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AN

ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

OF THE LATE

JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D., F.R.S.

RAWLINSONIAN PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EDITED AND ENLARGED

BY

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PART I. A—FIR.

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NOTE.

The present Section completes the main work. A Supplement will be published as soon as possible, and titles will then be supplied, together with full instructions for the binder.

Parts I–III may still be purchased separately, price Fifteen Shillings each; and Part IV, Section 1, price Eight Shillings and Sixpence.

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GERMANIC AND ROMANCE
LANGUAGES

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE publication of the first instalment of this work calls for a few words of explanation. The late Dr. Bosworth devoted much time and labour to the preparation of a second edition of his Dictionary, but at the time of his death only the 288 pages which form Part I of the present issue had been finally revised by him. So much progress, however, had been made with some succeeding sheets that it would have been a matter of considerable difficulty to make any but slight alterations in them. Consequently, after careful consideration, it was thought better to leave unchanged in the text certain points which would have involved extensive modifications, and, when the work should be complete, to note such in the Preface or Appendix. Only one or two of them will be mentioned here. In the first place, in the arrangement of the words it might have been well to deviate from the method followed in the first edition, e. g. to take *æ* separately and not to treat it as if it were *ae*; and to separate the short from the long vowels. That the plan followed in the latter case is not, however, without its convenience in practice, seems to have been recognised by Grein, who, in the second volume of his Poetical Dictionary, employs it instead of separating short vowels from long as he had done in Vol. I; and the accent, it may be thought, distinguishes sufficiently between *a, á,* &c. Again, words will be found in which Dr. Bosworth differs from other scholars in regard to the character of a vowel, e. g. he divides *for* into *for* and *fór*, while at the same time he has given cognate forms which shew that such a distinction is not justified. Though in these and other instances alterations might be desirable, yet the work, as it stood, contained, in the number of passages it offered to illustrate the meanings of words and in other respects, so much material which it is the object of a Dictionary to furnish, that deficiencies in the directions indicated above, it was thought, did not so seriously detract from its value as to make change absolutely necessary. Further, Dr. Bosworth's death has made it impossible to confer with him on points where doubt or difference of opinion might arise; and it was with some hesitation, more especially at first, that conclusions at which he had arrived, though they might not gain assent, were set aside. The work, no doubt, admits of improvement; but those who are best able to detect its shortcomings will be best able to appreciate the difficulties attending such a compilation; and it may be expected that at least English scholars will not judge too severely one whose zeal for the study of English was proved by his attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and by his foundation of the Anglo-Saxon Chair in the University of Cambridge.

One other point remains to be mentioned—the length of time between Dr. Bosworth's death and the appearance of this portion of the work he had begun. It was some years before the labour, which his death had interrupted, was resumed; and it was then found that the MS. was so incomplete that in many parts little had been added to the first edition. The work to be done, therefore, was not merely to prepare for the press material collected by Dr. Bosworth, but rather to get together fresh matter; a work in which rapid progress was at least not easy. Omissions and errors will certainly be found, and the Editor will be grateful to those who, when using the Dictionary, may notice such and point them out to him.

172867

May 10, 1882.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

[Contractions used in Grein's Lexicon Poeticum are given separately on the next page.]

Ælfc. Gl; Som; Wrt. Voc. Ælfric's Glossary given at the end of Somner's Dictionary, and in A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright (First Series, 1857).

Ælfc. Gr; Som. Ælfric's Grammar, at the end of Somner's Dictionary.

Ælfc. T. Grn. Ælfric de veteri et de novo testamento, in Grein's edition of the Heptateuch.

Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances.

Andr. Kmbl. The Legend of St. Andrew, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.

An. Lit. Anecdota Literaria, by T. Wright.

Apstls. Kmbl. The Fates of the Twelve Apostles; a fragment, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.

A. R. The Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society by J. Morton.

Ayenb. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.

Basil admn. The Anglo-Saxon remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem, edited by H. W. Norman.

Bd; S. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, edited by Smith.

Beo. Th. The Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, edited by Thorpe.

Blickl. Gl. Blickling Glosses, at the end of the Blickling Homilies.

Blickl. Homl. The Blickling Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.

Boutr. Serd. Screadunga, edited by C. G. Bouterwek.

Bt; Fox. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ, edited by Fox (in Bohn's Antiquarian Library).

Bt. Met. Fox. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, at the end of the previous work.

Byrht. Th. The Battle of Maldon, in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.

Cant. Abac. Canticum Abacuc Prophetæ, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.

Cant. Moys. Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Cd; Th. Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrases of parts of the Holy Scriptures, edited by Thorpe.

Chart. Th. Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici, edited by Thorpe.

Chauc. Chaucer.

Chr; Erl. Two of the Saxon Chronicles, edited by Earle.

Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, edited by Kemble.

Coll. Monast. Th. Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.

Confess. Peccat. Confessio Peccatorum, in Ps. Lamb., q. v.

Cot. Lye. A MS. of the Cotton Library quoted by Lye in his Dictionary.

Deut. Deuteronomy, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

E. D. S. English Dialect Society.

Elen. Kmbl. Elene, or the Recovery of the Cross, edited by Kemble for the Ælfric Society.

Ex. Exodus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Exon. Th. Codex Exoniensis, edited by Thorpe.

Fins. Th. The Fight at Finnesburg, at the end of Thorpe's Beowulf.

Frag. Kmbl. A Fragment, Moral and Religious, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by Kemble.

Gen. Genesis, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Grff. Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Grafft.

Grmm. A. u. E. Andreas und Elene, herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm.

Grmm. D. M. Deutsche Mythologie von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.

Grmm. Gesch. D. S. Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache von Jacob Grimm. Dritte auflage.

Grn. R. A. Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer von Jacob Grimm. Zweite ausgabe.

Guthl; Gdwin. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, edited by C. W. Goodwin.

Halliw. Dict. Halliwell's Dictionary of archaic and provincial words.

Herb. Herbarium in Vol. I. of Saxon Leechdoms.

Hexam. Norm. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.

Homl. Skt. Ælfric's Lives of Saints, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.

Homl. Th. The Homilies of Ælfric, edited for the Ælfric Society by B. Thorpe.

Hpt. Gl. Angelsächsische Glossen, von Bouterwek mitgetheilt in Haupts Zeitschrift ix. (quoted from Leo's Angelsächsische Glossar).

H. R. Legends of the Holy Rood, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.

Hymn. Surt. The Latin Hymns of the Anglo-Saxon Church, edited for the Surtees Society by J. Stevenson.

Icel. Icelandic; the references being to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary.

Jn. Skt. The Gospel of St. John, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.

Jos. Joshua, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Jud. Judges, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Judth; Thw. The poem of Judith, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Jul. The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited for the Early English Text Society by Cockayne.

L. Alf; Th. The Laws of King Alfred, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes. The other contractions, being the same as those used by Thorpe, are not given here.

Laym. The Brut of Laȝamon, edited by Sir F. Madden.

Lchdm. i. ii. iii. Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England, edited by Cockayne (Master of the Rolls' series, 3 vols.).

Lev. Leviticus, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Lk. Skt. The Gospel of St. Luke, edited by Skeat. v. Mk. Skt.

L. M; Lchdm. v. Lchdm. (L. M. = Liber Medicinalis.)

L. Med. ex Quadr; Lchdm. v. Lchdm.

Menol. Fox. Menologium or Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, edited by Fox.

Met. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of 14th century, edited by J. Small.

Mk. Skt. Lind. *or* Rush. The Gospel of St. Mark in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited for the Syndics of the University Press by W. W. Skeat. (Lind. = Lindisfarne MS. Rush. = Rushworth MS.)

Mt. Kmbl. Lind. *or* Rush. The Gospel of St. Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, edited by Kemble. v. preceding.

Nar. Narratiunculæ Anglice Conscriptæ, edited by Cockayne.

Nicod; Thw. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Num. Numbers, in Thwaites' Heptateuch.

O. and N. An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by Stratmann.

O. E. Homl. Old English Homilies, edited for the Early English Text Society by R. Morris.

O. Frs. refers to Altfriesisches Wörterbuch von Dr. Karl Freiherrn von Richthofen.

O. H. Ger. v. Grff.

Orm. The Ormulum, edited by Dr. White.

Ors; Swt. *or* Bos. The Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, edited by Sweet *or* by Bosworth.

O. Sax. The Old Saxon poem of the Heliand.

Past; Swt. King Alfred's version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, edited for the Early English Text Society by Sweet.

Piers P. The Vision concerning Piers the Plowman, B-text, edited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat.

P. L. S. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall.

Prompt. Parv. Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, lexicon Anglo-latinum princeps, edited for the Camden Society by Way.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

Prov. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Apothegms given by Kemble in Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, Part III. (Ælfric Society's publications).
Ps. Lamb. Lambeth Psalter. The references are taken from the copy made under Dr. Bosworth's direction.
Ps. Spl. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus, a Johanne Spelmanno editum. (Dr. Bosworth's copy has been collated with the original MSS. and has thus been corrected in many places.)
Ps. Surt. Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson.
Ps. Th. Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, edidit Benjamin Thorpe.
R. Ben. Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule (quoted from Lye).
R. Brun. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle translated and continued by Robert Manning of Brunne, edited by Hearne.
Rel. Ant. Reliquiæ Antiquæ, edited by Wright and Halliwell.
R. Gloue. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, edited by Hearne.
Rood Kmbl. The Holy Rood; a Dream, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
Rtl. Rituale Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis, edited for the Surtees Society by Stevenson. (Compare Skeat's collation in the Philological Society's Transactions.)
Runic pm. Kmbl. Runic poem printed by Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28.
Salm. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
Schmid. A. S. Ges. Die gesetze der Angelsachsen, herausgegeben von Reinh. Schmid.
Scot. Scottish; the references being to Jamieson's Dictionary.
Shrn. The Shrine; a collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by Cockayne.
Soul Kmbl. The Departed Soul's Address to the Body, in Part II. of The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by Kemble.
St. And. Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica (Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).
Swt. A. S. Rdr. An Anglo-Saxon Reader in prose and verse, by Henry Sweet.
Th. An. Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benjamin Thorpe.
Th. Ap. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, edited by Thorpe.
Trev. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa (Master of the Rolls' series).
Will. The romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat (Early English Text Society).
Wrt. popl. Science. Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Wright.
Wrt. Voc. A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Wright. (First Series, Liverpool, 1857.)

CONTRACTIONS USED BY GREIN.

Ælf. Tod. Poem on the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred, given in the Chronicle under the year 1036.
Æðelst. Poem on the victory of Athelstan, taken from the Chronicle.
Alm. Almosen, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 467.
An. The legend of St. Andrew.
Ap. The fates of the Apostles, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Az. Azarias, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 185.
Bē. Beowulf.
Bo. Botschaft des Gemahls, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 472.
By. The death of Byrhtnoth.
Crä. Manna cræftas, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 292.
Cri. Cynewulfs Crist, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 1.
Dan. Daniel, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 216.
Deór. Deors Klage, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 377.
Dōm. Dómes dæg, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 445.
Edg. Eádgār; poems from the Chronicle, under the years 973, 975.
Edm. Eádmund, from the Chronicle, under the year 942.
Edw. Eádweard, from the Chronicle, under the year 1065.
El. Elene, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Exod. Exodus, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 177.
Fä. Fæder lārcwidas, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 300.
Fin. The fight at Finnsburg.
Gen. Genesis, in Thorpes' Cædmon, p. 1.
Gn. C. Versus gnomici (Cotton MS.).
Gn. Ex. Versus gnomici, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 333.
Gú. Legend of St. Guthlac, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 104.
Hö. Höllenfahrt Christi, from Codex Exoniensis, p. 459.
Hy. Hymnen und Gebete.
Jud. The poem of Judith.
Jul. The legend of St. Juliana, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 242.
Kl. Klage der Frau, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 442.
Kr. Das heilige Kreuz, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Leás. Bī manna leáse, from the Codex Vercellensis.
Men. Menologium.
Met. The metres of Alfred.
Mōd. Manna mōd, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 313.
Pa. Panther, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 355.
Ph. Phönix, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 197.
Phar. Pharao, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 468.
Ps. Psalms, from Thorpe's edition.
Ps. C. The 50th psalm, from one of the Cotton MSS.
Rä. Riddles from the Codex Exoniensis.
Reb. Rebhuhn, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 365.
Reim. Reimlied, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 352.
Ruin. Ruine, from the Codex Exoniensis, p. 476.
Rün. Runenlied, in Archæologia, vol. 28.
Sal. Salomo und Saturn; see above Salm. Kmbl.
Sat. Crist und Satan, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 265.
Seef. Seefahrer, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 306.
Seel. Reden der Seelen, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 367; see also above, Soul Kmbl.
Sch. Wunder der Schöpfung, in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 346.
Víd. Vidsīd, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 318.
Vy. Manna wyrde, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 327.
Wal. Walfisch, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 360.
Wand. Wanderer, in Codex Exoniensis, p. 286.

PREFACE.

WITH the issue of the last part of this work comes the necessity for some additions to the Preliminary Notice that accompanied Parts I and II. In that Notice it was mentioned that Dr. Bosworth's MS. for so much of the Dictionary as was contained in Part II was incomplete, and a similar remark applies with more force to the succeeding parts: little, indeed, was added in the MS. to what was already contained in the previous edition. If with corresponding parts of this previous edition the later part of the present one be compared, it will be seen that much had to be done in order to get together the additional material that finds its place in the new work. As the editor could not devote his time exclusively to the Dictionary, the length of the interval between the date of appearance of Part II and that of Part IV may seem not inexcusably great. It has, however, been so great that in some respects alterations have occurred in matters with which the Dictionary is concerned. Fresh material has been brought to light, or old material has been brought forth in more accessible form; the views on many points connected with the language that are now held, are not those of fifteen years ago, and there will be certainly some points in work done fifteen years ago that now will need revision. There will also be other points that need revision, but which cannot plead this excuse: mistakes and omissions, to some extent, are almost inevitable. Revision required under one or other head will be attempted in a supplement, which will be prepared as soon as possible.

In the course of the work some alterations have been made in the plan adopted by Dr. Bosworth. One of the difficulties connected with the cataloguing of English words preserved in works written before 1100 is due to the variety of forms which a word may take according to the time at which, or the locality in which, the MS. where it occurs was written. The Old-English specimens are scattered over centuries, and belong to different parts of England; naturally the form of a word is not always the same in the earlier and in the later specimen of the same locality, or in the contemporary specimens of different localities. In the earlier part of the Dictionary the different forms of a word are given separately, in the later part they are collected under a single form; e.g. in the former case words having the mutation of *eá* may appear under each of the forms which the varieties of that mutation (*é*, *ié*, *í*, *ý*) admit of, in the latter one form alone (*í*) is given. Slight alterations, too, will be found noted in the list of references.

With regard to the marks used to distinguish difference in the vowels it may be noticed that *eá*, *eó* are employed in all cases where the short *ea*, *eo* are not meant, e g. *sceóp*, Goth. *skôp*, has the same symbols as *leôf*, Goth. *liubs*, etc.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat for the readiness which he has always shown to answer an appeal for help in a difficulty; to Professor Kluge and to Professor Heyne for very helpful criticism of the earlier parts of the Dictionary. To the former I am indebted not only for pointing out omissions, but for the assistance he has given in remedying them. He very kindly sent me a copy of the glosses cited under the abbreviation Germ., and further gave the Delegates of the University Press the opportunity, which they accepted of acquiring

a collection of Anglo-Saxon words that he had made. These words were drawn for the most part from sources already utilized for the Dictionary, but it was an advantage to have even the same material noted by another. As an example of this it may be remarked that between thirty and forty of the passages cited under S were taken from Professor Kluge's notes, and the number would have been larger had not, as already stated, Professor Kluge's criticism called attention to omissions in the earlier part of the work. To the late Dr. Grein my obligations are very great. He has done so much to remove the difficulties of one of the most difficult parts of the vocabulary—the poetical—that he has earned the gratitude of every one who attempts to work in the same field as the author of the Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to refer to some of the difficulties which are met with in an attempt to compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. The Anglo-Saxon remains are varied in respect to the subjects of which they treat, and the technical terms peculiar to some of these subjects, e.g. law, require the knowledge of a specialist. The poetical vocabulary, again, as a part of the language almost lost in later times presents many difficulties. Even where at first sight it might seem that the solution of difficulties would be most certainly furnished—in the case of glosses to Latin words—the expectation is not always realized, and at times the gloss is the only authority for both the English and the Latin word. And throughout there is the difficulty of realizing the condition of those who used the language and thus of appreciating the significance of the language they used. It is hoped, however, that the numerous citations given under many words, by shewing the actual use of those words, may help to the appreciation of their significance, and so supplement the often necessarily imperfect explanations afforded by the Modern English words that are used as the nearest equivalents to the old forms. Further, English philology has become so extensive a study that to keep pace with its developments is a task that might occupy so much time as to leave comparatively little for other work. To compile an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary calls for so much in the compiler that some leniency towards shortcomings may perhaps be looked for by any one who attempts the labour.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

In the following list a want of uniformity may be noticed in the case of some of the contractions used. This is due partly to modifications of Dr. Bosworth's forms, which it seemed convenient to make; partly to different conditions in respect to texts cited, which have been brought about while the work was in progress: some texts, that existed in MS. only, have been printed; of others, that were already printed, new editions have appeared, which were more convenient to refer to than were the old. Cross references are given below in these cases. Double references are given to passages cited from the poetry, to English editions and to Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie; in the later the contractions used are those to be found in Grein's Lexicon, and they are given together at the end of this list.

Where a reference to any citation consists of more than one part (e. g. Bt. —; Fox —), the several parts are separated by a semi-colon: where after a citation several references are given, these are separated by a colon.

When consecutive citations are taken from the same work the full reference is given only with the first (e. g. Bt. is not repeated where consecutive citations are taken from Boethius; or if the reference be of one part, e. g. Nar. —, the Nar. is not repeated).

A. D. Altenglische Dichtungen der MS. Harl. 2253, herausgegeben von K. Böddeker, Berlin, 1878.

A. P. v. Allit. Pms.

A. R. The Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society (No. lvii.) by J. Morton, 1853. Quoted by page and line.

Abus. Codex Junii 23, fol. 60, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 37, and Engl. Stud. viii. 62.

Ælf. Ep. 1st = L. Ælfc. P. (q. v.).

Ælf. Test. Ælfric on the Old Testament in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader (1st ed.).

Ælfc. Gen. Thw. The preface to Genesis in Thwaites' edition of the Heptateuch. v. Gen.

Ælfc. Gl. Codex Junii 71, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 96. Printed by Somner (Som.) at the end of his Dictionary, and again by Wright in A Volume of Vocabularies (Wrt. Voc.). In the early part of the Dictionary the page of the MS., and the page and number of the word in Somner and in Wright are given, but later the reference is to Wright only (Wrt. Voc. i.).

Ælfc. Gl.; Zup. Ælfric's Grammatik und Glossar, herausgegeben von Julius Zupitza, Berlin, 1880. Quoted by page and line.

Ælfc. Gr. Ælfric's Grammar, referred to at first in the edition by Somner, printed with his Dictionary (Som.), later in that of Zupitza (Zup. v. preceding explanation). Quoted by section of the Grammar, and by page and line of the editions.

Ælfc. pref. Gen. = Ælfc. Gen. Thw.

Ælfc. T. *or* **Ælfc. T. Lisle.** A Saxon treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. . . . Now first published in print with English of our times by William L'Isle, London, 1623. Quoted by page and line.

Ælfc. T. Grn. The same text, in vol. i. of Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, herausgegeben von Chr. Grein. 1872. See also Ælf. Test.

Æqu. Vern. This contraction (used, but not explained, by Lye) seems to refer to the Anglo-Saxon abridgement of Bede's *De Natura Rerum* in MS. Cotton. Tiberius, B. V. (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 216). It is printed in Popular Treatises on Science, edited for the Historical Society of Science by Wright, London, 1841 (Wrt. popl. science); and again in the 3rd vol. of Cockayne's Leechdoms (Lchdm. III). The later quotations are taken from the latter edition. v. Equin. vern.

Al. The Life of St. Alexius, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 69, 1878. Quoted by line.

Alb. resp. Albini responsa ad Sigewulfi interrogationes. For a text and MSS. see Anglia, vol. vii. pp. 1 sqq.

Ald. Sancti Aldhelmi Opera, edited by J. A. Giles, Oxford, 1844. Quoted by page.

Alex. The Alliterative Romance of Alexander, edited by J. Stevenson, Roxburghe Club, 1849. Quoted by line.

Alex. (Skt.). The same, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. lxvii., 1866. Quoted by line.

Alis. King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. i., Edinburgh, 1810. Quoted by line.

Allit. Pms. Early English Alliterative Poems, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 1, 1864. Quoted by page and line.

Am. and Amil. Amis and Amiloun, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii.

An. Lit. Anecdota Literaria, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1844. Quoted by page and line.

An. (*or* **Anal.**) **Th.** *or* **Th. An.** (**Anal., Anlct.**). Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1846. Quoted by page and line.

And. = St. And. (q. v.).

Andr. Grm. See Grm[m]. A. u. E.

Andr. Kmbl. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble for the Ælfric Society. Part 1. The Legend of St. Andrew, London, 1844.

Andr. Recd. The same poem edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Glos. Epnl. Recd.

Andrews' Old English Manor. The Old English Manor, a study in English Economic History, by Charles McLean Andrews, Baltimore, 1892.

Anglia. Anglia, Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie. Halle, 1878– .

Anlct. v. An. Th.

Ap. (Apol.) Th. *or* **Th. Ap. (Apol.).** The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, from a MS. in the Library of C. C. C., Cambridge (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 146), edited by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1834. Quoted by page and line.

App. (Lib.) Scint. v. Scint.

Apstls. Crd. An interlinear version of the Apostles' Creed on folio 199 a of the MS. referred to as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.).

Apstls. Kmbl. The Fates of the Twelve Apostles in The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis. Part II. v. Andr. Kmbl.

Apstls. Recd. The same poem edited for the Record Commission. v. Andr. Recd.

Arth. and Merl. Arthour and Merlin, a Metrical Romance edited by W. D. Turnbull, Abbotsford Club, 1838. Quoted by line.

Ass. B. Assumpcio Beate Marie, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Ath. Crd. *or* **Athan.** An interlinear version of the Athanasian Creed, folios 200 a–202 b of the MS. referred to as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.). Quoted by paragraph.

Ayenb. Dan Michel's Ayenbite of Inwyt, in the Kentish Dialect, 1340, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 23, 1866.

Bailey. An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, by N. Bailey, 10th edition, London, 1742.

Basil admn.; Norm. The Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad filium spiritualem, edited by the Rev. Henry W. Norman, 2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter, and by page and line.

Bd. de nat. rm. (rerum). *See under* Æqu. Vern.

Bd.; M. The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People, edited by Thomas Miller, E.E.T.S., Nos. 95, 96, 1890–1891. Quoted by book and chapter, and by page and line.

Bd.; S. Baedae Historia Ecclesiastica a gloriosissimo veterum Anglo-Saxonum rege Aluredo Saxonice reddita, cura et studio Johannis Smith, Cantabrigiae, 1722. Quoted as in previous work.

Bd.; Whel. (Whelc.). Bedae Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, cura Abrahami Wheloci, Cantabrigiae, 1644.

Ben. Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, opera Th. Benson, Oxoniae, 1701.

Beo. Kmbl. The Anglo-Saxon poems of Beowulf, the Traveller's Song and the Battle of Finnesburh, edited by John M. Kemble, 2nd edition, London, 1835.

Beo. Th. The Anglo-Saxon Poem of Beowulf, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Oxford, 1855.

Beves. Sir Beves of Hamtune, edited by E. Kölbing, E.E.T.S., Nos. xlvi., xlviii., 1885–1886. Quoted by line.

Blickl. Gl. (Gloss.). Glosses taken from a copy of the Roman Psalter in the library at Blickling Hall. Printed at the end of the Blickling Homilies. See next paragraph.

Blickl. Homl. *or* **Homl. Blick.** The Blickling Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., Nos. 58, 63, 1874–1876. Quoted by page and line.

Boutr. (Btwk.) Scrd. Screadunga. Anglo-Saxonica maximam partem inedita publicavit C. G. Bouterwek, Elberfeld, 1858. Quoted by page and line.

Brand. Popular Antiquities of Great Britain, edited, from the materials collected by John Brand, by W. C. Hazlitt. Three vols. London, 1870.

Bridf[r]. Bridferth's Enchiridion contained in MS. No. 328 in the Ashmolean Library (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 103). Quoted by folio. This MS. is printed in Anglia viii. 298–337, and later references are to this edition by page and line.

Bt.; Fox. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiae, edited by the Rev. S. Fox, Bohn's Antiquarian Library, London, 1864. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.

Bt. Met. Fox *and* **Bt. Tupr.** The Anglo-Saxon metrical version of the metrical portions of Boethius, with a verse translation by M. Tupper. At the end of the previous work. Quoted by number of metre and line.

Bt.; Rawl. Boethii Consolationis Philosophiae libri v Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, Oxoniae, 1698. Quoted by chapter and paragraph, and by page and line.

Btwk. Cædmon's Biblische Dichtungen, herausgegeben von K. W. Bouterwek. Erster Theil, Gütersloh, 1854. The references are to the Anglo-Saxon piece 'De officiis diurnalium et nocturnalium horarum,' preface, pp. cxcivccxxii. Quoted by page and line.

Btwk. Scrd. v. Boutr. Scrd.

Byrht. Th. The poem on the battle of Maldon in Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. Quoted by page and line.

C. L. Castel off Love, edited by R. F. Weymouth, Philol. Soc., 1864. Quoted by line.

C. M. Cursor Mundi, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S. Quoted by line.

C. R. Ben. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Benedictine Rule contained in a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. See Wanley's Catalogue, p. 122. Quoted by chapter. In the latter part of the Dictionary references are given to the work noticed under R. Ben., in which this MS. is used.

Cambr. MS. Ps. = Ps. Spl. C. (q. v.).

Canon. Hrs. Appendix to Hickes' Letters to a Popish Priest. Quoted by page and line. The piece is printed in Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest, by E. Thompson, London, 1875 (2nd edition).

Cant. Ab. (Abac., Habac., Abac. Lamb.). A gloss of Habakkuk, 3, 2–19, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 189–191. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Abac. Surt. A gloss of the same material as the preceding, printed in An Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., No. 19. Quoted by page and line.

Cant. (Cantic.) An. A gloss of the song of Hannah (I. Sam. 2, 1–10), contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 185 b–186 b. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Es. A gloss of Isaiah 12, 1–6, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folio 184. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Ez. (Cant. Ezech. Lamb.). A gloss of Isaiah 38, 10–20, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 184 b–185 b. Quoted by verse (in some instances the folio of the MS. is also given).

Cant. M. (Moys., Moys. Lamb.). A gloss of Exodus 15, 1–19, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 186 b–189. Quoted as in the preceding.

Cant. M. ad fil. (Moys. Isrl. Lamb.). A gloss of Deuteronomy 32, 1–43, contained in the same MS. as the preceding, on folios 191–195. Quoted as in the preceding.

Cant. Mar. A gloss of Luke 1, 46–55, contained in the same

MS. as the preceding, on folios 198–198 b. Quoted by verse.

Cant. Moys. Ex. (**Cantic. Moys.**); **Thw.**: **Cant. Moys. Thw.** A gloss of Exodus 15, 1–19, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch.

Cant. Zach. A gloss of Luke 1, 68–79, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 197–198. Quoted by verse.

Cart. Eadgif. R. A charter of Queen Eadgifu, v. Chart. Th. 201.

Cath. Ang. (**Angl.**). Catholicon Anglicum, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. 75, 1881. Quoted by page.

Cd.; **Th.** (*later* **Cd. Th.**). Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scripture, in Anglo-Saxon, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.

Chart. Erl. A Handbook to the Land Charters, and other Saxonic Documents, by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1888. Quoted by page and line.

Chart. (**Ch.**) **Th.** Diplomatarium Anglicum Aevi Saxonici, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1865. Quoted by page and line.

Chauc. The abbreviations used in connexion with Chaucer are not given as not requiring explanation.

Chr.; **Erl.** Two of the Saxon Chronicles parallel with supplementary extracts from the others, edited by John Earle, M.A., Oxford, 1865. Quoted by year, and by page and line.

Chr.; **Gib.** Chronicon Saxonicum, Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, Oxon., 1692.

Chr.; **Ing.** The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. James Ingram, 1823.

Chr.; **Th.** The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several original authorities. Edited, with a translation, by Benjamin Thorpe, Master of the Rolls Series, 1861. Quoted by year, and by page, line, and column.

Chron. Abing. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Master of the Rolls Series, 1858.

Chron. Vilodun. Chronicon Vilodunense, sive de vita et miraculis sanctae Edithae, cur. W. H. Black. Quoted by line.

Cl. and Vig. Dict. An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, Oxford, 1874.

Cod. Dip. B. Cartularium Saxonicum: a collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History, by Walter de Gray Birch, London, 1883–1893. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Cod. Dip. (**Dipl.**) **Kmbl.** Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, opera Johannis M. Kemble. Publications of the English Historical Society, 1839–1848. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Cod. Exon. v. Exon. Th.

Coll. Monast. Th. *or* **Wrt.** Colloquium ad pueros linguae Latinae locutione exercendos ab Ælfrico compilatum. Printed in Thorpe's Analecta (v. An. Th.), or in Wright's Vocabularies (v. Wrt. Voc. i.). Quoted by page and line.

Confess. Pecc. (**Peccat.**). A gloss of a 'Confessio pro peccatis ad Deum,' contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. (q. v.) on folios 182 b–183 b.

Corp. Gl. (**ed.**) **Hessels.** An eighth-century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, edited by J. H. Hessels, Cambridge, 1890. Quoted by page and number of word.

Cot. In the earlier part of the Dictionary several glossaries found among the Cotton MSS. are referred to by this abbreviation. These glossaries are printed in Wrt. Voc. i., ii., to which works later references are given; in a supplement to the Dictionary similar references will be found to replace the abbreviation in question.

D. Arth. Morte Arthure; or the Death of Arthur, edited by Edm. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1871. Quoted by line.

Dep. Rich. Richard the Redeles, an Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 54, 1873. Quoted by passus and line.

Destr. Tr. The Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy, edited by G. A. Panton and D. Donaldson, E.E.T.S., Nos. 39, 56. Quoted by line.

Deut. The Anglo-Saxon version of Deuteronomy in Thw. Hept. (q. v.) or in Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, herausgegeben von Chr. Wilh. Mich. Grein, erster Band, 1872. Quoted by chapter and verse.

Dial. v. Gr. Dial.

Dief. Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache, von Dr. Lorenz Diefenbach, 1851.

Dietr. Dietrich's Commentatio de Kynewulfi poetae aetate, Marburg, 1859–1860.

Dóm. L. Be Dómes Dæge, an Old English version of the Latin poem ascribed to Bede. Edited with other short poems from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 65, 1876. Quoted by page and line.

E. D. S. (**Publ.**). The publications of the English Dialect Society.

E. E. T. S. The publications of the Early English Text Society.

E. G. English Gilds, edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, E.E.T.S., No. 40, 1870. Quoted by page and line.

Earle A.S. Lit. Anglo-Saxon Literature. By John Earle. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1884.

Ecclus. The book of Ecclesiasticus.

Elen. Grm. v. Grmm. A. u. E.

Elen. Kmbl. The Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited for the Ælfric Society by J. M. Kemble. Part II. Elene and Minor Poems, London, 1856.

Engl. Stud. Englische Studien. Organ für englische Philologie. Herausgegeben von Dr. Eugen Kölbing.

Ep. Gl. (**Gloss. Ep.**). The Epinal Glossary, Latin and Old-English of the eighth century. Edited by Henry Sweet. Printed for the Philological and Early English Text Societies, 1883. Quoted by page, column and line.

Equin. vern. An Anglo-Saxon summary of Bede's De Temporibus, referred to in Wanley's Catalogue under the heading De equinoctio vernali. It is printed in Lchdm. iii. pp. 232–280, and the quotations from the work are, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, from this printed form. v. Æqu. Vern.

Erf. Gl. A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in a MS. preserved in the Amplomian library at Erfurt. Printed in the oldest English Texts, edited by Henry Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885.

Ettm. Lexicon Anglosaxonicum, edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1851.

Ettm. Poet. Anglosaxonum poetae atque scriptores prosaici. Edidit Ludovicus Ettmüllerus. Quedlinburgii et Lipsiae, 1850.

Ex. The Anglo-Saxon version of Exodus. v. Deut.

Exod. Thw. v. preceding.

Exon.; **Th.** (*later* **Exon. Th.**). Codex Exoniensis. A Collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, from a MS. in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1842. Quoted at first by folio, and by page and line, later by page and line.

Fer. Sir Ferumbras, edited by S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., No. xxiv., 1879. Quoted by line.

Fins. Th. The Anglo-Saxon poem of the Fight at Finnesburg, edited by Benjamin Thorpe. In the same volume with Beo. Th. (q. v.).

Fl. a. Bl. Floriz and Blauncheflur, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Frag. Kmbl. A Fragment, Moral and Religious, contained in the Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, edited by J. M. Kemble (v. Elen. Kmbl.).

Frag. Phlps. Fragment of Ælfric's Grammar, Ælfric's Glossary, and a Poem on the Soul and the Body, in the orthography of the twelfth century, edited by Sir T. Phillipps, London, 1838.

Frag. Recd. The same poem as Frag. Kmbl., printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Fulg. S. Fulgentii Regulae Monachorum, an Anglo-Saxon gloss of the Latin work contained in MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3 (see Wanley's Catalogue, p. 91).

Gam. The Tale of Gamelin, edited by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1884. Quoted by line.

Gaw. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 4, 1864. Quoted by line.

Gen. The Anglo-Saxon version of Genesis. v. Deut.

Gen. and Ex. The Story of Genesis and Exodus, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 7, 1865. Quoted by line.

Gen. pref. Thw. The Anglo-Saxon preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Germ. Die Bouloneser Angelsächsischen Glossen zu Prudentius. Herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred Holder. In vol. xi. (new series) of Germania. Quoted by page and number preceding the gloss. v. Gl. Prud., Gl. Prud. H., Glos. Prudent. Recd.

Gl. Amplon. Glossae Amplonianae, ed. Oehler in Jahn's Jahrb. 13, 1847.

Gl. E. A Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary contained in MS. Cott. Cleopatra A III. (v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 238). Printed in Wrt. Voc. ii. pp. 70 sqq., whence, except at the beginning, quotations are taken.

Gl. M. An Anglo-Saxon Gloss of Aldhelm's De laude virginitatis, published in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, Leipzig, 1830. Quoted by page. See Hpt. Gl., where the same gloss is referred to.

Gl. Mett. Glossae Mettenses in Mone Anzeiger, 1839.

Gl. Prud. (1). Glosses to Prudentius in Mone Anzeiger, 1839. Quoted by number of gloss. From the same MS. as that given under Germ.

Gl. Prud. (2). The same abbreviation as the preceding has also sometimes been used for another work, which elsewhere is referred to as Glos. Prud. (q. v.) or simply Prud. The quotations, however, in this case are by paragraph.

Gl. Prud. H. This is the gloss given under Germ. (q. v.). The quotations are by folio instead of by page.

Gl. Wülck. v. Wülck.

Glos. Brux. Recd. An Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary taken from a MS. in the Royal Library at Brussels. It is printed in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 62 sqq., and to this edition alone, except in the earlier part of the Dictionary, references are given.

Glos. Epnl. Recd. The Epinal Glossary printed (but not published) in Appendix B of An Account of the most important Public Records of Great Britain (Publications of the Record Commissioners), London, 1836.

Glos. Prud. *or* **Prud.** Englische Übersetzungen der lateinischen Erklärungen von Bildern zur Psychomachie des Prudentius entlehnt: (A) einer Hs. im Britischen Museum, Cotton. Cleop. C. viii, (B) einer Cambridger Hs., Corpus Christi College 23, published by J. Zupitza in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. 8 (new series), 1876. Quoted by paragraph and MS.

Glos. Prudent. Recd. The glosses given under Germ., printed in the same work as the Glos. Epnl. Recd.

Gloss. Ep. v. Ep. Gl.

Glostr. Frag. Legends of Saint Swiðun and Sancta Maria Ægyptiaca, published by John Earle, M.A., London, 1861.

Gospel of Nicodemus. Quoted from The Apocryphal New Testament. Printed for William Hone, 1820. Tenth edition, London, 1872.

Goth. Gothic; the text referred to has been Die Gothischen Sprachdenkmäler, herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann. v. Dief.

Gow. Confessio Amantis of John Gower, edited by R. Pauli, London, 1857. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Greg. Die englische Gregorlegende, herausgegeben von F. Schulz, Königsberg, 1876. Quoted by line.

Gr. (Greg.) Dial. The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Dialogues. Quoted from Lye. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 71.

Grff. Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz von Dr. E. G. Graff. Berlin, 1834–1842.

Grm. (Grmm. Gr.). Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe.

Grm[m]. A. u. E. (And. u. El.). Andreas und Elene. Herausgegeben von Jacob Grimm. Cassel, 1840.

Grm[m]. D. M. Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm. Zweite Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1844.

Grm[m]. Gesch. D. S. (Gsch.). Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, von Jacob Grimm. 3. (2.) Ausgabe, Leipzig, 1868.

Grm. Mythol. The first edition of Grmm. D. M.

Grm[m]. R. A. Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, von Jacob Grimm. 2. Ausgabe, Göttingen, 1854.

Guthl. (Gu.); Gdwin. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland, edited by C. W. Goodwin, London, 1848. Quoted by chapter (Guthl.) and by page and line (Gdwin.).

H. (K.) de visione Isaiae. The reference is to Wanley's Catalogue, p. 27, l. 9; the passage will be found Wulfst. 44, 23.

H. M. Hali Meidenhad, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 18, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

H. R. Legends of the Holy Rood, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., No. 46, 1871. Quoted by page and line.

H. S. Robert of Brunne's Handling Sinne, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Roxburghe Club, 1862. Quoted by line.

H. Z. (Hpt., Hpt. Zeit[sch].). Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, herausgegeben von Moritz Haupt.

Hall. (Halliw., Halwl.) Dict. A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by J. O. Halliwell. Seventh edition, London, 1872.

Handl. Synne. v. H. S.

Harl. Gl. 978. This glossary is printed at p. 139 of Wrt. Voc. i.

Havel. The Lay of Havelok the Dane, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. iv., 1868. Quoted by line.

Hél. Héliand. Herausgegeben von Moritz Heyne. Paderborn, 1866.

Heli. Schmel. Heliand. Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Edidit J. A. Schmeller, 1830.

Hem. (Heming.). Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearne, Oxon., 1723. Tom. ii.

Herb.; Lchdm. i. An Anglo-Saxon Herbarium printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph (Herb.), and by page and line. See Lchdm.

Hexam. (Hex.); Norm. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, edited by H. W. Norman.

2nd edition, London, 1849. Quoted by chapter (Hexam.), and by page and line (Norm.).

Hick. Thes. Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus, auctore G. Hickesio, Oxoniae, 1705.

Hick. Diss. Ep. (Hickes' Diss.). G. Hickesii de antiquae litteraturae septentrionalis utilitate dissertatio epistolaris, Oxoniae, 1703. Contained in vol. i. of the preceding.

Hom. = O. E. Homl.

Hom. de Comp. Cord. Cited by Dr. Bosworth from Lye.

Hom. S Cal. Jan. This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 28. [v. ge-þryle, the reference to which = Homl. Th. i. 34, 34.]

Homl. As[s]. Angelsächsische Homilien und Heiligenleben, herausgegeben von Bruno Assman, Kassel, 1889. [Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa, begründet von C. W. M. Grein, 3. Band.] Quoted by page and line of section.

Homl. Blick. v. Blickl. Homl.

Homl. in nat. Innoc. This homily is printed in Homl. Th. i. 76. [v. ærst, the reference to which = Homl. Th. i. 78, 18.]

Homl. Pasc. Daye. A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter. Imprinted (with other works of Ælfric) at London by John Daye, 1567.

Homl. Pasc. Lisl. The same homily as the preceding, published in 1623 by Lisle. The homily is printed in Homl. Th. ii. 262.

Homl. Skt. Ælfric's Metrical Lives of Saints, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Nos. 76, 82, 94, 1881–85–90. Quoted by volume, homily and line.

Homl. Th. The Homilies of Ælfric, edited by B. Thorpe for the Ælfric Society, London, 1844–1846. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Horn (K[ing] Horn). King Horn, edited by J. R. Lumby, E.E.T.S., No. 14, 1866. Quoted by line.

Hpt. v. H. Z.

Hpt. Gl. Die Angelsächsischen Glossen in dem Brüsseler Codex von Aldhelms Schrift De Virginitate, published in vol. ix. of Haupt's Zeitschrift, by K. Bouterwek. Quoted by page and line.

Hpt. Zeit[sch]. v. H. Z.

Hymn. ad Mat. Hymnus ad Matutinos Dies Dominicos, contained in fols. 195–196 of Ps. Lamb. Quoted by verse.

Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles. (Hymn.). The piece referred to will be found printed in Homl. Th. ii. 576 sqq.

Hymn. L. = Hymn. ad Mat.

Hymn. Lye = Hymnarium in Cott. MS. Jul. A. 6.

Hymn. Surt. Anglo-Saxon Hymnarium, edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, Surtees Society, vol. xxiii., 1851. Quoted by page and line.

Hymn. T. P. An Anglo-Saxon gloss of Dan. 3, 57–88, contained in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. on folios 196–197. Quoted by verse.

Icel. Icelandic; the forms are taken from Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary.

Invent. Crs. Recd. The poem in the Codex Vercellensis on the finding of the Cross (v. Elen. Kmbl.), edited for the Record Commission by Benjamin Thorpe, but not published. See Andr. Recd.

Jamieson. Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, abridged by J. Johnstone. A new edition by J. Longmuir, Edinburgh, 1877.

Japx. Gysbert Japicx, a Friesian poet, who wrote about 1650.

Jellinghaus. Die Westfälischen Ortsnamen nach ihren Grundwörtern, von H. Jellinghaus. Kiel und Leipzig, 1896.

Jn. The Gospel of St. John. v. Mt.

Job Thw. A portion of Ælfric's homily on Job (v. Homl. Th. ii. 446) printed in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Jos. (1). The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Joshua. v. Deut.

Jos. (2). (Jos. of Arith.). Joseph of Arimathie, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 44, 1871.

Josc. For the passage under *sliten* cited from Joscelin by Lye, see Lk. Spt. p. 2, 11. For Joscelin's Dictionary see Wanl. Cat. p. 101.

Jud. (1). The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Judges. v. Deut.

Jud. (2) (Jud. Thw.). Where the quotation is by page and line the reference is to the matter printed in Thw. Hept. at the end of the book of Judges.

Jud. (3). See under the contractions used in Grein's Dictionary.

Jud. Civ. Lund. Judicia Civitatis Lundoniae. L. Ath. v.; Th. i. 228.

Judth.; Thw. (*later* Judth. Thw.). The poem of Judith printed at the end of Thw. Hept. Quoted by section (Judth.), and by page and line (Thw.).

Jul. (Juliana). The Liflade of St. Juliana, edited by O. Cockayne and T. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 51, 1872. Quoted by page and line.

K. Alis. v. Alis.

Kath. The Life of Saint Katherine; in the earlier part of the Dictionary reference is to the edition of Rev. J. Morton, later to that of Dr. E. Einenkel, E.E.T.S., No. 80, 1884. Quoted by line. The correspondence of lines in the two editions is marked in the later.

Kent. Gl. Kentische Glossen des neunten Jahrhunderts, published in Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, vol. ix., new series, by J. Zupitza. These glosses, from MS. Cott. Vesp. D 6, are on the book of Proverbs, and in the earlier part of the Dictionary the abbreviation used is Prov.; in this case the quotation is by chapter, in the other by the number of the gloss.

Ker. Kero, the name assumed to be that of the author of a glossary, and of a gloss of the Benedictine Rule, in the Alemannic dialect.

Kil. Etymologicum Teutonicae linguae, sive dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum, studio et opera Corn. Kiliani Dufflaei, Antverpiae, 1599.

King Horn. v. Horn.

Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. v. Cod. Dipl. Kmbl.

Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. v. Salm. Kmbl.

L.; Th. The following contractions refer to the matter contained in Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, edited by Benjamin Thorpe, and printed under the direction of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, 1840. Quoted by (section and) paragraph (L. —), and by volume, page and line (Th.):—

L. A. G. Alfred and Guthrum's Peace.

L. Ælfc. C. Canons of Ælfric.

L. Ælfc. E. Ælfric's Epistle, 'Quando dividis Chrisma.'

L. Ælfc. P. Ælfric's Pastoral Epistle.

L. Æðelb. = L. Ethb.

L. Æðelst. = L. Ath.

L. Alf. Extracts from Exodus, prefixed to Alfred's Laws.

L. Alf. pol. Laws of King Alfred.

L. Ath. i-v. Laws of King Athelstan.

L. C. E. Ecclesiastical Laws of King Cnut.

L. C. F. Constitutiones de Foresta of King Cnut.

L. C. S. Secular Laws of King Cnut.

L. de Cf. De Confessione (Canons enacted under King Edgar).

L. E. B. Ecclesiastical Compensations (Bôt).

L. Ecg. C. Ecgberti Confessionale.
L. Ecg. E. Excerptiones Ecgberti.
L. Ecg. P. i–iv. Ecgberti Poenitentiale (libri iv.).
L. Ecg. P. addit. Additamenta to the preceding.
L. E. G. Laws of Edward and Guthrum.
L. E. I. Ecclesiastical Institutes.
L. Ed. Laws of King Edward.
L. Ed. C. Laws of King Edward the Confessor.
L. Edg. i, ii. Laws of King Edgar, (i) ecclesiastical, (ii) secular.
L. Edg. C. Canons enacted under King Edgar.
L. Edg. H. Laws of King Edgar (How the Hundred shall be held).
L. Edg. S. Supplement to King Edgar's Laws.
L. Edm. B. Laws of King Edmund (of betrothing a woman).
L. Edm. C. „ „ „ (Concilium Culintonense).
L. Edm. E. „ „ „ (Ecclesiastical).
L. Edm. S. „ „ „ (Secular).
L. Eth. i–ix. Laws of King Ethelred.
L. Ethb. Laws of King Æthelbirht of Kent.
L. Ff. Of Forfang.
L. H. Laws of King Henry I.
L. H. E. Laws of Hlothhære and Eadric.
L. I. P. Institutes of Polity.
L. In. Laws of King Ine.
L. M. I. P. Modus Imponendi Poenitentiam.
L. M. L. Mercian Law.
L. N. P. L. Law of the Northumbrian Priests.
L. O. Oaths.
L. O. D. Ordinance respecting the Dúnsætas.
L. P. M. Of Powerful Men.
L. Pen. Of Penitents.
L. R. Ranks.
L. R. S. Rectitudines Singularum Personarum.
L. Th. C. Theodori Capitula et Fragmenta.
L. Th. P. Theodori Liber Poenitentialis.
L. Wg. Wergilds.
L. Wih. Laws of King Wihtræd.
L. Wil. i–iv. Laws of William the Conqueror.

L. Const. W. Wilkins' (v. Wilk.) edition of the text cited as L. I. P. in Thorpe's Laws.
L. Eádg., L. Eádg. Suppl., L. Eccles., L. Ecg. P. A. = L. Edg., L. Edg. S., L. E. I., L. Ecg. P. addit.
L. Edw. Conf. Schmid. The Laws of King Edward the Confessor in Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. (q.v.).
L. H. R. = H. R.
L. Lund. = L. Ath. v.
L. M. 1, 2, 3. Three books on medicine, contained in Lchdm. ii. Quoted by book and section; in the latter part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. only.
L. Med. ex Quadr. = Med. ex Quadr.
L. N. F. Altenglische Legenden, neue Folge, herausgegeben von C. Horstmann, Heilbronn, 1881. Quoted by page and line.
L. S. Lives of Saints, edited by C. Hortsmann, E.E.T.S., No. 87, 1887. Quoted by page and line of poem.
L. Th. Thorpe's edition of the Laws given under L.; Th.
Lambd. Lambard's edition of the Laws printed in 1568.
Laym. Lazamon's Brut, edited by F. Madden, Society of Antiquaries, London, 1847. Quoted by line.
Lchdm. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of early England, edited by O. Cockayne, Master of the Rolls Series, 3 vols. London, 1864–1866. Quoted by volume, page and line.
Leo A. S. Names. A treatise on the local nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, translated from the German of Prof. H. Leo, London, 1852.
Leo A. Sax. Gl. Angelsächsisches Glossar von H. Leo, Halle, 1877.
Lev. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Leviticus. v. Deut.
Lk. The Gospel of St. Luke. v. Mt.
LL. Th. = L. Th.
Lupi Serm. v. Wulfst.
Lye. Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum. Auctore Eduardo Lye. Edidit Owen Manning, London, 1772.

M. H. The MS. so quoted has now been printed. v. Homl. Skt.
Man. ed. Furn. (F). Robert Manning's History of England, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Rolls Series, London, 1887. Quoted by line.
Mand. The Voiage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1883.
Manip. Vocab. Levins' Manipulus Vocabulorum, a riming Dictionary, 1570, edited by H. B. Wheatley, E.E.T.S., No. 27, 1867.
Mann. Manning's edition of Lye's A. S. Dict., particularly the Supplement.
Mapes. The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Map, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. xvi., 1841. Quoted by page and line.
March. A comparative grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language, by F. A. March, New York, 1873.
Marg. Seinte Margarete, edited by O. Cockayne (in the same volume as the next). Quoted by line.
Marh. Seinte Marherete, þe meiden ant martyr, edited by O. Cockayne, E.E.T.S., No. 13, 1866. Quoted by page and line.
Martyr. (Martyrol.). Martyrologium in Bibl. C. C. C. Cant. D. 5. v. Wanl. Catal. p. 106. Alterum exemplar, mutilum licet, multa tamen continens quae in superiori desiderantur, occurrit in Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 10, v. Wanl. Catal. p. 185. The MSS. thus referred to by Lye are used by Cockayne in Shrn. pp. 44–156, and from this edition most passages are taken in the Dictionary. The quotation by month and day of Martyr. makes reference to Shrn. easy.
Med. ex Quadr. An Anglo-Saxon version of the Medicina de Quadrupedis of Sextus Placitus, printed in Lchdm. i. Quoted by section and paragraph.
Med. Pec. For the passage given under *ágotenes* with this abbreviation see L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 20.
Menol. Fox. Menologium seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hickesiano Thesauro, edited by S. Fox, London, 1830. Quoted by line.
Met[r]. Homl. English Metrical Homilies from MSS. of the 14th century, edited by J. Small, Edinburgh, 1862. Quoted by page and line.
Mid. York. Gl. A glossary of words pertaining to the dialect of Mid-Yorkshire, by C. C. Robinson, E.D.S., 1876.
Migne. Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis, par M. L'Abbé Migne, Paris, 1866.
Min. The Poems of Laurence Minot, edited by J. Hall, Oxford, 1887. Quoted by number of poem (or of page) and line.
Mirc. Instructions for Parish Priests by John Myrc, edited by E. Peacock, E.E.T.S., No. 31, 1868. Quoted by line.
Misc. An Old English Miscellany, edited by R. Morris. E.E.T.S., No. 49, 1872. Quoted by page and line.
Mk. The Gospel of St. Mark. v. Mt.
Mobr. Venerabilis Baedae Historia Ecclesiae Gentis Anglorum, cura G. H. Moberly, Oxon., 1869.

Mod. Confit. Confessio et oratio ad Deum, MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 44, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 195. See an edition of this piece, Anglia xi. 112–115.

Mod. Lang. Notes. Modern Language Notes, Baltimore.

Mone. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der teutschen Literatur und Sprache, Leipzig, 1830.

Mone A. A copy of the same glossary as Glos. Brux. Recd. printed in Mone.

Mone B. A copy of the same glossary as Hpt. Gl. printed in Mone.

Morris Spec. i. Specimens of Early English, edited by R. Morris, Part I. Oxford, 1882. Quoted by page and line of section.

Mort A. Morte Arthure, edited by E. Brock, E.E.T.S., No. 8, 1865. Quoted by line.

Morte Arthure (Halliwell). From a MS. quoted in Halliwell's Dictionary.

Mt. The Gospel of St. Matthew. Several editions of various versions of the Gospels are referred to, for a detailed notice of which see Prof. Skeat's preface to his edition of St. Mark's Gospel in the series noted below under Kmbl.

Bos. The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels with the versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1865.

Foxe. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon tyme out of Latin into the Vulgare toung of the Saxons, London, printed by John Daye, 1571. This work was published by Fox, the Martyrologist.

Hat. The Hatton MS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, marked 38. See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.

Jun. Quatuor D. N. Jesu Christi Euangeliorum versiones perantiquae duae, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica; illam ex Codice Argenteo depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc curavit Thomas Mareschallus, Dordrechti, 1665.

Kmbl. The Gospel according to Saint Matthew in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions. Cambridge, 1858. The work was begun by J. M. Kemble and completed by Mr. Hardwick. The other Gospels were edited by Prof. Skeat, who in 1887 edited this Gospel also.

Lind. MS. Cott. Nero D. 4. The Latin Text was written in the island of Lindisfarne. See Wanl. Cat. p. 250.

Rl. MS. Bibl. Reg. I. A. xiv. See Wanl. Cat. p. 181.

Rush. MS. Auct. D. ii. 19, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The MS. was at one time in the possession of John Rushworth, deputy-clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, and was by him presented to the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 31.

Skt. v. Kmbl.

Stv. An edition of the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Gospels was published by the Surtees Society (Nos. 28, 39, 43, 48, 1854–1865), the first volume being edited by Rev. J. Stevenson, the last three by G. Waring.

Th. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Holy Gospels, edited by B. Thorpe, London and Oxford, 1842.

War. v. Stv.

N. Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglicum Laurentii Noelli, in the Bodleian Library. See Wanl. Cat. p. 102.

N. P. Nugae Poeticae. Select pieces of Old English popular poetry, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1844. Quoted by page.

Nar. Narratiunculae Anglice conscriptae, edited by O. Cockayne, London, 1861. Quoted by page and line.

Nat. S. Greg. Els. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, translated into Modern English by Elizabeth Elstob, London, 1709 (cf. Homl. Th. ii. 116). Quoted by page and line.

Nath. (Nathan). Nathanis Judaei legatio ad Tiberium Caesarem. It is contained in a MS. preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, described in Wanl. Cat. p. 152, and has been edited in Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society by C. W. Goodwin, Cambridge, 1851. v. St. And., under which abbreviation references by page and line are given except in the earlier part of the Dictionary.

Nicod. (Nic.); Thw. (Nicod. Thw.). An Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of Nicodemus, printed in Thw. Hept.

Num. The Anglo-Saxon version of the book of Numbers. v. Deut.

O. and N. An Old English poem of the Owl and the Nightingale, edited by F. H. Stratmann, Krefeld, 1868. Quoted by line.

O. E[ngl.] Homl. Old English Homilies, edited by R. Morris, E.E.T.S., first series, Nos. 29, 32; second series, No. 53, 1867–1868, 1873. Quoted by series, page and line.

O. E. Misc. = Misc.

O. Frs. Old Frisian; the forms are taken from Altfriesisches Wörterbuch von Karl von Richthofen, Göttingen, 1840.

O. H. Ger. Old High German. v. Grff.

O. L. Ger. Old Low German; the references are mostly to Kleinere altniederdeutsche Denkmäler, herausgegeben von M. Heyne, Paderborn, 1877.

O. Nrs. v. Icel.

O. Sax. v. Hêl.

Obs. Lun. De obseruatione lune, printed from MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 30 b in Lchdm. iii. 184.

Octo Vit. cap[it]. A homily De octo vitiis et de xii. abusivis, in a MS. of the Bodleian, Cod. Jun. 24, p. 329 (Wanl. Cat. p. 42). It is printed in O. E. Homl. i. 296–304. Cf. also Homl. Skt. i. 16, 246–384.

Octov. Octovian Imperator in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. iii., 1810. Quoted by line.

Off. episc[op.]. The reference seems to be to the matter printed in Thorpe's Laws from Cod. Jun. 121, and referred to as L. I. P. (e. g. *ā-wildian* will be found, Th. ii. 322, 15).

Off. reg[um]. The same MS. as the preceding seems sometimes to be referred to, e. g. *efen-wel* occurs Th. ii. 324, 2: but *bæc-slitol* I have noted only Wulfst. 72, 16, where the MS. is Cod. Jun. 99 (Wanl. Cat. p. 27).

Orm. The Ormulum, edited by R. M. White, Oxford, 1852. Quoted by line.

Ors.; Bos. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the compendious history of the world by Orosius, edited by J. Bosworth, London, 1859. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Bos.).

Ors. Hav. The edition of Orosius by Havercamp, Leyden, 1738.

Ors.; Swt. King Alfred's Orosius, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 79, 1883. Quoted by book and chapter (Ors.), and by page and line (Swt.).

Ottf. Otfrid's Krist, edited by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831.

P. B. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

P. L. S. Early English Poems and Lives of Saints, edited by F. J. Furnivall, Philol. Soc., 1862. Quoted by number of piece and line (or stanza).

P. R. L. P. Political, Religious, and Love Poems, edited by F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., No. 15, 1866. Quoted by page and line.

P. S. The Political Songs of England, from the reign of John to that of Edward II, edited by T. Wright, Camden Soc., No. vi., 1839. Quoted by page and line.

Palgrv. Eng. Com. Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, London, 1834.

Pall. Palladius on Husbondrie, edited by B. Lodge and S. T. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., Nos. 52 and 72, 1872 and 1879. Quoted by page and line of book.

Parten. The Romans of Partenay, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 22, 1866. Quoted by line.

Past.; **Hat.** An Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care, contained in a MS. (Hatton 20) preserved in the Bodleian Library. Quoted by chapter and paragraph of an edition of the Cura Pastoralis by J. Stephen, London, 1629 (Past.), and by folio and line of MS. (Hat.).

Past.; **Swt.** The Anglo-Saxon version of Gregory's Pastoral Care from the Hatton MS. and the Cotton MSS., edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., Nos. 45 and 50, 1871–1872. Quoted by chapter (Past.), and by page and line (Swt.).

Peccat[orum] Medic[ina] = L. Pen. (e. g. *āspīwan* may be found L. Pen. 5; Th. ii. 278, 22).

Pegge's Kenticisms. An Alphabet of Kenticisms by Samuel Pegge, 1735. E. D. S., 1876.

Piers [**P.**]. The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman (Text B), E. E. T. S., No. 38, 1869. [Texts A and C are Nos. 28 and 54.] Quoted by passus and line.

Piers P. Crede. Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. 30, 1867. Quoted by line.

Pl. Cr. = Piers P. Crede.

Pol. Songs Wrt. = P. S.

Pr. C. The Pricke of Conscience, by R. Rolle de Hampole, edited by R. Morris, Philol. Soc., 1863. Quoted by line.

Pref. [Ælfc.]. **Thw.** Ælfric's preface to Genesis in Thw. Hept. Quoted by page and line.

Pref. (**Procem.**) **R. Conc[ord].** Prohemium regularis concordie Anglicae nationis monachorum (MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3, v. Wanl. Cat., p. 193). This is edited in Anglia, vol. xiii. p. 365, and in the later part of the Dictionary this edition is referred to.

Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. Komposition und Quellen der Rätsel des Exeterbuches, von Dr. August Prehn, Paderborn, 1883.

Proclam. H. III. The only English Proclamation of Henry III, edited by Alex. J. Ellis, Philol. Soc., 1868.

Prompt. [**Parv.**]. Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, recensuit Albertus Way, Camden Soc., Nos. xxv., liv., lxxxix., 1843–1865. Quoted by page.

Prov. Glosses on the book of Proverbs, which are printed as noticed under Kent. Gl. Quoted by chapter (and verse).

Prov. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Apothegms in Salm. Kmbl. (q. v.) Part III. pp. 258–268. Quoted by number.

Prud. v. Gl. Prud. (2).

Ps. An Early English Psalter, edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843–1847. Quoted by psalm and verse.

Ps. Grn. The edition of the metrical version of Psalms 51–150 in Grein's Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie. 2. Band. Göttingen, 1858.

Ps. Lamb. An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. preserved in the library of Lambeth Palace. It is thus described by Wanley: Psalterium D. Hieronymi Gallicum, Astericis et obolis, punctisque Musicis subjectis notatum, una cum interlineata Versione Saxonica, Catalogue, p. 268.

Ps. Spl. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus. A Johanne Spelmanno D. Hen. fil. editum. E vetustissimo exemplari MS. in Bibliotheca ipsius Henrici, et cum tribus aliis non multo minus vetustis collatum, Londini, 1640. The MS. used by Spelman subsequently was in the library at Stowe, and has been described by Dr. O'Conor in his account of that library. Afterwards it passed into the possession of Lord Ashburnham. Of the three collated MSS., which Spelman refers to under the letters C, T, M, the first is in the University Library at Cambridge, see Wanl. Cat. p. 152; the second is in the library of Trin. Coll. Camb., and has been edited by F. Harsley, E.E.T.S., No. 92, 1889 (Eadwine's Canterbury Psalter); the third is Arundel MS. No. 60 in the British Museum. The printed edition, as regards C and T, was collated with those MSS. for Dr. Bosworth by Dr. Aldis Wright, and many corrections were made.

Ps. Stev. *or* **Surt.** An Anglo-Saxon Psalter (printed from MS. Cott. Vesp. A. 1), edited by J. Stevenson, Surtees Soc., Nos. 16, 19, 1843–1847.

Ps. Th. Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metrice composita. E Cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato descripsit et edidit B. Thorpe, Oxonii, 1835.

Ps. Trin. Camb. = Ps. Spl. T.

Ps. Vos[sii]. An interlinear version of the Psalms in a MS. given by Isaac Vossius to Francis Junius (MS. Bodl. Junius 27). See Wanl. Cat. p. 76.

R., Lye. Ælfric's Vocabulary, transcribed by or for Junius from a MS. in the possession of Reubens the painter, v. Wanl. Cat. p. 96. It was printed by Somner at the end of his Dictionary, and will be found in Wrt. Voc. i. 15.

R. Ben. Die Angelsächsische Prosabearbeitung der Benedictinerregel, herausgegeben von A. Schröer, Kassel, 1885. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.

R. Ben. Interl. The Rule of S. Benet. Latin and Anglo-Saxon interlinear version. Edited by H. Logeman, E.E.T.S., No. 90, 1888. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line.

R. Brun[ne]. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne), published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1725. Quoted by page and line.

R[eg.] Conc[ord]. v. Pref. R. Conc.

R. Glouc. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, published by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1724. Quoted by page and line.

R. R. The Romaunt of the Rose, formerly attributed to Chaucer. Quoted by line.

R. S. Religious Songs, edited by Thomas Wright, Percy Soc., vol. xi., 1843. Quoted by number of piece and line.

Rask Hald. Björn Halldórsson's Icelandic-Latin Dictionary, edited by Rask, 1814.

Recd.; **Wrt. Voc.** v. Glos. Brux. Recd.

Rel[iq.] Ant[iq.]. Reliquiae Antiquae. Scraps from Ancient Manuscripts, edited by T. Wright and J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols., London, 1845. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Rich. Richard Coer de Lion, in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii. 3–278. Quoted by line.

Rol. H. Richard Rolle of Hampole and his followers, edited by C. Horstmann. 2 vols., London, 1895. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Rood Kmbl. The Holy Rood, a poem in the Vercelli MS., published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).

Rood Recd. The same poem as the preceding, printed as Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Rtl. Rituale Ecclesiae Dunelmensis (Latin and interlinear Anglo-Saxon versions), Surtees Soc., No. 10, 1839. Quoted by page and line.

Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. On Anglo-Saxon Runes. By J. M. Kemble. Archaeologia, published by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxviii., London, 1840. Quoted by page and line.

Runic pm. Kmbl. A poem printed in the above paper. Quoted by page and line.

S. de Fide Cathol. This homily is printed Homl. Th. i. 274.

Salm. Kmbl. Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn, by J. M. Kemble. Printed for the Ælfric Society, London, 1845–1848. The poetical part is quoted by line, the prose by page and line.

Sax. Engl. The Saxons in England. A History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest, by J. M. Kemble. 2 vols., London, 1876.

Schmid [A. S. Gesetz.]. Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. Herausgegeben von Dr. R. Schmid, Leipzig, 1858.

Scint. Defensoris Liber Scintillarum, with an interlinear Anglo-Saxon version, edited by E. W. Rhodes, E.E.T.S., No. 93, 1889. Quoted (at first by chapter, later) by page and line of the interlinear version. App. [Lib.] Scint. refers to the matter in pp. 223–236 of this edition.

Scint. de Praedest. = Scint., pp. 226–228.

Scóp. Th. The Scóp or Gleeman's Tale printed in Beo. Th.

Scot. Scottish. v. Jamieson.

Seebohm Vill. Comm. The English Village Community examined in its relations to the Manorial and Tribal Systems, by F. Seebohm, London, 1890.

Serm. Creat. = Homl. Th. i. 8–28. (v. ge-dæman, *where read* ge-clæman.)

Shor[eham]. The Religious Poems of William de Shoreham, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc. vol. xxviii., 1849. Quoted by page.

Shrn. The Shrine. A Collection of occasional papers on dry subjects, by O. Cockayne, London, 1864–1870. Quoted by page and line.

Skt. Dict. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat, Oxford, 1879–1882.

Solil. Soliloquia Augustini Selecta et Saxonice reddita ab Ælfredo Rege, MS. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1. (Printed in Shrn. pp. 163–204.) v. Wanl. Cat. p. 218.

Som. Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, by E. Somner, Oxon., 1659.

Somn. De somniorum diuersitate (MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii. fol. 25 b) *and* De somniorum eventu (v. Wanl. Cat. p. 40). The two pieces are printed Lchdm. iii. pp. 198–214, 168–176. Quoted by number of paragraph in the two combined. (In the later part of the Dictionary the references are to Lchdm. iii.)

Soul Kmbl. The departed soul's address to the body, a poem in the Vercelli MS. published with Elen. Kmbl. (q. v.).

Soul Recd. The same poem as the preceding, printed with Andr. Recd. (q. v.).

Spec. Specimens of Lyric Poetry composed in England in the reign of Edward I, edited by T. Wright, Percy Soc., vol. iv., 1842. Quoted by page and line.

St. And. Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, 1851.

Swt. A. S. Prim. An Anglo-Saxon Primer by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1882.

Swt. [A. S.] Rdr. An Anglo-Saxon Reader, in prose and verse, by H. Sweet, Oxford, 1876.

Techm. Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, begründet und herausgegeben von F. Techmer, Leipzig. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Te Dm. Lamb. (Te Deum; Lamb.). An interlinear version of the Te Deum in the same MS. as Ps. Lamb. It is also cited as Hymn ad Mat.

Te Dm. Lye. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 222.

Te Dm. Thomson. A version of the same in Thomson's Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest, 1849.

Text. Rof. Textus de Ecclesia Roffensi. v. Wanl. Cat. p. 273.

Th. An[al.] (Anlct.). v. An. Th.

Th. Ap[ol.]. v. Ap. Th.

Th. Ch[art.] (Diplm.). v. Chart. Th.

Th. Lapbg. A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg by B. Thorpe, London, 1845.

Th. Ll. v. L.; Th.

Thw. Hept. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiae Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice. Edidit Edwardus Thwaites, Oxoniae, 1698. v. Wanl. Cat. pp. 67-68, 152.

Torrent of Portugal. An English Metrical Romance, edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1842.

Tr. and Cr. Chaucer's Troilus and Creseyde. Quoted by book and line.

Tract. de Spir. Septif. A homily De Septiformi Spiritu. See Wulfst. 50–56.

Trev. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with the English translation of John Trevisa. Rolls Series, 1865–1886. Quoted by volume, page and line.

Trist. Die Nordische und die Englische Version der Tristan-Saga, herausgegeben von E. Kölbing, Heilbronn, 1882–1883. Quoted by line.

Txts. The Oldest English Texts, edited by H. Sweet, E.E.T.S., No. 83, 1885. Quoted by page and number of gloss (or by line).

Tynd. Tyndal's version of the New Testament.

V. Ps. = Ps. Vos.

Vit. Swith. See either Glostr. Frag. or Homl. Skt. i. 21.

W. Cat. = Wanl. Cat.

W. F. (Wells Frag.). MS. of the A.S. version of the Benedictine Rule in the possession of the Chapter at Wells, printed in R. Ben.

W. S. West-Saxon.

Wald. Two leaves of King Waldere's Lay, published by George Stevens, Copenhagen. Quoted by line.

Wanl. Cat[al.]. Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS., forming the third volume of Hickes' Thesaurus, Oxoniae, 1705.

Wht. Dict. White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary.

Wick. v. Wyc.

Wicklif Select Wrks. Select English Works of John Wyclif, edited by T. Arnold, Oxford, 1869–1871. Quoted by volume and page.

Wilk. Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles, edited by D. Wilkins, London, 1721. Quoted by page and line.

Will. The Romance of William of Palerne, edited by W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., No. i., 1867. Quoted by line.

Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. Biographia Britannica Literaria; or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. Anglo-Saxon Period. By Thomas Wright, London, 1842.

Wrt. Popl. Science. Popular Treatises on Science written during the Middle Ages, edited by Thomas Wright, London, 1841. Quoted by page and line.

Wrt. Provncl. Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, compiled by Thomas Wright, London, 1837.

Wrt. Spec. v. Spec.

Wrt. Voc. [i.]. A volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1857. Quoted by page and number of gloss.

Wrt. Voc. ii. A second volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright. Privately printed, 1873. Quoted by page and line.

Wülck. [**Gl.**]. Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Second edition, edited by R. P. Wülcker, London, 1884. Quoted by column and line.

Wulfst. Wulfstan. Sammlung der ihm zugeschriebenen Homilien, herausgegeben von A. Napier, Berlin, 1883. Quoted by page and line.

Wyc. The Holy Bible in the earliest English versions made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe, edited by Forshall and Madden, Oxford, 1850.

York. Gl. A Glossary of words pertaining to the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire. E. D. S. Pub., 1876.

Zacher. Das Gothische Alphabet Ulfilas und das Runenalphabet. Eine sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchung von Julius Zacher, Leipzig, 1855.

CONTRACTIONS USED IN GREIN'S LEXICON POETICUM.

Ælf. Tod. Poem on the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred, given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 1036.

Æðelst. Poem on Athelstan's victory at Brunanburgh, given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 937.

Alm. Almosen, from Cod Exon. p. 467.

Ap. The fates of the Apostles, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Apstls. Kmbl.

Az. Azarias, from Cod. Exon. p. 185.

B. Beowulf.

By. The death of Byrhtnoth. v. Byrht. Th.

Crä. Be manna cræftum, from Cod. Exon. p. 292.

Cri. Cynewulf's Crist, from Cod. Exon. p. 1.

Dan. Daniel, see Cd. Th. p. 216.

Deór. Deórs Klage, from Cod. Exon. p. 377.

Dóm. Dómes dæg, from Cod. Exon. p. 445.

Edg. Eádgár, poems from the Chronicle, under the years 973, 975.

Edm. Eádmund, from the Chronicle, under the year 942.

Edw. Eádweard, from the Chronicle, under the year 1065.

El. Elene, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Elen. Kmbl.

Exod. Exodus, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 177. v. Cd. Th.

Fä. Fæder lárcwidas, in Cod. Exon. p. 300.

Fin. The Fight at Finsburg. v. Fins. Th.

Gen. Genesis, in Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 1. v. Cd. Th.

Gn. C. Versus gnomici, from MS. Cott. Tib. I. 2, in Hickes' Thesaurus, p. 207.

Gn. Ex. Versus gnomici, from Cod. Exon. p. 333.

Gú. The Legend of St. Guthlac, from Cod. Exon. p. 104.

Hö. Höllenfahrt Christi, from Cod. Exon. p. 459.

Hy. Hymnen und Gebete.

Jud. The poem of Judith. v. Judth. Thw.

Jul. The Legend of St. Juliana, from Cod. Exon. p. 242.

Kl. Klage der Frau, from Cod. Exon. p. 442.

Kr. Das heilige Kreuz, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Rood Kmbl.

Leás. Be manna leáse, from the Codex Vercellensis. v. Fragm. Kmbl.

Men. Menologium. v. Menol. Fox.

Met. The metrical versions of the verses in Boethius. v. Bt. Met. Fox.

Mód. Be manna móde, from Cod. Exon. p. 313.

Pa. Poem on the Panther, from Cod. Exon. p. 355.

Ph. Poem on the Phenix, from Cod. Exon. p. 197.

Phar. Pharao, from Cod. Exon. p. 468.

Ps. Metrical version of Psalms 51–150. v. Ps. Th.

Ps. Ben. Portions of the Psalms gathered from the piece referred to as Btwk.

Ps. C. Version of the 50th Psalm from MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vi.

Rä. Riddles from Cod. Exon.

Reb. Rebhuhn, from Cod. Exon. p. 365.

Reim. Reimlied, from Cod. Exon. p. 352.

Ruin. Ruine, from Cod. Exon. p. 476.

Rún. Runenlied. v. Runic pm. Kmbl.

Sal. v. Salm. Kmbl.

Sat. Crist und Satan, from Thorpe's Cædmon, p. 265.

Seef. Seefahrer, from Cod. Exon. p. 306.

Seel. Reden der Seelen, from Cod. Exon. p. 367, see also Soul Kmbl.

Sch. Wunder der Schöpfung, from Cod. Exon. p. 346.

Víd. Vídsíð, from Cod. Exon. p. 318.

Vy. Be manna wyrdum, from Cod. Exon. p. 327.

Wal. Walfisch, from Cod. Exon. p. 360.

Wand. Wanderer, from Cod. Exon. p. 286.

A.

A. It is not necessary to speak of the form of what are often called Anglo-Saxon letters, as all Teutonic, Celtic, and Latin manuscripts of the same age are written in letters of the same form. There is one exception: the Anglo-Saxons had, with great propriety, two different letters for the two distinct sounds of our *th:* the hard þ in *thin* and sooth, and the soft ð in *thine* and soothe, vide Þ, þ. 2. The indigenous Pagan alphabet of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, called Runes, it must be particularly observed, not only represents our letters, but the names of the letters are significant. The Runes are chiefly formed by straight lines to be easily carved on wood or stone. For instance, the Rune ᚫ æc is not only found in inscriptions on wood and stone, but in Anglo-Saxon MSS. and printed books. In manuscripts and in books, it sometimes denotes the letter **a**; and, at other times, *the oak*, from its Anglo-Saxon name, æc *the oak*. v. **ÁC**, and **RŪN**.

B. The *short* or unaccented Anglo-Saxon **a** is contained in the following words, which are represented by modern English terms of the same import, having the sound of *a* in *man;* as Can, man, span, hand, land, sand, camp, dranc, *etc.* 2. The short **a**, is often found in the final syllables of inflections, -a, -an, -as, -aþ, *etc.* It generally appears in the radix before a doubled consonant, as swamm *a fungus*, wann *wan;* or two different consonants, as mp, mb, nt, nc, ng, *etc.*—Camp, lamb, plante, dranc, lang, *etc.* 3. The radical short **a** can only stand before a single consonant and *st, sc*, when this single consonant and these double letters are again followed, in ,the inflections or formative syllables, by *a, o, u* in nouns; and by *a, o, u, e* in adjectives; and *a, o, u,* and *ia* in verbs; as Dagas, daga from dæg, hwalas from hwæl, fatu from fæt, gastas from gæst, ascas from æsc; *adj.* Smales, smale, smalost, smalu, from smæl *small;* Lates, latu, latost, from læt *late:* Stapan, faran, starian, wafian. Grimm's Deut. Gram. vol. i. p. 223, 2nd edit. 1822. In other cases, the short or unaccented æ is used instead of **a**. See Æ in its alphabetical order. 4. The remarks in 3. are of great importance in declining words, for monosyllables, ending in a single consonant, in *st* or *sc*, change the æ into **a**, whenever the consonant or consonants are followed by *a, o, u* in nouns, and *a, o, u, e* in adjectives, vide Æ. 5. It must be remembered then, that a short **a** cannot stand in a word (1) when it ends in a single consonant, that is, when no inflections of *a, o, u* in nouns follow; as in Stæf, fræt: (2) when in nouns a single consonant is followed by *e;* as Stæfes, stæfe, wæter: (3) when the word has any other double consonants besides *st, sc*, though followed by *a, o, u;* as Cræft, cræfta, ægru *n. pl. of* æg: (4) in contracted words, when æ is not in the last syllable; as Æcer, *pl.* æceras, æcerum, contracted æcras, æcrum; wæpen, *pl.* wæpenu; mægen, *pl.* mægenu, contracted wæpnu, and mægnu. 6. Though I have given in **C**. 3. the reasons, which Grimm assigns for making the prefixed a-, long, I believe it is generally short in *A. Sax.* as in *Eng.* a-bide = *A. Sax.* a-bīdan = bīdan, so a-cende = cende: — Ic todæg cende [cende Surt; acende Spl. T; Th.] dē *ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. A-beran = beran *to bear:*— Hefige byrdyna man aberan ne mæg *a man is not able to bear heavy burdens*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Ne bere ge sacc *nolite portare sacculum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 4. A-biddan = biddan *to ask, pray:*—Abiddaþ [biddaþ Cott.] hine *pray to him*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Ic bidde dē, Drihten *I pray to thee, Lord*, Gen. 19, 18. It is evident by these examples that words have the same meaning with and without the prefixed a-: this a- was not prominent or long, and therefore this prefix is left unaccented in this Dictionary. 7. a- prefixed, sometimes denotes *Negation, deterioration*, or *opposition*, as *From, out, away;* thus awendan *to turn from, subvert*, from wendan *to turn;* amōd *out of* or *without mind, mad;* adōn *to do away, banish*, composed of a *from*, dōn *to do*, vide Æ. The prefixed a- does not always appear to alter the signification: in this case it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon,—thus, Aberan *to bear;* abrecan *to break;* abītan *to bite.* The prefixed a-, in such cases, seems to add some little force or intensity to the original signification of the word to which it is joined,—thus, færan *to make afraid;* terrere: a-færan *to terrify, dismay, astound;* exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere.

C. The *long* Anglo-Saxon ā is accented, and words containing this long or accented ā are now represented by English terms, with the vowel sounded like *o* in *no* and *bone.* The following words have either the same or an analogous meaning, both in English and Anglo-Saxon: Hām *home*, ān *one*, bān *bone*, hān *hone*, stān *stone*, sār *sore*, rāp *rope*, lār *lore*, gāst *ghost*, wrāt *wrote.* Sometimes the accented or long ā is represented in English by *oa;* as Āc *an oak*, gād *a goad*, lād *load*, rād *road*, brād *broad*, fām *foam*, lām *loam*, sāpe *soap*, ār *oar*, bār *boar*, hār *hoar*, bāt *boat*, gāt *goat*, āta *oat*, āþ *oath*, lāþ *loath.* Occasionally ā becomes *oe* in English; as Dā *a doe*, fā *a foe*, tā *toe*, wā *woe;* but the *oe*, in these words, has the sound of *o* in *no.* The same may be said of *oa* in *oak, goad.* Hence it appears that the Anglo-Saxon ā is represented by the modern English *o, oa*, and *oe*, which have the sound of *o* in *no* and *bone;* as Rād *rode* (*p. of ride*), rād *a road*, and dā, *a doe.* Deut. Gram. von Jacob Grimm, vol. i. pp. 358, 397, 398, 3rd edit. 1840. 2. The long ā is often changed into æ; as Lār *lore*, lǽran *to teach*, ān *one*, ǽnig *any.* 3. The following is a precise summary from Grimm of the prefixed ā-, long or accented. The prefixed ā- is long because it is a contraction and represents the preposition æf *of, off, from, away, out of*, or the preposition on *on, in, upon, into*, or as the *Lat.* in and *Eng.* un; as ā-dūne for æf-dūne, ā-wendian for æf-wendian, ā-drædan for on-drædan, ā-gean for on-gean, ā-tȳnan *to unshut, open*, Ps. Spl. 38, 13, for on-tȳnan, un-tȳnan *to open.* Ā, as an inseparable particle, is long because it represents the inseparable prefixed particles ar, ur, ir, in *O. H. Ger.* and *O. Sax.* commonly expressing the meaning of the Latin prepositions *ab, ex, ad*, etc.; *A. Sax.* ā-hebban, *O. H. Ger.* ur-hefan *elevare; A. Sax.* ā-fyllan, *O. H. Ger.* ar-fullan *implere; A. Sax.* ā-beran, *O. H. Ger.* ar-peran *ferre, efferre; A. Sax.* ā-scīnan, *O. H. Ger.* ir-scīnan *clarescere.* The peculiar force which this particle imparts to different verbs may correspond (1) to the Latin ex *out*, as ā-gangan *to go out;* exire: (2) to the English *up*, as ā-hleápan *to leap up;* exsilire: ā-fyllan *to fill up;* implere: (3) it expresses the idea of an origin, *becoming, growing*, ā-blacian *to blacken, to become black;* ā-heardian *to grow hard:* (4) it corresponds to the Latin *re*, as ā-geban *reddere*, ā-lōsian *redimere*, ā-sēcan *requirere:* (5) it is often used merely to render a verb transitive, or to impart a greater force to the transitive meaning of the simple verb,—ā-beódan *offerre*, ā-ceapian *emere*, ā-lecgan *ponere*, ā-sleán *occidere:* (6) it is used with intransitive verbs, where it has hardly any meaning, unless it suggests *the commencement* or *beginning* of the action, as ā-hleahan *ridere*, ā-sweltan *mori:* (7) it expresses *the end, aim*, or *purpose* of an action, as ā-dōmian *condemnare*, ā-biddan *deprecari*, ā-wirþan *perire.* But, after all, it must be borne in mind, that the various shades of its meaning are innumerable, and that, even in one and the same compound, it often assumes different meanings. For further illustration we must therefore refer to the compounds in which it occurs, Grm. ii. 818–832. I have, in justice to Grimm, given his motives for marking the prefixed ā- long: I believe, however, it is short. See **B**. 6.

-a, affixed to words, denotes *A person, an agent*, or *actor*, hence, *All nouns ending in a are masculine, and make the gen. in* an; as from Cum *come* [*thou*], cuma *a person who comes*, or *a guest:* Swīc *deceive* [*thou*], swīca *a traitor:* Worht *wrought*, wyrhta *a workman, wright:* Föregeng *foregoing*, fōregenga *a foregoer:* Beád *or* gebēd *a supplication, praying*, beáda *a person who supplicates* or *prays:* Bytl *a beetle* or hammer, bytla *a hammerer, builder.* Some *abstract nouns*, and words denoting *inanimate things*, end in -a; and these words, having the same declension as those which signify *Persons* or *actors*, are masculine; as Hlīsa, an; *m. fame:* Tīma, an; *m. time:* Líchama, an; *m. a body:* Steorra, an; *m. a star:* Gewuna, an; *m. a custom, habit.*

a; *prep. acc. To, for;* in:—A worlda world *to* or *in an age of ages;* in seculorum seculum, Ps. Th. 18, 8, = on worulda world, Ps. Lamb. 20, 5, = on worulda world, Ps. Th. 103, 6.

Ā, aa, aaa; *adv. Always, ever, for ever;* hence the *O. Eng.* AYE, *ever;* semper, unquam, usque:—Ac ā sceal dæt widerwearde gemetgian

but ever must the contrary moderate, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19. Ân God ā on ēcnysse *one God to all eternity* [lit. *one God ever, in eternity*], Homl. Th. ii. 22, 32. Ā on ēcnisse *usque in æternum*, Jos. 4, 7. Ic ā ne geseah '*I not ever saw*' = *I never saw*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 10; Gen. 375. Ā = æfre: Nū, sceal beón ā on Iī abbod *now, there shall always* [*ever*] *be an abbot in Iona*, Chr. 565; Th. 33, 2, col. 2. Nū, sceal beón æfre on Iī abbod *now, there shall ever* [*always*] *be an abbot in Iona*, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 11; 33, 4, col. 1. He biþ aa [āā MS.] ymbe dæt ān *he is for ever about that one* [*thing*], L. Th. ii. 310, 25. Aa on worulda woruld *semper in seculorum seculum*, Ps. Th. 105, 37. Nū and aaa [āāā MS.], to worulde būton ǽghwilcum ende *now and ever, to a world without any end*, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 15. Á world *for ever*, Ex. 21, 6. Á forþ *ever forth, from thence*, Bt. Tupr. 303, 31. [The original signification seems to be a flowing, referring to time, which every moment flows on, hence *ever, always*, also to æ, eá *flowing water, a river*. In Johnston's Index Geog. there are nineteen rivers in Europe with the name of Aa = Á.]

ā, *indecl*; *f. A law*; lex:—Dryhtnes ā *the Lord's law*, Andr. Recd. 2387; An. 1196. vide **Æ**.

aac, e; *f. An oak*:—Aac-tūn *Acton Beauchamp, Worcestershire*, Cod. Dipl. 75; A. D. 727; Kmbl. i. 90, 19. v. Ác-tūn.

aad *a pile*:—He myceline aað gesoumode *he gathered a great pile*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. v. âd.

āāðdan *to lay waste*; vastare, Gen. 1280: ā ǽdan, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24. v. ǽdan.

aam, es; *m. A reed of a weaver's loom*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8; Cod. Lugd. Grn. v. ám.

aar *honour*:—In aar naman *in honore nominis*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, note 43; 5, 11; S. 626, note 36. v. Ár; *f.*

aaþ *an oath*:—He done aaþ gesæh *he saw the oath*, Th. Dipl. A. D. 825; p. 71, 12. v. Áþ.

a-bacan, ic -bace, dū -bæcest, -bæcst, he -bæceþ, -bæcþ, *pl.* -bacaþ; *p.* -bōc, *pl.* -bōcon; *pp.* -bacen *To bake*; pinsere, coquere:—Se hlāf þurh fýres hǽtan abacen *the bread baked by the heat of fire*, Homl. Pasc. Daye, A. D. 1567, p. 30, 8; Lisl. 4to, 1623, p. 4, 16; Homl. Th. ii. p. 268, 9.

a-bād *expected, waited*:—And abād swā ðeáh seofon dagas *expectavitque nihilominus septem alios dies*, Gen. 8, 12. v. abīdan.

a-bæd, abǽdon *asked*; *p. of* abiddan.

a-bēdan; *p.* -bǽdde; *pp.* -bǽded *To restrain, repel, compel*; avertere, repellere, cogere, exigere:—Is fira ǽnuig, ðe deáþ abǽde *is there any man, who can restrain death?* Salm. Kmbl. 957; Sal. 478. Dæt oft wǽpen abǽd his mondryhtne *which often repels the weapon for its lord*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 24; Rä. 56, 12. v. bēdan.

a-bælīgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to make angry*; irritare, offendere:—Seoal gehycgan hæleða ǽghwylc dæt he ne abælige beam waldendes *every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 27; Sat. 195. v. a-belgan, a-bylgan.

a-bær *bore* or *took away*; sustulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 76; *p. of* a-beran.

ABAL, afol, es; *n. Power of body, strength*; vigor, vires, robur corporis:—Ðīn abal and cræft *thy strength and power*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500. [*Orm.* afell: *O. H. Ger.* aval, *n*: *O. Nrs.* afl, *n. robur, vis*: *Goth.* abrs *strong*: *Grk.* ὄβριμος.]

a-bannan; *p.* -beónn, *pl.* -beónnon; *pp.* -bannen. **I.** *to command, order, summon*; mandare, jubere:—Abannan to beadwe *to summon to battle*, Elen. Grm. 34. **II.** *to publish, proclaim*; *with* út *to order out, call forth, call together, congregate, assemble*; edicere, avocare, citare:—Aban dū ða beornas út of ofne *command thou the men out of the oven*, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 32; Dan. 428. Ðā hēt se cyng abannan út ealne þeódscipe *then the king commanded to order out* [*to assemble*] *all the population*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. v. bannan.

a-barian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a, barian *to make bare*; bær, se bara; *adj. bare*] *To make bare, to manifest, discover, disclose*; denudare, prodere, in medium proferre:—Gif dū abarast ūre spræce *si sermonem nostrum profers in medium*, Jos. 2, 20: R. Ben. Interl. 46: Cot. 80.

a-bāt *bit, ate*:—He abāt *he ate*, MS. Cott. Jul. E. vii. 237; Salm. Kmbl. 121, 15; *p. of* a-bītan.

abbad, abbod, abbud, abbot, es; *m*: abboda, an; *m*. **I.** *an abbot*; abbās,—the title of the male superior of certain religious establishments, thence called abbeys. The word *abbot* appears to have been, at first, applied to any member of the clerical order, just as the French Père and English Father. In the earliest age of monastic institutions the monks were not even priests: they were merely religious persons, who retired from the world to live in common, and the abbot was one of their number, whom they elected to preside over the association. In regard to general ecclesiastical discipline, all these communities were at this early time subject to the bishop of the diocese, and even to the pastor of the parochial district within the bounds of which they were established. At length it began to be usual for the abbot to be in orders; and since the sixth century monks generally have been priests. In point of dignity an abbot is generally next to a bishop. A minute account of the different descriptions of abbots may be found in Du Cange's Glossary, and in Carpentier's supplement to that work:—Se ārwurða abbad Albīnus *the reverend abbot Albinus*, Bd. pref. Riht is dæt abbodas fæste on mynstrum wunian *it is right that abbots dwell closely in their minsters*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. Hēr Forþrēd abbod forþfērde *in this year abbot Forthred died*, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13. Se abbot Saxulf *the abbot Saxulf*, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. Swā gebireþ abbodan *as becometh abbots*, L. Const. W. p. 150, 27; L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. **II.** *bishops were sometimes subject to an abbot, as they were to the abbots of Iona*:—Nū, sceal beón æfre on Iī abbod, and nā biscop; and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas, fordan ðe Columba [MS. Columban] was abbod, nā biscop *now, in Iī* [*Iona*], *there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop*, Chr. 565; Th. 32, 10–16, col. 1. [*Laym.* abbed: *O. Frs.* abbete: *N. Ger.* abt: *O. H. Ger.* abbat: *Lat.* abbās; *gen.* abbātis *an abbot*: *Goth.* abba: *Syr.* אַבָּא abba *father*, from *Heb.* אָב ab *father*, *pl.* אָבוֹת abot *fathers*.] DER. abbad-dōm, -hād, -isse, -rīce: abboda.

abbad-dōm *an abbacy*. v. abbud-dōm.

abbad-hād *the state or dignity of an abbot*. v. abbud-hād.

abbadisse, abbodisse, abbatisse, abbudisse, abedisse, an; *f.* [abbad *an abbot*, *isse a female* termination, *q. v.*] *An abbess*; abbatissa:—Riht is dæt abbadissan fæste on mynstrum wunian *it is right that abbesses dwell closely in their nunneries*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30: L. Const. W. 150, 21: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 14: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38.

abbad-rice *an abbacy*. v. abbod-rīce.

Abban dūn, e; *f. Abingdon, in Berkshire*, Chr. 985; Ing. 167, 5. v. Æbban dūn.

abbod *an abbot*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 30. v. abbad.

abboda, an; *m. An abbot*; abbas:—Swā gebireþ abbodan *as becometh abbots*, L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. v. abbad.

abbod-rīce, abbot-rīce, es; *n. The rule of an abbot, an abbacy*; abbatia:—On his tīme wæx dæt abbodrīce swīðe rīce *in his time the abbacy waxed very rich*, Chr. 656; Ing. 41, 1. On dis abbotrīce *in this abbacy*, Chr. 675; Ing. 51, 12.

abbodysse *an abbess*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 22. v. abbadisse.

abbot *an abbot*, Chr. 675; Ing. 50, 15. v. abbad.

abbud *an abbot*, Chr. 803; Erl. 60, 13: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 14. v. abbad.

abbud-dōm, es; *m.* [= abbod-rīce, *q. v.*] *An abbacy, the rule or authority of an abbot*; abbātia, abbātis jus *vel* auctoritas:—Abbuddōmes, *gen.* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 18. Abbuddōme, *dat.* 5, 21; S. 642, 37.

abbud-hād, es; *m. The state or dignity of an abbot*; abbatis dignitas:—Munuchād and abbudhād ne syndon getealde to dysum getele *monkhood and abbothood are not reckoned in this number*, L. Ælf. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31.

abbudisse, an; *m. An abbess*:—Ðā sealde seó abbudisse him sumne dǽl dære moldan *tunc dedit ei abbatissa portiunculam de pulvere illo*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 38. v. abbadisse.

a-beág *bowed down*, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775; *p. of* a-būgan.

a-bealh *angered*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. a-belgan.

a-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike*; tundere, percellere:—Stormum abeátne *beaten by storms*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 26; Cri. 941. v. beátan.

a-beden *asked*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 15: Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 31; *pp. of* a-biddan.

abedisse, an; *f. An abbess*; abbatissa:—Dære abedissan betæhton *committed to the abbess*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 181, 28. v. abbadisse.

a-bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bend, bend down, bow, reduce, subdue*; incurvare, redigere, subigere:—Weorþe heora bæc swylce abēged eác *dorsum illorum semper incurva*, Ps. Th. 68, 24: Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1: 1087; Th. 356, 10. v. bēgan.

a-bēgendlīc; *adj. Bending*; flexibilis, Som. v. a-bēgan.

a-behōfian; *p.* ode *To behove, concern*; decere:—Mid māran unrǽde done him abehōfode *with more animosity than it behoved him*, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 4. v. be-hōfian.

a-belgan, ic -belge, dū -bilgst, -bilhst, he -bylgþ, -bilhþ, *pl.* -belgaþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen, *v. trans.* [a, belgan *to irritate*] *To cause any one to swell with anger, to anger, irritate, vex, incense*; ira aliquem tumefacere, irritare, exasperare, incendere:—Ne sceal ic dē abelgan *I would not anger thee*, Salm. Kmbl. 657; Sal. 328. Oft ic wīfe abelge *oft I irritate a woman*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 20; Rä. 21, 32. He abilhþ Gode *he will incense God*, Th. Dipl. 856; 117, 20. Ic dē abealh *I angered thee*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410: Beo. Th. 4550; B. 2280. God abulgan *Deum exacerbaverunt*, Ps. Th. 77, 41: Ex. 32, 29. Nū hig me abolgen habbaþ *irascatur furor meus contra eos*, Ex. 32, 10. He him abolgen wurþeþ *he will be incensed against them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Wæs swýðe abolgen *erat graviter offensus*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 8.

a-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden; *v. a.* [a, beódan *to order*] *To announce, relate, declare, offer, command*; referre, nuntiare, annuntiare,

edicere, offerre, jubere:—Dæt he wolde dæt ærende abeódan *that he would declare the errand*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 20: Cd. 91; Th. 115, 14; Gen. 1919: 200; Th. 248, 9; Dan. 510.

a-beofian *To be moved or shaken, to tremble;* moveri, contremere:—Ealle abeofedan eorþan stadelas *movebuntur omnia fundamenta terræ*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. v. beofian.

a-beornan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, *v. intrans. To burn*; exardere:—Fýr abarn *exarsit ignis*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. v. beornan.

a-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren. I. *to bear, carry, suffer;* portare, ferre:—Đe man abaran ne mæg *which they are not able to bear*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. Hí ne mágon nán earfoðe abaran *they cannot bear any troubles*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958: Ps. Th. 54, 11. II. *to take or carry away;* tollere, auferre:—Abær hine of eowdum sceápa *sustulit eum de gregibus ovium*, Ps. Spl. 77, 76: Ps. Grn. 50, 12. v. beran.

a-berd, -bered; *adj. Sagacious, crafty, cunning;* callidus, Wrt. Voc. 47, 36: Lchdm. iii. 192, 10: 188, 26: 186, 17.

a-berend-líc; *adj.* [berende *bearing*] *Bearable, tolerable, that may be borne*; tolerabilis:—Aberendlíc broc *bearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4, note 5.

a-berstan; *p.* -bearst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten [a, berstan] *To burst, break, to be broken;* perfringi. v. for-berstan.

a-bet; *adv. Better;* melius:—Hwæðer ðé se ende abet lícian wille *whether the end will better please thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 23. v. bet.

a-beþecian; *subj.* ðú abeþecige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, þeccan *to cover*] *To uncover, detect, find hidden, to discover, disclose;* detegere:—Búton ðú hit forstele oððe abeþecige *unless thou steal it, or find* (*it*) *hid*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 9.

a-bicgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht; *v. a.* [a, bycgan *to buy*] *To buy, pay for, recompense;* emere, redimere:—Gif fríman wíd fríes mannes wíf geligeþ, his wérgelde abicge *if a freeman lie with a freeman's wife, let him buy her with his wergeld*, i. e. *price*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. v. a-bycgan.

a-bídan, ic -bíde, ðú -bídest, -bítst, -bíst, he -bídeþ, -bít, *pl.* -bídaþ; *p.* -bád, *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden; *v. intrans. To* ABIDE, *remain, wait, wait for, await;* manere, sustinere, expectare:—Hý abídan sceolon in sin-níhte *they must abide in everlasting night*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 28; Cri. 1631. Hér sculon abídan bán *here the bones shall remain*, 99 a; Th. 370, 18; Seel. 61. Abád swá ðeáh seofon dagas *expectavit nihilominus septem alios dies*, Gen. 8, 12. We ódres sceolon abídan *alium expectamus?* Mt. Bos. 11, 3. Ic abád [anbródde Spl.] hælu ðíne *expectabam salutare tuum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 166. Sáwla úre abídyþ Þridet *anima nostra sustinet Dominum*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 20. Windes abídon *ventum expectabant*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Ðǽr abídan sceal maga miclan dómes *there the being* [*Grendel*] *shall await the great doom*, Beo. Th. 1959; B. 977: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 27; Kl. 53. [*Laym.* abiden; *p.* abad, abed, abeod, abod, abaod, abide, *pl.* abiden.] v. bídan.

a-biddan, ic -bidde, ðú -bidest, -bitst, he -bit, -byt, -bitt, *pl.* -biddaþ; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bǽdon; *pp.* -beden *To ask, pray, pray to, pray for, obtain by asking or praying;* petere, precari, postulare, exorare, impetrare:—Wilt ðú wit unc abiddan drincan *vis petamus bibere?* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 30. Abiddaþ [Cott. biddaþ] hine eáþmódlice *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. Se ðe hwæt to lǽne abit *qui quidquam mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Ne mihte ic lýfnesse abiddan *nequaquam impetrare potui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 8. Ðá sendon hý tuá heora ærendracan to Rómánum ǽfter fríde; and hit abiddan ne mihtan *then they sent their ambassadors twice to Rome for peace; and could not obtain it*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 39. He abiddan mæg dæt ic ðé lǽte duguða brúcan *he may obtain by prayer that I will let thee enjoy prosperity*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 5; Gen. 2660. v. biddan.

a-bifian, -bifigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To be moved or shaken, to tremble;* moveri, contremere:—For ansýne écan Dryhtnes deús eorþe sceal eall abifigan *a facie Domini mota est terra*, Ps. Th. 113, 7. v. bifian.

a-bilgþ, a-bilhþ *anger, an offence.* v. a-bylgþ.

a-biran *to bear, carry;* portare, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31. v. a-beran.

a-bísegien *should prepossess*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. v. abýsgian.

a-bit *prays*, Ex. 22, 14; *pres. of* a-biddan.

a-bítan, ic -bíte, ðú -bítest, -bítst, he -bíteþ, -bít, *pl.* -bítaþ; *p.* -bát, *pl.* -biton; *pp.* -biten; *v. a. To bite, eat, consume, devour;* mordere, arrodere, mordendo necare, comedere, devorare:—Gif hit wildeór abítaþ, bere forþ dæt abitene and ne agífe *si comestum a bestia, deferat ad eum quod occisum est, et non restituet*, Ex. 22, 13. He abát his suna *he ate his children*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 15. Dæt se wód-freca were-wulf tó fela ne abíte of godcundre heorde *that the ferocious man-wolf devour not too many of the spiritual flock*, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Míne scép sind abitene *my sheep are devoured*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 10. Ðú his ne abítst *non comedas ex eo*, Deut. 28, 31. v. bítan.

a-biterian, -bitrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make sour or bitter;* exacerbare. v. biterian, biter *bitter*.

a-bi-tweónum; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Ic wiht geseah horna abitweónum [hornum bitweónum, Grn; Th.] húde lǽdan *I saw a creature bringing spoil between its horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. [*Sansk.* abhi; *Zend* aibi.] v. bi-tweónum.

a-blácian, -blácigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be* or *look pale, grow pale;* pallere, obrigescere:—Ablácodon *obrigueruni*, Ex. 22, 16? Lye. Ic blácige *palleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2: Som. 28, 42. Blácian from blícan, *p.* blác *to shine: blácan to bleach, whiten, fade.* Observe the difference between blác, bláce *pallid, bleak, pale*, and blæc, blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy.* DER. blácian *pallere*.

a-blécan; *p.* -bláhte; *pp.* -bláht [a, blácan *to bleach*] *To bleach, whiten;* dealbare, Ps. Vos. 50, 8: 67, 15.

a-blécnes, -ness, e; *f. A paleness, gloom;* pallor, Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3, note 6. v. æ-blécnys.

a-blændan *to blind, deaden, benumb.* v. ablendan.

a-blann *rested; p. of* a-blinnan *to leave off.*

a-bláwan; *p.* -bleów; *pp.* -bláwen *To blow, breathe;* flare, efflare:—On ableów *inspiravit*, Gen. 2, 7. Út abláwan *to breathe forth*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 20. Nǽfre mon dæs hlúde býman abláweþ *never does a man blow the trumpet so loudly*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 27; Dóm. 110. God ðá geworhte mannan and ableów on his ansýne líflécne blǽd *God then made man and blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 25.

a-bláwung, e; *f. A blowing.* v. bláwung.

a-blend, se a-blenda; *adj. Blinded;* cæcatus:—Wénaþ ða ablendan mód *the blinded minds think*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 6. v. *pp. of* a-blendan.

a-blendan; *p.* -blende, *pl.* -blendon; *pp.* -blended, -blend; *v. a. To blind, make blind, darken, stupify;* cæcare:—Ða gyldenan stánas ablendaþ dæs módes eágan *the golden stones blind the mind's eyes*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. Swá bióþ ablend so *are blinded*, 38, 5; Fox 206, 1. Ic sýne blende bealo-þoncum *I blinded their sight by baleful thoughts*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469. He ablende hyra eágan *excæcavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40. Ablended in burgum *blinded as I am in these dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 155; An. 78. Wæs ablend *was blinded*, Mk. Bos. 6, 52: Num. 14, 44. v. blendan.

a-bleótan *sacrificed; p. pl. of* a-blótan.

a-bléów *blew; p. of* a-bláwan.

a-blícan; *p.* -blác, *pl.* -blícon; *pp.* -blícen; *v. n. To shine, shine forth, to appear, glitter, to be white, to astonish, amaze;* dealbari, micare:—Sóþlíce on rihtwísnysse ic ablíce *ego autem in justitia apparebo* [*micabo*], Ps. Spl. T. 16, 17. Ofer snáw ic beó ablícen *super nivem dealbabor*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8.

a-blícgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shine, to be white, to astonish;* consternare:—Ic eom ablícged *consternor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 42.

a-blignys, -nyss, e; *f. An offence.* v. a-bylgnes.

a-blíndan *to blind*, Abus. 1, Lye. v. a-blendan.

a-blínnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* -blunnen *To cease, desist;* cessare, desistere, Ps. Spl. 36, 8: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 16.

a-blísian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blush;* erubescere:—Óþ eówre lyþre mód ablísige *donec erubescat incircumcisa mens eorum*, Lev. 26, 41.

a-blótan; *p.* -bleót, *pl.* -bleóton; *pp.* -blóten *To sacrifice;* immolare. v. blótan.

a-blýsgung, -blýsung, e; *f. The redness of confusion, shame;* pudor, R. Ben. 73.

a-boden *told; pp. of* a-beódan *to bid, tell.*

a-bogen *bowed; pp. of* a-búgan, beógan *to bow, bend.*

a-boht *bought; pp. of* a-bicgan *to buy.*

a-bolgen *angered*, Ex. 32, 10; *pp. of* a-belgan *to offend, anger.*

a-boren *carried; pp. of* a-beran *to bear.*

a-borgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be surety, to undertake for, to assign, appoint;* fidejubere:—Gif he nite hwá hine aborgie, hæfton hine *if he know not who will be his borh, let them imprison* [lit. *have, detain*] *him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 8.

a-bracian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To engrave, emboss;* cælare:—Abracod *cælatum*, Cot. 33.

a-bradwian *To overthrow, slay, kill;* prosternare, occidere, Beo. Th. 5232; B. 2619. v. a-bredwian.

a-bræc *broke; p. of* a-brecan *to break.*

a-bræd, -brægd *drew*, Mt. Bos. 26, 51; *p. of* a-bredan, a-bregdan *to move, drag, draw.*

a-breátan; *p.* -breót, *pl.* -breóton *To break, kill;* frangere, concidere, necare:—Abreót brim-wísan, bryd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930. v. a-breótan.

a-brecan, ic -brece, ðú -bricst, he -bricþ; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, vanquish, to take by storm, to assault, destroy;* frangere, effringere, expugnare:—Abrecan ne meahton receð *they might not break the house*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. He Babilone abrecan wolde *he would destroy Babylon*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 10; Dan. 689. Hú ænig man mihte swylce burh abrecan *how any man could take such a town*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 16. DER. brecan.

a-bredan, he -brit = -bridep, -bret = -bredep; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden; *v. a. To move quickly, remove, draw, withdraw;* vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere:—Abræd hys swurd, *exemit gladium suum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 51. Gif God abrit *if God remove*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox

216, 5. Of móde abrít dæt mícle dysig *he removes from his mind that great ignorance*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 155; Met. 28, 78. Hond up abræd *he raised his hand*, Beo. Th. 5144; B. 2575. Lár Godes is abroden of breóstum *the knowledge of God is withdrawn from your breasts*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 31; Exod. 269. v. bredan.

a-bredwian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To overthrow, slay? kill?* prosternare? occidere?—Deáh de he his bróðor bearn abredwade [abradwade Th.] *although he had overthrown* [*exiled? killed?*] *his brother's child*, B. 2619.

a-brégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To alarm, frighten;* terrere:—Mec mæg grúna abrégan *a phantom may frighten me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rä. 41, 17. Abrégde, *p.* Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12: Ps. Spl. T. 79, 14.

a-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To move quickly, vibrate, remove, draw from, withdraw;* vibrare, destringere, eximere, retrahere:—Dé abregdan sceal deáþ sáwle díne *death shall draw from thee thy soul*, Cd. 125; Th. 159, 22; Gen. 2638. Hwonne of heortan hunger oðde wulf sáwle and sorge abregde *when from my heart hunger or wolf shall have torn both soul and sorrow*, 104; Th. 137, 22; Gen. 2277. Hine of gromra clommum abrugdon *they drew him from the clutches of the furious*, 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486. v. bregdan.

á-brémende *ever-celebrating*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. v. bréman.

a-breótan; *p.* -breát, *pl.* -bruton; *pp.* -broten *To bruise, break, destroy, kill;* frangere, confringere, concidere, necare:—Billum abreótan *to destroy with bills*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. Yldo beám abreóteþ *age breaks the tree*, Salm. Kmbl. 591; Sal. 295. Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæfde *the sea-wolf had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 3203; B. 1599. Stánum abreótan *lapidare*, Elen. Kmbl. 1017; El. 510.

a-breódan; *p.* -breáþ, *pl.* -bruðon; *pp.* -broden *To unsettle, ruin, frustrate, degenerate, deteriorate;* perdere, degenerare:—Hæleþ oft hyre hleór abreóðeþ *a man often unsettles her cheek*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, note 18; Gn. Ex. 66. Abreóde his angin *he frustrated his enterprise*, Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242. Hí abrudon da de he tọþohte *they frustrated that which he had thought of*, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1. Eálá dú abroðene folc *degener O populus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 10. *Hic et hæc et hoc nugas* dæt is abroden on Englisc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 11, 2.

abret, abrit *takes away*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5. v. abredan.

a-brocen *broken*. v. a-breccan.

a-broden, a-brogden *opened, freed, taken away*. v. abredan, abregdan.

abrotanum = ἀβρότονον *southernwood*, Herb. 135; Lchdm. i. 250, 16. v. súderne-wudu.

a-broten ? *crafty, silly, sluggish;* vafer, fatuus, socors:—Abroten *vel* dwæs *vafer*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 114. Abroten ? *for* abroden.

a-broðen *degeneratus; pp. of* a-breódan.

a-broðennes, -ness, e; *f. Dulness, cowardice, a defect, backsliding;* ignavia, pusillanimitas. DER. a-broðen.

a-brugdon *withdrew*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 4; Gen. 2486; *p. pl. of* a-bregdan.

a-bruðon *frustrated*, Chr. 1004; Ing. 178, 1; *p. pl. of* a-breódan.

a-bryrdan; *p.* -bryrde; *pp.* -bryrded, -bryrd, *v. trans. To prick, sting, to prick in the heart, grieve;* pungere, compungere:—Ná ic ne beó abryrd, God mín *non compungar, Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 29, 14. v. bryrdan.

a-bryrdnes, -ness, e; *f. Compunction, contrition;* compunctio, contritio. v. bryrdnys, a-bryrdan.

a-brytan; *p.* -brytte; *pp.* -brytt *To destroy;* exterminare, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 9. v. brytan.

a-búfan; *adv.* [a + be + ufan] ABOVE; supra:—Swá wæ ær abúfan sǽdan *as we have before above said*, Chr. 1090; Th. 358, 15. DER. búfan.

a-búgan; *p.* -beág, -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To bow, bend, incline, withdraw, retire;* se vertere, declinare, inclinare, averti:—Abúgaþ eádmódlice *inclinate suppliciter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 3. Ac dé firina gehwylc feor abúgeþ *but from thee each sin shall far retire*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 22; Cri. 56. Dǽr fram sylle abeág medu-benc monig *there many a mead-bench inclined from its sill*, Beo. Th. 1555; B. 775. v. búgan.

a-bulgan = abulgon *angered*, Ps. Th. 77, 41; *p. of* a-belgan.

a-búnden *ready;* expeditus, Cot. 72; *pp. of* a-búndan. v. búndan.

a-bútan, -búton; *prep. acc.* [a + be + útan] ABOUT, *around, round about;* circa:—Dú tæcst Israhela folce abútan done múnt *thou shalt take the people of Israel around the mountain*, Ex. 19, 12. Abúton hí *circa eos*, Mk. Bos. 9, 14. Abúton stán *about a stone*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16.

a-bútan, -búton; *adv.* ABOUT; circa:—Besæt done castel abútan *beset the castle about*, Chr. 1088; Th. i. 357, 29. Besæton done castel abúton *they beset the castle about*, Chr. 1090; Th. i. 358, 25.

a-bycgan, -bicgan; *p.* -bohte, *pl.* -bohton; *pp.* -boht [a, bycgan *to buy, procure*]. I. *to buy, pay for;* emere, redimere. L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. II. *to perform, execute;* præstare:—Áþ abycgan *jusjurandum præstare*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 18.

a-byffan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mutter;* mutire, Cot. 134. v. byffan.

a-býgan, *v. trans. To bow, bend;* incurvare, Grm. ii. 826. v. a-bégan.

a-býgendlíc; *adj. Bending, flexible;* flexibilis. DER. un-abýgendlíc.

a-bylgan, -byligan, -bylgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend, anger, vex;* offendere, irritare, exacerbare:—Hí hine oft abylgdon [MS. -dan] *ipsi sæpe exacerbaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 105, 32. Da mód abylgean úra ðara nýhstena *animos proximorum offendere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 17: Hy. 6, 22. v. a-belgan.

a-bylg-nes, æ-bylig-nes, æ-bylig-nys, -ness, e; *f.* [abylgan *to offend*] *An offence, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation;* offensa, ira, indignatio:—He him abylgnesse oft gefremede *he had oft perpetrated offence against him*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 25; Mód. 71.

a-bylgþ, -bilgþ, -bilhþ, e; *f. An offence, wrong, anger;* offensa, injuria, ira:—He sceal Cristes abilghe wrecan *he ought to avenge offence to Christ*, L. Eth. 9, 2; Th. i. 340, 13: L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. v. æ-bylgþ.

a-bylgd, e; *f. Anger;* indignatio, Ps. Th. 77, 49. v. a-bylgþ.

a-byrgan, -byrgean, -byrian *To taste;* gustare:—We cýðaþ eów dæt God ælmihtig cwæþ his ágenum móde, dæt nán man he mót abyrgean nánes cynes blódes. Ælc dæra de abyrgþ blódes ofer Godes bebod sceal forwurþan on ecnysse *we tell you that God Almighty said by his own mouth, that no man may taste any kind of blood. Every one who tastes blood against God's command shall perish for ever*, Homl. intitul. Hér is hálwendlíc lár, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Junii 99, fol. 68. Se wulf for Gode ne dorste dæs hæfdes abyrian *the wolf durst not, for God, taste the head*, Homl. Brit. Mus. MSS. Cot. Julius, E. 7, fol. 203, Bibl. Bodl. MSS. Bodley 343. v. byrgan.

a-býsgian, -býsgan, -býsean, -bísegian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a, býsgian *to busy*] *To occupy, preoccupy, prepossess;* occupare:—Deáh unþeáwas oft abísegien dæt mód *though imperfections oft prepossess the mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Biþ hyra seó swíþre symble abýsgod dæt hí unrihtes tiligeaþ *dextera eorum dextera iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Biþ hyra seó swíþre symble abýsgad *dextera iniquitatis*, 143, 13.

a-býsgung, -bísgung, e; *f. Necessary business, employment;* occupatio, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 27, 29, 30.

a-býwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To adorn, purify, clarify;* exornare, purgare:—Beóþ monna gástas beorhte abýwde þurh bryne fýres *the souls of men are brightly adorned* [*clarified*] *through the fire's heat*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 24; Ph. 545. v. býwan.

AC, ach, ah, oc; *conj.* I. *but;* sed:—Ne com ic ná towurpan, ac gefyllan *non veni solvere, sed adimplere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 17. Brytwalas fultumes bǽdon wið Peohtas, ac hí nǽfdon nánne *the Brito-Welsh begged assistance against the Picts, but they had none*, Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 34. II. *for, because;* nam, enim, quia:—Ne se aglæca yldan þóhte, ac he geféng hraðe slǽpendne rinc *nor did the wretch mean to delay, for he quickly seized a sleeping warrior*, Beo. Th. 1484; B. 740. Dú ne þearft onsittan wíge, ac né-fuglas [wig, eácne MS.] blódig sittaþ þicce gefylled *thou needest not oppress with war, because carrion birds sit bloody quite satiated* (lit. *thickly filled*), Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. III. *but also, but yet;* sed etiam, sed et, sed tamen:—Ná læs weoruld men, ac eác swylce dæt Drihtnes eowde *not only men of the world, but also* [sed etiam Bd.] *the Lord's flock*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25. Da cwican nó genihtsumedon dæt hí da deádan bebyrigdon, ac hwædere da de lífigende wǽron nóht dón woldon *the living were not sufficient to bury the dead, but yet those who were living would do nothing*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 32: 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Ac swylce tunge mín ǽlce dæge smeáþ rightwísnysse díne *sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 26. [*R. Glouc. Orm.* ac: *Laym.* ac, æc, ah: *Scot.* ac: *O. Sax.* ak: *O. H. Ger.* oh: *Goth.* ak.]

ac; *adv. interrogative, Why, whether;* nonne, numquid:—Dá dú gehogodest sæcce sécean, ac dú gebettest mǽrum þeódne *when thou resolvedst to seek warfare, hadst thou compensated the great prince?* Beo. Kmbl. 3976; B. 1990. Ac [ah MS.] ætfleþ dé seld unrihtwísnesse *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis?* Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ac hwá démeþ *who shall judge?* Salm. Kmbl. 669; Sal. 334. Ac forhwon fealleþ se snáw *why falleth the snow?* 603; Sal. 301.

ac-, v. ag-, ag-lǽca, ah-, ah-lǽca.

ÁC, ác; *g.* e: *f.* I. *an* OAK; quercus, robur:—Déuís ác *hæc quercus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 46. Sume ác astáh *got up into an oak*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. *acc. Ac an oaken ship*, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 21. Geongre ác *of a young oak*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Of dære ác [*for* áce], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 22. II. ác; *g.* áces; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚪ = a, the name of which letter, in Anglo-Saxon, is ác *an oak*, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter a, but for ác *an oak*, as ᚪ byþ on eorþan elda bearnum flǽsces fódor *the oak is on earth food of the flesh to the sons of men*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344. 15. Ácas twegen *two A's*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 26; Rä. 43, 10. [*R. Glouc.* ók: *Chauc.* ók, áke, oak: *O. Frs.* ék: *Dut.* eek, eik: *North Frs.* ik: *L. Ger.* eke: *N. Ger.* eiche: *M. Ger.* eich: *O. Ger.* eih: *Dan.* eg: *Swed.* ek: *O. Nrs.* eik. *Grn.* starting from *Goth.* ayuk in áiw-dup, i.e. áiw-k-dup *eis τὸν αἰῶνα*, supposes a form ayuks, contracted to áiks, the equivalent of which would be ác, which would, therefore, indicate a tree of long durability.]

a-cæegan *to name.* v. a-cígan.

a-cænned = a-cenned *brought forth; pp. of* acennan.

a-cænnednys, -cænnys *nativity.* v. a-cennednes.

a-cærran *to avert*; acærred *averted*. v. a-cerran.

a-calan; *p.* -cōl, *pl.* -cōlon *To become cold;* algere, frigescere:—Nō ac̄ōl for dȳ egesan *he never became cold for the terror,* Andr. Grm. 1267. v. calan.

ACAN; ic ace, ðū æcest, æcst, he æceþ, æcþ, *pl.* acaþ; *p.* ōc, *pl.* ōcon; *subj.* ic, ðū, he ace; *pp.* acen; *v. n. To* AKE, *pain;* dolere:—Gif mannes midrif [MS. midrife] ace *if a man's midriff ake,* Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 11: Herb. Cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6; 3, 6. Acaþ mīne eágan *my eyes ake,* Ælfc. Gr. 36, MS. D; [mistiaþ = acaþ, Som. 38, 48]; dolent mei oculi, Mann. [*Laym. p.* oc: *R. Glouc. p.* ok: *Chauc.* ake: *N. L. Ger.* aken, æken.]

Acan-tūn, es; *m.* [ācan = ācum, *pl. d. of* āc *an oak,* tūn *a town*] *Acton, Suffolk*:—Dæt hit cymþ to Ācantūne; fram Ācantūne [MS. Ācyntūne] dæt hit cymþ to Rigindūne *till it comes to Acton; from Acton till it comes to Rigdon,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 525, 22–24. v. Āc-tūn, *and* dæt *adv.*

acas, e; *f.*: acase, axe, an; *f. An axe;* securis:—Acas, Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 10. Acase, Lk. Rush. War. 3, 9 [id. Lind. Acasa, *a Northumbrian form*]. Axe, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. æx.

āc-beám, es; *m. An oak-tree;* quercus, Ettm. p. 51.

āc-cærn, āc-corn *an acorn.* v. æccern.

accutian ? *to prove;* probare:—Accuta me *proba me,* Ps. Spl. M. 138, 22.

āc-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [āc *oak,* cyn *kind*] *A species of oak;* ilex, Mann.

āc-drenc, -drinc, es; *m. Oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns;* potus ex quercus glandibus factus. v. āc, drenc.

ace *ake, pain.* DER. acan *to ake.* v. ecc.

a-cealdian; *p.* ode; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere, Past. 58, 9. v. a-cōlian, calan.

a-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To buy.* v. ceápian.

a-cearfan *to cut off*:—Acearf *abscindet,* Ps. Spl. C. 76, 8. v. a-ceorfan.

a-cēlan; *p.* de; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere:—Does þearfan ne biþ þurst acēled *the thirst of this desire is not become cold,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 34; Met. 7, 17. v. cēlan, calan.

Acemannes burh, burg; *g.* burge; *d.* byrig, beri; *f*: ceaster, cester; *g.* ceastre; *f.* [æce *ake,* mannes *man's,* ceaster *or burh city or fortress*] *Bath, Somersetshire*:—Hēr Ēadgār to rīce fēng at Acemannes byrig, dæt is at Badan *here,* A. D. 972, *Edgar took the kingdom at Akeman's burgh, that is at Bath,* Chr. 972; Th. 225, 18, col. 3. On dære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; ac beornas Baðan nemnaþ *in the old burgh, Akeman's Chester; but men call it Bath,* Chr. 973; Ing. 158, 26. Æt Acemannes beri *at Akeman's bury,* Ing. 158, note g. v. Baðan.

acen *pained.* v. acan.

ācen *oaken.* v. æcen.

a-cennan, ðū -censt, he -cenþ; *p.* -cende; *pp.* -cenned; *v. a. To bring forth, produce, beget, renew;* parere, gignere, renovare, renasci:—Swā wīf acenþ bearn *as a woman brings forth a child,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. On sārnysse ðū acenst cild *in dolore paries filios,* Gen. 3, 16. Ðā se Hǣlend acenned wæs *cum natus esset Jesus,* Mt. Bos. 2, 1. Crist wæs acenned [MS. acennyd] on midne winter *Christ was born in mid-winter,* Menol. Fox 1; Men. 1. Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mæġðe acenned *Gregory was born of a noble family,* Homl. Th. ii. 118, 7. Eal edniwe, eft acenned, synnum asundrad *all renewed, born again, sundered from sins,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 214, 19; Ph. 241. Ðonne se mōna biþ acenned [geniwod, v. geniwian] *when the moon is changed* [*born anew*], Lchdm. iii. 180, 19, 22, 28. v. cennan.

a-cenned-līc; *adj. Native;* nativus, Cot. 138.

a-cennednes, -cennes, -cennys, -cænnedныs, -cænnys, -ness, e; *f. Nativity, birth, generation;* nativitas, ortus:—Manega on his acennednysse ġefaȝniaþ *multi in nativitate ejus gaudebunt,* Lk. Bos. 1, 14: Ps. Spl. 106, 37.

a-ceócian ? *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To choke;* suffocare. v. a-þrysman.

a-ceócung, e; *f. A consideration;* ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. a-ceósung.

a-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To cut off;* abscidere, succidere, concidere:—Of his ansȳne ealle ic aceorfe, ða de him feóndas syndon *concidam inimicos ejus a facie ipsius,* Ps. Th. 88, 20.

a-ceósan; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To choose, select;* eligere. DER. ceósan.

a-ceósung [MS. aceócung], e; *f. A consideration;* ruminatio, Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

acer *a field,* Rtl. 145, 18. v. æcer.

a-cerran; *p.* -cerde; *pp.* -cerred *To turn, return;* vertere, reverti:—Ūton acerran ðider ðǣr he sylfa sit, sigora waldend *let us turn thither where he himself sitteth, the triumphant ruler,* Cd. 218; Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217.

a-cerrednes, -ness, e; *f. An aversion.* v. a-cerran.

ach *but;* sed:—Ach dæs weorodes eác *but of the host also,* Andr. Recd. 3182; An. 1594. v. ac; *conj.*

āc-hāl; *adj. Oak-whole* or *sound, entire;* roboreus, integer, Andr. Grm. 1700.

a-cigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call;* vocare, evocare:—Acīgde of corþre cyninges þegnas *he called the thanes of the king from the band,* Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Sundor acīgde *called him alone, in private,* Elen. Kmbl. 1202; El. 603. Hine acīgde ūt *evocavit eum,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19.

ac-lǣc-cræft, es; *m.* [ac-lǣc = ag-lǣc *miseria,* cræft *ars*] *An evil art;* ars mala vel perniciosa:—Ðū dē, Andreas, aclǣccræftum lange feredes *thou, Andrew, hast long betaken thyself to evil arts,* Andr. Kmbl. 2724; An. 1364.

a-clǣnsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* mundare:—Hyra nān næs aclǣnsod, būton Naaman se Sirisca *nemo eorum mundatus est, nisi Naaman Syrus,* Lk. Bos. 4, 27.

Ác-leá, = Ác-leáh; *g.* -leáge; *f.* [āc *an oak,* leáh *a lea, ley, meadow; acc.* leá = leáh, *q. v.*] *The name of a place, as Oakley*:—Sinoþ wæs ġegaderod æt Ácleá *a synod was assembled at Acley* or *Oakley,* Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. Ácleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6; 851; Erl. 67, 26; 68, 3.

āc-leáf, es; *n. An oak-leaf;* quercus folium:—Ácleáf, Lchdm. iii. 311; L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19.

a-cleopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call, call out;* clamare, exclamare. DER. cleopian, clypian.

aclīan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [acol, ac *excited by fear*] *To frighten, excite;* terrere, terrore percellere. DER. ge-aclian.

āc-melu, *g.* -meluwes; *n. Acorn-meal;* querna farina, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 7.

āc-mistel, e; *f. Oak mistletoe;* quercus viscum:—Genīm ācmistel *take mistletoe of the oak,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 4.

a-cnyssan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To expel, drive out;* expellere. v. cnyssan.

a-cōfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To recover;* e morbo consurgere, convalescere:—Acōfraþ *will recover,* Lchdm. iii. 184, 15.

acol, acul, acl; *adj. Excited, excited by fear, frightened, terrified, trembling;* agitatus, perterritus, pavidus:—Wearþ he on ðam egesan acol worden *he had through that horror become chilled, trembling,* Cd. 178; Th. 223, 24; Dan. 124. Forht on mōde, acul for dam egesan *fearful in mood, trembling with dread,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 260. Acol for dam egsan *trembling with terror,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 20; Gū. 664. Forht and acol *afraid and trembling,* Cd. 92; Th. 117, 18; Gen. 1955. Wurdon hie ðā acle *they then became terrified,* Andr. Kmbl. 2678; An. 1341. Fyrd-leóþ galan aclum stefnum *they sung a martial song with loud excited voices,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 4; Exod. 578.

a-cōlian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To become cool, cold, chilled;* frigescere:—Ræst wæs acōlad *his resting-place was chilled,* Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 28; Hö. 6. Ðonne biþ dæt werge lic acōlad *then shall be the accursed carcase cooled,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 12; Seel. 125. v. cōlian.

acolitus = *ἀκόλουθος A light-bearer;* lucifer:—Acolitus is se ðe leóht berþ æt Godes þēnungum *acolite is he who bears the light at God's services,* L. Æłf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: L. Æłf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 4. v. hād II. *state, condition;* ordo, gradus, *etc.*

acol-mōd; *adj. Of a fearful mind, timid;* pavidus animo:—Eorl acolmōd *a chief in trembling mood, fearful mind,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 195, 36; Az. 166. Þegnas wurdon acolmōde *the thanes were chilled with terror,* Andr. Kmbl. 753; An. 377.

acordan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To ACCORD, *agree, reconcile;* reconciliare, Chr. 1119; Ing. 339, 30.

a-coren *chosen; pp. of* a-ceósan. v. ceósan, gecoren.

a-corenlic; *adj. Likely to be chosen;* eligibilis:—Biþ swīðe acorenlīc *is very estimable,* Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 36.

a-corfen *carved; pp. of* a-ceorfan.

a-costnod *tried; pp. of* a-costnian. v. costnian.

a-cræftan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To *devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman;* excogitare:—Ūton ðeáh hwædere acræftan hū we heora, an dyssa nihta, māgan mæst beswīcan *let us however plan how we can, in this night, most weaken them,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 19.

a-crammian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cram, fill;* farcire. v. crammian.

a-creópian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To creep;* serpere, scatere:—Ðā lǣfdon hīg hit [Manhu] sume, ōþ hit morgen wæs, and hit wearþ wyrmum acreóped *dimiserunt quidam ex eis usque mane, et scatere cœpit vermibus,* Ex. 16, 20.

a-crimman; *p.* -cramm, *pl.* -crummon; *pp.* -crummen *To crumble;* friare:—Acrummen *in micas fractus,* Cot. 88: 179: 193.

āc-rind, e; *f. Oak-rind* or *bark;* querna cortex:—Nim ācrinde *take oak-bark,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 1.

acs *an axe.* v. æx, acas.

Acsa, Axa, an; *m? The river Axe.* v. Acsan mynster.

Acsan mynster, Ascan mynster, Axan minster, es; *n.* [Acsa, an; *m? the river Axe;* mynster *a monastery: Flor.* Axanminster: *Hunt.* Acseminster] AXMINSTER *in Devonshire;* hodie *Axminster,* in agro Devoniensi; ita dictum quod situm est ad ripam fluminis *Axi*:—Se Cynewulf rīcsode xxxi wintra, and his līc līþ æt Wintan ceastre, and dæs æðelinges æt Ascan [Acsan, Gib. 59, 3; Ing. 71, 28] mynster *Cynewulf reigned thirty-one years, and his body lies at Winchester, and the prince's at Axminster,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 32; Th. 86, 13, col. 1.

acse *ashes,* Cot. 40. v. asce.

acsian, acsigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask, ask for, demand;* rogare, expostulare, exigere:—Mót ic acsian, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 26. Cómon corþrum miclum cuman acsian *they came in great multitudes to demand the strangers,* Cd. 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453; Lk. Bos. 20, 40. Hig hine acsodon dæt bigspell *they asked him the parable,* Mk. Th. 4, 10. Hú mæg ænig man acsigan *how can any man inquire?* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. v. ascian.

acsung, e; *f. An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is inquired about, information;* interrogatio:—Uneáþe ic mæg forstandan ðíne acsunga *I can scarcely understand thy questions,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. ascung.

ãc-treó, -treów, es; *n. An oak-tree;* quercus:—Under ãctreó *under the oak-tree,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 10; Kl. 28.

Ãc-tũn, es; *m.* [ãc *oak,* tũn *a town*] ACTON, *Staffordshire?*—Æt Ãctúne *at Acton,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; Sax. 546, 27. v. aac.

a-cucian *to revive* [cuc = cwic, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23 = Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8]. v. a-cwician.

acul *frightened,* Cd. 210; Th. 261, 14; Dan. 726. v. acol.

ã-cuma OAKUM; putamen:—Ãcuman *putamina,* Mone p. 398; B. 3231. v. ãcumba.

a-cuman; *p.* -cam, -com, *pl.* -cãmon, -cómon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, bear;* venire, ferre, sustinere:—Wæs of fere acumen *he had come from the vessel,* Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. Dæt land híg ne mihte acuman *non sustinebat eos terra.* Gen. 36, 7. Ge hyt ne mágon nũ acuman *non potestis portare modo,* Jn. Bos. 16, 12.

ã-cumba, an; *m:* ãc-cumbe, an; *n?* [cemban *to comb*]. **I.** *oakum, that which is combed, the coarse part of hemp,—Hards, flax, tow;* stuppa = *στύππη, στύπη* [v. heordas *stuppæ,* R. 68]:—Afyl ða wúnde, and mid ãcumban beswęðe *fill the wound, and swathe up with tow,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 21. Ãcumbe *stuppa,* Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 2; Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. **II.** the thing pruned or trimmed, properly of trees, and figuratively of other things, hence,—*Prunings, clippings, trimmings:* putamen, hinc,—putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quacumque re projicitur, putamen appellatur:—Ãcumba *putamen,* Mone B. 3702. Ãcumban *putamina,* 3703, p. 407. **III.** reduced to ashes, it was used as a substitute for *σπόδιον = σποδός, Wood ashes;* spodium Græcorum nihil aliud est, quam radix Alcannæ combusta, officinæ ustum ebur ejus loco substituunt:—To sealfe, nim ãcumban, cneówholen *for a salve, take the ashes of oakum, butcher's broom,* L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 11. Ãcumba *ashes of oakum,* 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 14.

a-cumend-lĩc; *adj. Tolerable, bearable;* tolerabilis:—Acumendlícre byþ Sodoma lande and Gomorra on dómes dæg, ðonne dære ceastre *tolerabilius erit terræ Sodomorum et Gomorrhæorum in die judicii quam illi civitati,* Mt. Bos. 10, 15.

a-cumendlicness, e; *f. The possibility to bring anything to pass;* possibilitas. v. cumende; *part. of* cuman.

a-cunnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove;* probare:—Ðú acunnodest [MS. acunnudyst] us God *probasti nos Deus,* Ps. Spl. C. 65, 9. v. cunnian.

a-curon *chose; p. pl. of* a-ceósan.

a-cwǽdon *said,* Ps. Th. 72, 6; *p. of* a-cwedan.

a-cwǽlon *died,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13; *p. pl. of* a-cwelan.

a-cwæþ *spoke,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639; *p. of* a-cwedan.

a-cwalde *killed,* Ps. Vos. 104, 27: 134, 11, = a-cwealde; *p. of* a-cwellan.

a-cwãn *melted, decayed,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29; *p. of* a-cwínan.

a-cwanc *quenched,* Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30; *p. of* a-cwincan.

a-cwealde *killed,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403; *p. of* a-cwellan.

a-cweccan; *p.* -cwehte; *pp.* -cweht *To move quickly, to shake, vibrate;* movere, quatere, vibrare:—Æsc acwehte *he shook the ash,* i. e. *the lance,* Byrht. Th. 140, 59; By. 310.

a-cwelan, he -cwilþ, *pl.* -cwelaþ; *p.* -cwæl, *pl.* -cwǽlon; *pp.* -cwolen, -cwelen, *v. n. To die, perish;* mori:—Ða fixas acwelaþ *pisces morientur,* Ex. 7, 18. Ofercumen biþ he ær he acwele *he will be overcome ere he dies,* Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 10; Gn. Ex. 114. Monige men hungre acwǽlon *many men died of hunger,* Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 13.

a-cwellan; *p.* -cwealde; *pp.* -cweald *To kill, destroy;* interficere, necare:—Freá wolde on dære to-weardan tíde acwellan *the Lord would destroy them in the coming time,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 31; Gen. 1283. Ic wille mid flóde folc acwellan *I will destroy the folk with a flood,* 64; Th. 78, 21; Gen. 1296. Acwelleþ ða wyrmas *killeth the worms,* Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 22. Ða de ęgor-here eorþan tuddor eall acwealde *when the water-host destroyed all the progeny of earth,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 25; Gen. 1403. Wiges heard wyrm acwealde *the bold one in battle slew the worm, the dragon,* Beo. Th. 1777; B. 886. Steóp-cilda feala stundum acwealdon *pupillos occiderunt,* Ps. Th. 93, 6.

a-cwelledness, e; *f. A quelling, killing;* occisio. DER. cwellan.

a-cwencan; *p.* de, te, *pl.* don, ton; *pp.* ed, d, t *To quench, extinguish, put out;* extinguere:—Bæd dæt hí dæt leóht acwencton *prayed that they would put out the light,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Úre leóhtfatu synt acwencte *lampades nostræ extinguuntur,* Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Fýr ne byþ acwenced *ignis non extinguitur,* Mk. Bos. 9, 44.

a-cweorran; *p.* -cwear, *pl.* -cwurron; *pp.* -cworren *To eat* or *drink immoderately, to glut, guzzle;* ingurgitare:—Swá swá mihti acworren fram wíne *tanquam potens crapulatus a vino,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71.

ãc-wern, es; *n. The name of an animal, a squirrel;* scirra, sciurus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 9.

a-cwerren, -cworren *drunk; pp. of* a-cweorran.

a-cwedan, he -cwyþ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say, tell, answer;* dicere, eloqui, respondere:—Dæt word acwyþ *that word says,* Beo. Th. 4099; B. 2046. Word acwæþ, wuldres aldor *he spake the word, the chief of glory,* Cd. 30; Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Dæt me acweden syndon *quæ dicta sunt mihi,* Ps. Th. 121, 1. v. cwedan.

a-cwician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To quicken, revive, to come to life;* vivificare, reviviscere:—Ón ðínre mild-heortnesse me scealt acwician *in misericordia tua vivifica me,* Ps. Th. 118, 159. Ða acwicode ic hwon *then I revived a little,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29.

a-cwilþ *perishes*:—Nea-cwilþ *perishes not,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 29. v. a-cwelan.

a-cwínan; *p.* -cwán, *pl.* -cwinon; *pp.* -cwinen *To waste* or *dwindle away, decline, become extinct;* tabescere:—Dæt fýr acwán and adwæsced wæs *the fire declined and was extinguished,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29.

a-cwincan; *p.* -cwanc, *pl.* -cwuncon; *pp.* -cwuncen *To vanish, become extinguished, quenched;* extingui, evanescere:—Se móna acwanc *the moon was extinguished,* i. e. *eclipsed,* Chr. 1110; Ing. 331, 30.

a-cwinen *quenched.* v. a-cwínan.

a-cwolen *died,* Chr. 918; Gib. 105, 37, note a. v. a-cwelan.

a-cworren *drunk,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 71; *pp. of* a-cweorran.

a-cwucian *to quicken.* v. a-cwician.

a-cwylan *to die,* L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3. v. a-cwelan.

acxan *ashes,* Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 32. v. axe, asce.

a-cýd *said, confirmed,* R. Ben. 27. v. a-cýðan.

a-cyrran; *p.* -cyrde; *pp.* -cyrred, -cyrd *To avert;* avertere:—Ne dú nǽfre gedést, dæt dú mec acyrre from Cristes lofe *thou shalt never do so, that thou avert me from the love of Christ,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 2; Jul. 139. Acyrred from Cristes ǽ turned *from Christ's law,* 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411.

a-cyrrednes, -cerrednes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, aversion, a turning from, apostacy, revolting;* aversio. DER. a-cyrred. v. a-cyrran.

a-cýðan; *p.* -cýðde; *pp.* -cýðed, -cýð *To show, announce, confirm;* manifestare, annuntiare, confirmare:—Yrre acýðan *iram manifestare, irasci,* Ps. Th. 88, 39. Ær he hiine acýðan móte *ere he can show himself,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 15; Gn. Ex. 49. Torn acýðan *to make known* or *show one's affliction,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 8; Wand. 113. Dær me wæs yrre ðín on acýðed *in me confirmata est ira tua,* Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ĀD, aad, es; *m. A funeral pile, pile, heap;* togus, congeries:—Ða onbærnde he ðone ád *then kindled he the pile,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25. Ád stód onæled *the pile was* [*stood*] *kindled,* Cd. 141; Th. 176, 35; Gen. 2922. Hét ád onælan *he commanded to kindle the funeral pile,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Mycelne aad [ād MS. B. T.] gesomnode on beámum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. [*Kath.* ad: *O. Ger.* eit *ignis, rogus.* v. *Lat.* æs-tus: *Grk. αἴθω: Sansk.* edh-as *wood for fuel,* from the *Sansk.* root indh *to light, kindle.*] DER. ád-fær, -fýr, -lęg, -loma.

a-dælan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To part, divide, separate;* partiri, dividere, separare:—He sceal wesan of eorþan feor adæled *he shall be far parted from the earth,* Cd. 106; Th. 140, 4; Gen. 2322. Ða wæron adælede ealle of ánum *these were parted all from one,* 12; Th. 14, 13; Gen. 218; Ps. Th. 54, 20. v. dælan.

a-deáðan, -deáðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fail, decay, die, mortify, lay waste, destroy;* fatiscere, Herb. 35, Lye: Cot. 90.

a-deáf; *adj. Deaf;* surdus, Ben. v. deáf.

a-deáfnan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To become* or *wax deaf;* surdescere, obsurdescere:—Adeáfcde *obsurduit,* Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 13; Wrt. Voc. 55, 17.

a-deáfung eárena *A deafening of the ears:* surditas. v. a-deáf.

ādel *a disease,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 23; Gú. 1064. v. ádl.

adela, an; *m. Filth;* cœnum:—Dæt hér yfle adelan stinceþ *that here ill smells of filth,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 434, 1; Rä. 41, 32. [addle-pool *a pool near a dunghill: Scot.* adill, addle *foul and putrid water: N. Ger.* adel, *m. cœnum: Holst.* addeln *lutum fecudum.*] DER. adelíht, adel-seáþ.

a-delfan; *p.* -dealf, -dylf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen *To dig, delve;* fodere, effodere:—Cleopatra hét adelfan hyre byrigenne *Cleopatra ordered her burying place to be dug,* Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 22. Seáþ adealf *lacum effodit,* Ps. Spl. 7, 16: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 16. Óþ dæt biþ seáþ adolfen *donec fodiatur fovea,* Ps. Th. 93, 12: Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 23.

adelíht; *adj. Dirty, filthy;* cœnosus, Cot. 48.

adel-seáþ, es; *m. A sewer, gutter, sink;* cloaca. v. adul-seáþ.

adelyng *a prince,* Joh. Bromp. ad ann. 907. v. æðeling.

a-dęman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To judge, adjudge, doom, deem, try, adjudicate, deprive;* examinare, adjudicare, judicio facto relegare:—Lícode Gode hire ða hálgan sáule eác swylce mid longre hire líchoman untrymnesse adémde and asodene beón *it pleased God that her holy soul should also be tried and seethed with long sickness of her body,* Bd. 4, 23;

S. 595, 15. Đū aðēmest me fram dugude *thou deprivest me of good,* Cd. 49; Th. 63, 14; Gen. 1032. v. dēman.

a-deorcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To obscure, dim, darken, hide;* obscurare:—Adeorcad *obscuratus,* Som. v. deorcian.

adesa, eadesa, an; *m. An addice* or *adze, a cooper's instrument;* ascia, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26; Wrt. Voc. p. 84, 62.

āð-fær, *nom. acc. g.* -færes; *pl. nom.* -faru; *n. The pile-way, the way to the funeral pile;* iter rogi:—Dæt we hine gebringen on āðfære *that we may bring him on the way to the pile,* Beo. Th. 6012; B. 3010.

āð-fȳr, es; *n. A pile-fire;* ignis rogi:—Abraham āðfȳr onbran *Abraham kindled a pile-fire,* Cd. 162; Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398.

a-dihtan; *p.* -dihte, -dihtode; *pp.* -dihtod, -diht *To compose, edit, write:* facere, componere. v. dihtan.

a-dilegian, -dilgian, -dylegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, dilgian *to destroy*] *To abolish, blot out, destroy, do away;* abolere, delere:—His sāwul bið adilegod of his folce *delebitur anima illa de populo suo,* Gen. 17, 14. Ic adilgige hī *delebo eos,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. Adilga me of ðīnre bēc *dele me de libro tuo,* Ex. 32, 32: Ps. Th. 68, 29: 108, 13, 14. Adilgode, Ps. Th. 17, 40.

a-dimmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To dim, darken, obscure, make dull;* obscurare:—Ðeáh heora mōd sie adimmad *though their mind be obscured,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28: Ps. Th. 68, 24.

ĀDL, ādel; *g.* ādle, *f.*: ādle, an; *f. A disease, pain, a languishing sickness, consumption;* morbus, languor:—Wæs seó ādl þearl, hāt and heorogrim *the disease was sharp, hot and very fierce,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 30; Gū. 951. Seó mycle ādl *the great disease, leprosy;* elephantiasis, Som. Ne hine drēfeþ ādl *disease does not afflict him,* Beo. Th. 3476; B. 1736. Ðē to heortan hearde grīpeþ ādl unlīðe *fell disease gripes thee hard at heart,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Ðē untrymnes ādle gongum bȳsgade *infirmity has afflicted thee through attacks of disease,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 8; Gū. 990. Hē dīne ādle ealle gehælde *sanavit omnes languores tuos,* Ps. Th. 102, 3. Dæt ādla hī gehælden *ut languores curarent,* Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Hū manega ādla *how many diseases?* B. 31, 1; Fox 110, 29: Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Laman legeres ādl *the palsy.* v. leger. [*Orm.* adl *disease.* Probably akin to the *Sansk.* root indh *to burn.*] DER. feorh-ādl, fōt-, horn-, in-, lungen-, mōna]-: ādl-ian, -īc, -ig, -þracu, -wērig.

ādle, an; *f. A disease;* morbus:—Ne yldo ne ādle *neither age nor disease,* Exon. 112 a; Th. 430, 7; Rä. 44, 4. v. ādl.

āð-lēg, es; *m. The flame of the funeral pile;* flamma rogi:—Āðlēg æleþ flæsc and bān *the flame of the pile burns flesh and bones,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222.

ādlian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ail, to be sick, to languish;* ægrotare, languere:—Dæt se ylca biscop ān āðliende mæden gebiddende gehælde *ut idem episcopus puellam languentem orando sanaverit,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 35. Īc ādlige *langueo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 46.

ādlīc, ādlig; *adj.* [ādl *disease,* līc *like*] *Sick, ill, diseased, corrupted, putrid;* morbidus, ægrotus, tabidus, vitiatus, putidus. Hence ADDLE *egg;* putidum ovum:—Ādlige men *languentes homines,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Ādlig *æger* vel *ægrotus,* Wrt. Voc. 45, 59.

āð-loma, -lama? an; *m. One crippled by the flame?* cui flamma claudicationem attulit?—Earme āðloman *poor wretches, i. e.* diáboli, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 33; Gū. 884.

ādl-þracu; *g.* -þræce; *f. The force* or *virulence of disease;* morbi impetus:—Seó ādlþracu *the force of disease,* Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 31; Gū. 935. v. þræc.

ādl-wērig; *adj. Weary with sickness;* morbo fatigatus:—Fonde his mon-dryhten āðlwērigne *he found his master weary with sickness,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 25; Gū. 981.

a-dolfen *dug,* Ps. Th. 93, 12; *pp. of* a-delfan.

a-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *impert.* -dō; *v. a. To take away, remove, banish;* tollere, ejicere:—Ne māgon dē nū heonan adōn hyrste ðā reáðan *the red ornaments may not now take thee hence,* Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 14; Seel. 57. Dæt hȳ God ðanon adō to heora āgnum lande *that God will bring them thence to their own land,* Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 37. Adō ða buteran *remove the butter,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 22. Adō of ða buteran *take off the butter,* 86, 19. Flōd adyde mancinn *a flood destroyed mankind,* Ælfc. T. 5, 25: Gen. 7, 23: 9, 11. Adō ðas wylne *ejice ancillam hanc,* Gen. 21, 10: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10: Ps. Th. 68, 14.

a-drēdan; *p.* -drēd; *pp.* -drēden *To fear;* timere:—Hē adrēd dæt folc *timuit populum,* Mt. Bos. 14, 5.

a-drēfan, -drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive away;* expellere:—Ðā wearþ adrēfed deórmōd hæleþ *then was driven away the beloved hero,* Chr. 975; Th. i. 228, 22; Edg. 44. He adrēfed wæs *ejectus est,* Gen. 3, 24. Osrēd wæs of rīce adrēfed *Osred was banished from his kingdom,* Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2.

a-dreág, -dreáh *bore,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202; *p. of* a-dreógan.

a-drēd *feared,* Mt. Bos. 14, 5; *p. of* a-drædan.

a-drēfed *driven,* Chr. 790; Th. 99, 20, col. 2, = a-drēfed; *pp. of* a-drēfan.

adreminte, an; *f. The herb feverfew;* parthenium = *παρθένιον,* Prior 78.

a-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced; *v. a. To plunge under, to immerse, drown;* immergere:—Wolde hine adrencan on dære eá *would drown him in the river,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 36. Caines ofspring eall wearþ adrenced on ðam deópan flōd, ðe adyde mancinn *Cain's offspring were all drowned in the deep flood, which destroyed mankind,* Ælfc. T. 5, 24. Heora feóndas flōd adrencte, Ps. Th. 105, 10: Ex. 14, 28.

a-dreógan, -driógan; ic -dreóge, ðū -dreógest, -dryhst, he -dreógeþ, -dryhþ; *p.* -dreág, -dreáh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen. **I.** *to act, perform, practise;* agere, perficere:—He adreág unrihte þing *gessit iniqua,* Hymn. Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6. Ðe his lufan adreógeþ *who practises his love,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 24; Gū. 63. Līf adreógan *agere vitam,* Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 29. **II.** *to bear, suffer, endure;* pati, sustinere:—Hī adreógan māgan *they may bear,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 27. Ic ne mæg adreógan ðīne seófunga *I cannot tolerate thy lamentations,* Bt. 11, 1: Fox 30, 20. Dæt hie ðe eáþ mihton drohtaþ adreógan *that they might the easier endure their way of life,* Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369. Earfeðu de he adreág *the pains that he endured,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 6; Cri. 1202. Earfeðo ðe he adreáh *the pains that he endured,* Andr. Kmbl. 2971; An. 1488. v. dreógan.

a-dreógendlīc; *adj. Bearable;* tolerabilis; *part. of* a-dreógan, -līc.

a-dreópan; ic -dreópe, ðū -drypst, he -dryþ; *p.* -dreáp, *pl.* -drupon; *pp.* -dropen *To shed drop by drop:* guttatim effundere:—Nū is mīn swāt adropen *now is my blood sprinkled,* An. 1427, note. v. a-þrāwan.

a-dreósan; ic -dreóse, ðū -dryst, he -dreóseþ, -dryst; *p.* -dreás, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren *To fall, decline;* labi, decidere:—Ne þīl se hīwa adroren *fame will not decline,* non erit fama tædio affecta, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 19; Reim. 79.

a-drīfan, æ-drīfan; ic -drīfe, ðū -drīfest, -drīfst, he -drīfeþ, -drīfþ, -drīft, *pl.* -drīfaþ; *p.* -dræf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive, stake, expel, pursue, follow up;* agere, pellere, expellere, repellere, sequi, prosequi:—Ða Walas adrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pīlum greátum innan dam wætere *the Welsh staked all the ford of a certain river with great sharp piles within the water,* Chr. Introd; Th. 5, 35. Rihtwīsnyssa his ic ne adræf fram me *justitias ejus non repuli a me,* Ps. Spl. 17, 24. Adrīfe dræt spor ūt of his scīre *let him pursue the track out of his shire,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 23. Adrifene fatu *graven* or *embossed vessels,* Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99. v. drīfan.

a-drigan, -drygan, -drygean, -drugian, -druwian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To dry, dry up, rub dry, wither;* abstergere, siccare, exsiccare:—Hlūde streámas on Æthane ealle dū adrigdest *tu exsiccasti fluvios Ethan,* Ps. Th. 73, 15.

a-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To be immersed, extinguished, quenched by water, to be drowned;* immergi, exstingui, aquis suffocari:—Ligfȳr adranc *the fire-flame was quenched,* Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77. Mycele mā moncynnes adranc on ðam wætere *many more of mankind were drowned in the water,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 36.

a-driógan, -drióhan *to bear,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22; MS. Cott. The Bodl. MS. has a-dríohan. v. a-dreógan.

a-drogen *done, finished;* transactus, peractus; *pp. of* a-dreógan.

a-dronc, -droncen, *for* a-drinc, -druncen; *p. and pp. of* a-drincan.

a-drugian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry;* siccari:—Ðā sōna adrugode se stream *alveus siccatus est,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-druncen *drowned; pp. of* a-drincan.

a-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up;* siccari:—Dæt ða wætera wæron aduwode ofer eorþan *quod aquæ cessassent super terram,* Gen. 8, 11. Eorþan brādnis wæs aduwod *exsiccata erat superficies terræ,* 8, 13. v. a-drigan.

a-drygan, -dryggean *to dry,* Past. 13, 1: Hat. MS. 16 b, 6. v. adrigan.

adul-seáþ *a sewer, sink;* cloaca, Wrt. Voc. 36, 42. v. adelseáþ.

a-dumbian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n. To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become mute* or *dumb;* obmutescere:—Adumba and gā of dīsum men *obmutesce et exi de homine,* Mk. Bos. 1, 25. Adumbiaþ ða fācnfullan weoloras *muta efficiantur labia dolosa,* Ps. Th. 30, 20. Ic adumbede *obmutui,* Ps. Spl. 38, 3. Ic adumbode, Ps. Lamb. 38, 10.

a-dūn, -dūne; *adv. Down, adown, downward;* deorsum:—Adūn of ðam wealle *down from the wall,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21. Ða ōðre da dura bræcon adūne *the others broke the doors down,* Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 19. Adūne asetton *(they) put down, deposed,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. Hē adūne astāh *descendit,* Ps. Spl. 71, 6: 87, 4.

a-dūn-weard; *adv. Downward;* deorsum:—Scotedon adūnweard mid arewan *they shot their arrows downward,* Chr. 1083; Th. i. 352, 14.

a-dwæscan; *p.* ede, te; *pp.* ed, t; *v. a.* [a, dwæscan *to quench*] *To quench, put out, staunch, appease;* extinguere:—Smeócende flex he ne adwæsc *linum fumigans non extinguet,* Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Dæt fȳr adwæsced wæs *flammæ extinctæ sunt,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 29. Adwæscton *extinguerent,* 4, 8; S. 575, 41. Adwæsctum dīnum feóndum *extinctis tuis hostibus,* 2, 12; S. 514, 7. Eſne swā hē mid wætre done weallendan lēg adwæsce *even as he with water the raging flame quenches,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 23; Alm. 6. Eall mīn unriht adwæsc *omnes iniquitates meas dele,* Ps. Ben. 50, 10.

a-dwelian; *p.* -dwelede, -dwealde; *pp.* -dweled, -dweald [a, dwelian *to err*] *To seduce, lead into error;* seducere:—Woldon adwelian

mancyn fram heora Drihtene *they would seduce mankind from their Lord*, L. Ælf. P. 29; Th. ii. 374. 31.

a-dwínan; ic -dwíne, -dwínest, -dwínst, he -dwíneþ, -dwínþ, *pl.* -dwínaþ; *p.* -dwán, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle* or *vanish away*; vanescere. v. dwínan.

a-dýdan, -dýddan; *p.* -dýdde; *pp.* -dýded, -dýd; *v. a.* [a, dýdan *to die*] *To put to death, to destroy, kill, mortify*; perdere, occidere:—Wolde híg adýddan *would destroy them*, Ælfc. T. 22, 19. Dæt ic náteshwon nelle heonon forþ eall flæsc adýdan mid flódes wæterum *that I will not, by any means, henceforth destroy all flesh with the waters of a flood*, Gen. 9, 11. Ælc þing de líf hæfde wearþ adýd *everything which had life was destroyed*, Gen. 7, 23.

a-dydest, *hast banished*; expulisti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 12; *p. of* a-dón.

a-dylegian; pres. ic -dylegige; p. -ode; *pp.* od *To destroy*; delere:—Ic adylegige *deleo*; ic adylegode [adeligode Som.] *delevi*; adylegod *deletum*, of dæm is gecweden letum [=lethum *death*; *Grk.* λήθη *oblivio*] deáþ, de adylegaþ líf *I destroy; I destroyed; destroyed*, deletum, *from which is derived* [*called*] letum *death, which destroyeth life*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 32, 33. v. a-dilegian, dilgian.

a-dýlf *effodit*, Ps. Th. 7, 15, = a-dealf; *p. of* a-delfan, *q. v.*

Æ. The short or unaccented Anglo-Saxon æ has a sound like *ai* in *main* and *fairy*, as appears from these cognate words:—Wæl *wail*, brædan *to braid*, nægel *a nail*, dæg, spær, læt, snæce, mæst, æsp, bær, *etc.* **2.** The short or unaccented æ stands only (1) before a single consonant; as Stæf, hwæl, dæg: (2) a single consonant followed by *e* in nouns; Stæfes, stæfe, hwæles, dæges, wæter, fæder, æcer: (3) or before *st, sc, fn, ft*; Gæst, æsc, hræfn, cræft: (4) before *pp, bb, tt, cc, ss*; Æppel, cræbba, hæbben, fætte, fættes, wræcca, næsse: (5) before double consonants, arising from the inflection of monosyllable adjectives:—Lætne, lætre, lætra, from læt *late*; hwætne, hwætre, hwætra from hwæt *quick*. **3.** In the declension of monosyllabic nouns and adjectives, **e** is rejected from the short or unaccented æ, and becomes **a**, when a single consonant, or *st, sc*, is followed by *a, o, u* in nouns, and by *a, o, u, e* in adjectives; as Stæf, *pl.* stafas, *g.* stafa, *d.* stafum; hwæl, *pl.* hwalas; dæg, *pl.* dagas. *adj.* Læt *late*; *g.m.n.* lates; *d.* latum; se lata *the late;* latost, latemest, *latest:* Smæl *small*; *g.m.n.* smales; *d.* smalum; se smala *the small*, etc. See short *a* in **B. 3**, p. 1, col. 1. **4.** æ-, prefixed to words, like **a-**, often denotes *A negative, deteriorating* or *opposite signification*, as *From, away, out, without*, etc. Like a, ge, etc. æ is sometimes prefixed to *perfect tenses and perfect participles* and other words without any perceptible alteration in the sense; as Céled, æ-céled *cooled*. **5.** The Anglo-Saxon Rune for æ is ᚫ, which is also put for æsc *an ash-tree*, the name of the letter. v. æsc.

B. The long or accented ǽ has the sound of *ea* in *meat, sea*. The ǽ is found in the following words, which are represented by English terms of the same signification, having *ea* sounded as in *deal, fear*; Dǽl, fǽr, dræd, lǽdan, bræ̀do, hǽto, hwǽte, hǽþ, hǽđen, clǽne, lǽne, sǽ, ǽr, hǽlan, lǽran, tǽcan, tǽsan, tǽsel, wǽpen, *etc.* **2.** The ǽ is known to be long, and therefore accented, when in monosyllables, assuming another syllable in declining, ǽ is found before a single consonant or *st, sc*, and followed in nouns by *a, o, u*, and in adjectives by *a, o, u, or e*; as Blǽda *fruits*; blǽdum: Dwǽs *dull*; *g.m.* dwǽses. The ǽ is often changed into á; as Stǽnen *stony*, stán *a stone;* lǽr, lár *lore*.

Æ; *indecl. f. Law, statute, custom, rite, marriage*; lex, statutum, ceremoniæ, ritus, matrimonium:—God him sette æ dæt ys open lagu *God gave them a statute that is a plain law*, Ælfc. T. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes *the law of the Lord*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8: Mt. Bos. 26, 28. God is wísdóm and æ worulddúendra *God is the wisdom and law of the inhabitants of the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 105; Met. 29, 83. Cristes æ *the Gospel*. Bútan æ ódde útlaga *an outlaw*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 44. Seó æftere æ *Deuteronomy*, Bd. 1, 27. Húslfatu hálegu da ǽr Israela in æ hæfdon *the holy vessels which the Israelites formerly used in their rites*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 29; Dan. 751. Wircaþ his bebodu and his æ and his dómas *observa præcepta ejus et ceremonias atque judicia*, Deut. 11, 1. Stýrde unryhtre æ *he reproved the unlawful marriage*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. [*O. Sax.* ēo, *m: O. Frs.* ā, é, ēwe, ēwa, *f: Ger.* ehe, *f. matrimonium: M. H. Ger.* ēwe, é, *f: O. H. Ger.* ēwa, ēha, ēa, *f: Sansk.* eva, *m. course, manner.*]

æ; *indecl. f. Life*; vita:—Dæt hí ne meahtan acwellan cnyhta æ *that they might not destroy the young men's lives*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 164.

æ; *indecl. f. A river, stream*; rivus, torrens:—On dære æ dú hý drencst *thou shalt give them to drink of the stream*; torrente potabis eos, Ps. Th. 35, 8. v. eá.

æ *alas!* Æ, Hy. 1, 1, = eá, Lamb, MS. fol. 183 b, line 11. v. élá, æálá, eálá.

æálá; *interj. O! alas!* O, eheu:—Æálá dú Scippend *O! thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. v. eálá, élá.

a-eargian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od [a, eargian *torpescere*] *To become slothful*; segnis fieri:—Hý ondrédan, gif hí hwílum ne wunnon, dæt hý tó rade a-eargadon *they dreaded, if they did not sometimes wage war, that they should too soon become slothful*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

æ-bær *notorious*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11. v. æ-ber.

Æbban dún, Abban dún, e; *f.* [Æbba, an; *m:* or Æbbe, an; *f:* dún *a down* or *hill*; *Æbba's* or *Æbbe's down* or *hill*] ABINGDON; Abindoniæ oppidum in agro Berceriensi:—His líc líþ on dam mynstre æt Abban dúne *his body lies in the monastery at Abingdon*, Chr. 981; Th. 234, 34, col. 1.

a-ebbian; *p.* a-ebbode; *pp.* a-ebbad, ge-ebbod; *v. intrans. To ebb away, recede*; recedere:—Dæt wæter wæs a-ebbad [a-ebbod MS. C. T; ge-ebbod Cant.] feala furlanga from dám scipum *the water had ebbed many furlongs from the ships*, Chr. 897; Ing. 123, 19. v. ebbian.

æbbung, e; *f. An* EBBING; recessus aquarum:—Sǽ-æbbung *a bay*; sinus, Wrt. Voc. 41, 63. v. ebba.

æ-bebod, es; *n. Law, injunction of the law, command*; lex, legis mandatum:—Dú me æbebod ærest settest *tu legem posuisti mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 102.

æ-béc *law books, books of the law*; juris codices, Cot. 126.

æ-ber, æ-bær; *adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious*; apricus, manifestus:—Se æbera þeóf *the notorious thief*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22. Æbære manslagan *notorious homicides*, L. Eth. vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 11.

æbesen, æbesn *pasturage*; pasnagium, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18, note 46. v. æfesen.

æ-bilgan, æ-bilian *to make angry*; exasperare, Ps. Spl. 67, 7. v. a-belgan.

æ-bilignes, -ness, e; *f. Indignation, anger*; indignatio, Apol. Th. v. æ-bylignes.

æ-bléćnys, -nes, -ness, e; *f. A paleness*; pallor:—Wíd æbléćnysse dæs líchaman *for paleness of the body*, Herb. 164, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 3.

æ-bléc; *adj. Pale, wan, whitish, bleak*; pallidus. v. bléc, blác.

æ-bléćing, æ-bléćnys *paleness*. v. æ-bláćnys, bláćung.

æ-bod, es; *m. A business*; negotium:—Æbodas *pragmatica negotia*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 94.

æ-boda, an; *m. A messenger of the law*; legis nuntius:—Dá wæs frófre gæst onsended eádgum æbodan *then the spirit of comfort was sent to the blessed messenger of the law*, i. e. *the preacher of the gospel*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gú. 909.

æ-bree [eá *water*, bræc] *A catarrh, rheum*; rheuma. v. brecan.

æbs, e; *f? A fir-tree*; abies, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 45: 9, 26; Som. 11, 18.

æ-bylg, es; *n. Anger*; ira, indignatio, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 17; Gú. 1211. v. æ-bylgþ.

æ-bylgan, -bylgian *To make angry*; exasperare, Ps. Spl. 65, 6. v. a-belgan.

æ-bylgþ, -byl, -bylygþ, e; *f:* es; *n?* [bylgþ, v. belgan] *An offence, a fault, scandal, wrong, anger, wrath, indignation*; offensa, injuria, ira, indignatio:—To æbylgþe *for offence*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 27. He sende on hí graman æbylygþe hys *misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Cristenum cyningce gebyraþ swýðe ríhte dæt he Godes æbylþe wrece *Christiano regi jure pertinet ut injurias Deo factas vindicet*, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 10. v. a-bylgþ, a-byligd.

æ-bylignes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Indignation, wrath*; indignatio:—Æbyligines yrres dínes *indignatio iræ tuæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. He sende on hí graman æbylignysse hys *misit in eos iram indignationis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. v. a-bylgnes.

æće *also*, Th. Dipl. A. D. 804–829; 460, 9: 461, 18, 33. v. eác.

æćc, e; *f. An oak*; quercus:—Of dære æće [MS. æc] andlang heges to dæm wege *from the oak and along the hedge to the road*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. p. 78, 7. v. ác.

æćan *to eke*, Solil. 11. v. écan.

æćced, es; *n. Vinegar*; acetum, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 30. v. eced.

æće, ace, es; *m. An ake, pain*; dolor:—Eal dæt sár and se æce onwæg aláded wæs *all the sore and ake were (led) taken away*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 35: 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan *to ake*. v. ece.

æćce; *adj. Eternal*; æternus:—Dæt we ge-earnian æćce dreámas *that we may obtain eternal delights*, Ps. C. 156. v. ece.

æćced, es; *n. Vinegar*:—Onféng de Hælend dæt æćced *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. v. eced.

æćced-fæt, es; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel*; acetabulum, Wrt. Voc. 25, 21. v. eced-fæt.

æćced-wín, es; *n.* ACID-WINE; murratum vinum, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 23.

æ-céled *cooled*; *pp. of* æ-célan = a-célan. DER. célan.

æćelma, an; *m. A chilblain*; mula, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 16.

æćen = ácen; *adj. Oaken, made of oak*; quernus, Cot. 165.

æćen, eácen; *pp. of* eácan *to increase*. v. eácan.

ÆCER, æcyr, es; *m.* **I.** *a field, land, what is sown, sown land*; ager, seges:—For dam is se æcer gehäten Acheldemah *propter hoc vocatus est ager ille Haceldama*, Mt. Bos. 27, 8. Hér ys seó bót, hú dú meaht díne æceras betan *here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields*, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. Of dæm æcere *from the field*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2. Æcera þúsend *a thousand fields*, 14, 10; Met. 14, 5. **II.** a definite quantity of land which, in *A. Sax.* times, a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, an ACRE, *that is* 4840 *square yards*; jugeri spatium, jugerum, a jugo quod tantum fere spatii uno jugo boum arari posset: *also* ager = *Ger.* acker *an acre*:—Æfce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oddé máre *omni die debeo arare integrum jugerum* [MS. *agrum*]

aut plus, Coll. Monast. Th. 19; 21. Dæt is se teóða æcer, eal swá seó suih hit gegá *that is the tenth acre, all as the plough goes over it*, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 6. Æceras *jugera*, Cot. 109. [*O. Sax.* akkar: *O. Frs.* ekker: *O. Ger.* ahhar: *N. Ger.* acker *a field, an acre*: *Goth.* akrs: *O. Nrs.* akr: *Lat.* ager: *Grk. ἀγρός*: *Sansk.* ajra *a plain.*]

æcer-ceorl, es; *m. A field-churl, a farmer, ploughman;* agricola. DER. æcer *a field*, ceorl *a free husbandman.*

æcer-man, æcer-mon; *g.* æcer-mannes; *m. A field-man, farmer;* agricola, Ælfc. Gl. 5.

æcern, æcirn, es; *n.* [æc = âc *oak*, corn *corn*] *The corn or fruit of an oak, an* ACORN, *a nut*; glans: —Æcern *glans*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 7. Æcirnu, *pl. nom.* Gen. 43, 11. [*Speuser, Grafton*, acornes, *pl*: *N. Dut.* aker *in* aker-boom: *N. L. Ger.* ecker, *m. n*: *N. Ger.* ecker, *pl.* eckern, *m. n. glans quernea* or *fagea*: *Goth.* akran, *n. fructus*: *Dan.* agern, *n*: *Norw.* aakorn: *O. Nrs.* akarn, *n. glans silvestris.*]

æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga, an; *m.* [æcer, spranca, an; *m. a shoot, sprout*] *Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak*; ilex: —Æcer-spranca *ilex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 48.

æcest = æcst *akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æcęþ = æcþ *aketh, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æchir *an ear of corn*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 1. v. ear.

æ-ciorfan *to cut to pieces*, Ps. Spl. 128, 4. v. a-ceorfan.

æcirnu *nuts*, Gen. 43, 11. v. æcern.

æc-lǽca, an; *m.* [æc = ag, *q. v.*] *A wretch, miscreant, monster*; miser, perditus, monstrum, Elen. Grm. 901; El. 902. v. ag-lǽca.

æ-cræft, es; *m. Law-craft and its result*; legis peritia et vires inde oriundæ: —Æcræft eorla *law-craft of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 869; El. 435; Cd. 173; Th. 217, 7; Dan. 19.

æ-cræftig; *adj. Law-crafty, one skilled in law, a lawyer, scribe*; legis peritus: —Him æcræftig andswarode *to them the skilled in law answered*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 10; Dan. 742.

æcse *an axe*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 26. v. æx.

æcst *akest, 2nd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æcþ *aketh, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of* acan.

æcumbe *oakum*: stuppa, Wrt. Voc. 40, 36. v. ácumba.

æcyr *a field*: —Blódes æcyr *sanguinis ager*, Mt. Foxe 27, 8. v. æcer.

æcyrf, e; *f. That which is cut off, a fragment, piece*; recisura, fragmentum: —Dara treówa æcyrf and láfe forbærnde wǽron *the offcuttings and leavings of the wood were burnt*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 13. v. cyrf, ceorfan.

æd-, prefixed to words, denotes *Anew, again*, as the Latin re-: —Æd-sceaft *re-generation*. v. ed-.

æddran *kidneys*; renes, Ps. Spl. C. 7, 10. v. ǽdre.

æder-seax, ǽdre-seax, es; *n. A vein-knife, a lancet*; lancetta, Cot. 92.

æd-fæst [eád *substance*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Goods, property*; bona: —Ædfæst tǽht to healdenne *property taken to hold, a pledge*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 8.

æd-leán *a reward*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 459, 11. v. ed-leán.

ædr *vein, artery*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. v. ǽdre, ędre.

ædre; *adv. Quickly, promptly, at once, forthwith*; illico, confestim, statim, protinus: —Him đá ædre God andswarede *God answered him forthwith*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 4; Gen. 872. Wille đé đa andsware ædre gecýðan *I will quickly let you know the answer*, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354. Nú đú ædre const siþ-fæt minne *now thou comprehendest at once my journey*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 29; Gú. 1351. [*O. H. Ger.* atar: *O. Sax.* adro: *O. Frs.* edre *velociter.*] v. edre.

ędre, ǽdre, ędre, an; *f*: ǽdr, e; *f.* I. a channel for liquids, *An artery, a vein, fountain, river*; arteria, vena, fons, rivus; v. wæter-ǽdre: —Feorh aléton þurh ǽdra wylm *they let life forth through the fountain of their veins*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 6; Jul. 478. Blédaþ ǽdran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Swát ǽdrum sprong *blood sprang from the veins*, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. II. *a nerve, sinew, kidney*; nervus, ren: —Wǽron mine ǽdra ealle tolýsde *renes mei resoluti sunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Đú canst mine ǽdre ealle *tu possedisti omnes renes meos*, 138, 11. Đá for dam cýle him gescuncan ealle ǽdra *then all his sinews shrank because of the cold*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 39. [*Plat.* ader: *O. Frs.* eddere, eddre: *O. Dut.* adere: *Ger.* ader: *M. H. Ger.* âder: *O. H. Ger.* âdara: *Dan.* aare: *Swed.* åder: *Norw.* aader: *O. Nrs.* æd, *f.*] DER. wæter-ǽdre.

ędre-seax *a vein-knife, lancet.* v. ǽder-seax.

ędre-weg, es; *m. A drain way, a vein, an artery*; arteria, vena. v. ǽdre, weg *a way.*

æ-drífan *to expel*, Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2: 43, 26. v. a-drífan.

æd-sceaft, e; *f. A regeneration, new creation*; regeneratio: —Hí ælce géare weorþaþ to ædsceafte *they become every year a new creation*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 16. v. edsceaft.

Ædwines clíf, EDWIN'S CLIFF, Chr. 761; Ing. 73, 15.

æd-wist *substance*; substantia, essentia. v. æt-wist.

æd-wít, es; *n. A reproach*; opprobrium: —Æd-wít manna *opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 5. v. ed-wít.

æd-wítan *To reproach*; exprobare: —Æd-wioton him *improperabant ei*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 44. v. ed-wítan.

æf, af, of; *prep. Of, from*; ab, de. v. compound æf-lást and in of-.

æf-ést, es; *n. Envy*; invidia: —Bútan æfæste *sine invidia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13. v. æf-ést.

æ-fæst, -fest; *adj.* [*æ law*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Firm in observing the law, religious, pious*; tenax observandi legem, religiosus, pius, justus: —Æfæst hæleþ *a pious man*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182. Æfæste men *pious men*, 86; Th. 108, 7; Gen. 1802. We æfæstra dæde dęman *we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 30; Gú. 497. Wæs he æfæst and ârfæst *was he devout and good?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. v. æw-fæst.

æ-fæsten, es; *n. A legal fast*; legitimum jejunium: —Hí æfæstenu fæste he *tribus legitimis jejuniis jejunet*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1.

æ-fæstnes, -festnes, -nys, -ness, e; *f. Firmness in the law, religion*; religio: —He wæs mycelre æfæstnesse wer *he was a man of much religion*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7: 2, 9; S. 510, 30, 32.

æf-dæl; *g.* -dæles; *pl. nom.* -dalu; *n.* [æf, dæl *a vale*] *A descent*; descensus: —To æfdæle *ad descensum*, Lk. Lind. War. 19, 37. v. of-dæl.

æfdon *performed, executed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357, = ǽfndon, *p. pl. of* æfnan.

æ-felle, a-felle; *adj.* [æ, fell *a skin*] *Barked, peeled, skinned*; decorticatum, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 34; Wrt. Voc. 61, 14.

æfen *even*; æqualis, æquus. v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfyn, efen, es; *m. The* EVEN, *evening, eventide*; vesper, vespera: — Syddan æfen com *after evening came*, Beo. Th. 2475; B. 1235. Æfen ærest *vesperum primum*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 7; Gen. 138. Æfena gehwám *in each of evenings*, 148; Th. 184, 16; Exod. 108. Æt æfenne, on æfenne, or to æfenne, *at even, in the evening*, Ps. Spl. 29, 6. [*Laym.* aefen: *Orm.* efen: *Gow. Chauc.* even: *N. Dut.* avond: *M. Dut.* avont, *m*: *Plat.* abend, *m*: *O. Sax.* âband, *m*: *O. Frs.* âvend, *m*: *Ger.* abend, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* âbent, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* âpand, âbant, âbunt, *m*: *Dan.* aften, *m*: *Swed.* afton, *m*: *Icel.* aptan, áftan, *m*: *confr. Grk. ὀψέ.*]

æfen-dreám, es; *m. Even-song*; vespertinus cantus. v. æfen.

æfen-fela *as many*; totidem, Deut. 9, 11. v. efen-feola.

æfen-gebéd, es; *n. An evening prayer, evening service*: —Æfen-gebéd *vespertium officium*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-gereord, e; *f. An evening meal, a supper*; cœna, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 87; Wrt. Voc. 38, 13.

æfen-gereordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sup* or *take supper*; cœnare. v. gereordian *to take food.*

æfen-gift, -giefu, es; *n. Evening food, supper*; cœna: —Hí sécaþ dæt hie fyrmest hlynigen æt æfengiefium [-giftum MS. C.] *quærunt primos in cœnis recubitus*, Past. 1, 2; MS. Hat. 6 b, 20: 44, 3; MS. Hat. 61 b, 22.

æfen-glóm, es; *m. The evening gloom* or *twilight*; crepusculum: — From æfenglóme óþ dæt eástan cwom dægrédwóma *from evening twilight there came the rush of dawn from the east*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 21; Gú. 1265.

æfen-grom; *adj. Fierce in the evening*; vespere ferox: —Grendel cwom eatol, æfengrom *Grendel came terrible, fierce at eve*, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074.

æfen-hlytta, an; *m. A fellow, consort, companion* or *mate*; consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6.

æfen-hrepsung, e; *f. The evening close*; vesper. v. hrepsung *closing.*

æfen-lác, es; *n. An evening sacrifice*; vespertinum sacrificium: — Swylce ahafenes handa mínra, ðonne ic æfenlác secge *elevatio manuum mearum sacrificium vespertinum*, Ps. Th. 140, 3.

æfen-lǽcan *to match*; imitari. v. efen-lǽcan.

æfen-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To grow towards evening*; advespérascere: —Hit æfenlǽcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29.

æfen-lǽcend *an imitator.* v. efen-lǽcend.

æfen-leóht, es; *n. Evening light*; vespertina lux: —Siddan æfen-leóht under heofenes hádor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light is concealed under heaven's serenity*, Beo. Th. 831; B. 413.

æfen-leóþ, es; *n. An evening song*; vespertinus cantus: —Atol æfenleóþ *a dreadful evening song*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 18; Exod. 201.

æfen-líc; *adj. Vespertine, of the evening*; vespertinus, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

æfen-mete, es; *m. Evening meat, supper*; cœna, Cot. 42.

æfen-rest, e; *f. Evening rest*; vespertina requies: —Sum sáre ongeald æfenreste *one paid dearly for his evening rest*, Beo. Th. 2508; B. 1252.

æfen-rima, an; *m.* [æfen *vesper*, rima *margo, labrum*] *Twilight*; crepusculum. v. rima *a rim, margin.*

æfen-sang, es; *m.* EVEN-SONG, *vespers*; vespertinus cantus, L. Ælf. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7.

æfen-sceóp, -scóp, es; *m. An evening bard*; vespertinus cantor: —Eald æfensceóp ic bringe *I bring an old evening bard*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rä. 9, 5.

æfen-scíma, an; *m. Evening splendour*; vespertinus splendor, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 31; Gen. 2448.

æfen-spræc, e; *f. Evening speech*; vespertina loquela: —Gemunde æfenspræce *he remembered his evening speech*, Beo. Th. 1522; B. 759.

æfen-steorra, an; *m. The evening star*; Hesperus; the *Grk.* Ἕσπερος [*Lat.* vesper], *the evening star*, is called by Hesiod a son of Astræus

and Eos, and was regarded by the ancients the same as the morning star, whence both Homer and Hesiod call him the bringer of light, ἑωσ-φόρος, Il. xxii. 318 : xxiii. 226. The Romans designated him by the names Lucifer and Hæsperus, to characterise him as the morning or evening star:—Se steorra ðe we hátaþ æfensteorra, ðonne he biþ west gesewen, ðonne tácnaþ he æfen. Færþ he ðonne æfter ðære sunnan on ðære eorþan sceade, ðþ he ofrinþ ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wið föran ða sunnan up, ðonne hátenwe hine morgensteorra (*q. v.*) forðam he cymþ eástan up, bodaþ ðære sunnan cyme *the star which we call the evening star, when it is seen westwardly, then it betokens the evening. It then goes after the sun into the earth's shade, till it runs off behind the sun, and comes up before the sun, then we call it the morning star, because it comes up in the east, and announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34. Se mónа, mid his blácan leóhte, lunniaþ done beorhtan steorran, ðe we hátaþ morgensteorra : done ilcan we hátaþ ðóre naman, æfensteorra *the moon, with his pale light, obscures the bright star which we call the morning star : the same we call by another name, the evening star*, 4; For 8, 3.

æfen-þénung, e : *f. An evening service* or *duty, evening repast, supper*; cœna, R. Concord 8. v. þegnung.

æfen-þeówdóm, es; *m. An evening service* or *office*; vespertinum officium, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 50.

æfen-tíd, e : *f. The eventide, evening*; vespertina hora : —Seó æfen-tíd ðæs dæges *the eventide of the day*, Dial. I, 10. On æfen-tíd *at eventide*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 19; Gen. 2424.

æfen-tíma, an ; *m. Evening time, eventide*; vespertinum tempus : —Dá æfentíma wæs, he férde to Bethaníam *cum jam vespera esset hora, exiit in Bethaniam*, Mk. Bos. 11, 11.

æfen-tungel, es; *m. n. The evening star*; hesperus. v. tungel.

ÆFER; *adv.* EVER, *always*; unquam, semper : —Æfer ge fliton ongén God *semper contentiose egistis contra Deum*, Deut. 31, 27. v. æfre.

æfesen, æfesn, æbesen, æbesn, e; *f. Pasturage, the charge for pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns*; pasnagium, pretium propter porcos in quercetum admissos :—Gif mon níme æfesne on swínum *if [a man] any one take pasturage on swine*, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

æf-êst, æf-êst, æfst, es; *n.* [æf, of = *ab*, êst *gratia*] Without favour or good-will, hence, *Envy, spite, enmity, zeal, rivalry, emulation*; livor, invidia, odium, zelus, æmulatio :—Æfst and oferhygd *envy and pride*, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. Eald-feóndes æfést *the old fiend's envy*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 5; Ph. 401. Æfêstes *livoris*, Mone B. 2699, p. 386. Heora æfstu ealle sceamien *they all shall be ashamed of their enmities*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Fore æfstum *from envy*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 27; Gü. 684. Æfæstum onæled *inflamed with envy*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 3; Mód. 43. [*O. Sax.* ab-unst, *f. invidia* : *O. Frs.* ev-est *invidia* : *Ger.* ab-gunst, *f. invidia* : *O. H. Ger.* ap-anst, ap-unst, *m. invidia, livor, zelus, rancor.*]

êf-fest; *adj.* [êf *law*, fæst *fast, fixed*] *Fast or firm in the law, religious, devout*; religiosus :—Wæs se mon swýðe êfest *erat vir multum religiosus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598. 20. Ongunnon êfeste leóþ wyrcean *religiosa poemata facere tentabant*, id; S. 596, 38. v. êf-fæst, êfw-fæst.

æf-êst-ful; *adj. Full of envy*; invidia plenus, invidiosus :—He is swíðe æfêstful for dínum góde *he is very full of envy at thy prosperity*, Th. Apol. 14, 24. v. æf-êst.

æf-êstian, -êstigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To envy, be envious of* or *at*; invidere :—Ðes iunga man ne æfêstigaþ on nánum þingum, ðe he hér gesihþ *this young man is envious at nothing, which he here seeth*, Th. Apol. 14, 25: Cot. 119. v. æf-êst.

æf-êstig, æfstig; *adj. Envious, emulous, jealous*; invidus, æmulus :—Sum eald and sum æfêstig ealdorman *an old and an envious nobleman*, Th. Apol. 14, 19. v. æf-êst.

êf-festlice; *adv. Religiously*; religiose. v. fæstlíce.

æf-êstnes, -ness; -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Envy, spite*; invidia, malignitas. DER. æf-êst.

êf-festnes, -ness, e; *f. Religion, devotion*; religio :—Ða de to êfestnesse belumpon *quæ ad religionem pertinebant*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 1. v. êf-fæstnes.

Æffric; *def. m.* Æffrica; *adj. African*; Afer :—Severus Cásere se wæs Æffrica cynnes *Severus Cæsar genere Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. v. Affric.

æf-îst *envy*; invidia, Mt. Lind. Stv. 27, 18. v. æf-êst.

æf-lâst, es; *m.* [æf = af *from*, lâst *a course*] *A wandering away*? aberratio, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Exod. 473.

æfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To perform, execute, labour, show*; patrare, facere, laborare. præstare :—His dómas æfnaþ *they fulfil his judgments*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 29; Cri. 1680. Gif hý woldun his bebodu æfnan *if they would execute his judgments*, 54 a; Th. 152, 29; Gü. 816. Wile corlscipe æfnan *he wishes to show his dignity*, 87 a; Th. 327, 3; Wíd. 141. Æfdon unsofte *for* æfndon? 27 b; Th. 83, 16; Cri. 1357. DER. ge-æfnan. v. efnan.

æfne; *interj. Behold!*; ecce :— Æfne sóþlíce sóþfæstnysse ðú lufudest *ecce enim veritatem dilexisti*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. efne; *interj.*

æfnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow towards evening*; vesperascere, Dial. I, 10.

æfnung, e; *f. Evening*; vespera :—Heó com dá on æfnunge eft to Nóe *illa venit ad eum [Noe] ad vesperam*, Gen. 8, 11 : Homl. Th. ii. 266, 5, 6.

æfre, æfer; *adv. Ever, always*; unquam, semper :—Nolde æfre *nolebat unquam*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Ne sceal æfre gehéran *nor shall I ever hear*, 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171. Nú ic eóm orwéna ðæt unc seó édyl-stæf æfre weorþe gifede ætgædere *now I am hopeless that the staff of our family will ever be given to us two together*, 101; Th. 134, 12; Gen. 2223. Ðú æfre wére *tu semper fuisti*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 2; Cri. 111. Æfre forþ *sempiternum*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 35; Sat. 297. Æfire to aldre *in æternum*, 38; Th. 51, 1; Gen. 820. æfire = á, *q. v.*

êf-fremmende; *part. Fulfilling the law, religious*; legis præcepta conficiens, religiosus :—Ic láran wille êfremmende ðæt ge eówer hús gefæstnige *I will teach that you, the laws fulfilling, should make firm your house*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 18; Jul. 648.

æfst *envy*, Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12: Cd. 1; Th. 3, 1; Gen. 29. v. æf-êst.

æfstian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten*; festinare, accelerare. v. êfstan.

æfstig; *adj. Envious, emulous*; æmulus :—Æfstig wíd ðóra manna yflu *æmulus contra aliena vitia*, Past. 13, 2; MS. Hat. 17 a, 11. v. æf-êstig.

æft; *adv.* AFT, *behind*, as *go aft* = go astern, *Afterwards, again*; postea, iterum :—Moises cwæþ æft to Israela folce *Moses said afterwards to the people of Israel*, Deut. 28, 15. Æft uferan dógum *afterwards in later days*, Beo. Th. 4406 note; B. 2200. Dæt hí æft to him cómen *that they would come to him again*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 130; Met. 1, 65. v. eft.

æftan; *adv. Behind*; post, pone :—Earn æftan hwít *the eagle white behind*, Chr. 937; Th. i. 206, 29; Æðelst. 63, col. I. DER. be-æftan.

æftan-weard; *adj. Coming after, following*; posterior :—Rinc biþ on ófeste, se mec oubýþ æftanweardne *the man is in haste, who urges me following*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 3; Rä. 63, 5. v. weard II; *adj.*

æft-beteht *re-assigned*, R. Ben. 4. v. eft-betæht.

æftemest, -myst, -most; *adj. superlative of* æfter,—*After-most, last*; postremus, novissimus :—Ðeós bóc is æftemyst on dære bibliopécan *this is the last book of the Bible*, Ælfc. T. 31, 22; Grn. Ælfc. T. 16, 3. Ðonne he sylf mid ðam fyrmestan dæle wið dæs æftemestan flúge *when he himself with the first part should flee towards the hindermost*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 20: Mk. Bos. 12, 22: Jn. Bos. 7, 37.

æften-tíd, e; *f.* [æftan *after*] *Evening, eventide*; vespertinum tempus, vesper :—Ær morgenes gancg wid æftentíd ealle ða déman Drihten healdeþ *exitus matutini et vespere delectaberis*, Ps. Th. 64, 9.

æfter; *prep.* [æft, *q. v.*; er, *q. v.*] *dat*; rarely *acc.* I. local and temporal *dat.*—AFTER; post :—Ne far ðú æfter fremdum godum *go not thou after strange gods*, Deut. 6, 14. Æfter þrím monþum *after three months*, Gen. 38, 24. Æfter dagum *after those days*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Cumaþ æfter me *venite post me*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Æfter þrým dagum [MS. dagon] ic arise *post tres dies resurgam*, Mt. Bos. 27, 63. Ða eóde dæt wíf æfter hím *then the wife went after him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Hám stadeledon, ân æfter ódrum *they established a home, one after another*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Æfter dám wordum werod eall arás *after those words all the host rose*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 29; Exod. 299: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24; Cri. 1413. Wunder æfter wundre *wonder after wonder*, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 19; Gen. 144: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 18; Exod. 109: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 14; Sat. 630: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573: Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 31; Cri. 711: Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 32; Dóm. 80: Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 3; Dóm. 82: Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 20; Ruin. 10: Beo. Th. 170; B. 85: Beo. Th. 238; B. 119: Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82: Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88: Andr. Kmbl. 265; An. 133: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 22; Gü. 442: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 5; Gü. 503: Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430: Elen. Kmbl. 977; El. 490: Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 10; Hy. 4, 30. 2. extension over space or time,—*Along, through, during*; *κατά*, per :—Sæton æfter beorgum *they sat along the hills*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 9; Exod. 212. His wundra geweorc, wíde and síde, bréme æfter burgum *his works of wonder, far and wide, famed through towns*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 4; Gü. 855. Ðeáh ic fela for him æfter woruldstundum wundra gefremede *though I performed many miracles for them during my time in this world*, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363: Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 18: Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 25; Rä. 31, 5. 3. mode or manner,—*According to, by means of*; secundum, propter :—Æfter ódme dínum gelíffæsta me *secundum judicium tuum vivifica me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 149. He hæfþ mon geworhtne æfter his onlícnesse *he has created man after* [secundum] *his own image*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 19; Gen. 396. Dæt sweord ongan æfter heaðoswáte wanian *the sword began to fade away by the warsweat [in consequence of the hot blood]*, Beo. Th. 3216; B. 1606: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 20; Cri. 803: Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 27; Gü. 849: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 93; Met. 20, 47: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 8; Rä. 40, 15: Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753: Cd. 28; Th. 37, 19; Gen. 592. 4. object,—*After, about*; propter. ob. de :—Hæleþ frægn æfter ædelum *a chief asked after the heroes*, Beo. Th. 670; B. 332. Him æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ *he longs secretly after the dear man*, Beo. Th. 3762; B. 1879. Gróf æfter golde *he dug after gold*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57: Elen. Kmbl. 1346; El. 675: Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322: Beo. Th. 2688; B. 1342: Cd. 15;

Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282: Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Cd. 92; Th. 117, 20; Gen. 1956; Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154: Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 571: Elen. Kmbl. 1653; El. 828: Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37: Beo. Th. 4913; B. 2461; Beo. Th. 4917; B. 2463: Beo. Th. 4528; B. 2268. **II.** *acc;* cum accusativo, *after, above, according to;* post, super, secundum:—Æfter dâs dagas *post hos dies*, Lk. Lind. War. 1, 25. He eorþan æfter wæter ærest sette *qui fundavit terram super aquas*, Ps. Th. 135, 6. Stefne mîne gehêr æfter mildheortnesse dîne, Drihten *vocem meam audi secundum misericordiam tuam, Domine*, Ps. Lanib. 118, 149. [*O. Sax.* after, after: *O. Frs.* efter, after: *O. Dut. N. Dut.* achter: *Ger.* after, *only in compud: M. H. Ger.* after: *O. H. Ger.* aftar: *Goth.* afta *backward, again: Dan.* efter: *Swed.* efter: *O. Nrs.* eptir, eftir, *prep;* aptr, aftr, *adv. back, again: Sansk.* apara.]

æfter; *adv. After, then, afterwards;* post, postea, exinde:—Æfter siddan *ever afterwards, from thenceforth*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 6; Gen. 550. Æfter to aldre *for ever after*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436. Dæm eafera wæs æfter cenned *a son was afterwards born to him*, Beo. Th. 24; B. 12. Word æfter cwæþ *then he spake these words*, Beo. Th. 636; B. 315. Êr oððe æfter *sooner or later*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 22; Cri. 1692. Ic wât æfter nû hwâ mêc ferede ofer flôdas *now afterwards I know who conveyed me over the floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Dâr sceal ylda ewealm æfter wyrþan *then must slaughter of men take place afterwards*, 364; An. 182. Swâ das foldan fæðme bewîndeþ des eástrodor and æfter west *quantum ortus distat ab occasu*, Ps. Th. 102, 12.

æftera, æftra; *adj. compar. of* æfter,—*Hinder, next, second;* posterior, sequens, alter, secundus:—Ðý æfteran dæge *sequenti die*, Lk. Bos. 13, 33. Dæs æfteran monþes *mensis secundi*, Ex. 16, 1. On ðam forman dæge dæs æfteran monþes *primo die mensis secundi*, Num. 1, 18. Seó æftre, *i. e.* eá, Ethiopia land beliġeþ ûton *the next river encompasses the country of Ethiopia*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 4; Gen. 228. Siddan ic ongon on done æfteran ânseld bûgan *after I had begun to live in this second hermitage*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 22; Gû. 1214.

æfter-boren [=æftergenga, *q. v.*] *part. Born after the father's death;* posthumus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32.

æfter-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ; *pp.* -cweden *To speak after, repeat, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure;* repetere, revocare:—Bebeád he ðat him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwæde, and he symle gedêfelîce æftercwæþ *he ordered longer sayings to be spoken before him, and he always repeated them properly*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 15. His bröðer griþ eall æftercwæþ *his brother renounced all peace*, Chr. 1094; Th. 360, 23. Æftercwedendra lof *the praise of the after-speaking* [*post mortem laudantium*], Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 10; Seef. 72.

æfter-eala, an; *m. After-ale, small beer:*—Æfter-eala *sapa*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 22; Wrt. Voc. 28, 5.

æfter-fæce; *adv.* [æfter *after, and the dat. of* fæc *a space*] *Afterwards, after that;* postmodum. v. fæc.

æfter-folgere, es; *m. A follower;* successor, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 36.

æfter-folgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To follow after, pursue;* subsequi, persequi:—Him æfterfolgiende wæron *they were pursuing him*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25.

æfter-fylging, e; *f. A following after, a sequence;* sectatio, successio. v. fylging.

æfter-fylian, -filian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow or come after, to succeed;* sequi, prosequi, subsequi:—Dæs sæs smyltnys æfterfyliġeþ *serenitas maris prosequetur*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 35. Dæs æfterfiliendan tâcnes *signi sequentis*, Ex. 4, 8.

æfter-fyligend, -fylgend, es; *m. One who follows or succeeds, a follower;* successor:—Ac Oswald his æfterfyligend hî ge-endade swâ we êr beforan sædon *sed successor ejus Oswaldus perfecit ut supra docuimus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 36: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 2.

æfter-fylignes, -ness, e; *f. A following after, a succession, succeeding;* successio. v. fylignes.

æfter-gân [gân *to go*] *To follow after;* subsequi, Past. 15, 2?

æfter-gencnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [gengnys *a going*] *Extremity;* extremitas, R. Ben. Interl. 7.

æfter-genga, an; *m.* [genga *goer*] *One who goes or follows after, a follower;* successor, posthumus:—Æftergenga *posthumus*, æfter boren, se ðe bið geboren æfter bebyrgedum fæder *one who is born after the father has been buried*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 32. Ðû me ne derige, ne mînum æftergengum *ne noceas mihi et posteris meis*, Gen. 21, 23.

æfter-gengnys, -nyss, e; *f. Succession;* posteritas. v. æfter-gencnys.

æfter-gild, -gyld, es; *n. An after-payment, a paying again or in addition;* secunda *vel* iterata compensatio, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7.

æfter-hêtu, e; *f.* [æfter *after,* hêtu *heat*] *After-heat;* insequens calor:—Mid ungemetlîcum hærfest-wætan and æfterhête *from heavy harvest-rains and after-heat*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 23.

æfter-hýrigean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow another's example, to imitate, resemble;* imitari:—He wilnode æfterhýrigean *he wished to imitate*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 44.

æfter-leán, es; *n. An after-loan, reward, recompense, retribution;* præmium, merces:—Þearl æfterleán *hard retribution*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76.

æfter-líc; *adj. After, second;* secundus, Cot. 191.

æfterra *second;* secundus:—Se æfterra deáþ *the second death*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Sende he eft æfterran sîðe ærenddracan *he sent messengers again a second time*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 10. v. æftera.

æfter-râp, es; *m. An* AFTER-ROPE, *a crupper;* postilena, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 54.

æfter-ridan; *p.* -rád, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride after;* equo insequi:—Hig da sôna æfterridon îdelum færelde *secuti sunt eos per viam*, Jos. 2, 7.

æfter-ryne, es; *m. An encountering, meeting, running against one;* occursus:—Æfterryne his ôþ to heáhnesse his *occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

æfter-sang, es; *m. The after-song;* posterior cantus:—Mid ðam æftersange *with the after-song*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 6.

æfter-singend, es; *m. An after-singer;* successor, Wrt. Voc. 28, 21.

æfter-sprec, e; *f. After-speech or claim;* repostulatio, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 23.

æfter-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -spræcon; *pp.* -sprecen [sprecan *to speak*] *To claim:* petere, repetere:—Ágnung biþ nær ðam de hæfþ, ðonne dam de æftersprecþ *possession is always nearer to him who has, than to him who claims*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21.

æfter-spyrian, -spyrigean; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To inquire after, examine;* examinare:—Gif ge hit willaþ æfterspyrian *if ye will examine it*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. v. spyrian.

æfter-weard *After,* AFTERWARD, *following;* posterior, secundus:—Gif he me æfterweard weorþeþ *if he shall be after* [*afterward*] *me*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 3; Rä. 16, 14. v. æfte-weard, weard; *adj.*

æfter-weardnes, -ness, e; *f. Posterity;* posteritas, Cot. 149.

æfter-wearþ beón *To be away, absent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, note 6. v. æfweard.

æfter-yldo, -yld, e; *f.* **I.** *after-age, old age;* ætas provecta:—Ne mâgon da æfteryld in dam ærestan blâde geberan *they may not produce* [*show*] *old age in their first strength* [*youth*], Exon. 39 b; Th. 132, 3; Gû. 467. **II.** *an after-age, after-time;* posterius ævum:—Swâ nænig æfteryldo sydðan gemunan mæg *so as no after-age since can remember*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22.

æfte-weard; *adj.* [=æfter] *After, back, late, latter, full;* posterior:—Æfteweard lencten *full spring*, Wrt. Voc. 53, 27. Æfteweard heáfod *the back of the head*, 42, 43. Drihten ðé gesett nâ on æfteweard *the Lord will not set thee in the after-part*, Deut. 28, 13.

æfte-weard; adv. [æfter, weard, weardes] *Afterward, after, behind;* post, pone:—Þû gesihst me æfteweardæ *thou shalt see me behind*, Ex. 33, 23.

æf-þanc, es; *m:* æf-þanca, -þonca, -þunca, an; *m. Offence, insult, grudge, displeasure, envy, zeal;* simultas, offensa, odium, zelus:—Swindan me dyde æfþanca mîn *tabescere me fecit zelus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139. Æfþonca gefylled *full of grudges*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 4; Mod. 26. Eald æfþoncan edniwedan *they have renewed old grudges*, 72 b; Th. 271, 20; Jul. 485. Æfþancum herian *to vex with insults*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 3; Gen. 2237.

æftyr *after, according to;* secundum, Mt. Bos. 9, 29. v. æfter **I. 3.**

æf-weard, æf-ward; *adj. Absent, distant;* absens:—Lîcumlîce æfward *corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

æf-weardnes, -ness, e; *f. Absence, removal, posterity;* absentia:—For dînre æfweardnesse *because of thy absence*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 28.

æf-werdelsa, an; *m. Damage, detriment, loss;* detrimentum, damnum, L. Alf. 27; Th. i. 50, 28. v. æf-werdla.

æf-werdla, æf-wyrdla, æ-wyrdla, a-wyrdla, an; *m.* [æf *of,* wyrdan *to corrupt*] *Damage, injury, loss, the amercement for it;* detrimentum, jactura, damnum:—Þolie ðone æfwerdlan [æfwyrdlan MS. H.] *let him bear the damage*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 16: R. Ben. 2: Cot. 104.

æ-fyllende; adj. [æ=*law,* fyllende *part. of* fyllan *to fill, fulfil*] *Following the law, faithful;* legem exsequens:—Seó circe æfyllendra *the church of the faithful*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 17; Cri. 704.

æfyn, es; *m. The evening:*—On æfyn *at evening*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 22; Gen. 313. v. æfen.

æ-fyrmþa; *pl. f.* [æ, fyrmþ, e; *f. washing*] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things or things of no value;* ablutiones, quisquiliæ:—Æfyrmþa [MS. æfyrmþe] *quisquiliæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22.

ÆG, æig; g. æges; *pl. nom. acc.* ægru; g. ægra; *d.* ægrum, ægerum; *n. An* EGG; ovum:—Gif hit [cild] æges bitt *if he ask for an egg*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Dæt æg [æig MS.] getâcnaþ done hâlgan hiht *the egg betokens the holy hope*, i. 250, 11. Gif he bit æg *si petierit ovum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 12. Genîm hænne æges geolocan *take the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 6. Sceáwa nû on ânum æge, hû dæt hwite ne biþ gemenged to dam geolcan, and biþ hwædere ân æg *look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27, 28. On æge biþ gioleca on middan *in an egg the yolk is in the middle*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 338; Met. 20, 169. Of ægerum *from eggs*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs*, Som.

121. Æges hwite *white of an egg.* Æmettan ægru genīm *take emmet's eggs*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. [*Ger.* ei, *n: M. H. Ger.* ei, *g.* eies, eiges, *pl.* eiger, *n: O. H. Ger.* ei, *g.* eies, eiges, *pl.* eigir, *n: Dan.* æg, *n: Swed.* ägg, *n: O. Nrs.* egg, *n.*]

ǽg, e; *f. water, water land, an island.* v. æge, īgg.

ǽg- used in composition,—*water, sea;* aqua, mare. DER. ǽg-flota, ǽg-weard. v. īg-.

ǽg- *Ever, always;* semper: either a contraction of the prefixes â, æ, with a *g* added, as ǽg, or derived from aa = â, âwa, æw. It is used in compound pronouns and adverbs, as,—ǽg-hwâ, ǽg-hwær, ǽg-hwilc, *etc;* but, in its place, we also find the prefix â-, as,—â-hwær, â-hwilc, *etc.* Both ǽg- and â- impart to their compounds a sense of universality.

ǽgan *to own,* Ps. Spl. T. 78, 12: 138, 12. v. āgan.

æge *fear;* timor, terror, Chr. 1006, Th. 257, 41. v. ege.

ǽge *the island;* insulam:—Æt ēdelinga ǽge *at the island of nobles;* apud nobilium insulam, Sim. Dunelm. an. 888. v. Æðelinga īgg.

Ægeles birg *Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29. v. Ægles burg.

Ægeles ford, Ægeles ford, es; *m. Ailsford,* Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 2.

Ægeles prep *Aylesthorpe,* Chr. 455; Th. 21, 32. v. Ægles þrep.

ǽgen; *adj. Own;* proprius, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. v. āgen.

æger-felma, an; *f. Film of an egg;* membrana vitellum complectens: —Genīm donne ægerfelman *then take film of egg,* L. M. 1, 11; Lchdm. ii. 54, 21.

ægerum *from eggs,* Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 2; Ph. 233. v. æg.

ǽ-gewritere, es; m. [ǽ law, gewrītere *a writer*] *A writer or composer of laws;* legum conditor, Prov. 8.

ǽg-flota, an; *m. A floater on the sea, sailor, ship;* nauta, navis, Andr. Kmbl. 515; An. 258. v. flota.

ǽg-hwâ; *m. f: neut.* ǽg-hwæt; *gen.* ǽg-hwæs [â + ge + hwâ] *Every one, everything;* quisque, quicunque: — Æghwâ secge *let every one say,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 5; Vy. 97: 125 a; Th. 482, 4; Rä. 66, 2. Æghwæt heó gefōn mæg *whatever she may seize,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 14. God ǽghwæs wealt *God governs everything,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. þearfum ǽghwæs oftugon *ye denied the poor everything,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. Se fugol is on hiwe ǽghwæs ǽnlīc *the bird is in aspect every way unique,* 60 a; Th. 219, 24; Ph. 312. Æghwæs orwīgne *wholly defenceless,* 72 a; Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434.

ǽg-hwǽr, â-hwǽr; *adv.* [â + ge + hwǽr]. **I.** *everywhere;* ubique:—God ǽghwǽr is eall, and nāhwâr todǽled *God is everywhere all, and nowhere divided,* Homl. Th. i. 286, 27. Hī đā farende ǽghwǽr bodedon *illi profecti prædicaverunt ubique,* Mk. Bos. 16, 20. Æghwǽr sindon hiora gelīcan *they are everywhere like them,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 116; Met. 10, 58. **II.** *in every respect, in every way;* omnino:—Eofore eom ǽghwǽr cēnra *I am in every respect bolder than a wild boar,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 9; Rä. 41, 18: Ps. Th. 102, 14.

ǽg-hwæt *whatever;* quodcunque. v. ǽg-hwâ.

ǽg-hwæder; *pron.* [â + ge + hwæder]. **I.** of two, *either, each, both;* uterque:—Æghwæder ōðerne earme beþehte *they embraced each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2029; An. 1017. Beámas twegen đara ǽghwæder efngedǽlde heáhþegnunga hāliges gāstes *two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 21; Exod. 94. **II.** of many, *every one, each;* unusquisque:—Heora ǽghwæðrum *to each, to every one of them,* Bo. Th. 3277; B. 1636. Æghwæder ge lengre fæc dysses līfes đe forgifan ge dē eác đæs ēcan līfes inganges wyrþne gedōn *et hujus vitæ longiora spatia concedere et ingressu te vitæ perennis dignum reddere,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 539. 2. Æghwæder ge—ge *et—et,* 2, 16; S. 519, 34.

ǽg-hwanan, -hwanon, -hwonon, -hwonne, -hwonene; *adv. Everywhere, every way, on all sides;* undique:—Æghwanan mid wæterum ymbscald *undique aquis circumdata,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 28. Hī ǽghwanon to him cōmon *conveniebant ad eum undique,* Mk. Bos. 1, 45. Æghwonan symb-boren mid brondum *on every side surrounded with brands,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 14; Jul. 580. Æghwanon, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 46, 57. Hine ǽghwonan æðmihtig God [MS. Good] gehealde) *Almighty God keeps him everywhere,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 89; Met. 7, 45. Æghwonon *everywhere,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44. Æghwonane, 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Æghwonene, 3, 15; S. 541, 42.

ǽg-hwâr, ǽg-hwǽr *everywhere,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 38. v. ǽg-hwǽr.

ǽg-hwider, -hwyder; *adv. On every side, every way;* quaquaversum:—Æghwider ymb swā swā Edwines rīce wǽre *quaquaversum imperium regis Æduini pervenerat,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Æghwider wolde wīde tosc rīdan *it would everywhere widely wander,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 184; Met. 20, 92.

ǽg-hwile, -hwelc, -hwylc; *adj.* [â + ge + hwȳ + līc] *Every, all, whosoever, whatsoever, every one;* quicunque, unusquisque, omnis:—Æghwylc dæg *every day,* Mt. Bos. 6, 34. Æghwylce geāre *every year,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 23. Hēr is ǽghwylc eorl ōdrum getrȳwe *here is every man true to the other,* Beo. Th. 2460; B. 1228. Æghwylcum mādđum gesealde *he gave a present to every one,* Beo. Th. 2104; B. 1050. Æghwylcne ellþeódigra *unumquemque alienorum,* Andr. Kmbl. 51; An. 26. Wrecdiaþ fæste ǽghwilc ōðer *each supports the other firmly,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 35. Æghwelce dæg *on every day,* Bt. Met. Fox 14, 9; Met. 14, 5. Æghwylc wille līfes tīligan *every one wishes to cultivate life,* Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Đū ǽghwylces canst *thou art knowing in every matter,* Andr. Kmbl. 1016; An. 508.

ǽg-hwonene; *adv. On every side;* ubique:—Đa ýđa ǽghwonene dæt scyp fyldon *the waves filled the ship on every side,* Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 42. v. ǽg-hwanan.

ǽg-hwyder *every way.* v. ǽghwider.

ǽ-gift, e; *f. A legal gift, restitution;* legalis dos, restitutio, Cart. Eadgif R.

æ-gilde, æ-gylde, a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv.* [æ *without,* gild *payment*] *Without compensation;* sine compensatione:—Gif he gewyrce dæt hine man afylle, licge ægilde *if he so do that any man fell him down, let him be without compensation,* L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 24: L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13; L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12.

Ægiptisc *Egyptian,* Egiptisc.

æg-lǽc, es; *n. Misery, trouble, torment;* miseria, tribulatio, cruciatus, Elen. Grm. 1188. v. ag-lāc.

æg-lǽca, an; *m. A miserable being, wretch, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—Atol æglǽca *the fell wretch,* Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 28; Sat. 161: Andr. Kmbl. 2717; An. 1361. v. ag-lǽca.

ǽg-gleáw; *adj. Skilled in the law, learned, wise;* legis peritus, sagacissimus, sapientissimus:—Đā andswarode him sum ǽgleáw *respondit quidam ex legis peritis,* Lk. Bos. 11, 45. Ealde ǽgleáwe *elders skilled in laws,* Menol. Fox 37; Men. 19. Dæt scell ǽgleáwra fīndan *that a more learned man must find out,* Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485.

æg-lǽca, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant,* Cd. 214; Th. 269, 14; Sat. 73. v. ag-lǽca.

Ægles burg, Ægeles burg, [burh]; *g.* burge; *f:* Ægles byrig, e; *f.* AYLESBURY, *in Buckinghamshire:*—Cūþwulf genom Ægeles burg *Cuthwulf took Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. Genam Ægles burh *id.* Th. 32, 29, col. 2. Genam Ægles byrig *id.* Th. 33, 27, col. 1. Betweóx Byrnewuda and Ægles byrig *betwixt Bernwood and Aylesbury,* 921; Th. 194, 19.

Ægles ford, es; *m.* AYLESFORD *on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent,* Chr. 455; Ing. 15, 15. v. Ægeles ford.

Ægles þrep, es; *n.* [þorp *a village*] AYLESTHORPE, *a village near Aylesford, Kent,* Chr. 455; Ing. p. 15, note *h;* Th. 20, 39.

Ægles wurþ, es; *m. The village of* AYLESWORTH, *Northamptonshire,* Chr. 963; Ing. 155, 9.

æg-līm, es; *m.* [æg *an egg,* līm *lime, glue*] EGG-LIME, *the sticky part* or *white of an egg;* ovi viscum:—Æglīm *glara,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 119.

ǽg-moran; *pl. f. Eye-roots;* nervi quibus oculus cum cerebro connectitur:—Đe beóþ on đan ǽgmoran sāra *which are sores in the eye-roots,* Lchdm. iii. 98, 5. v. more.

ǽgnes þonces *of his own accord;* sponte, ultro. v. āgen.

ægnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed? *To frighten, vex;* terrere, tribulare:—Ægnian mid yrmþum *to frighten with misery,* Cd. 156; Th. 194, 23; Exod. 265.

ægru *eggs,* L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. v. æg.

ægsa, an; *m. Fear;* timor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 26. v. egsa.

ǽg-đer [= ǽg-hwæđer]; *pron. Either, each, both;* uterque, ambo:—Ægđer byþ gehealden *ambo conservantur,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Ægđer đara eorla *each of the men,* Andr. Kmbl. 2103; An. 1053. Heora ǽgđer *either* or *both of them, each,* Gen. 21, 31. On ǽgđre hand, on ǽgđere healfe *on either hand* or *half, on both sides,* Ors. 1, 11; Bos. 34, 40: 1, 14; Bos. 37, 33. On ǽgđre healfe weard *towards both sides,* Ælfc. Gr. Ægđer ge—ge, *both—and, as well—as:*—Ægđer ge hādes, ge ēdeles þolige *let him forfeit both degree and country,* L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. Ægđer ge heonan ge đanan *both here and there.* Hī hatedon ǽgđer ge me ge minne fæder *they hated both me and my father,* Jn. Bos. 15, 24.

ǽg-weard, e; *f. Sea-ward, sea-guard or guardianship;* maris [litoris] custodia:—Ic ǽgwearde heóld *I hold guard,* Beo. Th. 488, note; B. 241. v. weard.

æg-wyrt, e; *f. Egg-wort, dandelion;* leontodon taraxacum, Lacn. 40; Lchdm. iii. 28, 26.

æ-gylde; *adv. Without compensation,* L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. v. æ-gilde.

ǽ-gylt, -gilt, es; *m.* [ǽ, gylt *guilt, fault*] *A breach* or *violation of the law, a trespass, fault;* delictum:—Ægiltas iúgulþ-hādes mīnes ne gemun đū *delicta juventutis meæ ne memineris,* Ps. Spl. T. 24, 7.

æ-gype, -gipe; *adj. Trifling, worthless;* nugalis:—Forđon hī dydan Drihtnes sprǽce ǽghwæs ægype *quia exacerbaverunt eloquium Domini,* Ps. Th. 106, 10.

Ægypte *Egypt,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. v. Egypte.

æ-hiwnes, -ness, e; *f. Paleness, gloom;* pallor, deficientia coloris:—Wid æblǽcnysse and æhiwnesse đæs lichoman *for paleness and discoloration of the body,* Herb. 164; Lchdm. i. 294, 3.

ǽ-hlŸp, -hlīp, es; *m.* [ǽ law, hlŸp *a leap*] *A transgression, breach of the law, an assault;* legis transgressio, aggressus:—Se đe ǽ-hlīp gewyrce

whoever commits an assault, L. Ath. v. § 1, 5; Th. i. 230, 10. Þurh ǽ-hlýp *by a violation of the law*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. æt-hlýp.

æht, e; *f. Valuation, estimation, deliberation, council*; æstimatio, deliberatio, consilium:—Fira bearn æht besittaþ *the sons of men sit in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 820; An. 410. Biscopas and béceras and ealdormen æht besæton *bishops and scribes and princes sat in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 1216; An. 608. v. eaht *deliberation, council*.

ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽhtan *to persecute*] *Persecution, hostility*; persecutio, hostilitas:—Đá wæs ǽht boden Sweóna leódum *then was persecution announced to the people of the Swedes*, Beo. Th. 5907; B. 2957. [*Ger.* acht, *f. proscriptio: M.H.Ger.* ahte, æhte: *O.H.Ger.* âhta, *f. persecutio.*]

ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽhte = áhte *had*; *p. of* ágan *to own, possess*]. **I.** *possessions, property, lands, goods, riches, cattle*; opes, substantia, possessio, greges:—He hæfde mycele ǽhta *erat habens multas possessiones*, Mk. Bos. 10, 22. Esau nam ealle his ǽhta, and eall dæt he ǽhte *Esau took all his goods, and all that he possessed*, Gen. 36, 6. Grundleás gítsung gílpes and ǽhta *bottomless avarice of glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 30; Met. 7, 15. Israéla ǽhta *the Israelites' possessions*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 23; Dan. 43. Genam on eallum dǽl ǽhtum sínum *he took a part of all his possessions*, 74; Th. 90, 23; Gen. 1499. Ealle his ǽhta *omnem substantiam ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. **II.** *possession, power*; possessio, potestas:—His miht and his ǽht ofer middangeard gebledsod *his might and power is blessed throughout the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3432; An. 1720. Ágan us dis wuldres leóht eall to ǽhte *let us get all this light of glory into our possession*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 11; Sat. 254. On ágene æht syllan *in possessionem dare*, Ps. Th. 104, 10, 39: 110, 4. [*Scot.* aucht: *O.H.Ger.* êht, *f*: *Goth.* aihts, *f*: *O.Nrs.* ætt, átt *family*.] DER. gold-, mádum-, stadol-, wan-, won-.

ǽhta *eight*, Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 32. v. eahta.

ǽhte *had, owned, possessed*. v. áhte; *p. of* ágan.

ǽhtend, es; *n.* [ǽht *property*] *Landed property*; terra possessionis:—Fordon de Peohtas heora ǽhte land dætte Angle ǽr hæfdon eft onféngon *nam Picti terram possessionis suæ quam tenuerunt Angli receperunt*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 29.

ǽhte man, mann, es; *pl.* men; *m. A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman*; colonus:—Laboratores sind yrþlingas and ǽhte men *labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen*, Ælfc. T. 40, 20.

ǽhtere, es; *m. An estimator, a valuer*; æstimator, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 25.

ǽhte swán, es; *m.* [ǽht *property*, swán *swain* or *herdsman*: *O. H. Ger.* sweinn *a herdsman*] *A cowherd, swineherd, who belongs to the property of his lord*; bubulcus, porcarius qui in peculio domini est, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

ǽht-gesteald, es; *n. Possession*; possessio:—He ða brýdlufan sceal to ðderre ǽhtgestealdum idese sécan *he must seek conjugal love in the possession of another woman*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 22; Jul. 115.

ǽht-gestreón, es; *n. Possessions, riches*; possessio, divitiæ:—Ðonne líg eal þígeþ eorþan ǽhtgestreón *when the flame devours all the possessions of the earth*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 13; Ph. 506.

ǽht-geweald, es; *m. n. Possession, power, the power of the possessor*; potestas possessoria:—Cwæþ he his sylfes sunu syllan wolde on ǽhtgeweald *he said that he would give his own son into their power*, Andr. Kmbl. 2221; An. 1112. Ðú usic bewræce in ǽhtgewealda *tu nos tradidisti in potestatem*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 28; Az. 26.

ǽhtian [ǽht *persecution*] *to persecute*; persequi. v. ehtan.

ǽht-spédig; *adj. Wealthy, rich*; locuples, opulentus:—Se is betra ðonne ðú, ǽhtspédigra feoh-gestreóna *he is better than thou, richer in money-treasures*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 26; Jul. 101.

ǽhtung, e; *f. Estimation, valuing*; æstimatio, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 26. v. eahtung.

ǽht-wela, an; *m. Wealth, riches*; opes, divitiæ:—Gelufian eorþan ǽhtwelan *to love earth's riches*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 24; Gú. 359: Apstls. Kmbl. 167; Ap. 84.

ǽht-welig; *adj. Rich, wealthy*; locuples:—Sum wæs ǽhtwelig geréfa *there was a wealthy count*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 29; Jul. 18.

ǽ-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere*; ubique, Ps. Th. 88, 31. v. á-hwǽr.

æ-hwyrfan *To turn from, avert*; avertere, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 5. v. a-hwerfan, hwyrfan, hweorfan.

æig, es; *n. An egg*; ovum:—Dæt æig getácnaþ hiht: ǽrest hit bið æig, and seó módor siddan mid hihte bret dæt æig to bridde *the egg betokens hope: first it is an egg, and the mother then with hope cherishes the egg to a young bird*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22–24. v. æg.

æl-; *prefix.* I. = eal *all*; totus, omnis, as æl-beorht, æl-ceald, *etc.* **II.** æl- = el-, ele-, *foreign*; peregrinus, as æl-fylce, æl-wihta, *etc.*

æl, e: *f. An awl*; subula:—Hwanon sceó-wyrhtan æl *unde sutori subula*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33: L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. *Æl subula*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 27; Wrt. Voc. 16, 2. v. al.

æl, es; *m. Oil*; oleum:—Ða sceolon beón æle bracene *they must be beaten up with oil*, Lev. 6, 21. v. ele.

ÆL, es; *m. An* EEL; anguilla:—Hwilce fixas gefehst ðú? ælas and hacodas *what fishes catchest thou? eels and haddocks*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. Ac seó þeód ðone cræft ne cúðe dæs fiscnéðes nymþe to ælum ánum *sed piscandi peritia genti nulla nisi ad anguillas tantum inerat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Smæl ǽl *a small eel*, Cot. 161. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* aal, *m*: *M.H.Ger. O.H.Ger.* âl, *m*: *Swed.* ål, *m*: *Dan.* aal, *m*: *O.Nrs.* áll, *m.*] DER. æl-net, æle-puta.

æ-lá *O!*—Élá Drihten *O Lord*, Hy. 1, 1. v. eálá, ǽálá.

æ-lǽdend, es; *m.* [æ lex, lǽdend *lator*, from lǽdan *ferre*, to move or propose a law] *A lawgiver*; legislator, Ps. Spl. 9, 21.

æ-lǽrende; *part. Teaching the law*; legem docens:—Siddan him nænig wæs ælǽrendra óder betera *since there was none other of those teaching the law better than he*, Elen. Kmbl. 1009; El. 506.

æ-lǽten *divorced*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23, = a-lǽten; *pp. of* a-lǽtan.

ælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To kindle, set on fire, burn, bake*; accendere, urere, comburere, coquere:—Ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt *neque accendunt lucernam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. Úton wircean us tigelan and ælan híg on fýre *faciamus lateres et coquamus eos igni*, Gen. 11, 3. Fýr ælep uncyste *the fire burns the vices*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 17; Ph. 526. Flǽsc and bán ádlég ælep *the fire of the pile burns flesh and bones*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 9; Ph. 222. Brond bið ontyhte, ælep caldgestreón *let the brand be kindled, consume the old treasure*, 19 b; Th. 51, 8. DER. in-ælan, on-.

æl-beorht *All-bright, all-shining*:—Engel ælbeorht *an all-bright angel*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 13; Dan. 337: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 1; Cri. 506: 21 b; Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929: 53 b; Th. 188, 27; Az. 52. Hwilum cerreþ eft on up ródor ælbeorhta lég *the all-bright flame returns sometimes again up to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 104; Met. 29, 51. v. eall-beorht.

ælc; *adj.* [á + ge + líc] *Each, any, every, all*; quisque, quivis, unusquisque, omnis:—Ælc gód treów byrþ góde wæstmas *omnis arbor bona fructus bonos facit*, Mt. Bos. 7, 17. Ælc wæs on twegra sestra gemete *capientes singulæ metretas binas*, Jn. Bos. 2, 6. Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gástes dugeðum *each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 32; Gen. 1521. Ælc flǽsc *omnis caro*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ælces monnes *of every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 236; Met. 26, 118. Ælcum *cuique*, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. On ælcere tíde *omni tempore*, Lk. Bos. 21, 36. In ælce tíd *in ætternum*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. Ælce dæg *each day*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 15; Met. 27, 8. [*Plat. Dut.* elk *each, every one.*]

æl-ceald; *adj.* [æl = eal] *All cold, most cold*; usquequaque frigidus:—Meahtest weorþan æt dæm ælcealdan steorran done Saturnus hátaþ *you might be at that all-cold star which they call Saturn*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 37; Met. 24, 19.

ælcor; *adv. Elsewhere, besides, otherwise*; alias, præter, nisi, aliter:—Fordon dam bisceope ne wæs alýfed ælcor bútan on myran rídan *non enim licuerat pontificem sacrorum præter in equa equitare*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Ælcor *alias*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 67. v. elcor.

ælcra; *adv. Otherwise*; aliter, R. Ben. 62. v. ælcor.

æl-cræftig; *adj. All-powerful, all-mighty*; omnipotens:—Nán þing nis ðín gelíca, ne húru ænig ælcræftigre *nothing is like unto thee, nor is any one more all-powerful*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 76; Met. 20, 38.

ældˆ *fire*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. v. æled.

ældˆ *age*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gú. 807. v. ældu.

ældan *To delay, forbear, postpone, conceal*;—Ældyst, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 37. Ælde, Ps. Surt. 77, 21: Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 5: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 31; MS. B. v. yldan.

ælde *men*:—Ælda bearnum *for the sons of men*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 18; Cri. 937. Ǽnig ælda cynnes *any one of the race of men*, 19 a; Th. 49, 4; Cri. 780: 44 b; Th. 151, 16; Gú. 796. Mid ældum *with men*, 13 b; Th. 25, 25; Cri. 406. v. ylde.

ælding *delay*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 24, 48. v. ylding.

ældo, aldu *the elders*; seniores, Mt. Lind. Stv. 21, 23. v. ældu.

ældran; *pl. Parents*; parentes:—Mínre ældran, Ps. C. 65; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 65. v. yldra.

ældru, ældro, aldro *parents*, Mk. Rush. War. 13, 12: Lk. Rush. War. 2, 27, 41, 43. v. ældran.

ældu, ǽld, e; *f.* **I.** *age, old age*; sæculum, senectus:—In ða ǽrestan ældu *in his first age*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 30; Gú. 80. On ælde *in senectute*, Ps. C. 142: Ps. Surt. 91, 15: 70, 18. **II.** *an age, century*; ævum, centuria:—Þurh ælda tíd *per sæcula sæculorum*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 11; Gú. 807. Wíd ælda *against the age*, 81 a; Th. 305, 16; Fa. 89. v. yldu.

ælecung, e: *f. An allurement, a blandishment*; blandimentum, C. R. Ben. 2.

æled, g. ældes; *m.* [*pp. of* ælan] *Fire, conflagration*; ignis, incendium:—Æled wæs micel *the fire was great*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 6; Dan. 243. Hát bið monegum egeslíc æled *the dreadful fire shall be hot to many*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 9; Ph. 522. Æled weccan *to light a fire*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. Ældes fulle *full of fire*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 30; Cri. 960. [*O. Sax.* eld, *m. ignis*: *O.Nrs.* eldr, *m. ignis.*]

æled-fýr, es; *n. Flame of fire*; incendii flamma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 27; Ph. 366.

æled-leóma, an; *m. A gleaming fire, fire-brand;* ignis micans, Beo. Th. 6241; B. 3125.

æledныs, -nyss, e; *f. A burning;* incendium. v. æled *a fire.*

æ-leng; *adj. Long, protracted, lengthy, troublesome;* longus, molestus:—Me þinch dæt ðé þincen tó ælenge ðás langan spell *methinks that these long discourses appear to thee too lengthy,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 6.

éle-puta, an; *m. An* EEL-POUT; capito:—Hwilce fixas gefehst ðú? mynas and æleputan *what fishes catchest thou? minnows and eel-pouts,* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [*Plat.* aalput *or* putte: *Dut.* aalpuit *or* puit aal, *m. a young eel, eel-pout.*] v. myne.

æ-lęten, æ-lǽten, a-lǽten; *part.* [from a-lǽtan *to let go*] *One let go, divorced;* repudiata uxor:—Ne on ælǽten ænig cristen mann ǽfre ne gewífige *nor with one divorced let any christian man ever marry,* L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23.

ÆLF, es; *m. An* ELF; genius, incubus:—Wið ælfe gnið myrran on wín *against an elf rub myrrh in wine,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 9. Ylfe, *pl. nom. m.* Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. v. ylfe. [*Plat.* elf: *O. Dut.* alf: *Ger.* elf, *m.*; elbe, *f.*; alp, *m. nightmare,* Grm. Wörterbch. iii. 400; i. 200, 245; Grm. Mythol. 249: *M. H. Ger.* alp, alf, *m. pl.*; elbe, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* alp, *m.*: *Dan.* elv: *Swed.* elf: *O. Nrs.* álfr, *m.*] DER. ælf-ádl, -cyn, -nóþ, -réd = ræd, -scíene, -scínu, -scýne, -siden, -sogoda, -þone: ylfe: ælfen, elfen, dún-, feld-, múnt-, sé-, wudu-, wylde-.

ælf-ádl, e; *f. Elf-disease;* ephialtæ morbus:—Wið ælfádle *against elf-disease,* L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 20.

æl-fæle *All-fell, very baleful;* omnino perniciosus:—Áttor ælfæle *very baleful poison,* Andr. Kmbl. 1539; An. 771. v. eal-félo.

ælf-cynn, es; *n. The elf-kind, the race of elves, elfin race;* ephialtum genus, Som. Lye:—Wyrc sealfe wið ælfcynne *work a salve against the elfin race,* L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 7.

-ælfen, -elfen, e: *f. A fairy, nymph;* nympha. *It is found only in compound words, as* Múnt-ælfen *a mountain nymph;* oreas = ὀρειάς, ádos:—Wudu-elfen *a wood nymph;* dryas, *etc,* Wrt. Voc. 60, 14–19. v. -en.

æl-fer, es; *n.* [=-fær, *n.*] *The whole army;* totus exercitus:—Ymbwícigean mid æl-fere Æthanes byrig *to surround with the whole army the town of Etham,* Cd. 146; Th. 181, 24; Exod. 66.

Ælf-nóþ, es; *m.* [ælf, nóþ *boldness, courage*] *Ælfnoth, elf courage;* nomen viri præclari in audacia, Byrht. Th. 137, 8; By. 183.

Ælfred, Alfrip, Aldfrip, Ealdfrip, es; *m.* [æl *all;* ald, eald *old:* fred = frip *peace:* v. Æðfréd] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria for twenty years,* A. D. 685–705. *He was educated in Ireland for the Church, and was the first literary king of the Anglo-Saxons; Lat.* Ælfrédus, Alfrid, Alfridus, Bd. 4, 26; S. 175, 4: Aldfridus, Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 6: Aldfrithus, Chr. 685; Gib. 45, 24:—Féng Ælfred [MS. Ealdfrip] ætter Ecgfripe to ríce, se mon wæs se geléredesta on gewrítum, se wæs sæd dæt his bróðor wære Oswies sunu dæs cyninges *Ecgfrith was succeeded in the kingdom by Alfred, who was said to be his brother, and a son of king Oswy, and was a man most learned in scripture;* successit Ecgfrido in regnum Alfrid, vir in scripturis doctissimus, qui frater ejus et filius Osuiu regis esse dicebatur, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 6–8. A. D. 685, Hér man ofslóh Ecgferþ, and Ælfred [MS. Aldfrip *Aldfrithus*] his bróðor féng æfter him to rice *here,* A. D. 685, *they slew Ecgferth, and Alfred his brother succeeded* [*took*] *to the kingdom after him,* Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Ælfredes [MS. Aldfripes *Aldfrithi*] tídum dæs cyninges *in temporibus Aldfridi regis,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. Hér Ælfred [MS. Aldfrip] Norþanhymbra cining forþférde *here,* A. D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died,* Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32.

Ælfréd, es; *m.* [ælf *an elf;* réd = ræd *counsel, wise in counsel:* v. Ælfred] *Alfred;* Alfrédus. I. Alfred the Great, born A. D. 849, grandson of Egbert, and fourth son of king Ethelwulf, reigned thirty years, A. D. 871–901:—Dá, A. D. 871, féng Ælfréd, Æðelwulfing, to West Seaxna ríce . . . And ðes geáres wurdon íx folcgefeoht gefohten wið ðone here on ðam cineríce be súþan Temese; búton ðám ðe hí Ælfréd, . . . and ealdormen, and ciningas þægnas, oftráda on riden, de man náne rímde *then,* A. D. 871, *Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons . . . And this year nine great battles were fought against the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides which, Alfred . . . and aldormen, and king's thanes, often rode rains on them, which were not reckoned,* Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 3–10. A. D. 897, Dá hét Ælfréd cyning timbrian lange scipu ongeán ðas æscas [MS. æsceas] ða wæron fulneáh twá swá lange swá ða ódre; . . . ða wæron ægðer ge swiftran ge untealran, ge eác heárran [MS. heárra] ðonne ða ódre; náron hí náwðær ne on Frysisc gescæpen ne on Denisc; búton swá him sylfum þúhte dæt hí nytwyrðe beón meahton *then,* A. D. 897, *king Alfred commanded long ships to be built against the Danish ships* [æscas] *which were full nigh twice as long as the others; . . . they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others; they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish, but as it seemed to himself that they might be most useful,* 897; Th. 175, 37, col. 2—177, 5, col. 2. Dæs ilcan geáres, hét se cyning [Ælfréd] faran to Wiht . . . Dá gefengon hí ðara scipa twá, and ða men [MS. mæn] ofslógon . . . Dá ylcan sumere, forwearþ ná læs ðonne xx scipa mid mannum mid ealle be ðam súþ riman *in the same year* [A. D. 897], *the king* [*Alfred*] *commanded his men to go to Wight . . . They then took two of the ships, and slew the men . . . In the same summer, no less than twenty ships, with men and everything* [*of the Danes*], *perished on the south coast,* Chr. 897; Th. 177, 5, col. 2—179, 3, col. 2. A. D. 901, Hér gefór Ælfréd cyning vii Kł Nouembris . . . and dá féng Eádweard, his sunu to ríce *here died king Alfred, on the twenty-sixth of October . . . and then Edward* [*the Elder*], *his son, succeeded to the kingdom,* Chr. 901; Th. 179, 14–18, col. 2. II. Though the talents and energy of Alfred were chiefly occupied in subduing the Danes, and in confirming his kingdom, he availed himself of the short intervals of peace to read and write much. He selected the books best adapted for his people, and translated them from Latin into Anglo-Saxon. In translating he often added so much of his own, that the Latin text frequently afforded only the subject, on which he wrote most interesting essays, as may be seen in his first work, Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. 1. *Boethius was probably finished about* A. D. 888. In his preface, he thus speaks of his book and of his other occupations:—Ælfréd, Cyning [MS. Kuning] wæs wealhstód disse bec, and hí of bec Lédene on Englisc wende . . . swá swá he hit da sweotolost and andgitfullícost gereccan mihte, for dæm mistlícum and manigfealdum weoruld bisgum, de hine oft ægðer ge on móde ge on líchoman bisgodon. Da bisgu us sint swíðe earfoþ ríme, de on his dagum on ða rícu becómon, de he underfangen hæfde; and deáh, dá he das bóc hæfde geleornode, and of Lædene to Engliscum spelle gewende, and geworhte hí eft to leóde, swá swá heó nú gedón is *king Alfred was translator of this book, and turned it from book Latin into English . . . as he the most plainly and most clearly could explain it, for the various and manifold worldly occupations, which often busied him both in mind and in body. The occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered, which in his days came upon the kingdoms which he had undertaken: and yet, when he had learned this book, and turned it from Latin into the English language, he afterwards put it into verse, as it is now done,* Bt. prooem; Fox viii. 1–10. 2. *Alfred,* having supplied his people with a work on morality in Boethius, *next translates for them the Historia Anglorum of his learned countryman Bede, about* A. D. 890. This was the king's work, for the Church says in Ælfric's Homilies, about A. D. 990,—'Historia Anglorum' da de Ælfréd cyning of Lédene on Englisc awende *Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred turned from Latin into English,* Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. 3. *The third book which Alfred translated, about* A. D. 893, was the Compendious History of the World, written in Latin by the Spanish monk Orosius in A. D. 416. There is the best evidence, that the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan were written by the king, for we read that,—Ohthere sæde Alfrede cyninge, dæt he ealra Norþmanna norþmest búde *Ohthere told king Alfred that he dwelt northmost of all Northmen,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Wulfstan also uses the language of personal narrative,—Burgenda land wæs on us bæcbord *we had* [lit. *there was to us;* erat nobis] *the land of the Burgundians on our left,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44. This is the longest and most important specimen of Alfred's own composition. 4. We have undoubted evidence of the date of *Alfred's Anglo-Saxon translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care,* for the king thus speaks of archbishop Plegmund,—Ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mínum ærcebiscepe *I learnt it from Plegmund my archbishop,* Introduction to Gregory's Pastoral, Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2. Plegmund was raised to the archbishopric in 890: Alfred was engaged with the invasion of Hastings till he was conquered in 897; Alfred, therefore, had only leisure to translate the Pastoral *between the expulsion of Hastings in* 897, *and his own death in* 901. It was certainly translated by Alfred, for he distinctly states,—Da ongan ic, ongemang ódrum misliícum and manigfealdum bisgum disses kyneríces, da bóc wendon on Englisc, de is genemned on Læden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierde bóc, hwílum word be worde, hwílum andgit of andgite *then began I, among other different and manifold affairs of this kingdom, to turn into English the book, which is called in Latin Pastoralis, and in English Herdman's book, sometimes word for word, and sometimes meaning for meaning,* Oxford MS. Hatton 20, fol. 2.

æl-fremd, æl-fremed; *adj. Strange, foreign;* alienus, alienigena:—Bearn ælfremde, Ps. Spl. 17, 47: 18, 13: 107, 10: 82, 6: Lk. Bass. 17, 18.

Ælfríc, es; *m.* [ælf, ríc] *Ælfric;* Ælfricus. 1. Ælfric of Canterbury, the grammarian, was of noble birth, supposed to be the son of the earl of Kent. He was a scholar of Athelwold, at Abingdon, about 960. When Athelwold was made bishop of Winchester, he took Ælfric with him and made him a priest of his cathedral. Ælfric left Winchester about 988 for Cerne in Dorsetshire, where an abbey was established by Æthelmær. Ic Ælfríc, munuc and mæssepreóst . . . wearþ asend, on Æðelrédes dæge cyninges, fram Ælfeáge biscope, Aðelwoldes æftergangan, to sumum mynstre, de is Cernel gehaten, þurh Æðelmæres bene dæs þegenes *I Ælfric, monk and mass-priest . . . was sent, in king Ethelred's day, from bishop Ælfeah, Æthelwold's successor, to a minster, which is called Cerne, at the prayer of Æthelmær the thane,* Homl. Th. i. 2, 1–5. He is said to have been bishop of Wilton, and he was elected archbishop of Canterbury. A. D. 995, Hér Siric arcebisceop forþférde, and Ælfríc,

Wiltunscīre bisceop wearþ gecoren on Easterdæi on Ambresbyri, fram Æðelrēde cinge, and fram eallan his witan *in this year*, A. D. 995, *archbishop Sigeric died, and Ælfric, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen on Easter-day at Amesbury, by king Æthelred, and all his witan*, Chr. 995; Th. 243, 36, col. 2—245, 3, col. 2. *This Ælfric was a very wise man, so that there was no more sagacious man in England. Then went Ælfric to his archiepiscopal see, and when he came thither, he was received by those men in orders, who of all were most distasteful to him, that was, by clerks*, Chr. 995; Th. ii. 106, 20–24. Ælfric speaks strongly against the transubstantiation in the Eucharist, which gave his Homilies so great an importance in the eyes of the English reformers: v. hūsel. He died A. D. 1006, Hēr forþfērde Ælfrīc arcebisceop *in this year, archbishop Ælfric died*, Chr. 1006; Th. 255, 35, col. 2. The preceding is the most probable biography of Ælfric, archbishop of Canterbury. Others have been written in Pref. to Homl. Th. i. pp. v–x: Lchdm. iii. pref. pp. xiv–xxix, *etc.* A list of his numerous books is given in Wright's Biographia Britannia Literaria, A. Sax. Period, pp. 485–494, and in Homl. Th. i. pp. vii–ix. **2.** Ælfric Bata was the pupil of the preceding Ælfric, the grammarian. In the title of the MS. in St. John's College, Oxford, we read,—'Hanc sententiam Latini sermonis olim Ælfricus abbas composuit, qui meus fuit magister, sed tamen ego Ælfric Bata multas postea huic addidi appendices,' Wanl. Catal. p. 105, 4–7. It appears that in the time of Lanfranc, when the newest Romish doctrines relating to transubstantiation *etc.* were imposed upon the English Church by the Norman prelates, Ælfric Bata was regarded as an opponent of that doctrine, Wrt. Biog. Brit. A. Sax. p. 497.

ælf-scíene, -scíeno; *adj. Beautiful, like an elf* or *nymph, of elfin beauty;* formosus ut genius vel nympha:—Mæg ælfscíéno = ides ælfscíéno *O woman of elfin beauty!* Cd. 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: Cd. 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730.

ælf-scīnu; *adj. Shining like an elf* or *fairy, elfin-bright, of elfin beauty;* splendidus ut genius vel nympha:—Iudiþ ides ælf-scīnu *Judith, the woman of elfin beauty*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14.

ælf-siden, -sidenn, e; *f. The influence of elves* or *of evil spirits, the nightmare;* impetus castalidum, diaboli incubus:—Ðis is se hālga drænc wið ælfsidene and wið eallum feóndes costungum *this is the holy drink against elfin influence and all temptations of a fiend*, Lacn. 11; Lchdm. iii. 10, 23. Wið ælfsidenne, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23.

ælf-sogoða, an; *m.* [sogeða *juice*] *A disease ascribed to fairy influence, chiefly by the influence of the* castalides, dūnelfen, *which were considered to possess those who were suffering under the disease, a case identical with being possessed by the devil, as will appear from the forms of prayers appointed for the cure of the disease,*—Deus omnipotens expelle a famulo tuo omnem impetum castalidum; *and further on,*—Expelle diabolum a famulo tuo, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 11. v. ælf, sogeða, sogoða.

ælf-þone, an; *f? Enchanter's nightshade;* circæa lutetiana:—Wið ælfādle nim ælfþonan niodōwearde *against elf disease take the lower part of enchanter's nightshade*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 344, 21.

æl-fylc, es; *n.* [æl, folc]. **I.** *a foreign land;* aliena provincia:—Dæt hie on ælfylce on Danubie stæde wīcedon *till they encamped in the foreign land on the banks of the Danube*, Elen. Kmbl. 72; El. 36. **II.** *foreigners, a foreign army, an enemy;* peregrinus exercitus, hostes:—Dæt he wið ælfylcum ēdelstōlas healdan cūðe *that he could keep his paternal seats against foreigners*, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371. [*Icel.* fylki, *n.*]

æl-grēne *all-green*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 3; Gen. 197: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 24; Gen. 1517: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 155; Met. 20, 78. v. eal-grēne.

æl-gylden *all-golden.* v. eal-gylden.

æ-lic; *adj. Belonging to law, lawful;* legalis, legitimus, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 495, 29. Tyn ælīcan word *the ten commandments*, Som.

æling, e; *f. Burning, burning of the mind, ardour;* ardor, flagrantia animi:—Ðý læs ælinge ūtadrīfe selfīcne secg *lest burning desires should excite the self-complacent man*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 11; Met. Einl. 6.

æling *weariness;* tædium, Bt. pref. Cot; Rawl. viii. notes, line 10.

æll-beorht *all-bright*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 20; Cri. 1277. v. eall-beorht.

æll-mihtig *all-mighty*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 19; Gen. 311. v. eall-meahtig.

æll-reord *foreign speaking, barbarous*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. v. el-reord.

æll-þeódignes, -nys, -ness, e; *f. A going* or *living abroad, a pilgrimage*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 38. v. æl-þeódignes.

ællyfta *the eleventh;* undecimus, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 35. v. endlefta.

æl-mǽst *adv. Almost;* fere, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 12. v. ealmǽst.

Æl-meahtig *Almighty*:—Habbaþ we Fæder æl-meahtigne *we have the Almighty Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 22; Cri. 759: Ps. C. 50, 85; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 85; 50, 97; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 97. v. eall-mihtig.

Æll-mehtig *Almighty*, Hy. 8, 14. v. eall-mihtig.

ælmes-feoh, *g.* -feós; *n. Alms, alms' money;* pecunia eleemosynæ, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 13.

ælmes-georn; *adj. Diligent in giving alms, benevolent;* beneficus, liberalis:—Sum bið ār-fæst and ælmesgeorn *one is honest and diligent in giving alms*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 13; Cri. 67. Sum man Tobias gehāten, swīðe ælmesgeorn *a man, whose name was Tobias, very diligent in giving alms*, Ælfc. T. 21, 24.

ælmes-lond *land given in frankalmoigne.* v. almes-lond.

ÆLMESSE, ælmysse, an; *f.* ALMS, *almsgiving;* eleemosyna:—Ðæt ofer sī and to lāfe sellaþ ælmessan *quod superest date eleemosynam*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 30. Hwæt is us to sprecanne hū hī heora ælmessan dǽle *de faciendis portionibus et adimplenda misericordia nobis quid erit loquendum*, 1, 27; S. 489, 25. Ðæt ðīn ælmesse sȳ on dīglum *ut sit eleemosyna tua in abscondito*, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. Sōþlice ælmessan dō *sic facias eleemosynam*, 6, 3. Ðonne he ælmessan dǽleþ *when he deals alms*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 229, 10; Ph. 453. Syle ælmyssan *give alms*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. Ælmessan dǽlan *or* syllan *or* dōn *to give* or *distribute alms;* eleemosynam dare, facere, Mt. Bos. 6, 2, 3. [*Scot.* almous: *O. Sax.* alamōsna, *f: O. Frs.* ielmisse: *Ger.* almosen, *n: M. H. Ger.* almuosen, *n: O. H. Ger.* alamuosan, *n: Dan.* almisse: *Swed.* almosa: *O. Nrs.* almusa, ölmusa, *f: from the Grk.* ἐλεημοσύνη.]

Ælm-hām, es; *m. Elmham, Norfolk*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. 759; 59, 17.

Æl-miht; *adj. Almighty;* omnipotens:—Wiston Drihten ælmihtne *they knew the Almighty Lord*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 1, note a; Dan. 195.

Æl-mihteg *Almighty;* omnipotens:—Ic hæbbe me geleáfan to ðam ælmihtegan Gode *I have confidence in the Almighty God*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544.

Æl-mihtig, -mihti *Almighty:*—Se Ælmihtiga *the Almighty*, Beo. Th. 184; B. 92: Andr. Kmbl. 497; An. 249: Elen. Grm. 1146: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 22; Cri. 121: Cd. 191; Th. 239, 10; Dan. 368: Hy. 10, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 97; Met. 9, 49: Menol. Fox 187; Men. 95: Salm. Kmbl. 68; Sal. 34: Ps. Th. 69, 6: Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19: Gen. 17, 1: 35, 11: 48, 3: Ex. 6, 3: Job Thw. 167, 27. Ælmihti, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 144; Met. 13, 72: Th. Dipl. 125, 20. Se ælmihtiga God is unasecgendlic and unbefangenlic, se ðe ǽghwær is eall, and nāhwar todǽled *the Almighty God is unspeakable and incomprehensible, who is everywhere all, and nowhere divided*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 26. v. eall-mihtig.

æl-myrca, an; *m. All sallow, a black man, an Ethiopian;* omnino fuscus, Æthiops:—On ælmyrcan ēdel-rīce *in the realm of the Ethiopian*, Andr. Kmbl. 863; An. 432.

ælmysse, an; *f. Alms*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 31; Dan. 587. v. ælmesse.

ǽl-net, es; *n. An eel net;* rete anguillare:—Gesomnedon ða ælnet ǽghwonon ða hī mihton *retibus anguillaribus undique collectis*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 44.

ælþig; *adj.* [= ān-lēþig, ān-lēpig, *from* ān *one*, hleáp *a leap*] *Each, single;* unicus:—Dæt næs ān ælþig hīde, ne ān gyrde landes *that there was not one single hide, nor one yard of land*, Chr. 1085; Th. i. 353, 12. [*Laym.* alþi, ælþi *single, only:* Relq. Ant. W. on alpi word *one single word*, ii. 275, 3.]

ælr *an alder-tree;* alnus. v. alr, alor.

æl-reord, æl-reordig *of foreign speech, barbarous;* exterus, barbarus. v. el-reord, el-reordig.

æl-tæw, -teaw, -teow; *comp.* re; *sup.* est; *adj. All good, excellent, entire, sound, healthful, perfect, honest;* omnino bonus, sanus:—Fīndest ðū ælteawe hǽlo *thou shalt find perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7; MS. B. Næfþ nō ælteawne ende *has no good end*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Full ælteawe geboren *born quite* [*full*] *sound* or *healthy*, 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Oððe ǽnig þing ǽr wǽre oððe ælteawre *if anything were before or more excellent*, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 8. Ealle ða ælteawestan ofslōgen *they slew all the best men*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 16. v. eal-teaw.

æl-tæwlice; *adv. Well; rfectly;* bene. v. æl-tæw, -līce.

æl-teaw, -teow *All* ; *id, sound, perfect;* omnino bonus, sanus:—Fīndest ðū ælteowe [ælteawe MS. B.] hǽlo *thou shalt find perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 7: Hy. 2, 13. v. æl-tæw.

æl-þeód, -þiód, e; *f. A foreign nation, foreign people, foreigners:*—Ðonne ða rīcan beóþ oððe on ælþeóde oððe on hiora āgenre gecȳðde *when the rich are among foreigners or in their own country*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 34. v. el-þeód.

æl-þeódelīce; *adv. Among foreigners, abroad;* peregre:—Swā se man ðe ælþeódelīce fērde *sicut homo qui peregre profectus*, Mk. Jun. 13, 34.

æl-þeódig, æl-þiódig; *adj. Strange, foreign;* exterus, peregrinus, barbarus:—On ælþeódig folc *to a foreign people*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 22. Ælþeódigra manna gisthūs *foreign men's guest house, an inn*, Wrt. Voc. 58, 51. Ælþeódige men acwealdon *advenam interfecerunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 6. Ne geunret ðū ælþeódige, ge wǽron ælþeódige on Egipta lande *advenam non contristabis, advenæ enim et ipsi in terra Ægypti*, Ex. 22, 21. Ðām ælþeódegan *to the foreigners*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 2. v. el-þeódig.

æl-þeódiglice; *adv. In foreign parts, among foreigners;* peregre, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 26–28.

æl-þeódignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad, a pilgrimage:*—On stōwe ælþeódignysse mīnra *in loco peregrinationis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 118, 54: Gen. 12, 10: Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 11.

æl-þeódine *foreign, a proselyte*, Mt. Bos. 23, 15; *for* æl-þeódigne, *acc. s. of* æl-þeódig.

æl-þeódung, e; *f. A being* or *living abroad*; peregrinatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 15.

æl-þíódig *foreign*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. v. æl-þeódig.

æl-walda *the all-powerful*, Cd. Jun. 6, 10. v. eal-wealda.

æl-wihta; *pl.* I. *strange creatures, monsters*; alieni generis entia, monstra:—Dæt dǽr gumena sum ælwihta eard ufan cunnode *that a man from above explored there the dwelling of strange creatures*, Beo. Th. 3004; B. 1500. II. *all created things*; omnia creata:—Helm ælwihta, engla scippend *the protector of all created things, the creator of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 236; An. 118. v. eall-wihta.

æ-melle; *adj. Unsavoury, without taste*; insipidus, Cot. 116.

æmelnys, æmylnys, -nyss, e; *f. Loathsomeness, weariness, disdain, falsehood, unfaithfulness, false dealing, treason;* fastidium, tædium:—Hneppade sǽwle mín for þrece oðde for æmelnysse *dormitavit anima mea præ tædio*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28.

æ-men; *adj.* [æ *without*, man *man*] *Unmanned, depopulated, desolate*; hominibus nudus, non habitatus:—Stōd seó dýgle stōw ídel and æmen *the secret spot stood void and desolate*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 115, 9; Gū. 187.

æmete, æmette, æmytte, an; *f. An* EMMET, *ant*; formica:—Æmete *formica*, Wrt. Voc. 23, 78. Æmettan ægru genim *take emmet's eggs*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 6. Æmytte *formica*, Somn. 108. Nime æmettan *take emmets*, L. M. 3, 34; Lchdm. ii. 328, 7. [æ = a *from, off, away*; mete *meat, food*: Grm. (Gr. ii. 88) thinks it is connected with *O. H. Ger.* emīzīc *assiduus*; ameiza *formica*: *O. Nrs.* ami *labour*: *A. Sax.* æmettig *otiosus*; æmtegian *vacare.*]

æmet-hwīl, e; *f.* [æmetta *leisure*, hwīl *while, time*] *Leisure, spare-time, respite*; otium, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1.

æmet-hyll, æmett-hyll, es; *m. An* EMMET-HILL, *ant-hill*; formicetum, Past. 28, 3; Hat. MS. 37 a, 3.

æmetig; *adj. Vacant, empty, barren*; vacuus:—Hit æmetig læg *it lay barren*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 16. v. æmtig.

æmetta *rest*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 13. v. æmta.

æmettig *idle*, Solil. 13. v. æmtig.

æmnitta, an; *m. A balance*; statera. v. emnettan, emnian *to make equal.*

æ-mōd; *adj.* [æ *without*, mōd *mind*] *Out of mind, mad, dismayed, discouraged*; amens:—Forðam Rōmāne wǽron swā æmōde, dæt hý ne wēndon dæt hī ða burh bewērian mihton *because the Romans were so out of heart, they thought that they could not guard the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 12.

æmta, emta, æmetta, an; *m. Quiet, leisure, rest*; quies:—Ic ne æmtan nabbe *I have no leisure*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 9. Be his æmettan *by his leisure*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 13.

æmtegian *to be at leisure*, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 16. v. æmtian.

æmtian, æmtegian, æmtigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at leisure, to be vacant*; otiosum esse:—Æmtigaþ and geseóþ forðan de ic eom God *vacate et videte quoniam ego sum Deus*, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 10: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14.

æmtig, æmteg, emtig, æmetig, emetig, æmettig; *adj. Vacant,* EMPTY, *free, idle*; vacuus, inanis:—Seó eorþe wæs æmtig *terra erat vacua*, Gen. 1, 2. Gefylde sǽwle æmtige *satiavit animam inanem*, Ps. Spl. 106, 9: Mt. Bos. 12, 44: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 5. Hig synd emtige *they are idle*, Ex. 5, 8. Æmtege wīfemen *unmarried women*, Past. 21, 8, Lye. cf. æmete.

æmtigean *to be at leisure*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. v. æmtian.

æ-mūða [æ *without*, mūða *a mouth*] *cæcum intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. 44, 64.

æmyce, æmyrce; *adj. Excellent, singular*; egregius, Cot. 74.

æmylnys, -nyss, e; *f. Weariness*; tædium, Pref. R. Conc. v. æmelnys.

æmytte *an emmet*; formica, Somn. 108. v. æmete.

æn *one*; unus:—Wyrc dē nū ænne arc *now make thee an ark*, Gen. 6, 14: Mt. Bos. 5, 36. v. ān.

ænde *and*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. and.

ændemes, ændemest *likewise, equally*; pariter, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12. v. endemes.

ændian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To end*; finīre, Solil. 12. v. endian.

ændlefen *eleven*; undecim:—He ætfȳwde ændlefene *he appeared to the eleven*, Mk. Bos. 16, 14. v. endleofan.

ændlyfta *eleventh*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 23. v. endlyfta.

ǽne; *adv. Once, alone*; semel, solum:—Nū ic ǽne begann to sprecanne to mīnum Drihtne *quia semel cœpi, loquar ad Dominum meum*, Gen. 18, 31. Oft, nalles ǽne *often, not once*, Beo. Th. 6030; B. 3019. Ǽne on dæge *once in the day*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 35; Met. 8, 18. Ic dē ǽne abealh, ēce Drihten *I alone angered thee, eternal Lord*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410. v. ǽne *once.*

ænteg, ænegu *any*:—Ænegu gesceaft *any creature*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 26: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 17; Gen. 539. v. ǽnig.

ǽn-ette *solitude*; solitudo, Dhal. 2, 3. v. ān-ād, ān-ǽd.

ǽnforlēten; *part. Clothed?* amictus? Ps. Spl. T. 103, 2; *amissus?* and not *amictus*. v. ānforlǽten; *pp. of* ān-forlǽtan.

ǽnga *Single, sole*; unicus:—Fram dam ǽngan hlāforde *from the sole lord*, Salm. Kmbl. 766; Sal. 382. v. ānga.

ænge; *def.* se ænga; *adj. Narrow, troubled, anxious*; angustus, anxius:—Ðes ænga stede *this narrow place*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Is me ænge [MS. ænige] gāst innan hredres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. v. ange, enge.

ænge; *adv. Narrowly, sadly*; anguste, anxie, triste, Ps. Th. 136, 8.

ængel *an angel*, Ps. Spl. 8, 6; 34, 7. v. engel.

Ænglisc *English*; Anglicus:—Hēr synd on dam īglande fīf geþeódu, Ænglisc, Brytwylsc, Scottysc, Pihttisc, and Bōclæden *here are in the island five languages, English, Brito-Welsh, Scottish, Pictish, and Book-Latin*, Chr. Th. 3, 5, col. 1. v. Englisc.

ængum, Beo. Th. 952; B. 474, = ǽnigum *to any*; *dat. of* ǽnig.

ǽnig, ǽneg, ǽni; *adj.* [ǽn = ān *one*, -*ig adj. termination*; ānig, g = y, *Eng.* any] ANY, *any one*; ullus, quisquam, aliquis:—Dæt ǽnig man ǽnig fæt þurh dæt templ bǽre *that any man should bear any vessel through the temple*, Mk. Bos. 11, 16. Mæg ǽnig þing gōdes beón of Nazareth *a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse?* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Ǽniges sceates *of any treasure*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Monnes ǽnges *of any man*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 9; Cri. 200. Næs dǽr ǽnigum gewin *there was no toil for any one*, Andr. Kmbl. 1776; An. 890. Ǽngum ne mæg se cræft losian *the skill may not desert any one*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 71; Met. 10, 36. DER. ǽnig none.

ǽn-ige, ǽn-igge *one-eyed*:—Gif he hī gedō ǽnīgge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Wilk. 30, 11: Cot. 179. v. ān-eáge.

ǽniht [ǽn = ān *one*, -iht *adj. termination*] *Anything*; quicquam:—Æniht *quicquam*, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 49. In mec ne hæfeþ ǽniht *in me non habet quicquam*, Jn. Rush. War. 14, 30. v. stāniht, -ig, -ihtig.

ǽninga; *adv. Of necessity, by all means*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32: 5, 19; S. 640, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. v. āninga.

ǽn-lēpnes, ness, e; *f. Solitude, privacy*; solitudo. v. ān-lēpnes.

ǽn-lic; *adj.* [ān *one*, līc *like*] ONLY, *singular, incomparable, excellent, beautiful, elegant*; unicus, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He hæfde ān swīðe ǽnlīc wīf *he had a very excellent wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 30. Ælnlīces hiwes *of an excellent shape*, Ælfc. T. 33, 15. Deáh hió ǽnlīcu sȳ *though she be beautiful*, Beo. Th. 3887; B. 1941. Eal wæs ǽnlīcra ðon mæge stefn ærccan *all was more excellent than voice can tell*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 17; Gū. 1294. Cynn Fabiane forðan hit ealra Rōmāna ǽnlīcost wæs *because the Fabian family was the highest in rank of all the Romans*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 28. v. ān-līc.

ǽn-līce; *adv.* ONLY, *singularly, elegantly*; eleganter, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 37.

ǽn-līpie = ǽn-līpige *singulos*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. ǽn-līpig.

ǽn-līpig, -lȳpig, -lēpig; *adj.* [ǽn *one*, hlīp, hlȳp] *Each, every, singular, solitary, private*; singuli, solus:—Þurh ǽnlīpige dagas *per singulos dies*, Ps. Spl. 41, 15. Be ǽnlīpigum mannum *per singulos viros*, Jos. Grn. 7, 14: C. R. Ben. 22. v. ān-līpig.

ǽnne *one*; unum:—Ðū ne mihte ǽnne locc gedōn hwītne *non potes unum capillum album facere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 36; *acc. of* ǽn = ān, *q. v.*

æ-not; *adj.* [æ *without*, not *use*] *Useless, of no use, unprofitable*; inutilis:—Dæt hit ænote weorþe *that it be useless*, L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 7.

a-eóde *happened*; evenit:—Swā hit sōþlīce aeóde so *it truly happened*, H. de visione Isaiæ; *p. of* a-gān.

æppel-sceal, -scel, e; *f. An apple-shale* or *film about the kernels* or *pips*; pomi scheda, Cot. 43.

æppel-tre *an apple-tree*; malus, Wrt. Voc. 79, 79. v. æppel-treów.

æpplian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make into the form of apples*, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1260. v. æpplian.

ÆPPEL, æpl, appel, apl, eapl, es; *m: nom. acc. pl. m.* æpplas; *nom. acc. pl. n.* æppla. I. *an* APPLE, *fruit generally*, Ors. Eng. 1, 3; Bos. 63, note 1; malum, pomum:—Æples gelīcnes *likeness of an apple*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 26; Ph. 230. Æppel unsælga, deáþ-beámes ofet *the unblest apple, fruit of the tree of death*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. Ða reádan appla *the red apples*; mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; MS. Hat. 19 b, 28. Nǽnig mōste heora hrōrra hrīm æpla gedīgean *none of their hardy fruits could withstand the frost*; occidit moros in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. Genīm brembel-æppel *take a bramble-fruit*, i. e. *a blackberry*, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27. II. *what is round as an apple, the apple of the eye, a ball, bolus, pill*; quidvis globosum, pupilla, globus, bolus, pilula:—On ðæs siwenigean eágum beóþ ða æpplas hāle, ac ða brēwas greátigaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt*, Past. 11, 4; MS. Hat. 15 a, 18. Hī scilde swā geornlīce swā swā man dēþ done æpl on his eágan *he protected them as carefully as a man does the apple of his eye*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 13. Þrenum aplum *with iron balls*, Salm. Kmbl. 56; Sal. 28. [*Orm.* appell: *R. Glouc.* appel: *Gow.* apple: *O. Frs.* appel, *m. malum, pomum: N. Dut. L. Ger.* appel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* apfel, *m: O. H. Ger.* aphul, aphol, *m: Dan.* æble, *n: Swed.* æple, *n: O. Nrs.* epli, *n: Wel.* aval: *Ir.* abhall, ubhall: *Gael.* abhal, ubhal: *Manx* ooyl: *Corn. Arm.* aval: *Lith.* obolys: *O. Slav.* jabluko.] DER. æppel-bǽre, -bearo, -cyrnel, -fealu, -hūs, -leáf, -sceal, -screáda, -þorn, -treów, -tūn, -wīn: brembel-æppel, eág-, eorþ-, fíc-, finger-, palm-, wudu-.

æppel-bǽre; *adj. Apple-bearing, fruit-bearing*; pomifer:—Æppel-bǽre treów *lignum pomiferum*, Gen. 1, 11: Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5.

æppel-bearo, -bearu; *g.* -bearwes; *d.* -bearwe; *acc.* -bearo; *pl. nom. acc.* -was; *g.* -wa; *d.* -wum; *m. An orchard*; pomarium, Ps. Th. 78, 2.

æppel-cyrnel, es ; *n. A pomegranate;* malogranatum, malum Punicum, Cot. 128.

æppelder, æppeldor *an apple-tree.* v. apulder.

æppel-fealu ; *g. m. n.* -fealuwes ; *adj. Apple-fallow, apple* or *reddish yellow ;* flavus ut pomum :—Mearas æppelfealuwe *bay steeds,* lit. *apple-coloured steeds,* Beo. Th. 4336 ; B. 2165. DER. fealo, fealu, wes ; *n.*

æppel-hûs, es ; *n. An apple-house, a place for fruit generally ;* pomarium, Wrt. Voc. 58, 55.

æppel-leáf, es ; *n. An apple-leaf.* v. appel-leáf.

æppel-sceal, e ; *f. A film about the kernels of an apple.* v. æpel-sceal.

æppel-screáda *Apple-shreds, apple-parings ;* pomi præsegmina, quisquiliæ, Wrt. Voc. 22, 13 ; *nom. pl. of* æppel-screád. v. screád.

æppel-þorn *an apple-thorn, a crab-tree.* v. appel-þorn.

æppel-treów, es ; *n. An apple-tree ;* malus. v. æpel-tre.

æppel-tûn, es ; *m. An apple-garden, orchard ;* pomarium, Ælfc. Gl. 24 ? Somn. 299.

æppel-wîn, es ; *n. Apple-wine, cider ;* pomaceum, Cot. 117.

æppled, æpled ; *part.* APPLED, *made into the form of apples, made into balls* or *bosses ;* in pomorum formam redactus :—Æppelede gold *appled gold,* Exon. 63 *a* ; Th. 232, 14 ; Ph. 506 ; 75 *b* ; Th. 283, 30 ; Jul. 688. Æplede gold, Elen. Kmbl. 2517 ; El. 1260. v. *pp. of* æpplian.

æpplian, æplian ; p. ede ; *pp.* ed [æppel *an apple*] *To make into the form of apples, to make into balls* or *bosses ;* in pomorum formam redigere, globosum facere, Exon. 63 *a* ; Th. 232, 14 ; Ph. 506 ; 75 *b* ; Th. 283, 30 ; Jul. 688 : Elen. Kmbl. 2517 ; El. 1260.

æppuldre, æpuldre, an ; *f. An apple-tree ;* malus. v. apuldre.

æppuldre-tûn, es ; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, apple-orchard ;* pomarium. v. apulder-tûn.

æppyl *an apple,* Ælfc. Gr. 6 ; Som. 5, 57 ; MS. C. v. æppel.

æps, æsp, e ; *f.* æpse, æspe, an ; *f. An asp* or *aspen-tree, a species of poplar ;* populus tremula :—Æps *sicomorus,* vel *celsa,* Wrt. Voc. 33, 27 : Cot. 165. Nim æps-rinde *take asp-rind,* L. M. 3, 39 ; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. Genim æpsan *take asp-tree,* 1, 36 ; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. [*Chauc.* aspe : *Prompt. parv.* aspe, espe : *O. Frs.* espe, *f. Ger.* espe, *f. populus tremula : M. H. Ger.* aspe, *f : O. H. Ger.* aspa, *f : O. Nrs.* espi, *n.*]

æpsenys, -nyss, e ; *f. Disgrace, dishonour, shame ;* dedecus, Scint. 56.

æps-rind, e ; *f. Asp-rind ;* populi tremulæ cortex, L. M. 3, 39 ; Lchdm. ii. 332, 7. DER. æps.

ær, es ; *m.* [ær = ear, *q. v.*] *Ocean ; pl. The waves of the ocean :*—Ofer æra gebland *over the mingling of the waves,* Chr. 937 ; Th. i. 202, 38, col. 1. v. ear, ear-gebland.

ær, es ; *n. Brass ;* æs :—Siddan folca bearn æres [MS. ærest] cúdon and îsernes *since then the sons of men have known brass and iron,* Cd. 52 ; Th. 66, 22 ; Gen. 1088 : Wrt. Voc. 8, 27. v. âr.

ær ; *comp. m.* ëra, ërra ; *f. n.* ëre, ërre ; *sup.* ërest ; *adj. Early, former, preceding, ancient ;* prior, præcedens, antiquus : — On ërne mergen *in early morning ;* primo mane, Mt. Bos. 20, 1 : Mk. Bos. 16, 9 : Jn. Bos. 21, 4 : Ps. Spl. 5, 3, 4. Fram ërne mergen ôþ æfen *from early morning till evening,* Bd. 2, 14 ; S. 518, 8. Swâ he wæs gyrstan dæg and ëran dæg *sicut erat heri et nudius tertius,* Gen. 31, 5. Dæs ëran tâcnes *prioris signi,* Ex. 4, 8. Forlÿst he his ërran gôd *he loses his former good,* Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 170, 22. Of deáþe worold awehte in ðæt ërre lîf *awoke the world from death into the former life,* Elen. Kmbl. 609 ; El. 305 : Exon. 113 *b* ; Th. 436, 11 ; Rä. 54, 12. On ðysse ërran bêc *præcedente libro,* Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 563, 18. Ærran dagas *dies antiqui,* Ps. Th. 142, 5 : Beo. Th. 1819 ; B. 907. Weorpe ærest stân *primus lapidem mittat,* Jn. Bos. 8, 7. Se hêr-bûendra hearpan ærest hlyn awehte *who first of dwellers here awoke the sound of the harp,* Cd. 52 ; Th. 66, 5 ; Gen. 1079. Se æresta wæs Enos hâten *the first was called Enos,* 50 ; Th. 64, 24 ; Gen. 1055. Wæs seó æreste costung ofercumen *the first temptation was overcome,* Exon. 39 *a* ; Th. 128, 22 ; Gû. 408. In ða ærestan ældu *in the first age,* 34 *a* ; Th. 108, 29 ; Gû. 80. Ða ærestan ælda cynnes *the first of the race of men,* 47 *a* ; Th. 160, 23 ; Gû. 948. Dû eall oncneówe, ða ærestan eác ða nehstan *tu cognovisti omnia, antiqua et novissima,* Ps. Th. 138, 3. Æt ërestan *at the first ;* primo, L. Alf. pol. 1 ; Th. i. 60, 2 : Exon. 19 *a* ; Th. 49, 15 ; Cri. 786. DER. ær-ádl, -cwide, -dæd, -dæg, -deáþ, -fæder, -gestreón, -geweorc, -gewinn, -gewyrht, -ing, -morgen, -mergen, -sceaft, -wéla, -woruld.

ær, eár, ër ; *sup.* ërest, árest, ërst ; *adv.* ERE, *before, sooner, earlier, formerly, already, some time ago, lately, just now, till, until ;* antea, prius, mane, mature, dudum :—Gang ër *vade prius,* Mt. Bos. 5, 24. He wæs ër ðonne ic *ille erat prius quam ego,* Jn. Bos. 1, 15, 30. Ër on morgen *early in the morning,* Cd. 224 ; Th. 297, 10 ; Sat. 515 : Ps. Th. 18, 5 : Ex. 12, 22. Nôht micle ër *non multo ante,* Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 593, 21. Hwêne ër *scarcely before, just before,* Bt. 23 ; Fox 78, 25. Swýðe ër *very early ;* valde mane, Mk. Bos. 16, 2 : 1, 35. Tô ër *too soon,* Exon. 45 *a* ; Th. 152, 30 ; Gû. 816. Hwonne ër *how soon ? when ?* quando ? Ps. Th. 40, 5. Ærost *first,* Gen. 19, 33. Swâ hit engel gecwæþ ærest on Ebresc *as the angel said it first in Hebrew,* Exon. 9 *b* ; Th. 9, 11 ; Cri. 133 ; 88 *b* : Th. 333, 15 ; Gn. Ex. 4. Him cenned wearþ Cainan ærest *to him was born Cainan first,* Cd. 57 ; Th. 70, 7 ; Gen. 1149. Mon wæs to Godes anlícnesse ærest gesceapen *man was at first shapen to God's image,* 75 ; Th. 92, 16 ; Gen 1529. Ða ic hêr ærest com *when I first came here,* 129 ; Th. 164, 8 ; Gen. 2711 : Beo. Th. 1236 ; B. 616. [*Laym.* ær, ære, ear : *Orm.* ær : *R. Glouc.* er : *Wyc. Chauc. Piers* er : *T. More* ere : *O. Sax.* ër *prius, antea* : *O. Frs.* ër : *Ger.* eher *prius, antea* : *O. H. Ger.* ër, ëer *antea, dudum, prius, quondam : Goth.* air *diluculo, mane* : *O. Nrs.* âr *olim, mane.*] DER. ær-boren, -gedôn, -genemned, -gód, -gystran-dæg, -líce, -wacol.

ëer ; *conj.* ERE, *before that ;* antequam, priusquam :—Ær heó wordum cwæþ *ere she said in words,* Cd. 222 ; Th. 290, 3 ; Sat. 409. Ær hie to setle gong *ere she went to her seat,* Beo. Th. 4043 ; B. 2019. Ær ge furður fêran *ere that ye further proceed,* 510 ; B. 252. Ær hie on tû hweorfon *before they departed from one another,* Andr. Kmbl. 2102 ; An. 1052. [*O. Sax.* ër *priusquam : M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ër *priusquam.*]

ëer ; *prep. d. Before ;* ante :—Ær his swylt-dæge *before his death-day,* Cd. 62 ; Th. 74, 12 ; Gen. 1221. Ær dægrêde *before dawn,* 223 ; Th. 294, 4 ; Sat. 466. Ær sunnan his nama sôþfæst standeþ, byþ his setl ær swylce ðonne móna *ante solem permanebit nomen ejus, et ante lunam sedes ejus,* Ps. Th. 71, 17. Ær ðam flôde *ante diluvium,* Mt. Bos. 24, 38. Ær ðê *before thee,* Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 246, 26. Ær ðam *before that, before ;* antequam, Mt Bos. 6, 8 : Exon. 61 *a* ; Th. 224, 22 ; Ph. 379. Ær ðam ðe *before that which, till ;* priusquam, Ps. Spl. 38, 18 : Mt. Bos. 12, 20. [*O. Sax.* ër *ante : M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ër *ante.*]

êra ; *adj. Earlier, former ;* prior, præcedens :—Dæs êran tâcnes *prioris signi,* Ex. 4, 8 : Gen. 31, 5. v. ær ; *adj.*

êr-ádl, e ; *f. Early-disease ;* præmaturus morbus :—Ða êrádl nîmeþ *when early disease takes them,* Exon. 89 *a* ; Th. 335, 10 ; Gn. Ex. 31.

êra gebland [ær = ear *sea*] *The agitation of the sea,* Chr. 937 ; Th. 202, 38, col. 1 ; ear in col. 2, and p. 203, 38, col. 1 ; ëar in col. 2. v. ear-gebland.

êr-boren ; *p. part. First-born ;* primogenitus, Cd. 47 ; Th. 59, 33 ; Gen. 973.

ærce-biscop, ærce-bisceop, es ; *m. An archbishop,* Bd. 2, 3 ; S. 504, 35. v. arce-bisceop.

ærce-diâcon, es ; *m. An archdeacon.* v. arce-diâcon.

êr-cwide, es ; *m. Prophecy ;* prophetia ? nuntii vel doctoris loquela ?—He ærcwide onwreáh [MS. onwearh] *he revealed the prophecy,* Exon. 83 *a* ; Th. 313, 23 ; Mód. 4.

êr-dæd, e ; *f. Former conduct,* a *past deed ;* ante-actum :—Wyt witodlîce be uncer êr-dædum onfôþ *nos duo quidem juste, nam digna facta recipimus,* Lk. Bos. 23, 41 : Bd. 1, 6 ; S. 476, 24, note.

êr-dæg, es ; *m.* I. *early day, early morn ;* matutinum, mane, prima lux :—Mid êrdæge *at early day,* Andr. Kmbl. 440 ; An. 220 : 3048 ; An. 1527 : Cd. 121 ; Th. 155, 19 ; Gen. 2575. On uhtan mid êrdæge *in the morning at early day,* Beo. Th. 253 ; B. 126. To ðam êrdæge *on that morn,* Cd. 153 ; Th. 190, 12 ; Exod. 198. II. *in pl. Early days, former days ;* dies prisci :—On êrdagum *in former days,* Cd. 119 ; Th. 153, 23 ; Gen. 2543 : Exon. 9 *a* ; Th. 6, 4 ; Cri. 79. [*O. Sax.* an êrdagun *priscis diebus : O. Nrs.* í árdaga *primis temporibus, olim.*]

êr-deáþ, es ; *m. Early death ;* mors immatura :—Regnþeófas dælaþ yldo, oððe êr-deáþ *the great thieves find age, or early death,* Cd. 169 ; Th. 212, 14 ; Exod. 539.

ærdian, ærdyan *to inhabit* [ærd = eard *earth, dwelling*] :—Ærdydon *habitabant,* Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 510, 15. v. eardian.

ærdon = ærndon ? from ærnan ; *p. de To run, run away ;* currere :—He gehleóp and his bróðru mid him begen ærdon *he fled and both his brothers ran away with him,* Byrht. Th. 137, 25 ; By. 191.

ærdung, e ; *f.* [eard *a dwelling*] *A tabernacle,* Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5. v. eardung.

æ-rêfnan *to bear,* Ps. Spl. T. 24, 5. v. a-rêfnan.

êren, êryn, êrn ; *adj. Made of brass, brazen ;* æneus :—Wirc âne êrenan nædran *fac serpentum æneum,* Num. 21, 8. Êrnum bémum *with brazen trumps,* Cd. 154 ; Th. 191, 18 ; Exod. 216 : Ors. 2, 8 ; Bos. 52, 16 : Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 4, 60.

êren-byt, -bytt, e ; *f.* [byt *a butt, vessel*] *A brass pan* or *vessel ;* lenticula, Wrt. Voc. 25, 17.

êrend, ærende, ærynd, es ; *n : pl. nom. acc.* êrendu, êrendo AN ERRAND, *a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care ;* nuntium, mandatum, negotium, cura :—Ne mæg ðæs ærendes ylding wyrþan *there may not be a delay of this errand,* Andr. Kmbl. 429 ; An. 215. He his hlâfordes êrende secgan sceolde *he should tell his lord's message,* Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 19. Hî hæfdon nyt ærend *they had a profitable errand,* 5, 10 ; S. 624, 21 ; 3, 6 ; S. 528, 17 : L. C. S. 76 ; Th. i. 418, 5. He sent on his êrenda *he sends on his errands,* Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 25. Hîg lægdon êrende *they imposed an errand,* Chr. 1065 ; Th. 332, 25, col. 2. He aboden hæfde Godes êrendu *he had announced God's messages,* Exon. 43 *a* ; Th. 145, 17 ; Gû. 690 ; 51 *b* ; Th. 179, 31 ; Gû. 1270. Hî lufedon Godes êrendo *they loved God's errands,* 34 *b* ; Th. 111, 27 ; Gû. 133. [*Laym.* arend, erend, *as in* arend-rake, erend-mon :

Orm. ernde: *R. Glouc.* ernde, erinde: *O. Sax.* ârundi, *n. message; M. H. Ger.* ârant, êrende, *m. message: O. H. Ger.* âranti, âronti, ârunti, *m. nuntius; f. verbum, mandatum: Dan.* ærinde, ærend: *Swed.* ærende: *O. Nrs.* örundi, erendi, *n. negotium: Sansk.* ṛi *ire, to go.*] v. âr *a messenger.*

ǽren-dæg, es; *m.* [*contracted for* on ærran dæg *on a former day*] *The day before, yesterday;* pridie, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 31. v. dæg.

ǽrend-bóc, e; *f. A letter, message;* epistola, litteræ:—Hí ne mihton arǽdan engles ǽrendbēc *they might not interpret the angels' messages,* Cd. 212; Th. 261, 32; Dan. 735. v. ærend-gewrit.

ǽrend-gâst, es; *m. A spiritual messenger, an angel;* nuntius spiritus, angelus:—Godes ǽrendgâst *God's spiritual messenger,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 23; Gen. 2296.

ǽrend-gewrit, ærend-writ, es; *n. A message* or *report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary;* epistola:—Hí sendon ǽrendgewrit *mittunt epistolam,* Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 41. On forþgeonge dæs ǽrendgewrites *in processu epistolæ,* 1, 13; S. 481, 43: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 125; Met. 1, 63. Ærend-gewrit *epistola* vel *pictacium,* Wrt. Voc. 46, 64: 61, 21. Þurh his ǽrend-gewritu *by his letters,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 22.

ǽrendian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings,* or *a message, to intercede, to treat for anything, to plead the cause;* nuntium ferre, mandatum deferre, intercedere, annuntiare:—He mæg unc ǽrendian *he may bear our messages,* Cd. 32; Th. 41, 31; Gen. 665. Ða ǽrendracan, ðe his cwale ǽrndedon [Whel. ǽrenddedon] *the messengers, who had treated for his death,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

ǽrend-raca, ærend-wreca, an; *m.* [ǽrend *an errand;* raca, wreca *from* reccan *to tell,* wrecan *to utter*] *A messenger, ambassador, an apostle, angel;* nuntius, apostolus, angelus:—Se ǽrendraca nys mǽrra ðonne se ðe hine sende *non est apostolus major eo qui misit eum.* Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Sende he ǽrendracan *misit legatarios,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34. Gabriél Godes ǽrendraca *Gabriel God's angel,* Hy. 10, 12. Ærendraca, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 27: 2, 12; S. 513, 8; 515, 3: 1, 12; S. 480, 25. Ærendraca *an apostle.* Wrt. Voc. 42, 1. Ærendraca unnytnesse *a tale-bearer,* Cot. 139. Gesibbe ǽrendracan *messengers of peace;* caduceatores vel pacifici, Wrt. Voc. 36, 6.

ǽrendran *messengers;* nuntii:—Æðele ǽrendran andswarodon [*Grn.* ǽrendracan] *the noble messengers answered,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 4; Gen. 2434.

ǽrend-secg, es; *m. An errand-deliverer, a messenger;* legatus, nuntius:—Ic, on his gearwan, geseó ðæt he is ǽrend-secg uncres Hearran *I, by his habit, see that he is the messenger of our Lord,* Cd. 30; Th. 41, 17; Gen. 658.

ǽrend-seegan *to deliver a message;* nuntium deferre. v. secgan.

ǽrend-spræce, e; *f. A verbal message;* nuntiatio:—Ǽrendspræce abeódan *to announce a verbal message,* Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 13; Rä. 61, 15.

ǽrendung, e; *f. A command;* mandatum, C. R. Ben. 38.

ǽrend-wreca, an; *m. A messenger, ambassador;* nuntius, legatus:—Hí onsendon ǽrendwrecan Galliа rice *he sent ambassadors into the kingdom of the Gauls,* 2, 6; S. 508, 33. v. ǽrendraca.

ǽrend-writ, es; *n. A letter;* epistola, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 34, note. v. ærend-gewrit.

æren-geát, *for* earn-gât *a goat-eagle;* harpe=ἅρπη, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Wrt. Voc. 21, 62. v. earn-geát.

ǽrer; *adv. Before:*—Ǽrer hit gewyrþe *before it comes to pass,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, note 8. v. ǽror.

æ-rest, es; *m.*: v; *f. The resurrection:*—On lífes æreste *in resurrectionem vitæ,* Jn. Bos. 5, 29: Andr. Grm. 780: Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 29; Gü. 313. v. æ-rist.

ǽrest; *adj. First,* erst; primus:—Weorþe ǽrest stân *primus lapidem mittat,* Jn. Bos. 8, 7: Cd. 52; Th 66, 5; Gen. 1079. v. ǽr; *adj.*

ǽrest; *adv. First, at first;* primum, primo:—Him cenned wearþ Cainan ǽrest *to him was born Cainan first,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 7; Gen. 1149: 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. v. ǽr.

ǽr-fæder; *indecl. in sing. but sometimes gen.* -fæderes *and dat.* -fædere *are found; pl. nom. acc.* -fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A forefather, father:* propator, pater, Beo. Th. 5238; B. 2622.

ǽr-fæst; *adj. Honourable, good, gracious, merciful,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 15; Jud. 190. v. ǽr-fæst.

ǽr-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f. Honesty, goodness, piety;* pietas:—Ǽidanus wæs mycelre ǽrfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon *Aidan was a man of much piety and moderation,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. v. ǽr-fæstnes.

ærfe *an inheritance,* Heming, pp. 104, 105. v. yrfe.

ǽr-geára; *adv. Heretofore, of old;* olim, Salm. Kmbl. 860; Sal. 429: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 104; Met. 20, 52. v. geára.

ǽr-geblond *the sea agitation.* v. ǽra gebland, ear-gebland.

ǽr-gedón; *adj. Done before;* anteactus, prior:—Wæs seó ehtnysse unmétre and singalre eallum ðǽm ǽrgedónum *quæ persecutio omnibus fere anteactis diuturnior atque immanior fuit,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 24: 1, 12; S. 481, 25.

ǽr-genemned; *pp. Before-named;* præmoninatus. v. ge-nemnan.

ǽr-gescod; *pp. Brass-shod, shod with brass;* æra calceatus:—Bill ærgescod *a brass-shod bill,* Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777.

ǽr-gestreón, es; *n. Ancient treasure;* thesaurus antiquitus repositus:—Dær wæs fela in ðam eorþ [-scræfe] ærgestreóna *there were many ancient treasures in that earth-cave,* Beo. Th. 4457; B. 2232: 3518; B. 1757: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 5; Cri. 997: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 22; Gen. 2147.

ǽr-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work;* antiquum opus:—Enta ǽrgeweorc *the ancient work of giants,* Beo. Th. 3362; B. 1679: Andr. Kmbl. 2471; An. 1237.

ǽr-gewinn, es; *n. An ancient struggle, former agony;* antiquum certamen, pristina agonia:—Earmra ǽrgewinn *the former agony of the wretched ones,* Rood Kmbl. 37; Kr. 19.

ǽr-gewyrht, es; *n. A former work, a deed of old;* opus pristinum, facinus olim commissum:—Ða byre sidðan grimme onguldon gafulrǽdenne þurh ǽrgewyrht *the children since have bitterly paid the tax through the deed of old,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 17: Gü. 960: Elen. Kmbl. 2599; El. 1301. *Nom. pl.* ærgewyrhtu, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 18; Cri. 1241.

ǽr-glæd; *adj. Brass-bright, gleaming with brazen arms;* armis æneis coruscans, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 17; Exod. 293.

ǽr-gód; *adj. Good before others, of prime goodness;* præ ceteris bonus:—Ǽðeling ǽrgód *a prince good before others,* Beo. Th. 260; B. 130: 2662; B. 1329. Iren ǽrgód *iron of prime goodness,* 1982; B. 989.

ǽr-gystran-dæg *ere-yesterday, the day before yesterday;* nudius tertius. v. gysternlíc dæg, gyrstan-dæg.

ærian *to plough:*—Hwilc man aþohte ærust myd sul to ærienne [MS. æriende] *what man thought first of ploughing with a plough?* Anlct. 113, 27. v. erian.

ǽ-riht, es; *n.* [ǽ *law,* riht *right*] *Law-right, law;* jus legum, jus:—Ða ðe fyrngewritu sélest cunnen, ǽriht eówer *who the old writings best know, your own law,* Elen. Kmbl. 749; El. 375: 1176; El. 590.

æring, e; *f. The early dawn, day-break;* diluculum:—In æringe, æfter leóhtes cyme *at early dawn, after light's coming,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 9; Jul. 160: Mk. Lind. War. 1, 35. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽ-risc, e; *f.* [eá *running water,* risc *a rush*] *A water-rush, bulrush;* scirpus, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Wrt. Voc. 31, 31. v. eá-risc.

æ-rist, æ-ryst, æ-rest, es; *m*: e; *f. A rising up, the resurrection;* resurrectio: — Dríhtnes ærist *the resurrection of the Lord,* Menol. Fox 116; Men. 58. Æfter æriste *after resurrection,* Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 18; Ph. 559. Ðú mín setl swylce oncneówe and mínne ærist æfter gecýþdest *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam,* Ps. Th. 138, 1: Hy. 10, 55. Ærist gefremede *accomplished his resurrection,* Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 6; Gü. 1073. Ðonne æriste ealle gefremmaþ *when all shall accomplish their resurrection,* 63 a; Th. 231, 26; Ph. 495. [*Goth.* urrists. *f.*]

ǽrist = ǽrest; *adv. First:*—Mec se wong ǽrist cende *the field first brought me forth,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 10; Ra. 36, 2: *sup. of* ǽr; *adv.*

ǽr-lést, e; *f. Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed:*—Hwelce ǽrlæste Nerón worhte *what disgraceful deeds Nero wrought,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 2; Met. 9, 1. v. ǽr-leást.

ǽr-lice, ǽr-líce; *adv.* [ǽt *ere, before,* líce] EARLY *in the morning;* diluculo, mane, Jn. Lind. War. 8, 2.

ærm; *adj. Poor;* pauper:—On ðære ærman byrig *in that poor city,* Chr. 1011; Th. i. 269, 1, col. 1: 1014; Th. i. 272, note 1, 3. v. earm.

ǽr-margen, es; *m. The early morning, the day-break,* Ps. Surt. 56, 9: 107, 3: 118, 148. v. ǽr-morgen.

ǽr-morgen, -mergen, es; *m. The early morning, day-break;* primum mane, matutinum, diluculum:—On ǽrmorgen *in the early morning,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 72; Met. 28, 36. Ǽrmorgenes gangc wið æftentíð *exitus matutini et vespere,* Ps. Th. 64, 9. On ǽrmergen *diluculo,* 107, 2: 56, 10: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 27. Ærmyrgen *mane,* Ælfc. Gl. 94; Wrt. Voc. 53, 2. [*O. Nrs.* ár-morgin.]

ærn, ern, es; *n. A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage;* locus, locus secretior, domus, casa:—Bireþ into his ærne *beareth into his habitation,* L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 16. [*O. Nrs.* rann, *n.*] DER. bere-ærn [-ern] *a barley place, barn,* blâc-, blæc-, blǽc-, breáw-, carc-, cweart-, cwert-, dóm-, éast-, eorþ-, fold-, gæst-, gest-, gyst-, heal-, hédd-, holm-, hord-, mæðel-, medo-, meðel-, mold-, norþ-, slǽp-, sûþ-, þryþ-, west-, wín-.

-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* [ærn *a place*] is generally used as a termination, and denotes *a place:* thus, Eorþ-ærn, es; *n An earth-place* or *house, the grave:*—Open wæs ðæt eorþ-ærn *the grave was open,* Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19: 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12. Dóm-ern *a judgment-place, judgment-hall, court of justice,* Mt. Bos. 27, 27. Hédd-ern *a heeded-place, store-house, cellar,* Lk. Bos. 12, 24.

-ærn; *adj. termination def.* se -ærna, *m*; -ærne, *f. n.* v. -ern.

ǽrn *brazen*:—Ærnum bēmum *with brazen trumpets*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 18; Exod 216. v. æren.

ærnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To run*; currere:—Ærnan *to run*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42: S. 619, 12. Ærnaþ hý *they run*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 36. DER. ge-ærnan. v. yrnan.

ærnddedon = ærendedon; *p. of* ǽrendian *To go on an errand*; nuntium ferre, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 4.

ærne *Early*:—On ærne mergen *primo mane*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1; *acc. sing. m. of* ǽr, *adj.*

ærne-weg, es; *m.* [ærnan *to run*, weg *a way*] *A running-way, a way fit for running on, a broad road*; via cursui apta, platea:—Æt sumes ærneweges ende *at the end of some course*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 9. Gescroepe ærneweg *via apta cursui equorum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41.

ærnian *to earn*. v. ge-ærnian.

ærning, e; *f. A running, riding*; cursus, equitatio:—Ða ðe hiora ærninge trēwaþ *those who trust in their running*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 10: Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15.

ærnung, e; *f. An* EARNING, *stipend, hire, wages*; merces. v. earnung.

ǽror; *adv. Before*; antea:—Ic hyt ǽror nyste *I knew it not before*, Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 22. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽror, ǽrror; *prep. dat. Before*; ante, priusquam:—Næs ǽror ðē [MS. aworþe] ǽnegu gesceaft *there was not before thee any creature*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 81; Met. 20, 41.

ǽror, ǽrror, ǽrur, ǽrer; *adv. Before, formerly*; antea, prius:—Weras on wonge wibed setton, neáh ðam ðe Abraham ǽror rærde *the men placed an altar in the plain, near that which Abraham had reared before*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 7; Gen. 1883. Se ðe fela ǽror fyrena gefremede *he who before had committed many crimes*, Beo. Th. 1623; B. 809. Nemne we ǽror mǽgen fāne gefyllan *unless we before may fell the foe*, 5302; B. 2654. Dæt hió eft cume, ðǽr hió ǽror wæs *that it again come where it was before*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 152; Met. 13, 76. ǼRor, on his lífdagum *before, in the days of his life*, 26, 174; Met. 26, 87: Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 32; Gū. 181: Ps. Th. 77, 3: 91, 8: 134, 11: 135, 21: 145, 4: Menol. Fox 330; Men. 166. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽrost; *adv. First*, Byrht. Th. 135, 27; By. 124: Gen. 19, 33. v. ǽr.

ǽrra, ǽrre; *adj. Former, earlier*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 11; Rā. 54, 12: Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108: Elen. Kmbl. 609; El. 305. v. ǽra.

ǽrra geóla *the ere or former Yule month, December*, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221.

ǽrra líða *the ere or former Litha, June*, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. v. líða.

ǽrror; *adv. Before, formerly*:—We iú in heofonum hæfdon ǽrror wlite and weorþmynt *we once in heaven had formerly beauty and dignity*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 9; Sat. 151; 220; Th. 283, 4; Sat. 299. v. ǽror; *adv.*

ǽrror; *prep. dat. Before*; ante:—Cymeþ eástan up ǽrror [MS. æst ror] sunnan, and eft æfter sunnan on setl glīdeþ *comes up from the east before the sun, and again after the sun glides to his seat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 52; Met. 29, 26. v. ǽror.

ærs *The buttocks, the hind part*; anus, podex:—Open-ærs *a medlar*, Wrt. Voc. 32, 50; Som. 64, 116. v. ears.

ǽr-scaeft, e; *f. An old creation, an ancient work*; pristina creatio, priscum opus, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 1; Ruin. 16.

ærsc-hen *a quail*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 42. v. ersc-hen.

ǽrst *first*; primo, Homl. in nat. Innoc. p. 36, = ǽrost. v. ǽr; *adv.*

ǽr-ðam, ǽr-ðon *before that*, Mt. Bos. 6, 8: Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 22; Ph. 379. v. ǽr; *prep.*

ǽr-ðam-ðe *before that which, till*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. v. ǽr; *prep.*

ǽrur; *adv. Before*; antea:—Swā he him ǽrur, hēr on dyssum līfe, ge-earnaþ *as he for himself before, here in this life, earneth*, Rood Kmbl. 214; Kr. 108: Ps. Th. 115, 3. v. ǽror.

ǽr-wacol; *adj. Early awake*; diluculo vigil:—For hwī eart ðū ðus ǽrwacol *why art thou thus early awake?* Apol. Th. 19, 5.

ǽr-wēla, an; *m.* [ǽr *ere, before*, wēla *wealth*] *Ancient wealth*; divitiæ antiquitus accumulatæ, Beo. Th. 5488; B. 2747.

ǽr-woruld, e; *f. The former world*; pristinus mundus:—Ðonne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended, on blōdes hiw, seó ðe beorhte scān ǽfer ǽrworuld *when the sun shall be turned swart, to hue of blood, which shone brightly over the former world*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 17; Cri. 937.

ǽryn *brazen*; æreus:—Ðū gesettest swā swā bogan bræsenne [ǽrynne, Spl. C.] earmas mīne *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35: Ps. Spl. C. 106, 16. v. æren.

ǽrynde, es; *m. An interpreter*; interpres:—Ðæra byrla ealdor forgeat losepes ǽrynde *prepositus pincernarum oblitus est Josephi interpretis sui*, Gen. 40, 23.

ǽrynd-writ *a letter*, Lye. v. ǽrend-gewrit.

ǽryr; *adv. Before*; prius, C. Jn. 1, 30, Lye. v. ǽror.

æ-ryst, es; *m*: e; *f. The resurrection*:—Ða secgeaþ dæt nān æryst ne sȳ *qui dicunt non esse resurrectionem*, Mt. Bos. 22, 23: 27, 53. v. æ-rist.

ǽrýst; *adv. First*; primum, primo, Ps. Th. 104, 15. v. ǽrest.

ÆS, es; *n. Food, meat, carrion, a dead carcase*; esca, cibus, pabulum, cadaver:—Earn æses georn *the eagle eager for food*, Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107. Læton him behindan ðone earn æses brūcan *they left behind them the eagle to eat of the carrion*, Chr. 938; Th. i. 207, 30, col. 2; Æðelst. 63. Æse wlanc *exulting in carrion*, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332; Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*Dut.* aas, *n. esca, cadaver*: *Ger.* aas, *n. esca, cadaver*: *M. H. Ger.* ās, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* ās, *n. esca*: *Dan.* aas, *n*: *Swed.* as, *n.*]

ÆSC; *g.* æsces; *pl. nom. acc.* æscas, ascas; *g.* æsca, asca; *d.* æscum, ascum; *m.* I. *an ash-tree*; fraxinus excelsior:—On ðone æsc *to the ash-tree*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 3. Æsc *fraxinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 98. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚭ = æ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is æsc *an ash-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter æ, but for æsc *an ash-tree*, as,—ᚭ byþ oferhēah, eldum dýre, stíþ staðule *the ash-tree is over-high, dear to men, firm in its place*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 23. Se torhta æsc *the remarkable Rune* æsc, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 24; Rā. 43, 9. III. *an ash-spear, a spear, lance*; hasta fraxinea, hasta:—Byrhtnōþ wānd wācne æsc *Byrhtnoth brandished his slender ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43: 140, 59; By. 310. Ðe ðē æsca tīr æt gūðe forgeaf *who to thee gave glory of spears in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Asca, *g. pl.* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. Æscum *with spears*, Beo. Th. 3548; B. 1772: Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099. IV. because boats were made of ash,—*a small ship, a skiff, a light vessel to sail or row in*; navis, navigium, dromo:—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbrian langscipu ongēn ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long ships against those ships*, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174. 41. Æsc *dromo*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 34: 56, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* asc, *m*: *O. Nrs.* askr, *m. arbor, fraxinus, vas ligneum, navis, gladius*, Egils.] DER. darol-æsc, ceaster-: æsc-rind.

æ-scære; *adj.* [æ = a, scær, *p. of* sceran *to shear, cut*] *Without tonsure, uncut, untrimmed, neglected*; intonsus, incultus, neglectus:—Deóplīc dēdbōt biþ, dæt lǽwede man swā æscære beó, dæt īren ne cume on hǽre, ne on nægle it *is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed that scissors* [*iron*] *come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. v. a-scære.

æsc-berend, es; *m.* [æsc *a spear*, berende *bearing, part.* from beran *to bear*] *A spear or lance-bearer, a soldier*; hastifer:—Eorre æscberend *the fierce spear-bearer*, Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. Ealde æscberend *the old spear-bearer*, 3072; An. 1539.

æsc-berende; *part. Spear-bearing*; hastam gerens:—Wigena æscberendra *of warriors bearing spears*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 7; Gen. 2041.

æscce; *g.* æscean; *f. Ashes*:—Forðon ic anlíc ætt æscean hlāfe *quia cinerem sicut panem manducabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7: 147, 5. v. ascе.

æscе, an; *f. Search, inquisition, examination, inquiry, trial of* or *asking after any matter* or *thing*; interrogatio, investigatio, disquisitio:—Hæfdon ealle ða æscean *all should have the search*, L. Ath. 5; Th. i. 230, 18.

æsceda, an; *m. A farrago, mixture, perfume*; migma, Wrt. Voc. 38, 53.

æscen *A vessel made of ash-wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc*; lagena:—Æscen ðe is ōðre namon hryglebuc gecleopad *an ascen, its other name is called Rigelbuc*, q. *back-bucket*, Heming, p. 393.

æscen; *adj. Ashen, ash, made of ash*; fraxineus. v. æsc, -en

Æsces dūn, e; *f.* [æsc *ash-tree*, dūn *a hill*] ASHDOWN, *the hill of the ash-tree, on the Ridgeway in Berkshire, where Alfred and his elder brother, king Ethelred, first routed the Danes*; 'dicitur Latine mons fraxini,' Asser:—Hēr gefeaht Æðerēd cyning and Ælfrēd, his brōðor, wið ealne ðone here, on Æsces dūne A. D. 871, *here fought king Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, with all the army* [*of the Danes*], *on Ashdown*, Chr. 871; Th. 139, 5, col. 1.

æsc-here, es; *m. A spear-band, company armed with spears, a ship* or *naval-band*; exercitus hastifer, exercitus navalis, Byrht. Th. 133, 53; By. 69.

æsc-holt, es; *nom. pl.* -holt; *n. Ash-wood, an ash-wood spear*; lignum fraxineum, hasta fraxinea:—Æscholt asceóc *shook his ashen spear*, Byrht. 138, 35; By. 230: Beo. Th. 665; B. 330.

æscian *to ask*; interrogare, Jud. Civ. Lund. v. ascian.

æsc-man, -mann, es; *m. A ship-man, sailor*, and hence *a pirate*; nauta, pirata:—Ægþer ge æscmanna ge ōðerra *both of the ship-men and of the others*, Chr. 921; Th. 195, 15: Cot. 155.

æsc-plega, an; *m.* [plega *play*] *The play of spears, war*; hastarum ludus, prœlium:—Æt dam æscplegan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217.

æsc-rind, e; *f. Ash-bark*; fraxini cortex:—Nīm æscrinde *take ash-bark*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 1. Wel æscrinde *boil ash-bark*, ii. 78, 5.

æsc-rōf; *adj. Spear-famed, distinguished in battle, illustrious, noble*; hasta clarus, in prœlio strenuus, illustris, nobilis:—Eorlas æscrōfe *illustrious nobles*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20; Jud. 337: Elen. Grm. 276: 202.

æsc-stēde, es; *m. The ash-spear place, place of battle*; hastæ locus, pugnæ locus:—Hī witan fundian æscstēde *they strive to know the battle place*. Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 20; Mōd. 17.

æsc-þræc; *g.* -þræce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -þraca; *f. Spear-strength, brunt of spears, a battle*; hastæ vis, hastarum impetus, prœlium:—Æt æscþræce, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 2; Gen. 2153.

æsc-þrote, an; *f.*: -þrotu, e; *f.* [æsc *ash*, þrote *a throat*] ASH-THROAT, *vervain*; verbenaca, verbena officinalis, Prior, p. 242: vocabularies give the *Lat.* ferula *the fennel-giant*, but verbenaca *vervain* seems more probable from the following quotations,—Herba vermenaca [= uerbenaca, Herb. 4, = verbenaca; *Lat.* = berbena, 67, = verbena, *Lat.*] dæt is æscþrotu

the herb verbena, that is ash-throat [=*vervain*], Herb. cont. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 8, 1. Niðeweardre æscþrotan *of the netherward* [*part of*] *vervain*, L. M. 3, 72; Lchdm. ii. 358, 16. Nim æscþrotan *take vervain*, 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 22. Æscþrotan, 1, 43; Lchdm. ii. 108, 6. Æscþrote, *nom.* Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 1. Æscþrotu, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9. Man æscþrote nemneþ *one nameth it vervain*, Herb. 4, 1; Lchdm. i. 90, 3. Genim æscþrote *take vervain*, 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 11; L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 9: Lchdm. iii. 28, 14.

æsc-tír, es; *m. Spear-glory, glory in war*; hastæ gloria, belli gloria, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 27; Gen. 2069.

æsc-wert, e; *f. Ash-wort, vervain;* verbena, Mone C. 3; p. 442, 24.

æsc-wiga, an; *m. A spear-warrior;* bellator hastifer:—Eald æscwíga *an old spear-warrior*, Beo. Th. 4090; B. 2042. Æscwígan, *nom. pl.* Elen. Grm. 260.

æsc-wlanc; *adj. Spear-proud;* hasta superbus, Leo 104.

ÆSP, e; *f.* æspe, an; *f. An* ASP *or aspen-tree;* populus tremula:—Æspan rind *the rind of the asp-tree*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 1. v. æps.

æspen; *adj.* ASPEN, *belonging to the asp-tree;* populeus. DER. æsp.

æ-spring, æ-springe, æ-sprynge, es; *n.* [*æ water*, spring *a spring*] *A water-spring, fountain;* aquæ fons, fons:—Se æðela fugel æt ðam æspringe wunaþ *the noble fowl remains at the fountain*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 28; Ph. 104. Æspringe útawealleþ of clífe *a fountain springs out of a cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 23; Met. 5, 12. Ealle æspringe *all springs*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 5; Az. 134: 93 b; Th. 351, 8; Sch. 77. v. eá-spring.

æ-springnes, -ness, e; *f.* [aspringan *to fail*] *A failing, fainting;* defectio, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53. v. a-sprungennes.

æstel, es; *m. A tablet, a table for notes, a waxed tablet;* indicatorium, astula, pugillaris. Du Cange says astula = *tabula sectilis*, referring to pugillares, under which he gives the following quotation from Cassander in Liturgicis, p. 53,—'Inter instrumenta sacra numerantur pugillares aurei sive argentei. . . . Propriè pugillares sunt tabulæ, in quibus scribi consuevit, quæ Græcè πινακίδια dicuntur.' In St. Luke i. 63, αἰτήσας πινακίδιον, *postulans pugillarem*, is in the A. Sax. Gospels, gebedenum wex-brede *a waxed tablet being asked for*. William of Malmsbury may have alluded to one of these waxed tablets in Gesta Reg. ii. § 123,—'Cum pugillari aureo in quo est manca auri.' It is most probable then that Alfred's æstel consisted of two waxed tablets, joined together by a hinge, and framed or covered with gold to the value of fifty mancuses. When these waxed tablets were closed, being framed or covered with gold, they would have a splendid and costly appearance, worthy the gift of a king:—Æstel *indicatorium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63: Cot. 214: Ælfc. Gl. 19? Lye. Ðá ongan ic [Ælfréd cyning] ða bóc wendan on Englisc, ðe is genemned on Lǽden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc *Hierde-bóc*, hwílum word be worde, hwílum andgit of andgite, swá swá ic hie geliornode æt Plegmunde mínum Ærcebiscepe, and æt Assere mínum Biscepe, and æt Grimbolde mínum Mæsse-Príoste, and æt Iohanne mínum Mæsse-Preóste. Siððan ic hie ða geliornod hæfde, swá swá ic hie forstód, and swá ic hie andgitfullícost areccean meahte, ic hie on Englisc awende, and to ælcum Biscep-stóle on mínum Ríce wille áne onsendan, and on ælcre biþ án Æstel, se biþ on fiftegum Mancessan. Ond ic beblóde, on Godes naman, ðæt nán man ðone Æstel from ðære bóc ne dó, ne ða bóc from ðæm Mynstre *then I [Alfred king] began to translate into English the book, which is called in Latin* Pastoralis, *and in English* Herdsman's book, *sometimes word by word, sometimes meaning for meaning, as I learned it from Plegmund my archbishop, and from Asser my bishop, and from Grimbold my presbyter, and from John my presbyter. After I had then learned it, so that I understood it as well as my understanding would allow me, I translated it into English, and I will send one copy to each bishop's see in my kingdom; and on each one there shall be one tablet, which shall be worth fifty mancuses. And in God's name, I command that no man take the tablet from the book, nor the book from the minster*, Past. Hat. MS. Pref.

æsul, es; *m. An ass;* asinus, Mt. Rush. Kmbl. 21, 2. v. esol.

æs-wǽp, es; *n. pl.* æswǽpa *Sweepings, dust;* peripsema, purgamentum, v. a-swǽp.

æ-swíc, æ-swíc, é-swíc, es; *m.* [*æ law*, swíc *an offence*] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit;* scandalum:—Ne biþ him æswic *non est illis scandalum*, Ps. Th. 118, 165: Ps. Spl. 118, 165: 48, 13: 49, 21, C. To æswíce *in scandalum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

æ-swica, an; *m:* æ-swícend, es; *m. An offender of the law, a deceiver, hypocrite, apostate;* hypocrita, apostata. v. swíca.

æ-swícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend, to depart from the law, to dissemble;* scandalizare, deficere ab aliquo:—Gyf ðín swýðre eáge ðé æswície *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. v. a-swícian?

æ-swícung, e; *f. An offence;* scandalum:—Dú settest æswícunge *ponebas scandalum*, Ps. Spl. 49, 21. v. æ-swíc.

æ-swind; *adj. Idle;* iners, Cot. 108. v. a-swind.

æ-swutol, es; *m.* [*æ law*, sweotol *manifest, clear, open*] *One who makes the law clear, a lawyer;* legisperitus. v. sweotol.

æ-swýc, es; *m. An offence;* scandalum, Ps. Th. 105, 26. v. æ-swíc.

æ-syllend, es; *m.* [*æ law*, syllende *giving*] *A lawgiver;* legislator, Ps. Spl. 83, 7.

ÆT; *prep.* **I.** *with the dative;* cum dativo AT, *to, before, next, with, in, for, against;* apud, juxta, prope, ante, ad, in, contra:—Sittende æt tollsceamule *sitting at the seat of custom*, Mt. Bos. 9, 9. Æt fruman woruldе *at the beginning of the world*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 7; Gú. 955. Wæs seó treów lufu hát æt heortan *the true love was hot at heart*, 15 b; Th. 34, 8; Cri. 539. Ge ne cómon æt me *ye came not to me*, Mt. Bos. 25, 43. Æt selde *before the throne*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 12; Sat. 603. Ic ǽre æt him fínde *I may find honour with them*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81. Ic nú æt feáwum wordum secge *I now say in few words*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 14. Is seó bót gelong eal æt ðé ánum *the expiation is all ready with thee alone*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 16; Cri. 153. Ne mihton hí áwiht æt me ǽfre gewyrcean *they might not ever do anything against me*, Ps. Th. 128, 1. Ðe hím æt blisse beornas habbaþ *which men have for their merriment*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 4; Rä. 32, 15. **2.** because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, *etc. Take this at me*, i. e. *from me*, hence,—*Of, from:* a, ab, de:—Anýmaþ ðæt púnd æt hym *tollite ab eo talentum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 28. Leornaþ æt me *learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me;* discite a me, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Æt his sylfes múþe *at or from his own mouth*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558. 40. Æt ðam wífe *from the woman*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 31; Gen. 717. Ic gebád grynna æt Grendle *I endured snares from Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930: Ps. Th. 21, 18. **3.** *the names of places are often put in the dat. pl. governed by* æt, the preposition *is then, as in Icelandic, not translated*, and the noun is read as singular:—Ðe mon hǽt æt Hǽðum *which they call Haddeby;* quem vocant Hæthe, Ors. i. 1, § 19; Bos. Eng. 47, note 57. In mouasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðum [MS. Bathuu], Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. cxciii; vol. i. 237, 1. **II.** very rarely used *with the accusative;* cum accusativo *To, unto, as far as;* ad, usque ad:—Ætt sæstreámas *ad mare*. Ps. Th. 79, 11. Æt Ác-leá *at Oakley*, Chr. 789; Ing. 79, 14. v. Ác-leá. **III.** sometimes *æt* is separated from its case:—Ðonne wile Dryhten sylf dǽda gehýran æt ealra monna gehwám *then will the Lord himself hear of the deeds from all sorts of men* [ab omnium hominum quocunque], Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 15; Seel. 93. [*O. Sax.* at: *O. Frs.* et, it: *O. H. Ger.* az; *Goth.* at: *O. Nrs.* at.]

æt *ate;* comedit:—He æt *he ate*, Gen. 3, 6; *p. of* etan *to eat*.

æt-, prefixed to words, like the *prep.* æt, denotes *at, to*, and *from;* ad-, ab-. v. æt; *prep.* **I. 2.**

ét, es; *m:* æt, e; *f.* [æt, *p. of* etan *to eat*]. **I.** *food;* cibus, esca:—Étes on wénan *in hope of food*, Cod. 151; Th. 188, 9; Exod. 165. He us æt gíefeþ *he gives us food*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604. Oft he him æte heóld *he often gave them food*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 12; Gú. 708: Cd. 200; Th. 247, 32; Dan. 506. **II.** *eating;* esus, manducatio:—Æfter æte *after eating*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 13; Ph. 405. Hí to æte útgewítaþ *ipsi dispergentur ad manducandum*, Ps. Th. 58, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2148; An. 1075. [*Orm.* æt: *O. Sax.* át, *n: O. Frs.* ét, *n: O. H. Ger.* âz, *n: O. Nrs.* át, *n. esus.*] v. etan.

étan, an; *m. An eater;* edax. DER. self-éta, *q. v.*

æt-arn *ran away*, Gen. 39, 12; *p. of* æt-irnan.

æt-bær *bore, produced*, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538; *p. of* æt-beran.

æt-befón, ic -befó; *subj.* ic, he -befó [æt, be, fón] *To take to, attach;* deprehendere, capere, invenire:—Gif hwá befó ðæt hím losod wæs, cenne se ðe he hit ætbefó hwanon hit him cóme *if any one attach that which he had lost, let him with whom he attaches it declare whence it came to him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 22. v. be-fón, æt-fón.

æt-beón *To be at or present;* adesse:—Ætbeón ðé we biddaþ *adesse te deposcimus*, Hymn Surt. 14, 26.

æt-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron *To bear* or *carry to, bring forward, produce, bear away* or *forth;* afferre, proferre, efferre:—Hió Beówulfe medo-ful ætbær *she to Beowulf the mead-cup bore*, Beo. Th. 1253; B. 624. He wundor manig fór men ætbær *he many a wonder produced before men*, Cd. 202; Th. 249, 31; Dan. 538. Hí hyne ætbǽron to brimes farode *they bore him away to the sea-shore*, Beo. Th. 55; B. 28: 4261; B. 2127: 5222; B. 2614. Ðæt [wǽpen] to beadu-láce ætberan meahte *might bear forth that* [*weapon*] *to the game of war*, 3127; B. 1561.

æt-berstan, ic -berste, he -birsteþ, -byrst; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out* or *loose, to escape, get away;* erumpere, evadere:—Ða ætbærst him sum man *evasit homo quidam*, Gen. 14, 13. Ða fíf cyninga ætburston *fugerunt enim quinque reges*, Jos. 10, 16. Ðæt he ðanon ætberste *that he escape thence*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

æt-bredan, he ætbryt; *p.* -brǽd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden, -breden; *v. a. To take away, withdraw, set at liberty, to enlarge, release, rescue;* tollere, eripere:—Se deófol ætbryt ðæt word *diabolus tollit verbum*, Lk. Bos. 8, 12. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehýdes cǽge *tulistis clavem scientiæ*, 11, 52. Ðæt ðe he hæfþ him bíþ ætbroden *quod habet auferetur ab eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 12: 21, 43: Ex. 22, 10. Ðe hys wealas him ætbrudon *quem abstulerant servi ejus*, Gen. 21, 25. DER. bredan.

æt-bredendlíc; *adj.* [æt-bredende, *part. of* ætbredan *to take away*]

Taking away; ablativus:—Ætbredendlīc is *ablativus:* mid ðam casu bið geswutelod swá hwæt swá we ætbredaþ ðórum, oððe swá hwæt swá we underfōþ æt ðórum, oððe hwanon we faraþ,—fram disum menn ic underfēng feóh *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi.* Fram disum láreówe ic gehýrde wīsdōm *ab hoc magistro audivi sapientiam.* Fram ðære byrig ic rād *ab illa civitate equitavi.* Fram cyninge [MS. kynincge] ic com *a rege veni,—ablativus* is ablativus: *with this case is shewn whatsoever we take away from others, or whatsoever we receive from others, or whence we proceed:—From this man I received money. From this teacher I heard wisdom. I rode from that city. I came from the king,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 27–32.

æt-broden *Taken away;* ablatus:—Him bið ætbroden *shall be taken away from him,* Mt. Bos. 13, 12: 21, 43; *pp. of* æt-bredan.

æt-bryidan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take away;* auferre:—Dæs ōðres āþ ðe mon his orf æt-bryide*þ the oath of the other from whom the cattle is taken away,* L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 16,= æt-bredan. DER. bryidan.

æt-byrst *he will escape;* evadet, Basil. 7; Norm. 5, 12; *fut. of* æt-berstan.

æt-clīfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To cleave to, adhere;* adhærere, Ps. Vos. 101, 6.

æt-dōn, ic æt-dō; *p.* -dide; *subj.* ic, ðū, he -dō; *pp.* -dōn, -dēn *To take away, deprive;* eripere:—Dæt nān preósta ðórum ne ætdō ænig ðara þinga *that no priest deprive another of any of those things,* L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 10.

ēðte, an; *f. pl.* ētan; *g.* ētena *Oats;* avena sativa, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5. v. āte.

æt-ēcan, -ȳcan; *p.* -ēcte; *v. trans.* [*æt to, at, eúcan to eke*] *To add to, increase;* addere, adjicere:—He ætēcte *addidit,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 33: Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 27.

æt-eglan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To inflict pain, torment, trouble, grieve;* molestum quid injicere:—Ne mæg him ænig fācen feónd æteglan *any deceitful fiend may not inflict grief upon him,* Ps. Th. 88, 19.

æt-eom, -eart, -is, -ys [*æt at,* eom *am*] *I am present;* adsum:—Dæt rīp æt-is [æt-ys, Jun.] *adest messis,* Mk. Bos. 4, 29. v. wesan *to be.*

æ-teorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fail, be wanting;* deficere:—Æteorode se heofonlīca mete *the heavenly food* [*manna*] *failed,* Jos. 5, 12.

æt-eówedniss, e; *f. A revelation;* revelatio:—To æteówednisse cynna *ad revelationem gentium,* Lk. Rush. War. 2, 32.

æt-eówian, -eówigan; *p.* de, ede; *impert.* -eów; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. trans. To shew, display, manifest, declare;* ostendere, manifestare:—Æteów ðīnne andwlitan *ostende faciem tuam,* Ps. Th. 79, 4, 7; 84, 6. God æteówde me *Deus ostendit mihi,* Ps. Spl. 58, 11: Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He geseah dritge stówe æteówde *he saw the dry places displayed,* Cd. 8; Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. **II.** *v. intrans. To appear;* apparere, manifestari:—Æteówige drīgnis *appareat aridaː* Gen. 1, 9. Æteów fór Effraim *appare coram Efrem,* Ps. Th. 79, 2. v. eáwan.

æt-eówigendlice; *adv. Evidently, demonstratively;* demonstrative,—æt-eówigende; *part. of* æt-eówian, -eówigan.

ætern *Venomous, poisonous;* venenosus:—Wið ælcum ǣternum swile *for every venomous swelling,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. v. ætren.

ǣternes, -ness, e; *f. Venomousness, full of poison;* venenositas. v. ǣtern.

æt-ēwung, e; *f. A shewing, manifesting, epiphany;* manifestatio, Wrt. Voc. 16, 49.

æt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted; *v. trans.* [æt, fæstan *to fasten*] *To fix, fasten, drive into, afflict with, inflict on;* impingere, infigere:—Hī mīne sāwle synne ætfæsten *they inflict sin on my soul,* Ps. Th. 142, 12. He him ætfæste ēce edwīt *opprobrium sempiternum dedit illis,* 77, 66. Bitere ætfæsted *bitterly afflicted,* 136, 8. Ne māgon we him lāþ ætfæstan *we cannot afflict him with pain,* Andr. Kmbl. 2694; An. 1349.

æt-fealh *adhæsit,* Ps. Th. 118, 25; *p. of* æt-felgan.

æt-feallan; *p.* -feól, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen *To fall away;* cadere:—Healf wēr ðǣr æt-fealþ *one half of the wer there falls away,* L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 21.

æt-feogan; *p.* -feah; *v. trans. To seize;* apprehendere:—Me ætfeah fyrhtu helle *fear of hell seized me,* Ps. Th. 114, 3.

æt-fele *Adhesion;* adhæsio?—Mīn is ætfele mihtigum Drihtne *mihi autem adhærere Deo,* Ps. Th. 72, 23. v. æt-felgan.

æt-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen; *v. intrans. To cleave on, adhere, stick to;* adhærere:—Mīn sāwul flōre ætfealh *adhæsit pavimento anima mea,* Ps. Th. 118, 25: 118, 31: Beo. Th. 1941; B. 968: Ps. Spl. C. 62, 8.

æt-feng, es; *m. Attaching;* comprehensio:—Be yrfes ætfenge *of attaching cattle,* L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 9. DER. æt-fōn.

æt-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton. **I.** *to fight against, contend;* oppugnare:—Ætfeohtan mid frumgārum *to fight against the patriarchs,* Cd. 97; Th. 127, 25; Gen. 2116. **II.** *to feel earnestly, grope;* contendere, tentare circum:—Folnum ætfeohtan *with his hands to contend* or *grope,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 15; Vy. 18.

æt-feolan, -fiolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon, -fēlon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To adhere, cleave* or *hang on, insist upon, stick to, continue;* insistere, adhærere:—Ætfeole mīn tunge fæste gōmum *adhæreat lingua mea faucibus meis,* Ps. Th. 136, 5. Is ætfeolen eác mīn þān flǣsce mīnum *adhæserunt ossa mea carni meæ,* Ps. Th. 101, 4. Ætfēlon [MS. ætfelun] *vel* ætclofodon [MS. -fodun] *adhæserunt,* Ps. Surt. 101, 6. Me sōþlice ætfeolan Gode gōd is *mihi autem adhærere Deo bonum est,* 72, 28. Ætfeolan wæccum and gebēdum *to continue in watchings and prayers,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 2. DER. felan, feolan.

æt-ferian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To carry out, take away, bear away;* auferre:—Ic dæt hilt feóndum ætferede *I bore the hilt away from the foes,* Beo. Th. 3342; B. 1669.

æt-fiolan *to stick to, continue;* adhærere. v. æt-feolan.

æt-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen [æt, fleón *to flee*] *To flee away, escape by flight, eschew;* aufugere:—Ic āna ætfleáh *I alone escaped,* Job Thw. 165, 30. Nān þing ætfleón ne mihte *nothing might remain,* Jos. 10, 35: L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 7.

æt-flōwan; *p.* -flców, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flōwen; *v. intrans. To flow to* or *together, to increase;* affluere:—Gyf wēlan ætflōwon *si divitiæ affluant,* Ps. Spl. 61, 10.

æt-fōn [æt *to,* fōn *to seize*] *To claim, lay claim, attach;* deprehendere, capere:—Gif se āgend hit eft ætfō *if the owner afterwards lay claim to it,* L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8: 16; Th. i. 34, 6: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8.

æt-foran; *prep. dat.* [æt *at,* foran *fore*] *Close before, close by, before, at;* ante, pro, coram:—Ætforan eágan ðīne *ante oculos tuos,* Ps. Spl. 5, 5: 13, 7: Byrht. Th. 132, 14; By. 16. Sæt ætforan ðam dōmsetle *sedit pro tribunali,* Jn. Bos. 19, 13.

æt-foran-weall, es; *m. The outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle;* antemurale. v. weall; *m.*

æt-fyligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To adhere to, stick to;* adhærere:—Ne ætfyligeþ ðē āhwǣr fācn ne unriht *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis,* Ps. Th. 93, 19.

æt-gædere; *adv.* [æt, gædrian = gadrian *to gather*] *Together;* una, simul:—Twā beóþ ætgædere grīndende, Lk. Bos. 17, 35; *tweye* [wymmen] *schulen be gryndinge to gidere,* Wyc. His mǣgþe bið ætgædere *his kindred is together,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 320; Met. 20, 160. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere *the javelins stood altogether,* Beo. Th. 664; B. 329. Blōd and wæter bū tū ætgædre *blood and water both together,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292. Bismærede ungket [= uncit] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together,* Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. DER. gædere.

æt-gār, es; *m.* [æt, gār *a spear*] *A short spear* or *javelin, a kind of dart* or *other weapon to cast at the enemy;* framea, Cot. 188: 86. [*O. Frs.* etgēr: *M. H. Ger.* azigēr: *O. H. Ger.* azkēr: *O. Nrs.* atgeirr.]

æt-gebicgan; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht [æt, gebycgan *to buy*] *To buy for himself;* emere:—He hī æft æt ðam āgende sinne willan æt-gebicge *let him afterwards buy her at her owner's will,* L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4.

æt-gebrengan; *p.* -gebrohte; *pp.* -gebroht; *v. trans. To bring* or *lead to;* adducere:—He ætgebrenge, ðe him sealde *let him bring the person who sold it him,* L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 8.

æt-genīman; *p.* -genam, *pl.* -genāmon; *pp.* -genumen *To take away by force, to pluck out, withdraw, deliver, rescue;* eripere, Cot. 77.

æt-giefa, -geofa, an; *m.* [æt *food,* gifa *a giver*] *A food-giver, feeder;* cibi dator:—Oþ dæt se fugel his ætgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ *till that the bird becomes obedient to his feeder,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 26; Vy. 91: 90 b; Th. 339, 22; Gn. Ex. 98.

æt-gifan; *p.* -geaf, -gaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gēfon; *pp.* -gifen [æt *to,* gifan] *To give to, render, afford;* tribuere, afferre:—Ic hīm līf-wraðe lytle meahte ætgifan æt gūðe *I could render to him littlædlife-protection in the conflict,* Beo. Th. 5748; B. 2878.

æt-gongan [æt *at,* gangan *to go*] *To go to, approach;* accedere:—Hēt hie of ðam līge near ætgongan *he bade them from the flame to approach nearer,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 1; Az. 183.

æt-grǣpe; *adj. Grasping at, seizing;* prehendens:—Ðǣr him aglǣca ætgrǣpe wearþ *where the miserable being seized him,* Beo. Th. 2542; B. 1269.

æt-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed *To retain, detain, withhold;* retinere, detinere, Scint. 10. DER. habban.

æðdan *To overflow, deluge, lay waste*:—Cwæþ dæt he wolde eall á æðdan dæt on eorþan wæs *said that he would for ever lay waste all that was on the earth,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 24; Gen. 1280. v. ēdan.

æðel- *noble;* nobilis:—v. the compounds æðel-boren, -borennes, -cund, *etc. from* æðele *noble.*

æðel, es; *m. A native country, country, land;* patria, terra:—In deosum æðele *in this country,* Cd. 215; Th. 271, 21; Sat. 108. On æðelum, *d. pl.* Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. v. æðel.

Æðelbald, es; *m.* [æðele, bald *bold, brave*] *Æthelbald; Æthelbaldus; the eldest son of Æthelwulf. Æthelbald, the eldest brother of Alfred, was king of Wessex for five years, from* A. D. 855–860:—A. D. 855, dā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rice; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rīce, and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rīce *then,* A. D. 855, *Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent,* Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–19, col. 1.

A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfērde *here*, A. D. 860, *king Æthelbald died*, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3.

æðel-boren; *part. Noble-born, free-born, noble;* natu nobilis, nobili genere natus, nobilis:—Sum æðelboren man *homo quidam nobilis*, Lk. Bos. 19, 12. Æðelborene cild *vel* freōbearn *liberi*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67: Apol. Th. 19, 21. v. beran.

æðel-borennes, -ness, e; *f. Nobleness of birth;* nobilitas:—Ic ðīne æðelborennesse geseō *I see the nobleness of thy birth*, Apol. Th. 15, 18.

Æðelbryht, -berht, -briht, es; *m.* [æðele, bryht *bright, excellent.* v. beorht]. **1.** *Ethelbert king of Kent, for fifty-six years, from* A. D. 560–616. Ethelbert was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine: v. Augustinus:—A. D. 560 [MS. 565], hēr, fēng Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] to Cantwara rīce *here*, A. D. 560, *Ethelbert succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 18. Ðā wæs ymb syx hund wintra and syxtyne winter fram Drihtnes mennysclicnesse, ðæt wæs ymb ān and twentig wintra ðæs ðe Agustinus, mid his geferum, to lǣranne on Angel þeóde sended wæs, ðæt Æðelbryht Cantwara cyning ǣfter ðam hwīlendlican rīce ðæt he six and fīftig wintra wundorlice hæfde, and ðā to ðam heofonlican rīce mid gefeán astāh *anno ab incarnatione Dominica sexcentesimo decimo sexto, qui est annus vicesimus primus, ex quo Augustinus cum sociis ad prædicandum genti Anglorum missus est, Æthelbryhtus [Æthelberht] rex Cantuariorum, post regnum temporale, quod quinquaginta et sex annis gloriosissime tenuerat, æterna cælestis regni gaudia subiit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 5–9. Hēr forþfērde Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelberht] Cantware cining, se rīxade lvi wintra *here*, A. D. 616, *Ethelbert king of the Kentish people died, who reigned fifty-six years*, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 37. **2.** Æðelbryht, es; *m. Ethelbert the second;* Æthelbryhtus, *the second son of Æthelwulf. This Ethelbert, after the lapse of* 239 *years from the death of Ethelbert the first in* 616, *became king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, for five years, from* 855 *to* 860; *he succeeded to Wessex on his brother's death, in* 860, *and reigned five years more over these five counties, from* 860 *to* 865; *he was therefore king for ten years, from* A. D. 855–865:—A. D. 855, ðā fēngon Æðelwulfes ii suna to rīce; Æðelbald to Westseaxna rīce; and Æðelbryht to Cantwara rīce, and to Éastseaxena rīce, and to Súþrigean, and to Súþseaxena rīce *then*, A. D. 855, *Æthelwulf's two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Æthelbald to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of Kent, and to the kingdom of the East Saxons, and to Surrey, and to the kingdom of the South Saxons*, Chr. 855; Th. 129, 16–22, col. 1. A. D. 860, hēr, Æðelbald cyning forþfērde, and fēng Æðelbryht to eallum ðam rīce his brōðor, and se Æðelbryht [MS. Æðelbriht] rīcsode v geār *here*, A. D. 860, *king Æthelbald died, and Ethelbert succeeded to all the kingdom [Wessex] of his brother, and Ethelbert reigned five years*, Chr. 860; Erl. 71, 3–10.

æðel-cund; *adj. Of noble kind* or *origin, noble;* nobilis originis:—Æðelcunde mægþ *the noble woman*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 18; Hö. 1.

æðel-cundnes, -ness, e; *f. Nobleness, nobility;* nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse *with great nobleness*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31.

æðel-cyning, es; *m. The noble king*, used for *Christ;* rex nobilis, Christus:—Cristes onsȳn, æðelcyninges wlite *Christ's countenance, the noble king's aspect*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907. Æðelcyninges rōd *the cross of the noble king*, Elen. Kmbl. 437; El. 219: Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681.

æðel-duguþ, e; *f. A noble attendance;* comitatus nobilis:—Hine ymbūtan æðelduguþ, eádig engla gedryht *around him a noble attendance, a blessed train of angels*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012.

æðele, ēðele; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est, -est, -ust; *adj.* **I.** *noble, eminent, not only in blood or by descent, but in mind, excellent, famous, singular;* nobilis, generosus, præstabilis, egregius, excellens:—Se eorl wæs æðele *the earl was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. He sægde Habrahame, æðeles geþingu *he told to Abraham the promises of the noble*, Andr. Kmbl. 1512; An. 757. Æðelan cynnes *of noble race*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 6; Exod. 227. Æðelre gebyrde *of noble birth*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Æðelum cempan *to the noble champion*, Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Ðære æðelan [cwēne] *to the noble lady*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Wuldriaþ æðelne ordfruman *they glorify the noble origin*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 17; Cri. 402. Æðelum stencum *with sweet odours*, 64 a; Th. 237, 7; Ph. 586: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Ðone æðelan Albanum *Albanum egregium*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. He wæs on his móde æðelra ðonne on woruld gebyrdum *he was in his mind more noble than in worldly birth*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Of ðam æðelestan cynne *of the most noble race*, 3, 19; S. 547, 25. Æðelast tungla *the noblest of stars*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93: Ps. Th. 84, 10. Æðelust bearna *the noblest of heroes*, Elen. Kmbl. 950; El. 476. **II.** *noble, vigorous, young;* nobilis, novellus:—Ðine bearn swā elebeámas æðele weaxen *thy children grow like young olive-trees;* sicut novellæ olivarum, Ps. Th. 127, 4: 143, 14. Swā swā æðele plantunga *sicut novellæ plantationes*, Ps. Spl. 143, 14. [*O. Sax.* edili: *O. Frs.* ethel, edel: *Dut. Ger.* edel: *M. H. Ger.* edele: *O. H. Ger.* edili: *Dan. Swed.* ædel: *O. Nrs.* aðal, *n. natura, ingenium.*] DER. emn-æðele, ge-, on-, un-.

Æðelflǣd, e; *f.* [æðele, flǣd] *Ethelfled;* Æthelflæda. The eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great, and sister of king Edward the Elder. She married Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, who was made viceroy of Mercia by king Alfred. He died in A. D. 912, Chr. Erl. 100, 30, and his widow Æthelfled governed Mercia most efficiently for about ten years:—Hēr com Æðelflǣd, Myrcna hlǣfdige, on ðone hālgan ǣfen Inuentione Sanctæ Crucis, to Scergeate, and dǣr ða burh getimbrede; and, ðæs ilcan geāres, ða æt Bricge *here*, A. D. 912, *Æthelfled, the lady of the Mercians, came to Scergeat [Sarrat?] on the holy eve of the Inventio Sanctæ Crucis [May third], and there built the burgh; and in the same year, that at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 912; Th. 187, 6–10, col. 1: Chr. 913; Th. 186, 11–37, col. 2: Chr. 917; Th. 190, 37, col. 2–192, 1, col. 2: Chr. 918: Th. 192, 7, col. 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899, 138, 5–11: 138, 29–32. Æðelflǣd died at Tamworth in A. D. 922. Ðā on ðæm setle Eádweard cyng dǣr sæt [æt Steanforde], ðā gefōr Æðelflǣd his swystar æt Tameworþige, xii nihtum ǣr middum sumera. Ðā gerād he ða burg æt Tameworþige; and him cierde to eall se þeódscype on Myrcna lande, ðe Æðelflǣde ǣr underþeóded wæs *then, while king Edward was tarrying there [at Stamford], Æthelfled his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia turned to him, which before was subject to Æthelfled*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22–26.

æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To ennoble, improve;* nobilitare. DER. ge-æðelian, un-.

æðel-lic; *adj.* [æðele *noble*, līc *like*] *Noble, excellent;* egregius:—Æðellīc onginn *a noble beginning*, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. Stenc æðellīcra eallum eorþan frætwum [MS. frætwa] *a nobler odour than all earth's ornaments*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 19; Pa. 48.

ēðe-lic; *adj.* [ēðe = eáde *easy;* adj. līc *like*] *Easy;* facilis:—Gif ðū ne wilt us geþafian in swā æðellīcum þinge *si non vis assentire nobis in tam facili causa*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 26. v. eáðelīc.

æðel-lice; *adv. Nobly, elegantly;* nobiliter, insigniter, Cot. 77. v. æðel-līce.

æðeling, es; *m.* [æðele, -ing *son of, originating from*]. **I.** *the son of a king, one of royal blood, a nobleman, used also in poetry for the king, God, and Christ;* regia suboles, vir nobilis:—Se iunga æðeling *regius juvenis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27: 3, 21; S. 550, 40: 2, 14; S. 517, 22. Æðelinges bearn *the prince's child*, Beo. Th. 1780; B. 888. Be sumum Rōmāniscum æðelinge *by a certain Roman nobleman*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 19. Crist Nergende! wuldres Æðeling! *Saviour Christ! Prince of Glory!* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 26; Cri. 158. Ðā se Æðeling cwom in Betlem *when the Prince came in Bethlehem*, 14 a; Th. 28, 18; Cri. 448. Æðelstān cyning and his brōðor eác, Éadmund æðeling *king Athelstan and his brother also, Edmund the noble*, Chr. 938; Th. 200, 33; Æðelst. 3. Ēce is se æðeling *the creator* [*atheling*] *is eternal*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 12; Ph. 319: 119 b; Th. 459, 21; Hö. 3. Stōd æfter mandrihtne eard and ēðel, æfter ðam æðelinge [*his*] *land and dwelling-place stood after* [*waiting for*] *the man-lord, the chieftain*, 207; Th. 256, 10; Dan. 638. **II.** *man generally, in pl. men, people, used in a good and noble sense, as a derivative of æðele noble;* homo, homines:—Ðæs æðelinges ellen dohte *the man's courage was good*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 4; Gen. 1288. Ða nū æðelingas, ealle eorþ-būend, Ebrēi hātaþ *which people now, all dwellers upon earth, call Hebrews*, 79; Th. 99, 17; Gen. 1647. Hēht him ceósan æðelingas *he commanded him to choose men*, 90; Th. 112, 9; Gen. 1868: 58; Th. 70, 31; Gen. 1161. DER. sib-.

Æðelinga ígg, eig, e; *f. The island of nobles, Athelney;* nobilium insula:—Æt Æðelinga īgge *apud nobilium insulam*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 42, col. 2. Wid..., Th. 148, 31, col. 2: Chr. 879; Th. 148, 30, col. 2.

æðel-līc; *adj. Noble;* nobilis, Andr. Kmbl. 1775; An. 890. v. æðel-lic, æðele.

æðel-līce, æðel-lice; *adv. Nobly;* nobiliter:—Wæs se wer on hālgum gewritum æðellīce gelǣred *vir erat sacris literis nobiliter instructus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 17: 4, 26; S. 603, 9: 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

æðel-nes, -nys, -niyss, e; *f. Nobility;* nobilitas, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 7: Ps. Th. 118, 142, [MS. æðeles.]

æðelo; *indecl. in sing*; *pl. nom. acc.* æðelu, æðelo; *gen.* æðela; *dat.* æðelum; *n. Nobility, pre-eminence, origin, family, race, nature, talents, genius;* nobilitas, principatus, origo, natales, prosapia, natura, indoles, ingenium:—Ic lǣre ðæt ðū fægenige ōðerra manna gōdes and heora æðelo *I advise that thou rejoice in other men's good and their nobility*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 31. His æðelo biþ on ðam móde *his nobility is in the mind*, 30, 1; Fox 110, 1. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam móde, mæs on ðam flǣsce *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Him frumbearnes riht freóbrōðor ōþþah, eád and æðelo *his own brother had withdrawn from him his wealth and pre-eminence*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 15; Exod. 339. Ealdaþ eorþan blǣd æðela gehwylcre *earth's produce of every nature grows old*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 28; Gū. 14. Hwæt his æðelu sīen *which his origin is*, 69 b; Th. 259, 23; Jul. 286. Sindon him æðelum ōðere twegen beornas geborene brōðorsibbum *to him in his family are two other men born in brotherly relationship*, Andr. Kmbl. 1377; An. 689. Þurh ðīne wordlǣce æðelum ēce *through thy discourse great with talents*, 1271; An. 636. He eówer æðelu can *he*

knows your nobility, Beo. Th. 790; B. 392: 3745; B. 1870. DER. fæder-æðelo, riht-.

Æðelræd, Æðelrēd, Æðerēd, es; *m.* [æðele *noble*, rǽd *counsel*] *Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman, the viceroy* or *governor of the Mercians*; Æthelrēd, Æthelrēdus. He married Æthelflæd, the eldest and most intellectual daughter of king Alfred the Great. He styles himself *subregulus* in subscribing his name to a charter of king Alfred, A. D. 889,—Ego Æthelrēd sub-regulus et patricius Merciorum, hanc donationem signo crucis subscripsi, Th. Diplm. 136, 21. His wife simply writes,—Ego Æthelflæd consensi, Th. Diplm. 136, 23. Rixiendum ussum Dryhtene ðæm Hælendan Crist. Æfter ðon ðe agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hundnigontig efter his acennednesse, and ðý feówerteoðan gebonngere [v. geban II], ðā ðý gēre gebeón [*p. of* gebannan] Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleaweceastre, biscopas, and aldermen, and alle his duguðe; and dæt dyde be Æðelrēdes cyninges gewitnesse and leáfe *under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When 896 winters were passed after his birth, and in the fourth indiction year, then in that year Æthelred alderman assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester, bishops, and aldermen, and all his nobility; and did that with the knowledge and leave of king Alfred*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4–16. Æthelred died in A. D. 912. Hēr gefōr Æðelrēd, ealdorman on Myrcum *here*, A. D. 912, *died Æthelred, alderman of the Mercians*, Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46. *His widow, Æthelfled, governed Mercia about ten years, with great vigour and success, under her brother, king Edward the Elder*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22–26. v. **Æðelflǽd.**

Æðelrēd, Æðerēd, es; *m.* [æðele, rēd = rǽd *counsel*]. **1.** *Æthelred, third son of Æthelwulf, and brother of Alfred the Great. Æthelred was king of Wessex for five years*, A. D. 866–871; Æthelred, Æthelrēdus:—Hēr fēng Æðelrēd to West Seaxna rīce *here* [A. D. 866, *Æthelred succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons*, Chr. 866; Erl. 73, 1. Æfter Eástron gefōr Æðelrēd [MS. Æðerēd] cining; and he rīcsode [MS. rīxade] v geár *after Easter* [A. D. 871] *king Æthelred died; and he reigned five years*, 871; Erl. 77, 1. **2. Æðelrēd** *Æthelred Atheling, the second son of Edgar. Æthelred was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for thirty-eight years*, A. D. 978–1016:—Hēr, Æðelrēd æðeling fēng to ðam rīce *here* [A. D. 978] *Æthelred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 3, col. 1. A. D. 1016. Đā gelamp hit ðæt se cyning Æðelrēd forþférde *then*, A. D. 1016. *it happened that king Æthelred died*, 1016; Erl. 155, 15. **3. Æðelrēd, Æðerēd** *Æthelred, a Mercian nobleman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11: Chr. 912; Erl. 101, 46 v. **Æðelrēd.**

Æðelstān, es; *m.* [æðele, stān *stone*] *Athelstan, the eldest son of Edward the Elder. Athelstan, who gained a complete victory over the Anglo-Danes in. the battle of Brunanburh*, in A. D. 937, *was king of Wessex fourteen years and ten weeks, from* A. D. 925–940:—A. D. 925, hēr, Eádweard cyning [MS. cing] forþférde and Æðelstān his sunu fēng to rīce *here*, A. D. 925, *king Edward died, and Athelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. A. D. 940, hēr, Æðelstān cyning forþférde, and Eádmund Æðeling fēng to rīce, and Æðelstān cyning rīcsode xiv geár, and teon wucan *here*, A. D. 940, *king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom, and king Athelstan reigned fourteen years and ten weeks*, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13–23, col. 1.

æðel-stenc, es; *m. A noble odour*; odor nobilis, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 10; Ph. 195.

æðel-tungol, es; *m. A noble star*; sidus nobile, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 5; Ph. 290: 52 a; Th. 181, 4; Gū. 1288.

Æðel-wulf, es; *m.* [æðele *noble*, wulf *a wolf*] *Æthelwulf*; Æthelwulfus; *eldest son of Egbert and father of Alfred the Great. Æthelwulf was king of Wessex, from* A. D. 837 (v. Ecg-bryht) –855:—A. D. 837 [MS. 836], hēr, Ecgbryht cyning forþférde, and fēng Æðelwulf his sunu to Westseaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 837, *king Ecgbryht died, and Æthelwulf his son succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 34, col. 1. A. D. 855, hēr, Æðelwulf cyning gefōr *here*, A. D. 855, *king Æthelwulf died*. Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 24.

Æðerēd, es; *m. The name of a king and a Mercian nobleman*, Chr. 867; Th. 130, 22, cols. 1, 2, 3; Th. 131, 22, cols. 1, 3: Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 30. v. **Æðelrēd 1, Æðelrēd.**

æt-hīde, æt-hýde *Put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled*; excoriatus, Cot. 42.

æt-hindan; *adv. At the back, behind, after*; a tergo, pone, post:—Se cyning fērde him æthindan *the king went after them*, Chr. 1016; Th. i. 282, 17.

æt-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen; *v. intrans. To leap out, to flee, escape, get away*; aufugere, evadere:—Ðēh þræla hwylc hlāforde æthleápe *a domino suo servus si quis aufugerit*, Lupi Serm. 1, 13; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 4.

æt-hlýp, es; *m.* [æt *to*, hlýp *a leap*] *An assault*; aggressus, assultus:—For ðan æthlýpe *for the assault*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 22. v. æ-hlýp.

ǽðm, ēðm, es; *m. A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell*; halitus, spiritus, vapor:—Hrēder ǽðme weóll *his breast heaved with breathing*, Beo. Th. 5180; B. 2593. Hū sīð se swarta ēðm seó *how vast the black vapour may be*, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. [*Plat.* ādem, ām, *m.: O. Sax.* ādom, *m.: O. Frs.* ethma, ādema, ōm, *m.: Dut.* ādem, *m.: Ger.* athem, odem, *m.: M. H. Ger.* ātem, *m.: O. H. Ger.* ātum, ātum, *m. spiritus, ἀτμή vapor: Sansk.* ātman *breath, soul.*] v. brǽþ.

ēðmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ēðm *vapour*] *To raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved*; exæstuare, Scint. 30.

æt-hredan *to deliver*; eripere:—Ic æthrede oððe ahredde *eripio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 63.

æt-hreppian, Ettm. æt-hræppian, Som; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rap at, to knock, dash about*; impingere. v. hrepian.

æt-hrīnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch, take, move*; tangere, apprehendere, movere:—Dæt ic æt-hrīne ðīn *ut tangam te*, Gen. 27, 21. He æt-hrān hyre hand *tetigit manum ejus*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Se unclǽna gāst hine æt-hrīnþ *spiritus apprehendit eum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Nellaþ hig ðā mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan *digito autem suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4.

æ-þrýt; *adj. Troublesome, tedious*; molestus, Equin. vern. 38.

æ-þrýtnes, -ness, e; *f. Trouble*; molestia, Lye. v. a-þrotennes.

æt-hwā; *pron. Each*; quisque:—Se is æt-hwām freónd *which is to each a friend*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 22; Pa. 15.

æt-hwæga, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu *Somewhat, about, in some measure, a little*; aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquatenus, R. Ben. interl. 73. Scīres wīnes drince æt-hwæga *let him drink somewhat of pure wine*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Æt-hwega yfel wǽte bið gegoten on dæt lim *whatever evil humour is secreted on the limb*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 28. v. hwæt-hwæga *in* hwæt, hwega.

æt-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen [æt, hweorfan *to turn*] *To turn, return*; accedere, reverti:—Hwīlum on beorh æt-hwearf *sometimes he turned to the mount*, Beo. Th. 4587; B. 2299.

æt-hwōn; *adv. Almost*; pæne, fere. v. hwōn.

æt-hýðe *Put out of the hide, skinned*; excoriatus. v. æt-hīde.

æt-irnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen; *v. intrans. To run away*; egredi:—Đā ætarn he ūt *et egressus est foras*, Gen. 39, 12. v. yrnan.

æt-is *is present*; adest, Mk. Bos. 4, 29; *3rd pres. of* æt-eom.

æt-īwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation*; ostensio:—Wæs on wēstenum ōþ ðone dæg hys ætīwednessum on Israhel *erat in desertis usque in diem ostensionis suæ ad Israel*, Lk. Bos. 1, 80. v. æt-ýwnys.

æt-lǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead out, drive away*; abigere:—Dæt ðū ætlǽddest mīne dōhtra *ut clam me abigeres filias meas*, Gen. 31, 26.

æt-lætness, e; *f. Desolation, destruction*; desolatio, Somn. 323.

æt-licgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen *To lie still* or *idle*; inutilem jacere:—Dæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge *ne Dei pecunia jaceat*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 27.

æt-lūtian [lūtan *to lurk*] *To lie hid*; latere, Jud. 4, 18.

Ætne, es; *m. Etna*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20: 16, 1; Fox 50, 5. v. Etna.

æt-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen *To take from, to take away*; demere, adimere:—Ne wolde him beorht fæder bearn ætnīman *the glorious father would not take the child away from him*, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 5; Exod. 414.

æt-nýhstan; *adv. At last*; tandem, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. nýhst.

ætol, ætol-man, ætul-man *A glutton*; edax. v. etol.

ēton *ate*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4; *p. of* etan.

ētor *Poison*; venenum. v. ētor-cyn, ātor.

ētor-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The poison-kind*; veneni genus:—Ētorcyn gewurdon onwǽcned *the poison-kinds arose*, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. ātor, *etc.*

ētren, ættren, ætern, ættern; *adj. Poisonous*; venenosus:—Ættren wæs ellorgæst *the strange guest was poisonous*, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617. Me of bōsme fareþ ætren onga *from my bosom comes a poisonous sting*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 18; Rä. 24, 4: Ps. Th. 139, 3. Him æt heortan stōd ætterne ord [*sc.* gāres] *the poisonous point* [*of the spear*] *stood in his heart*, Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146: Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20: L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24.

ētren-mōd; *adj. Venom-minded*; malitiosus:—Ætrenmōd mon *a venom-minded man*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 26; Gn. Ex. 163.

ētrian, ættrian; p. ede; pp. ed; *v. trans.* [ētor = ātor *poison*] *To poison, envenom*; venenare:—For ættredum gescotum *from poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38; MS. C.

æt-rihte; *adv.* [æt *at*, rihte *rightly, justly, well*] *Rightly* or *justly at, near, at hand, almost*; pæne, haud multum abest quin:—Ætrihte wæs gūþ getwǽfed, nymþe mec God scylde *the contest had almost been finished, had not God shielded me*, Beo. Th. 3319; B. 1657. Wæs him endedōgor ætryhte *his final day was near*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125: 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970.

æt-rihtost; *adv. By and by, presently*; mox. v. æt-rihte; *adv.*

æt-ryhte *Nearly, almost*; pæne, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 4; Gū. 970: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 12; Gū. 1125. v. æt-rihte.

æt-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen; *v. a. n.* [æt, sacan *to charge, accuse*] *To deny, disown, abjure*; negare, detestari, abjurare:—Ða ætsacaþ ðæs ærýstes *qui negant esse resurrectionem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 27: L. Ath. i. 4;

Th. i. 202, 2: i. 6; Th. i. 202, 12, 13. Đā ætsōc he *at ille negavit*, Mk. Bos. 14, 68: Lk. Bos. 22, 57. Đā ætsōc he and swerede *tunc cæpit detestari et jurare*, Mt. Bos. 26, 74. Đā ongan he ætsacan and swerian *ille autem cæpit anathematizare et jurare*, Mk. Bos. 14, 71. v. sacan.

æt-sæcst *shalt deny; fut. of* æt-sacan :—Þrīwa ðū me ætsæcst *ter me negabis*, Mk. Bos. 14, 72: Lk. Bos. 22, 34, 61. v. sacan.

æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, together* :—Begen æt-samne *both together*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 18, col. 1; Ædelst. 58. Ealle ætsamne *all together*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. v. æt-somne.

æt-sceōfan *To shove away;* removere, Leo 239. v. scūfan.

æt-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten; *v. intrans. To sit by, to remain, stay, wait;* adsidere :—Đā ætsǽton ða Centiscan ðǽr bæfstan *then the Kentish men remained there behind*, Chr. 905; Th. 180, 31, col. 1.

æt-slidan; *p.* -slād, *pl.* -slidon; *pp.* -sliden [æt *from, away;* v. æt **I. 2**: slīdan *labi*] *To slip* or *slide away;* labi, elabi :—Īc ætslīde *labor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 43: 35; Som. 38, 10. Đæt hira fōt ætslīde *ut labatur pes eorum*, Deut. 32, 35.

æt-somne, æt-samne; *adv. In a sum, at once, together;* una, simul, pariter :—Eardiaþ ætsomne *habitant simul*, Deut. 25, 5. Ic gongan gefregn gingran ætsomne *I have understood that the disciples went together*, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna *a covenant is together of God and men*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. Blōd and wæter bū tū ætsomne ūt bicwōman *blood and water both together came out*, 24 a; Th. 68, 34; Cri. 1113. Tyne ætsomne *ten together*, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Ealle ætsomne *omnes pariter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38: Ps. Th. 87, 17. v. somne.

æt-speornan, -spornan, ðū -spyrnst, he -spyrnþ; *p.* -spearn, *pl.* -spurnon; *pp.* -spornen; *v. trans. To stumble, spurn at, dash* or *trip against, mistake;* cæspitare, offendere ad aliquid, impingere :—He ætspyrnþ *he stumbleth*; offendit, Ju. Bos. 11, 9, 10. Þe-læs ðe ðīn fōt æt stāne ætsporne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 6. Þe-læs ðū ætspurne [Lamb. ætsporne] æt stāne fōt ðinne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Ætspornen [MS. ætspurnan] ic wæs *offensus fui*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 10.

æt-springan, -sprincan; *p.* -sprang, -spranc, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen; *v. intrans. To spring out;* prosilire :—Blōd ætsprang *the blood sprang out*, Beo. Th. 2247; B. 1121.

æt-springnes, -ness, e; *f. A springing out, falling off, despondency;* defectio, defectio animi, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 53.

æt-spurne *offendas*, Ps. Spl. 90, 12; *subj. p. of* æt-speornan, *q. v.*

æt-sprying *An offence, a stumbling, stumbling-block;* offensio, scandalum. DER. speornan.

ætst *shalt eat;* comedes :—Đū ætst *thou shalt eat*, Gen. 3, 17; *for* ytst, Gen. 3, 18. DER. etan *to eat*.

æt-standan; ic -stande, ðū -standest, -stentst, he -standeþ, -stent, -stynt, *pl.* -standaþ; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *v. intrans. To stand, stand still, stop, stand near, rest, stay, stand up;* stare, adstare, restare, requiescere :—Īren on-wealle ætstōd *the iron stood in the wall*, Beo. Th. 1787; B. 891. Đā ætstōd se Hǽlend *then Jesus stood still*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49. Ætstōd ðæs blōdes tyne *stetit fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 44. Đā ætstōd se arc *requievit arca*, Gen. 8, 4: Ps. Th. 106, 24: Lk. Bos. 7, 14. Ætstōdon cyningas [Ps. Th. 2, 2, ærīsaþ] *kings stood up*; adstiterunt reges, Ps. Spl. 2, 2: 5, 4. Īc ætstande *resto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 62: Ælfc. T. 37, 6: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. **II.** *v. trans. To stop;* obturere, claudere :—Gif se mīcgða ætstanden sȳ *if the water be stopped*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Hī habbaþ ætstandene ǽdran *they have stopped veins*, 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 90, 11.

æt-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step forth, approach;* accedere :—He forþ ætstōp *he stepped forth*, Beo. Th. 1495; B. 745.

æt-steal, -steall, -stæl, es; *m: pl. nom. acc.* -stalas [*at a place, a fixed place*] *Station, camp station;* sedes, statio :—Æt dam ætstealle *at the camp station*, Wald. 37; Vald. i. 21. Æt-stælle *at the place*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 26; Gū. 150. v. stæl.

æt-stent *shall stand;* consistet :—Seó eá ætstent on hire ryne *the river shall stand in its course*, Jos. 3, 13; *fut. of* æt-standan, *q. v.*

æt-stillan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To still;* componere :—Sīó cwacung sōna bið ætstilled *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11.

æt-swerian; *p.* -swōr; *pp.* -sworen *To forswear, deny with an oath;* abjurare, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 11, note.

æt-swymman; *p.* -swamm, *pl.* -swummon; *pp.* -swummen *To swim out, swim;* enatare, Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 17, note *m.* v. æt; *prep.* **2.**

ǽtten *should eat*, L. In. 42; Lambd. 8, 5; Wilk. 21, 24; *for* ǽten. v. etan *to eat*.

ǽtter, ǽttor, es; *n. Poison;* venenum. v. ātor.

ǽtter-berende; *part. Poison-bearing, poisonous, venomous.* v. ātter-berende.

ǽtter-loppe, an; *f.* [ātor *poison*, loppe *a silk worm, spinner of a web*] *A spider;* aranea :—And a-ýdlian oððe aswarcan oððe acwīnan oððe aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ǽtterloppan oððe ryngan sāwle his *et tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12; and thou madist his lijf to faile as an yreyne [*Lat.* aranea *a spider*], Wyc. v. ātor-loppe.

æt-þringan *To take away, deprive of;* eripere :—Đa ðē feorh ætþringan *who may deprive thee of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2742; An. 1373.

ǽttren, ættern; *adj. Poisonous;* venenosus, Beo. Th. 3238; B. 1617: Byrht. Th. 136, 4; By. 146: Frag. Kmbl. 37; Leás. 20. v. ǽtren.

ǽttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To poison, envenom;* venenare, Pref. R. Conc. v. ætrian.

ǽttryn; *adj. Poisonous;* venenosus :—Ættrynne ord *the poisonous point*, Byrht. Th. 133, 8; By. 47. v. ǽtren.

æt-wǽg *took away*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198; *p. of* æt-wegan.

æt-wesend, -wesend, -weosend [æt *at*, wesende *being; part. of* wesan *to be*] *At hand, approaching, hard by;* imminens, Cot. 107.

æt-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To take away;* auferre :—Hama ætwæg sigle *Hama took away the jewel*, Beo. Th. 2401; B. 1198. v. wegan.

æt-wéla, an; *m. Abundance of food, a feast;* copia cibi, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 8; Seel. 123.

æt-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [æt *from*, wenian *to wean*] *To deliver from, wean;* dissuescere, seducere, ablactare :—Đe hig deōfum ætweneþ *who weaneth them from devils*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 13.

æt-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, *pl.* -wǽron [æt *at*, wesan *to be*] *To be present;* adesse :—Wilferþ ætwæs, eác swylce ætwǽron ūre brōðru *Wilfrid adfuit, adfuerunt et fratres nostri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 12. [*Goth.* atwisan.]

æt-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden *To wind off, turn away, escape, flee away;* aufugere :—Īc āna ætwand *effugi ego solus*, Job Thw. 105, 27; Gru. Iob 1, 16: Beo. Th. 289; B. 143. Īc lǽte hig ætwindan to wuda *dimitto eos avolare ad silvam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3.

æt-wist, æd-wist, ed-wist, e; *f.* [æt, wist *substantia, cibus*] *Substance, existence, being, presence;* substantia, præsentia :—God heora ǽhta and ætwist on-genimeþ *God takes their wealth and substance away*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 21; Gen. 1208. Se gǽst lufaþ onsȳn and ætwist yldran hādes *the spirit loves the aspect and substance of elder state*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 11; Gū. 471. Him ðæt Crist forgeaf ðæt hȳ mōtan his ætwiste þrūcan *Christ gave that to them, that they might enjoy his presence*, 13 b; Th. 24, 29; Cri. 392: Gen. 7, 4.

æt-witan; *p.* -wāt, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen *To reproach, blame, upbraid;* imputare, improperare, exprobrare :—Ne sceolon me on dære þeóde þegenas ætwītan *the thanes of this people shall not reproach me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 15; By. 220. Siddan Gūþlāf and Oslāf ætwiton weána dǽl *since Guthlaf and Oslaf reproached him for a part of their woes*, Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150: Ps. Th. 88, 44: 73, 17: Ps. Spl. 31, 2. v. edwītan.

æt-ýcan; *p.* -ýcte; *pp.* -ýced, -ýct [æt, ýcan, ēcan *to eke*] *To add to, augment, increase;* adjicere :—Se þeáh ætýcte eác swylce his bēnum, ðæt he his teáras geát *the earl also added to his intreaties, that he shed tears*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 40: 4, 5; S. 573, 13.

æt-ýcnys, -ýcnys, -nyss, e; *f. An increase, addition;* augmentum :—Mid ætýccnysse *cum augmento*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24: 3, 22; S. 553, 14.

æ-týnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [æ = a = on, un; týnan *to shut*] *To open;* aperire :—Dura heofones he ætýnde *januas cœli aperuit*, Ps. Spl. 77, 27. v. a-týnan.

æt-ys *is present;* adest, Mk. Jun. 4, 29. v. æt-eom.

æt-ýwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. trans. To shew, reveal, manifest;* ostendere, manifestare :—Đū me ætýwdest earfoðes ſeala *ostendisti mihi tribulationes multas*, Ps. Th. 70, 19: Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 34; Hö. 114: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174. Đā him wearþ on slǽpe swefen ætýwed *then was a dream revealed to him in sleep*, Cd. 190; Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. **II.** *v. intrans. To appear;* apparere, manifestari :—Ealle ætýwaþ *omnes apparuerint*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Deófol ætýwde *the devil appeared*, Andr. Kmbl. 2338; An. 1170. Nolde ǽfre siddan ætýwan *would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 16; Gen. 1481. v. æteówian.

æt-ýwnys, -nyss, æt-ýwedness, æt-eówedniss, æt-īwedness, e; *f. A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration;* ostensio :—Seó ætýwnys heofonlices wundres *miraculi cœlestis ostensio*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 23. Mid monigra heofonlīcra wundra ætýwnysse *miraculorum multorum ostensione*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 10. Ōþ ætýwednessum, Lk. Foxe 1, 80.

ǽw, ǽwe, es; *n.* [ǽ *law*]. **I.** *law*, what is established by law, hence *wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow;* lex, matrimonium :—Dætte ryht ǽw gefæstnod wǽre *that just law might be settled*, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 9: 1; Th. i. 102, 16. Rihtum ǽwe *legitimo matrimonio*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 17, note. Se man ðæt ǽwe bryceþ *homo qui adulterium committit*, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. **II.** a female bound by the law of marriage, *a wife;* conjux legitima, uxor justa :—Se ðe hæfþ ǽwe *he who has a wife;* qui legitimam uxorem habet, L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6. Gif ceorl wið ōðres riht ǽwe hǽmþ *si maritus cum alterius legitima uxore adulteraverit*, 18; Th. ii. 270, 10. Se man, ðe his riht

æwe forlæt, and ðǽr wíf nímþ, he biþ ǽwbreca *the man who forsakes his lawful wife* [suam legitimam uxorem], *and takes another woman* [aliam mulierem], *he is an adulterer*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Gif hwylc man wið ðǽres riht ǽwe hǽmþ, oððe wíf wið ðǽres gemæccan, fæste vii geár *if any man commit adultery with the lawful wife* [cum legitima uxore] *of another, or a woman* [mulier] *with the husband of another, let the fast be seven years*, ii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 6. vide æ.

ǽw; *adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage, married*; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—Mid his ǽwum wífe *with his lawful wife*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26, 29. Ǽwe gebróðru *brothers of the same marriage, own brothers*; germani fratres, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28.

ǽwan, ðú ǽwest *To despise, contemn, scorn*; spernere, aversari:—Ða ðú ǽfre ne ǽwest *ea tu nunquam spernis*, Ps. C. 129.

ǽw-breca, -brica, ǽw-bryca, an; *m.* [ǽw *marriage*, breca *a breaker*] *A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer*; adulter:—Se ðe his ǽwe forlǽt, and nímþ ðǽr wíf, he biþ ǽwbryca [Wilk. ǽwbrica] *he who leaves his wife, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer*, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

ǽw-bryce, es; *m. A breaking of the marriage vow, adultery*; adulterium:—Wið ǽghwylcne ǽwbryce *against all kind of adultery*, L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 10: L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 20: L. Edm. S; Th. i. 246, 8.

ǽwda, an; *m. A witness, one who affirms the truth by oath*; fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Hæbbe hím in ǽþe ðǽrne ǽwdan gódne *let him have with him in the oath another good witness*, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 8. Mid gódum ǽwdum *by good witnesses*, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2.

ǽwda-man, -mann, es; *m. A witness*; fidejussor, consacramentalis:—Rím ǽwdamanna *a number of witnesses*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 12. v. ǽwda.

ǽwe, es; *n. Law*; lex, L. M. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 268, 28. v. ǽw.

ǽ-welm, -wellm, -wylm, -wylme, -wielme, es; *m.* [eá *water*, wælm *a welling or boiling up*] *A welling up of water, spring, fountain, source, head of a river, beginning*; aquæ fons:—Swá sum mical ǽwelm and dióp *as some great and deep spring*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 10. Seó eá cymþ eft to ðam ǽwelme *the river comes again to the source*, Fox 134, 17. Ðe mæg geseón ðone hluttran ǽwellm *who can behold the clear fountain*, 35, 6; Fox 166, 25. Gif he gesíhþ mǽge ǽðelne ǽwelm ǽlces gódes [MS. goodes] *if he may see the noble fountain of all good*, 23, 7; Met. 23, 4: 20, 517; Met. 20, 259. Andlang Lígan óþ hire ǽwylm *along the Lea unto its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Ðære ǽwylme [MS. L. ǽwielme] is neáh ðære eá Ríines *whose spring is near the river Rhine*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 25. God is ǽwelm and fruma ealra gesceafta *God is the beginning and origin of all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161; Met. 29, 81. v. eá-wylm.

æ-wên; *adj.* [æ *without*, wên *hope*] *Doubtful, uncertain*; dubius:—And ców biþ eówre líf æwéne *and your life will be doubtful to you*, Deut. 28, 66.

ǽwen-bróðor *a brother of the same marriage, an own brother*; germanus, Cot. 97. v. ǽw; *adj.*

ǽ-werd; *adj.* [ǽ *law*, werd *from* werdan *to corrupt*] *Perverse, froward, averse*; perversus. v. wyrdan *to corrupt.*

æ-werdla, an; *m. Damage, injury*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 10. v. æ-wyrdla.

ǽw-fæst; *adj. Firm in observing the law, religious, bound by the law, married*; religiosus, vinculo nuptiarum constrictus:—Ǽwfæst *religiosus*, Scint. 28. Ǽwfæst man *a married man*, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21. v. ǽ-fæst.

ǽw-fæsten, es; *n.* [ǽw *law*, fæsten *a fast*] *A fixed or legal fast*; legitimum jejunium:—To ǽwfæstene *for the legal fast*, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 3, 1 a, notes, p. 578.

ǽw-fæst-man *a man bound by law, a married man*; vinculo nuptiarum constrictus, L. C. S. 51; Th. i. 404, 21.

ǽw-festnys, -nyss, e; *f. Religion, piety*; religio, pietas. v. ǽfestnes.

ǽ-wintre; *adj.* [æ=ón=án *one*] *Of one winter or year, continuing for a year.* v. án-wintre.

ǽ-wintre-cyning, es; *m. A king or ruler for one winter or year, a consul*; consul. v. winter; *g.* wintres.

ǽwisc, e; *f. A dishonour, disgrace, offence*; dedecus, scandalum:—Cwæþ dæt him to micel ǽwisce wǽre *said that it would be much disgrace to them*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 26. Ón ǽwisce *in scandalum*, Ps. Th. 68, 23. [*Goth.* aiwisks, *n. dedecus.*]

ǽwisc; *adj. Disgraced, ashamed, abashed*; dedecoratus. v. ǽwisc-mód.

ǽwisc-berende; *part. Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent*; impudicus. v. ǽwisc, berende *bearing.*

ǽwisc-mód; *adj. Disgraced in mind, ashamed, abashed*; dedecoratus animo, pudore suffusus:—Ides, ǽwiscmód, andswarode *the woman, disgraced in mind, answered*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Dæt he ǽwiscmód eft síðade, heán, hyhta leás *that he abashed returned, depressed, void of hopes*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 23; Gú. 896: 80 b; Th. 302, 16; Fä. 37. Gewiton hym ða Norþmen Dyflin sócan ǽwiscmóde *then the Northmen departed, abashed in mind, to seek Dublin*, Chr. 938; Th. 207, 16, col. 1; Æðelst. 56.

ǽwisc-nys, -ness, e; *f. Disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence*; dedecus, obscenitas, pudore suffusio, reverentia:—Ǽwiscnys *reverentia*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 30. On ǽwiscnesse *openly, as not being ashamed to be seen*; in propatulo, Cot. 110, 202.

ǽ-wita, an; *m.* [ǽ *lex*, wita *guarus homo, sapiens*] *One skilled in the law, a counsellor*; legis peritus, consiliarius:—Ealdum ǽwitan ageaf andsware *gave answer to the old counsellor*, Elen. Kmbl. 907; El. 455.

ǽw-lic; *adj. Lawful*; legitimus, Procem. R. Conc. v. ǽ-lic.

ǽwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ǽw *marriage*] *To marry, wed*; connubio jungere, Leo 104. DER. be-ǽwnian.

ǽ-writere, es; *m. A writer, composer* or *framer of laws*; legum conditor, Prov. 8.

ǽwul *A wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a* WEEL; nassa, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9.

ǽwum-boren; *part. Lawfully born, born in wedlock*; legitimo matrimonio natus:—Æt his dehter ǽwum-borenre *with his lawfully-born daughter*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. v. ǽw.

ǽwunge; *adv. Openly, publicly*; manifeste:—On ǽwunge *openly, abroad, in the sight of all*; in propatulo. v. eáwunga, eáwunge.

ǽ-wylm, es; *m. A spring, fountain, source*:—Andlang Lígan óþ hire ǽwylm *along the Lea unto its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. v. ǽ-welm.

æ-wyrdla, -werdla, an; *m. Damage, detriment, injury*; detrimentum:—He sóna mycle wonunge and æwyrdlan wæs wyrcende dære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ibi adhuc ecclesiæ crementis detrimento fuit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37: 1, 3; S. 475, 21: Herb. 141; Lchdm. i. 262, 11. v. æf-wyrdla.

æ-wyrp, es; *m.* [æ=a *from*, wyrp *a cast*, from wyrpan *or* weorpan *to cast*] *A cast-away, throwing away*; abjectus, abjectio:—Æwyrp folces *abjectio populi*, R. Ben. 7.

ÆX = ÆCS, æsc, acas, e; *f.*: acase, axe, an; *f.* what is brought to an edge, *An* AXE, *a hatchet, pickaxe*; securis, ascia:—Eallunga ys seó æx to dæra treówa wurttrumum asett *jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Mid æxum *with axes*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. Ón æxe *in securi*, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Fordon seó æx [MS. H. sió æsc; seó eax B.] biþ melda, nalles þeóf *because the axe is an informer, not a thief*; quia securis acclamatrix potius est, non fur, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. [*O. Sax.* acus, *f.*: *N. Dut.* akse, *f.*: *Ger.* axt, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* ackes, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* achus, *f.*: *Goth.* aqizi, *f.*: *Dan.* økse: *Swed.* yxa: *O. Nrs.* öx, *f.*: *Lat.* ascia, *f.*: *Grk.* ἀξίνη.]

æx, e; *f. An axis*; axis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 45. v. eax.

æxe, an; *f. Ashes*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 10. v. axe, asce.

æxian; *p.* ode *To ask*; rogare:—Æxodon *asked*; interrogaverunt, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 3. v. acsian.

æf- = æf- = of- *of, from, away from*; de, ex, ab. v. æf-, of-: af-god *an idol.*

æf-fæded; *part.* [*for* a-fæded; *pp. of* a-fædan *to feed, nourish*] *Fed, nourished, brought up, educated*; nutritus, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 37.

æf-fæged, -fægd; *part. Depicted, drawn*; depictus:—Bǽron anlícnysse Drihtnes Hælendes on brede afægde and awritene *ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4. v. a-fægrian.

æf-fægnende *rejoicing*, = fægniende; *part. of* fægnian.

æf-fægrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make fair* or *beautiful, to adorn, embroider*; depingere, ornare:—Mid missendlícum blóstmum wyrta afægrod *variis herbarum floribus depictus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478. 22.

æf-fælan, -fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overturn, overthrow, cast out, drive out, cause to stumble, offend*; evertere, prosternere, ejicere, scandalizare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 12: Mk. Rush. War. 3, 23: Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 6. v. ge-fælan.

a-fæman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To foam out, breathe out*; exspumare, exhalare:—Múþ ic ontýnde mínne wíde, ðæt me mín oroþ út afǽmde *os meum aperui, et exhalavi spiritum*, Ps. Th. 118, 131.

a-færan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, færan *to terrify*] *To make greatly afraid, to affright, terrify, dismay, astound*; exterrere, perterrere, consternare, stupefacere:—Dæt heó afære fleógan on nette *that she may terrify flies into her net*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Folc wæs afæred *the folk was affrighted*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 3; Exod. 446: Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 15; Ph. 525: Mk. Bos. 9, 6, 15: Lk. Bos. 24, 4. Hig wurdon ealle afæred *erant omnes exterriti*, Gen. 42, 35: Ex. 20, 18.

a-færþ *he shall lead out*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. afaran II.

a-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To fast*; jejunare:—He afæste to æfenes *he fasted till evening*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32: 3, 27; S. 559, 13.

afæstla; *interj. O certainly! O assuredly!* O certe:—Afæstla, and hi lá-hi, and wella well, and þyllíce ðǽre syndon Englisc interjectiones *O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49. 28.

a-fæstnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fix, fasten* or *make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe*; munire, firmare, consignare libris, infigere:—Dæt we hí móton afæstnian on ðé *that we may fix them* [*our eyes*] *on thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 525; Met. 20, 263. Hú afæstnod wæs feld-húsa mǽst *how that greatest of*

field-houses was fastened, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 2; Exod. 85: 173; Th. 218, 17; Dan. 40. Đe he on ſíf bōcum afæſtnode *which he inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 18; Deut. 32, 23. Afæſtnod ic eom *infixus sum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2.

a-fandelíc *probable.* v. a-fandigendlíc.

a-fandian, -fandigean ; *p.* ode, ude, ade ; *pp.* od, ud, ad ; *v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience ;* probare, tentare, experiri :—Đū afandodest heorte mīne *probasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 16, 4. Lā ſíceteras, cunne ge afandian heofones ansỹne and eorþan, hūmeta nā afandige ge das tīde? *hypocritæ, faciem cœli et terræ nostis probare, hoc autem tempus quomodo non probatis?* Lk. Bos. 12, 56. Đū hit hæfſt afandad þe đē ſelfum *thou hast experienced it of thyself*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Seolfor afandod eorþan *argentum probatum terræ*, Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 80, 7. Afandud, Gen. 43, 23. Afanda hwæðer Freá wille *make a trial whether the Lord will*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 23; Gen. 2229.

a-fandigendlic, -fandelíc, -fandodlic ; *adj. What may be tried, proved, probable ;* probabilis, Scint. de prædest.

a-fandung, e ; *f. A trying ;* probatio, experientia, Scint. v. fandung.

a-fangen *taken, received :* assumptus, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. v. a-fōn.

afara *a son*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 1; Ælfelst. 7. v. eafora.

a-faran, he -færþ ; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* afōron ; *pp.* -faren. I. *v. n. To depart, march. to go out of* or *from a place ;* exire, egredi :—Hie of Egyptum ūt afōron *they marched out from Egypt*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 14; Dan. 6. II. *v. act. To remove, lead out ;* emigrare :—Afærþ đē *emigrabit te*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5.

a-feallan ; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon ; *pp.* -feallen *To fall down ;* cadere :—Dæt hūs afeóll *domus cecidit*, Lk. Bos. 6, 49; Cd. 202; Th. 251, 1; Dan. 557; Jud. 16, 30. Wearþ afeallen Æðelrædes eorl *Ethelred's earl fell [in the battle]*, Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202.

a-feccan *To receive ;* accipere :—He afecþ [MSS. C. T. onfēhþ] me *acceperit me*, Ps. Spl. 48, 16.

a-fēdan ; *p.* -fēdde ; *pp.* -fēded, -fēd *To feed, nourish, rear, bring up ;* nutrire, cibare, alere, pascere :—Heó bearn afēdeþ *she nourishes her child*, Salm. Kmbl. 746; Sal 372: Ps. Th. 135, 26: 83, 3. Dæt đū hī afēdde mid đỹ Godes worde *that thou didst feed them with the word of God*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 34: Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 10: Ps. Th. 94, 7: 99, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1177; An. 589. He wæs afēded *he was brought up*, 1367; An. 684. He wæs afēded and gelæred *he was reared and taught ;* nutritus atque eruditus est, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 16. Wearþ Iaſeđe geóguþ afēded *to Japhet was youth brought up*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604: 82; Th. 102, 29; Gen. 1707. Ic eom afēd *pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44. Đā hīg afēdde wǽron *quibus adultis*, Gen. 25, 27.

a-fēhþ *receives ;* suscipit, Ps. Spl. 47, 3. DER. a-fēhan. v. fēhan, fōn.

a-fellan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To fell ;* cædere, prosternere, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23. v. a-fyllan.

a-felle *barked ;* decorticatum, R. 115. v. æ-felle.

Afen, Afn, e ; *f :* Afene, an ; *f.* I. AVON, *the name of a river in Somersetshire :*—Éast ōþ Afene mūþan *east at the Avon's mouth*, Chr. 918; Th. 190, 4. II. also of other rivers in different parts of England :—Into Afenan mūþan *into Avon's mouth*, Chr. 1067; Th. 342, 5.

afēng, afēngon *took*, Ps. Spl. 47, 8: 118, 16: *p. of* a-fōn.

a-feohtan ; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton ; *pp.* -fohten. I. *to fight against, attack, assail ;* impugnare, expugnare :—Bryttas Ongel þeóde afuhton *the Britons fought against the English nation*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1: 4, 26; S. 602, 25. Hī afuhton me *expugnaverunt me*, Ps. Th. 108, 2: Ps. Grn. 34, 1. II. *to tear* or *pluck out ;* evellere :—Ær hit afohten folidan losige *priusquam evellatur*, Ps. Th. 128, 4. v. feohtan.

a-feóll *fell ;* cecidit, Lk. Bos. 6, 49 ; *p. of* afeallan.

a-feormian, -igan ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od ; *v. trans.* [*a intensive*, feormian *to cleanse*] *To cleanse, clean thoroughly, purge, wash away ;* mundare, emundare, permundare, diluere :—Mid besmum afeormod *scopis mundatus*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25. He afeormaþ his þyrscelflōre *permundabit aream suam*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12. Hyt done magan ealne afeormaþ *it purges the whole stomach*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Ic afeormige *diluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 49. Hit afeormaþ of ealle đa nebcorn *it will cleanse away all the face pimples*, Herb. 22, 3; Lchdm. i. 118, 24.

a-feormung, e ; *f. A cleansing, purging ;* purgatio, Scint. 2.

a-feorran, -ierran, -firran, -fyrran ; *p.* de, ode ; *pp.* ed, od *To remove, take away, expel ;* removere, elongare, amovere, auferre :—Dæs líchoman fæger and his streón mágon beón afeorred *the fairness of the body and its strength may be taken away*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. Đū afeorrodyst fram me freónd and nỹhstan *elongasti a me amicum et proximum*, Ps. Spl. C. 87, 19: Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284.

a-feorsian, -ferisian, -firsian, -fyrsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To remove, take away, expel ;* removere, elongare, expellere :—Đe afeorsiaþ hine fram đē *qui elongant se a te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. II. *v. intrans. To go away, depart ;* emigrare :—Ic nā afeorsie *non emigrabo*, Ps. Spl. 61, 6.

afera *a son*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 31; Gen. 2054. v. eafora.

a-fēran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To affright, terrify ;* perterrere, Chr. 1083; Th. 352, 9. v. a-færan.

a-ferian, -igan ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To take away, remove, withdraw ;* auferre, amovere, subducere, cum averiis vel curru vehere, averiare :—Dæt đū đe aferige of đisse folcsceare *that thou withdraw thyself from this people*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 19; Gen. 2477. He aferede *he bore away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2355; An. 1179: Ps. Th. 135, 25: Menol. Fox 47; Men. 23. Gif he aferaþ *if he remove ;* si averiat, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 8. He sceal aferian [MS. auerian = averian = áferian] *he shall remove ;* debet averiare, 432, 10. v. a-feorran.

a-ferran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away ;* elongare, removere :—Gāst hāligne fram me afferredne *the holy spirit taken from me* [*acc. absol.*], Ps. C. 97: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 19. v. a-feorran.

a-ferscean [a, fersc *fresh*] *To freshen, to become fresh ;* salsuginem deponere :—Swā swā of dære sæ cymþ dæt wæter innon đa eorþan and dæt afersceaþ *thus from the sea the water enters into the earth and then becomes fresh*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 18.

a-fersian *to take away ;* removere. v. a-feorsian.

a-festnian *to fix, fasten ;* munire, firmare. v. a-fæstnian.

a-fētigan *to beat with the feet, to praise, applaud ;* plaudere : — Ic afētige *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28.

Affric ; *def. m.* Affrica ; *adj.* AFRICAN ; Afer, Africanus :—Severus se Cāsere Affrica *Severus Cæsar Afer*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5, note. Fōron Rōmane on Affrice, *acc. pl. the Romans went against [upon] the African people*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 24: 5, 4; Bos. 105, 2: 5, 7; Bos. 106, 22. On Africum *among the African people*, 6, 1; Bos. 115, 31.

Affrica ; *indecl : but Lat.* Affrica, gen. æ ; *acc.* am ; *f. Africa :*—Asia and Affrica togædere licgaþ *Asia and Africa lie together*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 14. Dære Affrica norþ-west gemære *the north-west boundary of Africa*, id; Bos. 16, 4. Nū wille we ymbe Affrica *now will we* [*speak*] *about Africa*, id; Bos. 24, 26. Hỹ đa þrỹ dælas on þrcó tonemdon—Asiam, and Europam, and Affricam *they named the three parts by three names—Asia, and Europe, and Africa*, id; Bos. 15, 5: 5, 11; Bos. 109, 23: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 32.

Affrican, es ; *m. An African ;* Africanus :—Regulus feaht wið Affricanas *Regulus fought against Africans*, Bt. 16, 2; Rawl. 33, 19. v. African.

af-god, es ; *n.* [af = of = æf *a, ab ;* god, *n. a heathen god*] *An idol, an image ;* idolum. [*Platt. Dut.* afgod, *m : O. H. Ger.* apcot, *n : M. H. Ger.* abgot, *n. m : Ger.* abgott, *m : Goth.* afguþs *impius : Dan. Swed.* afgud, *m : O. Nrs.* afguð, *m.*] v. god ; *n.*

af-godnes, -neſs, e ; *f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images ;* idololatria. v. af, god, es ; *n. a heathen god ;* -nes, -neſs.

a-fīndan ; *p.* -fānd, *pl.* -fūndon ; *pp.* -fūnden *To find, detect, feel, experience ;* invenire, deprehendere, experiri, sentire :—Đe he Godes eorre afunde *though he felt God's anger*, Ps. C. 25. Ic afinde *experior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. Đis wīf wæs afūnden on unrihton hæmede *hæc mulier deprehensa est in adulterio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 4: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 31.

a-firhtan *to affright ;* exterrere :—Hī flugon afirhte to mūntum *they fled affrighted to the mountains*, Gen. 14, 10. v. a-fyrhtan.

a-firran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away, put away, expel ;* elongare, amovere, auferre :—Dæt he him afirre frēene geþohtas *that he put away from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 9; Sat. 284. Crist heó afirde *Christ expelled them*, 214; Th. 269, 3; Sat. 67: Ps. Spl. T. 87, 19. v. a-ferran.

a-firsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To take away, remove ;* longefacere, removere :—He afirsode fram us unrihtwisnysse *longefecit a nobis iniquitates*, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 12. v. a-feorsian.

a-fleón, he -flíhþ ; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon ; *pp.* -flogen. I. *v. intrans. To flee away ;* effugere :—Gāst afliehþ *the spirit fleeth away*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 20; Gū. 475: 58 a; Th. 208, 13; Ph. 155. II. *v. trans. To drive away, put to flight ;* fugare :—Hī aflogene wǽron *they were put to flight*, Jud. 6, 14. DER. fleón.

a-fleótan *To float off, scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming ;* despumare. DER. fleótan.

a-fleów *overflowed*. Ors. 5, 4: Bos. 105, 9; *p. of* afléowan.

a-flian *to put to flight ;* fugare, Herb. 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. v. a-fligan.

a-fliéman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to banish :*—Sīe he afliémed *let him be* [*as one*] *banished*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17. v. a-flỹman, ge-fliéman.

a-fligan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [a, fligan] *To drive away, put to flight :* fugare, arcere :—Sōna hit done fefer afligeþ *it will soon put the fever to flight*, Herb. 37, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 5. Afliaп [MS. B. afligan] *to put to flight*, 96, 2; Lchdm. i. 208, 20. Ic afligе mīne fỹnd *arcesso inimicos meos*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Som. 30, 43. Afliged beón *to be driven away*, R. Ben. cap. 48. Afliged mon *an apostate*, Prov. 6.

a-fliung, e ; *f. A fleeing ;* rejectio :—Ma te-afliung *a rejecting of meat ;* atrophia, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 41; Wrt. Voc. 19, 44.

a-flogen *driven away*, Jud. 6, 14; *pp. of* a-fleón.

a-flōwan ; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon ; *pp.* -flōwen *To flow from, flow over ;* effluere :—Etna fỹr afleów up *the fire of Etna flowed over*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9.

a-flyge, es; *m.* [a, flyge *a flight*] *A flying, flight;* volatus. [*Ger.* flug, Grm. Wörterbuch; fuga?]

a-flȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, flȳman] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish, scatter, disperse;* fugare, in fugam vertere, ejicere, pellere, dispergere:—He swā manigne man aflȳmde *he caused so many men to flee*, Byrht. Th. 138, 61; By. 243. Đū me aflȳmst *tu me ejecis*, Gen. 4, 14. Wurdon twegen æðelingas aflȳmde of Scīððian *two noblemen were driven from Scythia*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 34. Sȳ he aflȳmed *let him be* [*as one*] *banished*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 17, note. And eall his weored oððe ofslægen wæs oððe aflȳmed *ejusque totus vel interemptus vel dispersus est exercitus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 13.

afol, es; *n. Power;* vires, robur:—Eallum his afole *with all his power*, L. i. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 22. v. abal.

a-fōn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen *To receive, take, take up, hold up, support, seize, lay hold of;* suscipere, assumere, corripere, occupare, tradere:—We afēngon mildheortnysse ðīne on midle temple *suscepimus misericordiam tuam in medio templi*, Ps. Spl. 47, 8; 118, 116. Afōnde *suscipiens*, 146, 6. He wæs on heofonum afangen *assumptus est in cælum*, Mk. Bos. 16, 19. Hyre se aglæca ageaf andsware, forht afongen *to her the wretch gave answer, seized with fear*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 24; Jul. 320: 25 a; Th. 73, 3; Cri. 1184. Dæt Johannes wæs afongen *quod Johannes traditus esset*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 4, 12.

a-fōnde *taking up, raising up;* suscipiens, Ps. Spl. 146, 6; *part. of* a-fōn.

afor; *adj. Vehement, dire, hateful, rough, austere;* vehemens, atrox, odiosus, asper, austerus, acerbus:—Iudiþ, egesfull and afor *Judith, dreadful and vehement*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 257. Afrum onfengum *with their dire attempts*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 15; Gū. 490. Dæt [sæd] byþ þreohyrne, and hyt byþ afor and sweart *the seed is three-cornered, and it is rough and swarthy*, Herb. 181, 1; Lchdm. i. 316, 11. [*Goth.* abrs *strong*: *O. Nrs.* ætr *sævus, vehemens, ferox.*] v. nefre.

a-fōr, -fōron *departed*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 14: Cd. 173; Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6; *pp.* of a-faran.

afora *a son*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 41, col. 3; Ædelst. 7. v. eafora.

afor-feorsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defer, delay, prolong;* prolongare:—Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggendes] mīn aforfeorsode is *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Spl. 119, 5; Lambeth has, Eardbegengnes oððe elþeódiguys mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is, Ps. 119, 5; *my pilgrimaging is drawen along*, Wyc. v. feorsian.

a-forhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *intensive*, forhtian *to fear*] *To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed;* expavescere:—Đā aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expavit Isaac stupore vehementi*, Gen. 27, 33.

ā-forþ; *adv.* [ā *always*, forþ *forth*] *Always, continually, daily, still;* indies, Cot. 115.

aforud *exalted;* exaltatus. v. ofer-ge-aforud.

a-fréfrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consolari:—God eáde mæg afréfran feáscea*f*une *God can easily comfort the distressed*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: 13 a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368. He mec þurh engel oft afréfrep *he through his angel oft comforteth me*, 37 a; Th. 121, 10; Gū. 286. We weorþaþ afréfrede *facti sumus sicut consolati*, Ps. Th. 125, 1: 118, 52: Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638.

a-fréfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Forwyrnde beón afréfrod sāwle mīn *renuit consolari anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 76, 3.

a-freoðan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To froth;* spumare:—Læt afreoðan *let it froth*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 27. [*O. Nrs.* froða, fraud *froth;* spuma.]

Africa = Affrica *Africa;* Africa:—Affrica onginþ *Africa begins*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 35. v. Affrica.

African, Affrican, es; *m. An African;* Africanus:—Đā he feaht wið Africanas, he hæfde sige ofer ða Africanas *when he fought against Africans, he gained a victory over the Africans*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 39: 54, 1.

Africanisc, Afrisc; *adj. Belonging to Africa, African;* Africanus:—Africanisc æppel [MS. -isca,-ple] *a pomegranate;* malum Punicum, Cot. 133.

Afrisc; *adj. African;* Africanus:—Afrisc meówle *an African maid*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579.

a-froefred *comforted;* consolatus, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 4, = a-fréfred; *pp.* of a-fréfran.

a-fūl, es; *n. A fault;* culpa. v. fūl.

a-fūlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n. To become foul, to putrefy, be defiled;* putrescere, putreñeri, inquinari, Scint. 66: 17. v. fūlian.

a-fūnden *found, discovered*, Jn. Bos. 8, 4: Bt. 35, 5: Fox 162, 31; *pp.* of a-findan.

a-fūndennis, -niss, e; *f. An experiment, an invention, a discovery;* experimentum, R. Ben. interl. 59.

a-fȳlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, fūl *foul, unclean*] *To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt;* inquinare, contaminare, fœdare:—Yfel biþ dæt man mid flæsc-mete hine sylfne afȳle *it is sinful that any one defile himself with flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24: Past. 54, 1. Afȳled *fœdatus*, Proœm. Greg. Dial. v. ge-fȳlan, a-fūlian.

a-fyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, a, fyllan *to fill* To *fill up* or *full, replenish, satisfy;* replere, implere:—Afyllaþ ða eorþan *replete terram*, Gen. 9, 1. He ne mæg ða gītsunga afyllan *he cannot satisfy the desires*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 16. Fȳres afylled *with fire filled*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 26; Cri. 1563: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100: Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: Ps. Th. 128, 5.

a-fyllan = a-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, fyllan, fellan *to fell*] *To fell, to strike* or *beat down, to overturn, subvert, lay low, abolish, slay;* cædere, occidere, prosternere, dejicere, demoliri, comprimere, abrogare:—Gif mon afelle [MS. B. afylle] on wuda wel monega treówa *if any one fell in a wood a good many trees*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19. Drihten afylþ ðine fynd *the Lord will strike down thine enemies*, Deut. 28, 7. Hī to eorþan afyllaþ ðē ad *terram prosternent te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 595; Sal. 297. Afylde hine *he felled him*, Salm. Kmbl. 917; Sal. 458. Wæs Waldendes lof afylled *the supreme ruler's praise was suppressed*, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 10; Edg. 38. Hū man mæg unlage afyllan *how one may abolish unjust laws*, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. Gif hwā ōðres ryht afylle *if any one suppress another's right*, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16: L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26. Dæt hine man afylle *that any one slay him*, 38; Th. i. 324, 23: v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. be-fyllan, ge-.

a-fyran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To remove, take away, expel;* amovere, elongare, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. v. a-fyrsan.

a-fȳran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, þd, fyran *castrare*] *To castrate;* castrare:—Afȳred olfend *a dromedary, a kind of swift camel;* dromeda MS. Twegen afȳryde men *duo eunuchi*, Gen. 40, 1.

a-fȳrd, es; *m. A eunuch;* spado, Cot. 189. v. a-fȳrda.

a-fyrhtan; *p.* -fyrhte; *pp.* -fyrhted, -fyrht *To affright, terrify;* terrere, exterrere, perterrere, timore afficere:—He afyrhted wearþ *he was affrighted*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 29; Gū. 1300: Andr. Kmbl. 3057; An. 1531. Wæran mid egsan ealle afyrhte *with dread were all affrighted*, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 22; Sat. 385. Ða weardas wæron afyrhte *custodes exterriti sunt*, Mt. Bos. 28, 4: Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 12, MS. T. Afirhte, Gen. 14, 10. v. a-forhtian.

afȳrida, afȳryda, an; *m.* [a-fȳred; *pp. of* a-fȳran] *A eunuch,* = *castrated animal, servant, courtier;* eunuchus, servus:—Se afȳrida *the servant, courtier* [*eunuch*], Gen. 39, 1. Hī sealdon Iosep Putifare dam afȳrydan Faraones *vendiderunt Joseph Putiphari eunucho Pharaonis*, 37, 36.

a-fyrran, -fyran; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, fyrr *far*] *To remove, take away, expel, deliver;* amovere, avertere, elongare, auferre, eripere:—Nædran hī afyrrap *serpentes tollent*, Mk. Bos. 16, 18. Beóþ afyrrede *are taken away*, Ps. Spl. 57, 8. Đū afyrdest of Jacobe ða graman hæftnēd *avertisti captivitatem Jacob*, Ps. Th. 84, 1. Đū me afyrdest fryndi ða nyhstan *elongasti a me amicum et proximum*, 87, 18: 88, 36: Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 23: 4, 11; S. 579, 34. Afyrrinde gefeoht oððe ōþ ende eorþan *auferens bella usque ad finem terræ*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 45, 9. Afyrr me feóndum mīnum *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Afyr, 118, 22: 53, 5. Ic ðē wolde cwealm afyrran *I would remove death from thee*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426. Dreám wæs afyrred *joy was removed*, 42 a; Th. 142, 9; Gū. 641. He hæfde feóndas afyrde *he had the fiends expelled*, 43 b; Th. 147, 1; Gū. 720. v. a-feorran.

a-fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a, fyrsian *to remove*] *To remove farthest away, drive away, dispel;* pellere, propellere, auferre:—He afyrsep gāst ealdormanna *aufert spiritum principum*, Ps. Spl. 75, 12: 45, 9. Đe deófia afyrsep *which drives devils away*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29. v. a-feorsian, a-fyrran.

a-fȳryda *a eunuch;* eunuchus:—Đam afȳrydan Faraones *eunucho Pharaonis*, Gen. 37, 36. v. afȳrida.

a-fȳsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to hasten;* festinare, tendere:—Feor afȳsan and forþ gangan *to hasten away and to go forward*, Byrht. Th. 131, 4; By. 3. **II.** *to hasten away, impel, accelerate, incite, excite, make ready;* incitare, accelerare, paratum vel promptum reddere:—Đonne he afȳsed biþ *when he hastened away*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 11; Ph. 654. To heofonum biþ mōd afȳsed *to heaven is the spirit impelled*, 65 b; Th. 241, 17; Ph. 657: 59 b; Th. 217, 3; Ph. 274: Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125: Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 22; Hy. 4, 87. Swā ær wæter flcówan, flōdas afysde *as the waters flowed before, the excited floods*, 22 b; Th. 61, 17; Cri. 986.

ag, es; *n? Wickedness;* nequitia:—Hī þohton and hī spræcon ag *cogitaverunt et locuti sunt nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. [*Goth.* aglo, *f. trouble:* O. *Nrs.* agi, *m. terror:* Grm. ii. 503, 20.] DER. ag-lāc, ag-lāc, -lǣca, -lāc-hād, -lǣc-cræft, -lǣc-wīf.

āga, an; *m. A possessor, an owner;* possessor. v. un-āga.

a-gæf *returned;* reddidit, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453; *p. of* a-gifan.

a-gælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. trans. To hinder, occupy, detain, delay, neglect;* impedire, retardare, morari, negligere:—Dæt he ne agæle gæstes þearfe *that he delay not his spirit's welfare*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 16; Cri. 817. Me ðiós siccetung hafaþ agæled *this sighing has hindered me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5. Ic mīne tīd-sangas oft agælde *I have often neglected my canonical hours*, L. De Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. Astrecceaþ agæledan honda *remissas manus erigite*, Past. 11, 1; Cot. MS. And swā eall dæt folc wearþ mid him ānum agæled *and all the people were so occupied with him alone*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. **II.** *v. intrans. To hesitate, be careless;* cunctari, indiligens esse:—He wihte ne agælde dæs de þearf wæs þeódcyninges *he*

was not careless about anything that was needful for the king, Chr. 1066; Th. 335, 15, col. 1; Edv. 33.

a-gælende; *part. enchanting;* incantans, Ps. Vos. 57, 5. v. a-galan.

a-gælwed *astonished;* consternatus, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9; MS. Cot. v. a-gelwan.

a-gǽn *gone, past;* præteritus, Cart. Uuerfrið in app. ad Bædam, S. 772, 1, 4. v. a-gán.

a-gǽþ *happens*:—Hit agǽþ eall swá *it happens so as* [*also*], Deut. 13, 2. v. agán, gán, hit gǽþ.

a-galan; he -gælþ; *p.* -gól, *pl.* -gólon; *pp.* -galen [a, galan *to sing*] *To sing, chant;* canere, cantare:—He fúsleóþ agól *he sang the death-song*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gú. 1320. Fyrdleóþ agól wulf on walde *a war-song sung the wolf in the wood*, Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521.

a-galan *To loose, dissolve;* remittere, Past. 11, 1; Hat. MS. 14 b, 24. v. agélan.

a-gan *began;* cœpit, Mk. Bos. 6, 7; *p. of* a-ginnan.

a-gán; *p.* -eóde; *pp.* -gán [a *from, away*, gán *to go*]. **I.** *to come to pass, happen;* præterire, transire:—Ær his tíd agá [tíde ge MS.] *before his time come to pass*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69; [Grn. Gloss.] Đá sæternes dæg wæs ágán *cum transivisset sabbatum*, Mk. Bos. 16, 1. Æfen-fela níhta agáne wǽron *totidem noctes transierunt*, Deut. 9, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 293; An. 147: Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Swá hit sóþlice a-eóde *so it truly happened*, K. de visione Isaiæ. **II.** *to come forth;* provenire:—Him upp agá horn on heafde *a horn comes forth on his head*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. **III.** *to approach to any one to solicit him;* procedere ad aliquem sollicitandi causa:—Ne meahton heora bregoweardas ágán *might not approach their lords*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 14; Gen. 2747.

ÁGAN, to ágaune; *pres. part.* ágende; *pres. indic.* ic, he áh, dú áhst, *pl.* ágon, ágan, águn; *p.* ic, he áhte, dú áhtest, *pl.* áhton; *subj.* ic, dú, he áge, *pl.* ágen; *p.* ic áhte, *pl.* áhten; *pp.* ágen. **I.** *to own, possess, have, obtain;* possidere, habere, percipere:—Đe micel ágan willaþ *who desire [will] to possess much*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Nú ic áh mǽste þearfe *now I have the utmost need*, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175. Gesyle call dæt dú ágе *vende quæcumque habes*, Mk. Bos. 10, 21. Dú ðe áhst dóma geweald *thou that hast power of dignities*, Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Áh him lífes geweald *he hath power over life*, Andr. Kmbl. 1036; An. 518: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Wuna ðǽm ðe ágon *dwell with those who own thee*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293: 221; Th. 287, 3; Sat. 361. Dæt hie heofonríce ágan *that they shall possess heaven's kingdom*, 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427. Hí águn *they possess*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gú. 50. Dæt ic ece líf ágе *ut vitam æternam percipiam*, Mk. Bos. 10, 17. Hé sealde call dæt he áhte *vendidit omnia quæ habuit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 46: Ps. Th. 147, 3: Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608. Hí gewyrhto áhton *they possessed merits*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 7; Dan. 444. Áhton, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Dæt hí sige áhten *that they had the victory*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. Dóm ágende *possessing power*, Andr. Kmbl. 1139; An. 570: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 26; Jul. 186. Ðeáh he feoh-gestreón áhte *although he possessed riches*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 13; Jul. 44. **II.** to make another to own or possess, hence,—*to give, deliver, restore;* dare in possessionem, reddere, rependere:—Ædelstówe ðé ic ágan sceal *I shall give thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 34; Gen. 2724. On hand ágan *to deliver in hand*, Ors. 3, 11? Ágan út *to have or find out*. Lett ágan út, hú fela *permit to find out, how many*, Chr. 1085; Th. 353, 5. [Ágan is the first of the following twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs,—ágan, cunnan, dugan, durran, magan, mótan, munan, nugan, sculan, þurfan, unnan, witan, which are called *præterito-præsentia*, because they take their *new infinitives and their present tenses* from *the perfects of strong verbs with their inflections*. These new infinitives form their *p.* tenses regularly in accordance with the weak conjugations. Thus, the new infinitive ágan has *pres.* ic, he áh = ág, *pl.* ágon; *p.* áhte = ágde, *pl.* áhton = ágdon. The *inf.* ágan and the *pres.* áh, *pl.* ágon [*for* igon], retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of a strong verb, ascertained from áh [*Goth.* áih], which shews the á of the *p. singular* in the eighth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 837; Koch i. p. 253], and requires by analogy, with other verbs of the same class, the *inf.* igan, the *p. pl.* igon, and the *pp.* igen. Thus we find the original verb igan; *p.* áh, *pl.* igon; *pp.* igen. But in ágan the á of the singular *indef.* is kept in the *pl. inf.* and *pp.* The weak *p.* áhte = ágde, *pl.* áhton = ágdon are formed regularly from the weak *infin.* ágan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Engl.	owe, *possidere*,			ought.
Laym.	agen,	ah,	agen,	ahte.
O. Sax.	ēgan,	[ēh],	ēgun,	ēhta.
O. Frs.	âga, hâga,	âch,	âgon,	âchte.
O. H. Ger.	eigan,		eigumēs.	
Goth.	áigan,	áih,	áigum,	áihta.
O. Nrs.	eiga,	á,	eigum,	átta.]

DER. ágen, -frigea, -nama, -nyss, -slaga: ágend, -freá, -líce: áhni-an, ágnian, -end, -endlíc: ge-ágnian, ge-ágnigendlíc: ágenung: ǽht, e; *f.* ǽhteland, -man, -swán: ǽhtige.

ágan, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147; *g. d. acc. etc. of* ág, an; *f. property.*

a-gangan; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen *To go* or *pass by* or *over, to happen, befal;* præterire, evenire:—Ðá wæs agangen, geára hwyrftum, tú hund and þreó *there were passed, in the circuits of years, two hundred and three*, Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 33; Edg. 10. Swá hit gangen wearþ *how it had befallen*, Beo. Th. 2473; B. 1234. Wæs dæs mæles mearc agongen *the limit of the time was passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 20; Gú. 441.

ágе, an; *f. Property;* possessio, proprium:—Ðe he to ágan nyle *which he will not have for his property*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 1; Sat. 147. Ðe ðé gedafenode ágan to habbanne *quem te conveniebat proprium habere*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

ágе, Mk. Bos. 10, 17; *subj. s. of* ágan *to own.*

a-geaf *gave up*, Ju. Bos. 19, 30; *p. of* agifan.

a-geald *rewarded*, Beo. Th. 3335; B. 1665; *p. of* agildan.

a-geán; *prep. Towards;* adversus, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 23. v. on-geán.

ageán-féran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go again, return;* reverti, Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 31. v. ongeán-faran.

ageán-hwyrfan *To turn again, to return;* redire, Mk. Jun. 6, 31. v. agén-hwyrfan.

a-gearo, -gearwa *prepared;* paratus. v. gearwa *in* gearo; *adj.*

a-gearwian *To prepare;* parare. v. gearwian.

a-geat *understood*, Ps. Spl. 118, 95; *p. of* a-gitan.

a-geát *poured out*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. v. a-geótan.

a-géfan; *3rd pl. perf. of* a-gífan, *for* a-géfon, Menol. Fox 160.

a-geldan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render;* reddere:—Scilling agelde *let him pay a shilling*, L. H. E. 11, 12; Th. i. 32, 5, 9. v. a-gildan.

a-geldan; *pp.* -geald [Grn.] *To punish;* punire:—Wurdon teónlice tódas idge [MS. to þas idge] ageald *the greedy teeth were harmfully punished*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408.

a-gelwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To stupefy, astonish;* stupefacere, consternare:—Ðá wearþ ic agelwed *then I was astonished*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 9.

a-gén; *prep. acc. Against;* adversum, contra:—Se ðe nis agén eów, se is for eów *qui non est adversum vos, pro vobis est*, Mk. Bos. 9, 40. Ðín bróðor hæfþ ǽnig þing agén ðé *frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 23. v. on-geán; *prep.*

a-gén; *adv.* AGAIN, anew, also; iterum, denuo, et:—Ðe ðé slihþ on ðín gewenge, wend óðer agén *qui te percutit in maxillam, præbe et alteram*, Lk. Bos. 6, 29. Ðá wende he on scype agén *then he went into the ship again*, 8, 37, 40. Wæs forworht agén *was punished anew*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 21; Sat. 76. v. on-geán; *adv.*

ágen; *adj. [originally the pp. of* ágan *to own, possess].* **I.** OWN, *proper, peculiar;* proprius:—Séch his ágen wuldor *gloriam propriam quærit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 18. Godes ágen bearn *God's own child*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 20; Sat. 10: 109; Th. 144, 27; Gen. 2396: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 19. Hire ágenes húses *of her own house*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 60; Met. 13, 30. Binnan heora ágenre hýðe *within their own skin*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 23. On eówerne ágenne dóm *in your own decision*, Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. On his ágenum dagum *in diebus ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. His ágnum willan *on his own accord*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 6. Ágna gesceafta *thy own creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 28; Met. 20, 14; Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 36. Dínes ágenes þonces *of thine own choice*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12. **II.** used substantively, *The property owned,* or *one's own property;* proprium:—Agífe man ðam ágen-frígean his ágen *let his own be rendered to the proprietor*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7: L. Eth. ii. 10; Wilk. 106, 38. [*Chauc.* owen: *Laym.* agen: *Plat.* gean: *O. Sax.* ēgan: *O. Frs.* ein, ain, eigen, geen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* eigen: *O. H. Ger.* eikan, eigan: *Goth.* áigin, *n. and* áihts, *f. obvia*: *O. Nrs.* eigin.] v. ágan.

agén-arn *met;* occurrit, Mk. Bos. 5, 2; *p. of* agén-yrnan.

agén-bewendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, return;* reverti:—And ðá he hine eft agén-bewende *and then he turned himself again*, Mk. Bos. 14, 40.

agén-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cómon; *pp.* -cumen *To come again;* redire:—Ðá se Hǽlend agén-com *cum rediisset Iesus*, Lk. Bos. 8, 40.

ágend, es; *m. [part. of* ágan *to own] An owner, a possessor, the Lord;* possessor, proprietarius, Dominus:—Þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se ágend *with three hundred shillings let the owner pay*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 9: 3; Th. i. 28, 5. Ágendes ést *the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075. Wuldres Ágend *the Lord of glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 32; Cri. 1198: 14 b; Th. 29, 32; Cri. 471. Se Ágend *the Lord;* Dominus, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 21, Exod. 295.

ágend-freá, an; *m. The owning lord, possessor;* dominus, possessor:—He heofona is and disse eorþan ágend-freá *he is the owning Lord of heaven and of this earth*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 10; Gen. 2141: Beo. Th. 3770; B. 1883.

ágend-freán; *acc. f. A mistress;* dominam:—Heó [Agar] ongan

æfþancum ágend-freán herían *she [Hagar] began to vex her mistress with insults*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 4; Gen. 2237. v. freá.

ágend-frió, -freó; *indecl. m. An owner, possessor;* possessor:—He agife dam ágendfrió [ágend-freó MS. B.] done monnan *let him give up the man to the owner*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4. v. ágend-freá.

ágend-lice; *adv. Properly, as his own;* proprie, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 42.

ágen-frigea, -friga, -friá, an; -frige, es; *m. An owner, possessor;* possessor:—Se ágen-frigea *the owner*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Agife man dam ágen-frigean [-frigan MS. C.] his ágen *let his own be rendered to the proprietor*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 7. Dam ágen-frige *to the possessor*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4, MS. H. *We also find*,—Se ágena frigea *the possessor*; dam ágenan frian *to the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18, 17.

agén-geyrran *To turn again, recur*; recurrere, Fulg. 9.

agén-gehweorfan; *p.* -gehwearf, *pl.* -gehwurfon; *pp.* -gehworfen *To change again, to return*; redire:—Dá hig agén-gehwurfon *cum rediret*, Lk. Bos. 2, 43.

agén-hwyrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, return*; redire:—Manega agén-hwyrfdon [Jun. ageán-hwyrfdon] *multi redibant*, Mk. Bos. 6, 31.

agén-lédan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead back*; reducere, Anlct. Gloss.

ágen-nama, an; *m. One's own or proper name;* purum nomen, Fulg. 3: proprium nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 59.

ágen-nys, -nyss, e; *f. An owning, a possession, property;* possessio, S. de Fide Cathol.

agén-sendan; *p.* -sende *To send again, send back;* remittere:—He hine agén-sende to Herode *remisit eum ad Herodem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 7; 23, 11.

ágen-slaga, an; *m. A self-slayer, self-murderer;* qui sibimet ipsi manum infert, Octo Vit. capit.

ágen-spræc, e; *f.* [ágen *own*, spræc *speech*] *One's own tongue, an idiom, the peculiarity of a language;* idioma, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41. v. gecynde-spræc.

agén-standan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen To STAND AGAINST, *urge, insist upon;* obsistere, insistere:—Da Farisei ongunnan hefilice him agén-standan *Pharisæi cœperunt graviter insistere*, Lk. Bos. 11, 53.

ágenung, ágnung, áhnung, e; *f. An* OWNING, *a possessing, possession, ownership, claiming as one's own, power or dominion over anything;* possessio, dominium:—Gif getrywe gewitnes him to ágenunge rýmþ; forðam ágnung þú nér dam de hæfþ, donne dam de æfter-spreċ *if a true witness make way for him to possession; because possession is nearer to him who has, than to him who claims*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Be dære áhnunge *respecting ownership*, L. Ed. 1; Lambd. 38, 25.

agén-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run against, meet with, meet;* occurrere:—Him agénarn an man *occurrit homo*, Mk. Bos. 5, 2. Inc agényrnþ sum man *occurret vobis homo*, Mk. Bos. 14, 13.

a-geofan *to restore, give back, repay*, = a-gifan, Heming, p. 104.

a-geolwian [a, geolo *yellow*] *To become yellow, to make to glitter as gold;* flavescere, Herb. 42, 7 Lye. v. geolwian.

a-geómrod *lamented;* lamentatus. v. geómerian.

a-geótan, -gitan; *p.* -geát, -gét, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. **I.** *v. trans. To pour out, shed, strew, spill, deprive of;* effundere, privare:—He his swát ageát *he shed his blood*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 22; Gú. 493; Cd. 47; Th. 60, 20; Gen. 984. He his blód ageát *he had spilled his blood*, Andr. Recd. 2897; [ageát, Grm. 1449; Kmbl. 2897.] Hí aguton blód *effuderunt sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. 78, 3: Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 30: Gen. 9, 6. Ageót cocor *effunde frameam*, Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Agoten *effusus*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hie wæron agotene gôda gehwylces *they were deprived of all goods*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 32. **II.** *v. intrans. To pour forth;* profluere:—Swá ðín swát ageát *thus thy blood poured forth*, Andr. Kmbl. 2881; An. 1443.

a-getan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To seize, take away, destroy;* corripere, eripere, delere:—Sumne sceal gár agetan *the spear shall take one away*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 11; Vy. 16: Andr. Grm. 1144: Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 3; Rä. 80, 8. Dær læg secg mænig gárum ageted *there lay many a warrior destroyed by javelins*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 1; Ædelst. 18. DER. getan.

a-géton [*they*] *destroyed; 3rd pers. pl. p. of* a-gitan.

ág-hwær *everywhere*; ubique, Lye. v. æg-hwær.

a-giefan; *p.* -geaf; *pp.* -giefen *To restore, render, pay, give;* reddere, solvere, dare, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529: 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. v. a-gifan.

a-gieldan *To pay, repay*:—Ðú scyle ryht agieldan *thou shalt pay just retribution*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. v. a-gildan.

a-giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise*:—Ne agiémeleása ðú Godes swingan *noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 3. v. a-gimeleásian.

a-giéta, a-gíta, an; *m. A spendthrift, prodigal;* prodigus, profligator, Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26.

a-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan, -geofan; *p.* -gæf, -geaf, -gef, *pl.* -gêfon, -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen, -giefen, -gyfen *To restore, give back, give up, leave, return, repay, render, pay, give;* reddere, restituere, tradere, relinquere, exsolvere, dare:—He wolde hine his fæder agifan *volebat eum reddere patri suo*, Gen. 37, 22. Úton agifan dæm êsne his wif *let us restore to the man his wife*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Eorþe ageaf ða *the earth gave up those*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 15; Cri. 1156. Done hie dære cwêne agêfon *they gave him up to the queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1171; El. 587. He agæf him his ícóda láfe *he restored to him the remnant of his people*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 24; Dan. 453. Ne agife *non restituet*, Ex. 22, 13. Hy fæder ageaf on fcónda geweald *her father delivered her up into her foes' power*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 6; Jul. 159. Andreas his gást ageaf *Andrew gave up his soul*, Menol. Fox 431; Men. 217. Ageaf his gást *tradidit spiritum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Andreas carcerne ageaf *Andrew left his prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 3155; An. 1580. Him se wer ageaf andsware *to him the man returned answer*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 34; Gú. 1136. Andreas ageaf andsware *Andrew returned answer*, Andr. Kmbl. 378; An. 189. Ic forþ ageaf ða, ðe ic ne reáfude æt *quæ non rapui, tunc exsolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5: L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 10. Siddan ge eówre gafulrædenne agifen habbaþ *after ye have paid your fare*, Andr. Kmbl. 592; An. 296. He him leán ageaf *he gave him a gift*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 19; Gen. 1808: 97; Th. 128, 3; Gen. 2121: Th. Diplm. A.D. 830; 465, 31. Hí ageáfon *dono dederunt*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342. DER. gifan.

a-gift, e; *f? A giving back, restoration;* restitutio. v. gift, e; *f.*

a-gildan, -geldan, -gieldan, -gyldan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, restore, reward, requite, permit, allow;* reddere, solvere, rependere, retribuere, concedere:—Ðú scyle ryht agieldan [agildan MS. Verc.] *thou shalt pay just retribution*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 25; Seel. 98. Gyf ic ageald gyldenduan me yfelu *si reddidi retributionibus mihi mala*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ða me sæl ageald *as opportunity permitted to me*, Bco. Th. 3335; B. 1665: 5374; B. 2690: Cd. 93; Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Aguldon me yfelu for gôdum *retribuebant mihi mala pro bonis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. Da onsægdnysse ða de fram eów deoflum wæron agoldene *sacrificia hæc quæ a vobis reddunntur dæmonibus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 37. DER. gildan.

a-gilde, a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 14 [MS. A]: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gilpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To glory, boast, exult;* gloriari, lætari:—Wyt mágon ðær dædum agilpan *we may there exult in our deeds*, Cd. 100 a; Th. 377, 2; Scel. 165.

a-giltan; *p.* -gilte; *pp.* -gilt *To sin, fail, do wrong;* delinquere, peccare:—Ic agilte wið eówerne Drihten *peccavi in Dominum vestrum*, Ex. 10, 16: Hy. 7, 103; Hy. Gn. 11. 289, 103. v. a-gyltan.

a-giltst *thou repayest*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. v. giltst *in* gildan.

a-gimeleásian, -giémeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise;* negligere:—Ne agiémeleása [MS. C. agimeleása] ðú Godes swingan *noli negligere disciplinam Domini*, Past. 36, 4; Hat. MS. 47 b, 3. v. gýmeleásian.

a-gimmed, -gymmed; *part. Gemmed, set with gems;* gemmatus:—Agimmed and gesmiðed bend *a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem;* diadema, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Agimmed gerdel, *vel* gyrdel, *vel* angseta, *vel* hringc *a gemmed girdle or ring;* strophium, 64; Som. 69, 20; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51; *pp. of* a-gimmian. v. gimmian.

a-ginnan; ic aginne, ðú aginnest, aginst, he aginneþ, aginiþ, aginþ; *p.* agan, *pl.* agunnon; *pp.* agunnen; *v. a. To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand;* incipere:—And agynþ beátan hys efenþeówas *cœperit percutere conservos suos*, Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hí agunnon hine tælan *incipiant illudere ei*, Lk. Bos. 14, 29: 23, 5. He agan hí sendan twâm and twâm *cœpit eos mittere binos*, Mk. Bos. 6, 7.

a-gita, an; *m. A spendthrift;* prodigus, Past. 20, 2; Hat. MS. 29 b, 10.

a-gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton, -géton; *pp.* -giten [a *away*, gitan *to get*] *To destroy, abolish, subvert;* destruere, exstinguere, subvertere:—He ageat gylp wera *he destroyed the vaunt of men*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 12; Exod. 514. Hí heáfodgimme agéton *they destroyed the gem of the head*, Andr. Recd. 63; [aguton, Grm. 32; Kmbl. 63.]

a-gitan *To discover, find;* deprehendere, L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27. v. a-gytan.

agitan; *p.* -geát, -gét, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour out, shed;* effundere:—Swá hwá swá agít mannes blód, his blód biþ agoten *quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem fundetur sanguis illius*, Gen. 9, 6.

ag-lác, æg-lác, es; *n.* [ag *nequitia*: lác *ludus, donum*] *Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment;* miseria, dolor, tribulatio, molestia, tristitia, cruciatus:—Of dam aglâce *from that misery*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 7; Rä. 4, 7. Aglác dreóge *I suffer misery*, 127 b; Th. 490, 5; Rä. 79, 6. Dær hie dæt aglác drugon *where they suffered that torment*, Cd. 185; Th. 230, 25; Dan. 238. v. æg.

ag-lác-hád, es; *m.* [ag *nequitia*: lác *ludus, donum*: hád *conditio, status*] *Misery-hood, a state of misery;* afflictionis conditio, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 24; Rä. 54, 5.

ag-læca, -láecea, -lêca, an; *m.* [ah-láca, æg-, æc-; ag-lác, -lác *misery;* a *the m. of personal noun*] *A miserable being, wretch, miscreant, monster, fierce combatant;* miser, perditus, monstrum, bellator immanis:—Ne dæt se aglæca yldan þohte *nor did the wretch* [*Grendel*] *mean to delay that*, Bco. Th. 1482; B. 739. Earme aglâcan *miserable wretches*, Exon. 41 a;

Th. 136, 26; Gū. 547. Satanus, earm aglæca *Satan, miserable wretch,* Cd. 223; Th. 293, 1; Sat. 448: Exon. 69 b; Th. 288, 21; Jul. 268: 70 a; Th. 261, 22; Jul. 319: Beo. Th. 1116; B. 556: 5177; B. 2592.

ag-lǽc-cræft, es; *n. An evil art,* Andr. Kmbl. 2724; Án. 1364. v. ac-lǽc-cræft.

ag-lǽcea, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum: —Wið ðam aglǽcean *against the wretch,* Beo. Th. 5033; B. 2520: 5107; B. 2557: 5177; B. 2592. v. ag-lǽca.

ag-lǽc-wif, es; *n. A wretch of a woman, vile crone;* monstrum mulieris, mulier perniciosa:—Grendles mōdor, ides, aglǽc-wīf *Grendel's mother, the woman, vile crone,* Beo. Th. 2522; B. 1259.

ag-lǽca, an; *m. A wretch, miscreant.* v. æg-lǽca, ag-lǽcea.

ag-līdan *p.* -lād, *pl.* -lidon; *pp.* -liden *To glide* or *slip;* labascere, Cot. 123. DER. glīdan.

āgnian = āhnian; *part.* āgnigende; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od; *v. a. To own, possess, to appropriate to himself, to prove* or *claim as one's own;* possidere, vindicare sibi:—Hū miht ðū, ðonne, ðē āgnian heora gōd *how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 26. Ðone gleówstōl [MS. gleáwstōl] brōðor mīn āgnade *my brother possessed the seat of joy,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 3; Rä. 88, 10. Hē āgnige hit *let him prove it as his own* [*keep possession of it,* Th.], L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 10, 11: L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Swā he hit āgnode [MS. B. āhnode], swā he hit tȳmde *as he claimed it as his own, so he advocated it,* L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Āhnodon, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. DER. āgan.

āgniend, āhniend, es; *m. An owner, a possessor;* possessor:—Se ðe ys āhniend eorþan and heofenan *qui est possessor cæli et terræ,* Gen. 14, 22.

āgniend-līc; *adj. Possessive, pertaining to possession* or *owning;* possessivus. DER. āgniende = āgnigende; *part. of* āgnian. -līc.

āgnung, e; *f. An owning;* possessio, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. v. ägenung.

ag-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Sorrow, affliction;* ærumna:—On agnysse [MS. T. angnisse] mīn *in ærumna mea,* Ps. Spl. 31, 4. v. ag.

agof = agob *A word formed in the Riddles by inverting the order of the letters in the word* boga *a bow.* Agob [MS. agof] is mīn noma eft onhwyrfed *agob is my name transposed,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 12; Rä. 24, 1.

a-gōl *sang;* cantavit, Beo. Th. 3047; B. 1521; *p. of* a-galan.

a-golden *repaid,* Bd. 1, 7: S. 477, 37. v. a-gildan.

āgon *they own,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 18; Gen. 2293; *pres. pl. of* āgan.

a-gongen *passed,* Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719; *pp. of* agangan.

a-goten *poured out,* Ps. Th. 78, 11. v. a-geótan.

a-gotenes, a-gotennys, -nyss, e; *f. An effusion, a pouring* or *shedding forth, out* or *abroad;* effusio:—Agotennys teára *a shedding of tears,* Med. pec. 16.

a-græfen *engraved, carved;* cælatum, Cot. 33. v. a-grafan.

a-grafan; *p.* -gröf, *pl.* -grōfon; *pp.* -grafen *To engrave, inscribe;* sculpere, cælare, sculptare, inscribere:—He sealde Moise twā stēnene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene *dedit Moisi duas tabulas scriptas digito Dei,* Ex. 31, 18. Beó se mann awirged, ðe wirce agrafene godas oððe gegotene *maledictus homo, qui facit sculptile et conflatile,* Deut. 27, 15: Lev. 26, 1. On agrafenum anlicnyssum *in sculptilibus,* Ps. Spl. 77, 64. Se ðisne beám agröf *he inscribed this beam,* Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12.

a-grafen-līce, an; *n.* [a-grafen *carved,* -līce *a body*] *That which is carved, a carved image;* sculptile:—Hī gebǽdon ðæt agrafenlīce *adoraverunt sculptile,* Ps. Spl. 105, 19.

agrimonia, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrimonia eupatoria:—Genīm agrimoniam *take agrimony,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 21: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 15. *The native name was* garclife, *q. v.*

a-grīsan *To dread, fear greatly, shudder;* horrere:—Ðæt he for helle agrīse *that he shudder for hell,* L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

a-grīsen-līc *horrible;* terribilis. v. angrīslīc, grīslīc.

a-gröf *inscribed,* Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 10; Bo. 12; *p. of* a-grafan.

a-grōwan [a, grōwan *to grow*] *To grow under, to cover;* succrescere:—Seó eorþe stōd mid holtum agrōwen *the earth was* [*stood*] *covered* [*overgrown*] *with groves* [*holts*], Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 4.

a-grȳndan; *p.* -grānd, *pl.* -grūndon; *pp.* -grunden *To ground, to descend to the earth;* ad solum descendere:—Gīm astīhþ on heofonas up hyhst on geáre and of tille agrynt *the gem* [i. e. *the sun*] *rises in the heavens highest in the year and descends from its station,* Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111.

agu *A pie, magpie;* pica, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 22; Wrt. Voc. 29, 43.

āgun *possess,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50; 3*rd pl. pres. of* āgan. v. āgon.

Agustīn, es; *m:* Agustīnus, Augustinus, i; *m: Lat. St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England,* A. D. 597; Augustinus:—A. D. 597, Hēr com Augustīnus and his geferan to Engla lande *now,* A. D. 597, *Augustine and his companions came to England,* Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2. Gregorius sende Agustīne pallium *Gregorius misit Augustino pallium,* Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 12. Æfter Agustīne *after Augustine,* 2, 4; S. 505, 9. Ðæt he sende Godes þeów Agustīnum bodian Godes word Angel-þeóde *ut mitteret servum Dei Augustinum prædicare verbum Dei genti Anglorum,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Agustīnus com on Breotone *Augustinus pervenit Brittaniam,* 1, 25; S. 486, 13. Ðæt Gregorius sende Agustīno pallium *ut Gregorius Augustino pallium miserit,* 1, 29, titl; S. 498, 2. Æfter ðyssum forþférde ðá Gode se leófa fæder Agustīnus, and his lichoma wæs ūte bebyriged nēh cyricean ðāra eádigra Apla' Petrus and Paulus, for ðon heó ðá gyta ne wæs fullīce geworht ne gehālgod. Sōna ðæs ðe heó gehālgod wæs ðá dyde mon his lichoman in, and on ðære cyricean norþ portice gedefelīce wæs bebyriged. . . . Is awriten in Sce' Agustīnus byrigenne dysses gemetes gewrit:—' Hēr restiþ Domne Agustīnus se ǽresta ærceb' Cantwarena burge, se geára hider fram ðam eádigan Gregorie dære Rōmānisscan burge B' sended wæs, and fram Gode mid wundra wyrcnesse awrēded wæs, Æðelbyrht cyning and his þeóde fram deófulgylda bigonge he to Cristes geleáfan gelǽdde, and on sibbe gefyldum dagum his þēnunge forþféred wæs ða dȳ dæge septima Kt Junias on ðæs lycan cyninges rice' *defunctus est autem Deo dilectus pater Augustinus, et positum corpus ejus foras, juxta ecclesiam beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quia ea necdum fuerat perfecta, nec dedicata. Mox vero ut dedicata est, intro inlatum, et in porticu illius aquilonali decenter sepultum est* [Sep. 13, 613]. . . . *Scriptum vero est in tumba ejusdem Augustini epitaphium hujusmodi* :—' *Hic requiescit domnus Augustinus Doruvernensis* [*Canterbury*] *archiepiscopus primus, qui olim huc a beato Gregorio Romanæ urbis pontifice directus, et a Deo operatione miraculorum sufultus, Ædilberctum* [*Ethelbert*] *regem, ac gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad Christi fidem perduxit, et completis in pace diebus officii sui, defunctus est septimo kalendas Junias* [May 26, A. D. 604] *eodem rege regnante,*' Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30–505, 4; Mobr. 95, 10–15 96, 1–8. v. Augustinus.

Agustus; *nom. acc. gen.* Agustuses; *dat.* Agustuse; *m.* [generally spelled incorrectly in *Anglo-Saxon MSS:* Agustus, as well as Agustinus, for *Augustus and Augustinus,* from augustus *majestic, august,* from augeo *to increase, exalt, honour, praise*]. I. *Augustus, the first Roman emperor, reigned from* A. C. 30 *to* A. D. 14:—Wearþ Agustus sārig *Augustus was grieved,* Ors. 5, 15; Bos. 114, 38. Agustuses lāteówas *the generals of Augustus,* 5, 15; Bos. 114, 34. Būton Agustuse sylfum *without Augustus himself,* 5, 15; Bos. 114, 35. II. *the month of August;* mensis Augustus, Menol. Fox 275; Men. 139. v. Augustus.

agute *poured out,* Gen. 4, 11; *subj. p. of* a-geótan.

a-gyfan; *p.* -geaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gēfon; *pp.* -gyfen *To restore, give up, repay, pay, give;* reddere, tradere, solvere, dare, Mt. Bos. 27, 58: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 7; Gen. 1626: Mt. Bos. 18, 28: 21, 41: 20, 8: Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 19; Rä. 78, 10. A-gyfen, 44 a; Th. 148, 30; Gū. 752. v. a-gifan.

a-gyldan; ðū -gylst, he -gylt; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, requite:*—Ic agylde *reddo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 5. Romane urbis pontifice *directus,* et a Deo operatione *miraculorum sufultus,* Ædilberctum [Ethelbert] *regem,* ac *gentem illius ab idolorum cultu* ad *Christi fidem perduxit,* et *completis in pace diebus officii sui, defunctus est septimo kalendas Junias* [May 26, A.D. 604] *eodem rege regnante,*' Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30–505, 4; Mobr. 95, 10–15 96, 1–8. v. Augustinus.

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agute *poured out,* Gen. 4, 11; *subj. p. of* a-geótan.

a-gyfan; *p.* -geaf, *pl.* -geáfon, -gēfon; *pp.* -gyfen *To restore, give up, repay, pay, give;* reddere, tradere, solvere, dare, Mt. Bos. 27, 58: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 7; Gen. 1626: Mt. Bos. 18, 28: 21, 41: 20, 8: Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 19; Rä. 78, 10. A-gyfen, 44 a; Th. 148, 30; Gū. 752. v. a-gifan.

a-gyldan; ðū -gylst, he -gylt; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay, render, repay, requite:*—Ic agylde *reddo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 5. Hē ic mīu gehāt agylde *ut reddam vota mea,* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Ðū agyldest ānra gehwylcum wyd weorc heora *tu reddes unicuique juxta opera sua,* Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Drihtne ðū agyltst ðīne āþas *reddes Domino juramenta tua,* Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Nā agylt *non solvet,* Ps. Spl. 36, 22. XII scillingas agylde ðam cyninge *let him pay twelve shillings to the king,* L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. a-gildan, gildan.

a-gylde; *adv. Without compensation,* L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 12. v. æ-gilde.

a-gyltan, -giltan; *p.* -gylte, -gilte; *pp.* -gylt, -gilt [a, gyltan *to be guilty*] *To fail in duty, to commit, become guilty, offend, sin against;* delinquere, committere, admittere, peccare:—Ic agylte *ego deliqui,* Ps. Th. 118, 67. Agyltan, 74, 4: Ex. 10, 16: Hy. 7, 114: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 39, 41. Ðæt he agylte on him sylfum *ut delinquat in semet ipso,* Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Agyltan wið *to offend* or *sin against.* Twegen afȳryde men agylton wið heora hlāford *peccaverunt duo eunuchi domino suo,* Gen. 40, 1.

a-gȳmeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect, despise;* negligere. v. a-gīmeleásian, gȳmeleásian.

a-gymmed *set with gems:*—Agymmed hringe *ungulus,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59. v. a-gimmed.

a-gynþ *beginneth,* Mt. Bos. 24, 49. v. a-ginnan.

a-gytan, -gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -gyten, -giten [a *from,* gitan *to get*] *To discover, know, understand, consider;* cognoscere, intelligere, deprehendere:—Ðæt hit man geornor agytan mǽge *that it may be better understood,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 30. Gecȳðnyssa ðīne ic ageat *testimonia tua intellexi,* Ps. Spl. 118, 95, 99: 48, 12. Gif ðonne ænī-man agiten wurþe *if then any one be found,* L. N. P. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27.

ah *But, but also, whether;* sed, sed et, nunquid:—Ne mīþ ðū, ah ðinne mōdsefan staðola *shrink not thou, but strengthen thy mind,* Ander. Kmbl. 2420: An. 1211: 3337: An. 1672: 3403; An. 1705: 463; An. 232: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 7; Sat. 268: 228; Th. 308. 21; Sat. 696. Ah and tunge mīn biþ smēgende rehtwīsnisse ðīne *sed et lingua mea meditabitur justitiam tuam,* Ps. Surt. 70, 24. Ah ætfleþ ðē seld unrihtwīsnesse *numquid adhæret tibi sedes iniquitatis?* Ps. Surt. 93, 20. Ah ne *nonne?* Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 3. v. ac; *conj.*

ah- [= ag-, *q. v.*] DER. ah-lǽca, an; *m. a wretch,* etc.

āh *has, owns;* habet, Byrht. Th. 136, 60; By. 175; 3*rd pres. of* āgan.

a-habban; *p.* -hæfde; *subj. pres. s.* -hæbbe [a *from*, habban *to have*] *To abstain, restrain;* abstinere:—Đū ne woldest đē ahabban fram đam hūse dæs forlorenan mannes *noluisti te continere a domo perditi*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 36. Đæt Herebald eallinga hine fram đam gefīte ahæbbe *ut Herebald ab illo se certamine funditus abstineat*, 5, 6; S. 619, 4.

a-hæbban, *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *pp.* -hæten *To heave up, raise, exalt*:—Hiō bip up ahæfen ofer hī selfe *she is exalted above herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 437; Met. 20, 219: 25, 37; Met. 25, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10. v. a-hebban.

a-hafen *lifted up, raised, exalted*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401: Ps. Spl. 106, 25; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hafennes, -hafenes, -hafennys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A lifting up, an elevation, elation, pride;* elevatio, elatio:—Āhafenes handa mīnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ahafennys *elevatio*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2. Wundorlīce ahafennyssa *sæ mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 6.

a-hangen *hung*, Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *pp. of* a-hōn.

a-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To harden, grow hard, become inured to anything, to last, hold out, endure;* durare, perdurare, indurescere:—On swā mycelre gepræstnesse and forhæfednesse mōdes and līchoman aheardode and awunode *he hardened and continued in so great contrition and restraint of mind and body*; in tanta mentis et corporis contritione duravit, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 28. Aheardaþ his gebod *perdurat ejus imperium*, R. Ben. 68. v. a-hyrdian; *v. trans.*

a-heardung, e; *f. A hardening;* induratio. v. heard, heardian, heardnes.

a-heāwan; *p.* -heōw; *pp.* -heāwen *To hew or cut out or off, hew down, prepare by cutting, make smooth, plane;* excidere, resecare, succidere, levigare:—On hys niwan byrgene, đa he aheōw on stāne *in monumento suo novo, quod exciderat in petra*, Mt. Bos. 27, 60. On aheāwene byrgene *in monumento exciso*, Lk. Bos. 23, 53: Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 26. Ic wæs aheāwen holtes on ende, astyred of stefne mīnum *I was hewn down at the end of a wood, removed from my trunk*, Rood Recd. 57; Kr. 29. Aheāwen treōw *cut wood, timber*; lignum, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1. Of aheāwenum bordum *of hewn or planed boards*; de lignis levigatis, Gen. 6, 14.

a-hebban, -hæbban; đū -hefst, he -hefeþ, *pl.* -hebbaþ; *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *imp.* -hefe; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, ferment;* levare, tollere, elevare, erigere, exaltare, extollere, fermentare:—Nolde his eágan ahebban up to đam heofone *nolebat oculos ad cœlum levare*, Lk. Bos. 18, 13. To ahebbanne *levare*, Gen. 48, 17. Đū āhōfe me on ēcne dreám *thou raisedst me to everlasting joy*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 12; Seel. 153. Se đe rōdor āhōf *who hove up the firmament*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521. Nymþe heó wæs āhafen on đa heán lyft *unless it was raised in the high air*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 21; Gen. 1401. Ic āhebbe đē, Drihten *exaltabo te, Domine*, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 117, 27. Đū đe āhefst me *qui exaltas me*, 9, 14: Ps. Th. 63, 6: 91, 9: 148, 13. Ne ahebbaþ ge to heá eówre hygeþancas *nolite extollere in altum cornu vestrum*, 74, 5. Ōþ he wæs eall āhafen *donec fermentatum est totum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 33.

a-hefan; *p.* -hefde; *pp.* -hefed *To heave up, lift up, raise;* levare, elevare, extendere:—Āhefdon upp đone arc *elevaverunt arcam*, Gen. 7, 17. He āhefde upp his hand *extendit manum*, Ex. 8, 17. He āhefde up *he lifted up*, 14, 27. v. a-hebban.

a-hefednes, -ness, e; *f. An elevation, elation, pride,* = a-hafennes, Lye. v. up-a-hefednes.

a-hefen = a-hafen *raised up, exalted*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 13: Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 3, col. 2; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hefeþ *raises up, exalts*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311: Ps. Th. 74, 7: 144, 15. v. a-hebban.

a-hefigian, -hefgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make heavy or sad. to weigh down, burden;* gravare, contristare, deprimere:—Swā biþ đam mōde, đonne hit biþ ahefigad mid đǣm ymbhogum disse worulde *so is it with the mind, when it is weighed down by the anxieties of this world*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Ahefgade *gravati*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 43. v. hefigian.

a-hefst *raisest up, exaltest*, Ps. Spl. 9, 14. v. a-hebban.

a-hēhst, -hēhþ *shalt* or *shall hang up, crucify;* appendet, suspendet, Deut. 21, 22. v. a-hōn.

a-helpan; *p.* -healp, *pl.* -hulpon; *pp.* -holpen *To help, assist;* auxiliari, adjuvare, subvenire:—Āhelpe mīn se hālga Dryhten *may the holy Lord help me*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 13; Hy. 4, 1. v. helpan; *gen. dat.*

a-hēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, abase, tread down or under foot;* humiliare, calcare:—Biþ ahēned *calcabitur*, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 24. v. hēnan, hýnan.

a-hēneg *hung*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 13; *p. of* a-hōn.

a-hēng *hung*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305; *p. of* a-hōn.

a-heólorian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To weigh, balance;* librare, trutinare. v. heólorian.

a-heordan? *p.* de; *pp.* ed [heorde = hyrde *a guardian, keeper*] *To set free from a guardian;* e custodia liberare:—Abreōt brimwīsan, brýd aheorde *slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5853; B. 2930.

a-hérian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire;* conducere, Cot. 43, 204. v. a-hýrian.

a-hérian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To praise fully, celebrate enough;* plene laudare, satis celebrare:—Ne mæg đē aherian hæleđa ænig *not any men can fully praise thee*, Hy. 3, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 10; prec. 3 ad calcem Cœdm. l. 5.

a-higan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* -hugod *To devise, search, invent*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031. v. a-hycgan.

a-hiédan *to destroy, lay waste, despoil*, Salm. Kmbl. 147, MS. A; Sal. 73. v. a-hýđan.

a-hildan; *p.* -hilde; *pp.* -hilded, -hild *To incline, decline;* inclinare, declinare:—Ne ahilde ge nāđer ne on đa wynstran healfe ne on đa swīđran *non declinabitis neque ad dexteram neque ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. v. a-hyldan.

a-hiscean *to hiss at, to mock;* irridere. v. hiscan.

a-hīđan *to rob, destroy;* vastare, subvertere, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. v. a-hýđan.

a-hīđend, es; *m. A robber, an extortioner;* grassator, Cot. 95.

a-hlādan; *p.* -hlōd, *pl.* -hlōdon; *pp.* -hlāden [a *from.* hlādan *to lade*] *To draw out, draw forth;* exhaurire, educere:—Ic hlāde *haurio*: ic of ahlāde [MS. C. ofhlāde] *exhaurio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 41. He of hæfte ahlōd folces unrīm *he drew forth from captivity numberless people*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568.

ah-lǽca, an; *m.* [ah- = ag- = æg- = æc- *nequitia*; lāc *ludus, donum*; -a *the personal termination, q. v.*] *A miserable being, miscreant, monster;* miser, perditus, monstrum:—He wiste đæm ahlǽcan hilde gepinged *he knew conflict was destined for the miscreant*, Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646: 1983; B. 989. v. ag-lǽca.

a-hlǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hlǽnan *to lean*] *To set himself up;* exsurgere:—Se đe hine selfne þurh oferhygda up ahlǽneþ *he who through presumption sets himself up*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 24; Mōd. 53. [*M. H. Ger.* sich ūf leinan: *Ger.* sich auflehnen.]

a-hlǽnsian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud [lǽnian *to be* or *make lean*, hlǽne *lean*] *To soak, steep, make lean;* macerare, Scint. 10.

a-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen [a *from*, hleápan *to leap*] *To leap, leap up;* exsilire, insilire, prosilire, desilire:—Alexander ahlcóp and ofslōh hine *Alexander leaped up and slew him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 7. Ahleópon đā ealle *then all jumped up*, 5, 12; Bos. 112, 24. Ahleóp đā fōr hælefum hilde-calla *the herald of war leaped then before the warriors*, Cd. 156; Th. 193. 25; Exod. 252: Andr. Kmbl. 1472; An. 737: 2405; An. 1204: Beo. Th. 2798; B. 1397.

a-hlehhan, -hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, -hlóg, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahhen. **I.** *to laugh at;* ridere, deridere;—Đā dæt wīf ahlōh wereda Drihtnes *the woman then laughed at the Lord of hosts*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380. **II.** *to exult, laugh*; exultare, lætari:—Heorte mīn ahlyhheþ *lætetur cor meum*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. His mōd ahlōg *his mind laughed*, Beo. Th. 1465; B. 730: Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. v. hlehhan.

a-hlinian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To loose;* solvere. v. hlinian.

a-hlōg, -hlōh *laughed at, laughed*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 16; Gen. 2380; *p. of* a-hlehhan.

a-hlōwan *To low* or *bellow again;* reboare. v. hlōwan *to low.*

a-hlutred *purified;* purificatus, Cot. 68; *pp. of* a-hluttrian.

a-hluttrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, scum, refine, cleanse;* purificare:—Đū me ahluttra *purify me*, Ps. C. 50, 73; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 73. Ahlutred wīn *vinum defæcatum*, Cot. 68. v. hluttran.

a-hlyhheþ *laughs at*, Ps. Th. 85, 11. v. a-hlehhan, -hlyhhan.

a-hneápan; *p.* -hneóp, *pl.* -hneópon; *pp.* -hneápen *To pluck off;* decarpere:—Heó of beáme a-hncóp wæstm biwerednе *she plucked from the tree the prohibited fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 2; Gū. 819. [*Goth.* dishniupan, dishnaupnan *discerpere*: *O. Nrs.* hnupla *surripere.*] v. hncápan.

a-hnescian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become weak;* emollire:—Ahnescodon *became weak*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. v. hnescian.

āhniend, es; *m. An owner*, Gen. 14, 22. v. āgniend.

āhnodon *owned;* possederunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. v. āgnian.

āhnung *an owning*, L. Ed. 1: Lambd. 38, 25. v. āgenung.

a-hnyscan; *p.* -hnysce; *pp.* -hnysct *To mock;* subsannare:—Fýnd ūre ahnyscton us *inimici nostri subsannaverunt nos*, Ps. Spl. 79, 7. v. a-hiscean.

a-hō *hang*: suspendo, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12; *pres. of* a-hōn.

a-hōf *raised*, Andr. Kmbl. 1042; An. 521; *p. of* a-hebban.

a-hofyn = a-hafen *elated*, Ps. Spl. C. 130, 1; *pp. of* a-hebban.

a-hōh *crucify*:—Ahōh hine *crucifige eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 14; *impert. of* a-hōn.

a-holan; *p.* ede *To dig;* fodere, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29. v. a-holede.

a-hold *faithful*; fidelis, fidus. v. hold.

a-holede, an; *n. An engraved or embossed work;* opus lacunatum, Cot. 7; *pp. of* a-holan *to dig.*

a-holian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, holian *to hollow*] *To dig;* eruere, fodere:—Gyf đīn eágе đē swīcaþ, aholа hyt ūt *si oculus tuus scandalizat te, erue eum*, Mt. Bos. 18, 9: 5, 29.

a-hōn, to a-hōnne; ic -hō, đū -hēhst, he -hēhþ; *impert.* -hōh; *p.* -hēng,

-hēnġ, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hongen, -hangen *To hang, crucify*; suspendere, crucifigere:—He Andreas hēt ahōn on heáhne beám *he commanded to hang Andrew on a high tree*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309: Gen. 40, 19. Ic ahō *suspendo*; ic ahēnġ *suspendi*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 12. Sealde heom to ahónne *tradidit eis ut crucifigeretur*, Mt. Bos. 27, 26. Ahōh hine *crucifige eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 14. Ón gealgan ahēhþ *he shall hang on a gallows*, Deut. 21, 22. Đæt hī hine ahēngon *ut crucifigerent eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 20: Mt. Bos. 27, 35: Mk. Bos. 15, 25. Đæt he ahangen wǽre *that he should be crucified*, 15, 15: Mt. Bos. 27, 38. 44. Sý he ahangen *crucifigatur*, 27, 23. Pilatus on rōde ahēng rōdera Waldend *Pilate had crucified on the cross the Ruler of the skies*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 29; Jul. 305: Elen. Kmbl. 419; El. 210. He ahangen wæs *he was hanged*, Elen. Kmbl. 887; El. 445: 903; El. 453.

a-hongen *hung*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 26; Cri. 1094; *pp. of* ahōn.

a-hreddan; *p.* -hredde; *pp.* -hreded, -hred [a *from*, hreddan *to rid*] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, rescue*; liberare, eripere, eruere:—Đæt he sceolde his folc ahreddan *that he should deliver his people*, Jud. 6, 14. Đæt đū us ahredde *that thou deliver us*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 25: Cri. 374. Đe dū ahreddest *whom thou hast rescued*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 15; Gen. 2127. He hī æt hungre ahredde *he rid them of the famine*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 40. Loth wæs ahreded *Lot was rescued*, Cd. 96; Th. 125, 27; Gen. 2085. Ahred, 94; Th. 122, 26; Gen. 2032. Ahrede me heñges nīdes feónda mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. Ahrede me hearmcwidum heánra manna *redime me a calumniis hominum*, 118, 134. Ic ahredde *eruo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 55, 63.

a-hreded *commotus*, Ps. Th. 59, 2; Ps. Grn. ii. 158, 59, 2. v. a-hrēran.

a-hreófod; *adj. Leprous*; leprosus, Martyr. 21, Sep.

a-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren [a, hreósan *to rush*] *To rush, fall, fall down*; irruere, ruere, corruere, decidere:—Bleówun windas and ahruron on đæt hūs *flaverunt venti et irruerunt in domum illam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 25. On Godes naman ahreóse dis tempel *in God's name let this temple fall down*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 2, 5. He ahreás *he fell*, Homl. Th. i. 192, 20.

a-hrepian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To touch*; tangere. v. hrepian.

a-hrēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hrēran *to move, agitate*] *To shake, make to tremble*; commovere:—Heó ahrēred [MS. ahreded] is *commota est*, Ps. Th. 59, 2.

a-hrīnan, -hrȳnan; *p.* -hrān, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch*; tangere:—Ge ne ahrīnaþ đa seámas mid eówrum ānum fingre *uno digito vestro non tangitis sarcinas*, Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Ahrȳn mūntas *tange montes*, Ps. Spl. 143, 6.

a-hruron *rushed*, Mt. Bos. 7, 25; *p. pl. of* a-hreósan.

a-hrydred *robbed*; expilatus, Cot. 73. v. a-þryd.

a-hrȳnan *To touch*; tangere, Ps. Spl. 143, 6. v. a-hrīnan.

a-hrysian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shake violently*; excutere:—Drihten ahrysode đa wēstan eorþan *the Lord shook violently the desert earth*, Ps. Th. 28, 6. Ahrysod ic eom *excussus sum*, Ps. Spl. 108, 22. Ahryse đa moldan of *shake the mould off*, Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 8. v. hrysian.

ahse, an; *f. Ashes*:—Forđon ahsan swā swā hlāf ic æt *quia cinerem tanquam panem manducabam*, Ps. Spl. 101, 10: 147, 5. v. asce.

ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to ask, demand, call, summon before one*; interrogare, postulare, exigere:—He ongan hine ahsian *he began to call him*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863: Deut. 4, 32: Ps. Th. 14, 2. **II.** *to obtain, experience*: nancisci, experiri:—He weán ahsode *he obtained woe*, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. v. acsian.

āhst *hast, ownest*, Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726; *and pers. sing. pres. indic. of* āgan.

āht, es; *n.* AUGHT, *anything, something*; aliquid, quidquam:—Nō he đǽr āht cwices lǽfan wolde *he would leave not anything living there*, Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314: Ps. Th. 143, 4. Đe āhtes wæron *who were of aught, of any account or value*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 35. Đæt ān man, đe himsylf āht wǽre, mihte fāran *that a man, who himself was aught, might go*, 1087; Th. 355, 17. v. ā-wiht.

ahta *eight*, Menol. Fox 188; Men. 95. v. eahta.

āhte, āhtest *had, owned*:—He sealde eall đæt he āhte *he sold all that he had*; vendidit omnia quæ habuit, Mt. Bos. 13, 46; *p. of* āgan.

āht-lice; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly*; viriliter, Chr. 1071; Gib. p. 181, 16; Th. 347, 18; Ing. 277, 10; Erl. 203, 2: 210, 22.

āhton *had, owned, possessed*:—De Caldeas cyningdōm āhton *the Chaldeans possessed the kingdom*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680; *p. pl. of* āgan.

a-hūđan; *p.* -heáp, *pl.* -hudon; *pp.* -hoden [a *from*, hūđ *prey*] *To spoil, rob, plunder*; diripere, expilare, spoliare:—Fȳnd āhūđan [MS. ahudan] mid herge hordburh wera *the foes plundered with their band the treasurecity of the men*, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 8; Gen. 2007.

ā-hwā; *g.* -hwæs; *d.* -hwām; *acc.* -hwone; *pron.* [ā, hwā *who*] *Any one*; aliquis:—Gif he āhwām geweólde *if he have done violence to any one*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6.

a-hwēnan; *p.* ede: *pp.* ed *To vex, trouble*: contristare, vexare, molestare:—Gyf hwylc cyld ahwēned sý *if any child be vexed*, Herb. 20, 7; Lchdm. i. 116, 8.

ā-hwænne; *adv. When, sometime*; quando:—Drihten āhwænne behealtst đū *Domine quando respicies*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20: 7, 2. v. hwænne.

ā-hwǽr, -hwār, -hwēr, -wēr; *adv.* [ā *always, ever, every*; hwǽr *where*]. **I.** *everywhere, somewhere, anywhere*; uspiam, alicubi, usquequaque:—Ne mæg ic hine āhwǽr [*uspiam*] befleón, Ps. Th. 61, 6. Ne forlǽt đū me āhwǽr eorþan, ođđe ēghwanan *non me derelinquas usquequaque*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 8: Ps. Th. 54, 24: 68, 7: 108, 12: 62, 9: 71, 12: 113, 10: 118, 39: Ps. Spl. 118, 8. **II.** *in any wise*; quoquo modo:—Habbe ic đē āwēr benumen dīnra gifena *have I in any wise deprived thee of thy gifts?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 14.

ā-hwǽrgen *everywhere*; uspiam, Bt. Met. 20, 19; Met. 30, 10.

a-hwæt = -hwet = -hwetted *whetted*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17; *pp. of* a-hwettan.

ā-hwæđer; *adj. pron. Some one, any one, anything*; quis, aliquis, aliquid:—Nis me ege mannes for āhwæđer *non timebo quid faciat mihi homo* [*non est mihi hominis timor pro aliquo*], Ps. Th. 55, 4: 117, 6. v. āwđer, nā-hwæđer.

ā-hwār; *adv.* **I.** *somewhere, anywhere*; alicubi:—Đe he āhwār gefremode *that he anywhere occasioned*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 6. Āhwār on lande *anywhere within the land*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21. **II.** *in any wise*; quoquo modo:—And se man, đe widcwiþ đinum bebodum [Grn. wordum] āhwār, bed he deáþes scildig *and the man, who shall in any wise contradict* [*speak against*] *thy commands* [Grn. *words*], *he shall be guilty of death*, Jos. 1, 18. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-hwelfan [a, hwelfan] *to cast down, cover over*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 12. v. a-hwylfan.

a-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. **I.** *v. trans. To turn away, convert*; avertere, convertere:—Ne lǽt đē āhweorfan hæđenra þrym *let not the power of the heathen turn thee away*, Andr. Kmbl. 1913; An. 959. Đæt he of Sione āhweorfe hæft-nēd *that he would turn away captivity from Sion*, Ps. Th. 125, 1. Đū eart of dīnre stilnesse āhworfen *thou art moved from thy tranquillity*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. **II.** *v. intrans. To turn away, turn, move*; averti, converti:—Sigor eft āhwearf of norþ-monna nīþ-geteóne *victory turned away again from the northmen's hostile malice*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Hie of sib-lufan Godes āhwurfon *they turned away from the love of God*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 26; Gen. 25. Đā his gāst āhwearf in Godes gemynd *then his spirit turned to thought of God*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 26; Dan. 630.

ā-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere*; alicubi, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 7. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away*; avertere:—Āhwerf fram synnum dīne ansióne *averte faciem tuam a peccatis*, Ps. C. 50. 83; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 278, 83. Āhwerfed, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. v. a-hwyrfan.

a-hwettan; *p.* -hwette; *pp.* -hwetted. **I.** *to whet, excite*; excitare, accendere:—Đæt ic đē mǽge lust āhwettan *that I may excite thy desire*, Andr. Kmbl. 606; An. 303. **II.** *to provide*; adhibere, subministrare:—Ic eów gōda gehwæs ēst āhwette *I will provide you the favour* [*liberal supply*] *of every good*, Andr. Kmbl. 678; An. 339. **III.** *to cast away, drive away*; abigere, repudiare:—God āhwet hie from his hyldo *God will cast them away from his favour*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 13.

ā-hwider *on every side*; quoquoversum. v. ǽg-hwider.

ahwilo? [ah = ag *nequitia*, hwilc] *adj. Terrible*; terribilis, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43.

a-hwonan, -hwonon; *adv.* [a *from*, hwonan *whence*] *From what place, whence, somewhere, anywhere*; alicubi, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 16. Āhwonan ūtane *from without, outwardly, extrinsically*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 23.

a-hworfen *moved*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24; *pp. of* a-hweorfan.

ā-hwylc *whatsoever*; qualiscunque, C. R. Ben. 46. v. ǽg-hwilc.

a-hwylfan, -hwelfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, hwylfan *to cover* or *vault*] *To cover over, overwhelm*; operire, obruere, deponere:—Seó sǽ āhwylfde Pharaones cratu *aquæ operuerunt currus Pharaonis*, Ex. 14, 27. Alege ođđe āhwelf hīg *cast down* [*or cover over*] *them*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 12.

a-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away*; avertere:—Đæt ic đē meahte ahwyrfan from hālor *that I might turn thee from salvation*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 6; Jul. 360. Ne āhwyrf *ne avertas*, Ps. Th. 89, 3. Ahwyrfde, *subj. perf. would cast*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 33; Gū. 430.

a-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogode; *pp.* [ge]-hugod *To devise, search, invent*; excogitare, perscrutari, invenire:—Leóhtor donne hit men mǽgen mōdum ahycgan *more clearly than men may in mind devise it*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 20; Cri. 903. Bæd him dæs rǽd ahicgan *besought them to devise counsel for this*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 1781; Th. 224, 3; Dan. 130. Hie ahogodan heoro *they invented the sword*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. v. hycgan.

a-hýdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide*; abscondere, occultare:—Tungol beóþ ahýded *the star is hidden*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 12; Ph. 96: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 30; Exod. 115. Rōmāne gesomnodon ał đa goldhord and sume on eorþan ahýddon *the Romans collected all the treasures and hid some in the earth*, Chr. 418; Th. 18, 6, col. 1. v. hýdan.

a-hyldan, -hildan; *p.* -hylde; *pp.* -hylded, -hyld. **I.** *to incline, recline*; inclinare, reclinare:—Ahylde ic mīne heortan *inclinavi cor meum*, Ps. Th. 118, 112. Ahyld me đīn ēare *inclina aurem tuam ad me*, 85, 1. Ahylded, 103, 6. Hwār he his heáfod ahylde *ubi caput reclinet*, Lk. Bos. 9,

58. **II.** *to decline, turn away, avert from*; declinare, inclinare:— Ahyld fram yfele *declina a malo*, Ps. Spl. 36, 28. Beóþ ðē ahylded fram wīta unrīm *from thee shall be averted the numberless torments*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 31; Jul. 171. Se dæg wæs ahyld *dies inclinata est*, Lk. Bos. 24, 29: Ps. Th. 108, 23. Ne ahilde ge *non declinabitis*, Deut. 5, 32.

a-hyldendlīce *incliningly*; enclitice, inclinative; *part. of* a-hyldan, -līce.

a-hyltan [a *from, away*; hylt *holds, 3rd pres. of* healdan] *should take support away, supplant*; supplantare:—Ða þohton dæt hī ahyltan [= ahylten] me *who thought that they should supplant me*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. v. healdan IV.

a-hyrdan; *p.* -hyrde, -hyrte; *pp.* -hyrded, -hyrd; *v. trans. To harden, make hard*; durare, indurare:—Ic ahyrde Pharaones heortan *ego indurabo cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 4, 21. Ahyrde hyra heortan *induravit cor eorum*, Jn. Bos. 12, 40: Ex. 8, 15. Ahyrdon heoro slīðendne *they hardened the wounding sword*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 9; Gn. Ex. 202. Ecg wæs īren ahyrded heaðo-swāte *its edge was iron hardened with battle-blood*, Beo. Th. 2924; B. 1460: Ex. 8, 19: Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Ps. Th. 119, 4.

a-hyrdingc, e: *f. A hardening*: induratio, App. Scint. v. a-heardung.

a-hȳrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hire*; conducere:—He ūteóde ahȳrian wyrhtan *exiit conducere operarios*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1: Jn. Bos. 10, 13.

a-hyrstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrst *To roast, fry*; frigere. v. hyrstan.

a-hyrte *hardened*, Ex. 8, 15, = a-hyrde; *p. of* a-hyrdan.

a-hȳðan, -hīðan, -hīeðan *To destroy, lay waste, despoil*; vastare, abolere, subvertere:—Hī woldon Rōmwara rīce geþringan, hergum ahȳðan *they would conquer the empire of the Romans, lay it waste with their armies*, Elen. Kmbl. 81; El. 41. Hungor he ahȳðeþ [MS. A. ahiéðeþ] *hunger despoileth it*, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 73. Ahīðan, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 9; Vy. 15. DER. hȳðan *prædari*.

a-īdlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. intrans. To become idle, free from*; vacare:—Ða gegyrelan from hælo gife ne a-īdledon *indumenta a gratia curandi non vacarunt*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 6. **II.** *v. trans. To profane*; profanare:—Monige ðone geleáfan mid unrihte weorce a-īdledon *multi fidem iniquis profanabant operibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 5.

a-īdlian, -igan; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To make useless, vain, to empty, annul, profane*; irritum facere, frustrari, exinanire, cassare, profanare:—Ic a-īdlige *frustror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. A-īdlian *cassare*, Cot. 43: 204: 179. He a-īdlode mīn wedd *pactum meum irritum fecit*, Gen. 17, 14. Þræst his nys a-īdlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Seó untrumnys byþ a-īdlud *the infirmity will be annulled*, Herb. 121, 2: Lchdm. i. 234, 8. Ðæt Cristes geleáfan a-īdlad wǣre *fidem profanatam esse*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 7.

aïn, aina *one*, Gen. 43, 6. v. ĀN **II.**

al, æl, eal, awul, awel, e; *f. An* AWL, *a fork, flesh-hook*; subula, fuscinula, harpago:—Þirlige his eáre mid ale *bore his ear through with an awl*, Lev. 25, 10: L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10, MS. G. [*Chauc.* oule: *Wyc.* al: *O.H.Ger.* ala, *f.*: *M.H.Ger.* al, *f.*: *Ger.* ahle, *f.*: *O.Nrs.* alr, *m.*]

al *all*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 16; Sat. 8: 214; Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. v. eal.

a-lādian [a *from*, lādian *to clear*] *To excuse, to make excuse for*; excusare:—Hū māgon hī hī a-lādigen [MS. Cot. alādian] *how can they excuse themselves?* Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 21.

a-lǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *from*, lǣdan *to lead*]. **I.** *to lead, lead out, withdraw, take away*; ducere, producere, educere:—Ic alǣdde ðē of lande *eduxi te de terra*, Ps. Spl. 80, 9: Ps. Th. 80, 10: 142, 12: 103, 14: Cd. 73; Th. 90, 15; Gen. 1495. Ic eom alǣded fram leóhte *I am led out from the light*, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 27; Sat. 178: Ps. Spl. 108, 22. **II.** *to be produced, brought forth, to grow*; produci:—Ðū of foldan fōdder neátum lǣtest alǣdan *thou permittest fodder to be produced from the earth for cattle*, Ps. Th. 103, 13. Swylce he of ægerum ūt alǣde as *it from an egg had been brought forth*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 3; Ph. 233: 59 b; Th. 215, 11; Ph. 251.

a-lēcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cure*; sanare. v. lācnian.

a-lēran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To teach*; docere, edocere:—Me ðīne dōmas alār *judicia tua doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 108.

a-lētan, a-lētan; *p.* -lēt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǣten; *v. a.* [a *from*, lētan *to let*] *To let go, lay down, leave, give up, lose, renounce, resign, remit, pardon, deliver*; sinere, abjicere, deponere, relinquere, remittere, condonare, relaxare, liberare:—Ðæt ðū ne alǣte dōm gedreósan *that thou wouldest not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5323; B. 2665: Cd. 205; Th. 253, 3; Dan. 590. Ic hæbbe ānweald mīne sāwle to alētanne *I have power to lay down my life* [*soul*], Jn. Bos. 10, 18. Ic ðæt alētan ne sceal *I will not let that go*, Solil. 8. Ðū hine alǣtest *thou lettest it go*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. Swā sceal ǣghwylc mon lǣn-dagas alētan *so must every man leave these loan-* [*lent or transitory*] *days*, Beo. Th. 5175; B. 2591. Ðæt ic mǣge mīn lif alētan *that I may resign my life*, 5494; B. 2750: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 16; Jul. 483. Ūre leáhtras alēt *pardon our crimes*, Hy. 6, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 20: Cd. 29; Th. 39, 9; Gen. 622. Hī wurdon alǣten līges ganga [MS. gange] *they were delivered from the flame's course*, 187; Th. 232, 20; Dan. 263. Hȳ heora līf alēton *they lost their lives*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10. Ðā ðæt fȳr hie alēt *when the fire left them*, 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19.

a-lētnes, ness, e; *f. A loss, losing*; amissio, Somn. 326.

a-lamb *happened, occurred*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622; *p. of* a-limpan.

alan; ic ale, ðū alest, alst, he aleþ, alþ, *pl.* alaþ; *p.* ōl, *pl.* ōlon; *pp.* alen. **I.** *to nourish, grow, produce*; alere, procreare:—Swylce eorþe ōl *as the earth nourished*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 35; Reim. 23. **II.** *to appear*; apparere:—Ða ne alaþ *which appear not*; quæ non apparent, Lk. Lind. War. 11, 44. [*Goth.* alan; *pp.* alans *crescere*: *O.Nrs.* ala *gignere, parere, procreare*: *Lat.* alere.]

a-langian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers.* [a, langian] *To last too long, to long for*; diutius durare, exoptare:—Me alangaþ [MS. a langaþ] *it lasts me too long*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 13; Seel. 154.

alaþ *ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 3. v. ealaþ.

ald, se alda *old*:—Alde mēce *with an ancient sword*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 5; Exod. 494: Elen. Grm. 252: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 11. Se alda ūt of helle *the old one out of hell*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6; Sat. 34. DER. ald-er, -erdōm, -friþ, -hād, -helm, -or, -Seaxe. v. eald.

alder *an elder, author*, Bd. 2, 5: S. 507, 40. v. aldor.

alder-dōm, es; *m. Authority*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, MS. B. v. ealdor-dōm.

Aldfriþ, es; *m.* [ald = eald *old*; friþ *peace*] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria*:—A.D. 685, Hēr Aldfriþ fēng to rīce *here*, A.D. 685, *Alfred succeeded* [*took*] *to the kingdom*, Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 29. On Aldfriþes tīdum *in temporibus Aldfridi*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 20. A. D. 705, Hēr Aldfriþ Norþanhymbra cining forþfērde *here*, A. D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died*, Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 32. v. Ælfred *king of Northumbria*.

ald-hād, es; *m.* [ald = eald *old*; hād *hood*] *Old age*; senectus, = ealdhād.

Aldhelm, Ealdhelm, es; *m.* [ald = eald *old*; helm *an helmet*] ALDHELM *bishop of Sherborne*; Aldhelmus apud Scireburnam episcopus:— Hēr Aldhelm be westan Selewuda bisceop forþfērde *here* [A.D. 709] *Aldhelm bishop west of Selwood* [*Sherborne*] *died*, Chr. 709; Th. 68, 17, col. 2. Ealdhelm, Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2.

aldor, es; *m.* [aldor = ealdor *an elder*]. **I.** *an elder, parent, author*; parens, auctor, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 14; Gen. 1578: L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 6. **II.** *a chief, prince*; præpositus, princeps, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 15; Gen. 639: 82; Th. 103, 1; Gen. 1711: 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863: 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688: Beo. Th. 744; B. 369: 1340; B. 668: Andr. Kmbl. 110: An. 55: Elen. Grm. 157: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 14; Met. 26, 7. DER. aldor-apostol, -burh, -dēma, -dōm, -duguþ, -freá, -leás, -līc, -līce, -man, -mon, -nes, -ness, -þægn, -wīsa. v. ealdor.

aldor, es; *n.* [aldor = ealdor *life*]. **I.** *life, the vital parts of the body*; vita:—Þonne ðū of līce aldor asendest *when thou sendest life from thy body*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790: 126; Th. 160, 27; Gen. 2656: Elen. Grm. 132: Andr. Kmbl. 2702; An. 1353: Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēþdon *we two ventured out on the sea with* [*peril to*] *our lives*, Beo. Th. 1080; B. 538: 1024; B. 510. Ðæt se wǣre his aldre seyldig *that he with his life should pay* [*be liable*], Cd. 196; Th. 244, 19; Dan. 450. Ðæt him on aldre stōd here-strǣl hearda *so that the hard war-shaft stood in his vital parts*, Beo. Th. 2873; B. 1434. **II.** *age, in the expressions*—On aldre *ever*, to aldre *always*. On aldre, Elen. Grm. 570: Beo. Th. 3563; B. 1779: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. To aldre, Beo. Th. 4014; B. 2005: 4990; B. 2498: Cd. 22; Th. 27, 33; Gen. 427: 22; Th. 28, 15; Gen. 436: Elen. Grm. 350: 1218. DER. aldor-bana, -bealu, -cearu, -dæg, -gedāl, -leás, -leg, -ner. v. ealdor.

aldor-apostol, es; *m. The chief of the apostles*; apostolorum princeps, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 41, col. 2. v. ealdor-apostol.

aldor-bana, an; *m.* [aldor = ealdor *life*; bana *a destroyer*] *A life destroyer*; vitæ destructor, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 17; Gen. 1033.

aldor-bealu *vital evil*, Beo. Th. 3356; B. 1676. v. ealdor-bealu.

aldor-burh *metropolis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 20. v. ealdor-burh.

aldor-cearu, e; *f. Life-care, care for life, life-long care*; cura propter vitam, ærumna longinqua:—He wearþ eallum ǣdelingum to aldorceare *he became a life-care to all nobles*, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 906.

aldor-dæg; *g.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. Life-day, day of life*; dies vitæ, Beo. Th. 1440; B. 718. v. ealdor-dæg.

aldor-dēma, an; *m. A supreme judge, a prince*; supremus judex, princeps, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 21; Gen. 1156: 114; Th. 149, 28; Gen. 2481.

aldor-dōm *a principality*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641: 209; Th. 258, 27; Dan. 682: Elen. Grm. 767: Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 20, 20. v. ealdor-dōm.

aldor-duguþ *a chief nobility*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 19; Gen. 2081. v. ealdor-duguþ.

aldor-freá, an; *m. A chief lord*; princeps dominus, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 29; Dan. 46.

aldor-gedāl, es; *n. A divorce* or *separation from life*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 25; Gen. 1071: Beo. Th. 1615; B. 805. v. ealdor-gedāl.

aldor-leás *lifeless*, Beo. Th. 3178; B. 1587. v. ealdor-leás.

aldor-leás *deprived of parents;* orphanus, Jn. Lind. War. 14, 18. Aldorleás [MS. aldoras], Beo. Th. 30; B. 15.

aldor-leg = -læg, es; *n. Life-law, fate:*—Dæt ge cūðon mīne aldorlege *that ye know my life's destiny,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 20; Dan. 139. v. ealdor-leg = -læg.

aldor-lic *principal:* principalis. v. ealdor-līc.

aldor-lice; *adv.* [aldor = ealdor, -līce] *Principally, excellently;* principaliter, magnificenter, Ps. C. 50, 103; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 103.

aldor-mon, -monn, es; *m.* [aldor = ealdor *an elder;* mon] *An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief;* major natu, princeps, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 459, 3: Chr. 851; Th. 120, 19, col. 1: Lk. Jun. 19, 2. v. ealdor-man.

aldor-ner, es; *n. A life's safety, refuge;* vitæ servatio, asylum:—Ne mæg ic aldor-nere mīne gesēcan *I cannot seek my life's safety,* Cd. 117; Th. 151, 22; Gen. 2512. Dæt we aldor-nere sēcan mōten *that we may seek an asylum,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 13; Gen. 2519. v. ealdor-ner.

aldornes, ness, e s; *f. Authority;* auctoritas:—Se bisceop mid biscoplīcre aldornesse [ealdorlīcnysse, S. 553, 35] wæs cȳðende *episcopus pontificali auctoritate protestatus,* Bd. 3, 22; Whel. 224, 22.

aldor-pægn, aldor-þegn, es; *m. A principal thane, chief,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 36; Sat. 66: Beo. Th. 2620; B. 1308. v. ealdor-þegn.

aldor-wīsa, an; *m. A chief ruler, chief;* principalis dux, princeps:—Æðelinga aldor-wīsa *the chief ruler of men,* Cd. 63; Th. 75, 9; Gen. 1237. v. eald-wīta.

Ald-Seaxe *the Old-Saxons,* Chr. 780; Th. 92, 29, col. 1: 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 1. v. Eald-Seaxe.

a-leáh, -leág *falsified,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. of* a-leógan.

a-leát *bent down:*—Aleát wið dæs engles *bent down before the angel,* Num. 22, 31; *p. of* a-lūtan.

a-lecgan, -leggean; he -legeþ, -legþ, -lehþ, *pl.* -lecgaþ; *p.* -legde, -lēde, *pl.* -legdon, -lēdon; *pp.* -legd, -lēd; *v. trans.* [a *from,* lecgan *to lay*]. **I.** *to place, lay down, throw down, suppress, lay aside, cease from;* ponere, collocare, prosternere, deponere, abjicere, relinquere, omittere:—Alecgan hine *to lay him down,* Lk. Bos. 5, 19: Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 25. He mec on þeóstre alegde *he laid me in darkness,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423: Beo. Th. 4305; B. 2194: 67; B. 34: 6273; B. 3141. He hond alegde *he laid down the hand,* 1673; B. 834. Hie alēdon hine *they laid him down,* Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63: Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31. Hīg gemetton ðæt cild on binne alēd *invenerunt infantem positum in præsepio,* Lk. Bos. 2, 16: 19, 20. Hȳ hleahtor alegdon *they laid laughter aside,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200: Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020: 1707; B. 851. Hīg alēdon ða to hys fōtum *projecerunt eos ad pedes ejus,* Mt. Bos. 15, 30. Hīg alēdon heora fȳnd *they threw down their enemies,* Jos. 10, 13. Unriht alecgan *to suppress injustice,* L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 8. Alecgende word dæt is *deponens verbum,* for ðan ðe he legþ him fram ða āne getācnunge, and hylt ða ōðre. Ða alecgendlīcan word getācniaþ dæde *deponentia verba significant actum,* swā swā *activa;* ac hī ge-endiaþ on *or,* swā swā *passiva,*—ic wraxlige *luctor,* ic sprece *loquor,* hēr is dǣd *a deponent verb is so called in Latin, because while it keeps its passive inflections it has deposed or laid aside its passive signification, and has only an active meaning; as the Latin* luctor = ic wraxlige *I wrestle;* loquor = ic sprece *I speak, here is action,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54–57. **II.** *to impose, inflict upon;* imponere, immittere:—Dū woldest on me hrōfne alecgean *thou wouldest inflict calamity upon me,* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 21; Gen. 2684. **III.** *to diminish, take away, refuse;* imminuere, deprimere, reprimere:—Godes lof alecgan *to diminish God's glory,* Ælfc. T. 22, 20. He nǣfre ða leán alegeþ *he never refuseth the reward,* Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 23; Gū. 63.

alecgende word, alecgendlīc word *a deponent verb;* deponens verbum; *part. of* a-lecgan **I,** *q. v.*

a-lēd *put, laid,* Lk. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* a-lecgan.

a-lēdon *laid;* posuerunt, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63; *p. of* a-lecgan.

a-lefan; *pp.* ed [a, lef *weak, feeble*] *To become weak, feeble;* languescere:—Dæt we fæston mid gerāde, swā dæt ūre flæsca alefed ne wurþe *ut cum ratione jejunemus, ita ut corpus nostrum languidius ne fiat,* Bd. 3, 23; Whel. 228, 45.

a-lēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To permit, grant;* permittere, concedere:—Dæt he us æfre wille eard alēfan *that he will ever grant us a dwelling,* Cd. 215; Th. 272, 8; Sat. 116: 219; Th. 281, 27; Sat. 278. Alēfed *permitted,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 7. v. a-lȳfan.

a-legde *should lay,* Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 31; *p. of* a-lecgan.

a-lege *lay down;* depone:—Alege ōðde āhwelf hīg, ealā ðū Drihten *cast down* [*or cover over*] *them, O Lord!* depone eos, Domine! Ps. Lamb. 58, 12; *impert. of* a-lecgan.

a-legen *confined,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31; *pp. of* a-licgan.

a-lēh *belied,* Beo. Th. 160; B. 80; *p. of* a-lēogan.

a-lēnian [a, lēnian *to be lean*] *To make lean, to soak;* macerare, Ælf. pref. Hom. p. 4.

a-leódan; *p.* -leád, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden [a, leódan *to spring*] *To grow;* germinare, crescere:—Ðe under lyfte a-loden wurde *what was grown up under heaven,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 5; Rä. 81, 25: Ps. Th. 106, 36.

a-leógan; *p.* -leág, -leáh, -lēh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [a, leógan *to lie, ligʼ*] *To lie, tell lies, belie, deceive;* mentiri, confutare, non præstare:—He aleág *he belied.* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 78; Met. 1, 39. Heó hyre gehāt aleáh *she belied her vow,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7. He beót ne alēh *he belied not his promise,* Beo. Th. 160; B. 80. Hī aleógaþ hym *they tell lies to him,* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 18: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12.

a-leoðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [līð *a limb,* to-līðian *to dissolve,* Grn.] *To dismember;* avellere, abstrahere, sejungere:—He ðæt andweorc of Adames līce aleoðode *he dismembered the substance from Adam's body,* Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177.

aler, es; *m. The alder;* alnus:—Aleres rinde seóþ *boil bark of alder,* L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. v. alor.

aler-holt, es; *m.* [aler *the alder;* holt *a grove, wood*] *An alder wood;* alnetum, v. alor.

a-lesan; *p.* -læs, *pl.* -lēson; *pp.* -lesen [a, lesan *to choose*] *To choose;* eligere, seligere:—Þeóden holde hæfde him alesen *the prince had faithful ones chosen to him,* Cd. 151; Th. 189, 11; Exod. 183: 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286: 759; El. 380.

a-lēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To redeem;* solvere, liberare, Hy. 8, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 290, 33. v. a-lȳsan.

a-lēsend, es; *m. A redeemer;* redemptor, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 14. v. a-lȳsend.

a-lēsenis *redemption,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 28. v. a-lȳsnes.

alet, es; *m.* [alet = æled, *pp. of* ælan *to kindle*] *Fire;* ignis, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254.

a-lēt, -lēton *left, gave up,* Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 10; *p. of* a-lētan.

a-lētan *to leave, let go;* dimittere:—Ic dæt alētan ne sceal *I will not let that go,* Solil. 8: Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 19. v. a-lǣtan.

a-leðran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To lather;* saponem illinere:—Smire mid on niht and on morgen aleðre *smear therewith at night and in the morning lather it,* L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 11.

alēt-līc; *adj. Pardonable;* remissibilis. v. alēt *gave up;* līc *like.*

alewe, aluwe, alwe, an; *f. The aloe, bitter spice,* in the plural *aloes;* aloe:—He brohte wyrt-gemang and alewan *tulit herbarum commixtionem et aloes,* Jn. Bos. 19, 39. Murre and alwe *myrrh and aloe,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 20. Alwan wið untrymnessum *aloes for infirmities,* L. M. cont. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 174, 6. Gedō alwan gōdne dǣl dǣr on *put a good deal of aloes therein,* L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5: 194, 25. Aluwan gegnid *rub up aloes,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. Nim alewan [MS. alewen] *take aloes,* 104, 26: 134, 9. [אַהֲלִים ahālīm, *pl. m.*; אֲהָלוֹת ahāloth, *pl. f. the aloe-trees, the perfumes: Grk.* ἀλόη, ης; *f. the aloe: Lat.* aloë, ēs; *f. the aloe, a small tree in the east, which has juicy leaves, from which the bitter gum called* aloes *is extracted.*]

Alfrīþ, es; *m.* [al = all = eal, eall *all;* friþ *peace*] *Alfred the wise, king of Northumbria:*—A.D. 705, Hēr Alfrīþ, Norþhymbra cing, forþfērde *here,* A.D. 705, *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died,* Chr. 705; Th. 69, 7, col. 3. v. Ælfrēd *king of Northumbria.*

al-geweorc, es; *n. Tinder, touchwood, a fire-steel;* igniarium, Recd. 40, 34; Wrt. Voc. 66, 42: Cot. 107: 164.

algian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defend;* defendere. DER. ge-algian. v. ealgian.

alh, alhn, es; *m. A sheltering-place, temple, fane;* asylum, templum:—Tempel Gode, alhn hāligne *a temple for God, a holy fane,* Cd. 162; Th. 202, 22; Exod. 392. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* alah: *Goth.* alhs.] v. healh, hearh.

alh-stede, es; *m. A sheltering-place, city;* arx, urbs, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 11; Dan. 690. v. ealh-stede.

a-libban, -lybban; *p.* -lifde, -lyfde; *pp.* -lifd, -lyfd *To live, live after, survive;* vivere, superesse:—Dæt heó wolde hyre līf on fæmnanhāde alibban *that she would live out her life in maidenhood,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. Hwā unclǣnnisse līf alifde *who lived a life of uncleanness,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 32; Dōm. 63: Hy. 4, 115. Hȳ on bilwitnesse hyra līf alyfdon *they lived a harmless life,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5: Ex. 21, 22.

alibbend, es; *m. A survivor, one who lives after;* superstes; *part. of* a-libban.

a-licgan, -licgean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǣgon; *pp.* -legen *To lie, fail, confine, perish;* jacere, conquiescere, deficere, aboleri:—Nū sceal eall ēðelwyn alicgean *now all joy of country shall fail,* Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. His dōm alæg *its power failed,* Beo. Th. 3061; B. 1528.

a-liéfan, a-lífan *to permit;* permittere:—Alīfe me *permitte mihi,* Deut. 3, 25. Aliéfþ, Past. 50, 4. v. a-lȳfan.

aliésan *to redeem; part.* aliésend. v. a-lȳsan.

a-lifian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live;* vivere:—He geþohte ðæt he wolde on fellenum gegyrelan ealle his dagas his līfes alifian *he resolved that he would live all the days of his life in clothing of skins,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 13. v. a-libban.

alīhtan; *p.* -lihte, *pl.* -lihton; *pp.* -lihted; *v. a.* [a, lihtan *to light*] *To enlighten;* illuminare:—Hīg alihton ða eorþan *illuminent terram,* Gen. 1, 15. v. lȳhtan.

a-lihtan; *p.* -lihte *To* ALIGHT; desilire:—Ic of alihte *desilio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 3: Som. 34, 44. v. lihtan.

a-lihting, e; *f. Enlightening;* illuminatio:—On alihtinge [MS. alīh-

tincge] andwlitan ðines *in illuminationem vultus tui*, Ps. Th. 89, 8. v. lihtiug.

a-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, befall;* evenire, accidere, contingere:—Óþ-ðæt sǽl alamp *until occasion offered*, Beo. Th. 1249; B. 622. Ðá him alumpen wæs wén *then hope had occurred to him*, Beo. Th. 1471; B. 733.

a-linnan *to cease, stop;* cessare. v. a-lynnan.

a-lís *loose*:—Alís me *libera me*, Ps. Spl. 7, 1; *impert. of* a-lýsan.

a-lísendnes *redemption.* v. a-lýsednys.

alisian = ahsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask;* interrogare:—Driht ahsiaþ [Spl. alisiaþ] rihtwîsne *Deus interrogat justum*, Ps. Spl. 10, 6, 5; ahsaþ, Ps. Th. 10, 5, 6.

all *all*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804–829; 460, 36: Jn. Lind. War. 11, 50: Elen. Grm. 815. v. eal, eall.

al-líc; *adj.* [eall *all*, líc *like*] *Universal, general, catholic;* universus:—We ealle ða ðe asettan ðone allícan geleáfan *nos omnes qui fidem catholicam exposuimus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

all-swâ *likewise, also*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 21, 30. v. al-swâ.

allunga *altogether;* omnino:—Ðe allunga underþeódet biþ unþeáwum *who is altogether subject to vices*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. v. eall-unga.

All-walda, an; *m.* [eal, eall *all*, -wealda *ruler*] *All-ruler, the Almighty*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 292. v. eal-wealda.

all-wihta *all-beings*:—Helm allwihta *Protector of all creatures*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 9; Gen. 1290. Meotud allwihta *Lord of all creatures*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 9; Az. 5. v. eall-wihta, wiht I, *for nom. pl.* wihta.

al-mægen, es; *n.* [eal *all*, mægen] *All power, strength, might;* omnis vis:—Gêm, al-mægene, heofones tunglu *observe, with all thy power, the stars of heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. v. eal-mægen.

almes-lond, es; *m. Land given or granted in frankalmoigne;* fundus in eleemosynam datus. v. ælmes-lond.

almes-man, -mann, es; *m. An almsman;* eleemosynarius:—Ðonne nime man uncûþ sæd æt almesmannûm *then let one take strange seed of almsmen*, Lchdm. i. 400, 17.

a-loccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To entice;* allicere:—Ðæt hî aloccodan ût ða, ðe ðǽr binnan wǽran *that they might entice those out, who were there within*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39.

a-locen *withdrawn*, Lk. Bos. 22, 41; *pp. of* a-lûcan.

a-logen *false, feigned;* mentitus, falsus; *pp. of* a-leógan.

alo-malt, es; *n. Malt used in making ale;* brasium ad cerevisiam conficiendam:—Genim alomalt *take malt for ale*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 8.

alor, aler, alr, es; *m. An* ALDER-*tree*, called ELLER and ALLER; alnus; alnus glutinosa, Lin. The alder, or rather aler, is an inhabitant of swamps and meadows in all Europe, the north of Africa and Asia, and North America. Its favourite station is by the side of rivulets, or in the elevated parts of marshy land where the soil is drained. Its juice contains a great abundance of tannin, which renders the bark valuable for tanning, and the young shoots for dyeing. Its foliage being large, and of a deep handsome green, the alder is rather an ornamental tree. The *alder* alnus glutinosa must not be confused with the *elder* sambucus nigra *the elder-tree*, v. ellen:—Bûtan alore *except alder*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 9. On ðone [MS. ðane] alr *to the alder*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 376; A.D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 5. Aleres rinde seóþ on wætre *seethe in water rind of alder*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 17. Alr *alnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt. Voc. 33, 4. [*Plat.* eller, *f: Dut.* else, *f: O. H. Ger.* elira, erila, *f: Ger.* eller, erle, *f: O. Nrs.* elrir, ölr, *m;* elri, *n.*] DER. alor-drenc, -holt, -rind.

alor-drenc, es; *m. An alder-drink;* potus alni, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 5.

alor-holt, es; *m. An alder-holt.* v. aler-holt.

alor-rind, es; *m. Alder-rind;* cortex alni, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 26.

a-loten *prone, submissive, bent down;* supplex, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 42. v. a-lûtan.

alop *ale*:—Wulfrêd scolde gifan twâ tunnan fulle hlutres aloþ, and ten mittan Wælsces aloþ *Wulfred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale*, Chr. 852; Ing. 93, 16: Th. Diplm. A.D. 791–796; 40, 4, 5, 6: A.D. 804–829; p. 460, 25. v. ealaþ.

alr, es; *m. An alder-tree;* alnus, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 5; Wrt.Voc. 33, 4. v. alor.

Alrîca, Ealrîca, Ealerîca, an; *m:* Alarîcus, i; *m. Lat.* [al = eall *all*, rîca *ruler;* v. rîc] *Alaric;* Alarîcus, king of the Visigoths, = the west Goths, elected A.D. 382, took Rome 410, and died the same year:—Alrîca wearþ Cristen *Alaric became a Christian* [*about* A.D. 396], Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 32. Alrîca, se Cristenesta cyning, and se mildesta, mid swâ lytlum níþe abræc Rôme burh, ðæt he bebeád ðæt man nánne man ne slôge,—and eác ðæt man nánuht ne wanode, ne ne yfelode ðæs ðe on ðám cyrîcum wǽre. And sôna ðæs, on ðam þriddan dæge, hî geförðan ût of ðære byrig ágenum willan; swâ ðǽr ne wearþ nán hûs heora wyllan forbærned *Alaric, the most Christian and the mildest king, sacked Rome with so little violence, that he ordered no one should be slain,—and that nothing should be taken away, or injured, that was in the churches. Soon after that, on the third day, they went out of the city of their own accord; so there was not a single house burnt by their order*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 7. Hettulf, Alrîcan mæg, Honoriuses sweóstor him to wîfe genam *Ataulf, Alaric's kinsman, took the sister of Honorius for his wife*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 14. Seó hergung wæs, þurh Alarîcum [*acc. Lat.*] Gotena cyning, geworden *hæc inruptio, per Alaricum regem Gothorum, facta est*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Ðæt Ealrîca, Gotona cyning, hyre anwaldes hî beníman woldan *that Alaric, king of the Goths, would deprive her of her power*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. Eallerîca, Bt. 1; Fox 22.

al-swâ *also*, L. Ethb. 70; Wilk. 6, 41. v. eal-swâ.

altar, es; *m. An altar;* altare:—Beforan ðam altare *ante altare*, Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

alpes *of ale;* cervisiæ [MS. cervise], *gen. s.* Rtl. 116, 42. v. alaþ, ealaþ.

a-lûcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen [a, lûcan *to lock*] *To separate, take or pluck away, withdraw;* avellere:—He wæs fram him alocen *avulsus est ab eis*, Lk. Bos. 22, 41. Alûc ðû hine fram mînum weofode *pluck thou him away from mine altar*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1.

a-lûtan, anlûtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten [a, lûtan *to bend*] *To bend, incline, bend or bow down;* procumbere:—Alûtende he geseah *procumbens vidit*, Lk. Bos. 24, 12. He aleát to eorþan *he bowed to the earth*, Ælfc. T. 37, 8.

aluwe, an; *f. Aloe*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 15. v. alewe.

al-waldend; *adj.* [eal *all*, waldende *ruling*] *All-ruling, almighty;* omnipotens:—Alwaldend God *Almighty God*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 18; Bo. 31.

alwe *aloe*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 5: 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 25. v. alewe.

Al-wealda, -walda, an; *m. All-ruler, God, the Almighty;* omnium rector, Deus, omnipotens:—Noldon alwealdan word weorþian *they would not revere the all-ruler's* [*the Almighty's*] *word*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328: Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Gif ðê alwalda scirian wille *if the Almighty will give* [*grant*] *thee*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 10; Gen. 2826. v. eal-wealda.

al-wealda, -walda; *def. adj. All-powerful, almighty;* omnipotens:—Alwalda God *all-powerful God*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 17; Cri. 1191: 27 b; Th. 83, 33; Cri. 1365. v. eal-wealda.

al-wihta *all-beings*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 20; Sat. 616: Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 11; Cri. 687: Ps. C. 50, 100; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 100. v. eall-wihta.

a-lybban; *p.* -lyfde, *pl.* -lyfdon; *pp.* -lyfed [a, lybban *to live*] *To live, live after, survive;* vivere, superesse:—Ðæt ic alybban ne mæg *that I may not survive*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 37. Heó alyfaþ *she shall live*, Ex. 21, 22. Alyfdon, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. a-libban.

alýfan, hit -lýfþ; *p.* -lýfde, *pl.* -lýfdon; *impert.* -lýf; *pp.* -lýfed; *v. a. To give leave, permit, grant;* permittere, concedere, tradere:—Se eorl ongan alýfan landes *the earl began to grant the land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 26; By. 90. Alýfe me to farenne *permitte me ire*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. Alýf me *permitte mihi*, Lk. Bos. 9, 59: Hy. 7, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 287, 28: Ps. Th. 139, 8. Hit him Rómâne alýfdon *the Romans granted it to him*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 30: Beo. Th. 1315; B. 655. Wearþ Cartainum friþ alýfed *peace was granted to the Carthaginians*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 12: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 12; Cri. 1573. Hyt ys alýfed *it is permitted*, Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Alýfþ *licet?* Mk. Bos. 3, 4: 10, 2.

a-lyfaþ *shall live*, Ex. 21, 22; *fut. of* a-lybban.

alýfed-líc; *adj.* [a-lýfed *allowed, pp. of* a-lýfan; líc *like*] *Allowable;* expeditus:—Alýfedlíc þing *an allowable thing;* fas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 67.

alýfed-líce; *adv. Lawfully, allowably;* licite:=a-lýfed *allowed*, líce; *adv.*

alýfednes, -ness, e; *f. Permission, leave, grant;* permissio:=a-lýfed, -nes.

a-lýfþ *is it allowable?* licet? Mk. Bos. 3, 4. v. a-lýfan.

a-lýhtan *to enlighten;* illuminare. v. a-líhtan.

alýhtnys, -nyss, e; *f. An enlightening, illumination, a lightness;* illuminatio:—Ðû settest unrihtwisnysse ûre on alýhtnysse andwlitan ðínne *posuisti iniquitates nostras in illuminationem vultus tui*, Ps. Spl. 89, 8. v. a-líhting.

a-lynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, free from;* liberare:—Alynian of rôde Cristes líchaman *to deliver Christ's body from the cross*, De offic. diurn. et noct. v. a-lynnan.

a-lynnan, -linnan; *p.* -lann, *pl.* -lunnon; *pp.* -lunnen *To deliver, free from, release;* liberare, evellere:—He wolde hine alynnan of láþscipe *he would release him from calamity*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 19; Gen. 2048.

a-lýsan, to alýsanne; *p.* de; *impert.* -lýs, -lís; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate, to pay for loosing, to pay, redeem, ransom;* liberare, redimere:—Helias wylle hine alýsan *Elias vult liberare eum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 49. Fæsten alýsan *jejunium solvere*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 13. Ðû to alýsanne mannan *tu ad liberandum hominem*, Te Dm. Lamb. 195 b, 16. God alýsep sâwle mîne of handa helle *Deus redimet animam meam de manu inferi*, Ps. Spl. 48, 16. Alýs us of yfele *deliver us from evil*, Hy. 7, 113; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 113. Alís me *libera me*, Ps. Spl. 7, 1: Ps. Th. 53, 1: 58, 1. Alýsaþ þearfan *liberate egenum*, 81, 4. He alýsde leóda bearn of

locan deófla *he released the sons of men from the prison of devils*, Elen. Kmbl. 361; El. 181. Þa ðe ic nā reáfode ðā ic alýsde *quæ non raputi tunc exsolvebam*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 6. 48, 7. Ðū beó fram him alýsed *liberatus sis ab illo*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Ðā wæs of dæm hrōran helm and byrne alýsed *then was helm and byrnie loosed from the active chief*, Beo. Th. 3264; B. 1630. We synt alýsde *liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7: 107, 5. Dæt hī wǽron alýsede *ut liberentur*, 59, 4.

a-lȳsednys, -nyss, e; *f. Redemption, a ransom;* redemptio:—Weorþ alȳsednysse sāwle his *pretium redemptionis animæ suæ*, Ps. Spl. 48, 8. Úre alȳsednysse *nostra redemptio*, Hymn. Surt. 83, 31.

a-lȳsend, alēsend, es; *m.* [alýsende, *part. of* alýsan *to deliver*] *A liberator, deliverer, redeemer;* liberator, redemptor:—Ic lufige ðé, Dríht, alýsend *mīn diligam te, Domine, liberator meus*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1, 49: 18, 16. Ic wát dæt mīn Alýsend leofaþ *I know that my Redeemer liveth*, Job Thw. 167, 40: Ps. Th. 69, 7: 77, 34: 143, 2.

a-lȳsendlic; *adj. Loosing;* solutorius:—He hine acsade, hwæðer he ða alýsendlican rúne cūðe *he asked him, whether he knew the loosing runes* [literas solutorias], Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25.

a-lȳsing, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Ps. Th. 110, 6.

a-lȳsnes, -ness, e; *f. Redemption;* redemptio, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 14; Cri. 1474.

a-lystan; *p.* -lyste; *pp.* -lysted, -lyst [a, lystan *to wish*] *To list, wish, desire;* desiderare:—Hwī eów alyste [ā lyste, Grn.] *why do ye desire?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 36; Met. 10, 18.

am *am;* sum:—Ic am *ego sum*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 22: 11, 29: Jn. Lind. War. 7, 34. Ic am witnesse *I am witness*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 39, 23. [vide p. 28, note 3, for the date, A. D. 1121.] v. eom.

am-, as a prefix denotes *even, equal.* v. em-, am-byr.

ām, aam, es; *m. The reed or slay of a weaver's loom;* pecten textorius:—Ne mec ōhwunan sceal āmas [Th. uma, Dietr. āma] cnyssan *nor shall the weaver's reeds beat me anywhere*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8.

a-mǽllad; *part. Emptied out, brought to naught;* exinanitus, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. v. a-meallud.

a-mǽn-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *ex*, mǽn = gemǽne *communis;* sumian = samnian *congregare*] *To excommunicate;* excommunicare:—Sie amǽnsumod *let him be excommunicated*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 18. v. a-mān-sumian.

a-mæst *fat, fattened;* altilis:—Amæste fuglas *altilia*, Cot. 16.

a-mæstan; *p.* -mæstede; *pp.* -mæsted, -mæstd, -mæst [a, mæstan *to fatten*] *To fatten;* saginare, impinguare:—Māra ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swīn, bearg bellende on bōc-wuda *I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine, a barrow-pig grunting in the beech-woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 9: Rä. 41, 105. Sāwl ðe wel spriceþ, hió hiþ amæst *a soul that speaketh well, she shall be fattened*, Past. 49, 2.

a-mæt *measured*, a-mǽte *measuredst*, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: 1456; El. 730. v. a-metan.

a-mang; *prep. c. dat.* [a-, ge-mang; *prep. inter*] AMONG, *while;* inter:—Amang ðām ðe hī ridon *while they were riding*, inter equitandum, Chr. 1046; Th. 307, 29. v. on-mang, ge-mang, on-gemang.

a-manian, -manigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a *from*, manian *to admonish, challenge, lay claim to*] *To demand, exact;* exigere:—Gif hit se gerēfa ne amanige mid rihte *if the reeve do not lawfully exact it*, L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Se biscop amanige ða oferhȳrnesse æt ðam gerēfan *let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 2. Amanige dære scíre bisceop ða bōte to ðæs cynges handa *let the bishop of the shire exact the compensation into the hands of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3: Th. i. 266, 19.

a-mānsod; *part. Excommunicated:*—Gif hwā amānsodne [MS. B. amānsumodne] oððe ūtlahne hæbbe and healde *if any one have and hold an excommunicated person, or an outlaw*, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 17.

a-mān-somod *excommunicated* = a-mān-sumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 18, MS. B. v. a-mān-sumian.

a-manst *ari mindful of;* memor es, Ps. Th. 8, 5. v. a-munan.

a-mān-sumian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [a *ex*, mān = mǽn = gemǽne *communis*, sumian = samnian *congregare*] *To excommunicate, anathematize;* excommunicare, anathematizare:—Amānsumede he hine *excommunicavit eum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 26. We amānsumiaþ mid heortan and mid mūþe ða ðe hī amānsumedan *anathematizamus corde et ore quos anathematizarunt*, 4, 17; S. 586, 10, 11. Hȳ amānsumodon ðone mæsse-preost Arríum *they excommunicated the mass-priest Arius*, L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2. Amānsumed *excommunicated*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 12: 963; Th. 221, 23: 1070; Th. 347, 4: L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1.

a-mān-sumung, -summung, e; *f.* [a *ex*, mān = mǽn = gemǽne *communis*, summung = samnung *a congregation*] *Excommunication, a curse;* excommunicatio, anathema:—Besmiten mid ðære amānsumunge *pollutus anathemate*, Jos. 7, 12: R. Ben. 51: Procem. R. Conc. v. mān-sumung.

a-māwan; *p.* -meów; *pp.* -māwen [a, māwan *to mow*] *To mow, cut off;* demetere, desecare, Ps. Th. 101, 4.

ambeht, es; *m. A servant, attendant, messenger, officer;* minister, servus, nuntius, legatus. [*O. Sax.* ambahtco, *m: O. H. Ger.* ampaht, *m: Goth.* andbahts, *m: O. Nrs.* ambátt, *f. ancilla: Lat.* ambactus, *m. a vassal, a dependant upon a lord.*] v. ombeht, ombiht, onbeht.

ambeht, ambiht, ambieht, ambyht [an-, em-, on-], *gen.* es; *nom. acc. pl.* o; *n. An office, ministry, service, command, message;* officium, ministerium, jussum, mandatum:—Ðæm ōleccaþ ealle gesceafte, ðe ðæs ambehtes āwuht cunnon *all creatures obey him, that know aught of this service*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 17: Met. 11, 9. Lǽste ðū georne his ambyhto *perform thon zealously his commands*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. [*O. Sax.* ambaht, *n. servitium, ministerium: O. Frs.* ambucht, ombecht, *n: Ger.* amt, *n: M. H. Ger.* ambahte, ambehte: *O. H. Ger.* ampahti, ampaht, ambaht, *n: Goth.* andbahti, *n: Dan.* embede, *n: Swed.* ämbete, *n: Icel.* embætti, *n: Lat.* ambītus, *m. pp. of* ambio.]

ambeht-hēra, an; *m. An obedient minister.* v. ombiht-hēra.

ambeht-hūs, es; *n. A workshop;* officina. v. ambiht-hūs.

ambeht-mæcg, es; *m. A servant-man.* v. ambyht-mæcg, ombiht-mæcg.

ambeht-man, -mann, es; *m. A servant-man.* v. ambiht-man.

ambeht-scealc, es; *m. An official-servant;* minister. v. anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

ambeht-secg, es; *m. An official man, a messenger.* v. ambyht-secg.

ambeht-smiþ, es; *m. An official smith* or *carpenter.* v. ambiht-smiþ.

ambeht-þegen, es; *m. An attendant-thane, an attendant, servant.* v. ombeht-þegen, ombiht-þegen.

ām-ber, ōm-ber, ōm-bor, es; *m. n?* **I.** *a dry measure of four bushels;* mensura continens quatuor modios sive bussellos. v. Registri Honoris de Richm. App. p. 44, where, in an extent of the manors of Crowhurst and Fylesham, in Sussex, 8 Edw. I, we read, 'xxiii ambræ salis, quæ faciunt xii quarteria, secundum mensuram Londoniæ.' Id. p. 258, it is added: 'quarterium Londinense octo modios sive bussellos continet, AMBRA *igitur quatuor modios.*' v. Introduc. to Domesday I. p. 133:—Tyn āmbra feðra *ten ambers of feathers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Agyfe mon hine ēlce mōnaþ ane āmbra meles *let there be given him every month one amber of meal*, L. Ath. i. procem; Th. i. 198, 6. Þritig ōmbra rues cornes, feówer āmbru meolwes *thirty ambers of rye-corn, four ambers of meal*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 791–796; 40, 9, 10. Dæt he agefe l āmbra maltes and vi āmbra grūta *that he give fifty ambers of malt and six ambers of groats*, 835; 471, 12, 13: 832–870; 474, 23. **II.** *a liquid measure;* batus, cadus:—Āmber *batus*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 58. Āmbras *cadi, lagenæ*, Cot. 31, 125: Lk. Lind. War. 16, 6. XII āmbra Wilisces ealaþ, āmber fulne buteran *twelve ambers of Welsh ale, an amber full of butter*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, 19. XXX ōmbra gōdes Uuelesces aloþ, ðæt limpaþ to xv mittum *thirty ambers of good Welsh ale, which are equal to fifteen mittas*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 804–829; 460, 24. **III.** *a vessel with one handle, a tankard, pitcher, pail;* lagena, urceus, amphora, situla, hydria:—Ōmbor *lagena*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 14, 13. Ōmbora *urceorum*, 7, 8. Ōmbor *amphora*, Lk. Lind. War. 22, 10. [ān *one*, beran *to bear, carry: O. Sax.* ēmbar, ēmber, *m. amphora: Ger.* eimer, *m: O. H. Ger.* einpar, eimberi, *m. situla, hydria.*]

ambiht, ambieht *an office, ministry, service;* officium. v. ambeht.

ambiht-hūs, es; *n.* [ambeht *an office*, hūs *house*] *A workshop;* officina, R. Concord. 11.

ambiht-man, embeht-man, embiht-man, -mann, -monn, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, man *a man*] *A servant-man, servant-woman, attendant, servant, minister;* servus, pedisequus, pedisequa, minister, ministra:—Hig habbaþ ōðre ambihtmen *they have other attendants*, L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 11: Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35.

ambiht-smiþ, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, smiþ *a smith*] *An official smith* or *carpenter;* præfectus fabrorum:—Cyninges ambihtsmiþ *the king's official carpenter*, L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8.

ambyht, es; *n. An office, service;* mandatum, nuntium, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 10; Gen. 518. v. ambeht; *n.*

ambyht-mæcg, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office, service;* mæcg *a man*] *A servant-man, servant, minister;* servus:—Ðīne scealcas, ambyhtmæcgas *servi tui*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. v. ombiht-mæcg.

ambyht-secg, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office, command, message;* secg *a man, messenger*] *An official man, a messenger, ambassador;* minister, nuncius, legatus:—Dæt ic seó gramum ambyhtsecg, nales Godes engel *that I am a minister to the malignant one, not God's angel*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582.

am-byr: *gen. m. n.* -byres; *f.* -byrre, -byre: *dat. m. n.* -byrum; *f.* -byrre, -byre: *acc. m.* -byrne; *f.* -byre; *n.* -byr; *adj.* [am *even, equal*, byr *let it happen*, from byrian *to happen, pertain*]. What is happening even or equal,—*Favourable, fair;* æquus, secundus:—Gyf man hæfde ambyrne wind *if a man had a favourable wind*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 20.

a-meallud, -mællad; *part. Emptied out, brought to naught;* exinanitus, Ps. Spl. 74, 8, MSS. C, M.

a-mearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, mearcian *to mark*] *To mark out, delineate, describe, determine;* annotare, denotare, designare, describere, definire:—Hēr amearcod is hāligra hiw, þurh handmægen awriten on wealle *here is described the form of the holy ones, through might of hand carved on the wall*, Andr. Kmbl. 1448; An. 724. Ðone, ðe grūnd and sund, heofon and eorþan, amearcode mundum sinum *him, who land and*

sea, heaven and earth, marked out with his own hands, 1499; An. 751: R. Concord. 2.

amel, es; *m. A vessel for holy water;* amula, vas lustrale, Cot. 2.

a-meldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To betray, make known;* prodere, indicare :—Ic ameldige *prodo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Som. 33, 4. He hine ameldode *prodidit eum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46. Đá wæron hí ðær ameldode *prediti sunt*, 4, 16; S. 584, 26: Jos. 9, 17. v. meldian.

ameos = *ἄμμεως of ammi* or *bishop-wort; gen. of* ammi.

a-merian, -myrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To examine, purify [generally said of melted metal]*; examinare, purgare, merum reddere :—Oðer dæl sceal beón amered on ðam fýre, swá hér bið sylfor *the other part shall be proved in the fire, as silver here is*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 1. Đæt seolfor de bið seofon siðum amered *argentum examinatum septuplum*, Ps. Th. 11, 7: Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 22; Ph. 544: 65 a; Th. 240, 3; Ph. 633: Elen. Kmbl. 2621; El. 1312: Ps. Spl. 11, 7: 16, 4. Genim ánne cuculere fulne ameredes huniges *take a spoon-full of purified honey*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 12. Fýre ðú us amyrdest swá swá amyred bið seolfor *igne nos examinasti sicut examinatur argentum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Amerodest *examinasti*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 9.

a-merran *to hinder, trouble, disturb*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44. v. a-myrran.

a-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [a, metan *to measure*].
I. *to mete, measure, measure out;* metiri, emetiri :—His micelnesse ne mæg nán monu ametan *his greatness no man can measure*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 13. Mid hondum amet *measure with [thy]* hands, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 30; Sat. 700. Đæt súsl amǽte *that he should measure his torment*, 229; Th. 310, 13; Sat. 725. Đæt ðú hús ameten hæbbe *that thou hast measured the house*, 228; Th. 309, 16; Sat. 710: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 26.
II. *to measure out to any one, to allot, assign, bestow;* aliquid alicui emetiri, ex mensura dare, largiri :—Ametan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wöh-fremmendum *would mete out punishment according to their deeds to the doers of wickedness*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 70; Met. 9, 35. Ǽr me gife unscynde mægen-cyning amæt *before the powerful king measured out to me a blameless grace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248.
III. *to measure out, plan, form, make;* emetiri, formare, confingere :—Ðú amǽte mundum ðínum ealne ymbhwyrft and upráðor *thou measuredst with thine hands the whole circumference and the firmament above*, Elen. Kmbl. 1456; El. 730.

a-metan; *p.* -mette; *pp.* -mett; *v. trans.* [a, metan *to paint*] *To paint, depict, adorn;* pingere, depingere, ornare :—Swelce he hit amete and atiefre on his heortan *quasi in corde depingitur*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 26. Firmamentum [fæstnes] mid manegum steorrum amett *the firmament adorned with many stars*, Bd. de nat. rm; Wrt. popl. scienc. 10, 12; Lchdm. iii. 254, 9.

amet-hwíl, e; *f. Leisure;* otium, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 8, 1, MS. D. v. æmet-hwíl.

a-middan; *adv.* [a = on *in, into;* mid *middle*] *In the middle, into the midst;* in medium :—Arís, and stand hér amiddan *surge, et sta in medium*, Lk. Bos. 6, 8.

ammi, ami; *g.* ameos; *n. Ammi, an African umbelliferous plant, millet, bishopwort;* ammi Copticum [*ἄμμι*; *g. ἀμμεως*] :—Ðeós wyrt de man ami, and óðrum naman milium, nemneþ *this wort which is named ammi, and by another name millet*, Herb. 164, 1; Lchdm. i. 292, 20. Oðer swilc ameos *as much more of ammi*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-molsnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To corrupt, putrefy;* putrefacere, Som. v. molsnian.

amore, an; *f. A kind of bird;* avis quædam, scorellus, Cot. 160.

Amorreas; *pl : g. a The Amorites;* Amorrhæi :—Seon cyning Amorrea *Sehon regem Amorrhæorum*, Ps. Th. 135, 20.

ampella, ampolla, ampulla, an; *m. A vial, bottle, flask, flagon;* ampulla, lecythus, lenticula :—Ampella *vel* ele-fæt *an oil-flask*, lecythus = *λήκυθος* [MS. legithum], Cot. 119. Ampella *vel* crog *lenticula*, 124. [*Ger.* ampel, *f : O. H. Ger.* ampulla, ampla, *f : O. Nrs.* ampli, hömpull, *m.*]

ampre, an; *f. Sorrel* or *dock;* rumex, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. ompre.

a-munan; ic, he -man, ðú -manst, *pl.* -munon; *p.* -munde, *pl.* -mundon; *pp.* -munen *To think of, mind, consider, be mindful of, have a care for;* cogitare, reputare, memor esse, providere :—Hwæt is se mann, de ðú swá miclum amanst? *quid est homo, quod memor es ejus?* Ps. Th. 8, 5. Cwǽdon hí, ðæt hie ðæs ne amundon de má de eówre geferan *they said, that they no more minded it than did your companions*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3. v. munan.

a-mundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, defend;* tueri, tutari, Æthelfl. Test; Th. Diplm. A.D. 972; 522, 28. v. mundian.

a-mundon *thought of, minded,* Chr. 755; Th. 84, 36, col. 3; *p. of* a-munan.

a-myrdrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To murder, kill;* occidere, interficere, trucidare :—Đæt man sý amyrdred *that a man be murdered*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. v. myrðrian.

a-myrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [a, myrgan *to be merry*] *To make merry, to gladden, cheer;* exhilarare, lætificare :—Béc syndon breme : hí amyrgaþ módsefan manna gehwylces of þreánýdlan *books are famous : they cheer the mind of every one from the necessary affliction of this life*, Salm. Kmbl. 479; Sal. 240.

a-myrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To examine;* examinare, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. v. a-merian.

a-myrran, -merran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a, myrran *impedire*].
I. *to hinder, impede, obstruct, check, disturb;* impedire, turbare, obstruere :—Dæs wéla amerd and lǽt ða men *this wealth obstructs and hinders those men*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. He ofslóh fætta heora, and gecorene Israhéla he amyrde *occidit pingues eorum, et electos Israhel impedivit*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 35. Me habbaþ hringa gespong síðes amyrred *the binding of these rings hath impeded me in my course*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 378. He ðæs eorles earm amyrde *he checked the earl's arm*, Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165.
II. *to dissipate, spend, distract, defile, mar, corrupt, spoil, destroy;* dissipare, perdere, consummare, corrumpere, devorare, distrahere :—Ðá he hæfde ealle amyrrede *postquam omnia consummasset*, Lk. Bos. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrþ he hys mǽde *non perdet mercedem suam*, Mt. Bos. 10, 42. Deós gitsung hafaþ gumena gehwelces mód amerred *this covetousness has corrupted the mind of every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 87; Met. 8, 44: 22, 8; Met. 22, 4. Eorþe wæs amyrred *corrupta est terra*, Ex. 8, 24: Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 39. Ic amyrre *distraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 10.

an; *prep. In, among, into, to;* in, ad; followed by *dat.* or *acc* :—An eorþe *in the spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110: 50, 157; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 157. Hió bið eallunga an hire selfre *she is altogether in herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 440; Met. 20, 220. An folcum *among the people*, Ps. C. 50, 5; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 5. Dó gléda an glédiæt *put embers into a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3. Đæt ic an forþgesceaft féran móte *that I may come to a future state*, Ps. C. 50, 52; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52. v. on.

an *I give*, Alfd. Will 14, 4; *he gives*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 22; Gen. 2915. v. unnan.

an- is used in composition.
I. for A.Sax. and *against, in return;* contra, re-; as an-sacan *to strive against, to contradict;* repugnare, contradicere : an-swarian *to answer;* respondere.
II. for **un-**, denoting *privation;* as an-bindan *to unbind;* absolvere.
III. for **on**, in *in, to;* as an-wadan *to invade;* invadere : an-fón *to take to one's self;* accipere. Sometimes an- appears scarcely to alter the meaning of the word before which it is placed.

-an, -anne, v. -anne, in alphabetical order, and TO; *prep.* **IV.** The termination of most Anglo-Saxon verbs is in -an; but -án is found, which seems to be contracted from aa, agan, ahan, as,—gán *to go*, from gaan : smeán *to consider*, from smeagan : sleán *to slay*, from sleahan, *etc.* The termination of verbs in -ón, appears to be a contraction from ahan, ohan, as,—fón *to take*, from fahan : gefeón *to rejoice*, from gefeohan : teón *to draw*, from teohan, *etc.* Mrch. § 247*.

ÁN, **I.** *m. f. n.* ONE; unus, una, unum : *gen. m. n.* ánes; *f.* ánre *of one;* unius : *dat. m. n.* ánum; *f.* ánre *to one;* uni : *acc. m.* ánne, ænne; *f.* áne, *n.* án *one;* unum, unam, unum : *instr. m. n.* áne; *f.* ánre *with one;* uno, unâ, uno : *pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* áne *each, every one, all;* unusquisque, una-quæque, unum-quodque; singuli, æ, a : *gen. m. f. n.* ánra *of every one, all;* singulorum, arum, orum : *dat. m. f. n.* ánum *to every one, all;* singulis : *instr.* ánum *with all : def.* se ána; seó, ðæt ána *the one : gen.* ðæs, ðære, ðæs ánan *of the one : dat.* ðam, ðære, ðam ánan *to the one : acc.* done, ða ánan, ðæt án *the one : instr. m. n.* ðý ánan; *f.* ðære ánan *with the one; adj* :—Án of ðám *unus ex illis*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Án wæs on Ispania *one was in Spain*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 19. God geworhte ánne mannan, Adam, of láme *God created one man, Adam, of earth*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. He is án God *Deus unus est*, Mk. Bos. 12, 29. Ðis is án ðara gerǽdnessa *this is one of the ordinances*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 2.
II. *alone, only, sole, another;* solus, alius : with these meanings it is used *definitely*, and *generally written* ána, *m. and sometimes* aina, ánna, ánga, *q. v* :—Án God ys göd *God alone is good;* solus [unus] est bonus, Deus, Mt. Bos. 19, 17. Đæt ge forlæton me ánne, and ic ne eom ána *ut me solum relinquatis, et non sum solus*, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. God ána wát hú his gecynde bið, wíhhádes ðe weres *God alone knows how its sex is, [the sex of] female or male*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 6; Ph. 355. Đæt ge aina [ge á má, Grn.] gebródra hæfdon *quod alium haberetis vos fratrem*, Gen. 43, 6.
2. *sole, alone of its kind, singular, unique, without an equal;* unicus, eximius :—Án sunu, mǽre meotudes bearn *the only Son, illustrious child of the Creator*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 7; Rä. 81, 10: Hy. 8, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 19, 25, 32; Met. 21, 10, 13, 16. Đæt wæs án foran eald-gestreóna *that was before a singular old treasure*, Beo. Th. 2920; B. 1458. Đæt wæs án cyning, ǽghwæs orleáhtre *that was a singular king, faultless in everything*, 3775; B. 1885.
III. *a certain one, some one;* quidam; v. sum :—Án man hæfde twegen suna *homo quidam habebat duos filios*, Mt. Bos. 21, 28. *In this sense it is used as* sum *in the parallel passage.*—Sum man hæfde twegen suna *homo quidam habuit duos filios*, Lk. Bos. 15, 11.
2. *sometimes, though rarely,* án *may be used as the English article* a, an. It does not, however, appear to be generally used as an indefinite article,

but more like the *Moes.* aín, or the *Lat.* unus.—When a noun was used indefinitely by the Saxons, it was without an article prefixed; as,—Þeódric wæs Cristen *Theoderic was a Christian*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7. **3.** *in the following examples it seems to be used for the indefinite article a, an:*—Án engel bodade ðám hyrdum ðæs heofonlícan cyninges acennednysse *an angel announced to the shepherds the birth of the heavenly king*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 3. Ðár beó án mann stande *there shall be a man standing*, Chr. 1031; Ing. 206, 5; Erl. 162, 7. Ðá stód ðár án Iudeisc wer, ðæs nama wæs Nichodémus *then stood there a Jewish man, whose name was Nicodemus*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38. On ánum reste-dæge *on a rest-day or sabbath*, Lk. Bos. 24, 1: Jn. Bos. 20, 1. Sceollon ænne tíman gebídan *must wait [abide] a time*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 36. Wirc ðé nú ænne arc *now make for thee an ark*, Gen. 6, 14. Áne lytle hwíle *a little while*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 4. Cynríc ofslógon ænne Bryttiscne cyning *Cynric slew a British king*, Chr. 508; Ing. 21, 6. **IV.** *each, every one, all:* unus-quisque, una-quæque, unumquodque; singuli, -æ, -a. It is in this sense that it admits of a plural form: *nom. acc. pl. m. f. n.* áne; *gen. m. f. n.* ánra; *dat. m. f. n.* ánum:—Ánra gehwá, ánra gehwylc *every one*, or, literally, *every one of all.* Swelte ánra gehwilc for his ágenum gilte *unusquisque pro peccato suo morietur*, Deut. 24, 16. Ánes hwæt, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 30, denotes *anything*, literally '*anything of all*,' and is used adverbially for *at all, in any degree.* ¶ *One, other,*—Án æfter ánum *one after another*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9: Salm. Kmbl. 771; Sal. 385. To ánum to ánum *from one to the other, only*; duntaxat. Ðæt án, *or* for án *this one thing, for one thing, only*; tantummodo, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. Hý forbærndon ánne fínger, and ánne *they burnt off one finger, and then another*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 15. Éte ænne and ænne *let him eat one and another, one after another*, Herb. 1, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 24. On án *in one, continually, ever*, Gen. 7, 12: Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. DER. nán [=ne+án *n+one*] *none, no one*; nullus [ne-ullus].

án; *adv. Only*; tantum:—Cweþ ðín án word *speak thy word only;* tantum dic verbo, Mt. Bos. 8, 8. v. ÁN II.

ána; *m. One, sole, single, solitary;* unus, unicus, solus, solitarius: *nom. f. n.* áne *one, etc;* una, unum: *gen. m. f. n.* ánan *of one;* unius=unici, unicæ, unici: *dat.* ánan *to one;* uni=unico, unicæ, unico: *acc. m. f.* ánan *one;* unum, unam; *def. numeral adj.* Ðæt [treów, *n.*] se ána is ealra beáma beorhtast geblówen *that is the one of all the trees most brightly flourishing*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 27; Ph. 177. God ána on ecnysse ríxaþ *one God ruleth to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 23. v. ÁN II.

án-ád, án-éd, es; *n.* [án *unus*, ád=éad, cáþ *desertus, vastus*, Ett: *Goth.* áuþs *ἔρημος desertus:* v. DER. eáde; *adj.*] *Solitude, a desert;* solitudo, desertum:—Ón ðam ánáde *in the desert*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 12; Gü. 304: 37 b; Th. 123, 24; Gü. 327. On ánæde *in a desert*, 122 b; Th. 471, 22; Rä. 61, 5. [*O. Sax.* énôdi, enôdi, *f. n. solitudo: Ger.* einöde, *f. desertum, solitudo: M. H. Ger.* einoede, *f;* einoete, einöte, *n: O. H. Ger.* einödi, *f;* einoti, *n. solitudo, desertum.*]

an-ælan; *p.* -ælde; *pp.* -æled, -ælð [an, ælan *to light*] *To kindle, inflame, enlighten;* accendere, incendere, inflammare, illuminare:—Mid andan ðære rihtwísnesse anæld *kindled with a zeal of righteousness*, Chr. 694; Th. 66, note 2: R. Concord. 5. v. on-ælan, in-ælan.

an-æðelian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans.* [an=un *not*, æðelian *to ennoble*] *To dishonour, degrade;* ignobilem reddere:—And ðonan wyrþ anæðelad ðþ-ðæt he wyrþ unæðele *and thence becomes degraded till he is unnoble*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 53; Met. 17, 27. v. un-æðelian.

ánan, ánum *by this alone, only; dat. of* án *one.*

anan-beám, es; *m. The spindle-tree, prick-wood, prick-timber;* euonymus Europæus, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 13.

ana-wyrm, es; *m.* [ana=an, in *in*, as in *Goth.* anaheiwan *inclinare;* wyrm *a worm*] *An intestinal worm;* lumbricus:—Gif anawyrm on men weaxe *if an intestinal worm grow in a man*, L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 13, 18, 23.

an-bærnys, on-bærnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [v. on-bærning, in-bærnis] *Incense, frankincense;* incensum, thus:—Sý gereht gebéd mín swá swá anbærnys *dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 2.

an-be-lǽdan; *p.* -lǽdde; *pp.* -lǽded, -lǽd *To lead or bring in;* inducere. DER. belǽdan, lǽdan.

an-bestingan; *p.* -bestang, *pl.* -bestungon; *pp.* -bestungen *To thrust in;* immittere, intromittere:—Ða anbestungne [Cot. MS. anbestungnan] saglas *intromissi* [scil. *circulis*] *vectes*, Past. 22, 1; Hat. MS. 33a, 22.

an-bíd, es; *n. Awaiting, expectation;* expectatio, mora:—Ðær wǽron ǽrendracan on anbíde *there ambassadors were in waiting*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 44. Næs ic on náuht [ne, áht, áuht] ídlum anbíde, ðeáh hit me lang anbíd þúhte, ðá ðá ic anbídode Godes fultumes *expectans, expectavi Dominum*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Earmra anbíd *the expectation of the miserable*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 2; Exod. 533: Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. v. on-bíd.

an-bídian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od *To abide, wait, wait for, expect;* morari, commorari, expectare:—Wolde ðǽr on æþeódignisse anbídian *ut peregrinaretur ibi*, Gen. 12, 10. Me anbídiaþ rihtwíse óþ-ðæt ðú ǽfyldest me *me expectant justi donec retribuas mihi*, Ps. Spl. 141, 10. Ic anbídude hine *expectrabam eum*, 54, 8.

an-bídung, es; *m. An abiding, tarrying, awaiting, expectation;* commoratio, expectatio:—Wícode þreó níht on anbídunge *moratus est tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1. Hwylc is anbídung mín *quæ est expectatio mea?* Ps. Spl. 38, 11.

an-bindan; ic -binde, ðú -bindst, he -bint, *pl.* -bindaþ; *p.* -band, ðú -bunde, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden; *v. a.* [an=un *un-*, bindan *to bind*] *To* UNBIND, *untie;* solvere, absolvere, religare:—Seó wíderwearde wyrd anbint and gefreþ ælc ðara ðe hió togeþíeþ *adverse fortune unbinds and frees every one of those whom she adheres to*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. v. on-bindan, in-bindan.

an-biscopod; *part. Unbishoped, unconfirmed;* non confirmatus ab episcopo, L. Edg. C. 15; Wilk. 83, 40. v. un-biscopod.

án-boren; *part. Only-born, only-begotten;* unigenitus:—Ðæt in Bethlême cyning ánboren cenned wǽre *that in Bethlehem the only-begotten king was born*, Elen. Kmbl. 783; El. 392: Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 6.

an-bróce, an; *f. Material, wood, timber;* materies, tignum:—Æðele anbróce *noble material*, Elen. Grm. 1029, note, p. 161.

an-bryrdan; *p.* -bryrde; *pp.* -bryrded, -bryrd; *v. a. To prick, goad, vex;* compungere, stimulare:—He héhtende wæs menn wanspendinne, and anbryrdne heortan *persecutus est hominem inopem, et compunctum corde*, Ps. Spl. 108, 15. v. on-bryrdan, in-bryrdan.

an-bryrdnes, -ness, e; *f. Compunction, remorse;* compunctio, C. R. Ben. 70. v. on-bryrdnes.

án-búende; *part. Dwelling alone;* anachoreticam vitam agens:—Éahteþ ánbúendra *persecutes those dwelling alone*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gü. 59.

an-búgan; *p.* -beáh, -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen; *v. intrans. To bend or bow one's self in, submit to any one;* se inflectere, se submittere alicui:—To ðon ðæt hí him anbugon *that they might submit to him*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. on-búgan.

anbyht-scealc, ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc, es; *m.* [ambeht *an office*, scealc *a servant*] *An official servant, a servant;* minister, servus:—Hraðe fremedon anbyhtscealcas swá hím heora ealdor bebéad *the official servants quickly did as their lord bade them*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 38. v. ombiht-scealc, onbyht-scealc.

an-byrdnys, nyss, e; *f.* [an *contra*, byrdnys *status*] *Resistance;* repugnantia:—Gif ænig man anbyrdnysse beginþ *if any man begin resistance*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. v. geán-byrdan.

an-byrignys, -nyss, e; *f. A tasting, taste;* gustus, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 51; Wrt. Voc. 42, 59. v. byrignes.

án-cænned; *def.* se án-cænneda; *part. Only-begotten;* unigenitus:—To ánwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne=wurþianne *in* weorþian I] ðínne, ðone sóðan and ðone áncænnedan, Sunu *to honour thy, the true and only-begotten, Son*, Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. v. án-cenned.

án-cenda=án-cenneda *only-begotten*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 2; Seel. 51. v. án-cenned.

án-cenned; *def.* se án-cenneda; *part.* [án *unus*, cennan *gignere*] *Only-begotten;* uni-genitus:—Áncenned Sunu *only-begotten Son*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 18; Cri. 464. Se áncenneda Sunu *the only-begotten Son*, Jn. Bos. 1, 18: 3, 16.

ancer; *g.* ancres; *m. An anchor;* ancora, Wrt. Voc. 73, 84. v. ancor.

áncer, es; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta:—Mid ðý he leornode be ðám áncerum *when he learnt concerning the anchorets*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 22. v. áncor.

áncer-líc; *adj. Anchoretic, like a hermit;* anachoreticus, Som. v. áncor-líc.

áncer-líf, es; *n. An anchoret's or hermit's life;* anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6. v. áncor-líf.

ancer-man, -mann, es; *m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor;* proreta, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 126. v. ancor-man.

áncer-setl, -settl, es; *n. An anchoret's cell, hermitage;* anachoretæ sedes:—Twegen hálige menn, on áncersettle wuniende, wǽron forbearnde *two holy men, dwelling in a hermitage, were burned*, Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 23: Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 10.

ancer-streng, es; *m. An anchor-string, a cable;* ancorarius funis, Solil. 4.

ancleow, es; *m. The* ANCLE; talus:—Ancleow *talus*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Wrt. Voc. 44, 74. Lytel ancleow *taxillus*, 75; Wrt. Voc. 45, 1. [*Dut.* anklauuw, enklauuw, enkel: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* enkel, *m: O. H. Ger.* anchal, *m;* anchala, *f: Dan. Swed.* ankel: *O. Nrs.* ökul, ökli, *m.*]

an-cnáwan *To recognise;* agnoscere, Ælfc. Gr. 38, 30, 31. v. on-cnáwan.

ancor, ancer, oncer; *g.* ancres; *m.* [ancůra=*ἄγκυρα*: uncus=*ὄγκος a hook*, v. DER.] *An anchor;* ancora:—Ðín ancor is git on eorþan fæst *thine anchor is yet fast in the earth*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 5. On ancre fæst *fast at anchor*, Beo. Th. 611; B. 303. On ancre rád *rode at anchor*, 3771; B. 1883. Ða ancras *the anchors*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10, 13: Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Ýþmearas ancrum fæste *ships [wave-horses] fast with anchors*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 6; Cri. 864. [*Chauc.* ancre: *Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* anker, *m: O. H. Ger.* anchar, *m: Dan.* anker, *m: Swed.*

ankare, *m*: *O. Nrs.* akkéri, *m*: *Lat.* ancora: *Grk.* ἄγκυρα: *Lith.* inkoras; *from the Sansk.* anka *a hook.*]

ancor, ancer; *g.* ancres; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta:—Slǽfeás ancra scrūd *hermits' sleeveless garment,* Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 111. [*O. Sax.* enkoro, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* einchoranar, *m*: *Grk.* ἀναχωρητής.]

ancor-bend, es; *m. An anchor-band* or *cord* or *rope.* v. oncer-bend.

ancor-līc; *adj. Anchoretic, like a hermit;* anachoreticus. DER. v. ancor *a hermit,* līc *like.*

ancor-līf, ancer-līf, es; *n. An anchoret's* or *hermit's life, a solitary life;* anachoretica vita, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11.

ancor-man, ancer-man, -mann, es; *m. An anchor-man, the man in charge of the anchor;* ancorarius, proreta, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 66: 104; Som. 77, 126.

ancor-rāp, es; *m. An anchor-rope, a cable.* v. oncyr-rāp.

ancor-setl, es; *n. An anchor-seat, the fore-castle of a ship, the prow;* prora, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 11.

ancor-stōw, e; *f. An anchoret's* or *hermit's cell, a solitary place;* anachoretæ mansio, solus locus, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

ancra, an; *m. An anchor, ballast;* ancora *vel* saburra, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Wrt. Voc. 48, 21. v. ancor.

ancra, an; *m. An anchoret, hermit;* anachoreta, solitarius, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 20.

ancre, an; *f.* [antre?] *Radish;* raphānus = *ῥάφανος*:—Ancre, dæt is rædic *raphanus,* Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

anc-sum, anc-sum-līc *troublesome.* v. ang-sum, ang-sum-līc.

an-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come, arrive;* advenire:—Đā he west ancom [westan com, MS.] *when he came to the west,* Cd. 90; Th. 113, 9; Gen. 1884. DER. cuman.

ān-cummum; *adv.* [ān *one,* cummum *the dat. of* cuma *a comer*] *One by one, singly;* singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25.

ān-cyn; *g. m. n.* -cynnes; *f.* -cynre; *adj.* [ān *one, only;* cyn *proprius*] *Only;* unicus:—Đē seó [MS. se] hālige andett geladung,—đinne sōdan and ǣncynne sunu *te sancta confitetur ecclesia,—tuum verum et unicum* [= *proprium*] *filium,* Te Dm. Lye. v. ān-līc.

and; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *with the dative;* cum dativo *With;* cum:—Emb eahta niht and feówerum *after eight nights with four* [*twelve nights*], Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. Ymb twentig and fīf nihtum *after twenty with five nights,* i. e. *after twenty-five nights,* 373; Men. 188. II. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo *Against, before, on, into;* contra, apud, in; *κατά*:—Hæfdou dreám and heora ordfruman *had joy before their creator* [apud creatorem], Cd. 1; Th. 2, 2; Gen. 13. Dæt is cræft eágorstreámes, wætres and eorþan, and on wolcnum eác *that is the power of the sea, of water on earth, and also in the clouds,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 245; Met. 20, 123. Ýþ up færeþ, ōfstum wyrceþ wæter and wealfæsten *the wave goes up* [*and*] *rapidly makes* [*worketh*] *the water into a wall* [*wall-fastness*], Cd. 157; Th. 195, 27; Exod. 283. [*O. Sax.* ant *usque ad: O. Frs.* anda, and *in, on: Goth.* and *against: O. H. Ger.* ant: *O. Nrs.* and *contra: Lat.* ante: *Grk.* ἀντί, ἄντα: *Lith.* ant *on, upon: Sansk.* anti *opposite, against, before.* Thus *and* seems to be connected with *Goth.* andi *end, A. Sax.* ende *frontier, boundary,* and *Sansk.* anta *end, boundary, limit, border,* which is probably derived from the *Sansk.* root ant, and *to bind;* hence *near* or *with,* and that which is *with* or *near,* may be *against.*]

and; *conj.* AND; et, atque, ac:—Gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *creavit Deus cœlum et terram,* Gen. 1, 1. Cum and geseóh *veni et vide,* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. And swā forþ *and so forth;* et cætera, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 59.

and- [*Goth.* anda-: *Icel.* and-, önd-: *Grk.* ἀντι-] in composition denotes opposition,—*Against, without;* contra:—And-bita, and-beorma *without barm, what was unleavened;* azymos = ἀ-ζῦμος, Cot. 17. And-saca *an adversary, apostate,* Cd. 23; Th. 28, 27; Gen. 442. And-swaru *an answer,* Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860.

anda, onda, an; *m.* emotion of mind,—*Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal, annoyance, vexation;* animi emotio,—rancor, invidia, indignatio, ira, zelus, molestia:—Anda *rancor,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 93. Næfst ðū nānne andan to nānum þinge *thou hast not any envy to anything,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Hyne for andan sealdon *per invidiam tradidissent eum,* Mt. Bos. 27, 18. Nyste nǣnne andan *know not any hatred,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. For hwilcum liþrum andan *ex prava aliqua invidia,* L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 72; Met. 20, 36. Habbaþ andan betweóh him *have enmity between them,* 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. On andan *in hatred,* Beo. Th. 1421; B. 708: Cd. 191; Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344. Manigum on andan *for vexation to many,* Elen. Grm. 969. For dæm andan his rihtwīsnes [-nesse MS. Cot.] *per zelum justitiæ,* Past. 17, 1; Hat. MS. 21 b, 28. [*O. Sax.* ando, *m. indignatio, ira, zelus: O. H. Ger.* anado, ante, *m. zelus: O. Nrs.* andi, *m. halitus oris, spiritus, animus.*] DER. andian: andig.

ān-dæge; *adj.* [ān *one,* dæg *a day*] *For one day, lasting a day:* diurnus, unius diei:—Næs dæt āndæge nīþ *that was no one-day evil,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 25; Gn. Ex. 195. Sǣ-weall astāh, uplang gestōd āndægne fyrst *the sea-wall arose,* [*and*] *stood erect one day's space,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 9; Exod. 304. Đe hire āndæges eágum starede *who daily gazed on her with his eyes,* Beo. Th. 3874; B. 1935.

andætta *to confess,* Th. Anlct. v. andettan.

ān-daga, an; *m.* [dæg *a day* = daga, *q. v.*] *A fixed day, a time appointed, a day or term appointed for hearing a cause;* dies dictus, dies constitutus:—Gesette me ānne āndagan *constitue mihi tempus,* Ex. 8, 9: 9, 5: Gen. 18, 14. Dæt gehwilc spræc hæbbe āndagan hwænne heó gelæst sý *that every suit have a term when it shall be brought forward,* L. Ed. prœem; Th. i. 158, 6: 11; Th. i. 164, 21: L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13: L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 14. [*O. Sax.* ēn-dago, *m. dies statutus, fatalis,—terminus vitæ: O. Nrs.* ein-dagi *dies oculatus, tempus præscriptum, a verbo* eindaga *certum tempus definire.*]

ān-dagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To appoint a day* or *term, to cite;* diem dicere, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 12. DER. ge-ān-dagian. v. ān-daga.

and-beorma, an; *m. That which is without barm, unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread;* azyma:—Andbita *vel* [and-]beorma *azyma,* Cot. 17. v. beorma, and-bita.

and-bīdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To expect;* expectare:—Đe andbīdiaþ đē *qui expectant te,* Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Andbīdiaþ wīldeór on þurste heora *expectabunt onagri in siti sua,* 103, 12. v. an-bīdian.

and-bīdung, es; *m. Expectation;* expectatio:—Nā đū gescend me fram andbīdunge mīne *non confundas me ab expectatione mea,* Ps. Spl. 118, 116. v. an-bīdung.

and-bita, an; *m. That which is unleavened, unleavened bread, the feast of unleavened bread;* azyma:—Andbita *vel* and-beorma *azyma,* Cot. 17. [*Goth.* unbeistei, *f.* ἄζυμον.]

and-cwis, -cwiss, e; *f. An answer;* responsum:—Andcwis ageaf *gave answer,* Exon. 47 b: Th. 163, 26; Gū. 999.

anddetan *To confess;* confiteri:—Hyra synna anddetende *confitentes peccata sua,* Mk. Bos. 1, 5. v. andetan.

and-eáw; *adj.* [and *against,* eáw = ēw *lawful, legitimate*] *Arrogant, presumptuous, proud;* arrogans, Scint. 46.

Andefera, an; *m.* ANDOVER, *a market town in the north west of Hampshire built on the east bank of the river Ande or Anton;* oppidum in agro Hamtunensi:—Hī đā lǣddon Ānlāf to Andeferan *they then led Anlaf to Andover,* Chr. 994; Th. 242, 27, col. 1; Th. 243, 26, col. 1, 12, col. 2. To Andefron, Th. 242, 26, col. 2. [*Dun.* Andeafara: *Kni.* Andever.] About the year 1164 *Simeon Durham* writes it Andeafara = Ande-eá-fara *a farer over the river Ande, on the bank of which Andover is built,* v. fara *a traveller,* faran *to go, travel, sail.* From the *A. Sax.* of the MS. Cott. Tiber. B. IV. to Andefron, of Knighton Andever, about 1395, and from the present name Andover = Ande + ōfer, another derivation may be supposed,—Ande *the river Ande,* and ōfer; *g.* ōfres; *d.* ōfre; *m. a margin, bank,* that is *a town on the bank of the river Ande.*

and-efn, es; *n.* [and, efen *even*] *An equality, a proportion, measure, an amount;* proportio:—Be hire andefne *by its proportion,* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14.

andet, andett, e; *f. Confession, praise, honour, glory;* confessio. v. *comp.* wlite-andet, andetnes.

andetan *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks* or *praise;* confiteri:—Ic đē on folcum andete *confitebor tibi in populis,* Ps. Th. 56, 11: 98, 3: 104, 1: 135, 27. v. andettan.

andetla, an; *m. A confession;* confessio, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 4.

andetnes, -ness; andetnys, -nyss, e; *f. A confession, acknowledgment, profession, giving of thanks* or *praise, praise, honour, glory;* confessio:—In andetnesse *in confessione,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. Seó andetnes đe we Gode andettaþ *the confession that we confess to God,* L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 33. Đe his naman neóde sealdon him andetnes ǣghwǣr habban *ad confitendum nomini tuo,* Ps. Th. 121, 4. Is upp-ahafen his andetness, heáh ofer myclum heofone and eorþan *confessio ejus super cœlum et terram,* 148, 13: 95, 6. Andetnysse and wlite đū scrȳddest *confessionem et decorem induisti,* Ps. Spl. 103, 2.

andetta, an; *m. One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger;* confessor:—Se dæs sleges andetta sīe *who is a confessor of the slaying,* L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7.

andettan, andetan, ondettan, ondetan; *p.* and-ette [and = *Lat.* re, contra; *Grk.* ἀντί; hātan *to command, promise*] *To confess, acknowledge, give thanks* or *praise;* fateri, confiteri:—Gif he wille and cunne his dǣda andettan *if he will and can confess his deeds,* L. De. Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 18, 16. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode *I confess to Almighty God,* 6; Th. ii. 262, 20. Seó andetnes đe we Gode ānum andettaþ, dēþ hió us dæt to gōde *the confession that we confess to God alone, it doth this for our good,* L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 33. Drihtne andette *confitebatur Domino,* Lk. Bos. 2, 38. Folc đē andetten *confiteantur tibi populi,* Ps. Th. 66, 5. Ealra godena Gode andettaþ *confitemini Domino omnium dominorum,* 135, 28. [*O. Sax.* and-hētan, ant-hētan *præcipere, vovere: O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan *proponere, spondere, polliceri, vovere.*] DER. and-detan: ge-andettan, -ondettan: andet, -an, -la, -nes, -ta, -tere, -ting.

andetteas *to confess,*; confiteri, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 3. v. andettan.

andettere, es; *m. A confessor;* confessor:—Dæt Albanus hæfde done

Cristes andettere mid him *confessorem Christi penes Albanum latere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7.

andetting, es; *m. A confession, profession;* confessio, professio. v. andettan.

and-feng, an-, on-, es; *m. A taking to one's self, taking up, a receiving, defence, defender;* assumptio, susceptio, susceptor, Lk. Bos. 9, 51: Ps. Spl. 90, 2: Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245: Ps. Spl. 88, 18. v. an-feng, on-feng.

and-fenga, -fengea, -fencgea, [ond-], an; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender;* susceptor:—Is andfenga Drihten sāwle mīnre *Dominus susceptor est animæ meæ*, Ps. Th. 53, 4: 118, 114. Dū me, God, eart andfengea *tu, Deus, susceptor meus es*, 58, 18: 143, 2. Andfencgea, 58, 9.

and-fenge, -fencge; *adj. That which can be received, acceptable, approved, fit;* acceptabilis, acceptus, aptus:—Asette his hand ofer dære offrunge heáfod, ðonne bið heó andfenge *ponet manum super caput hostiæ, et acceptabilis erit*, Lev. 1, 4. Bodian Drihtnes andfenge gēt *prædicare annum Domini acceptum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19: 4, 24. Nys andfenge Godes rīce *non est aptus regno Dei*, 9, 62. Andfenge *acceptus:* andfengra *acceptior*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 47.

and-fengend, es; *m. A receiver, undertaker, defender;* susceptor:—Ūre andfengend is Iacobes God *susceptor noster Deus Jacob*, Ps. Th. 45, 6.

and-fengnes, -ness, on-, e; *f. A receiving, reception, a place for receiving, a receptacle;* receptaculum, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12: Cot. 190. v. on-fangennes.

and-findende; *part. Finding, getting;* nanciscens, Cot. 138.

and-gelōman, and-lōman; *pl. m. Implements, tools, utensils;* instrumenta, Cot. 104. v. ge-lōma.

and-get, es; *n. The understanding, intellect;* intellectus, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. v. and-git.

andgete; *adj. Manifest;* manifestus, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 22; Cri. 1243; [*perhaps we should read* or-gete: v. l. 1238.]

andget-full, andgit-full; *adj. Sensible, discerning, knowing;* intelligentiæ plenus, intelligens, intelligibilis:—Dæt ænig mon sīe swā andgetfull [andgitfull, MS. Cot.] *that any man is so discerning*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 1: R. Ben. 7: 63.

and-giet, es; *n. understanding, intellect, knowledge;* intellectus:—Ic ðec, mon, ārest geworhte, and ðē andgiet sealde *I first wrought thee, O man, and gave thee understanding*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381: 117 a; Th. 449, 16; Dōm. 72. v. and-git.

andgiet-tācen, es; *n. A sensible token;* intelligibile signum:—Ge on wolcnum dæs andgiettācen māgon sceáwigan *ye may behold a sensible token of this in the clouds*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 3; Gen. 1539.

and-git, -giet, -gyt, -get, [ond-, on-], es; *n.* [and, git = get, *p. of* gitan *to get*]. **I.** *the understanding, the intellect;* intellectus:—Þurh dæt andgit, man understent ealle ða þing, ðe he gehȳrþ oððe gesihþ *by the understanding, man comprehends* [*understands*] *all the things, which he hears or sees*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 21. Þurh dæt andgit, seó sāwul understent *through the understanding, the soul comprehends* [*understands*], 288, 28. Ðēr dæt gemynd bið, ðēr bið dæt andgit and se willa *where the memory is, there is the understanding and the will*, 288, 26. Dæs andgites mǣþ *the measure of the understanding*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 23. Andgit *intellectus*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 28: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 30; Cri. 1381: Ps. Th. 31, 10. **II.** *understanding, knowledge, cognizance;* intellectus, cognitio, agnitio:—Ic ðē sylle andgit *intellectum dabo tibi*, Ps. Th. 31, 9: 91, 5. Forðan bið andgit ǣghwǣr sēlest *therefore is understanding everywhere best*, Beo. Th. 2122; B. 1059. Nolde ic hiora andgit ǣnig habban *non agnoscebam eos*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. **III.** *sense, meaning, one of the senses;* sensus:—Hwilum [he sette] andgit of andgite *sometimes* [*he put*] *meaning for meaning*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 3. Ða fīf andgitu ūre lichaman, dæt is, gesihþ and hlyst, swæcc and stenc and hrepung *the five senses of our body, that is, sight and hearing, taste and smell and touch*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 10.

andgitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten *To perceive, understand;* animadvertere, Cot. 3. v. on-gitan.

and-gite, -giete, an; *f. The intellect, understanding, knowledge;* intellectus, cognitio. v. ond-giete.

andgit-fullic; *adj. Fully* or *clearly understood, intelligible;* omnino intellectus, intelligibilis:—Ælc stemn is oððe andgitfullīc oððe gemenged. Andgitfullīc stemn is ðe mid andgite bið þegncod, swā swā is, Ic hērige ða wæpnu, and ðone wer *arma virumque cano,—every voice is either intelligible or confused. Intelligible voice is what is spoken with understanding, as, Arms and the man I sing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 32–34.

andgit-fullice; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv. Sensibly, clearly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly;* intelligenter:—Swā swā he hit andgitfullīcost gereccan mihte *as he most clearly might explain it*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 4.

andgit-leás; *adj. Foolish, senseless, doltish;* stolidus, insipiens:—Geonge men and andgitleáse man sceal swingan *young men and foolish must be beaten* [*one shall beat*], L. M. 1. P. 14; Th. ii. 268, 26.

andgit-lic; *adj. Sensible, intelligible;* intelligibilis, Solil. **II.**

andgit-lice; *adv. Clearly;* liquido, Cot. 123. v. andgit-fullice.

andgitol; *adj. understanding;* intelligibilis. v. andgyttol.

andgit-tācen, es; *n. a sensible token.* v. andgiet-tācen.

and-gyt, es; *n. the intellect, understanding, knowledge;* intellectus, cognitio:—Dām nis andgyt *quibus non est intellectus*, Ps. Spl. 31ª, 11: 118, 73. Ne māgon andgyt habban? *nonne cognoscent?* Ps. Th. 52, 5: 66, 2. v. and-git.

and-gyttol, andgytol; *adj. understanding, intelligent, sensible;* intelligens, intelligibilis, R. Ben. 7: 63. v. andget-full.

and-hētan; *p.* -hēte *to confess;* confiteri:—He his gyltas Gode andhēte *he confessed his offences to God*, Ps. C. 50, 29; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 29. v. andettan.

andian, -igan; *part.* -igende; ic andie, andige, ðū andast, he andaþ, andgaþ, pl. andiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [auda *envy*] *To envy;* invidere:—Ic andige on ðē *invideo tibi*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 58: 26; Som. 29, 3. Andgaþ *invidet*, Prov. 28.

andig; *adj. Envious;* invidus, Scint. 15.

andigende; *part. envying*, R. Ben. interl. 55. v. andian.

and-lang, -long, [ond-]; *adj. All-along, throughout, continuous, extended;* per totum, continuus, in longum porrectus:—Wæs andlangne dæg swungen *was beaten all day long*, Andr. Kmbl. 2550; An. 1276: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 27, col. 2; Ædelst. 21: Beo. Th. 4237; B. 2115.

and-lang, ond-long, on-long; *prep. only gen. On length,* ALONG, *by the side of;* in longum, per:—Lǣte yrnan dæt blōd nyder andlang dæs weofudes *decurrere faciet sanguinem super crepidinem altaris;* he will let the blood run down along the altar, Lev. 1, 15. Andlang dæs [MS. ðas] wēstenes *along the desert*, Jos. 8, 16. Andlang dara nægla *along the nails*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30. Dæt wæter wyrþ to eá, ðonne andlang eá to sǣ *the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 20. Andlang Mæse *along the Mase*, Chr. 882; Th. 150, 22, col. 2, 3. Andlang dices *along the dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18.

and-leán, ond-leán, es; *n. Retribution, retaliation;* retributio, talio:—Hī sculon onfōn wrāþlīc andleán *they shall receive dire retribution*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 12; Cri. 832. DER. leán.

and-leofen, -lifen, -lyfen, es; *n.* **I.** *living, food, sustenance, nourishment, pottage;* victus, alimenta, pulmentum:—Mon to andleofne eorþan wæstmas hām gelǣdeþ *man for sustenance brings home earth's fruits*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 22; Ph. 243. Ðū winnan scealt and dīne andlifne selfa gerǣcan *thou shalt labour and thyself get thy sustenance*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 25; Gen. 933. Sealde him andlyfene *dedit eis alimenta*, Gen. 47, 17: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 16. Sealde ealle hyre andlyfene *misit totum victum suum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 44. **II.** that by which food is procured, *money, wages, alms;* stipendium, stips:—Dæt he mihte dæghwāmlice andleofene onfōn *ut quotidianam ab eis stipem acciperet*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 3. Beóþ ēþhylde on eówrum andlyfenum *estote contenti stipendiis vestris*, Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

and-līcnis, -niss, e; *f. A likeness, similitude;* imago:—God gesceóp man to his andlīcnisse *creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam*, Gen. 1, 27. v. an-līcnes.

and-lōman, and-lūman; *pl. m. Utensils, vessels;* utensilia, vasa, Ælfc. Gl. 22: R. Ben. interl. 31. v. and-gelōman.

and-long; *adj. All-along, throughout;* per totum:—Andlonge niht *all night long*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 14; Gū. 1261: Beo. Th. 5383; B. 2695. v. and-lang.

and-mitta, an; *m.* [and, mitta = *measure*] *A weight, a standard weight;* exagium. v. an-mitta.

and-drēdan; *part.* an-drēdende *To fear*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 25; Exod. 266. v. on-drēdan.

Andreas; *m. indecl. but* Andreæ *and* Andrea *are found in dat. as in Lat. and Grk. Andrew;* Andreas. [*Lat.* Andreas; *g. dat.* Andreæ; *m.* = Ἀνδρέας; *g. ov; dat. ᾳ; m.* from ἀνδρεία; *g. as manliness, manly strength* or *courage,* from ἀνήρ; *g.* ἀνδρός *a man*]:—Andreas, Simōnes bröder Petres *Andreas, frater Simonis Petri*, Ἀνδρέας, ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος Πέτρου, Jn. Bos. 1, 40. Hī cōmon on Andreas hūs *venerunt in domum Andreæ*, ἦλθον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Ἀνδρέου, Mk. Bos. 1, 29. Fram Bethsaida, Andreas ceastre and Petres *a Bethsaida, civitate Andreæ et Petri*, Jn. Bos. 1, 44. Philippus sǣde hit Andreæ *Philippus dicit Andreæ*, Φίλιππος λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ, 12, 22. Ða dǣt Andrea earmlīce þūhte *then that seemed pitiful to Andrew*, Andr. Kmbl. 2271; An. 1137. Ðǣr Andrea ongete wearþ wīgendra þrym *there the glory of the warriors became known to Andrew*, 3136; An. 1571. Ðis Gōdspel sceal on Andreas mæsse-dæg *this Gospel must be on St. Andrew's day*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 18–22, Notes, p. 574.

and-reccan; *p.* -reahte; *pp.* -reaht *To relate;* referre:—Ic mæg and-reccan spræce *I can relate a tale*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 3; Met. 26, 2. v. reccan.

an-drece-fæt, es; *n.* [drecan *vexare*, fæt *vas*] *A pressing-vat, a wine* or *oil vat;* emistis? *vel* trapetum, *scil.* torcular ad uvas *vel* olivas premendas, Mann; Ælfc. Gl. 26; Wrt. Voc. 25, 22.

Andred, es; *m. The name of a large wood in Kent, also the city of* ANDRED *or Andrida:* Andredes ceaster, e; *f. the Roman station or city of Andred, Pevensey or Pemsey Castle,* Sussex: Andredes leág, e; *f.*

ANDREDSLEY: Andredes weald, es; *m.* ANDRED'S WEALD, *a large wood in Kent, extending into Sussex* [v. Sandys Gavel. Ind. p. 340]:—Hine ðā Cynewulf on Andred adrǽfde *then Cynewulf drove him into Andred*, Chr. 755; Th. 82, 9, col. 2. Hēr Ælle and Cissa ymbsǽton Andredes ceaster *in this year Ælle and Cissa besieged Andredescester*, 491; Th. 24, 19, col. 2. On done wudu dē is genemned Andredesleage *into the wood which is called Andredsley*, 477; Th. 22, 40, col. 1. Se mūþa [Limene] is on eástewearde Cent, on dæs ilcan wuda eást ende dē we Andred hātaþ. Se wudu is westlang and eástlang cxx mīla lang oddē lengra, and xxx mīla brād. Seó eá, dē we ǽr embe sprǽcon, lið út of ðam walde *the mouth [of the Limen] is in the east of Kent, at the east end of the same wood which we call Andred. The wood is, along the east and along the west*, 120 *miles long, or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river, of which we before spoke, flows out from the weald*, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 29, col. 3.

Andredes ceaster, leág, weald. v. Andred, es; *m.*

an-drysen-líc, -drysn-líc, [on-]; *adj. Terrible;* terribilis:—Swýðe heáh God and swýðe andrysnlíc ofer ealle godas *Dominus summus, terribilis super omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 46, 2: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19a, 26. v. dryslíc.

an-drysne, on-drysne; *adj.* I. *terrible, fearful, dreadful;* terribilis, horrendus:—Wearþ dæt andwyrde swíde andrysne *that answer was very fearful*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 3. II. as causing fear, *venerable, venerated, respectable;* verendus, reverendus:—Ne bið he náuder ne weorþ, ne andrysne *he is neither honourable, nor respectable*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 22: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 13.

an-drysno; *dat. pl.* an-drysnum; *f. Fear, awe, reverence;* timor, metus, reverentia:—For andrysnum *from reverence*, Beo. Th. 3596; B. 1796. v. on-drysno.

and-saca, ond-, an; *m. A denier, renouncer, an apostate, opposer, enemy;* negator, renunciator, adversarius:—Ofer eorþan andsaca ne wæs *there was not an opposer on the earth*, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 2; Dan. 669. Godes andsaca *an opposer* or *a forsaker of God*, 23; Th. 28, 27: Gen. 442: Beo. Th. 3369; B. 1682. Godes andsacan *God's enemies*, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 10; Sat. 269: Exon. 31a; Th. 97, 22; Cri. 1594. Mid dām andsacum *with the apostates*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 6; Gen. 320. v. saca.

and-sacian, -sacigan, -sacigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strive against, to deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure;* impugnare, negare, recusare, abjurare:—Ne mæg ic andsacigan *I cannot deny*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. v. sacian.

and-sæc, es; *m?* [and-; sacu, sæc *strife, contention*] *Contention, resistance, denial, refusal;* contentio, repugnantia, contradictio, negatio:—Borges andsæc *inficiatio* vel *abjuratio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 16. Be borges andsæce *concerning a refusing of a pledge*, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. Đe dæs upstiges andsæc fremedon *who made denial of the Ascension*, Exon. 17b; Th. 41, 14; Cri. 655: Elen. Grm. 472.

and-sǽte; *adj.* [and *against*, sǽtan *to lie in wait*] *Odious, hateful, abominable;* exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 60: Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 101; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9.

and-speornan *to stumble*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 6. v. on-speornan.

and-spyrnes, -ness, e; *f. An offence;* scandalum, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 23.

and-standan [and, standan *to stand*] *To sustain, abide, stand by, bear;* sustinere:—Andstandende ongeán *contending against*, R. Ben. 1.

and-swarian, an-, ond-, on-; *p.* ede, ode, ude; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a. n. To give an answer, to* ANSWER, *respond;* respondere:—Dā ne mihton hīg him nān word andswarian *non poterant ei respondere verbum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 46. Andswarode ic *I answered*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Him se yldesta andswarode *the chiefest answered him*, Beo. Th. 522; B. 258: Andr. Kmbl. 519; An. 260: Cd. 38; Th. 51, 16; Gen. 827. Him englas andswaredon *the angels answered him*, 117; Th. 152, 25; Gen. 2525. Andswarodon, 111; Th. 147, 5; Gen. 2434. DER. swarian, ond-, geand-: swerian.

and-swaru, ond-, e; *f.* [and, swaru *a speaking*] *An* ANSWER; responsum:—Andswaru līde *a soft answer*, Scint. 77. Grim andswaru *a fierce answer*, Beo. Th. 5713; B. 2860. Hī afēngon andsware *illi acceperunt responsum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 12. Andsware bīdan wolde *would await an answer*, Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493: Exon. 10b; Th. 12, 11; Cri. 184: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 86; Met. 22, 43. Nū sceal he sylf faran to incre andsware *now he must come himself for your answer*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557.

and-swerian; *p.* ade, ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *to answer*:—Dā him andsweradon gāstas *then the ghosts answered him*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 6; Sat. 51. Andsweredon, Elen. Grm. 307. v. and-swarian.

and-sýn, e; *f. A face;* facies:—Woldon hī dæt hī mihton geholene beón fram andsýne dæs cyninges *they wished that they might be hidden from the face of the king*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25. v. an-sýn.

and-þwǽre; *adj. Perverse, froward, athwart, cross;* perversus. v. and *against*, þwǽre *quiet.*

and-timber, an-, on-, es; *n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme;* materies, materia, thema:—Lengran feóndscípes andtimber *longioris inimicitiæ materies*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 19. Antymber [MSS. C. and D. antimber] *materies, materia*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Antimber *thema*, 9, 1; Som. 8, 21. v. timber.

and-warde; *adj. Present;* præsens:—Đis andwarde líf manna on eorþan *vita hominum præsens in terris*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. v. and-weard.

and-wardnys, -nyss, e; *f. Presence;* præsentia:—Būtan ōðra bisceopa andwardnysse *sine aliorum episcoporum præsentia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 40. v. and-weardnes.

and-wealcan *to roll;* volvere, Th. Anlct. v. on-wealcan.

and-weald, es; *m. Power, right* or *title to anything*:—Dæt he wolde habban andweald ongeán God *that he would have power against God*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25: Ps. Spl. 19, 7: 113, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 121. v. ān-weald, onweald.

and-weard, -werd, -warde; *adj. Present;* præsens:—Đǽr is Dryhten andweard *where the Lord is present*, Exon. 48b; Th. 167, 7; Gū. 1056. Andweard Gode *present with God*, 30b; Th. 95, 29; Cri. 1564. Fōr dē andwearde *before thee present*, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871: Andr. Kmbl. 2449; An. 1226. Ōþ disne andweardan dæg *usque in hunc præsentem diem*, Mt. Bos. 28, 15. On dis andweardan līfe *in this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Da scearpþanclan witan done twydǽledan wisdōm hlutorlīce tocnāwaþ, dæt is, andwearda þinga and gāstlīcra wisdōm *the sharp-minded wise men knew clearly the twofold wisdom, that is, the wisdom of things temporal [present] and spiritual*, MS. Cot. Faust, A. x. 150b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 30. [*O. Sax.* and-ward *præsens*: *O. H. Ger.* ant-wart: *Goth.* and-wairþs.] DER. and-warde, and-wardnys, and-weardlīce, and-weardnes.

and-weard-līce; *adv. Presentially, in the presence of, present;* præsentialiter:—Đe hine andweardlīce gesāwon *who saw him present*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 30: Elen. Grm. 1141.

and-weardnes, -ness, and-weardnys, and-wardnys, -nyss, e; *f. Presentness, presence, present time;* præsentia, præsens tempus, præsens:—Wæs ic swýðe for his andweardnesse afyrhted *ejus præsentia eram exterritus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 42. On andweardnysse *in præsenti*, 1, 1; S. 474, 1.

and-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended *to change;* mutare. DER. wendan. v. on-wendan.

and-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [and, wended, *pp. of* wendan *to turn*, nes] *A changing, change;* mutatio, Ps. Spl. 76, 10. v. on-wendednes.

and-weore, ond-weorc, an-weorc, es; *n. Matter, substance, material, metal, a cause of anything;* materia, cæmentum, metallum, causa:—He dæt andweorc of Adames līce aleodode *he dismembered the substance from Adam's body*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 16; Gen. 176. Dæt leád is hefigre donne ænig ōðer andweorc *plumbum cæteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50a, 16. Būton andweorce *without cause*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 32; Met. 17, 16.

and-werd; *adj. Present;* præsens:—On ðisum andwerdan dæge *on this present day*, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 5. v. and-weard.

and-werdan, and-wirdan, and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od [and, word *a word: Goth.* and-waúrdyan *to answer*, waúrd *a word: Ger.* antwort *an answer*] *To answer;* respondere:—Abram hire andwerde *Abram ei respondit*, Gen. 16, 6.

and-wirdan; *p.* de; *pp.* od *to answer;* respondere:—Dæt wīf andwirde *the woman answered*, Gen. 3, 2. v. and-werdan.

and-wis; *adj. Expert, skilful;* gnarus, expertus:—Yfeles andwīs *expert in evil*, Exon. 69a; Th. 257, 8; Jul. 244. DER. wis.

and-wisnes, -ness, e; *f. Experience, skilfulness;* experientia. DER. and, wisnes. v. wis *wise.*

and-wlata, an; *m. The face, forehead*, Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 16: 101, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 9. v. and-wlita.

and-wlita, an-wlita, an; *m:* and-wlite, es; *n. The face, countenance, personal appearance, forehead, form, surface;* facies, vultus, aspectus, frons, forma, superficies:—Hleór bolster onfēng, eorles andwlitan *the bolster received his cheek, the hero's face*, Beo. Th. 1382; B. 689: Exon. 24a; Th. 69, 20; Cri. 1123: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 33; Met. 31, 17. Leóht andwlitan dīnes, *lumen vultus tui*, Ps. Spl. 4, 7: Ps. Th. 89, 8. Ealle gesceafta onfōþ æt Gode andwlitan *all creatures receive form from God*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15. On andwlitan wīdre eorþan *on the face of the wide earth*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 21; Gen. 1348. He hæfde blācne andwlitan *he had a pale countenance*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Plat.* antlaat, *n: N. H. Ger.* antlitz, *n: M. H. Ger.* antlütze, antlitze: *O. H. Ger.* antluzi: *O. Nrs.* andlit, *n.*]

and-wlītan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten *To look upon;* intueri:—Nū dæt hī mōsten in done Ēcan andwlītan *that they might not look on the Eternal*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 10; Sat. 378. DER. wlitan.

and-wlite, es; *n. The countenance, face;* vultus, facies:—Efennysse geseah andwlite his *æquitatem vidit vultus ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 10, 8. v. and-wlita.

and-wrāþ; *adj. Hostile;* infensus:—Dam dracan he andwrāþ leofaþ *he lives hostile to the serpent*, Exon. 95b; Th. 356, 26; Pa. 17. DER. wrāþ.

and-wyrdan, ond-wyrdan *to answer*, Ps. Th. 101, 21: 118, 42: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. and-werdan.

and-wyrde, es; *n. An answer;* responsum:—Hētan him dæt andwyrde secgan *they commanded them to deliver this answer*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 23: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 17; Gen. 573: Elen. Grm. 544: 618. v. and-swaru.

and-wyrding, e; *f. A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, conspiracy;* conspiratio, Cot. 46.

and-ytlan *To confess, praise, thank;* confiteri:—Ic andytte ðē *ego confiteor tibi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 25. v. andettan.

āne, ǣne; adv. [ān *one*, with the *adverbial* -e] *Once, once for all, only, alone;* semel, solum, tantum:—Is dys āne mā *this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Ic bydde dē, dæt dū lǣte me sprecan āne feáwa worda *I pray thee, that thou let me speak only* [*once for all*] *few words*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 40. Ic dē ǣne abealh, ēce Drihten *I alone angered thee, eternal Lord*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 4; Sat. 410.

ān-eāge, ān-ēge, ān-īge, ān-īgge; *adj.* [ān *one*, eage *an eye*] *One-eyed, blind of one eye;* monoculus, luscus:—Gif he hī gedō ānēage *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25, note: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 76; Wrt. Voc. 43, 9.

a-neglod; *part. Nailed, fastened with nails, crucified;* clavis fixus, crucifixus, Som. v. nægl-lian.

a-nēhst *at last, in the last place;* ad ultimum, ultimo. v. a-nīhst.

a-nemnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To declare;* pronuntiare:—Godes spel-bodan eal anemdon *God's messengers declared all*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 25; Gū. 13. v. nemnan.

ānes, ǣness, e; *f. A oneness, an agreement;* unitas:—Gewearþ him and dam folce on Lindesige ānes *there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey*, Chr. 1014; Th. 274, 13. v. ān-nes.

ānes *of one, g. m. n. of* ān:—Ānes bleós *of one colour;* unicolor. Ānes geáres *of one year*. Ānes hiwes *of the same hue or shape*. Ānes wana *wanting of one, as* ānes wana twentig *twenty wanting one, nineteen*.

a-nescian, -hnescian; p. ode; *pp. od To make nesh, to weaken;* emollire:—He sceolde ðā ānrēdnesse anescian *poterat constantiam ejus emollire*, Bd. 1, 7: S. 477, 44. v. hnescian.

an-færeld *a journey;* iter, Nathan. 2. v. on-færeld.

ān-fāh; *adj. Of one colour;* unicolor. v. fāg.

an-fangen *received; pp. of* an-fōn.

an-fangennes, -ness, e; *f. A receiving, receptacle;* acceptio, susceptio, receptaculum, R. Ben. 2. v. on-fangenes.

ān-feald; *adj.* [ān *one*, feald *fold*] ONE FOLD, *simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless;* simplex:—Swā mid þrýfealdre swā mid ānfealdre lāde *either with a threefold or with a simple exculpation*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: 5; Th. i. 362, 10. Ānfeald āþ *a simple oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Ānfeald getel *the singular number*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 25. Ān-feald gewin *single combat*, R. Ben. interl. 1. Ða ān-fealdan strǣcan *those who are uniformly strict*, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 25.

ānfeald āþ *a simple oath*, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, note b. v. āþ, III.

ānfeald-līce; *adv. Singly, simply, without intermission;* simpliciter, R. Ben. 52.

ānfeald-nes, -ness, e; *f. Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness;* simplicitas:—Ymbe ða ānfealdnesse ðare godcundnesse *concerning the oneness of the divine nature*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 18: 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Ða hwīle ðe hī heora ānrēdnesse geheóldan him betwénan and ānfealdnysse *while they had agreement and simplicity amongst themselves*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 104, 1.

an-feng, es; *m. A taking to one's self, a receiving, defence, defender;* assumptio, susceptio, susceptor:—Drihtnes anfeng ūre *Domini assumptio nostra*, Ps. Spl. 88, 18. He anfeng mīn *ipse susceptor meus*, 61, 2: Runic pm. 3; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 1. v. and-feng.

an-fenga, an; *m. A receiver, an undertaker;* susceptor. v. and-fenga.

an-fenge; *adj. Acceptable, fit.* v. and-fenge.

an-fēnge *shouldest have taken*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; *p. subj. of* an-fōn.

an-fengednes, -ness, e; *f. A receiving;* acceptio. v. on-fangenes.

ān-fēte; *adj. One-footed, with one foot;* monopodius, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 9; Kä. 59, 1.

an-fēðe *in walking*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 20. v. fēðe.

an-filt, on-filt AN ANVIL; incus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 34: Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 128; Wrt. Voc. 34, 56. [*Plat.* ambolt, ambult, *m: Dut.* aanbeeld, aenbeld, *n: O. H. Ger.* anafalz.]

an-findan *to discover, find;* deprehendere, Cot. 61. v. on-findan.

ān-floga, an; *m. Lonely flying;* solitarie volans, solivagus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62.

an-fōn; *p.* -fēng; *pp.* -fangen *To take, take to one's self, receive, perceive, comprehend;* accipere, suscipere, sumere, percipere, recipere:—Ðū sceonde æt me anfēnge *thou shouldest have taken to thyself shame from me*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 10; Gen. 875: Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Kä. 43, 3: Ps. C. 50, 135; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 135. To anfōnne *to receive*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 4. v. on-fōn.

an-forht; *adj. Fearful, timid;* timidus:—Ne þearf ðonne ǣnig anforht [MS. unforht] wesan *no one then need be fearful*, Rood Kmbl. 232; Kr. 117. DER. forht.

ān-for-lǣtan; ic -lǣte, ðū -lǣtest, -lǣtst, he -lǣteþ, -lēteþ, pl. -lǣtaþ; *p.* -lēt, -leórt, -leót, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǣten *To leave alone, lose, relinquish, forsake;* amittere:—Ðū nū ān-forlēte *thou hast now lost*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12: Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3; S. 490, 25: 4, 10; S. 578, 34. v. ān; *adv. and* forlǣtan.

an-funden *found, taken; pp. of* an-findan.

ang-, *a prefix*, as in ang-breóst, ang-mōd, ang-mōdnes, ang-sum, *etc.* from ange *narrow, vexed.*

ānga, ǣnga, ēnga, *m;* ānge, *f. n; def. adj.* **I.** *one and no more, only, sole, single, singular;* unicus, ullus, quisquam:—Se ānga hyht *the sole hope*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 14; Ph. 423: 96 b; Th. 360, 1; Pa. 73. Ðū eart dōhtor mīn ānge for eorþan *thou art my only daughter on earth*, 67 a; Th. 248, 13; Jul. 95. Abraham wolde gesyllan his swǣsne sunu, ānga oðer eorþan yrfelāfe *Abraham would give his dear son, his sole hereditary remnant on earth*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 13; Exod. 403. Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan ānga brēðer *Cain was the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262. **II.** *any, every one, all;* quisque. In this sense it admits of a plural:—Seegе me nū, hwæðer ðū ǣfre gehýrdest, dæt wīsdōm ānigum dara ealdunga þurhwunode *tell me now, whether thou hast ever heard, that wisdom always remained to any of them*, Bt. 29, 1: Fox 102, 9. v. ān, II, IV.

an-gan *began*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442. v. an-ginnan.

ang-breóst, es; *n.* [ange *narrow, contracted, troubled;* breóst *a breast*] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing, breast-anguish;* asthma:—Wið angbreóste *against breast-anguish*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 15.

ange, ænge, enge, onge; *adj. Narrow, straitened, vexed, troubled, sorrowful;* angustus, anxius, vexatus, tristis:—Ðes ænga stede *this narrow place*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Ufan hit is enge *it is narrow above*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dōm. 22. Ða wæs ðam cynge swīðe ange on his mōde *then the king was greatly troubled in his mind*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. [*N. Ger. M. H. Ger.* enge *angustus: O. H. Ger.* angi: *Goth.* aggwus: *O. Nrs.* öngr: *Lat.* angustus: *Grk.* ἀγγύς: *Sansk.* aṅhu *narrow.*]

angeán; *prep. Against;* contra:—Hý him brohtan angeán ehta hund M fēðena *they brought against him eight hundred thousand foot*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 9. v. on-geán; *prep.*

angel; *g.* angles; *m. A hook, a fishing-hook;* hamus:—Wurp dīnne angel ūt *mitte hamum*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Swā swā mid angle fisc gefangen biþ *as a fish is caught by a hook*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 11. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* angel, *m: O. H. Ger.* angul, *m: O. Nrs.* öngull, *m.*]

Angel; *gen. dat. acc.* Angle; *f. Anglen in Denmark, the country between Flensburg and the Schley from which the Angles came into Britain;* Angulus, nomen terræ quam Angli ante transitum in Britanniam coluerunt:—Of Angle cōmon Éast-Engle *from Anglen came the East-Angles*, Chr. 449; Ing. 15, 1. Dæt land, de man Angle hāt *the land, which is called Anglen*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. Hī dā sendon to Angle *they then sent to Anglen*, Chr. 449; Th. 20, 12. v. Engel.

angel *an angel;* angelus, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. v. engel.

Angel-, *English;* Anglicanus,—*as in the following compounds:*—Angel-cyning, -cynn, -þeód.

Angel-cyning, es; *m. An Angle* or *English king*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 8: 3, 9; S. 533, 8. v. Engle.

Angel-cynn, es; *n. The Angle* or *English race;* Anglorum gens, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23: 4, 16; S. 584, 13. v. Engle.

ān-geld, es; *n. A single payment* or *compensation*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 9: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19, MS. G. v. ān-gild.

an-gelīc; *adj. Like, similar;* similis:—Ðonne ne fīnst ðū ðǣr nāuht angelīces *then thou wilt not find there anything of like*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. v. ge-līc.

Angel-þeód, e; *f. The English people;* Anglorum gens, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 34. 37. v. Engle.

angel-twicce, an; *f. A red worm used for a bait in angling* or *fishing;* lumbricus:—Rēn-wyrm *vel* angel-twicce *lumbricus*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 30; Wrt. Voc. 24, 31. [twachel *the dew-worm*, Halwl. Dict.]

ān-genga, -gengea, an; *m.* [ān *unus, solus;* gengan *ire*] *A lone-goer, a solitary;* solivagus, solitarius:—Blōdig wæl eteþ ǣngenga *the lone-goer will eat my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 902; B. 449. Fela fyrena atol ǣngengea oft gefremede *many crimes the foul solitary oft perpetrated*, 332; B. 165.

ān-ge-trum, es; *n.* [ān *unicus, eximius;* ge-trum *cohors, caterva*] *A singular company;* unica cohors, eximia caterva:—Micel ǣngetrum *a great* [*and*] *singular company*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 6; Exod. 334.

ān-geweald, es; *m. Power, empire, dominion;* potestas, imperium, dominatio:—Hyne dære helle sealde on ăngeweald *gave him into the power of hell*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 17, 1. v. ān-weald, ge-weald.

angil *a hook*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 11. v. angel.

ān-gild, -geld, -gyld, es; n. [ān *one*, gild *a payment, compensation*]. I. *a single payment* or *compensation, the single value of property claimed* or *in dispute,—a rate fixed by law, at which certain injuries, either to person* or *property, were to be paid for;* simplex compensatio:—Forgylde dæt ăngylde *let him pay for it with a single compensation*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3: 22; Th. i. 76, 7: L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. Forgylde dæt yrfe ăngylde *let him pay for the property with a single recompense*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 24: L. Edg. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 7: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19: L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17: L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15: Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 130, 18–131, 5. II. *the fixed price* or *rate at which cattle and other goods were received as currency;* æstimatio, pretium:—Gif we dæt ceáp-gild ærćrap be fullan ăngylde *if we raise the market-price* [*of cattle*] *to the full fixed price*, L. Ath. v. § 6, 4; Th. i. 234, 17.

an-gildan; *p.* -geald, *pl.* -guldon; *pp.* -golden *To pay for, repay, atone for;* rependere, pœnas dare:—Sum sāre angeald æfen-rēste *one sorely paid for his evening rest*, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251: Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 13. v. on-gildan.

an-gin, -ginn, -gyn, on-gin, es; *n. A beginning, attempt, resolve, purpose, design, undertaking, opportunity;* initium, principium, conatus, inceptum, cœptum, occasio:—Ælc angin *every beginning*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Dis synd sāra angin *initium dolorum hæc*, Mk. Bos. 13, 8. Se āna Scyppend næfþ nān anginn, ac he sylf is anginn ealra þinga *the Creator alone hath not any beginning, but he is himself the beginning of all things*, Hexam. 13; Norm. 22, 3. On anginne *in principio*, 1; Norm. 2, 26. Būtan anginne *without beginning*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 1; Cri. 111. Synt ðæra sāra anginnu *sunt dolorum initia*, Mt. Bos. 24, 8. Gif ðū dæt angin fremest *if thou perfect that attempt*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 27; Gen. 578. Dā geseah Iohannes sumne cnīht swīðe glæd on mōde and on anginne cāf *there John saw a certain youth cheerful in mind and quick in design*, Ælfc. T. 33, 17. Abreóde his angin *may his design perish*, Byrht. Th. 138, 59; By. 242: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 26; Dan. 125: R. Ben. 69. [*O. Sax.* angin *initium.*]

an-ginnan; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen *To begin, undertake;* incipere:—Angan hine gyrwan *began to prepare himself*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 118; Met. 1, 59. v. on-ginnan.

an-gitan; *p.* -geat; *pp.* -giten *To get, lay hold of, seize;* assequi, corripere, invadere:—Hine se brōga angeat *terror seized him*, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. v. on-gitan.

Angle; *g.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The* ANGLES, who came from Anglen [v. Angel = Engel *Anglen*] in Denmark, and occupied the greater part of England, from Suffolk to the Frith of Forth, including Mercia. Bede says, —Dæt mynster, Æbbercurnīg, dæt is geseted on Engla lande *the minster, Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles*, or Engla land = England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Abercorn is on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, and at the mouth of the river Carron, where the Roman wall of Severus began, and extended to the Frith of Clyde. Bede wrote his history about A. D. 731, at which time Abercorn was within the bounds of Engla land = England:—Dæt land, ðætte Angle ēr hæfdon *the land, that the Angles formerly had*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 30. To Anglum *to the Angles*, Chr. 443; Th. 18, 33, col. 1; 19, 30, col. 1. Dā cōmon da menu of þrȳm mægþum Germanie,—of Ēald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum *then came the men from three tribes of Germany,—from Old-Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes*, Chr. 449; Th. 20, 18–21, col. 1.

Angle; *g. d. acc. of* Angel *Anglen*:—Dæt land, ðe man Angle hāt *the land, which they call Anglen*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 37. v. Engel, Ongel.

Angles ēg, e; *f.* [*ig an island*] ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English: it was anciently called Mona:—Hugo eorl wearþ ofslægen innan Angles ēge *earl Hugo was slain in Anglesey*, Chr. 1098; Ing. 317, 31.

ang-mōd, ancg-mōd; *adj.* [ange *vexed,* mōd *mind*] *Vexed in mind, anxious, sad, sorrowful;* anxius, sollicitus, tristis, R. Ben. 64.

ang-mōdnes, -ness, e; *f. Sadness, sorrowfulness;* tristitia. v. ange *vexed*, mōdnes, mōdignes *pride.*

ang-nægl, es; *m. An* AGNAIL *or* ANGNAIL, *a whitlow, a sore under the nail;* paronychia = *παρονυχία*, dolor ad ungulam. [*Frs.* ongneil: *O. H. Ger.* ungnagal.] v. ange *vexed*, nægel *a nail.*

angnes, -ness, angnis, -niss, angnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [ange *angustus, anxius*; -nes] *Narrowness, anxiety, distress, sorrow, trouble, anguish;* angustiæ, anxietas, tristitia, ærumna:—Angnes mōdes *anxietas animi*, Somn. 354. On angnisse mīn *in ærumna mea*, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 4. Gewinc and angnys gemētton mē *tribulatio et angustiæ invenerunt me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 143. v. angsumnes.

an-golden *repaid, requited; pp. of* an-gildan. v. gildan.

Angol-þeód, e; *f. The English nation;* gens Anglorum, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 31. v. Angel-þeód.

angol-twæcce; *g.* -twæccean; *f. An earth-worm*:—Genim angoltwæccean *take an earth-worm*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 8. v. angeltwicce.

an-grislīc, -gr̄slīc, on-gr̄slīc; *adj. Grisly, horrible, dreadful, horrid;* horridus, terribilis, horrendus:—Micel and angrislic *magnus et terribilis*, Ps. Spl. 88, 8: Ps. Th. 104, 33. DER. grislīc.

an-grysen-līce; *adv. Terribly;* terribiliter, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 22. v. an-grislīc.

ang-set, es; *m.*? ang-seta, an; *m.*? *A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, pimple, pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire;* carbunculus:—Angset *vel* spring *carbunculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 9; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Angseta *furunculus* vel *anthrax*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 69; Wrt. Voc. 20, 12: Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 19; Wrt. Voc. 40, 51.

ang-sum, anc-sum; *adj. Narrow, strait, troublesome, hard, difficult;* angustus, difficilis:—Ēalā hū neara and hū angsum is dæt geat, and se weg de to līfe gelædt; and swȳðe feáwa synt de done weg findon *quam angusta porta, et arcta via est, quæ ducit ad vitam; et pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14.

ang-sumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To vex, afflict, to be solicitous;* vexare, angere, sollicitus esse. DER. angsum.

ang-sum-līc *troublesome, anxious;* tristis, sollicitus. v. ang-sum.

ang-sum-līce; *adv. sorrowfully;* triste. v. angsumlīc.

ang-sumnes, -ness, ang-sumnis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish;* angustiæ, ærumna:—Geswinc and angsumnes gemētton me *tribulatio et angustiæ invenerunt me*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 143. We gesāwon hys angsumnisse *nos vidimus angustiam animæ illius*, Gen. 42, 21: Jos. 7, 7. v. angnes.

ānGum *to any*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 9. v. ānga.

ān-gyld, es; *n. A single payment* or *compensation*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3: 22; Th. i. 76, 7: L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. v. ān-gild.

an-gyn *a beginning*, Mk. Bos. 1, 1. v. an-gin.

an-gytan [an, gytan *to get*] *To find, discover, understand, know;* invenire, intelligere, R. Ben. 2. v. on-gitan.

an-hafen *lifted up, exalted*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. v. an-hebban.

ān-haga, -hoga, an; *m. One dwelling alone, a recluse;* solitarius, solitarie habitans *vel* degens:—Dær se ānhaga ead bihealdeþ *ibi solitarius natalem locum tenet*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 20; Ph. 87. Ic eom ānhaga *I am a recluse*, 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rä. 6, 1: Beo. Th. 4725; B. 2368. To dam ānhagan *against the solitary*, Andr. Kmbl. 2701; An. 1353.

an-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at leisure*, R. Ben. 58. v. on-hagian.

an-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden *To hold, keep;* tenere, servare, præstare:—Gesceaft æste sibbe anhealdaþ *creatures keep firm peace*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 84; Met. 11, 42.

an-hebban, -hæbban; *p.* -hōf, *pl.* -hōfon; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, lift up, exalt, raise up, take away, remove;* elevare, erigere, exaltare, sublimare, attollere, auferre:—Dæt ðū dē ne anhebbe on ofermetto *that thou lift not up thyself with arrogance*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 34. Mid da heánnesse dæs eorþlican rices anhafen *regni culmine sublimatus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 9. v. on-hebban.

an-hefednes, -ness, e; *f. Exaltation;* exaltatio, C. R. Ben. 7.

ān-hende; *adj. One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak;* unimanus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 25; Wrt. Voc. 45, 58.

ān-hoga, an; *m.* [ān-wuniende] *A lone dweller, recluse*:—Geworden ic eom swā swā spearwa ānhoga oððe ānwuniende on efese oððe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. Se ānhoga *the recluse*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 10; Ph. 346: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gū. 970. v. ān-haga.

an-hōn *to hang;* suspendere. v. on-hōn.

ān-horn, es; *m:* ān-horna, an; *m. A unicorn;* unicornis, monoceros = *μονόκερως*:—Ānhornes *unicornis*, Ps. Surt. 91, 11. Ðonne ānhorna *sicut unicornis*, Ps. Th. 91, 9: [MS. ōnhornan], 77, 68.

ān-hrēdlīce *unanimously*, Ps. Spl. 82, 5. v. ān-rēdlīce.

an-hreósan *to rush upon;* irruere. v. on-hreósan.

ān-hydig; *adj. One* or *single minded, steadfast, firm, constant, stubborn, self-willed;* firmus, constans, pervicax:—Elnes ānhydig *steadfast in courage*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gū. 869: Elen. Grm. 828. Ānhydig eorl *the stubborn chieftain*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 28; Az. 181: 100 a; Th. 377, 11; Deór. 2. Wearþ dā ānhydig *then he became self-willed*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 1; Dan. 605.

an-hyldan *to incline;* inclinare, R. Ben. in procem. v. on-hyldan.

an-hyrian *To emulate;* æmulari:—Ne anhyre ðū *noli æmulari*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 8. v. onhyrian.

ān-hyrne; *adj. One-horned, having one horn;* unicornis:—Ānhyrne deór *unicornis*, vel *monoceros*, vel *rhinoceros*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 129; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43.

ān-hyrned; *p. part. One-horned, having one horn;* unicornis:—Bið upahafen swā swā ānhyrnedes deóres mīn horn *exaltabitur sicut unicornis cornu meum*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 10: 77, 69.

ān-hyrnende; *pres. part. Having one horn;* unicornis:—Fram hornum ānhyrnendra *a cornibus unicornium*, Ps. Spl. 21, 20: 77, 75: 91, 10: Ps. Lamb. 21, 22.

āni *any*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 27 [MS. Bod.] v. ænig.

a-nídan; *p.* -nídde; *pp.* -níded, *pl.* -nídde = nídede *To force*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 33, col. 1. v. a-nýdan.

ān-ige, -igge; *adj. One-eyed*:—Āníge *luscus*, Cot. 122. Gif he hī gedō ānigge *if he make them one-eyed*, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. v. ān-eáge.

a-níhst; *adv.* [a = on *in, ad*; níhst *ultimus*] *At last, in the last place*; ad ultimum, ultimo:—Ne wæron dæt gesīða ða sǽmestan, ðeáh de ic hȳ aníhst nemnan sceolde *they were not the worst of comrades, though I should name them last*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 9; Wíd. 126.

a-niman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen [a *from*, niman *to take*] *To take away, remove*; tollere, capere:—Animaþ dæt pūnd æt hym *take the talent from him*, Mt. Foxe 25, 28. Animan wolde *would take*, Fins. Th. 43; Fin. 21.

ānинga, ānинga, ānunga; *adv.* [ān *one*, inga] *One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily, by all means, at all events*; per singula, singulatim, plane, prorsus, omnino, necessario, ad omnem eventum:—Woldon āninga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1394. Gif ða cnihtas āninga ofslagene beón ,sceoldan *si necesse esset pueros interfici*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 32: Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 250: Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 11; Met. 18, 6.

a-niðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *intensive*, niðerian *to thrust down*] *To put down, condemn, damn*; deorsum trudere:—Đā wurþe he anīdrod mid Iudas *then let him be cast down with Judas*, Chr. 675; Ing. 52, 12.

ān-læc *A respect, regard, consideration*; respectus, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67.

ān-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead on* or *to*; adducere:—Dǽr eorp-weorod an-lǽddon *there led on the swarthy host*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. v. on-lǽdan.

ān-lǽtan [ān *alone*, lǽtan *to let*] *To let alone, forbear, relinquish*; relinquere, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 24; Gen. 644.

Ān-lāf, es; *m. Olaf, king of Dublin, defeated at Brunanburh*, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 29, col. 3: 202, 37; Ædelst. 26.

ān-laga; *adj. Alone, solitary, without company*; solitarius, Cot. 198.

anlang cempa, an; *m. A regular soldier*; miles ordinarius, gregarius, Cot. 136.

ān-lāpe; *adj. Going alone, one by one*; singuli:—Ānlāpum oðde syndrigum hond gesette *singulis manus imposuit*, Lk. Lind. War. 4, 40. Ða sīe awritten ānlāpum *quæ scribantur per singula*, Ju. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ān-lēpe.

ān-lāpum; *adv. One by one*; per singula, singulatim, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 25. v. ān-lāpe, ān-lépe.

an-lec *a respect*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67, MS. D. v. anlæc.

ān-leger; *adj.* [ān *one*, leger *jacens*] *Lying with one person*; unicubus:—Ānlegere wīfman *a woman with one husband*; unicuba, R. 8.

an-leofa, an; *m.* I. *food, nourishment*; victus, cibus:—Beón beraþ ārlīcne anleofan *bees carry delicious food*, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leás. 20. II. *a gift, alms, wages*; stips, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 105.

ān-lēpe, -lēpig, -līpig, -lȳpig, [æn-]; *adj.* [ān *one*; hleáp, hlȳp *a running, leap*] *Going alone, solitary, private, alone, singular, one, each one*; solivagus, solitarius, privatus, solus, singularis, unus, singulus:—Nis nān ðe eallunga wel dō, nō fordon ānlēpe *non est qui faciat bonum, non est usque ad unum*, Ps. Th. 13, 2. Ānlēpra ælc *each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 111; Met. 25, 56. [*Ger.* einläufig, einläuftig *solivagus, singularis.*]

ān-lēpig; *adj. Solitary, private, alone*. v. ān-līpig.

ān-lépnes, -ness, e; *f. Solitude, loneliness*; solitudo:—Ne tala ðū me, dæt ic ne cunne ða ānlēpnesse dīnes ūtsetles *think not thou, that I know not the loneliness of thy outsitting*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41.

an-líc, on-líc; *adj. Like, similar, equal*; similis, æqualis:—Fordæm ys heofena rīce anlīc dæm cyninge *ideo assimilatum est regnum cœlorum homini regi*, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. Dæt he bióþ swīðe anlīc *that he is very like*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 11. Nis under wolcnum Drihtne ænig anlīc? *quis in nubibus æquabitur Domino?* Ps. Th. 88, 5: 57, 4: 72, 18: 112, 5. [*Ger.* ähnlich *similis*: *M. H. Ger.* anelich: *O. H. Ger.* anagalih: *Goth.* analeiks: *O. Nrs.* álíkr.]

ān-líc, æn-líc; *adj.* [ān *one*, líc *like*] ONLY, *singular, incomparable, excellent, elegant, beautiful*; unicus, eximius, egregius, elegans, pulcher:—He is mīn ānlīca sunu *unicus est mihi filius*, Lk. Bos. 9, 38. Andett seó geladung dīnne sōdan and ānlīcan sunu *confitetur ecclesia tuum verum et unicum filium*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 195 a, 12: Te Dm. Thomson 37, 12. Ic spearuwan swā some gelīce gewearþ, ānlīcum fugele *factus sum sicut passer unicus*, Ps. Th. 101, 5: Exon. 56 a: Th. 198, 12; Ph. 9: Beo. Th. 507; B. 251. Gesete fram deófium oðde fram leónum ānlīcan oðde ānnysse mīne *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 17: restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro liouns, Wyc.

an-lícast *most like*, Ps. Th. 78, 2: 89, 4, 10: 91, 11; *sup. of* an-líc.

an-líce, on-líce; *adv. In like manner, similarly*; similiter:—Anlīce swā swā *sicut*, Ps. Th. 123, 6. Dæm anlīcost, de . . . *in a manner most like to his, that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 20, 337; Met. 20, 169.

ān-líce ONLY. v. ān-líce.

an-lícnes, on-lícnes, and-lícnis, -lícness, -lícnyss, e; *f.* I. *a likeness, image, similitude, resemblance*; imago, similitudo:—Mon wæs to Godes anlīcnesse ǽrest gesceapen *man was to God's image first shapen*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 15; Gen. 1529. Hwæs anlīcnys ys dis? *cujus est imago hæc?* Mt. Bos. 22, 20. God gesceóp man to his anlīcnisse *creavit Deus hominem ad imaginem suam*, Gen. 1, 27. On dæs mannes sāwle is Godes anlīcnyss *in the soul of the man is God's image*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 21. Uton gewyrcan mannan to ūre anlīcnysse and to ūre gelīcnysse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram*, 11; Norm. 18, 14, 20, 21, 25. God worhte Adam to his anlīcnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes anlīcnysse on him? On dære sāwle, nā on dam līchaman. Dæs mannes sāwl hæfþ on hire gecynde dære Hālgan Þrȳnnysse anlīcnysse; fordan de heó hæfþ on hire þreó þing, dæt is gemynd, and andgit and willa *God made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body. The soul of man has in its nature a likeness to the Holy Trinity; for it has in it three things, these are memory, and understanding, and will*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 14–19. II. *a parable*; parabola:—Ic on anlīcnessum ontȳne mīnes sylfes mūþ *aperiam in parabolis os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. v. big-spell, gelīcnes, II. III. *an image, statue, idol, stature, height*; statua, simulacrum, statura:—He wundoragrǽfene anlīcnesse geseh *he beheld a wondrously-carved image*, Andr. Kmbl. 1425; An. 713. Tobrec hira anlīcnyssa *confringes statuas eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 33; Gen. 2565. Anlīcnes *agalma*, vel *iconisma*, vel *idea*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 123. Hwyle mæg īcan āne elne to his anlīcnesse? *quis potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?* Lk. Bos. 12, 25.

ān-līpie = ān-līpige *solitary, private*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. v. ān-līpig.

ān-līpig, -lȳpig; *adj.* [ān *one*; hlīp, hlȳp] *Going alone, solitary, private, singular, alone*; solitarius, privatus, singularis, solus, tantus:—Se ðā ānlȳpig [MS. ānlȳpi] awunode on syndrige stōwe fram dære cyricean *qui tum in remotiore ab ecclesia loco solitarius manebat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. Cynelīco getimbro and ānlīpige [MS. ānlīpie] *publica ædificia et privata*, 1, 15; S. 483, 45. He nānwiht on hand nyman wolde būtan his āgene gyrde ānlīpige *nonnisi virgam tantum habere in manu voluit*, 3, 18; S. 546, 32. v. ān-lēpe.

ān-lūtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten *To bend down, to incline*; se inclinare, R. Ben. 53. v. on-lūtan.

ān-lȳpig, -lȳpi; *adj. Solitary, private*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 1. v. ān-līpig.

an-medla, on-medla, on-mædla, an; *m. Pride, pomp, arrogance, presumption*; superbia, fastidium, arrogantia, præsumptio:—For ðam an-medlan de hie ǽr drugon *for the arrogance which they before had practised*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 16; Sat. 74. Dū for anmedlan in ǽht bǽre [MS. bēre] hūsl-fatu hālegu on hand werum *thou, in thy presumption, barest for a possession the holy sacrificial vessels into the hands of men*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 22; Dan. 748.

an-mitta, an; *m. A measure, bushel*; mensura, modius:—Habbaþ rihtne anmittan *habete justam mensuram*, Lev. 19, 35. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne anmittan, and rihte wǽgan, and rihte gemetu on ælcum þingum *pondus habebis justum et verum, et modius æqualis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. v. mitta.

an-mōd, on-mōd; *adj.* [*Ger.* anmüt *gratus*, Grimm] *Steadfast, eager, bold, courageous, daring, fierce*; constans, alacer, animosus:—Folc wæs anmōd, rōfe rincas *the folk were steadfast, renowned men*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 23; Gen. 1650: 80; Th. 100, 10; Gen. 1662. Feónd wæs anmōd *the foe was courageous*, 153; Th. 190, 23; Exod. 203. Dā wearþ yrre an-mōd cyning *then the daring king was wroth*, 184; Th. 229, 29; Dan. 224. Ūr þyþ anmōd *a bull is fierce*, Runic pm. 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 339, 7.

ān-mōd; *adj.* [ān *one*; mōd *mood, mind*] *Of one mind, unanimous*; unanimis:—Þū sōþlice man ānmōd *tu vero homo unanimis*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14; 67, 6. Ealle ānmōde *all with one mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 3128; An. 1567. Hie dā ānmōde ealle cwǽdon *then they all with one mind said*, 3200; An. 1603: 3274; An. 1640: Elen. Grm. 397: 1118. [*Ger.* einmütig *unanimis*: *M. H. Ger.* einmuot: *O. H. Ger.* einmuoti *unanimis, constans.*]

ān-mōdlīce; *adv. Unanimously, with one accord*; unanimiter:—Hī ānmōdlīce cōmon *they came with one accord*, Jos. 11, 4: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 25; Cri. 340. Gesamnodon hī ealle ānmōdlīce [MS. ānmōdlīc] *congregati sunt pariter*, Jos. 9, 2.

ān-mōdnes, -mōdness, e; *f. Unity, unanimity*; unitas, unanimitas, Som.

ann *he gives*:—Dē he ann *he gives thee*, Ps. Th. 74, 7 = an; *pres. of* unnan.

-anne, -enne, -ende *the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by* to, as,—Ondrēd to faranne *timuit ire*, Mt. Jun. and Th. 2, 22, but the B. MS. of A. D. 995 has farende, also Foxe, Bos. and the Rl. MS. about A. D. 1145. The Lind., about A. D. 957, has farenne [MS. færenne]. Alȳfe me to farenne *permitte me ire*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21, and B. MS. about A. D. 995. Sometimes -ende is found, because -enne = -ende, as in the preceding example farende about A. D. 995. The

most usual form is -anne, from the infin. -an ; *g.* -annes ; *dat.* -anne. v. to ; *prep.* IV. 2 : also -enne and -ende, and Grm. iv. 111.

ān-ne *alone;* solum :—Dæt ge forlēton me ānne *that ye leeue me aloone,* Wyc ; ut me solum relinquatis, Jn. Bos. 16, 32. v. ān, II.

ān-nes, ān-nys, ānes, -ness, e ; *f.* I. oneness, *unity;* unitas :—Geleáfa sōþlīce se geleáffulla des is ; dæt ānne God on þrýnnesse and þrýnnesse on Ānnesse we ārwurþian *fides autem catholica hæc est ; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur,* Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 13. On ða ānnysse dære hālgan cyrican *in unitate sanctæ ecclesiæ,* Bd. 2, 4 ; S. 505, 7 : 4, 5 ; S. 572, 1. We andettaþ þrýnnesse in Ānnesse efenspēdiglice, and Ānnesse on dære þrýnnesse *confitemur Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialem, et Unitatem in Trinitate,* 4, 17 ; S. 585, 37 : Exon. 76 a ; Th. 286, 5 ; Jul. 727 : Hy. 8, 41 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 41. Gesete fram deófolum odde fram leónum ānlīcan odde ānnysse mīne *restitue a leonibus unicam meam,* Ps. Lamb. 34, 17 ; restore thou myn oon lijf aloone [darling] fro liouns, Wyc. II. *a covenant, an agreement;* conventio :—Gewearþ him and dam folce on Lindesige ānes *there was an agreement between him and the people in Lindsey,* Chr. 1014 ; Th. 274, 13, col. I. III. *loneliness, solitude;* solitudo :—Ānnys dæs wīdgillan wēstenes *the solitude of the wide desert,* Guthl. 3 ; Gdwin. 20, 20.

ān-nyss, e ; *f. Oneness, unity, agreement, solitude ;* unitas, conventio, solitudo, Bd. 2, 4 ; S. 505, 7. v. ān-nes.

anoða ? *fear, amazement ;* formido. v. onoða.

ān-pæþ, es ; *nom. pl.* -þadas ; *m. A single path, a pass, lonely way ;* solitaria via :—Enge ānpaðas, uncūþ gelād *narrow passes, an unknown way,* Beo. Th. 2824 ; B. 1410 : Cd. 145 ; Th. 181, 8 ; Exod. 58.

ānra *of every one ; g. pl. of* ān *one,* q. v.

ān-rēd ; *adj.* [ān *one,* rād *counsel*] *One-minded, unanimous, agreed, persevering, resolute, prompt, vehement ;* unanimus, firmus consilii, confidens, audax, vehemens :—And ðonne beón hig ānræde *and when they be unanimous,* L. Ath. iv. 7 ; Th. i. 226, 19. Dis swefen ys ānræde *somnium unum est,* Gen. 41, 25. Ealle ānræde to gemænra þearfe *all unanimous for the common need,* L. Edg. C. 1 ; Th. ii. 244, 4. Wæs seó mæg ānræd and unforht *the maid was resolute and fearless,* Exon. 74 b ; Th. 278, 21 ; Jul. 601. Eft wæs ānræd mæg Hygelāces *Hygelac's kinsman was resolute again,* Beo. Th. 3062 ; B. 1529 : Byrht. Th. 133, 2 ; By. 44.

ān-rēdlīce, -rēdlīce ; *adv.* [ān, rād *opinion, advice,* līce] *Unanimously, resolutely, constantly ;* unanimiter, constanter :—Hī þohton ānrēdlīce [MS. ānhrædlīce] *cogitaverunt unanimiter,* Ps. Spl. 82, 5. Đe ānrēdlīce wile his sinna geswican *who resolutely desires to abstain from his sins,* L. Pen. 17 ; Th. ii. 284, 17. Ānrēdlīce wrēgende *constanter accusantes,* Lk. Bos. 23, 10.

ān-rēdnes, -rēdnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e ; *f.* [ān *one,* rēdnes *opinion*] *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness ;* concordia, constantia :—Hī heora ānrēdnesse geheōldan him betwēnan *they had agreement among themselves,* Ors. 5, 3 ; Bos. 103, 44. Bröðerlīc ānrēdnys *brotherly unanimity,* Scint. 11. Ānrēdnys gōdes weorces *constancy of good works,* Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7 : Job Thw. 167, 33. Oppосed to twýrædnes, un-gerædnes *dissention, q. v.*

ānra-gehwā, ānra-gehwile *every one ;* unusquisque, Deut. 24, 16. v. ān, IV.

ān-reces ; *adv. Continually, forthwith,* Chr. 1010 ; Th. 262, 34. v. ān-streces.

ān-rēdlīce *unanimously,* Jud. Thw. 161, 27. v. ān-rædlīce.

ān-rēdnes *unanimity, constancy,* Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 43. v. ān-rædnes.

an-rine, es ; *m.* [an *in,* ryne *a course*] *An inroad, incursion, assault ;* incursio :—Fram anrine *ab incursu,* Ps. Spl. 90, 6.

an-sacan ; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon ; *pp.* -sacen *To strive against, resist, deny ;* impugnare, repugnare, negare :—Se đe lýhþ, odde dæs sōdes ansaceþ *he that lieth, or the truth resisteth,* Salm. Kmbl. 365 ; Sal. 182 : L. In. 46 ; Th. i. 130, 14, 15. v. on-sacan.

an-sæc, es ; *m? Contention, resistance ;* contentio, repugnantia :—Būtan ansæce *without resistance,* Chr. 796 ; Ing. 83, 5. v. and-sæc.

an-sægdnes, an-segdnes, -ness, e ; *f.* [ansægd *affirmed ; pp. of* ansecgan] *A thing which is vowed,* or *devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice ;* sacrificium, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 39. v. onsægdnes.

an-sæge *odious, hateful ;* exosus, perosus, Ælfc. Gl. 84 ; Som. 73, 101 ; Wrt. Voc. 49, 9. v. and-sæte.

an-sceát, -sceót, es ; *m? The bowels ;* exentera = ἔντερα, *pl. n,* Cot. 73.

an-scōd *unshod ;* discalceatus. v. un-sceód.

an-scūnian *to shun ;* evitare, Bt. 18, 1 ; Fox 60, 20. v. onscūnian.

an-scūniend-līc, an-scūnigend-līc *abominable ;* abominabilis. v. onscūniendlīc.

an-secgan ; *p.* -sægde, -sæde ; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To charge against, affirm,* L. Edg. ii. 4 ; Wilk. 78, 12. v. on-secgan.

an-seld, es ; *m.* [ān *only,* seld *dwelling*] *A solitary dwelling, an hermitage ;* habitatio solitaria :—Ic ongon on ðone ānseld būgan *I began to dwell in this hermitage,* Exon. 50 b ; Th. 176, 23 ; Gū. 1214.

an-sendan ; *p.* -sende *To send forth, send ;* emittere, mittere :—Ne mægen hī leóhtne leóman ansendan *they cannot send forth a clear light,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 10 ; Met. 5, 5 : Ps. C. 50, 16 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 16. v. on-sendan.

an-settan *to impose,* Bt. 39, 10 ; Fox 228, 4. v. on-settan.

an-sién, e ; *f. aspect, figure* :—Idesa ansién *the aspect of the females,* Cd. 64 ; Th. 76, 22 ; Gen. 1261. Ansién dyses middan-geardes *the figure of this world,* Past. 51, 2. v. an-sýn, II.

an-sīn, e ; *f. a view, sight, figure* :—Đīn mōd wæs abīsgod mid dære ansīne dissa leásena gesælþa *thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods,* Bt. 22, 2 ; Fox 78, 10 : Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 633, 5. Gūþlāc wæs on ansīne mycel *Guthlac was tall in figure,* Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 18, 1. v. an-sýn, II.

an-sión, e ; *f. a sight* :—Ne aweorp đū me fram ansióne ealra dīnra miltsa *cast me not away from the sight of all thy mercies,* Ps. C. 50, 95 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 95. v. an-sýn, III.

an-speca, on-spæca, an ; *m.* [spæc *a speech*] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor ;* persecutor. v. an = and *against,* spæca *a speaker.*

an-spel, -spell, es ; *n.* [an, spel *a speech*] *A conjecture ;* conjectura, Cot. 56.

an-spilde ; *adj.* [an = and *against,* spild *destruction*] *Anti-destructive, salutary ;* salutaris :—Dæt bið anspilde īyb wið eágena dimnesse *that is a salutary medicine for dimness of eyes,* L. M. 1, 2 ; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14.

an-sprǽce ; *adj. One speaking, speaking as one,* Ps. Th. 40, 7. v. -sprǽce.

an-standan ; *p.* an-stōd, *pl.* an-stōdon ; *pp.* an-standen. I. *to stand against, resist, withstand, to be firm* or *steadfast ;* adversari. II. *to stand upon, inhabit, dwell ;* insistere, habitare. v. on-standan.

ān-standende ; *part. One standing alone :*—Ānstandende, ān-stonde, odde munuc *one standing alone, or a monk,* Ælfc. Gl. 3 ?

ān-stapa, an ; *m. A lone wanderer ;* solivagus, Exon. 95 b ; Th. 356, 21 ; Pa. 15.

ān-steallet *one-stalked :*—Nim bēte, đe bið ānsteallet *take beet, which is one-stalked,* Lchdm. iii. 70, 2. v. ān-steled.

ān-steled, ān-steallet *One-stalked, having one handle* or *stalk ;* unicaulis, L. M. 1, 1 ; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15 : Lchdm. iii. 70, 2.

an-stellan ; *p.* -stealde, -stalde ; *pp.* -steald *To cause, establish, appoint ;* instituere, constituere :—Ic dæs orleges ór anstelle *I cause the beginning of that strife,* Exon. 102 a ; Th. 386, 10 ; Rä. 4, 59. v. on-stellan.

ān-stonde *one standing alone, a monk.* v. ān-standende.

ān-stræc ; *adj.* [ān *one ;* stræc *stretch,* from streccan *to stretch ?*] *Of one stretch, constant, resolute, determined ;* pertinax :—Đa ānstræcan sint to monianne *admonendi sunt pertinaces,* Past. 42, 2 ; Hat. MS. 58 a, 24.

ān-streces ; *adv.* [ān *one ;* streces, gen. of strec *a stretch*] *At one stretch, with one effort, continually ;* sine intermissione :—And fōron on ānstreces dæges and nihtes *and went at one stretch day and night,* Chr. 894 ; Th. 170, 25.

ān-sūnd, on-sūnd ; *adj.* [ān *sole, entire, wholly ;* sūnd *sound*] *Sound, entire, unhurt ;* sanus, integer, incolumis :—Hrōf āna genæs ealles ānsūnd *the roof alone was saved wholly sound,* Beo. Th. 2004 ; B. 1000. Gehwā ānsūndan and ungewemmedne [geleáfan] healde *quisque integram inviolatamque [fidem] servaverit,* Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 7. Beóþ đā gebrosnodan bān mid đam flæsce ealle ānsūnde eft geworden *then the corrupted bones together with the flesh will all again be made sound,* Hy. 7, 89 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 89. Seó heofon is sinewealt and ānsūnd *heaven is circular and entire,* Bd. de nat. rm ; Wrt. popl. scienc. 1, 17. v. on-sūnd.

ān-sūndnes, -ness, e ; *f.* [ān, sūnd, nes] *Wholeness, soundness, integrity ;* integritas :—Ānsūndnesse lufigend *a lover of integrity,* Wanl. Catal. 292, 34.

an-swarian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To answer ;* respondere :—Ic answarige *ego respondebo,* Ps. Spl. 118, 42. v. and-swarian.

ān-swége ; *adj.* [ān *one,* swēg *a sound*] *Of the same sound, agreeing in sound, consonant ;* consonus :—Ānswége sang *symphonia,* Ælfc. Gl. 34 : Wrt. Voc. 28, 40.

an-sýn, -sīn, -sién, -sión ; on-, e ; *f.* [an, sýn *sight, vision*]. I. *a face, countenance ;* facies, vultus :—His ansýn sceán swā swā sunne *facies ejus resplenduit sicut sol,* Mt. Bos. 17, 2. Beforan đīne ansýne *ante faciem tuam,* Lk. Bos. 7, 27. Gūþlāc wæs wlitig on ansýne *Guthlac was handsome in countenance,* Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 18, 3. God ableów on his ansýne līfīcne blǽd *God blew into his face the breath of life,* Hexam. 11 ; Norm. 18, 25. Fleóþ his ansýne *fugiant a facie ejus,* Ps. Th. 67, 1. Gedō dæt hiora ansýn āwa sceamige *imple facies eorum ignominia,* 82, 12. Ansýn đīn *vultus tuus,* 88, 14. Ic bidde đīnre ansýne *deprecatus sum faciem tuam,* 118, 58. Ansýn ýwde *shewed his countenance,* Beo. Th. 5660 ; B. 2834. II. *a view, aspect, sight, form, figure ;* aspectus, conspectus, visus, visio, species, forma, figura : — Fæger ansýne *fair in aspect,* Runic pm. 11 ; Hick. Thes. i. 135 ; Kmbl. 341, 19. Đīn mōd wæs abīsgod mid dære ansīne dissa leásena gesælþa *thy mind was occupied with the view of these false goods,* Bt. 22, 2 ; Fox 78, 10. For đīnre ansýne *in conspectu tuo,* Ps. Th. 68, 20 : 108, 14. Se Hālega Gāst astāh lichamlicre ansýne, swā ān culfre *descendit Spiritus Sanctus corporali specie, sicut columba,* Lk. Bos. 3, 22 : Cot. 74. Ansién dyses middan-geardes *figura hujus mundi,* Past. 51, 2. III.

a thing to be looked upon, *a sight;* spectaculum:—Þisse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe *for this sight may thanks to the Almighty take place*, Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Seó ansín wearþ mycel wundor Rómánum *the sight was a great wonder to the Romans*, Ors. 6, 7; Bos. 120, 3. **IV.** a view or sight producing desire or longing, and hence,—*a desire of anything, want* or *lack of anything;* desiderium, defectus:—Swá eorþan bið ansýn wæteres *sicut terra sine aquâ*, Ps. Th. 142, 6. [*O. Sax.* ansiun, *f. aspectus: Dut.* aanzien, *n: Ger.* ansehen, *n. aspectus, forma: M. H. Ger.* ansiune, *n: O. H. Ger.* anasiuni, *n.*]

an-tállic, an-tálíc; *adj.* [an = un *not*, tállíc *blamable*] *Unblamable, undefiled;* irreprehensibilis, immaculatus:—Æ Drihtnes antállíc *lex Dómini immaculata*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8.

Antecrist, es; *m. Antichrist;* Antichristus:—Þonne cymþ se Antecrist, se bið mennisc mann and sóþ deófol *then Antichrist shall come, who is human being* [*man*] *and true devil*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 14. Þes deófol, de is gehâten Antecrist, dæt is gereht þwyrlíc Crist, is ord ælcere leásunge and yfelnysse *this devil, who is called Antichrist, which is interpreted opposed Christ, is the origin of all leasing and evil*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 21. Togeánes Antecriste *against Antichrist*, Ælfc. T. 6, 22: Job Thw. 166, 8.

antefn = antefen, e; *f?* es; *n?* [*ávrí opposite, φωνή a voice*] *An antiphon, anthem, a hymn sung in alternate parts;* antiphona, cantus Ecclesiasticus alternus:—Is dæt sæd, dæt hí dysne letanían and antefn geleóþre stæfne sungan *fertur, quia hanc litaniam consona voce modulaverunt*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ant-fenge; *adj. Acceptable;* acceptabilis, R. Ben. 5. v. and-fenge.

an-þracian *to fear, to be afraid, to dread;* revereri, horrere:—Ic onginne to anþracigenne *I begin to dread;* horresco, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 4: Ps. Spl. 69, 2. v. on-þracian.

an-þræclic? *adj. Horrible, terrible, fearful;* horridus, horribilis, terribilis, Hymn ?

ân-tíd, e; *f. The first hour;* hora prima:—Ymb ân-tíd ódres dógores *about the first hour of the second day*, Beo. Th. 443; B. 219.

an-timber; *g.* -timbres; *n. Matter, materials, substance, a theme;* materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber *rudis atque informis materia*, Alb. resp. 15, 22. v. and-timber.

antre, an; *f. Radish?* raphanus, raphanis sativa:—Ðð ðonne betonican and antran *add then betony and ontre* [*radish?*], L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 3. Ancre [antre?], dæt is rædic *raphanus*, Mone A. 493. v. ontre.

an-trumnys *infirmity;* infirmitas. v. un-trumnes.

an-tymber *matter*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. v. an-timber.

an-týnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [an = un *un-*, týnan *to inclose*] *To unclose, open;* recludere, aperire:—Ic antýne on bigspellum mûþ mínne *aperiam in parabolis os meum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. un-týnan, on-týnan.

a-numen *taken away;* *pp. of* a-niman.

anunga *zeal, an earnest desire, jealousy;* zelus, Jn. Rush. War. 2, 17.

ânunga; *adv. Entirely, necessarily, by all means;* plane, prorsus, omnino, Beo. Th. 1272; B. 634. v. âninga.

an-wadan; *p.* -wód *To invade, enter into;* invadere:—Hie wlenco anwód *pride invaded them*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17. v. on-wadan.

ân-wald, es; *m. Sole power, jurisdiction, rule*:—Dæt se Cásere eft ânwald ofer hí ágan móste *that the Cæsar might again obtain power over them*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 123; Met. 1, 62. Se ânwald Godes Ælmihtiges *the power of Almighty God*, 9, 95; Met. 9, 48: Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 23; Ph. 511: Lk. Bos. 23, 7: Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 15: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 11. v. ân-weald.

ân-walda, an; *m. A sole ruler, the sole ruler of the universe*:—Him to Ânwaldan âre gelýfde *in him as sole ruler reverently trusted*, Beo. Th. 2548; B. 1272. Ealra Ânwalda, eorþan and heofones *ruler of all, of earth and heaven*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 422, 10; Rä. 41, 4: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 5: Sat. 642. v. ân-wealda.

ân-waldan *to have sole power over, to exercise absolute rule;* solam potestatem habere, dominari:—He ðone ânwaldeþ *he rules it*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 154. v. wealdan.

ân-waldeg? *adj. Having sole power, powerful;* solus potens:—Dæt se síe ânwaldegost *that he is most powerful*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 16.

an-walg, -wealg; *adj. Entire, whole, sound;* integer, Past. 52, 2. v. on-walg.

an-wann *fought against;* *p. of* an-winnan.

ân-weald, ân-wald, es; *m. Single, sole, monarchical,* or *royal power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government, bidding;* solius dominatus, unius imperium, monarchia, potestas, imperium, ditio, dominatio, jus, arbitrium, nutus:—Me is geseald ælc ânweald *data est mihi omnis potestas*, Mt. Bos. 28, 18. Ânweald Godes is *potestas Dei est*, Ps. Spl. 61, 11. Ðín ânweald *dominatio tua*, Ps. Th. 144, 13: 135, 20: 118, 91: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 15: Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Cyning bið ânwealdes georn *a king is desirous of power*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Mid ðínum ágenum ânwealde *by thine own power*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 13. Hí synd heora sylfes ânwealdes *illi sunt sui juris*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. On his ânwealde *ad ejus nutum*, Gen. 42, 6. [*O. Nrs.* einwald, *n. singularis potestas, monarchia.*] DER. wealdan.

ân-wealda, ân-walda, an; *m.* [ân *one, sole;* wealda, walda *a ruler*] *The one* or *sole ruler of a province* or *of the universe, a sovereign, governor, magistrate, a power;* qui solus dominatur, monarcha, dominus, gubernator, magistratus, potestas:—Se Ânwealda hæfþ ealle his gesceafta befangene and getogene *the governor has caught hold of, and restrained all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 5. Ânwealda Ælmihtig *Almighty Ruler*, Rood Kmbl. 303; Kr. 153. Ðonne híg lǽdaþ eów to ânwealdum *cum inducent vos ad potestates*, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. [*O. Nrs.* einwaldi, *m. solus dominus.*]

an-weald *whole.* v. an-walg.

an-wealgice; *adv. Wholly, soundly;* integre, Past. 33, 5; Hat. MS. 42 a, 33.

an-wealgnes, -ness, e; *f. Wholeness, soundness, entireness;* integritas. v. on-walhnes.

an-weg *away;* inde, exinde. v. on-weg.

an-weorc, es; *n. Material, cause;* materia, causa:—Bûton anweorce *without cause*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16. v. and-weorc.

ân-wíg, es; *n? m?* [ân *one*, wíg *a contest*] *A single combat, a duel;* certamen singulare:—Ðǽr gefeaht Mallius ânwíg wið ánne Galliscne mann *there Mallius fought a single combat with a man of Gaul*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 15: 3, 6; Bos. 57, 42. Hí gefuhton ânwíg *they fought a duel*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 32.

an-wíg-gearo, -gearu; *g. m. n.* -wes, -owes; *f.* -re, -rwe; *adj.* [gearo *prepared*] *Prepared for single combat;* ad singulare certamen paratus:—Wæs þeáw hyra, dæt hie oft wæron ânwíggearwe *it was their custom, that they oft were for single combat prepared*, Beo. Th. 2499; B. 1247. v. gearo; *adj.*

ân-wíglice; *adv. In single combat;* singularis certaminis modo:—Án-wíglice feohtende *fighting in single combat*, Cot. 186.

ân-wille, *def.* se ân-willa; *adj.* [ân *one*, willa *a will*] *Having one will, following one's own will, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn;* pertinax, obstinatus, contumax:—Ânwilla *obstinatus, pertinax*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 29. Sint to manianne ða ânwillan *admonendi pertinaces*, Past. 42. 1; Hat. MS. 57 b, 23.

ân-willice; *adv. Obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously;* pertinaciter:—Ic tó ânwillice winne wið ða wyrd *I too pertinaciously attack fortune*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 20: Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 15.

ân-wilnes, -ness, e; *f. Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy;* pertinacia, protervia, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16, 25.

an-winnan; *p.* -wann *To fight against, to attack;* impugnare:—Him onwann [MS. L. anwann] *fought against them*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 7.

ân-wintre, æ-wintre; *adj.* [ân *one*, winter *a winter*] *Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year;* hornus = horinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα, hornotínus, anniculus:—Dæt lamb sceal beón ânwintre *erit agnus anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5.

ân-wíte, es; *n. A simple* or *single fine, a mulct* or *amercement;* simplex mulcta:—Ealle forgielden ânwíte *let them all pay a single fine*, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17.

an-wlǽta, -wláta, an; *m. A livid bruise;* sugillatio, livor:—Wið wundspringum and anwlátan *ad livores et sugillationes*, Med. ex quadr. 7; Lchdm. i. 356, 20. v. wlǽtan.

an-wlita, an; *m. The countenance, face;* vultus, facies, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 44. v. and-wlita.

an-wlite, es; *m.* [an = un *un-*, wlite *decus*] *Disgrace;* dedecus:—Sconde oððe anwlite *dedecus*, Cot. 66, Lye.

an-wlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [an = un *un-*, wlitigian *to form*] *To unform, change the form of anything;* deformare:—Ða he þwaraþ and gewlitegaþ; hwílum eft unwlitegaþ [MS. Cot. anwlitegaþ] *these it tempers and forms; sometimes again it unforms*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9.

an-wlóh, an-wlóh'; *adj.* [an = un *without*, wlóh *a fringe, ornament*] *Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured;* inornatus, deformis:—Ðín rîce restende bið an-wlóh *thy kingdom shall remain neglected*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 27; Dan. 585.

an-wód *invaded*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 3; Dan. 17; *p. of* an-wadan.

an-wreón; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen [an = un *un-*, wreón *to cover*] *To uncover, reveal;* revelare, R. Ben. 3. v. un-wreón, on-wreón.

an-wrigenys, -nyss, e; *f.* [an = un, wrigen, nys] *A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, homily;* explicatio, expositio. v. wrigen; *pp. of* wríhan *to cover.*

an-wunian; *part.* -wuniende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell* or *be alone;* esse solitarius, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

ân-wuniende; *part. Dwelling alone, being alone;* solitarius:—Geworden ic eom swá swá spearwa ânhoga oððe ânwuniende on efese oððe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solitarius in tecto*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 8.

an-wunigende; *part. Dwelling in, inhabiting;* inhabitans, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 93; Met. 7, 47; *part. pres. of* an-wunigan = on-wunian, *q. v.*

anxsumnes, -ness, e; *f. Anxiety,* Somn. 87: 133. v. angsumnes.

a-nýdan; *p.* -nýdde; *pp.* -nýded, *pl.* -nýdede = -nýdde [a *from*, nýdan *to compel*]. **I.** *to repel, thrust* or *beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force;* repellere, extorquere:—Hí fram his mágum ær mid unrihte anýddde wæron *they had formerly been unjustly forced from his kinsmen*, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 34. **II.** *with* út *to expel, to drive*

out; expellere, depellere, exigere:—Ic anýde híg ût on fremde folc *I will drive them out among a strange people,* Deut. 32, 21.

a-nyman; *impert.* a-nymaþ ge *To take away;* tollere:—Anymaþ dæt pûnd æt hym *take away that pound from him,* Mt. Bos. 25, 28: Hick. Thes. i. 192, 16, col. 2. v. a-niman.

an-ỹwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew, demonstrate;* ostendere, demonstrare, R. Ben. 7, 11. v. eáwan.

apa, an; *m. An* APE; simia:—Wið apan bîte *against bite of an ape,* Med. ex quadr. 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24: Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59.

a-pæcan; *p.* -pǽhte; *pp.* -pǽht *To seduce, mislead;* seducere:—Gif hwá ôðres mannes folgere fram him apæce *si quis alius hominis pedisequam ab eo seducat,* L. M. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 270, 31.

a-pæran *to pervert, turn from;* evertere, pervertere. v. for-pæran.

a-parian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To apprehend, take;* deprehendere:—Seó wæs aparod on unriht-hæmede *deprehensa est in adulterio,* Jn. Bos. 8, 3.

apelder-tûn, es; *m. An apple-tree garden.* v. apulder, apulder-tûn.

ap-flód, es; *m. The low tide;* ledo, æstus maris, Martyr. 20, Mar. v. nêp-flód.

a-pinsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To ponder, weigh, estimate;* ponderare, pensare:—Dâ dâ he dæra Judea misdæda ealle apinsode *when he estimated all the misdeeds of the Jews;* cum Judeæ singula delicta pensarentur, Past. 53, 3. DER. pinsian.

apl, es; *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* aplas, *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* apla, *n. An apple, a ball:*—Ða reádan appla [MS. C. apla] *mala Punica,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28: Salm. Kmbl. 555; Sal. 28. v. appel.

a-plantian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plant, transplant;* plantare, transplantare:—God dâ aplantode wynsumnisse orcerd *plantaverat autem Dominus Deus paradisum voluptatis,* Gen. 2, 8. Ge sædon dissum treówe, Sŷ dû awyrtwalod, and aplantod on sâ *dicetis huic arbori, Eradicare, et transplantare in mare,* Lk. Bos. 17, 6.

Apollinus; *gen.* Apollines; *m. Apollo;* Apollo, Inis; *m.* [=Ἀπόλλων, ωνος; *m.*]:—Wæs se Apollinus æðeles cynnes, lôbes eafora *this Apollo was of noble race, the son of Jove,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 67; Met. 26, 34. Apollines dôhtor *Apollo's daughter,* 26, 64; Met. 26, 32: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 12, 19.

apostata, an; *m. An apostate;* apostata:—Hêr syndon apostatan *here are apostates,* Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 1.

apostol, es; *m*: *also like the Lat.* Apostolus; *g.* -i; *m. One sent, an apostle;* apostolus [=ἀπόστολος, ἀπό *from,* στέλλω *to send*]:—Se eádiga apostol Simon *the blessed apostle Simon,* Homl. Th. ii. 492, 7. He apostolas geceás, dæt sind ærendracan *he chose apostles, that are messengers,* Ælfc. T. 26, 17. Ða gesâwon dá apostolas Drihten *then the apostles saw the Lord,* Homl. Th. ii. 494, 28. Ða apostoli becómon to dære byrig *the apostles came to the city,* 494, 14: 482, 18, 25, 27. Æt dæra apostola fôtum *at the apostles' feet,* 488, 4. Dâ fleáh dæt folc eal to dâm apostolum *the folk then all fled to the apostles,* 492, 12. Se ealdorman dâ da apostolas mid him to dam cyninge Xerxes gelædde *the general then led the apostles with him to the king Xerxes,* 486, 3. Dæra twelf apostola naman *duodecim apostolorum nomina,* Mt. Bos. 10, 2: Cd. 226; Th. 300, 27; Sat. 571: Menol. Fox 242; Men. 122. DER. ealdor-apostol.

apostol-hâd, es; *m. The apostolic office;* apostolatus:—Se apostolhâd *the apostolic office,* Apstls. Kmbl. 28; Ap. 14. Gesette bisceop dâm leódum and gehâlgode þurh apostolhâd *set a bishop over the people and hallowed him through the apostolic office,* Andr. Kmbl. 3300; An. 1653.

apostolic; *def. m.* -a, *f. n.* -e; *adj. Apostolic;* apostolicus:—Dâ ongunnon hî dæt apostolîce lîf dære frymþelîcan cyricean onhýrigean *cœperunt apostolicam primitivæ ecclesiæ vitam imitari,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 31. Se papa ðe on dam timan dæt apostolîce setl gesæt *the pope who at that time occupied the apostolic seat,* Homl. Th. ii. 120, 10.

appel, es; *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* applas, *m*; *nom. acc. pl.* appla; *n. An apple:*—Ða reádan appla *the red apples;* mala Punica, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 28. v. æppel.

appel-leáf, es; *n.* [lit. *apple-leaf*] *A violet;* viola, viola odorata, Harl. Gl. 978. v. æppel-leáf.

appel-screáda APPLE-SHREDS, *apple-parings.* v. æppel-screáda.

appl-porn, es; *m. An* APPLE-THORN, *a crab-tree;* pirus malus, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 460; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 448, 20.

appel-treów *an apple-tree.* v. apple-treów.

appel-tûn *an apple-garden, orchard.* v. apple-tûn.

apple-treów, es; *n. An apple-tree;* pomus, malus, Ælfc. Gr. 5? v. æppel-treów.

apple-tûn, es; *m. An orchard;* pomarium, Cot. 146. v. æppel-tûn.

Aprêlis; *m. April;* Aprilis mensis:—Aprêlis mônaþ *the month April,* Menol. Fox 112; Men. 56.

aprotane, an; *m. The herb southernwood, wormwood;* abrotonum =ἄβρότονον [artemisia, Lin.]:—Genim aprotanan *take wormwood,* L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 60, 1.

apulder, apuldor; es, *n? An apple-tree;* malus, Wrt. Voc. 32, 47: L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Sûr-melsc [MS. -melst] apulder *malus matiana* [MS. *matranus*],—*pyrus malus,* Lin. *a sour-sweet apple-tree, a souring apple-tree,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 48. Swête [MS. swîte] apulder *a sweet apple-tree;* malomellus, 32, 49.

Apulder, es; *m. [in paludibus]* APPLEDORE, *a village in Kent, near Tenterden;*—Æt Apuldre *at Appledore,* Chr. 893; Th. 164, 10: 894; Th. 166, 41, col. 1. Æt Apoldre *at Appledore,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 328, 23. [*O. Dut.* polder, *m. palus marina pratum litorale; ager, qui est fluvio aut mari eductus, aggeribus obsepitur,* Kil.]

Apulder-comb, es; *m. [in paludibus vallis]* APPLEDORE COMBE, *Isle of Wight;* nomen loci in insula *Vecti,* Mann.

apulder-tûn, es; *m. An apple-tree inclosure, an apple-orchard;* malorum hortus, arborum pomiferarum hortus, Cot. 146.

apuldor-rind, apuldre-rind, e; *f. Apple-tree rind;* mali cortex:—Nim apuldorrinde *take apple-tree rind,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 7: 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 12: Med. ex quadr. 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 14.

apuldre, an; *f. An apple-tree;* malus:—Ðeós apuldre *hæc malus,* Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 57. v. apulder.

apuldur *an apple-tree.* v. apulder.

a-pullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pull;* vellere. v. pullian.

Aquilegia; *indecl.* [Aquilein='Ακυλήια] *Aquileia in Gallia Transpadana, north of the Adriatic:*—Maximus abâd æt Aquilegia dære byrig *Maximus encamped at the town Aquileia,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 21.

ÁR, ǽr, es; *n.* ORE, *brass, copper;* æs; *g.* æris; *n.* v. bræs:—Bræs odde ár æs, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Israhêla folc is geworden nû me to âre on mînum ôfne *versa est mihi domus Israel in æs in medio fornacis,* Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 6. Grêne ár *green copper, brass;* orichalcum, Cot. 14. [*O. Sax.* êriu, *adj. æneus: Ger.* erz, *n. metallum, æs: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* êr, *n. æs: Goth.* aiz, *n. æs: Dan.* erts: *Swed.* ör *a copper coin: O. Nrs.* eir, *n. æs: Sansk,* ayas *ferrum.*] DER. ár-fæt, -geótere, -gescód, -gesweorf, -geweorc, -glæd, -sâpe, -smiþ: ǽren: óra.

ÁR, e; *f.* I. *honour, glory, rank, dignity, magnificence, respect, reverence;* honor, dignitas, gloria, magnificentia, honestas, reverentia:—Sŷ him ár and onwald *be to him honour and power,* Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Ne wolde he ænige âre witan *nor would he ascribe any honour,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. He sundor lîf wæs fôreberende eallum dâm árum *he was preferring a private life to all honours,* Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Nyton nâne âre on nânum men *they know no respect for any man,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 25. Be dære cirican âre *according to the rank of the church,* L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 10. He on his ágenum fæder âre ne wolde gesceáwian *he would not look with reverence on his own father,* Cd. 76; Th. 95, 18; Gen. 1580. II. *kindness, favour, mercy, pity, benefit, use, help;* gratia, favor, misericordia, beneficium, auxilium:—He gemunde dâ dâ ára âre he him ær forgeaf, wíc-stede wêligne *he remembered then the favour which he before had conferred upon him, the wealthy dwelling-place,* Beo. Th. 5205; B. 2606. Ne mihte earmsceapen âre findan *nor might the poor wretch find pity,* Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131. Him wæs âra þearf *to him was need of favours,* Cd. 97; Th. 128, 12; Gen. 2125. To gódre âre *to good use,* Herb. 2, 9; Lchdm. i. 82, 21: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 14. Eallum to âre ylda bearnum *for the benefit of all the sons of men,* Jul. A. 2. (Vid. Price's Walton, ci. note 34.) Leáf and gærs gróweþ eldum to âre *leaves and grass grow for the benefit of men,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. Dær is ár gelang fira gehwylcum *there is help ready to every man,* Andr. Kmbl. 1958; An. 981. III. *property, possessions, an estate, land, ecclesiastical living, benefice;* bona, possessiones, fundus, beneficium:—He plihte to him sylfum and ealre his âre *he acts at peril of himself and all his property,* L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32. Hwílum be âre, hwílum be æhte *sometimes in estate, sometimes in goods,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11: L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 18. Se de sitte on his âre on lîfe *he who lives on his property during life,* L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9: L. Eth. vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1, 3. Dæt hî him andlyfne and âre forgeáfen for heora gewinne *that they should give them food and possessions for their labour,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 19. [*Laym.* ære, are: *Orm.* are: *O. Sax.* êra: *O. Frs.* êre: *Dut.* eer: *Ger.* ehre, *f.: M. H. Ger.* êre: *O. H. Ger.* êra: *Dan.* ære: *Swed.* ära: *O. Nrs.* æra.]

ÁR, es; *m. A messenger, legate, herald, apostle, angel, minister, servant, man, soldier;* nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus, minister, vir:—Ðes ár sægeþ *this messenger sayeth,* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 34; Gen. 682: Beo. Th. 5559; B. 2783. Stídlîce clypode Wicinga ár *the herald of the Vicings firmly proclaimed,* Byrht. Th. 132, 34; By. 26. Æðelcyninges ár *the noble King's messenger [Christ's apostle],* Andr. Kmbl. 3354; An. 1681. Hie hêton lædan ût hâlige âras *they commanded him to lead out the holy messengers [angels],* Cd. 112; Th. 148, 14; Gen. 2456: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 29; Cri. 503. Fæder ælmeahtig his âras hider onsendeþ *the almighty Father will send his angels hither,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 23; Cri. 759. Dâ afyrhted wearþ ár [Gûþlâces] *then [Guthlac's] servant was affrighted,* 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gû. 1301. Læt gebîdan beornas dîne, âras *let thy warriors, thy men, await,* Andr. Kmbl. 799; An. 400. [*O. Sax.* êru, *m: Goth.* áirus, *m: O. Nrs.* árr, *m.* from the *Sansk.* root ir *to go.*] v. ærend.

ÁR, e; *f. An* OAR; remus:—Drugaþ his ár on borde *his oar becomes*

dry on board, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Sume hæfdon lx ára *some had sixty oars*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 43, col. 1. Sẽrófe árum bregdaþ yþbord [MS. yþborde] neáh *brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 26; Cra. 57. [*Hav.* ár: *Chauc.* oore: *Dan.* aare: *Swed.* are: *O.Nrs.* ár, *f.*] DER. ár-blæd, -gebland, -wéla, -widde, -ýþ.

ár *before* :—Æríst oðde ár *primo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1. v. ær.

ára = geára? *adv. Formerly*; quondam :—Ðú me ára, God, érest lǽrdest of geógufhāde *Deus, docuisti me a juventute mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 16.

a-rād *rode* :—He út arād *he rode out*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22; *p. of* a-rídan.

a-rǽcan ; *p.* -rǽhte, -rǽcte ; *pp.* -rǽht. I. *to reach, get at*; prehendere, attingere :—Dæt man arǽcan mihte *that one could reach*, Chr. 1014; Ing. 193, 19. II. *to hold forth, reach out, hand*; porrigere :—Arǽce me ða bóc *porrige mihi librum*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 47. v. rǽcan.

a-rǽd, -rēd, es ; *m.* [a *intensive*, rǽd *counsel*] *Counsel, welfare, safety*; consilium, commodum, salus :—Smeágende ymbe heora sáwla arǽd [arēd, MS. B; rǽd, MS. D] *considering about their souls' welfare*, L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6.

a-rǽd ; *def.* se a-rǽda ; *adj. Counselling, consulting, wise, prudent*; sagax, prudens :—Hwǽr is nú se fōremǽra and se arǽda Rómwara heretoga *where is now the illustrious and prudent consul of the Romans?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6.

a-rǽd *uttered*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8, = a-rǽded, *pp. of* a-rǽdan.

a-rǽdan, -rēdan ; *p.* -rǽdde, -rēdde, -rēde ; *pp.* -rǽded, -rǽd, -rēd [rǽd *counsel*]. I. *to take counsel, care for, appoint, determine*; consilium capere, consulere alicui, decernere, definire :—Sende gewrit, on ðām he gesette and arǽdde *misit literas, in quibus decrevit*, Bd. 2, 18; S. 520, 33. Gif hit eallinga dus arǽded sī *si omnimodis ita definitum est*, 4, 9; S. 577, 29. Ða dómas ða de fram fæderum arǽdde and gesette wǽron *quæque definierunt canones patrum*, 4, 5; S. 572, 18. Hwædere ðis betwyh heom arǽddon *his tamen conditionibus interpositis*, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. He symble þearfum arǽde *semper pauperibus consulebat*, 3, 9; S. 533, 25. II. *to conjecture, guess, prophesy, interpret, utter*; conjectare, divinare, prophetizare, interpretari, eloqui : — Ne mihton arǽdan men engles ārend-bēc *men might not interpret the angel's messages*, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 30; Dan. 734. And him to cwǽdon, Arǽd *et dixerunt ei, Prophetiza*, Mk. Bos. 14, 65. Ða se wīsdōm dis spell arǽd hæfde *when wisdom had uttered this speech*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 20, note 8: Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5. v. rǽdan, þ. rǽdde.

a-rǽdnis *a condition*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 11. v. a-rédnes.

a-rǽfnan, -rēfnan ; *p.* ede, de ; *pp.* ed *To endure, bear, suffer*; sustinere, tolerare, perferre :—Dæt he dæt sār mihte geþyldelīce mid smylte móde aberan and arǽfnan *ut patienter dolorem ac placida mente sustineret*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 27. Ðonne hī dæt mægen dære unmǽtan hǽto arǽfnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent*, 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Ic þrōwade and arǽfnde *pertuli*, 2, 6; S. 508, 21: Andr. Kmbl. 1632; An. 817. Sāwl mīn symble arǽfnede *sustinuit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 129, 5; 68, 21: 64, 7. v. rǽfnan.

a-rǽfnian ; *p.* ade ; *pp.* ad. I. *to endure, bear, suffer, support*; sustinere, pati, supportare :—Ic arǽfnige *sustineo*, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Forðon ic edwīt for ðē oft arǽfnade *quoniam propter te supportavi improperium*, 68, 8. II. *to ponder in mind* or *heart*; animo versare, pondere :—Maria sōþlice heóld ealle ðās word, arǽfniende on hire heortan *but Mary kept all these words, pondering them in her heart*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 35. v. a-rǽfnan.

a-rǽfniende, -rǽfnigende ; *part. Bearing in mind, considering, pondering*, Homl. Th. i. 42, 17, 30. v. a-rǽfnian.

a-rǽfniendlīc ; *adj. Possible, tolerable* ; possibilis, tolerabilis. DER. *part.* arǽfniende, līc.

a-rǽman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To raise, lift up, elevate*; excitare, erigere, elevare :—Ða ge mihton rǽdan, and eów arǽman on ðām *which ye may read, and elevate yourselves in them*, Ælfc. T. 31, 15. II. *v. intrans, To raise* or *lift up one's self, to arise*; se erigere, se elevare, surgere :—Dæges þriddan ord arǽmde *the beginning of the third day arose*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 10; Gen. 2876: 162; Th. 203, 29; Exod. 411. [*O. H. Ger.* râma *sustentaculum, columen.*] DER. up-a-rǽman, rǽman.

a-rǽran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed ; *v. trans.* [a, rǽran *to rear, raise*] *To rear up, raise up, lift up, exalt, set up, build up, create, establish*; erigere, excitare, resuscitare, extollere, ædificare, creare :—Done stān arǽrde to mearce *lapidem erexit in titulum*, Gen. 28, 18, 22. Arǽrende þearfan *lifting up the poor*; erigens pauperem, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Gyld of golde arǽrde *reared up an idol of gold*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 23; Dan. 175. Arǽrde Cristes rōde *reared up Christ's rood*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 27; Gū. 150. Ic arǽre ðis tempel binnan þrīm dagum *excitabo hoc templum in tribus diebus*, Jn. Bos. 2, 19, 20. Ic hine arǽre on dam ýtemestan dæge *ego resuscitabo eum in novissimo die*, 6, 44, 54. Weá wæs arǽred *woe was raised up*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Se de fōre dugude wile dōm arǽran *who desires before his nobles to exalt his dignity*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wid. 140: Beo. Th. 3411; B. 1703. Ða wæs ǽ Godes riht arǽred *then was God's right law set up*, Andr. Kmbl. 3288; An. 1647. Weofod arǽrde *ædificavit altare*, Gen. 22, 9. Eardas rūme Meotud arǽrde for mon-cynne *the Creator established spacious lands for mankind*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 14; Gn. Ex. 16.

a-rǽrnes, -ness, e ; *f. A raising, an exaltation*; exaltatio :—Heora hrýre wearþ Athēnum to arǽrnesse *their fall was the raising of the Athenians*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 42.

a-rǽsan *to rush*; irruere, Anlet.

a-rāfian *To unrove, unravel, unwind*; dissolvere :—Arāfaþ dæt cliwen dære twīfaldan heortan *unwinds the clew of the double heart*; dissolvit corda duplicitatibus involuta, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b, 1.

a-rās *arose*; surrexit, Gen. 19, 1. v. a-rísan.

āras *messengers*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 10; Cri. 493. v. ār.

a-rāsade = rēsade *suspicabatur*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48, note.

a-rāsian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad ; *v. trans.* [a, rāsian *to raise, uncover*] *To lay open, discover, explore, detect, reprove, correct, seize*; detegere, invenire, explorare, corripere, reprehendere, intercipere :—God hæfþ arāsod ūre unrihtwīsnissa *Deus invenit nostras iniquitates*, Gen. 44, 16. Arāsian *explorare*, Gr. Dial. 2, 14. Dær hỹ arāsade, reótaþ and beoñaþ, fōre freán forhte *there they detected, shall wail and tremble, afraid before the Lord*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 31; Cri. 1230. Hæleþ wurdon acle arāsad for dỹ rǽse *the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Se de wilnaþ hiera unþeáwas arāsian *qui eorum culpas corripere studet*, Past. 35, 3: Hat. MS. 45 b, 6: 35, 5: Hat. MS. 46 a, 20. Beón arāsod *reprehendi*, Fulg. 5. Arāsad wæs *interceptus est*, Cot. 109. Arāsod beón on hefygtīmum gyltum *gravioris culpa noxæ teneri*, R. Ben. 25: 34.

ār-blæd, es ; *n. The oar-blade*; palmula remi, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 38.

arc, es ; *m* : arc, erc, e ; *f* : earce, an ; *f. A vessel to swim on water, the* ARK, *a coffer, small chest* or *box*; arca, cista, cistella, cibotium = κιβώτιον : —Dā ætstōd se arc *tunc requievit arca*, Gen. 8, 4. Wirc dē nū ænne arc *fac tibi arcam*, 6, 14. Þreó hund fæðma biþ se arc on lenge, and fīftig fæðma on brǽde, and þrittig on heáhnisse *trecentorum cubitorum erit longitudo arcæ, quinquaginta cubitorum latitudo, et triginta cubitorum altitudo illius*, 6, 15. Se arc wæs gefēred ofer ða wæteru *arca ferebatur super aquas*, 7, 18. [*Laym.* archen, arche, *dat : Dut.* ark, *f : Ger. M. H. Ger.* arche, *f : O. H. Ger.* archa : *Goth.* arka : *Dan.* ark : *O. Nrs.* örk, *f.*] v. earc.

arce- *chief* = ἀρχι = ἀρχός, a prefix ; v. arce-bisceop :—Hēr Ælfríc arce-bisceop fērde to Rōme ǽfter his arce[-pallium] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his arch-pallium*, Chr. 997; Th. 247, 2, col. 2. = Wid ðan de he scolde gifan heom done arce [MS. erce] *on condition that he should give them the arch-pallium*, 996; Th. 244, 42, note. = Fordī dæt he scolde heom done pallium gifan *on condition that he should give them the pallium*, 996; Th. 245, 11, note.

arce-bisceop, arce-bysceop, arce-biscop, ærce-biscop, erce-biscop, erce-bisceop, es ; *m. The chief bishop*, ARCHBISHOP; archiepiscopus [= ἀρχι-επίσκοπος from ἀρχι = ἀρχός *a leader, chief*; ἐπίσκοπος. v. bisceop] :—Honorius se arcebysceop gehālgode Thoman his diācon, to bisceope *archbishop Honorius consecrated Thomas his deacon, as bishop*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21: 4, 1; S. 563, 6, 8, 12, 29.

arce-bisceop-rice, arce-biscop-rīce, es ; *n.* AN ARCHBISHOPRIC ; archiepiscopatus :—To ðam arcebisceoprīce *to the archbishopric*, Chr. 994; Th. 242, 38. Dæt arcebisceoprīce on Cantwara byrig *the archbishopric of Canterbury*, 1114; Th. 370, 15.

arce-diācon, archi-diācon, ærce-diācon, es ; *m.* AN ARCHDEACON, *a bishop's vicegerent*; archidiaconus [= ἀρχι-διάκονος, from ἀρχός *a chief, leader*, and διάκονος *a deacon*] :—Becom Benedictus to freóndscipe dæs hālgan weres and dæs gelǽredestan, Bonefacii archidiācones *Benedictus pervenit ad amicitiam viri doctissimi ac sanctissimi, Bonifacii videlicet archidiaconi*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. Arcediācon *archidiaconus*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Wrt. Voc. 42, 27.

arce-stōl, es ; *m.* [arce *chief*, stōl *a stool*] *An archiepiscopal see* or *seat*; sedes archiepiscopalis :—Æt his arcestōle on Cantwara byrig *at his archiepiscopal see in Canterbury*, Chr. 1115; Th. 371, 5: 1119; Th. 372, 32.

ār-cræftig ; *adj.* [ār *respect*, cræftig *crafty*] *Skilful* or *quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite*; morigerus, obsequens :—Ārcræftig ār *a respectful messenger, a prophet*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 23; Dan. 551.

arctos ; *acc.* arcton ; *f.* [ἄρκτος, *ov, m. f. a bear* ; ἄρκτος, *f. the constellation Ursa Major*, called also ἅμαξα, carles wǽn *the churl's wain* : the bright star in Boötes is denominated by ancient astronomers and poets Ἀρκτοῦρος, *the bear-ward*]. *The constellation Ursa Major*; arct-os, -us, i ; *f.* = ἄρκτος, *f* :—Arcton hātte án tungol on norþ dǽle, se hæfþ seofon steorran, and is for dī ōdrum naman gehāten, *septemtrio*, ðone hātaþ lēwede menn carles wǽn. Se ne gēþ nǽfre aðūne under ðyssere eorþan, swā swā ōðre tunglan dōþ, ac he went abūtan, hwīlon aðūne and hwīlon up, ofer dæg and ofer niht *one constellation is called arctos in the north part, which has seven stars, and for that is called by another name*, septemtrio, *which untaught men call the churl's wain. It never goes down under this earth, as the other constellations do, but one*

while it turns down and another while up, over day and over night, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 3–7; Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15.

árde; *dat.* [=arce MS?] *A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium,* Chr. 997; Ing. 172, 7. v. árod.

ardlíce; *adv.* [arod *quick,* líce] *Quickly, immediately;* prompte, cito:—Éfstaþ nú ardlíce *persequimini cito,* Jos. 2, 5: Gen. 14, 14: 22, 11.

are, es; *m. A court-yard;* area, Alb. resp. 48.

ára, an; *f. Honour, honesty, favour, benefit, pity, mercy;* honor, honestas, gratia, beneficium, misericordia:—Áre [MS. aare] cyninges dóm ǽghwǽr lufade *honor regis judicium diligit,* Ps. Th. 98, 3. Mid áran *with honours,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 12; Exod. 245. Árna ne gýmden *they had no regard of honour,* 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459. Us is dínra árna þearf *to us is need of thy mercies,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255. Árna gemyndig *mindful of benefits,* Cd. 98; Th. 130, 22; Gen. 2163; Beo. Th. 2379; B. 1187. We ðec árena biddaþ *we pray thee for thy mercies,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15. v. ár *honour.*

a-reáfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *from,* reáfian *to tear*] *To tear from, tear asunder, separate;* diripere:—Brim [MS. bring] is areáfod *the sea is separated,* Cd. 158; Th. 196, 12; Exod. 290.

a-reaht, -reht *put forth, spoken, explained,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; *pp. of* a-reccan.

a-reccan *to recount*:—Hit nis nánum men aléfed, ðæt he mǽge arecan ðæt ðæt God geworht hæfþ *it is not permitted to any man, that he may recount that which God has wrought,* Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 10. v. a-reccan.

a-reccan, -recan, -reccean; ic -recce, ðú -reccest, -recest, he -receþ, -recþ; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *impert.* -rece; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans.* **I.** *to put forth, stretch out, strain, raise up;* extendere, expandere, erigere:—Hondum slógun, folmum areahtun and fýstum eác *they struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and fists also,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Areahtun eágum *attonitis oculis,* Prov. 16, Lye. He mæg of woruf-torde ðone þearfendan areccan *de stercore erigens pauperem,* Ps. Th. 112, 6: 144, 15. **II.** *to put forth, relate, recount, speak out, express, explain, interpret, translate;* proponere, exponere, enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, disserere, interpretari, reddere:—Dara sume we areccan wyllaþ *some of which we will relate,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 7: Menol. Fox 138; Men. 69. Ðá se Wísdóm ðá ðis spell areht [MS. Cot. areaht] hæfde *when Wisdom then had spoken this speech,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3: 39, 3; Fox 214, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 3; Met. 8, 2. Wordum gereccan [MS. Cot. areccan] *to express in words,* Bt. 20; Fox 70, 28. Arece us ðæt bigspell *edissere nobis parabolam,* Mt. Bos. 13, 36: 15, 15. Arece us ðæt gerýne *explain to us the mystery,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 24; Cri. 74: 49 a; Th. 169, 16; Gú. 1095: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 5; Dan. 542. Án ǽrendgewrit of Lǽdene on Englisc areccean *to translate an epistle from Latin into English,* Past. pref. Hat. MS. **III.** *to set in order, adorn, deck?* expedire, expolire, comere?—Areaht síe *expoliatur,* Cot. 77, Lye: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 9; Reim. 10.

a-reccean; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans. To tell out, relate, recount, express, translate;* enarrare, eloqui, exprimere, reddere:—Hwá is ðæt ðe eall ða yfel, de hí dónde wǽron, mǽge areccean *who is there that can relate all the evils which they did?* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24: Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Án ǽrendgewrit of Lǽdene on Englisc areccean *to translate an epistle from Latin into English,* Past. pref. v. a-reccan.

a-reccende; *part. Explaining;* exponens, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 494, 35. v. a-reccan.

a-receþ, -recþ *raises up;* erigit, Ps. Th. 144, 15: Ps. Spl. 145, 7. v. a-reccan.

a-réd *counsel,* L. Edm. E. pref; Th. i. 244, 6, MS. B. v. a-ræd.

a-rédad *discovered,* R. Ben. 61; *pp. of* a-rédian.

a-reddan *to liberate.* v. a-hreddan.

a-réde *cared for,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25, = a-rédde = a-rǽdde; *p. of* a-rédan, *q. v.*

a-rédian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To make ready, provide, furnish, execute, find, to find the way to any place, reach;* parare, præparare, exsequi, invenire, pervenire aliquo:—Us is þearf ðæt we arédian ðæt úre hláford wille *it behoves us that we provide that which our lord wants,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 25. Smeáge man hú man mǽge rǽd arédian þeóde to þearfe *let it be considered how advantage may be provided for the behoof of the nation,* L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6. Arédod *furnished,* Som. Woruld-gerihta mon arédian mǽge Gode to gecwémnysse *secular rights may be executed to the pleasure of God,* L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 24. Hí arédian ne mágon, ðæt hí aslépen *they cannot find out that they may slip,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 16; Met. 13, 8. Arédad beón *inveniri,* R. Ben. 61. Ðæt ðú ne mǽge díne wegas arédian *ut non dirigas vias tuas,* Deut. 28, 29. Ðú ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arédian *thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way,* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8: 40, 5; Fox 240, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 19; Met. 23, 10. Oferdruncen man ne mæg to his húse arédian *a drunken man is not able to find the way to his house,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 31. Ic ne mæg út arédian *I cannot find the way out,* 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Ðú eart cumen innon ða ceastre, ðe ðú ǽr ne mihtest arédian *thou art come into the city, which thou couldest not reach before,* 35, 3; Fox 158, 11.

a-rédnes, -rǽdnis, -ness, e; *f. A degree, condition, covenant;* consultum, conditio:—Ðá gepǽfedon hí ðære arédnesse *ea conditione consenserunt,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 20. Ðæt wíf he onfêng ðære arédnesse *uxorem ea conditione accepérat,* 1, 25; S. 486, 33.

a-rédod *furnished,* Som. v. a-rédian.

a-réfnan *to endure*:—Ic arǽfnde *sustinui,* Ps. Spl. C. 68, 25. v. a-rǽfnan.

a-reht *spoken,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 3; *pp. of* a-reccan.

árena *of mercies,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 6; Az. 15, = árna; *gen. pl. of* ára, *q. v.*

a-reódian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a, reódian *to redden*] *To become red, to redden, blush;* erubescere:—His andwlita eal areódode *all his countenance became red,* Apol. Th. 21, 26.

a-reósan; *p.* -reás, *pl.* -ruron; *pp.* -roren *To fall down, perish;* decidere, corruere:—Ic areóse [MS. areófe] be gewyrhtum fram feóndum mínum on ſdel *decidam merito ab inimicis meis inanis,* Ps. Spl. 7, 4. v. a-hreósan.

a-rétan; ic -rête, he -rétep, -rét; *p.* -rétte; *pp.* -réted, -rét; *v. trans.* [a, rétan *to comfort*] *To exhilarate, comfort, delight, restore, refresh, set right;* exhilarare, lætificare, reficere:—Ic monigra mód arête *I exhilarate the mind of many,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 12; Rä. 7, 6. Seó hwætnes ðæs líchoman geblíssaþ ðone mon and arét *the vigour of the body rejoices and delights the man,* Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8. Ðæt ge bróðor míne **wel** arétten *that ye should well cherish my brethren,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 33; Cri. 1501. Ælghwylcum wearþ mód aréted *every one's mind was delighted,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. Hí hæfdon ðæt mód arét *they had restored* or *refreshed the mind,* Bt. titl. xxii; Fox xiv, 5. Ðú me hæfst arétne on ðam tweóne *thou hast set me right in the doubt,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 12: 22, 1; Fox 76, 12, MS. Cot.

arewe, an; *f. An arrow;* sagitta:—Sume scotedon aðúnweard mid arewan *some shot downward with arrows,* Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19.

Arewe, Arwe, an; *f.* [arewe *arrow*] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its *swiftness* or *straightness,* also *the Orwell;* fluvii nomen:—Se here gewende ðá fram Lundene, mid hyra scypum, into Arewan [MS. Laud. Arwan] *the army* [*of the Danes*] *went then from London, with their ships, into the river Orwell* [*in Suffolk*], Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 14. *Gibson says of Orwell,*—Hunc suspicor antiquitus fuisse pronunciatum *Arwel,* tum quod Saxonicum *A* sequentibus sæculis transiit in *O,* tum etiam quod oppidum est ad ejus ripam situm, *Arwerton* dictum; accedit quod *Harewich* ad oram hujus fluminis, olim *Arwic,* non ut conjectat Camd. *Herewic,* dici posset, Gib. Chr. Explicatio 13, col. 1.

árе-weorþ *honourable, venerable;* honore dignus, honorabilis, venerabilis, Lye. v. ár-weorþ.

ár-fæst, ár-fæst; *adj.* [ár *honour,* fæst *fast*] *Honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, good, pious, dutiful, gracious, kind, merciful;* honestus, probus, bonus, pius, propitius, clemens, misericors:—Árfæste rincas *honourable chieftains,* Cd. 90; Th. 113, 29: Gen. 1894: 136; Th. 171, 9; Gen. 2825. Wæs he se mon ǽfæst and árfæst *he was the religious and pious man;* vir pietatis et religionis, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Wes ðú dínum yldrum árfæst simle *be thou always dutiful to thy parents,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 25; Fä. 11. Ongan dá ródera wealdend árfæst wið Abraham sprecan *then began the gracious Ruler of the skies to speak with Abraham,* 109; Th. 145, 13; Gen. 2405. Drihten biþ árfæst his folces lande *Dominus propitius erit terræ populi sui,* Deut. 32, 43: Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Ðæt Drihten him árfæst and milde wǽre *that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31.

ár-fæstlíce; *adv. Honestly, piously;* honeste, pie. DER. árfæst, líce.

ár-fæstnes, ár-fæstnys, ár-fæstnys, -ness, e; *f. Honourableness, honesty, goodness, piety, clemency, mercifulness;* honestas, probitas, pietas, clementia, misericordia:—Ðæt he wæs mycelre árfæstnesse and ǽfæstnesse wer *quod vir esset multæ pietatis ac religionis,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 7. Seó godcunde árfæstnys *pietas divina,* 2, 12; S. 512, 24: 3, 13; S. 539, 1. Mid da upplícan árfæstnesse *apud supernam clementiam,* 5, 23; S. 649, 8: Jos. 6, 17. For dínre árfæstnesse *of thy clemency,* Hy. 8, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 24.

ár-fæt, es; *n. A brazen vessel;* æramentum, labrum:—Fyrmþa árfata *baptismata æramentorum,* Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Hálgode ðæt árfæt *labrum sanctificavit,* Lev. 8, 11.

ar-faran *To go away, depart;* abire:—Ar-faraþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 25: Met. 20, 13 *suggests* an-faraþ, *taking* an *as an adv. away,* without referring to any authority.

ár-fæst *merciful,* Ps. Spl. 102, 3. v. ár-fæst.

ár-ful, ár-full; *adj. Venerable, respectful, favourable, merciful, mild;* honorabilis, venerabilis, propitius, reverens:—Ic Ædelbald wæs beden from ðæm árfullan bisceope Milrede *I Æthelbald have been solicited by the venerable bishop Milred,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 22. Se de árfull biþ eallum unrihtwísum dínum *qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis,* Ps. Spl. M. 102, 3. Cristenra manna gehwilc beó árful fæder

and mēder *Christianorum quivis reverenter habeat patrem et matrem*, Wulfst. paræn. 7.

ārful-lice; *adv. Mildly, gently;* clementer:—Iosep hīg oncneówe ārfullīce *Joseph clementer resalutavit eos*, Gen. 43, 27.

arg; *adj. Wicked, depraved, bad;* malus, pravus. ☞ An impure word only found in the Lindisfarne Gospels or the Durham Book:—Cneórisse yfło and arg *an evil and wicked generation;* generatio mala et adultera, *i. e.* prava, pigra, etc. Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 39. Arg *peccatrix*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed.* arg: *Grk. ἀργός idle: Icel.* argr *effeminatus, pavidus, ignavus, malus, detestabilis.*] v. earg.

ār-gebland, es; *m. The mingling of the oars, the sea disturbed by the oars, the oar-disturbed sea;* remorum commixtio, mare remis turbatum, Andr. Kmbl. 765; An. 383. v. ār.

ār-geótere, es; *m.* [ār *brass,* geótere *a pourer*] *A caster* or *pourer of brass, melter of brass, brass-founder;* ærarius:—Đā wæs sum ārgeótere, se mihte dōn anlīcnessa *there was a certain brass-founder, who could make images*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 26.

ār-gesweorf, es; *m. Brass filings;* limatura æris, L. M. 1, 34; Lchdm. ii. 80, 22. v. gesweorf, sweorfan.

ār-geweorc, es; *n. Brass-work;* æramentum, Cot. 79.

ār-gīfa, an; *m. A benefit-giver;* beneficiorum dator, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 6; Crā. 11.

ār-glæd *bright with brass*, v. ār-glæd.

arhlīce *disgracefully, basely:*—Eádwine eorl wearþ ofslagen arhlīce fram his ágenum mannum *earl Eadwine was basely slain by his own men*, Chr. 1071; Erl. 210, 14; Th. 347, 12. v. earhlīce from earg, earh **II.** *evil, vile.*

ār-hwæt; *g. m. n.* -hwates; *f.* -hwætre; *adj.* [ār *honour*, hwæt *eager, brisk*] *Eager* or *desirous of honour, bold, valiant;* honoris cupidus, fortis:—Wealas ofercōmon eorlas ārhwate *the men eager for glory overcame the Welsh*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 22; Th. 208, 9, col. 2; Æðelst. 73.

ārian; to ārianne; *part.* ende, gende; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [ār *honour*]. **I.** *to give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration;* honorare, honorificare, venerari:—Is to ārianne *is to be honoured*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 14. Onsægednys lōfes āreþ me *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 24. He āraþ ða gōdan *he honoureth the good*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 19. Ic ārode dē ofer ealle gesceafta *I honoured thee over all creatures*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1383. Se rīca Rōmāna wita and se āroda *the rich and honoured senator of the Romans*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89; Met. 10, 45. **II.** *to regard, care for, spare, have mercy, pity, pardon, forgive;* consulere, propitium esse, misereri, parcere:—He þearfum ārede *he cared for the poor*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 25. Ac ārodon heora līfe *but they spared their lives*, Jos. 9, 21: Bco. Th. 1201; B. 598. Būton him se cyning ārian wille *unless the king will pardon him*, L. In. 36; Wilk. 20, 39; Th. i. 124, 19. Āra ambehtum [MS. onbehtum] *pity thy servants*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 17; Cri. 370. DER. ge-ārian.

Arianisc, Arrianisc; *adj.* ARIAN, *belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:*—Se Arrianisca gedweolda arās *the Arian heresy arose*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27, 18, 33. On đam Arianiscan gedwolan *in the Arian heresy*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 43.

a-rīdan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride;* equitare:—He ūt of đam mann-werode arād *he rode out from the crowd*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 22. v. rīdan.

a-riddan, dū -riddest [a-, riddan] *To rid, deliver;* liberare, repellere:—For hwȳ me dū ædrīfe oddē ariddest *quare me reppulisti?* Ps. Spl. T. 42, 2. v. a-hreddan.

ārienden, ārigende *sparing;* parcens. v. ārian.

a-riht; *adv.* ARIGHT, *right, well, correctly;* probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeáþ *if one considereth it right*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21. v. riht.

a-rīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To number, count, enumerate;* numerare, enumerare, dinumerare, recensere:—He arīman mæg regnas scūran dropena gehwelcne *he can count every drop of the rain-shower*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 21; Sat. 11: Ps. Th. 89, 13; 146, 5. Hī arīmdon ealle bān mīne *dinumeraverunt omnia ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 16: Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 b, 4.

ār-ing, ārung, e; *f. Honour, respect;* honoratio:—Būton āringe *without honour*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 41.

a-rinnan; *p.* -ran, *pl.* -runnon; *pp.* -runnen *To run out, pass by, to disappear;* effluere, præterire:—Dæt sȳ [MS. sie] cwide arunnen *that the word be run out*, Salm. Kmbl. 960; Sal. 479. v. rinnan, yrnan, a-yrnan.

a-rīsan; *part.* arīsende; *p.* arās, *pl.* arison; *pp.* arisen; *v. n. To* ARISE, *rise, rise up, rise again, to come forth, originate;* surgere, exsurgere, resurgere, provenire, oriri:—Ic arīse *surgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 49. Micel arīsep dryht-folc to dōme *a great multitude shall arise to judgment*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 22; Cri. 1041. Đȳ þryddan dæge arīsan *tertia die resurgere*, Mt. Bos. 16, 21: Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 2; Cri. 1031. Ydel is eów ær leóhte arīsan *vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere*, Ps. Spl. 126, 3. He arās sōna *surrexit*, Gen. 19, 1. Đā arison đa þrī weras *surrexerunt tres viri*, Gen. 18, 16. Weorod eall arās *the band all arose*, Beo. Th. 6053; B. 3030. Storm upp arās *the storm rose up*, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Sindon costinga monge arīsene *many temptations are arisen*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 20; Gū. 10. Arisen wæs sunne *exortus est sol*, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 6.

a-rīsep *it behoveth;* oportet:—Dætte arīsep sunu monnes *for it behoueth mannis sone*, Wyc. Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 9, 22; quia oportet filium hominis, Vulg. v. gerīsan.

Arius [=*Ἄρειος*], Arrius; *g.* ii; *acc.* um; *m. A presbyter of Alexandria, founder of the Arians, born in Cyrenaica, Africa, and died in* A. D. 336:—Đā cwæþ Arrius dæt Crist, Godes Sunu, ne mihte nā beón his Fæder gelīc, ne swā mihtig swā he; and cwæþ, dæt se Fæder wære ær se Sunu, and nam bȳsne be mannum, hū ælc sunu bip gingra donne se fæder on disum līfe.... He wolde dōn Crist læssan donne he is, and his Godcundnysse wurþmynt wanian *then Arius said that Christ, the Son of God, could not be equal to his Father, nor so mighty as he; and said, that the Father was before the Son, and took example from men, how every son is younger than his father in this life.... He would make Christ less than he is, and diminish the dignity of his Godhead*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3–8, 22, 23. Hȳ amānsumodon dær [on dære ceastre Nicea A. D. 325] done mæsse-preóst Arium, forđan đe he nolde gelȳfan dæt dæs līfgendan Godes Sunu wære ealswā mihtig swā se mæra Fæder is *they there* [*in the city of Nice* A. D. 325] *excommunicated the mass-priest Arius, because he would not believe that the Son of the living God was as mighty as the great Father is*, L. Æłf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 2–4.

arīwe *an arrow;* sagitta. v. arewe.

ār-leás; *def.* se ār-leása; *adj.* [ār, leás]. **I.** *void of honour, dishonourless, disgraceful, infamous, wicked, impious;* inhonestus, impius, infamis:—Him arléase cyn andswarode *the dishonourless race answered him*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 15; Gen. 2475: 91; Th. 116, 10; Gen. 1934. Hleór gepolade arléasra spātl *my face endured the spittle of the impious*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436; Elen. Kmbl. 1668; El. 836. Đa arléasan *the impious men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1117; An. 559. Wið đam árleásestan eretice *against the most wicked heretic*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 43. Forweorþaþ se arléasa *the wicked perisheth*, Ps. Spl. 9, 5: Ps. Lamb. 1, 4, 5. Đū scealt hweorfan arléas of earde dīnum *thou shalt depart infamous from thy dwelling*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 24; Gen. 1019: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 25; Cri. 1430. **II.** *pitiless, merciless, cruel;* crudelis:—Maximianus, árleás cyning, cwealde cristne men *Maximian, the cruel king, slew Christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4.

ārleáslīce; *adv.* [árleás, līce] *Wickedly, impiously;* impie:—Ic ne dyde árleáslīce *nec impie gessi*, Ps. Th. 17, 21: Ps. Spl. 17, 23: Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 7; Gū. 537.

ārleás-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [árleás *honourless, wicked*, -nes, -ness] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety;* iniquitas:—Æfter mænigo árleásnyssa heora *secundum multitudinem impietatum eorum*, Ps. Spl. 5, 12: 64, 3. Seó wīldeórlīce árleásnes Bretta cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7: 3, 19; S. 548, 18.

ār-leást, ār-lést, e; *f.* [ār *honor, honestas, gratia*, -leást] *Dishonour, impiety, cruelty, a disgraceful deed;* inhonestas, impietas, crudelitas, flagitium:—Árleásta fela *many disgraceful deeds*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 12; Met. 9, 6.

ār-līc; *adj.* [ār *honour*, līc *like*]. **I.** *honest, honourable, noble, becoming, proper;* honestus, decorus, honorabilis, nobilis:—Árlīc bisceopsetl *an honourable bishop-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 1: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 11. Is nū árlīc dæt we ārfestra dǣde dēmen *it is now becoming that we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 29; Gū. 497. **II.** applied to food of a high quality,—*Delicious;* delicatus, suavis:—Đa beón beraþ árlīcne anleofan,—hafaþ hunig on mūþe, wynsume wist *the bees produce delicious food,—have honey in the mouth, a pleasant food*, Frag. Kmbl. 36; Leás. 20: Ps. Th. 95, 8. DER. un-árlīc.

árlīce; *adv. Honourably, honestly, properly, mercifully;* honorifice, honeste, decenter, misericordi vel propitio animo:—He hine árlīce bebyride *honorifice eum sepelivit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20: Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 23; Gen. 2685. Waldend usser gemunde Abraham árlīce *our Lord remembered Abraham mercifully*, 121; Th. 156, 9; Gen. 2586.

ār-līce; *adv.* [=ār *early*] *Early;* diluculo, mane, Mk. Lind. War. 16, 2: Lk. Lind. War. 24, 1: Jn. Rush. War. 8, 2. v. ār-līce.

arm; *adj. Miserable;* miser:—Arm leód *miserable people*, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 15. v. earm.

armēlu *Field* or *wild rue, which is called* Mōly [=*μῶλυ*] *in Cappadocia and Galatia, and by some* Harmāla; *hence the botanical name* =pēgānum harmāla, Lin. vol. ii. p. 327.=*πήγανον ἄγριον wild rue*:—Armēlu wyl on buteran to sealfe *boil wild rue in butter to a salve*, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 4.

ār-morgen *early dawn*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 28: 20, 1. v. ǣr-morgen.

arn *ran*, Mk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. of* yrnan.

árna *of honours, of mercies*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 19; Cri. 255; *gen. pl. of* āre, *q. v.*

arod, es; *n? A species of herb, probably* arum=*ἄρον*; herbæ genus,

arum :—Nim lybcornes leáf, oððe arod *take a leaf of saffron, or arod,* L. M. 3, 42 ; Lchdm. ii. 336, 10. Gehwæde arodes wôses *a little of the* ooze *of arum,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 23.

arod ; *adj. Quick, swift, ready, prepared ;* celer, velox, promptus, paratus :—Đá wearþ sum to dam arod, dæt he in dæt burgeteld nèþde *then one became ready for this, that he ventured into the bower-tent,* Judth. 12 ; Thw. 25, 24 ; Jud. 275. [*O. Nrs.* ôrdugr, ôrdigr *arduus, difficilis, acer, vehemens.*] v. earu.

ârod *honoured,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 89 ; Met. 10, 45 ; *pp. of* ârian, *q. v.*

ârod, es ; *m? [*ârian *to honour] A mark of honour, badge of office, the pallium given by the pope to a bishop or archbishop ;* honoris vel muneris signum :—Hêr Ælfríc arcebisceop férde to Rôme æfter his árde [? arce, MS. *q. v.*] *this year archbishop Ælfric went to Rome after his pallium,* Chr. 997 ; Ing. 172, 7. v. arce-.

arodlîce, arudlîce, ardlîce ; *adv. Quickly, immediately ;* cito, sine mora :—Hí hebbaþ swíde arodlîce ða earce up *arcam sine mora elevant,* Past. 22, 2 ; Hat. MS. 33 b, 9.

arodscipe, es ; *m. Quickness, swiftness, readiness, dexterity ;* velocitas, dexteritas, promptitudo :—Oft mon biþ swíde rempende and ræsþ swíde dollîce on ælc weorc and hræðlîce, and ðeáh wénaþ men dæt hit sîe for arodscipe and for hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur,* Past. 20, 1 ; Hat. MS. 29 b, 5. DER. un-arodscipe.

aron *estis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11, = earon.

ârra *of favours, mercies, grace,* Cd. 131 ; Th. 166, 20 ; Gen. 2750 ; *gen. pl. of* âr.

Arrian, es ; *m. Arius ;* Arrianus :—Arrianes gedwola *the heresy of Arius,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 80 ; Met. 1, 40. v. Arîus.

Arrianisc *Arian,* Bd. 1, 8 ; S. 479, 18, 27, 33. v. Arianisc.

Arrius, ii ; *m. Arius,* L. Ælf. C. 3 ; Th. ii. 344, 3. v. Arîus.

âr-sâpe, an ; *f.* [âr *ore, brass ;* sâpe = sâp, *p. of* sîpan *stillare] Verdigris ;* æruge :—Nim ârsâpan *take verdigris,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 31.

âr-sceamu, e ; *f. Verecundia :*—Árscame, *acc.* Ps. Th. 68, 19.

Âr-scyldingas, a ; *pl. m. The honoured Skyldings, Danes,* Beo. Th. 933 ; B. 464 : 3425 ; B. 1710.

ars-gang, es ; *m.* [ears *anus,* gang *a passage] Ani foramen, anus.* v. ears-gang.

âr-smiþ, es ; *m.* [âr *brass,* smiþ *a smith] A copper-smith, a brazier, a worker in brass ;* faber ærarius, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1.

âr-stæf, *gen.* -stæfes ; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas ; *m. Favour, kindness, benefit, help ;* gratia, beneficium, auxilii latio :—Fæder alwalda mid ârstafum eówic gehealde sîða gesunde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with kindness safe on your ways,* Beo. Th. 639 ; B. 317. For ârstafum ðú usic sóhtest *thou hast sought us for help,* 920 ; B. 458 : Exon. 107 a ; Th. 409, 5 ; Rä. 27, 24. v. âr, stæf.

art *art* :—Art *vel* arþ *es,* Jn. Lind. War. 1, 19. v. eom.

arþ *art,* Mk. Kmbl. Rush. War. 14, 70 : Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 19. v. eom.

âr-þegn, âr-þeng, es ; *m.* [âr *honour,* þegen *a servant] A servant or minister by his place or employment ;* servus, minister honorabilis :—Cumena árþegn *the servant of guests,* Bd. 4, 31 ; Whel. 361, 14.

arudlîce *quickly.* v. arodlîce, ardlîce.

ârung, e ; *f.* **I.** *an honouring, a reverence ;* honoratio. **II.** *a regarding, sparing, pardoning ;* remissio. v. âr *honour,* ârian.

Arwan :—Into Arwan *into the river Orwell,* Chr. 1016 ; Laud. MS ; Erl. 157, 1. v. Arewe.

arwe *an arrow.* v. arewe.

âr-wêla, an ; *m.* [âr *an oar,* wêla] *The wealth of oars, the sea ;* divitiæ remorum, mare, Andr. Kmbl. 1705 ; An. 855.

âr-weorþ ; *adj.* [âr *honour,* weorþ *worth, worthy] Honour-worth, honourable, venerable ;* honorabilis, venerabilis, venerandus. v. âr-wurþ, âr-wyrþ.

âr-weorþe ; *adv. Honourably ;* honorifice, Bd. 2, 20 ; S. 522, 1, MS. B. v. âr-wurþlîce.

âr-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian ; *p.* -ode ; *pp.* -od [âr *honour,* weorþian *to hold worthy] To hold worthy of honour, to give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship ;* honorare, honorificare, honorem referre, venerari :—He ongan árweorþian ða þrówunge hâligra martyra *incepit honorem referre cædi sanctorum,* Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 479, 1. Dæt mynster seó cwên swýðe luíode and árwyrþode *regina monasterium multum diligebat et venerabatur,* 3, 11 ; S. 535, 15 : Jn. Bos. 5, 23 : Deut. 5, 16.

âr-weorþig ; *adj. Venerable, reverend ;* reverendus. v. árwurþig.

âr-weorþlîc ; *adj. Venerable ;* venerabilis. v. âr-wurþlîc.

âr-weorþlîce ; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly ;* honorifice, reverenter, solemniter, clementer, R. Ben. 58, Lye : Bd. 3, 19 ; S. 547, 8 : 1, 27, resp. 8 ; S. 495, 17 : Gen. 45, 4. v. âr-weorþe, -wurþlîce, -wyrþlîce.

âr-weorþnes, âr-wyrþnes, -ness, e ; *f.* [âr *honour,* weorþnes *worthiness] Honour-worthiness, honour, dignity ;* honor, dignitas, reverentia :—Æfter árwyrþnesse swá micles biscopes *juxta veneration em tanto pontifice digna*nam, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Gif ðú nú gemunan wilt eallra ðara árwyrþnessa *if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours,* Bt. 8 ; Fox 24, 20. Mid árweorþnesse *with honour, honourably,* R. Ben. 6, 61.

âr-weorþung, e ; *f. Honour, reverence ;* honor, reverentia :—On árweorþunge *in honore,* Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. âr-wurþung.

âr-widde, an ; *f.* [âr *an oar,* widde *withe] An oar-withe, a willow band to tie oars with ;* struppus :—Árwidde *vel* strop *struppus,* Ælfc. Gl. 103 ; Som. 77, 117 ; Wrt. Voc. 56, 37.

arwunga, arwunge ; *adv. Gratuitously ;* gratis :—Arwunga ge onfêngun, arwunge ge sellaþ *gratis accepistis, gratis date,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 8. v. earwunga.

âr-wurþ, -wyrþ ; *def.* se árwurþa ; seó, ðæt árwurþe ; *adj.* [âr *honour,* weorþ *worth] Honour-worth, honourable, venerable, reverend ;* honorabilis, honorandus, venerabilis, venerandus :—Se árwurþa wer *vir venerabilis,* Bd. 4, 18 ; S. 586, 22 : 5, 1 ; S. 613, 11. Se gôda biþ simle árwurþe *the good is always honourable,* Bt. 39, 2 ; Fox 212, 23. Árwurþe wudewe [MS. wurdewe] *or* nunne *nonna,* Ælfc. Gl. 69 ; Som. 70, 21 ; Wrt. Voc. 42, 30. Se árwurþesta Godes andettere *reverentissimus Dei confessor,* Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 20. Ða árwurþan bân *honoranda ossa,* 3, 11 ; S. 535, 16. Dæt árwurþe bæþ *lavacrum venerabile,* 3, 11 ; S. 535, 34.

âr-wurþian, -wurþigean ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od ; *v. a. To give honour to, to honour, reverence, worship ;* honorare, honorificare, venerari :—Onsægednys lôfes árwurþaþ me *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me,* Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Dæt ealle árwurþion [árwurþigeon, Jun.] done Sunu, swá swá híg árwurþiaþ [árwurþigeaþ, Jun.] donne Fæder ; se ðe ne árwurþaþ done Sunu, ne árwurþaþ he done Fæder *ut omnes honorificent Filium, sicut honorificant Patrem ; qui non honorificat Filium, non honorificat Patrem,* Jn. Bos. 5, 23 : Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 637, 6. To árwurþianne [MS. tarwurþienne, v. weorþianne = wurþianne, in weorþian I] dinne, done sôdan and done âncæmnedan, Sunu *to honour thy, the true and only begotten, Son,* Te Dm. Thomson 35, 12. Geleáfa sôþlîce se geleáffulla des is ; dæt ánne God on þrýnnesse and þrýnnesse on ánnesse we árwurþian *fides autem catholica hæc est ; ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in Unitate veneremur,* Ps. Lamb. fol. 200 a, 15. Árwurþa dinne fæder and dine módur *honora patrem tuum et matrem,* Deut. 5, 16. v. âr-weorþian.

âr-wurþig *reverend.* v. âr-weorþig, âr-weorþ.

âr-wurþigean *to honour, reverence ;* honorificare, Jn. Jun. 5, 23. v. âr-wurþian.

âr-wurþlîc ; *adj. Venerable ;* venerabilis :—Árwurþlîc on to seónne *venerabilis aspectu,* Bd. 2, 16 ; S. 519, 35. v. âr-weorþ, -wurþ.

âr-wurþlîce ; *adv. Honourably, reverently, kindly, solemnly, mildly ;* honorifice, solemniter, reverenter, clementer :—Hí swíde árwurþlîce onfangene wæron *they were very honourably received,* Bd. 2, 20 ; S. 522, 1 ; 3, 19 ; S. 547, 8 : 5, 19 ; S. 637, 33. Fram cyricean ingonge árwurþlîce ahabban *ab ingressu ecclesiæ reverenter abstinere,* Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8 ; S. 495, 17. Ða grétte híg árwurþlîce *quos ille clementer allocutus est,* Gen. 45, 4. v. âr-weorþe, -weorþlîce.

âr-wurþung, e ; *f. Honour, reverence ;* honor, reverentia :—Bryngaþ Drihtne árwurþunge *afferte Domino honorem,* Ps. Spl. T. 28, 2 : Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. âr-weorþung.

âr-wyrþ ; *adj. Honourable, venerable ;* honorabilis, venerandus, Bt. 39, 2 ; Fox 212, 23 : Elen. Kmbl. 2256 ; El. 1129. v. âr-weorþ.

âr-wyrþian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To honour, reverence,* Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 535, 15. v. âr-weorþian.

âr-wyrþlîce ; *adv. Honourably, reverently, solemnly, kindly,* R. Ben. 58. v. âr-wurþlîce.

âr-wyrþnes, -ness, e ; *f. Dignity,* Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 544, 3, col. 2. v. âr-weorþnes.

a-rŷþan ; *p.* de, te ; *pp.* ed, d, t *To tear off, to rip ;* evellere, abscindere :—He me of hŷd arýþeþ *he tears off my hide from me,* Exon. 127 a ; Th. 488, 15 ; Rä. 76, 7. v. be-rýpan.

âr-ŷþ, e ; *f. An oar-wave ;* unda remis pulsata :—Hærn eft onwand, árýða geblond *the tide turned back, the commotion of the oar-waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 1063 ; An. 532.

a-sæcgan ; *p.* -sægde, -sæde ; *pp.* -sægd, -sæd *To speak out, relate, tell, say, express, explain, announce, proclaim ;* edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare :—Ne mæge we næfre asæcgan, hú dú ædele eart, êce Drihten *we may never express, how excellent thou art, everlasting Lord,* Hy. 3, 13 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 13. v. a-secgan.

a-sæd *said out, related, told,* Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 590, 32 ; *pp. of* a-secgan, *q. v.*

a-sædon *said out, related, told,* Ors. 4, 6 ; Bos. 86, 33 ; *p. of* a-secgan.

a-sælan ; *p.* -sælde ; *pp.* -sæled [a, sælan *to bind] To bind fast, bind ;* astringere, ligare :—Synnum asæled *bound fast by sins,* Elen. Kmbl. 2485 ; El. 1244 : Cd. 100 ; Th. 132, 18 ; Gen. 2195 : 166 ; Th. 207, 21 ; Exod. 470.

a-sændan ; *p.* -sænde ; *pp.* -sænd *To send forth, to send,* Apol. Th. 6, 16 : 13, 5. v. a-sendan.

a-sâh *set, sank,* Chr. 1012 ; Th. 268, 30, col. 1 ; 269, 28, col. 1 ; 26, col. 2 ; *p. of* a-sîgan.

asal, asald *an ass,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 6 : 21, 2. v. esol.

a-sânian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To languish, grow weak, diminish ;* langues-

cere, laxari:—Nǽfre ic lufan sibbe forlǽte asānian *never will I permit the love of my kin to languish*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 23; Gū. 1148.

asaru *Asarabacca, folefoot, hazelwort;* asārum Europæum = ἄσαρον, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 7.

a-sāwan; *p.* -seów, -siów, *pl.* -scówon; *pp.* -sāwen *To sow;* seminare, obserere, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 499; Met. 20, 250. v. sāwan.

asca *dust;* pulvis, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 11. v. asce.

asca, ascas, ascum:—Asca *of ash spears*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 15; Wand. 99. v. æsc.

a-scacan *to shake off, to shake, brandish;* excutere, Ps. Th. 67, 10. v. asceacan.

a-scādan *to separate*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. v. asceádan.

a-scæcan *to shake*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144; Ps. Spl. 7, 13. v. a-sceacan.

a-scære; *adj.* [a, scær; *p. of* sceran *to cut, shear*] *Without tonsure, untrimmed;* intonsus, incultus, Peccatorum Medicina 8. v. æ-scære.

a-scafan; *p.* -scōf, *pl.* -scōfon; *pp.* -scafen, -scæfen *To shave;* abradere, obradere:—Ascæfen *obrasus*, Cot. 148. v. scafan.

a-scamian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be ashamed, to make ashamed or abashed;* erubescere, pudore confundere:—Nā ascamien on me *non erubescant in me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 8. Hī ascamode swīciaþ on swīman *they wander abashed in giddiness*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 31; Cri. 1299. v. scamian.

Ascan mynster *Axminster*, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 13, col. i. v. Acsan mynster, Axan mynster.

ASCE, æsce [*g.* æscean], acse, ahse, axe, axse, æxe, an; *f.* ash, *ashes;* cinis:—On dære ascan *in the ashes*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 27; Ph. 231: 60 a; Th. 217, 24; Ph. 285. Gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan *it becomes formed again from* [*its*] *ashes*, 61 a; Th. 224, 9; Ph. 373. Ascan and ýslan *ashes and embers*, 64 a; Th. 236, 18; Ph. 376: 65 a; Th. 240, 33; Ph. 648. [*O. H. Ger.* asca, *f. cinis: Goth.* azgo, *f: O. Nrs.* aska, *f.*]

a-sceacan, -scacan, -scæcan; he -sceaceþ, -sceaċ, -scæceþ, -scaceþ; *p.* -sceóc, -scóc, *pl.* -sceúcon, -scúcon; *pp.* -sceacen, -scacen. **I.** *to shake off, remove;* excutere:—Asceacaþ dæt dust of eówrum fōtum *excutite pulverem de pedibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11. **II.** *to be removed, forsake, desert, flee;* excuti, fugere, aufugere, deserere:—Asceacen [Lamb. ofascacen] ic eom *excussus sum*, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Dæt Iacob wæs asceacen *quod fugeret Jacob*, Gen. 31, 22. He asceacen wæs fram Æðelrēde *he had deserted from Æthelred*, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, 15. **III.** *to shake, brandish, to be shaken;* vibrare, quatere, concuti, labefieri, infirmari:—His swurd he acweċ oðde asceaċ *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 13. He ascæceþ fedre *it shakes its plumage*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144: Ps. Spl. 7, 13. Offa æscholt asceóc *Offa shook his ashen spear*, Byrht. Th. 138, 35; By. 230. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ, and donne ascaceþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, hereditati tuæ, etenim infirmata est*, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

a-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -scēd, *pl.* -scēdon; *pp.* -sceáden, -scāden; *v. a.* [a *from*, sceádan *to divide*] *To separate, disjoin, exclude, distinguish;* separare, segregare:—Ic mec ascēd dara scylda *I separated myself from the guilt*, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470: 2623; El. 1313. And he hine from nýtenum ascēd *and he distinguished him from beasts*, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 8. Hī of ciricean gemānan ascādene sīen *they from the church communion shall be excluded*, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 19. Dæt ċēalond is feor asceáden fram Hibernia *insula ab Hibernia procul secreta est*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 40.

a-sceáf *expelled*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115; *p. of* a-scūfan.

a-scealian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [a *from*, scealu *a scale*] *To pull off the scales* or *bark, to scale, bark;* decorticare, Cot. 79.

a-sceamian *to be ashamed.* v. a-scamian.

a-sceárpan *to sharpen*, Ps. Surt. 63, 4. v. a-scirpan.

a-scēd *separated*, Elen. Kmbl. 937; El. 470; *p. of* a-sceádan.

a-sceofen *expelled*, = a-scofen, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17; *pp. of* a-scūfan.

a-sceónung, e; *f. Detestation, abomination;* abominatio, Mk. Bos. 13, 14. v. a-scūnung.

a-sceóp *gave*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381. v. a-sceppan.

a-sceortian, -scortian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail;* breviare, effluere:—Dæt wæter asceortode *the water failed*, Gen. 21, 15. Ten þūsend geára ascortaþ *ten thousand years will elapse*, Bt. 18, 3: Fox 66, 12.

a-sceótan; he -scýt, -scýtt; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten [a, sceótan *to shoot*] *To shoot forth, shoot, shoot out, fall;* jaculari, cum impetu erumpere:—Hie ne mehton from him nænne flān asceótan *they could not shoot an arrow from them*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 8. Ne ascýtt Sennacherib flān into dære byrig Hierusalem *Sennacherib shall not shoot arrows into the city of Jerusalem*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 31. Ða eágan of his heáfde ascuton, and on eorþan feóllan *the eyes shot out of his head, and fell on the earth*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38.

a-sceppan; *p.* -sceóp, -scōp, *pl.* -sceópon, -scōpon; *pp.* -sceapen, -scapen *To create, appoint, give;* creare, designare:—Him God naman niwan asceóp *God gave him a new name*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 32; Exod. 381.

a-scerian *to cut from, separate.* v. a-scirian.

a-scerpan *to sharpen.* v. a-scirpan.

ASCIAN, acsian, ahsian, axian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to* ask, *to ask for, to demand, inquire, to call, summon before one;* interrogare, postulare, exigere:—Đe dū me æfter ascast *which thou askest about*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 26, 29. Ne ascige ic nū ōwiht bī dam bitran deáþe mīnum *I demand now nothing for my bitter death*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 16; Cri. 1475. He ongan hine ahsian *he began to call him*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 18; Gen. 863. **II.** *to obtain, experience;* nancisci, experiri:—He weán ahsode *he obtained woe*, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. [*Orm.* asskenn: *Laym.* axien: *O. Sax.* ēscōn: *O. Frs.* askia, aschia: *Dut.* eischen: *Ger.* heischen: *M. H. Ger.* eischen: *O. H. Ger.* eiscōn: *Dan.* æske: *Swed.* äska: *O. Nrs.* æskja *optare: Sansk.* ish *to wish, desire.*]

a-scilian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [a *from*, scel *a shell*] *To take off the shell, to shell;* enucleare, Cot. 171.

a-scīnan; *p.* -scān, *pl.* -scinon; *pp.* -scinen *To shine forth, to be clear, evident;* clarescere, elucere:—Hwylc wǽre his līf cūþlicor ascīneþ *vita qualis fuerit certius clarescat*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 14. Đā dǽr ascān beáma beorhtast *then there shone the brightest of beams*, Exon, 52 a; Th. 180, 20; Gū. 1282.

a-scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, ud; *v. a.* [a, scirian *to share*] *To cut from, separate, divide, part, sever;* separare, sejungere. excommunicare, destinare:—He ascírede Adames bearn *he separated Adam's sons*, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beón fram mannum *moveri ab hominibus*, Somn. 280. Ascyred and asceáden scylda gehwylcre *sundered and set apart from every sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 16; Cri. 1608. Dæt he scyle from his Scippende ascyred weorþan to deáþe nīder *that he shall be separated from his Creator by death beneath*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 2; Cri. 1618.

a-scirigendlīc *disjoining, disjunctive.* v. a-scyrigendlīc.

a-scirpan, a-scyrpan, a-scerpan, a-sceárpan; *p.* te, tun; *pp.* ed *To sharpen;* exacuere:—Swīðor ablendaþ dæs mōdes eágan donne hī hī ascirpan *they rather blind the eyes of the mind than sharpen them*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 34. v. scerpan.

ascirred = ascired *separated from, saved*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6; *pp. of* a-scirian.

a-scofen *banished*, R. Ben. 63. v. a-scūfan.

a-scōp *gave*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 16. v. a-sceppan.

a-scortian *to shorten*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 12. v. a-sceortian.

a-scræp *he scraped;* radebat, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33; *p. of* a-screopan.

a-screádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prune, lop;* præsecare, Anlct. Gl. der. screádian.

a-screncan; *p.* -screncte; *pp.* -screnct [a, screncan *to supplant*] *To supplant*:—Ne eft sió þræsþing dæs līchoman dæt mōd ne ascrence mid upahæfenesse *ne aut istos afflicta caro ex elatione supplantet*, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 3.

a-screopan; *p.* -scræp, *pl.* -scræpon; *pp.* -screpen *To scrape off, scrape;* radere:—Ascræp done wyrms of his līce *testa saniem radebat*, Job 2, 8; Thw. 166, 33. v. screopan.

a-screpan, -scrypan; *pp.* en *To bear, cast* or *vomit out;* egerere, Cot. 71. v. a-screopan.

a-scrincan; *p.* -scranc, *pl.* -scruncon; *pp.* -scruncen *To shrink;* arescere. v. scrincan.

a-scrypan *to cast out.* v. a-screpan.

asc-þrotu *fennel-giant.* v. æsc-þrote, an; *f.*

a-scūfan, -sceófan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen, -sceofen [a *from*, scūfan *to shove*] *To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away;* expellere, pellere, abigere, extrudere, emittere:—Forþ ascūfan *to drive forward*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 1; Rä. 87, 6. Me cearsorge of mōde asceáf Þeóden usser *our Lord has driven anxious sorrow from my mind*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 11; Gen. 1115. He wæs asceofen and adrīfen of his biscop-setle *pulsus est a sede sui episcopatus*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 17.

ascung, e; *f. An asking, a question, an interrogation, inquiry, inquisition;* interrogatio, inquisitio:—Dæs sǽdes corn biþ simle aweaht mid ascunga *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 81; Met. 22, 41: Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 16. v. acsung.

a-scūnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a *away*, scūnian *to shun*]. **I.** *to avoid, shun, fly from;* evitare, reprobare:—He mōt þyllīc ascūnian *he must shun the like*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. **II.** *to hate, detest;* odisse, detestari:—Esau ascūnode Iacob *oderat Esau Jacob*, Gen. 27, 41. Đā ascūnodon hīg hine *oderant eum*, Gen. 37, 4. **III.** *to accuse, reprove, convict;* arguere:—Hwylc eówer ascūnaþ me for synne *quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?* Jn. Bos. 8, 46.

a-scūniendlīc; *adj. Detestable, abominable;* detestabilis:—Beforan Gode ys ascūniendlīc *abominatio est ante Deum*, Lk. Bos. 16, 15.

a-scūnung, a-sceónung, e; *f. An execration, abomination, a detesta-*

tion; execratio, abominatio: — Ge geseóþ dære toworpennysse ascéonunge [ascúnunge, Jun.] *videritis abominationem desolationis,* Mk. Bos. 13, 14: Ps. Spl. 58, 14.

a-scuton *shot out,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 38; *p. pl. of* a-sceótan.

a-scyled *taken out of the shell, shelled;* enucleatus, Cot. 75; *pp. of* a-scílian.

a-scyndan [*a from,* scyndan *to hasten*] *To separate, remove, take away;* tollere, elongare: — Đú ascyndest fram me freónd *elongasti a me amicum,* Ps. Spl. M. 87, 19.

a-scyrian *to separate,* Elen. Kmbl. 2623; El. 1313. v. a-scirian.

a-scyrigendlic; *adj.* [ascíringende *disjoining,* from ascírian] *Disjoining, disjunctive;* disjunctivus, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 43.

a-scyrigendlīce; *adv. Disjunctively, severally;* disjunctive, Ælfc. Gr. 44? Lye.

a-scyrpan *to sharpen,* Ps. Th. 126, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 63, 3. v. a-scirpan.

a-sealcan; *pp.* asolcen *To languish, to be* or *become weak, idle, slothful, remiss;* languescere, remittere, desidiosum fieri: — Ne lǽt đú đe dīn mód asealcan wǽrfæst willan nūnes *let not thou thy mind languish [to be] observant of my will,* Cd. 99; Th. 130, 30; Gen. 2167. Asolcen fram gódre drohtnunge *slothful for good living,* Homl. Th. i. 306, 11: 340, 35. Asolcen *accidiosus?* vel *tediosus,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 18; Wrt. Voc. 60, 52. Asolcen *dissolutus, desidiosus,* R. Ben. 48. Asolcen *deses,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 10. Asolcen *iners,* Cot. 108. Asolcen *remissus, ignavus,* Scint. 16.

a-seárian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become dry, to sear, dry up;* arescere, Lchdm. iii. 355, 24.

a-seáþ *seethed; p. of* a-seóđan.

a-sécan, -sēcean; *p.* -sóhte; *pp.* -sóht [a, sēcan *to seek*]. **I.** *to search* or *seek out, to seek for, to require, demand;* eligere, requirere, petere aliquid ab aliquo: — Asēcean đa sélestan *to seek out the best,* Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019: 813; El. 407. Mid swā mycle fóreseónysse wæs đæs líchoman clǽnnesse asóht *tanta provisione est munditia corporis requisita,* Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8; S. 496, 8. Wyllaþ me lífes asēcean *they will demand my life,* Ps. Th. 118, 95. **II.** *to seek, go to, explore;* adire, explorare: — Đæt fýr georne asēcep innan and útan eorþan sceátas *the fire shall eagerly seek the tracts of earth within and without,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004.

a-secgan, -sæcgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd [a *out,* secgan *to say*] *To speak out, declare, express, tell, say, relate, explain, announce, proclaim;* edicere, effari, exprimere, referre, enarrare, annunciare: — Ic him mīn ǽrende asecgan wille *I will relate to him my errand,* Beo. Th. 693; B. 344. Heofonas asecgaþ wuldor Godes *cœli enarrant gloriam Dei,* Ps. Spl. C. 18, 1. Wundor asecgan *miraculum enarrare,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 39. Gif seó gemyndelīc wīse asǽd bið *if that memorable thing be told,* 4, 22; S. 590, 32: Bt. 34, 8: Fox 144, 22: 35, 1: Fox 154, 18. Him engel Godes eall asægde *God's angel told him all,* Cd. 179; Th. 225, 19; Dan. 156. Đā asǽdon his geféran *then said his companions,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Óþ đæt ic asecge *donec annuciem,* Ps. Th. 70, 17.

a-secgendlic; *adj. That which may be spoken, expressible;* effabilis, Som.

a-sellan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald *To expel, banish, deliver;* expellere, relegare, tradere, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 14; Sat. 90. v. sellan.

a-sendan, ic -sende, đú -sendest, -sendst, -senst, he -sent, -sendeþ, *pl.* -sendaþ; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send forth, send out, send;* emittere, mittere: — Asendan gāst dīnne and bið gescapen *emitte spiritum tuum et creabuntur,* Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Đonne đú of líce aldor asendest *when thou sendest forth life from thy body,* Cd. 134; Th. 168, 29; Gen. 2790. Drihten asent hungor on eów and þurst and nǽcede *the Lord shall send forth on you hunger and thirst and nakedness,* Deut. 28, 48. Đæt he wolde asendan his ǽncennedan Sunu *that he would send his only-begotten Son,* Homl. Th. ii. 22, 3: Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Ic eom asend *ego missus sum,* Lk. Bos. 1, 19. DER. sendan.

a-sēngan *for* a-sēnian [a, sēnian *to see*] *To shew, discover, manifest;* manifestare, perspicuum facere: — Đe ic asēngan ne mæg *which I may not discover,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 11; Jul. 313.

a-seón, ic -seó, đú -sīhest, -sīhst, he -sīheþ, -sīhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* -sāh, *pl.* -sigon, -sihon; *impert.* -seóh; *pp.* -sigen, -sihen [a *from, out;* seón, sīhan *to strain*] *To strain out;* percolare: — Aseóh done drenc, and dō donne mele fulne buteran *strain out the drink, and then add [do] a basin full of butter,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 16.

a-seóđan; *p.* -seáþ, *pl.* -sudon; *pp.* -soden *To boil, seethe, scorch, to purify by seething;* coquere: — Swā man seolfor aseóđeþ mid fýre *as one seethes silver by fire,* Ps. Th. 65, 9. Đē ic geceás on đam ofne đe đú on wǽre asoden, đæt wæs on dīnum iermþum *elegi te in camino paupertatis,* Past. 26, 1; Hat. MS. 35 a, 6. Đæt heó mid longre hire líchoman untrumnesse asodene beón *that she should be purified by the long suffering of her body,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 15. Ealle we lǽtaþ to viii healf-marcum asodenes golde *we estimate all at eight half-marks of pure gold,* L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2.

a-seów, -síów *sowed,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 26; *p. of* a-sāwan.

a-setan *to appoint, design;* destinare, R. Conc. pref.

a-seted, -sett *set, placed, stored, built,* Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667: Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of* a-settan.

a-sēđan; *p.* -sēdde; *pp.* -sēđed *To affirm, confirm;* affirmare, confirmare: — Sume [adverbia] syndon ad vel confirmativa, mid đām we asēđaþ ūre spræce *some adverbs are affirmative or confirmative, with which we affirm our speech,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 16.

a-sēđan *to boil.* v. seóđan.

a-setnys, -nyss, e; *f. What is set* or *fixed, a statute, law;* constitutio, statum: — Eádmundes cyninges asetnysse *king Edmund's institutes,* L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 1.

a-settan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted, -sett. **I.** *to set, put, place, appoint, lay, set up, erect, build, to set* or *take, to plant;* ponere, statuere, constituere, instituere, collocare, deponere, desumere, plantare: — He asette his swīđran hand under Abrahames þeóh *posuit manum sub femore Abraham,* Gen. 24, 9. He hæfde Grendle togeánes seleweard aseted *he had set a hall-ward against Grendel,* Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667. Eallunga ys seó æx to dære treówa wurtrumum asett *jam enim securis ad radicem arborum posita est,* Mt. Bos. 3, 10. Hēht đā asettan līc on eorþan *he then commanded to place the body upon the earth,* Elen. Kmbl. 1750; El. 877. Ac heó hire dǽr wīc asette *ibique sibi mansionem instituit,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26: Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 27; Rä. 30, 6. Hēt ænne weall asettan *he ordered a wall to be built,* Ors. 6, 15; Bos. 122, 34. Hēt hī eft asettan *he bade her again be taken,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 14; Jul. 231. Ic on neorxna wonge niwe asette treów mid telgum *I planted in paradise a new tree with branches,* Cd. 223; Th. 295, 5; Sat. 481. **II.** sīþ asettan *to make a journey;* iter facere: — He in helle ceaſi sīþ asette *he made his journey into the jaws of hell,* Andr. Kmbl. 3404; An. 1706: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 26; Rä. 10, 11.

a-sette *set, placed, built,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 26; *p. of* a-settan.

asicyd; *part.* [a *from,* sūcan *to suck*] *Taken from suck, weaned;* ablactatus: — Swā swā asicyd ofer mōdor *sicut ablactatus super matre,* Ps. Spl. M. C. 130, 4.

a-siftan; *p.* -sifte; *pp.* -sift *To sift;* cribrare: — Asift þurh clāþ *sift through a cloth,* L. M. 1, 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 36, 7. v. siftan.

a-sigan; *p.* -sāh, *pl.* -sigon; *pp.* -sigen *To decline, go down, fall down;* delabi, occidere: — Đæt, mid đam dynte, he nyđer asāh *that, with the blow, he fell down,* Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 30, col. 1; 269, 28, col. 1; 269, 26, col. 2. Lǽt dīnne sefan healdan freán dōmas, đa de hēr men forlǽtaþ asīgan *let thy mind observe the Lord's decrees, which here men permit to decline,* Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 24; Fä. 75.

a-sigen *fallen; pp. of* a-sīgan.

a-sindrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sunder, separate.* v. a-syndran.

a-singan; *p.* -sang, *pl.* -sungon; *pp.* -sungen [a, singan] *To sing;* canere: — Đæt man asinge *that a man sing,* Ps. Th. 91, 1: Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1159: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12.

Asirige *The Assyrians;* Assyrii: — Đæt synd Asirige and Rōmāne *these are the Assyrians and the Romans,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 14. v. Assyrias.

a-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To dwell together;* considere: — Secgas, mid sigecwēn, aseten hæfdon, on Créca land *the men had a dwelling together with the victorious queen, in the land of the Greeks,* Elen. Kmbl. 1993; El. 998. v. sittan **II.**

a-slacian, -slæcian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate;* laxare, remittere, solvere, dissolvere, dimittere, hebetare, enervare, Cot. 103: 169: Prov. 19: 10. v. slacian.

a-slacigendlīc; *adj. Remissive;* remissivus: — Sume [adverbia] syndon remissiva, dæt synd aslacigendlīce [lytlum *paulatim,* sōfte *suaviter, etc.*] *some [adverbs]* are remissiva, *that is remissives, etc.* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 29.

a-slacigendlīce; *adv. Slackly, remissly;* remisse, Ælfc. Gr. 38? Lye.

aslād *slipped away.* v. aslīdan.

a-slæccan; *p.* -slæcte; *pp.* -slæced, -slæct *To slacken, loosen, remit;* laxare, remittere. v. slæccan, slacian.

a-slægen *struck,* Lye. v. a-sleán.

a-slāpan; *p.* -slēp, *pl.* -slēpon; *pp.* -slāpen [a, slāpan = slǽpan *to sleep*] *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep;* dormitare: — Mīn sāwl aslēp *dormitavit anima mea,* Ps. Th. 118, 28.

a-slāwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be heavy, dull, sluggish;* torpescere, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 20.

a-sleán; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slegen, -slagen, -slægen *To strike, beat, hammer, to fix, erect;* ferire, icere, cædere, figere, ponere: — On bȳman aslegenum [Lamb. onaslagenum], Ps. Spl. 97, 6; *in tubis ductilibus,* Vulg; in trumpis beten out, Wyc. Hī aslōgan ān geteld *tetenderunt tentorium,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 33, col. 1: 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Đe of his líchoman aslegen wæs *that was struck off his body,* Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. v. sleán. DER. on-asleán; *pp.* on-aslagen.

a-slēpen = a-sleópen *slip away,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18; Met. 13, 9. v. a-slūpan.

a-slīdan; ic -slīde, đú -slīdest, -slīst, he -slīdeþ, -slīt, *pl.* -slīdaþ; *p.* -slād,

pl. -slidon ; *pp.* -sliden *To slide* or *slip away;* labare :—Ne aslít his fót *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus*, Ps. Th. 36, 31. Dæt mín fót asliden wǽre *motus est pes meus*, 93, 17. Asliden beón *labi*, Scint. 13, 24, 78.

a-slítan, -slýtan ; *p.* -slát, *pl.* -sliton ; *pp.* -slyten, -sliten ; *v. a.* [a *from*, slítan *to slit*] *To cleave, rive, destroy, cut off;* discindere, diruere, abscindere :—Aslát ða túnas ealle *destroyed all the villages*, Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 542, 20. Mildheortnysse his aslyteþ of cneórysse on cynrine *misericordiam suam abscindet a generatione in generationem*, Ps. Spl. 76, 8.

a-slóh, -slógon *struck, fixed*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 543, 33, col. 1 ; *p. of* a-sleán.

a-slúpan ; *p.* -sleáp, *pl.* -slupon ; *pp.* -slopen *To slip away;* elabi :—Lǽt ðé aslúpan sorge of breóstum *let sorrow slip away from thy breast*, Cd. 134 ; Th. 169, 7 ; Gen. 2796. Dæt hí ǽfre him of aslépen [=a-sleópen] *that they may ever slip from them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 18 ; Met. 13, 9.

a-slýtan ; *p.* -slát ; *pp.* -slyten ; *v. trans. To cut off:*—Aslýteþ *abscindet*, Ps. Spl. 76, 8. v. a-slítan.

a-smeágan, -smeán ; *p.* -smeáde ; *pp.* -smeád *To look closely into, examine, trace out, elicit, meditate upon, consider, contemplate, ponder, judge, deem, be of opinion, think;* perscrutari, investigare, indagare, elicere, contemplari, pensare, censere :—Nú ne mǽge we asmeágan hú God of ðam lǽme flǽsc worhte and blód, bán and fell, fex and nǽglas *now we cannot trace out how of the loam God made flesh and blood, bones and skin, hair and nails*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 15. Stíge míne ðú asmeádest *semitam meam investigasti*, Ps. Spl. 138, 2 : R. Ben. 55. Asmeágende *indagantes*, Cot. 104. Asmeáde *elicuit*, Cot. 77. Gif man hit arihte asmeáþ *if one rightly considers it*, L. Edg. C. 13 ; Th. ii. 246, 21. Ic déme oððe ic asmeáge *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2 ; Som. 28, 51.

a-smeágung, e ; *f. Investigation, meditation ;* scrutinium, investigatio, meditatio :—Þurh asmégunge bóclícre snotornesse *through investigation of book-like wisdom*, Apol. Th. 3, 16.

a-smíðian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od ; *v. trans. To forge, make, work as a smith ;* fabricare :—Asmíðod *fabricatus*, Cot. 82.

a-smorian ; *p.* ede, ode ; *pp.* ed, od ; *v. trans. To smother, choke, strangle, suffocate ;* suffocare :—Asmoraþ dæt word *suffocat verbum*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 13, 22. Hí hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodan *they smothered and stifled him on his bed*, Ors. 5, 4 ; Bos. 105, 5. Dæt ge ne blód ne þicgen, ne asmored [MS. H. asmorod] *that ye taste not blood, nor* [*what is*] *strangled*, L. Alf. 49 ; Th. i. 56, 26.

a-snǽsan, -snásan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed ; *v. trans.* **I.** *to hit* or *strike against, to stake oneself upon anything ;* impingere :—Gif beforan eágum asnáse [MS. H. asnǽse] *if he stake himself before his eyes*, L. Alf. pol. 36 ; Th. i. 84, 14. **II.** *to wrest anything from another ?* extorquere, L. Noel, Lye. DER. on-snǽsan, ona-.

a-snídan ; *p.* -snáþ, *pl.* -snidon ; *pp.* -sniden ; *v. trans. To cut off ;* amputare. v. snídan *to cut.*

a-soden *sodden, boiled, tried by seething*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 595, 15 ; *pp. of* a-seóðan.

a-sogen *sucked*, Cot. 193 ; *pp. of* a-súgan.

a-sóht *sought out, searched*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8 ; S. 496, 8 ; *pp. of* a-sécan.

a-solcen, a-swolcen ; *part. Idle, lazy, dissolute, slow, slothful ;* remissus, desidiosus, Homl. Th. i. 306, 11. v. a-sealcan.

a-solcennys, -nyss, e ; *f. Idleness, sloth, slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness ;* ignavia, desidia, pigritia :—Heora líðnys is asolcennys and nýtennys *their mildness is sloth and ignorance*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11 : 220, 21. Se sixta heáfodleáhter is asolcennyss *the sixth chief sin is slothfulness*, 218, 22. Þurh úre asolcennysse *through our sluggishness*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970 ; 240, 12 : Homl. Th. i. 602, 8.

a-spanan ; *p.* -spón, -speón, *pl.* -spónon, -speónon ; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen ; *v. trans. To allure from, entice, induce, urge, persuade, introduce secretly ;* allicere, illicere, impellere, persuadere, attrahere, subintroducere :—Gif he ða cwéne gespannan [MS. B. aspanan] and geléran míhte, dæt heó brúcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio*, Bd. 4, 19 ; Whel. 304, 42, note. Hér aspón Ædelwald ðone here to unfríþe *in this year Æthelwald allured the army to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905 ; Th. 180, 18, col. 1. Híne Hannibal aspón, dæt he dæt gewinn leng ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the war longer*, Ors. 4, 11 ; Bos. 97, 15. He aspeón him fram ealle *he enticed all from him*, 1, 12 ; Bos. 35, 19 : 2, 2 ; Bos. 41, 8 : 5, 2 ; Bos. 102, 21. Aspeón óðerne bisceop *subintroduxit alium episcopum*, Bd. 3, 7 ; S. 530, 4.

a-spáw *vomited out ; p. of* a-spíwan.

a-spédan ; *p.* -spédde ; *pp.* -spéded, -spédd *To speed, prosper ;* prosperare :—Witum aspédde *made prosperous by their sufferings*, Andr. Kmbl. 3261 ; An. 1633.

a-spelian ; *part.* a-speliende ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To supply another's room, to be deputy* or *proxy for another, represent another ;* vicario munere fungi, vicem *vel* locum alicujus supplere :—Hé móste his hláford aspelian *he might represent his lord*, L. R. 3 ; Th. i. 192, 3 : R. Ben. 58. Aspelad beón *to have one's place supplied by another ;* excusari, R. Ben. 35.

a-spendan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [a, spendan *to spend*] *To spend entirely, consume, squander, to spend, expend, lay out, bestow, distribute ;* consumere, dissipare, expendere, sumptum facere, erogare, impertiri :—Donne hys gestreón beóþ ðus eall aspended *when his property is thus all entirely spent*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bos. 22, 43. Ic aspende ýfele *distraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 47 ; Som. 48, 52. Ic aspende [asende MS.] oððe gífe *impertior*, 37 ; Som. 39, 13. Aspendan þearfum *to spend on the poor ;* erogare pauperibus, R. Ben. interl. 58 ; Scint. 1.

a-speón *enticed, secretly introduced*, Ors. 1, 12 ; Bos. 35, 19 : Bd. 3, 7 ; S. 530, 4. v. a-spanan.

a-sperian *to track, trace, investigate ;* investigare, Prov. 20. v. a-spyrian.

aspide, es ; *m. An asp, viper, serpent ;* aspis, ĭdis ; *f.* = *ἀσπὶς, ίδος ; f. a sort of serpent remarkable for rolling itself up in a spiral form : a negative, and σπίζω to extend*, Scapulæ Lexicon :—Aspidas *aspides*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Anlíc nædran, ða aspide ylde nemnaþ *like a serpent, which men call an asp*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Spl. Lamb. in Ps. 57, 4 *have* nædran *instead of* aspide. Ðú ofer aspide miht gangan *thou mayest go over an asp* [super aspidem], Ps. Th. 90, 13 ; Lamb. *has* ofer nædran, 90, 13.

a-spirian, -spirigan ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To search, trace :*—Aspirige hit ût *let him trace it out*, L. Ath. iv. 2 ; Th. i. 222, 14. v. a-spyrian.

a-spíwan ; *p.* -spáw, *pl.* -spiwon ; *pp.* -spiwen *To spew out, vomit forth ;* evomere, vomere :—Aspau = aspáw *evomuit*, Cot. 78 : Peccat. Medic. 5.

a-spón *allured, induced*, Chr. 905 ; Th. 180, 18, col. 1 : Ors. 4, 11 ; Bos. 97, 15. v. a-spanan.

a-spreádan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [=a-sprǽdan] *To spread forth, extend ;* prætendere :—Aspreád mildheortnysse ðíne *prætende misericordiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. T. 35, 11. v. sprǽdan.

a-sprecan ; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -spræcon ; *pp.* -sprecen [a, sprecan] *To speak out, speak ;* eloqui, loqui :—Hwylc mæg ǽfre mihta Drihtnes asprecan and aspyrian *quis loquetur potentias Domini ?* Ps. Th. 105, 2. Ðú aspræce *locutus es*, 59, 5 : 58, 12 : 73, 21.

a-spreótan ; *p.* -spreát, *pl.* -spruton ; *pp.* -sproten ; *v. intrans.* [a, spreótan] *To sprout forth, break forth ;* progerminare, erumpi, eructare : —Swá unefne is eorþe þicce, swýndon ðas móras myclum asprotene *sicut crassitudo terræ erupta est super terram*, Ps. Th. 140, 9.

a-sprettan *to sprout out ;* germinare, pullulare, Solil. 9. v. a-sprýtan.

a-sprian ; *v. a. To lay before, shew ?* prætendere, Bd. 4, 19.

a-sprincan ; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -spruncon ; *pp.* -sprunc*en To spring up, arise ;* oriri, exoriri :—Aspruncen is on býstrum leóht *exortum est in tenebris lumen*, Ps. Spl. 111, 4 : C. R. Ben. 7. v. a-springan.

a-sprindlad ; *part.* [=a-springlad ? from springan *to spread*, or sprengan *to burst open*] *Torn asunder, ripped up ;* diruptus, L. M. 2, 24 ; Lchdm. ii. 216, 7.

á-spring *a water-spring, fountain ;* scaturigo, Hom. de Comp. Cordis, Lye. v. á-spring.

a-springan, -spryngan, -sprincan ; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon ; *pp.* -sprungen ; *v. intrans.* **I.** *to spring up, arise, originate, break forth ;* surgere, assurgere, oriri, exoriri, rumpi, prorumpi :—Aspryngþ ríhtwísnys *orietur justitia*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7 : R. Ben. 69. Asprang *ortum traxit*, Lupi Serm. 3, 7. Ðá asprungon ealle wyllspringas ðǽre micelan niwelnisse *rupti sunt omnes fontes abyssi magnæ*, Gen. 7, 11. **II.** *to spring out, lack, fail, cease, fall away ;* deficere, desinere :—Asprang gást mín *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Spl. C. 76, 3. Asprong hálig *defecit sanctus*, 11, 1 : 72, 19. Ne ðám fore yrmþum de ðær inwuniaþ líf aspringeþ *nor, through sorrows, shall life fail to them that dwell therein*, Exon. 32 b ; Th. 103, 8 ; Cri. 1685 : 30 b ; Th. 94, 11 ; Cri. 1538. Wróht wæs asprungen *strife had ceased*, Cd. 5 ; Th. 6, 4 ; Gen. 83 : Ps. Th. 54, 10. Dæt hí ne asprungan fram heora geléafan *ne a fide deficerent*, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 6.

a-sprít *shall sprout out*, Gen. 3, 18. v. a-sprýtan.

a-spruncen *arisen.* v. a-sprincan.

a-spruncennes, -sprungennys, -ness, e ; *f.* [asprungen *failed, ceased ; pp. of* a-springan] *An eclipse, deficiency, failing, fainting, exhaustion ;* eclipsis, defectio :—Wæs geworden sunnan asprungennys *facta erat eclipsis solis*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 10. Asprungynnes nam me *defectio tenuit me*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 53.

a-spryngan *to spring up, arise*, Ps. Spl. 71, 7. v. a-springan.

a-sprýtan, -sprítan ; *p.* -sprýtte, -spritte ; *pp.* -sprýted *To sprout out, cause to sprout out ;* germinare :—Þornas and bremelas heó asprít ðé *spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi*, Gen. 3, 18. v. sprýtan, spryttan.

a-spýlian, -spýligan ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To cleanse, wash, purify ;* abluere :—Swín nyllaþ aspýligan [aspýlian MS. Cot.] on hluttrum wæterum *swine will not wash in pure waters*, Bt. 37, 4 ; Fox 192, 27. [*Plat.* afspólen : *Dut.* afspoelen : *Ger.* abspülen.]

a-spyrgan *to search, explore, investigate*, Exon. 92 b ; Th. 348, 16 ; Sch. 29. v. a-spyrian.

a-spyrgeng, e ; *f. An inventing, invention ;* adinventio, Cot. 186.

a-spyrian, -spyrigan, -spyrigean ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To search, explore, trace, discover, explain ;* investigare, indagare, explorare, enucleare :—Se ðe nele, be his andgites mǽðe, ða bóclícan gewritu aspyrian, hú hí to

Cristе belimpaþ *he who will not, according to the measure of his understanding, search the book-writings, how they refer to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 30. Aspyrige hit ût *let him trace it out*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14, note 33. Dæt mihte dæra twegra tweón aspyrian *that might discover the difference of the two*, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434: Elen. Kmbl. 932; El. 467. Ic aspyrige *enucleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 18: Ps. Th. 105, 2.

assa, an; *m:* asse, es; *m. A male ass;* asinus:—Se assa geseah ðone engel *asinus cernebat angelum*, Num. 22, 23, 25. Beót ðone assan *verberabat asinum*, 22, 23, 25. Gif ðû gemête dînes feóndes assan, læd hine to him *si occurreris inimici tui asino erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4: 23, 5. Wilde assan *wild asses;* onagri, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 12. Dâ feóll se asse adûne *tum concidit asinus*, Num. 22, 27. He hæfde on olfendum and on assum micele êhta *he had great possessions in camels and in asses*, Gen. 12, 16: 22, 5. [*O. Nrs.* asni, *m. asinus.*] v. asse, esol.

Assan dûn, e; *f.* [assan, dûn *a hill:* '*Assendun* S. Hovd. *i. e.* vertente Florent. *mons asini*,' Gib.] *Assingdon* or *Ashingdon, in Essex:* —Se cyning offêrde hî innon Eást-Seaxan, æt dære dûne ðe man hât Assandûn *the king overtook them in Essex, at the hill which is called Assingdon*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 19, col. 2: 1020; Th. 286, 16, 19, col. 1.

asse, an; *f:* assen, e; *f. A she-ass;* asina:—Uppan assan folan sittende *sedens super pullum asinæ*, Jn. Bos. 12, 15. Finde gyt âne assene *ye* [*two*] *shall find a she-ass*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Rît uppan tamre assene *rides on a tame she-ass*, 21, 5. Lædden dâ assene to him *adduxerunt asinam*, 21, 7.

Asse-dun; *adj.* [asse *asina;* or asce *ash,* cinis; dun *dun* or *grey,* fuscus] ASS-DUN or ASH-DUN, *of a dun* or *dark colour;* dosinus, cinereus:—Assedun *dosinus* vel *cinereus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 39. 'Glossæ Isidori: *Dosius* vel *dosinus, equus asinini pili*,' Du Cange.

ass-myre, an; *f. A mare ass, she-ass;* asina:—And xx assmyrena *and twenty of mare asses*, Gen. 32, 15.

Assyria, æ; *f. Assyria*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232.

Assyrias; *gen.* Assyria, Assiria; *dat.* Assyrium; *pl. m. The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Assyria ealdorduguþ *the people of the Assyrians*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 310.

Assyrige; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Assyrians;* Assyrii:—Dæt synd Assyrige and Rômâne *these are the Assyrians and the Romans*, Ors. 2, 5; Bar. 77, 31. v. Assyrias.

ast *a kiln;* siccatorium:—Cyln oððe ast *siccatorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132. v. cyln.

a-stælan [a, stælan *to steal*] *To steal out, to seduce;* obrepere:—Dæt me næfre deófol on astælan ne mæge *that the devil may never secretly creep on me* [*seduce me*], L. De. Cf. 9; Wilk. 88, 49. v. stelan.

a-stêenan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To adorn with stones* or *gems;* lapidibus *vel* gemmis ornare:—Gimmum astêned *adorned with gems*, Salm. Kmbl. 128; Sal. 63. Mid deórwyrþum gimmum astêned *de lapide pretioso ornata*, Ps. Th. 20, 3. Astêned gyrdel *a girdle set with stones*, Cot. 201.

a-stâh *ascended*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2; *p. of* a-stîgan.

a-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to stand up, get up, rise up, rise;* exsurgere, resurgere, surgere:—Dâ astôd he seminga *exsurrexit repente*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20. He up astandeþ of slæpe *he rises up from sleep*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 4; Pa. 40. Eft lîfgende up astôdon *they stood up living again*, 24 b; Th. 71, 18; Cri. 1157. **II.** *to insist, persist, continue;* persistere, instare:—Dæt hî on ðam geleáfan sôþfæstnysse symle fæstlîce astôdon and awunedon *ut in fide veritatis persisterent semper ac proficerent*, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21, note: 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hîg astôdon *illi instabant*, Lk. Bos. 23, 23.

a-steápan, -steópan, -stépan; *p.* -steápde, -steápte; *pp.* -steáped, -steápt *To deprive, bereave, as children of their parents;* orbare, orphanum reddere:—Sîen bearn his asteápte *fiant filii ejus orphani*, Ps. Surt. 108, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* stiufan *orbare*, arstiufan *viduare: Swed.* stufwa, stubba *to cut off*: *O. Nrs.* stýfa *abrumpere, abscindere.*]

a-stellan; *p.* -stealde, -stalde; *pp.* -steald; *v. a. To set forth, to set, place, afford, supply, appoint, establish, ordain, undertake, undergo, begin;* statuere, collocare, instituere, præbere, stabilire, fundare, suscipere, inire:—Bîsene astellan *exemplum præbere*, Past. 3, 1; Hat. MS. 8 b, 5. Astealdon hî bŷsne *set for an example*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 33. Crist hit astealde and tæhte *Christ established and taught it*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 29. Heofonas, and mônan, and steorran, ða dû astealdest *cœlos, lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti*, Ps. Th. 8, 4. Astealde ðæt gewin *undertook the war*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 26. Stephanus ðone martyrdôm astealde *Stephen suffered* [*underwent*] *martyrdom*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 2. Ðone fleám ærest astealde Þurcytel *Thurkytel first began the flight*, Chr. 1010; Th. 262, 43. DER. up-a-stellan. v. stellan.

a-stemnian; *p.* ned; *pp.* ned [a *from*, stemnian *to build*] *To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect;* condere:—Ðe hî sylf astemnedon *which they themselves built*, Bd. Pref; S. 472, 17.

a-steópan *to bereave.* v. a-steápan.

a-steorfan; *p.* -stearf, *pl.* -sturfon; *pp.* -storfen *To die;* mori:—Fêrunge astorfen *sideratus vel ictuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9: Wanl. Catal. 43, 17.

a-stêpan; *p.* -stêpte; *pp.* -stêped, -stêpt *to bereave, as children of their parents*, Gr. Dial. 1, 2: Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-steápan.

a-stêpnes, -ness, e; *f. A privation;* orbatio, Cot. 187.

a-stêpte *bereaved, orphans*, Ps. Vos. 108, 8. v. a-stêpan, a-steápan.

astered *disturbed, stirred, moved; pp. of* a-sterian.

a-sterfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause death, kill, destroy;* necare, eradicare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 15, 13. v. a-styrfan.

a-sterian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To agitate, stir, move;* commovere, movere:—He astereþ ðone rôdor and ða tungla *it moves the sky and the stars*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6, note. v. a-styrian.

asterion, es; *n.* [=ἀστέριον] *The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form;* astericum, Herb. 61; Lchdm. i. 164, 1, 10.

a-stîfian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed *To stiffen, grow* or *wax stiff;* obrigere, Cot. 146. His sine astîfode *his sinew stiffened*, Gen. 32, 32.

a-stîfician, -stîficigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate;* eradicare:—Dæt he astîficige unþeáwas *that he exterminate vices*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23.

a-stîgan, ic -stîge, ðû -stîgest, -stîhst, he -stîgeþ, -stîhþ, *pl.* -stîgaþ; *p.* -stâg, -stâh, *pl.* -stigon; *impert.* -stîh; *pp.* -stigen [a, stîgan *to go*]. **I.** *to go, come, step, proceed, climb;* ire, venire, gradi, procedere, scandere:—Hwider sceal dæs monnes môd astîgan *thither shall the mind of man go*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 21; Cri. 1691. Egsa astîgeþ *dread shall come*, 102 a; Th. 385, 24; Râ. 4, 49. Word-hleóðor astâg *the sound of words came*, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2. Se Hâlega Gâst astâh lîchamlîce ansŷne *the Holy Spirit came in bodily form*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22. Se môt wuldres dreám astîgan *he may climb the delight of glory*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 317, 30; Mód. 73: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Ic astîge *scando*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 30. **II.** *to go in any direction:* **1.** *generally indicated by a preposition or adverb, hence to rise, ascend, descend, etc;* surgere, ascendere, descendere:—Ðe þurh oferhyd up astîgeþ *who comes up through pride*, Cd. 198; Th. 247, 11; Dan. 495. He from helle astâg *he came from hell*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 14; Gû. 1077. Dæt he mid ðam dynte nydær astâh *that he came down with the blow*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2. Astîgaþ [Spl. C. upastîgaþ] mûntas, and nider astîgaþ feldas on stôwe *the mountains ascend, and the fields go down into their place;* ascendunt montes et descendunt campi in locum, Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. Moises âna astîhþ to Drihtne *Moses alone goes to the Lord;* solus Moyses ascendit ad Dominum, Ex. 24, 2. Astîh on Fasgan mûntes cnæpp *go to the top of mount Pisgah;* ascende cacumen Phasgæ montis, Deut. 3, 27. He astâh on scyp *he went into a ship;* ascendit in naviculam, Mt. Bos. 8, 23: 9, 1. He nyder astîhþ swâ swâ rên on flŷs, and swâ swâ nider astîhþ droppetung, droppende ofer eorþan *he shall come down as rain on a fleece, and as falling* [*rain*] *comes down, dropping over the earth;* descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, et sicut stillicidium stillantium [MS. stillicidia stillantia] super terram, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. **2.** *but sometimes the direction is indicated in the sentence without a preposition:*—Hire môd astâh *her mind rose*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597. He astîgeþ swâ se rên fealleþ on flŷs *he shall come as the rain falleth on a fleece;* descendet sicut pluvia in vellus, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

a-stîgend, es; *m. A rider;* ascensor:—Hors and astîgend [MS. astîgende] aweorpeþ on sîe *equum et ascensorem dejecit in mare*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 1; Thw. 29, 6. v. stîgan.

a-stîgnes, -ness, e; *f. An ascent, ascending;* ascensus, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 4.

a-stîh *go, ascend*, Deut. 3, 27; *impert. of* a-stîgan.

a-stîhst, a-stîhþ *ascendest, ascends*, Jn. Bos. 3, 13; *2nd and 3rd pres. of* a-stîgan.

a-stihtan; *p.* -stihte; *pp.* -stiht [a, stihtan *to dispose*] *To determine on;* decernere:—Fleám wearþ astiht *flight was determined on*, Chr. 998; Th. 246, 22. v. stihtan.

a-stintan; *p.* -stant, *pl.* -stunton; *pp.* -stunten = -stinted, Som. Lye, = -stint = -stynt *To make dull, to blunt, stint, assuage;* hebêtare, obtundere, Scint. 12: Cot. 101. v. a-stynt, stintan.

a-stirian *to move, remove, agitate, stir up, raise*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. v. a-styrian.

astîdian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [a *intensive*, stîdian *to become hard*] *To become hard, dry, dry up, wither;* indurare, arescere:—Astîdude swâ swâ tigle miht mîn *my strength dried up as a tile*, Ps. Spl. 21, 14. Hit astîdaþ and drugaþ *induret et arescat*, 89, 6.

a-stôd *stood up, insisted*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20: Lk. Bos. 23, 23; *p. of* a-standan.

a-stondnes, -ness, e; *f. An existence, a subsistence;* subsistentia:—Âna God on þrŷm astondnessum *one God in three subsistences;* unum Deum in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

a-storfen; *part. Starved, like a dead body;* cadaverosus, Wanl Catal. 43, 17. v. a-steorfan.

a-streahte, -streaht *stretched out; p. and pp. of* a-streccan.

a-streccan; ic -strecce, ðū -strecest, he -strecþ; *p.* -streahte, -strehte; *impert.* -strece; *pp.* -streaht, -streht; *v. a. To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate oneself, bow down;* extendere, expandere, prosternere, se prosternere, adorare:—Ðe leas he astrecce his hand *ne forte mittat manum suam*, Gen. 3, 22: 22, 12. He neowol astreaht feól on ða flóre *he fell stretched prostrate on the floor*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 159; Met. 1, 80. Ða feóll Abram astreht to eorþan *cecidit Abram pronus in faciem*, Gen. 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorþan *adoravit in terram*, Gen. 18, 2: Mt. Bos. 18, 26, 29: Mk. Bos. 3, 11.

a-stregdan; *p.* -stregde; *pp.* -stregd [a, stregdan *to sprinkle*] *To sprinkle, scatter, strew;* aspergere:—Ðū astregdest me mid hysopon *asperges me hyssopo*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 8.

astreht, astrehte *prostrated; pp. and p.* of a-streccan.

astrengd *Malleable;* ductilis, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 46; Wrt. Voc. 61, 24.

a-strican; *p.* -strāc, *pl.* -stricon; *pp.* -stricen *To strike;* percutere. v. strícan.

a-striénan, -strýnan; *p.* -strýnde; *v. a. To engender, procreate, beget;* gignere:—Hie ða ongunnon bearn astriénan *they began then to beget children*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. He bearn astrýnde *he begat children*, 57; Th. 70, 5; Gen. 1148. v. streónan, strýnan.

astrihilthet [astre *a house*, hold *a master*, þeowet *a fine?* Mann.] *A fine levied on a householder;* compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Ed. C. 26; Th. i. 454, 2, MS. L.

a-stundian *To* ASTOUND, *grieve, suffer grief, to bear;* dolere, R. Ben. 36, Mann.

a-stýfecigan *to exterminate*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 23, note 9. v. a-stifician.

a-styltan *to astonish;* stupescere. v. styltan.

a-stynt *made dull;* hēbētātus, Cot. 101. v. a-stintan.

a-styrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause death, kill, slay;* necare:—Stānum astyrfed *slain with stones*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 27; Cri. 92. v. a-sterfan.

a-styrian, -stirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To remove, move, agitate, stir violently, stir up, raise;* amovere, removere, movere, commovere:—Astyre fram me wītu ðīne *amove a me plagas tuas*, Ps. Spl. 38, 13: 118, 29: Rood Recd. 59; Kr. 30. Drihten astyrede ða wēstan stōwe *commovit Dominus desertum*, Ps. Th. 28, 6: 17, 7. Simle ðonne ðær ān tweó ofaðōn biþ, ðonne biþ ðær unrīm astyred *always when there is one doubt removed, then is there an innumerable multitude raised*, Bt. 39, 4: Fox 216, 19.

a-styrred *starred;* stellatus, Scint. 58.

a-styrung, e; *f. A motion;* motus, Lye. v. stirung.

a-suand = a-swand *weakened*. v. a-swindan.

a-sūcan, -sūgan; *p.* -sēāc, -seág, *pl.* -sucon, -sugon; *pp.* -socen, -sogen *To suck;* sugere:—Āsogen wǣre *sugeretur*, Cot. 193. Sīna beóþ asocene [Exon. asogene] *the sinews shall be sucked*, Soul Kmbl. 217; Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. v. sūcan.

a-sudon *seethed; p. pl. of* a-seódan.

a-sūgan *to suck*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. v. a-sūcan.

asundran, asundron; *adv.* ASUNDER, *apart, alone, privately;* seorsum:—Eall he hys leorning-cnihtum asundron rehte *seorsum discipulis suis disserebat omnia*, Mk. Bos. 4, 34. v. sunder.

a-sundrian, -syndrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a *from*, sundrian *to sunder*] *To put asunder, to sunder, separate, disjoin, sever;* separare:—Se deáþ asundraþ līc and sāwle *death separates body and soul*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4: 50 a; Th. 172, 27; Gū. 1150. Asundrod fram synnum *separated from sins*, Elen. Kmbl. 2615; El. 1309. Asundrad, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 20; Ph. 242.

a-sungen *sung*, Beo. Th. 2323; B. 1150; *pp. of* a-singan.

a-suond = a-swand *languished*, Cot. 101; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-sūrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be* or *become sour, tart, bitter;* acescere, Cot. 10: 177. v. sūrian.

a-swéman *to wander about;* vagari, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 12; Gū. 1326. [vide H. Z. x. 315.]

a-swēpþ *sweeps away*, Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16; *pres. of* a-swāpan.

a-swérnung, -swārnung, e; *f. Bashfulness, confusion;* verecundia:—Aswārnung [aswārnunga MS. aswārnung Ps. Lamb.] mīn ongeán me is *verecundia mea contra me est*, Ps. Spl. 43, 17. v. sceamu.

a-swīcan *wandered away;* exorbitavi, exorbitavit; *p. of* a-swīfan.

a-swīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To languish, fail, cease;* tabescere, deficere [H. Z. x. 315], Cd. 19; Th. 24, 12; Gen. 376.

a-swand *languished away*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 26; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-swāp, es; *n*; *pl.* a-swāpa *Sweepings, dust;* peripsema, = *περίψημα*, purgamentum. v. a-swāpan.

a-swāpan; he -swāpþ, -swæpþ; *p.* -sweóp, *pl.* -sweópon; *pp.* -swōpen *To sweep off, clean;* verrere, mundare:—Hit aswæpþ aweg dæt yfel *abstergat mala*, Past. 36, 8; Hat. MS. 48 b, 16: Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 21; Rä. 24, 5. Aswōpen clǣne *mundatus*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. v. swāpan.

a-swarcan *To languish, consume;* tabescere:—A-ýðlian oððe aswarcan oððe acwīnan oððe aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ǣtterloppan oððe ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swarcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To confound, dismay, abash, fear;* confundere, revereri:—Don gescynde and aswarcode [MS. aswarcod] beóþ *cum confusi et reveriti fuerint*, Ps. Spl. 70, 26.

a-swārnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be confounded;* confundi:—Dæt hī aswārnian *that they be confounded*, Ps. Spl. 85, 16. v. a-swarcian.

a-swārnung, e; *f. Bashfulness*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 16. v. a-swérnung.

a-sweare *languished, failed*, Jos. 2, 11; *p. of* a-sweorcan.

a-swēartian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blacken, darken, to be made* SWARTHY or *black, obscured, darkened;* denigrari:—Dæt gold biþ aswearto d *aurum obscuratur*, Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 8.

a-swebban; *p.* -swefede, *pl.* -swefedon; *pp.* -swefed; *v. a.* [a *intensive*, swebban *to put to sleep*] *To sooth, appease, set at rest, put to death, destroy;* sopire, sedare, necare, dolere:—Hē ðone storm aswefede and gestilde *tempestatem sopivit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 5: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 15; Ph. 186. Sweordum aswebban *to put to death with swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 143; An. 72. He his ealdordōm synnum aswefede *his eldership he had destroyed by sins*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 9; Exod. 336.

a-swefecian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To eradicate;* eradicare:—Aswefecad *eradicatus*, Cot. 75: 199.

a-swefed, -swefede, -swefedon; *pp. and p. of* a-swebban.

a-swellan; *p.* -sweall, *pl.* -swullon; *pp.* -swollen *To swell;* tumere:—Se earm wæs swīðe aswollen *the arm was much swollen*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. v. swellan.

a-sweltan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten *To die;* mori, Cot. 147: 62. v. sweltan.

a-swengan; *p.* -swengde; *pp.* -swenged *To shake out* or *off, to cast forth;* excutere:—He aswengde Pharaon in dæm reádan sǣ *excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Surt. 135, 15.

a-sweorcan; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [a, sweorcan *to dim, darken*] *To languish, fail;* caligare, elanguere:—Aswearc ūre mōd *elanguit cor nostrum*, Jos. 2, 11.

a-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To rub off, to file off, polish;* expolire:—To aswerfenum ōran, to gesworfenum ōran *sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. v. sweorfan.

a-sweotole; *adv. Clearly;* manifeste, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. v. sweotol.

a-swerian; *p.* -swōr, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen; *v. a. To swear;* jurare:—Dæs deópne āþ Drihten aswōr *juravit Dominus veritatem*, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Dæt he hine for hōle ǣr ne aswōre *non frustrabitur eam*, 131, 11. DER. swerian.

a-swīcan; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen; *v. a.* [a *from*, swīcan *to go*] *To go away from any one, to desert any one, to deceive, betray, offend;* desciscere, deficere ab aliquo, prodere, scandalizare:—Ne aswīc sundorwīne *do not desert a particular friend*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 301, 34; Fä. 29. Eádrīc aswāc his cynehlāforde *Eadric betrayed his royal lord*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5. Gif ðīn swīðre hand ðē aswīce *si dextra manus tua scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 30.

a-swīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offend;* scandalizare:—Gyf ðīn swīðre eáge ðē aswīcie [aswikie, Hat. MS.] *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 5, 29.

a-swīfan; *p.* -swāf, *pl.* -swifon; *pp.* -swifen *To wander out of the way, to wander about;* exorbitare, Cot. 76: 188. v. swīfan.

a-swind, æ-swind; *adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle;* iners, Cot. 108.

a-swindan; *p.* -swand, *pl.* -swundon; *pp.* -swunden [a *away*, swindan *to languish*] *To languish away, to enervate, pine, consume away, to decay, perish, dissolve;* tabescere, torpescere, consumi:—Hwý ge swā aswundene sión *why are ye so enervated?* Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 31. Ðýlæs ealle gesceafta aswindaþ *lest all creatures perish*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Aswindan me dyde anda mīn *tabescere me fecit zelus meus*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139: 111, 9: 106, 26. Aswunden *reses*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11. A-ýðlian oððe aswarcan oððe acwīnan oððe aswindan ðū dydest swā swā ǣtterloppan oððe ryngan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12.

a-swindung, e; *f. Idleness, sloth;* desidia. DER. aswind.

a-swōgan; *p.* -swēg, *pl.* -swēgon; *pp.* -swōgen [a, swōgan *to rush*] *To rush into, invade, overrun, choke;* irruere, invadere, occupare, suffocare:—We witon dæt we luſiaþ ðone æcer ðe ǣr wæs mid þornum aswōgen, and æfter dæm de da þornas beóþ aheáwene and se æcer biþ onered, bringþ gōdne wæstm *we know that we love the land which before was overrun with thorns, and after that the thorns are dug out and the land is ploughed up, brings good fruit*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. 81 b, 23.

a-swolcen *idle;* iners, Cot. 108. v. a-solcen.

a-swollen *swollen*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 7. v. a-swellan.

a-swond = a-swand *he weakened, enervated;* enervavit, Cot. 71; *p. of* a-swindan.

a-swondennes, -ness, e; *f. Slothfulness;* inertia. v. a-swundennes.

a-swōpen *swept, cleaned*:—Aswōpen clǣne *mundatus*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 12, 44. v. a-swāpan.

a-sworetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To sigh, draw a deep breath;* suspi-

rare:—He hefiglîce aswortette *graviter suspiravit*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. v. sworetan.

a-sworfen *polished*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19; *pp. of* a-sweorfan.

a-swunan; *p.* -swan, *pl.* -swônon; *pp.* -swunen *To swoon;* deficere animo. v. a-swâmian.

a-swunden *weakened, slothful*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11; *pp. of* a-swindan.

a-swunden-lîce; *adv. Slothfully;* segniter. v. a-swunden.

a-swundennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Slothfulness, idleness;* inertia:—His lîf toscâgde fram ussa tîde aswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 35. v. a-swindan.

a-swŷðerian, -swŷðrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make heavy* or *grievous, aggravate, increase, make stronger;* gravare, aggravare, ingravare, augere. v. swîðrian.

a-syndran, -syndrian; ic asyndrige; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [*a from*, syndrian *to sunder, part*] *To put* ASUNDER, *to separate, disjoin, sever;* separare:—Ic com mann asyndrian ongên his fæder *veni separare hominem adversus patrem suum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 35: Ps. Spl. 67, 10. Se deâþ asyndreþ lîc and sâwle *death sunders body and soul*, Soul Kmbl. 7; Seel. 4. v. a-sundrian.

a-syndrung, e; *f. A division, separation, divorce;* divortium, Cot. 68.

at- *at;* apud, ad; *used in composition for* æt-, as in at-ŷwan, *p.* -ŷwde; at-âwian, *p.* -âwode *ostendere*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. at-âwian.

at-tæfran, -tiefran, -tîfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To depict, paint;* depingere:—Ic hæbbe atæfred *I have depicted*, Past. 65; Hat. MS.

at-âwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew;* ostendere:—He atâwode him *ostendit eis*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14. v. æt-eówian, æt-ŷwan.

at-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break out, escape;* erumpere, Chr. 607; Ing. 30, 9. v. æt-berstan.

ÂTE, âte; *gen.* âtan; *pl.* âtan; *gen.* âtena; *f.* OATS, *tares, darnel, cockle;* avena fatua, Lin. lolium:—Nim âtena grâtan *take groats of oats*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. Genim mela âtena *take meal of oats*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 5: Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 6. Âte *lolium*, Cot. 126. Âtan *or* lasot *tares;* zizania, Cot. 204. [*Frs.* ôat: *O. Nrs.* ât *food.*]

at-teâh *drew out* or *away, went, came*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494: Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766; *p. of* a-teón.

a-tefred *painted*, Solil. 4. v. a-tæfran.

ate-gâr, es; *m. A javelin;* framea. v. æt-gâr.

atel *dire, terrible*:—Se atela gæst *the dire spirit*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 9; Gû. 87. v. atol, *adj.*

a-telan *to reckon*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21; *for* a-tellan.

atelîc; *adj.* [=atol, lîc] *Dire, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome;* dirus, terribilis, horridus, deformis, fœdus:—Norþ-Denum stôd atelîc egesa *over the North-Danes stood dire terror*, Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784. Unwlitig swile and atelîc *tumor deformis*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. v. atol.

a-tellan; *p.* -tealde, *pl.* -tealdon; *pp.* -teald; *v. trans.* [a, tellan] *To tell out, enumerate, reckon, explain, interpret;* dinumerare, numerare, interpretari:—Hwylc wât ânweald yrres dînes, and for ege dînum graman dînum atellan *quis novit potestatem iræ tuæ, et pro timore tuo iram tuam dinumerare?* Ps. Spl. C. 89, 13. Gif dû nû atellan wilt ealle da blîþnessa wið dâm unrôtnessum *if thou will now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 21, note 6. Wit gesâwon swefen, ac wyt nyton hwâ hyt unc atelle *nos duo somnium vidimus, et non est qui interpretetur nobis duobus*, Gen. 40, 8.

atelucost, R. Ben. 1; *for* atelîcost; *sup. of* atelîc *foul.*

a-temian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [*a intensive*, temian *to tame*] *To tame thoroughly, make very tame* or *gentle, to subdue, tame;* edomare:—Atemiaþ hira lîchoman *edomant carnem*, Past. 46, 2; Hat. MS. 66 a, 10. Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian *one shall tame the wild bird*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 15; Vy. 85: 89 b; Th. 336, 11; Gn. Ex. 46: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 38; Met. 13, 19: 13, 71; Met. 13, 36. DER. un-atemed.

a-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [*a intensive*, tendan *to tind, set on fire*] *To set on fire, kindle, inflame;* accendere, incendere, inflammare:—Hî atendon hiora herebeácen *they kindled their war-beacons*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 24, col. 1. Hî mid fŷre atendan woldan *they wished to set it on fire*, Chr. 994; Th. 241, 32, col. 2.

a-tendend, es; *m. An incendiary, inflamer, inciter;* incensor, inflammator, Scint. 78.

a-tendingc = atending, e; *f. A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking;* incentivum, Scint. 81.

a-teón; ic -teó, dû -tŷhst, he -tŷhþ, -tîhþ, -tîþ, *pl.* -teóþ; *p.* -teâh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen [*a from, out;* teón *to tow, draw*]. I. *v. trans.* generally with a preposition: *to draw out* or *away, pull out, lead out, pluck, draw;* abstrahere, extrahere, ejicere, educere, trahere, ducere:—For dæm ðe he wolde ateón ðê fram Drihtne *quia voluit te abstrahere a Domino*, Deut. 13, 10. Ðonne he atîþ hine, Ps. Surt. 9, 30. Ðonne he fram atîhþ [atŷgþ MS. C.] hine *dum abstraheat eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. Seó mæg ateón ælces cynnes âttor ût of men *which can draw poison of every kind out of man*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 33. Mid ategenum swurde *evaginato gladio*, Num. 22, 22. He ateâh rib of sîdan *he extracted a rib from his side*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177. Lât, dæt ic ateó ða egle of dînum eágan *sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo*, Lk. Bos. 6, 42. Gif dû up atŷhst and awyrtwalast of gewitlocan leása gesælþa *if thou pluckest up and rootest out of thy mind false felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. Ða ic ðec from helle ateâh *when I drew thee from hell*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 19; Cri. 1494: 124 b; Th. 479, 4; Rä. 62, 2. Mûþ mîn ic ontŷnde, and ic ateâh to [to geteâh MS. C.] gâst *os meum aperui, et attraxi spiritum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 131. Hîg ne mihton hit ateón *non valebant illud trahere*, Jn. Bos. 21, 6. II. *to treat, use, dispose of, employ;* tractare, uti, adhibere:—Ðû dîn âgen môst mennen ateón swâ dîn mód freoþ *thou mayest treat thine own maidservant as thy mind inclines* (*liketh*), Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258. Ða his fŷnd hine ne meahton ateón swâ hŷ woldon *when his enemies might not treat him as they would*, Ps. Th. arg. 9. Ateóh hyne swylce bröðer *tracta eum sicut fratrem*, Scint. 60; Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7. Hû hîg sceoldon dæs Hælendes wurþ ateón *how they should dispose of the Saviour's price*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. III. *intrans.* or with a cognate noun: *to draw to any place, betake oneself anywhere, go, come, make a journey* or *expedition;* se recipere, meare, proficisci, ire, venire, iter facere:—Siððæt se hearmscaða to Heorute ateâh *after the injurious scather came to Heorot*, Beo. Th. 1537; B. 766. Wîg-sîþ ateâh *went on a warlike expedition*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094: 167; Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490: 208; Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650: Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 15; Gû. 272.

a-teorian, -teorigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans. To fail, become weary, cease, leave off;* deficere, fatiscere, cessare, desistere:—Geteorigende ateoraþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Ateorode hâlig *defecit sanctus*, Ps. Spl. 11, 1. Ateorode on sâre lîf mîn *defecit in dolore vita mea*, 30, 12. Hîg ateoredon smeágende mid smeáunge *defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 7. Ateorodun *defecerunt*, 9, 7: Cot. 69: Greg. Dial. 1, 1: R. Ben. interl. 53.

a-teorigendlîc; *adj.* [a-teorigende *part. of* a-teorigan *to fail*, lîc] *Failing, fleeting, perishable;* caducus, fugax:—Seó yld is geteald to æfnunge dises ateorigendlîcan middanæardes *that age is considered as the evening of this fleeting world*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 6.

a-teorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, weariness;* defectio, fatigatio. v. ge-teorung.

at-eówad, -eówed; *part. Shewn, made known;* ostensus. v. æt-eówian.

âter *poison;* venenum. v. âtor.

âter-drinca, an; *m. A poisonous potion* or *drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum, Cot. 24. v. âtor, *etc.*

a-terian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fail, become weary;* deficere, fatigare:—Atered *fatigatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 20: R. Ben. interl. 53. v. a-teorian.

âter-lâde, an; *f. The plant cock's leg;* panicum crus galli. Betonica? Cot. 24. v. âtter-lâde.

âter-lîc; *adj. Poison-like;* veneno similis:—Âterlîc *vel* biter *gorgoneus*, Cot. 98, = âtor-lîc.

âter-tân, es; *m. A poisonous rod, twig;* vimen venenosum:—Ecg wæs îren, âtertânum fâh *the edge was iron, tainted with poisonous twigs*, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

Âþ, es; *m.* I. *an* OATH, *a swearing;* juramentum:—Ðû agyltst ðîne âþas *reddes juramenta tua*, Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Ða behêt he mid âþe *pollicitus est cum juramento*, 14, 7, 9. He âþ swereþ þurh his selfes lîf *he sweareth an oath by his own life*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431: Ps. Th. 131, 11. Hî sealdon unwilnum hâlige âþas *they gave unwillingly holy oaths*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 49; Met. 1, 25. Gif dæt geswutelod wære, oððe him âþ burste, oððe ofercŷðed wâre *if that were made evident, or an oath failed to them, or were out-proven*, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20. Nû on worulde hêr monnum ne deriaþ mâne âþas *now here in the world wicked* [*false*] *oaths do not inflict injury on men*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 96; Met. 4, 48. Mid unforedan âþe *with an unbroken oath;* pleno juramento, L. Wil. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Dæt he ðonne âþ funde gif he mæhte ungecorenne *that he bring forward the oath of persons unchosen if he could*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. II. *every accusation must be verified by oath: the accused and his witness then replied also upon oath; thus,* 1. Ðæs âþ de his âhte bryideþ, dæt he ne dæþ ne for hete ne for höle:—'On ðone Drihten, ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for höle ne for unrihtre feohgytnesse; ne ic nân sôþre nât; bûte swâ mîn secga me sæde, and ic sylf to sôþe talige, dæt he mînes orfes þeóf wære' *The oath of him, who takes his* [*own*] *property, that he does it neither for hatred nor for envy:*—'*By the Lord, I accuse not N. neither for hatred nor for envy, nor for unlawful lust of gain; nor know I anything soother; but as my informant to me said, and I myself in sooth think, that he was the thief of my property.*' 2. Dæs ôðres âþ ðe he is unscyldig:—'On ðone Drihten, ic eom unscyldig, ægþer ge dæde ge dihtes æt dære tihtlan de N. me tihþ' *The other's oath that he is guiltless:*—'*By the Lord, I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation of which N. accuses me.*' 3. His gefêran âþ de him mid standaþ:—'On ðone Drihten, se âþ is clæne and unmæne ðe N. swôr' *His companion's oath who stands with him:*—'*By the Lord, the oath is clean and unperjured which N. has sworn.*'

L. O. 4-6; Th. i. 180, 8-19. **III.** Ánfeald āþ [lād] *a simple oath* [*exculpation*]; simplex juramentum [purgatio] hoc est, accipiat duos, et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat simplicem purgationem. Þrýfeald āþ *a threefold oath;* triplex juramentum, hoc est, accipiat quinque, et ipse sit sextus, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 11, 12, and note b. [*Plat.* ēd: *O. Sax.* ēd: *O. Frs.* eth, ed: *Dut.* eed: *Ger.* eid: *M. H. Ger.* eit; *gen.* eides: *O. H. Ger.* eid: *Goth.* aiþs: *Dan.* eed: *Swed.* ed: *O. Nrs.* eidr, *m.*] v. ānfeald āþ.

āþ-brice, es; *m. A breaking of an oath, perjury;* perjurium, Wulf. 8.

ā đe, ā đ *Ever the;* unquam eo:—Ā đe, ā đ deórwyrþran *ever the more precious,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 2. Ā đ mā *ever the more,* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 30. Ā đ þetera *ever the better,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. đ.

a-þecgan ; *p.* -þegde; *pp.* -þeged, -þegd *To receive;* recipere, excipere, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 3, 12; Rä. 1, 2, 7.

āþe-gehāt *an oath,* Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. āþ-gehāt.

a-þegen ; *part.* [a, þegen; *pp. of* þecgan *sumere*] *Full, stuffed out;* distentus, Cot. 63.

a-þencan, -þencean ; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht. **I.** *to think out, devise, invent;* excogitare:—Gif we hit mægen wihte aþencan *if we may devise it in any way,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 179; Th. 224, 35; Dan. 146: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 28. **II.** *to think, intend;* cogitare, intendere, velle:—He đis ellenweorc āna aþohte to gefremmanne *he thought this bold work to perform alone,* Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643.

a-þenian ; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [a *out,* þenian *to stretch*]. **I.** *to stretch out, extend, distend, expand, stretch;* tendere, extendere, expandere:—Aþene dīne hand, and he hī aþenede *extende manum tuam, et extendit,* Mt. Bos. 12, 13: Ps. Th. 59, 7: 103, 3. Gif se maga aþened sīe *if the stomach be distended,* L. M. cont. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Bogan his he aþenede *arcum suum tetendit,* Ps. Spl. 7, 13. **II.** *to prostrate;* prosternere:—Hī aþenedon hī *they prostrated themselves,* Mt. Bos. 2, 11. **III.** *to stretch, apply;* intendere:—He đa geornlice his mōd aþenode on đa þing, đe he gehýrde *ille sollicitus in ea, quæ audiebat, animum intendit,* Bd. 4, 3: S. 567, 45.

a-þenung, e; *f. An extending, extension;* extensio. v. a-þenian.

a-þeódan ; *p.* -þeódde; *pp.* -þeóded [a *from,* þeódan *to join*] *To disjoin, separate;* disjungere:—Aþeódde from Gode *disjuncti a Deo,* Gr. Dial. 2, 16.

a-þeóstrian ; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed;* obumbrare, obscurare:—Aþeóstrade *obscuravit,* Ps. Surt. 104, 28: Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, col. 2, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; col. 3, Cott. Tiber. B. 1. v. a-þýstrian.

a-þeótan ; he -þýteþ; *p.* -þeát, *pl.* -þuton; *pp.* -þoten *To wind, sound, blow;* inflare, canere:—Nǣfre mon đæs hlūde horn aþýteþ, ne býman ablāweþ *never so loudly one sounds a horn, nor blows a trumpet,* Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dōm. 109. v. þeótan.

āđer *either;* alter, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 11. v. āđor.

a-þéstrian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be eclipsed;* obscurari:—Seó sunne aþéstrode *the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 538; Th. 29, 4, col. 1; Bodl. Laud. 636. v. a-þýstrian.

āđexe, an ; *f. A lizard, newt;* lacerta, Som. [*O. Sax.* egithassa : *Dut.* hagedisse: *Ger.* eidechse: *M. H. Ger.* egedehse: *O. H. Ger.* egidehsa.] v. efete.

āþ-fultum, es; *m.* [āþ *an oath,* fultum *a help, support*] *The support to an oath,* i. e. *the supporters of an oath, those who support one's oath, who will swear for another as witnesses;* sacramentales:—Freónd-leás weofod-þēn, đe āþfultum nǣbbe *a friendless servant of the altar, who has no support to his oath,* L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23.

āþ-gehāt, āþe-gehāt, es; *n.* [āþ *an oath,* gehāt *a promise*] *A promise on oath, sacred pledge, an oath;* sacramentum:—Āþ-wed *vel* āþe-gehāt *sacramentum,* Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. āþ-wed.

a-þierran ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To wash off* or *away, rinse, make clean, purge, clear;* diluere:—Hit is þearf, dæt sió hond sīe ǣr gecliānsad, đe wille dæt fenn of ōđerre aþierran *necesse est ut esse munda studeat manus, quæ diluere sordes curat,* Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

a-þiéstrian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed;* obscurari:—Seó sunne aþiéstrode *the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 538; Th. 28, 6, 11, col. 1. v. a-þýstrian.

a-þindan ; *p.* -þand, *pl.* -þundon; *pp.* -þunden *To puff up, swell, inflate;* intumescere:—He đā done aþundenan sǣ gesmylte *tumida æquora placavit,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614. 8. Gif he aþunden sý *if he be swollen,* Herb. 1, 21; Lchdm. i. 76, 27. Aþindaþ *occurs in* Ps. Th. 106, 25 *as a translation of* tabescebat: *the translator confounded* tabescere *with* tumescere. v. þindan.

a-þindung, e; *f. A swelling* or *puffing up;* tumor, Som. v. a-þindan.

a-þistrian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be eclipsed;* obscurari:—Seó sunne aþístrode *the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 540; Ing. 22, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 8; Met. 6, 4. v. a-þýstrian.

Athlans ; *m.* [Ἄτλας, αντος, *m.*] *Mount Atlas, in West Africa;* Atlas mons:—Hyre west-ende is æt dæm beorge, đe man Athlans nemneþ *its west end is at the mountain, which is called Atlas,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 6.

āþ-loga, an; *m. A perjurer;* perjurus, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605.

a-þoht, es; *m.* [a *out,* þoht *a thought*] *A thinking out, an excogitation, a device, an invention;* commentum, Cot. 35.

a-þohte, -þoht *thought out, thought,* Beo. Th. 5280; B. 2643; *p. and pp. of* a-þencan.

a-þolian ; p. ode, ade; pp. od *To sustain, endure, suffer;* sustinere, perdurare, pati:—Hwylc aþolaþ *quis sustinebit?* Ps. Spl. 129, 3: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 8; Cri. 1320: Solil. 4. Dæt him frēne on feorh aþolude *that their soul in them suffered violently;* anima eorum in ipsis defecit, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

ađol-ware ; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. Citizens;* cives, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 6; Gn. Ex. 201.

āđor ; *pron. Either the one or the other, both;* alter, alteruter, uterque:—And se đe āđor fulbrece *and he who violates either,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20: L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 11: Hy. 10, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 42. On āđrum *on both,* Cot. 214. On āđre hand *on either hand,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 32. v. āwđer.

a-þracian ; p. ode; *pp.* od *To fear;* conturbari, horrescere, Ps. Spl. 6, 10: 34, 4. v. þracian.

a-þréstan ; *p.* -þræste; *pp.* -þræst *To wrest out;* extorquere, Cot. 73. v. þræstan.

a-þrét *irksomeness;* tædium. v. a-þreát.

a-þrāwan ; *p.* -þreów, *pl.* -þreówon; *pp.* -þrāwen [a, þrāwan *to throw*]. **I.** *to throw forth, to spill;* effundere:—Is mín swāt aþrāwen [MS. aþrowen] *my blood is spilt,* Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427. **II.** *to twist, wreath, twine;* contorquere:—Aþrāwenan gold-þrāddas *twisted gold-threads.* Aþrāwenum þrāđum *with twisted threads,* Cot. 50.

a-þreát, -þrāt, es; *m. Irksomeness, disgust;* tædium:—Eów wæs lungre aþreát *you had soon disgust* [*at this*], Elen. Kmbl. 736; El. 368. v. a-þreótan.

a-þreótan ; *indef.* hit aþrýt; *p.* -þreát, *pl.* -þruton; *pp.* -þroten. **I.** *impers. To weary, irk, displease, be loathsome, irksome to any one;* tædere, pigere:—Me aþrýt *it wearies me, I am weary,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. Hwī ne lǣte ge eów donne aþreótan *why then let ye* [*it*] *not to be loathsome to you?* Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 8. Ne sceal đæs aþreótan þegn mōdigne, dæt he wīslīce woruld fulgonge *it must not irk therefore an energetic man, that he wisely passes his life,* Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 31; Sch. 21. Hý tō ǣr aþreát, đæt hý waldendes willan lǣsten *it too soon displeased them, that they should execute their sovereign's will,* 45 a; Th. 152, 30; Gū. 816: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 82; Met. 29, 40. **II.** *pers. To loathe, dislike, be weary of anything;* pertæsum esse:—Se cyning wæs aþroten his ællreorđe gespræce *rex pertæsus erat barbaræ loquelæ,* Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4.

a-þrescan ; *p.* -þræsc, *pl.* -þruscon; *pp.* -þroscen, -þroxen [a, þerscan *to thresh, beat*] *To rob, spoil;* spoliare, expilare:—Aþroxen *spoliatus.*

a-þriéttan ; *p.* -þriétte; *pp.* -þriétted, -þriét *To weary, loathe any one;* tædio afficere aliquem:—Ic đē hæbbe aþriét mid đis langan spelle *I have wearied thee with this long discourse.* Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 19.

a-þringan ; *p.* -þrang, -þrong, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen [a *out,* þringan *to throng*]. **I.** *to throng* or *press out* or *forth, to urge out, to urge, to throng* or *press away* or *out of sight, to conceal;* extrudere, celare:—Ne mihte ic of dære heortan heardne aþringan stýlenne stān *I could not press out from his heart the hard and steely stone,* Salm. Kmbl. 1008; Sal. 505. Aþrungen, ût-aþrungen *celatum,* Cot. 33. **II.** *to rush forth, to rush;* prorumpere:—Ic of enge up aþringe *I rush up from the narrow place,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 18; Rä. 4, 12.

a-þrintan ; *p.* -þrant, *pl.* -þrunton; *pp.* -þrunten [a *out,* þrintan *to swell*] *To swell up;* tumere:—Ic đa wiht geseah, womb wæs aþrunten *I saw the creature, its belly was swollen up,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2.

a-þroten *loathed,* Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 4; *pp. of* a-þreótan.

a-þrotennes, -þrotenes, -ness, e; *f. Tediousness, loathsomeness, wearisomeness;* tædium, Cot. 91.

a-þrotsum ; *adj.* [a-þroten *pp. of* a-þreótan *to trouble,* -sum] *Troublesome, irksome, wearisome;* tædiosus, pertæsus:—Aþrotsum is *pertæsum est,* Cot. 188.

a-þrowen = a-þrāwen *thrown forth, spilt,* Andr. Kmbl. 2850; An. 1427; *pp. of* a-þrāwan.

a-þrōwian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer;* pati. v. þrōwian.

a-þroxen *spoiled, robbed;* spoliatus; *pp. of* a-þrescan.

a-þrungen ; *part. Concealed;* celatum, Cot. 33; *pp. of* a-þringan.

aþrunten *swollen up,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2; *pp. of* a-þrintan.

aþryd ; *part. Robbed, pilled;* expressus, expilatus, Cot. 73; *pp. of* a-þrýþian.

a-þrysman, -þrysemian ; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To suffocate with smoke* or *vapour, to suffocate, stifle;* fumo suffocare:—Hī hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodon *they smothered and stifled him in his bed,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 6. Sunne wearþ adwæsced, þreám aþrysmed *the sun was darkened, stifled by sufferings,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. v. þrysman.

a-þrýt *wearies,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 19. v. a-þreótan.

a-þrýþian; *p.* -þrýþede; *pp.* -þryþed, -þryd [a *away,* þrýþian from þryþ *force*] *To force from, rob, pillage;* exprimere, expilare:—Aþryd *expressus, expilatus,* Cot. 73: 74.

āþ-stæf, es; *m.* [āþ *oath,* stæf] *An oath;* juramentum, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8.

āþ-swaring, -swerung, e; *f. An oath-swearing;* juramentum:—Gemindig wæs āþswaringe his *memor fuit juramenti sui,* Ps. Spl. 104, 8. Mid āþswerunge *with oath-swearing,* Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 27.

āþ-swaru, e; *f. An oath-swearing, a solemn oath, an oath;* juramentum:—For heora āþsware *because of their oath,* Jos. 9, 18. Dæt he lange gehēt mid āþsware *what he long had promised on oath,* Cd. 170; Th. 213, 26; Exod. 558: Ps. Th. 88, 3. Āþsware pytt *the well of the oath, Beersheba,* Gen. 46, 1.

āþ-sweord, es; *n.* [āþ *an oath,* sweord *sword*] *A sword-oath, a warrior's oath, an oath;* jusjurandum:—Ðonne bióþ brocene āþsweord eorla *then will be broken the oaths of the warriors,* Beo. Th. 4134; B. 2064.

āþ-swerung *an oath,* Chr. 1070; Th. 344, 27. v. āþ-swaring.

āþ-swyrd, es; *n. An oath;* juramentum:—Gemyndig wæs āþswyrdes [MS. āþswyrde] his *memor fuit juramenti sui,* Ps. Surt. 104, 9. v. āþ-sweord.

ĀÐUM, es; *m. A son-in-law, a daughter's husband, a brother-in-law, a sister's husband;* gener; sororis, ut et patris, sororis maritus:—Ādum *gener,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18. Hæfst ðū suna oðde ðóhtra oðde ādum *habes filios aut filias aut generum,* Gen. 19, 12. Cwæþ to his twām āðumum *locutus est ad generos suos,* 19, 14: Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Fōr to ðam cynge his āðume *went to the king his sister's husband,* Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 6. [*Ger.* eidam *a daughter's husband: M. H. Ger.* eidem, *id: O. H. Ger.* eidum, eidam, eidem, *id.*]

a-þunden *swollen,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 8; *pp. of* a-þindan.

a-þundenes, -ness, e; *f. A tumour, swelling, puffing up;* tumor:—Wið lifre swyle and aþundenesse *for swelling and puffing up of the liver,* L. M. cont. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 160, 18. Wið aþundenesse magan windigre *for windy swelling of the stomach,* 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 158, 23. DER. aþindan, þindan; *pp.* þunden *swollen.*

a-þwægen *washed,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 9; *pp. of* a-þweán.

a-þwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *away,* þwēnan *to soften, diminish*] *To soften, diminish, lessen, abate, take away;* diminuere, demere:—Seó sealf wile done swile aþwēnan *the salve will diminish the swelling,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 25.

a-þwāt *disappointed,* Ps. Spl. 131, 11. v. a-þwītan.

a-þweán; ic -þweá, -þweah, ðū -þweahst, -þwyhst, -þwehst, he -þwyhþ, -þwehþ, *pl.* -þweáþ; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen [a *from, out;* þweán = þweahan *to wash*] *To wash out, to wash, cleanse, baptize, anoint;* abluere, luere, lavare, baptizare, unguere:—Gif ðū aþweán wylt *if thou wilt wash out,* Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 8. Aþweah me *lava me,* Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Ðū aþweahst me *lavabis me,* 50, 8. He þegnas mid ða hālgan wyllan fulluht-bædes aþwōh *milites sacrosancto fonte abluebat,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 13; 3, 7; S. 539, 14: 1, 7; S. 478, 41. Wætere aþwegen and bebaðod *lotus aqua,* 1, 27; S. 496, 17: 4, 19; S. 588, 9. Dæt hig aþwegene wǣren *ut baptizarentur,* Lk. Bos. 3, 12. Aþwōg *unxit,* Jn. Lind. War. 12, 3.

āþ-wed, -wedd, es; *n.* [āþ *an oath,* wed *a pledge*] *A pledge on oath, a solemn pledge;* sacramentum:—Āþ-wed *vel* āþe-gehāt *sacramentum,* Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 119; Wrt. Voc. 20, 56. v. āþ-gehāt.

a-þwegen *washed,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 41; *pp. of* a-þweán.

a-þweran; *p.* -þwær, *pl.* -þwæron; *pp.* -þworen *To shake* or *stir together with a churn-staff* [*A. Sax.* þwiril], *to churn;* bacillo agitare:—Aþweran buteran *butyrum agitare,* Som. Aþwer buteran *churn butter,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 25. v. þweran.

a-þwītan; *p.* -þwāt, *pl.* -þwiton; *pp.* -þwiten [a, þwītan *to cut off*] *To disappoint;* frustrari:—Nā aþwāt [bewægde C.] him *non frustrabitur eum,* Ps. Spl. 131, 11.

a-þwōh, -þwōgon *washed,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 13; *p. of* a-þweán.

āþ-wyrþe; *adj. Worthy of an oath, worthy of credit;* dignus qui juret:—Gif he āþwyrþe bið *if he be oath-worthy,* L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14; L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 21.

ā ðȳ *ever the;* unquam eo, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 9. v. ðȳ.

a-þýan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press;* premere:—Wel on aþýdum sceapes smeruwe *boil in pressed sheep's grease,* L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 1. v. þýan.

aþýdum *pressed,* L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 1; *dat. of* aþýed = aþýd. v. aþýan.

a-þylgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, be patient, wait patiently;* sustinere:—For ǣ ðinre ic aþylgode ðē *propter legem tuam sustinui te,* Ps. Spl. 129, 4. Aþylgode sāwle mīn on worde his *sustinuit anima mea in verbum ejus,* 129, 5. v. þyldigean.

a-þynnian, -þinnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To thin;* tenuare. DER. þynnian, þyn.

a-þýstrian, -þistrian, -þeóstrian, -þiéstrian, -þēstrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To overcloud, to be obscured* or *eclipsed;* obnubilare, obscurari:—Sýn aþýstrode eágan heora *obscurentur oculi eorum,* Ps. Spl. 68, 28. Seó sunne aþýstrade *the sun was eclipsed,* Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14. Aþýstrade *obnubilavit,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Ðonne aþeóstriaþ ealle steorran *then all the stars are darkened,* Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15. Byþ sunne aþeóstrod, Mk. Bos. 13, 24. Hér sunne aþýstrode *here the sun was eclipsed,* Chr. 538; Ing. 22, 18: 540; Ing. 22, 22. DER. þýstrian.

a-þýteþ *sounds,* Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 26; Dōm. 109. v. a-þeótan.

a-þȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [a *from,* þȳwan *to drive*] *To lead* or *drive from, to discard;* ejicere:—He hȳ rade aweg aþȳwde *he soon drove them away,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 28.

a-tiarian *to fail;* deficere, Prov. 3. v. a-teorian.

a-tiefran, -tifran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To paint, describe by painting;* depingere:—Ealle ða hearga Israhēla folces wǣron atiefrede [MS. C. atifred: MS. Oth. atiefred] on ðæm wage *universa idola domus Israel depicta erant in pariete,* Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 a, 23. He atiefreþ [MS. C. atifreþ] dæs þinges onlīcnesse on his mōde de he ðonne ymbsmeáþ *in corde depingitur quilquid fictis imaginibus deliberando cogitatur,* Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30 b, 27: 30 b, 26.

a-tihtan; *p.* -tihte; *pp.* -tihted, -tiht *To attract, incite,* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. v. a-tyhtan.

a-tīhþ, a-tíþ *draws away, draws to;* abstrahit, attrahit, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11: Ps. Surt. 9, 30. v. a-teón.

a-tihting *intention, an aim;* intentio, Scint. 6, 7. v. a-tyhtan.

a-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch;* tangere, R. Ben. interl. 7. v. tillan.

a-timbrian, -timbran; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To erect, build;* ædificare:—Hēt ða burh atimbrian *ordered to build the city,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 21; 66, 40; 67, 39: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 34. Būr atimbran *to build a bower,* Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 26; Rä. 30, 5.

a-tión; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw out, pull out;* abstrahere, extrahere:—Atió of ðæm æcere fearn and þornas *let him pull out from the field fern and thorns,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 3; Met. 12, 2: 22, 53; Met. 22, 27.

at-īwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To appear;* apparere:—Atīwede cōmēta *a comet appeared,* Chr. 1066; Th. 330, 38. v. æt-ȳwan.

a-togen *drawn out,* Num. 22, 22; *pp. of* a-teón.

atol, es; *n. Terribleness, terror, horror, wretchedness;* diritas, terror, horror, niseria:—Sceal atol þrōwian *must suffer terror,* Cd. 222; Th. 289, 10; Sat. 395. Is ðes windiga sele atole gefylled *this windy hall is filled with horror,* 216; Th. 273, 16; Sat. 137: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 33; Cri. 1266.

ATOL, atul, atel, eatol; *adj. Dire, terrific, terrible, horrid, foul, loathsome;* dirus, atrox, terribilis, horridus, fœdus, teter:—Atol æglǣca *dire miscreant,* Beo. Th. 1188; B. 592: Andr. Kmbl. 2625; An. 1314. Atol is dīn onsēon *horrid is thine aspect,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 26; Sat. 61. Atol mid ēgum *terrific with his eyes,* 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Atol ȳda gewealc *the terrible rolling of the waves,* 166; Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6. Se atola *the horrid one* [*the devil*], Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 413. In deossum atolan æðele *in this horrid country,* 215; Th. 271, 20; Sat. 108. Atole gāstas *horrid ghosts,* 214; Th. 268, 7; Sat. 51. Gūþrinc gefēng atolan clommum *the warrior seized in her horrid clutches,* Beo. Th. 3008; B. 1502. [*Orm.* atell *foul, corrupt: O. Nrs.* atall, ótul *fierce;* atrox.] DER. atelīc.

atolīc; adj. [atol, līc] *Dire, horrid, loathsome;* dirus, horridus, deformis, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 17. v. atelīc.

ātor, āttor, āter, ātter, ǣtor, ǣtter, ǣttor; *gen.* ātres, āttres; *n. Poison, venom;* venenum:—Ātres drync *the drink of poison,* Andr. Kmbl. 105; An. 53. Āttre gelīcost *most like to poison,* Cd. 216, Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. Flōr āttre weól *the floor boiled with venom,* 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Āttru *venena,* Scint. 28. Wið āttrum *against poisons,* Ps. Th. 57, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 1. Wið fleógendum ātre *for flying venom,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 112, 24. [*Orm.* atterr; *Laym.* atter: *Piers* attre: *Plat.* etter, eiter, *m. n.: O. Sax.* ētar, ettar, *m.: O. Dut. Dut.* etter, *m.: Ger.* eiter, *n. m.: M. H. Ger.* eiter, *n.: O. H. Ger.* eitar, *n.: Dan.* edder, *n.: Swed.* etter, *n.: Norw. O. Nrs.* eitr, *n.* Cf. *M. H. Ger.* eiten *to burn: Sansk.* i-n-dh and the *A. Sax.* ād *a funeral pile: O. H. Ger.* eit *ignis,* ātter then would seem to mean *a cause of burning, a pricking pain.*]

ātor-berende; *part. Venom-bearing;* venenifer, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. ātter-berende.

ātor-coppe, an; *f. A spider;* aranea. v. āttor-coppe.

ātor-cræft, es; *m. Poison-craft, the art of poisoning, sorcery;* venificium, Lye.

ātor-cyn, es; *n. The poison-kind;* veneni genus, Salm. Kmbl. 437; Sal. 219. v. ætor-cyn.

ātor-drinc, es; *m. Poisonous drink, poison;* potio venenata, venenum. v. āttor-drinca.

ātor-drinca *poisonous drink, poison.* v. āttor-drinca.

a-torfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To throw forth, to throw;* jactare, Mt. Hat. 12, 24, Lye. v. torfian.

ātor-lāde, an; *f. The cock's spur grass;* panicum crus galli, v. āttor-lāde, L. M. 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11.

ātor-līc *poison-like;* veneno similis. v. āter-līc.

ātor-loppe, an; *f.* [ātor, loppe *a silkworm, spinner of a web*] *A spider, spider's web*; aranea. v. ǽtter-loppe.

ātor-sceada *a venomous destroyer.* v. ātor-sceaða.

ātor-spere, es; *n. A poisoned spear*; telum venenatum. v. ātor-spere, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9.

ātor-tān, es; *m. A poisonous rod*; ramus venenosus. v. āter-tān, Beo. Th. 2923; B. 1459.

a-tredan; *p.* -trǽd, *pl.* -trǽdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread, twist from or out, extort*; extorquere:—Atred him ða giftas ūt *extort his sins from him*, L. De Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21.

a-treddan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To investigate, search, examine or explore carefully*; scrutari, investigare:—Dæt ic dīn bebod beorht atredde *scrutabor mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 69: 138, 2. v. treddan.

a-trendlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trundle, roll*; volutare, provolvere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 33; Met. 5, 17.

ātren-mōd *venom-minded*; malitiosus. v. ǽtren-mōd.

ātrian *to poison, envenom*; venenare. v. ǽtrian.

ātter; *gen.* āttres; *n. Poison, venom*; venenum:—Dæt ātter wæs sōna ofernumen *the poison was soon detected*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 39. v. ātor.

ātter-berende; *part. Venom-bearing*; venenifer:—Wǽtan ātter-berendum *by venom-bearing humours*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. v. ātor, *etc.*

ātter-coppe, an; *f.* [ātor *poison*, copp *a head*] *A spider*; aranea:—Swindan dū dydest swā swā āttercoppan sāwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 15. v. ātor-coppe.

ātter-lāde, an; *f. The cock's spur grass*; panicum crus galli:—Āttere-lāde *venenifuga* [*venom-loather*], Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. ātor, *etc.*

āttor; *gen.* āttres; *n. Poison, venom*; venenum, Beo. Th. 5423; B. 2715: Ps. Spl. 13, 5. v. ātor.

ātter-coppe, an; *f. A spider*; aranea:—Loppe, fleónde nǽddre, *vel* āttorcoppe *a spider*, Wrt. Voc. 24, 1. Āttorcoppe—wid āttorcoppan bite *a spider—for spider's bite*, Herb. 4, 9; Lchdm. i. 92, 5, 6: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 15. v. ātor, *etc.*

ātter-drinca, an; *m. A poisonous drink, poison*; potio venenata, venenum, Martyrol. ad 11 Junii.

āttor-, ātter-lāde, an; *f. The cock's spur grass, atterlothe* [*venom-loather*]; panicum crus galli:—Wið āttre, betonican and ða smalan āttorlādan dō on hālig wæter *against poison, put betony and the small atterlothe into holy water*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 8; 114, 11: Herb. 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 4: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15. Āttorlāde *venenifuga*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 88; Wrt. Voc. 30, 38. v. ātor, *etc.*

ātter-sceaða, an; *m. A poisonous destroyer, a venomous dragon, serpent*; hostis venenosus, draco venenosus, serpens:—Būtan dam āttor-sceadan *save to the venomous destroyer*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 24; Pa. 33: Beo. Th. 5670; B. 2839. v. ātor, *etc.*

ātter-spere, es; *n. A poisoned spear*; telum venenatum:—Eglum āttorsperum *with dire poisoned spears*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9. v. ātor, *etc.*

a-tuge *might draw away*; abstraheret, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19; *p. subj. of* a-teón.

atul; *adj. Dire, terrible, horrid*:—In dæt atule hūs *into that dire house*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 1; Gū. 534: Andr. Kmbl. 106; An. 53: Ps. Th. 118, 123. v. atol.

a-tydran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To procreate, create*; procreare, gignere, Elen. Kmbl. 2555; El. 1279. v. tydran.

a-tȳhst *drawest out*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 49; Met. 12, 25. v. a-teón.

a-tyhtan, -tihtan; *p.* -tyhte, -tihte; *pp.* -tyhted, -tyht, -tiht. **I.** *to persuade, solicit, incite, attract, allure*; persuadere, allicere, incitare:—Đā wæs ofer Mūntgíop monig atyhted Gota, gylpes full *then was allured over the Alps many a Goth, full of arrogance*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 16; Met. 1, 8. Đe beóþ atihte to dām sōdum gesǽlþum *who are intent upon* [*attracted to*] *the true felicities*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. **II.** *to produce, procreate*; procreare, gignere:—Wīga is of dumbum twām atyhted *a warrior is produced from two dumb ones*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 27; Rä. 51, 3. v. tyhtan.

a-tȳhþ *draws away*; abstrahit, *3rd sing. pres. of* a-teón.

a-tymbrian, -tymbran; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To erect, build*; ædificare:—Se Cēnwalh hēt atymbran [atymbrian MS. Laud.] ða ealdan cyrican on Wintanceastre *Cenwalh ordered to build the old church at Winchester*, Chr. 643; Ing. 38, 1: 919; Ing. 133, 17. v. a-timbrian.

a-tȳnan; *p.* -tȳnde; *pp.* -tȳned, -tȳnd; *v. a.* **I.** [a *away, out*; tȳnan *to inclose, shut*] *to shut out, exclude*; excludere:—Ne beóþ ūt fram dē atȳnde *ut non excludantur*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. **II.** [a=on, un *un*, tȳnan] *to un-shut, open*; aperire:—Nā ic atȳnde mūþ mīnne *non aperui os meum*, Ps. Spl. 38, 13. Atȳn us *aperi nobis*, Lk. Bos. 13, 25. v. on-tȳnan, un-tȳnan.

a-tyrian *to fail*; deficere. v. a-teorian.

at-ȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew*; ostendere:—He atȳwde him *ostendit eis*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 14. v. æt-ȳwan, ȳwan.

Augustinus, i; *m*; *Lat.* [Augustinus is correct in the quotations from the titles of the two following chapters of Bede, but in the A. Sax. text it is Agustinus] *St. Augustine, the missionary sent by Pope Gregory to England*, A. D. 597, *and died May* 26, 605; Augustinus:—Dæt se hālga Papa Gregorius Augustinum sende Angel-þeóde to bodiganne Godes word *ut sanctus Papa Gregorius Augustinum ad prædicandum genti Anglorum verbum Dei miserit*, Bd. 1, 23, titl; S. 485, 14. Augustinus cumende on Breotone *Augustinus veniens Britanniam*, 1, 25, titl; S. 486, 10. Hēr com Augustinus and his gefēran to Engla lande *here*, A. D. 597, *Augustine and his companions came to England*, Chr. 597; Th. 35, 41, col. 2: 596; Th. 34, 37, col. 1; 35, 36, cols. 1, 2.

Augustus, i; *m*; *Lat.* **I.** *the first Roman Emperor.* v. Agustus. **II.** *the month of August*; mensis Augustus:—Ōn dam monþe de man Augustum nemneþ *in the month which is named August*, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 23. v. Agustus.

ā-uht, es; *n. Aught, anything*; aliquid:—Ēalā, dæt on eorþan āuht fæstlīces weorces ne wunaþ ǽfre *alas, that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Đe āuht odde nāuht āuder worhte *which could either make aught or naught*, 20, 83; Met. 20, 42. Hwý bið his ānwald āuhte dý māra *why will his power be by aught the greater?* 16, 40; Met. 16, 20: Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 6, 10.

ā-uht; adv. *At all, by any means*; omnino, ullo modo:—Āuht ne gebētaþ hiora scearpnesse *nor by any means improve their sharpness*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 46; Met. 21, 23: 6, 12; Met. 6, 6. v. ā-wuht, ā-wiht.

a-urnen *run out, passed*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. v. a-yrnan.

āuder *either, each*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10. v. āwder.

ĀWA, āwo; *adv. Always, ever, for ever*; semper, unquam, usque:—Āwa *always*, Ps. Th. 143, 13. Āwa *usque*, 70, 16: 138, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1899; El. 951. Ne wile heó āwa dæs sīþes geswican *nor will it ever desist from its course*, Salm. Kmbl. 646; Sal. 322. Āwa to feore *in seculum*, Ps. Th. 51, 8: 65, 6. On ēcnesse, āwa *in æternum*, 118, 89. Āwa to worlde *in seculum seculi*, 71, 19: 144, 1. Āwa to worulde *usque in seculum*, 130, 5: 132, 4. Āwa to ealdre *for evermore*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 22; Sch. 32: Beo. Th. 1914; B. 955. [*O. Sax.* ēo *unquam, semper*: *O. H. Ger.* ēo, io *unquam, semper*: *Goth.* aiw *semper*: *Lat.* ævum *an age*: *Grk.* ἀεί, ἀεί *always*; αἰών *an age.*] vide ā.

a-wacan; *p.* -wōc, *pl.* -wōcon; *pp.* -wacen; *v. intrans.* **I.** to AWAKE; expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Awōc of dam slǽpe *awoke from sleep*, Gen. 9, 24. Awōc Pharao *expergefactus est Pharao*, 41, 4, 7. **II.** *to wake into being, be born*; oriri, provenire, nasci:—Twā þeóda awōcon *two nations arose*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. v. wacan.

a-wacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To awake*; expergisci, expergefieri, evigilare:—Of hefegum slǽpe awacode *e gravi somno expergefactus est*, Gen. 45, 26. v. wacian.

a-wācian, -wācigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To grow weak* or *effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, fall away, relax, to be indolent*; infirmari, deficere, recedere:—Awācode mid langre ealdunge *weakened with old age*, Gr. Dial. 2, 15. Awāciaþ on dære costnunge timan *in tempore tentationis recedunt*, Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Dæt ne awācodon wereda Drihtne *that they might not fall away from the Lord of hosts*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 20; Dan. 220. Gif he nā ne awācaþ *if he never relax*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29. v. ge-wācian, on-.

a-wacnian, -wæcnian; *p.* cnede, cenede; *pp.* cned, cened; *v. intrans.* **I.** *to* AWAKEN, *come to life again, revive*; evigilare, expergefieri, reviviscere:—On dagunge he eft acwicode [awacenede MSS. Ca. O.] *diluculo revixit*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627. 13. **II.** *to arise, spring, have one's origin*; suscitari, oriri, nasci:—Of dām frumgārum fole awæcniaþ *from these patriarchs shall spring a people*, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 14; Gen. 2291. Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole *all their wars first arose from Alexander's letter*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 19. v. wæcnan, on-wæcnan, on-wæcnian.

a-wæcan; *p.* -wǽcte, -wǽhte; *pp.* -wæced, -wæct, -wǽht *To weaken, fatigue*; debilitare, fatigare:—Awǽht *defessus*, Hymn. Awǽht *porrectus*, Cot. 157.

a-wæccan *To awake*; suscitare, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 9. v. a-weccan.

a-wæcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To awake, rise up, be born*; evigilare, suscitari, nasci:—Nū is dæt hearn cymen, awæcned *now is that child come, risen up*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 9; Cri. 67.

a-wæcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To awaken, arise, spring*; evigilare, oriri:—Awæcniaþ, *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint, cause to fail*; eludere, frustrari, irritum facere:—Dæt is sōþ dæt dū ær awǽgdest *that is true which thou before didst frustrate*, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 18. Ær awǽged sīe worda ǽnig *ere any word be made to fail*, Andr. Kmbl. 2876; An. 1441. Awǽged ne dō dū wedd *irritum ne facias fœdus*, Hymn, Lye. v. wǽgan, ge-wǽgan.

a-wæh *weighed out, weighed to*; appendit, Gen. 23, 16. v. a-wegan.

a-wǽht *weakened, wearied*; *pp. of* a-wǽcan.

a-wǽhte *aroused*; suscitavit, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 14. v. a-wǽcan.

a-wǽlan; *p.* ede, de, te; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. trans. To roll away, roll back, roll to*; revolvere, advolvere:—Awǽlede done stān *revolvit lapidem*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 28, 2. Awǽlte done stān *advolvit lapidem*,

Mk. Rush. War. 15, 46. **II.** *to move violently, vex, afflict;* vexare :—Awæled *vexatus*, Mk. Rush. War. 5, 18.

a-wændan, *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away, to translate;* avertere, transferre :—Đonne awænt Driht hæftnunge folces his *cum averterit Dominus captivitatem plebis suæ*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. v. a-wendan, wændan.

a-wændednys, -nyss, e ; *f. A change;* mutatio, Ps. Lamb. 76, 11. v. awendednys.

a-wænian ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To wean from ;* ablactare :—Swā swā awæned cild *sicut ablactatus*, Ps. Lamb. 130, 2.

a-wærged, -wærgd ; *pp ; def. m.* -wærgda *Accursed ;* maledictus :—Wit đæs awærgdan wordum gelýfdon *we two believed the words of the accursed one*, Cd. 222 ; Th. 290, 16 ; Sat. 416. v. a-wyrged.

a-wæscen *washed ;* lotus ; *pp.* v. wascan. DER. un-a-wæscen.

a-wæstan ; *p.* -wæste ; *pp.* -wæsted ; *v. trans. To waste, lay waste, eat up ;* vastare, carpere :—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ to awæstenne gærs *quo modo solet bos herbas carpere*, Num. 22, 4. v. a-wæstan.

a-wanian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To diminish ;* diminuere. v. wanian.

a-wannian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To wax wan* or *pale ;* pallescere :—Awannod *pallidus factus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

ā-wār ; *adv.* [= ā-wǽr = ā-hwǽr] *Anywhere ;* alicubi :—Swilce he āwār wǽre, ærđan đe he geboren wǽre *as if he were anywhere, before he was born*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19.

a-waried ; *part. Accursed ;* maledictus. v. a-werged ; *pp. of* a-wergian : awyrged ; *pp. of* a-wyrgian.

a-wārnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To be confounded ;* confundi, Ps. Spl. M. 85, 16. v. a-swārnian.

a-warpen ; *pp. cast out ;* ejectus, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. v. a-worpen ; *pp. of* a-weorpan.

a-weaht, a-weahte *awaked, excited, raised up*, Ps. Th. 77, 65 : Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 526, 34 ; *pp. and p. of* a-weccan.

a-weallan ; ic -wealle, đū -weallest. -wylst, he -wealleþ, -wealþ, -wylþ, *pl.* -wallaþ ; *p.* -weól, -weóll, *pl.* -weóllon ; *pp.* -weallen ; *v. intrans. To boil* or *bubble up, break forth, stream* or *gush forth, well out, flow forth, issue ;* ebullire, erumpere, emanare :—Swā æspringe ūt awealleþ of clife hārum *so a water-spring wells out of a hoary cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 24 ; Met. 5, 12 : Ps. Th. 103, 10 : Ex. 8, 3 : Andr. Kmbl. 3045 ; An. 1525. Đa fruman awallaþ Deorwentan streámes *Deruentionis fluvii primordia erumpunt*, Bd. 4, 29 ; S. 607, 11. Is dæt eác sēđ, dæt wylle aweólle *fertur autem, quia fons ebullierit*, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 625, 23 : Exon. 17 a ; Th. 39, 20 ; Cri. 625. DER. weallan.

a-weardian ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed ; *v. trans. To ward off, defend, protect ;* defendere, protegere :—Hī hī sylf awearddeodon *they defended themselves*, Ors. 5, 3 ; Bar. 182, 19. DER. weardian.

a-wearpan = a-weorpan *to cast away ;* projicere :—Dust dæt awarpþ wind *pulvis quem projicit ventus*, Ps. Spl. 1, 5.

a-weaxan ; *p.* -weóx, -wōx ; *pp.* -weaxen ; *v. intrans. To wax, grow, arise, come forth ;* crescere, oriri, provenire :—Him aweaxeþ wynsum gefeá *to them shall grow winsome delight*, Exon. 26 a ; Th. 77, 7 ; Cri. 1253 : Ps. Th. 128, 4 : Exon. 103 a ; Th. 391, 24 ; Rä. 10, 10 : 103 b ; Th. 392, 6 ; Rä. 11, 3 : Elen. Kmbl. 2450 ; El. 1226.

a-web, es ; *n. The cross threads in weaving, called the woof* or *weft ;* subtegmen, Cot. 161.

a-weccan, -weccean ; ic -wecce, đū -wecest, -wecst, he -wecceþ, -weceþ, -weċþ, *pl.* -weccaþ, -weccaþ ; *p.* -weahte, -wehte, *pl.* -weahton, -wehton ; *impert.* -wec, -wece, *pl.* -wecceaþ ; *pp.* -weaht, -weht ; *v. trans.* **I.** *to awake, arouse from sleep, awake from death ;* e somno excitare, suscitare, resuscitare :—Hī awehton hine *excitaverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Đā wearþ aweaht Drihten swā he slǽpende *excitatus est tamquam dormiens Dominus*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Ic hine awecce *resuscitabo eum*, Jn. Bos. 6, 40. Se Fæder awecþ đa deádan *Pater suscitat mortuos*, 5, 21. He manige men of deáþe awehte *he awoke many men from death*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167 ; An. 584. Awecceaþ deáde *suscitate mortuos*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. **II.** *to excite, rouse, stir up, call forth, raise up, raise up children ;* excitare, concitare, suscitare, resuscitare :—To ælmessan and to gōdra đæda fyligenessum he hī aweahte ge mid wordum ge mid đǽdum *ad eleemosynas operumque bonorum executionem et verbis excitabat et factis*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 526, 34. Awehte wælniþ Babilōnes brego *deadly hatred excited the prince of Babylon*, Cd. 174 ; Th. 218, 28 ; Dan. 46. Đæs sǽdes corn bið simle aweaht mid ascunga, eác siđđan mid gōdre lāre, gif hit gröwan sceal *the grain of this seed is always excited by inquiry, and moreover by good instruction, if it shall grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 80 ; Met. 22, 40. Awehte đa windas of heofenum *excitavit ventos de cælo*, Ps. Th. 77, 26. Awecce đīne mihte *excita potentiam tuam*, 79, 3. Hī his yrre aweahtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, 77, 58, 40 : Cd. 52 ; Th. 66, 7 ; Gen. 1080. Awecceþ wōpdropan *calls forth tears*, Salm. Kmbl. 567 ; Sal. 283. He aweahte gewitnesse on Iacobe *suscitavit testimonium in Jacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 6. Ic awecce wið đē ōderne cyning *I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1851 ; El. 927. Awecceande fram eorþan wǽdlan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. Awece me *resuscita me*, 40, 11. He mæg bearn aweccan [aweccean Mt. Bos. 3, 9] *potens est suscitare filios*, Lk. Bos. 3, 8. Hys brōđor sēđ awecce *suscitet semen fratri suo*, 20, 28.

a-wece *arouse, raise up*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 40, 11 ; *impert. of* a-weccan.

a-wecgan, -wegan ; *p.* -wegde, -wegede ; *pp.* -weged ; *v. trans. To move, remove, shake ;* movere, amovere, commovere, agitare :—Ne mihton awecgan lob of his mōdes ānrædnysse *might not move Job from his constancy of mind*, Job Thw. 167, 33 : Andr. Kmbl. 1005 ; An. 503. Hī ne mihton hine awecgan *they could not move it*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 31. Mōd bið aweged of his stede *the mind is removed from its place*, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 18 : Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48 ; Met. 7, 24. Winde aweged [MS. awegyd] hreód *arundinem vento agitatam*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. wecgan.

a-weçþ *awakes, raises up*, Jn. Bos. 5, 21 ; *3rd pers. pres. of* a-weccan.

a-wēdan ; *p.* -wēdde ; *pp.* -wēd ; *v. n. To be mad, to rage, to be angry, to go* or *wax mad, revolt, apostatize ;* in furorem agi :—Awēddon đa nýtena *the cattle became mad*, Ors. 5, 10 ; Bos. 108, 31. Se đe for sleápe awēd *phreneticus = φρενιτικός*, Ælfc. Gl. 78 ; Som. 72, 40 ; Wrt. Voc. 45, 72. v. wēdan.

a-wefan ; *p.* -wæf, *pl.* -wǽfon ; *pp.* -wefen *To weave ;* texere :—Wyrmas ne awǽfon *worms did not weave*, Exon. 109 a ; Th. 417, 23 ; Rä. 36, 9 : Jn. Bos. 19, 23.

a-weg ; *adv.* AWAY, *out ;* (this is its meaning both in and out of composition) ; auferendi vim habet :—Đā eóde he aweg *autem abiit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22. Ge drehnigeaþ đone gnæt aweg *ye strain the gnat out ;* excolantes [ex *out*, colare *to filter, strain*] culicem, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. He hī rađe aweg aþȳwde *he quickly drove them away*, Ors. 6, 36 ; Bos. 131, 28 : Ps. Th. 77, 57. v. on-weg.

aweg-adrīfan *to drive* or *chase away ;* expellere, Ps. Spl. C. 35, 13. v. a-drīfan.

aweg-aferian *to carry away, to cart away ;* evehere, Cot. 205.

aweg-alūcan [aweg *away*, alūcan *to lock out, separate*] *To shut* or *lock out, to separate ;* discludere, Cot. 67.

a-wegan ; *p.* -wæg, -wæh, *pl.* -wǽgon ; *pp.* -wegen ; *v. trans.* **I.** *to lift up, take* or *carry away ;* levare, auferre :—Hī ā sibbe geläraþ, đa ǽr wonsǽlge awegen habbaþ *they shall ever advise peace, which the unblest have before taken away*, Exon. 89 a ; Th. 334, 25 ; Gn. Ex. 21 : Homl. Th. i. 308, 17. **II.** *to weigh out, weigh to any one ;* appendere :—Abraham đā awæh feówer hund scillinga seolfres *Abraham appendit quadringentos siclos argenti*, Gen. 23, 16. Ealā gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wæron awegene on ānre wǽgan *utinam appenderentur peccata mea et calamitas in statera*, Job 6, 2 ; Thw. 167, 18.

a-wegan ; *p.* -wegede, -wegde ; *pp.* -weged *To move, shake :*—Aweged, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 18 : Bt. Met. Fox 7, 48 ; Met. 7, 24 : Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. a-wecgan.

aweg-animan *to take away ;* sufferre, Jn. Bos. 20, 1. v. a-niman.

aweg-awyltan *to roll away ;* revolvere, Mk. Bos. 16, 4. v. a-wyltan.

aweg-beran *to bear, carry* or *convey away ;* asportare, Ælfc. Gr. 47 ; Som. 48, 37. v. beran.

aweg-cuman *to go away, to leave, escape ;* dimittere :—Sume awegcōmon *some escaped*, Ors. 3, 3 ; Bos. 55, 26. v. cuman.

a-weged *moved*, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 18 ; *pp. of* a-wegan *to move.*

a-wegen *taken away, weighed as in a balance*, Job 6, 2 ; Thw. 167, 18. v. a-wegan *to weigh.*

aweg-gān *to go away ;* abire :—Ongan aweg-gān *began to go away*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 591, 1. v. gān.

aweg-geniman *to take away ;* auferre. v. geniman.

aweg-gewitan ; *p.* -gewāt, *pl.* -gewiton ; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away, depart ;* discedere :—Ic eom aweg-gewiten *I am gone away*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 44, 36. v. ge-witan.

aweg-gewitenes, -ness, e ; *f. A going away, departure ;* abscessio :—Æfter þrīm geárum Willfreþes aweg-gewitenesse *post tres abscessionis Wilfridi annos*, Bd. 4, 12 ; S. 581, 30. v. gewitan.

aweg-lǽtan *to let* [*go*] *away, let escape ;* abire permittere, L. C. S. 29 ; Th. i. 392, 14. v. lætan.

aweg-onwendan *to turn* or *move away ;* amovere, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 19. v. on-wendan.

aweg-weorpan *to cast* or *throw away ;* abjicere. v. aweg, węorpan.

a-wegyd *shaken*, Mt. Bos. 11, 7. v. a-wecgan.

a-weht *awaked, aroused ; pp. of* a-weccan.

a-wehte *awaked, excited*, Andr. Kmbl. 1167 ; An. 584 : Ps. Th. 77, 26 ; *p. of* a-weccan.

a-wehtnes, -ness, e ; *f. An awaking, a stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging ;* excitatio :—To awehtnesse līfiendra monna of sāule deáþe *ad excitationem viventium de morte animæ*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 627, 5.

awel *an awl ;* subula, fuscinula, harpago = *ἁρπάγη*, Cot. 84 : 13. v. al.

a-wellan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to bubble, to well ;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat :—Hređor innan wæs wynnum awelled *the breast within was welled with joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2037 ; An. 1021. v. a-weallan.

a-wend *turned, translated ; pp. of* a-wendan :—Seó bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned* [*translated*] *into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30.

a-wendan ; ic -wende, đū -wendest, -wenst, he -wendeþ, -went, *pl.* -wendaþ ; *p.* -wende ; *pp.* -wended, -wend, -went. **I.** *v. trans. To turn away* or *off, avert, remove, to turn upside down, turn, change, translate, pervert ;* avertere, vertere, mutare, transferre, subvertere :—

Ansÿne ðÿn awendst ðū *faciem tuam avertis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27 : Ps. Th. 73, 11 : 103, 27 : 101, 2 : 77, 38. Heó awent hyre hūs and sēcþ geornlice ðþ heó hine fint *sche turneth upsodoun the hous and sekith diligently til sche fynde it*, Wyc ; Lk. Bos. 15, 8. He wæter awende to wīnlicum drence *he turned water into winelike drink*, Ælfc. T. 27, 7 : Ps. Spl. 101, 28 : Gen. 19, 26 : Cd. 14 ; Th. 17, 13 ; Gen. 259 : Jn. Bos. 10, 35. 'Historia Anglorum' ða de Ælfréd cyning of Lēdene on Englisc awende [*Bede's*] *Historia Anglorum, which king Alfred translated from Latin into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 30–118, 1. Ðeáh de seó bōc on Englisc awend sÿ *though the book be translated into English*, 118, 5. Ne nim ðū lāc, ða awendaþ rihtwīsra word *nec accipies munera, quæ subvertunt verba justorum*, Ex. 23, 8. **II.** *v. intrans. To turn* or *direct oneself, to turn from, go, depart ;* se vertere, ire :—Dæt hÿ, mid sume searawrence, from Xerse awenden [awende MS.] *that they would by some stratagem turn from Xerxes*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Bos. 47, 41. Hī awendon aweg *they turned away*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. v. wendan.

a-wended-līc, -wende-līc, -wendend-līc ; *adj.* [awended *changed, pp. of* awendan, līc] *Movable, changeable, alterable, mutable ;* mobilis, Alb. resp. 42.

a-wendednys, a-wændednys, -nyss, e ; *f. A change, alteration ;* commutatio :—Nā sōþ is him awendednys *non enim est illis commutatio*, Ps. Spl. 54, 22 : 88, 50.

a-wendelīc-nes, -ness, e ; *f. Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy ;* mutabilitas, Som. [a-wendedlīc *changeable*, -ness].

a-wendingc, e ; *f. An overthrowing, a change, ruin ;* subversio, Scint. 61.

a-wenian ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To wean ;* ablactare :—Ær done, ðæt acennede bearn, awened sī *quoadusque, qui gignitur, ablactatur*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8 ; S. 493, 33. v. wenian.

a-went, -wenþ, -wendeþ *turns*, Lk. Bos. 15, 8. v. a-wendan.

a-weódian, -weódigan ; *v. a. To weed, root* or *rake up, to destroy ;* sarculare :—Dæt man aweódige unriht *that one should root up injustice*, L. C. S. 1 ; Th. i. 376, 7.

a-weól *flowed forth*, Cot. 72. v. a-weallan.

a-weorpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan ; ðū -wyrpst, he -wyrpþ ; *p.* ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon ; *impert.* -weorp, -wurp, -wyrp ðū ; *pp.* -worpen ; *v. a.* [a *from*, weorpan *to throw*] *To throw* or *cast from* or *down, to cast away* or *off, cast out, to degrade, reject, divorce ;* abjicere, dejicere, projicere, ejicere, propellere, repellere, reprobare, repudiare :—Dæt he ðec aweorpe of woruldrīce *that he shall cast thee from thy worldly kingdom*, Cd. 203 ; Th. 253, 1 ; Dan. 589. Ðū awurpe hī, ða hī wæron upahafen *dejecisti eos, dum allevarentur*, Ps. Spl. 72, 18 : 79, 9 : Ps. Th. 72, 14. Is wærgdu [wærgda MS.] aworpen *the curse is cast off*, Exon. 9a ; Th. 7, 8 ; Cri. 98 : Bt. Met. Fox 23, 12 ; Met. 23, 6 : Bd. 3, 24 : S. 557, 44 : Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Ða woldon senatus hine aweorpan *then would the senate degrade him*, Ors. 3, 10 ; Bos. 70, 36 : Bt. 37, 4 ; Fox 192, 10. Ne aweorp ðū me *ne projicias me*, Ps. Spl. 70, 10. Mannes sunu gebyreþ beón aworpen *oportet filium hominis reprobari*, Mk. Bos. 8, 31. Aworpen wīf *a divorced wife*, L. Ælf. C. 7 ; Th. ii. 346, 6. Aworpen man biþ ā unnyt *homo apostata, vir inutilis*, Past. 47, 1 ; Hat. MS. 68 a, 23. Used also with the prepositions on *into*, as awurpan on *to cast into*, Mt. Foxe 13, 50. Fram *from*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29, 30. Út *out*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Under *below*, Bt. 37, 4 ; Fox 192, 10.

a-weorpnis, -niss, e ; *f. A casting off, putting away, divorce ;* repudium, Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 7. v. a-worpenes. DER. weorpan.

a-weorþan, a-wurþan, ic -weorþe, -wurþe, ðū -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþeþ, -wurþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wurþaþ ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon ; *pp.* -worden ; *v. intrans.* [a *from*, *away*, weorþan *to become*] *To cease to be, become insipid* or *worthless ;* evanescere :—Gyf dæt sealt awyrþ *if the salt become insipid*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13 : Lk. Bos. 14, 34. Ðū awordena *raca*, Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-weosung, e ; *f. The being, essence,* or *subsistence of a thing ;* subsistentia, essentia, Cot. 170. v. wesan.

a-weóx *waxed, increased*, Ors. 1, 3 ; Bos. 27, 25. v. a-weaxan.

ā-wēr *anywhere, in any wise*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 28 ; Met. 8, 14 : Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 14. v. ā-hwǽr.

a-werd, es ; *m. A spoiled* or *worthless fellow ;* vappa, Ælfc. Gl. 9 ; Som. 56, 113 ; Wrt. Voc. 18, 61, = a-wered = a-werded ; *pp. of* a-werdan.

a-werdan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed ; *v. trans. To injure, corrupt, violate, destroy ;* lædere, corrumpere, vitiare, violare. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wered *protected, worn ; pp. of* a-werian **I** and **III**.

a-wergian, -wirgean, -wyrgian ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [a, wergian *to curse*] *To accurse, curse, condemn, malign ;* maledicere, condemnare, maligari :—Helle dióful, awerged in wītum *hell's devil, accursed to torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2599 : An. 1301 : Gen. 8, 21 : Ps. Spl. 73, 4.

a-werian, -wergan, -wergean ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed ; *v. trans.* **I.** *to ward off, defend, restrain, protect, cover ;* defendere, prohibere, protegere :—Dæt he hine eáþ awerian mǽge *that he may easily defend him*, L. C. S. 20 ; Th. i. 388, 2. He hine awerede *he defended himself*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Bos. 68, 23, 29 : 5, 3 ; Bos. 103, 25 : Ps. Th. 105, 24. Ðū min heáfod scealt on gefeohtdæge feóndum awergean *obumbrasti caput meum in die belli*, 139, 7. Ðū me oft aweredest wyrigra gemōtes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2 : 55, 11. Ðeáh hit mon awerge wīrum tūan *though it be covered with wires without*, Exon. 111 a ; Th. 424, 30 ; Rä. 41, 47. **II.** *to ward off from oneself, spurn from oneself ;* aspernari :—Awereden ða ðāre *aspernabantur ceteros*, Lk. Rush. War. 18, 9. **III.** *to wear, wear out ;* terere, deterere :—Awered *tritus*, R. Ben. 55. v. werian.

a-werpan *to cast away ;* projicere :—Awerp from dē *projice abs te*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 29. v. a-weorpan.

a-wersian *to make worse ;* deterius facere, Cart. Edwardi R. v. wyrsian.

āwesc-nis, -niss, e ; *f. Disgrace, blushing for shame, reverence*, Ps. Surt. 34, 26. v. āwisc-nys.

a-wēst ; *part. Wasted, laid waste, waste, desert ;* vastatus, desertus :—Awēst wearþ *was laid waste*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21 : Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. v. a-wēstan.

a-wēstan ; *p.* -wēste ; *pp.* -wēsted [-wēstd], -wēst [a *intensive*, wēstan *to waste*] *To waste, lay waste, depopulate, ravage, destroy ;* vastare, devastare, desertum facere, desolare :—Hī awēste *eam vastavit*, Jos. 10, 39. Hī ealle Ægypta awēston *they laid waste all Egypt*, Ors. 1, 10 ; Bos. 32, 26. Troia awēsted wæs *Troy was laid waste*, 2, 2 ; Bos. 40, 28. Eall seó þeód awēst wearþ *all the nation was laid waste*, 3, 9 ; Bos. 66, 17, 19, 21. Sÿ wunung heora awēst *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 30. Widūtan awēst hīg sweord *sword with outforth schal waaste [destroy] hem*, Wyc ; foris vastabit eos gladius, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 193 a, 25. His stede oðde stōwe hīg awēston *locum ejus desolaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 7.

a-wēstendnes, -ness, e ; *f. A wasting, a laying waste ;* vastatio, Som. v. a-wēstan, a-wēstende, *part ;* ness.

a-wēstnis, -niss, e ; *f.* [a-wēst *wasted*, ness] *Desolation ;* desolatio, Lk. Rush. War. 21, 20.

āwian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [= eówan, ÿwan] *To shew ;* ostendere. v. atāwian, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 14.

a-wierdan *to corrupt ;* corrumpere :—He awiert ðæt mōd *corrumpit animum*, Past. 53, 5. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wierged ; *def. m.* -wiergeda, -wiergda ; *pp. Accursed, wicked ;* maledictus, malignus, Past. 65, 4 ? v. a-wyrged.

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht, es ; *n.* [ā *semper*, wiht *creatura, animal, aliquid*] AUGHT, *anything ;* aliquid :—Unc gemǽne ne sceal elles āwiht to us two *shall not be aught else common*, Cd. 91 ; Th. 114, 16 ; Gen. 1905 : Ps. Th. 55, 9. Handa hī habbaþ, ne hió hwædere māgon gegrāpian gōdes āwiht *they have hands, and yet they may not touch anything of good*, Ps. Th. 113, 15 ; 58, 3 : 65, 16 : Bt. Met. Fox 9, 124 ; Met. 9, 62. Nafast ðū for āwiht ealle þeóda *pro nihil habebis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Dæt hī geseón ne māgon āwiht *ne illi videant aliquid*, 68, 24. v. nā-wiht, nāht.

ā-wiht, ā-wyht, ā-wuht, ā-uht, āht ; *adv. At all, by any means ;* omnino, ullo modo :—Ne lata ðū āwiht *do not thou tarry at all*, Ps. Th. 69, 7 : 77, 10, 12 : 134, 19. Me dæt riht ne þinceþ, dæt ic ðleccan āwiht þurfe Gode æfter gōde ǽnegum *to me it seems not right, that I at all need cringe to God for any good*, Cd. 15 ; Th. 19, 13 ; Gen. 290.

a-wildian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od ; *v. intrans. To become wild* or *fierce ;* silvescere, efferari, Off. Episcop. 7.

a-willan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to bubble, to boil ;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere :—Awilled meolc *boiled milk, pottage ;* juta [jura ?], Cot. 168. Awilled win *vel* cyren *new wine, just pressed from the grape*, or *new wine boiled till half evaporated ;* dulcisapa, Cot. 62, 168. v. a-wyllan, cyren.

a-windan ; ic -winde, ðū -wintst, -winst, he -wint, *pl.* -windaþ ; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon ; *pp.* -wunden [a, windan *to wind*]. **I.** *v. trans. To wind, bend ;* plectere, torquere :—Hī him onsetton þyrnenne helm awundenne *imponunt ei plectentes spineam coronam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 17. **II.** *v. trans. To strip off ;* detrahere :—Gif him mon ðonne awint of ða clāþas *if any man should strip off the clothes from him*, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 10 : Bt. Met. Fox 25, 44 ; Met. 25, 22. **III.** *v. intrans. To whirl* or *slip off ;* labi :—Gif sió æcs ðonne awient [awint, Cot.] of dæm hielfe *if the axe then slip from the handle*, Past. 21, 7 ; Hat. MS. 32 b, 6.

a-windwian, -wyndwian *to winnow, blow away ;* ventilare, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. windwian.

a-winnan ; *p.* -wan, *pl.* -wunnon ; *pp.* -wunnen *To labour, contend, gain, overcome ;* laborare, contendere, acquirere, nancisci, superare :—Ælc wīs mon scyle awinnan ǽgder ge wið ða rēdan wyrde ge wið ða wīnsuman *every wise man ought to contend both against the severe fortune and against the pleasant*, Bt. 40, 3 ; Fox 238, 16. Ealles ðū ðæs wīte awunne *for all this thou hast gained suffering*, Exon. 39 b ; Th. 130, 18 ; Gū. 440. Sūsl wæs awunnen *the pain was overcome*, Cd. 208 ; Th. 257, 8 ; Dan. 654. DER. winnan.

a-wint *strips off, slips off*. v. a-windan.

a-wirdan *to destroy*, Leo 254. v. a-wyrdan.

a-wirgan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To strangle ;* strangulare :—Gelicost ðam ðe he hine sylfne hæfde unwitende awirged as *if he had voluntarily strangled himself*, Ors. 6, 36 ; Bos. 131, 38. v. a-wyrgan.

a-wirgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To accurse, curse;* maledicere:—Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nolo maledicere terræ,* Gen. 8, 21. Awirgede woruldsorga *ye execrable worldly cares,* Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 25. v. a-wergian, a-wyrgian.

a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f. A curse, cursing;* maledictio:—Sette ge awirgnisse uppan Hebal dûne *ponite maledictionem super montem Hebal,* Deut. 11, 29. v. a-wyrgednes.

ǣwisc-ferinend, es; *m.* [ǣwisc = ǣwisc *disgrace,* ferinian = firenian *to sin*] *One who sins disgracefully, a publican;* qui turpiter peccat, publicanus, Cot. 204.

a-wisnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To be dry, to become dry, wizen;* arescere:—Awisnade *vel* oferdrugade *aruit,* Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. v. wisnian.

a-wlǽtan; *p.* -wlǽtte; *pp.* -wlǽted *To defile;* fœdare, Hymn: Mod. Confit. 1.

a-wlancian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come in youthful strength, to exult, to be proud;* exultare, Leo 262. v. wlancian.

ǣwo; *adv. Always, ever;* semper, unquam:—Ǣwo *ever,* Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 9; Cri. 1271: 32 a; Th. 101, 25; Cri. 1664. Siddan ǣwo *ever after,* 48 a; Th. 164, 24; Gū. 1016. Ǣwo to ealdre *for evermore,* 14 b; Th. 30, 13, note; Cri. 479. v. ǣwa.

a-wóc *awoke, arose,* Gen. 9, 24; *p. of* a-wacan.

a-wódian *to root up.* v. aweódian.

a-woffian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rave, be delirious, frantic;* delirare:—Awoffod *phreneticus,* Leo 266. v. woffian.

awōh; *adv.* [a, wōh *crooked*] AWRY, *unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as* mid wōge *with injustice,* or *unjustly;* tortè, obliquè, malè:—Gif mon dæt trod awōh drîfe *if one wrongfully pursue the footstep* [*tread*], L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 10. Dæt man ǣr awōh tosomne gedydon *which they before unjustly joined together,* L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 11.

a-worden; *pp. of* a-weorþan; *def. m.* awordena *become worthless:*—Ðû awordena *raca,* Mt. Bos. 5, 22.

a-worpen *cast off, away,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 8; Cri. 98; *pp. of* a-weorpan.

a-worpenes, -worpennys, -worpnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving;* abjectio:—Ic eom aworpennys folces *ego sum abjectio plebis,* Ps. Spl. 21, 5. v. a-weorpnis; forwyrpnes.

a-worpen-lîc; *adj. Damnable;* damnabilis, Past. 52, 8.

a-wōx *waxed, grew, rose,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 6; Rä. 11, 3; *p. of* a-weaxan.

a-wræc, -wrǽcon *related,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633; *p. of* a-wrecan.

a-wrǽstan, -wrēstan; *p.* -wrǽste; *pp.* -wrǽst *To wrest from, to extort;* extorquere, Cot. 78. v. wrǽstan.

a-wrât *wrote,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27; *p. of* a-wrîtan.

a-wrâþ *bound up,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36; *p. of* a-wrîðan.

a-wreáh *discovered,* Ps. Spl. 97, 3; *p. of* a-wreóhan. v. a-wreón.

a-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen. **I.** *to drive away;* pellere, expellere:—Ðara ðe he of lîfe hêt awrecan *of those whom he bade to drive from life,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 11; Rä. 87, 11. **II.** *to hit, strike;* icere, percutere:—Awrecen wælpîlum *hit with darts of death,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 15; Gū. 1127: 51 b; Th. 179, 11; Gū. 1260. **III.** *to relate, recite, sing;* narrare, enarrare, canere:—Bi ðon Iob giedd awræc *of whom Job related his lay,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 3; Cri. 633: 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mōd. 51: Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724: 4223; B. 2108. **IV.** *to avenge, revenge;* ulcisci:—Gif hine hwâ awrecan wille *if any one will avenge him,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, note 20. v. wrecan.

a-wreccan; *p.* -wrehte; *pp.* -wreht; *v. a. To arouse, awake, revive;* excitare, suscitare:—Ic wylle gân and awreccan hyne of slǽpe *vado ut a somno excitem eum,* Jn. Bos. 11, 11. Ðe se Hælend awrehte *quem suscitavit Jesus,* 12, 1. v. wreccan.

a-wrecen *banished, driven away;* extorris, Cot. 212: 5; *pp. of* a-wrecan.

a-wregennes *a discovery.* v. a-wrigenes.

a-wrehte, a-wreht *aroused, awoke;* suscitavit, suscitatus, Jn. Bos. 12, 1; *p. and pp. of* a-wreccan.

a-wreón, -wreóhan, -wrióhan, -wrión; *p.* -wreáh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen; *v. a.* [a *not,* wreón *to cover*] *To uncover, discover, disclose, open, reveal;* revelare:—Se Sunu hit awreón wyle *the Son will reveal it,* Lk. Bos. 10, 22. Ðû ðâs þing lytlingum awruge *revelasti ea parvulis,* 10, 21. Drihten awreáh rihtwîsnysse hys *Dominus revelavit justitiam suam,* Ps. Spl. 97, 3. Awreóh Drihtne weg dînne *revela Domino viam tuam,* Ps. Lamb. 36, 5. DER. wreóhan, wreón.

a-wrêstan *to wrest from, extort;* extorquere. v. a-wrǽstan.

a-wrðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [a, wrðian *to support*] *To support, underprop, sustain;* sustentare:—Agustînus fram Gode awrðed wæs *Augustin was sustained by God,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 1. He, mid his crycce hine awrðiende, hâm becom *he, with his crutch supporting himself, came home,* Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18; Past. 17, 11; Hat. MS. 25 a, 20; Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 27; Gū. 295.

a-wrigen *revealed,* Lk. Bos. 2, 35; *pp. of* a-wrîhan.

a-wrigenes, -wregennes, -ness, e; *f. A discovery, revelation;* revelatio:—To þeóda awrigenesse *ad revelationem gentium,* Lk. Bos. 2, 32.

a-wrîhan; *p.* -wrâh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen [a *not, un-;* wrîhan *to cover*] *To uncover, reveal;* revelare:—Stefn Drihtnes awrihþ þiccetu *vocem Domini revelabit condensa,* Ps. Spl. 28, 8. Awrigene synd grundwealla [grundfeallas MS.] ymbhwyrftes eorþan *revelata sunt fundamenta orbis terrarum,* 17, 17: Lk. Bos. 2, 35.

a-wringan; *p.* -wrang, *pl.* -wrungon; *pp.* -wrungen *To wring out, to squeeze out, express;* exprimere, Cot. 196. v. wringan.

a-wrióhan, -wrión *to uncover, reveal;* revelare:—Awrióh Drihtne weg dîne *revela Domino viam tuam,* Ps. Spl. T. 36, 5. v. a-wreón, wreón.

a-wrîtan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen; *v. a.* [a, wrîtan *to engrave, write*]. **I.** *to write out* or *down, to transcribe, describe, compose;* transcribere, describere, conscribere, contexere:—Dæs hâlgan fæder and biscopes Sancti Cuþberhtes lîf ærest eroico metro and æfter fæce gerâde worde ic awrât *I wrote out the life of the holy father and bishop, St. Cuthbert, first in heroic metre, and after a space in prose,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 27. Eall þurh endebyrdnesse ic awrât *cuncta per ordinem transcribere curavi,* 5, 23; S. 648, 11. Nû hæbbe we awriten dære sûþ *now have we described the south,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 42. Leviticus ys genemned *Ministerialis* on Lŷden, dæt ys þênungbôc, for ðam ðara sacerda þênunga sind dâr awritene *Leviticus is called in Latin* Ministerialis, *that is service-book, because the services of the priests are described therein,* Lev. pref. Ðâm dæt hâlige gewrit awriten is *quibus scriptura sancta contexta est,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Wêndest ðû dæt awriten nære *thoughtest thou that it was not written,* Cd. 228; Th. 307, 8; Sat. 676: Ps. Th. 138, 14. Sum bið list-hendig to awrîtanne word-gerŷnu *one is cunning to write down word-mysteries,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 2; Crä. 96. Ðara abbuda stǽr and spell ðysses mynstres on twâm bôcum ic awrât *I wrote a history and narrative of the abbots of this monastery in two books,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 30: 5, 23; S. 649, 11. **II.** *to inscribe;* inscribere, inscriptione ornare:—Wæs se beám bôcstafum awriten *the beam was inscribed with letters,* Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. **III.** *to carve, delineate, draw;* sculpere, delineare:—Sindon awritene [MS. awriten] on wealle wuldres þegnas *upon the wall are carved the thanes of glory,* Andr. Kmbl. 1451; An. 726. Hî bûron anlîcnysse Hælendes on brede afægde and awritene *they bore the Saviour's likeness figured and drawn on a board;* ferebant imaginem Domini Salvatoris in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4.

a-wriðan; *p.* -wrâþ, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriðen [a, wrîðan *to wreathe, bind*]. **I.** *to bind up, bind, wreathe;* alligare, torquere:—Hî me gyrene awriðon [MS. awriðan] *posuerunt mihi laqueos,* Ps. Th. 118, 110. Sylfa his wûnda awrâþ *he bound up his wounds;* sua vulnera ipse alligavit, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. **II.** *to unbind, loosen;* solvere:—Dæt he awriðe bearn fordôndra *ut solveret filios interemptorum,* Ps. Spl. 101, 21.

a-wrugen *revealedst,* Lk. Bos. 10, 21; *p. of* a-wreóhan. v. a-wreón.

a-wrungen *wrung; pp. of* a-wringan.

a-wrygen = a-wrigen *discovered; pp. of* a-wrîhan.

a-wrygenes = a-wrigenes *a discovery, revealing.* v. a-wrigenes.

ǣwðer = ā-hwæðer; *adj. pron. Either, each, one or other;* alter, alteruter:—Ne uncer ǣwðer *not either of us;* neuter [*ne-uter*] nostrum, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 29; Rä. 85, 22. Ða tungl ǣwðer [MS. auðer] ôðres rene ā ne gehrînep, ær dam dæt ôðer of gewitep *the stars never touch each other's course, before the other goes away,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 19; Met. 29, 10: 20, 84; Met. 20, 42: Bt. 6; Fox 16, 3.

ā-wuht [= ā-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all, by any means;* aliquid; omnino, ullo modo:—Ne meahte on dære eorþan ǣwuht libban *nor might aught live on the earth,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 214; Met. 20, 107: 11, 18; Met. 11, 9: 18, 14; Met. 18, 7: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. v. ā-wiht, nā-wuht.

awul *an awl;* fuscinula *vel* tridens, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 78; Wrt. Voc. 27, 8. v. al.

a-wunden *bent,* Mk. Bos. 15, 17; *pp. of* a-windan.

a-wundrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To make a wonder of;* vertere quasi miraculi ad modum:—Eów sceal dæt leás awundrad weorþan *the falsehood shall be made a wonder of for you,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 1161.

a-wunian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [a, wunian *to dwell*] *To abide, remain, continue, insist;* manere, permanere, insistere:—Ðeós sibb awunade on Cristes ciricean *hæc pax mansit in ecclesia Christi,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26. He lêt hit on his bôsme awunian *he let it remain in his bosom,* 3, 2; S. 525, 14. He on hâlgum gebêdum astód and awunode *he insisted and continued in holy prayers,* 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hreówe awunian *pœnitentiæ insistere,* 4, 25; S. 600, 11.

a-wunnen *overcome,* Cd. 208; Th. 257, 8; Dan. 654; *pp. of* a-winnan.

a-wurpan *to cast away;* projicere:—Awurp hî fram dê *projice eam abs te,* Mt. Bos. 5, 30. v. a-weorpan.

a-wurpon *cast off,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 44; *p. pl. of* a-weorpan.

a-wurþan, ic -wurþe, he -wurþeþ, *pl.* -wurþaþ; *p.* -wearþ, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To cease to be, become insipid or worthless;* evanescere:—Æt ge awurþaþ [wurþaþ MS.] *that ye perish [cease to be]*, Deut. 4, 26. v. a-weorþan.

a-wurtwarian; *p.* ude; *pp.* ud *To root up;* exterminare:—Awurtwarude hine *exterminavit eam*, Ps. Spl. M. 79, 14. v. a-wyrt-walian.

a-wyegde, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 21, note; Jul. 617; *for* awyrgedne *accursed; pp. of* a-wyrgian.

ā-wyht [= ā-wiht] *Aught, anything; at all:*—Ne hī for āwyht eorþan cyste ða sēlestan geseón woldan *pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem*, Ps. Th. 105, 20: 103, 9: 113, 14.

a-wyllan, -willan, -wellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cause to bubble, to boil;* facere ut aliquid ferveat vel ebulliat, coquere, decoquere:—Genim awylled hunig *take boiled honey*, Herb. 1, 20; Lchdm. i. 76, 23. Awylled wīn *defrutum*, Lye. v. wyllan.

a-wyltan; *p.* -wyltede, -wylte; *pp.* -wylted = -wylt d = -wylt; *v. a. To roll, roll away, revolve;* devolvere, volutare:—Dæt hīg awylton ðone stān *ut devolverent lapidem*, Gen. 29, 3. Awylt *rolled away*, Lk. Bos. 24, 2.

a-wylþ *shall bubble up;* ebulliet, Ex. 8, 3. v. a-weallan.

a-wyltne *rolled away*, Lk. Bos. 24, 2; *acc. s. m. of* a-wylt; *pp. of* a-wyltan.

a-wyndwian *to blow away;* ventilare:—We awyndwiaþ [windwiaþ, Lamb.] fýnd ūre *ventilabimus inimicos nostros*, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. v. a-windwian.

a-wyrcan; *p.* -wyrhte; *pp.* -wyrht *To do, effect;* facere, agere:—Riht awyrce *let him do right*, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 13. Dæt dū me gewissige bet ðonne ic awyrhte to dē *that thou wouldest direct me better than I have done towards thee*, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 6. DER. wyrcan.

a-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* -wyrde; *pp.* -wyrded, -wyrd; *v. trans. To injure, corrupt, destroy;* lædere, corrumpere, vitiare, violare:—De he sylf awyrde *whom he himself had injured*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 24. Æðeling manig wundum awyrded *many a noble injured with wounds*, Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Gif spræc awyrd weorþ *if speech be injured*, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Ðýlæs hī [*scil.* wæstmas] rēnes scūr awyrde *lest the shower of rain should destroy them* [i. e. *the fruits*], Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 2; Ph. 247. [*O. H. Ger.* ar-wartian *violare, vitiare, fœdare, adulterare, corrumpere, depravare.*] DER. wyrdan.

a-wyrdla, an; *m. Damage;* detrimentum. v. æ-wyrdla, æf-werdla.

a-wyrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hurt, injury, damage, ruin, destruction;* læsio, labes, damnum:—Crist mihte, būtan awyrdnysse his lima, nyðeráscеótan *Christ could, without injury of his limbs, cast himself down*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 22. Awyrdnyss *labes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: 13; Som. 16, 5.

a-wyrgan, -wirgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strangle, suffocate, corrupt, injure, violate;* strangulare, suffocare, corrumpere, lædere, violare:—He hine sylfne hæfde awirged *he had strangled himself*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 38. Wommum awyrged *corrupted with sins*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532: Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 24; Cri. 1562: 105 b; Th. 401, 25; Rä. 21, 17. [*Ger.* erwürgen *strangulare: O. H. Ger.* arwurgian *id.*]

a-wyrgda, an; *m.* [*the def. pp. of* a-wyrgian *to curse*] *The cursed, the devil;* diabolus, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316.

a-wyrged *cursed;* malignus, maledictus, Mt. Bos. 25, 41. v. a-wyrgian.

a-wyrgedlīc; *adj. Wicked, evil;* malignus:—Awyrgedlīc geþanc *a wicked thought*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 11.

a-wyrgednes, a-wyrgednys, a-wirgnis, -niss, e; *f. A cursedness, wickedness, a curse, reviling;* malignitas, maledictio:—Dæs mid awyrgednesse [of awyrgednysse, Ps. Spl. C.] mūþ full is *cujus maledictione os plenum est*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 7: 13, 3: Deut. 11, 29: Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 16. DER. wyrgednes.

a-wyrgendlīc; *adj. Detestable, abominable;* detestabilis, Nathan. 7.

a-wyrgian; *p.* -wyrgede; *pp.* -wyrged, -wyrgd *To curse, execrate, malign;* execrari, maledicere, malignari:—Dū awyrgedest his cynegyrdum *maledixisti sceptris ejus*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. 3, 14: Ps. Spl. 73, 4. Nelle ic awirgean ða eorþan *nolo maledicere terræ*, Gen. 8, 21. The perfect participle signifies *execrable, wicked, detestable;* execrabilis, maledictus, malignus, malignans:—Gewītaþ nū, awirgede woruldsorga *depart now, execrable worldly cares*, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 25. Gewītaþ ge awyrgede fram me on dæt ēce fýr *discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 41: Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 2; Cri. 1520. Of ðam awyrgedan wrāðan sweorde *de gladio maligno*, Ps. Th. 143, 11. Seó gegaderung ðara awyrgdra *consilium malignantium*, 21, 14. *The devil is called* Se awyrgda *the accursed*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 3; Sat. 316. Se awyrgeda gāst *the accursed spirit*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 12. Se awyrgda wulf *the accursed wolf*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 20; Cri. 256. v. a-wergian.

āwyrn; *adv. Before?* antea, olim? Fox; Manning *says,—perhaps for* āhwǽr, *anywhere, in any place;* alicubi:—Ne hýrde ic guman āwyrn [gumena fyrn, Grn.] ǽnigne ǽr ǽfre bringan sēlran lāre *I have not heard before any other man ever bring better lore*, Menol. Fox 200.

a-wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To cast away, cast out, reject, take away;* projicere, repellere, auferre:—To awyrpanne ut *auferant*, Ps. Th. 39, 16. Ahola hit ūt, and awyrp hit fram ðē *erue eum* [*oculum*], *et projice abs te*, Mt. Jun. 5, 29: Ps. Th. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 50, 12. v. a-weorpan.

a-wyrþ *loses its strength, becomes insipid*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. v. a-weorþan.

a-wyrþian? [a *intensive*, wyrþian *to glorify*] *To give honour to, to glorify;* glorificare, Cant. Mess. Lye. v. weorþian.

a-wyrt-walian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [a *out*, wyrtwalian *to root, to fix roots*] *To root up, eradicate, extirpate, exterminate;* eradicare, supplantare:—Ælc plantung byþ awyrtwalod *omnis plantatio eradicabitur*, Mt. Jun. 15, 13. Deláes ge ðone hwǽte awyrtwalion *ne forte eradicetis triticum*, 13, 29: Lk. Bos. 17, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 51; Met. 12, 26: Ps. Th. 36, 9. Awyrtwala hine *supplanta eum*, Ps. Spl. 16, 14.

a-wystelan, a-wystlan *to hiss, lisp, whistle;* sibilare. v. hwistlan.

Axa-mūþa, an; *m. Exmouth*, Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37. v. Exan mūþa.

axan = oxan *oxen;* boves:—Sceáp and axan *oves et boves*, Ps. Spl. 8, 7. v. oxa.

axan *ashes*, Lev. 1, 16. v. axe.

Axan minster *Axminster, Devon*, Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

ax-baken; *part. Baked in ashes;* subcinericius, Gr. Dial. 1, 11.

axe *an axe*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 10. v. acas, acase.

axe, an; *f. Ash, ashes;* cinis:—Swā swā dust oððe axe *as dust or ashes*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 9: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 211; Met. 20, 106. On dære stōwe ðe man ða axan gīt *in loco in quo cineres effundi solent*, Lev. 1, 16. Bearwas wurdon to axan and to ýslan *the groves became ashes and embers*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. v. asce.

axian, axigan, axigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ask;* interrogare:—He axode *he asked*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43. Ic axige me rǽdes *consulo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 2. Ic axige *percunctor* [=*percontor*], 25; Som. 27, 6: Mt. Fox 22, 46. v. acsian, ascian.

axiendlīc, axigendlīc; *adj. Interrogative, inquiring, inquisitive;* interrogativus:—Gif ic cweðe, hwā dyde ðis? *quis hoc fecit?* ðon biþ se [hwā *quis*] *interrogativum*, ðæt is axigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27.

axigean *to ask;* interrogare:—Ne nān ne dorste hyne axigean *neque ausus fuit quisquam eum interrogare*, Mt. Foxe 22, 46. v. axian.

axode *asked*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 43; *p. of* axian.

axse, an; *f. Ashes;* cinis:—On axsan gehwyrfeþ *in cinerem convertit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 34. v. asce.

axung *inquiry*, Scint. 16. v. acsung.

a-yldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make useless*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 12. v. a-īdlian.

a-yldig; *adj. Void, empty, idle, vain;* vacuus, irritus, vanus. v. īdel.

a-yrnan, he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [a *out*, yrnan *to run*] *To run over, to pass or go over, pass, go;* præterire, decurrere:—To nāhte hīg becumaþ swā swā a-yrnende wæter *ad nihilum devenient tamquam aqua decurrens*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 8. Swā neáh wæs þūsend wintra a-urnen *so near was a thousand winters gone*, Chr. 973; Th. 226, 5, col. 1; Edg. 16; Cd. 79; Th. 98, 6; Gen. 1626. A-urnenre tīde *in* or *at a declining time, the time being far spent* or *gone*. A-urnen biþ *is run out, passed*, Som.

a-ýtan; *p.* -ýte; *pp.* -ýted [a *from*, ýtan = ūtian *to out*] *To expel, drive out;* expellere:—He dā a-ýtte ðā Swegen ūt *he then drove Sweyn out*, Chr. 1047; Th. 304, 4, col. 2. DER. ýtan, ūtian.

azíma, orum; *pl. n. Lat. Unleavened;* infermentata, azýma [= τὰ ἄζυμα, *à without, ζύμη fermentation*]:—Freólsdæg azímorum, se is gecweden eástre *dies festus azymorum, qui dicitur pascha*; ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἀζύμων, ἡ λεγομένη πάσχα, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. Se dæg azímorum *dies azymorum*; ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν ἀζύμων, Lk. Bos. 22, 7.

B

THE sound of **b** is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant, and has the same sound in Anglo-Saxon as in English. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that *b* interchanges with the other labials, *f* and *p*:—Ic hæbbe *I have*, he hæfþ *he hath*. When words are transferred into modern English, *b* is sometimes represented by *f* or *v*:—Beber *or* befor *a beaver;* Ober, ofer, *over*. **2.** In comparing the Anglo-Saxon aspirated labial *f* with the corresponding letter in Old Saxon, the sister dialect, we find that the Old Saxons used a softer aspirated labial *b* = *bh*. This softer aspirated *b* generally occurs as a medial letter between two vowels; as,—

O. Sax.		*A. Sax.*		*Eng.*
graban	=	grafan	=	engrave
klioban	=	cleófan	=	cleave
geban	=	gifan	=	give

3. The Runic letter ᛒ not only stands for the letter **B, b**, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon beorc *the birch-tree*. v. beorc.

bā, bū *both; nom. f. n. acc. m. f. n. of* begen:—Ða idesa bā *both the women*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Wæter and eorþe, sint on gecynde cealda bā twā *water and earth, both the two are by nature cold,*

Fox 20, 152 ; Met. 20, 76. Bysmeredon uncit [*Inscription* Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Kunic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30.

baan, es ; *n. A bone* :—Ne tobrǽcan ða baan *they broke not the bones*, Homl. Daye 55, 17 ; Th. *has*, Ne tobrǽcon ða bān, Homl. ii. 280, 9. v. bān.

Babilōn, e ; *f.* Babilōnie, Babilōnige, an ; *f.* Babilōn, Babylōn, es ; *f.* [v. wim-man, es ; *f.*] *Babylon* ; Babȳlōn, ōnis ; *f.* This celebrated city of antiquity, in Mesopotamia, was built on both banks of the Euphrates. Its foundation by Nimrod is mentioned immediately after the Deluge, Gen. 10, 9, 10 : 11, 9 :—Nimrod [MS. Membrad], se ent, ongan ǽrest timbrian Babilōnia ; and Ninus, se cyning ǽfter him, and Sameramis, his cwēn, hī ge-endade ǽfter him, on middeweardum hire rīce. Seó burh wæs getimbred on fildum lande, and on swīðe emnum. And heó wæs swīðe fæger on lōcianne, and heó is swīðe rihte feówerscȳte. And ðær wealles mycelnyss and fæstnyss, is ungelȳfedlīc to secgenne : ðæt he is l elna brād, and ii hund elna heáh, and his ymbgang is hund seofantig mīla, and seofeþan dǽl ānre mīle . . . Seó ylce burh Babylōnia, seó ðe mǽst wæs, and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wēstast *Nimrod, the giant, first began to build Babylon ; and, after him, king Ninus, and then Semiramis, his queen, finished it in the middle of her reign. The city was built on open and very level land. It was very fair to look upon, and it is quite a true square. The greatness and firmness of the wall, when stated, is hardly to be believed. It is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high, and its circumference is seventy miles, and the seventh part of a mile . . . This very city of the Babylonians, which was the greatest and first of all cities, is now the least and most desolate*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 44, 17–31. Babilōn wæs mērost burga *Babylon was the greatest of cities*, Cd. 209 ; Th. 259, 19 ; Dan. 694. Babilōne weard *the guardian of Babylon*, 177 ; Th. 222, 14 ; Dan. 104 : 178 ; Th. 223, 9 ; Dan. 117. Þurh Babilōnian burh *through the city of Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 44, 11. Babilōnes brego *the ruler of Babylon*, Cd. 174 ; Th. 218, 30 ; Dan. 47. Se wæs Babylōnes brego *he was the ruler of Babylon*, 79 ; Th. 98, 20 ; Gen. 1633. Ofer flōdas Babilōnes *super flumina Babylonis*, Ps. Surt. 136, 1 : Ps. Spl. 136, 1. Dōhtor Babylōnes earm *filia Babylonis misera*, Ps. Surt. 136, 8 : Ps. Spl. 136, 11. In Babilōne *in Babylon*, Cd. 82 ; Th. 102, 28 ; Gen. 1707. On ðære þeóde, ðe swā hātte bresne Babilōnige *in the country, that was so called powerful Babylon*, 180 ; Th. 226, 18 ; Dan. 173. [*Heb.* בָּבֶל bābēl *the city of Belus : Grk.* Βαβυλών, ῶνος ; *f : Lat.* Babylōn, ōnis ; *f.*]

Babilōnia *Babylon, acc. Grk*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 44, 17. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnie, an ; *f. Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 44, 11. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnige *Babylon*, Cd. 180 ; Th. 226, 18 ; Dan. 173. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnis *of Babylon, gen. Lat.* Ps. Th. 86, 2. v. Babilōn.

Babilōnisc ; *def.* se Babilōnisca, seó, ðæt Babilōnisce ; *adj. Babylonish* ; Babylōnīcus :—Dōhtor, seó Babilōnisce wrǽcce [MS. babilonisca wrǽcca] *filia Babilonis misera*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8.

Babilōnisca, an ; *m. Babylon* ; Babȳlōn, ōnis ; *f* :— Ofer flōd Babilōnican *super flumina Babilonis*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 1. DER. Babilōnisc.

Babylōn *Babylon*, Cd. 79 ; Th. 98, 20 ; Gen. 1633. v. Babilōn.

baca *of backs ; gen. pl. of* bæc.

BACAN ; ic bace, ðū bacest, bæcest, bæcst, becest, becst, he bace þ, beceþ, *pl.* bacaþ ; *p.* ic, he bōc, ðū bōce, *pl.* bōcon ; *pp.* bacen ; *v. a. To* BAKE ; torrere, pinsere, coquere :—Fīf bacaþ on ānum ofene *quinque in uno clibano coquant*, Lev. 26, 26. Hī bōcon melu *coxerunt farinam*, Ex. 12, 39. [*Orm.* bakenn : *Chauc.* bake : *Wyc.* bake ; *p.* boke ; *pp.* bakun : *Scot.* baike *to bake* ; *pp.* baiken ; bakster *a baker* : *O. Sax.* bakan : *N. Frs.* backe : *Dut.* bakken : *Ger.* backen : *M. Ger.* bachen : *O. H. Ger.* pachan ; *p.* puoch ; *pp.* pachanēr : *Dan.* bage : *Swed. O. Nrs.* baka *to roast : Sansk.* bhak-tas *cooked*, from bhaj *to cook*.] DER. a-bacan : bæcere, bæcestre : bacen, niw-, ofen-.

bacen *baked ; pp. of* bacan.

bac-slitol, es ; *m. A backbiter* ; detractor, Off. reg. 15. v. bæc-slitol.

bacu *backs ; nom. acc. pl. of* bæc :—Hī me towendon heora bacu *they turned their backs on me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29 ; Met. 2, 15.

bād, e ; *f.* [from bǽdan *compellere*] *A pledge, stake, a thing distrained* ; pignus :—Gif bād genumen sȳ, ðonne begyte ða bǽde hām *if a pledge be taken, then shall he obtain the pledge home again*, or *back*, L. O. D. 3 ; Th. i. 354, 6, 7. DER. bādian ; nēd-bād, nȳd. v. wed, wedd.

bād *expected, waited*, Cd. 132 ; Th. 167, 32 ; Gen. 2774 ; *p. of* bīdan.

Baddan-burh ; *g.* -burge ; *d.* -byrig ; *f.* BADBURY, *Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum* ; Baddanburgus in quo castra metatus est Eadweardus Ælfredi fil, An. 901 ; haud longe a Winburna. in agro Dorsetensi :—He gewīcode æt Baddanbyrig wið Winburnan *he encamped at Badbury near Winburn*, Chr. 901 ; Th. 178, 26.

Badecan wylla, an ; *f.* [*Badec's well : Flor.* A. D. 1114, Badecanwella] BAKEWELL, *Derbyshire* :—Fōr on Peaclond to Badecan wyllan [MS. wiellon] *went into the Peak to Bakewell*, Chr. 924 ; Erl. 110, 12.

bādian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od ; *v. a. To pledge, seize, take by way of a pledge* ; pignerare, pignus auferre :—Of ǽgðran stæde on ōðer man mōt bādian, būte man elles riht begytan mǽge *from one shore to the other one may take a pledge, unless he can get justice in another way*, L. O. D. 2 ; Th. i. 354, 3.

Bæbba-burh *Bamborough*, Chr. 1093 ; Th. 360, 6 : 1095 ; Th. 362, 12. v. Bæbban burh.

Bæbban burh, Chr. 993 ; Th. 241, 17, col. 1. v. Bebban burh.

BÆC ; *g.* bæces ; *pl. nom. acc.* bacu, bæc ; *g.* baca ; *d* bacum ; *n. A* BACK ; dorsum, tergum [dorsum *is opposed to* venter, *especially in animals, and* tergum *to* frons, v. hricg] :—Mīnra feónda bæc dū onwendest to me *inimicorum meorum dedisti mihi dorsum*, Ps. Th. 17, 38. Fȳnd mīne dū sealdest me on bæc *vel* hricc *inimicos meos dedisti mihi dorsum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 42 ; myn enemys thou 3eue to me bac, Wyc. 17, 41. Dā wendon hī me heora bæc to *then turned they their backs to me*, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 13. Hī me towendon heora bacu *they turned their backs on me*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 29 ; Met. 2, 15. Ǽr hī bacum tobreden *before they turn their backs to each other*, Exon. 92 a ; Th. 345, 20 ; Gn. Ex. 192. ¶ On bæc *retro*, Jn. Bos. 6, 66 : *and* under bæc *retrorsum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 12 : *at his back, behind, backward*. v. under-bæc. Clǽne bæc hæbban *to have a clean back, to be free from deceit*, L. A. G. 5 ; Th. i. 156, 6. Gang on bæc, Mt. Bos. 4, 10. Gā on bæc *go behind* or *away* ; vade retro, Mk. Bos. 8, 33. [*Orm.* bac, bacch : *Chauc.* back : *O. Sax.* bak. *n : N. Frs.* beck, *n : O. Frs.* bek, *n : O. Ger.* pacho, bacho, *m : O. Nrs.* bak, *n : Scot.* back *a body of followers*. Is it allied to the root in bīgan *to bow*, as the *N. Ger.* buckel *dorsum* is to biegen ?] DER. ofer-bæc, on-, under-.

bæc-bord, es ; *m. The larboard* or *left-hand side of a ship, when looking towards the prow* or *head* ; navigii sinistra pars :—Burgenda land wæs us on bæcbord *the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard* or *left*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bos. 21, 44. [*Plat. Dut.* bakboord *the larboard.*]

bǽce *a beech-tree*, Som. Lye. v. bēce.

bæcere, es ; *m. A* BAKER ; pistor, Ælfc. Gl. 50 ; Som. 65, 109 ; Wrt. Voc. 34, 38. [*Plat. Dut.* bakker : *Ger.* bäcker : *Dan. Swed.* bagere : *O. Nrs.* bakari.] v. bæcestre.

bæce-ring, es ; *m. A grate formed as a ring used for baking, a gridiron* ; craticula, Cot. 99.

bæc-ern, es ; *n.* [bæc from bacan *to bake*, ern *a place*] *A baking-place, a bakehouse* ; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 50 ; Som. 65, 110 ; Wrt. Voc. 34, 39.

bæcest *bakest*, = bacest, *2nd sing. pres. of* bacan.

bæcestre, bæcistre, bæcystre, an ; *f ? m.* [bacan *to bake*, heó bæc-eþ ; estre, v. -isse] *A woman who bakes* ; pistrix ; but because afyrde men performed that work which was originally done by females, this occupation is here denoted by a feminine termination ; hence, *a baker* ; pistor :—Dā gelamp hit ðæt twegen afyryde men agylton wið heora hlāford, Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre *ecce accidit ut peccarent duo eunuchi, pincerna regis Ægyptorum, et pistor, domino suo*, Gen. 40, 1. Þara ōðer bewiste his byrlas, ōðer his bæcestran *illorum alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus*, 40, 2. Bæcistra ealdor *pistorum magister*, 40, 16, 20. Bæcestre *a baker* ; pistor, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1 ; Som. 30, 36.

bæceþ *baketh*, = baceþ, *3rd sing. pres. of* bacan.

bæc-hūs, es ; *n. A* BAKEHOUSE ; pistrinum, Ælfc. Gl. 22 ? v. bæc-ern.

bæcling ; *adv.* Only used with on, *On the back, backwards, behind* ; retrorsum :—On bæcling *retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 113, 5. On bæclincg, 43, 12, 19. Cer ðē on bæcling *turn thee behind me*, Cd. 228 ; Th. 308, 26 ; Sat. 698. v. ears-ling, hinder-ling.

bæc-slitol, es ; m. [bæc *a back* ; slitol *a biter*, from sliten, *pp. of* slītan *to slit, bite*] *A backbiter* ; detractor, Off. reg. 15.

bæcst *bakest* ; bæcþ *bakes*. v. bacan.

bæc-þearm, es ; *m. The entrails* ; anus, longanon :—Wrt. Voc. 283, 60. Bæcþearmas *the bowels* ; extales, Ælfc. Gr. 13 ; Som. 16, 23. Bæcþearm *vel* snǽdel *extales*, Ælfc. Gl. 74 ; Som. 71, 66 ; Wrt. Voc. 44, 48. Bæcþearmes ūtgang *morbus*, fortasse, *ani procidentia*, Som. v. snǽdel.

bæcystre *a baker* ; pistor :—Bæcystra ealdor *pistorum magister*, Gen. 41, 10. v. bæcestre.

bæd, *pl.* bǽdon *asked, besought*, Cd. 94 ; Th. 122, 12 ; Gen. 2025 : 37 ; Th. 48, 24 ; Gen. 780 ; *p. of* biddan.

Bæda-ford-scīr *Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011 ; Th. 267, 4, col. 2. v. Bedan ford-scīr.

bǽdan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To constrain, compel, require, solicit* ; cogere, compellere, exigere, postulare, flagitare :—Ðæs his lufu bǽdeþ *whom his love constrains*, Exon. 90 b ; Th. 339, 27 ; Gn. Ex. 100. Mǽru cwēn bǽdde byras geonge *the illustrious queen solicited her young sons*, Beo. Th. 4040 ; B. 2018. [*O. Sax.* bēdian *cogere aliquem ad aliquid : O. H. Ger.* ga-peitian : *Goth.* báidjan : *O. Nrs.* beiða *petere, postulare.*] DER. a-bǽdan, ge-.

bædd *a bed*, Vit. Swith. v. bed.

bǽdde, an ; *f ? A thing required, tribute* ; exactum, Cot. 73.

bǽdde *solicited*, Beo. Th. 4040 ; B. 2018 ; *p. of* bǽdan.

bædel, es ; *m. A hermaphrodite* ; hermaphroditus :—Wǽpen-wīfestre *vel* scritta *vel* bædel *hermaphroditus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76 ; Som. 71, 125 ; Wrt. Voc. 45, 28. v. wǽpen-wīfestre, scritta.

bædd-rydа, an ; *m. One bedridden* ; clinicus, Vit. Swith. v. bedreda.

bǽdel *a beadle*, Som. Lye. v. bydel.

bǽdend, es; *m. A vehement* or *earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer*; impulsor, Cot. 115.

bǽde-wĕg, -wĭg, es; *n. A cup*; poculum:—Heó scencte bittor bǽdewĕg *she poured out the bitter cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gū. 958.

bædling, es; *m.* [bedd *a bed*] *A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed*; homo delicatus:—Bædlingas *effeminate men*; μαλακοί, Cot. 71: 1 Cor. 6, 9.

bǽdling, es; *m.* [from bǽdan *to compel, solicit*] *A carrier of letters* or *orders*; tabellarius, Som.

bæd-þearm, es; *m. Mentera, entera?* = ἔντερα, *pl. n. exentera?* Bædþearm *seems to be an error of the copyist for* bæcþearm, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 122; Wrt. Voc. 45, 27.

bædzere, bæzere, es; *m.*: bezera, an; *m. A baptist, baptizer*; baptista:—Hie cwǽdun, sume Iohannes se bædzere *illi dixerunt, alii Ioannem Baptistam*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 14: 3, 1. v. fulluhtere.

bæfta, an; *m. The after part, the back*; tergum:—Ic geseah ðone bæftan *I saw the back*, Gen. 16, 13.

bæfta; *adv. Behind*; post, Gen. 32, 24. v. bæftan; *adv.*

bæftan, beftan; *prep. dat.* [be-æftan, *q. v.*] I. *after, behind*; post, pone:—Gang bæftan me *vade post me*, Mt. Bos. 16, 23. II. *behind, without*; sine:—Bæftan ðam hlǽforde *without the master*, Ex. 22, 14.

bæftan, bæfta; *adv.* [be-æftan, *q. v.*] *After, behind, hereafter, afterwards*; postea:—Git synd tíf hungor gĕr bæftan *adhuc quinque anni residui sunt famis*, Gen. 45, 11. He ána belǽf ðǽr bæfta *he alone was left there behind*, Gen. 32, 24. Mycel dæs heres de mid hyre bæftan wæs *much of the army that was behind with her*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23.

bæftan-sittende; *part. Idle*; reses, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 11.

bǽg *a collar*:—Wearm lim gebundenne bǽg hwilum berstep *the warm limb sometimes escapes from the bound collar*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rä. 5, 8. v. beáh.

bægа *of both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 462, 17. v. begen.

Bægere, Bægware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bavarians*; Bavarii, the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Baiern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria:—Mid Bægerum *with the Bavarians*, Chr. 891; Th. 160, 24. Hí Marоaro habbaþ, be westan him, Þyringas, and Behemas, and Bægware healfe *they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

bēh *a crown*, Ælfrædæ Test. v. beáh.

BǼL, es; *n.* I. *fire, flame*; ignis, flamma:—Hæfde landwara lige befangen, bǽle and bronde *he had enveloped the inhabitants of the land with flame, with fire and brand*, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322: 4066; B. 2308. Bǽles cwealm in helle *the torment of the fire in hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. II. *the fire of a funeral pile, in which dead bodies were burned, a funeral pile*; rogus, pyra:—Ær he bǽl cure *ere he chose the pile* [*the fire of the pile*], Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818. Bǽl bi̇þ onæled *the pile is kindled*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 26; Ph. 216. [*Piers.* bal: *O. Nrs.* bál, *n. a fire, funeral pile.*]

bǽl-blǽse, an; *f. Blaze of a flame*; flammæ candor *vel* ardor, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 22; Gū. 648.

bǽl-blys, e; *f. Blaze of a fire*; flammæ ardor, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 12; Dan. 232: 162; Th. 203, 9; Exod. 401.

bælc, es; *m.* I. *a* BELCH; eructatio, Mann. II. *the stomach, pride, arrogance*; stomachus, superbia, arrogantia:—He him bælc forbígde *he bent their pride*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 267.

BǼLC, es; *m. A covering*; tegmen, peristroma, tabulatum:—He bælce oferbrǽdde byrnendne heofon *he overspread with a covering the burning heaven*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [*N. Ger.* gebálk, es; *n. the beams* or *timber of a house*: *Icel.* bálkr.]

bælcan *to cry out*; vociferari:—He bælceþ *he cries out*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mód. 28. [*Plat.* bölken: *N. Frs.* balckien: *N. Dut.* balken: *Ger.* bolken.]

bældan *to animate, encourage*; animare, instigare:—Ðú þeóde bældest to beadowe *thou encouragest the people to strife*, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. v. byldan.

bældu, e; *f. Confidence*; fiducia, Mt. Rush. Stv. 14, 27.

bǽl-egsa, an; *m. Terror of flame*? flammæ terror?—Bǽlegsan [bell egsan MS.] hweóp *he threatened with terror of flame*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121.

bǽl-fȳr, es; *n. A funeral fire*; rogi ignis:—Bǽlfýra mæst *greatest of funeral fires*, Beo. Th. 6278; B. 3143: Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 12; Jul. 579.

bælg, bælig, es; *m. A bulge, bag*; bulga, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bælig-nis, -niss, e; *f.* [from belgan *to be angry, to make angry*] *An injury*; injuria, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 13.

bǽl-stede, es; *m. A funeral pile place*; rogi locus, Beo. Th. 6185; B. 3097.

bǽl-þræc; *g.* -þræce; *pl. nom. g. acc.* -þraca; *f. Force of fire*; flammæ impetus:—Æfter bǽlþræce *after the fire's force*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 19; Ph. 270.

bǽl-wudu, es; *m. Wood of the funeral pile*; rogi lignum, Beo. Th. 6216; B. 3112.

bǽl-wylm, es; *m. Fire's heat*; flammæ æstuatio, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 22; Jul. 336.

bǽm *for* bām; *dat. of* begen *both*, Bt. 38, 5, MS. Cott; Fox 206, 15: Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 3. v. begen.

bænc *a bench*, Som. Lye. v. benc.

bænd, es; *m. A band*; vitta:—Healfne bænd gyldenne [*dederunt*] *dimidiam vittam auream*, Text. Rof. 111, 3; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 35: Text. Rof. 110, 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 20. v. bend.

Bænesing-tūn *Bensington*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 1. v. Bensingtūn.

BǼR; *g. m. n.* bares; *f.* bærre: *d.* barum: *acc.* bærne: *pl. nom.* baru; *acc.* bare: *dat.* barum; *def.* se bara; seó, ðæt bare; *adj.* BARE, *naked, open*; nudus:—On bær līc *on the bare body*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rä. 66, 4. On barum sondum *on bare sands*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Wit hēr baru standaþ unwered wǽdo *we stand here naked, unprotected by garments*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* baar *nudus, promptus, merus, manifestus: M. H. Ger.* bar *nudus: O. H. Ger.* par, bar: the *Goth.* form is not found, but would be basis or basus: *Dan. Swed.* bar: *O. Nrs.* berr: *Slav.* bos: *Lith.* bosus; then the radical consonants would be b–s, not b–r; therefore the word is not connected with beran *ferre*. v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1055.] v. berle.

bær, *pl.* bæron *bore*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121; *p. of* beran.

bǽr, e; *f.* I. *a* BIER; feretrum:—Sīe seó bǽr gearo *let the bier be ready*, Beo. Th. 6202; B. 3105. Gefærenne man brohton on bǽre *they brought a dead man on a bier*, Elen. Kmbl. 1742; El. 873. II. *a couch, pallet, litter*; grabatus:—On his þegna handum on bǽre boren wæs *manibus ministrorum portabatur in grabato*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 22. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bere: *Plat.* baar, *f.*: *O. Sax.* bâra, *f.*: *O. Frs.* bére, *f.*: *Dut.* baar, *f.*: *Ger.* bahre, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* bâre, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* bâra, *f.*: *Dan.* baar, *f.*] v. bēr, beer, Lind. Rush. DER. beran.

bǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bear, bear oneself*; ferre, transferre:—He ne gepafode, ðæt ænig man ǽnig fæt þurh ðæt templ bǽre, Mk. Bos. 11, 16; *he suffride not, that ony man schulde bere a vessel thurȝ the temple*, Wyc. DER. ge-bǽran.

bær-beáh; *g.* -beáges; *m. A bearing-ring, ring*; anulus, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rä. 32, 22.

bǽr-disc, es; *m.* [bǽr, disc *a dish*] *A dish bier* or *tray, a frame on which several dishes were brought to table at once, a course, service*; ferculum, Wrt. Voc. 26, 64.

bǽre *a bier*; feretrum, Wrt. Voc. 49, 26. v. bǽr.

-bǽre *an adjective termination* signifying *Producing, bearing*, from beran *to bear, produce*; as, wæstm-bære *fruit-bearing, fruitful*; frugifer: æppel-bære *apple-bearing*; pomifer: horn-bære *horn-bearing*; corniger: leóht-bære *light-bearing*. [*Plat. Dut.* -baar: *Ger.* -bar: *M. H. Ger.* -bære: *O. H. Ger.* -pâri.] v. bora.

bære-flōr, es; *m. A barley-floor, barn-floor, threshing-floor*; hordei area, area:—Þurh-clǽnsaþ his bærefl̄or *permundabit eream suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. bere.

bǽrende *bearing*; *part. of* bǽran. v. berende.

bær-fōt; *adj.* BAREFOOT *or that goeth barefooted*; nudipes, Peccat. Med. 8. [*Ger.* barfusz.]

bærlīc, es; *m? Barley*; hordeum:—Man sælde ðæt æcer-sēd bærlīc to six scillingas *one sold the acre-seed of barley for six shillings*, Chr. 1124; Th. 376, 5. v. bere.

bær-līce; *adv. Openly, nakedly*, BARELY; palam, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 29.

bærm *a bosom, lap*; sinus, Som. Lye. v. bearm.

bǽr-man, -mann, es; *nom. pl.* bǽrmenn; *d.* bǽrmannum; *m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter*; bajulus:—Ða bǽrmenn gesetton heora fōtfæst *the porters set their footstep*, Jos. 3, 15.

bærn *a barn*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 55. v. bern.

bærnan; *p.* bærnde; *pp.* bærned; *v. a. To kindle, light, set on fire, to* BURN, *burn up*; accendere, urere, comburere, exurere:—Bærnaþ nū eówer blācern *light now your lamp*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 5. Hī bærndon gecorene *they burned the chosen*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16. [*Plat.* brennen; *p.* brende *ardere, urere: Dut.* branden; *p.* brande *id: O. Dut.* bernen; *p.* bernde; branden; *p.* brande *id: Ger.* brennen; *p.* brannte; but brinnan; *p.* brann *ardere: M. H. Ger.* brennen; *p.* brante *urere: O. H. Ger.* brennan; *p.* branta; prennan; *p.* pranta *id: O. Sax.* brinnan, brennan: *Goth.* brannjan; *p.* brannida: *Dan.* brænde *ardere, urere: Swed.* bränna *urere: O. Nrs.* brenna; *p.* brendi *id.*] DER. for-bærnan, ge-, on-. v. byrnan, beornan.

bærnes, bærnis, -ness, e; *f. A burning*; incendium, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. DER. an-bærnis, -bærnys, in-, on-.

bærnet, bærnyt, bernet, es; *n.* I. *a combustion, burning up*; combustio:—He wudu gelogode to his sunu bærnytte *he laid in order the wood for the burning of his son*, Gen. 22, 9. II. *arson*; incendium:—Hūsbryce and bærnet . . . is bōtleás *bootless is . . . house-breaking and arson*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 5. DER. wudu-bærnet.

bærning, berning, e; *f. A* BURNING; adustio:—Sylle bærninge wid bærninge *reddat adustionem pro adustione*, Ex. 21, 25.

bærnyt *a combustion, burning*, Gen. 22, 9. v. bærnet.

-bǽro, -bǽru *a bearing*. v. forþ-, ge-, on-.

bærs, bears, es; *m. A perch*; perca, lupus:—Bærs *lupus* vel *scardo*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 58; Wrt. Voc. 55, 63. [*Dut.* baars, *m: Ger.* bars, barsch, *m.*]

bærst *burst*, Byrht. Th. 140, 6; By. 284; *p. of* berstan.

bærstlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To break, burst;* crepare:—Bærstlaþ *crepuerit*, Cot. 39. v. brastlian.

bær-synnig, -sinnig, -suinnih, -sunig; *adj.* [bær *bare, open;* synnig *sinful, wicked*] *Openly-wicked;* used substantively, *an open or public sinner, a publican;* apertus *vel* publicus peccator, publicanus:—Sïe ðé swǽ bærsynnig *sit tibi sicut publicanus*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 18, 17: 21, 32: Mk. Lind. War. 2, 16: Lk. Lind. War. 15, 1: Mt. Lind. Stv. 9, 10. [*O. Nrs.* ber-syndugr.]

bærwe *a grove*, Som; *dat. of* bearo.

BÆST, es; *m? n? The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made;* tilia:—Bæst *vel* lind *tilia*, Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* bast, *m. bark: O. Dut.* bast, *m. signifies the bark of a tree and also a rope; because the inner part of the linden or lime-tree was mostly used for making ropes: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bast, *m. bark: O. H. Ger.* past, *m: Dan.* bast, *m: Swed.* bast, *n: O. Nrs.* bast, *n.* The word is probably to be derived from bindan *to bind*, v. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1148.]

bæsten; *adj. Made of bast*, BAST; tiliaceus:—Hïg dǽ hine gebundon mid twǽm bæstenum rápum *then they bound him with two bast ropes*, Jud. Grn. 15, 13.

bæstere *a baptizer;* baptista:—Bæstere *baptista*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 3, 1. v. bædzere.

bæswi [=basu *purple*] *A scarlet robe;* coccinum, Cot. 208.

bæt; *p.* bǽtte; *pp.* bæted; *v. a. To bridle. rein in, restrain, curb, bit;* frenum equo *vel* asino injicere, frenare, cohibere:—Esolas bǽtan *to bridle asses*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866. Gif he ǽr þweores windes bǽtte *if he first restrained the perverse wind*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* beizian *mordere facere, infrenare: O. Nrs.* beita.] DER. ge-bǽtan, ymbe-.

bǽte, es; *n. A* BIT *of a bridle, a bridle, trappings, harness;* lupatum, frenum. v. gebǽte, gebǽtel.

BÆÞ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* baðu; *g.* baða; *d.* baðum, baðan, baðon; *n.* **I.** *a* BATH; balneum, balneatio:—Bæþ hâte weól *the bath boiled* [*welled*] *with heat*, Exon. 74a; Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. On hâtum baðum *in hot baths*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. **II.** *a font;* fons lustralis:—Hú hï hine bǽdan fullwhites bæðes *how they had asked him for a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. [*Plat.* bad, *n: O. Sax.* bath, *n: Dut. Ger.* bad, *n: M. H. Ger.* bat; *gen.* bades, *n: O. H. Ger.* bad, *n: Dan. Swed.* bad: *O. Nrs.* bað, *n.*] DER. fýr-bæþ, seolh-: Baðan *Bath.*

bæðere, es; *m. A baptist;* baptista, Grm. i. 253, 38. v. bædzere.

bæþ-hûs, es; *n.* **A** BATH-HOUSE; thermarum domus:—Bæþhûs *balnearium vel thermarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 13; Wrt. Voc. 58, 54. Bæþhûs *vel* bæþstôw *thermæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. v. bæþ-stôw.

bæðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe*, Som. Lye. v. baðian.

bæþ-stede, es; *m. A place of baths;* thermarum locus:—Bæþstede *thermæ vel spumarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 7; Wrt. Voc. 37, 5.

bæþ-stôw, e; *f. A bathing-place;* thermarum locus:—Bæþhûs *vel* bæþstôw *thermæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 75; Wrt. Voc. 57, 53. v. bæþ-hûs.

bæþ-weg, es; *m. A bath-way, the sea;* via balnei, mare:—Brecan oft bæþweg *to break over the bath-way*, Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223. Bæþweges blǽst *a blast or wind of the sea, a sea breeze, the south wind.* Sûþwind *is so called*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290.

bǽting, bǽting, e; *f. A cable, a rope, anything that holds or restrains;* funis, retinaculum:—Lǽtan ða bǽtinge [Cot. bǽtinge] *to slip the cable*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15.

bǽtte *restrained*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 16; *p. of* bǽtan.

bæzera, bæzere *a baptizer*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 11, 12. v. bædzere.

bala-nîþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil*, Ps. C. 50, 151; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 151. v. bealo-nîþ.

balca, an; *m.* **A** BALK, *beam, bank, a ridge;* trabs, porca, terra inter duos sulcos congesta: — On balcan lecgan *to lay in ridges*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. [*Piers P. Chauc.* balke *trabs: Plat.* balk, *m. id: O. Sax.* balko, *m: Dut.* balk, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* balke, *m: O. H. Ger.* balcho, balko, *m: Dan.* bjälke: *Swed.* bjelke: *O. Nrs.* bálkr, *m; but cf. also Gaelic* balc *a ridge of earth between two furrows*, Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1089.]

balcettan *to belch*, Som. Lye. v. bealcettan.

bald; *adj.* BOLD, *audacious, adventurous, confident;* audax, confidens:—Bald breóst-toga *a bold chief*, Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184. Hilde calla bald bord upahôf *the bold war-herald raised his shield*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253. Wǽron hï ðe baldran gewordene *confidentiores facti*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 17. v. beald.

-bald, -bold; as the incipient or terminating syllable of proper names denotes *Bold, courageous, honourable;* audax, virtuosus:—Baldwin *from* bald, *and* win *a contest, battle.* Cûþbold, Cûþbald *from* cûþ *known*, bald *bold.* Eádbald *happily bold*, from eád *or* eádig *and* bald.

balde; *adv. Boldly, freely, confidently, instantly;* audacter, libere, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Hie balde gecwǽdon *they said boldly*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200. v. bealde.

bald-lîce *boldly;* fortiter:—Hie baldlîce beornas lǽrde *he boldly exhorted the warriors*, Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311. v. beald-lîce.

bald-licost; *sup. Most bravely;* fortissime:—Ðe baldlicost on ða brigce stôp *who stept on the bridge most bravely*, Byrht. Th. 134, 2; By. 78. v. beald-lîce.

baldor, es; *m.* [*the comp. of* bald *is* baldor *more bold, courageous, honourable, hence*] *A prince, ruler;* princeps, dominus:—*thus*, Gumena baldor *a ruler of men*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 4; Gen. 2693: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 8; Jud. 9. Rinca baldor, 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Wîgena baldor *a prince of warriors*, 10; Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. v. bealdor.

baldra *bolder*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 17. v. bald, beald.

baldsamum, i; *n. Balsam, balm;* balsamum:—Swâ swâ mon hëddern ontýnde ða baldsami *quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. v. balsam.

balewa, an; *m. The baleful or wicked one, Satan;* Satanas, Diabolus:—Swâ inc se balewa hët *as the baleful one desired you*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 11; Sat. 484.

balewe *wicked*:—Se inc forgeaf balewe geþohtas *he inspired you with wicked thoughts*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 19; Sat. 488. v. bealo.

ballîce *boldly*:—Ballîce *audacter*, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 43. v. baldlîce, beald-lîce.

balo *bale, evil*, Lye. DER. balo-cræft. v. bealo.

balo-cræft, es; *m. A pernicious, wicked, or magic art;* ars perniciosa *vel* magica, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75. v. bealo-cræft.

balsam, es; *n.* [balsamum, baldsamum, i; *n.*] *Balsam, balm;* balsamum:—Balsames blêd *the balsam's fruit;* carpo balsami, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 54; Wrt. Voc. 33, 50. Balsames teár *the tear* or *juice of the balsam-tree;* opobalsamum, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 55; Wrt. Voc. 33, 51. Hëddern ða balsamum on wǽre *a store-house in which was balm*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19, note.

bals-minte, an; *f.* BALSAM-MINT, *spear-mint, water-mint;* sisymbrium: *q.* mentha aquatica, Lin. Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 52; Wrt. Voc. 31, 62.

balw; *g. m. n.* es; *f.* re *Miserable, wicked;* malus, Beo. Th. 1958; B. 977. v. bealo.

bâlzam *balsam*:—Se sceal on bâlzame beón *it shall be of balsam*, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 23. v. balsam.

bâm *with bath*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128; *dat. of* begen.

ban, bano, es; *n. A command, edict, interdict;* mandatum, edictum, interdictum, Grm. 3rd edit. i. 359, 8. v. ge-ban.

BÂN, baan, es; *pl.* bân; *n.* **A** BONE; os:—Ðis ys nû bân of mînum bânum *hoc nunc os ex ossibus meis*, Gen. 2, 23. Moises nam losepes bân mid him *tulit Moyses ossa Ioseph secum*, Ex. 13, 19: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 9; Gen. 182. Hïg synt innan fulle deádra bâna *intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum*, Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Bân mîne *my bones*, Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Exon. 110a; Th. 421, 14; Rä. 40, 18: 125b; Rä. 68, 3: Beo. Th. 5149; B. 2578. [*Plat.* been, *n. os, crus: O. Sax. O. Frs.* bên, *n: Dut.* been, *n: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bein, *n: O. H. Ger.* pein, *n: Dan.* been: *Swed.* ben: *O. Nrs.* bein, *n.* In *Goth.* the word is preserved only in baina-bagms *a bone-tree, cornel-tree*, for σκάμμνος. Thus, all the *Teut.* languages have the same word, the chief and oldest signification of which is *os a bone.* This is the only meaning it has in *A. Sax.* where scanca is used for *crus;* also in *O. Nrs.* the meaning *crus* is very rare, the more common word being leggr *a leg.* The *Sansk. Lat. Grk.* and the *Slav.* languages use a totally different root,—*Sansk.* asthi *os: Lat. os: Grk.* ὀστέον: the *Slav.* branch kost, *Boh.* kost, *Pol.* kosc, all with an initial *k.* Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1381, suggests, if *crus* could be proved to be the original meaning of bân, it might be related to *βαίνειν*, in the same way as *Sansk.* asthi to *στῆναι.*] DER. breóst-bân, cin-, elpen-, hryeg-, wîdo-, ylpen-.

BANA, bona, an; *m. A killer, murderer, manslayer*, also applied to *the devil;* interfector, occisor, homicida, diabolus:—Þam wearþ Weohstân bana *to whom Weohstan became a murderer*, Beo. Th. 5220; B. 2613: Cd. 144; Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Banena byre *the son of the murderers*, Beo. Th. 4112; B. 2053. Hie nǽfre his banan folgian noldon *they never would follow his murderer*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 33, col. 1: L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7: L. H. E. 2, 3, 4; Th. i. 28, 1, 5, 7. On banan fædme *in the embrace of the murderer*, i. e. *the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 1232; An. 616. [*O. Sax.* bano: *O. Frs.* bona: *O. H. Ger.* bano: *O. Nrs.* bani.] DER. aldor-bana [-bona], bröðor-, dæd-, ecg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, fugel-, gâst-, hand-, mûþ-, ord-, rǽd-, sûsl-.

bân-beorgas; *pl. m. Bone defences, greaves;* ossium præsidia, ocreæ, Cot. 17: 145.

bân-brice, -bryce, es; *m. A* BONE-BREAKING *or fracture of a bone;*

ossis fractura :—Wið bānbryce genim dysse ylcan wyrte wyrttruman *for fracture of a bone take roots of this same plant*, Herb. 15, 3; Lchdm. i. 108, 9.

BANC, e; *f. A bench*, BANK, *hillock;* tumulus, Som. v. benc.

bān-cōfa, an ; *m. A bone-dwelling, the body;* ossium cubile, corpus :—Wæs se bāncōfa ādle onāeled *the body was inflamed with disease*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 16; Gū. 927.

Bancorena burh, Bancorna burh ; g. burge ; *d.* byrig ; *Bangor, in Wales;* civitas Bangor :—Swȳdest of Bancorena [Bancorna, B.] byrig *most chiefly from the city of Bangor*, Bd. 2, 2 ; S. 502, 39, note.

ban-cōða, an ; *m :* -cōþ, -cōdu, e ; *f :* -cōðe, an ; *f.* [ban bana *a killer*, cōða *a disease*] *A baneful disease, a fatal* or *deadly malady, erysipelas;* lethalis morbus, ignis sacer :—Wæs him inbogen bittor bancōða *a bitter malady was fixed in him*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gū. 998. Wið bancōðe. ðæt is ōman, nim eolonan *for the baneful disease, that is erysipelas, take elecampane*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 16.

band *bound*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15; *p. of* bindan.

banda, an ; *m. A householder, husband*, Som. Lye. v. bonda.

bān-fæt ; *g.* -fætes ; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu ; *n. The bone vessel, the body;* ossium vas, corpus, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 23; Ph. 229.

ban-fāh, -fāg ; *adj.* [ban, bana *a killer*, fāg *stained*] *Death* or *murder stained;* homicidio pollutus, lethifer, Beo. Th. 1564; B. 780.

bān-gebrec, es ; *n. A bone-breaking;* ossium fractio, Andr. Kmbl. 2882; An. 1444.

bān-helm, es ; *m. A bone-helm, shield;* ossium galea, clipeus, Fins. Th. 60; Fin. 30.

bān-hring, es ; *m. A bone-ring, a neck-bone;* ossium artus, vertebra :—Dæt hire wið halse heard grāpode, bānhringas bræc *against her neck it griped her hard, broke the bone-rings*, Beo. Th. 3138; B. 1567.

bān-hūs, es ; *n. The bone-house, the chest, body;* ossea domus, pectus, corpus :—He dæt bānhūs gebrocen hæfde *he had broken the bone-house, the breast*, or *body*, Beo. Th. 6285; B. 3147. *Hence* bānhūses weard *the body's guard, the mind*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523.

Baningas ; *pl. m. The Banings, people mentioned in the Gleeman's tale* :—Becca weōld Baningum *Becca ruled the Banings*, Scōp Th. 39; Wid. 19.

bān-leās ; *adj. Bone-less, without bones;* ossibus carens, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 19; Rä. 46, 3.

bān-loca, an ; *m. A bone inclosure, the skin, body;* ossium clausura, caro :—Ðȳ-læs se ord ingebuge under bānlocan *lest the point enter in under the skin*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 10; Cri. 769.

BANNAN, bonnan; ic banne, ðū bannest, banst, benst, he banneþ, banþ, benþ, *pl.* bannaþ; *p.* bēn, bēnn, beón, beónn, *pl.* beónnon; *pp.* bannen *To summon:* jubere, citare, convocare :—Leóde tosomne bannan *to summon the people together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096: Elen. Grm. 45. [*O. Frs.* banna, bonna : *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bannen *edicere, interdicere, prohibere, expellere: O. H. Ger.* pannan : *Goth.* bandwjan *significare, innuere: O. Nrs.* banna *prohibere, interdicere.*] DER. a-bannan, ge-; ge-ban.

bannuc-camb, es ; *m.* [camb *a comb*] *A wool-comb;* pecten textorium :—Bannuccamb *pecten*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som 79, 77. DER. cimban.

bān-rift, bān-ryft ; *pl. n. Bone coverings, greaves;* tibialia, ossium velamen, ocreæ, Cot. 174. v. bān-beorgas.

ban-segn, es ; *m. A banner, an ensign;* vexillum, Cot. 23. v. treuteru.

bān-sele, es ; *m. A bone-house* or *dwelling, the body;* ossium aula, corpus :—Gæst and bānsele *soul and body*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 12; Dōm. 102.

banst, he banþ *summonest, summoneth; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bannan.

bān-wærc, es ; *n. Grief, pain,* or *ache in the bones;* ossium dolor. v. bān *a bone*, wærc *pain.*

bān-wyrt, e ; *f. Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed;* viola, centaurea minor :—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan *bone-wort hath bunches of flowers*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 5. Bānwyrt *centaurea minor*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 85; Wrt. Voc. 32, 21. Sió greáte bānwyrt *the great bone-wort*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 19 : 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 15 : 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17, 20 : 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 24 : 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21 : 1, 59; Lchdm. 130, 11 : 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15 : Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 7 : 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24 : Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

baorm *bosom* :—On baorm *in sinu*, Jn. Rush. War. 13, 23. v. bearm.

bar, es ; *m. A bear;* ursus. v. bera.

BĀR, es ; *m.* A BOAR ; aper :—Cyng Willelm forbeád sleán ða heortas swylce eác ða bāras *king William forbade men to kill the stags, and also the boars*, Chr. 1087; Ing. 296, 12. Ic gefeó heortas, and bāras, and rann, and rægan, and hwilon haran *capio cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et aliquando lepores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 14: Ps. Lamb. 79, 14. [*Dut.* beer : *M. H. Ger.* bēr : *O. H. Ger.* pēr.]

barda, an ; *m. A beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron;* rostrata navis, Mone A. 131.

bare *bare, naked*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783; *acc. pl. of* bær, *adj.*

barenian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To make bare;* denudare :—Sand barenodon *made bare the sand*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 22; Exod. 470, note.

barian ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make bare, discover, disclose;* denudare, prodere, in medium proferre. DER. a-barian.

barm *a bosom* :—On barme *in sinu*, Jn. Rush. War. 1, 18. v. bearm.

barn *a child*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. bearn.

barn *burned*, Ex. 3, 2; *p. of* beornan.

Baroc-scīr, e ; *f. The bare oak shire* or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801. It was most commonly written by the Anglo-Saxons—Barruc, Bearruc, and Bearwucscīre, Chr. 860; Th. 130, 3.

bār-spere, es ; *n.* A BOAR SPEAR ; venabulum :—Bārspere *vel* huntigspere *venabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 22.

bār-spreōt, es ; *m. A boar spear ;* venabulum. v. bār-spere.

barþ, es ; *m. A kind of ship, a light vessel to sail* or *row in;* dromo :—Æsc vel barþ *dromo*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 24. v. æsc.

Barton *Barton, a corn village;* frumentaria villa. v. bere-tūn.

basilisca, an ; *m. A basilisk;* basiliscus :—Ðū ofer aspide miht eáde gangan and bealde nū basiliscan tredan *super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis*, Ps. Th. 90, 13.

Basilius ; *g.* Basilies ; *m. Basil, bishop of Cæsarēa* = Καισάρεια :—Basilius se éadiga wæs swíðe hālig bisceop, on Cessarean byrig, on Grēciscre þeóde, manegra munuca fæder, munuchādes him sylf. He wæs swýðe gelǽred and swýðe mihtig lareów, and he munuc regol gesette mid swýðlīcre drohtnunge. He wæs ǽr Benedictus, ðe us bóc awrāt on Lēdenre sprǽce leóhtre be dǽle ðonne Basilius, ac he tymde swāðeáh to Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse. Basilius awrāt ǽne wundorlīce bóc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, 'Exameron' gehāten, swíðe deópum andgite. And he awrāt ða lāre ðe we nū willaþ on Englisceum gereorde secgean *Basil the blessed* [*born* A. D. 328, *died* 379] *was a very holy bishop in the city of Cæsarēa, a province belonging to Greece, the father of many monks, himself of the monkhood. He was a very learned and a very mighty teacher, and he appointed monastic canons with strict conduct. He was before Benedict* [*born* A. D. 480, *died* 540], *who wrote us a book in the Latin language more clear in part than Basil, but yet he appealed to the teaching of Basil for his confirmation. Basil wrote a certain wonderful book concerning all the works of God which he wrought in six days, called the 'Hexameron,' with a very deep understanding. And he wrote the advice which we now wish to tell in the English language*, Basil prm ; Norm. 32, 1–14. Sancti Basilii Exameron [= ἑξάμερον], dæt is, be Godes six daga weorcum *the Hexameron of holy Basil, that is, concerning the six days' works of God*, Hexam. 1 ; Norm. 1, 1–3.

basing, es ; *m. A short cloak, a cloak;* chlamys = χλᾶμύς, pallium :—Ic geseah wurm-reádne basing *I saw a purple* [*worm* or *shell-fish reddened*] *cloak;* vidi pallium coccineum, Jos. 7, 21.

Basing, es ; *m.* The name of a place, *Basing, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire;* nomen oppidi ita hodie vocatum in agro Hantoniensi :—Wið ðone here æt Basingum *with the army at Basing*, Chr. 871; Th. 138, 28, col. 2; 139, 27, col. 1, 2.

bāsnian, bāsnan ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To expect, await;* exspectare :—Gestōd dæt folc bāsnende *stabat populus exspectans*, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 35. Bāsnode hwæt him gifeðe wurde *he awaited what should befall him*, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. DER. ge-bāsnian.

bāsnung, e ; *f. Expectation ;* exspectatio, Lk. Lind. War. 21, 26.

baso, basu, e ; *f. Purple ;* purpura, Cot. 85. DER. brūn-baso, wealh-. v. basu.

baso, basu *a berry ;* bacca, Grm. i. 244, 36.

baso-popig, es ; *n?* [*astula regia*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 57; Mone A. 354; Wrt. Voc. 66, 65] *Corn* or *red poppy ;* papaver rhœas, L. Prior, p. 279.

Basterne *The people of Sarmatia in Europe* or *upper Hungary ;* Bastarnæ, Lye.

basu : *g. m. n.* -wes ; *f.* -re : *pl. nom. m. f. n.* -we : *def. m.* se baswa ; *adj. Purple, crimson ;* purpureus, phœniceus, coccineus :—Sum brūn, sum basu *part brown, part purple*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Baswe bōcstafas *crimson characters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Basu hǽwen *of purple colour* or *hue, of scarlet* or *crimson colour*, Cot. 117. [Grimm, Wrtbch. i. 1243, connects the word with *Goth.* basi *a berry : Ger.* beere : *A. Sax.* berie.]

basu, e ; *f. A scarlet robe ;* coccinum, Grm. i. 254, 2. v. baso.

basuian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To be clad in purple ;* purpura vestiri. v. basu.

baswa stān, es ; *m.* [basu *purple*, stān *stone*] *A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour ;* topazium :—Ofer gold and ðone baswon stān [= baswan stān] *super aurum et topazion*, Ps. Spl. 118, 127.

baswe *crimson* :—Baswe bōcstafas *crimson letters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724; *pl. of* basu, *adj.*

bat, e ; *f.* I. *contention, strife ;* contentio, R. Ben. 21. II.

a bat, club, staff, stick; fustis, Som. [*O. Nrs.* beit, *f;* lamina explanata *a thin board, plank.*]

BÁT, e; *f.*: es; *m. A* BOAT, *ship, vessel;* linter, scapha, navicula:—Deós bát glídeþ on geofene *this boat glideth over ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. He bát gestág *he ascended a boat,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 33; Gú. 1302. [*Plat.* boot, *n: Dut.* boot, *f: Ger.* boot, *n: Dan.* baad, *c: Swed.* båt, *m: Icel.* bátr, *m. cymba, navicula.*] DER. mere-bát, sæ-, wudu-bát *bit;* momordit, Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742; *p. of* bítan.

bát, e; *f.* What can be bitten,—*Food;* esca, Ettm. 305. [*Icel.* beit, *f. pascuum;* beita, *f.* esca: bát: *p. of* bítan *to bite.*]

baða *of baths,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 10; Ph. 110; *gen. pl. of* bæþ.

Baðan [*dat. pl. of* bæþ *a bath, q. v.*], Baðan-ceaster; *g.* -ceastre; *acc.* -ceastre, -ceaster; *f. The city of Bath, Somersetshire,* so called from its baths; Bathoniæ urbs a balneis dicta, in agro Somersetensi:—Baðan, Baðon, Baðun, *for* Baðum, æt Baðum, Cod. Dipl. 170; A. D. 796; Kmbl. i. 207, 5, *at the Baths,* or, as we now say, *at Bath* or *Bath* [*v. æt, prep.* I. 3, before names of places]; apud balneas, *vel* apud Bathoniam, *vel* apud urbem Bathoniæ. Æt Baðan, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 1. On Baðan, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060; 379, 14: 436, 8. Æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 177, 7. In monasterio, quod situm est in civitate æt Baðun, Cod. Dipl. 193; A. D. 808; Kmbl. i. 237, 1. In illa famosa urbe, quæ nominatur calidum balneum, dæt is æt dæm hátum baðum, Cod. Dipl. 290: A. D. 864; Kmbl. ii. 80, 8. Éadgár wæs to cyninge gehálgod on dære ealdan byrig, Acemannes ceastre; eác, ǒðre worde, beornas Baðan nemnaþ *Edgar was consecrated king in the old town, Akemanscester; also, by another word, men name Bath,* Chr. 973; Th. 224, 22, col. 1; Edg. 5. Genámon þreó ceastra,—Gleawan-ceaster and Ciren-ceaster and Baðan-ceaster *they took three cities,—Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath,* Chr. 577; Erl. 18, 20. v. Ace-mannes burh.

baðian, beðian, bedigean, ic -ige, -yge; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To wash, foment, cherish;* lavare, fovere:—Hí baðedon ðone líchoman *they washed the body,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 38. Wit unc in dære burnan baðodan *we two washed ourselves in that brook,* Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 2; Hö. 132. II. *v. intrans. To* BATHE; lavari, balneare, aquis se immergere:—Seldon heó baðian wolde *she would seldom bathe,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 6. Gesihþ baðian brimſuglas *he sees sea-fowls bathing,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47. Badiendra manna hús dǽr hí hí unscrédaþ inne *apodyterium, domus, qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 9. DER. bi-baðian. v. bæþ.

baðo *baths,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 22; *acc. pl. of* bæþ.

bátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BAIT *or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook;* inescare, Som.

bát-swáin, es; *m. A* BOATSWAIN; scaphiarius, proreta. v. bát *a boat;* swán *a swain, servant.*

bátwá, bútá, bútu, bútwú; *adj.* [bá *both,* twá *two*] BOTH THE TWO, *both:*—Bátwá Adam and Eue *both Adam and Eve,* Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765: Gen. 26, 35. v. begen.

bát-weard, es; *m.* [bát *boat,* weard *keeper*] *Keeper or commander of a ship;* navis custos:—He dæm bátwearde swurd gesealde *he gave a sword to the keeper of the ship,* Beo. Th. 3804; B. 1900.

BE [*abbreviated from* big = bí. *q. v.*]; *prep. dat. and instr.* I. BY. *near to, to, at, in, on, upon, about, with;* juxta, prope, ad, secus, in, cum:—Be wege *by the way,* Mk. Bos. 8, 3. Wunode be Iordane *he dwelt by Jordan,* Cd. 91; Th. 116, 6; Gen. 1932. Be grúnde wód *went on the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 29; Rä. 23, 15. Be ýþláfe *along the leaving of the waves,* Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ic be grúnde græfe *I dig along the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2. Be fullan *in full;* abundanter, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Be eallum *with all, altogether,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12. Ne mæg he be dý wedre wesan *he may not be in the open air,* Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 18; Gn. Ex. 113. Be dam strande *upon the strand* or *shore,* Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Ne leofaþ se man be hláfe ánum, ac be ǽlcon worde, de of Godes múþe gǽþ *non in solo pane vivit homo, sed in omni verbo, quod procedit de ore Dei,* Mt. Bos. 4, 4. Byrgan be deádum *to bury with the dead,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. 2. *of, from, about, touching, concerning;* de, quoad:—Be dam cilde *of* or *concerning the child,* Mt. Bos. 2, 8. Be hlísan *of* or *about fame,* Bt. titl. xviii. 2; Fox xiv. 1. Gramlíce be Gode sprǽcan *male locuti sunt de Deo,* Ps. Th. 77, 20. Be his horse Bucefal *about his horse Bucephal,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 39. Ahsiaþ be ealdum dagum *interrogate de diebus antiquis,* Deut. 4, 32. Mæg ic be me sylfum sóþ gied wrecan *of myself I can relate a true tale,* Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 1; Seef. 1. Ic ðis gid be dé awræc *I recited this strain of thee,* Beo. Th. 3451; B. 1723. Nysse ic be dære [róde] riht *I did not know the right about the cross,* Elen. Kmbl. 2479; El. 1241. 3. *for, because of, after, by, through, according to:* pro, propter, per, secundum:—He sette word be worde *he set word for word,* Bt. procem; Fox viii. 3. Be hyra weorcum *for their works,* Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 13; Cri. 1290. Dú scealt sunu ágan, bearn be brýde dínre *thou shalt have a son, a child, by thy bride,* Cd. 106; Th. 140, 11; Gen. 2326. Forlǽdd be dam lygenum *misled by the lies,* 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Dæt ic meahte ongitan be dam gealdre Godes bearn *that I might comprehend, through that lore, God's child,* Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 26: Mód. 6. Hie, be wæstmum, wíg curon *they, according to his strength, chose each warrior,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 8; Exod. 243. Ná dú be gewyrhtum úrum wóldest us dón *thou wouldst not do to us according to our sins* [secundum peccata nostra], Ps. Th. 102, 10. 4. *beside, out of;* e, ex:—Ic dé lǽde be dam [bi dæm MS. Cott.] wege *I should lead thee out of the way,* Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. Genam hine æt eowde úte be sceápum *tulit eum de gregibus ovium,* Ps. Th. 77, 69. 5. *sometimes be is separated from its case:*—Be dæges leóhte *at the light of day* or *at daylight,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 17; Rï. 28, 17. Be fæder láre *through the father's counsel.* Beo. Th. 3905; B. 1950. Úre bán syndon toworpene be helwarena hæfte neódum *dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum,* Ps. Th. 140, 9. Mín bibod dú bræce be dínes bonan worde *thou didst break my command through the word of thy destroyer* [*the devil*], Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. ¶ Be ánfealdum *single.* Be twífealdum *twofold,* Ex. 22, 4. Be dam mæstan *at the most.* Be dam de *as.* Gen. 3. 6. [*Orm. Laym. R. Glouc. Piers P.* bi: *Chauc. Wyc.* by: *Plat.* bi: *O. Sax.* bi, be: *O. Frs.* bí, be: *Dut.* by: *Ger.* bei: *M. H. Ger.* bî: *O. H. G.* bî, pî: *Goth.* bi: *Sansk.* abhi?]

be-, bi-, big-, and **bí-** are often used as prefixes. I. when prefixed to verbs, be- and bi- either give an intensive signification to a transitive verb, or change an intransitive into a transitive verb, as,—Sprengan *to sprinkle,* be-sprengan *to be-sprinkle;* lecgan *ponere,* be-lecgan *im-ponere;* settan *to set, put,* be-settan *to be-set, surround;* fón *to seize,* be-fón *to surround;* gangan *to go,* be-gangan *to exercise;* reótan *plorare,* be-reótan *de-plorare.* 2. they have a privative sense, as,—Be-niman *to deprive,* be-réafian *to bereave,* be-heáfdian *to behead.* 3. sometimes they do not indicate any perceptible variation in the sense, as,—Be-cuman *to come,* be-sencan *to sink.* 4. be-, bi-, big- have the same effect when prefixed to *substantives, adjectives, and adverbs.* II. the accented bí- and big-, as prefixes, generally have the original sense of the preposition *by,* as,—Bí-cwide, big-cwide *a by-saying, proverb;* bi-spell, big-spell *a by-story, parable;* bi-wǽrlan *to pass-by;* big-standan *to stand-by.* vide I. 2.

BEÁCEN, bécen, bécn, bécun; *g.* beácnes; *n. A* BEACON, *sign, token, standard;* signum, significatio, typus, vexillum, portentum, miraculum; in specie de sancta cruce et de sole:—Leóht éastan com beorht beácen *light came from the east a bright beacon,* Beo. Th. 1144; B. 570. He beácen onget *he perceived the sign,* Cd. 198; Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Wæs beácen boden *the token was announced,* Andr. Kmbl. 2403; An. 1203. Beácnes cyme *the beacon's* [*the sun's*] *coming,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107. Segn genom beácna beorhtost *he took an ensign brightest of standards,* Beo. Th. 5547; B. 2777. [*O. Sax.* bôkan: *O. Frs.* bâken: *O. H. Ger.* pouchan.] DER. fore-beácen, freodo-, heofon-, here-, sige-, sigor-, wundor-: beácn, -ian, -ung: bécn-an, -ian: bícn-ian: býcn-an, -endlíc, -iend, -iendlíc.

beácen-stán, es; *m. A stone whereon the beacon fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacon fire;* specula, pharus, Cot. 88.

beácne *to a sign,* Cd. 80; Th. 100, 19; Gen. 1666; *dat. of* beácen.

beácneng *a beckoning* or *nodding, a speaking by tropes* or *figures;* nutus, Cot. 139: tropologia, Cot. 201. *v.* beácnung.

beácnian, býcnian, bícnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to* BECKON, *nod;* innuere:—He wæs bícniende him *erat innuens illis,* Lk. Bos. 1, 22, 62: 5, 7. II. *to shew, indicate;* indicare, typice significare:—Swá fenix beácnaþ *as the phœnix shews,* Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 30; Ph. 646. Dísses fugles gecynd beácnaþ hú hí beorhtne gefeán healdaþ *this bird's nature indicates how they possess bright joy,* Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 14; Ph. 389. DER. ge-beácnian, -bécnan.

beácniend-líc, býcnend-líc, bícnend-líc; *adj. Allegorical;* allegoricus:—Ic sette áne bóc beácniendlícre race be Cristes cyricean *unum librum explanationis allegoricæ de Christo et ecclesia composui,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5.

beácnung, býcnung, beácneng, e; *f.* I. *a* BECKONING *or nodding;* nutus, Cot. 139. II. *a speaking by tropes* or *figures;* tropologia, Cot. 201.

beád *a prayer;* oratio. v. gebéd, beáda.

beád, es; *m. A table;* mensa:—Of beád *de mensa,* Lk. Lind. War. 16, 21. Beádas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12. v. beód.

beád *commanded,* Cd. 111; Th. 147, 1; Gen. 2432; *p. of* beódan.

beáda, an; *m. A counsellor, persuader, an exhorter* or *intreater;* suasor. v. beád.

Beada-ford-scír, e; *f. Bedfordshire:*—Cnut wende him úr þurh Buccingahámscíre into Beadafordscíre *Canute went out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire,* Chr. 1016; Th. 279, 16, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-scír.

BEADO, beadu; *g. d.* beadowe, beadwe, beaduwe; *f. Battle, war, slaughter, cruelty;* pugna, strages:—Gúþ-Géata leód, beadwe heard *the War-Goths' prince, brave in battle,* Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539. Wit dære beadwe begen ne onþungan *we both prospered not in the war,* Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 2; Rä. 85, 23. Beorn beaduwe heard *a man brave in battle,* Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. Dú þeóde bealdest to

beadowe *thou encouragest the people to slaughter*, Andr. Kmbl. 2373; An. 1188. [*O. H. Ger.* badu-, pato-: *O. Nrs.* böd, *f. a battle: Sansk.* badh *to kill.*]

beado-cræftig; *adj. War-crafty, skilful in war, warlike;* bellicosus:—Beadocræftig beorn *a chief skilful in war*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 28; Crä. 40. v. beadu-cræftig.

beado-grīma, -grīmma, an; *m. A war-mask, helmet;* bellica larva, cassis:—Ða ðe beadogrīmman bȳwan sceoldon *those who should prepare the war-helmet*, Beo. Th. 4506; B. 2257. v. beadu-grīma.

beado-hrægl, es; *n. A war-garment, coat of mail;* bellica vestis, lorica:—Beadohrægl on breóstum læg *the coat of mail lay on my breast*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552. v. beadu-hrægl.

beado-leóma, an; *m. A war-gleam, sword;* stragis flamma, ensis:—Dæt se beadoleóma bītan nolde *that the war-gleam would not bite*, Beo. Th. 3050; B. 1523. v. beadu-leóma.

beado-mēce, es; *m. A battle-sword, sword of slaughter;* pugnæ ensis:—Dæt hine nō beadomēcas bītan ne meahton *that no battle-sword might bite it*, Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. v. beadu-mēce.

beado-rinc, es; *m. A soldier;* bellicosus vir:—Betst beadorinca *the best of soldiers*, Beo. Th. 2222; B. 1109: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276. v. beadu-rinc.

beado-rōf; *adj. War-renowned, bold in war;* in pugna strenuus:—Beornas beadorófe *war-renowned warriors*, Apstls. Kmbl. 155; Ap. 78. v. beadu-rōf.

beado-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n. A war-train, an engine* or *weapon of war;* bellicus apparatus:—Þurh ða heora beadosearo wǣgon *through which their war-train had moved*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. v. beadu-searo.

beado-wǣpen; *gen.* -wǣpnes; *dat.* -wǣpne; *n. A war-weapon;* bellica arma:—Ic beadowǣpen bere *I bear a war-weapon*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 11; Rä. 16, 3. Ic swelgan onginne beadowǣpnum *I begin to swell with war-weapons*, 105 a; Th. 399, 8; Rä. 18, 8. v. beadu-wǣpen.

beado-wēg, -wēge, es; *n. A war-cup, contest, discussion;* poculum certaminis, certamen:—Him betwih beadowēg [MS. beadowīg] scencton dæs heofonlīcan lifes *dum sese alterutrum cælestis vitæ poculis ebriarent* [MS. *debriarent*], Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. v. beadu-wēg, bīeðe-wēg.

beado-weorc, es; *n. A war-work, warlike operation;* bellicum opus:—Ic eom beadoweorca sæd *I am tired of war-works*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 4; Rä. 6, 2: Chr. 937; Th. 205, 40, col. 1, 2; Ælfelst. 47. v. beadu-weorc.

Beado-wulf, es; *m. Beowulf*, Th. Anlct. v. Beówulf.

beadu; *gen.* beaduwe; *f. Battle, war, etc.* Andr. Kmbl. 1963; An. 984. v. beado and the following compounds.

beadu-cāf; *adj. Battle-prompt, ready for battle;* ad pugnam expeditus, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 20; Rä. 1, 11.

beadu-cræft, es; *m. War-craft, strength in war;* bellica vis:—Ðē gūþgewinn þurh hæðenra hilde wōman, beorna beaducræft, geboden wyrþeþ *a war-contest will be offered to thee through the heathens' battle rush, the war-craft of heroes*, Andr. Kmbl. 437; An. 219.

beadu-cræftig, beado-cræftig; *adj. War-crafty, warlike;* bellicosus:—Fugel beaducræftig *the warlike bird*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286. Beaducræftig beorn Bartholameus *a warlike chief, Bartholomeus*, Apstls. Kmbl. 87; Ap. 44.

beadu-cwealm, es; *m. A war-death, violent death;* nex:—Ðǣr he sāwulgedāl beaduwealm gebād *there he awaited the separation of the soul, a war-death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3400; An. 1704.

beadu-folm, e; *f. A war* or *bloody hand;* bellica manus:—Nān ðren blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde *no iron would impair his bloody war-hand*, Beo. Th. 1984; B. 990.

beadu-grim; *adj. War-grim, war-furious;* in pugna atrox, Leo 114.

beadu-grīma, an; *m. A war-mask, helmet.* v. beado-grīma.

beadu-hrægl, es; *n. A war-garment;* bellica vestis, lorica. v. beado-hrægl.

beadu-lāc, es; *n. Play of battle, battle, war;* stragis actio, pugna:—Æfnig mon to beadulāce ætberan meahte *any man might bear forth to the play of battle*, Beo. Th. 3126; B. 1561. To ðam beadulāce *to the battle-play*, Andr. Kmbl. 2238; An. 1120.

beadu-leóma, an; *m. A war-gleam, sword;* stragis flamma, ensis. v. beado-leóma.

beadu-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. Battle-strength, military power;* militaris vis, exercitus stragem faciens:—Beadumægnes rǣs, grīm-helma gegrind *the rush of battle-strength, the crash of grim helmets*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329.

beadu-mēce, es; *m. A battle-sword, sword of slaughter;* pugnæ ensis. v. beado-mēce.

beadu-rēs, es; *m. A battle-rush, onset;* pugnæ impetus:—Biter wæs se beadurēs *the onset was bitter*, Byrht. Th. 134, 68; By. 111.

beadu-rinc, es; *m. A soldier;* bellicosus vir, miles:—Beadurincum wæs Rōm gerȳmed *Rome was laid open by the soldiers*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 36; Met. 1, 18. v. beado-rinc.

beadu-rōf; *adj. War-renowned, bold in war;* in pugna strenuus:—Beadurōfes beácn *a beacon of the war-renowned*, Beo. Th. 6301; B. 3161. He hælo and frófre beadurōfum abeád *he offered safety and comfort to the bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 191; An. 96. v. beado-rōf.

beadu-rūn, e; *f. A war-secret, quarrel;* jurgiosum arcanum, rixa:—Hūnferþ onband beadurūne *Hunferth unbound the war-secret*, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501.

beadu-scearp; *adj. Battle-sharp, sharp in fight, applied to a sword;* ad pugnam acutus:—Cyning wælseaxe gebræd biter and beaduscearp *the king drew his deadly knife bitter and battle-sharp*, Beo. Th. 5401; B. 2704.

beadu-scrūd, es; *n.* [scrūd *clothes*] *Warlike apparel, warlike garment, a coat of mail;* bellicum vestimentum, lorica:—Beaduscrūda betst mīne breóst nerede *the best of warlike garments defends my breast*, Beo. Th. 910; B. 453.

beadu-searo; *gen.* -searewes, -searwes; *n. A war-train, an engine* or *weapon of war;* bellicus apparatus. v. beado-searo.

beadu-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, coat of mail;* bellica tunica, lorica:—Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstānes beran beadusercean *I heard that Wihstan's son bore the coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 5503; B. 2755.

beadu-preát, es; *m. A war-host, an army;* exercitus, Elen. Kmbl. 62; El. 31.

beadu-wǣpen; *gen.* -wǣpnes; *dat.* -wǣpne; *n. A war-weapon;* bellica arma. v. beado-wǣpen.

beadu-wang, es; *m. A battle-plain;* pugnæ campus:—On beaduwange *on the battle-plain*, Andr. Kmbl. 825; An. 413.

beadu-wēg *a war-cup, contest, discussion.* v. beado-wēg.

beadu-weorc, es; *n. A war-work, warlike operation;* bellicum opus. v. beado-weorc.

beadu-weorca, an; *m. A war-worker, soldier;* miles, Grm. ii. 449, 34.

Beadu-wulf *Beowulf.* v. Beado-wulf.

be-æftan; *prep.* **I.** *after, behind;* post, pone:—Be-æftan *contracted to* bæftan, *q. v.* **II.** *without;* sine:—Bæftan dære menego *sine turba*, Lk. Bos. 22, 6.

be-æftan; *adv. Behind, after, hereafter;* post, pone, postea:—Ðǣr bæftan forlēt eall *left there all behind*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos, 45, 14. Dæt ic wille hēr bæftan sweotolor gereccan *that I will hereafter more clearly shew*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 29.

bearn *a son*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 1. v. bearn.

bē-ēwnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To join in marriage, marry, wed;* legitime despondere:—Bewedded and beēwnod *wedded and married*, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 38. v. æwnian.

beaf *a gad-fly;* œstrus = *οἶστρος*, Leo 118.

beaftan, beaftian; *p.* beaftode, beafte, *pl.* beaftodon, beafton; *pp.* beaftod *To lament;* lamentare:—We mid hondum beaften *lamentavimus*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 11, 17. v. beofian.

beág *a ring, crown;* anulus, corona, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. v. beáh.

beág *gave way*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 2; Ruin. 17; *p. of* būgan.

beágian, biágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown, to set a garland on;* coronare:—Of wuldre and weorþmynt ðū beágodest hine *gloria et honore coronasti eum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 6.

beáh, beág, bǣh, bēg, bēh; *gen.* beáges; *dat.* beáge; *pl.* beágas; *m.* [beáh, beág; *p. of* būgan *to bend*] Metal made into circular ornaments, as *A ring, bracelet, collar, garland, crown;* anulus, armilla, diadema, corona. Bracelets were worn about the arms and wrists; rings on the fingers, round the ankles, the neck, and about the head. See Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Earl of Ellesmere, 8vo. 1848, p. 54; also Weinhold, Altnordisches Leben, 8vo. Berlin, 1856, p. 185. These being valuable were probably used in early times as means of exchange or as money; hence the origin of ring-money. v. Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acd. and Gent's. Mag. April 1837, pp. 372, 373, and May, p. 499:—Ic nyme dīnne hring and dīnne beáh and dīnne stæf, de dū on handa hæfst *capiam anulum tuum et armillam et baculum, quem manu tenes*, Gen. 38, 18, 25. Gehwearf in Francna fædm cyninges se beáh *the collar of the king went into the grasp of the Franks*, Beo. Th. 2427; B. 1211. Sceal brýde beág *a ring shall be for a bride*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 24; Gn. Ex. 131. He beágas dǣlde *he distributed bracelets*, Beo. Th. 161; B. 80. Ic frinan wille beágea bryttan *I will ask the distributor of bracelets*, Beo. Th. 709; B. 352. Brūc dīsses beágeas *make use of this collar*, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. Se beorhta beág hlifaþ ofer heáfde *the bright garland rises over the head*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 10; Ph. 602. Under gyldnum beáge *under a golden crown*, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To ðam beáge *to the crown*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 11. Se beáh gōdes [Cot. MS. beág goodes] *the crown of good*, 37, 2; Fox 188, 21. [*O. Sax.* bōg, *m: M. H. Ger.* bouc, *m: O. H. Ger.* pouc, *m: O. Nrs.* baugr, *m.*] DER. earm-beáh, -beág, heals-, rand-, scanc-, wuldor-.

beáh *submitted*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 22; *p. of* būgan.

beáh-gifa, beág-gifa, -gyfa, an; *m. A ring-giver, a giver of ring* or *bracelet money;* anulorum *vel* armillarum largitor:—Se geonga gewāt Eádgār of līfe, beorna beáhgifa *the young Edgar, ring-giver of men,*

departed from life, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 36, col. 2: Byrht. Th. 140, 19; By. 290: Elen. Grm. 100: 1199: Beo. Th. 2208; B. 1102.

beáh-gifu, e; *pl. nom. acc.* a; *gen.* a, ena; *f. A ring-gift, distribution of rings or bracelets;* armillarum largitio:—Geongne æðeling sceolan gōde gesīðas byldan to beáhgife *good companions should exhort a young prince to a distribution of bracelets*, Menol. Fox 490; Gn. C. 15.

beáh-hord, es; *n. A ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1792; B. 894.

beáh-hroden [hroden; *pp. of* hreōðan] *Crown-adorned, adorned with bracelets;* armillis *vel* diademate ornatus:—Beáh-hroden [MS. beág-hroden] cwēn *a queen adorned with bracelets*, Beo. Th. 1251; B. 623.

beáh-sel, es; *n. Hall of bracelets;* domus *vel* aula in qua armillas dominus largitur, Andr. Kmbl. 3312; An. 1659.

beáh-sele, es; *m. Idem*, Beo. Th. 2358; B. 1177.

beáh-þegu, e; *f. A ring-receiving;* armillarum acceptio:—Æfter beáhþege *after the receiving of rings*, Beo. Th. 4358; B. 2176.

beáh-wriða, an; *m. A ringed wreath, armlet, bracelet;* armilla = armilla, quæ brachialis vocatur, *Cic*:—Oft hió beáhwriðan secge sealde *oft she gave a ringed wreath to the warrior*, Beo. Th. 4041; B. 2018.

beal *bellowed, roared; p. of* bellan.

beala-nīþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness*, Ps. C. 50, 111; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 111. v. bealo-nīþ.

bealcan *to emit, utter, pour out;* eructare:—Dæg ðam dæge bealceþ word *dies diei eructat verbum*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. v. bealcettan.

bealcettan, belcettan, bealcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To belch, utter, send forth, emit;* eructare, dicere, emittere:—Swēte to bealcetenne *pleasant to belch*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 32. Bealcetteþ heorte min word gōd *eructat cor meum verbum bonum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 1. Bealcettaþ weleras mīne lofsang *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 171.

BEALD, bald; *adj.* BOLD, *brave, confident, of good courage;* validus, strenuus, fortis, constans, audax, fidens, bono animo, liber:—He beald in gebēde bidsteal gīfeþ *he confident in prayer maketh a stand*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Beald reordade, eádig on elne *brave he spake, happy in courage*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 24; Gū. 998. He healdeþ Meotudes æ beald in breóstum *bold in his breast he holds the law of the Creator*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 20; Ph. 458. Hī beōþ bealde, ða ðe beorhtne wlite Meotude bringaþ *they will be of good courage, who bring a bright aspect to the Creator*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 25; Cri. 1077. [*Goth.* balþs: *O. Sax.* bald: *O. Frs.* balde, *adv. quickly*: *O. H. Ger.* bald: *O. Nrs.* ballr.] DER. cyning-bald, cyre-, un-.

bealde, balde; *adv. Boldly, freely, instantly;* audacter, libere, fiducialiter, fidenter, instanter, prone, statim, sine mora:—Of Basan cwæþ bealde Drihten *dixit Dominus ex Basan*, Ps. Th. 67, 22. Bletsige mīne sāwle bealde Dryhten *benedic anima mea Dominum*, Ps. Th. 102, 2: 65, 18: 66, 4: 67, 24: 72, 16: 118, 130. Balde, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 11; Dan. 200: Ps. Th. 113, 25: 133, 3: 149, 8.

bealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be brave, bear oneself bravely;* strenue *vel* fortiter se gerere:—Swā bealdode bearn Ecgþeówes *thus the son of Ecgtheow bore himself bravely*, Beo. Th. 4360; B. 2177.

beald-līce, bald-līce, bal-līce; *adv.* BOLDLY, *instantly, earnestly, saucily;* audenter, statim:—Ic bealdlīce mīnum hondum slōg *I boldly slew with my hands*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 1; Jul. 492. Aoth bleów bealdlīce his horn *Aod statim insonuit buccina*, Jud. 3, 27: 3, 21.

bealdor, baldor, es; *m. A hero, prince;* princeps:—Wedera baldor *prince of the Weders*, Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Is hlāford mīn beorna bealdor *my lord is the prince of men*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 24; Gū. 1332. v. baldor.

bealg *was angry*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185; *p. of* belgan.

bealh *was angry, irritated; p. of* belgan.

bealliucas *testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 57.

BEALO, bealu, balu; *gen.* bealowes, bealwes, bealuwes, baluwes; *dat.* bealuwe, bealwe, baluwe, bealo; *acc.* bealu, balu, bealo; *instr.* bealwe, bealuwe; *pl. gen.* bealwa, bealuwa, baluwa; *dat. instr.* balawum; balawun; *n.* I. BALE, *woe, harm, evil, mischief;* malum, calamitas, pernicies, damnum, noxa, tribulatio:—Hæfdon bealo *they had woe*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 10; Sat. 71. Bealowes gāst *spirit of evil* [diabolus], Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Oft heó to bealwe bearn afēdeþ *often she nourisheth her child to woe*, Salm. Kmbl. 745; Sal. 372. Him to bealwe *to their own harm*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 19; Cri. 1106. Bealwe gebēded *by calamity compelled*, Beo. Th. 5644; B. 2826. Ne ondrǣde ic dīnra wīta bealo *I dread not the evil of thy torments*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 9; Jul. 211. II. *wickedness, depravity;* malities, nequitia:—Me wið blōdhreówes weres bealuwe gehēle *preserve me against the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. [*O. Sax.* balu: *O. Frs.* balu: *O. H. Ger.* balo: *Goth.* balweins *punishment, pain*: *O. Nrs.* böl: *Slav.* bōl *pain.*] DER. aldor-bealo [-bealu], ealdor-, feorh-, firen-, folc-, helle-, hreðer-, leód-, mān-, morþ-, morþor-, níht-, sweord-, þeód-, un-, wíg-.

bealo-ben, -benn, e; *f. A baleful wound.* v. bealu-ben.

bealo-blonden; *pp. Mixed with bale, pernicious;* pernicie mixtus, perniciosus:—Bealoblonden nīþ *pernicious hate*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 30; Gn. Ex. 198.

bealo-clom, -clomm, es; *m:* e; *f. A dire chain.* v. bealu-clom.

bealo-cræft, balo-cræft, es; *m. A wicked, pernicious, or magic art;* perniciosa *vel* magica ars, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 150; Met. 26, 75.

bealo-cwealm, es; *m. A pernicious or violent death;* perniciosa *vel* violenta mors, Beo. Th. 4523; B. 2265.

bealo-dǣd, bealu-dǣd, e; *f. A wicked, evil, or sinful deed;* peccatum:—Ðæt hȳ bealodǣde gescomeden *that they felt shame for a sinful deed*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 4; Cri. 1302.

bealo-fūl, -full; *def.* se bealo-fulla; *adj.* BALEFUL, *dire, cursed, wicked;* pestiferus, facinorosus, scelestus, malitiosus:—Bealofull *baleful*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63. Se bealofulla hȳneþ heardlīce *the baleful one hardly oppresseth*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 259. Heó ðone bealofullan ælēde mannan *she laid down the odious man*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Biter bealofullum *bitter to the baleful*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 31; Cri. 909.

bealo-fūs; *adj. Inclined to sin;* peccandi pronus, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 23; Reim. 50.

bealo-hycgende; *part. Intending evil;* perniciem moliens:—Æghwæðrum wæs bealo-hycgendra brōga fram ōðrum *to either of them, intending evil, was a fear of the other*, Beo. Th. 5123; B. 2565.

bealo-hydig; *adj. Inteuding evil, baleful-minded;* perniciem moliens, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723.

bealo-inwit, es; *n. Guile, deceit.* v. bealu-inwit.

bealo-leás; *adj. Void of evil, innocent;* innocens, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39.

bealo-nīþ, bealu-nīþ, bala-nīþ, es; *m. Baleful malice, evil, wickedness;* pravum *vel* perniciosum studium, pernicies, calamitas:—Him on breóstum bealonīþ weóll *baleful malice boiled in his breast*, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Bebeorh ðē ðone bealonīþ *keep from thee that baleful evil*, Beo. Th. 3520; B. 1758.

bealo-rāp, es; *m. A pernicious cord;* dirus laqueus, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365.

bealo-searu; *g.* -searwes; *n. A wicked machination or snare;* malitiosa machinatio, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473.

bealo-sīþ, bealu-sīþ, es; *m.* I. *an evil fortune, misfortune, calamity;* calamitas, adversa fortuna:—Bealosīþa hwōn *few* [of] *misfortunes*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. II. *a destructive* or *deadly path, death;* fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5.

bealo-sorg, e; *f. Baleful sorrow;* dirus ægritudo *vel* mæror, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 21; Ph. 409.

bealo-spell, es; *n. A baleful message* or *tale;* perniciei nuntius, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 5; Exod. 510.

bealo-þanc, -þonc, es; *m. A baleful* or *wicked thought;* prava *vel* malitiosa cogitatio, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 22; Jul. 469.

bealo-ware; *gen.* -wara, *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals;* scelesti. v. bealu-ware.

bealu, balu; *adj. Baleful, pernicious, wicked, malicious;* dirus, perniciosus, pravus, malus, malitiosus:—Awrītaþ hie on his wǣpne bealwe bōcstafas *they cut baleful letters upon his weapon*, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. v. bealo.

bealu-ben, -benn, e; *f. A baleful wound;* lethale vulnus, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 27; Exod. 238.

bealu-clom, -clomm, es; *m:* e; *f. A dire chain;* dirum vinculum:—Under bealuclommum *under dire chains*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 5; Hö. 65.

bealu-dǣd, e; *f. An evil deed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1027; El. 515. v. bealo-dǣd.

bealu-inwit, es; *n. Guile, deceit;* dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 24.

bealu-sīþ, es; *m. A destructive* or *deadly path, death;* fatale iter, mors, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 1; Exod. 5. v. bealo-sīþ.

bealu-ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m. Baleful inhabitants, criminals;* scelesti:—Ðæt ic bealuwara weorc gebiden hæbbe *that I have endured the work of criminals*, Rood Kmbl. 155; Kr. 79.

BEÁM, es; *m.* I. *a tree;* arbor:—Se beám bude wyrda geþingu *the tree boded the councils of the fates*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 11; Dan. 545: 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 468: 24; Th. 31, 1; Gen. 478. On ðæs beámes blēdum *on the branches of the tree*, 200; Th. 248, 4; Dan. 508: Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 14; Rä. 56, 7. On ðam beáme *on the tree*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483: Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 6; Ph. 122. Forlætaþ ðone ǣnne beám *abstain from the one tree*, Cd. 13; Th. 15, 19; Gen. 235: 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492. Twegen beámas stōdon oftes gehlǣdene *two trees stood laden with fruit*, 23; Th. 30, 2; Gen. 460: Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 4; Ph. 35. Ic beámas fylle *I fell the trees*, 101 a; Th. 381, 11; Rä. 2, 9. II. *the tree, cross;* patibulum, crux:—Wæs se beám bōcstafum awriten *the cross was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 181; El. 91: Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 17; Cri. 1090. Se ðe deáþes wolde biteres onbyrigan on ðam beáme *who would taste of bitter death on the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 30; Sat. 510. He on ðone hālgan beám ahongen wæs *he was hung on the holy cross*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 25; Cri. 1094: 29 a; Th. 88, 29; Cri. 1447. III. *a column, pillar;* columna:—Hæfde wuldres beám

werud geláded *the pillar of glory had led the host*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 10; Exod. 566: 148; Th. 184, 22; Exod. 111. God hét him fýrenne beám beforan wísian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them*, Ps. Th. 104, 34. Him beforan fóron beámas twegen *two pillars went before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 20; Exod. 94. **IV.** *wood, a ship;* lignum, navis :—Ic of fæðmum cwom brimes and beámes *I came from the clutches of sea and ship*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rä. 11, 7. **V.** a BEAM, *splint, post, a stock of a tree;* trabs, stipes :—Se beám bið on ðínum ágenum eágan *trabs est in oculo tuo*, Mt. Bos. 7, 4. Bunden under beáme *bound under a beam*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 9; Rä. 71, 11. Ðú ne gesyhst ðone beám on ðínum ágenum eágan *trabem in oculo tuo non vides*, Mt. Bos. 7, 3, 5. Heora ærenan beámas ne mihton fram Galliscum fýre forbærnede weorþan *their brazen beams could not be destroyed by the fire of the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 16. Of beáme *de stipite*, Cot. 63. **VI.** *in composition*, anything proceeding in a right line, hence,—*A ray of light*, a *sun*-BEAM; radius :—Cométa, se steorra, scán swilce sunne-beám *a comet, the star, shone like a sun-beam*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. **VII.** in the Northumbrian Gospels beám is put for býme *a trumpet;* tuba :—Mid beám *cum tuba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 31. [*Tynd.* beame : *Chauc. Wyc.* beme : *R. Glouc.* beam, bem : *Laym.* beam, bem : *O. Sax.* bôm, *m* : *N. Frs.* baem, beamme, bjemme : *O. Frs.* bâm, *m* : *Dut.* boom, *m* : *Ger.* baum. *m* : *M. H. Ger.* boum, *m* : *O. H. Ger.* poum, *m* : *Goth.* bagms, *m* : *Icel.* baðmr, *m.*]

BEAM DER. beg-beám, ceder-, deáþ-, ele-, fíc-, fírgen-, gát-, gleó-, sige-, wer-, wudu-, wyn-.

Beám-dún, Beán-dún, e; *f.* BAMPTON, *Devonshire;* oppidum situm esse arbitror in agro Devoniensi, qua Somersætensibus adjacet, et vocari hodie *Bampton*, Gibson Chr. Explicatio, p. 14, col. 1 :—Hér Cynegils and Cwichelm gefuhton on Beámdúne *in this year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought at Bampton*, Chr. 614; Th. 38, 38, cols. 2. 3. [beám a *tree;* dún a *hill, down;* collis stipitibus seu trabibus refertus, Gibson.]

Beám-fléót, es; *m.* The name of places now called *Beamfleet* [*Beamsfleed*, Hunt.] *Bamfleet, Benfleet, Essex;* æstuarii nomen in agro Essexiensi, hodie *Benfleet* :—Hie fóron east to Beámfleóte *they marched east to Benfleet*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15.

beámian ; *p.* ede, *pp.* ed *To shine, to cast forth rays* or *beams like the sun;* radiare, Som.

beám-sceadu, e; *f. A tree-shade, the shade of a tree;* arborum umbra :—Gewitan him dá gangan under beámsceade *then they retired under the tree-shade*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 10; Gen. 859. Hí slépon under beámsceade *they slept under the tree-shade*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 55; Met. 8, 28.

beám-telg, es; *m. Dye of a tree* [*ink*]; tinctura arborea [atramentum scriptorium] :—Fugles wyn beámtelge swealg *the bird's joy* [i. e. *the pen*] *swallowed dye of a tree*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 9; Rä. 27, 9.

BEÁN, bíén, e; *f.* A BEAN, *all sorts of pulse;* faba, legumen :—Beán pisan *a vetch*, Cot. 34: 122. [*Plat. Dut.* boon, *f* : *Ger.* bohne, *f* : *M. H. Ger.* bône, *f* : *O. H. Ger.* pôna, *f* : *Dan.* bönne : *Swed.* böna : *O. Nrs.* baun, *f* : *Lat.* faba, *f.*]

beán-belgas, beán-coddas; *pl. m.* [beán *a bean*, belg *or* codd *a bag*] *Bean-pods, husks, cods* or *shells;* fabarum sacculi, siliquæ :—Of ðám beáncoddum *de siliquis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 16: Cot. 200.

beand, es; *m. A band, bond;* vinculum :—On beandon *in bonds* or *captivity:* in vinculis, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15. v. bend.

Beán-dún, e; *f. Bampton, Devonshire*, Ch. 614; Th. 38, 38, col. 1; 39, 37, col. 1; Erl. 20, 36; 21, 35. v. Beám-dún.

beánen ; *adj. Beany, belonging to beans;* fabarius :—Beánene melewe BEAN-MEAL, Herb. 155, 3; Lchdm. i. 282, 9.

beán-scealas BEAN-SHELLS; siliquæ, quisquiliæ, Cot. 200.

Bearan burh ; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f. Banbury, Oxfordshire.* v. Beran burh.

BEARD, es; *m.* **I.** a BEARD; barba :—Ne beard ne sciron *nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27; nether ge schulen schave the beerd, *Wyc.* Smyringe niðerfeol on beardе, bearde Aarones *unguentum descendit in barbam, barbam Aaronis*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 2. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxons were proud of their beards, and to shave a layman by force was a legal offence* :—Gif mon ðone beard ofascire, mid xx scillinga gebéte. Gif he hine gebinde, and ðonne to preoste bescire, mid lx scillinga gebéte *if a man shave off the beard, let him make amends* [*boot*] *with xx shillings. If he bind him, and then shave him like a priest, let him make amends* [*boot*] *with lx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 8. [*Laym.* baerd : *Plat. Dut.* baard, *m* : *Frs.* berd, bird, *m* : *Ger.* bart, *m* : *Icel.* bart, *n.*]

beard-leás; *adj.* BEARDLESS; imberbis. Used as a noun, it denotes those *without a beard*, as *a youth, stripling*, also *a hawk* or *buzzard;* ephebus, buteo :—Beardleás *ephebus*, vel *buteo*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 51; Wrt. Voc. 50, 33.

BEARG, bearh, es; *m. A castrated boar, a barrow pig;* majālis :—Amæsted swín, bearg bellende on bóc-wuda *a fattened swine, a barrow pig* [*castrated boar*] *grunting in beech woods*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rä. 41, 106. Beath *majalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 31; Wrt. Voc. 22, 72. [*Plat.* borg, *m. a castrated boar pig* : *Dut.* barg, *m* : *Frs.* baerg, *m* : *Ger.* borg-schwein : *O. H. Ger.* barc, barg, *m. porcus castratus.*]

beargbearh *saved, secured*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159; *p. of* beorgan.

bearh *saved*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 29; Gen. 2624; *p. of* beorgan.

bearht *bright*, Ps. Spl. 22, 7. v. beorht.

bearhtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, clamour, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor :—Ic on ðisse byrig bearhtm gehýre *I hear a tumult in this city*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 16; Gen. 2406. v. breahtm, brecan *to break.*

bearhtm, es; *m. Brightness, glittering, scintillation, twinkling, glance;* claritas, splendor, nitor, scintillatio, acies :—Eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the brightness of the eyes vanishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 3537; B. 1766. Dæt bið an eágan bearhtm [MS. bryhtm] *that is in the twinkling of the eye, in a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. DER. bearht, beorht *bright.*

bearhtm-hwíl, byrhtm-hwíl, e; *f. A twinkling while, a moment;* oculi nictus tempus, momentum :—On ánre byrhtmhwíle *in momento temporis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 5.

bearhtnes *brightness.* v. beorhtnes.

bearm, es; *m. The bosom, lap;* sinus, gremium : — On eówrum bearm *in sinum vestrum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Iosep hí nam of ðæs fæder bearme *Joseph eos tulit de gremio patris*, Gen. 48, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 12; Sat. 153. Ðá wæs fæger foldan bearm *then was earth's bosom fair*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137. Alédon leófne þeóden on bearm scipes *they laid the beloved chief in the ship's bosom*, Beo. Th. 70; B. 35: Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 28; Rä. 4, 3. [*Chauc.* barme *the bosom* : *O. Sax.* barm, *m. sinus, gremium* : *O. Frs.* barm-bracco *a lap-dog* : *O. H. Ger.* barm, *m* : *Goth.* barms, *m* : *Icel.* barmr, *m.* i. *the brim of anything*; ora, margo; ii. *the bosom;* gremium : from beran, beoran *to bear, to carry in folded arms*, or *on the bosom.*]

bearm-clāþ, es; *n. A* BARME-CLOTH [*Chauc. The Milleres Tale*, 3237], *a bosom-cloth, an apron;* sinui imposita mappula :—Bearmclāþ *mappula*, Wrt. Voc. 26, 68.

bearm-rægl, es; *m. A bosom-garment;* sinui imposita vestis *vel* mappula, Wrt. Voc. 26, 28.

bearn, es; *n. A* BEARN, *child, son, issue, offspring, progeny;* natus, infans, puer, filius, soboles, proles :—Bearn Godes *Son of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 1624; El. 814. Nú is dæt bearn cymen *now is that child come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66. Híg næfdon nán bearn *non erat illis filius*, Lk. Bos. 1, 7. Þurh bearnes gebyrd *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. Beón mid bearne *gravidam esse*, Somn. 370. Bearn *soboles* vel *proles*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19. Geáta bearn *the sons of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 4374; B. 2184. He Noe gebletsade and his bearn *he blessed Noah and his sons*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 1; Gen. 1505. Ðys synd Israéla bearna naman *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel*, Ex. 1, 1. Geseah his bearna bearn *vidit filios filiorum suorum*, Job Thw. 168, 35. Ge Godes bearn, bringaþ Gode ramma bearn *filii Dei, afferte Domino filios arietum*, Ps. Th. 28, 1. [*Piers* barn a *child* : *Scot. and Northumb.* bairn : *O. Sax.* barn, *n* : *O. Frs.* bern, *n* : *O. H. Ger.* barn, *n* : *Goth.* barn, *n* : *Dan. Swed. Icel.* barn, *n. a child* : *what is borne, from* beran *to bear.*] DER. cyne-bearn, dryht-, folc-, freó-, frum-, god-, hælu-, hüsel-, sige-, þryþ-, woruld-. v. beran.

bearn, es; *n. A barley-place, a* BARN; horreum :—He gadereþ hys hwæte on his bearn *congregabit triticum suum in horreum*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

be-arn *occurred*, Wanl. Catal. 154, 5; *p. of* be-yrnan.

bearn *burned, consumed; p. of* beornan.

bearn-cennung, e; *f. Child-birth;* puerperium. v. cenning, *from* cennan *parere.*

bearn-eácen [bearn *a child*, eácen *increased*] *Increased, pregnant;* auctus, gravidus :—Bearneácen wíf þrówaþ micel earfoðu *a pregnant woman suffers much trouble*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2, note 2, Cott: L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 66, 23. DER. eácan.

bearn-eácnung, e; *f. Generation, conception, pregnancy;* genitura, conceptio, præguatio. v. eácnung.

bearnende *burning;* ardens, Jn. Lind. War. 5, 35. v. bernende; *part. of* byrnan.

bearn-gebyrdo ; *indecl. f. Child-bearing;* partus :—Hyre eald Metod éste wære bearngebyrdo *to her the ancient Creator was gracious in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1896; B. 946.

bearn-gestreón, es; *n. Child-procreation;* liberorum procreatio :—Dæt ic þoliian sceal bearngestreóna : ic wíd bryde ne mót hæmed habban *that I shall lack child-procreation : with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 9; Rä. 21, 27.

bearn-leás; *adj. Childless;* absque liberis :—Bearnleásne ge habbaþ me gedónne *absque liberis me esse fecistis*, Gen. 42, 36: Ex. 21, 22.

bearn-lést, e; *f. Childlessness, want of children;* liberorum defectus *vel* orbitas, eorum conditio qui liberis carent :—For bearnléste *for want of children*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 6.

bearn-lufe, an; *f. Child-love, love of one's own* or *of an adopted child;* liberorum amor, filii sui *vel* adoptivi amor :—Hine on bearnlufan habban wolde *eum loco adoptivi haberet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 4.

bearn-myrþra, an; *m. A child-murderer, an infanticide;* liberorum interfector, Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 5.

bearn-teám, es; *m. A succession of children, issue, posterity;* liberorum ordo *vel* successio, soboles :—Dæt hí to rǽde woldon fultumleáse beón æt hiora bearnteámum *that they should very soon be without help from posterity,* Ors. i, 14; Bos. 37, 19. [*Scot.* barn-teme, bairn-time *a brood of children, all the children of one mother.*]

BEARO, bearu; *gen.* beatwes; *dat.* bearwe, bearowe, bearuwe; *acc.* bearo; *pl. nom. acc.* bearwas; *gen.* -wa; *dat.* -wum; *m. A grove, wood;* nemus *vel* lucus, silva, virgultum :—Se hálga bearo sette *the holy man planted a grove,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ *pleasant waters pervade all the grove,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67. Bearu *nemus* vel *lucus,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. Se fugel of dæs bearwes beáme gewiteþ *the fowl departs from the tree of the grove,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122; 58 a; Th. 207, 27; Ph. 148. Wíc mid bearuwe ymbsealde *mansions surrounded with a grove,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. In bearwe, on bearwe *or* on bearowe *in a wood,* Cot. 109. Heó begeát gréne bearwas *she gained the green groves,* Cd. 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. [Heyne says *a bearing* or *a fruit-bearing tree, hence trees in general, a wood: O. Nrs.* bǫrr, *m. arbor.*] DER. æppel-bearo, sun-, wudu-.

Bearocscýre, Bearwucscýre *Berkshire.* v. Barocscír.

bearo-næs, -næss, es; *m. A woody shore* or *promontory;* litus nemorosum :—Trædaþ bearonæssas *they tread the woody promontories,* Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 5; Rä. 58, 5.

bearowe *in a wood,* Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. v. bearo.

bears *a perch;* lupus. v. bærs.

bear-swinig; *adj. openly wicked, a publican,* Lk. Rush. War. 3, 12: 15, 1. v. bær-synnig.

bearu *a grove,* Wrt. Voc. 32, 38. v. bearo.

bearug *a barrow-pig.* v. bearg.

bearuwe *with a grove,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. v. bearo.

bearwas, bearwe, bearwes, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 5; Ph. 122. v. bearo.

BEÁTAN; *part.* beátende; ic beáte, ðú beátest, hỹst, he beáteþ, hỹt, *pl.* beátaþ; *p.* beót, *pl.* beóton; *pp.* beáten. I. *to* BEAT, *strike, lash, dash, hurt;* percutere, tundere, verberare, cædere, pulsare, quatere, lædere :—Agnuþ beátan hys efenþeówas *cœperit percutere conservos,* Mt. Bos. 24, 49. Hwí beátst ðú me *quid me cœdis?* Jn. Bos. 18, 23. Ðá Balaam beót ðone assan *cum Balaam verberaret asinam,* Num. 22, 23. Streámas staðu beátaþ *streams beat the shores,* Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 4; Rä. 3, 6. Sǽ on staðu beáteþ *the sea lashes against the shore,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 30; Met. 6, 15. Beóton brimstreámas *the sea-streams dashed,* Andr. Kmbl. 477; An. 239; 3084; An. 1545. Ne se bryne beót mægcum *nor did the burning hurt the youths,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. II. to beat with the feet,—*to tread, trample, tramp;* calcare, proculcare :—Se mearh burhstede beáteþ *the steed tramps the castle-place,* Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. [*Ger.* boszen *to beat: M. H. Ger.* bôzen *id: O. H. Ger.* pôzan *id: O. Nrs.* bauta *id.*] DER. a-beátan, ge-, of-, ofa-, to-.

beátere, es; *m. A* BEATER, *fighter, champion;* pugil, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8.

beáw-hyrnet = beó-hyrnet, -hyrnett, e; *f. A bee-hornet, gad-fly, horse-fly;* œstrus = οἶστρος :—Beáw-hyrnet œstrus [MS. beáw-hyrnette œstrum, *acc?*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 108; Wrt. Voc. 23, 64. v. beó, hyrnet.

be-baðian, bi-baðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash;* luere, abluere, lavare :—Wætere aþwegen and bebaðod *lotus aqua,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 17.

Bebba-burh *Bamborough,* Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40; 362, 1. v. Bebban burh.

Bebban burh, Chr. 547; Th. 28, 25; 29, 24; 641; Th. 49, 3; 993; Th. 240, 17; 241, 16, col. 2: Bæbba-burh, Chr. 1093; Th. 360, 6: Bebba-burh, Chr. 1095; Th. 361, 39, 40: *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *acc.* -burg, -burh; *f.* BAMBOROUGH, *in Northumberland:* Babbæ oppidum in provincia Northanhymbrorum :—Hér Ida fêng to ríce, ðonon Norþanhymbra cyne-cyn onwóc, and ríxode twelf geár. He timbrode Bebban burh, seó wæs ǽrost mid hegge betýned, and ðǽr æfter mid wealle *here* [A. D. 547] *Ida began to reign, from whom arose the royal race of the Northumbrians, and reigned twelve years. He built Bamborough, which was at first inclosed by a hedge, and afterwards by a wall,* Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7–10. From Bebban byrig *from Bamborough,* Chr. 926; Th. 199, 31. Ða becom Penda, Myrcna cyning, to dære cynelícan byrig, seó is nemned Bebban burh *then came Penda, king of the Mercians, to the royal city, which is named Bamborough,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 18: 3, 6; S. 528, 28. Hér wæs Bæbban burg tobrocen, and mycel herehúðe ðǽr genumen *here* [A. D. 993] *Bamborough was destroyed, and much spoil was there taken,* Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 1. [Bebba, æ; *f. Lat:* Bebbe, an; *f. Bebba, the name of a queen:* burh *a borough, corporate town;* hence Bebban burh *Bebba's burgh or city;* Bebbæ urbs. Bede calls it,—'Urbs regia, quæ a Regina quondam vocabulo Bebba cognominatur,' Bd. 3, 6; S. 109, 22. We thus see that the town had its name from queen Bebba. It is probable that king Ida, who built the town, did not give it this name; but his grandson, Ædilfrid, as Nennius says,—'Eadfered [=Ædilfrid] dedit uxori suæ [urbem], quæ vocatur Bebbab, et de nomine suæ uxoris suscepit nomen, id est Bebbanburch,' Nenn. 63, ed. Stevens; Bd. Gidl. 187, note 1. Bebban burh was written in succeeding ages,—Bebbanburc, Flor. A. D. 1117: Bebanburgh, Bebamburgh, Babanburch, Hunt. A. D. 1148: Babbanburch, Bebbanburc, Dun. A. D. 1164: Babanburch, Ric. A. D. 1184: Bebbamburg, Hovd. A. D. 1204: Bamburgh, Kni. A. D. 1395: now, in 1873, Bamborough.]

bebeád *commanded,* Elen. Kmbl. 1417; El. 710; *p. of* be-beódan.

be-beódan, bi-beódan; *part.* be-beódende, he be-být; *p.* be-beád, *pl.* be-budon; *impert.* be-beód; *pp.* be-boden. I. *to give a by-command or a gentle command,* but generally *to command, order;* jubere, præcipere, mandare :—He hys englum bebýt *angelis suis mandavit,* Lk. Bos. 4, 10. Bebeód Iosue *præcipe Iosue,* Deut. 3, 28: Ps. Th. 67, 26: Ex. 16, 16. Swá him God bebeád *as God commanded him,* Frag. Kmbl. 75; Leás. 39. Hí bebudon him *præceperunt illi,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. Ðǽm landbúendum is beboden, ðæt ealles dæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, híg Gode ðone teóðan dǽl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God,* L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27. II. *to offer, give up, commend;* offerre, commendare, mandare :—Ðú scealt leófes líc forbærnan and me lác bebeódan *thou shalt burn the beloved's body and offer it me as a sacrifice,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. On handa ðíne ic bebeóde gást mínne *in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum,* Ps. Spl. 30, 6: Hy. 4, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 5: Ps. Th. 132, 4. III. *to announce;* nuntiare, pronuntiare :—He bebeád wyrd gewordene *he announced the event that had passed,* Cd. 197; Th. 245, 29; Dan. 470. v. beódan.

be-beódend, es; *m. One who commands, a master;* præceptor, Lk. Bos. 5, 5: 9, 33.

be-beódendlic gemet, beódendlíc gemet. es; *n. The imperative mood;* modus imperativus :—Dæt ðǽr modus is imperativus, ðæt is bebeódendlíc; mid ðam gemete we hátaþ ðǽre menn dôn sum þinge, oððe sum þinge þrówian,—Rǽd ðú *lege,* ræde he *legat,* beswing ðis cild *flagella istum puerum,* sí he beswungen *flagelletur.* Ðis gemet sprecþ forþweard, and nǽfþ nǽnne *præteritum,* forðande nán mann ne hǽt ðón ðæt ðe gedôn bi þe *other mood is the imperative, that is the commanding; with this mood we order other people to do something,* or *to suffer something,—Read thou, let him read, beat this child, let him be beaten. This mood speaketh directly* [*forthward or to those present*], *and has no preterite, because no man commands to do what is done,* Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 20–24.

be-beorgan; *p.* -bearg, *pl.* -burgon; *pp.* -borgen *To defend oneself, to take care;* cavere ab aliqua re :—He him bebeorgan ne con wóm *he cannot defend himself against the evil,* Beo. Th. 3497; B. 1746: 3520; B. 1758.

beber *a beaver,* Som. Lye. v. befor.

be-beran; he -byreþ; *p.* -bær *To bear* or *carry to, provide, supply;* afferre, instruere :—Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ *if one supply a man with weapons,* L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. v. beran.

be-biddan *to command.* v. biddan.

be-bindan; *p.* -band, -bond, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden [be, bindan, *q. v.*] *To bind in* or *about;* inligare, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9.

be-birgan, -birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire :—Mín fæder me byd ðæt ic hine bebirgde *pater meus adjuravit me, ut eum sepelirem,* Gen. 50, 5: 50, 6. He hine bebirigde *he buried him,* Ælfc. T. Gru. 6, 2. Hine bebirgdon *sepelierunt eum,* Gen. 50, 13. Bebirged *sepultus,* 50, 14. Ðǽr wæs Isaac bebirged, and ðǽr liþ eác Lia bebirged *ibi sepultus est Isaac, ibi et Lia condita jacet,* 49, 31. v. be-byrgan.

be-birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury,* Gen. 49, 29. v. be-byrigan.

be-blonden; *pp. infected, dyed;* infectus, tinctus. v. blandan.

be-bod, bi-bod, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, o; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *n. A command, mandate, decree, order;* mandatum, jussum :—Hwilc dære gegógþe gleáwost wǽre bóca bebodes *which of the youth was most skilful in the precepts of books,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 2; Dan. 82. Eall ðín bebodu *omnia mandata tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ealra beboda mǽst *primum omnium mandatum,* Mk. Bos. 12, 28. Hí brǽcon bebodo *they broke the commandments,* Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28: Dan. 299.

be-bodan *to command,* Ps. Spl. 67, 31. v. be-beódan.

be-boden *commanded, commended; pp.* of be-beódan.

be-bohte *sold,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577; *p. of* be-bycgean.

be-bond *bound.* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, note 9; *p. of* be-bindan.

be-boren-inniht *born within a country, free of a country, native;* municipalis, Cot. 136. v. beran.

be-brecan, he, heó -bricеþ, -bricþ; *p.* -brǽc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* **-brocen** *To break off, deprive by breaking, to break to pieces, consume;* carpendo spoliare, confringere, consumere :—Beám heó abreótеþ and bebricеþ telgum *it crusheth the tree and deprives it of its twigs,* Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. Bebrocene wǽron ealle hyra hlǽfas *consumpti erant omnes eorum panes,* Gr. Dial. 2, 21.

be-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To pretend;* simulare, Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20. v. bregdan.

be-briceþ, -bricþ *breaks off, deprives by breaking,* Salm. Kmbl. 592; Sal. 295. v. be-brecan.

be-brocen *broken, consumed,* Gr. Dial. 2, 21; *pp. of* be-brecan.

be-brugdon *they pretended,* Lk. Lind. War. 20, 20; *p. of* be-bregdan.

be-būgan, bi-būgan; *p.* -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen. **I.** *to avoid;* avertere, evitare:—Ne meahte he ða gehđu bebūgan *he could not avoid the sorrow,* Elen. Kmbl. 1215; El. 609: Ps. Th. 138, 17. **II.** *to surround, encircle, encompass;* circumire, circumcingere:—Swā wæter bibūgeþ đisne beorhtan bōsm *so far as the water encircles this bright expause,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 4; Pa. 6: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. **III.** *to reach, extend;* pertinere:—Swā bebūgeþ gebod geond Brytenrícu Sexna cyninges [MS. kyninges] *so far as the command of the king of the Saxons extendeth through Britain,* Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230: Beo. Th. 2451; B. 1223.

be-bygean, -bycgan; *part.* -bycgende; *p.* -bohte; *pp.* -boht *To sell, to set* or *put to sale;* vendere:—Ón gold bebycgean *to sell for gold,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 39. Iudas bebohte bearn wealdendes on seolfres sinc *Judas sold the child of the Almighty for a heap of silver,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 5; Sat. 577: Ps. Th. 43, 14: 104, 15: Beo. Th. 5591; B. 2799.

be-byrd *garnished with nails, set with spikes;* clavatus, Cot. 49, Som. Lye.

be-byreþ *supplies,* L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19; *pres. of* be-beran.

be-byrgan, be-birgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Bebyrgeþ bān and ýslan *buries bones and embers,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 26; Ph. 286: Gen. 23. 19. To bebyrgenne *sepelire,* Mt. Bos. 27, 7: Jn. Bos. 19, 40. v. byrgan.

be-byrian; *p.* ede, ide; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Dæt hī mōston ða deádan bebyrian *that they might bury the dead,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. Hine ārlīce bebyride *eum honorifice sepelivit,* Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 20. v. byrian.

be-byrigan, be-birigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover with a mound, to bury;* tumulare, sepelire:—Bebirigaþ ne *sepelite me,* Gen. 49, 29. Ða bān ðe ðǽr bebyrigede wǽron *ossa quæ ibidem fuerant tumulata,* Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 10: 2, 1; S. 500, 15. v. byrigan.

be-byrigean *to bury,* Mt. Bos. 8, 21, 22: Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3. v. byrgan, byrigan.

be-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burying;* sepultura:—Æfter monigum geárum his bebyrigednesse *post multos ejus sepulturæ annos,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 27. v. be-byrignys.

be-byrignys, -nyss; be-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burying;* sepultura:—Ne wæs ænig se de bebyrignysse sealde ðām ðe acwealde wǽron *nec erat qui interemptos sepulturæ traderet,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3.

be-bȳt *commands,* Lk. Bos. 4, 10; *3rd pres. of* be-beódan.

bec, becc, es; *m. A brook,* BECK or *small rapid stream;* rivulus:—Of ðan bece [MS. bæce] *from the beck,* Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 121, 16.

Bec *an abbey in Normandy:*—Teodbald, ðe was abbot in de Bec *Theobald, who was abbot of Bec,* Chr. 1140; Th. 383, 40.

bēc *books,* Hy. 7, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 20. v. bōc.

bē-cæfian, be-cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embroider, ornament, decorate;* phalerare:—Becæfed *phaleratus,* Cot. 84. v. cæfian.

be-carcan *to take care of;* accurare, Som. Lye. v. carc *care.*

becc *a beck, brook.* v. bec.

-becc, -bec, -beck, used for the name of places, or as a termination to the names of places, denotes the situation to be near *a brook* or *river.*

becca, an; *m. A* BECK, *pick-axe, mattock;* ligo, marra, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 42.

bēce, bǽce, beóce, an; *f. A beech-tree, a tree bearing mast;* fagus, æsculus:—Bēce *fagus,* Wrt. Voc. 285, 21. v. bōcce, bōc.

be-ceáþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sell;* vendere:—He sceolde ealle his wēlan beceáþian *he should sell all his wealth,* Homl. Th. i. 62, 3. Se ðe sōþfæstnysse beceáþaþ wið feó *he who sells truth for money,* ii. 244, 24. Hī beceápodon heora ǽhta *they sold their possessions,* i. 316, 4, 11, 31. Beceápa ealle ðine ǽhta *sell all thy possessions,* ii. 400, 12. v. be-cýpan, ceápian.

be-ceásan; *p.* -ceós, *pl.* -ceóson; *pp.* -ceásen *To attack, fight, combat;* oppugnare, contendere, Leo 131. v. ceásan, ceás *strife.*

be-cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ornament, embroider,* Lye. v. be-cæfian.

bēcen *a beacon,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22. v. beácen.

bēcen; *adj.* BEECHEN, *made of beech;* fagineus:—Bēcen *fagineus,* Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 101; Wrt. Voc. 32, 36.

be-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To* BECARVE, *cut off, to cut* or *pare away;* amputare, præcidere:—Đā hēt he hine heáfde beceorfan *then he ordered to cut off his head,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 3.

be-ceorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To complain;* obmurmurare, R. Ben. 5. v. ceorian.

be-ceówan, bi-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew, gnaw;* corrodere:—Biþ swyra becowen [bicowen, Exon.] *the neck is gnawed,* Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111.

be-cerran, -cyrran; *p.* de: *pp.* ed *To turn, turn round;* vertere, convertere, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 156; Met. 13, 78. v. be-cyrran, cyrran.

becest *bakest* = bacest; *2nd pers. pres. of* bacan.

becęþ *baketh* = bacęþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* bacan.

be-clæmed; *part. p.* BECLAMMED, *glued to* or *together, emplastered, plastered over;* glutinatus, Som. v. be-clemman.

be-clænsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse;* purgare, Lye. v. clænsian.

be-clemman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fetter, bind, tie, inclose, glue together,* BECLAM; vincire, includere, glutinare:—Đeáh he hie mid fíftigum clūsum beclemme *though he inclose it with fifty bonds,* Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Beclæmed *glutinatus,* Lye.

be-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clungon; *pp.* -clungen [clingan, 1. *to wither,* II. *to adhere*] *To* BECLING, *surround, inclose;* circumcludere, includere:—Clommum beclungen *inclosed in bands,* Elen. Kmbl. 1388; El. 696.

be-clīsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To inclose;* includere, Leo 126. v. be-clýsan.

be-clīsing, e; *f. An inclosed place, a cell;* cella, Leo 126. v. be-clýsing, be-clýsan.

be-clypian, be-cleopian, be-clepian; *p.* ede, ode, ade; *pp.* ed, od, ad *To accuse, summon, sue at law;* accusare, in judicium vocare, judicio compellere:—Ær he clǽne sȳ ǽlcere spǽce, ðe he ǽr beclyped wæs *before he be clear of every suit, in which he had been previously accused,* L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12: 31; Th. i. 394, 29: 73; Th. i. 414, 23.

be-clyppan, bi-clyppan; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace;* amplecti, Ps. Th. 118, 61: Mk. Bos. 9, 36. v. clyppan.

be-clýsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To close in, to shut in, to inclose, to shut;* includere, concludere, claudere:—He beclýsde Iohannem on ewearterne *inclusit Johannem in careere,* Lk. Bos. 3, 20: Ps. Spl. 30, 10: Jos. 10, 18. Hig hyra ágan beclýsdon *oculos suos clauserunt,* Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323.

be-clýsing, e; *f. A cell.* v. be-clīsing.

bēcn, es; *n. A sign, beacon;* signum:—Mīn gebēd nū gyt bēcnum standeþ dæt hīm on wīsum is wel lȳcendlīce *adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum,* Ps. Th. 140, 8: Beo. Kmbl. 6314; B. 3161. v. beácen.

bēcnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To indicate, denote, signify;* indicare, significare:—Đe we mid dǽm bridle bēcnan tiliaþ *which we will denote by the bridle,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 158; Met. 11, 79: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 31; Rä. 40, 26: 106 b; Th. 407, 5; Rä. 25, 10. v. beácnian.

be-cnāwan; *p.* -cneów, *pl.* -cneówon; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know;* cognoscere, C. R. Ben. 25. v. on-cnāwan.

bēcnendlīce; *adv. Allegorically* or *by parable;* allegorice, Som. v. bēcnan.

bēcnung, e; *f. A sign, token;* significatio:—Đū bēcnunge sealdest ðām ðe ege dīnne eine healdaþ *dedisti metuentibus te significationem,* Ps. Th. 59, 4.

bēcnydlīc; *adj. Allegorical;* allegoricus:—Bēcnydlīcre gerecednesse *explanationis allegoricæ,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 5, note. v. bēcnan.

be-cnyttan; *v. a. To knit, bind* or *tie, inclose;* ligare:—Đe seó molde on becnit wæs *in which the mould was inclosed,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29, note. v. cnyttan, cnittan.

be-com *came, was come,* Beo. Th. 231; B. 115; *p. of* be-cuman.

be-corfen; *part. p. Cut off, beheaded;* truncatus:—Becorfen wæs heáfde *capite truncatus est,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 19. v. be-ceorfan.

be-crafian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed *To crave.* v. crafian.

be-creópan; *p.* -creáp, *pl.* -crupon; *pp.* -cropen *To bring secretly, to creep;* irrepere:—Dæt he sie becropen on carcern *that he should be secretly led to prison,* Bt. Met. Fox 25, 71; Met. 25, 36.

becst *bakest* = bacest; *2nd pers. pres. of* bacan.

be-cuman; he -cymþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cómon, -cwómon; *pp.* -cumen; *v. intrans.* **I.** *to* BECOME, *happen, befall, meet with, fall in with;* contingere, evenire, supervenire, incidere:—Syddan niht becom *after it had become night,* or *night had come,* Beo. Th. 231; B. 115. Oft becymþ se ānweald disse worulde to swīðe gōdum monnum *often cometh the power of this world to very good men,* Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 18. Đǽm gōdum becymþ ānfealo ýfel *to the good happens unmixed evil,* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. Him dæs grim leán becom *this grim retribution happened to them,* Cd. 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Him becómon fela yrmþa *much misery befell them,* Ælfc. T. 41, 21. Becom *evenit,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18. He becom on ða sceaðan *he fell among thieves,* Lk. Bos. 10, 30: R. Ben. 65. **II.** *to come, enter, come at* or *attain to, come together;* venire, ingredi, pervenire, attingere, concurrere:—In ða ceastre becuman meahte *thou mightest come into the city,* Andr. Kmbl. 1858; An. 931. Hannibal to ðam lande becom *Hannibal came to that land,* Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 14. Gehȳde mīn to dē becume *clamor meus ad te perveniat,* Ps. Th. 101, 1. Ic eft up becom ece dreámas *I again on high attained to eternal joys,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 4; Sat. 512. Becumen sī *concurratur,* R. Ben. 43. Becumendum to Segor *venientibus in Segor,* Gen. 13, 10.

bēcun *a beacon,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. v. beácen.

be-cunnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To assay, prove, try;* experiri. v. cunnian.

be-cwēðan; ðū -cwist, he -cwiþ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden, -cweðen. **I.** *to say, assert;* dicere:—Swā ðū worde becwist *as thou sayest by word,* Andr. Kmbl. 386; An. 193: 419; An. 210. **II.** *to reproach;* exprobrare:—Hī becwedaþ *exprobraverunt,* Ps. Th. 88, 44. **III.** *to* BEQUEATH, *to give by will;* legare:—Ealle ða mynstra and ða cyrican wǽron givene and becwedene Gode *all the minsters and churches were given and bequeathed to God,* Chr. 694; Th. 66, 6, note 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 16.

be-cwom, *pl.* -cwómon *came, fell,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344; *p. of* be-cuman.

be-cwyddod; *part. p.* [be, cwiddian *to speak*] *Bespoken, deposited*; depositum, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 9.

be-cyme, es; *m.* A BY-COMING, *an event* or *coming suddenly*; eventus:—Æes gehâtes and æes witedômes sôþ se æfterfyligenda becyme ðara wîsena gesêdde and æes witedômes *cujus promissi et prophetiæ veritatem sequens rerum astruxit eventus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 35.

be-cyppp *happens*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 29. v. be-cuman.

be-cýpan; p. -cýpe, ðú -cýpest, -cýpst, he -cýpeþ, -cýpþ, *pl.* -cýpaþ; *p.* ic, he -cýpte, ðú -cýptest, *pl.* -cýpton; *pp.* -cýped, -cýpt *To sell*; vendere:—Ðú becýptest folc ðîn *vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14. Gif hwâ becýpp his dôhtor *si quis venditerit filiam suam*, Ex. 21, 7. Iosep becýped wæs *venundatus est Ioseph*, Ps. Spl. 104, 16: Mt. Bos. 10, 29. v. cýpan.

be-cyrran; *p.* -cyrde; *pp.* -cyrred, -cyred, -cyrd; *v. trans. To turn to, to give up, deliver, betray*; vertere, transferre ad:—Ælfmær hî becyrde *Ælfmær betrayed it*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 23. v. be-cerran.

BED, bedd, es; *n.* **I.** A BED, *couch, pallet*; stratum, lectus:—Hî ðâ inasendon ðæt bed, ðe se lama on læg, Mk. Bos. 2, 4; *thei senten doun the bedd, in whiche the sike man lay*, Wyc. To dônum bedde *to thy bed*, Gen. 16, 2. **II.** *a bed in a garden*; pulvillus *vel* areola in hortis: *used in compounds*, as Wyrt-bedd *a wort bed*, Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 22: Hreód-bedd *a reed bed*, 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13. [*Plat. O. Sax. Dut.* bed, *n: Ger.* bett, bette, *n: M. H. Ger.* bette, *n: O. H. Ger.* petti, *n: Goth.* badi, *n: Dan.* bed: *Swed.* bädd, *n: O. Nrs.* beðr, *m.* According to Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1722 connected with *A. Sax.* biddan: *Goth.* bidjan? for which he suggests the original meaning *to lie on the ground*; humi jacere.] DER. bed, bedd, -bolster, -clýfa, -cófa, -felt, -ian, -ing, -ling, -reáf, -reda [-rida], -rest, -stede, -þén, -tíd: gebed, -clýfa, -scipe.

bed *asked*:—Ic bed *petii*, Ps. Spl. 26, 7, = bæd; *p. of* biddan.

BÉD, es; *nom. acc. pl.* bédu, bédo; *n. A prayer, supplication, religious worship*; oratio, supplicatio, Dei cultus:—Dæt he sceolde ða bédu [MS. B. byldo *constancy*] anescian *that he should diminish* [*weaken*] *the prayers*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Béd is chiefly found in composition, as in,—Béd-hûs *a place for prayer*, béd-dagas *prayer-days, Rogation-days*. The original word béd *a prayer* was superseded by ge-béd *a prayer, q.v.* [*Orm.* bede *a prayer; acc. pl.* bedess: *Laym. acc. s.* bede, bode *a prayer; dat. s.* ibede; *nom. pl.* beden: *R. Glouc. acc. pl.* bedes *prayers*: *Piers acc. pl.* bedes *prayers*,—'if I bidde any bedes:' *Piers and Chauc. also* bedes,—'a peire of bedes,'—*a set of beads* or *small balls of glass etc. on a string, for counting prayers*: *O. Sax.* beda; *gen. s.* bede; *dat. s.* bedu: *O. Frs.* bede: *M. H. Ger.* bete: *O. H. Ger.* beta.] DER. béd-dagas, -hûs, -rîp: gebéd, -dagas, -hûs, -man, -ræden, -stôw. v. biddan.

Beda, an; *m. Venerable Bede, born at Monkton by Jarrow, near the mouth of the Tyne, in* A. D. 674. He wrote his *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum about* A. D. 731, *and died May 26, at the age of 61, in* 735.—*He gives the following account of himself, according to king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version, made about* 890:—Ic Beda, Cristes þeów, and Mæsse-Preóst ðæs Mynstres ðara éadigra Apostola Petrus and Paulus, ðæt is æt Wira-mûþan [*Wearmouth*] and on Gyrwum [*Jarrow*], wæs acenned on sundor-lande ðæs ylcan Mynstres.—Mid dý ic wæs seofon wintre, ðâ wæs ic mid gýmenne mînra maga seald to fédanne and to lâranne ðam ârwurþan Abbude Benedicte, and Ceolfriþe æfter ðon and syddan ealle tíd mînes lífes on ðæs ylcan Mynstres earduge, ic wæs dônde, and ealle geornnesse ic sealde to leornianne and to smeágianne hâlige gewrîto and betwyh gehald regollîces þeódscipes and ða dæghwâmlîcan gýmenne to singanne on cyricean me symble swéte and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oððe [leornode oððe] lâerde oððe wríte.—And ða dý nigonteoðan geáre mînes lífes ðæt ic Deâconhâde onfêng; and dý þrittigoðan geáre Mæsse-Preóst-hâde. And æghwæðerne þurh þénunge ðæs ârwurþan biscopes Johannes þurh hâse and bebod Ceolferþes ðæs Abbudes.—Of ðære tíde ðæs ðe ic Mæssepreósthâde onfêng ôþ nigon and fîftig wintra mînre yldo, ic ðâs béc for mînre nýdþearfe and mînra freónda of geweorcum ârwurþra Fædera wrât and sette ge eác swylce to mágwlite andgytes and gâstlîcra gerecenessa ic to ætýcte [*Ego*] *Bæda, famulus Christi, et Presbyter Monasterii beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, quod est ad Viuræmuda et Ingyruum, natus sum in territorio ejusdem Monasterii.—Cum essem annorum septem* [A. D. 674 + 7 = 681] *cura propinquorum datus sum educandus reverentissimo Abbati Benedicto, ac deinde Ceolfrido cunctumque ex eo tempus vitæ in ejusdem Monasterii habitatione peragens, omnem meditandis Scripturis operam dedi atque inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam semper aut discere aut docere aut scribere dulce habui.—Nonodecimo autem vitæ meæ anno* [A. D. 674 + 19 = 693] *Diaconatum, tricesimo gradum Presbyteratus* [A. D. 674 + 30 = 704]. *Utrumque per ministerium reverentissimi Episcopi Johannis jubente Ceolfrido Abbate suscepi.—Ex quo tempore accepti Presbyteratus usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum* [A. D. 674 + 59 = 733], *hæc in Scripturam sanctam meæ meorumque necessitati ex opusculis venerabilium Patrum breviter adnotare sive etiam ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjicere curavi*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 18–35. Hér forþférde Beda *here*, A. D. 735 [MS. 734]. *Bede died*, Chr. 734; Th. 77, 20, col. 1, 2, 3. *Anno* 735, *Bæda Presbyter obiit*, Bd. S. 224, 5. Sanctes Bedan bân restaþ on Gyrwa-wic *saint Bede's bones rest in Jarrow*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, note 4, 3.

be-dælan, -dælan, bi-dælan; *p.* -dælde, -délde; *pp.* -dæled, -déled *To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything*; privare, orbare, sejungere, liberare, expertem reddere:—Wuldres bedæled *deprived of honour*, Salm. Kmbl. 760; Sal. 379. Nele hî God æfre gôde bedælan *Dominus non privabit eos bonis*, Ps. Th. 83, 13. Be ðære lýfte bedæled *aere privatus*. Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. scienc. 17, 11. Hî biópp ælces cræftes bedælde *they are destitute of all ability*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 28. Hwî sceal ic beón bedæled ægher mînra sunena *cur utroque orbabor filio?* Gen. 27, 45. Gesælige sâwle sorgum bedælde *happy souls released from cares*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 34; Sat. 296.

Beda-ford *Bedford*, Chr. 915; Th. 191, 26, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

bédan *to offer*, Chr. 1011; Th. 267, 12, col. 1. v. beódan **III.**

Bedan ford, Beda-ford, Bedcan ford, Bede-ford, Bedican ford, Biedcan ford, es; *m: dat.* -forde, -forda [*Hunt.* A. D. 1148 Bedeford: *West.* 1377 Bedford: *Kni.* 1395 Bedforde, Bedeforde: bedan = bedum *lectis*, ford *vadum*: lectos et diversoria ad vadum sonans, *Camd.*] BEDFORD; oppidi nomen:—Ða yldestan men to Bedan forda hyrdon *the first men belonged to Bedford*, Chr. 918; Ing. 133, 2. Eádweard cyning fôr to Bedan forda *king Edward went to Bedford*, 919; Ing. 133, 13. Hie gedydon æt Bedan forda *perveniernt ad Bedanfordam*, Chr. 921; Gib. 107, 40.

Bedan ford-scîr, Bæda-ford-scîr, Beada-ford-scîr, Bede-ford-scîr, e; *f.* BEDFORDSHIRE; comitatus nomen:—Hî hæfdon ofergân Bedan fordscîre *they had subjugated Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 2. Wende hîm ût into Bedan fordscîre *egressus est in Bedanfordsciram*, 1016; Th. 278, 16, col. 1.

Bedan héafod, es; *m. Beda's head, Bedwin? in Wiltshire*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 6. v. Biedan heáfod.

bed-bolster; gen. -bolstres; *m. A pillow, bolster*; plumacium:—Bedbolster *plumacium*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 103; Wrt. Voc. 25, 43.

Bedcan ford *Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 27, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

bed-clýfa, bedd-clýfa, bed-cleófa, bed-cófa, an; *m. A bed-chamber, closet*; cubile hominis, cubiculum:—Gang into ðînum bedclýfan *intra in cubiculum tuum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6.

bed-cófa, an; *m. A bed-place*; cubiculum:—Bed-cófa *vel* bûr *cubiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99: Lk. Bos. 12, 3. v. bed-clýfa.

bedd *a bed*; stratum, lectus, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 33; Gen. 2234. v. bed.

bedd *bid, command*, Lev. 6, 20, = bid, bidd; *impert. of* biddan.

béd-dagas; *pl. nom. m. Prayer-days, Rogation-days*; orandi dies, Rogationis dies, Wanl. Catal. 20, 12.

bedd-clýfa *a bed-chamber*; cubiculum, Gen. 43, 30. v. bed-clýfa.

beddian, beddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare* or *make a bed*; sternere:—Ic strewige oððe beddige *I make or prepare a bed*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. Fêde þearfan, and beddige him *feed the needy, and make a bed for them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

bedding, beding, e; *f.* **I.** BEDDING, *covering of a bed*; stramentum, stratum, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 60:—Mid mînum teárum mîne beddinge ic beþweá *lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. **II.** *a bed*; lectus:—Gyf ic astîge on bedinge strâte mînre *si ascendero in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. 131, 3.

bedd-reáf *bed-clothes*. v. bed-reáf.

bedd-redda, bedd-rida, an; *m. One bed-ridden*; clinicus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 28. v. bed-reda.

bedd-rest, bed-rest, e; *f. A bed-rest, a bed*; lectus:—Me Sarran beddreste gestâh *Sarah ascended my bed*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715; Ex. 135, 25; Gen. 2248.

-bêde *exorable*. DER. eáþ-bêde, *q. v.*

be-deáglian, bi-deáglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret*; occultare, abscondere:—Me ne meahte monna ænig bi-deáglian hwæt he hogde *nobody could conceal from me what he meditated*, Exon. 51a; Th. 177, 12; Gú. 1226. v. be-dîglian.

be-deaht = be-þeaht *covered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 213; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

Bede-ford *Bedford*, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 12, col. 1. v. Bedan ford.

Bede-ford-scîr *Bedfordshire*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 5, col. 1. v. Bedan ford-scîr.

be-dêglad, bi-dêglad *hidden, obscured*, Exon. 57a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp. of* be-dîglian.

be-dêlan; *p.* -dêlde; *pp.* -dêled *To deprive*; privare:—Dugudum beðêled *deprived of dignity*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122. v. be-dælan.

be-delfan; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon; *pp.* -dolfen *To dig in* or *around, to bury, inter*; circumfodere, sepelire:—Ôþ ic hine bedelfe *usque dum fodiam circa illam*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Bedealf hyt on eorþan *he buried it in the earth*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18. Bedolfen, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081.

be-delfing, e; *f. A digging about*; ablaqueatio:—Niðerwart treówes bedelfing *a digging about the lower part of a tree*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 16; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2.

beden *prayed*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 28: Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 22; *pp. of* biddan.

Bederices weorþ, es; *m.* [Bederices *Bederic's*, weorþ *worth, town,* or *residence*] *Bederic's worth* or *town, so called because the manor formerly belonged to Bederic, who bequeathed it to Edmund the king and martyr, hence it was subsequently called* Eádmundes burh, *St. Edmund's bury*:—On Bedericeswyrþe *at Bedericsworth*, Will 23; Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 517, 26. *At an earlier date, in* A. D. 958, *Ælfgar records*,—Ic an ðat lond into Beodricheswyrþe to Seynt Eádmundes stówe *I give the land at Bedericsworth to St. Edmund's place*, Th. Diplm. 506, 12. v. Eádmundes burh.

Bedewinda, an; *m.* BEDWIN, *Wilts*:—Ic, Ælfrēd, West-Seaxena cining [MS. cinge], an Eádweade, mīnum yldran suna, ðæs landes æt Bedewindan *I, Alfred, king of the West-Saxons, give the land at Bedwin to Edward, my elder son* [lit. *made a grant of the land at Bedwin*], Alfd. Will 14, 10.

bed-felt, es; *n.? A bed-covering*; lecti pannus, lodix, R. Ben. 55.

bēd-hūs, es; *n.* [bēd *a prayer*, hūs *a house*] *A chapel, an oratory, a place for prayer*; oratorium, Fulg. 43.

Bedican ford, es; *m. Bedford*, Chr. 571; Ing. 26, 12. v. Bedan ford.

be-dīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* TO BEDIKE, *to mound, to fortify with a mound*; aggere munire:—Bedīcodon ðā buruh ūtan *they embanked the city without*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 8, col. 1.

be-dīdrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive*; decipere:—Wēndon ge, ðæt ge mihton bedīdrian mīnne gelīcan *think ye, that ye could deceive one like me?* Gen. 44, 15. DER. be-dyderian, dyderian.

be-dielf *dug*, Mt. Foxe 25, 18, *for* be-dealf; *p. of* be-delfan.

be-dīglian, -dīhlian, -deáglian; ic -dīglige; *p.* -dīglode; *pp.* -dīglod, -dīhlod; *v. a. To hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret*; occultare, abscondere:—Ne hīre ðū him ðæt ðū hiue bedīgligе *non audias eum ut occultes eum*, Deut. 13, 8. On grīne ða ðe hī bedīglodon *in laqueo quem absconderunt*, Ps. Spl. 9, 16. Bedīglod *occultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 5.

be-dīhlian; *p.* -dīhlode; *pp.* -dīhlod *To hide*. v. be-dīglian.

beding, e; *f. Bedding, covering of a bed, a bed*, Ps. Spl. 131, 3. v. bedding.

be-dipped, bedypt *dipped, dyed*; tinctus. v. be-dyppan.

bedling *a delicate person*. v. bædling.

be-dofen *drowned*; submersus, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 5; *pp. of* be-dūfan.

be-dolfen *buried*, Elen. Kmbl. 2159; El. 1081; *pp. of* be-delfan.

be-dōn [be, dōn *to do*] *To shut*; claudere:—Ðæt ðū ðīne doru mihtest bedōn fæste *that thou mightest shut fast thy doors*, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

bēd-rædden, -rædenn. e; *f. An assignment, ordinance* or *appointment*; assignatio. Som. v ge-bēd-rædden.

be-drāf *drove*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 5; Rä. 30, 9, = be-drāf; *p. of* be-drīfan.

be-drāf *drove*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38; *p. of* be-drīfan.

be-dragan; *p.* -drōg, -drōh, *pl.* -drōgon; *pp.* -dragen *To draw aside, seduce*; seducere:—Ðe hie dearnenga bedrōg *who seduced her secretly*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602.

bed-reáf, es; *m. Bed-clothes, bedding*; lodix, fulcrum, lectisternia, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 109; 111; Som. 79, 62, 64; R. Ben. 55.

bed-reda, -rida, an; *m.* [bed *a bed*, reda = rida *from* riden *ridden, pp. of* rīdan *to ride*, hence the *def adj.* bedreda *bedridden, and the noun* bedreda, bedrida *one bedridden*] *One* BEDRIDDEN; clinicus:—Ðær læg be ðam wege ān bedreda *there lay by the way one bedridden*, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 4. Ārás se bedreda, and arn blissigende *the bedridden arose, and ran rejoicing*, ii. 422, 9. Ða ða se sunderhālga losias ðæt tācn geseah on ðam bedredan [*def. adj.*] men, ða feól he to ðæs apostoles fōtum *when the pharisee Josias saw that miracle in the bedridden man, then fell he at the apostle's feet*, ii. 422, 11. Drihten cwæþ to sumum bedridan *the Lord said to one bedridden*, i. 472, 23.

bed-rest *a bed*; lectica, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 75: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 36. v. bedd-rest.

bed-rida *one bedridden*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 23. v. bed-reda.

be-drīfan; *p.* -drāf, -drǣf, *pl.* -drīfon; *pp.* -drīfen; *v. a.* **I.** *to drive, thrust on* or *upon, to compel, constrain* or *enforce one to do a thing, to pursue, follow*; cogere, compellere, agere, adigere:—Perðica hine bedrāf into ānum fæstene *Perdiccas drove him into a fastness*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 38. Hī him hām bedrifon [MS. bedrifan] and sige āhton *they drove them home and had a victory*. Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 20. Wiht ða hūðe hām bedrǣf *a creature drove the spoil home*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 5; Rä. 30, 9. Ðū bedrifen [MS. bidrifen] wurude ðas þeóstran weorulde *thou wast driven into this dark world*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 17; Cri. 1409. **II.** *to drive* or *beat against, to surround*; obruere, obducere, circumfare:—He geseah stapulas standan storme bedrifene *he saw columns standing driven by the storm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2987; An. 1496: Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. DER. drīfan.

be-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink in* or *up, absorb*; imbibere:—Ðonne ðæt bedruncen sȳ, eft hit geniwa *when that is drunk up, renew it again*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4, MS. B.

bēd-rīp, e; *f. The cutting* or *reaping of corn on request*; ad preces messio, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 4, note. v. bēn-rīp.

be-drōg *seduced*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 5; Gen. 602; *p. of* be-dragan.

be-droren; *pp. Deceived, deluded, bereaved, deprived*; deceptus, orbatus, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 31; Gen. 528: 93; Th. 120, 22; Gen. 1998; *pp. of* be-dreósan. v. dreósan, bi-droren.

be-druncen *drunk in, absorbed*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 336, 4. MS. B; *pp. of* be-drincan.

bed-ryda, an; *m. A bedridden man*; clinicus:—Se bedryda wearþ gehǣled sōna; and eóde him ða hām, hāl on his fōtum, se ðe ǽr wæs geboren on bǣre to cyrcan *the bedridden man was soon healed; and he then went home, whole on his feet, who before was borne on a bier to church*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 4, 15–18. v. bed-reda, drī, drīan.

bed-stede, es; *m.* [bed *a bed*; stede *a place, station*; locus, situs] *A* BEDSTEAD; sponda. v. stede.

bed-þēn, es; *m.* [bed *a bed*, þēn *for* þegn *a servant*] *A chamberlain, a servant who has the care of a chamber*; lecti minister, camerarius, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 101.

bed-tīd, e; *f.* BEDTIDE, *bed time*; lecti adeundi tempus, serum, Ælfc. Gl 95; Som. 76, 2.

bēdu *prayers*; orationes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. v. bēd; *n.*

be-dūfan; *p.* -deáf, *pl.* -dufon; *pp.* -dofen *To bedive, put under*; submergere. Homl. Th. ii. 392, 13. v. be-dofen. DER. dūfan.

bēdul; *adj. Prayerful, suppliant*; petitiosus, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 46.

be-dulfon *buried*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 7; *p. pl. of* be-delfan.

bed-wahrift, es; *n. A curtain*; cortina, Cod. Dipl. A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 9.

be-dyderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deceive*; decipere. v. be-dīdrian. DER. dyderian *to deceive.*

be-dydrung, e; *f. A deceit, deceiving*; deceptio. DER. dydrung.

be-dyppan; *p.* -dypte, *pl.* -dypton; *pp.* -dypped; *v. trans. To dip, immerse*; mergere, intingere, tingere:—Se de bedypþ on disce mid me his hand *qui intingit mecum manum in paropside*, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Se ðe ic rǣce bedyppedne hlāf *is cui ego intinctum panem porrexero*, Jn. Bos. 13, 26. Hig bedypton his tunecan on ðam blōde *tinxerunt tunicam ejus in sanguine*. Gen. 37, 31. Ic bedyppe *mergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 36.

be-dyrnan, bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal*; occultare:—Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrþan *it might not be hidden from him*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261: Elen. Kmbl. 1201; El. 602: 1164; El. 584. v. dyrnan.

be-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To leave aground by ebbing*; aqua privare:—Scipu wǣron be-ebbode [be-ebbade] *the ships were left aground by the ebb*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 30. v. ebbian.

beel, es; *n. A pile*; rogus, Gl. E. 6, Lye. v. bǽl.

be-eódon *dwelt, inhabited*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1; *p. of* be-gān.

beer *a bier, bed*, Cot. 23: Jn. Lind. War. 5, 8. v. bǽr.

be-fæstan, bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted. **I.** *to fasten, make fast, fix*; infigere:—Biþ se þridda dǽl līge befæsted, in glēda grīpe *the third part shall be fastened in fire, into the gripe of flames*, Elen. Kmbl. 2598; El. 1300. **II.** *to establish*; fundare, firmare:—Wæs se bisceophād fægere befæsted *the bishopric was fairly established*, Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. **III.** *to commend, recommend, commit, deliver, put in trust, entrust*; commendare, tradere, committere:—He his gefēran his freóndum wæs befæstende *socios amicis suis commendavit*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 38. Ic him befæsted wæs *I was entrusted to him*, 5, 6; S. 618, 37: Ps. Th. 30, 5. Hyt gebyrede ðæt ðū befæstest feoh myneterum *oportuit te committere pecuniam numulariis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 27: L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 10.

be-fæsting, e; *f. An entrusting*. DER. fæsting.

be-fædman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embrace with the arms*; ulnis amplecti:—Befædman, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. v. fædman.

be-fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fættian *to fatten*] *To make fat, anoint*; impinguare. v. ge-fættian.

be-falden *covered*. v. swegl-befalden.

be-fangen *taken*, Jos. 7, 15; *pp. of* be-fōn.

be-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren; *v. trans.* [be, faran *to go*] *To go round, to travel through, go all over, to traverse, to go, march, encompass, to surround*; peragrare, circumvenire:—Ne befaraþ ge Israhēla burga ǽrðan de mannes sunu cume *ye shall not go over the cities of the Israelites before the son of man come*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23. Rōmāne on ungewis on ān nyrewett befōron, ōþ hȳ Somnite ūtan befōran *the Romans marched unwittingly into a narrow pass, till the Samnites surrounded them on the outside*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 8: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 10; Exod. 497.

be-fealdan, bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden, -falden *To fold, infold, clasp, involve, surround, inwrap, cover, overwhelm*; implicare, involvere, amplecti, circumdare:—Ðū miht on ānre hand eáde befealdan ealne middanearð *thou canst easily infold in one hand all the midearth*, Hy. 7, 119; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 119. Ða he ða bōc befeóld *cum plicuisset librum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20. He befeóld his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum *pelliculas hædorum circumdedit manibus*, Gen. 27, 16. Mec hȳ gedryht befeóld *a body of domestics surrounded me*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21. DER. swegl-befalden.

be-feallan, ic -fealle, ðū -feallest, -fylst, he -fealleþ, -fylþ, *pl.* -feallaþ; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* -feallen. **I.** *to fall;* cadere, incidere:—Án of ðām ne befylþ on eorþan *unus ex illis non cadet super terram*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29. Hie oft befeallaþ on micel yfel *they often fall into great evil*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8: Cd. 18; Th. 21, 26; Gen. 330: Lk. Bos. 10, 36: Gen. 15, 12. **II.** *to fall off;* cadere ab aliquo; *pp.* befeallen *deprived, bereft:* orbatus, privatus:—Freóndum befeallen *bereft of friends*, Beo. Th. 2256; B. 1126: 4504; B. 2256. DER. feallan.

be-feastnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To betrothe;* desponsare:—Befeastnad *betrothed:* desponsatus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18. v. be-fæstan.

be-fêhþ *includes*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-fôn.

be-felan, -feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -feolen, -folen *To commit, commend, deliver, assign, allot;* committere, commendare, tradere, Leo 140. v. be-feolan.

be-felgan, bi-felgan; *p.* -fealg, -fealh, -felh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen. **I.** *v. intrans. To stick* or *cling to, betake oneself;* inhærere, insistere:—Þil-cum wordum heó him befelh ælce dæge *hujuscemodi verbis per singulos dies mulier molesta erat ei*, Gen. 39, 10. Æfter ðon ðe he dær sum fæc hālgum leornungum befealh *after he had there for a while betaken himself to holy learning*, Bd. 4, 23: S. 594, 19. Dæt he ðām hālwendan on-gynnessum georne gefeole [befulge MS. B.] *ut cæptis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11, note. **II.** *v. trans. To deliver, transmit, consign;* tradere, committere:—He hine rôde befealg *he delivered him to the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 2654; An. 1328.

be-fellan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To fell;* cædere. v. be-fyllan.

be-fêng *concubuerit*, Gen. 19, 33. v. be-fôn.

be-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting;* pugnando privare. v. bi-feohtan.

be-feól, -feóll *fell*, Lk. Bos. 10, 36; *p. of* be-fealla.

be-feolan, bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fælon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To commit, commend, deliver, grant;* committere, commendare, tradere:—Mordor under eorþan befealdon *to commit murder under the earth*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 7; Dan. 560. Ðū him for ínwite yfel befēle *profter dolos disposuisti eis mala*, Ps. Th. 72, 14. Him wæs hālig gāst befolen fæste *the holy spirit was fully granted to him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1870; El. 937: 391; El. 196. v. be-felan.

be-feóld *folded*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20; *p. of* be-fealdan.

BEFER, beofer, beofor, byfor, es; *m. A* BEAVER; castor, fiber:—Befer *fiber, castor, ponticus?* Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 3; Wrt. Voc. 22, 47. Beofor, byfor *fiber*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. [*Plat. Dut.* bever: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* biber: *O. H. Ger.* pipar, pipur: *Dan.* bäver: *Swed.* bäfver: *O. Nrs.* bifra, *f: Slav.* bobr. Grm. Wrtbch. i. 1806 connects the word with *Ger.* bauen *to build.*]

be-féran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go about, to go round, surround;* circumire, circumdare:—He lǽrende ða castel befērde *circumbat castella in circuitu docens*, Mk. Bos. 6, 6. He befērde dæt Israhēlisce folc *he surrounded the people of Israel*, Ex. 14, 9. DER. féran.

be-fician *to deceive, to go round;* decipere, Off. Episc. 8.

be-filan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To befoul, defile:*—Nā mid meoxe befīled *not defiled with dung*, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11. v. be-fýlan.

be-fílgan; *p.* -fílgde; *pp.* -fílged *To follow after, pursue;* insequi:—Wolde me befílgende beón mid sāre *voluit me insequi cum dolore*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 28, note. v. be-felgan.

be-flagen flǽsc, es; *n.* [MS. flǽc] *The bowels;* viscera:—Beflagen flǽc [=flǽsc] *vel* innoþes innewearde *viscera*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. v. be-fleán.

be-fleán; *p.* -flōg, *pl.* -flōgon; *pp.* -flagen *To flay, to skin,* or *take off the skin* or *bark;* decorticare, Cot. 62. v. beflagen flǽsc.

be-fleógan; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To fly around* or *about;* circumvolare:—Ða spearcan beflugon on dæs hūses hrōf *the sparks flew about on the roof of the house*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31, note.

be-fleón, to be-fleónne; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee, flee away, escape;* fugere, effugere, evitare:—Hū he mihte befleón fram ðam toweardan yrre *quomodo posset fugere a ventura ira*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 39. Hwider mæg ic ðīnne andwlitan befleón *a facie tua quo fugiam?* Ps. Th. 138, 5: 61, 6. Nō dæt ýðe byþ to befleónne *it is not easy to flee from that*, Beo. Th. 2010; B. 1003.

be-flōwan; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flōwen *To overflow;* diffluere, redundare:—Wætre beflōwen *overflowed with water*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 19; Kl. 49.

be-fôn *contain;* complectere, Solil. 3; *impert. of* be-fôn.

be-folen *granted*, Elen. Kmbl 1870; El. 937; *pp. of* be-felan, be-feolan.

be-fôn, bi-fôn, ic -fō, ðū -fēhst, he -fēhþ, *pl.* -fōþ; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *impert.* -fōh; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen; *v. trans.* **I.** *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, catch;* comprehendere, apprehendere, capere:—Swā he ealle befēhþ ānes crælte, heofon and eorþan *even as he comprehendeth all by his sole power, heaven and earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 653; An. 327. Habbaþ me helle clommas fæste befangen *the grasps of hell have firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 7; Gen. 374. Heó ānne hæfde befangen *she had seized one*, Beo. Th. 2594; B. 1295. Befangen on ðam fracodan gilte *deprehensus in hoc facinore*, Jos. 7, 15. Ne mihton hīg his word befōn *non potuerunt verbum ejus reprehendere*, Lk. Bos. 20, 26. Gif mon forstolenne ceáp befēhþ *if a man seize stolen cattle*, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4: L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 10. Dæt hīg woldon ðone Hælend on his spræce befōn *ut caperent eum in sermone*, Mt. Bos. 22, 15. **II.** *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, clothe, case, receive, conceive;* circumdare, amplecti, complecti, capere, cingere, tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—He hafaþ ðam brīdle bū tū befangen *he has encompassed both with the bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 58; Met. 11, 29. Befongen freá-wrāsnum *encircled with noble chains*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451. Fýre befangen *enveloped in fire*, Beo. Th. 4542; B. 2274. Ne mihte ðes middaneard ealle ða bēc befōn *non potest capere mundus omnes eos libros*, Jn. Bos. 21, 25: Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 14. Befōh hit mid feáum wordum *complectere hoc paucis verbis*, Solil. 3: Ps. Th. 74, 2. Ne hēt he nā etan ðone líchaman ðe he mid befangen wæs *he bade them not eat that body with which he was surrounded*, Homl. Pasc. Lisl. 9, 19: Soul Kmbl. 67; Seel. 34: Job 19, 26; Thw. 168, 2. Saglas, golde befongne *poles, cased in gold*, Past. 22, 2; Hat. MS. 33 a, 25. Ic hēr hǽlu calic hæbbe befangen *calicem salutaris accipiam*, Ps. Th. 115, 4: Exon. 92; Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80.

be-fongen *encircled*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451; *pp. of* be-fôn.

be-fóran, bi-fóran; *prep.* 1. *dat.* ii. *acc.* [be *by, proximity*, fóran *fore*, as æt fóran] BEFORE; ante, coram, præ:—I. *dat.* He swīðe oft befóran fremede folces ræswum wundor æfter wundre *he very often performed before the princes of the people miracle after miracle*, Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619. Ealdormen hēredon hīg befóran him *principes laudaverunt eam apud illum*, Gen. 12, 15. Hwā ne wāfaþ dæs, dæt ða steorran scīnaþ befóran ðam mōnan, and ne befóran dære sunnan *who wonders not at this, that the stars shine before the moon, and not before the sun?* Bt. 39, 3: Fox 214, 30. **II.** *acc.* He oft befóran hine com *ante illum venire consueverat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 42, note. Sweord manige gesāwon befóran beorn beran *many saw a sword borne before the hero*, Beo. Th. 2052; B. 1024. **III.** befóran *frequently comes after the case:*—Him befóran fēreþ leóht *light goeth before him*, Cd. 222; Th. 288, 29; Sat. 389. Him bifóran *before them*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gū. 947.

be-fóran; *adv. Before, at hand, openly*; ante, antea, præ, in conspectu, in conspectum:—He sceal befóran fēran *he shall advance before*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18. Wundor on eorþan he befóran cȳþde *he revealed miracles on earth openly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1212; An. 606. Wæs se atola befóran *the wicked one was at hand*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 17; Sat. 487. He befóran gengde *he went before*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412.

befóran-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon, -cwēdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foretell;* prædicere, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 15, note: 5, 2; S. 615, 13, note.

befóran-gestihtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-ordain;* præordinare. DER. ge-stihtian.

Befor-leág *Beverley, in Yorkshire.* v. Beofer-lic.

be-fôtian, -fōtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, fōtian, fōt *a foot*] *To befoot, to cut off the feet;* pedes abscindere, Som. v. be-heáfdian *to behead.*

be-freón; *p.* -freóde; *pp.* -freód *To free;* liberare, Ps. C. 50, 110; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 110.

be-frinan, -frynan; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon; *pp.* -frunen [be, frinan *to ask*] *To ask, inquire, learn;* interrogare, scisciari, discere:—Ic befrine *scisciter*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 4. Herodes befran hī *Herodes didicit ab eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7.

beftan *after, behind, without;* post, sine, Som. Lye. v. bæftan.

be-fýlan, -fílan; *p.* -fýlede; *pp.* -fýled, -fíled, -fýld; *v. trans.* [be, fūl *foul*] To BEFOUL, *pollute, defile, make filthy;* inquinare, fœdare, contaminare:—Befíled, L. Ælf. P. 45; Th. ii. 384, 11: Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 208, 7: Cot. 104.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled [be, fyllan *to fill*] *To fill, fill up;* adimplere:—Befyllan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26.

be-fyllan; *p.* -fylde, -fealde; *pp.* -fylled; *v. trans.* [be, fyllan, fellan *to fell*]. **I.** *to fell, strike down;* cædere, prosternere, projicere:—Hwæt befealdest ðū wærfæstne rinc *why didst thou fell the upright man?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010. He us hæfþ befylled *he has struck us down*, 19; Th. 23, 17; Gen. 361. **II.** *to deprive by felling, bereave;* cædendo orbare:—Secgum befylled *bereft of his warriors*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 10; Gen. 2124.

befylþ *falls*, Mt. Bos. 10, 29; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-feallan.

bēg, es; *m. A bracelet, ring, crown;* armilla, corona:—Hie feredon brýd and bēgas *they conveyed bride and bracelets*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 25; Gen. 1876. Hī on beorg dydon bēgas [MS. beg] and siglu *they placed in the mound rings and jewels*, Beo. Th. 6308, note; B. 3164. v. beáh.

be-galan; *p.* -gōl, *pl.* -gōlon; *pp.* -galen [be, galan *to sing, enchant*] *To enchant;* incantare:—Gyf hwylc yfel-dǽde man ðēderne begaleþ *if any ill-doing man enchants another*, Herb. 87, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 10.

be-gân *began*, Gen. 9, 20. v. be-ginnan.

be-gān, bi-gān, ic -gā, ðū -gǽst, he -gǽþ, *pl.* -gāþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān [be, gān *to go*]. **I.** *to go over, to surround, occupy, dwell, cultivate, till;* perambulare, circumdare, incolere, habitare, colere:—Ic fērde geónd ðas eorþan and hī be-eóde *I walked through* [*over*]

the earth, and perambulated it, Job 1, 7; Thw. 164, 16. Se ðe æcer begēþ *he who goes over the land, a farmer,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 44. Mid ðý Rómāne ðá gyt Breotone be-eódan *dum adhuc Romani Brittaniam incolerent,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 1. Hí ðone búr útan be-eódon *they surrounded the dwelling without,* Chr. 755; Th. 83, 26, col. 1. **II.** *to go to. visit, attend, to cherish, honour, worship;* obire, colere, excolere:—Plegan begán *to go to* or *attend plays,* Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 9. Dæt mynster seó yfce cwén swýðe lufode and ārwyrþode and be-eóde *eadem regina hoc monasterium multum diligebat, venerabatur, excolebat,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 15; 2, 13; S. 517, 1. **III.** *to commit, exercise, practise, observe;* committere, perficere, observare:—Synne, ða ic selfa be-eóde *sins, which I committed myself,* Ps. C. 50, 66; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 66. He begēþ unmǽtas [MS. unætas] *he commits gluttonies,* Deut. 21, 20. Begá ðé sylfne to ārfæstnysse *exercise thyself in* or *devote thyself to piety,* 1 Tim. 4, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 8, 33; Met. 8, 17; Ps. Th. 105, 12. Ða de be-eódon ídelnesse *observantes vanitatem,* 30, 6; 118, 23; 119, 5; 98, 4; Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 4.

be-gán *tilled, cultivated:*—On begánum landum *in cultivated lands,* Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 6; *pp. of* be-gán.

bégan; he bégþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to bow, bend, turn;* flectere, inflectere, deprimere:—Ðeáh ðú teó hwelcne bóh of dúne to dære eorþan, swelce ðú bégan mǽge *though thou pull any bough down to the earth, such as thou mayest bend,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 23. Se Ælmihtiga bégþ ðider he wile mid his ānwealde *the Almighty bends them whither he will by his power,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 6; Met. 13, 3; Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381; Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 10. **II.** *to bow to, to settle;* inflectere, insistere:—Ðara bearn swylce bégaþ ædelum settum beámum, samed aníce, standan on staðule stíðe wid geógaþe *quorum filii sicut novellæ plantationes stabilitæ a juventute sua,* Ps. Th. 143, 14. DER. a-bégan, for-, ge-, ofge-. v. býgan.

be-gang, be-gong, bi-gang, bi-gong, bi-genge, es; *m.* [be, gang *a step, proceeding*]. **I.** *a course, way, passage, circuit, district;* cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Ofer geofenes begang *over the course of ocean,* Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. Holma begang *the passage of the deeps,* Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195. Gārseges begang *the circuit of ocean,* 1059; An. 530. **II.** *an undertaking, a business, exercise, service, religious worship;* negotium, exercitatio, cultus:—Ða willnode he hyne sylfne fram eallum begangum disse worulde fremde gedōn *cupivit se ab omnibus sæculi hujus negotiis alienare,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 38. On bigange dæs ǽncorlífes *in exercenda vita solitaria,* 5, 1; S. 613, 9. Dæt heó móste healdan done geleáfan and bigong hire ǽfæstnysse *ut fidem cultumque suæ religionis servaret,* 2, 9; S. 510, 29; 1, 7; S. 477, 21; Jos. 23, 7. Bigencg *observatio, studium,* Scint. 7.

be-ganga, bi-gonga, bi-genga, bi-gengea, an; *m. An inhabitant, a dweller, cultivator, observer, benefactor, worshipper;* incola, cultor:—Be ærran bigengum [begangum MS. B.] *of the first inhabitants,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 7. Þearfenra bigenga *a benefactor of the poor;* cultor pauperum, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 23; 2, 15; S. 519, 8. DER. land-begenga.

be-gangan, -gongan, bi-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gangen [be, gangan *to go*]. **I.** *to go round, surround;* circumdare:—Cartaina wæs mid sǽ útan befangen [begangen Cot.] *Carthage was outwardly surrounded by sea,* Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 39. **II.** *to go to* or *after, to attend, commit, practise, exercise, perform, observe, worship;* exercere, incumbere, procurare, colere:—Begangan his gebēdu *to attend his prayers,* Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, col. 1. Begangan wæccan *to attend wakes,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11. Forligru ne begange *should not commit adultery,* L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Dæt ðú his bebod georne begange *that thou shouldst gladly perform his command,* Elen. Kmbl. 2339; El. 1171: Ps. Th. 118, 48. Swýðe ic begangen wæs *exercitatus sum,* Ps. Th. 76, 4: 54, 2. Gif ðú fremdu godu bigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 3; Jul. 121.

begannes, -ness, e; *f.* [beginnan *to begin*] *The calends, the first day of the month;* calendæ, Cot. 202.

bégaþ *shall settle,* Ps. Th. 143, 14; *pres. and fut. pl. of* bégan **II.**

beg-beám, beig-beám, es; *m.* [begir *a berry,* beám *a tree*] *The mulberry-tree, the blackberry-bush, a tree bearing berries, a bramble;* morus, rubus:—Moyses æt-ýwde wid ǽnne beigbeám *Moyses ostendit secus rubum,* Μωσῆς ἐμήνυσεν ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου, Lk. Bos. 20, 37.

begea, *of both,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128; *gen. of* begen.

bégean *to bow, bend:*—Cneó bégean scolden *genua flectere deberent,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2. v. bégan.

be-geat, be-geáton *obtained,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6; *p. of* be-gytan.

be-gellan *to celebrate by song, to sing.* v. bi-gellan.

be-gémed *taken care of, governed; pp. of* be-gýman.

BEGEN; *nom. m. only, Both;* ambo; *adj. pron. pl.*:—Híg feallaþ begen on ǽnne pytt *ambo in foveam cadunt,* Mt. Bos. 15, 14. Wit wǽron begen ða git on geógoþfeore we *[Beowulf and Breca] were both yet in youthful life,* Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536.—*Nom. m. f. n.* bā, bū, bō *both;* ambo, ambæ, ambo:—Ða idesa, *f.* bā *both the women,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133. Þrym, *m.* sceal mid wlenco, þriste, *m.* mid cēnum; sceolon bū recene beadwe fremman *pomp shall be with pride, the confident with the bold; both shall quickly promote war,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 9; Gn. Ex. 62: Elen. Kmbl. 1225; El. 614. Blōd, *n.* and wæter, *n.* bū tū ætgædre eorþan sōhton *blood and water, both the two sought the earth together,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 5; Jul. 292: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 29; Gen. 751.—*Nom. m. and f.* or *f. and n.* bā, bū *both;* ambo et ambæ *vel* ambæ et ambo, *n.*:—Sorgedon bā twā, Adam and Eue *both the two sorrowed, Adam and Eve,* Cd. 37; Th. 47, 24; Gen. 765; 39; Th. 52, 8; Gen. 840. Hí bū þegon [MS. þegun] æppel *they both* [*Adam and Eve*] *ate the apple,* Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187. Wǽron bū tū rihtwīse beforan Gode *both the two* [*Zacharias and Elizabeth*] *were righteous before God,* Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574. Wæter, *n.* and eorþe, *f.* sint on gecynde cealda bā twā *water and earth, both the two are by nature cold,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Bū samod, lic, *n.* and sāwl, *f. both together, body and soul,* Elen. Kmbl. 1775; El. 889: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Niwe wīn, *n.* sceal beón gedōn on niwe bytta [*acc. pl. of* bytt, *f.*], ðonne beóþ bū tū gehealden *new wine shall be put into new bottles, then both the two shall be preserved,* Mk. Bos. 2, 22.—*Gen. m. f. n.* begra, begea, bega *of both;* amborum, ambarum, amborum:—Se Hālga Gāst, ðe gǽþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is heora begra lufu *the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is the love of them both,* Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Ælfc. T. 3, 4. Heora begra cágan wurdon ge-openode *the eyes of them both were opened,* Gen. 3, 7: Cd. 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Hyra begea nest *earum ambarum cibum,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128: Ps. Th. 86, 2. Engla and deófla, weorþeþ bega cyme *of angels and of devils, of both shall be a coming,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897. Heora bega fæder *earum ambarum pater,* Cd. 123; Th. 157, 4; Gen. 2600.—*Dat. m. f. n.* bām, bǽm *to both;* ambobus, ambabus, ambobus:—Se Hālga Gāst, de gǽþ of ðam Fæder and of ðam Suna, is him bām gemǽne *the Holy Ghost, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is common to them both,* Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 42. He sceóp bām naman *he gave names to both,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 23; Gen. 128: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gū. 842.—*Acc. m. f. n.* bā, bū *both;* ambos, ambas, ambo:—Bysmereden uncit [*Inscription* Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together,* Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. Ða beón berað, bū tū ætsomne, ārlícne anleofan and ǽtterne tægel *the bees bear excellent food and a poisonous tail, both the two together,* Frag. Kmbl. 35; Leás. 19. On bā healfa *on both sides,* Beo. Th. 2614; B. 1305: Ps. Th. 59, 5. Sceolde bū witan ylda ǽghwilc yfles and gōdes *each of men must know both of evil and good,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 3; Gen. 479.—*Acc. m. and f.* or *f. and n.* bā, bū *both;* ambos et ambas *vel* ambas et ambo:—Dæt dæt fýr ne mæg foldan, *f.* and merestreám, *m.* forbærnan, ðeáh hit wið bā twā sīe gefeged *that the fire may not burn up earth and sea, though it be joined with both the two,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 230; Met. 20, 115. Bringaþ Drihtne, bū ætsomne, wlite, *m.* and āre, *f. bring to the Lord, both together, glory and honour,* Ps. Th. 95, 7. Hāt bū tū aweg Agar fēran and Ismael *command both the two to go away, Hagar and Ishmael,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 12; Gen. 2798. Gehwylc hafaþ ætgædre bū líc, *n.* and sāwle, *f. each shall have together both body and soul,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 13; Cri. 1036.—*Instr. m. f. n.* bām, bǽm *with* or *by both;* ambobus, ambabus, ambobus:—Mid bǽm handum *with both hands,* Elen. Kmbl. 1607; El. 805. [*R. Brun.* beie, *gen: R. Glouc.* beye, bey: *Laym.* beie, beine, beigene: *Orm.* beȝenn, *gen: O. Scot.* baith: *O. Sax.* bēdie, bēdea: *Frs.* bēthe: *Dut.* beide: *M. Dut.* bede: *Ger. M. Ger.* beide: *N. L. Ger.* beede: *O. Ger.* pēdē, pēdō, pēdiu: *Goth.* bai *and* bayoþs; *n.* ba: *Dan.* baade: *Swed.* bāde: *O. Nrs.* bāðir, bāðar, bæði: *Lat.* ambo: *Grk.* ἀμφω: *Lith.* abbu; *f.* abbi: *O. Slav.* oba: *Sansk.* ubha; *dual* ubhau; *pl.* ubhe.]

be-geondan, be-iundan; *prep. acc.* [be *by,* geond, geondan *over*] BEYOND; per, trans:—Him fyligdon mycele menigu fram Iudea and fram begeondan Iordanen *secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ de Judæa et de trans Jordanem,* Mt. Bos. 4, 25. Alīfe me to farenne and to geseónne dæt sēloste land begeondan Iordane *transibo et videbo terram hanc optimam trans Jordanem,* Deut. 3, 25. Begeondan sǽ *in transmarinis partibus,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 10. Gewendon begeondan sǽ *went beyond sea,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 16. Beiundan Iordane *trans Jordanem,* Deut. 1, 5.

be-geondan; *adv. Beyond;* ultra:—Feor begeondan *far beyond,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 3. v. geond; *adv.*

be-geótan, bi-geótan; he -gyt; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten, -geten [be, geótan *to pour*]. **I.** *to pour out, to cast upon, to sprinkle, cover;* aspergere:—Ic wæs mid blōde bestēmed, begoten of ðæs guman sīdan *I was wet with blood, poured from the man's side,* Rood Kmbl. 97; Kr. 49. Mid blōde begoten *sprinkled with blood,* Chr. 734; Th. 76, 18; Herb. 96, 4; Lchdm. i. 210, 3: Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7. **II.** *to pour into;* infundere:—He me lāre on gemynd begeát *he poured knowledge into my mind,* Elen. Kmbl. 2494; El. 1248.

be-geten, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2; *for* be-gitan *to seize, obtain.*

be-getende *seeking out,* = be-gitende, Ps. Spl. T. 110, 2. v. be-gitan.

be-gēton *begot,* Cd. 223; Th. 294, 20; Sat. 474; *p. of* be-gitan.

beggen *both,* L. Ælf. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 13, 15, 16; *nom. m.* = begen.

bégian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bēg *a crown*] *To crown*; coronare:—Đū bēgodest us *coronasti nos*, Ps. Spl. C. 5, 15. v. beágian.

be-gietan *to get, obtain*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. v. be-gitan.

be-gíman *to guard*; custodire, Gen. 2, 15. v. be-gýman.

be-gimen *observation, care*; observatio, Wanl. Catal. 78, 24. v. be-gýmen.

be-gíming, e; *f. An invention, a device*; adinventio, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-gínan; *p.* -gán, *pl.* -ginon; *pp.* -ginen *To open the mouth wide, gape, yawn?* oscitare in aliquem?—Ic begíne *I yawn*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 19; Rä. 87, 3.

be-ginnan, ic -ginne, đū -ginnest, -ginst, he -ginneþ, -gineþ, -giþ, *pl.* -ginnaþ, -ginaþ; *p.* -gan, *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen; *v. a.* [be, ginnan, *q.v.*] *To* BEGIN; incipere:—Nōe đā began to wircenne đæt land *Noe tunc cœpit exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20: 18, 27: Hy. 10, 36; Hy. Gn. ii. 293, 36. v. on-ginnan.

be-giondan *beyond*, Past. Pref. MS. Hat. v. be-geondan.

be-girdan; *p.* -girde; *pp.* -girded *To begird*, Apol. Th. 12, 17. v. be-gyrdan.

be-gitan, -gietan, -gytan; *part.* -gitende; ic -gite, đū -gytst, he -gyteþ, *pl.* -gytaþ; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -geten; *v. a.* [be, gitan *To get*] *To get, obtain, take, acquire, to seek out, receive, gain, seize, lay hold of, catch*; sumere, obtinere, assequi, acquirere, nancisci, capere, comprehendere, arripere:—Ælc mōd wilnaþ sōþes gōdes to begitanne *every mind wishes to get the true good*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 1. Hī đa burh mihton eáđe begitan *they might easily have taken the city*, Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10. He begeat ealle đa eást land *he obtained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 6. Hwæt begytst đū of đīnum cræfte *quid acquiris de tua arte?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3: Ps. Th. 83, 3: 68, 37. Đe hȳ under Alexandre begeáton *which* [*riches*] *they had gained under Alexander*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 27: Bco. Th. 4490; B. 2249. Fin sweord-bealo begeat *misery from the sword seized Fin*, Beo. Th. 2297; B. 1146.

be-gleddian, ic -gleddige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dye, stain*; inficere:—Ic begleddige *inficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. And begleddod is eorþe on blōdum *et infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

be-glídan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide* or *disappear from any one, to desert any one*; evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere:—Unriht me eall beglīde *iniquitas a me omnis transeat*, Ps. Th. 56, 1.

be-gnagan; *p.* -gnōg, *pl.* -gnōgon; *pp.* -gnagen *To* BEGNAW, *gnaw*; corrodere, Martyrol. 9, Jul.

begne, an; *f. An ulcer, a carbuncle*; carbunculus:—Seó blace begne *the black ulcer*; carbunculus, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 21; Wrt. Voc. 40, 52.

be-gnornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deplore*; lugere:—Begnornodon *deplored*, Beo. Th. 6338; B. 3179.

be-gong, es; *m. A course*:—Under swegles begong *under the course of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860. v. be-gang.

be-gongan *to exercise*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 24; Cri. 1693 [MS. be-gongan]. v. be-gangan.

be-goten *covered*, Rood Kmbl. 13; Kr. 7; *pp. of* be-geótan.

begra *of both*:—He is heora begra lufu *he is the love of them both*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 22. v. begen.

be-grafan, bi-grafan; *p.* -grōf, *pl.* -grōfon; *pp.* -grafen [be, grafan *to dig*] *To bury*; defodere, sepelire:—Rōda greóte begrafene [MS. begrauene] *crosses buried in the sand*, Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835.

be-grauen *buried*, = begrafen; *pp. of* be-grafan.

be-greósan; *p.* -greás, *pl.* -gruron; *pp.* -groren *To overwhelm fearfully*; horrore afficere, formidolose obruere?—Atole gāstas sūsle begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *the horrid spirits fearfully overwhelmed with torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9.

be-grētan, -grætan; *p.* -grēt, *pl.* -grēton; *pp.* -grēten, -grǣten *To lament, bewail*; lamentare, deplorare:—Fæmnan ne wǣran geonge begrētte *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. v. grētan.

be-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden. I. *to grind, polish*; perfricare, polire, exacuere:—Sindrum begrunden *ground with cinders*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 3; Rä. 27, 6. II. *to deprive*; privare:—Ælc hine selfa begrindeþ gāstes dugeþum *each deprives himself of his soul's happiness*, Cd. 75; Th. 91, 33; Gen. 1521. DER. grindan.

be-grípan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *pp.* -gripen; *v. trans.* [be, grípan *to gripe*] *To* BEGRIPE, *chasten, chide*; increpare, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 7.

begrorene [MS. begrorenne] *fearfully overwhelmed*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 9; *pp. of* be-greósan.

be-grornian *to lament, to grieve for*; mœrere, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 14; Gen. 243. v. gnornian.

be-grynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ensnare, entrap*; illaqueare, irretire:—Đæt hīg swā beón begrynode *ut sic irretientur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. v. grinian.

be-gunnon, be-gunnen *began, begun*, C. R. Ben. 22. v. be-ginnan.

be-gyldan; *p.* -gylde; *pp.* -gylded *To gild*; inaurare, deaurare:—Begylded fatu *vasa deaurata*, Lye. v. gyldan, gildan.

be-gýman, be-gíman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To take care of, to keep, govern, regard, serve, attend*; custodire, curare, servare, observare, attendere:—Godes þeówum đe dære cyrcan begýmaþ *to God's servants who serve the church*, L. Ælf. C. 24; Th. ii. 352, 11: Ps. Spl. 77, 63: Lk. Bos. 10, 35: Mt. Bos. 6, 1: Ps. Spl. 5, 2.

be-gýmen, be-gímen, e; *f. Care, regard, observation, shew, pomp*; observatio:—Mid begýmene = *μετὰ παρατηρήσεως, with shew* or *that it can be observed*, Lk. Bos. 17, 20.

be-gyrdan, -girdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, *or* be-gyrd; *v. trans.* [be, gyrdan *to gird*]. I. *to* BEGIRD, *surround*; cingere, præcingere, accingere:—Begyrdaþ eówer lendenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11. He dæt eálond begyrde and gefæstnade mid dīce *he begirt and secured the island with a dike*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10. God se begyrde me of mihte *Deus qui præcinxit me virtute*, Ps. Spl. 17, 34: Ps. Th. 17, 37. He wæs begyrded mid wǣpnum dæs gāstlīcan camphādes *accinctus erat armis militiæ spiritalis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 24. II. *to clothe*; amicire:—Begyrded ođđe bewǣfed leóhte swā swā mid hrægle *amictus lumine sicut vestimento*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 2.

be-gytan *to obtain*, Mt. Bos. 5, 7. v. be-gitan.

be-gytst *obtainest*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3. v. be-gitan.

bēh *a crown*:—On đone bēh *in coronam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 28. v. bēg.

be-habban, he -hæfeþ; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæft; *v. a.* [be *by, near*, habban *to have*]. I. *to compass, encompass, surround*; cingere, circumdare:—Đīne fȳnd behabbaþ đē *inimici tui circumdabunt te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43: Jos. 6, 20. Behæfde heápa wyn Hælendes burg *the joy of bands surrounded the Saviour's tomb*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 16; Hy. 18: Cd. 112; Th. 148, 9; Gen. 2454. II. *to comprehend*; comprehendere, continere:—Behabban hređre *or on* hređre *to comprehend in the mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1633; An. 818: Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 9; Sch. 10: Ps. Spl. 76, 9. III. *to restrain, detain, stay*; detinere:—Hī behæfdon hine *detinebant illum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 42.

be-hæfednes, -ness, e; *f. A detention, care*; conservatio:—Behæfednes fæsten *sparingness, parsimony*, Cot. 191. v. fæst-hafolnes.

be-hæftan; *p.* -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, *contr.* -hæft, -hæfd *To betake, take, bind*; captare, vincire:—Be-hæft *held*; captus = gehæft, *q.v.* Gen. 22, 13. v. *pp. of* hæftan. v. ge-hæftan.

be-hǣs, e; *f.* [be *by, near*, hǣs *command*] *A self-command, vow, promise*. Hence our *behest*; votum:—He fela behǣsa behēt *he promised many vows*, Chr. 1093; Th. 359, 33. v. hǣs, behāt.

be-hétst *vowest*, Gen. 38, 17. v. be-hātan.

be-hangen *hung round*; *pp. of* be-hōn.

behāt, es; *n. A promise, vow*; promissum, votum:—Ic sende on eów mīnes fæder behāt *ego mitto promissum Patris mei in vos*, Lk. Bos. 24, 49. Đonne đū behāt behǣtest Drihtene *cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. DER. be-hātan, ge-hāt.

be-hātan, ic -hāte, đū -hātest, -hǣtst, he -hāteþ, *pl.* -hātaþ; *p.* -hēt, *pl.* -hēton; *pp.* -hāten [be, hātan *to call, promise*, vide II] *To promise, vow, threaten*; spondere, pollicere, vovere, comminari:—Đæt đū me behǣtest *quod polliceris*, Gen. 38, 17. Behēt he mid āþe *cum juramento pollicitus est*, Mt. Bos. 14, 7. Đonne đū behāt behǣtest Drihtene *cum votum voveris Domino*, Deut. 23, 21. Drihten God behēt us wedd *Dominus Deus pepigit nobiscum fœdus*, 5, 2. Ælc yfel man him behēt *they threatened him every evil*, Chr. 1036; Ing. 209, 12; Ælf. Tod. 11.

be-hāwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To see, see clearly*; videre:—Behāwa đonne dæt đū ūtadō dæt mot *see then clearly* [*τότε διαβλέψεις*] *that thou take out the mote*, Mt. Bos. 7, 5.

be-héafdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be, heáfod *head*] *To* BEHEAD; decollare:—He behēafdode Iohannem *decollavit Iohannem*, Mt. Bos. 14, 10: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290.

be-heáfdung, e; *f. A* BEHEADING; decollatio, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 21.

be-healdan, bi-healdan, ic -healde, đū -healdest, -hylst, he -healdeþ, -hylt, -hilt, *pl.* -healdaþ; *p.* ic, he -heóld, đū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden; *v. trans.* [be *near*, healdan *to hold, observe*]. I. *to hold by* or *near, possess, observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, behave, to mean, signify*; tenere, inhabitare, servare, curare, gerere:—Heora æ to behealdenne *to observe their laws*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 21. Adam sceal mīnne stronglīcan stōl behealdan *Adam shall possess my strong seat*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 28; Gen. 366. He gemetfæstlīce and ymbsceáwiendlīce hine sylfne on eallum þingum beheóld *se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 5. Hwæt dæt swefen beheóld *what the dream signified*, Gen. 41, 8. II. *to* BEHOLD, *see, look on*; observare, aspicere, videre:—Behealdaþ đa tunglu *behold the stars*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25. Loth đā beheóld geond eall, and geseah *elevatis itague Lot oculis, vidit*, Gen. 13, 10.

be-heáwan, bi-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To beat, bruise, hew* or *cut off, to separate from, deprive of*; tundere, cædendo privare, amputare:—Beheáwene mid swingellan *tunsi per flagella*, Past. 36, 5; Hat. MS. 47 b, 15. Heáfde beheáwan *to behead*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 85; Met.

1, 43. Hwonne me wrāþra sum aldre beheówe *when some enemy might deprive me of life*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701.

be-hédan; *p.* -hēdde; *pp.* -hēded *To watch, heed, guard;* cavere, curare, Leo 178. v. hédan.

be-héfe, es; *m:* be-hēfnes, -ness, e; *f.* [be-hófen] *Gain, advantage, benefit*, BEHOOF; lucrum. v. be-hófian *to have need of.*

be-héfe; *adj. Necessary, behoveful;* necessarius:—Đe behēfe synd *qui necessarii sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 28. Behēfe þing *necessary things, necessaries*, C. R. Ben. 46. DER. efn-behēfe.

be-hegian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* BEHEDGE, *hedge around;* circumsepire. v. hegian.

be-helan, bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hill* or *cover over, hide;* occultare, Beo. Th. 833; B. 414: Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25, note. v helan, be-helian.

be-held *availed*, Chr. 1123; Th. 374, 23. v. be-healdan.

be-heldan [= be-healdan ?] *To attend, intend;* attendere, intendere:—Wesan dīne eáran gehȳrende and beheldende *fiant aures tuæ intendentes*, Ps. Th. 129, 2.

be-helian, bi-helian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans.* [be, helian *to cover*] *To cover, cover over, conceal, obscure, hide;* condere, sepelire:—Wurdon behelede ealle ða dūna *operti sunt omnes montes*, Gen. 7, 19. Se heofen mōt dæt leóht behelian *the heaven may obscure the light*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 858; El. 429.

be-helman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover over, to cover;* cooperire:—Heolstre behelmed *covered with darkness*, Salm. Kmbl. 209; Sal. 104. v. bi-helmian.

Behēmas, *pl. m:* Bēme, *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bohemians;* Bohēmi:—Hī Maroaro habbaþ, be westan him þyringas, and Behēmas, and Bægware healfe *they, the Moravians, have, on their west, the Thuringians, Bohemians, and part of the Bavarians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 42.

be-hēng, *pl.* -hēngon *hung round; p. of* be-hōn.

be-heófian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bewail, lament;* lugere, lamentari:—Heora mǣdena ne synt beheófode *virgines eorum non sunt lamentatæ*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 63. v. heófian.

be-heóld *beheld*, Gen. 13, 10; *p. of* be-healdan.

be-heonan, -heonon; *adv.* [be *by*, heonan *hence*] *On this side, close by;* cis, citra:—Get beheonon *yet nearer;* citerius, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 4: Cot. 33.

be-heopian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hew* or *cut off;* amputare, Cd. 125; Th. 160, 2, note a; Gen. 2644, = be-heáwan? *g. v.*

be-heówe *might deprive*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 21; Gen. 2701. v. be-heáwan.

be-hēt *promised*, Deut. 5, 2; *p. of* be-hātan.

be-hicgan *to confide, trust, rely, depend upon;* acquiescere, niti, inniti:—Đe on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. DER. hicgan.

be-hīdan; *p.* -hīdde *To hide;* abscondere:—Forđamđe ic eom nacod, ic behīdde me *quod nudus essem, abscondi me*, Gen. 3, 10, 8. v. be-hýdan.

be-hidiglīce *carefully*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 29. v. be-hydelīce.

be-hilt *beholds;* respicit, R. Ben. 8; *pres. of* be-healdan.

be-hindan; *prep. dat. Behind;* post, pone:—He lēt him behindan ciólas *he left ships behind him*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 45; Met. 26, 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dæl *behind it lies the heavy mass of earth*, 29, 106; Met. 29, 52. Ne đē behindan nū lǣt mænige đus micle *now leave not behind thee such a multitude of people*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 19; Cri. 155.

be-hindan; *adv. Behind, back;* a tergo, pone, post:—Ac behindan beleác mid wǣge *but inclosed them behind with the wave*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 24; Exod. 456. Đū đone hēhstan heofon behindan lǣtst *thou shalt leave the highest heaven behind*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 58; Met. 24, 29.

be-hionan *on this side*, Past. pref. v. be-heonan.

be-hīring *a hiring*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123. v. be-hȳring.

be-hlād *covered*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6; *p. of* be-hlīdan.

be-hlǽman *to overwhelm with noise;* strepitu obruere. v. bi-hlǽman.

be-hlǽnan *to beset by leaning anything against another;* acclinando circumdare. v. bi-hlǽnan.

be-hlæstan *to load a ship;* navem onerare. v. be, hlæstan.

be-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap upon* or *in, to fix;* insilire:—Dæs monnes mōd and his hūfu biþ behleápen on đa lǣnan sibbe *the man's mind and his love are fixed on the fragile peace*, Past. 46, 5; Hat. MS. 67 a, 9.

be-hlehhan, bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlōh, *pl.* -hlōgon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride;* ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re:—Ic ne þearf behlehhan *I need not deride*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 22; Gū. 1331. DER. hlehhan.

be-hlemman *to dash together;* collidere cum strepitu. v. bi-hlemman.

be-hlīdan; *p.* -hlād, *pl.* -hlidon; *pp.* -hliden [hlīdan *to cover*] *To cover over, to cover, close;* tegere, claudere:—Hīg awylton done stān, and done pytt eft behlidon *their schilden turne awei the stoon, and thei schulden put it eft on the pit*, Wyc; Gen. 29, 3. Seó eorþe siddan togædere behlād *the earth then closed together*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 6.

be-hlidenan = be-lidenan *the left* or *departed, the dead;* mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091; *acc. pl. pp. from* be-līdan, *q. v.*

be-hlīgan, be-hlīþ *To dishonour, defame;* infamare:—Oft hī mon wōmmum behlīþ *man often defames her with vices*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 29; Gn. Ex. 101.

be-hlȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive;* privare, spoliare:—Ic seal heáfodleás behlȳded licgan *I must lie deprived of head*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 20; Rä. 15, 10.

be-hōfen *supplied, provided;* ornatus:—Dæt ealle Godes cyricean sȳn wel behōfene *that all God's churches be well supplied* or *well provided* [*with all they have need of*], L. Edm. E. 5; Lambd. 58, 7; Wilk. 73, 13. v. be-hweorfan.

be-hōfian, bi-hōfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To have need of, to need, require;* egere, indigere. *Impersonally, it* BEHOVETH, *it concerns, it is needful* or *necessary;* oportet, interest:—Mycel wund behōfaþ mycles lǣcedōmes *a great wound has need of a great remedy*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. He mægenes behōfaþ gōdra gūþrinca *he requires strength of good warriors*, Beo. Th. 5288; B. 2647: Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 1: Seel. 1. Đeáh đa scearpþanclan witan dīsse Engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men may not have need of this English translation*, MS Cot. Faust A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Behōfaþ *oportet*, Jn. Lind. War. 3, 7. DER. a-behōfian.

be-hōf-līc; *adj. Behoveful, needful;* necessarius:—Dæt his līf him behōflīc wǣre *quia necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, note 3. Behōflīc is *is necessary*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 3.

be-hogadnes, -ness, e; *f. Use, custom, practice;* exercitatio, Cot. 114.

be-hogian *to be anxious, solicitous, wise, very careful;* solicitum esse, C. R. Ben. 58. v. hogian, hycgan.

be-hōn; *p.* -hēng, *pl.* -hēngon; *pp.* -hangen, -hongen [be, hōn *to hang*] *To* BEHANG, *to hang round;* circumpendere, circumdare, ambire:—Behongen beón mid bellum *to be behung* or *hung round with bells*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7.

be-hongen *hung round*, Past. 15, 4; Hat. MS. 19 b, 7; *pp. of* be-hōn.

be-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To deprive of a horse;* equo privare:—Đā eóde se here to hyra scipum . . . and hī wurdon dǣr behorsode *then the army went to their ships . . . and they were there deprived of their horses*, Chr. 886; Th. 152, 28, col. 3. DER. horsian.

be-hreósan, *pl.* -hreósaþ; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, fall;* ruere, corruere, incidere:—Behreósaþ on helle *incidunt in gehennam*, Lupi Serm. 5, 8.

be-hreówsan, to; *part.* -hreówsigende; ic -hreówsige, đū -hreówsast, he -hreówsaþ, *pl.* -hreówsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To repent, feel remorse, make amends* or *reparation;* pœnitere, compungi, satisfacere:—Behreówsian *pœnitere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Behreówsiaþ *compungimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic behreówsige *satisfacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Behreówsigende *pœnitens*, Scint. 9. DER. hreówan, hreów.

be-hreówsung, e; *f. A lamenting, repentance, penitence;* pœnitentia:—Behreówsung ođđe dædbōt *pœnitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22.

be-hrīman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrīm *rime, hoar-frost*] *To cover with rime* or *hoar-frost;* pruinis circumfundere, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 17; Kl. 48.

be-hringed, be-hringed; *part.* [be, hring *a ring*] *Inclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded;* circumdatus:—Behringed beón *to be surrounded*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 32 a, 8.

be-hrōpan; *p.* -hreóp, *pl.* -hreópon; *pp.* -hrōpen [hrōpan *to call* or *cry out*] *To scoff at, rail, trouble;* sugillare:—Đe-læs heó cume me behrōpende *ne veniens sugillet me*, Lk. Bos. 18, 5.

be-hroren; *p. part. Fallen off, deprived of;* a quo aliquid decidit, orbatus:—Fatu hyrstum behrorene *vessels deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762; *pp. of* be-hreósan, *q. v.*

be-hrūmig; *adj. Swarthy, sooty;* fuliginosus, Martyr. 3, April. v. hrūmig.

be-hrumod; *p. part. Bedaubed, dirtied;* cacabatum, Cot. 31: 189. v. besciten.

bēhþ, e; *f. A token, sign, proof;* signum, testimonium:—Heó hēt hyre þīnenne dæs herewǣđan heáfod to bēhþe blōdig ætȳwan đām burh-leódum *she ordered her servant to shew the bloody head of the leader of the army to the citizens as a token*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 174.

be-hwearf, es; *m. A change, an exchange;* commutatio:—On be-hwearfum heora *in commutationibus eorum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 14.

be-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen, -hweorfen. **I.** *to turn, spread about;* vertere, convertere:—Hleahtre behworfen *turned to laughter*. Andr. Recd. 3402; An. 1705. Hīg behwurfon hīg būton dære wīcstōwe *they spread them about outside of the camp*, Num. 11, 32. **II.** *to turn* or *put in order, arrange;* disponere, parare:—Dæt ealle Godes cyrcan sȳn wel behworfene [behweorfene, H.] *that all God's churches be well put in order*. L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 12. Dæt ælc preost hæbbe eal mæsse-reáf wurþlice behworfen *that every priest have all his mass-vestments worthily arranged*, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28. DER. hweorfan.

be-hwerfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, hwerfan *to turn*] *To turn, prepare, instruct;* vertere, instruere:—Đonne hió ǣrest sīe ūtan behwerfed *when*

it is first turned round about, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 154; Met. 13, 77. Ic wolde mid sumre bisne ðe behwerfan ūtan *I would instruct thee further* [ūtan *from without*] *by some example*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138,*27.

be-hwon *whence;* unde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 2. v. hwonan.

be-hwurfon *spread about*, Num. 11, 32; *p. pl. of* be-hweorfan.

be-hwylfan; *p.* -hwylfde; *pp.* -hwylfed *To cover* or *vault over;* operire, obruere:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word *the word of his glory may not cover over heaven and earth*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 28; Exod. 426. v. hwylfan.

be-hwyrfan *to treat, direct, exercise, practice;* tractare, exercere:—Behwyrf ðē sylfne *exerce temet ipsum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 37: R. Ben. 32. v. be-hweorfan.

be-hycgan, -hicgan *to think, consider, bear in mind, trust;* meditari, considerare, sollicitum esse de re, confidere, niti:—He sceal deópe behycgan þroht þeóden-gedál *he must deeply bear in mind the dire decease of his lord*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 7; Gū. 1323. Đe on Gode behicgaþ *qui in Deo acquiescunt*, R. Ben. 31. v. hycgan.

be-hýdan, bi-hýdan; *p.* -hýdde; *pp.* -hýded, -hýdd, -hýd *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, occultare, operire:—Se ðe hine behýdde fram hæton his *qui se abscondit a calore ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7: Salm. Kmbl. 604; Sal. 301. Dæt wæs lange behýdd *which was long concealed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1582; El. 793. Heolstre behýdde *covered with darkness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Behýdd *absconditum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22.

be-hydelīce, -hidiglīce, big-hydilīce, big-hidiglīce; *adv. Carefully;* sollicite, sollerter, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 39: 3, 19; S. 547, 29: 4, 23; S. 595, 4.

be-hydig, bī-hīdig; *adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious;* sollers:—He wæs se behydegesta [MS. behydegæsta] *erat sollertissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 13: 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. hydig.

be-hýdignys, -nyss, e; *f.* [be, hýdan *to hide*] *A desert, a wilderness;* desertum:—Stefn Drihtnes tosceacende behýdignys *vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 7.

be-hyldan *to put off, to flay, skin;* excoriare:—He hēt hỹ behyldan *he ordered to flay it*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

be-hýpan; *p.* -hýpte; *pp.* -hýped [hýpe *a heap*] *To heap* or *cover over, surround, encompass;* contegere, circumsepire, circumdare:—He wæs mid wæpnum and mid feóndum eall ūtan behýped *eum armis et hostibus circum-eptus erat*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 28.

be-hȳring, -hīring, e; *f. A hiring, letting out to hire;* locatio:—Behīring *vel* gehýred feoh *locatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. ge-hýran.

be-hydelīce; *adv. More sumptuously;* sumptuosius, Cot. 186.

be-hydlic *sumptuous.* v. hydelic.

beig-beám, es; *m. A bramble;* rubus:—Moyses ætýwde wið ænne beigbeám *Moyses ostendit secus rubum*, Lk. Bos. 20, 37. v. begbeám.

be-innan; *prep. dat. In, within;* in, intra:—Boëtius ðā nānre frōfre beinnan ðam carcerne ne gemunde *then Boethius thought of no comfort within the prison*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2.

be-irnan; *impert.* be-irn; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To come* or *run into;* incurrere:—Ne be-irn ðū on ða inwitgecyndo *do not run into their guilty nature*, Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329. v. be-yrnan.

be-iundan *beyond;* trans, ultra:—Beiundan Iordane *trans Iordanem*, Deut. 1, 5: 11, 30. v. be-geondan.

be-lācan; *p.* -lēc, -leóle, *pl.* -lēcon; *pp.* -lācen *To flow around, inclose;* circumfluere:—Ỹþ mec lagufæðme beleóle *the wave inclosed me in its watery bosom*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7.

be-lādian, ie -lādige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, excuse;* excusare:—Dæt he wolde belādian his mōdor *that he might clear his mother*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 35. v. lādian.

be-lādigend, es; *m. One who makes excuses, a defender;* excusator, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Wrt. Voc. 83, 64.

be-lādung, e; *f. An excuse;* apologeticus, excusatio:—Belādung *apologeticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 65; Wrt. Voc. 57, 44. v. lādung.

be-lædan; *p.* -lādde; *pp.* -læd, -læd; *v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead;* seducere, inferre, inducere, impellere:—Dū belǣddest us on grin *thou hast mislead us into a snare*; induxisti nos in laqueum, R. Ben. 7. Belād beón mid unþeáwum *impelli vitiis*, R. Ben. 64. v. lædan.

be-lǣfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remain, to be left;* remanere, superesse:—Ān of him ne belǣfde *unus ex eis non remansit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 11. v. lǣfan.

be-læg *surrounded*, Ps. Th. 118, 153; *p. of* be-licgan.

be-lændan *to deprive of land*, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39. v. be-landian.

be-lǣðed; *part.* [lāþ *evil*] *Loathed, detested;* exosus. v. lādian.

be-lǣwa, an; *m. A destroyer;* proditor, traditor. v. lǣwa.

be-lǣwan; *p.* -lǣwde; *pp.* -lǣwed; *v. a. To beway, betray;* tradere, prodere:—Dæt he hyue wolde belǣwan *ut traderet eum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 15, 16. Heó hine belǣwde *she betrayed him*, Jud. 16, 21. Dæt Iohannes belǣwed wæs *quod Ioannes traditus esset*, Mt. Bos. 4, 12.

be-lǣwing, e; *f. A betraying, treason;* proditio, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 22. v. be-lǣwan, lǣwa *a betrayer.*

be-lāf *remained*, Jos. 5, 1; *p. of* belīfan.

be-lagen beón *to be oppressed;* opprini, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS.

be-lamp *happened, befell*, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468; *p. of* belimpan.

be-landian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit;* terris privare:—Wearþ Eádgār belandod *Edgar was deprived of land*, Chr. 1091; Th. 359, 5. Hī hī ær belandedon *they had deprived them previously of their lands*, 1094; Th. 361, 12. v. be-landian. Opposed to gelandian *to inherit.*

belced-sweora; *adj. Possessed of an inflated neck;* inflata cervice prædītus:—Ic eom belced-sweora *I am neck-inflated*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 24; Rä. 79, 1.

belcentan *to utter, give forth, belch, eructate;* eructare:—Se lǣcecræft biþ swīðe swēte belcentan *the medicine is very sweet to eructate*, Bt. 22, 1, Bodl; Fox 76, note 17. v. belcettan.

belcettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To utter, give forth;* eructare:—Nū mīne weleras ðē wordum belcettaþ ymnas ehe *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. v. bealcettan.

beld, beldo *boldness, rashness;* audacia. v. byld, byldo.

be-leác *shut in*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40; *p. of* beliūcan.

be-leán; *p.* -lōh, *pl.* -lōgon; *pp.* -leahen *To hinder by blame, reprehend, reprove, forbid;* prohibere, reprobare, reprehendere:—We lǣraþ dæt preostas oferdrincen beleán ōðrum mannum *we enjoin that priests reprehend drunkenness in other men*, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 14. He him dæt swýðe belōh *hoc multum illi prohibuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note: Beo. Th. 1027; B. 511. v. leán.

be-lecgan, bi-lecgan; *p.* -legde, -lēde, *pl.* -legdon; *pp.* -legd, -lēd; *v. a. To lay* or *impose upon, cover, invest, load, afflict, charge, accuse;* imponere, afficere, onerare, accusare:—Heó ðone hleódor-cwyde husce belegde *she covered the revelation with scorn*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382. Papirius wæs mid Rómánum swylces dómes belēd *Papirius was invested with such authority by the Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 40. We hine clommum belegdon *we loaded him with chains*, Andr. Kmbl. 3119; An. 1562. Hī ðē wītum belecgaþ *they afflict thee with torments*, 2424; An. 1213. Gyf man sacerd beleege mid tyhtlan and mid unc*r*æftum *if one charges a priest with an accusation and with evil practices*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8, 19, 21. Se ðe hine beleege *he who accuses him*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30: 4; Th. i. 354, 15.

be-lēd *impelled*, R. Ben. 64; *pp. of* belǣdan.

be-lēd = be-legd *charged, accused*, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 15; *pp. of* be-lecgan.

be-legan, bi-lēgan; *p.* -lēgde; *pp.* -lēgd *To surround with flame;* circumflagrare flammia:—Līge belēgde *surrounded with flame* [*Ger.* umlodert mit lohe], Cd. 188; Th. 234, 22; Dan. 296. v. lēgan.

be-legde *covered*, Cd. 109; Th. 143, 21; Gen. 2382; *p. of* be-lecgan.

be-lendan, be-lændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deprive of land;* terris privare:—Se cyng belænde ðone eorl *the king deprived the earl of his land*, Chr. 1112; Th. 369, 39, 41: 1104; Th. 367, 11. Wearþ Eoda eorl and manege ōðre belende *earl Eudes and many others were deprived of their lands*, 1096; Th. 362, 36. v. be-landian.

belene, beolone, belone, an; *f. Henbell, henbane;* hyoscyamus niger:—Belenan meng wið rysele *mix henbane with lard*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 1. Dō belenan seáw *apply the juice of henbane*, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 7. Genim beolonan sǣd *take the seed of henbane*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1. v. beolone, henne-belle. [Henbane is so called from the baneful effects of its seed upon poultry, of which Matthioli says that 'birds, especially gallinaceous birds, that have eaten the seeds perish soon after, as do fishes also.' The *A. Sax.* belene and beolone, *Ger.* bilse, *O. Ger.* belisa, *Pol.* bielún, *Hung.* belénd, *Rus.* belená are words derived (according to Zeuss, p. 34) from an ancient Celtic god Belenus, corresponding to the Apollo of the Latins: 'Dem Belenus war das Bilsenkraut heilig, das von ihm Belisa und Apollinaris hiess,' Prior 109.]

be-leógan; *p.* -leág, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen *To belie, deceive by lies;* fallere:—Belogen beón *falli*, Gr. Dial. 1, 14. DER. leógan.

be-leóle *flowed around, inclosed*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7; *the reduplicated p. of* be-lācan, v. lācan, *and Goth. cognates at the end of* lācan.

be-leóran *to pass over.* v. bi-leóran.

be-leósan, bi-leósan; *p.* -leás, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren [be, leósan *to loose*] *To let go, to deprive of, to be deprived of, lose;* privare, orbare, privari, amittere:—Leóhte belorene *deprived of light*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86: Beo. Th. 2150; B. 1073: Andr. Kmbl. 2159; An. 1081. Ðǣr ic swīðe beleás hērum, ðām ðe ic hæfde *there I was much deprived of the hairs, which I had*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 35; Rä. 27, 4. v. for-leósan.

be-lēwa, an; *m. A betrayer;* proditor. v. be-lǣwa, lǣwa.

be-lēweda, an; *m. A betrayer;* proditor:—Mid Iudan ūres Drihtenes belēwedan *with Judas the betrayer of our Lord*, Wanl. Catal. 137, 38, col. 1. v. belēwa, belǣwa.

bele-wite *simple;* simplex:—Se wer wæs swīðe belewite and rihtwīs *erat vir ille simplex et rectus*, Job 1, 1; Thw. 164, 2. v. bile-wit.

bel-flŷs, es; *n.* [bell *a bell*, flŷs *a fleece*] *The* BELL-WETHER'S FLEECE, *the fleece of a sheep that carries the bell;* tympani vellus, *i. e.* ducis gregis

tintinnabulum gestantis vellus:—Bel-fly's *id est, tympani vellus*, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 23.

BELG, belig, bylg, bylig, bilig, bælg, bælig, es; *m. A* BULGE, *budget, bag, purse, bellows, pod, husk*, BELLY; bulga, follis, siliqua, uter:—Bylg *bulga*, Cot. 27. Bylig *follis*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. Bilig *uter*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. [*Dut.* balg, *m: Ger.* balg, *m: M.H.Ger.* balc, *m: O.H.Ger.* balg, *m. follis, uter: Goth.* balgs, *m: Dan.* bælg. *m: O.Nrs.* belgr. *m.*] DER. beán-belg, -bælg, blást-, mete-, win-. v. ge-belg.

BELGAN, ic belge, ðú bilgst, bilhst, he bilgþ, bilhþ, bylgþ, *pl.* belgaþ; *p.* ic, he bealg, bealh, ðú bulge, *pl.* bulgon; *pp.* bolgen. **I.** *v. reflex. acc. To cause oneself to swell with anger, to make oneself angry, irritate oneself, enrage oneself;* ira se tumefacere, se irritare, se exasperare:—Nelle ðú on écnesse ðé áwa belgan *non in æternum indignaberis*, Ps. Th. 102, 9. Ic bidde ðæt ðú ðé ne belge wið me *ne, quæso, indigneris*, Gen. 18, 30. Bealg hine swíðe folc-ágende *the people's lord irritated himself greatly*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 25; Jul. 185. **II.** *intrans. To swell with anger, to be angry, to be enraged;* ira tumere, indignari, "irasci:—Ge belgaþ wið me *mihi indignamini*, Ju. Bos. 7, 23. [*O. Sax.* belgan, *v. reflex; p.* balg; *pp.* bolgan *irasci, indignari: N. H. Ger.* balgen *pugnis certare: O. H. Ger.* belgan *tumere, irasci.*] DER. a-belgan, ge-, bolgen-mód.

bel-bringes beácn, es; *n. A sign by bell-ringing;* signum sonitu campanæ datum, R. Ben. 43.

bel-hús, bell-hús, es; *n. A* BELL-HOUSE, *a room or tower in the castle of a Thane, generally built between the kitchen and porter's lodge, where was a bell or bells to summon the inhabitants to prayers*, and for other purposes; campanile *vel* campanarium, turris in qua pendent tintinnabulum *vel* tintinnabula, Du Cange, fol. 1681, col. 712; CAMPANA, col. 708:—Gif ceorl hæfde fíf húsa ágenes landes cirican and cycenan, bell-hús . . . domne wæs he þegen-rihtes weorþe *if a freeman had five hides of his own land, a church and kitchen, a bell-house . . . then was he worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

be-libban; *p.* -lifde, *pl.* -lifdon; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd *To deprive of life;* vita privare:—Líc cólode belífd under lyfte *the corpse was lifeless cold in the air*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gú. 1282. v. libban.

be-licgan, he -ligeþ, -líþ, *pl.* -licgaþ; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lágon, -lágon; *pp.* -legen; *v. a.* [be *by*, licgan *to lie*] *To lie* or *extend by* or *about, to surround, encompass;* circumdare, cingere:—Hí beliegaþ us mid fyrde *circumdabunt nos, exercitu*, Jos. 7, 9. Sió eá Etheopia land beligeþ úton *the river encompasseth the Ethiopian land*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Me néd belæg *want surrounded me*, Ps. Th. 118, 153.

be-lídenes *of the left or departed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878; *gen. pp. from* be-líðan, *q. v.*

be-lífan, ic -lífe, ðú -lífest, -lífst, he -lífeþ, -lífþ; *p.* -láf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lífen *To remain, abide, to be left;* superesse, manere, remanere:—Ne se rysel ne belífþ óþ morgen *nec remanebit adeps usque mane*, Ex. 23, 18. He ána beláf ðǽr bæčta *mansit solus*, Gen. 32, 24; Ps. Spl. 105, 11. Hí námon ðæt of ðám brytsenum beláf, seofon wiliau fulle *sustulerunt quod superaverat de fragmentis, septem sportas*, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. [*Plat.* bliven; *p.* blēf: *Dut.* blijven; *p.* bleef: *Ger.* bleiben; *p.* blieb: *M.H.Ger.* beliben; *p.* be-leip: *O.H.Ger.* pi-lîpan; *p.* pi-leip: *Dan.* blive; *p.* blev: *Swed.* blifva, bli; *p.* blef, ble: in *O.Nrs.* the word is wanting, as well as in *Goth.*] v. lífan.

be-lifd = -lifed *deprived of life, lifeless, inanimate;* defunctus, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 19; Gú. 1282; *pp. of* be-libban.

belig *a bag.* v. belg.

be-ligeþ *encompasseth*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. v. be-licgan.

be-limp *an event;* eventus, Lchdm. iii. 202, 28. v. gelimp.

be-limpan; *p.* -lamp, *pl.* -lumpon; *sub.* -lumpe; *pp.* -lumpen [be, limpan *to appertain*] *To concern, regard, belong, pertain, appertain;* curare, pertinere:—Ne belimpþ to dé *non ad te pertinet*, Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hwæt ðæs to him belumpe *what of that concerned him?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæt belimpþ his to dé *what of it belongs to thee?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 35. Hit belimpþ to ðære spræce *it appertains to the discourse*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 19. **II.** *to happen, occur, befall;* evenire, accidere, contingere:—Dá him sió sár belamp *when that pain befell him*, Beo. Th. 4928; B. 2468.

be-lisnian, -listnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [be *from*, lystan *to desire*] *To evirate, emasculate, castrate;* castrare. *Part. p.* belisnod, belistnod *emasculated*:—Belisnod *spadatus, eunuchizatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53; Wrt. Voc. 16, 26. Used as a noun,—*A eunuch*:—Belisnod *spado, eunuchus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32. Sóþlíce synd belistnode, ðe of hyra módor innoðum cumaþ, and eft synt belistnode ða men ðe man belistnaþ, and eft synd belistnode ðe híg sylfe belistnodon for heofona ríce *sunt enim eunuchi, qui de matris utero sic nati sunt, et sunt eunuchi, qui facti sunt ab hominibus, et sunt eunuchi, qui se ipsos castraverunt propter regnum cœlorum*, Mt. Bos. 19, 12. v. a-fýtan.

be-lisnod, -listnod *a eunuch*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 32: Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 53. v. be-lisnian.

be-líþ *surrounds*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 13; Gen. 232. v. be-licgan.

be-líðan; *p.* -láþ, *pl.* -líðon = -líðon; *pp.* -líðen = -líden [be *from*, líðan *to go, sail*] *To go from, to leave;* effugere, relinquere:—Life belídenes líc *the body of the left by life*, i. e. *the body of the lifeless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1752; El. 878: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, note; Gú. 1312: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 280. Ða belídenan [MS. behlidenan] *the dead;* mortuos, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091.

BELL, e; *f:* belle, an; *f.* A BELL; campana, tintinnabulum, cymbalum:—Cyrice bell *the church-bell.* Hleóðor heora bellan *a sound of their bell*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40. Belle *tintinnabulum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 39. Hériaþ hine on bellum *laudate eum in cymbalis*, Ps. Lamb. 150, 5. Seó lytle belle *the little bell.* Seó mycele belle *the large bell;* campana, Lye. [*Plat. Dut.* belle, bel.] v. bellan.

bell *a bellowing, roar, cry?* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. v. bǽl-egesa.

BELLAN; *part.* bellende; ic belle, ðú bilst, he bilþ, *pl.* bellaþ; *p.* ic, he beal, ðú bulle, *pl.* bullon; *pp.* bollen *To* BELLOW, *to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark, grunt;* boare, latrare, grunnire:—Bearg bellende *a roaring* [*grunting*] *boar*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 10; Rä. 41, 106. [*Ger.* bellen: *Swed.* böla: *O.Nrs.* belja.]

belle, an; *f. A bell;* tintinnabulum:—Hleóðor heora bellan *a sound of their bell*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, note 40: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 39. v. bell.

bell-hús *a bell-house*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. v. belhús.

be-locen *shut up, inclosed*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696; *pp. of* be-lúcan.

be-logen *deceived*, Gr. Dial. i. 14. v. be-leógan.

be-lóh *forbade*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 28, note. v. be-leán.

belone, an; *f. Henbane*:—Henne-belone, ðórum naman belone *henbane, by another name bane*, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 5, note 9. v. hennebelle, belene.

be-loren *deprived*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 9; Gen. 86; *pp. of* be-leósan.

BELT, es; *m. A* BELT, *girdle;* balteus, Cot. 25. [*O. H. Ger.* palz, balz, *m? a girdle: Ger.* Belt, *m. name of the narrow straits between the Danish isles: Dan.* belte *a belt: Swed.* bälte, *id: O.Nrs.* belti, *n. id: Lat.* balteus.] v. gyrdel.

be-lúcan, he -lýcþ; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen; *v. trans.* [be, lúcan *to lock*] *To lock up, inclose, surround, shut, shut up;* concludere, recludere, includere, circumcludere, amplecti, obserare, claudere:—Drihten hí beleác *Dominus conclusit eos*, Deut. 32, 30. Gif he ðone oxan belúcan nolde *si non recluserit bovem*, Ex. 21, 29. Ða hét he hine gebringan on carcerne and ðǽr inne belúcan *he gave an order to take him to prison and therein lock him up*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40: Gen. 41, 49: Ps. Spl. C. T. 16, 11. Belocen leoðu-bendum *locked up in limb-bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 3227; An. 164. Wealle belocen *inclosed with a wall*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 24; Dan. 696. Ðæt man belúce ǽlc deofulgyld-hús *that one should close every idol-temple*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

be-lumpe *concerned;* pertineret, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. v. be-limpan.

belune *henbane.* Som. Lye. v. belene.

be-lýcþ *locks*, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27; *pres. of* belúcan.

be-lytegan; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad; *v. a.* [lyteg *crafty*] *To allure, inveigle, seduce;* procare:—He belytegade Crēce *he allured Greece*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39.

be-mǽnan, bi-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, mǽnan *to moan*, III. *q. v.*] *To* BEMOAN, *bewail, lament, mourn;* lugere, dolere, congemere:—Ða heófungdagas wǽron dá gefyldde, ðe híg Moisen bemǽndon *completi sunt dies planctus lugentium Moysen*, Deut. 34, 8.

be-mǽtan = be-mǽton *measured, compared*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43; *p. pl. of* be-metan.

Bēme; *nom. acc.; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bohemians;* Bohēmi:—Riht be eástan syndon Bēme *right to the east are the Bohemians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 33. v. Behēmas.

bême, an; *f. A trumpet;* tuba, salpinx:—Bêman blâwan *to blow the trumpet*, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Bême *barbita*, Cot. 27. v. býme.

be-mearn *mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. v. be-meornan.

be-meornan; *p.* -mearn, *pl.* -murnon; *pp.* -mornen [be, meornan *to mourn*] *To mourn,* BEMOURN, *bewail, deplore;* lugere:—Dín ferhþ be-mearn *thy soul mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309. Nó ic ða stunde bemearn *I bemourned not the time*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 12; Rä. 88, 14.

bêmere *a trumpeter*, Lye. v. býmere.

be-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* [be, metan *to measure*] *To measure by, compare, estimate, consider;* metiri, commetiri, comparare, æstimare:—Ðæt hý ðá æt nihstan hý sylfe to nóhte bemǽtan *that they at last compared themselves to nought*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 43. Ðæt hý ná siðdan nánes anwealdes hý ne bemǽtan, ne náues freódómes *that afterwards they did not consider themselves [possessed] of any power, nor of any freedom*, 3, 7; Bos. 62, 11. Ðæt hý heora miclan ánwealdes and longsuman hý sylfe siðdan wid Alexander to náhte [ne] bemǽtan *that, in respect of their great and lasting power, they estimated themselves at nothing against Alexander*, 3, 9; Bos. 65, 39: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17.

be-míðan, bi-míðan; *p.* -máþ, *pl.* -miðon; *pp.* -miðen [be, míðan *to hide*] *To hide, conceal;* abscondere, occultare:—He ne mihte hit bemíðan

non potuit latere, Mk. Bos. 7, 24. Hí ne mágon heortan geþohtas fóre Waldende benímdan *they cannot conceal their heart's thoughts before the Supreme*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 4; Cri. 1049. He his mægwlite bemíden hæfde *he had concealed his shape*, Andr. Kmbl. 1712; An. 858.

be-murcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, murcnian *to murmur*] *To murmur, murmur greatly;* obmurmurare:—Hú ungemetlíce, ge Rómware, bemurcniaþ *how immoderately, O Romans, do ye murmur*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9.

be-murnan, bi-murnan; *p.* -murnde; *pp.* -murned [be, murnan *to mourn*] *To bemoan, bewail, mourn, to care for;* lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re:—Hwæt bemurnest ðú *why bemoanest thou?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 26; Cri. 176. Siþ ne bemurneþ *he bewails not his lot*, 117 a; Th. 449, 31; Dóm. 79. Feorh ne bemurndon grǽdige gúþrincas *the greedy warriors cared not for the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 308; An. 154.

be-mútian *to exchange for;* commutare. v. bi-mútian.

be-myldan [molde *mould*] *To cover with mould* or *earth, to bury, inter, hide* or *put under ground;* inhumare, humare, Cot. 101.

BEN, benn, e: *f.* [*connected with* bana *a slayer, murderer*] *A wound;* vulnus:—Ne ðǽr ænig com blód of benne *nor came there any blood from the wound*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. Heortan benne *the wounds of heart*, i. e. *sadness, grief*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 17; Wand. 49. Blátast benna *the palest of wounds*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. Hí feóllon bennum seóce *they fell sick with wounds*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 29; Gen. 1972. With this word the MSS. often confound the *pl.* of bend, as in Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435, where *benne* stands for *bende:* and in Andr. Rec. 2077; An. 1040: Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 21, note; Jul. 519, where *bennum* stands for *bendum*. v. bend. [*O. H. Ger.* bana, *f: Goth.* banya, *f: Icel.* ben, *f.*] DER. bennian, ge-.

BĒN; *gen. dat.* bēne; *acc.* bēn; *pl. nom.* bēna, bēne; *f. A praying, prayer, petition, an entreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand.* Hence in *Chaucer* bone *and our* BOON; precatio, deprecatio, oratio, preces, postulatio:—Ðeáh de ðæs cyninges bēne mid hine swíðode and genge wǽren [wæren, MS. T: wære, MSS. Ca. O.] *though the king's prayers were powerful and effectual with him*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 18: 1, 4; S. 475, 32: 5, 1; S. 614, 15: 5, 21; S. 643, 6. Be ryhtes bēne of *praying for justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 19. Ðín bēn ys gehýred *exaudita est deprecatio tua*, Lk. Bos. 1, 13. Ic underfénge ðíne bēne *suscepi preces tuas*, Gen. 19, 21. Hí heom ðære bēna forwyrdnon *they gave to them a denial of their requests*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 34. Micelra bēna ðæg *litania major*, Martyr. 25, April. [*O. Nrs.* bón, *f. a petitioner.*]

bēn, bēnn *summoned; p. of* bannan.

bēna, an; *m. A petitioner, demander;* rogator, supplex:—Gehýr me helpys bēnan *exaudi me auxilii supplicem*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Hý bēna wǽron *they were demanders,* or *they demanded*, Ors. 3, 11: Bos. 73, 36. *Hence* bēna wesan *to demand, request*, Beo. Th. 6272; B. 3140: Cd. 107; Th. 142, 6; Gen. 2357.

be-nacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed [be, nacian *nudare*] *To make naked;* denudare:—Ðú benacodest grundweall ðþ hneccan *denudasti fundamentum usque ad collum*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a; 13.

be-nǽman, be-nēman; *p.* -nǽmde, -nēmde; *pp.* -nǽmed, -nēmed [be, nīman *to take*] *To deprive, take away;* auferre, privare:—He ne meahte hí dæs landes benǽman *he could not deprive them of their land*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 35: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 32; Gen. 2152. Ealdre benǽman *to deprive of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 76. Wuldre benēmed *deprived of glory*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121.

BENC, e; *f. A* BENCH; scamnum, abacus:—Bugon to bence *they turned to a bench*, Beo. Th. 659; B. 327. On bence wæs helm *a helm was on the bench*, Beo. Th. 2491; B. 1243. [*Plat. O. Sax. Dut. Ger.* bank, *f: M. H. Ger.* banc, *m. f: O. H. Ger.* panch, *f: Dan. Swed.* bänk: *O. Nrs.* bekkr, *m.*] DER. ealu-benc, meodu-.

benc-sittende; *part. Sitting on a bench;* in scamno sedens, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 1; Vy. 78.

benc-swēg, es; *m. A bench-noise, noise from the benches, convivial noise;* clamor in scamnis ad convivium sedentium, Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

benc-þel, es; *pl.* -þelu; *n. A bench-floor, a floor on which benches are put;* scamnorum tabulatum, Beo. Th. 976; B. 486: 2482; B. 1239.

bend, bænd, e; *f:* es; *m.* What ties, binds, or bends,—*A band, bond, ribbon, a chaplet, crown, ornament;* vinculum, ligamen, diadema:—Dæt benda onlýseþ *that looseneth bonds*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. On lāþne bend *in a loathsome bond*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Heora bendas towearp *vincula eorum disrupit*, Ps. Th. 106, 13: 115, 7: 149, 8. Ða benda sumes gehæftes *vincula cujusdam captivi*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 28. Ðá Iohannes on bendum gehýrde Cristes weoruc *Joannes cum audisset in vinculis opera Christi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 2. Bend agimmed and gesmíðed *diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 12; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. Mid golde gesiwud bend *nimbus*, 64; Som. 69, 13. DER. ancor-bend, fýr-, hell-, hyge-, iren-, searo-, wæl-, wite-.

bendan; *p.* bende; *pp.* bended; *v. trans.* [bend *a band*]. I. *to* BEND; flectere, tendere, intendere:—He his bogan bendeþ *intendit arcum suum*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. He bende his bogan *arcum suum tetendit*, 7, 13. II. *to bind, fetter;* vincire:—Sume hí man bende *some they bound*, Clr. 1036; Th. 294, 6, col. 2; Ing. 208, 28; Ælf. Tod. 4. DER. ge-bendan.

bend-feorm, e; *f. A feast for the reaping* [*binding*] *of corn, a harvest-feast;* firma ad congregandas segetes, firma messis:—On sumere þeóde gebyreþ bend-feorm [bēn-feorm] for rīpe *in some one province a harvest-feast is due for reaping the corn*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

bēne; *gen. dat. s; nom. acc. pl. of* bēn *a prayer. q. v.*

be-neah *he requires*, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618. v. be-nugan.

be-neced *naked:*—Of hæftnede benecedes *de captivitate nudati*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 b, 42; *pp. of* be-nacian.

be-nēman; *p.* -nēmde; *pp.* -nēmed *To deprive;* privare:—Wuldre benēmed *deprived of glory*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 18; Sat. 121. v. be-nǽman.

be-nemnan; *p.* -nemde; *pp.* -nemed [be, nemnan *to name*] *To affirm, declare, stipulate;* asserere, stipulari:—Āþe benemnan *to declare by oath*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 18; Bo. 49. Fin Hengeste āþum benemde *Fin declared to Hengest with oaths*, Beo. Th. 2199; B. 1097: 6131; B. 3069: Ps. Th. 88, 3: 94, 11: 88, 42.

be-neótan, bi-neótan; *p.* -neát, *pl.* -nuton; *pp.* -noten [be, neótan *to enjoy, use*] *To deprive of the enjoyment* or *use of anything;* privare:—Aldre beneótan *to deprive of life*, Beo. Th. 1364; B. 680. Heáfde beneótan *to deprive of the head, to behead*, Apstls. Recd. 92; Ap. 46: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 32; Gen. 1041: 89; Th. 110, 1; Gen. 1831.

be-neoðan, be-nyðan; *prep. dat.* [be, neoðan *under*] BENEATH, *below, under;* infra:—Hió bíþ swíðe fior hire selfre beneoðan *she is very far beneath herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 444; Met. 20, 222. Gif se sconca bíþ þyrel beneoðan cneówe *if the shank be pierced beneath the knee*, L. Alf. pol. 63; Th. i. 96, 16, 17: 66; Th. i. 96, 31. Nis nán wuht benyðan [him] *no creature is beneath him* [*beneath God's notice*], Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18.

Benesing-tūn *Bensington*, Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28, col. 1. v. Benesingtūn.

bēn-feorm, e; *f. Food required from a tenant;* firma precum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26, for MS. bend-feorm, *q. v.*

ben-geat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -geato; *n. A wound-gate, the opening of a wound;* vulneris porta:—Bengeato burston *the wound-gates burst open*, Beo. Th. 2246; B. 1121.

be-niman, bi-nīman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen [be, niman *to take*] *To deprive, bereave;* privare:—Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda *age should deprive him of bold deeds*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 12; Gen. 484. He hine his ríces benam *eum regno privavit*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 31. He us hæfþ heofonríce benumen *he has bereft us of heaven's kingdom*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362.

be-nidan; *adv.* [be, neoðan *under*] *Beneath, below, under;* infra, subter:—Ðú bist ǽfre buſan and nā benidan *eris semper supra et non subter:* thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, Deut. 28, 13.

benn, e; *f. A wound;* vulnus, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181. v. ben.

bennian, bennegean; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ben *a wound*] *To wound;* vulnerare:—Mec ísern bennade *iron wounded me*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 7; Rä. 88, 12. Ic geseah winnende wíht wíðo bennegean [benne gean, Th.] *I saw a block* [*wood*] *wound* [lit. *to wound=wounding*] *a striving creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 4; Rä. 57, 2. DER. ge-bennian.

be-nohte, *pl.* -nohton *enjoyed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707; *p. of* be-nugan, *q. v.*

be-norþan; *adv. In the north;* partibus borealibus:—Ofer eall benorþan *everywhere in the north*, Chr. 1088; Th. 357, 10.

be-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [be, notian *to use*] *To use, consume;* uti:—Hie hæfdan heora mete benotodne *they had consumed their provisions*, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 15, col. 2.

bēn-riþ, e; *f. The reaping of corn by request;* ad preces messio. Originally the tenant came to reap corn etc. at his lord's request: in time, it grew into a custom or duty, but its old designation bēn-rīp was still used:—Eác he sceal hwiltíðum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan, to-eácan bēnyrþe and bēnrīpe and mǽdmǽwecte *etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntaris domini sui, et ad* bēnyrþe, *id est, araturam precum, et* bēnrīpe, *id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

bēnsian; *part.* ende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bēn *a prayer*, sian *or* sīgan *to fall down*] *To fall down in prayer, to pray, entreat in prayer;* supplicare, deprecari, orare:—Ðrihten bēnsian *Dominum deprecari*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 4. He wæs bēnsiende ða uplícan árfæstnesse mīnra gesynta *supplicans erat supernæ pietati pro sospitate mea*, 5, 6; S. 619, 35: 3, 12; S. 537, note 20.

Bensing-tūn, Bensing-tūn, Bænesing-tūn, es; *m.* BENSINGTON or *Benson in Oxfordshire;* Bensington in agro Oxoniensi:—Hēr Cuðulf feówer tūnas genam, Liggeanburh, and Æglesburh, and Bensingtūn, and Egoneshām *here, in* 571, *Cuthwulf took four towns,* LENBURY, *and* AYLESBURY, *and* BENSON, *and* ENSHAM, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 29, col. 2; 33, 28, col. 1; 32, 29, col. 1: 777; Th. 92, 12, col. 2.

benst, he benþ *summonest, summons; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bannan.

bēn-tíd, e; *f.* [bēn *a prayer*, tíd *time*] *Prayer-time, rogation-days, time for supplication;* rogationum dies:—Dæt is heálíc dæg, bēn-tíd brēmu *that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication*, Menol. Fox 148; Men. 75.

bēn-tíde, bēn-tígde, bēn-tídige; *adj.* [bēn *a prayer;* tída, tíde *possessing, having obtained;* compos]. I. *having obtained a prayer, benefitted, favoured, successful;* precum *vel* supplicationis compos, fortunatus:—Hie ðær, Godes þances, swíðe bēntíde [bēntídige, col. 2; bēntígde, p. 153, 10, cols. 1, 2] wurdon æfter ðam gehāte *there, God be thanked, they were very successful after that vow*, Chr. 883; Th. 152, 9, col. 3. II. *accepting a prayer, exorable, gracious;* deprecabilis:—Beó ðú bēntýde *vel* gehlystfull ofer ðíne þeówan *deprecabilis esto super servos tuos*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13.

be-nugan, he be-neah, *pl.* be-nugon; *p.* be-nohte; *subj. pres.* benuge [*Goth.* binauhan, binah; *pp.* binauht, *ƀeí, oportet*] *To need, want, require, enjoy;* indigere, frui:—Ðonne he bega beneah *when he requires both*, Elen. Kmbl. 1233; El. 618: Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 12; Bo. 46. Gif hī dæs wuda benugon *if they enjoy* [*have enjoyment of*] *the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 19. Wið ðan ðe mīn wīf ðǽr benuge inganges *dummodo uxor mea fruatur ingressu*, Hick. Thes. ii. 55, 32. And sið nō frōfre benohte *and never since he enjoyed comfort*, Andr. Kmbl. 3407; An. 1707: 2320; An. 1161. v. nugan.

be-numen *deprived*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 20; Gen. 362; *pp. of* be-niman.

bēn-yrþ, e; *f. Ploughed land;* precum aratura:—Eác he sceal hwīltíðum geára beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan, to-eácan bēnyrþe and bēnríþe and mǽdmǽwecte *etiam debet esse paratus ad multas operationes voluntatis domini sui, et ad* bēnyrþe, *id est, araturam precum, et* bēnríþe, *id est, ad preces metere, et pratum falcare*, L. R. 5, 5; Th. i. 436, 3–5.

be-nyðan *beneath, under;* infra, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 18. v. be-niðan.

BEÓ; *indecl. in s; pl. nom. acc.* beón; *gen.* beóna; *dat.* beóum, beóm; *f. A* BEE; apis. The keeping of bees was an object of much care in the economy of the Anglo-Saxons. The great variety of expressions, taken from the flavour of honey, sufficiently account for the value they placed upon it. While the bee-masters [beó-ceorlas, *v.* beó-céorl] enjoyed their own privileges, they had to pay an especial tax for the keeping of bees:—Swā swā seó beó sceal losian *as the bee shall perish*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Sió wilde beó sceal forweorþan, gif hió yrringa awuht stingeþ *the wild bee shall perish, if she angrily sting anything*, Bt. Met. Fox 18, 9; Met. 18, 5. Ða beón beraþ ārlīene anleofan and æterne tægel *the bees carry a delicious food and a poisonous tail*, Frag. Kmbl. 34; Leás. 19. Be ðām ðe beón bewitaþ *concerning those who keep bees*, L. R. 5, 5; Th. i. 434, 35. Ymbtrymedon me swā swā beón *circumdederunt me sicut apes*, Ps. Spl. 117, 12: Ps. Th. 117, 12. [*Dan.* bij, bije, *f: Ger.* biene, beie, *f: M. H. Ger.* bíe, *f: O. H. Ger.* pía, *f: Dan. Swed.* bi, *n: O. Nrs.* býi, *n; generally* býfluga, *f. a bee-fly.*] DER. beó-bréad, -ceorl, -gang, -þeóf, -wyrt.

beó *I am* or *shall be;* sum, ero: *be thou;* sis:—Gefultuma me fæste, ðonne beó ic fægere hāl *adjuva me, et salvus ero*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ic beó ero, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 29. Beó ðú *sis:* Beó he *sit*, 32; Som. 36, 30: Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. v. beón.

beó-breád, bíó-breád, bi-breád, es; *n.* I. BEE-BREAD, *the pollen of flowers collected by bees and mixed with honey for the food of the larvæ;* apum panis. ☞ Quite distinct from weax *beeswax;* cera = *κηρός*: and hunig-camb *honey-comb;* favus:—Ic eom swētra ðonne ðū beóbreád blēnde mid hunige *I am sweeter than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 20; Rä. 41, 59. Hī synt swētran ðonne hunig oððe beóbreád *they are sweeter than honey or bee-bread*, Ps. Th. 18, 9. Þynceþ bíbreád swētre, gif he ǽr bitres onbyrgeþ *bee-bread seems sweeter, if he before has had a taste of bitter*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. Hit is hunige micle and beóbréade betere and swētre *it is better and sweeter than much honey and bee-bread*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. II. sometimes, from a deficient knowledge of natural history, beó-bréad is used for hunig-camb *honey-comb;* favus:—Swētran [MS. swetra] ofer hunig and beóbréade *dulciora super mel et favum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. Hīg brohton him dǽl gebrǽdres fisces, and beóbreád *illi obtulerunt ei partem piscis assi*, et favum mellis; *οἱ ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ ἰχθύος ὀπτοῦ μέρος, καὶ ἀπὸ μελισσίου κηρίου and from a honey-comb*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42.

beóce *a beech-tree.* v. bēce, bōcce, bōc.

beó-ceorl, beó-cere, es; *m. A* BEE-CEORL, *bee-farmer* or *keeper;* bocherus, apum custos:—Be ðām ðe beón bewitaþ. Beócceorle gebyreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, ðæt he sylle of sulfe ðonne lande gerǽd beó. Mid us is gerǽd ðæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole *concerning those who keep bees. It behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive* [*stock of bees*], *that he then shall pay to the country what shall be agreed. With us it is agreed that he shall pay five* sustras *of honey for a tax;* 'bochero, id est, apum custodi, pertinet, si gavelheorde, id est, gregem ad censum teneat, ut inde reddat sicut ibi mos [MS. moris] erit. In quibusdam locis est institutum, reddi v [MS. vi] mellis ad censum,' L. R. 5, 5; Th. i. 434, 35–436, 2. Swā ic ǽr be beócere cwæþ *sicut de custode apum dixi*, L. R. 5, 6; Th. i. 436, 17. [beócere = *Barbarous Lat.* bocherus = beó *a bee*, cherus = herus *a master.*] DER. þeów-beócere.

BEÓD, es; *m. A table;* mensa:—Ðā ða gebrōðru æt beóde sǽton *sedentibus ad mensam fratribus*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 9. Ðū gearcodest beforan mīnre gesihþe beód *vel* beódwyste *vel* mȳsan *parasti in conspectu meo mensam*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. Beódas *lances*, Cot. 123. [*O. Sax.* biod: *O. H. Ger.* piot: *Goth.* biuds: *O. Nrs.* þjóðr.]

BEÓDAN, biódan; ic beóde, bióde, ðū beódest, býtst, býst, he beódeþ, být, *pl.* beódaþ; *p.* ic, he beád, ðū bude, *pl.* budon; *pp.* boden; *v. trans.* I. *to command*, BID, *order;* jubere, mandare:—Ðās þing ic eów beóde *hæc mando vobis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 17. He beád Iosepe ðæt he bude his brōðrum *dixit ad Joseph ut imperaret fratribus suis*, Gen. 45, 17: Ors. 6, 7: Bos. 119, 38: Andr. Kmbl. 692; An. 346. II. *to announce, proclaim, inspire, bode, threaten;* nuntiare, annuntiare, nuntium *vel* mandatum deferre, prædicare, significare, inspirare, minari alicui aliquid:—He him friþ beódeþ *he announces peace to them*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 20; Cri. 1341. Geácas geár budon *cuckoos announced the year*, 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gū. 716. Him wæs hild boden *to him was war proclaimed*, Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18. Hwæt seó rūn bude *what that mystery boded*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 6; Dan. 542. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, sorge beódeþ bitter in breóstbord *the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, inspires bitter sorrow to the heart*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 9; Seef. 54. Deáh him feónda hlōþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, 46 a; Th. 157, 6; Gū. 887: Mk. Bos. 10, 48. III. *to offer, give, grant;* offerre, præbere:—Beód him ǽrest sibbe *offerres ei primum pacem*, Deut. 20, 10. Hafa ārna þanc ðæra, ðe ðū unc bude *have thanks for the kindnesses, which thou hast offered us*, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435. [*Plat.* bēden *to command, offer: O. Sax.* biodan *to offer: O. Frs.* biada *id: Dut.* bieden *id: Ger.* bieten *id: M. H. Ger.* biuten *id: O. H. Ger.* biotan *id: Goth.* biudan *id: Dan.* byde *to bid, offer: Swed.* bjuda *id: O. Nrs.* bjóða *id.*] DER. a-beódan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-.

beódas; *pl. m. Dishes, plates, scales;* lances, Cot. 123. v. beód.

beód-bolla, an; *m. A table-bowl, a cup, bowl;* cupa, Som.

beód-clāþ, es; *m. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging;* gausape = *γαυσάπης*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28.

beódende *commanding*, R. Ben. 5; *part. of* beódan.

beódendlīc gemet *the imperative mood.* v. be-beódendlīc gemet.

beód-ern, es; *n.* [beód *a table*, ern *a place*] *A refectory, a dining-room;* refectorium, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 94; Wrt. Voc. 58, 9.

beód-fers, es; *m.* [beód *a table*, fers *a verse*] *A song* or *hymn sung during meal-time;* ad mensam carmen, hymnus, Dial. 1, 19.

beód-gæst, es; *m. A guest at table;* mensæ consors, convictor, Andr. Kmbl. 2177; An. 1090.

beód-geneát, es; *m. A table-companion;* mensæ socius, convictor, Beo. Th. 691; B. 343: 3431; B. 1713.

beód-gereodru; *pl. n.* [beód *a table*, gereord *a feast*] *A table-meal, a feast;* convivium, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 27; Gen. 1518.

beód-hrægl, beód-rægl [beód *a table*, hrægl *clothing*] *A table-cloth;* gausape = *γαυσάπης*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 61; Wrt. Voc. 26, 60.

beód-sceát, es; *m.* beód-scýte, es; *m. A table-cloth, table-napkin, hand-towel;* mantile, mappa, Cot. 136.

beód-wist, beód-wyst, e; *f.* [beód *a table*, wist *food*] *Food placed on a table, board, a table;* mensa:—Ðū gearcodest beforan mīnre gesihþe beód *vel* beód-wyste *vel* mȳsan *parasti in conspectu meo mensam*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

beofer, beofor, es; *m. A beaver;* castor, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13. v. befer.

Beofer-lic, Beofor-lic, es; *m.* [beofer, lic? = lie, leá, leáh, *q. v. Ric.* A. D. 1184, Beverli: *Brom.* 1330, Beverlith] BEVERLEY, *Yorkshire;* Beverlea in agro Eboracensi:—Hēr forþfērde se hālga biscop Iohannes, and his līc resteþ [MS. restad] in Beoferlic *here*, A. D. 721, *the holy bishop John died, and his body resteth at Beverley*, Chr. 721; Erl. 45, 25; Th. 73, 15, col. 2; Beoforlic, col. 1.

beofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble, quake, be moved;* tremere, contremere, commoveri:—Beofaþ eal beorhte gesceaft *all the bright creation shall tremble*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 22; Dōm. 58. Seó eorþe beofode *the earth trembled*, 24 b; Th. 70, 27; Cri. 1145. Beofaþ middangeard *the mid-earth shall quake*, 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. For his ansyne sceal eorþe beofian *commoveatur a facie ejus universa terra*, Ps. Th. 95, 9: 103, 30. v. bifian.

beofung, e; *f. A trembling, quaking;* tremor. DER. eorþ-beofung *an earthquake.* v. bifung.

beó-gang, es; *m. A swarm of bees;* examen, Cot. 15, 164.

beógol, beógul; *adj. Agreeing, consenting, bending wholly to;* consentiens. v. ge-býgel.

beo-hāta? Cd. 156; Th. 193, 27. v. beót-hāta.

beolone, an; *f. Henbane;* hyoscyamus niger:—Genim beolonan sǽd *take seed of henbane*, L. M. I, 6; Lchdm. ii. 50, 17: I, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 1: I, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 15: I, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26: 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 23. v. belene.

beóm *am,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 91, 13; Cri. 1491. v. beón.

beóm *a beam,* Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 13. v. beám.

beó-móder; *f.* A BEE-MOTHER, *queen-bee;* chosdrus? *vel* castros? Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 104; Wrt. Voc. 23, 61.

BEÓN [bíón], to beónne; *part.* beúnde; ic beó [beóm], ðú bist, byst, he biþ, byþ, *pl.* beóþ; *impert.* beó, *pl.* beóþ; *subj.* beó, *pl.* beón *To* BE, *exist, become:* esse, fieri:—Hí ne tweódon férende beón to ðam écan life *non dubitabant esse transituros ad vitam perpetuam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38, 18. Ðe ðær beón noldon *who would not be there*, Byrht. Th. 137, 13; By. 185; Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162; Cd. 24; Th. 31, 15; Gen. 485; Mt. Bos. 19, 21; Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12; Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 48. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde *I am the people's pastor*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 24; Gen. 2314. Ic beó gearo sóna *I shall be soon ready*, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825; Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 17; Jul. 365; Andr. Kmbl. 144; An. 72. Ic beó hál *I shall be safe*, Mt. Bos. 9, 21; Mk. Bos. 5, 28; Ex. 3, 12. Ðonne ic stille beóm *when I am still*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 5; Rä. 4, 74; 72 a; Th. 268, 26; Jul. 438; Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 9, 21. Ðú ána bist eallra dëma *thou alone art judge of all*, Hy. 8, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 38; Bt. Met. Fox 24, 53; Met. 24, 27; Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57; Cd. 26; Th. 34, 16; Gen. 538; Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43; Mk. Lind. War. 14, 70; Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 1, 76. Ðú yrre byst *tu terribilis es*, Ps. Th. 75, 5; 101, 24; Lk. Bos. 1, 76; Deut. 23, 22. Hiora birhtu ne biþ to gesettane *their brightness is not to be compared*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6. Biþ ealles leás *he will be void of all*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182; 109; Th. 144, 19; Gen. 2392; Beo. Th. 604; B. 299; Ps. Th. 118, 142; Andr. Kmbl. 3383; An. 1695; Mt. Bos. 5, 19, 22, 37; Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18; Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Fela biþ *many there are*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 14; Cri. 1; 26 a; Th. 76, 5; Cri. 1235. Ne byþ lang *it shall not be long*, Elen. Grm. 433; Beo. Th. 3529; B. 1762. Sélre biþ æghwäm *it is better for every one*, Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320; Ps. Th. 111, 9; Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002; Mt. Bos. 5, 14, 19, 21, 22. Yldo beóþ on eorþan ǽghwæs cræftig *age is on earth powerful of everything*, Salm. Kmbl. 583; Sal. 291; Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 27; Gü. 246. Ðǽr wit tú beóþ *where we two are*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 21; Rä. 64, 5; Beo. Th. 3681; B. 1838; Cd. 133; Th. 168, 20; Gen. 2785; Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88; Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 21; Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 2; Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14; Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23; Mt. Rush. Stv. 26, 31. Beó ðú sunum mínum gedéfe *be thou gentle to my sons*, Beo. Th. 2457; B. 1226; Andr. Kmbl. 428; An. 214; Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 18; Fä. 90; Cd. 229; Th. 310, 25; Sat. 733; Jn. Bos. 3, 2. Ne beóþ ge tó forhte *be not ye too terrified*, Andr. Kmbl. 3216; An. 1611; Ps. Th. 104, 4. Ne beó ic gescynded *non confundar*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Beón ða oferhydegan ealle gescende *confundantur superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 78; 148, 12. [*Orm.* beon; *pres.* beo, best, beoþ, beþ; *subj.* beo, be, ben: *Laym.* beon; *pres.* beo, beost, bist, beoþ, beþ, biþ, biðe; *subj.* beo: *O.Sax.* bium, bist: *O.Frs.* bem, bim, ben, bin: *Dut.* ben: *O.Dut.* bem: *Ger. M.H.Ger.* bin: *O.H.Ger.* pim: *Slav.* byti: *Zend* bū: *Sansk.* bhū, bhavāmi.] v. eom *I am*, wesan *to be*.

beón *bees*, Ps. Spl. 117, 12: L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 35. v. beó.

beón, beónn *commanded, assembled; p. of* bannan.

beón-bréad *bee-bread*, Ps. Spl. 18, 11. v. beó-bréad.

beón-broþ, es; *n.* Perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together;* meliccatum, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 12.

beónde *being*, Cot. 77; *part. of* beón.

be ongewyrhtum *freely;* gratis, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 8.

BEÓR, es; *m.* I. BEER, *nourishing or strong drink;* cerevisia, sicera. Beer, made from malted barley, was the favourite drink of the Anglo-Saxons. In their drinking parties, they pledged each other in large cups, round at the bottom, which must be emptied before they could be laid down, hence perhaps the name of a tumbler. We are speaking of the earliest times, for beer is mentioned in Beowulf:—Gebeódon tedon beóre druncne oret-meegas, ðæt hie in beór-sele bídan woldon Grendles gúðe *the sons of conflict, drunk with beer, promised that they would await in the beer-hall the attack of Grendel*, Beo. Th. 965; B. 480. Æt beóre *at the beer*, 4088; B. 2041. ☞ Beer was the common drink of the Anglo-Saxons, hence *a convivial party* was called Gebeórscipe, *q. v.: a place of entertainment*, beórsele *a beer-hall*, or beórtún *a beer-enclosure*. Hence also the other compounds, as beór-scealc *a beer-server*, beór-setl *a beer-bench* or SETTLE, and beór-þegu *a beer-serving*. The following remark seems to be as applicable to the Anglo-Saxons as to the Icelanders,—Öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór *ale is called, by men and by gods*, BEER, Alvismál.—Beóre druncen *drunk with beer*, Beo. Th. 1066; B. 531: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 22; Jul. 486. He ne drincþ wín ne beór *vinum et siceram non bibet*, Lk. Bos. 1, 15: Deut. 14, 26. Ðæt mon geselle twelf seoxtres beóras *that they give twelve sesters of beer*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 158, 22. II. *a beverage made of honey and water, mead;* metheglin, hydromeli, ȳtis, *n.* = ὑδρόμελι, ydromellum, mulsum:—Beór *ydromellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 114; Wrt. Voc. 27, 43. Beór *mulsum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 63, 118; Wrt. Voc. 27, 46. [*Plat.* beer, *n: Frs.* biar, *n: Dut. Ger.* bier, *n: Icel.* bjór, bjórr, *m: O.H.Ger.* pier, *n: Sansk.* pā *to drink.*] DER. beór-hyrde, -scealc, -scipe, -sele, -setl, -þegu, -tún: gebeór, -scipe.

beora, an; *m. A grove;* lucus *vel* nemus, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 39; Wrt. Voc. 59, 11. v. bearo.

beoran *to bear*:—Ic sceal beoran *I shall bear*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 22; Sat. 158: 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. v. beran.

beorc, es; *f.* I. *a birch-tree;* betula, v. birce, byrce. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛒ = b, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is beorc *a birch-tree*, hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *b*, but for beorc *a birch-tree*, as,—ᛒ byþ blǽda leás *a birch-tree is void of fruit*, Hick. Thes. i. 135; Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27.

BEORCAN, ic beorce, he byrcþ; *p.* bearc, *pl.* burcon; *pp.* borcen [*Icel.* barki, *m. guttur*]. I. *to make a sharp explosive sound;* latratum *vel* sonum edere. v. gebeorc. II. *to* BARK; latrare:—Ða dumbum hündas ne mágon beorcan. We sceolon beorcan and bodigan ðám lǽwedum *dumb dogs cannot bark. We ought to bark and preach to the laymen*, L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 350, 34. Ic hwílum beorce swá húnd *I sometimes bark as a dog*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 16; Rä. 25, 2. Húnd byrcþ *canis latrat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. Ne mæg he fram hündum beón borcen *he may not be barked at by dogs*, Herb. 67, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 17. [*O. Nrs.* berkja.] DER. gebeorc, borcian.

beorcen *birchen;* tiliaceus [*Kil.* bercken]. v. bircen.

Beordan ig, e; *f.* [*ig an island*, beordan = bridan = bridum *with the young of birds*] BARDNEY *in Lincolnshire;* cœnobii locus in agro Lincolnicnsi, Som.

beorende *bringing forth; part. of* beoran.

beorg, beorh, biorg, biorh; *gen.* beorges; *dat.* beorge; *pl. nom. acc.* beorgas; *gen.* beorga; *dat.* beorgum; *m.* I. *a hill, mountain;* collis, mons:—On Sýne beorg *on Sion's hill*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 29; Cri. 876. Óþ ða beorgas ðe man hǽt Alpis *to the mountains which they call the Alps*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 44; 16, 17. Ælc múnt and beorh byþ genýðerod *omnis mons et collis humiliabitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Æt ðæm beorge ðe man Athlans nemneþ *at the mountain which they call Atlas*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 6. II. *a heap,* BURROW *or barrow, a heap of stones, place of burial;* tumulus:—Worhton mid stánum ánne steápne beorh him ofer *congregaverunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum*, Jos. 7, 26. Bæd ðæt ge geworhton in bǽlstede beorh ðone heán *he commanded* [*bade*] *that you should work the lofty barrow on the place of the funeral pile*, Beo. Th. 6186; B. 3097: 5606; B. 2807: Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 26; Gü. 1166: 119 b; Th. 459, 31; Hö. 8. [*Laym.* berhje: *Piers* bergh; *still used in the dialect of Yorkshire:* *Plat.* barg: *O. Saxe.* berg: *O. Frs.* berch, birg: *Ger.* berg: *M. H. Ger.* berc: *O. H. Ger.* perac: *Goth.* baírga-hei *a mountainous district: Dan.* bjærg, *n: Swed.* berg, *n: O. Nrs.* berg, *n:* derived from beorgan.] DER. ge-beorg, -beorh, heáh-, mund-, sǽ-, sand-, stán-.

beorg, berg *a protection, refuge;* præsidium, refugium. DER. heáfod-beorg, ge-beorg, scúr-beorg: cin-berg.

BEORGAN; ic beorge, ðú byrgst, byrhst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ, *pl.* beorgaþ; *p.* ic, he bearg, bearh, ðú burge, *pl.* burgon; *impert.* beorg, beorh, *pl.* beorgaþ, beorge ge; *pp.* borgen; *v. a.* I. *cum dat. To save, protect, shelter, defend, fortify, spare, preserve;* servare, salvare, custodire, tueri, parcere:—Beorh ðinum feore *salva animam tuam*, Gen. 19, 17. Woldon feore beorgan *they would save their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. Beorh me, Drihten, swá swá man byrhþ ðám æplum on his éagum mid his bréwum *custodi me, Domine, ut pupillam oculi*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Ðæt se bittra bryne beorgan sceolde ǽfæstum þrím *that the bitter burning should spare the pious three*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 189, 10; Az. 57. II. *dat. of the pers. acc. of the thing or following* wið,—*To defend, secure, guard against, avoid;* defendere, arcere, cavere, vitare:—Hý him hryre burgon *they secured him from fall*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 30; Gü. 702: 55 a; Th. 195, 21; Az. 159. Hý beorgaþ him bealoniþ *they guard themselves against baleful malice*, 44 b; Th. 150, 19; Gü. 781. Druncen beorg ðé *from drunkenness guard thyself*, 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fä. 34. Ðæt preóstas beorgan wið ofer-druncen *that priests avoid* [*over-drinking*] *drunkenness*, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. [*Orm.* berrjhenn: *Plat.* bargen: *O. Saxe.* gi-bergan: *M. H. Ger.* bergen: *O. H. Ger.* perkan, bergan: *Goth.* bairgan: *Dan.* bjerge: *Swed.* berga: *O. Nrs.* biarga: *Grm. Wrtbch.* i. 1507 refers to *Grk. φράγνυμι, φάργνυμι to hedge round, to secure.*] DER. be-beorgan, ge-, ymb-.

beorgan *to taste;* gustare:—Fénix of ðám wyll-gespryngum brimcald beorgeþ æt baða gehwylcum *the Phœnix tastes ocean-cold* [*water*] *from the well-springs at every bath*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. v. byrgan.

Beorg-ford, Beorh-ford, es; *m.* [beorg *a hill*, ford *a ford;* collis ad vadum] BURFORD *in Oxfordshire:*—Hér Cúþréd, Wæst-Seaxna cining, gefeaht ðý xxii geára his ríces, æt Beorgforda [MS. Beorhforda], wið Ædelbald, Myrcena cing, and hine geflýmde *here, in 752, Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought in the twenty-second year of his reign, at Burford, with Æthelbald, king of the Mercians, and conquered him*, Chr. 752; Erl. 49, 13.

beorg-hleoþ, es; *n. A mountain-brow;* montis fastigium:—Ofer beorghleoða *over the mountain-brows*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 27; Rä. 58, 2. v. beorh-hliþ.

beorg-seðel, es; *n. A mountain-dwelling*: habitaculum in monte:—He ongan beorgseðel bûgan *he began to inhabit a mountain-dwelling*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 15; Gû. 73.

beorh; *gen.* beorges; *m. A hill, mountain;* collis, mons:—Ælc mûnt and beorh byþ genyðerod *omnis mons et collis humiliabitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. v. beorg.

beorh *save*, Ps. Th. 16, 8; *impert. of* beorgan.

beorh-hlîþ, -hleoþ, es; *n. A mountain-height, mountain-brow;* montis clivus *vel* fastigium:—Under beorhhlîðe *under the mountain-height*, Elen. Kmbl. 1572; El. 788: 2015; El. 1009. Wæron beorhhlîðu blôðe bestêmed *the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 7; Exod. 448. Under beorhhleoðum *among the mountain-heights*, 98; Th. 130, 13; Gen. 2159.

beorh-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [beorh *a hill*, stal *a place, seat, dwelling*] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill;* sedes super collem *vel* clivum. v. burg-stal.

beorh-stede, es; *m. A mountain-place, place on a mountain, a mountain, mound;* locus in monte, mons, collis:—On beorhstede *on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 22; Ph. 284.

beorht, es; *n. Brightness, a glistening, light, sight, glance, twinkling;* splendor, lumen, lux:—Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ morgna gehwâm *this pure brightness cometh each morn*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 6; Sch. 59. Onfêng ðam beorhte hire eágena *received the sight* [*full sight, sparkling*] *of her eyes*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 2. Dæt bip an eágan beorht *that is in the twinkling of an eye*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, note 20. v. bearhtm.

BEORHT, berht, byrht, bryht; *adj.* BRIGHT, *light, clear, lucid, splendid, excellent;* splendidus, lucidus, coruscus, clarus, formosus:—Eall ðîn lîchama bip beorht *totum corpus tuum lucidum erit*, Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Beorht êðles wlite *the land's bright beauty*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Beorht sumor *bright summer*, 54 b; Th. 191, 29; Az. 95. To ære beorhtan byrg *to the bright city*, 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519. Beorhte burhweallas beorhte scînaþ *the lucid city-walls shine brightly*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Ða ewom sunnan beorhtra lîg *then came a fire, brighter than the sun*, Elen. Kmbl. 2218; El. 1110. Hî módes eágan beorhtran gedôn *they make the mind's eye clearer*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 54; Met. 21, 27. Sum hafaþ beorhte stefne *one has a clear voice*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 32; Crä. 94. **II.** *bright, brilliant, magnificent, noble, glorious, sublime, divine, holy;* clarus, præclarus, eximius, augustus, divus, sanctus:—In ða eástor-tîd, on ðone beorhtan dæg *in the Eastertime, on that bright day*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 17; Gû. 1079. Meotud ælmihtig, beorht cyning *Almighty God, noble king*, Andr. Kmbl. 1804; An. 905. Ne wolde him beorht fæder beam ætniman *the glorious father* [*God*] *would not take the child from him*, Cd. 162; Th. 204, 4; Exod. 414. Se ân dêma is gestæðig and beorht *the only judge is steadfast and sublime*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 22; Cri. 483. Mid ðý beorhtan gebêde *with the holy prayer* [*the Lord's prayer*], Salm. Kmbl. 87; Sal. 43. [*Wyc.* bright: *Plat.* Brecht *a proper name, f: O. Sax.* berht, beraht: *Ger. preserved in proper names as* Bertha, Albrecht: *M. H. Ger.* berht: *O. H. Ger.* peraht: *Goth.* bairhts: *O. Nrs.* biartr: *Lat.* fulgeo, flagrare: *Grk.* φλέγειν *to burn*, from the *Sansk.* root bhrâj *to shine;* bhargas *splendour, brightness.*] DER. æl-beorht, eall-, efen-, gold-, heáfod-, heofon-, hîw-, ródor-, sadol-, sigel-, sigor-, sun-, swegl-, þurh-, wlite-.

beorhtan, berhtan, byrhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To shine;* lucere, Ps. Th. 143, 7.

beorhte; *adv. Distinctly, clearly, lucidly, brightly;* clare:—He geseah Egypta heáburig beorhte blîcan *he saw the Egyptians' cities brightly glitter*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 13; Gen. 1822. Ðonne seó sunne beorhtost scîneþ *when the sun shines brightest*, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15: Beo. Th. 3039; B. 1517.

beorht-hwîl, e; *f. A glance;* ictus oculi, Lye. v. bearhtm-hwîl.

beorhtian, beorhtigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to shine, brighten;* clarere:—Ðær his geearnunge oft miclum mægenum scînaþ and beorhtigaþ *there his earnings often shine and brighten with great virtues*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 17. **II.** *to sound clearly or loudly;* clare sonare:—Beorhtode bencswêg *the bench-noise sounded loudly*, Beo. Th. 2326; B. 1161.

beorht-lîc; *adj. Bright, light, clear, lucid, splendid;* lucidus, clarus, splendidus, Runic pm. 6; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 340, 19: Ps. Th. 67, 3.

beorht-lîce; *adv. Clearly, distinctly, splendidly;* clare, splendide:—Dæt he beorhtlîce eall geseah *ut clare videret omnia*, Mk. Bos. 8, 25: Ps. Th. 118, 98: 147, 7.

beorhtm, es; *m. Tumult;* tumultus:—Hwæt ahangen wæs heriges beorhtme ródera waldend *where the Lord of glory was hung up by the tumult of the host*, Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. v. breahtm *a noise*, brecan *to break.*

beorht-nes, byrht-nes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [beorht *bright*] BRIGHTNESS, *clearness, splendour;* splendor, claritas, nitor:—Godes beorhtnes him ymbesceáw *claritas Dei circumfulsit illos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 54: Ps. Th. 118, 130. Eágena beorhtnes *brightness of the eyes*, Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 13: Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31.

beorht-ródor, es; *m. The bright firmament, heaven;* æther, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 19; Exod. 94.

beorhtu, beorhto, birhtu, byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour;* claritas, splendor:—Gif hæleþa hwilc mæg êfre ofsiôn heofones leóhtes hlûtre beorhto *if any man may ever behold the clear brightness of heaven's light*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 78; Met. 21, 39.

beór-hyrde, es; *m. A beer-keeper, butler;* cerevisiæ custos, pincerna:—Sum bip gewittig æt wînþege, beórhyrde gód *one is witty at wine-bibbing, a good beer-keeper*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 28; Crä. 75.

BEORMA, an; *m:* bearm, es; *m. Barm, leaven, yeast, froth;* fermentum:—Se beorma awent ða gesceafta *of heora gecynde barm changes creatures from their nature*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 21. Wistfullan on yfelnysse beorman *to feast on the barm of evil*, ii. 278, 25. Heofena rîce is gelîc ðam beorman *cælorum regnum simile est fermento*, Mt. Bos. 13, 33: Lk. Bos. 13, 21. Nim ele and hunig and beorman *take oil and honey and barm*, Lchdm. i. 398, 6: Exon. 71 b; Th. 265, 11; Jul. 396. [*Plat. Dut.* barm, *m. fæx: Ger.* barme, bärme, *f: Dan. Swed.* bærme *dregs, lees, barm.*] v. and-, andbita.

Beormas; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Biarmians.*—The Biarmians inhabited the country on the shores of the White Sea, north-west of the river Dwina. Alfred calls them Beormas. They were called Biarmians by Icelandic historians, and Permiaki by the Russians, and now Permians. In the Middle Ages, the Scandinavian pirates gave the name of Permia to the whole country between the White Sea and the Ural, Malte-Brun's Univer. Geog. vol. vi. p. 419. In an Icelandic MS. on geography, written in the 14th century, Beormia and two Cwenlands are located together. Kvenlönd II, ok ero þau norþr frá Bjarmalandi. Duæ Quenlandiæ, quæ ulterius quam Biarmia boream versus extenduntur, Antiquitates Americanæ, p. 290.—Haldorson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, edited by Rask, has—'Biarmaland, Biarmia, quæ ob perpetuas nives albicatur, Bjarmeland, Permien. Biarmia ortum versus ad mare album vel gandvîkam sita est:'—Fela spella him sægdon ða Beormas, sægþer ge of hyra ágenum lande, ge of ðæm landum, de ymb hý ûtan wæran; ac he nyste hwæt ðæs sôðes wæs, forðæm he hit sylf ne geseah. Ða Finnas, him þuhte, and ða Beormas sprecon neáh ân geþeóde *the Biarmians told him many stories, both about their own country and about the countries which were around them; but he knew not what was true, because he did not see it himself. The Finns and the Biarmians, as it seemed to him, spoke nearly the same language*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 11—15. Ða Beormas hæfdon swiðe well gebûn hyra land *the Biarmians had very well inhabited their land*, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 7.

beorn *children*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 5. v. bearn.

beorn *for* bearn *burned*, Beo. Th. 3764, note; B. 1880; *p. of* beornan.

BEORN, biorn, es; *m.* [this word is only used by poets]. **I.** *a man;* vir:—Se beorn on waruþe scip gemêtte *the man found a ship on the strand*, Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1203; An. 602. Boêtius wæs beorn bôca *Boethius was a man skilled in books*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52: Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 22; Môd. 4. Beornes blôde *with man's blood*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 67; Met. 8, 34. Beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men name Bath*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12; Edg. 5. Beornas geonge *young men*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 13; Dan. 232. Beorna sêlost *the best of men*, 162; Th. 203, 10; Exod. 401: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 82; Met. 21, 41. **II.** *a prince, nobleman, chief, general, warrior, soldier;* princeps, vir nobilis, dux, miles:—Se beorn ageaf teóðan sceát *the prince gave a tenth portion*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 1; Gen. 2120: 176; Th. 222, 3: Dan. 99. Þurh ðæs beornes cyme *through the chief's coming*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530. Hê dam beorne oncwæþ *he answered the warrior*, Byrht. Th. 138, 65; By. 245. Me on beárne beornas sticedon *soldiers pierced me on the cross*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Beorna beáhgyfa *bracelet-giver of warriors or a rewarder of heroes*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 2; Edg. 30. **III.** *rich;* dives:—Beornum and þearfum *to rich and poor*, Runic pm. 12; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 341, 25. [*Dan. Swed. Icel.* björn, *m. a bear;* ursus.] DER. folc-beorn, gûþ-, sige-.

BEORNAN, byrnan; ic beorne, byrne, ðú beornest, beornst, byrnest, byrnst, he beorneþ, beornþ, byrneþ, byrnþ, *pl.* beornaþ; *p.* ic, he bearn, barn, burn, ðú burne, *pl.* burnon; *pp.* bornen. **I.** *v. n. To* BURN, *be on fire;* ardere, exardere, comburi:—Ðonne beorneþ [byrneþ, Spl.] eorre his *cum exarserit ira ejus*, Ps. Surt. 2, 13. Se ðe êfre nû beorneþ on bendum *he who now ever burns in bonds*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 12; Sat. 414. Bearn [MS. beorn] breóstsefa [*their*] *spirit burned*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Heofoncandel barn *the heavenly candle burnt*, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115. Hreðer innan born *his spirit burned within*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 18; Gû. 910. Him sorga burnon on breóstum *sorrows burned in their breasts*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 17; Gen. 777. **II.** *v. trans. To* BURN; urere, comburere:—Swâ fŷr wudu byrneþ *sicut ignis comburit silvas*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [*O. Sax. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brinnan: *Ger.* brennen: *Swed. O. Nrs.* brenna.] DER. a-beornan, for-, ge-. v. bærnan, byrnan, on-brinnan.

beorn-cyning, es; *m. A king of men;* virorum rex:—Mâðmas ic ðe, beorncyning, bringan wylle *I will bring thee treasures, king of men*, Beo. Th. 4302; B. 2148.

beorne, an; *f. A coat of mail;* lorica, Cod. Dipl. 716; A. D. 996–1006; Kmbl. iii. 351, 26. v. byrne.

Beornica ríce, es; *n:* mægþ, e; *f. The kingdom or province of the Bernicians, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tees and the Scottish sea or frith;* regnum *vel* provincia Berniciorum, a Tesi ad fretum Scoticum olim pertingens:—Oswio ðone ðæra dæl Norþanhymbra ríces hæfde, ðæt is Beornica *Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35: 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

Beornice; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Bernicians;* Bernicii:—Man gehálgode twegen biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum and Eátan to Beornicum *two bishops were hallowed in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians and Eata over the Bernicians,* Chr. 678; Th. 61, 17, col. 1: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 45.

beorn-þréat, es; *m. A band of men* or *warriors;* virorum turma:—Monig beornþreát *many a band of warriors,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 24.

beorn-wiga, an; *m.* [wiga *a warrior*] *A soldier, hero;* loricatus bellator, Menol. Fox 447; Men. 225.

beór-scealc, es; *m. A beer-server, a butler;* cerevisiæ minister:—Beórsccalca sum *some one of the beer-servers,* Beo. Th. 2485; B. 1240.

beór-scipe *a feast.* v. gebeór-scipe.

beór-sele, bíór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall, hall, mansion, palace;* cerevisiæ aula, convivis recipiendis locus, aula, mansio, palatium:—In [on] beórsele *in the beer-hall,* Beo. Th. 968; B. 482: 988; B. 492: Runic pm. 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 342, 5. Gesittaþ beórselas beorna *they shall inhabit the beer-halls of chieftains,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 2; Exod. 563.

beór-setl, es; *n. A* BEER-SETTLE *or bench;* scamnum cerevisiam bibentium:—Ofer beórsetle [MS. -sele] *on the beer-bench,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 28; Jul. 687.

beor-swinig; *adj.* [=bær-synnig] *Openly-wicked, a publican,* Lk. Rush. War. 19, 2. v. bær-synnig.

beorþ, berþ, byrþ, e; *f:* es; *n?* [beorþ *bears, from* beoran, *as* byrþ birþ *from* beran] *A* BIRTH, *the act of coming into life, the thing born;* nativitas, partus, fetus, Cot. 87. Found in the compounds berþ-estre, berþ-ling: v. also beorþor, beorþor-cwelm, -þínen; hyse-beorþor. [*O. Sax.* gi-burd, *f: O. Frs.* berthe, *f: O. H. Ger.* burt, *f: Goth.* ga-baurþs, *f: O. Nrs.* burðr, *m.*] v. ge-byrd.

beór-þegu, e; *f. A beer-receiving, beer-serving, beer-drinking;* cerevisiæ acceptio *vel* ministratio, cerevisiæ potatio:—Æræt wæs biter beórþegu *that was a bitter beer-serving,* Andr. Grm. 1533; An. 1535. Æfter beórþege *after the beer-drinking,* Beo. Th. 234; B. 117: 1239; B. 617.

beorþor, byrþor, berþor, borþor, es; *n? Child-birth, that which is born, a fetus;* partus, fetus:—Æfter beorþre *after child-birth,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 344, 1: L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 1. Ðe him hyra beorþor losie *quibus fetus pereat,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 21. Mid beorþre *fetu,* Cot. 87. DER. ge-beorþor, hyse-.

beorþor-cwelm, es; *m. A dead birth, an abortion, a miscarriage;* fetus mortuus *vel* abortivus, abortus, Cot. 11.

beorþor-þinen, e; *f. A midwife;* obstetrix [beorþor *child-birth,* þínen *a maid-servant*]. v. bróðor-þínen.

beór-tún, es; *m. A beer-hall;* convivis recipiendis locus *vel* aula, Mann. v. beór-sele.

Beorwíc [wíc *a village* or *residence,* Beornica *of the Bernicians;* Berniciorum vicus] BERWICK *on Tweed,* Som.

beosmriende *deceiving,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31, note, = bysmriende. v. bysmerian.

BEÓST, býst, býsting, es; *m?* BIESTINGS, *the first milk of a cow after calving;* colostrum:—Beóst *biestings;* obesta, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Býst *colostrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. Býsting, þicce meolc *biest, biestings, thick milk,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20. [*Plat.* beest, beest-melk: *Dut. Ger.* biest: *O. H. Ger.* biost: *Goth.* beist.]

BEÓT, es; *n.* I. *a threatening, threat, command, menace;* comminatio, minæ:—He ne wæs ondredende ða beótunge [beót, MSS. B. C.] ðæs ealdormannes *minas principis non metuit,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 23: Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 7; Jul. 176. II. *peril;* periculum:—Denden [ðen, MS.] in ðam beúte wæron *while they were in that peril,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 25; Dan. 265. III. *a boasting, boasting promise, promise;* jactantia, promissio gloriosa, promissum:—Wæs him gylp forod, beót forborsten *their vaunt was broken, their boasting shattered,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70. He beót eal wið ðé sóðe gelæste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee,* Beo. Th. 1051; B. 523: 160; B. 80. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* butze, *m. larva, terriculamenta.*] DER. ge-beót, word-.

beót *beat, hurt,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265; *p. of* beátan.

beóþ *is, are, shall be,* Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gú. 768: 96 b; Th. 361, 20; Wal. 22: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 14: Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 27. v. beón.

beóðan *are,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 11, = beóþ. v. beón.

beót-hâta, an; *m.* [MS. beo = beót, gebeót *a command, decree,* hâta *a caller, commander*] *A commander, leader;* imperator, dux:—Ahleóp ða fór hæleðum hilde calla, bald beót-hâta bord upahóf *then the herald of war leaped before the warriors, the bold commander* [*Moses*] *upraised his shield.* Cd. 106; Th. 193, 27; Exod. 253.

beó-þeóf, es; *m. A thief* or *stealer of bees;* apum fur, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 6.

beótian, beótigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [beót I. *a threatening*]. I. *to threaten;* minari, minitari:—Agustinus is sæd, ðæt he beótigende fórecwæde *Augustinus fertur minitans prædixisse,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 29: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 35: Jul. 137. II. *to boast, vow, promise;* magna loqui, polliceri, spondere:—Swá he beótode ær wið his beáhgifan *as he boasted before towards his ring-giver,* Byrht. Th. 140, 18; By. 290. Ful oft wit beótedan, ðæt unc ne gedælde nemne deáþ ána *full oft we two vowed, that naught should part us save death alone,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 32; Kl. 21.

beótian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [*from* bót *a restoring, cure*] *To become or grow better;* melius fieri, convalescere:—Ða sóna gefélde ic me beótiende and wyrpende *then I felt myself soon getting better and turning;* confestim me melius habere sentirem. Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12.

beót-líce; *adv. In a threatening manner, threateningly;* minaciter, Jos. 8, 10: Num. 14, 44.

beótung, e; *f. A threatening, raging;* comminatio, minæ:—Beótunge dǽdum geíyldon [*they*] *followed the threatening with deeds,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ða wæs his mód mid ðám beótungum gebreged *then was his mind frightened by the threatenings,* 2, 12; S. 513, 14: 1, 7; S. 477, 23. DER. ge-beótung.

beót-word, es; *n.* I. [beót I. *a threat*] *a word of threatening, threats;* minæ:—Beótwordum spræc folcágende *the people's lord spake in words of threatening,* Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. II. [beót III. *a boasting*] *a word of boasting;* jactationis verbum:—Beówulf beótwordum spræc *Beowulf spake in words of boasting,* Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510.

Beó-wulf, es; *m.* [=Beado-wulf *a war-wolf,=Icel.* Böðúlfr *a war-wulf*] BEOWULF, a celebrated warrior of the Scyldings' race, a record of whose heroic deeds is given in the Anglo-Saxon poem bearing his name. It appears most probable that Beowulf was originally an Old Norse heathen Saga, written in the language common at the earliest age in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, but now only spoken in Iceland. This Saga it is hoped may yet be found in some Swedish library. The story informs us that Hrothgar built a splendid palace at Heorot in the north of Jutland. This palace was soon made a scene of slaughter, in consequence of the nightly attacks of a monster called Grendel, who carried off at one time no less than thirty thanes, for the purpose of devouring them in his retreat. These dreadful visitations are continued during a period of twelve years. Intelligence of this calamity having reached the heroic Beowulf, a relation of Hrothgar, Beowulf resolves to rid the Danish land of this monster; and, in pursuance of this design, sails from home with a company of fifteen warriors. In terrific conflicts he kills Grendel and his mother.—It was the first heroic poem by any Germanic nation, and must have been translated into Anglo-Saxon by a Christian, as is evident by Grendel's mother being spoken of as a descendant of Cain, and numerous Christian allusions, when the Danish sovereignty in England was at its height, perhaps in the reign of Canute, about A. D. 1020. If it were originally written in the Old Norse or Icelandic the Saga would be called Böðúlfr, and the translator into Anglo-Saxon would naturally write it Beado-wulf contracted to Beó-wulf:—

Beówulf wæs brême,	*Beowulf was renowned,*
blǽd wíde sprang	*the glory of Scyld's offspring*
Scyldes eaferan	*widely spread*
Scede-landum in,	*in the Swedish lands.*
Beo. Th. 35–38; B. 18, 19.	
Heorot [Hróþgár] eardode	[*Hrothgar*] *occupied Heorot,*
sincfáge sel [MS. sel].	*the richly variegated seat.*
Beo. Th. 335; B. 166.	
[Grendel] atol æglæca;	[*Grendel*] *the fell wretch;*
him on eaxla wearþ	*a deadly wound was manifest*
syndolh sweotol,	*in his shoulder,*
seonowa onsprungon,	*the sinews sprang asunder,*
burston bánlocan:	*the bone-inclosures burst:*
Beówulfe wearþ	*to Beowulf*
gúþhréþ gyfeðe;	*warlike fierceness was given;*
scolde Grendel ðonan	*Grendel, death-sick,*
feorhseóc fleón,	*must thence flee.*
Beo. Th. 1636–1644; B. 816–820.	
Gefêng ða be eaxla	*The War-Goths' lord*
Gúþ-Géata leód	*seized then by the shoulder*
Grendles módor.	*Grendel's mother.*
Brægd ða beadwe heard,	*Then the fierce warrior dragged*
feorhgenîðlan,	*the mortal foe,*
ðæt heó on flet gebeáh:	*so that she bowed on the place:*
Beo. Th. 3078–3085; B. 1537–1540.	
- - bil eal þurhwód,	- - *the falchion passed through all*
fægne flǽschoman,	*her fated carcase,*
heó on flet gecrong.	*she sank on the ground.*
Beo. Th. 3139–3141; B. 1567, 1568.	

beó-wyrt, e; *f.* [beó *a bee,* wyrt *a plant*] BEE-WORT, *balm-mint, sweet flag;* apiastrum, acorus = ἄκορος, acorus calamus, Lin:—Beówyrt *apiastrum,* Cot. 12: Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 55; Wrt. Voc. 30, 9. Deós wyrt, ðe man on Lēden *veneriam,* and on ūre gepeóde beówyrt, nemneþ, heó biþ cenned on begānum stōwum, and on wyrtbeddum, and on mǽdum *this plant, which in Latin is called* veneria, *and in our language bee-wort, is produced in cultivated places, and in wort-beds, and in meads,* Herb. 7, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 21: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4.

be-pǽcan; *part.* be-pǽcende; *p.* be-pǽhte; *pp.* be-pǽht; *v. a.* [be *by,* pǽcan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away;* decipere, pellicere, illudere, seducere:—Seó nǽddre bepǽhte me *serpens decepit me,* Gen. 3, 13: Mt. Bos. 2, 16: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Ic be-pǽce oððe forlǽde *seduco,* 47; Som. 48, 53: Jud. 16, 5.

be-pǽcestre, an; *f. She who deceives, flatters,* or *entices, a harlot;* pellex, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1.

be-pǽcung, e; *f. Lewd practice;* lenocinium, Som. v. be-pǽcan.

be-pǽht *deceived,* Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp.* of be-pǽcan.

be-prenan, be-preðan *To wink;* nictare:—Tele nū ða lenge ðære hwīle, ðe ðū ðīn eáge on beprenan [bepreðan, Cott.] mǽge *compare now the length of the time, wherein thou mayest wink thine eye,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 7.

bēr, beer, e; *acc.* bēr, bēre; *f. A bed;* lectus, grabatus:—Nim bēr ðīn *tolle grabatum tuum,* Jn. Lind. War. 5, 12. Nim bēre ðīne, Jn. Rush. War. 5, 12. v. bǽr.

BERA, an; *m. A* BEAR; ursus:—Dauid gewylde ðone wīldan beran *David subdued the wild bear,* Ælfc. T. 13, 26. Eofor oððe beran onginnan *to attack a boar or bear,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 21; Gn. Ex. 177. Sceall gyldan ān beran sel *shall pay one bear's skin,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Bera *ursus,* Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 69: L. Eccg. P. iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 22. [*Laym.* beore: *Plat.* baar, *m.: Dut.* beer, *m.: Ger.* bär, *m.: M. H. Ger.* ber: *O. H. Ger.* pero: *Dan.* biörn, *e.: Swed.* biörn, *m.: O. Nrs.* björn, *m.*]

be-rēcan *to cause to smoke,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, note 24. v. be-rēcan.

be-rēdan; *p.* -rēdde; *pp.* -rēd [be-*dis-,* rēdan *to possess*] *To dispossess, deprive of;* privare:—He hine rīces berēdde *he deprived him of his realm,* Andr. Kmbl. 2653; An. 1328: 266; An. 133. Hie unscyldigne feore berēddon *they deprived the guiltless of his life,* Elen. Kmbl. 993; El. 498. Earnulf hine berēdde æt ðam rīce *Arnulf deprived him of the kingdom,* Chr. 887; Th. 156, 32, col. 1; 33, col. 2, 3: Bt. titl. 1; Fox x. 3.

be-rēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [be, rēsan *to rush*] *To rush into;* irruere:—Ðā ðonne hie berēsaþ on swelce weámōdnesse *when they then rush into such anger,* Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 a, 25: Gen. 14, 15.

be-rafan; *p.* -rōf, *pl.* -rōfon; *pp.* -rafen *To bereave;* spoliare:—Ða ðe Sodoma golde berōfon [MS. berofan] *those that had bereaved Sodom of gold,* Cd. 95; Th. 125, 13; Gen. 2078. v. be-reáfian, be-reófan.

BERAN, beoran, ic bere, beore, ðū birest, birst, byrst, he birþ, byreþ, birþ, byrþ, *pl.* beraþ; *p.* ic, he bær, ðū bǽre, pl. bǽron; *pp.* boren; *v. a.* I. *to* BEAR, *carry, bring, bear* or *carry a sacrifice, offer, bear off, carry out, extend, wear, support, endure, suffer;* ferre, portare, afferre, offerre, deferre, proferre, extendere, gerere, tolerare:—Ðū eall þing birest *thou bearest all things,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276. Heó gār bireþ *she beareth the javelin,* Salm. Kmbl. 876; Sal. 437. Eft byreþ oðer lagustreámas leófne mannan *shall bear back over the waterstreams the beloved man,* Beo. Th. 598; B. 296: 4117; B. 2055. Se ðæt wicg byrþ *he whom the horse carries,* Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. On handum hī bæron ðē *in manibus portabunt te,* Ps. Spl. 90, 12. Secgas bǽron beorhte frætwa *the warriors bare bright arms,* Beo. Th. 432; B. 213. Ðe bǽron byrðena on ðises dæges hǽtan *qui portavimus pondus diei et æstus,* Mt. Bos. 20, 12: Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Ne bere ge sacc *nolite portare sacculum,* Lk. Bos. 10, 4: Ex. 22, 13. Him wæs ful boren *to him the cup was borne,* Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 120. Deófium onsægdnesse bær *dæmonibus hostias offerebat,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. Byreþ blōdig wæl *will bear off my bloody corpse,* Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Ða wiccungdōm wīdost bǽron *who carried the magic art furthest,* Cd. 178; Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. Ðæt ða hætt beran mōston *that they might wear* [*bear*] *a hat,* Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 96, 20, 18. Ic nelle beran eówre gȳmeléaste *I will not endure your negligence,* L. Ælf. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 10. II. *to* BEAR, *produce, bring forth;* facere, ferre, edere, parere:—Ælc gōd treów byrþ gōde wæstmas *every good tree produces* [facit] *good fruits,* Mt. Bos. 7, 17: 7, 18. Ðæt wæs deáþes beám se bær bitres fela *that was the tree of death which bare much of bitter,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 2; Gen. 479: 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. Gif he to ðæm rīce wæs on rihte boren *if he to that kingdom was rightly born,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46. [*O. Sax.* beran *ferre, portare: O. Frs.* bera: *O. H. Ger.* beran *ferre, parere, gignere, generare: Goth.* bairan; *p.* bar, *pl.* berum; *pp.* bairans *to bear, carry, bring, bear children: O. Nrs.* bera *ferre, portare, sustinere, tolerare: Grk.* φέρειν: *Sansk.* bhṛi *to bear, hence Goth.* barn *a child: A. Sax.* bearn *a child.*] DER. a-beran, æt-, be-, for-, fōr-, forþ-, ge-, in-, on-, ōþ-, to-, under-, up-, upa-, upge-, ymb-: berende, deáþ-, feorh-, gār-, helm-, leóht-, reord-, sǽd-, sweord-, un-, wæstm-: berend, gār-, gāst-, helm-, reord-, sǽwl-, segn-, tācn-: berendnis, un-: bere, -ærn, -corn, -flōr, -gafol, -græs, -hlāf, -sǽd, -tūn, -wīc: berie, berige, berge, blæc-, byrig-, hind-, streów-, wīn-: brid: bearn, cyne-, dryht-, folc-, freó-, frum-, god-, hǽlu-, hūsul-, steóp-, sweostor-, world-, þryþ-: -cennung, -eácen, -eáchung, -gebyrdo, -gestreón, -lēst, -lufe, -myrþra, -teám: bearm, -clāþ, -rægl: beorma, bearm, geburman: byre: ge-byrd, -dæg, -tíd, -wiglāre, -witega: byrde, ge-, in-: frum-byrdling, in-byrdling: beorþ, berþ, berþ-estre, berþ-ling; hyse-: beorþor, -cwelm, -þīnen, hyse-: bǽr, bǽran, bǽr-disc: bǽre, æppel-, corn-, cwealm-, cwyld-, hlīs-, horn-, leóht-, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: bǽrnes, lust-, wæstm-, unwæstm-: byrðen, mægen-, sorg-, syn-: bora, cǽg-, horn-, mund-, rǽd-, rǽs-, segen-, sōþ-, sweord-, tācn-, wǽg-, wǽpen-, wig-, wōþ-, wrōht-: boren, æðel-.

Beran burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Beranbiri: *Kni.* Banbyry] BANBURY, *Oxfordshire:*—Ðær Cyuric and Ceawlin fuhton wið Brettas æt Beran byrig *here,* A. D. 556, *Cynric and Ceawlin fought with Britons at Banbury,* Chr. 556; Th. 30, 9, col. 1, 2, 3.

berbēna, æ; *f. Latin:* berbēne, an; *f. Vervain;* verbēna:—Berbēna [berbēne MS. H.] Deós wyrt, ðe man *περιστερεών,* and ōðrum naman berbēnam, nemneþ, heó ys culfron swīðe hiwcūþ. *Vervain. This plant, which they call vervain, and by another name verbena, in colour is very like to doves,* Herb. 67, 1; Lchdm. i. 170, 11–14. *Verbēna officinalis* is intended by the drawing in MS. V. and by *περιστερεών* in Dioskorides. v. æsc-þrote.

bere *a birch-tree;* betula:—Nim birc rinde *take birch-tree rind,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9. v. birce.

bere, an; *f. A female bear;* ursa. v. bera *ursus.*

BERE, es; *m. Barley;* hordeum:—Ðā hēt he him bere sǽd bringan *inde hordeum jussit afferri,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 36: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 63. Hira flex and hira beras [MS. bernas] wǽron fordōne *eorum linum et hordea læsa sunt,* Ex. 9, 31. [*Scot. and North E.* bear, bere *barley: Goth.* barizeins, *adj. made of barley;* hordeaceus: *Swed. Norw. Icel.* barr, *n. i. spina abietis vel pinus,* ii. *granum, semen, hordeum.*]

bēre *a bed; acc. sing. of* bēr.

bere-ærn, ber-ern, beren, bern, bearn, es; *n. A barley-place, a cornplace, a barn;* horreum:—He gegaderaþ his hwǽte on his bern *congregabit triticum suum in horreum,* Mt. Bos. 3, 12: 13, 30. He feormaþ hys berenes flōre *purgabit aream suam,* Lk. Jun. 3, 17. Ic towurpe mīne berenu *destruam horrea mea,* 12, 18: 12, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12: Leo 103: 110.

be-reáfian, bi-reáfian, -reáfigean, ic -reáfige; *p.* -reáfode; *pp.* -reáfod; *v. a.* To BEREAVE, *seize, spoil, take away;* eripere, spoliare, privare:—Heó hit ne mæg his gewittes bereáfian *she cannot bereave it of its faculty,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Hū mæg man hys fāta hyne bereáfian *quomodo potest quisquam vasa ejus diripere?* Mt. Bos. 12, 29: Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Ic ondrēd, ðæt ðū me bereáfodest dīnra dōhtra *timui, ne violenter auferres filias tuas,* Gen. 31, 31: 43, 18: 43, 14: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 16: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 11; Gen. 859.

be-rēcan, -rēcan [rēcan *to smoke*] *To cause to smoke;* facere ut fumet aliquid:—Berēc hit on hātum ahsum *make it smoke on hot ashes,* Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17.

be-reccan, -recceán; *p.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht. I. *to relate, recount, explain;* narrare, exponere:—Nū wille we sum þing scortlīce eów be him bereccan *now will we relate to you shortly something concerning him,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. 3, 2. II. *to explain one's conduct, justify one's self;* se excusare, se purgare, accusatorum criminibus respondere:—Hī simle sēceaþ endleáse lādunga, hū hie bereccan [MS. C. bereccean] mǽgen *they always seek endless excuses, how they may justify themselves,* Past. 35, 2; Hat. MS. 45 a, 19. Him wæs lȳfnesse seald ðæt he him mōste scyldan and besecgan [MS. B. bereccan] *accepit locum se defendendi,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11, note. v. reccan.

bere-corn, es; *n.* [bere *barley,* corn *a grain*] BARLEY-CORN, *a grain of barley;* hordei granum:—IX bere-corna *nine barley-corns,* L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 11.

bere-flōr, es; *m. A* BARLEY-FLOOR, *barn-floor;* hordei area, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 3, 17.

bere-gafol, es; *n. Barley-rent, a tribute of barley;* hordei tributum. One of the rents paid in kind, which, by the following enactment, is fixed at the rate of six pounds weight for every labourer employed in the barley harvest:—Mon sceal simle to bere-gafole agifan æt ānum wyrhtan six pūnd-wǽga *a man shall always give for barley-rent for every labourer six pounds weight,* L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5.

bere-græs, es; *n.* BARLEY-GRASS, *a farrago;* hordei gramen:—Grēne beregræs *green fodder for cattle* [farrago], *Ælfc. Gl.* 59; Som. 67, 124.

bere-hlāf, es; *m. A* BARLEY-LOAF, *barley-bread;* hordeaceus panis. v. bere *barley,* hlāf *a loaf.*

beren, es; *n.* [bere-ærn, *q. v.*] *A barley-place, a barn;* horreum, Lk. Jun. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24.

beren; *adj. Barley, made of barley;* hordeaceus:—Genim smæl beren mela *take fine barley-meal,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 24. Hæfþ fīf

berene hlāfas *habet quinque panes hordeaceos*, Jn. Bos. 6, 9 : 6, 13. v. bere.

beren, byren ; *adj.* [bera *a bear*] *Belonging to a bear, ursine ;* ursinus :—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] oððe yterenne *the richest must pay a bear- or otter-skin vest*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bos. 20, 37.

berende ; *part. Bearing, fruitful ;* ferens, gerens, abundans, ferax :—Wineard berende *vitis abundans*, Ps. Spl. 127, 3 : Cot. 85. Berende bōh *germen*, Ælfc. Gl. 60 ; Som. 68, 32. v. beran.

berendlīc ; *adj. Bearable, tolerable.* v. a-berendlīc.

berendnis, -niss, e ; *f. Fertility, fruitfulness ;* fertilitas, Leo 110. v. un-berendnis.

be-rēnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [regnian, rēnian *to arrange*] *To cause ;* moliri :—Heó wroht berēnodon [berenedon MS.] *they caused strife*, Cd. 149 ; Th. 187, 6 ; Exod. 147.

be-reōfan, bi-reōfan ; *p.* -reāf, *pl.* -rufon ; *pp.* -rofen [be, reōfan *to reave, rob*] *To bereave, deprive ;* spoliare, privare :—Since berofene *deprived of treasure*, Cd. 144 ; Th. 179, 30 ; Exod. 36 : Beo. Th. 5855 ; B. 2931.

be-reōtan ; *p.* -reāt, *pl.* -ruton ; *pp.* -roten *To deplore ;* deplorare :—Ædelinges deāþ bereōtan *to deplore the death of the noble*, Exon. 119 b ; Th. 459, 27 ; Hö. 6.

ber-ern *a barley-place, a barn ;* horreum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. v. bere-ærn.

bere-sēd, es ; *n. Barley-seed, barley ;* hordeum, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 36. v. bere.

berep *bears, brings forth, produces, 3rd pres. of* beran, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 21 : Hick. Thes. i. 135 ; Runic pm. 18 ; Kmbl. 342, 28.

bere-tūn, es ; *m.* [bere *barley, corn ;* tūn *an inclosure, a place shut in*] *A barley-inclosure, court-yard, threshing-floor, corn-farm, grange, corn-village,* BARTON ; hordei area, villa frumentaria. ‘BARTON, *Prædium dominicum*, vel *terræ* quas vocant *Dominicales*, hoc est, quas in distributione manerii dominus non elocavit hæreditarie, sed alendæ familiæ suæ causâ propriis manibus reservavit : *Dominicum*, Gallice *Domaine*. Vox in Devonia, inquit Spelmannus, et plaga Angliæ Occidentali bene nota,’ Du Cange Glos :—Þerh-clænsade beretūn his *permundavit aream suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

bere-wīc, es ; *n. A barley-village, a corn-village ;* hordeaceus *vel* frumentarius vicus, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1060 ; 382, 12 : A. D. 1093 ; 443, 31. v. bere-tūn.

berg *a hill, mountain*, Som. DER. berg-ælfen. v. beorg.

berg-ælfen *mountain-elves ;* oreades. v. ælf, -ælfen.

bergan *to taste ;* gustare :—Þa ðe ne bergaþ deāþ *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 28. v. byrgan.

berge, an ; *f. A berry, grape*, Deut. 23, 24. v. berie II.

bergels-leōþ, es ; *n. A burial ode ;* sepulcrale carmen, Leo 116. v. byrgen-leōþ.

bergel-song, es ; *m. A burial song ;* sepulcralis cantus, Leo 116. v. byrgen-song.

bergena *of berries*, Deut. 23, 24 ; *g. pl. of* berie.

Berghām-styde, es ; *m.* BERHAM, *near Canterbury* :—In dære stōwe, ðȳ hātte Berghāmstyde *in the place which is called Berham*, L. Wih. pref ; Th. i. 36, 6.

bergyls, es ; *m. A burial-place, a sepulchre ;* sepulcrum, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. v. byrgels.

berh *for* bearh *shunned ;* vitavit, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 28 ; *p. of* beorgan.

berht ; *adj. Bright ;* splendidus, clarus, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43 ; Met. 22, 22. v. beorht.

berhtan *to shine ;* lucere. DER. ge-berhtan. v. beorhtan.

Berhte, an ; *f. Bertha ;* Bercta, *the daughter of Cariberht, king of Paris*, and granddaughter of Clotaire, king of the Franks and Burgundians. *In the year* 570, *she married Ædelbryht, king of Kent.* By the queen’s Christian conduct, the heathen predilections of the king were removed, and the way made clear for the preaching of Augustine in 597. v. Ædelbryht :—Ær ðam, becom hlīsa to him dære cristenan æfestnysse, for ðon he cristen wīf hæfde, seó wæs him forgifen of Francena cyningcynne, Berhte wæs hāten. Dæt wīf he onfēng fram hire yldrum dære arēdnesse, dæt heó his leáfnysse hæfde dæt heó ðone þeáw dæs cristenan geleáfan, and hire æfestnysse, ungewemmedne healdan mōste, mid ðȳ biscop, ðone de hī hire to fultume dæs geleáfan sealdon, dæs nama wæs Leodheard *before that, a report of the Christian religion had come to him* [*Ædelbryht*] *for he had a Christian wife, who was given to him from the royal kin of the Franks, her name was Bertha. He received his wife from her parents on condition, that she should have his leave that she might hold the manner of the Christian belief, and of her religion, unspotted, with the bishop, whose name was Liudhard, whom they gave her for the help of that faith*, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 30–36.

berhtm-hwæt ; *adj. Swift as an eye-blink ;* celer ut oculi nictus :—Ðec ligetu blāce, berhtmhwate ða ðec bletsige *the pale lightnings, swift as an eye-blink, these shall bless thee*, Cd. 192 ; Th. 240, 3 ; Dan. 381. v. bearhtm.

berhtra, *acc.* berhtre *brighter*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43 ; Met. 22, 22 ; *comp. of* berht, beorht, *q. v.*

berian *berries*, Ælfc. Gl. 47 ; Som. 65, 30 ; *pl. of* berie.

berian ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od [bær *bare*] *To bare, make naked, expose, exhibit, make a shew of ;* nudare, denudare, in medium proferre, ostentare :—Benc-þelu beredon *they made bare the bench-floor*, Beo. Th. 2482 ; B. 1239. Ða ðe me for werode wisdōm bereþ *who to me make a shew of wisdom before the people*, Cd. 179 ; Th. 224, 27 ; Dan. 142. v. barenian, a-barian.

berian *to taste.* v. bergan, byrgan, on-berian.

berian = byrian *to happen.* DER. ge-berian.

be-rīdan, he -rīt ; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon ; *pp.* -riden ; *v. a.* **I.** *to ride round, to surround, besiege ;* perequitare, præcingere :—Dæt he his gefān berīde *that he besiege his enemy*, L. Alf. pol. 42 ; Th. i. 90, 4. **II.** *to ride after, pursue ;* persequi :—Ða berād mon dæt wīf *then they pursued the wife*, Chr. 901 ; Ing. 125, 14. He hine berād *he rode after him*, 755 ; Ing. 70, 1.

BERIE, berge, berige, berigie, an ; *f.* **I.** *a* BERRY ; bacca :—Berian *berries*, Cot. 36. Bergan *berries ;* baccæ, Cot. 23. Nym wīnberian, ðe beóþ acende æfter ōðre berigian *take grapes, which are formed after other berries*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. **II.** *a grape ;* uva. *Though* wīn-berie, *q. v. a wine-berry, is generally used in Anglo-Saxon for* a grape, *yet* berge, berige *are sometimes found, as*,—Gif ðū gange binnan dīnes freóndes wīneard, et ðæra bergena swā fela, swā ðū wylle, and ne ber ðū nā mā ūt mid ðē *if thou shalt go within thy friend’s vineyard, eat as many of the grapes as thou wilt, and carry not out with thee any more*, Deut. 23, 24. Beóþ dīnes wīfes wēlan gelīce swā on wīngearde weaxen berigean, and on dīnes hūses hwommum genihtsum *the riches of thy wife shall be like as grapes may grow in a vineyard, and abundant on the corners of thy house*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. [*O. Sax.* beri, *n : Dut.* bes, *f : O. H. Ger.* beri, *n : Goth.* basi, *n : O. Nrs.* ber, *n.* The *Goth. Plat.* and *Dut.*, says Grimm [i. 1243], do not allow us to derive these words from the root of *Goth.* bairan, *A. Sax.* beran *to bear, but it is probably connected with* bær *bare, naked, signifying the bare fruit, which can be eaten immediately*. Bopp derives the *Teutonic* words and the *Lat.* bacca from *Sanskr.* bhaksh *edere ;* so the *Goth.* basi = bhakshya *cibus, eatable fruit.*] DER. blæc-berie, byrig-, hind-, streów-, wīn- [-berie, -berge, -berige, -berigie].

berig *to a city*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 45, = byrig ; *dat. of* burh.

berig-drenc, es ; *m.* [berige *a berry*, drenc *a drink*] *Drink made of mulberries ;* diamoron, Wrt. Voc. 20, 23.

berige, an ; *f. A berry, grape*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. v. berie II.

berigea, an ; *m. A surety*, L. H. E. 6 ; Th. i. 30, 5. v. byriga.

berigean *berries, grapes*, Ps. Th. 127, 3 ; *nom. pl. of* berige. v. berie.

berigie *a berry*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 5. v. berie I.

be-rindan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [be *off*, rind *the bark*] *To bark, peel* or *strip off the bark ;* decorticare :—Berinde *decorticavit*, Cot. 62.

be-riówsian *to repent*, Ælfc. Gr. 33, MS. D ; Som. 37, 22. v. be-hreówsian.

bern, es ; *n. A barn ;* horreum :—Nabbaþ ða hrefnas hēddern ne bern *the ravens have not store-house nor barn* [cellarium neque horreum], Lk. Bos. 12, 24 : 12, 18 : 3, 17 : Mt. Bos. 3, 12 : 13, 30. Bern *horreum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109 ; Som. 78, 131. v. bere-ærn.

bernan *to burn ;* ardere, Ælfc. Gr. 35 ; Som. 38, 5. v. beornan.

berne-lāc, es ; *n. A burnt offering ;* holocaustum :—Ic ðē bernelāc brengan mōste *I must bring thee a burnt offering*, Ps. C. 50, 123 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 123.

bernes *a burning*, Bd. 4, 21 ; S. 590, 21. v. bærnes.

bernet, bernett, es ; *n. A burning ;* incendium, R. Ben. interl. 28. v. bærnet.

berning, e ; *f. A burning ;* combustio, ustio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

be-rofen *bereaved*, Beo. Th. 5855 ; B. 2931. v. be-reōfan.

bēron *might bear, carry, bring, for* bæren, *perf. subj. of* beran, Byrht. Th. 133, 49 ; By. 67.

be-rōwan ; *p.* -reów, *pl.* -reówon ; *pp.* -rōwen *To row round ;* remigando circumnavigare, Chr. 897 ; Th. 176, 41.

berst *loss ;* damnum, malum, ruina, Lupi Serm. i. 2 : Wulfstani Archiepiscopi Ebor. Admonitio sive Præmesis, 8. *etc.* DER. berstan. v. byrst.

BERSTAN ; *part.* berstende ; ic berste, ðū birst, he birsteþ, biersteþ, birst, byrst, bierst, *pl.* berstaþ ; *p.* ic, he bærst, ðū burste, *pl.* burston ; *pp.* borsten. **I.** *to* BURST, *break, fail, fall ;* cum fragore dissilire, corruere, rumpi, frangi :—Heofonas berstaþ *the heavens burst*, Exon. 21 b ; Th. 58, 10 ; Cri. 933. Burston bān-locan *the bone-inclosures burst*, Beo. Th. 1640 ; B. 818. Wægas burston *the waves broke*, Cd. 167 ; Th. 208, 15 ; Exod. 483. Ða burston ða weallas *muri illico corruerunt*, Jos. 6, 20 : Ors. 1, 7 : Bos. 29, 38. Gif him āþ burste *if an oath failed them*, L. Ed. 3 ; Th. i. 160, 20. **II.** *to make the noise of a bursting* or *breaking, to crash, dash, crack ;* fragorem edere, sonare, crepare :—Brim berstende blōd-egesan hweóp *the dashing sea threatened bloody horrors*, Cd. 166 ; Th. 208, 2 ; Exod. 477. Fingras burston *his fingers cracked*, Beo. Th. 1525 ; B. 760. [*Laym.* bersten : *Wyc.* berste, breste : *Plat.*

barsten: *O. Sax.* brestan: *O. Frs.* bersta: *Dut. Ger.* bersten: *M. H. Ger.* bresten: *O. H. Ger.* brestan: *Dan.* bröste: *Swed.* brista: *O. Nrs.* bresta.] DER. a-berstan, æt-, for-, öþ-, to-, út-.

bersting, e; *f. A* BURSTING, *rent;* ruptura. DER. mūþ-bersting, *q.v.*

berþ *a birth.* v. berþ-estre, berþ-ling, beorþ.

Berþa *Bertha;* Bercta, *Lat. f. the queen of Ædelbryht, king of Kent.* v. Berhte.

berden, e; *f. A burthen, load;* sarcina:—Scéam *vel* berden *sarcina,* Wrt. Voc. 16, 27. v. byrden.

berþ-estre, an; *f. A bearer of children;* genetrix, Leo 110. v. -estre.

berþ-ling, es; *m. Child-birth.* v. hyse-berþling.

berþor *child-birth.* v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

bert-hwīl *a moment;* momentum, R. Ben. 5. v. beorht-hwīl.

berwe; *dat. of* bearo *a grove, q.v.*

be-rýfan [=be-reófan] *to bereave;* spoliare, privare:—Đā hī þohton þeóden-stōles rīcne berýfan *then they thought to bereave the powerful of his throne,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 9; Mōd. 63. DER. reófan *to reave, rob, bereave.*

be-rýpan; *p.* -rýpde, -rýpte, *pl.* -rýpton: *pp.* -rýped, -rýpt *To spoil;* spoliare:—Berýpton, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 23; Met. 2, 12. v. rýpan *to rip, tear.*

be-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen *To dispute about anything;* in controversiam vocare. DER. un-besacen. v. sacan.

be-sæncan; *p.* -sæncte; *pp.* -sænct *to sink;* mergere, L. Ælf. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 27. v. sencan.

be-sænct *sunk;* mersus; *pp. of* be-sæncan.

be-sæt, be-sǽton *besieged,* Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 15; *p. of* be-sittan.

be-sanc *sank;* submersit, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 32; *p. of* be-sincan.

be-sārgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lament, bewail, to mourn* or *be sorry for, to condole;* lamentari, condolere, compati, defiere:—Ic besārgige *compatior,* Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 52: Ælfc. T. 42, 1: Scint. 45, 50.

be-sārgung, e; *f. A sorrowing,* Hymn. Surt. 126, 24. v. sārgung.

be-sārigende *condoling.* v. be-sārgian, sārgian.

be-sāwan *to sow;* conserere. v. sāwan.

be-sāwe, *pl.* -sāwen *looked,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9; *p. subj. of* be-seón.

be-scær, -scear, *pl.* -scæron, -sceáron *sheared, shaved; p. of* be-scéran.

be-sceadan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To shadow;* obumbrare:—For hwām besceadeþ heó mūntas and mōras *why shadoweth it mountains and moors?* Salm. Kmbl. 680; Sal. 339. v. sceadian, ofer-.

be-sceáden *separated,* L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 9; *pp. of* be-sceádan.

be-sceáf *cast,* Andr. Kmbl. 2384; An. 1193; *p. of* be-scūfan.

be-sceát *shot into, precipitated one's self,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 5; *p. of* be-sceótan.

be-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look round upon, look on, consider, regard, watch;* circumspicere, intueri, considerare, respicere, perscrutari, providere:—Hī besceáwigende *circumspicientes eos,* Mk. Bos. 3, 5. Ic onlōcige, oððe ic besceáwige *intueor,* Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 60. Besceáwiaþ æcyres līlian *considerate lilia agri,* Mt. Bos. 6, 28. Đū ne besceáwast nānes mannes hād *non respicis personam hominum,* Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Dæt he Alexandres [wisan] besceáwode *that he might watch Alexander's conduct,* Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 22: R. Ben. 55. DER. sceáwian.

be-sceáwigere, be-sceáwere *a beholder;* spectator, Som.

be-sceáwodnes, -ness, e; *f. A seeing, vision, sight;* visio, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 11.

be-scencan *to give to drink.* v. bi-scencan.

be-sceoren *shorn,* Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 15, = be-scoren; *pp. of* be-sceran.

be-sceótan; he -sceóteþ, -scýt: *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten *To shoot into, inject, precipitate one's self, to be sent, go;* injicere, se præcipitare, mitti, ire:—Ne bescýt se deófol nǽfre swā yfel geþōht in to dām men *nunquam diabolus tam pravas cogitationes in hominem injicit,* Alb. resp. 40. Curtius besceát *Curtius se præcipitavit,* Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 5. Dæt hī on grūnd ne bescuton *ut in abyssum ne irent,* Lk. Bos. 8, 31.

be-sceran, bi-sceran, -sciran, -scyran; *p.* -scær, -scear, *pl.* -scæron, -sceáron; *pp.* -scoren *To shear off, to shave, cut off;* attondere, amputare, præcidere:—Hý eall heora heáfod besceáron *they all shaved their heads,* Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 96, 37; capitibus rasis, Ors. Hav. 4, 20; p. 270, 5. Dæt he to preóste besceren beón mihte *that he might be shorn as a priest,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 24. Iulianus deáh to preóste besceren wǽre *though Julian had been shorn for a priest,* Homl. Th. i. 448, 29. Ic næs nǽfre ge-eſsod ne nǽfre bescoren, and gif ic beó bescoren, ðonne beó ic unmihtig ōðrum mannum gelīc *ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum, si rasum fuerit caput meum, recedet a me fortitudo mea et defíciam eroque sicut ceteri homines,* Jud. 16, 17. Man ne mōt hine besciran *a man must not shear him,* Jud. 13, 5. Gif he hine to preóste bescire [bescyre MSS. B. H.], mid xxx scillinga gebēte *if he shave him like a priest, let him make amends with thirty shillings,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9. Biscær, Reim. 26. v. sceran.

be-sceran, -scirian, -scyrian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive, separate, defraud;* privare, separare, fraudare:—Hēr, A. D. 821, wærþ Ceolwulf his rīces bescered *here Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom,* Chr. 821; Erl. 63, 10. Ðonne ic bescired beó fram tūnscīre *when I am deprived of my stewardship,* Lk. Bos. 16, 4. Ðone we sceoldan bescyrian dære onfangenan ealdorlīcnysse *quem nos privare auctoritate percepta debemus,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 14. Ne syndon hī to bescyrianne gemēnsumnysse Cristes līchoman and blōdes *non corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt,* 1, 27; S. 491, 27. He bescyraþ hine sylfne fram dære ēcan mēde *he separates himself from the everlasting reward,* Homl. Th. ii. 534, 34. Nā bescyreþ of gōdum hī ða gangendan on unscyldignysse *non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia,* Ps. Spl. 83, 13. Mec bescyrede Scyppend eallum *the Creator deprived me of all,* Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 34; Rä. 41, 101. He wæs eallra his lima þēnunge bescyred *he was deprived of the use of all his limbs,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38. He hæfþ us dæs leóhtes bescyred *he hath deprived us of the light,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 12; Gen. 392: 21; Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394. Dæt ic meahte ongitan Godes āgen bearn, scyldum bescyredne *that I might comprehend God's own child, separated from protections* [*shields*], Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 2; Mōd. 8. Wuldre bescyrede *from glory separated,* Andr. Kmbl. 3235; An. 1620: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 26; Sat. 343: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 7; Cri. 32: 45 b; Th. 155, 29; Gū. 867: Ps. Th. 77, 29. Syndon hī to bescyriganne Cristes līchoman and blōdes *corporis et sanguinis Domini privandi sunt,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 34. Hig ne synt bepǽhte odde bescyrede fram heora gewilnunge *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 30; thei weren not defraudid of her desier, Wyc. v. bi-sceran.

be-scerwan *to deprive;* privare:—Ne dūnra ārna me bescerwe *do not deprive me of thy mercy,* Ps. C. 50, 98; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 98.

be-sciered *deprived,* Chr. 821; Erl. 62, 11, = be-scired; *pp. of* be-scirian.

be-scīnan; *p.* -scān; *pp.* -scinen *To shine upon, illuminate;* collustrare, illuminare:—Mec headosigel bescīneþ *the glorious sun shines upon me,* Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 18; Rä. 72, 17.

be-sciran *to shear, shave,* Jud. 13, 5: L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9. v. be-sceran.

be-scirian *to deprive,* Lk. Bos. 16, 4. v. be-scerian.

be-scitan; *p.* -scāt; *pp.* -sciten *To bedaub;* cacare:—Besciten *caccabatum,* Cot. 189. v. scītan.

be-scofen *thrust off, precipitated,* Mk. Bos. 5, 13; *pp. of* be-scūfan.

be-scoren *shorn, shaved,* Jud. 16, 17; *pp. of* be-sceran.

be-screádian *to cut off;* descindere. DER. screádian.

be-screopan; *p.* -screp, *pl.* -scrēpon; *pp.* -screpen *To scrape,* BESCRAPE, *make level;* radere. v. screopan.

be-scrifen; *part. Confessed, that hath undergone confession;* confessus. v. scrīfan.

be-scūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen; *v. a. To shove, thrust, cast, hurl* or *throw, to precipitate;* intrudere, immittere, detrudere, præcipitare:—Hēt hine dā niman, and dær on bescūfan *then ordered to take him, and to shove him in there,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 38. Wā bið dæm, ðe sceal sāwle bescūfan in fýres fæðm *woe shall be to him, who shall thrust a soul into the fire's embrace,* Beo. Th. 371; B. 184. Se mihtiga cyning niðer bescūfeþ in sūsla grūnd *the mighty king casteth thee down into the abyss of sulphur,* Elen. Kmbl. 1883; El. 943. Ðē se Ælmihtiga heolstor besceáf *the Almighty cast thee into darkness,* Andr. Kmbl. 2384; An. 1193. Seó heord wearþ on sǽ bescofen *grex precipitatus est in mare,* Mk. Bos. 5, 13. v. scūfan, sceófan.

be-scuton *went,* Lk. Bos. 8, 31; *p. pl. of* be-sceótan.

be-scyldigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To accuse;* accusare, criminari. v. scyldigian, ge-.

be-scylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To look upon, to regard;* intueri:—Dū bescylst mid ōðre eágan on ða heofenlīcan þing, mid ōðre ðū lōcast on ðās eorþlīcan *thou lookest with one eye on the heavenly things, and with the other thou lookest on these earthly* [*things*], Bd. 38, 5; Fox 206, 18.

be-scyran *to shave,* L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 7, 9, *3rd pers. pres. subj. of* be-scyran.

be-scyred *deprived,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38; *pp. of* be-scyran.

be-scyrednes, -ness, e; *f. An abdication, a casting off, depriving;* abdicatio, Cot. 14.

be-scyrian *to deprive, separate, defraud,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 14: 1, 27; S. 491, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 534, 34: Ps. Spl. 83, 13: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 34; Rä. 41, 101: Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 12; Gen. 392: 21; Th. 25, 16; Gen. 394: Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 2; Mōd. 8: Andr. Kmbl. 3235; An. 1620: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 26; Sat. 343: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 7; Cri. 32: 45 b; Th. 155, 29; Gū. 867: Ps. Th. 77, 29: Ps. Lamb. 77, 30. v. be-scerian.

be-scyrigan *to deprive,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 34. v. be-scerian.

be-scyrþ *shaves; 3rd pers. pres. of* be-sceran.

be-scyrung, e; *f.* [be *from,* scerung *from* sceran *to tonsure* or *consecrate*] *A deposing, degrading, putting from holy orders;* exauctoratio, desecratio, exordinatio. DER. be-scyrian?

be-scýt *injects,* Alb. resp. 40; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-sceótan.

be-seah *looked about*, Gen. 24, 63 ; *p. of* be-seón.

be-seald *surrounded*, Cd. 2 ; Th. 3, 27 ; Gen. 42 ; *pp. of* be-sellan.

be-seċgan ; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sǽdon ; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd [be, secgan *to answer*] *To defend* ; defendere :—Him wæs lýfnesse seald, dæt he him móste scyldan and besecgan on andweardnesse his gesacena *leave was given him, that he might shield and defend himself in the presence of his accusers*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 640, 11. v. be-reccan.

be-sellan ; *p.* -sealde, -salde, *pl.* -sealdon, -saldon ; *pp.* -seald [be *by, about*, sellan *to give*] *To surround, bring on* ; circumdare, obducere :—Sinnihte beseald *surrounded with perpetual night*, Cd. 2 ; Th. 3, 27 ; Gen. 42.

besema, an ; *m. A besom* ; scopæ :—He gemét hyt [hús] geclænsod mid besemum *invenit eam [domum] scopis mundatam*, Mt. Foxe 12, 44. v. besma.

be-sencan, bi-sencan ; *p.* -sencte ; *pp.* -senced *To sink, immerge* ; mergere, demergere :—Ic besence *mergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4 ; Som. 31, 36. Hreóhnys besencte me *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 3 : Ps. Th. 68, 2 : Menol. Fox 421 ; Men. 212. De-læs me besencen *ne me demergant*, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Sí besenced on sæs grúnd *demergatur in profundum maris*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6 : Lk. Bos. 10, 15. Dæt he gesáwe Satanan besencedne on ðám grúndum helle *that he saw Satan sunk in the depths of hell*, Bd. 5, 14 ; S. 634, 25. DER. sencan.

be-sengan ; *p.* -sengde ; *pp.* -senged, -sengd *To singe, scorch, burn* ; ustulare, urere, æstuare :—Beren ear beseng *singe a barley ear*, L. M. 1, 51 ; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. Ódra wéron forberned oðde besenged [MS. besenced] *alia æstuaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Hí besáwon on ða besengdan burh and on ða wéstan *they looked on the burnt and wasted city*, Ors. 2, 8 ; Bos. 51, 42.

be-seón, -sión, bi-seón ; ic -seó, ðú -sihst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ ; *p.* ic, he -seah, ðú -sáwe, *pl.* -sáwon ; *impert.* -sih ; *pp.* -sewen [be *by, near, about* ; seón *to see*]. **I.** *to look about or around* ; circumspicere :—Sóna ða hí besáwon hí, nánne hí mid him ne gesáwon *suddenly when they looked about them, they saw no one with him*, Mk. Bos. 9, 8. Ða he beseah, ða geseah he offendas *when he looked about, then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. **II.** *to see, look, behold* ; videre, aspicere :—Abraham beseah upp and geseah þrí weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Eágan his on þearfena beseóþ *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Spl. 10, 5. Besih on me *aspice in me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132. **III.** *to go to see, visit* ; visere, visitare :—Beseoh wingeard disne *visita vineam istam*, Ps. Th. 79, 14.

be-serian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive* ; spoliare, fraudare :—He hine feore [MS. fere] beserode *he deprived him of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. be-syrwan.

be-seten *beset* ; circumdatus, Ps. Th. arg. 19 ; *pp. of* be-sittan.

be-settan ; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton ; *pp.* -seted, -sett ; *v. a.* [be *by*, settan *to set*] *To* BESET, *set near, appoint, to place, own, possess* ; circumdare, collocare, ponere :—Seó cwén da róde héht mid eorcnanstánum besettan [MS. besetton] *the queen commanded them to beset the cross with jewels*, Elen. Kmbl. 2049 ; El. 1026. Ic ðé mægene besette *I beset thee with strength*, Andr. Kmbl. 2866 ; An. 1435. Wǽpna smiþ besette swínlicum hine *the armour-smith beset it with figures of swine*, Beo. Th. 2910 ; B. 1453. Se hálga wæs searoþancum beseted *the saint was beset with various thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2511 ; An. 1257 : Exon. 60a ; Th. 218, 19 ; Ph. 297. Domicianus da rédan éhtnyssa besette on ðám cristenum *Domitian appointed the cruel persecutions of the Christians*, Ælfc. T. 32, 10. Séd þeówna his besetton da *semen servorum ejus possidebit eam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 42.

be-sih *see, look, behold* ; aspice, Ps. Lamb. 118, 132 ; *impert. of* be-seón.

be-sincan ; *p.* -sanc, *pl.* -suncon ; *pp.* -suncen *To sink* ; submergere, demergere :—Seó burh besanc on eorþan *the city sank into the earth*, Ors. 3, 11 ; Bos. 75, 32. Twá byrig on eorþan besuncon *two cities sunk into the earth*, Ors. 3, 2 ; Bos. 54, 43. Wæs ic swíde besuncen *I was deeply sunk*, Exon. 103b ; Th. 392, 5 ; Rä. 11, 3. v. sincan.

be-singan ; *p.* -sang, -song, *pl.* -sungon ; *pp.* -sungen *To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm, bewail* ; excantare incantationibus, deplorare :—Ne sceal nán man mid galdre wyrte besingan *no man shall enchant a herb with magic*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 9. Besing *enchant*, Herb. 93, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Ge sceolon weán wópe besingan *ye shall bewail torment with weeping*, Exon. 41b ; Th. 139, 3 ; Gü. 587.

besining, e ; *f. A bending* ; sinuatio :—Besining *sinuatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100 ; Som. 77, 8 ; Wrt. Voc. 55, 11.

be-sión *to look about* :—Dæt he hine ne besió *that he look not about him*, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 170, 17. v. be-seón I.

be-sittan, to be-sittanne ; *p.* -sæt, -sætt, *pl.* -sǽton ; *pp.* -seten [be *by, near*, sittan *to sit*]. **I.** *to sit round, surround, beset, besiege* ; circumdare, cingere, obsidere :—Da Lacedemonian besǽton da burh Mæsiane tyn winter *the Lacedæmonians surrounded the city of Messene for ten years*, Ors. 1, 14 ; Bos. 37, 15. Se cyng lét [hí] besittan done castel *the king permitted [them] to beset the castle*, Chr. 1087 ; Erl. 226, 9. He besæt da sinherge sweorda lǽfe *circumdedit magno exercitu ensium reliquias [superstites]*, Beo. Th. 5864 ; B. 2936. He fór to Hrofe ceastre, and besæt done castel *he went to Rochester, and beset the castle*, Chr. 1087 ; Erl. 226, 5. He hine besǽton on ælce healfe on ánum fæstenne *they beset it [the army] on every side in a fastness*, Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 23 : 918 ; Erl. 102, 35. He wæs beseten mid his feóndum in dære byrig *he was beset by his enemies in the city*, Ps. Th. arg. 19 : Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 7. Ic eom beseten *obsideor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37 ; Som. 39, 8. Cassander hý hét dǽr besittan *Cassander commanded to besiege them there*, Ors. 3, 11 ; Bos. 74, 16. Hí þohton [MS. þohtan] hine inne to besittanne *they thought to besiege him therein*, Chr. 1094 ; Erl. 230, 22. Antigones hine bedrǽf into ánum fæstenne and hine dǽr besæt *Antigonus drove him into a fastness and besieged him there*, Ors. 3, 11 : Bos. 73, 18 : Chr. 1106 ; Erl. 241, 8. Gif he dæs mægenes ne hæbbe dæt he hine inne besitte *if he have not sufficient power that he may besiege him within*, L. Alf. pol. 42 ; Th. i. 90, 11. **II.** *to be in session, to hold sessions, to be able to sit as master of, be in possession, to possess* ; considere, considere ad aliquid, possidere :—Fira bearn æht besittaþ *filii hominum ad deliberationem consident*, Andr. Kmbl. 820 ; An. 410. Ealdormen æht besǽton *princes sat in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 1216 ; An. 608 : 1254 ; An. 627 : Elen. Kmbl. 944 ; El. 473. Wálá wá! dæt is sárlíc, dæt swá leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan ágan and besittan þýstra ealdor *alas ! it is a woful thing, that the prince of darkness should own and possess [have influence over by sitting or being near, hold, be in possession of] men of so bright a countenance* ; heu, proh dolor ! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet, Bd. 2, 1 ; S. 501, 16.

be-siwian ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To sew together, to join* ; jungere :—Besiwed federgeweorc *opus plumarium*, Cot. 145. v. siwian.

be-slægen *slain, cut off*, Chr. 937 ; Th. 205, 28, col. 2, = be-slagen ; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-slǽpan ; *p.* -slǽp ; *pp.* -slǽpen [be, slǽpan *to sleep*] *To sleep* ; dormire :—He oft beslǽp *he often slept*, L. Pen. 16 ; Th. ii. 284, 3.

be-slagen *slain, taken away*, Chr. 937 ; Th. 204, 28, col. 1 ; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-sleán ; *p.* -slóh, *pl.* -slógon ; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen ; *instr. To beat, strike or cut off, take away, bereave* ; decollare, cædendo orbare, privare :—Dǽr wæs heáfde beslagen se strengesta martyr sanct Albanus *decollatus itaque martyr fortissimus sanctus Albanus*, there the bravest martyr, St. Alban, was beheaded, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 33. He beslóh synsceaðan gewealde *he bereft the impious of power*, Cd. 4 ; Th. 4, 17 ; Gen. 55. Wuduwan freóndum beslægene *widows bereft of friends*, 94 ; Th. 121, 15 ; Gen. 2010.

be-slegen *slain*, Chr. 937 ; Th. 205, 28, col. 1, = be-slagen ; *pp. of* be-sleán.

be-slǽp *slept*, L. Pen. 16 ; Th. ii. 284, 3 ; *p. of* be-slǽpan.

be-slǽpan ; *p.* -slǽpte ; *subj. pl.* -slǽpen ; *pp.* -slǽped, -slǽpt *To slip, lay, place, put*, and with the preposition on *on, upon,—to slip, put* or *lay on, to impose, clothe* ; ponere, imponere, induere :—Hú hefig geoc he beslǽpte on ealle *how heavy a yoke he laid on all !* Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 16. Beslǽpen hí on hý bysmor *indunatur confusione !* Ps. Th. 34, 24. Beslǽpte mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis circumamicta*, 44, 15. v. slǽpan.

be-slítan ; *p.* -slát, *pl.* -sliton ; *pp.* -sliten *To slit, tear* ; findere, lacerare :—Dæc sculon moldwyrmas monige seonowum beslítan *many mouldworms shall tear thee from thy sinews*, Exon. 99a ; Th. 371, 9 ; Seel. 73. Hér sculon abídan bán besliten seonwum *here shall abide the bones torn from the sinews*, Exon. 99a ; Th. 370, 20 ; Seel. 62. v. slítan.

be-slógon, be-slóh *bereft*, Cd. 4 ; Th. 4, 17 ; Gen. 55 ; *p. of* be-sleán.

BESMA, besema, an ; *m. A* BESOM, *broom, an instrument of punishment made of twigs, a rod* ; scopæ, virga :—Geclænsod mid besmum *scopis mundatam*, Mt. Bos. 12, 44 ; clensid with bismes, Wyc. He hit [hús] gemét mid besmum afeormod *invenit eam [domum] scopis mundatam*, Lk. Bos. 11, 25 ; he fyndith it [hous] clensid with beesmes, Wyc. He [Brutus] hý [his fif suna] hét gebindan, and mid besman swingan *he [Brutus] gave orders to bind them [his five sons], and scourge them with rods [virgis cecidit*, Hav.], Ors. 2, 3 ; Bos. 42, 3. [*Frs.* besma, *m : Dut.* bézem, *m : O. Dut.* besem, bessem, *m : Ger.* besen, *m : O. H. Ger.* besamo : *Bret.* bezo, *m. a birch.*]

be-smítan ; *p.* -smát, *pl.* -smiton ; *pp.* -smiten [be, smitta *smut*] *To* BESMUT, *defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate* ; polluere, inquinare, coinquinare, contaminare :—Dæt hine besmítan mæge *quod possit eum coinquinare*, Mk. Bos. 7, 15 : Cd. 127 ; Th. 162, 14 ; Gen. 2681 : Judth. 10 ; Thw. 22, 12 ; Jud. 59 : Exon. 81a ; Th. 305, 8 ; Fä. 85. Ic besmíte *polluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3 ; Som. 30, 49 : Ps. Spl. C. 88, 34. Dis synt ða þing ðe done mann besmítaþ ; ne besmít done mann, ðeáh he unþwogenum handum ete *hæc sunt quæ coinquinant hominem ; non lotis autem manibus manducare, non coinquinat hominem*, Mt. Bos. 15, 20 : 15, 18 : Ps. Th. 54, 20. Besmíten mid synne *defiled with sin*, Cd. 74 ; Th. 91, 30 ; Gen. 1520 : Jos. 7, 12 : Bt. Met. Fox 8, 65 ; Met. 8, 33. Dæt hýg nǽron besmítene *ut non contaminarentur*, Jn. Bos. 18, 28 : Ps. Th. 52, 1 : 106, 16 : Mk. Bos. 7, 2, 5.

be-smitenes, -ness, -nyss, E ; *f. Dirtiness*, SMUTTINESS, *filthiness*,

pollution, abomination, infection; sordes, inquinamentum, pollutio, coinquinatio :—Tilode se Drihtnes wer ða stôwe fram unsyfernyssum geclænsian ðara ærrena mâna and besmitenessa *the man of God toiled to cleanse the place from the impurities of former misdeeds and abominations*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 28. Ðæt of wyrtruman besmitenysse acenned bið *quod ex pollutionis radice generatur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 38, 41. Bûtan ælcere besmitennysse *without any pollution*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28.

be-smiðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To forge, to make* or *work as a smith does;* excudere, fabricare, fabrefacere :—Innan and ûtan irenbendum searoþoncum besmiðod *within and without, cunningly forged with iron bands*, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. DER. smiðian.

be-smyred; *pp. Besmeared;* interlitum, Cot. 108. DER. smyrian.

be-snǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cut, lop;* amputare :—Engel hêt besnǽdan *an angel commanded to cut it*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 16; Dan. 514. Ðæt ðæt treów sceolde, telgum besnǽded, afeallan *that the tree, lopped of its branches, should fall*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 34; Dan. 556.

be-snîwod; *pp.* BESNOWED, *covered with snow, snowy;* nive tectus, ninguidus :—Besnîwod *ninguidus*, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 94; Wrt. Voc. 52, 44. DER. snîwan.

be-snyðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive;* privare :—Ongênþeów ealdre besnyðede Hæþcyn *Ongentheow had deprived Hæthcyn of life*, Beo. Th. 5841; B. 2924: Andr. Kmbl. 2650; An. 1326: Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 29; Rä. 27, 1.

be-solcen; *pp. Slow, inactive, dull, stupefied;* deses, torpidus :—Ðýlæs he weorþe besolcen *lest he becomes stupefied*, Past. 35, 1; Hat. MS. 45 a, 15. v. solcen.

be-sône; *adv. Soon, immediately;* mox, statim :—Cweðe se preóst besône *let the priest immediately say*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 24. v. sôna.

beso-reádian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [baso *red, purple*, reádian *to redden*] *To make a reddish purple;* rubefacere :—Besoreâda ða rinda ealle ûtan *make all the rinds on the outside a reddish purple [by soaking in chalybiate water?]*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 3.

be-sorg, -sorh; *adj. Anxious, careful, dear, beloved;* sollicitus, carus :—Ðær wæron ofslægene hyre þægna feówer ðe hyre besorge wæron *there were slain four of her thanes which were dear to her*, Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 25. Papinianus wæs ealra his deorlinga besorgost *Papinianus was the most beloved of all his favourites*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 25. Besorh *carus*, K. Ben. 72.

be-sorgian, bi-sorgian; *p.* ôde; *pp.* od *To be sorry for, to care for, be anxious about, fear;* curare :—Gif ðû me lufodest, ðû hit besorgodest *if thou lovedst me, thou wouldst be sorry for it*, Apol. Th. 20, 27. He deáþ ne bisorgaþ *he cares not for death*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368. Ðû hæfst gesûnd gehealden eall ðæt deórwyrðoste, ðætte ðû ðe besorgod hæfdest *thou hast kept entire everything most precious, which thou wast anxious about*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 10. Ne bisorgaþ he synne to fremman *he feareth not to perpetrate sin*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556.

be-sorh *anxious, dear, beloved*, R. Ben. 72. v. be-sorg.

be-spanan, bi-spanan; *p.* -spôn, -speón; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, urge, induce, bring on any one;* allicere, illicere, incitare, provocare, inducere :—He deriende leóda bespeón to dysan earde *he allured pernicious people to this land*, Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18. Gif he ænigne man on synne bespeóne *if he have enticed any man to sin*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 13. Ðæt gewin ðe hió hine on bespôn mid manigfealdon firen-lustum *the war which she brought upon him by her manifold wicked desires*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 40.

be-sparrad *shut*, Cot. 145. v. sparran.

be-speón, be-spôn *allured, enticed*, Chr. 959; Th. 219, 18; *p. of* be-spanan.

be-spirian, -spirigan, -spyrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inquire, trace;* inquirere, investigare :—Be ðon de yrfe bespirige *of him who traces cattle*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 13. Se de bespyrige [bespirige, Wilk.] yrfe innan ôdres land, aspirige hit ût, se de ðæt land âge, gif he mæge *he who traces cattle into another's land, let him trace it out, who owns that land, if he can*, iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14.

be-sprœc, *pl.* -sprǽcon *spoke to, charged; p. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprœcen *spoken to, charged*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Wilk. 105, 47, = be-sprecen; *pp. of* be-sprecan.

be-sprængan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besprinkle;* aspergere, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11, note. v. be-sprengan.

be-sprecan; *part.* -sprecende, ic -sprece, ðû -sprecest, -spryest, he -sprecep, -spryep, *pl.* -sprecaþ; *p.* -sprœc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen, -sprǽcen [be *by*, sprecan *to speak*] *To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach;* obloqui :—Fram stefne besprecendre oððe oferspreccende *a voce obloquentis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. Cristene Rôma bespryep *Christian Rome complains*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Hû ge bespreca þ *how ye complain!* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 9. Hit bespreca n bið *it is charged*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 39.

be-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besprinkle;* aspergere :—Bespreng me mid ysopon, ðæt ic beó geclânsod *asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor*, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Besprengc hyne mid ðam wætere *besprinkle him with the water*, Herb. 86, 4; Lchdm. i. 190, 11.

be-spryep *tells, complains*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-sprecan.

be-spyrigan *to inquire, trace*, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 14. v. be-spirian.

best; *adv. sup.* BEST, *most;* optime :—Ðe helpes best behôfaþ *who most wants help*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3; MS. A. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* best, beste.] The usual form is wel *well*, bet *better*, betst *best = most*. In the text the preceding passage has betst behôfaþ *most wants*.

besta; *m.* seó, ðæt beste *the* BEST; optimus :—Scipio, se besta Rômâna witena *Scipio, the best of the Roman senators*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85 b. v. betst; *adj.*

be-stæl, *pl.* -stælon *stole upon*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 33: Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13; *p. of* be-stelan.

be-stæpp *steps, steps upon, treads*, Jos. 1, 3; *pres. of* be-stapan.

be-standan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand by* or *near, to stand around, surround, to stand on* or *upon, occupy, detain;* adstare, circumstare, circumdare, detinere :—Him bestande ðan *adstet quis ei*, L. Alf. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 35. Abraham hîg bestôd on ða ealdan wîsan *Abraham stood by her after the old custom*, Gen. 23, 2. Fæderas and môddru bestandaþ heora bearna lîc *fathers and mothers stand around the corpses of their children*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 17. Ða bestôdon ða Iudeas hyne ûtan *circumdederunt ergo eum Judæi*, Jn. Bos. 10, 24: Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68. Ahrede me æt ðâm de me habbaþ ûtan bestanden *redime me a circumdantibus me*, Ps. Th. 31, 8. Dæs wîf wæs hû hugu xl daga mid grimre âdle bestanden *cujus conjux quadraginta ferme diebus erat acerbissimo languore detenta*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, note 6.

be-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* -stôp, *pl.* -stôpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step, step upon, tread with the foot, go, enter;* gradi, calcare, ire, inire :—Eall ðæt rýmet, de eówer fôtswaðu on bestæpþ *omnem locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri*, Jos. 1, 3. Se deófol into Iudan bestôp *the devil went [entered] into Judas*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14.

be-stelan, bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stælon; *subj. p.* -stâle, *pl.* -stâlen; *pp.* -stolen *To steal away* or *upon;* fugere, obrepere :—Gif hwâ on ôðre scîre hine bestele *if any one steal himself away into another shire*, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Bestelan on Theodosius hîndan *to steal upon Theodosius behind*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Hannibal bestæl on Marcellus *Hannibal stole upon Marcellus*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 94, 19: Past. 28, 6; Hat. MS. 38 a, 6. Ða he nihtes on ungearwe hî on bestæl, and hî swîde forslôh and fordyde *then he stole upon them unawares by night, and grievously slew and destroyed them*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 33. Hî nihtes bestâlon dære fyrde *they stole upon the army by night*, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 13. Ðý-læs he on niht onweg fluge and bestæle *lest he should have fled and stole away by night*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11.

be-stêman, -stýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BESTEAM, *bedew, make damp, make wet;* humectare, madefacere, circumfundere :—Wæron beorhhliðu blôde bestêmed *the mountain-brows were besteamed with blood*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 8; Exod. 448. Wæs ðæs hâlgan lîc swâte bestêmed *the body of the saint was besteamed with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2480; An. 1241. Usses Dryhtnes rôd blôde bestêmed *our Lord's rood bedewed with blood*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 10; Cri. 1086. Hwîlum hit [beácen] wæs mid wâtan bestêmed *at times it [the beacon] was damped with wet*, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. Ic wæs mid blôde bestêmed begoten of ðæs guman sîdan *I was wet with blood poured from the man's side*, 96; Kr. 48. Hû ðû wægflotan wære bestêmdan sund wîsige *how thou directest the sailing of the wave-floater [ship] wetted with the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 974; An. 487. Dreóre bestêmed *wet with blood*, 2949; An. 1477. DER. stêman.

be-stingan; *p.* -stang, *pl.* -stungon; *pp.* -stungen *To besting, thrust, push;* trudere, immittere, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4.

be-stôd, *pl.* -stôdon *stood by* or *near, stood around, surrounded*, Gen. 23, 2: Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68; *p. of* be-standan.

be-stolen *stolen*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 7; Rä. 12, 6; *pp. of* be-stelan.

be-stôp *stepped, stepped into, entered*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14; *p. of* be-stapan.

be-streddon *heaped up;* aggeraverunt, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. v. be-styrian.

be-streówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To BESTREW; superspargere :—Hî mid duste heora heáfod bestreówodon *sparserunt pulverem super caput suum*, Iob Grn. 2, 12.

be-streðan, -stryðan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect;* aggerare, obducere :—Stânum bestreded *heaped up with stones*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 28; Rä. 81, 38. Bestryðed fæste *firmly erected*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20.

be-strîdan, be-strît, *pl.* -strîdaþ; *p.* -strâd, *pl.* -strîdon; *pp.* -striden *To* BESTRIDE; ascendere :—Bestrîdan hors *to bestride a horse;* equum ascendere, Lye. v. be, strîdan *to stride*.

be-stroden *bespoiled, confiscated, robbed*, Cot. 108; *pp. of* be-strûdan.

be-strūdan; *p.* -streád, *pl.* -strudon; *pp.* -stroden *To bespoil, spoil, confiscate, rob;* spoliare, privare, confiscare :—Ða de Sodoma and Gomorra golde berófan bestrudon stigwitum *qui Sodoma et Gomorra auro spoliarunt, incolis privarunt,* Cd. 95; Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Bestroden *confiscatus,* Cot. 108.

be-strýpan; *p.* -strýpte; *pp.* -strýped *To strip, rob, spoil, bereave;* exuere, spoliare :—Bestrýpan widuwan *viduas spoliare* vel *exuere,* Off. Episc. 8. Ealle ða bestrýpte he æt lande *he bereaved all those of land,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 11.

be-strýðan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To heap up, erect;* aggerare, obdúcere :—Bestrýðed fæste *firmly erected,* Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 29; Sch. 87: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, note 20. v. be-streðan.

be-stungen *pushed* :—On næsþyrl bestungen *pushed into the nostril,* Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 4; *pp. of* be-stingan.

be-stýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To besteam, bedew, make damp, make wet;* humectare, madefacere, circumfundere :—Drihtsele blóde bestýmed *the princely hall besteamed with blood,* Beo. Th. 977; B. 486. v. besteman.

be-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, styrian *to move*] *To heap up, pile up;* aggerare :—His þegnas mid moldan hit bestyredon and gefæstnedon *his thanes heaped up with mould and fastened it,* Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 20.

be-styrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To BESTORM, *storm, agitate;* flatibus agere, agitare :—Ðonne hit bestyrmaþ ðisse worulde ungeþwærnessa *quando ipsam agitant hujus mundi inquietudines,* Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. DER. styrman.

be-suncen *sunk,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 5; Rä. 11, 3; *pp. of* besincan.

be-swāc *deceived, enticed, seduced,* Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613; *p. of* be-swícan.

be-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, sweal, scorch, singe;* adurere, ustulare :—Næs hyra feax fýre beswæled *nor was a hair of them burned by the fire,* Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. Glédum beswæled *scorched by gleeds,* Beo. Th. 6075; B. 3041. DER. swelan.

be-swāpan; *p.* -sweóp, *pl.* -sweópon; *pp.* -swāpen [be, swāpan *to sweep*] *To clear up, persuade, cover over, clothe, protect;* suadere, coopérire, amicire, munire :—Gif hwylc Rǽdwolde on mód beswápe *si qui Rǽdualdo suadeat,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 3. Hí hí mid scýtan besweóp *she covered herself over with a sheet,* 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Beswápen [beswapyn MS.] leóhte swá swá of rægle *amictus lumine sicut vestimento,* Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Dæt he bió wíd ǽlce orsorgnesse beswápen *that he shall be protected against every pleasure,* Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 21.

be-swemman; *p.* -swemde; *pp.* -swemmed, -swemd *To make to swim;* natare facere :—Ðeáh hí beswemde weorþon *though they be made to swim,* Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28.

be-sweóp *covered over, clothed,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13; *p. of* be-swápan.

be-swedian, bi-swedian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind up, swathe;* ligare :—Mid ácumban beswede þind up with tow, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 21. v. swedian, ge-swedian.

be-swíc, big-swíc, bi-swíc, es; *m.* [be, big, bī *intensive;* swíc *deceit,* swícan *to deceive*] *Deceit, a deceiving, treachery, snare;* fraus, deceptio, dolus = δόλος, decipula :—Bútan bræde and beswíce [bigswíce, bíswíce, Th. i. 160, 7, note 6] *absque figmento et fraude,* L. Ed. 1; Wilk. 48, 38. Bíswícum *deceptionibus,* Mone B. 1174. Philippus ealle ða cyninga mid bíswíce ofslóh *Philip slew all the kings by treachery,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. To bíswíce his nýhstan *in dolo proximo suo,* Ps. Th. 23, 4. Beswíc *decipula,* Cot. 61. Ða woruldwélan synt gesceapene to bíswíce monnum *worldly riches are created for a snare to men,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 3.

be-swícan, bi-swícan; ic -swíce, ðū -swícest, -swícst, he -swíceþ, -swíceþ, *pl.* -swícaþ; *p.* -swác, *pl.* -swícon; *pp.* -swícen; *v. a.* [be *by,* swícan *to deceive*] *To deceive, entice, seduce, delude, betray, offend, supplant, weaken, evade;* decipere, illicere, seducere, illudere, prodere, scandalizare, supplantare, deficere, evadere :—He ongan sirwan hū he hine beswícan mihte *he began to plot how he might deceive him,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 19: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 17; Gen. 451. Hý beswícaþ weardas *the guardians deceive them,* Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 2; Dóm. 16: Ps. Th. 61, 9. Ne beswíc ðū ðínne nēxtan *deceive not thy neighbour,* Lev. 19, 11. Me nædre beswác *the serpent deceived me,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 30; Ph. 413: Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613. We beswicon [MS. beswican] us sylfe *we have deceived ourselves,* Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 31; Hó. 96. Hygcaþ hū ge hí beswícen *think how ye may deceive them,* Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Mid gedwolan beswicen *errore deceptus,* Deut. 30, 17: Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 20; Wal. 56. Ge sind beswicene þe *are deceived,* Andr. Kmbl. 1489; An. 746. Ic beswíce *illicio,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 67. Gif hwā fǽmnan beswíce unbeweddode *if any one entice an unbetrothed woman,* L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Feóndas sōþfæstra sáwle willaþ beswícan *fiends will seduce the souls of the righteous,* Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 12; Gū. 540. Wæs he beswicen fram his wífe *ab uxore sua seductus est,* Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29: Cd. 26; Th. 33, 32; Gen. 529. Hiora ealdormen wǽron beswicene *principes eorum seducti sunt,* Ps. Th. 106, 39. Forðamðe ðū me beswice *quia illusisti mihi,* Num. 22, 29. Sindon ge beswicene *ye are deluded,* Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 22; Gū. 597. Us Godríc hæfþ beswicene *Godric has betrayed us,* Byrht. Th. 138, 51; By. 238. Dæt eów beswíceþ *hoc vos scandalizat?* Jn. Bos. 6, 61: Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ða ðe þohton beswícan færelde mīne *qui cogitaverunt supplantare gressus meos,* Ps. Spl. 139, 5. Úton acræftan hū we heora mágon [MS. magan] beswícan *let us plan how we can weaken them,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 20. Ne mæg hit wildeór beswícan *a wild beast cannot evade it,* Salm. Kmbl. 572; Sal. 285. Ðū hafast ðínra feónda handa beswicene *hostium manus evasisti,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 23.

be-swícende, an; *f. A deceiver, harlot;* pellex, Cot. 170.

be-swícian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [be, swícian *to wander*] *To go from, evade, escape, be without, be free from;* evadere, carere :—Ða ðe ðone deáþ beswícian myhton [myhtan MS.] *qui mortem evadere poterant,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 1. Dæt he ðone écan deáþ beswícode *ut ipse mortem evaderet æternam,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 36: 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Dæt heó dære langan untrumnesse beswícede *se infirmitate longa carere,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 24. Torhtgyþ dære tungan onstyrnesse beswícade *Torctgyd linguæ motu caruit,* 4, 9; S. 577, 17.

be-swincan; *p.* -swanc, *pl.* -swuncon; *pp.* -swuncen *To toil, labour, make with toil;* laborare :—Ic sende eów to ripanne, dæt dæt ge ne beswuncon; ðǽre swuncon, and ge oðre eówra on hyra geswinc *ego misi vos metere quod vos non laborastis; alii laboraverunt, et vos in labores eorum introistis,* Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Dæt hrægl is beswuncen *laboratur vestis,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48.

be-swingan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat;* flagellare, verberare :—Ic wæs beswungen ealne dæg *fui flagellatus tota die,* Ps. Lamb. 72, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Hig ne beóþ beswungene *non flagellabuntur,* Ps. Lamb. 72, 5: Ex. 5, 16. Ic eom beswungen *verberor,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 32. Ic eom beswungen *I am beaten;* vapulo, 19; Som. 23, 3.

be-swuncen *made with toil,* Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 48; *pp. of* beswincan.

be-swungen *beaten,* Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20; *pp. of* be-swingan.

be-swylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain;* polluere, inficere :—Hit wæs beswyled mid swátes gange *it was soiled with running of blood,* Rood Kmbl. 45; Kr. 23.

be-sylfred; *pp.* [seolfer *silver*] *Silvered,* BESILVERED; deargentatus, Ps. 67, 14, Lye. v. ofer-sylfrian.

be-sylian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To soil, stain;* maculare, inquinare :—Besyled *stained;* maculatus, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1390; El. 697. v. selian.

be-syrewian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To ensnare, deceive;* circumvenire, decipere, machinare :—Hī woldon hine besyrewian *they would deceive him,* Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 34. v. be-syrwan.

be-syrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To rob, plunder, deprive, deceive;* spoliare, fraudare, dejicere :—Dæt hī mágon besyrian ðone earman *ut dejiciant inopem,* Ps. Th. 36, 13. Cirus hý besyrode *Cyrus ensnared them,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 20. Hine Rodbeard besyrede *Robert deceived him,* Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Ða Scottas heora cyng Dunecan besyredon *the Scots ensnared their king Duncan,* 1094; Erl. 230, 40. v. be-syrwan.

be-syrwan, -syrewian, -syrian, -serian; *p.* -syrwde; *pp.* -syrwed *To ensnare, deceive;* circumvenire, decipere, machinari :—Dæt hīg woldon ðone Hǽlend mid fácne besyrwan *ut Iesum dolo tenerent,* Mt. Bos. 26, 4. Mynte se mánscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan *the wicked spoiler expected to ensnare one of the race of men,* Beo. Th. 1430; B. 713: 1888; B. 942: Cd. 127; Th. 162, 13; Gen. 2680. v. syrwan.

BET, bett; *adv.* [*from* bet *well; comp.* betor *better? contracted to* bet; *sup.* betost *contracted to* betst, *g. v.*] BETTER; melius :—Þā acsode he, to hwylcum tíman him bet wǽre *interrogabat ergo horam ab eis in qua melius haberit,* Jn. Bos. 4, 52. Dæt se hwǽte mǽge ðý bet weaxan *that the wheat may grow the better,* Bt. 23; Fox 78, 24. Hwonne his horse bett wurde *till his horse should be better,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. [*Chauc. Piers* bet: *Scot.* bet: *O. Sax.* bet: *Frs. O. Frs.* bet: *M. Dut. N. Dut.* bet: *Ger.* baʒ: *M. H. Ger.* baz: *O. H. Ger.* baz: *O. Nrs.* bettr.] DER. abet. v. wel *well.*

be-tǽcan; *p.* -tǽhte, *pl.* -tǽhton; *pp.* -tǽht; *v. a.* [be *by,* tǽcan *to teach, shew*]. I. *to shew;* ostendere :—He eów betæcþ mycele healle *ipse ostendet vobis cœnaculum magnum,* Lk. Bos. 22, 12. II. *to* BETAKE, *impart, deliver, commit, put in trust;* impertire, adsignare, tradere, commendare :—Ic betǽce hig ðam yrþlinge *adsigno eos aratori,* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Sum man clypode hys þeówas, and betǽhte hym hys ǽhta *homo vocavit servos suos, et tradidit illis bona sua,* Mt. Bos. 25, 14; a man clepide his seruauntis, and bitoke to hem his goodis, Wyc: Gen. 9, 2: Ps. Th. 104, 17: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 6. Swá us betǽhton, ða de hit of frymþe gesáwon *sicut tradiderunt nobis, qui ab initio ipsi viderunt,* Lk. Bos. 1, 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1167; El. 585. Man hý dære abedissan betǽhton *they committed her to the abbess,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28. Dæt we móton ðé betǽcan sáwle úre *that we may commit our souls to thee,* Hy. 7, 82; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 82: Runic pm. 20;

Kmbl. 343, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135. **III.** *to send, follow, pursue;* mittere, insequi, amandare:—Betǽcan [MS. betæcen] cildru on scóle *to send children to school;* mittere pueros in scholam, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 184, 28. Mid swiftum hůndum ic betǽce wildeór *with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts;* cum velocibus canibus insequor feras, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 27. Ic betǽce fram me *amando*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35.

be-tǽcung, e; *f. A betaking;* traditio. v. be, tǽcung, be-tǽcan.

be-tǽhte, *pl.* -tǽhton *delivered, committed,* Gen. 9, 2: Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 28; *p. of* be-tǽcan **II.**

be-tǻht *betrothed,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 1, 18, = be-tǽht; *pp. of* be-tǽcan **II.**

be-tǻhten, -tǽht, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11, = betǽhton *committed; p. of* be-tǽcan **II.**

bētan, ic bēte; *p.* bētte; *pp.* bēted; *v. trans.* [*Goth.* ō = *A. Sax.* ō, ē, *thus Goth.* bōtyan = bōtan = *A. Sax.* bētan]. **I.** *to make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore;* emendare, reparare, reficere, mederi, expiare:—Dæt he bētte *that he should improve,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11: Ex. 21, 22. Hů dů meaht dīne æceras bētan *how thou mayest improve thy fields,* Lchdm. i. 398, 1. **II.** joined with fȳr *to mend* or *repair a fire, to light* or *make a fire, to kindle;* focum reparare. [In this sense bōten is used in Low German at the present day:—Böt füer *make the fire.* So in *Frs.* fiūr boetsje *struere focum.*] Đā hēt he bētan micel fȳr *then he ordered a great fire to be lighted,* Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 10. **III.** *to remedy, compensate, make amends;* compensare:—Ic hit bēte *I will remedy it,* Deut. 1, 17. [*Chauc.* bete: *Piers* bete: *R. Glouc.* bete: *Laym.* beten, bæten: *Orm.* betenn: *O. Sax.* bōtean: *Plat.* betern *to repair;* bōten *to mend the fire: Dut.* baten *to profit;* beteren *to amend: O. Frs.* beta, beteria *to repair: Ger.* bessern *to repair: Goth.* bōtyan: *Dan.* bōde: *Swed.* bōta: *Icel.* bæta; bet *better.*] DER. gebētan, gebētung, unbēted.

betast *best;* optimus:—Betast herefēðan blīcaþ *best martial bands shine,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 36; Cri. 1012. v. betst; *adj.*

BĒTE, an; *f:* bēte, an; *n? beet, a root from which sugar is often extracted;* bēta = *σεῦτλον, n:*—Sindon eáþ begeátra bēte and mealwe *beet and mallow are more easily procured,* L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 25: iii. 12, 26. Wyrc drænc of dære bētan [MS. beton] *work a drink of the beet,* Lchdm. iii. 22, 6. Bēte mid bētan leáfum *foment with leaves of beet,* L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 12: iii. 2, 8: 44, 8: 114, 13. Nim đa bētan, đe gehwǽr weaxaþ *take the beet, which groweth anywhere,* L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 3: iii. 22, 12. Nim bēte [*acc. n.*] đe bið ānsteallet *take beet, which is one-stalked,* iii. 70, 2. [*Dut.* beet, biet, *f: Ger.* beete, *f: O. H. Ger.* bieza, *f: Fr.* bette, *f: Ital.* bieta, *f: Lat.* beta, *f.*]

be-teáh *accused;* accusavit, Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32; *p. of* be-teón.

be-teldan, bi-teldan; *p.* -teald, *pl.* -tuldon; *pp.* -tolden [be, teldan *to cover,* teld *a tent*] *To cover, cover over, surround, overwhelm;* tegere, supertegere, circumdare, obruere:—He đæt wælreáf wyrtum biteldeþ *he covers the dead spoil with herbs,* Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273. Lāme bitolden *covered with clay* [*buried*], 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. Hæfde sigora weard betolden leófne leódfruman mid lofe sínum *the lord of triumphs had surrounded the dear chieftain with his praise,* Andr. Kmbl. 1076; An. 990. Fuglas hringe beteldaþ Fēnix *the birds surround the Phœnix in a ring,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Wæs wōpes bring torne bitolden *the weeping circle was overwhelmed with grief,* 15 b; Th. 34, 6; Cri. 538.

be-tellan; *p.* -tealde, -telede, *pl.* -teldon, -teledon; *pp.* -teald, -teled, -tæled; *v. a.* [be, tellan *to tell*] *To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear;* excusare:—Dæt he mōste hine betellan *that he might answer him,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Godwine betealde hine *Godwin cleared himself,* 1052; Ing. 238, 22.

bētende; *part.* [from bētan *to make better, atone*] *Amending, atoning;* reparans, expians:—Bētende [MS. betend] crungon hergas to hrusan *the atoning bands sank to earth,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29.

be-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** *to draw over* or *round, cover, surround, inclose, protect;* obducere, superinducere, circumducere, concludere, munire:—Heora scyldas wǽron betogene mid hýdum *their shields were covered with hides,* Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. Betogen [betogan MS.] crǽt *a covered carriage;* capsus, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Hīg betugon mycele menigeo fixa *conclusernunt copiosam multitudinem piscium,* Lk. Bos. 5, 6. Se reáda æppel biþ betogen mid ānfealdre rinde, and monig corn on-innan him hæfþ *in malo punico uno exterius cortice multa interius grana muniuntur,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 22. v. teón **I.** **II.** *to leave by law, bequeath;* legare, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1037; 567, 9. **III.** *to bring a charge against any one, accuse;* criminari, accusare:—Bēteáh Gosfrei Bainard Willelm of Ou *Geoffrey Bainard accused William of Eu,* Chr. 1096; Th. 362, 32. Se đe bið betogen *he who is accused,* L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10: 71; Th. i. 148, 2. v. teón **II.**

betera, betra; *m:* betere, betre; *f. n. adj.* [*from* bet *good,* v. bet-līc *good-like, comp.* betera, betra *better; sup.* betest, betst *best,* v. besta, gōd] BETTER; melior:—Dæt hȳ wǽron beteran þegnas *that they were better thanes,* Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 23. Đa betran tīda *the better times,* 4, 9; Bos. 92, 18. To beteran tīde *to a better time,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. Witodlice micle mā mann ys seáþe betera? Mt. Bos. 12, 12; *how moche more is a man betre than a sheep?* Wyc. Hit is betre *it is a better* [*thing*], Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5: 29, 1; Fox 102, 6.

beterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [betera *better*] *To make better, ameliorate;* meliorari, emendare. v. ge-beterian.

betesta *best:*—Se betesta *the best,* Cot. 153. v. betst; *adj.*

beþ *is,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 8, = biþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* beón.

be-þǽht *covered,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32, = be-þeaht; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

be-þærfeþ *expedit,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 19, 10, = be-þearfeþ. v. be-þearfan.

be-þeaht, -þeht *covered,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dōm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; Et. 1298; *pp. of* be-þeccan.

be-þearf, ic, he, đū be-þearft *I have, thou hast, he has need,* Elen. Kmbl. 1082; Et. 543: Ps. Spl. 15, 1; *pres. of* be-þurfan.

be-þearfaþ *he needs, wants;* opus habet:—Hwæt helpeþ *vel* be þearfeþ [MS. beþearfaþ] menn *what does it help to a man* or *what needs a man* [*of what use is it to a man*]? quid prodest homini? Mt. Rush. Stv. 16, 26. v. þearfan, þurfan, be-þurfan.

be-þeccan, bi-þeccan; *p.* -þeahte, -þehte, *pl.* -þeahton, -þehton; *pp.* -þeaht, -þeht *To cover, cover over, conceal;* tegere, contegere, operire:—Đa rōde earme beþeahte *he covered the cross with his arm,* Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236: Cd. 185; Th. 230, 26; Dan. 239. Æġhwæċċer ōðerne earme beþehte *each covered the other with his arm,* [*each embraced the other*], Andr. Kmbl. 2030; An. 1017. Mec mon biþeahte mid wǽdum *one covered me with weeds,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gū. 1255. Hie heora lichoman leáfum beþeahton *they covered their bodies with leaves,* Cd. 40; Th. 52, 18; Gen. 845: Elen. Kmbl. 1669; El. 836. Se wæs beþeaht mid þæce *quod erat fæno tectum,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, note 32: Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dōm. 98. Biþeaht *covered,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gū. 1004. Heó helltregum wunodon þȳstrum beþeahte *they dwelt in hell-torments covered with darkness,* Cd. 4; Th. 5, 23; Gen. 76. Synfulle beóþ þrosme beþehte *the sinful shall be covered with foulness,* Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Me beþeahton [Spl. C. beþehton] þeóstru *contexerunt me tenebræ,* Ps. Th. 54, 5.

beðen, e; *f? A fomentation, embrocation;* fomentum:—Mid beðenum *with fomentations,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20. v. beðing.

be-þencan, bi-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To consider, bear in mind,* BETHINK, *remember, trust, confide, entrust;* considerare, recordari, in se reverti, meminisse, fidere, confidere:—Scyle gumena gehwylc georne biþencan, đæt us bicwom meahta Waldend *each man should well consider, that the Lord of might came to us,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822. Dæt we gāstes wlite biþencen *that we bear in mind the spirit's beauty,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gū. 1270. Đā beþohte he hine *then he bethought himself;* in se autem reversus, Lk. Bos. 15, 17: Ælfc. T. 35, 21. Hīg beþohton đæt hīg hym seoſon weras gecuron *they bethought that they would choose them seven men,* Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 4. He beþohte swīðost to Arpelles *he trusted most in Harpalus,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 34. Gif đū to sǽmran gode biþencest *if thou confidest in a worse god,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. Beþohton [MS. beþohtan] hȳ ealle heora wīgcræftas to Exantipuse *they entrusted all their military forces to Xantippus,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 16. Cassander hæfde hys wisan beþoht to Seleucuse *Cassander had entrusted his affairs to Selencus,* 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45.

be-þēnede *served: substituted by Thorpe,* Bco. Th. 4077, for be-wenede. v. be-wenian.

be-þennan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cover;* obducere:—He mec beþenede *he covered me,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 15; Rä. 27, 12.

beðian, beðigean *to bathe, foment;* fovere:—Beða đa eágan *foment the eyes,* Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, 3: Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20. v. baðian.

beðigean *to wash, foment;* fovere:—Đa eágan to beðigeanne *to foment the eyes,* Med. ex Quadr. 4, 18; Lchdm. i. 346, 20; MS. H. Ic bedige *foveo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 28, 66. v. baðian.

beðing, e; *f. A fomentation, an assuaging* or *nourishing medicine;* fomentum, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 20; MS. B. v. beðen.

be-þoht, -þohte, -þohten *bethought, trusted, entrusted,* Ælfc. T. 35, 21: Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45; *p. and pp. of* be-þencan.

be-þorfte, -þorften *did need,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 14; *p. of* be-þurfan.

be-þridian, -þrydian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [þrydian *from* þryþ *power, force*] *To force, overpower;* cogere, vi superare:—Dæt hine man wolde beþridian mid đam ilcan wrence *that they would overpower him by the same stratagem,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 4. Dæt hȳ ān cyning swā ýdelīce on his geweald beþrydian sceolde *that one king should so easily force them under his power,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 42: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 11.

be-þringan, bi-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng* or *press around, encompass, surround;* undique urgere, circumvenire, circumdare:—Ic wæs bīsgum beþrungen *I was encompassed with misery,* Elen. Kmbl. 2488; El. 1245: 1896; El. 950. Se sceal wesan wyrmum beþrungen *he shall be surrounded with worms,* Exon. 84 a;

Th. 316, 30; Mód. 56. Fénix biþ on middum þréatum biþrungen *the phœnix is in the midst surrounded by multitudes*, 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341.

be-þrungen *encompassed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2488; El. 1245; *pp. of* be-þringan.

be-þryccan *to press on, impress.* v. bi-þryccan.

be-þuncan *To consider, look out;* consulere, prospicere, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 29; Rä. 49, 7.

be-þurfan, bi-þurfan, ic, he -þearf, dū -þearft, *pl.* -þurfon; *p.* -þorfte, *pl.* -þorfton; *subj.* -þurfe, *pl.* -þurfen; *p.* -þorfte, *pl.* -þorften; *gen.* or *acc.* or *v. n. To need, have need, want, to be in want, to require;* opus habere, egere, indigere:—Wisdómes beþearf *he requires wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 1082; El. 543. Ic árna biþearf *I need mercy*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 48. Góda mínra dú ne beþearft *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Spl. 15, 1. Ge beþurfon *indigetis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 32. We bicgaþ ða þing de we beþurfon *ememus necessaria*, Gen. 43, 4, 8. Máre ðonne he beþurfe *more than he has need of*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21.

be-þwéan, ic -þwéa; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgon; *pp.* -þwegen *To wet, bedew, wash;* rigare:—Mid mínum teárum strecednysse mīne oddē mīne beddinge ic beþwéa *oddē ic gelecce lacrimis meis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7.

be-þwyr; *adj.* [be, þwir *wicked*] *Perverse, depraved;* depravatus, Cot. 63.

be-þýan; *p.* -þýde, -þýdde, *pl.* -þýddon; *pp.* -þýed, -þýd *To thrust;* trudere:—Hī beþýddon *they thrust*, Örs. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8.

be-þýddon *thrust*, Örs. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *p. pl. of* be-þýan.

be-tiénan *to shut, shut up;* concludere, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3: Cot. 58. v. be-týnan.

betigean *to be* or *make better;* meliorare:—Sóna hȳ betigeaþ [MS. batigeaþ] *they will be better soon*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 33. v. betrean, betrian.

be-tíhan; *p.* -tāh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen, -tygen [be, tíhan, **II.** *to bring a charge against any one*] *To accuse, impeach;* criminari, accusare:—Gif he oft betygen wǽre *if he has often been accused*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21: 52; Th. i. 134, 12. v. be-teón, **III.**

be-tíhtlian, -týhtlian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To accuse, charge;* accusare, criminari:—Gif he betíhtlod weorþe *if he be accused*, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 396, 1. Ðe oft betíhtlede wǽron *who have often been accused*, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25. Æc mynetere ðe betíhtlad sī *every moneyer who is accused*, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Gif he betýhtlad wurðe *if he should be accused*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16.

be-tilldon, be-teldon, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19, *for* betǽldon *deceived.* v. tǽlan.

be-timbran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To build, construct with timber;* ædificare, construere:—Hī betimbredon bēcn *they constructed a beacon*, Beo. Kmbl. 6312; B. 3160.

béting *a cable*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. v. bǽting.

bētl, es; *m. A* BEETLE; blatta:—Ða blacan bētlas *blattæ nigro colore*, Cot. 141. v. bítel.

bet-líc; *adj. sup.* bet-lícast *Good-like, excellent;* eximius:—Bold wæs betlíc *the mansion was excellent*, Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Betlícast, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 7; Cri. 66.

bet-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bet *better*] *Satisfaction, amends, amendment, recompence;* satisfactio, compensatio:—Dæt ic būton betuesse beó mūnra synna *that I am without amendment of my sins*, L. De Cf. 10; Th. ii. 264, 16.

betoce *the herb betony*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 4. v. betonice.

be-togen. **I.** *drawn over, covered, inclosed*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. **II.** *accused*, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 10; *pp. of* be-teón.

betogenes, -ness, -niss, e; *f. An accusation;* accusatio:—Be cierlisces monnes betogenesse [MS. H. betogenisse] *of a churlish man's accusation*, L. In. 37, titi; Th. i. 124, note 50.

be-tolden *surrounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1976; An. 990; *pp. of* be-teldan.

betonice, an; *f: also Lat.* betoníca, æ; *f. The herb* BETONY; betoníca officinālis. This species is the *common wood-betony*, the *betonica officinālis* of Linnæus. It is a species of the genus *Stachys*, but it was formerly a species of the genus *Betonica*. It is very plentiful in Great Britain, and formerly much used in medicine. The leaves have a rough bitter taste, and are slightly aromatic. The roots are nauseous and very bitter, and when taken act as purgatives and emetics:—Genim betonican gódne dǽl *take a good deal of betony*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16. Nim betonican sǽd *take seed of betony*, iii. 72, 6. Wyl on ealaþ betonican *boil betony in ale*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 24. Wyrc betonican and pipores seofon and xx corna tosomne getrifulad *work betony and twenty-seven corns of pepper triturated together*, 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 6: 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 16. ✤ *Latin*, Betoníca, æ; *f*:—Ðis is seó grēne sealf,—betoníca, rude, etc. *this is the green salve,—betony, rue, etc.* Lchdm. iii. 6, 8. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte and betonícam *take this same wort and betony*, Herb. 135, 3; Lchdm. i. 252, 4. [Betoníca, quæ et Vettoníca dicitur, quod eam Vettones = *Οὐέττονες*, in Hispania invenerunt, Plin. 25, 8: Prior 20.]

betost; *adj. Best;* optimus:—Nū is ōfost betost, dæt we þeódcyning ðǽr sceáwian *now is speed best, that we may see there the great king*, Beo. Th. 6007; B. 3007. v. betst.

be-træppan, -treppan [be, treppan *to trap*] *To* BETRAP, *to entrap;* circumvallare:—Meahton hī ðone here betræppan [betreppan, col. 1] *they might entrap the army*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 2.

betre *better*:—Hit is betre *it is better*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. v. betera.

be-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǽdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, cover;* conculcare:—Þýstru betredaþ me *tenebræ conculcabunt me*, Ps. Spl. C. 138, 10.

be-treppan *to entrap*, Chr. 992; Th. 238, 40, col. 1. v. be-træppan.

betrian, betrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bet *well*, betra *better*] *To be better, to excel, to make better, to grow better;* meliorari, emendare:—Ic betrige *meliorar*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 13. v. beterian, gebeterian.

betrung, bettrung, e; *f.* [betrian *to be better*] *A* BETTERING, *amending;* emendatio:—Dæt hit wǽre heora betrung *that it was their amendment*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13.

be-trymian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, trymian *to fortify*] *To besiege, environ;* circumdare vallo:—Dīne fýnd ðē bettymiaþ *circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ge gesēoþ Hierusalem mid here betrymede *ye shall see Jerusalem besieged with an army*, 21, 20.

betst, betest; *adj. sup. def.* se betsta, betesta; seó, dæt beteste; *pos.* gód [bet *good*; v. bet-líc *good-like*] *Best, the best, first;* optimus, primus:—Ða þing de ge betstan gelífaþ [MS. betst ongelífaþ] *ea quæ vos optima credebatis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, note 12. Scipio, se besta [Laud MS. betsta] Rómana witena *Scipio, the best of the Roman senators*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 38; Cot. MS. Tib. B. I. fol. 85 b. Se betesta *the best*, Cot. 153. He scalde ðæt betste hors *he gave the best horse*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16. Ðara betstena sumes *of some one of the best*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. [*Goth.* bats? *good; comp.* batiza *better; sup.* batists *best*: *O. Nrs. comp.* betri *better; sup.* beztr *best.*]

betst; *adv. sup. of* wel [? bet *well, q. v.*] *Best, most;* optime:—Dæt betst lícaþ *that pleases best*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 23. Ic him betst truwode *I most trusted them*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 12. Albínus wæs betst gelǽred *Albinus was most learned*, Bd. pref; S. 471, 23.

betst-boren; *pp. Best-born, eldest;* major natu:—Moises clipode ða betstborenan *Moyses vocavit majores natu*, Lev. 9, 1: Gen. 50, 7: Deut. 5, 23.

bett *better*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. v. bet.

bētte *corrected*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25; *p. of* bētan.

bettonice, an; *f. The herb betony;* betoníca officinālis:—Genim bettonican and pipor *take betony and pepper*, Lchdm. i. 380, 24. v. betonice.

bettrung, e; *f. A bettering, ameliorating;* emendatio:—To his bettrunge [Cot. betrunge] *to his amelioration*, Past. 31, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 8. v. betrung.

be-tugon *shut in, inclosed;* concluserunt, Lk. Bos. 5, 6; *p. pl. of* be-teón.

be-tuh; *prep. dat. acc. Between;* inter:—He bewīcode betuh ðām twām hergum *he encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Ing. 115, 4; Th. 164, 23, col. 2; 165, 22, col. 1; 23, col. 2. Betuh Arabia and Palestīna *between Arabia and Palestine*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 20: Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766. v. be-tweoh.

be-tux *between.* v. betux-sittan, be-tweoh.

betux-sittan *to insert, interpose, to set, put* or *bring in;* interserere. v. betux, sittan.

be-tweoh, be-tweohs, be-tweox, be-twih, be-twyh, be-twyx, be-twyxt, be-twuh, be-twuht, be-twux, be-twuxt, be-tuh, be-tux; *prep. dat. acc.* [be *by, with;* twi, twihs, tweox, twux *duo*] *Between,* BETWIXT, *among, amid, in the midst;* inter, in medio. **I.** *dat.*:—Men and nētenu habbaþ andan betweoh him *men and beasts have enmity between them*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 104; Met. 28, 52. Betweohs him *among them;* in cujus medio, Ex. 34, 10. Betwyh him *among them*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. Betwuh ðām wæs seó Magdalenisce Maria, and Maria Iacobes móder *inter quas erat Maria Magdalene, et Maria Iacobi mater*, Mt. Bos. 27, 56. Betwuht him *between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. Betwux wīfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 28. Betwuxt ðām warum *among their wares* [*merchandise*], Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. Hǽfde stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and Angle *Haddeby stands in the midst of the Winedi, Saxons and Angles*, Ors. 1, 19; Bos. 21, 30. **II.** *acc.*:—Swā lamb betweox wulfas *sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 3. Betwih ða mægen *inter virtutes*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 28. Ne byþ swā betweox eów *non ita erit inter vos*, Mt. Bos. 20, 26. **III.** *the case sometimes precedes the prep.* or *is separated from it:*—Hī him healdaþ betwuh sibbe *they keep peace between themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. Him betuh *between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 26; Gen. 766.

be-tweohs *among*:—Betweohs him *among them*, Ex. 34, 10. v. be-tweoh.

be-tweonan; *prep. dat. acc. Between;* inter :—Unc betweonan *between us two*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. v. be-tweonum.

be-tweonum, be-tweonan, be-twinum, be-twinan, be-twynan, bi-tweon, bi-tweonum; *prep.* I. *dat.* II. *acc.* [be, bi *by, with*, tweo *two*; *dat.* tweonum, twinum, tweon, twin, twyn] BETWEEN, *betwixt, among, amid, in the midst;* inter, in medio. I. *dat.* Betweonan ðām *between them*, Ps. Th. 102, 12. Betweonum ðissum þingum *amid these things*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, note 26. Ða Iudeas cwǽdon betweonan him sylfum *then the Jews said among themselves*, Jn. Bos. 7, 35. II. *acc.* Ðū hī betweonum wætera weallas lǽddest *thou ledest them between waterwalls*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ða seó cwēn ongan lǽran ðæt hie sybbe swā same sylfra betweonum freóndrǽdenne gelǽston *then the queen began to teach that they should hold peace also amid their friendly band*, Elen. Kmbl. 2412; El. 1207. III. *sometimes* betweonum *follows its case, or is separated from it*:—Ða gewearþ hī him betweonum *they then agreed between themselves*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24. Lēton him ða betweonum tān wisian *they let the lot decide between them*, Andr. Kmbl. 2199; An. 1101. Ne sceolon unc betweonan teónan weaxan *injury shall not wax between us two*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. Hlūton hellcræftum, hǽðengildum teledon betwinum *they cast lots, counted, with hellish arts, amid heathen gods*, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Gif ge habbaþ lufe eów betwynan *si dilectionem habueritis ad invicem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 35. Friþ freóndum bitweon *peace between friends*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. IV. *sometimes the case is placed between be and* tweonum, *as*,—Be sǽm tweonum *between the seas*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 28; Exod. 442: 170; Th. 214, 1; Exod. 562. v. bi-tweonum.

be-tweonum; *adv. Between;* inter, in medio:—Ne sī lang fæc be-tweonum *ne sit longum spatium in medio*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 27.

be-tweox *between;* inter :—Nū ic eów sende swā swā lamb betweox wulfas *ecce ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 3: 11, 51: Ps. Th. 87, 4: 88, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 90; Met. 11, 45: 11, 168; Met. 11, 84: 24, 25; Met. 24, 13. v. be-tweoh.

be-twih *between.* v. betwih-ligan, be-tweoh.

betwih-ligan, he -ligeþ *To lie between;* interjacere :—Gif mycel feorhnys sīþfætes betwihligeþ *si longinquitas itineris magna interjacet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39. v. be-tweoh.

be-twinan; *prep. dat. Within, among;* intra, inter :—Cwǽdon sume bōceras him betwinan *some scribes said among themselves*, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. v. be-tweonum III.

be-twinum *between, amid;* inter, in medio, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. v. be-tweonum.

be-twion; *adj.* [be *by, with;* twām, twǽm, *dat. of* twā *two*] *Double, folding, twofold;* duplex :—Mid betwion mentle *with a folding mantle;* diploide, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 28.

be-twuh; *prep. dat. acc. Between, among;* inter :—He gewīcode betwuh ðǽm twām hergum *he encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Th. 164, 23, col. 1. He betwuh him wunaþ *he dwells among them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 8; Met. 29, 4. v. be-tweoh.

be-twuht; *prep. dat. Between;* inter :—Betwuht him *between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 5. v. be-tweoh.

be-twux *between, among;* inter :—Nis betwux wīfa bearnum, nān mǽrra wītega, ðonne Iohannes se Fulluhtere *major inter natos mulierum propheta nemo est Ioanne Baptista*, Lk. Bos. 7, 28: Gen. 3, 14. v. be-tweoh.

betwux-alegednes, -nyss, e; *f.* [betwux *between;* aleged, alegd *laid*] What is laid or placed between, *an interposition, interjection;* interjectio :—*Interjectio* mæg beón gecweden betwuxalegednyss on Englisc, fordanðe he līþ betwux wordum *an interjection may be called a laying between in English, because it lies between words*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 48, 61. v. betwyx-aworpennyss.

betwux-aworpennys *an interjection;* interjectio. v. betwyx-aworpennyss.

be-twuxt *among;* inter :—Ða geseah Grēgōrius betwuxt ðām warum, cȳpecnihtas gesette *then Gregory saw among their wares, youths set for sale*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 11, 14. v. be-tweoh.

be-twyh *between, among;* inter, in medio :—Betwyh ðās þing *between these things, in the mean while, whilst;* interea, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 26. Betwyh him *among them*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27. v. be-tweoh.

betwyh-geset *interposed;* interpositus, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 42.

be-twynan; *prep. dat. Between, among;* inter :—Him betwynan *among them*, Mt. Jun. 9, 3: Jn. Bos. 16, 17. Ge habbaþ lufe eów betwynan *dilectionem habueritis ad invicem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 35. v. be-tweonum.

be-twyx *betwixt, between* :—Betwyx wīfa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Mt. Bos. 11, 11: Chr. 1126; Th. 377, 10. v. betwyx-sendan, betweoh.

betwyx-aworpennyss, e; *f. An interjection;* interjectio :—*Interjectio* is betwyxaworpennyss. Se dǽl līþ betwux ōðrum wordum, and geswutelaþ dæs mōdes styrunge. *Heu* geswutelaþ mōdes sārnesse *an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind.* Heu *denotes a soreness of mind*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 55. v. betwyx-alegednes.

betwyx-sendan *to send between;* intermittere, R. Conc. Procem.

be-twyxt *betwixt, between;* inter, Hemm. p. 403. v. be-tweoh.

be-tygen *accused*, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16; *pp. of* be-tīhan.

be-tȳhþ *accuses*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12; *pres. of* be-teón.

be-tȳhtlian *to accuse*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 8, 16. v. be-tihtlian.

be-tȳnan, -tiénan, bi-tȳnan; *p.* -tȳnde, *pl.* -tȳndon; *impert.* -tȳn, -tiéne; *pp.* -tȳned, -tiéned, -tȳnd; *v. a.* [be, tȳnan *to hedge in*]. I. *to inclose or surround with a hedge, inclose, close, shut, shut up;* sepem circumdare, sepire, intercludere, claudere, occludere, concludere :—Sum hīredes ealdor wæs, se plantode wīngeard, and betȳnde hyne *homo erat paterfamilias, qui plantavit vineam, et sepem circumdedit ei*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33: Mk. Bos. 12, 1. Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betȳned *a churl's close ought to be surrounded with a hedge*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Hī hine betȳndon in ān neare fæsten *they inclosed him in a narrow fastness*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, note 19. Hāteþ heáhcyning helle betȳnan *the mighty king shall command to close hell*, Salm. Kmbl. 348; Sal. 173. Dæs heán biscopes leoma on ðysse byrigenne syndon betȳnde [MS. betyned] *pontificis summi hoc clauduntur membra sepulchro*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22: Exon. 110 b; Th. 422, 25; Rä. 43, 11. Wearþ se hālga wong betȳnd *the holy plain was closed*, 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. He hine inne betȳnan nolde *he would not shut it in*, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 31. He ðæt fole ūte betȳnde *he shut the people out*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 40. Hȳ betȳndon lanes duru *they shut the doors of Janus*, 6, 7; Bos. 120, 5: 5, 14; Bos. 113, 42. Gif hwā wæterpyt betȳnedne ontȳne, and hine eft ne betȳne, gelde swelc neát swelc ðǽron befealle *if any one open a water-pit [that is] shut up, and close it not again, let him pay for whatever cattle may fall therein*, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, 7. Betȳne togcánes hīg *conclude adversus eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 3. II. *to end, finish, conclude;* fīnire :—Heó ðus ðæt word betȳnde *thus she ended the speech;* ita sermonem conclusit, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 28.

be-tyran [be, tyrwa *tar*] *To* BETAR, *to smear over, to stain a dark colour;* pice liquida inficere, *q. d.* pullo *vel* bætico colore imbuere, Æqu. vern. 2.

be-ufan; *adv.* [be, ufan] *Above;* supra :—Swā we hēr be-ufan cwǽdon *as we here have said above*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4. v. būfan.

be-ūtan; *prep. dat.* [be, ūtan *out*] *Without;* extra :—Wundorlīc is geworden ðīn wīsdōm eall, se is be-ūtan me *mirabilis facta est scientia tua ex me*, Ps. Th. 138, 4. Gif ic mīne fideru gefō, fleóge ǽr leóhte, ōþ ðæt ic be-ūtan wese eallum sǽwum *si sumpsero pennas meas ante lucem, et habitavero in postremo maris*, 138, 7. Ða be-ūtan beóþ earce burdum *who shall be without the boards of the ark*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 32; Gen. 1354. v. būtan.

be-wāden; *part. p. A quo aliquid abiit?*—Of wombe bewaden, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 32; Rä. 88, 24. DER. be, wadan.

be-wǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wǽfan *to cover*] *To befold, wrap round, cover, clothe;* obvolvere, amicire, operire, induere :—Mid ānre scȳtan bewǽfed *amictus sindone*, Mk. Bos. 14, 51: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 24. Heó nam hyre wǽfels and bewǽfde hig *illa sustulit pallium et operuit se*, Gen. 24, 65. Martīnus me bewǽfde mid dyssere wǽde *Martin clothed me with this garment*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. His cempan mid wolcnreádum wǽfelse hine bewǽfdon *his soldiers clothed him in a scarlet robe*, ii. 252, 25. Ic eom reáde bewǽfed *I am clothed with red*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 2; Rä. 70, 1: Past. 14, 3; Hat. MS. 17 b, 19. [*Goth.* bi-wáibyan *to wind, put round.*]

be-wæg *surrounded*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25; *p. of* be-wegan.

be-wǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deceive, disappoint;* frustrari :—Ne bewǽgde him *non frustratus est eum*, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 11. v. bi-wǽgan.

be-wægnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To offer;* offerre :—Him wæs freónd-lañu bewægned *a friendly invitation was offered to him*, Beo. Th. 2939; B. 1193.

be-wǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict;* undique vexare, affligere, cruciare :—Witum bewǽled *afflicted with torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2721; An. 1363.

be-wēpnian, -wēpnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, wēpen *a weapon*] *To take away arms, disarm;* armis spoliare :—Be ðam de ðderne bewēpnaþ *de eo qui alium armis spoliaret*, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. Gif man æt unlagum man bewēpnige [bewepnie MS. B.] *if any one unlawfully disarm a man*, 61; Th. i. 408, 18.

be-wand *wrapped, enwrapped*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9: Lk. Bos. 2, 7; *p. of* be-windan.

be-warenian, -warnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard, beware;* custodire, cavere :—He wel ne bewarenaþ wið ða unþeáwas *he does not well guard against the vices*, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 45; Met. 16, 23. Ða ðe hie wið ða læssan scylda bewarenian þ *those who guard themselves against the lesser sins*, Past. 57, 1; Hat. MS.

be-warian, -warigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To keep, guard, preserve;* custodire, arcere :—Bisceopas godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon *bishops ought to guard and defend their spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26;

Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 24. Dæt ðū meaht wīte bewarigan *that thou mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. v. warian.

be-warnian *to beware*, R. Ben. 7. v. be-warenian.

be-weallan; *p.* -weóll, *pl.* -weóllon; *pp.* -weallen *To boil away*; decoquere:—Ōþ-ðæt þrydda dǽl sȳ beweallen *till the third part be boiled away*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17: 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 360, 1.

be-wealwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wallow*; volutare:—Swīn on ða solu bewealwiaþ *swine wallow in the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 29.

be-weardian, -weardigan; *part.* -weardigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ward, protect, keep*; custodire, protegere, observare:—Ðū, Drihten, beweardast us *tu, Domine, custodies nos*, Ps. Spl. 11, 8. Hālige englas ða dǽda bewearduaþ *holy angels protect the deeds*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 31. Bewearding*e* *observantes*, Ps. Spl. 30, 7.

be-wearp *cast*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25; *p. of* be-weorpan.

be-weaxan, bi-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To overgrow, cover over*; obducere, obserere:—Sindon burgtūnas brērum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. Scyllum biweaxen *overgrown with scales*, 60 a: Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310.

be-weddian, -weddigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To espouse, wed*; spondere, despondere:—Ic behāte oððe ic beweddige [MS. beweddige] *spondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Gif he hīg his suna beweddaþ *si filio suo desponderit eam*, Ex. 21, 9. v. weddian.

be-weddung, e; *f. A betrothal, wedding*; oppigneratio, connubium:—Be wīfmannes beweddunge *of a woman's betrothal*, L. Edm. B. titl; Th. i. 254, 1.

be-wefan; *p.* -wæf, *pl.* -wǽfon; *pp.* -wefen *To cover over, envelope*; obtexere, obducere:—Biþ dæt brægen mid reáman bewefen *the brain is covered over with a membrane*, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4.

be-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To cover, cover over, surround*; obducere, circumdare:—Bewegen wælmiste *covered with the mist of death*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 30; Vy. 42. He hī bewæg mid wuda ūtan *he surrounded them with wood*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25.

be-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend *To turn, turn round or about, convert*; vertere, convertere:—Bewend to dære menigu *conversus ad turbam*, Mk. Bos. 5, 30. Se Hǽlend bewende hyne *the Saviour turned himself about*, Mt. Bos. 9, 22: Mk. Bos. 8, 33. Æt sumum cyrre bewend *aliquando conversus*, Lk. Foxe 22, 32. v. wendan.

be-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [be, wenian *to accustom, draw to one's self, honour*] *To entertain, take care of*; hospitio accipere:—We wǽron hér tela bewenede *we were here kindly entertained*, Beo. Th. 3646, note; B. 1821. Dryht-bearn Dena duguþa bewenede [MS. *and* Thorpe's note, 4077; bī werede, B. 2035] *a noble offspring of the Danes entertained the knights*, 4077, note.

be-weōpon *wept over, bewailed*, Num. 20, 30; *p. pl. of* be-wēpan.

be-weorcean *to adorn*, Elen. Kmbl. 2045; Ht. 1024. v. be-wyrcan.

be-weorpan, -wyrpan; ic -weorpe, ðū -wyrpst, he -weorpeþ, -wyrpþ, *pl.* -weorpaþ; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. I. *to cast, cast down, throw*; projicere, dejicere:—Seó cwēn hēt [hīg] ðam cyninge hēafod ofaceorfan, and bewyrpan on ānne cylle *the queen commanded [them] to cut off the king's head, and to cast it into a vessel*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 33. Hwæt bewearp dē on dās gnornunga *what has cast thee into these lamentations?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 25. He hæfþ us beworpen on ealra wita mǽste *he hath cast us down into the greatest of all torments*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393. Ic wæs hēr unscildig on pytt beworpen *I was thrown here innocent into a dungeon*, Gen. 40, 15. II. *to cast about* or *over, cover over, surround*; conjicere, supertegere, cingere:—Hlāford, lǽt hine [flctreów] gyt dis geár, ōþ ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid meoxe *Lord, suffer it [the fig-tree] yet this year, till I dig about it, and cast it about [surround it] with dung*, Lk. Bos. 13, 8. Oft beweorpeþ ānre þecene wundrum gewlitegad *often casts over with a covering wondrously adorned*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 20; Rä. 81, 34. Hafaþ fægerne eard wætre beworpen *it hath a fair dwelling surrounded with water*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. weorpan.

be-weotian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To observe, watch over*; observare, curæ habere:—Draca hord beweotode *a dragon watched over the hoard*, Beo. Th. 4431; B. 2212. v. be-witian.

be-wēpan; *p.* -weóp, *pl.* -weópon; *pp.* -wōpen *To weep, weep over, bewail*; flere, deflere, plorare:—Ic bewēpe *defleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28. Hī beweópon Aarones forþsiþ *they bewailed Aaron's death*, Num. 20, 30. Wīduwan heora mæron bewōpene *viduæ eorum non plorabantur*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 64: Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41.

be-wēpnian *to unweapon, disarm*, L. C. S. 61, titl; Th. i. 408, 16. v. be-wæpnian.

be-werenes, -ness, e; *f.* [be-wered *forbidden*] *A forbidding*; prohibitio:—Ōþ bewerenesse to onfōnne dam hālgan gerȳne *usque ad prohibitionem percipiendi sancti mysterii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43.

be-werian, bi-werian, -wergan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To defend restrain*; defendere, prohibere, tueri:—Bisceopas godcunde heorda bewarian and bewerian sceolon *bishops ought to guard and defend* [tueri debent] *their spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Wilk. 133, 22; Th. i. 374, 25. Beweredе *coercuit*, Cot. 56. Bewered *prohibitus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Bewerode *defendit*, Ex. 2, 17. Bewerod *prohibitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 104. DER. werian.

be-werigend, es; *m. A defender*; protector, Ps. Spl. 27, 11.

be-werung, e; *f. A defence, fortification*; tutamen:—Bewerung strang *a strong defence*, Scint. 64.

be-wīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To encamp*; castra metari:—Ælfrēd cyning bewīcode betuh ðām twām hergum *king Alfred encamped between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Gib. 92, 21.

be-wimman; *g.* -wimmannes; *f.* [be-wimmen, Wrt. Voc. 72, 36] *A niece*; neptis, Som. Lye. v. wimman.

be-windan, bi-windan; *p.* -wand, -wond, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden; *v. a. To wind or bind around* or *about, entwine, wrap, enwrap, encircle, surround, wind, turn*; amplecti, involvere, cingere, circumdare, volvere:—Hī īsene hæglas mid flexe bewundon *they wound iron nails round with flax*, Ors. 4, 1: Bos. 78, 8. Wæs bewunden *was wound round*, Andr. Kmbl. 38; An. 19. Wirum bewunden *bound round with wires*, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Iosep bewand hyne mid clǽnre scȳtan *Joseph involvit illud in sindone munda*, Mt. Bos. 27, 59: Lk. Bos. 2, 7: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Geseah heó monnes līchoman mid scȳtan bewundenne *vidit corpus hominis sindone involutum*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 32. Wæs Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan bewunden *Christ's praise was entwined within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 116; An. 58: Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Biwunden *entwined*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234. Sum gæstes þearfe mōde bewindeþ *one wraps his spirit's need in his mind*, 79 b; Th. 298, 18; Cra. 87: Ps. Th. 102, 12. Wæs feorh ædelinges flæsce bewunden *the prince's soul was wrapped in flesh*, Beo. Th. 4840; B. 2424. Mec mon folmum biwond, and mec ðā on þeóstre alegde biwundenne mid wonnum clādum *one with hands enwrapped me, and then laid me in darkness enwrapped in dusky clothes*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9–12; Cri. 1422–1424. He wæs clādum biwunden *he was enwrapped with clothes*, 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725. Ðǽr is geat gylden wynnum bewunden *there is the golden gate encircled with joys*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 21; Sat. 650: Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. He is wuldre biwunden *he is encircled with glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. Ða þreó wæter steápe stānbyrig streámum bewindaþ *the three waters surround lofty cities of stone with their streams*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 18; Gen. 2212. Hwonne us līfreá tīre bewinde *when the Lord of life may surround us with honour*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Ic eom bewunden mid wuldre *I am surrounded with glory*, 108 a; Th. 412, 18; Rä. 31, 2. He geseah Sennera feld sīdne bewindan *he saw Shinar's field wide winding*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 28; Dan. 602. Abraham bewand ða hleódorcwydas on hige sīnum *Abraham turned the revelations in his mind*, 107; Th. 140, 34; Gen. 2337.

be-wiste *governed, presided*, Gen. 24, 2; *p. of* be-witan.

be-witan; ic, he -wāt, dū -wāst, *pl.* -witon; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *pp.* -witen; *v. trans.* [be *near*, witan *to know, see, take care of*] *To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, administer*; præesse, administrare:—Þe ealle his þing bewiste *qui præerat omnibus quæ habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ne miht ðū lenge tūn-scīre bewitan *jam non poteris villicare*, Lk. Bos. 16, 2: Ex. 3, 7: 5, 14: Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 33: 2, 4; Bos. 43, 21: 6, 37; Bos. 132, 21. Fæder ealle gesceaftе bewāt *the father watches over all creatures*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 5; Rä. 81, 9. To bewitanne, Gen. 39, 4.

be-witian, -witigan, -weotian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To observe, take care of, administer, perform*; observare, curæ habere, exsequi, peragere:—Ne māgon hī tunglu bewitian *they may not observe the heavenly bodies*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 40. Hī oft bewitigaþ sorgfulne sīþ *they often perform a sorrowful journey*, Beo. Th. 2861; B. 1428: Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 18; Cri. 353.

be-wlāt *looked, beheld*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925; *p. of* bewlītan.

be-wlītan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To see, look, behold*; videre, conspicere:—Eágan ðīne geseón oððe bewlītion [MS. bewlitiaþ] efnysse oððe rihtwīsnesse *oculi tui videant æquitates*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. To gescyldnysse mīnre beseoh oððe bewlītad *ad defensionem meam conspice*, 21, 20.

be-wlītung, e; *f. Show, sight, pageant*; spectaculum. DER. bewlītian.

be-wlītan; *p.* -wlāt, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten *To look, behold*; spectare, respicere:—Se cāduega bewlāt tinc ofer exle *the happy man looked over his shoulder*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 6; Gen. 2925.

be-wōpen *bewailed*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 41; *pp. of* be-wēpan.

be-worht *made, built, covered*, Jos. 2, 1; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

be-worpen *cast, cast down, thrown, cast about, surrounded*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 13; Gen. 393: Gen. 40, 15: Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

be-wrǽcon *exiled, sent forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305; *p. pl. of* be-wrecan.

be-wreáh *covered, covered over, protected,* Ps. Th. 104, 34; *p. of* be-wreón.

be-wrecan, bi-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen. **I.** *to exile, send forth;* pellere, propellere:—Đú úsic bewræce in ǽhtgewealda *thou hast exiled us into bondage,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 25; Az. 25. Đa us bewrǽcon *they have sent us forth,* Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305. **II.** *to strike* or *beat around, afflict;* circum pulsare:—We land geóhton wære bewrecene *we sought the land beaten round [afflicted] with the sea,* Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269. **III.** *to drive* or *bring to;* appellere:—Ceólas lêton sande bewrecene *they let the keels [ships] be driven to the sand [shore],* Elen. Kmbl. 502; El. 251. DER. wrecan.

be-wrencan ; *p.* -wrencte; *pp.* -wrenced [be *about,* wrenc *deceit*] *To deceive;* occultis machinationibus circumvenire, Prov. Kmbl. 34.

be-wreón ; *p.* -wrǽh, *pl.* -wrugon; *pp.* -wrogen *To cover, cover over, protect, clothe;* tegere, contegere, operire, protegere, velare:—Bewrugon [bewreogon MS.] me þýstru *contexerunt me tenebræ,* Ps. Spl. 54, 5. Mid mînum bysmre ic eom bewrogen *confusio vultus mei operuit me,* Ps. Th. 43, 17. Đú bewruge me fram gemêtinge awyrgedra *protexisti me a conventu malignantium,* Ps. Spl. 63, 2. He hî wolcne bewreáh *he protected them with a cloud,* Ps. Th. 104, 34. Ic wæs nacod, and ge me noldon bewreón *I was naked, and ye would not clothe me,* Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 21.

be-wrigen, -wrigon *covered, concealed,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47; *pp. and p. pl. of* be-wrîhan.

be-wrigennes, -ness, e; *f. A hiding, keeping close* or *concealing;* occultatio. DER. be-wrîhan.

be-wrîhan, bi-wrîhan; *p.* -wrâh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover over, conceal, wrap up;* velare, operire:—Se snâw bewrîhþ wyrta cîþ *the snow covers over the germ of herbs,* Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Ic goldwine mînne hrusan heolstre biwrâh *I covered my bounteous patron in a cave of the earth,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Bewrigen mid wrencum *concealed by frauds,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 93; Met. 4, 47: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Bewrigenum *wrapped up, instr.* Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585. DER. be-wrigennes, wrîhan.

be-wrîhþ *covers over,* Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302; *3rd pers. pres. of* be-wrîhan.

be-wrîtan, bi-wrîtan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To write down, inscribe;* inscribere, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 27; Sch. 19.

be-wrîdan, he -wrîþ; *p.* -wrâþ, *pl.* -wridon; *pp.* -wriden *To bind, bind round, begird;* ligare, redimire:—Meotud bewrîþ mid his wuldre eall eorþbûend *the Creator shall wreathe with his glory all earth's inhabitants,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 12; Cri. 718. Duru wundurclommum bewriden *the door bound with wondrous bands,* 12 a; Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310. DER. wrîdan.

be-wrogen *covered, covered over;* opertus, Ps. Th. 43, 17; *pp. of* be-wreón.

be-wruge *hast protected;* protexisti, Ps. Spl. 63, 2; *2nd pers. sing. p. of* be-wreón.

be-wunden *wrapped, enwrapped,* Bco. Th. 4840; B. 2424: -wundon *wound* or *bound round,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 8; *pp. and p. pl. of* be-windan.

be-wyddod *betrothed;* desponsatus, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5.=be-weddod; *pp. of* be-weddian.

be-wyrcan, -weorcean, bi-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte, *pl.* -worhton; *pp.* -worht *To work, work in, insert, make, build, cover, adorn;* elaborare, immittere, facere, ædificare, inducere, exornare:—Bewyrc us on heortan Hâligne Gâst *work the Holy Ghost into our hearts,* Hy. 7, 79; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 79. Ne wât ic mec beworhtne wulle flýsum *I know not that I was made with fleeces of wool,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 11; Rä. 36, 3. He lêmen fæt biwyrcan hêt *he commanded to make an earthen vessel,* 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. Babylônia is mid stænenum wîghûsum beworht *Babylon is built with stone towers,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 30: Jos. 2, 1. Se mid weaxe beworhte *he covered it with wax,* Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 30. Đa têþ on golde bewyrc *cover the teeth with gold,* Med. ex Quadr. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 16. Seó cwên đa rôde hêht golde beweorcean *the queen commanded to adorn the cross with gold,* Elen. Kmbl. 2045; El. 1024.

be-wyrpan *to cast, throw,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 33. v. be-weorpan.

be-yrnan, -irnan; he -yrnþ; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen [be *by,* yrnan *to run*] *To run by, to come in, occur, incur;* percurrere:—Be-arn me on môde *it occurred to my mind,* Homl. Th. i. 2, 6. Ân wundor me nû on môd be-arn *one wonder now* [*runs by me into the mind*] *occurs to me,* Dial. i. 10. He ne be-arn on leásunga synne *he incurred not the sin of [leasing] lying,* Dial. i, 2: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 20.

bezera, an; *m: bezere, es; m. The baptist:*—Se bezera, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 1. v. bædzere.

bi *by, near, concerning.* v. be, bî.

bî *a bee;* apis: *found in the compound* bî-bréad.

bî; *prep. dat.* [Bî is more frequently shortened into be. In compounds it is generally written bc- or bi-; but bî- is long where it is used for bíg, or is a contraction, thus,—bî-spell for big-spell, and as bî-bréad for beó-bréad. v. be.] **1.** *dat. By, near to, at, in, upon;* juxta, prope, apud, in:—Árás bî ronde oretta *the champion arose by his shield,* Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. He bî sesse geóng *he went by the seat,* 5506; B. 2756. Bî stađe fæste *fast by the shore,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. Hwearf bî bence *turned by the bench,* Beo. Th. 2380; B. 1188. **2.** *dat. Of, about;* de, quoad:—Đæt bî đé sôþfæst sægde Esaias *what Isaiah said truly of thee,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Hýrde ic seegan gên bî sumum fugle *I have yet heard tell of a certain bird,* 97 b; Th. 365, 17; Reb. 1. Bî đon se wîtga song *of whom the prophet sang,* 17 a; Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650. **3.** *dat. By, through, because of, after, according to, in comparison with;* per, secundum, pro, ex:—Bî hwon scealt đú lîfgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gû. 244. Bî noman gehâtne *called by name,* 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. Bî heofonwôman *through the crash of heaven,* 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835. Leán cumaþ werum bî gewyrhtum *retribution shall come to men according to their works,* 27 b; Th. 84, 3; Cri. 1368: 76 a; Th. 286, 8; Jul. 728. Disses fugles gecynd fela gelîces bî đâm gecornum Cristes þegnum *the nature of this bird is much like to the chosen servants of Christ,* 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. **4.** *sometimes* bî *is separated from its case:*—Bî wædes ôfre *by the shore of the sea,* Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9.

biágian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [beág *a crown*] *To crown;* coronare:—Đú biágodyst hine *coronasti eum,* Ps. Spl. C. 8, 6. v. beágian.

biaþ *are;* for bióþ, Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31; *pl. pres. of* bión = beón.

bi-baðian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bathe, wash;* lavare:—Se ædela fugel hine bibaðaþ in đam burnan *the noble fowl bathes itself in the brook,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. v. be-baðian.

bi-beódan ; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To order, command, bid;* jubere, mandare, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 6; Ph. 36: 93 a; Th. 349, 13; Sch. 45. v. be-beódan.

biblio-þêce, an; *f.* [*βιβλιοθήκη = βιβλίον a book, θήκη repository, a library*]. **I.** *a library;* bibliotheca, C. R. Ben. 50. **II.** a collection of books in one volume, hence,—*The Bible;* biblia:—Hieronimus, se wurþfulla and se wîsa bôcere, ûre Biblioþêcan gebrohte to Lêdene of Grêciscum bôcum and of Ebréiscum *Jerome, the worthy and wise author, translated our Bible out of the Greek and Hebrew books into Latin,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 6–8. Se saltere ys ân bôc on dære Biblioþêcan *the psalter is one book in the Bible,* Ælfc. T. 14, 15. Iohannes awrât đa bôc, Apocalipsis gehâten, and deós bôc ys æftemyst on dære Biblioþêcan *John wrote the book called Revelation, and this book is the last in the Bible,* Ælfc. T. 31, 23.

bi-bod, es; *n. A command, decree, an order;* mandatum, jussum, Exon. 25 a; Th. 71, 22; Cri. 1159: Hy. 4, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 283, 34. v. be-bod.

bî-bréad, es; *n. Bee-bread;* apium panis:—Þynceþ bîbréad swêtre, gif he ǽr bitres onbyrgeþ *bee-bread seemeth sweeter, if he before has a taste of bitter,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17; Met. 12, 9. v. beó-bréad I.

bi-bûgan ; *p.* -beág, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To avoid;* avertere, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 9; Gû. 840. v. be-bûgan.

bi-bycgong, e; *f.* [be, bycg *from* bycgan *to buy*] *A selling away;* venditio. v. bebycgean.

bi-byrgan ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159. v. be-byrgan.

BICCE, bice, biege, an; *f. A* bitch, *a female of the canine kind;* canicula:—Biccean [biccan MS. B.] meolc *bitch's milk,* Med. ex Quadr. 9, 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 362, 15, 18. [*Piers P.* bicche; *Ger.* bätze, betze, petze, *f.*: *Icel.* bikkja, *f.*]

biccen ; *adj. Belonging to a bitch;* caninus; *the adj. of* bicce.

bi-cerran *to pass by;* præterire, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 6, 48. v. be-cerran.

biegan *to buy, procure,* Jn. Bos. 4, 8: Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 11; Hö. 68: Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202: Exon. 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rä. 55, 12. v. bycgan.

biege *a bitch;* canicula, Ælfc. Gl. 21: Wrt. Voc. 23, 33. v. bicce.

bi-clyppan ; *p.* -clypte; *pp.* -clypt *To clip, embrace, inclose, clasp;* amplecti, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277. v. be-clyppan.

bicnian, bicnigan; *part.* bicniende; he bicneþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* **I.** *to beckon, nod;* innuere:—He wæs bicniende him *erat innuens illis,* Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Bîcnodon hî to his fæder *innuebant patri ejus,* 1, 62: 5, 7. **II.** *to indicate, signify, announce, shew;* indicare, significare:—He sceal mid bellan bîcnigan đa tîda *he shall with bells announce the times,* L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. v. beácnian.

bîcnung *a sign;* signum, signatio. v. beácnung.

bi-cowen *gnawed,* Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 20; Seel. 111; *pp. of* biceówan. v. be-ceówan.

bi-cweðan ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say;* dicere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 32; Gû. 331. v. be-cwedan.

bi-cwide *a proverb,* Prov. 22. v. big-cwide.

bi-cwom, *pl.* -cwómon *came, entered:*—Đâ ic to hâm bicwom *when I came home,* Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 14; Wid. 94: 20 b; Th. 53, 32;

Cri. 859: 17 a; Th. 39, 33; Cri. 631: 48 b; Th. 168, 2; Gū. 1071. Út bicwómon [MS. bicwoman], 24 a; Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. v. be-com, *p.* *of* be-cuman.

bíd, es; *n. Delay, abiding;* mora:—Wearþ on bíd wrecen *was driven to delay* [*on delay*], Beo. Th. 5917; B. 2962. On bíd wriceþ *drives on delay*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 29; Rä. 4, 3. DER. an-bíd, on-: bídfæst, -steal.

bi-dǽlan; *p.* -dǽlde; *pp.* -dǽled *To deprive, bereave of anything, to deliver, release, free from anything;* privare, sejungere, expertem reddere:—Duguþum bidǽled *bereft of honours*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. v. be-dǽlan.

BÍDAN, ic bíde, dū bídest, bítst, bíst, he bídeþ, bít, *pl.* bídaþ; *p.* ic, he bád, dū bíde, *pl.* bidon; *pp.* biden; *acc. gen. To* BIDE, *abide, continue, remain, tarry, wait, await, expect, endure;* manere, remanere, morari, habitare in aliquo loco, expectare, consequi, sustinere:—Ic wíte sceal bídan in bendum *I in torment must abide in bonds*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 2; Sat. 49. Seó eorþe gíniende bád *the earth continued yawning*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 4. Ðonne dæt he dǽr leng bide *than that he should abide there longer*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 4. Mere stille bád *the sea remained still*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300. Bídaþ assan on þurste *expectabunt onagri in siti sua*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. Swā mīn sāwl bád *sicut expectavit anima mea*, 55, 6. He geþyldum bád *he waited patiently*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 4; Gū. 886. Útan we well dǽre tíde bídan *bene expectemus horam illam*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Bídaþ Dryhtnes dómes *they await the Lord's doom*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 17; Cri. 1021. Bád sōþra gehāta *he awaited the faithful promises*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 2; Gen. 1424. Hie dæs bídon *for this they waited*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 4; Cri. 147. In helle heó bryne welme bídan sceolden *in hell they must abide* [*endure*] *scorching heat*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 25; Sat. 27. Dā seó circe hēr eahtnysse bád *then the church here endured persecution*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704. [*Laym.* biden, ibiden; *p.* ibæd, ibad, *pl.* biden; *pp.* ibiden, ibede: *O. Sax.* bīdan: *N. Frs.* bida: *O. Frs.* bidia: *N. Dut. N. L. Ger.* beiden: *N. Ger. dial.* beiten: *M. H. Ger.* bīten: *O. H. Ger.* bītan: *Goth.* beidan: *Dan.* bie: *Swed.* bida: *O. Nrs.* bīða [for bíða]: *Ir. Gael.* feith.] DER. a-bídan, ge-, ofer-, on-.

BIDDAN, ic bidde, dū biddest, bidst, bitst, he biddeþ, bit, byt, bitt, *pl.* biddaþ; *impert.* bide, *pl.* biddaþ; *p.* ic, he bæd, dū bǽde, *pl.* bǽdon; *pp.* beden: *followed by an acc. of the person, or by the prep. to, and a gen. of the thing; v. trans. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech,* BID, *order, require;* petere, poscere, orare, quærere, precari, deprecari, rogare, postulare, præcipere, requirere:—Ic bidde *peto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 41. Éadréd, cyning, biddeþ and hālsaþ *Eadred, king, prayeth and intreateth*, Cod. Dipl. 433: A. D. 955[*]; Kmbl. ii. 304, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 31. Ic bidde *precor*, 25; Som. 27, 11. Andreas ongann mereliðendum miltsa bíddan *Andrew began to ask mercy for the sea-faring men*, Andr. Kmbl. 706; An. 353. Hū hī hine bǽdon [MS. bædan] rihtes geleafan and fullwihtes bædes *how they had asked him the favour of a right belief and of a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30. Ongunnon ealle biddan dæs ðe he bæd *all began to pray that which he prayed*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 30. Hý him to eów ārna bǽdon *they prayed to you for compassion*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 9; Cri. 1353. Bide hine *ora eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6. Ic bidde dē mīn Drihten *quæso Domine mi*, Gen. 19, 18. We biddaþ *quæsumus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 41. Ðonne alwaldan āra biddan *to intreat the all-powerful for benefits*, Cd. 217; Th. 277, 24; Sat. 209. Gehýr, God, gebēd mīn ðon ic bidde *exaudi, Deus, orationem meam cum deprecor*, Ps. Spl. 63, 1. Biddaþ *rogate*, Ps. Th. 121, 6. He bitt sibbe *rogat ea quæ pacis sunt*, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Gif he bit æg *si petierit ovum*, 11, 12. Gif hit [cild] æges bitt *if he ask for an egg*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 9. Gif hit [cild] hine hlāfes bitt *if he ask him for bread*, 250, 8. Gif he byt fisces *if he ask for a fish*, Lk. Bos. 11, 11. Bide me *postula a me*, Ps. Th. 2, 8. Hī dōþ swā ic bidde *they do as I bid*, Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231. He bæd him hlāfas wyrcan *he bade him make loaves*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 1; Sat. 673. Ðū bitst me dæt ic lǽde ūt ðis folc *præcipis ut educam populum istum*, Ex. 33, 12. Bide his me eft *de manu mea require illum*, Gen. 43, 9. [*Orm.* biddenn: *Laym.* bidde, bidden; he biddeþ. *pl.* biddeþ; *impert.* bide, bid: *O. Sax.* biddean: *Frs.* bidde: *O. Frs.* bidda: *Dut.* bidden: *N. Ger. M. H. Ger.* bitten: *O. H. Ger.* bitjan: *Goth.* bidyan: *Dan.* bede: *Swed.* beda: *O. Nrs. poet.* bidja *petere, rogare.*] DER. a-biddan, ge-, on-: v. bedd.

biddende *praying*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 40; *part. of* biddan.

biddere, es: *m. A petitioner;* petitor *vel* petax, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 19. v. biddan.

bide *pray;* ora:—Bide dīnne fæder *ora tuum patrem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *sing. impert. of* biddan.

bi-deáglian *to hide, cover, conceal, keep close* or *secret*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 12; Gū. 1226. v. be-deáglian.

bi-déglad *hidden, obscured*:—Bidéglad on dægrēd *obscured at dawn*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98; *pp. of* bi-déglian. v. be-déglad.

bídende *abiding*, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484; *part. of* bídan.

bíd-fæst; *adj.* [bíd *an abiding, delay;* fæst *fast, firm*] *Stationary, firm;* stabilis:—Hyre fōta wæs bídfæst [biidfæst MS.] ōðer *one of its feet was stationary*. Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 13; Rä. 57, 7.

bíding, e; *f. A* BIDING, *abode;* mansio, statio:—Ðǽr hý bídinge mōstun tídum brūcan *where they might at times enjoy a biding*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 30; Gū. 180.

bi-droren *deprived;* orbatus, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 8; Wand. 79; *pp. of* bi-dreósan. v. dreósan, be-droren.

bíd-steal, -steall, es; *m.* [bíd *an abiding, delay;* steal *a stall, place*] *A stand, halt;* statio, mora:—He, bealdlīc in gebēde, bídsteal gifeþ *he, bold in prayer, maketh a stand*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 29; Jul. 388. Ic eofore eom cēnra, ðonne he, gebolgen, bídsteal gifeþ *I am bolder than a wild boar, when he, enraged, makes a stand*, 110 b; Th. 423, 11; Rä. 41, 19.

bi-dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal;* occultare, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 16; Cri. 1089. v. be-dyrnan.

bie *be*, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44, *for* bió; *subj. of* bíon *to be.*

biécn *a beacon, wonder*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 25. v. beácen.

Bieda, an; *m. Bieda the son of Port*:—Hēr com Port on Brytene, and his twegan sunan, Bieda and Mægla here, A. D. 501, *Port came to Britain, and his two sons, Bieda and Mægla*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 14.

Biedan heáfod; *gen.* heáfdes; *dat.* heáfde; *m.* [Biedan *Bieda's,* heáfod *head: For.* Bidanheafod, A. D. 1114] BIEDA'S HEAD = *Bedwin, Wilts?*—Hēr Wulfhere and Æscwine gefuhton æt Biedan heáfde *here*, A. D. 675, *Wulfhere and Æscwine fought at Bedwin*, Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 9; Th. 58, 15, col. 1, 3.

Biedcan ford *Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 26, col. 2. v. Bedan ford.

bién-codd *beanpod*, Lk. Foxe 15, 16. v. beán-belgas.

bi-eóde *venerated*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208; *p. of* bi-gān.

bierep *bears, carries*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 18; Ph. 199; *for* birep; *3rd pres. of* beran.

bierm *a bosom*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 12. v. bearm.

biernende *burning, for* byrnende. v. byrnan.

bierstep, bierst *bursts*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 16; Rä. 4, 62; *3rd pres. of* berstan.

bieþ *are, for* bióþ, Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43. v. bión.

bi-fēerende; *part. Passing by*, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 36. v. be-fēran.

bi-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted *To fasten, make fast, fix, commit, intrust;* infigere, committere, tradere, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30: 50 a; Th. 173, 26; Gū. 1166. v. be-fæstan.

bi-fangen *surrounded*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 18, note; Cri. 527; *pp. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To infold, involve, inwrap, cover, overwhelm;* implicare, involvere, circumdare, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 14; Cri. 117. v. be-fealdan.

bi-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To deliver, transmit, consign;* tradere, committere, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 13; Jul. 481. v. be-felgan.

bi-fēng, *pl.* -fēngon *held, seized;* apprehendi, Exod. 415; Grn. i. 88, 415; *p. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten *To deprive by fighting;* pugnando privare:—Feore bifohten *deprived of life*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 23; Rä. 4, 32.

bi-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǽlon; *pp.* -folen *To commit, commend, deliver;* immittere, commendare, tradere:—Bifolen in foldan *committed to earth*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417: 17 b; Th. 42, 5; Cri. 668. v. be-feolan.

bifgende, bifigende *trembling, trembling with a fever*:—Bifgende *febricitantem*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 14. v. bifian.

BIFIAN, bifigan, byfian, beofian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble, shake, be moved;* tremere, contremere, commoveri:—Drihten besihþ eorþan and dēþ hýg bifian *Dominus respicit terram et facit eam tremere*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32: Rood Kmbl. 72; Kr. 36. He, bifiende, feóll to Iohannes fōtum *he, trembling, fell at John's feet*, Ælfc. T. 37, 10: Cd. 92; Th. 118, 25; Gen. 1970. Ic bifige *tremo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Eorþe [eorþan MS.] bifode *terra tremuit*, Ps. Spl. 75, 8: Rood Kmbl. 83; Kr. 42. Ða wudas bifodon *the woods shook*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. [*O. Sax.* bibōn: *Frs.* bibbe, bibje: *O. Frs.* beva: *Dut.* beven: *Ger.* beben: *M. H. Ger.* biben: *O. H. Ger.* bibēn: *Dan.* bæve: *Swed.* bäfva: *O. Nrs.* bifast: *Lat.* pavere: *Grk.* φέβομαι: *Sansk.* bhī *to fear.*] DER. a-bifian.

bifigan *to tremble;* tremere, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. v. bifian.

bi-fleón; *part.* -fleónde *To escape, to pass by* or *under, to go away privately;* subterfugere, Cot. 192. v. be-fleón.

bi-folen *committed, commended*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 18; Jul. 417; *pp. of* bi-feolan.

bi-fōn; *p.* -fēng, *pl.* -fēngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen. I. *to comprehend, grasp, seize, take hold of, attach, catch, ensnare;* comprehendere, apprehendere, reprehendere, deprehendere, capere:—Folm mec mæg bifōn *the hand may grasp me*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rä. 41, 52. II. *to surround, encompass, encircle, envelop, contain, invest, clothe, case, receive, conceive;* circumdare, amplecti, capere, cingere,

tegere, operire, accipere, concipere:—Flæsce bifongen *surrounded with flesh*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34. v. be-fōn.

bi-fongen *surrounded*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 33; Seel. 34; *pp. of* bi-fōn. v. be-fōn.

bi-fōran; *prep. dat. Before;* ante, coram:—Wineþéas guma gesihþ him biforan fealwe wegas *the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 10; Wand. 46: 47 a; Th. 160, 22; Gū. 947. v. be-fōran; *prep.*

bi-fōran; *adv. Before, of old;* antea:—Swā ær biforan as *ere of old*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 26; Cri. 468. v. be-fōran; *adv.*

bifung, beofung, e; *f.* [bifian *to tremble*] *A trembling, shaking;* tremor:—Fyrhto oðde bifung begrāp hīg *tremor apprehendit eos*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7: 54, 6. DER. eorþ-bifung.

bi-fylc, es; *n.* [bī *by, near to;* fylc *a tribe, country, province*] *A neighbouring people, province,* or *region;* provincia *vel* populus adjacens:—Of eallum dyssum bifylcum *de cunctis prope provinciis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11.

big; *prep. dat. Of, about, concerning;* de, quoad:—Big ðam de ic ðē ær sægde *de qua tibi ante dixi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 35. v. be 2.

bi-gēþ *commits*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308; *pres. of* bi-gān.

bi-gān, he -gēþ; *p.* -eōde, *pl.* -eōdon; *pp.* -gān. **I.** *to commit, exercise, observe, enjoy;* committere, exercere, observare, frui, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 18; Cri. 1308. **II.** *to honour, worship, venerate;* colere, Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 3; Jul. 208. v. be-gān.

bigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, bend down, turn, turn back;* flectere, deflectere, incurvare, retorquere:—His cneów bīgde on eorþan *genua flexit in terram*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 15: 3, 2; S. 524, 14: Mt. Bos. 27, 29: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8: Lev. 1, 15. v. bȳgan.

bi-gang, -gong, es; *m.* **I.** *a course, way, passage, circuit;* cursus, via, tenor, circuitus:—Tīda bigong *the course of seasons*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 13; Cri. 235. **II.** *an undertaking, business, exercise, religious worship;* negotium, exercitatio, cultus, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 9. v. be-gang.

bi-gangan *to go round, go to, attend, commit, practise, exercise, worship;* exercere, incumbere, colere, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 33. v. bi-gongan, be-gangan.

big-cwide, bī-cwide, es; *m.* [be, big *by;* cwide *a saying*] *A by-saying, by-word, proverb, fable, tale;* proverbium, fabula:—Ge forwurdaþ þurh bigspell and bigcwidas *eris perditus in proverbium et fabulam*, Deut. 28, 37. Bīcwide *proverbium*, Prov. 22.

bige, es; *n.*? [bycgan, bīcgan *to buy*] *A buying, exchange, commerce, traffic;* emptio, permutatio, commercium, mercatus:—Gif gebyrige dæt for neóde heora hwile wīd ūre bige habban wille, oððe we wīd heora, mid yrfe and mid æhtum, dæt is to þafianne *if it happen that from necessity any of them will have traffic with us, or we with them, with cattle and with goods, that is to be allowed*, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 2–4.

bige *buy*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29; *impert. of* bicgan.

bīge, es; *m. A bending, turning, bend, an angle, a corner;* flexus, sinus, angulus:—Se engel códe into ānum nyrwette, ðe he ne mihte forbūgan on nāðere healfe, forðamðe ðær nān bīge næs *angelus ad locum angustum transivit, ubi nec ad dexteram nec ad sinistram poterat deviare*, Num. 22, 26. Bīge limes *fractura membri*, Fulg. 19. v. bȳge.

bīgean *to bow, bend;* flectere:—His cneówu bīgean *genua flectere*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 23: 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Ps. Th. 94, 6. v. bȳgan.

bi-geat *obtained, seized*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 12; Seef. 6; *p. of* bi-gān. v. be-gitan.

bi-gegnes, bi-gegnys, -ness, e; *f. A going about* or *applying one's self to anything, the pursuit* or *study of anything;* studium:—Bigegnes *vel* smeágung studium, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Wrt. Voc. 51, 27: Gr. Dial. 1, 10. DER. eorþ-bi-gegnys.

bi-gellan; *p.* -geal, *pl.* -gullon; *pp.* -gollen *To celebrate by song, to scream;* canendo celebrare, exclamare:—Ful oft dæt earn bigeal *the eagle screamed that often*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24.

bīgels, es; *m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof;* arcus, fornix, camera, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 91; Wrt. Voc. 52, 41: Cot. 201. DER. for-bīgels.

bi-gencg *worship, observation*, Scint. 7. v. be-gang **II.**

bi-geng, es; *m. Observation, worship, service;* cultus:—Bigeng *cultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18, MSS. C. D. He bæd hīg dā georne, dæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigengum *he bade them then earnestly, that they should not decline from the services of God*, Jos. 23, 7. v. be-gang.

bi-genga, an; *m. An inhabitant, dweller, cultivator;* incola, cultor:—Dæt dæt Ēálond Wiht onfēng Cristene bigengan *ut Vecta insula Christianos incolas susceperit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 2. Se ārfæsta bigenga dæs gāstlīcan landes *pius agri spiritalis cultor*, 2, 15; S. 519, 8: Deut. Grn. 4, 3. DER. land-bigenga. v. be-ganga.

bi-geongende, bi-gongende; *part.* [*part. of* bi-gongan, be-gangan] *Passing by;* præteriens, Mk. Lind. War. 15, 21: Mk. Rush. War. 15, 21.

bi-gerdel *a purse, public purse*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. v. big-gyrdel.

biggencere, es; *m. A worker;* operator:—Ic hæbbe smiþas . . . and manega ōðre mistlīcra cræfta biggenceras *habeo fabros . . . et multos alios variarum artium operatores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 3.

big-geng *observation, worship;* cultus:—Biggeng [MS. biggend] *cultus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. v. be-gang.

big-gyrdel, bī-gyrdel, -gerdel; *g.* -gyrdles, -gerdles; *m.* [big, bī, gyrdel *a girdle, belt, purse*] *A belt, girdle,* and as girdles were used to carry money, hence, *a purse, public purse, treasury;* zōna = ζώνη, saccus = σάκκος, fiscus:—Næbbe ge feoh on eówrum bigyrdlum *nolite possidere pecuniam in zonis vestris*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Bigerdel *saccus*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 68; Wrt. Voc. 16, 41. Cyninges [MS. kinges] gafoles bigerdel *saccus* vel *fiscus*, 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Biggyrdel *fiscus* vel *saccus publicus*, 17; Som. 58, 94; Wrt. Voc. 22, 11.

big-hydig, bī-hydig; *adj. Careful, watchful, solicitous, anxious;* sollicitus, sollers:—Wæs seó móder dære gesomnunge bihydig [MS. byghydig = bighydig] *sollicita est mater congregationis*, Bd. 4, 7; Whel. 277, 27. v. be-hydig.

big-hydiglīce, -hydilīce, -hydlīce, -hidiglīce; *adv. Carefully;* sollicite, sollerter:—Đe he bighydiglīce heóld *which he carefully held*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 2. Heó hine bighydilīce [bighydlice, Whel. 324, 8] sōhte *she carefully sought him*, 4, 23; S. 595, 4. Bighidiglīce *sollicite*, 1, 27; S. 489, note 39. v. be-hydelīce.

bi-gitan, -gytan *to get, obtain, seize;* assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

big-leofa, bī-leofa, an; *m.* [big, bī *for*, līf *life*, leofen *living, nourishment*]. **I.** provision by which life is maintained, *Food, victuals, nourishment;* cibus, victus, alimentum:—Đū nimst witodlice of eallum mettum . . . dæt hig beón ægder ge dē ge him to bigleofan *tolles igitur ex omnibus escis . . . et erunt tam tibi quam illis in cibum*, Gen. 6, 21. Hwæt begytst dū of dīnum cræfte? Bigleofan, and scrūd, and feoh *quid adquiris de tua arte? Victum, et vestitum, et pecuniam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3–6. Bigleofa *victus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 6. Bileofa *alimentum*, C. R. Ben. 49. **II.** that by which food is procured, *Money, wages;* stips, stipendium:—Scipe *vel* bigleofa *stipendium*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 92; Wrt. Voc. 20, 33. v. an-leofa, and-leofen.

big-leofan; *part.* ende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To nourish, feed, support;* cibare. v. big-leofa.

bi-glīdan *to glide* or *disappear from any one, to desert any one;* evanescere ab aliquo, derelinquere, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

big-nes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing;* flexio:—Se earm nænige bignesse on dam elnbogan hæfde *brachium nihil prorsus in cubito flexionis habuit*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. bȳgan.

bi-gong *a course*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129. v. be-gang.

bi-gongan *to attend, practise, observe, worship*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū. 777. v. be-gangan.

bi-grafan *to bury;* sepelire, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 33; Cri. 1466. v. be-grafan.

bigsen *an example*, Bd. 3, 28, MS. B; S. 560, note 35. v. bȳsen.

big-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sæton; *pp.* -seten *To sit by* or *near;* adsidere:—Se bisceop dæt geseah de him bigsæt *the bishop who sat by him saw it;* quo viso pontifex qui adsidebat, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22.

big-spæc, e; *f. A by-speech, deceiving;* supplantatio. DER. big. spæc.

big-spell, bī-spell; *g.* -spelles; *pl. nom. acc.* -spell, -spellu; *n.* [big, bī, spell *a history*] *A by-history, a parable, fable, example, proverb, story;* parabola, fabula, exemplum, proverbium, narratio:—Gehȳre ge dæs sāwendan bigspell *vos audite parabolam seminantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Ic ahylde on bigspelle eáre mīn *inclinabo in parabolam aurem meam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. Ēalle dās þing se Hælend spræc mid bigspellum to dām weredum; and nān þing ne spræc he būtan bigspellum *hæc omnia locutus est Iesus in parabolis ad turbas; et sine parabolis non loquebatur eis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 34, 35: Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Bigspellu, *acc. pl.* Lchdm. iii. 214, 15. He him rehte bispell bī dære sunnan *he related to him a parable of the sun*, Bt. titl. vi; Fox x. 12. Đeáh we sculon manega and mistlīce bīsna and bispell reccan *though we should relate many and various examples and fables*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 13, 19. Gehȳr sum bispell *hear an example*, 37, 3; Fox 190, 21: 39, 6; Fox 220, 21. Þurh bigspell and bigcwidas *in proverbium et fabulam*, Deut. 28, 37. We sculon ðē sum bispell reccan *we will relate a story to thee*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 17; Met. 23, 9. [*Kil.* bijspel: *Ger.* beispiel, *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* bîspel, *n.*] DER. bigspell-bōc.

bigspell-bōc, e; *f.* [bigspell *parabola, proverbium*, bōc *liber*] *A book of parables, the Book of Proverbs;* proverbiorum liber:—Salomon gesette þreó bēc þurh his snotornisse: ān ys bigspellbōc *Solomon wrote three books by his wisdom: one is the Book of Proverbs*, Ælfc. T. 14, 26.

big-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -stunden [big = bī *by, near,* standan *to stand*] *To stand by* or *near one, to support;* stare cum aliquo, adstare, adjuvare:—Bigstandaþ me, strange geneátas *stand by me, strong associates*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36; Gen. 284. Đa ðe him bigstōdon *those*

who stood by him, Byrht. Th. 137, 7; By. 182: Beo. Th. 6086; B. 3047.

big-swíc, es; *m. Deceit, guile;* fraus:—Bûtan brede and bigswíce *without fraud and guile*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 7. v. be-swíc.

big-wist, bí-wist, e; *f.* [wist *subsistence, victuals, food;* wesan *to be, exist*] *Food, nourishment, provision;* pabulum, alimentum, commeatus:—Bigwist *alimentum, pabulum*, Abus. 4. We lǽraþ, ðæt hí habban þreóra daga bíwiste *we enjoin, that they have provision for three days*, L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. He habban sceal ðám þrím gefèrscipum bíwiste *he must have provisions for the three classes*, Bs. 17; Fox 60, 3, 4.

bi-gyrdel *a girdle, purse*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. v. big-gyrdel.

bi-gytan *to get, obtain, seize;* assequi, acquirere, arripere, corripere, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 19; Cri. 1690. v. be-gitan.

bi-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden. **I.** *to hold by* or *near, guard, observe, preserve;* tenere, inhabitare, custodire, servare, præservare:—Ðǽr se ânhaga eard bihealdeþ *there the lonely* [*bird*] *holds its dwelling*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 21; Ph. 87. Mec sáwelcund hyrde bihealdeþ *a spiritual shepherd guardeth me*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 15; Gú. 289. Hine weard biheóld of heofonum *a guardian from heaven guarded him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 22; Gú. 76: 54 b; Th. 193, 22; Az. 125. Se sceal ðære sunnan síþ bihealdan *he shall observe the sun's course*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90: 57 b; Th. 205, 17; Ph. 114. Hátep mec heáh-cyning bihealdan *the high king commands* [*them*] *to preserve me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 15; Rä. 41, 39. **II.** *to see, look on, behold;* videre, intueri, aspicere:—Freó ðæt bihealdeþ hû me of hrife fleógaþ hylde pîlas *my master beholds how the shafts of battle fly from my belly*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rä. 18, 5. v. be-healdan.

bi-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut off, to deprive of;* cædendo privare:—Iohannes bibeád heáfde biheáwan *commanded to cut off John's head*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 10; Jul. 295. v. be-heáwan.

bi-helan; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal;* occultare, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311. v. be-helan.

bi-helian *to hide, conceal*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 14; Gú. 1327. v. be-helian.

bi-helmian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To cover over, to cover, shroud;* cooperire:—Heolstre bihelmad *shrouded with darkness*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241. v. be-helman.

bi-heonan *on this side.* v. be-heonan.

bi-hlæman *to overwhelm with noise, to fall upon;* strepitu obruere:—Ðonne foldbûende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes mægne bihlǽmeþ *then the great day of the mighty Lord will fall with might upon the earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 18; Cri. 870. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hlamôn *crepitare.*]

bi-hlénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To surround* or *beset by leaning anything against another;* acclinando circumdare:—Lǽmen fæt wudu-beámum, holte bihlénan [bilænan MS.] *an earthen vessel with forest trees, with wood beset*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577.

bi-hlemman; *v. a.* [be, hlemman *to dash together*] *To dash together;* collidere cum strepitu:—He ða grimman goman bihlemmeþ fæste togædre *he dashes the grim jaws* [*gums*] *fast together*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76.

bi-hlyhhan; *p.* -hlóh, *pl.* -hlógon; *pp.* -hlahen, -hleahen *To laugh at, deride;* ridere aliquid, exultare de aliqua re, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 1; Jul. 526. v. be-hlehhan.

bi-hófian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To have need of, to need, require;* egere, indigere, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 33; Gú. 332. v. be-hófian.

bi-hongen *behung, hung round*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17; *pp. of* bi-hôn. v. be-hôn.

bi-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush down, cover;* ruere, obruere, incidere:—Hrîme bihrorene *covered with rime*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77.

bi-hroren *rushed*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. v. bi-hreósan.

bi-hýdan; *p.* -hýdde; *pp.* -hýded *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, occultare, operire, Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418. v. be-hýdan.

bi-hydig *careful*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 33. v. be-hydig, big-hydig.

bii; *prep. dat.* [= big = bí = be] *By, near to;* juxta, prope:—Se eádiga ærcebiscop Sanctus Laurentius bii his fóregengan Sancte Agustine beburyged wæs *beatus archiepiscopus Laurentius juxta prædecessorem suum Augustinum sepultus est*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. v. be **I.**

BIL, bill, es; *n. An old military weapon, with a hooked point, and an edge on the back, as well as within the curve, a* BILL *or a broad two-edged sword, a falchion. Whatever its shape, it must have had two edges; as, in the earliest poem, an envoy is attacked*, billes ecgum, *with the edges of a bill;* falx, marra, falcastrum, ensis curvus. Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry:—Ðâ ic, on morgne, gefrægn mǽg ôderne billes ecgum on bonan stælan *then on the morrow, I have heard of the victorious bill, an old giant sword*, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. Abrægd mid ðý bille *he brandished with his sword*, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 17; Gen. 2931. Billa ecgum *with the edges of swords*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. Billum abreótan *to destroy with swords*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 14; Exod. 199. [*Laym.* bil *a falchion: O. Sax.* bil, *n: Dut.* bijl, *f: Ger.* beil, beihel, *n: M. H. Ger.* bîle, bîl, *n: O. H. Ger.* bîhal, bial, *n: Sansk.* bil *to divide;* findere.] DER. gûþ-bil, hilde-, stân-, twí-, wíg-, wudu-.

bi-lage [bí *by, near,* lagu *a law*] *A* BYE-LAW; lex privata, Chr. W. Thorn. an. 1303.

bíle, es; *m? A* BILL, *beak of a bird, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship;* rostrum, proboscis = προβοσκις:—Bile *rostrum*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 26. Ylpes bile *vel* wrót *an elephant's proboscis*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 128; Wrt. Voc. 22, 42.

bíle *a bile, carbunc'e, sore;* ulcus, Som. Lye. v. býl.

bi-leác *locked up, shut up*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 1; Rä. 62, 1, = be-leác; *p. of* be-lúcan.

bi-lecgan; *p.* -legde, -lǽde; *pp.* -legd, -lǽd *To lay* or *impose upon, to lay round, cover, load, afflict, charge;* imponere, affícere, onerare, accusare, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 6; Rä. 27, 25. v. be-lecgan.

bi-légan; *p.* -légde; *pp.* -légd *To surround with flame;* circumflagrare flamma:—Lége bilégde *surrounded with flame* [*Ger.* umlodert mit lohe], Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 7; Az. 16. v. be-légan.

bile-hwít; *adj.* [bile *the beak*, hwít *white*, referring to the *beaks* of young birds, then to their nature, *Junius*] *Simple, sincere, honest, without fraud or deceit, meek, mild, gentle;* simplex, mitis:—Arnwi munec wæs swíðe gód man and swíðe bilehwít *monk Arnwi was a very good man and very meek*, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 12. v. bilewit.

bile-hwítlice; *adv. Honestly, simply;* honeste, simpliciter:—Andswarede Dryhthelm bilehwítlice, forðon he wæs bylehwítre gleáwnesse and gemetfæstre gecynde man *Drycthelme respondebat simpliciter, erat namque homo simplicis ingenii ac moderatæ naturæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 30.

bí-leofa *food*, C. R. Ben. 49. v. big-leofa.

bi-leofen, -lífen, e; *f.* [bí, leofen *living, livelihood*] *Food, provisions;* annona, pulmentum:—Bi-leofene [MS. bileouene] *annona*, C. R. Ben. 43. Bilifen *pulmentum*, Cot. 171. v. big-leofa.

bi-leóran; *p.* de, ade; *pp.* ed *To pass by* or *over;* transire, præterire:—Gif bileórade fram [MS. from] him seó [MS. ðio] tíd *si transiret ab eo hora*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 35, 36. Se bileórde *qui præterivit*, Ps. Surt. 89, 4. v. leóran.

bi-leósan; *p.* -leás, *pl.* -luron; *pp.* -loren *To bereave, deprive;* orbare, privare:—Ðâ afyrhted wearþ ár, elnes biloren *then the messenger was affrighted, bereft of courage*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gú. 1301. v. be-leósan.

bi-lewit, bele-wit, bil-wit; *adj.* [bile, wit *mind, wit*] *Merciful, mild, gentle, simple, honest;* æquanimus, mansuetus, mitis, simplex, honestus:—Bilewit Dryhten *merciful Lord*, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 138; Met. 20, 69: 20, 510; Met. 20, 255: 20, 538; Met. 20, 269. We bletsiaþ bilewitne feder *we bless the merciful father*, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Gehýran ða bilewitan [MS. bylewitan] *audiant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. Beóþ eornustlîce gleáwe swá nædran, and bilwite [MS. bilwyte] swá culfran *estote ergo prudentes sicut serpentes, et simplices sicut columbæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16: 11, 29.

bile-witness, bil-witness, e; *f. Mildness, simplicity, innocence;* simplicitas:—Se God wunaþ simle on dære heán ceastre his ânfealdnesse and bilewitnesse *God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 19. Hý on bilwitnesse hyra líf alyfdon *they passed their lives in simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5.

bil-gesleht, bill-gesliht, -gesłyht, es; *n.* [bil, bill *a sword*, gesleht *a clashing, conflict, slaughter;* from sleán *to slay, kill*] *A clashing of swords, battle;* ensium concutio, pugna:—Gelþan ne þorfte beorn blandenfeax bilgeslehtes [billgeslyhtes, Cott. Tiber. A. vi; billgeslihtes, Cott. Tiber. B. i: Cott. Tiber. B. iv] *the grizzly-haired warrior needed not boast of the clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 35, col. 1; Æðelst. 45.

bilgst, bilhst, he bilgþ, bilhþ *art angry, is angry; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* belgan *to be angry.*

bil-hete, bill-hete, es; *m.* [bil, bill *ensis*, hete *odium*] *The hate of swords;* odium ope ensium manifestatum:—Æfter billhete *after the hate of swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 156; An. 78.

bí-libban; *p.* -lifde; *pp.* -lifed, -lifd [bí **1.** *by, upon*, libban *to live*] *To live by* or *upon, to be sustained* or *supported;* vesci, sustentari:—Sciddium wearþ emleóf, ðæt hý gesáwon mannes blód agoten, swá him wæs ðara nýtena meolc, ðe hý mǽst bílibbaþ *it was as agreeable to the Scythians to see* [lit. *that they saw*] *man's blood shed, as it was* [*to see*] *the milk of their cattle, upon which they mostly live*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 31–33. God ðás eorþan, ðe ealle cwice wihta bílibbaþ, ealle hire wæstmbǽro gelytlade *God lessened this earth, all its fruitfulness, by which all living creatures are supported*, 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8.

bi-liden *left, departed*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 18, = be-liden; *pp. of* be-lídan, *q. v.*

bí-lifen *food*, Cot. 171. v. bí-leofen.

bilig *a bag, bottle, skin;* uter, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 83. v. belg.

bi-lihþ *dishonours, defames*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65, = be-hlihþ; *pres. of* be-hlîgan, *q. v.*

bîlîþ, es; *n. An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example;* imago, effigies:—Bilîþe wǽron eorlas Ebrêa *the men were the images [likenesses] of the Hebrews*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 7, note a. [*O. Sax.* bilidi, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* bilethe, byld, *n: Dut.* beeld, *n: Ger.* bild, *n: M. H. Ger.* bilde, *n: O. H. Ger.* biladi, bilidi, *n: Dan.* billed, billede, *n: Swed.* bild, *m;* belâte, *n: O. Nrs.* bildr, *m. forma, aspectus;* bilæti, *n. effigies, statua*, Rask Hald.]

bill *a bill, falchion;* falcatus ensis:—Bill *falcastrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 1; Wrt. Voc. 34, 61: Beo. Th. 5548; B. 2777. v. bil.

bill-gesliht, -geslyht *a clashing of swords*, Chr. 937; Th. 205, 35; Ædelst. 45. v. bil-gesleht.

bi-locen *locked up*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 21; Cri. 1260, = be-locen; *pp. of* be-lûcan.

bilod *having a bill, nib* or *snout;* rostratus, Som. DER. bile *a bill, beak.* v. ge-bilod.

bi-loren *deprived*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 30; Gû. 1301, = be-loren; *pp. of* be-leósan.

bilst, he bilþ *bellowest, bellows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bellan.

bil-swæþ; *gen.* -swæðes, *pl. nom.* -swaðu; *n. A bill* or *sword track*:—Bilswaðu blôdige *bloody sword tracks*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 27; Exod. 329. v. swæþ, *n.*

bi-lûcan *to lock up, inclose, surround*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 14; Cri. 1624. v. be-lûcan.

bil-wetnes *innocence*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 28. v. bile-witness.

bil-wit *mild*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 4; Gen. 856. v. bile-wit.

bil-witness *simplicity*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 5. v. bile-witness.

bi-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bemoan, bewail, lament, mourn;* lugere:—Woldan wîf wôpe bimǽnan æðelinges deáþ *the women would with weeping bewail the noble's death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 24; Hö. 4. v. be-mǽnan.

bi-mîðan; *p.* -mâþ, *pl.* -miðon; *pp.* -miðen *To hide, conceal;* occultare, abscondere, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 33; Gû. 118: Ps. Th. 68, 6. v. be-mîðan.

bi-murnan; *p.* -murnde; *pp.* -murned *To mourn, be troubled about, care for;* lugere, curare, sollicitum esse de re, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 14; 34 a; Th. 110, 1; Gû. 101. v. be-murnan.

bi-mûtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [mûtung *mutuum*, Cot. 136] *To exchange for;* commutare:—Swâ dâs woruldgestreón on ða mǽran gôd bimûtad weorþaþ *so these world-treasures shall be exchanged for the greater good*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 17; Gû. 42.

BIN, binn, e; *f. A manger, crib*, BIN, *hutch;* præsepe, præsepium:—Binn *præsepe*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Heó hine on binne alêde *reclinavit eum in præsepio*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7, 12, 16: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 25; Cri. 724. On heora assena binne *in the manger of their asses*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 13, 31. [*Chauc.* binn: *Dut.* ben, *f: Ger.* benne, binne, *f.*]

BINDAN, to bindenne; ic binde, dû bindest, bintst, binst, he bindeþ, bint, *pl.* bindaþ; *p.* ic, he band, bond, dû bunde, *pl.* bundon; *pp.* bunden; *v. a. To* BIND, tie; ligare, alligare:—Hió bindan þenceaþ cyningas *she thinks to bind kings*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Fæste binde swearte wealas *I bind the swart strangers fast*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 21; Rä. 13, 3. Hrusan [MS. hruse] bindeþ wintres wôma *the winter's violence binds the earth*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 21; Wand. 102. Hîg bindaþ hefige byrdyna *alligant onera gravia*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4. He band hine *he bound him*, Gen. 42, 24. Hrîm hrusan bond *frost bound the earth*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Ûser Hælend [MS. hælendes] wæs bunden fæste *our Saviour was bound fast*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 5; Dôm. 66. [*Chauc.* binde: *Laym.* binde, binden: *Orm.* bindenn: *O. Sax.* bindan: *Frs.* bynnen: *O. Frs.* binda: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* binden: *O. H. Ger.* bintan: *Goth.* bindan: *Dan.* binde: *Swed.* binda: *O. Nrs.* binda.] DER. an-bindan, be-, for-, ge-, in- [= un-], on- [= un-], un-, ymb-.

binde, an; *f.* [bindan *to bind*] *A band, wreath, head-band, fillet;* corolla, fascia:—Hió an Ceoldryþe hyre betstan [MS. betsðan] bindan *she gives to Ceoldryth her best band*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 18, 20.

bindele, byndele, byndelle, an; *f. A binding, tying, fastening with bands;* vinculis constrictio:—Be mannes bindelan *concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, note 2.

bindere, es; *m.* [bindan *to bind*] *One who binds, a* BINDER; ligator:—Ic eom bindere and swingere *I am a binder and a scourger*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 25; Rä. 28, 6.

bi-neótan; *p.* -neát, *pl.* -nuton; *pp.* -noten *To deprive of the enjoyment* or *use of anything*:—On hyge hâlge heáfde bineótan *to deprive the holy one in spirit of his head*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 28; Jul. 604. He hine ealdre bineát *he deprived him of life*, Beo. Th. 4784; B. 2396. v. be-neótan.

bi-niman [*Goth.* bi-niman *auferre, furari;* κλέπτειν] *to deprive.* v. be-niman.

binn *a manger*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. v. bin.

binnan [be-innan]; *prep. dat. acc. Within, in, into;* intra, infra, in:—Ðe binnan ðam fæstenne wǽran *who were within the fastness*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 39: Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Gyt ne com se Hælend binnan ða ceastre *nondum Iesus venerat in castellum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 30. [*Northumb.* binna, bionna: *Frs.* binnen: *O. Frs.* binna, binnia: *Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger.* binnen.] DER. innan.

bi-nom, *pl.* bi-nómon *deprived*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 15; Deór. 16: 37 b; Th. 122, 30; Gû. 313, = be-nam, -nâmon; *p. of* be-niman. v. niman.

bi-noten *deprived*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 10; Gû. 872; *pp. of* bineótan.

bintst, binst, he bint *bindest, binds; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bindan *to bind.*

bió *I am* or *shall be*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24; *pres. of* bíon. v. beó, beón.

bió-bread *honey-comb*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. v. beó-bread.

biódan *to command, announce, offer*, Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18. v. beódan.

biðm *I am, shall be;* sum, ero:—Ic beóm hâl *vel* gehǽled ic biðm *salva ero*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 28: Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34; 1*st pers. pres. of* bíon. v. beón.

bíon, ic bió, bíom, he biðþ, *pl.* biðþ, bieþ, biaþ; *subj.* bió, bie *to be;* esse, existere, fieri:—Ic bió swîðe fægn *I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 24. Bíom, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 34. Hwæt iów ðý bet bió oððe þince *what is or appears to you the better?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 130; Met. 10, 65: Beo. Th. 5487; B. 2747: Mk. Lind. War. 10, 44. Ne mæg hira ǽnig bûtan ôdrum bíón *nor can any of them exist without the others*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 290; Met. 20, 145: 11, 102; Met. 11, 51: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 26: Th. Diplm. A. D. 804; 459, 16. Ðonne biðþ brocene *then will be broken*, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063: Andr. Kmbl. 815; An. 408: Elen. Grm. 1289: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23: 24, 121; Met. 24, 61: Ps. C. 50, 80; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 80: Mk. Lind. War. 10, 43: Mt. Lind. Stv. 26, 31. v. beón.

biór *beer*, Prov. 31. v. beór.

biorg *a hill, mountain;* collis, mons, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 20; Gû. 146. v. beorg.

biorhto *brightness*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. v. beorhtu.

biorn, es; *m. A warrior, soldier, hero;* bellator, miles, heros:—Biorn under beorge bordrand onswâf wið Geáta dryhten *the hero under the mount turned his shield's disc against the lord of the Goths*, Beo. Th. 5111, note; B. 2559. DER. folc-biorn. v. beorn II.

biór-sele, es; *m. A beer-hall, feasting-hall*, Beo. Th. 5263; B. 2635. v. beór-sele.

biðþ *is, are*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 46; Met. 7, 23: 24, 121; Met. 24, 61; *3rd pers. pres. of* bíon. v. beón.

biótian *to threaten;* intentare, Cot. 108. v. beótian I.

biótul *a beetle, staff*, Cot. 28. v. býtl.

bió-wyrt *bee-wort;* apiastrum, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 20. v. beó-wyrt.

BIRCE, ean; *f.* berc, beorc, byrc, e; *f. A birch-tree;* betula alba:—Genim bircean *take of the birch-tree*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 7: Wrt. Voc. 285, 22. [*Scot.* birk: *Flat.* barke, *f: Dut.* berke-boom, *m: Kil.* berck: *Ger.* birke, *f: M. H. Ger.* birke, birche, *f: O. H. Ger.* bircha, *f: Dan.* birk, *m. f: Swed. O. Nrs.* biörk, *f. betula vel quæcunque arbor viridis.*]

bircen, beorcen; *adj.* BIRCHEN, *belonging to birch;* betulaceus, Som. Lye. [*Kil.* bercken.]

birc-holt, es; *n. A birch holt* or *grove;* betuletum. v. byrc-holt.

bird *the young of any of the feathered tribe;* pullus:—Birdas *pullos*, Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 24. v. brid.

bi-reáfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bereave;* privare, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 30; Vy. 25. v. be-reáfian.

bi-reófan; *p.* -reáf, *pl.* -rufon; *pp.* -rofen *To bereave, deprive;* spoliare, privare:—Rædum birofene *bereft of counsel*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 14; Cri. 1526: 104 a; Th. 394, 22; Rä. 14, 7. v. be-reófan.

birest, he birep *bearest, bears*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 551; Met. 20, 276: L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

birgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover with a mound, to bury;* sepelire:—Birge man hine ðæs ilcan dæges *sepelietur in eadem die*, Deut. 21, 23: Gen. 49, 31. DER. be-birgan. v. byrgan.

birgean *to bury*:—Iosue hêt hî birgean *Joshua ordered to bury them*, Jos. 10, 27. v. birgan.

birgels, es; *m. A burial-place, sepulchre;* sepulcrum:—Him sylfum to birgelse *in possessionem sepulcri*, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgels.

birgen, birgenn, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre;* sepulcrum, Gen. 23, 4, 6: 49, 30: 50, 5: Num. 11, 34. v. byrgen.

birg-nes, -ness *a taste*, Cot. 97. v. byrgnes.

birhtu *brightness, splendour;* claritas, splendor, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: 20, 537; Met. 20, 269. v. beorhtu.

birig *to a city, for* byrig, Gen. 13, 12: Deut. 14, 27; *d. s. of* burh.

birigan *to bury.* v. be-birigan, byrgan.

birigh-man *a city officer;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29. v. byrig-man.

bi-rihte, -ryhte; *prep. dat. Near, close by;* juxta:—Geseh he on

greóte gingran sîne bîryhte [Kmbl. birihte] him swefan on slæpe *he saw his disciples near him slumbering in sleep on the sand*, Andr. Recd. 1699; An. 850.

birihto *brightness*, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 11. v. beorhtu.

birilian, birlian, byrlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To draw, bear;* haurire, Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 2, 8, 9.

bi-rinnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen to run as a liquid, hence,—*To wet, bedew;* fluere, perfundere, irrigare:—Đã wearþ eám monig blódigum teárum birunnen, sæp wearþ to swáte *then many a tree became bedewed with bloody tears, their sap became [turned to] blood*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 19–23; Cri. 1175–1177.

Birinus, i; *m.* Latin: Birîne, Byrîne, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex, sent by pope Honorius to Britain in* A. D. 634:—Dære tíde đã West-Seaxna þeód mid Cynigelse heora cyninge Cristes geleáfan onfêng, bodade him and lærde Godes word Birînus biscop, se mid Honorius gepeahte dæs Papan com on Breotene . . . . He đã lærde đær godcunde láre, and đone cyning to Cristes geleáfan gecyrde, and hine gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæđe aþwôgh mid his þeóde West-Seaxum. Hit gelamp on đa sylfan tíd đe mon done cyning fullade, đæt đær wæs se hálgesta and se sigefæstesta cyning Norþan Hymbra Oswald andweard . . . . Đã sealdon hî and geáfon đam bisceope begen đa cyningas eardungstôwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre, and he đær, se bisceop, Gode lifde and cyricean worhte and hálgode . . . and he đær his dagas ge-endode and to Drihtne fêrde, and in dære ylcan ceastre bebyriged wæs, and eft æfter monigum geárum Hædde bisceop hêt his líchoman up adôn and lædan [MS. lædon] to Winton ceastre *eo tempore* [A. D. 634] *gens Occidentalium Saxonum, (qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur,) regnante Cynigilso fidem Christi suscepit, prædicante illis verbum Birino episcopo, qui cum consilio papæ Honorii venerat Brittaniam . . . . Itaque evangelizante illo in præfata provincia, cum rex ipse catechizatus, fonte baptismi cum sua gente abluretur, contigit tunc temporis sanctissimum ac victoriosissimum regem Nordanhymbrorum Osualdum adfuisse . . . . Donaverunt autem ambo reges eidem episcopo civitatem quæ vocatur Dorcic [Dorchester], ad faciendum inibi sedem episcopalem; ubi factis dedicatisque ecclesis . . . migravit ad Dominum, sepultusque est in eadem civitate, et post annos multos Hædde episcopatum agente translatus inde in Ventam civitatem [Winchester]*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 4–6; 12–16; 18–21; 22–24. Hêr forþfêrde Birînus se biscop *here*, A. D. 650, *Birinus the bishop died*, Chr. 650; Th. 51, 1, col. 2. Hêr Ægelbryht of Galwalum æfter Birîne [Byrîne, col. 2, 3] đam Rômâniscan biscope onfêng Wesseaxna biscepdôme *here*, A. D. 650, *Ægelbyrht of Gaul succeeded to the bishopric of the West-Saxons after Birinus the Roman bishop*, 650; Th. 50, 1–5, col. 1.

birst, he birsteþ, birst *burstest, bursts; and and 3rd pers. pres. of* berstan.

birþ *bears; 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

bi-sæc *a bag*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 10, 10. v. sæc, codd.

bi-sêcce, es; *n? m?* I. *a visit;* visitatio:—Bâd bîsêce betran hyrdes *waited the visit of a better keeper*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 11; Gû. 188. II. *persecution, dispute, litigation;* controversia, litigatio:—Bisêce *in litigation*, L. Edg. C. 62; Th. ii. 258, 3. Gif đær hwæt bisêces sŷ, seme se biscop *if there be somewhat of dispute, let the bishop settle it*, Const. vii; Th. ii. 258, note a. DER. sêcan, sêcan *to seek, visit, persecute, dispute.*

bi-scær *sheared or cut off*, Reim. 26; *p. of* bi-sceran. v. be-sceran.

bi-scencan; *p.* -scencte, *pl.* -scencton; *pp.* -sceneed [scencan *to give drink*, scenc *drink*] *To give to drink;* ad potionem dare:—Ge in wræcsîđe longe lîfdon, lêge biscencte *ye [fallen spirits] have long lived in exile, flame being given [you] to drink*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 21; Gû. 596.

biscedp, biscop, biscep, es; *m.* I. *a* BISHOP, *prelate;* episcopus:—Se biscop is gecweden *episcopus* and is *oferseéwigend* on Englisc, dæt he ofersceáwige symle his underþeóddan *the bishop is called* episcopus, *that is in English*, overseer, *because he constantly oversees his subordinates*, L. Ælf. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. Nis nâ mâre betwyx mæsse-preóste and biscop, bûton đæt [Th. ii. 348, 24] se biscop is geset to mâran bletsunge đonne se mæsse-preóst sŷ; đæt is, circan to hâlgigenne, and to hâdigenne preóstas, to biscopgenne cild [Th. ii. 348, 26: MS. men to biscopienne], and to bletsigenne ele *there is no difference between a mass-priest and a bishop, but that the bishop is appointed for greater benediction* [*blessing*] *than is the mass-priest; that is, to hallow churches, and to ordain priests, to confirm children, and to bless oil*, 36; Th. ii. 378, 20; v. mæsse-preóst. Seó mægþ haſþ twegen biscepdas *the province has two bishops*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 33. II. *a chief priest of the Jews;* pontifex:—Se forma biscop, đe God silf gesette, wæs Aaron gehâten *the first high priest, whom God himself appointed, was called Aaron*, L. Ælf. P. 38; Th. ii. 378, 32. Scrîđde đone biscop mid línenum reáfe *vestivit pontificem subucula linea*, Lev. 8, 7. Đã astyredon đa biscepas đa menegu *pontifices autem concitaverunt turbam*, Mk. Bos. 15, 11. Se biscep acsode đone Hælend *pontifex interrogavit Iesum*, Jn. Bos. 18, 19, 22, 24. III. *a heathen priest of the Romans and Egyptians;* the chief priest of the Romans was called *Pontifex Maximus*, which was a title assumed by the Consuls and Emperors, v. yldest-biscep:—Sædon đa Ægyptiscan biscepas, dæt đa Godes wundor hiora ágnum godum getealde wæron, dæt sint deófol-gild *the Egyptian priests said, that the godlike wonders were ascribed to their own gods, which are idols*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 25. Biscepas on Rôme sædon, dæt heora godas bædon dæt him man worhte anfiteatra *the priests in Rome said, that their gods ordered them to build an amphitheatre*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 26. Lucinius Crassus, se consul, wæs eác Rômâna yldesta biscep *Lucinius Crassus, the consul, was also the chief priest* [pontifex maximus] *of the Romans*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 16. IV. *the rank of an Anglo-Saxon bishop was equal to that of the Ealdorman, or highest nobleman, being only inferior to the* Ædeling *or prince, for they had equal power as judges in civil courts of law,—and their* burh-brice *and* wér-gyld *were the same*:—Biscepe gebyreþ ælc rihting, ge on godcundan þingan ge on woruldcundan *to a bishop belongs every direction* [*righting*] *both in divine and worldly things*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 9. Sculon biscepas, mid woruld-dêman, dômas dihtan dæt hî ne geþafian, gyf his waldan magan, dæt ænig unriht up-aspringe *bishops, with temporal judges, should so direct judgments that they never permit, if it be in their power, that any injustice spring up*, 7; Th. ii. 312, 35–37. And sêce man hundred-gemôt swâ hit ær geset wæs; and hæbbe man þrîwa on geáre burh-gemôt; and tûwa scîr-gemôt; and đær beó on đære scîre biscep and se ealdorman, and đær ægder tæcan ge Godes riht ge woruld-riht *and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the ealdorman, and there each expound both God's law* [*right*] *and the world's law*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5; L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4–8. Biscopes and ealdormannes burg-bryce bið lx scillinga *a bishop's and an ealdorman's* burh-bryce *shall be sixty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 8, note 19, H. Biscopes and ealdormannes mund-brice gebête mid ii pundum *recompense a bishop's and an ealdorman's* mund-brice *with two pounds*, L. Eth. vii. 11; Th. i. 332, 1. Biscopes and ealdormannes wér-gyld is viii þûsend þrymsa *a bishop's and an ealdorman's* wer-gild *is eight thousand thrymsas*, L. Wg. 3; Th. i. 186, 7. V. *the bishops were the best educated men of their age, and often the most energetic, their advice and assistance were, therefore, naturally sought in every case of emergency in the cabinet or in the field,—Hence Ealhstan, the bishop of Sherborne for fifty years* [Ealhstân hæfde đæt biscopríce ì wintra æt Scyreburnan, A. D. 817–867: Chr. 867; Ing. 98, 12–14], *became a general of Egbert and of his son Æthelwulf*:—Ecgbryht, West-Seaxna cyning, sende Æđelwulf his sunu of dære fyrde, and Ealhstân his biscep, to Cent micele werede, and hŷ Baldréd đone cyning norþ ofer Temese adryfon *Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, sent his son Æthelwulf, and Ealhstan his bishop, into Kent, with a large part of the army, and drove Baldred the king northward over the Thames*, Chr. 823; Ing. 87, 6–15: 845; Ing. 92, 1. Æt Mere-tûne wearþ Heáhmund biscop ofslegen, and feala gôdra monna *at Merton bishop Heahmund was slain, and many good men*, 871; Ing. 101, 1–9. [*Orm.* bisskopp, bisscopp, bisshopp: *Laym.* biscop, bissop: *Wyc.* bischop: *O. Sax.* biskop: *Dut.* bisschop: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bischof: *O. H. Ger.* piscof: *Goth.* aipiskaupus: *Dan.* bisp: *Swed.* biskop: O. *Nrs.* biskup: *Fr.* évêque: *Span.* obispo: *It.* vescovo: *Wel.* esgob: *Gael.* easbuig: *Ir.* easbog: *Arm.* eskop: *Slav.* biskup: *Lith.* wyskupas. *From the Lat.* episcopus [*e-piscop-us, hence O. H. Ger.* piscof: *A. Sax.* biscop: *Orm.* bisshopp: *Laym.* biscop: *Wyc.* bischop: *Eng.* bishop] = *Grk. ἐπίσκοπος an overseer, guardian,* from *ἐπί upon, over,—σκοπός one who watches.—σκοπέω to look, watch, consider, contemplate.*] DER. arce-biscep, -biscop, ealdor-: biscep-dôm, -gegyrelan, -hâd, -hyrde, -lîc, -rîce, -roc, -scîr, -seld, -sedel, -setl, -stôl, -þênung, -wîte, -wyrt: biscepian.

biscep-dôm, biscop-dôm, biscep-dôm, es; *m.* I. [biscep *a bishop,* dôm *judgment*] *a bishop's doom, excommunication;* episcopi judicium, excommunicatio:—Sŷn hî begen đæs biscepdômes scyldige *let them both be guilty of the bishop's doom* [*excommunication*], Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 1. II. *the province of a bishop, a bishopric;* episcopi provincia, episcopatus:—He onfêng biscopdôm Parisiace hâtte *he received the bishopric called Paris;* accepto episcopatu Parisiacæ civitatis, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10: Ps. Lamb. 108, 8. Wine heóld đone biscepdôm iii geár *Wine held the bishopric three years*, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7.

biscep-gegyrelan *episcopal robes.* v. biscop-gegyrelan.

biscep-hâd, biscop-hâd, es; *m.* [biscep *a bishop;* hâd *hood, condition, state*] BISHOPHOOD, *the office or state of a bishop, the episcopate, a bishopric;* munus episcopale, flaminium, episcopatus, episcopi provincia:—Wæs se biscephâd beſæsted *the bishopric was established*, Elen. Kmbl. 2422; El. 1212. Biscephâd *flaminium*, Cot. 86: 186. On biscephâde ge ær biscephâdode *in episcopatu et ante episcopatum*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 2, 3: 5, 6; S. 620, 19. His biscephâd [biscephâd, Spl.] brûcan feóndas *let his enemies enjoy his episcopate*, Ps. Th. 108, 8.

biscep-hyrde, biscop-hyrede, es; *m. A bishop's shepherd or clergyman;* episcopi clericus, Cot. 44. v. hyrde.

biscepian, biscopgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exercise the office of a bishop,*

to oversee, visit, confirm; episcopali munere fungi, visitare, confirmare :— Se bisceop bið gesett to hādigenne preóstas, and to bisceopgenne cild *the bishop is appointed for the ordaining of priests, and confirming of children*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26.

bisceop-líc, biscop-líc; *def.* se -líċa, seó, ðæt -líce; *adj.* BISHOPLIKE, *episcopal, belonging to a bishop;* episcopalis, pontificalis : — He ðæt biscopliċe líf be-eóde *episcopalem vitam exercebat*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. On biscoplícum gerece *pontificali regimine*, 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

biscop-ríce, biscop-ríce, es; *n.* [biscop *a bishop*, ríce *a region*] *A* BISHOPRIC, *diocese, province of a bishop;* episcopi provincia, diœcesis = διοίκησις :—Mellitus fēng to ðam biscopríce *Mellitus succeeded to the bishopric*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, note 8. Seaxulf his biscopríce onfēng *Saxulf succeeded to his bishopric*, 4, 6; S. 573, 35.

bisceop-roc, -rocc *a bishop's rochet.* v. biscop-roc.

biscop-scír, biscop-scír, e; *f.* [biscop *a bishop*, scír *a province*]. **I.** *the province of a bishop, a diocese;* episcopi provincia, diœcesis = διοίκησις, parochia = παροικία :—Biscepscír *diœcesis* vel *parochia*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 123; Wrt. Voc. 42, 4. Dæt nēnig biscoep ōðres biscepscíre onswōge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32: 4, 13; S. 582, 1: 4, 6; S. 573, 39. He todǣlde on twā biscopscíre West-Seaxna mǣgþe *he divided the province of the West-Saxons into two dioceses*, 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. **II.** *the office of a bishop, episcopate;* episcopatus :—Seó biscopscír Wihte dæs ealondes belimpeþ to Daniele Wintan ceastre biscepe *episcopatus Vectæ insulæ ad Danihelem pertinet episcopum Ventæ civitatis*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Se forlēt ða biscepscíre *he left the episcopate;* relicto episcopatu, 3, 21; S. 551, 38.

biscoep-seld *a bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see.* v. biscop-seld.

biscoep-seðel *a bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see.* v. biscop-seðel.

biscop-setl, biscop-setl, biscep-setl, es; *n.* [biscoep *a bishop*, setl *a seat*]. **I.** *a bishop's seat* or *residence;* sedes episcopalis :—Sæt he ðæt biscoepsetl xxxvii wintra and six mōnaþ and feówertyne dagas *he occupied the episcopal residence thirty-seven* [*of*] *years* [*winters*] *and six months and fourteen days*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 9. He ðam Wine gesealde biscopsetl on Wintan ceastre *Vino in civitate Venta sedem episcopalem tribuit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 7, 14. Se eádiga Petrus se apostol gesæt biscepsetl on Rōme *the blessed Peter the apostle occupied the episcopal residence in Rome*, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. **II.** *a bishopric;* episcopatus :—Wine wæs adrifen of his biscoepsetle *Wine was driven from his bishopric;* pulsus est Vini de episcopatu, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 13.

biscoep-stōl, biscop-stōl, es; *m.* [stōl *a stool, seat*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see, bishopric;* sedes episcopalis, episcopatus, pontificatus :—He ne mihte ðone Rōmāniscan biscepstōl eallunge forlætan *he could not altogether neglect the Roman episcopal see*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 8. Agefen to Wigornia ceastre ðam biscepstōle *given to the episcopal see at Worcester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 131, 27. Augustinus cyrde to his biscepstōle *Augustine returned to his bishopric*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 37, 5. Seó on setl biscopstōles wæs to ætȳced *quæ in sedem pontificatus addita est*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32.

biscoep-þēnung, e; *f.* [þēnung *duty, office*] *The duty* or *office of a bishop;* episcopi officium :—Þegnode se ārwurþa biscoep Willferþ on ðām dǣlum ðā biscoepþēnunge ārwurþliċe fīf geār *the venerable bishop Wilfrith exercised the office of a bishop in those parts honourably five years*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 15. Fēng Ēadulf to dære biscoepþēnunge *Eadulf succeeded to the bishop's office*, 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

biscoep-wíte *a bishop's fee for visiting.* v. biscop-wíte.

biscoep-wyrt, biscop-wyrt, biscep-wyrt, e; *f.* [wyrt *a wort, herb, plant*] BISHOP'S-WORT, *bishop's weed, betony, vervain, marsh-mallow;* ammi = ἄμμι [ammi majus, *Lin.*], betonica, verbena, hibiscum = ἰβίσκος :— Wyrc to drence æscþrotu, betonice, biscepwyrt *make into a drink ash-throat, betony, bishop's-wort*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 10: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2, 10. Genim biscepwyrt ða sūðernan *take the southern bishop's-wort*, L. M. 2, 54; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27. To monnes stæmne nim biscopwyrt *for a man's voice take bishop's-wort*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 93; Wrt. Voc. 30, 43. Genim ða brādan biscepwyrt *take the broad bishop's-wort*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 2. Betonice, dæt is, biscopwyrt *betony, that is, bishop's-wort*, Herb. cont. 1; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. Seó læsse biscopwyrt *betonica*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 49; Wrt. Voc. 31, 59. Biscopwyrt [MS. biscopwyrtil] *verbena*, 41; Som. 64, 1; Wrt. Voc. 31, 14. Biscepwyrt *hibiscum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15.

biscep *a bishop*, Chr. 110; Erl. 8, 11: 636; Erl. 24, 14: 690; Erl. 42, 15. v. biscoep.

biscep-dōm *the province of a bishop, a bishopric*, Chr. 660; Erl. 34, 7. v. biscoep-dōm **II.**

biscep-setl *an episcopal see*, Chr. 45; Erl. 6, 19. v. biscoep-setl.

biscep-wyrt *marsh-mallow*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 15. v. biscoep-wyrt.

bi-scerian, -scirian, -scyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To deprive, separate;* privare, separare :—Wilna biscirede *from desires separated*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. Dreámum biscyred *from joys separated*, 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55. Faraþ nū, awyrgde, willum biscyrede engla dreámes, on ēce fīr *go now, accursed, wilfully deprived of the joy of angels, into eternal fire*, 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. v. be-scerian.

bi-scīrian *to separate*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 24; Gū. 1047. v. bi-scerian.

biscop *a bishop*, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 9, 10. v. biscoep.

biscop-dōm *the province of a bishop, a bishopric*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, note 10. v. biscoep-dōm **II.**

biscopgan *to confirm*, L. Ælf. C. 18; Wilk. 155, 51. v. biscoepian.

biscop-gegyrelan; *pl. m.* [gegyrela *a garment, robe*] *Episcopal robes;* indumenta episcopalia :—He sende him biscopgegyrelan *he sent him episcopal robes*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10.

biscop-hād *the office* or *state of a bishop, the episcopate*, Cot. 86: Ps. Spl. 108, 7. v. biscoep-hād.

biscop-heáfod-līn *a bishop's head linen, an ornament which bishops wore on their heads;* infula :—Biscop-heáfod-līn *infula*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 10.

biscop-líc *episcopal*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 23. v. biscoep-líc.

biscop-ríce *a bishopric*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 35. v. biscoep-ríce.

biscop-roc, -rocc, es; *m.* [roc, rocc *a tunic*] *A bishop's rochet;* dalmatica :—Mid biscoprocce scrȳdan *to clothe with a bishop's rochet*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 26.

biscop-scír *a diocese*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 6, 10. v. biscoep-scír.

biscop-seld, es; *n.* [seld *a seat, residence*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence, an episcopal see;* sedes episcopalis :—Se cyning sealde him stōwe and biscopseld on Lindesfearona eá *rex locum sedis episcopalis in insula Lindisfarnensi tribuit*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 35.

biscop-seðel; *g.* -sedles; *n.* [seðel *a seat*] *A bishop's seat* or *residence;* sedes episcopalis :—Mellitus fēng to ðam biscopsedle Contwara burge cirican *Mellitus succeeded to the episcopal residence of Canterbury church;* Mellitus sedem Doruvernensis ecclesiæ suscepit, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 8.

biscop-setl *a bishop's residence*, Chr. 604; Th. 38, 1. v. biscoep-setl.

biscop-stōl *an episcopal seat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 32. v. biscoep-stōl.

biscop-wíte, es; *n. A bishop's fee for visiting, procuration;* episcopo debita, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 5.

biscop-wyrt *bishop's-wort, betony*, Lchdm. iii. 46, 26: Herb. cont. 1; Lchdm. i. 2, 1. v. biscoep-wyrt.

bi-scyrian *to deprive, separate*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 23; Vy. 55: 30 a; Th. 93, 3; Cri. 1520: 95 a; Th. 355, 28; Reim. 84: 42 b; Th. 142, 17; Gū. 645. v. bi-scerian.

bi-seah *looked about*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 8; Gū. 1276, = be-seah; *p. of* be-séon.

bisegu *occupation*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. v. bȳsgu.

bisen; *gen.* bīsne, bīsene; *f. An example, similitude, command, precept*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13: 29, 1; Fox 102, 12: Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499: Lk. Kush. War. 13, 6: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. v. bȳsen.

bi-sencan *to sink*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169. v. be-sencan.

bi-seón; *p.* -seah *to see*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088. v. be-seón, seón.

bises; *indecl. m. A leap year;* bisextile, bisextus :—Būtan bises geboden weorþe, feorþan geāre *unless a leap year is appointed*, [*being*] *the fourth year*, Menol. Fox 64; Men. 32.

bi-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set, beset, surround;* inserere, circumdare :—Þonne gim in goldfāte smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ *when a gem has been set in a golden vessel by the artifice of smiths*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 9; Ph. 304. Mid wyrtum se wilda fugel his nest bisetеþ ūtan *the wild bird surrounds its nest without with herbs*, 63 b; Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. v. be-settan.

bisgian *to occupy, busy*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264: Bt. procem; Fox viii. 6. v. bysgian.

bisgu, e; *f. Occupation, toil, affliction, care*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 5, 6: Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14; Rä. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88: 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625: Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. v. bȳsgu.

bīsgung, e; *f.* [= a-bīsgung = a-bȳsgung] *Business, occupation;* negotium, occupatio :—Fint he ða ryhtwisnesse gehȳdde mid his mōdes bīsgunga *he will find the wisdom concealed by the occupation of his mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 12. Ne forlǣte se reccere ða inneran giémenne dæs godcundan þiówdōmes for dære abīsgunge ðara ūterra weorca *let not the ruler forsake the inner care of the divine ministration for the occupation of outer works*, Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 a, 29, 27, 30. v. bȳsgu.

bīsigu *occupation, labour*, Beo. Th. 5067, note; B. 2811. v. bysgu.

bisleásung, e; *f. Fiction;* figmentum, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 13. v. leásung.

bismærian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To revile;* maledicere :—Bismæredon uncit [*Inscription*, Bismærede ungket] men, bā ætgædre *they* [*men*] *reviled us two, both together*, Runic Inscrip. Kmbl. 354, 30. v. bysmerian.

bismær-word, es; *n.* [= bismer-word : bismer *opprobrium, contumelia;*

word *verbum*] *A disgraceful* or *abusive word, reproach, insult;* ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum verbum, opprobrium, insultatio :—Mid bismærwordum *with insults*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5.

bismer, bismor, bysmer, bysmor; *gen.* bismeres, bysmres; *n.* [be, smeru *fat, grease*] *Filthiness, pollution, abomination, disgrace, infamy, mockery, reproach. contumely, blasphemy, calumny;* ludibrium, pollutio, abominatio, infamia, opprobrium, contumelia, blasphemia, calumnia :—Hí amyrdon heora folc on bysmore *they defiled their people with filthiness*, Ælfc. T. 15, 21. Seó stów gewearþ swíðe mære for Rómāna bismere *the place became famous for the disgrace of the Romans*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 62, 44. His mód wæs mid dam bismre ahwæt *his mind was whetted with that disgrace*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Hí mængdon eced and geallan togædere and hit, on his bismer, Criste gebudon *they mingled vinegar and gall together, and offered it to Christ, in mockery of him*, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 17. Dú hí, Drihten, dést deópe to bysmre *tu, Domine, deridebis eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. He hálge láre brygdeþ on bysmer *he turneth holy lore into mockery*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dóm. 71. Hí gefremedan óder bysmer *they made another reproach;* irritaverunt eum, Ps. Th. 105, 25: 106, 10. Dracan dú dysne geheowadest, hête sydðan him bysmere bráde healdan *draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Dæt he dóþ to bysmore dínum feóndum *he makes that for a reproach to thine enemies*, 8, 3. Ge gehýrdon his bysmer *audistis blasphemiam*, Mk. Bos. 14, 64. Dæt dú mæge þolie bysmor on ælcne tíman *ut omni tempore calumniam sustineas*, Deut. 28, 29. [*O. Sax.* bismer, *n. opprobrium.*] DER. bismer-full, -leás, -leóþ, -líc, -líce, -nes, -spræc, -sprecan, -word : bismerian, ge- : bismerung : bismeriend.

bismer-full; *adj. Polluted, abominable, disgraceful;* pollutus, detestabilis, turpis. v. bysmor-full.

bismerian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile;* illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniam facere, maledicere. DER. bismer. v. bysmerian.

bismeriend, es; *m. A deceiver;* illusor, Prov. 11, 4. DER. bismer.

bismer-leás; *adj. Without pollution, spotless, blameless;* sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus. v. bysmer-leás.

bismer-leóþ, es; *n.* [bismer *mockery, reproach;* leóþ *a song*] *A reproachful song, an incantation;* carmen invectivum, nenia, Cot. 188.

bismer-líc, bismor-líc; *adj.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace*, -líc] *Disgraceful, ignominious, dirty, unpleasant;* turpis, ignominiosus, fœdus :—Mid dam bismerlícestan áþe *with the most disgraceful oath*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 39: 1, 7; Bos. 29, 35. We lǽrað, dæt man geswíce bismerlícra efesunga *we enjoin, that a man abstain from ignominious tonsures*, L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. On done bismerlícostan eard *in the most unpleasant province*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 34.

bismer-líce; *adv. Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully;* probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose. v. bismor-líce.

bismer-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [bismer *filthiness, pollution*, -nes] *A polluting, staining* or *defiling;* pollutio, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, note 7.

bismer-spræc, -spæc, e; *f. A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy;* blasphemia. v. bysmor-spræc.

bismer-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -spræc, -spæc, *pl.* -spræcon, -spǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen, -specen [bismer *blasphemia*, sprecan, specan *loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, blaspheme;* blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare. v. bysmerspecan.

bismerung, e; *f. Blasphemy;* blasphemia, Mk. Skt. Hat. 3, 28. v. bysmrung.

bismer-word, es; *n. A disgraceful* or *abusive word, reproach, insult;* ignominiosum *vel* contumeliosum verbum, opprobrium, insultatio. v. bismær-word.

bismiriende *deriding;* insultans, Greg. Dial. 2, 1, = bismeriende. v. bysmerian.

bismor *a disgrace*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 31. v. bismer, bismor-líc, -líce.

bismor-líc *disgraceful, ignominious*, L. Edg. C. 20; Th. ii. 248, 16. v. bismer-líc.

bismor-líce, bysmor-líce, bysmer-líce; *adv.* [bismer, bismor *disgrace*, -líce] *Disgracefully, indecently, irreverently, contemptuously, reproachfully;* probrose, indecore, inverecunde, contumeliose :—Bysmerlíce *disgracefully*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. Hí willaþ, binnan Godes húse, bysmorlíce plegian *they will play irreverently within God's house*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. Worþaþ hine deófol on dómdæge bismorlíce *the devil shall cast him down contemptuously in the day of judgment*, Salm. Kmbl. 53; Sal. 27.

bismrian *to mock*, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. v. bysmerian.

bisnian *to give* or *set an example*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20: 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. v. býsnian.

bísnung *an example;* exemplum, Ælfc. T. 5, 15. v. býsnung.

bi-sorgian *to care for, fear*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 32; Ph. 368: 30 b; Th. 95, 12; Cri. 1556. v. be-sorgian.

bi-spanan; *p.* -spón, -speón; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, urge;* allicere, illicere, seducere, incitare, impellere :—Ic Herode in hyge bispeón, dæt he Iohannes bibeád heáfde biheæwan *I Herod in mind incited, that he commanded John's head to be cut off*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 8; Jul. 294. v. be-spanan.

bi-spell *a fable*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 19: Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 11. v. big-spell.

bissexte *a leap year;* bisextus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19. v. bises.

bist *art, shalt be;* es, eris, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 28; *2nd pers. pres. and fut. of* beón.

bi-stelan; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stǽlon; *pp.* -stolen *To rob, deprive;* furari, privare :—Strengo bistolen *deprived of strength*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 8; Rä. 28, 13. v. be-stelan.

bi-swáo *deceived, seduced*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302; *p. of* bi-swícan.

bi-sweðian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To bind, wind round, inwrap;* ligare, involvere :—Hí biwundon oddæ bisweðedon [biuundun ł bisuéddun MS.] hine *ligaverunt eum*, Jn. Lind. War. 19, 40. Sibbum bisweðede, sorgum biwerede *inwrapt in peace, from cares protected*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 19; Cri. 1644. v. be-sweðian.

bi-swíc, es; *m. Deceit;* fraus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 13. v. be-swíc.

bi-swícan; *p.* -swác, *pl.* -swicon; *pp.* -swicen *To deceive, seduce;* decipere, seducere :—Ic Néron biswác [MS. bisweac] *I deceived Nero*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 25; Jul. 302. v. be-swícan.

bi-swícol; *adj.* [bi-swic *deceit;* dolus] *Deceitful;* dolosus :—We sculon gebencean dæt dis líf, dæt we nú onlibbaþ, is bíswícol eallum dæm de hit lufiaþ *we ought to think that this life, in which we now live, is deceitful to all those who love it*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16.

bit *asks, prays*, Lk. Bos. 11, 12; *3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bita, an; *m.* [biten; *pp. of* bítan *to bite*]. I. a BIT, *morsel, piece, fragment;* frustum, buccella :—Ne mihte hyra ǽlc ánne bitan of dám gelæccan *every one of them could not get a morsel*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 10. Æfter dam bitan *post buccellam*, Jn. Bos. 13, 27. II. *anything that bites, a biter, an animal;* ferus :—Ænlice [ænlige MS.] bita *singularis ferus*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

BÍTAN; *part.* bitende; ic bíte, dú bítest, bítst, he bíteþ, bítt, bít, *pl.* bítaþ; *p.* ic, he bát, dú bite, *pl.* biton; *pp.* biten. I. *to* BITE *with the teeth;* mordere :—Ic bíte *mordeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 10. Monnan ic ne bíte nymþe he me bíte *I bite no man unless he bite me*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 9, 10; Rä. 66, 5. Æghwá biteþ mec on bær lic *every one bites me on the bare body*, 125 a; Th. 482, 7; Rä. 66, 4. Monige mec bítaþ *many bite me*, 125 a; Th. 482, 12; Rä. 66, 6. Dæt mæden bát and totær ǽlcne de heó geræcan mihte *the maiden bit and tore every one whom she could reach*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 14: Beo. Th. 1488; B. 742. Biton [MS. byton] hine lýs *lice bit him*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Nim dis ofæt, bít hit and byrge *take this fruit, bite it and taste*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. II. used metaphorically of the biting *or* wounding by a sword,—*to cut, wound;* cædere, vulnerare :—Se gist onfand dæt se beadoleóma bítan nolde *the guest found that the war-beam* [*the sword*] *would not wound*, Beo. Th. 3051; B. 1523: 2913; B. 1454. Sió ecg gewác, bát unswidor *the edge* [*of the sword*] *failed, cut less sharply*, 5150; B. 2578. Déah mec heard bite stídecg stýle *though the stiff-edge steel wounded me greatly*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 10; Rä. 88, 13. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bite : *R. Glouc.* byten : *Laym.* biten : *Orm.* bitenn : *Northumb.* bíta *discerpere : Plat.* biten : *O. Sax.* bítan : *O. Frs.* bita : *Dut.* bijten : *Ger.* beiszen : *M. H. Ger.* bîzen : *O. H. Ger.* bîzan : *Goth.* beitan : *Dan.* bide : *Swed.* bita : *Icel.* bíta : *Sansk.* bhid *findere, perforare.*] DER. a-bítan, on-.

bite, es; *m.* [bítan *to bite*] A BITE, *pain, the biting or pain of a wound, a biting disease* or *cancer;* morsus, cancri morbus *vel* cancer :—Hyt da wédendan bítas gehǽleþ *it heals the maddening bites*, Med. ex Quadr. 13, 7; Lchdm. i. 370, 14. Wid apan bíte *for the bite of an ape*, 11, 7; Lchdm. i. 366, 24: L. Ethb. 35; Th. i. 12, 5: Beo. Th. 4126; B. 2060. Purh sweordes bíte *through the bite of the sword*, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Bíte írena *the bite of swords*, Beo. Th. 4511; B. 2259. Gnættas cómon ofer dæt land mid fýrsmeortendum bítum *gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30. Wid cancerádle, dæt is, bíte *against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9. DER. láþ-bíte.

bítel, bítela, bétl; *m. A beetle;* blatta :—Da blacan bétlas *the black beetles*, Cot. 141.

bi-teldan *to cover, surround, overwhelm*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 1; Ph. 273: 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609. v. be-teldan.

bítende *biting;* mordax, Cot. 134; *part. of* bítan.

BITER, bitor, bitter, bittor; *g. m. n.* biteres, bitres, bittres; *f.* bitre; *sup.* biteresta, biteresta; *adj.* BITTER, *sharp, severe, dire;* amarus, acerbus, acer, dirus, atrox :—Dæt bitereste [MS. biteroste] clyster *botri amarissimi*, Deut. 32, 32; *the clustre most bittir*, Wyc. Dæt he bibúgan mæge done bitran drync *that he may escape the bitter drink*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 10; Gú. 840. Hí beheóldon bogan [MS. boga], þing [þingc MS.] biter *intenderunt arcum, rem amaram*, Ps. Spl. 63, 3: Ps. Th. 78, 5. Bitter, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. Bittor, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 13; Gú. 958. Boda bitresta *the bitterest messenger*, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 19;

Gen. 763. Bittres; *g.* Salm. Kmbl. 658; Sal. 328. Biteres; *g.* Rood Kmbl. 225; Kr. 114. [*Orm.* bitterr: *O.Sax.* bittar: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* bitter: *O. H. Ger.* bittar: *Goth.* baitrs: *Dan. Swed.* bitter: *Icel.* bitr.] DER. þurh-biter, -bitter, winter-.

bitere *bitterly, sharply,* Ps. Th. 101, 18: 128, 2. v. bitre.

biterian, biterigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To embitter, make sharp;* accerbare:—Dætte us biterige sió hreówsung *that the repentance may be bitter to us,* Past. 54, 5. DER. a-biterian, ge-.

biter-líce, bitter-líce; *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weóp biterlíce [Bos. biturlice] *he wept bitterly,* Mt. Jun. 26, 75. He ongan biterlíce [Smith, 600, 29, bitterlice] wépan *he began to weep bitterly,* Bd. 4, 25; Whelc. 337, 43.

biter-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Híg cómon to dære stówe, de ys Mara genemned, dæt ys on úre lýden biternys; dá ne mihton híg drincan dæt wæter, fordámde hit wæs biter: dá hétonhíg ealle his naman Mara, dæt ys on úre lýden biternys *venerunt in Mara, nec poterant bibere aquas de Mara, eo quod essent amaræ, unde et congruum loco nomen imposuit vocans illum Mara, id est amaritudinem,* Ex. 15, 23. Heortan biternys *bitterness of heart,* Homl. Th. ii. 220, 18. Dæs múþ full is biternysse *cujus os plenum est amaritudine,* Ps. Spl. second 9, 8. Nolde his onbyrian for dære biternysse *he would not taste it for its bitterness,* Homl. Th. ii. 254, 18, 19.

biter-wyrde; *adj. Inclined to bitterness;* ad amaritudinem pronus:—Ne he biterwyrde næs *he was not inclined to bitterness,* Homl. Th. i. 320, 15: ii. 44, 22.

bíþ *is, shall be;* est, erit, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 11; Met. 6, 6: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182; *3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* beón.

bi-þeahte, -þeaht *covered over,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 11; Pa. 61: 101 a; Th. 382, 10; Rä. 3, 9; *p. and pp. of* bi-þeccan. v. be-þeccan.

bi-þearf ic *I need,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. bi-þurfan, be-.

bi-þeccan *to cover,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 10; Cri. 1423: 51 b; Th. 179, 1; Gü. 1255. v. be-þeccan.

bi-þencan *to consider, bear in mind, confide,* Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 27; Cri. 822: 20 a; Th. 53, 14; Cri. 850: 51 b; Th. 179, 32; Gü. 1270: 66 b; Th. 245, 30; Jul. 52. v. be-þencan.

bi-þringan *to surround,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 27; Ph. 341. v. be-þringan.

bi-þryccan; *p.* -þrycte, *pl.* -þrycton; *pp.* -þrycced [þryccan *to press*] *To press on;* imprimere:—Hí hwæsne beág ymb mín heáfod gebýgdon, þreám bi-þrycton *they bent a sharp crown around my head, pressed it on with reproaches,* Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 26; Cri. 1446.

bi-þurfan *to need, to have need,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 17; Jul. 715. v. be-þurfan.

bítl *a mallet, hammer,* Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. v. býtl.

bit-mælum; *adv.* [bit, mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, *n.*] *Piecemeal, by bits;* mordicus, Ælfc. Gr. 38: Som. 42, 5.

bitol, es; *n. A bridle;* frænum:—On gewealde and bitole ceácan heora gebind *in camo et fræno maxillas eorum constringe,* Ps. Spl. 31, 12.

bi-tolden *covered, overwhelmed,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 25; Ph. 609; *pp. of* bi-teldan. v. be-teldan.

bitre, bitere, bittre; *adv.* [biter *bitter*] *Bitterly, sharply, cruelly;* amare, acriter, atrociter:—Ic eom bitre abolgen *I am bitterly vexed,* Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 31; Hy. 4, 109: 120 b; Th. 463, 4; Hö. 65: Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Unc he bitere forgeald *he bitterly requited us,* Cd. 222; Th. 290, 21; Sat. 418. Hí gebléndon bittre tosomne unswétne dryne ecedes and geallan *they mingled bitterly together an unsweet drink of vinegar and gall,* Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438: 119 a; Th. 457, 4; Hy. 4, 78.

bitst, he bitt *askest, he asks,* Ex. 33, 12: Homl. Th. i. 250, 8, 9; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

bitst, bíst, bit *bidest, bides; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bídan.

bitt *a bottle;* uter. v. byt.

bitter *bitter;* amarus, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55. v. biter.

bitter-líce *bitterly,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. v. biter-líce.

bitter-nes *bitterness,* Scint. 61. v. biter-nys.

bittor *bitter,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 23; Gü. 998. v. biter.

bittre *bitterly, skarply, cruelly,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 24; Reim. 50. v. bitre.

bi-tweon; *prep. dat. Between;* inter, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 15; Cri. 1659. v. be-tweonum III.

bi-tweonum; *prep. dat. Between;* inter:—Hornum bitweonum [horna abitweonum MS. Th.] *between the horns,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. v. abi-tweonum, be-tweonum.

bi-týnan *to close, shut up,* Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 7; Ph. 419. v. be-týnan.

bityr-líce *bitterly;* amare:—Petrus weóp bityrlíce *Petrus flevit amare,* Mt. Bos. 26, 75. v. biter-líce.

bi-wégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To disappoint;* frustrari:—Ne bi-wægde hine *non frustratus est eum,* Ps. Surt. 131, 11. v. be-wægan.

bí-wærlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [v. bí- in be- II] *To pass by;* præterire, Lk. Lind. War. 10, 31: 11, 42: Lk. Rush. War. 11, 42. DER. wærlan.

bi-wáwan; *p.* -weów; *pp.* -wáwen *To blow against;* affligere:—Winde biwáwne [MS. biwaune] *waved* or *shaken by the wind,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. DER. wáwan.

bi-weaxan *to overgrow,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. v. be-weaxan.

bi-weddian *to espouse, betrothe, wed;* desponsare:—Wæs sió fæmne wélegum biweddad *the woman was betrothed to the rich one,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 25; Jul. 33. v. be-weddian.

bi-werian, -wergan *to defend, restrain, forbid,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 23; Vy. 38: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 3; Gü. 820. v. be-werian.

bi-windan *to entwine, enwrap, encircle,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 20; Jul. 234: 28 b; Th. 87, 9, 12; Cri. 1422, 1424: 18 b; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 65 b; Th. 241, 34; Ph. 666. v. be-windan.

bi-wist *food, provision,* Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4: L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 12. v. big-wist.

bi-word, -wyrd, es; *n.* [be, bí *by,* word *a word*] A BYEWORD, *proverb;* proverbium:—Man segþ [seið MS.] to bíworde, 'hæge sittaþ ða æceras dæleþ' *man saith for a proverb, 'the hedge abides which fields divides,'* Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 13. Bíword, bíwyrd *proverbium,* Cot. 157.

bi-worpen *cast about, surrounded;* cinctus:—Is dæt églond fenne biworpen *the island is surrounded with a fen,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rä. 1, 5, = be-worpen; *pp. of* be-weorpan.

bi-wrá̆h *covered,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23; *p. of* bi-wríhan. v. be-wríhan.

bi-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To strike or beat around, to surround;* circum pulsare, circumdare:—Hí sculon onfón in fýrbaðe wælmum biwrecene wráþlíc andleán *they must receive dire retribution in the fire-bath surrounded with flames,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. v. be-wrecan.

bi-wríhan; *p.* -wráh, *pl.* -wrigon; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover.* v. be-wríhan.

bi-wrítan; *p.* -wrát, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen [be *by,* wrítan *to write*] *To write after, by,* or *out of, to copy;* postscribere, exscribere, Past. pref; Hat. MS. v. be-wrítan.

bi-wyrcan *to make,* Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 3; Jul. 575. v. be-wyrcan.

bixen; *adj.* [box *the box-tree*] *Belonging to box,* BOXEN, *made of box-wood;* buxeus:—Bixen box *a box made of box-wood;* pyxis, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36.

blác; *adj.* I. *bright, shining;* lucidus, splendidus:—On bryne blácan fýres *into the burning of the bright fire,* Cd. 186; Th. 231, 13; Dan. 246. Ligetta hérgen blácе dýrne Dryhten *lightnings bright praise the beloved Lord,* Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. Engel ða burh oferbrægd blácan lýge, hátan headowealme *an angel spread over the town a bright flame, hot warlike floods,* Andr. Kmbl. 3081; An. 1543. Blácum leóhte *with bright light,* Bt. Met. Fox 4, 15; Met. 4, 8. Ligetu blácе *lightnings bright,* Cd. 192; Th. 240, 3; Dan. 381. II. BLEAK, *pale, pallid, livid, as in death;* pallidus, de moribundis et mortuis:—Bíþ his lít scæcen, and he blác *his life is departed, and he pale,* Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 28; Vy. 41. Scylfing hreás blác *Scylfing fell pale,* Beo. Th. 4969; B. 2488: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16. Blácne *pale, acc.* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 278. He hæfde blæc feax and blácne andwlitan *he had black hair and a pale countenance,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Se mona mid his blácan leóhte *the moon with her pale light,* Bt. 4: Fox 6, 34. [*Prompt.* bleyke *pallidus, subalbus,* from blác, *p. of* blícan *to shine.*] ☞ Observe the difference between blác *bright, shining, bleak, pale,* and blæc *black,* se blaca *the black.*

blác *shone,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gü. 1305; *p. of* blícan.

blace berian *black berries;* mori, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30. v. blæc-berie.

blác-ern, es; *n.* [blác *light,* ærn, ern *a place*] *A light place, a lamp, candlestick, lantern, light, candle;* lucerna:—Bæd dæt hí dæt blácern adwæscton *prayed that they would put out the light* [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. Bærnaþ eówer blácern *light your candle,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 6: Ps. Th. 131, 18.

blác-hleór; *adj.* [blác II. *pale,* hleór *a face, cheek*] *Having a pale face, pale-faced, fair;* pallidus vel candidus genis:—Sceolde monig blächleór ides bifiende gán *many a pale-faced damsel must trembling go,* Cd. 92; Th. 118, 23–25; Gen. 1969, 1970: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 128.

blácian, blácigan, to blácienne, blácigenne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blác *pallid, bleak, pale*] *To grow pale;* pallere, pallescere:—Ic blácige *palleo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42: 35; Som. 38, 5. Ic onginne to blácigenne [blácienne MS. C.] *pallesco,* 35; Som. 38, 6. Onsýn blácaþ *his face grows pale,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 13; Seef. 91. DER. a-blácian.

blácung, e; *f. Paleness, wanness;* pallor:—Blácung *pallor,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. On blácunge goldes *in pallore auri,* Ps. Lamb. 67, 14.

BLÆC, es; *n. Ink;* atramentum:—Dæt hí habban blæc and bócfel *that they have ink and parchment,* L. Edg. C. 3; Th. ii. 244, 11. Blæc

atramentum, Wrt. Voc. 47, 3. [*Plat.* blak *ink*: *O. H. Ger.* blach *ink*: *Dan.* blæk, *n. ink*: *Swed.* blæck, *n. ink*: *Icel.* blek, *n. atramentum.*]

BLÆC; *gen. m. n.* blaces, *f.* blæcre; *def. m.* se blaca, *f. n.* blace: blēac; *adj.* BLACK, *swarthy*; niger, fuscus:—He hæfde blæc feax, and blācne andwlitan *he had black hair, and a pale* [*lean, thin*) *countenance*; nigro capillo, facie macilenta, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Forðonde ðū ne mæht ænne loc hwītne gewirce oððe blæcne *quia non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 36. Ofslōgon done blacan Heawald *they killed the black Heawald*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 40. Ða sind blace swīðe *they are very black*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 438, 28; Rä. 58, 2. Swearte wēron lāstas, swaðu swīðe blacu *swart were their footsteps, their tracks very black*, 113 b; Th. 434, 19; Rä. 52, 3. [*Icel.* blakkr *niger*, Egils. v. *A. Sax.* blæc *ink*.] ☞ Observe the difference between blæc; *gen. m. n.* blaces, se blaca *black, swarthy*, and blāc *shining, pallid, bleak, pale*, from blāc; *p. of* blīcan *to shine*; remark also blāc *pale, livid*, from blācan *to bleach, whiten*. v. blīcan, blācan.

blāc; *adj. Shining, pale, livid*; lucidus, pallidus, lividus:—Īs brycgade blāce brimrāde *the ice bridged the pale water road*, Grn. An. 1264. v. blācan *to bleach*.

blācan, blācean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* BLEACH, *whiten, fade*; pallidum colorem inducere, albicare:—Blāced *bleached*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 27; Rä. 29, 5. Ne mæg ne sunne blācan *no sun can bleach*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20: blāceaan, note 20. DER. blīcan.

blæc-berie, an; *f. A* BLACKBERRY, *mulberry*; vaccinium, morus:—Blace berian *mori*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 30; Wrt. Voc. 33, 29. DER. blæc.

blæc-ern, es; *n. An inkstand*; atramentarium. DER. blæc *ink*, ærn *a place*.

blǣc-ern, es; *n.* [blǣc *light*, ærn *a place*] *Literally a lamp or candlestick, also the itself; verbum de verbo*, candelabrum, *etiam* candela, lucerna:—Bæd dæt hī dæt blǣcern acwencton *prayed that they would put out the light* [lucernam], Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40, note, MS. B. Ne menn blǣcern in beornaþ *men do not light a candle* [lucernam], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Blǣcern fōtum mīnum *lucerna pedibus meis*, Ps. Th. 118, 105. v. blāc-ern.

blæc-fexed; *adj.* [blæc *black*, feax, fex *hair*] *Having black hair, black-haired*; nigris capillis:—He is blæcfexed [MS. blæcfexede] *he is black-haired*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 16.

blæc-gym; *g.* -gymmes; *m. A black fossil, called jet*; nigro-gemmeus, lapis gagates = γαγάτης, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24.

blǣco, es; *n.* [blǣc *pale, livid*; blācan *to bleach*] *Paleness, leprosy*; pallor, lepra = λέπρα:—Blǣco *pallor*, Cot. 157. Lǣcedōmas wið dam yflan blǣce *leechdoms against the evil leprosy*, L. M. cont. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 8, 1. Wið blǣce genim gōse smero *for leprosy take goose-grease*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 9, 1, 4, 7, 18. v. blǣcþa.

blæc-teru; *g.* wes; *n. Black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid*; pix fluida, naphtha, Som.

blǣcþa, an; *m.*: blǣcþ-rust, es; *m. Leprosy*; vitiligo, Cot. 221. v. blǣco.

BLÆD; *gen.* blædes; *nom. pl.* blado, *n. A leaf*, BLADE; folium, palmula:—Brād blado *broad leaves*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Rōdres blæd *the blade of an oar*; palmula, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 77; Wrt. Voc. 48, 16. [*O. Sax.* blad, *n*: *Frs. O. Frs.* bled, *n*: *Dut.* blad, *n*: *Ger.* blatt, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* blat, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* blat, *n*: *Dan. Swed.* blad, *n*: *Icel.* blað, *n. folium.*] DER. ār-blæd.

blæd, e; *f. A cup, bowl, goblet, vial*; patera, phiala, Æthelfiedæ Test. Lye. v. bledu.

blǣd, es; *m.* I. *a blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind*; flamen, flatus, inspiratio? spiritus, vita, animus:—Gif mare blǣd windes astāg [MS. astahg] *if a stronger blast of wind arose*; si flatus venti major adsurgeret, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Þurh gāstes blǣd *through the spirit's inspiration*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 33; Ph. 549. God ableōw on his ansȳne lifiícne blǣd *God blew into his face the breath of life*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26. His blǣd forleōsan *to lose his life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 16; Jud. 63. Nāh sēo mōdor geweald bearnes blǣdes *the mother hath not power over her child's life*, Salm. Kmbl. 769; Sal. 384. Beorht on blǣde *bright in life*, Elen. Kmbl. 975; El. 489. II. *enjoyment, prosperity, abundance, success, blessedness, gift, reward, benefit, glory, honour*; fruitio, prosperitas, abundantia, successus, beatitudo, donum, præmium, beneficium, gloria, dignitas:—Hyra blǣd leofaþ æt dōmdæge *their enjoyment shall exist* [*live*] *at doomsday*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 100, 4; Cri. 1636. Blǣdes full *full of enjoyment*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 13; Cri. 1658. Eorþan blǣdas *the enjoyments of earth*, 116 b; Th. 447, 28; Dōm. 46. He heōld blǣd mid bearnum *he possessed prosperity with his children*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 5; Gen. 1608. Hie ne meahton blǣdes brūcan *they might not enjoy prosperity*, 90; Th. 113, 26; Gen. 1893. On his blǣde *in his prosperity*, 205; Th. 253, 26; Dan. 601. Sȳ him wuldres blǣd *may there be to him abundance of glory*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 27; Ph. 662. Ða feōndas dæs blǣdes gebrocen hæfdon *the fiends had enjoyed their success*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 28; Gū. 393. Ēcan līfes blǣd *the blessedness of eternal life*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 24; Seef. 79. Wæs his blǣd mid God *his reward was with God*, 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gū. 410: 20 b; Th. 55, 4; Cri. 878. Wæs heora blǣd micel *their glory was great*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 5; Gen. 14. Hie ludēa blǣd forbrǣcon billa ecgum *they destroyed the Jews' glory with the edges of swords*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 13; Dan. 709. [*O. H. Ger.* blāt *flatus.*] DER. fēr-blǣd, wuldor-: blǣd-āgende, -dæg, -fæst, -gifa, -horn, -wēla.

blēd, blēd, e; *f.* What is produced,—*A flower, blossom, fruit*; flos, olus, fructus:—His leāf and his blǣda ne fealwiaþ *its leaves and its flowers shall not fall*; folium ejus non decidet, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Wudu sceal blǣdum blōwan *a wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 527; Gn. C. 34. Geseh he geblōwene bearwas standan, blǣdum gehrodene *he saw blowing groves stand, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451. Blēda wyrta *olera herbarum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 2. He dēþ ælc twīg aweg on me, de blǣda ne byrþ; and he feormaþ ælc ðara, de blǣda byrþ, dæt hyt bere blǣda de swīðor *omnem palmitem in me non ferentem fructum, tollet eum; et omnem, qui fert fructum, purgabit eum, ut fructum plus afferat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 2. Beorc biþ blǣda leās *the birch-tree is fruitless* [*void of fruit*), Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Hærfest bryngþ rīpa blēda *harvest brings ripe fruits*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 15; 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Balsames blǣd *fruit of balsam*, Cot. 48.

blēd-āgende; *part. Possessing abundance, prosperous*; abundantiam habens, prosper, Beo. Th. 2031; B. 1013.

blēd-dæg; *g.* -dæges; *pl. nom.* -dagas; *g. pl.* -daga; *m. A prosperous or happy day*; prosperitatis dies, faustus dies:—Dær we mōtun brūcan blǣddaga *where we may enjoy prosperous days*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 16; Ph. 674: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 7; Gen. 1201.

blēddre *a blister, pimple, the bladder*, Ex. 9, 9, 10: Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. v. blǣdre.

blēd-fæst; *adj. Prosperous*; prosper:—Heó abreát blǣdfæstne beorn *she destroyed a prosperous hero*, Beo. Th. 2602; B. 1299. DER. ge-blǣdfæst.

blēd-gifa, an; *m. A giver of prosperity, happiness*, or *glory*; prosperitatis, beatitudinis, *vel* gloriæ largitor:—Beorht blǣdgifa *bright giver of prosperity*, Andr. Kmbl. 167; An. 84: 1311; An. 656.

blēd-horn, es; *m. A blast-horn, a trumpet*; classicum:—Blǣdhornas *classica*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 44; Wrt. Voc. 35, 32.

blēdre, blǣddre, an; *f.* [blāwan *to blow*; flare] That which is blown out, hence I. *an inflated swelling, blister, pimple, blain, pustule*; pustula, papula:—Be ǣghwylcum uncūþum blǣdrum de on mannes nebbe sittaþ *of all strange blisters which exist on a man's face*, Herb. cont. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 6, 10: Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 5. Eall folc wæs on blǣdran, and ða wēron swīðe hreówlīce berstende *all the people had blisters* [lit. *was in blister*], *and they were very painfully bursting*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 37. On mannum and on nȳtenum beóþ wunda and swellende blǣddran *there shulen ben in men and yn beestis biles and bleynes swellynge*, Wyc; Ex. 9, 9, 10. II. *the* BLADDER, *receptacle for the urine*; vesica:—Bāres blǣdre *a boar's bladder*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. Wið sāre dære līfre and dære blǣdran *for sore of the liver and of the bladder*, Herb. cont. 145, 2; Lchdm. i. 54, 27: Herb. 41, 2; Lchdm. i. 142, 8: 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Gif weaxan stānas on dære blǣdran *if stones grow in the bladder*, L. M. 3, 20; Lchdm. ii. 320, 6. Genim eoferes blǣdran *take a boar's bladder*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 5. Blǣddre *vesica*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 74; Wrt. Voc. 44, 56. Wið dære blǣddran sāre *for sore of the bladder*, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 15: 126; Lchdm. i. 238, 10: Med. ex Quadr. 8, 11; Lchdm. i. 360, 4. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bladder: *Piers P.* bleddere: *Dut.* blaar, *f*: *O. Dut.* blaeder, blaere: *Ger.* blatter, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* blāter, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* blātara, *f*: *Dan.* blære, *m. f*: *Swed.* blæddra, *f*: *Icel.* bladra, *f.*]

blēd-wēla, an; *m. Fruitful riches*; opes uberes:—Ic dē on ða fægran foldan gesette to neótenne neorxna wonges blǣdwēlan *I set thee on the fair earth to enjoy the fruitful riches of Paradise*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 16; Cri. 1392.

blǣge, an; *f. A* BLAY, *bleak, the gudgeon*; gobio = κωβιός:—Blǣge *gobio*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 59; Wrt. Voc. 55, 64. [*Ger.* bleie, bleihe, *f. a blay.*]

blǣ-hæwen, blǣ-hwen, blǣwen; *adj.* [bleó *blue*, hæwen *hued*] *Of a blue hue, bluish, violet* or *purple colour*; cæruleus, perseus:—Moises scrīdde done bisceop [Aaron] mid līnenum reáfe, and girde hine, and dyde ymbe hine blǣhwene tunecan, and lēde eaxlcláþ ofer hine *Moses clothed the bishop* [*Aaron*] *with a linen garment, and girded him* [*with a girdle*], *and put around him a blue tunic, and laid a cope* [lit. *shoulder-cloth*] *upon him*, Lev. 8, 7. Blǣwen *perseus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51.

blæse, blase, an; *f.* I. *a* BLAZE, *flame*; ardor, flamma. v. bǣl-blæse. II. that which makes a blaze,—*A torch, lamp*; fax, facula, lampas = λαμπάς:—Blæse *fax*, Greg. Dial. 2, 8: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 33. Iudas com dyder mid leóhtfatum, and mid blasum, and mid wǣpnum *Iudas venit illuc cum laternis, et facibus, et armis*, Jn. Bos. 18, 3. Blæsum *faculis*, Mone B. 3487. Blase *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. [*M. H. Ger.* blas, *n. fax, lampas.*]

blæsere, blasere, blysiere, es; *m.* [blæse **I.** *a blaze, flame*] *A burner, incendiary;* incendiarius:—Be blæserum *of incendiaries,* L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 18. We cwǽdon þe ðām blaserum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries,* L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13.

blæst, es; *m.* [blæse **I.** *a blaze, flame*] *A burning, blaze, flame;* ardor, flamma:—Ne mæg ðēr, rēn ne snāw, ne fȳres blæst, wihte gewyrdan *there rain nor snow, nor flame of fire can aught injure,* Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 25; Ph. 15: Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Dæt he [Fēnix] onfōn mōte, þurh līges blæst, līf æfter deaþe *that it* [*the Phœnix*] *may, through the fire's flame, receive life after death,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 6; Ph. 434. Lēges blæstas weallas ymbwurpon *flames of fire overwhelmed the walls,* Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554.

blǽst, es; *m.* [blāwan *to blow:* flare] *A blowing,* BLAST *or gust of wind, a breeze;* flatus:—Sǽgrundas sūþwind fornam, bæþweges blǽst *the south wind, the sea breeze, dried up the depths of the sea,* Cd. 158; Th. 196, 11; Exod. 290. [*Chauc.* blast: *Laym.* blæst: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* blast, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* blást, *m.*] **blǽst-belg** *bellows,* Wrt. Voc. 286, 76. v. blást-belg.

blǽt, ðū blǽtst *is livid, thou art livid; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blátan.

blǽt, es; *m. A bleating, a* BLEAT *like a sheep;* balatus. DER. blǽtan.

BLǼTAN; *p.* blǽtte; *pp.* blǽtted; *v. n.* [blǽt *a bleat*] *To* BLEAT; balare:—Ic blǽte swā gāt *I bleat as a goat,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rä. 25, 2. Scēp blǽt *ovis balat,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hit biþ swīðe dysīc dæt se man beorce oððe blǽte *it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat,* 22; Som. 24, 12. [*Piers P.* blete: *Orm.* blætenn: *Dut.* bleeten, bláten: *M. Dut.* bleten: *Ger.* blaszen: *O. H. Ger.* blazan *to cry as a sheep* or *goat, to bleat.*]

blǽtesung, e; *f. A flaming, blazing, sparkling;* flagrantia, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18.

blǽwen *light blue;* perseus, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 51. v. blǽ-hǽwen.

blǽwe þ, blǽwþ *blows,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8: ðū blǽwest, blǽwst *thou blowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blāwan.

blan *ceased,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17; *p. of* blinnan.

BLANC; *adj.* BLANK, *white, grey;* pallidus, albus, candidus:—Gewiton mearum rīdan beornas on blancum *the warriors departed to ride on white horses,* Beo. Th. 1716; B. 856. [*Relq. Ant. W.* i. 37, 30, blonc *white: Dut.* blank *white, shining: Ger.* blank *albus: M. H. Ger.* blanc: *O. H. Ger.* blanch *candidus: Dan. Swed.* blank *bright: O. Nrs.* blankr *albus,* Rask Hald: hence *Span.* blanco *white: Fr.* blanc: *It.* bianco.]

blanca, blonca, an; *m. A white* or *grey horse;* equus albus *vel* candidus:—On blancan *on a grey horse,* Elen. Grm. 1185. [*Laym.* blank, blonk *a horse, steed: O. Nrs.* blakkr, *m. equus.*] DER. blanc.

bland, es; *n. A mixture, confusion;* mixtio:—Swēg swīðrode and sanges [MS. sances] bland *sound prevailed and a confusion of song,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 19; Exod. 309. [*Icel.* bland, *n.*] DER. ge-bland, -blond, wind-.

BLANDAN, blondan, ic blande, blonde, ðū blandest, he blandeþ, blent, *pl.* blandaþ; *p.* ic, he bleónd, blēnd, ðū bleónde, blēnde, *pl.* bleóndon, blēndon; *pp.* blanden, blonden *To mix,* BLEND, *mingle;* miscere:—Ic eom on gōman gena swētra ðonne ðū beóbreād blēnde mid hunige *I am yet sweeter on the palate than if thou blendedst bee-bread with honey,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 21; Rä. 41, 59. [A strong verb in all the Teutonic dialects: *Goth.* blandan; *p.* baiblánd; *pp.* blandans: *O. Sax.* blandan: *O. H. Ger.* blandan: *Swed. O. Nrs.* blanda.] DER. ge-blandan; ge-blondan, on-: be-blonden: ge-bland: ge-blond, ær-, ār-, ear-, earh-, sund-, ȳþ-: wind-blond.

blanden-feax, blonden-feax, -fex; *adj.* [blanden; *pp. of* blandan *to mix;* feax, fex *hair*] *Having mixed* or *grizzly hair, grey-haired, old;* comam mixtam *vel* canam habens, senex. Blanden-feax is a phrase which in Anglo-Saxon poetry is only applied to those advanced in life; and is used to denote that *mixture* of colour which the hair assumes on approaching or increasing senility, Price's Warton i. xcvi. note 20:—Gelpan ne þorfte beorn blandenfeax [MS. blandenfex, col. 2] bilgeslehtes *the grizzly-haired warrior ought not to boast of the clashing of swords,* Chr. 937; Th. 204, 34, col. i; Ædelst. 45. Abraham ne wēnde, dæt him Sarra, brȳd blondenfeax, bringan meahte on woruld sunu *Abram thought not that Sarah, his grey-haired wife, could bring a son into the world,* Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7; Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791. Blondenfexa *the grizzly-haired,* 5916; B. 2962. Hruron teáras blondenfeaxum *tears fell from the grizzly-haired* [*prince*], 3750; B. 1873. Blondenfeaxe, gomele, ymb gōdne ongeador spræcon *the grizzly-haired, the old, spoke together about the good* [*warrior*], 3193; B. 1594.

blann *ceased, rested,* Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 28; *p. of* blinnan.

blase a *torch, lamp,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 54; Wrt. Voc. 26, 53. v. blæse **II.**

blasere, es; *m. An incendiary,* L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. v. blæsere.

blást-belg, es; *m. A blast-bag, bellows;* follis, Cot. 86.

BLÁT; *comp.* blǽtra; *superl.* blátast; *adj. Livid, pale, ghastly;* lividus, pallidus:—Þurh dæs beornes breóst blát weóll waduman streám *a livid stream bubbled in waves through the man's breast,* Andr. Kmbl. 2560; An. 1281. Hungres on wēnum, blátes beódgæstes *in expectation of hunger, of a pale table-guest,* 2177; An. 1090. Dæt biþ frēcne wund, blátast benna *that is a dangerous wound, most ghastly of sores,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 13; Cri. 771. [*O. H. Ger.* bleizza *livor.*]

blátan; *part.* blátende; ic blāte, ðū blātest, blǽtst, he blāteþ, blǽt, *pl.* blátaþ; *p.* bleót, blēt, ðū blēte, *pl.* blēton; *pp.* blāten; *intrans. To be livid, pale,* or *dark as with envy;* livere:—Hygewǽlmas teáh beorne on breóstum blátende nīþ *darkening* [*livid, pale*] *envy drew agitations of mind to the breast of the man,* Cd. 47; Gen. 981.

blāte; *adv. Lividly, pallidly;* livide, pallide:—Helle fȳr blāte forbærnþ biteran lēge *the fire of hell lividly burns up with a dire* [*bitter*] *flame,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 107; Met. 8, 54. Dæt fȳr ne mæg foldan and merestreám blāte forbærnan *the fire cannot pallidly burn up earth and sea,* 20, 229; Met. 20, 115.

blātende; *part. Darkening, making livid* or *pallid;* livens, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981. v. blátan.

BLĀWAN; *part.* blāwende; ic blāwe, ðū blāwest, blāwst, blǽwest, blǽwst, he blāweþ, blǽwþ, blǽweþ, blǽwþ, *pl.* blāwaþ; *p.* bleów, blēw, *pl.* bleówon; *pp.* blāwen **IV.** BLOW, *breathe;* flare, sufflare. **I.** *v. intrans.*:—Ge geseóþ sūþan blāwan *ye see the south* [*wind*] *blow,* Lk. Bos. 12, 55. Ic blāwe *flo,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41. Wind wrāde blāweþ *the wind fiercely blows,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 104; Met. 7, 52: Ps. Th. 147, 7. Blǽwþ gāst his and flōwaþ wæteru *flabit spiritus ejus et fluent aquæ,* Ps. Lamib. 147, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 15; Met. 6, 8. Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende, bearhtma mǽste *winds shall howl, crashing blow, with the greatest of sounds,* Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. Se wind sūþan bleów *the wind blew from the south,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 27. Bleów he on hī *he breathed on them,* Jn. Bos. 20, 22. Bleówon [MS. bleowun] windas *flaverunt venti,* Mt. Bos. 7, 25, 27. Blāwen is on smiddan *conflatur in conflatorio,* Prov. 27. **II.** *v. trans.*:—Drihten hāteþ hēh-englas bēman blāwan *the Lord shall command the archangels to blow the trumpets,* Cd. 227; Th. 302, 19; Sat. 602. Englas blāwaþ bȳman *angels shall blow the trumpets,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881. Ne blāwe man bȳman beforan ðē *let not a man blow a trumpet before thee,* Mt. Bos. 6, 2. [*Laym.* blæwen, blauwen, blawen, blowen: *Ger.* blähen: *M. H. Ger.* blæjen: *O. H. Ger.* blājan: *Lat.* flo.] DER. a-blāwan, for-, ge-, to-: blāwennys: blāwere: blāwung.

blāwen-nys, -nyss, e; *f. A blowing* or *puffing up, a windy swelling;* inflatio, sufflatio. DER. blāwan.

blāwere, es; *m.* [blāwan *to blow;* flare] *A* BLOWER; conflator:—Īdel wæs se blāwere *the blower was useless;* frustra conflavit conflator, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 a, 24.

blāwung, e; *f.* [blāwan *to blow;* flare] *A* BLOWING; flatus:—Ðā hēt Gedeon his geféran habban heora bȳman him mid to dære blāwunge *then Gideon commanded his companions to have their trumpets with them for the blowing,* Jud. 7, 16. DER. a-blāwung.

bleac; *def.* se bleaca; *adj. Black;* niger:—Wæs ðis gesceád dæt for missenlīce heora feaxes hiwe, ōðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heawold, ōðer se hwīta Heawald *ea distinctione ut pro diversa capillorum specie, unus niger Hewald, alter albus Hewald diceretur,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. v. blæc, blaca *black.*

BLǼAT; *def.* se bleáta, seó, dæt bleáte; *adj. Wretched, miserable;* miser, miserabilis:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan dǽtte meahte bibūgan done bleátan dryne deópan deaþwǽges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep death-cup,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 24; Gū. 963. [*Scot.* blait *nudus: Frs.* bleat *nudus: O. Frs.* blat *nudus;* thi blata *pauper, miser: Dut.* bloot: *M. Dut.* blōt: *Ger.* blosz: *M. H. Ger.* blōz: *Icel.* blautr.]

bleáte; *adv. Wretchedly, miserably;* misere, miserabile:—He geseah done leófestan līfes æt ende bleáte gebǽran *he saw his dearest* [*friend*] *bearing* [*himself*] *wretchedly at life's end,* Beo. Th. 5640, note; B. 2824.

BLEAÞ; *adj. Gentle, timid, peaceful, inactive;* timidus, imbellis, ignavus:—Ic eom to don bleáþ dæt mec mæg grīma abrēgan *I am so timid that a phantom may frighten me,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 4; Rä. 41, 16. Ne wæs him bleáþ hyge *his mind was not inactive,* Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. [*Laym.* blæd *destitute: O. Sax.* blōði: *Dut.* bloede: *Ger.* blöde: *M. H. Ger.* blœde: *O. H. Ger.* blōdi: *Dan.* blöd: *Swed.* blöt: *Icel.* blauðr.] DER. here-bleáþ.

Blecinga ēg, e; *f. Blekingey, the sea-coast of the Blekingians, a province on the south-west of Sweden; in A. Sax. times belonging to Denmark,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

bled, e; *f. A bowl, the dish of a balance, a scale.* v. helur-bled, bledu.

blēd, e; *f. A shoot, branch, flower, fruit;* germen, ramus, frons, flos, fructus:—Dæt cymen [MS. cyme] grēne blēda *that green shoots come,* Cd. 200; Th. 248, 24; Dan. 518. On dæs beámes blēdum *on the branches of the tree,* Cd. 200; Th. 248, 5; Dan. 508. Ne

dreósaþ beorhte blēde *bright fruits fall not*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 3; Ph. 35; 62 b; Th. 230, 2; Ph. 466. God lǽteþ hrusan syllan beorhte blēda beornum and þearfum *God lets earth give delightful fruits to rich and poor*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 24. DER. wudu-blēd. v. blǽd.

blēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [blōd *blood*] *To* BLEED, *emit blood*; sanguinem emittere:—Blēdaþ ēdran *the veins shall bleed*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 144. Se blēdenda fíc *the bleeding fig* or *disease*, Wanl. catal. 305, 4. Wið done blēdende fíc nim murran *for the bleeding fig* or *disease take myrrh*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 1. [*Dut.* bloeden: *Ger.* bluten: *O. H. Ger.* bluotan: *Dan.* blöde: *Swed.* blöda.]

blēd-hwæt; *g.* -hwates; *adj.* [blēd *a shoot*, hwæt *quick*] *A shoot growing quickly*; germen velox:—Ðonne ic hrēre bearwas blēd-hwate *then I shake the quick-growing groves*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 10; Rä. 2, 9.

bledsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bless, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare. DER. ge-bledsian. v. bletsian.

bledsung *a blessing*, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 21. v. bletsung.

bledu, bled, blæd, e; *f. A bowl, vial, goblet, the dish of a balance, a scale*; patera, phiala, lanx trutinæ, scala, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 24, 44: Æthelfledæ Test. Lye. DER. helur-bled.

BLĒGEN, e; *f.* A BLAIN, *blister, bile* or *ulcer*; pustula, ulcus:—Wið ða blēgene, genim nigon ægra and seóþ híg fæste *for blains, take nine eggs and boil them hard*, Lchdm. i. 380, 1. Wið ða blacan blēgene *against black blains*, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 21. [*Tyndl.* blain: *Chauc.* blein: *Wyc.* bleines, *pl*: *Dut.* blein, *f*: *Dan.* blegn.]

blencan; *p.* blencte; *pp.* blenced *To deceive, cheat*; decipere, fallere:—He wrenceþ and blenceþ he *deceives and cheats*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 18; Mód. 33. [*Prov. Eng.* blench: *Icel.* blekkja *to impose upon.*]

blēnd *mixed, blended, mingled*; *p. of* blandan.

blendan, he blent; *p.* blende; *pp.* blended, blend; *v. trans.* [blind *cæcus*] *To* BLIND, *deprive of sight, darken*; cæcare, obscurare:—Se dæg blent and þióstraþ hiora eágan *the day blinds and darkens their eyes*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Man hine blende, and hine swā blindne brohte to dām munecum *they blinded him, and brought him thus blind to the monks*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 17, col. 2; Ælf. Tod. 14. [*Chauc. Piers* blende: *Laym.* a-blenden: *Orm.* blendenn: *O. Frs.* blenda, blinda: *Dut.* blinden: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* blenden: *O. H. Ger.* blentjan: *Goth.* gablindyan: *Dan.* for-blinde: *Swed.* för-blinda: *Icel.* blinda.] DER. a-blendan, ge-.

blent *blends*; *3rd pers. pres. of* blandan.

bleó *a colour, hue, complexion*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. v. bleoh.

bleó *blue* or *azure colour*; cæruleus, Som.

bleó-bord, es; *n.* [bleoh, bleó *colour*, bord *a table*] *A coloured table on which games of chess are played*; tabula colorata in qua prœlia latronum luduntur (Ettm. p. 311):—Dryhten dǽleþ sumum gūþe blǽd, sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd *the Lord allots to one success in war, to another skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

bleó-brygd, es; *m? n?* [bleó *colour*, bregdan *to change*] *A variegated colour*; color variegatus:—Is se fugel fæger, bleóbrygdum fāg *the bird is fair, shining with variegated colours*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292.

bleó-cræft, es; *m.* BLEE-CRAFT, *the art of embroidering*; ars plumaria, ars acupingendi:—Bleócræft *ars plumaria*, Cot. 17.

bleó-fæstnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* That which gives pleasure from its colour,—*Pleasure, delight*; jucunditas, deliciæ:—Niht is onleóhtnes oðde onlihting on bleófæstnessum [bleófæstnyssum, Spl.] oðde ēstum mīnum *nox illuminatio est in deliciis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11.

bleó-fāg, -fāh; *adj.* [bleoh, bleó *color*; fāg, fāh *varius*] *Of various colours, party-coloured*; versicolor:—Byrne is mīn bleófāg *my byrnie is party-coloured*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 400, 18; Rä. 21, 3: Cot. 115. Ofersłop bleófāh habban ærende fūllīc getācnaþ *to have a party-coloured overcoat betokens an unpleasant message*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 6.

BLEOH, bleó, blioh, bliówe; *gen.* bleós; *n. A colour, hue, complexion*; color, species:—Bleoh *color*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 70; Wrt. Voc. 46, 27. Mislic bleó *a mixed colour*, 79; Som. 72, 78; Wrt. Voc. 46, 35. Blió *color*, Prov. 23. Dæt wæs hwītes bleós swā cristalla *it was of a white colour like crystal*, Num. 11, 7. Ānes bleós *of one colour*; unicolor, concolor, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 76; Wrt. Voc. 46, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 35. Hwī is se rēnboga mislīces bleós *why is the rainbow of a mixed colour?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 25. Menn māgon cēpan be dæs mōnan bleó hwylc weder toweard þyþ *men may observe by the moon's colour what weather is at hand*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hī brugdon on wyrmes bleó *they changed to a worm's hue*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 32; Gū. 883; 71 a; Th. 264, 12; Jul 363: Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Seolocenra hrægla mid mistlīcum bleowum hī ne gīmdon *they cared not for silken garments of various colours*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. Mōnan bleoh habban hȳnþe getācnaþ *for the moon to have colours betokens humility*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 27. Hī habbaþ blioh and færbu ungelīce *they have different colours and forms*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. Bleóum *with colours*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 31; Reim. 4: Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Secgaþ guman dæt Iosephes tunece wǽre bleóm bregdende *men say that Joseph's coat varied* [lit. *was varying*] *in colours*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23: 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. Geseah ic dæt beácen wendan bleóm *I saw the beacon change in colours*, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22: Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. [*Prov. Eng.* blee: *Chauc.* blee: *O. Sax.* bli, *n*: *North Frs.* bläy: *O. Frs.* blie, bli, *n.*] DER. ge-bleoh, wundorbleó.

bleóm *in colours*, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759; *inst. pl. of* bleoh.

bleónd, *pl.* bleóndon *mixed, blended*; *p. of* blandan.

bleónde *hast mixed, blended*; *p. of* blandan.

bleó-reád, -reód; *adj.* BLUE RED, *purple, myrtle-coloured*; cæruleo-ruber, myrteus:—Bleóreád *myrteus*, Cot. 135. Bleóreód *myrteus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 89; Wrt. Voc. 46, 46.

bleó-stǽning, e; *f. Coloured stone-work* or *pavement, Mosaic work*; opus musivum, pavimentum segmentatum, Som. Lye: Cot. 131.

bleót *was livid, pale*; *p. of* blātan.

bleót, dū bleóte, *pl.* bleóton *sacrificed, sacrificedst, sacrificed*; *p. of* blōtan.

bleóum *in colours*, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150; *inst. pl. of* bleoh.

bleów, bleówe, *pl.* bleówon *blew, breathed*, Jn. Bos. 20, 22; *p. of* blāwan.

bleów, dū bleówe, *pl.* bleówon *flourished, hast flourished, flourished*, Ps. Surt. 27, 7; *p. of* blōwan.

bleowum *to* or *with colours*, Bt. 18; Fox 48, 11; *dat. pl. of* bleoh.

blere, es; *m? An onyx, gem*; onyx = *ónux, m. a nail*:—Blere *onyx*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 55.

blēt, blēte, *pl.* blēton *was livid, pale*; *p. of* blātan.

blēt *sacrifices*; *3rd pers. pres. of* blōtan.

bletsian, bletsigan; *part.* bletsiende, bletsigende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. a. To* BLESS, *wish happiness, consecrate*; benedicere, consecrare:—Ic Ismael ēstum wille bletsian *I will bless Ishmael with favours*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 5; Gen. 2357: 191; Th. 238, 23; Dan. 359: Gen. 17, 16. He, bletsiende [bletsigende, Jun.], bræc dā hlāfas, and sealde his leorningcnihtum he, *blessing, brake the loaves, and gave to his disciples*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19. Ic bletsie ealle ða de hit healden *I bless all who may observe it*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 25. Ic bletsige oðde wel secge *benedico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38. Ic bletsige dē on mīnum līfe *benedicam te in vita mea*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 5: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 22; Gū. 580. Dū geāres hring mid gyfe bletsast *benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. We dec bletsiaþ, Fæder ælmihtig *we bless thee, Father almighty*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 6; Dan. 400: Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 12; Ph. 620: Ps. Lamb. 128, 8. Dū bletsodest [bletsadest, Th.] Drihten eorþan dīne *benedixisti Domine terram tuam*, Ps. Spl. 84, 1. He bletsode hī *benedicebat eos*, Mk. Bos. 10, 16: Ps. Spl. 106, 38. Mid heora mūþe hīg bletsodon, and mid heora heortan hīg wergdon *ore suo benedicebant, et corde suo maledicebant*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 5. Hī hine bletsadon meáglum wordum *they blessed him in strenuous words*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 6; Gū. 705. Bletsa ealā dū mīn sāwl Drihtne *benedic anima mea Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 1. Bletsiaþ Drihtne ealle englas his *benedicite Domino omnes angeli ejus*, 102, 20. Neáta gehwilc naman bletsie *every* [*kind*] *of cattle bless* [*thy*] *name*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 22; Dan. 390. Bletsien dec, Dryhten, deór and nýten *beasts and cattle bless thee, O Lord*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 26; Az. 144. [*Chauc.* blisse, blysse: *Wyc.* blisse: *Laym.* bletseiȝen: *Orm.* blettcenn, blettsenn: *Northumb.* bletsia, bloetsia, bloedsia: *Icel.* bleza, bletza, blessa: *Goth.* bleiþs *merciful, kind*, bleiþyan *to have mercy.*] DER. ge-bletsian.

bletsing-bōc, e; *f. A blessing-book*; liber benedictionum formulas continens, Wanl. catal. 80, 33.

blētst *sacrificest*; *2nd pers. pres. of* blōtan.

bletsung, bledsung, e; *f.* A BLESSING; benedictio:—Sī bletsung Drihtnes ofer eów *sit benedictio Domini super vos*, Ps. Spl. 128, 7: Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 12; Cri. 100. He onfōn sceal mīnre bletsunge *he shall receive my blessing*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 22; Gen. 2331. Cyn his on bletsunge byþ *semen illius in benedictione erit*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 26. Mid bletsunge [bledsunge, col. 1] dæs pāpan *with the blessing of the pope*, Chr. 813; Th. 108, 22, col. 2, 3. Brohte him bletsunge, se de him æ sette *benedictionem dabit, qui legem dedit*, Ps. Th. 83, 7: 113, 21. Him se beorn bletsunga leán ageaf *the prince gave him the gift of his blessings*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 2; Gen. 2120.

blēwþ, dū blēwst *blows, thou blowest*, Ps. Spl. 102, 14; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* blōwan.

BLĪCAN, ic blīce, dū blīcest, blīcst, he blīceþ, blīcþ, *pl.* blīcaþ; *p.* ic, he blāc, dū blīce, *pl.* blicon; *pp.* blicen; *v. n.* I. *to shine, glitter, dazzle, sparkle, twinkle*; lucere, fulgere, coruscare, micare:—Dū dære gyldnan gesihst Hierusalem weallas blīcan *thou seest the walls of the golden Jerusalem shine*, Salm. Kmbl. 469; Sal. 235: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 10; Ph. 95. Mōna swā seó Godes circe beorhte blīceþ *the church of God shines brightly like the moon*, 18 a; Th. 44, 11; Cri. 701: 58 b; Th. 210, 16; Ph. 186. Blīceþ deós beorhte sunne *this bright sun glitters*,

Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Hý fóre leódum leóhte blīcaþ *they with light shall shine before the people*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239. Heofoncandel blāc ofer lagoflōdas *the sun* [lit. *heaven's candle*] *shone over the water-floods*, Andr. Kmbl. 486; An. 243. Blicon bordhreōdan *bucklers glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hwonne swegles tapur hēdre blīce *when the sun* [lit. *heaven's taper*] *serenely shines*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115. **II.** *to shine by exposure, as the bones*; denudando in conspectum dari:—Hí twigena ordum hine wealla ōþ dæt him bān blīcaþ *they shall vex him with points of twigs until his bones appear* [*shine*], Salm. Kmbl. 289; Sal. 144. [*Laym.* blikien: *O. Sax.* blīkan: *Frs.* blike *apparere: O. Frs.* blīka: *Ger.* er-bleichen *pallescere: M. H. Ger.* blīchen *fulgere: O. H. Ger.* ar-blīchan *pallescere: O. Nrs.* blika, blīkja: *Lat.* flag-ra-re: *Grk.* φλέγ-ω: *Lith.* blizg-ù *I shine: Sansk.* bhrāj *to shine.*] DER. a-blīcan.

blīce, es; *m.* [blīcan **II.** *to shine by exposure, as the bones*] *An exposure*; denudatio:—Gif bānes blīce weorþeþ, þrīm scillingum gebēte *if there be an exposure of the bone* [*by wounding*], *let amends be made with three shillings*, L. Ethb. 34; Th. i. 12, 4.

blīcettan; *p.* blīcette; *pp.* blīcetted [blīcan **I.** *to shine, glitter*] *To glitter, quiver*; vibrare:—Blīcette *vibrabat*, Cot. 178. [*O. H. Ger.* blechazan *micare.*]

blīcettung, e; *f.* [blīcettan *to glitter*] *A coruscation, shining*; coruscatio:—Blīcettunga *coruscationes*, Ps. Vos. 76, 18: 143, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* blechazunga, *f. fulmen.*]

blīcon *shone, glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160; *p. pl. of* blīcan.

blīcst, he blīcþ *shinest, shines*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* blīcan.

blīds *joy, gladness*, Ps. C. 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. v. blīþs.

blin, blinn, e; *f.* [= be-lin; v. linnan *to cease*] *A ceasing, rest, intermission*; cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinne *without ceasing*; sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1648; El. 826. [*Old Eng.* blin, Ben. Jonson.] DER. un-ablinn. v. blinnan.

BLIND; *def.* se blinda, seó, ðæt blinde; *adj.* BLIND, *deprived of sight*; cæcus:—Dā wæs him broht ān deófolseoc man, se wæs blind and dumb *tunc oblatus est ei dæmonium habens, cæcus et mutus*, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: Mk. Bos. 10, 46: Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. Ðæt ðū grāpie on midne dæg, swā se blinda dēþ on þīstrum *ut palpes in meridie, sicut palpare solet cæcus in tenebris*, Deut. 28, 29: Mt. Bos. 23, 26. Æt-hrān he dæs blindan hand *he took the hand of the blind* [*man*], Mk. Bos. 8, 23. Hwā geworhte mannes mūþ oððe hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne and blindne oððe geseóndne *quis fecit os hominis aut quis fabricatus est mutum et surdum, cæcum et videntem?* Ex. 4, 11: Chr. 1086; Erl. 165, 29; Ælf. Tod. 15. Hīg synt blinde, and blindra lāteōwas: se blinda, gyf he blindne lǣt, hīg fealla þegen on ænne pytt *cæci sunt, et duces cæcorum: cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet, ambo in foveam cadunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14: 9, 27: 20, 30: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 1162; An. 581. Blinde on geþoncum *blind in thoughts*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 28; Cri. 1127: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 59; Met. 19, 30. Mæg wōd man blindra manna eágan ontýnan *numquid dæmonium potest cæcorum oculos aperire?* Ju. Bos. 10, 21. Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgeaf *cæcis multis donavit visum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21: 4, 18. Ðonne ðū gebeórscype dō, clypa þearfan, and wanhāle, and healte, and blinde *cum facis convivium, voca pauperes, debiles, claudos, et cæcos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 13: Ps. Th. 145, 7. Drihten onleóhteþ ða blindan [MS. blinden] *Dominus illuminat cæcos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8. Ēalá ge dysegan and blindan *O ye foolish and blind*, Mt. Bos. 23, 17, 19, 24. ¶ Blind slite *or* slyte *a blind* or *inward wound*, i. e. *a bite, the wound of which does not appear because of the swelling of the part affected*; morsus, cujus vulnus non apparet præ tumore partis affectæ, Herb. 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 92, 25. Seó blinde netele *or* netle *the blind* or *dead nettle*; archangelica [lamium album, *Lin.*], Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 51; Wrt. Voc. 31, 61: L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Blinda mann *a parasite*; palpo, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 46, 47. Blinde cweartern *a blind* or *dark prison*; cæcus *vel* tenebrosus carcer:—Gebrohton hī hine binnan ðam blindan cwearterne *they brought him into the dark prison*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 28. Engel scīnende dæt blinde cweartern mid leóhte afylde *a shining angel filled the dark prison with light*, ii. 382, 6. [*O. Sax.* blind: *O. Frs. Dut. O. Dut. Ger.* blind: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* blint, *gen.* blindes: *Goth.* blinds: *Dan. Swed.* blind: *Icel.* blindr.] DER. hyge-blind, mōd-.

blindan *is not found, but the Gothic* ga-blindyan *to blind, exists; so also A. Sax.* blendan *to blind*, q. v.

blind-līce; *adv. In a blind manner,* BLINDLY, *rashly*; temere:—Hū blindlīce monige sprecaþ *how blindly* [*rashly*] *many speak*, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 34, 17.

blind-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* BLINDNESS; cæcitas:—Ðá ge blindnesse bōte forsēgon *when ye renounced the remedy of blindness*, Elen. Kmbl. 777; El. 389: Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 28; Gū. 600. Ofer hyra heortan blindnesse *super cæcitate cordis eorum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 597; El. 299. Sende dē Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et cæcitate*, Deut. 28, 28.

blinnan; *part.* blinnende; ic blinne, ðū blinnest, blinst, he blinneþ, blinniþ, blinþ, *pl.* blinnaþ; *p.* ic, he blan, blon, blann, blonn, ðū blunne, *pl.* blunnon; *pp.* blunnen; *v. intrans.* [be, linnan *to cease*] *To cease, rest, leave off*; cessare, desinere:—Seó rēþnes dæs stormes wæs blinnende *the fierceness of the storm ceased* [lit. *was ceasing*], Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 9. Blǣd his blinniþ *his prosperity ceaseth*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53. We Dryhten bletsigaþ, ne dæs blinnaþ āwa to worulde *we bless the Lord, nor cease from this for ever*, Ps. Th. 113, 25. Seó ēhtnes [MS. ehtnysse] blan *the persecution ceased*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 17. Blann [blonn MS. T.] se bysceophād eall geár and dæs ōðres syx mōnaþ *the bishopric was vacant* [lit. *rested*] *all one year and six months of the next*, 3, 20; S. 550, 28. Ic nōht dīon ǣr dære ærninge blon *I naught the sooner left off from running*, 5, 6; S. 619, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2532; An. 1267. Ðū wuldres blunne *thou forfeitedst glory*, 2760; An. 1382. Rōmāne blunnon [MS. blunnun] ricsian on Breotene *Romani in Britannia regnare cessarunt*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 13. Blinn from eorre and forlēt hāt-heortnisse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. [*Chauc.* blinne.] DER. a-blinnan, ge-.

blinnende, an; *f.* [blinnende, *part. of* blinnan *to cease*] *A ceasing, rest, intermission*; cessatio, intermissio:—Būtan blinnendan *without ceasing*; sine intermissione, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, note 20. v. blin.

blinnes, blinness, e; *f. Rest*; cessatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. blin, nes.

blinniþ *ceases*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 29; Reim. 53; *3rd pers. pres. of* blinnan.

blīó, blioh *a colour, hue, complexion*, Prov. 23: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. v. bleoh.

blīótan *for* bleóton *sacrificed; 3rd pl. p. of* blōtan *to sacrifice*:—Hū ða burhleóde on Cartaina blīótan [= bleóton] men hira godum *how the towns-people in Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32.

blīs, bliss, blys, blyss, ∈; *f.* [contracted from blīþs, *q. v.*] **I.** BLISS, *joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure*; lætitia, gaudium, exultatio, beatitas:—Ne seó hēhste blis nis on dām flæscflcum lustum *the highest bliss is not in the fleshly lusts*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 5: Ps. Spl. 29, 6. On heofonum is singal blis *in heaven is eternal bliss*, Rood Kmbl. 280; Kr. 141: Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 48 b; Th. 167, 5; Gū. 1055. Ðanon com ærest cristendōm and blis for Gode and for worulde *whence first came christianity and joy before God and before the world*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 146, 22. Ðū eart blis mīn *tu es exultatio mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Ūre bliss on ānum dē ēce standeþ *our bliss shall bless eternally remaineth in thee alone*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Gehȳrde he of hrōfe dære ylcan cyricean upp astīgan done ylcan blisse song *audivit ascendere de tecto ejusdem oratorii idem lætitiæ canticum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 2: Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 2130; An. 1066. Stefn bliss *vox exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 117, 15. Þeówiaþ Drihtne on bliss, [and] insteppaþ oððe ingāþ on gesihþe his on bliss *servite Domino in lætitia, [et] introite in conspectu ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Lamb. 99, 2. Ðis is se dæg dæne Drihten worhte eádigum to bliss *this is the day which the Lord made for joy to the blessed*, Menol. Fox 125; Men. 62: Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 2; Cri. 552. Dæt bearn bringeþ bliss dē *that infant* [*Christ*] *bringeth bliss to thee*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 11; Cri. 68: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 30; Edg. 56. Ðū eart on heofonum bissa beorhtost *thou art the brightest of joys in heaven*, Hy. 7, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 10: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 15; Cri. 1257. Se burgstede wæs blissum gefylled *the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 11; Gū. 1291: 27 b; Th. 82, 31; Cri. 1347. Blissum hrēmig *exulting in gladness*, Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079. **II.** *friendship, kindness, benevolence, grace*; comitas, benignitas, benevolentia, gratia:—Hī me to wendon heora bacu bitere, and heora bisse frēon *they turned their bitter backs on me, and* [*took*] *their friendship from* [*me*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 30; Met. 2, 15. Þurh dē eorþbūende ealle onfōþ bisse mīnre and bletsunge *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive my grace and blessing*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 30; Gen. 1761: 106; Th. 140, 21; Gen. 2331. [*Laym. Orm.* blisse.] DER. heáh-blis. -bliss, woruld-.

blisgere, es; *m. An incendiary*; incendii auctor:—Blisgeras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 203, note 38. v. blæsere.

blissian, blyssian, blissigan, blissigean; *part.* blissiende, blissigende; ic blissie, blissige, ðū blissast, he blissaþ, *pl.* blissiaþ; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad [blis, bliss *bliss, joy*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rejoice, exult, be glad or merry*; lætari, gaudere, exultare, ovare:—Heora lāreówas blissigende hām hwurfon *doctores eorum domum rediere lætantes*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 20. Blissigende [blissiende MS. C.] *ovans*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 46. Ic blissige [Spl. blissie] ofer spæce dīnre *lætabor ego super eloquia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 162. Blissaþ se rihtwīsa on Drihtne *lætabitur justus in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 63, 11: 57, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 1268; An. 634. Ða ðe ondrǣdaþ dē, geseóþ me, and hī blissiaþ *qui timent te, videbunt me, et lætabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 74: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 8; Cri. 1287. Hyge blissode *their spirit rejoiced*, Andr. Kmbl. 1156; An. 578. Hī on don swȳðe blissedon *they rejoiced very much at that*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34. Blissiaþ on Drihtne *lætamini in Domino*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 11. Blyssiaþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9.

Blissie [Lamb. blissige] heorte sēcendra Drihten *lætetur cor quærentium Dominum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 3. Blissian [blissen, Th. 66, 4] and fægnian hīg þeóda *lætentur et exultent gentes*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Dæt hī blission mid Criste *that they rejoice with Christ*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 17; Ælf. Tod. 9. **II.** *v. trans. dat. or acc. To make to rejoice, to gladden, delight, exhilarate*; lætificare:—Sum sceal on heáþe blissian æt beóre bencsittendum *one shall in company delight the bench-sitters at beer*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 34; Vy. 78. Đā se hālga ongann hælep blissigean *then the saint began to gladden the man*, Andr. Kmbl. 3213; An. 1609. Đū, God, eallum blissast *thou, O God, makest all to rejoice*, Hy. 7, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 34. Heortan manna wīndrinc blissaþ *vinum lætificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. He sārig folc blissade *he gladdened the sorrowful people*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. Hyge wearþ mongum blissad *the mind of many was made to rejoice*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 1163. [*Laym.* blissien; *Orm.* blissen.] DER. ge-blissian; mōd-blissiende.

blissung, blisung, e; *f.* [bliss, bliss *exultatio*] *A triumphing, exultation*; exultatio:—Blisunga beorgas beóþ ymbgyrde *exultatione colles accingentur*, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. DER. ge-blissung.

blīd = blīde *sweet, pleasant*; suavis, amœnus:—Dis ofet is swēte, blīd on breóstum *this fruit is sweet, pleasant in the stomach*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656.

BLĪDE; *comp.* blīdra; *superl.* blīdost; *def.* se blīda, seó, dæt blīde; *adj.* **I.** *joyful, glad, merry, cheerful, pleasant*, BLITHE; lætus, hilaris:—Beó blīde, dū gōda þeów *be joyful, thou good servant*, Mt. Bos. 25, 21. Wæs lethro blīde for eallum dām þingum, de Drihten dyde Israhēla folce *Jethro was glad for all the things, which the Lord did for the people of Israel*, Ex. 18, 9. Wæs engla þreát hleahtre blīde geworden *the host of angels became merry with laughter*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 19; Cri. 739; 20 b; Th. 55, 3; Cri. 878; Cd. 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wæs se blīða gæst fūs on forþweg *the blithe spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 30; Gū. 917. Hē bæd hine blīdne beón æt dære beórþege *he bade him be merry at the beer-drinking*, Beo. Th. 1238; B. 617; Menol. Fox 193; Men. 98. Dō dīnes scealces sāwle blīde *lætifica animam servi tui*, Ps. Th. 85, 3. Mid dās blīdan gedryht [MS. gedryt] *with this joyful host*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 2; Cri. 519. Ic God bletsige blīde mōde *I will bless God with a joyful mind*, 41 b; Th. 138, 23; Gū. 580: Ps. Th. 54, 11: 65, 7: Rood Kmbl. 242; Kr. 122. Wīgan wæron blīde *the warriors were blithe*, Elen. Kmbl. 492; El. 246: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 12; Exod. 582: Ps. Th. 52, 8: 106, 41. Cyning wæs dȳ blīdra *the king was the blither*, Elen. Kmbl. 192; El. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 63; Met. 9, 32: Byrht. Th. 136, 5; By. 146. Hīg blīdost [blīdust MS.] wæron *they were most merry*, Jud. 16, 25. **II.** *gentle, kind, friendly, clement, mild, sweet*; mansuetus, benignus, comis, clemens, mitis, suavis:—Him bið engla Weard milde and blīde *the Lord of angels will be mild and gentle to them*, Elen. Kmbl. 2631; El. 1317: Ps. Th. 118, 88: Beo. Th. 877; B. 436. Eallum is ūre Drihten milde and blīde *suavis Dominus universis*, Ps. Th. 144, 9: 66, 6. Wese us beorhtnes oferˉ blīdan Drihtnes ūres *let the beauty* [*brightness*] *of our gentle Lord be over us*, 89, 19. Weorc ānra gehwæs beorhte blīceþ in dam blīdan hām *the works of every one shall brightly shine in that sweet home*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 5; Ph. 599. Fæder ongon, þurh blīdne geþoht, his bearn lāran *a father began, through kind thought, to teach his son*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 30; Fā. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973: Ps. Th. 102, 19. Utan us biddan done blīdan gæst dæt he us gescilde wið sceáðan wæpnum *let us pray the kind spirit* [i. e. *the Holy Ghost*] *that he shield us against the spoiler's weapons*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 20; Cri. 774. Blīde mōde *with gentle mind*, Ps. Th. 89, 18: Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 5; Hō. 134. Hȳ wæron blīde wið me on heora gebæreum, and on heora mōde hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe *they were friendly with me in their manner, and in their mind they rejoiced for my misfortune*, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Swylce habban sceal blīde gebæro *such shall have gentle demeanour*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44. Hȳ se ædeling grētte blīdum wordum *the chieftain greeted her with kind words*, 68 a; Th. 252, 19; Jul. 165. **III.** *quiet, calm, peaceful*; tranquillus, placidus:—Lēton done hālgan swefan on sibbe under swegles hleó, blīdne bīdan *they left the saint sleeping in peace, calm abiding under the vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1665; An. 835. Dæt he smylte mōde and blīde him eall forlēt *quod ille placida mente dimitteret*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Þa ȳða swȳgiaþ, blīde weorþaþ *the waves grow silent, become calm*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. [*Chanc. R. Glouc.* blithe; *Laym.* blīde, bliðen: *Orm.* blīþe: *O. Sax.* blīdi: *North Frs.* blit: *O. Frs.* blide in blid-skip *joy*: *Dut.* blijde: *M. H. Ger.* blīde: *O. H. Ger.* blīdi: *Goth.* bleiþs: *Dan. Swed.* blid: *Icel.* blīðr.] DER. hyge-blīde, ofer-, un-.

blīde; *adv.* **I.** *joyfully, gladly*; læte:—Bletsa, mīne sāwle, blīde, Drihten *bless the Lord joyfully, O my soul*, Ps. Th. 102, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 9; Gū. 759. **II.** *kindly, mildly*; benigne, clementer:—Dū me, milde and blīde, þurh ysopon ahluttra *asperges me hyssopo*, Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Ps. Th. 54, 17.

blīde-heortnys, -nyss, e; *f. Merry-heartedness*; lætitia, mansuetudo. DER. blīde, heorte, -nes.

blīde-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Gladly, joyfully*, BLITHELY, *merrily*; læte, hilariter:—He hine blīdelīce onfēng *he received him joyfully*, Lk. Bos. 19, 6: Gen. 46, 30. Ge māgon blīdelīce hlihhan *potestis hilariter ridere*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 28. Dæt he dȳ blīdelīcor þrōwode *that he the more gladly might suffer*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 42.

blīde-mōd; *adj. Blithe of mind, glad, cheerful*; lætus animo, lætus, hilaris:—Wæs á blīdemōd bealuleás cyning [MS. kyng], deáh he lang ær, lande bereáfod, wunode wræclāstum *the innocent king was ever blithe of mind* [*cheerful*], *though he long before, bereft of land, dwelt in exile*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 34; Edw. 15: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 21; Gen. 1468: 86; Th. 108, 2; Gen. 1800: 210; Th. 260, 21; Dan. 713. Hyssas wæron blīdemōde *the youths were cheerful* [*blithe of mind*], 186; Th. 231, 26; Dan. 253.

blīd-heort; *adj.* **I.** BLITHE *of* HEART, *merry, joyful*; lætus corde, hilaris:—Hrefn blaca, blīdheort, bodode cuman beorhte sunnan *the black raven, blithe of heart* [*merry*], *foretold the coming of the bright sun*, Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802: Andr. Kmbl. 2526; An. 1264. Gefēgon beornas, blīdheorte, burhweardes cyme *the men, blithe of heart, rejoiced in the coming of the prince* [lit. *the city-guardian*], Andr. Kmbl. 1319; An. 660. **II.** *kind of heart, merciful*; benignus corde, misericors:—Gebletsode blīdheort Cyning, Metod alwihta, wīf and wæpned *the merciful King, Lord of all things, blessed female and male*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 28; Gen. 192.

blīd-nes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Joyfulness, enjoyment, a leaping for joy, exultation, mirth*; gaudium, exultatio, hilaritas:—Gif dū nū atelan wilt ealle da blīdnessa wið dām unrōtnessum *if thou wilt now reckon all the enjoyments against the sorrows*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. Ou blīdnysse *in exultatione*, Ps. Spl. 99, 2. Blīdnysse lif *vita hilaritatis*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 1.

blīps, blīds, e; *f. Joy, gladness*; lætitia:—Liódum to blīþse *to the gladness of the people*, Ps. C. 50, 118; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 118. Sæle blīdse me *give me joy*, 50, 99; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 99. [*O. Sax.* blīdsea, *f.*] DER. blīde. v. blis.

blīpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, blithe, merry*; lætari:—Hī tō swīde blīþsodon *they rejoiced too much*, Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS. Blīþsa, cniht on dīnum giógupháde *rejoice, young man, in thy youth*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. [*O. Sax.* blīdsean: *Ger.* blitzen *exsilire gaudio*: *O. H. Ger.* blīdēn.] DER. blīþs.

blīdust *very merry*, Jud. 16, 25, = blīdost; *superl. of* blīde, *adj.*

BLŌD, es; *n.* BLOOD, *gore*; sanguis, cruor:—Dæt blōd eów byþ to tācne on dām hūsum, de ge on beóþ: donne ic dæt blōd geseó, donne forbūge ic eów *erit sanguis vobis in signum in ædibus, in quibus eritis, et videbo sanguinem et transibo vos*, Ex. 12, 13: Gen. 4, 10: Jn. Bos. 6, 55: Mt. Bos. 16, 17. Wæs dæt blōd hāt *the blood was hot*, Beo. Th. 3237; B. 1616: 3339; B. 1667: Cd. 9; Th. 12, 6; Gen. 181: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 15; Dōm. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan *est sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44: Mt. Bos. 27, 6, 8: Gen. 4, 11: Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 15; Cri. 936. Lā hwilc nȳtwyrþnes on mīnum blōde *quæ utilitas in sanguine meo?* Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Beo. Th. 1698; B. 847. Hit bið geworden to blōde *vertetur in sanguinem*, Ex. 4, 9: 7, 17: 29, 21. Swā hwā swā agīt mannes blōd, his blōd bið agoten *quicumque effuderit humanum sanguinem, fundetur sanguis illius*, Gen. 9, 6: Ps. Lamb. 13, 3: 49, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōdor blōde done weal, and mid dara sweora blōde da cyricean, and mid his eámes blōde dæt rīce *Romulus blessed* [*consecrated*] *the wall* [*of Rome*] *with his brother's blood, the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law, and the kingdom with his uncle's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5–7. Meotud dē gebohte blōde dȳ hālgan *the Lord bought thee with his holy blood*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 26; Seel. 30: Rood Kmbl. 96; Kr. 48. Blōde fāh *stained with blood*, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934: 3192; B. 1594: 5940; B. 2974. Begleddod is eorþe on blōdum *infecta est terra in sanguinibus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 36. Deád blōd *clotted blood, gore*; cruor, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. [*Chanc.* blod: *Wyc.* blood: *Laym. Orm.* blod: *Scot.* bloud: *Plat.* blod, *n.*: *O. Sax.* blōd, *n.*: *Frs.* bloed, *n.*: *North Frs.* blot, blōt, *n.*: *O. Frs.* blod, *n.*: *Dut. O. Dut.* bloed, *n.*: *Ger.* blut, *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* bluot, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* bluot, *n.*: *Goth.* bloþ, *n.*: *Dan. Swed.* blod, *n.*: *Icel.* blōð, *n.*] DER. blōd-dolg, -egesa, -fāg, -geóte, -gīta, -gȳte, -hreów, -hreówa, -lætan, -lætere, -leás, -reád, -reów, -ryne, -seax, -seten, -siht, -spīwing, -wyrt, -yrnende: blōdig, -tōþ: blōdeg: blōdegian, ge-.

blōd-dolg, es; *n. A bloody wound*; cruentum vulnus. DER. blōd, dolg, *q. v.*

blōd-dryncas; *pl. m. Blood-sheddings, blood-shed*; sanguinis effluvium:—Seó eorþbeofung tācnade da miclan blōddryncas *the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 29.

blōd-egesa, an; *m.* [egesa, egsa *fear, terror*] *Bloody horror*; cruentus terror:—Brim berstende blōdegesan hweóp *the bursting sea threatened bloody horrors*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477.

blōdegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blōdig *bloody*] *To make bloody*; cruentare. DER. ge-blōdegian.

blódes flównyss, e; *f. A bloody flux, a flowing of blood;* sanguinis fluxus:—Dæt wíf wæs þrówiende blódes flównysse *mulier fluxum patiebatur sanguinis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 4. v. blód-yrnende, flównes.

blód-fág; *adj.* [fág *tinctus*] *Stained with blood;* sanguine tinctus:—Is me bánhús blódfág *my body* [lit. *bone-house*] *is stained with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2809; An. 1407; Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060.

blód-forlǽtan; *p.* -forlét, *pl.* -forlǽton; *pp.* -forlǽten *To let blood, bleed;* sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare:—Dæt heó niwan blódforlǽten wǽre on earme *that she had been lately bled in the arm;* quia phlebotomata est nuper in brachio, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 4.

blód-geótan *to pour out* or *shed blood;* sanguinem effundere. DER. blód, geótan.

blód-geóte, es; *m. Blood-shedding*, *n shedding of blood;* sanguinis effusio:—Be blódgeóte *of blood-shedding*, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22, 24. v. blód-gýte.

blód-geótende; *part. Shedding blood, blood-thirsty;* sanguinem effundens, sanguinolentus:—Weras blódgeótende *viri sanguinum*, Ps. Spl. 54, 27.

blód-gíta, an; *m. A shedder of blood;* sanguinis effusor:—Dæne wer, ðe is blódgíta, gehiscþ Drihten *the Lord hates the man who is a blood-shedder*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

blód-gýte, es; *m.* [blód, gýte *a flowing, from* gýt *flows out, pres. of* geótan]. **I.** *a flowing* or *running of blood;* sanguinis profluvium:—Gif men blód ût of nósum yrne tó swíðe, syle him drincan fífleáfan on wíne. and smyre dæt heáfod mid dam; donne ópstandeþ se blódgýte sóna *if blood run from a man out of his nostrils too much, give him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood-running will soon staunch*, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 8–10. **II.** *a blood-shedding, bloodshed;* sanguinis effusio:—Ðǽr wæs se mǽsta blódgýte *there was the greatest bloodshed*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 26. Wǽron ða mǽstan blódgýtas *there were the greatest blood-sheddings*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 31. Bútan blódgýte *without bloodshed*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11.

blód-hrǽcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To retch* or *spit blood;* sanguinem excreare. DER. blód, hrǽcan *to retch.*

blód-hrǽce, es; *m. A spitting of blood;* sanguinis excreatio. v. blód, hrǽce.

blód-hreów; *def.* se blód-hreówa; *adj.* [hreów *cruel*] *Blood-thirsty, cruel;* sanguinolentus, crudelis:—Me wíd blódhreówes weres bealuwe gehǽle *save me from the wickedness of the blood-thirsty man*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. Blódhreówe weras ge bebúgaþ me *viri sanguinum declinate a me*, 138, 17. Se blódhreówa wer *sanguinum vir*, Ps. Grn. 54, 24; Ps. Grn. ii. 153, 24.

blódig; *def.* se blódiga. seó, dæt blódige; *adj.* BLOODY; sanguineus. cruentus:—Ne sý him bánes bryce, ne blódig wund *let there not be to him a breaking of bone, nor a bloody wound*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 33; Gū. 670: Andr. Kmbl. 2945; An. 1475. Se brǽd of dæm beorne blódigne gár *he plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 21; By. 154. Geseoh nū swā dīn swāt ageát, blódige stīge *behold now where thy blood poured forth, a bloody path*, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. He byreþ blódig wæl *he will bear off my bloody corpse*, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. He his mǽg ofscēt blódigan gāre *he shot his kinsman with a bloody arrow*, 4872; B. 2440. Ealle him brimu blódige þuhton *all the waters seemed bloody to them*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572. Ða hwettaþ hyra blódigan tēþ *who whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Blódigum tearum *with bloody tears*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. Blódig útsiht *a dysentery;* dysenteria, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 51; Wrt. Voc. 19, 53. [*O. Sax.* blódag; *O. Frs.* blodich: *Dut.* bloedig: *Ger.* blutig: *M. H. Ger.* bluotec: *O. H. Ger.* blôtag: *Dan. Swed.* blodig: *Icel.* blóðigr.] DER. ge-blódegian.

blódig-tóþ; *adj. Bloody-toothed, cruel;* cruentus dentibus, crudelis:—Bona blódigtóþ *the bloody-toothed murderer*, Beo. Th. 4170; B. 2082.

blód-læswu, e; *f. A blood-letting;* sanguinis emissio:—Frægn se biscecp hwonne hire blódlæswu ǽrest wǽre *the bishop asked when was first her blood-letting*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 12, 15. On dære blódlæswe *in the blood-letting*, 5, 3; S. 616, 5.

blód-lǽtan; *p.* -lèt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǽten *To let blood, bleed;* sanguinem emittere, phlebotomare:—Blódlǽtan mōna gōd ys *it is a good moon for letting blood*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 11: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 14.

blód-lǽtere, es; *m. A blood letter;* phlebotomarius, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 93; Wrt. Voc. 22, 10.

blód-leás; *adj.* BLOODLESS; exsanguis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 58.

blód-mónaþ '*blood-month*,' i. e. *November.* v. blót-mónaþ.

blód-reád; *adj.* BLOOD-RED; sanguineus:—Dæt þridde **cyn ys** *sanguineus*, dæt is blódreád *the third sort is* sanguineus, *that is blood-red*, Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 16.

blód-reów; *adj. Sanguinary;* sanguinolentus:—Breóst-hord blódreów *a sanguinary heart* [lit. *breast-hoard* or *treasure*], Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719.

blód-ryne, es; *m.* [ryne *a running, course*] *A running of blood, an issue;* sanguinis fluxus:—Án wíf þolode blódryne twelf geár *mulier sanguinis fluxum patiebatur duodecim annis*, Mt. Bos. 9, 20. On blódryne *in fluxu sanguinis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 43.

blód-seax, blód-sex, es; *n. A blood-knife, a lancet;* phlebotomus = φλεβοτόμον, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 91; Wrt. Voc. 22, 9. v. æder-seax.

blód-setenn, e; *f.* [blód *blood*, setenn *from* seten, *pp. of* sittan *to sit, stop*] *The stoppage of blood;* sanguinis profluentis restrictio. v. sittan.

blód-siht, e; *f. A flowing of blood;* sanguinis profluvium. DER. blód *blood*, siht *a flowing, flux.*

blód-spíwing *a spewing of blood.* v. blót-spíung.

blód-wanian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wanian *to diminish*] *To diminish blood;* sanguinem minuere:—Nys nā gōd mōna blōdwanian *it is not a good moon for diminishing blood*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 16.

blód-wíte, es; *n.* [blód, wíte *mulcta*] *Blood;* sanguis:—Nā ic gegadrige gesamnunga heora of blódum oððe of blódwítum *non congregabo conventicula eorum de sanguinibus*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4.

blód-wyrt, e; *f.* BLOODWORT or *bloody-dock from its red veins and stems;* rumex sanguineus, Lin. v. wyrt.

blód-yrnende; *part.* [blód, yrnende, *part. of* yrnan *to run, flow*] *Blood-flowing;* sanguinans, sanguine fluens:—Dæt wíf blódyrnende þrówaþ *the blood-flowing woman suffereth* [*was suffering*], Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, note 8, B. v. blódes flównysz.

BLŌMA, an; *m.* [blów + am + a, Ettm. 314] *Metal, the metal taken from the ore*, Wrt. Voc. 34, note 1: *a mass;* metallum, massa = μᾶζα *that which adheres together like dough*, Wht. Dict:—Ísenes blōma *a mass of iron;* ferri massa, Som: Cot. 135. Blōma oððe dāh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16; *Lye says truly, referring to this quotation,*—'Inter ea quæ pertinent ad metalla.' Blōma *is contained in one of our oldest glossaries*:—Dāh [MS. daðˈ *vel* blōma *massa*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Also in a Semi-Saxon glossary of the 12th century,—Blōma *vel* dāh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 94, 63. DER. gold-blōma.

blon, blonn *ceased;* cessavit, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15: 3, 20; S. 550, note 27; *p. of* blinnan.

blonca, an; *m. A grey horse;* equus albus:—Beornas and bloncan mid *warriors and their grey horses with them*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 405, 5; Rä. 23, 18. v. blanca.

blondan *to mix, blend, mingle;* miscere. DER. ge-blondan. v. blandan.

blonden-feax; *part. Having mixed hair;* comam mixtam habens, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 7: Gen. 2341: 123; Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600: Beo. Th. 3586; B. 1791: 5916; B. 2962: 3750; B. 1873: 3193; B. 1594. v. blanden-feax.

blōstm, es; *m:* e; *f? A blossom, flower;* flos:—Blōstm *flos*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 10; Wrt. Voc. 33, 9. Blōstma hiwum *in hues of flowers*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 32; Reim. 4. v. blōstma.

BLŌSTMA, blósma, an; *m.* [= blōstm *a blossom*] *A* BLOSSOM, *bloom, flower;* flos:—Swā swā blósma ácceres swā he blówep *tamquam flos agri sic efflorebit*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Ofer híne scír cymeþ múnra [minre MS.] sōþfæst blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Ðeáh ðe lilie sý beorht on blōstman, ic eom betre ðonne heó *though the lily be bright in its blossom, I am better than it*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 26; Rä. 41, 28: Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ne fealla þ on foldan fealwe blōstman *the fallow blossoms fall not on earth*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Ic geseah ðone fægrestan feld full grówendra blōstma *I saw the most beautiful field full of growing flowers*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Ellenes blōsman genim *take blossoms of elder*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Ic geseah ðǽr on weaxende blōsman litlum and litlum, and æfter ðám blōsmum wīnberigean *I saw blossoms growing thereon by little and little, and after the blossoms grapes* [lit. *wine-berries*], Gen. 40, 10. He dysegaþ se de wintregum wederum wile blōsman [Cot. blostman] sēcan *he is foolish who will seek flowers in wintry weather*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Dænne wangas blōstmum blówaþ *then* [i. e. *in summer*] *the fields bloom with flowers*, Menol. Fox 179; Men. 91: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 31; Seef. 48. [*Tynd.* blossom: *Chauc. Piers P.* blosme: *Orm.* blostme: *Dut.* bloesem, *m:* O. *Dut.* blosem, *Kil: Dan.* blomst, *e: Swed.* blomster, *n: Icel.* blómstr, *m.*]

blōstm-bǽrende; *part.* [blōstm, bǽran *to bear*] *Blossom-bearing;* florifer:—Seó blōstmbǽrende stōw is seó stōw on dære beóþ onfangene sōþfæstra sāula *the blossom-bearing place is the place to which are taken the souls of the righteous*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 14.

blōstmian; *part.* blōstmiende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BLOSSOM, *blow;* efflorere:—Seó beorhtnes dæs blōstmiendan feldes wæs gesewen *the brightness of the blossoming field was seen*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 38.

BLŌT, es; *n. A sacrifice;* sacrificium:—He ealle ða cuman to blōte gedyde *he gave all the strangers for a sacrifice*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. On blōte *by sacrifice*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. [*Icel.* blót, *n.*] DER. ge-blōt: blōtan: blōt-mónaþ.

blōt = blōd *blood;* sanguis. v. blōt-spíung.

blōtan, ic blōte, dū blōtest, blētst, he blōteþ, blēt, *pl.* blōtaþ; *p.* ic, he bleót, dū bleóte, *pl.* bleóton; *pp.* blōten; *v. a.* [blōt *a sacrifice*] *To sacrifice, to kill for a sacrifice;* immolare, sacrificare:—Dæt hī hiora godum ðe ýð blōtan mealhton *that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 37: 4, 4: Bos. 80, 39: 5, 2; Bos. 102, 16. Ongunnon heora bearn blōtan feóndum *immolaverunt filios suos dæmoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27: Cd. 138; Th. 173, 5; Gen. 2856.

Ūre yldran on ðam mōnþe bleóton â *our forefathers always sacrificed in this month*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 57. Ða burhleóde on Cartaina bleóton [bliotan MS.] men hira godum *the inhabitants of Carthage sacrificed men to their gods*, Ors. cont. 4, 4; Bos. 11, 32. Ðæt hine mon ænigum godum blōte *that a man sacrifice him to any gods*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 11. Ðæt hī ða git swīðor blōtten, ðonne hie ǽr ðydon *that they should sacrifice still more than they had done before*, 4, 4; Bos. 80, 18. [*M. H. Ger.* bluoten: *O. H. Ger.* blozan, ploazzan, plozan: *Goth.* blotan: *O. Dan.* blothe: *Swed.* blota: *Icel.* blóta *sacrificare.*] DER. a-blōtan, on-.

blōt-mōnaþ, es; *m.* [blōt *a sacrifice*, mōnaþ *month*] *November*, the month of sacrifice, so called because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals they then killed. In an account of the Saxon months, it is thus described:—Se mōnaþ is nemned on Lēden *Novembris*, and on ūre gepēode blōtmōnaþ, forðon ūre yldran, ða hỹ hǽdene wǽron, on ðam mōnþe hỹ blōtan â, ðæt is, ðæt hỹ betǽhton and benēmdon hyra deófolgyldum ða neát ða ðe hỹ woldon syllan *this month is called* Novembris *in Latin, and in our language the month of sacrifice, because our forefathers, when they were heathens, always sacrificed in this month, that is, that they took and devoted to their idols the cattle which they wished to offer*, Hick. Thes. i. 219, 56–58: Menol. Fox 387; Men. 195.

blōt-spīung, e; *f.* [blōt = blōd *blood*, spīwing *spewing*] *A throwing up of blood*: hæmoptois, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 33; Wrt. Voc. 19, 38.

blōtung, e; *f. A sacrificing, sacrifice*; sacrificium, immolatio:—Þurh heora blōtunge *per eorum sacrificium*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 33. v. blōt.

BLŌWAN; *part.* blōwende; ic blōwe, ðū blōwest, blēwst, he blōweþ, blēwþ, *pl.* blōwaþ; *p.* ic, he bleów, ðū bleówe, *pl.* bleówon; *pp.* blōwen; *v. n.* **1.** *to* BLOW, *flourish, bloom, blossom*; florere, efflorere, reflorere:—Wudu sceal blǽdum blōwan *the wood shall blow with flowers*, Menol. Fox 527; Gn. C. 34: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rä. 35, 9. Wæs Aarones gyrd gemētt blōwende and berende hnyte *Aaron's rod was found blossoming and bearing nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 15. Ic eom bearu blōwende *I am a blooming grove*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 22; Rä. 31, 4. Ic blōwe *floreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Swā swā blōsma æceres swā he blōweþ [blēwþ, Spl.] *tamquam flos agri sic efflorebit*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 15. Hió grēwþ and blēwþ and westmas bringþ *it grows and blossoms and produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Se rihtwīsa swā palmtreóww blēwþ *justus ut palma florebit*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Hīg blōwaþ swā swā gærs eorþan *florebunt sicut fœnum terræ*, 71, 16. Aarones gyrd greów and bleów and bær hnyte *Aaron's rod grew and blossomed and bare nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 18. Bleów flǽsc mín *reflorut caro mea*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 7. Ǽr ðon eówre treówu telgum blōwen [MS. blōwe] *ere your trees flourish with branches*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. **2.** blōwan *to blossom*, is sometimes used in Anglo-Saxon instead of blāwan *to blow*; and thus, blōwan was occasionally used by the Anglo-Saxons as the present English *to blow*. We say *to blow as the wind*, and *to blow* or *blossom as a flower*. v. blāwan. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* blowe: *Laym.* blowen: *O. Sax.* blōjan: *Frs.* bloeyen: *North Frs.* blüye: *O. Frs.* bloia: *Dut.* bloeijen: *Ger.* blühen: *M. H. Ger.* blüejen, blüien, bluon: *O. H. Ger.* bluohan, bluojan, bluon: *Lat.* florere: *Grk.* φλέω, φλοίω *to be in full vigour* or *bloom*: *Sansk.* phal *to burst, blossom.*] DER. ge-blōwan.

blunne, *pl.* blunnon; *pp.* blunnen *hast been deprived, ceased, rested*, Andr. Kmbl. 2760; An. 1382: Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 13; *p. and pp. of* blinnan.

blysa, blisa, an; *m. A torch*; fax:—Ðes blisa [blysa, D.] *hæc fax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 59; Som. 13, 37.

blysiere, es; *m. An incendiary*; incendii auctor:—Blysieras *incendiaries*, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 19. v. blæsere.

blysige, an; *f. A torch*; fax:—Þæcile, blysige *fax*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 20. v. þæcele.

blyssian *to rejoice*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. v. blissian.

bō *bath*: ambo, Ps. Th. 103, 9; *nom. pl.* = bū, bā. v. begen.

BŌC, e; *f.*: bōc-treów, es; *n.*: bōcce, beóce, bēce, bǽce, an; *f. A beech-tree*; fagus silvatica, fagus = *φηγός*, æsculus:—Bōc *fagus*; bōc *æsculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 99, 100. [*Plat.* book, bōke, *f.*: *Dut.* beuk, beuke, *f.*: *Kil.* boecke, buecke: *Ger.* buche, *f.*: *Icel.* bók, *f.*: *Lat.* fagus, *f.* = *Grk. φηγός, f.*] DER. bōc-scyld, -treów, -wudu.

bōc; g. bōce? bēc; *d.* bēc; *acc.* bōc; *pl. nom. acc.* bēc; *g.* bōca; *d.* bōcum, bōcan; *f.* **I.** *a* BOOK; liber:—Seó bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. On fórewerd ǽre bōce [MS. bōc] oððe on heáfde bēc awriten is be me *in capite libri scriptum est de me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. On fórewardre dyssere bēc ys awriten be me, ðæt ic sceolde dīnne willan wyrcan, Ps. Th. 39, 8; *in the head of the boc it is write of me, that I do thi wil*, Wyc. Ic wrāt bōc *I wrote a book*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, note 37. Adilga me of dīnre bēc *dele me de libro tuo*, Ex. 32, 32, 33. Swā he ða bōc unfeólð so *he unfolded the book*, Lk. Bos. 4, 17, 20: Deut. 31, 26. Ða bēc befōn *to contain the books*; capere libros, Jn. Bos. 21, 25. On dæra cininga bōcum *in the kings' books*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 1: 23, 19: 40, 4. Ón dære bēc *in this book*, 24, 25. Bōca bedǽled *deprived of books*, 2, 3. On fíf bēc *in five books*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 31. Ðis is seó bōc Adames mǽgrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*; Gen. 5, 1: Mt. Bos. 5, 31. Feówer Cristes bēc *four books of Christ, the four gospels*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 24, 22. Bōca streón *a treasury of books, a library*, Bd. 5, 21; Whelc. 451, 30, MS. C. **II.** *a charter*; charta = *χάρτης, m.*:—Ðis is seó bōc, de Ædelstān cing gebōcode Friþestāne bisceope *this is the charter, which king Æthelstan chartered to bishop Frithestane*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 18. Heó cýðaþ on disse bēc *they declare by this charter*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 137, 12. Ic him sealde ðæt land on ēce erfe, and ða bēc *I gave him the land in perpetual heritage, and the charters*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 872–915; 168, 10. **2.** *for the books which a priest ought to possess*, v. mæsse-preóst, 2; *for his canonical hours*, v. **3.** [*Chauc.* booke: *Laym.* boc, bac, *f.*: *Orm.* boc: *Plat.* book, *n.*: *O. Sax.* bōk, *n. f.*: *Frs.* bok, *f.*; boek, *n.*: *O. Frs.* bok, *f. n.*: *Dut.* boek, *n.*: *Ger.* buch, *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* buoch, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* bōh, *n.*: *Goth.* boka, *f.*: *Dan.* bog, *c.*: *Swed.* bok, *f.*: *Icel.* bók, *f.*: *O. Slav.* bukva, *f.* All these words have evidently the same origin. *Wormius, Saxo, Junius, etc.* suppose that as bōc denotes *a beech-tree*, as well as *a book*, in the latter case it was used in reference to the material from which the Northern nations first made their books. *Wormius* infers, that pieces of wood, cut from the beech-tree, were the ancient Northern books. *Lit. Run. p.* 6. *Saxo Grammaticus* states, that Fengo's ambassadors took with them letters engraved in wood [literas ligno insculptas], because that was formerly a celebrated material to write upon, *Lib.* iii. p. 52: *Turner's Hist.* App. b. ii. ch. 4, n. 25, vol. i. p. 238. Thus the *Latin* liber, and *Greek βίβλος a book*, took their origin from the materials of which books were made. *Liber* originally signified *the inner bark of a tree*, and *βίβλος* or *βύβλος*, *an Egyptian plant* [Cyperus papyrus, *Lin.*], which, when divided into lamina and formed into sheets to write upon, was called *πάπυρος*, hence papyrus *paper*. *Martinius, Stiernhielmius, Wachter, Adelung, etc.* rather derive buch, bōc, etc. from bügen *to bend* or *fold in plaits*, referring to the folded leaves of the parchment. Thus distinguishing these books from their folds. The ancient *volumina* were denominated from being in rolls, or rolled in the form of cylinders. At the Council of Toledo, in the 8th century, a book was denominated *complicamentum*, that which is folded. In still earlier times, even one fold of parchment was denominated a book, and *Ker.* calls a letter puah, and *Not.* brief pouch, lit. *a letter book.*] DER. ǽ-bēc, ǽrend-bōc, bigspell-, bletsing-; Cristes bōc; dōm-, fōr-, gōdspell-, hand-, land-, mæsse-, pistol-, rǽding-, sang-, scrift-, sīþ-, spel-, traht-, wīs-; bōc-æceras, -cest, -cræft, -cræftig, -ere, -fel, -gestreón, -hord, -hūs, -ian, -land, -lār, -leáf, -lēden, -lic, -rædere, -rǽding, -reád, -riht, -scamel, -stæf, -tǽcing, -talu, -ung.

bōc, *pl.* bōcon *baked*; coxit, coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p. of* bacan.

bōc-æceras, *pl. m. Booked acres, book-land, freehold.* v. bōc-land.

bōcan = bōcum *for books*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8; *dat. pl. of* bōc.

bōca streón *a place for books, library*; bibliotheca, Bd. 5, 21; Whelc. 451, 30, MS. C.

bōcce, beóce, bēce, bǽce, an; *f. A beech-tree*; fagus = *φηγός*; æsculus. v. bōc, e; *f. a beech-tree.*

bōc-cest, e; *f.* [cest, cyst *a chest*] *A book-chest, book-shop, tavern*; taberna:—Bōccest *taberna*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 89; Wrt. Voc. 22, 7.

bōc-cræft, es; *m.* [bōc *a book*, cræft *art, science*] *Book-learning, learning, literature*; literatura:—Boëtius wæs in bōccræftum se rihtwīsesta *Boëthius, in book-learning, was the most wise*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13. Ðara bōccræfta *of the knowledge of letters, of literature*, Greg. Dial. pref. 2.

bōc-cræftig; *adj. Book-crafty* or *learned, learned in the Bible*; in libris literatus, in Bibliis doctus:—Hī breóton [MS. breotun] bōccræftige *they destroyed those learned in the Bible*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16.

bōcere, es; *m. A writer, scribe, an author, a learned man, instructor*; scriptor, scriba, interpres, vir doctus *vel* literatus:—Ða cwæþ se bōcere, Láreów, well ðū on sōþe cwǽde *then the scribe said, Master, thou in truth hast well said*, Mk. Bos. 12, 32. Hwæt secgeaþ ða bōceras *why say the scribes?* Mt. Bos. 17, 10. Hieronimus se wurþfulla and se wīsa bōcere awrāt be Iohanne *the worthy and the wise author Jerome wrote concerning John*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 32, 1. Ælc gelǽred bōcere forlǽt ealde þing and niwe *every learned writer brings out old things and new*, 39, 5. Swā dætte swā hwæt swā he of godcundum stafum þurh bōceras geleornode *ita ut quicquid ex divinis literis per interpretes disceret*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 33. We witan dæt, þurh Godes gyfe, þrǽl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has become a thane, and a ceorl [free man] has become an earl, a singer a priest, and a scribe a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7–9.

bōc-fel, -fell, es; *n.* [fell *skin*] *A skin prepared for books, parchment, vellum*; charta pergamena, membrana:—Bōcfel *membrana*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 111; Wrt. Voc. 46, 68. Bōcfel *bargina*, 16; Som. 58, 57; Wrt. Voc. 21, 44. Ðæt hī habban blæc and bōcfel *that they have ink and vellum*, L. Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 1: 23, 19: 40, 4. Ón dære bēc *in this book*, 24, 25. Bōca bedǽled *deprived of books*, 2, 3.

bōc-gestreón, es; *n. A book-treasury, library*; bibliotheca:—He dider

micel bócgestreón and æðele begeat *he acquired there a great and noble library*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 2.

bóc-hord, es; *n. A* BOOK-HOARD, *a library* or *receptacle for books, papers, etc*; bibliotheca, archivum :—Bóchord [MS. boochord] *bibliotheca* vel *armarium* vel *archivum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47.

bóc-hûs, es; *n. A* BOOK-HOUSE, *library*; librarium :—Bóchûs *librarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 5; Wrt. Voc. 58, 48.

bócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give by charter, to charter*; libro *vel* charta dare :—Oswald biscop bócaþ Wihtelme his þegne *bishop Oswald charters to Wihthelm his thane*, Cod. Dipl. 531; A. D. 966; Kmbl. iii. 6, 9. DER. ge-bócian.

bóc-land, -lond, es; *n.* BOOK-LAND, *land held by a charter or writing, free from all fief, fee, service or fines.* Such was formerly held chiefly by the nobility, and denominated allodialis, which we now call *freehold*; ex scripto sive charta possessa terra, terra codicillaris :—Đe on his bóclande cyricean hæbbe *who on his freehold has a church*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 11: L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 14. Se mon bócland hæbbe *the man has a freehold*, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 29: 3, 24; S. 556, 4: Cod. Dipl. 317; A. D. 871–889; Kmbl. ii. 120, 6. Hæfde Rómánum to bóclande gesealde *Romanis per testamentum tradiderat*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 18. Bóclandes, Cot. 83. v. folc-land *and* land.

bóc-lâr, e; *f.* [lâr *lore, learning*] *Book-learning, learning*; doctrina :—Blind biþ se lâreów, gif he ða bóclâre ne cann *blind is the teacher, if he know not book-learning*, L. Ælf. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 6.

bóc-leáf, es; *n. The leaf of a book, a charter*; folium codicis, charta, instrumentum donationis. v. leáf.

bóc-léden *book-language, and as most books were written in Latin*, hence *Latin*, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. v. léden.

bóc-líc; *adj.* BOOK-LIKE, *biblical, bookish, relating to books*; biblicus :—Gregorius wæs fram cildhâde on bóclícum lârum getýd *Gregory was from childhood instructed in book-learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16. On bóclícum gewritum *in book-writings*, 284, 24. Dæt we ða bóclícan lâre smeágan *that we consider the book-lore*, 284, 24.

bócod *booked, chartered*. v. bócian, gebócian.

bócon *baked*; coxerunt, Ex. 12, 39; *p. pl. of* bacan.

bóc-rædere, es; *m. A reader of books, a reader*; lector, Cot. 126.

bóc-ræding *book-reading, reading*. v. ræding.

bóc-reád *Book-red, vermilion :* so named, because it was much used in ornamenting books; minium :—Of bócreáde *ex minio*, Cot. 75: 176.

bóc-riht, es; *n.* BOOK-RIGHT, *the right of a will* or *charter*; testamenti rectitudo *vel* jus :—Þegenes lagu is, dæt he sý his bócrihtes wyrðe *taini lex est, ut sit dignus rectitudine testamenti sui*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1.

bóc-scamel, es; *m. A reading-desk* or *seat*; pluteus, lectorium. DER. bóc, scamel *a bench*.

bóc-scyld, es; *m.* [bóc *a beech-tree*, scyld *a shield*] *A beechen shield*; fagineum scutum :—Ic ge-an [MS. geann] Siferþe mînes bócscyldes *I give to Siferth my beechen shield*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 561, 5.

bóc-stæf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *g.* -stafa; *d.* -stafum; *m. A book-staff, a letter, character*; litera, character = χαρακτήρ :—Awrítaþ hie on his wǽpne wælnota heáp, bealwe bócstafas *they cut upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters*, Salm. Kmbl. 325; Sal. 162. Engel Drihtnes wrât in wâge worda gerýnu baswe bócstafas *the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words in crimson letters*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 10; Dan. 724. Dæt he him bócstafas arǽdde and arehte *that he* [*Daniel*] *should read and explain the characters to them*, 212; Th. 262, 7; Dan. 740. Hwâ wrât bócstafas ærest *who first wrote letters?* Salm. Kmbl. 200, 23: 192, 6. Bócstafa *of letters*, Salm. Kmbl. 199; Sal. 99. Wæs se beám bócstafum awriten *the beam was inscribed with letters*, Elen. Kmbl. 182; El. 91. DER. stæf.

bóc-sum; *adj. Obedient, flexible,* BUXOM; obediens, flexibilis. [*Frs. Halbert.* p. 540, bûchsom *flexibilis* : *Dut.* boogh-saem *flexibilis* : *Ger.* biegsam *flexibilis.*]

bóc-sumnes, -ness, e; *f. Obedience, pliantness,* BUXOMNESS; obedientia. [*Ger.* biegsamkeit *flexibilitas* : *Verst. Restitn.* buhsomnesse, bowsomenesse *pliableness*. *Chaucer* writes buxsomnesse, p. 211.]

bóc-tæcing, e; *f* : bóc-talu, e; *f. Book-teaching, a book of decrees, writings, the scriptures, holy writ, the Bible;* Scripta Lambardo; Sacra Scriptura Bromto : rectius fortasse Sacri Canones, *vel* Liber Judicialis, Lye :—Be bóctæcinge *ex scriptis*, L. C. S. 35; Wilk. 140, 3. Be bóctale *by scripture*, L. C. S. 38; Th. ii. 398, 21. v. dóm-bóc.

bóc-talu, e; *f. Book-story* or *narration, the Bible.* v. bóc-tæcing.

bóc-treów, es; *n. A beech-tree;* fagus :—Bóc-treów *fagus*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 76. v. bóc *fagus.*

bóc-ung, e; *f. A* BOOKING, *a setting down in a book;* inscriptio. DER. bóc, ung.

bóc-wudu; *m.* BEECH-WOOD; locus fagis consitus :—Of bócwuda *in the beech-wood*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 11; Rä. 41, 106.

BOD, es; *pl.* u, o, a; *n. A command, commandment, precept, mandate, an edict, order, message;* jussum, mandatum, edictum :—Hwæt is dæt bod micle [MS. micla] in æ *quod est mandatum magnum in lege?* Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 36: Mk. Lind. Stv. 12, 28, 29, 30, 31: Lk. Lind. Stv. 2, 1. Bod on cine *diploma*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67. Hwá swá halt ðis bod [bode MS.] wurðe he êfre wunnende mid God *whosoever observes this command, may he ever dwell with God*, Cod. Dipl. 990; A. D. 680; Kmbl. v. 29, 23. We dîne bodu bræcon *we broke thy commandments*, Hy. 7, 109; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 109. [*Laym.* bude, bod: *Orm.* bode: *Scot.* bode, bod: *Plat.* bod, ge-bodd, *n: O. Sax.* gibod, *n: O. Frs.* bod, *n: Dut.* ge-bod, *n: Ger.* bot, ge-bot, *n: M. H. Ger.* ge-bot, *n: O. H. Ger.* ga-bot, *n: Goth.* busns, *f.* in ana-busns: *Dan.* bud, *n: Swed.* bud, *n: Icel.* boð, *n. a commandment.*] DER. ǽ-bod, be-, bi-, for-, ge-.

boda, an; *m.* [bod *a message*, -a, *q.v.*] **I.** *a messenger, ambassador, herald, apostle, angel;* nuntius, legatus, præco, apostolus, angelus :—Éálá Wísdóm, dú eart boda and fórrynel ðæs sóðan leóhtes *O Wisdom, thou art the messenger and forerunner of true light*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Me ðes boda sægde wǽrum wordum *this messenger told me in cautious words*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 30; Gen. 680: 32; Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686: 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725. Heó dæs lâdan bodan lârum hýrde *she obeyed the advice of the loathsome messenger*, 33; Th. 44, 18; Gen. 711. Ða bodan us fǽrdon *nuntii nos terruerunt.* Deut. 1, 28: Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 9; Cri. 1305. Sende he bodan beforan his ansýne *misit nuntios ante conspectum suum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 52: Gen. 32, 3: Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 7; Cri. 1152. Cyninges bodan underfón *to receive a king's ambassador*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 15. Se sóða boda dæs heán leóhtes Agustinus wæs fram him eallum bodad *verus summæ lucis præco ab omnibus prædicatur Augustinus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 32. Brimmanna boda *præco nautarum*, Byrht. Th. 133, 12; By. 49. Gefeohtes bodan *heralds of war*; præfeciales, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 81; Wrt. Voc. 36, 7. Ðû Drihtnes eart boda of heofnum *thou art the Lord's angel from heaven*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 5; Gen. 533: Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Bodan hyrdum cýðdon sóþne gefeán *angels announced to the shepherds true joy*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 20; Cri. 449. **II.** *a foreboder, prophet*; prophet, vates :—Gleáw bodan ǽrcwide *skilled in a prophet's prediction*, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 23; Mód. 4. [*R. Brunne* bode: *Laym.* boden, *pl: O. Saxe.* bodo, *m: Frs.* bode, boade, *c: O. Frs.* boda, *m: Dut.* bode, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bote, *m: O. H. Ger.* boto, *m: Dan.* bud: *Swed.* båd, *m: Icel.* boði, *m. a messenger.*] DER. ǽ-boda, ǽdel-, fór-, heáh-, nýd-, síþ-, spel-, wil-.

bodad *announced, proclaimed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2241; An. 1122, = bodod; *pp.* of bodian.

boden *ordered, offered, proclaimed*, Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18; *pp. of* beódan.

bodere, es; *m. A teacher, a master*; præceptor, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 33.

bodian, bodigan, bodigean; *part.* bodiende, bodigende; *p.* ode, ede, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ad, ud; *v. a.* [bod *a message*]. **I.** *to tell, announce, proclaim, preach;* nuntiare, annuntiare, enuntiare, narrare, prædicare, evangelizare :—Ongan se Hælend bodian *cæpit Iesus prædicare*, Mt. Bos. 4, 17: Mk. Bos. 1, 45: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 2; Gú. 1088. He ongan bodigean on Decapolim *cæpit prædicare in Decapoli*, Mk. Bos. 5, 20: Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. Ic eom asend ðé ðis bodian *missus sum hæc tibi evangelizare*, Lk. Bos. 1, 19: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 13. To bodianne godcunde lâre *ad prædicandum doctrinam divinam*, 5, 9, titl; S. 622, 4. Com se Hælend on Galileam godes rîces gôdspell bodigende *venit Iesus in Galilæam prædicans evangelium regni Dei*, Mk. Bos. 1, 14: Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Ic bodie *annuntiabo*, Ps. Th. 54, 17. Dæt ic bodige oððe dæt ic cýðe ealle hêrunga oððe lofunga ðîne on geatum dêhter oððe dôhtra dæs mûntes [Siones] *ut annuntiem omnes laudationes tuas in portis filiæ Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 3; Rä. 9, 10. Me ðes âr bodaþ frécne fǽrspell *this messenger announces to me a horrible unforeseen message*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 3; Jul. 276: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 45; Met. 29, 23. Heofonas bodiaþ oððe cýðaþ wuldor Godes *cæli enarrant gloriam Dei*, Ps. Spl. 18, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 474; Sal. 237. Ðes apostol Iacobus bodode on Iudêa lande *this apostle James preached in Judea* [lit. *in the land of the Jews*], Homl. Th. ii. 412, 23. Ymb Bethleem bododon englas dæt acenned wæs Crist on eorþan *angels announced about Bethlehem that Christ was born on earth*, Hy. 10, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 23. Bodedon heofonas rihtwîsnysse his *annuntiaverunt cæli justitiam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 96, 6: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 244. Hý bodudon *annuntiaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 43, 1. Cýðaþ oððe bodiaþ betwux beódum his gecneordnysse oððe his ymbhoga *annuntiate inter gentes studia ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 12: Andr. Kmbl. 669; An. 335. Wæs dæt weátácen geond da burh bodad *the fatal token was proclaimed throughout the town*, 2241; An. 1122. **II.** *to foretell, predict, prophesy, promise;* prædicere, promittere :—Him done dæg willan Drihten bodode *the Lord had foretold* [*promised*] *to him that day of desire*, Cd. 133; Th. 168, 2; Gen. 2776: Beo. Th. 3608; B. 1802. Dæt wæs oft bodod ær beforan fram fruman worulde *it was often foretold long before from the beginning of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 2280; El. 1141. [*Laym.* bodien: *O. Frs.* bodia: *Icel.* boða *to announce.*] DER. fóre-bodian, ge-, to-.

BODIG, es; *n.* **I.** *bigness* or *height of body, stature;* statura :—Dæt se mon wære lang on bodige *quod esset vir longæ staturæ,*

Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Wæs Oswine se cyning on bodige heáh *king Oswine was tall in stature*, 3, 14; S. 540, 7. **II.** *the trunk, chest* or *parts of the chest, as the back-bone;* truncus corporis:—Bodig *truncus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 26: *spina*, Cot. 177: 196. **II.** *the* BODY; corpus:—Ægðer ge his fēt ge his heáfod ge eác eall dæt bodig *either his feet or his head or even all the body*, Past. 35, 3; Hat. MS. 45 b, 12. [*Wyc.* body: *R. Glouc. Laym.* bodi: *Orm.* bodiȝ: *Ger.* bottech, *m: Bav.* bottich, *m: M.H.Ger.* botech, *m: O.H.Ger.* botah, *m: Gael.* bodhag, *f.*]

bodigeān *to publish, preach*, Mk. Bos. 5, 20: Cd. 169; Th. 210, 4; Exod. 510. v. bodian.

bod-lāc, es; *n. A decree, ordinance;* decretum, Chr. 1129; Ing. 359, 21; Erl. 258, 13.

bod-scipe, es; *m.* [bod *a command*, scipe] *A message, an embassy, a commandment;* nuntium, mandatum:—Swā ic him disne bodscipe secge *when I tell him this message*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. Đā hie Godes hæfdon bodscipe abrocen *when they had broken God's commandment*, 37; Th. 48, 29; Gen. 783. DER. ge-bodscipe.

bodudon *announced;* annuntiaverunt, Ps. Spl. 43, 1, = bododon; *p. pl. of* bodian.

bodung, e; *f. A preaching, publishing, divulging;* prædicatio, pronuntiatio:—Niniuetisce men dædbōte dydon æt Ionam bodunge *viri Ninivitæ pœnitentiam egerunt ad prædicationem Ionæ*, Lk. Bos. 11, 32.

bodung-dæg, es; *m. An annunciation day;* annuntiationis dies:—Ðes dæg is gehāten *Annuntiatio Sanctæ Mariæ*, dæt is Marian bodungdæg gecweden *this day is called* Annuntiatio Sanctæ Mariæ, *which is interpreted, the annunciation-day of Mary*, Homl. Th. i. 200, 25.

boēm *to both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 22; *for* bām; *dat. of* begen.

Boētius, Boētes; *m. Boëtes;* Bōtēs, æ; *m.* [=*βοώτης, ου*; *m. a ploughman*, from *βοῦς an ox*]. The ancient constellation, the chief star of which is the bright Arcturus, v. arctos *the bear*; Ursa Major. The modern representation of Boëtes is a man with a club in his right hand, and in his left a leash, which holds two dogs:—Hwā ne wundraþ dætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban? For dȳ hī habbaþ swā sceortne ymbhwyrft, for ðī hī sint swā neáh ðam norþende dære eaxe, ðe eall ðes rōdor on hwerfþ, swā nū Boëties dēþ *who wonders not that some constellations have a shorter course than others have? Therefore they have so short a course, because they are so near the north end of the axis, on which all the sky turns, as now Boëtes does*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17–24. Boētes beorhte scīneþ *Boötes shines brightly*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 53; Met. 28, 27.

Boētius; *nom. acc; g.* Boëties, Boētiuses; *d.* Boëtie; *m.* [*βοηθόος warlike*] *Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëthius*, born in Rome between A. D. 470–475, was Consul in 510. He was so eminent for his integrity and talents that he attracted the attention and obtained the patronage of Theodoric the Great, king of the East or Ostrogoths. He was afterwards accused of treason, and cast into prison, where he wrote his celebrated work *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which king Alfred translated into *Anglo-Saxon* about A. D. 888. Being condemned to death, without a hearing, he was beheaded in prison about A. D. 524:—Đā wæs sum consul, dæt we heretoha hātaþ, Boētius wæs hāten. Se wæs, in bōccræftum and on worold-þeáwum, se rihtwīsesta *there was a certain consul, that we call heretoha, who was named Boëthius. He was, in book-learning and in worldly affairs, the most truly wise* [=*most righteous*], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12–14. Se Boētius wæs ōðre naman gehāten Seuerinus: se wæs heretoga Rōmāna *Boëthius was by another name called Severinus: he was a consul of the Romans*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 3–4. Hīū Gotan gewunnon Rōmāna rīce, and hū Boētius hī wolde berædan, and Þeódric dā dæt anfunde and hine hēt on carcerne gebringan *how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans, and how Boëthius wished to deliver them, and Theodoric discovered it, and gave orders to take him to prison*, Bt. title 1; Fox x. 2–4. Hū se Wīsdōm com to Boētie ærest inne on dam carcerne *how Wisdom first came to Boëthius in the prison*, Bt. title 3; Fox x. 6: 26; Fox xiv. 18. Hēr endaþ nū seó æftre frōfer-bōc Boētiuses [Cot. MS. æfterre frōfr-bōc Boëties] *here now endeth the second consolation-book of Boëthius*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2–3. Hēr endaþ nū seó þridde bōc Boëties *here now endeth the third book of Boëthius*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 23.

bog *the arm, shoulder*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. v. boh.

boga, an; *m.* [bogen; *pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] Anything curved,—*A* BOW, *an arch, a corner;* arcus, angulus:—Æteówþ mīn boga on dām wolcnum *apparebit arcus meus in nubibus*, Gen. 9, 14. Boga sceal strǣle *a bow shall be for an arrow*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 8; Gn. Ex. 154. Dæt hīg fleón fram ansȳne bogan *ut fugiant a facie arcus*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 6. Hīg aþenodon bogan heora *intenderunt arcum suum*, 36, 14: 57, 8: 63, 4. Hī lēton gāras fleógan, bogan wǣron bysige *they let the arrows fly, bows were busy*, Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110. Bogan [MS. bogen] streng *a bow-string;* anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. [*Wyc.* bowe, bouwe: *Laym.* boȝe, bowe: *O. Sax.* bogo, *m: Frs.* boage: *O. Frs.* boga, *m: Dut.* boog, *m: Ger.* boge, bogen, *m: M.H.Ger.* boge, *m: O.H.Ger.* bogo, *m: Dan.* bue, *c: Swed.* båge, *m: Icel.* bogi, *m. arcus.*] DER. brægd-boga, flān-, horn-, hring-, rēn-, scūr-, stān-, wīr-.

bōgan *to boast;* jactare, Scint. 46. v. bōn.

boga-net, boge-net, -nett, es; *n. A* BOW-NET, *weel, wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish;* nassa:—Æwul *vel* bogenet *nassa*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 85; Wrt. Voc. 56, 9. Bogenet *vel* leáp *nassa*, 84; Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Bogenet *nassa*, 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23.

boge-fōdder, es; *m.* [boga *a bow*, fōdder *fodder*, from fōd *food*] *A* BOW-FEEDER, *case for arrows, a quiver;* corȳtos = *καφυτός*:—Boge-fōdder *corytos* [MS. *coriti*], Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 67; Wrt. Voc. 35, 53.

bogen *bowed, bent, gave way; pp. of* būgan.

bogen *rosemary*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25, = boðen, *q. v.*

boge-net *a bow-net, weel*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 41; Wrt. Voc. 57, 23. v. boga-net.

bogen streng, es; *m.* [bogen = bogan; *gen. of* boga *a bow;* streng *a string*] *The string of a bow, a* BOW-STRING; arcus chorda, anquina, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 37; Wrt. Voc. 35, 26. v. boga.

bogetung, e; *f.* [bogen; *pp. of* būgan *to bend*] *A bending, crook;* anfractus, Cot. 18.

bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inhabit;* incolere:—Bōgodon *incoluerunt*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 21, 13. v. būgian.

bogung, e; *f.* [bogen *bent; pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] *Crookedness, perversity;* pravitas, perversitas:—Þurh heora upahefednysse and āgenre bogunge *through their arrogance and own perversity*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 13.

boh, bog, es; *m.* [bogen *bent; pp. of* būgan *to bow, bend*] Anything curved or bent,—hence **I.** *the arm, shoulder;* armus = *ὦμός*, humerus, lacertus:—Se swīðra boh *armus dexter*, Lev. 7, 32; the riȝt schuldur, Wyc. Bog *lacertus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 16; Wrt. Voc. 44, 2. Eorl sceal on eós boge rīdan *a chief shall ride on a horse's back* [lit. *shoulder*], Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. Đū nymst of ðam ramme ðone swīðran boh *tolles de ariete armum dextrum*, Ex. 29, 22. Mec se beaducāfa bogum bilegde *the battle-prompt man embraced me in his arms*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 21; Rä. 1, 11. **II.** *the arm of a tree, a* BOUGH, *branch;* ramus, stipes, palmes:—Bōh *ramus*, Scint. 1. Boh *stipes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 16. Berende boh *germen*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 32; Wrt. Voc. 39, 18. Ðeáh dū hwilene boh dæs treówes bȳge *though thou bendest any bough of a tree*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 105; Met. 13, 53. Hit wearþ mycel treów, and heofenes fugelas reston on his bogum *factum est in arborem magnam, et volucres cæli requieverunt in ramis ejus*, Lk. Bos. 13, 19: Cd. 30; Th. 40, 26; Gen. 645. He astrehte his bogas ōþ ða sæ *extendit palmites suos usque ad mare*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12. **III.** *a branch of a family, offspring, progeny;* propago:—Tyddrung oððe boh *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 49. [*Chauc.* bow: *Piers P.* bowe: *Wyc.* boow, bouȝ, boȝ: *Orm.* boȝh: *Dut.* boeg, *m. the bow of a ship:* Ger. bug, *m. armus: M.H.Ger.* buoc, *m: O.H.Ger.* buoc, *m. armus: Dan.* bov, boug, *c. shoulder, bow of a ship: Swed.* bog, *m. the shoulder, haunch: O.Nrs.* bógr, *m. the shoulder of an animal.*] DER. wæter-boh, wīn-.

boh-scyld, es; *m. A shoulder shield;* ad humerum clypeus, Æthelst. Test. Mann. = bōc-scyld, *q. v.*

bohte, *pl.* bohton *bought;* emit, emerunt, Gen. 49, 30; *p. of* bycgan.

BOLCA, an; *m. The gangway of a ship;* forus navis:—Bolca *forus*, Cot. 86. Geseah weard beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas *the guard saw bright shields borne over the ship's gangway*, Beo. Th. 467; B. 231: Andr. Kmbl. 1203; An. 602. He on bolcan sæt *he sat on the gangway*, 610; An. 305. [*Icel.* bilki, *m. the cargo of a ship.*]

BOLD, es; *n.* **I.** *a building, dwelling, house;* ædificium, domicilium, domus:—Wæs dæt bold tobrocen swīðe *the dwelling was much shattered*, Beo. Th. 1998; B. 997. Ðēr ic wīfe būge, bold mid bearnum *where I inhabit a dwelling, a house with children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 23; Rä. 16, 9. Bold wæs betlīc *the building was excellent* [*good-like*], Beo. Th. 3854; B. 1925. Nis dæt betlīc bold [blod MS.] *that is no goodly dwelling*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 16; Dōm. 23. **II.** *a superior house, hall, castle, palace, temple;* aula, palatium, ædes:—He him gesealde bold and þregostōl *he gave to him a habitation and a princely seat*, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196. Ne mōt ic brūcan burga ne bolda *I may not enjoy towns nor palaces*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 19; Sat. 139. Đā wæs Beówulfe gecȳðed, dæt his sylfes hām, bolda sēlest, brynewylmum mealt *then it was made known to Beowulf, that his own home, the best of mansions, was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4641; B. 2326. Gewāt beorht blǣdgifa to bold ōðer *the bright giver of glory departed into another temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 1312; An. 656. [*R. Glouc.* bold: *A. Sax.* bylda *a builder: Eng.* to build. v. botl.] DER. feorh-bold, fold-: bold-āgende, -getæl, -getimber, -wēla.

bold-āgende; *part.* [bold *a house*, āgende *owning*] *House-owning, possessing a house;* domum possidens:—Hæleða monegum boldāgendra *to many of house-owning men*, Beo. Th. 6215; B. 3112: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 12; Gn. Ex. 93.

bold-getæl, es; *n.* [bold *a house,* getæl *a number, tribe, register*] *A dwelling-place, mansion, habitation, house;* domicilium, mansio, vicus, domus:—Gif mon wille of boldgetale [boldgetæle MS. B.] in ôðer boldgetæl hlâford sêcan, dô dæt mid dæs ealdormonnes gewitnesse ðe he âfr in his scîre folgode *if a man from one dwelling-place wish to seek a lord in another dwelling-place, let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman, whom he before followed in his shire,* L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 2; that is, *If a person who had* commended *himself, wished to take his name off the* manor-roll *of one lord, etc.* Thorpe's Laws, vol. i. p. 86, note a.

bold-getimber; *gen.* -getimbres; *pl. nom. acc.* -getimbru; *n. The timber of a house;* ædificii tignum:—Leóht [fŷr] bricеþ and bærneþ boldgetimbru *light* [*fire*] *breaketh and burneth the timbers of the house,* Salm. Kmbl. 826; Sal. 412.

bold-wêla, an; *m.* [bold *a house,* wêla *wealth*]. I. *a dwelling of wealth* or *happiness;* prædium, opes domesticæ:—Ne mæg ðê adôn ðinne boldwêlan *thou mayest not take thee thy dwelling of wealth or happiness,* Soul Kmbl. 118; Seel. 59. II. *paradise, heaven;* paradisus = παράδεισος, cœlum:—Ðê is neorxna wang boldwêla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness,* Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Adam and Æue anforlêton beorhtne boldwêlan *Adam and Eve forsook bright paradisal happiness,* Exon. 73a; Th. 272, 22; Jul. 503. He gesôhte swegle dreámas, beorhtne boldwêlan *he sought the joys of heaven, the bright dwelling of happiness,* Apstls. Kmbl. 65; Ap. 33. He [God] sceal rædan, se de rôdor ahôf, wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwêlan *he [God] shall rule, who uplifted the firmament, with glory filled the bright dwelling of wealth,* Andr. Kmbl. 1047; An. 524.

bolgen *vexed, irritated, angry; pp. of* belgan.

bolgen-môd; *adj. Enraged in mind;* iratus animo:—Him bolgenmôd yrre andswarode *enraged in mind, answered them angrily,* Cd. 183; Th. 228, 26; Dan. 209: Beo. Th. 1422; B. 709: Andr. Kmbl. 255; An. 128: Exon. 40b; Th. 135, 25; Gû. 529.

BOLLA, an; *m. Any round vessel, cup, pot,* BOWL, *a measure;* vas, cyathus = κύαθος:—Bolla *cyathus,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 16. Cærenes gôdne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Dær wæron bollan steâpe boren æfter bencum *there were carried deep bowls behind the benches,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 17. [*Piers P. Laym.* bolle: *O. Frs.* bolla, *m.* in kne-bolla, stret-bolla: *Dut.* bol, *m: Kil.* bolle *caput, globus: Ger.* punsch-bole, *f. a punch-bowl: M. H. Ger.* hirn-bolle: *O. H. Ger.* hirni-polla *the brain-pan, skull: Dan.* bolle, *c: Swed.* bål, *n: O. Nrs.* bolli, *m. a bowl.*] DER. beód-bolla, heáfod-, þrot-.

bollen *bellowed, roared; pp. of* bellan.

BOLSTER; *gen.* bolstres; *m. A* BOLSTER, *a pillow for the head;* cervical:—He his heáfod onhylde to dam bolstre, and medmycel fæc onslêpte *reclinavit caput ad cervical, modicumque obdormivit,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. He wæs on scîpe, ofer bolster slâpende *erat in puppi, super cervical dormiens,* Mk. Bos. 4, 38. Hit geondbræded wearþ beddum and bolstrum *it was overspread with beds and bolsters,* Beo. Th. 2484; B. 1240. [*Dut.* bolster, *m. a shell: Kil.* bolster *culcita: Ger.* polster, *m. cervical: M. H. Ger.* bolster, *m: O. H. Ger.* bolstar, *n: Swed.* bolster, *n. a mattress: O. Nrs.* bólstr. *m. a bolster.*] DER. heáfod-bolster, hleór-.

BOLT, es; *pl.* boltas; *m. A* BOLT, *a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows;* catapulta, Cot. 45. [*Chauc.* bolt: *Dut.* bout, *m: Kil.* bolt *sagitta: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bolz, *m: O. H. Ger.* bolz: *Dan.* bolt, *c: O. Nrs.* bolti, *m.*]

bôn [bôgan *to boast*] *To boast;* jactare:—He bôþ his sylfes swîðor micle donne se sêlla mon *he boasts of himself much more than a better man,* Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 9; Môd. 28.

bona, an; *m. A killer;* interfector:—Se wites bona *the destroyer of the mind* [*the devil*], Exon. 11b; Th. 17, 3; Cri. 264. Fugel-bona *a bird killer,* 79b; Th. 298, 5; Crâ. 80. v. bana.

bond *bound;* ligavit, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 29; Gû. 668; = band; *p. of* bindan.

bonda, an; *m. A husband, an householder, a master of a family;* maritus:—Se bonda sæt *the husband dwelt,* L. C. S. 73; Th. i. 414, 21: 77; Th. i. 418, 24. v. bunda.

bonde-land, es; *n. Bond or leased land, land held under restrictions, or on conditions expressed in writing;* tributaria terra:—Ân abbot, Beonne gehâten, lêt Cûþbriht ealdorman x bonde-lande [x tributariorum terram, *vel* terram x manentium] æt Swineshеáfde, mid læswe and mid mædwe, and mid eal dæt dærto læi, and swâ dæt Cûþbriht geaf dam abbote l punde dærfore, and ilca geár ânes nihtes feorme, ouder xxx scyllinge penega; swâ eác dæt eafter his dæi scolde dæt land ongeán into dam mynstre *an abbot, called Beonna, let to the aldorman Cuthbriht ten 'bonde-lands' at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all lying thereto, and so that Cuthbriht should give to the abbot fifty pounds for it, and every year one night's entertainment, or thirty shillings in pennies; and also that after his day the land should come again to the monastery,* Chr. 777; Th. 92, note 1; Cod. Dipl. 165; A. D. 786–796; Kmbl. i. 201.

bon-gâr, es; *m.* [bana, ban *a killer. death*? gâr *a spear*] *A death-spear;* letifera hasta, Beo. Th. 4066; B. 2031.

bonnan; *p.* beónn, *pl.* beónnon; *pp.* bonnen *To summon, call together;* citare, convocare:—Sió þýman stefen and se beorhta segn bonnaþ sâwla gehwylce *the voice of the trumpet and the bright sign shall summon every soul,* Exon. 23b; Th. 66, 6; Cri. 1067. v. bannan.

booc-hord *a library,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 4; Wrt. Voc. 58, 47. v. bóc-hord.

BOR. I. *a borer, gimlet;* terebra, Leo 121. II. *a lancet, a surgeon's* or *barber's instrument, a burin,* or *graving tool;* scalprum rasile, Cot. 63. [*Plat.* baar: *Dut.* boor, *f: Dan.* bor, *n: Swed.* borr, *m: O. Nrs.* bor, *m. terebra,* Rask Hald.]

bora, an; *m.* [boren; *pp. of* beran *to bear*] *One who bears* or *sustains the charge of anything, a ruler;* qui rem aliquam gerit, gestor:—Rices boran *the rulers of the state,* Cd. 224; Th. 296, 10; Sat. 500.

-bora, an; *m.* [*from* boren; *pp. of* beran] Often used as a termination to denote *A bearer, bringer, supporter;* is qui fert, gerit; as, Cæg-bora, horn-, mund-, ræd-, rês-, segen-, sweord-, tâcn-, wæg-, wæpen-, wîg-, wôþ-, wróht-. v. -bêre.

borcian; *p.* ade, ode *To bark;* latrare:—Hió borcade: þancode willum *it barked: thanked willingly,* Exon. 129a; Th. 495, 11; Rä. 84, 6. v. beorcan.

BORD, es; *n.* I. *a* BOARD, *plank;* tabula sectilis, tabula:—Bord *tabula,* Wrt. Voc. 63, 80. Borda gefêg *a joining of boards;* commissura, R. 62. Hwîlum ic bordum sceal heáfodlêas behlýded licgan *sometimes I must lie on boards deprived of head,* Exon. 104a; Th. 395, 18; Rä. 15, 9. Wirc ðê ânne arc of aheáwenum bordum *make thee an ark of planed planks,* Gen. 6, 14; fac tibi arcam de lignis levigatis, Vulg. II. what is made of a board,—*A table, shield;* mensa, clypeus:—Ic on wuda stonde, bordes on ende *I stand upon wood, at the end of the table,* Exon. 129a; Th. 496, 15, 18; Rä. 85, 15, 16. Geweorþe bord odde mêse heora beforan him on grine *fiat mensa eorum coram ipsis in laqueum,* Ps. Spl. T. 68, 27. Scip sceal genægled, scyld gebunden, leóht bord *a ship shall be nailed, a shield bound, the light shield* [lit. *board*], Exon. 90b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95: Byrht. Th. 134, 67; By. 110: Fins. Th. 58; Fin. 29. He fŷsde forþ flân geneche: hwîlon he on bord sceât, hwîlon beorn tæsde *he poured forth his arrows abundantly: sometimes he shot on the shield, sometimes he pierced the warrior,* Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270: Beo. Th. 5041; B. 2524: Cd. 156; Th. 193, 28; Exod. 253. Dær wæs borda gebrec *there was clash of shields,* Elen. Kmbl. 227; El. 114: Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. Beraþ bord for breóstum *bear shields before their breasts,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 192: 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 318. He mid bordum hêt wyrcan done wihagan *he commanded to raise with the shields the fence of war,* Byrht. Th. 134, 49; By. 101: Andr. Kmbl. 2412; An. 1207. III. *board, covering or deck of a ship, the ship itself;* tabulatum, stega = στέγη, constratum, navis:—Hý twegen sceolon habban gomen on borde, in sîdum ceóle *they two shall have pastime on board, in the spacious ship,* Exon. 92a; Th. 345, 5; Gn. Ex. 183. He drugaþ his âr on borde *he draws his oar on board,* 92a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. Ofer ceóles bord *from the vessel's deck,* Exon. 20b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862. Lâd under earce bord eaforan dîne *lead thy children under the covering of the ark,* Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333: 67; Th. 82, 4; Gen. 1357. Bord oft onfêng ŷða swengas *the ship often received the blows of the waves,* Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238. Ic wille eall acwellan ða be-ûtan beóþ earce bordum *I will destroy all who shall be without the boards of the ark* or *all who are not in the ark* or *ship,* Cd. 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354. IV. *with the prepositions* innan *and* ûtan *governing the genitive case, at home and abroad;* domi et foris:—Hie sibbe innan bordes gehîoldon *they preserved peace at home* [lit. *inside the boundary*], Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man ûtan bordes wîsdôm hieder on lond sôhte *one from abroad* [lit. *outside the boundary*] *sought wisdom in this land,* Past. pref; Hat. MS. [*Wyc.* boord: *R. Brun.* bord: *R. Glouc.* bord, borde: *Laym.* bord, beord, burd: *Orm.* bord, borde: *O. Sax.* bord, *m: Frs.* boerd, bord, *m: O. Frs.* bord, *m: Dut.* bord, boord, *m: Ger.* bord, *m. and n: M. H. Ger.* bort: *O. H. Ger.* bort, borti, borto, *m: Goth.* fotu-baurd, *n. a foot-stool: Dan.* bord, *n: Swed.* bord, *m: Icel.* borð, *n: Fr.* bord, *m: Span. It.* bordo, *m: M. Lat.* bordus: *Wel.* bwrdh, bord: *Corn.* bord, *f: Ir. Gael.* bord. *m: Armor.* bourz.] DER. bleó-bord, fámig-, gûþ-, hilde-, hleó-, nægled-, þryþ-, wæg-, wîg-, ýþ-.

borde, an; *f. A board, table;* tabula, mensa:—Fæmne æt hyre bordan gerîseþ *it becomes a damsel to be at her board,* Exon. 90a; Th. 337, 14; Gn. Ex. 64.

bord-gelâc, es; *n.* [lâcan *to play, sport, fly*] What flies against a shield, hence,—*A missile, dart;* telum:—Ðý-læs ingebûge biter bordgelâc under bânlocan *lest the bitter dart enter in under the skin,* Exon. 19a; Th. 48, 9; Cri. 769. v. bord II.

bord-hæbbende; *part.* [bord *scutum, clypeus;* habban *habere, vel* hebban, hæbban *levare, tollere*] *Shield-bearing;* scutum ferens, scutifer, Beo. Th. 5782; B. 2895.

bord-haga, an; *m.* [bord II. *a shield,* haga *a hedge*] *The cover of*

shields; clypeorum sepimentum:—Gefeallen under bordhagan *fallen under the cover of shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 1300; El. 652.

bord-hreóða, -hrēda, an; *m.* [bord **II.** *a shield*, hreóðan *to cover, protect*]. **I.** *the cover or protection of the shield;* clypei tegmen *vel* tutela:—Hrēðne heápum þrungon under bordhreódan *the heathens thronged in heaps under the cover of shields*, Andr. Kmbl. 256; An. 128: Beo. Th. 4412; B. 2203: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 23; Exod. 236. **II.** *a shield, buckler;* clypeus:—Blicon bordhreódan *shields glittered*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 30; Exod. 160. Hæfdon hie ofer bordhreódan beácen arǽred *they had a signal reared over their bucklers*, 160; Th. 198, 9; Exod. 320. Brǽcon bordhrēdan *they broke through the bucklers*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 242; El. 122.

bord-rand, es; *m.* [bord **II.** *a shield*, rand *a rim, margin*] *The margin or disc of a shield;* scuti margo:—Biorn bordrand onswáf *the hero turned his shield's disc*, Beo. Th. 5112; B. 2559.

bord-stæþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stǎðu; *n.* [stæþ *a shore, bank*] *The sea-shore;* litus:—Eágorstreámas beóton bordstaðu [bordstæðu MS.] *the ocean-streams beat the sea-shores*, Andr. Kmbl. 883; An. 442.

bord-paca, an; *m. Board thatch, a warlike engine, a cover* or *roof of a house, a snare;* testudo, laquearium:—Bordþacan *laquearii*, Cot. 119.

bord-weall, es; *m. A board-wall, a shield;* scutorum agger, testudo, clypeus:—Hē bræc done bordweall *he broke through the board-wall*, Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277: Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980.

burd-wudu: *m. Shield-wood, a shield;* clypei lignum, clypeus, Beo. Th. 2490; B. 1243. v. bord **II.**

boren *borne, carried, born,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 92; Met. 26, 46; *pp.* of beran.

boren-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [boren *born*, -nes] *Birth, nativity;* partus, nativitas. DER. ǽdel-borennes.

borg *a surety* or *pledge*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. v. borh.

borgas *sureties, debtors*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21; *pl. of* borh.

borgen *saved, protected, sheltered; pp. of* beorgan.

borges bryce *a breaking* or *breach of a suretyship* or *pledge*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. v. borh-bryce.

borg-gylda, an; *m. A usurer;* fœnerator, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 10.

borgian, he borgaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [borh *a pledge, loan*] *To take* or *give a loan,* BORROW, *lend;* mutuari, commodare:—Ðam de wylle æt dē borgian, ne wyrn dū hām *volenti mutuari a te, ne avertas*, Mt. Bos. 5, 42. Borgaþ se synfulla and nā gefilþ oððe he ne agylt *mutuabitur peccator et non solvet*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 21. Borgedon [MS. borgedan] *commodarunt*, Cot. 38. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* borwe: *Piers P.* borwen: *Laym.* burȝen: *Plat.* borgen: *O. Frs.* borga: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* borgen: *O. H. Ger.* borgēn *cavere: Dan.* borge: *Swed.* borga: *O. Nrs.* borga *fidejubere.*] DER. a-borgian.

borgiend, es; *m.* [*part. of* borgian *to lend*] *A usurer;* fœnerator:—Smeáge borgiend [MS. borgiende] ealle spēda his *scrutetur fœnerator omnem substantiam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 108, 10.

borg-wed, -wedd, es; *n. Anything given in pledge, a promise;* vadimonium. v. wed, wedd.

BORH; g. borges; *d.* borge; *acc.* borh; *pl. nom. acc.* borgas; *g.* a; *d.* um; *m.* **I.** *a security, pledge, loan, bail;* fœnus:—Ic wille, dæt ælc mann sỹ under borge ge binnan burgum ge būtan burgum *I will that every man be under security both within cities and without cities*, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 6. Abere se borh dæt he aberan scolde *let the borh bear that he ought to bear*, L. Edg. ii. 6; Th. i. 268, 9. Ou his āgenon borge *on his own security*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 10. Gif dū feoh to borge selle *if thou give money on loan*, L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 21. Be borges andsæce *concerning a denial of a bail*, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 1, note 1. **II.** *a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, debtor;* fidejussor, debitor.—Bail was taken by the Saxons from every person guilty of *theft, homicide, witchcraft, etc:* indeed, every persen was under bail for his neighbour. It is generally thought, that the borh originated with king Alfred, but the first time we find it clearly expressed, is in the Laws of Ine. v. *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* Bk. vi. Append. 3, ch. 6, vol. ii. p. 499:—Sette getreówe borgas *shall appoint true sureties*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21: 280, 6, 7, 8: L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 19, 20. Ge asēcaþ eówre borgas *ye shall search out your debtors*, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. [*Chauc. Wyc.* borwe: *R. Glouc.* borewes, *pl: Piers P.* borgh: *Laym.* borh: *Frs.* borch, *m: O. Frs.* borh, borch, *m: Dut.* borg, *m. and f: Ger.* borg, *m: M. H. Ger.* borc, *m.*]

borh-bryce, borg-bryce, es; *m.* [borh *a pledge*, bryce *a breaking*] *A pledge-breaking, violation of a bail;* fidejussionis violatio:—Be borh-bryce *concerning a pledge-breaking*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 7, note 10. Borh-bryce, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, note 20. Borg-bryce, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19.

borh-fæstan, geborh-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [borh *a surety*, fæstan *to fasten*] *To fasten* or *bind by pledge* or *surety;* fidejussione obligare:—Man borhfæst ðam cyninge [MS. kyninge] ealle ða þægnas *they bound by pledge all the thanes to the king*, Chr. 1051; Ing. 228, 33; Erl. 181, 5.

borh-hand, borhond, e; *f. A pledge by the hand, a pledger, surety, security;* sponsor, fidejussor:—Borh-hand *sponsor, fidejussor*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 15; Wrt. Voc. 60, 50: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 66; 9, 35; Som. 12, 32.

borhigenda, an; *m.* [borh *a loan*, āgenda *a possessor*] *A usurer;* fœnerator:—Ascrudnige borhigenda ealle spēde oððe ēhte his *scrutetur fœnerator omnem substantiam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 11.

borh-leás; *adj. Void of security;* fidejussore carens:—Gif hwā borhleás orf habbe . . agife dæt orf, and gilde XX oran *if any one have cattle borhless* [i. e. *for which no borh has been given*] . . . *let him give up the cattle, and pay twenty* oran [*which at* 1s. 4*d. each, would make* £1. 6s. 8*d. in our money*, v. pūnd], L. Ath. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

borh-wed, -wedd, es; *n. Anything given in pledge;* vadimonium. v. wed, wedd.

BÓRIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* BORE, *to make a hole, perforate;* terebrare, perforare:—Wyrm de bōraþ treów *a worm that perforates wood;* termes *vel* tered, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 4; Wrt. Voc. 24, 8. [*Tynd.* bore: *Dut.* boren: *Ger.* bohren: *M. H. Ger.* born: *O. H. Ger.* borjan, borōn: *Dan.* bore: *Swed.* borra: *Icel.* bora: *Lat.* for-are: *Zend* bar *to cut, bore.*]

born *burnt; p. of* beornan:—Forðonðe se Godes wer stronglīce innon born mid dỹ fỹre godcundre lufan *quia vir Dei igne divinæ caritatis fortiter ardebat*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 30.

bornen *burnt; pp. of* beornan.

borsten *burst; pp. of* berstan.

borþor *child-birth.* v. beorþor, hyse-beorþor.

Boruchtuari, -orum; *pl. m. Lat. A people of ancient Germany, conquered by the Old-Saxons;* Boructuari:—Dā Swỹþyrht hæfde bisceopháde onfongen, he gewāt to dære þeóde Boruchtuarorum; . . . ac dā æfter noht langre tīde seó ylce þeód wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, and dā wǽron wíde todrifene *Suidberet, accepto episcopatu, ad gentem Boructuarorum secessit; . . . sed expugnatis non longo post tempore Boructuaris, quolibet hi, a gente Antiquorum Saxonum, dispersi sunt*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 6–11. v. Boruct-ware.

Boruct-ware; *gen. a; dat.* um; *pl. m:* Boructuari, -orum; *pl. m. A people of ancient Germany, occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser;* Bructēri = Βρούκτεροι:—Wǽron Frysan, Rugine, Dene, Hune, Eald-Seaxan, Boructuari *sunt Fresones, Rugini, Danai, Hunni, Antiqui Saxones, Boructuari*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 16. Tacitus always mentions the Bructeri with the Tencteri,—Bructeri et Tencteri, Ann. xiii. 56: Hist. iv. 21, 77. Zeuss supposes they may have inhabited the country near the Lippe, which was called *Borortra* or *Borhtergo*, Deut. Nachbarst. 353.

Bosan-hām, Bosen-hām, es; *m.* [*Flor.* A. D. 1114; *Sim. Dunelm.* 1164 Bosanham: *Hovd.* 1204 Boseham] BOSEHAM *or* BOSHAM *in Sussex;* in agro Sussexiensi:—Dā gewende Swegen to his scypum [MS. scypon] to Bosanhām *Swegen then went with his ships to Bosham*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 34. Gewende dā Swegen eoð to Bosenhām *earl Swegen then went to Bosham*, 1048; Erl. 180, 15.

BÓSG, bósig, bósih, es; *m? n? An ox* or *cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter;* a BOOSE, as it is now called by the common people, in the Midland and Northern counties. It is now [1874] more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies,—They say, 'you will find it in the *cow's boose*,' that is, in the place for the *cow's food;* præsepium:—Of bósge *a præsepio*, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 15. Of bósih *a præsepio*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 15. [*Frs. bos a cottage: Ger.* banse, *m. or f: Goth.* banst, *m. a barn: Dan.* baas, *c: Swed.* bås, *n: Icel.* bás, *m. stabulum, præsepium bovis*, Rask Hald.]

BÓSUM, bósm, es; *m. The space included by the folding of the arms,* the BOSOM, *lap, breast, interior parts;* sinus, gremium, pectus, interna:—Dæt ic hīg bǽre on mīnum bósume, swā fóstormódor dēþ cyld *ut portarem eos in sinu meo, sicut portare solet nutrix infantulum*. Num. 11, 12. Mīn gebēd on bósme mīnum byþ gecyrred *oratio mea in sinu meo convertetur*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 13; 73, 11; 78, 12; 88, 51. Ic winde sceal swelgan of sumes bósme *I* [i. e. *a horn*] *shall swell with wind from some one's bosom*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 30; Rä. 15, 15; 109 b; Th. 419, 17; Rä. 38, 7; 127 a; Th. 489, 11; Rä. 78, 6. Gescype scylfan on scipes bósme *make shelves in the interior* [lit. *bosom*] *of the ship*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 5; Gen. 1306; 67; Th. 80, 21; Gen. 1332; 71; Th. 85, 6; Gen. 1410: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 27; Æðelst. 27. Of brimes bósme *from the sea's bosom*, Andr. Kmbl. 887; An. 444. Dō dīne hand on dīnne bósum. Đā he hig dyde on his bósum *mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum: cum misisset in sinum*, Ex. 4, 6, 7. Ān man mihte taran ofer his rīce, mid his bósum full goldes, ungederad *a man might go over his kingdom, with his bosom full of gold, unhurt*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 4. Đū dīnre módor bósm sylfa gesōhtes *thou thyself soughtest thy mother's bosom*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 27; Hö. 110. Đū wuldres þrym bósme gebǽre *thou barest the majesty of glory* [*Christ*] *in thy breast*, 9 a; Th. 6, 14; Cri. 84. [*Wyc.* bosum: *Laym.* bosm: *Orm.* bosemm: *Plat.* bussen, bossen: *O. Sax.* bôsom, *m: O. Frs.* bosm, *m: Dut.* boezem, *m: Ger.* busen, *m: M. H. Ger.* buosem, buosen, *m: O. H. Ger.* bôsam, buosam, *m. sinus.*] DER. fāmig-bósm, swegl-.

BÓT, e; *f.* **I.** *help, assistance, remedy, cure:* auxilium, remedium, emendatio, sanatio :—Hēr ys seó bót, hū ðū meaht ðīne æceras bētan *here is the remedy, how thou mayest improve thy fields*, Lchdm. i. 398, 1. Findest ðū ðǽr æt bóte and ælteowe hǽlo *thou shalt find therein a remedy and perfect healing*, Herb. 1, 29; Lchdm. i. 80, 6. Byþ hræd bót *the cure will be quick*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 11. **II.** *a* BOOT, *compensation due to an injured person as damages for the wrong sustained, redressing, recompense, an amends, a satisfaction, correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance, an offering;* compensatio, emendatio, reparatio, oblatio :—Gif feaxfang geweorþ, ʟ scætta to bóte *if there be a taking hold of the hair, let there be* 50 *sceats for compensation*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. For bóte his synna *for a redressing of his sins*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32: 5, 13; S. 632, 13. Bringaþ ānne buccan to bóte *bring a kid for an offering*, Lev. 4, 23, 28: L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9. ¶ To-bóte *to-boot, with advantage, moreover, besides.* [*Piers P.* bote: *Laym. Orm.* bote: *Plat.* bote, *f: O. Sax.* bote, *f: Dut.* boete, *f: Ger.* busze, *f: M. H. Ger.* buoz, buoze: *O. H. Ger.* bōza, *f: Goth.* bota, *f: Dan.* bod, *c: Swed.* bot, *m: Icel.* bót, *f.*] DER. bric-bót, bricg-, burh-, hād-, weofod-.

bōþ *boasts*:—He bōþ *he boasts*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 9; Mōd. 28; *pres. of* bēon.

boðen, es; *m? n? Rosemary, darnel;* rosmarinus, rosmarinus officinalis, Lin. lolium :—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *rosmarinum* [MS. *rosmarim*], and ðǽrum naman boðen, nemneþ, byþ cenned on sandigum landum *this herb, which is called* rosmarinus, *and by another name rosemary, is produced in sandy lands*, Herb. 81, 1; Lchdm. i. 184, 5. Ceów boðenes moran *chew roots of rosemary*, L. M. 3, 4; Lchdm. ii. 310, 17. Ðeós wyrt ys boðene gelīc *this herb is like rosemary*, Herb. 149, 1: Lchdm. i. 274, 6. Boðen *lolium*, Ælfc. Gl. 101: Som. 77, 30; Wrt. Voc. 55, 35.

botl, es: *n. An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall;* domus, ædes, domicilium, atrium :—Gif he him nān botl ne selþ *if he do not give him an abode*, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 5. Fordrīfe dȳ botle *let him be driven from the abode*, 68; Th. i. 146, 8. Wæs Gūþlāce botles neód *Guthlac was in need of a dwelling* [lit. *there was need to Guthlac of a dwelling*], Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 4; Gū. 300. Pharao eóde in to his botle *Pharao ingressus est domum suam*, Ex. 7, 22. Mīn se ēca dǽl in gefeán fareþ, ðǽr he fægran botles brūceþ *my eternal part* [i. e. *the soul*] *shall go into joy, where it shall enjoy a beautiful mansion*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 14; Gū. 354. To dæra sacerda ealdres botle *in atrium principis sacerdotum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 3, 58. Cynelīc botl *a kingly dwelling, a palace;* palatium, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16. DER. ealdor-botl, heáfod-.

bōt-leás; *adj.* [bōt *boot*, leás *less*] BOOTLESS, *unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or expiated;* inexpiabilis :—Ðonne sīg dæt bōtleás *then is that unpardonable*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 24. Hūsbryce is bōtleás *housebreaking is unpardonable*, L. C. S. 65; Th. i. 410, 6.

botl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *riches, wealth*] *Household property, goods, or treasure;* domesticæ opes :—Chus wæs brytta brōðrum sīnum botlgestreóna *Cush was a dispenser of household treasures to his brothers*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 32; Gen. 1621. Lameh onfēng æfter fæder dæge botlgestreónum *Lamech succeeded to the household goods after his father's day*, 52; Th. 65, 32; Gen. 1075; 91; Th. 116, 3; Gen. 1930.

botl-weard, -werd, es; *m.* [weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A housesteward;* ædilis :—Hōfweard *vel* byriweard *vel* botlweard *ædilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. Botlwerd *ædilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 29.

botl-wēla, an; *m.* [botl *a house*, wēla *weal, wealth*] *House-wealth, a collection of houses, village;* domesticæ opes, vicus :—Ðǽr is botlwēla Bethlem hāten *there is a village called Bethlem*, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 34; Gen. 1799.

BOTM, es; *m. A* BOTTOM; fundus :—Scipes botm *a ship's bottom, the keel;* carina, Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 64; Wrt. Voc. 48, 3: 103; Som. 77, 112; Wrt. Voc. 56, 32. Satan on botme [dære helle] stōd *Satan stood at the bottom [of hell]*, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 5; Sat. 721: 18; Th. 21, 27; Gen. 330: 19; Th. 23, 18; Gen. 361. Heó to [dæs fennes] botme com *she came to the bottom [of the fen]*, Beo. Th. 3017; B. 1506. [*Chauc.* botome: *Wye.* botme: *O. Sax.* bodom, *m: Frs.* boyem, *c: O. Frs.* boden, *m: Dut.* bódem, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bodem, boden, *m: O. H. Ger.* bodam, *m: Dan.* bund, *c: Swed.* botten, *m: Icel.* botn, *m: Lat.* fundus, *m: Grk.* πυθμήν, *m: Ir.* bonn, *m: Gael.* bonn, buinn, *m: Sansk.* budhna, *m. the bottom*, from the root budh *to fathom a depth, penetrate to the bottom.*] DER. boyden-botm, tunne-.

bōt-wyrþe; *adj. Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for;* emendabilis :—Æt bōtwyrþum þingum *among pardonable things*, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 16.

BOX, es; *m? n? The* BOX-*tree;* buxus = πύξος, buxus sempervirens, Lin :—Box *buxus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 39; Wrt. Voc. 33, 36: 79, 71. Æt ðam boxe, of ðam boxe *at the box-tree, from the box-tree*, Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195. 14. [*Chauc.* box-tree: *Dut.* bos-boom: *Ger.* buchs, *m: M. H. Ger.* buhs, *m: O. H. Ger.* buhs-boum: *Dan.* bux-bom: *Swed.* bux-bom: *Lat.* buxus: *Grk.* πύξος *the box-tree* or *box-wood.*] DER. bixen.

box, es; *m? n?* [box *the box-tree*] *A wooden case made of box-wood, a* BOX; buxum, pyxis = πυξίς :—Bixen box *a box made of box-wood;* pyxis, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 60, 96; Wrt. Voc. 25, 36. Forcorfen [MS. forcaruen] box *a carved box;* buxum, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. Seó hæfde box mid deórwyrþre sealfe *she had a box of precious ointment*, Mt. Bos. 26, 7. Ellenes blōsman gedō on box *put blossoms of elder into a box*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 3. Hundteontig boxa *a hundred [of] boxes*, Jn. Bos. 19, 39. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* box: *Dut.* bus, *f: Ger.* büchse, *f: M. H. Ger.* bühse, *f: O. H. Ger.* buhsa, *f: Lat.* buxum, *n;* pyxis, *f: Grk.* πυξίς, *f. a box.*] DER. sealf-box.

box-treów, es; *n. The* BOX-TREE; buxus = πύξος :—Ðis boxtreów *hæc buxus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9; Som. 5, 59. v. box.

bracan; *p.* bröc, þl. bröcon; *pp.* bracen *To break, bruise or bray in a mortar, to beat up;* conterere, contundere :—Dā seeolon beón ele bracene *then shall they be beaten up with oil*, Lev. 6, 21. v. brecan.

braccas; *pl. m. Breeches;* bracæ :—Braccas on swefnum geseón *to see breeches in dreams*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. v. bróc; pl. brēc, brǽc.

brac-hwīl *a glance while, a moment.* v. bearhtm-hwīl.

bracigean *to dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass;* æraro. v. bræsian.

BRĀD; *def.* se brāda, seó, ðæt brāde; *comp. m.* brādra, *f. n.* brādre, brǽdre; *superl.* brādost; *adj.* BROAD, *open, large, spacious, copious;* latus, expansus, amplus, spatiosus, copiosus :—Dæt ealond on Wiht is twelf mīla brād *the isle of Wight is twelve miles broad*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 4, 5, 6. Wæs his rīce brād *his kingdom was broad*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 1831; El. 917: Beo. Th. 6296; B. 3158. Brād is bebod ðīn *latus est mandatum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 96. Se brāda sǽ *the broad sea*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 28; Cri. 1145: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 11; Edm. 5: Ps. Th. 79, 10. Beówulfe brāde rīce on hand gehwearf *the broad realm passed into the hand of Beowulf*, Beo. Th. 4421; B. 2207. Beorn monig seah on dās beorhtan burg brādan rīces *many a chief looked on this bright city of a broad realm*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 9; Ruin. 38. Ofer Babilōne brādum streáme we sittaþ *we sit over the broad stream of Babylon*, Ps. Th. 136, 1. On ðam brādan brime *on the broad ocean*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142. Se hearda þegn lēt brādne mēce brecan ofer bordweal *the fierce thane caused his broad sword to break over the shield*, Beo. Th. 5948; B. 2978. Dū scealt dīnum breóstum tredan brāde eorþan *thou shalt tread the broad earth on thy breast*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 5; Gen. 907: 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Ps. Th. 118, 32: Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. He him brād sylþ lond *he will give him broad land*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 29; Vy. 75. On brād wæter *on the broad water*, Ps. Th. 105, 8: Salm. Kmbl. 552; Sal. 275. Dā he healdan mihte brād swurd *when he could hold his broad sword*, Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: 136, 38; By. 163: Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546. Brāde sprd on worulde grēne geardas *in the world there are broad green regions*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 29; Gen. 510. Of ðām brād blado sprýtan ongunnon *thence broad leaves began to spring*, 48; Th. 61, 8; Gen. 994. Engle and Seaxe ofer brāde brimu Brytene sōhton *the Angles and Saxons sought Britain over the broad seas*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 20, note; Æðelst. 71: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Sceolde he ðā brādan līgas sēcan *he must seek the broad flames*, Cd. 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Hit mæg bión syxtig mīla brād, oððe hwene brǽdre; and middeweard þrītig oððe brādre *it may be sixty [of] miles broad, or a little broader; and midway thirty or broader*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 1, 2. Ðeáh hit ǽlce geāre sý brādre and brādre *though it is broader and broader every year*, 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22. Ic eom brǽdre ðonne ðes wong grēna *I am broader than this green plain*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 3; Rā. 41, 50: 111 b; Th. 426, 32; Rā. 41, 82. Dæt bȳne land is easteward brādost *the inhabited land is broadest eastward*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Sume hyne slōgon on his ansȳne mid hyra brādum handum *some smote him on his face with their open hands*, Mt. Bos. 26, 67. Brād *amplus*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 35. Seó sunne is swā brād swā eall eorþan ymbhwyrft, ac heó þincþ [MS. þingþ] us swȳðe unbrād, forðamðe heó is swīðe feorr fram gesihþum *the sun is as large as the whole compass of the earth, but he* [lit. *she*] *appears to us very small* [lit. *un-broad*], *because he is very far from our sight*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 8–11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 6–9. Ða steorran, ðe us lyttle þinceaþ [MS. þingeaþ], synd swȳðe brāde *the stars, which seem little to us, are very large*, 3, 16; Lchdm. iii. 236, 14. Se deófol brohte him brāde stānas *the devil brought large stones to him*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 31; Sat. 672. Byþ se niwa móna brādra [MS. braddra] gesewen *the new moon appears* [lit. *is seen*] *larger*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Ðǽr is brāde lond in heofonrīce *there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 2; Sat. 215. Hī bebūgaþ brādne hwyrft *they shall inhabit the spacious orb*, 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322: Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Ðū gearwodest beforan me brādne beód *thou preparedst a copious table before me*, Ps. Th. 22, 6. Ge onsceáwiaþ beágas and brād gold *ye will behold bracelets and ample gold*, Beo. Th. 6201; B. 3105. Ic his cynn gedō

brād and bresne *I will make his race large and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801. Brād earmbeáh *a broad* or *large arm-bracelet;* dextrocherium, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brod, brood: *R. Glouc.* brod: *Laym.* braed, brad, brod: *Orm.* brad: *Scot.* braid, brade: *Plat.* breed: *O. Sax.* brēd: *Frs.* bred: *O. Frs.* bred, breid: *Dut.* breed: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breit: *O. H. Ger.* breit: *Goth.* braids: *Dan. Swed.* bred: *Icel.* breiðr: *Lat.* latus for platus: *Grk.* πλατύς: *Lith.* platùs: *Zend* frath-anh *breadth*: *Sansk.* prithu *broad, wide;* pṛith *to extend.*] DER. un-brād, wíd-.

brād-æx, e; *f. A broad axe, an axe;* dolatura, dolabrum:—Brādæx *dolatura,* Cot. 68: *dolabrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 65, 131; Wrt. Voc. 34, 59.

Brādan ēa; *indecl. f.* [i. e. latus fluvius, *Hist. Eccl. Petroburg.* Bardanea, *Gib. Chr. explicatio* 15] *Broadwater;* Bradanea:—Þurh ān scȳr wæter, Brādan ēa hātte *through a clear water called Broadwater,* Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 17; per unam pulcram aquam, Bradanea nomine, Cod. Dipl. 984; A. D. 664; Kmbl. v. 5, 3.

Brādan-ford, es; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [brād *broad,* ford *a ford*] BRADFORD *in Wilts;* loci nomen vadum amplum *vel* latum significans, hodie *Bradford* in agro Wiltoniensi:—Cēnwalh gefeaht æt Brādanforda be Afne *Kenwealh fought at Bradford near the Avon,* Chr. 652; Erl. 26, 22.

Brādan-relic, Brādun-reolic, es; *m:* Brādan-reig, -eig = īg, e; *f.* [eig, īg *an island, broad island*] *Flat Holme, an island in the mouth of the Severn*:—Sæton hie ūte on ðam īglande, æt Brādanrelice *they sat outward on an island, Flat Holme,* Chr. 918; Ing. 132, 19.

brāddra *broader, larger,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 14; Lchdm. iii. 264, 26, = brādra; *comp. def. m. of* brād.

brāde; *adv. Broadly, widely;* late:—Fīson brāde bebūgeþ *Pison widely encompasses it,* Cd. 12; Th. 14, 23; Gen. 223: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380: Ps. Th. 106, 37.

Brāden, Brādene, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Bradene: so called from its *size,* from brād, brād *broad, open, spacious;* dene, es; *m. vallis, locus silvestris,* v. denu] BREDON *Forest, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire;* silvæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hīe cōmon to Creccagelāde, and fōron ðǽr ofer Temese, and nāmon, ǽgðer ge on Brādene, ge ðǽr ymbūtan, eall dæt hie gehentan mehton *they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames, and took, both in Bredon, and thereabout, all that they could carry off,* Chr. 905; Th. 180, 22, col. 1, 2.

brād-hlāf, es; *m.* [brādan *to roast,* hlāf *bread*] *A biscuit, parched* or *baked bread;* paximatium = παξαμάδιον, panis torrefactus:—Brādhlāf *paximatium,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 66.

brādiende; *part.* [brād *broad, spread out*] *Stretching out, extending, reaching;* amplificans, extendens, tendens:—Fram ðam heofone brādiende nīder ōþ ða eorþan *reaching from the heavens down to the earth,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 25. v. brādan.

brād-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [brād *broad, large,* -nes, -nis, -nys *-ness*] BROADNESS, *extent, largeness, surface;* latitudo, amplitudo, facies, superficies:—Se rōdor belȳcð on his bōsme ealle eorþan brādnysse *the firmament incloses in its bosom all the extent of the earth,* Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 27. Se wǽta, gyf hit sealt bȳþ of ðære sǽ, bȳþ þurh ðære lyfte brādnysse to ferscum wǽtan awend *the moisture, if it is salt from the sea, is turned into fresh water through the extent of the atmosphere,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3, 27; Lchdm. iii. 278, 11; 280, 14. Gehērde me on tobrǽdednesse oððe on brādnesse Drihten *exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus,* Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. Salomone forgeaf God brādnysse heortan *God gave Solomon largeness* [or *liberality*] *of heart,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 29. Þeóstru wǽron ofer ðære niwelnisse brādnisse *tenebræ erant super faciem abyssi,* Gen. 1, 2. Ðære eorþan brādnis wæs adrūwod *exsiccata esset superficies terræ,* 8, 13. Byþ ðære eorþan brādnys betweox us and ðære sunnan *the surface of the earth is between us and the sun,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 8; Lchdm. iii. 240, 14. Sumes þinges brādnyss *the surface of something;* superficies, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 47. Ān wyll asprang of ðære eorþan, wætriende ealre ðære eorþan brādnysse *fons ascendebat e terra, irrigans universam superficiem terræ,* Gen. 2, 6.

brādost *broadest,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45; *superl. of* brād.

brādre *broader,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 22; *comp. f. n. of* brād.

brād-pistel; *gen.* -pistles; *m. A thistle with long leaves, sea-holm, sea-holly;* eryngium = ἠρύγγιον, eryngium maritimum, Lin:—Brādpistel *eryngion,* Cot. 212.

brǽc, ðū brǽce, *pl.* brǽcon *broke, didst break,* Mt. Bos. 14, 19: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394: Cd. 32; Th. 43, 5; Gen. 686; *p. of* brecan.

brǽc, es; *n.* [brǽc; *p. of* brecan *to break*] *A breaking, flowing, rheum, catarrh;* rheuma = ῥεῦμα:—Brǽc *rheuma,* Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 21; Wrt. Voc. 19, 27. DER. ge-brǽc, fýr-ge-, hrǽc-ge-, neb-ge-.

brǽc *breeches;* braccæ, Som. femoralia, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63, = brēc; *pl. of* brōc, *f.*

brǽc-cōðu, e; *f.* [brǽc *a breaking,* cōðu *a disease*] *The breaking* or *falling disease, epilepsy;* epilepsia = ἐπιληψία:—Brǽc-cōðu, fylle-seóc *epilepsia* vel *caduca* vel *larvatio* vel *commitialis,* Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 20; Wrt. Voc. 19, 26.

brǽce; *adj. Breaking;* violans. DER. ǽw-brǽce, un-. v. brecan.

brǽc-seóc; *adj.* [brǽc, seóc *sick, diseased*] *Troubled with the falling sickness, epileptic, frantic, lunatic;* epilepticus, phreneticus, lunaticus:—Sum brǽcseóc man becom dyder *phreneticus devenit ibi,* Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 267, 45, MSS. B. C. DER. ge-brǽcseóc.

brǽc-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Epilepsy;* epilepsia. DER. brǽc-seóc *epileptic, frantic;* -nes *-ness.*

brǽd, bred, es; *m.* [= brægd, bregd from bregdan *to braid, weave, twist*] *Fraud, deceit;* fraus, dolus:—He hit dyde būtan brede [brǽde MS. B.] and bigswīce *he did it without fraud and guile,* L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. Ic spæce drīfe būtan brǽde and būtan bīswīce *I prosecute my suit without fraud and without guile,* L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Bred *fucus, fraus, astus,* Cot. 10.

brǽd *plucked, drew out,* Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154; *p. of* bredan.

brǽd, e; *f:* brǽdo, brǽdu; *indecl. f.* [brād *broad;* latus] BREADTH, *width, latitude;* latitudo, amplitudo:—Bīþ se arc fīftig fǽðma on brǽde *the ark shall be fifty fathoms in breadth;* quinquaginta cubitorum erit latitudo arcæ, Gen. 6, 15. On brǽdo his stealles *latitudine sui status,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Ic on brǽdu [brǽde, Spl.] gange *ambulabam in latitudine,* Ps. Th. 118, 45. Drihten me gehȳrde on heáre [= heáhre, MS. hearr] brǽdu *exaudivit me in latitudine Dominus,* 117, 5. Hī habbaþ ingang swā mycelre brǽdo swā mon mæg mid līderan geworpan *habet ingressum amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. [*Chauc. brede: Wyc.* breede: *O. Frs.* brede, *f.: Dut.* breedte, *f.: Ger. M. H. Ger.* breite, *f.: O. H. Ger.* breiti, *f.: Goth.* braidei, *f.: Dan.* brede, *c.: Swed.* bredd, *f.: Icel.* breidd, *f. breadth.*] DER. hand-brǽd.

brǽd *broad;* latus, Beo. Th. 4421, note. v. brād.

brǽdan, brēdan; to brādanne, brēdanne; *part.* brǽdende; he brǽdeþ, brād; *p.* brǽdde, *pl.* brǽddon; *pp.* brǽded, brǽdd, brād [brād *broad;* latus].

I. *v. trans. To make broad,* BROADEN, *extend, spread, stretch out;* dilatare, propalare, expandere:—Hī heora stōwe brǽddon *they broadened their places,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. He gesihþ brimfuglas brǽdan fedra *he sees sea-fowls spread their wings,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Ge wilniaþ eówerne hlīsan to brēdanne *ye wish to spread your fame,* Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. Se wallenda lēg hine brǽdde to ðam biscope *the raging flame spread itself to the bishop,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum *the sailors spread* [*themselves*] *amongst the hills with their tents,* Cd. 148; Th. 186, 1; Exod. 132. Dæt hī his naman brǽden [MS. brǽdan] *that they spread his name,* Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. Se cyning his handa wæs uppweardes brǽdende wið dæs heofones *the king stretched* [lit. *was stretching*] *out his hands upwards towards heaven,* Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 36. II. *v. intrans. To be extended* or *developed, grow* or *rise up;* dilatari, adolescere:—Leáf and gærs brǽd geond Bretene *leaves and grass are extended* [lit. *leaf and grass is extended*] *over Britain,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. Treó sceolon brǽdan *trees shall rise up,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. [*Laym.* breden: *Scot.* brade: *Plat.* breden, bredden: *O. Sax.* brēdian, brēdōn: *Kil.* breeden: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* breiten: *O. H. Ger.* breitan: *Goth.* braidyan: *Dan.* brede: *Swed.* breda: *Icel.* breiða *to broaden.*] DER. ge-brǽdan, geond-, ofer-, to-.

BRǼDAN, brēdan, to brǽdenne; *part.* brǽdende; *p.* brǽdde; *pp.* brǽded, brǽdd; *v. a. To roast, broil, warm;* assare, fovere:—We māgon brǽdan ða þing [þinge MS.] de to brǽdenne synd *nos possumus assare quæ assanda sunt,* Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 21. Brēdan, weormian' *fovere,* Cot. 86. Brǽdende *assans,* Cot. 195. [*Laym.* breden: *Scot.* brade: *Plat.* braden, braën: *Frs.* brede: *O. Frs.* breda: *Dut.* braden: *Ger.* braten: *M. H. Ger.* brāten: *O. H. Ger.* brātan *assare.*] DER. ge-brǽdan.

brǽde, es; *m.* [brǽdan *to roast*] *Roasted meat;* assatura:—Brǽde *assura* vel *assatura,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 85; Wrt. Voc. 27, 15. [*Dut.* ge-braad, *n: Ger.* brate, *m. caro assa: M. H. Ger.* brāte, *m: O. H. Ger.* brāto, *m. assatura.*]

brǽde, an; *f. The breadth;* latum. v. lenden-brǽde.

brǽded-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [brǽded; *pp. of* brǽdan *to broaden,* -nes *-ness*] *Broadness, breadth, width, latitude;* amplitudo, latitudo. DER. to-brǽdednes. v. brādnes.

brǽdels, es; *m?* [brǽdan *to spread* or *stretch out*] *Anything spread* or *stretched out, a carpet, covering, garment, dress;* palla, stragulum, velamentum, opertorium:—Brǽdels *stragulum,* R. 4, Lye. DER. ofer-brǽdels.

Brǽden *Bredon Forest*:—On Brǽdene ge ðǽr onbūtan *in Bredon and thereabout,* Chr. 905; Th. 181, 23, col. 1, 2. v. Brāden.

brǽding, e; *f.* [brǽdan *to spread, extend*] *A spreading;* ampliatio:—Mæg hine scamian ðære brǽdinge his hlīsan *he may be ashamed of the spreading of his fame,* Bt. 19; Fox 68, 24.

brǽding-panne, an; *f.* [brǽdan *to roast, broil,* panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago, Cot. 173. v. brǽd-panne.

brǽd-īsen, bred-īsern, es; *n.* [brǽd, *p. of* bredan; īsen, īsern *iron*] *A scraping* or *graving tool, file;* scalprum, scalpellum:—Brǽdisen *scal-*

prum, scalpellum, Cot. 173. Bredîsern *scalpellum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28.

brǽd-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Broadness*, latitudo. DER. to-brǽdnys. v. brádnes.

brǽdo *breadth, width*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29: 4, 13; S. 583, 11. v. brǽd.

brǽd-panne, an; *f.* [brǽdan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan*; sartago, frixorium, Cot. 115. v. brǽding-panne.

brǽdre *broader*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 2, = brádre; *comp. f. n. of* brád.

brǽdu *breadth, width*, Ps. Th. 117, 5: 118, 45. v. brǽd.

brægd, bregd, es; *m.* [brægd, *p. of* bregdan *to twist, braid, weave*] *Deceit, fraud*; dolus, fraus. DER. ge-brægd, -bregd, nearo-. v. bræd.

brægd *bent*, Bo. Th. 1593; B. 794; *p. of* bregdan.

brægdan *to modulate*; modulari:—Hî geherǽp hleódrum brægdan ôðre fugelas *they hear other birds modulate their songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47.

brægd-boga, an; *m.* [brægd, *p. of* bregdan *to draw, bend*, brægd *deceit*; boga *a bow*] *A drawn or bent bow, a deceitful or fraudulent bow*; arcus incurvatus *vel* fraudulentus:—He in fole Godes forþ onsendeþ of his brægdbogan biterne strǽl he [*the devil*] *sendeth forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow*, Exon. 19a; Th. 48, 1; Cri. 765.

brægden; *adj.* [=bregden; *pp. of* bregdan] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty*; dolosus:—Sendon [sendan MS.] hî Marium, ðone consul, ongeán Geoweorþan, ǽ swá lytigne, and ǽ swá brægdenne, swá he wæs *they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugurtha, as he was always so cunning, and always so crafty*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29.

brægd-wîs; *adj.* [brægd *deceit*, wis *wise*] *Wise in deceit, crafty, fraudulent*; astutus, fraudulentus, dolosus:—Brægdwîs bona *a crafty murderer*, Exon. 33b; Th. 107, 13; Gü. 58.

BRÆGEN, brægn, bragen, es; *n. The* BRAIN; cerebrum, cerebellum:—Wið tobrocenum heáfde, and gif dæt brægen ûtsíge, genim æges dæt geoluwe *for a broken head, and if the brain appears, take the yolk of an egg*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Brægen *cerebrum* vel *cerebellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 38; Wrt. Voc. 42, 46. Brægn *cerebrum*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 25. Bragen *cerebrum*, 70, 25. Brægenes ádl *the disease of the brain*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 3. On his brægn astíge his unriht *in verticem ipsius iniquitas ejus descendet*, Ps. Th. 7, 16. [*Chauc.* brain: *R. Glouc.* brayn: *Laym.* brain, brayen: *Plat.* brágen: *O. Frs.* brein, brin, *n: Dut.* brein, *n. cerebrum.*]

Brægent-ford *Brentford in Middlesex*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 26, col. 2: 1016; Th. 282, 5, col. 2. v. Brent-ford.

brǽhtm *a glimpse, glittering, twinkling*, Bd. 2, 13; Whelc. 142, 23, MS. B. v. bearhtm.

brǽmbel *a bramble*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, note 6. v. brémel.

brǽmbel-brǽr, es; *m.* [brǽmbel *a bramble*, brǽr, brér *a brier*] *A bramble-brier*; tribulus, Wrt. Voc. 285, 64. v. brémel.

brǽmbel-léaf, es; *n.* [brǽmbel *a bramble*, leáf *a leaf*] *The leaf of a bramble*; rubi folium:—Nim brǽmbel-leáf *take bramble-leaves*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 26. v. brémel.

brǽmel *a bramble*. DER. brǽmel-berie. v. brémel.

brǽmel-berie, an; *f.* [brǽmel = brémel *a bramble*, berie *a berry*] *A bramble-berry*; rubi bacca:—Drince seóca of brǽmelberian gewrungene *let the sick man drink of wrung bramble-berries*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 17.

brǽr *a brier*; tribulus. DER. brǽmbel-brǽr. v. brér.

* **BRÆS**, es; *n.* BRASS; æs:—Bræs oððe ár *æs*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. [*O. Nrs.* bras, *n. ferumen, soldering of iron*, Rask Hald.] v. ár.

bræsen, bresen; *def.* se bræsna, seó, dæt brǽsne, bresne; *adj.* **I.** BRAZEN, *made of brass*; æreus, æneus:—Bræsen oððe ǽren *æneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 59. Ðû gesettest swá swá bogan brǽsenne carmas mîne *posuisti ut arcum æreum brachia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 35. **II.** *strong, powerful, bold, daring*; validus, fortis, potens, procax:—Gebeád ða se brǽsna Babilône heard *then the bold lord of Babylon proclaimed*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449.

brǽsian, brasian, ic brǽsige, ðû brǽsast, he brǽsaþ, *pl.* brǽsiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cover* or *furnish with brass, to make of brass*; ærare:—Ic brǽsige [MSS. C. D. brasige] *æro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39.

brǽsna *strong, bold*, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 16; Dan. 449. v. brǽsen.

BRǼþ, brǽþ, es; *m. An odour, a scent, smell good* or *bad, a savour*, BREATH; odor, odoramen:—God underfêng dære wynsumnysse brǽþ *odoratus est Dominus odorem suavitatis*, Gen. 8, 21. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, dá wearþ Iuuinianus mid dam brǽþe ofsmorod *the plaster* [lit. *chalk*] *began to smell excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the smell*, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 12. Brêþ *odor*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. [*Chauc. Piers P.* breeþ: *Ger.* brademe, *m: M. H. Ger.* brademe, *m:* O. *H. Ger.* bradam, *m.*] v. ǽdm.

BRǼW, breáw, breág, brêg, brégh, brêhg, es; *m. An eye-lid*; palpebra:—Wið þiccum brǽwum *for thick eye-lids*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Dæt bið swíðe gôd sealf dam men ðe hæfþ þicce brǽwas *that will be a very good salve for a man who has thick eye-lids*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 22, 12. Unwlítig swile and atelíc his eágan brégh [brêg MS. C.] wyrde and wemde *an unsightly and fearful swelling harmed and corrupted his eye-lid*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Ðâ he ðâ dam feaxe onfêng dæs hálgan heáfdes, he togesette ðam untruman brêhge *cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit palpebræ languenti*, 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Dâ gehrân he his eágan, gemêtte he hit swâ hâl mid dý brǽwe *coningens oculum, sanum cum palpebra invenit*, 4, 32; S. 612, 7. Brǽwas [brégas, Surt.] his axiaþ oððe befrinaþ bearn manna *palpebræ ejus interrogant filios hominum*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 5; the eşelidis of hym asken the sones of men, Wyc. Brǽwas *palpebræ*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 41: 282, 50. Breáwas *palpebræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71. Gif ic selle swefnu oððe slæp eágum mînum, and breáwum [brǽwum, Spl: brégum, Surt.] mînum hnappunga *si dedero somnum oculis meis, et palpebris meis dormitationem*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4; I shal not ȝiue sleep to myn eȝen, and to my eȝe lidis napping, Wyc. Ic eom wide calu, ne ic breága ne brûna brûcan môste *I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes*, Exon. 111b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. Betwux oferbrúan and brǽwum *intercilium* [=*intercilia*], Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 70; Wrt. Voc. 43, 4. [*O. Sax.* brâha, brâwa, *f: O. Frs.* ag-bre, *n. an eye-lid: M. H. Ger.* brâ, *f: O. H. Ger.* brâ, *n: Icel.* brá, *f. an eye-lid: Lat.* frons, *f. the forehead, brow: Grk.* ὀφρύς, *f. the eye-brow: Sansk.* bhrû, *f. an eye-brow, the brow.*] DER. ofer-brǽw. v. brû.

bragen *the brain*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 25. v. brægen.

BRAND, brond, es; *m.* **I.** A BRAND, *fire-brand, torch*; titio, torris:—Brand *titio* vel *torris*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 76; Wrt. Voc. 27, 6. Brand *titio*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 55: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 163, 42. Bæron brandas on bryne blâcan fŷres *they bare fire-brands into the burning of the bright flame*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Se âd wæs ǽghwonan ymb-boren mid brondum *the funeral pile was heaped around on every side with fire-brands*, Exon. 74a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. **II.** *a burning, flame, fire*; incendium, flamma, ignis:—Brond þeceþ hûs *the burning covers the house*, Exon. 59a; Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hæfde landwara lîge befangen, bæle and bronde *he had enveloped the land-inhabitants in flame, with fire and burning*, Beo. Th. 4633; B. 2322. Reótetþ meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan *the woman weeps, who sees the flames covering her child*, Exon. 87b; Th. 330, 7; Vy. 47. Ða beágas sceal brond fretan *fire shall consume the rings*, Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: Exon. 19b; Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. He his sylfes dǽr bân gebringeþ, ða ǽr brondes wylm on beorhstede forþylmde *it [the Phœnix] brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound*, Exon. 60a; Th. 217, 21; Ph. 283. Ða fŷnd þoliaþ helle to-middes brand and brâde lîgas *the fiends suffer fire and broad flames in the midst of hell*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325. Hŷ hine ne môston bronde forbærnan *they could not consume him with fire*, Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Brondas lâcaþ on dam deópan dæge *fires shall flare on that awful day*, Exon. 116b; Th. 448, 23; Dôm. 58. Bronda *of fires*, Beo. Th. 6302; B. 3161: Exon. 116a; Th. 445, 25; Dôm. 13. Bronda beorhtost *brightest of fires* or *lights, the sun*, 93b; Th. 350, 17; Sch. 65. **III.** metaphorically from its shining, *A sword* [hence the *Eng. to* BRANDISH]; ensis:—Ic gean Êadmunde mînum [minon MS.] brêðer ânes brandes *I give to Edmund my brother one sword*, Th. Diplm. 559, 24. Dæt hine nó brond ne beadomêcas bitan ne meahton *that no sword nor battle-falchions might bite it*, Beo. Th. 2912; B. 1454. [*Chauc.* bronde *a torch: Laym.* brond, brand *a sword: Plat.* brand, *m: Frs.* brân, *c. gladius: O. Frs.* brond, brand, *m. a fire-brand: Dut.* brand, *m. a burning, fire: Ger.* brand, *m. titio, torris, ensis: M. H. Ger.* brant, *m: O. H. Ger.* brant, *m. titio, torris: Dan.* brand, *m. f: Swed.* brand, *m. a fire-brand, fire: Icel.* brandr, *m.* 1. *a brand, fire-brand*; 11. *the blade of a sword.*]

brand? Beo. Th. 2045, note; B. 1020, note; *an error of the copyist for* beorn *a son*.

brand-hât, brond-hât; *def.* se -hâta, seó, dæt -hâte; *adj.* [brand **II.** *a burning*, hât *hot*] *Burning hot, very hot, ardent, passionate*; ardentissimus, vehemens, fervidus:—Brandhâta nîþ weóll on gewitte *ardent malice boiled in their mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Born in breóstum brondhât lufu *ardent love burned in his breast*, Exon. 46b; Th. 160, 2; Gü. 937.

brand-hord *ardent treasure*; ardens thesaurus. v. brond-hord.

brand-îsen, es; *n.* [brand **II.** *a burning*, îsen *iron*] *A* BRANDING-IRON, *a tripod*; andena, tripes:—Brandîsen *andena* vel *tripes*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 77; Wrt. Voc. 27, 7: 82, 54. [*Dut.* brandijzer, *n: O. Dut.* brandijser *fulcrum focarium*, Kil: *Ger.* brandeisen, *n. cauterium.*] v. Du Cange, vol. i. col. 187, Andena.

brand-rád, e; *f.* [ród **I.** *a rod*] *A branding-rod*; andena, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 4. [*O. Frs.* brondrad: *O. Dut.* brandroede.]

brand-stæfn *the shining prowed*. v. brond-stæfn.

brang, brong, *pl.* brungon *brought*; *p. of* bringan.

brant, bront; *adj. High, deep, steep, difficult*; altus, arduus:—Dæt ðû us gebrohte brante ceóle, heá hornseipe, ofer hwæles êðel, on dære mægþe *that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe*, Andr. Kmbl. 545–549; An. 273–275. Ðe brontne ceól ofer lagustrâte lædan cwémon *who came leading*

a high keel over the water-street, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ymb brontne ford *about the deep ford*, 1140; B. 568. Lēton ofer fīfelwæg scrīdan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean-wave*, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. [*Wrt. Prouncl.* brant *steep: Dan.* brat *steep: Swed.* brant *precipitous: Icel.* brattr *steep.*]

bran-wyrt, e; *f. A bilberry shrub;* vaccinium :—Branwyrt *vaccinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 73; Wrt. Voc. 30, 25. v. brūn-wyrt II.

brasian, brasigan, ic brasige *I cover with brass;* æro, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39, Bodleian copy, C. D. v. bræsian.

brassica, an; *m. Colewort, cabbage;* brassica, æ, *f.*:—Wyrta sindon betste bēte and mealwe and brassica *beet and mallow and cabbage are the best herbs*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 1.

BRASTL, es; *m. A noise, brustle, rustle, creak, crackle, burning?* crepitus, strepitus, fractio, arsio? Som. [*Ger.* brassel, prassel, geprassel, *n. a crackling noise.*] v. brastlung.

brastlian, brastligan, to brastlienne, brastligenne; *part.* brastlienде, brastligende; he brastlaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [berstan *rumpi, frangi*] *To* BRUSTLE, *rustle, crackle, make a noise, murmur;* crepare, crepitare, strepere, murmurare :—Begann to brastligenne þunor *thunder began to crackle*, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Æet treów brastliende sāh to dam hālgan were *the tree fell crackling towards the holy man*, ii. 508, 33. Brastligende mid brandum *crackling with fire-brands*, ii. 140, 16. Ge begeáton þeósterfulle wununga afyllede mid brastligendum ligum *ye have obtained dark dwellings filled with crackling flames*, i. 68, 5. Se þuner oft egeslīce brastlaþ *thunder often crackles fearfully*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. [*Laym.* brastlien: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* brastеn: *Swed.* prassla *to crackle.*]

brastlung, e; *f. A* BRUSTLING, *rustling, creaking, breaking, crashing;* strepitus, crepitus, fractio :—Hīg tobrēcon đā būcas mid micelre brastlunge *they broke the pitchers with great crashing*, Jud. 7, 20. Brastlung treówa *rustling of trees*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35: Greg. Dial. i, 2.

bratt *A cloak;* pallium :—Forlēt hrægl oðđe bratt *remitte pallium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [*Prov. Eng.* brat *a child's pinafore: Chauc.* bratt *a coarse mantle, rag: Wel.* brat *a rag: Gael.* brat *a mantle, apron, cloth.*]

breác *enjoyed*, Exon. 77a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44; *p. of* brūcan.

BREÁD, breód, es; *n. A bit, fragment, morsel,* BREAD; buccella, panis :—Æfter dæt breád *post buccellam*, Jn. Lind. War. 13, 27, 30. Hī ge-ēton dæt breád *manducaverunt panem*, 6, 23. [*Chauc.* brede: *Wyc.* breed, brede: *Piers P.* breed: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* brede: *Laym.* bred: *Orm.* brædе: *Plat.* brood, *n: O. Sax.* brōd, *n: Frs.* braed, *n: O. Frs.* brad, *n: Dut. O. Dut.* brood. *n: Ger.* brot, *n: M. H. Ger.* brōt, *n: O. H. Ger.* brōt, *n: Dan. Swed.* bröd, *n: Icel.* brauð, *n.* Breád is first used in a compound word in Anglo-Saxon, v. beó-bréad. It was first used as a separate word in the Lindisfarne Gospels, about A. D. 946–968, and breód in the Rushworth, John 13, 27, A. D. 901–1000. Breád and breód there signify *a morsel.* In John 6, 23, Lindisfarne and Rushworth, it signifies *bread*, panis.] DER. beó-breád.

breág *an eye-lid* :—Breága *palpebrarum*, Exon. 111b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. v. bræw.

breahtm, brehtm, bearhtm, beorhtm, byrhtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor, vociferatio :—Đā wearþ breahtm hæfen *then a noise was raised*, Exon. 36a; Th. 118, 1; Gū. 233. Breahtem stīgeþ *a tumult rises*, 83b; Th. 314, 25, note; Mōd. 19. Breahtmum hwurfon ymb dæt hāte hūs hæþne leóde *the heathen people surrounded that hot house with cries*, 55a; Th. 195, 25; Az. 161: 57b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. [*O. Sax.* brahtum, braht, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* braht, *m: Dan.* brag, *n: Swed. Icel.* brak, *n.*] DER. brecan *to break.*

breahtm *a shining, moment, glance, an atom;* scintillatio, atomus :—Breahtm *atomus*, Cot. 36: 100. v. bearhtm *brightness.*

breahtum-hwæt; *adj. Swift as the twinkling of an eye;* celer ut oculi nictus :—Đæc ligetta hērgen, blāce, breahtum-hwæte *may the lightnings praise thee, pale, swift as the twinkling of an eye*, Exon. 54b; Th. 192, 16; Az. 107. v. berhtm-hwæt.

breard, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything* :—To brearde heofnes *ad summum cœli*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. v. brerd.

breát *destroyed*, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713; *p. of* breótan.

breátan, ic breáte, đū breátest, hrýst, he breáteþ, hrýt, pl. breátaþ; *p.* breót, pl. breóton; *pp.* breáten *To break, demolish, destroy, kill;* frangere, conterere, necare :—Hī hālge ewelmdon, breóton [breotun MS.] bōccræftige [bōccræftge MS.] bærndon gecorene *they slew the holy, destroyed the book-learned, burned the chosen*, Exon. 66a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16. DER. a-breátan. v. breótan.

breáw, *pl.* bruwon *brewed; p. of* breówan.

breáw *an eye-lid*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 63; Wrt. Voc. 42, 71: Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. v. bræw.

breáw-ern, es; *n. A brewing-place, brew-house;* coquina cerevisiæ, Grm. ii. 338, 3 :—Breáwern *aporleriterium*, forte *apolyterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 17.

brec, es; *n. A breaking, crash, noise;* fractio, fragor, strepitus. DER. ge-brec, bān-ge-, cumbol-ge-. v. brecan.

brēc *the breech, breeches*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3: R. Ben. 55; *acc. s. and nom. pl. of* bróc, *f.*

breca, an; *m. A breaker;* violator. DER. æw-breca, wiðer-. v. brecan.

BRECAN; ic brece, đū bricest, bricst, he bricеþ, bricþ, *pl.* brecaþ; *p.* ic, he bræc, đū bræce, *pl.* bræcon; *pp.* brocen. I. *v. trans.* 1. *to* BREAK, *burst, violate, break* or *burst through;* frangere, confringere, rumpere, perfringere, perrumpere :—Lēt se hearda Higelāces þegn brādne mēce þrecan ofer bordweal *the fierce thane of Higelac caused his broad sword to break over the shield*, Beo. Th. 5952; B. 2980: Exon. 102b; Th. 387, 10; Rä. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504: Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Hit þurh hrōf wadeþ, bricеþ boldgetimbru *it goeth through the roof, breaketh the timbers of the house*, 825; Sal. 412: Exon. 125a; Th. 482, 8; Rä. 66, 4. Se Hælend bræc đa hlāfas *Jesus fregit panes*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19: 15, 36: Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511: 3138; B. 1567. Ne brēcon hī ná his sceancan *non fregerunt ejus crura*, Jn. Bos. 19, 33. Swā swā fæt tigelen dū bricst hī *tanquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Seó wiht, gif hió gedýge, dūna bricеþ *the creature, if it escape, will burst the hills*, Exon. 109b; Th. 420, 6; Rä. 39, 6. Him egsa becom đā dēma duru in helle bræc *dread came over them when the judge burst the doors in hell*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 15; Sat. 381. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe, he him abolgen wurþeþ *if they break* [*violate*] *his commandment, he will be incensed against them*, 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. Đū mīn bibod bræce *thou didst break my commandment*, Exon. 28a; Th. 85, 20; Cri. 1394. Bræc se here đone frið *the army broke* [*violated*] *the peace*, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 16: 921; Erl. 106, 6. Heó Alwaldan bræc willan *she broke* [*violated*] *the Almighty's will*, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 34; Gen. 599. Yldran usse in oferhygdum dīn bibodu bræcon *our forefathers in pride broke thy commandments*, Exon. 53a; Th. 186, 13; Az. 19: Cd. 188; Th. 234, 28; Dan. 299. Git hwā his āþ brece, bēte swā dōmbōc tæce *if any one break his oath, let him make amends as the doom-book may teach*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Dæt æniġ mon wære ne bræce *that any man should not break the compact*, Beo. Th. 2205; B. 1100. Biōþ brocene āþsweord eorla *the oaths of the warriors will be broken*, 4132; B. 2063. He lætеþ inwitflān brecan đone burgweal *he lets the shafts of treachery break through the town-wall*, Exon. 83b; Th. 315, 28; Mōd. 38. Ic hwilum ēdelēasten brece *sometimes I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 4; Rä. 72, 23. Se storm and seó stronge lyft brecaþ brāde gesceaft *the storm and the strong blast shall break through the broad creation*, Exon. 22b; Th. 61, 29; Cri. 992. Eádweard bræc đone bordweall *Edward broke through the wall of shields*, Byrht. Th. 139, 60; By. 277. Bræcon bordhreōdan [*they*] *broke through the wall of shields*, Elen. Kmbl. 243; El. 122. Leóht lyfteðra bræce *the light burst through the aerial dwellings*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251. 2. *to press, force, urge;* urgere :—Lufian hine fyrwet bræc Iulianan *desire urged him to love Juliana*, Exon. 66a; Th. 244, 14; Jul. 27: Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247: Beo. Th. 470; B. 232: 5562; B. 2784. 3. *to rush into* a place, *take* a place *by storm;* in locum irrumpere, expugnare :—Siđđan he for wlence beorgas bræce *since he for pride rushed into the mountains*, Exon. 35b; Th. 114, 29; Gū. 180. Cwom [MS. cuom] feorþe healf hund scipa on Temese mūþan, and bræcon Contwara burg and Lundenburg *three hundred and fifty ships came to the mouth of the Thames, and took Canterbury and London by storm*, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. II. *v. intrans.* 1. *to break* or *burst forth, make a noise* or *crash;* erumpere, prorumpere, crepare, fremere :—Geseah streám brecan of beorge [*he*] *saw a stream burst forth from the mount*, Beo. Th. 5085; B. 2546. Wæter wynsumu of dære moldan tyrf brecaþ *pleasant waters burst forth from the turf of the earth*, Exon. 56b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67. Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende, bearhtma mæste *winds shall howl, crashing blow, with greatest of sounds*, Exon. 21b; Th. 59, 11; Cri. 951. 2. *to sail;* navigare :—Sceallū ceól gestīgan, and brecan ofer bæþweg *thou shalt ascend a ship, and sail over the sea* [lit. *bath-way*], Andr. Kmbl. 445; An. 223: Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum *we sail over the sea in ships* [lit. *sea-horses*], Andr. Kmbl. 1025; An. 513. III. *v. reflex. To retch;* screare :—Gebræd he hine seócne, and ongan hine brecan to spīwenne *he feigned himself sick, and began retching to spew*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. [*Wyc.* breke, breek: *Piers* breken: *R. Glouc.* breke: *Laym.* breken: *Orm.* brekenn: *Plat.* broeken, breken: *O. Sax.* brekan: *Frs.* brekke: *O. Frs.* breka: *Dut.* breken: *Ger.* brechen: *M. H. Ger.* brëchen: *O. H. Ger.* brechan: *Goth.* brikan: *Dan.* brække: *Swed.* bräka, bräcka: *Icel.* braka *to creak.*] DER. a-brecan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, þurh-, upa-: brec, -mælum, -ung: æ-, ge-, bān-ge-, cumbol-ge-: breca, breoca, æw-, wiðer-: brece, hlāf-ge-: brecendlīc, una-: brecþ, edor-: bræc, -cōdu, -seóc, -seócnes; ge-, fyr-ge-, hræc-ge-, neb-ge-: bræce, æw-, un-: brice, bryce, æw-, āþ-, bān-, borh-, burh-, circ-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, ful-, ge-, grīþ-, hād-, hūs-, lah-, mund-, sām-, wed-: breahtm: broc, scip-ge-, un-.

brece, es; *n. A bit, morsel, piece;* frustum, buccella. DER. hlāf-gebrece. v. brecan.

Brecenan-mere, es; *m.* [*Bd. Britannemere: Flor. Brecnannere: Hunt.* Brecanammere: *Hovd.* Bricenamere] *Brecknock, the capital of*

Brecknockshire in South Wales; Brechinia. Gibson says,—Ad secundum circiter milliare a Brecknock in Wallia conspicitur Brecknockmere. Arx autem quam in nostris Annalibus Æthelfleda dicitur expugnasse, fuit, opinor, apud ipsum *Brecknock*, Chr. explicatio, p. 16, col. 1:—Sende Æthelflǽd fyrd on Wealas, and abræc Brecenanmere *Æthelfled sent a force into Wales, and took Brecknock by storm*, Chr. 916; Th. 190, 35.

brecendlīc; *adj.* [brecende, *part. of* brecan *to break*, -līc] *Breakable;* fragilis. DER. un-abrecendlīc.

brēc-hrægel, -hrægl, es; *n.* [brēc *breeches, pl. of* brōc, *f;* hrægel *a garment*] *A sort of garment;* lumbare, diplois = διπλοΐς:—Him sī abrogden, swā of brēchrægle [mid twyfealdum mentle, Spl.], hiora sylfra sceamu *operiantur* [*aperiantur?*] *sicut diploide confusione sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 28.

brec-mǽlum; *adv.* [brece *a bit, piece;* mǽlum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By bits, piecemeal;* minutatim, Mone B. 1819.

brecþ, e; *pl. nom.* brecþa; *f.* [brecan *to break*] *A broken state, fracture,* used figuratively of mental contrition, *grief;* fractio, æruмna:—Dæt wæs wrǽc micel wine Scyldinga, mōdes brecþa *that was great wretchedness to the friend of the Scyldings, his mind's griefs*, Beo. Th. 344; B. 171. DER. edor-brecþ.

brecung, e; *f.* [brecan *frangere*] *A* BREAKING; fractio:—On brecunge breódes *in fractione panis*, Lk. Rush. War. 24, 35.

bred, es; *pl. nom. acc.* bredu; *n. A surface, plank, board, table, tablet;* superficies, tabula, tabella:—Disse eorþan ymbhwyrft is, wið ðone heofon to mettanne, swilce ān lytel pricu on brādan brede *the circumference of this earth is, compared with the heaven, like a little point on a large surface*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Breda þiling *vel* flōr on þerscenne *a joining of planks* or *a floor to thrash on;* area, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Hī bǽron anlicnysse Drihtnes on brede afægde and awritene *they bore the likeness of the Lord figured and drawn on a board;* ferebant imaginem Domini in tabula depictam, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Lytle hūs of bredan [= bredum] *small houses with tables, eating-houses, taverns;* tabernæ *vel* gurgustia, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 12; Wrt. Voc. 37, 7. Ic bær ða stǽnenan bredu, on dām wæs dæt wedd, ðe Drihten wið eów gecwæþ *acciperem tabulas lapideas, tabulas pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. [*Dut.* berd, *n: O. Dut.* bred, *n: Ger.* bret, brett, *n: M. H. Ger.* brēt, *n: O. H. Ger.* bret, *n.*] DER. wex-bred.

bred *deceit*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 6. v. brǽd.

brēd *broad*, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. v. brād.

bredan; ic brede, ðū britst, brist, he brit, bret, *pl.* bredaþ; *p.* brǽd, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden, breden. **I.** *to weave,* BRAID, *knit, join together, draw, pluck;* plectere, nectere, vibrare, gladium stringere:—Ic brede nett *plecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 8. Ic brede me max *plecto mihi retia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Beadobrægl broden on breóstum læg *the armour* [lit. *war-garment*] *joined together lay on my breast*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552: 3100; B. 1548. Byrhtnōþ brǽd bill of sceðe *Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath*, Byrht. Th. 136, 36; By. 162. Hig brudon up heora ancran *they drew up their anchors*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Sweord ǽr gemealt, forbarn broden mǽl, wæs dæt blōd to dæs hāt *the sword had already melted, the drawn brand was burnt, so hot was the blood*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616. Se brǽd of dæm beorne blōdigne gār *he plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 20; By. 154. **II.** *to change, vary, transform;* vertere, variare, transformare:—Simon brǽd his hiw ætfōran dām cāsere, swā dæt he wearþ fǽrlīce geþuht cnapa, and eft hārwenge *Simon changed his appearance before the emperor, so that he suddenly seemed a boy, and again a hoary man*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 11. Hæðen cild bið gefullod, ac hit ne bret nā his hiw wiðūtan, ðeáh ðe hit beó wiðinnan awend *a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. DER. a-bredan, æt-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, to-, upa-, ūta-, wið-. v. bregdan.

brēdan *to roast, broil, warm*, Cot. 86. v. brādan.

brēdan *to make broad*, Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 33, MS. Cot. v. brādan.

brēd-būr *a bed-chamber*, Hymn Surt. 34, 30: 103, 17. v. bryd-būr.

brēden; *adj. Broad;* latus:—Seuerus geworhte weall of turfum, and brēdenne [breden MS: bred weal, col. 1: bred weall, col. 2] dār on ufon, fram sūð to sūð *Severus made a wall of turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 22, col. 3. v. brād.

bredende; *adj.* [*part. of* bredan] *Deceitful, cunning, crafty;* dolosus:—Sendon [MS. sendan] hī Marius, ðone consul, ongeán Geoweorþan, ā swā lytigne, and ā swā bredende, swā he wæs *they sent Marius, the consul, against Jugurtha, as he was always so cunning, and so crafty*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 29; notes, p. 24.

brēd-guma *a bridegroom*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 9, 15. v. bryd-guma.

brēding-panne, an; *f.* [brādan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. v. brǽding-panne.

brēdi-panne, brēding-panne, an; *f.* [brādan *to roast*, panne *a pan*] *A frying-pan;* sartago:—Brēdipanne [MS. bredipannæ] *sartago*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 30. Brēding-panne *sartago*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 38. v. brǽd-panne.

bred-īsern *a graving iron*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 28. v. brǽd-īsen.

brēg *an eye-lid*, Ps. Surt. 131, 4: Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, note 18. v. brǽw.

brega; *m. A governor, ruler, prince;* imperator, princeps:—Dā se brega mǽra geladade leóf weorud *when the great prince assembled the dear company*, Exon. 14a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. v. brego.

brēgan, brēgean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [brōga *fear, terror*] *To give fear, frighten, make afraid, terrify, astonish;* terrere, pavefacere, stupefacere:—Hī sǽ-fyða swyðe brēgaþ *the sea-waves greatly frighten them*, Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Ðeáh hī me swā brēgdon, ne dorston hī me gehrīnan *though they frightened me so, they durst not touch me*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 45. Ne beó ge brēgede fram dām ðe done līchaman ofsleaþ *be ye not afraid of those who slay the body*, Lk. Bos. 12, 4: 21, 9. Hȳ hine brēgdon *they terrified him*, Exon. 40b; Th. 136, 4; Gū. 536. Ne bip he brēged mid ænigum ōgan *he will not be terrified with any dread*, Herb. 73, 2; Lchdm. i. 74. We hī scylen manian and brēgean *we should admonish and frighten them*, Past. 53, 8; Hat. MS. Sume wīf us brēgdon *some women astonished us*, Lk. Bos. 24, 22. DER. a-brēgan, ge-.

brēgd, brēgda *fear, terror, dread.* v. brōga, brēgnes.

BREGDAN, bredan, ic bregde, ðū bregdest, he bregdeþ, *pl.* bregdaþ; *p.* brægd, *pl.* brugdon; *pp.* brogden, bregden. **I.** *v. a. To move to and fro, vibrate, cast, draw, drag, change, bend, weave;* vibrare, vibrare gladium, jactare, stringere, trahere, nectere, plectere:—Git mundum brugdon *ye vibrated with your hands*, Beo. Th. 1033; B. 514. Dæt hie ne möste se synscaða bregdan *that the sinful spoiler might not draw them*, 1419; B. 707: Exon. 42b; Th. 142, 23; Gū. 648. Ic underbæc bregde nebbe *I draw my face backwards*, Exon. 130a; Th. 498, 6; Rä. 87, 8. Bōcstafa brego bregdeþ feónd be ðam feaxe *the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 200; Sal. 99. Saga, hwā mec bregde of brimes fæðmum *say, who drew me from the bosom of the ocean*, Exon. 101a; Th. 382, 18; Rä. 3, 13. Sǽ-tōfe ārum bregdaþ ýþbord [MS. yþborde] neáh *brave seamen draw the vessel near with oars*, 79a; Th. 296, 26; Crä. 57. Brægd beadwe heard feorh-genīðlan *the fierce warrior dragged the mortal foe*, Beo. Th. 3082; B. 1539: 1593; B. 794. Brugdon hælep of scæðum sweord *the warriors drew their swords from their sheaths*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229. Nǽfre hie dæs sellīce bleóum bregdaþ *let them never so strangely change with colours*, Salm. Kmbl. 301; Sal. 150. Bleóm bregdende *changing in colours*, Exon. 95b; Th. 357, 3; Pa. 23. Sceal mæg nealles inwitnet ōðrum bregdan *a kinsman should not weave a net of treachery for another*, Beo. Th. 4341; B. 2167. Ic gefrægn sunu Wihstānes beran brogdne beadu-serceán *I heard that Wihstan's son bore his weaved war-sark*, 5503; B. 2755. Ðǽr wæs on eorle brogden byrne *there was on the man the woven mail-shirt*, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257: Exon. 64b; Th. 238, 11; Ph. 602. Bregden feðrum *woven with feathers*, 60a; Th. 219, 13; Ph. 306: Ps. Th. 138, 9. **II.** *v. n. to turn into;* se vertere in aliquid:—Hī brugdon on wyrmes bleó *they turned into the hue of a worm*, Exon. 46a; Th. 156, 30; Gū. 882. [*Wyc. R. Gloue.* breide: *Scot.* brade: *O. Sax.* bregdan: *O. Frs.* brida: *L. Ger.* breiden: *O. H. Ger.* brettan: *Icel.* bregða.] DER. a-bregdan, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-, upa-, ūta-.

Bregent-ford *Brentford in Middlesex*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 28, col. 1. v. Brent-ford.

brēgh *an eye-lid*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. brǽw.

brēg-nes, -ness, e: *f.* [brēgan *to give fear*] *Fear, terror, dread;* terror:—Brēgnessa [MS. bregnes] ðine hȳ gedrēfdon me *terrores tui conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 17.

BREGO, bregu, brega, breogo; *indecl. m.* A word chiefly used by poets, denoting *A leader, governor, ruler, prince, king, Lord;* imperator, princeps, rex, Dominus:—Se beorna brego *a leader of men*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 11; Jud. 254. Norþmanna bregu *the leader of North men*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Æðelst. 33. Brego engla *the ruler of angels*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 7; Gen. 181. Brego moncynnes *ruler of mankind*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 86; Met. 20, 43. Babilone brego *the king of Babylon*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 6; Dan. 256. Se brega mǽra *the great prince*, Exon. 14a; Th. 29, note 1; Cri. 456, note. Beorna breogo *the king of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. [*Icel.* bragr, *m. vir primarius, princeps.*]

brego-rīce, es; *n.* [brego *a governor, ruler, king;* rīce *a region, kingdom*] *A kingdom;* regnum:—Se wæs Babylōnes bregorīces fruma *he was the founder of the kingdom of Babylon*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 21; Gen. 1633.

brego-stōl, breogo-stōl, es; *m.* [brego *a ruler, prince, king;* stōl *a stool, seat, throne*] *A prince's stool* or *chair, a throne, a prince's dominion, kingdom;* principis sella, thronus, regnum:—He him gesealde bold and bregostōl *he gave him a habitation and a princely seat*, Beo. Th. 4398; B. 2196: 4729; B. 2370. He hāmes niósan lēt done bregostōl *he left the kingdom to visit his home*, 4767; B. 2389. Breogostōl, Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209.

brego-weard, es; *m.* [brego *a ruler, prince;* weard *a guard, keeper*] *A royal guard, prince, lord;* princeps, dominus, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 13; Gen. 2747: 106; Th. 140, 26; Gen. 2333.

bregu *a leader, ruler, prince,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33; Ædelst. 33. v. brego.

brégyd *made afraid, frightened,* Lk. Foxe 12, 4, = bréged; *pp. of* brégan.

bréhg *an eye-lid,* Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. v. bréw.

brehtm, es; *m. A noise, tumult, sound, cry;* fragor, strepitus, tumultus, clamor:—Ða com hæleþa þreát . . . . . weorodes brehtme *then came the troop of heroes . . . . . with the tumult of a host,* Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. v. breahtm *a noise.*

brehtnian *To make a noise or crackling;* crepare, Cot. 202.

brehtnung, e; *f. A noise, clattering, cracking;* crepitus, Cot. 49.

bréman; *part.* brémende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [bréme *celebrated*] *To celebrate, solemnise, make famous, have in honour;* celebrare, honorare:—Dæt hie dæt hálige gerýne bréman mægen *that they may celebrate the holy mystery* [i. e. *the sacrament*], L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27. Á brémende *ever celebrating,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 20; Cri. 387. We dec, hálig Drihten, gebédum bréma þ *we celebrate thee, holy Lord, in our prayers,* Cd. 192; Th. 241, 17; Dan. 406: Menol. Fox 186; Men. 94. Bodiaþ and bréma þ beorhtne geléafan *preach and make famous bright belief,* Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 21; Cri. 483. DER. ge-bréman.

brémbel *a bramble,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 23. v. brémel.

brémbel-æppel, es; *m. Bramble-fruit, blackberry;* rubi pomum, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 26: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

brémbel-rind, e; *f.* [brémbel *a bramble,* rind *rind, bark*] *Bramble-rind;* rubi cortex:—Genim brémbel-rinde *take bramble-rind,* L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 11. v. brémel.

brémber *a bramble,* Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. v. brémel.

brémblas *brambles,* Homl. Th. i. 18, 17; *pl. of* brémbel. v. brémel.

BRÉME, bryme; *def.* se bréma, seó, ðæt bréme; *comp.* bréma; *sup.* brémest, brýmust; *adj. Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous, notable,* BRIM, *glorious, esteemed;* celeber, clarus, illustris, famosus, notus, cognitus:—Og wæs bréme cyning on Basane *Og was a celebrated king in Basan,* Deut. Th. 135, 21: Menol. Fox 80; Men. 40. Dæt is healíc dæg, béntíd bréme *that is a high day, a celebrated time for supplication,* 148; Men. 75. Ðis is anlícnes dæs brémestan mid dám burgwarum in ðære ceastre *this is the image of the most celebrated amongst the inhabitants in the city,* Andr. Kmbl. 1435; An. 718. Beówulf wæs bréme *Beowulf was renowned,* Beo. Th. 35; B. 18: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 13; Dan. 104. Dá wearþ se bréma on móde blíðe *then was the illustrious one blithe in mind,* Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57. Ne hýrde ic bisceop bréman *I have not heard a more illustrious bishop,* Menol. Fox 205; Men. 104. Béc syndon bréme *books are famous,* Salm. Kmbl. 473; Sal. 237. Salomon wæs bréma, ðeáh ðe Saturnus sumra hæfde bóca cúga *Salomon was the more famous, though Saturn had the keys of some books,* 366; Sal. 182. Fram gebyrdtíde bréme Cyninges *from the birth-time of the glorious King* [*Christ*], Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 20; Edg. 12. Hí Rómána brýmuste wæron *they were the most esteemed of the Romans,* Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. [*Northumb.* bróeme *clarus.*]

bréme; *adv. Famously, notably, gloriously;* famose, solemniter, gloriose:—Is his miht ofer middangeard bréme gebledsod *his might is gloriously blessed throughout the earth,* Andr. Kmbl. 3434; An. 1721.

BRÉMEL, brémbel, bræmbel, brémber, es; *m. A* BRAMBLE, *brier, blackberry bush;* tribulus, vepres, rubus fruticosus, Lin:—*Herba rubus* [*erusti* MS. = *rubus fruticosus*], ðæt is brémel [brémbel MS. H.] *the herb* rubus, *that is bramble,* Herb. cont. 89; Lchdm. i. 34, 21. Genim ðás wyrte ðe man brémel [brámbel MS. H.] nemneþ *take this herb which a man calls bramble,* Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 9. Brémelas *vepres,* Wrt. Voc. 80, 23. Brémlas *vepres,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15: Gl. 48; Som. 65, 52; Wrt. Voc. 33, 48. Abraham geseah ænne ramm betwux dám brémelum be dám hornum gehæft *Abraham vidit arietem inter vepres hærentem cornibus,* Gen. 22, 13. Þornas and brémelas heó sprít ðé *spinas et tribulos germinabit tibi,* 3, 18: Homl. Th. i. 432, 34. Wið útwærce, brémbel ðe síen begen endas on eorþan *for dysentery, a bramble of which both ends are in the earth,* L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 30. Seó eorþe sylþ ðé þornas and brémblas *the earth shall give thee thorns and brambles,* Homl. Th. i. 18, 17. He rom geseah brémbrum fæstne *he saw a ram fast in the brambles,* Cd. 142; Th. 177, 12; Gen. 2928. [*Chauc.* brember: *Wyc.* brembil, brimbil: *Plat.* brummelbeere, *f.*: *Dut.* braam, *m. a bramble;* braam-bézie, *f. a blackberry*: *Kil.* braeme, breme *rubus*: *Ger.* brom-beere, *f. a blackberry*: *O. H. Ger.* brâma, *f*; brâmo, *m*; brâmal, *n*: *Dan.* brambær, *n*: *Swed.* brombär, *m.*] DER. heop-brémel.

brémel-æppel *bramble-fruit, blackberry.* v. brémbel-æppel.

brémel-berie *a bramble-berry.* v. brémel-berie.

brémel-brér *a bramble-brier.* v. brámbel-brár.

brémel-leáf *the leaf of a bramble.* v. bræmbel-leáf.

brémel-rind *bramble-rind.* v. brémbel-rind.

brémel-þyrne, an; *f.* [brémel *a bramble,* þyrne *a thorn*] *A bramble-thorn, bramble-bush;* rubus:—On middan ænre brémelþyrnan *de medio rubi,* Ex. 3, 2, 4.

brémen; *adj. Illustrious, glorious;* illustris, gloriosus: — Brémen Dryhten *the glorious Lord,* Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 4; Az. 116: 55 a; Th. 194, 21; Az. 142. v. bréme.

Bremes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* BRAMSBURY or *Bramsby, Lincolnshire;* urbis *vel* arcis nomen in agro Lincolniensi: — Hér, A. D. 909, Æðelflæd getimbrode Bremes burh *in this year,* A. D. 909, *Æthelfled built Bramsbury,* Chr. 909; Th. 183, 30, col. 2. Hér, A. D. 910, Æðelflæd getimbrede ða burh æt Bremes byrig *in this year,* A. D. 910, *Æthelfled built the fortress at Bramsbury,* 910; Th. 184, 11, col. 2.

bréməlas *brambles,* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 15; *pl. nom. of* bréməel.

bremman; *part.* bremmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rage, roar;* rudere, fremere: — Bremman *rudere,* Cot. 192. Bremmende *rudens,* 192. Bremmde *fremuit,* Jn. Lind. War. 11, 33, 38. [*Frs.* brimje, brimme: *Dut.* brommen: *Kil.* bremmen: *Ger.* brummen: *M. H. Ger.* brimmen: *O. H. Ger.* breman: *Lat.* fremere: *Grk.* βρέμειν.]

brémra *more illustrious,* Salm. Kmbl. 366; Sal. 182; *comp. of* bréme.

brencþ *brings,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; *3rd pers. pres. of* brengan.

brenеþ *burns,* Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, = berneþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* bernan.

brengan; ic brenge, ðú brengest, brengst, he brengeþ, brengþ, brenc þ, *pl.* brengaþ; *p.* ic, he brohte, ðú brohtest, *pl.* brohton; *pp.* broht; *v. a. To bring, adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry;* ferre, afferre, offerre, proferre:—Dæt geár môt brengan blóstman *the year may bring blossoms,* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 22. He brengeþ æfter swegeltorht sunne *he brings after him the heavenly-bright sun,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 46; Met. 29, 23. Eorþe sió cealde brengþ wæstma fela *the cold earth brings forth many fruits,* 20, 201; Met. 20, 101. Brencþ *brings,* 13, 120; Met. 13, 60. Wæter and eorþe wæstmas brengaþ *water and earth produce fruits,* 20, 150; Met. 20, 75. Nú scínеþ ðe leóht, ðæt ic from Gode brohte *now the light shineth, which I brought from God,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615. Ðú brohtest *thou broughtest,* Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80: 121 a; Th. 464, 12; Hö. 86. Gabriel brohte *Gabriel brought,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 18; Cri. 336: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 12; Exod. 259. Áras brohton *the messengers brought,* Elen. Kmbl. 1089; El. 996. Ða he hæfde ær him to wífe broht *whom he had formerly married* [lit. *he had formerly taken to himself for a wife*], Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30. DER. æt-gebrengan: forþ-brengan, ge-, ofer-, onge-, ongeán-.

brengnes, -ness, e; *f. An offering;* oblatio:—Onsægednissa and brengnesse ðú nolde *sacrificia et oblationem noluisti,* Ps. Spl. T. 39, 9.

brenning *a burning;* crematio, Som. Lye. v. bærning.

Brent-ford, Bregent-ford, Brægent-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [Brent *the river Brent,* ford *a ford:* Brenford, *Sim. Dun:* Brendeford, *Hunt.*] BRENTFORD *in Middlesex, situate where the river Brent flows into the Thames;* oppidum in agro Middlesexiæ, in sinu quodam ubi se in Tamesin effundit Brent fluvius:—Eádmund cyng férde ofer Temese æt Brentforda *king Edmund went over the Thames at Brentford,* Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 4, col. 1: 281, 26, col. 1.

brenting, es; *m. A ship;* navis:—Hí brentingas ofer flóda genípu feorran drífaþ *they drive ships from afar over the mists of floods,* Beo. Th. 5607; B. 2807.

breód *a bit, morsel, bread,* Jn. Rush. War. 13, 27. v. bréad.

breodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry out;* vociferari:—He breodaþ *he cries out,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 8; Mód. 28.

breodwian; ic breodwige, ðú breodwast, he breodwaþ, *pl.* breodwiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prostrate;* prosternere?—Beóþ ða gebolgne, ða ðec breodwiaþ, tredaþ ðec and tergaþ *they are enraged, they will prostrate thee, will tread and tear thee,* Exon. 36 b; Gü. 258. DER. a-bredwian.

breogo *a ruler, prince, king,* Andr. Kmbl. 609; An. 305. v. brego.

breogo-stól *a throne, kingdom,* Andr. Kmbl. 417; An. 209. v. brego-stól.

BREÓST, es; *n.* I. *the breast of man or beast;* pectus:—Dæt mîne breóst wereþ *that defends my breast,* Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. On breóstum læg *lay on my breast,* 1109; B. 552. He beót his breóst *percutiebat pectus suum,* Lk. Bos. 18, 13. Blíð on breóstum *mild in the breast* [*stomach*], Cd. 30; Th. 41, 13; Gen. 656. Ðú gæst on dínum breóste *super pectus tuum gradieris,* Gen. 3, 14. II. *the breasts;* ubera:—Ða breóst ðe ðú suce *ubera quæ suxisti,* Lk. Bos. 11, 27. Ða breóst ðe ne sícton *ubera quæ non lactaverunt,* 23, 29. Ðær wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid ánre flán underneoðan ðder breóst *there Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 27. III. the breast as the seat of the vital powers, of the feelings, and of the affections, *The heart, mind, thought;* pectus, cor, mens:—Drihtnes wæs bám on breóstum byrnende luſu *in both their breasts there was the burning love of the Lord,* Cd. 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 191. Hwædre he in breóstum ða git hérede—in heortan—heofonríces weard *nevertheless he still in his breast—in his heart—honoured the guardian of heaven's kingdom,* Andr. Kmbl. 102; An. 51. Mæg ðín mód wesan blíðe on breóstum *thy mind may be blithe in thy breast,* Cd. 85; Th. 46, 28; Gen. 751. Beoran on breóstum blíðe gepóhtas *to bear in our breasts blithe thoughts,* 217; Th. 277, 17; Sat. 206. Adame innan breóstum his hyge hwyrfde *Adam within his breast changed*

his mind, 33; Th. 44, 27; Gen. 715. Đũ ũra breósta ãna aspyrigend eart *tu nostrorum pectorum solus investigator es*, Hymn. Surt. 33, 21. Dêma đũ ætbist smẽgan dæda breóstes *judex aderis rimari facta pectoris*, 36, 20. Geſyll mid heofonlîcre gyfe đe đũ gesceópe breóst *imple superna gratia quæ tu creasti pectora*, 92, 9. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brest: *R. Glouc.* breste: *Laym.* breoste: *Orm.* brest: *Plat.* borst, bost, *f.*: *O. Sax.* briost, breost, *n.*: *Frs.* boarst, *m. f.*: *O. Frs.* brust: *Dut. Kil.* borst, *f.*: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brust, *f.*: *Goth.* brusts, *f.*: *Dan.* bryst, *n.*: *Swed.* bröst, *n.*: *Icel.* brjóst, *n.*] DER. byled-breóst, fóre-.

breóst-bân, es; *n.* [breóst *the breast*, bân *a bone*] *The* BREAST-BONE; pectoris os, pectusculum, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 25; Wrt. Voc. 44, 11.

breóst-bedern, es; *n. The breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, the breast, chest;* pectoris conclave *vel* cubile, *i.e.* pectus intimum, thorax = θώραξ:—Fõran-bodig *vel* breóstbedern [MS. beden] *thorax* [MS. *torax*], Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

breóst-beorh, -beorg, es; *m. A breast-defence, breast-plate;* pectoris tutamen. DER. bréost, beorg.

breóst-cearu, e; *f.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, cearu *care*] *The care of the heart, anxiety, grief, sorrow*; ægritudo, mæror:—Ic bitre breóstceare gebiden hæbbe *I have suffered bitter grief*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 7; Seef. 4: 115 b; Th. 444, 9; Kl. 44.

breóst-cófa, an; *m.* [breóst *the breast, the heart, mind*, cófa *a cave, chamber*] *The breast-chamber, breast, heart, mind;* pectoris cubile, pectus, uber, cor, animus:—Under breóstcófan *sub pectore*, Wanl. Catal. 48, 43. Đũ eart hiht mîn fram breóstcófan mõdor mînre *tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris meæ*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. Hẽ wæs đe blîdra on breóstcófan *he was the blither in his heart*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 64; Met. 9, 32: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 19; Gen. 574: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 22; Wand. 18.

breóst-gebeorh, -geborh; *gen.* -gebeorges; *m.* [breóst, gebeorh *a defence*] *A defence for the breast*, hence *a defence generally, bulwark, tower;* propugnaculum, Cot. 152.

breóst-gehygd, e; *f. f.*: es; *n.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, gehygd *thought, meditation*] *The thought of the heart or mind, a thought;* cordis *vel* animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Đæt wæs gingeste word breóstgehygdum *that was the last word from his mind's thoughts*, Beo. Th. 5628; B. 2818: Andr. Kmbl. 1994; An. 999.

breóst-geþanc, -geþonc, es; *m.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, geþanc *thought*] *The thought of the heart or mind, a thought;* cordis *vel* animi cogitatio, cogitatio:—Annanias đec, and Adzarias and Misaël, Metod, dõmige, breóstgeþancum *Hananiah and Azariah and Mishael glorify thee, O God, in their minds' thoughts*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 5; Dan. 400. Breóstgeþoncum, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 8; Fä. 33.

breóst-gewǽdu; *pl. n.* [breóst **I.** *the breast*, gewǽde *a garment, clothing*] *A covering for the breast, corselet;* pectoris vestimentum, lorica:—Gehwearf in Francna fædm feorh cyninges, breóstgewǽdu, and se beáh somod *the king's life fell into the power of the Franks, his corselet, and his collar also*, Beo. Th. 2426; B. 1211: Beo. Th. 4330; B. 2162.

breóst-hord, es; *n. m.* [breóst **II.** *the heart, mind*, hord *a hoard, treasure*] *The breast's treasure, the thought, mind, heart;* pectoris thesaurus, cogitatio, mens, cor:—Óþ-dæt wordes ord breóst-hord þurhbræc *until the point* [or *issue*] *of the word broke through his mind*, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. Him on ferhþe greów breóst-hord blôdreów *in his mind there grew a bloodthirsty thought*, Beo. Th. 3442; B. 1719: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 10; Seef. 55.

breóst-hyge, es; *m.* [breóst, hyge, hige *the mind*] *The breast-thought;* pectoris cogitatio, Andr. Elen. Grm. xxxix. v. hyge, hige.

breóst-lîn, es; *n.* [breóst, lîn *linen*] *A breast-linen* or *bandage, breastcloth;* pectoralis fascia, Cot. 89.

breóst-loca, an; *m.* [breóst, loca *an inclosure*] *The breast-inclosure, the mind;* pectoris clausura, mens:—Swefen he onfõn ne meahte in his breóstlocan *he could not contain the dream in his mind*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 7; Dan. 167: Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250.

breóst-net, -nett, es; *n.* [breóst, net *a net*] *A breast-net, covering for the breast, breast-plate;* pectorale reticulatum, thorax:—Him on eaxle læg breóstnet broden on his *shoulder lay the braided breastplate*, Beo. Th. 3100; B. 1548: Cd. 154; Th. 192, 24; Exod. 236.

breóst-rocc, es; *m.* [breóst, rocc *clothing*] *Breast-cloth;* thorax:—Breóstrocc *thoraxe*, Cot. 163. Stîde and ruge breóstroccas [MS. breóstrocces] *stiff and rough breast-clothes;* renonces, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 114; Wrt. Voc. 40, 24.

breóst-sefa, an; *m.* [breóst *the breast*, sefa *the mind*] *The mind* or *heart in the breast, the mind, heart;* mens *vel* cor in pectore, mens, cor:—Ætǽred wearþ beornes breóstsefa *the mind of the man was exalted*, Elen. Kmbl. 1606; El. 805: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 10; Cri. 540. Ic onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas *I send into his mind bitter thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 28; Jul. 405.

breóst-toga, an; *m. A breast-leader;* pectoris dux:—Sumra hæfde bald breóst-toga bôca cǽga *the bold chief had the keys of some books*, Salm. Kmbl. 369; Sal. 184.

breóst-wærc, es; *n? A breast-pain, the asthma, short windedness;* pectoris dolor *vel* morbus, forsan asthma, Lye, = ἄσθμα *short breath, a panting.* v. wærc.

breóst-weall, es; *m.* [breóst, weall *a wall*] *A wall as high as the breast, a rampart, defence;* structura in muris ad pectus alta, munimentum, propugnaculum, Cot. 199.

breóst-weorþung, e; *f.* [breóst, weorþung *a honouring*] *A breast-decoration, an ornament;* pectoris decoratio, ornamentum:—Nalles he Fres-cyninge breóstweorþunge bringan mõste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5001; B. 2504.

breóst-wylm, es; *m. The fountain of the breast, a breast, teat, emotion of the breast, grief;* pectoris fons, uber, pectoris æstuatio, æruma:—Đũ eart hiht mîn fram breóstwylmum mõdor mînre *tu es spes mea ab uberibus matris meæ*, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. Hẽ đone breóstwylm forberan ne mihte *he could not restrain the emotion of his breast*, Beo. Th. 3758; B. 1877.

BREÓTAN; ic breóte, đũ breótest, breótst, bryſtest, bryſst, he breóteþ, breót, bryteþ, bryſt, *pl.* breótaþ; *p.* ic, he breát, đũ brute, *pl.* bruton; *pp.* broten; *v. a. To bruise, break, demolish, destroy;* conterere:—Hergas breótaþ *break idols*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 26; Cri. 485. Heremõd breát bolgen-mõd eaxlgestealan *Heremod in angry mood destroyed his bosom friends*, Beo. Th. 3430; B. 1713. [*O. H. Ger.* bretõn *cædere: Dan.* bryde: *Swed.* bryta: *Icel.* brjóta.] DER. a-breótan. v. breátan.

Breoten, e; *f. Britain;* Britannia, Bd. 1, 17; S. 484, 26. v. Bryten.

breódan; ic breóde, đũ breódest, bryſst, he breódeþ, bryþ, *pl.* breódaþ; *p.* breáþ, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* broden *To ruin, destroy;* perdere. DER. a-breódan. v. breótan.

Breoton *Britain*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8. v. Bryten.

breótun *destroyed*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 25; Jul. 16, = breóton; *p. pl. of* breátan.

BREÓWAN; ic breówe, đũ breówest, bryẅst, he breóweþ, bryẅþ, *pl.* breówaþ; *p.* breáw, *pl.* brudon; *pp.* browen, ge-browen *To* BREW; cerevisiam coquere:—Ne biþ dǽr nǽnig ealo gebrowen mid Estum *there is no ale brewed by the Esthonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17. Ne dranc he nânes gemengedes wǽtan, ne gebrowenes he *drank not of any mixed or brewed fluid*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. [*Dut.* brouwen: *Ger.* brauen: *M. H. Ger.* briuwen: *O. H. Ger.* briuwan: *Dan.* brygge: *Swed.* brygga: *Icel.* brugga.] DER. twy-browen.

BRǼR, es; *m. A* BRIER, *the bramble;* tribulus, rubus fruticosus:—Genim brêr đe hiopan on weaxaþ *take a brier on which hips grow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. Sindon burgtûnas brêrum beweaxene [MS. beweaxne] *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 17; Kl. 31. [*Chauc. Wyc.* brere: *Orm.* breress, *pl.*: *Northumb.* breer, *m.*: *Fr.* bruyère *heather*: *O. Fr.* bruière: *M. Lat.* bruarium *a heath, barren land rough with brambles and bushes*, Du Cange.] DER. brǽmbel-brǽr, hind-brǽr.

BRǼRD, breord, breard, briord, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot* or *vessel, a shore, bank, brink;* labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Hig geſyldon đa óþ đone brerd *impleverunt eas usque ad summum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 7. Ofer brûnne brerd *over the dark brim*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 8; Rä. 27, 9. Brerd *vel* ofer *crepido*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 81; Wrt. Voc. 54, 25. Stæþ *vel* brerd *labrum, margo, vel crepido*, 106; Som. 78, 44; Wrt. Voc. 57, 25. To brearde heofnes *ad summum cœli*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. [*Wyc.* brerde: *Laym.* breorde: *Orm.* brerd: *O. H. Ger.* brart, brort, *m. prora, ora, labrum, margo, limbus: Icel.* broddr, *m. a spike: Sansk.* bhṛishṭi, *f. a spike.*]

bresne; *adj. Strong, powerful, bold;* potens:—Ic his cynn gedõ brâd and bresne *I will make his race wide-spread and powerful*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 17; Gen. 2801: 180; Th. 226, 18; Dan. 173. v. brǽsen II.

bret *varies, changes; 3rd pres. of* bredan:—Hæđen cild biþ gefulod, ac hit ne bret nâ his hiw widûtan, đeâh đe hit beó widinnan awend *a heathen child is baptized, but it varies not its aspect without, although it be changed within*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 30. v. bredan II.

Bret-, Bryt- *a Welshman.* v. Bret-walas, Bret-walda, Bryt-land.

Breten *Britain*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 197; Met. 20, 99. v. Bryten.

Bretenan-mere, es; *m. The British mere* or *lake, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire;* loci nomen apud Cambrenses, Som. v. Brecenan-mere.

brêþ *breath*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 58. v. brǽþ.

brêđer *to a brother;* fratri, Lk. Bos. 12, 13; *dat. of* brôđor.

Bret-land, es; *n. Britain:*—On Bretlande *in Britain*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 2. v. Bret-, Bryt-land.

bretta, an; *m. A steward, lord, the Lord:* dispensator, dominus, Deus:—Lîfes Bretta *Lord of life*, Ps. C. 50, 122; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 122. v. brytta.

Brettas *Britons*, Chr. Th. 4, 4, col. 1; also *Bretons*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. v. Bryttas.

brettnere *a steward;* dispensator. v. brytnere.

Bret-walas; *pl. m. The Britons of Wales;* Walli:—Cynríc đa Bret-walas gefliémde *Cynric routed the Welsh*, Chr. 552; Th. 28, 39, col. 1.

Bret-walda, an; *m. A ruler of the Saxons in Britain, the chief Saxon king in England;* Saxonum in Britannia rex supremus. Turner and Lappenberg suppose that the Bretwalda was elected by the other Saxon kings and by the collected nobility and other electors in Britain, because

Hunt. lib. ii, about A. D. 1148, says, 'Omnia jura regni Anglorum, reges scilicet et proceres et tribunos in ditione sua tenebat :'—Ecgbryht wæs se eahteða cyning, se de Bretwalda wæs *Egbert was the eighth king, who was the Bretwalda*, Chr. 827; Th. 112, 21, col. 1.—There does not appear to be any historical evidence that the Bretwalda denoted any special title or office. The word is given in this alphabetical order because it occurs once in the Chronicle, and is thus written by historians; however, its more correct form appears to be bryten-walda, *q. v.*

bric- *a bridge* [= bricg], *found in the compound* bric-bôt, *q. v.*

brica, an; *m. A breaker;* ruptor. DER. ǽw-breca, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 268, 30.

bric-bôt, e; *f. A repairing* or *restoring of a bridge;* pontis restitutio *vel* instauratio :—Bricbóta aginne man georne *let a man diligently begin the repairings of bridges*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31: v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24.

brice, bryce, es; *m.* [*from* bricǽþ, bryċþ, *pres. of* brecan *to break*] *A breaking, rupture, fracture, fragment, violation, breach;* fractio, ruptura, fractura, fragmentum, violatio :—Híg hine oncneówon on hláfes brice *cognoverunt eum in fractione panis*, Lk. Bos. 24, 35. We witon ful georne, dæt to miclan bryce seoal micel bôt nýde *id compertum est nobis, immanis ubi facta est ruptura, ibi opus esse, ut large reserciatur*, Lupi Serm. i. 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 30. Ne sý bânes bryce *let there not be a fracture of a bone*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 32; Gû. 670. Gefég ðâs bricas to ânsúndnysse *join these fragments to soundness*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7, 9. Hí gegaderodon ða bricas *they gathered the fragments*, i. 182, 22. Wæron seofan spyrtan afylled mid ðâm bricum *seven baskets were filled with the fragments*, ii. 396, 9: i. 190, 4, 11. Dæs borges bryce *a violation* or *infraction of the pledge* or *security*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9, 10, 12. [*Plat.* bräk, *m.: Frs.* brek, *m. f:* O. Frs. breke, *m. f: Dut.* breuk, *f: Dan.* bræk, brök : *Swed.* brak, *n: Icel.* brek, *n. a fraudulent purchase of land:* like *Ger.* ge-brechen, *n. utium;* bruch, *m. a breaking, breach*, from *Ger.* brechen, *A. Sax.* brecan *to break.*] DER. ǽw-brice, -bryce, âþ-, bán-, borh-, burh-, ciric-, cyric-, eodor-, fæsten-, freóls-, ful-, ge-, griþ-, hâd-, hûs-, lah-, mund-, sám-, wed-.

brice *use, service* :—God híg gesceóp eallum mannum to brice *God created them for the use of all men*, Deut. 4, 19. v. bryċe.

bríce; *adj. Useful;* utilis :—Dæg byþ eallum bríce *day is useful to all*, Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 14; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. bryċe.

bricest, he briceþ *breakest, he breaks*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 10; Ph. 504; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* brecan.

bricg, e; *f. A bridge;* pons :—He hêt ða ofermetan bricge mid stâne gewyrcan *he ordered a very large bridge to be built with stone*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 11. v. brycg.

Bricg, Brycg, e; *f.* [*Sim. Dun.* Brige : *Howd.* Briges : *Matt. West.* Briġges]. I. *Bridgenorth in Shropshire;* oppidum in agro Salopiensi :—Æðelflæd ða burh getimbrede æt Bricge *Æthelfled built the fortress at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 912; Th. 186, 10, col. 2; 187, 10, col. 1. II. *Bruges in Belgium;* Brugæ, Flandriæ emporium :—Heó com to Bricge begeondon sæ *she came to Bruges beyond the sea*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 7. Férde Swegen út to Baldewines lande to Brycge *Sweyn went out to Baldwin's land to Bruges*, 1045; Erl. 170, 11: 1046; Erl. 175, 6: 1052; Erl. 181, 20: 1052; Erl. 182, 4.

bricg-bôt, e; *f. A repairing of a bridge;* pontis instauratio :—Bricg-bôta aginne *let the repairings of bridges be begun*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27. v. brycg-bôt.

bricg-geweorc, es; *n.* BRIDGE-WORK, *the construction* or *reparation of a bridge;* pontis opus, pontis exstructio *vel* instauratio :—Brycg-geweorc, Heming. 104, Lye. *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* App. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p. 539. 8vo. 1823. v. brycg-geweorc.

Bricg-stôw, e; *f.* [Bricstowa, *Flor:* Brigestou, Bristou, *Hunt:* Brycstoue, *Sim. Dun:* Brikestow, Bristohw, *Hovd:* Bristow, *Kni:* brycg *a bridge*, stôw *a place*] BRISTOL *in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire;* Bristova in finibus agrorum Glocestriensis et Somersetensis :—Híg férdon to Bricgstôwe *they went to Bristol*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 18.

bricg-weard, es; *m.* [bricg *a bridge*, weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A keeper* or *defender of a bridge;* pontis custos *vel* defensor :—Hí dær bricgweardas bitere fundon *they found there the stern defenders of the bridge*, Byrht. Th. 134, 16; By. 85.

bricsian; p. ade *To profit;* prodesse, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6. v. bryċian.

bricst, he bricþ *thou shalt break, he shall break;* confringes, confringet, Ps. Spl. 2, 9; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* brecan.

bricst *shalt eat;* edes, Gen. 3, 19; *pres. and fut. of* brûcan.

brid, bridd, es; *m. The young of any of the feathered tribe;* pullus :—Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Þurh briddes hâd *through the state of a young bird*, 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Dæt híg offrunge sealdon twegen culfran briddas *at darent hostiam duos columbæ pullos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 24: Lev. i, 14: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. On swealwan bridda magan *in the maw of the young ones of a swallow*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Hit sculon beón micle briddas *it should be big young ones*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 14. Hrefnes briddum *corvi pullis*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*Chauc.* brid, bryd : *Wyc. Piers P.* brid : *Orm.* bridd : *O. Nrs.* burdr, *m. Kask*, burðr, *m. Vigf. partus.*]

brîd *a bride;* sponsa. v. bryd.

brid-bletsung, e; *f. A marriage-blessing;* nuptialis benedictio :—Man ne môt sillan him bridbletsunge *they* [*priests*] *may not give them the marriage-blessing*, L. Æðf. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 33.

brid-bûr *a bedchamber.* v. bryd-bûr.

briddas *the young of any of the feathered tribe;* pulli. v. brid.

BRIDEL; *gen.* bridles; *m. A* BRIDLE; frenum :—Bridel *bagula?* Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 46; Wrt. Voc. 21, 35. Bridles midl *a bridle's middle, a bit;* camus, 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22: Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 26; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Ón hælftre and bridle ceácan heora gewríþ *in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. He dæne bridel of ateáh *he took the bridle off* [*his horse*], Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, note 34. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. Mid his bridle *with his bridle*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45, 57, 157; Met. 11, 23, 29, 79; 24, 73; Met. 24, 37. He dæt gewealdleðer forlæt dæra bridla *he shall let go the rein* [lit. *governing leather*] *of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 151; Met. 11, 76. Drihten welt eallra gesceafta mid ðâm bridlum his anwealdes *the Lord governs all creatures with the bridles of his power*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. [*Chauc.* bridel, bridle : *Wyc.* brydil, bridel : *Dut.* breidel, *m* : *Kil.* breydel; *O. H. Ger.* brittil, *m. a bridle.*]

bridels, es; *m. A bridle;* frenum :—On bridels dôn *to put on a bridle*, Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: 2367; El. 1185: 2396; El. 1199. v. bridel.

bridels-hring, es; *m. A bridle-ring;* in freno annulus :—Dæs cyninges seoal mearh midlum geweorþod, bridelshringum *the king's horse shall be adorned with bits, with bridle-rings*, Elen. Kmbl. 2385; El. 1194.

bridel-þwangas; *pl. m. Bridle-thongs* or *reins;* frenî :—Ic wyrce bridelþwangas [MS. bridel-þwancgas] *facio frenos*, Coll. Monast. Wrt. 9, 9.

brid-gifu, e; *f.* [brîd = brýd *a bride*, gifu *a gift*] *A marriage-portion, dowry;* dos :—Ðeós bridgifu hæc *dos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Som. 12, 1.

bridles *of a bridle*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 61; Wrt. Voc. 23, 22; *gen. of* bridel.

bridlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bridel *a bridle*] *To* BRIDLE, *curb, rule;* frenare. DER. ge-bridlian.

brig *a bridge*, Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 19. v. bricg, brycg.

brigd, es; *n.* [bregdan *to change*] *A change, variety;* varietas :—Dæs deóres hiw brigda gehwæs wundrum lixeþ *the animal's hue of every variety wondrously shines*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 9; Pa. 26. [*Icel.* brigði, *n. a change.*]

briht *bright*, Lk. Hat. 11, 34, Lye. v. bryht, beorht.

brihtan; *p.* brihte; *pp.* brihted [briht = beorht *bright*] *To brighten;* illuminare. DER. ge-brihtan. v. beorhtian.

briht-líce; *adv. Clearly, brightly;* clare, splendide :—Dæt he brihtlíce eall geseah *ut videret clare omnia*, Mk. Skt. Hat. 8, 25. v. beorht-líce.

BRIM, brym, es; *n. m. Surf, the sea, ocean, surface of the sea;* æstus aquæ, mare, pelagus = πέλαγος, æquor :—Brim secal sealt weallan *the salt sea shall foam*, Menol. Fox 552; Gn. C. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: 3147; An. 1576: Cd. 166; Th. 208, 2; Exod. 477: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Beáteþ [MS. beataþ] brim staðo [MS. stæðo] *the sea beats the shores*, Andr. Kmbl. 991; An. 496. Wæs brim blóde fáh *the sea's surface was stained with blood*, Beo. Th. 3192; B. 1594: 1699; B. 847. Ic of fædmum cwom brimes *I came from the bosom of the sea*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 13; Rä. 11, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442: Beo. Th. 5599; B. 2803. Ón ðam brâdan brime *on the broad ocean*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 20; Az. 142: Elen. Kmbl. 505; El. 253: Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Brimo fædmaþ [MS. fædmed] in ceastra gehwære *the seas surround* [*them*] *in every city*, Elen. Kmbl. 1941; El. 972. Ealle him brimu blódige þuhton *all the waters seemed bloody to them*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 20; Exod. 572: Ps. Th. 106, 28: Beo. Th. 1145; B. 570. Cealde [MS. ceald] brymmas *cold seas*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. Engle and Seaxe becómon ofer brâde brimu *Angles and Saxons came over the broad seas*, Chr. 937; Th. 208, 5; Æðelst. 71: Andr. Kmbl. 1037; An. 519. [*Icel.* brim, *n. surf, the sea : Sansk.* bhram *to agitate, fluctuate.*]

brim-ceald, -cald; *adj.* [brim, ceald *cold*] *Cold as the water of the sea, ice-cold;* frigidus ut aqua maris, frigidissimus, gelidus :—Fénix brimcald beorgeþ *the Phœnix tastes the ocean-cold* [*water*], Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 9; Ph. 110. Wæter wynsumu of dære moldan tyrf brimcald brecaþ *pleasant waters, sea-cold, break forth from the turf of the earth*, 56 b; Th. 202, 9; Ph. 67.

brim-clíf, es; *n.* [brim, clíf *a cliff, rock*] *A sea-cliff;* marinus scopulus :—Ða lîdende land gesáwon, brimclifu blícan, beorgas steápe *the voyagers saw land, the sea-cliffs shine, steep mountains*, Beo. Th. 449; B. 222.

brim-faroþ ? es; *n.* [brim, faroþ *the shore*] *The sea-shore;* maris litus :—Bebûgaþ brâdne hwyrft óþ dæt brimfaroþ [MS. brimfaro] *they*

shall inhabit the spacious orb unto the sea-shore, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 17; Dan. 322.

brim-flód, brym-flód, es; *m.* [brim, flód *a flowing, flood*] *The sea's flowing, the ocean-flood, sea;* maris fluctus, cataclysmus = *κατακλυσμός*, mare:—Heofonsteorran búgaþ brádne hwearft ðþ brimflódas *the stars of heaven encircle the spacious orb unto the ocean floods*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 30; Az. 38. Brymflód *cataclysmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23: Cot. 50.

brim-fugel; *gen.* -fugles; *m.* [brim, fugel *a bird, fowl*] *A sea-fowl, sea-gull;* marina avis:—He gesihþ baðian brimfuglas *he sees sea-fowls bathe*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 12; Wand. 47.

brim-gæst, -giest, es; *m.* [brim, gæst *a guest*] *A sea-guest, sailor;* marinus hospes, nauta:—Biþ hlúd brimgiesta breahtm *the sailors' noise is loud*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 9; Rä. 4, 25.

brim-hengest, es; *m.* [brim, hengest *a horse*] *A sea-horse, ship;* marinus equus, navis:—Hí brimhengest bringeþ to lande *the ship brings them to land*, Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135. We brecaþ ofer bæþweg brimhengestum *we sail over the sea in ships*, Andr. Kmbl. 1026; An. 513.

brim-hlæst, es; *f.* [brim, hlæst *a burden*] *The sea's burden, fishes;* maris onus, pisces:—Brúcaþ brimhlæste and heofonfugla *enjoy fishes and fowls of heaven*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 10; Gen. 200.

brim-lád, e; *f.* [brim, lád *a way, path*] *The path of the sea, sea-way;* maris via:—Ic in brimláde bíðan sceolde *I must remain on the sea's path*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 27; Seef. 30. Ðe brimláde teáh *who came the sea-way*, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051.

brim-líðende; *part.* [brim, líðende; *part. of* líðan *to go, sail*] *Seafaring;* per æquora navigans:—Se beót abeád brimlíðendra *he declared the threats of the sea-faring [men]*, Byrht. Th. 132, 37; By. 27. Hie ymb brontne ford brimlíðende ne letton *they have not hindered sea-faring [men] about the deep ford*, Beo. Th. 1141; B. 568.

brim-man, -mann, es; *m. A seaman, sailor;* nauta:—Brimmen wódon *the seamen proceeded*, Byrht. Th. 140, 29; By. 295. Brimmanna, *gen. pl.* 133, 12; By. 49.

brim-nesen, e; *f.* [brim, nesan *to be saved from*] *A safe sea-passage;* per æquora iter salvum:—Gif hie brimnesen settan mósten *if they should make a safe sea-passage*, Elen. Kmbl. 2006; El. 1004.

brim-ród, e; *f. The sea-road, the sea;* maris cursus, mare:—Geofon swaðrode, brimród gebád *the ocean subsided, the sea-road stopped*, Andr. Kmbl. 3172; An. 1589: 2525; An. 1264.

brim-stréam, brym-stréam, es; *m.* [brim, stréam *a stream, river*]. I. *the sea's current, ocean-stream, the sea, ocean;* maris fluctus, mare, oceanus:—Ic on brimstreáme spræc worda worn *I spake many words on the ocean-stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 1806; An. 905. Beóton brimstreámas *the sea-streams dashed*, 477; An. 239. Ic eów ferian wille ofer brimstreámas *I will convey you over the seas*, 695; An. 348: Beo. Th. 3825; B. 1910. II. *a rapid stream, river;* fluvius rapidus, amnis:—Humbran eá, brádan brimstreám *Humber's river, broad rapid stream*, Chr. 942: Th. 208, 38, col. 1, 2, 3.

brim-þisa, an; *m.* = -þise, an; *f.* [brim, -þisa, -þise *a noise*] *A ship;* navis:—He brimþisan æt sǽs faroþe sécan wolde *he would seek a ship on the sea-shore*, Andr. Kmbl. 3313; An. 1659. Léton ofer fíftelwǽg scríðan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean*, Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238.

brim-wisa, an; *m.* [brim, wísa *a leader, guide*] *A sea-leader, leader of sailors;* per maris æstum dux, nautarum dux:—Abreót brimwísan, bríd aheorde *he slew the sea-leader, set free his bride*, Beo. Th. 5852; B. 2930.

brim-wudu; *m.* [brim, wudu *wood*] *Sea-wood, a ship;* maris lignum, navis:—Brimwudu scynde leóht to hýðe *the light ship hastened to the port*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 5; Gú. 1305. Meahte gesión brecan ofer bæþweg brimwudu *he could see the ship sail over the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244.

brim-wylf, e; *f.* [brim, wylf *a she-wolf*] *A sea-wolf;* marina lupa. An epithet applied to Grendel's mother:—Hine seó brimwylf abroten hæfde *the sea-wolf had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 3202; B. 1599.

brim-wylm, es; *m.* [brim, wylm *æstus*] *The sea's surge;* maris æstus:—Brimwylm onfénġ hilde rince *the sea's surge received the man of war*, Beo. Th. 2993; B. 1494.

bring, es; *m.* [bringan *to bring*] *That which is brought, an offering, a sacrifice;* sacrificium, holocaustum:—Ðú onféhst bringas *acceptabis holocausta*, Ps. Trin. Camb. 50. 20. DER. on-bring.

BRINGAN; *part.* bringende; ic bringe, bringe, ðú bringst, he bringeþ, bringaþ, bringaþ, *pl.* bringaþ; *p.* ic, he brang, brong, ðú brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen: *v. a. To* BRING, *adduce, lead, produce, bear, carry;* ferre, adducĕre, ducere, producere, offerre, proferre:—Hwǽr is dæt tíber, dæt ðú bringan þencest *where is the gift which thou thinkest to bring?* Cd. 140; Th. 175, 7; Gen. 2891: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 23; Cri. 1059. Ic ðé þúsenda þegna bringe *I will bring thee thousands of warriors*, Beo. Th. 3663; B. 1829: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 22; Rä. 9, 5. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald *winter brings weather excessively cold*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 117; Met. 11, 59: 11, 125; Met. 11, 63. Regn wolcen bringeþ *a cloud brings rain*, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Seó eorþe westmas bringþ *the earth produces fruits*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 7. His bodan bringaþ *his angels bring*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 28; Gen. 510: 221; Th. 286, 24; Sat. 357. Bring us hélo líf *bring us a life of health*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 11; Cri. 150. Hé ða býsene from Gode brungen hæfde *he had brought the mandates from God*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651: 176; Th. 221, 3; Dan. 82. [*Chauc. R. Brun. R. Glouc.* bringe: *O. Sax.* brengian, bringan: *Frs.* bringe: *O. Frs.* branga, bringa: *Dut.* brengen: *Kil.* brenghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bringen: *O. H. Ger.* bringan: *Goth.* briggan.] DER. ge-bringan, onge-, to-, þurh-.

brinnan; *p.* bran, *pl.* brunnon; *pp.* brunnen *To burn;* ardere. DER. on-brinnan. v. beornan.

briord, es; *m. A brim, margin, rim, the highest part of anything;* labrum, ora, margo, summitas, summum:—Gefyldon ða to briorde *implevérunt eas ad summum*, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 7. v. brerd.

briosa, an; *m. A* BREESE, *gad-fly;* asilus, tabánus, Cot. 160; Wrt. Voc. 281, 32.

brist *supportest;* vehis; *for* birst, *and pres. s. of* beran *to bear, support*:—Ðú birst [MS. brist] ealle þing búton geswince *thou supportest all things without labour*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 36.

bristl *a bristle;* seta. v. byrst.

brit *knits;* plectit. v. bredan.

Briten, Britten, e; *f. Britain;*. Britannia:—Britene ígland ys eahta hund míla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 3. Brittene ígland *the island of Britain*, Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 2. v. Bryten.

Brittas; *pl. m. The Britons;* Britones, Chr. Th. 3, 31, col. 2. v. Brytas, Bryttas.

brittian *to dispense*:—Gold brittade *dispensed gold*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. v. bryttian.

Brittisc *British*, Chr. Erl. 3, 3; Th. 3, 5, col. 2. v. Bryttisc.

brittnere *a steward;* dispensator, Past. 63, Lye. v. brytnere.

BRÍW, es; *m. A thick pottage made of meal, pulse, etc,* BREWIS; puls; *gen.* pultis = *πόλτος porridge*:—Ðes bríw *this pottage;* hæc puls, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 46; Som. 13, 9: Wrt. Voc. 290, 38. Swá þicce swá bríw *as thick as pottage*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 18: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 25. Ete ðone bríw *let him eat the pottage*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 2: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19. Bríwas niman *pultes accipere*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 4. [*Plat.* brij, *m: Frs.* bry: *Dut.* brij, *m: Ger.* brei, *m: M. H. Ger.* brí, bríe, *m: O. H. Ger.* brí, brío, *m.*] DER. calwer-bríw.

bríwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cook, dress food;* coquere:—Bríw his mete wið ele *dress his meat with oil*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 22; 266, 29. v. breówan.

BRÓC, es; *m? A* BROCK, *badger;* taxo = tassus [= tasso *It:* taisson *Fr.*], meles:—Broc *taxo* vel *melus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 4: Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 10; Wrt. Voc. 22, 53. Sum fyderféte nýten is, dæt we nemnaþ taxonem, dæt ys broc on Englisc *there is a four-footed animal, which we name taxonem, that is brock in English*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 326, 12. [*Wyc.* brok: *Laym.* brockes, *pl: Dan.* brok: *Icel.* brokkr, *m: Wel. Corn.* broch: *Ir.* broc, *m: Gael.* broc, bruic, *m: Manx* broc, *m: Armor.* broc'h, *m.*]

BRÓC; *gen.* bróce; *dat.* brēc; *acc.* bróc, brēc; *pl. nom. acc.* brēc, brǽc; *gen.* bróca; *dat.* brócum; *f.* I. *the* BREECH; nates:—Under ða brēc *under the breech*, L. M. 1, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. II. *a covering for the breech, in pl.* BREECHES, *trousers, pantaloons;* braca, bracæ, femoralia:—Brēc *femoralia*, R. Ben. 55. Brǽc *femoralia*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 63. [*Chauc.* breech, *pl: Wyc.* brechis, *pl: Piers P.* brech, *pl: R. Brun.* breke, *pl: R. Glouc.* brych, *pl: Laym.* brechen, *dat. s;* breches, *pl: Scot.* breek, breik; *pl.* breeks, breiks: *Plat.* brook, broke, *f: Frs.* broek, *f. pudendorum tegumentum: O. Frs.* brok, *pl.* brek, *f: Dut.* broek, *f: Kil.* broecke *bracha: Ger.* bruch, *f. n. femorale: M. H. Ger.* bruoch, *f: O. H. Ger.* bruoh, bruoch, bróch, *n;* bruocha, *f: Dan.* brog, *c: Swed.* bracka, *f: Icel.* brók; *pl.* brækr, *f: Fr.* braie, *f: Span. Port.* braga: *Lat.* brācæ, *pl. f: Grk. βράκαι, pl. f: Ir.* broages: *Armor.* bragez, *m.*] DER. brēc-hrægel: wǽd-brēc.

bróc, es; *m.* [bróc, *perf. of* bracan *to break, purl, ripple*] *A* BROOK; latex, torrens:—Se bróc *the brook*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 27. Burna oððe bróc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Bróc *torrens*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 78; Wrt. Voc. 54, 22. Bróc bið onwended *the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 38; Met. 5, 19. [*Laym.* broc: *Plat.* brook: *Dut.* broek, *f: Ger.* bruch, *m. n: palus: M. H. Ger.* bruoch, *n: O. H. Ger.* bruoh, *n.*]

bróc, es; *pl.* brócu; *n:* bróc, gebróc, metaphorically, that which violently breaks from the body or mind; hence, *Affliction, misery, tribulation, trouble, labour, adversity, a disease, malady, sickness;* afflictio, miseria, tribulatio, labor, adversitas, morbus, ægritudo:—God nyle nán unaberendlíce bróc him ansettan *God wishes not to put on them any unbearable affliction*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Mid heardum bróce *with severe [hard] affliction*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 25. He on dæm bróce nyle alǽtan ðás eorþlícan wilnunga *in affliction he will not give up these earthly desires*, Past. 37, 3: Hat. MS. 50 a, 18, 21, 22: 36, 4: Hat. MS. 47 b, 7. On

ðām brócum *in these afflictions*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 880–885; 485, 24. Ðæt hit sý gefreód ǽghwylcere uneáþnesse ealles woroldlíces bróces *that it be freed from every annoyance of all worldly trouble*, 1061; 389, 30: 864; 125, 13: Past. 37, 3: Hat. MS. 50 a, 7. Ðæt biþ swíðe heńg bróc *it is a very severe labour*; gravis labor est, 61, 1; Hat. MS. Eucharius wæs þearle geswenct mid langsúmum bróce *Eucharius was much afflicted with a protracted disease*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 16: 176, 32. Brócu *miseriæ*, Lye. DER. ge-bróc.

bróc, es; *m?* [bróc, *p. of* bracan] *An inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade;* caballus, equus vilior: — Ðæt hie sécen him bróc on onráde, and on wǽne, oððe on don de hie á þrówian mǽgen *that they look for themselves to ride on a horse, and in a wain, or in that which they can ever endure*, L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 13. [*Chauc.* brok: *Icel.* brokkr, *m.*]

broccen *vel* gæten roc, es; *m.* [broc *a badger*, gæten *goaten, caprine*, roc *a garment*] *A garment made of badger or goat-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins;* melotes, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

bróce *use*, Bd. 3, 22; Whelc. 221, 39, note B. C. v. býce.

brocen *enjoyed*, = gebrocen, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393; *pp. of* brúcan, gebrúcan.

brocen *broken*, Beo. Th. 4132; B. 2063; *pp. of* brecan.

brócian; *part.* bróciende; ic brócie, ðū brócast, he brócaþ, *pl.* bróciaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* ge-brócod; *v. a.* [bróc *affliction*] *To oppress, vex, afflict, break up, injure, blame;* opprimere, vexare, affligere, confringere, nocere, accusare: — Ic beóde ðæt hỹ nán man ne brócie *I command that no man oppress them*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 880–885; 492, 10. Ða manigfealdan yrmþa ða wérigan burh brócigende wǽron *manifold miseries afflicted* [lit. *were afflicting*] *the weary city*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 36. Ða gebétan de hī bróciaþ *to amend those whom they afflict*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Se synfulla biþ gebrócod for his unrihtwīsnysse *the sinful is afflicted for his unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. Ðæt gebrócode flǽsc gelǽrþ ðæt upahæfene mōd *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. We for úrum synnum gebrócode beóþ *we are afflicted for our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Næfde se here Angelcyn gebrócod *the army had not broken up the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Hī gefeóllon of ānre upflōran and sume swíðe gebrócode wǽron *they fell from an upper floor and some were much injured*, 978; Erl. 127, 12. Gif ðē mon brócie for rihtre scylde, geþola hit wel *if a man blame thee for a just cause, bear it well*, Prov. Kmbl. 45. DER. wider-brócian.

bróc-líc; *adj. Sick, grieved, miserable;* æger. DER. bróc.

bróc-líce; *adv. Sickly, grievously;* ægre. DER. bróc.

bróc-minte, an; *f.*: bróc-mint, e; *f.* BROOKMINT, *horsemint;* mentha sylvestris, Lin. Σισύμβριον *sisymbrium officinale*: — Brócminte. Genim ðysse wyrte wōs, ðe man sisymbrium, and ōðrum naman brócminte nemneþ *Brookmint. Take the juice of this plant, which men call* σισύμβριον, *and by another name, brookmint*, Herb. 107; Lchdm. i. 220, 17.

brócu *troubles; pl. of* bróc, es; *n.*

brócung, e; *f.* [bróc *affliction, sickness*] *Sickness;* ægritudo: — Þurh his brócunge *through his sickness*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 7.

bród, e; *f.* I. *a growing together, congealing, waxing hard;* concretio, Cot. 55. II. *a* BROOD; proles. v. bródig. [*R. Glouc.* brod: *Scot.* brod: *Dut.* ge-broed, *n: Ger.* brut, *f. a brood: M. H. Ger.* bruot, *f.*]

bród; *adv. Freely, of free cost;* gratis: — Bród *gratis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 71.

broddetan, brodettan *To tremble, quake, to pant for fear;* tremere, trepidare, palpitare, Greg. Dial. 2, 25: Cot. 154, Som. Lye.

broden *woven, braided*, Beo. Th. 1108; B. 552; *pp. of* bredan.

bróðer *a brother*: — Bróðer sune *a brother's son*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 27; Wrt. Voc. 51, 71. v. bródor.

brodetung, e; *f. A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie;* figmentum: — He oncneów brodetunge [MS. brogdetunge] ūre *ipse cognovit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13.

bródig; *adj.* BRODDY, *brooding;* incubans: — Bródige henne *a broody hen*, Bridf.

brogel, brogel, es; *n.* [corrupted from the *Mid. Lat.* brolium *or* briolium] *A park, warren stored with deer;* hence the BROYL, *a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury;* vivarium, hortus cervorum, Som. [*O. H. Ger.* brogil, broil.]

BRÓGA, an; *m. A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread;* monstrum, tremor, terror, horror: — Ælmig oðer bróga *any other prodigy*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 17. Iówer ege and bróga sie ofer ealle eorþan nītenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia terræ*, Past. 17, 2; Hat. MS. 22 a, 14. Brógan ðīne gedrēfdon me *terrores tui conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 87, 17. Būtan brógan *without dread*, Lev. 26, 6. Hine se bróga angeat *terror laid hold of him*, Beo. Th. 2587; B. 1291. Ne con he dæs brógan dǽl *he knoweth not a portion of the terror*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 15; Dōm. 71. Ðǽr is brógna [= brógena] hỹhst *there is the greatest of terrors*, 116 a; Th. 446, 17; Dōm. 23. [*O. H. Ger.* brógo, *m.*] DER. bryne-bróga, gryre-, here-, spere-, wæter-, wíte-.

brogden *woven, cast*, Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257; *pp. of* bregdan.

brogden-mǽl, es; *n.* [brogden, *pp. of* bregdan, mǽl *a spot, mark*] *Turned or marked with a spot or sign;* tortum *vel* curvatum signum: — Beofaþ brogden-mǽl *what is marked by signs* [*the sword*] *trembles or glitters*, Elen. Kmbl. 1514; El. 759.

brohte, ðū brohtest, *pl.* brohton; *pp.* broht *Brought, broughtest, brought*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 32; Gen. 615: Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 34; Hö. 80: Elen. Kmbl. 1989; El. 996: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30; *p. and pp. of* brengan.

bróh-þreá; *m. f. n. indecl. but in dat. and inst. pl.* [bróh = bróg *terror*, þreá *calamitas*] *Terrific calamity;* calamitas terroris plena: — Ðæt bróhþreá Cananēa wearþ cynne getenge *the terrific calamity was grievous to the Canaanites' race*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 29; Gen. 1813. v. þreá.

BRÓM, es; *m. The well-known shrub from which besoms are made*, hence BROOM; genista: — Bróm *genista*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 130; Wrt. Voc. 32, 64: L. M. 1, 55; Lchdm. ii. 126, 12: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: Wrt. Voc. 80, 16: 285, 69. Genim brómes ahsan *take ashes of broom*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12. [*Chauc. Wyc.* bromes, *pl: Dut.* brem, *f: Kil.* brem *genista.*]

Bróm-dūn, e; *f.* [bróm *broom*, dūn *a hill*] BRUMDON, *Dorset;* hodie opinor Brumdon in agro Dorsetensi: — Ðæt gemōt wæs on Bródmdúne *the meeting was at Brumdon*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 14; Cod. Dipl. 1322; A. D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 13, 14.

bróm-fæsten, es; *n.* [bróm *broom*, fæsten *an inclosed place*] *A broomfield, a field, close or wood of broom;* myricæ campus, myricetum, genesteium, Cot. 97.

brond *a fire-brand, fire, sword*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581: Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: 2912; B. 1454. v. brand.

brond-hât *ardent*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 2; Gū. 937. v. brand-hât.

brond-hord, es; *n.* [brand II. *a burning*, hord *a hoard, treasure*] *A burning or ardent treasure, a treasure exciting ardent desires;* ardens thesaurus: — Se ǽr in dæge wæs dýre, scrīdeþ nū deóp feor, brondhord geblōwen, breóstum in forgrōwen *copper was dear in* [*that*] *day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 15; Reim. 46.

Brondingas; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Brondings, supposed to be the inhabitants of the island Brännö, lying off the coast of West Gothland in the Categat;* populi nomen: — Breca gesōhte swæsne ēðel, lond Brondinga *Breca sought his own country, the land of the Brondings*, Beo. Th. 1047; B. 521. Breoca weóld Brondingum *Breca ruled the Brondings*, Scōp Th. 51; Wid. 25.

brond-stæfn; *adj. The shining prowed;* proram spuma fulgentem habens: — Storm ne mæg brecan brondstæfne *a storm cannot break the shining* [*foaming*] *prowed* [*ship*], Andr. Kmbl. 1007; An. 504.

brong *brought; p. of* bringan.

bront *high, deep, steep, difficult*, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238: 1140; B. 568: Elen. Kmbl. 475; El. 238. v. brant.

BRORD, es; *m? A prick or point, a lance, javelin, the first blade or spire of grass or corn, etc;* punctus, cuspis, frumenti spica, herba: — Brord *punctus*, Cot. 157. Ne furðan brordas *not even blades*; ne herbæ quidem, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Brord *herba*, Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 13, 26. Ðæt brord *natum*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 6. [*Orm.* brodd: *Dan.* bred, brodde, *m. f: Swed.* brodd, *m: O. Nrs.* broddr, *m. aculeus, telum, frons aciei vel agminis.*]

brosnian; *part.* brosniende; ic brosnige, ðū brosnast, he brosnaþ, *pl.* brosniaþ; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To corrupt, decay, rot, perish;* corrumpi, deficere, dissolvi, perire: — Dære fǽmnan líchoma brosnian ne mihte *the body of the maiden could not corrupt;* feminæ caro corrumpi non potuit, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Him hyge brosnaþ *his mind corrupts*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 11; Fä. 68. Brosnaþ enta geweorc, hrōfas sind gehrorene *the work of giants is decaying, the roofs are fallen*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 4; Ruin. 2: Beo. Th. 4512; B. 2260. Ða beámas á grēne stondaþ, nǽfre brosniaþ *the trees always stand green, never decay*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 10; Ph. 38. Cristene Rōma bespryċ, ðæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian *Christian Rome complains, that her walls decay with age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. Ðes brosnienda wēla *this perishing wealth*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 33. Brosnade burgsteal *the city-place has perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. DER. ge-brosnod, unge-: brosniendlíc, brosniendlíce, un-: brosnung, ge-, un-.

brosniend-líc, brosnigend-líc; *adj. Corruptible, perishable;* corruptibilis: — Ðæt wæter is brosniendlíc wǽta *water is a corruptible fluid*, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5, 8, 13, 33. Geneálǽhþ ðam brosniendlícum wætere *he approaches the corruptible water*, ii. 270, 1. DER. un-brosnigendlíc.

brosnung, e; *f. Corruption, decay;* corruptio, defectio: — Ic niðerastīge on brosnunge *descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Lamb. 29, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 206, 2: 268, 35: 536, 20. Wæs ne wēlan brosnung *there was no decay of wealth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 25; Gū. 800. DER. ge-brosnung, un-.

brot, es; *n.* [broten; *pp. of* breótan *to break*] *A fragment;* fragmentum. [*Icel.* brot, *n.*] DER. ge-brot.

Broten *Britain*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 15. v. Bryten.

broten *bruised, broken; pp. of* breótan.

BROþ, es; *n.* BROTH; jus:—Broþ *jus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 60. Fætt broþ ge mágon habban *pingue jus potestis habere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [*M. H. Ger. Bav.* brod, *n.: O. H. Ger.* brôd, brót, *n.*]

brôdar *a brother*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 3. v. brôdor.

brôðer *a brother*:—Ne ic hýrde wæs brôðer mînes *nor was I keeper of my brother*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 2; Gen. 1008: Mt. Bos. 5, 24. v. brôdor.

BRÔDOR, brôðer, bróðer, brôdur; *d.* brêðer; *but often indecl. in sing*; *pl. nom. acc.* brôðor, bróðer, brôdur, bróðru, brôðro, ge-brôdor, er, ru, ro, ra; *g.* brôdra, ge-brôdra; *d.* brôdrum, ge-brôdrum; *m. A* BROTHER; frater:—Úre brôðor *noster frater*, *nom. s*; *g.* úres brôðor *nostri fratris*; *dat.* úrum brêðer *nostro fratri*; *acc.* úrne brôðor *nostrum fratrem*; *voc.* eálá ðú úre brôdor *O noster frater! abl.* fram úrum brêðer *a nostro fratre*: *pl. nom.* úre gebrôdra *nostri fratres*; *g.* úra gebrôdra *nostrorum fratrum*; *dat.* úrum gebrôdrum *nostris fratribus*; *acc.* úre gebrôdra *nostros fratres*: *abl.* fram úrum gebrôdrum *a nostris fratribus*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 18–23. Hwæt is ðín brôdor *ubi est frater tuus?* Gen. 4, 9: Mt. Bos. 5, 23. Brôðor Arones *Aaron's brother*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 21; Gen. 2620: 47; Th. 60, 19; Gen. 984. Geboren brôðer *germanus frater*, Greg. Dial. 2, 13. Ðínes brôdor blôd clypaþ *fratris tui sanguis clamat*, Gen. 4, 10. His brôdor bearn *his brother's child*, Beo. Th. 5231; B. 2619. Sege mînum brêðer *dic fratri meo*, Lk. Bos. 12, 13. Cain gewearþ to ecg-banan ângan brêðer *Cain became a murderer to his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2529; B. 1262: Ps. Th. 34, 14: Mk. Bos. 12, 19. Brôðor þrý *the three brothers*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. His brôdru fôron *fratres ejus ascenderunt*, Jn. Bos. 7, 10. His brôdro cwǽdon *fratres ejus dixerunt*, 7, 3. For mînre brôdru *propter fratres meos*, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðe ne onfô brôðru and swustra *qui non accipiat fratres et sorores*, Mk. Bos. 10, 30. Hyre brôdra deáþ *the death of her brothers*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 24; Deór. 8. Gemang brôdrum *inter fratres*, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. [*Plat.* broder, *m: O. Sax.* brôthar, *m: O. Frs.* bróther, broder, *m: Dut.* broeder, *m: Ger.* bruder, *m: M. H. Ger.* bruoder, *m: O. H. Ger.* bruodar, brôdar, *m: Goth.* broþar, *m: Dan. Swed.* broder, *m: O. Nrs.* bróðir, bródir, *m: Lat.* frater, *m: Grk. φράτηρ: Ir.* brathair, *m: Wel.* brawd; *pl.* brodyr, *m: Sansk.* bhrâtri, *from root* bhri [*A. Sax.* beran] *to bear, support, a brother being the natural supporter of sisters who have lost their father.*] DER. fæderen-brôdor, freó-, ge-, sige-. v. ge-brôdor.

brôdor-bana, an; *m. A brother-slayer, fratricide*; fratricida:—Ic monnes feorh sêðe to brôðorbanan *I will avenge man's life on the fratricide*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 9; Gen. 1526.

brôdor-cwealm, es; *m. Brother-murder, fratricide*; fratricidium:—Se me gemonige brôdorcwealmes *who shall remind me of my fratricide*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 10; Gen. 1030.

brôdor-gefædred *a brother by the same father*; frater ex eodem patre ortus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrian.

brôdor-gemêdred *a brother by the same mother*; frater ex eadem matre ortus, Gen. Grn. 43, 29. v. ge-mêdrian.

brôdor-gyld, es; *n. Brother-retribution, vengeance for brothers*; fratrum cædis retributio:—On hyra brôdorgyld [brôdra gyld, *Thorpe*] *in vengeance for their brothers*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199.

brôdor-leás; *adj.* BROTHERLESS; fratrem non habens, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 17; Rä. 85, 16.

brôdor-líc, brôðer-líc; *adj.* BROTHERLY; fraternus:—Þurh ða brôðorlícan þingunge *per fraternam intercessionem*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57.

brôdor-licnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* BROTHERLINESS; fraternitas:—Ðín brôdorlícnys is on Mynstres reogolum getýd and gelǽred *tua fraternitas Monasterii regulis erudita est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10.

brôdor-rǽden, brôðer-rǽdenn, e; *f. Brotherhood*; fraternitas, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21.

brôdor-sib, -sibb, -syb, -sybb, e; *f.* I. *brotherhood, the relationship between brothers*; cognatio fraternalis, germanitas:—Syndon him on ædelum ôðere twegen beornas, geborene brôðorsybbum [Knbl. 1380, -sibbum] *to him in his family are other twain men, born in brotherly-relationship*, An. 690: Cot. 100. II. *brotherly love*; fraternus amor:—Hí brôðorsibbe georne bigongaþ *they earnestly cultivate brotherly love*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 10; Gü. 776.

brôdor-slaga, an; *m. A* BROTHER-SLAYER; fratricida, Wrt. Voc. 85, 47. v. brôdor *a brother*, slaga *a slayer*.

brôdor-þinen, -þinenu, e; *f. A midwife at the birth of twin-brothers*; fratres geminos parturienti obstetrix, Gen. 38, 28.

brôdor-wyrt, e; *f.* BROTHER-WORT, *the herb pennyroyal*; mentha pulegium, Wrt. Voc. 68, 61.

brôdur; *m. A brother*; frater:—His âgen brôdur *his own brother*, Ps. Th. 107, 7: 132, 1. He geseh Iacobum Zebedei and Ioannem his brôður *vidit Iacobum Zebedæi et Ioannem fratrem ejus*, Mt. Bos. 4, 21. v. brôdor.

browen *brewed, cooked; pp. of* breówan. v. ge-browen, twy-.

BRÚ; *gen. dat. acc.* brúwe; *pl. nom. acc.* brûa, brúwa; *gen.* brûwena, brûena, brûna; *dat.* brûwum; *f. A* BROW, *an eye-brow, eye-lash*; cilium, supercilium, tauto:—Brûa *cilia*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 62; Wrt. Voc. 42, 70. Brûwa *cilium* [=*cilia*], Wrt. Voc. 64, 35: 282, 49. Brûwa *tautones*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 28. Ic eom wíde calu, ne ic breága ne brûna [=brûena] brûcan môste *I am very bald, nor can I make use of eye-lids nor eye-lashes*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100. Betweoh brûwum *intercilium* [=*intercilia*], Wrt. Voc. 64, 34: 282, 48. [*Wyc.* browe, brewe: *Laym.* breowe, bruwe, brouwe: *Prompt.* browe *supercilium: Scot.* bre, bree: *Plat.* brane: *Dut.* wenk-braaw, *f. the brow, eye-brow: O. Dut. Kil.* brauwe, brouwe, *f. cilium, supercilium: Ger.* braue, braune, *f. supercilium: M. H. Ger.* brâwe, *f: O. H. Ger.* brâwa, *f: Dan. Swed.* bryn, *f. n. a border, brink, eye-brow: Icel.* brún, *f. the eye-brow: Lat.* frons, *f. the forehead, brow: Grk. ὀφρύς, f. the eye-brow: Sansk.* bhrú, *f. an eye-brow, the brow.*] DER. ofer-brú. v. brǽw.

BRÚCAN, to brúcanne; ic brúce, ðú brúcest, brýcst, bríest, he brúceþ, brýceþ, *pl.* brúcaþ: *p.* ic, he breác, ðú bruce, *pl.* brucon; *pp.* brocen; *v. a. gen. To use, make use of, to pass, spend, enjoy, have enjoyment of, to eat, bear, discharge*; uti, frui, possidere, habere, gaudere aliqua re, edere:—Dæt he beáh-hordes brúcan môste *that he might have enjoyment of the ring-hoard*, Beo. Th. 1793; B. 894. Ne benohton beornas to brúcanne *needed not men to enjoy*, Andr. Kmbl. 2321; An. 1162. Sáwla môton lífes brúcan *souls may enjoy* [*have enjoyment of*] *life*, Andr. Kmbl. 458; An. 229. Brúceþ fôdres *enjoys* [*has an enjoyment of*] *food*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 5; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Brúc disses beáges *make use of this collar*, Beo. Th. 2436; B. 1216. He giefstólas breác *he enjoyed gifts*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. Ðe hyra lífes þurh lust brucon [MS. brucan] *who have spent their life in pleasure*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 19; Gü. 388. Ne bríest *wsest not*, Deut. 28, 30. Ðú bríest dînes hlâfes *thou shalt eat of thy bread*, Gen. 3, 19. Brúcaþ, Jn. Bos. 4, 9. [*Piers P.* brouke: *Laym.* bruken: *Orm.* brukenn: *Plat.* bruken: *O. Sax.* brûkan: *Frs.* bruke: *O. Frs.* bruka: *Dut.* gebruiken: *Ger.* brauchen: *M. H. Ger.* brûchen: *O. H. Ger.* brûchan: *Goth.* brukyan: *Dan.* bruge: *Swed. Icel.* brúka.] DER. þurh-brúcan: ge-brúcan.

brúcing, e; *f. A function, an occupation, enjoyment*; functio, fruitio, occupatio, usus, Som. Lye. DER. brúcan.

brudon *spread*; dilatarunt, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 29; Exod. 222; *p. pl. of* bredan.

brugdon *laid hold of, drew*; strinxerunt, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 8; Gen. 1991; *p. pl. of* bregdan.

BRÚN; *adj.* BROWN, *dark, dusky*; fuscus, subniger, rufus, furvus:—Sum brún *part brown*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 17; Ph. 296. Brúne leóde *brown people*; Æthiopes, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 4; Exod. 70. Sió brúne ýþ *the dusky wave*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 58; Met. 26, 29. [*Chauc.* browne: *R. Glouc.* broune. *Frs.* brun: *O. Frs.* brun: *Dut.* bruin: *Ger.* braun: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brûn: *Dan.* bruun: *Swed.* brun: *Icel.* brúnn.] DER. scalo-brún.

brûna *of eye-brows*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 32; Rä. 41, 100, = brûena; *gen. pl. of* brú.

Brunan burh; *gen.* Brunan burge; *dat.* Brunan byrig; *f. Brunanburh, about five miles south-west of Durham, or on the plain between the river Tyne and the Browney, Dr. Guest properly writes 'round Brunanburh;'* v. example 1; Brunæ castellum. [Brunan burh is a pure Anglo-Saxon word, and signifies *the castle of Bruna*, though in a charter of Athelstan, dated 978, the year after the battle, it is called Bruninga feld, *the plain of the Brunings, or the descendants of Bruna*, as -ing denotes, v. -ing,—'Acta est hæc præfata donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXXXVIII, in quo anno bellum factum est in loco qui *Bruninga feld* dicitur, ubi Anglis victoria data est de cælo,' Th. Diplm. 186, 34–37; Cod. Dipl. 374; A. D. 938; Kmbl. ii. 210, 33–37. *Brunanburh* was written by *Ingulf*, in A. D. 1109. Brunford; *Hunt.* in 1148, Brumesburh, Brunesburih, Brunesburh, Brunneburh: *Hovd.* in 1204, Brunnanbyrg, Brumenburh: *Brom.* in 1330, Brunneburyh.] As the exact place cannot be determined by the name of any large town now existing, it is necessary to enter into the history of the battle, and thus ascertain its most probable locality.—Sihtric, king of Northumbria, which then extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth [v. Angle], was son of Ingwar, and grandson of Ragnar Lodbrog. Sihtric was baptized and married Athelstan's sister in A. D. 925. He soon put away his wife, and renounced Christianity. Athelstan prepared to attack him for rejecting his sister, but Sihtric died, when Anlaf his son fled to Ireland, and Athelstan added Northumbria to his dominions. All the leaders of the Anglo-Danes and the Welsh were jealous of the increasing power of Athelstan, and combined against him. Anlaf, king of Dublin, commenced the fray by sailing from Ireland with 615 ships, containing about 100 men each, making more than 61,000 men: with this force he entered the Humber. He was joined by the Anglo-Danes, by the Welsh, and by Constantine, his father-in-law, the king of the Scots. Athelstan completely routed the immense army brought against him about Brunanburh, and became the first king of England. Alfred the Great was king over all the Anglo-Saxons, but by this complete victory Athelstan became

the undisputed king over all England [Engla land, *q. v.*]—The locality of Brunanburh has not yet been determined. It appears to me, it must be north of Beverley, as Athelstan is reported by Ingulf to have visited the tomb of St. John at Beverley, and to have placed his dagger on the altar, making a vow that if victory was granted to him, he would redeem it at a worthy price. The credibility of this story has been questioned; but, whatever doubt may remain, it proves that in the time of Ingulf, A. D. 1109, there was a general impression that Athelstan marched north of Beverley to oppose his invaders, and that, after the victory in the north, on returning to the south, he redeemed his pledge at Beverley by granting many privileges. Anlaf, collecting the remnant of his conquered army, could have no difficulty in returning to his ships in the Humber, as he had to pass through the country of the Anglo-Danes, his friends, and subjects of his late father.—Now all this history indicates that Anlaf marched north to unite his army with that of his father-in-law, Constantine, king of the Scots. Athelstan followed him, and their forces met about Brunanburh. I think it was on the west of Durham. I am led to this conclusion by these facts relating to the battle, and by the *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis, published by the Surtees Society*, vol. lviii, in 1872. There is a plain between the rivers Wear and Browney [Brunan eá], and west of Durham, well adapted for a great battle. We find, in the present day, east and west Brandon [Brunan dún] and Brandon castle, the property of Viscount Boyne. There is still the river Browney [Brunan eá]. In the *Feod. Dunelmen.* compiled about A. D. 1430, we find the name of a river, of persons, and of places mentioned on the west of Durham. We have 'Ultra aquam de Wer usque ad aquam de Brun,' pref. p. lv: p. 192, note. 'De Brune,' 192, 193, note: 194, note. 'Petro de Brandone,' p. 180, note. 'Petrus de Brandone,' 200, note. On looking at the map of the learned Bishop Gibson, in his Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1692, I find he is of my opinion, that *Brunanburh* was north of Beverley. I cannot, however, discover why he places it to the north of Northumbria. For the reasons I have stated, I believe it was to the south-west of Durham.—Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, in his excellent work, *A History of English Rhythms*, 8vo. 1838, gives the following account of this battle,—'In the year 937, was fought the battle of *Brunanburh*—a battle, that involved more important interests than any, that has ever yet been fought within this Island. It was indeed a battle between races.... Round the banner of Athelstan were rang:d one hundred thousand Englishmen, and before them was the whole power of Scotland, of Wales, of Cumberland, and of Ireland under Anlaf, king of Dublin, led on by sixty thousand Northmen. The song, which celebrated the victory, is worthy of the effort that gained it. This song is found in all the copies of the Chronicle, but with considerable variations. Price collated three of them: *The Dunstan* MS. Tib. A. VI; the Abingdon, Tib. B. I; and the Worcester, Tib. B. IV. I have taken copies from all these MSS, and also from the Plegmund MS. in Ben'et Library. The Dunstan MS. appears to be by far the most correct transcript of the four. Price formed a text, so as best to suit the convenience of translation. The result might have been foreseen, and is such as little encourages imitation. I shall rather give the text, as it is found in *one* of these copies—*the Dunstan MS.* v. Chr. 937; Th. 200, col. 2. Not a word need be altered, to form either good sense or good poetry,' vol. ii. pp. 60, 61. In Mr. Earle's Chronicle, 8vo. 1865, p. 113, note x, are some excellent remarks on this song.—Dr. Guest has arranged the lines according to his system of Rhythm. I have arranged them according to the Anglo-Saxon punctuation, as in the article Beówulf. Dr. Guest's text is given within brackets, when the general orthography, or the word, seemed to require alteration:—

Hēr, DCCCCXXXVII,	*Now*, A. D. 937,
Æðelstān cing,	*Athelstan king,*
eorla drihten,	*of earls the lord,*
beorna beág-gifa,	*of barons the bracelet-[beigh-] giver,*
and his brōðor eác,	*and his brother also [eke],*
Eádmund æðeling,	*Edmund the prince [etheling],*
ealdor langne tīr	*elders a long train [tire]*
geslōgan æt sæcce [sake],	*slew in battle,*
sweorda ecggum,	*with sword-edges,*
embe Brunan burh.	*round Brunanburh.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 60, 26-62, 3.	
Ðǽr læg secg manig,	*There lay many a soldier,*
gārum forgrunden,—	*by the darts brought low,—*
guman norþerne,	*northern men,*
ofer scyld sceoten,	*over shield shot,*
swylce Scyttisc eác	*so also [eke] the Scotchman's*
wērig wigges sǽd.	*wretched war-spawn.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 1-4.	
Fīfe lāgon	*Five lay*
on dæm campstede—	*on that battle-field [war-stead]—*
ciningas geonge	*youthful kings*
sweordum aswefede;	*sword-silenced;*
swilce seofone eác	*so also seven*
eorlas Ānlāfes,	*earls of Anlaf,*
unrīm herges—	*a host of the robber-band—*
flotan and Scotta.	*shipmen and Scots.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 64, 14-18.	
Gewitan him ðā Norþmen	*Went [gan] then the Northmen*
nægled-cnearrum—	*in their nailed barks—*
[dreórig daroða lāf	*[the darts' sad leavings*
on dynges mere]	*on the noisy sea]*
ofer deóp wæter,	*over deep water,*
Dyflen sēcean	*Dublin [Dyflen]*
eft Iraland.	*Ireland [the land of the Ire] to seek once more.*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 19-22.	
Ne wearþ wæl māre	*Was no greater carnage*
on disum [dys] ēglande	*ever yet,*
ǽfre gyta, ...	*within this island, ...*
syððan ēastan, hider	*since from the east, hither*
Engle and Sexan	*up came*
upp becōman.	*Angles and Saxons [Engle and Sexe].*
Gst. Rthm. ii. 68, 10-15.	

Hēr, A. D. 937, Æðelstān cyning lǽdde fyrde to Brunan byrig *in this year*, A. D. 937, *king Athelstan led an army to Brunanburh*, Chr. 937; Th. 201, 25–27, col. 2. Hēr, A. D. 937, Æðelstān [Æðestan MS.] cing and Éadmund his brōðer lǽdde fyrde to Brunan byrig [MS. Brunan byri]; and dār gefeht wið Ānlāfe [MS. Anelaf]; and, Criste fultumegende, sige hæfde *in this year*, A. D. 937, *king Athelstan and Edmund his brother led an army to Brunanburh; and there fought against Anlaf; and, Christ aiding, they had victory*, Chr. 937; Erl. 113, 2–4.

brūn-basu, -baso; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, basu *purple*] *Dark-purple, purple, purple-red, scarlet;* purpureus, ostriger, coccineus, puniceus:—Brūnbasere reádnysse *purpureo ostro*, Mone B. 6102. Brūnbasewum [MS. -bæsewum], reádum *purpureis*, 2087. Brūnbasum *purpureis*, 189. Brūnbaso *ostriger*, Cot. 145. Brūnbasne *coccineum*, Mone B. 6153. Ðý brūnan oðde ðý brūnbasewan *puniceo*, Cot. 183.

brūn-ecg; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, ecg *an edge*] *Brown-edged;* nigra acie prædītus:—Byrhtnōþ bræd bill of scēde, brād and brūnecg *Byrhtnoth drew his battle-axe from its sheath, broad and brown of edge*, Byrht. Th. 136, 38; By. 163: Beo. Th. 3096; B. 1546.

brūnēða, an; *m. A disease called* brunella *or* pruna; morbus quidam, *idem forte*, qui Belgis *bruyne*, id est, Erysipelas [= *ἐρυσίπελας*] cerebri. Oris vitium, cum linguæ tumore, exasperatione, siccitate, et nigredine, *vulgo*, inquit *Kilianus*, brunella, *Som*:—Dæt biþ strang sealf and gōd wið swelcre ablāwunge and brūnēðan, and wið ðara ceácna geswelle, oðde asmorunge *that is a strong salve and good for such inflation and brunella, and for swelling of the jaws, or smothering*, L. M. I, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 10–12.

brūn-fāg; *adj.* [brūn *brown*, fāg *coloured, dyed*] *Of a brown colour, brown-hued;* fulvi coloris:—Ætbarr brūnfāgne helm *he bore away the brown-hued helmet*, Beo. Th. 5223; B. 2615.

brunge, *pl.* brungon; *pp.* brungen *broughtest, brought*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 4; Gen. 651; *p. and pp. of* bringan.

brūn-wann; *adj.* [brūn *fuscus*, wan, wann *ater*] *Dark-brown, dusky;* fusco-ater:—Niht helmade brūnwann beorgas steápe *dusky night covered over the steep mountains*, Andr. Kmbl. 2613; An. 1308.

brūn-wyrt, brūne-wyrt, e; *f.* I. BROWNWORT or *water-betony;* scrofularia aquatica:—Genim bānwyrt and brūnwyrt *take bonewort and brownwort*, L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 18. Brūne wyrt, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 7. Genim brūne wyrt *take brownwort*, 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 9, 13: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16. II. *wood-betony* or *brownwort;* scrofularia nodosa:—[Genim] ða brūnan wyrt brādleáfan, sió weaxeþ on wuda *take the broad-leafed brownwort, which grows in woods*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23.

brute; *pl.* bruton *bruisedst, broke; p. of* breótan.

brūwa *brows, eye-brows*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 35, = brūa; *pl. nom. of* brū.

bryce *a bridge;* pons:—Dæt he dō bryce-geweorc *that he do bridge-work*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2. v. brycg.

bryce *a violation, infraction*, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 9. v. brice.

bryce; *adj.* [bryc], *pres. of* brecan *to break*] *Breakable, worthless, frail, fleeting;* fragilis, futilis, caducus:—Mīn bigengea gewāt bryce on feorweg *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Th. 119, 5. DER. un-bryce.

BRÝCE, bríce, es; *m.* [brícst, bríst, *pres. of* brūcan *to use, enjoy*] *Use, service, the occupation* or *exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit;* usus, ministerium, commodum:—Gif dæt ōwiht bríce wæs *if that was any use;* si hoc aliquid prodesset, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 8, note. Lāfe on hwylc hugu fatu gehīwade wǽron mennisces bríces *recisuræ in vasa quælibet humani usus formarentur*, 3, 22; S. 552, 14. Bríce oðde gewuna *usus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Ealle werþeóde lifgaþ bī dām lissum, ðe ēce Dryhten gesette sīnum bearnum to bríce *all tribes of men live by the blessings, which the eternal Lord bestowed on his children for their use*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 3; Az. 116. We sceoldon ða hwilendlīcan þing to ūrum brícum habban *we should have transitory things for*

our use, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 28. God hīg gesceōp eallum mannum to brūce *quæ creavit Deus in ministerium cunctis gentibus*, Deut. 4, 19. Brȳce *commodum*, Cot. 59. Lænes landes brȳce *fructus*, Cot. 92. [*Plat.* bruuk: *Dut.* ge-bruik, *n: Kil.* bruyk: *Ger.* brauch, *m: O. H. Ger.* brūh, *m: Dan.* brug, *c: Swed.* bruk, *n: O. Nrs.* brūk, *n. usus, mos*, Rask Hald.]

brȳce, brice; *adj.* [brȳcst, bricst, *pres. of* brūcan *to use*] *Useful, profitable;* utilis:—He monegum on Godes cyricum brȳce wæs *multis in ecclesia utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. He monegum brȳce līfde *vitam multis utilem duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 41: Ps. Th. 118, 35. DER. un-brȳce.

BRYCG, bricg, e; *f. A* BRIDGE; pons:—Deós brycg *hic pons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 59. Dæt he ne myhte to dære brycge cuman *that he could not come to the bridge*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 14. Eádweard cyning hēt gewyrcan ða brycge ofer Treontan *king Edward commanded the bridge over the Trent to be built*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10: 887; Erl. 84, 30: 1071; Erl. 210, 17; Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 7. [*Chauc.* brigge: *Piers P.* brugg: *R. Brun.* brigge: *R. Glouc.* brugg: *Plat.* brugge, brügge, *f: Frs.* bregge: *O. Frs.* bregge, brigge, *f: Dut.* brug, *f: Ger.* brücke, *f: M. H. Ger.* brucke, brücke, brügge, *f: O. H. Ger.* brucca, *f: Dan.* brygge, bro, *m. f: Swed.* brygga, bro, *f: Icel.* bryggja, brú, *f.*] DER. stān-bricg.

Brycg *Bruges in Belgium*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 4. v. Bricg.

brycg-bōt, bricg-bōt, e; *f.* [brycg *a bridge*, bōt *a repairing*] *A repairing* or *restoring of a bridge;* pontis restitutio *vel* instauratio:—Brycgbōta æginne man georne *let a man diligently begin the repairing of bridges*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27, note 65: 66; Th. i. 410, 8, note 11.

brycg-geweorc, es; *n.* BRIDGE-WORK; pontis opus:—Brycg-geweorc, Heming 104. v. bricg-geweorc.

brycgian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [brycg *a bridge*] *To bridge, bridge over, make a bridge;* pontem trajicere *vel* construere:—Sceal īs brycgian *ice shall bridge over* [*water*], Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Ofer eástreámas īs brycgade *the ice bridged over the water-streams*, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1263. DER. ofer-brycgian.

Brycg-stōw *Bristol*, Chr. 1052; Th. 314, 27. v. Bricg-stōw.

brycg-weard *a keeper* or *defender of a bridge.* v. bricg-weard.

brȳcian, brīcsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [brȳce, brūce *use*] *To be of use, profit, benefit, do good;* prodesse, proficuum esse:—He his gefērum brȳcian gȳmde *he took care to do good to his companions*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 33. Hī brȳcað monigra hǣlo *multorum saluti proficuum erit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 32. Him sylfum brīcsade *benefited himself*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 6.

brȳcþ, ðū brȳcst *uses, thou usest; 3rd and 2nd pres. of* brūcan.

bryd, es; *n. A drawing, drawing out;* extractio:—Mid wǣpnes bryde *by the drawing of a weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16.

BRŸD, brīd, e; *f.* One owned *or* purchased,—*A* BRIDE, *woman about to be married* or *newly married, a wife, spouse, woman;* sponsa, nupta, uxor, mulier:—Seó geladung is gecweden Cristes brȳd and clǣne mǣden *the church is called Christ's bride and a pure maiden*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 39. Brȳd *sponsa*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 57; Wrt. Voc. 50, 39. Brȳde lāste *with the step of a bride*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Tyn fǣmnan fērdon ongēn ðone brȳdgumman and ða brȳde *decem virgines exierunt obviam sponso et sponsæ*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Se de brȳde hæfþ, se ys brȳdguma *qui habet sponsam, sponsus est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Ðā wæs Adames brȳd gāste gegearwod *then Adam's bride was endued with soul*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 16; Gen. 186. Him brȳd sunu brohte *his wife brought to him a son*, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 16; Gen. 1171. Lothes brȳd underbæc beseah *Lot's wife looked backwards*, 119; Th. 154, 27; Gen. 2562: Beo. Th. 4067; B. 2031. Adam ongan ōdres striēnan bearnes be brȳde, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 18; Gen. 1119: 86; Th. 108, 28; Gen. 1813. Loth gelǣdde brȳd mid bearnum in Sægor *Lot led his wife with their children into Zoar*, 118; Th. 153, 11; Gen. 2537: 129; Th. 164, 22; Gen. 2718. Nerōn his brȳde ofslōg self mid sweorde *Nero himself slew his wife with a sword*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 60; Met. 9, 30: Beo. Th. 5904; B. 2956: Cd. 125; Th. 159, 21; Gen. 2638. Him brȳda twā eaforan fēddon *two wives brought forth offspring to him*, 52; Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Feóllon wergend brȳda, bennum seóce *the defenders of the wives fell, sick with wounds*, 92; Th. 118, 28; Gen. 1972. God me ðās brȳd forgeaf *God gave me this woman*, 26; Th. 33, 27; Gen. 526. [*Piers P.* burde: *Laym.* brude: *Orm.* brid: *O. Sax.* brūd: *Frs. O. Frs.* breid: *Dut.* bruid: *Ger.* braut: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* brūt: *Goth.* bruþs *νύμφη nurus: Dan. Swed.* brud: *Icel.* brúðr.] v. wīf.

brȳd-bed, es; *n. A bride-bed;* genialis torus, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 72; Wrt. Voc. 41, 26.

brȳd-bletsung, e; *f. A bride's blessing;* nuptialis benedictio. v. brīd-bletsung.

brȳd-būr, es; *n. A bedchamber;* thalamus:—Of brȳdbūre his *de thalamo suo*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5: Beo. Th. 1846; B. 921.

brȳd-ealo, -eala; *gen.* -ealowes; *n.* [ealu *ale*] *A bride-ale, bride* or *marriage feast;* nuptiale convivium:—Ðǣr wæs ðæt brȳdealo [Laud. MS. -eala], ðæt wæs manegra manna bealo *there was the bride-ale, which was many men's bale*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 26.

brȳd-ealoþ; *indecl. n.* [ealaþ *ale*] *A bride-ale, bride* or *marriage feast;* nuptiale convivium:—Hī wǣron æt ðam brȳdealoþ *they were at the marriage feast*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 15.

brydel; *gen.* brydles; *m. A bridle;* frenum, lupatum:—Brydel *bagula, saliware*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Wrt. Voc. 23, 23. v. bridel.

brȳde lāste *with conjugal footstep*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 16; Gen. 2715. v. brȳd, lāst.

brȳdelīc gewrit, es; *n. A bride-like writing, a play;* drama, Cot. 66.

brydel-þwang, -twancg, es; *m. A bridle rein;* frenum. v. bridel-þwang, -twancg, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

brȳden wah *a broad wall*, Bd. Whelc. 1, 8; p. 48, 27. v. brēden, wah *a wall.*

brȳd-gifa *espousals;* sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53. v. brīd-gifu.

brȳd-guma, brȳdi-guma, an; *m.* [brȳd, guma *a man*] *A bride-man, bridegroom;* sponsus:—Swā swā brȳdguma of his brȳdbūre *tamquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo*, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Cweðe ge sceolun dæs brȳdguman cnihtas wēpan, ða hwīle ðe se brȳdguma mid him byþ *numquid possunt filii sponsi lugere quamdiu cum illis est sponsus?* Mt. Bos. 9, 15: 25, 1. Se de brȳde hæfþ, se ys brȳdguma *qui habet sponsam, sponsus est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29: Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55.

brȳdi-guma *a bridegroom*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 55. v. brȳd-guma.

brȳd-lāc, es; *n. A marriage gift* or *feast, the celebration of a marriage;* nuptiale offertorium, nuptiarum celebritates:—Ne nān preóst mōt beón æt ðam brȳdlācum āhwēr ðǣr man eft wīfaþ, oððe wīf eft ceorlaþ *nor may any priest be at the celebration of a marriage anywhere where a man marries a second wife, or a woman marries again*, L. Ælfc. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 18.

brȳd-leóþ, es; *n. A marriage song;* epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Mone B. 3121: 3123.

brȳd-līc; *adj. Bridal;* nuptialis:—Reáf brȳdlīc *vestem nuptialem*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 12.

brȳd-loca, an; *m.* [loca *a place shut in*] *A bride-chamber;* sponsæ cubile:—On ðæm brȳdlocan *in the bride-chamber*, Homl. Blick. 9, 10.

brȳd-lufe, an; *f.* [lufe *love, favour*] *A bride's love;* sponsæ amor:—He ða brȳdlufan sceal sēcan *he must seek a bride's love*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 20; Jul. 114.

brȳd-ræst *a bride-bed;* genialis lectus, Cot. 99. v. brȳd-bed.

brȳd-reáf, es; *n. A nuptial garment;* nuptialis vestis:—Mid brȳdreáf *veste nuptiali*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 22, 11.

brȳd-sang, es; *m. A marriage song;* hymenæus = ὑμεναῖος, epithalamium = ἐπιθαλάμιον, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 40; Wrt. Voc. 28, 22.

brȳd-þing, es; *n. A bride-thing, what relates to marriage, in pl. nuptials;* nuptiæ:—Gabriel wæs dissa brȳdþinga ǣrendwreca *Gabriel was the messenger of these nuptials*, Homl. Blick. 3, 13.

brydyls *a bridle*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. v. bridels.

bryge *a bridge*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 50. v. brycg.

brygdan, he brygdeþ *To turn;* vertere:—He hālge lāre brygdeþ on bysmer *he turneth holy lore to mockery*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71. DER. on-brygdan. v. bregdan.

bryht *bright*, Ps. Spl. T. 15, 6. v. beorht.

bryhtm *a glance:*—Eágan bryhtm *an eye's glance, a moment*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. bearhtm.

bryidan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To take;* tollere, sumere:—Ðæs āþ ðe his āhte bryideþ *the oath of him who takes* [Th. *discovers*] *his property*, L. O. 4; Th. i. 180, 8. v. bregdan. DER. æt-bryidan, ge-.

brym *the sea*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 12; Gen. 2192: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 31; Edw. 12. v. brim.

brȳme *famous*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. brēme.

brym-flōd *a deluge*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 45; Wrt. Voc. 61, 23. v. brim-flōd.

brymme, es; *m. A* BRIM, *brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like;* ora, margo:—Brymmas sǣs *the borders* or *shores of the sea, a strait*, Hymn. Lye. [*Chauc.* brimme: *Laym.* brimme, *dat: Kil.* breme: *Ger.* bram, *n;* bräme, *f. margo, fimbria.*]

brym-streám *the sea, a river*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 8, 18: Chr. 942; Th. 209, 38, col. 1; Edm. 5. v. brim-streám.

brȳmuste *most famous*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 30. v. brēme.

bryne, byrne, es; *m.* [byrnan *to burn*] *A burning, fire, flame, heat;* ustio, ardor, incendium, ignis, flamma, fervor:—Ne se bryne beót mæcgum *the burning did not hurt the youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265: Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229: 53 b; Th. 189, 9; Az. 57. Mid ðý me of sweoran forþlifaþ seó readnes and bryne ðæs swyles *dum mihi de collo rubor tumoris ardorque promineat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 22; Cri. 1662. On bryne ge gremedon Drihten *in incendio provocastis Dominum*, Deut. 9, 22: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 12; Dan. 246. Þurh fȳres bryne *through the fire's burning*, 197; Th. 245, 11; Dan. 461: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 16; Ph. 575. Hie sceolon þrōwian biterne bryne *they shall suffer bitter burning*, Andr. Kmbl. 1231; An. 616. Ǣr ðam ðe dæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wǣre *priusquam*

monasterium esset incendio consumptum, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Se biscop ða brynas ðara hûsa gebiddende adwæscte *episcopus incendia domorum orando restinxerit,* 1, 19; S. 484, 36. Brego Caldêa gewât to ðam brynе *the prince of the Chaldeans went to the fire,* Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 27; Az. 180. Hie ðone bryne fandedon *they proved the fire,* Cd. 196; Th. 244, 29; Dan. 455: Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 31; Jul. 473. Bryne stîgeþ heáh to heofonum *the flame rises high to heaven,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520: 55 b; Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. Beóþ amerede monna gæstas þurh bryne fŷres *the souls of men will be proved through the fire's heat,* 63 b; Th. 234, 25; Ph. 545: Salm. Kmbl. 124; Sal. 61. [*Laym.* brune: *O. Sax.* brunni, *m: Goth.* brunsts, *f: Icel.* bruni, *m.*] DER. fær-bryne, helle-, lêg-, lig-, mân-, sun-.

bryne BRINE, *salt liquor;* salsugo, muria, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 14; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. [*Kil.* brijn *muria.*] DER. fisc-bryne.

bryne-âdl, e; *f.* [âdl *a disease*] *A burning disease, a fever;* æstuans morbus, febris, Cot. 92.

bryne-brôga, an; *m.* [brôga *fear, dread*] *Fear* or *dread of fire;* incendii terror:—Wið brynebrôgan *against the fire's dread,* Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 24; Az. 161.

bryne-giełd, es; *n. A burnt-offering, burnt-sacrifice;* holocaustum, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 6; Gen. 2891: 142; Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2931.

bryne-hât; *adj. Burning hot;* ardentissimus:—Ær se wlonca dæg bodige brynehâtne lêg *ere the awful day proclaim the burning hot flame,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 9; Dóm. 51.

bryne-leóma, an; *m.* [leóma *a ray of light, beam*] *A fire-beam, flame;* flamma:—Bryneleóma stôd *the flame stood,* Beo. Th. 4616; B. 2313.

bryne-teár, es; *m.* [teár *a tear*] *A burning tear;* fervida lacrima:—Bitrum bryneteárum *with bitter burning tears,* Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 14; Cri. 152.

bryne-welm, -wylm, es; *m. A burning flame, flame of fire, burning heat;* incendii fervor *vel* æstus:—Brynewylmum mealt giſstôl Geáta *the gift chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire,* Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326: Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 14; Gû. 644. In helle heó brynewelme bîdan sceolden sâran sorge *in hell they must endure great sorrow from the burning heat,* Cd. 213; Th. 266, 24; Sat. 27.

bryngaþ *bring;* afferte, Ps. Spl. 28, 1, = bringaþ; *impert. pl. of* bringan.

brýrdan; he brýrdeþ, brýrdþ, brýrþ; *p.* brýrde; *pp.* brýrded, bryrd [brord *stimulus, cuspis*] *To prick, goad, incite, urge, constrain;* compungere, stimulare, instigare, urgere, compellere:—Se Ælmihtiga ealle gesceafta brýrþ mid his bridlum *the Almighty constrains all creatures with his bridles,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3. DER. a-brýrdan, an-, in-, on-.

brýrd-dæg, es; *m. Passion-day;* passionis dies, Som.

brýrding, e; *f. Compunction, instigation;* compunctio, impulsio. v. on-brýrding.

brýrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A pricking, goading, stimulation, instigation;* compunctio, stimulatio, instigatio:—Mid brýrdnysse dæs upplîcan êdles *by stimulation from the country above,* Bd. Whelc. 173, 16. DER. a-brýrdnes, an-, in-, on-.

brýrþ *urges, constrains,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 5; Met. 13, 3; *3rd pres. of* brýrdan.

brýsan; he brýsþ; *p.* brýsde; *pp.* brýsed, ge-brýsed *To* BRUISE; conterere. [*Wyc.* brisse: *Tynd. pp.* brosed: *Plat.* brusen *to make a rushing noise: Dut.* bruisen *to foam* or *roar as the sea: Ger.* brausen *to ferment: Dan.* bruse *to roar: Swed.* brusa *to roar: O. Nrs.* brûsa *æstuare.*] DER. to-brýsan: ge-brýsed.

Bryt- *A Welshman;* Wallus: used in compounds. v. Bryt-land.

brŷt, e; *f. A nymph, bride;* nympha [= *νύμφη a bride*], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 64; Wrt. Voc. 50, 45. v. brŷd.

brŷt *breaks; 3rd pers. pres. of* breótan.

brŷta, an; *m. A lord:*—Swegles brytan *lords of heaven,* Cd. 213; Th. 266, 17; Sat. 23. v. brytta.

brytan *to break,* Herb. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 72, note 8, B: 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 20: 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, note 12. v. bryttian.

Brytas, Bryttas, Brittas; *pl. m. The Britons;* Britones:—Hit hafdon Brytas *the Britons had it,* Chr. Th. 3, 29, col. 3. Bryttas, 3, 8, col. 1, 3: 4, 4, col. 2, 3.

brytednys, -nyss, e; *f. A breaking, bruising;* contritio. DER. to-brytednys.

Bryten, Bryton, Briten, Breoten, Breoton, Broten, Brittan, Britten, Brytten; *gen. dat. acc.* e; *f. acc. also as nom.* BRITAIN; Britannia, Cambria:—Brytene ſgland is ehta hund mîla lang *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long,* Chr. Th. 3, 1, col. 1: 3, 10, col. 1, 3. Syxtigum wintrum êr ðam ðe Crist wære acenned, Gaius Iulius, Rômâna cæsere [MS. kasere], mid hund-eahtatigum scipum, gesôhte Brytene *sixty years before Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with eighty vessels, sought Britain,* Chr. Th. 5, 17–21, col. 3, 1, 2. Breoton [Brytene C] is eálond ðæt wæs iû geára Albion hâten *Britain is an island that was formerly called Albion,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8: 2, 1; S. 501, 10. On Breotone *into Britain,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 2. Bryten, *acc.* Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gû. 855.

brŷten-cyning, es; *m. A powerful king;* rex præpotens, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75.

brŷten-grûnd, es; *m. The spacious earth;* terra spatiosa, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357.

Bryten-lond, es; *n. The land of Britain;* Britanniæ terra:—Maximus, se cæsere, wæs on Bryten-londe geboren *Maximus, the emperor, was born in the land of Britain,* Chr. 381; Ing. 11, 9.

brŷten-rîce, es; *n. A spacious kingdom;* regnum spatiosum, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107.

brŷten-walda, brŷten-wealda, brêten-ânwealda, an; *m.*: brŷten-weald, es; *m. A powerful ruler* or *king;* præpotens rex. It is affirmed [*Kmbl. Sax. Eng.* ii. 21, *and note* 1] that the true meaning of brŷten-walda, compounded of walda *a ruler,* and the *adj.* brŷten, is totally unconnected with Brettas or Bretwalas, the name of *the British aborigines;* for brŷten is derived from breótan *to bruise, break, to break into small portions, to disperse;* and, when coupled with walda, wealda *a ruler, king,* means no more than *an extensive* or *powerful king, a king whose power is widely extended.* Many similar compounds are found, thus in Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 28; Vy. 75 we have brŷten-cyning *a powerful king* exactly equivalent to brŷten-walda. Brŷten-grûnd *the wide expanse of earth,* 13 a; Th. 22, 25; Cri. 357. Brŷten-rîce *a spacious realm,* 54 b; Th. 192, 17; Az. 107. Brŷten-wong *the spacious world,* 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380. The uncompounded *adj.* is used in the same sense. Breóton bold *a spacious dwelling,* Cd. 228; Th. 308, 3; Sat. 687. Turner thinks that the Bret-walda [*Hist. of A. Sax.* bk. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. pp. 318 and 378] was *a war-king,* elected by the other Anglo-Saxon kings and their nobility, as their leader in the time of war. Lappenberg [*Th. Lapbg.* i. 125–129] takes the same view; while Kemble [*Sax. Eng.* ii. 8–21] opposes both Turner and Lappenberg, asserting that there was not any general ruler or superior *war-king* elected by the Anglo-Saxons, and that even Bret-walda [*q. v.*] does not refer to the Britons, that it is so written in only one MS. of the Chr. while each of the five others has the word brŷten-, and therefore the word ought to be written as above, brŷten-walda. Of these Brŷten-waldan the Chronicle names the following eight,—Ðŷ geáre ge-eóde Ecgbriht cing Myrcna rîce, and eal ðæt be sûþan Humbre wæs, and he wæs eahtoða cing, de brŷtenwalda wæs. Ærest wæs Ælle, [Sûþ-Seaxna] cing, se ðus mycel rîce hæfde. Se æftera wæs Ceawlin; West-Sexna cing. Se þridda wæs Æðelbriht, Cantwara cing. Se feórþa wæs Rædwald, Eást-Engla cing: fifta wæs Eádwine, Norþhymbra cing: syxta wæs Óswald, de æfter him rîxode: seofoða wæs Ósweo, Óswaldes bróðor: eahtoða Ecgbriht, West-Seaxna cing *in this year* [A. D. 827] *king Ecgbriht subdued the kingdom of the Mercians, and all that was south of the Humber, and he was the eighth king, who was Brŷtenwalda. The first was Ælle* [A. D. 477–514], *king of the South-Saxons, who had thus much sway. The second was Ceawlin* [A. D. 560–593], *king of the West-Saxons. The third was Æthelbriht* [A. D. 593–616], *king of the men of Kent. The fourth was Rædwald* [A. D. 617?–625], *king of the East-Angles: the fifth was Eadwine* [A. D. 625–635], *king of the Northumbrians: the sixth was Oswald* [A. D. 635–642], *who reigned after him: the seventh was Oswiu* [A. D. 642–670], *Oswald's brother: the eighth was Ecgbriht* [A. D. 800–836], *king of the West-Saxons,* Chr. 827; Th. 112, 16–34, col. 2, 3: Brŷten-, Th. 113, 21: Palgrv. Eng. Com. pp. ccxxxiv–v.

brŷten-wong, es; *m.* [brŷten, wang, wong *a plain, field*] *A spacious plain* or *field, in pl. the world;* spatiosus campus, mundus:—Geond brŷtenwongas *throughout the spacious world,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 6; Cri. 380.

brŷtest, brŷtst, he brŷteþ, brŷt *breakest, breaks; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* breótan.

Bryt-ford, es; *m.* [Bryt *a Briton,* ford *a ford*] BRITFORD, *near Sarum, Wiltshire:*—Tostig wæs ðâ æt Brytforda [MS. Brytfordan] mid ðam cinge [MS. kinge] *Tostig was then at Britford with the king,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 194, 38.

bryðen, es; *n? A drink, brewing;* potus:—Bryðen wæs ongunnen, ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmde æt fruman worulde *the drink was prepared, which Eve fermented for Adam at the beginning of the world,* Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 4; Gû. 953; L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 15. Ân bryðen mealtes *one brewing of malt,* Wulfgeat's Will.

brytian *to dispense, distribute,* Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61 a, 13. v. bryttian.

brŷtian *to profit,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, note 32, 33, T. v. brŷcian.

Bryt-land, Bryt-lond, es; *n. The land of Britain, Wales;* Britannia, Cambria:—Dâ fôr Harold mid scipum of Brycgstôwe abûtan Brytland *then Harold went with his ships from Bristol about Wales,* Chr. 1063; Ing. 251, 21. Into Brytlande *in Walliam,* Chr. 1063; Gib. 170, 41, note 1. v. Bryten.

brytnere, es; *m. A distributor, steward;* dispensator:—Hwâ sî [MS. sie] wîs brytnere *who can be a wise steward?* Past. 63. v. brytta.

brytnian; *p.* ode, ede, ade; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To dispense, distribute,*

administer; dispensare, administrare:—He sinc brytnade *he dispensed treasure*, Beo. Th. 4756; B. 2383. Hī weolan brytnodon *they dispensed wealth*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 40; Edw. 21. Æðelingas wēlan brytnedon *the nobles distributed riches*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 14; Dan. 691. v. bryttian.

brýtofta *espousals;* sponsalia, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 53; Wrt. Voc. 50, 35. v. bryd-gifa, brīd-gifu.

Bryton *Britain*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. v. Bryten.

Bryton-land, es; *n. British land, Britain*, Chr. 979; Th. 233, 7, col. 1.

brytsen; *gen. dat. acc.* brytsene; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* brytsena; *dat.* brytsenum; *f.* [brytan *to break*] *A broken part, fragment;* fragmentum:—Hī nāmon ða lāfa, twelf wilian fulle dæra brytsena *tulerunt reliquias, duodecim cophinos fragmentorum plenos*, Mt. Jun. 14, 20: Ju. Bos. 6, 13. Of ðām brytsenum *de fragmentis*, Mk. Bos. 8, 8. Gaderiað ða brytsena *colligite fragmenta*, Jn. Bos. 6, 12.

brytta, bryta, bretta, an; *m. A bestower, dispenser, distributor, prince, lord, God?* largitor, dispensator, administrator, princeps, dominus, Deus?—Sinces brytta *a dispenser of treasure*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: Beo. Th. 1219; B. 607: 3849; B. 1922: Exon. 76b; Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25. Goldes brytta *a distributor of gold*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867: 93; Th. 120, 20; Gen. 1997. Beága brytta *a distributor of rings* or *bracelets*, Beo. Th. 69; B. 35: 709; B. 352: 2978; B 1487. Synna brytta *the prince of sins, the devil*, Elen. Kmbl. 1913; El. 958. Morðres brytta *the prince of murder, the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1172. Boldes brytta *the lord of a house*, Elen. Kmbl. 323; El. 162. Lifes brytta *the Lord of life = God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 10, 24; Gen. 122, 129: Exon. 12b; Th. 21, 14; Cri. 334: Andr. Kmbl. 1644; An. 823. Swægles brytta *the Lord of heaven = God*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 24; Sat. 124: Exon. 12a; Th. 18, 10; Cri. 281. Tīres brytta *the Lord of power = God*, 14b; Th. 29, 14; Cri. 462. [*Icel.* bryti, *m. a steward, bailiff.*]

Brytta *of the Britons*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20; *gen. pl. of* Bryttas.

Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas, Breotas, Brytas, Britas; *pl. m.* **I.** *Britons;* Britones:—Ærest wǣron būendi dyses landes Bryttas *the first inhabitants of this land* [*England*] *were the Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 8, col. 1, 3. Mōd and mægen Bryttas onfēngon *the Britons took heart and power*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 19: 1, 15; S. 483, 17. Dætte Angel-þeód wæs gelaðod fram Bryttum on Breotone *that the Angle-nation was invited by the Britons into Britain*, 1, 15; S. 483, 2. **II.** *Bretons;* Armoricani:—Ðȳ ilcan geāre fōr se here of Sigene to Sant Laudan, ðæt is betweoh Brettum [Bryttum, col. 2, 3] and Francum *in the same year the army went from the Seine to St. Lô, which is between the Bretons and the Franks*, Chr. 890; Th. 160, 10, col. 1. Hī speónan ða Bryttas heom to *they enticed the Bretons to them*, 1075; Th. 349, 26.

Brytten, e; *f. Britain*, Chr. Th. 3, 11, col. 2. v. Bryten.

bryttian, brittian, bryttigan, brytian; *pl.* bryttigaþ; *p.* bryttade; *v. a. To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use;* dispensare frustatim, gubernare:—Hī hit him bryttian sceoldon *they should dispense it to them*, Past. 44, 1; Hat. MS. 61a, 13. Land bryttade *ruled the land*, Cd. 62; Th. 75, 6; Gen. 1236. Mihton mægyn bryttigan *might use force*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 12; Gen. 52. [*Icel.* brytja *to chop, cut in pieces.*]

bryttian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To possess, enjoy;* possidere, frui:—Sculon wēlan bryttian *shall enjoy wealth*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 19; Gen. 2178. Woruld bryttade *enjoyed the world*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. v. bryttian.

Bryttisc, Brittisc; *adj. British;* Britannicus:—He wæs Bryttisc *he was British*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 3.

Brytt-wealas, Bryt-walas; *pl. m. The Brito-Welsh, Britons;* Britanni:—Cynríc ða Bryttwealas geflȳmde *Cynric routed the Britons*, Chr. 552; Gib. 20, 2. Brytwalas, 167; Erl. 9, 20: 443; Erl. 11, 33: 571; Erl. 19, 15.

bū, bý, es; *n?* [ic būe, he býþ, *pres. of* būan *to dwell*] *A dwelling, habitation;* habitatio, habitaculum:—Bearn hēr bū nāmon, and ðær eardedon *here children obtained a dwelling, and there settled*, Ps. Th. 101, 25. Stanford and Deóra bý wǣron under Norþmannum *Stamford and Derby* [Deóra bý *habitation of deer* or *animals*] *were under the Northmen*, Chr. 942; Th. 210, 4; Edm. 8. Se ðe hūs oððe bý hæfde *qui domicilium habebat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. [*Plat.* buw, *m: O. Sax.* bū, *n: Dut.* bouw, *m: Fr. Ger.* bau, *m: M. H. Ger.* bū, bou, *m: O. H. Ger.* pū, *m: Dan.* bo, *m. f: Swed.* bo, *m: Icel.* bú, *n. domus: Sansk.* bhū, *f. the earth, site, place.*]

bū *both, nom. m. f.* or *n: acc. m. f. n. of* begen; ambæ, ambo:—Hī bū þegon [MS. þegun] æppel *they both* [*Adam and Eve*] *ate the apple*, Exon. 61b; Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187: 82; Th. 102, 13; Gen. 1699. v. bā.

BŪAN, būgan; ic būe, ðū būst, he býþ; *p.* būde, *pl.* būdon; *pp.* gebūn; *v. anom.* **I.** *intrans. To dwell, live;* habitare, versari aliquo loco:—Ic būde on Éást-Englum *he dwelt among the East-Angles*, Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 29: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26. Gif he weard onfunde būan [MS. buon] on þeorge *if he found the keeper dwelling in the mount*, Beo. Th. 5676; B. 2842. **II.** *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitare, colere, incolere:—He lēt heó dæt land būan *he let them inhabit the land*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 6; Gen. 239. Ðæt ðū būst eorþan *ut inhabites terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 33. Dæt hēr men būn ðone heán heofon *that here men inhabit the high heaven*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 32; Gen. 735. Ne mæg mon medusceld būan *a man may not occupy the mead-bench*, Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065. [*Plat.* buwen, bouen, buen, bujen: *O. Sax.* būan: *Frs.* bouwje: *O. Frs.* buwa, bowa: *Dut.* bouwen: *Ger.* bauen: *M. H. Ger.* buwen, biuwen, bouwen: *O. H. Ger.* būan, bûwan: *Goth.* bauan: *Dan.* boe: *Swed.* bo: *Icel.* búa: *Lith.* bu-ti *to be: Slav.* by-ti *to be: Zend* bū *to be, become: Sansk.* bhū *to become, spring up, be, exist, live.*] DER. ge-būan: ān-būende: bū, bý: būgan, būgend: būgian, būian, būwian.

BUC, es; *m. A* BUCK, *a male deer;* cervus, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 22: Wrt. Voc. 22, 63. v. dā *a doe.*

BŪC, es; *m.* **I.** *the belly, stomach;* venter, alvus:—Hit is betwux tōðum tocowen and into ðam būce asend *it is chewed between the teeth and sent into the stomach*, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 34. **II.** *a vessel that bulges out, as a bottle, jug, pitcher;* lagena, hydria:—Būc *lagena*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 24. Þurch heora blāwunge and dæra būca swēg *through the sound of their blowing and of the pitchers*, Jud. 7, 21. Hī tobrǣcon ða būcas mid micelre brastlunge *they broke the pitchers* [hydrias confregerunt] *with great crashing*, 7, 20. [*Chauc.* bouke *bulk, body: Plat.* buuk, *m. venter: O. Sax.* būk, *m. uter: Frs.* buk, *m. f. venter: O. Frs.* buk, buch, *m. venter: Dut.* buik, *m. belly: Kil.* buyck *corporis truncus: Ger.* bauch, *m. venter, alveus: M. H. Ger.* būch, *m. venter: O. H. Ger.* būh, *m. venter: Dan.* bug, *m. f. the stomach, belly* or *middle of a vessel: Swed.* buk, *m. belly: Icel.* búkr, *m. the trunk, body.*] DER. wæter-būc. v. æscen, hrygile-būc.*

bucc *a cheek, part of a helmet;* buccula, Cot. 25.

BUCCA, an; *m.* [buc *a buck*] *A he-goat,* BUCK; caper, hircus:—Bucca *caper* vel *hircus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 32. Bucca *hircus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Bucca *caper* vel *hircus* vel *tragos* [= τράγος], Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 36; Wrt. Voc. 22, 77. Gif se ealdor syngaþ, bringeþ ānne buccan to bōte *si peccaverit princeps, offerat hircum immaculatum*, Lev. 4, 23: 9, 3. He āsyndrode twāhund gāta and twentig buccena *separavit capras ducentas et hircos viginti*, Gen. 32, 14: Ps. Lamb. 49, 13. Ic ne underfō of eowedum ðīnum buccan *non accipiam de gregibus tuis hircos*, 49, 9: Deut. 32, 14. Buccan horn *a buck's horn, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Capricorn*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 8; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3. Buccan beard *a goat's beard*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 10. [*Chauc.* buck: *Orm.* bucc: *Plat.* buk, *m: O. Sax.* buc, *m: Frs.* bok, *m. f: Dut.* bok, *m: Ger.* bock, *m: M. H. Ger.* boc, *m: O. H. Ger.* boch, *m: Dan.* buk, *m. f: Swed.* bock, *m: Icel.* bokki, *m.*] DER. firgen-bucca, stān-, wudu-.

Bucc-inga ham; *gen.* hammes; *m.* [*Hunt.* Bukingeham: *Brom.* Bukynghan: Bucc, -inga ham, *q. v.*] BUCKINGHAM; oppidum primarium agri Bucchighamensis:—Fōr Ēadweard cyning to Buccinga hamme *king Edward went to Buckingham*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 18.

Buccinga ham-scīr, e; *f.* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; ager Bucchighamensis:—Hī wendon ðanon on Buccinga hamscīre *they turned thence to Buckinghamshire*, Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 11: 1011; Erl. 144, 35: 1016; Erl. 154, 6, 24.

būc-ful, -full, e; *f. A pitcherful:*—Him wearþ ðā geboren to būcful wæteres *a pitcherful of water was then borne to him*, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 29.

būde *hast offered*, Cd. 111; Th. 147, 7; Gen. 2435: budon *offered*, Beo. Th. 2175; B. 1085; *p. s. and pl. of* beódan.

būde *dwelt;* habitavit, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 26; *p. of* būan.

būend, es; *m. A dweller.* v. būende.

būende; *part.* būend, es; *m. Inhabiting* or *dwelling;* inhabitans:—Būendra leás *void of those inhabiting* [Cd. 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89] or *inhabitants, thus used as a noun*, though sometimes in composition declined as a *m.* noun, būend, es; *m:* it is *often declined* as a *m. part.* that is an *adj.* ending in e. It would then be declined *nom. s.* -būende; *gen.* -būendes; *d.* -būendum; *acc.* -būendne; but most frequently as an *adj. pl; nom. acc.* -būende; *gen.* -būendra [*as a noun*, būenda]; *d.* -būendum:—Mid būendum *cum habitantibus*, Ps. Lamb. 82, 8. DER. ān-būende, ceaster-būend, ēg-, eorþ-, feor-, fold-, grūnd-, hēr-, ſg-, land-, neáh-, sund-, þeód-, woruld-.

būfan, būfon; *prep. dat.* [be-ufan] *Above;* super; used in opposition to *under*:—God totwǣmde ða wæteru, ðe wǣron *under* dære fæstnisse fram ðām ðe wǣron *būfan* dære fæstnisse *Deus divisit aquas, quæ erant sub firmamento ab his quæ erant* super *firmamentum*, Gen. 1, 7. Būfan ðam māran wealle *above the greater wall*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 28. Twentig mīla būfan Lundenbyrig *twenty miles above London*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 25. DER. ufan; *prep.*

būfan, būfon [be-ufan]; *adv. Above, before;* supra:—Be dære būfan sǣd wæs *de qua supra dictum est*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 13: Mt. Rush. Stv. 2, 9. [*Plat.* baven: *Dut.* bóven: *Ger.* boben *supra.*] DER. ufan; *adv.*

būgan; *p.* ede; *v. a. acc. To inhabit;* inhabitare, incolere:—Þenden git mōston ān lond būgan *while ye might inhabit one land*, Exon. 123a; Th. 473, 20; Bo. 17. Ðēr ic wīc būge *there I inhabit a dwelling*, 104b;

Th. 396, 22; Rä. 16, 8: 103 a; Th. 389, 23; Rä. 8, 2. Đǽr nō men būgaþ ead *where men inhabit not a home*, 58 a; Th. 208, 18; Ph. 157. Būgede *habitavit*, Aldh. Gl. Grn. v. būan. būgian.

BŪGAN; *part.* būgende; ic būge, đu būgest, hȳhst, bȳgst, he būgeþ, hȳhþ, bȳgþ; *p.* ic, he beág, beáh, đū buge, *pl.* bugon; *imp.* būg, būh; *pp.* bogen; *v. intrans.* To bow or *bow down oneself, bend, swerve, give way, submit, yield, turn, turn away, flee*; se flectere vel inclinare, curvare, declinare, desistere, cedere, vertere, divertere, fugere:—Hí noldon būgan tō nānum deófolgilde *they would not bow down to any idol*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 29: Rood Kmbl. 71; Kr. 36: Num. 25, 2. Ne eom ic wyrđe đæt ic his sceóna þwanga būgende uncnytte, Mk. Bos. 1, 7; *I knelinge am not worthi for to vndo the thwong of his schoon*, Wyc. Seó eá, norþ būgende, ūt on đone Wendel-sǽ *the river, bending northward*, [*flows*] *out into the Mediterranean sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 33: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 24; Rä. 9, 6. Scó eorþe nǽfre ne bȳhþ ne ufor ne nyđor đonne se ælmihtiga Scyppend hī gestađelode *the earth never swerves neither higher nor lower than the almighty Creator established it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 19; Lchdm. iii. 254, 18. Hī bugon and flugon *they gave way and fled*, Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 25. Ic sceolde on bonan willan būgan *I must submit to a murderer's will*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 4; Rä. 72, 7: Beo. Th. 5829; B. 2918. Him beág gōd dǽl dæs folces *a good part of the people submitted to him*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 7: 921; Erl. 108, 1. He to fulluhte beáh *he submitted to baptism*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 32: Ex. 32, 26. Hī bugon tō đam *they submitted to that*, Jos. 9, 27: Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 24. Ælc burhwaru wæs būgende to him *every city was yielding to him*, Jos. 11, 19. Būge ic tō eówerum hǽđenscipe *I will turn to your heathendom*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 28. Hig bugon of đam wege *they have turned out of the way*, Ex. 32, 8. Dæt ge ne bugon eft to woruldþingum *that ye turn not again to worldly things*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 46. Se Hælend beáh fram đære gegaderunge *the Saviour turned away from the company*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13: Beo. Th. 5905; B. 2956. Būh fram ýfele and dō ođđe wyrc gōd *diverte a malo et fac bonum*, R. Ben. in procem. He sceal būgan *fugere debeat*, Ex. 21, 13: Gen. 19, 21: Byrht. Th. 139, 58; By. 276. Hī bugon fram beaduwe *they fled from the fight*, 137, 12; By. 185: Beo. Th. 5190; B. 2598. [*Laym.* buȝen. buwen: *Orm.* buȝhenn: *Plat.* bögen: *Dut.* buigen: *Kil.* buyghen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* biegen: *O. H. Ger. Goth.* bugan: *Icel.* boginn *bent*: *Sansk.* bhuj *to bend.*] DER. a-būgan, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, in-, on-, under-, ymb-.

būgend, es; *m.* [būgende, *part. of* būgan, būan *to dwell*] *A dweller, an inhabitant*; habitator:—Ærost wǽron būgendas [MS. būgend] đyses landes Bryttas *at first the inhabitants of this land* [*England*] *were Britons*, Chr. Th. 3, 7, col. 3.

būgende *bowing, kneeling*, Mk. Bos. 1, 7. v. būgan *to bow down.*

būgian, būian, būwian, to būgianne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *intrans. To dwell*; habitare:—Ge đǽr būgiaþ *ye dwell there*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 22. II. *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy*; inhabitare, incolere:—Đis is land to būgianne *this is to inhabit land*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 4. v. būan.

būh *turn*:—Būh fram ýfle *diverte a malo*, R. Ben. in procem. *impert. of* būgan *to bow, turn.*

būh-somnes, -ness; *f.* BOWSOMENESS, *pliableness*; obedientia, Verst. Restitn. p. 211, v. bōcsumnes.

būian *to dwell, inhabit*; habitare, incolere:—Dæt we mōston būian *that we should dwell*, Ps. Th. 28, 8. Đe on eorþan būiaþ *who dwell on earth*. Ps. Th. 32, 7. Būiaþ *inhabit*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. v. būgian.

bule *a stud, boss, brooch*; bulla, Cot. 26. [*Ger.* bulle; *f.*]

bulentse, an; *f. The name of a plant, which, from not knowing its Latin or English name, I call* bulentse:—Nime bulentsan đa smalan *take the small bulentse*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

bulge *wast angry*; *p. of* belgan.

bulgon *made angry, were angry*; *p. pl. of* belgan.

bulle *bellowedst, roaredst*; bullon *bellowed, roared*; *p. of* bellan.

bulluca, an; *m. A male calf, a* BULLOCK; vitulus, Scint. 54.

bulot, bulut *Ragged robin* or *cuckoo-flower*; lychnis, flos cuculi, Lin:—Bulot-nīđeweard *the nether part of cuckoo-flower*, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 15. Nim bulut *take cuckoo-flower*, 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

bunda, bonda, an; *m.* I. *a wedded* or *married man, a husband*; maritus, sponsus:—Ne mæg nān wīf hire bondan [bundan MS. B, note 57] forbeódan, dæt he ne mōte into his cotan gelogian đæt dæt he wille *no wife may forbid her husband, that he may not put into his cot what he will*, L. Cnut. pol. 74; Wilk. 145, 41; Th. i. 418, 23–25; Schmd. 312, 76, § 1. Sē hit bonda, sē hit wīf *sive maritus sit, sive uxor*, Hick. Diss. Ep. 18, 40. II. *the father* or *head of a family, a householder*; paterfamilias, œconomus:—Swā ymbe friđes bōte swā đam bondan [bundan MS. A. L. C. S. 8] sī sēlost and đam þeófan sī lāđost so *concerning* frithes-bōt *as may be best for the householder* [patrifamilias] *and worst for the thief*, L. Æthn. Wilk. 122, 40; Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 27; Schmd. 232, § 32: L. Cnut. pol. 8; Wilk. 134, 40; Th. i. 380, 14; Schmd. 274, 8. And đǽr se bonda [MS. B, bunda] sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod sitte đæt wīf and đa cild on đam ylcan unbesacen. And gif se bonda [MS. B, bunda] beclypod wǽre, etc. *and where the householder dwelt without claim or contest, let the wife and the children dwell in the same, without litigation. And if the householder had been cited, etc.* L. Cnut. pol. 70; Wilk. 144, 39; Th. i. 414, 21; Schmd. 310, 72. *The early Latin version is*, Et ubi bonda [bunda, L. Th. i. 526, 3], i. e. paterfamilias manserit, sine compellatione et calumpnia, sint uxor et pueri in eodem, sine querela. Et si [bunda, i. e. paterfamilias] compellatus fuerat, etc. L. Cnut. 73; Th. ii. 542, 13–15. 2. every word has its history by which its introduction and use are best ascertained. Bede tells us [Bk. i. 25, 2] that Ethelbert, king of Kent, married a Christian wife Bertha, a Frankish princess. The queen prepared the way for the friendly reception of Augustine and his missionary followers by Ethelbert in A. D. 597, who was the first to found a school in Kent, and wrote Laws which are said to be asette on Augustines dæge *established in the time of Augustine*, between A. D. 597 and 604. The cultivation and writing of Anglo-Saxon [Englisc] began with the conversion of Ethelbert. Marriage, and the household arrangements depending upon it, were regulated by the law of the church, and indigenous compound words were formed to express that law,—thus æ *law, divine law*; Cristes æ *Christi lex*. Rihte æ *legitimum matrimonium*, Bd. 4, 5: S. 573, 17. Æw *wedlock, marriage*, æw-boren *lawfully born, born in wedlock*: æw-breca, -brica, *m. wedlock breaker, an adulterer*: æw-fæst-man *marriage-fast-man, a wedded man, a husband*: æw-nian *to wed, take a wife*. 3. Hūs-bunda, -bonda *a wedded man, husband, householder*. This compound is one of the oldest in the language. It is found in the interpolated passage of Matt. xx. between vers. 28 and 29. The passage is in all the Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the Gospels, except the interlinear glosses. The Anglo-Saxon is a literal version of the Augustinian MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford [*Codex August.* 857 D. 2. 14], the Old Italic version, from which the text of the Latin vulgate of the Gospels was formed by St. Jerome about A. D. 384. Though we do not know the exact dates when the Gospels were translated from Latin into Anglo-Saxon, Cuthbert assures us that Bede finished the last Gospel, St. John, on May 27, 735, [see Pref. to Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Bos. pp. ix–xii.] As the three preceding Gospels were most likely translated before St. John, then the following sentence was written before 735. Se hūs-bonda [hūs-bunda in MS. Camb. Ii, 2, 11] hāte đē arīsan and rȳman đam ōđrum *the householder bid thee rise and make room for the other*, Notes to Bosworth's Goth. and A. Sax. Gos. Mt. xx. 28, p. 576. Hūs-bonda is also used by Ælfric in his version of the Scriptures about 970, Ex. 3, 22. 4. Bunda, bonda *one wedded* or *bound, a husband*, from bindan; *p.* band, bundon; *pp.* bunden *to bind* must have been of earlier origin than the compound hūs-bunda. It is a well-known rule that in Anglo-Saxon *a person* or *agent* is denoted by adding *a*, as bȳtl *a hammer*, bȳtla *a hammerer*; ānweald *rule, government*, ānwealda *a ruler, governor*; bunden, bund *bound*, bunda, bonda *one bound, a husband*. Bunda might be banda as well as bonda, for *a* is often used for *o*, as mon for *man a man*. The early use of hūs-bunda, -bonda would at once indicate that it was not likely to be of Norse or Icelandic origin. It could not be derived from the Norse būa *to dwell*; *part.* būandi, bōandi *dwelling*; nor even from the *A. Sax.* būan *to dwell*, because the *ū* and *ō* are long in the *Norse* būa *to dwell*, būandi, bōandi *dwelling*, and in the *A. Sax.* būan *to dwell*, būende *dwelling*, būend *a dweller*; while the *u* and *o* are always short in bunda and bonda. So, in other compounds, from bindan *to bind*, as bonde-land *bond* or *leased land, land let on binding conditions*. Bunda then is a pure Anglo-Saxon word derived from bindan *to bind*. Būan *to dwell*, with the *part.* būende *dwelling*, and the noun būend, es; *m. a dweller*, is quite a distinct word with its own numerous compounds. v. būende, būend, es; *m.*

bunden *bound, tied*; bundon *bound*, Beo. Th. 3805; B. 1900; *pp. and p. of* bindan.

bunden-stefna, an; *m.* [bunden *bound*, stefna *the prow of a ship*] *A bound prow*; ligata prora:—Sǽgenga fleát ofer ýđe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreámas *the ship* [lit. *sea-goer*] *floated over the wave, the bound prow over the ocean-streams*, Beo. Th. 3824; B. 1910.

bune, an; *f. A sort of cup*; carchesium = *καρχήσιον*, poculi genus, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 5544; B. 2775: Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 4; Wand. 94: 90 a; Th. 338, 23; Gn. Ex. 83.

Bune, Bunne, an; *f? Boulogne in France*; Bononia:—Se micla here fērde to Bunan [Bunnan, Th. 162, 20, col. 1] *the great army went to Boulogne*, Chr. 893; Th. 163, 20, col. 3.

buoptalmon, es; *n.* [*βούφθαλμον* = *βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός*] *Ox-eye, chamomile*; anthemis nobilis, Lin:—Buoptalmon . . . heó hafaþ geoluwe blōstman eal swylce eáge, đanon heó đone naman onfēng *Ox-eye . . . it has yellow blossoms all like an eye, whence it took the name*, Herb. 141, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 4.

BŪR, es; *n. A* BOWER, *cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse*; tabernaculum, conclave, casa:—Wiht wolde hyre on đære byrig būr atimbran *a creature would construct a bower for itself in the town*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 26; Rä. 30, 5. On būre, ahōf brȳd Abrahames hleahtor *in the inner room, Abraham's wife raised a laugh*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 7;

Gen. 2386. Cumena bûr *a guest-house*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Bedcôfa *vel* bûr *cubiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 99; Wrt. Voc. 25, 39. Wæs to bûre Beówulf fetod *Beowulf was fetched to his dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2624; B. 1310. On his suna bûre *in his son's dwelling*, Beo. Th. 4902; B. 2455. Æfter bûrum *along the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 282; B. 140. [*Chauc.* boure: *Piers P.* bour: *R. Glouc.* boures, *pl: Laym.* bur: *Orm.* bure: *Plat.* bur, buur, *m: Ger.* bauer, *m: O. H. Ger.* bûr: *Dan.* buur, *n: Swed.* bur, *m: Icel.* búr, *n.*] DER. brŷd-bûr.

burcg, e; *f. A city*:—Dære burge *of the city*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 18. v. burh.

bûr-cote, an; *f.* [bûr *a bower*, cote *a couch*] *A bed-chamber*; cubiculum:—On hira bûrcotum, and on hiera beddum *in their bed-chambers, and in their beds*, Past. 16, 2; Hat. MS. 20 b, 15.

burg, e; *f. A city*; urbs:—Sceal seó burg bûdan *the city shall remain*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 30; Hö. 129. v. burh.

burg- = beorg- *a hill, in some compounds, as in* burg-stal, *q. v.*

burga *cities, of cities*, Mt. Bos. 11, 20; Salm. Kmbl. 613. v. burh.

burg-ágende; *part. Possessing a fortress or palace*; arcem *vel* palatium possidens, Elen. Kmbl. 2347; El. 1175.

burga man, es; *m. A citizen*; civis:—Sî hit burga man *sive civis sit ille*, Deut. 1, 16. v. burh-man.

burgan = beorgan. Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 15; *p. pl. subj. of* beorgan *to save.*

burgat, es; *pl.* burgatu; *n.* [burg *a city*, gat, geat *a gate*] *A city-gate*; urbis porta:—Đâ Samson genam đa burggatu [MS. burgatu] and gebær on his hricge *then Samson took the city-gates and bore them on his back*, Jud. 16, 3.

burg-bryce, burh-bryce, -brice, es; *m.* I. *a breaking into a castle* or *dwelling*; castelli *vel* domus violatio, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 7. II. *the fine to be paid for this burglary*; mulcta ob castelli *vel* domus violationem, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7.

burgen, e; *f. A burying-place, sepulchre*, Ps. Th. 29, 9. v. byrgen.

Burgenda land, es; *n. The land of the Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea*; Boringia. Burgenda land is the Icelandic Burgundarhólmr, of which the present Danish and Swedish name Bornholm is a contraction:—Burgenda land *the land of the Burgundians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 44.

Burgendan; *pl. m. The Burgundians*; Burgundiones:—Burgendan habbaþ đone ylcan sæs earm be westan him *the Burgundians have the same arm of the sea to the west of them*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 19. v. Burgendas.

Burgendas; *gen.* a; *pl. m:* Burgendan; *pl. m. The Burgundians*; Burgundiones. These, in Alfred's time, dwelt to the north-west of the Osti. We find them at another period on the east bank of the Oder. They have given name to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic:—Osti habbaþ be norþan him Winedas and Burgendas *the Esthonians have to the north of them the Wends and the Burgundians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 18. Wine Burgenda *friend of the Burgundians*, Wald. 85; Vald. 2, 14. Weóld Burgendum Gifica *Gifica ruled the Burgundians*, Scôp Th. 40; Wid. 19: 131; Wid. 65.

Burgende; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. The Burgundians, inhabitants of Burgundy, an old province in the east of France*; Burgundiones:—Profentse hæfþ be norþan hyre đa beorgas, đe man Alpis hæt, and be sûþan hyre is Wendel-sæ, and be norþan hyre and eástan synd Burgende, and Wascan be westan *Provence has on the north of it the mountains, which people call the Alps, and on the south of it is the Mediterranean sea, and on the north and east of it are the Burgundians, and on the west the Gascovians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 2.

bûr-geteld, es; *n.* [bûr *a bower*, geteld *a tilt, cover*] *A tilt* or *covering of a tent, a tent*; tentorium:—He in dæt bûrgeteld nêdde *he ventured into the tent*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 276: 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 57: 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 248.

burg-geat *a city-gate*, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842. v. burh-geat.

burg-hleoþ, es; *n. A fortress-height*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Rä. 28, 2. v. burh-hleoþ.

burg-loca, an; *m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier*, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040: 2132; An. 1067: 1879; An. 942. v. burh-loca.

burg-lond, es; *n. City-land*; urbis solum:—Êálá sancta Hierusalem, Cristes burglond *O holy Jerusalem, city-land of Christ!* Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 12; Cri. 51.

burgon *preserved*, Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134; *p. pl. of* beorgan.

burg-ræced, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -ræced; *n. A city-dwelling, house surrounded by a wall or rampart of earth*; urbanæ ædes, circumvallata domus:—Beorht wæron burgræced *bright were the city-dwellings*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 22.

burg-rûnan *the fates, furies, fairies.* v. burh-rûnan.

burg-sæl, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -salu, -salo; *n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling*; arcis aula, urbana domus:—Ofer burgsalu *over the city-dwellings*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 7; Gû. 1258: 52 a; Th. 182, 4; Gû. 1305: 96 a; Th. 358, 23; Pa. 50.

burg-sele, es; *m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling*; arcis aula, urbana domus:—Burgsele beofode *the castle-hall trembled*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 49; Reim. 30.

burg-sittend *a city-dweller, citizen*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittend.

burg-sittende *city-dwelling, inhabiting a city*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337: 53 a; Th. 186, 14; Az. 19: 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Rä. 26, 3. v. burh-sittende.

burg-stal, -stôl, es; *m.* [burg = beorg, beorh *a hill*, stal *a place, seat, dwelling*] *A hill-seat, dwelling on a hill*; sedes super collem *vel* clivum, Cot. 209. *The name of places built on a hill, as Burstall in Suffolk, Borstall in Kent and Oxfordshire, etc.*

burg-steal, es; *m.* [burg *a fortress, city*, steal *a place*] *A city-place*; arcis locus, arx:—Brosnade burgsteal *the city-place has perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 23; Ruin. 29. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* burgstall.]

burg-stede *a city-place, city*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gû. 1291: 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2. v. burh-stede.

burg-tûn, es; *m. A* BOROUGH-TOWN, *city-inclosure, city-dwelling*; urbis septum, urbana domus:—Sindon burgtûnas brêrum beweaxne *the city-dwellings are overgrown with briers*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 16; Kl. 31.

burg-waran, burh-waran, *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens*; urbis incolæ, cives:—Ealle burgwaran *all the city-inhabitants*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 6; Hö. 134: 120 b; Th. 462, 23; Hö. 56. Burgwarena fruma *the chief of the citizens*, Scôp Th. 182; Wíd. 90.

burg-ware *inhabitants of a city, citizens*, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585: Chr. 919; Th. 192, 25: Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742. v. burh-ware.

burg-waru *the inhabitants of a city as in a body*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096. v. burh-waru.

burg-weall, -weal *a city-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Môd. 38: 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. v. burh-weall.

burg-wígende; *part. pl. City-warring*; used substantively, *city-warriors*; ex arce belligerentes, cives belligeri:—Swylce Hûna cyning meahte abannan to beadwe burgwígendra *whomsoever of city-warriors the king of the Huns might summon to the fight*, Elen. Kmbl. 68; El. 34.

BURH, burg; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig, byrg; *acc.* burh, burg; *pl. nom. acc.* burga; *gen.* burga; *dat.* burgum; *f.* [beorh, beorg = burh, burg *the impert. of* beorgan *to defend*]. I. the original signification was *arx, castellum, mons, a castle* for defence. It might consist of a castle alone; but as people lived together for defence and support, hence *a fortified place, fortress, castle, palace, walled town, dwelling surrounded by a wall* or *rampart of earth*; arx, castellum, mons, palatium, urbs munita, domus circumvallata:—Se Abbot Kenulf macode fyrst đa wealle abûtan done mynstre, [and] geaf hit đâ to nama Burh [Burch MS.], đe êr hêt Medeshâmstede *the Abbot Kenulf first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name Burh* = Burg [Petres burh *Peter's burg = Peterborough*], *which before was called Meadowhome-stead*, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27–34; Th. 221, 34–39. ☞ The style of the Anglo-Saxon indicates a late date, perhaps about 1100 or 1200. Burg *arx*, Cot. 10. Stîþlîc stân-torr and seó steáþe burh on Sennar stôd *the rugged stone-tower and the high fortress stood on Shinar*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Óþ dæt hie on Sodoman weallsteáþe burg wlîtan meahton *till they on Sodom's lofty-walled fortress might look*, 109; Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. Đêr se hâlga heáh, steáp reced, burh timbrede *there the holy man built a high, steep dwelling, a walled town*, 137; Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840. Burge weall *the wall of a city*; murus, Ps. Th. 17, 28. Dæt hie geseón mihten dære wlitegan byrig wealles *that they might see the walls of the beautiful city*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137: Ps. Th. 44, 13; 47, 11. On leófre byrig and hâligre *in montem sanctificationis suæ*, 77, 54: 77, 67. Đâ fêrdon hîg þurh đa burhga *egressi circuibant per castella*, Lk. Bos. 9, 6. Eádweard cyng fôr mid fierde to Bedan forda, and beget đa burg *king Edward went with an army to Bedford, and gained the walled town*, Chr. 919; Th. 192, 24, col. 1. Ge binnan burgum, ge bûton burgum *both within walled towns, and without walled towns*, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 7. Đone æðeling on dære byrig mêtton, đâr se cyning ofslægen læg *they found the æðeling in the inclosure of the dwelling, where the king lay slain*, Chr. 755; Th. 84, 19, col. 1: L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 16: L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 5. II. a fortress or castle being necessary for the protection of those dwelling together in cities or towns,—*a city, town, burgh, borough*; urbs, civitas, oppidum:—Rôma burh *the city Rome*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, 12. Đa de in burh môton gongan, in Godes rîce *they may go into the city*, [*may go*] *into God's kingdom*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 16; Sat. 613. Đonne hŷ hweorfaþ in đa hâlgan burg *when they pass into the holy city*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 26; Gû. 784. Dæt he gesâwe đa burh *ut videret civitatem*, Gen. 11, 5. Đa burh ne bærndon *they burnt not the city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 8. Burge weard *the guardian of the city*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 19; Dan. 173: Ps. Th. 9, 13. Đonne hî eów êhtaþ on dysse byrig *cum persequentur vos in civitate ista*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 14; Cri. 542. Binnan dære byrig *within the city*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 52, 4. Beóþ byrig mid Iudêum

getimbrade *ædificabuntur civitates Judæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 36. Byrig fægriaþ *towns appear fair*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. Đá ongan he hyspan đa burga *tunc cœpit exprobrare civitatibus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 20. On burgum *in the towns*, Bco. Th. 105; B. 53. [*Piers P. Chauc.* burghe: *R. Brun.* burgh: *R. Glouc.* borȝ: *Laym.* burh: *Orm.* burrh: *Plat.* borch, *f: O. Sax.* burg, *f. urbs, civitas: Frs.* borge, *m. f: O. Frs.* burch, burich, *f: Dut.* burgt, *f: Kil.* borg, borght: *Ger.* burg, *f. arx, castellum: M. H. Ger.* burc, *f: O. H. Ger.* buruc, burg, *f. urbs, civitas: Goth.* baurgs, *f: Dan.* borg, *m. f: Swed.* borg, *m: O. Nrs.* borg, *f.*] DER. ealdor-burh [-burg], fôre-, freó-, freoðo-, gold-, heáfoð-, heáh- [heá-], hleó-, hord-, in-, leóð-, mǽg-, medo-, meodu-, rand-, rond-, sceld-, scild-, scyld-, stân-, under-, weder-, wîn-, wyn-.

burh-ágende; *part. Possessing a fortress.* v. burg-ágende.

burh-bôt, e; *f. The repairing of fortresses, which was one of the burdens on all landed property;* urbium *vel* castrorum instauratio, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 23: vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 31: L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 380, 27: L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

burh-bree *a breaking into a castle*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9. v. burh-bryce.

burh-bryce, -brice, es; *m. A breaking into a castle or dwelling,—the fine for this burglary*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 6, note 9: L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 7, note 16. v. burg-bryce.

burh-ealdor, -ealder; *gen.* -ealdres; *m. A ruler of a city, mayor, citizen;* urbis præfectus, municeps, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 55: 9, 55; Som. 13, 24.

burh-fæsten, es; *n. A city-fastness, fortress, citadel;* arx munita, castellum:—Com God sceáwigan beorna burhfæsten *God came to view the chieftains' city-fastness*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 10; Gen. 1680.

burhg, e; *f. A fortress, city, walled-town*:—Férdon hīg þurh ða burhga *egressi circuibant per castella*, Lk. Bos. 9, 6: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 12. v. burh.

burh-gata *city-gates*, Jos. 2, 5. v. burh-geat.

burh-geat, -gat, burg-, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A city-gate;* urbis porta:—Æt burhgeate *at the city-gate*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 22; Gen. 2426. Mid đam đe ða burhgata belocene wurdon *cum portæ clauderentur*, Jos. 2, 5. Fôre burg-geatum *before the city-gates*, Andr. Kmbl. 1679; An. 842: Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 20; Hö. 38.

burh-geat-setl, es; *n. A town-gate-seat, where a court was held for trying causes of family and tenants;* ad urbis portam sedes, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15.

burh-gemôt, es; *n. A* BURGMOTE, *city-moot, meeting of townsmen, corporation;* urbis comitia:—Hæbbe man þrîwa on geáre burhgemôt *thrice in a year let a city-moot be held*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 3: L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4.

burh-gerêfa, an; *m. A* BOROUGH-REEVE, *city-reeve, the governor and chief magistrate of a city or town;* urbis prætor, præfectus, præpositus, quæstor, curialis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 7: 18, 42.

burh-gepingþ, -geþingþ, e; *f. The city council* or *assembly*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 7. v. ge-þingþ.

burhge weardas; *pl. m.* [=burge weardas] *The guardians of the city*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 6; Dan. 740.

burh-hleoþ, burg-hleoþ, es; *n. A fortress-height, the hill on which a city is built;* clivus montis, in quo arx *vel* urbs sita est:—Forbærned burhhleoðu *scorched fortress-heights*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70. Ic eom brungen of burghleoðum *I am brought from fortress-heights*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 17; Rä. 28, 2. v. beorh-hliþ.

burh-land, es; *n. City-land;* urbis solum. v. burg-lond.

burh-leóde; *nom. acc; gen.* -leóda; *dat.* -leódum; *pl. m. Townpeople, citizens;* cives:—Him ða burhleóde wiðcwǽdon *the citizens withstood him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 6: Cd. 226; Th. 300, 7; Sat. 561: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 14; Jud. 187: 11; Thw. 24, 6; Jud. 175. [*O. Sax.* burg-liudi *incolæ, cives.*]

burh-loca, burg-loca, an; *m. A city-inclosure, city-barrier* or *defence*, as—*a wall, mound* or *moat;* urbis septum, arcis claustrum *vel* clausura:—He gelǽdde bryd mid bearnum under burhlocan, in Sægor *he led his wife with the children within the city-inclosure, into Zoar*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 12; Gen. 2537: Andr. Kmbl. 2132; An. 1067: Beo. Th. 3860; B. 1928. He nænige forlêt under burglocan bendum fæstne *he left not one under the city-barriers fast in bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2075; An. 1040: 1879; An. 942.

burh-man, -mann, es; *m. A townsman, citizen;* urbanus, civis:—Burhman *vel* burhsita *urbanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 103; Wrt. Voc. 34, 32: Nathan. 1.

burh-ræced, es; *n. A city-dwelling.* v. burg-ræced.

burh-rǽden, -rædenn, e; *f. Citizenship;* municipatus, Cot. 128.

burh-riht, es; *n. The civil law;* jus civile, Som. v. riht *law.*

burh-rûnan; *pl. f.* [-rûne, an; *f.*] *The fates, furies, fairies;* parcæ, furiæ, oreades:—Burhrûnan *furiæ*, Cot. 92.

burh-sæl, es; *n. A castle-hall, city-dwelling.* v. burg-sæl.

burh-sêta, an; *m. A dweller in a city, citizen;* civis. v. burh-sêta.

burh-scipe, es; *m. A township,* [BOROUGH-SHIP], *free borough, an incorporated city or town;* municipium, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 50: Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 104. DER. ge-burh-scipe.

burh-scîr, e; *f. A city-boundary, city-liberty;* urbis territorium:—Đa yfelan leóda fîf burhscîra dæs Sodomîtisces eardes *the evil people of the five city-boundaries of the Sodomitish land*, Ælfc. T. 7, 20: Jos. 13; Thw. 152, 9: Cot. 148.

burh-sele, es; *m. A castle-hall, city-dwelling.* v. burg-sele.

burh-sêta, an; *m. A city-dweller, townsman, citizen;* civis, oppidanus, Wrt. Voc. 18, 36. v. burh-sǽta.

burh-sîta, an; *m. A city-dweller, citizen*:—Burhsîta *urbanus*, Wrt. Voc. 34, 32. v. burh-sǽta.

burh-sittend, burg-sittend, es; *m. A city-dweller, an inhabitant of a city, citizen;* urbis incola, civis:—Đû scealt sunu âgan, done sculon burhsittende Isaac hâtan *thou shalt have a son, whom the city-dwellers shall call Isaac*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 12; Gen. 2326: 136; Th. 172, 2; Gen. 2838. Đâ wurdon blîðe burhsittende *then the citizens became merry*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 159: Cd. 188; Th. 235, 1; Dan. 299. Dæt is wîde cûþ burhsittendum *that is widely known to the city-dwellers*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 18; Gen. 2815: 210; Th. 261, 11, 23; Dan. 724, 730. His gebîdan ne mâgon burgsittende *citizens cannot wait for him*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 34; Met. 27, 17: Elen. Kmbl. 552; El. 276. v. burh-sittende.

burh-sittende, burg-sittende; *part. City-dwelling, inhabiting a city;* urbem incolens:—He folgode ânum burhsittendum men dæs rîces *adhæsit uni civium regionis illius*, Lk. Bos. 15, 15. Folca beam burgsittende *the sons of men dwelling in cities*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 24; Gen. 1089: Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 20; Cri. 337. Burgsittendra, *gen. pl.* 106 b; Th. 407, 10; Rä. 26, 3.

burh-spræc, -spæc, e; *f. Civil* or *courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity;* urbanus sermo, urbanitas, Cot. 202.

burh-stadol, es; *m. A dwelling in a city, a mansion, house;* urbana sedes, mansio, habitaculum. v. burh, stadol *in* stadel.

burh-steal, es; *m. A city-place;* arcis locus, arx. v. burg-steal.

burh-stede, burg-stede, es; *m. A city-place, city;* urbis locus, urbs:—On đam burh-stede *in that city*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 7; Gen. 1062: 174; Th. 218, 31; Dan. 47. Hî âgon beorhtne burhstede *they shall have a bright city-place*, 221; Th. 287, 6; Sat. 363: Beo. Th. 4522; B. 2265. Æfter burhstedum *through the cities*, Andr. Kmbl. 1161; An. 581. Se burgstede wæs blissum gefylled *the city-place was filled with joys*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 10; Gû. 1291: 124 a; Th. 476, 3; Ruin. 2.

burh-þelu, e; *f. A castle-floor.* v. buruh-þelu.

burh-tûn, es; *m. A city-inclosure, city-dwelling;* urbis septum, urbana domus. v. burg-tûn.

burh-waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city;* cives:—Wearþ eal here burhwarena blind *all the multitude of the city-inhabitants became blind*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 13; Gen. 2491. v. burg-waran.

burh-ware, burg-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Inhabitants of a city, citizens;* urbis incolæ, cives:—Him cyrdon to mæst ealle ða burhware *almost all the inhabitants of the city turned to him*, Chr. 919; Ing. 133, 15. Se gehâten wæs mid đǽm burhwarum Brutus *he was called Brutus by the citizens*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 93; Met. 10, 47. Ofer burhware *over the inhabitants*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 31; Dan. 179. Wurdon burgware blîðe on môde *the citizens were blithe in mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3164; An. 1585. Đâ wearþ burgwarum êce gefeá *then was to the citizens everlasting joy*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 25; Cri. 742.

burh-waru, burg-waru; *gen. dat.* e; *acc.* e, u; *f. The inhabitants of a city considered as a community, the whole body of citizens;* civitas, civitatis populus:—Ælc burhwaru wæs bûgende to him *non fuit civitas quæ se traderet illis*, Jos. 11, 19. Wearþ eall seó burhwaru onstyred *commota est universa civitas*, Mt. Bos. 21, 10: Chr. 1013; Th. 271, 28, col. 1. Wæs mycel menegu ðære burhwaru mid hyre *erat turba civitatis multa cum illa*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Ic gefrægn leóde tosomne burgwaru bannan *I learnt that the people, the body of citizens, were summoned together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2189; An. 1096.

burh-waru-man, -mann, es; *m. A citizen;* civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12.

burh-wealda, an; *m. A city-ruler, citizen;* urbis rector, civis, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12, note 12.

burh-weall, burg-weall, -weal, es; *m. A city-wall;* urbis vallum, mœnia:—Burhweall *mœnia*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 116; Wrt. Voc. 36, 36. Lêton ðone hâlgan burhwealle nêh *they left the saint near the city-wall*, Andr. Kmbl. 1666; An. 835. Beorhte burhwealles *bright city-walls*, Cd. 220; Th. 282, 31; Sat. 295. Brecan done burgweal *to break through the city-wall*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 28; Môd. 38: 22 a; Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978.

burh-weard, es; *m. A city-ward or guardian, city-defender;* urbis custos *vel* defensor:—Hæfde abrocene burhweardas *had slain the city-guardians*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 2; Exod. 39: Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660.

burh-wêla, an; *m. City-wealth;* urbis opes:—Þenden he burh-wêlan

brūcan môste *while he might have the enjoyment of city-wealth*, Beo. Th. 6191; B. 3100.

burh-wered, es; *n. A city-multitude;* urbis multitudo:—Heánra burhwered *vulgus* vel *plebs*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 37.

burh-wīgende; *part. pl. City-warring.* v. burg-wīgende.

burh-wita, an; *m. A knowing and polished man of the city, city-counsellor, citizen;* urbanus, homo civilis, urbis consiliarius, municeps:—Portgerēfa vel burhwita *municeps*, Wrt. Voc. 18, 41.

burig = *byrig to a city,* Ors. 6, 23, MS. C; *the dat. of* burh *a city.*

BURN, e; *f:* burne, an; *f:* burna, an; *m.* [*from* burnon, *p. pl. of* beornan *to boil, bubble;* fervere] *A bubbling* or *running water, a* BOURN, *brook, stream, river;* torrens, rivus:—Hefe upp dīne hand ofer burna and ofer mōras *extende manum tuam super rivos et super paludes.* Ex. 8, 5. v. burne, burna. ☞ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn or burne denotes that they were near a stream; as, Burnham, Burnley, Bornemouth, Radburne, Swanburne, Sherborne. [*Piers P.* bourn: *Scot.* burn: *Plat.* born, *m: O. Sax.* brunno, *m. a source: O. Frs.* burna, *m: Dut.* born, bron, *f: Kil.* borne: *Ger.* brunne, born, *m: M. H. Ger.* brunne, burne, *m: O. H. Ger.* brunno: *Goth.* brunna, *m: Dan.* brönd, *m. f: Swed.* brunn, *m: Icel.* brunnr, *m.*]

burna, an; *m. A stream, bourn;* torrens, latex:—Burna oðde brōc *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 69. Scīr burna bip gedrēfed: brōc bip onwended *the clear stream is disturbed: the brook is turned aside*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 37; Met. 5, 19. He hine bibaðap in ðam burnan *he bathes himself in the stream*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 3; Ph. 107. Burna *latex*, Wrt. Voc. 54, 21. v. burn, burne.

burne, an; *f. Running water, a stream, brook, river;* torrens, rivus:—Burnan flōwep *aquæ fluent*, Ps. Th. 147, 7. He of stān-cliffe stearce burnan lǽdde *he drew a strong stream from the stony rock*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Se Hælend eóde ofer ða burnan Cedron *Iesus egressus est trans torrentem Cedron*, Jn. Bos. 18, 1. Burnan unrihtwīsnysse gedrēfdon me *torrentes iniquitatis conturbaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 5. Ajene dīne hand ofer ealle flōdas, ge ofer burnan, ge ofer meras, and ofer ealle wæterpyttas *extende manum tuam super omnes fluvios, et rivos, ac paludes, et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Wit unc in ðære burnan baðodan ætgædre *we two bathed together in the brook*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 1; Hó. 132. v. burn. DER. wylle-burne.

burne *hast burnt, wast on fire; p. of* beornan.

burne *burned*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 45; *subj. p. of* beornan.

burn-sele, es; *m.* [burn *a spring, brook;* sele *a dwelling, mansion*] *A bath-house;* balneum, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 10; Ruin. 22.

būr-reáf, es; *n.* [būr *a chamber,* reáf *a garment*] *Hangings for a chamber, tapestry;* tapete, Th. Diplm. 530, 36.

burste *hast burst, broken, failed;* burston *burst, broken*, Beo. Th. 1640; B. 818; *p. of* berstan.

būr-þegen, -þēn, es; *m.* [būr *a chamber,* þegen *a servant, attendant*] *A chamber-servant, chamberlain, chancellor, secretary;* cubicularius, cancellarius, scrinarius:—Būrþēn *cubicularius*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 100; Wrt. Voc. 25, 40. His þeóden þanc gesǽde ðam būrþēne *his chief gave thanks to the chamberlain*, Byrht. Th. 135, 20, note; By. 121. Būrþēn *cancellarius* vel *scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 22; Wrt. Voc. 61, 3.

burþre, an; *f. A birth, issue;* natus, partus:—Þurh ða burþran we wǽron gehǽlde, and þurh ðæt gebeorþor we wurdon alýsde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed*, Homl. Blick. 105, 20.

burug *a city*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. v. burh.

buruh *a castle, city*, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36: Ors. 5, 5; Bos. 105, 24: Mt. Foxe 10, 11. v. burh.

buruh-þelu, e; *f.* [buruh *a castle,* þelu *a plank, board*] *A castle-floor;* arcis tabulatum:—Buruhþelu dynede *the castle-floor sounded*, Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30.

buruh-waru *the people of a city in a body*, Chr. 1013; Th. 270, 28: Deut. 21, 21. v. burh-waru.

būta; *prep.* [be, ūt *out*] *Without;* extra:—Būta ðæt lond *extra regionem*, Mk. Lind. Rush. War. 5, 10. Būta ðæm wīngeard *extra vineam*, Mt. Lind. War. 21, 39. v. būtan; *prep.*

būta; *adv. Without;* foras, foris:—He eóde būta *exiit foras*, Mk. Lind. War. 14, 68. Petrus stōd to dura būta *Petrus stabat ad ostium foris*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 16.

būta, būte; *conj. Unless;* nisi:—Ænig mon wāt ðone sunu būta ðe Fæder *nemo novit filium nisi Pater*, Mt. Lind. War. 11, 27. Būta ðes ūtacunda *nisi hic alienigena*, Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18. v. būtan; *conj.*

būtā *both;* ambo:—Swelton hīg būtā *they both shall die*, Deut. 22, 22: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 25; Rä. 55, 6. v. būtū.

būtan, būton, būtun; *prep.* [be, ūtan *out*]. I. *with the dative;* cum dativo. 1. *out of, against;* extra, contra:—Forhærn ðæt celf būtan ðære wīcstōwe *ipsum vitulum comburet extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21. Būtan leódrihte *against the law of the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. 2. *without, except;* sine, absque, præter:—Būtan lealtre *sine crimine*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Būtan ánum cnihte *excepto uno puerulo*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 26. Būtan geþeahte *without thought*, 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Būtan ende *without end*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 16; Cri. 271; L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28. II. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo. 1. *out of;* extra:—He lǽdde hine būtan ða wīc *eduxit eum extra vicum*, Mk. Bos. 8, 23. 2. *without, except;* sine, præter:—Būtan sealm *præter psalmodiam*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 10. III. sometimes *būtan* is separated from its case:—Ðæt wæs geworden būtan weres frigum *that came to pass without the favours of man*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37. [*Chauc.* but: *R. Brun.* bot: *R. Glouc.* bote: *Laym.* bute, bote: *Orm.* buttan, butt: *O. Sax.* būtan, bōtan: *Frs.* buten: *O. Frs.* buta: *Dut.* buiten: *Kil.* buyten: *Ger.* bauszen.]

būtan, būton, būtun; *conj.* [be, ūtan *out*]. I. with the *subj. Unless, save that;* nisi:—Būtan ðū [eorþan spēde] gedǽlde Dryhtne sylfum *unless thou hadst bestowed [the riches of the earth] for the Lord himself*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78. Būton ðæt hit sý ūtaworpen *nisi ut mittatur foras*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Būtan ǽr wyrce ēce Dryhten ende worlde *save ere the eternal Lord shall work an end of the world*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 24; Seel. 12. II. with the *ind. Save* or *except that;* nisi:—Ēgorhere eall acwealde būton ðæt earce bord heóld heofona frea *the water-host destroyed all save that the Lord of heaven held the ark board*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 26; Gen. 1403. III. without a dependent verb, *Except, save, besides, but;* nisi:—Ond eallum dagum būtan sunnan dagum *diebus cunctis excepta dominica*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Ic ne gehýrde būtan hlimman sǽ *I heard nought save the sea roaring*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seel. 18. Sume men sǽdon ðæt ðǽr nǽran būtan twegen dǽlas *some men said that there were but two parts*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 6.

būte *without;* foris, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 16. v. būta; *adv.*

būte; *conj. Unless, but;* nisi, sed:—Nán þing wyrþe [geweorþe Cot.] būte hit God wille *nothing comes to pass unless God wills it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 20; Met. 18, 10. Būte ic nāt *but I know not*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 16. Būte ge to him gecyrren *nisi convertimini*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. v. būtan; *conj.*

būte *both;* ambo:—Būte ða þinc *ambæ res*, R. Ben. interl. 5. v. būtū.

butere, an; *f.* BUTTER; butyrum [=*βούτῡρον, βοῦς a cow, τυρός cheese*]:—Butere *butyrum*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 27. Dō ðonne mele fulne buteran *add then a basin full of butter*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17, 19, 22. On ðære buteran *in the butter*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1. On gōdre buteran *in good butter*, 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 18: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 14. Ahlyttre ða buteran *purify the butter*, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 28: Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 27. [*Wyc.* botere: *Plat.* botter, *f: Frs.* buter: *O. Frs.* butera, botera: *Dut.* bóter, *f: Ger.* butter, *f: M. H. Ger.* butter: *O. H. Ger.* butere, *f: Fr.* beurre, *m: It.* butirro, burro, *m: Lat.* butyrum: *Grk. βούτῡρον.*]

buter-flēge *a butterfly;* papilio. v. buttor-fleóge.

buter-geþweor, es; *n. Butter-curd, what is coagulated, butter;* butyri coagulum, butyrum:—Buter-geþweor ælc and cȳsgerunn losiaþ [MS. losaþ] eów *butyrum omne et caseus pereunt vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

buteric *a bottle*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. v. buteruc.

buter-stoppa, an; *m.* [butere *butter,* stoppa *a vessel*] *A butter-vessel, butter-dish;* butyri vas, Wrt. Voc. 290, 24.

buteruc, buteric, buturuc, butruc, es; *m. A leathern bottle;* fiasco, uter:—Buteruc *fiasco*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 76; Wrt. Voc. 25, 16. Ic biege hýda and fell, and wyrce of him butericas *ego emo cutes et pelles, et facio ex iis utres*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. Ðæt wæter asceortode, ðe wæs on ðam buturuce *consumpta esset aqua in utre*, Gen. 21, 15. Butruc *fiasco*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. [*O. Sax.* buteric, *m: O. H. Ger.* butrih *uter.*]

būton *without;* sine:—Būton ælcum eorþlīcum fæder *without any earthly father*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 30. Būton synne ānum *without any sin*, i. 24, 35. v. būtan; *prep.*

būton; *adv. Gratuitously, without a cause;* gratis:—Forðan ðe būton hī behīddon me onforwyrde *quoniam gratis absconderunt mihi interitum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 8.

butruc *a bottle*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 83. v. buteruc.

butsa-carlas [bātes carlas, *i. e.* bāt-sǽ carlas] *Seamen, sailors;* nautæ, Chr. 1066; Ing. 259, 4.

Butting-tūn, es; *m.* BODDINGTON, *Gloucestershire*:—Offōron hie ðone here hindan æt Buttingtūne on Sæferne staðe *they followed after the army to Boddington on the bank of the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Mr. Earle has the following pertinent note on the locality:—Two places have hitherto contended for this site, viz. Boddington near Cheltenham, and Buttington in Montgomeryshire, near Welshpool. But Mr. Ormerod [Archæologia, vol. xxix; and *Strigulensia*, p. 60] has put forward a claim for Buttinton in Tidenham, on the peninsula formed by the Severn and the Wye. There are traces of works here, though less considerable than those at Buttington in Montgomeryshire. Mr. Ormerod grounds his claim mainly upon Matthew of Westminster's 'paganos tam navali quam terrestri exercitu circumcinxit.' No such thing appears in the text before us, but to the opposite effect. One is almost tempted to suspect that

this 'Verwirrer der Geschichte' [as Lappenberg calls Matthew of Westminster] caught sight of 'sciphere' in the next line, and imagined the rest. But it must be allowed, Mr. Ormerod's position has its advantages. It does not, however, suit 'dā up be Sæferne,' if this means that they went up stream, which would seem to be its meaning, though not in Florence, Chr. Erl. notes, p. 318.

buttor-fleóge, an; *f.* [butere *butter*, fleóge *a fly*] *A* BUTTERFLY; papilio, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 115; Wrt. Voc. 23, 70. [*Ger.* butterfliege, *f.*] DER. niht-buttorfleóge.

būtū [bū = bā *both*, tū = twā *two*] *Both*; ambo:—Donne beóþ būtū gehealden *then both* [*the two*] *shall be preserved*, Mk. Bos. 2, 22. Dā būtū abulgon Isaace and Rebeccan *then both* [*the two*] *were a grief to Isaac and Rebecca*, Gen. 26, 35: Lk. Bos. 1, 6, 7. Wit him būtū spreca*þ we both* [lit. *we two both*] *speak to him*, Cd. 27: Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 39; Th. 52, 4; Gen. 838: 40; Th. 52, 22; Gen. 847. Dǣr hie sæton būtū *where they both* [lit. *they two both*] sat, 133; Th. 168, 8; Gen. 2779. v. bātwā.

būtun *without*:—Būtun geongum litlingum, and heordum *absque parvulis, et gregibus*, Gen. 50, 8. v. būtan; *prep.*

būtun *unless, save*; nisi, Mt. Bos. 11, 27: 12, 4. v. būtan; *conj.*

buturuc *a bottle*, Gen. 21, 15. v. buteruc.

būwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To inhabit;* inhabitare:—Būwa eorþan *inhabita terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 3. v. būgian.

bȳ, es; *n? A dwelling, habitation;* habitatio:—Se ðe hūs oððe lytel [MS. lytelo] bȳ hæfde in byrgennum [MS. byrgennum] *qui domicilium habebat in monumentis*, Mk. Skt Lind. 5, 3. Hence, by and bye in the termination of the names of places. v. bū.

BYCGAN, bicgan, bycgean; ic bycge, bicge, ðū bygest, he bygeþ, *pl.* bycgaþ, bicgaþ; *p.* bohte, *pl.* bohton; *impert.* bycge, bicge, *pl.* bycgaþ; *pp.* boht; *v. a. To* BUY, *procure;* emere, redimere:—Hī woldon mete bicgan *cibos emerent*, Jn. Bos. 4, 8. Dæt hie bicgan scoldon *which they must buy*, Beo. Th. 2615; B. 1305: Exon. 120 b: Th. 463, 11; Hó. 68. Ðā hīg fērdon bycgean *dum irent emere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Ic bicge *I buy*, Salm. Kmbl. 403; Sal. 202. Mete bygeþ he *he buys meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. Hī bycgaþ *they buy*, 33 b; Th. 106, 27, note; Gū. 47. Dæt gōde men mid feó bicgaþ *which good men buy with money*, 114 a; Th. 436, 37; Rä. 55, 12. Dæt bohte Abraham *quam emit Abraham*, Gen. 49, 30: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 27. Menn heora land bohton [MS. bohtan] *men bought their land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 10. Bige us to dæs cynges þeówette *eme nos in servitudinem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Bige ða þing *eme ea*, Jn. Bos. 13, 29. Bycgaþ eów ele *emite oleum vobis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9. [*Wyc.* bigge, bye, bīe: *R. Brun.* bie: *Laym.* bugge: *Orm.* biggenn: *O. Sax.* buggean: *Frs.* bikje: *Goth.* bugyan.] DER. a-bycgan, -bicgan, be-, ge-: un-boht, unbe-, unge-.

bycgean *to buy, procure;* emere:—Hīg woldon bycgean *they would buy*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. v. bycgan.

bycgen, bycgenn, e; *f. A buying, selling;* emptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

bȳcnend-lic; *adj. Allegorical, mystical;* allegoricus:—Bȳcnendlīc racu *allegorica expositio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 42. v. beácniend-līc.

bȳcnian, bȳcnan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beckon, shew, signify;* indicare:—Niht nihte bȳcneþ *nox nocti indicat*, Ps. Spl. 18, 2. Ðe bȳcnaþ [gehiwode *finxit*, Lamb: bȳcnaþ *fixit?*] eáge *qui finxit oculum*, 93, 9. v. beácnian.

bȳcniend-līc gemet, es; *n. The indicative mood;* indicativus modus, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18, MS. C.

bȳcnung, e; *f. A figure, trope;* figura:—Under bȳcnunge dæs bīges *sub figura coronæ*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 10. v. beácnung.

bȳd = beád? *commanded, bid*, Gen. 50, 5; *p. of* beódan.

bȳdel, es; *m.* [beódan *to bid, order, proclaim*]. I. *one who bids* or *cries out, a herald, proclaimer, minister;* præco, nuncius:—Bȳdel *præco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 41: Wrt. Voc. 84, 40. Se Godes bȳdel *a messenger of God, minister*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 2. Se Godes Sunu sende his bȳdel tōfōran him *the Son of God sent his proclaimer before him*, ii. 36, 25, 27. Bisceopas sindon bȳdelas Godes lage *bishops are proclaimers of God's law*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 15. Biscopas sind to bȳdelum gesette *bishops are ordained to be ministers*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 8. Drihten sende his bȳdelas ætfōran him *the Lord sent his messengers* [*prophets*] *before him*, ii. 530, 9. II. *one who bids* or *summons to appear in a court of law, a* BEADLE; apparitor, exactor, bedellus:—Ðē sylle se dēma ðam bȳdele, and se bȳdel ðē sende on ewertern *judex tradat te exactori, et exactor mittat te in carcerem*, Lk. Bos. 12, 58. Bȳdele gebȳraþ, ðæt he for his wycan sȳ weorces frigra ðonne ōðer man *bedello pertinet, ut pro servitio suo libertior sit ab operatione quam alii homines*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. He þurh his bȳdelas his gafoles myngaþ *he reminds him of his tribute by his messengers* [lit. *beadles*], L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. Aaron hēt bȳdelas beódan,—to morgen bið simbeldæg *Aaron commanded beadles to proclaim,—to-morrow is a feast day*, Ex. 32, 5. [*Piers P.* bedele: *Dut.* beul, *m: Ger.* büttel, *m: M. H. Ger.* bütel: *O. H. Ger.* butil, *m.*]

BYDEN, bydenn, e; *f.* I. *a bushel;* modius:—Cwyst ðū cymþ ðæt leóhtfæt dæt hit beó under bydene aset *numquid venit lucerna ut sub modio ponatur?* Mk. Bos. 4, 21: Lk. Bos. 11, 33. II. *a barrel, tun, butt;* dolium, cupa:—Hī mec baðedon in bydene *they bathed me in a tub*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 24; Rä. 28, 6. Byden *cupa*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 94; Wrt. Voc. 34, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* butin *cupa.*]

byden-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a vessel;* fundus, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 49; Wrt. Voc. 24, 49.

bȳe *to a habitation; dat. of* bȳ.

byffan *to mutter;* mutire, Cot. 154. DER. a-byffan.

byfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tremble;* tremere:—Eorþe ondrēd oððe bȳsode and heó geswāc oððe heó wæs stille *terra tremuit et quievit*, Ps. Lamb. 75, 9. v. bifian.

byfor, es; *m. A beaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 13, MS. T. v. befer.

bȳgan, bīgan, bīgean, bēgan; he bȳgeþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, turn back, bow down, humble, abase;* flectere, inflectere, incurvare, retorquere, deflectere, humiliare:—Bȳgdest ðū ðē fōr hælеðum *thou bowedst thyself before men*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 11; Seel. 153. Ðeáh ðū hwilene boh bȳge wid eorþan *though thou bend any bough towards the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 106; Met. 13, 53. Bȳgaþ hine, ðæt he on hinder gǣþ *they shall turn him back, so that he shall go backward*, Salm. Kmbl. 252; Sal. 125. He herm-cwedend hȳneþ and bȳgeþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. [*Dan.* böje, böie: *Swed.* böja: *O. Nrs.* beygja.] DER. for-bȳgan, -bīgan, ge-, on-. v. būgan.

bȳge, bīge, es; *m.* [bȳgan *to bow*] *A bowing, bending, turning, a corner, an angle, a bay, bosom, the apex of a helmet;* flexus, ancon, angulus, sinus, conus:—Ðā gestōp he to ānes wealles bȳge *then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9: Bos. 68, 23: Num. 22, 26. Helmes bȳge *conus galeæ*, Wrt. Voc. 36, 3.

bȳgend-lic; *adj. Flexible, pliable;* flexilis, flexibilis:—Bȳgendlīc on ðām gepēodnessum his lida *flexibilibus artuum compagibus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. v. bȳgan.

bygest, he bygeþ *buyest, he buys*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* bycgan.

byggan *to build;* ædificare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. bȳtlian.

bȳgnes, -ness, e; *f. A bending, bowing;* flexio. v. bīgnes.

byg-spæc, e; *f. A beguiling in speech;* suppliantatio, Ps. Spl. 40, 10.

bȳgþ, bȳhþ, ðū bȳgst, bȳhst *bows, thou bowest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* būgan *to bow.*

byht, es; *m.* [bȳgan *to bend*] *A bending, corner, dwelling, an abode, bay,* BIGHT; habitatio, dominium, sinus:—Andlang norþgeardes dæt hit cymþ in ðone byht *along the north yard till it comes to the corner*, Cod. Dipl. 538: A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 29: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 25, 32. Eall dæt sculon āgan eaforan ðīne, þeódlanda gehwilc, folcmægþa byht *thy sons shall own all that, each country, the dwelling of nations*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 20; Gen. 2213. Mec ahebbaþ ofer hæleða byht ðeós heá lyft *this lofty air raises me above the dwellings of men*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 26; Rä. 8, 3. Ofer wætres byht to lande *over the water's abode* [*bay*] *to the land*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 23; Rä. 23, 12. [*Dut.* bogt, *f: Ger.* bucht, *f: Dan.* bugt, *m. f: Swed.* bugt, *m: Icel.* bygð, *f.*]

bȳing, e; *f. A habitation;* domus, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. v. bȳ.

BYL, bȳle, bile, es; *m. A* BILE, *blotch, sore;* carbunculus, Cot. 183. [*O. Frs.* bel, beil: *Dut.* buil, *f: Kil.* buyll: *Ger.* beule, *f: M. H. Ger.* biule, *f: Dan.* bule, *m. f: Swed.* bula, *f: O. Nrs.* beyla, *f.*]

BYLD, e; *f.* byldo; *f. indecl. in s. Constancy, boldness;* constantia:—Bīdeþ þurh byldo *awaiteth with constancy*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 5; Cri. 113. He sceolde ða byldo anescian *poterat emollire constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, note 43. [*O. H. Ger.* baldī, *f: Goth.* balþei, *f. boldness.*] DER. ge-bylde.

bylda, an; *m.* [bold *a house*] *A* BUILDER; ædificator:—Sum bið bylda til hām to habbanne *one is a good builder to raise a house*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 29; Crā. 75.

byldan; *p.* bylde; *pp.* bylded; *v. trans.* [beald *bold;* v. byld] *To make bold, to animate, instigate, exhort, encourage, confirm;* animare, instigare, hortari, confirmare:—He Fresena cyn byldan wolde *he would encourage the race of the Frisians*, Beo. Th. 2193; B. 1094. Geongne æðeling sceolon gōde gesīðas byldan *good companions should encourage a young prince*, Menol. Fox 488; Gn. C. 15. Hī bylde bearn Ælfrīces *the son of Ælfric encouraged them*, Byrht. Th. 137, 60; By. 209. Swā hī ealle bylde Godrīc to gūþe so *Godric encouraged them all to the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 11; By. 320. Bædon hī Sigebyrht dæt he mid him to dam gefeohte fōre and hyra fultum trymede and bylde *rogaverunt Sigberctum ad confirmandum militem secum venire in prœlium*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 20, col. 1.

bȳle *a bile, blotch, sore.* v. bȳl.

byled-breóst; *adj.* [byled, breóst *a breast*] *Puff-breasted;* rostrato pectore prædītus:—Ic eom byled-breóst *I am puff-breasted*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 489, 23; Rä. 79, 1. v. gebilod.

byle-wit *merciful;* æquanimus, mansuetus:—Gehȳran ða bylewitan *audeant mansueti*, Ps. Spl. 33, 2. v. byly-wit, bile-wit.

bylg *a bulge, bag*, Cot. 27. v. belg.

bylgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend, anger, vex*; offendere, irritare, vexare. DER. a-bylgan. v. belgan.

bylgean *to bellow*; mugire, Martyr. 17, Jan. v. bellan.

Bylges leg, es; *n.* [*Flor.* Biilesleaga : *Sim. Dun.* Bylgesleage : *Hovd.* Biligesleage] BISLEY, *in Gloucestershire* :—Hī cōmon to Bylges lege *they came to Bisley*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 15.

bylgþ *is angry*; *3rd pers. pres. of* belgan.

bylig *bellows*; follis, Wrt. Voc. 86, 15. v. belg.

bylline *a cake*; collyris, collyrida, Cot. 208.

bylwet, bylwit *simple*. v. bile-wit.

bylwet-līce, *adv. Simply*; simpliciter, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. v. bile-hwītlīce.

byly-wit *merciful, kind*; æquanimus, mitis :—Bylywit fæder *merciful father*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 32; Dan. 363. v. bile-wit.

BŸME, bēme, an; *f. A trumpet*; tuba, salpinx = *σάλπιγξ* :—Bŷme sang *the trumpet sounded* [lit. *sang*], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 2; Exod. 132. Dære bŷman swēg weox *sonitus buccinæ crescebat*, Ex. 19, 19: 20, 18: Ps. Spl. 46, 5: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Bŷmiaþ oðde hlyriaþ on niwum mōnþe mid bŷman *buccinate in neomenia tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Bŷman sungon *the trumpets sounded* [lit. *sung*], Elen. Kmbl. 218; El. 109. Drēmaþ Drihtne on bŷman *psallite Domino in tubis*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. Seofon sacerdas blāwon mid bŷmon *septem sacerdotes clangent buccinis*, Jos. 6, 4, 13. [*Laym.* bemen, beomen; *pl. trumpets*.] DER. heofon-bŷme, here-, sige-.

bŷmere, es; *m.* [bŷme a *trumpet*] *A trumpeter*; tubicen, salpista = *σαλπιστής* :—Bŷmere *tubicen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 24; Wrt. Voc. 73, 57. Bŷmere *salpista*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 11; Wrt. Voc. 60, 47.

bŷme-sangere, es; *m.* [bŷme *a trumpet*, sangere *a singer*] *A trumpeter*; salpicta = *σαλπιγκτής*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 13; Wrt. Voc. 60, 48.

bŷmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [bŷme *a trumpet*] *To sound or play on a trumpet*; tuba canere, buccinare :—Ic bŷme *salpizo* vel *buccino*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 14; Wrt. Voc. 60, 49. Bŷmiaþ oðde hlyriaþ on niwum mōnþe mid bŷman *buccinate in neomenia tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4.

bŷn; *def.* se bŷna, seó, ðæt bŷne; *adj.* [bŷþ; *pres. of* būan *to inhabit, occupy*] *Inhabited, occupied*; habitatus :—Ðæt bŷne land is eástweard brādost *the inhabited land is broadest eastward*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 45. Licgaþ wilde mōras on emnlange ðæm bŷnum lande *wild mountains lie along the inhabited land*, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 44.

byndele, byndelle = *binding*, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 1, MS. H. v. bindele.

byōþ *are, shall be*, = biōþ; *pres. pl. of* bión.

byrc, e; *f. A birch-tree*; betula :—Byrc *betula* [MS. *betulus*], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 20; Wrt. Voc. 33, 20. v. birce.

byrc-holt, es; *n. A birch holt or grove*; betuletum, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 21.

byrcþ *barks*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *pres. of* beorcan.

byrd *birth*; nativitas. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day*; natalis dies. v. ge-byrd-dæg.

byrde; *sup.* byrdest, *def.* se byrdesta; *adj. Born, well-born, noble, rich*; natus, natu *vel* genere præstans, nobilis, opulentus :—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan *the richest must pay*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. DER. ge-byrde, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrden *a burden*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. byrðen.

byrdest, se byrdesta *the highest born, most noble, richest*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36; *sup. of* byrde.

byrdian *to bear*; sustinere. v. for-byrdian.

byrdioge *a weaver's tool*; plumaria, N. Som. Wrt. Voc. 282, 3.

byrdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Quality, state, condition*; qualitas, status, conditio. DER. an-byrdnys, in-. v. ge-byrd.

byrd-scype, es; *m.* [byrd, ge-byrd *birth*, scype *state, condition*] *Birthship, child-bearing*; gestatio, partus :—Ic tō fela hæbbe dæs byrdscypes bealwa onfongen *I have received too many injuries from this child-bearing*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 7; Cri. 182.

byrd-tīd, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth*; natale tempus. v. ge-byrd-tīd.

byrdu-scrūd, es; *n.* [byrdu = bord *a shield*, scrūd *a garment, clothing*] *The covering of a shield, a shield*; clypei tegmen, clypeus :—Unc sceal sweord and helm, byrne and byrduscrūd bām gemēne *sword and helmet, armour and shield, shall be common to us both*, Beo. Th. 5313; B. 2660.

byre; *gen.* byres; *dat.* byre; *acc.* byre : *pl. nom. acc.* byras, byre; *gen.* byra; *dat.* byrum; *m. A son, child, descendant*; natus, filius, soboles, proles :—Ðonne ǣfre byre monnes hȳrde under heofonum *than ever child of man heard under heaven*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 18; Ph. 128: Beo. Th. 4113; B. 2053. Ðǣr hyre byre wǣron *where her sons were*, 2381; B. 1188. Ðæs ða byre siddan gyrne onguldon, ðe hī ðæt gyfl þēgun *for which their children since with grief have paid, that they ate that fruit*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 22; Ph. 409. Mǣru cwēn bǣdde byras geonge *the illustrious queen solicited her young sons*, Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Lamech bearna strȳnde; him byras wōcan eafora and idesa; he ðone yldestan Noæ nemde *Lamech begat children; to him descendants were born of sons and daughters; the eldest he named Noah*, Cd. 62; Th. 75, 1; Gen. 1233. [*Goth.* baur, *m. one born, a son* : *O. Nrs.* burr, borr, *m.*] v. bearn.

bȳre, es; *m. An event, the time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity*; eventus, tempus quo accidit aliquid, opportunitas, occasio, = *καιρός* :—Wæs ðǣr mid him ōþ ðone bȳre dæt Swegen wearþ deád *was there with him until the time that Sweyn was dead*, Chr. 1013; Th. 272, 22. Ðā he bȳre hæfde *when he had opportunity*, Byrht. Th. 135, 21; By. 121. DER. ge-bȳre. v. ge-bȳrian.

byrele *a cup-bearer, butler*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 51: Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. v. byrle.

byrelian *to pour out, give to drink, serve*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842. v. byrlian.

byren; *adj. Belonging to a bear*; ursinus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. beren.

byrene, an; *f. A she-bear*; ursa, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 70; Wrt. Voc. 23, 29. v. bera.

byreþ *bears*, Beo. Th. 598; B. 296; *3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

byreþ *it pertains to, it is lawful*; pertinet ad, licet, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13. v. bȳrian.

byrg *to a city*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 33, 1; Cri. 519; *dat. of* burh.

byrga *of cities* or *inclosed dwellings, for* burga; *gen. pl. of* burh, Runic pm. 8; Kmbl. 341, 3.

byrga *a pledger, creditor*, Cot. 37. v. byrgea.

BYRGAN, birgan, byrgan, birigan, birgean, byrigean, byrian; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [beorg *tumulus*] ; *v. trans. To raise a mound, to* BURY; tumulare, tumulo condere, sepelire :—Hī his līchaman on cyrican neáh weofode byrgan woldon *they would bury his body in the church near the altar*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 10: Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Birge man hine dæs ilcan dæges *sepelietur in eadem die*, Deut. 21, 23. Ðǣr hine man birgde *ibi sepelierunt eum*, Gen. 49, 31. Alȳf me ǣrest birgan mīnne fæder *permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 59: 9, 60. Hine man byrigde swā him wel gebȳrede *they buried him as well became him*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21: Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29. [*Wyc.* birie : *Piers P.* yburied, *pp.* : *Chauc.* buried : *R. Glouc.* ybured : *Laym.* burien : *Orm.* birrsenn : *Dut.* bergen : *O. Dut.* berghen *condere, abscondere, servare, tueri* : *Ger. M. H. Ger.* bergen : *O. H. Ger.* bergan, ga-bergan *condere, recondere* : *Goth.* bairgan *tueri, conservare* : *O. Nrs.* byrgia *includere*.] DER. be-byrgan, bi-, ge-: byrgen.

BȲRGAN, bȳrian, bȳrigan, bȳrgean, bȳrigean, beorgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To taste, eat*; gustare, manducare :—Ðū dīnes gewinnes wæstme bȳrgest *labores fructuum tuorum manducabis*, Ps. Th. 127, 2. Nymþe ðū æppel ænne bȳrgdest *unless thou hast tasted an apple*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 21; Gen. 880. Hī bū þēgun æppel, bȳrgdon forbodene *they both ate the apple, tasted the forbidden* [*fruit*], Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 11; Ph. 404. Nim ðē ðis ofæt on hand, bīt hit and bȳrge *take to thee this fruit in hand, bite it and taste*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 12; Gen. 519. [*O. Nrs.* bergja *to taste*; gustare.] DER. a-bȳrgan, ge-, on-.

byrgea, byrigea, byriga, berigea, an; *m.* [borh, borg *a pledge, security*] *A person who gives a pledge, a surety*; fidejussor :—Gif ðū hæbbe byrgean, mana ðone dæs ǣngyldes *if thou have a surety, admonish him of the recompense*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. Mid lx scillinga gebēte ðam byrgean *let amends be made to the surety with sixty shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12, 15, 16: L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 6. Se man ðam ōðrum byrigean geselle *let the man give surety to the other*, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Gif he byrgan forwærne *if he refuse surety*, 9, 10; Th. i. 30, 15, 17. Him man wilsumne berigean geselle [MS. gefelle] *let a man give him a sufficient surety*, 6; Th. i. 30, 5. DER. leód-gebyrgea.

bȳrgean *to taste*; gustare :—He byreþ blōdig wæl, bȳrgean þenceþ, eteþ unmurnlīce *he will bear off my bloody corpse, will resolve to taste it, will eat it without repugnance*, Beo. Th. 901; B. 448. DER. a-bȳrgan. v. bȳrgan.

byrged *buried*. v. byrgan.

byrgels, birgels, bergels, es; *m. A* BURIAL-*place, sepulchre, tomb*; sepulcrum, bustum :—Byrgels *bustum*, Cot. 183. To birgelse *in possessionem sepulcri*, Gen. 23, 9. v. byrgen.

byrgen, byrgenn, birgen, byrigen, burgen, e; *f.* [beorg *tumulus*] *A burying, grave, sepulchre, tomb*; sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba :—Byrgen *sepulcrum*, Ps. Th. 48, 9: Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Hāt nū healdan ða byrgene *jube ergo custodire sepulcrum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 64: 27, 66. Oð ðam wyrt-tūne wæs niwe byrgen *in horto erat novum monumentum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 41: 19, 42. Com to ðære byrgene *venit ad monumentum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 1: 20, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11. Ðȳ þriddan dæge of byrgenne, of deáde, arās Dryhten *on the third day the Lord arose from the sepulchre, from death*, Elen. Kmbl. 371; El. 186: 965; El. 484: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 34; Cri. 729: Ps. Th. 29, 8. Byrgenum *sepulcris*, 13, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 445; Sal. 223. On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leóþ *scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 17. 2. in the districts of England first occupied by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, numerous extensive cemeteries of the heathen period have been examined. In these cemeteries the graves are usually arranged in rows, and are dug exactly in the same manner and form as our modern church-

yard graves, which are probably copied from them. After the burial, a low circular mound was raised over the grave. From their contents we learn that the body of the deceased was buried in the full dress worn when living,—the men with their arms and military equipments,—the women with their personal ornaments and jewelry. The body was generally laid on its back, on the floor of the grave; but in the wealthier classes, it was frequently inclosed in a wooden coffin, for in A. D. 679, it is said—Æðelðryþ on treówene þruh wæs bebyriged *Æthelthrith was buried in a wooden coffin*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21; or in the Latin of Bede—Ædilthryd ligneo in locello sepulta, S. 163, 15. **3.** the belief in a future life is shewn by the care with which the relatives and friends of better condition, placed in the grave of the dead objects which it was supposed would be necessary or useful in the next world; even mere personal ornaments, or articles to which the deceased had been attached, or which can only have been placed there as tokens of affectionate remembrance. Evidence is also found of the sentiments of tenderness which followed them to their last resting-place. It was believed that the dead were exposed to evil spirits, for amulets are usually found interred with them,—especially beads of amber, which were thought to be protective against such influences. The frequent occurrence, among the earth in the grave, of bones of animals, which were commonly eaten by the Anglo-Saxons, would seem to shew that there were both sacrifices and feasting at the burial. Human bones have been found in such a position as to justify a supposition, that a slave had been slain and thrown into the grave, perhaps in the belief that he would continue to serve his master in the spiritual world. **4.** in the districts which were occupied by the Angles in Britain, and Old Saxons on the continent, *νεκροκαυστρία, cremation* or *the burning* of the bodies before burial, appears to have been almost universal, among rude nations, from the age of Homer to that of Alfred. The interment, therefore, consists of an urn filled with the burnt bones. It has been supposed that cremation was originally the mode of burial in use among the Angles; and that the Saxons and Jutes buried the body entire, or that they had adopted this mode of burial when they came into Britain. See Kemble in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 48. It is recorded of the Esthonians and Old Saxons, who were a very warlike and powerful people, once occupying the whole north-west corner of Germany,—And ðæt is mid Êstum þeáw, ðæt ðær sceal ælces geþeódes man beón forbærned; and gyf ðær man ân bân findeþ unforbærned, hî hit sceolon miclum gebêtan *it is also a custom with the Esthonians, that there men of every tribe must be burned; and if any one find a single bone unburnt, they shall make a great atonement*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 3–5. It is certain that in Beowulf, which is supposed to be an Old Norse poem, the body of the hero is described as being burnt:—Hit sæ-liðend syððan hâtan Biówulfes biorh *sea-farers may afterwards call it Beowulf's mound* [*barrow*], Beo. Th. 5604–5606; B. 2806, 2807. Him ðâ gegiredon Geáta leóde âd unwâclîcne, helm-behongen, hilde bordum, and beorhtum byrnum *the people of the Goths then raised for him a mighty funeral pile, hung with helmets, shields, and bright breast-plates*, 6265–6271; B. 3137–3140. Ongunnon ðâ bæl-fýra mæst wîgend weccan; wudu-rêc astâh sweart of Swió-þole *then the warriors began to kindle the greatest of bale-fires: the wood-smoke ascended black from the Swedish pine*, 6277–6281; B. 3143–3145. Hî on beorg dydon beágas and siglu, eall swylce hyrsta *on the mound they placed rings and jewels, also ornaments*, 6307–6309; B. 3164, 3165. Ðâ ymbe hlæw ridon æðelingas . . . cyning mænan, word-gyd wrecan *then nobles rode round the mound . . . their king bewail, a verbal lay recite*, 6319–6325; B. 3170–3173. Swâ begnornodon Geáta leóde *thus the people of the Goths deplored*, 6338, 6339; B. 3179. **5.** it is probable that down to a very late period the people adhered to many of their ancient burial customs. Charlemagne, so late as the year 789, ordered his Christian Saxon subjects to bury their dead in the Christian cemeteries, and not in the tumuli of the pagans, in these words,—' Jubemus ut corpora Christianorum Saxonum ad cœmeteria ecclesiæ deferantur, et non ad tumulos paganorum,' *Capit. Carl. Mag. Walter*, tom. ii. p. 107. In England, the ordinary converts appear to have been drawn reluctantly from the burial places of their forefathers by the establishment of Christian cemeteries attached to the churches, and even there they seem long to have continued many of their old rites. A few of these ceremonies are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical laws and constitutions relating to funerals. **6.** it appears from a regulation, which, though only preserved in the laws of Henry I, evidently belonged to the Anglo-Saxon period, that as soon as any person was dead, the body was laid out, with the feet to the east and the head to the west. This law enjoins any one who, either in revenging a feud or defending himself, should kill a man, not to take anything belonging to him, whether his horse, or his helmet, or his sword, or any money he may have, but to lay out his body in the manner usually observed with the dead, the head to the west and the feet to the east, upon his shield, if he have one; and to fix his lance, and place his arms round, and attach his horse by the reins; and to go to the nearest town and give information to the first person he meets: the Latin of the law is,—' Si quis in vindictam vel in se defendendo occidat aliquem, nihil sibi de mortui rebus aliquis usurpet, non equum, non galeam, vel gladium, vel pecuniam prorsus aliquam; sed ipsum corpus solito defunctorum more componat, caput ad occidens, pedes ad oriens versum, super clipeum, si habeat; et lanceam suam figat, et arma circummittat, et equum adregniet; et adeat proximam villam, et cui prius obviaverit denunciet,' L. H. 83, § 6; Th. i. 591. **7.** during the time that the dead body remained unburied, the relations and friends assembled to watch or wake over it [this watching or waking is mentioned under the word *lîc a body*, see lîc **II**], and this proceeding was evidently accompanied with feasting and drinking carried to a very great excess. So late as the end of the tenth century, archbishop Ælfric addressed the following injunction to his clergy:—Ge ne scylan fægnigan forþ-farenra manna, ne ðæt lîc gesêcan, bûton eów mann laðige ðær-to: ðænne ge ðær-to geladode syn, ðonne forbeóde ge ða hæðenan sangas ðæra lâwedra manna, and heora hlûdan cheahchetunga; ne ge sylfe ne eton, ne ne drincon ðær ðæt lîc inne lîþ, ðe-læs ðe ge syndon efen-lâce dæs hæðenscypes ðe hý ðær begâþ *ye shall not rejoice on account of men deceased, nor attend on the corpse, unless ye be thereto invited: when ye are thereto invited, then forbid ye the heathen songs of the laymen, and their loud cachinnations; nor eat ye, nor drink, where the corpse lieth therein, lest ye be imitators of the heathenism which they there commit*, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 23–358, 5. The clergy gave little attention to these injunctions, for they are warned against being 'hunters of funerals,' and Ælfric tells us how some priests 'Fægniaþ ðonne men forþfaraþ, and unbedene gaderiaþ hî to ðam lîce, swâ swâ grædige ræmmas, ðâr ðâr hî hold geseóþ; ac heom gebîraþ mid rihte to bestandenne ða men, ðe hîraþ into heora mynstre; and ne sceal nân faran on ôðres folgoþ to nânum lîce bûton he gebeden *sŷ rejoice when men depart hence, and unbidden gather about the corpse, like greedy ravens, wherever they see a dead carcase; whereas it properly becomes them to bury those men, who belong to their minster; and no one ought to go in another's following to any corpse unless he be invited*,' L. Ælf. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 2–6. **8.** we have no reason for supposing that people who were not rich were buried in coffins, but the body, having been wrapped up in its winding-sheet, appears to have been merely laid in the grave, and then covered with earth. The first coffins used by the converted Anglo-Saxons were undoubtedly of wood [vide **2**], and it was the ecclesiastics who introduced the stone sarcophagi for eminent personages of their own order. Sebbi, king of the East-Saxons, was buried in a coffin of stone:—Gearwodan hî his lîchoman to bebyrigeanne on stænenre þruh *cujus* [*Sebbi*] *corpori tumulando præparaverant sarcofagum lapideum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 4. **9.** at every funeral a payment, called a soul-sceat [v. sâwel-sceât], was made to the church where the interment took place, and a legacy was also expected. A mancus of gold, or even a much higher sum, was usually paid in the case of a king or bishop, or of a person of high rank. **10.** the graves were no doubt arranged in rows and covered with small mounds, as in the older pagan cemeteries, except that the mounds were elongated instead of being circular, and had head-stones. They seem, at an early period, to have been laid north and south, like many of those in the pagan cemeteries, and not east and west, as was the position of the bodies of the nuns of Hartlepool, buried towards the end of the seventh century, which were uncovered about thirty years ago. Small flat stones, the largest less than a foot square, had been laid over the graves at Hartlepool, each bearing a cross, and the name of the person it commemorated; some engraved in Anglo-Saxon runes, and some in the Roman letters of the seventh century, for to the latter end of that period they evidently belonged. v. Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, 8vo. 1860, pp. 397–405. A very valuable paper by George Rolleston, Esq. M. D. F. R. S. On the modes of sepulture in early Anglo-Saxon times in this country, reprinted from the Translations of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, Third Session: Douglas's Nenia Britannica: Faussett's Inventorium Sepulchrale: Akerman's Remains of Pagan Saxondom: Wylie's Fairford Graves: Braybrooke's Saxon Obsequies: and Mr. C. Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua.

byrgend, es; *m. A burier;* sepultor:—Nâhtan byrgendas *non erat qui sepeliret*, Ps. Th. 78, 3.

byrgen-leóþ, es; *n. A tomb-elegy, an epitaph;* sepulcrale carmen, epitaphium:—On his byrgenne is awriten byrgen-leóþ *scriptum est in tumba ipsius epitaphium*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 18.

byrgen-song, es; *m. A burial song;* cantus sepulcralis, Leo 116. v. bergel-song.

byrgen-stôw, byrigen-stôw, e; *f. A burying-place, cemetery;* sepulcri locus, cœmeterium, Cot. 75: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19.

byrgere, es; *m. A burier, corpse-bearer;* vespillo, Cot. 155.

byrging [byrgung, *Ettm.*], e; *f. A burying, the act of burying;* sepultura, Jn. 20, 1, 4, Lye.

bŷrging, e; *f. Taste, tasting;* gustus, Scint. 12, Lye. [*O. Nrs.* berging, *f. gustus, sacra synaxis* vel *participatio divinæ Eucharistiæ.*] v. on-bŷrging.

byrgst, byrhst, he byrgeþ, byrgþ, byrhþ *protectest, he protects*, Ps. Th. 16, 8; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beorgan.

byrht *bright, clear, lucid, loud;* clarus, splendidus, clarisonus, Beo. Th. 2402; B. 1199: Cd. 217; Th. 275, 15; Sat. 172. v. beorht.

byrhtan *to shine;* lucere, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 18; Cri. 1090. v. beorhtan.

byrhtm, es; *m. Noise, tumult;* fragor, tumultus, Apstls. Kmbl. 42; Ap. 21. v. breahtm.

byrhtm-hwȳl *a moment.* v. bearhtm-hwīl.

byrht-nes *brightness,* Ps. Spl. 118, 130. v. beorht-nes.

byrhtu, e; *f. Brightness, splendour,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 15; Cri. 1240. v. beorhtu.

byrht-word; *adj.* [byrht = beorht *bright,* word *a word*] *Bright of word, clear in words or speech;* clarus voce:—Byrhtword arās engla ordfruma *the creator of angels, bright of words, arose,* Cd. 218; Th. 279, 15; Sat. 238.

byri = byrig *to a city.* v. byri-weard.

byrian; *p.* ede, ide; *pp.* ed *To bury:*—Ðǽr hī mon byride *where they buried her,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 9. DER. be-byrian. v. byrgan.

byrian, *3rd s.* byrep; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [bȳre *an event, a favourable time, an opportunity*] *To happen, pertain to, belong to;* evenire, contingere, pertinere ad [v. ge-byrian]: *found as v. impers: it pertains to, it concerns, it belongs to, it is lawful;* pertinet ad, oportet, licet:—Ne bȳreþ to him from scipum *non pertinet ad eum de ovibus,* Jn. Lind. War. 10, 13: Mk. Lind. War. 4, 38. Ðe ne bȳrede him to etanne *quem non licebat ei edere,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 4. DER. ge-byrian.

byrian *to taste;* gustare. v. a-byrian *under* a-byrgan.

byrig *to a city.* Ps. Th. 44, 13: 47, 11; *dat. of* burh.

byrig, e; *f: acc.* s. byrig, byrige *A city;* urbs, civitas:—Hēr Cūþa gefeaht wiþ Brytwalas æt Biedcan forda, and genam Lygeanbyrig and Æġles byrig *in this year Cutha fought against the Brito-Welsh at Bedford, and took Lenbury and Aylesbury,* Chr. 571; Th. 33, 28. Cantwara byrig forbarn ðȳ geāre *Canterbury was burnt down in this year,* 754; Th. 81, 36, col. 2. v. burh.

byrig, es; *n. A mulberry-tree;* morus:—Hē ofslōh byrig heora on hagule *occidit moros eorum in pruina,* Ps. Spl. 77, 52: L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 17.

byriga, an; *m. A surety;* fidejussor:—He him byrigan gesealdne hæbbe *he has given him surety,* L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 17. v. byrgea.

byrigan, birigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Ālȳf me ærest byrigan mīnne fæder *permitte mihi primum sepelire patrem meum,* Lk. Bos. 9, 59: 9, 60: Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21: Hy. 10, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 29: Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 30: 21; Thw. 11, 4. DER. be-byrigan. v. byrian, byrgan.

byrigan; *p.* de *To taste;* gustare:—Deáþ he ðǽr bȳrigde *he there tasted death,* Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101. Dæt he hire sealde dæt wæter to bȳrigenne *ut gustandam illi daret eam aquam,* Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 21. DER. on-byrigan. v. byrian, bȳrgan.

byrig-berge, an; *f. A mulberry;* morum:—Byrigbergena seáw selle drincan *give him to drink juice of mulberries,* L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 12.

byrigea *a surety,* L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. v. byrgea.

byrigean *to bury.* v. byrgan, be-byrigean.

bȳrigean *to taste.* v. on-bȳrigean, bȳrgan.

byrigen, byrigenn, e; *f.* [beorg *tumulus*] *A burying-place, a sepulchre, tomb, burying;* sepulcrum, monumentum, tumba, sepultura, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37: 3, 8; S. 532, 15, 17: 3, 11; S. 535, 32: 1, 33; S. 499, 7. v. byrgen.

byrigen-stōw, e; *f. A burying-place:*—He sylfa byrigenstōwe worhte *sibi ipse in locum sepulcri fecerat,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 19. v. byrgen-stōw.

byrig-leóþ, es; *n. An epitaph;* epitaphium, Bd. 2, 1, Lye. v. byrgen-leóþ.

byrig-man, -mann, es; *m.* [byrig *a city,* man *a man*] *A city officer;* ædilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28, MS. D; Som. 11, 29. v. burh-man.

byrignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burying, burial;* sepultura, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8. DER. be-byrignys.

bȳrignes, bīrgnes, -ness, e; *f. A tasting, a taste;* gustus:—Mid bȳrignesse dæs wæteres *by the tasting of the water,* Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29. Bīrgness *gustus,* Cot. 97. DER. an-bȳrignys. v. bȳrgan.

Byrine, es; *m. Birinus, the first bishop of Wessex,* Chr. 649; Th. 50, 3, col. 2, 3; 51, 2, col. 1. v. Birīnus.

byris, e; *f? A graving-iron, file;* scalprum, scalpellum:—Byris *scalprum,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 36: *scalpellum,* 162, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* bursa, *f.*]

byri-weard, es; *m.* [byrig, *dat. of* burh *a city,* weard *a guard*] *A city-guardian;* urbis custos, ædilis, Wrt. Voc. 18, 54. **v.** burh-weard.

BYRLE, byrele, es; *m. A cup-bearer, butler;* pocillator, calicum magister, pincerna:—Byrle *pincerna,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 80, 1; Wrt. Voc. 60, 37: 74, 16. Egipta cynges byrle *pincerna regis Ægypti,* Gen. 40, 1. Byrele *pincerna,* Wrt. Voc. 290, 51. Þurh byreles hond *through the cup-bearer's hand,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 15; Vy. 51. Byrlas ne gǽldon *the cup-bearers delayed not,* Andr. Kmbl. 3065; An. 1535. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweonum *his cup-bearers planned among themselves,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 10: Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Geþohte he ðæra byrla ealdor *recordatus est magistri pincernarum,* Gen. 40, 20, 21, 23. Ýldest byrla *a caliculis, magister calicum,* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Þara ōðer bewiste his byrlas, ōðer his bæcestran *alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus,* Gen. 40, 2. [*Laym.* birle, borle: *Orm.* birrless, *pl: Icel.* byrli, byrlari, *m.*]

byrlian, byrelian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [byrle, byrele *a cup-bearer*] *To pour out, give to drink, serve;* propinare:—Ic him byrlade wrōht of wēge *I poured out complaint to them from the cup,* Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 23; Jul. 486. Feónd byrlade dære idese bittor bǽdewēg *the fiend gave the woman the bitter cup to drink,* 47 a; Th. 161, 8; Gū. 955. Ðone bitran drync Eue Adame byrelade *Eve served to Adam the bitter drink,* 45 b: Th. 154, 13; Gū. 842.

byrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [beorma *barm*] *To ferment with barm, to leaven;* fermentare. DER. ge-byrman.

byrnan; *part.* byrnende; he byrneþ. **I.** *v. intrans. To burn, to be on fire;* ardere:—Sīn eówer leóhtfatu byrnende *sint vestræ lucernæ ardentes,* Lk. Bos. 12, 35: Deut. 9, 15. Ðonne byrneþ gramen his *cum exarserit ira ejus,* Ps. Spl. 2, 13: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. **II.** *v. trans. To burn;* urere, comburere:—Swā fȳr wudu byrneþ *sicut ignis comburit sylvas,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. v. beornan.

BYRNE, an; *f. A corslet, coat of mail;* lorica, thorax:—Mōt he gesellan monnan and byrnan and sweord *he may give a man a corslet and a sword,* L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 1. Ðǽr wæs on eorle brogden byrne *there was on the man the twisted coat of mail,* Elen. Kmbl. 513; El. 257. Ætbær hringde byrnan *he bore away the ringed coat of mail,* Beo. Th. 5224; B. 2615. Ongan wyrcan sīde byrnan *he began to make a large coat of mail,* Salm. Kmbl. 906; Sal. 453: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [*Laym.* burne, brunie: *Ger.* brünne, *f: M. H. Ger.* brünje, brünne, *f: O. H. Ger.* brunja, brunna, *f: Goth.* brunyo, *f: Dan.* brynie, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* brynja, *f: O. Slav.* brunija.] DER. güþ-byrne, headо-, headu-, here-, īren-, īsern-.

byrne, es: *m. A burning;* incendium:—Ǽr ðam de dæt mynster mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam monasterium esset incendio consumptum,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 18. v. bryne.

byrne, an; *f. Running water, a stream;* torrens, rivus:—Ofer byrnan bōsm *over the stream's bosom,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 15; Rä. 4, 62. v. burne.

byrnendra *more burning,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 36. v. byrnan.

byrn-hom, es; *m.* [byrne *a coat of mail,* hom *a covering, garment*] *A coat of mail;* lorica:—Beraþ bord fōr breóstum and byrnhomas *bear shields before your breasts and coats of mail,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 192.

byrn-wīga, an; *m. A soldier clothed in armour;* loricatus miles:—Se byrnwīga būgan sceolde *the mailed warrior must submit,* Beo. Th. 5828; B. 2918: Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 5; Wand. 94. Byrnwīgena brego *the chief of mailed soldiers,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 28; Jud. 39.

byrn-wīgende, -wiggende; *part. Clothed in armour, mailed;* loricatus:—Swā hire weoruda helm byrnwiggendra beboden hæfde *as the prince of the mailed armies had commanded her,* Elen. Kmbl. 447; El. 224. Gehlōdon byrnwiggendum werum wǽghengestas *they loaded the ships with men covered with armour,* Elen. Kmbl. 470; El. 235.

byrn-wiggend, es; *m. A soldier clothed in armour, a mailed warrior;* loricatus miles *vel* bellator:—Bealde byrnwiggende *bold warriors,* Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 17.

byrst, es; *n. A bristle;* seta:—Byrst *seta,* Wrt. Voc. 286, 57: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 49. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swīnene [MS. swinen] byrst *its twigs are like swine bristles,* Herb. 52, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 3. [*Frs.* boarstel, *m. f: Dut.* borstel, *m: Ger.* borste, *f: O. H. Ger.* burst, *n*; bursti, pursta, *f: Dan.* börste, *m. f: Swed.* borst, *m: Icel.* burst, *f.*]

byrst *bursts, breaks, fails; 3rd pers. pres. of* berstan.

byrst, he byrþ *bearest, he bears, produces;* facit, Mt. Bos. 7, 17; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* beran.

byrst, berst, es; *m. A loss, defect;* damnum, calamitas:—Gylde ðone byrst, de dæt fȳr ontende *reddet damnum, qui ignem succenderit,* Ex. 22, 6, 12: Ps. Th. 108, 18. We habbaþ fela byrsta gebiden *multas calamitates sumus perpessi,* Lupi Serm. i. 2; Hick. Thes. ii. 99, 21.

byrþ *a birth.* v. beorþ, byrþ-ling.

BYRÐEN, berðen, byrðyn; *gen.* byrðenne; *f. A* BURTHEN, *load, weight, bundle;* onus, sarcina, fascis:—Hefig byrðen *onus grave,* Ps. Th. 37, 4. Sorh biþ swǽrost byrðen *sorrow is the heaviest burthen,* Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Seám oðde byrðen *onus,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 14. Byrðen *fascis,* 9, 28; Som. 11, 44: Mt. Lind. Stv. 13, 30. [*O. Sax.* burdinnia, *f: O. Frs.* berthe, berde, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* bürde, *f: O. H. Ger.* burdi, *f: Goth.* baurþei, *f: Dan.* byrde, *f: Swed.* börda, *f: Icel.* byrðr, byrði, *f.*] DER. mægen-byrðen, sorg-, syn-.

byrðene dǽl, es; *m. A share of a burthen, a portion;* portio, Ps. Spl. 49, 19.

byrðen-mǽlum; *adv.* [byrðen, mǽlum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By burdens;* oneribus:—Se dēma hæt his englas gadrian ðone coccel byrðen-

mǽlum *the judge will command his angels to gather the tares by burdens,* Homl. Th. i. 526, 22.

byrðen-meto; *indecl*; *f? An excessive burden*; oneris excessus, onerosa mensura, Prov. 27, Ettm.

byrðen-strang; *adj. Burthen-strong, strong to bear burdens;* oneribus portandis robustus:—Assa is stunt nÿten, and byrðenstrang *an ass is a foolish beast, and strong for burdens,* Homl. Th. i. 208, 13.

byrþere; gen. byrþres; *m.* [beran *to bear,* carry] *A bearer, carrier, supporter*; portarius, vespillo, fulcimen:—Crist ðone wǽcan assan geceás him to byrþre *Christ chose the mean ass for his bearer,* Homl. Th. i. 210, 16. Ða byrþeras hine to byrgenne fēredon *the bearers bare him to the grave,* i. 492, 27. Seó untrumnys his gecyndes behōfode sumes byrþres *the infirmity of his nature had need of some supporter,* i. 308, 12.

byrþ-ling, beorþ-ling, es; *m. A born image, birthling, child.* v. beorþ, hyse-berþling.

byrþor, es; *n? Child-birth, a fetus*; partus, fetus:—Būtan byrþres intingan *sine partus causa,* Bd. i, 27; S. 493, 40. v. beorþor.

byrþor-cwelm, es; *m. An abortion, a miscarriage.* v. beorþor-cwelm.

byrþor-þīnen, e; *f. A midwife.* v. beorþor-þīnen.

byrdyn, e; *f. A burthen*; onus:—Mīn byrdyn ys leóht *meum onus est leve,* Mt. Bos, ii, 30. v. byrðen.

Byr-tūn, es; *m.* [*Hovd.* Burhtun: *Brom.* Burton super Trent: *Stub. Kni.* Burton] BURTON *on Trent, Staffordshire*; oppidum ad ripam fluminis Trentæ, in agro Staffordiensi:—Se cyng geaf him ðæt abbotrīce on Byrtūne *the king gave him the abbacy at Burton,* Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 16.

bȳsgu *occupation,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. v. bȳsgu.

BÝSEN, bīsen, bȳsn, e; *f.* **I.** *a pattern, an example, model, resemblance, similitude, parable*; norma, exemplum, modellum, similitudo, parabola:—Dū būtan bȳsne, Ælmihtig God, eall geworhtest þing þearle gōd [good, MS.] *thou, Almighty God, madest all things very good, without a pattern,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 85; Met. 20, 43. Seó bȳsen ðæs rihtan geleáfan Angel cyricean to Róme geláded wæs *exemplum catholicæ fidei Anglorum Romam perlatum est,* Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 11: 2, 1; S. 500, 26: 4, 23; S. 595, 10. Gūþlāc mongum wearþ bȳsen on Brytene *Guthlac was an example to many in Britain,* Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 19; Gū. 146. Ðiós ðōtru bȳsen *this other similitude,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 13; Met. 12, 7. Æfter heora bȳsne *after their example,* Ps. Th. arg. 28: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 29; Sat. 196. On bȳsene ðære frymþelīcan cyricean *in exemplum primitivæ ecclesiæ,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. Be sumere bīsene *by some example,* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 13. Ðæt hī ealle gemyndige wǽron hyre bȳsene *that they all should be mindful of her example,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 20. He bȳsene gegearwode *he gave an example,* 4, 23; S. 594, 24. He us bȳsene sealde his ārfæstnysse *he gave us an example of his piety*. Homl. Th. i. 492, 23. Wolde ic eów bȳsne onstellan *I would give you an example,* Andr. Kmbl. 1942; An. 973: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 1. Secgen Dryhtne lof ealra ðara bīsena ðe us his wisdōm cȳðaþ *let us speak to the Lord praise for all the examples which manifest his wisdom,* Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 33; Gū. 499. Ealle bēc sint fulle ðara bīsna ðara monna, ðe ǽr us wǽron [MS. wæran] *all books are full of examples of the men, who were before us,* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 12. Onlīcnesse oððe bīsene *a parable*; similitudinem, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 6. **II.** *a command, precept, admonition*; mandatum, præceptum, admonitio:—Ic gelȳfe ðæt hit from Gode cōme, broht from his bȳsene *I believe that it came from God, brought by his command,* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 29; Gen. 680. Ðæt he ða bȳsene from Gode brungen hæfde *that he had brought those commands from God,* 30; Th. 41, 3; Gen. 651. Hwylce ðū selfa hæfst bīsne on breóstum *what precepts thou thyself hast in thy breast,* 27; Th. 36, 13; Gen. 571. Ic ðīnra bīsna ne mæg wuht onenāwan *I cannot understand aught of thy commands,* 26; Th. 34, 6; Gen. 533. [*Laym.* bisne, bysne, *dat. a pattern, example: Orm.* bisne *example: O. Sax.* busan, *f. in* am-busan, *f. a commandment: Goth.* ana-busns, *f. a command.*] DER. fōre-bȳsen, lār-: bȳsnian, ge-, mis-: bȳsnung, ge-.

bȳsenian *to give an example,* C. R. Ben. 2. v. bȳsnian.

bȳsenung *an example,* C. R. Ben. 61. v. bȳsnung.

bȳsgian, bīsgian, bȳsigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To occupy, busy, fatigue, trouble, afflict*; occupare, fatigare, affligere, tribulare:—Se man bið hērigendlīc, ðe mid gōdum weorcum hine sylfne bȳsgaþ *the man is praiseworthy, who busies himself with good works,* Homl. Th. ii. 406, 16. For ðǽm manigfealdum bīsgum, ðe hine oft ǽgðer ge on mōde ge on līchoman bīsgodon [MS. bisgodan] *on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him [king Alfred] both in mind and in body,* Bt. prœm; Fox viii. 6: Cd. 64; Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. Ic eom bȳsgod on sange *occupatus sum cantu,* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 25; Wrt. Voc. 2, 11. Ðeáh ðæs līchoman leahtras and hefignes and unþeáwas oft bȳsigen monna mōdsefan *though the sins and heaviness and vices of the body may often trouble the minds of men,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. Hine hungor bȳsgaþ *hunger afflicts him,* Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 10; Wal. 51. Ðē untrymnes on ðisse nȳhstan niht bȳsgade *infirmity afflicted thee in this last night,* 47 b; Th. 163, 10; Gū. 991. [*Frs.* bisgje, bysgje *occupare.*] DER. a-bȳsgian, ge-: bȳsgung, a-, woruld-.

BȲSGU, bīsgu, bȳsigu, bīsigu, bȳsegu, bīsegu; *gen.* e; *dat.* e; *acc.* u, o: *nom. acc. pl.* u; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *f. Occupation, business, labour, care, toil, difficulty, trouble, affliction*; occupatio, negotium, labor, cura, opus, difficultas, dolor, tribulatio:—Ða bīsgu us sint swīðe earfoþ rīme *the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered,* Bt, prœem; Fox viii. 6. For ðǽm manigfealdum bīsgum, ðe hine oft ǽgðer ge on mōde ge on līchoman bīsgodon [bisgodan MS.] *on account of the manifold occupations, which often busied him [Alfred] both in mind and in body,* Bt. prœm; Fox viii. 5. Of ðisum bȳsegum *from these occupations,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 509; Met. 20, 255. Of ðissum bīsegum *from these occupations,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 28. Bȳsigum gebǽded *oppressed with labours,* Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. Bið se slǽp tō fæst bīsgum gebunden *the sleep is bound too fast by cares,* Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 127; Met. 22, 64. Oðer bīsgo dreág *the other suffered toil,* Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 14: Rä. 57, 7: 82 b; Th. 311, 6; Seef. 88. Oþ-ðæt he ða bȳsgu oferbiden hæfde *until he had surmounted the trouble,* Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 2; Gū. 518. Mec his bȳsgu gehreáw *his affliction grieved me,* Exon. 43 a: Th. 144, 31; Gū. 686. Bīsigu, Beo. Th. 567, note; B. 281. Ic bīsga unrīm dreág *I suffered numberless [of] afflictions,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 7; Jul. 625. Mēde for ðǽm miclum [miclan MS.] bȳsgum *weary on account of the great afflictions,* 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gū. 1083. [*Dut.* bézig-heid, *f. occupation.*] DER. nȳd-bȳsgu.

bȳsgung, e; *f. Business, occupation, care*; negotium, occupatio, cura. DER. a-bȳsgung, woruld-. v. bīsgung.

bȳsig; *adj. Occupied, diligent, laborious,* BUSY, *industrious*; occupatus, sedulus, laboriosus, negotiosus, industrius:—Bȳsig æfter bōcum *occupied over books,* Salm. Kmbl. 123; Sal. 61. Bogan wǽron bȳsige *bows were busy,* Byrht. Th. 134, 66; By. 110: Ps. Th. 58, 3. [*Chauc.* besy, bisy, bysy: *Laym.* bisi, bisie.] DER. līc-bȳsig, līf-, nȳd-, þrag-.

bȳsigan *to occupy, trouble,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 60; Met. 22, 30. v. bȳsgian.

bȳsigu *labour,* Beo. Th. 5153; B. 2580. v. bȳsgu.

bysmer *mockery, reproach, blasphemy,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 14; Dōm. 71: Ps. Th. 58, 8: 103, 25: 105, 25: 106, 10: Mk. Bos. 14, 64. v. bismer.

bysmerian, bysmrian, bismrian, bismærian, bysmorian, bysmrigan, to bismrienne, bysmrigenne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [bismer, bysmer *mockery, blasphemy*] *To mock, deride, irritate, reproach, blaspheme, defame, revile*; illudere, deridere, irritare, irridere, blasphemare, calumniam facere, maledicere:—Draca des, ðone dū ȳwodest to bismrienne him *draco iste, quem formasti ad illudendum ei,* Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Hī sellaþ hine þeódum to bysmrigenne *tradent eum gentibus ad illudendum,* Mt. Bos. 20, 19. Ðæt he me bysmrode *ut illuderet mihi,* Gen. 39, 17. Ðæt he bysmorode us *ut illuderet nobis,* 39, 14. Ðū, Drihten, bysmrast hī *tu, Domine, deridebis eos,* Ps. Spl. 58, 9. Us fȳnd bysmriaþ *enemies deride us,* Ps. Th. 79, 6. Ealle bysmrodon me *omnes deriserunt me,* Ps. Spl. 21, 6. Hī bysmeredon hī on ðone reádan sǽ *irritaverunt eos in rubrum mare,* Ps. Th. 105, 8. Ongunnon hī on ðām wīcum Moyses bysmrian *they began to irritate Moses in the camps,* 105, 14. Hū lange bysmraþ se wiðerwearda naman ðinne *usquequo irritat adversarius nomen tuum?* Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Se de eardaþ on heofonum bysmeraþ hȳ *qui habitat in cœlis irridebit eos,* Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Se ðone Hálgan Gāst bysmeraþ, se næfþ on ēcnysse forgyfenesse *qui blasphemaverit in Spiritum Sanctum, non habebit remissionem in æternum,* Mk. Bos. 3, 29. Hī bysmeriaþ *they blaspheme,* 3, 28. Ða wegfērendan hyne bysmeredon *prætereuntes blasphemabant eum,* Mt. Bos. 27, 39, 41. Ne bysmra dū ðinne mǽg *non facies calumniam proximo tuo,* Lev. 19, 13. Ne lǽt bysmrian banan mancynnes ða ðū lof beraþ *let not the murderers of men revile those who bear thy praise,* Andr. Kmbl. 2587; An. 1295. Bysmeredon hie būtū ætgædere *they reviled us both together,* Rood Kmbl. 95; Kr. 48: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. Uton gangan ðæt we bysmrigen him *let us go that we may revile him,* 2713; An. 1359. DER. ge-bysmerian.

bysmer-leás; *adj.* [bismer, bysmer *pollution, abomination, disgrace*; -leás *-less*] *Without pollution, spotless, blameless;* sine pollutione, immaculatus, irreprehensus:—Ðæt he mǽge ēdles mid monnum brūcan bysmerleás *that he may enjoy the world blameless with men,* Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 19; Cri. 1326.

bysmer-līce *disgracefully,* Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 100. v. bismor-līce.

bysmer-spæc, e; *f. Blasphemy*; blasphemia:—For ðinre bysmerspæce *for thy blasphemy,* Jn. Bos. 10, 33. v. bysmor-spæc.

bysmer-specan, ic -spece, dū -spicst, -spycst, he -speceþ, -spiceþ, -spyceþ, *pl.* -specaþ; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spǣcon; *pp.* -specen [bismer, bysmer *blasphemia,* specan *loqui*] *To speak blasphemy, to blaspheme*; blasphemiam loqui, blasphemare:—Dū bysmerspycst *blasphemas,* Jn. Bos. 10, 36.

bysmer-spycst *blasphemest*; blasphemas, Jn. Bos. 10, 36. v. bysmerspecan.

bysmerung *blasphemy;* blasphemia, Mk. Bos. 3, 28. v. bysmrung.

bysmor *filthiness, reproach, calumny,* Ælfc. T. 15, 21: Ps. Th. 8, 3: Deut. 28, 29. v. bismer.

bysmor-full; *adj.* [bismer, bysmor *pollution, abomination, disgrace;* full *full*] *Polluted, abominable, disgraceful;* pollutus, detestabilis, turpis:—Dæt hīg būgan ne sceoldon to ðam bysmorfullum hǽðengilde *that they should not bow to the abominable heathen idol,* Jos. 23, 7.

bysmorian *to mock,* Gen. 39, 14. v. bysmerian.

bysmor-līce *disgracefully, irreverently,* L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 20. v. bismor-līce.

bysmor-sprǽc, bysmur-spræc, bysmer-spæc, e; *f.* [bismer, bysmer *blasphemy;* spræc, spæc *a speaking, word, speech*] *A speaking blasphemy, blasphemy;* blasphemia:—Ðes sprycþ bysmorsprǽce *this [man] speaketh blasphemy;* hic blasphemat, Mt. Bos. 9, 3. Ælc synn and bysmurspræc byþ forgyfen mannum, sōþlice dæs Hālgan Gāstes bysmurspræc ne byþ forgyfen *omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus Sancti autem blasphemia non remittetur,* 12, 31. Ðis ys bysmorspræc *this is blasphemy,* 26, 65. For ðīnre bysmerspræce *on account of thy blasphemy,* Jn. Bos. 10, 33.

bysmrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deride, irritate, reproach, defame, revile,* Gen. 39, 17: Ps. Spl. 58, 9: Ps. Th. 105, 14: Lev. 19, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 1923; An. 964. v. bysmerian.

bysmrigan *to mock, revile,* Mt. Bos. 20, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2713; An. 1359. v. bysmerian.

bysmrung, bysmerung, e; *f.* [bismer, bysmer *infamy, blasphemy*] *Deceit, infamy, blasphemy;* illusio, infamia, blasphemia:—Ðeós bysmrung nis to ondrǽdanne *hæc illusio non est timenda,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39, 41: 497, 6. Is on ðære ylcan bysmrunge swýðe nýdþearfliċ gesceád *est in eadem illusione valde necessaria discretio,* 1, 27; S. 496, 34, 21. Hió hýre firenluste fulgān ne mōste būtan manna bysmrunge *she could not fulfil her wicked desire without the infamy of mankind,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 14. Ealle sinna synd manna bearnum forgyfene, and bysmerunga, ðām ðe hī bysmeriaþ *omnia dimittentur filiis hominum peccata, et blasphemiæ, quibus blasphemaverint,* Mk. Bos. 3, 28.

bysmur-sprǽc *blasphemy,* Mt. Bos. 12, 31. v. bysmor-spræc.

býsnian, bisnian, býsnigan, býsenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [býsen, býsn *an example*] *To give* or *set an example;* exemplum dare:—We lǽraþ, ðæt preóstas aa wel býsnian *we enjoin that priests always sēt a good example,* L. Edg. C. 52; Th. ii. 254, 28. Gif ða lāreówas wel tǽcaþ, and wel býsniaþ, beóþ hī gehealdene *if the teachers teach well, and give good example, they shall be saved,* Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3. Ne bīsnode ðē nān man, forðamðe nān ǽr ðē næs *no man set thee an example, for no one was before thee,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Ða bīsnodon hiora æftergengum *they set an example to their successors,* 39, 11; Fox 230, 2. Gif he ýfel býsnige *if he give evil example,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35: L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. DER. ge-býsnian, mis-.

býsnigan *to give* or *set an example,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35: L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 17. v. býsnian.

býsnung, bīsnung, býsenung, e; *f.* [býsen, býsn *an example*] *An example;* exemplum:—For ðære miclan bīsnunge *for the great example,* Ælfc. T. 5, 15. DER. ge-býsnung.

byst *art, shalt be,* Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 12. v. beón.

býst *biestings,* Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 102. v. beóst.

býst *commandest, offerest; 2nd pers. pres. of* beódan.

býsting, es; *m.* BIESTINGS, *the first milk of a cow after calving;* colostrum:—Býsting, þicce meolc *biestings, thick milk,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 20; Wrt. Voc. 28, 3. v. beóst.

BYT, bytt, e; *f: pl.* bytta *A bottle, flagon,* BUTT, *tun;* uter, dolium:—Byt *uter,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 82. Bytt *uter,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 58. Ne hīg ne dōþ niwe wīn on ealde bytta; gyf hī dōþ, ða bytta beóþ tobrocene, and ðæt wīn agoten, and ða bytta forwurdaþ. Ac hīg dōþ niwe wīn on niwe bytta, and ǽgðer byþ gehealden *neque mittunt vinum novum in utres veteres; alioquin rumpuntur utres, et vinum effunditur, et utres pereunt. Sed vinum novum in utres novos mittunt, et ambo conservantur,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17: Jos. 9, 4: Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. [*Ger.* butte, bütte, *f: M. H. Ger.* büte, bütte, *f: Dan.* bötte, *m. f: Swed.* bytta, *f: Icel.* bytta, *f.*]

byt *asks, prays,* Lk. Bos. 11, 11: Ex. 5, 16, = bit; *3rd pers. pres. of* biddan.

být *commands, bids, offers,* Ex. 5, 10; *3rd pers. pres. of* beódan.

byþ *is, shall be,* Mt. Bos. 5, 14. v. beón.

býþ *inhabits; 3rd pers. pres. sing. of* būan.

bypne *a keel.* v. bytne.

býtl, bītl, es; *n:* m? [být, *pres. of* beátan *to beat, strike*] *A* BEETLE, *hammer;* malleus:—Seó wīfman ān ðæra teldsticcena geslōh mid ānum býtle būfan his þunwengan *the woman struck one of the tent-nails with a hammer above his temples,* Jud. 4, 21. Nān mon ne gehīerde bītles swēg *no man heard the sound of hammer,* Past. 36, 5; Cott. MS. [*Plat.* bötel.]

býtla, an; *m.* [býtl *a hammer,* -a *q. v.*] *A hammerer, builder;* ædificator:—Se býtla ðǽr hāligne hām arǽrde *the builder raised up a holy home there,* Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 36; Gū. 119.

býtlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [býtla *a builder*] *To build;* ædificare:—Hī ongunnon býtlian heora burh *they began to build their town,* Cd. 90; Th. 112, 33; Gen. 1880: 99; Th. 131, 15; Gen. 2176. He ne býtlaþ of ðam grūndwealle *he builds not from that foundation,* Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Býtlode *ædificavit,* R. Ben. in procem. Hī worhton dæt geweorc æt Tæmeseforda, and hit būdon, and býtledon *they wrought the work at Tempsford, and inhabited it, and built,* Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 18. DER. ge-býtlian.

býtlung, e; *f.* [býtl, ung] *A building, edifice;* structura, ædificium:—Seó býtlung is ofer Criste gelogod *the building is founded on Christ,* Homl. Th. i. 368, 22.

bytne *the keel* or *bottom of a ship;* carina, Cot. 32.

býtst *commandest, offerest; 2nd pers. pres. of* beódan.

býtt *ordains,* Homl. Th. i. 358, 31, = být, *q. v.*

bytta *bottles,* Mt. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. of* byt.

bytte-hlid, es; *n. A lid of a butt;* dolii opertorium, Cot. 208: Mann.

bytt-fylling, e; *f. A filling of butts;* doliorum impletio, L. Ath. v. § 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 4.

býwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prepare, adorn;* parare, ornare:—Ða ðe beadogrīmman býwan sceoldon *those who should prepare the war-helmet,* Beo. Th. 4507, note; B. 2257. [*O. Nrs.* būa *parare.*] DER. a-býwan.

C

IN Gothic and Icelandic **c** is entirely wanting, being always represented by *k*. It is remarkable that the Anglo-Saxons have seldom made use of *k*; but, following the Latin, have preferred the use of *c*. **1.** the letter *c* is found as an initial, medial, and final.—As an initial letter it corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k*; as,—*A. Sax.* corn *corn, Goth.* kaurn, *Icel.* korn; *A. Sax.* ceósan *to choose, Goth.* kiusan, *Icel.* kjósa. As a medial and final letter *c* corresponds to the Gothic and Icelandic *k*,—thus *A. Sax.* æcer *a field, Goth.* akrs, *Icel.* akr; *A. Sax.* eác *also, Goth.* auk, *Icel.* ok [og]. **2.** *c* and *cc* are often changed into *h* or *hh* before *s* or þ, and especially before *t*; as, strehton *they stretched,* for strecton *from* streccan. Ahsian *for* acsian *or* axian *to ask;* sēhþ *for* sēcþ *seeks, from* sēcan *to seek.* In words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, *k* is frequently substituted for the Anglo-Saxon *c*; as, cyning *a king;* cyn *kin or kindred.* Sometimes *g* or *ch*; as, cwēn *queen;* cild *a child;* cin *a chin.* **3.** the Runic letter ᚴ not only stands for the letter *c*, but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon cēn *a torch.* v. cēn and RŪN.

cac, es; *m? Dung, excrement;* stercus, foria, merda, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Plat.* kak, kakk: *Dut.* kak, *m: Kil.* kack: *Ger.* kack, *m: Dan.* kag, *m. f: Grk.* κάκκη: *Lat.* cacare: *Grk.* κακκάω.]

cac-hūs, es; *n. A privy;* latrina, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Kil.* kack-huys.]

cæd, ed, es; *m. A boat;* linter, Mone B. 120, Ettm.

cæder-beám, es; *m. A cedar-tree;* cedrus:—Hériaþ Drihten, mūntas and ealle beorgas, treówu wæstmbǽru, and ealle cæder-beám *laudate Dominum, montes et omnes colles, ligna fructifera, et omnes cedri,* Ps. Spl. 148, 9. v. ceder-beám.

Cædmon, es; *m.* [Cædmon, MS. C. C. C. Oxford: Cædmon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 170, 50: Cedmon, S. 597, 12: Ceadmon, MS. B, S. 597, note 12: Cadmon, Runic Monmnts. by Prof. Stephens, fol. Cheapinghaven, 1868, p. 419, 11: cæd *linter,* mon *homo*] A man employed by the monks of Whitby in the care of their cattle in the early part of the seventh century. He is the first person of whom we possess any metrical composition in our vernacular language. So striking and similar are some of his thoughts to Paradise Lost, it has been supposed that Milton had read his Poems. He became a monk of Whitby, and died in the monastery about A. D. 680. A full account is given of him in Bede's History, bk. iv. ch. 24. The origin of his Poem is thus recorded in king Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Bede:—Ða stōd hīm sum mon æt þurh swefen, and hine hālette and grētte, and hine be his naman nemde, Cædmon [Cedmon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12], sing me hwæt-hwegu. Ða andswarede he and cwæþ, ne con ic nān þing singan ... Eft he cwæþ, se ðe mid him sprecende wæs, hwæðere ðū meaht me singan. Cwæþ he, hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæþ he, sing me frumsceaft. Ða he ðā ðās andsware onfēng; ðā ongan he sōna singan, in hērenesse Godes scyppendes, ða fers and ða word ðe he nǽfre ne gehȳrde ... Ða arās he from ðam slǽpe and eall ðæt he slǽpende song fæste on gemynde hæfde ... Song he ǽrest be middangeardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall ðæt stǽr Genesis, and eft be ūtgonge Israhēla folces of Ægypta lande, and be ingonge ðæs gehātlondes, and be ōðrum monigum spellum ðæs hālgan gewrites Canones bōc; and be Cristes menniscnesse, and be his þrōwunge, and be his uppastīgnesse on heofonas; and big ðæs hālgan Gāstes cyme, and ðæra Apostola lāre; and eft big ðam ege ðæs toweardan dōmes, and be fyrhto ðæs tintreglīcan wītes, and be swētnesse ðæs heofonlīcan rīces: he monig

leóþ geworhte *then stood some man by him in a dream, and hailed and greeted him, and named him by his name,* ' Cædmon, canta mihi aliquid,' =Cædmon, *sing me something. Then he answered and said, I cannot sing anything . . . Again, he who was speaking with him said, Yet thou must sing to me. Said he, What shall I sing? Said he, Sing me the origin of things. When he received this answer, then he began forthwith to sing, in praise of God the Creator, the verses and the words which he had never heard . . . Then he arose from sleep, and had fast in mind all that he sleeping had sung . . . He first sang of earth's creation, and of the origin of mankind, and all the history of Genesis, and then of the departure of the people of Israel from the Egyptians' land, and of the entrance of the land of promise, and of many other histories of the canonical books of Holy Writ; and of Christ's incarnation, and of his passion, and of his ascension into heaven; and of the coming of the Holy Ghost, and the doctrine of the Apostles; and also of the terror of the doom to come, and the fear of hell-torment, and the sweetness of the heavenly kingdom: he made many poems,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11–18, 25, 26—598, 9–17. **3.** Cædmon was first published by Junius, from the Bodleian MS. the only one in existence. Junius published the Anglo-Saxon text only at Amsterdam in 1655, without a translation, in very small 4to, pp. 116. It was again published by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. in large 8vo. 1832, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, pp. 341. **3.** Bouterwek, with German translation and notes, an excellent vocabulary, Lateinischangelsächsisches Wörter-verzeichniss, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1854. Gütersloh bei C. Bertelsmann. **4.** Grein in 2 vols. 8vo. 1857, Text, vol. i. pp. 148.

cæfester, es; *m? A halter, head-stall;* capistrum, Cot. 31: 33. DER. ge-cæfstrian.

cæfian, cefian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To embroider;* acu pingere. DER. be-cæfian, ymb-.

CÆG; gen. cæge; *pl. nom. acc.* cæga, cægia; *f:* cæge, an; *f. A* KEY; clavis:—Stæfcræft is seó cæg ðe ðæra bóca andgytt unlýcþ *grammar is the key that unlocketh the sense of books,* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Past. 15, 2; Hat. MS. 19 a, 17. Ge ætbrudon ðæs ingehýdes cæge *tulisti clavem scientiæ,* Lk. Bos. 11, 52. Saturnus sumra hæfde bóca cæga *Saturn had the keys of some books,* Salm. Kmbl. 370; Sal. 184. Ðé ic sylle heofona ríces cægia *tibi dabo claves regni cælorum,* Mt. Bos. 16, 19. Gástes cægum [MS. cægon] *with the keys of the spirit,* Cd. 169; Th. 211, 11; Exod. 524. Cægan, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rä. 43, 12. [*Chauc.* key: *Wyc.* keie, keye: *R. Glouc.* keyen, *pl: Frs.* cay, cayce *a small key: O. Frs.* kei, kai, *m: Wel.* can *to shut, inclose.*] DER. liodu-cæge, searo-cæg.

cæg-bora, an; *m. A key-bearer;* claviger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19.

cægce, an; *f. A key;* clavis:—Cægan, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 29; Rä. 43, 12. v. cæg.

cæggian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lock, shut fast;* obserare. DER. cæg.

cæg-hyrde, es; *m.* [hyrde *a keeper, guardian*] *A keeper of keys, gaoler;* clavicularius. DER. cæg.

cæg-loca, an; *m. The action of locking up, a key-locking, any repository locked up;* clavis et loculamentum:—Búton hit under ðæs wífes cæglocan [cæglocum MS. A.] gebroht wære, sý heó clæne, ac ðæra cægean heó sceal weardian; dæt is, hire hordern, and hire cyste, and hire tege *unless it has been brought under his wife's 'lock and key,' let her be clear; for it is her duty to keep the keys of them; namely, her 'hord-ern,' and her chest, and her cupboard,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 19–22. The Latin version reads: 'Sed suum hordern quod dicere possumus dispensam, et cistam suam, et teage, id est scrinium suum, debet ipsa custodire.' A similar provision is found in the old Scottish law: 'Tamen uxor in certis casibus respondere tenebitur; videlicet, si furtum inveniatur sub clavibus suis quas ipsa habet sub custodia et cura sua, utpote spensæ, arcæ suæ vel scrinii sui. Et si aliquod furtum sub clavibus suis inveniatur, uxor cum viro suo tamquam ei consentaneus erit culpabilis et punietur,' *Quon. Attachi.* xii. c. 7. There is a republication of the same law in the Stat. Willielmi Regis, with this variation: 'Spensa et arca robarum et jocalium suorum et de scrinio seu coffero,' xix. c. 3. We may therefore, perhaps, render the terms in the quotation above, '*locked up in her store-room, her chest, and her cupboard,*' L. Th. i. 418, note b.

cælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cold* or *cool, to cool;* infrigidare, Cot. 113. DER. ge-cælan. v. calan.

cælc, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet;* calix:—Cælc oðde scenc *calicem,* Mt. Lind. Rush. Stv. 10, 42. v. calic.

cæle *A* KEEL or *bottom of a ship;* carina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cælic, es; *m. A cup, chalice, goblet;* calix:—Cælic hæle ic onfó *calicem salutaris accipiam,* Ps. Spl. 115, 4. v. calic.

cælþ *is cold,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22; *3rd pres. of* calan.

cæmban *to comb;* pectere, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61, MS. D. v. cemban.

cæmpa, an; *m. A soldier;* pugnator:—Wer cæmpa *vir pugnator,* Cant. Moys. Lamb. 186 b, 3. v. cempa.

cænnan *to clear, prove;* manifestare:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance,* L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. v. cennan *to declare,* II.

cænnan; *p.* cænde; *pp.* cænned *To bring forth, produce;* parere:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cænned abúton dícum *this herb is produced about ditches,* Herb. 13, 1; Lchdm. i. 104, 18, MSS. H. B. v. cennan *to beget,* I.

cænnestre, an; *f. One who has borne, a mother, dam;* genitrix. v. cynnestre.

cæn-ryn, es; *n. A generation,* Ps. Spl. 47, 12. v. cyn-ren.

cæpe-hús, es; *n.* [cépa *a merchant,* hús *a house*] *A storehouse;* armarium:—Æfeles cynnes cæpe-hús *armarium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 19; Wrt. Voc. 58, 59.

CÆPPE, an; *f. A* CAP, *cape, cope, hood;* cappa, pileus, cucullus, planeta:—Cæppe *cappa,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 67. Cæppe *planeta,* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 114; Wrt. Voc. 25, 54: 81, 45. Gerénod cæppe *an adorned hood;* penula, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 115; Wrt. Voc. 25, 55. [*Piers P.* cope: *Chauc.* cappe, cope: *Laym.* cape, cope: *Plat.* kappe: *Frs.* kæpe: *O. Frs.* kappe: *Dut.* kap, *f: Kil.* kappe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kappe, *f: O. H. Ger.* kappa, kappe, *f: Dan.* kaabe, kappe, *m: f: Swed.* kappa, kåpa, *f: Icel.* kápa, *f:* from *M. Lat.* cappa, 'quia capitis ornamentum est,' Isidorus.]

CÆRSE, cerse, an; *f.* CRESS, *watercress;* nasturtium, cardámum = *kárðamov*:—Man nasturcium, and ðórum naman cærse [cerse B.] nemneþ *one nameth* nasturtium, *and by another name, cress,* Herb. 21, 1; Lchdm. i. 116, 17. Ðeós wyrt, cærse, ne biþ sáwen, ac heó of hyre sylfne cenned biþ on wyllon and on brócen *this herb, cress, is not sown, but it is propagated of itself in wells and in brooks,* i. 116, 15. [*Piers P.* kerse: *Dut.* kers, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kresse, *m. f: O. H. Ger.* kresso, *m.* cressa, *f.*] DER. eá-cærse, -cerse, fen-, tún-, wylle-.

cæs *chose,* Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 35, = ceás; *p. of* ceósan.

cæster, e; *f. A city;* civitas, Mt. Rush. Stv. 5, 14: 8, 34. v. ceaster.

CÆF; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est, ost; *adj. Quick, sharp, prompt, nimble, swift;* acer, celer, præceps:—Ðá geseah Iohannes sumne cniht swíðe glæd on móde and on angínne cáf *there John saw a certain youth very cheerful in mind and quick in design,* Ælfc. T. 33, 17: R. Ben. 7: Fulg. 9. Cáf *præceps,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 32. Hét ðá hæleða hleó healdan ða bricge wígan wígheardne cáfne *then the defence [the chief] of the soldiers commanded a warrior, hardy in battle and nimble, to defend the bridge,* Byrht. Th. 133, 66; By. 76. Dæt hí sceoldon beón cáfe [MS. caue] to Gódes willan *that they might be prompt for God's will,* Homl. Th. ii. 44, 31. Sume earniaþ dæt hie síen ðý cáfran *some merit that they may be the more nimble,* Bt. 34, 7: Fox 144, 8. [*R. Brun.* koí *boisterous: Relq. Ant. W.* i. 212, 8, coí: *Orm.* kafe *bold: O. Nrs.* á-kafr *promptus, velox.*] DER. beadu-cáf. v. cífan.

cáfe; *adv. Quickly, promptly;* celeriter, prompte:—Mægen samnode cáfe to ceáse *he promptly collected his strength for the fight,* Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. DER. cífan.

cáfer-tún, es; *m. A hall, inclosure, court, vestibule;* atrium, vestibulum:—Mycel and rúm heall *vel* cáfertún *atrium,* Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61: Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Jn. Bos. 18, 15: Bt. 18, 1; Rawl. 38, 30. Seó fæmne geneálæhte ðam cáfertúne ðúses *the maiden came nigh the court of this house,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36: 5, 2; S. 615, 2: Ps. Lamb. 95, 9. For ðí de is betere án dæg on ðínum cáfertúnum ofer þúsenda hér *quia melior est dies una in atriis tuis super milia,* Ps. Lamb. 83, 11: 95, 8: 115, 8: 121, 2: 134, 2: Ps. Th. 121, 2: 133, 2: 134, 2. Infaraþ on cáfertúnas his ríl *ad ymnum introite atria [courts] ejus in hymnis,* Ps. Spl. 99, 4: Ps. Lamb. 99, 4. DER. cífan.

cáf-líce; *adv. Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly;* velociter, viriliter:—Ðám gemettum wæs beboden dæt hí sceoldon cáflíce etan *the partakers were commanded to eat quickly,* Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3: i. 494, 11: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 38: Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153: Num. 31, 6. DER. cífan.

cáf-scype, es; *m. A quickness;* velocitas, R. Ben. 5. DER. cífan.

cál, es; *m. A herb, wild cole-wort;* arboracia, lapsana?—Cál *arboracia* vel *lapsana?* Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 73; Wrt. Voc. 32, 9. v. cawel.

CALAN, ic cale, ðú calest, cælst, he caleþ, cælþ, *pl.* calaþ; *p.* cól, *pl.* cólon; *pp.* calen; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cool* or *cold;* algere, frigescere:—Donne him cælþ, he cépþ him hlywþe *when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter.* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Hwæder ða wélgan ne ne cale *do the rich never become cold?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 34. [*Wyc.* kele, koole: *Orm.* kelenn: *Plat.* kölen: *O. Saxe.* kólôn: *O. Frs.* kela: *Dut.* koelen: *Ger.* kühlen: *M. H. Ger.* kuolen *to become cold: O. H. Ger.* kuoljan: *Dan.* koele: *Swed.* koela: *Icel.* kala; *p.* kól; *pp.* kalit *algere: Lat.* gelare.] DER. a-calan, of-: calian: célan, a-, ge-:

cēle, cȳle, fǽr-; -gicel, -wyrt: cēlnes, ge-: cēling; cēlung, ge-: cōl, -nes: cōlian, a-: ceald, cald, æl-, brini-, eal-, hrīm-, ís-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-: caldu, sin-: cald-heort: cealdian, a-: cilian: cēlan, ge-.

calc, es; *m. A shoe, little shoe, sandal;* calceus, sandalium:—Gesceóde mid calcum *calceatos sandaliis,* Mk. Bos. 6, 9; Cot. 209.

calc-rond; *adj. Round of hoof;* calceis *vel* soleis ferreis marginatus:—Calcrondes, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 15; Gn. Ex. 143.

cald *cold;* gelidus, frigidus:—Þonne cymþ forst fyrnum cald *then cometh bitter cold frost,* Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 227; Th. 304, 29; Sat. 637: Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310. Caldra *colder,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 10; Rä. 41, 54. Caldast *coldest,* 81 b; Th. 308, 1; Seef. 33. v. ceald, calan.

cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness,* Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. v. ceald *frigus.*

cald-heort; *adj. Cold-hearted, unfeeling, cruel;* frigidus cordis, inhumanus, crudelis:—Cirmdon caldheorte *the cold-hearted cried out,* Andr. Kmbl. 275; An. 138. v. calan.

caldu, e; *f. Cold, coldness;* gelu, frigus. DER. sin-caldu. v. calan.

calend, es; *m.* I. *a month;* mensis:—Calend [kalend MS.] Martius rēde *the fierce month of March,* Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. II. *the appointed time or day of life;* dies, terminus vitæ:—Ær se dæg cyme, ðæt sý his calend arunnen *ere the day come, when his appointed time be run out,* Salm. Kmbl. 959; Sal. 479.

calf *a calf,* Ps. Spl. 49, 10. v. cealf.

calferu; *acc. pl. Calves;* vitulos, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. v. cealf.

calfian *to* CALVE; vitulum edere, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cealfian.

calfru *calves,* Ps. Th. 21, 10. v. cealf.

calfur *calves;* vituli:—Ymb-saldon me calfur *circumdederunt me vituli,* Ps. Surt. 21, 13: 50, 21. v. cealf.

calian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To be* or *become cold;* algere, frigescere. v. calan.

CALIC, cælic, calc, calc, es; *m. A cup,* CHALICE, *goblet;* calix:—Se calic mīnre blisse *the cup of my joy,* Ps. Th. 15, 5: Ps. Spl. 22, 7. Dæl calices mīnes *pars calicis mei,* Ps. Spl. 15, 5. He genam done calic *accepit calicem,* Mt. Bos. 26, 27, 28: Ps. Th. 115, 4: Ps. Surt. 115, 13. [*Plat.* kelk: *O. Sax.* kelik, *m:* *O. Frs.* tzielk, tzilik, *m:* *Dut.* kelk, *m:* *Ger.* kelch, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* kelich, kelch, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* kelih, *m:* *Dan.* kalk, *m. f:* *Swed. Norw.* kalk, *m:* *Icel.* kalkr, *m;* from *Lat.* calix: *Grk.* κύλιξ.]

calla, an; *m.* [ceallian *to call*] *A herald,* found in the phrase,—hilde calla [*q. v.*] *war's herald* or *a herald of war,* Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

CALU, caluw; *adj.* CALLOW, *bald, without hair;* calvus, glaber:—Calu oððe hnot *glaber* [MS. *glabrio*], Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3: Som. 8, 36: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 31; Rä. 41, 99. Monig man weorþ fǽrlice caluw *many a man becomes bald suddenly,* Prov. Kmbl. 42. [*Wyc.* calu: *Plat.* kaal; *Frs.* keal: *Dut.* kaal: *Kil.* kael: *Ger.* kahl: *M. H. Ger.* kal: *O. H. Ger.* chalo, chalaw: *Lat.* calvus: *Ir. Gael.* calbh: *O. Slav.* golu.]

caluw *bald,* Prov. Kmbl. 42. v. calu.

calwa, an; *m. A disease which causes baldness, the mange;* alopecia = ἀλωπεκία, Cot. 12.

calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds;* calmaria? gabalacrum?—Calwer [MS. caluuær] *calmaria?* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 21: *gabalacrum?* 157, 26. Calwer *gabalacrum?* Cot. 96. v. cealre.

calwer-briw, cealer-briw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds;* calviale, Wrt. Voc. 290, 37. v. briw.

calwere, es; *m? n?* [calu *bald*] *A bald place on the top of the head, a skull, place of skulls, place for burial;* calva, calvaria, Som. Ben. Lye.

camal *a camel,* Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25. v. camel.

camb, es; *m.* [camb *joined; p. of* cimban]. I. *a comb for cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc;* pecten, Wrt. Voc. 86, 11. v. bannuc-camb, fieðe-camb, wulfes camb. II. *the crest of a cock, the crest* or *top of a helmet, etc;* crista:—Helmes camb *the helmet's crest;* crista, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 75; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2. Camb on hætte, *vel* on helme *a crest on the hat* or *helmet;* crista, Cot. 46. [*Orm.* camb: *Scot.* kaim: *O. Sax.* camb, *m:* *Frs.* kaem: *Dut. Kil.* kam, *m:* *Ger.* kamm, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* kamp, *m:* kambe, *f:* *O. H. Ger.* kamp, kampo, *m:* *Dan.* kam, *m. f:* *Swed.* kam, *m:* *Icel.* kambr, *m:* *Sansk.* jambha, *m. tooth.*]

camb, e; *f. A comb, an assemblage of cells in which bees store their honey;* favus:—Hī ymbþrungon me swā swā beón camba *they surrounded me as bees* [*surround*] *the combs,* Ps. Lamb. 117, 12.

cambiht [camb, iht]; *adj. Combed, having a crest;* cristatus. v. canib II.

camel, camell, camal, es; *m. A camel;* cămēlus = κάμηλος = גָּמָל:—Wæs Iohannes gegerelad mid hērum cameles [camelles, Lind.] *erat Iohannes vestitus pilis cameli,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 6. Iohannes hæfde gewēde of hērum dæra camella *Iohannes habebat vestimentum de pilis camelorum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Se camal, Lk. Lind. War. 18, 25.

cammoc, cammuc, commuc, es; *n. m?* *The cammoc, kex, an umbelliferous plant, brimstone wort, hog's fennel, cow weed, cow parsley.* Kambuck *is still a name of the kexes in Suffolk,* Prior 36, 126; peucedānum officinale, = πευκέδανον, *n;* πευκέδανος, *f. sulphur wort, hog's fennel:*—Dās wyrte man peucedanum, and ōðrum naman cammoc [cammuc MS. H.] nemneþ *this wort is called peucedanum, and by another name cammoc,* Herb. 96, 1; Lchdm. i. 208, 17. Wyrc gōdne drenc, elenan iii snǽda, commuces viii *make a good drink, three portions of elf dock, eight of cammoc,* L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20.

camp, es; *m. A bond, fetter, chain;* compes:—Hīó bindan þenceaþ cyninga on campum *ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus,* Ps. Th. 149, 8. v. cops.

CAMP, comp, es; *m. A contest, war, battle;* certamen, pugna, bellum:—Ic ne gȳme dæs compes *I care not for the contest,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35. Drihten tǽcþ handa mīne to geféohte, and fingras mīne to slehte oððe to campe *Dominus docet manus meas ad prælium, et digitos meos ad bellum,* Ps. Lamb. 143, 1: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 21: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200: Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505: Chr. 937; Th. 202, 2, col. 1, 2; Æðelst. 8: Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. Mec gesette Crist to compe *Christ has placed me in battle,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. He ofercom compe feónda folcriht *he overcame the liberty of enemies in battle,* Cd. 143; Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. [*Laym.* comp *a conflict: Plat.* kamp: *O. Frs.* kamp, komp, *m:* *Dut.* kamp, *m. a battle: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kampf, *m. a fight: O. H. Ger.* champh, *m:* *Dan.* kamp, *m. f:* *Swed.* kamp, *m:* *Norw. Icel.* kapp, *n:* *Wel.* camp, *f.*] DER. camp-dōm, -hād, -rǽden, -stede, -wǽpen, -wered, -weorud, -wīg, -wudu: compwǽpen, -weorod, -wīg.

camp-dōm, es; *m. Warfare;* militia, Scint. 29, 1. DER. camp.

camp-hād, es; *m. Warfare;* militia:—Hī synd bigongende woruldlīcne camphād *they are exercising worldly warfare,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 9. DER. camp.

campian, compian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [camp *war*] *To fight, contend against;* militare, pugnare:—Sceal oretta ā Gode campian *a champion shall ever fight for God,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12. Se deófle campaþ [compaþ, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18] *he fights for the devil,* Hy. 2, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 5. Ic longe Gode campode *I have long fought for God,* Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 25; Gū. 615. He for his ēðle mid his leódum compode *he fought for his country with his men,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 17. [*Scot.* kemp: *Dut.* kampen: *Ger.* kämpfen: *M. H. Ger.* kempfen: *O. H. Ger.* chamfan, chemfan: *Dan.* kämpe: *Swed.* kämpa: *Icel.* keppa.] DER. wid-compian.

camp-rǽden, -rædenn, e; *f. State or condition of contest, contest, war;* certandi modus, certamen, pugna:—Nō hyra þrym ælæg campræðenne *their vigour did not fail in the contest,* Andr. Kmbl. 7; An. 4. DER. camp.

camp-stede, es; *m. The place of battle, battle-field;* locus pugnæ:—On ðam campstede *on the battle-field,* Chr. 937; Th. 204, 2, col. 1; Æðelst. 29: 937; Th. 206, 1, col. 1; Æthelst. 49. Fōr campstede [MS. campsted] sēcan *he went forth to seek the place of battle,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 28; Met. 26, 14. DER. camp.

camp-wǽpen *a battle-weapon, military weapon.* v. comp-wǽpen.

camp-weorud, es; *n. Fighting-men, soldiers;* militia, exercitus, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 33. v. camp-wered.

camp-wered, -weorud, comp-weorod, es; *n.* [werod, es; *n. an army*] *Warriors, soldiers, fighting-men, army;* militia, exercitus:—Hī sceoldan for heora campwered gebiddan and to Gode þingian *they should pray and make intercession to God for their warriors,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39. Æðelhere mon slōh mid ealle his campweorude ðe he mid him brohte *Ethelhere was slain with all the fighting-men whom he had brought with him,* 3, 24; S. 556, 33. Ða ārlēasan cyningas ofslegene wǽron mid heora compweorode *the wicked kings were slain with their army,* 2, 5; S. 507, 40. DER. camp.

camp-wīg *a battle.* v. comp-wīg.

camp-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. War-wood, a shield;* lignum pugnæ, clipeus:—Þonne rand dynede, campwudu cīynede *then rang the shield, the war-wood sounded,* Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51. DER. camp.

can, cann, e; *f. A knowledge, clearance.* v. cann.

can, ic he *I know, he knows:*—Ic oððe he can, Elen. Kmbl. 1363; El. 683; Ps. Th. 88, 13. He can *he can,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 10. v. cunnan.

Cananēisc; *adj. Canaanitish;* Chananæus:—Cham ys fæder ðære Cananēiscre þeóde *Ham is the father of the Canaanitish people,* Gen. 9, 18.

canceler, es; *m. A chancellor;* cancellarius:—Se cyng Willelm betǣhte Rodbeard his cancelere ðæt biscopríce on Lincolne *the king William transferred the bishopric of Lincoln to Robert his chancellor,* Chr. 1093; Ing. 306, 7.

cancer; *gen.* cancres; *m?* I. *a cancer, an eating* or *spreading disease;* cancer, morbus:—Gif ðū wille cancer ablendan, genim donne fīfleáfan ða wyrte: seóþ on wīne *if thou desire to stop a cancer, then take the herb fiveleaf: boil it in wine,* Herb. 3, 9; Lchdm. i. 88, 20. Ealne done bīte ðæs cancres heó afeormaþ *it clears away all the pain [bite] of the cancer,* 167, 3; Lchdm. i. 296, 22. Wið cancre, nim gāte geallan

and hunig *against cancer, take goat's gall and honey*, L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 13: Herb. 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 12, MS. O, note 24. Wiđ cancre *for cancer*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 21; Lchdm. i. 354, 25. **II.** *a crab*; cancer, animal. v. cancer-hæbern.

cancer-ádl, e; *f. A cancer-disease, a canker*; cancer, carcinoma = *καρκίνωμα*:—Wiđ cancerádle, dæt is, bíte *against cancer-disease, that is, a biting disease*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 9.

cancer-hæbern, es; *n.* [cancer *a crab*, hæbern = hæb-ærn *a place, dwelling-place*] *A crab-hole*; caverna, cavernula D.

cancettan; *part.* cancettende; *p.* cancette; *pp.* cancetted *To laugh aloud or in a cackling manner*; cachinnare:—Mæssepreóst ne sceal lufigean micelne and ungemetlícne cancettende hleahtor *nor shall a mass-priest love great and immoderate cackling laughter*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 36. v. ceahhetan.

cancetung, e; *f. A laughing in a cackling manner*; cachinnus, Cot. 58. v. ceahhetung.

CANDEL, candell, condel, condell, e; *f*: candel, es; *n. A* CANDLE; candela, lampas = *λαμπάς*:—Hádre scineþ ródores candel *the sun* [*the candle of the firmament*] *serenely shines*, Beo. Th. 3148; B. 1572. Candeles leóma *the light of a candle*; lampas, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Glád oferr gründas Godes condel beorht *God's bright candle glided over the grounds*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Ædelst. 15: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 20; Gü. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. Se sceal dære sunnan síþ bihealdan, Godes condelle *he shall observe the sun's course, God's candle*, 57 a; Th. 204, 2; Ph. 91. [*Chauc. Laym.* candel: *Pers.* شَمْعَدَان kandeel *a candle*: *Fr.* chandelle: *Span. It.* candela, from the *Lat.* candela, from candēre *to shine*.] DER. dæg-candel, friþ-, heofon-, mére-, swegel-, weder-, woruld-, wyn-: can-del-bora, -leóht, -mæsse, -snytels, -stæf, -sticca, -treów, -twist, -weoc, -wyrt.

candel-bora, an; *m. A* CANDLE-BEARER, *a subdeacon, a clerk*; acolythus = *ἀκόλουθος*, Cot. 203.

candell, e; *f. A candle*; candela, lampas. v. candel.

candel leóht, es; *n. Candle-light*; lucernæ lumen, C. R. Ben. 53. DER. candel.

Candel-mæsse, an; *f.* CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, *is celebrated with many lighted candles*; festum purificationis beatæ Mariæ:—Æt Candelmæssan *at Candlemas*, L. Eth. ix 12; Th. i. 342, 32. Hér, A. D. 1014, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan *here*, A. D. 1014, *Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas*, Chr. 1014; Th. 272, 25, col. 1. DER. candel.

candel-snytels, es; *m? Candle-snuffers*; emunctorium: — Candel-snytels *emunctorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 56. DER. candel.

candel-stæf, es; *m. A candle-staff* or *stick*; candelabrum:—Ne hí ne ælaþ hyra leóhtfæt, and hit under cyfe settaþ, ac ofer candelstæf *neque accendunt lucernam, et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15.

candel-sticca, an; *m. A* CANDLESTICK; candelabrum, Chr. 1102; Th. 366, 20. DER. candel.

candel-treów, es: *n. A candlestick with branches, a candlestick*; candelabrum:—Ne menn blácern in beornaþ and settaþ hine under mytte, ah on candeltreów *neque accendunt lucernam et ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. DER. candel.

candel-twist, es; *m. A pair of snuffers*; emunctoria: — Candel-twist *emunctoria*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 50; Wrt. Voc. 47, 54. DER. candel.

candel-weoc, e; *f. A wick of a candle, a torch*; funale, funis:—Candelweoca *funalia* vel *funes*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 87; Wrt. Voc. 41, 40. DER. candel.

candel-wyrt, e; *f.* [candel *a candle*, wyrt *a herb, plant*] CANDLEWORT, *hedge-taper, mullein*; lucernaria, phlomos = *φλόμος*, verbascum; thapsus, Lin. A plant useful for wicks of lamps:—Candelwyrt *phlomos* [MS. *fromos*] vel *lucernaria* [MS. *lucernaris*], Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 90; Wrt. Voc. 32, 25.

cann *know, knows*; scio, scit, Ps. Th. 91, 5: 93, 11. v. cunnan.

cann, e; *f. A knowledge, cognizance, averment* or *positive assertion, clearance*; notitia, cognitio, assertio:—Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes canne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's cognizance*, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Mid rihtre canne þy *lawful averment*, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 12. Þanne is cirican canne riht *then is the church clearance right*, L. Wih. 21; Th. i. 42, 1. [*Kil.* konne, kunne: *Ger.* kunde, *f.*]

CANNE, an; *f.* A CAN, *cup*; crater:—Canne *crater* vel *canna*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 38; Wrt. Voc. 24, 38. [*Wyc.* cannes, *pl.*: *Plat.* kanne: *Dut.* kan, *f.*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kanne, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* channa, *f.*: *Dan.* kande, *m.* *f.*: *Swed. Icel.* kanna, *f.*]

CANON, es; *m. A* CANON, *rule*; regula, canon = *κανών*:—Se canon cwæþ *the canon said*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 26. Se canon awriten is *the canon is written*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 43. Ða canonas openlice beódaþ *the canons openly command*, L. Ælf. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 20. Canones bóc *the book of the canon*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 13.

canon-dóm, es; *m. A canonship, office of a canon*; canonicatus. v. canon, -dóm *office, state, condition*.

canonec-líc; *adj. Canonical*; canonicus:—Æfter canoneclícan gewunan *according to canonical custom*, Canon. Hrs. 359, 8.

canonic, es; *m. A canon, prebendary*; canonicus: — Dæt Godes þeówas, biscopas and abbodas, munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, to rihte gecyrran *that God's servants, bishops and abbots, monks and mynchens, canons and nuns, turn to right*, L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17: vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 1: v. 7; Th. i. 306, 13.

canst *knowest, canst*, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68: March 176; *2nd pers. sing. pres. of* cunnan.

cantel-cap, es; *m.* CANTEL-COPE, *a sort of priest's garment*; caracalla, Chr. 1070; Ing. 274, 1.

cantere, es; *m. A singer*; cantor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cantic, es; *m. A canticle, song*; canticum:—Hafaþ se cantic ofer ealle Cristes bec widmærost word *the canticle hath the greatest repute over all Christ's books*, Salm. Kmbl. 99; Sal. 49. Dæt ic si gebrydded þurh dæs cantices cwide *that I may be touched through the word of the canticle*, 33; Sal. 17. Moises wrát done cantic and lærde Israéla folc *scripsit Moyses canticum et docuit filios Israel*, Deut. 31, 22: 31, 19: Salm. Kmbl. 47; Sal. 24: Ps. Th. 143, 10.

Cantwara burg, Cantware-burg, Cantwar-burg, -burh; *gen.* burge; *f.*: Cantwara byrig, e; *f.* [Cant-wara, *gen. pl. of* Cant-ware *Kentish men*, burh *a city*] *A city or fortress of the men of Kent*; Cantuariorum urbs *vel* castellum. **I.** CANTERBURY; Durovernensis civitas:—Cantwara burg forbærn ðý geáre *Canterbury was burnt in that year*, Chr. 754; Th. 80, 35, col. 1. Bræcon Cantwara burh *they took Canterbury by storm*, 853; Th. 120, 28, col. 3. Ða sealde Æðelbyrht him wununesse and stówe on Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his ríces ealdorburh *dedit ergo Æðilberctus eis mansionem in civitate Durovernensi* [*Canterbury*], *quæ imperii sui totius erat metropolis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 18; 4, 5; S. 572, 9. To Cantwarebyrig *to Canterbury*, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 37. He wæs bebyrged innan Cantwarbyrig *he was buried within Canterbury*, 690; Th. 65, 23, col. 1: 754; Th. 81, 36. **II.** *Rochester*; Roffensis civitas, Roffa:—Putta Cantwara burhge bisceop, seó is cweden æt Hrofesceastre *Putta Episcopus castelli Cantuariorum, quod dicitur Rofecester*, Bd. 4, 5; Whelc. 272, 35.

Cantwara mægþ, e; *f. The county of Kent, men of Kent*; Cantianorum provincia:—On Cantwara mægþe *in the county of Kent*, Bd. pref; S. 471, 26.

Cant-ware; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *acc.* e; *pl. m. Kentish men, inhabitants of Kent*; Cantuarii:—Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware and Wihtsætan *de Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii*. Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. Cantwara cyningas *kings of Kentish men*, L. H. E; Th. i. 26, 4, 5: 34, 3: 36, 2. Agustinus nú on Brytene rest, on Cantwarum *Augustine now rests in Britain, among the inhabitants of Kent*, Menol. Fox 207; Men. 105.

capelein, capellan *A chaplain*; capellanus, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 14.

capian; he capaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To turn, incline oneself*; vertere. se inclinare:—Capaþ he up *he turns upwards*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 3; Lchdm. iii. 266, 23.

capitol, capitul, es; *m.*: capitula, an; *m. A chapter*; capitulum:—Hér onginþ se forma capitul *here begins the first chapter*, L. Ecg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3: iii. 1; Th. ii. 194, 23. On ðam ende dises capitulan *in the end of this chapter*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 33.

capitol-mæsse, an; *f. Early* or *morning mass, first mass*; prima *vel* matutinalis missa: — We sungon capitol-mæssan *cantavimus primam missam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29.

cappa a *cap, cope, priest's garment*; capitulum:—Heáfod-clað *vel* cappa *capitulum* vel *capitularium*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 15. v. cæppe.

CAPÚN, es; *m. A* CAPON; gallinaceus, capo = *κάπων*:—Capún *gallinaceus*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 9: Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 48: Wrt. Voc. 30, 3. Capún *capo*, 39; Som. 63, 46; Wrt. Voc. 30, 1. [*Plat.* kappuun: *Dut.* kapoen, *m.*: *Kil.* kappuyn, kaphoen: *Ger.* kapaun, *m.*: *M. H Ger.* kapún, *m.*: *Dan. Swed.* kapun, *m.*: *O. Nrs.* kapún, *m.* Rask Hald: from the *Lat.* capo: *Grk. κάπων*.]

cara *care*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 96; Wrt. Voc. 51, 9. v. cearu.

carc CARK, *care*; cura, Som. Ben. Lye. v. carc-ern.

carc-ern, carc-æern, es; *n.* [carc *care*, or *Lat.* carcer *a prison*; ærn, ern *a place*] *A prison, a house of correction*; carcer, latomiæ:—Alæd of carcernes clúse mine sáwle *educ de carcere animam meam*, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Þonne þincþ him dæt he síe on carcerne gebroht *then it seems to him that he is brought into prison*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 15. Ic wæs on cearcerne [MS. Cot. carcærne] *eram in carcere*, Past. 44, 7: Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. To dam carcerne *to the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 179; An. 90: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 28; Sat. 637: Cot. 124: 191.

car-clife, an; *f. Agrimony*; agrimonia, Wrt. Voc. 79, 62. v. garclife.

care *care*, Ps. Th. 143, 18; *acc. of* caru. v. cearu.

care-líce; *adv. Sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly*; misere: — Me

deore earfoðe carelíce cnyssedan *dark troubles wretchedly weakened me,* Ps. Th. 85, 6.

Carendre, an; *f. A province of Germany,* now the duchy of *Carinthia* or *Kärnthen,* a crown land of the Austrian empire:—On ôðre healfe Donua dære eá is dæt land Carendre, sûþ ôþ ða beorgas de man hát Alpis *on the other side of the river Danube is the country Carinthia, [lying] south to the mountains which are called the Alps,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 43. Be eástan Carendran is Pulgara land *to the east of Carinthia is the country of the Bulgarians,* 1, 1; Bos. 19, 1.

car-ful; *adj.* CAREFUL, *anxious, curious;* sollicitus, curiosus:—Drihten carful oðde ymhydig is mînes *Dominus sollicitus est mei,* Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Carful *curiosus,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 112; Wrt. Voc. 51, 25. v. cear-ful.

carful-líce; *adv.* CAREFULLY, *diligently;* sollicite, diligenter:—Se sacerd sceal dôn carfullîce Godes þénunga *the priest shall carefully do God's services,* L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25. Twá þing sind de we sceolon carfullîce scrutnian *there are two things that we should diligently attend to,* Homl. Th. ii. 82, 25.

carful-nys, -nyss, e; *f.* CAREFULNESS, *curiosity;* sollicitudo, curiositas:—Godes cwydas sind to smeágenne mid micelre carfulnysse *the words of God are to be considered with great carefulness,* Homl. Th. ii. 280, 18: Lchdm. iii. 210, 5.

carian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take care, regard, heed, to be anxious;* curare, sollicitum esse:—Dæt abbodas nǽfre idele wlæuca carian *that abbots should never regard vain pomps,* L. I. P. 13; Wilk. 150, 25. Se morgenlíca dæg caraþ ymb hyne sylfne *crastinus dies sollicitus erit sibi ipsi,* Mt. Bos. 6, 34: Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Carian *to take heed, care,* L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5. Ða cariaþ mid waccelum móde *they care with watchful mind,* Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. v. cearian.

carited *charity;* caritas:—Heóld mycel carited in ðe hûs *held much charity in the house,* Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 6.

carl, es; *m.* [=ceorl *a churl*] *A churl, rustic;* rusticus, colonus:—Carles wǽn *the churl's wain* or *waggon,* Æqu. Vern. 30, 5; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 29, 31. v. carles wǽn.

carl; *adj. Male, masculine;* masculus. Used in compounds, as carl-cat, -fugel, -man.

carl-cat, es; *m. A male* or *he cat;* masculus cattus, Som. Ben. Lye.

carl-leás; *adj.* [caru *care,* leás *less*] CARELESS, *reckless, void of care, free;* improvidus, securus:—Wulfas sungon, carleásan deór *wolves howled, reckless beasts,* Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10; Exod. 166. He on dam dôme freoh and carleás bið *in judicio liber erit,* R. Ben. 2.

carleás-nes, -ness, e; *f. Freedom from care, security,* CARELESSNESS; securitas, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 113; Wrt. Voc. 51, 26. v. car-leás.

carl-leást, e; *f. Freedom from care, security, carelessness;* securitas:—Ring on swefnum underfón carleáste getácnaþ *to receive a ring in dreams betokens freedom from care,* Lchdm. iii. 198, 21, 29: 210, 5.

carles wǽn [*gen. of* carl] *the churl's wain, the constellation of the Great Bear;* Ursa Major:—Carles wǽn ne gǽþ nǽfre adûne under dyssere eorþan, swá swá ôðre tunglan dôþ *the churl's wain never goes down under this earth, as other constellations do,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 5; Lchdm. iii. 270, 11, 12. v. arctos.

carl-fugel, es; *m. A male* or *cock bird;* mas avis, Som. Ben. Lye.

carl-man, -mann, es; *m. A male, man;* masculus, homo:—Ða námen hí carlmen and wimmen *then took they men and women,* Chr. 1137; Ing. 366, 7.

CARR, es; *m.* **I.** *a stone, rock,* SCAR; petrus=*πέτρος,* petra=*πέτρα*:—Dæt is getrahtad carr *quod interpretatur petrus,* Jn. Lind. War. 1, 42. Dæt wæs geheáwen of carre oðde stâne *quod erat excisum de petra,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. Se ðe gesette ða grúndas ofer carr oðde stân *qui posuit fundamenta supra petram,* Lk. Lind. War. 6, 48: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24. **II.** *Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the river* Carr,=the Norman Charr, or *Charmouth;* in agri Dorsætensis parte maritima, post *e* literam addito *h,* ad morem Normannorum, *Gib.*:—Æðelwulf cyning gefeaht æt Carrum wið XXXV sciphlæsta *king Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth against the crews of thirty-five ships,* Chr. 840; Th. 120, 3, col. 1, 2, 3; 121, 3, col. 1, 2, 3: 833; Th. 116, 4, col. 1, 2, 3; 117, 4, col. 1, 2, 3. [*North Eng.* carrock: *Scot.* cairn: *Wel.* carn: *Corn.* carn, *m: Ir.* carn: *Gael.* carr, *m: Manx* carn, *m.*]

Carrum *the place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire,* Chr. 840; Erl. 67, 12. v. Carr **II.**

Cartaina; *indecl:* Cartaine, an; *f. Carthage;* Carthago:—Cartaina toworpen wæs *Carthage was overthrown,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 18. Scipia hæfde gefaren to dære niwan byrig Cartaina *Scipio had gone to the new city Carthage,* 4, 10; Bos. 93, 41: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 27. Dæt mon ealle Cartaina towurpe *that one would overthrow all Carthage,* 4, 13; Bos. 99, 25. He þohte Cartainan toweorpan *he wished to overthrow Carthage,* 4, 13; Bos. 100, 3.

Cartaine; *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Carthaginians;* Carthaginienses:—Wilnedon Cartaine fríðes to Rómánum *the Carthaginians sued for peace to the Romans,* Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 87, 12. Terentius, se mæra Cartaina sceóp, bær hætt on his heáfde *Terence, the great poet of the Carthaginians, wore a hat on his head,* 4, 10; Bos. 96, 18: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 11: 4, 13; Bos. 99, 24. Wearþ Cartainum fríþ alýfed fram Scipian *peace was granted to the Carthaginians by Scipio,* 4, 10; Bos. 96, 11: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 32. Rómâne wunnon on Cartaine *the Romans fought against the Carthaginians,* 4, 7; Bos. 87, 37: 4, 6; Bos. 86, 37.

carte, an; *f.* [*Lat.* charta] *Paper, a piece of paper, a deed;* charta=*χάρτης*:—Híg hym tosendon ane cartan, seó wæs ðus awriten [MS. awryten] *they sent a paper to him, which was thus inscribed,* Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 5. Alecge ða sealfe on hâtne clâþ oðde cartan *lay the salve on a hot cloth or on paper,* L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Cartan wrîtan [MS. wirtan] oðde rædan *to write or read a paper,* Lchdm. iii. 200, 35.

caru *care, sorrow, grief,* Lk. Bos. 10, 40: Ps. Th. 60, 1: 78, 11. v. cearu.

cæsar-dóm, es; *m. An emperor's rule;* imperium:—Ða wæs syxte geár Constantînes cæsardômes *then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial rule,* Elen. Kmbl. 16; El. 8.

Cæsere, es; *m.* [=*Lat.* Cæsar; *gen.* Cæsăris] *Cæsar, an emperor;* imperator:—Wearþ Gaius Gallica cæsere *Caius Caligula was emperor,* Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 117, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 84; El. 42: 1095; El. 99. For þingum dæs ærtran cæseres *for the deeds of the former emperor,* Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 15: Exon. 65a; Th. 240, 6; Ph. 634: Elen. Kmbl. 524; El. 262: 1098; El. 551: 1335; El. 669. Dæs [MS. ðes] cæseres cwén *the woman* or *wife of the emperor;* imperatrix *vel* augusta, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Cæseres wíf *the emperor's wife;* imperatrix *vel* augusta, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 1; Wrt. Voc. 42, 10. Aulixes under hælde dæm cásere cynerícu twá *Ulysses had two kingdoms under the emperor,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 11; Met. 26, 6. Ða gesettan Rómâne twegen cáseras *then the Romans appointed two emperors,* Ors. 6, 24; Bos. 124, 18. Hí hæfdon Cæsares ofer hîg, dæt we cwedaþ cáseras, ða beóþ cyninga yldest *they had* Cæsares *over them, that we call emperors, who are the greatest of kings,* Jud. Thw. 161, 29. DER. heáh-cásere.

cæsering, e; *f. A cæsaring, a coin with an emperor's image, a coin;* drachma=*δραχμή,* didrachma:—Gif wíf losaþ cásering *si mulier perdiderit drachmam,* Lk. Lind. Rush. War. 15, 8. Ne unband cásering *non solvit didrachma,* Mt. Lind. Stv. 17, 23.

cæser-líc; *adj. Cæsar-like, imperial;* imperialis, Cot. 115.

Cásern, e; *f.* [Cásere+en, *f. termin.* Cáseren, Cásern] *An empress;* augusta:—Æfter ðam ðe Rôme burh getimbred wæs DCCC wintra and LXVII, fêng Adriánus to Rómâna ánwealde. He [Cásere] wearþ Rómánum swá leóf, and swá weorþ, dæt hí hine nánuht ne hêton bûton fæder; and, him to weorþscype, hí hêton his wíf, cásern [cásere+en, *the f. termin.*] *eight hundred and sixty-seven years after the building of Rome, Hadrian succeeded to the government of the Romans. He became so dear to the Romans, and so honoured, that they never called him anything but father; and, in honour of him, they called his wife, empress,* Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 5–15.

cassoc *hassock, hassock-grass,* Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. v. cassuc.

cassuc, cassoc, e; *f. Hassock, hassock-grass, rushes, sedge* or *coarse grass;* aira cæspitosa, carex paniculata, Lin:—Dô him dis to lâcedôme: eoforþrote, cassuc, etc. *give him for this a leechdom: everthroat, hassock, etc.* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 23: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 30: 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 24. To hâligre sealfe sceal cassoc *hassock shall be for a holy salve,* Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Dô in glêde finol and cassuc and rêcels: bærn eal tosomne *put fennel and hassock and incense upon a fire: burn all together,* iii. 56, 5: L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 30: 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6: 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 13. Weorc Cristes [MS. Criste] mǽl of cassuce fífo *make five crosses of hassock-grass,* Lchdm. iii. 56, 8.

cassuc-leáf; *pl. n. Hassock-leaves*:—Wið earum [earon MS.] genim ða brádan biscopwyrt and cassucleáf *for the ears take the broad bishopwort and hassock-leaves,* Lchdm. iii. 46, 2.

CASTEL, castell, es; *n. m. A town, village,* CASTLE; villa, oppidum, castellum:—Faraþ on dæt castel [to dam castelle, *Hat.* in ðas cæstre, *Rush.*], dæt fóran ongeán eów ys *ite in castellum, quod contra vos est,* Mt. Bos. 21, 2. He dá lǽrende da castel beférde *et circuibat castella in circuitu docens,* Mk. Bos. 6, 6. His wíf wæs innan dam castele *uxor sua fuit in castello,* Chr. 1075; Gib. 183, 3: 1053; Erl. 187, 9. Ða castelas gewunnan *castella expugnarunt,* 1069; Gib. 174, 28. [*Lat.* castellum, *dim. of* castrum *a camp, fortified place; akin to* casa *a hut, and* caveo *to guard, protect.*] DER. castel-men, -weorc.

castel-men; *gen.* -manna; *pl. m. Castle-men;* castellani:—Da castelmen de wǽron on Engla lande him togeánes cômon [MS. comen] *the castle-men who were in England came against him,* Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 18.

castel-weorc, es; *n. Castle-work;* castellorum opus:—Hí suencten de men of ðe land mid castelweorces [*for* castelweorcum] *they oppressed the men of the land with castle-works* [castellis ædificandis], Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 20.

casul, e; *f? A cassock, short cloak;* birrhus, casûla, lacerna, sacrum pallium [*Ger.* kasel; *f.*], Som. Ben. Lye.

cāsus; *gen.* cāsûs; *m.* [*Lat.* cāsus, from cădo *to fall; as the Grk.* πτῶσις *a fall, case, from* πίπτω *to fall*] *A case, falling or change to denote the relation of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns to other words in a sentence*:—Mid ðam casu *with the case*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28. Ðās six cāsus *these six cases*, Som. 6, 32. Cāsus, dæt is fyll oððe gebīgednisse *a case, that is, a declining or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Ða pronomina, ðe habbaþ vocativum, dâ habbaþ six casus *the pronouns which have a vocative, then have six cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 54. v. ge-bīgednys.

CAT, catt, es; *m. A* CAT; cātus, murîceps:—Cat *cattus* vel *murilegus* aut *muriceps*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 20. Catt *muriceps* vel *musio*, *murilegus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 71; Wrt. Voc. 23, 30. [*Piers P. Chauc.* cat: *Plat.* katte, *f: O. Frs.* katte, *f: Dut.* kat, *f: Kil.* katte: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kater, *m;* katze, *f: O. H. Ger.* kazza, *f: Dan.* kat, *m. f: Swed.* katt, *m: Icel.* köttr, *m: Fr.* chat, *m: Span.* gato, *m: Ital.* gatto, *m: Lat.* cātus, *m: Grk.* κάττα, *f: Wel.* câth: *Corn.* cath, *f: Ir.* cat: *Gael.* cat, cait, *m: Manx* cayt: *Armor.* kaz, *m.*]

cattes mint, e; *f. Cat's mint, cat-mint;* felina mentha, nepeta cataria, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye.

caul *a basket*, Cot. 45: 196. v. cawl.

CAWEL, cawl, caul, es; *m.* COLE, *colewort, cabbage;* caulis, magudāris = μαγώδαρις, brassica, Lin:—Caul *caula* [= *caulis*] vel *magudaris*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 44. Befeald on caules [cawles MS. H.] leáf *fold it in the leaf of a cabbage*, Herb. 14, 2; Lchdm. i. 106, 17: L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 22: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 23. Sele him etan gesodenne cawel on gōdum broþe *give him colewort to eat sodden in good broth*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15: 3, 44; Lchdm. ii. 336, 18. Wild cawel *wild cole;* brassica silvatica, Herb. 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 17. Se brāda cawel *the broad colewort, cabbage*, L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 9. [*Scot.* kail, kale: *Frs.* koal, kool: *Dut.* kool, *f:* Ger. kohl, *m: M. H. Ger.* kôle, kol, *m: O. H. Ger.* kôl: *Dan.* kaal, *m. f: Swed.* kål, *m: Icel.* kál, *n: Fr.* chou, *m: Span.* col, *m: Ital.* cavolo, *m: Lat.* caulis, *m: Grk.* καυλός, *m: Wel.* cawl: *Corn.* caul, *m: Ir.* câl: *Gael.* cál, *m: Manx* kail, *f: Armor.* kaol, *m.*]

cawel-leáf, es; *n. A cabbage-leaf;* brassicæ folium:—Nim cawel-leáf *take cabbage-leaves*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 24.

cawel-sǽd, es; *n. Cabbage-seed;* brassicæ semen:—Nim cawel-sǽd *take cabbage-seed*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 5.

cawel-stela, an; *m.* [stela *a stalk*] *A cabbage-stem;* brassicæ caudex:—Nim cawelstelan *take a cabbage-stem*, Lchdm. iii. 102, 7.

cawel-wyrm, -wurm, es; *m. A cabbage-worm, caterpillar;* curculio, eruca:—Cawelwurm *gurgulu* [= *curculio*], Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 127; Wrt. Voc. 24, 2.

cawl, caul, ceawl, ceaul, es; *m. A basket;* sporta, corbis, cophînus = κόφινος:—Cawl *sporta*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 118; Wrt. Voc. 34, 47. Hý heora cawlas afýlled hæfdon *they had filled their baskets*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 34. Caul *corbis*, Cot. 45: 196. Ceawlas *cophinos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20. Ceaulas *cophinos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43.

ceác, es; *m. A pitcher, jug, basin, laver;* urceus, caucus = καῦκος, luter = λουτήρ:—Ceác *urceus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 67: Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 80; Wrt. Voc. 25, 20. Calica fyrmþa and ceáca *baptismata calicum et urceorum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4, 8. Dæt he hēt ðǽr ærene ceácas onhōn *ut ibi æreos caucos suspendi juberet*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Beforan ðæm temple stōd æren ceác, onuppan twelf ærenum oxum... Se ceác wæs swā micel dæt he oferhelede ða oxan ealle, būton ða heáfudu totodon ût *a brazen laver stood before the temple, upon twelve brazen oxen... The laver was so large that it covered the oxen entirely, save that the heads projected out*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 3, 4. On ðæm ceáce *in the laver*, 16, 5; Cot. MS.

ceác-bān, es; *n. The cheek-bone, jaw;* mandibula:—Ceác-bān *vel* ceácan *vel* cin-ban *mandibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. v. ceáce.

ceác-bora, an; *m. A jug* or *pitcher-bearer;* anhilus? Cot. 13; anthevilus? Wrt. Voc. 285, 14.

ceace *a trial, proof;* exploratio, tentamentum, experientia, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

CEÁCE, an; *f. The jaw,* CHEEK; maxilla, mala, mandibula, gena:—Dæt tācen ðære bærnesse he on his ceácan bær *signum incendii in maxilla portavit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 16. He gehrān his ceácan *contigit maxillam ejus*, 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Ceácan *malæ, maxillæ*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 58, 59. On hælftre and bridle ceácan heora gewrīþ *in camo et freno maxillas eorum constringe*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 9. Ceácan *mandibulæ*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 46. Ceác-bān *vel* ceácan *vel* cin-bān *mandibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Dæt bīþ gōd sealf wið ðara ceácna [= ceácena] geswelle *that is a good salve for swelling of the cheeks*, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 48, 11. [*Wyc.* cheek-boon *the jaw: Piers P. R. Brun.* cheke: *Chauc.* cheeke, cheke: *Plat.* kākel: *O. Frs.* keke, tziake, *f: Dut.* kaak, *f: Kil.* kaecke: *Swed.* kek, *m: Icel.* kjálki, *m.*]

ceác ful; *adj. A pitcher full, jug full:*—Brohte Romanus ceác fulne wæteres *Romanus brought a jug full of water*, Homl. Th. i. 428, 1. Gedō on ceác fulne wînes *put* [*it*] *into a jug full of wine*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 23.

CEAF, cef, es; *pl. nom. acc.* ceafu; *n.* CHAFF; palea:—Ceaf *palea*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 1; Wrt. Voc. 38, 52. Dæt ceaf he forbærnþ on unacwencedlicum fŷre *paleas comburet igni inextinguibili*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17. Ða ceafu he forbærnþ on unadwæscendlicum fŷre *paleas comburet igni inextinguibili*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12. Dæt folc wæs todrīfen oðer eall Egipta land cef to gadrienne *dispersus est populus per omnem terram Ægypti ad colligendas paleas*, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. [*R. Brun. Chauc. Laym.* chaf: *Orm.* chaff: *Plat.* kaff: *Dut.* kaf, *n: Ger.* kaff, *n: M. H. Ger.* kaf, *n.*]

CEAFER, ceafor, es; *m. A beetle,* CHAFER; brūchus = βροῦχος:—Ceafor *bruchus*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 118; Wrt. Voc. 23, 72: 77, 50: 281, 45. He cwæþ and com gærshoppa, and ceaferas dæs næs gerīm oððe getel *dixit et venit locusta, et bruchus cujus non erat numerus*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 34. [*O. Sax. Dut.* kever, *m: Ger.* käfer, *m: M. H. Ger.* kēvere, *m: O. H. Ger.* kēvar, kēvaro, *m.*]

ceafer-tūn *a hall;* atrium. v. cāfer-tūn.

ceafes *a harlot;* peilex, concubina, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 A. v. cyfes.

CEAFL, es; *m. A bill, beak, snout, jaw, cheek;* rostrum, rictus, fauces, maxilla:—Se wīda ceafl gefylled biþ *the wide jaw is filled*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 26; Wal. 59: Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705. Blódigum ceaflum *with bloody jaws*, 318; An. 159: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 5; Cri. 1252. Dauid gewylde ðone wildan beran, and his ceaflas totær *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws*, Ælfc. T. 13, 26: 14, 2. [*Wyc.* chaul: *Laym.* cheuel, chæfl, choul: *O. Sax.* kafiōs, *pl. m: Dut.* kevels, *pl. f: Ger.* kiefel, kifel, kiffel, *m.*] DER. helle ceafl.

ceahhetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To laugh loud* or *in a cackling manner;* cachinnare:—Ceahhetton *they laughed in a cackling manner*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 34 [= ceachetan: *Dut.* kakelen: *Kil.* gachelen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kachen: *O. H. Ger.* kachazzen, chahhazen: *Lat.* cachinnare: *Grk.* καχάζω: *Sansk.* kakh *to laugh*]. v. cancettan.

ceahhetung, e; *f. A loud* or *cackling laughter;* cachinnus, cachinnatio:—Ða gehȳrde ic mycel gehlȳd and ceahhetunga, swā swā ungelǽredes folces *then heard I a great noise and a cackling laughter, as of rude folk*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Ceahhetung *vel* cincung *cachinnatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

CEALC, es; *m. Plaster, cement,* CHALK; calx arenata, calx:—Iuuinianus wæs sume niht on ānum niwcilctan hūse: ða hēt he bētan ðǽr-inne mycel fŷr, forðon hit wæs ceald weder. Ða ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan, ðā wearþ Iuuiinianus mid dam brǽþe ofsmorod *Jovian was one night in a newly-plastered house: then he ordered a great fire to be lighted therein, because it was cold weather. Then the plaster began to fume excessively, and Jovian was smothered with the vapour*, Ors. 6, 32; Bos. 129, 9–12. [*Dut.* kalk, *f: Kil.* kalck: *Ger.* kalk, kalch, *m: M. H. Ger.* kalc, *m: O. H. Ger.* calc, chalch: *Dan.* kalk, *m. f: Swed. Norw.* kalk, *m: Icel.* kalk, *n: Lat.* calx, *m. and f: Grk.* χάλιξ, *m. and f: Wel. Corn.* calch, *m: Ir.* calc: *Gael.* cailc, *f: Manx* kelk, *m.*] DER. niw-cilct.

Cealca ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f. The chalk city. Camden* thinks it is Tadcaster, in Yorkshire; idem, ut opinatur clarus Camdenus, quod hodie Tadcaster in agro Eboracensi, sic olim vocatum a calce ibidem copiose effossa, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cealc-hȳþ, e; *f. The name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent:*—Hēr wæs gefiltfullīc sinoþ æt Cealc-hȳþe *here* [*in* A. D. 785] *there was a contentious synod at Chalk*, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 13.

cealc-stān, es; *m. Chalk-stone, chalk;* calculus, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Wrt. Voc. 85, 25. v. mealm-stān 2.

CEALD, cald; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* [ceald = cald, *q. v.*] *Cool,* COLD; frigidus, gelidus:—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungelīclīce mettas lyste *how various meats please the cool stomach*, L. M. cont. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Forst se biþ fyrnum ceald *frost which is intensely cold*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. Ðū ðæm wætere wǽtum and cealdum foldan fæste gesettest *thou firmly settest the earth to the water wet and cold*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 180; Met. 20, 90: 20, 152; Met. 20, 76. Wedera cealdost *the coldest of tempests*, Beo. Th. 1097; B. 546. [*Laym.* cald: *Plat.* koold, kold, kolt: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* kald: *Dut.* koud: *Kil.* koud, kaud: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kalt: *O. H. Ger.* chalt, kalt: *Goth.* kalds, *m;* kald, *n: Dan.* kold: *Swed.* kall: *Icel.* kaldr: *Lat.* gelidus: *Lith.* száltas: *Lett.* salts: *Sansk.* jala.] DER. æl-ceald, brim-, eal-, hrīm-, īs-, morgen-, ofer-, sin-, snāw-, wæl-, winter-. v. calan.

ceald, cald, es; *n. Cold, coldness;* frigus:—Somod hāt and ceald *heat also and cold*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 29; Dan. 377: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. Hātes and cealdes *of heat and of cold*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 20; Dōm. 106. Hý beóþ ealde geclungene ðære *they are shrivelled with cold*, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304. Calde geþrungen wǽron mīne fēt *my feet were pierced with cold*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 16; Seef. 8. v. calan.

cealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To become cold;* frigescere:—Eorþmægen ealdaþ, ellen cealdaþ [MS. cōlaþ] *earthly power grows old*,

courage becomes cold, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 62; Reim. 69, Grn. Gl. DER a-cealdian. v. calan.

cealer-brīw, es; *m. A thick pottage made of curds;* calviale, Gl. Lchdm. ii. 375, 18. v. calwer-brīw.

CEALF, celf, calf, es; *pl.* cealfru, calfru; *n. m. A* CALF; vitulus, vitula:—He genam ān fætt cealf *tulit vitulum tenerrimum*, Gen. 18, 7. He ofslōh ān fæt celf *occidit vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Foxe 15. 27. Ne onfō ic nā of eówrum hūse cealfas *non accipiam de domo tua vitulos*, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Dæt hālige cealf *the holy calf*, Ps. C. 50, 137; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 137. Me ymbhringdon mænige calfru *circumdederunt me vituli multi*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. Ic ne on-foo of hūse drūman calferu *non accipiam de domo tua vitulos*, Ps. Surt. 49, 9. On-settaþ ofer wi-bed dīn calfur *acc. pl. imponent super altare tuum vitulos*, 50, 21. [*Orm.* callf: *Plat.* kalf, kalv, *n: O. Sax.* calf, *n: Dut.* kalf, *n: Ger.* kalb, *n: M. H. Ger.* kalp, *n: O. H. Ger.* kalb, *n: Goth.* kalbo, *f. a young cow, heifer: Dan.* kalv, *m. f: Swed.* kalf, *m: Icel.* kálfr, *m.*]

cealf-ādl, e; *f.* [ād *a disease, pain*] *A calf-disease, a sort of disease;* morbi genus, L. M. 35, Lye.

cealfa hūs, es; *n. A house for* [*of*] *calves;* vitularius, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 24; Wrt. Voc. 15, 24.

cealfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To calve;* vitulum parere. v. ceálf.

ceallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [calla *a caller, herald*] *To* CALL, *cry out, shout;* clamare:—Ongan [MS. ongean] ceallian ofer cald wæter Byrhthelmes bearn *the son of Byrhthelm began to shout across the cold river*, Byrht. Th. 134, 28; By. 91. [*Chauc. R. Brun.* calle: *Piers P.* callede, *p: O. Frs.* kaltia, kella: *Dut. Kil. Ger. M. H. Ger.* kallen: *O. H. Ger.* challōn: *Dan.* kalde: *Swed. Norw. Icel.* kalla: *Lat.* calare; *Grk.* καλεῖν.] DER. hilde calla.

cealre, calwer, es; *m. Pressed curds, a jelly made of curds or sour milk;* calmaria, gabalacrum?—Cealre [MS. cealfre] *calmaria*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 33. Nim sūr molcen, wyrc to cealre, and beþ mid dȳ cealre *take sour curds, work them to a jelly, and foment with the jelly*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25, 26. Sūr meolc wyrce cealre, and beðe mid cealre *work sour milk into jelly, and foment with the jelly*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 26. Gewirc niwne cealre *make new jelly*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 13. Nim ða wyrta and wyrce togadere swā micel swā cealras [MS. celras] *take the herbs and work them together as thick as curds*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. Calwer *gabalacrum*, Cot. 96. DER. cealer-brīw.

ceaol *a basket;* cophinus, Lk. Lind. War. 9, 17. v cawl.

CEÁP, es; *m.* **I.** *cattle;* pecus:—Ðǽm landbūendum is beboden dæt ealles dæs ðe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hīg Gode ðone teoðan dǽl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded, that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432 29. Ceápas *cattle*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747 His neáhgebūres ceáp *his neighbour's cattle*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 15. Ceápes cwild *murrain of cattle*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31. **II.** as cattle were the chief objects of sale, hence,—*Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business, market;* pretium, negotium, pactio, venditio, forum:—Ceápas *saleable commodities, goods*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 16; Gen. 1772: 90; Th. 112, 28; Gen. 1877. Deópum ceápe gebohte *redeemed us at a great [deep] price*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28. Sume wǽron to ceápe gesealde *some were sold at a price*, Nathan. 8: Gen. 41, 56. Awyrigende ceáp [MS. cep] *malignum negotium*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Ic gange to ceápe *I go to market;* veneo, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 23. [*Laym.* cheap, chep *value, purchase: Plat.* koop, *m: O. Sax.* kop, *m. purchase, money: O. Frs.* kāp, *m. purchase, sale: Dut.* koop, *m. bargain: Ger.* kauf, *m: M. H. Ger.* kouf, *m. purchase: O. H. Ger.* chouf, kouf, *m. negotium: Dan.* kjöb, *n: Swed.* köp, *n. purchase: Icel.* kaup, *n. bargain.*] DER land-ceáp, orleg-, searo-.

ceáp-cnīht, es; *m. A hired servant, a slave;* emptitius, Cot. 72.

ceáp-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. A bargaining* or *market-day:*—Ceáp-dagas *the Nones* or *stated times when the common people came to market;* nonæ, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 27; Wrt. Voc. 53, 36; Cot. 142.

ceáp-eádig; *adj. Rich in goods, rich in cattle:*—Nefne him hafaþ ceápeádig mon *unless a man rich in cattle retains him*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 8; Gn Ex. 108.

ceáp-ealeðel, -ealoþ, es; *n. The ale-selling place, an ale-house;* taberna, popina, cervisiarium:—Ne sceolon mæsse-preóstas æt ceáp-ealeðelum ne etan ne drincan *mass-priests should not eat nor drink at ale-houses*, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 18.

ceáp-gyld, es; *n.* **I.** *bargain money;* justum rei venditæ pretium:—Polige dæs ceápgyld *perdat pretium emptionis*, L. Ath. i. 24; Wilk. 61, 25; Th. i. 212, 16, note 33. **II.** *price* or *market-price of what is stolen;* rei furto ablatæ pretium:—Gilde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld *let a man pay to the accuser the market-price* [pretium], L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 23.

ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceáp **II**] *To bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase* or *sale of a thing, to buy, to bribe;* negotiari, emere, comparāre:—Ceápiaþ ðȳ-dæt ic cume *negotiamini dum venio*, Lk. Bos. 19, 13. He adrāf ūt ealle ða ðe ceápodon innan ðam temple *ejiciebat omnes ementes et vendentes in templo*, Mt. Bos. 21, 12. Gyfum ceápian *to bribe with gifts*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. Mid ðām hī ūtwǽpnedmonna freóndscipes him ceápiaþ *quibus externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Mihte ȳþ geceápian, gif ænig man ceápode *might easily buy, if any one bargained*, Örs. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 17. DER. a-ceápian, be-, ge-, ofa-.

ceáping, e; *f. A buying, marketing;* emptio:—Dæt nān ceáping ne sȳ Sunnan dagum *that no marketing be on Sundays*, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15, note 31. v. ceápung.

ceáp-man, cȳp-man, cȳpe-man; *gen.* -mannes; *dat.* -men; *pl. nom. acc.* -men; *gen.* -manna; *dat.* -mannum; *m. A* CHAPMAN, *merchant, market-man;* mercator, negotiator, nundinator:—Gif ceápman uppe on folce ceápie, dō dæt beōran gewitnessum *if a chapman traffic up among the people, let him do it before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 12, note 32: Obs. Lun. § 14; Lchdm. iii. 190, 23. Da cȳpmen binnon ðam temple getācnodon unrihtwīse lāreówas on Godes geladunge *the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35: ii. 120, 15. Cȳpemen monig cēpeþing to ceápstōwe brohte *chapmen brought many saleable things to market*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. .

ceáp-sceamul, -scearnel, es; *m.* [scamel *a bench, seat*] *A toll-booth, custom-house, treasury;* mercatorium scabellum, telonium = τελώνιον, gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον:—He geseah Leui, æt ceápscearnule sittende *vidit Levi, sedentem ad telonium*, Lk. Bos. 5, 27. Ðās word he spæc æt ceápscearnele *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, Jn. Bos. 8, 20.

ceáp-scip, es; *n. A merchant ship, trading ship;* navis mercatoria:—Hī wīcingas wurdon, and æt ānum cyrre ān c and eahtatig ceápscipa gefēngon *they became pirates, and took, at one time, one hundred and eighty trading ships*, Örs. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 2.

ceáp-setl, cēp-setl, es; *n.* [setl *a seat*] *A toll-booth, custom-house;* telonium = τελώνιον:—He geseah Leuin sittende æt hys cēpsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14.

ceáp-stōw, e; *f. A market-place, a market;* forum, emporium:—Lundenceaster is monigra folce ceápstōw of lande and of sǽ-cumendra *Lundonia civitas est multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Cȳpemen monig cēpeþing to ceápstōwe brohte *chapmen brought many saleable things to market*, 2, 1; S. 501, 5: Cot. 138.

ceáp-strǽt, e; *f.* [ceáp **II**. *saleable commodities,* strǽt *a street, public place, market*] *A street* or *place for merchandise, a market;* vicus mercatorius, forum, mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceápung, e; *f. Business, trade, traffic, commerce;* negotium, negotiatio:—Be ceápunge *concerning traffic* or *commerce*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 8. Fram ceápunge þurhgangende on þȳstrum *a negotio perambulante in tenebris*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. Ic ne ongeat grame ceápunga *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Th. 70, 15.

ceápung-gemōt, es; *n. A meeting for trade, a market;* mercatus, Cot. 133.

ceápung-þing, es; *n. A buying, setting a price;* mercatus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cear; *adj. Sorrowful, anxious, sollicitous;* angore plenus, anxius, sollicitus:—On cearum cwidum *with anxious words*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 2; Sat. 67: 134; Th. 169, 3; Gen. 2794.

cearc, es; *m. n? Care, anxiety;* cura, sollicitudo:—Iudas ne meahte oncyrran cearces [MS. rex, = crex, = cerx, = cearx, = cearces] genīdlan *Judas could not avert the pressure of anxiety*, El. 610. v. carc.

cearc-ern, es; *n. A prison;* carcer:—Ic wæs on cearcerne *eram in carcere*, Past. 44, 7; Hat. MS. 62 b, 22. v. carc-ern.

cearcetung, e; *f. A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth;* stridor, Som. Ben. Lye.

cearcian, cearcigan; *part.* cearciende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To chatter, creak, crash, gnash;* strīdēre, strīdēre, crepitare:—Cearciende tēþ *gnashing the teeth; strīdentes dentes.* Som. Ic cearcige oððe gristbītige *strideo* vel *strīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 7.

cearег *sorrowful*, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. v. cearig.

cearе-līce *sorrowfully, miserably, wretchedly.* v. care-līce.

cearena *of cares* or *sorrows*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962; *gen. pl. of* cearu.

cearf *carved*, Solil. in præf; *p. of* ceorfan.

cear-ful, car-ful; *adj. Careful, full of care, sad;* sollicitus:—Cleopaþ swā cearful se gǽst to ðam duste *the spirit so sad shall call to the dust*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 1; Secl. 15. Cwǽdon cearfulle, Criste lāðe, to Gūþlāce *the foes of Christ, full of care, said to Guthlac*, 41 a; Th. 136, 30; Gū. 549: 8 a: Th. 2, 26; Cri. 25.

cearful-līce *carefully, diligently.* v. carful-līce.

cearful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Carefulness, curiosity.* v. carful-nys.

cear-gǽst, -gēst, es; *m. A spirit of anxiety, fearful ghost;* terribilis spiritus:—In lyft astāg ceargǽsta [MS. ceargesta] cirm *in the air arose a cry of fearful ghosts* or *spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gū. 364.

cear-gealdor; *gen.* -gealdres; *n.* [galdor *an incantation, charm*] *A dire* or *horrible enchantment;* cantio *vel* loquela mæsta:—Helle gǽst

cleopade fôr corþre ceargealdra full *the spirit of hell cried before the multitude, full of dire enchantments*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 24; Jul. 618.

ceari *anxious*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376. 29; Seel. 162. v. cearig.

cearian, cearigan, carian; ic cearige, ðú cearast, he cearaþ, *pl.* cariaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cearu *care*] *To take care, heed, to be anxious or sorry;* curare, sollicitum esse:—Hwæt bemurnest ðú cearigende *why mournest thou sorrowing?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 27; Cri. 177. Hē æt gūþe nā ymb his līf cearaþ *he cares not about his life in battle*, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ne cearа ðú fleámе dǽlan somwist incre *care not thou to part your fellowship by flight*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 25; Gen. 2279: 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732.

cearig, ceareg, ceari; *adj.* [cearu *care, sorrow*] *Careful, sorrowful, pensive, wary,* CHARY, *anxious, grieving, dire;* sollicitus, cautus, querens, meute turbatus, dirus:—Hie bidon hwonne bearm Godes cwōme to cearigum *they waited till the child of God should come to the sorrowful*, Exon, 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. Cearegan reorde *in a sorrowful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2218; An. 1110. Wæs Meotud on beám bunden fæste cearian clomme *the Creator was bound fast on the tree with dire bond*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 6; Dóm. 67. Ne þurfon wyt beón cearie æt cyme Dryhtnes *we need not be anxious at the Lord's coming*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 29; Seel. 162. DER. earm-cearig, ferhþ-, gnorn-, hreów-, mōd-, sorg-, winter-.

cear-leás *void of care, careless, reckless, free.* v. car-leás.

cearleás-nes *freedom from care, security, carelessness.* v. carleás-nes.

cear-leást *freedom from care, security, carelessness.* v. car-leást.

cearo *care, sorrow, grief*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 23; Cri. 1663. v. cearu.

cear-seld, es; *n. A place of sorrow;* habitaculum mœroris, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 10; Seef. 5.

cear-síþ, es; *m.* [síþ *fortune, fate*] *A sorrowful fate, sad fortune;* curæ sors, fortuna tristis:—Cealdum cearsíþum *with cold sad fortunes*, Beo. Th. 4783; B. 2396.

cear-sorg, e; *f. Sorrowful care, anxious sorrow;* cura sollicita:—Me cearsorge of mōde asceáf þeóden usser *our Lord removed anxious care from my mind*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 9; Gen. 1114.

CEARU, caru, cearo, e; *f.* CARE, *sorrow, grief;* cura, dolor, mœror:—Cearu wæs geniwod geworden in wīcum *care was become renewed in the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2611; B. 1303: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 119 b; Th. 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. Nis ðē nān caru *non est tibi curæ*, Lk. Bos. 10, 40: Ps. Th. 60, 1. Ðonne biþ þearfendum cwīðende cearo *then shall be wailing care to the miserable*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286: 77 a; Th. 289, 29; Wand. 55. Gehȳr me, ðonne ic to ðē bidde eare full *hear me, when I, full of care, pray to thee*, Ps. Th. 140, 1. Ic sceolde āna mīne eare cwīðan *I must bewail my care alone*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9: Ps. Th. 118, 145, 147. Ne cleopigaþ hī care *they speak not their care*, 113, 16: 143, 18. Ða caare seófedun þyh heortan *sorrows sighed round my heart*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 20; Seef. 10. Cearena full *full of sorrows*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 962. Hȳ in ceárum cwīðaþ *they mourn in sorrows*, 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gū. 194. Ðe-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sȳn on dises līfes carum *ne forte graventur corda vestra in curis hujus vitæ*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34: 8, 14. Mid cearum hī cwīddun *sorrowfully* [lit. *with sorrows*] *they mourned*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 35; Cri. 1131: 21 a; Th. 55, 31; Cri. 892. [*Piers P.* kare: *Chauc.* care: *Laym. Orm.* care, kare: *O. Sax.* kara, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* kar, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* chara, *f*: *Goth.* kara, *f.*] DER. aldor-cearu, brcóst-, gūþ-, līf-, mǽl-, mōd-, sorg-, ūht-, woruld-.

cearung, e: *f.* [cearu *care*] *Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint;* sollicitudo. Som. Ben. Lye.

cear-wylm, -welm, -wælm, es; *m.* [wylm *heat of mind, emotion*] *Sorrowful or anxious emotion, agitation;* sollicita perturbatio, agitatio:—Ða cearwylmas cōiran wurþaþ *the anxious emotions become cooler*, Beo. Th. 569; B. 282. Ā wæs sæc cnyssed cearwelmum *the contest was ever tossed with waves of sorrow*, Elen. Kmbl. 2513; El. 1258. Æfter cearwælmum *after anxious emotions*, Beo. Th. 4138; B. 2066.

CEÁS, e; *f:* es; *n. A quarrel, strife;* lis:—Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ ðǽr ceás weorþ *if a man supply another with weapons where there is strife*, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. On ceáse *in strife*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Mearh mægen samnode to ceáse *the horse collected his strength for the strife*, Elen. Kmbl. 111; El. 56. [*O. Frs.* kase, *f. quarrel*: *O. H. Ger.* kōsa, *f. eloquium, fabula.*] DER. un-ceás.

ceás *chose*, Chr. 975; Th. 226, 21; Edg. 22; *p.* of ceósan.

ceásan ? *p.* ceós, pl. ceóson; *pp.* ceásen [ceás *strife*] *To strive, fight;* contendere. v. be-ceásan.

ceásega, an; *m. A chooser;* elector. DER. wæl-ceásega, *q. v.*

ceásnes, -ness, e: *f. Election, choice;* electio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceást, e; *f?* es; *n? Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal;* lis, rixa, seditio:—On ceáste *in strife*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 24. Gif he þurh unnytte ceáste man ofsleá fæste x geár *si in inutili rixa hominem occiderit, x annos jejunet*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 68, § 22; Th. ii. 230, 29. Ne he ceáste ne astiirige *he shall not stir up strife*, L. Ælf. P. 50; Th. ii. 386, 12. Foleslíte *vel* æswícung, sacu, ceást *seditio*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 39; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30. [*Piers P.* cheeste, cheste.] v. ceás *strife*.

ceaster, cæster, cester; *gen. dat.* ceastre; *acc.* ceastre, ceaster, *pl.* ceastra; *f.* The names of places ending in -caster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum *a fortress*, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5. I. generally *f.* but sometimes *n.* vide II. *A city, fort, castle, town;* urbs, civitas, castellum:—Ne mæg seó ceaster beon behȳd *non potest civitas abscondi*, Mt. Bos. 5, 14. On ðære heán ceastre *in the high city*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox. 218, 18. Ða cōmon ða weardas on ða ceastre *then the keepers came into the city*, Mt. Bos. 28, 11. Ðú in ða ceastre gong *go thou into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 1878; An. 941. Ælla and Cissa ymbsæton ceaster *Ella and Cissa besieged the city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 15, 6. Se Hælend ymbfōr ealle burga and ceastra *circuibat Iesus omnes civitates et castella*, Mt. Bos. 9, 35. II. ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n. A city, etc:* it is thus declined in the termination of Exan-ceaster, -ceaster:—Ymsǽton Exancester *besieged Exeter*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9; Th. 166, 30, col. 1. Ymbsǽton Exanceaster, Th. 167, 26, col. 1, 2. Ða wende he hine west wið Exancestre *then he turned west towards Exeter* [versus Exanceaster], Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10; Th. 166, 31, col. 1: 29, col. 2; 167, 28, col. 1, col. 2. Se cyning hine west wende mid ðære fierde wið Exancestres *the king turned west with the army towards Exeter*, 168, 26, col. 1; 24, col. 2; 169, 21, col. 1; 18, col. 2. III. *the name of a particular place,* as CHESTER, CAISTOR, CASTOR, *the city;* hæc civitas:—He him sende scipon æfter, and Hugo eorl of Ceastre *he sent ships after him, and Hugh earl of Chester*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 28: 1120; Erl. 248, 8.

ceaster-æsc, es; *m. Black hellebore;* helleborus niger:—Wyrc gōdne drenc ceasteræsces *make a good drink of black hellebore*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. Nim ceasteræsc *take black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 20: 30, 14: 56, 15.

ceaster-búend, es; *m. City-dweller;* urbem habitans:—He āteáh ceasterbúendum *he came to the city-dwellers*, Beo. Th. 1540; B. 768.

ceaster-hlid, es; *n.* [hlid *a cover*; tegmen] *Cover of a city, gate;* pitis tegmen, porta:—Dæt ænig meahte dræs ceasterhlides clustor unlūcan *that any one might unlock the inclosure of the city-gate*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 7; Cri. 314.

ceaster-hof, es; *n.* [hof *a house, dwelling*] *A city-dwelling;* urbis ædes:—Storm upp arās æfter ceasterhofum *a storm arose along the city-dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 2475; An. 1239.

Ceaster-scīr, e; *f.* [ceaster III. *Chester,* scīr *a shire*] *Cheshire;* ager Cestrensis:—Rodbeard wæs gecoren to biscope to Ceasterscīre *Robert was chosen bishop of Cheshire*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

ceaster-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. City-inhabitants, citizens;* cives:—Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum *the coming of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 83; El. 42: Andr. Kmbl. 3290; An. 1648.

ceaster-waru, e; *f. Townsmen as a body, the citizens or city;* cives, civitas:—Ða códe eall seó ceaster-waru *then the whole city* [*citizens as a body*] *came out*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34.

ceaster-wyrhta, an; *m. An embroiderer, damask-weaver;* polymitarius, Cot. 156.

ceaster-wyrt, e; *f. Black hellebore;* helleborus niger, Lchdm. ii. 375, 24.

ceást-full; *adj. Full of contention, tumultuous;* tumultuosus, contentiosus, Scint. 28: Fulg. 23.

ceastra *cities*, Mt. Bos. 9, 35; *pl. of* ceaster.

ceat *a thing;* res, Cot. 100:—Ceatta *cheats;* circumventiones, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceáw, *pl.* cuwon *chewed; p. of* ceówan.

Ceawan hlǽw, es; *m. Cheawan low,* CHALLOW:—To Ceawan hlǽwe [MS. læwe] *to Challow*, Chron. Abing. i. 138, 5: Cod. Dipl. v. 310, 33.

ceawl, ceaul *a basket;* cophinus, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. v. cawl.

ced *a boat;* linter, Mone B. 120. v. cæd.

cedele, e; *f. The herb mercury;* mercurialis perennis, Lin:—Cedelc *mercurialis*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 44. Herba mercurialis, ðæt is, cedelc *the herb mercurialis, that is, mercury*, Herb. cont. 84; Lchdm. i. 34, 3. Wið ðæs innoþes heardnysse genim ðás wyrte, ðe man *mercurialis*, and ōðrum naman cedelc nemneþ *for hardness of the inwards take this herb, which is called* mercurialis, *and by another name mercury*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 23.

ceder; *gen.* cedre; *f. The cedar;* cedrus = *κέδρος*:—God brycþ ða heán ceder on Libano *confringet Dominus cedros Libani*, Ps. Th. 28, 5. On eallum cedrum *to all cedars*, 148, 9.

ceder-beám, cedet-beám, es; *m. A cedar-tree;* cedrus = *κέδρος*:—Cederbeám *cedrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 41; Wrt. Voc. 33, 38: 80, 17. Libanes cederbeámas ða ðú gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ic geseah ārlēasne geuferodne swā swā cedertrēow ðæs wuda oððe cederbeámas ðæs holtes *vidi impium elevatum sicut cedros Libani*. Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

ceder-treów, -trēow, es; *n. A cedar-tree;* cedrus = *κέδρος*:—Ic geseah ārlēasne geuferodne swā swā cedertrēow ðæs wuda oððe cederbeámas ðæs holtes *vidi impium elevatum sicut cedros Libani*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35.

cef *chaff*, Ex. 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18. v. ceaf.

cefes, e; *f. A concubine*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 16, note 26 B. v. cyfes.

cēgan, cēgean *to call, call upon, invoke*. Ps. Spl. 137, 4: Ps. Lamb. 74, 2: Chr. 974; Th. 224, 27, col. 2, 3; Edg. 7. v. cigan.

cehhettung, e; *f. A laughing in a cackling manner, a laugh of scorn, scorn;* cachinnus, contemptus:—Hwelce cehhettunge ge woldon dæs habban, and mid hwelcum hleahtre ge woldon beón astyred *what scorn ye would have at this, and with what laughter ye would be moved*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 4. v. ceahhetung.

cel, *pl.* celas *a basket*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 15, 37. v. cawl.

cēlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans. To be or become cold;* algere, refrigerari:—Cēlan is of untrumnysse dæs gecynnes *algere ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. DER. a-cēlan. v. calan.

cēle, es; *m. A cold, coldness;* frigus:—Fōr andwlītan cēles *ante faciem frigoris*, Ps. Th. 147, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 219; Met. 20, 110: 20, 225; Met. 20, 113: 20, 315; Met. 20, 158. v. cȳle.

celender, cellender, es; *n. The herb coriander;* coriandrum, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17: 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6. v. celendre.

celendre, cellendre, an; *f:* celender, cellender, es; *n. The herb coriander;* coriandrum = *κορίαννον*, coriandrum sativum, Lin:—Celendre *coriandrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 44; Wrt. Voc. 31, 54: 286, 16. Genim dās wyrte, ðe man *coliandrum*, and, ðǣrum naman dam gelice, cellendre nemneþ *take this herb, which is called* coriandrum, *and, by another name like that, coriander*, Herb. 104, 1: Lchdm. i. 218, 16. Genim celendran sæw grēnre *take juice of green coriander*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 12: 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 5. Nim celendran *take coriander*, 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 6, 7: 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 3. Genim celender and beána togædere gesodene *take coriander and beans sodden together*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 17. Celendres sǣd gegnīd *rub seed of coriander*, 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 21. Cellendres sæd gedō on scearp wīn *put seed of coriander into sour wine*, 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 30. Mid cellendre *with coriander*, 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 6.

celeþonie, an; *f. The herb celandine or swallow-wort;* chelidonium = χελιδώνιον, chelidonium majus, Lin:—Celeþonie *celandine*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 21. Nim celeþonian moran *take roots of celandine*, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 26: 3, 42; Lchdm. ii. 336, 9: 3, 60; Lchdm. ii. 344, 2. Genim celeþonian *take celandine*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 328, 14: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 27: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 1: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 16: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 23.

celf a *calf*, Lk. Foxe 15, 27. v. cealf.

cēling, cēlung, e; *f. A cooling, refreshing;* refrigerium, refrigeratio, Som. Ben. Lye.

cellendre *coriander*, Herb. 104, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 16. v. celendre.

celmert-mon, -monn, es; *m. A hired servant, hireling;* mercenarius:—He celmertmon is *mercenarius est*, Jn. Rush. War. 10, 12, 13. Celmertmonn *mercenarius*, Jn. Lind. War. 10, 12. Ða celmertmenn *mercenarii*, Lk. Lind. War. 15, 17. From celmertmonnum dīnum *de mercenariis tuis*, 15, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 20.

cēl-nes, cōl-nes, -ness, e; *f. Coolness, cool air, a breeze;* refrigerium, aura:—Ðū lǣddest us on cēlnesse *eduxisti nos in refrigerium*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 65, 11. To sēcanne wid hæto cēlnes *quærere contra æstum auras* [*breezes*], Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 17. DER. ge-cēlnes. v. calan.

cēlod, cēllod; *part.* [ceól *the keel of a ship*] *Formed like a keel or boat;* scaphiformis:—Cēlod bord *a shield shaped as a boat*, Fins. Kmbl. 57; Fin. 29. Cēllod bord, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283.

celras *curds*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14. v. cealre.

cemban, cæmban; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [camb a *comb*, I. *q. v.*] *To* COMB; pectere:—Ic cembe *pecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 61.

cemes, e; *f. A linen night-gown, chemise;* camisia, Cot. 31.

cempa, an; *m.* [camp *war, battle, -a, q. v.*] *A soldier, warrior,* CHAMPION; miles, bellator, athleta = ἀθλητής:—Cempa *miles* vel *athleta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 68. Se cempa oferwon frēcnessa fela *the champion overcame many perils*, Exon. 35a; Th. 113, 2; Gū. 151: Andr. Kmbl. 922; An. 461: Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119: Beo. Th. 2629; B. 1312. Ða ða cempan hine āhēngon, hī nāmon his reāf, and worhton feówer dǣlas, ælcum cempan ānne dǣl *milites cum crucifixissent eum, acceperunt vestimenta ejus, et fecerunt quatuor partes, uniciuique militi partem*, Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Scyld sceal cempan *a shield shall be for a soldier*, Exon. 91a; Th. 341, 22; Gu. Ex. 130: Beo. Th. 3901; B. 1948: Andr. Kmbl. 460; An. 230. Woldun hȳ geteón in orwēnnysse Meotudes cempan *they would draw God's soldier into despair*, Exon. 41a; Th. 136, 28; Gū. 548: Salm. Kmbl. 279; Sal. 139. Hūslfatu hālegu cempan genāmon *the warriors took the holy vessels of sacrifice*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 9; Dan. 707: Fins. Th. 29; Fin. 14. We his þegnas sind, gecoren to cempum *we are his thanes, chosen to* [*be his*] *warriors*, Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324. Alǣten cempa *a soldier who has served his time, a veteran;* emeritus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 62; Wrt. Voc. 18, 15. Gecorene cempan *chosen soldiers, adjutants;* optiones, 7; Som. 56, 64; Wrt. Voc. 18, 17. Cempena yldest *a chief of soldiers, a commander;* militum tribunus, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 18. Twā hund cempna [= cempena] *two hundred* [*of*] *soldiers;* manipulus, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 75; Wrt. Voc. 18, 27. Fīf hund cempena ealdor *a commander of five hundred soldiers;* cohors, 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. DER. fēðe-cempa, sige-.

cēn, es; *m.* **I.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚳ = the letter *c*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is cēn *a torch;* pinus, tæda; hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *c*, but for cēn *a torch*, as,—ᚳ byþ cwicera gehwām cūþ on fȳre *torch on fire is well known to all living*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17: Exon. 76a; Th. 284, 28; Jul. 704. **II.** this Rune appears sometimes to stand for the *adj.* cēne *bold*, **II.** *q. v.* [*Plat.* keen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kien, *m. n. a fir* or *pine saturated with the gum of turpentine: O. H. Ger.* kien. kēn *pinus, fax, tæda.*]

cēne, cȳne; *adj.* **I.** KEEN, *fierce, bold, brave, warlike;* acer, audax, animosus, bellicosus:—Se wæs ūþwita cēne and cræftig *who was a philosopher keen and profound*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51. Stōp ūt cēne collenferþ *he stept out bold* [*and*] *firm of mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 3154; An. 1580. Eofore eom ēghwǣr cēnra *than a wild boar I am everywhere bolder*, Exon. 110b; Th. 423, 9; Rä. 41, 18. Cende cneow-sibbe cēnra manna *he begat a race of brave men*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 14; Exod. 356. Þriste mid cēnum *the confident with the brave*, Exon. 89b; Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61: Beo. Th. 1541; B. 768. **II.** this word is sometimes expressed by the Rune ᚳ:—Ðonne ᚳ cwacaþ *then the bold shall quake*, Exon. 19b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797: Elen. Grm. 1258. [*Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym.* kene: *Dut.* koen: *Ger.* kühn: *M. H. Ger.* kuene, kuon: *O. H. Ger.* kōn, kōni, kuon, kuoni.] DER. dǣd-cēne, gār-.

cēnlice; *adv. Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably;* animose, audacter, insigniter, Ælfc. T. 15, 17.

CĒNNAN, cænnan, cynnan; *part.*-nende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* **I.** *to beget, conceive, create, bring forth;* gignere, creare, facere, parere:—Ic to-dæg cende ðē *ego hodie genui te*, Ps. Spl. 2, 7. Sceal, ic nū eald wīf, cennan *shall I, now an old woman, conceive?* Gen. 18, 13. Iob sunu Waldendes freónoman cende *Job gave* [*created, made*] *a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. Ðam wæs Judas nama cenned *to him was given* [*created, made*] *the name Judas*, Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587: Ps. Th. 73, 7. Heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu *peperit filium suum primogenitum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25. **II.** to bring forth from the mind, *to declare, choose, ascribe, clear, prove;* advocare, confiteri, adscribere, purgare, manifestare:—Gif he cynne dæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, MS. F. Ic me to cyninge cenne Iudas *I chose Judah to me for a king*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. We deórwyrþne dǣl Dryhtne cennaþ *we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord*, Exon. 35a; Th. 113, 8; Gū. 154. Cenne he hwanon hit him cōme *let him declare whence it came to him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25. Gif he cenþ dæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it*, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 6. Mynstres aldor hine cænne in preóstes cenne *let the chief of a monastery clear himself with a priest's clearance*, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13: 22; Th. i. 42, 3: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12. [*Piers P.* kennen, kenne *to teach: Chauc.* kennen *to know: R. Brun.* ken *to know: Laym.* kenne, kennen *to know, make known, acknowledge: Orm.* kennedd *begotten: O. Sax.* kennian *gignere, cognoscere: Frs.* kinnen: *O. Frs.* kanna, kenna *to know: Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* kennen *to know: O. H. Ger.* kannjan: *Goth.* kannyan *to make known: Dan.* kjende: *Swed.* känna: *Icel.* kenna *to know, teach.*] DER. a-cennan, ge-, on-.

cennend-liċe; *adj. Begetting, genital;* gignens, genitalis:—Ða cennendlīcan *genitalia*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 53. v. cennan.

cennestre *one who has borne, a mother.* v. cynnestre.

cenning, e; *f. Birth, a producing;* partus:—Dære cenninge tīma *tempus pariendi*, Gen. 25, 24. DER. ed-cenning.

cenning-tīd, e; *f. The time of bringing forth, birth-time;* pariendi tempus, puerperii hora:—Ða wæs gefylled Elizabethe cenningtīd, and heó sunu cende *Elisabeth autem impletum est tempus pariendi, et peperit filium*, Lk. Bos. 1, 57. On dære cenningtīde *instante partu*, Gen. 38, 27.

cennynde *producing*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 23, = cennende; *part. of* cennan.

cēnost *keenest, bravest, boldest*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 14; Exod. 322; *sup. of* cēne.

Cēnrēd, es; *m.* [cēne, rēd *counsel*] *Cenred, son of Ceolwald, and father of Ine, king of Wessex:*—Cēnrēd wæs Ceolwalding *Cenred was the son of Ceolwald*, Chr. Th. 2, 2. Ingeld wæs Ines brōðor, and hī, begen brōðra, wǣron [MS. wareon] Cēnrēdes suna: Cēnrēd wæs Ceoldwalding *Ingeld was Ine's brother, and they, both brothers, were Cenred's sons: Cenred was son of Ceolwald*, Text. Rof. 61, 12–18. v. Īne.

Cent; *indecl. n. The county of* KENT; Cantium = Κάντιον:—Wæs he sended to Cent *he was sent into Kent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 24: Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 19. Se cyning wæs on Cent *the king was in Kent*, Chr. 911; Erl. 101, 37: 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Se mūþa Limene is on easteweardre Cent *the mouth of the Limen is in the east of Kent*, 893; Erl. 88, 26.

centaurie, an; *f. The herb centaury;* centaureum = *κενταύριον*,

erythræa centaureum, Lin :—Nim centaurian *take centaury*, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26; 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 13.

cénþu, e; *f. Boldness;* audacia :—Cræft and cénþu *strength and boldness*, Beo. Th. 5385; B. 2696.

Centingas; *pl. m. Men of Kent, Kentish men;* Cantiani :—Hī forneáh ealle west Centingas fordydon *they ruined nearly all the west Kentish men*, Chr. 999; Th. 248, 12, col. 2: 1011; Th. 267, 7, col. 1.

Centisc; *adj.* KENTISH, *belonging to Kent;* Cantianus :—Seó Centisce fyrd com ongeán hī *the Kentish force came against them*, Chr. 999; Th. 249, 6, col. 2. Ætstōon ðæt ðe Centiscan ðǽr *the Kentish* [*men*] *remained there*, 905; Erl. 95, 23.

Cent-land, -lond, es; *n. Kentish land, Kent;* Cantium :—Éást-Seaxe syndon Temese streáme tosceádene fram Centlande *the East-Saxons are divided from Kent by the river Thames*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17: 3, 15; S. 541, note 24. Æðelrēd oferhergode Centland [Centlond, col. 1] *Æthelred ravaged Kent*, Chr. 676; Th. 60, 8, col. 2. 3. Ða Brettas forlēton Centlond *the Britons forsook Kent*, 457; Erl. 12, 19.

Cent-rīce, es; *n. The kingdom of Kent;* Cantii regnum :—Hēr Éadberht fēng to Centrīce *here*, A. D. 725, *Eadberht succeeded to the kingdom of Kent*, Chr. 725; Erl. 44, 31.

CEÓ, ció; *indecl. f.* A CHOUGH, *a bird of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw;* cornix, graculus, monedula :—Ðeós ceó *hæc cornix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 13, 58. Ceó *graculus* vel *monedula*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 13; Wrt. Voc. 29, 36. [*Seoc.* keaw : *Dut.* kauw, *f: M. H. Ger.* kouch, *m. a horned owl: O. H. Ger.* kaha, *f: Dan.* kaa, kaje, *m. f: Swed.* kaja, *f: Icel.* kjói, *m. a sea-bird.*]

ceóce *a cheek-bone, cheek*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 44, = ceáce, *q. v.*

ceóf *a basket;* cōphinus = *κόφινος*, Lk. Rush. War. 9, 17. v. cawl.

ceol *a basket;* sporta, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 20. v. cawl.

CEÓL, ciól, es; *m.* THE KEEL *of a ship, a ship;* carina, celox, navis :—Ðe brontne ceól ofer lagustrǽte lǽdan cwōmon *who came leading a high keel over the water-street*, Beo. Th. 482; B. 238. Ðæt ðū us gebrohte brante ceóle, heá hornscipe, ofer hwæles ēðel, to ðære mǽgðe *that thou wouldst bring us with the steep keel, the high pinnacled ship, over the whale's home, to that tribe*, Andr. Kmbl. 545–549; An. 273–275. Ceól *celox*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 12: Wrt. Voc. 288, 30. Ceól on lande stōd *the ship stood on land*, Beo. Th. 3829; B. 1912: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 20; Gn. Ex. 97. Ofer ceóles bord *from the vessel's deck*, 20 b; Th. 54, 2; Cri. 862: Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. In ðam ceóle wæs cyninga wuldor *the glory of kings was in the ship*, 1707; An. 856: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. He ceól gesōhte *he sought the ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hī cōmon on þrim ceólum to Brytene *they came in three ships to Britain*, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. Ceólas lēton on brime bīdan *they let the ships abide in the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 500; El. 250. Hwanon cōmon ge ceólum līðan *whence came ye sailing in ships?* Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256: Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. [*Plat.* keel: *Dut.* kiel, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kiel, *m: O. H. Ger.* chiol, cheol, chiel, *m: Dan.* kiöl, *m. f: Swed.* köl, *m: Icel.* kjóll, *m.*] DER. þrīéréþe-ceól.

ceola *a little cottage, a cabin;* stega, Som. Ben. Lye.

ceolas; *pl. m. Cold winds, cold;* auræ frigidæ, frigus :—Ðec ceolas weorþian Fæder, forst and snāw *thee, O Father, cold winds adore, frost and snow*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 9; Az. 103.

CEOLE, ciole, an; *f. The throat,* JOWL; guttur, fauces :—Ðý-læs sió ceóle sīe aswollen *lest the throat be swollen*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 26. Wið ceolan swile *for swelling of throat*, 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 54, 23; 56, 2. Wið sweorcōðe, riges seoſoþa seóþ on geswēttum wætere, swille ða ceolan mid ðý gif se sweora sār sīe *for quinsy, seethe the siftings of rye in sweetened water, swill the throat with it if the neck be sore*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 21. Hū swēte ceolum mīnum spræce ðīne, ofer hunig mūþe mīne *guam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua, super mel ori meo*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Ne cleopigaþ hī, ðeáh ðe hī ceolan habban *they* [i. e. *idols*] *cry not, though they have throats*, Ps. Th. 113, 16. [*Plat.* kele: *Dut.* keel, *f: Kil.* keele, kele: *Ger.* kehle, *f: M. H. Ger.* kēl, *f: O. H. Ger.* kēla, *f: Lat.* gula, *f: Sansk.* gala, *m.*]

ceoler; *gen.* ceolre; *f.* THE COLLAR *or throat;* guttur :—Sind gefæg-nunga Godes on ceolre oððe þrote heora *sunt exaltationes Dei in gutture eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 6. v. ceole.

Ceóles īg, e; *f.* [ceól *a ship,* īg *an island*] CHELSEA, *on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner* says, 'Insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat.'

Ceóles īg, e; *f.* CHOLSEY, *Berks, near Wallingford*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 27.

ceól-þelu, e; *f. The deck of a ship, a ship;* navis tabulatum, navis :—Ic eom hēr cumen on ceólþele *I am come here in a ship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 1; Bo. 8.

Ceolwald, es; *m.* [ceol, -wald, es; *m. power*] *Ceolwald, son of Cuthwulf, an ancestor of the West-Saxon kings:*—Ceolwald wæs Cūþwulfing *Ceolwald was the son of Cuthwulf*, Chr. Th. 2, 3. v. Cēnrēd, Ine.

ceorf-æx, e; *f. A cutting axe, executioner's axe;* securis :—Wǽran ða heáfda mid ceorfæxum ofacorfena *their heads were cut off with axes*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7.

CEORFAN; *part.* ceorfende; ic ceorfe, ðū ceorfest, cyrfst, he ceorfeþ, cyrfþ, *pl.* ceorfaþ; *p.* ic, he cearf, ðū curfe, *pl.* curfon; *pp.* corfen; *v. a. To cut, cut down, hew, rend, tear,* CARVE, *engrave;* secare, concidere, succidere, excidere, conscindere, incidere, infindere :—He wæs hine sylfne mid stānum ceorfende *erat concidens se lapidibus*, Mk. Bos. 5, 5. He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa *he cut off their hands and their noses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 10. Hīg curfon ðone ram eall to sticceon *they cut the ram all to pieces*, Lev. 8, 20. Corfen *cut*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4. Treówa ceorfan *to hew trees*, Obs. Lun. § 11; Lchdm. iii. 188, 24: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 11; Dan. 511. On wuda treówa mid æxum hī curfon dura *in silva lignorum securibus exciderunt januas*, Ps. Spl. 73, 7. Curfon hie ðæt moldern of beorhtan stāne *they hewed the sepulchre out of bright stone*, Rood Kmbl. 132; Kr. 66. Ðū toslite oððe curfe hǽran mīne *thou hast rent my sackcloth;* conscidisti saccum meum, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. Isene ceorfan *to carve* or *engrave with iron*, Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 5. Ceorfende *infindens*, Cot. 111. [*R. Glouc.* carf *cut: Chauc.* corven, *pp: Scot.* kerf: *Plat.* karven: *Frs.* kerven: *O. Frs.* kerva: *Dut.* kerven: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kerben: *Dan.* karve: *Swed.* karfva.] DER. a-ceorfan, be-, for-, of-, ofa-, to-, ymb-.

ceorfincg-īsen, es; *n. A marking* or *searing-iron;* cauterium = *καυτήριον*, Scint. 9.

CEORIAN, ceorigan, ciorian, cerian; *part.* ceorigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. intrans. To murmur, complain;* murmurare, queri :—Ne underféhþ nān ceorigende sāwul Godes rīce, ne nān ceorian ne mæg, se ðe to ðam becymþ *no murmuring soul receives God's kingdom, nor may any one murmur who comes to it*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 11. We ne ceoriaþ *we murmur not*, ii. 80, 16. Hīg ceorodon ongeán God and Moysen *they murmured against God and Moses*, Num. 21, 5: Homl. Th. i. 338, 11: ii. 472, 1. Ic ceorige oððe cíde *queror*, Ælfc. Gr. 39; Som. 33, 52. [*Dut.* korren *to coo, as pigeons: Kil.* karien, koeren, koerien *gemere, instar turturis: Ger.* kerren *stridere: M. H. Ger.* kërren, kirren: *O. H. Ger.* kerren *garrire;* queran *gemere: Lat.* garrio: *Grk.* *γηρύω*: *Zend* gar *to sing: Sansk.* gṛī *sonare.*] DER. be-ceorian.

CEORL, es; *m.* I. *a freeman of the lowest class,* CHURL, *countryman, husbandman;* homo liber, rusticus, colonus : — Ceorles weorþig sceal beón betýned *a churl's close must be fenced*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 13. Se ceorl, 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Swā we eác settaþ be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge eorle *so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl* [*gentle or simple*], L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Twelfhyndes mannes āþ forstent vi ceorla āþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for six churls' oaths*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Be ceorles gærstūne *of a husbandman's meadow*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 4, 5. Landes [MS. londes] ceorl *a land's man*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 54; Met. 12, 27. II. *a man, husband;* vir, maritus :—Ceorla cyngc *king of the commons*, Chr. 1020; Erl. 160, 23. Ealdan ceorlas wilniaþ *old men wish*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 7. Clypa ðīnne ceorl *voca virum* [*husband*] *tuum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 16, 17. Ðū hæfdest fīf ceorlas *thou hast had five husbands*, 4, 18. III. *a free man*, as opposed to þeów, and to þrǽl *a slave;* or as opposed to þegen *a thane* or *nobleman*, as we say, 'gentle or simple :'—We witan ðæt, þurh Godes gyfe, þrǽl wearþ to þegene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle, sangere to sacerde, and bōcere to biscope *we know that, by the grace of God, a slave has risen to a thane, and a ceorl* [*free man*] *has risen to an earl, a singer to a priest, and a scribe to be a bishop*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 7–9. Gif ceorl geþeáh, ðæt he hæfde fullīce fīf hīde āgenes landes, cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan], bell-hūs and burh-geat-setl, and sunder-note on cynges healle, ðonne wæs he ðonon-forþ þegen-rihtes weorþe *if a free man thrived, so that he had fully five hides of his own land, church and kitchen, bell-house and a city-gate-seat, and special duty in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 14–17. [*Chauc.* cherl: *Wyc.* cherl, churl: *Laym.* cheorl: *Orm.* cherl *a young man: Plat.* keerl: *Frs.* tzierl: *O. Frs.* tzerle, tzirle: *Dut.* karel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* kerl, *m: O. H. Ger.* charal, charl, *m: Icel.* karl, *m.*] DER. ceorl-boren, -folc, -ian, -isc, -iscnes, -līc, -līce, -strang: æcer-ceorl, hūs-.

ceorl-boren; *part. Country* or *free-born, common, low-born,* opposed to þegen-boren *noble-born*:—Ne þearf he hine gyldan mā, sý he þegen-boren, sý he ceorl-boren *he need not pay more for him, be he born a thane, be he born a churl*, L. O. D. 5; Th. i. 354, 20.

ceorl-folc, es; *n. Common people, the public;* vulgus :—Ðis ceorlfolc [ceorle folc MS.] *hoc vulgus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Ceorlfolc *vulgus*, 13; Som. 16, 7: Wrt. Voc. 72, 73.

ceorlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceorl *a husband*] *To take a husband, to marry;* nubere. Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wīfian *to take a wife*:—Ne wīfiaþ hīg, ne hīg ne ceorliaþ *they take not a wife, nor do they take a husband*, Mt. Bos. 22, 30. Ne nān preóst ne mót beón æt ðam brýdlācum āhwǽr, ðǽr man eft wīfaþ, oððe wīf eft ceorlaþ *no priest may be at a marriage anywhere, where a man marries a second wife, or a woman a second husband*, L. Ælf. C. 9; Th. ii. 346, 19.

ceorl'sc, ciorlisc. cierlisc, cirlisc, cyrlisc; *adj.* [ceorl, -isc, *q. v.*] CHURLISH, *rustic, common;* rusticus, vulgaris:—Ceorlisc *rusticus,* Cot. 188. Ceorlisc hlāf *common bread;* cibarius ‸panis], Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 61; Wrt. Voc. 41, 17. Ceorlisc folc *common people;* vulgus *vel* plebs, 87; Som. 74, 45; Wrt. Voc. 50, 27. Gif cierlisc ‸ciorlisc MS. H; cyrlisc B.] mon betygen wǽre *if a common man has been accused,* L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6. Se cierlisca [ceorlisce MS. B; ciorlisca H.] mon *the common man,* 37; Th. i. 124, 21. Be cierlisces [cyrlisces MSS. B. G.] mannes ontỳnesse *of the accusing of a common man,* 37; Th. i. 124, 20. Be cirlisc̄um [ceorliscum MS. B; cyrliscum G; cierliscum H.] þeóte *of a common thief,* 18; Th. i. 114, 5. Sæton feáwa cirlisce [cyrlisce, col. 2, 3; 165, col. 1, 2] men *a few countrymen remained,* Chr. 893; Th. 164, 4, col. 1.

ceorlisc-nes, -ness, e; *f.* CHURLISHNESS, *rudeness, vulgarity;* rusticitas, sordes. v. cyrliscnys.

ceorl-lic, ceorlic; *adj.* CHURL-LIKE, *rustic, common;* rusticus, vulgaris:—Ceorlic ǽhta *common property;* peculium, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 20, 59. v. ceorlisc.

ceorl-lice, ceorlice; *adv. Commonly;* vulgariter, Bridf.

ceorl-strang; *adj. Strong as a man, manlike;* fortis, virilis:—Ceorlstrang fæmne *a manlike woman;* virago, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 10; Wrt. Voc. 17, 18.

Ceortes īg, Certes īg, e; *f.* [*Hovd. Matt. West.* Certesie] *Cerot's island,* CHERTSEY, *in Surrey, on the bank of the Thames;* Ceroti insula, Certesia, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Tamesis fluminis:—Ercenwold getimbrede mynster on Sūþrigena lande, be Temese strǽme, on dære stōwe ðe is nemned Ceortes īge *Earconvaldus monasterium construxerat in regione Sudergeona, juxta fluvium Tamensem, in loco qui vocatur Cerotæsei, id est, Ceroti insula,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 15. Hēr dræfde Ēadgār cyng ða preóstas of Ceortes īge [Certes īge, 223, col. 3] *in this year,* A. D. 964, *king Edgar drove the priests from Chertsey,* Chr. 964; Th. 222, 5, 10.

ceorung, e; *f.* [ceorian *to murmur*] *A murmuring, complaint, grudging;* murmuratio, querimonia, querela:—Sum ceorung mihte beón gif he his behāt ne g. læste *there might be some murmuring if he performed not his promise,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 26, 12. Æfter ceorunge *after murmuring,* ii. 80, 9. Mōdignys acenþ ceorunge *pride begets murmuring,* ii. 222, 8. Ic gesylle fram me Israhēla ceorunge *cohibebo a me querimonias filiorum Israel.* Num. 17, 5. Beóþ cumlīðe cówe betwýnan būton ceorungum *be hospitable among yourselves without grudging,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

CEÓSAN, ciósan, ic ceóse, ðū ceósest, cýst, he ceóseþ, cýst, cīst, *pl.* ceósaþ; *p.* ic, he ceás, cēs, ðū cure, *pl.* curon; *impert.* ceós, *pl.* ceósaþ; *pp.* coren; *v. a.* I. *to* CHOOSE, *select, elect;* legere, seligere, eligere:—Æt hī woldon ōðerra wera ceósan *that they would make a choice of other husbands,* Ors. i, 10; Bos. 32, 32. Hē hēht him wine ceósan *he commanded him to choose friends,* Cd. 90; Th. 112, 8; Gen. 1867; Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 15; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Drihten ðē cīst *the Lord will choose thee,* Deut. 28, 9. Hī leófne ceósaþ oðer woruldwēlan *they choose the beloved above worldly wealth,* Exon 62 b; Th. 230, 29; Ph. 479. Bebodu ðīne ic ceás *mandata tua elegi,* Ps. Spl. 118, 173. Hēr Ēadgār, Engla cyning, ceás him ōðer leóht, and ðis wāce forlēt līf *here,* A. D. 975, *Edgar, king of the Angles, chose him another light, and left this frail life,* Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 30; Edg. 22: 1041; Erl. 169, 10. Æfæste men him ðā wīc curon *the pious men chose them a dwelling there,* Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803: Andr. Kmbl. 808; An. 404. Ceós ðē geféran and feoht ongēn Amalech *elige viros et pugna contra Amalec,* Ex. 17, 9: Deut. 17, 15. Dæt ic neóbed ceóse *that I may choose a death-bed,* Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. Dæt se cyning him ceóse sumne wīsne man *ut provideat rex virum sapientem,* Gen. 41, 33: Ps. Th. 105, 5. Ceósan us eard in wuldre *may we choose us a dwelling in glory,* Cd. 217; Th. 277, 14; Sat. 204. Dæt he ōðer līf cure *that he chose another life,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 6. Ær he bǽl cure *ere he chose the funeral pile,* Beo. Th. 5629; B. 2818: Exon. 100 a; Th. 376, 20; Seel. 157. Dæt hī him cyning curan *ut regem sibi eligerent,* Bd. 1, 1; S 474, 22. Ðēh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn *though the race of sinners chose death,* Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. II. *to accept by choice* or *what is offered, to accept;* oblatum accipere, accipere:—Dæt he ðone cynedōm ciósan wolde *that he would accept the kingdom,* Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. Hie curon æðelinges ēst *they accepted the chieftain's bounty,* Cd. 112; Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* chese: *Laym.* cheosen: *Orm.* chesenn: *Plat.* kösen, kören: *O. Sax.* kiosan, keosan: *Frs.* kiezjen, tziezjen: *O. Frs.* kiasa, tziesa: *Dut.* kiezen: *Ger.* kiesen: *M. H. Ger.* kiusen, kiesen: *O. H. Ger.* kiusan, kiosan: *Goth.* kiusan: *Dan.* keise: *Icel.* kjósa: *Lat.* gustare: *Grk.* γεύω: *Sansk.* jush *to like, be fond of, choose.*] DER. a-ceósan, forþ-, ge-, on-, wiðˊ-, wiðer-.

CEOSEL, ceosol, cisil, cysel, es; *m? Gravel, sand;* glarea, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in Dorsetshire is called CHESSIL:—Cisil *glarea,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. [*Kil.* kijsel, kesel: *Ger.* kiesel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kisel, *m: O. H. Ger.* kisil, *m.*] DER. sǽ-ceosel, sand-.

ceosel-stān, cysel-stān, es; *m. Sand-stone, gravel;* glarea, calculus:—Ceoselstān *glarea,* Wrt. Voc. 63, 70. Cyselstān *calculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 46; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48.

ceosol, cesol, es; *m? n? A hut, cottage;* gurgustium:—Cesol *gurgustium,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 8.

ceósung, e; *f. A choosing;* electio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-ceósung. v. ceósan.

ceoul *a basket;* cophinus, Jn. Lind. War. 6, 13. v. cawl.

CEÓWAN, to ceówenne, ic ceówe, ðū ceówest, cýwst, he ceówaþ, cýwþ, *pl.* ceówaþ; *p.* ceáw, *pl.* cuwon; *pp.* cowen *To* CHEW, *gnaw, eat, consume;* ruminare, manducare:—He hēt hine ceówan mid tōþum his fingras *he commanded him to gnaw his fingers with his teeth,* Homl. Th. ii. 510, 34. Ongunnon ða nǽddran to ceówenne heora flǽsc and heora blōd sūcan *the serpents began to chew their flesh and suck their blood,* ii. 488, 34, 27. Dæt hig eton ða nýtenu ðe hira clawe todǽledе beóþ and ceówaþ *omne quod habet divisam ungulam, et ruminat in pecoribus, comedetis,* Lev. 11, 3, 4. Hī cuwon heora girdlas, and gærs æton *they chewed their own girdles, and ate grass,* Ælfc. T. 42, 9: Homl. Th. i. 404, 5. Ðec sculon mold-wyrmas monige ceówan *many mould-worms shall consume [chew, eat] thee,* Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 8; Seel. 72. [*Chauc.* chewe: *Orm.* chewwenn: *Scot.* chaw, chow: *Plat.* kaujen, kauwen, kawwen: *Dut.* kaauwen: *Kil.* kauwen, kouwen, kuwen: *Ger.* käuen, kauen: *M. H. Ger.* kiuwen: *O. H. Ger.* kiuwan: *Dan.* tygge: *Swed.* tugga: *Icel.* tyggja, tyggva.] DER. be-ceówan, for-, to-.

ceowl *a basket;* sporta, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 8. v. cawl.

ceówung, e; *f. A chewing;* ruminatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cýwung.

cēp, es; *m. A sale, bargain, business;* negotium:—Awyrigende cēp *malignum negotium,* Som. 159; Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Sellan to cēpe *to give for sale, sell,* Deut. 28, 68. v. ceáp II.

cēpa, an; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Nǽnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod *no merchant saw a foreign shore,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 58; Met. 8, 29. Ne geseah nān cēpa eáland *no merchant visited an island,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Cēpena þinga gewrixle *the interchange of merchants' goods, commerce;* commercium, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. v. cýpa.

CĒPAN, to cēpanne; *p.* cēpte, *pl.* cēpton; *pp.* cēped, cēpt; *v. a. gen. acc. To observe, keep, regard, await, desire, take, betake oneself to, meditate, bear;* observare, tenere, manere, appetere, captare, se conferre, meditari, portare:—Menn māgon cēpan be his bleó hwylc weder toweard byþ *men may observe by his hue what weather is coming,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5. Hig mīnne hō oððe hōhfōt cēpaþ oððe begēmaþ *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt,* Ps. Lamb. 55, 7: Homl Th. ii. 324, 16: Ælfc. T. 28, 3. Ðe willaþ ðysre deópnysse cēpan *who will keep this precept,* Homl. Th. ii. 94. 7. Dæt folc his cēpte *the people regarded him,* Homl. Th. ii. 506, 7. Hī brycge ne cēpton *they regarded not the bridge,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 11. Ða sceoldon cēpan Godwines eorles *they were to lay in wait for earl Godwine,* 1052; Erl. 183, 34. Ða munecas dæs ǽndagan cēpton *the monks awaited the day appointed,* Homl. Th. ii. 172, 13. Ne dysigra manna hērunga cēþ *he desires the praises of foolish men,* i. 412, 7. Dæt hī cēpaþ dæs ydelan hlýsan *that they desire vain renown,* ii. 566, 2. Swā hwilcne swā ic cysse, cēpaþ his sōna *whomsoever I kiss, take him forthwith,* ii. 246, 11. He nolde him nānes fleámes cēpan *he did not wish to betake himself to flight,* Ælfc. T. 36, 18. Ðonne him cælþ, he cēpþ him hlywþe *when he is cold, he betakes himself to shelter,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 22. Ic gylpes cēpte *I have persevered in boasting;* jactantiæ insistebam, Mod. confitendi I. Nele he him hearmes cēpan *he will not meditate harm against him,* Homl. Th. ii. 522, 20. He me hearmes cēpþ *he meditates harm against me,* i. 56, 3. Ðe cēpton heora deáþes *who meditated their death,* L. Ælf. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 20. Dæt ðū cēpe [MS. kepe] him hearmes *that thou meditate harm against him,* Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4. Ne cēp [MS. kep] ðū ðinum nēxtan fācnes *devise not deceit against thy neighbour,* 5; Norm. 46, 10. Geþyldelīce synd to cēpanne *patienter portandi sunt,* R. Ben. interl. 36. [*Chauc. R. Glouc. Laym.* kepe: *Kil.* kepen.]

cēpe-cniht, es; *m. A bought servant, slave;* venalis puer, servus:—Gregorius geseah cēpecnihtas ðǽr gesette *Gregory saw slaves placed there,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 7. v. ceáp-cniht.

cēpe-man, es; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Gif man feormaþ cēpeman *if a man entertain a chapman,* L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17. Hit cēpemen ne gefaraþ *merchants do not visit it,* Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. v. ceáp-man.

cēpe-stōw *a market-place, market;* forum, emporium, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-stōw.

cēpe-þing; *pl. n. Saleable things, goods, ware, merchandise;* venalia, merces:—Secgeaþ hī ðæt cýpemen monig cēpeþing to ceápstowe brohte *dicunt quia mercatoribus multa venalia in forum fuissent conlata,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Cēpeþing [MS. cepeþinge] *merces,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 52; Wrt. Voc. 21, 40.

cēping, e; *f. Traffic, merchandise;* negotiatio:—Hūs cēpinge *domum negotiationis,* Jn. Rush. War. 2, 16. To cēpinge his *ad negotiationem*

swam, Rtl. 107, 25 Betre is tosocnung his cēpinge seolferes and goldes *melior est acquisitio ejus negotiatione argenti et auri*, 81, 14.

cēp-man, -mann, es; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator :—Hīg fōron mid ōðrum cēpmannum *they went with other merchants*, Gen. 42, 5. v. ceáp-man.

cēp-sceamol, es; *m. A toll-booth, seat of custom, treasury;* telonium = *τελώνιον*, gazophylacium = *γαζοφυλάκιον* :—Ðās word he spræc æt cēp-sceamole *hæc verba locutus est in gazophylacio*, Jn. Foxe 8, 20. v. ceáp-sceamul.

cēp-setl, es; *n. A toll-booth, seat of custom;* telorium = *τελώνιον* :—He geseah Leuin sittende æt hys cēpsetle *vidit Levi sedentem ad telonium*, Mk. Bos. 2, 14. v. ceáp-setl.

cer *a turn.* v. cerr, cyrr.

Cerdic, es; *m. Cerdic, the founder of the West-Saxon kingdom;* Cerdicus :—Ðÿ geāre ðe wæs agān fram Cristes acennesse cccc wintra and xcv [MS. xciii] wintra, ðā Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu cwom up æt Cerdices ōran mid v scipum. Ond dæs ymb vi geār, dæs ðe hie up cwōmon, ge-eódon West-Seaxna rīce; and dæt wǣron ða ǣrestan cyningas ðe West-Seaxna lond on Wealum ge-eódon; and he hæfde dæt rīce xvi geār; and ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng his sunu Cynrīc to ðam rīce, and heóld xxvii [MS. xvii] winter. Ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng Ceol to ðam rīce and heóld vii geār. Ðā he gefōr, ðā fēng Ceolwulf to his brōður, and he rīcsode xvii geār; and hiera cyn gǣþ to Cerdice. Ðā fēng Cynegils, Ceolwulfes brōður sunu, to rīce and rīcsode xxxi wintra; and he onfēng ǣrest fulwihte We-seaxna cyninga; and ðā fēng Cēnwalh to and heóld xxxi wintra; and se Cēnwalh wæs Cynegilses sunu *in the year that was past from the birth of Christ* 495, *then Cerdic and Cynric his son landed at Cerdic's shore from five ships. And six years after they landed, they subdued the West-Saxons' kingdom; and they were the first kings, who conquered the West-Saxons' land from the Welsh; and he had the kingdom sixteen years; and when he died, then his son Cynric succeeded to the kingdom, and held it twenty-seven winters. When he died, then Ceol succeeded to the kingdom, and held it seven years. When he died, then Ceolwulf his brother succeeded, and he reigned seventeen years; and their kin reaches to Cerdic. Then Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, succeeded to the kingdom, and reigned thirty-one winters; and of the West-Saxons' kings, he first received baptism; and then Cenwalh succeeded, and held it thirty-one winters; and Cenwalh was the son of Cynegils*, Chr. Erl. 2, 1–20. Hēr, A. D. dxxxiv, Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynrīc his sunu rīxode xxvii wintra and hie gesealdon heora twām nesum, Stufe and Wihtgāre, Wihte eáland *here*, A. D. 534, *Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned twenty-seven years, and they gave their two nephews, Stuf and Wihtgar, the isle of Wight*, Chr. 534; Th. 26, 40. v. Cerdices ford, Cerdices leáh, Cerdices ōra, Birinus, Cynegils.

Cerdices ford, es; *m. Cerdic's ford, the ford of a little river in the south of Dorsetshire on* Cerdices ōra, *q.v.*; Cerdīci vadum :—Hēr Cerdic and Cynrīc West-Sexena rīce onfēngun; and ðÿ ilcan geāre hie fuhton wið Brettas, dær mon nū nemneþ Cerdices ford *in this year Cerdic and Cynric took the kingdom of the West-Saxons; and in the same year they fought against the Britons, where it is now named Cerdic's ford*, Chr. 519; Th. 26, 21–26, col. 1.

Cerdices leáh; *gen.* leáge; *f. Cerdic's ley, in the south of Dorsetshire;* Cerdīci campus :—Hēr Cerdic and Cynrīc [MS. Cinric] fuhtan wið Bryttas on ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Cerdices leág [MS. Laud ford] *in this year Cerdic and Cynric fought against the Britons at the place which is called Cerdic's ley*, Chr. 527; Th. 26, 30–33, col. 3.

Cerdices ōra, Cerdices ōra, an; *m. Cerdic's shore, on the south of Dorsetshire,* v. Cerdices ford; Cerdīci lītus :—Ðā Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu cwom up æt Cerdices ōran mid v scipum *then*, A. D. 495, *Cerdic and Cynric his son came up to Cerdic's shore with five ships*, Chr. Erl. 2, 3. Hēr cwōmon Cerdic and Cynrīc his sunu on Bretene, mid v scipum, in ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices [Certices, 25, 29, col. 1, 2] ōra *here*, A. D. 495, *Cerdic and Cynric his son came to Britain, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 31, col. 1, 2, 3: 514; Th. 26, 16, col. 1.

ceren, cæren, cyren, es; *n? New wine boiled down one third or one half, sweet wine;* carenum = *κάρουνον* :—Hī, ða sylfe betweónum, in-drencton mid ðām cerenum ðære gōdspellīcan swētnysse *between themselves, they pledged with the wines of gospel sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne meng togædere *mingle together a good bowl full of boiled wine*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 19. Cyren *vel* awilled wīn *dulcisapa*, Cot. 62.

CEREN, cyrin, e; *f. A* CHURN; vas in quo lac agitatur et butyrum cogitur, fidelia, sinum :—Cyrin *sinum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. [*Prompt.* chyrne : *Scot.* kirn : *Plat.* karne : *Ger. dial.* kerne, *f : Dan.* kjerne, *m. f : Swed.* kärna, *f : Icel.* kirna, *f.*]

cerfe *shall separate;* secabit :—Ne cerfe *non secabit*, Lev. 1, 17. v. ceorfan.

CERFILLE, cærfille, cyrfille, an; *f.* CHERVIL; cærefolium = *χαιρέφυλλον*, chærophyllum sylvestre, Lin :—Genim ðysse wyrte ðe man *cerefolium*, and ōðrum naman ðam gelīce cerfille nemneþ þrÿ croppas *take three heads of this herb, which is named* cerefolium, *and by the other like name chervil*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 9: Lchdm. ii. 72, 6. To monnes stemne nim cerfillan *for a man's voice take chervil*, 1, 83; Lchdm. ii. 152, 15: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 10. [*Plat.* karwel : *Dut.* kervel, *f : Ger.* kerbel, *m : M. H. Ger.* kërvele, *f : O. H. Ger.* kertola, *f : Dan.* kiörvel, *m. f : Swed.* kyrfvel, *m : Icel.* kerfill, *m.* Rask Hald : *Lat* cærefolium; from *Grk.* *χαιρέφυλλον*.] DER. wudu-cerfille.

cerg; *adj.* [= cearig, *q.v.*] *Sad, dire, wicked;* tristis, sollicitus, dirus, malus :—Cerge reōtaþ ðāre onsÿne ēces dēman *the wicked shall wail before the face of the eternal judge*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 20; Cri. 836.

cerian *to murmur*, Wanl. Catal. 4, 6. v. ceorian.

cerlic, es; *m? n? The herb* CARLOCK or CHARLOCK; rapum sylvestre :—Nim cerlices sǣd *take seed of charlock*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 2: 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30.

cernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ceren *a churn*] *To churn;* agitare butyrum, Som. Ben. Lye.

cerr, es; *m. A turn, time;* versio, temporis spatium :—Æt ōðrum cerre *alio tempore*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. v. cyrr.

cerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn, return;* verti, revērti :—Oh wōh cerde *turned to wrong, deviated;* deviavit, Cot. 61. Cer ðē on bæcling *turn thee behind*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Hió cerrende Criste hērdon *they returning obeyed Christ*, Ps. C. 50, 56; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 56. Cerreþ on uprōdor leóht *light returns to the sky*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 102; Met. 29, 50. v. cyrran.

cerrednes, -ness, e; *f.* [cerred, *pp. of* cerran; -nes] *A turning;* versio, Ben. Lye. DER. a-cerrednes. v. cyrrednes.

cerse, an; *f. Cress;* nasturtium, Herb. 21; Lchdm. i. 116, 17, MS. B: L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 10: 128, 13: ii. 182, 15: 188, 8: ii. 340, 24. v. cærse.

Certes īg, e; *f.* CHERTSEY; Certesia :—Hēr [MS. hier] wurþan ða canonicas gedrīfen ūt of ealdan mynstre fram Eádgāre cynge, and eác of niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre and of Certes īge, and of Mideltūne, and he sette ðārto munecas and abbodas: to niwan [MS. niwen] mynstre Ægelgārum, to Certes īge Ordberhtum, to Mideltūne Cyneward *here the canons were driven out of the old monastery [at Winchester] by king Edgar, and also from the new monastery, and from Chertsey, and from Milton, and he placed thereto monks and abbots: Æthelgar to the new monastery, Ordberht to Chertsey,* [*and*] *Cyneward to Milton*, Chr. 964; Th. 223, 1–11. v. Ceortes īg.

Certices ōra, an; *m. Cerdic's shore;* Cerdīci lītus :—Ón done stede ðe is gehāten Certices ōra *at the place which is called Cerdic's shore*, Chr. 495; Th. 25, 29, col. 1, 2: 514; Th. 27, 15, col. 1, 2. v. Cerdices ōra.

ceruille *chervil*, Lchdm. iii. 106, 19. v. cerfille.

cēs *chose, elected; p. of* ceósan.

cēse *a cheese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. v. cÿse.

cēse-lib *rennet or runnet;* coagulum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cÿs-lib.

cesol *a cottage*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 8. v. ceosol.

cest, e; *f. A chest;* cibotium = *κιβώτιον*, cistella, loculus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64: Jn. Rush. War. 13, 29. v. cyst.

cester *a city*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. v. ceaster.

cete, an; *f. A cabin, cellar;* cella, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 99; Wrt. Voc. 58. 14. v. cote, cyte.

cetel, cetil, es; *m. A* KETTLE: cācābus = *κάκκάβος* :—Cetil *cacabum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 155, 26. v. cytel.

cetel-hrūm, es; *m. Kettle-soot;* cacabi fuligo :—Genim cetelhrūm *take kettle-soot*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 2.

Cetrehta, an; *m. Catterick, near Richmond, Yorkshire;* Cataracta, oppidi nomen in agro Richmondensi :—Tūn, ðe he oftust oneardode wel neáh Cetrehtan, gyt to-dæg mon his naman cneóðeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime solebat habitare, juxta Cataractam, usque hodie, cognominatur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24.

cewl *a basket*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 9: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8. v. cawl.

chor, es; *m? A dance, chorus, choir;* chōrus = *χορός* :—Chor *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 21.

chor-gleów, es; *n.* [gleó, gleów *glee, joy, music*] *A musical dance, dance;* chorus = *χορός* :—Hērian hīg naman his on chorgleówe *laudent nomen ejus in choro*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 3: 150, 4.

cicel; *gen.* cicles; *m. A morsel, little mouthful, cake;* buccella, placenta :—Cicel *buccella*, Cot. 26: 126. Se cicel ðe *cake*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 21. Gemenged wið meolowe and to cicle abacen *mingled with meal and baked to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14. Bac hym ānne cicel *bake him a cake*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 20: L. M. 1, 46; Lchdm. ii. 114, 25: Lchdm. iii. 30, 19, 26: 96, 17.

CICEN, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cicenu; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *n. A* CHICKEN; pullus :—Cicen *pullus*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 49; Wrt. Voc. 30, 4: 281, 24. Cicen oððe bird oððe fola *pullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Henne mid cicenum gesihþ ceápas eácan getācnaþ *a dream of a hen with chickens betokens trade to be increasing*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Seó henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderaþ *gallina congregat pullos suos sub alas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Cicena mete *chickens' meat, chick-weed;* modera,

alsĭne = *ἀλσίνη*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 66; Wrt. Voc. 32, 3: 69, 27: 79, 39: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16: Lchdm. iii. 6, 14: 118, 29: 134, 1. [*Wyc.* chykenys, *pl.*: *Piers P.* chicknes, *pl.*: *Chauc.* chike: *Prompt.* chekyn: *Plat.* kiken, küken: *Dut.* kieken, kuiken, *n.*: *Kil.* kiecken: *Ger.* küch-lein, *n.*: *Dan.* kylling, *m.*/*f.*: *Swed.* kyckling, *n.*: *Icel.* kjúk-lingr, *m.*: *O. Nrs.* kyk-lingr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

cicene, an; *f.* A KITCHEN; coquina, culina:—Cicene [MS. cicen] *coquina* vel *culina*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 77; Wrt. Voc. 57, 55. v. cycene.

cicle *to a cake*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 17; Lchdm. i. 364, 14; *dat. of* cicel.

cíd, cýd, es; *m.*? *Strife, chiding, contention;* contentio, jurgium, rixa, Somn. 305. DER. ge-cíd.

CÍDAN, to cídenne; *p.* cídde, *pl.* cíddon, cídon; *pp.* cíded, cídd [cíd *strife, chiding*] To CHIDE, *rebuke, blame, contend, strive, quarrel, complain;* increpare, rixari, altercari, queri:—Cídan on swefnum ceápes eácan getácnaþ *to chide in dreams betokens increase of trade*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 3: 204, 32. Rihtwís cídeþ me *justus increpabit me*, Ps. Spl. 140, 6. Cídde him se Hælend *increpavit illum Jesus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 35: Mk. Bos. 1, 25: 8, 33: Homl. Th. i. 300, 24: ii. 44, 21. His leorningcnihtas cíddon him *discipuli ejus increpabant illos*, Lk. Bos. 18, 15. Cíde he wíð God *let him blame God*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 1. Gif men cídaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 18. Begunnon hí to cídenne *they begun to quarrel*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 13. Ic cíde *altercor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Ic cíde oððe ceorige *queror*, 29; Som. 33, 53. [*Wyc.* chide, chiden: *Piers P.* chiden: *Chauc.* chide: *Laym.* chiden: *Ger.* kiden, kyden *to sound.*] DER. ge-cídan.

cídde *told*, Gen. 9, 22, = cýðde; *p. of* cýðan.

CIDER, es; *m.*? CIDER; vinum pomarium, Lye. [*Wyc.* sydur, sidir: *Dut.* cider, *f.*: *Ger.* cider, *m.*: *Fr.* cidre: *Span.* cidra: *It.* cidro, sidro.]

cíding, cýdung, e; *f.* A CHIDING, *reproving, rebuke;* increpatio:—For his cídinge *for his chiding*, Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 8. Of cýdunge dínre hí fleóþ *ab increpatione tua fugient*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8.

ciefes, e; *f. A concubine;* concubina, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. v. cyfes.

ciégan *to call, call upon, invoke*, Ps. Th. 52, 5: 74, 1. v. cígan.

ciele, es; *m. Cold;* frigus:—For cíele nele se slăwa erian *propter frigus piger arare nonvult*, Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 16, 18. v. cíle.

cielf *a calf*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 20. v. cealf.

ciellan; *pl. m. Vessels for drink, wooden tankards, leather bottles;* obbæ, Dial. 1, 5. v. cyll.

ciepe *an onion;* cæpe:—Genim ciepan *take an onion*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 6. v. cipe.

ciépe-mon *a merchant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-man.

cier, cierr, es; *m. A turn, time, business, affair;* versio, temporis spatium, negotium:—Æt ănum cierre *uno eodemque tempore*, Past. 61, 2. Mid ðrum cierrum *with other affairs*, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 b. 7. v. cyrr.

cierlisc *churlish, rustic*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 20, 21. v. ceorlisc.

ciern, es; *n? Must* or *new wine boiled thick;* sapa, Cot. 170: 184. v. ceren.

CÍFAN ? *p.* cáf, *pl.* cífon; *pp.* cífen *To quarrel;* litigare. [*Dut.* kijven *to quarrel*: *Ger.* keifen *to scold*: *Icel.* kífa *to strive, quarrel.*] DER. cáf, cáf-líce, -scype; un-cáf-scipe: cáfer-tún.

cífes *a harlot;* pellex, Alb. resp. 64: Cot. 150: 190. v. cyfes.

cífes-gemăna, an; *m. Fornication;* concubinătus:—We lærað, ðæt man geswíce cífesgemănan [MS. cífesgemanna] *docemus, ut cessent concubinatus*, L. Edg. C. 21; Wilk. 84, 1.

CÍGAN, cígean, cýgan, cýgean, ciégan, cégan, cégean; *part.* cígende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call together, summon;* ·vocare, nominare, invocare, convocare:—Drihten mæg steorran be naman cígean ealle *the Lord can call all the stars by name*, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Ealle gewunedon hí móder cýgean *all were accustomed to call her mother*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Swá hine cígþ Engle and Seaxe *as the Angles and Saxons call it*, Menol. Fox 366; Men. 184. Ðone [MS. þonne] níða bearn nemnaþ and cígaþ Pentecostenes dæg *which children of men name and call the day of Pentecost*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 15; Edg. 7. He cígde hungor ofer eorþan *vocavit famem super terram*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. Úfan engla sum Abraham cýgde *an angel from above called Abraham*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909. Ðú eart líðe eallum cígendum ðé *tu es mitis omnibus invocantibus te*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 5: Ps. Spl. 146, 10. Swá hwylce daga ic ðé cíge, gehýr me *in quacumque die invocavero te, exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Ðínne naman we cígaþ *nomen tuum invocabimus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 19. Ðe cígaþ naman his *qui invocant nomen ejus*, Ps. Spl. 98, 6. Abraham wordum God torhtum cígde *Abraham called upon God with fervent words*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 16; Gen 1807: Ps. Th. 90, 15. God híg ne cígdon *Deum non invocaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6: 78, 6: Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Us gehýr swilce we ðé daga, Drihten, cígen *hear us, O Lord, on whatever day we may call upon thee*, Ps. Ben. 19, 9: Ps. Grn. ii. 148, 19, 9. Moyses bebeád eorlas cígean sweot sande neár *Moses bade his men summon the multitude near to the sand*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 24; Exod. 219. II. *v. intrans. To cry, call;* clamare, vocare:—Abeles blód to me cígeþ *Abel's blood crieth to me*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 12; Gen. 1013. Ic cígde to Dryhtne *I called to the Lord*, Ps. Th. 117, 5. DER. a-cígan, ge-.

cignis, niss, e; *f. A name, naming;* nomen, Som. Ben. Lye.

cilet; *part.* [ceale *chalk*] *Chalked;* calce illitus. DER. niw-cilet.

CILD; *gen.* cildes, *pl.* cild, *sometimes* cildru, cildra; *n. A* CHILD, *infant;* infans, puer:—Arís and nim dæt cild *surge et accipe puerum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 13, 14. Dæt cild wixþ and gewurþ eft cnapa and eft sydðan cníht *the child grows, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man*, Hom. Sax. Þurh cildes hád *in the state of childhood*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639. Éalá cild, hú eów lícaþ ðeós spæc *O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio?* Col. Monast. Th. 32, 7. Éalá ge cildra *O pueri*, 35, 33. Mid cilde beón, weorþan, *or* wesan *to be with child*, Bd. Whelc. 487, 22. [*Chauc. Laym. Orm.* child: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* kind, *n.*: *Ger.* kind, *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* kint, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* kind, kint, *n. proles*: *Goth.* kilþei, *f. fœtus*: *Icel.* kind, *f.*] DER. módor-cild, steóp-.

cilda hyrde, oðde láreów, es; *m. A herder or teacher of children, schoolmaster;* pædagogus = *παιδαγωγός*, *Athelic.* Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60.

cilda mæsse-dæg, es; *m. Childermas* [*Innocents'*]*-day;* festum innocentium:—Þys Gódspel sceal on cilda [MS. cylda] mæsse-dæg *this Gospel must be on Childermas* [*Innocents'*]*-day*, *Dec. 28th*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 2, 13–18; Notes, p. 574.

cilda trog, es; *m.* [cild, trog *a trough, cradle*] *A child's cot, cradle;* cunæ, arum, *pl. f.* Som. Ben. Lye.

cild-clăþ, es; *n. A child-cloth, a swaddling-cloth;* infantilis pannus:—Hine mid cildclăðum bewand *pannis eum involvit*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7.

cild-cradol, es; *m. A child's cradle;* cunabula, *pl.* Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 23. On cildcradole *in a child's cradle*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 29.

cild-faru, e; *f. A carrying of children.* v. cyld-faru.

cild-fostre, -festre, an; *f. A child-fosterer, nurse;* nutrix:—Mót he habban mid him his cildfóstran [-festran, Roff.] *debet habere secum nutricem infantis sui*, L. In. 64; Wilk. 25, 4.

cild-geong; *adj. Young as a child;* infans, Andr. Kmbl. 1369; An. 685.

cild-hád, es; *m.* CHILDHOOD, *infancy;* infantia:—Of cildháde *ab infantia*, Mk. Bos. 9, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915.

cild-hama, an; *m. The womb;* matrix, uterus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 57; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39.

cild-isc; *adj.* CHILDISH, *puerile;* puerilis:—Cildisc wesan *to be childish*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 32; Gen. 2318. v. cild-líc.

cildiung-wíf, es; *n. A child-bearing woman;* puerpera, Wrt. Voc. 17, 17.

cild-líc, cildisc; *adj. Childish;* infantilis, puerilis:—Cildlíc *puerilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23: 9, 28; Som. 11, 38. For dære cildlícan yldo *propter infantilem ætatem*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 28.

cildru *children*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 20; *acc. pl. of* cild.

cild-sung, e; *f. Childishness;* puerilitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cíle, es; *m. A cold;* frigus:—Cíle wíð hæto *cold with heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 101; Met. 29, 50: Gen. 8, 22. v. cýle.

cilfer-lamb, cilfor-lamb, es; *n. A female lamb;* agna femina:—Bringe án cilforlamb *offerat agnam*, Lev. 5, 6.

cílian, ic cílige; *p.* ode; *v. intrans. To be cold;* algere:—Ic cílige *algeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. v. calan.

cilic, es; *m. Hair-cloth;* cilicium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21.

cille *a leather bag;* ascopera = *ἀσκοπήρα*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 37. v. cyll.

Cilt-ern, es; *n.* [ceald *cold*, ærn *place*] The CHILTERN, *high hills in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire;* montes quidam excelsi in agris Bucingamiensi et Oxoniensi:—Nămon hí [Þurkilles here] ænne upgang ût þurh Ciltern, and swá to Oxena forda, and ða buruh forbærndon *they* [*Thorkell's army*] *took an upward course out through Chiltern, and so to Oxford, and burned that town*, Chr. 1009; Th. 262, 21, col. 1.

cim, cim-stanas; *pl. m. The bases of a pillar;* bases, Som. Ben. Lye.

cimbal, es; *m.*: cimbala, an; *m. A cymbal;* cymbalum:—Cimbal *cymbalum*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Wrt. Voc. 82, 17. Cimbalan oððe psalteras æt-hrínan [MS. ætrínan] saca hit getácnaþ *to touch cymbals or psalteries betokens a lawsuit*, Somn. 74; Lchdm. iii. 202, 14: Greg. Dial. 1, 9.

cimban ? *p.* camb, *pl.* cumbon; *pp.* cumben *To join;* jungere. DER. camb; bannuc-camb, fleðe-, wulfes-.

cimbing, e; *f. A joint, conjunction;* commissura, Som. Ben. Lye.

cime, es; *m. A coming*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. v. cyme.

cimþ *comes*, Ps. Th. 15, 11; *3rd pres. of* cuman.

CIN, cyn, e; *f. The* CHIN; mentum:—Cin *mentum*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 1. [*Chauc.* chinne: *Piers P.* chyn: *Laym.* chin: *O. Sax.* kinni, *n.*: *O. Frs.* kin, ken: *Dut.* kin, *f.*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kinn, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* kinni, *n.*: *Goth.* kinnus, *f. the cheek*: *Dan.* kind, *m.*/*f.*: *Swed.* kind, *f.*: *Icel.* kinn, *f.*: *Lat.* gena: *Grk.* γένυς: *Sansk.* hanu, *m. f. the jaw.*] DER. cin-bán.

cin *a kind;* genus. v. cinn, cyn, cynn.

cínan *a chink*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28, note; *acc. of* cíne.

cínan; p. cán, pl. cinon; *pp.* cinen *To gape, to break into chinks;* hiare, dehiscere, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cínan.

cin-bán, es; *n. The* CHIN-BONE; mandibula, mentum:—Cin-bán *man-*

dibula, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 81; Wrt. Voc. 43, 14. Cin-bān *mentum*, Text. Rof. 40, 1. Se ðe cin-bān forslæhþ, mid xx scillingum forgelde *let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1.

cin-berg, e; *f. That part of the helmet which protects the chin*; menti protectio:—Grímhelm gespeón cining, ciuberge *the king clasped his grim helmet, the protection of his chin*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28; Exod. 175.

cinc *a king*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 743–745; 28, 21. v. cyning.

cincung, e; *f. A loud* or *cackling laughter*; cachinnatio:—Ceahhetung, *vel* cincung *cachinnatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 86.

cind *a kind, nature*. v. cynd.

cine, es; *m.* **I.** *a commander of four men*, or *a fourth part of an army*; quaternio:—Cine oððe feówer manna ealdor *quaternio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. **II.** *a sheet of parchment folded into four parts, a quarto sheet*; quaternio:—Cine *quaternio*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 108; Wrt. Voc. 46, 65; 75, 10. Bod on cine *a command in folded parchment*; diploma = δίπλωμα, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 110; Wrt. Voc. 46, 67.

CĪNE, cȳne, an; *f. A chink, fissure, vault*; rima, caverna:—Ic geseah āne lytle cȳnan [Cott. cīnan] *I saw a little chink*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. Cīnan *rimas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 5. Cīnum *cavernis*, 148, 81. [*Wyc.* chyne: *Dut.* keen, *f.*]

cine-līc; *adj.* [cyn *fit, suitable*] *Of a like kind, agreeable, suitable, adequate*; congruus, competens:—Dæt we wilnian to heom fultum be swā manegum mannum swā us cinelīc þince æt swā micelere spræce *that we desire aid from them of so many men as may seem to us adequate for so great a suit*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16.

cinen, cīnende *gaping*; *pp. and pres. part. of* cīnan.

cing *a king*, Deut. 11, 3: Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 17. v. cyning.

Cinges tūn, es; *m.* [cinges tūn *the king's town*] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Ædelstān wæs to cinge æt Cinges tūne gehālgod *Athelstan was consecrated king at* Kingston, Chr. 925; Th. 198, 7, col. 3; 8, col. 2: 979; Th. 234, 9, col. 1; 235, 6, col. 2. v. Cynges tūn.

cining *a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 28. v. cyning.

cīn-līc *gaping*. v. cīne.

cinn, es; *n. A kind*; genus:—Fleógende cinn *flying kind*; volatile, Gen. 1, 20. Creópende cinn *creeping kind*; reptilia, 1, 24. Æfter his cinne *after its kind*, 1, 11. v. cyn, cynn.

cinnan, ic cinne, ðū cinnest, he cinneþ, cinniþ, *pl.* cinnaþ; *p.* ic, he can, ðū cunne, *pl.* cunnon; *pp.* cunnen *To generate, procreate*; generare, procreare:—Sorgum cinniþ *brings forth with sorrows*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 28; Reim. 52. From this verb, the *p.* ic, he can are taken as a present tense. Hence it is called one of the twelve præterito-præsentia, enumerated under āgan. For cūðe the weak *p.* of cunnan, v. the *inf.* cunnan. DER. for-cinnan.

cin-tōþ, es; *m. A front tooth, grinder*; molaris, Prov. 30, Lye.

cīnu, e; *f. A chink, fissure*; rima, fissura:—Cīnu *rima* vel *fissura*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 18. Gemētte he dæt fæt swā gehāl dæt dǣr nān cīnu on næs gesewen *he found the vessel so whole that there was no chink seen in it*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22. v. cīne, an; *f.*

ció *a chough, sort of crow*; cornicula, Wrt. Voc. 281, 2. v. ceó.

ciól, es; *m. A ship*; navis:—He lēt him behindan ciólas nigon and hundnigontig *he left behind him ninety-nine ships*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. ceól.

ciole, an; *f. The throat*; guttur:—Sting finger on ciolan *thrust a finger into the throat*, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 5.

ciorian *to complain*, Ælfc. Gr. 29, MS. D; Som. 33, 52. v. ceorian.

ciorl *a rustic*, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12, note 28. v. ceorl.

ciorlisc *churlish, rustic, common*, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8. v. ceorlisc.

ciósan *to choose, accept*, Beo. Th. 4742; B. 2376. v. ceósan.

cīpan; *p.* cīpte, *pl.* cīpton, cīptun; *pp.* cīpt *To sell*; vendere:—Hīg cīptun *vendiderunt*, Gen. 47, 20. v. cȳpan.

cipe, ciepe, an; *f. An onion*; cæpa, allium cæpe, Lin:—Cipe *an onion*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 24. Genim garleac and cipan *take garlic and onion*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 15. Twā cipan oððe þreó gebræd on ahsan *roast two or three onions in ashes*, 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 14.

cipe-leac, es; *n. A leek*; cipus, Cot. 55.

cipp, es; *n? A coulter, ploughshare*; dentale:—Cipp *dentale*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 7; Wrt. Voc. 15, 7.

Cippan-ham, -hamm, es; *m.* [*Hunt.* Cipenham: *Brom.* Chipenham] CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts*; villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hēr hine bestæl se here on midne winter ofer twelftan niht to Cippanhamme *in this year* [A. D. 878], *at mid-winter, after twelfth night, the army stole itself away to Chippenham*, Chr. 878; Erl. 79, 29. Hēr fōr se here to Cirenceastre of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðǣr ān geár *in this year* [A. D. 879] *the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 26; 81, 23.

cipresse, an; *f. The cypress-tree*; cupressus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cypresse.

cīptun *bought*, Gen. 47, 20; *p. pl. of* cīpan. v. cȳpan.

cir *a turn, time*:—Æt ðam fiftan cire *at the fifth turn* or *time*, Lchdm. i. 214, 6, MS. B. note 8. v. cirr, cyrr.

circe, an; *f. A church*; ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—Circe *ecclesia*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. We lǣraþ, dæt man innan circan ǣnigne man ne birige *we enjoin that they do not bury any man within a church*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 15: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 5. v. cyrice.

Circe, Kirke, an; *f. Circe the sorceress*; Circe, es; *f.* = Κίρκη, ης; *f.*:—Cyninges dōhtor sió Circe wæs *Circe was the king's daughter*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 112; Met. 26, 56.

circe-weard, es; *m. A churchwarden*; ecclesiæ custos, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. v. cyric-weard.

circe-wica, an; *m. A church-dwelling, sacristy*; sacrarium:—To ðe circewican *to the sacristy*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 13.

circ-līc; *adj.* [circe *a church*] *Like a church, ecclesiastical*; ecclesiasticus:—Mid circlīcum þēnungum *with ecclesiastical services*, Wanl. Catal. 118, 4, col. 2. v. cyric-līc.

circ-nyt, -nytt, e; *f.* [nyt *duty, service*] *Church-duty* or *service*; ecclesiæ ministerium *vel* officium:—Sum cræft hafaþ circnytta fela *one has skill in many church-services*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 27; Crā. 91.

circol-wyrde, es; *m. A calculator, reckoner*; computator:—Feówer sīðon syx syþ feówer and twentig: ða syx tīda sind genemned þurh ðæra circolwyrda gleáwnysse quadrantes *four times six are four-and-twenty: the six hours are called by the wisdom of calculators quadrants*, Bridf. 63.

circul, es; *m. A circle, the zodiac*; circulus, zodiacus = ζωδιακός:—Ðēr ðæs emnihtes circul is geteald *where the circle of the equinox is reckoned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 18; Lchdm. iii. 238, 23. Ætýwdan feówer circulas onbūtan dære sunnan *four circles appeared round the sun*, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 17. For dam brādan circule de is *zodiacus* gehāten, under dam circule ymþ seó sunne *on account of the broad circle which is called* zodiacus, *under which circle the sun runs*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 20, 21; Lchdm. iii. 242, 2. Dæt heó be-yrne done miclan circul zodiacum *that she runs through the great circle the zodiac*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 1; Lchdm. iii. 244, 21.

circul-ādl, e; *f. Circle-disease, the shingles*; zona, circīnus:—Lǣcedōmas wið dære ādle de mon hæt circuladl *leechdoms for the disease, which man calls the circle-disease* or *shingles*, L. M. Cont. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 8, 18: L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

circul-cræft, es; *m. Circle-craft, the zodiac*; sphæræ cognitio:—Sceal on circule cræfte findan hālige dagas *shall by circle-craft* [or *the zodiac*] *find out holy days*, Menol. Fox 134; Men. 67.

cire-bald; *adj. Bold in decision*; arbitrii strenuus:—Ðā him cirebaldum Meotud mancynnes mōdhord onleác *then the Lord of mankind unlocked the treasure of words to him bold in decision*, Andr. Kmbl. 341; An. 171.

Ciren-ceaster, Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* [*Asser.* Cirrenceastre: *Hunt.* Cirecestere: *Brom.* Circestre] CIRENCESTER, *Cicester, Gloucestershire*; Cirencestria in agro Glocestriensi:—Hie genāmon iii ceastra, Gleawanceaster, and Cirenceaster [Cyrenceaster, col. 2, 3], and Baðanceaster *they took three cities, Gloucester, and Cirencester, and Bath*, Chr. 577; Th. 32, 41, col. 1. Æt Cirenceastre [Cyrenceastre, col. 2, 3] *at Cirencester*, 628; Th. 44, 13, col. 1. Hēr fōr se here to Cirenceastre [Cyrenceastre, col. 2, 3] of Cippanhamme, and sæt ðǣr ān geár *in this year* [A. D. 879] *the army went from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remained there one year*, 879; Th. 148, 38, col. 1: 880; Th. 150, 8, col. 1. Hēr, on Eastron, wæs micel gemōt æt Cyrenceastre *in this year* [A. D. 1020], *at Easter, there was a great council at Cirencester*, 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2. Him eóde on hand se cyning and ða burhware ðe wǣron on Cyrnceastre *the king came into his hands and the townspeople who were in Cirencester*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22.

ciric-belle, an; *f.* [circe *a church*] *A church-bell*; ecclesiæ campana:—Of circibellan *from a church-bell*, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 29.

ciric-bryce, cyric-bryce, es; *m.* [circe *a church*, brice, bryce *a breaking, violation, breach*] *Church-breach, a breaking into a church*; in ecclesiam irruptio:—Be circbryce *of church-breach*, L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 5, 6.

ciric-dōr, es; *n. A church-door*; ecclesiæ porta:—Se de man ofslehþ binnan circedōrum [MS. -derum] sylle dære cirican cxx scillinga *let him who slays a man within church-doors give to the church* 120 *shillings*, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

cirice, an; *f. A church*; ecclesia = ἐκκλησία:—We lǣraþ, dæt preóstas cirican healdan to godcundre þēnunge *we enjoin that priests keep their churches for divine service*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 3: 30; Th. ii. 250, 19. v. cyrice, circe.

ciric-friþ *church-peace*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5. v. cyric-friþ.

ciric-fultum, es; *m.* [fultum *help, aid*] *Church-help, ecclesiastical support*; ecclesiæ auxilium:—We lǣraþ, dæt preóstas geógiþe geornlīce lǣran dæt hī ciricfultum habban *we enjoin that priests diligently teach youth that they may have ecclesiastical support*, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26.

ciric-griþ, cyric-griþ, es: *n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary*; ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ælc ciricgriþ [cyric- MS. A.] swá swá hit betst stód *let every church-peace stand as it has best stood*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25: L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 20. Gif æniġ man Godes ciricgriþ swá abrece, dæt he binnon ciricwagum mannslaga weorþe, ðonne sig dæt bótleás *if any man so break God's church-peace, that he be a homicide within church-walls, then let that be bootless*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 22: 2; Th. i. 360, 4: L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24: ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 1, 5.

ciriclec *ecclesiastical*, Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 19. v. cyriclic.

ciric-mangung, e; *f. Church-mongering, the sale or purchase of ecclesiastical offices, simony*; sacrorum nundinatio:—Æniġ man ciricmangunge ne macie *let no man commit simony*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-mitta, an; *m.* [mitta *a measure, bushel*] *A church measure*; ecclesiastica mensura:—VI ciricmittan ealaþ *six church measures of ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 144, 33.

ciric-ragu, e; *f. Church-lichen* or *moss*; ecclesiæ muscus, L. M. 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 1.

ciric-sceat, es; *m. Church-scot, church-money, tax* or *rate*; ecclesiæ census. v. cyric-sceat.

ciric-sócn, cyric-sócn, e; *f. Church-privilege*; ecclesiæ immunitas:—Be ciricsócnum *of church-privileges*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 12.

ciric-þén, es; *m.* [þén *a servant, minister*] *A church-minister, clergyman*; ecclesiæ minister, clericus:—Æniġ man ciricþén ne útige búton biscopes gehéte *let no man turn out a church-minister without the bishop's counsel*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 29: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 27.

ciric-þénung, e; *f.* [þénung *duty, service*] *Church-duty* or *service*; ecclesiæ ministerium:—We lǽraþ dæt preóstas on ciricþénungum ealle án dreógan, and beón efenweorþe on geáres fæce on eallum ciricþénungum *we enjoin that priests in church-duties all perform service at the same time, and, in the space of a year, be like worthy in all church-duties*, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 22–24.

ciric-tún, es; *m.* [tún *an inclosure*] *A church-inclosure, church-yard, cemetery*; ecclesiæ sepimentum, cœmeterium = *κοιμητήριον*:—Ne binnan ciricetúne ǽnig hund ne cume *let not any dog come within the church-yard*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 7.

ciric-wæcce, an; *f. A church-watch* or *wake*; vigilia:—We lǽraþ dæt man, æt ciricwæccan, swíðe gedreóh sí *we teach that a man, at the church-wakes, be very sober*, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ciric-wag, es; *m. A church-wall*; ecclesiæ murus:—Se ðe ofsleh þ man binnan ciricwagum bi þ feorhscyldig *he who slays a man within church-walls is life-guilty*, L. Eth. viii. 13; Th. i. 332, 8: ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 5: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 23.

ciris-beám, es; *m. A* CHERRY-*tree*; cĕrăsus = *κεράσος*:—Cirisbeám *cerasus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 44. Cirisbeám [MS. cisirbeam] *cerasus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 19.

cirlisc *rustic*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. v. ceorlisc.

CIRM, cyrm, es; *m. A noise, shout, clamour, uproar*; strepitus, clamor, fragor, clangor:—Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum, cirm árleásra cwealmes on ðre *din was in the cities, the clamour of the shameless at the point of death*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 31; Gen. 2547. In the following references it is written cirm, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19; Cri. 836: 22 b; Th. 62, 7; Cri. 998: 36 a; Th. 118, 5; Gú. 235: 38 a; Th. 125, 34; Gú. 364: 83 b; Th. 314, 26; Mód. 20: Andr. Kmbl. 82; An. 41: 2476; An. 1239. Cyrm, dyne *fragor*, Mone B. 4413. Cyrm *clangor*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 40. Wæs on eorþan cyrm *a noise was on the earth*, Byrht. Th. 134, 61; By. 107: Andr. Kmbl. 2252: An. 1127. Hlúd herges cyrm *loud was the shout of the host*, Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Ic gehýre synnigra cyrm swíðe hlúdne *I hear the uproar of sinners very loud*, 109; Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Cyrmum *clangoribus*, Mone B. 6276. DER. here-cirm, wíg-.

cirman, cyrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans.* [cirm *a noise, shout*] *To make a noise*, CHIRM, *cry out, shout*; strepere, clamare, exclamare:—Hí ongunnon cirman hlúde *they began to cry out aloud*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270. Ic hlúde cirme *I cry out aloud*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 18; Rä. 9, 3. Ða hlúde cirmaþ *they loudly cry out*, 114 b; Th. 439, 4; Rä. 58, 4. He hlúde stefne ne cirmde *he did not cry out with a loud voice*, 113 a; Th. 432, 20; Rä. 49, 3. Swá wilde deór cirmdon *they cried out as wild beasts*, 46 a; Th. 156, 25; Gú. 880. Herewópa mǽst lǽde cyrmdon *the enemies shouted the loudest of army-cries*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. [*Scot.* chirm: *Dut. Kil.* kermen: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* karmen *to wail.*]

Cirn-ceaster *Cirencester*, Chr. 628; Erl. 25, 14. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cirnel a *kernel*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyrnel.

cirpsian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To crisp, curl*; crispare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyrpsian.

cirps-loccas *crisped* or *curled locks*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crisp, cyrps.

cirr *a turn, business, affair*; versio, negotium:—Mid ðám cirrum *with other affairs*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 23. v. cir, cyrr.

cirran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn*; vertere:—Him cirde to þurferþ eorl *earl Thurferth turned to him*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1833; El. 915. v. cyrran.

cís; *adj. Choice, nice in eating*; fastidiosus in edendo:—Gyf hwá sý cís *if any one be choice*, Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 15.

cisil *sand, gravel*; glarea, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 12. v. ceosel.

cisil-stán *sand-stone*. v. ceósel-stán.

cisnes, -ness, e; *f. Choiceness, niceness*; fastidium, curiositas, R. Ben. 39: L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. v. ceásnes.

Cisse-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [*Flor.* Cissaceaster: *Sim. Dun.* Cissacestre] *Cissa's city*, CHICHESTER, *Sussex*; Cissæ castellum, Cicestria in agro Sussexiensi:—Hergodon hie upon Súþ-Seaxum neáh Cisseceastre *they harried on the South-Saxons near Chichester*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 27. To Cisseceastre *at Chichester*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 208, 3.

cist, e; *f. A band, company*; cohors:—Ón folcgetæl fíftig cista: hæfde cista gehwilc x hund tíreádigra *in the number of the people were fifty bands: each band had ten hundred illustrious warriors*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9–16; Exod. 229–232. DER. eóred-cist, here-.

cist *goodness, bounty*, Ælfc. T. 9, 1. v. cyst.

cist, e; *f. A chest*; cista, Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. v. cyst.

císt *chooses*, Deut. 28, 9; *3rd sing. pres. of* ceósan.

cisten-beám, es; *m. A chesnut-tree*; castanea = *κάστανον*:—Cisten-beám [MS. cistenbean] *castanea*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 46. v. cyst-beám.

cist-mælum *earnestly*; certatim, Som. Ben. Lye.

citel *a kettle*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 35. v. cytel.

CITELIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tickle*; titillare, Ettm. [*Scot.* kittle; *Plat.* kiddeln, keddeln, kitteln, ketteln: *Dut.* kittelen, ketelen: *Ger.* kitzeln: *O. H. Ger.* kizilôn, kuzilôn: *Dan.* kildre: *Swed.* kittla: *Icel.* kitla.]

citelung, e; *f. A tickling*; titillatio:—Citelung [MS. kitelung] *titillatio*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 21.

CÍÞ, cýþ, es; *m.* **I.** *a young shoot of a herb* or *tree, a* CHIT, *sprout, germ, sprig, mote*; germen, festuca:—Swá drogun eorþ cíþas *quasi stillæ super graminum germina*, Deut. 32, 2. Forhwí ælc sǽd to cíþum and wyrtrumum weorþe *why should every seed turn to germs and roots?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 32. On eallum cedrum cíþ alǽded [MS. cuþ, ciiþ = cíþ alæded] *the germ formed on all cedar trees*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eall eorþan cíþ *every shoot of the earth*, 103, 12. Se snáw bewríhþ wyrta cíþ *the snow covers the germ of herbs*, Salm. Kmbl. 605; Sal. 302. Seó eorþe cýþ mid hire cíþum, dæt se tíma is geáres anginn *the earth makes known by her plants, that the time is the beginning of the year*, Hom. Th. i. 100, 16. Forst sceal lúcan eorþan cíþas *frost shall lock up the germs of the earth*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 7; Gn. Ex. 75. Genim wegbrædan þrý cýþas *take three sprouts of plantain*, Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. Ðú meaht gesión lytelne cíþ on ðines bróður eágan *thou canst see a little mote in thy brother's eye*, Past. 33, 6; Cot. MS. 42 b, 32. Se smala cíþ *the small mote*, 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 2, 3. Cunna hwæðer ðú mǽge adón ðone cíþ of ðines bróður eágan *try if thou canst remove the mote from thy brother's eye*, 33, 6; Hat. MS. 43 a, 6. **II.** *seed*; crementum:—Cýþ *crementum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. Cíþ, vel weres sǽd *crementum*, vel *hominis semen* vel *crementum*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 73; Wrt. Voc. 44, 55. [*O. Sax.* kîd, *m*: *O H. Ger.* kîdi, *n.*] DER. gærs-cíþ.

cíþ-fæst; *adj. Rooted, growing*; radicatus, crescens:—Se man ðe plantaþ treówa oððe wyrta he hí wæteraþ ór-dæt hí beóþ cíþfæste *the man who plants trees or herbs waters them until they are rooted*, Hom. Th. i. 304, 26.

citil *a kettle*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cytel.

CLÁ, cleó, clawu; *gen. dat. acc.* clawe; *pl. nom. acc.* cleó, clawa, clawu, clawe; *gen.* clawena; *dat.* clám. clawum; *f. A nail*, CLAW, *hoof*; unguis, ungula:—Fénix fýres láfe clám biclyppeþ *the Phœnix seizes the relics of the fire with its claws*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 8: Ph. 277. Nægl oððe clawu *unguis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. Wurdon forþaborene ísene clawa *iron claws were brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 19. Sume wǽron mid ísenum clawum totorene *some were torn with iron claws*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 30. Hóf oððe clawa *ungula*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. Ðe clawe ne todǽlaþ *qui ungulam non dividunt*, Lev. 11, 4. Hearde cleó *hard hoofs*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. Hira clawe todǽlede beóþ *their hoofs are divided*, Lev. 11, 3. Gelícaþ Gode ofer cealf iungne forþbringende clawu [clawa, Spl.] *placebit Deo super vitulum novellum producentem ungulas*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 32. [*Wyc.* cle, clee *a hoof*: *Wrt. Gl.* 12*th cent.* p. 87, 26 clau *ungula*: *O. Sax.* clâuua, *f. a claw, hoof*: *Frs.* klauwe: *O. Frs.* klewe *a claw*: *Dut.* klauuw, *m*: *Ger.* klaue, *f. unguis, ungula*: *M. H. Ger.* klâ, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* klawa, kloa, *f. unguis, ungula*: *Dan.* klo, *m. f.*: *Swed.* klo, *m*: *Icel.* kló, *f.*] DER. clawan, clawung, cleweda.

clæc-leás, clac-leás; *adj. Free*; immunis:—Clǽcleás *immunis*, Cot. 104. Clacleás [clacles MS.] *free*, Hick. Thes. i. 149, 51, 57.

clæfer-wyrt, e; *f. Clover-wort, clover*; trifolium minus:—Nim ða smalan clæfer-wyrt niodowearde *take the netherward part of the small clover-wort*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 26.

CLÆFRE, an; *n. f.* CLOVER; trifolium pratense:—Þysse wyrte man crision and ðdrum naman clæfre nemneþ *a man names this herb κίρσιον,*

and by another name clover, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 172, 16. Clæfre *nom.* 172. 14. Hwíte clæfran wyrc to clame *work white clover to a paste*, L. M. 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. Clæfre *calta* vel *trifillon*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 3; Wrt. Voc. 31, 15. Nim reád clæfre *take red clover*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Clæfran seáwes *of juice of clover*, 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 11. Nim clæfran wyrttruman *take roots of clover*, 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 252, 12. [*Plat.* klever, klewer: *Dut.* kluver, *f*: *Ger.* klee, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* klê; *gen.* klêwes, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* klê, chlêo; *gen.* chlêwes: *Dan.* klöver, *n*: *Swed.* klöfver, *m.*]

clǽg, es; *m?* clay; Samia terra, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 36; Wrt. Voc. 37, 26. [*Wyc.* cley: *Chauc.* clei: *Plat.* klei: *Frs.* klaey: *O. Frs.* klai: *Dut.* klei, *f*: *Kil.* kleye: *Ger.* klei, klai, *m*: *Dan.* klâg, kleg, *m. f. n*: *O. Nrs.* kleggi, *m. massa compacta*, Rask Hald. The fundamental idea is *slimy, tenacious.*]

clǽlig; *def.* se clǽliga, clǽlia; *adj.* CLAYEY; argillaceus:—On ða clǽfian lane, of ðære clǽlian lane *to the clayey lane, from the clayey lane*, Cod. Dipl. 741; A. D. 1024; Kmbl. iv. 31, 8, 9.

Clǽig-hangra, an; *m.* [clǽig = clǽg *clay*] *Clay-hanger* or *Claybury*, *Essex*:—Eádmund cyning gegaderede fyrde and fêrde to Lundene, eal be norþan Temese, and swá ût þuruh Clǽighangran *king Edmund gathered a force and went to London, all north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 24.

CLǼMAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* CLAM, *smear, anoint;* linere:—Ic clæme *lino*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Ðũ wircst wununge binnan ðam arce and clæmst wiðinnan and wiðútan mid tyrwan *mansiunculas in arca facies et bitumine linies intrinsecus et extrinsecus*, Gen. 6, 14. Clæm on ðone cancer *smear it on the cancer*, L. M. 1, 44: Lchdm. ii. 110, 4: 3, 45; Lchdm. ii. 336, 22. Clæme on dæt geswel *smear it on the swelling*, Lchdm. iii. 38, 23. [*Wyc.* clemede *smeared*: *Kil.* kleemen: *O. H. Ger.* kleimjan, chleimen: *Icel.* kleima.] DER. ge-clǽman.

clǽmende *hardening;* obfirmans, Cot. 145.

clǽmming, e; *f. A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening;* litura, oblimatio, Ælfc. Gr. 47. Som. Ben. Lye.

CLǼNE, clêne; *def.* se clǽna, seó, ðæt clǽne; *comp.* m. clǽnra, *f. n.* clǽnre; *sup.* clǽnest; *adj.* I. CLEAN, *pure, clear;* mundus, purus, merus, serenus:—Ðonne ân unclǽne gâst biþ adrifen of ðæm men, ðonne biþ dæt hûs clǽne *when an unclean spirit is driven out of a man, then the house is clean*, Past. 39, 1; Hat. MS. 53 a, 8. Swá swá clǽne nýten eodorcende in dæt swêteste leóþ gehwyrfde *quasi mundum animal ruminando in carmen dulcissimum convertebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6: Homl. Th. i. 138, 20. Clǽne oflete, and clǽne wîn, and clǽne wæter *a pure oblation, and pure wine, and pure water*, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Wæs seó lyft swíðe clêne *the air was very clear*, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. Se clǽna ôfsceûfeþ scearpîze *the pure* [*bird*] *flies quickly away*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 8; Ph. 167. Dæt land ic selle Cynulfe for syxtigum mancesa clǽnes goldes *I sell the land to Cynulf for sixty mancuses of pure gold*, Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883: Kmbl. ii. 111, 21. Calic on handa Drihtnes wînes [MS. win] clǽnes [MS. clænis] full is *calix in manu Domini vini meri plenus*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Forbærne hit man on clǽnum fîre *let a man burn it in a pure fire*, L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 252, 8: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Clǽnre heortan *mundo corde*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Gebærnende hlâf clǽnne seóþ on ealdum wîne *seethe pure toasted bread in old wine*, L. M. 2, 2: Lchdm. ii. 180, 26. Cyning [MS. kyninc] sceal on Drihtne clǽne blisse habban *a king shall have pure bliss in the Lord*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ne acyr ðã fram ðînum cnihte ðîn clǽne gesihþ *ne avertas faciem tuam a puero tuo*, 68, 17. Gewât him se hâlga sêcan ðone clǽnan hâm *the holy one departed to seek the pure home*, Andr. Kmbl. 1956; An. 980. Hûslfatu Caldêas clǽne genâmon *the Chaldeans took the clean vessels of sacrifice*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Clǽnum stefnum *with pure voices*, Elen. Kmbl. 1496; El. 750. God ðone ârestan ælda cynnes of ðære clǽnestan foldan geworhte *God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 12; Gû. 794. II. *chaste, innocent;* castus, innoxius:—Clǽne *castus*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 121; Wrt. Voc. 51, 34. Clǽne [MS. cleane] oððe heofonlic [MS. -lice] *cælebs*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 49; Som. 13, 13. Ðũ byst clǽne *absque peccato eris*, Deut. 23, 22: Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 4; Edw. 23. Gif heó clǽne sỹ *if she be innocent*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17: L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 9. On hâligra clǽnre cyricean *in ecclesia sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 149, 1. Ic onfêng fæmnan clǽne *I received a chaste damsel*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187. Ðone clǽnan sacerd *the pure priest*, 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136. Beón ða ðâre clǽne *let the others be innocent*, Gen. 44, 10. Sint spræcu Drihtnes spræcu clǽne *sunt eloquia Domini eloquia casta*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 7. Seó clǽneste cwên *the most chaste woman*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 26; Cri. 276. [*Piers P.* clene: *Laym.* clæne, clene, clane: *Orm.* clene: *Plat.* kleen *parvus*: *Frs.* klien *parvus*: *O. Frs.* klen *parvus*: *Dut.* kleen *little*: *Kil.* kleyn *exilis, minutus*: *Ger.* klein *parvus*: *M. H. Ger.* kleine *subtilis, parvus*: *O. H. Ger.* kleini *subtilis*: *Dan.* klein: *Swed.* klen *thin, slight*: *Icel.* klénn *snug, tiny.*] DER. hyge-clǽne, un-.

clǽne, clêne; *adv.* CLEAN, *entirely;* penitus, omnino:—Ne rîpe ge dæt land tô clǽne *reap not the land too clean*, Lev. 23, 22: Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 30: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 35. Clǽne biþ beorhtast nesta bǽle forgrunden *the brightest of nests is entirely destroyed by the fire*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 18; Ph. 226: Ps. Th. 88, 37. Dæt mîn cynn clǽne [MS. clane] gewîte *that my race be clean gone*, Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 311, 16. Clêne *entirely*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

clǽn-georn; *adj. Yearning after purity;* puritatis amans:—Clǽngeorn and cystig *yearning after purity and bountiful*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rä. 81, 21. Ne mâgon nâ swilce men macian wununge ðam clǽngeornan Gode on clǽnre heortan *no such men can make a dwelling in a pure heart for a God desirous of purity*, Basil. admn. 7; Norm. 48, 19.

clǽn-heort; *def.* se clǽn-heorta; *adj. Clean-hearted, pure in heart;* mundo corde:—Éadige synd ða clǽnheortan, fordæmde hî God geseóþ *beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt*, Mt. Bos. 5, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 580, 33.

clǽn-lîc; *adv. Pure,* CLEANLY; purus, mundus:—Mid clǽnlîcre lufe *with pure love*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 183; Met. 11, 92.

clǽn-lîce; *adv. Purely, cleanly;* purè, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 25.

clǽnnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* CLEANNESS, *chastity, purity, modesty;* puritas, castimonia:—Clǽnnesse riht *castimoniæ jura*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 1. Heó on clǽnnesse Gode þeówode *she served God in chastity*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Mid clǽnnesse *with purity*, L. Eth. v. 7; Th. i. 306, 15: vi. 4; Th. i. 316, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 37. Dæt he healdan wille his clǽnnisse *that he will keep his chastity*, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 8. Þurh ða heálîcan clǽnnysse *through exalted purity*, Homl. Th. i. 346, 1: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 16: Ps. Spl. 17, 22, 26. DER. un-clǽnnes.

clǽnsend, es; *m.* [*part. of* clǽnsan = clǽnsian] *A cleanser;* purgator. DER. eár-clǽnsend.

clǽnsere, es; *m. A cleanser, purifier, priest;* purgator, Som. Ben. Lye.

clǽnsian, clênsian, to clǽnsianne; *part.* clænsiende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [clǽne *clean, pure*] *To* CLEANSE, *purify, chasten, clear oneself;* mundare, purgare, castigare, se liberare:—Gif man eard wille clǽnsian *if a man wishes to cleanse the land*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 25: L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 7. Sió wamb biþ to clǽnsianne *the stomach is to be cleansed*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 12. Clǽnsie man ða þeóde *let a man cleanse the people*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Hî tiliaþ hî selfe to clǽnsianne mid ðý wópe *they strive to purify themselves with mourning*, Past. 54; Hat. MS. Ðis wæter cristnaþ and clǽnsaþ ewicra menigo *this water cristeneth and purifieth a multitude of men*, Salm. Kmbl. 791; Sal. 395. Heó ða ỳngran lǽrde and clǽnsade ge mid hire lâre ge mid lífes þỹsne *she taught and purified the younger ones both by her doctrine and by the example of her life*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 23. Clǽnsa me *munda me*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Clǽnsiende clænsode me Drihten *castigans castigavit me Dominus*, Ps. Spl. 117, 18. Gif he mid ða ádle clǽnsad beón sceolde *if he must be chastened by disease*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 26. Gif hwá þeóf clǽnsian wylle *if any one will clear a thief*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Preóst hine clǽnsie sylfes sôþe *let a priest clear himself by his own truth*, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14, 16: 19; Th. i. 40, 17: 20; Th. i. 40, 19: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 19: ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Hine gerêfa clênsie *let the reeve clear him*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. [*Wyc. Piers P.* clense: *Orm.* clennsenn.] DER. a-clǽnsian, be-, ge-, un-: un-geclǽnsod.

clǽnsnian, clǽnsnigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, clear oneself;* se purgare:—Clǽnsnaþ [MS. clænsnoþ] he done *he clears him*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20. Clǽnsnige hine sylfne *let him clear himself*, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 11. Bûton he frînd hæbbe de hine clǽnsnian *unless he have friends who may clear him*, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 13. v. clǽnsian.

clǽnsung, e; *f. A* CLEANSING, *purifying, chastening, expiation, chastity;* emundatio, purificatio, castigatio, expiatio, castitas:—Ðũ towurpe hine fram clǽnsunge *destruxisti eum ab emundatione*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 45: Mk. Bos. 1, 44. Wæs Rómâna gewuna dæt hî clǽnsunge þwéales and bæles sôhton *Romanorum usus fuit lavacri purificationem quærere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Wæs he mid clǽnsunge forhæfednesse weorþ and mâre *erat abstinentiæ castigatione insignis*, 4, 28; S. 606, 39. Biþ heó fremiende to his clǽnsunge *erit in expiationem ejus proficiens*, Lev. 1, 4. Ðe belumpon to dære mycelre clǽnsunge *quæ monasticæ castitatis erant*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 14. DER. ge-clǽnsung, mynster-, un-.

clæppettan; *p.* tte; *pp.* ted *To palpitate, have a palpitation;* palpitare:—Gif sino clæppette *if a sinew have palpitation*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 8. v. clappan.

clæppetung, e; *f. The pulse;* pulsus, Ælfc. Gl. 76: Som. 71, 109; Wrt. Voc. 45, 15. Ædra clæppetung *the pulse of the veins*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 16.

clǽsnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse;* mundare, purgare:—Sceal mon clǽsnian ða yflan wǽtan *one must cleanse the evil humours*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 14, note 4: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 25, note 2: 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23, note 4: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 17, note 2. v. clǽnsian.

clǽþ *a cloth:*—Dô on clǽþ *put on a cloth*, L. M. 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 260, 28. v. clâþ.

clæweða *a clawing, scratching*, Past. 11, 6; MS. Oth. v. cleweða.

clǽf, *pl.* clifon *clave, adhered; p. of* clífan.

clam ; *gen.* clammes ; *m. n?* **I.** *what is clammy, mud, clay;* malagma. lutum :—Wyrc swā to clame *so work to clam* [*a clammy substance*], Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 3. Mid heardum weorcum clames *operibus duris luti*, Ex. 1, 14. **II.** *a bandage, what holds or retains, as a chain, net, fold, prison ;* vinculum :—He ðē clamme belegde *he loaded thee with a chain*, Andr. Kmbl. 2386; An. 1194. Of ðǽm clammum *with those chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 165; Met. 1, 83: Exon. 112 *a*; Th. 429, 30; Rä. 43, 12. Gebindan ærenum clammum *to bind with brazen bands*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 28; Dan. 520: Beo. Th. 2675; B. 1335: 1931; B. 963. v. clom ; *gen.* clommes.

clām *with claws*, Exon. 59 *b*; Th. 217, 8; Ph. 277; *dat. of* clā.

clamb, clomm, *pl.* clumbon *climbed; p. of* climan, climban.

clāne *clean, clear*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. v. clǽne.

clang *shrunk*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262; *p. of* clingan.

clappan *to* CLAP, *move, palpitate;* palpitare, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLĀTE, an ; *f. The herb* CLOT-*bur, a bur that sticks to clothes, burdock, goose-grass, clivers ;* philanthropos = *φιλάνθρωπος*, lappa, arctium lappa, galium aparine, Lin :—Ðās wyrte man *philanthropos* nemueþ, ðæt ys on ūre geþeode menlufigende, forðȳ heó wyle hræðlice to dam men geclyfian : ða man eác ōðrum naman clāte nemneþ *this herb is called* philanthropos, *that is in our language men-loving, because it will readily cleave to a man : it is also named by another name clivers*, Herb. 174, 1; Lchdm. i. 306, 2-5: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 105; Wrt. Voc. 30, 53: 41; Som. 63, 108; Wrt. Voc. 30, 56: 66, 67. Clāte *lappa*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 75: 79, 41: Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41. Wið ceolan swile clātan wyl on ealaþ *for swelling of throat boil burdock in ale*, L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 3: 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 13: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 3. Nim ða smalan clātan *take the small burdock*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 23. Genim doccan oððe clātan, ða de swimman wolde *take dock or clote, such as would swim*, 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 22. [*Wyc.* clote, cloote : *Chauc.* clote-lefe *a leaf of the clot-bur : Ger. M. H. Ger.* klette. *f : O. H. Ger.* kletta, kledda, *f.*]

CLĀÞ ; *gen.* clāðes ; *m.* CLOTH ; pannus : in the plural, *clothes ;* vestimenta :—Ne dēþ nān man niwes clāðes scyp on eald reāf *nemo immittit commissuram panni rudis in vestimentum vetus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 16. Heó ða moldan on clāde bewand *she wound the mould in a cloth*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 8. Dō on clāþ *put on a cloth*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 5, 10, 28: 2, 47; Lchdm. ii. 262, 2. Awring þurh clāþ *wring through a cloth*, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 7. Hig bewundon hine mid līnenum clāðe *ligaverunt illud linteis*, Jn. Bos. 19, 40. Dæt is heora bīwist ; wǣpnu, and mete, and ealo, and clādas *this is their provision ; weapons, and meat, and ale and clothes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. Him wyrþ oftohen ðara clāða *he is deprived of the clothes*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 46; Met. 25, 23. Of dīnum clādum *a vestimentis tuis*, Ps. Th. 44, 10: Exon. 18 *b*; Th. 45, 27; Cri. 725: 28 *b*; Th. 87, 12; Cri. 1424. Ruben tær his clādas *Reuben tore his clothes*, Gen. 37, 29: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. [*R. Glouc.* cloth : *Laym.* cladе, cloð, claed : *Orm.* claþ : *Scot.* claith, clayth : *Plat.* kleed : *Frs.* klaed : *O. Frs.* klath, klad, kleth, *n : Dut. Kil.* kleed, *n : Ger.* kleid, *n : M. H. Ger.* kleit, *n : Dan. Swed.* klæde, *n : Icel.* klæði, *n.*] DER. bearm-clāþ, cild-, feax-, heáfod-, sār-, swāt-.

clāþ-scear *a pair of shears.* v. scear **IV.**

clatrung, e ; *f. Anything that makes a clattering, a drum, rattle ;* crepitaculum, Cot. 51.

clauster ; *gen.* claustres ; *n. An inclosed place, a cloister ;* claustrum :—Ēalā ge cildra, gāþ ūt, būtan hyggeleáste, to claustre, oððe to leorninge *O vos pueri, egredimini, sine scurrilitate, in claustrum, vel in gymnasium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Fæsten *vel* cluster *claustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. v. clūstor.

clawan, ic clawe ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed [clā *a nail, claw*] *To* CLAW ; scalpere :—Ic clawe *scalpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. [*Dut.* klaauwen : *Ger.* klauen : *O. H. Ger.* klawjan : *Dan.* klöe : *Swed.* klå : *Icel.* klá *to scratch*, klóask *to fight with claws.*]

clawu *a nail, claw, hoof*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46; Wrt. Voc. 71, 66. v. clā.

clawung, e ; *f.* [clā *a claw*] *A pain, the gripes ;* tormina :—Lǽcedōmas wið clawunga *leechdoms for the gripes*, L. M. cont. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 164, 16: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 1.

cleacian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To go nimbly, hurry ;* festinare, trepidare :—He cleacode swīðe earhlīce to porte *he hurried very timidly to town ;* in via totus trepidabat, M. H. 115 *a.*

cleadur *a clatter, drum, rattle ;* crepitaculum, Som. Ben. Lye.

cleáf, *pl.* clufon *clove, separated ; p. of* cleófan.

cleáfa, an ; *m. A cellar ;* cellarium :—Hwā gefylþ cleáfan his *quis replet cellaria sua?* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. v. cleófa.

Clede-mūþa, an ; *m.* [*the mouth of the river Cleddy*] GLADMOUTH, CLEDMOUTH, *South Wales* :—Hēr Ēadweard cyning getimbrede ða burh æt Clademūþan *in* A. D. 921, *king Edward built the burgh at Cledmouth*, Chr. 921; Th. 194, 1-3, col. 3; Th. 195, 1-3, col. 1.

clemman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [clam **II.** *a chain*] *To fetter, bind, inclose ;* vincire, includere. DER. be-clemman.

clencan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To* CLINCH, *hold fast ;* prehendere, prensare. v. be-clencan, *Supl.*

clēne *clean, pure, clear*, Ps. C. 50, 88; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 88: Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 1. v. clǽne ; *adj.*

clēne *cleanly, entirely ;* penitus :—Deópne ymblyt clēne ymbhaldeþ meotod *the Lord entirely upholdeth the deep expanse*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 14. v. clǽne ; *adv.*

clengan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To exhilarate ;* exhilarare :—Dreám clengeþ *joy exhilarates*, Exon. 107 *b*; Th. 411, 6; Rä. 29, 8.

clēnsian *to cleanse, clear oneself*, L. Wib. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. v. clǽnsian.

cleó *a claw, hoof*, Ps. Th. 68, 32. v. clā.

cleof *a cliff, rock*, Exon. 101 *b*; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. v. clif.

cleófa, cleáfa, cliófa, an ; *m. That which is cloven, a cleft, chasm, den, cell, chamber ;* cubile, cellarium, cubiculum :—On heora cleófum oððe holum hīg beóþ gelogode *in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Unriht he byþ smeágende on his cliófan *iniquitatem meditatus est in cubili suo*, Ps. Th. 35, 3. Sinewealt cleófa *vel* portic *absida*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 122; Wrt. Voc. 58, 34. Ðeós sweoster wæs ūtgangende of hire cleófan *hæc soror egressa est de cubiculo*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 31. DER. clūstor-cleófa, ferhþ-, hord-, in-, nýd-. v. clýfa.

CLEÓFAN, ic cleófe, dū clȳfst, he clȳfþ, *pl.* cleófaþ ; *p.* cleáf, *pl.* clufon ; *pp.* clofen *To* CLEAVE, *separate, split ;* findere, dissecare :—Cleófan *secare*, Glos. Prudent Reed. 149, 54 : *scindere*, 150, 9. Bordweall clufon aforan Ēadweardes *Edward's sons clove the board-wall*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Æðelst. 5. Clufon, Byrht. Th. 140, 4; By. 283. [*Piers P.* cleven : *Chauc.* cleven, *pp : Orm.* clofenn, *pp : Plat.* klöwen, klöven : *O. Sax.* klioban : *Dut.* klieven, klooven : *Ger.* klieben : *M. H. Ger.* kliuben, klieben : *O. H. Ger.* kliuban : *Dan.* kløve : *Swed.* klyfva : *Icel.* kljúfa.] DER. to-cleófan : cleófa, cleáfa, clýfa, clífa, bed-, clūstor-, ferhþ-, gebed-, hord-, in-, nýd-.

Cleofes hoo *Cliff, near Rochester*, Chr. 822; Th. 110, 14, col. 3. v. Clofes hoo.

cleofian, he cleofaþ, *pl.* cleofiaþ ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere, stick ;* adhærere :—Ða de him on cleofiaþ *those who cleave to him*, Exon. 97 *b*; Th. 364, 20; Wal. 73. v. clífian.

cleopian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To cry, call ;* clamare :—Ic nū wille geornlice to Gode cleopian *I will now earnestly call upon God*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 2796; An. 1400. Ic cleopode to ðē *clamavi ad te*, Ps. Th. 118, 146, 147. v. clypian.

cleopigend, cleopend, es ; *m. A vowel ;* vocalis, Som. Ben. Lye.

cleopung, e ; *f. A cry ;* clamor, Mt. Rush. Stv. 25, 6. v. clypung.

cleót *a clout*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. clūt.

cleóða, an ; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice ;* malagma :—Ðone hālwendan cleóðan *malagma*, Mone B. 2976. v. clīða.

cleowen *a clew, ball of thread* or *yarn, ball*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37: Exon. 59 *a*; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. v. cliwen.

clepian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To cry, call ;* clamare, vocare :—Ic clepode forðanðe ðū gehȳrdest me ealā ðū God *ego clamavi quoniam exaudisti me Deus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 6. v. clypian.

clepung, e ; *f. A calling ;* vocatio, clamor :—Se nān clepunge ðǽrto nā hafde māre *he had not any more calling thereto*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 9. Clepung mīn on ansȳne oððe on gesihþe his ineóde to his earum *clamor meus in conspectu ejus introivit in aures ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 7. v. clypung.

clerc, cleric, clerec, es ; *m.* [*Lat.* clericus = *κληρικὸς belonging to the clergy, clerical*] A CLERK, *clergyman, generally a deacon or priest ;* clericus :—Gregorius wæs clerc *Gregory was a priest*, Chr. 1120; Erl. 258, 25: 1123; Erl. 250, 20. He drāf ūt ða clerca of ðe biscopríce *he drove the clergy out of the bishopric*, 963; Erl. 121, 13. Preóst oððe cleric *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 77. We lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe his cleric *we enjoin that every priest at a synod have his deacon*, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Hī wǽron ealle dæs cynges clerecas *they were all the king's clergy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22.

clerc-hād, cleric-hād, cleroc-hād, es ; *m. The clerical office, priesthood ;* sacerdotium, clericatus :—Clerchādes man *a man of the clerical order*, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. Clerichād *clericatus*, C. R. Ben. 60. Clerochād *clericatus*, Cot. 45.

cleweða, clæweða, an ; *m. A clawing, scratching ;* scalpturigo, scalpurigo :—Se giecþa [giçþa MS. Cot.] bið swīðe unsār, and se cleweða [MS. Oth. clæweða] bið swīðe rōw, and ðeáh-hwædere gif him mon tō longe fylgþ, he wundaþ, and wund sārað *the itch is very free from pain, and the scratching is very comfortable, and yet if it be kept up too long, it produces a wound, and the wound is painful*, Past. 11, 6; Hat. MS. 15 *b*, 23. DER. clawu, clā *a nail, claw.*

CLIBBOR ; *adj.* [clífan *to cleave, adhere*] *Sticky, adhesive ;* tenax :—Weá bið wundrum clibbor *grief is wonderfully adhesive*, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. [*M. H. Ger.* klēber : *O. H. Ger.* klebar *adhesive.*]

cliewe *a clew*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. clywe.

CLIF, clyf, cleof, es ; *n. A* CLIFF, *rock, steep descent, promontory ;*

clívus, rupes, promontorium :—Ða Iudēi lǽddon Crist to ānum clife, and woldon hine niderascūfan *the Jews led Christ to a cliff, and would cast him down*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 33. Æt Eádwines clife *at Edwin's cliff*, Chr. 761; Th. 89, 24, col. 1. Dæt hī ne hlīpen on dæt scorene clíf *that they leap not down the abrupt cliff*, Past. 33, 1; Hat. MS. 41a, 9. Be clífum *on the cliffs*, Exon. 81b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8. Dæt hie Geáta clífu ongitan meahton *that they might perceive the cliffs of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3826; B. 1911. Ofer cald cleofu *over the cold cliffs*, Andr. Kmbl. 619; An. 310: Exon. 101b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. Ðū hluttor lǽtest wæter of clífe clǽnum *thou lettest forth clear waters from the pure rock*, Exon. 55a; Th. 194, 11; Az. 137: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. Se ðe gecyrde clyf on wyllan wætera *qui convertit rupem in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. God clífu cyrreþ on wæteres wellaū *God turneth rocks into wells of water*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Clif *promontorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 117; Wrt. Voc. 41, 67. Nilus seó eá, hyre æwylme, is neáh ðæm clife dære Reádan Sǽs *the spring of the river Nile is near the promontory of the Red Sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 19, 29. [*O. Sax.* klif, *n. a rock*: *Dut.* klip, *f. a rock, cliff*: Kil. kleppe, klippe *rupes, petra*: Ger. klippe, *f. rupes*: *O. H. Ger.* clep *promontorium*: *Dan.* klippe, *m. f. a rock, cliff*: *Swed.* klippa, *f*: *Icel.* klif, *n. a cliff*.] DER. brim-clif, ēg-, heáh-, holm-, stān-, weal-.

clífa, an; *m. A den, cave;* cubile, spelunca, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. v. clýfa.

CLÍFAN, ic clífe, ðū clífest, clífst, he clífeþ, clífaþ, *pl.* clífaþ; *p.* clāf, *pl.* clifon; *pp.* clifen *To* CLEAVE, *adhere;* adhærere. [*Piers P.* clyven: *Plat.* kleeven: *O. Sax.* bi-klīban: *Frs.* be-klieuwen: *O. Frs.* bi-kliva: *M. H. Ger.* klīben: *O. H. Ger.* klīban: *Dan.* klæbe: *Swed.* klibba.] DER. ōþ-clífan; clífan, cleofian, cliofian.

clífe, an; *f.* I. *the greater burdock;* arctium lappa :—Dō clífan *use burdock*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 16. II. *the small burdock* :—Seó smæle clife *the small burdock*, CLIVERS; galium aparine, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. DER. gar-clífe.

clífer; *gen.* clífres; *m. A claw, talon;* ungula :—Clífras [MS. cifras] *ungulas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 37. Clífra *ungularum*, 149, 7. DER. clifian.

clíf-hlēp, clíf-hlȳp *right down, under foot;* pessum, Cot. 155, Som. Ben. Lye.

clífian, cleofian, cliofian, clyfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere;* adhærere :—Hī willaþ clífian on ðæm monnum *they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19. Woldon hī on ðam clífian *they would cleave to him*, 16, 3; Fox 56, 10: L. M. 1, 2: Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. His flǽsces lima clífaþ ǽlc on ōðrum *each of the limbs of his flesh cleaves to another*, Past. 47; Hat. MS. Ðīn tunge clífaþ to dīnum goman *thy tongue cleaveth to thy gums*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. To dære lífre clífiaþ *adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. Dæt dust, dæt of eówre ceastre on ūrum fōtum clífode, we drígeaþ on eów *pulverem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitate vestra, extergimus in vos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [*Wyc.* cleuyde *cleaved*: *Laym.* cleouieþ *cleaveth*: *O. Sax.* klībōn: *Dut.* kleeven: *Ger.* kleben, kleiben: *O. H. Ger.* klebēn, klebjan.] DER. æt-clífian, ge-, on-, to-, to-ge-.

clífig, clífiht; *adj.* CLIFFY, *steep;* clivosus, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 120; Wrt. Voc. 19, 4: Cot. 34: 209.

clifon *cleaved, adhered;* adhæserunt; *p. pl. of* clífan.

clífrian, ic clífrige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [clífer *a claw*] *To claw, scratch;* scabere :—Ic clífrige *scabo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 25. DER. to-clífrian.

clíf-stān, es; *m. A rough stone, rock;* cautes :—Clífstānas *cautes*, Cot. 44.

clíf-wyrt, e; *f. Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove;* agrimonia :—Clífwyrt, sume men hataþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt *cliff-wort, some men call fox-glove, some water-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3.

climan, ðū climst, he climþ; *p.* clomm *to climb.* v. climban and ofer-clomm.

CLIMBAN, ic climbe, ðū climst, he climþ, *pl.* climbaþ; *p.* clamb, *pl.* clumbon; *pp.* clumben; *v. a. To* CLIMB; scandere, ascendere :—Clumbon [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe stēpel *climbed up to the steeple*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Clumben [MS. Clumben] upp to ðe hālge rōde *climbed up to the holy cross*, Erl. 209, 6. [*Laym.* climben *to climb*, he climbeth; *p.* cluombe, *pl.* clumben; *pp.* iclumben: *Orm.* climbenn *to climb*: *Dut.* klimmen *scandere*: *O. H. Ger.* klimban: *M. H. Ger.* klimmen, klam, klummen, geklummen: *Sansk.* kram *incedere, ascendere.*] DER. ofer-climan, ofer-climban; climan, clymmian.

climmian *to climb.* v. clymmian, climan, climban.

climst, he climþ *climbest, climbs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* climan, climban.

CLINGAN, ic clinge, ðū clingst, he clingþ, *pl.* clingaþ; *p.* clang, *pl.* clungon; *pp.* clungen, geclungen. I. *to wither, pine, to* CLING [*in this sense, rarely used in English*] *or shrink up;* se contrahere, marcescere :—Clang wæteres þrym ofer eāstreámas: is brycgade blǽce brimrāde *the glory of water shrank over river streams: ice bridged a pale water-road*, Andr. Kmbl. 2522; An. 1262. Ic clinge *marcesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. [*Piers P.* clyngen *to shrink, wither, pine.*] v. for-clingan, ge-clungen. II. *to* CLING, *stick close;* circumcludere, includere. v. be-clingan.

cliof *a den, cliff, rock, pointed rock, crag;* cautes, Cot. 30. v. clif.

cliófa *a den, chamber*, Ps. Th. 35, 3. v. cleófa.

cliofian, he cliofaþ, *pl.* cliofiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave;* adhærere :—Hi willaþ cliofian on ðæm monnum *they will cleave to the men*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 19, note 9. v. clífian.

cliofung, e; *f. A* CLEAVING; sectio :—Cliofung *sectio*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 83; Wrt. Voc. 39, 66.

cliopian; *part.* clioppende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cry, call;* clamare :—Se Hǽland ongann cliopian [MS. cliopia] *the Saviour began to cry*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 47. Clioppende, 9, 36: 15, 39: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 26. v. clypian, clipian.

cliowen *a clew, ball*, Mone B. 1662. v. cliwen.

clipian, clipigan, *pl.* clipiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a vocal sound, call, address, invoke;* vocare, alloqui :—We clipiaþ to ælcum þinge *we address everything*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clypian, clipigendlīc.

clipigendlīc; *adj.* I. *calling, vocative;* vocativus :—Vocativus is clipigendlīc oððe gecīgendlīc: mid ðam casu we clipiaþ to ælcum þinge, Ēalā ðū man cum hider *O! homo veni huc*: Ēalā ðū man sprec to me *O! homo loquere ad me*: Ēalā ðū lāreówe tǽce me sum þing *O! magister doce me aliquid*: *vocative is calling or invoking: with this case we address everything, as—O! thou man come hither: O! thou man speak to me: O! thou master teach me something*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24–27. II. *making a vocal sound;* vocalis. v. clypiendlīc, clypigendlīc.

clipur, es; *m. A* CLAPPER *of a bell;* tintinnabuli *vel* campanæ malleus :—Se bend ðe se clipur ys mid gewriden, ys swylce hyt sȳ sum gemetegunga ðæt dære tungan clipur mǽge styrian, and ða lippan æt-hwega beátan. Sōþlīce mid dæs rāpes æt-hrīne se bend styraþ done [MS. dæne] clipur *the band with which the clapper is tied, is as it were a method for moving the clapper of the tongue, and beating more or less the lips. So with the touch of the rope the band moves the clapper*, Wanl. Catal. 109, col. 2, 16–20. [*Dut.* klepel, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* klepfel, *m. tubillus*: klepfer, *m. clapper.*]

cliroc, es; *m. A clerk, priest;* clericus :—Cliroc hine clǽnsie *let a clerk clear himself*, L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17. v. clerc.

Clistūn, es; *m.* CLIST *or* CLYST, *near Exeter, Devon*, Chr. 1001; Gib. 132, 16; Ing. 175, 7. v. Glistūn.

clite, an; *f. The herb colt's foot;* tussilago :—Genim ða langan clitan [MS. lancge cliton] *take the long colt's foot*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 16.

clīða, clýða, an; *m. A plaster, salve, poultice;* emplastrum, malagma = *μάλαγμα* :—Se wītega Isaias worhte ðam cyninge Ezechie clīðan to his dolge *the prophet Isaiah made for king Hezekiah a plaster for his sore*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 1. Clīða *malagma*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Man seal him wyrcean clīðan toforan his heáfde *one must make him a poultice for his forehead*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 13, 16. Swylce ðǽr clýða togelǽd wǽre as *if a poultice were laid there*, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. Ðyssa wyrta genim ða læssan, wyrc to clýðan *take the lesser of these herbs, make it into a poultice*, 143, 5; Lchdm. i. 266, 15: 173, 4; Lchdm. i. 304, 15. Genim ðyssa wyrta wyrtruman, gecnucude mid ele, and mid hwǽtenan meluwe, and mid sǽpan, dam gemete ðe ðū clýðan wyrce *take roots of these herbs, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice*, 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 14: 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 21: 125; Lchdm. i. 236, 21.

cliwen, clywen, cleowen, cliowen, es; *n.* [cliwe = clywe] *A clew, anything that is globular, a ball of thread, ball;* glomus, globus :—Cliwen *glomus*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 18: 82, 8: 282, 1. Clywen *glomus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4. Cleowen *glomer, globellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 68; Wrt. Voc. 59, 37. Ān cliwen gōdes nettgernes *one ball of good net-yarn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 451, 7. Cliwenes *globi*, Mone B. 560. Mintan wel getrifulade meng wiō hunig, wyrc to lytlum cliwene *mingle mint, well triturated, with honey, make it into a little ball*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 11. Ða ýslan onginnaþ lūcan togædere geclungne to cleowenne *the ashes begin to combine together shrunk up into a ball*, Exon. 59a; Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226. Arāfaþ dæt cliwen dære twīfaldan heortan *unravels the clew of the double heart*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46b, 2. Men gesāwen scīnan æt his hnolle swilce fýren clywen *men saw shining on his crown as it were a fiery circlet*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. Cliwene *glomere*, Mone B. 3713. Cleóne [= cleowene] *glomere*, 526. Cliowena *globos*, 1662.

CLOCCIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CLUCK, *sigh;* glocire, glocitare, singultire, bombum sive sonitum edere :—Ðeáh seó brōdige henn sārlīce cloccige *though the brooding hen sorely cluck*, Bridf. 76. [*Scot.* clock: *Plat.* klukken: *Dut.* klokken: *Kil.* klocken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* klucken, glucken: *Dan.* klukke: *Swed.* klokka, klukka: *Icel.* klökkva: *Lat.* glocire: *Grk.* κλώσσω.]

clod-hamer, es; *m? A field-fare?* turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer *vel* feldefare *a field-fare;* scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.], Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

Clod-hangra, an; *m.* [clod, hangra *a meadow*] *Clodhanger* :—Furh

ût Clodhangran; of ðan hangran andlang rôde ût on Mules dene *out through Clodhanger; from the meadow along the road out to Mule's dean*, Cod. Dipl. 1198; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 374, 28.

clofen *cloven, separated; pp. of* cleófan.

Clofes hoo = Clofes hô; *gen.* hôs; *pl. nom. acc.* hôas; *gen.* hôa; *dat.* hôum; *m. Cliff, near Rochester*:—Hêr sinoþ wæs æt Clofes hoo [æt Clofes hô, col. 2] *in this year* [A. D. 822] *there was a synod at Cliff*, Chr. 822; Th. 111, 14, col. 1; 110, 14, col. 1, 2. Æt Clofes hôum *at Cliff*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 803; 52, 32: A. D. 825; 73, 12. Ða wæs sionoþlîc gemôt on ðære mæran stôwe ðe mon hâteþ Clofes hôas *then there was a synodal meeting in the famous place which is called Cliff*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 825; 70, 11.

clof-þung, -þunc, e; *f. The herb crow-foot*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 23. 25, MS. B: Lchdm. iii. 54, 21. v. cluf-þung.

clof-wurt *the herb buttercup*, Herb. 10; Lchdm. i. 100, 14, MS. B. v. cluf-wyrt.

CLOM, *gen.* clommes; *m.*: clam; *gen.* clammes; *m. A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison;* vinculum, carcer:—Habbaþ me swâ helle clommas fæste befangen *the clasps of hell have so firmly grasped me*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. Ðes wîtes clom *this bond of torture*, 215; Th. 271, 10; Sat. 103. Ðysne wîtes clom *this bond of torment*, 216; Th. 274, 21; Sat. 157: 223; Th. 293, 11; Sat. 453. Ón ðissum fæstum clomme *in this fast bondage*, 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Clommum fæste *fast in bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 260; An. 130. Cealdan clommum *with cold bands*, 2425; An. 1214. DER. bealu-clom, fýr-, hæfte-, helle-, wæl-, wîte-, wundor-. v. clam; *gen.* clammes; *m.*

clomm *climbed*; scandit; *p. of* climan.

clough *a cleft of a rock, or down the side of a hill*, Som. Ben. Lye.

CLŪD, es; *m. A stone, rock, hill;* saxum, rupes, collis:—Clûdas feóllan of muntum *stones fell from the mountains*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 12. Clûd *rupes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Mid clûdum ymbweaxen *surrounded with rocks*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 22. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on clûdum *the soil of some herbs is on rocks*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Beorh oðde clûd *collis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 46. [*Laym.* clude, chlud *a cliff; rock: Orm.* cludess *hills: Plat.* kluut, klute, kloot: *Dut.* kluit, *f.*; kloot, *m.*: *Kil.* klot: *Ger.* klosz, *m. gleba*: *M. H. Ger.* klôz, *m. a lump*: *O. H. Ger.* kloz, *m. massa*: *Dan.* klode, *m. f. a ball*: *Swed.* klot, *n*: *Icel.* klót, *n. knob on a sword's hilt*: hence the *Eng.* CLOD.] DER. stân-clûd.

clûdig; *adj. Stony, rocky;* saxeus:—Ðæt Norþ-manna land is on sumum stôwum swýðe clûdig *the country of the Northmen is in some places very rocky*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 42.

clufe *an ear of corn, a clove of garlic;* spica, Som. Ben. Lye. Clufe? *f. pl.* in e, *A clove*, the bulb or tuber of a plant, Glos. of Lchdm. ii. Twâ clufe *two cloves*, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3. Garleaces iii clufe *three cloves of garlic*, 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8.

clufeht, clufiht; *adj. Bulbed;* bulbosus:—Nim clufehte wenwyrt *take the bulbed wenwort*, L. M. i. 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 17. Gegnið on twâ clufe ðære clufehtan wenwyrte *rub them upon two bulbs of the bulbed wenwort*, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 3.

clufon *clove, separated*, Chr. 937; Th. 200, 38, col. 3; Ædelst. 5; *p. pl. of* cleófan.

cluf-þung, e; *f*: cluf-þunge, an; *f.* [clufe, þung *monkshood, hellebore;* aconitum = ἀκόνιτον] *The herb crow-foot;* ranunculus sceleratus, Lin:—Clufþung *crow-foot*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 4: 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 14: 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 2: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 1: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20: iii. 12, 27. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *sceleratam*, and ðǽrum naman clufþunge nemneþ, biþ cenned on fuhtum and on wæteregum stôwum *this herb which is called* sclerata, *and by another name crow-foot, is produced in damp and watery places*, Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 24–26. Genim clufþungan wós *take juice of crow-foot*, 110, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 7.

cluf-wyrt, e; *f. The herb buttercup;* batrachion = βατράχιον, ranunculus acris, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *batrachion*, and ðǽrum naman clufwyrt nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum landum and on feldum: heó biþ feáwum leáfum and þynnum *this herb which is called* batrachion, *and by another name buttercup, is produced on sandy lands and in fields: it is of few and thin leaves*, Herb. 10, 1; Lchdm. i. 100, 15–17: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 13.

CLUGGE, an; *f. A bell, small bell;* campana:—Hleódor heora cluggan, ðære hi gewunedon to gebêdum geciġde and awehte beón, ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde geféred wæs *the sound of their bell, by which they were wont to be called and awaked to prayers, when any of them had gone out of the world*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40. [*Plat.* klokke *a bell, clock*: *O. Frs.* klokke: *Dut.* klok, *f. a clock, bell*: *Ger.* glocke, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* glogge, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* glokka, *f*: *Dan.* klokke, *m. f. a bell, clock*: *Swed.* klocka, *f. a bell, clock*: *Icel.* klukka, klocka, *f.*]

clumbon *pp.* clumben *climbed*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9; *p. pl. and pp. of* climban.

clumian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To murmur, mutter;* mussitare:—Hî clumiaþ mid ceaflum ðǽr hî scoldon clypian *they mutter with their jaws where they ought to speak aloud*, Wanl. Catal. 30, 14.

clungon; *pp.* clungen *withered, pined; p. pl. and pp. of* clingan.

CLŪS, e; *f*: clûse, an; *f. An inclosure, a narrow passage, close, bond, prison;* claustrum, carcer:—Ðéáh he hie mid fîftigum clûsum beclemme *though he surround it with fifty bonds*, Salm. Kmbl. 143; Sal. 71. Alæd of carcernes clûse mîne sâwle *educ de carcere animam meam*, Ps. Th. 141, 8. He fram ðære clûsan afaren wæs wið ðara scipa *he was gone from the pass towards the ships*, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26, 22. Ða hæfdon hý heora clûsan belocene *when they had closed their passes, 3*, 7; Bos. 60, 4. Annas and Caiphas wǽron forþgangende to ðære clûsan *Annas and Caiaphas were going forth to the prison*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 10: 16; Thw. 8, 6, 9. [*Plat.* kluse: *Dut.* kluis, *f*: *Kil.* kluyse: *Ger.* klause, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* klôse, klûs, klûse, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* klûsa, *f*: *M. Lat.* clusa, clausa: *Lat.* clausus, *pp. of* claudêre *to shut, inclose.*]

clûse, an; *m. An inclosure;* claustrum, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 26. v. clûs.

cluster, es; *n. A* CLUSTER, *bunch;* botrus = βότρυς, *f.*:—Cluster ðæt bitereste *botrus amarissima*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 393, b. 32. v. clyster.

CLŪSTOR, clûster, clauster; *gen.* clûstres; *pl. nom. acc.* clûstor, clûstro; *n. A lock, bar, barrier, cell;* claustrum, clausura:—Meahte ðæs ceasterhlides clûstor onlûcan *might unlock the lock of the city-gate*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 8; Cri. 314. Wæs mid clûstre carcernes duru behliden *the door of the prison was shut with a lock*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 23; Jul. 236. Ða locu feóllon [feollan MS.], clûstor of ðâm ceastrum *the locks fell, the barriers from that city*, 120 a; Th. 461, 23; Hö. 40. Ðæt he mihte cuman þurh ðâs clûstro *that he might pass through these barriers*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 11; Gen. 416. He hine hêht on carcernes [MS. carcerne] clûster belûcan *he commanded him to be locked in a prison's cell*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 146; Met. 1, 73. [*O. Sax.* klûstar, *n*: *Frs.* klooster, kleaster: *O. Frs.* klaster, *n*: *Dut.* klooster, *n*: *Kil.* klooster: *Ger.* kloster, *n*: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* klôster, *n*: *Dan. Swed.* kloster, *n*: *Icel.* klaustr, *n*: *Lat.* claustra, *pl. n. a lock, bar, bolt.*]

clûstor-cleófa, an; *m. A prison-chamber, cell;* carceris cubiculum:—On clûstorcleófan *in the prison-chamber*, Andr. Kmbl. 2041; An. 1023.

clûstor-loc, clûster-loc, es; *pl. nom.* -loca; *n. A prison-lock, lock, bar;* claustellum, claustrum:—Clûstor-loca [MS. -locæ] *claustella*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 2. Clûster-loc *claustellum*, Cot. 34: *claustrum*, 181.

CLŪT, es; *m. A small piece of cloth,* CLOUT, *patch, piece of metal. plate;* pittacium, commissura, lamina:—Clût *pittacium*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 19: *commissura*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 4; Wrt. Voc. 26, 3: 82, 2. Wurdon forþaborene ísene clûtas *iron plates were brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 19. Leċgaþ ða ísenan clûtas hâte glôwende to his sîdan *lay the iron plates glowing hot to his side*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35. [*Wyc. Piers P.* clout: *Chauc.* cloutes *rags*: *Orm.* cluttess, *pl*: *Dan.* klud, *m. f*: *Swed.* klut, *m*: *Icel.* klútr, *m*: *Wel.* clwt, *m*: *Gael.* clûd, chlùd, *m. a clout, rag, patch.*] DER. ge-clûtod. v. clûd.

clyf *a cliff, rock*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 113, 8. v. clif.

clýfa, clîfa, an; *m.* [cleófa, cleófan *to cleave, divide, separate*]. **I.** a separate place for man, — *A chamber*; cubiculum, cubile:—Ne mâge we hreppan ǽnne wyrm binnon dîsum clýfan *we may not touch a worm in thy chamber*, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 23. On dîglum oðde on incófan, oðde on clýfum *in cubilibus*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. On his incófan oðde on his clýfan *in cubili suo*, 35, 5. **II.** a separate place for wild beasts, — *A cave, den;* antrum, caverna, cubile:—On ðâm clîfum de dracan onearddeon *in the dens which dragons dwelt in*; in cubilibus, in quibus dracones habitâbant, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. DER. bed-clýfa, gebed-, hord-, in-. v. cleófa.

clyfer-fête; *adj.* [clifer *a claw, talon*] *Claw-footed, talon-footed, cloven-footed;* fissipes:—Ða fugelas de be flǽsce lybbaþ syndon clyferfête *the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 10.

clyfian, clyfigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleave, adhere;* adhærere:—Ðæt feax ðe on ðam canibe clyfige somnige *let her collect the hair that cleaveth to the comb*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 332, 21, MS. B.

clyfigende ádl *a joint-disease, the gout*, Som. Ben. Lye.

clýfst, he clýfþ *cleavest, cleaves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. sing. of* cleófan.

clyf-wyrt *clivers, fox-glove*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 91; Wrt. Voc. 30, 41: 79, 41. v. clîf-wyrt.

clymmian, he clymmaþ, *pl.* clymmiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [climan *to climb*] *To climb*; scandere:—Leóht clymmaþ *light ascends* [*climbeth*], Salm. Kmbl. 829; Sal. 414.

CLYMPRE, an; *n? A lump* or CLUMP *of metal, metal;* massa metalli, metallum:—Hefigere ic eom ðonne unlytel leádes clympre *I am heavier than a huge clump of lead*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 18; Rä. 41, 75. Wyrc greáte clympran [MS. clymppan] feówur *make four great lumps*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 31. Clympre *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 73. [*Plat.* klump: *Dut.* klomp, *m*: *Kil.* klompe: *Ger.* klump, klumpen, *m*:

Dan. klump, *m. f.: Swed.* klump, *m: O. Nrs.* klumbr, klumpr, *m.* Rask Hald.]

clynan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [clyne *metal*] *To ring, sound;* clangere:—Rand dynede, campwudu clynede *the shield rang, the war-wood sounded,* Elen. Kmbl. 101; El. 51.

clyne, es; *m? n?* clyna, clyne, clyno; *indecl. f. A mass, lump, ball, metal;* massa, sphæra = σφαῖρα, metallum:—Clynes, trendles *sphæræ,* Mone B. 3491. Ælces cynnes weeg, *vel* ōra oððe clyna *metallum,* Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 8; Wrt. Voc. 34, 67. Clyne, clyno *massa, metallum,* Cot. 132: 182. Sile hym āne clyne *give him one lump,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 33. Trendel, clyne *sphæra,* Mone B. 3465. Clyne, clottum *massa,* 3478.

clypenes, -ness *an embrace,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6, note. v. clypnys.

CLYPIAN, clypigan, clipian, cleopian, clepian; *part.* clypiende, clypigende; ic clype, clypige, dū clypast, he clypaþ, *pl.* clypiaþ; *p.* ode, ade; *impert.* clypa, *pl.* clypiaþ; *pp.* od, ad *To make a vocal sound, speak, speak aloud, to cry out, call, say;* loqui, clamare, vocare, dicere:—He ongan clypian *cæpit clamare,* Mk. Bos. 10, 47. Ne com ic rihtwīse clypian *I came not to call the righteous,* Lk. Bos. 5, 32: 19, 15. Hlūddre stæfne clypigan *to cry with a loud voice,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 12, note. Clypiende *dicens,* R. Ben. 44. Mid micelre stemne clypigende *crying with a loud voice,* Homl. Th. i. 48, 5. Ic clypie to Gode *clamabo ad Deum,* Ps. Lamb. 56, 3. Drihten gehȳrþ me donne ic clypige to him *Dominus exaudiet me cum clamavero ad eum,* Ps. Lamb. 4, 4. Dū clypast *thou callest,* Hy. 7, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 288, 45. Hwī clypaþ Dauid hyne Drihten *quomodo David vocat eum Dominum?* Mt. Bos. 22, 43, 45. Ge clypiaþ me lāreōw *vos vocatis me magister,* Jn. Bos. 13, 13. To ðē ic clypode *ad te clamavi,* Ps. Lamb. 60, 3; 65, 17. Ic to ðē, Drihten, clypade *ego ad te, Domine, clamavi,* Ps. Th. 87, 13. He clypode mid micelre stemne *he cried with a loud voice,* Homl. Th. i. 596, 5: Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25: 139, 19; By. 256. Israēla folces prafostas clypodon to Pharaone *præpositi filiorum Israel vociferati sunt ad Pharaonem,* Ex. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 72, 28. Clypa ða wyrhtan *voca operarios,* Mt. Bos. 20, 8: Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 13: Jn. Bos. 4, 16. Clypiaþ hyne *vocate eum,* Ex. 2, 20. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clepe: *Laym.* clepie, clepien, cleopie, cleopien: *Orm.* clepenn: *Scot.* clep, clepe *to call, name.*] DER. be-clypian, forþ-, of-, on-, to-, toge-: healf-clypiende.

clypiendlīc, clypigendlīc, clipigendlīc; *adj. Making a vocal sound;* vocalis [*from* vox, vocis *the voice*]:—Syndon fīf vocales, dæt synd clypigendlīce, a, e, i, o, u. Ðās fīf stafas æteówiaþ heora naman þurh hī silfe, and būton dām stafum ne mæg nān word beón awriten, and fordī hīg sind *quinque vocales* gehātene *there are five* vocales, a, e, i, o, u, *which are vocal* [*sounds*]. *These five letters indicate their names by themselves, and without these letters no word can be written, and therefore they are called the five vocal sounds,* Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 44–46. Consonantes, dæt is samod-swēgende, forðandе hī swīgaþ mid dām fīf clypigendlīcum *consonants, that is, sounding together, because they are made articulate by the five vocal sounds,* Som. 2, 50. v. sylf-swēgend.

clypnys, clypenes, -nyss, -ness, e; *f. An embrace;* complexus:—To clypnysse dæs heofonlīcan þrȳðguman ēadig fæmne ineóde *ad complexum sponsi cælestis virgo beata intraret,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6.

clypol; *adj. Vocal;* vocalis, Bridf. 101.

clypola, an; *m. A vowel;* vocalis, Bridf. 101.

CLYPPAN; *p.* clypte; *pp.* clypt *To embrace, clasp,* CLIP, *cherish;* compiecti, amplexari:—Dæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse *that he embrace and kiss his lord,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 2; Wand. 42. Nāwuht ðes woruldgielp is ðe hie clyppaþ and luſiaþ *this worldly glory is worthless which they embrace and love,* Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 3. Ða Laban gehīrde dæt Iacob wæs cumen his swustor sunu, dā arās he tō-geānes and clypte hine *cum audisset Laban venisse Iacob filium sororis suæ, cucurrit obviam ei complexusque eum,* Gen. 29, 13. Iosep clypte hira ælcne and cyste hīg and weōp *amplexatus et osculatus est Ioseph et ploravit super singulos,* 45, 15. Ongan seó abbudisse clyppan and luſian ða Godes gife *abbatissa amplexata gratiam Dei,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 1. Hine sybbe and luſu swylce clyppeþ *justitia et pax complexæ sunt se,* Ps. Th. 84, 9. Clyppende *amplexans,* Præm. R. Conc. Hȳ hī luſan fæste clyppaþ *they firmly clasp them with love,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rä. 27, 26. Heáfodswīma heortan clypte *insensibility seized his heart,* Cd. 76; Th. 94, 30; Gen. 1569. Æġlwæðer ōðerne earme beþehte, cyston hie and clypton *each embraced the other with his arm, they kissed and clasped each other,* Andr. Kmbl. 2031; An. 1018. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* clippe: *Laym.* cluppe: *Orm.* clippenn: *O. Frs.* kleppa: *Dan.* klippe: *Swed. Icel.* klippa.] DER. be-clyppan, bi-, ymb-.

clypung, clepung, e; *f. Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry;* eloquium, clamor:—Se mūþ drȳfð ūt ða clypunge, and seó lyft biþ geslagen mid dære clypunge *the mouth produces* [*driveth out*] *the articulation, and the air is struck in the articulation,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31. Clypung mīn infarþ [ineóde, *Lamb.*] on eārum his *clamor meus introivit in aures ejus,* Ps. Spl. 17, 8. Clypunga *the kalends;* kalendæ, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19.

clȳsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To close, shut;* claudere. DER. be-clȳsan: clȳsing.

clȳsing, clȳsung, e; *f. A* CLOSING, *inclosure, conclusion of a sentence, period;* claustrum, periodus = περίοδος:—Seó fæstnung dære hellican clȳsinge ne geþafaþ dæt ða widercoran æfre ūtabrecon *the fastening of the hellish inclosure never allows the wicked to break out,* Homl. Th. i. 332, 20. Hī on hellicere clȳsunge andbīdodon *they waited in the hellish inclosure,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 6. Clȳsunga *claustra,* R. Ben. Interl. 67. Periodos is clȳsing oððe ge-endung dæs ferses *a period is the conclusion or ending of a sentence* [lit. *verse*], Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. DER. be-clȳsing.

CLYSTER; *gen.* clystres; *pl. nom. acc.* clystru; *gen.* clystra; *dat.* clystrum; *n. A* CLUSTER, *bunch, branch;* botrus = *Βότρυς, f.* racemus, propago:—Clyster *botrus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 32; Wrt. Voc. 33, 31. Hira wīnberie ys gealla and dæt biteroste clyster *uva eorum uva fellis et botri amarissimæ,* Deut. 32, 32. Clystru *botros,* Mone B. 2548. Clystrum *racemis,* 3835. Ic geseah wīneard, on dam wæron þreó clystru *videbam vitem in qua erant tres propagines,* Gen. 40, 10, 12. [*Prompt.* clustyr: *Plat.* kluster: *Kil.* klister.]

clȳsung *an inclosure,* Homl. Th. ii. 80, 6. v. clȳsing.

clȳða *a poultice;* emplastrum, malagma, Herb. 51, 2; Lchdm. i. 154, 18. v. clīða.

CLYWE, an; *f. n? A* CLEW, *ball of thread* or *yarn, ball;* globus, glomus:—Clywe *globus,* Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 66; Wrt. Voc. 59, 35. [*Plat.* kluwe, klouwen: *Dut.* kluwen, klouwen, *n.*: *Kil.* klouwe, kluwe: *Ger.* kläuel, kleuel, knäuel, *n. m: M. H. Ger.* kliuwel, *n: O. H. Ger.* kliuwa, *f.* cliuwi, *n.*] v. cliwen.

clywen *a clew, ball of thread* or *yarn, ball, circlet,* Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 5; Wrt. Voc. 26, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 514, 2. v. clywe.

cnæd, dū cnǣde, *pl.* cnǣdon *kneaded, hast kneaded, fermented; p. of* cnedan.

CNÆP, cnæpp, cnep, es; *m. A top, cop,* KNOP; vertex, jugum, supercilium:—Uppan dæs muntes cnæp *in montis vertice,* Ex. 19, 20. Hīg astigon to dæs muntes cnæppe *ascenderunt in verticem montis,* Num. 14, 44. Ofer cneppas *trans juga,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 55. Hig lǣddon hine ofer dæs muntes cnæpp *duxerunt illum ad supercilium montis,* Lk. Bos. 4, 29. [*Piers P.* knappe: *Chauc.* knoppes, *pl: Plat.* knoop: *O. Frs.* knop, knap, *m: Dut.* knop, *m: Kil.* knoppe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* knopf, *m. nodus, globulus: O. H. Ger.* knoph, *m: Dan.* knap, *m. f: Swed.* knapp, *m: Icel.* knappr, *m: Wel. Ir.* cnap: *Gael.* cnap, cnaip, *m.*]

cnæpling, es; *m. A stripling, youth, boy;* adolescens, puer:—Eom ic cnæpling *I am a boy,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14: Mone B. 2514.

cnāwe, cnāwe; *adj. Knowing, conscious, aware;* cognoscens, conscius. DER. ge-cnāwe, or-.

cnāwst, he cnāwþ *knowest, knows; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cnāwan.

CNAPA, cnafa, an; *m.* I. *a boy, young man,* KNAVE; puer, juvenis, adolescens:—He betǣhte hys cnapan and se cnapa hit ofslōh *he gave it* [*a calf*] *to his young man and the young man slew it,* Gen. 18, 7. Heó sealde dam cnapan drincan *dedit puero bibere,* 21, 19: 22, 19: 42, 22: 48, 16: Homl. Th. i. 186, 14. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan *habeo quemdam puerum,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27. Abraham fērde mid twām cnapum to fyrlenum lande *Abraham ducens secum duos juvenes abiit in locum,* Gen. 22, 3, 5. Syle cnapan [cnafan C.] dīnum *da puero tuo,* Ps. Spl. 85, 15. Dæt wīf wearþ wrāþ dam cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti,* Gen. 39, 10. II. *a servant;* servus:—He hēt his cnapan behealdan to dære sǣ *he ordered his servant to look towards the sea,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 23; Lchdm. iii. 276, 24. [*Wyc.* knaue-child *a male child: Piers P. Chauc.* knave: *Laym.* cnaue: *Orm.* cnapess, *gen: Plat.* knape, knawe: *O. Sax.* knapo, *m: Frs.* knape: *O. Frs.* knapa, knappa, *m: Dut.* knaap, *m: Kil.* knape: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* knabe, *m: O. H. Ger.* knabo, knappo: *Swed.* knape, *m: Icel.* knapi, *m.*] DER. þeów-cnapa.

CNĀWAN; ic cnāwe, dū cnāwest, cnāwst, he cnāweþ, cnāwþ, *pl.* cnāwaþ; *p.* cneów, þl. cneówon; *pp.* cnāwen TO KNOW; noscere:—Ða byþ cnāwene *noscuntur,* Mone B. 169. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* knowen, knowe: *Laym.* i-cnawen: *Orm.* cnawenn: *O. H. Ger.* knājan: *Icel.* knā: *Lat.* novi, old form gnovi *I came to know: Grk.* γι-γνώ-σκω: *Sansk.* jñā.] DER. an-cnāwan, be-, ge-, on-, to-.

cnāwing, e; *f. Knowledge, a knowing;* cognitio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. on-cnāwing.

CNEAR, cnearr, es; *m. A small ship, galley used for ships of the Northmen;* navis, septentrionalium naves:—Cnear on flot *the ship on float,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1, notes, p. 326; Æðelst. 35. [*Icel.* knarri, *m. navis, id. qu.* knörr, *m. navis, in specie mercatoria; Ólafs Saga hins helga,* 27, 1, *ubi promiscue ponuntur* knörru *et* kaupskipum, *Egils. sub* knörr.] DER. nægled-cnear.

cneátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To argue, dispute, contend;* disceptare, contendere:—Cneátian *disceptare,* Mone B. 967. Cneátiaþ *contendunt,* 1867.

cneátung, e; *f. A debate, an inquiry, a search;* disputatio, scrutinium, Scint. 14.

CNEDAN; ic cnede, dū cnidest, cnist, he cnít, *pl.* cnedaþ; *p.* ic, he cnæd, dū cnǽde, *pl.* cnǽdon; *pp.* cneden *To* KNEAD, *ferment;* subigere, fermentare :—Cnede to ðam [MS. ðan] hlāfe *to knead bread,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 21. Oþ-ðæt sie cneden *donec fermentaretur,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 21. [*Chauc.* knede: *Orm.* knedenn: *Dut. Kil.* knéden: *Ger.* kneten: *M. H. Ger.* knëten: *O. H. Ger.* knetan: *Dan.* knede: *Swed.* knåda: *Icel.* knoða.] DER. ge-cnedan.

CNEÓ, cneów, es; *n.* **I.** *a* KNEE; genu :—Ðæt he on cneó leege honda and heáfod *that he lays his hands and head on his knee,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 3; Wand. 42. Me synt cneówu unhāle *genua mea infirmata sunt,* Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cneówa *genua,* Wrt. Voc. 283, 68. Hie on cneówum sǽton *they sat on their knees,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 2; Dan. 180: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 22: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 35: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 19; Gū. 1014. Cneó bīgeþ *bends the knees,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 23; Ph. 459. Cneó bēgean sceolden *genua flectere deberent,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, col. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1693; El. 848: Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 29; Ph. 514: 112 b; Th. 431, 9; Rā. 45, 5. **II.** *a generation, relationship;* generatio, propinquitatis gradus :—Ón ānum cneówe *in generatione una,* Ps. Th. 108, 13. Oþ hund cneówa [MS. cnea] *to a hundred generations,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 16; Ruin. 8. Binnan cneówe *within relationship,* L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 25. In ðam þriddan cneówe mid Crécum mōt man wīf niman, in fiftan mid Rōmānum *in tertio propinquitatis gradu apud Græcos viro licet uxorem ducere, in quinto apud Romanos,* L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, note h. Binnan ðam feórþan cneówe *within the fourth degree of relationship,* L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15. [*Piers P.* knowes *knees: Laym.* cneo: *Orm.* cnewwe: *Plat.* knee *knee, generation: O. Sax.* kniu, kneo, *n. knee: O. Frs.* kni, kne, *n. knee, degree of relationship: Dut. Kil.* knie, *f. knee: Ger. M. H. Ger.* knie, *n: O. H. Ger.* kniu, kneo, *n: Goth.* kniu, *n: Dan.* knæ, *n: Swed.* knä, *n: Icel.* kné, *n: Lat.* genu, *n: Grk.* γόνυ, *n: Sansk.* jānu, *m, n.*]

cneódan; he cneódeþ; *p.* cneád, pl. cnudon; *pp.* cnoden *To give;* tribuĕre, cognominare :—He naman cneódeþ *he gives a name,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. v. cnōdan.

cneóeht; *adj.* [cneó *a knee,* -eht = -iht, *adj. termination,* q. v.] *Knotty;* geniculatus :—Sió cneóehte wenwyrt *the knotty wenwort,* L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 8.

Cneoferis burh, burg, e; *f. Burghcastle, Suffolk;* villæ nomen in agro Suffolciensi :—Dā wæs fæger mynster getimbred on wuda neáh sæ on sumre ceastre, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh *erat monasterium silvanum, et maris vicinitate amœnum, constructum in castro quodam, quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est, urbs Cnobheri vocatur.* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. v. Cnobheres burh.

cneó-holen, es; *m. The shrub knee-holm, butcher's broom;* ruscum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. cneów-holen.

cneoht *a boy,* Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 18: 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. v. cniht.

cneó-mǽgas, cneów mǽgas, -mágas; *pl. m.* [cneó **II.** *generation,* mǽg *relation*] *Relations of the same sex or the same generation;* consanguinei :—Cneówmǽgas *relations,* Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733. From cneómǽgum *from their relations,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 8; Æðelst. 8. Enos ongon, mid ðām cneómāgum, ceastre timbran *Enoch began, with his kinsmen, to build a city,* Cd. 50; Th. 64, 28; Gen. 1057: Andr. Kmbl. 1370; An. 685: Elen. Kmbl. 1170; El. 587.

cneord; *adj. Diligent, intent;* sollers, intentus. DER. ge-cneord.

cneord-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be diligent, study;* studere, M. H. 14 a. DER. ge-cneordlǽcan.

cneordnys, -nyss, e; *f. Diligence, study, learning;* studium, disciplina :—Cneordnysse *studio,* Mone B. 2464: *disciplina,* 1034. DER. ge-cneordnys.

cneóres, cneórys, cneóris, cneórnis, -ress, e; *f. A generation, posterity, race, tribe, family;* generatio, posteritas, gens, tribus, familia :—Cneóres *generatio,* Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 18; Wrt. Voc. 51, 63: Mt. Bos. 1, 18. Ðeós cneórys is mānfull cneórys *generatio hæc generatio nequam est,* Lk. Bos. 11, 29. Hwí sécþ deós cneóris tācen *quid generatio ista signum quærit?* Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Ps. Lamb. 23, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Cneóresse *generationis,* Mone B. 896. Mid disse cneórysse mannum *cum viris generationis hujus,* Lk. Bos. 11, 31. Cneórisse bōc *liber generationis,* Mt. Bos. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 94, 9. Ne gesihþ nān man of disse wirrestan cneóresse ðæt gōde land *non videbit quisquam de hominibus generationis hujus pessimæ terram bonam,* Deut. 1, 35: Ps. Th. 44, 18. Ón ðære þriddan cneórisse *in the third generation,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 8: Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Lk. Bos. 11, 30. Fram cynrene on cneórisse *a generatione in generationem,* Ps. Lamb. 89, 1: 101, 19. Mid disse cneórysse *cum generatione hac,* Lk. Bos. 11, 32: 17, 25. Ealle cneóressa *omnes generationes,* Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Ðās sind ðære heofenan and ðære eorþan cneórnisse *istæ sunt generationes cœli et terræ,* Gen. 2, 4. Ðās sind Noes cneórnissa *hæ sunt generationes Noe,* Gen. 6, 9. Ða on cneóressum cýðed syndan *they are known to generations,* Ps. Th. 101, 16. Sie gefeá gehwām ðe in cneórissum cende weorþen *let there be joy to each one who in their generations shall be born,* Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 6; Cri. 232: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 10; Dan. 319: Ps. Th. 144, 13. Cneóresse *posteritatem,* Mone B. 648. Ðære cneórisse wæs Cainan weard *Cainan was guardian of that race,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 18; Gen. 1155: 106; Th. 139, 31; Gen. 2318. Hine weorþiaþ were cneóressa *races of men worship him,* Ps. Th. 71, 15. Ealle wera cneórissa ðē weorþiaþ *omnes gentes adorabunt te,* 85, 8: 74, 6. Com God wera cneórissa weorc sceáwigan *God came to behold the work of the races of men,* Cd. 80; Th. 101, 8; Gen. 1679. Secgaþ on cneórissum *dicite in gentibus,* Ps. Th. 95, 9: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 12; Gen. 1274. Cneóres *tribus,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 73; Wrt. Voc. 34, 8. Cneórisse cende wæron *ascenderunt tribus,* Ps. Th. 121, 4. Se bið widerbreca wera cneórissum *he shall be an adversary to the tribes of men,* Cd. 104; Th. 138, 8; Gen. 2288: Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 7; Gū. 791. Mon awōc on ðære cneórisse cynebearna rīm *one raised up in that family a number of princely children,* Cd. 82; Th. 102, 22; Gen. 1704. Of Cames cneórisse wōc wermǽgþa fela *from Ham's family arose many tribes of men,* 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637.

cneó-rīm, cneów-rīm, es; *n. The number of kin, progeny, family;* cognatorum numerus, progenies, familia :—Of ðam wīd folc, cneórīm micel, cenned wǽron *from whom a wide-spread people, a great progeny, were born,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 32; Gen. 1639. Cneórīm [MS. cneorisn] Caines *the family of Cain,* 63; Th. 76, 12; Gen. 1256. He his cynnes cneórīm ícte *he increased the progeny of his race,* 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Ða ðæs cynnes cneówrīm ícton *they increased the progeny of the race,* 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065.

cneóris *a generation, race, tribe, family,* Mk. Bos. 8, 12: Ps. Th. 74, 6: 121, 4: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 29; Gen. 1637. v. cneóres.

cneórnis, -niss, e; *f. A generation,* Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. v. cneóres.

cneórys *a generation,* Lk. Bos. 11, 29, 31, 32: 17, 25. v. cneóres.

cneó-sib *a race, generation.* v. cneów-sib.

cneów, es; *n.* **I.** *a knee;* genu :—Cneów *genu,* Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 87; Wrt. Voc. 44, 69: 71, 52. Heó on cneów sette *she knelt down,* Elen. Kmbl. 2270; El. 1136: Ps. Th. 94, 6. Hī bīgdon heora cneów beforan him *they bowed their knees before him,* Mt. Bos. 27, 29. **II.** *a generation;* generatio :—In ðære þeóde awōc his dæt þridde cneów *in that nation rose the third generation from him,* Cd. 209; Th. 258, 16; Dan. 676. v. cneó.

cneów, *pl.* cneówon *knew; p. of* cnāwan.

cneó-wærc, cneów-wærc, es; *n? A pain in the knees;* genuum dolor :—Wið cneówærce *for a pain in the knees,* Lchdm. iii. 16, 16. Wið cneówwærce, L. M. 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11.

cneów-holen, cneó-holen, es; *m. n?* KNEEHOLM, *knee-hulver, knee-holly, butcher's broom;* ruscum, victoriola, ruscus aculeatus, Lin :—Genim twegen sceneces fulle wōses dysse wyrte, ðe man *victoriola,* and ðǽrum naman cneówholen, nemneþ *take two cups full of the juice of this herb, which is called* victoriola, *and by another name knee-holly,* Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 6. Genim cneówholen *take knee-holly,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 9: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 15: iii. 4, 29: 30, 14. Wyrc to drence twā cneówholen *make into a drink the two knee-hollies,* L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 8.

cneówian, cneówigan; *part.* cneówigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cneó, cneów *a knee*] *To bow the knee, to kneel;* genuflectere :—Benedictus on his gebēdum cneówode *Benedict knelt down in prayer,* Homl. Th. ii. 154, 20: 178, 33. Cneówigende *genuflectens,* Procem. R. Conc. DER. ge-cneówian.

cneówlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* KNEEL; genuflectere, MS. Tib. A. iii. fol. 94. v. cneówian.

cneów-mǽgas, -mágas *relations,* Cd. 83; Th. 104, 11; Gen. 1733: Elen. Kmbl. 1372; El. 688. v. cneó-mǽgas.

cneów-rīm *progeny,* Cd. 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. v. cneó-rīm.

cneów-sib; *gen.* -sibbe; *f. A race, generation;* generatio :—Cende cneówsibbe cēna manna *he begat a race of brave men,* Cd. 161; Th. 200, 13; Exod. 356.

cneówung, cnēwung, e; *f. A kneeling;* genuflectio, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 39, note.

cneów-wærc *a pain in the knees,* L. M. 1, 24; Lchdm. ii. 66, 11. v. cneó-wærc.

cneów-wyrste; *pl. f.* [wrist, wyrst *the wrist*] *Knee-joints;* genicula, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 88; Wrt. Voc. 44, 70.

cnep *a top, summit,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 55. v. cnæp.

cnīdan; *p.* cnād, *pl.* cnidon; *pp.* cniden *To beat;* cædere :—Ða sume cnidon [MS. cnidun] *they beat some;* alium ceciderunt, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 35. DER. for-cnīdan.

cnidest, cnist, he cnít *kneadest, kneads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cnedan.

CNĪF, es; *m. A* KNIFE; culter, cultellus, artavus, *Low Latin* cultellus :—Cnīf *artavus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 40. [*Chauc.* knyfes, *pl: Laym. Orm.* cnif: *Plat.* knief, kniiv: *Frs.* knyf: *Kil.* knijf: *Ger.* kneif, *m: Dan.* kniv, *m. f: Swed.* knif, *m: Icel.* knífr, *m. a knife* or *dirk.*] v. seax.

CNIHT, cneoht, cnyht, es; *m. A boy, youth, attendant, servant,* KNIGHT: hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they

serve the shire; puer, juvenis, adolescens, servus :—Sum lytel sweltende cniht *a little dying boy*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 23; Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 43. Tyn wintra cniht *a boy of ten years*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18: Lk. Bos. 7, 7: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4: Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Fram đinum cnihte *a puero tuo*, Ps. Th. 68, 17. Heó cwæþ to đam cnihte *ait ad puerum*, Gen. 24, 65. Cwicne abregd cniht of âde *take the boy alive from the pile*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 20; Gen. 2914; 162; Th. 203, 20; Exod. 406. Đũ đone cnyht to us brohtest in Bethlem *thou broughtest the boy to us in Bethlehem*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79. He scõle gesette in dære cneohtas and geonge menn lærde wæron *he set up a school in which boys and young men were taught*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45, col. 2. Đyssum cnyhtum wes liđe *be gentle to these boys*, Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. Dæt hie dæs cnihtes cwealm gesõhton *that they should seek the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123: 1824; An. 914. Đa cnihtas cræft leornedon *the youths learned science*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196. To cwale cnihta *for the destruction of the youths*, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. Cnyhta *of the youths*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165. Wundor Godes on đâm cnihtum gecỹđed wæs *the miracle of God was manifest on the youths*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 32; Dan. 472. Moises sende cnihtas *Moses misit juvenes*, Ex. 24, 5: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 16; Dan. 89: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 5; Dan. 431. Cnihtas wurdon ealde ge-iunge ealle forhwerfde to sumum diõre *the attendants* [*of Ulysses*], *old and young, were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 170; Met. 26, 85. Agynþ beátan đa cnihtas and đa þinena *cœperit percutere servos et ancillas*, Lk. Bos. 12, 45. Ic, Oswold bisceop, landes sumne dæl sumum cnihte dæm is Osulf nama, for uncre sybbe, forgeaf *I, bishop Oswald, have given a portion of land to a knight named Osulf, for our kinship*, Cod. Dipl. 557; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 49, 32: 612; A. D. 977; Kmbl. iii. 159, 25. [*Wyc.* knişt, knyşt: *R. Brun.* knyght: *Chauc.* knight, knyght: *R. Glouc.* knygt: *Laym.* cniht: *Orm.* cnihtess, *pl: Scot.* knecht, knycht: *Plat.* knecht, knekt: *Frs.* knecht: *O. Frs.* knûcht, knecht, *m: Dut. Kil. Ger.* knecht, *m: M. H. Ger.* knëht, *m: O. H. Ger.* kneht, *m: Dan.* knegt, *m. f: Swed.* knekt, *m.*] DER. in-cniht, leorning-.

cniht-cild, es; *n. A male child, boy;* puer:—Wæs on đam ylcan mynstre cnihtcild sum, ne wæs yldre đonne þrỹ-wintre *there was in the same monastery a boy, he was not older than three years*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27.

cniht-gebeorþor; *gen.* -gebeorþres; *n. A boy-bearing, child-bearing;* pueri partus:—On đæm cnihtgebeorþre heó â clæne þurhwunode *in child-bearing she continued ever immaculate*, Homl. Blick. 3, 12.

cniht-geong; *adj. Young as a child;* puerilis, Elen. Kmbl. 1276; El. 640.

cniht-hâd, es; *m. The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood,* KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Cnihthâd *pubes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 50. Ỏþ cnihthâde *to youth;* pube tenus, 47; Bos. 8.

cniht-iugoþ, e; *f. Youth, boyhood;* juventus:—Cnihtiugoþ and sumor beóþ gelîce *youth and summer are alike*, Bridf. 11: 12.

cniht-leás; *adj.* KNIGHTLESS, *without an attendant;* sine servo, M. H. 113 b.

cniht-lîc; *adj. Boyish, childish;* puerilis:—Ne he cnihtlîce gâlnysse mæs begangende *nor was he* [*Guthlac*] *addicted to boyish levity*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 16. Swâ oft swâ cnihtlîcu yldo begǽþ *as childish age is often wont*, 2; Gdwin. 12, 19.

cniht-wesende; *part. Being a boy or youth, while a youth;* dum puer est:—On đam mynstre on đam cnihtwesendum *in monasterio tunc puero*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17: 2, 15; S. 518, 36. Cnihtwesende *being a youth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 34; Wíd. 39: Beo. Th. 750; B. 372: 1075; B. 535.

cniht-wise, an; *f. Youthwise, boy's manner;* pueri mos:—Sprecan æfter cnihtwîsan *to speak after the manner of a boy*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13.

cnittan *to knit*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22, MS. C. v. cnyttan.

Cnobheres burh; *gen.* burge; *f.* [MS. Cneoferis burh] *Burghcastle, Suffolk;* Cnobheri urbs, in agro Suffolciensi ad ostia Garionis fluvii:—Ceaster, seó is nemned on Englisc Cneoferis burh. *In his original Latin, Bede says,—Castrum, 'quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheres burg, id est,* urbs Cnobheri *vocatur,'* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22.

cnocian *to knock.* DER. ge-cnocian. v. cnucian.

cnôdan, cneódan; ic cnôde, đũ cnôdest, he cnôdeþ, cneódeþ, *pl.* cnôdaþ; *p.* cneád, *pl.* cnudon; *pp.* cnoden, gecnoden *To give, assign, call, carry out, exalt;* tribuêre, attribuêre, efferre:—Gyt mon his naman cneódeþ *yet man calls by his name*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 24. Gif hwæt welgedônes biþ, đonne cnôdaþ him ealle mid hêrenesse *if anything be well done, then all exalt him with praise;* si qua bene gesta sunt, omnes laudibus efferunt, Past. 17, 3; Hat. MS. 22 b, 3.

CNOLL, es; *m. A* KNOLL, *hill-top, cop, summit;* cacumen, vertex:—On đam teôđan mônþe æteówodon dæra munta chollas *decimo mense apparuerunt cacumina montium*, Gen. 8, 5. Gargarus hine gemêtte standan uppon đam cnolle dære heálîcan dûne *Gargarus found him standing on the knoll of the high hill*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. Heá dûne, hyllas and cnollas *high downs, hills and knolls*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. On cnolle *in vertice*, Mone B. 927. To ufeweardum đam cnolle *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. He hit ne sette upon done hêhstan cnoll *he should not set it upon the highest hill-top*, Bt. titl. xii; Fox xii. 15. On đam lytlan cnolle đe Ermon hâtte *Hermonis a monte modico*, Ps. Th. 41, 7. [*Prompt.* knolle: *Plat.* knolle: *Dut.* knol, *m: Kil.* knolle: *Ger.* knolle, knollen, *m: M. H. Ger.* knolle: *Dan.* knold, *m. f: Swed.* knöl, *m.*]

CNÔSL, es; *n. A race, progeny, offspring, kin, family;* proles, genus, generatio:—Gewît đũ nũ fêran, and đîne fare lædan, ceápas to cnôsle *begin thou now to depart, and lead thy family, thy cattle for progeny*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 2; Gen. 1747. Mînes cnôsles *of my progeny*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 22; Rä. 19, 4: 112 a; Th. 430, 15; Rä. 44, 9. Gôdes and yfles đær ic cunnade, cnôsle bidæled *there I tried good and evil, separated from my offspring*, 85 b; Th. 321, 27; Wíd. 52. Bearn *vel* cnôsl *soboles vel proles*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 19; Wrt. Voc. 51, 64. Cnôsle *genere*, Mone B. 1608. Hêht from hweorfan mânscyldigne cnôsle sînum *he bade the crime-guilty depart from his kindred*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 12; Gen. 1049. On cnôsle ođđe on cynne *in generatione*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 11. Gewât him mid cnôsle *he departed with his family*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 4; Gen. 1730. [*O. Sax.* knôsal, *n: Ger.* knösel, *m. a little man: O. H. Ger.* knuosli, knôsli, *n.*] DER. fæderen-cnôsl, geóguþ-.

cnossian, he cnossaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, strike, dash;* tundi, quassari, illidi:—Yđa geweale mec oft bigeat, æt nacan stefnan, đonne he be clifum cnossaþ *the rolling of the waves has often caught me, at the vessel's prow, when it strikes on rocks*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 15; Seef. 8.

CNOTTA, an; *m. A* KNOT, *fastening, knitting;* nexus:—Cnotta *nexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Gyt hêr is ôđer crotta ealswâ earfođe *there is yet another knot equally difficult*, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 22. To onlỹsanne [MS. onlỹsenne] đa fæstan cnottan [MS. cnotten] *to loosen the fast knots*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 334, 9: Wanl. Catal. 42, 23. Mid cnottum *nexibus*, Mone B. 3128: Homl. Th. ii. 28, 26. [*Prompt. Chauc.* knotte: *Plat.* knutte: *Frs.* knotte: *Dut.* knot, *f: Kil.* knutte: *Ger.* knoten, knote, *m: M. H. Ger.* knode, knote, *m: O. H. Ger.* knodo, *m: Dan.* knude, *m. f: Swed.* knut, *m: Icel.* knútr, *m.*]

CNUCEL; *gen.* cnucles; *m. A* KNUCKLE, *joint;* articulus, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* knokylle: *Relq. Ant. W.* i. 190, 30, knokelys, *pl: Plat.* knukkel, knúchel: *Frs.* kneukel: *O. Frs.* knokele, knokle: *Dut.* kneukel, *m: Kil.* knokel: *Ger.* knöchel, *m: Dan.* knogle, *m. f: Swed.* knoge, *m: Icel.* knúi, *m.*]

CNUCIAN, cnucigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To KNOCK, *beat, pound;* pulsare, tundere, pertundere:—Cnuciaþ and eów biþ ontỹned *pulsate et aperietur vobis*, Mt. Bos. 7, 7: Lk. Bos. 11, 9. Đâm cnuciendum biþ ontỹned *pulsanti aperietur*, Mt. Bos. 7, 8: Lk. Bos. 11, 10. He cnucode æt dære dura *he knocked at the door*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 17, 22. Ic cnucige *tundo, pertundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 56, 65. Đa leáf cnuca on ânum mortere *pound the leaves in a mortar*, Herb. 41, 4: Lchdm. i. 142, 18: 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 158, 20: 63, 7; Lchdm. i. 166, 29: 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 5: 65; Lchdm. i. 168, 11. Cnucige ealle đa wyrta *pound all the herbs*, Lchdm. i. 382, 15. [*Prompt.* knokkyñ': *Wyc. Piers P.* knocken: *Chauc.* knocke: *Plat.* knukken *to utter a deep sound: Icel.* knoka: *Wel.* cnociaw: *Corn.* cnoucye.] DER. ge-cnucian.

cnuian; p. ode; *pp.* od *To pound,* Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. v. cnuwian.

Cnut, es; *m. Cnut was the Danish king of England for twenty-one years, from* A. D. 1014–1035 :—Hêr, on đissum geáre, Swegen ge-endode his dagas to Candelmæssan iii ñ Feb'. And se flota đa eal gecuron Cnut to cyninge *here, in this year*, A. D. 1014. *Sweyn ended his days at Candlemas, on the 3rd of the Nones of February [Feb. 3rd]. And then all the fleet chose Cnut for king*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 20–22. Hêr forþfêrde Cnut cing, on ii Id' Novemb' æt Sceftes byrig, and hine man ferode đânon to Winceastre, and hine dær bebyrigde *here departed king Cnut, on the 2nd of the Ides of November [=Nov. 12] at Shaftesbury, and they bore him thence to Winchester, and buried him there*, 1035; Erl. 164, 17–19. Hêr man drâfde ût Ælfgîfe, Cnutes cynges lâfe, seó wæs Hardacnutes cynges môdor *here*, A. D. 1037, *they drove out Ælfgifu, widow of king Cnut, who was mother of king Hardacnut*, 1037; Erl. 167, 1. [Knúta, *os, ossis.* Leggja môt wið marga prûđa knútu *cum multis splendidis* [*nitidis*] *artubus congredi, Hh.* 83, 1, i. e. *cum multis militibus, præcæ destinatis. Raskius, F.* vi. 403, *pro nom. propr. accipit, a* Knútr, *aut de principibus viris aut bellatoribus*, Egils.]

cnuwian, cnuian; p. ode; *pp.* od *To knock, pound;* pinsere:—Genim lærfre neođowearde, cnuwa and wring *take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it and wring*, Lchdm. i. 382, 18. Cnua beolenan *pound henbane*, L. M. 3, 50; Lchdm. ii. 340, 15. DER. ge-cnuwian. v. cnucian.

cnyht *a boy, youth*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 463, 33; Hö. 79: 55 a; Th. 195, 32; Az. 165: Beo. Th. 2443; B. 1219. v. cniht.

CNYLL, es; *m. A* KNELL, *sound of a bell;* signum campanæ:—Hwîlon ic gehỹre cnyll and ic arîse *aliquando audio signum et surgo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 29. [*Prompt.* knyll-ynge *tintillacio: Relq. Ant. W.* ii. 31, cnul *sound of a bell: Ger.* knall, *m. fragor, creptus: Dan.* knald, *n.*

sound: Swed. knall, *m. a loud noise: Wel.* cnul, cnull, *m. a passing bell.*]

CNYLLAN, cnyllsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* KNELL, *sound a bell;* pulsare, campanâ signum dare:—Dæm cnyllende sint ontýned bið *pulsanti aperietur,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 10. Cnyllaþ [cnyilsaþ, Lind.] and ontýned bið iów *pulsate et aperietur vobis,* 11, 9: 12, 36: R. Ben. 48. Cnylled *pulsatus,* R. Conc. 1. [*Ger.* knallen, knellen *crepare, fragorem edere: M. H. Ger.* knillen, knüllen *to beat: Dan.* knalde *fragorem edere: Swed.* knalla *to make a noise: Icel.* knylla *to beat with a blunt weapon.*]

cnyllsan *to knell, sound a bell,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9: 12, 36. v. cnyllan.

CNYSSAN, cnysan; *part.* cnyssende; *p.* cnyssede, cnysede, cnyste; *pp.* cnyssed *To press, trouble, toss, strike, dash, beat, overcome;* premere, tribulare, pulsare, contundere, vincere:—Ic wæs hearde cnyssed *I was hard pressed,* Ps. Th. 117, 13. Ne lǽt ûsic costunga cnyssan tô swíðe *let not temptations trouble us too much,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 7; Hy. 5, 9. Me costunge [MS. costunce] cnyssaþ *trials trouble me,* Ps. Th. 63, 1: Exon. 81 b; Th. 308, 2; Seef. 33. Me costunge cnyssedan *trials troubled me,* Ps. Th. 65, 13: 85, 6: 114, 4. Cnysedon, 58, 17. Cnysdon, 119, 1. Cnysdan, 118, 143: 137, 7. Se storm bið cnyssende dæt scip *the storm is tossing the ship,* Past. 9, 2; Hat. MS. 13 b, 10. Ne mec sceal ámas cnyssan *the weaver's reeds shall not strike me,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 22; Rä. 36, 8. Cnysseþ dæt sár on ða rib *the sore striketh upon the ribs,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. Ne se hearda forst cnyseþ ænigne *the hard frost strikes not any,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 21; Ph. 59. He cnyste Petres sídan *he struck Peter's side,* Homl. Th. ii. 382, 7. Ðás stânhleoðu stormas cnyssaþ *storms dash these stony rocks,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101. Gaius Iulius se Cæsere Brettas mid gefeohte cnysede *Caius Julius Cæsar beat the Britons in battle,* Chr. Erl. 4, 24. Atheniense hí mid gefeohte cnysedon *the Athenians beat them in battle,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 5. Dæt hine ne cnysse sió wilnung *lest desire overcome him,* Past. 19, 1; Hat. MS. 28 a, 6. [*Scot.* knuse *to press down with the knees: Plat.* knusen *to squeeze: Frs. Japx.* kniesen *to bruise: Dut.* kneuzen *to bruise: Kil.* knisschen *terere, quassare: Ger.* knüssen *to push, beat: M. H. Ger.* knüsen, knüssen *to press, push, beat: O. H. Ger.* knusjan, knussan *concutere: Goth.* knussyan *to press down: Dan.* knuse *to bruise: Swed.* knusa *to bruise: Icel.* knosa *to bruise, beat.*]

DER. a-cnyssan, ge-, on-, to-, ûta-.

cnyssung, e; *f. A striking, stroke;* ictus:—Of dære lyfte cnyssunge *from the striking of the air,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 30. Sweng oððe cnyssung *ictus,* 43; Som. 44, 55.

CNYTTAN, cnittan; *p.* cnytte; *pp.* cnytted, cnytt, cnyt *To tie, bind,* KNIT; nectere, nexere, ligare:—Ic cnytte *necto,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 22. Ic cnytte [MS. C. cnitte] *nexo,* 36; Som. 38, 23: 28, 3; Som. 30, 61. Genim dysse ylcan coliandran sæd, endlufon corn oððe þreóttyne, cnyte mid ânum þrædе *take seed of this same coriander, eleven or thirteen grains, knit them with a thread,* Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 20. [*Prompt.* knyttyñ' *nodo, confedero: Wyc.* knyt, knyttide, *pp: Piers P.* knytte: *R. Brun.* knytte: *Chauc.* knitte: *Laym.* icnutten, *p. pl. knotted: Plat.* knutten *nodare: Dut.* knotten *to tie: Kil.* knodden *nodare: Ger.* knoten, knöten *nodare: Dan.* knytte *to knit: Swed.* knyta *to knit, tie: Icel.* knytja *to knit together: Lat.* nodare *to tie: Sansk.* nah *to bind, tie.*]

DER. be-cnyttan, ge-, un-.

cnyttels, es; *m? A knitting thread, string, thong;* nervus:—Strenga, cnyttelsa *nervorum,* Mone B. 2858.

COC, cocc, es; *m. A* cock, *a male fowl* or *bird;* gallus, pullus:—Coc *gallus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 47; Wrt. Voc. 30, 2: 63, 8: 77, 34. Creów se cocc *gallus cantavit,* Mt. Bos. 26, 74, 34: Jn. Bos. 13, 38. Cocca *pullorum,* Mone B. 4913. Ðonne coccas crâwan *when cocks crow,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 5. [*Prompt.* cok: *Chauc.* cok, cock: *Kil.* kocke: *Dan.* kok, *m: Icel.* kokkr, *m: Fr.* coq, *m: O. Fr.* coc.] DER. sæ-coc, wudu-.

CÓC, es; *m. A* COOK; coquus:—Cóc *coquus,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 7: Wrt. Voc. 82, 50. Hwæt secgaþ we be cóce *quid dicimus de coquo?* Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 5. Hí cócas gehyrstan *cooks roasted them,* Ps. Th. 101, 3. [*Prompt.* cooke: *Piers P.* coke: *Chauc.* coke: *Laym.* coc: *Plat.* kokk: *O. Sax.* kok, *m: Dut.* kok, *m: Kil.* kock: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* koch, *m: Dan.* kok, *m. f: Swed.* kock, *m: Icel.* kokkr, *m: Ital.* cuóco, *m: Lat.* cocus, coquus, *m: Wel.* cóg: *Corn.* cog, *m: Ir. Gael.* coca: *Armor.* cok: *O. Slav.* kuchari.]

COCCEL, es; *m.* COCKLE, *darnel, tares;* zizania:—Æteówde se coccel hine *apparuerunt* zizania, Mt. Bos. 13, 26. He oferseów hit mid coccele on middan ðam hwæte *superseminavit zizania in medio tritici,* 13, 25: Homl. Th. i. 526, 20. Se sóda Dêma hæt his englas gadrian ðone coccel *the true Judge shall bid his angels gather the cockle,* 526, 21: Mt. Bos. 13, 27, 29, 30. Coccela *zizaniorum,* Mone B. 2332. [*Prompt.* cokyille: *Wyc.* cockil, cokil: *Chauc.* cockle.]

COCER, cocur, es; *m.* I. *a quiver for arrows, a case;* pharetra = *φαρέτρα*:—Cocer *pharetra,* Wrt. Voc. 84, 31. Hý gyrdon flâna heora on cocere *paraverunt sagittas suas in pharetra,* Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Nim ðín gesceót, ðínne cocur and ðínne bogan, and gang út *sume arma tua, pharetram et arcum, et egredere foras,* Gen. 27, 3. II. *a sword, spear;* framea:—Ageót cocer *effunde frameam,* Ps. Spl. 34, 3. Genera fram cocore mîne sáwle *erue a framea animam meam,* 21, 19. [*Prompt.* cocur *cothurnus: Piers P.* cokeres *stockings: Laym.* koker, *m: Plat.* köker, käker: *O. Sax.* cocâre, *m: Frs. O. Frs.* koker: *Dut. Kil.* kóker: *Ger.* köcher, *m: M. H. Ger.* kochære, kocher, *m: O. H. Ger.* kochar: *Dan.* kogger, *n: Swed.* koger, *n.*]

cócer-panne, cócer-panne, an; *f.* [cóc *a cook,* panne *a pan*] *A cooking-pan, frying-pan;* sartago, frixorium:—On cócerpannan *in frixorio,* Ps. Th. 101, 3. Cócorpanne sartago, Mone B. 4694.

cócnunga, *pl. f.* [cóc *a cook*] *Things cooked, pies:*—Metegearwa and cócnunga sint to forbeódanne *meat-preparations and things cooked must be forbidden,* L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10.

cocor, es; *m. A sword;* framea, Ps. Spl. 21, 19. v. cocer II.

cócor-mete, es; *m.* [cóc *a cook,* mete *meat, food*] *Meat divided into four parts?* quadripartitum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 41.

cocur *a quiver,* Gen. 27, 3. v. cocer I.

cod-æppel, es; *m. A quince-pear, quince;* malum cydoneum *vel* cotoneum, Cot. 93.

CODD, es; *m. A bag, sack,* COD, *husk;* pera = *πήρα,* folliculus, siliqua:—Codd *folliculus,* Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 128; Wrt. Voc. 38, 50. Ne nime ge nân þing on wege, ne gyrde, ne codd *nihil tuleritis in via, neque virgam, neque peram,* Lk. Bos. 9, 3: 22, 36: Mt. Bos. 10, 10: Mk. Bos. 6, 8. Nim wînberian coddas [MS. coddes] *take husks of the grape,* Lchdm. iii. 112, 13. [*Prompt.* codde: *Wyc.* coddes, coddis *pods: Chauc.* cod: *Scot.* cod *a pillow: Kil.* kodde *a bag, sack: Swed.* kudde, *m. a cushion: Icel.* koddi, *m. a pillow.*] DER. bíén-codd, sceát-.

coelnes *coolness,* Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. v. cólnes.

coerin *boiled wine,* Cot. 61. v. ceren.

CÓFA, an; *m. A* COVE, *cave, repository, inner room, chamber, ark;* cubile, cubiculum, arca:—Ón cófan *in a chamber,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 18; Rä. 64, 4. Wæs culufre eft of cófan sended *the dove was sent again from the ark,* Cd. 72; Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. On cyninga cófum *in cubilibus regum,* Ps. Th. 104, 26. DER. bán-cófa, bed-, breóst-, ferhþ-, gást-, heolstor-, hord-, hreðer-, in-, mearh-, morþor-, nýd-, rún-, þeóster-; cóf-godas.

Cofan-treó, Cofen-treó, Couen-tré, es; *n.* [a monachorum conventu sic dictum putant quidam] COVENTRY, *Warwickshire;* Coventria in agro Warwicensi:—Leófwine abbod on Cofantreó fêng tô ðam bisceoprice *Leofwine, abbot at Coventry, succeeded to the bishopric,* Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 7. Leofríc lîþ æt Cofentreó *Leofric lieth at Coventry,* 1057; Erl. 192, 30. Of Couentré *at Coventry,* 1066; Erl. 203, 16: 1130; Erl. 258, 37.

Cofer-flód, Cofor-flód, es; *n. m. The sea of Galilee;* Galilæum mare:—Ic fare on wæteres hricg ofer Coferflód, Caldêas sêcan *I depart upon the water's back over the sea of Galilee, to seek the Chaldeans,* Salm. Kmbl. 39; Sal. 20. Ðú gewîstest on Wendelsæ, ofer Coforflód, cýðde sêcean *thou goest on the Mediterranean sea, over the sea of Galilee, to seek thy country,* 407; Sal. 204.

cóf-godas; *pl. m. Household-gods;* penates, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 113; Wrt. Voc. 60, 20: Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 28.

cófincel, es; *n. A hand-mill;* pistrilla, Cot. 155.

cóf-líce *quickly,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cáf-líce.

cóf-scipe *quickness,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cáf-scype.

cohhetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To bluster;* tumultuâri:—Hí ongunnon cohhetan *they began to bluster,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 20; Jud. 270.

CÓL; *gen.* cóles; *pl. nom. acc.* cóla, cólu; *gen.* cóla; *dat.* cólum; *n.* COAL; carbo:—Cól *carbo,* Wrt. Voc. 86, 20: 286, 79. Swá sweart swá cól *as black as coal,* L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 19. Cól [MS. coll] *carbo,* Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 4. On hât cól *upon a hot coal,* L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Cóla onælde synd fram him *carbones succensi sunt ab eo,* Ps. Spl. 17, 10, 15. Feallaþ ofer hí cólu *cadent super eos carbones,* Ps. Spl. C. 139, 11. Þurh ða cólu dæs alteres *by the coals of the altar,* Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 10. Ða twegen drýmen wurdon awende to cóla gelícnyssum *the two wizards were turned to the likeness of coals,* Homl. Th. ii. 496, 28. [*Prompt.* cole *carbo: Wyc.* colis, *pl: Chauc.* cole: *Laym.* col: *Scot.* coill, coyll: *Plat.* kóle: *Frs.* koal: *O. Frs.* kole: *Dut.* kool, *m. f: Kil.* kole: *Ger.* kohle, *f: M. H. Ger.* kol, *m: O. H. Ger.* kolo, *m:* kol, *n: Dan.* kul, *n: Swed.* kol, *n: Icel.* kol, *n.*] DER. heofon-cól.

CÓL; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* COOL, *cold;* frigidus:—Oft æspringe ûtawealleþ of clife hârum cól and hlutor *a fountain often springs out of a hoar rock cool and clear,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Hrêr mid sticcan cól-dæt hit cól sîe *stir it about with a spoon till it be cool,* L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 324, 1: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 270, 2: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 6: 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 15. Wyrc him leage of ellenahsan, þweah his heáfod mid cólre *make him a ley of elder ashes, wash his head with this cold,* 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 26. Ða cearwylmas cólran wurþaþ *the anxious emotions become cooler,* Beo. Th. 570; B. 282: 4139; B. 2066. [*Prompt.* cole *algidus: R. Glouc.* cole: *Plat.* kólig, kól:

Dut. koel; *Kil.* koel: *Ger.* kühl, kühle: *M. H. Ger.* küele: *O. H. Ger.* kuol: *Dan.* kölig, köl: *Swed.* kylig.]

cōledon *cooled, became cold*, Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258; *p. pl. of* cōlian.

cōlian; *p.* ode, ede; *v. intrans. To* COOL, *to be or become cold*; algere, refrigerari:—Lēt ðonne hyt cōlian *then let it cool*, Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 23. Flǽsc onginneþ cōlian *the flesh begins to cool*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Cōlaþ Cristes lufu *the love of Christ cooleth*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 17; Gū. 9. Sumur-hāt cōlaþ *summer-heat becomes cold*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 58; Reim. 67. Lic cōlode *the corpse became cold*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 18; Gū. 1281. Weder cōledon *the storms were cold*, Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Leomu cōlodon *the limbs became cold*, Elen. Grm. 882. DER. a-cōlian, ge-. v. calan.

coliandre, an; *f. The herb coriander;* coriandrum = *κορίαννον*:—Cnuca coliandran sǽdes nigon corn *pound nine grains of coriander seed*, Herb. 52, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 3: 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 19. v. celendre.

colla, an; *m. Rage, strife;* ardor, furor. DER. morgen-colla.

collen-ferhtan; *p.* -ferhte; *pp.* -ferhted *To make empty or void, render desolate;* exinanire:—Ða ðe cweðaþ, ge collenferhtaþ oðde āīdliaþ ōþ grundweal oðde to stadolfæstnunga on hire *qui dicunt, exinanite, exinanite usque ad fundamentum in ea*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -fyrhþ; *adj.* [collen, *pp. of* cellan *to swell? p.* ceall, *pl.* cullon; *pp.* collen, Ettm: ferhþ *mind*] *Fierce-minded, bold of spirit, bold;* animi ferox, audax:—Cleopode collenferhþ cearegan reórde *the fierce-minded cried out in a sorrowful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2217; An. 1110. Wīgan wǽron blīðe, collenferhþe *the warriors were blithe, bold of spirit*, Elen. Kmbl. 493; El. 247: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 134. Ðonne he beót spriceþ collenferþ *when he bold of spirit utters a promise*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 26; Wand. 71: Apstls. Kmbl. 107; Ap. 54. In ceól stigon collenfyrhþe *the bold of spirit stept into the ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 698; An. 349. Collenferþ *bold of spirit*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 9; Wal. 17. Eódon mid collenferhþe *the bold went together*, Elen. Kmbl. 755; El. 378; 1694; El. 849. Hwæðer collenferþ cwicne gemētte *whether he should find the bold* [*warrior*] *living*, Beo. Th. 5563; B. 2785. Cuma collenferhþ *the bold guest*, 3616; B. 1806. Hleóþrade cempa collenferhþ *the bold warrior spake*, Andr. Kmbl. 1075; An. 538. Stōp ūt hrǽde, collenferþ *he quickly stept out, firm of mind*, 3154; An. 1580.

collon-crōh, -crōg, es; *m. A water-lily;* nymphæa = *νυμφαία*:—Colloncrōh *nymphæa*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 20: Mone A. 461. Colloncrōg *nymphæa*, Cot. 140.

cōl-māse, an; *f.* [cōl *coal*, māse *a titmouse*] *A coal-titmouse, coal-tit;* parus ater:—Cōlmāse *parra*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 39: *parula*, 281, 11: *bardioriolus*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 52; Wrt. Voc. 30, 7. [*Dut.* koolmees, *f. a titmouse.*]

Coln, e; *f? The river* COLNE, *Essex;* Colnius, in agro Essexiensi:—Hie flugon ofer Temese, ðā up be Colne on ānne īggaþ *they fled over the Thames, then up by the Colne to an island*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28.

coln *a pebble stone;* calculus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cōlne *pertaining to coals;* carbonarius, Som. Ben. Lye.

Colne-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* COLCHESTER, *Essex, so called from the river Colne;* Colcestria, in agro Essexiæ, ad ripam Colnii fluvii:—Hī fōron to Colneceastre *they went to Colchester*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 9; 108, 5.

cōl-nes, -ness, e; *f.* COOLNESS, *cool air, a breeze;* refrigerium, aura:—Ón cōlnesse *in refrigerium*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. v. cēl-nes, calan.

cōlode *cooled*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 18; Gū. 1281; *p. of* cōlian.

cōl-pyt, -pet; *gen.* -pyttes, -pettes; *m. A* COAL-PIT; carbonis fossa:—Fram Hlypegete to ðam cōlpytte: fram cōlpette *from Lipgate to the coal-pit: from the coal-pit*, Cod. Dipl. 1322; A. D. 1035; Kmbl. vi. 186, 9.

COLT, es; *m. A* COLT; pullus:—He asyndrode þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum, and twentig assmyrena mid heora coltum [MS. coltun] *separavit camelos fœtas cum pullis suis triginta, et asinas viginti et pullos earum*, Gen. 32, 15. [*Prompt.* colte: *Wyc. Chauc.* colt.]

colt-grǽig, e; *f? grǽg, grig grey?] The herb colt's foot;* tussilago farfara, Lin. v. Prior 51:—Coltgrǽig *caballopodia* vel *ungula caballi*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 63; Wrt. Voc. 31, 73.

cōl-þrǽd, -þrēd, es; *m. A coal* or *blackened thread, plumb-line;* perpendiculum:—Cōlþrēd *perpendiculum*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 73.

coltræppe, an; *f? Ram, whin* or *Christ's thorn;* rhamnus = *ῥάμνος*, Cot. 156.

Coludes burh, burhg; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f. Colud's city, Coldingham, Berwickshire, Scotland;* Coludi *vel* Coludana urbs, Colania, in agro Barovici:—Eóde Ædeldryþ on Æbban mynstre dære Abbudissan, seó wæs Ecfriþes fæder dæs cyninges, ðæt is geseted on dære stōwe de mon nemneþ Coludes burh *Ædilthryda intravit monasterium Æbbæ abbatissæ, quæ erat amita regis Ecgfridi, positum in loco quem Coludi urbem nominant*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Ærðamde ðæt mynster æt Coludes byrig mid byrne fornumen wǽre *priusquam monasterium Coludanæ urbis esset incendio consumptum*, 4, 25; S. 599, 18. Hēr Coludes burh forbarn mid godcundum fȳre *in this year* [A. D. 679] *Coldingham was burnt with divine fire*, Chr. 679; Erl. 41, 12. Ðæt nunmynster ðæt mon nemneþ Coludes burhg þurh ungȳmenne synne fȳres lige wæs fornumen *monasterium virginum quod Coludi urbem cognominant per culpam incuriæ flammis absumptum est*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19.

Columba, an; *m. An Irish priest, the Apostle of the Highlands*, born about A. D. 520, and arrived in Scotland in 565. He preached to the Picts, whose king gave him the Western Isle, Iona, in which he founded his abbey and college. Columba was abbot 32 years, and died there, at the age of 77, on the 9th of June, 597 [Bd. 3, 4; S. 106, 107: *it is not in king Alfred's A. Sax. version*]. Columba is thus spoken of in the *Chr.* A. D. 565:—Columba, messapreóst, com to Pyhtum, and hī gecyrde to Cristes geleáfan; ðæt sind ðonne [done MS.] wærteras [MS. wærteres] be norþum mōrum; and heora cyning him gesealde ðæt ēgland ðe man nemnaþ Ī, ðǽr sindon v hīda, ðæs ðe men cweðaþ. Ðǽr se Columba getymbrade mynster; and he ðǽr wæs abbot xxxii wintra; and ðǽr forþfērde, ðā ðā he wæs lxxvii wintra. Ða stōwe habbaþ nū git his erfewǽrdas [MS. erfewǽrdes]. . . . Nū, seal beón ǽfre on Ī abbod, næs bisceop; and ðam sculon beón underþǽdde ealle Scotta biscopas, forðam ðe Columba wæs abbod, nes bisceop *Columba, mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the faith of Christ; who are now dwellers by the northern mountains; and their king gave him the island which men name Iona, where there are five hides, from what men say. There Columba built a monastery; and he was abbot there thirty-two years, and there died when he was seventy-seven years. His inheritors yet have the place. . . . Now, in Iona, there must ever be an abbot, not a bishop; and to him must all the bishops of the Scots be subject, because Columba was an abbot, not a bishop*, Chr. 565; Th. 31, 29, col. 1–33, 7, col. 1.

com, *pl.* cōmon *came*, Beo. Th. 865; B. 430: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341; *p. of* cuman.

comb, es; *m. A low place inclosed with hills,* ⁊ *valley;* vallis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cumb.

combol, es; *n. An ensign, military standard.* DER. here-combol.

cōmēta, an; *m. A comet;* comēta, comētes, æ; *m.* = *κομήτης, ου*; *m. long-haired*:—Higegleáwe hātaþ cōmēta be naman *the wise-minded call a comet by name*, Chr. 975; Th. 228, 38, col. 1, 2, 3; Edg. 52.

commuc, es; *n. m? The cammoc, kex, brimstone wort;* peucedānum officinale, Lin, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 20. v. cammoc.

comp, es; *m. A battle, contest;* certamen, pugna, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35: 102 b; Th. 389, 3; Rä. 7, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 468; An. 234. v. camp.

comp-dōm *warfare*, Rtl. 8, 15. v. camp-dōm.

comp-gim; *gen.* -gimmes; *m. A precious gem;* pretiosa gemma:—Mid ðām neorxna wonges compgimmum astǽned *stoned with the gems of paradise*, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 10.

comp-hād *warfare*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. camp-hād.

compian *to fight, contend against;* militare, pugnare, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 1; Gū. 316: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 12: 3, 9; S. 533, 17: Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 18. v. campian.

compung, e; *f. A combating, fighting, contest;* pugna, concertatio, Cot. 49.

comp-wǽpen, es; *n. A battle-weapon, military weapon;* arma:—Oft ic gæstberend cwelle compwǽpnum *I often kill the living with battle-weapons*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Rä. 21, 9. v. camp-wǽpen.

comp-weorod, es; *n. An army;* exercitus, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 40. v. camp-wered.

comp-wīg, es; *m. n. A battle;* pugna:—Compwīge *in battle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 333.

con *I know, he knows; I, he can*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 13; Sat. 629: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 16. v. cunnan.

cōn, *noun bold*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. coon, cēne.

condel, condell, e; *f. A candle;* candela, lampas, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 16, col. 1; Ædelst. 15: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 20; Gū. 1264: 72 a; Th. 269, 23; Jul. 454. v. candel.

Cone-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Caster, a town seven miles from Newcastle;* oppidum septimo a Novo-castro milliario, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

conned *proved;* probatus, Lye. v. cunnian.

consolde, an; *f. The herb comfrey;* consolida:—Dō him ðis to lǽcedōme, streáwbergean leáf, consolde, etc. *give him this for a remedy, strawberry leaves, comfrey, etc.* L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 27.

const *knowest, canst*, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377; *2nd pers. pres. of* cunnan.

Constantīnus, *as Lat. gen.* i; *dat.* o; *acc.* um; *m: also gen.* es; *dat.* e; *m. Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor*, A. D. 306–337. He is said to have been converted to Christianity, about 312, by the vision of a luminous cross in the sky, on which was the inscription *ἐν τούτῳ, νίκα by this, conquer.* In 330 he removed the seat of empire to Byzantium, which he called after his own name *Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, the city of Constantine*, CONSTANTINOPLE:—Fērde Constantius forþ on Breotone, and Constantīnus his sunu, ðam gōdan Cāsere, his rīce forlēt.

Wríteþ Eutropius dæt Constantínus, se Cásere, wǽre on Breotene acenned *Constantius died in Britain* [A. D. 306], *and left his kingdom to his son Constantine, the good emperor. Eutropius writes that the emperor Constantine was born in Britain*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 30–32. Constantius, se mildesta man, fór on Bryttanie, and ðǽr gefór; and gesealde his suna dæt ríce, Constantínuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his wífe *Constantius, the most merciful man, went into Britain, and died there; and gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his wife*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39–41. Notes and various readings, p. 28, col. 2, § 4, 41 h, MS. C. wífe; L. ciefese. Ðá wæs syxte geár Constantínes cáserdómes *then was the sixth year of Constantine's imperial power*, Elen. Kmbl. 15; El. 8. Ðá sige forgeaf Constantino cyning ælmihtig þurh his róde *then the king Almighty gave victory to Constantine through his cross*, 289; El. 145. Mid Constantíne *with Constantine*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 127, 42. *Also dat.* Constantínuse, 6, 30; Bos. 127, 7, 17, 23. v. Elene.

consul, es; *m. A consul; one of the two chief magistrates of the Romans chosen annually after the expulsion of their kings*; geár-cyning, *q. v;* consul:—Him ða Rómáne æfter ðǽm [cyningum] lǽtteówas gesetton, ðe hí consulas héton, ðæt hiora ríce heólde ǽn geár ǽn man *after them [the kings] the Romans appointed over themselves leaders, whom they called consuls, that one man of them should hold power one year*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 36. Brutus wæs se forma consul *Brutus was the first consul*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 40, 41: 2, 4: Bos. 42, 27. Án consul forsóc done [MS. þæne] triumphan *one consul [Fabius] declined the triumph*, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. Senátas cómon ongeán hyra consulas *the senators came to meet their consuls*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 5, 20, 26. Under ðám twám consulum *under the two consuls*, 2, 4; Bos. 42, 33, 39: 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10, 16. Hæfdon hím consulas, ðæt we cwedaþ rǽdboran *they had consuls, that we call counsellors*, Jud. Thw. 161, 22. [Consul, consul-ere *to consult, take counsel*, hence *counsellor*.]

consula bēc, cyninga bēc, *pl. f. Books of consuls*, or *kings' annals, calendars*; fastorum libri, fasti, Cot. 92.

Contwara burg *Canterbury*, Chr. 851; Erl. 66, 34. v. Cantwara burg.

Cont-ware *inhabitants of Kent*, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 38. v. Cantware.

coon *bold*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cón, cêne.

coorta, an; *m. A band of soldiers, cohort;* cohors:—He hæfde eahta ond hund-eahtatig coortena [MS. coortana], ðæt we nú truman hátaþ, ðæt wæs, on ðám dagum, fíf hund manna, and ǽn þúsend *he had eighty-eight cohorts, which we now call bands, each of which was, in those days, one thousand five hundred men*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 14, 17.

cop; *gen.* coppes; *m. A top*, cop, *summit;* vertex, summitas:—Coppe *summitate*, Mone B. 1576.

cōp, es; *m? A cope, an outer garment worn by priests;* ependytes = *ἐπενδύτης*:—Cóp *vel* hoppada *vel* ufrescrúd *ependeton* [= *ependytes*], Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

cope-man *a merchant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ceáp-man.

copenere, es; *m. A lover;* amator:—Ðú eart forlegen wið manigne copenere *tu fornicata es cum amatori multo*, Past. 52, 3; Hat. MS.

copest *chiefest, most precious;* pretiosissimus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cop *a summit*.

copian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To plunder, pillage, steal;* compilare:—Copade and stæl *compilabat*, Cot. 53.

cop-líc *fit;* coplíce *fitly, well;* apte, Gr. Dial. 1, 1, Lye.

copor, es; *n? Copper;* cuprum:—Nim hwetstán brádne and gníd ða buteran on ðæm hwetstáne mid copore *take a large whetstone and rub butter on the whetstone with copper*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 22.

copp, es; *m. A cup, vessel;* calix, vas:—Calic oððe copp wætres *calicem aquæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 41. Copp *vas*, Cot. 175. v. cuppe.

copped; *part.* [cop *a top*] *Having the top cut off, topped, polled;* capite recisus, decacuminatus:—To ðan coppedan þorne *to the topped thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1121; A. D. 930; Kmbl. v. 240, 28, 29. Andlang weges on ða coppedan ác *along the way to the polled oak*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 29.

COPS, cosp, es; *m. A rope, cord, fetter;* funis, anquina, compes:—Cops *anquina* [*anguina*, MS.], Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 10; Wrt. Voc. 56, 56. Hí sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde sleán on ða raccentan and on cospas *they said that she should throw them into chains and fetters*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. [*O. Sax.* cosp, *m: Lat.* compes *a fetter.*] DER. fót-cops, hand-, swur-.

corcíþ, es; *m. An increase;* incrementum:—Loc hine geseón corcíþ getácnaþ *capillum se videre incrementum significat*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 9. v. cíþ.

coren *chosen, elected*, Chr. 675; Th. 58, 34; *pp. of* ceósan.

corenes, -ness, e; *f.* [coren, *pp. of* ceósan *to choose*] *An election, a choice;* electio, C. R. Ben. 62. DER. ge-corenes, wid-, wiðer-.

corfen *cut, carved*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4; *pp. of* ceorfan.

Corfes geat, Corf-geat, es; *n.* [*Sim. Dun.* Coruesgate: *Hovd.* Coruesgate] *Corfgate, Purbeck, Dorsetshire*:—Hér wæs Eádweard cyning ofslægen æt Corfes geate [Corfgeate, Th. 233, 2, col. 2] *in this year* [A. D. 979] *king Edward was slain at Corfgate*, Chr. 979; Th. 232, 3, col. 2.

corflian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceorfan *to cut*] *To cut up small, mince;* concidere:—Ðás wyrta sý swýðe smæl corfiode *let these herbs be minced very small*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 5.

coríon, es; *n? [=κόριον for κοριαννον=κορίανον*, Anac. 138] *The herb coriander;* coriandrum [*ὑπέρικον* hypericon, Diosc. 3, 171], Som. Ben. Lye. v. celendre.

CORN, es; *n.* I. CORN, *a grain, seed, berry;* frumentum, granum, bacca:—Corn *frumentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 122; Wrt. Voc. 38, 44. Wæs corn swá dýre, swá nán mon ǽr ne gemunde *corn was so dear, as no man before remembered it*, Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17. Hie wǽron benumene ǽgðer ge ðæs ceápes ge ðæs cornes *they were deprived both of the cattle and of the corn*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 8; Lchdm. iii. 254, 4. Se Déma gegaderaþ ðæt clǽne corn into his berne *the Judge will gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 18: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Hý heora corn ripon *they reaped their corn*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 33: Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 6: Past. 52; Hat. MS. Corn *granum*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 16. Ðæt hwǽtene corn wunaþ ána *granum frumenti solum manet*, Jn. Bos. 12, 24: Bt. 35, 1: Fox 156, 2, 4. Senepes corn *granum sinapis*, Lk. Bos. 17, 6. Heofena ríce is geworden gelíc senepes corne, ðæt seów se man on hys æcre *simile est regnum cœlorum grano sinapis, quod homo seminavit in agro suo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 31: Lk. Bos. 13, 19. Hægl byþ hwítust corna *hail is the whitest of grains*, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Se æppel monig corn oninnan him hæfþ *the apple has many seeds inside it*, Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 19 b, 23. Ífig byrþ corn golde gelíce *ivy bears berries like gold*, Herb. 121, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 4. Genim dysse wyrte twentig corna *take twenty grains of this herb* [*ivy*], 121, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 6. II. *a hard* or *cornlike pimple, a corn, kernel on the feet;* pustula, clavus:—Ðis mæg horse wið ðon ðe him biþ corn on da fét *this may be for a horse which has corns on his feet*, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22. [*Prompt.* corne: *Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc.* corn: *Laym.* corn, *n: Orm.* corn: *Plat.* koren, koorn: *O. Sax.* korn, korni, kurni, *n:* O. *Frs.* korn: *Dut.* kóren, *n: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* korn, *n: Goth.* kaurno, *n. a grain of corn: Dan. Swed. Icel.* korn, *n. a grain of corn.*] DER. gíþ-corn, mete-, sand-, sund-.

corn-æsceda *Corn-sweepings, chaff;* quisquiliæ:—Æppelscreáda vel cornæsceda *quisquiliæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 97; Wrt. Voc. 22, 13.

corn-appla, *pl. n. Pomegranates;* mala Punica, Mone B. 3822.

corn-bǽre; *adj. Corn-bearing;* graniger:—Corn-bǽre *graniger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20: Homl. Th. i. 450, 11. Cornbǽrum *granigera*, Mone B. 1435.

corn-gesǽlig; *adj.* [gesǽlig *fortunate, rich*] *Wealthy in corn;* frumento opulentus:—Cild corngesǽlig biþ *a child will be wealthy in corn*, Obs. Lun. § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11.

corn-gesceót, es; *n? A payment* or *contribution of corn;* frumenti solutio *vel* munus:—Se wudu beó gelǽst binnan þrým dagum ǽfter ðam corngescéóte *let the wood be supplied within three days after the contribution of corn*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 10.

corn-hrycce, an; *f. A* CORN-RICK; frumenti acervus:—Wearþ gemét ðæt feoh uppon ánre cornhryccan *the money was found upon a corn-rick*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 8.

corn-hūs, es; *n. A corn-house, granary;* granarium, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 130; Wrt. Voc. 58, 42.

corn-hwæcca, an; *m. A corn-chest, bin;* arca frumentaria. v. hwæcca, Som. Ben. Lye.

cornoch, es; *m. A crane;* grus, Som. Ben. Lye.

corn-treów, es; *n. A cornel-tree;* cornus:—Corntreów *cornus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 124; Wrt. Voc. 32, 58: Cot. 49.

corn-troh, -trog, es; *m.* [troh *a trough*] *A corn-trough, bin, a vessel for cleansing grains of corn;* cista frumentaria, capisterium:—Corntroh *capisterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 62; Wrt. Voc. 16, 35.

Corn-weal, es; *m.* CORNWALL; Cornubia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Corn-wealas; *gen.* -weala; *dat.* -wealum; *pl. m. Cornishmen, the inhabitants of Cornwall in a body, Cornwall;* Cornubienses, Cornubia:—Cómon hí to lande on Cornwealum *they came to land in Cornwall*, Chr. 892; Th. 160, 39, col. 3: 997; Erl. 134, 8. v. Wealh.

corn-wurma, an; *m. A corn-worm, weevil;* vermiculus, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 84; Wrt. Voc. 22, 2.

cors, es; *m. A curse;* execratio, Ben. Lye. v. curs.

corsian *to curse*, Ben. Lye. v. cursian.

cor-snǽd, e; *f.* [cor, cer, cyrr *a choice;* snǽd *a bit, piece*] *A choice* or *trial piece;* panis conjurátus, offa consecrāta. A sort of ordeal in which the person accused had placed in his mouth an ounce of bread or cheese. If he ate it freely and without hurt, he was considered innocent; but guilty, if he could not swallow it, or had a difficulty in doing so. The Host was used for this purpose in Christian times:—Gif man freóndleásne weofod-þén mid tihtlan belecge, gá to corsnǽde *if a friendless servant of the altar be charged with an accusation, let him go to the*

corsnæd, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 23: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 19. To corsnæde *to the* corsnæd, Th. i. 362, 25: Th. i. 344, 29.

corþer; *gen.* corþres; *n:* corþer; *gen.* corþre; *f. A band, multitude, company, troop, body, train, pomp;* multitudo, cohors, copia, pompa:—Cirmdon caldheorte, corþer ðǽrum getang *the cold-hearted cried out, troop thronged on troop,* Andr. Kmbl. 276: An. 138. Cyning corþres georn *a king desirous of pomp,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 28; Dan. 95. Wǽron ealle ætgædere cyningas on corþre *the kings were altogether in a body,* 151; Th. 189, 27; Exod. 191: 166; Th. 207, 11; Exod. 465: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494: 46 a; Th. 156, 25; Gū. 880. Stigeþ cirm on corþre *clamour arises in the company,* 83 b; Th. 314, 26; Mōd. 20. Cyning on corþre *a king amid his train,* Beo. Th. 2310; B. 1153: Ps. Th. 54, 16. On wera corþre *in the company of men,* Elen. Kmbl. 608; El. 304: 1081; El. 543: 140; El. 70. Heó cleopade fōr corþre *she cried before the assemblage,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 23; Jul. 618: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 169; Met. 26, 85: Andr. Kmbl. 3428; An. 1718. Se sunu Wihstānes acīgde of corþre cyninges þegnas *the son of Wihstan called the king's thanes from the band,* Beo. Th. 6233; B. 3121. Mid corþre *with a troop,* Andr. Kmbl. 2151; An. 1077: 2244; An. 1123: 2410; An. 1206: Elen. Kmbl. 1379; El. 691. Corþre ne lytle *with no little train,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 19; Cri. 578. Hēr Ǽadgār wæs Engla waldend corþre micelre *in this year* [A. D. 973] *Edgar became ruler of the Angles with much pomp,* Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 10; Edg. 2. Hī cwōmon in ða ceastre corþra mǽste *they came to the city with the greatest of companies,* Elen. Kmbl. 548; El. 274: Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 7; Ph. 167. Corþrum miclum *in large bands,* Cd. 80; Th. 99, 27; Gen. 1652: 112; Th. 148, 7; Gen. 2453. [*O. H. Ger.* kortar, *n. grex*: *Lat.* cohors, *gen.* cohortis = cors, *gen.* cortis *a company.*] DER. hilde-corþer, mægen-.

cor-wurma, an; *m. A purple colour;* mūrex:—Corwurmum *mūricibus,* Mone B. 6170.

COS, coss, es; *m. A* KISS; osculum:—Cos *osculum,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 44. Ic hine to mīnum cosse ārǽrde *I raised him to my kiss,* Homl. Th. ii. 32, 11. Coss ðū me ne sealdest *osculum mihi non dedisti,* Lk. Bos. 7, 45. Mannes sunu ðū mid cosse sylst *osculo filium hominis tradis,* 22, 48. Betwux ðām cossum *between the kisses,* Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. Cossas syllan hearm getācnaþ *to give kisses betokens harm,* Lchdm. iii. 208, 27. [*Wyc.* cos, coss, cosse: *Laym.* coss: *Plat.* kuss: *O. Sax.* kus, *m: O. Frs.* kos, *m: Dut. Kil.* kus, *m: Ger.* kuss, *m: M. H. Ger.* kus, *m: O. H. Ger.* kus, *m: Dan.* kys, *n: Swed.* kyss, *m: Icel.* koss, *m: Wel.* cusan, *m: Corn.* cussin, *m: Sansk.* kus *to embrace.*]

Coshām, es; *m.* COSHAM *or* CORSHAM, *Wilts;* loci nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Læg se cyng seóc æt Coshām *the king lay sick at Corsham,* Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 13.

cosp, es; *m. A fetter;* compes:—On cospas *into fetters,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. v. cops.

cossas *kisses,* Lchdm. iii. 208, 27; *acc. pl. of* cos.

cossian; p. ode; pp. od [cos *a kiss*] *To kiss;* osculari:—Heó hit cossode *she kissed it,* Homl. Th. i. 566, 19. v. cyssan.

cost, es; *m? The herb costmary;* costus = *kóστος,* balsamita vulgaris, Lin.:—Cost *costus,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 71: Wrt. Voc. 30, 23: 79, 21. Costes gōdne dǽl gebeát smæle and gegnīd to duste *beat small a good deal of costmary and rub to dust,* L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 212, 26. Genim pipor and cymen and cost *take pepper and cummin and costmary,* 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 9. Ǽnglisc [MS. Ænglisc] cost *English costmary, tansy;* [tanacetum vulgare, Lin.], Lchdm. iii. 24, 8.

cost; *adj.* [costian *to tempt, try, prove*] *Tried, proved;* probatus:—Cempan coste cyning weorþodon *the tried champions glorified the king,* Andr. Kmbl. 2111; An. 1057. DER. ge-cost.

costere, costnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Manna cynnes [MS. manna kynnes] costere hafaþ acenned on ðē ða unablinnu ðæs yfelan gebohtes *the tempter of mankind* [lit. *of the race of men*] *hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought,* Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 9. Se costere cwæþ to him *tentator dixit ei,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 4, 3.

costere, es; *m? A digging tool, spade:* fossorium:—Costere *vel* delfisen *vel* spadu *vel* pal *fossorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14.

COSTIAN, costigan, costnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To tempt, try, prove;* probare, tentare. I. *v. trans. gen. acc.* 1. *with the genitive;* cum genitivo:—Dæs rinces se rīca ongan cyning costigan *the powerful king began to tempt the chief,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Ðū mīn costadest, Drihten *Domine, probasti me,* Ps. Th. 138, 1. Hē mīn costode *he tried me,* Beo. Th. 4175; B. 2084. Ūre costade, God *probasti nos, Deus,* Ps. Th. 65, 9. Costodon mīn *tentaverunt me,* Ps. Spl. C. M. 94, 8. Hī Godes costodon [MS. costodan] *tentaverunt Deum,* Ps. Th. 77, 41. Hī on wēstenne heora Godes costedon [MS. costedan] *tentaverunt Deum in inaquoso,* 105, 12, 31. Costa mīn, God *proba me, Deus,* 138, 20. 2. *with the accusative;* cum accusativo:—Hē dæt folc costian lēt *he let* [*them*] *try the people,* Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 6. He costode cyning alwihta *he tempted the king of all creatures,* Cd. 228; Th. 306, 28; Sat. 671: Homl. Blick. 29, 24, 34. Hī costodon God *tentaverunt Deum,* Ps. Spl. 105, 14: Mt. Bos. 16, 1. Ne costa ðū ðinne Drihten God *tempt not the Lord thy God,* Homl. Blick. 29, 33: Ps Spl. C. T. 25, 2. II. *v. intrans:*—Ðonne bryne costaþ hū gehealdne sind sāwle wið synnum *when the burning proveth how abstinent are souls from sins,* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 24; Cri. 1059. Feówertig daga he wæs fram deófle costod *diebus quadraginta tentabatur a diabolo,* Lk. Bos. 4, 2: Homl. Blick. 29, 14. [*Laym.* i-costned, *pp. proved, tried: O. Sax.* kostōn *to try, tempt: Ger.* kosten *to taste, try by tasting;* tentare, gustare: *O. H. Ger.* kostōn *tentare: Goth.* kausyan *to taste: Icel.* kosta *to try, tempt.*] DER. fore-costian, ge-.

costigan *to tempt,* Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. v. costian.

costigend, costnigend, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Se costigend eóde to him *the tempter went to him,* Homl. Blick. 27, 4. Se costnigend *tentator,* Mt. Bos. 4, 3.

costing *a temptation,* Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 18; Gū. 9. v. costnung.

costnere, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator:—Swā swā se geleáfa strengra biþ, swā biþ dæs costneres miht læsse *as the faith is stronger, so is the might of the tempter less,* Homl. Th. ii. 392, 20, v. costere.

costnes, -ness, e; *f. A temptation;* tentatio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-costnes.

costnian; *part.* costnigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. gen. acc. To tempt;* tentare:—Hyne costnigende *tentantes eum,* Mt. Bos. 19, 3. Ic hys costnode *I tempted him,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 15. Costnodon me *tentaverunt me,* Num. 14, 22: Ps. Lamb. 94, 9. Afanda me Drihten, and costna me *proba me Domine, et tenta me,* Ps. Spl. 25, 2. Ne costna ðū Drihten ðinne God *non tentabis Dominum Deum tuum,* Mt. Bos. 4, 7: Lk. Bos. 4, 12. v. costian.

costnigend, es; *m. A tempter;* tentator, Mt. Bos. 4, 3. v. costigend.

costnung, costung, costing, e; *f.* [costnian, costian *to tempt, try*] *A temptation, trying, trial, tribulation;* tentatio, probatio, tribulatio:—Ðeós costnung is of ðam nīþfullan deófle *this temptation is from the malicious devil,* Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10, 8. Wæs seó ǽreste costung ofercumen *the first temptation was overcome,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 24; Gū. 409: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26: Ex. 17, 7. On dære costnunge tīman *in tempore tentationis,* Lk. Bos. 8, 13. Ǽfter dæge costunge *secundum diem tentationis,* Ps. Spl. 94, 8. Ne geláed ðū us on costnunge *ne nos inducas in tentationem,* Mt. Bos. 6, 13: 26, 41: Mk. Bos. 14, 38: Lk. Bos. 11, 4: 22, 40, 46: Homl. Th. ii. 596, 9: 600, 16. On costunge *in tentatione,* Deut. 9, 22. Sindan costinga monge arisene *many temptations are arisen,* Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 18; Gū. 9. Dæt he us gescylde wið ða þūsendlīcan cræftas deófles costunga *that he shield us from the thousand crafts of the devil's temptations,* Homl. Blick. 19, 17. Micle costnunge ge gesāwon *tentationes magnas viderunt oculi tui,* Deut. 29, 3. Drecþ se deófol mancynn mid mislīcum costnungum *the devil vexes mankind with various temptations,* Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Seó costnung dære ehtnesse gestilled wæs *the trial of the persecution was stilled,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19. Me costung and sār cnyssedan *tribulation and sorrow troubled me,* Ps. Th. 114, 4. Hī on costunge cleopedan to Drihtne *clamaverunt ad Dominum cum tribularentur,* 106, 12, 18, 27: 117, 5: 142, 12. Ðonne me costunge cnysedon *in die tribulationis meæ,* Ps. Th. 58, 17: 65, 13. Me costunga cnysdan *tribulatio et angustia invenerunt me,* Ps. Th. 118, 143: 119, 1: 137, 7. DER. nȳd-costing.

costung, e; *f. A temptation, trying;* tentatio, tribulatio, Ex. 17, 7: Ps. Spl. 94, 8: Deut. 9, 22: Ps. Th. 114, 4. v. costnung.

COT, cott, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cotu; *gen.* cota; *dat.* cotum, cottum; *n. A* COT, *cottage, house, bed-chamber, den;* casa, domus, cubiculum, cubile, spelunca:—Onbūtan ða cotu *about the cots,* Cod. Dipl. 551; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 35, 6. Ongeán ða cotu *towards the cots,* 559; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 52, 16. We witan dæt hȳ ne durran hȳ selfe æt hām æt heora cotum werian *we know that they dare not defend themselves at home in their own houses,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 26. Ingā in cotte ðinum *intra in cubiculum tuum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6. In cotum [Lind. cottum] *in cubiculis,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 3: 11, 7. Ge worhtōn dæt to þeófa cote *fecistis illam speluncam latronum,* Mt. Bos. 21, 13. [*Prompt.* coote: *Wyc. Piers P.* cotes, *pl: Chauc.* cote: *Plat.* kate, katen: *Dut.* kot, *n: Ger.* kot, *n: Dan.* koje, *m. f: Swed.* kette, *m;* koja, *f: Icel.* kot, *n: Wel.* cwt: *Gael.* cot, *m.*]

cote, an; *f. A cot, cottage, house;* casa, domus:—Gif hwilc man forstolen þinge hām to his cotan bringe *if any man bring a stolen thing home to his house,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 18. v. cyte.

cōða *diseases; nom. gen. acc. pl. of* cōðu.

cōð-līce; *adv.* [cōða, cōðu *a disease*] *Badly, miserably;* male, misere:—Cōðlīce racentan geræped *miserably bound in chains,* Bt. Met. Fox 25, 72; Met. 25, 36.

cōðu, e; *f:* cōðe, an; *f:* cōða, an; *m. A disease, sickness, pestilence;* morbus:—Mycel orfes wæs dæs geáres forfaren þurh mistlīce cōða *much cattle was destroyed this year through various diseases,* Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. Swylc cōðe com on mannum . . . dæt mænige swulton *such a disease came on men . . . that many died,* Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 37. Seó micle cōðu *the great disease, leprosy;* elephantiasis morbus, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 10.

Seó cōdu de lácas hātaþ paralisin *the disease which physicians call palsy,* ii. 546, 29. He fram dære cōde hine gehælde *he healed him from the the disease,* i. 400, 10. Wið wambe cōdum *for diseases of the stomach,* L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 1. DER. ban-cōda, -cōdu, bræc-, eár-, fær-, fōt-, heort-, in-, mūþ-, sweor-, un-.

cot-líf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -líf; *gen.* -lífa; *n.* [cot *a cot, cottage;* líf, II. *a place to live in*] *A village;* villa:—Dæt cotlíf *the village,* Cod. Dipl. 828; A. D. 1066; Kmbl. iv. 191, 13: 845; Kmbl. iv. 204, 31: 855; Kmbl. iv. 211, 25: 859; Kmbl. iv. 214, 6: 864; Kmbl. iv. 217, 7. He bohte feola cotlíf *he bought many villages,* Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 24. Hý forbærndon ōðra cotlífa fela *they burned many other villages,* 1001; Erl. 136, 32.

cot-sǽta, an; *m. An inhabitant of a cottage, a cottager;* casæ habitator, Som. Ben. Lye.

cot-setla, cote-setla, an; *m.* [MS. kot-setla, kote-setla] *A cottager;* casārius:—Cotsetlan [MS. kotsetlan] riht *a cottager's right,* L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 15. Cotesetlan [MS. kotesetlan] riht, be dam de on lande stent. On sumon he sceal ǽlce Mōndæge ofer geáres fyrst his láforde wyrcan, ōðð iii dagas ǽlcre wucan on hærfest: ne þearf he landgafol syllan. Him gebýrlaþ v æceras to habbanne, māre gyf hit on lande þeáw sý, and tō lytel hit bið beó hit ā læsse, fordan his weorc sceal beón oft rǽde. Sylle his heorþ-pænig on hálgan þunres dæg, eal swá ǽlcan frigean men gebýreþ, and werige his hláfordes inland, gif him man beóde æt sǽ-wearde and æt cyniges deór-hege, and æt swilcan þingan swilc his mæþ sý, and sylle his ciric-sceát to Martinus mæssan *cotsetle rectum est juxta quod in terra constitutum est. Apud quosdam debet omni die Lunæ, per anni spatium, operari domino suo, et tribus diebus unaquaque septimana in Augusto.* [*Apud quosdam, operatur per totum Augustum, omni die, et unam acram avene metit pro diurnale opere. Et habeat garbam suam quam præpositus vel minister domini dabit ei.*] *Non dabit landgablum. Debet habere quinque acras ad perhabendum, plus si consuetudo sit ibi, et parum nimis est si minus sit quod deservit, quia sæpius est operi illius. Det super heorþpenig in sancto die Jovis, sicut omnis liber facere debet, et adquietet inland domini sui, si submonitio fiat de sewarde, id est, de custodia maris, vel de regis deorhege, et ceteris rebus quæ suæ mensuræ sunt: et det suum cyricesceatum in festo sancti Martini,* L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 16–434, 2.

cot-stōw, e; *f.* [stōw *a place*] *A place of cottages;* casarum situs:—On ða ealdan cotstōwa to the old *cot-places,* Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 30.

cott *a bed-chamber,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6: Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 3. v. cot.

cottuc, es; *m. Mallow;* malva:—Cottuc wyl on wætere *boil mallow in water,* L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: i, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 23. Nim niðeweardne cottuc *take the netherward part of mallow,* i, 68; Lchdm. ii. 144, 5.

cowen *chewed, eaten; pp. of* ceówan.

coxre *a quiver,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cocer.

CRABBA, an; *m.* I. *A* CRAB, *crayfish;* cancer:—Crabba *cancer,* Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 74; Wrt. Voc. 55, 78: 77, 68. Hwæt fēhst ðū on sæ? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes,* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. II. *a sign of the zodiac, cancer;* signum zodiaci, cancer:—Feórþa dæra tācna ys gehāten *cancer,* dæt is crabba *the fourth of the signs is called cancer, that is, a crab,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 25. [*Dut.* krab, *f: Kil.* krabbe: *Ger.* krabbe, *f;* krebs, *m: M. H. Ger.* krebez, *m: O. H. Ger.* chrēpazo, *m: Dan.* krabbe, *m. f: Swed.* krabba, *f: Icel.* krabbi, *m: Lat.* karabus, *m: Grk.* κάραβος, *m. a crab: Sansk.* śārabha, *m. a grasshopper, crab.*]

cracettan to CROAK; crocitare, Gr. Dial. 2, 8, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crac-geláð *Cricklade,* Chr. 905; Th. 180, 21, col. 2. v. Creccageláð.

CRACIAN; *part.* craciende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* CRACK, *quake;* crepare:—Craciendum *crepante,* Mone B. 123. Sió eorþe eall cracode *the whole earth quaked,* Ps. Th. 45, 3. [*Piers P.* craked *broke: Chauc.* crakke: *Laym.* crakeden, chrakeden, *p. pl: Plat. Dut.* kraken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* krachen: *O. H. Ger.* krachjan, krachōn: *Gael.* crac *crepare.*]

CRADEL, cradol, es; *m. A* CRADLE; cunabula:—Cradel *cunabula, pl.* [MS. *cunabulum*], Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 112; Wrt. Voc. 25, 52. On cradele [MS. B. cradole] *in a cradle,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1. [*Prompt.* credel, cradel: *R. Brun.* credille: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* cradel: *Gael.* creathail, *f. a cradle.*] DER. cild-cradol.

cradol *a cradle,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 1, MS. B. v. cradel.

cradol-cild, es; *n. A cradle-child, infant;* e cunabulis infans:—Syndon cradolcild gepeówode *infantes e cunabulis sunt mancipati,* Lupi Serm. 1, 5: Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30.

cræcetung, e; *f. A croaking;* crocitatio:—Cræcetung hræfena *the croaking of ravens,* Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 4.

Cræcilād *Cricklade,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 5. v. Crecca-geláð.

cræfian *to crave,* Cod. Exon. 5 b, Lye. v. crafian.

CRÆFT, es; *m.* I. *power, might, strength as of body or externals;* vis, robur, potentia:—On dam gefeohte Mǽda cræft gefeól *in that battle the power of the Medes fell,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. He cwæþ dæt dīn abal and cræft māra wurde *he said that thy strength and power would become greater,* Cd. 25; Th. 32, 9; Gen. 500: 155; Th. 193, 13; Exod. 245: 212; Th. 262, 3; Dan. 738: Beo. Th. 2571; B. 1283. His āgnes cræftes *of his own strength,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Þurh his cræftes miht *by the might of his power,* Andr. Kmbl. 1170; An. 585: Elen. Kmbl. 1112; El. 558: Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 29; Cri. 1146. He cræft māran hæfde *he had greater power,* Cd. 14; Th. 18, 6; Gen. 269: 22; Th. 27, 12; Gen. 416: 23; Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 14; Gū. 58: Beo. Th. 1402; B. 699. Nýdaþ cræfte tīd *the tide forces it with power,* Salm. Kmbl. 790; Sal. 394: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 13; Gen. 449: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 3; Jul. 392: Beo. Th. 1969; B. 982. Mid eallum hiora cræftum *with all their forces,* Ors. 1, 13; Bos. 37, 4: Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 24; Rä. 36, 9. He his dryhtne hýrde þurh dýrne cræftas *he obeyed his lord through secret powers,* Salm. Kmbl. 904; Sal. 451: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 33; Vy. 94: 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. II. *an art, skill,* CRAFT, *trade, work;* ars, peritia, artificium, occupatio, opus:—Se cræft dæs lareówdómes bið cræft ealra cræfta *the art of teaching is the art of all arts,* Past. 1, 1; Hat. MS. 6 b, 8. Cræft *ars,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 35. Wolde ic ānes to dē cræftes neósan *I would inquire of one art from thee,* Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. He byþ forlæten fram dam cræfte *ipse dimittetur ab arte,* Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ic gearcie hig mid cræfte mīnum [MS. minon] *præparo eas arte mea,* 27, 31: Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 24. Seó þeód done cræft ne cūðe dæs fiscnōþes *the people knew not the art of fishing,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 43. Betweoh ðās cræftas *inter istas artes,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17. On his mycelum cræfte *by his great skill,* Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 3. Nān mon ne mæg nǽnne cræft cýðan būtan tōlum *no man can shew any skill without tools,* Bt. 17; Fox 58, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 8. Wundorlīce cræfte dū hit hæfst gesceapen *with wonderful skill thou hast made it,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 11: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 35. Cræft biþ betere donne ǽhta *a craft* [=*trade*] *is better than wealth,* Prov. Kmbl. 20: Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 28, 5, 7, 9: 30, 11. Ælces cræftes andweorc *the materials of any trade,* Bt. 17; Fox 58, 30. Hwæt begytst dū of dīnum cræfte *what gettest thou by thy trade?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 3: 28, 3, 31. Þeáh dē dīne sǽlþa forlæton, ne forlæt dū dīnne cræft *though thy wealth desert thee, desert not thou thy trade,* Prov. Kmbl. 57: Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1, 11: 22, 35, 37: Bt. 17; Fox 58, 31: 17; Fox 60, 2. Mistlīcra cræfta biggenceras *workers of various trades,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. To cræftum [MS. cræftan] teón *to educate in trades,* L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26. Gif dū bearn hæbbe, lǽr ða cræftas, dæt hī mægen be dām libban *if thou have children, teach them trades, that they may live by them,* Prov. Kmbl. 20: 57. Seó cwēn bebeád cræftum getýde girwan Godes tempel *the queen commanded men skilled in crafts* [=*trades*] *to make a temple of God,* Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018. Wæs ǽfre unbegunnen Scyppend, se de gemacode swylcne cræft *the Creator, who made such a work, was ever without beginning,* Hexam. 1; Norm. 4, 5. III. *craft of mind, cunning, knowledge, science, talent, ability, faculty, excellence, virtue;* astutia, machinatio, scientia, facultas, præstantia, virtus:—Þurh deófles cræft *through the devil's craft,* Cd. 25; Th. 31, 29; Gen. 492. Þeáh Eue on deófles cræft bedroren wurde *though Eve had been deceived by the devil's craft,* 38; Th. 51, 7; Gen. 823: Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 7; Cri. 685: Andr. Kmbl. 2590; An. 1296: Frag. Kmbl. 56; Leás. 30. Feóndes cræfte *by a fiend's craft,* Andr. Kmbl. 2394; An. 1198: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 5; Jul. 359. Mīnum cræftum *by my devices,* 72 b; Th. 271, 11; Jul. 480. Beald biþ se de onbýrigeþ bóca cræftes *he is bold who tasteth of book-knowledge,* Salm. Kmbl. 484; Sal. 242. On bōclicum cræfte *in book-knowledge,* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7. Ða cnihtas cræft leornedon *the youths learned science,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 5; Dan. 83. Ic wilnode dæt mīne cræftas ne wurden forgitene *I was desirous that my talents should not be forgotten,* Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. Þa yfelan nǽfre habbaþ nænne cræft *the wicked never have any ability,* 36, 3; Fox 174, 35. Seó gesceádwīsnes is synderlīc cræft dære sāwle *reason is a peculiar faculty of the soul,* 33, 4; Fox 132, 10: 32, 1; Fox 116, 3. Ða cræftas de we ǽr ymbe sprǽcon ne sint to widmetanne wid dære sāwle cræfta ænne *the faculties which we have before spoken about are not to be compared with any one of the faculties of the soul,* 32, 1; Fox 116, 1, 2, 4. Omērus on his leóþum swīðe hēredе dære sunnan cræftas *Homer in his poems greatly praised the sun's excellences,* 41, 1; Fox 244, 7. Sint ða cræftas betran donne ða unþeáwas *the virtues are better than the vices,* 36, 5; Fox 180, 15. Simmachus is wīsdómes and cræfta full *Symmachus is full of wisdom and virtues,* 10; Fox 28, 17. Se eorþlīca ānweald nǽfre ne sǽwþ ða cræftas *earthly power never sows the virtues,* 27, 1; Fox 94, 25: 30, 1; Fox 110, 5. Nān man for his rīce ne cymþ to cræftum, ac for his cræftum he cymþ to rīce *no man by his authority comes to virtues, but by his virtues he comes to authority,* 16, 1; Fox 50, 21, 23, 24. IV. a CRAFT, *any kind of ship;* navis qualiscunque:—Gif massere geþeah dæt he fērde þrīge ofer wīd-sǽ be his āgenum cræfte, se wæs donne syddan þegenrihtes weorþe *if a merchant thrived, so that*

he fared thrice over the wide sea in his own craft, then was he thenceforth worthy of thane-right, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 10. Ic æfre ne geseah on sæ leódan scyllican cræft *I never saw a more wonderful craft sailing on the sea,* Andr. Recd. 1004; An. 500. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* craft: *Laym.* craeft, craft: *Prat.* kraft, kracht: *O. Sax.* kraft, *m. and f.: Frs. O. Frs.* kreft: *Dut.* kracht, *f.: Kil.* kracht: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* kraft, *f: Dan.* kraft, *m. f.: Swed.* kraft, *m.: Icel.* kraptr, kraftr, *m.*] DER. aclæc-cræft, ǽr-, ætor-, beadu-, bealo-, bóc-, deófol-, dreám-, dryʒ-, dwol-, ellen-, fíren-, flíter-, galdor-, gleó-, gúþ-, hell-, hyge-, lácе-, lár-, leornung-, leóþ-, leodo-, leódu-, mód-, morþor-, nearo-, ofer-, rím-, sang-, sceóp-, scín-, scip-, scóp-, searo-, snytro-, stæf-, sundor-, swinsung-, tungel-, tungol-, un-, wæl-, wic-, wicce-, wíʒ-, word-, woruld-, wóþ-, wundor-.

cræfta, an; *m.* [cræft *art*] *An artist, a craftsman, workman;* artifex :—Cræfta *artifex,* Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43. v. cræftiga.

cræftan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [cræft *art*] *To exercise a craft, to build;* architectari :—Ic cræfte *architector,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35. DER. a-cræftan, ge-.

cræftca *a workman;* artifex, opifex, Wrt. Voc. 73, 36, 38. v. cræftiga.

cræftega *a workman,* Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 6. v. cræftiga, cræfta.

cræftga *an artificer,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92. v. cræftiga.

cræftgast *most skilful,* Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2; *sup. of* cræftig.

cræftigian *to strengthen, make powerful.* DER. ge-cræftgian.

cræft-ʒleáw; *adj. Sage-minded, science-learned;* animi prudens :—Cræft-ʒleáwe men *sage-minded men,* Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 26; Edg. 52.

cræftica *a workman,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. v. cræftiga.

cræftig; *adj. Ingenious, skilful,* CRAFTY, *cunning, virtuous, powerful;* ingeniosus, peritus, astutus, probus, potens :—Sum biþ fugelbona hafeces cræftig *one is a fowler skilful with the hawk,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 6; Crä. 81 : 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24 : Ps. C. 50, 11; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11. Án reordode, dam wæs Iudas nama, wordes cræftig *one spake, whose name was Judas, crafty in word,* Elen. Kmbl. 837; El. 419 : Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 18; Wal. 72 : Beo. Th. 2936; B. 1466. He sende cræftige wyrhtan *misit architectos,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 7. Móde dæs cræftig *with a mind so cunning,* Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 6; Crä. 98. Cêne and cræftig *brave and virtuous,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 101; Met. 10, 51: Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 10, 11. Sume men biþ cræftige *some men are virtuous,* 39, 10; Fox 228, 7. Ylda beóþ on eórþan ǽghwæs cræftig *age is powerful over everything on earth,* Salm. Kmbl. 584; Sal. 291 : Beo. Th. 3929; B. 1962 : Chr. 1066; Th. 334, 1; Edw. 5. Weras wísfæste, wordes cræftige *wise men, powerful of speech,* Elen. Kmbl. 628, 630; El. 314, 315. Nán cræftigra is donne dú *no one is more skilful than thou,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18. Omérus wæs leóþa cræftgast *Homer was most skilful in poems,* Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4; Met. 30, 2. Elþeódge wíf hæfdon gegán done cræftgestan dæl *strange women had overcome the most powerful part,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 41. DER. ǽ-cræftig, æl-, ár-, beadu-, bóc-, eácen-, hyge-, lagu-, leóþ-, leodu-, má-, mód-, rím-, rún-, searo-, sundor-, un-, wíʒ-.

cræftiga, cræftega, cræftica, cræftca, cræftga, an; *m. A craftsman, workman, artificer, architect;* artifex, opifex, architectus :—Se micla cræftiga *the great craftsman,* Past. 8, 1; Hat. MS. 12 b, 15: Andr. Recd. 3264; An. 1635. Cræftica [MS. D. cræftca] *artifex,* Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 43, MS. C: Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 2; Wrt. Voc. 47, 9. Cræftca *artifex,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 36. Dyssera cræftcena *horum artificum,* Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 44. Se cræftega wyrcean mæg to dæm de he wile *the workman can make what he likes of it,* Past. 37, 3; Hat. MS. 50 b, 6. Cræftiga *opifex,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 128; Wrt. Voc. 19, 11. Cræftca *opifex,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 38. Swá swá ælc cræftega benc his weorc *as every artificer considers his work,* Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Se cræftga gefèrscipes fæste gesamnaþ *the artificer firmly unites societies,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 184; Met. 11, 92: Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 22; Cri. 12. Cræftiga [MS. C. cræftica] *architectus,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 35, MS. D.

cræftig-líce; *adv. Workmanlike,* CRAFTILY; fabre, artificiose :—Cræftiglíce *fabre,* Cot. 84. Seó heáfodstów cræftiglíce geworht ætýwde *locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

cræftigra *more skilful,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 18; *comp. of* cræftig.

cræft-leás; *adj. Artless, unskilful, innocent, simple, inexpert;* iners, indoctus, innocens :—Cræftleás *iners,* Wrt. Voc. 73, 50. Dæl-leás *vel* cræftleás *expers, indoctus,* Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36.

cræft-líc; *adj. Artificial;* artificialis, Bridfr. Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-líce; *adv. Cunningly, craftily;* affabre :—Cræftlíce *vel* smícere *affabre,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 113; Wrt. Voc. 54, 55: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. v. cræftig-líce.

cræft-searo; *gen.* -searowes; *n. An instrument of war, a device, stratagem;* machina, Som. Ben. Lye.

cræft-wyrc, es; *n. Workmanship;* artificium, Scint. 29.

cræn *a crane,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cran.

cræsta, an; *m. A* CREST, *tuft, plume;* crista, Som. Ben. Lye.

CRÆT, crat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* cratu, crætu; *gen.* cræta; *dat.* cratum, crætum; *n. A chariot,* CART; currus, pilentum :—Cræt *currus,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 91; Wrt. Voc. 34, 22: 85, 71. Betogen [MS. betogan] cræt *capsus,* 49; Som. 65, 93; Wrt. Voc. 34, 23. Wǽrun Godes cræta gegearwedra tyn þúsendo *currus Dei decem millibus,* Ps. Th. 67, 17. On horsum and on cratum *equis ac curribus,* Deut. 11, 4. Mid gebeótlicum crætum and gilplicum riddum *with threatening chariots and proud horsemen,* Homl. Th. ii. 194, 23: Ps. Spl. C. 19, 8. He hæfde cratu and rídende men *habuit currus et equites,* Gen. 50, 9: Ex. 14, 27. Heó oferarn Pharao, and ealle his cræta and riddan it [*the sea*] *overwhelmed Pharaoh, and all his chariots and horsemen,* Homl. Th. ii. 194, 27. Crat *pilentum* vel *petorritum,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc. 34, 25. [*Prompt.* cart *biga, rheda, quadriga: Wyc.* cart, carte: *Piers P.* cart-wey: *Chauc.* carte: *R. Glouc.* carte-staf: *Laym.* carte, *dat: Dut.* krat, *n: Ger.* krätze, kretze, *m. f: M. H. Ger.* kretze, *m. f: O. H. Ger.* cratto, *m: Icel.* kartr, *m: Wel.* cart: *Ir.* cairt: *Gael.* cairt, cartach, *f.*]

cræte-hors, es; *n.* [cræt *a cart,* hors *a horse*] *A cart-horse;* veredus, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 17; Wrt. Voc. 17, 21.

cræt-wǽn, es; *m.* [wǽn *a waggon*] *A chariot, wain;* currus :—Crætwǽn mid seolfre gegyred *a chariot mounted with silver,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 14. Mid crætwæne *with a chariot,* 2, 4; Bos. 43, 6. Sceoldon senátas rídan on crætwǽnum *the senators must ride in chariots,* 2, 4; Bos. 43, 9.

crǽwst, he crǽwþ *crowest, crows,* Lk. Bos. 22, 34; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* crǽwan.

CRAFIAN, crafigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To ask,* CRAVE, *implore, demand, summon;* petere, postulare, in jus vocare :—Gif hwá wíte crafige *if any one crave a fine,* L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Se man crafode hine on hundrede *the man summoned him before the hundred court,* Lchdm. iii. 288, 4. He mid rihte crafede dás dá he crafede *he with right craved those things which he craved,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 18, 23. [*Piers P.* craven: *Dan.* kræve: *Swed.* kräfva: *Icel.* krefja.] DER. be-crafian: un-crafod, unbe-.

crammian, ic crammige; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To* CRAM, *stuff;* farcire :—Ic crammige odde fylle *farcio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. [*Wyc.* crammyd, *pp: Piers P.* ycrammed, *pp.*] DER. under-crammian.

CRAN, es; *m:* e; *f. A* CRANE; grus :—Cran *grus,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20: Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 34; Wrt. Voc. 29, 53: 62, 20: 77, 16: 280, 25. [*Prompt.* crane *grus: Laym.* cron, crane: *Plat.* kraan: *O. Sax.* kranc, *m: Dut.* kraan, *f: Kil.* kraene: *Ger.* kranich, *m: M. H. Ger.* kranech, *m: O. H. Ger.* kranuh, *m: Dan.* trane, *m. f: Swed.* trana, *f: Icel.* trani, *m;* trana, *f: Lat.* grus, *f: Grk.* γέρανος, *m. and f: Wel. Corn.* garan, *f: Ir. Gael.* garan, *m: Armor.* garan, *f.*]

crane, *pl.* cruncon *yielded; p. of* crincan.

crane-stæf, es; *m. A weaver's instrument;* instrumenti genus ad textores pertinentis, Som. Ben. Lye.

crang, *pl.* crungon *fell, perished, died; p. of* cringan.

crang *dead, killed;* mortuus, occisus, Mann.

crano-hawe [cran *a crane;* hafoc, es; *m. a hawk*] *A crane-hawk;* accipiter, qui gruem mordet, Spelm. Gl. Ben. Lye.

crápe *should creep,* Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 3, = creápe; *p. subj. of* creópan.

crat *a waggon,* Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 95; Wrt. Voc, 34, 25. v. cræt.

CRÁWAN, ic crǽwe, ðú crǽwest, crǽwst, he crǽweþ, crǽwþ; *p.* creów, *pl.* creówon; *pp.* crǽwen *To* CROW *as a cock;* cantare instar galli :—Ne crǽwþ se hana to-dæg *non cantabit hodie gallus,* Lk. Bos. 22, 34. Ne crǽwþ se cocc, ǽr ðú widsæcst me þríwa, Jn. Bos. 13, 38; *the koc schal not crowe, til thou schalt denye me thries,* Wyc. Ærðamde cocc crǽwe, þríwa ðú widsæcst mín *antequam gallus cantet, ter me negabis,* Mt. Bos. 26, 34. Ærðamde se cocc crǽwe, þríwa ðú me widsæcst, 26, 75; *bifore the cok crowe, thries thou shalt denye me,* Wyc. Ær hana crǽwe *priusquam gallus vocem dederit,* Mk. Bos. 14, 30. Ær se hana crǽwe, 14, 72; *bifore the cok synge,* Wyc: Lk. Bos. 22, 61. Sóna se cocc creów *statim gallus cantavit,* Jn. Bos. 18, 27. Hrædlice dá creów se cocc, Mt. Bos. 26, 74; *anon the cok crew,* Wyc. Se hana creów *gallus cantavit,* Mk. Bos. 14, 68: Lk. Bos. 22, 60. Dá eftsóna creów se hana, Mk. Bos. 14, 72; *anon eftsoones the cok song,* Wyc. [*Wyc.* crowe: *Plat.* kreien, kreijen: *Dut.* kraaijen: *Kil.* kraeyen: *Ger.* krähen: *M. H. Ger.* kræjen: *O. H. Ger.* krâjan, krâhan.]

CRÁWE, an; *f.* I. a CROW; cornix :—Crǽwe *cornix,* Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 8; Wrt. Voc. 29, 31: 62, 29: 280, 34. II. *a raven;* corvus :—Se selþ nýtenum mete heora, and briddum crǽwan cígendum hine *qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvi invocantibus eum,* Ps. Spl. T. 146, 10. [*Chauc.* crow: *Plat.* kreie, kraie: *O. Sax.* krâia, *f: Frs. ʒapx.* krie: *Dut.* kraai, *f: Kil.* kraeye: *Ger.* krähe, *f: M. H. Ger.* krâ, *f: O. H. Ger.* krâa, *f: Lat.* corvus, cornix: *Grk.* κόραξ, κορώνη: *Sansk.* kârava, *m. a crow.*]

crǽw-leác, es; *n.* [crǽwe *a crow,* leác *a leek*] *Crow-garlic;* allium vineale, Lin :—Nim hermodactylos = ἑρμο-δάκτυλος [MS. datulus] ða wyrt . . . dæt is on úre gepeóda dæt greáte [MS. greáta] crǽwleác

[MS. crauleac] *take the wort allium vineale . . . that is in our language the great crow-garlic*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Crâwan leác *hermodactylus*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 84; Wrt. Voc. 32, 20.

Creacan ford *Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3. v. Crecgan ford.

Creácas; *gen.* Creáca; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Mid eallan Creáca cræftum *with all the arts of the Greeks*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29, 31: Bos. 34, 6. v. Grêcas.

Creacc-gelád *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Th. 181, 21, col. 1. v. Creccagelád.

Creácisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian;* Græcus, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 12. v. Grêcisc.

creád *pressed*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14, col. 1; Ædelst. 35; *p. of* creódan.

creáp, *pl.* crupon *crept, crawled*, Glostr. Frag. 6, 7: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33; *p. of* creópan.

Creca-lád *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 38. v. Creca-gelád.

Crêcas; *gen.* Crêca; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Fôr on Crêcas *he went against the Greeks*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 15, 31. Ymbe Crêca land *about the land of the Greeks*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 11: 23, 12, 13, 17, 22: 1, 6; Bos. 29, 6. Perseus of Crêca lande in Asiam fôr *Perseus went from the land of the Greeks into Asia*, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 14. v. Grêcas.

crecca, an; *m. A* CREEK, *bay, wharf;* crepido, Som. Ben. Lye.

Crecca-gelád, Cre-gelád, e; *f.* [gelád *a road, way: Flor.* Criccelade: *Hunt.* Crikelade: *Sim. Dun.* Criceclad: *Brom.* Criklade] CRICKLADE, *Wiltshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land ôþ hie cômon to Creccageláde, and fôron dær ofer Temese *they harried over the Mercians' land until they came to Cricklade, and there they went over the Thames*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 15. On dissum geáre com Cnut mid his here ofer Temese into Myrcum æt Cregeláde *in this year* [A. D. 1016] *Cnut came with his army over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade*, 1016; Erl. 153, 23.

Creccan ford *Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 23, 4, col. 2. v. Crecgan ford.

Crêce; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—He belytegade ealle Crêce on his geweald *he allured all the Greeks into his power*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 39, 40. Philippus alýfde eallum Crêcum *Philip gave leave to all the Greeks*, 3, 7; Bos. 61, 42. v. Crêcas, Grêcas.

Crecgan ford, Creccan ford, es; *m.* [*Hunt.* Creganford: *the ford of the river Cray*] CRAYFORD, *Kent;* loci nomen in agro Cantiano:—Hêr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wiđ Brettas in ðære stôwe ðe is gecweden Crecgan ford *in this year* [A. D. 457] *Hengest and Æsc fought against the Britons at the place which is called Crayford*, Chr. 457; Erl. 12, 18.

Crêcisc *Grecian*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 55; Met. 26, 28. v. Grêcisc.

crêda, an; *m.* [*Lat.* crêdo *I believe*] *The creed, belief;* symbolum fidei:—Se læssa crêda *the less* or *Apostles' creed*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 11. We andettaþ on ûrum crêdan dæt Drihten sitt æt his Fæder swiđran *we confess in our creed that the Lord sits at the right hand of his Father*, i. 48, 28: 274, 23. Ælc cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan his crêdan . . . mid ðam crêdan he sceal his geleáfan getrymman *every christian man by right ought to know his creed . . . with the creed he ought to confirm his faith*, 274, 20, 21. DER. mæsse-crêda.

Cre-gelád *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 23. v. Crecca-gelád.

crencestre, crencistre, an; *f. A female weaver, a spinster;* textrix, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995: Kmbl. vi. 131, 32.

Creocc-gelád *Cricklade*, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 20. v. Crecca-gelád.

CREÓDAN, ic creóde, đú creódest, cryst, cryst, he creódeþ, cryđeþ, cryt, *pl.* creódaþ; *p.* ic, he creád, đú crude, *pl.* crudon; *pp.* croden *To* CROWD, *press, drive;* premere, premi, pellere, pelli:—Đonne heáh gebring on cleofu cryđeþ *when the towering mass on the cliffs presses*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28. Creád cnear on flot *he shat drove afloat*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 14; eol. 1; Ædelst. 35. [*Prompt.* crowdyn' *impello: Chauc.* croude, crowde *push: Kil.* kruyen, kruyden *trudere, propellere.*]

CREÓPAN; *part.* creópende; ic creópe, đú crypest, crypst, creópest, creópst, he cryþeþ, cryþþ, creópeþ, creópþ, *pl.* creópaþ; *p.* creáp, *pl.* crupon; *pp.* cropen *To* CREEP, *crawl:* repere, serpere:—He næfþ his fôta geweald and onginþ creópan *he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14, Cott. MS. Him cômon to creópende fela nædran *many serpents came creeping to them*, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 21. Mægen creópendra wyrma biþ on heora fôtum *the power of reptiles* [lit. *creeping worms*] *is in their feet*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44: Gen. 7, 21. Nân wilde deór, ne on fyderfôtum ne on creópendum, nis to widmetenne yfelum wîfe *no wild beast, neither among the four-footed nor the creeping, is to be compared with an evil woman*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 29. Læde seó eorþe forþ creópende cinn æfter heora hiwum *producat terra reptilia secundum species suas*, Gen. 1, 24, 25, 26. Ic creópe *repo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23. Se biþ mihtigra se đe gæþ donne se de crýpþ *he is more powerful who goes than he who creeps*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 16. Hí creópaþ and snícaþ *they creep and crawl*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 12; Met. 31, 6. Heó creáp betwux đám mannum *she crept among the men*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 11: Glostr. Frag. 6, 7. Đa munecas crupon under đam weofode *the monks crept under the altar*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33. [*Piers P.* crepen: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* crepe: *Laym.* crepen: *Plat.* krupen: *O. Sax.* criepan: *Frs.* krippen: *O. Frs.* kriapa: *Dut.* kruipen: *Kil.* kruypen: *Ger.* kriechen: *M. H. Ger.* kriuchen: *O. H. Ger.* kriuchan: *Dan.* krybe: *Swed.* krypa: *Icel.* krjúpa.] DER. be-creópan, þurh-, under-.

creópere, es; *m. A* CREEPER, *cripple;* serpens, clinicus:—Seó ealde cyrce wæs eall behangen mid criccum and mid creópera sceamelum *the old church was all hung around with crutches and with cripples' stools*, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17.

creópung, e; *f. A* CREEPING, *stealing;* obreptio, Cot. 144.

creów, *pl.* creówon *crew*, Jn. Bos. 18, 27; *p. of* crâwan.

crêpel, es; *m. A burrow;* cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

cresse *cress*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 162, 61. v. cærse.

CRICC, crycc, e; *f. A* CRUTCH, *staff;* baculus:—Gîet đín and cricc đín me frêfredon *virga tua et baculus tuus me consolata sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 5. He, mid his cricce wređiende, on cyricean eóde *baculo sustentans intravit ecclesiam*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. He, mid his crycce hine awređiende, hâm becom *baculo innitens domum pervenit*, 4, 31; S. 610, 17. He mid criccum his fêdunge underwreode *he supported his gait with crutches*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 24. [*Laym.* crucche, *dat: Plat.* krukke, krükke: *Dut.* kruk, *f: Kil.* krucke: *Ger.* krücke, *f: M. H. Ger.* krücke, krucke, *f: O. H. Ger.* krucka, *f: Dan.* krykke, *m. f: Swed.* krycka, *f.*]

Cric-gelád *Cricklade*, Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 29, col. 2. v. Crecca-gelád.

Cridian tûn, es; *m.* [tûn *a town: Flor.* Cridiatun] CREDITON, *Devonshire, formerly the seat of the bishops of Devonshire, so called because it is situated on the banks of the river Creedy;* oppidi nomen in agro Devoniensi:—Hêr æt Kyrtlingtûne forþferde Sideman bisceop, on hrædlîcan deáþe: se wæs Defnascîre bisceop, and he wilnode dæt his lîcræst seolde beón æt Cridian tûne, æt his bisceopstôle *in this year* [A. D. 977] *bishop Sideman died at Kirtlington, by sudden death: he was bishop of Devonshire, and he desired that his body's resting-place might be at Crediton, at his episcopal see*, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 35–38: Cod. Dipl. 1334; A. D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 196, 15.

crimman; *p.* cramm, cram, *pl.* crummon; *pp.* crummen *To crumb, crumble, mingle;* friare, inserere:—Hornes sceafoðan crim on dæt dolh *crumble shavings of horn on the wound*, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 12. Cram *inseruit*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 33. DER. a-crimman.

crincan, ic crince, đú crincst, he crincþ, *pl.* crincaþ; *p.* cranc, *pl.* cruncon; *pp.* cruncen *To yield;* occumbere:—Wigend cruncon, wundum wêrige *the fighters yielded, oppressed with wounds*, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302. DER. ge-crincan.

cringan *to fall*, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292. v. cringan.

cringan, cringan; ic cringe, crincge, đú cringest, cringst, he cringeþ, cringþ, *pl.* cringaþ, cringcaþ; *p.* crang, crong, *pl.* crungon; *pp.* crungen *To yield,* CRINGE, *fall, perish, die;* occumbere, mori:—Sume on wæl crungon *some had fallen in the slaughter*, Beo. Th. 2231; B. 1113. Hí sceoldon begen crincgan on wælstôwe *they should both fall on the battle-field*, Byrht. Th. 140, 23; By. 292: Andr. Kmbl. 2062; An. 1033; Chr. 937; Th. 202, 6; col. 2; Ædelst. 10. Crungon *they perished*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26: 124 a; Th. 477, 24; Ruin. 29. Fæge crungon *the fated died*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 11; Exod. 481: Beo. Th. 1275; B. 635. DER. ge-cringan. v. gringan.

crisma, an; *m.* [chrisma, ătis, *n.* = χρῖσμα, ατος; *n. an unction, from* χρίω [*fut.* χρίσω] *I touch the surface of a body, I rub* or *anoint*]. **I.** *the chrism, unction* or *holy oil, used for anointing by the Roman Catholic church after baptism;* oleum chrismâtis:—Eálá ge mæsse-preóstas, mîne gebrôðra, we secgaþ eów nû dæt we ær ne sædon, forðonde we to-dæg sceolan dælan ûrne ele, on þreó wîsan gehâlgonde, swâ swâ us gewissaþ seó bôc; *i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatis, et oleum infirmorum*, dæt is on Englisc, hâlig ele, ôðer is crisma, and seóccra manna ele: and ge sceolan habban þreó ampullan gearuwe to ðâm þrym elum; forðanðe we ne durran dôn nî togædere on ânum elefate, forðanðe hyra ælc biþ gehâlgod on sundron to synderlîcre þênunge. Mid ðam hâligan ele, ge scylan ða hâðenan cild mearcian on ðam breóste, and betwux ða gesculdru, on middeweardan, mid rôde tâcne, ærðanðe ge hit fullian on ðam fantwætere; and ðonne hit of ðæm wætere cymþ, ge scylan wyrcan ðam fantwætere; and ðonne hit of ðæm wætere cymþ, ge scylan wyrcan rôde tâcen uppon ðæm heáfde mid ðam hâligan crisman. On ðam hâligan fante, ærðanðe ge hy fullian, ge scylon dôn crisman on Cristes rôde tâcne; and man ne môt besprengan men mid ðæm fantwætere, syððan se crisma biþ ðæron gedôn *O ye mass-priests, my brethren, we will now say to you what we have not before said, because to-day we are to divide our oil, hallowed in three ways, as the book points out to us*; i. e. oleum sanctum, et oleum chrismatis, et oleum infirmorum, *that is, in English, holy oil, the second is chrism, and sick men's oil: and ye ought to have three flasks ready for the three oils; for we dare not them together in one oil vessel, because each of them is hallowed apart for a particular service. With holy oil, ye shall mark heathen children on*

the breast, and between the shoulders, in the middle, with the sign of the cross, before ye baptize it in the font water; and when it comes from the water, ye shall make the sign of the cross on the head with the holy chrism. In the holy font, before ye baptize them, ye shall pour chrism in the figure of the cross of Christ; and no one may be sprinkled with the font water, after the chrism is poured in, L. Ælf. E. Th. ii. 390, 1–17. Mid crysman smyreþ his breóst *chrismate peotus eorum unguet*, L. Eg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. Ðonne he crisman fecce *when he fetches chrism*, L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20: L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 292, 3. **II.** *the white vesture, called chrisom, which the minister puts upon the child immediately after dipping it in water, or pouring water upon it in baptism;* chrismale, id est, vestis candida, quæ super corpus baptizati ponitur. *In the Liturgy of Edward VI*, 1549, *it is said*, 'Then the minister shall put upon the child the white vesture, commonly called the *Chrisom:* and say, Take this white vesture for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee,' p. 112. This white vesture was worn for a month after the child's birth, and if it died before the expiration of that time, it had the chrisom for its shroud. A child, thus dying, was called a Chrisom-child:—Wǽron eác gefullade æfter-fylgiendre tíde ǒðre his [Eádwines] bearn of Ædelburhge dære cwéne acende, Æðelhún, and Æðeldrip his dóhter, and ǒðer his suna Wuscfreá hátte, ac ða ǽrran twegen under crisman forþgeférdon, and on cyrican in Eoferwicceastre bebyrigde wǽron *baptizati sunt tempore sequente et alii liberi ejus* [*Ædwini*] *de Ædilberga regina progeniti, Ædilhun, et Ædilthryd filia, et alter filius Vusefrea quorum* primi albati *adhuc rapti sunt de hac vita* [*lit.* the former two died under chrism], *et Eburaci in Ecclesia sepulti*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 1: 5, 7; S. 620, 40. Under crysmum *baptizatus in albis*, Mone B. 2096.

crism-hálgung, e; *f. The consecration of the oil of chrism;* chrismatis consecratio, Wanl. Catal. 121, col. 2, 57.

crism-lỹsing, -lísing, e; *f. A leaving off the baptismal vest;* chrismatis solutio:—Hiс crismlýsing [crismlising MS. A.] wæs æt Wedmor *the leaving off his baptismal vest was at Wedmore*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 20. v. crisma.

crisp; *adj.* CRISP, *curly;* crispus:—He hæfde crispe loccas *he had curly locks*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 30. v. cyrps.

Crist, Krist, es; *m.* CHRIST; Christus = Χριστός *the anointed one, as a translation of the Heb.* מָשִׁיחַ *Messiah*:—Se Hǽlend, ðe is genemned Crist *Iesus, qui vocatur Christus;* Ἰησοῦς, ὁ λεγόμενος Χριστός, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Crist wæs acenned, Hælend gehâten *Christ was born, called Jesus* [*Saviour*], Menol. Fox 1–7. Hér is on cneórísse bôc Hælendes Cristes *liber generationis Iesu Christi*, Mt. Bos. 1, 1. Hér ys gódspelles angyn Hælendes Cristes, Godes suna *initium evangelii Iesu Christi, filii Dei*, Mk. Bos. 1, 1. Beseoh onsýne cristes dînes *behold the face of thine anointed*, Ps. Th. 83, 9: 88, 32, 44. Feówer Cristes bôc *the four Gospels*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 12, 27: Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 16. Seó Cristes bôc *the Gospel*, Ælfc. T. 30, 1. Feoh bûtan gewitte ne can Crist gehêrian *cattle without understanding cannot praise Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. Ofer ealle Cristes bêc *over all Christ's books* [*Gospels*], 100; Sal. 49. On Cristes onlicnisse *in Christ's likeness*, Salm. Kmbl. 146, 15.

cristalla, an; *m:* cristallus, i; *m. Lat.* **I.** *crystal;* crystallus = κρύσταλλος:—Dæt wæs hwîtes bleós swâ cristalla *it was of a white colour like crystal*, Num. 11, 7. Cristallan *crystallum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 49. He his cristallum sendeþ *mittit crystallum suum*, Ps. Th. 147, 6. **II.** *the herb crystallium, flea-bane, flea-wort;* crystallion = κρυσταλλιον, psyllion = ψύλλιον:—Nim cristallan and disman *take crystallium and tansy*, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

cristen; *def.* se cristena; *sup.* se cristenesta; *adj.* [Crist *Christ*] *Christian;* christianus:—Ælc cristen man hæfde sibbe *every christian man had peace*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 122, 7: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 22. Cristnu gesamnung *the christian church*, Ps. Th. 44, 11. Gif hwá cristenes mannes blôd ageóte *if any one shed a christian man's blood*, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 2: Ps. Th. 106, 31. He forbeád dæt man nânum cristenum men ne abulge *he forbade men to annoy any christian man*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 10: L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 16: Elen. Kmbl. 1974; El. 989. Hí bebudon dæt man ælcne cristenne man ofslôge *they commanded men to slay every christian man*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 32. Him sealde Iustinus âne cristene bôc *Justin gave him a christian book*, 6, 12; Bos. 121, 24. Godes þeówas for eall cristen fole þingian *let the servants of God intercede for all christian people*, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 25: vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 18: L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Cristene men secgaþ *christian men say*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 14: Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. Nero wæs ǽrest êhtend cristenra manna *Nero was the first persecutor of christian men*, 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22: 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1956; El. 980. Fram ôdrum cristenum mannum *from other christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 22: 6, 12; Bos. 121, 25. Hí cristene men pinedon *they tormented christian men*, 6, 11; Bos. 121, 17: 6, 19; Bos. 123, 16. Oswig se cristena cyning to his rîce fêng *Oswy the christian king succeeded to his kingdom*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 30. Se cristena dôm *christianity*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Bædon [MS. bædan] hí ða cristenan men *they asked the christian men*, Ors. 6, 13; Bos. 121, 41: 6, 30; Bos. 127, 14. Se mon wæs se cristenesta and se geláredesta *the man was most christian and most learned*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 43: 3, 1; S. 523, 7: 3, 9; S. 533, 6.

cristen, es; *m:* cristena, an; *m. A christian;* christianus:—He wæs cristen *he was a christian*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 7: Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 16: Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 4. He hêt ealle ða cristenan *he ordered all the christians*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 10.

Cristen-dôm, es; *m. Christianity,* CHRISTENDOM, *the christian world;* christianitas:—Se cristendôm weóx on heora tîman *christianity increased in their time*, Jud. Grn. Epilog. 264, 7: Jud. Thw. 161, 21. Æghwylc cristen man gýme his cristendômes georne *let every christian man strictly keep his christianity*, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5: vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 5: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32: Ælfc. T. 28, 3. Gif hwá cristendôm wyrde *if any one violate christianity*, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1: L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 4, 7: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 7. On cristendôm *in christendom*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29.

cristenest, se cristenesta *the most christian, pious, holy*, Bd. 3, 9 S. 533, 6: 2, 15; S. 518, 43; *sup. of* cristen.

Cristes bôc, e; *f.* CHRIST'S BOOK, *the Gospel;* Christi liber, evangelium, Ælfc. T. 30, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 100; Sal. 49. v. Crist.

cristlic; *adj. Christlike, christian;* christianus:—We lǽraþ, dæt ǽghwilc cristen man cristlîce lage rihtlîce healde *we direct, that every christian man rightly observe the christian law*, L. Eth. vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11, note 4.

cristnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To christianize, catechize;* catechizare:—Ðæt Paulinus ðǽr dæt folc cristnode and fullode [MS. cristnade ⁊ fullade] *that Paulinus might there christen and baptize the people*, or as the original Latin of Bede has it, with greater precision,—*ut Paulinus eum eis catechizandi et baptizandi officio deditus moraretur*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 7, 8; Latin 95, 34.

croc, crocc, crog, crogg, crohh, es; *m. A crock, pitcher, waterpot, flagon, a little jug* or *lentil-shaped vessel;* urceus, lagena, lenticula, legythum:—Croccas, Cot. 209: Grm. iii. 458, 15. DER. croc-wyrhta.

CROCCA, an; *m. A* CROCK, *pitcher, earthenware pot* or *pan;* vas fictile, testa, olla:—Mín mægen ys forséarod, swâ swâ lǽmen crocca *exaruit velut testa virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 21, 13. Crocca *olla*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 10: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 53: Wrt. Voc. 82, 56. Wyl wæter on croccan *boil water in a crock*, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 19. On ǽnne croccan ðone ðe sie gepicod ûtan *in a crock that is pitched on the outside*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 23. Ic gedô dæt ðû hî miht swâ eáde abrecan, swâ se croccwyrhta mæg ǽnne croccan *tamquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9: Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 6. [*Piers P.* krokke: *Plat.* kruke: *O. Sax.* crûka, *f: Frs.* kruwch: *O. Frs.* krocha, *m: Dut.* kruik, *f: Kil.* kruycke: *Ger.* krug, *m: M. H. Ger.* kruoc, *m: O. H. Ger.* krôg, *m: Dan.* krukke, *m. f: Swed.* kruka, *f: Icel.* krukka, *f.*]

croc-hwæer, es; *m.* [hwer *an ewer*] *A kettle;* cacabus, Som. Ben. Lye.

croc-sceard, es; *n.* [sceard *a shred, fragment*] *A shred* or *fragment of a crock* or *pot, a* POTSHERD; testa, testu:—Adrúwode oððe forsêrode swâ swâ blýwnys oððe crocsceard mægen mîn *aruit tamquam testa virtus mea*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mid ânum crocscearde *with a potsherd*, Job Thw. 166, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 452, 29. Crocsceard *testu*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 29.

croc-wyrhta, crocc-wyrhta, -wirhta, an; *m. A crockworker, potter;* figulus, luti figulus:—Crocwyrhta *figulus* vel *luti figulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 62. Ic gedô dæt ðû hî miht swâ eáde abrecan, swâ se croccwyrhta mæg ǽnne croccan *tamquam vas figuli confringes eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Fæt crocwirhtan *vel* tygelwirhtan *vas figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9.

croda, an; *m.* [croden, *pp. of* creódan *to crowd, press, drive*] *A crowd, press;* collisus. DER. lind-croda.

croden *crowded, pressed; pp. of* creódan.

croft, es; *m. A* CROFT, *a small inclosed field;* prædiolum, agellulus septus:—Æt dæs croftes heáfod *at the top of the croft*, Cod. Dipl. 553; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 37, 23. In ðone croft, of dæm crofte *to the croft, from the croft*, 681; A. D. 972; Kmbl. iii. 261, 11: 679; A. D. 972–992; Kmbl. iii. 258, 27, 28.

crog, crogg, crohh, es; *m. A small vessel, chrismatory, bottle;* legythum, lenticula, lagena:—Crog oððe ampella *lenticula*, Cot. 124. v. croc.

croh, es; *m? Saffron;* crocus = κρόκος, crocus sativus, Lin:—Meng mid [MS. wid] croh *mingle it with saffron*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 23: Herb. 118, 2; Lchdm. i. 232, 7: Med. ex Quadr. 5, 4; Lchdm. i. 348, 14.

crohh *a pitcher;* legythum, lagena *vel* ampulla, Cot. 119. v. crog.

croma *a crumb*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 27. v. cruma.

crompeht; *adj. Full of crumples, wrinkled;* folialis, Cot. 91.

crong *killed, perished; p. of* cringan.

CROP, cropp, es; *m.* **I.** *a sprout* or *top of a herb, flower, berry, an ear of corn, a bunch of berries* or *blooms, cluster;* cyma = κῦμα, thyrsus = θύρσος, spica, corymbus = κόρυμβος, racemus, uva:—Crop *cyma*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 18; Wrt. Voc. 39, 4. Crop *tursus, cimia* [= *thyrsus, cyma*], 42; Som. 64, 28; Wrt. Voc. 31, 38. Ðó him

merscmealwan crop *give him a sprout of marsh mallow*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 25. Genim ðysse wyrte þrỹ croppas *take three sprouts of this herb*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10. Genim ðysse wyrte croppas *take the tops of this herb*, 110, 4; Lchdm. i. 224, 9: 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Genim ðysse wyrte croppas *take berries of this herb* [*ivy*], 100, 3; Lchdm. i. 214, 3. Þegnas his ða croppas eton *discipuli ejus spicas manducabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Wið ðon biþ gōd lustmocan crop *a bunch of 'lustmock' is good for that*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 9. Genim lustmocan crop *take a bunch of 'lustmock'*, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 16. Croppas *racemos*, Mone B. 2572. Croppum *wis*, 3836. **II.** *the* CROP *or craw of a bird;* vesicula gutturis:—Wurp ðone cropp and ða federa widæftan dæt weofod *vesiculam gutturis et plumas projiciet prope altare*, Lev. 1, 16. **III.** *a kidney;* rien:—Crop *rien*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71. 107; Wrt. Voc. 45, 13. [*Prompt.* croppe *cyma: Piers P.* crop: *Chauc.* crop, croppe: *Plat.* kropp: *Dut.* krop, *m: Kil.* krop, kroppe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kropf, *m: O. H. Ger.* kroph, *m: Dan.* krop, *m. f: Swed.* kropp, *m: Icel.* kroppr, *m.*] DER. iſig-crop.

cropen *crept, crawled; pp. of* creópan.

crop-leāc, es; *n. Garlic;* allium sativum, Lin:—Genim cropleāc *take garlic*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 14; 3, 68; Lchdm. ii. 356, 5.

croppa, an; *m. The top* or *flower of a herb;* corymbus, pluma:—Bānwyrt hæbbe croppan *bonewort hath clusters of flowers*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 6. v. crop I.

croppiht; *adj.* [crop **I.** *a bunch, cluster;* -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Croppy, full of clusters;* racemosus, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12.

cruce, an; *f. A cruse, pitcher, waterpot;* urceus, urceolus:—Cruce *viciolum* [=*urceolus*], Wrt. Voc. 290, 67.

crucet-hūs, es; *n. A torment house;* afflictionis domus:—Sume hī diden in crucet-hūs, ðæt is in ān ceste ðæt was scort, and nareu, and undēp, and dide scærpe stānes ðērinne, and þrengde ðe man ðǣrinne, ðæt him brǣcon alle de limes *some they put into a crucet-house, that is into a chest that was short, and narrow, and undeep, and put sharp stones therein, and pressed the man therein, so that they brake all his limbs*, Chr. 1137; Th. 382, 28.

crudon *crowded, pressed; p. pl. of* creódan.

cruft, es; *m?* crufte, an; *f. A vault, crypt, hollow place under the ground;* crypta:—Cruftan, cruftes *cryptæ*, Mone B. 2017. Crufte *crypta*, 4931. Cruftan *crypta*, 3298. [*Ger.* gruft, *f. a crypt.*]

Crūland, Crūwland, es; *n.* [Interprete Ingulpho *crūda et cœnosa terra*, Gib. Chr. explicatio, p. 22, col. 1] CROWLAND *or* CROYLAND, *Lincolnshire;* loci nomen in agro Lincolniensi. St. Guthlac, hermit of Crowland, passed a great part of his life and died here in A. D. 714. After his death, king Æthelbald of Mercia founded a monastery at Crowland in A. D. 716:—Ðæt abbotrice of Crūlande *the abbacy of Crowland*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17: 963; Erl. 123, 5. Hēr wæs Walþeóf eorl beheáfdod on Wincestre, and his līc wearþ gelǣd to Crūlande, and he ðǣr is bebyrged *in this year* [A. D. 1077] *earl Waltheof was beheaded at Winchester, and his body was taken to Crowland, and he is there buried*, 1077; Th. 350, 10. Hī cōmon to ðære stōwe ðe man hātep Crūwland *they came to the place which is called Crowland*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 1: 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. Ða wæs se eahtoða dæg dæs kalendes Septembres, ða se éadiga wer, Gūþlāc, com to ðære fóresprecenan stōwe, Crūwlande ... hæfde he ða on ylde six and twentig wintra *it was the eighth day before the kalends of September* [Aug. 24th, A. D. 699], *when the blessed man, Guthlac, came to the aforesaid place, Crowland ... he was then twenty-six years of age*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 25–24, 3: 22; Gdwin. 96, 21. v. Gūþ-lāc.

CRUMA, an; *m. A* CRUMB, *fragment;* mica:—Cruma *mica*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 1. Wē hēdaþ ðæra crumena ðæs hlāfes *we take care of the crumbs of the bread*, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 33. Ða hwelpas etaþ of dām crumum *catelli edunt de micis*, Mt. Bos. 15, 27: Lk. Bos. 16, 21. Lege on done magan hlāfes cruman *lay crumbs of bread on the stomach*, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 114, 29. [*Prompt.* cromme *mica: Wyc.* crummes, *pl: Chauc. Piers P.* cromes, *pl: Orm.* crummess, *pl: Scot.* crum: *Plat.* kröme, kroom: *Dut.* kruim, *f: Kil.* kruyme: *Ger.* krume, *f: Dan.* krumme, *m. f: Swed.* krumma, *f.*]

CRUMB, crump; *adj. Bent down, stooping;* cernuus, obuncus:—Crump *obuncus*, Cot. 144. Ða crumban *obunca*, 185. [*Prompt.* crombe, crome *bucus: Orm.* crumb: *Scot.* crummet: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* crumb: *Dut.* krom: *Ger.* krumm: *M. H. Ger.* krump: *O. H. Ger.* krumb: *Dan. Swed.* krum: *Wel.* crwm *bent: Corn.* crom *crooked: Ir. Gael.* crom *bent.*]

cruncon; *pp.* cruncen *yielded*, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302; *p. pl. and pp. of* crincan.

crundel, crundol, crundul; *gen.* crundeles, crundles; *dat.* crundle, crundelle; *m.* **I.** *a barrow, mound raised over graves to protect them;* tumulus:—Ón ðone durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on done þorn *to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. Ðonan on morþcrundle; of morþcrundle on ðone brādan herpaþ [MS. herpaþ] *thence to the death-barrow* [*to the tumulus of the dead*]; *from the tumulus of the dead to the broad military road*, Cod. Dipl. 543; A. D. 968; Kmbl. iii. 23, 34, 35. Ðēr þwyres ofer þrỹ crundelas *there across over three barrows*, Cod. Dipl. 985; Kmbl. v. 13, 32. **II.** in later times crundel is *n:*—On dæt crundel *to the barrow*, Cod. Dipl. 1283; Kmbl. vi. 120, 8. [Kemble, in his Glossary Cod. Dipl. iii. pref. p. xxi, says,—'*It seems to denote a sort of water-course, a meadow through which a stream flows.*' Yet the following example in this same vol. proves that a crundel could not be *a meadow through which a stream flows*, as it was on a hill:—Crāwan crundul on Weredan hylle *Crow's crundle on Weretha's hill*, Cod. Dipl. 698; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 301, 35. Professor Leo says,—'A crundel or crundwel is *a spring* or *well, with its cistern, trough,* or *reservoir,*' and cites,—Donon eft on crundwylle *then again to crund-spring*, Cod. Dipl. 1188; Kmbl. v. 354, 20, 28. The crundle *on Weretha's hill* militates against Dr. Leo's view, as well as Kemble's; Mr. Thorpe therefore concludes,—'My belief is, that the word is not Anglo-Saxon, nor Germanic, but British, and signifies *a tumulus* or *barrow,* and is akin to the Welsh carneddaw *a cairn* or *heap of stones*,' Th. Diplm. Glossary, p. 654.] DER. morþ-crundel, stān-.

crungon; *pp.* crungen *yielded, perished*, Exon. 124a; Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26; *p. pl. and pp. of* cringan.

crupon *crept, crawled*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 33: Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22; *p. pl. of* creópan.

crusene, crusne, an; *f. A robe made of skins;* mastruga:—Crusene oððe deórfellen roc *crusen or a beasfelt or skin garment*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4. Crusne *mastruga*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 39; Wrt. Voc. 40, 66.

crup *a crowd;* multitudo, turba confertissima, Som. Ben. Lye. v. creódan.

Crūwland *Crowland, Lincolnshire*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 12. v. Crūland.

CRYB; *gen.* crybbe; *f. A* CRIB, *bed, stall;* stratum, præsepe:—Ic læg cildgeong on crybbe *I lay as a young child in a crib*, Exon. 28b; Th. 87, 16; Cri. 1426. [*Prompt.* crybbe *præsepe: Orm.* cribbe: *Scot.* crufe, cruife, crofe: *Plat.* kribbe, krubbe: *O. Sax.* cribbia, *f: Frs. O. Frs.* kribbe, *f: Dut.* krib, kribbe, *f: Kil.* krippe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* krippe, *f: O. H. Ger.* krippa, kripha, *f: Dan.* krybbe, *m. f: Swed. Icel.* krubba, *f: Fr.* crèche, *f: Prov.* crepcha: *It.* gréppia, *f: Slav.* kripa, *f. a basket.*]

cryce *a crutch, staff*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. v. cricc.

cryðeþ *presses*, Exon. 101b; Th. 384, 15; Rä. 4, 28; *3rd pers. pres. of* creódan.

cryfele *a den, passage under ground;* spelunca, meatus subterraneus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crýpele.

crymbig *crooked*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. crumb.

crymbing, e; *f. A bending;* curvatura, Cot. 56.

cryþan; *p.* crýpte; *pp.* crýped *To creep;* repere:—Hē næfþ his fōta gewealdes and onginþ crýpan *he has not the use of his feet and begins to creep*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 14. v. creópan.

crýpele, es; *m? A den, burrow;* cuniculum, Mone B. 2774.

crýpest, crýpst, he crýpeþ, crýpþ *creepest, creeps; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* creópan.

crysma *chrism*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 1. v. crisma.

crysum-lýsing *a leaving off the baptismal vest*, Chr. 879; Th. 148, 32, col. 3. v. crism-lýsing.

crýt=crýdeþ *crowdeth:* ðū crýtst, crýst *thou crowdest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* creódan.

CŪ; *nom. acc; gen.* cūe, cū, cuus, cūs; *dat.* cȳ; *pl. nom. acc.* cȳ; *gen.* cūa, cūna; *dat.* cuum, cūm; *f. A* COW; vacca, bucula:—Cū *vacca*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 56. Cū *vacca* vel *bucula*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 82; Wrt. Voc. 23, 40: 78, 42. Iung cū *a young cow*; juvenca, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 89; Wrt. Voc. 23, 46. Ān cū wearþ gebroht to ðam temple *a cow was brought to the temple*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 33: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 36. Gesomna cūe mesa *collect the dung of a cow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. On ðære cū hricge *on the cow's back*, M. H. 194 a. Be cuus horne *of a cow's horn*, Ln. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3. Cūs eáge *a cow's eye*, 59; Th. i. 140, 4. Of ðære cȳ *from the cow*, M. H. 194 a. Gif mon cū forstele *if a man steal a cow*, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24: L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 5: L. Ath. v. § 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1: L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Cūa of *cows*, Cod. Dipl. 201; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 253, 28. Feówertig cūna *vaccas quadraginta*, Gen. 32, 15: Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 23: 949; A. D. 1049–1052; Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. On cuum *in vaccis*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. Ðū wāst, dæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas and ge-eāne eówa and gecelfe cȳ mid me *nosti quod parvulos habeam teneros et oves et boves fœtas mecum*, Gen. 33, 13: Cod. Dipl. 235; A. D. 835; Kmbl. i. 310, 18, 25, 27: 675; A. D. 990; Kmbl. iii. 255, 13. [*Prompt.* cowe *vacca: Piers P.* kow, cow: *K. Brun.* kie, *pl: Plat.* ko, *pl.* koie: *O. Sax.* kō, *f: Frs.* kw, *pl.* ky, *f: O. Frs.* ku, *f: Dut.* koe, *f: Kil.* koe, koeye: *Ger.* kuh, *f: M. H. Ger.* kuo, *f: O. H. Ger.* kua, kō, *f: Dan.* ko, koe: *Swed.* ko, *f: Icel.* kýr, *f. dat. and acc.* kú: *Lat.* cēva *a heifer: Sansk.* go, gaus *bos, vacca.*] DER. folc-cū, mete-.

cualme-stōw, e; *f. A place of burial*; calvariæ locus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm-stōw.

cū-butere, an; *f. Cow's butter, butter made of cow's milk*; vaccæ butyrum :—Reáde netlan awylle on huníge and on cūbuteran *boil red nettles in honey and in cow's butter*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 18 : iii. 16, 20.

cuc *quick, alive*; vivus :—He lēt cucne *he left alive*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: Gen. 1, 20: Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 90. v. cwic.

cū-cealf, es; *n. A cow's calf*; vaccæ vitulus :—Gif man of myran folan adrīfþ odde cūcealf *if a man drives off a mare's foal or a cow's calf*, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 23.

cuceler, cuculer, cucler, es; *m. A spoon, half a drachm*; cochlear :—Fīf cuceleras fulle *five spoonsful*, Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 23. Þrȳ cuceleras *three spoons*, 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. [*Lat.* cochlear, āris; *n.*]

cucen *alive*; vivus, Wanl. Catal. 3, 12. v. cucon.

cucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To quicken, make alive*; vivificare, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwician.

cucler, es; *m. A spoon*; cochlear :—Dæt seáw sele on cuclere *give the juice in a spoon*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 19. Genim celeþonian [MS. cileþonian] seáwes cucler fulne *take a spoon full of juice of celandine*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3. *The following are examples of* cucler :— 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 6: 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 23: 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 5 : 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 5, 25. v. cuceler.

cucler-mǣl, es; *n.* [mǣl *a measure*] *A spoon measure*; cochlearis mensura :—Ān cuclermǣl *one spoon measure*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 10. Tū cuclermǣl *two spoon measures*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 3.

cucon, cucun *alive, quick*; vivus :—Dæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne ōdde deáðne begytan sceolde *that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. v. cuc, cwic.

cuculer, es; *m. A spoon*; cochlear : — Þrȳ cuculeras *three spoons*, Herb. 26, 3; Lchdm. i. 122, 24. v. cuceler.

cucumis; *gen.* eris; *m. Lat. A cucumber*; cucumis :—Cucumeres, dæt synd eorþæppla *cucumbers, which are earth-apples*, Num. 11, 5.

cud, cudu, es; *n? A cud, what is chewed*; rumen :—Ðe heora cudu ne ceówaþ : ða clǣnan nȳtenu ðe heora cudu ceówaþ *which chew not the cud : the clean beasts which chew their cud*, M. H. 138 b. v. cwudu.

cudele *a cuttlefish*; sepia = σηπία :—Cudele *vel* wasescite *sepia*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 82; Wrt. Voc. 56, 6.

cū-ēage, an; *f. A cow's eye*; vaccæ oculus :—Cūeáge biþ scillinges weorþ *a cow's eye is worth a shilling*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4, note 11.

cuellan *to kill*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwellan.

cūe mesa, an; *m. Cow's dung*; lætāmen :—Gesomna cūe mesa *collect cow's dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cuēn *a queen*, Chr. 672; Erl. 34, 35 : 737; Erl. 46, 22 : 836; Erl. 64, 33 : 855; Erl. 68, 30 : 885; Erl. 84, 5 : 888; Erl. 86, 18. v. cwēn.

cuffie, an; *f. A cap, coif, hood, head dress*; pileus, cucullus, capitis tegmen : — Hió an Ædelflǣde hyre cuffian *she gives to Æthelfled her hood*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 133, 20.

cugele, cugle, cuhle, an; *f. A* cowl, *monk's hood*; cuculla :—Twā cugelan *two cowls*, R. Ben. 55. Cugle *cuculla*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 71. Seó cuhle *the cowl*, R. Ben. 55. [*Ger.* kogel, gugel, *f : M. H. Ger.* gugele, *f : O. H. Ger.* cucula, *f : M. Lat.* cuculla : *Span.* cogúlla, *f.*]

cūhyrde, es; *m.* [hyrde *a keeper, guardian*] *A cowherd, person who has the charge of cows*; vaccarius, bubulcus :—Cūhyrde gebȳreþ dæt he hæbbe ealdre cū meolc vii niht, syððan heó nige cealfod hæfþ, and frymetlinge bȳstinge xiv niht; and gā his metecū mid hlāfordes cū *vaccarii rectum est, ut habeat lac vaccæ veteris vii noctibus, postquam enixa erit, et primitivarum bistinguitum xiv noctibus; et eat ejus vacca cum vaccis domini*, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 18–20. Cūhyrdas *bubulcos*, Mone B. 2408.

cuic *living*, Jn. Lind. War. 4, 10. v. cwic.

cuic-beám, es; *m. A juniper-tree*; juniperus. v. cwic-beám.

cuide *a saying*, Past. 35, 5; Hat. 46 b, 4. v. cwide.

cūle *a cowl*, Wanl. Catal. 131, 74, col. 1. v. cugele.

CULFRE, culufre, culefre, an; *f* : culfer, e; *f. A dove,* CULVER, *pigeon*; columba :—Se hālega Gāst astāh swā ān culfre *descendit Spiritus sanctus sicut columba*, Lk. Bos. 3, 22 : Wrt. Voc. 77, 20 : 280, 31. Wæs culufre of cōfan sended *a dove was sent from the ark*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. Culfer *columba*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 2; Wrt. Voc. 29, 25. Dæt hīg offrunge sealdon, twegen culfran briddas *ut darent hostiam, duos columbæ pullos*, Lk. Bos. 2, 24: Ps. Th. 67, 13. On culfran hiwe *in likeness of a dove*, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Fyðeras culefran ofersealfrade *pennæ columbæ deargentatæ*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He asende ūt āne culfran *emisit columbam*, Gen. 8, 8, 10, 12. He forlēt hāswe culufran *he let out a livid dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 20; Gen. 1451: 72; Th. 89, 8; Gen. 1477. Ða hālgan apostolas wǣron swilce culfran *the holy apostles were as doves*, Homl. Th. i. 586, 1: Homl. Blick, 23, 27. Bilwyte swā culfran *simplices sicut columbæ*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16: Ps. Th. 54, 6. [*Wyc.* culver, culvere : *Chauc.* culver : *Piers P.* colvere : *R. Glouc.* colfren, *pl : Orm.* cullfre : *Laym.* culveren, *pl : Lat.* columba.] DER. wudu-culfre.

culmille, an; *f. The lesser centaury*; erythræa centaurium, Lin :—Genim ða lytlan culmillan *take the small centaury*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20. v. curmealle.

culpa, an; *m. A fault*; culpa :—Ne ic culpan in ðē ǣfre onfunde *I have never found any fault in thee*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 28; Cri. 177.

culpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To humiliate, cringe*; humiliare :—Hū ne is dæt donne sum dǣl ermþa, dæt mon scyle culpian to ðam de him gifan scyle *is not this then somewhat of misery, that a man must cringe to him who can give to him?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15.

CULTER, cultur; *gen.* cultres; *m? A* COULTER *or* CULTER, *dagger*; culter, sica :—Hwanon ðam yrþlinge culter, būton of cræfte mīnon *unde aratori culter, nisi ex arte mea?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 31: Wrt. Voc. 74, 73. Cultur *sica*, 287, 5. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid dære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 21. [*Prompt.* culter : *Wyc.* culter, cultre : *Piers P.* cultour, kultour : *Fr.* coutre : *It.* coltro : *Lat.* culter : *Sansk.* kṛit *to cut.*]

culufre *a dove*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 12; Gen. 1464. v. culfre.

cum *come* :—Nū ðū cum *now come thou*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 9; Cri. 149; *imp. of* cuman.

cuma, an; *m.* [cum, *imp. of* cuman *to come*; -a, *termination*, q. v.] *A comer, guest, stranger*; advena, hospes :—Ic wæs cuma *eram hospes*, Mt. Bos. 25, 35, 38, 43: Wrt. Voc. 86, 43. Mon cȳðe cynewordum, hū se cuma hātte *let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 30; Rä. 44, 16: Beo. Th. 3616; B. 1806. Gūþlāc swȳðe blīðe wæs dæs heofonlican cuman *Guthlac was right glad of the heavenly guest*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 2. Fram eallum ðām cumum *a cunctis hospitibus*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 6. Metodes þeów grētan eóde cuman *the Lord's servant went to meet the guests*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Dæt he wolde ælcne cuman swīðe ārlice underfōn *that he would very honourably receive every stranger*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 31. Cuman ārfæste *righteous strangers*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 3; Gen. 2486. Cōmon Sodomware cuman acsian *the inhabitants of Sodom came to demand the strangers*, 112; Th. 148, 8; Gen. 2453: Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 4. Cumena ārþegn *an attendant of guests*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 4. Cumena būr *a guest-chamber*, 4, 31; S. 610, 11. Cumena hūs *a guest-house, an inn*, Lk. Bos. 2, 7: 22, 11. Cumena inn *a guest-house, an inn*, Greg. Dial. 2, 22. Cumena wīcung *a guest-dwelling, an inn*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 85; Wrt. Voc. 38, 11. DER. cwealm-cuma, wil-.

CUMAN; *part.* cumende; ic cume, ðū cymst, cymest, he cumeþ, cymþ, cymeþ, cimþ, *pl.* cumaþ; *p.* ic, he com, cwom, ðū cōme, *pl.* cōmon, cwōmon; *imp. s.* cum, cym, *pl.* cumaþ; *subj. indef.* ic cume, cyme, *pl.* cumon, cumen, cymen; *p.* cōme, *pl.* cōmen; *pp.* cumen, cymen. **I.** *to* COME, *go, happen*; venire, ire, accidere, evenire :—Sceal se gāst cuman *the spirit shall come*, Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Cuman ongunnan *they attempted to come*, Beo. Th. 494; B. 244. Cum to ðam lande, ðe ic ðē geswutelige *come to the land, which I will shew thee*, Gen. 12, 1. Ne cumon eów ðās worde of gemynde *let not these words depart out of your mind*, Deut. 4, 9. Donne wig cume *when war happens*, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23. Ðonne his fyll cōme *when his fall has happened*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 15; Dan. 513. Cumaþ ðonne mid cumendum *venientes autem venient*, Ps. Th. 125, 6. **II.** cuman is used with the infinitive expressing *manner* or *purpose*; as, Com fēran *came walking* or *happened to walk*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 31; Gen. 852. Com lǣdan *came leading* or *came to lead*, 85; Th. 106, 19; Gen. 1773. Sunnan leóma cymeþ scȳnan *a sunbeam shall come shining* or *begin to shine*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 17; Cri. 902. Secgan cymeþ *shall come to say*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438. Com grētan *came to greet*, 97; Th. 126, 31; Gen. 2103. Com weorc sceáwigan *came to view the work*, 80; Th. 101, 7; Gen. 1678. [*Prompt.* cum, come : *Wyc. Chauc. Piers P.* come : *Laym.* come, cumen, cummen, kumen : *Orm.* cumenn : *Plat.* kamen : *O. Sax.* kuman : *Frs.* kommen : *O. Frs.* kuma, coma : *Dut.* komen : *Ger.* kommen : *M. H. Ger.* komen : *O. H. Ger.* queman : *Goth.* qiman : *Dan.* komme : *Swed.* komma : *Icel.* koma : *Lat.* venire : *Grk. βαίνειν* : *Sansk.* gam.] DER. a-cuman, an-, aweg-, be-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, oferbe-, onbe-, ongeán-, þurh-, to-, tobe-, up-.

CUMB, es; *m.* **I.** *a hollow among hills, narrow valley,* COMB; caverna inter colles, vallis angusta :—Andlang cumbes *along the valley*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 354; A. D. 931; Kmbl. iii. 406, 10: 489; A. D. 962; Kmbl. iii. 457, 29. In cumb, ð dam cumbe *to a valley, from the valley*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 118; A. D. 770; Kmbl. iii. 380, 5. **II.** *a liquid measure;* mensura quædam liquidorum : hence, perhaps, our dry measure COMB or COOMB = four bushels :—Cumb fulne līdes alo̱þ, and cumb fulne Welisces alo̱þ *a comb full of mild ale and a comb full of Welsh ale*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 791–796; 40, 5 : Lchdm. iii. 28, 9. [*Dut.* kom, *f. a basin : Ger.* kumpf, kump, *m. i. a dry measure for corn and fruit; ii. a cup, basin : M. H. Ger.* kumpf *a vessel, dry measure : O. H. Ger.* chumph *cimpus? O. Fr.* combe *a deep valley : Grk. κύμβος*

the hollow of a vessel, cup, bowl ; κύμβη a basin : Wel. cwm, *m. a hollow, deep valley : Sansk.* kumbha, *m. a pot, jug.*] DER. fild-cumb.

cumbel-gehnād, es; *n.* [cumbel = cumbol, gehnād *a conflict*] *A conflict of ensigns or banners, a battle ;* signorum conflictus, prœlium, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 114, 15 ; Ædelst. 40, note.

Cumber-land, Cumbra-land, Cumer-land, es ; *n.* [*Sim. Dun.* Cumbre-land : *Hunt. Hovd. Brom.* Cumberland] CUMBERLAND ; Cumbria :—Hēr Ēadmund cyning oferhergode eal Cumbraland *in this year* [A. D. 945] *king Edmund overran all Cumberland,* Chr. 945 ; Th. 212, 10 ; 213, 10, col. 1, 2 : Cumberland, 213, 10, col. 3. Ou disum geāre se cyning fērde into Cumerlande [Cumberlande, col. 2] *in this year the king went into Cumberland,* 1000 ; Th. 248, 29, col. 1 ; 249, 29.

CUMBOL, cumbl, cuml, es ; *n.* **I.** *a sign, image, military standard, ensign, banner ;* signum, imago, signum militare, vexillum :—In campe gecrong cumbles hyrde *the standard's guardian fell in battle,* Beo. Th. 5004 ; B. 2505. Hie fōr ðam cumble on cneōwum sæton *they sat on their knees before the image,* Cd. 181 ; Th. 227, 1 ; Dan. 180. Cumbol lixton wiges on wēnum *ensigns glittered in hopes of battle,* 151 ; Th. 188, 29 ; Exod. 175 ; Andr. Kmbl. 8 ; An. 4. To weallgeatum wigend þrungon, cēne under cumblum *the warriors throng to the wall-gates, bold beneath their ensigns,* Andr. Kmbl. 2409 ; An. 1206 : Judth. 12 ; Thw. 26, 18 ; Jud. 333. **II.** *a sign or evidence of disease, a wound ;* morbi signum, vulnus :—Se lǣce, ðonne he cymþ ðone untruman to snīðanne, ǣrest [MS. æresd] he sceáwaþ ðæt cumbl [cuml MS. Oth.] *the surgeon, when he comes to cut the patient, first examines the wound ;* ad ægrum medicus venerat, secandum vulnus videbat, Past. 26 ; Hat. MS. 36 a, 7. [*O. Sax.* kumbal, *n. a heavenly sign : O. H. Ger.* cumpal *cohortes : Swed.* kummel, *n. tessera, signum : Icel.* kuml, kumbl, kubl, *n. a sign, badge, mark, war-badge.*]

cumbol-gebrec *a crash* or *clashing of banners.* v. cumbul-gebrec.

cumbol-gehnād *a conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle.* v. cumbel-gehnād.

cumbol-gehnāst, es ; *n.* [cumbol **I.** *an ensign, banner ;* gehnāst *a conflict*] *A conflict of ensigns* or *banners, a battle ;* signorum conflictio, bellum :—Ðæt hie beadoweorca beteran wurdon on campstede, cumbolgehnāstes *that they were better in works of war on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners,* Chr. 937 ; Th. 206, 2, col. 2 ; 207, 2.

cumbol-haga, an ; *m.* [haga *a hedge*] *A compact rank, phalanx ;* phalanx :—Ic sceal sēcan ōðerne under cumbolhagan cempan *I must seek another soldier in the rank,* Exon. 71 b ; Th. 266, 8 ; Jul. 395.

cumbol-hete, es ; *m.* [hete *hate*] *Warlike hate ;* bellicum odium :—Þurh cumbolhete *through warlike hate,* Exon. 75 a ; Th. 280, 30 ; Jul. 637.

cumbol-wīga, an ; *m.* [wīga *a warrior*] *A warrior, soldier ;* bellator, miles, Judth. 12 ; Thw. 25, 5 ; Jud. 243 : 12 ; Thw. 25, 14 ; Jud. 259.

cumbor ; *gen.* cumbres ; *n.* [= cumbol, *q. v.*] *A banner, standard, ensign ;* signum militare :—Hroden hilte cumbor *a banner adorned on the hilt,* Beo. Th. 2048.

Cumbra-land *Cumberland,* Chr. 945 ; Erl. 116, 29. v. Cumber-land.

cumbul-gebrec, es ; *n.* [cumbul = cumbol **I,** gebrec *a noise, crashing*] *A crashing of banners* or *ensigns ;* signorum fragor, Ps. C. 50, 11 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 11.

cumen *come,* Gen. 48, 2 ; *pp. of* cuman.

cumende *coming,* Ps. Lamb. 125, 6 ; *part. of* cuman.

cū-meoluc, e ; *f.* [meolc *milk*] *Cow's milk ;* vaccæ lac :—Gāte geallan meng wið cūmeoluc *mingle goat's gall with cow's milk,* L. M. 1, 3 ; Lchdm. ii. 40, 19.

Cumer-land *Cumberland,* Chr. 1000 ; Erl. 137, 1. v. Cumber-land.

cum-feorm, e ; *f.* [cuma *a stranger,* feorm *food, support, hospitality*] *Entertainment of strangers ;* hospitium, Th. Diplm. A. D. 848 ; 102, 30.

cū-migoþa, an ; *m.* [migþa, migoþa *urine*] *Cow's urine ;* vaccæ urina :—Gesomna cūmigoþan [MS. -migoþa] *collect cow's urine,* L. M. 1, 38 ; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5.

cumin *the herb cummin,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cymen.

cuml *a wound, swelling,* Past. 26 ; MS. Oth. v. cumbol **II.**

cum-līðe ; *adj.* [cuma *a comer,* līðe *mild, gentle*] *Kind to comers* or *strangers, hospitable ;* hospitalis :—Cumlīðe *hospitalis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Som. 11, 37. Cild cumlīðe *a child will be hospitable,* Obs. Lun. § 15 ; Lchdm. iii. 192, 1 : 16 ; Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Beōþ cumlīðe eów betwȳnan būton ceorungum *be hospitable among yourselves without grudging,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 14.

cum-līðian [cuma *a guest,* līðian *to nourish*] *To lodge, to receive as a guest ;* hospitari, R. Ben. Interl. 1.

cum-līðnys, -nyss, e ; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality ;* hospitalitas :—Cumlīðnys is swīðe hlīsful þing *hospitality is a very excellent thing,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 16. Þurh ða cumlīðnysse *by hospitality,* 286, 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 27.

cummāse *a coal-titmouse, coal-tit,* Wrt. Voc. 281, 10. v. cōl-māse.

cum-pæder, es ; *m. A godfather ;* compater :—Ðe Æðerēd his cum-pæder healdan sceolde *which Æthelred his godfather had to defend,* Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 2.

cumul, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* cumulu ; *n. A glandular swelling ;* tumor glandulōsus :—Wið cyrnlu and wið ealle yfele cumulu *for kernels and for all evil lumps,* Herb. 158, 5 ; Lchdm. i. 286, 17. v. cumbol **II.**

cūna *of cows,* Gen. 32, 15 ; *gen. pl. of* cū.

-cund, an adjective termination, denoting KIND, *sort,* or *origin, likeness ;* as, ædel-cund, deōfol-, engel-, eorþ-, feor-, feorran-, gǣst-, god-, heofon-, hiw-, in-, sāwel-, ufan-, up-, woruld-. [*O. Sax.* -kund *oriundus,* in god-kund *divine : O. H. Ger.* -kund : *Goth.* -kunds : *Grk.* -γενής : *Lat.* -gena.]

cune-glæsse, an ; *f. The herb hound's* or *dog's tongue ;* cynoglossos = κυνόγλωσσον, cynoglossum officinale, Lin :—Wið cancerādle, cune-glæsse niodoweard *for cancer, the netherward part of hound's tongue,* L. M. 1, 44 ; Lchdm. ii. 110, 1.

cunelle, an ; *f. Thyme ;* thymus [= θύμος] vulgaris :—Wyl cunellan [MS. cunille] *boil thyme,* L. M. 1, 31 ; Lchdm. ii. 74, 22. DER. wudu-cunelle.

cuning *a king,* Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. Bodl. fol. 9 a, 7. v. cyning.

CUNNAN, ic can, con, ðū canst, const, he can, con, *pl.* cunnon ; *p.* ic, he cūðe, ðū cūdest, *pl.* cūdon ; *subj.* cunne, *pl.* cunnen ; *p.* cūðe, *pl.* cūðen ; *pp.* [on]-cunnen, cūþ ; *v. a.* **I.** *to be* or *become acquainted with, to know ;* noscēre, scire :—Ic da stōwe ne can *I know not the place,* Elen. Kmbl. 1363 ; El. 683 : 1267 ; El. 635. Ic eów ne con *I know you not,* Cd. 227 ; Th. 304, 13 ; Sat. 629. Ðū canst *thou knowest,* Andr. Kmbl. 135 ; An. 68. Const, Beo. Th. 2759 ; B. 1377. Cann, Ps. Th. 91, 5 : 93, 11. Conn, Exon. 43 a ; Th. 145, 12 ; Gū. 693. Ge ne cunnon *ye know not,* Cd. 179 ; Th. 224, 25 ; Dan. 141. Ðæt ðū cunne *that thou knowest,* 228 ; Th. 308, 34 ; Sat. 702 : Elen. Kmbl. 748 ; El. 374. Ic cūðe *I knew,* Cd. 216 ; Th. 273, 26 ; Sat. 142 : 19 ; Th. 24, 30 ; Gen. 385 ; Ors. 1, 2 ; Bos. 26, 34. Hwanon cūdest ðū me *unde me nosti?* Ju. Bos. 1, 48. Cūdon, Cd. 18 ; Th. 23, 10 ; Gen. 357 : Andr. Kmbl. 1504 ; An. 753 : Gen. 29, 5. Heó wǣn cūðon *they became acquainted with woe,* Cd. 4 ; Th. 5, 20 ; Gen. 74. Men ne cunnon *men know not,* Beo. Th. 327 ; B. 162. Ic ne conn þurh gemǣcscipe monnes ōwēr *I know not anywhere of a man through cohabitation,* Exon. 10 b ; Th. 13, 6 ; Cri. 198. **II.** *with inf. To know how to do, to have power, to be able,* CAN ; scire, posse :—Ic can eów lǣran *I can teach you,* Cd. 219 ; Th. 280, 3 ; Sat. 250. Ðe can naman ðinne neóde hērigean *qui scit jubilationem,* Ps. Th. 88, 13. Hērian ne cūðon wuldres waldend *they knew not how to praise the ruler of glory,* Beo. Th. 367 ; B. 182. Dydon swā hie cūðon *they did as they could,* Cd. 187 ; Th. 232, 11 ; Dan. 258. [Cunnan is the second of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia,* given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* cunnan and the *pres.* can, *pl.* cunnon, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the strong verb cinnan, ascertained from can, *pl.* cunnon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. edn. 2, p. 898 ; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires, by analogy with other verbs of the same class, the *inf.* cinnan, *q. v.* and the *pp.* cunnen. Thus we find the original verb cinnan, *p.* can, *pl.* cunnon ; *pp.* cunnen. The weak *p.* cūðe, *pl.* cūdon, *for* cunde, cundon, is formed regularly from the *inf.* cunnan. The *pp.* generally takes the weak form, in Anglo-Saxon as well as in the cognate words ; but strong and weak forms are both found, in *A. Sax.* the strong on-cunnen, and the weak cūþ, and in *M. H. Ger.* the strong ver-kunnen, and the weak kunt. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words :—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*	*pp.*
Eng.		can,		could,	
Laym.	cunne,	can,	cunnen,	cuðe, coude,	cuþ.
Wyc.	kunne,	can, kan,	cunnen, kunnen,	koude, kouthe,	cunde, koud.
Plat.	kōnen,	kann,	kōnen,	kunden, kunnen,	kunt.
O. Sax.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnun,	consta,	kuþ.
O. Frs.	kunna,	kan,	kunnon,	kunda,	kuth, kud.
Ger.	kōnnen,	kann,	kōnnen,	konnte,	gekonnt.
M.H.Ger.	kunnen,	kan,	kunnen,	kunde,	-kunnen, kunt.
O.H.Ger.	kunnan,	kan,	kunnumēs,	kunda, kunsta, konda, konsta,	kund.
Goth.	kunnan,	kann,	kunnum,	kunþa,	kunþs.
O. Nrs.	kunna,	kann,	kunnum,	kunna,	kunnat.]

DER. for-cunnan, on-.

cunne, *pl.* cunnen *know, can,* Cd. 228 ; Th. 308, 34 ; Sat. 702 : Elen. Kmbl. 748 ; El. 374 ; *subj. pres. of* cunnan.

cunnere, es ; *m. A tempter ;* tentator, Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 3.

cunnian ; *p.* ode, ade, ede ; *pp.* od, ad, ed ; *v. a.* **I.** *to prove, try, inquire, search into, seek for, explore, examine, investigate, tempt, venture ;* probare, tentare, explorare, requirere, experiri, pericitari :—Woldon cunnian, hwæder . . . *they would prove, whether* . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 257 ; An. 129. Mōt ic nū cunnian *may I now inquire?* Bt. 5, 3 ; Fox 10, 34. Uncūþne eard cunnian *to seek for an unknown home,* Exon. 28 b ; Th. 87, 1 ; Cri. 1418 : Beo. Th. 2893 ; B. 1444. Se cunnaþ Dryhtnes mealhta *he tempteth the Lord's might,* Salm. Kmbl. 454 ; Sal. 227. He ðīn cunnode *he has proved thee,* Cd. 163 ; Th. 204, 16 ; Exod. 420 : Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 525, 15. **II.** *with gen. To have experience of,*

to make trial of; periclitari, experiri:—Gódes and yfles dǽr ic cunnade *there I had experience of good and evil*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 26; Wíd. 52. Git wada cunnedon *ye made a trial of the fords*, Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. [*Orm.* cunnenn *to try, attempt*: *O. H. Ger.* kunnên *experiri, tentare.*] DER. a-cunnian, be-, ge-.

cunning, e; *f. Experience*, CUNNING; experientia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-cunning.

cunnung, e; *f. Probation*; probatio, tentatio, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 33; Hy. 4, 24.

cuopel; *gen.* cuople; *f?* *A coble, small ship*; navicula:—Ofstígende hine oddе he ofstág in lytlum scipe oddе in cuople *ascendente eo in naviculam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 23.

CUPPE, an; *f. A small drinking vessel*, CUP; poculum, obba:—Cuppe *obba*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 43; Wrt. Voc. 24, 43. Nime ǽne cuppan *let him take a cup*, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 2: Lchdm. iii. 72, 17: Cod. Dipl. 492; Kmbl. ii. 380, 35. Ic ge-an mínum hlǽfordе ic cuppan *I give four cups to my lord*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 24. [*Prompt. Wyc.* cuppe: *Piers P.* coppe, coupe: *Chauc.* cuppe: *R. Glouc.* coupe: *Orm.* cuppess, *pl.*: *Laym.* cuppe: *Plat.* kop-jen, kop-ken *a little basin*: *Frs. O. Frs. Dut.* kop, *m.*: *Dan.* kop, *m. f.*: *Swed.* kopp, *n.*: *Icel.* koppr, *m.*: *Fr.* coupe, *f.*: *It.* cóppa, *f.*: *Span.* cópa, *f.*: *Lat.* cupa, *f. a tub, cask*: *Grk.* κύπ-ελλον *a cup, goblet*: *Wel.* cwpan, *f.*; cwb, *m.*: *Ir.* cupa: *Sansk.* kūpa, kumbha, *m. a vessel for water.*] DER. scencing-cuppe, sop-.

curfon *carved*, Lev. 8, 20; *p. pl. of* ceorfan.

curmealle, curmelle, curmille, an; *f. Centaury*; centaurēum = κενταύρειον:—Wíd ūtsihtǽdle; curmealle, etc. *for diarrhœa*; *centaury, etc.* L. M. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 11: i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20. Curmille *centaury*, i, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 21. Wring curmeallan seáw *wring juice of centaury*, 3, 3; Lchdm. ii. 310, 9: Lchdm. iii. 38, 26: 58, 10. Genim grêne curmeallan *take green centaury*, 10, 19: 18, 23: 28, 28: L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 21: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 21. Wyl on ealaþ twá curmeallan *boil in ale the two centauries*, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 14. The centaury may be spoken of as,

I. *the greater centaury*; chlora perfoliata, Lin:—Genim dás wyrte dе Grécas *centauria major* and Angle curmelle seó máre nemnaþ *take this herb which the Greeks name* centaurea major *and the English the greater centaury*, Herb. 35, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 3. Curmelle *centaurea major*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 29; Wrt. Voc. 31, 39.

II. *the lesser centaury*; erythræa centaurium, Lin:—Đeós wyrt dе man *centauriam minorem* and ódrum naman curmelle seó læsse nemneþ, biþ cenned on fæstum landum *this herb which is named* centaurea minor *and by another name the lesser centaury, is produced on stiff lands*, Herb. 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 17. v. eorþ-gealla.

curn-stán a *mill-stone*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 79. v. cweorn-stán.

curon *chose*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 9; Gen. 1803; *p. pl. of* ceósan.

CURS, es; *m. A* CURSE; maledictio:—On ǽnigne man ne curse asettan *to set a curse on any man*, Offic. Episc. 3. Gif hig ǽnig man útabrede, hæbbe he Godes curs *if any man take them away let him have God's curse*, Wanl. Catal. 81, 5: Cod. Dipl. 310; A. D. 871–878; Kmbl. ii. 107, 5: 1057; Kmbl. v. 114, 25: Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 12: 675; Erl. 39, 20, 21, 27, 28: 963; Erl. 123, 14. [*Prompt.* curce: *Wyc.* curs: *Chauc.* cursing: *R. Brun.* cursyng.]

cursian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To* CURSE; maledicere:—Cursiende [MS. cursiynde] *maledicentes*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 23. Đe biscopes and lêred men heó cursede *the bishops and clergy cursed them*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 37.

cursung, e; *f. A* CURSING, *curse, torment, hell*; maledictio, damnatio, gehenna = γέεννα:—He lufode cursunge, and heó cume him *dilexit maledictionem, et veniet ei*, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 29: 10, 28: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 47.

cús *of a cow*:—Cús eáge biþ scillinges weorþ *a cow's eye shall be worth a shilling*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 4; *gen. of* cú.

CUSC; *adj. Chaste, modest, pure, clean*; castus, purus:—Þurh cúscne siodo *through modest conduct*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. [*Plat.* küsk: *Dut.* kuisch: *Kil.* kuysch: *O. Sax.* kúsko, *adv.*: *Frs.* kuwsch: *O. Frs.* kusk: *Ger.* keusch: *M. H. Ger.* kiusche, kiusch: *O. H. Ger.* kiuski, kúski *sobrius, pudicus*: *Dan.* kydsk: *Swed.* kysk.]

cusceote, cuscote, cuscute, an; *f.* [*Lancashire*, cowshot] *A ringdove, wood-pigeon*; palumbes, palumba:—Cusceote *palumba*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 32. Cuscote, wuduculfre *palumbes*, 62, 27. Cuscutan *palumbes*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 58.

cúslyppe, cúslloppe, an; *f. A* COWSLIP; primula veris, Lin:—Nim wudubindes leáf and cúslyppan *take leaves of woodbine and cowslip*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 4: 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 10: iii. 30, 8: 46, 22. Cúsloppe *britannica*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 30; Wrt. Voc. 31, 40.

cúsnis *choiceness*; fastidium, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 40. v. císnes.

cú-tægel, -tægl, es; *m. A cow's tail*; vaccæ cauda:—Cútægl biþ fíf penega weorþ *a cow's tail shall be worth five pence*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 3, MS. B.

cuter *resin*; mastix, resina:—Cuter *mastix* vel *resina*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 53; Wrt. Voc. 33, 49.

cúþ; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -ost, -est; *adj.* [cúþ *known, pp. of* cunnan]. I. *known, clear, plain, evident, manifest*; notus, cognítus, manifestus:—Dæt wæs monegum cúþ *that was known to many*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 21; Deór. 19: Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Cúþ is wíde *it is widely known*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 14; Gú. 507. Cúþ is, dæt *it is manifest, that*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 20; Dan. 482. Cúþ standeþ, dæt he gescylded wæs *quem esse servatum constat*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27: 1, 27; S. 492, 38. Dæt wæs dara fæstna folcum cúþost *that was of those fastnesses most known to nations*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 16; Dan. 692.

II. *known, well known, sure, safe, noted, known as excellent, famed, celebrated*; notus, certus, præstans, egregius:—Cúþe ǽrenddracan *nuntii certi*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 40. Cúþran gewitnesse *certiori notitia*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40. Se cúpesta gewita *certissimus testis*, 4, 19; S. 587, 27. Cúþes werodes *of the famed host*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 12; Exod. 230: Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867; 4362; B. 2178: Cd. 226; Th. 302, 9; Sat. 596.

III. *familiar, intimate, related, friendly*; notus, familiáris, amícus, benevólus:—Swá swá he cúþre stǽfne wæs to me sprecende *quasi familiari me voce alloquens*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Ne sint me winas cúþe eorlas elþeódige *the strange men are no affable friends to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Feor dú me dydest freóndas cúþe *longe fecisti notos meos a me*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Míne cúþe *notos meos*, 87, 18: 54, 13: 131, 18. [*Wyc.* koud, kowd *known, pp. of* kunne: *Chauc.* couth, kouth, *pp. of* conne: *Orm.* cuþ, *pp. of* cunnenn: *Laym.* cud, cođ, icuđ *known, renowned, pp. of* cuđe *to make known*: *O. Sax.* kúđ *known*: *O. Frs.* kuth, kund, kud: *Dut.* kond: *Ger.* kund: *M. H. Ger.* kunt: *O. H. Ger.* kund: *Goth.* kunþs *known, pp. of* kunnan: *Icel.* kunnr, kuðr *known.*] DER. folc-cúþ, for-, hiw-, híw-, in-, un-, unfor-, wíd-: cýþig, on-, un-.

cúða, an; *m.* [cúþ *known, pp. of* cunnan; -a, *termination*, q. v.] *One known, an acquaintance, a familiar friend, a relation*; notus, cognátus:—Đú cúða mín *tu notus meus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14: Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Ne clypa dú díne frýnd ne díne cúdan *noli vocare amicos tuos neque cognátos*, 14, 12: 1, 58. v. cúþ.

cúde; *adv. Clearly*; manifeste:—Ic cúde gesette *I have clearly set*, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

cúde, *pl.* cúdon *knew, could*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 34; *p. of* cunnan.

cúþe-líc, cúþ-líc; *adj. Known, certain*; notus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-cúþ-líc.

cúþe-líce; *adv. Certainly*:—Ac we dæt cúþelíce oncneówan *but that we certainly have known*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 4. v. cúþlíce.

cúde-men; *pl. m. Relations*; cognati:—Đa cúdemen *cognati*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 58.

cúden *knew, could*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 6; Cri. 1185; *subj. p. of* cunnan.

cúdest *knewest, couldst; 2nd pers. p. of* cunnan.

cúpice; *adv.* = cúþlíce *Clearly*; manifeste:—Forđon ic cúþlíce [MS. cupice] on đǽm, hér nú cwicu lifige *quia in ipsis vivificasti me*, Ps. Th. 118, 93.

cúþ-lêtan [cúþ = cýþ *relationship*, lêtan *to admit*] *To enter into friendship*; societatem facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

cúþ-líce, cúþe-líce; *comp.* or; *adv.* I. *certainly, manifestly*; certo, aperte:—Ic cúþlíce wát *scio certissime*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42: 4, 19; S. 589, 25. Dæt his líf de cúþlícor ascíneþ *cujus ut vita clarescat certius*, 5, 1; S. 613, 14, note. Acyrred cúþlíce from Cristes ǽ *turned manifestly from Christ's law*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 6; Jul. 411: Ps. Th. 103, 16: 106, 6: 121, 1: 146, 4: 149, 8.

II. *for, indeed, therefore*; nempe, igitur:—Cwedaþ cúþlíce *for indeed they said*, Ps. Th. 70, 10: 82, 4: Hy. 10, 20; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 20.

III. *familiarly, courteously, kindly*; familiariter, civiliter, comiter:—Dæt he de cúþlícor from dám hálgum ge-earnode in heofonum onfongen beón *quo familiarius a sanctis recipi mereretur in cœlis*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12: Cd. 111; Th. 146, 32; Gen. 2431. Dæt he eáþmédum ellorfúsne oncnáwe cúþlíce *that he should with affability kindly treat the ready to depart*, Andr. Kmbl. 643; An. 322: Ps. Th. 118, 146, 154: 54, 16: 90, 15. DER. for-cúþlíce, in-, un-.

cúþ-nes, -ness, e; *f. Knowledge, acquaintance*; scientia, Scint. 38, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. cúde *knew*; *p. of* cunnan *to know.*

cúþ-noma, an; *m. A surname*; cognomen, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 8, 13.

cúđo-menn; *pl. m. Relations*; cognati:—Cúđomen *cognatos, acc. m.* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. v. cúde-men.

cúđon *knew, could*, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 10; Gen. 357; *p. pl. of* cunnan.

cúþra *more sure*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 40; *comp. of* cúþ.

cúđudyst = cýđdest *innotuisti*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 4; *2nd pers. p. of* cýđan.

Cúþ-wulf, es; *m. Cuthwulf*:—Cúþwulf wæs Cúþwining *Cuthwulf was the son of Cuthwin*, Chr. Th. 2, 3. Hér DLXXI Cúþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas ǽt Bedcan forda *in this year*, A. D. 571, *Cuthwulf fought with the Brito-Welsh at Bedford*, Chr. 571; Th. 32, 25, col. 1.

cuu; *gen.* cuus; *f. A cow*; vacca:—Be cuus horne *of a cow's horn*, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 1, 3: Ps. Lamb. 67, 31. v. cú.

cuwon *chewed*, Ælfc. T. 42, 9; *p. pl. of* ceówan.

CWACIAN, cwacigan; *part.* cwaciende, cwacigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* QUAKE, *shake, tremble;* tremere, contremere :—Seó eorþe wæs cwaciende *the earth was quaking*, Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 49, 41. Seó cwacigende swustor *the quaking sister*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 26, 31. Heó gemētte ealle hire bearn cwacigende eallum limum *she found all her children quaking in every limb*, 30, 20. Heard eg cwacaþ *the hard edge shaketh*, Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758. Cēne cwacaþ *the bold shall quake*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 8; Cri. 797. Ða tēþ cwaciaþ on swīdlicum cȳle *their teeth shall quake in the intense cold*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27: 530, 35. Ic cwacode eal on fefore *I quaked all in a fever*, ii. 312, 19. Cwacode eorþe *contremuit terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 9. Cwacode he sōna *he instantly quaked*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 15: 32, 3, 19. [*Prompt.* quakyñ *tremere: Wyc. Piers P.* quaken: *R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* quake: *Laym.* quakien, cwakie.]

cwacung, e; *f. A* QUAKING, *trembling;* tremor :—Sōna biþ ætstilled sió cwacung *the quaking will soon be stilled*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 11. Cwacung gegrāp hīg *tremor apprehendit eos*, Ps. Spl. C. 47, 5. On cwacunge *in tremore*, Ps. Spl. C. 2, 11. Wæs se mūnt Gargauus bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge *the mount Gargarnus was trembling with immense quaking*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Būton cwacunge *without quaking*, ii. 32, 18.

cwǣde, *pl.* cwædon *said*, Ps. Th. 89, 3: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361; *2nd sing. p. and p. pl. of* cweðan.

cwæl, *pl.* cwǣlon *died; p. of* cwelan.

cwælm *death*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwealm.

cwælu *a violent death*, Som. Ben. Lye. **v.** cwalu.

cwēman *to please*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwēman.

cwēn *a queen* :—Æðelfriþ cwēn, seó wæs Ælfrēdes swuster, forþfērde, and hire līc līþ æt Pauian *queen Æthelfrith, who was Alfred's sister, died, and her body lies at Pavia*, Chr. 888; Erl. 87, 16–18. v. cwēn.

cwært-ern *a prison*, Mt. Kmbl. Rl. 25, 43, 44. v. cweart-ern.

cwæstednys *a trembling*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-cwæstednys.

cwæþ QUOTH, *said, spoke*, Deut. 32, 26: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 30, 31; *p. of* cweðan.

cwæðst *sayest*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7, = cwēdst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWALU, e; *f. A quelling with weapons, torment, a violent death, slaughter, destruction;* nex, cædes, exitium :—Se cyning Eádwine mid ārleásre cwale ofslegen wæs *rex Æduini impia nece occisus*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 32: 2, 12; S. 513, 9, 12, 16. Þurh ānes engles cwale, on Cristes cwale *through an angel's death, by Christ's death*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 38. Hū nyt is ðe mīn slæge, oððe mīn cwalu *slaughter*, oððe mīn rotung on byrgenne? Ps. Th. 29, 8. To cwale cnihta *for the destruction of the youths*, Cd. 184; Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. To cwale syllan *to give to death*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 29; Jul. 289. To cwale lǣdan *to lead to death*, 74 b; Th. 279, 14; Jul. 613. [*Laym.* quale *murrain;* quale-huse, cwal-huse *a torture-house: O. Sax.* quala, *f.: Dut.* kwaal *malum, morbus: Kil.* quaele *languor, ægritudo: Ger.* qual, *f.: M. H. Ger.* quël, *f. torment: O. H. Ger.* quāla *nex, pernicies: Dan.* qwal, *m. f.: Swed.* qual, *n. anguish, agony: Icel.* kwal- in compounds, *pain, torment.*] DER. deáþ-cwalu, feorh-, gāst-, hearm-, hell-, līg-, nīþ-, swylt-, sylf-.

cwanc, pl. cwuncon *disappeared; p. of* cwincan.

CWĀNIAN; *part.* cwāniende; þ. ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To bewail, deplore, lament, mourn;* plorare, deplorare, queri, lugere. **I.** *v. trans* :—Sum sceal, leómena leás, sār cwānian *one, void of light, shall bewail his pain*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 18; Vy. 19: 73 b; Th. 274, 23; Jul. 537. **II.** *v. intrans* :—Cwāniendra cirm *the cry of mourning men*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 19, note; Cri. 836. Weras cwānedon *the men lamented*, Andr. Kmbl. 3071; An. 1538. [*Plat.* kwinen *to languish: Dut.* kwijnen *to linger, pine: Kil.* quenen, quynen *tabescere: M. H. Ger.* quinen *to languish: Goth.* qainon *lamentari, lugere: Icel.* kweina *to wail, lament.*]

cwānig; *adj.* [cwānian *to bewail, lament, mourn*] *Complaining, bewailing, sad;* querulus, tristis. DER. mōd-cwānig.

Cwanta-wīc, es; n. [wīc *a dwelling*] *St. Josse-sur-Mer* or *Estaples, the ancient name of which was Quantovic* or *Quentawich* :—Hēr wæs micel wælslieht on Lundenne and on Cwanta-wīc and on Hrōfes ceastre *in this year* [A. D. 839] *there was a great slaughter at London and at Estaples and at Rochester*, Chr. 839; Erl. 66, 17.

cwart-ern *a prison* :—Ic wæs on cwarterne *eram in carcere*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

Cwat-bryeg, -bricg, e; *f.* [*Ethelw.* Cantbricge : *Flor.* Quatbrig : *Hunt.* Quadruge : *Matt. West.* Quantebridge] *Bridgenorth in Shropshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Salopiensi :—Hī gedydon æt Cwatbrycge be Sæfern *they arrived at Bridgenorth on the Severn*, Chr. 896; Th. 173, 43, col. 1: col. 2 has Brygce. Æt Cwatbrycge, Th. 174, 1, col. 1, 2. Sǣton hie done winter æt Cwatbrycge [Bricge, Th. 174, 10, col. 2; 175, 9, col. 1: Brygge, 175, 10, col. 2] *they remained that winter at Bridgenorth*, Chr. 896; Th. 174, 11, col. 1. v. Bricg.

CWEAD, es; *n. Dung, filth, ordure;* stercus :—Sume nimaþ wearm cwead *some take warm dung*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 8: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18. Of cweade *de stercore*, Ps. Spl. 112, 6. [*Wyc.* quad, quade, *adj. bad: Piers P.* queed *the evil one, devil: Plat.* quaad, *adj. bad, evil: O. Frs.* quad, qwad, *adj. bad, evil: Dut.* kwaad, *n. evil, mischief: Kil.* quaed, quaet, quat, kat *stercus, oletum: Ger.* koth, *m. merda, lutum: M. H. Ger.* kāt, kōt, quat, *m. n. stercus: O. H. Ger.* chot *stercus: Zend* gūtha, *m. dirt: Sansk.* gūtha, *m. n. excrement.*]

cweahte, *pl.* cweahton *quaked, vibrated; p. of* cwecan.

cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon *slew*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 41; *p. of* cwellan.

cwealm, cwēlm, es; *m. n.* [cwelan *to die*] *Death, destruction, a violent death, slaughter, murder, torment, plague, pestilence, contagion,* QUALM; mors, pernicies, nex, cædes, homicidium, cruciatus, lues, pestis, pestilentia, contagium :—Hine se cwealm ne þeáh *death profited him not*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605: Cd. 79; Th. 98, 1; Gen. 1623; Elen. Kmbl. 1349; El. 676. Him cwelm gesceód *death destroyed him*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. Ylda cwealm *a slaughter of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Cwealmes wyrhta *a worker of murder, a murderer*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ðider sōþfæstra sāwla mōtun cuman æfter cwealme *thither the souls of the just may come after death*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 14; Cri. 1688: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 18; Exod. 468. To wera cwealme *for the destruction of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 3013; An. 1509. Ic honda gewemde on Caines cwealme mīne *I have polluted my hands in Cain's murder*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 4; Gen. 1095. In Caines cynne done cwealm gewræc Drihten *the Lord avenged the death* [*of Abel*] *on Cain's race*, Beo. Th. 215; B. 107: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 17; Cri. 1426: Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. Ðū wāst cwealm hātne in helle *thou knowest hot torment in hell*, 2374; An. 1188: 562; An. 281. Þurh deáþes cwealm *through pain of death*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 26; Gū. 195: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 9; Sat. 499. Mid morþes cwealme *with pain of death*, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Cwealma mǣst *the greatest of torments, hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 20; Cri. 1627. Micel cwealm wearþ dæs folces *the mortality of the people was great*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18. Cwealm *pestilentia* vel *contagium* vel *lues*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 8; Wrt. Voc. 19, 18. Dæt us cwealm on ne becume *ne forte occidat nos pestis*, Ex. 5, 3. To ðam swīðe awēdde se cwealm dæt hundeahtatig manna of līfe gewiton *the plague raged to that degree that eighty men departed from life*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 18: Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 7; Gn. Ex. 30. On dissum geāre com micel mānewealm on Brytene ígland, and on ðam cwealme forþfērde Tuda biscop *in this year* [A. D. 664] *there was a great plague in the island of Britain, and bishop Tuda died of the plague*, Chr. 664; Erl. 35, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 124, 2. Godes miltsung ðone rēðan cwealm gestilde *God's mercy stilled the cruel pestilence*, ii. 126, 22. Beóþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stōwa, and cwealmas *terræmotus magni erunt per loca, et pestilentiæ*, Lk. Bos. 21, 11. *In the following example* cwealm *is neuter* :—Sume ic þurh mislic cwealm mīnum hondum slōg *some I slew by my hands through various deaths*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 2; Jul. 493. [*Chauc.* qualm *sickness: Laym.* qualm *mortality, plague: Plat.* qualm *vapour, smoke: O. Sax.* qualm, *m. violent death, murder: Dut.* kwalm, *m. reek, moist: Ger.* qualm, *m. vapour, smoke: M. H. Ger.* qualm, *m. anguish: O. H. Ger.* qualm, *m. nex: Dan.* qwalm, *m. f. vapour, smoke: Swed.* qualm, *n. sultriness.*] DER. beadu-cwealm, bealo-, brōdor-, deáþ-, feorh-, gār-, mān-, morþor-, nīþ-, orf-, ūt-, wæl-, yrf-.

cwealm-bǣre, cwylm-bǣre; *adj.* [-bǣre, an *adj.* termination; *producing, bearing*] *Death-bearing, deadly;* mortiferus :—Deáð de he cwealmbǣre wǣre *though he was death-bearing*, Wanl. Catal. 164, 48, col. 1. Drenc mid ðam cwealmbǣrum āttre gemenged *a drink mingled with deadly poison*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17: 260, 11. Cwealmbǣrne *mortiferum*, Mone B. 4905. Cōmon ða cempan mid cwylmbǣrum tōlum *the soldiers came with deadly tools*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7.

cwealm-bǣrnes, -ness, e; *f. Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality;* pernicies, mortalitas. v. cwelm-bǣrnys.

cwealm-bealu; gen. -bealuwes; *n.* [bealo, bealu *bale, evil*] *Deadly evil;* cædis malum :—Dæt hit mōste cwealmbealu cȳðan *that it must make known the deadly evil*, Beo. Th. 3884; B. 1940.

cwealm-cuma, an; *m.* [cuma, *q. v. a comer, guest*] *A deadly guest;* advena cædem parans :—Nōlde eorla hleó done cwealmcuman cwicne forlætan *the refuge of the earls would not leave the deadly guest living*, Beo. Th. 1588; B. 792.

cwealm-drēor, es; *m.* [drēor *blood*] *Slaughter-gore;* sanguis cædæ profusus, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 22; Gen. 985.

cwealmnes, cwylmnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Torment, pain, anguish;* cruciatus :—Ða wǣron missenlīcum cwealmnyssum þrēste *qui diversis crucuiatibus torti*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13. Fram swá myclum cwylmnessum *a tamque diutinis cruciatibus*, 4, 9; S. 577, 10.

cwealm-stede, es; *m.* [stede *a place*] *A death-place;* mortis locus :—To cwealmstede *ad palæstram*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 46.

cwealm-stōw, e; *f.* [stōw *a place*] *A place of execution;* patibuli *vel* supplicii locus :—Hē to dære cwealmstōwe lǣded wæs *he was led to the place of execution*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, note 38.

cwealm-þreá; *indecl; m. f. n.* [cwealm, þreá *a vexing, terror*] *Deadly terror*; letalis terror:—Mid cwealmþreá *with deadly terror*, Cod. 116; Th. 151, 12; Gen. 2507.

cwearn *a mill-stone*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42. v. cwyrn, cweorn-stân.

cweart-ern, cwert-ern, es; *n. A guard-house, prison;* custodia, carcer:—Dæs cwearternes hirde hîg betêhte Iosepe *custos carceris tradidit eos Ioseph*, Gen. 40, 4. Ic wæs on cwearterne *eram in carcere*, Mt. Bos. 25, 36, 39: Lk. Bos. 3, 20; Jn. Bos. 3, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [*Prompt.* qwert, whert *incolumis, sanus, sospes.*]

cweartern-lic; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a prison;* carceralis:—Þurh cwarternlîce cyp *per carceralem stipitem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 38.

CWECCAN; *part.* cweccende; ic cwecce, ðû cwecest, cwecst, he cweceþ, cwecþ, *pl.* cweccaþ; *p.* cwehte, cweahte, *pl.* cwehton, cweahton; *pp.* cweaht *To vibrate, move;* torquêre, quatêre, vibrâre, movêre:—Cweccende *torquens*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 147, 49. He cweccþ his sweord *gladium suum vibrabit*, Ps. Th. 7, 12. Þegn Hrôþgâres, þrymmum cwehte *Hrothgar's thane, violently quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Iohannes cwehte his heâfod *John shook his head*, Ælfc. T. 36, 9. Hî cwehton [MS. cwhtun] heora heâfod *moverunt caput*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8. Ða wegfêrendan cwehton heora heâfod *the passers-by shook their heads*, Mt. Bos. 27, 39: Mk. Bos. 15, 29. [*Laym.* quecchen *to shake, move: Icel.* kwika *to move, stir.*] DER. a-cweccan.

cweccung, e; *f. A moving, wagging;* commotio:—Dû gesettest us on cweccunge heâfdes on folcum *posuisti nos in commotionem capitis in populis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 15.

cwede *a saying*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cwide.

cweden *spoken, said, called*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547: Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23: Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 45; *pp. of* cweðan.

cwehte, *pl.* cwehton *shook, moved, quaked*, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235: Ælfc. T. 36, 9: Ps. Lamb. 21, 8: Mt. Bos. 27, 39: Mk. Bos. 15, 29; *p. of* cweccan.

CWELAN, ic cwele, ðû cwilst, he cwelþ, cwilþ, cwylþ, *pl.* cwelaþ; *p.* cwæl, *pl.* cwælon; *pp.* cwolen *To die;* mori:—Cwele ic *I die*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 2; Râ. 66, 1. Swâ swâ fixas cwelaþ gyf hî of wætere beôþ, swâ eác cwelþ [cwylþ MSS. R. L.] ælc corþlîc lîchama gyf he byþ dære lyfte bedêled *as fishes die if they are out of water, so also every earthly body dies if it be deprived of the air*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 9–11; Lchdm. iii. 272, 25 and note 36. [*Laym.* quelen *to die: O. Sax.* quelan *to die from a violent death* or *as a martyr: Dut.* quelen *languore tabescere: O. H. Ger.* quelan *cruciari, pati, mori.*] DER. a-cwelan, ôþ-: cwild, -bâre, -bærlîce, -tîd: cwalu: cwellan, a-: cwellere: a-cwelledness: cwealm, -bâre, -bêrness, -bealu, -cuma, -dreór, -ness, -stede, -stôw, -þreá: cwelman, cwylman, ge-: cwylming.

cweldeht; *adj.* [cweld = cwyld *destruction*, -eht = -iht *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mortified;* corruptionis plenus:—Wið wyrmæfum lîce and cweldehtum *for a worm-eaten and mortified body*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 4.

CWELLAN, ic cwelle, ðû cwelest, cwelst, he cweleþ, cwelþ, *pl.* cwellaþ; *p.* cwealde, *pl.* cwealdon; *pp.* cwelled, cweled, cweald; *v. a. To kill, slay* = QUELL?: necare, trucidare, occidere, mactare:—Ða cwelleras ne woldan hine cwellan *the executioners would not kill him*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 30: Cd. 140; Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905: Hy. 7, 105; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 289, 105. Oft ic cwelle compwæpnum *often I kill with battle-weapons*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 9; Râ. 21, 9. Ðû ramm cwelst *thou shalt kill the ram*, Ex. 29, 16. We cwellaþ *we kill*, Ex. 8, 26. Cwealde *had killed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3247; An. 1626. Hî stearcferþe cwellan þohtun *the stern of mind resolved to slay her*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 31; Jul. 637. Ðû Grendel cwealdest *thou didst slay Grendel*, Beo. Th. 2673; B. 1334. Árleás cyning cwealde cristne men *the impious king slew christian men*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 3; Jul. 5. [*Prompt.* qwelivñ *suffocare: Wyc.* quellere *a killer: Piers P.* quellan *to kill: Chauc. K. Glouc.* quelle: *Laym.* quelle-n: *Orm.* cwellenn: *O. Sax.* quellian: *Dut.* kwellen *to vex: Kil.* quellen *molestare: Ger.* quälen *to vex: M. H. Ger.* queln, quellen, kellen *to press, vex: O. H. Ger.* queljan *necare: Dan.* qwäle *to quell, torture: Swed.* qwälja *to torment: Icel.* kwelja *to torment.*] DER. a-cwellan.

cwellend, es; *m.* [cwellende, *part. of* cwellan *to kill*] *A killer, slayer;* interfector:—Cwellend *sector*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 27.

cwellere, es; *m. A killer, man-slayer, executioner,* QUELLER, *tormentor;* lanio, interfector, spiculator? carnifex:—Se cwellere *the executioner*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 15, 35. Ða cwelleras *the executioners;* carnifices, 5, 19; S. 638, 29. Herodes sende ænne cwellere, and bebeád ðæt man his heâfod on ânum disce brohte *Herod sent an executioner, and commanded that they should bring his* [*John Baptist's*] *head on a dish*, Mk. Bos. 6, 27. Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flæsctawere [MS. flæctawere] *lanio, vel lanista, vel carnifex, vel macellarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 122; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

cwelm *destruction, death*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 36; Dan. 668. v. cwealm.

cwelman, cwylman, cwilman; *part.* -ende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwealm, cwelm *death, destruction, torment*] *To torture, torment, destroy, kill;* trucidare, cruciare:—Cwelmende fŷr *destroying fires*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 28; Cri. 959. He wæs dæt folc cwilmende *he tortured the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. He eorþ-cyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Mæssepreóstas wæron cwylmde *sacerdotes trucidabantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1: 4, 13; S. 582, note 29. Hî hâlge cwelmdon *they slew the holy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 24; Jul. 15. Dæt hî cwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucident rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. Ðû hungre scealt cwylmed weorþan *thou shalt be put to death with hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1373: El. 688. [*O. Sax.* quelmian *to kill.*] DER. ge-cwelman, -cwylman.

cwelm-bærnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [cwelm, cwelm *death, destruction*] *Destruction, ruin, deadliness, mortality;* pernicies, mortalitas:—Cwelmbærnyss *pernicies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 52. Þurh myrran is gehîwod cwelmbærnys ûres flæsces *by myrrh is typified the mortality of our flesh*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 3.

cwelþ *dies*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 10; *3rd pres. sing. of* cwelan.

cwêman; *part.* cwêmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. dat. To give pleasure, please, delight, propitiate, satisfy;* placere, satisfacere:—Sum sceal on heâpe hæledum cwêman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 33; Vy. 77. Ic mînum Criste cwêman þence leófran lâce *I purpose to please my Saviour with a dearer gift*, 37 a; Th. 120, 26; Gû. 277: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 16; Sat. 305. Se ðe ne þenceþ Meotode cwêman *he who thinketh not to propitiate the Creator*, 217; Th. 276, 5; Sat. 184: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 25; Jul. 252: Ps. Th. 91, 3: 94, 1. God tostencþ bân heora da de mannum cwémendra *Deus dissipavit ossa eorum qui hominibus placent*, Ps. Spl. 52, 7. Ic cwême Drihtne on rîce lŷfigendra *placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, 114, 9: Ps. Th. 53, 6. Esne his hlâforde cwemeþ *a servant gives pleasure to his master*, 122, 2. Martiras Meotode cwêmaþ *martyrs give delight to the Creator*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 31; Sat. 655: Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 5; Gû. 433: Ps. Th. 71, 10. Nænig man scile orþances ûtabredan wæpnes ecgge, ðeáh de him se wlite cwême *no man should draw forth the weapon's edge without a cause, although its beauty please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Dæt we cwêman Criste *that we please Christ*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 8; Sat. 596. Þam ic georne cwêmde *whom I have earnestly propitiated*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 11; Gû. 1058. Him lofsangum cwémdon [MS. cwemdan] *cantaverunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. [*Laym.* queme, cweme, iquemen, icweme *to please: Orm.* cwemenn: *Ger.* bequemen *to accommodate.*] DER. ge-cwêman.

cwême; *adj.* [cwêman *to please*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit;* gratus, acceptus, congruus. DER. ge-cwême.

cwêming, e; *f. A pleasing, satisfying;* placentia, satisfactio, Greg. Dial. 4, 28.

cwêmnys, -nyss, e; *f. A satisfaction, an appeasing, a mitigation;* satisfactio:—Cwêmnys uncysta *satisfactio vitiorum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 32.

CWÉN; *gen. dat.* cwêne; *acc.* cwên, cwénn, cwêne; *pl. nom. acc.* cwêne, cwêna; *gen.* cwêna; *dat.* cwênum; *f:* cwêne, cwŷne; *gen. dat. acc.* cwênan, cwŷnan; *pl. nom. acc.* cwênan; *gen.* cwênena; *dat.* cwênum; *f.*

I. *a woman:* femina:—Seó clêneste cwén ofer eorþan *the purest woman upon earth*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 17, 27; Cri. 276. Þurh da ædelan cwênn *through the noble woman*, 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199. Cwêna sêlost *the best of women*, Menol. Fox 334: Men. 168. Ealdra cwêna spell *old women's talk*; anilis fabula, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 20; Wrt. Voc. 55, 24. Ic wæs feaxhâr cwêne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Râ. 73, 1. On cwênena bröce, of cwênena bröce *to the women's brook, from the women's brook*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 426; A. D. 949; Kmbl. iii. 429, 34.

II. *a wife;* uxor:—Abrahames cwén *Abraham's wife*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 17; Gen. 2259. Hæleda cwênum *to the wives of the warriors*, 169; Th. 210, 7; Exod. 511. Gif preóst cwênan forlæte, and ôðre nime, anaþema sit *if a priest forsake his wife, and take another, let him be excommunicated*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Gif man mid esnes cwŷnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebête *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9.

III. *a king's* or *emperor's wife,* a QUEEN, *empress;* regina, imperatrix, augusta:—Cwên *regina*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 128; Wrt. Voc. 42, 8: 72, 56: Mt. Bos. 12, 42: Lk. Bos. 11, 31: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 23: 3, 11: Bos. 73, 37: Chr. 674; Erl. 35, 37: 722; Erl. 45, 26: Beo. Th. 1851; B. 923: Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Dæs [MS. ðes] cáseres cwên *imperatrix* vel *augusta*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 58. Oft on ânre tide acenþ seó cwên and seó wyln *the queen and the slave often bring forth at one time*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416: 1113: El. 558: Beo. Th. 2311; B. 1153. Seó ylce cwên Sæmêramis *the same queen Sameramis*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 6. Ðær wearþ Marsepia, sió cwên, ofslagen *Marpesia, the queen, was slain there*, 1, 10; Bos. 33, 22, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 756; El. 378: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 178; Met. 26, 89. Ðeós cwên *this queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 1064; El. 533: 1099; El. 551. He wæs on dære cwêne gewealdum *he was in the queen's power*, 1217; El. 610: 2269; El. 1136. Ðone hie dære cwêne

agéfon *they gave him up to the queen*, 1171; El. 587: 2257; El. 1130. Ædelwulf cyng Carles dóhtor hæfde to cwéne *king Æthelwulf had the daughter of Charles for his queen*, Chr. 885; Erl. 85, 3: 1017; Erl. 161, 10: 1048; Erl. 180, 21. Mid ðá æðelan cwén *with the noble queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 550; El. 275: Bco. Th. 1334; B. 665: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Wíd. 102. Ofslóh ge done cyning, ge ða cwéne *slew both the king and the queen*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 4: Homl. Th. i. 438, 21: Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. Cyningas and cwéne *kings and queens*, 113 a; Th. 433, 15; Rä. 50, 8. Hiora twá wéron heora cwéna, Marsepia and Lampida wéron hátene *two of them, called Marpesia and Lampeto, were their queens*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 14, 35. Se wæs Melcolmes sunu cynges and Margarite dære cwénan *he was the son of king Malcolm and queen Margaret*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. [*Prompt.* quene *regina*; quen, womann of lytylle price: *Wyc.* queene: *Piers P.* quene *regina*; quen, womann of lytylle price: *Wyc.* queene: *Piers P.* queyne, queene: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* quene: *Laym.* quen-e, *f*: *Orm.* queyne, queene: *R. Brun. R. Glouc.* quene: *Laym.* quen-e, *f*: *Orm.* cwen: *Scot.* queyn, queen *a young woman*: *Plat.* quene; *O. Sax.* cwán, cwéna, *f. uxor*: *Dut.* kween, *f. a married woman*: *Kil.* quene *uxor*, cwéna, *f. uxor*: *Dut.* kween, *f. a married woman*: *Kil.* quene *uxor*, *mulier*: *Ger.* königin, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* kone, kon, *f. uxor*: *O. H. Ger. mulier*: *Ger.* königin, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* kone, kon, *f. uxor*: *O. H. Ger.* quena, chena, chone, *f. mulier, conjux, uxor*: *Goth.* qens, *f. mulier*, quena, chena, chone, *f. mulier, conjux, uxor*: *Goth.* qens, *f. mulier*, *uxor*: *Dan.* qvinde, kone *mulier, uxor*: *Swed.* qwinna, *f. mulier, uxor*; *uxor*: *Dan.* qvinde, kone *mulier, uxor*: *Swed.* qwinna, *f. mulier, uxor*; kána, *f. a low woman*: *Icel.* kona, kuna, kwán, kwæn *a woman, wife*, kána, *f. a low woman*: *Icel.* kona, kuna, kwán, kwæn *a woman, wife*, *queen*: *Grk.* γυνή *femina, genitrix*: *Slav.* shena: *Sansk.* gnâ, jani, *f. a queen*: *Grk.* γυνή *femina, genitrix*: *Slav.* shena: *Sansk.* gnâ, jani, *f. a woman, wife, mother.*] DER. dryht-cwén, folc-, gúþ-, síge-, þeód-.

Cwéna land *the land or country of the Quaines*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 10. v. Cwénas, Cwén-land.

Cwénas; gen. a; *pl. m. The Quaines*; Cayani. *The inhabitants of* Cwén-land, *q. v.*:—Is to-emnes dæm lande súþeweardum, on ódre healfe dæs móres, Swéoland, óþ dæt land norþeweard; and to-emnes dæm lande norþweardum, Cwéna land. Ða Cwénas hergiaþ hwílum on ða Norþmen ofer done mór; hwílum ða Norþmen on hý; and dær sint swíðe micle meras fersce geond ða móras; and beraþ ða Cwénas hyra scypu ofer land on ða meras, and ðanon hergiaþ on ða Norþmen. Hý habbaþ swýðe lytle scypa, and swýðe leóhte *over against the land* [*Finland*] *southward, on the other side of the waste, is Sweden, northward up to the land; and over against the land northward is the land of the Quaines. The Quaines sometimes make war on the Northmen over the waste; sometimes the Northmen on them; and there are very large fresh lakes beyond the the Northmen on them; and the Quaines carry their boats over land into the lakes, and wastes; and the Quaines carry their boats over land into the lakes, and thence make war on the Northmen. They have very little boats, and very light*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8–15.

cwencan; *p.* cwencte; *pp.* cwenced, cwenct *To extinguish*, QUENCH; extinguere. DER. acwencan.

cwéne, cwýne, an; *f. A woman, wife, queen, common woman, harlot*; femina, uxor, regina, meretrix:—Ic wæs feaxhár cwéne *I was a hoary-headed woman*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1. Cwénan forlætan *to forsake a wife*, L. N. P. L. 35; Th. ii. 296, 1. Mid esnes cwýnan *with an 'esne's' wife*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Margarite dære cwénan *of queen Margaret*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Wíd áne cwénan fylþe adreógaþ *cum una meretrice spurcitiem exercent*, Lupi Serm. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 26. v. cwén.

cwén-fugol, es; *m. A female or hen bird*; avis feminea, Som. Ben. Lye.

Cwén-land, es; *n. Cwén-land* lies between the White Sea [Cwén Sæ] and Norway, north of the Gulf of Bothnia. The country east and west of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Norway to the Cwén or White Sea, including Finmark on the north. Malte-Brun says that the inhabitants of Cwén-land were a Finnish race. They were called Quaines, and by Latin writers Cayani. Gerchau maintains, in his history of Finland, 1810, that the Lapplanders only were called Finns, and that they were driven from the country by the Quaines. 'They settled in Lapland, and on the shores of the White Sea, which derived from them the name of Quen Sea or Quen-vik.' . . . Adamus Bremensis happened to be present at a conversation, in which king Swenon spoke of Quen-land or Quena-land, the country of the Quaines, but as the stranger's knowledge of Danish was very imperfect, he supposed the king had said Quinna-land, the country of women or Amazons; hence the absurd origin of his Terra Feminarum, mistaking the name of the country, for quinna *a woman*. Malte-Brun's Universal Geog. Edin. 1827, vol. vi. p. 495.—Dr. Latham's Germania of Tacitus, 174, 179:—Sweón habbaþ be súþan him done sæs earm Osti; and be eástan him Sermende; and be norþan him ofer ða wéstennu is Cwén-land *the Swedes have, to the south of them, the Esthonian arm of the sea; and to the east of them the Sermende; and to the north of them, over the wastes, is Cwén-land*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 21–23: 21, 10.

cwén-líc; adj. QUEENLY, *feminine*; muliebris:—Ne bið swylc cwénlíc þeáw *such is not a feminine custom*, Bco. Th. 3885; B. 1940.

cwénn *a woman*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 73, 34; Cri. 1199; *acc. s. of* cwén.

Cwén-sæ; *gen.* -sæs; *m. The White Sea*; hyperboreus oceanus:—Fram dære eá Danais, west óþ Rín ða eá . . . and eft súþ óþ Donua ða eá . . . and norþ óþ done gársecg, ðe man Cwénsæ hát: binnan ðæm syndon manega þeóda; ac hit man hát eall, Germania *from the river Don, westward to the river Rhine . . . and again south to the river Danube . . . and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations; but they call it all, Germania*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 21–28. v. Cwénas, Cwén-land.

cweoo *quick, alive*, Symb. Athan. Lye. v. cwic.

cweodo *a cud, quid*, L. M. 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. v. cwudu.

cweorn, e; *f*: cweorne, an; *f. A mill, hand-mill, quern*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 24, 41: Ex. 11, 5. v. cwyrn.

cweorn-bill, es; *n.* [bil *a bill, falchion*] *A stone chisel for dressing querns*; lapidaria, Cot. 125.

cweorn-stán *a mill-stone*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42: Lk. Bos. 17, 2. v. cwyrn-stán.

cweorn-tép; *pl. m. Molar teeth, grinders*; molares, Wrt. Voc. 282, 75.

cwert-ern, es; *n. A prison*:—Ðe-læs ðú sý on cwertern send *ne forte in carcerem mittaris*, Mt. Bos. 5, 25: Lk. Bos. 12, 58. v. cweart-ern.

cweþ *says*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 45,=cweðeþ; 3*rd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cweþ ðú *say thou*, cweðe he *let him say*, cweðaþ, cweðe ge *say ye*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39: Mt. Bos. 3, 9: Gen. 50, 19; *impert. of* cweðan.

CWEÐAN, to cweðanne; *part.* cweðende; ic cweðe, ðú cweðest, cweðst, cwæðst, cwidst, cwydst, cwíst, cwýst, he cweðeþ, cweþ, cwiþ, cwyþ, pl. cweðaþ; *p.* ic, he cwæþ, ðú cwæde, pl. cwædon; *impert.* cweþ, cwede, pl. cweðaþ, cwede; *subj.* cwede, pl. cweden; *p.* cwæde, pl. cwæden; *pp.* cweden *To say, speak, call, proclaim*; dicere, loqui, vocare, indicere. **I.** *v. trans*:—Ic ðé wolde lofsang cwedan *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Th. 118, 164: Rood Kmbl. 230; Kr. 116. For dam worde ðe se Wealdend cwyþ *for the word which the Lord shall speak*, Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111. Gehýraþ hwæt se unrihtwísa déma cwyþ *audite quid judex iniquitatis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6. Him ða word hí cwedaþ *they say the iniquitatis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6. Him ða word hí cwedaþ *they say the iniquitatis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6. Him ða word hí cwedaþ *they say the words to him*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 15; Cri. 401. Ne cwæþ ic wiht *words to him*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 15; Cri. 401. Ne cwæþ ic wiht *I spake not aught*, 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 69; *I spake not aught*, 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 69; *I spake not aught*, 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 69; Met. 10, 35. Drihten cwæþ word to Noe *the Lord spake words to Noah*, Met. 10, 35. Drihten cwæþ word to Noe *the Lord spake words to Noah*, Met. 10, 35. Drihten cwæþ word to Noe *the Lord spake words to Noah*, Gd. 74; Th. 91, 11; Gen. 1510: Bco. Th. 5318; B. 2662: Andr. Gd. 74; Th. 91, 11; Gen. 1510: Bco. Th. 5318; B. 2662: Andr. Kmbl. 658; An. 329. Arríus se gedwola cwæþ gemót ongeán done bisceop *Arius the heretic proclaimed a synod against the bishop*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Alýs mine sáwle of dám welerum de wom cweðen Ps. Th. 139, 2. Hí *deliver my soul from the lips which may speak evil*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Hí geornlice smeádon hwæt he cwæde *they earnestly considered what he said*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 37. On dære stówe de is cweden Ægeles þrep *at the place which is called Aylesthorpe*, Chr. 455; Erl. 13, 23: Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 32; Cri. 211. **II.** *v. intrans*:—Hwæt mágon we cweðan ongén úrne hláford *what can we say to our lord?* Gen. 44, 16: Cd. 229; Th. 310, 24; Sat. 732. Hú hie cweðan woldon *how they would speak*, 201; Th. 249, 17; Dan. 531: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 22; Cri. 1377. Dæt is wundor to cweðanne *quod mirum dictu est*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Ðus cweðende, he forþférde *hæc dicens, expiravit*, Lk. Bos. 23, 46: Homl. Th. i. 380, 2, 21: Ps. Th. 104, 10. Ic cwede to dysum, and ic cwede to ódrum *dico huic et alii*, Mt. Bos. 8, 9: Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 39: 5; Som. 3, 27: 15; Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 26, 27, 29, 59, 61, 63. Ic cwede *aio, inquio*, 33; Som. 37, 31, 37. Ðú cwedst *ais*, 33: Som. 37, 31: Ps. Lamb. 87, 11. Gif ðú cwædst *if thou sayest*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 7. Ðú cwidst *inquis*, 33; Som. 37, 38. Ðú cwydst *thou sayest*, 2; Som. 3, 8: 5; Som. 3, 27, 32, 33, 36: 15; Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 62. Ðú cwíst dæt ic dé andwyrdan scyle Som. 17, 36: 18; Som. 21, 62. Ðú cwíst dæt ic dé andwyrdan scyle *thou sayest that I must answer thee*, Bt. 5, 3: Fox 12, 16: Num. 11, 22, *thou sayest that I must answer thee*, Bt. 5, 3: Fox 12, 16: Num. 11, 22, *thou sayest that I must pray to dumb stones*, Homl. Th. dumbum stánum *thou sayest that I must pray to dumb stones*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 29: Ps. Th. 88, 16. Man cweþeþ *dicet homo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. He cweþ *he says*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 50: 15; Som. 18, 45. He cweþ *ait*, 33; Som. 37, 31. Ðonne cwiþ se engel *then the angel shall speak*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 7; Cri. 1069: Bco. Th. 4088; B. 2041. Swá hwylc swá cwyþ to ðisum munte *quicumque dixerit huic monti*, Mk. Bos. 11, 23: Mt. Bos. 7, 21: Jn. Bos. 4, 10: 16, 18. He cwyþ *inquit*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38. We cwedaþ *we say*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 67. Ge cwedaþ *ye say*, Deut. 28, 67. Sume men cwedaþ on Englisc dæt hit sié feaxede steorra *some men say in English that it* [*a comet*] *is a long-haired star*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 18. Hí cwedaþ *they say*, Deut. 31, 17: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 14; Cri. 283: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 13; Gen. 1239. Hí cwedaþ *ainunt, inquiunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 32, 38. Ic cwæþ *dixi*, Deut. 32, 26: Ps. Lamb. 29, 7: 39, 8: Jn. Bos. 11, 42. Ðú cwæde, dæt ðú me woldest wel dón *tu locutus es, quod benefaceres mihi*, Gen. 32, 12: Andr. Kmbl. 2822; An. 1413: Ps. Th. 89, 3. Ðú cwæde *inquisti*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 39. He cwæþ sylf to me *ipse dixit mihi*, Gen. 20, 5: Ex. 1, 15: Lev. 6, 19, 24: Num. 10, 36: Deut. 1, 34: Jos. 3, 6: Jud. 4, 18: Mt. Bos. 8, 4: Mk. Bos. 2, 5: Lk. Bos. 2, 48: Jn. Bos. 5, 8: Fins. Th. 48; Fin. 24. Híg cwædon him betwýnan *mutuo loquebantur*, Gen. 37, 19: Num. 16, 3: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361: Bco. Th. 6342; B. 3181: Elen. Kmbl. 1138; El. 571. Hí cwædon *aiebant*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33. Ðus cweþ *thus say*, Ex. 19, 3. Cweþ ðú *ai, inque*, 33; Som. 37, 33. Ðus cweþ *thus say*, Ex. 19, 3. Cweþ ðú *ai, inque*, 33; Som. 37, 33, 39. Cwede he *inquiat*, 33; Som. 37, 39. Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 33, 39. Cwede he *inquiat*, 33; Som. 37, 39. Ne cwedaþ betwux ców *say not among yourselves*, Mt. Bos. 3, 9. Cwede

ge *say ye*, Gen. 50, 19. Ðȳ-læs ðū cweðe *lest thou shouldest say*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 18; Gen. 2145: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16: 21; Som. 23, 28, 38. Gif se þeówa cweðe ðæt he nelle fram ðē faran *if the servant should say that he will not go from thee*, Deut. 15, 16. Ðȳ-læs cweðen [MS. cweðan] ðōre þeóda *lest other nations should say*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Gif ic cwæde *if I said*, 72, 12. Hū wunda cwǽden to hæleðum *how the wounds spake to men*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 13; Rä. 60, 17. Dæt is wel cweden *that is well spoken*, 15 b; Th. 34, 24; Cri. 547. [*Piers P.* quod *quoth*: *Chauc.* quethe: *Orm.* cwaþþ *said*: *Laym.* queð, i-queð, quaeð, quað *quoth*; iqueðen, *pp. said*: *O. Sax.* queðan, quethan: *O. Frs.* quetha, queda, quan: *M. H. Ger.* quiden, kiden: *O. H. Ger.* quedan: *Goth.* qiþan: *Dan.* qwaede: *Swed.* kwaeda: *Icel.* kweda: *Lat.* in-quit *quoth*: *Sansk. root* kath *to converse with any one.*] DER. a-cweðan to *say, tell*, æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, ge-, hearm-, on-, oube-, onge-, to-, wid-.

cweðs ðū lā = cwȳst ðū lā *O! sayest thou?* numquid? Ps. Lamb. 7, 12. v. cwȳst ðū, cweðan.

cweðst *sayest, speakest*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 11; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

CWIC, cwyc, cwuc, cuc; *def.* se cwica, seó, ðæt cwice; *adj. Alive*, QUICK; vivus, vivax:—Enoch cwic gewāt mid cyning engla *Enoch departed alive with the king of angels*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 25; Gen. 1210: Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 8; Cri. 590: Ps. Th. 118, 57. Cwyc *alive*, 104, 8. Ne bið se cwuca nyttra ðe se deáda, gif him his yfel ne hreówþ *the quick [living] is not better than the dead, if he repent not of his evil*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Se iunga wæs cwices mōdes *the youth was of a quick mind*; erat adolescens animi vivacis, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. Hē nō ðær āht cwices lǽfan wolde *he would leave naught alive there*, Beo. Th. 4618; B. 2314. Ælc wuht cwices [cwuces Cot.] bið innanweard hnescost *everything alive is inwardly softest*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 5. Ne ofsleá ic ælc þing cuces *non percutiam omnem animam viventem*, Gen. 8, 21: Wrt. Voc. 85, 51. On cwicum ceáþe *in live stock*, L. Ath. i. þrm; Th. i. 194, 6: Homl. Blick. 39, 18. Æt cwicum [cwicon MS.] menn *for a living man*, L. Eth. iii. 1, 2; Th. i. 292, 10, 13. Be cwicum ceorle *the husband being alive*, L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. On cucum [MS. cucan] ceáþe *in live stock*, Cod. Dipl. 1201; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 378, 20. Seó sealf done wyrm ðǽron deáðne gedēþ, oððe cwicne ofdrīfþ *the salve will make the worm therein dead, or drive it away alive*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 26. Hie ǽnigne cwicne ne mētton *they found not any alive*, Andr. Kmbl. 2166; An. 1084: Elen. Kmbl. 1378; El. 691. Abraham leófa, ne sleah ðīn āgen bearn, ac ðū cwicne abregd cniht of āde. eaforan dūnne *beloved Abraham, slay not thine own child, but take thou the boy, thy son, alive from the pile*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 19; Gen. 2914: Beo. Th. 1589; B. 792: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gu. Ex. 114: Ps. Th. 118, 154. Ic hyne eft cwycne ageaf *I gave him back again alive*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. Tiberius forneáh nǽnne ðæra senātussa ne lēt cucne *Tiberius left hardly any of the senators alive*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 116, 41: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 21. Cwice, *acc. f. alive*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148, 51. Gif hió cwic bearn gebyreþ *if she bare a live child*, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Sniþ dæt cwice līc *cut the body alive*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 29. Cwicre stæfne *with the living voice*; viva voce, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 39. Cwice *quick, alive, pl. nom. m.* Ps. Th. 105, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 258; An. 129. Hīg in to helle cuce sīðodon *descenderunt vivi in infernum*, Num. 16, 33: Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23. Ðe ealle cwice wihta bilibhaþ *by which all creatures alive are supported*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Se Ælmihtiga līf gesceóp cynna gehwylcum ðara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ *the Almighty created life for each of the kinds that go to and fro alive*, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweore *his wondrous works alive shall speak*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. Ða cwican nō genihtsumedon dæt hī ða deáðan bebyrigdan *those alive were not enough to bury the dead*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 31. Cwicera manna *of men alive*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235: Runic pm. 6; Kmbl. 340, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135. Ðǽr bið cwicra gewin *there shall be strife of the quick*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 8; Cri. 998: 512; Th. 177, 7; Gū. 1223: Salm. Kmbl. 792; Sal. 395. Ðū bist dēma cwucra ge deáðra *thou art the judge of quick and dead*, Hy. 8, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. He is God cwucera gehwelces *he is the God of each of those alive*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 160; Met. 29, 80. Blis astīhþ cwicera cynna cyninge *the joy of quick kinds ascends to the king*, Menol. Fox 183; Men. 93: Andr. Kmbl. 1823; An. 914: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 12; Jud. 324. Cwicra wihta *of beings alive*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 5; Rä. 29, 8. His is mycel sǽ, ðǽr is unrim cwycra *his is the great sea, where is a countless number of things alive*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Ic wille mid flōde acwellan cynna gehwilc cucra wuhta *with a flood I will destroy every kind of creatures alive*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Be cwicum mannum *the men being alive*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 9. Cwycum and deáðum *to quick and dead*, Hy. 7, 117; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 117. Wylle on glēdum cwicum *boil on live coals*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 20. On cwicum wēdum *in living garments*, Salm. Kmbl. 280; Sal. 139. To dēmenne ǽgðer ge dām cucum ge dām deáðum *to judge both the quick and the dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20; 598, 6: Num. 16, 48. Seó wiht bindeþ cwice *the creature will bind the quick*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 8; Rä. 39, 7. Ðe ðǽr cwice mēteþ fȳr *who shall find there fires alive*, 22 a; Th. 59, 27; Cri. 959. Déman ða cucan and deádan *judicare vivos et mortuos*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 199 a, 25; 202 a, 27. [*Wyc.* quyk: *Piers P. R. Brun.* quik: *Chauc.* quik, quick: *R. Glouc.* quyc: *Laym.* cwic, cwik, quic, quike: *Orm.* cwicc, cwike: *Plat.* quik, qwikk: *O. Sax.* quik, quic: *Frs.* quick: *O. Frs.* quik: *Dut.* kwik: *Kil.* quick: *Ger.* keck *gay, brisk*; quecksilber *mercury*: *M. H. Ger.* quèc, kèc: *O. H. Ger.* quek, quik, chuech: *Goth.* qius, gen. qiwis *vivus*: *Dan.* quik: *Swed.* kwick: *Icel.* kwikr, kykr: *Lat.* vivus *alive*; victum, *supine of* vivere *to live*: *Grk. βίος life*: *Sansk.* jīva *vivus.*] DER. healf-cwic, sām-.

cwic-ēht, cwyc-ǽht, e; *f.* [ǽht *cattle*] *Live stock, cattle*; pecus:—Gebēte on cwicǽhtum [cwyc- MS. B.] *let amends be made in live stock*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 12.

cwic-beám, es; *m. The* QUICKBEAM, *a sort of poplar? forte* populus tremula? cariscus, juniperus:—Genim cwicbeám *take quickbeam*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 1. . Cwicbeám *cariscus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 119; Wrt. Voc. 32, 53.

cwicbeám-rind, e; *f. Bark of quickbeam*:—Wyl on wætere cwicbeámrinde *boil bark of quickbeam in water*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 5.

cwice, an; *f. Quick-growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass*; gramen:—Cwice *gramen*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 24; Wrt. Voc. 31, 34. Genym dysse wyrte leáf, ðe man *gramen*, and ōðrum naman cwice nemneþ *take leaves of this herb, which is named* gramen, *and by another name quitch*, Herb. 79; Lchdm. i. 182, 8: Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 16, 8. Genim cwican *take quitch*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 10. [*Plat.* qwäk, queek, quek, quik *viticum repens*: *Dut.* kweek-gras, *n. dog's grass*: *Ger.* quecke, *f. any grass with creeping roots*: *Dan.* qwik-græs *couch-grass*: *Swed.* qwick-hwete, *n. dog's grass growing among wheat.*]

cwicen, cwucen, cucen, cucon, cucun; *adj.* [cwic *alive*, -en *adj. termination*] *Alive, quick*; vivus:—Hwā cwicenne me on dysum ealdre frēfrade *who comforted me quick [living] in this life*, Ps. Th. 118, 82. We ne māgon hātan deáðne mon for cwucene *we cannot call a dead man quick [living]*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. Ðone cyning hī brohton cucenne to Iosue *regem viventem obtulerunt Iosue*, Jos. 8, 23: Homl. Th. i. 294, 15. Gewylde man hine swā cucenne [cucunne MS. D: cwicne G.] swā deádne *let them seize him whether alive or dead*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 18. Dæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne oððe deáðne begytan sceolde *that he should take Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Genim cucune hrefn *take a live crab*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20, 21.

cwic-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Living property, cattle*; vivum munus, pecus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwic-fȳr, es; *n. Living fire, fire of brimstone, sulphur*; ignis vivus, sulphur:—Gifeóll dæt fȳr and cwicfȳr of heofne *pluit ignem et sulphur de cælo*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 29.

Cwichelmes hlǣw, Cwicchelmes hlǣw, Cwicelmes hlǣw, es; *m.* [hlǣw *a heap, barrow, small hill*: *Flor.* Cuiccelmeslawe: *Hunt.* Chichelmeslaue: *Hovd.* Cwichelmelow: *Cwichelm's hill*; Cwichelmi agger] CUCKHAMSLEY *hill* or *Cuchinslow, Berkshire, a large barrow on a wide plain overlooking White Horse Vale*; Cwichelmi agger in agro Berchensi:—Wendon to Wealingaforda, and ðæt eall forswǽlldon; and wǽron him ðā āne niht æt Ceóles ēge, and wendon him ðā andlang Æsces dūne to Cwichelmes [Cwicelmes, Th. 256, 28, col. 1: Cwicchelmes, 257, 27, col. 1] hlǣwe, and ðǽr onbīdedon beótra gylpa, forðan oft man cwæþ, gif hī Cwichelmes [Cwicelmes, col. 1] hlǣwe gesōhton, dæt hī nǽfre to sǽ gangan [gangen MS.] ne sceoldan *they went to Wallingford, and burned it all down; and were then one night at Cholsey, and then went along Ashdown to Cuckhamsley hill, and there tarried out of threatening vaunt, because it had often been said, if they came to Cuckhamsley hill, that they would never go to the sea* Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 25–32, col. 2. Æt Cwicelmes hlǣwe *at Cuckhamsley hill*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 24. On Cwicelmes hlǣw *to Cuckhamsley hill*, 291. 28.

cwic-hrērende; *part.* [hrēran *to move*] *Quick-moving?*—Wilt ðū biddan ðē geseege sīdra gesceafta cræftas cwichrērende *wilt thou desire that he tell thee the quick-moving powers of wide-spread creatures?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 28; Sch. 5.

cwician, cwycian, cucian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [cwic *alive*, *quick*]. I. *v. intrans. To come to life*, QUICKEN; vīvēre et spīrāre:—Wǽron ða leonia cwiciende *the limbs were quickening*, Greg. Dial. 4, 36. Smire mid ða sāran limu, hie cwiciaþ sōna *smear the sore limbs therewith, they will soon quicken*, L. M. 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. Se synfulla mid godcundre onbryrdnysse cucaþ *the sinful quickens with divine stimulation*, Homl. Th. i. 494, 15. II. *v. trans. To make alive*, QUICKEN; vivificare:—Me ðīn spræc cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ðū us cwica *quicken thou us*, 79, 17. [*Prompt.* qwycchyñ *movēre*: *Wyc.* quikeue, quykne, quycken *to revive*: *Piers P.* quykne *to bring to life*: *Chauc.* quiken *to become* or *make alive*: *Plat.* queken, *v. n. and a. to grow, cultivate*: *O. Sax.* -quikōn, -quiccōn: *Dut.* kweeken *to foster, manure, cultivate*: *Kil.* quicken, quecken *nutrire, alere, educare*: *Ger.* er-quicken *to refresh*: *M. H. Ger.* quicken,

kücken *to make alive: O. H. Ger.* quikjan *wivificare: Dan.* qwæge: *Swed.* qwicka: *Icel.* kweykja, kweykwa.] DER. a-cwician, ed-, ge-, ge-ed-.

cwic-lifian, -lifigan; *p.* -lifode; *pp.* -lifod *To live;* vivere:—Cwiclifigende *living,* Salm. Kmbl. 840; Sal. 419. Đǽr sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces *there shall be food for each of living kinds,* Cd. 65; Th. 79, 14; Gen. 1311.

cwic-seolfor; *gen.* -seolfres; *dat.* -seolfre; *n.* QUICKSILVER; vivum argentum:—Wið magan wærce; rudan sǽd and cwicseolfor *for pain of stomach; seed of rue and quicksilver,* L. M. 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 19. Cwicseolfor *argentum vivum,* Cot. 16.

cwic-sūsl, cwyc-sūsl, es; *n.* : e; *f.* [sūsl *sulphur, brimstone, torment, punishment*] *Living punishment, hell-torment;* sempervivum tormentum, infernum, barathrum = *βάραθρον*:—Cwicsūsl *vel* helelíc deópnes *barathrum, vorago profunda,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 96; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. Satanas dæs cwicsūsles ealdor dære helle *Satan the chief of the living torment of hell,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12. On đam cwicsūsle *in hell-torment,* 25; Thw. 13, 30: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 21; Cri. 561: 97 a; Th. 362, 18; Wal. 38. Of dysse cwycsūsle *from this hell-torment,* Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. Faraþ đa unrihtwīsan into ēcere cwicsūsle, mid deófle and his awyrigedum englum *the unrighteous will go into everlasting torment, with the devil and his accursed angels,* Homl. Th. ii. 108, 31.

cwic-treów, es; *n. The asp* or *aspen-tree;* populus tremula, Lin:—Cwictreów *eresis? tremulus,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 26. v. cwic-beám.

cwicu, cwico, cucu = cuc; *nom. acc. m. f. n.* : *pl. nom. acc. m. f. n.* cwicu, cwico, cucu; *adj. Alive, quick;* vivus:—Cwicu *alive, nom. m.* Ps. Th. 118, 93. Cwico wæs ic *I was living,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 482, 1; Rä. 66, 1: Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. Cucu *vivus,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 56. Samson miccle má on his deáþe acwealde, đonne he ǽr cucu dyde *Samson multo plures interfecit moriens, quam ante vivus occideret,* Jud. 16, 30: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 11: Homl. Th. i. 52, 20: ii. 212, 33: Cod. Dipl. 897; Kmbl. iv. 233, 5, 13. Ne sécþ seó cucu [turtle] mǽfre hire ðderne gemacan *the quick* [*living turtle-dove*] *never seeks to itself another mate,* Homl. Th. i. 142, 14. Heó sóna cucu arās *she instantly arose alive,* ii. 26, 32. Gif hit cucu [cwicu MS. G.] feoh wǽre *if it were live cattle,* L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 1. Ælc þing đe cucu byþ *everything which is alive;* animal, Wrt. Voc. 78, 50. Ic hæfde ferþ cwicu *I had a soul alive,* Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 21; Rä. 73, 5. Ic hæfde feorh cwico *I had a soul alive,* 103 b; Th. 392, 11; Rä. 11, 6: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Rä. 14, 3. Teón đa wæteru forþ swimmende cynn cucu on lífe *producant aquæ reptile animæ viventis,* Gen. 1, 20: Ex. 22, 4. Hi cwico nǽron *they were not alive,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 36; Cri. 1131. Cwicu *quick* [*living*], *pl. nom. n.* Ps. Th. 108, 24. Cwicu *quick* [*living*], *pl. acc. m.* 87, 18. He clífu cyrreþ on cwicu wæteres wellan *he turneth the rocks to quick* [*living*] *springs of water,* 113, 8. v. cwic.

cwicu-líce; *adv. In a living manner, vigorously;* vivide:—Me on weg đinne lǽde cwicuſice *in via tua vivifica me,* Ps. Th. 118, 37.

cwid-bōc, e; *f. The Book of Proverbs;* proverbiorum liber:—Be dæm is awriten on Salomonnes cwidbócum *about which it is written in the Proverbs of Solomon,* Past. 36, 8; Cot. MS.

cwiddung, cwyddung, e; *f. A saying, tale, report, speech;* dictum, sermunculus:—Manegra manna cwyddung is *it is a saying of many men,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 10, 28; Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Æt fræmdra monna cwiddunge *from the report of strangers,* Bt. 18, 4: Fox 66, 25. Nā swilce he nyste manna cwyddunga be him *not as though he knew not the sayings of men concerning him,* Homl. Th. i. 366, 7.

cwide, cwyde, cwyde, es; *m.* I. *the expression of a thought, a sentence, period;* sententia:—We todǽlaþ đa bōc to cwydum, and siddan đa cwydas to dǽlum, eft đa dǽlas to stæfgefēgum, and siddan đa stæfgefēgu to stafum; đon beóþ đa stafas untodǽledlīce, forđonđe nān stæf ne biþ nāht, gif he gǽþ on twā. Ælc stæf hæfþ þreó þing, *nomen, figura, potestas,* đæt is nama, and hiw, and miht *we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words* [*parts*], *again the words into syllables, and then the syllables into letters; now the letters are indivisible, because a letter is nothing if divided into two* [*if it go in two*]. *Every letter has three properties,* nomen, figura, potestas, *that is a name, and a form, and a sound* [*power*], Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–41. II. *a saying, proverb, speech, discourse, sermon, will;* dictum, dictio, sermo, homilia, testamentum:—Eówer cwide stande *may your saying stand,* Jos. 2, 21. Singende done ealdan cwide *singing the old adage,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Þurh ryhtlícne cwide [MS. cuide] and dōm *through a righteous sentence and judgment,* Past. 35, 5; Hat. MS. 46 b. 4. On ǽgder ǽra bōca sind feówertig cwyda, būton dære fóresprǽce *in each of these books there are forty discourses, without the preface,* Homl. Th. ii. 2, 14; i. 28, 20. Ætfōran ælcum cwyde we setton đa swutelunge on Lēden *before each discourse we have set the argument in Latin,* ii. 2, 17. Đes [MS. đis] is Byrhtríces níhsta cwide *this is Byrhtric's last will,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 500, 24: A. D. 958; 509, 3: A. D. 998; 541, 25: A. D. 1002; 543, 33. Đæt se cwyde standan móste *that the will might stand,* A. D. 950; 501, 11: A. D. 972; 519, 17: A. D. 997; 539, 22: A. D. 996–1006; 549, 11. Cwydas dōn *to make wills,* Lchdm. iii. 210, 30. III. *a legal enactment, decree;* edictum, decretum:—Swā hit ǽr Ēádmundes cwide wæs *as it was formerly the enactment of Edmund,* L. Ed. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 9. Swā úre ealra cwide is *as is the decree of us all,* L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 5: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 19. [*Leym.* cwide, quide-n *a testament;* pl. quides, cwides *speeches, words: O. Sax.* quidi, *m. speech, saying: O. H. Ger.* quidī, *f. n. dictum, verbum: Goth.* qiss, *f. speech: Icel.* qviðr, *m. a saying, word, speech.*] DER. ǽr-cwide, big-, eð-, ge-, gegn- [geagn-, gén-], galdor-, gilp-, heard-, hearm-, hleóðor-, hosp-, lár-, leahtor-, mædel-, medel-, sár-, sib-, sóþ-, teón-, torn-, wider-, wom-, word-: cwidian.

cwide-gied, -giedd, es; *n.* [gid, gied *a song, lay*] *A song, ballad;* carmen:—Fela cūþra cwidegiedda *many* [*of*] *known songs,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 28; Wand. 55.

cwide-leás *speechless, intestate.* v. cwyde-leás.

cwidian, cwiddigan, cwydian, cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwide, cwyde *a saying*] *To speak, say;* dicere:—Ongan hine hyspan and hearm cwiddigan [cwidian, Cot.] *he began to revile and speak ill of him,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33.

cwid-rǽden *an agreement;* pactum. v. gecwid-rǽden.

cwidu *what is chewed, a cud,* QUID, L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3: 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. v. cwudu.

cwiert-ern *a prison,* Mt. Kmbl. B. 25, 36, 39. v. cweart-ern.

cwiferlīce; *adv. Anxiously;* sollicitè, C. R. Ben. 64.

cwild *a plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 54: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 31: Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9: 31, 8. v. cwyld.

cwild-bǽrlīce; *adj. Pestilence-bearing, deadly;* pestiferus, Scint. 53: 63.

cwild-bǽrlīce; *adv. Pestilentially, destructively;* pestifere, Scint. 8.

cwilde flōd, es; *n. m. The destruction's flood, deluge;* diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9. v. cwyld.

cwild-tīd *a dead time.* v. cwyld, cwyl-tīd.

cwilman *to torture, kill,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwilst, he cwilþ *diest, dies; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* cwelan.

cwiman *to come;* venire, *the supposed infin. of* cwom, *q. v.*

cwīnan; *p.* cwān, *pl.* cwinon; *pp.* cwinen *To waste* or *dwindle away;* tabescere. DER. a-cwīnan.

cwincan, ic cwince, đū cwincst, he cwinceþ, *pl.* cwincaþ; *p.* cwanc, *pl.* cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen *To disappear, vanish, decrease;* evanescere, diminuere, deficere, Leo A. Sax. Gl. 209. DER. a-cwincan.

cwīnod *wasted,* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 29. v. cwānian.

cwis, cwiss, es; *f.* [cweđan *to say, speak*] *A saying, speaking;* locutio. DER. and-cwis, gc-: un-cwis.

cwist *sayest, speakest,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13: Ps. Th. 87, 12, = cweđst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweđan.

cwīþ, es; *m.* : cwida, an; *m. The womb;* matrix, uterus:—Beđe mid done cwiþ *bathe the womb therewith,* L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 2: 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 330, 19. Cwiþ *matrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 118. Wið dæs cwiðan sāre *for soreness of the womb,* Herb. 165, 2; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* quiti: *Goth.* qiþus, *m: Swed.* qved: *Icel.* kviðr.]

cwiþ *saith, speaks,* Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 28; Cri. 453: 30 a; Th. 92, 35; Cri. 1519, = cweđeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cweđan.

cwīdan, cwyđan; he cwīdeþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To speak* or *moan in grief, mourn, lament;* lamentāre, plangĕre:—Wōpe cwīdan *with weeping to lament,* Cd. 43; Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Ic sceolde āna mīne ceare cwīdan *I must alone mourn my care,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 4; Wand. 9. We cwīdon [MS. cwiddun] *lamentavimus,* Mt. Bos. 11, 17. Fǽmnan ne synd cwýđede [cwyđde MS.] *virgines non sunt lamentatæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Adames cyn cwīdeþ *Adam's race lamenteth,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962. Hý in cearum cwīdaþ *they mourn in sorrows,* Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 23; Gū. 194. Đonne biþ ǽrfendum cwīdende cearo *then shall be wailing care to the miserable,* 26 b; Th. 79, 5; Cri. 1286. [*O. Sax.* quīdean: *Swed.* quida: *Icel.* kwīða *to feel anxiety about.*]

cwīdend-līc; *adj. Proper, peculiar, natural;* genuīnus, Cot. 96, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwīd-nes, -ness, e; *f. A wailing, lamentation;* lamentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 15, 37.

cwīdst *sayest, speakest,* Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 38, = cweđst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweđan.

cwoellan *to kill;* necare, interficere:—Sōhton hine Iudēas to cwoellanne *quærebant eum Judæi interficere,* Jn. Lind. War. 5, 18. v. cwellan.

cwolen *died; pp. of* cwelan.

cwolstan *to swallow.* DER. for-cwolstan, *q. v.*

cwom, pl. cwōmon *came;* venit, venerunt; have the same meanings as the *contracted forms* com, *pl.* cōmon, *p. of* cuman, *q. v.* The *p. indic.* cwom, *pl.* cwōmon, -an, -un; *p. subj.* cwōme:—Đā hleóðor cwom *when the sound came,* Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178. Đā đū ǽrest cwōme *when thou first camest,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 25; Gū. 426. Hwonne bearn Godes cwōme *when the child of God should have come,* 10 a; Th. 10, 6; Cri. 148. To Hierusalem cwōmon *they came to Jerusalem,* Elen. Kmbl. 547; El. 274. Cwōman englas *angels came,* Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 21; Cri. 545. Wuldres āras cwōmun *messengers of glory came,*

15 a; Th. 31, 11; Cri. 494. Cwom, *pl.* cwōmon, *seem to be from* cwiman, *which I have not found in A. Sax. It is in Goth.* qiman [*pronounced* kwiman = cwiman]; *p.* qam, *pl.* qemun; *pp.* qumans *to come;* venire. *Goth.* Ni mag qiman [kwiman = cwiman]. *A. Sax.* Ic ne mæg cuman *I cannot come,* Lk. Bos. 14, 20. v. cwiman, cuman.

cwuc; *def.* se cwuca *alive, quick,* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. cwic.

cwucen *alive, quick,* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 20. v. cwicen.

cwuda *a cud, quid,* L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. v. cwudu.

CWUDU, cwuda, cweodo, cwidu, cudu; *gen.* ues, wes; *n. What is chewed, a cud, quid;* manducatum, rumen:—Ðe heora cudu ne ceówaþ: ða clænan nýtenu ðe heora cudu ceówaþ *which chew not their cud: the clean beasts which chew their cud,* M. H. 138 b. ¶ Hwīt cwudu *white cud, mastich;* an odoriferous gum from the mastich-tree, which was called by Lin. *pistacia lentiscus.* This gum was used for chewing in the East; *mastiche* = *μαστίχη*:—Hwīt cwudu *mastich,* L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gedō gōdne dǽl ðǽron hwītes cweodowes *put a good deal of mastich therein,* 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 192, 6. Oferscræde mid hwītes cwidues duste *sprinkle over with dust of mastich,* 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 3. Of hwītum cwidue and wīne *with mastich and wine,* 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 17. Hwīt cwudu gecnuwa swīðe smale *pound mastich very small,* 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5: 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 29: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 24. Genim ele and gedō hwīt cwuda on ðone ele *take oil and put mastich into the oil,* 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 178, 26: 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 28. Nim hwīt cuda *take mastich,* Lchdm. iii. 72, 15: 124, 25: 134, 10. [*Prompt.* cudde: *Wyc.* code, quede, quide, kude: *Orm.* cude.]

cwuncon; *pp.* cwuncen *disappeared, vanished; p. pl. and pp. of* cwincan.

cwyc *alive, quick*:—Cwyc *alive,* Ps. Th. 104, 8: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 28, 38. v. cwic.

cwyc-ǽht *live stock*:—On cwycǽhtum *in live stock,* L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. 1, 72, 12, note 28. v. cwic-ǽht.

cwycian *to make alive, quicken,* Ps. Th. 118, 50. v. cwician **II.**

cwyc-sūsl *hell-torment,* Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 28. v. cwic-sūsl.

cwyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speak, say;* dicere:—Ðæt me oferhydige ǽfre ne mōtan hearm cwyddian *that the proud may never speak evil of me,* Ps. Th. 118, 122. Crist hī befran hū men cwyddodon be him *Christ asked them how men spake concerning him,* Homl. Th. ii. 388, 31. v. cwidian.

cwyddung *n saying,* Homl. Th. i. 366, 7. v. cwiddung.

cwyde. **I.** *a sentence;* sententia, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 38. **II.** *a discourse, sermon*:—Smeágaþ dysne cwyde *consider this sermon,* Homl. Th. i. 28, 20: ii. 2, 14: 2, 17. v. cwide.

cwydele, an; *f. An inflamed swelling;* pustula, varix:—Cwydele *pustula,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 10; Wrt. Voc. 19, 19. Cwydele *vel* hwylca *varix,* 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

cwyde-leás; *adj. Speechless, intestate;* mutus, intestatus:—He læg cwydeleás, būtan angdite *he lay speechless, without sense,* Homl. Th. i. 86, 26. Gif hwā cwydeleás of dyssum līfe gewīte *if any one depart this life intestate,* L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 27.

cwydian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speak, say;* dicere:—Menn cwydodon *men said,* Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 38. v. cwidian.

cwydol; *adj.* [cweðan *to say, speak*] *Speaking, saying;* dicens, loquens. DER. wyrig-cwydol, *q. v.*

cwyd-rǽden *an agreement;* pactum. v. gecwid-rǽden.

cwyld, cwild, es; *m. n.*: cwyld, cwild, e; *f.* [cweald, *pp. of* cwellan *to kill*] *A plague, pestilence, murrain, destruction;* pestis, pestilentia, clades:—Boreas ealne ðone cwyld *m.* aflīgþ *Boreas* [*the north wind*] *drives every plague away,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 9; Lchdm. iii. 276, 7. Cwilde *f.* flōd *the flood of destruction, deluge;* diluvium, Ps. Spl. C. 28, 9: 31, 8. Auster mistlīce cwyld *n.* blǽwþ geond ðas eorþan *Auster* [*the south wind*] *blows various plagues through this earth,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 26; Lchdm. iii. 274, 17. Cwild [cwyld MSS. C. D.], *m. f.* or *n. clades,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25. Cwild, *m. f.* or *n. pestis,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 54. Mid ceápes cwylde *m. f.* or *n. with a murrain of cattle,* Chr. 897; Th. 174. 22, col. 2; 175, 20. Se ðe on þrymsetle cwyldes *m.* or *n.* nā sæt *qui in cathedra pestilentiæ non sedit,* Ps. Spl. C. 1, 1: Mone B. 2711. Cwyld-tīd *or* cwyl-tīd *evening time;* conticinium:—Cwyl-tīd *vel* gebed-giht *conticinium,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. cwyld-seten. DER. mon-cwyld.

cwyld-bǽre; *adj. Pestilence-bearing, deadly.* v. cwild-bǽre.

cwyld-bǽrlīce; *adv. Pestilentially.* v. cwild-bǽrlīce.

cwyld-full; *adj. Destructive, pernicious;* perniciosus:—Cwyldfulle wæfersēne *perniciosum spectaculum,* Mone B. 1259.

cwyld-rōf; *adj. Devoted to slaughter;* necandi strenuus:—Deór cwyldrōf = wulfas *the beasts devoted to slaughter = wolves,* Cd. 151; Th. 188, 10. 11 = 7; Exod. 166 = 164.

cwyld-seten, cwyl-seten, e; *f.* [cwyld, cwyl = cweald, *pp. of* cwellan *to kill: Icel.* kveld, *n. evening:* as if the night *quelled* or *killed* daylight] *A setting in of the evening, the first part of the night;* conticinium:—Cwylseten *conticinium,* Mone B. 3747. Cwylsetene *conticinio,* 3748. Cwyldsetene *galli cantu,* 4677.

cwylla, an; *m. A well, spring;* fons:—Riht sūþ be ēastan ðam cwyllan ōþ ða wýðe strǽte *right south by east of the spring as far as the wide road,* Cod. Dipl. 409; A. D. 946; Kmbl. ii. 265, 32. [*Ger.* quelle, *f. a spring, source, fountain.*]

cwylm *destruction, slaughter,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 12. v. cwealm.

cwylman; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To kill, torment,* Ps. Spl. 36, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1373; El. 688. v. cwelman.

cwylm-bǽre; *adj. Death-bearing, pernicious;* mortifērus:—Cōmon ða cempan mid cwylmbǽrum tōlum *the soldiers came with deadly tools,* Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. v. cwealm-bǽre.

cwylmd = cwylmed *killed,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1; *pp. of* cwylman.

cwylmende, cwilmende; *part. Tormenting;* crucians, Örs. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 25. v. cwelman.

cwylmian; *part.* cwylmigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cwealm *pain, torment*] *To suffer, suffer torment or pain;* cruciāri:—Heó sceal ēcelīce cwylmian *it* [*the soul*] *shall suffer eternally,* Homl. Th. ii. 232, 29. Ða mánfullan beóþ ǽfre cwylmigende on helle sūsle *the sinful shall ever be suffering pain in hell torment,* 608, 11. We cwylmiaþ *we suffer torment,* 416, 5. Gehwylce mánfulle gefēran on ðām ēcum tintregum cwylmiaþ *all wicked associates shall suffer in everlasting torments,* i. 526, 27.

cwylming, e; *f.* [cwylmian *to suffer*] *Torture, trouble, suffering, a cross;* cruciātus, crux:—Cwylminge [MS. cwylmingce] *cruciātu,* Mone B. 3178. Se de ne nimþ hys cwylminge, and fylgþ me, nys he me wyrde *qui non accipit crucem suam, et sequitur me, non est me dignus,* Mt. Bos. 10, 38: Lk. Bos. 9, 23.

cwylmnes *torment,* Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10. v. cwealmnes.

cwylþ *dies,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 272, note 36; *3rd pres. sing. of* cwelan.

cwyl-tīd *dead time,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50. v. cwyld.

cwȳne *a wife,* L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. v. cwēn, cwēne.

CWYRN, cweorn, e; *f.*: cweorne, an; *f. A mill, hand-mill,* QUERN; mola:—Twā beóþ æt cwyrne grindende: ān byþ genumen, and ōðer byþ lǽfed *duæ molentes in mola: una assumētur, et una relinquētur,* Mt. Bos. 24, 41. Ðæt hīg grundon on cwyrne *popīlus illud frangēbat mola,* Num. 11, 8. Æt ðære cweornan *ad molam,* Ex. 11, 5. [*Prompt.* querne *mola manualis: Wyc. Chauc.* querne: *Plat.* quecrn, qwern *a handmill: O. Sax.* querna, *f.*: *O. Frs.* quern: *Dut. Kil.* querne: *M. H. Ger.* kürne, kürn, kurn, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* quirn, *f.*: *Goth.* qairnus, *m. or f.*: *Dan.* qwærn, *m. f.*: *Swed.* qwarn, *f.*: *Icel.* kwern, kwörn, *f.*] DER. esul-cwyrn, hand-.

cwyrn-bill *a stone chisel for dressing querns.* v. cweorn-bill.

cwyrn-burne, an; *f. A mill-stream;* molāris torrens, Som. Ben. Lye.

cwyrn-stān, cweorn-stān, es; *m. A mill-stone;* molaris lapis, mola:—Cwyrnstān *mola,* Wrt. Voc. 83, 8. Ðæt hīm wǽre getiged ān ormǽte cwyrnstān to his swuran, and he swā wurde on deóppre sǽ besenced *that an immense mill-stone was tied to his neck, and he was so sunk in the deep sea,* Homl. Th. i. 514, 17: Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ān cweornstān *lapis molaris,* Lk. Bos. 17, 2: Mk. Bos. 9, 42.

CWYSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To crush,* QUASH, *shake, bruise, dash against;* quassare, terere, allidere:—Se ðe forgnīdeþ odde cwysþ lytlungas ðīne to stāne *qui allidet parvulos tuos ad petram,* Ps. Lamb. 136, 9. Ðū genýderedest odde ðū cwysdest me *allisisti me,* 101, 11. [*Prompt.* quaschyn *quassāre: R. Brun.* quassed, *p. quashed: Plat.* quesen, quetscu *to crush: O. Sax.* quetsan *to push, squeeze: Frs.* quetsen *vulnerare: O. Frs.* quetsene *a bruise: Dut.* kwetsen *to bruise, wound, injure: Kil.* quetsen *quassare, lædere: Ger.* quetschen *to squeeze: M. H. Ger.* quetzen *to squeeze: Goth.* qistyan *to destroy: Dan.* qwæste *to squeeze: Swed.* qwäsa *to squash, bruise, wound: Icel.* kwista *to destroy, cut down: Fr.* casser *to break: Lat.* quassare, quatere *to batter, break in pieces.*] DER. for-cwysan, to-.

cwȳst *sayest, speakest,* Homl. Th. i. 424, 9 = cwēdst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwȳst ðū, cwȳst ðū lā, cwȳst tū lā *sayest thou?* used in questions, as *interrog. adv.* numquid? — Cwȳst ðū eom ic hyt? Mt. Bos. 26, 22 *whether it am I?* Wyc. note rr; numquid ego sum? Vulg: Ps. Spl. 29, 12: 7, 12. v. cweðan.

cwyð, e; *f.* [= cwide, cwyde] *A word, saying;* verbum, dictum:—Him ða cwyðe frecne scōdon *these words overwhelmed him with woe,* Cd. 78; Th. 96, 18; Gen. 1596. v. cwide.

cwyþ *saith, speaks,* Ju. Bos. 16, 18: Rood Kmbl. 220; Kr. 111, = cweðeþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cwȳðan *to lament,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. v. cwīðan.

cwyde *a saying,* S. Greg. Hom. 23, 104. Lye. v. cwide.

cwydele *an inflamed swelling.* v. cwydele.

cwȳst *sayest, speakest,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 62, = cwēdst; *2nd pres. sing. of* cweðan.

cý *cows*, Gen. 33, 13; *acc. pl. of* cū.

CYCENE, cicene, an; *f. A kitchen;* coquīna, culīna:—Cycene *coquina*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 49: *culina*, Mone B. 3731. Dæt seó cycene [MS. kycene] eal forburne *that the kitchen was all burning*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 5, 11. Wurpon hī ða anlicnysse inn to heora cycenan [MS. kycenan] *they cast the image into their kitchen*, ii. 166, 3. Gif ceorl hæfde cirican and cycenan [MS. kycenan] *if a free man had a church and a kitchen*, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15. [*Piers P.* kytchen: *Chauc.* cuisine, kichen: *Plat.* köke, käke: *Dut.* keuken, *f.*: *Kil.* kokeñe, keuckene: *Ger.* küche, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* küche, kuchen, kuche, kuchen, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* kuchina, *f.*: *Dan.* kjökken, *n.*: *Swed.* kök, *n.*: *Icel.* kock-hús: *Fr.* cuisine, *f.*: *Prov.* cozina: *Span.* cocina, *f.*: *It.* cucina, *f.*: *Lat.* coquīna, *f.*: *Wel.* cegin, *f.*: *Corn.* cegin, keghin, *f.*: *Ir.* cucann: *Armor.* kegin: *Lith.* kukne: *Russ.* kuchnja.]

cýdde *said, told*, Chr. 1066; Th. 336, 21, = cýdde; *p. of* cýðan.

cýdung *a chiding*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 8. v. cíding.

CÝF, e; *f.* cýfe, an; *f. A vessel, vat, cask, bushel;* dolium, modius:—Cýf *dolium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 48; Wrt. Voc. 24, 48. Stód dær ān æmtig cýf *an empty cask stood there*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Cýfe *dolium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 25. Se hēt afyllan āne cýfe mid ele *he commanded a vat to be filled with oil*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 25. Under cýfe *sub modio*, Mt. Bos. 5, 15. [*Prompt.* kowpe *crater*: *Plat.* kope *dolium*: *O. Sax.* cōpa, *f. dolium*: *Dut.* kuip, *f. a tub*: *Kil.* keuwe, kuype *cupa*, *dolium*: *Ger.* kufe, *f. a vessel*: *M. H. Ger.* kuofe, *f. cupa*: *O. H. Ger.* kuofa, *f. dolium, tunna*: *Dan.* kippe, kyper, *m. f. a dyer's tub*: *Swed.* kyp, *m. a dyer's tub*; kupa, *f. a case, box*: *Icel.* kúpa, *f. a bowl, basin, box*: *Fr.* cuve, *f.*: *Span.* cuba, *f. cask for wine or oil*: *M. Lat.* cuppa, *f.*: *Lat.* cupa, *f. a tun*: *Grk.* κύπ-ελλον *a tub, cask*: *Sansk.* kūpa *a cistern*; kumbha *vessel for water*.]

CYFES, cyfys, cifes, ciefes, e; *f.* cyfese, an; *f. A concubine, handmaid;* concubina, pellex, ancilla:—Cyfes *pellex*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 73. Of cifise *ex pellice*, Mone B. 4553. Se ðe hæbbe riht wīf, and eác cifese [MS. A. ceafese; B. cefese] ne dō hīm nān preóst nān ðara gerihta, de man cristenum men dōn sceal *he who has a right wife, and also a concubine, let no priest do for him any of those rites, which ought to be done for a christian man*, L. C. S. 55: Th. i. 406, 16, and note 26. Cyfys [= cyfes] oddē bepæcsytre [MSS. C. D. bepæcestre] *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. Constantius geseálde his suna dæt rice, Constantinuse, ðone he hæfde be Elenan his ciefese *Constantius gave the empire to Constantine, his son, whom he had by Helena his concubine* [*wife*, v. notes to Ors. Bos. p. 28, col. 2], Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 41. Gif he cyfesan hæbbe, and nāne riht āwe, he āh ðæs to dōnne swā him gepinch; wite he ðeáh dæt he beó on āre gehealden, beó hit cyfes, beó hit āwe *si concubinam habeat, et nullam legitimam uxorem, erit ei proinde quod ipsi videbitur faciendum; sciat tamen ut cum una ei manendum sit, sit concubina, sit uxor*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 9; Th. ii. 186, 2–5: L. M. I. P. 17; Th. ii. 270, 6, 9: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Be dīnre cyfese *super ancilla tua*, Gen. 21, 12. [*Laym.* chevese, chivese *a concubine*: *Plat.* keves: *Dut.* kevis, *f. a concubine*: *Kil.* kevisse, kiese *pellaca, concubina*: *Ger.* kebse, *f. concubina, pellex*: *M. H. Ger.* kebes, kebese, kebse, *f. concubina*: *O. H. Ger.* kebis, kebisa, *f. pellex, concubina*: *Icel. Vigf.* kefsir, *m. concubitor, concubinus*: *O. Nrs. Rask Hald.* kǫpsi, kéffir *servus molestus, obloculor*.]

cyfes-boren; *def.* se cyfes-borena; *part. Born in concubinage, base-born;* e concubina genītus:—His cyfesborena brōðor sidðan rīxode, se ðe wende to Scottum *his base-born brother afterwards reigned, who had gone to the Scots*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 17.

cyfes-hād, es; *m. Whoredom, adultery, concubinage;* pellicātus, Cot. 186.

cyfys *pellex*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 1. v. cyfes.

cýgan, cýgean *to call, call upon, invoke*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39: Cd. 141; Th. 176, 9; Gen. 2909: Ps. Spl. 78, 6. v. cígan.

cýging, e; *f. A calling, naming;* appellatio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. cýgan.

cýgling, es; *m. A relation;* cognātus:—Cýgling his *cognātus ejus*, Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. v. cýdling.

cyld, es; *n. Cold, coldness;* frigus:—For cylde *præ frigōre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. v. ceald *frigus*.

cyld, es; *n. A child*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6: Mt. Jun. 2, 13, in the title. v. cild.

cyld-faru, e; *f. A carrying of children;* parvulōrum subvectio:—Dæt hīg nymon wānas to hira cyldfare *ut tollant plaustra ad subvectiōnem parvulōrum*, Gen. 45, 19.

CÝLE, cíle, cēle, es; *m. A cold, coldness*, CHILL; frigus:—Ne mæg fýres feng ne forstes cýle somod eardian *the grasp of fire and chill of frost cannot dwell together*, Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Beforan ansīne cýles *ante faciem frigōris*, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe cýle and fýr *we have nought in hope, save chill and fire*, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Hý wyrcaþ done cýle hine on *they bring the cold upon him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 6, 8. [*Prompt.* cole *algor*: *Piers P. Laym. Orm.* chele *chill, cold*: *Plat.* köle, *f. pain*: *Ger.* kühle, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* küele, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* kuoli, *f.*: *Dan.* köle, *m. f. coolness of the air*: *Swed.* kyla, *f. a chill*: *Icel.* kylr, *m. a gust of cold air*: *Lat.* gelu.] DER. fēr-cýle.

cýle-gicel, es; *m. An icicle;* frigōris stiria:—Land wāron freórig cealdum cýlegicelum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2521; An. 1262: Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 20; Ph. 59. v. gicel.

CYLEN, cyln, e; *f. A* KILN, *an oven;* fornacūla, siccatōrium:—Cylene *fornacūlæ*, Cot. 86. Cyln *vel* ast *siccatōrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. [*Prompt.* kylne: *Icel.* kylna, *f.*: *Wel.* kylyn, *m.*]

cylenisc; *adj. Like a kiln;* fornāceus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cylepenie, an; *f. The herb celandine;* chelidonium majus:—Cylepenie, Herb. 75; Lchdm. i. 176, 15, 18. v. celeponie.

cylew, cylu; *adj. Spotted, speckled;* guttātus:—Cylew *guttātus*, Cot. 99. Cylu *guttātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49.

cýle-wyrt, e; *f. Sour-sorrel;* oxylapāthum, Cot. 216.

cylin, cyline heorþ *a kiln*; fornacūla. v. cylen.

CYLL, e; *f.* cylle, cille, an; *f.* cylle, es; *m. A leather bottle, flagon, vessel;* uter, ascopēra = *ἀσκοπήρα*:—Gesomnigende swā swā on cylle wætera sæs *congregans sicut in utrem aquas maris*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 7. Das cylle *istum utrem*, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Swā ðū on hrīme setest hlance cylle *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Flaxe oddē cylle *ascopa* [= *ascopēra*], Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 27; Wrt. Voc. 17, 32. Æmtige cillan *vacuum utrem*: ða cillan *istum utrem*, Greg. Dial. 3, 37. Gefylde he dære cyrcan cyllan *implevit lampades ecclesiæ*, 1, 5. He gegaderode eall sǽwætru tosomne, swylce hī wǽron on ānum cylle *congregans sicut in utrem aquas maris*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Seó cwēn [Tomyris] hēt dæt heáfod bewyrpan on ānne cylle se wæs afylled mannes blódes *the queen* [*Tomyris*] *ordered the head to be thrown into a vessel which was filled with man's blood*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 34. Se ðe fæstne hider cylle [MS. kylle] brohte . . . gif hwelc þyrelne cylle [kylle MS.] brohte to ðys burnan *who has brought hither a water-tight bottle . . . if any has brought to this spring a leaky bottle*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [*Icel.* kyllir, *m. a bag* or *pouch*.] DER. stōr-cylle, -cille.

cyln *a kiln*:—Cyln *vel* ast *siccatorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 78, 132; Wrt. Voc. 58, 44. v. cylen, ast.

cylu *spotted*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 92; Wrt. Voc. 46, 49. v. cylew.

cym *come*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 22; Cri. 372; *impert. of* cuman.

cymast *most beautiful*, Ps. Th. 86, 2; *superl. of* cyme, *adj.*

cyme, cime, es; *m.* [cuman *to come*] *A coming, an approach, advent;* adventus:—Me is ðīn cyme on myclum þonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 21: Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 8; Cri. 897: 21 a; Th. 57, 10; Cri. 916: 44 b; Th. 152, 2; Gū. 802: 56 b; Th. 201, 9; Ph. 53: 69 b; Th. 258, 3; Jul. 259. Wearþ Hūna cyme cūþ ceasterwarum *the approach of the Huns was known to the citizens*, Elen. Kmbl. 82; El. 41. He ongeat ðone intingan heora cymes *he understood the cause of their coming*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 1. He wītgode hū his caldormenn sceoldon fægnian his cymes of his wræcsīðe *he prophesied how his chief men should rejoice at his coming from his banishment*, Ps. Th. arg. 23. Syxtygum wintra ǽr Cristes cyme *sixty* [*of*] *years* [*winters*] *before the coming of Christ*, Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4: Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 1; Cri. 1031: 100 a; Th. 376, 30; Seel. 102: 57 b; Th. 205, 4; Ph. 107: 59 b; Th. 214, 27; Ph. 245: 68 a; Th. 252, 11; Jul. 161: Elen. Kmbl. 2454; El. 1228. Morgensteorra bodaþ dære sunnan cyme *the morning star announces the sun's approach*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 4. Hyht wæs geniwad þurh dæs beornes cyme *hope was renewed through the chief's coming*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 24; Cri. 530: 47 a; Th. 160, 17; Gū. 945: 56 b; Th. 200, 28; Ph. 47: 63 a; Th. 231, 16; Ph. 490: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 4; Exod. 179: Elen. Kmbl. 2170; El. 1086. Þurh mīnne cime *through my coming*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 1; Gen. 618. Gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyme *the men rejoiced at the coming of the prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 1320; An. 660: Menol. Fox 62; Men. 31. Ic ne wāt hwonan his cymas [MS. cyme] sindon *I know not whence his comings are*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gū. 1196: Beo. Th. 520; B. 257. DER. be-cyme, eft-, forþ-, from-, geán-, hēr-, hider-, hleoðor-, ofer-, ongeán-, seld-, þrym-, to-, up-, ymb-, ym-.

cyme; *adj. Becoming, convenient, suitable, lovely, beautiful, splendid;* commōdus, conveniens, aptus, splendidus:—Cumaþ nū and geseóh, hū cyme weorc Drihten worhte *come now and see what lovely works the Lord has wrought*, Ps. Th. 65, 4. Ðe on Chananēa cymu worhte wundur *qui fecit mirabilia in terra Chanaan*, 105, 18. Gif ic mīne gewǽda on wītehrægl cyme cyrde *if I turned my beautiful garments into sackcloth*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Dæt ðū sī cymast ceastra Drihtnes *that thou may be the most beautiful of the cities of the Lord*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. DER. un-cyme.

cymed, es; *n. The plant wall-germander; forte* chamædrys = *χαμαίδρυς*, teucrium chamædrys, Lin:—Genim cymed *take germander*, L. M. 1, 16; Lchdm. ii. 58, 20: 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Nim cymed *take germander*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 20.

cymen, es; *m. n. The herb cummin;* cūminum = *κύμινον*, cūminum, cyminum, Lin:—Ge tíogoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile and eówerne cymen [MS. kymen] *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS. Dō dæt cymen on eced *put the cummin into*

vinegar, L. M. 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Cymen *cymínum*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 64; Wrt. Voc. 32, 1: Herb. 155, 1; Lchdm. i. 280, 23: L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 23: iii. 6, 16: 24, 9. Cymenes *of cummin*, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 21: L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 20: 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 15: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 26: 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 6. Wyrc sealfe of cymene *make a salve with cummin*, 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 20. Genim cymen *take cummin*, Herb. 94, 2; Lchdm. i. 204, 16: 376, 5: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 11: 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 15: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 24: 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 15: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 17: iii. 28, 11: 72, 14. Cymenes sǽd *seed of cummin*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 21. Cymenes dust *dust of cummin*, 3, 23; Lchdm. ii. 322, 3.

cymen *come*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 8; Cri. 66; *pp. of* cuman.

Cymēn, es; *m. Cymen, son of Æthle, who was the first Bretwalda* [v. Bret-walda, bryten-walda]; Cymēnus:—For example, v. Cymēnes ōra.

Cymēnes ōra, an; *m. Cymen's shore, near Wittering, Sussex;* Cymēni lītus, qui ibi naves ad terram appulit. Nunc nomen amisit, sed fuisse prope *Wittering*, in agro Sussexiensi, Charta Donationis quam Cedwalla Rex Ecclesiæ Selsiensi fecit, planissime convincit, Camd. Camden and, after him, Gibson say, in the preceding Latin, this place was near Wittering on the coast of Sussex. They rely on a Charter which Kemble [Cod. Dipl. 992] has marked as spurious, but which was no doubt constructed with a regard for probability. In this Charter [Cod. Dipl. 992; A. D. 683; Kmbl. v. 33, 22] the name occurs as Cumenes-hora, a form which countenances Ingram's guess that Shoreham is the place; quasi *Cymenes*horeham, v. Chr. Erl. 281, A. D. 477:—Hēr, A. D. 477, com [MS. cuom] Ælle on Bretonlond, and his iii suna, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, mid iii scipum, on ða stōwe ðe is nemned Cymēnes ōra, and ðǽr oftslōgon monige Wealas, and sume on fleáme bedrifon on ðone wudu ðe is genemned Andredes leáge *in this year*, A. D. 477, *Ælle came to Britain, and his three sons, Cymen, and Wlencing, and Cissa, with three ships, at the place which is named Cymen's shore, and there slew many Welsh, and drove some in flight into the wood which is named Andredsley*, Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 28–32.

cym-līc; *adj. Comely, convenient, lovely, beautiful, splendid;* aptus, commodus, splendidus:—Hierusalem, ðū wǽre swā swā cymlīc ceaster getimbred *Jerusalem, thou wert built as a beautiful city*, Ps. Th. 121, 3: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 24; Rä. 34, 2.

cym-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Conveniently, fitly, beautifully, splendidly;* commode, apte, splendide:—Andetaþ Drihtne, and his ēcne naman cēgaþ cymlīce *confitemini Domino et invocate nomen ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 1: 98, 7. Cymlīcor ceól gehlǽdenne *a more fitly laden ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361: Beo. Th. 75; B. 38.

cym-līcor *more aptly* or *fitly*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361: Beo. Th. 75; B. 38; *comp. of* cym-līce.

cymst, cymest *comest*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 28; Dan. 585; Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382; *2nd pres. sing. of* cuman.

cymþ, cymeþ *comes*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 26; Gen. 315; Beo. Th. 4123; B. 2058; *3rd sing. pres. of* cuman.

cyn *the chin;* mentum. v. cin.

CYN, cynn, es; *n.* I. *every being of one kind, a kindred, kind, race, nation, people, tribe, family, lineage, generation, progeny*, KIN; genus, gens, natio, populus, stirps, tribus, familia, natales, origo, generatio, proles, progenies:—Beat hie ne mōton ǽgnian mid yrmþum Israhēla cyn *that they may not hold in misery the race of Israel*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 24: Exod. 265: 170; Th. 213, 21; Exod. 555. Monna cynn *hominum genus*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 23; Cri. 888: 98 b; Th. 370, 1; Seel. 50: Cd. 212; Th. 261, 33; Dan. 735. Eorþan cynn *terræ tribus*, Ps. Th. 71, 18. Eal engla cynn *all the race of angels*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 10; Jul. 644. Eall gimma cynn *all kinds of gems*, Andr. Kmbl. 3037; An. 1521. Fōr cynn æfter cynne *tribe went after tribe*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 3; Exod. 351. Ðis cynn ne byþ ūtadryfen *hoc genus non ejicitur*, Mt. Bos. 17, 21. Dæt wīf wæs hǽðen, Sirofenisces cynnes *erat mulier gentilis, Syrophœnissa genere*, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. Lā nǽddrena cyn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 7. Of cynne on cynn *from generation to generation;* a progenie in progeniem, Ps. Th. 84, 5: 88, 1. Adames cyn *the race of Adam*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 35; Sat. 408: Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 33; Cri. 961. Ymb fisca cynn *de piscium genere*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 6; Wal. 1. DER. cyn-recen, cynn-recenniss.-ren,-ryn: ælf-cyn, -cynn, ātor-, cyne-, deór-, earfoþ-, engel-, eormen-, eorþ-, fæderen-, feorh-, fifel-, fisc-, fleóh-, from-, frum-, fugel-, fugol-, gim-, gum-, hǽðen-, helle-, heoloþ- [= hæleþ-], hwǽte-, lǽce-, man-, mēdren-, ōm-, orf-, sigor-, treó-, wǽpned-, wer-, wyrm-, wyrt-.

II. in grammar,—*Gender;* genus:—Syndon twā cynn,—*masculinum*, ðæt is werlīc, and *femininum*, wīflīc. Werlīc cynn biþ ðes wer *hic vir: there are two genders*,—masculine, *that is manlike, and* feminine, *womanlike. Masculine gender is* ðes wer *this man*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27, 28. Ælc nỹten biþ oððe he, oððe heó *every animal is either he, or she*, 6; Som. 5, 34. Neutrum is nāðer cynd, ne werlīces, ne wīflīces *neuter is neither kind, neither of male nor of female*, 6; Som. 5, 32. Ðis gebỹrað oftost to nādrum cynne, swā swā is ðis word *hoc verbum: this oftest belongeth to the neuter gender, as is* ðis word *this word*, 6; Som. 5, 35. Twīfices cynnes dæt is *dubii generis*, 6; Som. 5, 46. Sume naman synd ōðres cynnes on ānfealdum getele, and ōðres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele *some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number*, 13; Som. 16, 25. The *m. f. n.* occur in the following sentence, indicated by the articles se, seó, dæt:—Seó sāwel ys mā donne se līchama, and se līchama mā donne dæt reáf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus plus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Bos. 12, 23. III. *a sex;* sexus:—Hwæðeres cynnes bearn heó cennan sceal *of which sex she shall bear a child*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 6. [*Wyc.* kyn *family, generation: Chauc.* kin: *Piers P.* kynne: *R. Glouc. R. Brun.* kyn: *Laym.* cun, kun *race, progeny, kind: Orm.* kin: *O. Sax.* kunni, cunni, *n. race: Dut.* kunne, *f. gender: Kil.* konne, kunne *genus, species, sexus: O. Frs.* ken, kin, kun, *n. genus: M. H. Ger.* künne, *n. family: O. H. Ger.* kunni, *n. genus, gens: Dan.* kiön, *n. genus: Swed.* kön, *n. sex;* kynne, *n. disposition: Icel.* kyn, *n. a kind, kin: Lat.* genus, gens: *Grk. γένος: Sansk.* janus *gens.*]

cyn, cynn; *adj. Akin, suitable, fit, proper;* congruus, condignus:—Dæt is cyn *that is proper* or *reasonable*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 4. Swā hit cynn [cyn Cot.] was *as was suitable* or *fit*, 35, 4; Fox 162, 24. Swylce hit kyn [cyn MS. B; cynn H.] sié *as it may be right*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11. Hit ys cyn *it is proper*, Ps. Th. 29, 11: 9, 34: 138, 20.

cyncg *a king*, L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 3. v. cyning.

CYND, es; *n.* I. *nature*, KIND; natura:—Gif hió hire cynd healdan wile *if she desire to retain her nature*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, note 21, MS. Cot. II. *a sort, gender;* natura, genus:—Neutrum is nāðor cynd, ne werlīces, ne wīflīces *neuter is neither sort* [*gender*], *neither of male nor of female*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 3; Som. 5, 32. [*Prompt.* keende, kyynde *genus: Wyc.* kynde *nature: Piers P.* kynde *nature, race, kind: Laym.* i-cunde *nature, kind, race: Orm.* kinde *nature, kind, race: O. Sax.* kind, *n. a child: Dut.* kind, *n. a child: Ger.* kind, *n. a child: M. H. Ger.* kint, *gen.* kindes, *n. a child: O. H. Ger.* kind, kint, *n. proles: Icel.* kind, *f. species, race, kind: Lat.* gent-em, *acc. of* gens.] DER. ge-cynd.

cynde; *adj. Natural, innate, inborn;* naturalis, innatus, ingenitus:—Cnihte weóx and þāg swā him cynde wǽron *the boy waxed and thrived as to him was natural*, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 26; Gen. 2771. DER. ge-cynde, un-, unge-.

cynde-līc; *adj. Natural,* KINDLY; naturalis, ingenitus:—Sīdra geseceafta cræftas cyndelīce *the kindly powers of wide-spread creatures*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 27; Sch. 5. DER. ge-cyndelīc, unge-.

cyne-, used in compounds, signifying *kingly, royal, special;* regius, præ-. v. cyne-bænd, -bearn, -boren, -bōt, -botl, -cyn, -dōm, etc.

cȳne; *adj. Bold, brave;* audax:—Cyninga cȳnost *bravest of kings*, Ps. C. 50, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. p. 276, 3. DER. searo-cȳne. v. cēne.

cȳne, an; *f. A chink, fissure;* rima:—Dæs leóhtes scīma þurh ða cȳnan dære dura ineóde *the glare of the light came through the chinks of the door*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 19.

cyne-bænd, es; *m.* [bend, bænd *a band, chaplet, crown*] *A royal crown, a diadem;* regia corona, diadema = διάδημα, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyne-bearn, es; *n. A kingly child, royal offspring;* regius puer, regia proles:—Ne mihton oncnāwan dæt cynebearn *they might not acknowledge the royal child*, Andr. Kmbl. 1131; An. 566. Wuldres cynebearn *the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 316; Men. 159: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 23; Gen. 1704.

cyne-boren; *part. Of royal birth;* regia stirpe natus, M. H. 12 a.

cyne-bōt, e; *f.* [bōt *boot, compensation*] *A king's compensation* or *recompense;* regis compensatio:—Gebīraþ seó cynebōt ðām leódum *the king's compensation belongs to the people*, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 8.

cyne-botl, es; *n.* [botl *a dwelling*] *A kingly dwelling, a palace;* palatium, Wrt. Voc. 86, 27.

cyne-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [cyne *regius, regalis;* cyn, cynn, *gens, stirps, familia*] *A royal race, royal lineage, royal offspring* or *family;* gens regia, proles regia, stirps *vel* familia regia:—Of Francena cynecynne *de gente Francorum regia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, note 32: 2, 14; S. 518, 3. He wæs hiora cynecynnes *he was of their royal race*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 83; Met. 26, 42. He wæs cynecynnes *he was of royal lineage*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14: Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 39, col. 1: L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 18.

cyne-dōm, es; *m.* [dōm *power, dominion*] *A royal dominion* or *power, kingdom, realm;* imperium, regnum, sceptrum, potestas:—Cynedōm *sceptrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. We willaþ dæt ān cynedōm fæste stande ǽfre on þeóde *we will that one kingship stand fast for ever in the nation*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 8. Hanna wæs mid ungemete dæs cynedōmes gyrnende *Hanno had an immoderate longing for the kingdom*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 43: L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: Ps. C. 50, 149; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 149. Rūmes cynedōmes *augustæ potestatis*, Mone ß. 3931. For ðam cynedōme *for the kingdom*, L. M. L; Th. i. 190, 6. Claudius Orcadas eálland to Rōmwara cynedōme geþēodde *Claudius Orcadas insulas Romano adjecit imperio*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 7: Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. He done cynedōm ciósan wolde *he would choose*

the kingdom, Beo. Th. 4741; B. 2376: L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. Ðætte ryhte cynedómas þurh ûre folc gefæstnode wǽron *that just royal governments might be settled throughout our people*, L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 9.

cyneg *a king*, Jos. 10, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17. v. cyning.

cyne-geard *a royal wand, sceptre*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerd *a sceptre*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. v. cyne-gyrd.

cyne-gerela, an; *m.* [gerela *a robe*] *A kingly robe;* regius vestitus:—Gif mon wolde him awindan of ðæs cynegerelan [MS. -gerelum] *if any one would strip off from him these kingly robes*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 45; Met. 25, 23.

cyne-gewǽdu; *pl. n.* [gewǽde *a garment, robe*] *Royal robes;* regiæ vestes:—He onfêng cynegewǽdum *he took the royal robes*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19.

cyne-gild, -gyld, es; *n.* [gild *compensation*] *A king's compensation;* regis compensatio:—To bôte on cynegilde [-gylde MS. H.] *as offering for the king's compensation*, L. M. L. Th. i. 190, 7.

Cynegils, es; *m. Cynegils, sixth king of the West Saxons;* Cynegilsus:—Cynegilses, *gen.* Chr. Erl. 2, 20: Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 10. Hêr, A. D. 611, Cynegils fêng to rîce on Wesseaxum, and heóld xxxi wintra *here, Cynegils succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons, and held it thirty-one years*, 611; Erl. 20, 33. Hêr, A. D. 635, Cynegils [MS. Kynegils] wæs gefullod fram Byrîne ðam biscope on Dorcaceastre, and Oswold Norþhymbra cining his onfêng *here, Cynegils was baptized by Birinus the bishop of Dorchester, and Oswold, king of Northumbria, was his sponsor*, 635; Erl. 25, 33. Cynegils onfêng ǽrest fulwihte Wesseaxna cyninga *Cynegils was the first of the West Saxon kings who received baptism*, Erl. 2, 16.

cyne-gôd; *adj. Excellent, noble;* præstans, nobilis:—Him cynegôdum *to him excellent*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 5; Gen. 1590. Him ðá cynegôde on Carran æðelinga bearn eard genâmon *then the noble children of men took them a dwelling in Harran*, 83; Th. 104, 16; Gen. 1736: 182; Th. 228, 2; Dan. 196: 195; Th. 243, 8; Dan. 433: Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 34; Wíd. 56.

cyne-gold, es; *n. Royal gold, a crown;* diadema = διάδημα, corona:—Þeódnes cynegold sôþfæstra gehwone glengeþ *the Lord's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 17; Ph. 605.

cyne-gyrd, -geard, -gerd, e; *f.* [gyrd *a rod, wand*] *A royal wand, sceptre;* sceptrum:—Cynegyrd *sceptrum*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 55. Cynegeard *sceptrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 127; Wrt. Voc. 42, 7. Cynegerd *sceptrum*, 6; Som. 56, 47; Wrt. Voc. 18, 2. Hî to ðæs caseres cynegyrde gebugon *they submitted to the emperor's sceptre*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16.

cyne-hâd, es; *m.* [hâd *form, condition*] *A royal personage* or *condition, dignity, kinghood;* regia persona *vel* dignitas:—Ðæt se cynehâd [MS. cynehade] ðæs hâlgan weres ece gemynd hæfde *ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 30, note. Ic Ælfrêd, gifendum Criste, mid cynehâdes mærnesse, geweorþaþ hæbbe cûþlîce ongiten *I Alfred, adorned, by the grace of Christ, with the dignity of a king have well perceived*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 1, 1.

cyne-hâm, es; *m.* [hâm *a house, dwelling, home*] *A royal residence;* regia villa:—On ðam cynehâme ðe is gecŷged Bearwe *at the royal residence which is called Barrow*, Cod. Dipl. 90; A. D. 716–743; Kmbl. i. 109, 15. On his âgenum cynehâmum *in his own royal residences*, 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 7.

cyne-helm, -healm, es; *m.* [helm *a crown*] *A crown, diadem;* corona, diadema:—Cynehelm *corona, diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 5: Mone B. 2166. Cynehealm *diadema*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 56. Wundon cynehelm of þornum, and asetton ofer hys heáfod *plectentes coronam de spinis posuerunt super caput ejus*, Mt. Bos. 27, 29: Jn. Bos. 19, 2, 5. Cynehelme *corona*, Mone B. 3019. For cynehelme *for a royal diadem*, Homl. Blick. 23, 34.

cyne-hlâford, es; *m.* [hlâford *a lord*] *A royal lord, sovereign lord, king;* regius *vel* supremus dominus, rex:—Be his cynehlâfordes gefæstnunge *with the permission of his royal lord*, Cod. Dipl. 593; A. D. 965–975; Kmbl. iii. 127, 8. Æt his leófan cynehlâforde Eádgâre cyninge *from his dear sovereign lord king Edgar*, 583; A. D. 963–975; Kmbl. iii. 111, 26: 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 22: Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 5, 17, 29. Ðæt we ealle ânum cynehlâforde holdlîce hýran *that we all faithfully obey one sovereign lord*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 10. Utan sẽnne cynehlâford holdlîce healdan *let us faithfully support one sovereign lord*, v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 12.

cynelec; *adj. Royal;* regalis:—In ðæm cynelecan tûne *in the royal town*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. v. cyne-lîc.

cyne-lîc, cynellîc, cynelec; *adj. Kingly, royal, regal, belonging to the state, public;* regius, regalis, publicus:—Eádward cyng man bebyrigde bûtan ælcum cynelicum wurþscipe *king Edward was buried without any kingly honour*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 3. Ðæt is cynelîc þing *that is a royal thing*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 26; Ruin. 48. Wæs ðæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on ða tíd seó cynellîce fæmne Ælflâd *præerat quidem tunc eidem monasterio regia virgo Ælfflæd*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. Ðæt se cynelica hâd ðæs hâlgan weres ece gemynd hæfde *ut regia viri sancti persona memoriam haberet æternam*, 3, 11; S. 535, 30. In ðæm cynelecan tûne *in the royal town*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 21, col. 2. Cynelîcre *publica*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 30. Cynelîco getimbro and ânlîpie *publica ædificia et privata*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45. Chaldêas cynelîcan getimbro mid fŷre fornâmon [MS. fornaman] *the Chaldeans destroyed the royal buildings with fire*, 1, 15; S. 483, 42. He onfêng cynelîcum gewǽdum and com on Breotone *he took the royal robes and came into Britain*, 1, 6; S. 476, 19, note. Wíd ða cynelîcan âdle ðe man *aurigini-nem* nemneþ *ad morbum regium, hoc est*, auriginem [=auruginem], Herb. 87, 1; Lchdm. i. 190, 14. Cynelîc reáf *trabea*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 122; Wrt. Voc. 40, 30. Cynelîc [MS. kyne-] botl *palatium*, 81; Som. 73, 9; Wrt. Voc. 47, 16.

cyne-lîce; *adv. Royally:* regie:—Ðû miltse on us gecŷþ cynelîce *shew mercy royally on us*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 24; Cri. 157.

cynelîc-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness;* regia dignitas: — For his cynelîcnysse ge môdes ge onsŷnes *for his kingliness both of his mind and appearance*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 9.

cynellîc *kingly, royal*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3. v. cyne-lîc.

Cyne-mæres ford, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Kimeresford: cyne *royal;* mære *a mere;* ford *a ford*] KEMPSFORD, *Gloucestershire*:—Rád Æðelmund alderman ofer æt Cynemæresforda *alderman Æthelmund rode over at Kempsford*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6.

cyne-rîce, -ryce, es; *n. A royal region* or *possession, a kingdom, realm;* regnum:—Secg monig wyscte ðæt ðæs cynerîces ofercumen wǽre *many a warrior wished that there was an end of that kingdom*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 34; Deór. 26. Fêng his bearn to cynerîce *his child succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5; Edg. 31: 1066; Erl. 201, 1: 1076; Erl. 215, 2. On ðý cynerîce be sûþan Temese *in the kingdom south of the Thames*, 871; Erl. 76, 9. On cynerŷce *in the realm*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 23; Az. 35. He ge-eóde ealle ða cynerîcu ðe on Crécum wǽron *he over-ran all the kingdoms which were in Greece*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39. Cynerîca mæst *greatest of kingdoms*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 1; Wíd. 39. Ðæt he ealdordôm âgan sceolde ofer cynerîcu *that he should possess eldership over the kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 5; Exod. 318: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 12; Met. 26, 6.

cyne-rôf; *adj.* [rôf *famous*] *Royally famous, noble;* nobilis:—Wolde ic ânes to dê, cynerôf hæleþ, cræftes neósan *I would inquire of thee of one art, noble hero*, Andr. Kmbl. 967; An. 484: 1169; An. 585. Cirdon cynerôfe *the noble ones turned*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 312: 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 200.

cyne-scipe, es; *m. Kingship, royalty, honour;* regia dignitas:—Hæbbe ic mînes cynescipes gerihta *I may have my rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27. Me to fullum cynescipe *to my perfect royalty*, 2; Th. i. 272, 25. Him sylfum to cynescipe *in honour of himself*, L. Edg. i. prm; Th. i. 262, 4: L. C. E. prm; Th. i. 358, 6.

cyne-setl, es; *n.* [setl *a seat*] *A royal seat, throne;* imperii sedes, solium:—Constantinopolis is nû ðæt heáhste cynesetl ealles eástrîces *Constantinople is now the chief royal seat of all the eastern empire*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 11. Þe sit on his cynesetle *qui sedet in solio ejus*, Ex. 11, 5.

cyne-stôl, es; *m.* [cyne *royal*, stôl *a seat, stool*] *A royal throne* or *dwelling, chief city, capital;* thronus, urbs regia, arx, metropolis:—On his cynestôle on *his kingly throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 6; Cri. 1217: Elen. Kmbl. 659; El. 330. Of cynestôlum *from royal seats*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 22; Pa. 49. Constantinopolis is Crêca cynestôl *Constantinople is the royal dwelling-place of the Greeks*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 45. Cynestôle Creácas wîoldon *the Greeks possessed the metropolis*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 95; Met. 1, 48: Menol. Fox 208; Men. 105. We becômon to ðam cynestôle, ðǽr getimbred wæs tempel Dryhtnes *we came to the royal city, where the temple of the Lord was built*, Andr. Kmbl. 1332; An. 666. Ðǽr heó ǽfre forþ wunian môten cestre and cynestôl *where they may evermore possess cities and a kingly throne*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 1; Sat. 298: Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 31. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestôla cyst *holy Jerusalem, choicest of royal cities*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 11; Cri. 51.

cyne-strêt, e; *f. A royal street* or *road;* regia via, publicum, Cot. 153.

Cynete, an; *f.* **I.** *the river* KENNET *which rises in Wiltshire;* fluvii nomen qui originem suam habet in agro Wiltoniensi:—Ǽrest on Cynetan, ðæt up andlang strêmes ... ðæt eft innan Cynetan strêm *first to the Kennet, then up along the stream ... then again to the river Kennet*, Cod. Dipl. 792; A. D. 1050; Kmbl. iv. 122, 21, 26; Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 378; A. D. 939; Kmbl. iii. 413, 22, 30: Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 17, 25, 35: 1152; A. D. 944; Kmbl. v. 300, 16, 18: 1199; A. D. 956; Kmbl. v. 376, 6, 16: 1282; A. D. 984; Kmbl. vi. 118, 1, 6. **II.** KENNET, *a village on the river Kennet in Wiltshire;* villæ nomen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Wæs fyrd gesomnod æt Cynetan *a force was assembled at Kennet*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 23.

cyne-þrym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m.* [þrym *a multitude, majesty, glory*] *A kingly host, royal majesty or glory;* regia multitudo, regis majestas:—Mid cyneþrymme *with a kingly host*, Cd. 209; Th. 260, 8; Dan. 706: Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 12; Hö. 51. He cwom on cyneþrymme *he came in royal majesty*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ryhtfremmende cyneþrym cýðaþ *the righteous doers shall proclaim the royal majesty*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 5; Ph. 634: Andr. Kmbl. 2645; An. 1324. Ðú me gecýðdest cyneþrymma wyn *thou declaredst to me joy of kingly glories*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 23; Hö. 74.

cyne-wise, an; *f.* [wise *an affair*] *The state, republic, commonwealth;* respublica:—Se náht freomlíces ongan on ðære cynewísan *he began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 21. Rehte ða cynewísan *remp̃blicam rexit*, 1, 5; S. 476, 8.

cyne-wiðde, an; *f. A royal wreath, diadem;* redimiculum:—Cynewiðdan *redimicula*, Mone B. 6270: Cot. 185.

cyne-word, es; *n.* [word *a speech*] *A proper speech or word;* proprium verbum:—Mon cýðe cynewordum, hú se cuma hátte *let a man make known in fitting words, how the guest is called*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 29; Rä. 44, 16.

Cynewulf, es; *m. An Anglo-Saxon poet, who has preserved his name in Runes, in his poem on Elene's Recovery of the Cross.* Mr. Kemble will best describe his own discovery.—In the Vercelli MS. is contained a long poem on the finding of the Cross by the Empress Helena [=Elene]. After the close of the poem, and apparently intended as a tail-piece to the whole book, comes a poetical passage, in which the author principally refers to himself, and after a reference to his own increasing age and the change from the strength and joyousness of youth, he breaks out, in the 15th Canto, into a moralizing strain, in which he concludes his work. The following thirty lines, containing Runes, form a portion of this Canto:—

Á wæs sæc ón-þæt,	*Ever was contest till then,*
cnyssed cearwelmum	*with waves of sorrow tossed*
ᚻ [cén] drúsende,	**C** *[the torch] sinking,*
ðeáh he, in medohealle	*though he, in meadhall*
máþmas, þege	*treasures, handled*
æplede gold,	*appled gold,*
ᚱ [yr] gnornode,	**Y** *[sorrow] he mourned,*
ᚾ [nýd] gefére,	**N** *[need] his consort,*
nearu sorge dreáh,	*narrow sorrow he suffered,*
enge rúne,	*a close rune,*
ðær him ᛗ [éh] fóre	*where* **E** *[the horse] before him*
mílpaðas mæt,	*measured the mile-paths,*
módig þrægde	*proudly hastened*
wírum gewlenced.	*with wires adorned.*
ᚹ [wén] is geswíþrad,	**W** *[hope] is overpowered,*
gomen æfter gearum,	*my joy in my old age,*
geógoþ is gecyrred	*youth is turned back*
ald onmedla.	*my old pride.*
ᚢ [úr] wæs geára	**U** *I was of old*
geógoþhádes glǽm,	*a gleam of youth,*
nú synt geárdagas	*now are the days of my life*
æfter fyrstmearce	*after the appointed space*
forþgewitene,	*departed,*
lífwynne geliden,	*the joy of life flowed away,*
swá ᛚ [lagu] togliðeþ,	*as* **L** *[lake or water] glideth,*
flódas gefýsde.	*the floods that hasten.*
ᚠ [feoh] ǽghwam bíþ	**F** *[wealth] will be for every man*
lǽne under lyfte,	*failing under the heaven,*
landes frætwe	*the ornament of the land*
gewítaþ under wolcnum.	*will depart under the welkin.*

Elen. Kmbl. 2512-2541; El. 1257-1292.

The extreme rudeness and abruptness of these lines, and the apparent uselessness of the Runes, led me to suspect that there was more in them than merely met the eye. This I found to be the case; for, on taking the Runes out of the context, using them as single letters and uniting them in one word, they supplied me with the name **CYNEWULF**, undoubtedly no other than the author of the poems. I cannot here bestow space upon a long argument to shew who this *Cynewulf* was. I believe him to have been the Abbot of Peterborough of that name, who flourished in the beginning of the eleventh century, who was accounted in his own day a celebrated poet, both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, whose works have long been lost, but whose childish ingenuity has now enabled us with some probability to assign to him the authorship of the Vercelli and Exeter Codices, Archæologia, vol. xxviii. 1840, by Kemble, pp. 327–372. The Reverend Jn. Earle, M.A. etc. Rector of Swanswick, with some pertinent remarks, supposes Cynewulf to be the same person as Cyneweard. v. Chr. Erl. Introduction, pp. xx–xxii.

cyng *a king*, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 20: 894; Erl. 91, 32: L. Ath. iv. pref; Th. i. 220, 1. v. cyning.

cyngc *a king*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 7. v. cyning.

Cynges tún, es; *m.* [cynges tún *king's town*] KINGSTON; regia villa:—Aðelstán wæs to cynge æt Cynges túne gehálgod *Athelstan was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 924; Th. 199, 8, col. 1: 979; Th. 234, 10, col. 2. Æt Cyninges tún *at Kingston*, Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. 1. v. Cinges tún, Cyninges tún.

cyning, cyng, es; *m.* [cyn *people,* -ing *originating from, son of*]. **I.** *a king, ruler, emperor;* rex, imperator. He is the representation of the people, and springs from them, as a son does from his parents. The Anglo-Saxon king was elected from the people; he was, therefore, the king of the people. He was the chosen representative of the people, their embodiment, the child, not the father of the people. He was not the lord of the soil, but the leader of his people. He completed the order of freemen, and was the summit of his class. As the freeman [ceorl] was to the noble [ædele], so was the noble to the king. The Anglo-Saxon king was the king of a tribe or of a people, but never of the land. We read of kings of the West Saxons or of the Mercians, but not of Wessex or of Mercia. The king was, in truth, essentially one with the people, by them and their power he reigned; but his land was like theirs, private property. It was not the feudal system, and was never admitted that the king was owner of all the land in a country:—Se cyning mildelíce onféng *the king received [him] gladly*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 30, 44. Se Iudéa cyning *the king of the Jews;* ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Saul wæs gecoren ǽrest to cyninge on Israhéla þeóde *Saul was first chosen king of the people of Israel*, Ælfc. T. 13, 3. Eart ðú witodlíce cyning *ergo rex es tu?* οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ; Jn. Bos. 18, 37. Cyninges botl *a king's dwelling, palace*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 18. Cyninga [MS. cininga] bóc *the book of kings*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 38: 8, 3. Cyninga [MS. kyninga] byrgen *a burying-place of kings;* mausoleum, bustum, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 3; Wrt. Voc. 49, 27. Maximian, árleás cyning *Maximian, the wicked emperor*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 1; Jul. 4. **2.** *a spiritual King, God, Christ;* Deus, Christus:—Heofona Cyning *the King of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008; An. 1507: 3017; An. 1511: Cd. 137; Th. 172, 18; Gen. 2846. Crist is ealra cyninga Cyning *Christ is King of all kings*, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 9: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 17; Cri. 136: 11 a; Th. 14, 6; Cri. 215: Andr. Kmbl. 1955; An. 980. **3.** *the devil;* diabólus, satánas:—Hellwarena cyning *the king of hell's inhabitants*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 28; Jul. 322. Se ofermóda cyning, Satan *the haughty king, Satan*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. **II.** *Anglo-Saxon kings were at first elected from a family* or *class, by* Witena gemót *the assembly of the wise.* **2.** *fidelity was sworn to them by the people,* in the following words:—Dus man sceal swerigean hyld-áþas. 'On ðone Drihten, ðe ðes hálgdóm is fóre hálig, ic wille beón N. hold and getríwe, and eal lufian ðæt he lufaþ, and eal ascúnian ðæt he ascúnaþ, æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum, and nǽfre, willes ne gewealdes, wordes ne weorces, ówiht dón ðæs him láþre biþ; wið dam ðe he me healde swá ic earnian wille, and eall ðæt læste ðæt uncer fórmǽl wæs, ðá ic to him gebeáh and his willan geceás *thus shall a man swear oaths of fidelity* [or *homage*]. *By the Lord, before whom this relic is holy, I will be to N. faithful and true, and love all that he loves, and shun all that he shuns, according to God's law, and according to the world's principles, and never, by will nor by force, by word nor by deed, do aught of what is loathful to him: on condition that he keep me as I am willing to deserve, and all that fulfil that our agreement was, when I submitted to him and chose his will,*' L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2–9. If this was taken in A. D. 924, it was not long before the power of the king was limited, for we have the following oath administered to Ædelrēd, when he was consecrated king at Kingston in A. D. 978, as is stated in the Chronicle,—On ðys geáre wæs Ædelrēd to cininge gehálgod æt Cinges túne *in this year Æthelred was consecrated king at Kingston*, Chr. 978 [MS. 979]; Th. 234, 9, col. 1. **3.** *the king took a corresponding oath to his people.* The words of the king's oath are,—Ðis gewrit is gewriten, stæf be stæfe, be ðam gewrite ðe Dúnstán arcebisceop sealde úrum hláforde æt Cinges túne á on dæg ðá hine man hálgode to cinge, and forbeád him ælc wedd to syllanne bútan ðysan wedde, ðe he up on Cristes weofod lēde, swá se bisceop him dihte. 'On ðære hálgan Þrýnnesse naman, Ic þreó þing behāte cristenum folce, and me underþéoddum:—*Án ǽrest*, ðæt ic Godes cyrice and eall cristen folc mūnra gewealda sóðe sibbe healde. *Oðer* is, ðæt ic reáflāc and ealle unrihte þing eallum hádum forbeóde. *Þridde*, ðæt ic behāte and bebeóde ðe eallum dómum riht and mildheortnisse, ðæt us eallum árfæst and mildheort God þurh ðæt his écean miltse forgífe, se lifaþ and ríxaþ' *this writing is copied, letter for letter, from the writing which archbishop Dunstan delivered to our lord at Kingston on the very day when he was consecrated king, and he forbade him to give any other pledge but this pledge which he laid upon Christ's altar, as the bishop instructed him.* 'In the name of the Holy Trinity, three things do I promise to this christian people, my subjects. First, *that I will hold God's church and all the christian people of my realm in true peace.* Second, *that I will forbid rapine and all injustice to men of all conditions.* Third, *that I promise and enjoin justice and mercy in all judgments, whereby the just and merciful God may give us all his eternal favour, who liveth*

and reigneth,' Relq. Ant. W. ii. 194. **4.** from the freedom with which the educated spoke of the Doom's Day Survey of William the Conquerer, indicating their love of freedom, *we have no reason to suppose this oath was the first oath taken by kings in our limited monarchy.* The spirit of the monks may be seen in the following extract from the Chronicle:—Willelm, Engla landes cyng, de ðā wæs sittende on Normandige, fordig he āhte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige . . . sende ðā ofer eall Engla land into ælcere scīre his men . . . Swā swȳðe nearwelīce he hit lett ūt aspyrian, ðæt næs ān ælþig hīde, ne ān gyrde landes, ne, furðon, hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nān sceame to dōnne, ān oxa [MS. oxe], ne ān cū, ne ān swīn næs belyfon, ðæt næs gesæt on his gewrite, and ealle ða gewrita wǣron gebroht to him syððan *William, king of England, who was then resident in Normandy, for he owned both England and Normandy . . . then sent his men over all England into each shire . . . So very narrowly did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a rood of land, nay, moreover, it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it, not an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down in his writ, and all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him,* Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 2–4 . . . 24, 25 . . . 33–38. **5.** the Anglo-Saxon king *had royal power to pardon transgressors*:—Gif hwā in cyninges healle gefeohte, oððe his wǣpn gebrede, and hine mon gefō; sié ðæt on cyninges dōme, swā deáþ, swā līf, swā he him forgifan wille *if any one fight in the king's hall, or draw his weapon, and he be taken; be it in the king's power, either death or life, or pardon,* L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 8, 9. Sié on cyninges dōme hwæðer he līf āge ðe nāge *be it in the king's power whether he shall or shall not have life,* L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3, 4. Būton him cyning [MS. kyning] ārian wille *unless the king will be merciful to him,* 36; Th. i. 124, 19. Ðæt he wǣre his feores scyldig, būton he cyng gesōhte, and he him his feorh forgifan wolde; call swā hit ǣr æt Greátan leá and æt Exan ceastre and æt Þunres felda gecweden wæs *that he should be liable in his life, unless he should flee to the king, and he should give him his life; all as it was before ordained at Greatley and at Exeter and at Thundersfield,* L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6–9: L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 11: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24, 25: L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14: vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 24. **6.** *of all forfeits the king had one half*—to healfum:—Fō se cyng to healfum,—to healfum ða men ðe on ðære rāde beón *let the king take possession of half, of [the other] half the men, who may be in the riding [shall take possession],* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 6, 7. **7.** *treasure-trove, or treasure or money found, of which the owner was unknown, belonged to the king.* It is designated in Anglo-Saxon charters by the words—ealle hordas būfan eorþan, and binnan eorþan *all hoards above the earth, and within the earth.* As we learn from Beowulf, in early and heathen times, much treasure was buried in the mound raised over the ashes of the dead, besides what was burned with the body:—Hī on beorg dydon bēgas [MS. beg] and siglu, forlēton eorla gestreón eorþan healdan, gold on greóte, ðær hit nū gēn līfaþ yldum swā unnyt swā hit ǣr wæs *they placed rings and jewels in the mound, they left the treasure of earls to the earth to hold, gold in the dust, where it now yet remains as useless to men as it was before,* Beo. Th. 6307–6318; B. 3164–3169. The legend of Guthlac [about A. D. 700, v. Crūland] supplies a very early instance of the search for gold and silver in the mounds:—Wæs ðǣr on ðam ealande sum hlāw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcan men iú geāra for feós wilnunga geduifon and brǣcon: ðā wæs ðǣr on ōðre sīdan ðæs hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáþ wǣre *there was on the island a great mound raised upon the earth, which some men of yore had dug and broken up in hopes of treasure: then there was dug up on the other side of the mound as it were a great water-pit,* Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 4–8. **8.** *Pastus* or *Convivium* = Cyninges feorm. The king visited different districts personally or by deputy to see that justice was done to all his subjects. In these periodical journeys the king received support and entertainment wherever he went. Hence perhaps the privileges of our judges. In A. D. 814 Cēnwulf released the bishop of Worcester from a *pastus* of twelve men, whom he was bound to find. This was so great an expense that the exemption was worth an estate of thirteen hides, v. Cod. Dipl. 203; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 256. **9.** *Vigilia* = heáfodweard *head ward*, or *a proper watch set over the king, which he claimed when he came into any district.* The sǣweard or *coast guard* was also a regal right, performed by the tenants of those land owners whose estates lay contiguous to the sea. **10.** *the mint or coinage of money.* The king exercised a superintendence over the circulating medium. Æðelrǣd not only enacted that there should be no moneyers besides the king's, but that their number should be diminished:—Nān man ne āge mēnne myntere būton cyng *let no man have a moneyer except the king,* L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 15. Ut monetarii pauciores sint quam antea fuerint, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 2. **11.** *the grant of a market, with power to levy tolls, was also a royalty,* Cod. Dipl. 1075; Kmbl. v. 142: 1084; A. D. 904; Kmbl. v. 157. v. The Rights of Anglo-Saxon Kings, explained more fully in *Kemble's Saxons in England*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1849. Bk. ii. chap. 2; vol. ii. pp. 29–103. [*Prompt.* kynge: *Wye.* kyng: *Piers P. Chauc.* king: *R. Glouc.* kyng: *Laym. Orm.* king: *Plat.* könig: *O. Sax.* kuning, cunig, *m: Frs.* kening: *O. Frs.* kining, kinig, kening, keneng, koning: *Dut.* koning, *m: Kil.* koningh, *m: Ger.* künig, *m: M. H. Ger.* künic, künec, künc, *m: O. H. Ger.* kuning, *m: Dan.* konning, konge, *m: Swed.* konung, kong, kung, *m: Icel.* konungr, kóngr, *m: Lett.* kungs *dominus.*] DER. ædel-cyning, Angel-, beorn-, brȳten-, eorþ-, ēdel-, folc-, gāst-, geár-, gūþ-, hǣðen-, heáh-, heofon-, leód-, mægen-, ródor-, sǣ-, segn-, self-, sige-, sōþ-, swegl-, þeód-, þrym-, þryþ-, woruld-, wuldor-.

cyning-bald; *adj. Kingly* or *nobly bold;* nobiliter audax:—Férdon forþ cyningbalde men *the nobly bold men went forth,* Beo. Th. 3273; B. 1634.

cyning-cynn, es; *n.* [cynn *a sort, race,* v. cynn] *A royal race;* regium genus:—Of ðæs strȳnde monigra mǣgþa cyningcynn fruman lǣdde *the royal race of many tribes drew its beginning from his stock,* Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 30. Eanfriþ wæs ðære mǣgþe cyningcynnes *Eanfrith was of the royal race of that province,* 3, 1; S. 523, 14. Penda wæs se fromesta esne of Mercna cyningcynne *Penda was the boldest man of the royal race of the Mercians,* 2, 20; S. 521, 9. v. cyne-cyn.

cyning-dōm, es; *m.* [-dōm *dominion, power*] *Kingly power, a* KINGDOM; regimen, regnum:—Cyningdōm habban *to have kingly power,* Cd. 173; Th. 216, 7; Dan. 3. Metod dec aceorfeþ of cyningdōme *the Lord will cut thee off from thy kingdom,* 202; Th. 251. 24; Dan. 568. Caldēas cyningdōm āhton *the Chaldeans held the kingdom,* 209; Th. 258, 24; Dan. 680. v. cyne-dōm.

Cyninges tūn *Kingston,* Chr. 979; Th. 235, 9, col. i. v. Cynges tūn.

cyninges wyrt, e; *f. The herb marjoram;* sampsuchum = *σάμψυχον,* origanum majorana, Lin:—Cyninges wyrt *sampsuchum,* Mone A. 529.

cyning-feorm, cyninges feorm, e; *f.* [feorm *food, support*] *Royal purveyance, tribute for the royal household;* regis firma:—Ic heó gefreóge ēcelīce ðæs gafoles, ðe hió nū get to cyninges handa ageofan sceolan of ðam dǣle ðe dǣr ungefreód to lāfe wæs ðære cyningfeorme, ge on hlutrum alaþ, ge on beóre, ge on hunige, ge hrýdrum, ge on swýnum, ge on sceáputm *I free them for ever from the impost which they have still to pay into the king's hand, from that portion, which was there left unfreed of the royal purveyance, whether in pure ale, or in beer, or in honey, or in oxen, or in swine, or in sheep,* Cod. Dipl. 313; A. D. 883; Kmbl. ii. 111, 4–9. De cyninges feorm to belimpe *to which the royal purveyance belongs,* L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 24.

cyning-gereord, -gereorde, es; *n.* [gereord *food, a repast, feast*] *A royal feast;* regis convivium:—Cyning-gereorde *fercula,* Cot. 93.

cyning-gierela, an; *m. A royal crown, diadem;* regalis tænia [= *ταινία*] diadema = *διάδημα,* Som. Ben. Lye.

cyning-rīce *a kingdom,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. cyne-rīce.

cyn-līc; *adj.* [cyn *suitable, fit*] *Becoming, fitting;* décōrus:—Suilce iów cynlīc þynce *as to you may seem fitting,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 461, 36. Swā him rihtlīc and cynlīc þince *as to them may seem just and becoming,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 493, 12.

cyn-līce; *adv. Becomingly, fitly;* congruenter:—Hī cynlīce to ðē cleopiaþ *they fitly call upon thee,* Ps. Th. 64, 14: 118, 57, 82, 145, 147: 126, 2.

cynn, es; *n. A sort, kind;* genus, Ps. Th. 144, 13. v. cyn.

cynn *suitable, fit,* Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24: L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 11, MS. H. v. cyn.

cynnan *to declare, clear, prove;* advocāre, purgāre, manifestāre:—Gif he cynne ðæt he hit bohte *if he declare that he bought it,* L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 12, note 7. v. cennan II.

cynnestre, an; *f.* [cennan *to bring forth,* -estre *a female* termination, *q. v.*] *One who brings forth, a mother;* genitrix, mater:—Ðæt cild oncneów Marian stemne, cynnestran *the child knew the voice of Mary, the mother,* Homl. Th. i. 352, 27.

cynning-stān, es; *m.* [cennan II. *to try, prove;* stān *a stone*] *A trying-stone;* tessera:—Cynning-stān on tæfle *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board;* pyrgus [= *πύργος*], turricula, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 65; Wrt. Voc. 39, 48.

cynn-recceniss, e; *f.* [reccenys *a narration, history*] *A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy;* genealogia, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i, title.

cyn-recen; *gen.* -recenne: *f. A pedigree, genealogy, parentage;* generatio, genealogia, parentela, Som. Ben.

cyn-ren, -ryn, es; *n.* [cyn *a kindred, race, nation, family, generation;* ren, ryn *a course*] *A family course, family, generation, kind, nation, posterity;* generatio, genus, natio, progenies, propago:—He forlēt his rīce and his cynren *he left his country and his family,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 27. Cynren *generatio,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 49. Ðis ys Thares cynryn *this is the generation of Terah,* Gen. 11, 27. On cynrynum cynrena [MS. kynrynum kynrena] *in generationes generationum,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 5. On ðam fiftan dæge ūre Drihten gesceóp ða mycclan hwalas on heora cynrynum *on the fifth day our Lord created the great whales with their kinds,* Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8. Fisc sceal on wætere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennen] *a fish shall propagate his kind in the water,*

Menol. Fox 515; Gn. C. 28. Cynrenu *genera*, Scint. 53. Ic andette ðē on cynrenum [cynrenon MS.], Drihten *confitebor tibi in nationibus, Domine*, Ps. Spl. 17, 51. Lā ge nædrena cynryn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 34. Cynren *propago*, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 17; Wrt. Voc. 51, 62.

Cynríc, es; *m. Cynric, the second king of the West Saxons, son of Cerdic*, q. v.; Cynrícus:—Hēr, A. D. cccxcxv, cōman twegen ealdormen on Brytene, Cerdic and Cynríc his sunu, mid v scipum on ðone stede ðe is gecweden Cerdices ōra, and ðȳ ilean dæge hie gefuhtan wiđ Wealum *here*, A. D. 495, *came two aldormen to Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with five ships, at the place which is called Cerdic's shore* [*on the south of Dorsetshire*, v. Cerdices ōra], *and on the same day they fought against the Welsh*, Chr. 495; Th. 24, 26–33. Hēr Cerdic forþfērde, and Cynríc his sunu rīcsode forþ xxvi wintra *in this year* [A. D. 534] *Cerdic died, and Cynric his son reigned for twenty-six years*, 534; Erl. 14, 32.

cyn-ryn, es; *n. A family course, generation;* generatio, progenies, Gen. 11, 27: Ps. Lamb. 71, 5: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 8: Mt. Bos. 12, 34. v. cyn-ren.

CYP; *gen.* cyppes; *m. A* CHIP, *beam, log, trunk of a tree;* festuca, trabs. stipes:—Cyppes *stipitis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 148. 80. Cyp *stipitem*, 150, 39. [*Prompt.* chyppe *assula: Chauc.* chippes, *pl.: R. Brun.* chip: *Kil.* kippen *cudere: Icel.* kippa *to pull, snatch;* kippr, *m. a pull, shock, spasm.*]

cȳp, e; *f. A measure, bushel;* modius, dolium:—Under cȳpe *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 15. Cȳpe *dolium*, Mone B. 3630. v. cȳf.

cȳpa, cēpa, an; *m.* [ceáp **II**]. **I.** *a factor, merchant, trader;* negotiator, mercator:—Đā đǽr tōron Madianisce cȳpan *then there passed Midianitish merchants*, Gen. 37, 28. Cȳpa *mercator*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 38. Đās hālgan cȳpan, Petrus and Andreas, mid heora nettum and scipe him dæt ēce līf geceápodon *these holy traders, Peter and Andrew, with their nets and ship bought for themselves everlasting life*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 19. Drihten adrǽfde dillīce cȳpan of ðam hālgan temple *the Lord drove such chapmen from the holy temple*, 406, 24. **II.** what a merchant has his goods in,—*A basket;* cofinus = *κόφινος*:—Man nam ða gebrotu ðe đār belifon, twelf cȳpan fulle *subtatum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentorum cophini* [*κοφίνοι*] *duodecim*, Lk. Bos. 9, 17. [*Scot.* couper, coper *one who buys and sells: O. Frs.* kapere, *m. a purchaser: Dut.* kooper, *m: Ger.* käufer, *m: M. H. Ger.* koufer, *m: O. H. Ger.* koufāri, *m: Dan.* kjöber: *Swed.* köpare, *m: Lat.* caupo *a merchant: Grk. κάπηλος one who sells provisions: Lith.* kupczus *mercator.*] DER. mynet-cȳpa.

cȳpan, cīpan; ic cȳpe, đū cȳpest, cȳpst, he cȳpeþ, cȳpþ, *pl.* cȳpaþ; *p.* cȳpte, đū cȳptest, *pl.* cȳpton, cīptun *To sell;* vendere:—Ic wylle cȳpan *volo vendere*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Ic cȳpe mīne þinge *ego vendo meas res*, 26, 33. Hwǽr cȳpst đū fixas đīne *ubi vendis pisces tuos?* 23, 21. Đū sældest *vel* cȳptest folc đīn *vendidisti populum tuum*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 14. Sǽde đām đe đa culfran cȳpton *dixit his qui columbas vendebant*, Jn. Bos. 2, 16. Gāþ to đām cȳpendum and bycgaþ eów ele *ite ad vendentes et emite vobis oleum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 9: Gen. 47, 20. [*Prompt.* chepyn' *licitari: Chauc.* chepe *to buy, market: Piers P.* chepen *to buy: Scot.* coup *to buy and sell: Plat.* kopen, köpen *to buy: O. Sax.* kôpôn *to bargain: Frs.* keapjen: *O. Frs.* kapia *to buy: Dut.* koopen *to buy: Ger.* kaufen: *M. H. Ger.* koufen: *O. H. Ger.* koufôn, koufôn *mercari: Goth.* kaupon *to bargain: Dan.* kjöbe *to buy: Swed.* köpa *to buy: Icel.* kaupa, *p.* keypti *to bargain.*] DER. be-cȳpan, ge-. v. ceápian.

cȳpe-cniht, es; *m. A bought servant, slave;* venalis puer, servus:—Đā geseah he cȳpecnihtas *he then saw slaves*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 18.

cȳpe-man, -mann, es; *m. A merchant*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. v. ceápman.

cypera, an; *m. A* KIPPER, *salmon in the state of spawning;* salmo ova gignens:—Đonne eów fōn lysteþ leax oðđe cyperan *when you desire to catch a salmon or a kipper*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12.

cyperen; *adj. Coppery, belonging to copper;* æreus:—Seóþ on cyperenum citele *seethe it in a copper kettle*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. Dō on cyperen fæt *put it into a copper vessel*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 1. Gemultan ealle đa anlicnessa togædere, đe đǽr binnan wǽran, ge gyldene, ge sylfrene, ge ærene, ge cyperene *all the statues, which were in it, of gold, and of silver, and of brass, and of copper, were melted together*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 22. Fordonde he forgnāþ gatu cyperene *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Cyperen hwer *a copper ewer* or *vessel;* cucuma, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 23.

cȳpe-þing; *pl. n. Saleable things, merchandise;* merces, Cot. 133. v. cēpe-þing.

cȳping, cȳpinge, cīping, e; *f.* [ceáping, ceáp *a price*, q. v. **II**]. **I.** *a bargaining, setting a price, marketing, chapping, traffic;* negotiatio, nundina:—Dæt nān cȳping ne sȳ Sunnan dagum *that no marketing be on Sundays*, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 15: v. 10; Th. i. 240, 9. Đa ealdorbiscopas geþafedon dæt đǽr cȳping binnan gehæfd wǽre *the high-priests allowed chapping to be held therein*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 6. Cȳpinge *negotiatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 18; Wrt. Voc. 47, 25. Sunnan dæges cȳpinge we forbeódaþ ðēghwār *we forbid Sunday's traffic everywhere*, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 21. Cȳpingce, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15. Ne fortruwige he hiene æt dære cȳpinge *let them not be too confident of their bargain*, Past. 44, 6; Hat. MS. 62 b, 9. Cȳpinga *nundinæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Dæt hī Sunnan dæges cȳpinga georne geswīcan *that they strictly abstain from Sunday marketings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12: v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7. **II.** *a market-place, market;* forum:—Đæs tūnes cȳping and seó innung đara portgerihta gange into dære hālgan stōwe *let the market of the town and the revenue of the port dues go to the holy place*, Cod. Dipl. 598; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 138, 10. To-middes dære cȳpinge *in the midst of the market*, M. H. 117 a. Andlang strǽte ūt on ða cȳpinge, swā up anlang cȳpinge *along the road out to the market-place, so up along the market-place*, Cod. Dipl. 720; A. D. 1012; Kmbl. iii. 359, 12, 13.

cȳp-man; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A chapman, merchant;* mercator:—Đa cȳpmen binnon đam temple getācnodon unrihtwise lārcēowas on Godes geladunge *the chapmen within the temple betokened unrighteous teachers in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 35: ii. 120, 15. Drihten adrǽfde of đam temple đa cȳpmen *the Lord drove the chapmen from the temple*, i. 406, 1. Sume synt cȳpmenn *alii sunt mercatores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 7. Be cȳpmanna fōre *of the journeying of chapmen*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11, note 27, B. G. v. ceáp-man.

Cyppan-ham, -hamm *Chippenham, Wilts:*—Hēr hine bestæl se here to Cyppanhamme *here the army stole itself away to Chippenham*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 21, col. 2, 3: 880; Th. 148, 39, col. 3. v. Cippan-ham.

cypresse, an; *f. The cypress;* cupressus [= *κύπαρισσος*], cupressus sempervirens, Lin:—Of cypressan *from the cypress*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 21.

cypsed; *pp. Bound, fettered;* compeditus. DER. ge-cypsed. v. cyspan.

cȳp-strǽt, e; *f.* [cȳp = ceáp **II**, strǽt *a street*] *A street or place for merchandise, cheap street;* vicus mercatorius:—Andlang cȳpstrǽte *along cheap street*, Cod. Dipl. 1291; A. D. 996; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17.

cyre, e; *f. A church;* ecclesia:—Cristes cyre *Christ's church*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. In dære cyre *in the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Đa cyre *the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. v. cyrce, cyrice.

cyre-brœce, es; *m. Church-breach, a breaking into a church;* in ecclesiam irruptio:—Đa heáfodleahtras sind, manslieht, cyrebrœce, etc. *the chief sins are, murder, church-breach, etc.* Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. v. ciric-bryce.

cyrce; *gen.* cyrcan, cyrcean; *f. A church;* ecclesia:—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fīf hund manna eáđelīce befōn on hire rīmette *the church with her porch could easily contain in its space five hundred men*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 13: ii. 584, 3: 592, 22. Cyrcan duru *a church's door*, i. 64, 31. Crist is se grundweall dære gāstlīcan cyrcan *Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church*, ii. 588, 22. Ne sceal cyrcean timber to ænigum ōdrum weorce, būton to ōđre cyrcean *ligna ecclesiæ non debent ad aliud opus poni, nisi ad aliam ecclesiam*, L. Eccg. P. A. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16, 17. v. cyrice.

cyrce weard *a warden of the church, sacristan*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33. v. cyric-weard, cyrc-weard.

cyrc-hālgung *hallowing* or *consecrating a church*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27. v. cyric-hālgung.

cyrc-līc *ecclesiastical*, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 35, col. 3: L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 13: Homl. Th. i. 600, 8. v. cyric-līc.

cyrc-þēnung *church-service*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 81. v. ciric-þēnung.

cyrc-þingere, es; *m. A priest;* sacerdos:—Sacerd *vel* cyrcþingere *sacerdos*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 14; Wrt. Voc. 42, 23. v. þingere **II**, cyric-þingere.

cyrc-weard, cyric-, -werd, es; *m. A churchwarden, sacristan;* ecclesiæ custos, sacri scriniarius:—Cyrcweardes þēnung *a churchwarden's duty*, Greg. Dial. i. 5. Ælđelstān cyric-weard [MS. -wyrd] fēng to đam abbodrice æt Abban dūne *Æthelstan, warden of the church, succeeded to the abbacy at Abingdon*, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26. Cyrcweard *sacri scriniarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 23; Wrt. Voc. 61, 4. Cyrcweard *œdituus*, R. Conc. i. Se bisceop befran đone cyrcweard hwæt đæs hālgan wǽpnu wǽron *the bishop asked the sacristan where the weapons of the saint were*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 2. Đā wæs ān cyrce weard Yware wæs gehāten *there was a sacristan called Yware*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 33.

cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon *turned, returned*, Lk. Bos. 14, 21: Jn. Bos. 6, 66; *p.* of cyrran.

cyre, es: *m.* [ceósan *to choose*] *Choice, free choice, free will;* electio, hærēsis = *αἵρεσις*, optio, arbitrium:—Cyre [MS. kyre] *hæresis*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 84; Wrt. Voc. 16, 55. Cyre *optio*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 52. God forgeaf him āgenne cyre, fordande dæt is rihtwīsþys dæt gehwylcum sȳ his āgen cyre geþafod *God gave them their own free will, for it is righteousness that to every one be allowed his own free will*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 4, 5, 8, 11, 22: 12, 14: 110, 35: 292, 32: ii. 490, 16. Ic wylle dæt hȳ sȳn heora frēolses wyrđe and hyra cyres *I will that they be worthy of their freedom and their free will*, Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 30. Hwī wæs se man betǽht to

his ãgenum cyre *why was the man [Adam] committed to his own free will?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25. Mid cyre *arbitrio*, Mone B. 1344: 2616. [*Laym.* cure, *m. choice: Plat.* köre *election: Dut.* keur, *f. choice: Kil.* keur, kore *optio, electio, arbitrium: Ger.* kür, kur, chur, *f. election: M. H. Ger.* kür, küre, *f. examination, election: O. H. Ger.* churi, *f. deliberatio, electio: Dan.* kaar, *n. choice: Swed.* kor *electio: Icel.* kjörr, keyr, *n. choice, decision.*]

cyre-ãþ, es; *m.* [cyre *a choice,* ãþ *an oath*] *The select oath, the oath sworn by the accused, together with a certain number of consacramentals selected by him out of a fixed number of persons named to him by the judge;* juramentum electum, quod quis præstabat cum aliquot conjuratoribus ab ipso selectis e quibusdam a judice nominatis [Schmid. 566]: — Nemne him man x men and begite ðara twegen and sylle ðone ãþ . . . and stande ðæs cyre-ãþ oðer xx þeninga *let there be named ten men to him and let him get two of them and give the oath . . . and let his select oath stand for over twenty pence,* L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. ungecoren ãþ.

cyre-bald *bold in decision;* arbitrii strenuus. v. cire-bald.

cyre-líf, es; *n. A choice of life, where on decease of a lord, the cultivators choose a lord for themselves;* optio vitæ, ubi, mortuo domino, villani sibi dominum eligunt: — Ic bidde, on Godes naman, and on his hálgra, ðæt mînra maga nán ne yrfewearda ne geswence nán nænig cyrelíf ðara ðe ic foregeald, and me West-Seaxena wîtan to rihte gerehton, ðæt ic hí mót lætan swá fréo swá þeówe, swáðer ic wille; ac ic, for Godes lufan and for mînre sãwle þearfe, wylle ðæt hí sýn heora freólses wyrðe and hyra cyres; and ic, on Godes lífendes naman, beóde ðæt hí nán man ne brócie, ne mid feós manunge, ne mid nænigum þingum, ðæt hý ne mótan ceósan swylcne mann swylce hý wyllan *I pray in the name of God, and his saints, that no one of my kinsmen nor heirs molest any choice of life of those for whom I have paid, and the witan of the West Saxons have rightly confirmed to me, that I might leave them either free or servile, as I will; but I, for love of God and for my soul's need, will that they be entitled to their freedom and their choice; and I, in the name of the living God, command that no man oppress them, either by exaction of money, or in any other way, so that they may not choose whatever lord they will,* Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880–885; Kmbl. ii. 116, 24–33.

cyren *must, wine boiled down;* dulcisapa: — Awilled wín *vel* cyren *dulcisapa,* Cot. 62. v. a-willan, ceren.

Cyren-ceaster, Cyrn-ceaster *Cirencester, Cicester, Gloucestershire:* — Æt Cyrenceastre *at Cirencester,* Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 12, col. 2: Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 22. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrf, e; *f? A cutting off, an instrument to cut with;* abscissio, ferrum abscissionis: — Cyrf *abscissio,* R. Ben. 28. Be ðisum cyrfe *of this cutting,* Homl. Th. ii. 406, 33. Cyrf *ferrum abscissionis,* C. R. Ben. 40. der. æ-cyrf, of-.

CYRFÆT, cyrfet, es; *m? A gourd;* cucurbita: — Cyrfæt *cucurbita,* Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 38; Wrt. Voc. 31, 48. Hwerhwettan oððe cyrfet gesihþ on swefnum untrumnysse getácnaþ *to see in dreams a cucumber or a gourd betokens ailment,* Somn. 43; Lchdm. iii. 200, 16. Wylde cyrfet *wild gourd,* colocynthis = κολοκυνθὶς, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 58; Wrt. Voc. 30, 12. Wild cyrfet *vel* hwit wingeard *bryonia* = βρυωνία, 44; Som. 64, 81; Wrt. Voc. 32, 17. [*Plat.* körbs, körwitz, kürwes, *m: Dut.* kauwoerde, *f. a gourd: Kil.* kauwoorde, kouworde: *Ger.* kürbiss, *m: M. H. Ger.* kürbez, *m: O. H. Ger.* kurbiz, *m: Fr.* gourde, *f: O. Fr.* gougourde: *Lat.* cucurbita.]

cyrfel, es; *m.* [cyrf *a cutting off*] *A little stake, a peg;* paxillus: — Cyrfel *vel* litel stigul [= sticel?] *paxillus,* Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 46; Wrt. Voc. 26, 45.

cyrfille, an; *f. Chervil;* cærefolium: — Nim cyrfillan *take chervil,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 13: 46, 25. v. cerfille.

cyrfst, he cyrfþ *carvest, carves; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceorfan.

cyric *a church.* v. *in the compounds* cyric-ãwe, -belle, -bóc, -bôt, -bryce, -burh, -dór, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, *etc.*

cyric-ãwe, ciric-ãwe, es; *n. An ecclesiastical marriage;* ecclesiasticum matrimonium: — Hí, þurh heálícne hád, ciricãwe underfêngan *they, through holy orders, have entered into an ecclesiastical marriage,* L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 14. v. cyric; ãwe, ãwe.

cyric-belle *a church-bell;* ecclesiæ campana. v. ciric-belle.

cyric-bóc, e; *f. A church-book;* liber continens ritus et ceremonias ecclesiæ: — To ãgþwælcre neóde man hæfþ on cyricbócum mæssan gesette *masses for every necessity have been placed in church-books,* Lupi Serm. 2, 3; Hick. Thes. ii. 107, 32.

cyric-bôt, ciric-bôt, e; *f. Church-repair;* ecclesiæ reparatio: — To cyricbóte *for church-repair,* L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. To ciricbóte sceal eall folc fylstan mid rihte *all people must lawfully give assistance to church-repair,* L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 12: L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 8.

cyric-bryce *church-breach, a breaking into a church,* L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 6. MSS. B. L. v. ciric-bryce.

Cyric-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Cereburih: *Brom.* Cyrebury: *the church city*] *Chirbury, Shropshire;* loci nomen in agro Salopiensi: — Æðelflæd ða burh getimbrede æt Cyricbyrig *Ætheflfed built the fortress at Chirbury,* Chr. 913; Th. 186, 35, col. 2; 187, 35, col. 1.

cyric-dór *a church-door;* ecclesiæ porta. v. ciric-dór.

CYRICE, cirice, cyrce, circe; *gen.* an, ean; *f:* cyric, ciric, *in the compound* cyric-ãwe, etc. q. v. cyrc, c; *f.* circ, *in the compound* circ-líc, etc. q. v.

I. *the* CHURCH *as a temporal and spiritual body;* ecclesia = ἐκκλησία: — Seó cyrice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde *the church in Britain for some time had peace,* Bd. i, 8; S. 479, 17. Seó Godes circe, seó circe ãfyllendra *the church of God, the church of the faithful,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 8, 16; Cri. 699, 703. To ðære ãnnesse ðære hálgan Cristes cyrican *to the unity of Christ's holy church,* Bd. i, 26; S. 488, 13. Agustinus on Cent ðære frymþelícan cyrican líf and lâre wæs onhýrigende *Augustine in Kent imitated the life and lore of the early church,* i, 26; S. 487, 27. Gregorius fêng to biscopháde ðære Rómânisean cyrican *Gregory succeeded to the bishopric of the Roman church,* i, 23; S. 485, 23: i, 4; S. 475, 20. Ongunnon hí ðæt apostolíce lîf ðære frymþelícan cyricean onhýrigean *they began to imitate the apostolic life of the early church,* Bd. i, 26; S. 487, 32. Fram dam biscope ðære Rómânisean cyricean *by the bishop of the Roman church,* i, 13; S. 481, 38. On Norþanhymbra þeóde and cyrican *in the nation and church of the Northumbrians,* 2, 20; S. 521, 19. On ðære hálgan Rómânisce cyricean *in the holy Roman church,* i, 27; S. 489, 33, 38. Hælend Crist is se grundweall ðære gástlícan cyrcan *Jesus Christ is the foundation of the spiritual church,* Homl. Th. ii. 588, 22. Ealle Godes cyrcan sind getealde to ânre cyrcan, and seó is gehâten gesealdung *all God's churches are accounted as one church, and that is called a congregation,* ii. 580, 22. On ciricean Crist Drihten God bletsige *in ecclesiis benedicite Dominum Deum,* Ps. Th. 67, 24. Hí hýndon and hergedon Godes cyrican *they oppressed and harried God's church,* Bd. i, 6; S. 476, 21. Crist getimbrode ða gástlícan cyrcan, nâ mid deádum stânum ac mid lybbendum sãwlum *Christ built the spiritual* [lit. *ghostly*] *church, not with dead stones but with living souls,* Homl. Th. ii. 580, 12.

II. *a church, the material structure;* ecclesia: — Ðær wæs cyrice geworht *a church was built there,* Bd. i, 7; S. 479, 6: i, 26; S. 487, 42. Wæs cirice gehâlgod *a church was consecrated,* Andr. Kmbl. 3291; An. 1648. Æt seó cyrce afealle *that the church may fall down,* Homl. Th. i. 70, 27. Godes cyrce is ûre gebêdhûs *God's church is our prayer-house,* ii. 584, 3. Circe *ecclesia,* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 82; Wrt. Voc. 57, 58. Awriten mid dâm brôdrum ðære cyricean æt Lindesfarena *written by the brethren of the church at Lindesfarne,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 29. Nim ûre cyrcan mâdmas *take our church's treasures,* Homl. Th. i. 418, 14, 17. Nis nâ alýfed ðæt ðæs mynstres hlâford sylle ðære cyrcean land to ôðre cyrcean *non licet monasterii domino terram ecclesiæ alii assignare ecclesiæ,* L. Eccg. P. A. 25; Th. ii. 236, 15, 16. Ceadwala cining wæs gebyrged innan Sêe Petres cyrican *king Ceadwalla was buried in St. Peter's church* [*at Rome*], Chr. 688; Erl. 43, 7. Hí on cyrican in Eoferwîccestre bebyrigde wæron *they were buried in the church at York,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 2. Æðelbyrht cyning on cyricean ðara eádigra apostola Petrus and Paulus bebyriged wæs *king Æthelbert was buried in the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul,* 2, 5; S. 506, 22. On eorþlícre cyrcan lîþ stân ofer stâne *in an earthly church stone lies over stone,* Homl. Th. ii. 582, 17: i. 452, 2: 504, 8: 506, 11, 18. Se Cênwalh hêt atimbrian ða cyrcan on Wintan-ceastre *Cenwalh commanded the church at Winchester to be built,* Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 13. Eádwine cyning wæs gefullod fram Pauline dam bisceope on Eoferwîccestre, ðý hálgestan Eástertæge, on sancti Petres cyricean ðæs apostoles, ðá he ðær hræde geweorce of treówe cyricean getimbrede, syððan he gecristnad wæs . . . and sôna dæs ðe he gefullad wæs, he ongan, mid ðæs bisceopes lâre, mâran cyrican and hýhran stænene timbrian, and wyrcean ymb ða cyrican ûtan ðe he ær worhte *king Edwin was baptized by bishop Paulinus on the most holy Easter day, in the church of St. Peter the apostle at York, when he had there built a church of wood, with hasty work, after he was christened . . . and soon after he was baptized, he began, by the bishop's advice, to build a larger and higher church of stone, and to construct it about the church which he had formerly wrought,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 22–30: Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40; 25, 2: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23, 27: 2, 14; S. 518, 18: 2, 16; S. 519, 22. Hió cirican getimbrede, tempel Drihtnes, on Caluarie *she built a church, a temple of the Lord, on Calvary,* Elen. Kmbl. 2014; El. 1008. Se hêt ciricean getimbran, Godes tempel *he commanded a church to be built, a temple of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. Hí ðærofer cyrcan arærdon and weofod *they raised a church and altar thereover,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 15, 19, 25, 35. Ne wæron cyrican getimbrede *churches were not built,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16. Ða menigfealdan cyrcan ateoriaþ *the manifold churches will decay,* Homl. Th. ii. 582, 6. Ða cyrcean, ðe beóþ fram dâm bisceopum gehâlgode, seeolon mid hálig wætere beón geondstrédde *ecclesiæ, ab episcopis illis consecratæ, aqua benedicta debent aspergi,* L. Eccg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 20. On êhtnysse Godes cyrcena *in the persecution of God's churches,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22. On dâm lâcum geleáfsumra ðe hí to

Godes cyricum bringaþ *of the gifts of the faithful which they bring to God's churches*, 1, 27; S. 488, 39. On Cristes cyrican ða ðe on Brytene wæron *in Christ's churches which were in Britain*, 1, 8; S. 479, 26. Constantīnus hēt dæt man cyricean timbrede, and dæt man belūce ælc deófulgyldhūs *Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22, 23. Maximian, ārleás cyning, cwealde cristne men, circan fylde *Maximian, the wicked emperor, slew christian men, overthrew churches*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 4; Jul. 5. On dison geāre barn Cristes cyrc *in this year* [A. D. 1066] *Christchurch* [*Canterbury*] *was burnt*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 1. Cyrice weard, cyrce weard *a warden of a church*, 1043; Erl. 169, 33: 1070; Erl. 207, 33. In dære cyrce *in the church*, 1070; Erl. 209, 40. Ða cyrce *the churches*, 1070; Erl. 209, 36. **III.** *a heathen temple;* templum paganūm:—Gebletsode Romulus mid ðara sweora blóde ða cyrican *Romulus consecrated the temples with the blood of their fathers-in-law*. Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7. [*Prompt.* chyrche: *Wyc.* cherche: *Piers P.* kirk: *Chauc.* chirche: *R. Glouc.* chirches, *pl.*: *Laym.* chirche, chireche, *f.*: *Scot.* kirk: *Plat.* karke, kerke: *O. Sax.* kirika, *f.*: *Frs.* tjercke: *O. Frs.* kerke, sthereke, sziurke, tsiurike, *f.*: *Dut.* kerk, *f.*: *Kil.* kercke: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kirche, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* kiricha, *f.*: *Dan.* kirke, *m. f.*: *Swed.* kyrka, *f.*: *Icel.* kirkja, *f.*: *Grk.* κυριακή [οἰκία] *the Lord's* [*house*].] DER. cyric-ēðwe, -belle, -bōc, -bōt, -bryce, -burh, -dōr, -friþ, -fultum, -georn, -geriht, -griþ, -hād, -hālgung, -līc, -mangung, -mitta, -neód, -nyt, -pæþ, -ragu, -rēna, -sang, -sangere, -sceat, -sōcn, -stīg, -þēu, -þēnung, -þingere, -tūd, -tūn, -wæccce, -wēd, -wag, -waru, -weard.

cyric-friþ, ciric-friþ, es; *m. n. Church-peace, right of sanctuary;* ecclesiæ pax:—Cyricfriþ *church-peace*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. Ciric-friþes [cyric- MS. H.] to bōte *as compensation for the church-peace*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 5.

cyric-fultum *church-help, ecclesiastical support.* v. ciric-fultum.

cyric-georn; *adj. Diligent in attending church;* ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 15.

cyric-geriht, es; *n. A church-due;* ecclesiæ debitum:—Hī gyrnaþ heora sceatta on teoðungum, and on eallum cyricgerihtum *they desire their monies for tithes, and for all church-dues*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 1.

cyric-griþ, es; *n. Church-peace;* ecclesiæ pax:—Stande ælc cyricgriþ swā swā hit betst stōd *let every church-peace stand as it has best stood*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 25, MS. A. v. ciric-griþ.

cyric-hād, es; *m.* [hād **II.** *degree, order*] *A church-degree, order of the church;* ecclesiæ ordo:—For ðām seofon cyrichādum [-hādan MS.] ðe se mæssepreóst, þurh Godes gife, gepeáh dæt he hæfde, he bið þegenrihtes wyrðe *for the seven orders of the church, which the mass-priest, through the grace of God, has acquired, he is worthy of thane-right*, L. O. 12; Wilk. 64, 41.

cyric-hālgung, cyrc-hālgung, e; *f. Church-hallowing, consecration of a church;* encænia = ἐγκαίνια, ecclesiæ consecratio:—Dys seoal to cyric-hālgungum *this shall be for the consecration of a church*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 10. 22; Notes, p. 580. Æt dære ealdan cyrchālgunge *at the old church-hallowing*, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 27.

cyric-līc, circ-lic, cyrc-lic; *adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical;* ecclesiasticus:—Cyriclīc wer *vir ecclesiasticus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 21. Magister cyriclīces sanges *magister ecclesiasticæ cantionis*, 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Fram ælcere cyriclīcre gesamnunge *a quaque ecclesiastica congregatione*, L. Ecg. P. A. 30; Th. ii. 236, 35. Hie heóldan ða cyriclīcan sceare *they observed the ecclesiastical tonsure*, Chr. 716; Th. 70, 34, col. 2. Dæt cyriclīce stær ūres ealondes and þeóde ic wrāt on fif bēc *I [Bede] wrote the ecclesiastical history of our island and nation in five books*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Cyriclīce preóstas *ecclesiastici presbyteri*, L. Ecg. P. A. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Monad mid gelomlīcre smeáwunge and leornunge cyriclīcra gewrita *admonitus ecclesiasticarum frequenti meditatione scripturarum*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 26: 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Mid ðīdrum cyriclīcum bōcum *cum cæteris ecclesiasticis voluminibus*, 5, 20; S. 642, 1.

cyric-mangung *church-mongering, simony*, L. Eth. vi. 15; Wilk. 121, 19. v. ciric-mangung.

cyric-mitta *a church-measure.* v. ciric-mitta.

cyric-neód, e; *f. Church-need;* ecclesiæ necessitas:—Riht is dæt man betǽce ænne dǽl preóstum, ōðerne dǽl to cyricneóde, þriddan dǽl ðām þearfum *it is right that one part* [*of the alms*] *be delivered to the priests, a second part for the need of the church, a third part for the poor*, L. Edg. C. 55, note 4; Th. ii. 256, 30.

cyric-nyt, -nytt *church-duty* or *service.* v. circ-nyt.

cyric-pæþ, es; *m. A church-path;* ad ecclesiam semita:—Of dære dīce on dæne cyricpæþ *from the ditch to the church-path*, Cod. Dipl. 736; A. D. 1021–1023; Kmbl. iv. 19, 9.

cyric-ragu *church-lichen* or *moss.* v. ciric-ragu.

cyric-rēna, an; *m.* [rān *robbery*] *Church-robbery, sacrilege;* sacrilegium:—On cyricrēnan *in sacrileges*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 20.

cyric-sang, -song, es; *m. A church-song;* ecclesiasticum carmen:—He ða cyricsangas lǽrde, ðe hī ǽr ne cūðan *quæ illi non noverant, carmina ecclesiastica doceret*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 8. He wæs on cyric-songe se gelǽredesta *qui cantandi in ecclesia erat peritissimus*, 2, 20; S. 522, 25.

cyric-sangere, es; *m. A church-singer;* ecclesiæ cantator:—He sumne ædelne cyricsangere begeat, se wæs Mafa hāten *he got a famous church-singer, who was named Mava*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 5.

cyric-sceat, ciric-sceat, es; *m. Church-scot, church-money, tax* or *rate;* ecclesiæ census. Church-scot was at first a certain measure of corn paid to the church. In a charter of Bishop Werfrith, those to whom it was granted, agreed,—Dæt hī agefen ēlce gēre þreó mittan hwǽtes to ciric-sceatte to Clife *that they should give yearly to Cliff three measures of wheat as church-scot*, Bd. S. 772, 8. Be cyric-sceattum. Cyric-sceattas sīn agifene be Sēe Martines mæssan. Gif hwā dæt ne gelǽste, sié he scyldig lx scill. and be xii fealdum agife ðone ciric-sceat *of church-scots. Let church-scots be given at Martinmas. If any one do not perform that, let him forfeit sixty shillings, and give the church-scot twelvefold*, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 8–11. Dæt neád-gafol ūres Drihtnes; dæt sỹn, ūre teodunga and cyric-sceattas *the necessary tribute of our Lord; that is, our tithes and church-scots*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25. Cyric-sceat was also a general word, and included not only corn, but poultry or any other provision, that was paid in kind to the church. So in the Inquisition of the Rents of the Abbey of Glastonbury, A. D. 1201:—In church-scet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras, *Chartul. de Glaston. MS.* f. 38: L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 12–14: L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 7–10: L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 15–18: L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 10–17: L. Eth. vi. 18; Th. i. 320, 1–2: L. Eth. ix. 11; Wilk. 114, 19–22; Th. i. 342, 27–29.

cyric-sōcn *a church-privilege,* Cod. Dipl. 870; Kmbl. iv. 220, 19. v. ciric-sōcn.

cyric-stīg, es; *f.* [stīg *a way, path*] *A church-path;* ad ecclesiam callis:—Of ðam hylle on cyricstīge, of cyricstīge on ða blacan þyrnan *from the hill to the church-path, from the church-path to the black-thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1368; Kmbl. vi. 220, 19, 20.

cyric-þēn *a minister of the church*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 13. v. ciric-þēn.

cyric-þēnung *church-service*, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 30. v. ciric-þēnung.

cyric-þingere *a priest.* v. cyrc-þingere.

cyric-tīd, e; *f. Church-time, time of service in a church;* in ecclesia ministerii tempus:—His cyrictīda on rihtlīcne tīman *his church-hours at the right time*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 20.

cyric-tūn *a church-inclosure, church-yard.* v. ciric-tūn.

cyric-wæccce *a church-watch* or *wake*, L. Edg. C. 28; Wilk. 84, 30. v. ciric-wæcce.

cyric-wǽd, e; *f. A church-garment;* ecclesiæ vestimentum: — To cyricwǽdum [MS. -wædan] *for church-garments*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 8.

cyric-wag *a church-wall*, L. Eth. vii. 13; Wilk. 111, 17. v. ciric-wag.

cyric-waru, e; *f. A church-congregation;* in ecclesia congregatio:—On cyricware *in a church-congregation*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 12.

cyric-weard, -wyrd *a churchwarden*, Chr. 1044; Th. 300, 26, col. 1. v. cyrc-weard.

cyrin *a churn;* sinum, Wrt. Voc. 290, 31. v. ceren.

Cyring-ceaster *Cirencester*:—Æt Cyringceastre at *Cirencester*, Chr. 1020; Th. 286, 13, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrlisc *rustic, rural;* rusticus, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6, note 8, B. v. ceorlisc.

cyrliscnys, -nyss, e; *f.* CHURLISHNESS, *clownishness, rudeness;* rusticitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

cyrm *a noise, shout, uproar*, Andr. Kmbl. 2313; An. 1158: Scint. 55: Cot. 86. v. cirm.

cyrman *to cry out, shout*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. v. cirman.

cyrn *a churn;* sinum. v. ceren.

Cyrn-ceaster *Cirencester*:—On Cyrneastre *in Cirencester*, Chr. 1020; Th. 287, 12, col. 1. v. Ciren-ceaster.

cyrnel, cyrnl; *gen.* es; *dat.* cyrnele; *pl. nom. acc.* cyrnlu; *gen.* cyrnla; *n. m?* **I.** *a* KERNEL, *grain;* nucleus, granum:—Men geseó oft dæt of ānum lytlum cyrnele cymþ micel treów; ac we ne mágon geseón on ðam cyrnele nāðor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne bogas, ne leáf; ac God forþtihþ of ðam cyrnele treów, and wæstmas, and leáf *men often see that of one little kernel comes a great tree; but in the kernel we can see neither root, nor rind, nor boughs, nor leaves; but from the kernel God draws forth tree, and fruits, and leaves*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16–20. Cyrnel *granum*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 8; Wrt. Voc. 33, 7. Nim ðone cyrnel ðe byþ innan ðan persogge *take the kernel which is within the peach*, Lchdm. iii. 102, 6. Genim of pīnhnyte xx gecliensodra cyrnela *take twenty* [*of*] *cleansed kernels of the nuts of the stone pine*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 19. Sele ða cyrnlu dæs eorþ-ifiges on hātum wætre drincan *give him the grains of the ground ivy in hot water to drink*, 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 26. **II.** *a hard*

concretion in the flesh, an indurated gland or strumous swelling; toles, glandulæ duriores, quæ succrescunt in isto tumore, quem strumam dicimus :—Wið cyrnlu *for kernels* [or *swelled glands*], Herb. 14, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 106, 13, 19 : Herb. cont. 4, 3 ; Lchdm. i. 8 ; 4, 3 : 14, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 12 ; 14, 2 : Herb. 4, 3 ; Lchdm. i. 90, 8 : Med. ex Quadr. 3, 7 ; Lchdm. i. 340, 14. Lege ofer ða cyrnlu *lay it over the kernels or swelled glands*, Herb. 14, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 106, 19. Wið cyrnla sāre *for sore of kernels or swelled glands*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 3 ; Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Lege to ðām cyrnlum [MS. -lun] *lay to the kernels or swelled glands*, Herb. 75, 5 ; Lchdm. i. 178, 13. [*Prompt.* kyrnel : *Plat.* karn : *Dut.* kern, *f : Kil.* kerne : *Ger.* kern, *m : M. H. Ger.* kërne. kërn. *m : O. H. Ger.* kerno, *m : Dan.* kierne, *m. f : Swed.* kärna, *f : Icel.* kjarni, *m.*] DER. æppel-cyrnel.

cyrps ; *adj. Curly ;* crispus, tortus :—He is blæcfexede and cyrps *he is black-haired and curly*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. Cyrpsum loccum *with curly locks*, Mone B. 1236.

cyrpsian ; *p.* ode : *pp.* od *To crisp, curl ;* crispare, asperare :—Cyrpsiendum [MS. cyrpsiendum] *crispantibus*, Mone B. 1239. Cyrpsaþ [MS. cypsaþ] *asperat*, Glos. Prudent. Reed. 144, 61.

cyrr, cerr, cirr, cierr, es ; *m. A turn, space of time, an occasion, affair ;* versio, vices, temporis spatium, negotium : —Æt ðam feorþan cyrre [sæle, *q. v.*] *at the fourth turn or time*, Herb. 100, 3 ; Lchdm. i. 214, 5, 6, 7, 8 : Gen. 38, 18. Æt sumum cyrre *at some turn or time, when ;* aliquando, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Se biþ abīsgod, on færelde mid ðǒrum cierrum *who is busied, in a journey with other affairs*, Past. 4, 1 : Hat. 9 b, 7. [*Laym.* cherre, cherre : *Plat.* keer, kere, *f : Dut.* keer, *m : Ger.* kehr, kehre, *f : M. H. Ger.* kēre, *f.* kēr, *m : O. H. Ger.* kēra, *f.* kēr, *m.*] DER. cd-cyrr, frum-, ofer-, on-, sæ-.

cyrran, ic cyrre, ðū cyrrest, he cyrreþ, *pl.* cyrraþ ; *p.* cyrde, *pl.* cyrdon ; *pp.* cyrred. I. *to turn ;* vertere :—He clifu cyrreþ on wæteres wellan *he turneth rocks into wells of water*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Gif ic mīne gewǽda on wīte-hrægl cyme cyrde *et posui vestimentum meum cilicium*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Cyrred, *pp. turned*, Exon. 107 b ; Th. 410, 25 ; Rä. 29, 4. II. *to be turned, to turn himself, to go, return ;* verti, se vertĕre, ire, reverti :—Ðū wille cyrran *thou wilt be turned*, Cd. 91 ; Th. 115, 13. Nū cyrrest *now turnest thyself*, Elen. Kmbl. 1329 ; El. 666. Hī cyrraþ *they return*, Ps. Th. 69, 3. Cyrdon *returned*, Cd. 195 ; Th. 243, 8 ; Dan. 433. [*Laym.* charren : *Scot.* cair, kair *to drive backwards and forwards* : *Plat.* keren : *O. Sax.* kēran : *Frs.* keeren : *O. Frs.* kera : *Dut.* keeren : *Kil.* keren, kerien *verrere* : *Ger.* kehren *verrere, vertere : M. H. Ger.* kēren : *O. H. Ger.* kerjan *verrere, vertere : Dan.* kjöre : *Swed.* köra *to drive : Icel.* keyra *to whip, lash, drive.*] DER. a-cyrran, -cerran, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, to-, under-, ymb-.

cyrrednes, -ness, e ; *f. A turning, conversion ;* versio, conversio. v. a-cyrrednes, ge-.

cyrse, an ; *f. Cress ;* nasturtium, Lacn. 89 ; Lchdm. iii. 58, 22. v. cærse.

cyrs-treów, es ; *n. A cherry-tree ;* cerāsus = κερᾶός, Ælfc. Gl. 46 ; Som. 64, 123 ; Wrt. Voc. 32, 57. v. ciris-beám.

CYRTEL, kyrtel ; *gen.* cyrtles ; *m. A* KIRTLE, *vest, garment, frock, coat ;* palla, tunica :—Cyrtel *vel* oferbrǽdels *palla*, Ælfc. Gl. 4 ; Som. 55, 86 ; Wrt. Voc. 16, 56. Ic gean sancte Æðelþryþe ānes wullenan cyrtles [kyrtles MS.] *I give to saint Æthelthryth one woollen kirtle*, Cod. Dipl. 782 ; A. D. 1046 ; Kmbl. iv. 107, 7. Bicgaþ cyrtlas *buy kirtles*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Ðam de wylle on dōme wið dē flītan, and niman dīne tunecan [cyrtel oðde hrægl, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] lēt him tō dīnne wǽfels *ei qui vult tecum judicio contendere et tunicam tuam tollere, dimitte ei et pallium*, Mt. Bos. 5, 40 ; to hym that wole stryue with thee in dome, and take awey thi coote, leeue thou to hym and thin ouer clothe, Wyc. Næbbe ge ne twā tunccan [cyrtlas, Mt. Kmbl. Lind.] *nolite possidere neque duas tunicas*, 10, 10 ; nyl ȝe welden nether two cootis, Wyc : Lk. Lind. War. 3, 11. Berenne cyrtel [kyrtel MS.] *a bear-skin vest*, Ors. 1, 1 : Bos. 20, 38. [*Prompt.* kyrtyl *tunica : Piers P.* kirtel : *R. Brun.* kirtelle : *Chauc.* kirtel : *Laym.* curtel : *Orm.* kirrtell : *Plat.* kiddel : *Dut.* kiel, *m : Kil.* kedel, kele : *Ger.* kittel, *m : M. H. Ger.* kitel, kittel, *m : Dan.* kjortel, *m. f : Swed.* kjortel, *m : Icel.* kyrtill, *m.*]

cyrten ; *adj. Beautiful, elegant ;* venustus :—Hlīsful and cyrten *famous and beautiful*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 29. Ful cyrtenu ceorles dōhtor *a churl's very beautiful daughter*, Exon. 106 b ; Th. 407, 16 ; Rä. 26, 6.

cyrten-lǽcan ; *p.* -lǽhte ; *pp.* -lǽht *To make lovely, to beautify ;* venustare :—Ic cyrtenlǽce *venusto*, Ælfc. Gl. 99 ; Som. 76, 115 ; Wrt. Voc. 54, 57.

cyrten-lice ; *adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly ;* notabiliter, solemniter, subtiliter, Scint. 38.

CȲSE, cése, es ; *m :* cȳsa, an ; *m. A* CHEESE ; caseus :—Cȳse *caseus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 26 : 290, 32. Niwe gāte cȳse *new goat's cheese*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 5, 6, 7 ; Lchdm. i. 352, 5 ; 7, 9. Ferscne cȳse on lege *lay on fresh cheese*, L. M. 1, 39 ; Lchdm. ii. 102, 14 : 1, 53 ; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1 : Lchdm. iii. 96, 22. Nim cȳsan *take cheese*, 96, 21. Tyn cēsas [cȳsas B. H.] *ten cheeses*, L. In. 70 ; Th. i. 146, 19. [*Prompt.* chese : *Plat.* kese : *O. Sax.* kēsi, *m : Dut.* kaas, *f : Kil.* kaese, kese : *Frs.* tzys : *O. Frs.* kise, tzise, *m : Ger.* käse, *m : M. H. Ger.* kæse, *m : O. H. Ger.* kasi, *m : Lat.* caseus : *Wel.* caws, *m : Corn.* caus, cos, ces, *m : Ir.* cais : *Gael.* caise : *Manx* caashey, *m : Armor.* caouz.]

cȳse-fæt, es ; *n. A cheese-vat ;* vas pro caseo asservando, calāthus = κάλαθος, Cot. 53.

cȳse-hwæg, es ; *n. Cheese-whey ;* siringia :—Ða rinda wyl on cȳse-hwægе *bōil the rinds in cheese-whey*, L. M. 3, 39 ; Lchdm. ii. 332, 9.

cysel *gravel, sand ;* glarea. v. ceosel.

cysel-stān *gravel*, Ælfc. Gl. 11 ; Som. 57, 46 ; Wrt. Voc. 19, 48. v. ceosel-stān.

cȳs-gerunn, es ; *n?* [ge-runnen *coagulatus*] *Rennet* or *runnet, a substance used to produce curd ;* lactis coagulum :—Butergeþweor ælc and cȳsgerunn losaþ eów *butyrum omne et caseus perveniet vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19.

cȳs-lyb, -lybb, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* -lybbu ; *n.* [cȳse *cheese*, lyb, lib *a drug*] *Cheese-drug, rennet* or *runnet ;* casei coagulum :—Haran cȳslybb syle drincan ðam wīfe *give the woman a hare's runnet to drink*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 14 ; Lchdm. i. 346, 4. Ða meole geren mid cȳslybbe *turn the milk with rennet*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 11. Cȳslybbu *coagula*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 141, 25.

cyspan ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed [cosp *a fetter*] *To bind, fetter ;* compedibus constringĕre :—Sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde cyspan mænigne *they said that she would bind many*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 154 ; Met. 26, 77.

cyssan ; *p.* cyste ; *pp.* cyssed ; *v. a.* [cos *a kiss*] *To* KISS ; osculari :—Ic cysse ðē *osculor te :* ic eom fram ðē cyssed *osculor a te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19 ; Som. 22, 51, 52. Ic cysse, ðū cyst, he cyst *osculor, oscularis, osculatur*, 25 ; Som. 26, 58, 59. Swā hwæne swā ic cysse, se hyt is *quemcumque osculatus fuero. ipse est*, Mt. Bos. 26, 48. Hwīlum mec on cōfan cysseþ *sometimes he kisses me in a chamber*, Exon. 125 a ; Th. 480, 19 ; Rä. 64, 4. Mec weras cyssaþ *men kiss me*, 108 a ; Th. 412, 27 ; Rä. 31, 6 : 104 a ; Th. 395, 6 ; Rä. 15, 3. Ic cyste *osculatus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 25 ; Som. 26, 60. He hine cyste *he kissed him*, Homl. Th. ii. 422, 34 : ii. 426, 12 : Bd. 3, 6 ; S. 528, 23. He cyste hyne *osculatus est eum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 49 : Gen. 48, 10. Æghwæðer ōðerne cyston hie *they kissed each other*, Andr. Kmbl. 2031 ; An. 1018. Ðæt he his mondryhten clyppe and cysse *that he embrace and kiss his lord*, Exon. 77 a ; Th. 289, 2 ; Wand. 42. [*Prompt.* kissin : *Wyc.* kisse : *Piers P.* kissen : *R. Brun.* kisse : *Chauc.* kisse : *R. Glouc.* cussede, *p : Laym.* cusse þ : *O. Sax.* kussian : *O. Frs.* kessa : *Dut.* kussen : *Ger. M. H. Ger.* küssen : *O. H. Ger.* kussjan, kussan : *Goth.* kukyan ; *Dan.* kysse : *Swed.* kyssa : *Icel.* kyssa : *Grk.* κυνεῖν, *inf. aor.* κύσαι *to kiss : Sansk.* kus *amplecti.*] DER. ge-cyssan.

CYST, cist, cest, e ; *f. A* CHEST, *coffer, coffin, sheath, casket ;* capsa, capsella, cista, cistella, loculus :—Hire cyste *cistam suam*, L. C. S. 77 ; Th. i. 418, 21. He ða cyste æt-hrān *tetigit loculum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 14. On cyste dyde *condidit in capsella*, Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 536, 9. Ðæt hī woldan his bān on niwe cyste gedōn *ut ossa illius in novo reconditn loculo locarent*, 4, 30 ; S. 608, 30 : 3, 6 ; S. 528, 29. Cist *cista*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 31. Cest *cistella*, Ælfc. Gl. 3 ; Som. 55, 64 ; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. [*Chauc.* cheste : *Scot.* kist, kyst : *Dut.* kist, kast : *Kil.* kiste : *O. Frs.* kiste : *Ger. M. H. Ger.* kiste, *f : O. H. Ger.* kista, *f : Dan.* kiste, *m. f : Swed. Icel.* kista, *f : Lat.* cista : *Grk.* κίστη *a chest, box : Manx* kishtey, *m. a chest : Armor.* kest, *f. a basket.*] DER. bōc-cest.

cyst, cist, e ; *f.* [ceósan *to choose*]. I. *choice, election ;* optio, electio :—Ic ðē cyst abeád *I have offered thee a choice*, Cd. 91 ; Th. 115, 14 ; Gen. 1919. Ðonne beóþ gesomnad, on ða swīðran hond, ða clǽnan fole, Criste sylfum gecorene bī cystum *then shall be assembled, on the right hand, the pure people, chosen by election by Christ himself*, Exon. 25 b ; Th. 75, 19 ; Cri. 1224 ; Ps. Th. 64, 4. II. *with gen. pl. What is chosen ;* æstimatio :—Irena cyst *what is chosen of swords*, Beo. Th. 1350 ; B. 673 : 1690 ; B. 802 : 3398 ; B. 1697. Wǽpna cyst *what is chosen of weapons*, 3123 ; B. 1559. Symbla cyst *what is chosen of feasts*, 2469 ; B. 1232. Him gewāt Abraham ēastan eágum wlītan on landa [MS. lande] cyst *Abraham departed from the east to look with his eyes on what is chosen of lands* [*Canaan*], Cd. 86 ; Th. 107, 26 ; Gen. 1795. Wedera cyst *what is chosen of weathers*, 191 ; Th. 238, 6 ; Dan. 350. Sancta Hierusalem, cynestōla cyst *holy Jerusalem, what is chosen of royal thrones*, Exon. 8 b ; Th. 4, 11 ; Cri. 51. Folgoþa cyst *what is chosen of services*, 13 b ; Th. 24, 27 ; Cri. 391. Godwebba cyst, ðæs temples segl *what is chosen of textures, the veil of the temple*, 24 b ; Th. 70, 8 ; Cri. 1135. Eardrīca cyst *what is chosen of habitations [the garden of Eden]*, 45 a ; Th. 153, 14 ; Gū. 825. Eardwīca cyst *what is chosen of dwellings*, 98 a ; Th. 366, 21 ; Reb. 15. Ic swefna cyst secgan wylle *I will relate what is chosen of dreams*, Rood Kmbl. 1 ; Kr. 1. Burga cyst, Rōm *what is chosen of cities, Rome*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 35 ; Met. 1, 18. III. *excellence, virtue, munificence, goodness ;* præstantia, virtus, largitas, bonitas : — Plónde on eallum cystum and cræftum *flourishing in all excellencies and virtues*, Bt. 38, 5 ; Fox 206, 23 : Exon. 79 b ; Th. 299, 22 ; Crä. 106. Hī hēton heom seggan ðæs landes cysta *they bade them be told of the excellencies of the land*, Chr. 449 ; Erl. 12, 6. Frōd fæder frēoþearn lǽrde cystum eald *a wise father*,

eld in excellencies, taught his dear son, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Wénaþ menn dæt he hit dó for cystum [kystum MS.] *men think that he does it for virtue,* Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 27. Dæt dú díne cysta cýðe *that thou mayest shew thy virtues,* Prov. Kmbl. 46. Cystum gód *good in virtues,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6; Edw. 23: Beo. Th. 1738; B. 867: 1850; B. 923. Seó gitsung gedéþ gitseras láðe, and ða cysta gedóþ ða leóftæle *covetousness makes misers loathsome, and munificence makes them estimable,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 16. Hú me cynegóde cystum dohten *how the noble munificently treated me,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wid. 56. Þurh Godes micclan cyste *through the great goodness of God,* Homl. Th. ii. 468, 14. For his micclan ciste *of his great goodness,* Ælfc. T. 9, 1. [*Laym.* custe *manner, quality: O. Sax.* kust, *f. choice: Frs. O. Frs.* kest, *f. choice: Ger.* kurst = kur, *f. election: M. H. Ger.* kust, *f. manner of choosing: O. H. Ger.* kust, *f. æstimatio, electio, virtus: Goth.* ga-kusts, *f. what has been tried, a trial;* kustus, *m. examination: Icel.* kostr, *m. trial, choice.*] DER. gum-cyst, hilde-, un-.

cyst; *adj. Desirable;* desiderabilis:—Ne hí for áwyht eorþan cyste ða sélestan geseón woldan *pro nihilo habuerunt terram desiderabilem,* Ps. Th. 105, 20.

cýst *choosest, chooses; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceósan.

cyst-beám, es; *m.* [beám *a tree*] *A chestnut-tree;* castánea = *κάστανος*:—Cystel *vel* cystbeám *castánea,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5.

cystel, e; *f? A chestnut-tree,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 6; Wrt. Voc. 33, 5. v. cyst-beám.

cyste-líce; *adv.* [cyst *munificence*] *Munificently;* largiter:—Sý wuldor and los dam wélgedan Drihtne, se ðe his gecorenan swá cystelíce wurþaþ *be glory and praise to the bounteous Lord, who so munificently honours his chosen,* Homl. Th. ii. 154, 2. Cystelíce *largiter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Ic gife cystelíce *largior,* 31; Som. 35, 54. Cystelíce dælan *to distribute bountifully,* Homl. Th. ii. 228, 18.

cysten = cystan *to get, procure, get the value of;* acquirere, æquiparare facere:—Se man ðe hafde án pund he ne mihte cystan [MS. cysten] ænne peni at ánne market *the man who had a pound could not get the value of a penny at a market,* Chr. 1125; Erl. 253, 28: 1124; Erl. 252, 39.

cystig; *adj. Munificent, benevolent, bountiful, liberal, generous, good;* munificus, largus, probus, bonus:—Cystig *largus,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41; Wrt. Voc. 76. 4. Dæt he sié cystig *that he be benevolent,* Past. 20, 2; Cot. MS. Seó módor clængeorn biþ and cystig *the mother is pure and bountiful,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 25; Rä. 81, 21. Cystig *largus* vel *dapsilis,* Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 34; Wrt. Voc. 47, 38: *larga,* Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 51. Biúþ ðæm to ungemetlíce cystige *they are immoderately generous to them,* Past. 44, 6. DER. un-cystig.

cystignes, cystines, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Bounitifulness, goodness, munificence;* liberalitas, largitas, munificentia:—Cystignesse, cystiguysse *liberalitatis,* Mone B. 2511. Cystines *liberalitas,* 2494. We sceolon oferwinnan woruldlíce gytsunge mid cystignysse úres clænan módes *we must overcome worldly covetousness by the bounty of our pure mind,* Homl. Th. ii. 222, 20.

cyst-leás; *adj. Fruitless, reprobate;* reprōbus:—Him [God] dá se cystleása [Cain] cwealmes wyrhta andswarode *then the reprobate* [*man*] *Cain, the worker of murder, answered God,* Cd. 48; Th. 61, 28; Gen. 1004.

cystlíc; *adj. Munificent;* munificus, Som. Ben. Lye.

cystlíce; *adv. Munificently;* largiter, Ælfc. Gr. 38. v. cystelíce.

cýs-wuce, an; *f.* [cýse *cheese,* wuce *a week*] *Cheese-week, the last week of eating cheese before Lent;* septimana dominicæ quinquagesimæ. In the Greek church quinquagesima Sunday is the last day on which cheese may be eaten till Easter. The same rule prevailed in monasteries of the Benedictine order, which only were known in England before the Conquest. 'Amistermann ovorum et casei incipimus feria secunda post quinquagesimam:'—Dis sceal on Wódnes dæg, on dære sixteóðan wucan ofer Pentecosten; and on Fríge dæg innan dære cýs-wucan *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on Wednesday, in the sixteenth week after Pentecost; and on Friday within the cheese-week,* Rubc. Mt. Bos. 5, 43. Notes, p. 575.

CÝTA, an; *m. A* KITE, *bittern;* milvus, búteo, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 9; Wrt. Voc. 29, 32: Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 3; Wrt. Voc. 63, 17. [*Piers P.* kytte: *Chauc.* kyte: *Wel.* cud, *m.*]

cyte, cote, an; *f. A cot, cottage, bedchamber, cell;* casa, cubiculum, cella:—Tær dæt hors dæt þæc of dære cytan hrófe *the horse tore the thatch off the roof of the cottage,* Homl. Th. ii. 136, 17. Hí hine læddon út of dære cytan *they led him out of the cottage,* Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 8. Gecyrde he to sumes hyrdes cytan *he turned into a shepherd's cottage,* Homl. Th. ii. 136, 14. In dæm he hæfde cirican and cytan *in hac habuit ecclesiam et cubiculum,* Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24, col. 2. Cyte *cella,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 75. Wæs sum munuc on néhnesse his cytan eardiende *in vicinia cellæ illius habitabat quidam monachus,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 42. Leóht of heofenum gefylde ða cytan *a light from heaven filled the cell,* Homl. Th. ii. 546, 34.

CYTEL, citel, cetel, es; *m. A kettle, brazen or copper pot, cauldron;* cūcūbus = *κάκκᾱβος,* lēbes = *λέβης*:—Hwer *vel* cytel *lebes: cytel cacúbus,* Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 85; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 25. Cytel *cacúbus,* Wrt. Voc. 82, 57. On niwum cytele *in a new kettle,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 2. On cyperenum citele *in a copper kettle,* 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 19. On miceline citel, on læssan citel *in a large kettle, in a smaller kettle,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10, 12. Ceteles hrúm *kettle-soot,* 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 10. Genim tyn-ámberne cetel *take a kettle holding ten ambers,* L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 13. [*Prompt.* ketyl, chetyle: *Wyc.* ketels, cheteles, *pl: Plat.* ketel: *O. Sax.* ketil, *m: Dut.* ketel, *m: Frs.* tjettel: *O. Frs.* ketel, szetel, tsetel, *m: Ger.* kessel, *m: M. H. Ger.* kezzel, *m: O. H. Ger.* kezil, *m: Goth.* katils, *m: Dan.* kjedel, kedel, *m. f: Swed.* kittel, *m: Icel.* ketill, *m.*]

cytel-hrúm *kettle-soot.* v. cetel-hrúm.

cytere, an; *f. A harp;* cithăra = *κιθάρα*:—Arís saltére and cytere *exsurge, psalterium et cithara,* Ps. Spl. C. 56, 11.

CÝÞ, e; *f.* I. *knowledge;* notitia, cognitio, scientia:—Cýþþe *notitiæ,* Mone B. 4214. Of mínre sylfre cýþþe *from my own knowledge,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 18. Þe náne cýþþe to Gode næfdon *who have had no knowledge of God,* Homl. Th. i. 396, 28. Dære godcundan cýþþe *divinæ cognitionis,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 13, 16. II. *relation, relationship,* KITH; familiaritas, munus:—Gif he to dam cyninge furdor cýþþe hæbbe *if he have further relation to the king,* L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. III. *a known land, native country, region, place;* situs naturalis, natale solum, patria regio:—Dis is mín ágen cýþ *this is my own country,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 98; Met. 24, 49. On heora ágenre cýþþe *in their own country,* Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 11. Eorlas on cýþþe *men in the country,* Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Cniht of cýþþe *a boy from his country,* Cd. 134; Th. 169, 15; Gen. 2800. Dú meaht to heora cýþþe becuman *thou mayest come to their country,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 47; Met. 12, 24. Gif dú gewitest cýþþe sécean *if thou goest to seek thy country,* Salm. Kmbl. 408; Sal. 204. Cýþ *region,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 14. Dær úre cýþþ wæs *there was our place,* Ps. Th. 121, 2: 119, 5. [*Piers P.* kith, kyth *relationship: Laym.* cuðde, *f. country, race, kin: Orm.* cuþe *acquaintance: Plat.* kunde, kunne *knowledge: O. Frs.* kethe, kede *news: Dut.* kunde, *f. knowledge, kindred: Kil.* konde *notitia: Ger.* kunde, *f. knowledge, news: M. H. Ger.* künde, kunde, *f. knowledge, acquaintance, home: O. H. Ger.* kundi, *f.* in un-kundi *fraus: Goth.* kunþi, *n. knowledge: Dan.* kynde, *m. f: Swed.* kund, *m. a customer: Icel.* kynni, *n. acquaintance.*] DER. eald-cýþ, -cýþþ, feor-, ge-, on-.

cýþ, es; *m.* I. *a sprout, germ;* germen:—Genim wegbrædan þrý cýþas *take three sprouts of plantain,* Herb. 2, 14; Lchdm. i. 84, 14. II. *seed;* crementum:—Cýþ *crementum,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 7; Wrt. Voc. 64, 16. v. cíþ.

CÝÐAN; *p.* ic, he cýdde, cýdde, dú cýddest, cýddest; *pp.* cýded. I. *to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce;* nuntiare, annuntiare, narrare, referre, effari, prædicare:—Wordum cýdan *to make known in words,* Cd. 102; Th. 135, 14; Gen. 2242; Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 7; Cri. 297. Ongan Dryhtnes æ georne cýdan *he began the Lord's law gladly to proclaim,* Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199: 2510; El. 1256. Cýþ *narra,* Lk. Bos. 8, 39: Mt. Bos. 2, 8: Gen. 37, 14: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 32. Cýddon Cristes gebyrd *they announced Christ's birth,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65: Ps. Th. 77, 7: 101, 16. Cýde his neáhgebúrum *let him tell to his neighbours,* L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20. II. *to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confess, confirm, testify, prove;* notum facere, revelare, manifestare, ostendere, perhibere, confiteri, testari, probare:—Ic him cýdde dínne naman *notum feci eis nomen tuum,* Jn. Bos. 17, 26. Wísdóm sceoldon weras Ebréa wordum cýdan [MS. cyddon] *the Hebrew men must reveal wisdom by words,* Cd. 176; Th. 221, 33; Dan. 97. Ellen cýdan *to manifest valour,* Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Wundor cýdan *to perform a miracle,* Elen. Kmbl. 2222; El. 1112: Andr. Kmbl. 1142; An. 571. Þe me cýþ beforan mannum *qui confitebitur me coram hominibus,* Mt. Bos. 10, 32: Jn. Bos. 1, 20. Cýdde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Dú cýddest *tu innotuisti,* Ps. Spl. 143, 4. He cýþ *testatur,* Jn. Bos. 3, 32: 1, 15. Mid áþe cýdan *to prove on oath,* L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 10. Ealira heora dóme wæs cýded [MS. kyþed] *omnium judicio probatum est,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. [*Piers P.* couthen: *Chauc.* kithe, kythe: *Laym.* cuðe, cuðen: *Orm.* kiþenn: *O. Sax.* kúdian, kundan: *O. Frs.* ketha, keda: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* künden: *O. H. Ger.* kundjan, kundan: *Goth.* kunþyan: *Dan.* kynde: *Swed.* kunna: *Icel.* kynna.] DER. a-cýðan, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-.

cýðere, es; *m.* I. *a witness;* testis:—Onarison on me cýðeras unrihtwíse *insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui,* Ps. Spl. 26, 18. Cýðras *testes,* 34, 13. Hwí gewilnige we gyt cýðera *quid adhuc desideramus testes?* Mk. Bos. 14, 63. II. *a martyr, one who bears witness by his death;* martyr = *μάρτυρ a witness*:—Stephánus is se forma cýðere *Stephen is the early martyr,* Homl. Th. ii. 34, 13. Þurh dære hálgan cýðeres þingunge *through the pleading of the holy martyr,* 28, 33. Eallum cýderum *to all martyrs,* 34, 23.

-cýðig *-known?* notus? *Only used in the compounds* on-cýðig, un-, *q. v.* In German, however, kündig *known,* is used as a simple word, and as a compound.

cŷð-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To become known;* innotescere:—Cŷðlǽce *innotescat*, Mone B. 4286.

cŷð-lic, cŷðe-líc; *adj. Manifest;* manifestus. v. ge-cŷðelíc.

cŷþling *a relation;* cognātus, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. cūða.

cŷð-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A witness, testimony, testament;* testimonium, testamentum:—Sume sǽdon leáse cŷðnesse agén hine *quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 57. Cŷðnys, 14, 59: Jn. Bos. 3, 32, 33: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 17. Cŷðnys *testamentum*, Ps. Spl. 24, 15. DER. ge-cŷðnes.

cŷþþe; *gen. dat. acc. of* cŷþ, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 1, Cott. note 1.

cŷððu, e; *f. A native country, home;* situs natalis:—Fugel his cŷððu sécep *the bird seeks its home*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 9; Ph. 277: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 9; Hy. 4, 114. v. cýþ.

cyt-wēr, es; m. [wér *a weir*] *A weir with a hiddle or a cut for a fish trap;* kidellus, machina piscatoria in fluminibus ad salmones, aliosque pisces intercipiendos:—Ou Sæuerne xxx cytwéras *thirty cyt-wérs' on the Severn*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 450, 13, 15, 20, 21, 23.

cýwst, he cýwþ *chewest, chews; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* ceówan.

cýwung, cíwung, e; *f. A chewing;* ruminatio, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62. v. ceówung, ceówan.

D

D is sometimes changed into **đ**, as Ic wurde, *or* Ic wurđe: snīdan, snīđan *to cut*. **2.** *d* and *t* are often interchanged, as mētte *met*, for mētde. **3.** nouns ending in *d* or *t* are generally feminine, as Gebyrd, e; *f. birth:* Miht, e; *f. might, power*. **4.** a word terminating with ed, d [*Icel.* at, t: *Ger.* et, t] indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as gehyrned *horned;* gesceód *shod*, Rask's Gr. by Thorpe, § 326. **5.** the perfect participle ends in ed, od, but when the letters *t, þ, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating *d* is not only rejected, but *d* is changed into *t;* as from dyppan *to dip* would be regularly formed dypped *dipped*, contracted into dyppd, dypt, and dypt *dipped*. **6.** the Rune ᛞ not only represents the letter *d*, but stands for dæg *a day*. v. dæg **III.** and **RŪN**.

DÁ; *gen.* dān; *f.* [*that is* dae = dā; *gen. dat. acc.* daan = dān; *pl. nom. acc.* daan = dān; *gen.* daena = dāna; *dat.* daaum = dāum] *A* DOE; dama:—Dā *damma* vel *dammula*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Wrt. Voc. 78, 28. [*Prompt.* doo *dama: Wyc.* doo: *Chauc.* does, *pl: Dan.* daa *a doe.*] v. buc, bucca; *m. a buck.*

daag *anything that is loose, dagling, dangling;* sparsum, Wrt. Voc. 288, 67. v. dǽg.

DÆÐ; *gen. dat.* dǽde; *acc.* dǽde, dǽd; *pl. nom. acc.* dǽda, dǽde; *f. A* DEED, *action;* actio, actus, factum:—Dǽd *actio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 38: *actus*, 11; Som. 15, 12. Be ðam ðe seó dǽd sý *according as the deed may be*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10: vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 23: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 13. Seó ārfæste dǽd *the goodly deed*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 22: Cd. 28; Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594: 226; Th. 301, 4; Sat. 576: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 11; Ælf. Tod. 6. Gesǽton land unspédigran ðonne se frumstól wæs, ðe hie, æfter dǽde, ofadrifen wurdon *they inhabited a land more barren than the first settlement was, which they, after their deed, were driven from*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 15; Gen. 964. For ðære dǽde *for that deed*, 125; Th. 159, 23; Gen. 2639: 126; Th. 161, 24; Gen. 2670. Hió spéon hine on ða dímman dǽd *she urged him to that dark deed*, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. Sceolde he dǽd ongyldan *he must expiate the deed*, 15; Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295: 17; Th. 20, 15; Gen. 309: 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507: Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890: Elen. Kmbl. 772; El. 386. Ða alecgendlican word getácniaþ dǽde *the deponent verbs signify action*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Ic wraxlige *I wrestle;* luctor, hér is dǽd *here is action*, 19; Som. 22, 57. Mid dísre dǽde *with this deed*, Homl. Th. i. 218, 7: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rä. 12, 7. Ne sindon hím dǽda dyrne *deeds are not dark to him*, 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gū. 437. Dæt his gōde dǽda swýðran wearþan ðonne misdǽda *that his good deeds be more prevailing than his misdeeds*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 5. Opene weorþaþ monna dǽde *men's deeds shall be open*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 34; Cri. 1047. Ðū scealt þrówian dínra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922: 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282: Bd. pref; S. 471. 13: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 16; Az. 8. Ðeáh ðe he dǽda gehwæs dyrstig wǽre *although he were daring in every deed*, Beo. Th. 5668; B. 2838: Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. In his dǽdum *in his deeds*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41: 76 a; Th. 284, 34; Jul. 707: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 6; Gen. 602: Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 21. Wile Dryhten sylf dǽda gehýran *the Lord himself will hear of the deeds*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 14; Seel. 91: Beo. Th. 393; B. 195. Dǽda his hí ongeáton *facta ejus intellexerunt*, Ps. Spl. 63, 10. Dæt we ǽfæstra dǽde démen *that we consider the deeds of the pious*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 31; Gū. 498: 44 a; Th. 148, 13; Gū. 744: Ps. Th. 118, 17, 43. Gódum dǽdum *by good deeds*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 5; Gen. 1507: 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3: Ps. Th. 104, 7: 124, 1: 135, 3. [*Prompt.* dede *factum: Wyc.* dedis, *pl: R. Brun.* dedes, *pl: Chauc. R. Glouc.* dede: *Laym. Orm.* dede, *f: O. Sax.* dād, *f: Frs.* diede, dæd: *O. Frs.* dede, *f: Dut.* daad, *f: Kil.* dæd: *Ger.* that, *f: M. H. Ger.* tat, *f: O. H. Ger.* tāt, *f: Goth.* deds, *f: Dan.* daad, *m. f: Swed.* dåd, *f: Icel.* dáð, *f.*] DER. fēr-dǽd, bealu-, deófol-, ellen-, fácen-, fíren-, gléo-, gód-, gu-, iú-, lof-, mægen-, mis-, oncýþ-, syn-, weá-, wel-, wom-, won-, yðel-.

dǽd-bana, an; *m.* [dǽd *a deed*, bana *a killer*] *An evil-doer, a perpetrator of murder;* homicida:—Gif man gehádode mid fǽhþe belecge, and secge ðæt he wǽre dǽdbana *if any one charge one in holy orders with enmity, and say that he was a perpetrator of homicide*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26.

dǽd-bēta, an; *m. A deed amender, penitent;* maleficii compensator:—Se dǽdbēta *the penitent*, L. M. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 266, 16.

dǽd-bētan; *part.* -ende; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted *To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent;* maleficium compensare, malum bono pensāre, pœnitere:—His sāwle wúnda dǽdbētende gelácnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by making amends*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Dǽdbēte *shall make amends*, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 16: L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Dæt he sealde sóðe gebýsnunge eallum dǽdbētendum, de to Drihtene gecyrraþ *that he should give a true example to all, who shall turn to the Lord by doing amend deeds*, Ælfc. T. 38, 4.

dǽd-bōt, e; *f. An amends-deed, repentance, penitence;* pœnitentia, maleficii compensatio:—Behreówsung oððe dǽdbōt *pœnitentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Deóplíc dǽdbōt bið, dæt lǽwede man swá æscære beó, dæt íren ne cume on hǽre, ne on nægle *it is a deep penitence, that a layman be so untrimmed, that scissors* [*iron*] *come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17; 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Eornostlíce dōþ médemne weastm dære dǽdbōte *facite ergo fructum dignum pœnitentiæ*, Mt. Bos. 3, 8: Lk. Bos. 3, 3, 8. Būton hý to rihtre dǽdbōte gecyrran *unless they turn to right repentance*, L. Edm. E. 6; Th. i. 246, 16: Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 15, 21. Dōþ dǽdbōte: sōþlíce geneálǽceþ heofona ríce *þænitentiam agite: appropinquavit enim regnum cœlorum*, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 5. Þurh dǽdbōte *through penance*, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 19: L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Dǽdbōta sind gedihte on misĺice wísan *penances are devised in various ways*, L. Pen. 13; Th. ii. 282, 3.

dǽd-bōtnys, -nyss, e; *f. Penitence;* pœnitentia, Scint. 9.

dǽd-cēne; *adj. Deed-bold;* agendo fortis, audax:—Com ingán ealdor þegna, dǽdcēne mon *the prince of thanes, the deed-bold man, came entering*, Beo. Th. 3294; B. 1645.

dǽd-from; *adj. Deed-strong;* agendo strenuus:—Hí beóþ ðý dǽdfromran *they are so much the more energetic*, Ps. Th. 109, 8.

dǽd-fruma, an; *m.* [dǽd *a deed*, fruma **II.** *an author, inventor*] *A deed-doer, perpetrator, labourer;* facinoris vel facinorum auctor, actor:—Éadmund cyning, dýre dǽdfruma *king Edmund, the dear deed-doer*, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 149: An. 75. Grendel, díor dǽdfruma *Grendel, the dire perpetrator*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Cain and Abel, ða dǽdfruman, dugeþa strýndon, wélan and wiste *Cain and Abel, the original labourers, acquired goods, wealth and food*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 27; Gen. 970.

dǽd-hata, an; *m.* [hatian *to hate*] *A deed-hater;* facinorum osor:—Deógol dǽdhata *a secret deed-hater*, Beo. Th. 5555; B. 2775.

dǽd-hwæt, *pl.* -hwate, -hwatan; *adj. Deed quick or active, strenuous, bold;* promptus et expeditus ad agendum, acer, strenuus:—Hæleþ dǽdhwate *men prompt of deed*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 26; Jul. 2. Ge wǽron dǽdhwæte *ye were bold of deeds*, Elen. Kmbl. 584; El. 292: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 15; Cri. 385. Ða dǽdhwatan geond done ofen eódon *the bold of deed went through the oven*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 12; Dan. 353.

dǽd-leán, es; *n. A deed-loan or reward, a recompence;* factorum præmium:—Him eallum wíle mihtig Drihten dǽdleán gyfan *the mighty Lord will give them all a recompence*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 20; Exod. 263.

dǽd-líc; *adj. Deedlike, active;* activus:—Twegen dǽdlímende cumaþ of ðam dǽdlícum worde *duo participia veniunt a verbo activo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 30. Dǽdlíce word *activa verba*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 28. Ðás and dýlíce synd *activa*, dæt synd dǽdlíce gehátene, forðande hí geswuteliaþ dǽda *these and the like are* activa, *which are called active, because they declare actions*, 19; Som. 22, 30, 37.

dǽdon, dǽdun *did, made:*—Dæt hie to mete dǽdon *that they made for food*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 6; Gen. 722; *p. pl. of* dōn.

dǽd-rōf; *adj. Deed-famed, illustrious, valiant;* agendo celeber *vel* strenuus:—Abraham andswarode, dǽdrōf, Drihtne sínum *Abram the deed-famed answered his Lord*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 8; Gen. 2173: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589.

dǽd-scúa, an; *m.* [scúa *a shade*] *One who acts in the dark;* in tenebris agens, diabolus:—Deorc dæd-scúa *a dark deed actor* [*the devil*], Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 22; Cri. 257. v. deáþ-scúa.

dǽd-weorc, es; *n. A work of works, great work;* facinus egregium:—Here|reástas for ðam dǽdweorce Drihten héredon *the army-bands praised the Lord for that great work*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 26; Exod. 575.

dǽftan; *p.* dæfte; *pp.* dǽft *To make convenient or ready, put in order;* apparare, sternere:—Dæt he seoolde gearcian and dæftan his weg [MS. weig] *that he might prepare and make ready his way*, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Menn dæftaþ heora hús *men put their houses in order*, ii. 316, 7. Dæfte *straverat*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 149, 73. DER. ge-dæftan.

dǽft-líce; *adv.* DEFTLY, *aptly, fitly;* commode, opportune. DER. ge-dæftlíce. unge-.

DǼG; *gen.* dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* dagas; *m:* daga, an; *m.* **I.** *a* DAY; dies:—Se dæg segþ dam ódrum dæge Godes wundru *one day to another tells of God's wonders*, Ps. Th. 18, 2. God hét dæt leóht, dæg *God called the light, day*, Gen. 1, 5. Se þridda dæg *the third day*, Gen. 1, 13. Emnihtes dæg *the day of equinox;* æquinoctium, Menol. Fox 347; Men. 175. Wintres dæg *the winter's day* or *beginning of winter*, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. **II.** *the time of a man's life;* tempus vitæ humanæ:—On midle mínra dagena *in the midst of my days*, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Heora dagena tíd *dies eorum*, 77, 32. On þreóra monna dæg *in three men's days* or *lives*, Bd. App. S. 771, 45. **III.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛞ = the letter *d*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is dæg *a day;* hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *d*, but for dæg *a day*, as,—ᛞ byþ Drihtnes sond, deóre mannum *day is the Lord's messenger, dear to men*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. p. 135; Runic pm. 24; Kmbl. 344, 9. **IV.** *the daily service of the early English church is recorded, referring to the example of the Psalmist*, thus,—Dauid cwæþ seofon sídon on dæg ic sang dé, Drihten, to lofe,—Dæt is Ærst on ærne morgen;—Eft on undern-tíde; and 3 on midne dæg,—and 4 on nón,—and 5 on æfen,—and 6 on fóran níht,—and 7 on úhtan tíman *David said,—seven times in a day, O Lord, I sang to thee in praise, that is,—First, in early morning* [*at break of day*];—*Next at nine o'clock;—and 3ly at midday;—and 4ly at the nones, 3 o'clock;—and 5ly at even, at 6 o'clock, the 12th or an even or equal part of the 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m;—and 6ly at the fore night* [*at 9 o'clock*];—*and 7ly at midnight, that is from 12 o'clock at night, to 3 or later in the morning* ær dægréde *before dawn*, Canon. Hrs. 361, 7–362, 6: Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 126–76, 1; Wrt. Voc. 53, 7–15. v. tíd-sang. ¶ On dæg *in the day, by day.* To dæg *to-day.* Dæg ær *the day before.* On ærran dæg *on a former day.* Ódre dæg *another day.* [*Laym.* dæi, dai: *Orm* dag3: *Plat.* dag: *O. Sax* dag, *m:* *Frs.* dey: *O. Frs.* di, dei, dach, *m:* *Dut.* dag, *m:* *Ger.* tag: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tac, tag, *m:* *Goth.* dags, *m:* *Swed. Dan.* dag, *m:* *Icel.* dagr, *m:* *Lat.* dies: *Sansk.* div, dyaus, *m. f. day.*] DER. ǽr-dæg, blǽd-, deáþ-, dóm-, eald-, ealdor-, earfoþ-, ende-, feorh-, freóls-, fyrn-, gang-, geár-, gebéd-, gebyrd-, gefeoht-, geheald-, geld-, gemynd-, geswinc-, gewin-, gyrstan-, lǽn-, líf-, mǽl-, mid-, rǽst-, síþ-, swylt-, symbel-, tíd-, weder-, weorc-, wic-, wil-, win-, winter-, wyn-: heó-dæg: án-dæge: daga, án-daga.

dæg-candel, -condel, -candell, e; *f. Day-candle, the sun;* diei candela, sol:—Dægcondel, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 34; Rä. 88, 26. Dryhten forlét dægcandelle scínan *the Lord permitted the sun* [*the day-candle*] *to shine*, Andr. Kmbl. 1670; An. 837. DER. candel.

dæges; *adv.* [*from gen. of* dæg] *Daily;* die:—Dæges and níhtes *die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Bt. 25, 6; Fox 168, 7: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. DER. ig-dæges, y-dæges.

dæges éage, ége, an; *n.* [dæges, *gen. of* dæg *a day;* éage, ége *an eye: a day's eye*] A DAISY; bellis perennis, Lin:—Dæges éage *consolida*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 14. Dæges ége *consolida*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 26; Wrt. Voc 31, 36: Lchdm. iii. 292, 8.

dæg-fæsten, es; *n.* [fæsten *a fast*] *A day's fast;* diei jejunium:—Is se færesta lǽcedóm dægfæsten, dæt mon mid dý da wambe clǽnsige, dæt hió dý de leóhtre sié *the first remedy is a day's fast, that, with that, a man may cleanse the stomach, that it may be the lighter*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 25.

dæg-feorm, e; *f.* [feorm *food, sustenance*] *Food for a day;* unius diei victus:—Áne dægfeorme *a day's sustenance*, Cod. Dipl. 477; A. D. 958; Kmbl. ii. 355, 5.

dæg-hluttre; *adv.* [hluttre *brightly, clearly*] *Brightly as day;* clare instar diei:—Dýre Dryhtnes þegn dæghluttre scán *the Lord's dear minister shone brightly as day*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 23; Gú. 665.

dæg-hwam; *adv. Daily;* quotidie:—Nim cneówholen dæghwam *take knee holly daily*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 10. Lufiaþ da de dæghwam Dryhtne þeówiaþ *they love those who daily serve the Lord*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 34; Gú. 51: 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gú. 357.

dæg-hwamlíc, -hwomlíc; *def.* se -líca, seó, dæt -líce; *adj. Daily;* diurnus, quotidianus:—Hit ealle beorhtnysse dæghwamlíces leóhtes ofer-swýdde *it overshone all the brightness of the daily light*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. Syle us to-dæg úrne dæghwamlícan hlǽf *panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie*, Lk. Bos. 11, 3: Mt. Bos. 6, 11: Homl. Th. i. 264, 31. Betwyh gehald regollíces þeódscipes and da dæghwamlícan gýmenne to singanne on cyricean, me symble swéte and wynsum wæs dæt ic oðde leornode, oðde lǽrde, oðde wríte *inter observantiam disciplinæ regularis et quotidianam cantandi in ecclesia curam, semper aut discere, aut docére, aut scribere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 26–28. To dæghwomlícum bigleofan *for their daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30.

dæg-hwamlíce; *adv. Daily;* quotidie:—Ic dæghwamlíce mid eów wæs *quotidie eram apud vos*, Mk. Bos. 14, 49. Se bróðor dæghwamlíce wæs wyrse and wyrse *the brother was daily worse and worse*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24.

dæg-hwíl, e; *f.* [dæg *day*, hwíl *time*] *Day-time, time of life;* diei hora *vel* tempus:—Dæt he dæghwíla gedrogen hæfde, eorþan wynne *that he had finished his days, his joy of earth*, Beo. Th. 5445; B. 2726!

dæg-hwomlíc *daily*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30. v. dæg-hwamlíc.

dægian *to dawn, become day*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dagian.

dǽglan *secret, hidden, unknown*, Bt. 25; For 88, 26; *acc. pl. def. of* dǽgol = digol.

dæg-lang, -long; *adj. Lasting a day:*—Dæglongne fyrst *per totam diem*, Salm. Kmbl. 1000; Sal. 501.

dæg-langes; *adv. During one day, for a day;* per unam diem:—Beó dé stille dæglanges díne fyrdinge *be still for a day from thy march*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 29. v. dæg-lang.

dæg-líc; *adj. Daily;* quotidianus:—Twá dæglíc fæsten oðde þreó dæglíc is genóh to healdenne *biduanum vel triduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

dæg-mǽl, es; *n.* [mǽl *a mark*] *A day-mark, an instrument for telling the hour, a dial, clock;* horologium = ὡρολόγιον = ὥρα *an hour;* λογιον *a telling, an announcement*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 58; Wrt. Voc. 26, 57.

dæg-mǽls-pílu [*for* dæg-mæles píl], e; *f. The style of a dial;* horologii gnomon, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 59.

dæg-mél-sceáwere, es; *m. Who* or *what shews the time of day;* horoscopus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 103: 4; Som. 56. 2.

dæg-mete, es; *m.* [dæg *a day*, mete *meat, food*] *Daily food;* quotidianus cibus:—Dæg-mete *agapis*, Cot. 15, Som. Ben. Lye.

dæg-réd, -rǽd, es; *n. Dawn, daybreak, early morning;* diluculum, matutinum, aurora:—Dægréd *diluculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 127; Wrt. Voc. 53, 8. Syxta is *matutinum* vel *aurora* dæt is dægréd [-ræd MS. R.] *the sixth is* matutinum *vel* aurora *that is dawn*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 18; Lchdm. iii. 244, 5. Dis wæs eall geworden ær dægréde *this was all performed ere daybreak*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 4; Sat. 466: Homl. Th. i. 508, 32; 592, 22. Betweox dam dægréde [-ræde MS. R.] and sunnan upgange *between dawn and sunrise*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 6, 19; Lchdm. iii. 244, 6. Cwom Maria on dægréd *Mary came at dawn*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 34; Hó. 9: 57 a; Th. 204, 15; Ph. 98: Cd. 222; Th. 289, 27; Sat. 404: Salm. Kmbl. 429; Sal. 215. Se Hælend com on dægréd to dam temple *Jesus dilúculo venit in templum*, Ju. Bos. 8, 2: Lk. Bos. 24, 1: Ex. 8, 20. To æfenne þurhwunaþ wóp and on dægréd blisse *ad ve-pérum demorábitur fletus et ad matutinum lætítia*, Ps. Lamb. 29, 6: Gen. 32, 22. Dæt leóht, de we hátaþ dægréd, cymþ of dære sunnan *the light, which we call dawn, cometh from the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 29; Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. Ic gá út on dægréd *exeo dilúculo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13: Ælfc. T. 24, 11.

dægréd-líc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to the morning, early;* matutinus, matutinalis:—Fram heordnesse dægrédlíce *a custodia matutina*, Ps. Lamb. 129, 6. We sungon dægrédlíce lofsangas *cantavimus matutinales laudes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27.

dægréd-sang, es; *m. Morning song;* matutina cantio, C. R. Ben. 20.

dægréd-wóma, an; *m.* [dægréd *daybreak, dawn*, wóma *a noise, rushing*] *Rush* or *noise of dawn;* auroræ strepitus:—Óþ-þæt éastan cwom ofer deóp gelád dægrédwóma, wedertácen wearm *until there came from the east over the deep way the rush of dawn, a warm weather-token*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 24; Gú. 1266: Andr. Kmbl. 249; An. 125.

dæg-rím, es; *n.* [dæg *day*, rím *a number*] *A number of days, a course of days;* dierum numerus:—Wiste de geornor dæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen, dógora dægrím *he knew the better that his life's end was passed, his days' number*, Beo. Th. 1650; B. 823. Upon dæt ígland dær Apollines dóhtor wunode dægrímes worn *upon the island where Apollo's daughter dwelt a number of days*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 66; Met. 26, 33: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975: 67; Th. 80, 20; Gen. 1331. On his dægríme *in his number of days*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 10; Mód. 12. Dægríme fród *wise in number of days*, 130 a; Th. 498, 15; Rä. 88, 2: Cd. 99; Th. 131, 9; Gen. 2173.

dæg-rima, an; *m.* [dæg *day*, rima *a rim, edge*] *Daybreak, morning;* aurora:—Hwæt is deós de astíhþ swilce arísende dægrima *what is this which ascends like the rising morn?* Homl. Th. i. 442, 33. Dægrima *aurora*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75, 128; Wrt. Voc. 53, 9: Hymn. Surt. 8, 21.

Dægsan stán, Degsa-stán, Dæg-stán, es; *m.* [*Flor. Hunt.* Degsastan: *the stone of Degsa*] DAWSTON OF *Dalston, Cumberland;* loci nomen in

agro Cumbriæ:—Hêr Æghan Scotta cyng feaht wið Dælreoda, and wið Æðelfierþe. Norþhymbra cynge, æt Dægstâne [Dægsan stâne, Th. 37, 26], and man ofslôh mæst ealne his here *in this year* [A. D. 603] *Æghfan king of the Scots fought against the Dalreods, and against Æthelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Dawston, and almost all his army was slain*, Chr. 603; Th. 36, 24–29, col. 1. Wæs dis gefeoht geworden on ðære mæran stôwe ðe cweden is Degsastân *this battle was fought in the famous place which is called Dawston*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32.

dæg-sceald, es; m. [dæg *day*, sceald = scild, scyld *a shield*] *A day shield or screen;* diei velamen:—Dægsealdes hleó wand oter wolcnum *the day shield's shade* [i. e. *the pillar of cloud*] *rolled over the clouds*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79.

dæg-steorra, an; m. [dæg *a day*, steorra *a star*] *The day star;* lucifer, aurora:—Seó sunne and se móna, and æfensteorra and dægsteorra, and ôðre þrý steorran, ne synd nâ fæste on ðam firmamentum *the sun and the moon, and the evening star and the day star, and three other stars, are not fast in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 28; Lchdm. iii. 270, 3: Ælfc. T. 24, 11. Upaspringden scîn þæg-steorra *ortus refulget lucifer*, Hymn. Surt. 27, 23. Nû gæþ dægsteorra up *jam ascendit aurora*, Gen. 32, 26. Ær dægsteorran ic cende ðê *ante luciferum genui te*, Ps. Spl. 109, 4.

dæg-derlic [= dæg-hwæðer-lîc]; *adj. Daily, present;* diurnus, hodiernus:—Dis dægderlîce gôdspel sprecþ ymbe ðæra Judêiscra þwyrnysse *this daily gospel speaks of the perversity of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 29. On disre dægderlîcan ræddinge *in this daily lecture*, i. 194, 24. Se gôdspellere Lucas beleâc dis dægderlîce gôdspel mid feáwum wordum *the evangelist Luke concluded the gospel of this day with few words*, i. 90, 8. Dâs dægderlîcan þénunga *these daily services*, ii. 86, 24. Hî þeónde þurhwunodon ôþ disum dægderlîcum dæge *they have continued prospering to this present day*, ii. 132, 14: i. 28, 28: 32, 8.

dæg-þern, e; *f. A day's space;* diei spatium:—Læt simle dægberne betweonum *leave always a day's space between*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 248, 20: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 1.

dæg-tîd, e: *f.* [dæg *day*, tîd *time*] *Day-time, time;* diei tempus:—On ðære dægtîde *at that time*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 4; Gen. 1659. On dægtîdum *in the day-time*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 26; Rii. 18, 3: 126 a; Th. 484, 23; Rä. 71, 6.

dæg-tîma, an; *m.* [tîma *time*] DAY-TIME, *day;* diurnum tempus, dies:—Þurh dægtîman ôðre geond dæg sunne ne forswêle ðê ne móna *per diem sol non uret te, neque luna*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 6.

dæg-wæccan; *pl. f.* [wæcce *a watching*] *Day-watchings;* excubiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 68; Wrt. Voc. 18, 20.

dæg-weard, es; *m.* [weard *a watchman*] *A day-watchman;* excubitor, vigil, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 69; Wrt. Voc. 18, 21.

dæg-weorc, es; *n.* [weorc *work*] *A day's work;* diei opus:—Him mihtig God dæs dægweorces deóp leán forgeald *the mighty God recompensed to him a high reward for that day's work*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 30; Exod. 315: 167; Th. 209, 28; Exod. 506: Byrht. Th. 136, 8; By. 148. Æt ðam dag-weorce *at that day's work*, Elen. Kmbl. 291; El. 146. Dætte he dæt dægweorc dreóre gebohte *that he bought that day's work with blood*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 14; Exod. 151: 169; Th. 210, 21; Exod. 518.

dæg-weorþung, e; *f.* [weorþung *an honouring, celebration*] *A commemoration or celebration of a feast-day;* diei festi celebratio:—Þe on gemynd nime dære deórestan dægweorþunga rôde under rôderum *who may bear in remembrance the honouring of the day of the most precious cross under the firmament* [i. e. *the feast of the Invention of the Cross*], Elen. Kmbl. 2466; El. 1234.

dæg-wine, es; *n? A day's pay;* diarium:—Dægwine *diarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 32; Wrt. Voc. 28, 15. Dægwine *pensum* vel *diarium*, 64; Som. 69, 9; Wrt. Voc. 40, 43. v. wine.

dæg-wist, e; *f.* [wist *food*] *A day's food;* diei victus:—Dæt he him dægwistes tiðode *that he would give him a day's food*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 30.

dæg-wôma, an; *m.* [wôma *a noise*] *The rush of day, the dawn;* diei apparitio, aurora:—Dægwôma becwom, morgen mæretorht *the dawn came, the beautiful morning*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 26; Exod. 344. Dægwôman bitween and ðære deorcan niht *between dawn and the dark night*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 7; Gü. 1191.

DÆL; *gen.* dæles; *dat.* dæle; *pl. nom. acc.* dalu, dalo; *n. A* DALE, *den, gulf;* vallis, barathrum:—Dæs dæles se dæl *the part of the dale*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. In deóp dalu *into the deep dales*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 21; Rä. 88, 5: 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. We synd awor-pene on dâs deópan dalo *we are cast into these deep dens* [*hell*], Cd. 22; Th. 27, 21; Gen. 421. On ðæt deópe dæl deóflol gefeallaþ *devils shall fall into the deep gulf*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 26; Cri. 1532. [*Prompt.* dale *vallis: Piers P. Chauc. Laym. Orm.* dale: *Plat.* daal: *O. Sax.* dal, *n: Frs.* dalle, dol: *O. Frs.* del, deil: *Dut.* dal, *n: Ger.* thal, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tal, *n: Goth.* dal, *n: Dan.* dal, *m. f.: Swed.* dal, *m: Icel.* dalr, *m: Wel.* dôl: *Corn.* dol, *f: Ir. Gael.* dail; *Manx* dayll, *f.*] DER. of-dæl.

DÆL, es; *m.* I. *a part, portion,* DEAL; pars, portio:—Dæs dæles se dæl *the part of the dale*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Dû offrast teódan dæl smedeman *thou shalt offer a tenth deal of flour;* offeres decimam partem similæ, Ex. 29, 36, 40. Hî heora gôd on swâ manige dælas todælaþ *they divide their goods into so many parts*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 26. Micel dæl bewylledes wæteres on huniges gôdum dæle *a great deal of boiled water in a good deal of honey*, L. M. 2, 20; Lchdm. ii. 202, 27. Gôdne dæl *a good deal*, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 276, 6. Dæs îglandes myce'ne dæl *a great deal of the island*, Chr. 189; Ing. 9, 11. Fæder, sýle me mînne dæl mînre æhte, de me to gebýreþ, Lk. Bos. 15, 12; *fadir, gyue to me the porcioun of substaunce, that byfallith to me*, Wyc. Be dæle *in part, partly*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Sume dæle *in some part, partly*, Cot. 154. II. *a part of speech in grammar*; pars orationis:—Ealhta dælas sind *partes orationis sunt octo*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 22. Interjectio is betwyxaworpennyss. Se dæl liþ betwux ôðrum wordum, and geswutelaþ dæs môdes styrunge *an interjection is a throwing between. This part of speech lieth between other words, and denotes a stirring of the mind*, 5; Som. 3, 55. III. *a part of a sentence, a word;* verbum:—We todælaþ þa bôc to cwydum, and sidðan da cwydas to dælum, eft da dælas to stæfgefégum *we divide the book into sentences, and then the sentences into words* [*parts*], *again the words into syllables*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 37–39. [*Prompt.* dele: *Wyc.* deel: *Piers P.* del, deel: *Chauc.* del, delle: *Laym.* dæle, dal, del: *Orm.* dæl, dale, del: *Scot.* dail: *Plat.* deel: *O. Sax.* dêl, deil, *n: Frs.* deel: *O. Frs.* del, *m: Dut.* deel, *n: Kil.* deel, deyl: *Ger.* theil, *m: M. H. Ger.* teil, *m: O. H. Ger.* teil, *m. n: Goth.* dails, *f: Dan.* deel, *m. f: Swed.* del, *m: Icel.* deill, *m: Sansk.* dal *findere.*] DER. ést-dæl, niðer-, norþ-, sûþ-, west-: or-dæle.

dælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [dæl *a part, deal*] *To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, spend, dispense,* DEAL, DOLE; dividere, distribuere, separare ab aliquo:—Israêlas ongunnon dælan ealde mâdmas *the Israelites began to divide old treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. Onfôþ and dælaþ betwux eów *accipite et dividite inter vos*, Lk. Bos. 22, 17: Ps. Spl. 21, 17: 111, 8. Mathusal mâgum dælde gestreón *Mathuselah distributed the treasure to his brethren*, Cd. 52; Th. 63, 21; Gen. 1069. Dælde eall dæt heó âhte *she had spent all that she had*, Mk. Bos. 5, 26. [*Prompt.* delyi': *Wyc.* delen: *Piers P.* delen, dele, deelen: *Chauc.* dele: *R. Brun.* daile: *R. Glouc.* dele: *Laym.* dælen, dalen, delen: *Orm.* dælenn: *Plat.* delen: *O. Sax.* dêlian, delian: *Frs.* deelen: *O. Frs.* dela: *Dut.* deelen: *Kil.* deelen, deylen: *Ger.* theilen: *M. H. Ger.* teilen: *O. H. Ger.* teilan: *Goth.* dailyan: *Dan.* dele: *Swed.* dela: *Icel.* deila.] DER. a-dælan, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, to-.

dælendlice *by itself, apart,* Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dælendlîce, to-.

dælend, es; *m.* [dælende, part. of dælan *to divide*] *A dealer, divider, distributor;* divisor:—Hwâ sette me déman, odde dælend, ofer inc *quis me constituit judicem, aut divisôrem, super vos?* Lk. Bos. 12, 14.

dælere, es; *m. A* DEALER, *divider, distributor, agent;* divisor, sequester:—Dælere *divisor*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 28; Wrt. Voc. 28, 11: 74, 15. Ic wæs dælere betwux Gode and eów *ego sequester et medius fui inter Dominum et vos*, Deut. 5, 5. Þam wâdlan gedafenaþ dæt he gebidde for dane dælere *on the indigent it is incumbent that he pray for the distributor*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 33. God gesette done wêlegan dælere on his gôdum *God appointed the wealthy a distributor of his goods*, ii. 102, 28.

dælf, es; *n? [delfan to dig] Anything dug out, a* DELF, *ditch;* fossa, scrobis:—Éastweard to cynges dælf *eastward to the king's delf*, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17: 963; Erl. 123, 6.

dæling, e; *f. A dividing, parting;* partitio, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. to-dæling.

dæl-leás; *adj.* [dæl *a part, portion*] *Without a part, portionless, deficient;* expers:—Dælleás vel cræftleás *expers, indoctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 123; Wrt. Voc. 22, 36: 90; Som. 75, 2; Wrt. Voc. 51, 47.

dæl-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, *n.*] *By parts* or *pieces;* partim, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 59: *particulâtim*, Mone B. 148: 3549: *paulâtim*, 2635.

dæl-neomend *a sharer, partaker*, Ps. Th. 118, 63. v. dæl-nimend.

dæl-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nâmon; *pp.* -numen *To take part, to participate;* participâre. v. dæl-nimend, *etc.*

dæl-nimend, -nymend, -neomend, es; *m.* [nimende, *part. of* niman *to take*]. I. *a taker of a part, a sharer, partaker, participator:* participes:—Dæt se Hælend dælnimend wêre ûre deádlicnysse *that the Saviour was a partaker of our mortality*, Homl. Th. i. 36, 33. Se niþfulla is dæra deófla dælnimend *the envious is a participator with devils*, i. 606, 5. Ic eom dælneomend ðe heom ondrêdaþ *de participes ego sum omnium timentium te*, Ps. Th. 118, 63. Toforan eallum his dælnymendum on dære menuiscnysse *before all his participators in humanity*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. II. in grammar,—*A participle:* participium:—Participium is dælnimend: he nimþ ænne dæl of naman, and ôðerne of worde *a participle is a taker of parts: it takes one part from a noun, and the other from a verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 40. Sume

adverbia cumaþ of dælnimendum *some adverbs come from participles*, 38; Som. 41, 11.

dǽl-nimendlīc *sharing, partaking, participial*, Som. Ben. Lye.

dǽl-nimendnes, -ness, e; *f. A sharing, participation;* participatio :—Ðære dælnimendnes [-nimendes] his on dæt sylfe *cujus participatio ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Spl. 121, 3.

dǽl-nimung, e; *f. A share, portion;* portio :—Dælnimung oððe spēde mīn on lande lyfigendra *portio mea in terra viventium*, Ps. Lamb. 141, 6.

dǽl-numelnes, -ness, e; *f.* [numol *taking, receiving*] *A sharing, partaking, participation;* participatio :—Ðære dælnumelnes is hire on dæt sylfe *cujus participatio est ejus in id ipsum*, Ps. Lamb. 121, 3.

dǽl-nymend *a sharer, participator*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 26. v. dælnimend.

dǽma, an; *m. A judge;* judex, arbiter :—Bēte swā mycel swā dǽman tǣcan *subjacebit damno quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. v. dēma.

Dæne; *pl. nom. acc; gen.* Dæna; *m. The Danes;* Dani :—Dæna lagu *the law of the Danes*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 4. v. Dene.

dæne-land, es; *n.* [dænu *a valley*] *A valley;* convallis :—Dæneland getelda ic amete *convallem tabernaculorum metibor*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

dænn, es; *n. A den;* cubile :—Godwine geann Leofwine dæs dænnes æt Swiðrǽdingdænne *Godwine gives to Leofwine the den at Surrenden*, Cod. Dipl. 1315; A. D. 1020; Kmbl. vi. 178, 8, 13. v. denn.

dænnede *became slippery*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12, = dennode; *p. of* dennian.

dænu, e; *f. A vale, valley;* convallis :—On disse sārgan dæne *in convalle lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 83, 6. v. denu.

Dærenta-mūþa, Derta-mūþa, an; *m.* [mūþa *the mouth of a river*] *Dartmouth, Devonshire;* Tremunda, in agro Devoniæ :—Hī fērdon to Dærentamūþan [Dertamūþan, Th. 310, 5, col. 2] *they went to Dartmouth*, Chr. 1049; Th. 310, 6, col. 1.

dærst, es; *m. Leaven;* fermentum :—Ongelīc is dærste *simile est fermento*, Lk. Lind. War. 13, 21. *Rush. has dat. pl.* Gelīc is dærstum, Lk. Rush. War. 13, 21: 12, 1: 22, 1. DER. ge-dærsted.

dærstan, derstan; *pl.?? Dregs, lees;* fæx :—Nyle he ða dærstan him dōn unbrȳce *veruntamen fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ða derstan beōþ gōde *the dregs will be good*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19. Wið ecedes derstan *with lees of vinegar*, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24.

dæru, e; *f. Harm;* damnum :—His brōðer to dære and to lættinge *to the harm and hindrance of his brother*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 18. v. daru.

dafen; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* decens, congruus, conveniens. DER. ge-dafen : dafenian, ge- : dafenigendlīce, ge- : dafenlīc, ge-, unge- : dafenlīcnes, ge-, unge-.

dafenian, dafnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be seemly or becoming;* decere :—Swā swā dafnaþ munuce *as becomes a monk;* sicut decet monacho, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. DER. ge-dafenian, -dafnian.

dafenigendlīce *suitably, conformably.* DER. ge-dafenigendlīce.

dafenlīc, dafnlīc; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* decens, congruus, conveniens :—Dafnlīcum *congruis*, Mone B. 1359. DER. ge-dafenlīc, unge-.

dafenlīce *becomingly, properly, fitly.* DER. ge-dafenlīce, unge-.

dafenlīcnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A fit time, opportunity;* opportunitas :—Ðū forsihst on dafenlīcnyssum gedrēfedhyssе *despicis in opportunitatibus in tribulatione*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 1. DER. ge-dafenlīcnes, unge-.

dafnaþ *becomes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5; *3rd pres. sing. of* dafenian.

dāg, es; *n? What is dangling;* sparsum :—Dāges hlæfþe *sparsio*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 68. v. daag.

daga, an; *m. A day;* dies,—found in the compound word ān-daga, *q.v;* also v. dæg **II.**

dagas *days*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32: 474, 31; *pl. nom. acc. of* dæg.

dagena *of days;* dierum :—Him bebēad seofon dagena fæsten *enjoined them a fast of seven days*, Homl. Th. i. 434, 21: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 8; Cri. 1587: Menol. Fox 128; Men. 64; *gen. pl. of* daga.

dages *daily;* die, Ps. Lamb. 1, 2. v. dæges, dæg.

dagian, dagigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dagas *days, pl. of* dæg *a day*] *To* DAWN, *to become day, be day;* lucescere :—Mīn leōht me tocymeþ ǽonne hit dagian ongynneþ *mea lux, incipiente aurora, mihi adventura est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 7: 4, 9; S. 576, 30. Ne dis ne dagaþ ēastan *this dawns not from the east*, Fins. Th. 4; Fin. 3. Swylce hit ealle nihт dagie [dagige MSS. P. S.] *as though it were day all night*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 1. [*Prompt.* dagyn : *Piers P. Chaun.* dawe : *Laym.* dæzen, daizen, dazzen : *Plat.* dagen : *Dut.* dágen : *Kil.* daghen : *Ger. M. H. Ger.* tagen : *O. H. Ger.* tagēn : *Dan.* det dager *it dawns* : *Swed. Icel.* daga.] DER. ān-dagian, ge-ān-.

dagung, e; *f. A dawning, dawn, day-break;* aurora, tempus matutinum, diluculum :—Betwux hancrēd and dagunge *between cock-crowing and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 26: 802; Erl. 61, 19. Eōde he ūt on dagunge of ðam hūse *egressus est tempore matutino de cubiculo*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 1. On dagunge he eft acwicode and semninga uppasæt *diluculo reuiviscens ac repente residens*, 5, 12; S. 627, 13: 4, 8; S. 576, 9: 4, 23; S. 596, 17. On dagunge dæs fiftan dæges *quinta inlucescente die*, 5, 19; S. 640, 26.

DĀH, dōh; *gen.* dāges; *m? pl.* DOUGH; farina subacta, massa = *μάζα* :—Blōma oððe dāh *massa*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 16: 94, 63. Dāh [MS. dad] *vel* blōma *massa*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 9; Wrt. Voc. 34, 68. Cned hyt dæt hit sī swā þicce swā dōh *knead it that it may be as thick as dough*, Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. Wyrc clam of dāge *make a paste of dough*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. [*Prompt.* dowe *pasta* : *Wyc.* dough : *Plat.* deeg : *Dut.* deg, *n* : *Kil.* deegh *massa* : *Ger.* teig, *m* : *M. H. Ger.* teic, *gen.* teiges : *O. H. Ger.* teig, *m* : *Goth.* daigs, *m. dough*; deigan *to make dough* : *Dan.* deig, *m. f.* : *Swed.* deg, *m* : *Icel.* deig, *n* : *Sansk.* dih *to smear, plaster.*]

dāhle *hid*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24, = dīgle; *pl. nom. acc. of* dīgol.

dahum *to days*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5, = dagum; *dat. pl. of* dæg.

dāl, es; *n. A division, allotment, portion,* DOLE; discrimen, divisio, portio :—Ic sette dāl betwux dīn folc and mīn folc *ponam divisionem inter populum meum et populum tuum*, Ex. 8, 23. Is ðes middangeard dālum gedǽled *this earth is divided into parts*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 18; Gū. 25. Swā beōþ mōd-sefan dālum gedǽled, sindon dryht-guman ungelīce *dispositions are distributed by parts, while people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 29–32; Mōd. 21–23. DER. ge-dāl, to-.

Dalamensan; *gen.* -ena; *pl. m. The Dalamensan;* Dalamensæ : a Slavonic race, who dwelt in Misnia on both sides of the river Elbe :—Be norþan eástan Maroara syndon Dalamensan, and be eástan Dalamensan [MS. Dalomensam] sindon Surpe *to the north-east of the Moravians are the Dalamensan, and to the east of the Dalamensan are the Horithi, and to the north of the Dalamensan are the Surpe*, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 4–6.

dalc, dolc, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, brooch, bracelet;* fibula, spinther, regula :—Preón *vel* oferfeng *vel* dalc *fibula*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 22; Wrt. Voc. 40, 53. Dalc *spinther*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 63. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fiftigum entsum *vidi regulam auream quinquaginta siclorum*, Jos. 7, 21. Dolc oððe preón *spinther*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 59.

dalf *dug*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33, = dealf; *p. of* delfan.

dap-fugel *the dip-fowl or diver, a gull;* mergus, mergulus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dop-fugel.

daraþ, dareþ *a dart, spear, javelin*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68: Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. v. daroþ.

dareþ-lācende, dearef-lācende; *part.* [daroþ, dareþ *a dart, spear*; lācende, *part. of* lācan *to play*] *Playing with a dart, dart-brandishing;* telo ludens :—Beornþreát monig ofestum gefysde, dareþlācende *many a band of nobles hurried with haste, dart-brandishing*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 29; Pa. 53. Dareþlācendra *of the dart-players*, Elen. Kmbl. 1298; El. 651. Dearelācende stæde wīcedon *the dart-players bivouacked on the shore*, 73; El. 37.

daro *hurt, harm*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. v. daru.

daroþ, daraþ, dareþ, es; *m.* [derian *to hurt*] *A* DART, *spear, javelin, weapon;* telum, jaculum, hasta :—Daroþ sceal on handa *the spear shall be in the hand*, Menol. Fox 502 : Gn. C. 21. Forlēt daroþ of handa fleógan *let a dart fly from the hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 11; By. 149 : 139, 17; By. 255. Rodorcde rīces hyrde, daraþ hæbbende *the realm's guardian spake, raising his spear*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 27; Jul. 68. Daroþas wǽron weó dære white *darts were an affliction to the creature*, 114 a; Th. 438, 8; Rä. 57, 4. Þurh daroþa gedrep *through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446. Dareþa *of darts*, Chr. 937; Th. 207, 11; Æðelst. 54. Ða ne dorston dareþum lācan *who durst not play with javelins*, Beo. Th. 5689; B. 2848. [*Prompt.* darte : *Wyc.* dartis, *pl* : *R. Brun.* darte : *Chauc.* dart : *O. H. Ger.* tart *lancea* : *Swed.* dart, *m. a dagger* : *Icel.* darrāðr, *m. hasta.*]

daroþ-æsc, es; *n? An ash-dart;* jaculum fraxineum :—Daroþæsc flugon *ash-darts flew*, Elen. Kmbl. 280; El. 140.

DARU, daro, e; *f. Hurt, harm, damage;* damnum, noxa :—Hwelc is māre daru *what is a greater hurt?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Genēðte he his earm and his hand swā hāle and swā gesūnde swā him nǽfre bryce ne daro gedōn wǽre *he found his arm and his hand so hale and so sound, as if breach or hurt had never been done to them*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 17. Him to dare *to his harm*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672. Ne astrece ðū dīne hand būfon ðam cilde, ne him nāne dare ne gedō *stretch thou not thine hand over thy son, nor do him any harm*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 35. Būton ǽlcere dare *without any hurt*, i. 102, 8. Dæt mōd mid þwyrlicum geþohtum hogaþ ōðrum dara *the mind will meditate harm to others with perverse thoughts*, i. 412, 28. [*Kil.* dere, deyre *nocumentum* : *O. H. Ger.* tara, *f.*]

Daðan, es; *m. Dathan, one of the sons of Eliab*, Num. 26, 9 :—Æfter ðam arison Chore and Hon, Daðan and Abiron ongeán Moisen *after that Korah and On, Dathan and Abiram rose up against Moses*, Num. 16, 1: 16, 27, 32: Deut. 11, 6. [דָּתָן *Dāthān.*]

Datia, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3, = Datie; *gen.* Datia; *pl. m. The* DACIANS; Dāci; *gen.* ōrum; *m.* = *Δακοί A celebrated warlike people in Upper Hungary, in Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and in*

Bessarabia. They were originally of the same race as the Getæ. Trajan crossed the Danube and conquered the country in A D. 106, and colonised it with Romans. At a later period Dacia was invaded by the Goths; and as Aurelian considered it more prudent to make the Danube the boundary of the Empire, he resigned Dacia to the barbarians, removed the Roman inhabitants to Mœsia, and gave to the Dacians the name of the Aurelians, who inhabited that part of the province along the Danube in which they were settled:—And be eástan dæm sind Datie [MS. Datia] ða de iu wæron Gotan *and to the east of them [the Wisle] are the Dacians who were formerly Goths*, Ors. 1, 1, § 12; Bos. 19, 3.

Dauid, es; *m. Dawid;* Dāvid, ĭdis; *m*:—Dauid sang ðysne syxtan sealm *David sang this sixth psalm*, Ps. Th. arg. 6. Dauides sealm *the psalm of David*, Ps. Th. arg. 4. Dauides sunu *David's son*, Homl. Blick. 15, 18, 20. Crist onwrāh, in Dauides dỹrre mægan, ðæt is Euan scyld eal forpynded *Christ revealed that, in David's dear kinswoman, the sin of Eve is all turned away*, Exon. 9a; Th. 7, 4; Cri. 96. [דּוֹד, דּוּד] *Dāvid*, from דּוֹד *dŭd affection*. We have, in the same meaning, the classical name *Erasmus*, from ἐράσμιος *lovely, affectionate.*]

deācon *a levite, deacon;* levites:—Aaron ðīn brōður, deācon, hæfþ gōde spræce *Aaron ſrater tuus, levites, eloquens est*, Ex. 4, 14. v. diācon.

deācon-hād *deaconhood, deaconship;* diaconātus, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29. v. diācon-hād.

DEĀD; *def.* se deāda; seó, ðæt deāde; *adj.* DEAD; mortuus:—Lazarus ys deād *Lazarus mortuus est*, Jn. Bos. 11, 14: Mt. Bos. 9, 24: Jud. 3, 25: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882: Beo. Th. 939; B. 467: Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 19; Rä. 73, 4. Næs ðær nān þing deād of ðām *nec erat quidquam mortuum de his*, Ex. 9, 7: 21, 34. Me hātran sind Dryhtnes dreámas donne dis deāde lif *the Lord's joys are more exciting to me than this dead life*, Exon. 82a; Th. 309, 31; Seef. 65. Sceal yrre gedǣled deādes monnes *the inheritance of a dead man shall be divided*, 90a; Th. 338, 19; Gn. Ex. 81. Grēf deādum men heofoþ *the grave shall groan for the dead man*, 91b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Mec deādne ofgeāfun fæder and mōder *father and mother gave me up as dead*, 103a; Th. 391, 7; Rä. 10, 1: Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309. Brihtrīc þohte dæt he Wulfnōþ cuconne oððe deāðne begytan sceolde *Brihtric thought that he would get Wulfnoth alive or dead*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Ealle synd deāde *mortui sunt omnes*, Ex. 4, 19: Mt. Bos. 28, 4: Ps. Th. 113, 24. Deāde of duste arisaþ þurh Dryhtnes miht *the dead shall rise from the dust through power of God*, Cd. 227: Th. 302, 24; Sat. 605: Exon. 25a; Th. 72, 30; Cri. 1180. Hī æton deādra lāc *manducaverunt sacrificia mortuōrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 22: Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Land dryrmyde deādra hrēwum *the land mourned over the corpses of the dead*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 1299; El. 651: 1887; El. 945. Be deādum *for the dead*, Exon. 82b; Th. 311, 27; Seef. 98. Mid ðām deādum fellum *with the dead skins*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Ne dō hỹ to deādan *ne occideris eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 10: 61, 3: Ex. 21, 35, 36. Ne willaþ eów andrædan deāde fēdan *dread ye not dead bands*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 260: Exon. 24b; Th. 71, 21; Cri. 1159: Andr. Kmbl. 2156; An. 1079. Lǣt deāde bebyrigean hyra deādan *let the dead bury their dead*, Mt. Bos. 8, 22. Ne hūru wundur wyrceaþ deāde *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia?* Ps. Th. 87, 10. [*Prompt.* dede: *Wyc.* ded: *Piers P.* deed: *Chauc.* dede: *R. Glouc.* ded: *Plat.* dood: *O.Sax.* dōd: *Frs.* dea: *O.Frs.* dad, dath; *Dut.* dood: *Ger.* todt: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tōt: *Goth.* dauþs: *Dan. Swed.* død: *Icel.* dauðr.] DER. woruld-deād.

deād-bǣre; *def.* se deād-bǣra, seó, ðæt deād-bǣre; *adj. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifer, lethālis, lethifer:—Deādbǣre *lethāle.* Mone B. 1859. Se drenc deādbǣra wæs *the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Dæt ðin heorte forhtige for ðam deādbǣrum drence *that thy heart may fear the deadly drink*, i. 72, 16. Deādbǣre sprancan *lethiferas labruscas*, Mone B. 1993.

deād-bǣrende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly;* mortifer:—Se Arrianisca gedwola dæt deādbǣrende āttor his getreówleásnysse on eallum middangeardes cyricum strēgde *the Arian heresy spread the death-bearing venom of its truthlessness in all the churches of the earth*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 34. v. deād-berende.

deād-bærlīc; *adj. Deadly;* mortifer:—Him ne deraþ, deáh hī hwæt deādbærlīces drincon *si mortiferum biberint, non eis nocebit*, Mk. Bos. 16, 18.

deād-bǽrnes, -ness, e; *f. A killing, mortification;* mortificātio, Mone B. 3934.

deād blōd *dead blood, congenled blood*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 79. v. blōd.

deād-boren; *part. Dead-borne;* mortuus fœtus:—Deādboren tuddur *mortuus fœtus*, Herb. 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 3.

deād-līc; def. se deād-līca, seó, ðæt deād-līce; *adj.* DEADLY, *mortal;* mortālis, morticinus:—Dæt ān deādlīc man mihte ealne middaneard oferseón *that a mortal man could see over all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 5. Rōmāne deādlīcne sige geſōran *the Romans gained a deadly victory*, Ors. 3, 8: Bos. 63, 33. Se cyning and monige of his folce lufodon ðis deādlīce līf *the king and many of his people loved this deadly life*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 41: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. We onlybbaþ an ðisum deādlīcum līfe *we live in this deadly life*, 30, 12. Deādlīce *morticinas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 23. DER. un-deādlīc.

deād-līce; *adv. Mortally;* lethaliter, Cot. 123.

deād-līcnys, -nyss, e; *f. Deadliness, mortality;* mortalitas:—Dæt he dǣhimend wǣre ūre deādlīcnysse *that he was a partaker of our mortality*, Homl. Th. i. 36, 34. He becom on ða tīde dære myclan deadlīcnysse *tempore mortalitātis adveniens*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 9: 3, 30; S. 561, 38. Ealle his geferan on dære deādlīcnysse dǣs wæles of worulde genumene wǣron *omnes sōcii ipsōrum mortalitāte [cædis] de sæculo rapti*, 3, 27; S. 558, 36. He hæfde ealle deādlīcnyssa aworpen *he had cast off all mortalities*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1. DER. un-deādlīcnys.

deād-rægl *clothing of the dead, a shroud;* pallium sepulchrāle, Som. Ben. Lye.

deād-spring, es; *m.* [spring *an ulcer*] *A malignant ulcer, carbuncle;* carbunculus:—Wid wúnda and wið deādspringas *for wounds and ulcers*, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 5: 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 1: 87, 3; Lchdm. i. 190, 24: 91, 7; Lchdm. i. 200, 17.

DEĀF; *adj.* DEAF; surdus:—Deāf *surdus* vel *surdaster*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 21; Wrt. Voc. 45, 54. Ic swá swá deāf ne gehȳrde *ego tamquam surdus non audiēbam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 14. Eart ðū dumb and deāf *thou art dumb and deaf*, Exon. 99a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65. Nǣddran deāfre *aspidis surdæ*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Hwā geworhte dumne oððe deāfne *quis fabricātus est mutum et surdum?* Ex. 4, 11. Hī lǣddon him ānne deāfne and dumbne *addūcunt ei surdum et mutum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 32: Exon. 113a; Th. 433, 3; Rä. 50, 2. Anlīc nædran seó hī deāfe dēþ *like an adder which makes herself deaf*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Éalá deāfa and dumba gāst *surde et mute spīritus*, Mk. Bos. 9, 25. Deāfe gehȳraþ *surdi audiunt*, Mt. Bos. 11, 5: Mk. Bos. 7, 37: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Dæt ic dumbum and deāfum deófolgieldum gafol onhāte *that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 68a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. Ne wirige ðū deāfe *curse not the deaf*, Lev. 19, 14. Deāf corn *deaf* or *barren corn*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS. [*Prompt.* deffe *surdus*: *Wyc.* def: *Piers P.* deef, *pl.* deve: *Chauc.* deef: *R. Glouc.* deve: *Plat.* doov: *O. Sax.* douf: *O. Frs.* dāf: *Dut.* doof: *Ger.* taub: *M. H. Ger.* toup; *O. H. Ger.* toup, doup; *Goth.* daubs, daufs *hardened, obdurate*: *Dan.* dov: *Swed.* dof: *Icel.* daufr.] DER. a-deāf: deāfian, a-: deāfu: a-deāfung.

deāf *dived*, Exon. 126b; Th. 487, 18; Rä. 73, 4; *p. of* dūfan *to dive*, q v.

deāfian *to become* or *wax deaf.* v. a-deāfian.

deāf-līc; *adj.* [deāf = dēfe *fitting, proper*] *Suitable, fitting, proper;* conveniens:—Deāflīc to gehīrenne on healīcum gemōte *fitting to be heard at a public assembly*, Ælfc. T. 15, 4. v. ge-dēfe.

deāfu, e; *f.* [deāf *deaf*] *Deafness;* surditas:—Wid eárwærce and wid deāfe *for ear-ache and for deafness*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8. Wid eárena deāfe *for deafness of ears*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 20.

deag, es; *m. A day;* dies:—Æfter feáum deagum *after a few days*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 7. v. dæg.

deág *is of use, is good, avails*, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 19; Cri. 21: 10b; Th. 12, 22; Cri. 189; *pres. of* dugan.

deágan; ic deáge, dú deágest, deágst, dỹhst, he deágeþ, deágþ, dỹgþ, dỹhþ, *pl.* deágaþ; *p.* deág, *pl.* deágon; *pp.* deágen *To dye, colour;* tingĕre:—Heoro-dreóre deáþfæge deóg *the death-doomed dyed it with fatal gore*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáge *of a colour* or *dye*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5; *gen. of* deáh.

deággede *gouty*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46. v. deág-wyrmede.

deágian, dēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [deáh *a colour, dye*] *To colour,* DYE; fucūre, inficĕre, tingĕre:—Deágian *fucāre*, Mone B. 1245: *inficĕre*, 6225. Dēgian *tingĕre*, 6251. DER. ge-deágod, twī-gedeágod.

deáglenes *solitariness*, Cot. 18. v. dígolnes.

deágol *secret*, Exon. 110b; Th. 424, 14; Rä. 41, 39: L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8: Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 34, MS. T. v. dígol.

deágollice, deágolīce *secretly*, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 33: L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 6. DER. un-deágollīce. v. dígollice.

deágolnes *hiding-place*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 22. v. dígolnes.

deágung, e; *f. A dyeing, colouring;* tinctūra:—Deágung *tinctūra*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59. Ne mihte nān eorþlīc cyning swá wlītige deágunge his hræglum begytan swá swá rōse hæfþ *no earthly king could get such beautiful dyeing for his garments as the rose has*, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 10.

deág-wyrmede, deággede; *part.* [deág = deáw *dew*, wyrm *a worm*] *Dew-wormed, gouty;* podagricus = ποδαγρικός:—Deágwyrmede *vel* deággede *podagricus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 12; Wrt. Voc. 45, 46.

deáh *is of use, is good* or *virtuous, avails*, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18: Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 15: Exon. 80b; Th. 303, 5; Fa. 48: Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573; *pres. of* dugan.

deáh; *gen.* deáge; *f. A colour,* DYE; tinctūra, fucus, stĭbium, murex:—Deáh *tinctūra*: reád deáh *coccus*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 5, 6: Wrt. Voc. 40, 39, 40. Deáge *tinctūræ*, Mone B. 6226. Mid dære deáge

hiwe *with the colour of the dye*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Deáge *fuco*, Mone B. 1080: 6224. Twí-gedeágadre deáge *bis tincto cocco*, 1094. Deáge *stibio*, 4649: *rubenti*, 6235: *murice*, 6268. Reádre deáge *rubro stibio*, 1242.

deáhl [=deágol]; *def.* se deáhla; seó, ðæt deáhle; *adj. Dark, secret*; obscúrus, secrétus:—Dære deáhlan neahte *of the dark night*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. v. dígol.

deal, deall; *adj. Proud, exulting, eminent*; superbus, clarus:—Fugel feðrum deal *a bird proud of feathers*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 10; Ph. 266. Bǽr-beágum deall *proud of bearing rings*, 108 b; Th. 414, 18; Rä. 32, 22. Sum sceal wildne fugel atemian, fiðrum dealne *one shall tame the wild bird, exulting in his plumes*, 88 b; Th. 332, 21; Vy. 88. Wiggendra þreát cómon, æscum dealle *a troop of warriors came, proud with their spears*, Andr. Kmbl. 2195; An. 1099: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 22; Rä. 23, 11. Ðǽr swíþferhþe sittan eódon, þryþum dealle *the strong of soul went to sit there, proud of their strength*, Beo. Th. 902; B. 494. Sprǽcon wlonce monige, dugeþum dealle *many proud ones spake, eminent with virtues*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 1; Gen. 1849.

dealf *dug*, Mt. Bos. 25, 18; *p. of* delfan.

deapung, e; *f. A dipping*; immersio. Som. Ben. Lye. v. dyppan.

dear; ic, he *I dare, he dares*, Gen. 44, 34: Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684; *pres. of* durran.

dearf, pl. durfon *laboured*; *p. of* deorfan.

dearnunga, dearnenga, dearninga; *adv.* [dyrne *secret, obscure*] *Secretly, privately, clandestinely*; clam, occulte, clandestino:—He wolde dearnunga mid mándǽdum menn beswícan *he would secretly deceive men with wicked deeds*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 14; Gen. 450. Gif ðín bróðor dǽ lǽre dearnunga *si tibi volúerit persuadére frater tuus clam*. Deut. 13, 6: Jn. Bos. 19, 38. Oððe ǽwunga oððe dearnunga *either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5: L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21. Be ðon ðe mon dearnenga [dearnunga MSS. G. H.] bearn gestýne *in case a man beget a child clandestinely*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 1, 2: L. Alf. 6; Th. i. 44, 17. Deáð heó dearnenga fordón wurde *though she was secretly seduced*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 21; Gen. 629: 29; Th. 38, 5: Gen. 602. Hwæt he dearninga on hyge hogde *what he secretly meditated in his mind*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 13; Gú. 1226. DER. un-dearninga.

dearr-líc; *adj. Daring, rash*; temerárius, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearr-scipe, es; *m. Rashness, presumption*; temeritas, Som. Ben. Lye.

dearst ðú *thou darest*, Beo. Th. 1061; B. 527; *2nd pres. sing. of* durran.

DEÁÞ, es; *m.* DEATH; mors:—Deáh ðe him se bitera deáþ geboden wǽre *though bitter death were announced to them*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 26; Dan. 223: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 6; Cri. 1603: Beo. Th. 899; B. 447; 5773; B. 2890. Se deáþ cymþ *death comes*, Bt. 8: Fox 26, 6: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 7; Edw. 26. Hí ofercume unþinged deáþ *véniat mors super illos*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. Nis me ðæs deáþes sorg *there is no fear of death to me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 7; Gú. 350: 40 a; Th. 133, 25; Gú. 495: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 28; Gen. 492: Elen. Kmbl. 1165; El. 584: Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. Ðú ðe upahefst me of geatum deáþes *qui exaltas me de portis mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15. He is deáþes scyldig *reus est mortis*, Mt. Bos. 26, 66: Ps. Th. 54, 4: 72, 3. Gif hwá sié deáþes scyldig *if any one be guilty of death*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 13: 27; Th. i. 120, 3. He men of deáþe worde awehte *he woke men from death with his word*, Andr. Kmbl. 1166; An. 583; Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 23; Cri. 467; 41 b; Th. 139, 25; Gú. 598. Gif he man to deáþe gefylle beó he útlah *if he fell a man to death let him be an outlaw*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 18: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 10: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 25: 18, 11. Eall ðæt gemót sóhte leáse saga ongén done Hælend, ðæt hig hyne to deáþe sealdon *omne consílium quærébat falsum testimónium contra Jesum, ut eum morti tradírent*, Mt. Bos. 26, 59: 20, 18: Ps. Th. 114, 8: 117, 18. Fram deáþe to lífe *a morte in vitam*, Jn. Bos. 5, 24. Deáþ he ðǽr býrigde *he there tasted death*, Rood Kmbl. 199; Kr. 101: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 17; Sat. 665: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 25; Hö. 5. Þurh fǽrlícne deáþ *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412. 29. Unrót ys mín sáwl óþ deáþ *tristis est anima mea usque ad mortem*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38: 16, 28: Ex. 10, 17: Deut. 30, 15. He sceal deáþe sweltan *he shall perish by death*, L. Alf. 14, 15; Th. i. 48, 3, 7, 8. Ðæt ðú deáþe sweltest *that thou shalt perish by death*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 11; Jul. 125. Deáþe cwylman *mortifícare*, Ps. Spl. 108, 15. Ðæt he deáþa gedál dreógan sceolde *that he should undergo death*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 12; Gú. 206. Gegang ða deáþa bearn ðe hí démaþ nú *posside filios morte punitórum*, Ps. Th. 78, 12. Deáþas *spirits, ghosts*; manes, Cot. 134. [*Wyc.* deeth: *Chauc.* deth: *Laym.* dæd, dæð, deað, ded, *m.*: *Orm.* dæþ: *O. Sax.* dôð, *m.*: *Frs.* dead, dea: *O. Frs.* dad, dath, *m.*: *Dut.* dood, *m.*: *Ger.* tod, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* tôt, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* tôd, *m.*: *Goth.* dauþus, *m.*: *Dan.* död, *m.*: *Swed.* död, *m.*: *Icel.* dauði, *m.*] DER. ǽr-deáþ, ende-, gúþ-, mere-, swylt-, wæl-, wundor-.

deáþ-bǽre *death-bearing, deadly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deád-bǽre.

deáþ-beám, es; *m. A death-tree, tree of death*; mortis arbor, mortifera:—Deáþbeámes ofet *fruit of the tree of death*, Cd. 30; Th. 40. 13; Gen. 638.

deáþ-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A death-bed, grave*; mortis stratum, sepulcrum:—Nú is wilgeofa deáþbedde fæst *the kind giver is now fast in his death-bed* [=*grave*], Beo. Th. 5795; B. 2901.

deáþ-berende; *part. Death-bearing, deadly*; mortifer:—Eue sealde deáþberende gyfl *Eve gave the deadly fruit*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 8.

deáþ-bérnis, -nísse, e; *f. Death, destruction, pestilence*; pernícies, pestilentia:—Deáþbérnisse oðde uncúþo ádlo *pestilentiæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 11.

deáþ-cwalu, e; *f. A deadly pain* or *plague, agony*; mortis dolor:—Sió wérge sceolu hreósan sceo'de in wíta forwyrd, ðær hie in wylme nú dreógaþ deáþcwale *the wretched crew were compelled to fall into the ruin of punishment, where they now suffer deadly pains in flame*, Invent. Crs. Reed. 1533; El. 766. Ne geweóx he him to willan, ac to deáþcwalum Deniga leódum *he waxed not for their benefit, but for a deadly plague to the Danes' people*, Beo. Th. 3428; B. 1712.

deáþ-cwealm, es; *m.* [cwealm *a violent death, slaughter*] *Slaughter*; nex:—Ic wræc deáþcwealm Denigea *I avenged the slaughter of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 3344; B. 1670.

deáþ-cwylmende, -cwylmiende; *part.* [cwelman, cwylman *to destroy, kill*] *Put to death, destroyed, killed*; mortifícatus:—Geáhna bearn aðýdra oðde deáþcwylmmendra *possíde filios mortificatórum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11.

deáþ-dæg, es; *m. Death-day, day of death*; mortis dies:—Æfter deáþdæge *after the day of death*, Beo. Th. 376; B. 187: Menol. Fox 581; Gn. C. 60. To dínum deáþdæge *to thy death-day*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 6; Secl. 37.

deáþ-denu, e; *f. The valley of death*; mortis vallis:—In dísse deáþdene *in this valley of death*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 33; Cri. 344. In ðas deáþdene *in this death-vale*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 35; Ph. 416.

deáþ-drepe, es; *m. Death-stroke*; letális ictus:—Ðý deáþ-drepe *in the death-stroke*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 6; Exod. 495. v. drepe.

deáþ-fǽge; *adj.* [deáþ *death*, fǽge *fated, doomed*] *Death-doomed*; morti addictus:—Deáþfǽge deóg *the death-doomed had dyed it*, Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850.

deáþ-gedǽl, es; *n.* [gedǽl *a separation*] *A deathly separation, separation of body and soul in death*; letális separátio:—Næs egle [MS. engle] on móde deáþgedǽl *the deathly separation was not oppressive to his soul*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 33; Gú. 936.

deáþ-godas; *pl. m. Death-gods, spirits, ghosts*; manes, Cot. 134.

deáþ-lǽg, es; *m.* [lǽg *a flame*] *A death-flame*; letális flamma:—Wihta gehwylce deáþlǽg nimeþ *the death-flame shall seize each creature*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 12; Cri. 983.

deáþ-líc; *adj. Deadly, mortal, good and bad angels*; mortális:—Ðis is bísen dara sóþena gesǽlþa, ðara wilniaþ ealle deáþlíce men to begitanne *this is an example of the true goods, which all mortal men desire to obtain*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 30. Híg gesetton hræwas oðde ða deáþlícan fíðra þeówana mettas fugelum heofonan *posuérunt morticina servórum tuórum escas volatilibus cœli*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2.

deáþ-lícnes *mortality*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deád-lícnys.

deáþ-mægen; *gen.* -mægnes; *n. A deadly power* or *band*; letifera caterva. Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 28; Gú. 867.

deáþ-ræced, es; *n.* [ræced, reced *a house*] *A death-house, sepulchre*; mortis domus, sepulcrum:—Deáþræced onhliden weorþaþ *the death-houses shall be opened*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 30; Ph. 48.

deáþ-rǽs, es; *m.* [rǽs *a rush*] *Death-rush, rushing of death*; mortis impétus:—Ealle deáþrǽs forfêng *the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmbl. 1990; An. 997.

deáþ-reów; *adj.* [reów *cruel*] *Deadly cruel, savage*; atrox:—Com seofona sum to sele geongan deófol deáþreów *a savage devil came with seven others unto the hall*, Andr. Kmbl. 2629; An. 1316.

deáþ-scúa, an; *m* [scúa *a shade*] *The shadow of death, death*; mortis umbra, mors. Beo. Th. 322; B. 160.

deáþ-scúfa, an; *m.* [scúfa = scúwa *a shade*] *The shadow of death, death*; mortis umbra, mors:—Fordanðe nis on deáþe oððe on deáþ-scúfan, ðe gemyndig sý ðín *quoniam non est in morte, qui memor sit tui*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 6.

deáþ-scyld, e; *f.* [deáþ *death*; scyld *sin, crime*] *A death-fault, capital crime*; capitále crímen:—Gif gehádod man hine forwyrce mid deáþscylde *if a man in orders ruin himself with capital crime*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22: L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 400, 27.

deáþ-scyldig; *adj.* [deáþ *death*, scyldig *guilty*] *Death-guilty, condemned*; damnátus:—Gif deáþscyldig man scriftspræce gyme *if a man guilty of death desire confession*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24: L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 3.

deáþ-sele, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*; sele *a dwelling, hall*] *A death-hall*; mortis aula:—In ðam deáþsele *in the death-hall*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 25; Gú. 1048. On wítehús, deáþsele deófoles *into the house of torment, the death-hall of the devil*, 30 b; Th. 94, 8; Cri. 1537: 97 a; Th. 362, 1; Wal. 30.

deáþ-slege, es: *m.* [slege *a blow, stroke*] *A death-blow*; letális ictus:—

Þurh deáþslege *through deadly stroke*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 27; Rä. 6, 14.

deáþ-spere, es; *n.* [spere *a spear*] *A deadly spear;* letālis hasta:—Dol him ne ondrǽdeþ deáþsperu *the foolish will not dread the deadly spears*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 32; Rä. 4, 53.

deáþ-stede, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*, stede *a place*] *A death-place;* mortis campus:—Lágon on deáþstede drihtfolca mǽst *the greatest of people lay on their death-place*, Cd. 171; Th. 216, 1; Exod. 589.

deáþ-þēnunga; *pl. f.* [þēnung *a service*] *Funeral services, funerals;* exsĕquiæ, Cot. 349.

deáþ-wang, es; *m.* [deáþ *death*, wang *a field, plain*] *A death-plain;* mortis campus:—Hí swéfon dreóre druncne, deáþwang rudon *they slept drunken with blood, made the death-plain red or bloody*, Andr. Recd. 2009; An. 1005.

deáþ-wĕge, es; *n.* [deáþ *death*, wĕge *a cup*] *A deadly cup;* mortis pōcŭlum:—Ænig ne wæs mon on moldan ðǽtte meahte bibūgan done bleátan drync deópan deáþwĕges *there was not any man on earth that could avoid the miserable drink of the deep deadly cup*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 25; Gū. 964.

deáþ-wērig; *adj. Death-weary, dead;* mortuus:—Ne mōston deáþwērigne Deniga leóde bronde forbærnan *the Danes' people could not consume the death-weary one with fire*, Beo. Th. 4256; B 2125.

deáþ-wíc, es; *n.* [deáþ *death*, wíc *a mansion*] *A mansion of death;* mortis mansio:—He gewát deáþwíc seón *he departed to see the mansion of death*, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275.

deáþ-wyrda; *pl. f.* [wyrd *fate*] *Death-events, fates;* fata, Cot. 89.

DEÁW, es; *m. n.* DEW; ros:—Swá swá deáw dære dūne ðǽtte [se, Th; se ðe, Spl.] niðerastāh on munte oððe to dūne *sicut ros Hermon qui descendit in montem Sion*, Ps. Lamb. 132, 3. On morgen wæs ðæt deáw ábūtan ða fyrdwíc *mane ros jacuit per circuitum castrōrum*, Ex. 16, 13: Num. 11, 9. Deáw and deór scūr ðec dōnige *the dew and heavy rain exalt thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609: 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rä. 30, 12: Deut. 32, 2. Þurh dropunge deáwes and rēnes *through the dropping of dew and rain*, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Syle ðé God of heofenes deáwe *de' tibi Deus de rore cœli*, Gen. 27, 28, 39. [*Prompt.* dewe: *Piers P. Chauc.* dewes, *pl: Orm.* dæw: *Plat.* dau, *m: Frs.* dauwe, douwe: *O. Frs.* daw, *m: Dut.* dauw, *m: Kil.* dauw, dauwe: *Ger.* thau, tau, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tou, *n: Dan.* dug, dugg, *m. f: Swed.* dagg, *m: Icel.* dögg, *f.*] DER. mele-deáw, sun-.

deáw-driás, es; *m?* [dreósan *to fall*] *A fall of dew, dew-fall;* rōris cāsus:—Deáwdriás on dæge weorþeþ winde geondsáwen *the dew-fall in day is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 17; Dan. 277.

deáwian to DEW, *bedew;* rorāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

deáwig; *adj.* DEWY; roscidus:—Gūþcyste onþrang deáwig-sceaftum *the war-tribe pressed onwards with dewy shafts*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 25; Exod. 344. Þara breósta bið deáwig wǽtung *there is a dewy wetting of the breasts*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 17.

deáwig-feðere; *def.* se -feðera, seó, ðæt -feðere; *adj. Dewy-feathered;* roscīdus pennis:—Sang se wanna fugel, deáwigfeðera *the sad fowl sang, dewy of feathers*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 24; Gen. 1984. Hwreófon herefugolas, deáwigfeðere *the fowls of war screamed, dewy-feathered*, 150; Th. 188, 4; Exod. 163.

deáw-wyrm, es; *m. A ringworm, tetter;* impetigo:—Wið deáwwyrmum genim doccan *for ringworms take dock*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21: 124, 5, 7.

deccan; *impert.* dec *To cover;* tegĕre:—Dec ânne clāþ ðǽr of *cover a cloth therewith*, Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 19. DER. ge-deccan. v. þeccan.

Decem-ber; *gen.* -bris; *m.* [dēcem *ten: Sansk.* vāra: *Pers.* bār *time, space: the tenth month* of the Romans, beginning with March, and as we begin with January, it is our twelfth month] *The month of December;* Dēcember, bris, *m*:—Mōnaþ Decembris, ærra iūla [geóla] *the month of December, the former yule*, Menol. FOX 437; Men. 220; *January being after* yule *or* Christmas is called Se æftera geóla *the after yule*, Cott. Tiberius. B. 1; Hick. Thes. i. 212, 57.

declinigendlīc; *adj. Declinable;* declinābilis:—Feówer synd *declinabilia*, ðæt is declinigendlīce *four are* declinabilia, *that is declinable*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 3; Som. 51, 7.

declinung, e; *f. A declension;* declinātio:—Seó forme declīnung *the first declension*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 3. On fīf declīnungum *in five declensions*, 6, 2.

dēd *dead*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 22. v. deád.

dēda *of deeds*, Ps. C. 50, 147; Grn. ii. 280, 147, = dǽda; *gen. pl. of* dǽd.

dēfe; *adj. Becoming, fit, suitable;* dēcens, congruus, convĕniens. DER. ge-dēfe. læf-ge-, un-ge-: dēfelīc, ge-: dēfelīce, ge-, un-ge-.

dēfe-lic *becoming, fit.* DER. ge-dēfelic.

dēfe-lice *becomingly, fitly, suitably.* DER. ge-dēfelice, un-ge-.

Defenas, Defnas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Devonians, the inhabitants of Devonshire in a body, Devonshire;* Devonienses, Devōnia:—Hēr wæs Weala gefeoht and Defena [Defna, Th. 110, 16] *in this year* [A. D. 823] *there was a fight of the Welsh and Devonians*, Chr. 823; Th. 111, 16, col. 1, 2. Ægðer ge on Defenum [Defnum, col. 2] ge welhwǽr be ðæm sēriman *both in Devon and elsewhere on the sea-shore*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 8, col. 1: 981; Th. 234, 31: 997; Th. 246, 5. Forþférde Ælfgār on Defenum *Ælfgar died in Devonshire*, Chr. 962; Th. 218, 38.

Defena scīr, Defna scīr, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Deuenesire, Dauenescyre: *Hovd.* Davenesshire; *Brom.* Deveneschire: *Knī.* Devenchire, Devenschyre] DEVONSHIRE; Devōnia:—He wæs on Defena scīre *he was in Devonshire*, Chr. 878; Th. 146, 33, col. 1: 851; Th. 120, 20, col. 1. Hī ymbsǽton ân geweorc on Defna scīre *they besieged a fortress in Devonshire*, 894; Th. 166, 28. Sideman wæs Defna scīre bisceop *Sideman was bishop of Devonshire*, 977; Th. 230, 16.

Defenisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Devonshire;* Devōniensis:—Gesomnede man ormǽte fyrde Defenisces folces *an immense force of Devonshire people was collected*, Chr. 1001; Th. 250, 5.

dēfre; *adj. Timely, seasonable*, Som. Ben. Lye; *comp. of* dēfe?

deg *a day*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 21: A. D. 972; 520, 7. v. dæg.

dēg *profits;* prodest, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26, = dēag, deáh; *pres. of* dugan.

dēg *a colour, dye*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. deáh.

dēgelice [dēgel-līce] *secretly*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 127; Met. 1, 64. v. dīgollīce.

dēgelnis *solitude*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēgian *to colour, dye*, Mone B. 6251. v. deágian.

dēgle *secret, hidden*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 17; *nom. n. of* dēgol. v. dīgol.

dēglice *secretly*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 20, 11. v. dīgollīce.

dēgol *obscurity, mystery*, Elen. Grm. 340: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925. v. dīgol.

dēgol *secret, unknown*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 24; Cri. 41: 104 b; Th. 397, 17; Rä. 16, 21. v. dīgol; *adj.*

dēgōl-ful; *adj. Full of secret, mysterious;* secrēti plēnus, mysticus:—Ic mīdan sceal dēgolfulne dōm mínne *I must conceal my mysterious power*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 14; Rä. 80, 14.

dēgollīce *secretly*, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 28. v. dīgollīce.

dēgolnis *solitude*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 6, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēgullice *secretly*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 1, 19. v. dīgollīce.

dēgulnes *solitude*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 4, 6. v. dīgolnes.

dēhter *to a daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141; *dat. of* dōhtor.

dehtnung *a disposing*, Prov. 24. v. dihtnung.

Deira rīce *the kingdom of the Deirians*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Dera rīce.

delan; *p.* dæl, *pl.* dǽlon; *pp.* dolen *To fall, sink;* lābi:—Ærðon engla weard for oferhygde dæl on gedwilde *ere the angels' guardian for pride sank into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23.

dēlan *to divide*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 10; Thw. notes, p. 29, 10. v. dǽlan.

delf, es; *n. A delving, the act of digging;* fossio, Th. Anlct. DER. ge-delf, stān-ge-. v. dælf.

DELFAN; ic delfe, ðū delfest, dilfst, he delfeþ, dilfþ, *pl.* delfaþ; *p.* ic, he dealf, ðū dulfe, *pl.* dulfon; *subj.* delfe, *pl.* delfen; *p.* dulfe, *pl.* dulfen; *pp.* dolfen; *v. a. To dig, dig out,* DELVE; fodĕre, effodĕre:—Ne mæg ic delfan *fodĕre non văleo*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Ongan he eorþan delfan *he began to dig the earth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829. Ic delfe *fodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 45. Ðǽr þeófas hit delfaþ *ubi fures effodiunt*, Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20: Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 27; Rä. 41, 97. Ic dealf dīsne pytt *ego fodi pūteum istum*, Gen. 21, 30. Se dealf deópe *qui fodit in altum*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. Wæterþyttas de ge ne dulfon *wells which ye dug not*, Deut. 6, 11. Hí dulfon âne mycle dīc *they dug a great ditch*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22: Ex. 7, 24: Ps. Lamb. 21, 17: Ps. Th. 56, 8. Swelce hwá delfe eorþan *as if any one should dig the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 5. Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulfe *if the digger had not dug the earth*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 7. [*Prompt.* delvyn' *fōdĕre: Wyc.* delue: *Piers P.* delven: *Chauc.* delve: *Laym.* dælfen, deluen: *Orm.* delfeþ *burieth: Plat.* dölben: *O. Sax.* bi-delban *to bury: Frs.* dollen: *O. Frs.* delva, dela: *Dut.* delven: *Ger.* delben: *M. H. Ger.* tělben: *O. H. Ger.* bi-telban *sepelire.*] DER. a-delfan, be-, ge-, of-, þurh-, under-, upa-, ūta-.

delfere, es; *m. A digger;* fossor:—Gif se delfere ða eorþan nō ne dulfe *if the digger had not dug the earth*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 7.

delfing, es; *m. A* DELVING, *digging, laying bare, exposing;* ablaqueātio:—Niderwart treówes delfing, bedelfing *ablaqueātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 15; Wrt. Voc. 39, 2. DER. be-delfing.

delf-isen, es; *n. A digging-iron, spade;* fossōrium:—Costere *vel* delfisen *vel* spadu *vel* pal *fossōrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 40; Wrt. Voc. 16, 14: Cot. 90.

delu, e; *f: pl. nom. gen. acc.* dela; *dat.* delum *A teat, nipple;* mamma:—Wǽron forbrocene ða dela hiora mǽgdenhādes . . . bióþ forbrocene ða wæstmas dæra dela *fractæ sunt mammæ pubertātis eārum . . . pubertātis mammæ franguntur*, Past. 52; Hat. MS. [*O. H. Ger.* tila, tili, *f. mamma.*]

dem, demn, es; *m. Damage, mischief, harm, injury, loss, misfortune;*

dæmnum, mālum, noxa, injūria, detrimentum, calūmitas:—Ðær wæs ān swā micel dem *there was so great a loss*, Ors. 6, 14; Bos. 122, 21. Be dæs demmes ehte *pro damni æstimatione*, Ex. 22, 5. He ðone demm his giémelieste gebētan ne mæg *he cannot remedy the mischief of his neglect*, Past. 36, 3; Hat. MS. 47 a, 22. Ne wéne ic dæt ænig man atellan mæge ealne done dem ðe Rōmānum gedōn wearþ *I do not think that any man can tell all the harm which was done to the Romans*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 28. Hit oft gebýraþ dæt seó leáse wyrd ne mæg ðam men dōn nænne dem *it often happens that deceitful fortune can do no injury to a man*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 23. He geman done demm oðde dæt bismer, dæt him ær gedōn wæs *he remembers the injury or the disgrace that was formerly done to him*, Past. 33, 7; Hat. MS. 43 b, 2: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. Ōdrum monnum þyncþ dæt hie mǽstne demm [dem MS. Cott.] þrōwigen *it seems to other men that they suffer the greatest misfortune*, Past. 14, 5; Hat. MS. 18 a, 26.

DĒMA, an; *m.* [dēman *to deem, judge, think*]. **I.** *a deemer, thinker, judge, an umpire;* censor, consul, jūdex, arbīter:—Ic eom se dēma *I am the judge*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 8; Gū. 675; 69 a; Th. 257, 19; Jul. 249; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Se Dēma gegaderaþ dæt clǽne corn into his berne *the Judge shall gather the pure corn into his barn*, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 17; i. 526, 21. Gehýraþ hwæt se unrihtwīsa dēma cwyþ *audite quid judex iniquitātis dicit*, Lk. Bos. 18, 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 74, 8: Ps. Th. 67, 6: Wrt. Voc. 72, 66. Dēma *judex*, vel *censor*, vel *arbiter*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 9; Wrt. Voc. 42, 18: 86; Som. 74, 21; Wrt. Voc. 50, 5: *consul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Som. 9, 16. Sceall ǽghwylc ðǽr riht gehýran dǽda gehwylcra, þurh dæs dēman mūþ *there shall every one hear the right of all his deeds, through the judge's mouth*, Elen. Kmbl. 2564; El. 1283: Exon. 69 b; Th. 251, 33; Jul. 256. Him egsa becom for dēman *dread came over them before their judge*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 175; Th. 220, 15; Dan. 71. Ic done dēman in dagum mīnum wille weorþian *I will worship the judge in my days*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 8; Gū. 590. Besencte synbon wið stān dēman heora *absorpti sunt juxta petram judices eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 6. Dēman *censōres*, vel *judices*, vel *arbitri*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 87; Wrt. Voc. 18, 39. Ealra dēmena ðam gedēfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 3; Sch. 58. Ærmorgenes gangc wið ǽfentíd ealle ða dēman Drihten healdeþ *exitus matutini et vespere delectabĕris*, Ps Th. 64, 9. **II.** *the judge, who gave a wrong judgment, was subject to a fine of one hundred and twenty shillings; and if a man could not obtain justice, the judge to whom he applied was fined thirty shillings. As the judge represented the king, he was at the king's disposal*:—Se dēma, ðe ōdrum wōh dēme, gesylle dam cynge hundtwelftig scillinga to bōte, būtan he mid āþe geczýdan durre, dæt he hit nā rihtor ne cūde, and polige á his þegenscipes, būtan he hine ǽt dam cynge gebicge, swā swā he him geþafian wille, and amanige dære scīre bisceop ða bōte to dæs cynges handa *let the judge, who judges wrong to another, pay to the king one hundred and twenty shillings for a fine, unless he dare to prove on oath, that he knew it not more rightly, and let him forfeit for ever his thaneship, unless he will buy it of the king, so as he is willing to allow him, and let the bishop of the shire exact the fine [and pay it] into the king's hands*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 15–20. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde beforan hwelcum scīrmen oðde ōdrum dēman, and abiddan ne mǽge, and him wedd mon sellan nelle, gebēte xxx scillinga, and binnan vii nihton gedō hine ryhtes wierþne *if any one demand justice before a sheriff or other judge, and cannot obtain it, and the man will not give him a promise, let him make compensation with thirty shillings, and within seven days do him justice*, L. In. 8; Th. i. 106, 20–108, 2. [*Laym.* deme *a judge*: *Orm.* deme *a chief, ruler, judge*: *O. H. Ger.* tuomo. *m. judex, dux.*] DER. caldor-dēma, heofon-, sige-.

dēman, to dēmanne, dēmenne; *part.* dēmende; ic dēme, ðū dēmest, dēmst, he dēmeþ, dēmþ, *pl.* dēmaþ: *p.* dēmde, *pl.* dēmdon; *impert.* dēm, dēme, *pl.* dēmaþ, dēme ge; *pp.* dēmed; *v. trans. dat. acc.* [dōm *judgment, opinion*] To DEEM, *judge, think, consider, estimate, reckon. determine, examine, prove, doom, condemn*; judicāre, arbitrāri, æstimāre, censēre, recensēre, decernēre, sancīre, examināre, condemnāre:—He com dēman eorþan *venit judicāre terram*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 13: Elen. Kmbl. 621; El. 311: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 25; Ph. 494. Nellen ge dēman, dæt ge ne sýn fordēmede *nolite judicāre, ut non judicemĭni*, Mt. Bos. 7, 1. Eorþan to dēmanne *judicāre terram*, Ps. Th. 97, 8: Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 27. To dēmenne ǽgðer ge dām cucum ge dām deádum *to judge both the quick and the dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 20: 598, 6. Dēmende *judging*, Past. 15, 6; Hat. MS. 20 a, 19. Ic rihtwīsnessa dēme *justītias judicābo*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 3. Dæs ðe ic dēme *ut arbitror*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5. Ic dēme oðde asmeáge *censeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 51. Ic dēme oðde ic gefette oðde ic hālgige *sancio*, 30, 1; Som. 34, 33. Ðū dēmst [Th. dēmest] folctruman oð emuysse *judicas populos in æquitāte*, Ps. Lamb. 66, 5. Nǽfre God dēmeþ dæt ænig dæs earm geweorþe *God never deems* [=*decrees*] *that any should become so poor*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 17; Cra. 16. Ðis fýr ǽfter weorca ge-earnunge ānra gehwylcum dēmeþ and bærneþ *iste rogus juxta merita opĕrum singŭlos examinat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. He dēmþ folcum mid rihte *judicābit populos cum justītia*, Ps. Th. 9, 9: Ps. Lamb. 95, 13. Ðam ylcan dōme ðe ge dēmaþ, ców biþ gedēmed *in quo judicio judicātis, judicabimini*, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. He monige dēmde to deáþe *he doomed many to death*, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El. 500. Moises and Aaron gegaderodon ealle ðās and dēmdon him *quos Moyses et Aaron congregavērunt recensentes eos*, Num. 1, 18. Ne dēm nān unriht . . . dēme rihte ðīnum nēxtan *non injuste judicābis . . . juste judica proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 15. Rihtlīce dēmaþ ealā ge suna manna *recte judicāte filii hominum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 2: 81, 3. Hū lange dēme ge unrihtwīsnesse *usquequo judicātis iniquitātem?* 81, 2. Ne wæs sōna his hālgung [MS. halgunge] dēmed *nec statim ordinātio decrēta*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22. Beóþ his dagas swylce dēmde gelīce swā ðū on scimiendre sceade lócige *dies ejus sicut umbra præterĕunt*, Ps Th. 143, 5. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* demen: *R. Glouc.* ydemd, *pp.*: *Laym.* demenn: *Orm.* deme, demen: *O. Sax.* dōman, duomian: *O. Frs.* dēma: *M. H. Ger.* tūemen: *O. H. Ger.* tuomian: *Goth.* domyan: *Dan.*, dömme: *Swed.* döma: *Icel.* dæma.] DER. a-dēman, for-, ge-, to-.

dēmend, es; *m. A judge, an umpire;* jūdex, arbīter:—God sceal on heofenum dǽ̄la dēmend *God shall be in the heavens judge of actions*, Menol. Fox 531; Gn. C. 36: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 1; Jul. 725: Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87: 2379; An. 1191.

dēmere, es: *m. A* DEEMER, *judge*; jūdex, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, note 38.

demm *damage, mischief, harm*, Ex. 22, 5: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 29. v. dem.

demman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To* DAM, *stop water*; obturāre flūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. [*O. Frs.* demma, damma: *Dut.* dammen: *Ger.* dämmen: *M. H. Ger.* temmen: *O. H. Ger.* bi-temman *occupāre*: *Goth.* faurdammyan *to dam*: *Dan.* dämme: *Swed.* dämma: *Icel.* demma.] DER. for-demman.

Dena lagu, lag. lah, e; *f. The law of the Danes, Danish law*; Danōrum lex, Danisca lex. v. Dene.

Dena mearc *the land of the Danes, Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 33. v. Dene-mearc.

den-bera; *pl. n. Lat.* [bearo *a grove, wood*] *Swine-pastures, places yielding mast for the fattening of hogs*; pascua porcōrum:—Pascua porcōrum quæ nostra lingua Saxonĭca denbera nomināmus, Cod. Dipl. 288; A. D. 863; Kmbl. ii. 75, 27: 281; A. D. 858; Kmbl. ii. 65, 6. Adjectis denberis in commūni saltu, 160; A. D. 765–791; Kmbl. i. 194, 34: 179; A. D. 801; Kmbl. i. 216, 26: 198; A. D. 811; Kmbl. i. 248, 17: 239; A. D. 838; Kmbl. i. 317, 20.

dencgan *to knock, ding*; tundĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

dene, an; *f. A valley*; vallis:—Dene *vallis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 55: Wrt. Voc. 80, 44: Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 74, 64; Wrt. Voc. 54, 8. Ælc dene bið gefylled *every valley shall be filled*, Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. Seó dene ðe ðū gesāwe *vallis illa quam aspexisti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3. Seó dene wæs afylled mid manna sāwlum *the valley was filled with men's souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 9. Seó micele byrnende dene *the great burning valley*, ii. 352, 20. v. denu.

dene, es; *m. A valley*; vallis:—Abram com and eardode wið done dene Mambre *Abram venit et habitāvit juxta convallem Mambre*, Gen. 13, 18. v. denu.

Dene; *nom. acc*: *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Danes*: Dāni:—Ða ða Engle and Dene to friþe and to freóndscipe fullice fēngon *when the English and Danes fully took to peace and to friendship*, L. E. G; Th. i. 166, 7. Gif hlāford his þeówan freóls-dæge nýde to weorce, gylde lahslihte inne on Dena lage, and wite mid Englum *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a festival-day, let him pay penalty within the Danish law, and fine among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Wilk. 53. 1. Sunnan dæges cýþinge gif hwā agynne þolie dæs ceápes, and twelf ōrena mid Denum, and xxx scillingas mid Englum *if any one engage in Sunday marketing, let him forfeit the chattel, and twelve ores among the Danes, and thirty shillings among the English*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16.

Dene-mearc, -marc, e; *f.*: -marce, -mearce, -merce, an; *f.* DENMARK; Dānia, Cimbrica Chersonēsus = Χερσόνησος, *f. a land island, peninsula; from* χέρσος, χέρσος *land, and* νῆσος, ου; *f. an island* [Dene *the Danes*,—denu *a plain, vale, valley*; and mearc *a boundary*. The Saxon Chronicle, in 1005, 1023, 1036, has Denemearc; Denmearc, in 1019, 1075; Denmarc, in 1070 and 1119. In Danish mark signifies *a country*; hence Denmark *the low country of the Danes*: so Finmark *the low country of the Finns*. Wulfstan [Alfred, A. D. 892] is the most early writer hitherto known, who mentions Denmark]:—Wulfstān sǽde dæt he gefōre of Hǽðum. Weonoþland him wæs on steór-bord, and on bæc-bord him wæs Langa land, and Læland, and Falster, and Scon-ēg; and dās land eall hýraþ to Denemearcan *Wulfstan said that he went from Haddeby. He had Weonodland on the right, and Langland, Laaland, Falster, and Sconey on his left; and all these lands belong to Denmark*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 39, 41–43. Ða īgland in Denemearce hýraþ *these islands belong to Denmark*, 1, 1; Bos. 21, 38.

Denisc; *def.* se Denisca; *adj.* DANISH; Dānicus:—Gif man ofslagen weorþe, ealle we lǽtaþ esen dýrne, Englisene and Denisene *if a man be slain, we estimate all equally dear, English and Danish*, L. A. G. 2;

Th. i. 154, 1. Wid Denisene here *against the Danish army*, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 7: 845; Erl. 66, 23. Nǽron hī nāwðer ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Th. 177, 3, col. 2. Hēr, A.D. 872, Ælfrēd cyning gefeaht wið fēower sciphlæstas Deniscra monna *here*, A.D. 872, *king Alfred fought against four ship-crews of Danish men*, 872; Th. 150, 28, col. 1. Đā com ðǽm Deniscum scipum flōd to *then the tide came to the Danish ships*, 897; Th. 176, 37, col. 1. Com ðā se Denisca flōta to Sandwīc *then*, A.D. 1006, *the Danish fleet came to Sandwich*, 1006; Th. 257, 4, col. 1.

Deniscan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m.* [Denisca, *def. of* Denisc; *adj.*] *The Danish men, the Danes;* Dānici viri, Dāni:—Hēr, A.D. 835, Ecgbryht, Westseaxna cing, gefȳmde ge ðā Wealas ge ða Deniscan *here*, A.D. 835, *Egbryht, king of the West Saxons, routed both the Welsh and the Danes*, Chr. 835; Th. 116, 13–23, col. 1, 2. Ða Deniscan āhton wælstōwe gewealdˊ *the Danes obtained power of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Erl. 65, 19: 837; Erl. 67, 8: 840; Erl. 67, 13: 871: Erl. 75, 15: 871; Erl. 77, 6: 999; Erl. 134, 26. On ðæra Deniscena healfe wæs ofslægen Eoric cyning *king Eric was slain on the side of the Danes*, Chr. 905; Erl. 99, 32: 910; Erl. 100, 15. v. Denisc.

Denisses burna, an; *m.* DENISESBURN, *the river Denis;* Denisi rivus:—On ðære stōwe ðe Engle nemnaþ Denisses burna *in loco qui lingua Anglōrum Denises burna, id est rivus Denisi vocātur*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 10.

DENN, es; *n. A* DEN; cubīle, lustrum? [lustra MS.]:—Denn *cubile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Wild-deóra holl and denn *lustrum ferārum* [MS. *lustra*], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 38; Wrt. Voc. 50. 10. Se lēgdraca gewāt dennes niósian *the fire-dragon went to visit his den*, Beo. Th. 6082; B. 3045. Ge-eah he wundur on ðæs wyrmes denn *he saw wonders in the dragon's* [lit. *worm's*] *den*, 5512; B. 2759. [*Prompt.* denn *specus: Wyc.* den: *Chauc.* dennes *caues: Laym.* denne: *Dut.* denne, *f. deck of a ship: Kil.* denne *ārea, antrum: Ger.* tenne, *f. area: M. H. Ger.* tenne, *n. area: O. H. Ger.* tenni, *n. area.*]

dennian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To become slippery;* lubricum fierī:—Feld dennode [dennade, col. 1] secga swāte *the plain became slippery with the blood of soldiers*, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 10, col. 2; Æðelst. 12.

den-sǽte; *m. pl. Dwellers in valleys or plains;* vallicōlæ. v. sǽte.

denu, e; *f.* dene, an; *f.* dene, es; *m. A plain, vale, dale, valley;* vallis, convallis:—Seó denu ðe dū gesāwe wealdendum ligum *vallis illa quam aspexisti flammis ferventibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 3, note, MS. B. Seó stōw ðǽr seó denu wæs *the place where the valley was*, 5, 12; S. 630, note 3, MS. T. Ælc denu bið gefylled *omnis vallis implebitur*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. Ða becōme wit to ānre dene, seó wæs ormætlīce deóp and wīd, and forneán on lenge unge-endod *we two then came to a valley, which was immensely deep and wide, and in length almost endless*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 6: Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36: Ps Lamb. 83, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 73: Met. 7, 37: Salm. Kmbl. 458; Sal. 229. From Ebron denе *de valle Hebron*, Gen. 37, 14. He gebirgde hine on ðære dene Moab landes ongeán Phogor *sepelivit eum in valle terræ Moab contra Phogor*, Deut. 34, 6. Dene getelda ic mete *convallem tabernaculōrum dimētiar*, Ps. Spl. 107, 7. Dena genihtsumiaþ of hwǽte *valles abundābunt frumento*, 64, 14: Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30. Dene, *nom. pl.* Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 11; Ph. 24. Ðū ðe āsendst wyllas on denum *qui emittis fontes in convallibus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 10: Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rä. 28, 3. [It is often used as a termination of the names of places situate in *a plain* or *valley*, as *Tenterden, etc.*] DER. deád-denu.

deófel-lic; *adj. Diabolical, devilish;* diabōlicus:—Mid deófellīcum wiglungum *with devilish incantations*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 11.

deófel-seócnys, -nyss *devil-sickness*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. v. deófol-seócnes.

deófles *of the devil*, Andr. Kmbl. 86; An. 43; *gen. of* deófol.

deóflic, deófel-lic; *adj. Devilish, diabolical;* diabōlicus:—Ure heofenlica Hlāford done deóflican deáþ nyðeratræd *our heavenly Lord trod down the diabolical death*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 40. Undergeat se apostol ðās deóflican fācn *the apostle perceived these diabolical wiles*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 31. Mid deóflicum wiglungum *with diabolical incantations*, i. 102, 15.

DEÓFOL, deófol, dióful; contracted to deófl; *gen.* es; *dat.* e; *nom. pl.* deófle, deófol; *gen.* deófla; *m. n. The* DEVIL; diabōlus. **I.** *m.* Nū þenċþ menig man and smeáþ hwanon deófol cōme? Đonne wite hē ðæt God gesceóp, to mǽran engle, ðone ðe nū is deófol; ac God ne gesceóp hine nā to deófle; ac ðā ðā hē wæs mid ealle fordōn and forscyldgod þurh da miclan upahefednysse and widerweardnysse, ðā wearþ he to deófle awend, se ðe ǽr wæs mǽre engel geworht *now many a man will think and inquire whence the devil came? Then let him know that God created, as a great angel, him who is now the devil; but God did not create him as the devil; but when he was wholly done for and guilty towards God, through his great haughtiness and enmity, then became he changed to the devil, who before was created a great angel*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 18–23. Se deófol ne wunode nā on sōþfæstnysse, forðamðe seó sōþfæstnyss nis nāteshwon on him *the devil abided not in the truth, because the truth is not in any wise in him*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. Ðæt he ðone deófol adrīfe *ut dæmónium ejiceret*, Mk. Bos. 7, 26. **II.** *n.* Him bið ðæt deófol lāþ *the devil is loathly to them*, Salm. Kmbl. 246; Sal. 122. Hyre ðæt deófol oncwæþ *the devil addressed her*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 5; Jul. 460. Heó ðæt deófol genom *she took the devil*, 69 b; Th. 259, 27; Jul. 288. Heó ðæt deófol teáh bendum fæstne *she drew the devil fast in bonds*, 73 b; Th. 274, 17; Jul. 534. On deófia ealdre he drīfþ ūt deófle *in principe dæmoniórum ejicit dæmónes*, Mt. Bos. 9, 34. Deófol, *nom. pl.* Exon. 30 b; Th. 93, 27; Cri. 1532: *acc. pl.* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 18; Hy. 4, 51. [*Prompt.* dewle, devylle: *Wyc.* deuel: *Piers P.* deovel: *Chauc.* deuill: *Laym.* deauel, deouel: *Orm.* deofell, defell: *Plat.* dúvel, dúwel, *m.*: *O. Sax.* diuƀal, diobol, diabol, diuvil, *m.*: *Frs.* deal, dìjvel, *m.*: *O. Frs.* diovel, dievel, *m.*: *Dut.* duivel, *m.*: *Ger.* teufel, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* tiuvel, tievel, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* tiufal, *m.*: *Goth.* diabaulus, *m.*: *Dan.* djævel, djevel, *m.*: *Swed.* djefvul, *m.*: *Icel.* djófull, *m.*: *Lat.* diabōlus, *m.*: *Grk.* διάβολος *an accuser or slanderer, m.*; from διαβάλλω *to cast or dart through or against*; figuratively, *to bring forth an accusation or slander*; διά *through, against*, and βάλλω *to cast.* Διάβολος = ἀντίδικος *an opponent, adversary* = שָׂטָן *m. Satan, q.v.*] DER. helle-deófol, hilde-.

deófol-cræft, es; *m. Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft;* dæmoniácа ars:—Þurh dīgolnesse deófolcræftes *per dæmoniacæ artis arcāna*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Hī nalæs mid deófolcræfte ac mid godcunde mægene gewēlgade cōman *illi non dæmoniaca sed divīna virtūte prædīti veniēbant*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 1.

deófol-cund *diabolical.* v. deóful-cund.

deófol-dǽd, e; *f. A devil-deed, diabolical deed;* diaboli machinātio, diabolīcum facinus:—Hie wlenco anwōd deófoldǽdum *pride invaded them with diabolical deeds*, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 5; Dan. 18.

deófol-gild, deóful-gild, -geld, -gield, -gyld, es; *n.* [deófol, gild *tribute, worship*] *Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol, an image of the devil:* diaboli vel dæmónum cultus, idololatrīa = εἰδωλολατρεία, idōlum, simulacrum:—Dæt man mihte dōn heora deófolgyld *that they might do their devil-worship*, Ors. 3, 3: Bos. 55, 29, 33, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 29; Jul. 52: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 4: L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22, note 6. Betwih deófolgyldum hīfdon *inter idōla vivērent*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 19: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 25; Jul. 150. Beóþ deófolgyld dysigra þeóda gold and seolfur *simulacra gentium argentum et aurum*, Ps. Th. 134, 15: 113, 12: Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 43: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 18; Exod. 47: Elen. Grm. 1041: Cot. 118.

deófol-gylda, an; *m.* [gild = gyld *a worship*, with -a *a worshipper*] *A worshipper of the devil, an idolater;* idololatres = εἰδωλολάτρης:—Ða deófolgyldan gecwǽdon ðæt hī woldon ðone apostol to heora hǽdenscipe geneádian *the idolaters said that they would force the apostle to their heathenship*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23.

deófolgyld-hūs *a heathen temple.* v. deófulgyld-hūs.

deófol-scīn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -scīnu; *n.* [scīn *a vision, phantom, demon*] *A diabolical vision, phantom, demon;* dæmoniácus visus, dæmon:—Deófolscīn *dæmoniácus visus*, M. H. 106 b. Deófolscīnnu *dæmónia*, Scint. 7.

deófol-seóc; *def.* se deófol-seóca; *adj.* [seóc *sick*] *Devil-sick, possessed with a devil;* dæmónium hābens, dæmoniácus:—Ða wæs him broht ān deófolseóc man *tunc oblātus est ei dæmónium habens*, Mt. Bos. 12, 22: 9, 32. Hīg brohton him manege deófolseóce *obtulērunt ei multos dæmóniacshabentes*, 8, 16. Deófolseóc *dæmoniácus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 34; Wrt. Voc. 45, 66. Hī ða ofsettan deófolseócan forlēton *they forsook the possessed demoniacs*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 26.

deófol-seócnes, deóful-seócnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Devil sickness, possession with the devil;* dæmónium = δαιμόνιον:—Deófolseócnessa us synd on dīnum naman underþeódde *dæmónia subjicíuntur nobis in nomine tuo*, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Sumne we gesāwon on dīnum naman deófolseócnessa ūtadrīfende *vidimus quemdam in nomine tuo ejicientem dæmónia*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38: 16, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 49: 13, 32. He sealde him mihte ofer ealle deófolseócnessa *dedit illis virtūtem super omnia dæmónia*, Lk. Bos. 9, 1. Đe hæfdon deófolseócnesse *habentes dæmónia*, Mt. Bos. 8, 28. Deófolseócnysse he hæfþ *dæmónium habet*, Lk. Bos. 7, 33. Deófulseócnysse *dæmónium*, Mt. Bos. 11, 18. Ðe ða deófulseócnyssa hæfdon *qui dæmónia habuērant*, 8, 33. Deófelseócnyssa *dæmónia*, 4, 24.

deófol-wítga, an; *m. A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard;* vates diabolicus, magus:—Him andswaredon deófolwītgan *the soothsayers answered him*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 31; Dan. 128.

deófol *the devil*, Mt. Bos. 13, 19. v. deófol.

deóful-cund; *adj. Devil-kind* or *similar, diabolical;* diabōlicus:—Gewāt se deófulcunda *the diabolical departed*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 61.

deóful-gild, -gyld *idolatry, an idol*, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 41: Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 23: 3, 30; S. 562, 15. v. deófol-gild.

deófulgyld-hús, es; *n. A heathen temple;* paganðrum templum:— Constantinus hêt dæt man cyricean timbrede, and dæt man belûce ælc deófulgyldhûs *Constantine ordered churches to be built, and every heathen temple to be closed,* Cod. 6, 30; Bos. 127, 36.

deófol-seócnys, -nyss *devil-sickness,* Mt. Bos. 8, 33: 11, 18. v. deófol-seócnes.

deóg, *pl.* deógon *dyed, coloured,* Beo. Th. 1704; B. 850; *p. of* deágan.

deógol *secret,* Beo. Th. 555; B. 275: Elen. Grm. 1093. v. dígol.

deógollice *secretly*:—Deógollîce folcræd fremede *secretly did public benefits.* Andr. Kmbl. 1241; An. 621. v. dígollîce.

DEOP, dióp; *adj.* DEEP, *profound, stern, awful, solemn;* prófundus, grávis. sólennis:—Des pytt is deóp *this well is deep,* Jn. Bos. 4, 11. Deóp wæter *the deep water,* Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124. Fiftena stôd deóp ofer dûnum flód elna *the flood stood fifteen ells deep over the hills,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398. Noe oferlâþ done deópestan drencflóda *Noah sailed over the deepest of drowning floods,* 161; Th. 200, 29; Exod. 364. Hû hêh and deóp hell seó *how high and deep hell is!* 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Deópra dolga *of deep wounds,* Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rä. 57, 4. Wærun dîne gefancas þearle deópe *nimis profundæ factæ sunt cogitationes tuæ,* Ps. 1h. 91, 4. Deóp leán *a deep requital,* Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Exod. 506. Þurh deópne gedwolan *through profound error,* Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Ongúldon deópra fírena *they atoned for their deep crimes,* 45 a; Th. 153, 23; Gû. 830. Þurh deópne dóm *through stern doom,* 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gû. 641. On dæm deópan dæge *on that awful day,* 116 b; Th. 448, 24; Dôm. 59. Dû mîne sâwle ofer deópum deaþe geléddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte,* Ps. Th. 114, 8. Deópne áþ Drihten aswôr *jurávit Dominus solemne jurámentum,* 131, 11. Moyses sægde hâlige spræce, deóp ærende *Moses delivered a holy speech, a solemn message,* Cd. 169; Th. 210, 20; Exod. 518. [*Prompt. Wyc.* depe: *Piers P.* dupe: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* depe: *Laym.* deop, deap: *Orm.* deope, depe, deop, dep: *Plat.* deep, deip: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* diop, diap: *Dut.* diep: *Kil.* duyp: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* tief: *O. H. Ger.* tiuf: *Goth.* diups: *Dan.* dyb: *Swed.* djup: *Icel.* djúpr.] DER. un-deóp.

deóp, dýp, dióp, es; *n:* dýpe, an; *f. Depth, the deep, abyss;* prófundum:—Ne me forswelge sæ-grundes deóp *ne me absorbeat profundum,* Ps. Th. 68, 15. Adó me of deópe deorces wæteres *libéra me de profundo aquárum,* 68, 14. Is slôh gârsecges deóp *I struck the ocean's deep,* Cd. 147; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281: Beo. Th. 5091; B. 2549: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 21; Sch. 83.

deópe, diópe; *comp.* -or; *sup.* -ost; *adv. Deeply, profoundly, thoroughly, entirely, earnestly;* prófunde, graviter, subtíliter, penítus, solemníter:— He wearþ deópe gedolgod *he became deeply wounded,* Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rä. 54, 6. Gedrêfede đa deópe syndan *turbáti sunt graviter,* Ps. Th. 106, 26. Se đis líf deópe geond þencep *who profoundly contemplates this life,* Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89. Bûton he de deóppor hit gebête *unless he amend it the more earnestly,* Cod. Dipl. 773; A. D. 1044; Kmbl. iv. 87, 13. Dæt dû deópost cunne *what thou most thoroughly knowest,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 10; Gn. Ex. 2. Nis mîn bân wid dê deópe behýded *non est* [*pênitus*] *occultátum os meum abs te,* Ps. Th. 138, 13. Nû ic dê halsie deópe *now I beseech thee earnestly,* Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hö. 108.

deóp-hycgende; *part. Deeply meditating;* contemplábundus, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 29; Gû. 1085; Elen. Grm. 353; 881.

deóp-hydig; *adj. Deeply meditating, thoughtful;* contemplábundus:— Cwicra gehwylc deóp-hydigra *each thoughtful being,* Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 31; Dôm. 96: 47 a; Th. 162, 12; Gû. 974.

deóplîc; *adj. Deep;* prófundus:—Deóplîc dædbôt bið *it is a deep penitence,* L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 17: Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 5; Secl. 3: 49 a; Th. 169, 32; Gû. 1103.

deóp-lîce, dióp-lîce; *comp.* -lîcor; *sup.* -lîcost; *adv.* DEEPLY, *profoundly, thoroughly;* profunde, subtíliter:—Þearle deóplîce dû spryest *valde profunde loquêris,* Coll. Monast. Th. 32. 9: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 13; Gû. 1094: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 5; Met. 22, 3. Dióplîce spirigan æfter ryhte *to search deeply after truth,* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Wit sculon deóplîcor ymbe dæt beón *we two must inquire more deeply about it,* 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Đe deóplîcost Dryhtnes gerýno reccan cûdon *who most profoundly could relate the Lord's mysteries,* Elen. Kmbl. 559; El. 280.

deópnes, diópnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -niss, e; *f.* DEEPNESS, *depth, an abyss;* prófundum, altitûdo, ábyssus = ἄβυσσος, vórâgo:—Onafæstnod ic eom on lîme deópnesse . . . ic com on deópnysse sæ *infixus sum in limo profundi . . . vêni in altitudinem máris,* Ps. Lamb. 68, 3. Ænig ne wât đa deópnesse Drihtnes mihta *no one knows the depth of the Lord's might,* Hy. 3, 33; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 33. Is neowelnes oddæ deópnes swâ swâ scrûd oddæ hrægl gegyrlu oddæ wæfels his *est abyssus sicut vestimentum amictus ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 103, 6. Deópnys *abyssus,* Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 91; Wrt. Voc. 54, 35. Nywelnes oddæ deópnys deópnissa gecîgd *abyssus abyssum invócat,* Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. On dære hellîcan deópnysse *in the hellish abyss,* Nicod. 244; Thw. 12, 20. Gesettende on goldhordum diópnyssa oddæ nywelnyssa *ponens in thesauris abyssos,* Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. Cwicsûsl *vel* helelîc deópnes *harathrum, vorâgo profunda,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20.

deóp-pancol; *adj. Deep-thinking, contemplative;* cogitábundus, contemplátivus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. un-deópþancol.

DEOR, diór, es; *n. An animal, any sort of wild animal, a wild beast,* DEER; *mostly in contrast to domestic animals;* fêra, bestia:—Is dæt deór pandher hâten *the animal is called panther,* Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 16; Pa. 12. Dæt is wrætlîc deór, hiwa gehwylces *that is a curious beast, of every hue,* 95 b; Th. 356, 29; Pa. 19. God geworhte dære eorþan deór æfter hira hiwum, and đa nîtenu on heora cynne *fécit Deus bestias terræ juxta spécies suas, et jumenta in genêre suo,* Gen. 1, 25. Uton wircean man to andlîcnisse, and to ûre gelîcnisse, and he sig ofer đa deór *faciámus hóminem ad imáginem, et similitúdinem nostram, et præsit bestiis,* 1, 26. Læde seó eorþe forþ cuce nîtena on heora cinne, and deór æfter heora hiwum *prodúcat terra animam viventem, jumenta in genêre suo, et bestias terræ secundum spécies suas,* 1, 24. Ohthere hæfde, đâ he done cyninge sôhte, tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund. Đa deór hî hâtaþ hrânas *Ohthere had, when he came to the king, six hundred of tame* DEER *unbought* [non emptus *untrafficked* or *traded in*]. *These* DEER *they call reins,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 25–27. Rêde deór *a fierce beast;* bellua, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 126. Ânhyrne deór *a one-horned beast, unicorn, rhinoceros;* unicornis *vel* monocêros *vel* rinocêros, *μονόκερως vel ῥινόκερως,* 18; Som. 58, 130; Wrt. Voc. 22, 43: 78, 1. [*R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* der: *Laym. Orm.* deor, der: *Plat.* deert, *n: O. Sax.* dier, *n: O. Frs.* diar, dier, *n: Dut.* dier, *n: Ger.* thier. *n: M. H. Ger.* tier, *n: O. H. Ger.* tior, tier, *n: Goth.* dius, *n: Dan.* dyr, *n: Swed.* djur, *n: Icel.* dýr, *n: Grk. θήρ a wild beast.*] DER. heá-deór, mere-, rân-, sæ-, wæg-, wild-.

deór, diór, dýr; *adj.* [deór *an animal*]. **I.** *brave, bold,* as a wild beast; fortis, strênuus:—Se hâlga wæs to hofe læded, deór and dômgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, bold and virtuous,* Andr. Kmbl. 2617; An. 1310: Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 6; Rä. 32, 16. Nis mon in his dædum to dæs deór *there is not a man so bold in his deeds,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 17; Seef. 41. Dæt wæs se deóra, Didimus wæs hâten *that was the bold one, he was called Didymus,* Cd. 225; Th. 299, 1; Sat. 543. Georne gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes *to zealously labour for bold rulership,* Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Deórum dædum þy *bold deeds,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 17; Seef. 76. Wæron mancynnes dugoþa dýrust *they were of mankind the bravest of people,* Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37. **II.** *heavy, severe, dire, vehement;* grávis, dírus, vehémens:—Deór seûr *heavy rain,* Cd. 192; Th. 239, 18; Dan. 372. Diór dædfruma *the dire perpetrator, Grendel,* Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. Done deóran síþ *the severe journey,* Salm. Kmbl. 723; Sal. 361. Swenga ne wyrnaþ deórra dynta *they are not sparing of strokes, severe blows,* Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. DER. deór-líc, -mód: heaðo-deór, hilde-.

Deóra bý, Deór-bý, es; *n?* [*Hunt.* Dereby, Derebi: *Ethel.* Derebi: deór *an animal, deer;* bý *a dwelling, habitation; a habitation of deer* or *animals*] DERBY; Derbia:—Hêr Æþelflæd, Myrcna hlâfdige, begeat đa burh de is gehâten Deóra bý *in this year* [A. D. 917] *Æthelfled, lady of the Mercians, obtained the burgh which is called Derby,* Chr. 917; Erl. 105, 24: 942; Erl. 116, 14; Edm. 8. Hêr wæs eorþstyrung on Deórby *in this year* [A. D. 1049] *there was an earthquake at Derby,* 1049; Erl. 173, 18.

Deora mǽgþ, Deora rîce *the province* or *kingdom of the Deirians,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. Dera mǽgþ, Dera-rîce.

deóran, dýran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To hold dear, love;* cîrum habêre:— Heó deóraþ mîne wîsan *they love my ways,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 9; Rä. 12, 7. Dýran sceolde he his dreámas on heofonum *he should hold dear his joys in heaven,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257.

deór-boren, diór-boren; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj. Noble-born, noble;* nâtu nóbilis:—Đa ilcan riht dó man be dam deórborenran *let the same rights be done with respect to the nobler-born,* L. In. 34; Th. i. 124, 3.

Deór-bý *Derby,* Chr. 1049; Erl. 195, 35. v. Deóra bý.

Deórbý-scíre, Deórbí-scíre, e; *f.* [*Brom.* Derbyschîre] DERBYSHIRE; ager Derbiensis:—He fôr sûþ mid ealre dære scíre, and mid Snotinghamscíre, and Deórbýscíre [Deorbíscíre, Erl. 194, 20] *he went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 195, 35.

DEORC; *def.* se deorca, seó, dæt deorce; *adj.* DARK, *obscure, gloomy, sad;* tenebrósus, obscûrus:—Niht-helm geswearc, deorc ofer dryhtgumum *the helm of night grew murky, dark o'er the vassals,* Beo. Th. 3584; B. 1790: Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561: 101 b; Th. 384, 2; Rä. 4, 21. Hî me asetton on scáþ [MS. sceaþ] hinder, dær wæs deorc þeóstru, and deaþes scûa *posuêrunt me in lacu inferióri, et in tenébris, et in umbra mortis,* Ps. Th. 87, 6: Lk. Bos. 11, 34. Bið se deorca deaþ ge-endad *the dark death shall be ended,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 34; Ph. 499: Ps. Th. 101, 9. Seó deorce niht gewîteþ *the dark night departs,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 16; Ph. 98. Adó me of deópe deorces wæteres *libéra me de profundo aquárum,* Ps. Th. 68, 14. He hî of đâm þystrum đanon alædde, and of deaþes scûan deorcum generede *eduxit eos de tenébris, et umbra mortis,* 106, 13. On dære deorcan niht *in the dark night,* Andr. Kmbl. 2922; An. 1464: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 8; Gû. 1191. Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deaþes scûwan *the Lord gave him death's*

shadow dim and dark, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14; Sat. 455: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 2; Ph. 383. Đū dæg settest, and deorce niht *tuns est dies, et tua est nox*, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 142, 4. Wæs dæs fugles fyht dyrne and dēgol dām de deorc gewit hæfdon on hrēðre *the bird's flight was hidden and secret to those who had a dark understanding in their breasts*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 18; Cri. 640: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. Se dis deorce lif deōpe geondþencep *he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 28; Wand. 89. Feónd scondon rēðe, dimme and deorce *our foes are fierce, dim and dark*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 73, 19: 113, 12. Gebrecu fēraþ deorce ofer dreohtum [MS. dreotum] *the crashes go dark over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 15; Rä. 4, 45: 48 b; Th. 168, 1; Gū. 1071. Cwist ðū oncnāwaþ hī wundru dīne, on dām dimmum deorcan þýstrum *nunquid cognoscentur in tenebris mirabilia tua?* Ps. Th. 87, 12. Hē wāt deorce grundas *he knows the dark places*, 134, 6: 145, 6. Đū scealt andettan hwæt dū þurhtogen hæbbe deorcum gedwildum *thou shalt confess what thou hast accomplished by dark errors*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460: Bo. Th. 556; B. 275. Þurhdrifon hī me mid deorcan næglum *they pierced me with dark nails*, Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. [*Prompt.* derke: *Wyc.* derk-: *Chauc.* dark-: *Piers P.* derk: *R. Glouc.* derk: *O. H. Ger.* tarni *latens*, tarhjan *occultare*: *Icel.* dökkr: *Gael.* dorch *dark, black, dusky.*]

DER. deorce: decoration, a-: deorcung.

deorce; *adv. Darkly, sadly;* obscūre:—Dū his dagena tīd deorce gescyrtest *minorasti dies temporis ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Nǣfre ge heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolite obdurāre corda vestra*, 94, 8.

deorce-full; *adj. Darksome, dark;* tenebrōsus:—Deorcfull wæg *via tenebrōsa*, Scint. 59.

deorcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To darken, to grow dark;* obscurāre, obscūre facēre. DER. a-deorcian. v. deorc.

deorce-lice; *adv. Darkly, horridly;* tetrum, Glos. Prudent. Reed. 142, 7.

deorcung, e: *f. Twilight;* crepuscŭlum:—Tweóne leóht *vel* deorcung *crepuscŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 3. Deorcunge, ǣfnunge *crepuscŭlo*, Mone B. 178.

deór-cynn, es; *n. Animal-kind, beast-kind;* animālium *vel* bestiārum gēnus:—Sume wurdon to ðam deórcynne ðe mon hāt tigris *some were turned to the kind of beast which man calls tiger*, Bt. 38, 1: Fox 196, 1. On ðam syxtan dæge God gescōp eall deórcynn *on the sixth day God created all kinds of animals*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. ppl. science 2, 16; Lchdm. iii. 234, 14: Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 27. To mistlīcum deórcynnum *to various kinds of beasts*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2.

DEÓRE, dióre; *adj.* **I.** DEAR, *beloved;* cārus, dilectus, familiāris:—Deóre wæs he Drihtne ūrum *he was dear to our Lord*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261: 214; Th. 269, 32; Sat. 82: Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 13; Rä. 18, 10. Dæg byþ deóre mannum *day is dear to men*, Runic pm. 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135; Kmbl. 344, 10. His se deóra sunu *his dear son*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 25; Sat. 243: Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 2; Jul. 725. Āhte ic holdra dý læs, deórre duguþe *I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants*, Bco. Th. 980; B. 488. He æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ *he longs secretly after the dear man*, Bco. Th. 3762; B. 1879: Ps. Th. 119, 1. Ic me on mīnne Drihten deórne getreówige *ego in te sperābo, Domine*, Ps. Th. 54, 24: 77, 69: 88, 17. He gedǣdde him deóre twā *he separated two dear to him*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 8; Gen. 2744. Deórast ealra *dearest of all*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 15; Jul. 697. Dīn mildheortnes standeþ deórust *thy mercy is most dear*, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Aldorþegn ðone deórestan *the dearest chief*, Beo. Th. 2622; B. 1309.

II. *dear of price, precious, of great value, desirable, excellent, glorious, magnificent, noble, illustrious;* pretiōsus, magni æstimandus, desiderabilis, eximius, gloriōsus, magnificus, nobilis, illustris:—Deóre [MS. deor] hit is *pretiōsum est*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 82; Wrt. Voc. 28, 60. Sege me hwæðer se ðin wēla deóre sēo ðē *tell me whether thy wealth is precious to thee*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. Deáh gold gōd seó and deóre [dióre MS. Cot.] *though gold is good and precious*, 13; Fox 38, 11. Deórum mādme *for the precious treasure*, Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. On Dryhtnes naman deórum *in the Lord's precious name*, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Gesāwon dryncfæt deóre *they had seen the precious drinking vessel*, Bco Th. 4500; B. 2254. Deóran since *with precious metal*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 31; Cri. 309. Deóre mādmas *precious treasures*, Bco. Th. 4464; B. 2236. Gōd hlīsa bið betera and deórra [diórra MS. Cot.] ðonne ænig wēla *good fame is better and more precious than any wealth*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 24: Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 16; Rä. 81, 31. Ða me synd golde deórran *they are dearer to me than gold*, Ps. Th. 118, 127. Sinc bið deórost *treasure is most precious*, Menol. Fox 480; Gn. C. 10. Hwæt ðē deórast [diórust MS. Cot.] þince: hwæðer ðe gold ðe hwæt? *what seems to thee most precious: whether gold or what?* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 13; Rä. 12, 9. In ðam deóran hām *in that desirable home*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 15; Gū. 843: Cd. 218; Th. 278, 10; Sat. 219. On getýnum ðe ymb Dryhtnes hūs deóre syndan *in the courts which are glorious about the Lord's house*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Ðǣr sēo deóre sceólu leófne lofiaþ *where the glorious assemblage praise the beloved*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 21; Ph. 560. Ðeáh hwā ǣdele sié, duguþum dióre *though any be noble, magnificent in riches*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. Deóre rīce Engla landes *in the glorious kingdom of England*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 38; Edw. 19. Is mīn mōdor mægþa cynnes dæs deórestan *my mother is of the noblest race of women*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 11; Rä. 34, 10. [*Prompt. Wyc. Piers P. R. Brun. Chauc. R. Glouc.* dere: *Laym.* deore, dure: *Orm.* deore, dere: *Plat.* dūr: *O. Sax.* diuri; *Frs.* djoer: *O. Frs.* 'diore, diure: *Dut.* dier: *Ger.* theuer: *M. H. Ger.* tiure: *O. H. Ger.* tiuri: *Dan. Swed.* dyr: *Icel.* dýrr *dear, precious.*] DER. deóran: deór-boren, -líce, -ling. -wurþe, -wyrþe, -wurþnes, -wyrþnes: un-deóre. v. dýre.

deóre, dióre; *adv. Dearly, with great price:* cāre, magno:—Deóre he hit bohte *vel* sealde *he bought or sold it dearly;* care vendidit, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 84; Wrt. Voc. 28, 62. Dióre gecēpte drihten Crēca Troia burh *the lord of the Greeks dearly bought the city of Troy*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. DER. un-deóre.

deóren; *adj.* [deór *an animal, wild beast*] *Of* or *belonging to a wild beast;* bestiālis:—Mid deórenum ceaflum *bestialibus rictibus*, Mone B. 3289.

deoreþ-sceaft, es; *m.* [deoreþ = daroþ *a dart*, sceaft *a shaft, handle*] *A dart-shaft, a spear;* hasta:—Under deoreþsceaftum *amid the dart-shafts*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 23; Gen. 1984.

deorf, es; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation;* labor, tribulātio. DER. gedeorf.

deór-fald, es; *m. A deer-fold, a park, an inclosure for deer;* cervōrum hortus, vivārium, saltus, Som. Ben. Lye.

DEORFAN, ic deorfe, ðū dyrfst, he dyrfþ, *pl.* deorfaþ; *p.* dearf, *pl.* durfon; *pp.* dorfen *To labour;* laborāre:—Ne widcweðe ic to deorfenne gyt, gif ic nýdbehēfe eom gyt ðīnum folce *I refuse not to labour still, if I am yet needful to thy people*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 26. Þeatle ic deorfe *I labour very much*, Coll. Monast. 19, 13. [*O. Sax.* far-dervan *to perish: Ger. M. H. Ger.* ver-derben *to destroy, perish.*] DER. ge-deorfan.

deór-fellen; *adj.* [fell *a skin*] *Made of beast-skins;* ex pellibus ferārum:—Crusene oððe deórfellen roc *crusen or a beast-skin garment*; mastrūga, Wrt. Voc. 82, 4.

deór-friþ, es; *n. Deer-protection, game-protection;* cervōrum tūtēla:—Se cyng Willelm sætte nycel deórfriþ, and he lægde laga ðǣrwið, ðæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oððe hinde, ðæt hine man sceolde blendian *king William constituted much protection to game, and he laid down laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25–27.

Deór-hām, es; *m.* [deór *a wild beast*, hām *home, dwelling*] DERHAM, *Gloucestershire*, DEREHAM, *Norfolk;* locōrum nōmen in agris Glocestriæ et Norfolciæ:—Hī iii ciningas ofslōgon in ðære stōwe ðe is gecweden Deórhām *they slew three kings at the place which is called Derham*, Chr. 577; Erl. 19, 21. On dysum geāre Whitburge līchama wearþ gefunden eal gehāl and unformolsnod æt [MS. a] Deórhām, æfter līf and fīfti geāran ðæs [MS. þas] ðe heó of dysum līfe [MS. līue] gewāt *in this year* [A. D. 798] *the body of Whitburh was found at Dereham, all whole and uncorrupted, five and fifty years after she had departed from this life*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 15–21, col. 3.

deór-hege, es; *m.* [hege *a hedge, fence*] *A deer-fence;* cervōrum sepimentum:—Deórhege to cyniges hāme *the deer-fence for the royal mansion*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 4: 2; Th. i. 432, 11: 3; Th. i. 432, 24.

deór-hyrst, es; *m.* [hyrst *a hurst, copse. wood*] DEERHURST, *Gloucestershire;* lōci nōmen in agro Glocestriæ:—Æt Olanīge wið Deórhyrste *at Olney near Deerhurst*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 40, col. 2. On Deórhyrste *at Deerhurst*, Chr. 1053; Th. 322, 13, col. 2.

deoriende *hurting*. Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 4 = deriende; *part. of* derian.

deór-lic; *adj.* [deór **I.** *brave, bold*] *Bold;* fortis:—Breca nǣfre git swā deórlice dǣd gefremede *Breca never yet performed such a bold deed*, Bco. Th. 1174; B. 585.

deór-lice; *adv. Preciously, worthily;* prētiōse, digne:—To hwan hió ða næglas sēlost and deórlīcost gedōn meahte *to what she might best and most worthily employ the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1159.

deór-ling, diór-ling, dýr-ling, es; *n. A dearling*, DARLING, *minion, favourite;* unice dilectus, dēlicæ:—Gif ðē līcode his dysig, swā wel swā his dysegum deórlingum dyde *if his folly had pleased thee, as well as it did his foolish favourites*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 23: Wanl. Catal. 127, 49, col. 2. Se godcunda ānweald gefrīþode his diórlingas [deórlingas MS. Cot.] *the divine power saved his darlings*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. He his diórlingas duguþum stēpte *he decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes dýrling *John the Evangelist, Christ's darling*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 1: Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116.

deór-mōd; *adj.* [deór **I.** *brave, bold;* mōd *mood, mind*] *Bold of mind, brave;* fortis animi:—Wearþ adrǣfed deórmōd hæleþ *the brave hero was driven away*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 18; Edg. 44: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 11; Gū. 925: 79 b; Th. 298, 22; Crā. 89: Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626: Fins. Th. 46; Fin. 23. On felda ðam de deórmōde Diran hēton *in the plain which the brave men called Dura*, Cd. 180;

Th. 226, 14; Dan. 171. Deórmódra síþ *the march of the brave*, 147; Th. 183, 25; Exod. 97.

deór-net, -nett. es; *n. A beast-net, hunting-net;* rēte venāticum, cassis:—Deórnet *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 91; Wrt. Voc. 48, 29.

deornunga *secretly*, L. In. 27; Wilk. 19, 12. v. dearnunga.

deór-tūn, es; *m.* [tūn *an inclosure*] *A deer-inclosure;* cervōrum sepimentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

Deorwente, an; *f.* [deor = *Celt.* dwr *water;* went *turned, bent;* v. wendan] *The river* DERWENT, *in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Durham;* quatuor fluviōrum nomen in agris Eboracensi Derbiensi Cumbriensi et Dunholmensi:—Be Deorwentan dære eá *by the river Derwent* [*Yorkshire*], Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18: 2, 13; S. 517, 16. Of dam de da fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *from which the beginnings of the river Derwent spring*, 4, 29; S. 607, 11.

deór-wyrþe, -wurþe; *adj.* [deóre *dear*, weorþe *worth*] *Precious, dear, of great worth* or *value;* prētiōsus:—Đá he funde dæt ān deórwyrþe meregrot *inventa autem una prētiō a margarita*, Mt. Bos. 13, 46. Deórwurþe *prētiōsus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 61. Ealra gecorenra hálgena deáþ is deórwurþe on Godes gesihþe *the death of all the chosen saints is precious in the sight of God*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 34. Ofer gold and stáne deorwyrþum *super aurum et lapidem prētiōsum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11: 20, 4. We deórwyrþne dæl Dryhtne cennaþ *we ascribe the precious lot to the Lord*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 7; Gū. 154. Hí wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurþum gymmum *they were turned to precious gems*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. Hí nǽrre swá deórwurþe gymstánas ne gemētton *they have never before met with such precious gems*, i. 64, 10. Dæt is git deórwyrþre ðonne monnes lif *it is even more valuable than man's life*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 38. Đú hæfst gesund gehealden eall dæt deórwyrþoste *thou hast kept entire everything most precious*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 9. Mid dam deórwurþustan reáfe *with the most valuable raiment*, Gen. 27, 15.

deór-wyrþnes, -wurþnes, -ness, e; *f. Preciousness, a precious thing, treasure:* res prētiōsa:—Mid eallum deórwyrþnessum *with all precious things*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Þe da frécnan deórwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures*, 15; Fox 48, 24.

dēpan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To dip, baptize;* baptizāre:—Dēpiþ *vel* dyppeþ *baptizābit* = *βαπτίσει*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. v. dyppan.

Dēprobane; *indecl. f. An island in the Indian ocean, Ceylon;* Taprobāna = *Ταπροβάνη*:—Be súþan eástan dam porte is dæt ígland Dēprobane *to the south-east of the port* [*Calymere*] *is the island Ceylon*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 16. v. Táprabane.

Dera mǽgþ, e; *f.* [Dere *the Deirians*, mǽgþ *a province, region, country*] *The country of the Deirians, Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber;* Deirōrum provincia:—In Dera mǽgþe *in provincia Deirōrum*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 14. v. Dera rīce.

Dera rīce, es; *n.* [Dere *the Deirians*, rīce *a kingdom*] *The kingdom of the Deirians, Deira;* Deirōrum regnum:—Fēng to Dera rīce *suscēpit regnum Deirōrum*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 9. Se hæfde Dera rīce *qui in Deirōrum partibus regnum habēbat*, 3, 23; S. 554, 8.

Dere; *gen.* Dera; *pl. m. The Deirians, inhabitants of Deira between the rivers Tyne and Humber;* Deiri:—Andswarede him mon and cwæþ dæt hí Dere nemde wǽron *responsum est quod Deiri vocārentur*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 21, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 34, 35. Mid dysses cyninges geornesse da twá mǽgþa Norþan Humbra Dere and Beornice on ane sibbe geteáh *hujus industria regis Deirōrum et Bernicitōrum provinciæ in unam sunt pācem*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He wæs vii winter Dera cyning *he was king of the Deirians seven years*, 3, 14; S. 539, 32. Man gehálgode ii biscopas on his stal, Bosan to Derum, and Eatan to Beornicum *two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa to Deira* [lit. *to the Deirians*], *and Eata to Bernicia*, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 7. v. Dera mǽgþ.

deregaþ *injure*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16, = deriaþ; *pres. pl. of* derian.

DERIAN, derigan; *part.* deriende, derigende; ic derige, dū derast, derest, he deraþ, derigeþ, *pl.* deriaþ, deregaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. dat. To injure, hurt, harm, damage;* nocēre, lædēre, obesse:—Him da stormas derian ne mǽhan [derigan ne mǽgon MS. Cot.] *the storms cannot hurt him*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 8; Met. 12, 4. He ne forlēt mannan derian heom *non reliquit hominem nocēre eis*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 14. Derigende *nocens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 51. Dēm Driht derigende [deriende MS. T; da deriendan, Lamb.] me *judica Domine nocentes me*, Ps. Spl. 34, 1. Ic derige *noceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 41: Ps. Lamb. 88, 34. Hit me ne deraþ *it shall not hurt me*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 13: Bout. Scrd. 31, 18. Hió oft dereþ unscyldegum *she often injures the guiltless*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: 26, 221; Met. 26, 111. On woruldе monnum ne deriaþ mǽne ǽþas *wicked oaths inflict no injury on men in the world*, 4, 95; Met. 4, 48: Past. 59; Hat. MS. Náuht ne deregaþ monnum mǽne ǽþas *wicked oaths in no wise injure men*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. He derode manna gesihþum *he injured men's sight*, Homl. Th. i. 454. 21: Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 3: Chr. 1032; Erl. 164, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 3. Gif dū dīnum cristenum brēðer deredest *if thou injuredst thy christian brother*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 22. Him ǽwiht ne derede *naught harmed them*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 11; Dan. 274: 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Dæt dū me ne derige *ne noceas mihi*, Gen. 21, 23. Swá hwæt swá mannum derige, dæt is eall for ūrum synnum *whatsoever is injurious to men, is all for our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 25. [*Piers P. dere: Chaun. dere: Laym. derede, p: O. Sax.* derian: *Frs.* deare, derre: *O. Frs.* dera: *Dut.* deren: *O. H. Ger.* terjan, terran *nocēre.*] DER. ge-derian: un-derriende.

deriendlīc, derigendlīc: *def.* se -līca, seó, dæt -līce; *adj. Injurious, noxious, hurtful;* nocīvus, noxius, nōcens:—Deriendlīc *nocīvus*, Fulg. 20: *noxius*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 7. Hit ne bið dam men derigendlīc *it will not be injurious to a man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 18. Dæt we forbūgan ēle þing derigendlīces *vitēmus omne noxium*, Hymn. Surt. 14, 13: 37, 16: 93, 3. Afyrsa hātan derigendlīce *anfer calōrem noxium*, 10, 31. Him wǽron derigendlīce dracan and nǽddran *serpents and adders were noxious to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 32. Hig swíðe gedrehton ða deriendlīcan *the hurtful greatly afflicted them*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 35. Dæt dū deriendlīce ætbrede *ut noxia subtrāhas*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 7. Us he gehealde fram derigendlīcum *nos servet a nocentibus*, 9, 7.

dēr-ling *a darling*:—Dērling mīn *dilectus meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 18. v. deór-ling.

derne *secret, hidden*, Ps. C 50, 70; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 70. v. dyrne.

dern-geliger, e; *f.*: dern-geliger-scipe, es; *m. A secret lying, adultery;* clandestinus concubitus, adultērium:—In derngeligerscipe [MS. dernegilegerscipe] *in adultērio*, Jn. Rush. War. 8, 3. v. ge-liger.

dern-unga; *adv.* [derne, unga *a termination*] *Secretly;* clam:—Dernunga *clam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 7. v. dearnunga.

derodine ? *scarlet dye*, Past. 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18 a, 3. v. dyrodine.

derstan *dregs, lees*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 18, 19: 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 24. v. dærstan

derung, e; *f. An injuring, harming;* læsio, injūria, nocumentum, Greg. Dial. 3, 16.

dēst *doest, dost*, Jn. Bos. 6, 30; dēþ *does*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* dōn.

diācon, deācon, es; *m. A deacon, minister of the church, levite;* diācōnus = *diákovos a servant, waiting man* = *Lat.* minister, levīta, levītes = *λευίτης*:—Diāconus is þēn, de þénaþ dam mæsse-preóste, and da offrunga sett uppon dæt weofod, and gódspell eác rǽt æt Godes þénungum. Se mót fulligan cild, and dæt folc hūsligan [i. e. he mót eác hlāf sillan. gif þearf bið *he may also give the bread, if need be*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12] *deacon is a minister, who ministers to the mass-priest, and sets the offerings upon the altar, and also reads the gospels at God's services. He may baptize children, and housel the people*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 12. [Gif frigman] diācones feoh [stele], vi gylde [forgylde] *if a freeman steal the property of a deacon, he must repay sixfold*, L. Ethb. 1, 4; Th. i. 2, 5: 4, 3; about A. D. 599. Swylce diācon hine clǽnsie so *let a deacon clear himself*, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 16: L. Eth. ix. 20; Th. i. 344, 15: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 17: Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 21. We nū gehýrdon of dæs diācones mūþe *we have now heard from the mouth of the deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 152, 3. Da Iudéas sendon diāconas *misērunt Judæi levītas* [Wyc. *dekenys*], Jn. Bos. 1, 19. Diācon *levīta* [Wyc. *dekene*], Lk. Bos. 10, 32. Da apostolas gehādodon seofon diāconas... Dæra diācona wæs se forma Stephānus... Hí mid gebēdum and bletsungum to diāconum gehādode wurdon *the apostles ordained seven deacons... The first of the deacons was Stephen... They were ordained deacon with prayers and blessings*, Homl. Th. i. 44, 10, 13, 20: 416, 9, 11. DER. arce-diācon, erce-, under-. v. hād II.

diācon-hād, es; *m. The office of a deacon, deaconship;* diāconātus:—On diāconhāde *in deaconship*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13.

diācon-þénung, e: *f.* [þénung *duty, office*] *The duty* or *office of a deacon;* diāconātus officium:—He diāconþénunge mycelre tíde brūcende wæs *diāconātus officio non pauco tempore fungebātur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 28.

dīc, es; *m. A* DIKE, *a bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch;* vallum, id est tumūlus, qui terra effossa exstructus est:—Andlang dīces *along the dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 442; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 18. Ondlong riðiges on ðone dīc *along the ridge to the dike*, 620; A. D. 987; Kmbl. iii. 169, 2; iii. 168, 35. On ánne micelne dīc *to a great dike*, iii. 169, 7. Of dæm dīce *from the dike*, iii. 169, 2. To dæm ealdan dīc *to the old dike*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 494, 17. On ðone dīc *to the dike*, 494, 37. [*O. Sax.* dīc, *m. a dike, dam: O. Frs.* dik, *m. a dike, dam: Dut.* dijk, *m. a dike: Ger.* deich, *m. a mound: Sansk.* dehi, *f. a mound, bank, rampart.*] DER. ýlen-dīc [eálland-dīc].

dīc, e; *f.* 1. *a ditch, the excavation* or *trench made by throwing out the earth, a channel for water;* fossa, excavātio *vel* scrōbis unde terram fodērant:—Ðonne to dære dīce hyrnan *then to the corner of the ditch*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 905; 495, 21. Ðonne on ðone weg, de scýt oþer da dīc *then to the way, that leads over the ditch*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 900; 145, 27. On da dīc *to the ditch*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 11, 15, 27. Of dam bróc on da ealdan dīc *from the brook to the old ditch*, 556; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 48, 21. On da reádan dīc *in the reedy ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 13. Binnon lytlum fæce wendon to Lundene; and dulfon da ane mycele dīc, on da súþ-healfe, and drógon heora scipa [scypo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. i; scipo MS. Cot. Tiber. B. iv] on

west-healfe ðære bryege *within a little space they went to London; and they then dug a grent ditch, on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 4–7, col. 1. **II.** *sometimes* dīc, es: *m. is found to denote—a ditch or channel for water*:—Ymbūtan ðone weall [Babilónes] is se mǽsta dīc, on ðam is yrnende se ungefóglecesta streám; and, wíðūtan dam dīce, is geworht twegra elna heáh weall *round the wall [of Babylon] is a very great ditch, in which runs the deepest stream; and, outside the ditch, a wall is built two ells high*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 26, 27. [*Prompt.* dyke *fossa: Piers P.* dyk, dych *a ditch: Chauc.* dich *a ditch: Laym.* dic, dich, *f. a ditch: Plat.* diek, dīk, *m. a pond: Frs.* dijck, *m. vallum: Ger.* teich, *m. a pond: M. H. Ger.* tích, *m. a pond: Dan.* dige, *n. a ditch: Swed.* dike, *n. a ditch, trench: Icel.* diki, dík, *n. a ditch.*]

dīcere, es; *m. A ditcher, digger*; fossor, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 21; Wrt. Voc. 39, 7.

dician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* DIKE, *bank, mound:* aggērāre, cingĕre:—Ðēr Severus hēt dīcian and eorþwall gewyrcan *there Severus commanded to raise a bank and to make an earth wall*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 9. DER. be-dīcian, ge-.

dicung, e; *f. A ditching, digging*; fossio, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 20; Wrt. Voc. 39, 6.

dide *did*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 5, = dyde; *p. of* dōn.

didon *did*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107, = dydon; *p. pl. of* dōn.

dīégel *hidden, obscure*, Past. 43, 2; Hat. MS. 59 a, 17. v. dīgol.

dīégel-līce *secretly*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dīgol-līce.

dīégelnes *solitude, recess*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 26. v. dīgolnes.

dielf *dug*. v. be-dielf.

dielgian *to destroy*, Past. 55, 2. v. dīlgian.

dierne *hidden, secret*, Elen. Kmbl. 2160; El. 1081. v. dyrne **I.**

Difelin, Dyflen, Dyflin, es; *m.*? [*Hovd.* Diveline] *Dublin*; Dublūna:—Gewiton him ða Norþmen ofer deóp wæter Difelin [Dyflen, Th. 206, 14, col. 2: Dyflin, 207, 14, col. 1] sēcan *the Northmen departed over the deep water to seek Dublin*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 1; Ælfelst. 56.

dīgel *hidden, secret*, Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 a, 20; Homl. Th. ii. 314, 17. v. dīgol.

dīgelan *to hide*. Som. Ben. Lye. v. dīglian.

dīgel-līce *secretly*, Ors. 6, 21: Bos. 123, 29. v. dīgollīce.

dīgelnes, dīgelnys *solitariness, recess*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 40. v. dīgolnes.

dīgle, dīgele *secret, hidden*, Mk. Bos. 4, 22: Ælfc. Gr 33; Som. 37, 24; *nom. n. of* dīgol.

dīgle; *adv. Secretly*; secrēto, clam:—Ic to ðē, Drihten, dīgle cleopode *clamāvi ad te, Domine, secrēto*, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Dīgle *furtim*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 30.

dīglian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* od *To hide;* occūlĕre, occultāre:—Hī on wudum and on wēstenum and on scræfum hī hýddon and dīgledon *se silvis, ac desertis abditisve speluncis occūlĕrant*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 22. DER. be-dīglian, ge-deigelian.

dīglīce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 17, 19. v. dīgollīce.

dīglod *hidden*, Fulg. 16; *pp. of* dīglian.

dīgneras, dýneras; *pl. m. Small pieces of money*; folles, dēnārii:—Digneras *folles*, Cot. 93. Dýneras *folles*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35.

DĪGOL, dýgol, dēgol, es; *n. Concealment, a secret place, secret, darkness, the grave, mystery*; secrētum, absconditum, sepulcrum, mystērium:—Dæt ðīn ælmesse sý on dīglum *ut sit eleemosȳna tua in absconditō*, Mt. Bos. 6, 4. Hē wāt dīglu heortan *ipse nōvit abscondita cordis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 24; 50, 7. Mægen hē cýðde on dīgle *he revealed his power in secret*, Andr. Kmbl. 1251; An. 626. Hē dȳ þriddan dæge of dīgle arās *he rose the third day from the secret place [the grave]*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 13; Pa. 62.

dīgol, dýgol, díogol; *gen. m. n.* dīgles, *f.* dīgolre; *def. nom. m.* dīgla; *f. n.* dīgle; *adj. Secret, hidden, private, dark, obscure, profound, abstruse, unknown*; secrētus, occultus, obscūrus, ignōtus:—Se þeóden gewāt sēcan dīgol land *the king departed to seek a secret land*, Andr. Kmbl. 1396; An. 698. Hē ána geset on dīgolre stōwe *he sat alone in a secret place*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Sōþlīce nis nān þing dīgle, ðæt ne sý geswutelod *non est enim occultum, quod non manifestētur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Hē ðær wolde dīgol beón *he would there be hidden*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. On dīgle, deorce stōwe *in an obscure, dark place*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Is seó forþgesceaft dīgol and dyrne *the future condition is dark and secret*, Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Me Daniel dýglan swefnes sōðe gesǽde *Daniel said soothly to me of the dark dream*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 21; Dan. 482. Dæt wit mægen smeálícor sprecan and dígolran wordum *that we two may argue more closely and with profounder words*, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. [*Laym.* digelliche *secretly: O. H. Ger.* tougal *opācus, obscūrus, occultus.*]

dīgol-līce, dīgolīce; *adv. Secretly*; secrēto, clam:—His leorningcnihtas hine dīgollīce ahsodon *discipŭli ejus secrēto interrogābant eum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 28: Ps. Th. 9, 29. Albānus hæfde done Cristes andettere dīgollīce mid him *Alban had Christ's confessor secretly with him*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Se dīgollīce lácnod wæs fram his wúndum *who was secretly healed of his wounds*, 4, 16; S. 584, 30. DER. un-deágollīce.

dīgolnes, dīgolnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Solitariness, solitude, privacy, secrecy, mystery, hiding-place, recess*; solitūdo, absconditum quid, secrētum, arcāna, latebra:—He to dīgolnesse and to stillnesse becom ðære godcundan sceáwunge *he came to the privacy and stillness of the divine contemplation*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Se cyning his gebohte ðære cwēne on dīgolnysse onwreáh *rex cogitatiōnem suam reginæ in secrēto revelāvit*, 2, 12; S. 514, 36. Him Dryhten synderlīce his dīgolnysse onwreáh *Dominus ei specialiter sua revelābat arcāna*, 4, 3; S. 567, 20. Nǽnig ðara andweardra his heortan deágolnesse him helan dorste *nullus præsentium latebras ei sui cordis celāre præsumpsit*, 4, 27; S. 604, 22.

dīgul *secret*, Ps. Th. 106, 23. v. dīgol.

dīhglum, dīhlum = dīglum *secret, retired, shady*: — On dīhglum stōwum *in shady places*, Herb. 38; Lchdm. i. 138, 22. On dīhlum *in secret*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6; *dat. pl. of* dīgol, *q. v.*

dīhlīce *secretly*, Mt. Bos. 1, 19: 24, 3. v. dīgollīce.

dīhlum *in secret*, Mt. Bos. 6, 6. v. dīhglum.

DIHT, es; *n*? **I.** *a setting in order, disposing, contriving, disposition, conduct, consultation, deliberation, purpose*; dispositio, excogitātio, consilium, propōsitum:—God gefylde on ðam seofoðan dæge his weorc de he worhte on wunderlícum dihte, and he on ðam seofoðan dæge geswāc dæs dihtes ðæs deóplícan cræftes *God completed on the seventh day his works which he had wrought with wondrous contriving, and on the seventh day he ceased from the disposition of the profound art*, Hexam. 12: Norm. 20, 10, 14. Hit stent on ūrum āgenum dihte hū us bið æt Gode gedēmed *it stands by our own conduct how we shall be judged before God*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32. Ða mágas de æt ðam dihte wǽron þolian ðone ylcan dōm *cognāti qui illi consilio interfuērint patiantur eandem sententiam*, L. M. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 270, 4. Ic eom unscyldig, ǽgðer ge dǽde ge dihtes, æt ðære tíhtlan *I am guiltless, both in deed and purpose, of the accusation*, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. **II.** *a dictating, direction, order, command*; dictātio, directio, jussum, mandātum:—Moyses underfēng of Godes sylfes dihte calle ða deópnyssa ðe he on fíf bōcum syddan afæstnode *Moses received from the dictating of God himself all the mysteries which he afterwards inscribed in five books*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 17. Saul wearþ Gode ungehýrsum and nolde faran be his dihte *Saul was disobedient to God and would not walk by his direction*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 3: L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 19: L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe hē dyde, he dyde be his dihte *all the things which he did, he did by his* [*God's*] *command*, Gen. 39, 3. [*Dut.* dicht, *n. poetry: Ger.* dicht, ge-dicht, *n. a poem: M. H. Ger.* tihte, *f. a composing*; tihte, *n. a poem, fiction: O. H. Ger.* dihta, *f. dictation, fiction: Dan.* dight, *n. a poem, fiction: Swed.* dikt, *m. a fable, poem: Icel.* dikt, *n. a composition: Lat.* dictum *a saying, order.*]

dihtan, ic dihte; *p.* ic, he [dihtde =] dihte, dyhte, *pl.* dihton; *pp.* dihted; *v. a.* **I.** *to set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose*; parāre, dispōnĕre, instruĕre, constituĕre, compōnĕre:—Abram dā dyde, swā swā him dyhte Sarai *Abraham then did as Sarah arranged*, Gen. 16, 3: Jn. Bos. 18, 14. Ic eów dihte, swā mīn Fæder me rīce dihte *ego dispōno vobis, sīcut dispōsuit mihi pater meus regnum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 29. Ðǽr se Hǽlend heom dihte *ubi constituērat illis Jesus*, Mt. Bos. 28, 16: 25, 19. **II.** *to order, dictate, indite*; dirĭgĕre, dictāre:—Hī dydon dā, swā swā him dihte Iosue *then they did as Joshua ordered them*, Jos. 8, 8. Drihten dihte him hwæt he dón sceolde *Dominus omnia opĕra ejus dirĭgēbat*, Gen. 39, 23. [*Wyc.* diting *an inditing, writing: Piers P. Chauc.* dighte *to dispose: Laym.* dihte, dihten *to rule, dispose, indite: Plat.* tichten *to fix, appoint, dispose: Dut. Ger.* dichten *carmina compōnĕre: Kil.* dichten *dictāre: M. H. Ger.* tihten *fingĕre: O. H. Ger.* dihtōn *dictāre: Dan.* digte *to make poems: Swed.* dikta *to fable, feign: Icel.* dikta *to compose, feign: Lat.* dictāre *to dictate.*] DER. a-dihtan, ge-.

dihtaþ *dictates*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21, = dihteþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* dihtan.

dihtere, dihtnere, es; *m. An informant, expounder, disposer, manager, steward*; auctor, commentātor, expōsītor, dispensātor:—Ic wrīte swā me ða dihteras sēdon de his līf geornost cūðon *I write as the informants who knew his life most accurately told me*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 4, 23; 6, 8. Dihtere *commentātor, expōsītor*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 86; Wrt. Voc. 34, 18. Dihtnere *dispensātor*, 33; Som. 62, 29; Wrt. Voc. 28, 12. Hwā ys getrýwe and gleáw dihtnere, dæne se hlāford geset ofer his hīrēd *quis est fidēlis dispensātor, et prudens, quem constituet Dominus supra familiam suam?* Lk. Bos. 12, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 344, 5.

dihtig; *adj. Doughty*; valīdus, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. v. dyhtig.

dihtnere *an arranger, a steward*; dispensātor, Lk. Bos. 12, 42. v. dihtere.

dihtnung, e; *f. A disposing, ordering*; dispositio, conditio:—Ealle ðinre synd dihtnunge underþeódde *omnia tuæ sunt conditiōni subjecta*, Wanl. Catal. 293, 50, col. 1. DER. ge-dihtnung.

DILE, dyle, es; *m.* DILL, *anise*; anēthum = ἄνηθον, anēthum graveólens, Lin:—Genim diles blóstman *take blossoms of dill*, L. M. I, 1: Lchdm. ii. 20, 7. Genim diles sǽdes ane yntsan *take one ounce of seed*

of dill, L. M. 2, 12; Lchdm. ii. 190, 9: 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Selle him mon dile gesodenne on ele *let a man give him dill sodden in oil*, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 236, 15. Ge tiogoðiaþ eowre mintan and eówerne dile and eówerne cymen *ye tithe your mint and your dill and your cummin*, Past. 57; Hat. MS: Mt. Bos. 23, 23. Genim das wyrte, ðe man *anēthum*, and ððrum naman dyle, nemneþ *take this herb, which is named* anēthum, *and by another name dill*, Herb. 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 20: Wrt. Voc. 79. 9. [*Dut.* dille, *f: Ger.* dill, *m;* dille, *f: M. H. Ger.* tille: *O. H. Ger.* tilli *anēthum: Dan.* dild, *m. f: Swed.* dill, *m.*]

DILEGIAN, dilgian, dielgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To destroy, abolish, blot out, erase;* delēre, abōlēre:—Gif se writere ne dilegaþ ðæt he ær wrāt *if the scribe does not erase what he wrote before*, Past. 54, 5; Hat. MS. Swā swā fenn strāta ic dilgie hīg *ut lutum plateārum delēbo eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. To dielgianne hira synna *to blot out their sins*, Past. 55, 2; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* dillghenn: *O. Sax.* far-dilgōn *delēre: Frs.* dylgjen: *O. Frs.* diligia: *Ger.* tilgen: *M. H. Ger.* tilgen, tilgen: *O. H. Ger.* tilgōn.] DER. a-dilegian, -dilgian, for-: un-dilegod.

dilfst, he dilfþ *diggest, digs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* delfan.

dilgian *to destroy;* delēre, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. dilegian.

DIM; *def.* se dimma, seó, ðæt dimme: *adj.* DIM, *dark, obscure, hidden;* obscūrus, tenebrōsus:—Þes wīda grund stōd deóp and dim *this wide abyss stood deep and dim*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 12; Gen. 105: 24; Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Nænegum þuhte dæg on þonce. gif sió dimme niht ær ofer eldum egesan ne brohte *the day would seem delightful to none, if the dark night did not bring terror over men*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 32; Met. 12, 16. Com hæleða þreat to dære dimman ding *the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon*, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. On dære dimman ādle *in the hidden malady*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 31; Gū. 1135. Drihten sealde him dimne and deorcne deaþes scūwan *the Lord gave them death's shadow, dim and dark*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 14, note; Sat. 455. Nabbaþ we to hyhte nymþe done dimman hām *we have nought in hope save this dim home*, Cd. 221; Th. 285, 14; Sat. 337. Hió specn hine on da dimman dæd *she urged him to that dark deed*, 32; Th. 43, 3; Gen. 685. On ðis dimme hol *in this dim hole*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Sindon dena dimme *the dells are dim*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 14; Kl. 30: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 13; Sat. 105: Ps. Th. 108, 8. Cwīst ðū oncnāwaþ hī wundrus dīne on dām dimmum deorcan þýstrum *numquid cognoscentur in tenebris mirabilia tua?* 87, 12. [*Piers P.* dymme: *Chauc.* dim: *O. Frs.* dim: *Ger. dial.* dimmer: *M. H. Ger.* timber, timmer: *O. H. Ger.* timbar: *Icel.* dimmr *dark.*]

dim-hofe, dym-hofe, an; *f. A lurking-place, hiding-place;* latibŭlum, lātēbra:—He gesette þýstru dymhofan oððe dymnes oððe behýdednesse his *pōsuit tenēbras latibŭlum suum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12. Dimhofan *latēbræ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 21. Dimhofum *latibŭlis*, Mone B. 85. Gregorius on dymhofum [MS. -hofon] ætlūtode *Gregory concealed himself in hiding-places*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33.

dimlic, dymlic; *adj. Dim, secret, hidden, concealed;* obscūrus, clandestinus: — Of dimlicum *clandestinis*, Mone B. 872. Nā swylce he todræfe ða dymlican þeóstra *not as if he dispelled the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7.

dimmian *to dim, darken, obscure;* obscūrāre. DER. a-dimmian, for-.

dimnes, dymnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* DIMNESS, *darkness, obscurity;* cālīgo, obscūritas:—Dimnes *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 120; Wrt. Voc. 53, 1. Dis biþ gōd lǣcedōm wið eágna dimnesse *this is a good remedy for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 9. Wolcnu and dimnys on his ymbhwyrfte *nubes et cālīgo in circuitu ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 96. 2: Mone B. 3240. Se dæg is þeóstra dæg and dimnysse *the day is a day of darkness and dimness*, Homl. Th. i. 618, 17. Dymnys *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56.

dim-scūa, an; *m.* [scūwa, scūa *a shade, shadow*] *Dimness, darkness;* tenēbræ:—Oft hira mōd onwōd under dimscūan deófles lārum *their mind often went under darkness by the devil's lore*, Andr. Kmbl. 281; An. 141.

dinoge, dyncge, an; *f. Ploughed land, fallow land;* novāle:—Dincge *nōvāle*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 56. Dyncgum *novālibus*, Mone B. 1434: 2326.

ding, e; *f. A dungeon, prison;* carcer:—Com hæleða þreat to dære dimman ding *the troop of heroes came to the dark dungeon*, Andr. Kmbl. 2541; An. 1272.

dingiung, e; *f. A dunging, manuring;* stercōrātio:—Dingiung *stercōrātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 5; Wrt. Voc. 15, 5.

dinig, dingc, e; *f? Dung;* fimus:—Dinig *fimus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 6; Wrt. Voc. 15, 6. Dingc [MS. dingce] *thymiāma*, Mone B. 4795. v. dung.

dinne, es; *m. A storm, tempest;* procella:—On dinnes mere *on a stormy sea*, Chr. 938; Ing. 144, 24: Whel. 556, 44.

diófol-gild, es; *n. Devil-worship, an image of the devil, an idol*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 27. v. deófol-gild.

diógol *secret, obscure, profound*, Bt. 13; Fox 36, 32. v. dígol; *adj.*

dióhlu *secrets*, Prov. 11. v. dígol.

dióp *deep*, Prov. 22. v. deóp; *adj.*

dióp *depth*, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 7. v. deóp.

diópe *deeply, solemnly*, Beo. Th. 6131; B. 3069. v. deópe.

dióplīce *deeply*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. v. deóplīce.

dióþnys, -nyss *deepness, depth, an abyss;* ābyssus = *ἄβυσσος*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 7. v. deópnes.

dior *heavy, severe, dire*, Beo. Th. 4186; B. 2090. v. deór; *adj.* II.

diór *a beast, animal*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92: 27, 21; Met. 27, 11. v. deór.

diór-boren *noble-born, noble*:—Apollines dóhtor diórboren *Apollo's noble-born daughter*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 103; Met. 26, 52. v. deór-boren.

dióre *dear, precious, glorious, magnificent*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 10, MS. Cott: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 57; Met. 10, 29. v. deóre.

dióre *dearly, with great price*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. deóre.

diór-ling *a darling*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 15; Met. 15, 8. v. deórling.

diór-wyrþe *precious, costly*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5. v. deór-wyrþe.

dippan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed, d, t *To dip*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25: Ex. 12, 22. v. dyppan.

DISC, es; *m. A plate, bowl,* DISH; discus, cātinus, pāropsis:—Eallswā se disc *also the dish*, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Disc *discus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 22: 290, 20. Clǣnsa æfryst ðæt widinnan ys calices and disces *munda prius quod intus est calicis et paropsidis = παροψίς, ίδος*; *f.* Mt. Bos. 23, 26. Þweah ðæt gewrit of ðam disce *wash the writing off the dish*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 9. Syle me on simon disce Iohannes heáfod ðæs Fulluhteres *da mihi in disco caput Ioannis Baptistæ*, Mt. Bos. 14, 8, 11: Mk. Bos. 6, 25, 27. Se ðe his hand on disce mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cātino*, 14, 20. On disce *in pāropside*, Mt. Bos. 26, 23. Bebeád ðæt mon done disce tobræce to styccum and ðām þearfum gedælan *discum confringi, atque pauperibus minūtatim dividi præcēpit*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Discas lāgon *dishes lay* [*there*], Beo. Th. 6088; B. 3048. Ic gefrægn ánne mannan him on bearm hlādan bunan and discas *I heard that one man loaded in his bosom cups and dishes*. 5544; B. 2775. Ge clǣnsiaþ ðæt widūtan ys, calicеas and discas *mundātis quod dēforis est cālicis et paropsidis*, Mt. Bos. 23, 25. [*Prompt.* dysshe: *Wyc.* disch, dishe *a dise, quoit: Piers P.* dissh: *Chauc.* dish: *Laym.* disc: *Plat.* disch, *m. table: O. Sax.* disk, disc, *m. a table: Dut.* disch, *m. a dining-table: Ger. M. H. Ger.* tisch, *m. a table: O. H. Ger.* tisc, *m. discus, mensa, ferculum: Dan.* disk, *m. f. a table, dish: Swed.* disk, *m. a counter: Icel.* diskr, *m. a plate: Lat.* discus: *Grk. δίσκος a round plate, quoit, dish.*] DER. bǣr-disc, hlæd-, hūsel-.

disc-berend, es; *m. A dish-bearer;* discifer, Cot. 65.

discipul, es; *m. A disciple, scholar;* discīpulus: — Se wæs iu on Brytene Bósles discipul *discipulus quondam in Brittania Boisili*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 28. Crist cwæþ to his discipulum *Christ said to his disciples*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 45: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33: 320, 13.

discipul-hād, es; *m.* DISCIPLEHOOD, *pupilage;* discipulātus:—Dysses discipulhāde Cúþberht wæs éádmódlice underþeóded *hujus discipulātui Cudberct humiliter subditus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 39.

disc-þēn, es; *m.* [þegen, þēn *a minister, servant*] *A dish-servant, dish-bearer, minister of food, sewer;* discifer, discophōrus, cibi minister:—Discþēn *discifer* vel *discophōrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 68; Wrt. Voc. 26, 65. Godes engel gebrohte done discþēn ðær he hine ær genam *the angel of God brought the minister of food where he had before taken him*, Homl. Th. i. 572, 9.

disg *foolish*, Deut. 32, 21. v. dysig.

disig *folly*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. v. dysig.

disme, an; *f? The herb tansy?* tanacētum?—Nim cristallan and disman *take crystallium and tansy*, Lchdm. iii. 10, 29.

distæf, es; *m.* [dis = *Gael.* dos *a bush, tuft*; stæf *a staff*] A DISTAFF; colus:—Distæf *colus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 15; Wrt. Voc. 26, 14: 82, 9.

dō *do.* Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541; *impert. of* dōn.

DOCCE, an; *f.* DOCK, *sorrel;* lāpāthum = *λάπαθον*, rumex:—Ðeós wyrt de man *lāpāthum*, and ððrum naman docce nemneþ, biþ cenned on sandigum stōwum, and on caldum myxenum *this herb which is called* lāpāthum, *and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old dunghills*, Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 10–12, note 14: L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 26: Wrt. Voc. 67, 54. Doccan moran dust *dust of root of dock*, L. M. 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Sume seódaþ bētan oððe doccan on geswēttum wíne *some seethe beet or dock in sweetened wine*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 7: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11: 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 10. Seó fealwe docce *the fallow dock*; rumex maritima *vel* palustris, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19. Seó rēade docce *the red dock*; rumex sanguinea, L. M. 1, 49; Lchdm. ii. 122, 19: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 2. Seó scearpe docce *the sharp* or *sour dock, sorrel*; oxylāpāthum = *ὀξυλάπαθον*, rumex acētōsa, Som. Ben. Lye. Docce seó ðe swimman wille *the dock which will swim, the water-lily*; nymphæa, L. M. 3, 71; Lchdm. ii. 358, 8: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 11: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21. [*Chauc.* docke *a sour herb: Kil.* docke, blæderen *the herb colt's foot.*] DER. éá-docce, sūr-, wudu-.

DOCGA, an; *m. A* DOG; canis:—Docgena *canum*, Glos. Prudent. Reed. 148, 23. [*Piers P. R. Glouc.* dogge: *Chauc.* dogges, *pl: Plat.*

dogge *a big dog: Dut.* dog, *m. a bull-dog: Ger.* dog, dogge, docke, *m. f. canis molossus Anglicus: Dan.* dogge, *m. f: Swed,* dogg, *m. a mastiff.*]

dóchtor *a daughter,* Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 22; Wrt. Voc. 51, 66. v. dóhtor.

doefe *perfect,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 21. v. défe.

doeg *a day,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 62. v. dæg.

doema *a judge,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. v. déma.

doeman *to judge,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 1. v. déman.

dóende *doing,* Ps. Spl. 102, 6, = dónde; *part. of* dón.

dóere, es; *m. A doer, worker;* opifex: —Dóere, dæt is Gást se hálga *opifex, id est Spiritus sanctus,* Rtt. 108, 13.

doeþ-bérnis, -niss *a pestilence,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 11. v. deáþ-bérnis.

dofen *dived, dipped;* mersus, immersus; *pp. of* dúfan.

Dofere, Dofre, an; *f.* [*Hunt.* Douere, Doure: *Sim. Dun. Kni.* Dovere: *Hovd.* Dowere: *Brom.* Dover: *Thorn.* Dovore: *Wel.* dwfr *water*] DOVER; Dubris, Dofris, is; *f:*—His men cóman to Doferan *his men came to Dover,* Chr. 1050; Th. 313, 20, col. 2: 1051; Th. 317, 25, col. 2. Ón dæm ylcan géáre com Eustatius up æt Doferan *in the same year Eustace landed at Dover,* 1052; Th. 312, 26, col. 2: 1095; Th. 361, 21. He to Dofran gewende *he went to Dover,* 1048; Th. 313, 32, 34, 35, col. 1: 315, 18, col. 1: 1052; Th. 319, 26, col. 1.

dofung, e; *f. Dotage;* deliramentum:—Dofunga *deliramenta,* Cot. 69: Mone B. 1621: 4192. Dofunga *insidias,* Mone B. 2721.

dóger *a day;* dies:—Dógera *of days,* Bd. 4, 3; 569, 4. v. dógor.

dógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bear, suffer;* pati?—Ic dógode *I suffered,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 17; Rä. 1, 9.

DÓGOR, dóger, es; *m. n. A day;* dies:—Ymb ántíd dóres dógores *about the first hour of the second day,* Beo. Th. 444; B. 219: 1215; B. 605. He to dam ýtemæstan dógore becom *he came to his last day,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 30, 39. Dys dógor dú gelyld hafa weána gehwylces *do thou have patience this day for every woe,* Beo. Th. 2794; B. 1395. Dý dógore *in that day,* 3599; B. 1797: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Uferan dógore *at a later day,* Past. 38, 8; Hat. MS. 52 b, 7: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 15. Dógor beóþ mín forþscríden *my days will be departed,* Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 14; Gú. 1011. He dógora gehwám dreám gehýrde hlúdne in healle *he heard loud merriment each day in the hall,* Beo. Th. 176; B. 88: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 42; Met. 13, 21: 22, 122; Met. 22, 61. His dógora wæs rím aurnen *the number of his days was run out,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 5; Gen. 1625: 119; Th. 155, 12; Gen. 2571. Emb ahta dógera rímes *after the number of eight days,* Menol. Fox 189; Men. 96. He wæs his ðara nýhstana dógera gemyndig *he was mindful of his last days,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 4. His forgifnesse gumum to helpe dælep dógra gehwám Dryhten weoroda *the Lord of hosts dealeth his forgiveness each day in help to men,* Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 9; Cri. 428: 33 a; Th. 105, 23; Gú. 27: Beo. Th. 2184; B. 1090. Ic mána fela æfter dógrum dyde *I did many evils during my days,* Hy. 4, 51; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 51. Þrió dógor *for the space of three days;* triduo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 32. Uferan dógrum *in later days,* Beo. Th. 4407; B. 2200. [*Icel.* dægr, dœgr, *n. a day: Goth.* -dogs; *adj.* in ahtau-dogs *on the eighth day;* fidur-dogs *on the fourth day.*] DER. dógor-gerím, -rím: ende-dógor. v. dæg.

dógor-gerím, es; *n.* [gerím *a number*] *Number of days, allotted time of life;* diérum numérus, vitæ spátium:—Wæs eall sceacen dógorgerímes *all the number of his days was departed,* Beo. Th. 5449; B. 2728. Næfre he sóþra swá feala wundra gefremede dógorgerímum *he could never have performed so many true miracles during his life,* Elen. Kmbl. 1526; El. 780.

dógor-rím, es; *n.* [rím *a number*] *Number of days, time of life;* diérum numérus, vitæ spátium:—Óþ-dæt ende cymeþ dógorrímes *till the end of the number of days cometh,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 6; Ph. 485. Náne forlét deáþ dógorríme *death lets none escape after a number of days,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 133; Met. 10, 67. Is ðes þroht to dæs heard dógorrímum *this suffering is so hard in the days of my life,* Elen. Kmbl. 1406; El. 705.

dóh *dough,* Lchdm. iii. 88, 17. v. dáh.

dóhtar *a daughter,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 4. v. dóhtor.

dohte *benefited,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13: dohtest *shouldst benefit,* Deut. 15, 11: *p. of* dugan.

dóhter *a daughter:*—Lothes dóhter *Lot's daughter,* Cd. 123; Th. 157, 22; Gen. 2610. v. dóhtor.

dohtig; *def.* se dohtiga; *adj.* [dohte. *p. of* dugan *to avail*] DOUGHTY, *valiant, good;* fortis, validus, probus:—Forþférde Hacun, se dohtiga eorl, on sæ *Hakon, the doughty earl, died at sea,* Chr. 1030: Erl. 162, 40. Dyssa þinga is geenáwe ælc dohtig man on Cent [MS. Kænt] and on Súþ-Seaxum [MS. -Sexan] *every good man in Kent and in Sussex is cognizant of these things,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1016-1020; 313, 19. v. dyhtig.

dohton *benefited, were honest,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37; *p. pl. of* dugan.

DÓHTOR, dóhtur, dóhter; *indecl. in sing. but the dat.* dóhter *is found: pl. nom. acc.* dóhtor, dóhtra, dóhtru, dóhter; *gen.* dóhtra; *dat. instr.* dóhtrum; *f. A* DAUGHTER; filia:—Mín dóhtor is deád *filia mea defuncta est,* Mt. Bos. 9, 18. Geíyf, dóhtor *confide, filia,* 9, 22. Dú fram mínre dóhtor onwóce *thou from my daughter wast born,* Cd. 223; Th. 292, 11; Sat. 439. Dá wæs ellen-wód fæder wíd dóhter *then was the father furious with his daughter,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141: Gen. 29, 18: Mk. Bos. 7, 26, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 33. Dæm forgeaf Hréðel ángan dóhtor *to whom Hrethel gave his only daughter,* Beo. Th. 755; B. 375. Cyninga dóhtor *regum filiæ,* Ps. Th. 44, 10. Fægnigan dóhtra *exultent filiæ,* Ps. Spl. 47, 10: Ps. Th. 44, 14. Heora dóhtru *eorum filiæ,* 143, 15. Dæt dú me bereáfodest dínra dóhtra *ne violenter auferres filias tuas,* Gen. 31, 31. Fyllaþ eorþan sunum and dóhtrum *fill the earth with sons and daughters,* Cd. 10; Th. 13, 5; Gen. 198. Dú scealt cennan sunu and dóhtor *thou shalt bring forth sons and daughters,* 43; Th. 57, 7; Gen. 924. Suna and dóhter *filios et filias,* Ps. Th. 105, 27. [*Wyc.* douştir: *Piers P.* doughtres, *pl: Chauc.* doughter, doughtre: *R. Brun.* doughter: *R. Glouc.* dogtren, *pl: Laym.* dohter, douter, doşter: *Orm.* dohhterr: *Plat.* dogter, dochter, *f: O. Sax.* dohtar, dohtor, dohter, *f: Frs.* dochter, doayter: *O. Frs.* dochter, *f: Dut.* dochter, *f: Ger.* tochter, *f: M. H. Ger.* tohter, *f: O. H. Ger.* tohtar, *f: Goth.* dauhtar, *f: Dan.* datter, *f: Swed.* dotter, *f: Icel.* dóttir, *f: Grk. θύγάτηρ, f: Lith.* dukte: *Zend* dughdhar: *Sansk.* duhitri, *f. a daughter,* properly *a milkmaid,* from duh *to milk.*] DER. steóp-dóhtor.

dóhtur *a daughter:*—Dære Herodiadiscean dóhtur *Herodiádis filia,* Mt. Bos. 14, 6. v. dóhtor.

DOL; *def.* se dola, seó, dæt dole; *adj.* DULL, *foolish, erring, heretical;* stólidus, stultus, hæréticus = *αἱρετικός*:—Dol bíþ se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ *foolish is he who dreads not his Lord,* Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 7: Seef. 106: 89 a; Th. 335, 17; Gn. Ex. 35: Salm. Kmbl. 447: Sal. 224. Ge weorþmyndu in dolum dreáme Dryhtne gieldaþ *ye pay reverence to the Lord in foolish joy,* Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gú. 435. Óþ hie to dole wurdon *until they became foolish,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. Ne ondrædaþ ða dolan *the foolish are not afraid,* Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12 a, 25. Ða dolan ræddas *stólida consulta,* Cot. 189. Ic dole hwette *I excite the dull,* Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rä. 12, 2: 107 b: Th. 410, 16; Rä. 28, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 126. [*Chauc.* dul: *Orm.* dill *sluggish: Plat.* dul *mad: O. Sax.* dol *stultus: Frs.* dol, *mad: Dut.* dol *insânus: Ger.* toll *mad: M. H. Ger.* tol, dol *mad: O. H. Ger.* tol *stultus: Goth.* dwals: *Icel.* dulr *silent, close.*]

dole *a buckle,* Wrt. Voc. 74, 59. v. dalc.

dole-swaðu *scars,* Ps. Lamb. 37, 6, = dolh-swaðu; *pl. nom. of* dolh-swæp.

dolfen *dug; pp. of* delfan. v. a-dolfen.

dolg *a wound, scar,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. v. dolh.

dolg-ben, -benn, e; *f.* [ben *a wound*] *A wound;* vulnus:—Dolgbennum þurhdrifen *pierced through with wounds,* Andr. Kmbl. 2793; An. 1399.

dolg-bót *compensation for a wound,* L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. v. dolh-bót.

dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dolg = dolh *a wound*] *To wound;* vulnerare:—Dolgdon, *p. pl.* Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 2; Rä. 60, 11. DER. ge-dolgian.

dol-gilp, es; *m.* [dol *foolish;* gilp *pride, haughtiness*] *Foolish pride, vain-glory;* vana glória:—Git wada cunnedon for dolgilpe *ye both made trial of the fords for foolish vaunt,* Beo. Th. 1022; B. 509.

dolg-rune *pellitory,* L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dolg-sealf *a wound salve, poultice for a wound,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26, 29. v. dolh-sealf.

dolg-slege, es; *m.* [slege *a blow*] *A wounding blow;* vulnerans ictus:—Þurh dolgslege *through a wounding blow,* Andr. Kmbl. 2948; An. 1477. Deáh he sáres swá feala deópum dolgslegum dreógan sceolde *although he must suffer so much pain through deep wounding blows,* 2489; An. 1246.

DOLH, dol'g, es; *n. A wound, scar of a wound, cut, gash, sore;* vulnus, cicatrix, ulcus:—Cnua grêne betonican and lege on dæt dolh gelóme, óþ-dæt dæt dolh [sý] gebátod *pound green betony and lay it on the wound frequently, until the wound is healed,* L. M. 3, 33; Lchdm. ii. 328, 2, 3: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 9, 15, 16: 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 21. Gyf ýfele dolh oððe wunda on heáfde sýn, genim ðas ylcan wyrte *if evil cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same herb,* Herb. 122, 2; Lchdm. i. 234, 15. Me ecga dolg eácen weorþaþ *to me the edges' sores become increased,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 25; Rä. 6, 13. Deópra dolga *of deep gashes,* 114 a; Th. 438, 7; Rä. 57, 4. To deópum dolgum *for deep wounds,* L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Wið ða sweartan dolh, genim ðas ylcan wyrte *for black scars, take this same herb,* Herb. 10, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 23: Homl. Blick. 91, 1. Dám bíþ grorne dolg sceáwian *it shall be sad to them to behold the scars,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 16; Cri. 1207: 24 a; Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108. Blód-dolh *a blood-letting wound,* L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 12, 15. [*Frs.* dolge *vulnus: O. Frs.* dolch, dulg, dolech, dulich, *n. vulnus: O. H. Ger.* tolg, *n. vulnus:*

Goth. dulgs, *m. culpa: Icel.* dólg, *n. direful enmity.*] DER. feorh-dolh, heoru-, seono-, syn-.

dolh-ben, -benn *a wound.* v. dolg-ben.

dolh-bót, dolg-bót, e; *f.* [bót *compensation*] *A wound-fine* or *compensation for a wound;* vulnĕris compensātio:—Bēte dolgbóte [dolhbóte MS. H.] *let him make compensation for the wound,* L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7.

dolh-drenc, es; *m.* [drenc *a drink*] *A wound-drink, potion for a wound;* vulnĕrāria pōtio:—Dolhdrenc: ribbe niodeweard and ufeweard cnuwa smale *a wound-drink: pound small the netherward and upward part of ribwort,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 1: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 19, 22.

dolh-rune, dolg-rune, dulh-rune, an; *f. The herb pellitory, which grows upon walls;* perdĭcium = *περδίκιον,* parietāria officinālis, Lin:—Wid lungen-ādle; dolhrune, etc. *for lung-disease; pellitory,* etc. L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 16: Herb. 83, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 12, 13; Lchdm. iii. 16, 9. Dulhrune *pellitory,* L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. To sealfe wid springe, nim dolhrunan *for a salve against a pustule, take pellitory,* 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 8: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 11: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 1: Lchdm. iii. 4, 10: 38, 26. Genim dolgrunan *take pellitory,* L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 16: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 5.

dolh-sealf, dolg-sealf, e; *f.* [sealf *a salve, ponltice*] *A wound-salve, poultice for a wound;* vulnĕrārium emplastrum:—Dolhsealf; genim wegbrādan sǽd, getrifula smale, scead on ða wunde, sōna bið sēlre *a wound-salve; take seed of waybroad, bray it small, put* [*shed*] *it on the wound, soon it will be better,* L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 27: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2, 7, 10, 13. Grundeswelge ða ðe weaxaþ on worþigum bið gōd to dolhsealfe *the groundsel which grows in highways is good for a wound-salve,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Hēr sindon dolhsealfa to callum wundum *here are wound-salves for all wounds,* 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 90, 23. Dolgsealf wid lungen-ādle *a wound-salve for lung-disease,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 29. Dolgsealfa wid eallum wundum *wound-salves for all wounds,* L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26.

dolh-slege *a wounding blow.* v. dolg-slege.

dolh-smeltas; *pl. m. Linen bandages;* tæniæ = *ταινίαι*:—Tæppan *vel* dolhsmeltas [MS. dolsmeltas] *tæniæ* [MS. *tenia*], Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 93; Wrt. Voc. 16, 64. v. tæppan, from tæppa, *m.*

dolh-swæþ; *gen.* -swǽdes; *pl. nom. acc.* -swadu, -swaðo; *n:* dolhswaðu, e; *f.* -swaðo; *indecl. f.* [swæþ, swaðu *a trace, vestige*] *A trace of a wound, a scar;* cicatrīcis vestīgium, cicātrix:—Dolhswæþ [MS. -swað] *cicātrix,* Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 115; Wrt. Voc. 49, 22. Fortotodon gewemmede and hīg synt dolhswaðu [dolcswaþu MS: dolhswado, Spl.] mīne *putruĕrunt et corruptæ sunt cicatrices meæ,* Ps. Lamb. 37, 6. Dolhswaðu *cicātrix,* Wrt. Voc. 85, 50. Ðæt seó þynneste dolhswaðo and seó læste ætywde *that the thinnest and the least scar was to be seen,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19.

dolh-wund; *adj.* [wund *wounded*] *Wounded;* vulnĕrātus:—He on swīman læg druncen and dolhwund *he lay in stupor drunk and wounded,* Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 107.

dol-līc, dol-līg; *adj. Foolish, rash;* stultus, temĕrārius:—He manna mǽst mierþa gefremede, dǽda dollīcra *he of men had achieved most glories, rash deeds,* Beo. Th. 5285; B. 2646. Druncen beorg ðē and dollīg word *guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 11; Fä. 34.

dollīce; *adv. Foolishly, rashly;* stulte, insāne:—Spræc heálīg word dollīce wid Drihten sinne *he spake proud words foolishly against his Lord,* Cd. 15; Th. 19, 22; Gen. 295: Homl. Th. ii. 330, 26. Ne man ne sceal drincan, oððe dollīce etan binnan Godes hūse *nor may any one drink, nor foolishly eat within God's house,* L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 10: Past. 20, 1; Hat. MS. 29 b, 4.

dol-sceaða, an; *m.* [dol *foolish;* sceaða *a robber*] *A foolish* or *rash robber;* temĕrārius spoliātor:—God eáde mæg ðone dolsceaðan dǽda getwǽfan *God may easily sever the doltish robber from his deeds,* Beo. Th. 962; B. 479.

dol-scipe, es; *m.* [dol *foolish;* scipe *termination,* q. v.] *Foolishness, folly, error;* stultitia, error:—Gionigra monna dolscipe hī ofslihþ *the folly of young men kills them,* Past. 50, 2; Hat. MS.

dol-spræc, e; *f.* [spræc *a speaking, talk*] *Foolish* or *vain talk, loquacity;* fātuus sermo:—Ðýlæs we, for dolspræce, tō widgangule weorþen *lest, from loquacity, we wander too far,* Past. 49, 4; Hat. MS.

dol-willen, es; *n. Rashness, madness;* temĕritas, dementia:—Ðū þurh ðīn dolwillen gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error through thy rashness,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 24; Jul. 202.

dol-willen; *adj. Rash, mad;* temĕrārius, dēmens:—Ic ðec gedyrstig and dus dolwillen gesōhte *I have sought thee thus daring and rash,* Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 17; Jul. 451.

dol-wite, es; *n.* [dol *foolish, audacious* = *Ger.* toll-kühn; wíte *a punishment*] *Punishment for audacity, temerity* or *fool-hardiness;* temeritātis pœna:—Nales dolwíte *no punishment for audacity,* Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 25; Rä. 27, 17.

DÓM, es; *m.* I. DOOM, *judgment, judicial sentence, decree, ordinance, law;* jūdĭcium, sententia, decrētum, jus, lex:—Hit ys Godes dóm *Dei jūdĭcium est,* Deut. 1, 17: Ju. Bos. 12, 31. Dómes dæg *jūdĭcii dies,* Mt. Bos. 10, 15: 11, 22, 24. Ðam ylcan dóme ðe ge dēmaþ, eów bið gedēmed *in quo jūdicio judicaverītis, judicabimini,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Ex. 6, 6: 23, 6. Æfter eówrum āgnum dóme *according to your own judgment,* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 35. Sýn hī bisceopes dóme scyldig *let them be liable to the bishop's sentence,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 1. Done ryhtan dóm *the righteous sentence,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 6; Cri. 1369: 42 a; Th. 142, 8; Gū. 641. Hie noldon hyra þeódnes dóm þafigan *they would not obey their lord's decree,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 21; Dan. 190: Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 21; Ph. 642. On gewritum findaþ dóma gehwilcne dara de him Drihten bebeád *they find in the scriptures each of the ordinances which the Lord commanded him* [*Moses*], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 2; Exod. 520. Dis syndon da dómas de Ælfdelbrht cyning asette on Agustinus dæge *these are the laws which king Ethelbert established in Augustine's day,* L. Ethb. pref; Th. i. 2, 2: L. H. E. pref; Th. i. 26, 3. Be þæs dómum of *Ine's laws,* L. In. pref; Th. i. 102, 1. II. *a ruling, governing, command;* rectio, gubernātio, impĕrium:—Dóme Drihten eorþan ymbhwyrft ealle gesette *Dóminus correxit orbem terræ,* Ps. Th. 95, 9: Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415: Beo. Th. 5708; B. 2858. III. *might, power, dominion, majesty, glory, magnificence, honour, praise, dignity, authority;* potentia, potestas, majestas, glōria, splendor, honor, laus, dignitas, auctōritas:—Ðǽr wearþ Lacedemonia ānwealed and heora dóm alegen *there was the dominion of the Lacedæmonians and their power laid low,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30. Hī on dryhtlícestum dóme lifdon *they lived in most lordly majesty,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 1; Seef. 85. Sigemunde gesprong dóm unlytel *no little glory sprang to Sigemund,* Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885: 1913; B. 954. Hæfde Daniel dóm micelne in Babilónia *Daniel had much honour in Babylon,* Cd. 180; Th. 225, 33; Dan. 163. Eów Dryhten geaf dóm unscyndne *the Lord gave you shameless glory,* Elen. Kmbl. 730; Fl. 365. Se ðe wile dóm arǽran *who desires to exalt his dignity,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 2; Wid. 140. Dryhten á dóm āge, leóhtbēre lof *may the Lord ever have glory, bright praise,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 33; Crä. 111. Dóme geworþad *honoured with glory,* Beo. Th. 3295; B. 1645. Dóma sēlast *best of dignities,* Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 20; Alm. 4. IV. *will, free will, choice, option;* arbitrium, optio:—On eówerne āgenne dóm *in your own will,* Andr. Kmbl. 677; An. 339. Ðæt he beáh-hordes brūcan móste sēlres dóme *that he might enjoy the ring-hoard of his own free will,* Beo. Th. 1794; B. 895: 5545; B. 2776. V. *sense, meaning, interpretation;* significātio, interprētātio:—Ge sweltaþ deáþe nympe ic dóm wite sóþan swefnes *ye shall perish by death unless I know the interpretation of my true dream,* Cd. 179; Th. 224, 29: Dan. 143. [*Prompt.* dome: *Wyc.* dom, dome, doom: *Piers P.* doom, dome: *Chanc.* dome: *Laym. Orm.* dom: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* dom, *m. jūdicium, arbitrium, honor: Dut.* doeming, *f. condemnation: Kil.* doeme *jūdicium: Ger. in the termination* -tum, -thum *-dom: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* tuom, *m. n. jūdicium: Goth.* doms, *m. judgment: Dan.* dom, *m. f: Swed.* dom, *m: Icel.* dómr, *m: Sansk.* dhāman, *n. a dwelling-place, state, condition, law,* from dhā *to put.*]

-dóm, es; *m.* as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes *Dominion, power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition;* as Cyne-dóm *a king's power, office, etc. a kingdom;* freó-dóm *freedom;* hálig-dóm *holiness;* wís-dóm *wis-dom;* i. e. *the state* or *condition of being free, holy, wise.*

dóm-bóc; *f.* [bóc *a book,* q. v.] DOOM-BOOK, *a book of decrees* or *laws;* liber judiciālis:—Bēte þe ðam ðe sed dóm-bóc secge *let him pay a fine according as the doom-book may say,* L. Ath. i. 5; Th. i. 202, 7: L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 23: i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20. Swā hit on dære dóm-bóc stande *as it stands in the doom-book,* L. Ed. prm: Th. i. 158, 4. Ne þearf he nānra dómbóca ðóferra cēpan *he need not heed any other doom books,* L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 30. Oþ-ðæt he com to ðām dómbócum, ðe se heofenlica Wealdend his folce gesette *until he came to the doom-books, which the heavenly Ruler appointed for his people,* Homl. Th. ii. 108, 18.

dóm-dæg, es; *m.* [dómes dæg *doom's day,* L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 10: Salm. Kmbl. 649; Sal. 324] DOOMSDAY, *judgment-day;* dies jūdicii:—Ær he dómdæges dyn gehýre *before he shall hear doomsday's din,* Salm. Kmbl. 545; Sal. 272. Æt dómdæge, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 3; Cri. 1619. On dómdæge, 99 b; Th. 372, 19; Seel. 95: Cd. 227; Th. 302, 15; Sat. 600. On dam micelan dómdæge *in die jūdicii,* L. Alf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 39. Ðæt he dómdæg [dómes dæg MS. B.] ondrǽde *that he dread doomsday,* L. C. E. 25; Th. i. 374, 13.

dóm-eádig; *adj. Blessed with power;* pōtens, nōbilis, beātus, glōria abundans:—Wæs dære fæmnan ferþ geblissad dómeádigre [-eadigra MS.] *the damsel's soul, the noble one's was rejoiced,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 26; Jul. 288: 32 a; Th. 101, 11; Cri. 1657: 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699: Cd. 63; Th. 75, 29; Gen. 1247.

dómere, es; *m. A judge;* jūdex:—Swā him dómeras [démeras MS. H.] gereccen *as the judges may prescribe to him,* L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 18. Heretogan and dómeras hæfdon mǽstne weorþscipe *consuls and judges*

had most honour, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100. 13. Settaþ ða to dómerum *appoint them judges*, Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 6.

Domer-hām, Domar-hām, es; *m.* DAMERHAM, *Wiltshire;* loci nomen in agro Wiltomensi:—Ædelflæd æt Domerhāme, Ælfgāres dōhter ealdormannes, was his cwēn *Æthelfled at Damerham, daughter of Ælfgar the alderman, was his* [*king Edmund's*] *queen*, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 25. Ic gean dæs landes æt Domarhāme into Glæstinga byrig *I give the land at Damerham to Glastonbury*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 519, 30.

dōm-ern, es; *n. A judgment-place, a court-house;* forum judiciāle, tribūnal, prætōrium:—Dómern *tribūnal*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 70. Đā underfēngon dæs déman ceapan done Hælend on dam dómerne, and gegaderodon ealne done þreát to heom *tunc milites prædictis susicipientes Iesum in prætōrium, congregāvērunt ad eum universam cohortem*, Mt. Bos. 27, 27: Jn. Bos. 18, 28, 33: 19, 9: Homl. Th. ii, 422, 1. Wyðūtan hys dómern *outside his judgment-hall*, Nicod. 10: Thw. 5, 9.

dōm-fæst; *adj.* [fæst *fast, firm*] *Firm in judgment, just, firm, powerful;* justus, pūtens:—Noe wæs dómfæst and gedēfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64: Th. 78, 2; Gen. 1287: 108; Th. 143, 8; Gen. 2376: Exon. 54 b: Th. 192, 1; Az. 99. Syle us to-dæg dómfæstne blēd *give us to-day firm prosperity*, 122 a: Th. 469, 1; Hy. 5, 6. Twelfe wæron dædum dómfæste *the twelve were powerful in deeds*, Apstls. Kmbl. 9; Ap. 5. Ic sēce swegelcyning, dómfæstra dreám *I seek the King of heaven, the joy of the just*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 6; Gū. 1056.

dōm-fæstnes, -ness, es; *f.* [fæstnes *firmness*] *Firmness of judgment, judgment;* jūdicii integritas, jūdicium:—Mildheortnessa and dómfæstnes ic singe *misericordiam et jūdicium cantābo*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 1.

dōm-georn; *adj.* [georn *desirous, eager*] *Eager for justice, ambitious, just, virtuous;* justitiæ appētens, justus:—Se hālga wæs to hofe lǣded, deór and dómgeorn *the holy one was led to the house, dear and virtuous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2617: An. 1310. Hleóþrodun dugeþ dómgeorne *the ambitious rulers spake*, 1385; An. 693: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 20; Wand. 17: Elen. Kmbl. 2579; El. 1291.

dōm-hūs, es; *n.* [hūs *a house*] *A judgment-house;* cūria, epicaustōrium, capitōlium:—Dóm-hūs *cūria*, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 1; Wrt. Voc. 36, 44. Dóm-hūs *vel* mót-hūs *epicaustōrium*, 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 52. Dóm-hūs *capitōlium*, 107; Som. 78, 97; Wrt. Voc. 58, 12.

dōm-hwæt; *adj.* [hwæt *quick, strenuous*] *Strenuous in judgment;* in jūdicio strēnuus:—We hine dómhwate, dǣdum and wordum hērgen holdlīce *we strenuous, may praise him faithfully in deeds and words*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 11; Cri. 429.

dōmian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od [dōm *justice, glory*] *To praise, glorify;* celebrāre, gloriam tribuēre:—Annanias ðec and Adzarias and Misael Metod dómige *Hananiah and Azariah and Mishael may glorify thee, O Lord*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 4; Dan. 399: 192; Th. 239, 19; Dan. 372.

dōm-leás; *adj. Inglorious, powerless, hapless;* inglōrius, impōtens, infortūnātus:—Ædelinga gefricgean dómleásan dǣd *nobles shall hear of your inglorious deed*, Beo. Th. 5772; B. 2890. Scealon nū ǣfre dreógan dómleáse gewinn *now we shall ever wage powerless war*, Cd. 218; Th. 279, 3; Sat. 232. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dómleáse *death tore them all away, hapless they fell*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997.

dōm-līc; *adj. Judicial, glorious;* judiciālis, glorīosus:—Dómlīc *judiciālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Wæron hwædre monge ða de Meotude gehýrdun dǣdum dómlīcum *there were yet many who obeyed the Creator with glorious deeds*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 28; Ph. 445: 62 a; Th. 229, 8; Ph. 452.

dōm-līce; *adj. Judicially, powerfully, gloriously;* judiciāliter, potenter, glorīose:—Sýn me dīne handa on hælu nū, and dæt dómlīce gedōn weorþe *fiat manus tua et salvum me facias*, Ps. Th. 118, 173: Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 19; Az. 124: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 319.

Dommoc-ceaster *Dunwich, Suffolk*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12. v. Domuc.

domne, es; *m. A lord;* dōminus:—Hér resteþ domne Agustinus, se ǣresta ærcebiscoop Cantwarena burge *here resteth lord Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 43. Mīn domne biscoop *my lord bishop*, 3, 14; S. 540, 25; 3, 19; S. 548, 23.

dōm-setl, es; *n.* [dōm *judgment*, setl *a seat*] *A judgment-seat, tribunal;* tribūnal:—Dis dómseti *hoc tribūnal*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Se gerēfa hēt Julianan út geléedan to his dómsetle *the count bade Juliana be led out to his judgment-seat*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 16; Jul. 534: 68 a; Th. 252, 12; Jul. 162. On his dómsetle *pro tribūnāli*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19.

dōm-settend, es; *m. One sitting in judgment, a judge, a lawyer;* jurisconsultus, Cot. 113.

Domuc, e; *f.* Dommoc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Dunwich, on the sea coast of Suffolk, the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, which was subsequently fixed at Norwich;* loci nomen in agri Suffolciensi ora maritima:—Alfhun biscoop forþférde on Sudberi, and he wearþ bebyrged in Domuce, and Tidfriþ wearþ gecoren æfter him *bishop Alfhun died at Sudbury, and he was buried at Dunwich, and Tidfrith was chosen after him*, Chr. 798; Th. 105, 9–13, col. 3. Felix se biscoop, se com of Burgundana rīces dǣlum, onfēng biscopsetl on Dommoceastre, and mid ðý he seofontyne winter on biscopdōme gerece fōre wæs, dǣr he on sibbe his līf ge-endode *Felix episcōpus, qui de Burgundiōrum partibus venit, accēpit sedem episcopātūs in civitāte Domuc, et cum decem ac septem annos eidem provinciæ pontificāli regimine præsset, ibidem in pace vitam finivit*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 12.

DŌN, to dōnne; *part.* dōende, dōnde; ic dó, ðū dēst, he dēþ, *pl.* dōþ; *p.* ic, he dyde, ðū dydest, *pl.* dydon; *impert.* dō, *pl.* dōþ; *subj.* dō, *pl.* dōn, dó; *p.* dyde, *pl.* dyden; *pp.* dōn, dēn *To* DO, *make, cause;* agēre, facēre:—Ne mōt ic dōn dæt ic wylle *non licet mihi quod volo facēre?* Mt. Bos. 20, 15: Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 12: 994; Erl. 133, 17: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 189: Beo. Th. 2349; B. 1172: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 78; Met. 19, 39. Alýfþ on restedagum wel dōn, oððe yfele *licet sabbātis benefacēre, an male?* Lk. Bos. 6, 9. He sǣde dæt he hit nāhte to dōnne *he said that he ought not to do it*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5: 1091; Erl. 227, 13: Mt. Bos. 12, 2: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 11; Cri. 1289. Hyt ys alýfed on restedagum wel to dōnne *licet sabbātis benefacēre*, Mt. Bos. 12, 12. Dóende [dōnde, Lamb.] *facientes*, Ps. Spl. 102, 6. Eádig ys se þeów, de hys hlāford hyne gemēt dus dōndne, donne he cymþ *beātus ille servus, quem cum venērit dominus ejus, invenērit sic facientem*, Mt. Bos. 24, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 43. Ic dō *ago*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 12: *facio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 36. Ic dō oððe wyrce *facio*, 33; Som. 37, 47. Ic dō gyt *faxo*, 33; Som. 37, 43. Ic dō dæt gyt beóþ manna fisceras *faciam vos fiēri piscatōres hominum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 19. Ðū dēst *faxis*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44. Hwī dēst ðū wid me swā *why doest thou with me so?* Gen. 12, 18: Jn. Bos. 6, 30. Se ðe hit dēþ, se biþ mycel *he who does it shall be great*, Mt. Bos. 5, 19: 13, 23: 18, 35: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 41: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181: Ps. Th. 139, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 123; Met. 9, 62: Beo. Th. 2121; B. 1058. Se ārleása dēþ dæt fýr cymþ ufan *the impious one will cause fire to come from above*, Homl. Th. i, 6, 7: Mt. Bos. 5, 32. Gyf ge dæt dōþ *if ye do that*, Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Ne winne ge ongēn ða de eów yfel dōþ *strive not against those who do you wrong*, Mt. Bos. 5, 39: 12, 2. Dæt cild weóx swā swā ōðre cild dōþ *the child grew as other children do*, Homl. Th. i, 24, 35: 18, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 13: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 18; Gen. 1206: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 35; Gū. 100. Ne dyde ic for fācne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691. Ðū ondsæc dydest *thou madest denial*, Andr. Kmbl. 1854; An. 929. Dæt dyde unhold mann *inimīcus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Bos. 13, 28: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 2: Cd. 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 4. Iosep dyde swā Drihtnes engel him bebeád *Joseph fecit sicut præcēpit ei angelus Domini*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24: Ps. Th. 93, 7. Se wilnode dæs westdǣles, swā se ōðer dyde dæs éastdǣles he *wished for the west part, as the other did for the east part*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 26: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 2: Cd. 215; Th. 272, 10; Sat. 117: Rood Kmbl. 226; Kr. 114: Beo. Th. 893; B. 444: Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 11; Cri. 17. He ne cūðe hwæt da cynn dydon *he knew not what the people did*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 31; Gen. 1944: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 10; Az. 17. Hig dydon swā hwæt swā hig woldon *fecērunt quæcunque voluērunt*, Mt. Bos. 17, 12: Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 9. Reced weardode unrīm eorla, swā hie oft ǣr dydon *countless warriors guarded the mansion. as they had often done before*, Beo. Th. 2481; B. 1238: Cd. 227; Th. 304, 6; Sat. 625: Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 32; Cri. 455. Dō *fac*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 47. Dō swā ic ðē bidde *do as I pray thee*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 16; Gen. 2225: Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. Dōþ wel dām ðe eów yfel dōþ *benefacite his qui odīrunt vos*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Cd. 106; Th. 140, 6; Gen. 2323: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gū. 564: Beo. Th. 2467; B. 1231: Ps. Th. 30, 28. Dōþ his sīdas rihte *make his paths straight*, Mt. Bos. 3, 3: Ps. Th. 61, 8: 67, 4. Beheald dæt ðū das dǣde ne dō *see that thou do not this deed*, Homl. Th. i, 38, 25. Dæt he dō ealle hāle *ut salvos faciēret omnes*, Ps. Th. 75, 6: 118, 126. Dæt heó dō dæt dæt heó ǣr dyde *that she may do that which she before did*, Bt. 25: Fox 88, 35, 36. Hwæt dō we dæt we wyrceon Godes weorc *quid faciēmus ut operēmur opēra Dei?* Jn. Bos. 6, 28: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 28; Seel. 99. Hwæt dō ge māre *quid amplius facitis?* Mt. Bos. 5, 47. Deáh hī wom dōn *though they commit sin*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 15; Fa. 70: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 26; Gen. 2411: Ps. Th. 95, 7. ¶ Dōn dǣdbōte *to do penance, repent*, Mt. Bos. 3, 2: 4, 17: 11, 20, 21: 12, 41. Dōn edleán *to give a reward*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Dōn fram *to depart*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 22. Dōn in *to put in* or *into*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 33: L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 13: Cd. 100; Th. 248, 31; Dan. 521. Dōn neóde *to supply want*, Basil. admn. 4: Norm. 40, 29. Dōn preóste *to give to a priest*, L. Edg. 1, 2; Th. i. 262, 15. Dōn of *to take off, doff*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 15: Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Dōn on *to put on, in*, or *into, to don*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 13; 24, 1: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5; 32, 14, 15, 17, 21: Herb. 1, 7; Lchdm. i. 72, 21: 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 82, 12: 13, 2; Lchdm. i. 104, 23: Beo. Th. 2293; B. 1144: 6307; B. 3164: Elen. Kmbl. 2348; El. 1175: Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87: Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55: Mt. Bos. 9, 16, 17. Dōn to *to put to*, Past. 49, 2; Hat. MS: L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 15. Dōn to witanne *to do to wit, to make to know* or *understand*, Past. 46, 8; Hat. MS. 68 a, 12: Prov. Kmbl. 11. Betre dōn *to prefer*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 15. For nāuht dōn *to consider as naught*, Past. 38, 1; Hat. MS. 50 b, 19: Lev. 26, 15:

Deut. 31, 16. Furðor dôn *to prefer, esteem*, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. Gifta dôn *to keep nuptials*, Somn. 186; Lchdm. iii. 208, 21. Huntaþ dôn *to be hunting*, 239; Lchdm. iii. 212, 3. Gode dôn *to render to God*, L. Edg. C. 54; Th. ii. 256, 2. Gýmen [MS. gyman] dôn *to take care, regard*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25. Munuclíf dôn *to lead a monastic life*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 19. On wôh dôn *to pervert*, Past. 2, 1; Cot. MS. To cyninge dôn *to make a king*, Ors. 6, 4; Bos. 118, 25; Bt. Met. Fox 15, 26; Met. 15, 13. Wrace dôn *to take revenge*, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. [*Prompt.* doon': *Wyc.* don, doon: *Piers P.* doon: *Chauc.* do *to cause: Laym.* don, do: *Orm.* don: *Plat.* doon: *O. Sax.* dôn, duôn, duan, dóan: *Frs.* dwaen, dien: *O. Frs.* dua: *Dut.* doen: *Ger.* thuen, thun: *M. H. Ger.* tuon: *O. H. Ger.* tuoan, tuon: *Sansk.* dhâ *ponêre.*] DER. a-dôn, be-, for-, ge-, in-ge-, of-, of-a-, ofer-, on-, on-ge-, ôþ-, to-, to-ge-, un-, under-, up-a-, ût-a-.

Dona-feld; *gen.* -feldes; *dat.* -felde, -felda; *m.* TANFIELD, *near Ripon, Yorkshire;* Campodônum in agro Eboracensi:—On Donafelda, ðær wæs ða cyninges botl, hêt Eádwine ðær cyricean getimbrian *in Campodôno, ubi tunc etiam villa régia erat, Ædúini rex fecit basilicam*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 17.

dôn-líc; *adj. Active;* practicus = πρακτικός, Cot. 149.

Donua; *indecl. f. The river Danube;* Danúbius = Δανούβιος: —Súþ ôþ Donua ða eá, ðære æwylme is neáh ðære eá Rines *south to the river Danube, whose spring is near the river Rhine*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 24, 29. On ôðre healfe ðære eá Donua *on the other side of the river Danube*, 1, 1; Bos. 18, 31, 43.

dooc *the south wind;* notus, auster, Som. Ben. Lye.

dop-enid, -ænid, -e; *f.* [ened *a duck*] *A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck, coot;* fulica, fulix:—Dop-enid *fulica*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 50. Ganot, dop-ænid *fulix*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 53.

dop-fugel, es; *m. A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen;* mergus, mergúlus:—Dop-fugel *mergus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 12. Dop-fugel *mergúlus*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 6; Wrt. Voc. 62, 6.

doppettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To dip often, dip in, immerse;* mersâre:—Geseah he swymman scealfran on flôde, and gelôme doppettan aðûne to grunde, ehtende þearle ðære eá fixa *he saw gulls swimming on the water, and frequently dipping down to the bottom, eagerly pursuing the fishes of the river*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 7. Ic doppette *merso*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 21. v. dyppan.

Dor, es; *m.* DORE, *Derbyshire;* loci nomen in agro Derbiensi:—Ecgbryht Wesseaxna cyning lædde fierd to Dore wiþ Norþan Hymbre *Egbert king of the West Saxons led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7.

dôr, es; *pl. nom. acc.* dôr, dôru, dûru; *n. A large door;* porta:—Dæt ðû ðîne dôru mihtest bedôn fæste *that thou mightest shut fast thy doors*, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Gâþ nû on his dôru *intráte portas ejus*, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Hôh ða wyrte on ðam [MS. ðan] dôre *hang the herbs on the door*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 29. Forðon he æren dôr eáde gesceneþ [MS. gesceeneþ] *quia contrívit portas æreas*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Dûru *doors*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29. [*Prompt.* dore: *Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* dore: *Laym.* dure, dore: *Plat.* dôre *a door;* door *a gate: O. Sax.* dor, *n. a door, gate: Frs.* doare, doar: *O. Frs.* dure, dure *a door: Ger.* thüre, *f. a door;* thor, *n. a gate: Goth.* daúr, *n;* daúro, *f: Dan.* dör, *n: Swed.* dörr, *f: Icel.* dyrr, *f: O. Nrs.* dyrr, *n: Grk.* θύρα: *Sansk.* dvâr, *f;* dvâra, *n.*] DER. Fífel-dôr, hel-, helle, weall-. v. dûru, *f.*

dora, an; *m. A humble-bee, dumble-*DORE; bombus terrestris, attâcus = ἔττακος:—Dora *atticus* [= *attâcus*] vel *burdo* [= *Fr. bourdon*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 112; Wrt. Voc. 23, 68. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. Celeþenian seáw gemeng wiþ dorena hunig *mingle juice of celandine with dumbledores' honey*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 7. Ða ahsan gemenge wiþ dorena hunig *mix the ashes with dumbledores' honey*, Lchdm. ii. 28, 26.

Dorce-ceaster, Dorces ceaster, Dorca-ceaster, Dorceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [*Bd.* Dorcinca, Dorcic: *Hunt.* Dorecestre: *Brom.* Dorkecestre: *Matt. West.* Dorcestre] DORCHESTER, *Oxfordshire, the episcopal seat of the first bishop of the West Saxons, which was subsequently removed to Lincoln;* Durocastrum, in agri Oxoniensis parte Berceriensi finitima:—Hêr Cynegils [MS. Kynegils] wæs gefullod fram Byrîne ðam biscope on Dorceaceastre *in this year* [A. D. 635] *Cynegils was baptized at Dorchester by bishop Birinus*, Chr. 635; Th. 47, 4, col. 1. Hêr wæs Cwichelm gefullod on Dorceceastre [Dorces ceastre, Th. 46, 10, col. 1] *in this year* [A. D. 636] *Cwichelm was baptized at Dorchester*, 636; Th. 47, 9, col. 1; 639; Th. 46, 18, col. 2; 47, 17, col. 1. Æt Dorceceastre [Dorceastre, Th. 175, 28, col. 2] *at Dorchester*, 897; Th. 174, 31, col. 1, 2; 175, 27, col. 1. Geáfon ðam biscope begen ða cyningas eardungstôwe and biscopsetl on Dorceceastre *both the kings* [*Cynegils of the West Saxons and Oswald of the Northumbrians*] *gave the bishop* [*Birinus*] *a dwelling-place and episcopal see at Dorchester*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 20. Ætla wæs on Dorceceastre to bisceope gehâlgod *Ætla was consecrated bishop of Dorchester*, 4, 23; S. 594, 11. Hêr Wulstân arcebiscop onfêng eft biscoprîces, on Dorceceastre *in this year* [A. D. 954] *archbishop Wulfstan again received a bishopric, at Dorchester*, Chr. 954; Th. 215, 26, col. 1.

dorfen *laboured, perished; pp. of* deorfan. v. ge-deorfan.

Dorm-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f.* [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by *Antoninus* Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it also Dornford] *Dornford* or *Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen*, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dorn-sæte, Dor-sæte; *gen.* -sæta; *dat.* -sætum, -sæton, -sætan; *pl. m.* [dor = *Celt.* dwr, dur *water;* -sæte *dwellers, inhabitants: dwellers by water*] *Inhabitants* or *men of Dorsetshire, people of Dorsetshire in a body,* DORSETSHIRE; Dorsetenses, Dorsetia:—Dŷ ilcan geâre gefeaht Æðelhelm wiþ Denisene here mid Dornsætum [Dorsætan, Th. 118, 17, col. 2; Dorsæton, 119, 17, col. 1; Dorsætum, 119, 16, col. 2] *in the same year* [A. D. 837] *Æthelhelm fought against the Danish army with the Dorsetmen*, Chr. 837; Th. 118, 17, col. 1. Mid Dornsætum [Dorsætum, Th. 120, 12, col. 2, 3; Dorsæton, 121, 11, col. 1, 2, 3] *with the Dorset-men*, 845; Th. 120, 12, 36. Alfwold wæs bisceop on Dorsætum *Alfwold was bishop of Dorset*, 978; Th. 232, 7, col. 1: 982; Th. 234, 38: 236, 8: 1015; Th. 276, 13; 277, 13. Hî up eúdon into Dorsæton [Dorsætan, Th. 247, 19] *they went up into Dorsetshire*, 998; Th. 246, 19: Cod. Dipl. 1302; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. vi. 155, 6: 1334: A. D. 1046; Kmbl. vi. 195, 31. On Dorsætan *in Dorsetshire*, Cod. Dipl. 841; Kmbl. iv. 200, 26: 871; Kmbl. iv. 221, 5: Chr. 1078; Th. 350, 17.

Dornwara ceaster; *gen.* ceastre; *f.* [*the city of the inhabitants of Dorsetshire*] DORCHESTER, *the chief town of Dorsetshire;* Dorcestria, agri Dorsetensi caput:—Dîs wæs gedôn in ðam cynelîcan setle on ðære stôwe ðe is genæmned Dornwara ceaster *this was done in the royal residence in the place which is named Dorchester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 126, 8: Cod. Dipl. 1061; A. D. 868; Kmbl. v. 119, 26.

dorste, *pl.* dorston *durst*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30: 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14; *p. of* durran.

Dorwit-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. Canterbury;* Dorobernia:—Hrófes ceaster is xxiv mîla fram Dorwitceastre *Rochester is twenty-four miles from Canterbury*, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 24.

dott, es; *m. A* DOT, *small spot, speck;* punctum:—Geopenige mon ðone dott, and binde ðone clûðan to ðan swyle *let the speck* [*at the head of a boil*] *be opened, and the poultice be bound to the swelling*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 14.

drabbe *dregs, lees,* DRAB; fæces, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* draffe *segestârium, drascum: Wyc.* draf *dreg, refuse;* draffis *dregs: Piers P. Chauc. Laym.* draf *dregs: Dut.* draf, *m.*]

DRACA, an; *m.* I. *a dragon;* draco:—Draca ðes ðone ðû ýwodest *draco iste quem formasti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 28. Tredan león and dracan *conculcâre leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Ðû fortrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and dragons*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Ps. Th. 148, 7. II. *a serpent;* serpens:—Is dæt deór pandher, se is æt-hwâm freónd, bûtan dracan ânum *the beast is the panther, which is to each a friend, save to the serpent only*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 24; Pa. 16. III. *the serpent = the devil;* diabólus:—Worþaþ hine deófol, draca egeslîce *the devil, the fearful dragon, shall cast him down*, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26: Exon. 96 a: Th. 359, 4; Pa. 57. [*R. Glouc.* dragon: *Laym.* drake, *m: Orm.* drake: *Plat.* drake, *m: Dut.* draak, *m: Ger.* drache, *m: M. H. Ger.* trache, tracke, *m: O. H. Ger.* tracho, *m: Dan.* drage, *m. f: Swed.* drake, *m: Icel.* dreki, *m: Fr.* dragon, *m: Span.* dragón, *m: Ital.* dragóne, *m: Lat.* draco: *Grk.* δράκων *a dragon,* from δέρκομαι *to flash, gleam.*] DER. eorþ-draca, fŷr-, lêg-, lîg-, níþ-, sæ-.

dracan blôd, es; *n. Dragon's blood, a pigment obtained from the dragon's blood-tree;* cinnabáris = κιννάβαρι, Cot. 210. v. dracentse.

dracentse, dracente, dracanse, draconze, an; *f. Dragon-wort, dragons;* dracontea = δρακόντιον, arum dracunculus, Lin:—*Herba dracontea*, dæt ys dracentse, Herb. Cont. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 12; 15, 1. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *dracontea* and ôðrum naman dracentse nemneþ, ys sæd dæt heó of dracan blôde acenned beón sceolde *this herb, which is named* dracontea, *and by another name dragons, is said to be produced from dragon's blood*, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 22. Nim dracentan wyrtruman [MS. wyrtruma] *take roots of dragons*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 8. Dracanse *dragons*, iii. 24, 3. Draconzan, *acc. dragons*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 7.

DRÆDAN; ic dræde, ðû drædest, dræt, dræst, he drædeþ, dræt, *pl.* dræda þ; *p.* dréd, dreórd, *pl.* dréd on; *pp.* dræden *To* DREAD, *fear;* timêre, pavêre: *found in the compounds* a-dræd an, an-, on-dræd an, on-dræd-endlíc, on-dræd-ing: of-dræd. [*Wyc.* drede, dreed: *Piers P. Chauc.* drede: *Laym.* dreden: *Orm.* drædenn, dredenn: *O. Sax.* ant-drâdan, an-drâdan: *M. H. Ger.* en-trâten: *O. H. Ger.* an-trâtan.]

dræf, dráf, e; *f. A driving out, an expulsion;* expulsio:—Be dræfe [dráfe MS. B.] *of expulsion*, L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 6. DER. ût-dræf.

dræfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive;* agêre, pellêre. DER. a-dræfan, ge-, to-, ge-dræfnes, to-dræfednes, ût-dræfere. v. drífan.

dræfend, es; *m. A hunter;* venâtor:—Sum biþ deóra dræfend *one is a hunter of beasts*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 24; Crâ. 38.

dræge, es; *n? A* DRAG, *drag-net;* tragûla, verriculum:—Dræg-net

vel dræge *tragŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræge *tragŭla* vel *verriculum*, 105; Som. 78, 40; Wrt. Voc. 57, 22.

drægeþ, ðū drægest *drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræg-net, -nett, es; *n. A drag-net;* tragum, verriculum :—Dræg-net *vel* dræge *tragŭla*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 13; Wrt. Voc. 15, 13. Dræg-net *verriculum*, 84; Som. 73, 89; Wrt. Voc. 48, 27.

drægþ, ðū drægest *drags, thou draggest*, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

dræhþ, ðū dræhst *drags, thou draggest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* dragan.

drān *a drone*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. v. drān.

drænc *a drink*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. v. drinc.

dræp, ðū dræpe, *pl.* dræpon *struck; p. of* drepan.

dræstest, dræst, he dræt *dreadest, dreads; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dræd an.

dræf, e; *f.* [dræf *drove, p. of* drīfan] *A* DROVE, *herd, band;* armenta, grex, agmen :—Ða dā seó ormæte mycelnyss his orfes on ðære dūne læswede, sum mōdig fearr wearþ ängencga, and ðære heorde dræfe oferhogode *when the immense multitude of his cattle was grazing on the mountain, an unruly bull wandered alone, and despised the companionship of the herd*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 10. Oft twegen sæmen oððe þrý hwīlum drīfaþ ða dræfe cristenra manna fram sē to sē *sæpe duo vesve e pirātis christianōrum agmen congregātum a mari usque ad mare compellunt*, Lupi Serm. i. 15; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 34. Hī drīfon heora dræfa into Medewæge *they drove their herds into the Meadway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 4, 16.

drāf *drove*, Chr. 1099; Ing. 318, 16; *p. of* drīfan.

DRAGAN, ic drage, ðū drægest, drægst, dræhst, he drægeþ, drægþ, dræhþ, *pl.* dragaþ; *p.* drōg, drōh, *pl.* drōgon; *pp.* dragen. I. *v. a. To* DRAG, *draw;* trahēre :—Eall dæt ða beón dragen toward ða dræne dragaþ fraward *all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them*, Chr. 1127; Th. 378, 24, 25. Simon Petrus drōg dæt nett on eorþe *Simon Petrus traxit rete in terram*, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11. Hī me drōgon, and ic hit nyste ... hit mon dræge swā hit ne gefret *trahēbant me et ego non sensi ... trahitur et nequaquam sentit*, Past. 56, 2; Hat. MS. Hī drōgon heora scipa on west-healfe dære bryege *they dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 9, 23. II. *v. intrans. To draw oneself, to draw, go;* se conferre, ire :—Drōgon swā wīde swā wegas to lēgon *they went as far as the roads lay before them*, Andr. Kmbl. 2405; An. 1234. Ongon dragan Dryhtnes cempa *the Lord's champion began to go*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 23; Gū. 699. [*Wyc.* drow, dro3, drow3 *drew: Laym.* draȝen, drawe *to draw: Orm.* draghenn *to draw: Plat.* drāgen *to bear, endure: O. Sax.* dragan *to bear: Frs.* dreagjen, dreagen, dreyn: *O. Frs.* drega, draga *to bear: Dut.* dragen *to bear: Ger. M. H. Ger.* tragen *to bear, endure: O. H. Ger.* tragan *portūre: Goth*, dragan *to carry: Dan.* drage *to draw, carry: Swed.* draga *to wear: Icel.* draga *to drag, carry: Lat.* trahēre *to pull.*] DER. bedragan, ūt-.

DRĀN, drān, e; *f. A* DRONE; fucus :—Drān *fucus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 106; Wrt. Voc. 23, 62. Drān *fucus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 48. Ðær he wunede eall riht swā dræne dōþ on hīue: eall dæt ða beón dragen toward ða dræne dragaþ fraward *he abode there just as drones do in a hive: all that the bees draw towards them the drones draw from them*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 20, 21. [*Piers P.* drane: *Plat.* drone: *O. Sax.* drān, *f. fucus: Ger.* drone, thräne, *f.*; dran, *m. fucus: M. H. Ger.* tren, *m. fucus: O. H. Ger.* treno, *m. attācus, fucus: Dan.* drone, *m. f.: Swed.* drōnje, drōn-are, *m.: Grk.* ἀν-θρήν-η, *f. a hornet, bee: Sansk.* druṇa, *m. a bee*; dhran *to sound.*]

drænc *drank*, Gen. 9, 21; *p. of* drincan.

dreá *a magician, wizard*, Salm. Kmbl. 89, MS. A; Sal. 44. v. drȳ.

dreág, dreáh *did, suffered*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49; *p. of* dreógan.

dreahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strain out, drain;* excolāre :—Dreahna ūt þurh wyllene clāþ drain [*it*] *out through a woollen cloth*, Lchdm. iii. 72, 23. v. drehnigean.

dreahte, ðū dreahtest, *pl.* dreahton; *pp.* dreaht *Vexed, vexedst, troubled*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17; *p. and pp. of* dreccan.

DREAM, es; *m.* I. *joy, pleasure, gladness, mirth, rejoicing, rapture, ecstasy, frenzy;* jubilum, lætitia, gaudium, delīrium :—Ðær biþ drincendra dream se micla *there is the great joy of drinkers*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 3; Vy. 79: Beo. Th. 999; B. 497: Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Ðær biþ engla dream *there* [*in heaven*] *is joy of angels*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 22; Cri. 1676: Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232: Apstls. Kmbl. 96; Ap. 48. Ic eam ealles leás ēcan dreámes *I am bereft of all eternal joy*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 8; Sat. 168: 217; Th. 276, 2; Sat. 182: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 24; Cri. 1343: Rood Kmbl. 285; Kr. 144. In dolum dreáme *in foolish joy*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 8; Gū. 435. In ðam uplīcan engla dreáme *in the exalted joy of angels*, 9 a; Th. 7, 17; Cri. 102. He dreám gehȳrde hlūdne in healle *he heard lond mirth in the hall*, Beo. Th. 177; B. 88. Sorh cymeþ in manna dreám *sorrow cometh into the joy of men*, Frag. Kmbl. 3; Leás. 2: Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 2; Gū. 166. Heó mōton āgan dreáma dreám mid Gode *they may possess joy of joys with God*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 32; Sat. 314: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 22; Cri. 580: Apstls. Kmbl. 163; Ap. 82. Eart ðū dumb and deáf, ne sindan ðīne dreámas wiht *thou art dumb and deaf, thy pleasures are naught*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 27; Seel. 65. Dreáma leás *void of joys, joyless*, Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850: Cd. 2; Th. 3, 23; Gen. 40: 5; Th. 7, 18; Gen. 108. Ic dreáma wyn sceal āgan mid engłum *I shall possess joy of joys with angels*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 31; Gū. 652. Hie forþ heonon gewiton of worulde dreámum *they have departed hence from the world's joys*, Rood Kmbl. 263; Kr. 133: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 19; Gū. 712. Hēr ge-endode eorþan dreámas Ēadgār Engla cyning *in this year* [A. D. 975] *Edgar, king of the Angles, ended the pleasures of earth*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 29; Edg. 21: Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 5; Cri. 1668. Sēcan mid sibbe swegles dreámas *to seek in peace the joys of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1618; An. 810: Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257: Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 28; Cri. 1246: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 31; Jud. 350. On swylcum wōdum dreáme *in such insane ecstasy* or *frenzy*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 14: Homl. Th. i. 524, 34: 526, 1: ii. 50, 28: 110, 18, 31. II. what causes mirth,—*An instrument of music, music, rapturous music, harmony, melody, song;* organum = ὄργανον, musica, concentus, harmŏnia = ἁρμονία, modulātio, modus, melōdia = μελῳδία, cantus :—Ne māgon dæm breahtme bȳman ne hornas, ne hearpan hlyn, ne organan swēg, ne ænig dara dreáma ðe Dryhten gescōp gumum to gliwe in das geómran worulde *trumpets nor horns can [equal] that sound, nor sound of harp, nor organ's tone, nor any of those kinds of music which the Lord hath created for delight to men in this sad world*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29–207, 10; Ph. 134–139. On saligum we ahōfon oððe ahēngon dreámas ūre *in salicibus suspendimus orgāna nostra*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 2. Sǣde se engel dæt se dreám wǣre of dam upplicum werode *the angel said that the melody was from the celestial host*, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 10: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 9; Gū. 1290. Werhādes men ongunnon symle ðone dreám, and wīfhādes men hīm sungon ongeán andswariende *men always begun the melody, and women answering sung in turn*, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 12: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 28; Sat. 328. Johannes gehȳrde swylce bȳmena dreám *John heard, as it were, the sound of trumpets*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 35. Dreáme *harmŏnia, modulatiōne*, Mone B. 2528, 2529. Dreámas *concentus*, 4940. Dreámum *modis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 143, 9. [*Laym*, dræm, dream, drem, *m. joy, rejoicing: Orm.* dræm *sound.*] DER. dreám-cræft, -ere, -hæbbende, -healdende, -leás, -lic, -nes, -swinsung: dréman, dryman, freá-: dréme, dryme, ge-, unge-: ēdel-dreám, gleó-, god-, gum-, heofon-, man-, medu-, sele-, sin-, swegl-, woruld-, wuldor-, wyn-.

dreám-cræft, es; *m. The art of music, music;* musica :—Gedēþ se dreámcræft dæt se mon bið dreámere *the art of music causes the man to be a musician*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreámere, es; *m. A musician;* musicus, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31.

dreám-hæbbende; *part.* [dréam I. *joy*, hæbbende *having, possessing*] *Possessing bliss, joyful;* lætābundus :—Þrymmas weóxon dreámhæbbendra *the glories of the possessors of bliss increased*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 34; Gen. 81.

dreám-healdende; *part.* [healdende *holding*] *Holding joy, joyful;* lætābundus :—Beó ðū sunum mīnum gedēfe, dreámhealdende *be thou gentle to my sons, holding them in joy*, Beo. Th. 2459; B. 1227.

dreám-leás; *adj. Joyless, sad;* mæstus :—Dreámleás gebād *he continued joyless*, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 4; Dan. 558. Ðis is dreámleás hūs *this is a joyless house*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 22; Cri. 1628.

dreám-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, dæt -līce; *adj. Joyous, musical;* jucundus, musicus :—Dreámlic oððe wynsum sȳ him spæc [MS. spæce] *min jucundum sit ei eloquium meum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 34. Ða dreámlīcan *musica*, Cot. 133.

dreámnes, -ness, e; *f. A singing;* cantio :—Word dreámnessa oððe sanga *verba cantiōnum*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 3.

dreám-swinsung *mirth-harmony, harmony*, Cot. 4. v. swinsung.

dreáp, *pl.* drupon *dropped; p. of* dreópan.

dreápian *to drop*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. v. dreópian.

dreárung, e; *f. A falling;* destillātio, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349. v. dreórung.

dreás *rushed, fell; p. of* dreósan.

dréas *soothsayers;* hariōli, Prov. 23, = dryas; *pl. nom. of* dry.

DRECCAN, dreccean, drecan, le drecce, drede, dl drecest, drecst, he drecep, drecþ, *pl.* drecca þ, drecceaþ; *p.* [drechede = drehde =] drehte, dreahte, *pl.* drehton, dreahton; *pp.* [dreched = dreht = dreaht] dreht, dreaht *To vex, afflict, trouble, torture, torment;* vexāre, affligĕre, tribulāre, turbāre, cruciāre :—Mec sorg drecep *sorrow vexeth me*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 21; Gen. 2179. Drecþ se deófol mancynn mid mislīcum costnungum *the devil vexes mankind with various temptations*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 44. Me Agar drehte dōgora gehwam *Hagar hath vexed me each day*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249. Yrfweardnysse ðīne hī drehton *hæreditātem tuam vexavērunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 5: Chr. 897: Erl. 95, 7. Ic drece *vexo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 44. Deáh hine se ymbhoga dyssa woruldsælþa wrāde drecce *though the anxious care of*

these worldly goods severely afflicts him, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 108; Met. 7, 54: Homl. Th. i. 156, 21. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht dreceþ *fates change him not, nor doth aught afflict him*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 334, 1; Gu. Ex. 9: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 50; Met. 7, 25. Đonne mīne fȳnd me drecceaþ *dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Th. 42, 2. Ic dē bebeōde dæt đū nānum men ne drece *I command thee that thou afflict no man*, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 5. On đam ēcan life đǣr ne cymþ nān dēofol ne nān yfel mann, đe us mǣge dreccan *in the eternal life there will come no devil nor evil man who may trouble us*, i. 272, 10. Hwī drecst đū leng đone lāreōw *why troublest thou the master longer?* Mk. Bos. 5, 35. Hī hine drecaþ *they trouble him*, Ps. Th. arg. 25: Homl. Th. ii. 540, 34. To hwon dreahtest đū me *for what* [*why*] *hast thou tortured me?* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 6; Seel. 17. Gif hine dreccean mōt đissa yfla hwæċer *if either of these evils can torment it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 80; Met. 5, 40. [*Piers P.* drecchen *to vex*: *Chauc.* drecche: *Laym.* i-drǣcched, -dracched, -drecched, *pp. injured, disturbed.*] DER. ge-dreccan.

dreccednys, -nyss, e; *f. Vexation, affliction, tribulation;* vexātio, afflictio, tribulātio:—Hē dære dreccednysse geswāc *he ceased the affliction*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 28. DER. ge-dreccednys.

dreccing, e: *f. Tribulation;* vexātio, Sun. Ben. Lye.

drēd, *pl.* drēdon *dreaded, feared; p. of* drǣdan.

DRĒFAN; *part.* drēfende; *p.* drēfde; *pp.* drēfed *To disturb, agitate, disquiet, vex, trouble;* commovēre, turbāre, conturbāre, tribulāre, constristāre:—Uparīer mōd ūre drēfende *erige mentes nostras turbidas*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 6. Đonne ic wado drēfe *when I disturb the waters*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 24; Rä. 8, 2. Đū drēfst hī *turbābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 82, 14. For-hwȳ unrōt eart sāwle mīn, and for-hwon drēfst me *quare tristis es anima mea, et quare conturbas me?* Ps. Spl. 41, 6, 15: 42, 5. Drēfaþ *conturbant*, Mone B. 2613. Ne lagu drēfde *it disturbed not the water*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rä. 23, 16. Dæt đū lagu drēfde *that thou mightest disturb the water*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 26; Bo. 20. Gewāt him on nacan, drēfan deōp wæter *he departed in the bark, to agitate the deep water*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Hwȳ ge scylen ēower mōd drēfan *why should ye trouble your mind?* Bt. Met. Fox 27, 3; Met. 27, 2. He to nāhte gelīdeþ da drēfendan us *ipse ad nihilum dedūcet tribulantes nos*, Ps. Spl. 59, 13. To-hwȳ gemænigfylde synd da de drēfaþ me *quid multiplicāti sunt qui tribulant me?* Ps. Spl. 3, 1. For-hwī drēfe ge ēowru mōd *why vex ye your minds?* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 24. For-hwȳ drēfed ic gange, đonne swencþ me feónd *quare contristātus incēdo, dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Spl. 41, 13. [*Laym.* i-drefed, *pp. disturbed;* to-dreſed, -dreved *oppressed*: *Orm.* dræfedd, dreofedd, drefedd *disturbed, troubled*: *Plat.* dröven: *O. Sax.* drōbian, druovan *turbāri, conturbāre*: *Kil.* droeven *tristāri, turbāre*: *Ger.* trüben: *M. H. Ger.* trüeben: *O. H. Ger.* truobjan: *Goth.* drobyan *to trouble, confound*: *Dan.* be-dröve: *Swed.* be-dröfva.] DER. ge-drēfan, to-: un-drēfed. v. drōf.

drēfednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Vexation, affliction, tribulation;* vexātio, afflictio, tribulātio:—Sydđon cōmon [comen MS.] ealle drēfednysse [MS. dræednysse] and ealle īfele to dæm mynstre *after that all troubles and all evils came to the monastery*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 31. DER. ge-drēfednes.

drēfing, e; *f. A disturbing;* conturbātio, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 24; Wrt. Voc. 17, 29.

drēfliende; *part. Troubled with rheum;* rheumaticus = *ῥευματικός*:—Saftriende *vel* drēfliende *rheumaticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 14; Wrt. Voc. 45, 48.

drēfre; *adj. Agitated, disturbed;* turbulentus, C. R. Ben. 64. v. drōf.

dreġe *dry*, Prov. 16. v. drīġe.

drehnigean, drehnian, dreahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strain out*, DRAIN; excolāre, percolāre:—Lā blindan lātteówas, ge drehnigeaþ done gnæt aweg *duces cæci, excolantes culicem*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24.

drehte, *pl.* drehton; *pp.* dreht *Vexed, afflicted*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 27; Gen. 2249: Ps. Spl. 93, 5; *p. of* dreccan.

drēman, drȳman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [dræm *joy, music*] *To rejoice, to play on an instrument*; jubilāre, psallēre:—Drēmaþ Gode Iacobes *jubilāte Deo Iacob*, Ps. Spl. 80, 1. Drēmaþ oddē fægniaþ on gesihþe cyninges *jubilāte in conspectu regis*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 7. We drēmaþ mægnu dīnum *psallēmus virtūtes tuas*, Ps. Spl. 20, 13. Drēmaþ oddē singaþ cyninge ūrum *psallīte regi nostro*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 7: 97, 5. [*Laym.* dremen, dreomen *to revel, resound*: *O. Sax.* drōmian *jubilāre.*] DER. freá-drēman.

drēme, drȳme; *adj.* [dræm **II.** *music, melody, harmony*] *Melodious, harmonious;* canōrus:—Mid drēmere stefne *canōra voce*, Mone B. 2538. DER. ge-drēme, -drȳme, unge-.

drenc, es; *m.* **I.** *a* DRENCH, *dose, draught, drink;* pōtus, pōtio:—Wið ūtsiht-ādle drenc *a dose for diarrhœa*, L. M. cont. 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 300, 23. Drenc *pōtus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16: Wrt. Voc. 82, 46: *pōtio*, 74, 7. Se drenc deádbǣra wæs *the drink was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 22. Wīn nys drenc cilda *vinum non est pōtus puerōrum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 17. Wið sīdan sāre dære swīđran hwīte clǣfran wyrc to drence *for sore of right side make white clover to a drink*, L. M. 1, 21; Lchdm. ii. 64, 4: 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 64, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 16. Wyrc drenc wið hwōstan *make a dose for cough*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 18. Sele him oft styrgendne drenc *give him often a stirring drink*, 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Se yrþling sylþ us hlāf and drenc *arātor dat nobis panem et potum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 3. Hī done gāstlīcan drenc druncon *they drank the spiritual drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 3. Drenc wyđ ǣttre *a dose or antidote against poison*; theriāca = *θηριακή*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 78: Wrt. Voc. 20, 20. Swylfende drenc *a dose to be gulped or swallowed down, a pill*; catapōtium = *καταπότιον*, 12; Som. 57, 80; Wrt. Voc. 20, 22. **II.** *a drowning*; demersio, submersio:—Sume drenc fornam on lagostreáme *drowning took off some in the water-stream*, Elen. Kmbl. 272; El. 136. Gæst in deáþ-sele drence bifæsteþ scīpu mid scealcum *the guest commits ships and crews to the death-hall by drowning*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 2; Wal. 30. DER. berig-drenc, dolh-, dust-, ofer-, wyrt-.

DRENCAN; *part.* drencende; *p.* ic, he drencte, dū drenctest, *pl.* drencton; *pp.* drenced; *v. a.* **I.** *to give to drink, to* DRENCH, *make drunk*; potum *vel* potiōnem dāre, potāre, inebriāre:—Of burnan willan đīnes đū drenctest [Th. drencst] hī *torrente voluntātis tuæ potābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 35, 9. Đū drenctest us mid wīne *potasti nos vino*, 59, 3. On þurste mīnum hī drencton me mid ecede *in siti mea potavērunt me acēto*, 68, 26. Drencende *inebrians*, 64, 11. Se inwida dryht-guman sīne drencte mid wīne *the wicked one made his people drunk with wine*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. **II.** *to drown*; submergēre, Ps. Th. 106, 17. [*Wyc.* drenche: *Piers P.* drenchen, drenche: *Chauc.* drenche: *Plat.* drenken: *O. Sax.* drenkan: *Frs.* drinsen: *O. Frs.* drenka, drinka, drinsa *to drown*: *Dut.* drenken *to drench*: *Ger.* tränken *to give to drink*: *M. H. Ger.* trenken: *O. H. Ger.* trankjan, trenkjan *potāre*: *Goth.* dragkyan *to give to drink*: *Swed.* dränka *to drown*: *Icel.* drekkja *to drown.*] DER. a-drencan, for-, ge-, in-, ofer-, ofge-, on-. v. drincan.

drenc-cuppe, an; *f. A drinking-vessel, a cup;* pocūlum, Wrt. Voc. 82, 42.

drenc-fæt, es; *n.* [fæt *a vessel*] *A drinking-vessel, cup;* calix = *κύλιξ*:—Gāst ȳsta oddē storma is dǣl drencfætes heora oddē heora calices *spīritus procellārum est pars calicis eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 10, 7: 15, 5: 22, 5. v. drinc-fæt.

drenc-flōd, drence-flōd, es; *m.* [drenc **II.** *a drowning*, flōd *a flood*] *A drowning-flood, deluge;* dilūvium:—Noe oferlāþ đone deópestan drencflōda [MS. dren-flōda] *Noah sailed over the deepest of deluges*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 30; Exod. 364. Fīftena stōd deóp ofer dūnum se [MS. sæ] drenceflōd elna *the deluge stood fifteen ells deep over the hills*, 69; Th. 84, 16; Gen. 1398.

drenc-horn, es; *m. A drinking-horn;* potōrium cornu:—Ic geann into dære stōwe done drenc-horn đe ic ǣr [MS. ēr] æt dam hīrēde gebohte *I give to that place the drinking-horn which I formerly bought from the brotherhood*, Cod. Dipl. 722; Kmbl. iii. 361, 31.

drenc-hūs, es; *n. A drinking-house;* potiōnārium:—Ælces cinnes drenc-hūs *potionārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 30; Wrt. Voc. 59, 4.

DRENG, es; *m. A warrior, soldier;* bellātor, miles:—Forlēt dreng sum daroþ of handa fleógan *one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 10; By. 149. [*Laym.* dring *a thane, warrior, servant*: *Dan.* dreng *a boy, youth*: *Swed.* dreng, drüng, *m. a man, servant, soldier*: *Icel.* drengr, *m. a youth, valiant man.*]

drenge *a drink*:—Drenge dū sylst us *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. 79, 6. v. drenc.

dreó-cræft, es; *m. Magical art, magic;* magica ars:—Simon se drȳ þurh dreócræft worhte ǣrene nǣddran, and da hie styredan *Simon the sorcerer made brazen serpents by magic, and they moved of themselves*, Homl. Blick. 173, 21. v. drȳ-cræft.

DREÓGAN, to dreóganne; *part.* dreógende; ic dreóge, dū dreógest, dryhst, he dreógeþ, dryhþ, drihþ, *pl.* dreógaþ; *p.* ic, he dreáh, dreág, dū druge, *pl.* drugon; *pp.* drogen; *v. trans.* **I.** *to do, work, perform, to pass life, to fight;* āgēre, fācēre, perficēre, patrāre, vitam āgēre, militāre:—To dreóganne wordum and dǣdum willan dīnne *to do thy will by words and deeds*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 23; Gen. 2349. Đe he dreógan sceolde *which he had to do*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 28; Gūð. 132. Hwæt dreógest đū *what doest thou?* Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 14; Jul. 247. Þeódnes willan dreógeþ *he does the will of the Lord*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 20; Gū. 357. Gif mæsse-preóst oddē munuc hǣmed-þinge drihþ, fæste x geār *si presbyter vel monāchus forniciatiōnem commīserit, x annos jejūnet*, L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22. Drugon dæt dæges and nihtes *fecērunt hoc die ac nocte*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798. Drugon wǣpna gewin *they fought the strife of arms, they waged war*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 7; Gn. Ex. 201. Hū manega gefeoht he dǣr dreógende wæs *how many battles he was there fighting*, Ors. 1, 11; Bos. 35, 9. **II.** *to bear, suffer,* DREE, *endure;* ferre, pati, sustinēre, tolerāre:—Mān ne cūðon dōn ne dreógan *they knew not to do nor suffer crime*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 23; Gen. 190. Đe đa earfeđa oftost dreógeþ *who oftenest suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 19; Gū. 1329. Earfeđa dreág *suffered hardships*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 9; Jul. 626. Swā dæt fæsten dreáh *who endured that bondage*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 22; Exod. 49. We lēraþ dæt man ǣnig gedrinc, and

ænig unnit ðär ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking, nor any vaniy*, L. Edg. C. 28; Th. ii. 250, 14. **III.** *to enjoy;* frui:—He sibbe dreáh *he enjoyed peace*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738. Symbel-wynne dreóh *enjoy the pleasure of the feast!* Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782. **IV.** *v. intrans. To be employed, be busy;* ägëre, negotiosum esse:—Nænig manna wät hü min hyge dreógeþ, býsig æfter bócum *no man knows how my mind is employed, busy over books*, Salm. Kmbl. 122, MS. B; Sal. 60. Dreógan, *inf.* Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. Dreág, *p.* Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. [*Chauc.* dreye *to suffer, endure: Laym.* driȝen, drigen, drien *to suffer, do: Orm.* dreghenn *to suffer, endure: Scot.* dree, dree *to suffer: Goth.* driugan *to do military service.*] DER. a-dreógan, ge-.

dreóh-lǽcan *magicians, sorcerers;* magi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drý.

DREÓPAN; ie dreópe, dú drypst, he dryþþ, *pl.* dreópaþ; *p.* dreáp, *pl.* drupon; *pp.* dropen *To drop;* stillãre, Prov. 19. [*Chauc.* droppe: *Piers P.* droppen: *Plat.* drüppen: *Dut.* druipen: *Kil.* droppen, druppen *manüre: Frs.* drippen: *O. Frs.* driapa: *Ger.* tropfen, triefen: *M. H. Ger.* triufen: *O. H. Ger.* triufan: *Dan.* dryppe: *Swed.* drypa: *Icel.* drjúpa *to drip.*] DER. a-dreópan.

dreópian, dreápian, dropian, drupian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To drop;* stillãre, distillãre:—Swá dropa, ðe on das eorþan dreópaþ *as a drop, which droppeth on this earth*, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heofonas [MS. Heofenas] dreápedun *cæli distillávérunt*, Ps. Surt. 67, 9. Myrre and cassia dropiaþ of ðinum cläðum *myrrh and cassia drop from thy clothes*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Heofanas drupodon *cæli distillávérunt*, Ps. Spl. 67, 9.

DREÓR, es; *m. Blood;* cruor:—Ic his blód ageát, dreór on eorþan *I shed his blood, his gore on earth*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 12; Gen. 1031. Dreóre fähne *stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. Dreóre druncne *drunk with blood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2005; An. 1005. [*O. Sax.* drôr, *m. cruor, sanguis: M. H. Ger.* trôr, *m. n. a dripping, blood: O. H. Ger.* trôr *cruor: Icel.* dreyri, dróri, *n. blood.*] DER. cwealm-dreór, heoru-, sáwel-, wæl-. v. dreósan.

dreórd, *pl.* dreórdon, dreórdun *dreaded, feared*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 8: 19, 25.=drëd, *pl.* drëdon; *p. of* drǽdan.

dreór-fáh; *adj. Stained with gore;* cruentätus, Beo. Th. 974; B. 485.

dreórgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dreór *blood*] *To be dreary, to fall, to perish;* mærëre, cadëre, corruëre:—Dás hofu dreórgiaþ *these courts are dreary*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30.

dreórig, dreóreg, dreórg, dríórig; *def.* se dreórigа, dreóregа, seó, ðæt dreórige; *adj.* **I.** *bloody, gory, glorious;* cruentus, cruentätus, gloriösus:—Wæter stód dreórig and gedréfed *water stood gory and troubled*, Beo. Th. 2838; B. 1417: Ps. Th. 135, 20: Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 14; Jul. 482. Hwæt druh dú dreórega *lo thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Secl. 17. **II.** *sad, sorrowful, pensive*, DREARY; mœstus:—Hig wurdon swíðe dreórige *they became very sorrowful*, Gen. 44, 13: Mk. Bos. 14, 19. On ðas dreórgan tíd *in this sorrowful tide*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 10; Gú. 1058. [*Wyc.* dreрg, dreri, drury *sad: Chauc.* drery *sad: Laym.* druri, dreri *sad: Orm.* dreorig, drerig *sad: O. Sax.* dôrag *cruentus: Dut.* treurig *sad: Ger.* traurig *sad: M. H. Ger.* trûrec *sad: O. H. Ger.* trûrag *mœstus: Icel.* dreyrigr, dreyrugr *bloody.*] DER. heoru-dreórig. v. dreósan.

dreórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul;* tristis animo:—Dreórig-ferþe *sad in soul*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 26; Cri. 1109.

dreórig-hlëór; *adj. Sad of countenance;* tristis facie:—Sumne dreórighleór in eorþ-scræfe eorl gehýdde *a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 17; Wand. 83.

dreórig-líce; *adv. Drearily, mournfully;* mœste, Anlct. v. dreór-líc.

dreórig-mód; *adj. Sad of mind;* tristis animo:—Abraham dráf dreórig-mód tú of earde *Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his habitation*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 24; Gen. 2804.

dreórignys, dreórinys, -nyss, e; *f.* DREARINESS, *sadness;* mœstitia:—Gif he ne gehulpe hire sárlícan dreórinysse *if he might not relieve her painful dreariness*, Greg. Dial. MS. Hat. fol. 5 a, 8.

dreór-líc, dreórilic; *adj.* **I.** *bloody;* sanguinolentus:—Ne wearþ dreórlícre [dreórilícre, col. 2] dæd gedón syððan Dene cómon *no bloodier deed was done since the Danes came*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 9; Ælf. Tod. 6. **II.** *mournful, sad;* mœstus, tristis:—Dreórilic frécednys *triste periculum*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 83.

dreór-sele, es; *m. A dreary, desolate-looking hall;* domus mœstitiæ:—On dreórsele *in the dreary hall*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 20; Kl. 50.

dreórung, dreárung, es; *f. A falling;* destillätio:—Ðonne on sumeres tíd sended weorþeþ dropena dreórung *when a falling of drops is sent in summer's time*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64. v. dreósan.

DREÓSAN; ie dreóse, dú dryst, he dreóseþ, dryst, *pl.* dreósaþ; *p.* dreás, *pl.* druron; *pp.* droren *To rush, fall, perish;* cadëre, ruëre:—Wæstmas ne dreósaþ *the fruits do not fall*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 2; Ph. 34. Dreóseþ deáw and tën *dew and rain fall*, 16 b; Th. 38, 19; Cri. 609. Druron dómleáse *they fell ingloriously*, Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997. Swylgþ seó gitsung ða dreósendan wëlan ðisses middangeardes *avarice swallows the perishable riches of this earth*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 32; Met. 7, 16. [*Laym.* drese *to fall down: O. Sax.* driosan *cadëre: Goth.* driusan *to fall.*] DER. a-dreósan, ge-.

DREPAN; ic drepe, dú drepest, dripest, dripst, he drepeþ, dripeþ, dripþ, *pl.* drepaþ; *p.* ic, he drep, dræp, dú dræpe, *pl.* dræpon; *pp.* drepen, dropen *To strike;* percütëre:—Ic swéorde drep ferhþgenîðlan *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5753; B. 2880. Ðonne biþ on hrëðre, under helm drepen biteran strǽle *then he will be stricken with the bitter shaft in the breast, beneath the helmet*, Beo. Th. 3495; B. 1745. Wæs him feorh dropen *his life was stricken*, Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981. [*Plat.* drêpen *to hit: Dut. Ger.* treffen: *M. H. Ger.* triffen: *O. H. Ger.* trefan *tangëre, percutëre, pulsäre: Dan.* dræbe *to slay: Swed.* dræpa *to kill, slay: Icel.* drepa *to hit.*]

drepe, drype, es; *m. A slaying, stroke, violent death;* occîsio:—He drepe þröwade *he suffered the stroke* [*death-stroke*], Beo. Th. 3183; B. 1589. DER. deáþ-drepe.

drepen, drepenn, e; *f. A stroke;* percussio. v. gemynd-drepen.

dresten = drestan; *pl. ? Dregs, lees;* fæx:—Dresten his nys áídlude *fæx ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. v. dærstan.

drettan *to consume.* DER. ge-drettan.

dríi, es; *m. A sorcerer, magician;* magus:—Be drían = dríum *by sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. v. drían.

drían = dríum = dríȝum *with sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30: as fisceran and fugeleran = fiscerum and fugelerum, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *the dative plural of* dríi, dríȝ, fiscere, and fugelere, *q. v.*

dríás, es; *m.?* [dreósan *to fall*] *A falling, fall;* casus. DER. deáw-dríás.

drícan [=drincan] *to drink*, Somn. 112, 113; Lchdm. iii. 204, 22, 23: Ps. Spl. 77, 49. v. drincan.

dríi-cræfteg *skilful in magic*, Ex. 7, 11. v. dríȝ-cræftig.

dríe *dry*, Ex. 14, 21: Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. v. drige.

dríf, e; *f.* **I.** *a fever;* febris:—Seó dríf [sio dríf MS.] *febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 15. **II.** but dríf, es; *m. or n.* in the following example:—Full-neáh æfre ðe óðer man wearþ on ðam wyrrestan yfele, ðæt [MS. þet] is on ðam drífe *almost every other man was in the worst evil, that is with fever*, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 38. DER. ge-drif.

DRÍFAN, dríȝan, ic drífe, dú drífest, dríhst, he drífeþ, dríft, dríhþ, *pl.* drífaþ; *p.* ic, he dráf, dú drífe, *pl.* drifon, dreofon; *pp.* drifen. **I.** *v. trans. To* DRIVE, *force, pursue;* pellëre, minãre, impellëre, persëqui:—Se geréfa hie wolde drífan to ðæs cyninges túne *the reeve would drive them to the king's vill*, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 13. Se Hælend ongan drífan of ðam temple syllende and bicgende *Jesus cœpit ejicëre vendentes et ementes in templo*, Mk. Bos. 11, 15. Sum mæg ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drífan *one can drive a vessel over the salt sea*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 24; Cri. 677. For hwan dú us, God, woldest fram ðé drífan *ut quid repulisti nos, Deus?* Ps. Th. 73, 1. Ic drífe sceáp mîne to heora lease *mino oves meas ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Ic ða of Dríhtnes drífe ceastre *I will drive them from the Lord's city*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Ða wëregan neát, ðe man daga gehwam drífeþ and þirsceþ, ongitaþ híra gódðénd *the brute animals, which man drives and beats every day, understand their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358. Flínte ic eom heardra, ðe ðis fýr drífeþ of dissum strongan stýle *I am harder than flint, which this fire drives from this strong steel*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 24; Rä. 41, 78. Hwílum dæt drige dríft ðone wätan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 98; Met. 29, 48. Us drífaþ ða ællreordan to sæ *the barbarians drive us to sea*, Bd. I, 13; S. 481, 44: Beo. Th. 5609; B. 2808. Oðerne he dráf mid sticele, ðórum he widteáh mid bridle *the one he drove with a goad, the other he restrained with a bridle*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 12. Abraham dráf dreorig-mód tú of earde *Abraham drove the two sad of mind from his dwelling*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 23; Gen. 2804. Ne eart ðú se sylla God, ðe us swá drife *nonne tu, Deus, qui repulisti nos?* Ps. Th. 59, 9. Hí drifon scipu into Medwarge *they drove the ships into the Medway*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 16. Hig hyne drifon út *ejécérunt eum foras*, Jn. Bos. 9, 35. Ða hig eów drifon *cum vos persequerentur*, Deut. 11, 4. Hí dreofon híne onweg *they drove him away*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. Ge fleóþ, ðeáh eów man ne drífe *fugiétis, nemine persíquente*, Lev. 26, 17. Dæt he on wræc drífe his selfes sunu *that he should drive into exile his own son*, Cd. 134; Th. 168, 32; Gen. 2791. Drífan dríȝcræft *to exercise magic*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Ceáp drífan *to drive* or *transact a bargain*, R. Ben. 57. Mangunge drífan *to follow a trade*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 34. Spæce or spræce drífan *to prosecute a suit, urge a cause*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13: L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, 4: Th. Diplm. 376, 11. Wóh drífan *to practise wrong*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 320, 4. **II.** *v. intrans. To drive, rush with violence;* ruëre:—Ic com mid ðý heáfde and mid handa on ðone stán drífan *I came driving on the stone with my head and hands*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 23. [*Wyc.* dryue: *Piers P.* dryven: *Chauc.* drífe, drive: *Laym.* driuen, driue: *Orm.* drifenn: *Plat.* drîven, drîben: *O. Sax.* driban *agëre, pellëre: Frs.* drieuwen: *O. Frs.* driva: *Dut.* drijven: *Ger.* treiben: *M. H. Ger.* trîben: *O. H. Ger.* trîban: *Goth.* dreiban: *Dan.* drive: *Swed.* drifva: *Icel.* drífa.] DER. a-dríban, be-, for-, ge-, in-, of-, ofa-, ofer-, þurh-, to-, út-, úta-, wid-.

Driffeld; *gen.* es; *dat.* a, e; *m.* [*in* A. D. 1360 *it was written* Dyrffeld] *Great* DRIFFIELD, *in the East Riding of Yorkshire;* oppidi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Hér Aldfriþ Norþan Hymbra cining forþférde, on xix kl' Jan. on Driffelda *in this year* [A. D. 705] *Alfred, king of the Northumbrians, died at Driffield, on the 19th of the kalends of January* [*December 14th*], Chr. 705; Erl. 43, 33.

drigan, drygan, drigean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [drige *dry*] *To* DRY, *make dry, rub dry, wipe;* siccāre, tergēre, extergēre:—Se hāta sumor giereþ and drigeþ sæd and blēda *the hot summer prepares and dries seeds and fruits,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 120; Met. 29, 60. Dæt dust, dæt of eówre ceastre on ūrum fōtum clifode, we drigeaþ on eów *pulvĕrem, qui adhæsit nobis de civitāte vestra, extergīmus in vos,* Lk. Bos. 10, 11. Heó ongan mid hyre teárum his fēt þweán, and drigde mid hyre heáfdes feaxe *lacrȳmis cœpit rigāre pedes ejus, et capillis capitis sui tergēbat,* Lk. Bos. 7, 38, 44. Seó drigde his fēt mid hyre loccum *extersit pedes ejus capillis suis,* Jn. Bos. 11, 2: 12, 3. DER. a-drigan, -drygan, ge-, ofa-, úta-.

DRIGE, dryge, drīe; *def.* se driga, dryga, dría; seó, dæt drige, dryge, drīe; *adj.* DRY; siccus, aridus:—Se wind blǽwþ norþan and eástan, heálic, and ceald, and swíðe drige [drīe MSS. P. L.] *the wind blows from the north-east, violent, and cold, and very dry,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 8; Lchdm. iii. 276, 6. Drige wudu *dry wood, firewood;* ligna, Wrt. Voc. 80, 31. Adrugode se streám swā dæt he mihte dryge ofergangan *the stream dried up so that he might go over dry,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 14: Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rä. 41, 77. Tunge biþ drige *the tongue is dry,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 8. Seó [MS. sie] eorþ is drige *the earth is dry,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583. Læg ān drīe stræt þurh ða sǽ *a dry road lay through the sea,* Ex. 14, 21. Dæs fýres gecynd is hāt and drīe *the nature of fire is hot and dry,* Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. Hwílum dæt drige drīft done wǽtan *sometimes the dry drives away the wet,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 97; Met. 29, 48. Seó sǽ, útflówende, gerýmde þreóra míla dríes færeldes *the sea, flowing out, made room for a dry passage of three miles,* Homl. Th. i. 564, 18. Ða sacerdas ætstōdon on ðam grunde on drigre moldan on middan dære eá be drīum grunde *sacerdōtes stābant per siccam humum in medio Iordānis,* Jos. 3, 17. Gif hig on grénum treówe dās þing dōþ, hwæt dōþ hig on ðam drigum *si in viridi ligno hæc facinut, in arido quid fiet?* Lk. Bos. 23, 31: Ps. Th. 105, 9. Drihten gewende ða sǽ to drīum *mare Dominus vertit in siccum,* Ex. 14, 21. Betwux dære drygan and dære cealdan eorþan and ðam hātan fýre *between the dry and the cold earth and the hot fire,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Dæt seó sǽ drigne grund dam folce gegearcige *that the sea should prepare dry ground for the people,* Homl. Th. i. 564, 24. In drygne seáþ *into a dry pit,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 1388; El. 693. Worhte his folme foldan drige *aridam fundavĕrunt manus ejus,* Ps. Th. 94, 5: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 29; Gen. 164. Uppan drīe eorþan *super arīdam,* Ex. 4, 9. Se ðe gecyrde sǽ on drige land *qui convertit mare in arīdam,* Ps. Spl. 65, 5. Dō drige pic to *add dry pitch,* L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 14. Ða drigan eorþan *the dry earth,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 2. Hwílum fíht se wǽta dæt dryge *sometimes the wet drives away the dry,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11. Wǽron ða wareþas drige *the shores were dry,* Ps. Th. 105, 9. Wegas syndon dryge *the ways are dry,* Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. Drīra *arentum,* Glos. Prudent. Reed. 151, 22. Dyseaþ se de wile sǽd ōþfæstan ðám drīum [drygum, Cot.] furum *he does foolishly who will sow seed in the dry furrows,* Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Hí férdon oðde fóron on drigum flōdum *abiērunt in sicco flumina,* Ps. Lamb. 104, 41. He gǽþ geond drige stōwa *ambūlat per loca arida,* Mt. Bos. 12, 43: Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se wyrcþ drige [drīe MSS. P. L.] wolcnu *it makes dry clouds,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 18, 2; Lchdm. iii. 274, 24. Fram dære burnan de he drigne fōtum ofereóde *from the brook which he went over with dry feet,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 32. Mid drīum handum *with dry hands,* L. M. 2, 3; Lchdm. ii. 182, 8. Dæt Israhélisce folc gā drīum fōtum innan ða sǽ *ut gradiantur filii Israel in medio mari per siccum,* Ex. 14, 16, 29. [*Wyc.* drie: *Piers P.* drye: *Chauc.* drey: *Orm.* drigge: *Plat.* dröge, drüge, dræge: *Dut.* droog: *Ger.* trocken: *M. H. Ger.* trucken: *O. H. Ger.* trukan *siccus: Dan.* dröi *solid: Swed.* dryg *heavy: Icel.* drjúgr *solid, substantial.*]

drigian, dū drīgast; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [dreógan *to suffer, endure*] *To suffer, endure;* tolerāre, pati:—Dū on dísum andweardan lífe má earfoða drīgast *thou sufferest more troubles in this present life,* Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13.

drig-nes, dryg-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* DRYNESS; siccītas:—Dære drignesse ne sceal he huniges onbītan ac eald wín *for the dryness he must not taste of honey but old wine,* L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 19. Æteówige drignis *let dryness appear;* apparēat ārida, Gen. 1, 9. God gecīgde ða drignisse eorþan *vocāvit Deus āridam terram,* 1, 10. On drignysse *in ināquōso,* Ps. Spl. 77, 20. Drygnessa his handa gescōpan *siccam mānus ejus formāvērunt,* Ps. Lamb. 94, 5.

Driht', Driht *the Lord,* used with or without the apostrophe in Spelman's Psalms for all the cases of Drihten. v. Dryht'.

driht, e; *f. A multitude, an army,* Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79: Cd. 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993. v. dryht.

driht-ealdor, drihte caldor; *gen.* ealdres; *m. The lord of a feast;* architriclinus:—Se drihtealdor cwæþ to dam brýdguman *the lord of the feast said to the bridegroom,* Homl. Th. ii. 70, 25, 28. Se drihte ealdor dæs wínes onbýrgde *gustávit architriclinus vinum,* Jn. Bos. 2, 9. Beraþ dære drihte caldre *ferte architriclino,* 2, 8. v. dryht-ealdor.

drihten; *gen.* drihtnes, drihtenes; *m. A ruler, lord, the Lord:*—Gumena drihten *lord of men,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 18; Dan. 613. Eorla drihten *lord of earls,* Beo. Th. 2105; B. 1050. Drihten Créca *lord of the Greeks,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 38; Met. 26, 19. Drihten mín *my lord,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 15; Gen. 2225. Witig Drihten, ródera Rædend *the wise Lord, Ruler of the skies,* Beo. Th. 3113; B. 1554. Drihten wereda *the Lord of hosts,* Beo. Th. 4378; B. 2186. Ece Drihten wið Abrahame spræc *the Lord eternal spake with Abraham,* Cd. 106; Th. 139, 1; Gen. 2303. Ic com Drihten dín God *ego sum Dominus Deus tuus,* Ex. 20, 2. Þurh ūrne Drihten Crist *through our Lord Christ,* L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 3. On dæm naman Drihtnes ūres Godes *in nomine Dómini Dei nostri,* Ps. Th. 19, 7. Se seofoða ys Drihtnes restedæg dínes Godes *septimo die sabbátum Domini Dei tui est,* Ex. 20, 10. Éálá Drihtenes þrym *O majesty of the Lord,* Cd. 216; Th. 274, 34; Sat. 164: Ps. Lamb. 26, 13: Ps. Th. 68, 37. v. dryht.

Drihten-līc; *def.* se -líca, seó, dæt -líce; *adj. Belonging to the Lord, Lordly;* Dominicus:—Drihtenlíces *Dominici,* Mone B. 429. Angelþeóde dæs Drihtenlícan geleáfan gife geleornode *gens Anglōrum Dominicæ fidei et dona discēret,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. He nǽfre mete onfēng būtan ðý Drihtenlícan dæge *he never took meat except on the Lord's day,* 4, 25; S. 599, 30.

Drihten-līce; *comp.* -lícor; *adv. According to the Lord, by the Lord;* secundum Dominum, a Domino:—Dæt he Drihtenlícor mæge beón hálig genemned *that he may be called holy by the Lord,* L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 9.

drihten-weard, es; *m.* [weard *a keeper, guardian*] *A guardian lord, king;* dominus custos, rex:—On ðam drihtenweard deópne wisse sefan sídne geþanc *in whom the guardian lord knew* [*to exist*] *deep ample thought of mind,* Cd. 201; Th. 249, 24; Dan. 535.

driht-folc *a nation,* Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34. v. dryht-folc.

driht-gesíþ, es; *m.* [gesíþ *a companion*] *An associate, attendant;* satelles:—Nán ne feól drihtgesíþa *none of the associates fell,* Fins. Th. 84; Fin. 42.

driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, a warrior, retainer,* Beo. Th. 2781; B. 1388: 198; B. 99. v. dryht-guma.

drihþ *does, performs, commits,* L. M. I. P. 28; Th. ii. 272, 22; *3rd pres. sing. of* dreógan.

drihtin-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *dat.* -beáge; *m.* [drihtin = drihten *a lord,* beáh *a ring, bracelet*] *A lord-ring* or *money paid for slaying a freeman.* In the laws of Edward the Confessor it is called Manbóte:—Manbóte in lege Anglōrum, regi et archiepiscōpo, iii marc de hominibus suis; episcōpo comitātus, comiti comitātus, et dapifero regis, xx sol; barónibus cetéris, x solid, L. Ed. C. 12; Th. i. 447, 28–31. Gif man frigne mannan ofsleaþ, cyninge l scillinga to drihtin-beáge *if any one slay a freeman,* [*let him pay*] *fifty shillings to the king,* as 'drihtin-beah,' L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6, 7.

driht-lic, driht-lec *lordly,* Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26: Cd. 33; Th. 168, 12: Gen. 2781. v. dryht-lic.

driht-lice *in a lordly manner,* Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138. v. dryht-lice.

driht-nē; *pl. nom. acc.* -nēas; *m. A dead body of a host;* cadāver agminis:—Ofer drihtnēum *over the bodies of the slain,* Cd. 150; Th. 188, 5; Exod. 163. v. nē.

Drihtnes *of the Lord;* Dōmini, Ex. 20, 10; *gen. of* Drihten. v. dryhten.

driht-scipe *rulership,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. v. dryht-scipe.

driht-sele *a princely hall,* Beo. Th. 974; B. 485. v. dryht-sele.

driht-weras; *pl. m.* [wer *a man*] *Men, chieftains;* popūlāres viri:—Óþ-dæt drihtweras dugupum gefóran dǽr is botlwéla Bethlem hāten *till that the fellow men journeyed to where there is a village called Bethel,* Cd. 86; Th. 107, 32; Gen. 1798. Dū móst heonon húþe lǽdan ealle, būton dǽle dissa drihtwera *thou mayest lead all the spoil hence, save the part of these chieftains,* 98; Th. 129, 27; Gen. 2150.

drīme *joy;* jubilum, Cot. 109. v. dreám.

DRINC, dryne, es; *m.*: drinca, an; *m.*: drince, an; *f.* DRINK, *a drink, draught;* potus, haustus:—Mín blód ys drinc *sanguis meus est potus,* Jn. Bos. 6, 55. Ic oþwyrsted wæs gǽstes drinces *I was thirsty for the soul's drink,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 15; Seel. 41. Hér gefór Harþacnut swá dæt he æt his drince stód *in this way* [A. D. 1042] *Harthacnut died as he stood at his drink,* Chr. 1042; Erl. 166, 34. Ic mínne drinc mengde mid teárum *potum meum cum fletu temperābam,* Ps. Th. 101, 7. Swá hwylc swá sylþ ánne drinc cealdes wæteres ánum dyssa lytylra manna *quicumque potum dedĕrit uni ex minimis istis calícem aquæ frigidæ,* Mt. Bos. 10, 42. We dē drinc sealdon *dedimus tibi potum,* 25, 37: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 43; Met. 8, 22. Nǽron ða mistlíce drincas *there were not then various drinks,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 18; Met. 8, 9.

[*Wyc.* drynk: *Piers P.* drenke: *Chauc.* driuke: *Laym.* dræne, drench, drinc: *Orm.* drinne, drinnch: *Plat.* drunk, drank, *m.*: *O. Sax.* drank, *m. n.*: *Frs.* dranck: *O. Frs.* drank in compounds: *Dut.* dranc, dronc, *m.*: *Ger.* trank, trunk, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* tranc, *n. m.*; trunc, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* trank, *n. potus*; trunk, *m. haustus*: *Goth.* draggk, dragk, *n. drink*: *Dan.* drik, *m. f.*: *Swed.* drick, dryck, *m.*: *Icel.* drekka, *f. beverage.*] DER. ātor-drinc, ge-, mān-, medo-, ofer-, wīn-, winge-.

drinca, an; *m.*: drince, an; *f.* [drinc *drink*] *Drink*; potus:—Eáðe we mágon geseón hwǽr se drinca is *we can easily see where the drink is*, Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 30. He wolde beran drincan his gebrōðrum *he would bear drink to his brethren*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 5. He bæd him drincan and heó him blīðelīce sealde *he asked for drink and she gave it him gladly*, Jud. 4, 19: Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 24. He bæd God ðæt he him asende drincan *he prayed God to send him drink*, Jud. 15, 18. Drince mylsce drincan sió gebēt ða biternesse *let him drink a mulled drink which will amend the bitterness*, L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. DER. ātor-drinca, on-.

drincan, to drincenne, ic drince, ðū drincst, he drincþ, dryncþ, *pl.* drincaþ; *p.* dranc, *pl.* druncon; *pp.* druncen [drinc *drink*]. **I.** *to* DRINK, *imbibe*; bibēre, potāre, imbibēre:—He dranc of ðam wīne, ðā wearþ he druncen *bibens vinum inebriātus est*, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We ǽton and druncon beforan ðē *manducāvimus coram te, et bibimus*, Lk. Bos. 13, 26. Ðonne hīg druncene beóþ *cum inebriāti fuerint*, Jn. Bos. 2, 10. **II.** the Anglo-Saxons often drank to excess, as is evident by the exhortation of Abbot Ælfric to his friend Sigferd, to whom he dedicated his Treatises on the Old and New Testaments:—Ðū woldest me ladian, ðā ðā ic wæs mid ðē ðæt ic swīðor drunce, swilce for blisse. Ac wite ðū, leóf man, ðæt se ðe ōðerne neádaþ ofer his mihte to drincenne ðæt se mót aberan heora begra gild, gif him ǽnig hearm of ðam drince becymþ. Ure Hǽlend forbeád ðone oferdrunc. Ða lārcēowas sǽdon ðone unþeáw þurh heora lāreówdōm and tǽhton ðæt se oferdrenc fordēþ untwīlīce ðæs mannes sāwle and his gesūndfullnysse. Unhæl becymþ of ðam drence *when I was with thee, thou wouldest urge me to drink very much, as it were for bliss. But know thou, dear friend, that he who forces another man to drink more than he can bear, shall answer for both, if any harm come thereof. Our Saviour hath forbidden over drinking. The learned fathers have also put down that bad habit by their wise teaching, and taught that the over drinking surely destroys a man's soul and soundness. Unhealthiness cometh after [over] drinking*, Ælfc. T. 43, 6–17. [*Piers P.* drinken: *Chauc.* dronken, *pp.*: *Laym.* drinchen, drinken: *Orm.* drinnkenn: *Plat.* drinken: *O. Sax.* drinkan: *Frs.* drincken: *O. Frs.* drinka: *Dut.* drinken: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* trinken: *O. H. Ger.* trinkan: *Goth.* drigkan: *Dan.* drikke: *Swed.* dricka: *Icel.* drekka.] DER. a-drincan, be-, for-, ge-, ofa-, ofer-, on-.

drince-fæt, es; *n. A cup*; calix:—Ic geseah Pharaones drincefæt on mīnre handa *vidēbam cālicem Pharaōnis in manu mea*, Gen. 40, 11, 13. v. drinc-fæt.

drince-leán, es; *n. Tributary drink, scot-ale, the contribution of tenants to purchase ale for the entertainment of their lord or his steward on the fee*, Glos. to Th. Laws, vol. ii. *Or, perhaps, the ale given by the seller to the buyer on concluding a bargain*; retribūtio potus *vel* præmium bibendi:—Drinceleán and hlāfordes riht gifu stande ǽfre unawend *let the tributary drink and the lord's rightful gift ever stand unchanged*, L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 2: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7.

drincere, es; *m. A* DRINKER; potātor:—Drincere wīnes *potātor vini*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19.

drinc-fæt, drince-fæt, dryncfæt, drenc-fæt; *gen.* -fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* -fatu; *n.* [ǽt *a vessel*] *A drinking-vessel, cup*; pōcūlum, calix = ὠΐαξ:—Beóþ heora drincfatu gefyldu *their drinking-vessels shall be filled*, Ps. Th. 10, 7.

drinc-lagu, e; *f. Drinking-law*; assisa potus:—Statūtum, scilicet ēdictum, lex, *vel* constītūtio de potus vendendi mensūris, Som. Lye.

drinc-wērig; *adj. Drink weary, satisfied with drinking*; potu defessus, temūlentus, Cot. 124.

driórig *bloody*; cruentātus, gloriōsus:—Driórigne, *acc.* Beo. Th. 5572; B. 2789. v. dreórig.

dripest, dripst, he dripeþ, dripþ *strikest, strikes*; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* drepan.

dris-līc *fearful*. DER. on-dris-līc. v. dryslīc.

drisn, e; *f? A wig, false hair*; capillāmentum, galerīcŭlum:—Rupe *vel* drisne *capillāmenta*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 96; Wrt. Voc. 28, 73. v. rupe.

DRŌF; *adj. Draffy, dreggy, dirty, troubled*; sordīdus, turbŭlentus, turbidus:—Se ðe his brōðor hatað, he hæfþ unstilnesse, and swýðe drōf [MS. drofi] mōd *he that hateth his brother has disquietude, and a very troubled mind*, Basil admn. 4: Norm. 44, 16. Flōd drōf *a turbid flood*, Som. 102; Lchdm. iii. 204, 11. [*Laym.* drof *disturbed, grieved*: *O. Sax.* drōbi, druobi *turbidus, nubilus*: *Kil.* droef *turbidus, turbulentus, fecilentus*: *Ger.* trübe *troubled, obscure, dark, dull, sad*: *M. H. Ger.* trüebe: *O. H. Ger.* truobi *turbidus, turbātus.*] DER. ge-drōf.

drōf-denu, e; *f. A den or valley where droves of cattle feed*; armentōrum cubile. Locus nemorōsus armentōrum receptui accommŏdus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drāf.

drōf-līc; *adj. Agitated, disturbed, troublesome, irksome, sad*; turbŭlentus, molestus:—Him bið fýr ongeán, drōflīc wīte *before them shall be fire, sad punishment*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 8; Dōm. 19.

drōf-man, -mann, es; *m. A drove-man, cattle-keeper*; būbulcus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. drāf.

drōfnys, -nyss, e; *f. Dirtiness, sedition*; turbulentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

drōg *drew*, Jn. Lind. War. 21, 11; *p. of* dragan.

drogan = drugon *suffered*; tolerārunt, Bt. 38, 1; Card. 302, 21; *p. pl. of* dreógan.

droge, an; *f? Dung*, DRAUGH; stercus:—Nim monnes drogan *sume stercus humānum*, L. M. 3, 36; Lchdm. ii. 328, 16.

drogen *done, worked*; *pp. of* dreógan.

drōgon *drew*, Andr. Kmbl. 2465; An. 1234; *p. pl. of* dragan.

drōn *dragged, drew*; *p. of* dragan.

droht, es; *m? Manner or condition of life*; vitæ conditio:—Hū he his wīsna trūwade, drohtes, on dære dimman ǽðle *how he trusted in his morals, his manner of living, in that hidden malady*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 31; Gū. 1135. v. drohtaþ.

drohť *drawn, draught*; tractus, haustus, Cot. 202, Som. Ben. Lye.

drohtaþ, drohtoþ, es; *m.* [dreógan *to do, suffer, pass life, live*] *Conversation, manner or way of life, condition, conduct, society*; conditio vitæ, stātio, conversātio:—Is se drohtaþ strang ðam ðe lagolāde cunnaþ *severe is the way of life for him who trieth a sea-journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 626; An. 313: 2770; An. 1387: Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 28; Cri. 857. Duguþ and drohtaþ *virtue and converse*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 4; Gū. 656. Ne wæs his drohtoþ swylce he on calderdagum ǽr gemētte *his condition was not such as he had before found in his life-days*, Beo. Th. 1517; B. 756. Ðæt hie ðe eáþ mihton ofer ýða gebring drohtaþ adreógan *that they might the easier endure their way of life over the clash of waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 737; An. 369: 2564; An. 1283: Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 20; Rä. 7, 10. Hī mā lufedon dióra drohtaþ *they loved more the society of beasts*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 183; Met. 26, 92. Drohtaþ sécan *to seek a sojourn*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 6; Gen. 1818: Exon. 61 b; Th. 227, 1; Ph. 416.

drohtian *to converse, live*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 37: 5, 6; S. 618, 28: Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446. v. drohtnian.

drohtigen *that ye converse*; *pl. pres. subj. of* drohtian. v. drohtnian.

drohtnian, drohtian; *part.* drohtniende, drohtiende, drohtende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To converse, dwell or keep company with, pass life, live*; versāri, conversāri, dēgēre, vitam āgēre:—Bī bisceopum, hū hī mid heora gefērum drohtnian and lifigean scylon *de episcōpis, qualiter cum suis clericis conversentur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 37: Hy. 4, 89; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 89. Cild ic eom under gyrde drohtniende *puer sum sub virga dēgens*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 23. Wæs he on his gefērscipe drohtiende *in clero illius conversātus*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28. Hī drohtende duguþe beswīcaþ *they by converse deceive the virtuous*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 6; Wal. 32. Ic drohtnige *conversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Drohtnaþ on temple God *versātur in templo Deus*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 7. To hwām drohtaþ heó mid us *why dwelleth she with us?* Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446: Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 22; Ph. 88. We drohtniaþ *dēgimus*, Hymn. Surt. 113, 17. Ða ungeleáffullan, ðe būton Godes geladunge dwollīce drohtniaþ *the unbelieving, who live in error without the church of God*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 14. Se in ðam mynstre cardode and drohtnade *qui in illo monastērio dēgēbat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 32. Fela wítegan under ðære ǽ Gode gecwēmelīce drohtnodon *many prophets under the old law passed their days acceptably to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 34. Ðæt mid Súna Meotudes drohtigen dæghwamlīce *that ye converse daily with the Son of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1363; An. 682.

drohtnung, drohtung, e; *f.* [droht *vitæ conditio*] *Conversation, condition, conduct, life, actions*; conversātio, conditio, stātio, actio:—Hira drohtnung sī afandud *quorum conversātio sit probāta*, Deut. 1, 13. Manega hālige bēc cýðaþ his [Gregoriuses] drohtnunge and his hālige līf *many holy books manifest his [Gregory's] conduct and his holy life*, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 29. Of dære munuclīcan drohtnunge *from the monastic life*, 120, 12. Sume on mynsterlīcre drohtnunge on reogollīcum līfe getreówlīce Drihtne þeówdon *some served the Lord truly in monastic conversation in regular life*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 24: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 5; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4. On micelre drohtnunge *in great renown*, L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 33. He his līf in Gode mid wyrþre drohtunge gefylde *vitam in Deo digna conversātione complēvit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 24. On ðæra Apostola drohtnunge *in the Acts of the Apostles*, R. Ben. 33. Ōþ-ðæt he full hāl sỹ on his drohtnungum *until he be full sound in his conditions*, Homl. Th. i. 126, 2.

DROPA, an; *m.* **I.** *a* DROP; stilla, gutta, stillicĭdium:—Dropa *gutta vel stilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 70; Wrt. Voc. 54, 14. Yrnþ dropmǽlum swīðe hluttor wæter, ðæt gecīgdon ða ðe on ðære stōwe wunodon *stillam*, ðæt is dropa *very pure water runs [there] drop by drop, which those who dwelt in the place called* stilla, *that is drop*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 1. Flōwe min spræc swā dropan ofer gærsa cīpas *fluat elŏquium*

meum quasi stillæ super gramĭna, Deut. 32, 2. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wǽtan, de byþ upatogen mid dære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ǽr ðan de he to dropum geurnen *sȳ snow comes of the thin moisture, which is drawn up with the air, and is frozen before it be run into drops,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 14; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. His swāt wæs swylce blōdes dropan on eorþan yrnende *est sudor ejus sicut guttæ sanguĭnis decurrentis in terram,* Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Swā dropa, de on ðas eorþan-dreópaþ *as a drop which droppeth on this earth,* Ps. Th. 71, 6. Heó ōðerne dropan on dæt ōðer eáge dyde *she put [did] another drop on the other eye,* Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 3. Nime ānne eles dropan *take a drop of oil,* Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11: L. M. I, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 26. Swā swā dropan dropende ofer eorþan *sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram,* Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Dropan stīgaþ *the drops shall rise,* Salm. Kmbl. 90; Sal. 44. Dropena dreorung *a fall of drops,* Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 23; Az. 64: Cd. 191; Th. 238, 3; Dan. 349: 213; Th. 265, 23; Sat. 12. **II.** *a disease, paralysis?* morbus, parālȳsis = *παράλυσις*:—Wið fōt-ādle, and wið done dropan *against gout* [*foot disease*] *and against the paralysis* [*the drop*], Lchdm. i. 376, 1. Wið done dropan *against the paralysis* [*the drop*], Herb. 59; Lchdm. i. 162, 4, 7. Heó ǽlc ylfel blōd and dæne dropan gewyldeþ *it subdues all evil blood and the paralysis* [*the drop*], 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 13. [*Wyc.* droppes, *pl.*: *Laym.* drope: *Plat.* droppen, drüppen, *m.*: *O. Sax.* dropo, *m.*: *O. Frs.* dropta *dropping*: *Dut.* drop, *m.*: *Kil.* droppe: *Ger.* tropfen, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* tropfe, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* trofo, trofo, *n. gutta*: *Dan.* dryp, *n.*; draabe, *m. f.*: *Swed.* droppe, *m.*: *Icel.* dropi, *m.*] DER. hleór-dropa, rēn-, spēd-, wǽg-, wōp-, wróht-.

dropan, droppan; *pres. part.* ende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To drop;* stillāre:—Swā swā dropan dropende ofer eorþan *sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram,* Ps. Spl. 71, 6. Droppende, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. DER. dropa *a drop.*

dropen *stricken*:—Wæs feorh dropen *life was stricken,* Beo. Th. 5955, note; B. 2981; *pp. of* drepan.

dropen *dropped; pp. of* dreópan.

drop-fāg *stronius?* Wrt. Voc. 289, 27.

drop-fāh, -fāg; *adj.* [dropa *a drop,* fāh *coloured, stained*] *Drop-coloured, variegated in spots, spotted;* stillātus:—Stillātus, dæt is on ūre gepēode, dropfāh *stillātus, that is in our language, spotted,* Herb. 131, 1; Lchdm. i. 242, 14. Wið dropfāgum andwlatan *for a spotted face,* Med. ex Quadr. 5, 6; Lchdm. i. 348, 21.

dropian *to drop,* Ps. Th. 44, 10. v. dreópian.

drop-mǽlum; *adv. By drops, drop by drop;* guttātim:—Yrnþ drop-mǽlum swīðe hluttor wæter *very clear water runs drop by drop,* Homl. Th. i. 508, 34. v. mǽl **III.**

droppan *to drop*:—Droppende *stillans,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 6. v. dropan.

droppetian, droppetan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To drop, fall by drops, distil;* distillāre:—Heofonas droppetodon fram ansȳne Godes *cœli distillāvĕrunt a facie Dei,* Ps. Lamb. 67, 9. Fōr ansȳne Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ *the heavens drop before the face of the Lord,* Ps. Th. 67, 9.

droppetung, e; *f. A dropping, falling by drops, drop by drop;* stillicĭdium:—Swā swā niðer astihþ droppetung droppende ofer eorþan *as falling* [*rain*] *comes down, dropping over the earth,* Ps. Lamb. 71, 6.

dropung, e; *f. A dropping;* stillicĭdium:—Þurh dropunge deáwes and rēnes *through dropping of dew and rain,* Ps. Th. 64, 11: Ps. Vos. 71, 6. v. droppetung.

droren *fallen, perished; pp. of* dreósan.

dros DROSS, *filth, lees;* sordes, fæx, auricūla, Cot. 14. [*Kil.* droes *fæx.*] v. drosna.

drosen-līc; *adj. Brittle, weak;* frāgĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

DROSNA, drosne, *nom. acc; gen.* drosna; *dat.* drosnum; *pl. f. Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs;* fæx, fæces:—Ðās drosna *hæc fæx,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 70; Som. 14, 14: Wrt. Voc. 83, 22. His drosna [drosne, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8] nis āidlad *fæx ejus non est exinānīta,* Ps. Lamb. 74, 9. Drosna *fæces,* Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 25; Wrt. Voc. 28, 8. He gelǽdde me of fenne drosna *eduxit me de luto fœcis,* Ps. Spl. 39, 2. Of ðām drosnum *from the dregs,* Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hí druncon ōþ ða drosna *usque ad fæces bibĕrunt,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 45. Eles drosna *dregs of oil;* amurca = *ἀμόργη,* Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Kil.* droessem *fæx*: *Ger.* drusen, *f. fæx*: *M. H. Ger.* truosen, *f. barm, yeast*: *O. H. Ger.* truosana, trōsana *fæx, amurca.*]

drugaþ, drugoþ, *e*; *f.* [drige *dry*] *A* DROUGHT, *dryness;* siccĭtas, aridĭtas:—Drugaþ [MS. drugaþe] *siccitas* vel *ariditas,* Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 35; Wrt. Voc. 53, 43. Drugaþ oðde hæþ *siccĭtas,* Wrt. Voc. 76, 77. Bearn Israēla eódon þurh drugoþe *filii Israel ambulāvĕrunt per siccum,* Ps. Lamb. fol. 189 a, 21.

drugian, he drugaþ, *pl.* drugiaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n.* [drige *dry*] *To become dry, wither;* arescĕre:—Drugaþ his ār on borde *his oar becomes dry on board,* Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 15; Gn. Ex. 188. On mergen swā wyrt gewītheþ, on mergen blōweþ and fareþ, on ǽfen afylþ, astīdaþ, and drugaþ *mane sicut herba transeat, mane flōreat et transeat, vespĕre decīdat, indūret, et arescat,* Ps. Spl. 89, 6. Gif dæt wæter hī ne gepwǽnde, ðonne drugode hió *if the water moistened it* [*the earth*] *not, then it would become dry,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8. DER. a-drug'an, for-, ge-: un-adrugod.

drugon *suffered, endured,* Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798; *p. pl. of* dreógan.

drugung, e; *f. A dryness, a dry place;* siccĭtas, ināquōsus lŏcus:—Hī costadon God in drugunge *temptāvērunt Deum in siccitāte,* Ps. Surt. 105, 14: 77, 17.

druh, es; *m. Dust;* pulvis:—Hwæt! druh ðū dréorega *lo! thou gory dust!* Soul Recd. 33; Seel. 17.

druncaþ *drink,* Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114, = drincaþ; *pres. pl. of* drincan.

druncen *drunken,* Gen. 9, 21; *pp. of* drincan. DER. un-druncen, wīn-druncen.

druncen, es; *n?* e; *f? Drunkenness;* cbrĭetas:—Dæt he ne onbīte ǽnīges þinges ðe druncen ofcume *that he taste not anything from which drunkenness may come,* L. Pen. 11; Th. ii. 280, 23. Druncen beorg ðē and dollīg word *guard thyself from drunkenness and foolish words,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 10; Fä. 34. Gif hit þurh druncen gewurþe, bēte de deóppor *si ex ebri tāte accidĕrit, eo grāvius emendet,* L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 12. Gif ðū hwæt on druncen misdō, ne wīt ðū hit ðam ealoþe *if thou have misdone in drunkenness, blame not the drink,* Prov. Kmbl. 39. DER. ofer-druncen.

druncen-georn; *adj. Drink-desirous, drunken;* bĭbax, ebriōsus, R. Ben. 4.

druncen-hād, es; *m.* [MS. -hed] *Drunkenness;* ebrĭetas:—Þurh heora druncenhād [MS. -hed] *through their drunkenness,* Chr. 1070; Th. 345, 42.

druncen-læt; *adj. Slow;* lentus, Cot. 124.

druncennes, druncennys, druncenys, -ness, e; *f.* DRUNKENNESS; ebrĭetas:—Warniaþ eów, de-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sȳn on druncennesse *attendīte autem vobis ne forte graventur corda vestra in ebrietāte,* Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Ða hūs ða de on to gebiddenne geworhte wǽron syndon nū on hūs gehwyrfed oferǽta and druncennesse *the houses which were built to pray in are now turned into houses of gluttony and drunkenness,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Mid druncennysse *by drunkenness,* Ors. 1, 6; Bos. 29, 17. For dære druncenysse *because of the drunkenness,* Gen. 19, 33, 35. On druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeówiaþ, nas Gode *in drunkenness and feasting they minister to their belly, not to God,* L. Eccl. 45; Wilk. 195, 25; L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 38. v. drincan **II.**

druncen-scipe, es; *m. Drunkenness;* ebrĭetas, Som. Ben. Lye.

druncen-wille; *adj. Drunken;* ebrius:—Drincþ mid ðām druncen-willum [druceu-willum MS.] monnum *bibit cum ebriis,* Past. 17, 8; Hat. MS. 24 a, 23.

drunc-mennen, es; *n. A drunken maid-servant;* ebria ancilla, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 32; Rä. 13, 9.

druncne *drunken,* Beo. Th. 965; B. 480; *nom. pl. of* druncen, *pp.*

druncnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to be* or *become drunk;* inebriāri:—Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nāðor ne wīn, ne beór, ne ealu, ne nān dære wǽtan de menn of druncniaþ *John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale, nor of the liquor from which men become drunk,* Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7. Ðonne ða gebeóras druncniaþ *when the guests are drunk,* ii. 70, 27. **II.** *to sink, drown;* mergi:—Mid [MS. mid] ðȳ he ongann druncnian [MS. druncnia] *cum cæpisset mergi,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 30. DER. on-druncnian.

druncning, e; *f. A drinking;* ebrĭetas:—Drencfæt oðde calic mīn drincende oðde on druncninge lā hū scīnende oðde hū beorht is *calix meus inebrians* [*in ebrietāte*] *quam præclārus est,* Ps. Lamb. 22, 5.

druncon *drank,* Lk. Bos. 13, 26; *p. pl. of* drincan.

drupian *to drop,* Ps. Spl. 67, 9. v. dreópian.

drupon *dropped; p. pl. of* dreópan.

druron *fell,* Andr. Kmbl. 1989; An. 997; *p. pl. of* dreósan.

drūsan, drūsian; *part.* drūsende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ad; *v. intrans. To sink, become low, slow, inactive, to* BROWSE; cadĕre, lentum *vel* segnem esse:—Cēn drūsende *the sinking flame,* Elen. Kmbl. 2514; El. 1258. Lagu drūsade, wǽldreóre fāg *the stream became slower, stained with deadly gore,* Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. He drūsende deáþ ne bisorgaþ *he cares not for death when he becomes inactive* [*by age*], Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 31; Ph. 368: 52 b; Th. 184, 33; Gū. 1353. v. dreósan.

druwian *to become dry, wither.* DER. a-druwian, for-. v. drugian.

DRÝ, drī; gen. drȳs; *dat. acc.* drȳ; *pl. nom. acc.* drȳas; *gen.* drūra? *dat.* drȳum, drīum; *m. A magician, sorcerer, wizard;* magus, malēfĭcus:—Drȳ *magus,* Wrt. Voc. 74, 41. Petres wiðerwinna wæs sum drȳ, se wæs Simon gehāten: des drȳ wæs mid ðam awyrgedum gāste afylled *Peter's adversary was a certain sorcerer, who was called Simon: this sorcerer was filled with the accursed spirit,* Homl. Th. i. 370, 32: 374, 18: 376, 3: 380, 16: Homl. Blick. 173, 8, 18, 28, 32: 175, 6, 17, 31: 183, 17: 187, 32. He getengde wið dæs drȳs *he hastened towards the magician,* Homl. Th. i. 374, 5. Petrus cwæþ to ðam drȳ *Peter said to the sorcerer,* i. 372, 6: 380, 21: Homl. Blick. 173, 2, 9, 33: 175, 25. Hí woldon forbærnan done drȳ *they would burn the magician,* Homl. Th. i. 372, 30: 374, 22: 376, 10: 380, 23: Homl. Blick. 173, 11, 30: 175, 1: 181, 33. Ðū miht mid ðȳ gebēde blōd

onhǽtan dæs deófles dry̆ *thou mayest with prayer heat the blood of the devil's wizard*, Salm. Kmbl. 89; Sal. 44. Hý dry̆as wǽron *they were sorcerers*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 23; Jul. 301: Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34. Hý getrymedon hyra dry̆as *their magicians encouraged them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. Cwǽdon da dry̆as to Pharaone *dixérunt magífici ad Pharaónem*, Ex. 8, 19: 9, 11. Dry̆a [dry̆a?] *magórum*, Mone B. 4018. Herodes biswicen wæs from dry̆um oððe tungulcræftgum *Heródes insúlsus erat a magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16. Dy̆læs-ðe se deófol us be dry̆um [MS. drian] mǽge *lest the devil have power over us by sorcerers*, Glostr. Frag. 10, 30. [*Orm.* drig-menn *magicians*: *Gael.* draoi, draoidh, druidh, *m. a. druid, magician.*]

dry̆-cræft, es; *m.* [cræft *craft, art*] *Magical art, magic, sorcery;* ars magica *vel* malefica:—Hi sǽdon dæt hió sceolde mid hire dry̆cræft da men forbredan *they said that she should overthrow the men by her sorcery*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. Gif hí hwylcne dry̆cræft hæfdon *si quid malefícæ artis habuissent*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40: Ex. 7, 11. Sum man wæs mid dry̆cræfte bepǽht *some man was deceived by magic*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 13. Warna ðé dæt ðú ne gíme dry̆cræfta ne swefena ne hwatena *nec inveniátur in te, qui ariolos scisciténtur et observet somnia atque augúria*, Deut. 18, 10. Drífan dry̆cræftas *to exercise magical arts*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 107; Met. 26, 54. Mid dry̆cræftum *by sorceries*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 22.

dry̆-cræftig, dri-cræfteg; *adj.* [cræftig *crafty, skilful*] *Skilful* or *crafty in magic* or *sorcery, magical;* magicæ artis peritus, magícus:—Sió, hí sǽdon, sceolde bión swíðe dry̆cræftigu *she, they said, would be very skilful in sorcery*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 20. Pharaon gegaderude ealle da drícræftegustan men *vocávit Pharao sapientes et malḗficos*, Ex. 7, 11.

dry̆fan *to drive;* pellĕre:—Sceoldon dry̆fan *should drive*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 10. v. drífan.

dry̆fan; *p.* de, *pl.* don; *pp.* ed *To trouble, vex;* vexāre:—Mǽst hine dry̆fdon his ágene men [MS. mæn] *his own men vexed him most*, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 34. v. drēfan.

drygan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dry, make dry, rub dry, wipe;* siccāre, tergĕre, extergĕre:—Se hâta sumor drygð and gearwað sǽd and blēda *the hot summer dries and prepares seeds and fruits*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14. Cómon twegen seolas of sǽlícum grunde, and hí mid hcora flỹse his fēt drygdon *two seals came from the sea-ground, and they dried his feet with their fur*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 12. Hie beóþ oft drygde *they are often dried*, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 a, 19. v. drigan.

dryge *dry*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 22; Rä. 41, 77: Andr. Kmbl. 3161; An. 1583: Cd. 157; Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. v. drige.

drygge *dry*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. v. drige.

dryg-nes, -ness *dryness*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 5. v. drig-nes.

dryht, driht, e; *f. A people, multitude, army, in pl. men;* pōpŭlus, multitūdo, cāterva, fămilia, hŏmines:—Dryhtum to nytte *for use to people*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 25; Rä. 51, 2. Ic dryhtum þeówige *I serve multitudes*, 104 a; Th. 394, 9; Rä. 13, 15: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79. Dæt dỹ deáþ-drepe drihta [MS. drihte] swǽfon *that the armies slept in the swoon of death*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495: 217; Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Drihta bearnum *to the children of men*, 47; Th. 61, 6; Gen. 993: Exon. 95 b; Th. 357, 7; Pa. 25. [*Laym.* drihte *retinue*: *O. Sax.* druht, *only in composition, as* druht-folc *comitátus, pópulus*: *Frs.* dregte: *O. Frs.* dracht, drecht: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* truht, trut, *f. multitude*: *Icel.* drótt, *f. pópulus.* v. *Goth.* ga-drauhts, *m. a soldier*, from driugan *to do military service*: *A. Sax.* dreógan.] DER. folc-dryht, -driht, mago-; gedriht, gedryht, hí-, hý-, sib-, wil-.

Dryht', Driht', or without the apostrophe Dryht, Driht *The Lord;* Dŏminus; chiefly used in the interlinear Psalms, published by Spelman and by the Surtees' Society, for all the cases of Dryhten, Drihten.

dryht-bearn, es; *n. A child of the people, a noble child;* puer pōpŭlāris, nōbilis:—Dryhtbearn Dena *the Danes' princely child*, Beo. Th. 4076; B. 2035.

dryht-cwēn, e; *f. A noble queen;* dŏmĭna et rēgĭna:—Dryhtcwēn duguþa *a noble queen of chieftains*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 21; Wīd. 98.

dryht-ealdor, driht-ealdor, drihte ealdor, es; *m. The ruler of a household, meeting,* or *feast, a bridesman;* dŏminus, archi-triclīnus, parānymphus = *παράνυμφος*:—Dry̆dguma *vel* dryhtealdor *paránymphus*, Æflc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 60; Wrt. Voc. 50, 42.

dryhten, drihten; *gen.* dryhtnes, dryhtenes; *m.* **I.** *a ruler, lord, prince;* dŏminus, princeps:—Geáta dryhten *the Goths' lord*, Beo. Th. 2973; B. 1484. Eorla dryhten *lord of earls*, Beo. Th. 4666; B. 2338. Dryhten Higelác *lord Higelac*, Beo. Th. 4005; B. 2000. In gemynd his dryhtnes naman brohte *it brought his lord's name into his mind*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rä. 60, 8. **II.** *the supreme ruler, the Lord; chiefly used for God and Christ;* Dŏminus:—Him Dryhten sylf, heofona heáhcyning, hlyt getǽhte *the Lord himself, high king of heaven, assigned a lot to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 10; An. 5. Dryhtna Dryhten *the Lord of lords*, Andr. Kmbl. 1747; An. 876. Dryhten God *the Lord God*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 33; Pa. 55. Dryhten Crist *the Lord Christ*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 25; Gü. 564. Þe in Dryhtnes noman cwóme *who camest in the Lord's name*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cñ. 413. We fót Dryhtene iu dreámas hefdon *we formerly had joys before the Lord*, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. [*Laym.* drihten: *Orm.* drihtin: *O. Sax.* drohtin: *O. Frs.* drochten *Lord*, only used for *God* and *Christ*: *O. H. Ger.* truhtin *dóminus*: *Icel.* dróttinn *princeps.*] DER. freá-dryhten, freó-, gum-, hleó-, man-, sige-, weoruld-, wine-.

dryhten-beáh *a lord-ring.* v. drihtin-beáh.

dryhten-bealo, -bealu; *gen.* -bealowes; *n.* [bealo *evil*] *Profound misery, extreme evil;* permagna calămitas:—He sceal dreógan dryhten-bealo *he shall suffer profound misery*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 22; Vy. 55. Ellen bỹ sélast ðám ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu *courage is best for those who must suffer extreme evil*, 52 b; Th. 183, 6; Gü. 1323.

dryhten-dóm, es; *m.* [-dōm *termination*, q. v.] *Sovereignty, majesty;* dŏmĭnātus, majestas:—Se hálga hérede on hēhþo heofoncyninges dryhten-dóm *the saint praised the majesty of heaven's king on high*, Andr. Kmbl. 1997; An. 1001.

Dryhten-líc *belonging to the Lord, Lordly.* v. Drihten-líc.

Dryhten-líce *according to the Lord, by the Lord.* v. Drihten-líce.

dryhten-weard *a guardian-lord, king.* v. drihten-weard.

dryht-folc, driht-folc, es; *n.* [folc *a people*] *A nation, multitude;* pōpŭlus, multitūdo:—Micel arísep dryhtfolc to dóme *a great multitude shall arise to judgment*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 23; Cri. 1042. Dryht-folca helm *a protector of nations*, 107 a; Th. 408, 24; Rä. 27, 17. Wæs deáþe gedrenced drihtfolca mǽst *the greatest of nations was drenched with death*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 26; Exod. 34: 160; Th. 198, 13; Exod. 322: 171; Th. 216, 2; Exod. 589.

dryht-gesíþ *an associate, attendant.* v. driht-gesíþ.

dryht-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *a treasure*] *A nation's* or *people's treasure;* pōpŭli ōpes:—Eodor gesýlled dryhtgestreóna *an inclosure filled with people's treasures*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 25; Rä. 18, 3.

dryht-guma, driht-guma, an; *m. A popular man, man of the people, warrior, retainer, follower,—pl. men, people;* vir popŭlāris *vel* nōbilis, miles, sătelles,—hŏmines:—Semninga bið, dæt dec, dryhtguma, deáþ ofer-swýðeþ *suddenly it will be, that thee, warrior, death overpowers*, Beo. Th. 3540; B. 1768. Druncne dryhtguman dóþ swá ic bidde *the drunken retainers do as I bid*, 2466; B. 1231. Weccaþ of deáþe dryhtgumena bearn, eall monna cynn *the sons of men, all mankind, shall wake from death*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 22; Cri. 887. Beóþ módsefan dálum gedǽled, sindon dryhtguman ungelíce *dispositions are by parts distributed, people are unlike*, 83 b; Th. 314, 31; Mód. 22: 79 a; Th. 297, 23; Crä. 72.

dry̆hþ, ðú dry̆hst *does, thou doest; 3rd and pers. pres. of* dreógan.

dryht-leóþ, es; *n.* [leóþ *a song*] *A lordly song;* nōbile carmen:—Be ðam Dauid cyning dryhtleóþ agól *king David sang a lordly song of him*, Elen. Kmbl. 684; El. 342.

dryht-líc, driht-líc, driht-lec; *comp.* -lícra; *sup.* -lícest; *adj. Lordly, noble, distinguished;* principālis, nōbilis, eximius:—We gehýrdon dæt mid Sigelwarum yppe wearþ dryhtlíc dóm Godes *we have heard that the lordly doom of God was revealed among the Ethiopians*, Apstls. Kmbl. 129; Ap. 65: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 1; Reim. 39. Sweord seal on bearme, drihtlíc ísern *the sword shall be in the bosom, lordly iron*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Him drihtlícu mǽg þuhte *she seemed a noble damsel to them*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1849. Cwæþ drihtlecu mǽg, bryd to beorne *his noble mate, his wife, spake to the chief*, 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Drihtlíce cempan hyra sweord getugon *the noble warriors drew their swords*, Fins. Th. 29: Fin. 14: Beo. Th. 2320; B. 1158. Hí on dryhtlícestum dóme lifdon *they lived in the most lordly power*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 35; Seef. 85.

dryht-líce, driht-líce; *adv. In a lordly manner, divinely;* nobiliter:—God leóht and þýstro gedǽlde dryhtlíce *God divinely parted light and darkness*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 32; Cri. 228. Abraham fór eorlum drihtlíce spræc *Abram spake in a lordly manner before the people*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 4; Gen. 2138.

dryht-máþum, es; *m.* [máþm *a treasure*] *A noble* or *lordly treasure;* nōbiles ōpes:—Wearþ dryhtmáþma dǽl forgolden *his share of noble treasures was paid for*, Beo. Th. 5678; B. 2843.

dryht-nē *a dead body of a host.* v. driht-nē.

dryhtnes *of a lord*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 25; Rä. 60, 8; *gen. of* dryhten.

dryht-scipe, driht-scipe, es; *m.* [-scipe *termination*] *Rulership, lordship, domination, dignity;* dominātus, dignitas:—Þara dóm leofaþ and hira dryhtscipe *their dignity and their lordship shall live*, Elen. Kmbl. 899; El. 451. For hwam nele mon him on giógoþe georne gewyrcan deóres dryhtscipes *why will not man in youth zealously work for himself bold rulership?* Salm. Kmbl. 775; Sal. 387. Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda dreámas and dryhtscipes *age must take from him the joys of bold deeds and of rulership*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 14; Gen. 485. Nalles feallan lēt dóm and dryhtscipe *he let not his power and domination sink*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 4; Gen. 1199. Ne læt ðín dryhtscipe feallan *let not thy mighty rule fall*, Wald. 12; Vald. I, 7.

dryht-sele, driht-sele, es; *m.* [sele *a dwelling, hall*] *A princely dwelling, hall;* aula:—Draca hord eft gesceat, dryhtsele dyrune *the*

dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall, Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320: 1538; B. 767. Wæs driht̃sele dreórfáh *the princely hall was stained with blood.* 974; B. 485.

dryht-sib, -sibb, e; *f.* [sib *peace, kinship*] *Peace between two nations, lordly kinship;* pax *vel* amícitia inter duas gentes:—Ic Heaðobeardna ne talige dryhtsibbe dǽl Denum unfǽcne *I esteem not part of the Heathobeards' lordly kinship to the Danes guileless,* Beo. Th. 4142; B. 2068.

dryht-weras *men, chieftains.* v. driht-weras.

dryht-wuniende *part.* [wuniende, *part. of* wunian *to dwell*] *Dwelling among people;* in pópulo dégens:—Ðara ǽghwylc mót dryhtwuniendra dǽl onfón *each of those dwelling among people may receive a share,* Exon. 78 a; Th. 293, 26; Crä. 7.

dryman; *part.* drymende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rejoice, be joyful;* jubílare:—Hí mótun dryman mid Dryhten *they may rejoice with the Lord,* Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 27; Cri. 1679. Him gefylgan ne mæg drymendra gedryht *the multitude of the joyful cannot follow him,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Eall druncon and drymdon *all drunk and rejoiced,* Cd. 133; Th. 168, 11; Gen. 2781. Dryma Gode eall eorþe *jubilate Deo omnis terra,* Ps. Spl. 97, 5, 7: 46, 1. v. drēman.

dryme *a song,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. dreám.

dryʒ-men *magicians, sorcerers,* Homl. Th. ii. 472, 14. v. dryʒ.

dryming, e; *f. A soft or murmuring noise;* súsurrus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dreám.

dryncʒ, es; *m. Drink, a drink, draught;* potus, haustus:—Ðǽr wæs ǽlcum genóg dryncʒ *there was enough drink for each,* Andr. Kmbl. 3069; An. 1537. Ic oflyrsted wæs gǽstes dryncʒes *I was thirsty for the soul's drink,* Soul Kmbl. 82; Seel. 41. Dryncʒ dú selst us *potum dabis nobis,* Ps. Lamb. 79, 6: Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 12; Cri. 1439. Of mistlícum dryncum *from various drinks,* Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. DER. heoru-dryncʒ, ofer-. v. drinc.

dryncʒ-fæt, es; *n. A drinking-vessel;* pócúlum:—Gesáwon dryncfæt deóre *they saw the precious drinking-vessel,* Beo. Th. 4500; B. 2254: 4601; B. 2306. v. drinc-fæt.

dryncþ *drinks,* Ps. Spl. 74, 8; *3rd pres. sing. of* drincan.

dryngc, es; *m. Drink;* potus:—Dryngc mínne [MS. min] mid wópe ic gemengde *potum meum cum fletu temperábam,* Ps. Spl. 101, 10. v. drinc.

dryngе *I drink,* Ps. Spl. 49, 14; *for* drincе. v. drincan.

drypan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To drop, moisten;* stillāre, humectāre:—Nime ánne eles dropan, and drype on ān mycel fýr *take a drop of oil, and drop it on a large fire,* Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 11: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 5, 7, 24, 28, 30. Heó drypte in ða eágan *she dropped it on the eyes,* Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Míne handa drypton myrran *my hands dropped myrrh,* Homl. Th. i. 118, 4. He bæd ðæt Lazarus móste his tungan drypan *he prayed that Lazarus might moisten his tongue,* i. 330, 29. DER. ge-drypan. v. dropa.

drype, es; *m. A stripe, blow;* ictus:—Ðéh ðú drype þolie *though thou suffer a stripe,* Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957: 2436; An. 1219. v. drepe.

dryþst, he dryþþ *droppest, drops; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dreópan.

dryre, es; *m. Fall, decline, ceasing;* cāsus, lapsus, cessātio:—Hrímes dryre *a fall of rime,* Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Ðǽr wæs ne dreámes dryre *there was no ceasing of joy,* 44 b; Th. 152, 1; Gū. 802. DER. fǽr-dryre. v. dreósan.

dryrmian *to make sad, to be made sad, to mourn;* lugēre:—Dryrmyde, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 5; Exod. 40. v. drysmian.

drys-lic, dris-líc; *adj. Fearful, terrible;* terribilis:—Ahwilc *vel* egeslíc *vel* dryslíc *terribilis,* Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 65; Wrt. Voc. 61, 43. v. on-drislíc, an-drysenlíc, an-drysne, drysne.

drysmian, dryrmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become dark, gloomy, to be made sad, to mourn;* caligāre, obscūrāri, mœstitia affici, lugēre:—Oþ-ðæt lyft drysmaþ *until the air grows gloomy,* Beo. Th. 2755, note; B. 1375.

drysnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To put out, quench, extinguish;* extinguēre:—Ðæt fýr ne biþ drysned *ignis non extinguitur,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 46. DER. ge-drysnan, un-drysnende, un-adrysnendlíc.

drysne *terrible;* reverendus. v. on-drysne.

dryst *rushest, rushes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dreósan.

DUBBAN; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To strike,* DUB, *create;* percútere, creāre:—Se cyng dubbade his sunu Henric to rídere *the king dubbed* [or *created*] *his son Henry a knight,* Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 1. [*R. Brun.* dubbid, *p: Chauc.* dubbed: *Laym.* dubben: *Swed.* dubba: *Icel.* dubba, dybba: *Fr.* dauber *to strike.*]

DUCE, an; *f. A* DUCK; anas:—On ducan seáþe *to the duck's pond, from the duck's pond,* Cod. Dipl. 538; A. D. 967; Kmbl. iii. 18, 16, 17: Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 18. [*Piers P. Chauc.* doke: *Plat.* düker: *Kil.* duycker *mergus.*]

dúfan, ic dúfe, ðú dýfst, he dýfþ, *pl.* dúfaþ; *p.* ic, he deáf, ðú dufe, *pl.* dufon; *pp.* dofen *To* DIVE, *sink;* mergi:—Ic deáf under ýðe *I dived under the wave,* Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 18; Rä. 73, 4: 113 b; Th. 434, 23; Rä. 52, 5. Dúfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne óþ ða wriste *let the hand dive after the stone up to the wrist,* L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif ðú dýfst *if thou sinkest,* Homl. Th. ii. 392, 35. Mid ðam de he deáf *when he was sinking,* ii. 392, 2: 390, 21. DER. be-dúfan, ge-, onge-, þurh-: dýfan.

dúfe-doppa, an; *m. A pelican;* pelicānus = πελέκανος:—Gelíc ge-worden ic eom níht-hræfne oðde dúfedoppan wēstennes *similis factus sum pelicāno solitūdinis,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

dúfian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sink, immerge;* immergēre, Ben. Lye.

DUGAN; *part.* dugende; ic, he deah, deag; ðú duge, *pl.* dugon; *p.* dohte, *pl.* dohton *To avail, to be of use, able, fit, strong, vigorous, good, virtuous, honest, bountiful, kind, liberal;* valēre, prōdesse, frūgi esse, bōnum esse, munificum, vel libērālem se præbēre:—Donne his ellen deah *when his valour avails,* Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573: Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460: Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Se ðe his heorte deah *he whose heart is good,* Cd. 219; Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Húru se aldor deah [Th. þeáh, Beo. 744], se ðǽm heaðorincum hider wísade *the chief is able indeed, who has led the warriors hither,* B. 369. Deáh ðú heaðorǽsa gehwǽr dohte, grimre gúþe *though thou hast everywhere been vigorous in martial onslaughts, in grim war,* Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526. Gif he ǽr ne dohte *if he were not before virtuous,* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 14. Dó á dætte duge *do ever what is virtuous,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 10; Fä. 4. Þet him nádor ne dohte ne innhere ne úthere *so that neither the in-army nor the out-army was of use to them,* Chr. 1006; Th. 257, 15, col. 1. Swá swá hí sceoldon, gif hí dohton *as they ought, if they were honest,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ðæt ðú dohtest dínum brēðer and wǽdlan and þearfan *that thou be bountiful to thy brother, to the poor, and to the needy,* Deut. 15, 11. Ðú us wel dohtest *thou wast truly kind to us,* Beo. Th. 3647; B. 1821: 2693; B. 1344. Hú me cyne-góde cystum dohten *how the good by race were munificently liberal to me,* Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 1; Wid. 56: 86 a; Th. 324, 4; Wíd. 89. Ða sceolon eall dugende beón swá swá hit gedafenaþ dam hāde *they shall all be virtuous so as is befitting the order,* L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 16. [Dugan is the third of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs called *præterito-præsentia,* and given under āgan, *q. v.* The *inf.* dugan and the *pret.* deah, *pl.* dugon, *retaining preterite inflections,* are taken from the *p.* of a strong verb deogan, *p.* deah, *pl.* dugon; *pp.* dogen, ascertained from deah; *pl.* dugon, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deogan and the *pp.* dogen; thus we find the original verb deogan, *p.* deah, *pl.* dugon; *pp.* dogen. The weak *p.* dohte, *pl.* dohton [= duhte, duhton], is formed regularly from the *inf.* dugan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words:—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Piers P. Orm.		degh, dægh,		
O. Sax.	dugan, dóg,		dugun,	
O. Frs.	duga, duch,			
M. H. Ger.	tugen, touc,			tohte,
O. H. Ger.	tugan, touc,		tugun, *3rd pers. pl.*	tohta,
Goth.	dugan, dáug,		dugum,	daúhta.]

dugeþ, dugoþ *good, virtuous, honourable;* bonus, probus, Mann. v. duguþ; *adj.*

dugoþ-gifu, e; *f.* [dugoþ = duguþ, gifu *a gift*] *Liberality, munificence;* largitas, munificentia:—Ic Wulfstān Lundeniscra manna bisceop mínes hlāfordes dugoþgife ǽfre geþwǽrige *I Wulfstan, bishop of the London men, ever consent to my lord's munificence,* Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 36.

duguþ, dugoþ, e; *f.* [dugan *vālēre*]. I. *manhood* and *all who have reached manhood;* ætas virilis [*O. H. Ger.* an dero tugende *in virili ætāte,* tugent daz ist die metilscaft des menniskinen alteris *vires, hoc est mēdia virilis ætas,* Graff's Sprch. v. 372]:—Todǽlan duguþe and geógoþe *to distribute to old and young,* Andr. Kmbl. 304; An. 152. Ymb-eóde ða ides Helminga duguþe and geógoþe dǽl ǽghwylcne *then the Helmings' dame went round every part* [*group*] *of old and young,* Beo. Th. 1246; B. 621: 323; B. 160: 3352; B. 1674: Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. II. *multitude, troops, army, people, men, attendants, the nobles, nobility, the heavenly host;* cōpiæ, exercītus, pópulus, hómines, comitātus, prōcēres, mīlitia cœlestis:—Duguþ samnade *the multitude collected,* Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125: 2542; An. 1272. Áhte ic holdra ðý læs, deórre duguþe *I owned the less of faithful ones, of dear attendants,* Beo. Th. 980; B. 488. Duguþ Israhéla *the army of Israel,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 13; Exod. 91: 167; Th. 209, 17; Exod. 500. Duguþe dínre *to thy people,* Hy. 7, 69; Hy. Gru. ii. 288, 69. Dæt is duguþum cūþ *that it is known to men,* Andr. Kmbl. 1364; An. 682. Ðú ðe in Dryhtnes noman dugeþum cwóme *thou who earnest in the Lord's name to men,* Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 6; Cri. 413. Be dām hringum mon mihte witan hwæt Rómāna duguþe gefeallen wæs *by the rings one might know how many of the nobility of the Romans had fallen,* Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 11: 3, 11; Bos. 74, 30: 1, 12; Bos. 35, 43. Se cining wæs

gefullod mid eallum his dugoþe *the king was baptized with all his nobility*, Chr. 626; Th. 43, 29: 1016; Th. 283, 30. He spræc mid duguþe ealdrum *lĕcătus est cum magistrātibus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 4: 12, 11. Duguþ Drihten hĕrigaþ *the heavenly host praises the Lord*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 2; Exod. 546: Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 32; Cri. 1063. *God and Christ are called* duguþa helm, dryhten, dēmend, etc. *helmet, lord, ruler, etc. of the hosts or heavenly hosts*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 35; Sat. 164: Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 7; Cri. 782: Andr. Kmbl. 173; An. 87. **III.** *majesty, glory, magnificence, power, virtue, excellence, ornament;* majestas, magnificentia, potentia, virtus, dēcus:—Ealra duguþa duguþ, Drihten Hælend *majesty of all majesties, Lord Saviour*, Hy. 3, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 24. He sōhte Drihtnes duguþe *he sought* [*entered into*] *the Lord's glory*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 15: Gen. 1205. Wuldre benēmed, duguþum bedēled *bereft of glory, deprived of power*, Cd. 215; Th. 272, 19; Sat. 122: 212; Th. 263, 21; Dan. 765: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 24; Cri. 563. Seó duguþ dæs wlites de on gimmum biþ *the excellence of the beauty, which is in gems*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 3. On ðǽm is swiotol sió gifu and ealla ða duguþa hiora fæder *in whom is manifest the ability and all the virtues of their father*, 10; Fox 28, 32. Simmachus seó duguþ ealles moncynnes *Symmachus the ornament of all mankind*, 10; Fox 28, 12. **IV.** *advantage, gain, good, happiness, prosperity, riches, blessings, salvation:* commŏdum, lucrum, bŏnum, prospĕrĭtas, divitiæ, ōpes, sālus:—Hwæt ðū us to duguþum gedōn wille *what thou wilt do to our advantage*, Andr. Kmbl. 683; An. 342. Adrifen from duguþum *driven from good*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 5: Gen. 2323. Gifa ðe him to duguþe Drihten scyrede *the gifts which the Lord had bestowed on him for his happiness*, 176; Th. 221, 12; Dan. 87. He him duguþa blǽd forgeaf *he gave them abundance of prosperity*, 121; Th. 156, 2; Gen. 2582. On dære dægtīde duguþe wǽron *there were riches at that time*, 80; Th. 100, 5; Gen. 1659. Eallum bidǽled duguþum and dreámum *deprived of all blessings and joys*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 16; Cri. 1409: Cd. 43; Th. 57, 18; Gen. 930. **V.** *benefit, gift;* beneficium, mūnus, dōnum:—Secgan Drihtne þonc duguþa gehwylcre *to say thanks to the Lord for all benefits*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 4; Cri. 601: 96 a; Th. 359, 3; Pa. 57: Cd. 74; Th. 91, 10; Gen. 1510. **VI.** *that which is seemly, suitable, seemliness;* dēcōrum:—He cūðe duguþe þeáw *he knew the usage of decorum* [*decorous usage*], Beo. Th. 724; B. 359: 6330; B. 3175. Æfter duguþum *according to seemliness*, Cd. 104; Th. 137, 31; Gen. 2282. [*Laym.* duzede *nobles: Plat.* dōgt, *f. solidness: O. Frs.* duged, *f. power: Ger.* tugend, *f. virtus: M. H. Ger.* tugent, *f: O. H. Ger.* tugad, *f. vis, rōbur, virtus: Dan.* dyd, *f: Swed.* dygd, *f: Icel.* dygð, *f. virtue.*] DER. ædel-duguþ, ealdor-, heofon-, woruld-.

duguþ, duguð, dugeþ; *adj. Good, honourable;* bonus, probus, Mann. v. dugeþ; *adj.*

duguþ-gifu, e; *f. Liberality;* munificentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dugoþ-gifu.

duhte *did good*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 5, = dohte; *p. of* dugan.

dulfon *dug*, Ps. Th. 56, 8; *p. pl. of* delfan.

dulh-rune *pellitory*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. v. dolh-rune.

dulmūnus; *gen. pl.* dulmūna; *m. The war-ship of the Greeks, which king Alfred assures us would hold a thousand men;* longa nāvis. These ships were the *μακρὰ πλοία* or *νῆες μακραί*, generally called in Greek *ὁ δρόμων, ονος, m. the light war-vessel of the Greeks.* They were the longæ nāves *the long war-ships* of the Romans, which had often more than fifty rowers. The Romans called their vessel drōmo, ōnis, defining it as *a fast rowing vessel*, evidently deriving their word from the Greek *δρόμων*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; Cassiod. Var. 5, 17, *init.* where it is described as 'trīrēme vehiculum rōmōrum tantum nūmĕrum prōdens, sed hōmīnum fācies diligenter abscondens.' Some suppose that Alfred derived his word dulmūnus from the *Icel.* drómundr, *m.* which Egilsson, in his Lexicon Poëticum, Hafniæ, 8vo. 1860, explains 'návis grandior, cūjus generis tantum extra regiōnes septemtrionāles, ut in mări mediterrāneo, mentio fit,' S. E. i. 582, 3, Orkn. 82, 1, 3. Vigfusson, in his Icelandic-English Dictionary, 4to. Oxford, 1869–1874, in drómundr gives only the Latin and Greek, and O. H. Ger. drahemond as cognates. What Orosius calls longas nāves, Alfred translates dulmūnus in Anglo-Saxon. As we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of A. D. 897; Th. i. 174, 41,—Hēt Ælfrēd cyng timbrian lang-scipu ongēn ða æscas *king Alfred commanded to build long-ships against those ships*, v. æsc **IV.**—Alfred, in his translation of Orosius, says:—Ær he [Ercol] ongan mid Creáca scypum, ðe mon dulmūnus hāt, ðe man segþ ðæt ān scip mǽge ān þūsend manna *before he* [*Hercules*] *began with Grecian ships, which are called dulmunus, of which it is said that one ship can hold a thousand men*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 31–33. He [Xersis] hæfde scipa ðæra mycclena dulmūna ān M and ii hund *he* [*Xerxes*] *had one thousand two hundred of the large ships, dulmunus*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 32, 33. v. Glossārium ad scriptōres mĕdiæ et infimæ Latinĭtātis Dōmini Du Cange, Dufresne; Francofurti ad Mœnum, 3 vols. fol. 1681, Dromōnes.

DUMB; *def.* se dumba, seó, ðæt dumbe; *adj.* DUMB, *speechless, mute;* mūtus, e-linguis:—Eart dū dumb and deáf *thou art dumb and deaf*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 26; Seel. 65: 108 b; Th. 414, 7; Rä. 32, 16. Beó dū dumb ōþ-ðæt ðæt cild beó acenned *be thou dumb until the child shall be born*, Horml. Th. i. 202, 7: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 14. Dumb *mūtus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 36: Mt. Bos. 12, 22: Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Se dumba fæder *the dumb father*, Horml. Th. i. 354, 27: Salm. Kmbl. 457; Sal. 229. Se dumba spræc *lŏcūtus est mūtus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 33: Lk. Bos. 11, 14. Dumbes *elinguis*, Glos. Prudent. Reed. 143, 1. Hīg brohton him dumbne man *obtŭlērunt ei hōmĭnem mūtum*, Mt. Bos. 9, 32: Mk. Bos. 9, 17: Ex. 4, 11. Gesēgun ða dumban gesceaft *they saw the dumb creation*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128: 113 a; Th. 433, 3; Rä. 50, 2. Ða ōðre nigon consonantes synd gecwedene *mūtæ*, ðæt synd dumbe *the other nine consonants are called* mūtæ, *which are dumb*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1, 2. He dyde ðæt deáfe gehȳrdon, and dumbe spræcon *surdos fecit audīre, et mūtos lŏqui*, Mk. Bos. 7, 37: Mt. Bos. 15, 31. Ic sceal dǽda fremman swā ða dumban neát *I shall do deeds such as the dumb cattle*, Andr. Kmbl. 134; An. 67. Dumbra *of the dumb*, Salm. Kmbl. 158; Sal. 78. Be dumbera manna dǽdum *of dumb men's deeds*, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 13. Hī forgeáfon dumbum spræce *they gave speech to the dumb*, Horml. Th. i. 544, 33: 424, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 24; Jul. 150. [*Piers P.* dombe: *Wyc.* doumbe: *Chauc.* dombe: *Laym.* dumbe: *Orm.* dumb: *O. Sax.* dump *stultus: Frs.* domme, dom: *O. Frs.* dumbe, dume *stultus, mūtus: Dut.* dom *stupid: Ger.* dumm *stupid: M. H. Ger.* tump *stupid: O. H. Ger.* tumb *mūtus, stultus: Goth.* dumbs *mute: Dan.* dum *stupid: Swed.* dum *stupid;* dumb *mute: Icel.* dumbr *mute.*] DER. dum-nys: a-dumbian.

dumle? *the pelican;* onocrōtălus = *ὀνοκρόταλος*, Cot. 23.

dumnys, -nyss, e; *f.* DUMBNESS, *speechlessness;* loquendi impotentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

DŪN; *adj.* DUN, *a colour partaking of brown and black;* fuscus, aquilus:—Dun *fuscus*, Cot. 141, 147: *natius* [= *nātīvus?*), Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 86; Wrt. Voc. 46, 43. Dun *balidus* [= *βαλιός?*), Wrt. Voc. 289, 28. On done [MS. ðonne] dunnan stān *to the dun stone*, Cod. Dipl. 1120; A. D. 939; Kmbl. v. 238, 32. [*Chauc.* dunne, donne *dark-coloured: Ir.* dunn *a dun colour: Wel.* dwn *dun, swarthy, dusky: Gael.* donn *brown-coloured.*] DER. asse-dun.

DŪN, e; *pl. nom. acc.* dūna, dūne; *f. A mountain, hill,* DOWN; mons, collis:—Seó dūn, ðe se Hælend ofastāh, getācnode heofenan rīce *the mountain, from which Jesus descended, betokened the kingdom of heaven*, Horml. Th. i. 120, 21: 502, 2, 7: Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rä. 4, 21. Ðeós dūn *hic mons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 58: 5; Som, 4, 8: Ps. Lamb. 67, 16: Wrt. Voc. 80, 42. Hie be hlīde hæfre dūne eorþscræf fundon *they found an earth-cavern by the slope of a high hill*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594: Horml. Th. i. 502, 13. Betwux dære dūne Sion, and ðam munte Oliueti *between mount Sion and the mount of Olives*, i. 440, 15: 502, 2, 9: 120, 10. Genōh lange ge wunodon on disse dūne *sufficit vobis, quod in hoc monte mansistis*, Deut. i, 6: Gen. 31, 54: Mt. Bos. 24, 3. Stōpon stīðhygcgende on ða dūne up *the stout-hearted went aloft upon the hill*, Elen. Kmbl. 1430; El. 717: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 20; Met. 19, 10: Cd. 228; Th. 307, 21; Sat. 683. Dec heá duna hērgen *high downs praise thee*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 6; Az. 117. Of denum and of dūnum *from dells and from downs*, 107 b; Th. 409, 18; Rä. 28, 3: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 15; Gen. 1398: 71; Th. 85, 28; Gen. 1421. Seó wiht dūna bricep *the creature will burst the hills*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 420, 6; Rä. 39, 6. Wurdon behelede ealle ða hēhstan dūna under ealre heofenan. And ðæt wæter wæs fīftyne fæðma deóp ofer ða hēhstan dūna *operti sunt omnes montes excelsi sub universo cœlo. Quindĕcim cūbitis altior fuit aqua super montes, quæ operuĕrat*, Gen. 7, 19, 20. He gehleáþeþ heá dūne *he shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. Seó stōw is on Oliuetes dūne ufeweardre *the place is on the high mount of Olives*, Horml. Blick. 125, 19. [*R. Glouc.* dounes *hills: Laym.* dune, *f: Orm.* dun *a hill: Plat.* dūnen *sandhills on the seashore: Dut.* duin, *n: Kil.* duyne *aggar mārinus: Ger.* dūne, *f: O. H. Ger.* dūn, dūna *mons: Fr.* dune, *f: Span.* dúnas, *pl. f: Ital.* dúna, *f. an elevation of sand thrown up by the sea: Ir.* dun, *m. a fortified hill, fortress: Corn.* dun, din, *f. a hill.*] DER. a-dūn, -dūne, of-.

dūn; *adj. Mountainous, hilly;* montānus:—To dūn-landum *to hilly lands*, Deut. i, 7. v. dūn-land.

dūn-elfen, e; *f.* [-ælfen *a fairy*] *A down or mountain-fairy;* castālis, ĭdis; *f. one of the muses;* castālides, um, *f.* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 19.

dūne-ward, dūne-weard *downward*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. a-dūnweard.

dun-falu, dun-fealu; *adj.* [dun *dun*, fealu *fallow-coloured*] *Dun or tawny colour;* color cervōrum:—Dun-fealu [MS. -falu] *cervīnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 88; Wrt. Voc. 46, 45. v. fealo.

DUNG, e; *f.* DUNG; fimus, stercus:—Ic hine bedelfe, and ic hine beweorpe mid dunge *fŏdiam circa illam et mittam stercŏra*, Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 8. [*Wyc.* dong, dung: *Piers P. Chauc.* donge: *Frs.* dong: *O. Frs.* dung: *Ger.* dung, *m. manure: M. H. Ger.* tunc, *f: O. H. Ger.* tunga, *f: Dan.* dynge, *m. f. a heap of dung: Swed.* dynga, *f: Icel.* dyngja, *f. a heap, dung.*]

Dūn-holm, es; *m.* [*Flor.* Dunhelm: *Brom.* Durem, Durham: dūn

a hill, holm *water, an island*] DURHAM; Dunelmia :—Hēr forlēt Ægelrīc bisceop his bisceoprīce æt Dūnholm *in this year* [A. D. 1056] *bishop Ægelric left his bishopric at Durham*, Ch. 1056; Erl. 191, 14. Þa memn hine beforon innan dære burh æt Dūnholme *the men surrounded him in the burgh at Durham*, Chr. 1068; Erl. 205, 34: 1072; Erl. 211, 9, 29: 1075; Erl. 212, 35: 1080; Erl. 216, 12: 1087; Erl. 224, 6, 32: 1087; Erl. 226, 9: 1096; Erl. 232, 39.

dūn-land, es; *n. Down* or *hilly land;* terra montāna : *it is opposed to* feld-land *plain* or *level land* :—Farað to Amorrēa dūne and to ōðrum feld-landum and dūn-landum and to unhēheran landum *venite ad montem Amorrhæorum et ad cētera campestria atque montāna et humiliora loca*, Deut. 1, 7.

dūn-lendisc; *adj. Hilly, mountainous land;* montānus :—Sume sind *derivativa*, swā dūn-lendisc *montānus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 10.

Dunnan tūn, es; *m. Dunna's town = Dunnington.*

dunnian, he dunnaþ, pl. dunniaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make of a dun* or *a dark colour, to obscure, darken;* obscūrāre :—Se mōna da beorhtan steórran dunnaþ [MS. dunniaþ] *the moon obscures the bright stars*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 35.

dūn-sǽte; *gen.* -sǽta; *dat.* -sǽtum, -sǽtan; *pl. m.* [dūn *a mountain*, -sǽte *dwellers, inhabitants*] *Mountaineers, inhabitants of the mountains of Wales;* monticolæ Walliæ :—Dis is seó gerǽdnes de Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǽdboran betweox Dūnsǽtum [MS. Dūnsētan] gesetton *this is the ordinance which the witan of the English race and the counsellors of the Welsh nation established among the inhabitants of the mountains of Wales*, L. O. D. pref; Th. i. 352, 2. Be Wentsǽtum and Dūnsǽtum. Hwīlon Wentsǽte hȳrdon into Dūnsǽtan, ac hit gebȳrep rihtor into West-Sexan: dyder hȳ scylan gafol and gislas syllan. Eác Dūnsǽte beþyrfan, gif heom se cyning an, dæt man hūru friþgislas to heom lǽte *of the Gwents* [i. e. *the people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire*] *and the Dūnsæte. Formerly the Gwents belonged to the Dūnsæte, but more properly they belong to the West Saxons: thither they shall give tribute and hostages. The Dūnsæte also need, if the king grant it to them, that at least peace-hostages be allowed them*, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 16–20.

dūn-scrēf; *gen.* -scrǽfes; *pl. nom. acc.* -scrafu; *gen.* -scrafa; *dat.* -scrafum, -scrǽfum; *n.* [dūn *a mountain*, scræf *a den, cave*] *A mountain-cave;* montāna caverna :—Dūnscrafu, *nom. pl. mountain-caves*, Exon. 56a; Th. 199, 12; Ph. 24. Hē sēceþ dȳgle stōwe under dūnscrafum *he seeks a secret place among the mountain-caves*, 96a; Th. 357, 32; Pa. 37. Weras woldon to dūnscrafum drohtoþ sēcan *the men would seek a refuge in mountain-caves*, Andr. Kmbl. 3076; An. 1541.

Dūn-stān, es; *m. Dunstan;* Dunstānus :—Hēr S. Dūnstān wearþ geboren *in this year* [A. D. 925] *St. Dunstan was born*, Chr. 925; Th. 199, 4, col. 3. Hēr Ēadmund cing betǽhte Glæstinga beri S. Dūnstāne, ðār he siddan ǽrest abbod wearþ *in this year* [A. D. 943] *king Edmund delivered Glastonbury to St. Dunstan, where he afterwards first became abbot*, 943; Th. 211, 17–21, col. 3. On ðam ylcan geáre wæs Dūnstān abbod adrǽfed ofer sǽ *in the same year* [A. D. 957] *abbot Dunstan was driven away over sea*, 957; Th. 217, 2–4, col. 1. Hēr Ēadgār sende æfter S. Dūnstāne, and geaf [MS. gif] him dæt bisceoprīce on Wigarceastre, and syddan dæt bisceoprīce on [MS. an] Lundene *in this year* [A. D. 959] *Edgar sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bishopric of Worcester, and afterwards the bishopric of London*, 959; Th. 219, 25–29, col. 3. Hēr Sēe Dūnstān fēng to arcebisceoprīce *in this year* [A. D. 961] *St. Dunstan succeeded to the archbishopric* [*of Canterbury*], 961; Th. 218, 34, col. 1. On ðissum geáre ealle ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeólon æt Calne of ānre upflōran, būton se hālga Dūnstān arcebisceop āna ǽtstōd uppan ānum beáme; and sume dǽr swīðe gebrōcode wǽron, and sume hit ny [=ne] gedydon mid dām līfe *in this year* [A. D. 978] *all the chief witan of the English race fell at Calne from an upper floor, but the holy archbishop Dunstan alone stayed upon a beam; and some there were very much maimed, and some did not escape with life*, Chr. 978; Th. 231, 30–39, col. 1. Hēr Dūnstān se hālga arcebisceop forlēt ðis līf, and gefērde dæt heofonlīce *in this year* [A. D. 988] *the holy archbishop Dunstan departed this life, and passed to the heavenly* [*life*], 988; Th. 239, 9–11, col. 1.

dūn-strēt, e; *f. A hilly road;* via montāna, Som. Ben. Lye.

dunung, e; *f. A noise;* crēpitus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dūr, es; *n. A door.* v. dūru, *pl. nom. n.* v. dōr, *n.*

dūre, an; *f. A door;* ostium, jānua :—To dære dūran *at the door*, Mk. Bos. 1, 33. v. dūru.

dūre-leás; *adj. Doorless;* sine jānua :—Dūreleás is dæt hūs *the house is doorless*, Anlct. 153, 24, col. 2.

dūreras; *m. Folding doors;* valvæ, Cot. 183.

dūre-þinen *a female door-keeper*, Jn. Bos. 18, 16. v. dūru-þīnen.

dūre-weard, -werd, es; *m. A door-ward, door-keeper*, Mk. Bos. 13, 34: Wrt. Voc. 81, 12: L. Ælf. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 28. v. dūru-weard.

durfon *laboured, perished; p. pl. of* deorfan.

durne; *adj. Retired, secret;* reclūsus, secrētus :—On done durnan [MS. durnen] crundel; of ðam durnan crundelle on ðone þorn *to the retired barrow; from the retired barrow to the thorn*, Cod. Dipl. 1053; A. D. 854; Kmbl. v. 105, 26. v. dyrne.

DURRAN, ic, he dear, dū dearst, *pl.* durron, durran; *p.* dorste, *pl.* dorston, dorstan; *pp.* dorren *To* DARE, *presume;* audēre :—Ne dear ic hām faran *I dare not go home*, Gen. 44, 34: Ex. 32, 30: Cd. 40; Th. 54, 1; Gen. 870. Gif dū Grendles dearst neán bīdan *if thou darest abide near Grendel*, Beo. Th. 1059; B. 527: Andr. Kmbl. 2700; An. 1352. Gif he gesēcean dear *if he dares to seek*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Ne durran we ōwēr gefēran *we dare not go anywhere*, Exon. 70b; Th. 262, 10; Jul. 330. Hī durron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 33. Hwæðer dū durre gilpan *whether thou dare boast*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Sēc gif dū dyrre *seek it if thou durst*, Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379. Hwæðer he winnan dorste *whether he durst fight*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 14: Cd. 121; Th. 156, 15; Gen. 2589. Hī dorston, Beo. Th. 5688; B. 2848: dorstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif hī dorsten *if they durst*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. [Durran is the fourth of the twelve Anglo-Saxon verbs, called *præterito-præsentia*, and given under ágan, *q. v.* The *inf.* durran and the *pres.* dear, *pl.* durron, retaining preterite inflections, are taken from the *p.* of the verb, ascertained from dear, *pl.* durron, which shews the ablaut or internal change of the vowel in the *p.* tense of the twelfth class of Grimm's division of strong verbs [Grm. i. p. 898; Koch, i. p. 252], and requires by analogy with other verbs of the same class the *inf.* deorran = deorsan [*Goth.* daursan] and the *pp.* dorren. Thus we find the original verb deorran = deorsan; *p.* dear, *pl.* durron; *pp.* dorren. The weak *p.* dorste, *pl.* dorston [= durste, durston], is formed regularly from the *inf.* durran = dursan. The same *præterito-præsens* may be generally observed in the following cognate words :—

	inf.	*pres.*	*pl.*	*p.*
Engl.	dare,	dare,	dare,	durst,
Wyc.	dore,	dar,	durn,	
Laym. Orm.		der, darr,	durren,	durste,
O. Sax.	gi-durran,	gi-dar,		gi-dorsta,
O. Frs.	thura,	thur, dur,	thuron,	thorste,
M. H. Ger.	turren,	tar,	turren,	torste,
O. H. Ger.	turran,	tar,	turrumēs,	torsta,
Goth.	daursan,	dars,	daursum,	daursta.]

durste *durst*, Chr. 1154; Erl. 266, 4, = dorste; *p. of* durran.

dūr-stodl, es; *n. A door-post;* postis :—Dūr-stodl *postes*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 15. v. dūru-stod.

dūru; *gen.* e; *dat.* e, a; *acc.* e, a, u; *pl. nom.* a; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* a, u; *f.* dūre, an; *f. An opening, a door, the door of a house;* ostium, jānua, fōris :—Dūru ymbstandennesse welerum mūnum '*keep the door* [*opening* ostium] *of my lips*,' Eng. versn. Ps. Lamb. 140, 3. Sēo dūru wæs beloccen *clausa erat jānua*, Mt. Bos. 25, 10. Dūru sōna on arn *soon he rushed on the door*, Beo. Th. 1447; B. 721. Dūra, Andr. Kmbl. 1998; An. 1001. Ða ða dūra wǽron belocene *cum fores essent clausæ*, Jn. Bos. 20, 19. Of dære dūra *from the door*, Mt. Bos. 26, 71. Belocenum dūrum *januis clausis*, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. DER. eág-dūru, fóre-, helle-, hlīn-: dūru-leás, -stod, -þegn, *m.* -þīnen = þignen, *f.* -weard: dȳr: ge-dȳre, ofer-gedȳre. v. dōr, *n.*

dūru; *pl. n. Doors*, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78, = dōru. v. dōr, *n.*

dūru-leás *doorless;* sine janua. v. dūre-leás.

dūru-stod, e; *f.* [stod = studu *a post*] *A door-post;* ostii postis, Cot. 157. v. dūr-stodl.

dūru-þegn, es; *m.* [þegen *a servant*] *A door-keeper;* jānītor :—Dūru-þegnum wearþ hildbedd stȳred *the death-bed was spread for the door-keepers*, Andr. Kmbl. 2182; An. 1092.

dūru-þīnen, dūre-þīnen, e; *f. A female door-keeper;* ancilla ostiāria :—Cwæþ seó dūru-þīnen to Petre *dicit Petro ancilla ostiāria*, Jn. Bos. 18, 17. Se leorningcnīht cwæþ to dære dūreþīnene *discipulus dixit ostiāriæ*, 18, 16.

dūru-weard, dūre-weard, -werd, es; *m. A door-keeper;* jānītor, ostiārius :—Se man beóde dam dūrewearde, dæt he wacige *homo janitori præcēpit ut vigilet*, Mk. Bos. 13, 34. Ostiārius is dūruweard se ðe circan cǽgan healt *ostiārius is the door-keeper who holds the keys of the church*, L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 5. Dūreweard *ostiārius*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 12. Ne sceal nān dūruweard forsecgan nānne rǽdere mid nānre wrohte *non licet ostiario ulli accūsāre lectorem ullum ulla accusātione*, L. Eccg. C. 41; Th. ii. 168, 1, 3. Ostiārius [MS. Hostiārius] is dære cyrcean dūreweard, se sceal mid bellan bīcnigan ða tīda, and ða cyrcan unlūcan geleáffullum mannum, and ðām ungeleáffullum belūcan wiðūtan *ostiārius is the door-keeper of the church, who shall announce the hours with bells, and unlock the church to believing men, and shut the unbelieving without*, L. Ælf. C. 11: Th. ii. 346, 28–30. v. hād II.

DUST, es; *n.* DUSR; pulvis :—Hwæðer dē dæt dust hērige *numquid confitebitur tibi pulvis?* Ps. Th. 29, 9: Ps. Lamb. 77, 27. Ligeþ dust dǽr hit wæs *the dust shall lie where it was*, Exon. 99b; Th. 373, 8; Seel. 105: 108a; Th. 412, 10; Rä. 30, 12. Hiō wǽre fordrugod to

duste *it would be dried to dust*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104: Salm. Kmbl. 630; Sal. 314: Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 4; Seel. 16: Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 30. Hí beóþ duste gelícran, ðonne hit wind toblǽwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projicit ventus a facie terræ*, Ps. Th. 1, 5: 89, 6. Asceacaþ dæt dust of eówrum fótum *excitate pulverem de pédibus vestris*, Mk. Bos. 6, 11: Lk. Bos. 10, 11. [*Wyc. Chauc.* dust: *R. Glouc.* douste: *R. Brun.* doste: *Laym.* dust, *pl.* dustes, *n.*: *Orm.* dusst: *Plat.* dust, *m.*: *O. Frs.* dust: *Dut.* duist: *Ger.* dust, *m. pulvis*: *Dan.* dyst, *m. f.*: *Icel.* dust, *n.*: *Sansk.* dhū-li, *m.*; from dhū *to shake*, Willms. 457.]

dust-drenc, es; *m. A drink made of the seeds of herbs rubbed to dust*; pútio ex herbárum quárumdam seminíbus, in pulvérem redactis, compósita:—Wyrc gódne dustdrenc: nim merces sǽd, and finoles sǽd, dilesǽd, ètc. . . . gegnið ealle wel to duste: dó ðæs dustes gódne cuclerfulne on strang hluttor eala *make a good dust-drink [thus]: take seed of marche, and seed of fennel, dill-seed, etc. . . . rub all well to dust: put a good spoonful of the dust into strong clear ale*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 17–23.

dust-sceáwung, e; *f.* [sceáwung *a beholding, contemplation*] *A dust-viewing, contemplation of dust*; pulvéris spectátio *vel* contemplátio:—Hę gewát from dære dustsceáwunga *he departed from the contemplation of the dust*, Homl. Blick. 113, 29.

duþhamor, dyþhomar, es; *m. Papýrus* = *πάπῡρος*:—Duþhamor *papýrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 43: Som. 64, 39; Wrt. Voc. 31, 49.

DWǼS; *adj. Dull, foolish, stupid*; hębes, stultus, fátuus:—Dwǽs *vel* sott *hębes*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 79; Wrt. Voc. 50, 59: 74, 35: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 5. Abroten *vel* dwǽs *vófer* vel *fátuus* vel *sócors*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 115; Wrt. Voc. 18, 62. Dwǽs *indócilis*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 152, 26. [*Plat.* dwas: *O. Frs.* dwes: *Dut.* dwaas.] DER. ge-dwǽs.

dwæscan; *p.* dwæscede, dwæscte; *pp.* dwæsced, dwæsct *To extinguish, put out*; extinguĕre:—Dryhten lǽnan lífes leahtras dwæsceþ *the Lord extinguishes the crimes of this frail life*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 17; Ph. 456: 128 b; Th. 493, 19; Rä. 81, 33. Feóndscype dwæscaþ, sibbe sáwaþ on sefan manna *extinguish enmity, sow peace in the minds of men*, 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. DER. a-dwæscan, to: un-adwæscendlíc.

dwǽs-nyss, -nysse, e; *f. Dulness, foolishness, stupidity*; hębĕtūdo, stultĭtia, stūpĭdĭtas:—Dwǽsnys *vel* sotscipe *hębĕtūdo*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 80; Wrt. Voc. 50, 60.

dwala *an error, doubt*:—Nánnes dwala is *non dubium est*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 2, 13. v. dwola.

dwalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To err*; errāre:—Híg dwaledon *errāvērunt*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 4. v. dwelian **I.**

dwân, *pl.* dwinon *pined, dwindled*; *p. of* dwînan.

dwâs-líht, es; *n.* [dwǽs *dull*, líht *light*] *A false light*; ignis fatuus, Som. Ben. Lye.

dwealde, *pl.* dwealdon *deceived*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 32; *p. of* dwellan.

DWELAN, ic dwele, dû dwelest, dwilst, he dweleþ, dwilþ, *pl.* dwelaþ; *p.* ic, he dwæl, dû dwǽle, *pl.* dwǽlon; *pp.* dwolen; *v. n. To be led into error, err*; in errōrem dūci, errāre. [*O. Sax.* far-dwelan *to neglect*: *O. H. Ger.* twelan *torpēre*.] DER. ge-dwelan: dwelian, a-, ge-, ofa-: dwellan, ge-.

DWELIAN, dweligan, dweoligan, dwaiian, dwolian, dwoligan; *part.* dweliende, dweligende; ic dwelige, dû dwelast, he dwelaþ, *pl.* dweliaþ, dweligaþ, dweligeaþ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *v. n. To be led into error, err*; in errōrem dūci, errāre:—Dwelian he dyde híg on wægláste odde bútan wege, and ná on wege *errāre fecit eos in invio, et non in via*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 40. Wæs dæt dwelignende sceáp ongeán fered *the wandering sheep was brought back*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 4. Dysige men, dwelignende, sécaþ dæt héhste gód on ða sámran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Da seofon dweligendan steorran *the seven wandering stars, the planets*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 26, 29. Ge dweliaþ *errátis*, Mt. Bos. 22, 29. Hú ne dweligaþ ge *nonne ídeo errátis?* Mk. Bos. 12, 24. Swýðe ge dweligeaþ *multum errátis*, 12, 27. Ða ongunnon clypían dæt se ríhtwísa dwelode *they begun to say that the righteous man erred*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 17. He dyde dæt ge dwelodon of ðam wege *ut errāre te faciēret de via*, Deut. 13, 5. Hí dwelodon on þwyrlícum dǽdum *they erred in perverse actions*, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 7: 46, 26. Hí dweledon *errāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 57, 3. **II.** *v. a. To lead into error, mislead, deceive*; in errōrem dūcĕre, decīpĕre:—Dæt fólc dwelende *misleading the people*, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 35. Ic dé ne dwelode *I have not deceived thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1; 164, 32, MS. Bod. Me þincþ dæt dû me dwelige *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. [*O. Sax.* duelan *errāre*: *Frs.* dwæljen, dwyljen *to err*: *O. Frs.* dwela, dwila *to err*: *Dut.* dwálen *to err.*] DER. a-dwelian, ge-, ofa-.

DWELLAN, ic dwelle, dû dwelest, dwelst, he dweleþ, dwelþ, *pl.* dwellaþ; *p.* dwealde, dwelede; *pp.* dweald, dweled. **I.** *v. a. To lead into error, deceive, mislead*; in errōrem dūcĕre, decīpĕre:—Ic dé ne dwelle *I do not deceive thee*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 1, MS. Cot. Dû sǽdest dæt ic dé dwealde *thou saidst that I deceived thee*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 32. Me þincþ dæt dû me dwelle *methinks that thou misleadest me*, 35, 5; Fox 164, 12, MS. Cot. **II.** *v. a. To prevent, hinder, delay*; impĕdīre, tardāre:—Ic dysge dwelle *I delay the foolish*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 27; Rä. 12, 3. Ne hine wiht dweleþ, ǽdl ne yldo *nothing prevents him, disease nor age*, Beo. Th. 3475, note; B. 1735. Se ealda dweleþ miltse mid mâne *the old one [the devil] prevents mercy with wickedness*, Frag. Kmbl. 62; Leás. 33. **III.** *v. n. To continue, remain*, DWELL; mānēre, habitāre:—Nero on ðam holte on cýle and on hungre dwelode, óþ-dæt hine wulfas totǽron *Nero remained in the wood, in cold and hunger, until wolves tore him to pieces*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 10. [*Piers P.* dwelle *to inhabit*: *Chauc.* dwell *to inhabit*: *Orm.* dwellenn *to dwell, delay*: *O. Sax.* bi-dwelian *to delay, prevent*: *M. H. Ger.* twelen *morāri*: *O. H. Ger.* twâlôn, twaljan, tweljan *morāri, impedīre*: *Dan.* dvæle *to tarry, delay, dwell*: *Swed.* dväljas *to dwell*: *Icel.* dvala *to delay*; dvelja *to dwell, wait, stay.*] DER. ge-dwellan.

dweola, dweolda *error, heresy*. DER. ge-dweola, -dweolda. v. dwola.

dweoligan; *part.* dweoligende *To err*; errāre:—Hí to ðâm dweoligendum lǽcedómum deófolgylde efeston *they hastened to the erring cures of idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. v. dwelian **I.**

DWEORG, dweorh, es; *m. A dwarf*; nānus:—Dweorg *pygmæus vel nānus vel pūmilio*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 20; Wrt. Voc. 61, 1. Dweorh *nānus*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 53. [*Plat.* dwark, dwarf, *m.*: *Frs.* dwirg: *O. Frs.* dwirg: *Dut.* dwerg, *m. f.*: *Ger.* zwerg, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* twerc, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* twerg, *m.*: *Dan.* dværg, dverg, *m. f.*: *Swed.* dverg, *m.*: *Icel.* dvergr, *m.*]

dweorge-dwosle, -dwostle, an; *f.* [dweorg *a dwarf*] *The herb pennyroyal*; mentha pulĕgium, Lin:—Herba pollégion [=pulégium], dæt is dweorge-dwosle, Herb. cont. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 38, 12. Þeós wyrt, ðe man *pollégium* [=*pulégium*], and ódrum naman dweorge-dwosle nemneþ *this herb, which is called* pulégium, *and by another name pennyroyal* [*dwarf dwosle*], Herb. 94, 1; Lchdm. i. 204, 6, 7: 156, 2; Lchdm. i. 282, 23: iii. 6, 19. Nim dweorge-dwoslan *take pennyroyal*, Herb. 106; Lchdm. i. 220, 10: iii. 6, 12. Dweorge-dwostle *pennyroyal*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 23: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 9, 13. Lege dweorge-dwostlan gecowene on *lay on chewed pennyroyal*, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 19: 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 10: 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 304, 29: iii. 74, 5.

dwês *dull*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. dwǽs.

dwild, dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy, a prodigy, spectre*; error, hærĕsis = *áfæsis*, prodígium, spectrum:—Wærþ mycel dwyld on Cristendóm *there was much error in Christendom*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. On Engla land feole dwild weáren geseogen and geheórd *many prodigies were seen and heard in England*, 1122; Erl. 249, 13. DER. ge-dwild, -dwyld, mis-gedwield.

dwilman *to confuse, perplex, confound*. DER. for-dwilman.

dwimor, dwimer, dwymer, es; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom*; error, fallácia, phantasma = *φάνταςμα*. DER. ge-dwimor.

dwimor-líc; *adj. Visionary*; tamquam per visum, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-dwymorlíc.

DWÎNAN, ic dwîne, dû dwînest, dwînst, he dwîneþ, dwînþ, *pl.* dwînaþ; *p.* dwân, *pl.* dwinon; *pp.* dwînen *To pine, fade*, DWINDLE, *waste away*; tabescĕre:—Ðonne dwîneþ seó wamb sôna *then soon will the belly dwindle*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 82, 2. Dwînon *tabuērunt*, Cot. 190. [*Wyc.* dwyne, *p.* dwynede *to pine, waste away*: *Chauc.* dwined, *pp. wasted, shrunk*: *Plat.* dwinen *to vanish*: *Kil.* dwijnen *extenuāre, perire*: *Dan.* tvine *to weep, vanish*: *Swed.* twina *to languish, pine away*: *Icel.* dvína, dvina *to dwindle, pine away.*] DER. a-dwînan, for-, ge-.

dwola, an; *m.* [dwelan, *pp. of* dwelan *to err*] *Error, heresy*; error, hærĕsis = *áfæsis*:—Seó mǽgþ on dwolan wæs lifigende *provincia in errōre versāta est*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Se [Arrianisca] dwola on ðam niwan sinoþe geniderad wæs *Arriāna hærĕsis in Nicæna synodo damnāta erat*, 1, 8; S. 479, 36, MS. B. DER. ge-dwola.

dwol-cræft, es; *m.* [cræft *a craft*] *Foolish craft, magic*; prāva *vel* magica ars:—Him gebléndon dryas þurh dwolcræft dryge unheórne *the wizards mixed for them through magic a fatal drink*, Andr. Kmbl. 67; An. 34.

dwolema *darkness, chaos*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. v. dwolma.

dwolian, dwoligan; *part.* dwoliende, dwoligende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To wander out of the way, err*; errāre:—Þurh monige stówe dwoliende *wandering through many places*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 11. Dysige men, dwoliende, sécaþ dæt héhste gód on ða sámran gesceafta *foolish men, erring, seek the highest good in the worse creatures*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12, MS. Cot. Hider and dider dwoligende *wandering hither and thither*, 36, 5; Fox 180, 12. To ðâm dwoligendum deófolgyldum *to the erring idolatry*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7, MS. B. Hig dwoliaþ on heortan *hi errant corde*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 10. Ða synfullan dwoledon *peccātores errāvērunt*, Ps. Surt. 57, 4. DER. ge-dwolian. v. dwelian **I.**

dwol-líc; *def.* se -líca, seó, dæt -líce; *adj. Foolish, erring, heretical*; stultus, hærĕticus:—Nis dis nán dwollíc sagu *this is not a foolish saying*, Jud. 15, 19. Hý adwæscdon ða dwollícan lâra *they extinguished the heretical doctrines*, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 11.

dwol-líce; *adv. Foolishly, heretically*; stulte, hærĕtice:—Ne man ne

mōt drincan, ne dwollīce plegan, ne etan innan cyrican *no one may drink, nor foolishly play, nor eat in a church*, L. Ælf. E; Th. ii. 392, 16: L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 356, 12. Ðe dwollīce leofaþ *who lives in heresy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 17.

dwolma, dwolema, an; *m. Chaos, a chasm, gulph;* chaos, *n.* = χάος, τό, hiātus:—Dwolma *chaos*, Cot. 40: 204. Betweox us and eów is mycel dwolma getrymed *inter nos et vos chaos magnum firmātum est*, Lk. Bos. 16, 26. Ða twegen tregan teóþ to-somne wið dæt mōd fōran misteș dwoleman *the two vexations draw together before the mind a chaos of darkness*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 86; Met. 5, 43. DER. dwilman, for-.

dwolung, e; *f. Dotage;* delirāmentum, Cot. 69.

dworge-dwostle, an; *f. Pennyroyal;* pulēgium: — Nim dworge-dwostlan *take pennyroyal*, Lchdm. iii. 100, 25, 27. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dwyld *error, heresy*, Chr. 1129; Erl. 258, 29. DER. ge-dwyld. v. dwild.

dwyrge-dwysle, an; *f. Pennyroyal;* pulēgium: — Hylwyrt oðde dwyrge-dwysle *pollēgia* [=*pulēgium*], Wrt. Voc. 79, 54. v. dweorge-dwosle.

dyd, e; *f. A deed;* actum: — Se consul [Fauius] gedyde ða bysmerlīcestan dyde *the consul* [*Fabius*] *did the most disgraceful deed*, Ors. 5, 2. Barrington, A.D. 1773, 180, 15. v. dæd.

dýdan; *p.* dýdde, *pl.* dýddon; *pp.* dýded, dýdd, dýd; *v. a.* [dēad *dead*] *To put to death, kill;* morti trādere, occīdere: — Ne dýde man æfre on Sunnan dæges freólse ænigne forwyrhtne man *let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 9. DER. a-dýdan.

dyde *did*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 36; *p. of* dōn.

dyde; *acc. sing. of* dyd [dyde *what was done, p. of* dōn *to do*] *a deed;* actum, Ors. 5, 2; Barrington, 180, 15, = dæde, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 21.

dyderian, dydrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To deceive, delude;* illūdere: — Me þinċþ dæt ðū me dwelige and dyderie [dwelle and dydre, Cot.], swā mon cild dēþ *methinks that thou misleadest and deludest me, as any one does a child*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 12. DER. be-dyderian, be-didrian.

dyderung, dydrung, e; *f. An illusion, delusion, pretence;* delūsio, simūlātio: — Dæs hālgan andwerdnyss acwencte dæs deófles dyderunge *the presence of the saint quenched the delusion of the devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 19. Hit wæs dæs deófles dydrung *it was an illusion of the devil*, ii. 166, 6. Hē nys wīs de mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswīċþ *non est sapiens qui simulātione semet ipsum decipit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 3. DER. be-dydrung.

dydest *didst, didst put*, Hy. 9, 55; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 55: dydon *they did*, Lk. Bos. 10, 13; *p. of* dōn.

dydrin, es; *m? A yolk;* vitellus: — Nim æges dydrin *take the yolk of an egg*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 20. [*Bav.* dottern, *m.*]

dýfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dip, immerse;* immergĕre: — Mec feónda sum dýfde on wætre *some enemy dipped me in water*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 32; Rä. 27, 3. He hine on dam streáme sencte and dýfde *he sank and immersed himself in the stream*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. [*Icel.* dýfa *to dip.*] v. dūfan.

dyfen, e; *f. Desert, reward;* meritum: — Æft heora ge-earnungum and dyfene *juxta eorum merita*, C. R. Ben. 2.

dýfing, e; *f. A diving;* immersio, urināțio, Som. Ben. Lye.

Dyflen, Dyflin *Dublin*, Chr. 937; Th. 206, 14, col. 2; 207, 14, col. 1; Ædelst. 55. v. Difelin.

dýfst, he dýfþ *divest, dives; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* dūfan.

dýgan; *p.* dýgde; *pp.* dýged [dugan *vālēre*] *To do good, benefit;* prodesse, vālēre: — Ic secge dæt sió fōrespræc ne dýge nāuder ne dam scyldigan, ne dam de him fore þingaþ *I say that the defence does no good either to the guilty or to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6. Dæt ys to gelýfenne dæt hit dýge *it is to be believed that it may benefit*, Herb. 2, 15; Lchdm. i. 84, 19. DER. ge-dýgan, -dīgan, -dēgan.

dýgel *secret, unknown*, Beo. Th. 2719; B. 1357: *gen. pl.* dýgelra, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 26; Sch. 18. v. dígol.

dýgle *secret, hidden*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 7; Gū. 186: Cd. 178; Th. 224, 2; Dan. 130; *def. nom. f. n. of* dýgol. v. dígol.

dýgol *darkness*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 13; Gū. 437. v. dígol.

dýgol *secret, hidden.* v. dýgle, dígol.

dýhst, he dýgþ, dýhþ *dyest, dyes; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* deágan.

dyht *a direction*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 18. v. diht.

dyhte *arranged*, Mt. Bos. 25, 19: Gen. 16, 3; *p. of* dyhtan. v. dihtan.

DYHTIG, dihtig; *adj.* [dugan *vālēre*] *Doughty, strong;* vālĭdus: — Sweord ecgum dyhtig *a sword doughty of edges*, Beo. Th. 2578; B. 1287. Dihtig, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 11; Gen. 1993. [*Piers P.* douhty, doghty: *Chauc.* douhty: *Laym.* duhti: *Orm.* duhtig: *Plat.* dugtig: *Ger.* tüchtig: *M. H. Ger.* tühtic *able, strong, fit: O. H. Ger.* tugad-ig *virtuous: Dan.* dygtig: *Swed.* dugtig: *Icel.* dygðugr.] v. dohtig.

dyle *dill*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 9. v. dile.

dylsta? *pl.* dylstan *Matter, corruption, mucus;* tabum, mucus: — Fleó ða mettas ða de him dylsta on innan wyrcen *let him avoid the meats which may work mucus in his inside*, L. M. 2, 29; Lchdm. ii. 226, 10. Dær dylstan on synd *whereon the mucus is*, I, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 20.

dylstiht; *adj.* [dylsta *matter;* -iht, *adj. termination*, q. v.] *Mattery, mucous;* mucōsus: — Gif hie dylstihte sién *if they be mucous*, L. M. 1, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 9.

dym-hofe *a lurking-place, hiding-place*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 33. v. dim-hofe.

dymlīc *dim, obscure*: — Ða dymlīcan þeóstra *the dim darkness*, L. Ælf. C. 14; Th. ii. 348, 7. v. dimlīc.

dymnys *dimness, darkness*: — Dymnys *cālīgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 56. v. dimnes.

dyncge *ploughed land*, Mone B. 1434: 2326. v. dinege.

DYNE, dyn, es; *m. A* DIN, *noise;* sonus, fragor, strepitus: — Se dyne becom hlūd of heofonum *the din came loud from heaven*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 5; Sat. 466. Cyrm, dyne *fragor*, Mone B. 4413: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 13; Sat. 380: 222; Th. 289, 7, 27; Sat. 394, 404. Ær he dōmdæges dyn gehýre *ere he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: 650; Sal. 324. Dyne *fragōre*, Mone B. 4425. [*Chauc.* dinne: *Dan.* dön, *n. a loud noise: Swed.* dån, *n. a din, noise: Icel.* dynr, *m. a din, noise.*] DER. eorþ-dyne: ge-dyn, swēg-.

dýneras *small pieces of money*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 55; Wrt. Voc. 57, 35. v. digneras.

dyngan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [dung *dung*] *To* DUNG, *manure;* stercōrāre. [*Piers P.* dongen: *Wyc.* dunge: *Frs.* dongjen: *O. Frs.* donga, denga: *Ger.* düngen: *M. H. Ger.* tungen: *Dan.* dynge *to heap up.*] DER. ge-dyngan.

dynge, dinge, dynige, es; *m? A noise, dashing, storm;* sonus, strepitus, procella: — On dynges mere *on the sea of noise*, Gst. Rthm. ii. 66, 20; Chr. 937; Th. 206, 12, col. 2. v. dyne.

dynian, he dyneþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. intrans.* [dyne a *din, noise*] *To make a noise,* DIN, *resound;* fragōrem edĕre, sŏnare, perstrēpĕre, clangĕre: — Gif eáran dynien *if the ears din*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 42, 24. Dyneþ upheofon *heaven above shall resound*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 25; Dōm. 59: 21 b; Th. 58, 5; Cri. 931. Hleódor dynede *the noise resounded*, Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740: Beo. Th. 1538; B. 767: Fins. Th. 61; Fin. 30: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23: Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28. Dynedon scildas *the shields rang*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. [*O. Sax.* dunian *fragōrem edĕre: Swed.* dåna *to make a noise, ring: Icel.* dynja *to gush, shower: Lat.* tonāre *to make a loud noise, to thunder: Sansk.* dhan, dhvan *to sound, to cause a sound.*]

dynige *mountainous places;* montāna, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 21, Som. Ben. Lye.

DYNT, es; *m.* I. *a stroke, stripe, blow;* ictus, plaga, percussio: — He, mid dam dynte, nyder astāh *he, with the blow, fell down*, Chr. 1012; Th. 268, 29, col. 2: Jn. Lind. Rush. War. 18, 22. Ondræden him done dynt *let them fear the stroke*, Past. 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 23. II. the mark or noise of a blow, — *A bruise,* DINT, *noise, crash;* contusio, impressio, sonus: — Gif dynt sie, scilling; gif he heáhre handa dyntes onfēhþ, scilling forgelde *if there be a bruise, a shilling; if he receive a right hand bruise, let him* [*the striker*] *pay a shilling*, L. Ethb. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. Ne wyrnaþ deórra dynta *they are not sparing of severe dints*, Salm. Kmbl. 245; Sal. 122. Wyrcþ hlūdne dynt *makes a loud crash*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. [*Piers P. Chauc.* dint *a blow, knock: R. Brun.* dynt: *R. Glouc.* dunt, *pl.* dyntes: *Orm.* dinnt *a blow, stroke: Icel.* dyntr, dyttr, *m;* dynta, *f. a dint.*]

dýp, es; *n. The deep;* profundum: — Ofer dýpe, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 1; Rä. 4, 21. v. deóp.

dýpan; *p.* dýpde = dýpte [dýp *deep*] *To make deep, deepen, increase, augment;* profundius reddĕre, augēre: — We cwædon be dām blaserum, dæt man dýpte done āþ be þrýfealdum *we have ordained concerning incendiaries that the oath be augmented threefold*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14. [*Laym.* ideoped, *pp. deepened: Frs.* djepjen: *O. Frs.* diupa: *Dut.* diepen: *Ger.* tiefen in ver-tiefen *to make deeper: M. H. Ger.* tiefen *to deepen: Goth.* ga-diupyan: *Dan.* for-dybe: *Swed.* för-djupa: *Icel.* dýpka *to become deeper, to deepen.*]

dýpe, an; *f.* dýp, es; *n. Depth, the deep, sea;* profundum, altitūdo, altum: — Hig næfdon dære eorþan dýpan *non habēbant altitūdinem terræ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 5. Ascūfaþ hine ūt on middan dære dýpan *thrust him out into the middle of the deep*, Homl. Th. i. 564, 8. Teóh hit on dýpan *duc in altum*, Lk. Bos. 5, 4. v. deóp.

DYPPAN, dippan; ic dyppe, he dypþ, dyppeþ, *pl.* dippaþ; *p.* dypte; *pp.* dypped, dypd = dypt; *v. a. To* DIP, *immerge, baptize;* immergĕre, intingĕre, tingĕre, baptizāre: — Se de his hand on disce mid me dypþ *qui intingit mecum manum in cātino*, Mk. Bos. 14, 20. Dyppe his finger dæron *let him dip his finger therein*, Lev. 4, 17. Bið dipped fōt dīn on blōde *ut intingātur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. Spl. 67, 25. Dippaþ ysopan sceaft on dam blōde *fascicŭlum hyssōpi tingīte in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Ic eówic dēpu oðde dyppe, se eówic dēpiþ oðde dyppeþ *ego baptizo vos, ipse baptizābit vos*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 3, 11. Dyppende *baptizantes*, 28, 19.

[*Wye.* dippe: *Orm.* dippesst *dippest: Plat.* dōpen *to baptize: O. Sax.* dōpian *baptizāre: Dut.* doopen *to baptize, immerge: Ger.* taufen *to baptize: M. H. Ger.* toufen *to baptize: O. H. Ger.* toufēn *baptizāre: Goth.* daupyan *to baptize.*] DER. be-dyppan, ge-, onbe-.

dýr, es; *n. A door;* ostium, jānua:—We lǽraþ, ðæt mæssepreósta oððe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan circan ðýre būton his ōferslipe *we enjoin, that no mass-priest, or minster-priest, come within the church-door without his upper vestment,* L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9. v. dōr.

dýr *brave, bold,* Cd. 174; Th. 218, 10; Dan. 37. v. deór I.

dýran *to hold dear, love*:—Dýran *to hold dear,* Cd. 14; Th. 17, 9; Gen. 257. v. deóran.

Dyra wudu, Dera wudu; *gen. dat.* wuda; *m.* [Dere *the Deirians,* wudu *a wood: the wood of the Deirians*] *Beverley, Yorkshire;* opptdi nomen in agro Eboracensi:—Se sōþfæsta Berhthun eft wæs abbud ðæs mynstres ðæt ys gecýged on Dyra wuda *veracissimus Berchthun nunc abbas monasterii quod vocātur in Deraudda, id est, in silva Derorum,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 614. 29. He wæs bebyriged in Sce' Petres portice on his mynstre ðæt is cweden in Dera wuda *sepultus est in porticu sancti Petri, in monastērio suo, quod dicitur in silva Derorum,* 5, 6; S. 620, 21. Iohannes fōr to his mynstre on Dera wuda *John went to his monastery at Beverley,* Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 35.

dýre; *adj.* I. *dear, beloved;* cārus, dilectus:—Se wæs him dýre *he was dear to him,* Lk. Bos. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5: L. Eth. vii. 22; Th. i. 334, 12: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9; Edm. 3: Cd. 63: Th. 75, 28; Gen. 1247: Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 22; Gū. 665: Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 51: Ps. Th. 87, 1: Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 33; Cri. 1651: Ps. Th. 88, 3: Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96: Cd. 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 18; Az. 108: Ps. Th. 131, 5: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 14; Hö. 70: Menol. Fox 381; Men. 192: Elen. Kmbl. 583; El. 292. II. *dear of price, precious, costly;* prētiōsus, magni æstimandus;—On ðisum gēre wæs corn swā dýre swā nān man ǽr ne gemunde, swā ðæt se sester hwǽtes eóde to lx penega, and eác furðor *in this year* [A. D. 1044] *corn was so dear as no man before remembered it, so that the sester of wheat went for sixty pence, and even more,* Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 21: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 13; Reim. 45: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 12; Rä. 50, 6: Beo. Th. 4106; B. 2050: 4601; B. 2306: Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048: 6253; B. 3131: Wand. catal. 32, 16. v. deóre.

dyrfst, he dyrſþ *labourest, labours; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* deorfan.

dýrling *a darling:*— Þeódnes dýrling Iohannes *John, the Lord's darling,* Menol. Fox 230; Men. 116. v. deórling.

dyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [dyrne *hidden, secret*] *To hide, secrete, restrain;* occultāre, celāre, obscurāre, cohibēre:—Ðeáh hī hit ǽr swīðe dyrndon *though they had before quite hidden it,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 15. Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan *non se potērat ultra cohibēre Ioseph,* Gen. 45, 1. DER. be-dyrnan, bi-, ge-.

dyrne, es; *n. A secret;* secrētum:—Nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne geseegan *I will not tell thee my secret,* Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gu. Ex. 2.

DYRNE, dierne; *def.* se dyrna, seó, ðæt dyrne; *adj.* I. *close, hidden, secret, obscure;* occultus, secrētus, latens, obscūrus:—Ða ðæt wīf geseah, ðæt hit [wīf] him næs dyrne *when the woman saw that she [the woman] was not hid from him,* Lk. Bos. 8, 47: Elen. Kmbl. 1443; El. 723: Menol. Fox 585; Gn. C. 62. Ne sceal dyrne sum wesan *nothing shall be secret,* Beo. Th. 548; B. 271. Dýlæs ða smyltnesse dæs dōmes gewemme oððe se dierna [dyrna MS. Cot.] ǽfst oððe tó hræd ierre *lest secret envy or too hasty anger corrupt the calmness of judgment,* Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 12. Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrnne *the dragon darted back to his hoard, his secret hall,* Beo. Th. 4629; B. 2320. Hie hafaþ in siofan innan dyrne wūnde *they have within their mind a secret wound,* Frag. Kmbl. 57; Leás. 30. Ne sindon him dǽda dyrne *deeds are not hidden from him,* Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 5; Cri. 1050: 39 b; Th. 130, 12; Gū. 437: 39 b; Th. 131, 32; Gū. 464. Ne dō dū ne dyrne dīne ða deóran bebodu *non abscondas a me mandāta tua,* Ps. Th. 118, 19: 134, 6. II. *dark, deceitful, evil;* tenebricōsus, subdōlus:—Dyrne deófles boda wearp hine on wyrmes lic *the devil's dark messenger changed himself into a worm's body,* Cd. 24; Th. 31, 24; Gen. 490. Ðū mid ligenum fare þurh dyrne geþanc *thou mayest come with lies through evil design,* 26; Th. 34, 3; Gen. 532: Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12. Sceal mǽg nealles inwit-net ōðrum bregdan dyrnum crǽfte *a kinsman should not braid a net of treachery for another with deceitful craft,* Beo. Th. 4342; B. 2168. He to forþ gestōp dyrnan crǽfte *he had stept forth with evil craft,* 4569; B. 2290. Ides sceal dyrne crǽfte hire freónd gesēcan *the woman shall with deceitful art seek her friend,* Menol. Fox 547; Gn. C. 43. Dyrnra gāsta *of evil spirits,* Beo. Th. 2718; B. 1357: Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. [*Piers P. Chaucer.* derne *secret: Laym.* deorne, derne *secret: Orm.* dærne *secret, hidden: O. Sax.* derni *secret: O. Frs.* dern, dren in compounds *occultus: O. H. Ger.* tarni *latens.*] DER. un-dyrne.

dyrne-geliger; *gen.* -gelige: *f.* [dyrne *secret,* geliger *a lying*] *A secret lying, adultery;* adultērium:—Heó hæfde dyrne-geligre *she* [*Eurydice*] *had secret adultery,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 39: Ps. Spl. C. 72, 26. v. geliger.

dyrn-gewrit, es; *n.* [dyrne *secret,* gewrit *a writing*] *A secret writing, in the pl. books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books;* occulta scripta, apocrypha, Cot. 10.

dyrn-licgan; *part.* -licgende, -licgynde [dyrne *secret,* licgan *to lie*] *To lie secretly, to fornicate;* fornicāri:—Dyrnlicgynde *fornicāti sunt,* Ps. Spl. C. 105, 36.

dyrodine, derodine? *Scarlet dye or colour;* coccus = *κόκκος*:—On ðæs sacerdes hrægle wæs dyrodine twegera bleó *on the priest's raiment there was twice-dyed scarlet,* Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 1. Ðæt hrægl wæs beboden ðæt scolde biún geworht of purpuran and of tweóbleom derodine *superhumerale ex purpura et bis tincto cocco fieri præcipitur,* 14, 4; Hat. MS. 18 a, 3.

dyrre *durst,* Beo. Th. 2763; B. 1379; *subj. pres. of* durran.

dýre *dearer, more precious;* prētiōsior, carior, *comparative of* dýre II:—Fordonde hī sint dýrran ðonne ǽnige ōðre *because they are dearer than any others,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 25.

dýrsian *to honour, glorify.* DER. ge-dýrsian.

dyrst, e; *f. Tribulation;* tribūlātio. DER. ge-dyrst.

dyrste-lice; *adv. Boldly;* audacter:—Dyrstelīce *audācĭter,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 66. Iosep dyrstelice in to Pilate eóde *Ioseph audacter introivit ad Pilātum,* Mk. Jun. 15, 43. DER. ge-dyrstelīce.

dyrstig; *adj. Daring, bold, rash;* audax, ausus:—Ðeós and ðis dyrstige *audax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Dyrstig oððe gedyrstlǽht *ausus,* 41; Som. 43, 29. Hū wǽre ðū dyrstig ofstician bār *quomŏdo fuisti ausus jugulāre aprum?* Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 25, note: Nicod. 12; Thw. 6, 23. Ðeáh ðe he dyrstig wǽre *though he were daring,* Beo. Th. 5669; B. 2838. DER. ge-dyrstig, unge-.

dyrstigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dare.* v. ge-dyrstigan.

dyrstig-līce; *adv. Boldly;* audacter, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. v. dyrste-līce.

dyrstignes, dyrstnes, -nyss, e: *f. Boldness, presumption, arrogance, rashness;* audācia, temĕrĭtas:—Sió gedyrstignes [MS. Cot. dyrstignes] hī mōdes *præsumptio spiritus,* Past. 13, 2; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15. Ðæt ðin mōd ne beó ahafen mid dyrstignysse [dyrstnysse, Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39, note 1] *that thy mind be not lifted up with arrogance,* Homl. Th. ii. 132, 4. DER. ge-dyrstignes.

dyrsting-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan;* sartāgo, frixōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1. v. hyrsting-panne.

dyrst-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To dare;* audēre:—Dæt nān ne dyrstlǽce ceósan hlāfordas of lǽwedan mannan *that none dare to choose lords of laical men,* Chr. 796; Ing. 82, 26. DER. gedyrst-lǽcan, lǽcan.

dyrst-lic; *adj. Bold;* audax. v. un-dyrstlīc.

dyrstnys, -nyss *arrogance,* Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 39, note 1. v. dyrstignes.

dýr-wurþe; *comp. m.* -wurþra; *f. n.* -wurþre; *adj. Of great worth or value, precious;* prētiōsus:—Seó ðe dýrwurþre wǽre eallum mǽpmum *quæ omnibus ornamentis prētiōsior est,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. v. deór-wyrþe.

dyseg *foolish,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57; Met. 19, 29. v. dysig.

dysegian, dysigan, dysian; *part.* dysigende, dysiende; he dysegaþ; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. intrans.* [dysig *foolish*]. I. *to be foolish, act foolishly, err;* ineptīre, errāre:—Ða, dysiende, wēnaþ dætte dæt þing sió ǽlces weorþscipes wyrþe *they, foolish, think that the thing is worthy of all estimation,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 9. He dysegaþ, se ðe wile sǽd ðýfestan dām drūm fūrum *he does foolishly, who will sow seed in the dry furrows,* 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Ðæt ða dysegien *that they are foolish,* 24, 4; Fox 86, 9, MS. Bod. Ðæt hī on heortan hyge dysegedon *hi errant corde,* Ps. Th. 94, 10. II. *to talk foolishly, blaspheme;* blasphēmāre:—Manega ōðre þing hīg him to cwǽdon dysigende *alia multa blasphēmantes dicēbant in eum,* Lk. Bos. 22, 65. He dysegaþ *blasphēmat,* Mk. Bos. 2, 7.

dyselic *foolish,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. v. dys-līc.

dysg; *adj. Foolish, weak, ignorant;* stultus, ignorans:—Dysgum monnum *by ignorant men,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28. v. dysig.

dysgung, e; *f. Silliness, foolishness;* stultĭtia:—Wið dysgunge *against foolishness,* L. M. 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 1.

dysi *folly,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. v. dysig.

dysi *stupid,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130; Met. 28, 65. v. dysig; *adj.*

dysian; *part.* dysiende *to be foolish,* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 9. v. dysegian.

DYSIG, dyseg, dysg, disig, disg, dysi; *adj.* DIZZY, *foolish, unwise, stupid;* stultus, insipiens, insānus:—Dysig nā ongyt ðās ðing *stultus non intelligit hæc,* Ps. Spl. 91, 6. He bið swā dysig and swā ungewiss *he is so foolish and so ignorant,* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 25. Ða dysige men *foolish men,* 33, 3; Fox 126, 8. Ða dysegan sint on gedwolan wordene *the foolish are in error,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 57; Met. 19, 29. Hig sint dysegran *they are more foolish,* 19, 82; Met. 19, 41. Cyninga dysegast *the most foolish of kings,* 15, 22; Met. 15, 11. Dysegum neátum *jumentis insipientibus,* Ps. Th. 48, 11. Dysgum monnum *by unwise men,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 130; Met. 28, 65: Deut. 32, 21. [*Plat.* dusig, dōsig, dūsig *giddy: O. Frs.* dusig *giddy: Dut.* duizelig *giddy:* Ger. dusig, dūsig *stupid;* duselig *giddy: O. H. Ger.* tusig *stultus, hebes.*]

dysig, disig, dysi, es; *n. An error, ignorance, folly, foolishness;* error, stultĭtia, insānia, insĭpientia :—Dæt is hefig dysig *that is a grievous folly,* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 1; Met. 19, 1: Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 7. Dē līcode his dysig and his unrihtwīsnes *his folly and his injustice pleased thee,* 27, 2; Fox 96, 22. Dysi and unrihtwīsnes nū rīcsaþ ofer ealne middanearð *folly and wickedness now reign over all the mid-earth,* 36, 1; Fox 172, 8. Fægniaþ irmingas hiera āgnes dysiges and hearmes *the wretches rejoice at their own folly and sorrow,* Past. 35, 4; Hat. MS. 46 a, 14: Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 6. Ulcinienses and Thrusci da folc forneáh ealle forwurdon for heora āgnum dysige *the Volscians and the Etruscans nearly all perished through their own folly,* Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 79, 43: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Ne lócaþ nǽfre to ídelnesse, ne to leásungum, ne to dysige *non respexit in vanitātes, et insānias falsas,* Ps. Th. 39, 4. Mīne wúnda rotedan and fúledon for mīnum dysige *computrŭērunt et deteriorāvērunt cicatrīces meæ, a fácie insipientiæ meæ,* 37, 5. Abigall forswigode dæt dysig hiere fordruncnan hlāfordes *Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord,* Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 12, 15: 45, 2; Hat. MS. 64 b, 25. Līfes weard of móde abrit dæt micle dysig *the guardian of life removes from his mind that great ignorance,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 156; Met. 28, 78: 19, 77; Met. 19, 39: Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 5: Past. 30; Hat. MS. 39 a, 5. Þeáh ic mid dysige þurhdrifen wǽre *though I was thoroughly penetrated with folly,* Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707: Ps. Th. 75, 4. We sinna fela didon for ūre disige *we committed many sins through our foolishness,* Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107.

dysig-dōm, es; *m. Foolishness, ignorance;* impĕrĭtia, Pref. R. Conc.

dysig-nes, dysi-nes, -ness, e; *f. Folly,* DIZZINESS, *blasphemy;* stultĭtia, blasphēmia :—Wǽron heó mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *inflāti erant barbāra stultĭtia,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumaþ, dysinessa *de corde hŏmĭnum malæ cogĭtātiones procĕdunt, blasphēmia,* Mk. Bos. 7, 22.

dys-līc, dyse-līc; *def.* se -līca, seó, dæt -līce; *adj. Foolish, stupid;* stultus :—Hit biþ swíðe dyslīc dæt se man beorce oðde blǽte *it is very foolish that the man bark or bleat,* Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 11: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 11. Oft ge dyslīce dǽd gefremedon *often ye have done a foolish deed,* Elen. Kmbl. 771; El. 386. From dæm līfe dæs dyselīcan gewunon *a vita stultæ consuetūdinis,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2. On dyslīcum gesiwncum *in foolish labours,* Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 26 a, 11.

dys-līce; *adv. Foolishly;* stulte :—Se Godes cunnaþ ful dyslīce *he tempteth God very foolishly,* Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228. Dyslīce dū dydest *stulte opĕrātus es,* Gen. 31, 28.

dystig; *adj.* DUSTY; pulvĕrŭlentus, Cot. 168.

dyþhomar *papȳrus* = *πάπυρος* : — [Nim] dyþhomar [*take*] *papȳrus,* L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 17. v. duþhamor.

DYTTAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To DIT, *close* or *shut up;* opprĭmĕre, occlūdĕre, obtūrare :—Ongunnon ða Farisēi his mūþ dyttan *cæpērunt Pharisæi* os *ejus opprĭmĕre,* Lk. Bos. 11, 53. Anlīc nædran sed dyttaþ hyre eáran *secundum similitūdinem serpentis obtūrantis aures suas,* Ps. Th. 57, 4. [*Laym.* dutte, *p. pl. stopt: Orm.* dittenn *to shut, stop: O. Nrs.* ditta *rimas occlūdĕre,* Rask Hald.] DER. for-dyttan.

dyxsas *dishes, platters,* Mt. Foxe and Jun. 23, 25, = discas; *pl. acc. of* disc.

E

A. Anglo-Saxon words, containing the short or unaccented vowel *e,* are often represented by modern English words of the same meaning, having the sound of *e* in *net, met;* as, Nett, bedd, weddian, hell, well, denn, fenn, webb, ende. **2.** the short *e* in Anglo-Saxon generally comes (1) before a double consonant; as, Nebb, weccan, tellan, weddian: (2) before any two consonants; as, Twentig, sendan, bernan: (3) before one or two consonants, when followed by a long or by a final vowel; as, Sele, henne. **3.** *e* is often contracted from ea; as, Ceaster and cester *a burgh, fortified town;* eahta and ehta *eight.*

B. Words containing the long or accented Anglo-Saxon *ē* are very frequently represented by English terms of the same signification, with the sound of *e* in *heel;* as, Rēc, mēd, hēl, cwēn, gēs, fēt, tēþ, hēdan, fēdan, mētan *to meet.* Some remarks on the accented *ē* in Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 2nd Edit. Göttingen, small 8vo. 1822, vol. i. pp. 229, 230: 3rd Edit. small 8vo. 1840, vol. i. pp. 361, 362, may be found useful, and are especially recommended to the student of Anglo-Saxon. **2.** it is, however, difficult to say when the *ē* is long in Anglo-Saxon, but it may be useful to remember, the *ē* is often long before the single consonants *l, m, n, r, c, d, f, g, s, t,* and þ; as, in hēl *a heel,* fēlan *to feel,* dēman *to deem, think,* fēnix *a phœnix,* hēr *here,* gēs *geese,* fēt *feet,* fēdan *to feed,* tēþ *teeth,* bēc *books,* blēgen *a blain,* drēfan *to trouble.*

C. The Runic ᛗ not only stands for the vowel *e,* but also for the name of the letter in Anglo-Saxon, eh *a war-horse.* v. eh *a war-horse,* and RŪN.

-e, in the termination of nouns, denotes a person; as, Hyrde, es; *m. A shepherd, from* hyrdan *to guard.* The vowel *-e* is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects; as, Cȳle, es; *m. Cold:* cwide, es; *m. A saying, testament:* brice, es; *m. A breach:* wlite, es; *m. Beauty.* These are mostly derived from verbs, and are masculine, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine; as, Rihtwīse, an; *f. Justice.*

-e is the termination of derivative adjectives; as, Wyrðe *worthy,* from wyrþ *worth:* forþgenge *forthcoming, increasing.*

-e is also the usual letter by which adverbs are formed from adjectives ending in a consonant; as, Rihte *rightly,* sōþlīce *truly,* yfele *badly.*

ē; *dat.* or *inst. to* or *from a river* :—Of dære ē Indus *from the river Indus,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25; *dat. sing.* v. eá.

EÁ; *often indeclinable in the sing, but eás is sometimes found in gen; and* ē, æ, eæ *in dat; pl. nom. acc.* eá, eán; *gen.* eá; *dat.* eáum, eám, eán; *f: ēa; indecl. f. Running water, a stream, river, water;* flŭvius, flūmen, torrens, aqua :—Eá of dūne *water from the hill,* Menol. Fox 520; Gn. C. 30. Seó feorþe eá ys gehāten Eufrates *flŭvius quartus est Euphrātes,* Gen. 2, 14: Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 34, 46. On twā healfe dære eás *on the two sides of the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1. On ōðre healfe dære eá [MS. L. eás] *on the other side of the river,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3. Be dære eá ōfrun *by the banks of the river,* Gen. 41, 3: Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28: 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Be dære eá *by the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2. Ða eá oferfaran wolde *would go over the river,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2. On dæm lande syndon twā mycele eá Iðaspes and Arbis *in the country are two great rivers, Hydaspes and Arabis,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 34. Lǽt streámas weallan, eá in flēde *let streams well out, a river in flood,* Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. Ðās synd ða feówer eán of ānum wyllspringe *these are the four streams from one well-spring,* Ælfc. T. 25, 19. He hī upforlēt on feówer hund eá and on syxtig *he divided it into four hundred and sixty streams,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 9. Betweox ðām twām eáum *between the two rivers,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34. Ofer ðām eám *super flumina,* Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh ðæm twām eán *between the two rivers,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28. On feówer eán *into four streams,* Gen. 2, 10. [*Laym. æ, f: Orm. æ: O. Sax.* aha, *f: O. Frs.* a, e, *f: Ger.* aa, *f. name of rivers* or *brooks;* -ach suffix of river-names: *M. H. Ger.* ahe, *f: O. H. Ger.* aha, *f: Goth.* ahwa, *f: Dan.* aa, m. *f: Swed.* å, *f: Icel.* á, *f: Lat.* aqua.] v. æg-, ēg-, ēh-, īg-.

eá, ēaw *oh! alas! commonly* eá-lā; *interjec.* q. v.

eác; *prep. dat. With, in addition to, besides;* cum, præter :—Gif ðū sunu āge, oðde swæsne mæg, oðde freónd ænigne eác ðissum idesum, ælæde of dysse leód-byrig *if thou have a son, or beloved kinsman, or any friend with* [*in addition to*] *these damsels, lead* [*them*] *from this city,* Cd. 116; Th. 150, 31; Gen. 2500. Dæt gēr wæs dæt sixte eác feówertigum *that year was the six and fortieth,* i. e. *the sixth with the fortieth,* or *the sixth increased with forty,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 16: 1, 13; S. 481, 35, 39: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 87; Met. 1, 44. DER. to-eác. v. eác; *conj.*

EÁC; *conj.* **I.** EKE, *also, likewise, moreover, and;* etiam, quoque, et :—Abeád eác Adame ēce Drihten *the Lord eternal announced also to Adam,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 8; Gen. 925. Eác we dæt gefrugnon *we also have heard that,* Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 8; Dan. 68: Beo. Th. 195; B. 97. Hondum slōgun, folmum areahtun and fystum eác *struck with their hands, with outstretched palms and with fists also,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125: 9 b; Th. 9, 18; Cri. 136: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372. And ge sceolon eác þwéan eówer ǽlc ōðres fēt *and likewise ye ought to wash one another's feet,* Jn. Bos. 13, 14, 9. Ic eów secge, eác māran ðonne witegan *I say unto you, and more than a prophet,* Mt. Bos. 11, 9. Adam hæfde nigen hund wintra and þrītig eác *Adam had nine hundred winters, and thirty also,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 31; Gen. 1126: 58; Th. 71, 3; Gen. 1165. Fīf and syxtig wintra hæfde and eác þreó hund *he had five and sixty winters, and also three hundred,* 62; Th. 74, 4; Gen. 1217: 74, 34; Gen. 1232. Ne his wordum eác woldan gelȳfan *et non credidērunt in verbis ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 20. **II.** eác hwædre, hwædre eác *Nevertheless, however;* nihilōminus :—Eác hwædre ceald lyft is gemenged *the cold air nevertheless is mingled,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 156; Met. 20, 78. Wæs me hwædre eác lāþ *nevertheless it was to me unpleasant,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 23; Rä. 1, 12. **2.** eác swilce, swylce eác *So also, also, moreover, very like, even so, as if;* parimŏdo, tamquam :—Ða apostoli gesetton eác swilce lārspell to ðām leódscipum ðe to geleáfan bugon *the apostles moreover gave instructions to the nations submitting to the faith,* Ælfc. T. 27, 20. Ðā wæs eác swilce se scucca him betwux *there was also the devil between them,* Th. Anlct. 37, 9: Ps. Th. 55, 4: 108, 29. Eác swylce heó sprecende sȳ to eallum mancynne *as if it spoke to all mankind,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 34. Wīte þoliaþ swilce eác ða biteran rēcas *they suffer torments, so also the bitter reeks,* Cd. 18; Th. 21, 17; Gen. 325: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 20, 25, 30; Jud. 338, 344, 349: Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 5; Hö. 47: 34 b; Th. 112, 1; Gū. 137. Swylce grūndas eác *so also the abyss,* 10 a; Th. 9, 35; Cri. 145. **3.** ge eác swylce *Quin et* :—Eall dæt he on ānweald onfēng ge eác swylce monige Brytta ealand Angelcynnes rīce underþeódde *quæ omnia sub ditiōne accēpit quin et Mevanias insŭlas impĕrio subjūgāvit Anglōrum,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. **4.** eác swā *So also, even so, likewise* :—Swā ðeós world eall

gewítep, and eác swá some, de hire on wurdon atydrede *so all this world goes away, and even so those who were born upon it*, Elen. Grm. 1278. Se is eác wealdend ealra ðara de ðær in wuniaþ ungesewenlicra, and eác swá same ðara de we eágum on lócíaþ *he is also the ruler of all those creatures which therein dwell invisible, and even so of those that we behold with our eyes*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 10; Met. 11, 5: 11, 19; Met. 11, 10: 11, 171; Met. 11, 86. Sió gesceádwísnes sceal dære wilnunge waldan and irsunge eác swá *the reason ought to govern the will and the anger likewise*, 20, 398; Met. 20, 199: 20, 384; Met. 20, 192. [*Wyc.* eke: *Chauc.* eek, eke: *R. Glouc.* ek: *Laym.* æe, ac, ec, eke, æke: *Plat.* ook: *O. Sax.* ók *etiam, quoque*: *Frs.* ak, eak: *O. Frs.* ak, oke *also, and*: *Dut.* ook: *Ger.* auch *etiam, quoque*: *M. H. Ger.* ouch: *O. H. Ger.* ouh *etiam*: *Goth.* auk *because*: *Dan.* og *and*: *Swed.* och *and*; ock *also*: *Icel.* og *atque, et*: *O. Nrs.* auk, ók *etiam*.] v. éc, ék.

EÁCA, an; *m. An addition*, EEKING, *increase, usury, advantage*; additámentum:—Éáh mín bán and blód bútú geweorþen eorþan to eácan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to the earth*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gú. 352. Þinch dé lytel eáca dínra gesálþa *does it seem to thee little addition to thy felicities?* Bt. 20; Fox 72, 12. Is witena gehwám wópes eáca *there is increase of weeping to every man*, Salm. Kmbl. 922; Sal. 460. Ic [Ælfric Abbod] geset hæbbe feówertig lárspella, and sumne eácan ðærto *I [Abbot Ælfric] have composed forty sermons, and some addition thereto*, Ælfc. T. 27, 18. Gif he hæfþ sumne eácan yfeles *if he has some addition of evil*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 19. For dæs yfles eácan *for the addition of evil*, 200, 21. Ne gehéne dú hine mid dý eácan *oppress him not with the usury*, L. Alf. 35: Th. 1, 52, 23; *neque humilia illum úsúra tua*, Wilk. 31, 45. ¶ To eácan *besides, moreover*:—Dæt wæs to eácan ódrum unarimedum yfum *that was besides other innumerable evils*: literally, *in or for, addition to, etc.* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. To eácan himselfum *besides himself*: literally, *in addition to*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 20. Óder is to eácan andgete *the second is moreover manifest*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 21; Cri. 1243. DER. mægen-eáca, ofer-.

EÁCAN; *p.* eóc, *pl.* eócon; *pp.* eácen, écen *To be increased, augmented, enlarged, indued*; augéri, increscére:—Adam wearþ gáste eácen *Adam was with spirit indued*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 23; Gen. 1001: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 26; Rä. 6, 13. Eácen feoh *increased cattle*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 25; Gen. 1517. Heó wæs mago-timbre be Abrahame eácen worden *she had been increased with offspring by Abraham*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 2; Gen. 2236: 123; Th. 157, 14; Gen. 2606: 132; Th. 167, 15; Gen. 2766. Dæt þurh bearnes gebyrd bryd eácen wearþ *that through child-bearing the bride was increased*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 19; Cri. 38. Heó ongieten hæfde dæt heó eácen wæs *she had discovered that she was pregnant*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 4; Deór. 11. Élmihtig écenne gást in sefan sende *the Almighty sent an enlarged spirit into his soul*, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 27; Dan. 485. Is dóhtor mín eácen, upliden *my daughter is magnified, exalted*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rä. 34, 11. [*Wyc.* echen, eche, eeche: *Chauc.* eche: *R. Glouc.* eche: *Orm.* ekenn: *Scot.* eik: *O. Sax.* ókian, ócón: *O. Frs.* aka: *O. H. Ger.* auhón: *Goth.* aukan: *Dan.* øge: *Swed.* öka: *Icel.* auka: *Lat.* aug-eo: *Grk.* αὐξ-ω: *Lith.* aug-u *to increase*.]

eácen; *adj.* [*pp. of* eácan] *Increased, great, vast, powerful*; auctus, magnus, pótens, grávidus:—Eácne fuglas *the teeming fowls*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158. Se wæs ædele and eácen *who was noble and vigorous*, Beo. Th. 398; B. 198: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 20; Cri. 205. Eald sweord eácen *an old, powerful sword*, Beo. Th. 3330; B. 1663: 4286; B. 2140. Eácne eardas *the vast dwellings*, 3246; B. 1621. Insende eácne egesan *he sent in mighty terror*, Salm. Kmbl. 947; Sal. 473. Cræfte eácen *great in skill*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 26; Rä. 81, 21: 14; Rä. 81, 15: 103 a; Th. 391, 21; Rä. 10, 8. Næron ge swá eácne mód-gehances *ye were not so powerful in mental thought*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 14; Dan. 136. DER. feorh-eácen, mægen-. v. écen.

eácen-cræftig; *adj. Exceedingly strong*; válidus, pollens, ingens:—Wæs dæt yrfe eácencræftig *that heritage was exceedingly strong*, Beo. Th. 6095; B. 3051: 4549; B. 2280.

eá-cerse, an; *f. Water-*CRESS; nasturtium aquáticum:—Eácersan getrifula oddæ geseóp on buteran *bruise or seethe water-cress in butter*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdu. ii. 94, 4.

eácnian, eácnigan, eánian; *part.* -iende, -igende; *p.* ode, ade *To increase, to be augmented, to become pregnant, to bring forth*; augéri, concípere, parturíre:—Ellen eácnade *the fortitude increased*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 51; Reim. 31: Ps. Spl. 7, 15. Eácniende wíf *mulierem prægnantem*, Ex. 21, 22. DER. ge-eácnian, to-ge-. v. eánian.

eácnigende; *part. Bringing forth*; partúriens:—Dær sárnessa swá swá eácnigendes wífes *ibi dolóres ut partúrientis*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 8; *part. of* eácnigan. v. eácnian.

eácnung, e; *f. Increase, a conception*; conceptio:—Hú dú eácnunge onfénge bearnes þurh gebyrde *how thou didst receive increase through child-bearing*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 26; Cri. 75. DER. bearn-eácnung, ge-.

EÁD, es; *n. A possession, riches, prosperity, happiness, bliss*; possessio, ópes, dívitiæ, prospéritas, felícitas, beatitúdo:—Se him dæt eád gefép *who gives the happiness to it*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 13; Ph. 319. Se rinc ageaf eorþcunde eád *the prince gave up earthly happiness*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627. Niótan dæs eádes *to have enjoyment of the bliss*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 5; Gen. 402. [*O. Sax.* ôd, *n. estate, wealth*: *O. H. Ger.* ôt, *n. prædium*: *Icel.* auðr, *m. riches, wealth*.]

eád; *adj. Rich, wealthy, blessed, happy*; dives, opulentus, beátus:—Ic ðé eád mæg gecýðe *I will shew thee the blessed virgin*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 19; Jul. 352: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 17; Exod. 186.

eádan; *p.* eód, *pl.* eódon; *pp.* eáden *To give, concede, grant*; dáre, concédere:—Swá him eáden wæs *as was granted to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 18; Met. 31, 9. Is æfestum eáden *it [the soul] is given to envy*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 7; Hy. 4, 46. Ac me eáden wearþ *but it was granted to me*, 10 b; Th. 13, 10; Cri. 200.

Eádbald, -bold, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, bald *bold*] *Eadbald, son of Ethelbert, king of Kent. He succeeded his father to the kingdom of Kent in* A. D. 616, *and died in* A. D. 640:—Hér Ædelbryht Contwara cyning forþférde, and Eádbald his sunu féng to ríce, se forlét his fulluht and leofode on hádenum þeáwe, swá dæt he hæfde his fæder láfe to wífe *in this year* [A. D. 616] *Ethelbert, king of the Kentish people, died, and Eadbald his son succeeded to the kingdom, who disregarded his baptism, and lived in heathen manner, so that he had his father's widow to wife*, Chr. 616; Th. 40, 2–9: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 36. Hér Eádbald [Eádbold, col. 2] Cantwara cining forþférde, se wæs cining xxiv wintra *in this year* [A. D. 640] *Eadbald, king of the Kentish people, died, who was king twenty-four years*, Chr. 640; Th. 47, 20, col. 1: Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 6.

eádeg *happy*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. v. eádig.

eadesa *an adze*, Ps. Surt. 73, 6. v. adesa.

Eádes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [*Hunt.* Edesbirh: *Brom.* Edesbury] EDDESBURY, *Cheshire*; loci nomen in agro Cestriensi:—Ædelflæd Myrcna hlæfdige ða burh getimbrede æt Eádes byrig *Æthelfled, lady of the Mercians, built the fortress at Eddesbury*, Chr. 913; Th. 186, 30, col. 2.

eád-fruma, an; *m. Author of happiness*; beatitúdinis auctor:—Éce eádfruma *the eternal author of happiness*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 27; Cri. 532: Andr. Kmbl. 2585; An. 1294.

eádga, eádge *happy*, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885: Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. v. eádig.

Eádgár, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, gár *spear*] *Edgar, second son of Edmund, and grandson of Alfred the Great. Edgar, in* A. D. 955, *succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia; and, at the death of his brother Eadwig, in* A. D. 959, *to the kingdoms of Wessex and Northumbria, over which he reigned sixteen years. He was, therefore, king for twenty years, from* A. D. 955–975:—Hér, A. D. 955, Eádgár féng to Myrcena ríce *here Edgar succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 32. Hér, A. D. 959, forþférde Eádwíg cing, and Eádgár his bródor féng to ríce, ægðer ge on West-Seaxum, ge on Myrcum, ge on Norþhymbrum *here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as well of the West-Saxons as of the Mercians, and of the Northumbrians*, Chr. 959; Th. 216, 10–15, col. 2. Hér, A. D. 975, Eádgár cing forþférde *here king Edgar died*, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 19, col. 3.

eádgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [eád *bliss*] *To bless, enrich*; beatíficáre, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 16; Cri. 20.

eád-giefu, e; *f. Gift of blessedness*; beatitúdinis dónum:—Dæt hí ece eádgiefe ánforléton *that they forsook the eternal gift of blessedness*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 20; Jul. 502: 74 a; Th. 276, 8; Jul. 563. v. eád-gifu.

eád-gifa, -giefa, an; *m. Giver of prosperity* or *happiness*; prosperitátis *vel* beatitúdinis dátor:—Engla eádgifa *bliss-giver of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 147; An. 74: 901; An. 451: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 22; Cri. 546.

eád-gifu, -giefu, e; *f. Blessed grace, gift of blessedness*; beáta grátia, beatitúdinis dónum:—Dæt dú me ne láte of lofe hweorfan dínre eádgife *that thou let me not turn from the praise of thy blessed grace*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 2; Jul. 276.

eád-hrédig; *adj. Happy, blessed*; beátus:—Éádhrédig mæg *O blessed maiden!* Exon. 69 b; Th. 257, 34; Jul. 257. Éádhrédige mágþ *the blessed maidens*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 135. v. eáþ-hrédig.

eádi- *happy*. v. Ps. Th. 64, 14, *in* eádig-líc, eádi-líc.

eádig, eádeg; *adj.* [eád *happiness, prosperity*; íg] *Happy, blessed, prosperous, fortunate, rich, perfect*; beátus, félix, gaudii plénus, faustus, abundans, opulentus, dives:—Se eádega wer *the happy man*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 6; Gen. 1476. Se eádga *the blessed [man]*, 90; Th. 113, 10; Gen. 1885. Seó eádige *the blessed [maid]*, Elen. Grm. 618. Seó eádge *the blessed [maid]*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 1; Jul. 105. Forðon se bip eádig *therefore he shall be blessed*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 13; Sat. 304. Eádig on eorþan *rich on earth*, 98; Th. 129, 21; Gen. 2147: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014. Óder bip unlæde on eorþan, óder bip eádig *the one is miserable on earth, the other fortunate*, Salm. Kmbl. 732; Sal. 365. Farm ic wæs on écðe dínum dæt dú wurde eádig on mínum *I was poor in thy residence that thou mightest be rich in mine*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 25; Cri. 1497: 30 b; Th. 95, 8; Cri. 1554. Æðeling eádig *a prosperous noble*, Beo. Th. 2454; B. 1225. Eádig and ánmód *blessed and steadfast*, Andr. Kmbl. 107; An. 54: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 29;

Gū. 717. Éádig on elne *perfect in courage*, 47 b; Th. 163, 25; Gū. 999. To ðissum éádigan hām *to this happy home*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 7; Sat. 660. Habbaþ éádigne bearn ealle ymbfangen *all have encircled the blessed child*, 216; Th. 273, 29; Sat. 144. Éádigra gedryht *the company of the blessed*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Éádgest, *superl.*:—Ðǽr he to dām éádgestum ǽrest mæþleþ *where he first shall speak to those most blessed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 13; Cri. 1338. [*Laym.* ædle, ædi, eadi, edi *blessed, beautiful*: *Orm.* ædig *blessed*: *O. Sax.* ôdag *rich, happy*: *O. H. Ger.* ôtag *dives*: *Goth.* audags *blessed*: *Icel.* auðigr, auðugr *rich, opulent.*] DER. ceáp-éádig, dôm-, efen-, eft-, hrēþ-, hwæt-, sige-, sigor-, tīr-.

éádigan *to bless, enrich*; beatificāre, App. Scint. Lye. v. éádgian.

éádig-lic, eádi-līc; *adj. Happy, prosperous*; prosper, abundans, faustus:—Bīþ dæt ǽrende éádiglīce *that errand will be more prosperous*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 1; Seel. 131. Cumaþ éádilīc wæstm on wangas *convalles abundâbunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14.

éádig-līce; *adv. Happily*; felīce:—Ða drihtguman līfdon éádiglīce *the retainers lived happily*, Beo. Th. 200; B. 100.

éádignes, -ness, e; *f. Happiness*; beatitūdo, opūlentia:—Ic sceal ȳcan éádignesse *I shall increase happiness*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 4; Rä. 31, 9: 83 a; Th. 313, 7; Seef. 120: Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 8.

éádi-līc; *adj. Happy*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. v. éádiglīc.

ead-leán *a reward*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edleán.

ead-leánnung, e; *f. Proper recompense, remuneration, retribution*; retribūtio, Ps. Spl. 54, 22. v. ed-leánung.

eád-lufe, an; *f. Happiness of love*; beatitūdo amōris:—Ece éádlufan *the eternal happiness of love*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 31; Jul. 104.

eád-méd, es; *n. Humility*; humīlitas, generally found in the pl.:—Ic eádmēdu efnan þence *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 107. On mīnum eádmēdum *in humiliāte mea*, 118, 92. v. eáþ-méd.

eád-mēdan; *p. de To humble*; humiliāre, Ps. Spl. 74, 7: 38, 3. DER. ge-eádmēdan. v. eáþmēdan.

eád-mēde; *adj. Humble*; humīlis animi:—Ic com eádmēde *humiliātus sum*, Ps. Th. 115, 1: 118, 75. v. eáþ-mēde.

eád-mēdlic *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

eád-mōd, eáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, meek, mild*; hūmilis, Mt. Bos. 11, 29.

eád-mōdan *to humble*; humiliāre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 29. v. eáþ-mōdian.

eád-mōdlic *humble, respectful*, Anlct.

eád-mōdlice; *adv. Humbly, submissively*; humillter, Ps. Spl. 130, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 2. v. eáþ-mōdlīce.

eád-mōdnes, eád-mōdnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Humbleness, humility, humanity*; humīlitas:—Crist eardaþ on dære dene eádmōdnesse *Christ dwells in the vale of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 23: Ps. Spl. 9, 13. v. eáþ-mōdnis.

Eádmund, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, mund *protection*]. 1. Edmund the Martyr, king of East Anglia, was of the Old-Saxon race. He began to reign in A. D. 855. 'Anno Domīnicæ incarnatiōnis DCCCLV,—Eadmundus Orientālium Anglōrum gloriosissimus cœpit regnāre VIII. Kalend. Januārii, id est die natālis Dōmīni, anno ætātis suæ decīmo quarto,' Asser, p. 7, 26–30. He reigned fifteen years, and his death is thus recorded,—Hēr, A. D. 870, fōr se here ofer Myrce inmon Éast-Ængle;—and, on ðam geáre, Sce Éadmund [MS. Ædmund] cining him wið gefeaht, and ða Deniscan sige nāman, and done cining ofslōgon, and dæt land eall ge-eódon *here the army went over Mercia into East-Anglia;—and, in that year, St. Edmund the king fought with them, and the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king, and overran all that land*, Chr. 870; Erl. 73, 29–75, 1. 2. *Edmund Atheling, second son of Edward the Elder, and younger brother of Athelstan, whom he succeeded. Edmund was king of Wessex for six years and a half, from* A. D. 940–946:—Hēr, A. D. 940, Æðelstān cyning forþfērde, and Éadmund Æðeling fēng to rīce *here king Athelstan died, and Edmund Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 940; Th. 209, 13–20, col. 1. Hēr, A. D. 946, Éadmund cyning forþfērde, on Sces Agustīnus mæssedæge, and he hæfde rīce seofode healf geár; and ða fēng Éadrēd Æðeling, his brōðor, to rīce *here king Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass-day [May 26th], and he held the kingdom six years and a half; and then Eadred Atheling, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 33–36. 3. *Edmund Ironside, son of Æthelred Athelring. Edmund began to reign in* A. D. 1016, *and died the same year*:—A. D. 1016, ða gelamp hit dæt se cyning Æðelrēd forþfērde, and ealle ða witan ða on Lundene wǽron, and seó burhwaru gecuron Éadmund to cyninge *then it happened that king Æthelred died, and all the witan that were in London, and the townsmen chose Edmund for king*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 15–19. A. D. 1016, ða to Sce Andreas mæssan, forþfērde Éadmund cyng *then, on St. Andrew's mass-day [Nov. 30th], king Edmund died*, Chr. 1016; Th. 284, 12, col. 2.

Éadmundes burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig; *f.* [Éadmundes *Edmund's*, burh *the town*] *St. Edmundsbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk*:—Hēr, A. D. 1046, forþfērde Æðelstān abbot on Abban dūne and fēng Spearhafoc munuc to of Sce Éadmundes byrig *here died Æthelstan, abbot of Abingdon, and monk Spearhawk of St. Edmundsbury succeeded*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 15.

eád-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Happiness, prosperity*; beatitūdo:—Ós byþ eorla gehwām eádnys *mind is to every man prosperity*, Hick. Thes. vol. i. 135, 8; Runic pm. 4; Kmbl. 340, 10. Oūgan he wurþigan eádnysse and hȳrsumnysse *he began to esteem happiness and obedience*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. v. ēþnes.

eá-docce, an; *f. A water-dock*; rūmex aquatica, Lchdm. ii. 379.

eador; *adv. Together*; una, simul:—Eall eador *all together*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 18; Gen. 2557. Ða wæs eall eador [geador, Kmbl.] *there was all together*, Andr. Reed. 3253; An. 1629. v. geador.

eador *a hedge, dwelling*. v. edor.

eador-geard, es; *m. The inclosure of arteries, the body*; dōmus vēnārum, corpus; aula septa, Grm. Andr. Elen. 129, 4. Lǽtaþ spor eadorgeard [ealdorgeard, Kmbl.] sceoran, fǽges feorhhord *let the spur raze the dwelling [of arteries? or of life?], the soul-hoard of the mortal*, Andr. Reed. 2362; An. 1183. v. ædre.

Eádrēd, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, rēd = tæd *counsel*] *Eadred Atheling, third son of Edward the Elder. Eadred was king of Wessex and Northumbria, for nine years and a half, from* A. D. 946–955:—Hēr, A. D. 946, fēng Eádrēd Æðeling to rīce *here Eadred Atheling succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 946; Erl. 116, 35. Hēr, A. D. 955, Éadrēd [MS. Ædrēd] cyning forþfērde, and fēng Éadwīg to rīce, Éadmundes sunu *here king Eadred died, and Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8.

Eadulfes næs, Ealdulfes næs, næss, es: *n. Eadulf's ness, Walton-on-the-Naze?* Ædulphi promontōrium in agro Essexiensi:—Ða ōðre tōron on Éást-Seaxon to Eadulfes næsse *the others went on to Essex, to Eadulf's ness*, Chr. 1049; Ing. 220, 24: 1051; Th. 319, 2, col. 2: 1052; Th. 321, 10.

eád-wacer, es; *m. A watchman of property*; bonōrum custos. Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rä. 1, 16.

Éadweard, -ward, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, weard *ward, guardian*]. 1. *Edward the Elder, the eldest son of Alfred the Great. Edward was king of Wessex for twenty-four years, from* A. D. 901–925:—Hēr, A. D. 901, gefōr Ælfrēd cyning, and fēng Éadweard his sunu to rīce *here king Alfred died, and Edward his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 8–10. Hēr, A. D. 925, Éadweard cyning [MS. cing] forþfērde, and Æðelstān his sunu fēng to rīce *here king Edward died, and Æthelstan his son succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 925; Erl. 110, 19. 2. *Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar. Edward was king of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, for three years, from* A. D. 975–978:—Hēr, A. D. 975, Éadweard, Éadgāres sunu, fēng to rīce *here Edward, Edgar's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 975; Th. 227, 37, col. 1. Hēr, A. D. 978, wearþ Éadweard cyning gemartyrad *here king Edward was martyred*, Chr. 978; Th. 232, 1–3, col. 1. 3. *Edward the Confessor, son of Æthelred. Edward was king of England for twenty-four years, from* A. D. 1042–1066:—Hēr, A. D. 1042, wæs Éadward gehālgod to cinge on Wincestre *here Edward was consecrated king at Winchester*, Chr. 1042; Erl. 168, 2. Hēr, A. D. 1066, forþfērde Éadward [MS. Éaduuard] cyning [MS. king], and Harold eorl fēng to dam rīce *here king Edward died, and earl Harold succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 1.

eád-wēla, an; *m. Happy weal, riches, happiness, blessedness*; divītiæ, opūlentia, felicītas, beatitūdo:—Sumum eádwēlan dǽleþ *to some he dispenses riches*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 12; Vy. 67: 59 b; Th. 215, 10; Ph. 251: 80 a; Th. 301, 17; Fä. 20. Sāwul fundaþ to dam longan gefeán in eád-wēlan *the soul tendeth to that lasting joy into happiness*, 48 b: Th. 167, 22; Gū. 1064: 64 a; Th. 237, 6; Ph. 586.

Eádwig, es; *m.* [eád *happy*, wīg *war*] *Eadwig, son of Edmund. Eadwig was king of Wessex and Northumbria for four years, from* A. D. 955–959:—Hēr, A. D. 955, fēng Éadwīg to rīce, Éadmundes sunu *here Eadwig, Edmund's son, succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 955; Erl. 119, 8. Hēr, A. D. 959, Éadwig cyning forþfērde, and fēng Éadgār his brōðor to rīce *here king Eadwig died, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 11.

eá; *dat.* or *abl. To or by a river*:—Be dære eá *by the river*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 1. v. eá.

eæd-leénian *to reward*; retribuĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. DER. ge-eædleænian. v. edleénian.

eældian *to grow old*; inveterascĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 47: 31, 3. v. ealdian.

eællenge; *interj. Behold*; en, ecce, Ps. Spl. T. 53, 4. v. eallenga.

eærdung, e; *f. A tabernacle*; tabernācŭlum, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 6. v. eardung.

eærfoþian *to trouble*; tribūlāre, Ps. Spl. T. 12, 5: 41, 14.

eærfoþnes, -ness, e; *f. Difficulty, trouble*; difficultas, tribūlātio, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 19: 65, 10: 117, 5. v. earfoþnes.

eærpung, e; *f. A harping, harp*; cĭthāra, Ps. Spl. T. 32. 2. v. earpa.

eæþ-mōd; *adj. Mild*: mītis, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 10. v. eáþ-mōd.

eafera *a son*, Beo. Th. 2374; B. 1185. v. eafora.

eá-fisc, -fix, es; *m. A river-fish;* flúviális piscis:—Iór byþ eáfixa [sum] *eel* [?] *is a river-fish*, Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. Eáfiscas sécan *to seek river-fishes*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 48; Met. 19, 24.

eafor, es; *m. A boar, wild boar;* aper:—Sume wǽron eaforas *some were wild boars*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 161; Met. 26, 81. v. eofor.

eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, afara, an; *m. An offspring, successor, heir, son;* prōles, successor, fílius:—Wearþ Adame eafora fédeð *a son was born to Adam*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 23; Gen. 1105: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 69; Met. 26, 35. Ne wearþ Heremōd swā eaforum Ecgwēlan *Heremod was not so to Ecgwela's successors*, Beo. Th. 3424; B. 1710. Dæt we on Adame and on his eafrum andan gebētan *that we repair our wrongs on Adam and his offspring*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. [*O. Sax.* abaro, *m. prōles, fílius.*]

eafor-heáfod-segn, es; *m. A boar-head banner;* signum ad capĭtis aprīni similitūdinem fabrĭcātum, *vel* signum apri præcĭpuum:—Hēt in beran eaforheafodsegn *he bade the boar-head banner to be borne in*, Beo. Th. 4311; B. 2152.

eafoþ, es: *n. Strength, violence, might;* vis:—Wæs seó mǽg ānræd and unforht, eafoda gemyndig *the maid was resolved and fearless, of her strength mindful*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 22; Jul. 601. Him Geáta sceal eafoþ and ellen gebeódan *a Goth shall offer him strength and valour*, Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602. Heremōdes hild swe̊prede, eafoþ [MS. earfoþ] and ellen *Heremod's war had ceased, his strength and energy*, 1808; B. 902: 4687; B. 2349. Hie unlǽdra eafoðum gelýðon *they believed in the might of savage spirits*, Andr. Kmbl. 284; An. 142. Unlǽdra eafoþ *the violence of the wretched men*, 59; An. 30. v. eofoþ.

eág-æppel, es; *m. The apple of the eye;* pupilla, Som. Ben. Lye.

eágan beorht, es; *n. An eye's glance, a moment;* oculi micātio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20, MSS. C. B. v. eágan bryhtm.

eágan brégh, e; *f. An eyebrow;* palpebra, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. v. bræw.

eágan bryhtm, es; *m. An eye's twinkle, a moment;* oculi micātio, momentum, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. v. eágan beorht.

eá-gang, es; *m. A water-course;* flumĭnis cursus:—On dære eágang *in the water-course*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13.

eágan weán, wenn *A ringworm, tetter;* impetīgo:—Eágan weán *vel* wearhbræde *impetīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 9; Wrt. Voc. 43, 62.

eága-swind *the eyelid, the cheek;* gēna, Som. Ben. Lye; Grm. Gr. iii. 401 *proposes* eágan-spind.

eág-dūru, e; *f. An eye-door, a window;* fenestra, Martyr. 12, Jan. Lye.

EAGE, ége; *gen. dat.* -an; *acc.* -e; *pl. nom. acc.* -an, -on; *gen.* -ena, -na; *dat.* -um, -on; *n.* I. an EYE; oculus:—Gyf ðín swýðre eáge ðé æ̆swicie *si oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te*, Mt. Bos. 5, 29. Mínra eágna leóht *light of my eyes*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Eágena gesihþ *the sight of the eyes*, Andr. Kmbl. 60; An. 30. Éagum to wynne *to their eye's delight*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 26; Cri. 1245. II. *the eye of a needle;* forámen:—Þurh nǽdle ége *per forámen acus*, Mt. Bos. 19, 24: Lk. Bos. 18, 25. [*Piers P.* eighe. *pl.* eighen: *Wyc.* eiȝe, eȝe, iȝe, yȝe, *pl.* eiȝen: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* eye, *pl.* eyen: *Laym.* eȝe, *pl.* eȝene, æȝene: *Orm.* eghe, *pl.* eghne, ehhne, ehne: *Scot.* ee, e: *Plat.* ooge, *pl.* aagen: *O. Sax.* ôga, *n; pl.* ôgun: *O. Frs.* age, ag, ach, oge, *n; pl.* agon: *Dut.* oog, *n: Ger.* auge, *n: M. H. Ger.* ouge, *n: O. H. Ger.* ouga, auga, *n: Goth.* augo, *n: Dan.* øie, *n: Swed.* öga, *n; pl.* ögon: *Icel.* auga, *n: Lat.* oculus, *m: Grk. ὄκνος, ὄκκος, m: Lith.* akis, *f: Sansk.* aksha, *n.*]

eág-ece, es; *m. Eye-ache;* oculōrum dŏlor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáge-spring, -springe, es; *n.* [eáge *an eye;* spring *a spring*] *A spring or twinkling of the eye;* oculi ictus, Som.

eág-fleá *A spot in the eye;* albūgo, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 10.

eág-gebyrd, e; *f. The nature or power of the eye;* oculi nātūra, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 3; Ph. 301.

eág-hill, es; *m. An eyebrow;* supercĭlium, Mann.

eág-hringas; *pl. m. The eyebrows, eyelids;* palpebræ, genæ? Som. Ben. Lye.

eágh-þyrl *a window*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6. v. eág-þyrl.

eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean;* māre, Andr. Kmbl. 882; An. 441: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 244; Met. 20, 122. v. égor-streám.

eág-sealf, e; *f. Eye-salve;* colliria, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 82.

eág-seoung, -sioung, e; *f. An eye-disease;* glaucōma, Cot. 97: 170, Lye.

eág-sēung, e; *f. Eye-seeing, eye-sight;* oculōrum acies, Som. Ben. Lye.

eág-sýne; *adj. Visible to the eye;* ocŭlis conspĭcuus, Andr. Kmbl. 3099; An. 1552.

eág-þyrl, ég-þyrl, ēh-þyrl, es; *n. An eye-hole, a window;* fenestra:—Ontýnde se biscoop dæt eág-þyrl dære cyricean *apĕruit episcŏpus fenestram oratorii*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 6: 5, 12; S. 629, 15.

eág-wræc, es; *n. A pain of the eyes;* oculōrum dŏlor, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 4; Lchdm. i. 362, 1.

eág-wyrt, e; *f. Eye-wort, eye-bright;* oculāria, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 19.

eáh- *eye-*, = eág-, in compounds, *q. v.*

eáh-mist, es; *m. Eye-mist or dimness;* oculōrum caligātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáh-streám *a water-stream*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 6; Cri. 1168. v. eá-streám.

eaht, æht, eht, e; *f. Deliberation, council;* delibĕrātio, consilium, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 24; Fä. 24.

EAHTA, ahta, æhta, ehta *eight;* octo:—Eahta dagas *dies octo*, Lk. Bos. 9, 28. Būton dām eahta mannum *except eight men*, Ælfc. T. 6, 26. To eahta geára fyrs*ic for a space of eight years*, Jud. 3, 8. Æfter eahta dagum *post dies octo*, Jn. Bos. 20, 26. Hē hēht eahta mearas on flet teón *he commanded eight steeds to be led into the court*, Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. [*Wyc.* eighte: *Laym.* æhte, æhten, eahte, ehte: *Orm.* ehhte: *O. Sax.* ahto: *O. Frs.* achta, achte, acht: *Dut. Ger.* acht: *M. H. Ger.* aht, eht: *O. H. Ger.* ahtô: *Goth.* ahtau: *Dan.* otte: *Swed.* åtta: *Icel.* átta: *Fr.* huit: *Span.* ocho: *Ital.* otto: *Lat.* octo: *Grk. ὀκτώ*: *Sansk.* ashṭan.] DER. eahta-teóða, -toða, -tyne: hund-eahtatig.

eáhtan, ēhtan, íehtan. I. *to observe, judge;* observāre, æstimāre, reputāre:—Wē mágon eáhtan and sóþe secgan dæt *we may judge and soothly say that*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 34; Cri. 1550. Wile fæder eáhtan hū suna bringen sāwle *the father will judge how his sons bring their minds*, 23 b; Th. 66, 20; Cri. 1074. II. *c. gen. To watch any one, pursue, persecute;* persĕqui:—Bona eáhteþ ānbūendra *the murderer persecutes lone dwellers*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 15; Gū. 59: 37 b; Th. 123, 4; Gū. 317: Ps. Th. 118, 150. [*O. Sax.* ahtian *persĕqui: O. Frs.* achta, echta, achtia *damnāre, judicāre: Ger.* ächten *prosecūtor: M. H. Ger.* ähten, æhten: *O. H. Ger.* ähtian, ähtôn, ahtên *persĕqui.*] v. ēht.

eahta-teóða; *m.* eahta-teóðe; *f. n. adj. The eighteenth;* duodevicēsimus:—On dæm eahtateóðan geáre *in the eighteenth year*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 10. Dysne eahtateóðan sealm Dauid sang *David sang this eighteenth psalm*, Ps. Th. arg. 18.

eahtatig *eighty.* v. hund-eahtatig.

eahta-tyne, ehta-tyne; *adj.* EIGHTEEN; octōdĕcim:—Hīg him þeówodon eahtatyne geár *they served him eighteen years*, Jud. 3, 14: 10, 8.

eahteða, eahteoða *eighth*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 11; Gū. 1010: Menol. Fox 6; Men. 3. v. eahtoða.

eahtian, eahtigan, ehtian; *p.* ode, ade, eđe; *pp.* od. I. *to meditate, devise, deliberate;* meditāre, reputāre, deliberāre:—Eahtade hū wynna þorfte brūcan *he meditated how he might enjoy delights*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 17; Gū. 307. Sum dōmas con, đær dryhtguman rǽd eahtiaþ *one understands dooms, where people devise counsel*, 79 a; Th. 297, 24; Crā. 73: 749; Th. 279, 6; Jul. 609: Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Beo. Th. 2819; B. 1407: 347; B. 172. II. *to esteem;* æstimāre:—Eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellen-weorc *they esteemed his bravery and his valiant works*, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174.

eáhtnes, ēhtnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution;* persecūtio:—Se ēáhtnysse áhōf *who raised persecution*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 2; Jul. 418; Th. 44, 18; Cri. 704.

eahtoda, eahteða, ehteoda, ehtuđa; *m.* -đe; *f. n.* : *adj. The eighth;* octāvus:—Eahtoðan síde *an eighth time*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 26; Fä. 59.

eahtung, æhtung, e; *f. A price, an estimation;* æstimātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ehtung.

eáhum *with eyes*; = eágum; *pl. dat.* or *inst. of* eáge, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 25, MS. Bod.

EAL, eall; *gen. m. n.* ealles; *f.* ealre, eallre; *dat. m. n.* eallum; *f.* ealre, eallre; *acc. m.* ealne, eallne, *f.* ealle, *n.* eal; *inst.* ealle; *pl. nom. acc.* ealle, ealla; *gen.* ealra, eallra; *dat.* eallum; *sometimes used indecl; adj.* I. ALL; tōtus, omnis, cunctus, universus:—Eal đa earfeðu *all the pains*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 5; Cri. 1202: 118 a; Th. 452, 25; Hy. 4, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1889: An. 947. Eal here *the whole host*, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 12; Gen. 2490: Salm. Kmbl. 615; Sal. 322. Eal ic *I all*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. Ealles dæs gafoles *of all the tribute*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Ealre worlde *of all the world*, Hy. 7, 57: 11, 20. Ealles þæs *of all that*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 19; Hy. 4, 69. Ealne dísne ymbhwyrft *all this orb*, 110 b; Th. 423, 1; Rä. 41, 14. Ealne done egesan *all the terror*, Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541. Geond ealne middangeard *tōto orbe*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. Ealne weg *always*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11. Ealle đa gesceaft *all the creation*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 37; Met. 20, 19. Ealle *æ universam legem*, Deut. 4, 8. Đīne ealle gebann *omnia mandāta tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 86. Ealle gesceafte *all creatures*, Andr. Kmbl. 2097; An. 1501. Ealle đa þing *omnia*, Gen. 1, 31: Deut. 4, 3. Ealle þing *cuncta*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 34: Mk. Bos. 9, 23. Ealle đa gelǽredestan men *plūres viri doctissimi*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 38. Ealle his bigengan *omnes cultōres ejus*, Deut. 4, 3. Ealla gesceafta *all creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 14; Met. 13, 7: 20, 105; Met. 20, 53: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 24. Ealle mægne *with all power*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 128; Met. 26, 64. Ealle gemete *omni mōdo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 39. Ealra đara gifena *for all the gifts*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gū. 578. Earmost ealra wihta *poorest of all creatures*, 110 a; Th. 421, 7; Rä. 40, 14. On eallum biþ dæm lichoman *it is in*

all the body, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 360; Met. 20, 180. Eallum heora eaforum *to all their offspring*, Cd. 26; Th. 35, 5; Gen. 550. Eal wæs dæt mearcland *the border-land was all*, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Ealles ðū ðæs wite awunne *for all this thou hast obtained suffering*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 18; Gū. 440. Ealra we healdaþ sancta symbel *we keep the feast of all the saints*, Menol. Fox 396; Men. 199. Ealle wyrd forswcóp mīne māgas *fate has swept away all my kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. Ðeáh hit wíd ealle sié eft gemenged weoruld-gesceafta *though it is still mixed with all worldly creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 255; Met. 20, 128. Þreó eal on ān *all three in one*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 16; Cri. 970. Dæs ealles nōwíht *nothing of all that*; nil omnimōdis, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 21. Fram him eallum *by them all*, 2, 2; S. 502, 32. On woruld ealle *through the whole world*. Cd. 32; Th. 42, 16; Gen. 674. His earfoðo ealle ætsomne *all his woes at once*, 216; Th. 272, 30; Sat. 127. We ealle *we all*, Exon. 130 b; Th. 463, 12; Hö. 69. Feówer eallum *to all four*, 113 b; Th. 434, 28; Rä. 52, 7. Me ealne, Ps. C. 50, 98. Hit eal *it all*, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608. Iob sæt ðā sārlīce eal on ānre wunde *Job sat there doleful all* [*covered with*] *a wound*, Job Thw. 166, 32. Wæs dæt hold tobrocen swíðe eal inneweard *all the dwelling was much shattered within*, Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. He lífes gestealdon dam écan hām eal sceáwode *he saw all the dwelling-place of life in the eternal home*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 24; Cri. 305. Ðæs we ealles sculon secgan þonc *for all that we ought to give thanks*, 16 b; Th. 38, 24; Cri. 611. Sió his rīces wæs ealles ēðel-stōl *it was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11. Hie ðā ānmōde ealle cwǽdon *they all said then unanimously*, Andr. Kmbl. 3201; An. 1603. Nidða bearna ǽrest ealra *first of all the children of men*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 15; Gen. 1136. Us is eallum neód *to us all it is needful*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 33; Cri. 245. II. *without substantive, and sometimes governing the genitive*:—Eal [*acc. n.*] ic recce *I govern all*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 424, 2; Rä. 41, 33. We oncnāwaþ eal [*acc. n.*] dæt we gewurhton *we acknowledge all that we have done*, Hy. 7, 91. Hæfde unlífgendes eal gefeormod *he had devoured all the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493; B. 744. Him ealles þonc ǽghwā secge *let each give thanks to him for all*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 4; Vy. 97. Ðē sié ealles þonc mecrda and miltsa *thanks be to thee for all, for the rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 14; Hy. 4, 66. Sindon ealle nyt *all are useful*, 114 a; Th. 437, 20; Rä. 56, 10. Ealle ætsomne *omnes pariter*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 38. Ofer ealle *over all*, Elen. Grm. 386. Ealra aldor *chief of all*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 14; Sat. 664; Elen. Grm. 372. Āna wið eallum *alone against all*, Beo. Th. 292; B. 145; Cd. 218; Th. 279, 28; Sat. 245. Metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes *the Creator ruled over the whole of the race of men*, Beo. Th. 2119; B. 1057. III. ealles, ealle, ealra *are sometimes used, almost adverbially*:—Ealles gelícost *most like of all*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 13; Dan. 275. Ealles mǽst *maxime*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7; Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ealles edgiong *quite young again*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581; Ps. Th. 138, 14. Ealles tō swíðe *all too readily*, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 376, 22; Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18; Bt. Met. Fox 5, 59; Met. 5, 30. Ealles swā swíðe *all so readily*. 4, 70; Met. 4, 35; 12, 64; Met. 12, 32. Sille ic dē ealle xxx pūnda *I will give thee thirty pounds in all*, Salm. Kmbl. 25; Sal. 13. Mid ealle *altogether*; pōnitus, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 38; Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 21; Chr. 893; Th. 162, 24; Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 28; Cri. 976. Ealra swíðost *maxime* [*Ger.* aller-meist], Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22; Cd. 18; Th. 22, 8, 36; Gen. 337, 351. Ealra wǽron fīfe *in all they were five*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rä. 47, 6. [*Wyc. Piers P.* al, *pl.* alle: *Chaunc.* all; *Laym.* al: *Orm.* all, alle: *O. Sax.* al: *Frs. O. Frs.* al, ol: *Dut.* al, alle, alles: *Ger.* all, aller, alle, alles: *M. H. Ger.* al. *inflected* aller, alliu, alle, elliu, elle, alle: *O. H. Ger.* al, all: *Goth.* alls: *Dan. Swed.* al: *Icel.* allr, öll, allt, alt: *Grk.* ὅλος.]

eal, e; *f. An awl;* subūla:—Þurhþyrlige his eáre mid eale [mid āne eale, Roff.] *perforet aurem illius subula*, L. Alf. 11; Wilk. 29, 12. v. al.

eala *ale*:—Eala *cervisia, celia*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 106; Wrt. Voc. 27, 35. v. ealu.

ēálá, ǽálá, ǽlá, hēlá; *interj. O! alas! Oh!* eheu! euge! proh:—Ēálá ge nǽddran *O! ye serpents*, Mt. Bos. 23, 33; 23, 37. Ēálá, ēálá *euge, euge*, Ps. Spl. 69, 4. Ēálá ēálá! odðe wel wel! *ahah ahah! or well well!* euge euge! *vel* bene bene! Ps. Lamb. 34, 25. Ǽálá, ðū Scippend *O, thou Creator*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 1; Met. 4, 1. Ǽlá Drihten leóf, Hy. 1, 1; 2, 1. Ēálá! gif he wolde *O that he would*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 105; Met. 9, 53. Ēálá hwæt se forma wǽre *alas! that the first should have been*, 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Ēálá! dæt hit wurde *O! that it might be*, 8, 77; Met. 8, 39. Ēálá! ðǽr we mágon geseón *alas! there we may see*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 27; Cri. 1313. v. ēáw.

eá-lād, e; *f. A water-way;* aquōsa via:—Frēcne þuhton egle ēálāda *the fearful water-ways appeared terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 881; An. 441.

eala-hūs, eal-hūs, es; *n. An ale-house;* taberna:—On eala-hūse *in an ale-house*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 9.

eá-land, -lond, es; *n. Water-land, an island;* insūla [eás land *island*, lit. *water's land, land of water*, v. gen. eás in eá]:—Ne geseah nān cépa eálland *no merchant visited the island*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13. Dæs fægerne gefeán habbaþ ealanda mænig *lætentur insūlæ multæ*, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Cumaþ hī of ealandum ūtan *they shall come forth from the islands*, 71, 10. Swylce he eác Orcadas ða ealond to Rōmwara rīce gepēodde *Orcādas ētiam insūlas Rōmāno adjēcit impērio*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13; Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 27; Gū. 1299: 96 b; Th. 360, 27; Wal. 12: 361, 17; Wal. 21: 60 a; Th. 217, 28; Ph. 287. v. īg-land.

eala-scōp, es; *m. An ale-poet*, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 12. v. ealu-scōp.

ealaþ, ealoþ, alaþ, alþ, aloþ, eoloþ; *n: indecl. in s. but gen.* alþes, Rtl. 116, 42, *Ale;* cervisia:—Twelf ambra Wilisces ealaþ [MS. B. ealoþ] *twelve ambers of Welsh ale*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17: Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 33. v. ealu.

ealaþ-wyrt, e; *f. Ale-wort;* cervisia mustea, nova, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-beorht *all-bright*. v. ealh-beorht.

ealc *each*:—Ðe ofslōh ða hǽðenan on ealcum gefeohte *he slew the heathen in every fight*, Ælfc. T. 13, 18. v. ǽlc.

eal-ceald *all-cold*. v. æl-ceald.

eal-cræftig *all-powerful, all-mighty*. v. æl-cræftig.

eal-cyn *of every kind, universal*. v. eall-cyn.

EALD, ald; *adj. comp.* yldra, eldra, eoldra; *sup.* yldest. **I.** *old, ancient;* vētus, ætāte provectus, priscus, antīquus:—Ic eom nū ealdra *I am now old*, Lk. Bos. 1, 18. Ealdne ǽfēnsceóp *an old evening-bard*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 21; Rä. 9, 5: Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Ealde ýþmearas *old horses of the waves*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Geongum and ealdum *to young and old*, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. Hwæt niwes oððe ealdes *what of new or old*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 24; Kl. 4. Se ealda *the old one* [*Satan*], Frag. Kmbl. 61; Leás. 32. Ealdenta geweorc *the old work of giants*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87: 60 b; Th. 220, 16; Ph. 321: 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wíd. 122. Of dære ealdan moldan hātaþ hý upp-astandan *he bids them to arise up from the old mould*, 21 a; Th. 55, 25; Cri. 889. Ða ealdan wunde *the old wounds*, 24 a; Th. 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Mid dý ealdan lige *with the ancient flame*, 30 b; Th. 94, 28; Cri. 1547. Ða ealdan race *with the old story*, 28 a; Th. 85, 26; Cri. 1397. Wrecaþ ealdne nīþ *avenge your ancient grudge*, 74 b; Th. 280, 3; Jul. 623. **II.** *eminent, great, exalted;* eminens, præstans, excelsus: *it has the same meaning in compounds*, v. eald-wita:—Nā dæt ælc eald sý, ac dæt he eald sý on wīsdōme *not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom*, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 21. [*Wyc.* eld, elde, olde: *Chaunc.* elde, olde: *Laym.* ælde, alde, olde: *Orm.* ald: *O. Sax.* ald: *Frs.* aod, aud, oad: *O. Frs.* ald: *Dut.* oud: *Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* alt: *Goth.* alþeis *old.*] DER. efen-eald, ofer-, or-.

eald-a-wered *worn, wasted with age;* vetustus, R. Ben. 51, Lye. v. eald-wérig.

eald-cwēn, e; *f. An old wife, an old crone;* vētūla:—Ealdra cwēna spell *vētūlārum fābula*, R. 100.

eald-eýþ, eald-eýðu, e; *f. The old country;* prisca patria:—Dæt he his ealdeýðu sēcan mōte *that he may seek its old country*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 9; Ph. 435: 61 a; Th. 222, 19; Ph. 351: 18 b; Th. 46, 16; Cri. 738.

eald-dagas; *pl. m. Ancient days, days of old;* prisci dies:—In ealddagum, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 19; Cri. 303: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44: Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 41, MS. B.

eald-dōm, es; *m. Age;* vētustas:—Hyre ánweald is hreósende for ealddóme *her power is decreasing from age*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 4.

ealde *men:* homines, Ps. Th. 93, 9. v. ylde.

eald-ealdfæder *a great-grandfather;* proāvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealder *an elder*, R. Ben. 4. v. ealdor.

ealdermen *aldermen*, Jud. Thw. 157, 32. v. ealdorman.

eald-fæder, ealde-fæder; *indecl. in s. but sometimes gen.* -fæderes *and dat.* -fædere *are found; pl. nom. acc.* -fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A grandfather, ancestor;* āvus, antecessor:—Ealdefæder ūsum, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 6; Wrt. Voc. 51, 51. Ðū forþfærst to dínum ealdfæderum *tu ibis ad patres tuos*, Gen. 15, 15: Beo. Th. 751; B. 373. v. fæder 2.

eald-feónd, eald-fínd, es; *m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan;* antīquus inimīcus, diābōlus:—Ealdfeónda cyn *the tribe of ancient foes*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 20; Dan. 57:196; Th. 244, 26; Dan. 454: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Dæt he ne lēte him ealdfeónd oncyrran mōd from his Meotude *that he did not let the ancient fiend turn his mind from his Creator*, 37 b; Th. 124, 7; Gū. 336: 62 a; Th. 229, 2; Ph. 449: 121 a; Th. 464, 18; Hö. 89. v. eald-genīþla, eald-gewinna, eald-hettende.

eald-gecynd, es; *n. Old or original nature;* antīqua nātūra *vel* indōles:—Wudu-fuglas on treówum ealdgecynde wuniaþ *the wood-birds live in the trees in their old nature*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 79; Met. 13, 40: 25, 114; Met. 25, 57: Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 26; Az. 127.

eald-geneát, es; *m. An old companion;* vētus cōmes:—Se wæs eald-geneát *he was an old companion*, Byrht. Th. 140, 58; By. 310. v. eald-gesíþ.

eald-genīþla, an; *m. An ancient foe, arch-fiend, Satan;* antīquus inimīcus, diābōlus:—Ðe-læs him ealdgenīþlan seyldan cōmon *lest the old*

foes might come to injure him. Andr. Kmbl. 2098; An. 1050: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 37. Ealdgenīþla, helle hæftling *the old fiend, hell's captive,* Andr. Kmbl. 2682; An. 1343. v. eald-feónd.

eald-gesegen, e; *f. An old saga;* antīqua narrātio:—Se ðe ealdgesegena worn gemunde *who remembered a great number of old sagas,* Beo. Th. 1743; B. 869.

eald-gesīþ, es; *m. An old companion;* vētus cōmes:—Gewiton ealdgesīþas *the old companions departed,* Beo. Th. 1711; B. 853: Andr. Kmbl. 2210: An. 1106. v. eald-geneát.

eald-gestreón, es: *n. An old treasure;* antīquus thēsaurus:—Ic ðē ða fæhðe leánige ealdgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with old treasures,* Beo. Th. 2766; B. 1381: Beo. Th. 2921; B. 1458: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 8; Cri. 1571.

eald-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the world;* priscum ōpus, mundus:—Freán ealdgeweorc *the ancient work of the Lord,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 80; Met. 11, 40: 20, 232; Met. 20, 116.

eald-gewin, -gewinn, es; *n. An ancient conflict;* antīquum bellum:—Dæt wæs eald-gewinn *that was an ancient conflict,* Elen. Kmbl. 1290; El. 647: Beo. Th. 3566; B. 1781.

eald-gewinna, an; *m. An old foe;* antīquus inimīcus:—Grendel wearþ, eald-gewinna, ingenga mīn *Grendel, my old foe, became my invader,* Beo. Th. 3556; B. 1776. v. eald-feónd.

eald-gewyrht, es; *n. An ancient action;* prisca actio:—Hē þrōwode for Adames ealdgewyrhtum *he suffered for Adam's ancient actions,* Rood Kmbl. 198; Kr. 100: Beo. Th. 5307; B. 2657.

eald-hād, es; *m. Old age;* senectus. v. ald-hād.

Ealdhelm *Aldhelm,* Chr. 731; Th. 74, 31, col. 2, 3; Aldhelm, 74, 31, col. 1. v. Aldhelm.

eald-hettende; *pl. m. Old foes;* antīqui inimīci, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 11; Jud. 321. v. eald-feónd.

eald-hlāford, es; *m.* [eald *old, ancient;* hlāford *a lord*] *An old or ancient lord;* pristinus dominus:—Ecg wæs īren eald-hlāfordes *the sword of the old lord was iron,* Beo. Th. 5550; B. 2778. Hē hæfde heora eald-hlāfordes sunu on his gewealde *he had the son of their old lord in his power,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 25. Se Cāsere wæs heora eald-hlāford cynnes *the Cæsar was of the kin of their ancient lords,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 22. Hē sende ǣrend-gewrit eald-hlāfordum *he sent letters to the ancient lords,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 126; Met. 1, 63.

eald-hryter-flǣsc, es; *n. A side of meat cut off;* succīdia, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 101; Wrt. Voc. 27, 29. *Mann. suggests* eald-hryder-flǣsc *adulti bovis cāro.* v. hrysel.

ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow or wax old;* senescĕre, inveterascĕre:—Syddan ic ealdode *postquam consēnui,* Gen. 18, 12: Jn. Bos. 21, 18: Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 7; Gū. 14. DER. for-ealdian.

eald-līc; *adj. Old, senile, venerable;* sēnīlis, grāvis:—Ealdlīc *sēnīlis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 38: *grāvis,* Off. Episc. 1.

eald-móder, ealde-móder; *f. A grandmother;* avia:—Ealde-móder *avia,* Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 9; Wrt. Voc. 51, 54.

ealdnys, -nyss, e; *f.* OLDNESS, *age;* vĕ.ustas:—Ealdnyss *vētustas,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 21. We awurpon ða derigendlīcan ealdnysse *we have cast off pernicious age,* Homl. Th. i. 194, 25.

ealdor, ealdur, aldor; gen. ealdres; dat. ealdre; *pl. nom. acc.* ealdras; *m.* I. *an* ELDER, *parent, head of a family, author;* pārens, paterfamilias, auctor:—Ure ealdras ða ǣrestan menn *primi pārentes nostri,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 3. Dæt unriht ðe his ealdras ǣr gefremedon *iniquitas patrum ejus,* Ps. Th. 108, 14. Sum hīredes ealdor wæs *hōmo erat paterfamilias.* Mt. Bos. 21, 33. Þýstra ealdor *tenebrārum auctor,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16. II. *an elder, chief, governor, prince;* sēnior, præpōsītus, princeps:—Ðæs folces ealdoran *senīōres pūpŭli,* Lev. 4, 15. Hundredes ealdor *centūrio,* Mt. Bos. 8, 5: Ælfc. Gl. 6: Som. 56, 58. Ðæra byrla ealdor *the chief butler,* Gen. 40, 9. Cwæþ se Hǣlend to ðæs temples ealdum *dixit Iesus ad magistrātus templi,* Lk. Bos. 22, 52: C. R. Ben. 25. Dæt wæs ealdor heora *that was their chief,* Cd. 221; Th. 287, 27; Sat. 373. Heofna ealdor *the prince of the heavens,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 20; Sat. 567. Ealdor þegna *the prince of thanes,* Beo. Th. 3293; B. 1644. Egesful ealdor *a dreadful prince,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 7; Jul. 329. Hē ofer his ealdre gestōd *he stood opposite his sovereign,* 55 b; Th. 196, 1; Az. 167. Ealdras of Zabulone *prīncipes Zabulon,* Ps. Th. 67, 25: 82, 9. [*Wyc.* eldren, eldres *fathers, seniors:* Luym. ældere, aldere *a chieftain;* ældere, ælderen, alderen *ancestors, parents:* Plat. elder, *m. senior; in pl. parents:* O. Sax. aldiro, aldro, *m. ancestor; pl.* eldiron *parents:* Dut. ouder *a parent; pl.* ouders, ouderen, *m. parents:* O. Frs. alder *a parent:* Ger. eltern, ältern *parents:* M. H. Ger. altern *parents:* O H. Ger. altiron, eltiron *parents:* Dan. ældre *elder, older;* for-ældre *parents:* Swed. ældre *elder, older;* for-ældrar *parents.*] v. yldra.

EALDOR, aldor, es; *n*: e; *f?* I. *life;* vita:—Ealdres æt ende *at life's end,* Beo. Th. 5573; B. 2790. Ðe him wolde ealdres geunnan *which would grant him life,* Andr. Kmbl. 2263; An. 1133. On dissum ealdre *in this life,* Ps. Th. 87, 14. Deáþ geþrydeþ ealdor ānra gehwæs *death expels the life of every one,* Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 10; Ph. 487. Nalles for ealdre mearn *he cared not for life,* Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. Hē æt wīge gecrang ealdres scyldig *he succumbed in battle, his life forfeiting,* 2680; B. 1338: 4128; B. 2061. Ne wæs me feorh ðā gēn ealdor in innan *there was as yet no soul, no life within me,* Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rä. 10, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2276; An. 1139: Salm. Kmbl. 711; Sal. 355. Swā biþ geógoþe þeáw, dær dæs ealdres egsa ne stýreþ *so is the wont of youth, where fear of life checks not,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 24; Gū. 391. On ealdre ealre *in the whole life,* Ps. Th. 126, 6. II. *age, in the expressions,* on ealdre, on aldre *ever;* unquam *and* to ealdre *always;* semper, *which are used not only with regard to the duration of life, but also in general for an unlimited period of time, independently or with the addition of* ā, āwa, ǣfre, ǣfter, ece *as well in positive as in negative sentences:*—Ne mæg hine on ealdre ænig onhrēran *non commovēbitur in æternum,* Ps. Th. 124, 1: 79, 15. Ne weorþe ic on ealdre ǣfre gescended *non confundar in ætternum,* 70, 1: 118, 80. Ic ǣt ǣfre on ealdre ne wolde melda weorþan *I never before would be the narrator,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 29; Gū. 1202. Him gewearþ yrmþu to ealdre *misery was to them for ever,* 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504. Ā to ealdre, 116 a; Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Ǣfre to ealdre, 56 b; Th. 200, 13; Ph. 40. Āwa to ealdre, 14 b; Th. 30, 13; Cri. 479. Ece to ealdre, 18 a; Th. 43, 17; Cri. 690: Menol. Fox 303; Men. 153. [*O. Sax.* aldar, *n. ætas: O. Frs.* alder *age* in alderlong: *Dut.* ouder in ouder-dom *lifetime: Ger. M. H. Ger.* alter, *n. age: O. H. Ger.* altar, *n. ætas, ævum, vētustas, sēnectus: Goth.* alds, *f. ævum:* Dan. alder, *m. f. age: Swed.* ålder, *m. age: Icel.* aldr, *m. age, life, period, everlasting life.*]

ealdor-apostol, aldor-apostol, es; *m. The chief apostle, the chief of the apostles;* princeps apostōlōrum:—Hē mynster getimbrede on āre Sċe Petres dæs ealdorapostoles *he built a monastery in honour of St. Peter, the chief apostle,* Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 26.

ealdor-bana *a life-destroyer;* vitæ destructor. v. aldor-bana.

ealdor-bealu, aldor-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes, -bealwes; *n. Vital evil;* malum vitæ afficiens:—Fā þrōwiaþ ealdor-bealu egeslīc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil,* Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616.

ealdor-biscop, es; *m. An elder or chief bishop, an archbishop;* sēnior episcŏpus, archiepiscŏpus; *the Pope is so called by king Alfred:*—Dā wæs Vitalianus Papa dæs apostolīcan setles ealdorbiscop *then Pope Vitalian was the chief bishop of the apostolic seat;* sedi apostōlicæ præerat, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23: 2, 13; S. 516, 1: 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. bisceop.

ealdor-botl, es; *n. A royal house or villa;* rēgālis villa:—Ðǽr wæs dā cyninges ealdorbotl *ubi tunc erat villa rēgālis,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 18.

ealdor-burh, -burg; *gen.* -burge; *f. A royal city, metropolis;* rēgia arx, metrōpŏlis:—On Cantwara byrig, seó wæs ealles his rices ealdorburh *in civitāte Doruvernensi, quæ impĕrii sui tōtius erat metrŏpolis,* Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19: 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Godes ealdorburg *God's royal city,* Exon. 114 b; Th. 441, 8; Rä. 60, 15.

ealdor-cearu *life-care, care for life, life-long care.* v. aldor-cearu.

ealdor-dæg, ealdor-dæg, aldor-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *m. Life-day, day of life;* vitæ dies:—On ealderdagum *in the days of his life,* Beo. Th. 1518; B. 757: 1440; B. 718.

ealdor-dēma *a supreme judge, a prince.* v. aldor-dēma.

ealdor-dōm, ealdur-dōm, aldor-dōm, aldor-dōm, es; *m.* [ealdor *an elder, a chief;* dōm *dominion, power*] *Eldership, authority, magistracy, principality;* auctōritas, magistrātus, principātus, prīmātus, dūcātus:—He his ealdordōm synnum aswelċede *he* [*Reuben*] *had destroyed his eldership by sins,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 8; Exod. 335. Is heora ealdordōm gestrangod *confortātus est principātus eōrum,* Ps. Th. 138, 15; Cd. 60; Th. 73, 1; Gen. 1197: Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 20; Ph. 158: 66 a; Th. 244, 10; Jul. 25. Theodor ealdordōm hæfde *Theodōrus prīmātum hiōbat,* Bd. 4, 28; S 606, 26, 6. Ealdordōm *dūcātus,* Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 48; Wrt. Voc. 18, 3. Ealdordōmas *vel* ða hēhstan wurþscipas *fasces,* 112; Som. 79, 85; Wrt. Voc. 59, 53: 68; Som. 70, 4; Wrt. Voc. 42, 13.

ealdor-duguþ, aldor-duguþ, e; *f. The chief nobility;* procēres, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 310.

ealdor-freá *a chief lord.* v. aldor-freá.

ealdor-gedāl, aldor-gedāl, es; *n. Separation from life, death;* vitæ dīvortium, mors:—Ōþ his ealdorgedāl *until his death,* Cd. 92; Th. 118, 2; Gen. 1959.

ealdor-gesceaft, e; *f. Condition of life;* vitæ conditio, Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 24; Rä. 40, 23.

ealdor-gewinna, an; *m. Vital adversary;* adversārius qui vitæ insidiātur, Beo Th. 5799; B. 2903: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 10; Gū. 505.

ealdor-lang; *adj. Life-long;* sempiternus:—Hī ealdorlangne tīr geslōgon æt sæcce *they won life-long glory in the battle,* Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3; Ædelst. 3.

ealdor-leás, aldor-leás; *adj. Lifeless;* vita prīvātus:—Hie gefricgeaþ freán üserne ealdorleásne *they shall hear our lord* [*is*] *lifeless,* Beo. Th. 5998; B. 3003.

ealdor-leás *deprived of parents.* v. aldor-leás.

ealdor-leg, aldor-leg, -læg, es; *n.* [ealdor, læg; *p. of* licgan] *Life-law,*

fate, death; fātum, mors:—Æfter ealdorlege *after death,* Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 29; Gü. 1234.

ealdorlīc, aldorlīc; *adj. Principal, chief, excellent:* principālis, magnificus:—Ealdorlīc *principālis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 37. Ealdorlīc ānnyss *principālis unūtas,* Hymn. Surt. 1, 5. Ealdorlīce Gāste *Spíritu principāli,* Ps. Grn. 50, 13; ii. 149, 13.

ealdor-lice; *adv. Excellently.* v. aldor-līce.

ealdorliċnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Principality, authority;* auctōritas:—Ne syllaþ we ðē ænige ealdorliċnysse *nullam tibi auctōritātem tribuāmus,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 12, 15, 22, 26. Mid māran ealdorliċnysse *mājōre auctōritāte,* 3, 22; S. 553, 3, 35.

ealdor-man, -mann, -mon, ealdur-, aldor-, eldor-, es; *m.* [eald *old, not only in age, but in knowledge,* v. eald, hence ealdor *an elder;* man *hōmo*]. I. *an elderman,* ALDERMAN, *senator, chief, duke, a nobleman of the highest rank, and holding an office inferior only to that of the king;* mājor nātu, sēnātor, prōcer, princeps, prīmas, dux, præfectus, trībūnus, quīcunque est aliis grādu aut nātu mājor. The title of Ealdorman or Aldorman denoted civil as well as military pre-eminence. The word *ealdor* or *aldor* in Anglo-Saxon denotes princely dignity: in Beowulf it is used as a synonym for cyning, þeóden, and other words applied to royal personages. Like many other titles of rank in the various Teutonic languages, it, strictly speaking, implies age, though practically this idea does not survive in it any more than it does in the word *Senior,* the original of the feudal term *Seigneur.* Every shire had its ealdorman, who was the principal judicial officer of the shire, and also the leader of its armed force. The internal regulations of the shire, as well as its political relation to the whole kingdom, were under his immediate guidance and supervision,—the scīr-gerēfa, or sheriff, being little more than his deputy, and under his control. The dignity of the ealdorman was supported by lands within his district, which appear to have passed with the office,—hence the phrases, dæs ealdormonnes lond, mearc, gemǽro, etc. which so often occur. The ealdorman had also a share of the fines and other monies levied to the king's use; though, as he was invariably appointed from among the higher nobles, he must always have possessed lands of his own to the extent of forty hides, v. *Hist. Eliens.* ii. 40. The ealdormen of the several shires seem to have been appointed by the king, with the assent of the higher nobles, if not of the whole witena gemōt, and to have been taken from the most trustworthy, powerful, and wealthy of the nobles of the shire. The office and dignity of ealdorman was held for life,—though sometimes forfeited for treason and other grave offences; but it was not strictly hereditary:—Fram dām brōðrum and dām ealdormannum *a fratribus ac majōribus,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10: 5, 19; S. 637, 6. Ofslōgon Rōmāna ealdorman *slew a Roman noble,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 30. Ealdormen, *nom. pl. princīpes,* Ps. Th. 67, 24: Gen. 12, 15. Dæt he his ealdormen lǽrde *ut erudīret princīpes suos,* Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ān ealdormann *unus de princīpibus,* 81, 7. Ealdormenn Iudan *princīpes Juda,* 67, 25: 82, 9: Mt. Bos. 20, 25: Mk. Bos. 6, 21. His ealdormannum and his þegnum *suis dūcibus ac ministris,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 1: 4, 15; S. 583, 27. Arbatus his ealdorman, ðe he geset hæfde ofer Mēdas dæt land *Arbaces, his chief officer, whom he had set over the country of the Medes,* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 17: 2, 1; Bos. 38, 35: Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 34: 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Dæt se ylca ða dōhter dæs ealdormannes blinde onlīhte *ut idem fīlium tribūni cæcam inluminārēnt,* 1, 18; S. 484, 30: Bt. 10; Fox 28, 31. II. the new constitution introduced by Cnut, who reigned in England from A.D. 1014 to 1035, reduced the ealdorman to a subordinate position,—one *earl, Norse* jarl, being placed over several shires. The Danish kings ruled by their eorlas or jarls, and the ealdormen disappeared from the shires. Gradually the title ceased altogether, except in the cities, where it denoted an inferior judicature, much as it now does among ourselves:—Dis is ðonne seó woruldcunde gerǽdnes, ðe ic [Cnut] wille, mid mīnan witenan rǽde, dæt man healde ofer eall Engla land *this is then the secular ordinance which I [Cnut], with the counsel of my witan, will, that it be observed over all the land of the English,* L. C. S. pref; Th. i. 376, 3, 4. Dæt is ðonne ǽrest dæt ic wylle; dæt man rihte laga upp-arǽre, and ǽgðwilce unlaga georne afylle, and dæt man aweódige and awyrtwalige, ǽgðwyle unriht, swā man geornost mǽge, of dissum earde *this is then the first that I will; that right laws be established, and all unjust laws carefully suppressed, and that every injustice be weeded out and rooted up, with all possible diligence, from this land,* L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 5–8. And habbe man þríwa on geára burh-gemōt, and twā scīr-gemōt *and thrice a year let there be a borough meeting, and twice a shire meeting,* L. C. S. 18; Th. i. 386, 4, 5. v. eorl, scīrgerēfa, and hūscarl.

ealdor-mon, -monn, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman, chief;* mājor nātu, princeps:—Ebrinus se ealdormon *Ebrinus mājor dōmus rēgiæ,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 33: 2, 13; S. 515, 32. v. ealdor-man.

ealdor-ner, aldor-ner, es; *n. A life-salvation, life's safety, refuge, asylum;* vitæ servātio, refūgium:—Cwom him to āre and to ealdor-nere *he came to them for mercy and for their life's salvation,* Exon, 53 b; Th. 189, 4; Az. 54. v. ner.

ealdor-sacerd, es; *m. A high priest;* summus sacerdos:—Ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan *the high priest began to revile,* Andr. Kmbl. 1340; An. 670.

ealdor-scype, es; *m. Eldership, supremacy;* principātus, prīmātus:—Ða on þeódum ealdorscype habbaþ *they have eldership among the nations,* Mk. Bos. 10, 42. Ealdorscype healdan *prīmātum tenēre,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 17.

ealdor-stōl, es; *m. The lord's seat;* domūni sēdes:—Āhte ic ealdorstōl *I possessed the lord's seat,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 36; Reim. 23.

ealdor-þegn, aldor-þegn [-þægn], es; *m. The principal thane* or *servant;* principālis minister:—Ealdorþegnas *principal servants,* Menol. Fox 257; Men. 130. Hie dæt ðām ealdorþegnum cýðan eódon *they went to announce it to the principal thanes,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 4; Jud. 242.

ealdor-wīsa *a chief ruler.* v. aldor-wīsa.

eald-riht, es; *n. An ancient right;* vētus jus *vel* privilēgium:—He him gehēt dæt hý ealdrihta ǽlces mōsten wyrðe gewunigen *he promised them that they should remain possessed of each of their ancient rights,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 71; Met. 1, 36: 1, 114; Met. 1, 57. Bǽdon hine dæt he him to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede *they prayed him that he would succour them with respect to their ancient rights,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 24.

Eald-Seaxe, Ald-Seaxe; *gen.* -Seaxa: *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m:* Ealdseaxan; *pl. m. The Old-Saxons;* antīqui Saxōnes; *the German* or *continental Saxons occupying the territory between the Eyder and the Weser:*—Hēr Ealdseaxe [Ald-Seaxe, Th. 92, 29, col. 1] and Francan gefuhton *in this year* [A.D. 779] *the Old-Saxons and the Franks fought,* Chr. 779; Th. 93, 29, col. 1, 2. Gegadrode mycel sciphere on Ealdseaxum [Ald-Seaxum, col. 1] *a large naval force assembled among the Old-Saxons,* 885; Th. 154, 20, col. 2, 3: 449; Th. 20, 20, 26: 924; Th. 199, 10: Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 12, 22. Be norþan Þyringum syndon Ealdseaxan and be norþan westan him syndon Frysan, and be westan Ealdseaxum is Ælfe mūþa dære eá and Frysland *to the north of the Thuringians are the Old-Saxons, and to the north-west of them are the Frisians, and to the west of the Old-Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 34: Bos. 19, 14.

eald-spell, es; *n. An old story;* antīqua narrātio:—Ælfrēd us ealdspell reahte *Alfred told us an old story,* Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 2; Met. Epil. 1. On ealdspellum *in old tales,* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19.

eald-sprǽc, e; *f. An old speech, history.* Leo A. Sax. Gl. 149.

Ealdulfes næs, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 10. v. Ealdulfes næs.

ealdung, e; *f. Age;* sēnectus:—Rōma despryċþ dæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosnian *Rome complains that her walls decay from age,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 45. DER. ealdian.

ealdur *a prince,* Jn. Foxe 16, 11. v. ealdor.

ealdur-dōm *authority, principality,* Ps. Th. 113, 2. v. ealdor-dōm.

ealdur-man, -mann, es; *m. An elderman, alderman, nobleman;* mājor nātu, princeps:—Nelle ge on ealdurmenn ǽne getreówian *nōlite confidere in princīpibus,* Ps. Th. 145, 2: 118, 161. v. ealdor-man.

eald-wērig; *adj. Vile of old;* jampridem malignus:—Ealdwērige Egypta folc *the folk of Egypt vile of old,* Cd. 145; Th. 180, 24: Exod. 50.

eald-wīf, es; *n. An old woman;* anus, anīlla, vētula:—Sceal ic nū ealdwīf cennan *num vere parītūra sum anus,* Gen. 18, 13: Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 67; Wrt. Voc. 50, 48.

eald-wita, an; *m.* [eald *old,* wita *one who knows*] *One old* or *eminent in knowledge, a priest;* presbyter:—Presbiter is mæsse-preóst oðde ealdwita; ná dæt ǽlc eald sý, ac dæt he eald sý on wīsdōme *presbyter is the mass-priest or one eminent in knowledge; not that every one is old, but that he is old in wisdom,* L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20: Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 29.

eald-writere, es; *m. An antiquarian, one that writes of old* or *ancient matters;* antiquārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealeðe-tūn, es; *m. An ale-house;* taberna, Som. Ben. Lye.

eal-fela *Very much, full many:* permultum:—Se mæg ealfela singan and secgan *he can sing and say very much,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 2; Cri. 666: Beo. Th. 1742; B. 869: 1770; B. 883.

eal-felo *All-fell, very baleful;* omnīno permīciōsus:—Eal-felo āttor *very baleful venom,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 28; Rä. 24, 9. v. æl-fele, fell.

eal-fremd *foreign;* aliēnus. v. æl-fremd.

eal-geador, eall-geador; *adv. Altogether;* omnīno:—Ðǽr wæs eal-geador Grendles grāpe *there was altogether Grendel's grasp,* Beo. Th. 1675; B. 835. v. geador.

eal-gearc, eall-gearc; *adj. All ready* or *prepared;* omnīno promptus *vel* parātus:—Beorh ealgearo wunode on wonge *the mountain stood all ready on the plain,* Beo. Th. 4475; B. 2241: 155; B. 77: 2465; B. 1230.

eal-geléaffíc *believed by all;* catholicus. v. eall-geléaffíc.

ealgian, algian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To defend;* defendere:—Nemne we mǽgen feorh ealgian þeódnes *unless we may defend the life of the prince,* Beo. Th 5304; B. 2655: 5329; B. 2668. Hī æt campe wið lāþra gehwæne land ealgodon *they defended the land in conflict against every foe,* Chr. 937: Th. 202, 4: Æðelst. 9: Andr. Kmbl. 20; An. 10: Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204: R. Ben. 64: 69. DER. ge-ealgian, -algian.

eal-grêne, eall-grêne, æl-grêne; *adj. All-green;* omnīno vrīdis:—Geségun corþan ealgrêne *they saw the earth all-green,* Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 31; Cri. 1129.

eal-gylden, eall-gylden; *adj. All-golden;* omnīno aurēus:—Swýn eal-gylden *the all-golden swine,* Beo. Th. 2227; B. 1111.

ealh *a residence, temple.* v. alh, healh.

eal-hālig *all-holy;* omnīno sanctus. v. eall-hālig.

ealh-stede, alh-stede, eolh-stede, es; *m. A protecting* or *sheltering place, city, temple;* locus qui præbet tūtēlam, arx, templum:—In dære wīdan byrig, ealhstede eorla *in the wide city, the sheltering place of men,* Cd. 208; Th. 258, 11; Dan. 674.

eal-hūs *an ale-house.* Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hūs.

eal-hwīt *all-white.* v. eall-hwīt.

eá-lifer, e; *f.* [*eá water,* lifer *liver*] *Liverwort?* eupātōrium cannabīnum, Lin:—Éalifer hātte wyrt guīd on ealaþ *rub in ale the herb called liverwort,* L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 21: 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 14.

eal-īren *all of iron.* v. eall-īren.

eal-īsig *all-icy;* omnīno glaciālis. v. eall-īsig.

eá-līdend, es; *m. A wave-sailor, sailor;* qui æquor navīgat:—Wǽron eorlas onlice eálīdendum *the men were like sailors-over-the-wave,* Andr. Kmbl. 502; An. 251.

eall; adj. *All;* tōtus:—Eall *tōtus,* Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 10. Eall ðū lichama *all thy body,* Mt. Bos. 6, 22. Eall ðeós woruld *all this world,* Cd. 29; Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843; Lk. Bos. 23, 18: Jn. Bos. 11, 50: Mk. Bos. 4, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326: 2204; An. 1148: 2867; An. 1436: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61: 28, 9; Met. 28, 5: Beo. Th. 4091; B. 2042: 4181; B. 2087: Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 5; Cri. 965: Salm. Kmbl. 2; Sal. I: Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 9: Bd. I, 12; S. 480, 35: I, 26; S. 487, 37: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 15. v. eal.

ealla, an; *m. Gall, bile;* fel:—Hym man drincan mengde myd eallan and myd ecede *one mingled him a drink with gall and with vinegar,* Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 18. Wið dæs eallan [geallan MS. H.] togotennysse *for effusion of the bile,* Herb. 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4: 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12. v. gealla.

eall-beorht, æll-beorht, æl-beorht; *adj. All-bright;* pēnītus splendīdus, fulgentissīmus:—Englas eall-beorhte *angels all-bright,* Cd. 224; Th. 297, 23; Sat. 522.

eall-cyn; *adj. Of every kind, universal;* omnīgēnus, universus:—Ealleyn sǽd getreówfulra [Iacobes MSS. C. T.] *universum semen Iacob,* Ps. Spl. 21, 22.

eallenga, ællenge; *adv. Altogether, utterly;* prorsus, omnīno:—Ðonne wæs se óðer eallenga sweart *then was the other utterly black,* Cd. 24; Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477.

Eallerīca, an; *m. Alaric, king of the Goths:*—Rædgota and Eallerīca Rōmāne burig abrǽcon *Rhadgast and Alaric broke into the city of Rome,* Bt. I; Fox 2, 2. v. Alrīca.

eall-geador; *adv. Altogether,* Andr. Kmbl. 2196; An. 1099. v. ealgeador.

eall-gearo; *adj. All-ready;* omnīno promptus:—Ic beóm eall-gearo *I am all-ready,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 19; Rä. 24, 4. v. eal-gearo.

eall-geleáflic; *adj.* [geleáfic *believed*] *Believed by all, catholic;* cathōlicus = *καθολικός*:—Dæt monega cyricean on Hibernia, lǽrendum Athamnano, ða eallgeleáflican Éastran onfēngon *ut plurimæ Scottōrum ecclesiæ, instante Adamnano, cathōlicum Pascha susceḗrint,* Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10.

eall-grêne; *adj. All-green;* omnīno vrīdis:—Hwā furðum teóde eorþan eall-grêne *who first produced the earth all-green,* Andr. Recd. 1599; An. 799. v. eal-grêne.

eall-gylden; *adj. All-golden;* omnīno aurēus:—He geseah segn eall-gylden *he saw an ensign all-golden,* Beo. Th. 5528; B. 2767: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 46. v. eal-gylden.

eall-hālig; *adj. All-holy;* omnīno sanctus:—Drihten, ðū earce eart eall-hāligra *O Lord, thou art the ark of the all-holy,* Ps. Th. 131, 8.

eall-hwīt; *adj. All-white;* omnīno albus:—On ealhwītre þryh *in an all-white coffin,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 11.

eal-līc *universal, general, catholic,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. al-līc.

ealling; *adv. Always;* semper:—Ealling byþ, ymb tyn niht dæs, tíid [=tíd] geweorþad Barþolomeus *the time of Bartholomew is always honoured about ten nights from hence,* Menol. Fox 304; Men. 153: 344; Men. 173. v. ealneg.

eallinga; *adv. Altogether, wholly;* prorsus, omnīno:—He eallinga ne adiligaþ eów *he will not altogether destroy you,* Deut. 4, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 835: Sal. 417. v. eallunga.

eall-īren; *adj. All of iron;* omnīno ferrēus:—He hēht gewyrcean eall-īrenne wīgbord wrætlīc *he commanded a wondrous battle-shield, all of iron, to be made,* Beo. Th. 4665; B. 2338.

eall-īsig; *adj. All-icy;* omnīno glaciālis:—Saturnus is se cealda eall-īsig tungel *Saturn is the cold all-icy star,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 45; Met. 24, 23. Se is eall-īsig *it is all icy,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13.

eall-mægen, al-mægen, es; *n. All-power, all-might;* omnis vis:—Gif hī, eall-mægene, ne þíowoden þeódne mǽrum *if they, with all might, served not the illustrious Lord,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 193; Met. 29, 98.

eall-mihtig, -meahtig, -mehtig, -mihteg [el-, æl-, æll-]; *adj. All-mighty;* omnipōtens:—Drihten eallmihtig *Dominus Deus,* Ps. Th. 93, 22.

eall-nacod; *adj. Entirely naked;* omnīno nūdus:—Ic eom eallnacod *I am all naked,* Cd. 42; Th. 54, 3; Gen. 871.

eallneg; *adv. Always;* semper:—Ðū eallneg siófodest ðæt hī eallneg nǽron on wīte *thou always didst lament that they were not always punished,* Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11, MS. Cot. v. ealneg.

eall-niwe; *adj. All-new;* omnīno nōvus:—He wearþ gebunden mid eallniwum rāpum *nōvis funibus vinctus est,* Jud. 16, 11.

eallnunge; *adv. Altogether;* omnīno, C. R. Ben. 55. v. eallunga.

eall-reord *foreign speaking, barbarous,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 32. v. el-reord.

Eallrīca, an; *m. Alaric, king of the Goths:*—Eallrīca Gotona cyning *Alaric, king of the Goths,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 37. v. Alrīca.

eall-rūh; *adj. All-rough;* omnīno hirsūtus:—Se wæs reád and eall rūh *he was red and all hairy,* Gen. 25, 25.

eall-swā; *adv. Also, so, so as, likewise, even as, even so;* sīcut:—Eall-swā he sǽde *sicut dixit,* Mk. Bos. 14, 16. v. eal-swā.

eall-tela; *adv. Quite well;* omnīno bēne, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905.

eallunga, allunga, eallenga, cællenge, callinga, eallnunge; *adv. Altogether, entirely, quite, indeed, at all, assuredly, utterly;* prorsus, omnīno, profecto:—Dæt ge eallunga ne swerion *non jurāre omnīno,* Mt. Bos. 5, 34: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 23; Cri. 923: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 131; Met. 25, 66: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3. Eallunga Godes rīce on eów becymþ *profecto pervēnit in vos regnum Dei,* Lk. Bos. 11, 20.

eall-wealda; *adj. All-ruling, almighty;* omnipōtens:—Eallwealdan Gode *to almighty God,* Andr. Recd. 441; An. 205. v. eal-wealda.

eall-wihta, al-wihta, æl-wihta; *pl.* [eall *all, every;* wiht *creature*] *All beings;* omnia creāta:—Cyning eall-wihta *king of all creatures,* Andr. Kmbl. 3204; An. 1605: Cd. 47; Th. 60, 7; Gen. 978: 5; Th. 7, 28; Gen. 113. v. wiht I, *for* wihta, *nom. pl.*

eall-wundor, es; *n.* [wundor *a wonder*] *A very wonderful thing;* res omnīno mirābilis:—Weras fyrdleóþ gōlon [MS. galan] eall-wundra fela *the men sung a martial song of many very wonderful things,* Cd. 171; Th. 215, 5; Exod. 578.

eal-mægen *all power, all might.* v. eall-mægen.

eal-mǽst, æl-mǽst; *adv.* almost; totum fere, pene:—Hit is eal-mǽst mid hāligra manna naman geset *sanctōrum hóminum nōminibus totum fere obsīdum est,* Bd. Whelc. 448, 18; Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22.

eal-mihtig; *adj. All-mighty;* omnipōtens:—On Godes ealmihtiges naman *in the name of almighty God,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 34. v. eall-mihtig.

eal-myrca *an Ethiopian.* v. æl-myrca.

eal-nacod *entirely naked.* v. eall-nacod.

ealneg, ealnig, eallneg; *adv.* [ealne weg, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 10, 11] *Always, quite;* semper, prorsus:—Ýþ wid lande ealneg winneþ *the wave contends always against the land,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 114; Met. 28, 57: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 36. Ðe ǽfre bið ealnig smylte *which ever is quite calm,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 30; Met. 21, 15.

ealning; *adv. Always;* semper:—Swá he ealning dyde æt Saltwíc *as he always did at Saltwich,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 886–899; 138, 15. v. ealling, ealneg.

eal-niwe *all-new, quite new.* v. eall-niwe.

eal-nōsu, eall-nōsu, eall seó nāsu, e; *f. All nose* or *all the nose, a swelling of the uvula;* columella, columna nasi:—Eal ufweard nōsu *tota ascendens columna nasi,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 86; Wrt. Voc. 43, 18. Eall-nōsu, Mann: eal-nōsu *the swelling of the uvula;* columella. v. Som. Eall seó nāsu *columna,* Wrt. Voc. 282, 64.

ealo *ale,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17: Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5. v. ealu.

ealo-bence, e; *f. An ale-bench:*—In ealo-bence *on the ale-bench,* Beo. Th. 2062; B. 1029. v. ealu-benc.

ealo-fæt, es; *n. An ale-vat, vessel in which ale was left to ferment;* lācus:—Under dæt ealo-fæt *under the ale-vat,* L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 12.

ealo-gāl; *adj. Ale-drunk;* cervīsia inebriātus:—Ic gehýre ealogālra gylp *I hear the boast of the ale-drunken,* Cd. 109; Th. 145, 19; Gen. 2408.

ealo-geweorc, es; *n. Ale-work, brewing;* cervīsiæ coctio:—On ðære byrig wæs ǽrest ealo-geweorc ongunnen *in that city ale-brewing was first begun,* Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 35.

ealond, es; *n. An island;* insūla:—Breoton is gārsecges ealond *Brittania est oceáni insúla,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8: 1, 3; S. 475, 13. v. ealand.

ealoþ *ale,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. B. v. ealaþ.

ealo-wǽge, es; *n. The ale-cup:*—Se ðe bær hroden ealowǽge *who bare the ornamented ale-cup,* Beo. Th. 995; B. 495. Ofer ealowǽge *over the ale-cup* [*during a drinking*], Beo. Th. 966; B. 481. v. ealu-wǽge.

ealo-wósa, an; *m. Ale-wetter* or *drinker;* cervīsiæ inebriātor *vel* pōtor:—

Sumum yrrum ealowōsan, were wīnsadum *from one irritated as an ale-drinker, a wine-sated man*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49.

eal-riht; *adj. All-right*; pēnitus rectus, R. Ben. 72, Lye.

eal-sealf, e; *f.* [eal *all*, sealf *salve*] *The herb called the oak of Jerusalem or the oak of Cappadocia*; ambrōsia, Som. Ben. Lye: = *ἀμβροία a perfumed salve, a plant*; ambrōsia māritima, Diosc. 3, 129, L. S. Lex. under *ἀμβροία*.

eal-seolcen; *adj. All-silken*; holosēricus = ὁλοσηρικός, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 92; Wrt. Voc. 40, 3.

eal-swā, eall-swā; *adv.* also, *so as, likewise, even as, even so*; similiter, sicut:—Cristenum cyninge gebȳreþ dæt he sȳ ealswā hit riht is *it is the duty of a Christian king to be as it is right*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 8, 22. Đā cwæþ he ealswā to dām ōðrum *dixit similiter ad alterum*, Mt. Bos. 21, 30. Gewurþe dē, ealswā dū wylle þāt *fiat tibi sicut vis*, Mt. Bos. 15, 28. [*Piers P. Chauc.* als *also*: *Laym.* alse, al so, al swa, al swo *as, so, also, thus, as if*: *Orm.* allse, alls, allswa, all swa *also, as, so*: *O. Sax.* alsō *similiter, tanquam, sicut, quasi, quum*: *Frs.* als, az, alsa *sicut, cum, ita, si*: *O. Frs.* alsa, olsa *ita, cum*: *Dut.* als *when, if*; alzoo *thus, so*: *Ger.* also *thus*; als *as, when*: *M. H. Ger.* als, alsō, alse *thus, when*: *O. H. Ger.* al sō *ut, sicut, vēlut, sic.*]

eal-teaw; adj. [eal *all*, teaw = tæw *good*] *Entirely good*; omnīno bōnus:—Gif he ealteawne ende gedreógeþ *if he enjoys a very good end*, Cd. Jun. 110, 16; Hy. 2, 13; Hy. Gru. ii. 281, 13.

EALU, ealo, es; *n.*: *generally indecl. in sing.* ALE; cervisia, sicēra:—Ne he ealu ne drince nǣfre oððe wīn *let him never drink ale nor wine*, Jud. 13, 4. Iohannes se Fulluhtere ne dranc nāðor ne wīn, ne beór, ne ealu *John the Baptist drank neither wine, nor beer, nor ale*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 7: Bt. 17; Fox 60, 5, MS. Cot: L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 15: Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. [*Chauc. Laym.* ale: *O. Sax.* alo in alo-fat, *n. an ale-cup*: *Dan. Swed. Icel.* öl, *n.*]

ealu-benc, ealo-benc, e; *f. An ale-bench*; scamnum cervisiam bibentium:—On ealu-bence *on the ale-bench*, Beo. Th. 5726; B. 2867.

ealu-clȳfe *an ale-house*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eala-hūs.

ealu-fæt *an ale-vat*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealo-fæt.

ealu-gafol, es; *n.* [gafol *tax, tribute*] *Tribute* or *excise paid for ale*; cervisiæ tributum:—On sumen lande gebūr sceal syllan hunig-gafol, on suman mete-gafol, on suman ealu-gafol *in one place a boor shall give honey-tribute, in another meat-tribute, in another ale-tribute*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

ealu-gāl *ale-drunken*. v. ealo-gāl.

ealu-geweorc *ale-brewing*. v. ealu.

ealu-malt *malt used for making ale*. v. ealu, ealo-malt.

ealu-scēop, es; *m. An ale-brewer, a brewer*; cervisiārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

ealu-scōp, eala-scōp, es; *m. An ale-poet*:—We lǣraþ, dæt ǣnig preóst ne beó ealu-scōp *we teach that no priest be an ale-poet*, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 15.

ealu-wǣge, es; *n. An ale-cup*; pātēra, scyphus:—Dōhtor Hrōþgāres eorlum ealuwǣge bær *Hrothgar's daughter bore the ale-cup to the earls*, Beo. Th. 4047; B. 2021.

ealu-wōsa *ale-wetter* or *drinker*. v. ealo-wōsa.

Eal-walda, an; *m. All-ruler, the Almighty*; omnium rector, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 20; Gen. 246. v. Eal-wealda.

eal-wealð; *adj. All-powerful, almighty*; omnipōtens:—Ærende eal-wealdan Gode wæs sprecen *a message was spoken to the all-powerful God*, Andr. Kmbl. 3239; An. 1622.

Eal-wealda, an; *m. All-ruler, God, the Almighty*; omnium rector, Deus, omnipōtens:—For dam ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] *for the all-ruler* [*God*], Cd. 19; Th. 23, 13; Gen. 359. Noldon ealwealdan [MS. alwealdan] word weorþian *they would not revere the all-ruler's* [*the Almighty's*] *word*, 18; Th. 21, 23; Gen. 328.

eal-werlice; *adv. All-manly, liberally, freely*; prorsus viriliter, benigne:—Ealwerlice [MS. ealwerlic] dō Drihten *benigne fac Domine*, Ps. Spl. 50, 19.

eal-wihta *all beings*. v. eall-wihta.

eal-wundor *a very wonderful thing*. v. eall-wundor.

eam *am*:—Ic eam biddende Drihten *ad Deum deprēcātus sum*, Ps. Th. 141, 1. Ic eam leás ēcan dreámes *I am bereft of eternal joy*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 7; Sat. 168: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167: Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 34; Gū. 217: Mt. Rush. Stv. 11, 29. v. wesan.

EÁM, es; *m. An* EAM, *uncle chiefly on the mother's side*; avunculus:—Eám *avunculus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 42: Beo. Th. 1766; B. 881: Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 35; Rä. 47, 6: Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 17. Nim dē wīf of Labanes dōhtrum dīnes eámes *accipe tibi inde uxōrem de filiābus Labāni avunculi tui*, Gen. 28, 2; 29, 10: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 32: 2, 2; Bos. 41, 7: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 33. Romūlus slōh his eám *Romulus slew his uncle*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 43: Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 5, 23. Mīn eám' *avunculus meus*: mūnes eámes fæder *avunculus meus magnus*: mūnes eámes yldre fæder *proavunculus meus*: mūnes þridde fæder *abavunculus meus*, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 65–71; Wrt. Voc. 52, 21–24. [*Chauc.* eem, eme: *Laym.* æm, eam, æm, hem: *Plat.* oom, *m*: *Dut.* oom, *m*: *Frs.* yem, yeme: *O. Frs.* em, *m*: *Ger.* ohm, oheim, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* ôheim, oeheim, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* ôheim, *m.*] For an uncle on the father's side, v. fædera.

eám, eán *to waters*:—Ofer đām eám *super flūmina*, Ps. Th. 23, 2. Betweoh đām twām eán *between the two waters*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 28; *dat. pl. of ea.*

eánian, eánigan; *part.* eánigende; *p.* eánode; *pp.* eánod [eáw = eówu *a female sheep, a ewe*] *To* YEAN, *bring forth as a ewe*; eniti, parturīre:—He genam hine of eówedum sceápa, fram eánigendum he genam hine *sustūlit eum [Dāvidem] de grēgibus ovium, de post fetantes [oves] accēpit eum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. DER. ge-eán. [*Prompt.* enyñ', *brynge forthe kyndelynges* [*A. Sax.* litlingas]. The verb *to ean* or *yean*, which is commonly applied only to the bringing forth of lambs, here appears to have had anciently the more general signification of the word from which it is derived, *A. Sax.* eánian *eníti, parturíre*: *Wyc.* ene, eene, ȝeene, ȝene, yeene *sheep with lambs*, Ps. 143, 13: Is. 40, 11: *Dut. dial.* oonen *to produce young*.]

eá-ōfer, es; *m. A river-bank*; rīpa flūminis:—Be sǣwaroþe, and be eá-ōfrum *by the sea-shore, and by river-banks*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 43.

eapl *an apple*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 7: Sat. 411. v. æppel.

ear, ær, es; *m. Sea, ocean*; māre, oceānus:—Hyre [dūne] deorc on lāst gare geblonden ōðer ferep *dark on its* [*the down's*] *track goes another mixed with the ocean*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 3; Rä. 4, 22. v. ear-gebland, ear-grund.

EAR, es; *n. An* EAR *of corn*; spīca:—Sēo eorþe wæstm beraþ, ærest gærs, syþdan ear, syþdan fulne hwǣte on đam eare *terra fructificat, primum herbam, deinde spicam, deinde plēnum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Bos. 4, 28. Đa seofon fullan ear getācniaþ seofon wæstmbǣre geár and wēlige *septem spicæ plēnæ septem ubertātis anni sunt*, Gen. 41, 26, 27. Pharao rehte Iosepe be đām seofon and be đām eatum *Pharaoh told Joseph of the oxen and of the ears* [*of corn*], Gen. 41, 17. Hīg ongunnun pluccian đa ear *cæpērunt vellēre spicas*, Mt. Bos. 12, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 23: Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Him þuhte, đæt he gesāwe seofon ear weaxan on ānum healme fulle and fægre *septem spicæ pullulābant in culmo uno plēnæ atque formōsæ*, Gen. 41, 5: Lev. 23, 22: Deut. 23, 25. [*Wyc.* ere, ere: *R. Glouc.* eres, *pl*: *Plat.* aar, aare: *Dut.* aar, *f*: *Ger.* ähre, *f*; äher, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* âher, eher, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* ahir, eher, *n*: *Goth.* ahs, *n*: *Dan. Swed. Icel.* ax, *n.* Grimm supposes the root of these words to be ak *sharp*, and refers to *Lat.* acus, acies, acidus: *Ger.* ecke *a corner.*]

eár *before*, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. 1. v. ær.

EÁR, es; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚪ, which stands for the letters *eá*: v. Steph. Runic Monmnts. p. 100, 11; 117, col. 7: and p. 137: *the earth, the ground*; hūmus:—ᚪ byþ egle eorla gehwylcum, ðonne fæstlīce flǣsc onginneþ hrāw cōlian, hrusan ceósan to gebeddan *the ground is hateful to every man. when surely the flesh beginneth to cool as a corpse, to choose the earth for a consort*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 10: Hick. Thes. i. 135, 57. [*Icel.* aurr, *m. hūmus.* Hyija auri *hūmo condere*, Kormak's Saga.]

earan *are*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 463, 1. v. eom.

earbe, an; *f*? *A tare*; ervum:—Dō earban to *add tares*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. v. earfe.

earc, e; *f*: earce, an; *f.* I. *the ark of Noah*; arca:—Noe on da earce eóde *Noah went into the ark*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 17, 27. Under earce bord *under the boards of the ark*, Cd. 67; Th. 80, 23; Gen. 1333. Earce bordum *with the boards of the ark*, 67; Th. 81, 33; Gen. 1354. II. *a chest, the ark of the covenant*; cista, cistella:—Cest *vel* eare *cibōtium* = κιβώτιον, *vel cistella*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 64; Wrt. Voc. 16, 37. On earce *in the chest*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 3; Rä. 62, 2. Æt Godes earce *to the ark of God*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 30; Dan. 752: Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earce, *f*: arc, *m.*

earce, an; *f. The ark*; arca:—Dū earce eart eall-hāligra *tu arca sanctificātiōnis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 131, 8. v. earc II.

eár-clænsend, es; *m.* [eáre, clænsian *to cleanse*] *An ear-cleanser, the little finger*; digitus auricŭlāris:—Earclænsend [MS. earclæsnend] *auricŭlāris*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 24.

earcnan-stān, es; *m. A precious stone, gem*; gemma, lāpis prētiōsa:—Se earcnanstān *the precious stone*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 27; Cri. 1196. v. eorcnan-stān.

eár-cōdu, e: *f.* [eáre. cōdu *a disease*] *An ear-disease*; parōtis = παρωτίς:—Eár-cōdu *parōtides*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 57; Wrt. Voc. 20, 1.

EARD, es; *m.* I. *native soil* or *land, country, province, region, place of residence, dwelling, home*; sōlum nātīvum, patria, rēgio, domicilium:—Sumra wyrta oðde sumes wuda eard bið on dūnum, sumra on merscum . . . on dære stōwe đe his eard bið *the native soil of some herbs or of some wood is on hills, some in marshes . . . in the place which is its native soil*, Bt. 34, 10: Fox 148, 22–26. He com to his earde *vēnit in patriam suam*, Mt. Bos. 13, 54. Nys nān wītega būtan wurþscype, būton hys earde *non est prophēta sine hōnōre, nisi in patria sua*, 13, 57. Eard *patria*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 57; Wrt. Voc. 54, 1. Đis is mīn āgen cyþ, eard and ēðel *this is my own country, dwelling, and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Đū gebunde dæt fȳr dæt hit ne mæg cuman to his āgenum earde *thou hast bound the fire, that it may not come to its own region*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 32, 24. Ne dǣr ielcu-

dige eardes brūcaþ *strangers enjoy no dwelling there*, Andr. Kmbl. 560; An. 280. Earda leás *deprived of dwellings*, Cd. 128; Th. 163, 29; Gen. 2705. Earda sélost *happiest of dwellings* [*heaven*], Hy. 7, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 29: Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 16; Gū. 628: 36 b; Th. 120, 7; Gū. 268. Fífel-cynnes eard *the dwelling of the Fifel race*, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104. Of ðan heofon-fugelas healdaþ eardas *super ea volucres cæli habitábunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. Eard gemunde *he remembered his home*, Beo. Th. 2263; B. 1129. **II.** *earth* or *land, in contrast to water, as a firm place on earth* or *on land*; terra, terra firma:—He gefæstnude foldan stæðeles, eorþan eardas *he made fast foundations of the ground, the firm places of the earth*, Ps. Th. 103, 6. Eard git ne const frēcne stōwe, ðær ðū fundan miht secg *thou dost not yet know the land, perilous place, where thou mayest find the man*, Beo. Th. 2759; B. 1377: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 4; Gū. 399: 129 a; Th. 495, 20; Rā. 85, 6. Læt nū gebīdan on earde *let us now abide on land*, Andr. Kmbl. 799: An. 400. From hrōf eardes *a summo terræ*, Mk. Lind. War. 13, 27. Gæst and līc geador sīðedan on earde *soul and body journeyed together on earth*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 16; Jul. 715. **III.** *state, station, condition*: situs, conditio:—Fundiaþ ǣlc gesceaft ðider swīðost, dider his eard and his hǣlo swīðost bióþ *every creature chiefly tends thither, where its station, and its health especially is*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 22. Man us tyhhaþ twegen eardas, Drihtenes āre oððe deófles þeówet *two conditions are appointed to us, the glory of God or bondage of the devil*, Hy. 7, 97; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 97. [*Orm.* ærd *place, region*: *Laym.* arde, ard *land, earth*: *O. Sax.* ard, *m. habitātio*: *Dut.* aard, *m. nature, temper*: *Kil.* ærd: *Ger.* art, *f. nātūra, indoles, mōdus, spēcies, genus*: *M. H. Ger.* art, *gen.* ardes, *m*; art, *gen.* arte. *f. nātūra, indoles*: *O. H. Ger.* art. *f. arātio*; *der.* of erian *to plough*?] DER. ēdel-eard, herh-, middan-, somud-, wíc-.

eard-begenga, -begenga, -begenda, an; *m.* [beganga, begenga *a dweller*] *An inhabitant. dweller*; incōla:—Eardbegenga wæs sāwle mīn *incōla fuit anima mea*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 6. Þā ðā hīg wǣron eardbegendan *cum essent incōlæ*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Eardbegengan *incōlæ*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 11.

eard-begengnes, -biggengnes, -ness, e; *f. An abode, habitation*; habitātio, incōlātus:—Eardbegengnes oððe elþeódignys mīn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incōlātus meus prolongātus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. Eardbiggengnes [MS. eardbiggendes] mīn afforfeorsode is *incōlātus meus prolongātus est*, Ps. Spl. 119, 5.

eard-ēdel-riht, es; *n. Land-inheritance right, patrimonial right*; patrium jus, Beo. Th. 4402; B. 2198.

eard-ēdel-wyn, -wynn, e; *f. Joy of an estate*: prædii gaudium:—He me lond forgeaf, eardēdelwyn *he gave me land, joy of property*, Beo. Th. 4979; B. 2493. v. ēdel-wyn.

eard-fæst; *adj. Earth fast, settled, established in a place, abiding*; sōlo fixus, habitans:—Ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem *qui habitat in Hierusalem*, Ps. Th. 124, 1: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 8; Gū. 758: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 27; Gen. 2834: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 76; Met. 7, 38: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 11: 6, 33; Bos. 129, 33.

eard-geard, es; *m. A dwelling-place, the earth*; habitātiōnis locus, terra:—In ðam eardgearde *in that dwelling-place* [*in Jerusalem*], Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 19; Cri. 55. Ýðde disne eardgeard ælda Scyppend *the Creator of men overwhelmed this world*, 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85.

eard-gyf, es; *n. A gift from one's native land*; patrium dōnum:—Kyninegas eard-gyfu bringaþ: *Spl.* has, cyningas gyfa togelǣdaþ: *rēges dōna addūcent*, Ps. Th. 71, 10.

eard-hæbbendra [=eard, hæbbendra], Ps. Th. 86, 6; *gen. pl. of* eard-hæbbende; *part. pres. of* eard-habban=habban *to have*.

eardian, eardigan, eardigean, ærdian; *part.* eardiende, eardigende, eardende; ic eardige, ðū eardast, he eardaþ, *pl.* eardiaþ, eardigaþ; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *v. intrans. To dwell, live, feed*; habitāre:—Heofenes fugelas eardian māgon under his sceade *possunt sub umbra ejus aves cæli habitāre*, Mk. Bos. 4, 32: Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 24; Rā. 85, 19: Ps. Th. 67, 6: Ps. Spl. 2, 4: 5, 5. Eardigan, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 130, 10. Loth ne dorste on dam fæstenne leng eardigean *Lot might not longer dwell in that fastness*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 19; Gen. 2591: Ps. Spl. C. 112, 8. Ic eardige, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðū eardast, Hy. 5, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 1. Ðær his hīrēd eardaþ *where his flock feeds*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 2: Sat. 592. Æt helle dūru dracan eardigaþ *dragons dwell at the gate of hell*, 215; Th. 270, 30; Sat. 98. Ou eardan eordan *dwell on earth*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3. Ðeáh hī somod eardien *though they dwell together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 292; Met. 20, 146. For yfelnesse dara eardiendra ðær on dære byrig *a malitia inhabitantium in eo*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22: Ps. Th. 82, 6: 135, 27: Ps. Spl. 16, 13. Eardendra, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Abram eardode on dam lande Chanaan *Abram habitávit in terra Chanaan*, Gen. 13, 12. Eardodon, Beo. Th. 6093; B. 3050. Se me be healfe eardade *who dwelled by my side*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 26: Rā. 85, 20. Eardedon, 9 b; Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. **II.** *v. trans. To inhabit*; inhabitāre, incōlere:—Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþ-dǣlas dysses ēalondes *Picti habitāre per septentriónales insulæ partes cœpérunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. Sceolde wīc eardian elles hwergen *he should inhabit a dwelling elsewhere*, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589: Ps. Th. 104, 19. DER. ge-eardian, on-, on-eardiend.

eardigendlīc; *adj. Inhabitable*; habitābilis:—Seó stōw eardigendlīc wæs geworden *locus habitābilis factus est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 21.

earding, e; *f. A habitation, dwelling*; habitācūlum:—Ðær we mōtun āgan eardinga *where we may possess dwellings*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 14; Ph. 673. v. eardung.

eard-land, es; *n. Country*; patria:—Sealde heora eardland eall Israhēlum *dēdit terram eōrum hæreditātem Israel*, Ps. Th. 134, 12.

eard-rīce, es; *n. A dwelling-land*; terra habitātiōnis:—Eardrīca cyst *the best of habitations* [*Paradise*], Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 14; Gū. 825.

eard-stapa, an; *m. A land-stepper, wanderer*; terras peragrans, peregrinātor:—Swā cwæþ eard-stapa *so said a wanderer*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 25; Wand. 6.

eard-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place*; locus habitātiōnis:—Ða swētestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrta wynsume and wudubléda to dam eardstede *it* [*the Phœnix*] *collects and gathers pleasant herbs and forest leaves to that dwelling-place*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 9; Ph. 195.

eardung, cærdung, ærdung, e; *f. A habitation, a dwelling, tabernacle*; habitātio, habitācūlum:—Is geworden eardung his on Sion *facta est habitātio ejus in Sion*, Ps. Spl. 75, 2: 32, 14: Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32: Ps. Th. 106, 3: Hy. 6, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 11: Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20. v. earding.

eardung-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A dwelling-city, city of tabernacles*; tabernacūlōrum urbs:—Hīg getimbrodun Pharaones eardungburga Phiton and Rameses *ædificāvērunt urbes tabernacūlōrum Pharaōni Phithon et Ramesses*, Ex. 1, 11.

eardung-hūs, es; *n. A habitation*; habitācūlum:—Gemæne eardunghūs *commūne habitācúlum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 26.

eardung-stōw, e; *f. A dwelling-place, a tent, tabernacle*; habitātiōnis locus, tabernācūlum:—On eallum eówrum eardungstōwum *in cunctis habitāciis vestris*, Ex. 12, 20: Ps. Th. 106, 6: Jn. Bos. 14, 2: Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 19.

eard-wíc, es; *n. A dwelling-place*; habitātiōnis locus:—Ðonne ic sceal eardwīc uncūþ gesēcan *when I shall seek the uncouth dwelling-place*, Apstls. Kmbl. 185: Ap. 93. He getimbreþ eardwīc niwe *it builds a new dwelling-place*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 1; Ph. 431.

eard-wrecca, -wreca, an; *n.* [eard **I.** *native country*; wrecca=wrǣcca *an exile*] *One banished from his native country, an exile*; exsul:—Þurh eardwreccena feormunge *by harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16, note 24.

EÁRE, an; *n*: *nom. acc. sing.* eáre; *nom. acc. pl.* eáran *The* EAR *of man* or *an animal*; auris:—Dæs eáre slōh Petrus *of cujus absēdit Petrus auriculam*, Jn. Bos. 18, 26: Mk. Bos. 7, 33, 35: 14, 47: Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 92; Wrt. Voc. 43, 23: Ps. Th. 140, 8: Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 19; Rā. 83, 3: Cd. 216; Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. [*Wyc.* eer, eere, ere: *Piers P.* ere: *Chauc* ere: *Orm.* ære: *Plat.* oor, *n*: *O. Sax.* ōra, *n*: *Frs.* ær, ear, eare: *O. Frs.* are, ar, *n*: *Dut.* oor, *n*: *Ger.* ohr, *n*: *M. H. Ger.* ōre, *n*: *O. H. Ger.* ōra, *n*: *Goth.* auso, *n*: *Dan.* øre, *n*: *Swed.* öra, *n*: *Icel.* eyra, *n*: *Lat.* auris, *f*: *Grk* οὖς, *n*: *Lith.* ausis, *f*.]

eáre-fingre, es; *m. An ear-finger, the little finger*; auricūlārius digitus, minimus digitōrum:—Éarefinger *auricūlārius*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 34.

eáre-lippric, eár-lipric, e: *f.* eór-lippric, es; *n. A flap of the ear*; auricūla:—In earlipricum, *dat. pl.* Mk. Lind. War. 7, 33. Éarlipricu, *acc. pl.* Mk. Rush. War. 7, 33: Jn. Rush. War. 18, 26. Ða éarelipricu, *acc. pl.* Mk. Lind. War. 14, 47.

earendel, earendil, es; *m? A shining light, ray*; jūbar:—Leóma, earendil *jūbar*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158. 25. Éálá earendel! engla beorhtast! ofer middangeard monnum sended *O ray! brightest of angels! sent to men over mid-earth*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 20; Cri. 104. [*O. H. Ger.* Orendel, *nn. pr.*]

EARFE, earbe, an; *f? A tare*; ervum, orōbus=*ὄροβος*:—Earfan wyl on wætere *boil tares in water*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 16. [*Dut.* erwt. *f. pea*: *Kil.* erwete, erte, *f*: *Ger.* erbse, *f. a pea*: *M. H. Ger.* areweiʒ, erweiʒ, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* araweiʒ, arawīʒ, erbiʒ *pisum*: *Dan.* ært, ert, *m. f. a pea*: *Swed.* ärt, *f. a pea*: *Icel.* ertr. *f. pl. peas.*]

earfednyme *an heir*; hēres, Lk. Skt. Hat. 20, 14. v. yrfenuma.

EARFEÐE, earfoþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, o, a; *n. Hardship, labour, difficulty, trouble, suffering, woe*; labor, mōlestia, tribulātio:—Ic dæt earfeðe wonn *I suffered the hardship*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 21; Cri. 1428. Earfoðes feala *tribulātiōnis multum*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Earfoðu, 21, 9: 24, 15: 68, 27. Ðe ða earfeða dreógeþ *who suffers those afflictions*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 18; Gū. 1329. Earfeðum, Ps. Th. 106, 5, 27. Earfeða dǣl *a deal of sufferings*, Cd. 9; Th. 12, 4; Gen. 180. [*Plat.* arbeed, *f*: *Hel.* arabēd, arbed, *f*; arabēdi, arbēdi, *n*: *O. Sax.* arbeit, *f*; arbeithi, arbeidi, arvit, *n*: *Frs.* arbeyde: *O. Frs.* arbeid, arbed, *n*: *Dut.* arbeid, *m*: *Ger.* arbeit, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* arbeit, arebeit, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* arabeit, arbeit, *f*: *Goth.* arbaiþs, *f*: *Dan.* arbeid, arbeide, *n*: *Swed.* arbete, *n*: *Icel.* erfiði, erviði, *n. toil, labour, distress.*] DER. fireteárfeðe, -earfoþ, ge-, mægen-, mōd-, worulð-.

earfeðe, earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult, troublesome*; difficilis, mōlestus:—

Nis me earfeðe to geþolianne willan Dryhtnes mînes *it is not hard for me to endure the will of my Lord*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 6; Gû. 1038. Ða bîgu us sint swîðe earfoþ *the occupations are to us very difficult*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7. Earfoðest *most difficult*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. [*Orm.* arrfeþ) *difficult.*]

earfeþ-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy* or *unfortunate man;* infortûnâtus hŏmo:—Se endestæf earfeþmæcgum wealîc weorþeþ *the end to the unfortunate is miserable*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 3; Vy. 11. v. earfoþ-mæcg.

earfeþ-sîþ *a misfortune, calamity:*—Earfeþsîðas *calamities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285. v. earfoþ-sîþ.

earfoþ, es; *n. Hardship, trouble;* làbor, tribûlâtio:—Mâ earfoða *more of troubles*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. v. earfeðe.

earfoþ; *adj. Hard, difficult*, Bt. procem; Fox viii. 7. v. earfeðe; *adj.*

earfoþ-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A violent generation;* prâva gens:—Ðæt wæs earfoþcynn yrre and rêðe *gênus prâvum et peramârum*, Ps. Th. 77, 10.

earfoþ-dæg, es; *m. A trouble-day, day of trouble;* tribulâtiônis dies:—Ic on earfoþ-dæge Drihten sôhte *in die tribulâtiônis Deum exquisîvi*, Ps. Th. 76, 2.

earfoþ-fere; *adj. Difficult to pass;* difficilis transitu, Scint. 10.

earfoþ-hâwe; *adj. Difficult to be seen;* difficilis vîsu:—Earfoþhâwe is *it is difficult to be seen*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 303; Met. 20, 152: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 30.

earfoþ-hwîl, e; *f. A time of hardship;* mŏlestum tempus:—Ic earfoþhwîle þrôwade *I suffered a time of hardship*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 5; Seef. 3.

earfoþ-hýlde; *adj. Ill-inclined, ill-disposed, ill-natured;* malèvŏlus, malignus:—Se de earfoþhylde biþ, and gyrnþ dæra þinga de he begitan ne mihte, bûton twŷn him geneâlæhþ se hreówa Giezi *he who is ill-inclined, and yearns for the things which he could not obtain, without doubt to him approximates the leper Gehazi*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 1.

earfoþ-lǽre; *adj. Difficult to be taught, dull;* difficilis doctu:—Earfoþlæran brôðru *indôciles fratres*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3.

earfoþ-lǽte; *adj. Difficult to be sent forth;* difficilis emissu:—Earfoþlæte micga *a painful discharge of urine, strangury;* strangûria = *στραγγουρία*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 47; Wrt. Voc. 19, 49.

earfoþ-líc; *adj. Irksome;* laboriôsus:—Eall is earfoþlîc eorþan rîce *the realm of earth is all irksome*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 28; Wand. 106. Gif eów ænig þing þince earfoþlîce *si difficile vôbis visum âliquid fuêrit*, Deut. 1, 17.

earfoþ-líce; *adv. With difficulty, reluctantly, sorely, hardly;* difficîle, invîte, ægre:—Earfoþlîce wæs gûþ getwæfed *the contest had been parted with difficulty*, Beo. Th. 3318; B. 1657; 3276; B. 1636: Mk. Bos. 10, 23. Se ellen-gæst earfoþlîce þrage geþolode *the potent ghost reluctantly endured for a time*, Beo. Th. 173; B. 86: Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 8; Seel. 38. Ða wæs gegongen earfoþlîce þen it *befel sorely*, Beo. Th. 5636; B. 2822: Andr. Kmbl. 1028; An. 514. Hî ôþ-eódon earfoþlîce *they hardly escaped*, Beo. Th. 5861; B. 2934.

earfoþlîcnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, pain;* difficultas:—Heó earfoþlîcnysse [-nesse MS. B.] dæs migþan astyreþ *it stirreth a difficulty of the urine* [*strangury*], Herb 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Wid dæs migþan earfoþlîcnyssa [-nysse MS. H: -nesse MS. B.] *for difficulties of the urine*, 156, 3; Lchdm. i. 284, 4.

earfoþ-mæcg, earfeþ-mæcg, es; *m. An unhappy man;* infortûnâtus hŏmo:—Se earfoþmæcg up lôcode *the afflicted man looked up*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 12; Dan. 623.

earfoþnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Difficulty, hardship, anxiety, tribulation, misfortune;* difficultas, làbor, angustiæ, tribûlâtio, infortûnium:—God calle þing gediht bûton earfoþnysse *God regulates all things without difficulty*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 5; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13. Wid wîfa earfoþnyssum [-nessum MS. B.] *for the difficulties of women*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 7; Lchdm. i. 334, 18. He geheóld his rice mid myclum geswince and earfoþnessum [-nyssum, Th. 278, 40, col. 2; -nissum, 279, 41, col. 1] *he held his kingdom with much labour and hardships*, Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 41, col. 1. Bûtan micelre earfoþnysse *without much tribulation*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 35. Bûtan earfoþnyssum *without tribulations*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 11. Mihte we ðý ếþ geþolian swâ hwæt earfoþnessa swâ us on becôme *we might the more easily bear whatsoever misfortunes come upon us*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 12.

earfoþ-recce; *adj.* [reccan *to relate*] *Difficult to be told;* difficilis narrâtu, Lupi Serm. 5, 3. Lye.

earfoþ-rîme; *adj. Difficult to be numbered;* difficilis numĕrâtu:—Ða bîgu us sint swîðe earfoþrîme *the occupations are to us very difficult to be numbered*, Bt, procem; Fox viii. 7.

earfoþ-sǽlig; *adj. Unblessed;* infêlix:—Ne biþ ænig dæs earfoþsælig mon on moldan *there is not any man on earth so unblessed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 1; Cri. 8.

earfoþ-sîþ, earfeþ-sîþ, es; *m. A laborious journey, misfortune, calamity;* mŏlestum iter, infortûnium, calâmitas:—Weorn geferaþ earfoþsîða *ye travel plenty of laborious journeys*, Andr. Kmbl. 1355; An. 678: Cd. 72; Th. 89, 5; Gen. 1476. Se folc-toga findan sceolde earfoþsîðas *the nation's leader should find calamities*, 208; Th. 257, 13: Dan. 657: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 30; Vy. 59. Ðû wâst ânra gehwylces earfeþsîdas *thou knowest every man's calamities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2568; An. 1285.

earfoþ-tǽcne; *adj. Difficult to be shewn;* difficilis demonstrâtu:—Eorþe and wæter earfoþtæcne wuniaþ on fŷre *earth and water dwell in fire difficult to be shewn*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 294; Met. 20, 147.

earfoþ-þrag, e; *f. Time of tribulation;* mŏlestum tempus:—Â syððan earfoþþrage þolaþ *ever after will suffer a time of tribulation*, Beo. Th. 572; B. 283.

EARG, earh; *comp.* eargra, earhra; *sup.* eargost; *adj.* I. *inert, weak, timid, cowardly;* iners, ignâvus, segnis, timidus:—Se earga fêða Brytta ácies *segnis Brittônum*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481. 19. Ful oft mon wearnum tîhþ eargne *full oft one urges the inert with threats*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 14; Gn. Ex. 188. Ne biþ swylc eorges sîþ *such is not the path of the cowardly*, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 27. II. *evil, wretched, vile;* prâvus, improbus:—Ða cyninges, de æfter Romuluse rîcsedan, wæran eargran donne he wære *the kings who reigned after Romulus, were more vile than he was*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 24. Tarcuinius hiora eallra eargost wæs *Tarquin was the most vile of them all*, 2, 2; Bos. 41, 26. Swâ fela eargra worda so *many evil words*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 32; Gen. 580: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 29; Cri. 1298. [*Chaue.* erke *indolent, indisposed: Laym.* ærzh *timid: Scot.* arch, argh, ergh *averse: Frs.* erg *bad, wicked: O. Frs.* erch, erg, arg *bad: Dut.* erg *bad: Ger.* arg *bad, wicked: M. H. Ger.* arc *mâlus, prâvus: O. H. Ger.* arg *avârus, prâvus: Dan.* arg, argtig *bad, wicked, passionate: Swed.* arg *angry: Icel.* argr *emasculate, effeminate.*] DER. un-earg.

earge; *adv. Inerily, badly;* segnĭter, mâle:—Earge gê dæt lâstun *ye performed that badly*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503.

ear-gebland, ear-geblond, earh-geblond, es; *n. Wave-mingling;* oceâni turbâtio, undârum commixtio:—Ofer eargebland [æra gebland, col. 1] land gesôhtan *they sought the land over the ocean* [lit. *the wave-mingling*], Chr. 937; Th. 202, 38, col. 2: Th. 203, 38, col. 1, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 59; Met. 8, 30.

eár-gespeca, eár-gespreca, an; *m. An ear-speaker, a whisperer;* auricŭlârius, susurro, Cot. 14.

earg-faru, e; *f. A flight* or *shooting of an arrow*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 26; Jul. 404. v. earh-faru.

eargian *to be slothful, dull, idle;* torpescĕre. DER. a-eargian.

eargra *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, = *comp. of* earg.

ear-grund, es; *m. The ocean's ground;* oceâni fundus, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 3; Az. 40.

eargsèipe, earhsèipe, es; *m. Idleness, sloth;* ignâvia, Lye.

earh *ocean.* DER. earh-geblond. v. ear.

earh; *adj. Swift, fleeing through fear, timorous, weak;* fûgax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43: Byrht. Th. 138, 50; By. 238. v. earg.

EARH, e; *f.:* arewe, an; *f. An* ARROW; sagitta:—Earh âttre gemæl *the arrow stained with poison*, Andr. Recd. 2661; An. 1333. [*Laym. Chaue.* arwe: *Piers P.* arwe, *pl.* arewes: *Wyc.* arewe, arwe: *Goth.* arhwazna, *f. telum: O. Nrs.* ör; *gen.* örvar, *f. sagitta.*]

earh-faru, e; *f.* [earh *an arrow;* faru *a going, journey, passage*] *A flight of arrows;* sagittârum vôlâtus:—Habbaþ scearp speru, atole earhfare *they have sharp spears, a terrible flight of arrows*, Salm. Kmbl. 259; Sal. 129. Mid earhfare *with a flight of arrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2097; An. 1050. Ða us gescildaþ wið sceððendra eglum [MS englum] earhfarum *they shall shield us against the enemies' noxious flights of arrows*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 28; Cri. 762.

earh-geblond *wave-mingling*, Elen. Kmbl. 477; El. 239. v. ear-gebland.

earhlice; *adv. Fearfully, timidly, disgracefully, basely;* trepide, remisse, ignâve, turpiter:—Earhlîce *timidly*, Gen. 20, 4. Hî hine earhlîce ofslôgon *they basely slew him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 9. v. earh.

earhra *weaker*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 27, MS. Bod. v. earg.

eár-hring, eár-ring, es; *m. An ear-ring;* inauris:—Nymaþ gyldene eár-hringas of eówer wîfa eáron *tollite inaures aureas de uxôrum vestrârum auribus*, Ex. 32, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 91. v. eár-spinl.

eá-risc, e; *f. A water-rush, bulrush;* scirpus, juncus, Cot. 219: R. 42? Lye. v. æ-risc.

eá-rîþ, es; *m. A water-stream;* aquæ rivus:—Ðǽr synd fûle eáriþas ymnende *there are foul running water-streams*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

eá-rixe, an; *f. A water-rush:*—Nim eárixena wyrtruman *take roots of water-rushes*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. v. eá-risc.

eár-læppa, an; *m.* [eáre *an ear,* læppa *a lap*] *An ear-lap;* pinnûla:—Eár-læppa *vel* ufweard [MS. ufwaard] eáre *pinnula:* flæran vel eár-læppan *pinnûlæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 83, 84; Wrt. Voc. 43, 15, 16.

eár-loccas; *pl. m.* [eár = *ær before*] *Forelocks;* antiæ, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 16; Wrt. Voc. 40, 49.

EARM, es; *m.* I. *an* ARM, *the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand;* brachium:—Gif se earm biþ forad bûfan elmbogan, ðær seulon xv scillinga to bôte *if the arm be broken above the elbow, there shall be fifteen shillings for compensation.* L. Alf. pol. 54: Th. i. 94, 24: 66; Th. i. 96, 28. Earm *brachium*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 69: 71, 22: 283, 7;

Ps. Lamb. 88, 22: 97, 1. On mycelhysse earmes dŭnes *in magnitudine brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. Lamb. 187 b, 16: Ps. Th. 70, 17: 78, 12. He worhte mægne on hys earme *fecit potentiam in brachio suo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 51: Ex. 6, 6: Ps. Lamb. 76, 16: 135, 12: Beo. Th. 4711; B. 2361. Se ðe earm þurhstinþ vi scillingum gebēte: gif earm forbrocen weorþ, vi scillingum gebēte *let him who stabs* [*another*] *through the arm make amends with six shillings: if the arm be broken, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 53; Th. i. 16, 7, 8: Byrht. Th. 136, 43; By. 165. Ānra gehwylc wid earm gesæt, hleonade wid handa *each one rested on his arm, leaned on his hand*, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432: Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749. Æfghwæder ōðerne earme beþehte *each embraced the other with his arm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2030: An. 1017: Elen. Kmbl. 2470; El. 1236. Forðande earmas synfulra beóþ tobrocene oððe beóþ tōbrytte *quóniam brachia peccatórum conterèntur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 17: 43, 4. Nǽfde sēllīcu wiht exle ne earmas *the wonderful thing had not shoulders nor arms*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 4; Rä. 33, 6: 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rä. 83, 6. Þe me mid his earmum worhte *who made me with his arms*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 28; Gen. 544: Ps. Th. 90, 11. Muscl dæs earmes *the muscle of the arm*; tōrus vel muscūlus vel lăcertus. Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 123; Wrt. Voc. 43, 48. **II.** *anything projecting from a main body, as an inlet of the sea or ocean, etc*; sinus, rāmus:—Dæs sēs earm *an arm of the sea*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 19, 10, 15, 19, 21. Earmes, 23, 20: 24, 16, 17. Gārsecges earm, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 23: 19, 9. [*Wyc.* arm: *Chauc.* arme: *Laym.* ærm, arm: *Orm.* armsess, *pl*: *Plat. O. Sax.* arm, *m*: *Frs.* earm: *O. Frs.* erm, arm, *m*: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* arm, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* arm, aram, *m*: *Goth.* arms, *m*: *Dan.* arm, *m*. *f*: *Swed.* arm, *m*: *Icel.* armr, *m*: *Lat.* armus, *m*: *Grk.* ἀρμός, *m. the shoulder-joint*: *Sansk.* īrma, *m. the arm.*] DER. sǽ-earm: earm-beáh, -boga, -gegyrela, -hreád, -scanca, -slīfe, -strang, -swīþ.

EARM, ærm, arm; *comp.* earmra; *sup.* earmost; *adj.* **I.** *poor, miserable, helpless, pitiful, wretched*; pauper, miser:—Dā com ān earm wuduwe *cum vēnisset vidua una pauper*, Mk. Bos. 12, 42, 43: Bt. 39, 2: Fox 212, 16. Nū eart tū earm sceada *now art thou a miscrable wretch*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57: 226: Th. 301, 9; Sat. 579: Ps. Th. 136, 8. Earm bið se him his frýnd geswīcaþ *miserable is he whom his friends betray*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Se wæs ord-fruma earmre lāfe *who was the chief of the poor remnant*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 11; Dan. 152. Gē sindon earme ofer ealle menn *you are wretched above all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1351; An. 676. Nō ic gefrægn earmran mannan *I have not heard of a more miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1159; B. 577. Ic wolde cweðan ðæt hī wǽron earmoste *I should say that they were most miserable*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 13: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 6: Rä. 40, 14. **II.** *the poor and destitute for whom the church made a provision*; paupĕres:—Be teódunge. Se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, ealswā hit riht is,—ðæt þridda [MS. þriddan] dæl ðare teóðunge, de to circan gebyrige, gā to circ-bōte;—and ōðer dæl ðām Godes þeówum:—þridde Godes þearfum, and earman þeówetlingan *concerning tithe. The king and his witan have chosen and decreed, as is just,—that a third part of the tithe, which belongs to the church, go to church-repair;—and a second part to the servants of God;—a third to God's poor, and the needy in thraldom*, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6-9. v. þearfa. [*Laym.* ærm: *Plat. O. Sax.* arm: *Frs.* earm: *O. Frs.* arm, erm: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* arm: *O. H. Ger.* arm, aram: *Goth.* arms: *Dan. Swed.* arm: *Icel.* armr.]

earm-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *dat.* -beáge; *m. An arm-ring, bracelet*; armilla:—Brād earmbeáh *a broad* or *large arm-bracelet*; dextrochārium, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 30; Wrt. Voc. 61, 10. Earmbeága fela *many bracelets*, Beo. Th. 5520; B. 2763.

earm-boga, an; *m. An arm-bow, elbow*; brachii curvātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

earm-cearig; *adj. Miserable and sad*; miser et tristis:—Hū ic, earm-cearig, īscealdne sæ, winter wunade *how I passed a winter, miserable and sad, on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 27; Scef. 14: 76 b; Th. 287, 26; Wand. 20.

earme; *adv. Wretchedly, badly*; misĕre, mălĕ:—He lyt ongeat ðæt him swā earme gelamp *he little knew that it would fall out to him so badly*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 26; Gen. 1567.

earm-gegyrela, -gegirela, an; *m.* [gegyrela *clothing, apparel*] *A bracelet to be worn on the right arm*; dextrāle:—Earmgegirelan *dextrālia*, Cot. 63.

earm-heort; *adj. Tender-hearted, merciful*; misĕricors, Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

earm-hreád, e; *f. An arm-ornament*; brachii ornāmentum:—Earmhreáda [MS. earm reade] twā *two arm-ornaments*, B. 1194. v. hreódan.

earmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. reflex. To commiserate, feel pity*; misĕrēri:—Hwæm ne mæg earmian swylcere tīde *who cannot feel pity for such a time?* Chr. 1087; Th. 354, 2.

earming, erming, yrming, es: *m. A wretched* or *miserable being*; miser:—Earming *miser*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 18: Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 17; Wrt. Voc. 45, 50: 75, 33. Syle ðīn ēare dīnum earminge *give thy ear to thy wretched one*. Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 17. Ne ondrād dē, lā earming, git dū hæfst lifes hiht *dread not, O wretched man, thou hast yet hope of life*, Ælfc. T. 37, 2. Ða ðe ðæs wēlan gītsiaþ, hī bið symle wædlan and earmingas on hyra mōde *they who covet wealth are always poor and miserable beings in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50.

earmlīc; *sup.* earmlīcost; *adj. Miserable, wretched*; miser:—Ðǽr sceal earmlīc ylda cwealm æfter wyrþan *then must afterwards miserable slaughter of men take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182. Wæs gehȳred earmlīc ylda gedræg *the wretched tumult of men was heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3108; An. 1557: Beo. Th. 1618; B. 807: Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 29. Ðæt is earmlīcost ealra þinga *this is the most wretched of all things*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 55; Met. 19, 28: 27, 32; Met. 27, 16: 28, 148; Met. 28, 74.

earmlīce; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly*; misĕre:—He wæs earmlīce beswicen *he was wretchedly beguiled*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 26: 1, 12; S. 481, 21: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 35; Gen. 1692: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20: Vy. 54. Earmlīcor *more miserably*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

earm-scanca, an; *m. An arm-bone* [= *shank*]; crus:—Gif ða earmscancan beóþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, L. Alf. pol. 55; Th. i. 94, 26.

earm-sceapen; *adj. Miserable, wretched*; miser:—Ne mihte earmsceapen āre findan *the poor wretch might not find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2259; An. 1131: 2689; An. 1347: Beo. Th. 2707; B. 1351: Cd. 206; Th. 255, 30; Dan. 632.

earm-slīfe, an; *f. An arm-sleeve*; brachīle, R. Ben. Interl. 55.

earm-strang; *adj. Arm-strong, muscular*; tōrōsus, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70. 124; Wrt. Voc. 43, 49.

earm-swīþ; *adj. Arm-powerful, muscular, strong*; lacertōsus, Cot. 123: 200.

earmþu, e; *f. Misery, poverty*; misĕria:—Gif ða earmþa ealle sōde sint *if the miseries are all true*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 14, 16. v. yrmþu.

earmung, e; *f. Misery, poverty*; misĕria:—Hiō bið eádgum leóf, earmunge tæse [earmum getæse, Grn.] *she is dear to the rich, benevolent to poverty*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 28; Rä. 81, 22.

Ear-mūþa, an; *m.* [ear *the sea, the river Yare*, mūþa *the mouth*] *Great* YARMOUTH, *Norfolk*; oppidum in agro Norfolciensi, et in insŭla Vecti, Lye.

EARN, es; *m. An eagle*: aquila:—Se earn *the eagle*, Herb. 31, 2; Lchdm. i. 128, 10. Earn *aquila*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 107; Wrt. Voc. 29, 5: 62, 1: 77, 12: 280, 1. Swā earn his briddas spræuþ to flihte and ofer hīg fliceraþ, swā he tobræddde his fiðeru *sīcut aquila provócans ad vólandum pullos suos et super eos vólitans expandit álas suas*, Deut. 32, 11. Ūrigfiðera earn sang āhōf *the dewy-feathered eagle raised his song*, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29: 222; El. 111: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210: Byrht. Th. 134, 60; By. 107: Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 1; Rä. 41, 67. Bið ge-edniwad swylce earnes geógeþ ðīn *renóvābitur ut aquilæ juventus tua*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 5. Earnes brid *an eagle's young*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 7; Ph. 235. Earnes mearh *an eagle's marrow*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. Se wonna hrefn fela earne secgan *the dark raven* [*shall*] *say much to the eagle*, Beo. Th. 6014; B. 3026: Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 12; Ph. 238: Ps. Th. 102, 5. Ic onhyrge ðone haswan earn *I imitate the dusky eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 21; Rä. 25, 4: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 12; Ædelst. 63. Swā hwæt swā hold byþ, ðæder beóþ earnas gegaderode *ubicumque fúerit corpus, illic congrégăbuntur et aquilæ*, Mt. Bos. 24, 28. Cōmon earnas on flyhte *eagles came in flight*, Andr. Kmbl. 1725; An. 865. He sende blōdige earnas *he sent bloody eagles*, Salm. Kmbl. 943; Sal. 471. [*Chauc.* erne: *R. Glouc.* ern: *Laym.* ærn, erne: *Orm.* æru: *Scot.* ern, erne, eirne, earn: *Plat.* arend, aarn, aarnd: *Dut.* arend, *m*: *Ger.* aar, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* arn, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* arn, aro, *m*: *Goth.* ara, *m*: *Dan.* örn, *m*. *f*: *Swed. Icel.* örn, *m.*]

earn, es; *n. A house, cottage*; cāsa:—On ðære stōwe ðe is gecīged æt hwītan earne *in the place which is called* [*at*] *Whitern* [*white house*, candida cāsa], Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 31. v. ærn.

earn-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Eagle-kind*; gĕnus aquilæ:—Ne ete ge nān þing earncynnes *do not eat anything of the eagle-kind*. Lev. 11, 13.

earne *active*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16; *acc. of* earu.

earn-geáp? [earn *an eagle*. geáp *shrewd, cunning*] *A vulture, species of falcon*: vultur, harpe = ἅρπη:—Earn-geáp? *vultur*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 32: Wrt. Voc. 29, 51. Earn-geáp? *arpa* [= *harpe*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 2; Wrt. Voc. 62, 2, Ben. Lye. v. earn-geát.

earn-geát, e; *f.* [gæt, gāt *a goat*] *The goat-eagle, vulture*; harpe = ἅρπη, vultur, Glos. Epnl. Kecd. 153, 40: Mone A. 2.

EARNIAN; *p.* ode, ade, ede: *pp.* od, ad: *v. trans. gen. acc. To* EARN, *merit, deserve, get, attain, labour for*; mĕrēri:—Byþ geseald ðære þeóde de hys earnaþ *it shall be given to the nation which deserves it*, Mt. Bos. 21, 43. Hū monna gehwylc earnode ēces līfes *how every man merited eternal life*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 65, 9; Cri. 1052. Ðā he ne earnade elles wuhte *when he did not earn anything else*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 39; Met. 9, 20. Gē dæs earnedon *ye merited this*, Exon. 27 b: Th. 83, 2; Cri. 1350. Uton we friþes earnian *let us merit peace*, 98 a; Th. 366, 17; Reb. 13. He hæfþ ðæt ðæt he earnaþ *he has that which he earns*, Bt. 37, 2: Fox 188, 6. [*Plat.* arnen, arnden *to reap*: *O. Frs.* arn, *f. messis*: *Kil.* arnen, ernen *mētere sēgētem*: *Ger.* ernten, ärnten *to reap, harvest*:

M. H. Ger. arnen *to reap: O. H. Ger.* arnên *mêrêri;* arnôn *mêtêre: Goth.* asns, *f. harvest.*] DER. ge-earnian.

earning, e; *f. A merit;* mêritum:—Nó ðæs earninga ænige wǽron *for this were not any merits,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 17; Hy. 4, 68. v. earnung.

earning-land, es; *n. Land earned or made freehold* = bôc-land, Cod. Dipl. 679; A. D. 972–992; Kmbl. iii. 259, 10; Sax. Engl. i. 312, note 2.

Earnulf, Arnulf, es; *m. Arnulf, emperor of Germany from* A. D. 887 *to* 899, *nephew of Charles le Gros* = *Ger. Karl der Dicke:*—Ðý ilcan geáre, forþférde Carl, Francna cyning; and Earnulf, his bródur sunu, hine vi wicum ǽr he forþférde, berǽdde æt ðam ríce *in the same year, Charles, king of the Franks, died; and six weeks before he died, Arnulf, his brother's son, bereft him of the kingdom,* Chr. 887; Th. 156, 30. Mid Earnulfes gebafunge *with the consent of Arnulf,* 887; Th. 156, 36.

earnung, earning, e; *f. An* EARNING, *desert, reward, good turn, compassion;* mêritum, misêrâtio, compassio:—For earnunge ecan lífes *for the reward of eternal life,* Hy. 6, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 26. Hwylce earnunga uncre wǽron *such deserts have been ours,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 3; Seel. 166. Se gewuldorbeágap ðé on earnunga *qui córónat te in miserationibus,* Ps. Spl. 102, 4. DER. ge-earnung.

earon *are,* Ps. Th. 101, 21: Th. Diphn. A. D. 887; 133, 37; 134, 1; *3rd pres. pl. of* eom.

earp; *adj. Dark, dusky;* fuscus:—Earpan gesceafte, fús ofer folcum, fýre swǽtap *the dark creatures* [*clouds;* nubes], *hurrying over the people, sweat fire,* Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 10; Rä. 4, 42. v. eorp.

earpa *a harp,* Ps. Spl. 107, 2. v. hearpa.

eár-plættan *p.* -plætte; *pp.* -plætted [eáre *an ear,* plættan *to strike*] *To strike on the ear, to box the ear;* colâphum incútere:—Se byrle ðone apostol eár-plætte *the cup-bearer struck the apostle on the ear,* Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12.

eár-preón, es; *m. An ear-pin, ear-ring;* inauris:—Earpreón *vel* eár-ring *inauris,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. Earpreónas *vel* eár-hringas *inaures,* 4; Som. 55, 91; Wrt. Voc. 16, 61.

eár-ring *an ear-ring,* Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 50; Wrt. Voc. 41, 7. v. eár-hring.

EARS, æs, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks, the hind part;* ânus, pôdex. [*Piers P.* ers: *Chauc.* ers, erse: *Plat.* aars, ars, ers, *m: Frs.* earse, earz: *O. Frs.* ers: *Dut.* aars, *m: Ger.* arsch, *m: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ars, *m. cúlus, pódex: Dan.* ars, arts, *m. f: Swed.* ars, *m: Icel.* ars, rass, *m.*] DER. open-æs: ears-ende, -gaug, -ling. -lýre, -ode, -þerl.

eár-scrypel, es; *m. An ear-scraper, ear-finger;* digitus auriculâris:—Eár-scrypel *auriculâris,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 75; Wrt. Voc. 65, 3.

eár-sealf, e; *f. An* EAR-SALVE, L. M. i, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1.

ears-ende, es; *m. The breech, the buttocks;* nâtes:—Ears-ende [MS. -endu] *nâtes,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 36: [MS. -enda], 283, 61.

ears-gang, es; *m. Ani fórámen, ânus.* v. ars-gang.

ears-ling; *adv.* Only used adverbially with on,—*On the back, backwards;* retrorsum:—Sýn hí gecyrde on earsling *be thei turned awey backward,* Wyc; avertantur retrorsum, Ps. Th. 34, 5. Gán hý on earsling *avertantur retrorsum,* 6, 8. v. bæcling, hinderling.

ears-lýre, es; *m?* [lýre = lîra *muscle*] *The breech-muscle, the breech;* nâtes:—Earslýre *nâtes,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 71; Wrt. Voc. 44, 53.

earsode; *part. Having a breech, breeched;* tergôsus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 31; Wrt. Voc. 45, 38.

eár-spinl, e; *f.* [spinl = spindel *a spindle*] *An ear-ring;* inauris, Prov. 25. v. eár-hring.

earš-þerl, es; *n.* [þerl = þyrel *a hole*] *Fórámen ani, ânus:*—Ears-þerl *ânus vel verpus,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 72; Wrt. Voc. 44, 54.

eart *art:*—Ðú eart ðé selfa ðæt héhste good *thou thyself art the highest good,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 90; Met. 20, 45: Bt. 10; Fox 26, 23: Ælfc. Gr. 32: Som. 36, 26: Beo. Th. 710; B. 352: 1016; B. 506: Andr. Kmbl. 2378; An. 1190: Elen. Grm. 808: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 19; Cri. 403: Ps. Th. 51, 8: Salm. Kmbl. 658: Sal. 328: Cd. 26; Th. 34, 4: Gen. 532: 214; Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57: Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 34: Mk. Bos. 14, 70; *2nd pers. sing. of* eom.

earþ *art,* Cd. 205; Th. 254, 9; Dan. 609: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. v. eom.

eárdan *before that;* antequam, Chr. 1041; Th. 299, 15, col. 1. v. ǽr; *adv.*

earðling *a farmer.* v. yrðling.

earu; *adj. Quick, active, ready;* cêler, alâcer, parâtus:—Gehýrest ðú uncerne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 31; Rä. 1, 16. [*Sansk.* ara *quick.*] v. arod.

earun *are,* Ps. Th. 104, 7; *pl. pres. of* eom.

eár-wærc, es; *n. Ear-ache, a pain in the ear;* auris dôlor:—Wið eár-wærce *for ear-ache,* L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

eár-wicga, eór-wicga, an; *m. An* EARWIG *or worm;* vermis *vel* forficûla auriculâris:—Wið earwicgan *against earwigs,* L. M. cont. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 1: 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. wicga.

earwunga [earnunga?]; *adv. Without cause;* grâtis:—Afuhtan me earwunga *expugnavêrunt me grâtis,* Ps. Th. 108, 2: 68, 4: 118, 161: 119, 6. v. arwunga, earnung, bûtan ge-earnungum *grâtis,* s. v. ge-earnung.

eás *of a river:*—On twá healfe ðære eás *on the two sides of the river,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 39, col. 1; *gen. of* eá, *q. v.*

eá-spring, ǽ-spring, es; *n. A water-spring, fountain;* ûquæ fons, fons:—Ðæt Cúþberhtus án easpring of drigre eorþan up gelǽdde *ut Cudberct foutem de arente terra produxérit,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 6.

EÁST, es; *m. The* EAST; ôriens:—Oþ Indéas éaste wearde *unto the Indies towards the east,* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 36; Met. 16, 18. Sió sunne norþ eft and éast oðéweþ *the sun appears again in the north and east,* i. e. *in the north-east,* 13, 118; Met. 13, 59. Ðæt éalond on Wiht is þrittiges míla lang east and west; and twelf míla bréd súþ and norþ *Vecta insula hábet ab óriente in occásum trigínta circíter míllia passuum; ab austro in bóream duodécim,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. [*Wyc.* est, est: *Piers P.* eest: *Chauc.* est: *Laym.* æst, east: *Orm.* æst: *Plat.* oost: *O. Sax.* óst-ar *towards the east: Frs.* æst, east: *O. Frs.* asta, ost: *Dut.* oost, oosten, *n: Ger.* ost, osten, *m: M. H. Ger.* ôsten, *n: O. H. Ger.* ôst, ôstan, *m: Dan.* öst, östen, öster: *Swed.* öster, *m: Icel.* austr, *m.*] DER. éástan, éástan-súþan: Éást-Centingas, -dæl. -ende, -Engle, -folc, -Francan, -healf, -land, -lang, -ríce, -rihte, -sæ, -Seaxe: éaster, éasterǽfen, -dæg, -fæsten, -feorm, -líc, -mónaþ, -niht, -þénung, -tíd, -wuce.

Éást; *adj.* EAST, *easterly;* orientâlis:—Éást *used mostly in composition as a noun,* Éást-Engle *East-Angles,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Éást-Seaxe *East-Saxons,* 5, 24; S. 646, 19. Éást-Francan *East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 30: Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3. v. éást, es; *m.*

eásta, an; *m. The east;* óriens:—He férde syðdan to dam múnte, be éastan Bethel *inde transgrédiens ad montem, qui erat contra órientem Bethel,* Gen. 12, 8. Be éastan Rîne syndon Éást-Francan *to the east of the Rhine are the East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45. Be éastan *in the east,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 65; Met. 29, 33: Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 9: 894; Erl. 92, 19. v. éást, es; *m.*

eá-stæþ *a river-bank;* flúminis rípa. v. eá. stæþ *a shore, bank.*

éástan, éásten; *adj. East;* orientâlis:—Éástan súþan wind *south-east wind;* vulturnus, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. Norþan éástan wind *eurus, euroauster,* 54; Som. 66, 87; Wrt. Voc. 36, 13. Éásten wind *sibsólânus,* 54; Som. 66, 82; Wrt. Voc. 36, 8.

éástan, éásten, éstan; *adv. From the east, easterly;* ab óriente:—Gif wind cymþ westan oðde éástan *if the wind come westerly or easterly,* Cd. 38; Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806: 80; Th. 99, 20; Gen. 1649: 86; Th. 107, 24; Gen. 1794. Æðeltungla wyn éástan líxeþ *the delight of the noble stars shines easterly,* Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 6; Ph. 290: 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102: 20 b; Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Éásten hider *from the east hither,* Cd. 27; Th. 35, 16; Gen. 555. Hwonne up cyme ædelast tungla éstan lixan *when the noblest of stars riseth up shining easterly,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94.

éástan-súþan *south-eastern,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 86; Wrt. Voc. 36, 12. v. éástan; *adj.*

Éást-Centingas; *pl. m. The East Kentians, men of East Kent;* Cantii ôrientis habitátores:—Ealle Éást-Centingas friþ wið ðone here genámon *all the men of East Kent made peace with the army,* Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 39.

éást-dæl, es; *m. The eastern part, the east;* terræ pars orientâlis, ortus:—Cirus, Persa cyning, hæfde mǽst eallne ðæne éást-dǽl awést *Cyrus, king of the Persians, had laid waste almost all the east,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 43: Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 20; Ph. 2. Éást-dæl *ortus,* Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

éásten; *adj. East;* orientâlis. v. éástan; *adj.*

éásten; *adv. From the east, easterly;* ab óriente. v. éástan; *adv.*

éást-ende, es; *m. The east-end;* pars orientâlis:—Æt ðæs wuda éástende *at the east-end of the wood,* Chr. 893; Th. 162, 28.

Éást-Engle; *pl. m. The East-Angles;* órientes Angli:—Of Engle cóman Éást-Engle and Middel-Engle *from Angelu came the Angles of the east and the middle Angles,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24.

éásten-wind, es; *m. The east wind;* subsólânus. v. éástan; *adj.*

éáster, éástor; *gen.* éástres; *pl. nom. acc.* éástro; *gen.* éástrena: *dat.* éástron, éástran [= éástrum]; *n: éástre,* an; *n.* **I.** *Easter, the feast of Easter;* pascha = *páσχα*:—On dæge symbeles éástres *in die solemni paschæ,* Lk. Lind. Wær. 2, 41. Wæs ðære ylcan níhte dara hálgan Éástrena, ðæt seó cwén cende dóhtor ðæm cyninge *it was on that same holy night of Easter, that the queen bore to the king a daughter,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 28. Æfter twám dagum beóþ éástro *post bíduum pascha fiet,* Mt. Bos. 26, 2. Freóls-dæg, se is gecweden Éástre *a feast day which is called Easter,* Lk. Bos. 22, 1. **II.** *the passover, paschal lamb;* pascha:—To éástron *for the Easter lamb,* Mt. Bos. 26, 17. Ða hí éástron offrodon . . . dæt ðú éástron ete *quando pascha immolábant . . . ut mandúces pascha,* Mk. Bos. 14, 12. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* ostern, *f: Ker.* ôstarun, ôstrun: *Otf.* ôstarâ, ôstoron *dea, pascha: A. Sax.* Éástre, *the goddess of the rising sun, whose festivities were in April. Hence used by Teutonic christians for the rising of the sun of righteousness, the feast of the resurrection, Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works,* vol. ii. p. 81: *Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* 8vo. 1835, pp. 180–183.]

eáster, eástor; *adj. Easter:* paschālis:—Þys sceal on eáster-æfen *this belongs to easter-even.* Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; Notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a. Eástor-tíd *easter-tide* or *time,* Horn. Th. ii. 266, 15, 19, 21. Eáster-mōnaþ *easter-month, April,* Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

eáster-æfen, eástor-æfen, es; *m. Easter-even;* dies ante festum paschæ:—Þys sceal on eáster-æfen *this [gospel] must be on easter-even,* Rubc. Mt. Bos. 28, 1; notes, p. 577, 28, 1 a.

eáster-dæg, eástor-dæg, es; *m. Easter-day;* dies paschālis:—Com he to dam cyninge Þē ǽrestan eáster-dæge *pervēnit ad rēgem primo die paschæ,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 17.

eáster-fæsten, es; *n. Easter-fast;* quadrāgēsima, jejūnium paschāle:—On fōreweard eáster-fæsten *in the beginning of the easter-fast;* incipiente quadrāgēsima, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37.

eáster-feorm, eástor-feorm, e; *f. Easter-feast* or *repast;* paschālis firma:—On sumere þeóde gebýreþ winter-feorm [and] eáster-feorm *in quibusdam locis dōtur firma nātālis Dōmini, et firma paschālis,* L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

eáster-líc, eástor-líc; *adj. Easter, paschal;* paschālis:—Hý fóron to Hierusalem to dam eásterlícan freólse *they went to Jerusalem to the paschal feast,* Lk. Bos. 2, 42; Homl. Th. ii. 32, 15; 284, 1.

eáster-mōnaþ, es; *m. Easter-month;* Aprīlis mensis:—Eáster-mōnaþ cymeþ *easter-month comes,* Menol. Fox 142; Men. 72.

eást-ern, -erne; *adj.* [ern *a place*] EASTERN, *oriental;* orientālis:—Ðonne cymþ eásterne wind *then comes the eastern wind,* Cd. 17; Th. 20, 27; Gen. 315. Se wer wæs swíde mǽre betwux eallum éasternum *érat vir ille magnus inter omnes orientāles,* Job Thw. 164, 7.

eáster-niht, e; *f. Easter-night;* nox paschālis:—In dære eáster-niht *in the easter-night,* Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 10; Hö. 15.

eáster-þénung, e; *f. The paschal feast, paschal lamb, the passover;* pascha:—Hig gegearwodon him eáster-þénunge *parāvērunt ei pascham,* Mt. Bos. 26, 19.

eáster-tíd, eástor-tíd, e; *f. Easter-tide;* paschæ tempus:—Se Hǽlend geheóld þa eáster-tíde *the Saviour kept the easter-tide,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: 266, 15, 19, 21.

eáster-wuce, eástor-wice, an; *f. Easter-week;* paschālis septimāna:—Ðys sceal on Sæternes dæg, on dære eáster-wucan *this [gospel] must be on Saturday in easter-week,* Rubc. Jn. Bos. 20, 1, 11; Notes, p. 580, 20, 1 a, 11 a: 21, 1; Notes, p. 580, 21, 1 a.

eá-stefn, eá-stæf, es; *n. A river-bank;* flūminis rīpa:—Hí on dam eástede ealle stódon *they all stood on the river-bank,* Byrht. Th. 133, 40; By. 63.

éasteweard *eastward,* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. v. east; *m.*

éast-folc, es; *n. Eastern people;* pōpulus orientālis, Sum. Ben. Lye.

Éast-Francan; *pl. m. East-Franks;* Franci orientāles:—Wyd norþan Donua ǽwylme. and be éastan Rīne, syndon Éast-Francan *to the north from the spring of the Danube, and to the east of the Rhine, are the East-Franks,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 30. Mid Éast-Francum *with the East-Franks,* Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 3.

éast-healf, e; *f. The east-side;* orientāle lātus, plāga orientālis:—Be on éast-healfe dære eá wǽron *who were on the east side of the river,* Chr. 894; Th. 170, 9, col. 2. On éast-healfe Iericho *contra orientālem plāgam urbis Iericho,* Jos. 4, 19: Lev. 1, 16.

Éast-land, es; *n. The east country, Esthonia* [*Eastland*], *the country of the Osti* or *Estæ;* orientālis terra, terra Esthonia:—Iacob com to dam éastlande *Iacob vēnit in terram orientālem.* Gen. 29, 1. Éastland is swýðe mycel *Esthonia is very large,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 12.

éast-lang; *adv. Along the east;* orientem versus:—Se wudu is éastlang and westlang hund twelftiges mīla lang oððe lengra *the wood, from east to west* [lit. *along the east and along the west*), *is one hundred and twenty miles long, or longer,* Chr. 893; Th. 162, 30.

eástor-æfen, es; *m. Easter-even;* dies ante festum paschæ:—On eástor-æfen *on easter-even,* L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 24. v. eáster-æfen.

eástor-dæg, es; *m. Easter-day;* dies paschālis:—Ðý sylfan eástor-dæge *on the same easter-day,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. v. eáster-dæg.

eástor-feorm, e; *f. Easter-feast* or *repast;* firma paschālis:—Ealle þa eáhte-mannum gebýreþ mid-wintres feorm and eástor-feorm *omnibus ehtemannis jūre compētit nātālis firma et paschālis firma,* L. R. S. 9, 1; Th. i. 436, 33. v. eáster-feorm.

eástor-líc; *adj. Easter, paschal;* paschālis:—On dære sylfan eástor-lícan symbelnesse *on the same easter-feast,* Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 23: 3, 24; S. 557, 40. v. eáster-líc.

eástor-tíd, e; *f. Easter-tide;* paschæ tempus:—In ða eástor-tíde *in the easter-tide.* Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 10; Gū. 1075: Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 36. v. eáster-tíd.

eástor-wice, an; *f. Easter-week;* septimāna paschālis:—Ealle ða dagas dære eástor-wican *all the days of the easter-week,* L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 25. v. eáster-wuce.

eástran, eástron; *dat. pl. of* eáster; *gen.* -tres, *q. v.* Eástron *seems to be used for other cases in the pl.*

eástre, an; *n. Easter, the feast of easter;* pascha, Lk. Bos. 22, 1. v. easter.

eá-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, a river;* rīvus:—Heóldon forþryne eástreámas heora *the river-streams held their onward course,* Cd. 12; Th. 14, 9; Gen. 216. Ofer eástreámas ís brycgade blǽce brimrǽde *over the river-streams the ice bridged a pale water-road,* Andr. Kmbl. 2523; An. 1263. v. ēg-streám, eáh-streám.

eá-streám-flōd, e; *f. A river-stream-flood;* rīvi fluctus, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385.

eást-rice, es; *n. East kingdom, eastern country, eastern part of a country;* orientāle regnum, orientālis rēgio, Chr. 893; Th. 162, 19, col. 1, 3: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 29, 21, 27.

eást-rihte; *adv. East right, towards* or *in the east;* contra ortum sōlis:—We witan oðer ealond eást-rihte *nōvimus insulam aliam contra ortum sōlis,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15.

eástro *easter,* Mt. Bos. 26, 2; *nom. acc. pl. of* eáster.

eást-ródor, es; *m. The eastern part of heaven;* pars orientālis cœli, ortus:—Ðes eást-ródor *ortus,* Ps. Th. 102, 12.

eástron; *dat. pl. of* eáster, eástor.

eást-sǽ, es; *f. The east sea, sea on the east side of a country;* orientāle mare, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8: 1, 15; S. 483, 40.

Éast-Seaxe; *gen.* -Seaxa; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m:* -Seaxan; *gen.* -Seaxena, -Seaxna; *dat.* -Seaxum; *pl. m. The East-Saxons, people of Essex;* orientāles Saxōnes:—Hér Éast-Seaxe onfēngon geleáfan and fulwihtes bæþ *in this year* [A. D. 604] *the East-Saxons received the faith and bath of baptism,* Chr. 604; Th. 36, 33, col. 2, 3: 823; Th. 110, 31, col. 1: 894; Th. 170, 19, col. 1: 904; Th. 181, 16, col. 2. Of Seaxum cōman Éast-Seaxan and Súþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan *from the Saxons came the East-Saxons and the South-Saxons and the West-Saxons,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 23. To-ætécte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ Éast-Seaxna cyninges *the death of Saberht, king of the East-Saxons, increased the storm of this disturbance,* 2, 5; S. 507, 6. Mellitum Agustinus sende Éast-Seaxum to bodigenne godcunde lāre *Augustine sent Mellitus to preach divine doctrine to the East-Saxons,* 2, 3; S. 504, 16: Chr. 604; Th. 36, 37, col. 1: 921; Th. 194, 34: 994; Th. 242, 10. Éast-Seaxena, -Seaxna land, rīce, þeód *the country, kingdom* or *nation of the East-Saxons,* Chr. 895; Th. 173, 7, col. 2: 836; Th. 118, 6, col. 1: 855; Th. 128, 15, col. 1; 129, 20: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 4: 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

eást-weard, eást-werd *eastward, in the east,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 1: Som. 40, 7. v. eást.

eást-weg, es; *m. East-way;* orientālis via:—On eást-wegas *in the east-ways,* Cd. 174; Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69: Elen. Kmbl. 509; El. 255.

eáþ; *adv. Easily;* faciliter:—Dryhten mæg gehwone eáþ gescildan *the Lord may easily shield each,* Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gū. 528: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 6; Gen. 2058. Hie ðe eáþ mihton aðréogan *they the easier might endure,* Andr. Kmbl. 735; An. 368. v. eþ, ýþ. *v.* eáde; *adj.*

eáþ-bēde; *adj. Exorable;* deprēcābilis:—Wes ðinum scealcum wel eáþbēde *deprēcābilis esto super servos tuos,* Ps. Th. 89, 15.

eáþ-bēne; *adj. Exorable;* deprēcābilis:—Eáþ-bēne *deprēcābilis,* Som. Ben. Lye; Ps. Grn. ii. 200, 15, note.

EÁÐE, ēde, ýðe; *comp. m.* eádera, eáðra; *f. n.* eáðere, eáðre; *sup.* eádost; *adj. Easy, smooth;* facilis, lēvis:—Gode þancedon dæs de him ýþ-lāda eáde wurdon *they thanked God for that the wave-paths had been easy* [=*smooth*] *to them,* Beo, Th. 462; B. 228. Eáðere ys oðlende to farenne þurh nǽdle þyrel, donne se rica and se wēlega on Godes rīce gā *it is an easier [thing] for a camel to go through a needle's eye than a powerful and wealthy man to go into God's kingdom,* Mk. Bos. 10, 25. Eáðre is dæt heofen and eorþe gewíton, donne ān stæf of dære ē fealle *it is an easier [thing] that heaven and earth pass away than one letter of the law fail,* Lk. Bos. 16, 17. [*Chauc.* ethe, eythe *easy;* esy *light, gentle: R. Glouc.* eþ: *Laym.* æðe, eð: *Orm.* æþ: *Scot.* eith, eyth, eth: *O. Sax.* ōði: *Icel.* auðr, adverbial prefix, *easy.*] DER. un-eáde.

eáde; *sup.* eádost, -ust; *adv. Easily, readily, soon, perhaps;* faciliter:—Ða burh mihton eáde begitan *they might easily have taken the city,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 10: Beo. Th. 961; B. 478. Ic eáde forbær rūme regulas *I readily preferred the lax rules,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gū. 459. We ðé eáde gecýðaþ sīþ úserne *we readily proclaim our adventure to thee,* Andr. Recd. 1721; An. 861. Hwā mæg eádost [eáðust MS. B.] ða dūru ontýnan *who may most easily open the door?* Salm. Kmbl. 71; Sal. 36: Cd. 174; Th. 219, 6; Dan. 50: Ps. Th. 76, 10. DER. un-eáde. v. ēde.

eáðelic, æðelíc; *comp. m.* -líera; *f. n.* -líere; *adj. Easy, possible;* facilis:—Ealle þing synt mid Gode eáðelíce *with God all things are possible,* Mt. Bos. 19, 26. Hwæt is eáðelíere *what is easier?* 9, 5. DER. un-eáðelíc. v. æðe-líc.

eáðelīce, ēðelīce, ýðelīce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost, ust; *adv. Easily;* facile:—Eáðelícor mæg se olfend gān þurh ánre nǽdle eáge *it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle,* Lk. Bos. 18, 25. He sóhte hū he eáðelícost hine gesealde *he sought how he might most easily betray him,* 22, 6. DER. un-eáðelíce.

eáþ-fere; *adj. Easily trod, easy;* facilis itu:—Eáþfere weg *iter vel itus,* Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 48; Wrt. Voc. 37, 35.

eáþ-fynde; *adj. Easy to be found;* facilis inventu:—Ða wæs eáþfynde

then was easy to be found, Beo. Th. 276; B. 138: Cd. 93; Th. 120, 12; Gen. 1993. v. ēþ-fynde, ÿþ-.

ēáþ-gesÝne *easy to be seen, visible.* v. ēþ-gesÝne = ÿþ-gesēne.

ēáþ-gete; *adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared;* fācilis adeptu, pārātus:—Him wæs eáþgete ele to dam baþe *oil was made ready for his bath*, Ælfc. T. 32, 14. v. ēþ-begete.

ēáþ-hrēdig; *adj. Blessed;* beātus:—Seó eáþhrēdige Elene *the blessed Elene*, Elen. Kmbl. 531; El. 266; *for* eád-hrēdig, *q. v.*

ēáþ-hylde *satisfied, contented.* v. ēþ-hylde.

ēáþ-lǽre; *adj. Easily taught, teachable;* docibilis:—Ealle eáþlǽre beóþ Godes *ērunt omnes dōcibiles Dei*, Jn. Bos. 6, 45.

ēáþ-mēd, es; *n. Humility, affability, kindness;* humilitas, humānitas, generally found in the *pl.*:—Ac mīne [MS. min] eáþmēdu geseah *vide humilitātem meam*, Ps. Th. 118, 153: 135, 24. On mīnum eáþmēdum *in humilitāte mea*, 118, 50. For eáþmēdum *in humility*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 5; Az. 15: 13 a; Th. 22, 29; Cri. 359. v. eád-mēd.

ēáþ-mēdan *To adore;* adōrāre:—Eáþmēdaþ feorr *adōrābitis prōcul*, Ex. 24, 1. DER. ge-eáþmēdan. v. eádmēdan.

ēáþ-mēde; *adj. Of an easy mind, humble;* mītis, hūmilis:—He gebétte mid eáþmēde ingeþance *he expiated with humble mind*, Ps. C. 50, 152; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 152. v. eád-mēde.

ēáþ-mēdum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* eáþmēd] *Humbly, kindly;* humiliter, benigniter:—Eáþ-mēdum *humbly*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 15; Gū. 892. Dæt he eáþmēdum oncnāwe *that he should treat* [*him*] *kindly*, Andr. Kmbl. 641; An. 321. Gewāt him se hālga eáþmēdum *the holy one departed kindly*, 1957; An. 981.

ēáþ-metto; *indecl. sing*; *pl. nom. acc.* -metta; *f. Humility;* humilitas:—Geseóh mīne eáþmetto *vide humilitātem meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 13; 24, 16. On dam stāne eáþmetta *on the rock of humility*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 65; Met. 7, 33.

ēáþ-mōd; *adj. Humble, lowly, obedient;* hūmilis, obēdiens:—Gif dū eáþmōdne eorl gemēte *if thou meet a lowly person*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 5; Mōd. 78. He eáþmōde him eorlas funde *he found men obedient to him*, Menol. Fox 195; Men. 99. His ætgiefan eáþmōd weorþeþ *he becomes obedient to his feeder*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 27; Vy. 91. v. eád-mōd.

ēáþ-mōdian *to obey;* obēdire. v. ge-eáþ-mōdian.

ēáþ-mōdlice; *adv. Humbly;* humiliter:—Abiddaþ hine eáþmōdlīce *pray to him humbly*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 21. v. eádmōdlīce.

ēáþ-mōdnis, -nys, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Humility;* humilitas:—Mid micelre eáþmōdnisse *with great humility*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 804–829; 459, 15. On eáþmōdnysse mīne *in humilitāte mea*, Ps. Spl. 118, 50. v. eádmōdnes.

ēáþnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness;* facilitas. v. ēþnes, eád-nes.

eatogeða *eighth*:—Seó eatogeðe *the eighth*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, note 10. v. eahtoða.

eatol; *adj. Dire, terrible;* dīrus, terribilis:—Gæst yrre cwom, eatol *the guest came angry, terrible*, Beo. Th. 4154; B. 2074: 4949, note; B. 2478. v. atol.

Eatole *Italy;* Itālia, Som. Ben. Lye.

Eatol-ware; *pl. m. Italians;* Itāli, Som. Ben. Lye.

eáu-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [eáu = ēw, *ē law;* fæstnys *firmness*] *Firmness in the law, religion, devotion;* religio:—Be eáufæstnysse and wundorlīcre ārfæstnysse Oswaldes cyninges *de religiōne ac piētate mirandā Osualdi rēgis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 2. v. æ-fæstnes.

eáum *to rivers*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 34; *dat. pl. of* eá.

eáw, eáw-lā *oh! alas!* O! eheu! Bt. Met. Fox 9, 109; Met. 9, 55. v. eálā.

eáwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shew, manifest;* ostendēre, manifestāre:—Hī þenceaþ þreá þearle þeódum eáwan *they intend to shew a severe chiding to the nations*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. He eáweþ him egsan *he shews them terror*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 11; Gū. 57: Beo. Th. 557; B. 276. Ne sindon dīne æhta wiht, da dū monnum eáwdest *thy possessions are nought, which thou didst shew to men*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 14; Seel. 75. Nǽfre wommes tācn eáwed weorþeþ *the sign of crime shall never be manifested*, 8 b; Th. 4, 20; Cri. 55: 22 a; Th. 59, 22; Cri. 956. [*O. Frs.* auwa, awa.] DER. ge-eáwan, óþ-. v. ÿwan.

eáwesclīce; *adv.* [eáwan *to shew, manifest*] *Openly;* pālam:—Dætte seó sāwl in deágolnisse þrōwiende wæs, dætte se lichoma eáwesclīce fortācnode *quod anima in occulto passa sit, cāro pālam præmonstrābat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 17.

eáw-fæst; *adj.* [eáw = ēw, *ē law;* fæst *fast, fixed*] *Firm in observing the law, religious, pious;* religiōsus, pius:—Gregorius wæs of ædelborenre mægþe and eáwfæstre acenned *Gregory was born of a noble and pious family*, Hom. Th. ii. 118, 7. Se eáwfæsta papa *the pious pope*, ii. 118, 8. Mid eáwfæstum þeáwum *religiōsis mōribus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4. v. æ-fæst.

eáw-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [eáw = ēw, *ē law;* fæstnys *firmness*] *Firmness in the law, religion, piety;* religio, piētas:—Mid gelicere eáwfæstnysse *with similar piety*, L. E. I. 41; Th. ii. 438, 26. v. æ-fæstnes.

eáwu, e; *f. A ewe;* ovis fēmina:—Agefe mon to Liming l eáwa and v cý *let fifty ewes and five cows be given to Lyming*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 835; 470, 29, 32. v. eówu.

eáwunga, eáwunge; *adv.* [eáwan *to shew, manifest*] *Openly, publicly;* mānifeste, pālam, cōram:—God eáwunga cymeþ *Deus mānifeste vēniet*, Ps. Spl. 49, 3. He wearþ digellīce cristen, forðon he eáwunga ne dorste *he was secretly a christian, because he durst not openly*, Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 29: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 2; Rä. 72, 22. Oðde eáwunga oðde dearnunga *either publicly or privately*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 5. Eáwunge *cōram*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55.

eá-wylm *a welling* or *boiling up of water, spring.* Lye. v. æwelm.

eá-wyrt, e; *f. River-wort, burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin.:—Genim cliðwyrt, sume men hātaþ foxes clife, sume eá-wyrt *take cliff-wort, some men call* [*it*] *fox-glove, some river-wort*, L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 4: iii. 74, 10. Nim eáwyrte niodowearde *take the netherward* [*part*] *of burdock*, L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 14.

eax *an axe;* secūris:—Seó eax *the axe*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23, note 65, MS. B. v. æx.

EAX, ex, æx, e; *f. An axis, axle-tree;* axis:—Neáh dam norþende dære eaxe *near the north end of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 20: 39, 13; Fox 232, 33: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44: Met. 28, 22: 29, 36; Met. 29, 18. On dære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ eall rūma rōdor *all the spacious sky turns on the same axis*, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Ymb ða eaxe *about the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. On wænes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hweól, and sió eax stent stille *the wheels turn on the waggon's axle-tree, and the axle-tree stands still*, 39, 7; Fox 220, 27, 30, 31: 39, 8; Fox 224, 5. Sió nafu ferþ nēhst dære eaxe *the nave goes nearest to the axle-tree*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 2, 12, 20, 21, 22, 28. Twegen steorran synd gehātene *axis*, dæt is ex, forðamde se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorran, swā swā hweogel tyruþ on eaxe, and fordī hī standaþ symle stille *two stars are called* axis, *that is axle-tree, because the firmament turns on the two stars, as a wheel turns on an axle-tree, and because they always stand still*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 12–15: Lchdm. iii. 270, 20–23. [*Wyc.* ax-tre, ex-tre *an axle-tree*: *Plat.* asse: *Dut.* as, *f: Ger.* achse, axe, *f: M. H. Ger.* ahse, *f: O. H. Ger.* ahsa, *f: Dan.* axe, *m. f: Swed.* axel, *m: Icel.* axull, öxull, *m;* öxul-tré, *n: Lat.* axis, *m: Grk.* ἄξων, *m: Lith.* aszis, *f: Sansk.* aksha *the axle of a wheel, a wheel, car.*]

Eaxan ceaster, e; *f:* es; *n, v.* ceaster *Exeter, Devon*:—Wende he hine wið Eaxan ceastres *he turned towards Exeter*, Chr. 894; Th. 167, 28, col. 2: 894; Th. 169, 17, col. 2: 895; Th. 173, 10, col. 2. v. Exan ceaster.

Eaxan minster; *gen.* -minstres; *n. The minster on the river Ex, Axminster, Devon;* oppidum in agro Devoniensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Acsan mynster.

Eaxan mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the river Ex. Exmouth, Devon*:—To Eaxan mūþan *to Exmouth*, Chr. 1001; Ing. 174, note a. v. Exan mūþa.

EAXEL, eaxl, exl, e; *f:* eaxle, an; *f. The shoulder;* hūmērus:—Standeþ [MS. standaþ] me hēr on eaxelum *stands here on my shoulders*, Wald. 92; Vald. 2, 18. Geféng he be eaxle Grendles mōdor *he seized Grendel's mother by the shoulder*, Beo. Th. 3078; B. 1537. He forlēt earm and eaxle *he left arm and shoulder*, 1948; B. 972. He gewērgad sæt freán eaxlum neáh *he sat wearied near his lord's shoulders*, 5699; B. 2853: 722; B. 358. Hæfde earmas and eaxle *it had arms and shoulders*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 494, 24; Rä. 83, 6. Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. He hit set on his exla *impōnit eam in hūmēros suos*, Lk. Bos. 15, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. [*Laym. exle, dat: O. Sax.* ahsla. *f: O. Frs.* axle, axele, *f: Ger.* achsel, *f: M. H. Ger.* ahsel, *f: O. H. Ger.* ahsala, *f: Goth.* amsa, *m: Dan.* axel, *m. f: Swed.* axel, *m: Icel.* öxl, *f: Lat.* axilla, *f.*]

eaxl-clāþ, es; *m. A shoulder-cloth, scapular;* humērāle:—Lēde eaxlclāþ oðer hine *desūper humērāle ei impōsuit*, Lev. 8, 7.

eaxle, an; *f. A shoulder;* hūmērus:—Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2. v. eaxel, eaxl.

eaxle-gespan; *gen.* -gespannes; *n. The shoulder-span*:—Fīfe gimmas wǽron on ðam eaxlegespanne *five gems were on the shoulder-span*, Rood Kmbl. 17; Kr. 9.

eaxl-gestealla, an; *m. A shoulder companion, nearest friend, bosom friend, comrade;* cōmes qui est a latēre, sōcius intimus, commīlito:—Deád is Æschere, min eaxlgestealla *Æschere is dead, my bosom friend*, Beo. Th. 2656; B. 1326. Hæfde wīgena tó lyt, eaxlgestealna *he had too few of warriors, comrades*, Elen. Kmbl. 127; El. 64. Ic eom ædelinges eaxlgestealla *I am a noble's bosom friend*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 2; Rä. 78, 1. Heremōd breát eaxlgesteallan *Heremod destroyed his bosom friends*, Beo. Th. 3432; B. 1714.

EBBA, an; *m? An* EBB *or receding of water;* rēcessus māris:—Nēpflōd *vel* ebba *ledona*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 29; Wrt. Voc. 57, 11. Ebba [MS. ebbe] *recessus*, 105; Som. 78, 36; Wrt. Voc. 57, 18. Ebba [MS. ebbe] *vel* gyte-streám *rheuma*, 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20. Gewrixle dæs flōdes and dæs ebban *change of the flood and the ebb*,

Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. Com flówende flód æfter ebban *the flowing flood came after the ebb*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45; By. 65: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 138; Met. 11, 69. [*Chawc.* ebbe: *Plat.* ebbe. *f: O. Frs.* ebba, *n: Dut.* eb. *f: Kil.* ebbe: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* ebbe, *f: O. H. Ger.* ebba, *f: Dan.* ebbe, *m. f: Swed.* ebb, *m.*]

ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od. ad [ebba *an ebb*] *To ebb*; recēdere, refluĕre:—Will-flód ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade sweart under swegle *the well-flood began again to lessen, the water ebbed dark under the firmament*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. DER. a-ebbian, be-, ge-: æbbung, sæ-.

ébere-morþ, es; *n.* [æber *clear, manifest;* morþ *murder*] *Open murder, manslaughter*; homicidium manifestum, L. H. 12, § 1; Th. i. 522, 27, Som. Ben. Lye.

Ebreisc; *adj. Hebrew, belonging to Jews*; Hebræus:—Nychodēmus awrāt eall mid Ebreiscum stafum *Nicodemus wrote all in Hebrew letters*, Nicod. pref; Thw. 1, 4. Of Seme com dæt Ebreisce fole *from Shem came the Hebrew people*, Ælfc. T. 7, 25.

ebur-þring, es; *m. The celestial sign Orion*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eofor-þring.

ebylgan *to be angry*; īrasci, Ben. Lye. v. a-belgan.

ebylgnes, -ness, e; *f. Anger, indignation*; īra:—Oh ebylgnesse his *in indignātione ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 5. v. æbylignes.

éc; *conj.* EKE, *also*; etiam:—Đā us ēc bewrǽcon *who also have sent us forth*, Cd. 189; Th. 235, 12; Dan. 305: 151; Th. 190, 5; Exod. 194. Ēc scoldon his þegnas dǽr gewunian *his followers must also inhabit there*, 220; Th. 284, 23; Sat. 326: Beo. Th. 6254, note; B. 3131: Ps. Th. 131, 17. v. cāc.

ēcan, ǽcan, ícan, iécan, ýcan, ýcean, ic ēce, dū ēcest, he ēcþ, *pl.* ēcaþ; *p.* ēcte, *pl.* ēcton, ēhton; *pp.* ēced [eáca *an addition*] *To* EKE, *increase, prolong, add*; augēre, appōnĕre:—Đū scealt ēcan dīne yrmþu *thou shalt increase thy wretchedness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Gē ēcaþ eówre ermþe *ye increase your poverty*, Bt. 26, 2: Fox 94, 9. Hēat ēcþ his ermþa *that augments his misery*, 29, 1: Fox 102, 19. Ēcte dæt spell mid leóþe *he prolonged the speech with verse*, 12; Fox 36, 6: Ps. Th. 104, 20. Hi hira fīrena fordūr ēhton *appōsuērunt adhuc peccāre ei*, 77, 19. Dæt se awyrgeda ne ēce, dæt he hine leng myclie ofer eorþan *ut non appōnat ultra magnificĕre se homo super terram*, 9, 38. Hwæt bið dē ealles seald oððe ēced swā from dære inwitfullan yflan tungan *quid dĕtur tibi aut quid appōnātur tibi a lingua dolōsa?* 119, 3. DER. æt-ēcan, ge-, to-, to-æt-, to-ge-; to-æt-ýcnys.

écce-líc; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting*; æternālis:—Upahebbaþ gatu écceliċe *elevāmini portæ æternāles*, Ps. Spl. 23, 7. v. ece-líc.

ece, æce, ace, es; *m. An* AKE, *pain*; dŏlor:—Efne swā se bisceop ðone ece and dæt sār mid hām út bǽre *as if the bishop had borne the ake and the sore out with him*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 37: 5, 4; S. 617, 22. DER. acan.

ECE, æce; *gen. m. n.* ēces; *gen. f.* écre, écere; *dat. m. n.* écum; *f.* écre, écere; *def.* se ēca, ēcea; seó, dæt éce; *gen.* ēcan, ēcean; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting*; sempĭternus, æternus:—Dis ys sōþlīce ece lif *hæc est autem vīta æterna*, Jn. Bos. 17, 3. Onwōd ēce feónd foldcrihtes wera *the eternal foe pervaded the nation of men*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 23; Gen. 1261. Đē sīe ēce hērenis *eternal praise be to thee*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 10; Cri. 415. Dæt is ēcu rest *that is eternal rest*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 142; Met. 13, 71. Godes ēce bearn *God's eternal child*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 29; Cri. 744. Swā him se ēca bebeád *as the Eternal bade him*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 28; Gen. 2368. Ēces word *the Eternal's word*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 33; Ph. 398. Fōre onsýne ēcan Dryhtnes *before the face of the eternal Lord*, 64 b; Th. 238, 7; Ph. 600. Tō ēcre gemynde *for a continual remembrance*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22. Wæs me andlenge ēcere hǽlu *tu es susceptor salūtis meæ æternæ*, Ps. Th. 88, 23. Ic þanc secge ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 5584; B. 2796. Andetaþ dam ēcean Gode *confitēmini Deo æterno*, Ps. Th. 135, 27. Cēgaþ his ēcne naman *invocāte nōmen ejus æternum*, 104, 1. On ðone ēcan eard ussa sāwla *to the eternal region of our souls*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 21; Met. 23, 11. He him ēce meaht geceás *he chose to himself eternal power*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852. He us sealde ēce stadelas *he gave us eternal seats*, 17 b; Th. 41, 26; Cri. 661. Se de dā ēcan āgan wille sōþan gesǽlþa *he who will possess the eternal true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 57; Met. 7, 29. Dæt he walde ēcra gestealda *that he shall rule the eternal mansions*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802. Eorþan dū gefyllest ēceum wæstmum *thou fillest the earth with eternal fruits*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Se mec āna mæg ēcan meahtum geþeón þrymme *who alone by his eternal powers can tame me with power*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 3; Rä. 41, 90. [*Orm.* eche: *O. Sax.* ēwig: *O. Frs.* ewch, ewig, iowich, iowigh: *Dut.* eeuwig: *Ger.* ewig: *M. H. Ger.* ēwic, ēwec: *O. H. Ger.* ēwig: *Goth.* ayuk-duþs *eternity: Dan. Swed.* evig.] DER. efen-ēce.

ēce; *adv. Ever, evermore, eternally, perpetually*; in æternum, semper, continuo, perpĕtuo:—Hie on friþe lifdon ēce mid heora aldor *they lived ever in peace with their chief*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 16; Gen. 20. Dǽr he ēce sceal hāmfæst wesan *where he shall for ever sojourn*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 9; Cri. 1554. Đe wunaþ ēce *qui mānet in æternum*, Ps. Th. 54, 19: Ēce standeþ Godes hand-geweorc *God's handywork standeth evermore*, Canon. Hrs. 369, 17. Dǽr is help gelong ēce to ealdre *there is our help for evermore at hand*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 14; Jul. 646. Wunaþ symble ēce *mānet in sēculum sēculi*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Wunaþ ēce forþ *mānet in sēculum sēculi*, Ps. Th. 118, 90.

ECED, æced, æcced, es; *n. m.* ACID, *vinegar*; acētum:—Đā stōd ān fæt full ecedes *tas ergo ērat pōsĭtum acēto plēnum*, Jn. Bos. 19, 29. Se Hǽlend onfēng ðæs eced-s *the Saviour received the vinegar*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30. Onfēng de Hǽlend ðæt æced, Jn. Rush. War. 19, 30. Dryne ecedes *a drink of vinegar*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Mid ecede *with vinegar*, Ps. Th. 68, 22. Wyl nīdewearde netelan on ecede, dō ofan geallan on dæt eced *boil the netherward [part] of nettle in vinegar, add ox gall to the vinegar*, L. M. 3, 7; Lchdm. ii. 312, 8, 9. Lege hit in ðone eced *lay it in the vinegar*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. [*Plat.* etik, *m: O. Sax.* ekid, *n: Dut.* edik, eek, *m: Ger.* essich, essig, *m: M. H. Ger.* ezzich, *m: O. H. Ger.* ezih, *m: Goth.* akeit, *n: Dan.* eddike, *m. f: Swed.* ättika, *f: Icel.* edik, *n.*] DER. eced-fæt, æced-fæt, -wīn.

eced-fæt, æced-fæt, es; *n. An acid-vat, a vinegar-vessel*; acetābŭlum, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 32; Wrt. Voc. 61, 12.

eced-wīn, es; *n. Acid-wine.* v. æced-wīn.

ece-líc, ēcce-líc; *adj. Eternal, perpetual, everlasting*; æternālis:—Upahebbaþ gatu écelíce *elevāmini portæ æternāles*, Ps. Spl. 23, 9. Écceliċ *eternal*, 23, 7.

écce-líce; *adv. Eternally, ever*; perpĕtuo, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 1. Ic ðas tíde Éastrena écelíce healdan wille *vōlo hoc tempus Paschæ perpĕtuo observāre*. Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 20.

écen *great, powerful*; magnus, pōtens, Andr. Kmbl. 1271; An. 636: 1763; An. 884, = cācen; *pp. of* ēacan *augēri*.

ecer *an acre*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcer.

ECG, e; *f. An* EDGE, *a sharpness, blade, sword*; ācies, acūmen, glādius, ferrum:—On sweordes ecge *on the edge of the sword*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Hyne ecg fornam *the sword had destroyed him*, Beo. Th. 5538; B. 2772. Ecg wæs īren *the edge was iron*, 5549; B. 2778. Ecg grymetode *the blade rang*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exod. 408. Ecga [MS. ecge] milston helpan æt hilde *swords might help in battle*, Beo. Th. 5360; B. 2683: 5649; B. 2828. Mid gryrum ecga *with terrors of swords*, 971; B. 483. Æscum and ecgum *with spears and swords*, 3548; B. 1772. Billa ecgum *with edges of bills*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 14; Dan. 709. [*Wyc.* egge: *Laym.* egge, agge: *Orm.* egge: *Plat.* egge, *f: O. Sax.* eggia, *f: Frs.* ig: *O. Frs.* eg, ig, *f: Kil.* egghe, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* ecke, *f*; eck, *n: O. H. Ger.* ekka, *f: Dan.* eg, *m. f: Swed.* egg, *m: Icel.* egg, *f: Lat.* ācies, acūmen: *Grk.* ἀκή, ἀκίς, ἀκμή: *Sansk.* aśri, *f. ācies, ensis.*] DER. brūn-ecg, heard-, stīþ-, styl-, twý-.

ecgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ecg *an edge*] *To give an edge, to sharpen*; acuĕre. Eeged *edged, sharpened, only found in compositions*, as twig-eeged *two-edged*; bīceps, *q. v.*

ecg-bana, -bona, an; *m. A sword-killer, murderer*; glādio cædens, occisor:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan ángan bréðer *Cain became the murderer of his only brother*, Beo. Th. 2528; B. 1262. Ecg-bona, 5006; B. 2506.

Ecg-bryht, -briht, -berht, -byrht, es; *m.* [ecg *edge, sword*; bryht *bright, excellent*] *Egbert*; Ecgbryhtus; *king of Wessex for thirty-seven years and seven months, from* A. D. 800–837. Egbert chose Swithun [v. Swiþhūn] for the preceptor to his son Æðelwulf, the heir to the throne of Wessex:—Hér, A. D. 800, Ecgbryht fēng to Westseaxna rīce *here*, A. D. 800, *Egbert succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 4. Hér, A. D. 837 [MS. 836], Ecgbryht cyning forþfērde, se rícsode xxxvii wintra and vii mónþas *here*, A. D. 837, *king Egbert died, who reigned thirty-seven years and seven months*, Chr. 836; Th. 117, 25, col. 1.

Ecg-bryhtes stān, es; *m. Brixton Deverill, Wilts?*—He gerād to Ecgbryhtes stāne be eástan Sealwyda *he rode to Egbert's stone, on the east of Selwood*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 3, col. 1.

ecg-clíf *a sea cliff* or *shore*, B. 2893, = ēg-clíf, *q. v.* Beo. Th. 5778.

ecg-heard; *adj. Hard of edge*; ācie dūrus:—Lætaþ spor, fīren ecg-heard, ealdorgeard sceoran *let the spur, the iron hard of edge, raze the dwelling of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183.

ecg-hete, es; *m. Sword-hate, hostile hate*; ōdium glādiis manifestātum, bellum:—Ne gesacu ōhwǽr ecghete eówerþ *nor strife shews anywhere hostile hate*, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738.

ecg-plega, an; *m. A play of swords, sword-fight, battle*; pugna:—Hie dām ealdorþegnum cýðan eódon atolne ecgplegan *they went to inform the principal thanes of the cruel sword-fight*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 246.

ecg-præc; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. Sword-strength, war* or *savage courage*; glādiōrum impĕtus:—He ne þearf atole ecgþræce *he needs not the cruel sword-strength*, Beo. Th. 1196; B. 596.

ecg-wæl, es; *n. Sword's wail, slaughter*; strāges glādio cæsōrum:—

On ecgwæle [MS. ecgwale] *amid the slaughter of swords*, Cd. 96; Th. 126, 2; Gen. 2089.

ecilma, an; *m. A chilblain;* pernio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æcelma.

ēcne *great; acc. of* ēcen.

ēc-nes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Eternity, everlasting;* æternitas:—Dæt we wuldres eard in ēcnesse āgan mōsten *that we for ever might possess the abode in glory*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 9; Cri. 1204; Ps. Th. 118, 152. On ēcnisse *for ever*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 18; Gen. 469. On ēcnysse *for ever*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29; Ps. Th. 110, 6; 118, 44.

ēcra *of eternal*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802; *gen. pl. of* ēce.

ēcre *for continual*, Homl. Blick. 127, 22; *dat. f. of* ēce.

ēc-sōþ, ēc-sōþlīce *but truly, but also;* sed autem, vēre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēc-sōþlīce *but truly.* v. ēc-sōþ.

ēd [ēad *happiness*] *Safety, security, happiness;* sālus, asylum:—Ēd monne *safety of men, the ark*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 30, Mann. Some think ed signifies *a renewing, restoration, regeneration;* renōvātio: then ed monne might be translated, *regeneration of men. Grn. corrected* ed monne *into* edniowne *renewed*:—Đā he hine [ēgor-here] upp forlēt edniowne [*acc. referring to* hine = ēgor-here] streámum stīgan *when he allowed it* [*the water-flood-' host'*] *renewed to mount up in streams*, Gen. 1405.

ed-, prefixed to words, denotes *anew, again*, as the Latin re- *meaning* rursus, dēnuo, itērum. Edniwian *to renew, to make new again;* renōvāre. [*Wyc.* ed-: *Plat. O. Fr.* et- in etmal: *M. H. Ger.* ite-; *O. H. Ger.* it-, ita-: *Goth.* id-; *O. Nrs.* id-.]

-ed used as a termination of *pp.* v. D 4, 5.

ēd- = ād *a funeral pile.* v. ēd-wylm.

ed-cenning, e; *f. Regeneration;* regenērātio:—On edcenninge *in regenērātione*, Mt. Bos. 19, 28.

ed-cer, -cir, -cyr, -cerr, -cirr, -cyrr, es; *m. A return;* reversio, rēditus:—Ne hī edcerres æfre mōton wēnan *they may never think of return*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 7; Sat. 451. Ēdcir dære ādle *a return of the disease*, Past. 33, 7; Cot. MS. Edcyr of wræcsīpe [MS. spræc-side] *postliminium*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 28; Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. DER. cyrr.

ed-cōelness, e; *f. A recooling, pleasant coolness;* refrigērātio, Ps. Spl. 65, 11? Lye.

ed-cucian, -cwician; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To re-quicken, revive;* reviviscēre, Greg. Dial. 1, 12, Lye. DER. ge-edcucian, -cwician.

ed-cwide, es; *m. A relation, retelling;* relātio, Lye.

ed-cyr, -cyrr, es; *m. A return;* rēditus, Wrt. Voc. 21, 22. v. ed-cer.

ēde, es; *n.* [*ēad;* grex:—Wæs ðær ēde *erat ibi grex*, Lk. Lind. War. 8, 32: 12, 32. v. eówde.

eder, es; *m. A hedge, house;* sēpes, dōmus:—Hryðge ða ederas *the houses* [*are*] *ruinous*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. v. eodor.

eder-gong, es; *m. A home-seeking;* desīderium dōmus:—Ðær næfre cymeþ edergong *there never comes a home*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 21; Cri. 1676.

edesc-hen *an edish hen, a quail;* cōturnix, Ps. Surt. 104, 40. v. edisc-hen.

ed-geong, ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again;* rejuvēnescens:—Of ascan edgeong weseþ *from ashes he becomes young again*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373.

ed-gīfan; *p.* -geáf, *pl.* -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen *To give again, restore;* reddēre, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 108.

ed-gift, e; *f. A re-giving, restitution;* restitūtio, Lye.

ed-gild, es; *n. A re-payment;* rē-sōlūtio, Leo, A. Sax. Gl. 250. v. gild.

ed-giong; *adj. Growing young again;* rejuvēnescens, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 28; Ph. 581. v. ed-geong.

ed-grōwung, e; *f. A re-growing;* recidīva, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 26; Wrt. Voc. 39, 12.

ed-gyldend, es; *m. A remunerator, rewarder;* remunērātor, Scint. 33, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-hwyrft, es; *m. A returning, return;* rēditio, rēditus:—He ne wēneþ, dæt him dæs edhwyrft cyme *he will not hope that its return may come*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 3; Gu. Ex. 42: Beo. Th. 2566; B. 1281.

edisc, es; *n.* [ed-, *Lat.* re- *again;* isc *a termination, generally an adj.* but also es;] **I.** EDISH *or aftermath, pasture;* pascua:—Wǽrun we his sceáp, ða he on his edisce afēdde *we were his sheep, which he fed in his pasture*, Ps. Th. 94, 7: 99, 3. **II.** *a park;* vīvārium, Cot. 207, Lye.

edisc-hen, -henn, e; *f. An* EDISH HEN, *quail;* cōturnix:—Hī bǽdon, and com edischen *petiērunt, et vēnit cōturnix*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. Edeschen *'the edisse-henne,'* Ps. Surt. 104, 40. v. ersc-hen.

edisc-weard, es; *m. The keeper of edish, of a park, warren, etc;* vivarii custos, Wrt. Voc. 288, 12, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edisc.

ed-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To repeat, renew;* repetēre, renōvāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-lǽcung, e; *f. A repetition;* repetitio:—He sceal God biddan dæt he hyne gehealde wið dara ærgedōna yfla edlǽcunge *he shall pray to God to preserve him against a repetition of the evils before committed*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 42.

ed-leǽnian, ed-leánian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To reward, recompense, renew, remit;* retribuēre:—He edleǽnaþ me *retribuit mihi*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 26. DER. leánian.

ed-leǽnung, e; *f. A rewarding;* retribūtio:—For edleǽnunge *propter retribūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 112. v. ed-leánung.

ed-leán, ead-leán, æd-leán, es; *n.* [ed or ead; leán *a loan*] *A reward, recompense, requital, retribution;* præmium, retribūtio:—Edleánes dæg *retribūtiōnis dies*, Lk. Bos. 4, 19. Dæt edleán, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19; Andr. Kmbl. 2457; An. 1230. For edleáne *propter retribūtiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 118, 112.

ed-leánian *to reward;* remunerāre, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. leánian.

ed-leánung, e; *f. A rewarding, recompense;* retribūtio:—Nylle ðū forgytan ealle edleánunga *vel* edleán his *nōli oblīvisci omnes retribūtiōnes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2. v. ed-leǽnung.

ed-lesende, ed-lesendlīc; *adj. Reciprocal, relative;* relātivus:—Gif ic cwede, ðū wást hwá ðys dyde *tu scis quis hoc fecit*, ðon bið se [hwā] *quis relātīvum*, dæt is edlesendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 30: 38; Som. 40, 62.

ed-lesung, e; *f. A relation, relating;* relātio, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ēd-mōd; *adj. Mild, obedient;* obēdiens, mītis, Ben. Lye.

ēd-mōdian, -mōdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be humble, to obey;* obēdīre:—Hī ēdmōdigaþ him *obēdiunt ei*, Mk. Lind. War. 1, 27.

ed-neowe; *adj. Renewed;* renōvātus:—Eart ðū edneowe *renōvātus es*, Ps. Th. 102, 5: Cd. 17; Th. 20, 25; Gen. 314. v. ed-niwe.

ed-niowunga; *adv. Anew;* dēnuo:—Ðe eów eágena leóht bōte gefremede edniowunga *who healed anew the light of your eyes*, Elen. Kmbl. 599; El. 300.

ed-niwan; *adv. Anew, again:* dē nōvo, dēnuo:—Eów gebýraþ dæt gē beón acennede edniwan *oportet nos nasci dēnuo*, Jn. Bos. 3, 7: 3, 3.

ed-niwe, ed-neowe; *adj. New, again new, renewed;* renōvātus:—Eft cymeþ feorh edniwe *renewed life returns*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 12; Ph. 223: 61 a; Th. 224, 4; Ph. 370: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 77; Met. 11, 39.

ed-niwe; *adv. Anew, again;* dēnuo:—Swā se fugel weorþeþ gomel æfter geárum geong edniwe *thus the bird becomes old after years and young again*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 25; Ph. 258.

ed-niwian; *part.* igende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To make new, to renew;* renōvāre:—Ðū edniwast ansīne eorþan *renōvābis fāciem terræ*, Ps. Spl. 103, 31. Hý fēringa eald æfþoncan edniwedon [MS. edniwedan] *they suddenly renewed the old grudge*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 21; Jul. 485. DER. ge-ed-niwian.

ed-niwinga; *adv. Anew;* dēnuo:—Se fugel lif eft onfehþ edniwinga *the bird receives again life anew*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 2; Ph. 534: Andr. Reed. 1569; An. 784.

ed-niwung, e; *f. A renewing, reparation, renovation;* repārātio:—Seó feórþe dæl sceal beón to edniwunge Godes cyricean *the fourth part shall be to a renewing of God's church*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 9.

ēdo *a flock;* grex:—Ge-eode [MS. ge-eáde] all suner *vel* ēdo in sæ *ābiit tōtus grex in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 32. v. eówde.

edor, eder, es; *m. A hedge, fence, place inclosed by a hedge, fold, dwelling, house;* sēpes, dōmus, tectum:—Gif frīman edor gegangeþ *if a freeman forcibly enter a dwelling*, L. Ethb. 29: Th. i. 10, 3. Under edoras *under dwellings*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 25; Gen. 2445: 114; Th. 150, 5; Gen. 2487. Ederas *houses*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77. v. eodor.

edor-brecþ, e; *f.* [edor, brecþ *fractio*] *A fence-breaking, house-breaking;* sēpis fractio, dōmus fractio:—Gif frīman edorbrecþe gedēþ *if a freeman commit house-breaking*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15. v. eodor-brice.

edor-brice, -bryce *a fence-breaking*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 10, note 25. v. eodor-brice.

edre; *adv. Immediately, at once, forthwith;* statim, prōtinus, illico:—Edre him ða eorlas agēfon ondsware *the earls gave answer to him immediately*, Andr. Kmbl. 801: An. 401: 1285; An. 643: 1900; An. 952; Invent. Crs. Reed. 1300; El. 649. v. ædre.

ēdre *an artery, vein;* artēria, vēna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ǽdre.

ed-recan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ruminate;* rumināre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eodorcan.

ed-recedroc, -rocc, es; *m. The belching thing;* rūmen, Cot. 169, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-rine, es; *m. A meeting;* occursus, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 7.

edring, e; *f. A refuge, return;* refūgium:—Dust ne mæg him edringe ǽnge gehātan *the dust may not promise any refuge to him*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 11; Seel. 107. v. edor.

ed-roc, es; *m. A chewing again, chewing the cud, considering;* rūmen, ruminātio:—Wásend *vel* edroc *rūmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 43. Cíwung *vel* edroc, *vel* acēocung *ruminātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 121, 122; Wrt. Voc. 54, 62.

ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft, e; *f. A new creation, new birth;* regēnērātio:—Com swefnes wóma, hū worulð wǽre wundrum geteód ungelíc yldum óþ edsceafte *the terror of a dream came, how the world was wondrously framed unlike to men until regeneration*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 30; Dan. 112: Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 14, 16.

ed-staðelian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od [ed *again*, staðelian *to establish*, staðol a *foundation*] *To establish again, re-establish, restore*; restibilire, Som. Ben. Lye.

ed-staðelig; *adj. Firm, strong*; firmus:—Beó se awirged, de æfre eft gedó edstadelige ðas burh Hiericho *málédictus vir qui suscitávérit et ædificávérit* [*restibilí'am fécérit*] *cívitátem Jéricho*, Jos. 6, 26.

ed-staðelung, e; *f. An establishing again, re-establishment, renewing*; reparátio, R. Ben. 36.

ed-þingung, e; *f. A reconciliation*; reconciliátio:—Edþingunge *reconciliátio*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 127; Wrt. Voc. 51, 40.

edulf-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house*; prædii sustentácúlum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 16. v. edyl-stæf.

ed-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended; *v. intrans. To return, desist from, cease*; reverti, cessáre:—Gyf him edwendan æfre scolde bealuwa bísigu *if ever the tribulation of evils should return to him*, Beo. Th. 565; B. 280.

ed-wenden, e; *f. A reverse, alteration, end*; mútátio, áversio, cessátio:—Edwenden cwom *a reverse came*, Beo. Th. 4383, note; B. 2188. Ær don edwenden worulde geweorþe *ere that an end shall be to the world*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 14; Ph. 40.

ed-wendu, e; *f. An alteration, change, end*; mútátio, cessátio:—Æghwylc dissa earfoða ece standeþ, bútan edwende *all these sufferings are eternal, without a change*, Salm. Kmbl. 951; Sal. 475.

ed-wielle *A whirlpool, dizziness*; vortex áquæ, Cot. 86.

ed-wihte; *pron. Anything, something*: áliquid:—Næfre hleówlora [MS. hleor-lora] æt edwihtan mon weorþeþ *a man is never deprived of protection in anything*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 15; Gen. 1954. [Ed = *A. Sax.* æt *in* æt-hwæga *somewhat*; áliquantum: æt-hwón *almost*; fére: *Ger.* et: *M. H. Ger.* ete; *O. H. Ger.* etta, eta, ede.]

ed-winde *A winding again, a vortex*; vortex:—Edwinde *vortex*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 92; Wrt. Voc. 54, 36.

ed-wist, e; *f.* [ed *re-, anew, again*; wist *support*] *Being, subsistence, existence, essence, substance*; substantia:—Ic adilegie ealle ða edwiste, ðe ic geworhte *délébo omnem substantiam, quam fci*, Gen. 7, 4. v. æt-wist.

edwistfull; *adj.* [edwist *substance*, full *full*] *Existing, substantial, substantive*; substantiális, Som. Ben. Lye. v. edwistlic.

edwistlic; *adj. Existing, subsisting, substantial, substantive*; substantiális:—Ic eom, is edwistlic word *I am is the substantive* [*existing*] *verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24. DER. efen-edwstlic.

ed-wít, æd-wít, es; *n. A reproach, disgrace, blame, contumely, scorn*; opprobrium, probrum, ignóminia, cavillátio:—Wæs him on gemynde yfel and edwít *the evil and contumely was in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 109; Met. 1, 55. Ealle beóþ aweaxen of edwíttes ýða heáfdum *all shall be grown over by the heads of the waves of scorn*, Salm. Kmbl. 57; Sal. 29. Ne þearf ðé on edwít Abraham settan *Abraham need not put thee in reproach*, i. e. *reproach to thee*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. And me ealc fela díinra edwíta on geféollon *et opprobria exprobrantium tibi cecidérunt súper me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9: 73, 21.

ed-wítan; *p.* -wát, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen *To reproach, blame, upbraid*; exprobrare:—Hosp edwítende ðé hruron ofer me *opprobria exprobrantium tibi cecidérunt súper me*, Ps. Spl. 68, 12. v. æt-wítan.

ed-wítfullice; *adv. Disgracefully*; probróse, Cot. 195, Lye.

edwít-líf, es; *n. A disgraceful life*; probrósa vita:—Deáþ biþ sélla eorla gehwylcum ðonne edwítlíf *death is better for every man than a disgraceful life*, Beo. Th. 5775; B. 2891.

edwít-scype, es; *m. Cowardice*; ignávia, ignóminia:—Þurh edwít-scype *ignominióse*, Wald. 23; Vald. 1, 14.

edwít-spræc, e; *f. Contemptuous speech, scorn*; opprobrium, imprópérium, cavillátio:—Ðý-læs ic scyle þrówian edwítspræce *lest I shall suffer contemptuous speech*, Andr. Kmbl. 161; An. 81; Ps. Th. 88, 43: 101, 6.

edwít-spreca, an; *m. A blame-speaker, scoffer, caviller*; cavillátor:—Him edwítsprecan ernuþu geheton *the cavillers threatened him with affliction*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 129, 8; Gú. 418.

edwít-stæf, es; *m. A disgraceful letter, reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonour*; opprobrium:—Eom ic to edwít-stæfe eallum geworden *factus sum opprobrium omnibus*, Ps. Th. 108, 24; 78, 4: 118, 42.

ed-wylm, es; *m.* [=æd *a funeral pile*, wylm *heat, fire*] *Heat of fire, burning heat*; flammæ æstuátio:—Se fécna gebroht hafaþ æt dam edwylme ða de him oncleóíaþ *the beguiler has brought into that burning heat those who cleave to him*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 19; Wal. 73.

ed-wyrpan; *p.* -wyrpte; *pp.* -wyrped *To recover, become better*; meliórári, Ben. Lye. DER. ge-edwyrpan.

ed-wyrþing, e; *f. Recovery, a growing better, recovering*; recúpe-rátio:—Án eáwfæst mynecenu læg swíde geswenct, orwéne ælcere edwyrþinge *a pious mynchen lay greatly afflicted, hopeless of any recovery*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 29.

Éfe, an; *f. Eve*:—Éfe *Eve*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 1; Sat. 408. v. Éua.

efel; *adj. Evil, bad*; právus, málus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yfel.

efe-lang; *adj.* [=efen *even*, lang *long*] *Even-long, equally long, oblong?* [*Wrt. Provncl.* evelong = *oblong*]; æque longus, oblongus:—Ðæt hol ðæt he efe-lang ær gefylde *the oblong hole which he filled before*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 13; Rä. 45, 7.

efe-lástе, efen-láste, an; *f.* [lástan *to last, continue, endure*] *The everlasting*; gnaphálium, Lin:—Genim efelástan *take everlasting*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 3: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 19: 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 120, 2: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 4. Nim efelástan ufewearde *take the upper* [*part*] *of everlasting*, L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 20. Efeláste *herba mercuriális*, Som. Ben. Lye.

efeleác, es; *n. An onion, a scallion*; cæpa, Som. Ben. Lye.

EFEN, efn, æfen; *adj.* EVEN, *equal*; æquus, plánus, æquális:—Módes geeynde grétep grorn efen winde *the disposition of his mind approached sadness equal to the wind*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49. On efen, *adv. together*; simul, una:—Englas on efen blówaþ býman *angels shall blow the trumpet together*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 10; Cri. 881: Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efen, *prep. On even ground, on a level, by, near, aside with*; in æquáli, juxta:—Him on efn ligeþ ealdor-gewinna *by him lies his vital adversary*, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* even: *Laym.* æfne, efne: *Orm.* efenn: *Plat.* even, even, effen: *O. Sax.* eban: *Frs.* even: *O. Frs.* ivin, even: *Dut.* even, effen: *Ger.* eben: *M. H. Ger.* eben, ebene: *O. H. Ger.* eban: *Goth.* ibns: *Dan.* jävn: *Swed.* jemn: *Icel.* jafn, jamn.] DER. un-efen.

efen, efne; *adv. Evenly, equally, just so*; æque:—Wunedon ætsomne efen swá lange swá him lýfed wæs *they dwelled together just so long as was permitted to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 487; Met. 20, 244: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 24; Gú. 564.

éfen, es; *n. Evening*; vesper:—Éfna gehwám *each evening*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 27; Gú. 1216. v. æfen.

efen-, efn-, efne-, in composition, denotes *even, equal*, represented by co-, con-, com-, as

efen-æðele *equally noble*. v. emn-æðele.

efen-behéfe *equally useful or necessary*. v. efn-behéfe.

efen-beorht; *adj. Equally bright*; æque splendidus:—Heofonsteorran ealle efen-beorhte æfre ne scínaþ *the stars of heaven do not ever shine all equally bright*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 465; Met. 20, 233: 20, 461; Met. 20, 231.

efen-biscеop, efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop*; co-episcópus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efenbisceopum *cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcópis*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 38.

efen-blissian; *part.* -blissiende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [blissian *to rejoice*] *To rejoice with, to rejoice equally*; congrátúlári:—Efenblissiende Breotone on his geleáfan, monige cálond blissiaþ *Britain equally rejoicing in his belief, many isles shall rejoice*; congrátúlante in fide ejus Brittania, lætentur insúlæ multæ, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 14.

efen-ceaster-wearan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m. Fellow-citizens*; concives:—Efenceasterwaran dæs heofonlícan ríces *concives regni cælestis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

efen-cuman; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cómon; *pp.* -cumen; *v. intrans. To come together, convene, assemble together, agree*; convénire:—Lícode us efen-cuman *placuit convénire nos*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 5. Efencumendum monegum bisceopum *convenientibus plúrimis episcópis*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 11.

efen-dýre; *adj. Equally dear*; æque cárus:—Ða syndon efen-dýre *they are equally dear*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3.

efen-éadig; *adj. Equally blessed*; æque beátus:—Efeneádig bearn *equally blessed child*, Hy. 8, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 21.

efen-eald, efn-eald; *adj. Co-eval, of the same age*; co-ævus, co-ætáneus:—Ic æt efenealdum æfre ne métte máran snyttro *I never met with greater prudence among those of his age*, Andr. Kmbl. 1105; An. 553: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 19. Náenig efen-eald him *no one of like age with him*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 2; Wíd. 40. Plegende mid his efen-ealdum *playing with his co-evals*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 4.

efen-eardigende *Dwelling together*; cohábitans:—Ðæt ðú sunu wære efen-eardigende mid dínne éngan Freán *that thou his son shouldst be dwelling together with thy sole Lord*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 16; Cri. 237.

efen-ece, emn-ece; *adj. Co-eternal*; co-æternus:—Ær don up-stige efenéce bearn ágnum fæder *ere that the co-eternal child ascended to his own father*, Exon. 14 b: Th. 29, 19; Cri. 465.

efen-edwistlic; *adj. Consubstantial, of the same substance*; consubstantiális:—Se Hálga Gást is dæs Fæder Gást and dæs Suna, him bám efenedwistlic *the Holy Ghost is the Spirit of the Father and of the Son, consubstantial with them both*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 27. Ic gelýfe on ænne Crist, done áncennedan Godes Sunu, acennedne ná gewórhtne, efen-edwistlicne dam Fæder *I believe in one Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father*, ii. 596, 30.

efen-éhþ, -néhþ, e; *f. A plain*; plánities:—On ælcre efen-éhþe *on every plain*, Chr. 894; Th. 170, 36.

efen-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant*; conservus. v. efne-esne.

efen-etan *to eat as much as any one*. v. efn-etan.

efen-fela, -feola; *indecl. So many, as many*; tótidem, tot:—Eardas rúme Meotud arærde efen-fela bega þeóda and þeáwa *the Creator*

established spacious lands, as many of both nations and manners, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 17; Gn. Ex. 17. Hilde abbudisse efen-feola wintra in munuclîfe Drihtne gehâlgode *Hild abbatissa tôtîdem annos in Monastica vita Dômino consecrâvit,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42.

efen-gedælan *to share alike.* v. efngedælan.

efen-gefeón; *p.* -gefeah, *pl.* -gefægon; *pp.* -gefægen *To rejoice together;* congaudêre:—Efengefeóndum eallum đam folce *congaudente ûniverso pôpûlo,* Bd. 2, 22; S. 553, 13.

efen-gelîc; *adj. Like, co-equal;* similis, consimilis, co-æquâlis:—Cweđaþ to hyra efengelîcon *dicunt co-æquâlibus,* Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

efen-gemæcca, an; *m. A companion, husband;* consors, consortii jûre æquâlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. efn-gemæcca.

efen-gereord, e: *f. An evening repast, supper;* cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-gereordian *To sup;* cœnâre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hâda-bisceop, es; *m. A co-bishop;* co-episcôpus, Greg. Dial. 1, 5.

efen-hæfdling, es; *m. An equal, fellow, fellow-mate;* co-æquâlis, co-ætâneus:—Gesomnode micle scôle his geþoftena and hys efen-hæfdlingas *he collected a great troop of his companions and equals,* Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 3.

efen-heáh; *adj. Equally high;* æque altus, Salm. Kmbl. 85, 28.

efen-heáp, es; *m. A fellow-soldier, soldier of the same band;* commânipûlâris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hêrenis, -niss, e; *f. A praising together;* collaudâtio, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 1.

efen-hêrian; *v. trans. To praise together;* collaudâre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-hleóđor, -hleôdres; *m. A sounding together, concordance of voices* or *sounds, united voice;* concentus:—Bletsiaþ Bregu sêlestan efen-hleóđre dus *they bless the most excellent Lord thus with united voice,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 15; Ph. 621.

efen-hlета, -hlytta, an; *m. A consort, companion, fellow;* consors:—Hæfde Oswio efenhletan đære cynelîcan wurþnysse *hâbuit Oswiu consortem rêgiæ dignitâtis,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 29; 5, 8; S. 621, 27. Đæt we beón efenhlyttan his wuldres *that we be companions of his glory,* Homl. Th. i. 34, 1. Smyrode đê God đîn mid ele blisse tôfôran dînum efen-hlyttum *unxit te Deus tuus ôleo lætîtiæ præ consortîbus tuis,* Ps. Lamb. 44, 8.

efen-hlytta, an; *m. A consort, companion;* consors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 6, MSS. C. D. v. efen-hleta.

efen-lêcan; *p.* -lâhte; *pp.* -lâht *To be equal, like, to imitate;* imitâri, Lye. v. ge-efenlâcan.

efen-lêcend, es; *m. An imitator;* imitâtor, Scint. 2, Lye.

efen-lêcestre, an; *f. A female imitator;* imitatrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-lêcung, e; *f. A matching* or *making like* or *equal;* imitâtio, æquipârâtio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-lâste, an; *f. The everlasting;* gnaphâlium:—Genim efenlâstan nyđowearde *take the netherward [part] of everlasting,* Lchdm. iii. 2, 2. v. efe-lâste.

efen-lîc; *adj. Even, equal;* æquâlis:—Nænig efenlîc đam in worlde gewearþ wîfes gearnung *a woman's desert was in the world not equal to that,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 20; Cri. 39: Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38.

efen-lîca, an; *m. An equal;* æquâlis. v. efn-lîca.

efen-lîce; *adv.* EVENLY, *alike;* æque:—Efenlîce Godes man *æque Deo devôtus,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 16.

efen-lîcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality;* æquâlitas. v. efn-lîcnes.

efen-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal.* v. efn-ling.

efen-mêre *equally great.* v. efnmære.

efen-metan; *v. trans. To make equal, to compare;* compârâre, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-mete, es; *m. Even-meat, supper;* cœna, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-micel; *adj. Equally great;* æque magnus:—Đû meahte spêd efen-micle Gode âgan ne môste *thou mightest not possess abundance of power equally great with God,* Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 4; Cri. 1403.

efen-mid; *adj. Middle;* mêdius, plâne mêdius:—On đisse eorþan efen-midre *in mêdio terræ,* Ps. Th. 73, 12.

efen-neáh; *adv. Equally near;* æque vicine:—Strîceþ ymbûtan efen-neáh gehwæđer *it holds its course around equally near everywhere,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 282; Met. 20, 141.

efen-niht, e; *f. Even-night, equinox;* æquinoctium, Bd. Whelc. 493, 38.

efen-nys, efyn-nis, -niss, -nes, e; *f.* EVENNESS, *equality;* æquâlitas:—Efennys gecŷđnys đîn on ecnysse *æquâtas testimônia tua in æternum,* Ps. Spl. 118, 144: 10, 8.

efen-rice; *adj. Equally mighty, of equal power;* æquâlis potentiæ, æquipollens:—Wæron hî eft efenrice *they were again of equal power,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 27.

efen-sârig; *adj. Even* or *equally sorry;* æque tristis, compassus:—He wearþ hyre sâre efensârig *ille êrat ejus dôlôri compassus,* Greg. Dial. 2, 1, Lye.

efen-sârignyss, e; *f. Compassion;* compassio, Lye.

efen-scearp; *adj. Equally sharp;* æque acûtus:—Hî heora tungan teóþ sweorde efen-scearpe *exâcuêrunt ut glâdium linguas suas,* Ps. Th. 63, 3.

efen-scyldig; *adj. Equally guilty,* L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2.

efen-spêdiglîc, efne-spêdelîc; *adj.* [efen, spêdiglîc *substantiam hâbens*] *Consubstantial;* consubstantiâlis:—Þrŷnnesse in ânnesse efenspêdiglîce *Trinitâtem in unitâte consubstantiâlem,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 37.

efen-swîþ; *adj. Equally strong.* v. efn-swîþ.

efen-þênung, e; *f. Even-food, supper;* vespertina refectio, Fulg. 42, Mann.

efen-þeówa, an; *m.:* efen-þeów, efn-þeów, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Astrehte hys efen-þeówa hyne and bæd hyne *procîdens conservus ejus rôgâbat eum,* Mt. Bos. 18. 29. Hû ne gebŷrede đê gemiltsian dînum efen-þeówan *nonne ergo oportuit te misêrêri conservi tui?* Mt. Bos. 18, 33. He gemêtte hys efen-þeówan *he found his fellow-servant,* 18, 28. Gesâwon hys efen-þeówas đæt *his fellow-servants saw that,* 18, 31.

efen-þrôwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffer together, to compassionate, commiserate;* compâti, commisêrâri, Past. 16, 1; Hat. MS. 20 a, 25. 26.

efen-þrôwung, e; *f. A suffering together, compassion;* compassio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-þwær; *adj. Agreeing;* concors, Procem. R. Conc. Lye.

efen-towistlîc; *adj. Consubstantial;* consubstantiâlis, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wæge, an; *f. Even-weight;* æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wel *even, well, equally;* æque, similiter, Off. Regum 10, Lye.

efen-weorcan; *v. trans. To co-operate;* co-opêrâri, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-weorþ; *adj. Even worth, equivalent;* æque dignus, æquivâlens, L. Edg. C. 50; Th. ii. 254, 23.

efen-werod, es; *n. A soldier of the same company, a fellow-soldier;* commânipûlâris, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wesende *co-existent;* co-existens:—Đû mid Fæder đinne gefyrn wære efenwesende *thou wast co-existent with thy Father of old,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 11; Cri. 350.

efen-wiht *even-weight;* æquipondium, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrcan, -weorcan; *v. trans. To co-operate;* co-opêrâri:—Efen-wyrcend *co-opêrâtor,* Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 27.

efen-wyrcung, e; *f. A co-operating;* co-opêrâtio, Som. Ben. Lye.

efen-wyrhta, an; *m. A fellow worker;* co-opêrâtor:—Com he to Rôme mid hys efenwyrhtan and gefêran đæs ylcan weorces Ceólferþ *wênit Rômam cum co-opêrâtôre ac sôcio ejusdem opêris Ceolfrido,* Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 28.

efen-wyrđe; *adj. Equally worthy;* condignus:—Mid efenwyrđum đædum *condignis actîbus,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 24: 4, 6; S. 574, 18.

efen-yrfe-weard, es; *m. A co-heir;* cohêres:—Sibba, his gefêra and efenyrfeward đæs ylcan rices *Sebbe, sôcius ejus et cohêres regni ejusdem,* Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 2. Swylce gedafenaþ đæt hî engla efenyrfeweardas on heofonum sîn *tâles angelôrum in cœlis dêcet esse cohêrêdes,* 2, 1; S. 501, 19.

éfeostlîce; *adv. Quickly, hastily;* cêlêriter:—He bebeád him đæt he éfeostlîce sceolde to him cuman *he commanded him that he should quickly come to him,* Chr. 1114; Th. 370, 19.

efer, es; *m. A wild boar;* âper, Anlct. v. eofor.

efer-fearn *filix arbôrûtica,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 14; Wrt. Voc. 31, 25. v. eofor-fearn.

Efer-wîc *Fork,* Chr. 188; Th. 15, 25, col. 3. v. Eofor-wîc.

EFES, e; *f. Eaves of a house, a brim, brink, edge, side;* margo, lâtus:—Geworden ic eom swâ swâ spearwa ânhoga ođđe ânwuniende on efese ođđe on þecene *factus sum sicut passer solîtârius in tecto,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 8. To đære efese *to the edge,* Cod. Dipl. 353; A. D. 931; Kmbl. ii. 172. 22. Bî swâ hwađerre efese [MS. efes] *on whichever side,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. [*Wyc.* evese *brow of a hill: Laym,* eovesen, *dat. pl. eaves: Plat.* oese, ese: *O. Frs.* ose *edges of the roof: Ger. Bav. dial.* obesen *porch of a church: M. H. Ger.* obese. *f. vestibulum: O. H. Ger.* opasa *atrium, vestîbulum: Goth.* ubizwa, *f. a hall, porch: Icel.* ups, *f. eaves.*]

efes-drypa, an; *m. Eaves-drip;* stillicîdium. v. yfes-dropa, -dropa.

efesian, efosian, eísian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [efes *the eaves,* q. v.] *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, to shear;* in rôtundum attondêre, tondêre:—Ne gê eów ne efesion ne beard ne sciron *neque in rôtundum attondêbitis cômam nec râdêris barbam,* Lev. 19, 27. Ic efesige ođđe ic scere scêp ođđe hors *tondeo ôves aut êquos,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 9. DER. ge-efesian, -efsian.

éfest, e; *f. A hastening;* festinâtio. v. ôfost.

éfestan, to éfestanne; *p.* éfeste, *pl.* éfeston; *impert.* éfest, *pl.* éfestaþ; *pp.* éfested *To hasten, make haste, be quick;* propêrâre, concurrêre, festinâre:—Hwylcum wegum to éfestanne sŷ to ingange his rices *quibus sit viis ad ingressum regni illîus propêrandum,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 20. He éfeste norþweard *he hastened northward,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 10. Hî to đâm dweoligendum læcedômum deófolgylde éfeston and scyndon *ad errâtica idolatriæ medicâmina concurrêbant,* Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. To gefultumianne me éfest *ad adjûvandum me festîna,* Ps. Lamb. 69, 2. v. éfstan.

efesung, e; *f. A polling, rounding, shearing, compassing;* tonsûra, Som. Ben. Lye.

efesung-sceara, an; *f. A pair of scissors* or *shears;* forfex, Som. Ben. Lye.

efete, an; *f. An* EFT, *a newt, lizard;* lăcerta:—Efete *lăcerta vel stilio,* Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 18; Wrt. Voc. 24, 22. [*Wyc.* euete *a lizard.*] v. ǽdexe.

efn ; *adj. Even, equal;* æquus, plānus, æquālis:—Oñ efn, *adv. Together;* simul, ūna, Ps. Th. 116, 1. On efn, *prep. On even ground, by, near, aside with;* in æquāli, juxta, Beo. Th. 5798; B. 2903. v. efen.

efnan ; p. ede, de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* **I.** *to throw down, prostrate, level, lay low;* prosternĕre:—Ic efne to eorþan ealdne ceorl *I throw down the old churl to earth,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 28; Rä. 28, 8. **II.** *to perform, execute, labour, achieve;* patrāre, perpetrāre, facĕre, præstāre:—Ic ǽ ðīne efne and healde *custōdiam lēgem tuam,* Ps. Th. 118, 44: 118, 131, 143. Oþ-ðæt his byre mihte eorlscipe efnan *until his son might achieve a valorous deed,* Beo. 5237; B. 2622. Þe ǽr eorlscipe efnde *who before performed valorous deeds,* 6006; B. 3007. Hie efndon unrihtdōm *they executed unrighteousness,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183. Hie ðat efnedon sōna *they performed that soon,* Elen. Kmbl. 1423; El. 713. Efn elne dis *perform this boldly,* Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fä. 8. DER. ge-efnan.

efn-behēfe ; *adj.* [behēfe *necessary*] *Equally useful* or *necessary;* æque ūtilis *vel* necessārius:—Is ðiós ōðru sýlen efnbehēfu *this other similitude is equally necessary,* Bt. Met. Fox 12, 14; Met. 12, 7.

efn-biscop, es; *m. A co-bishop;* co-episcŏpus:—Mid Laurentio and Justo his efnbiscopum *cum Laurentio et Justo co-episcŏpis,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 30. v. efen-biscop.

efne, an; *f? Alum;* alūmen, styptēria = *στυπτηρία*:—Efne *alūmen* vel *stiptūra* [= *styptēria*], Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 126; Wrt. Voc. 31, 12. Efne *alūmen,* 56; Som. 67, 38; Wrt. Voc. 37, 28.

efne [= efen]; *adv. Even, exactly, precisely, just, alike, likewise, just now;* plāne, æque, omnīno, mōdō, jam prīdem:—He wintra hæfde efne hund-seofontig ǽr him sunu wōce *he had just seventy winters ere a son was born to him,* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 24; Gen. 1158. We ðē willaþ ferigan efne to ðam lande *we will convey thee even to the land [to the very land;* in eandem terram], Andr. Kmbl. 587; An. 294: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 95: Met. 8, 48. On witte weallende byrnaþ efne sió gitsung *even the covetousness* [i. e. *the just-mentioned covetousness*] *burns raging in his mind,* 8, 91: Met. 8, 46. Gif ic on helle gedōn hwyrft ænigne, ðū me æt-byst efne rihte *si descendĕro in infernum, pŏriter ades,* Ps. Th. 138, 6. He hæfde eorþan and up-rōdor efne gedǽled *he had divided the earth and firmament alike,* Cd. 146; Th. 182, 16; Exod. 76. [v. efn-gedǽlan.] Ic ǽ ðīne efnast healde *I keep thy law most exactly,* Ps. Th. 118, 77. Efne swā *even so, even as:*—And efne swā he dec gemētte meahtum gehrodene *and even so he found thee adorned with virtues,* Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 5; Cri. 330. Deór efne swā some æfter dære stefne on ðone stenc fārað *just so goes the beast after the voice in that odour,* 96 a; Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. Lixte se leóma efne swā of heofene scīneþ rōdores candel *the beam shone even as from heaven shines the candle of the firmament,* Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. He Hengestes heáp hringum þénede efne swā swīðe swā he Fresena cyn byldan wolde *he should serve Hengest's band with rings even as abundantly as he would encourage the Frisian race,* Beo. Th. 2188; B. 1092. He efne swā swīðe hī lufode, dæt . . . *he loved her even so greatly, that* . . . [adeo ut], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 129; Met. 26, 65. v. efen; *adv.*

efne ; *interj. Lo! behold! truly! indeed;* en, ecce, certe, prŏfecto:—Ðā se tān gehwearf efne ofer ǽnne ealdgesīða *then indeed went the lot over one of the old comrades,* Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. And efne! ðā ætȳwde Moyses and Helias *et ecce apparŭerunt Moyses et Elias,* Mt. Bos. 17, 3. Efne swā biþ gebletsad beorna ǽghwylc *ecce sic benedīcĭtur hŏmo,* Ps. Th. 127, 5. Efne me God fultumeþ *ecce Deus adjŭvat me,* 53, 4: 54, 7: 86, 3: 118, 40: 138, 3.

efn-eald *co-eval:*—Efneald *æquævus* vel *coætāneus,* Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 3. v. efen-eald.

efne-cuman ; v. *intrans. To convene;* convĕnire:—Efne-cōmon to him *convenīebant ad eum,* Mk. Rush. War. 1, 45. v. efen-cuman.

efne-esne, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Efne-esne ðīn ic eom [MS. am] *conservus tuus sum,* Rtl. 70, 41: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 33.

efne-nū ; *interj. Behold now;* ecce:—Efnenū ge-eácnode unrihtwīsnesse *ecce partŭrit injustĭtia,* Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

efnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice;* æquitas:—Efnes syndon dōmas ðīne *æquitas sunt judĭcia tua,* Ps. Spl. 118, 75: Ps. Lamb. 118, 144. He dēmþ ymbhwyrft eorþan on efnesse *ipse judĭcābit orbem terræ in æquĭtāte,* Ps. Lamb. 9, 9. Ðū gelīffæst me on efnesse oddе emnesse ðūre *vivificābis me in æquĭtāte tua,* 142, 11. Eágan ðīne geseón oddе bewlātiun efnysse oddе rihtwīsnesse *oculi tui vident æquĭtātes,* 16, 2. v. efen-sgs.

efne-spēdelīc ; *adj. Of the same substance, consubstantial;* consubstantiālis:—Oñ þrȳm hādum efenspēdelīcum *in tribus persōnis consubstantiālibus,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38. v. efen-spēdiglīc.

efn-etan *to eat as much as any one?* or *to become equal, to equal?* par esse ālĭcui ēdendo? æquāre, æmulāri:—Ic mēsan mæg meahtelīcor and efn-etan ealdum þyrse *I can feast more heartily and eat as much as the old giant,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 28; Rä. 41, 63.

efn-ēde ; *adj. Equally easy;* æque fācilis:—Is efnēðe up and of ðūne to fealanne foldan disse *it is equally easy for this earth to fall up and down,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 333; Met. 20, 167.

efn-gedǽlan ; p. de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To share alike;* in æquāles partes dividĕre:—Beámas twegen dara ǽghwæðer efngedǽlde heáh-þegnunga hāliges gāstes *two pillars, each of which shared alike the high services of the holy spirit,* Cd. 146; Th. 183, 22; Exod. 95.

efn-gemæcca, an; *m.* [gemæcca *a companion*] *A fellow-companion, associate, fellow;* consors:—Ða beóþ hira gelīcan and hira efngemæccan on hira gecynde *they are their equals and their fellows in their nature,* Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 16.

efn-lic ; *adj. Equal;* æquus. v. efenlīc.

efn-lica, an; *m. An equal;* æquālis:—Nis nān efnlīca ðīn *there is no one thine equal,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 38; Met. 20, 19. v. efen-līca.

efn-licnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality;* æquālitas:—Hie healdaþ mā gefērrædenne and efnlīcnesse ðonne ealdordōm *they observe companionship and equality more than authority,* Past. 17, 9; Hat. MS. 24 b, 6.

efn-ling, es; *m. A consort, an equal, a fellow;* consors, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 9.

efn-mǽre ; *adj. Equally great, illustrious, renowned;* æstimātus, æque illustris, conspicuus:—He done wēlegan wædlum efn-mærne gedēþ *he makes the rich equally great to the poor,* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 63; Met. 10, 32.

efn-swīþ ; *adj. Equally strong;* æque vālidus:—Manigu ōðru gesceaft efn-swīðe him *many other creatures equally strong with them,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 88; Met. 11, 44.

efn-þeów, es; *m. A fellow-servant;* conservus:—Dæm hlāforde is cýðanne, dæt he ongiete dæt he is efnþeów his *it is to be made known to the master, that he understand that he is his fellow-servant,* Past. 29; Hat. MS. 38 b, 18. v. efen-þeówa.

efor, es; *m. A wild boar;* āper:—Hiene ofslōg ān efor *a wild boar slew him,* Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 34. Sume scealdan bión eforas *some should be wild boars,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 34. v. eofor.

efor-fearn, es; *n. A species of fern, polypody;* rādiōlus, polypŏdium = *πολυπόδιον*:—*Herba rādiola* dæt is efor-fearn, Herb. cont. 85; Lchdm. i. 34, 7. Deós wyrt, de man *rādiolum,* and ōðrum naman efor-fearn, nemneþ, ys gelīc fearne, and heó byþ cenned on stānigum stōwum, and on ealdum hūs-stedum, and heó hæfþ on ǽghwylcum leafe twā endebyrdnyssa fægerra pricena, and ða scīnaþ swā gold *this plant, which is named* rādiōlus, *and by another name everfern, is like fern, and it is produced in stony places, and in old homesteads, and it has on each leaf two rows of beautiful spots, and they shine like gold,* Herb. 85, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 10–14: L. M. i. 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 13. v. eofor-fearn.

Eforwic-ingas *inhabitants of York,* Chr. 918; Th. 193, 9, col. 1. v. Eoforwīc-ingas.

efosian *to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear;* tondēre:—Hine man efosode *eum totondērunt,* Gen. 41, 14. v. efesian.

efre *ever, always,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 26. v. æfre.

efsian, efsigean *to cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear;* tondēre:—Man ne mōt hine efsian *no one shall shear him,* Jud. 13, 5: Past. 18, 7; Hat. MS. 27 b, 11, 24. v. efesian.

ēfstan, ēfstest; p. ēfste, ēfste, *pl.* ēfston, ēfstun; *impert.* ēfst, ēfste, *pl.* ēfstaþ; *pp.* ēfsted, ēfst; *v. intrans.* [ōfest, ōfost, ōfst *haste*] *To hasten, draw near, approach, make haste, be quick;* festīnare, propĕrare, concurrĕre, appropinquāre, accelĕrāre:—Uton nū ēfstan seón wundur *let us now hasten to see the wonders,* Beo. Th. 6193; B. 3101: Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34. He ēfste [ēfstte, Th. 278, 23, col. 2] norþweard *he hastened northward,* Chr. 1016; Th. 278, 22, col. 1. Abraham ēfste in to ðam getelde *festināvit Abraham in tabernācŭlum,* Gen. 18, 6: Lk. Bos. 19, 6: Beo. Th. 2990; B. 1493: Cd. 139; Th. 174, 2; Gen. 2872. Hī ēfston ōþ to gatum deáþes *appropinquāvērunt usque ad portas mortis,* Ps. Spl. 106, 18: Byrht. Th. 137, 55; By. 206. Hī geneálǽhton oddе ēfstun [ēfston, Ps. Spl. 15, 3] *accelĕravērunt,* Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Ēfst ardlice dyder *festina ibi,* Gen. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 19, 5. Ēfst [Th. ēfste] oddе nealǽce dæt ðū generige me *accĕlera ut ĕruas me,* Ps. Spl. 30, 2. Ēfstaþ and lǽdaþ hine to me *festināte et addūcite eum ad me,* Gen. 45, 13: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 88, 32. Ēfstaþ ðæt ge gangon þurh dæt nearwe geat *hasten that ye go through the narrow gate,* Lk. Bos. 13, 24. Dæt we to dē mid calre heorhan ēfston *that we may hasten to thee with all our heart,* Homl. Th. ii. 600, 3. To dam ðe hit ēfst wæs *ad quam festinātum erat,* Prov. 20. DER. ge-ēfstan.

eft ; *adv. Again, second time, then, afterwards;* ĭtĕrum, dēnuo, rursus, re-, deinde, item:—Ēft lufigende God *ĭtĕrum ămans Deum,* Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 58. Asende Noe ūt ēt culfran *Noe rursus dimīsit cŏlumbam,* Gen. 8, 10: Mt. Bos. 4, 7, 8: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 51, 52: Chr. 790; Erl. 56, 38: 828; Erl. 64, 10: 1046; Erl. 170, 17: 797; Erl. 58, 16: Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13. Ēft *item,* Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 38: 5, 5; S. 617, 34. Eft on Cent forbærnde *afterwards burned in Kent,* Chr. 685;

Erl. 40, 20. [*Piers P.* eft *again*: *Wyc.* eft, efte *again*: *Laym.* æft, afte, eft, efte *afterwards*: *Orm.* efft *afterwards*, *again*: *O. Sax.* eft *again*: *O. Frs.* eft, efta *behind*, *afterwards*, *then*: *Goth.* afta *behind*, *back*.] v. æft.

eft-agyfan *To give back*; reddĕre, i. e. re-dăre, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 19.

eft-betǽht, æft-betéht *Re-assigned*, *re-delivered*, *given back*; re-consignātus, R. Ben. 4. v. be-tǽcan.

eft-cerran *To return*; redīre:—Eftcerdon *reversi sunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 17.

eft-cuman *To come back*; revenīre:—He hét ealle eftcuman *he commands all to come again*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 25. Eft-cymeþ *comes again*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

eft-cyme, es; *m. A coming again*, *return*; rĕditus, reversio:—Dæt eorlweord sæt on wĕnum eftcymes leofes monnes *the warrior band sat in expectation of the return of the dear man*, Beo. Th. 5785; B. 2896; Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 33; Hö. 130. Treofugla tuddor tācnum cỹddon ēadges eftcyme *the tree-fowls' off-spring by signs made known the blessed man's return*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 11; Gü. 708.

eft-ēadig; *adj. Rich*:—Efteadig [ēst-, Th: sēft-, Grn.] secg *the favoured mortal*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

eft-edwītan *To reprove*, *upbraid again*; re-probāre, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

efter *after*, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 7; Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 8. v. æfter.

eft-geċīgan, eft-gecīgean *To recall*, *call back*; re-vocāre:—Sende he ðone biscop hī to sōþfæstnysse geleáfan eft-gecīgean *he sent the bishop to call them again to the belief of the truth*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 10.

eft-hweorfan *To turn back*, *return*; rĕ-vertĕre:—Æfter tíde eft-hweorfende to heofonum *after a time returning again to the heavens*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 29. Eft-hwurfon *returned again*, 5, 6; S. 619, 9.

eft-leán, es; *n.* [leán *a reward*] *A recompense*; retribūtio:—He eftleán wile ealles genomian *he will surely take a recompense*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 8; Cri. 1100.

eft-lēsing, e; *f. Redemption*; redemptio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 28.

eft-ongēn-bīgan *To untwist again*, *to unwreathe*; re-torquĕre:—Eftongēn-bīgde *retorsit*, Cot. 189.

eft-sīþ, es; *m. A journey back*, *return*; rĕditus:—Ār wæs on ōfoste, eftsīðes georn *the messenger was in haste*, *desirous of return*, Beo. Th. 5560; B. 2783. Landweard onfand eftsīþ eorla *the land-warden perceived the return of the warriors*, Beo. Th. 3786; B. 1891: 2669; B. 1332.

eft-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To sit again*, *reside*; resīdĕre:—Ic eftsitte oððe ic uȝ psitte *resīdeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 6.

eft-sōna; *adv.* [eft *again*, sōna *soon*] EFTSOONS, *soon after*, *again*, *a second time*; itĕrum:—He hī lærde eftsōna *he taught them again*, Mk. Bos. 10, 1.

eft-spellung, e; *f. A recapitulation*; re-capitŭlātio, Cot. 171.

eft-swā-miċel *Even so much*; tantundem:—Eft-swā-miceles *for so much*, *at that price*; tantīdem, Som. Ben. Lye.

eft-wyrd, e; *f. Future fate*, *day of judgment*; futūrum fātum, judicii dies, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 15; Exod. 539.

eftyr *after*; post, Lye. v. æfter.

eſyn-gelīċ; *adj.* [esen *even*, gelīċ *like*] *Even-like*, *alike*, *equal*, *co-equal*; co-æquālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

eſynnis *Evenness*, *equity*; æquālĭtas, equĭtas, Ps. Spl. C. 110, 7. v. esennys.

eſyr *a boar*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. v. eofor.

ēg, e; *f. Water*, *sea*; aqua, mare. Used to denote,—*The sea coast*:—Blecinga ēg *Blekingley*, *the coast of the Blekingians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1. Scon-ēg *Sconey*. v. ēg-.

ēg-. Used in composition:—*water*, *sea*; aqua, mare. DER. ēg-būende, -clīf, -land, -strēam. v. īg-.

ēgan *to fear*, *dread*. DER. on-ēgan, *q. v.*

ēg-būende; *pl. m. adj.* Used as a noun, *An island dweller*; ad aquam *vel* in insŭla hăbĭtans:—On ðære ealdan byrig Acemannes ceastre; hie ēgbūendas [MS. egbuend] Baðan nemnaþ *in the old town* Akemanesceaster [*the pained man's city*]; *the islanders call it Bath*, Chr. 974; Th. 224, 20, col. 2, 3; Edg. 4. Gehwæm ēgbūendra *to each of the islanders*, 975; Th. 230, 5; Edg. 57. v. īg-būende.

ēg-clif, es; *n. A water-cliff* or *shore*; scōpŭlus [= *σκόπελος a look-out place*] māris, lĭtus:—Ofer ēgclif [MS. ecgclif] dæt eorl-weord sæt *the warrior band sat on the ocean's shore*, Beo. Th. 5778; B. 2893.

EGE, æge, eige, es; *m. Fear*, *terror*, *dread*, AWE; timor, terror, formīdo:—Eorþcyninċgum se ege standeþ *terribili ĭpsŭd rēges terræ*, Ps. Th. 75, 9. On dæm dagum wæs mycel ege fram dæm wīfmannan *in those days there was a great dread of these women*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 37, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 143; Met. 1, 72. Ege Drihtnes *timor Domini*, Ps. Spl. 18, 10. Beó eówer ege and ōga ofer ealle nītenu *terror vester ac trĕmor sit sŭper cuncta animālia terræ*, Gen. 9, 2. Nis me ege mannes for āhwæder *non timēbo quid făciat mihi hŏmo*, Ps. Th. 55, 4: 117, 6. Wearþ hit swā mycel æge fram ðam here *there was so great awe of the army*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 31. Gefeallaþ [MS. gefeællæþ] ofer hī eige and fyrhto *fear and dread shall fall upon them*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Ða Bryttas mid mycclum ege flugon to Lunden-byrig *the Britons fled to London in great terror*, Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29: 823; Erl. 63, 24. Nā ðū ondrǽdst fram ege nihtlīcum *non timēbis a timōre nocturno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 5: Ps. Th. 118, 38: Bd. 5. 13; S. 632, 24. Ðū hæfdest eorþlīcne ege *thou hadst earthly awe*, Homl. Th. i. 506, 8: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 9. Syleþ eallum mete, ðām ðe his ege habbaþ *escam dĕdit timentĭbus se*, Ps. Th. 110, 3: 59, 4. Ðe him Metodes ege, on his dǽdum, Drihten forhtaþ *qui timet Dŏminum*, 127, 5. [*Laym.* eȝe, eiȝe, eie, æie, *n. awe*, *dread*, *anger*: *Orm.* eȝe: *M. H. Ger.* ege, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* egi, agi, *m. terror*: *Goth.* agei, *f.*: *Dan.* ave, *m. f.*: *Icel.* agi, *m. terror*, *discipline*.] DER. tíd-ege.

ēge; *gen. dat. acc. of* ēg *water*, Chr. 47; Th. 11, 6, col. 3. v. ēg.

ēge; *n. An eye*:—Mid ēgum *with eyes*, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728. Gif ðīn ege *if thine eye*, Mt. Rush. War. 5, 29. v. ēage; *n.*

egean *To harrow* or *break clods*; occāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ege-full; *adj. Fearful*, *terrible*; terribilis:—Mære God, and mihtig and egefull *Deus magnus*, *et pōtens et terribilis*, Deut. 10, 17. Hit wæs swīðe egefull *it was very terrible*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. v. eges ful.

ege-healdan *To hold in fear*, *correct*; corrĭpĕre, Ps. Spl. T. 93, 10.

ege-lāf, e; *f. What had escaped horror*; horrōris residuum:—Ege-lāfe [MS. ece-lāfe], *acc.* Exod. 370.

ege-leás; *adj. Fearless*; impăvĭdus, Past. 36, 1, Lye.

egeleás-līce; *adv. Fearlessly*; impăvĭde:—Hie nū egeleás-līcor and unnytlīcor brūcaþ dære mildheortlīcan Godes giefe *they now enjoy the merciful gifts of God the more fearlessly and uselessly*, Past. 36, 1; Hat. MS. 46 b, 9.

Egeles ford, es; *m. Ailsford*:—Ēadrīc gewende ðone cyning ongeán æt Egeles forda *Eadric went to meet the king at Ailsford*, Chr. 1016; Th. 282, 10, col. 1. v. Ægeles ford.

egen *fear*; timor, Wanl. Catal. p. 14, line 7, note z. DER. ege.

egenu *a little round heap*; glŏmŭlus, Som. Ben. Lye.

egenwirht *Hire*, *wages*, *a gift*; merces, Ps. Spl. T. 126, 4.

ege-nys, eges ful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Fearfulness*, *fear*; timor, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 39.

egesa, egsa, ægsa, an; *m.* [ege *fear*] *Fear*, *horror*, *dread*; timor, horror, terror, formīdo:—Him gāsta weardes egesa on breóstum wunode *fear of the guardian of spirits dwelt in his breast*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 24; Gen. 2866: Beo. Th. 1572; B. 784: Andr. Kmbl. 789; An. 445: Rood Kmbl. 170; Kr. 86: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. Būtan Godes egsan [MS. B. egesan] *without fear of God*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 1: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124: Andr. Kmbl. 914; An. 457. Sió dimme niht oðer eldum egesan ne brohte *the dim night did not bring terror over men*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 34; Met. 12, 17: Cd. 202; Th. 250, 3; Dan. 541: Ps. Th. 66, 6. Egesan geaclod *terrified with fear*, Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 806: Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. [*O. Sax.* egiso, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* egese, eise, *f. horror*: *O. H. Ger.* ekiso, *m.*; egis, agis, *n. horror*: *Goth.* agis, *n. fear*, *terror*, *horror*.] DER. bāl-egsa, blōd-egesa, flōd-, folc-, glēd-, hild-, līg-, nīht-, þeód-, wæter-.

ēgesa, ēgsa, an; *m.* [ēkso; *m. possessor*: *O. Sax. Heli.* āgan *to own*] *An owner*; possessor:—Ēgesan ne gȳmeþ *heeds not the owner*, Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757.

eges ful, ege-fūl, -full; *adj.* [eges ful *full of fear* =] *Fearful*, *terrible*, *wonderful*; timōre plēnus, terribilis, admīrābilis:—Ðū [God] eart egesful *tu* [*Deus*] *terribilis es*, Ps. Lamb. 75, 8: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106: Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 20; Cri. 1529. Bera sceal on hǽþe, eald and egesfull *the bear shall be on the heath*, *old and terrible*, Menol. Fox 519; Gn. C. 30: Beo. Th. 5850; B. 2929. Drihten ys mære God and mihtig and egefull *Dŏminus est Deus magnus et pōtens et terribilis*, Deut. 10, 17: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Ealá Drihteu, lā hū egesful oððe hū wundorlīc is ðīn nama *Dŏmine*, *quam admīrābile est nōmen tuum!* Ps. Lamb. 8, 2, 10.

eges fullīc; *adj. Full of fear*, *fearful*, *awful*; terribilis:—Hū egesfullīc he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn *quam terribilis est in consĭliis sŭper filios hŏminum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Egesfullīcran, *nom. pl. more full of terror*, Salm. Kmbl. 93; Sal. 46.

eges ful-nes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness of fear*, *formidableness*; formīdŏlōsĭtas:—Eges fulnes, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21. v. egenys [= ege, -nys, -nes.]

eges grime, grimme, an; *f. A witch*, *sorceress*; vēnēfica, malĕfica, Som. Ben. Lye.

egesian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To affright*; terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egsian.

egesig *terrible*, *horrible*. v. eiseg.

eges līc; *def.* se eges līca, seó, ðæt eges līce; *adj.* [eges līc *a likeness of fear* =] *Fearful*, *terrible*, *dreadful*, *terrific*, *horrible*, *awful*; terribilis, terrĭficus, horribilis, horrendus:—Eorþscræf egeslīc *a fearful cavern*, Andr. Kmbl. 3174; An. 1590. Egeslīc æled eágsýne wearþ *the terrible fire was visible to the eye*, 3098; An. 1552: Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74. Ealá hū egeslīc ðeós stōw ys *quam terribilis est lŏcus iste!* Gen. 28, 17.

He is egeslic God, ofer ealle godu eorþbūendra *Dominus terribilis est super omnes deos*, Ps. Th. 95, 4: 88, 6: Ps. Spl. 46, 2. Wæs dǽr swīðe egeslic geatweard *there was a very horrible gatekeeper*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 108, 18. Dæs egeslican dæt dū dō feóndes aīdlian awyrgedе syrwunga *horrendi fācias hostis vācuisse* (?) *malignas insidias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 24. Egeslīcne cwide sigora Weard ofer dæt fæge folc forþ forlǽteþ *the Lord of victories shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated folk*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 30; Cri. 1516. Fā þrōwiaþ ealdor-bealu egeslīc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, 31 b; Th. 98, 31; Cri. 1616. Dæt he monig þing ge egeslice ge willsumlīce geseah *that he saw many things both awful and delightful*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 29. Se ðe worhte egeslīcu on sæ dære reádan *qui fēcit terribilia in mări rubro*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 22. Wæs heora sum dām ōdrum egeslīcra *one of them was more dreadful than the others*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 3. Daga egeslīcast *most terrible of days*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 20; Cri. 1022.

eges lice; *adv.* [eges líce *in likeness of fear* =] *Fearfully*; terribiliter:—Hī nāht ne belimpaþ to dræn þunere ðe on ðyssere lyfte oft egeslīce brastlaþ *they do not appertain to the thunder which in this atmosphere often crackles fearfully*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 26; Lchdm. iii. 280, 13. Worpaþ hine deófol on dómdæge egeslīce *the devil shall fearfully cast him down in the day of doom*, Salm. Kmbl. 52; Sal. 26.

egesung, e; *f. A threatening, fear, dread;* comminātio, R. Ben. interl. 27, 5om. Ben. Lye. v. egsung.

egeðe *a rake, harrow;* rastrum, Som. Ben. Lye.

egeðere, es; *m. A raker;* occātor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eggian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* EGG, *excite;* excitāre, Ben. Lye.

ége-þyrl, es; *n. An eye hole, a window;* fenestra:—Dæs leóhtes scīma þurh ða cȳnan dære dūra and þurh ða ége-þyrla ineóde *the glare of the light entered through the chinks of the door and through the windows*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 20. v. eág-þyrl.

ég-hwelc *all, every*, fn. Rush. War. 8, 34. v. æg-hwilc.

Egipte, Egypte; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Egyptians, the people of Egypt in a body, Egypt;* Ægyptii:—Dæt Egipte ne forwurþon *that the Egyptians perish not*, Gen. 41, 36. Egipta land, Egypta land *the land of the Egyptians, Egypt*, Gen. 12, 10, 11, 14, 20: 13, 10: 21, 21: 37, 25, 28, 36: 39, 1. Égipta cyng, Égypta cyng *the king of Egypt*, Gen. 40, 1: Ex. 3, 18, 19: 5, 4. Egypta ealdor *a prince of the Egyptians*, Gen. 42, 6. Égipta here *the host of the Egyptians*, Deut. 11, 4. Fóron Iosepes tyn gebrōðru to Egiptum *Joseph's ten brothers went to Egypt*, Gen. 42, 3: 45, 9. Hunger fornam swīðust Egipte *famine oppressed the Egyptians most*, Gen. 47, 13.

Egiptisc, Egyptisc; *def.* se Egiptisca, Egiptiscea; seó, dæt Egiptisce; *adj. Belonging to Egypt, Egyptian;* Ægyptius:—Hér is ides Egyptisc *here is an Egyptian woman*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Fram dære Egiptiscan eá *from the Egyptian river*, Gen. 15, 18. Hine gebohte Egiptisc man *an Egyptian man bought him*, 39, 1: Ex. 2, 11, 19. Ðisra Egiptiscra manna *of these Egyptian men*, Gen. 50, 11. Se Egiptiscea cyng *the Egyptian king*, Ex. 1, 17. Beforan dæm Egiptiscean folce *before the Egyptian people*, 3, 21, 22. Þurh Egiptisce galdru *through Egyptian enchantments*, 7, 11. Dæt Egiptisce folc *the Egyptian people*, 11, 7. Ða Egyptiscan *the Egyptians*, Ex. 14, 18, 31. Iosep sealde hwæte dām Egiptiscan mannum *Joseph sold corn to the Egyptian men*, Gen. 41, 56.

egiðe *a rake*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egeðe.

ÉGL, e; *f. A mote;* festūca:—Hwī gesihst dū ða ege on ðines brōðor eágan *quid vides festūcam in oculo fratris tui?* Lk. Bos. 6, 41, 42. [*Ger.* egel, achel, *f. festūca, arista.*]

eglan *to trouble*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. v. eglian.

ég-land, ég-lond, es; *n. Water-land, an island;* insūla:—We witan ōðer égland *we know another island*, Chr. Erl. 3, 10. Geond dis égland *throughout this island*, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11. In dæt égland *on the island*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Égland monig *many an island*, 89 a; Th. 334, 12; Gn. Ex. 15: 100 b; Th. 380, 8; Rä. 1, 5; Bt. Met. Fox 1, 31; Met. 1, 16. v. ig-land.

ÉGLE; *adj. Troublesome, hateful, loathsome, horrid;* mōlestus, odiōsus, infestus, turpis:—He him sylfum byþ egle *he is loathsome to himself*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 24: Cd. 209; Th. 258, 21; Dan. 679. Gif égle wǽron *if they were troublesome*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 20; Rä. 71, 16. Ðý-læs sceaðan mihton egle ondsacan *lest the horrid apostates might injure* [*him*], Andr. Kmbl. 2297; An. 1150: 2916; An. 1461. Eglum āttor-sperum *with horrid venomed spears*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 10; Rä. 18, 9. [*Goth.* agls *shameful, disgraceful*; aglus *difficult, troublesome.*]

eglian, eglan, elan; hit egleþ, eleþ; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. chiefly used impersonally with dat. of person. To trouble, pain, grieve,* ALL; molestāre, dolēre:—Dæt he us eglan mōste *that he could trouble us*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Me egleþ [eleþ, MS. H.] swīðe *it grieves me much*, L. Edm. S. procem; Th. i. 246, 22. Him næfre syðdan seó ādl ne eglode *the illness never ailed him afterwards*, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 8: 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Dæt him stranglīce eglade *it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Gif men innan wyrmas eglen [eglien MS. B.] *if worms trouble a man within*, Herb. 2, 10; Lchdm. i. 82, 22. [*Piers P. Chauc.* eylen, eilen *to ail: Orm.* eȝlenn; *Plat.* echeln, ôcheln *to be vexed, grieved at anything: Ger.* ekeln: *Goth.* aglyan *to molest*, in us-aglyan.] DER. æt-eglan, ge-.

Egones hām, Egnes hām, es; *m.* [*Ethelw.* Ignesham: *Flor.* Eignesham: *Hunt.* Aeguesham: *Gerv.* Egenesham] ENSHAM OR EYNSHAM, *Oxfordshire;* lōci nōmen in agro Oxoniensi:—Hēr Cūþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas and genom Egones hām *in this year* [A. D. 571] *Cuthwulf fought against the Britons and took Eynsham*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 14. Into Egnes hām *at Eynsham*, Cod. Dipl. 714; A. D. 1005; Kmbl. iii. 344, 16.

egor *nine ounces or inches, a span;* dodrans, Cot. 64, Som. Ben. Lye.

ēgor- *water, the sea;* aqua, māre. [*Icel.* ægir, *m.*] DER. ēgor-here, -streám.

ēgor-here, es; *m. The water-host, the deluge;* undārum exercitus, dilūvium:—Se ēgorhere eorþan tuddor eall acwealde *the water-host destroyed all the earth's progeny*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 23; Gen. 1402: 75; Th. 92, 31; Gen. 1537.

ēgor-streám, eágor-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, water, the sea;* unda, flūvius, māre:—Ðiós eorþe mæg and ēgorstreám cræfta nāne adwæscan dæt dæt him on innan sticaþ *this earth and sea can by no means extinguish that which in them remains*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 236; Met. 20, 118. Ēgorstreámas swōgan *the water-streams sounded*, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 4; Gen. 1374.

egsa, ægsa, an; *m. Fear, horror, dread;* timor, horror, terror:—Egsa com ofer me *timor vēnit sūper me*, Ps. Spl. 54, 5: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 26; Cri. 839; Cd. 221; Th. 288, 12; Sat. 379. Beoþ egsan of heofene *ērunt terrōres de cælo*, Lk. Bos. 21, 11: Cd. 148; Th. 186, 10; Exod. 136. v. egesa.

ēgsa, an; *m. An owner;* possessor:—Ēgsan wyn *the owner's pleasure*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 7; Gn. Ex. 107. v. ēgesa.

egsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [egsa *fear*] *To frighten;* terrēre:—Oft Scyld egsode eorl *Scyld often frightened man*, Beo. Th. 11; B. 6. DER. ge-egsian.

ēg-streám, ēh-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, a river, the sea;* aquæ fluctus, flūmen, māre:—Hæfde Metod ēgstreám eft gecyrred *the just Creator had averted the stream*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 15; Gen. 1415. Here wīcode ēgstreáme neáh *the host encamped near the river*, Elen. Kmbl. 132; El. 66: Beo. Th. 1158; B. 577. v. eá-streám.

egsung, e; *f.* [egsa *fear*] *A terrible act, frightening, threatening;* terribile, comminātio:—Strencþe egsunga odde egesfulra þinga dūra hī cweðaþ *virtūtem terribilium tuōrum dicent*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Mid egsunge *by threatening*, Jud. Thw. 161, 37.

egþa, an; *m. An instrument to beat out corn;* tribŭla, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 52; Wrt. Voc. 10, 25.

egþe *a rake*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. egeðe.

ēgðer *either*:—Ēgðer ge—ge *both—and*, Gen. 4, 22. v. ægðer.

ég-þyrl *a window*:—Þurh dæs hūses ēgþyrl *through the window of the house*, Jos. 2, 15. v. eág-þyrl.

ēgum *with eyes*, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 18; Sat. 728; *dat. pl. of* ēge = eáge; *n.* q. v.

é-gylt *a fault*, Ps. Spl. T. 31, 5. v. æ-gylt.

Egypte; *pl. m. The Egyptians*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 21. v. Egipte.

Egyptisc *Egyptian*, Ex. 6, 5. v. Egiptisc.

egys full *fearful*, Ps. Spl. C. 46, 2. v. eges ful.

eh, es; *n.* I. *a war-horse, charger;* equus bellātor:—Ða ða hors ōþbær, eh and eorlas *which bore away the horses, the chargers, and chiefs*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 21; Rä. 23, 11. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛗ = e, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is eh *a war-horse*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter e, but for eh *a war-horse, charger*, as,—ᛗ [eh] byþ for eorlum *the war-horse is for chiefs*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 37; Runic pm. 19; Kmbl. 343, 3. v. eoh.

ēh- *water*, used in composition. v. ig.

ehennys, -nyss, e; *f. Modesty;* pūdor, Som. Ben. Lye.

eher *an ear of corn*, Mk. Lind. War. 4, 28. v. ear.

eh-heólode, an; *f. The plant elecampane* or *horseheal;* inūla hēlénium, Lin. L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 20.

ēhst *highest*, Ps. Spl. 49, 15, = heáhst, héhst; *superl. of* heáh.

ēh-streám, es; *m. A water-stream, ocean*:—Heliseus ēhstreám sóhte, leóle ofer lagu-flód *Heliseus sought the ocean, bounded over the water-flood*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 1; Jul. 673. v. ēg-streám, eá-streám.

ehsỹne *a face, countenance;* fácies, Som. Ben. Lye. v. an-sỹn.

eht *value, estimation*:—Be dæs demmes ehte *pro damni æstimātione*, Ex. 22, 5. v. eaht.

ehta *eight*:—Ehta dagas gefyllede wǽron *consummāti sunt dies octo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. eahta.

ēhtan; he ēht, *pl.* ehtaþ; *p.* ēhte, *pl.* ēhton; *pp.* ehted *To follow after, chase, pursue, persecute, annoy, afflict;* persĕqui, tribŭlare, affligĕre,—*followed by gen. or acc*:—Ne ēht he nānre wuhte *he pursues not anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 3. Hūndas mīne wildeór ēhton *cānes mei feras persĕquēbantur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Donne hī eów ēhtaþ on dysse byrig *cum persĕquentur vos in civitāte ista*, Mt. Bos. 10, 23:

5, 11: Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 48: 25; Som. 26, 63. Þara ðe mîn ẽhtaþ *tribûlantium me*, Ps. Th. 26, 14; 118, 157. Ðû us ahreddest æt ðâm ðe ûre ẽhton *libérasti nos ex afflígentibus nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 9. v. eáhtan, ôht.

ehta-tyne; *adj. Eighteen*; octō-dēcim:—Wẽne gẽ dæt ða ehtatyne wǽron scyldige *pútâti quia illi décem et octo débitóres fuérint?* Lk. Bos. 13, 4, 16. v. eahta-tyne.

ẽhtend, es; *m. A persecutor*; persēcūtor:—Domicianus wearþ ẽhtend cristenra manna *Domitian was a persecutor of christian men*, Ors. 6, 9; Bos. 120, 18. He dreág ẽhtendra nîþ *he endured the persecutors' malice*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 28; Gū. 496. Ic his ẽhtendas ealle gefîýme *I will put all his persecutors to flight*, Ps. Th. 88, 20.

ehteoða, ehteða *eighth*:—On ðam ehteoðan dæge *on the eighth day*, Lk. Bos. 1, 59. v. eahtoða.

ẽhtere, ẽhtre, es; *m. A persecutor*; persēcūtor:—Ẽhtere *persēcūtor*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 44. Of ẽhtere *ex persecutóre*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 19. Sanctus Albanus cýðde ðâm ẽhterum Godes geleáfan dæt he cristen wǽre *Saint Alban told the persecutors of God's truth that he was a christian*, 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Gebiddaþ for eówre ẽhteras *pray for your persecutors*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37.

ẽh-þyrl *eye-hole, a window*:—Ðû wircst ẽhþirl *thou makest a window*, Gen. 6, 16: Jos. 2, 18. v. eág-þyrl.

ehtian *to esteem, deem, value*; æstimāre:—Swâ monnum riht is to ehtienne *quantum hóminibus æstímâre fas est*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Beo. Th. 2449; B. 1222: Cd. 193; Th. 241, 25; Dan. 410. v. eahtian,

ẽhting, e; *f. Persecution*; persēcūtio, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11, notes, p. 28. 1.

ẽhtnes, ẽhtnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Persecution*; persēcūtio:—Seó ẽhtnes ðara cristenra manna *the persecution of christian men*, Ors. 6, 23; Bos. 124, 11: Ps. Th. 118, 139. Fram Iudêa ẽhtnesse *from the persecution of the Jews*, Ps. Th. arg. 17: Mt. Bos. 13, 21: Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 30. Ẽadige synd ða ðe ẽhtnysse þoliaþ for rihtwîsnysse *beati qui persecūtiónem pátiuntur propter justitiam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 10: Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 22: 1, 8; S. 479, 19, 21. v. eáhtnes.

ehtoða, ehtuða *eighth*, Ex. 22, 30. v. eahtoða.

ẽhtre *a persecutor*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37, MS. B. v. ẽhtere.

ẽhtung, e; *f. Deliberation, council*; delibĕrātio:—Ẽhtunga ealle hæfdon *cogitátiónem*, Ps. Th. 82, 3. v. eahtung.

ẽig, e; *f. An island*; insŭla:—Wið eige *near the island*, Chr. 878; Th. 148, 29, col. 1. v. îg.

eige *fear*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. v. ege.

eig-land, es; *n.* [eá *water* = eig, land *land*] *Water-land, an island*; insŭla:—On ðis eíglande *in this island*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15. v. îg, eá. îg-land = eá-land.

eiseg; *adj.* [= egseg, egeseg, from egesa *fear*] *Terrible, horrible*; terrĭbilis:—Cleopaþ ðonne se alda ût of helle, wricep word-cwedas wêregan reorde, eisegan stefne *then the chief caleth out of hell, uttereth words with accursed speech, with horrible voice*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 6–10; Sat. 34–36.

el-, ele- *foreign, strange*; peregrīnus, externus. v. el-land, ele-land.

él *an eel*, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. Él-îg. v. æl.

-el, -ol, a termination denoting persons, as, Förrídel *an outrider*; býdel *a herald*. It denotes also inanimate objects; as, Gyrdel *a girdle*; stýpel *a steeple*.

elan *to trouble, pain, grieve*, L. Edm. S. procem; Th. i. 246, 22, note 33. v. eglian.

élas *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 19. v. îl.

el-boga, ele-boga, eln-boga, an; *m. An* ELBOW; cūbĭtum, ulna:—Elboga *cúbitum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 50. Fæðm betwux elbogan [MS. elboga] and hand-wyrste *a cubit, between the elbow and wrist*; cūbĭtum, 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [*Chauc. R. Glouc.* elbowe: *Plat.* ellbagen, *m: Dut.* elleboog. *n: Ger.* elbogen, elnbogn, ellenbogen, *m: M. H. Ger.* ellenboge, elenboge, *m: O. H. Ger.* elinbogo: *Dan.* albue, *m. f: Icel.* albogi, alnbogi, olbogi, ölbogi, olnbogi, *m. elbow.*]

élc *each*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15. v. ælc.

elch, es; *m. The* ELK; alces, cervus alces, Lin. Som. Ben. Lye. [*Dut.* elland, elland, eland, *m. tragélaphus, hircocervus, animal septentriónâlis regiónis: Ger.* elk, *m*; commonly elen, elend, *n, m*; elen-thier, *n: M. H. Ger.* elch, elhe, *m: O. H. Ger.* elaho, elho, elho, elocho, elch, *m: Dan.* els-dyr, *n: Swed.* elg, *m: Icel.* elgr, *m: Lat.* alces, *f: Grk.* ἄλκη, *f. an elk.*]

elcian; *part.* elcigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. n. To put off, delay*; mōrāri, differre, cunctāri, tempus trāhĕre:—Ic latige on sumere stôwe, oððe ic elcige *móror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Dæt he leng ne elcode to his geleáfan *that he no longer delayed his belief*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 1. v. latian.

elcor, elcur, ælcor; *adv. Elsewhere, otherwise, besides, except*; alias, aliter, præter, nisi:—Gif hit hwæt elcor bi*ṡ*in *alias*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 17. [*O. Frs.* ekker, elker, elkes *alias*: *O. Sax.* elcor *alias*: *O. H. Ger.* elichor, elicor, elihor *prorsus, ultra, amplius*: *Dan.* ellers: *Swed.* eljest *else*: *Icel.* ellegar, elligar, ellar, ella *alias.*]

elcra; *comp. adj.* [elcian *to put off, delay*; elcung *lateness, delay*] *Latter*; postĕrior:—Gif hie cumaþ of ðǽrum biterum and ýfelum wǽtum, ða de wyrceaþ óman, ðonne beóþ ða elcran to stillanne ôþ-dæt ðe hie unstrangran weorþan *if they come from other bitter and evil humours, which cause inflammations, then are the latter to be stilled until they become less strong*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12–15.

elcung, e; *f. A delay*, R. Ben. 5, 71, Lye. v. eldung.

elcur; *adv. Otherwise*; alias, Mt. Rush. Stv. 6, 1: 9, 17: Lk. Lind. War. 5, 37. v. elcor.

eld *age*:—Sió forme eld *the first age*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2. v. yldu.

eldan *to tarry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. yldan.

eldcung *delay*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17, MS. Cot. v. eldung.

elde *men*, Elen. Kmbl. 949; El. 476: Beo. Th. 5215; B. 2611: Andr. Kmbl. 2115; An. 1059: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 199; Met. 20, 100. v. ylde.

eldendlíc; *adj. Slow, slack*; piger, tardus, Som. Ben. Lye.

eldo *old age*, Beo. Th. 4229; B. 2111. v. yldu.

eldor *a prince*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ealdor.

eldor-man *an alderman*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 883; 129, 25. v. ealdorman.

eldra *elder, older*; sēnior:—Heora eldran fæder *of their older father, of their grandfather*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32, MS. Cot; *comp. of* 410. v. eldran.

eldran *elders, parents*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 115; Met. 1, 58: 13, 55; Met. 13, 28. v. yldra.

eldre; *comp? omne*:—Ne dyde he ǽhwǽr swâ eldran cynne *non fécit táliter omni nátióni*, Ps. Th. 147, 9.

eldung, eldcung, elcung, e; *f. Delay*; mōra:—Hit is eldung and anbíd ðæs hêhstan déman *it is the delay and waiting of the highest judge*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 17. v. ylding.

ELE, es; *m.* OIL; ŏleum:—Eles gecynd is dæt he wile oferstígan ælcne wǽtan: ageót ele uppon wæter oððe on ôðrum wǽtan, se ele flŷt bufon: ageót wæter uppon done ele, and se ele abrecþ up and swimþ bufon *it is the nature of oil that it will rise above every fluid: pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above: pour water upon the oil, and the oil will break through and swim above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 11–14. Ele *óleum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 109; Wrt. Voc. 27, 38: Ps. Lamb. 108, 18: 140, 5. Hund sestra eles *centum cádos ólei*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6: Ps. Lamb. 4, 8. Of eówrum ele *de óleo vestro*, Mt. Bos. 25, 8. Mid mînum hâlgan ele *óleo sancto meo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 21. Ðû amæstest oððe ðû gefæstnodest on ele heáfod mîn *impinguásti in óleo cáput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5: 103, 15. Genexode synt his sprǽcu ofer ele *mólliti sunt sermónes ejus súper óleum*, 54, 22. Hî ne nâmon nânne ele mid hym *non sumpsérunt óleum secum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 3, 4, 9: Lk. Bos. 10, 34: Gen. 28, 18: Lev. 2, 1, 6. Ðû nymst ânne holne hlâf mid ele gesprengednе *tolles tortam pânis unius crustúlam conspersam óleo*, Ex. 29, 23: Lev. 2, 4: Ps. Lamb. 44, 8: Lk. Bos. 7, 46. Eles drosna *dregs of oil*; amurca = ἀμόργη, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 18. [*Wyc. Chauc.* oile: *Orm.* ele: *Scot.* olye: *Plat.* oelje: *O. Sax.* olig, *n: Frs.* oalje: *O. Frs.* olie: *Dut.* olie, *f: Ger.* oel, *n: M. H. Ger.* ol, ol, *n: O. H. Ger.* olei, *n: Goth.* alew, *n: Dan.* olie, *m. f: Swed.* olja. *f: Icel.* olea, olía, *f: Lat.* oleum, *n: Grk.* ἔλαιον, *n. olive oil*; ἐλαία, *f. olive-tree, olive fruit.*] DER. wyn-ele.

éle *a lamprey*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æl.

ele-bacen; *pp. Oil-baked, baked in* or *with oil*; ŏleo coctus, ŏleātus:—Manna hîg gadredon and grundon on cwyrne oðde britton and sudon on croccan and worhton hlâfas dærof: da wǽron hîg swilce hîg wǽron elebacene *pópulus colligens Man frangébat móla sive térébat in mortário, cóquens in olla et fáciens ex eo tortúlas sápóris quási pánis óleáti*, Num. 11, 8.

ele-beám, es; *m.* [ele *oil*, beám *a tree*] *An olive-tree*; ŏlea, ŏliva:—Elebeám *ólea* vel *ólíva*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 111; Wrt. Voc. 27, 40: 47; Som. 65, 18; Wrt. Voc. 33, 17: 80, 25: 285, 70: Ps. Lamb. 51, 10. Heó brohte elebeámes twíg *she brought a twig of olive-tree*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Heó brohte ân twíg of ânum elebeáme *illa portávit rámum ólívæ*, Gen. 8, 11. Ealle eówre elebeámas forwurþaþ *all your olive-trees shall perish*, Deut. 28, 40: Ps. Th. 127, 4. Syndon bearn ðíne swâ swâ nywlícra elebergena oððe guógaþ elebeáma *sunt fílii tui sícut novéllæ ólívárum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3. Dó swâ on ðínum wínearde and on ðínum elebeámon *ita fácies in vínea et in ólívéto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. He eów syle elebeámas de gẽ ne plantudon *dédérit tibi ólívéta quæ non plantásti*, Deut. 6, 11. Unwæstmbære elebeám *an unfruitful* or *wild olive-tree*; óleaster, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 19; Wrt. Voc. 33, 19: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 15.

ele-beámen; *adj. Of* or *belonging to the olive-tree*; ŏleāginus, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 110; Wrt. Voc. 27, 39.

ele-berge, an; *f.* [ele *oil*; berge = berie *a berry*] *An olive, the fruit of an olive-tree*; ŏliva:—Swâ swâ eleberge wæstmbæra *sícut óliva fructifera*, Ps. Spl. 51, 8. Syndon bearn ðíne swâ swâ nywlícra elebergena oðde guógaþ elebeáma *sunt fílii tui sícut nóvellæ ólívárum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

He ūteðe on dæne mūnt Oliuarum, dæt is Elebergena *egressus ibat in montem Ólívárum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 39.

ele-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* ulna, Wrt. Voc. 71, 24. v. el-boga.

ele-byt, -bytt, e; *f.* [ele *oil*, byt *a bottle*] *An oil vessel* or *cruet, a chrismatory;* lenticŭla:—Elebyt ærenu *lentícŭla*, Cot. 121.

ele-fæt, es; *n. An oil-vat, cruise* or *pot;* emicādium:—Elefæt *emícādium* [= *emícŭdium*, v. Du Cange, vol. ii. 238], Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 79; Wrt. Voc. 25, 19. Stænen elefæt *álibastrum*, 24; Som. 60, 40; Wrt. Voc. 24, 40.

elehtre, eluhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine;* lūpinus albus, Lin:—Elehtre *lupine*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 30: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 24: 3, 22; Lchdm. ii. 320, 12. Hafa clam geworht of elehtran *have a plaster made of lupine*, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 21. Genim elehtran *take lupine*, Herb. 46, 3; Lchdm. i. 148, 22: L. M. 1, 33; Lchdm. ii. 80, 16: 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13: 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 27: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2: 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 5: iii. 56, 26.

ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign;* peregrinus:—Elelændra eorþbigennys *cólónia, peregriuórum cultúra*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 102; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25.

ele-land, es; *n. A foreign country;* externa terra:—Ðǽr ic on elelande āhte stōwe *there I owned a place in a foreign country*, Ps. Th. 118, 54.

ele-lendisc; *adj. Strange, foreign;* advēna, aliēnus:—Elelendisc ic com mid ðē *advéna ego sum apud te*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 13. Bearn elelendisce ferealdodon *fílii aliéni invetérāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46.

elene, an; *f. The herb elecampane;* inūla hēlēnium, Lin:—Genim niodōwearde elenan *take the netherward part of elecampane*, L. M. 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 15: 3, 47; Lchdm. ii. 338, 14. v. eoloue.

Elene, an; *f. Helena;* Helēna = Ἑλένη: *The wife of the Roman emperor Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great:*—Constantius gesealde his suna dæt rīce, Constantinuse, done he hæfde be Elenan, his wīfe *Constantius gave the empire to his son Constantine whom he had by Helena his wife*, Ors. 6, 30; Th. 496, 33. His [Constantīnes] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swīðe gelȳfed mann, and þearle eáwfæst *his* [*Constantine's*] *mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3. ☞ See Ors. Bos. Notes and Various Readings, p. 28, col. 2, in proof that *Helena was the lawful wife of Constantius:*—Ðā him Elene forgeaf sincweorþunga *then Helena gave him treasures*, Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Fōr Elenan cneó *before the knee of Helēna*, 1693; El. 848: 1903; El. 953. Se Cāsere [Constantīnus] hēht Elenan *the emperor Constantine told Helena*, Elen. Kmbl. 2003; El. 1003: 2124; El. 1063. Elene, 438; El. 219: 1204; El. 604: 1236; El. 620.

ele-sealf, e; *f. Oil-salve, sweet balm;* nardus = *várðos*, ambrōsia = *ámβροσία*, Cot. 3: 146.

ele-seocche, an; *f?* [ele *óleum*, seocche = seohhe *colátórium*] *A vessel for straining oil, an oil-strainer?*—Eleseocche *fiscłum?* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 85; Wrt. Voc. 41, 38.

eleþ, es; *m. A man;* hōmo:—Witon dæt se eleþ ēce bīdeþ *they know that the man eternally abideth*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 8; Gū. 38. v. hæleþ.

ele-treów, es; *n. An oil-tree, olive-tree;* ōlīva:—Swā swā eletreów wæstmbǽra *sícut óliva fructíféra*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 51, 8. Swā niwe planta eletreówa *sícut nóvellæ ólívárum*, Ps. Spl. C. 127, 4.

ele-twig, es; *n. An olive twig, a small branch of olive*, Cot. 146.

-elfen, e; *f.* [ælf *an elf*, en *a feminine termination*] *A fairy, nymph;* nympha: *used only as a termination:*—Dūn-elfen *castálides;* feld-elfen *moídes* (?); wudu-elfen *dryádes;* wylde-elfen *hamadryádes;* sǽ-elfen *naíades*, Ælfc. Gl. 112, 113; Som. 79, 108–112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 15–19. v. -ælfen.

el-hygd, e; *f. Strange thought, distraction;* perturbātio:—Mōdes elhygd *distraction of the mind*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18.

Elīg, e; *f.* [ēl = æl *an eel*, īg *an island*] *The isle of* ELY, *Cambridgeshire;* insŭla Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensi:—Is Elīg dæt land on Éast-þegna mǽgþa, hū hugu syx hund hīda, on ealondes gelīcnesse; is eall mid fenne and mid wætere ymbseald, and fram genihtsumnesse ǽla ða de on ðām ylcan fennum fongene beóþ hit naman onfēng *the land Ely is in the province of the East-Angles, of about six hundred hides, in the likeness of an island; it is all encompassed with a fen and with water, and took its name from the abundance of eels which are caught in the same fen*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 3–6. Hēr Sce Æðeldryth ongon dæt mynster æt Elīge *in this year* [A. D. 673] *St. Ætheldryth began the monastery at Ely*, Chr. 673; Th. 58, 4. Æðeldryþ wæs abbudisse geworden on ðam þeódlande de is gecȳged Elīge, ðǽr heó mynster getimbrade *Ætheldryth became abbess in the country which is called Ely, where she built a monastery*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1.

Elīg-burh, Elī-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. The city of Ely, Cambridgeshire;* urbs Eliensis in agro Cantabrigiensi:—Man hine lǽdde to Elīgbyrig [Elībyrig, Th. 294, 15, col. 2] *they led him to Ely*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 16, col. 1.

ēliōtrōpus, ēliōtrópos *the turnsole*, Herb. 137; Lchdm. i. 254, 10, 16. v. hēliotropus.

el-land, es; *n. A foreign country, strange land;* externa terra:—Mægþ sceal, geómormōd, elland tredan *a maiden, sad of mind, shall tread a strange land*, Beo. Th. 6031; B. 3019.

ellarn *an elder-tree*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ellen.

ellefne; *adj. Eleven;* undĕcim:—Ellefne orettmægcas *eleven champions*, Andr. Recd. 1331; An. 664. v. endleofan.

ELLEN; *gen.* elnes; *m. n. Strength, power, vigour, valour, courage, fortitude;* vis, rōbur, vigor, virtus, fortitūdo:—Wīsdōm hæfþ on him feówer cræftas, ðara is ān wærscipe, ōðer metgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwīsnes *wisdom has in it four virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, the fourth justice*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34: Beo. Th. 1151; B. 573: Cd. 64; Th. 78, 5; Gen. 1288: Exon. 52 b; Th. 183, 4; Gū. 1322: Andr. Kmbl. 920; An. 460: Menol. Fox 491; Gn. C. 16. Ða him wæs elnes þearf *when he had need of valour*, Beo. Th. 5745; B. 2876: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 32; Gen. 972: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 3; Gū. 869: Andr. Kmbl. 2002; An. 1003: Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725: Salm. Kmbl. 21; Sal. 11: Ps. Th. 118, 23. Wæs Gūþlāc on elne strong *Guthlac was strong in courage*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 34; Gū. 264: 62 b; Th. 231, 4; Ph. 484: Beo. Th. 5624; B. 2816. Hæfde him on innan ellen untweódne *he had within him unwavering courage*, Andr. Kmbl. 2485; An. 1244: Beo. Th. 5384; B. 2695. Ic gefremman sceal eorlīc ellen *I shall perform a manly deed of valour*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. Ne lǽt ðīn ellen gedreósan *let not thy strength sink*, Wald. 10; Vald. I, 6: Beo. Th. 1208; B. 602: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 7; Hö. 66: Apstls. Kmbl. 6; Ap. 3. Ellen fremman *to do a deed of valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 2418; An. 1210: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3. Moyses bebeád folc hyegan on ellen *Moses bade the people think on valour*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218: Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11: Ps. Th. 93, 2. Engel hine eine trymede *an angel strengthened him with courage*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 21; Gū. 161: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 2; Gen. 2137: Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861: Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985: Rood Kmbl. 67; Kr. 34: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Elne *with strength, power,* or *courage, strongly, powerfully, courageously;* strēnue, fortiter, Beo. Th. 3938; B. 1967: Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 18; Fä. 8: Ps. Th. 52, 5: 59, 4: 118, 4, 176. [*Orm.* ellennĸes *powerless*: *O. Sax.* ellen, ellen, *n. strength, manhood*: *M. H. Ger.* ellen, *n. strength, manhood*: *O. H. Ger.* ellan, *m. zēlus, rōbur, virtus*: *Goth.* alyan, *n. zeal*: *Icel.* eljan, elja, *f. endurance, energy.*] DER. mægen-ellen.

ELLEN, es; *n. The elder-tree;* sambūcus nigra, a small tree whose branches are filled with a light spongy pith. The fruit is a globular, purplish-black berry, of which wine is often made, called *elder-berry wine*. It is quite distinct from alor *the alder-tree*, q. v.:—Ellenes blōsman genim *take blossoms of elder*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 288, 2. Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man sambūcus = *samβūkη* [MS. samsuchon = *sámψυχον*] and ōðrum naman ellen, hāteþ *take this wort, which is named sambucus, and by another name elder*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 14. Genim ellenes leáf *take leaves of elder*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 23: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 4. [*Plat.* elloorn, *m*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* holder, holunder, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* holder, holuntar, *m*: *Dan.* hyld, *m. f.* hyldetræ, *n*: *Swed.* hyll, *f.*]

ellen; *adj. Of elder, elder-;* sambūceus:—Genim ellenne sticcan *take an elder-stick*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 7.

ellen-campian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To contend vigorously;* fortiter pugnāre:—Ellencampian *pugilāre*, Cot. 4. Ellencampedon *pugilávérunt*, Cot. 40.

ellen-cræft, es; *m. Strength, power;* virtus, pōtentia:—Ahebbaþ hāligne heofena Drihten, usserne God ellencræfta *exalt the holy Lord of heaven, our God of powers*, Ps. Th. 98, 5.

ellen-dǽd, e; *f.* [ellen *valour*, dǽd *a deed*] *A deed of valour, bold* or *valiant deed;* virtūtis factum:—Sceolde hine yldo beniman ellendǽda *age should deprive him of bold deeds*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 13; Gen. 484: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 273. He secgan hȳrde ellendǽdum *he heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1756; B. 876: 1804; B. 900.

el-lende, ele-lænde; *adj. Strange, foreign;* exterus, peregrinus:—Nǽnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearod *no merchant saw a foreign shore*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 60; Met. 8, 30. In ellende *in foreign land, afar*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33: 25, 14.

Ellen-dūn, Ellan-dūn, e; *f.* [*Flor.* Ellandun, i. e. mons Ealle: *Will. Malm.* Hellendune: *Hunt.* Elendune] *Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts;* locī nōmen in agro Wiltoniensi:—Hēr gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning and Beornwulf cyning on Ellendūne [Ellandūne, Th. 111, 21, col. 2] *in this year Egbert and Beornwulf fought at Allington*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 20.

ellen-gǽst, es; *m. A bold* or *powerful spirit;* pōtens spīritus:—Se ellengǽst *the powerful spirit* [*Grendel*], Beo. Th. 172; B. 86.

ellen-gōdnes *zeal*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32, note. v. ellen-wōdnes.

ellen-heard; *adj. Hard of courage, bold, courageous;* fortis, strēnuus:—Wæs corl ellenheard searoþancum beseted *the courageous warrior was beset with various thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2509; An. 1256: Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 3; Gū. 1138.

ellen-lǽca, an; *m. A champion;* pūgil, agōnista, Cot. 15.

ellen-leás; *adj. Lacking courage;* fortitūdine cārens:—Ic sceal sēcan

ðǽrne ellenleáṣran cempan *I must seek another less courageous soldier*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 7; Jul. 394.

ellen-lice; *adv. Boldly, daringly;* fortíter, strēnue, pūtenter:—Wíf beorn acwealde ellenlíce *the woman daringly slew a warrior*, Beo. Th. 4250; B. 2122.

ellen-mǽrþ, e; *f.* [mǽrþ *greatness, glory*] *Glory of valour* or *courage;* fortitūdinis glōria:—Grendel nihtweorce gefēh, ellenmǽrþum *Grendel rejoiced in his night-work, his valour-glories*, Beo. Th. 1660; B. 828.

ellen-rind, e; *f. Elder-rind* or *bark;* sambūci cortex:—Well ellen-rinde niðewearde *boil the nether part of elder-rind*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5: 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 5: 1, 68; Lchdm. ii. 128, 14.

ellen-rōf; *adj. Remarkably strong, powerful, daring, brave;* rōbustus, strēnuus, fortis:—Strang oððe ellenrōf *rōbustus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 52. Beó ðū gestrangod and ellenrōf *confortāre et estō rōbustus*, Jos. 1, 7, 9: Cd. 89; Th. 110, 26; Gen. 1844: Beo. Th. 685; B. 340: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 3; Pa. 40: Judth. 10: Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 109: Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Hī woldon āninga ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2784; An. 1394. Gif ic ǽnigne ellenrōfne gemēte *if I find any brave man*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 17; Jul. 382. Ellenrōfe weras *the bold men*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 9; Rä. 23, 20: Cd. 94; Th. 122, 33; Gen. 2036: Andr. Kmbl. 2284; An. 1143.

ellen-siōc; *adj.* [siōc = seóc *sick, diseased, infirm, languid*] *Infirm* or *languid from want of strength;* invālidus, dēbilis:—Hwæðer he cwicne gemētte in dam wongstede Wedra þeóden ellensiócne *whether he should find the languid prince of the Goths alive on the field*, Beo. Th. 5567; B. 2787.

ellen-sprǽce, e; *f. Powerful speech;* pōtens sermo:—He ne meahte ellensprǽce, hleódor ahebban *he could not raise his voice, his powerful speech*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 18; Gū. 1128.

ellen-þrist; *adj. Bold in courage, bold;* audax:—Ða ídesa ellenþriste *the bold women*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 22; Jud. 133.

ellen-weorc, es; *n. A work of valour, valiant* or *powerful act;* fortitūdinis ōpus, res fortiter gesta:—He wæs ānræd ellenweorces *he was steadfast in his work of valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 464; An. 232. Gif ðū dǽst ellenweorc aldre gedīgest *if thou escapest with life from that work of valour*, Beo. Th. 1326; B. 661: 5279; B. 2643: Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 20; Gū. 613. Ellenweorca *of valiant acts*, Beo. Th. 4789; B. 2399. Ellenweorcum *by valiant acts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2740; An. 1372.

ellen-wōd, e; *f.*? [wōd *mad*] *Zeal;* zēlus = ζῆλος:—Me ðīnes hūses heard ellenwōd æt *zēlus domus tuæ cōmēdit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9.

ellen-wōd; *adj.* [wōd *mad*] *Raging, furious;* fūriōsus:—Wæs ellen-wōd fæder wið dēhter *the father was furious with his daughter*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 4; Jul. 140.

ellen-wōdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ellen-wōd *zeal*] *To strive with zeal, emulate;* ǽmūlāri:—Nylle ðū elnian oððe ellenwōdian [MS. ellenwondian] on ýfelwillendum *nōli ǽmulāri in malignantibus*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 1.

ellen-wōdnes, -ness, e; *f. Zeal, envy, emulation, ardour;* zēlus = ζῆλος, fervor:—Swindan me dyde ellenwōdnes mīn *tabescēre me fēcit zēlus meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 139: 78, 5. Aidanus hæfde Godes ellen-wōdnesse and his lufan micle *Aidan had much zeal and love for God*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32. He wæs mid wylme mycelre ellenwōdnesse on-bærned *zēlo magni fervōris accensus est*, 4, 24; S. 598, 22.

ellen-wyrt, e; *f. Elderwort, wallwort, danewort, dwarf-elder;* sambūcus ebūlus, Lin:—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man *ebūlum*, and ōðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneþ, and eác sume men wealwyrt hātaþ *take this herb, which is named* ebūlum, *and by another name elderwort, and some men also call it wallwort*, Herb. 93, 1; Lchdm. i. 202, 5: Wrt. Voc. 67, 12, 64: 69, 17.

ELLES; *adv.* else, *otherwise, in another manner;* ālīter, ālīoquin, ālīunde, sēcus:—Elles *ālīter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 7, 67. Elles næbbe ge mēde mid eówrum fæder *ālīoquin mercēdem non habēbitis apud patrem vestrum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 1: Mk. Bos. 2, 21. Gif hit elles sý *sin autem*, Lk. Bos. 10, 6. He sýþ þ elles ofer *ascendit ālīunde*, Jn. Bos. 10, 1. Hī ne mihton elles bíon *they could not else exist*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52: Chr. 1044; Erl. 168, 17: Beo. Th. 5034; B. 2520: Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 18; Jul. 113. Hwā arīst elles of Syon būtan ðū *who else shall arise out of Sion but thou?* Ps. Th. 13, 11. Hwæt elles is *quid est ālīud?* Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Nyton hwæt hý elles sprecon *they know not what else they speak*, Ps. Th. 43, 16. Āhwǽr or ǽghwǽr elles *anywhere else*, Ps. Th. 71, 12: 102, 15. Nā elles, nā hū elles *not otherwise, no how else*; haud sēcus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 8. Nōwiht elles *nothing else*; nil ālīud, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Elles āwiht, ōwiht or wuht *anything else*; ālīud quid, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 33; Gen. 682: 91; Th. 114, 16; Gen. 1905: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 27; Seef. 46: 115 a; Th. 443, 1; Kl. 23: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 40; Met. 9, 20. Elles hwæt *anything else*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 8. Elles hwǽr, hwār, hwērgen or hwider *elsewhere*; ālīorsum, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 6: Beo. Th. 277; B. 138: 5173; B. 2590: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 7. [*Wye. Piers P.* ellis: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* elles: *Orm.* elless: *Scot.* els, ellis: *O. Frs.* elles, ellis: *M. H. Ger.* alles *ālīter*: *O. H. Ger.* alles, elles, ellies *ālīoquin*: *Goth.* allis *at all*: *Swed.* eljest: *Lat.* ālias.]

elles hwā *any:* ali-quis, March. § 136, 5 a.

ellīcor; *adv. Elsewhere, otherwise,* Ælfc. Gr. 38, Lye, Ettm. v. elcor.

ellm, es; *m. An elm;* ulmus:—On ellmum *in ulmis*, L. Edg. C. 16; Wilk. 83, 47. v. elm.

ellnung, e; *f. Emulation, zeal;* ǽmūlātio:—Hī hæfdon Godes ellnunge *ǽmūlātiōnem Dei hābēbant*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 8. v. elnung.

ellor; *adv. Elsewhere;* ālias, āliorsum:—Heó dæt leóht geseah ellor scrīdan *she saw the light depart elsewhere*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773: 133; Th. 168, 17; Gen. 2784: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112: Beo. Th. 110; B. 55.

ellor-fūs; *adj.* [fūs *ready, quick*] *Desirous* or *ready to go elsewhere, ready to depart;* pēregre eundi cupidus, āliorsum īre parātus:—Oþ-ðæt gāst, ellorfūs, gangan sceolde to Godes dōme *until his spirit, ready to depart, must go to God's judgment*. Cd. 79; Th. 97, 7; Gen. 1609. He his hlāford geseah ellorfūsne *he saw his lord ready to depart [about to die]*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 11; Gū. 1027: Andr. Kmbl. 375; An. 188.

ellor-gāst, -gæst, es; *m. A spirit living* or *going elsewhere, a departing spirit;* spīritus ālibi dēgens:—Scolde se ellorgāst on feónda geweald sīðian *the departing spirit must go into the power of fiends*, Beo. Th. 1619; B. 807. Ellorgæst *a departing spirit*, 3238; B. 1617. Hie gesāwon twegen ellorgāstas *they saw two spirits living elsewhere*, 2702; B. 1349.

ellor-sīþ, es; *m. A journey elsewhere, departure, death;* ālibi iter, mors:—Symble bið gemyndgad eaforan ellorsīþ *his offspring's death will always be remembered*, Beo. Th. 4893; B. 2451.

ell-reord; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous;* barbārus:—Eallum ellreor-dum cynnum *cunctis barbāris nātiōnibus*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31. v. el-reord.

ell-reordig; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous:* barbārus:—Oðer [heretoga] wæs dam hǽðenan rēþra and grimra forðon he ellreordig wæs *alter* [dux] *quia barbārus ērat, pāgāno sævior*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 21, 24: 3, 6; S. 528, 10. v. el-reord.

ell-þeód, ell-þíed, e; *f. A strange people, foreign nation;* pēregrīna gens:—Hý fōron on ellþíede *they went into a foreign land*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 6. v. el-þeód.

ell-þeódig -þíódig; *adj. Strange, foreign, a stranger, a foreigner*:—Ellþeódigra *of the foreigners*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 8; Gen. 1835: Lk. Lind. War. 17, 18: 24, 18. v. el-þeódig.

ellyn *zeal*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 139. v. ellen.

ELM, elm, es; *m. An* elm, *elm-tree;* ulmus:—Genim elmes rinde *take bark of elm*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 9. [*Chauc.* elmes, *pl.*: *Dut.* olm, *m.*: *Ger.* ulme, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* elm, elmboum: *Dan.* alm, ælm, *m.*: *f.*: *Swed.* alm, *f.*: *Icel.* almr, álmr, *m.*: *Lat.* ulmus, *f.*] der. elm-rind.

elm-boga, an; *m. An elbow;* cūbītum:—Gif se earm bið forad būfan elmbogan *if the arm be broken above the elbow*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24. v. el-boga.

el-mehtig *almighty*, Ps. C. 77 [Pfr. Germ. 10, 427]. v. eal-mihtig.

elmestlīc; *adj. Charitable;* misēricors:—Swē hit him bōem rehtlīcast and elmestlīcast wēre *as might be most righteous and most charitable for both*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 23.

el-mihtig *almighty*:—God elmihtiga *almighty God*, Chr. 1086; Th. 353, 32. v. eal-mihtig.

elm-rind, e; *f.* elm-rind or *bark;* ulmi cortex:—Elmrind *bark of elm*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 116, 2. Well elmrinde *boil elm-rind*, 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 5. Nim elmrinde *take elm-rind*, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 8: 3, 29; Lchdm. ii. 324, 15. Genim elmrinde grēne *take elm-rind green*, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15. Mid elmrinde *with elm-rind*, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 23.

ELN, e; *f.* I. *an* ell, *a measure of length, the space from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger, eighteen inches.* This is the *Heb.* אַמָּה [amma] *a cubit:* the *Lat.* cūbitus *a cubit*, ulna *an ell.* Liddell and Scott say πῆχυς = *cūbitus*, and *ulna an ell* properly contain twenty-four δάκτυλοι [*dáktylos*, the breadth of a finger, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English inch]:—Tís δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν μεριμνῶν δύναται προσθεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πῆχυν ἕνα; Mt. 6, 27; *ēþ whas ízwara maurnands mag anaukan ana wahstu seinana* aleina *ains?* Mt. Bos. Goth. 6, 27; quis autem vestrum cōgitans pōtest adjicēre ad statūram suam *cūbitum* ūnum? Mt. Vulg. 6, 27; hwylc eówer mæg sōþlīce geþencan dæt he ge-eácnige ǽne *elne* to hys anlícnesse? Mt. Bos. 6, 27; Wycl. says *cubite*; Tynd. *cubit*. It is therefore presumed that the *Grk.* πῆχυς = *Heb.* אַמָּה was eighteen inches; for twenty-four δάκτυλοι x by $\frac{3}{4}$ = [.75] = eighteen inches. In the parallel passage, Lk. Bos. 12, 25, there is not any Gothic; the *Grk. Lat.* and *A. Sax.* are the same as in the preceding verse. Lk. Bos. 12, 25 is, therefore, not quoted. Hí wǽron unfeor fram lande, swylce hit wǽre twá hund elna *non longe ērant a terra, sed quāsi cūbitis dūcentis* [18 in. × 200 ÷ 12 = 300 ft.], Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Fíftena stód deóp ofer dūnum se drencefiód monnes elna *the deluge stood deep over the downs, fifteen ells of man*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 17; Gen. 1399. Elu *ulna*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 38, 62; Wrt. Voc. 64, 71. II. *the Royal*

Persian ell, or *cubit, is very nearly* $20\frac{1}{2}$ *inches*; for Herodotus says that the *πῆχυς βασιλήϊος*, bk. i. § 178, is 3 *δάκτυλοι* longer than the common Grk. *πῆχυς = cubit* or *ell: 24 δάκτυλοι*, i. e. $24 + 3 = 27$ *δάκτυλοι*; $27 \times \frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an 8th, *δάκτῠλος a finger's breadth* = about $\frac{775}{1000}$ of an inch, that is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an 8th $= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{96} = \frac{72}{96} + \frac{1}{96} = \frac{73}{96} = .76$] $.76 = 20\frac{520}{1000}$ [$= 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $\frac{520}{1000}$ or $\frac{13}{25}$ of an inch]:—Se weall Babilónes is fiftig elna brād, and twā hund elna heāh .... and ymbūtan ðone weall is se mæsta dīc .... and widūtan dam dīce is geworht twegra elna heāh weal *the wall of Babylon is fifty ells broad, and two hundred ells high .... and round the wall is a very great dike .... and outside the dike a wall is built two ells high*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 23–28.

III. *the ell in A. Sax. was sometimes about* 24 *inches*, or 2 *feet*:—Se hwæl bip micle læssa ðonne ōðre hwalas: ne bip he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang; ac, on his āgum lande, da beóþ eahta and feówertiges elna lange, and da mæstan, fiftiges elna lange; dara, he sæde, dæt he syxa sum oslōge syxtig on twām dagum *this whale is much less than other whales: it is not longer than seven ells; but, in his own country* [*Norway*], *they are eight and forty ells long, and the largest, fifty ells long: of these, he said, that he was one of six, who killed sixty in two days*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 18–23. In giving the size of the Horse-whale or Walrus, and of the Whale, Ohthere, a Norwegian, would most probably calculate by the measure of Scandinavia, the ell of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Molbeck, in his Dansk Ordbog, thus defines it:—' Alen, et vist længdemaal, som deles i 24 tommer .... Tomme een 12te fod, og een 24de alen,' .... That is, *Ell, a certain measure of length, which is divided into* 24 *inches .... An inch one* 12*th of a foot, and one* 24*th of an ell.* King Alfred, in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, followed the calculation of Ohthere, who says that the Horse-whale or Walrus is 7 ells long, that is 14 feet, and the Whales 48 ells, and the largest 50, that is 96 feet, and the largest 100 feet long. These calculations approach very nearly to those given by Mr. Broderip, who says the length of the Walrus is from 10 to 15 feet, and Dr. Scoresby, who gives the length of the Physalus to be about 100 feet, Ors. Eng. p. 43, note 45.

2. ells of different lengths were used in Anglo-Saxon times; and, even in the present day, 3 sorts of ells are known in England:—*The Flemish ell* is 3 quarters of a yard or 27 inches; *the English* 5 quarters or 45 inches; and *the French* 6 quarters or 54 inches. [Early English, *Wrt. spec.* 35, ān elne long: R. Glouc. 429, 3, elnen, *pl: Plat.* eel, *f: Frs.* jelne: *O. Frs.* ielne, elne, *f: Dut.* el, elle, *f: Ger.* elle, *f: M. H. Ger.* elne, eln, elline, elen, *f: O. H. Ger.* elina, elna, elle, *f: Goth.* aleina, *f: Dan.* alen, *f: Swed.* aln, *f: Icel.* alin, *f: Lat.* ulna, *f: Grk.* ὠλένη, *f.* Eln *the ell* is found in *A. Sax.*

eln-boga, el-boga *the elbow: Dut.* elle-boog: *Ger.* ellen-boge.] Ell is an old Teutonic word being used in the oldest German, the Gothic translation of Ulphilas about A. D. 360: in Anglo-Saxon about 895. The date of its use in other parts of Europe may be ascertained by referring to the languages quoted above, and in the list of contractions where the names and dates of the authors are given.

eln-boga, an; *m. An elbow*; cūbitum:—Se earm nænige bignesse on dam elnbogan hæfde *the arm had no bending at the elbow*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. v. el-boga.

elnes *of streng'th*, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529; *gen. of* ellen.

elnes = ellenes *of elder*:—Elnes rinde sele *give elder-rind*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 14. **v.** ellen *an elder-tree.*

eln-gemet, es; *n. An ell-measure, the length of an ell, two feet?* cūbitālis mensūra, ulnæ mensūra:—Dæt fær gewyrc fiftiges wīd, prittiges heāh, þreó hund lang elngemeta *make the vessel fifty wide, thirty high, three hundred long, of ell measures*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 10; Gen. 1309. v. eln I. and III.

elnian; *part.* elnende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ellen *strength*]. **I.** *to make strong, strengthen*; confortāre:—Elnode he hine and sæt upp *confortātus sēdit in lectūlo*, Gen. 48, 2. **II.** *to strive with zeal after another, endeavour to be equal, emulate*; æmūlāre, zēlāre:—Nyl dū elnian betwih awergde, ne eluende dū sīē dōnde unrehtwīsnisse *nōli æmūlāre inter mālignantes, neque æmūlātus fueris fācientes iniquitātem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 1, 7. Ic elnode [elnade, Ps. Th. 72, 2] ofer dā unrihtwīsan *zēlāvi super iniquos*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 3. Ne elna dū *ne æmūlēris*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8. DER. ge-elnian.

elnung, ellnung, e; *f. Zeal, hot emulation, envy*; zēlus, æmūlātio:—Elnung *zēlus*, Rtl. 192, 5. Elnung oððe æfista hūses dīnes ge-et [= geæt] mec *zēlus dōmus tuæ cōmēdit me*, Jn. Lind. War. 2, 17.

elone *the herb elecampane*, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 2. **v.** eolone.

elp *an elephant*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ylp.

elpen-bēnen; *adj. Made of ivory*; ēburnēus:—Fram hūsum elpenbānenum *a dōmibus ēburnēis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10.

elpen-bān, es; *n. An elephant's bone, ivory*; ēbur:—Elpenbānum *with ivory*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10: Cot. 71. v. ylpen-bān.

elpend, es; *m. An elephant*; ἐλεφας:—Hwæðer ge seón māran on eówrum lichoman ðonne elpend *if ye were greater in your body than the elephant*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 25. Elpendes hýd wyle drincan wætan gelīce and spinge déþ *an elephant's hide will drink wet like a sponge*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 10. He genēþde under ānne elpend *he went boldly under an elephant*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20: 78, 9. He hæfde xx elpenda *he had twenty elephants*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 5: 5, 7; Bos. 107, 8. To dām elpendum [MS. elpendan] *to the elephants*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 26. Hēt Pirrus dōn dā elpendas on dæt gefeoht *Pyrrhus ordered the elephants to be brought into the battle*, 77, 16, 23: 78, 5, 28.

elpend-tōþ, es; *m. An elephant's tooth*; ēlephantis dens, Cot. 78.

elra; *comp? Stranger*:—He ne mētte on elran men mundgripe māran *he did not find a stronger hand-gripe in a stranger man*, Beo. Th. 1509; B. 752.

el-reord, ell-reord, æl-, æll-, eall-; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous*; barbārus:—Wǣron heó mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *inflāti ērant barbāra stultītia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13: 1, 5; S. 476, 11: 1, 14; S. 482, 12: Ps. Surt. 113, 1.

el-reordig, ell-reordig; *adj. Foreign-speaking, barbarous*; barbārus, pēregrīnus:—Of gramum folce da elreordige ealle wǣron *de pōpulo barbāro*, Ps. Th. 113, 1.

el-reordignes, -ness, e; *f. Barbarousness, outlandishness*; barbāries, Som. Ben. Lye.

el-riord; *adj. Barbarous*; barbārus:—Mid elriordre dysignesse *barbāra stultītia*, Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 122, 3. v. el-reord.

el-peód, æl-þeód, el-þiód [ell-]; *gen.* e; *pl. nom. acc.* a, e; *f. A foreign nation, strange people*; gens pēregrīna, alienigēnæ, pēregrini:—Ehton elþeóda *they pursued the strange nations*, Elen. Kmbl. 277; El. 139. Fōre elþeodum *before strange nations*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 12; Cri. 1337: 23 b; Th. 67, 6; Cri. 1084. On ellþeóde *among a strange people*, Andr. Kmbl. 1943; An. 974: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 25; Bo. 36.

el-þeódian *foreigners*; barbāros, = el-þeódigan; *acc. pl. def. of* el-þeódig, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note.

el-þeódig, æl-þeódig, el-þiódig [ell-]; *adj. Strange, foreign, barbarous, one who is abroad*; pēregrīnus, barbārus, advēna, alienigēna, qui pēregre est:—Eorlas elþeódige *strange men*, Andr. Kmbl. 397; An. 199. Þearfum and elþeódigum symble eáþmōd *paupĕribus et pēregrinis semper hūmilis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10, note. Dæt Bryttas da elþeódan of heora gemǣrum adrīfan *ut Brittŏnes barbāros suis e finĭbus pĕpŭlĕrint*, 1, 14; S. 482, 12, note. Nū cwom elþeódig *now a stranger has come*, Elen. Kmbl. 1813; El. 908: Cd. 124; Th. 159, 3; Gen. 2629. Hwonne me wrāþra sum elþeódigne aldre beheówe *when some enemy might bereave me, a stranger, of life*, 128; Th. 163, 20; Gen. 2701: Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 11; Seef. 38: 87 b; Th. 329, 5; Vy. 29. Ða elþeódigan ealle Drihten lustum healdeþ *Dŏmĭnus custōdit advĕnam*, Ps. Th. 145, 8: 110, 4. v. el-þeód.

el-þeódiglīce, æl-þeódiglīce; *adv. In foreign parts, among foreigners*; pēregre. **v.** æl-þeódiglīce.

el-þeódignes, -þeódines, æl-þeódignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A being or living abroad, pilgrimage*; pēregrīnātio: — Ferde on elþeódignysse *pĕregre prŏfectus est*, Mt. Bos. 21, 33. On elþeódinysse, 25, 14. Elþeódignys oðde eardbegengnes mīn aferrad oðde gelængd is *incŏlātus meus prōlongātus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. **v.** eard-begengnes.

el-þeódisc; *adj. Foreign, strange*; pēregrīnus: — To bebyrgenne elþeódisce men *in sēpultūram pēregrīnōrum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 7. v. el-þeódig.

el-þiód, e; *f. A foreign nation*:—In elþióde *pĕregre*, Mt. Rush. Stv. 21, 33. v. el-þeód.

el-þiódgian, -þiódigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [el, þeód *a people*] *To live in foreign parts, to lead a pilgrim's life*; pēregrīnārī:—Wilnode he on neáweste þara hāligra stōwe to tīde elþiódgian on eorþan *cŏpīvit in vicīnia sanctōrum lŏcōrum ad tempus pĕregrīnāri in terris*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 12.

el-þiódig *strange, foreign*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17, note 3: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 35: Mt. Lind. Stv. 25, 14. **v.** el-þeódig.

eltst *eldest*; nātu maximus:—Seó mǣgþ asprang of Noes eltstan suna, se wæs gehāten Sem *that family sprang from Noah's eldest son who was called Shem*, Homl. Th. i. 24, 7, = yldest; *sup. of* eald.

eluhtre, an; *f. The plant lupine*; lūpīnus albus, Lin:—Wyl eluhtran on ealaþ *boil lupine in ale*, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 11: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 136, 26. v. elehtre.

élys *hedgehogs*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 19. v. il.

em-, in composition, denotes *even, equal*: **v.** efen *even*, emb *about*. v. em-līcnes, em-niht, etc.

emb, embe *about, round, around*:—Emb eahta niht *about eight nights*, Menol. Fox 418; Men. 210: 76; Men. 38: 188; Men. 95: 109; Men. 54: 259; Men. 131: 449; Men. 226. Embe fīf niht *about five nights*, Menol. Fox 21; Men. 11: 30; Men. 15: 38; Men. 19: 82; Men. 41: 385; Men. 194. v. ymb.

embe-fær, es; *n.* [fær *a going, journey*] *A going round, circuit*; circuitus:—Embefær tūna *circuitus villārum*, Procem. R. Conc.

embe-gān *to go round*, Lye. v. ymb-gān.

embe-gang, es; *m. A going round, circuit*; circuitus:—Se embegang dara landa *the circuit of the lands*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 402; A. D. 944;

Kmbl. iii. 421, 6. Se mōna hæfþ læstne embegang *the moon has the least circuit*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. Embegang dōn *processiōnem fácere*, R. Conc. 3. v. ymbe-gang.

embe-gyrdan; he -gyrt; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrded *To surround, begird;* circumcingēre:—Gārseeg embegyrt gumena rīce *the ocean surrounds the kingdoms of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 81; Met. 9, 41. v. ymb-gyrdan.

embeht, es;* *n. An office, serving;* ministērium:—Ymb oft embehte *circa frēquens ministērium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. v. ambeht.

embehtian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To minister, serve;* ministrāre:—Heó embehtade oððe gehērde him *ministrābat ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. Embehtaþ *ministrābit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 37.

embeht-mon, -monn, es; *m. A servant-man, servant, minister;* servus, minister:—Allra embehtmonn *omnium minister*, Mk. Lind. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

embehtsumnes, -nis, -niss, e; *f. A compliance, kind attention;* obsēquium:—He dēmeþ embehtsumnisse [MS. embehtsumise] oððe hērnisse *arbitrētur obsēquium*, Ju. Lind. War. 16, 2.

embe-hydignes, -ness, e; *f. Solicitude;* sollicitūdo, C. R. Ben. 43, Lye. v. ymb hydignys.

Embene; *pl. m. The inhabitants of Amiens, Amiens, in Picardy, France;* Ambiānum:—Hēr fōr se here up on Sunnan to Embenum, and ðāt sæt ān geát *in this year* [A. D. 884] *the army went up the Somme to Amiens, and remained there one year*, Chr. 884; Erl. 82, 17.

embe-smeágung, e; *f. A considering about, experience;* empīria = ἐμπειρία:—Manega embesmeágunga *empīria*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 49; Wrt. Voc. 47, 53.

embe-þencan; *part.* -þencende; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht *To think about, to be anxious for, careful;* sollicitus esse:—Ne beó ge embeþencende hū oððe hwæt ge sprecon, oððe andswarion *nōlite solliciti esse quālíter aut quid respondeātis, aut quid dīcātis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 11. v. ymbe-þencan.

embe-ūton; *adv. About;* circum:—Ān of dām de dār embe-ūton stōdon *one of those who stood there about*, Mk. Bos. 14, 47. v. ymbe-ūtan; *adv.*

emb-feran; *p.* -ferde; *pp.* -fered *To go round, surround;* circuīre:—Hīg geond feówertig daga embferdon done eard *they went round the country for forty days*, Num. 13, 26.

embiht, es; *m. A servant;* minister:—Ða embihtas *ministri*, Jn. Rush. War. 7, 46. v. ambeht; *m.*

embiht, es; *n. An office;* officium:—Gefylde wǣron ða dagas embihtes his *implēti sunt dies offícii ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 23. v. ambeht; *n.*

embiht-mon, -monn, es; *m. A servant-man, servant, minister;* servus, minister:—Allra embihtmon *omnium minister*, Mk. Rush. War. 9, 35. v. ambiht-man.

emb-long *at length*, Som. Ben. Lye.

emb-rin, es; *n.* [=emb-īren *an encircling iron*] *A fetter;* compes:—Embrin *balus*? Cot. 203: Wrt. Voc. 288, 1.

emb-ryne, es; *m. A running round, a course, revolution, anniversary;* revōlūtio, circuitus:—Tyn embrynas *quinquennia jam décem*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 1. v. ymb-rene.

emb-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǣton; *pp.* -seten *To sit round* or *about, surround, beset, besiege;* circumsēdēre, obsidēre:—Porsenna and Tarcuinius embsǣton Rōme burh *Porsenna and Tarquin surrounded Rome*, Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 42, 11. He besīrede dæt folc de hī embseten hæfdon *he deceived the people who had besieged them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 3. v. ymb-sittan.

emb-snīdan; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden, -snyden *To cut round, circumcise;* circumcidēre:—Dæt dæt cild embsnyden wǣre *ut circumcidērētur puer*, Lk. Bos. 2, 21. v. ymb-snīdan.

emb-stemn; *adv. By turns;* vicissim:—Embstemn *vel* dǣr gemang *vícissim*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 140, 2.

emb-ūtan *about, round;* circum, circa:—Guton [MS. geoton; dæs celfes blōd] embūtan dæt weofod *they poured* [*the blood of the calf*] *round the altar*, Lev. 1, 5, 11. v. ymb-ūtan; *prep.*

emb-wlātian; ic -wlātige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look about, contemplate;* contemplāri:—Ic embwlātige *contemplor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 5, MS. D. v. ymb-wlātian.

emb-wlǣtung, e; *f. A viewing, contemplation;* contemplātio:—Hī brūcaþ dære incundan embwlǣtunge his godcundnysse *they enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity*, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. v. ymb-wlātung.

em-cristen *a fellow-christian*, L. Ed. C. 36; Th. i. 461, 1. v. emne-cristen.

eme *deceit, fraud;* fraus, Som. Ben. Lye.

emel, e; *f. A canker-worm, caterpillar, weevel;* cērūca, brūchus = βροῦχος:—He sealde emele oððe treówyrme wæstm heora *dēdit cērūcæ fructus eōrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 51. He sǣde and com gærshoppe and emel dæs næs nā gerīm *dixit et vēnit lócusta, et brúchus cújus non érat númerus*, 104, 32. v. ymel.

emertung, e; *f. A tickling, an itching;* prūrīgo:—Emertung *prūrīgo*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 61; Wrt. Voc. 20, 5.

emetig; *adj. Empty, vacant;* vācuus, vācans:—He gemēteþ hit [hūs] emetig *invēnit eam* [*dōmum*] *vācantem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 44. v. ænetig.

em-fela; *adj. Equally many;* tōtidem:—Gān inn emfela manna of ǣgðre healfe *let equally as many men of either side go in*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 20. v. efen-fela.

em-hydig; *adj. Anxious about, solicitous;* sollicitus, C. R. Ben. 33. v. ymb-hydig.

emitte, an; *f. An emmet, ant;* formīca:—Emittan *formícæ*, Prov. 30. v. æmete.

em-lang; *adj. Equally long;* ejusdem longitūdinis, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15.

em-leóf; *adj. Equally dear;* æque cārus:—Him wearþ emleóf, dæt hỹ gesāwon mannes blōd agoten, swā him wæs ðara nỹtena meolc *it was equally dear to them to see man's blood shed, as it was* [*to see*] *the milk of their cattle*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 32.

em-lice; *adv. Even-like, evenly, equally, patiently;* æquāliter, æquanimiter:—Hū emlīce hit gelamp *how evenly it happened!* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 25; 3, 6; Bos. 57, 41. He done eard ealne emlīce dǣlde betwux twelf mægþum *he divided all the country equally among the twelve tribes*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 12: Bostr. Scrd. 29, 11; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22. He forbær Godes swingele swīðe emlīce *he bare God's scourging very patiently*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 12. v. efen-līce.

em-līcnes, -ness, e; *f. Evenness, equality, equity;* æquitas:—He dēmþ folc on emlīcnesse *judicābit pópulos in æquitāte*, Ps. Spl. T. 95, 10: 110, 7: 118, 75. v. efen-līcnes.

em-micel; *adj. Equally much;* æque multus:—Em-micel ealra *equally much of all*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 5. v. emn-micel, efen-micel.

emn; *adj. Even, equal, plain, level, just;* æquus, plānus, æquālis:—Dæs wisan monnes mód bið swīðe emn *the wise man's mind is very even*, Past. 42, 1; Hat. MS. 58 a, 16; 17, 5; Hat. MS. 23 a, 7: Ps. Th. 10, 8. Næs ic nǣfre swā emnes módes *I was never of so even a mind*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. Seó burh wæs getimbred on swīðe emnum lande *the city was built on very level ground*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20: Past. 4, 2; Hat. MS. 10 a, 14. Habbaþ emne wǣga and emne gemetu and sestras *státera justa et æqua sint pondĕra, justus módius æquusque sextārius*, Lev. 19, 36. On emn *on even ground, by, near;* in æquāli, juxta, Gen. 16, 12: 21, 19: Jos. 10, 5: Homl. Th. i. 30, 16: Byrht. Th. 137, 9; By. 184. To emnes *over against, opposite;* adversus, contra, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 8; 3, 9; Bos. 68, 25: Cod. Dipl. 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 194, 32; 195, 2. v. efen.

emn-, emne-, in composition, *even, equal,* as efen:—Emne-cristen *a fellow-christian*. Emn-scēolere *a school-fellow*.

emn-ædele; *adj. Equally noble;* æque nōbilis:—Ealle sint emn-ædele *all are equally noble*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17: Bt. Met. Fox 17, 27; Met. 17, 14.

emne; *comp.* emnor, emnar; *adv. Equally, even, exactly, precisely, just;* æquāliter, æque, omnīno:—Sió sunne and se mōna habbaþ todǣled betwuht him done dæg and ða niht swīðe emne *the sun and the moon have divided the day and the night very equally between them*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 72; Met. 29, 35: Ps. Th. 9, 8. Crist hiene selfne ge-eáþmēdde emne ōþ done deáþ *Christ humbled himself even unto death*, Past. 41, 1; Hat. MS. 56 a, 22: 50; Hat. MS: Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 76; Met. 9, 38: 13, 89; Met. 13, 45: Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114: 441; An. 221: 665; An. 333. Ne wēne ic dæt ǣnige twegen lātteówas emnar gefuhton *I do not think that any two leaders fought more equally*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 32. v. efne.

emn-ēce; *adj. Co-eternal;* coæternus:—Is emnēce mægenþrymnes *est coæterna majestas*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 200, 25. Ealle þrỹ hādas emnēce him sylfum synt *totæ tres personæ coætérnæ sibi sunt*, 201, 27. v. efen-ēce.

emne-cristen, em-cristen, es; *m. A fellow-christian;* co-christiānus:—His emnecristen *fratrem suum in Christo*, L. Ed. C. 36; Wilk. 209, 18.

emne-līce *evenly, equally,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen-līce.

emnes, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Evenness, equity, justice;* æquitas:—Drihten ðū gelīffæst me on emnesse oððe emnesse dīnre *Dómine vivíficábis me in æquitāte tua*, Ps. Lamb. 142, 11. Emnesse geseah anwlita his *æquitātem vidit vultus ejus*, 10, 8. He dēmþ ymbhwyrft eorþan on emnisse *ipse judicābit orbem terræ in æquitāte*, Ps. Spl. 8. Éágan dīne geseón emnyssa *óculi tui vidéant æquitátes*, 16, 3: 51, 3: 110, 7. v. efen-nyss.

emnett, es; *n? Level ground, a plain;* plānities, campus:—He hæfde on dam emnette gefaren *he had marched on the level ground*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 38.

emnettan, emnyttan, to emnettenne; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make even* or *equal, to regulate;* æquāre, coæquāre:—Synt to emnettenne þe dissere emnihte *they are to be regulated by this equinox*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 15; Lchdm. iii. 256, 24. Ic emnytte *coæquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 55. DER. ge-emnettan.

emn-gōd; *adj. Equally good;* æque bōnus:—Nān wuht nis betere donne God ne emngōd him *no creature is better than God nor equally good with him*, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 138, 7. Nyton nāuht emngōd *they know nothing equally good*, 34, 2; Fox 136, 4.

emnian *to equal, to make alike,* Som. Ben. Lye.

em-niht, es; *n.* [em, emn *equal;* niht *night*] *Equal day and night, equinox;* æquinoctium:—On emnihtes dæg, ðæt is ðonne se dæg and seó niht gelíce lange beóþ *on the day of the equinox, that is when the day and night are equally long,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 19; Lchdm. iii. 260, 13. Ver is lencten tíd, seó hæfþ emnihte *spring is the lenten tide, which hath an equinox,* 8, 28; Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. Autumnus is hærfest, de hæfþ ðǽre emnihte *Autumn is harvest, which hath the other equinox,* 9, 1; Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. On ðæs hærfestlícan emnihtes tyne *in the course of the harvest* [*autumnal*] *equinox,* Lchdm. iii. 238, 27. To hærfestes emnihte *at the autumnal equinox,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 902; 151, 11.

emnis, -niss *evenness, equity,* Ps. Spl. 9, 8. v. emnes.

emn-land *even land, a plain,* Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-lice; *adv. Equally, evenly;* æquáliter, æque:—Dæt hine ealle emnlíce hérian *that all praise him equally,* Ps. Th. 32, 1: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34, MS. Cot. v. efen-líce.

emn-miœl, em-micel; *adj. Equally great;* æque magnus:—Habbaþ emnmicelne willan to cumenne *they have equally great desire to come,* Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 10: 42; Fox 256, 10. v. efen-micel.

emn-neáh; *prep. Equally near;* æque prope:—On ælcere stówe he is híre emn-neáh *it is in every place equally near it,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 23. v. efen-neáh.

emn-rǽde; *adj.* [rǽde *cruel*] *Equally cruel;* æque sævus:—Romulus and Brutus wurdon emnrǽde *Romulus and Brutus were equally cruel,* Ors. 2, 3; Bos. 41, 42.

emn-sâr, es; *n Equal sorrow* or *contrition;* æquális dólor:—Hie ne mágon ealneg ealla on ánе tíd emnsáre hreówan *they cannot always repent of all at one time with equal sorrow,* Past. 53, 3; Hat. MS.

emn-sârian *to be alike sorry, to condole;* condólĕre, Som. Ben. Lye.

emn-sârig *equally sorry.* Som. Ben. Lye. v. emn-sârig, efen-sârig.

emn-sceólere, es; *m. A fellow-scholar;* condiscípulus:—He ofslóh his emnsceólere *he slew his fellow-scholar,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 12.

emnys, -nyss *evenness, equity,* Ps. Spl. 16, 3: 51, 3: 110, 7. v. emnes.

emnyttan *to make equal,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. v. emnettan.

empire *an empire;* impérium, Lye.

em-rene, es; *m. A circle;* circúlus, C. R. Ben. 18. v. ymb-rene.

em-sârig; *adj. Equally sorry;* æque tristis:—Hí woldon dæt ða óðre wíf wǽran emsárige heom *they wished the other women to be equally sorry with themselves,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 1. v. efen-sârig.

em-snîdan; *p.* -snâþ, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden *To circumcise;* circumcídĕre:—Ge emsnídaþ dæt flǽsc cówres fylmenes *circumcidétis carnem præpútii vestri,* Gen. 17, 11. v. ymb-snîdan.

em-swâpen *clothed;* amictus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ymb-swâpan.

emta, an; *m. Leisure;* ótium:—On emtan to smeágeanne *to study at leisure,* Bd. pref. S. 471, 10. Ic get emtan næbbe *I have not leisure yet,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 24. v. æmta.

emtig; *adj. Empty, idle;* vacuus, ótiōsus:—Híg synt emtige *they are idle,* Ex. 5, 8. v. æmtig.

em-trymming, e; *f. A fortress, fence;* múnīmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ymb-trymming.

em-twâ *two even parts, halves;* dímidia:—Ne dǽlaþ on emtwá heora dagas *non dimidiábunt dies suos,* Ps. Lamb. 54, 24. He tobærst on emtwá *he burst asunder into halves,* Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26.

-en. I. *m.* forms only a few masculine *terminations* of nouns; as, þeóden; *gen.* þeódnes; *m. a king,* from þéod *people:* dryhten; *gen.* dryhtnes; *m. a lord,* from dryht *people, subjects.* II. *f.* -en forms many feminine nouns = the *Ger.* -in, *Dan.* -inde; as, fýnen, e; *f. a maid-servant* [*Ger.* dienerin], from þén [*Ger.* diener]; þeówen, e; *f. a female slave,* from þeów; wylen; *gen.* wylne; *f. the same,* from weal *a slave:* mennen, e; *f. a maid-servant,* from manna: gyden, e; *f. a goddess,* from god: munecen, e; *f. a nun,* from munec; cásern [=cásere+en], e; *f. an empress,* from cásere: fyxen, e; *f. a she-fox,* from fox. Also -en forms many nouns of the *f.* gender [corresponding to the *Icel.* -n, -in]; as, Segen; *gen.* segne; *f. tradition, saying, Icel.* sögn: gýmen, e; *f. heed, care:* byrgen. e; *f. a tomb:* syden, e; *f. a gift:* byrðen, e; *f. a burden:* hiwrǽden; *gen.* hiwrǽdenne; *f. a family, house:* and several others in -rǽden; as, Gecwydrǽden, e; *f. an agreement, contract:* mág-rǽden, e; *f. relationship:* gefér-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. a train, company, congregation.* III. some nouns in -en are neuters [corresponding to the *Icel.* -in, -en]; as, Mægen, es; *n. strength, might = Icel.* megin, magn: mǽden, es; *n. a maiden:* wésten, es; *n. a waste, desert:* swefen, es; *n. a dream:* midlen, es; *n. a middle:* fæsten, es; *n. a fortress, fastness.*

-en is a termination of adjectives,—hence from fýr *fire* is fýren *fiery;* stǽn *a stone;* stǽnen *stony:* -en is also the termination of *pp.* in strong verbs; arisen *risen,* from arísan *to rise;* dolfen *digged,* from delfan *to dig;* witen *known,* from witan *to know.*

ên = æn = án- *one,* as,—ên-líc, *q. v.* = án-líc; ên-wintre *one winter, q. v.*; ên-líc = án-líc, *q. v.*; ên-líþig = án-líþig, *q. v.*

engel, es; *m. An angel;* angélus:—Hálig engel *a holy angel,* Cd. 226; Th. 301, 24; Sat. 586, = engel *an angel.*

ênd; *adv. Formerly, of old;* prius, ólim:—Ic adreág fela sidðan ðú ênd to me in síðadest *I have suffered much since thou didst come to me of old,* Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 16; Hö. 71.

-end, es; *m.* the ending of nouns, denoting the agent:—Wegferend, es: *m. a way-faring man.*

ENDE, es; *m.* I. *an* END; fínis, terminus:—Ac nys ðonne gyt se ende *sed nondum est finis,* Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Á búton ende *ever without end,* L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 28. Dæt hí dæs gewinnes sumne ende gedyden *that they would make an end of the war,* Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 1. Ðú eart ealra þinga fruma and ende *thou art the beginning and end of all things,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549; Met. 20, 275; Andr. Kmbl. 1112; An. 556. II. *a corner, part, sort;* angúlus, pars, spécies:—Dæt sylfe wæter ðæt hí ða bán mid þwógan, gutan in ênne ende ðære cyrícean *the selfsame water that they washed the bones with, they poured into one corner of the church* [in angúlo sacrárii], Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Harold of-slóh dǽr mycelne ende dæs folces *Harold slew there a great part of the people,* Chr. 1052; Gib. 166, 22; Th. 319, 14, col. 1. On feówer endum dyses middangeardes *in the four parts of this world,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 21. Ofer ealle eorþan endas *over all parts of the earth,* Ps. Th. 18, 4. Ne hæfde wit ðǽr uncymran hors and ðára endes *numquid non hábuímus équos vilióres, vel álias spécies,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. [*Chauc. Wyc.* ende: *O. Sax.* endi, *m. n: Frs.* eyn, eyne: *O. Frs.* enda, einde, eind, ein, *m: Dut.* einde, *n: Ger.* ende, *n: M. H. Ger.* ende, *n. m: O. H. Ger.* anti, enti, *m. n: Goth.* andeis, *m: Dan.* ende, *m. f: Swed.* ände, *m: Icel.* endi, endir, *m: Sansk.* anta, *m.*] DER. ést-ende, norþ-, west-, worulď-.

-ende, the termination forming the active participle:—Wegfer-ende *way-faring:* also found for -enne. v. -anne.

ende-byrd, es; *n? An arranging, arrangement, order;* ordo:—Se Ælmihtiga ealra gesceafta endebyrd wundorlíce gemetgaþ *the Almighty wonderfully regulates the arrangement of all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 8; Met. 13, 4.

ende-byrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set in order, adjust, dispose;* dispónĕre, Ps. Spl. 49, 6.

ende-byrdes; *adv. Orderly, for order;* per ordinem, ordínatim:—Ðe him ródera Weard endebyrdes gesette *which the Guardian of the skies has orderly appointed for them,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 41; Met. 11, 21. Ðú dysne middangeard todǽldest swá hit getǽsost wæs endebyrdes *thou hast divided this middle earth as it was most suitable for order,* 20, 23; Met. 20, 12.

ende-byrdlíc; *adj. Belonging to order, ordinal;* ordinális:—Endebyrdlíce naman *ordinália nómina,* Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 53.

ende-byrdlice; *adv. Orderly, in order, in succession;* successíve:—Ealle ðás wǽron endebyrdlíce bisceophádа brúcende on Myrcna þeóde *all these in succession enjoyed the bishopric of Mercia,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 558, 4. Endebyrdlíce *in order,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 7.

ende-byrdnes, -byrnes, -ness, e; *f. Order, disposition, method, way, manner, means;* ordo:—Óþ endebyrdnesse *ex ordine,* Lk. Bos. 1, 3. On endebyrdnesse *in ordine,* 1, 8.

ende-dæg; *gen.* -dæges; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas; *gen.* -daga; *dat.* -dagum; *m. The last day, the day of one's death;* dies suprémus, dies mortis:—Ðá wæs endedæg dæs de Caldéas cyningdóm áhton *then was the last day that the Chaldeans held the kingdom,* Cd. 209; Th. 258, 22; Dan. 679. Ic sceal endedæg mínne gebídan *I shall await my last day,* Beo. Th. 1279; B. 637. Án endedæg *one ending day,* Apstls. Kmbl. 157; Ap. 79.

ende-deáþ, es; *m.* [ende *an end;* deáþ *death*] *Final death;* mors vítam fíniens:—Líf búton endedeáþe *life without final death,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 4; Cri. 1653.

ende-dógor, es; *m. n. The final day, day of one's death;* finális dies, mortis dies:—Wæs endedógor neáh geþrungen *the final day was near at hand,* Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 8; Gú. 905: 49 b; Th. 1711, 11; Gú. 1125: 50 a; Th. 174, 7; Gú. 1174. Dæt eorlwerod sæt on wénum endedógores *the warrior band sat in expectation of the final day* [*death*], Beo. Th. 5784; B. 2896. Nis nú swíðe feor ðam ýtemestan endedógor *it is now not very far to the utmost final day,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 8; Gú. 1140. Bád se endedógor *he awaited* [*his*] *final day,* 51 b; Th. 179, 10; Gú. 1259.

ende-láf, e; *f.* [ende *an end;* láf *a remainder, remnant*] *The last remnant;* extrémum reliquum:—Ðú eart endeláf usses cynnes *thou art the last remnant of our race,* Beo. Th. 5618; B. 2813.

ende-leán, es; *n.* [leán *a reward*] *A final reward;* finális retríbūtio:—Him dæs æfter becwom yfel endeléan *for this an evil final reward came on him afterwards,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Him endeléan þurh wæteres wylm Waldend sealde *the Almighty gave to them a final reward through the water's rage,* Beo. Th. 3389; B. 1692.

ende-leás; *adj.* ENDLESS, *infinite, eternal;* infínitus, perpétuus, æternus:—Dæt is endeléas wundor *that is an endless wonder,* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 8; Deór. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 1389; An. 695. Hý sceolon sár endeléas forþ þrówian *they must thenceforth suffer endless pain,* Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 30; Cri. 1632: 69 a; Th. 257, 22;

Jul. 251. Ða earmþa beóþ endeleáse ðe ece biþ *those miseries are endless which are eternal*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 16.

ende-leáslice; *adv.* ENDLESSLY, *eternally*; infinite, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-leásnys, -nyss, e; *f.* ENDLESSNESS, *eternity*; infinitas, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 58.

ende-líf, es; *n. An end of life, death*; vita finita, mors:—Wurdon hie deáþes on wénan, ádes and endelífes *they were in expectation of death, of the funeral pile and end of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1166; El. 585.

ende-mæst *endmost, last*; extremus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ende-mes, endemest, ændemes, ændemest; *adv. Equally, likewise, in like manner, together*; pariter:—Forðon ic ne mæg eal da monigfealdan yfel endemes areccan *because I cannot equally reckon all the manifest evils*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 49, 11: 3, 10; Bos. 69, 36. Ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescínan *nor can she equally shine upon all*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9.

endemestnes, -ness, e; *f. An extremity*; extremitas, R. Ben. interl. 6.

ende-néhst, -nýhst, ende-néxta, ende-níhsta; *adj. The nighest end, the last, uttermost*; ultimus:—Drihten, ðú oncnceówe ealle ða nywestan oððe da endenihstan [MS. ændenihstan] *Dómine, tu cognovisti omnia novissima*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 5. Februárius se mónaþ is ealra scyrtst and endenýhst *February is the shortest and last month of all*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 28; Lchdm. iii. 264, 8.

ende-rím, es; *n. The final number, the number*; finalis numerus:—Daga enderím he gesette *he set the number of days*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 24; Sat. 12.

ende-séta, an; *m. An end* or *border inhabitant, one stationed at the extremity of a territory*; limitis incola, Bco. Th. 487; B. 241.

ende-spæc, e; *f. An end-speech, epilogue*; epilogus, Reg. Conc. in Epilogo.

ende-stæf; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. An epilogue, conclusion, destruction*; epilogus, peroratio:—Heó endestæf gesceáwiaþ *they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 30; Sat. 541.

endian, ændian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To* END, *make an end*; finire, desinere:—Hí hit endian sceoldon *they should end it*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. v. geendian.

endleofan, endlufon, endlyfun, *inflected cases of* endleof, endluf, endlyf [end = án *one*; unus; leof = líf, *from* lífan *to leave*; relinquere, Grm. ii. 947, *or* end = án *one*; líf *ten*; décem; *existing in Teutonic languages only in the words for* 11 *and* 12; *A. Sax.* end-líf *and* twé-lf = twá-lf = twá-líf, Grm. Gsch. § 246] ELEVEN; undécim = *év-δεκα*:—Óssréd áret ríce hæfde endleofan wintra *Osred held the kingdom for eleven years*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 20. Mid híra endlufon sunum *cum undecim filiis*, Gen. 32, 22. Endleofan steorran *eleven stars*, Gen. 37, 9: Chr. 71; Th. 13, 3, col. 3. [*Wyc.* enleuene, enleuen, enleue: *R. Glouc.* endleve: *Laym.* elleoue, elleouen: *Plat.* elv, elwen: *O. Sax.* ellevan: *Frs.* alve, alue: *O. Frs.* andlova, elleva: *Dut.* elf: *Ger.* elf, elf: *M. H. Ger.* einlif, einlef: *O. H. Ger.* einlif: *Goth.* ainlif: *Dan.* elleve: *Swed.* elfva; *Icel.* elliu.] **v.** twelf.

endlyfta, ændlyfta, ællyfta; seó, ðæt, -e; *adj. The eleventh*; undécimus:—On dam endlyftan móndæ *undécimo mense*, Deut. 1, 3. Endlyfta dæra tácna ys geháten áquárius *the eleventh of the signs is called áquárius*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 9; Lchdm. iii. 246, 3.

endung, e; *f. An* ENDING, *end*; finis, consummátio:—Ðæt rip is worulde endung *messis consummátio sæculi est*, Mt. Bos. 13, 39. DER. ge-endung.

end-werc, es; *n.* [werc = wærc *pain*] *A pain in the buttocks*; nátium dólor:—Ðes drænc is gód wid endwerce *this drink is good for pain in the buttocks*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 11.

ENED, e; *f.* **I.** *a duck*; ánas, *gen.* ánátis; *f.* ánéta:—Óþ enede mére *to the duck's mere*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 258, 5. Ened *ánéta*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 52: Wrt. Voc. 77, 22: 280, 8. **II.** ened, es; *m. A drake*; ánas, ánétárius, mascúlus istius ávis:—Ened *a drake?* ánas, *gen.* únátis; *m.* Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 122; Wrt. Voc. 29, 18. Ened *a drake?* larax? Wrt. Voc. 280, 9. [*Dut.* eend, end, *f. a duck*; *m. a drake*: *Ger.* ente, *f. a duck*; enterich, *m. a drake*: *M. H. Ger.* ant, *f. a duck*; *m. a drake*: *O. H. Ger.* anut, anit *ánas*: *Dan.* and, *m. f.*: *Swed.* and, *f. a wild duck*: *Icel.* önd, *f. pl.* endr, andir *a duck*: *Lat.* ánas, gen. ánátis, *m. f.*: *Grk.* νῆττα, νῆσσα, *f. a duck.*]

eneleác, es; *n. An onion*; cæpe:—We hæfdon porleác and eneleác *in mentem nóbis véniunt porri et cæpe*, Num. 11, 5. v. enneleác.

énetere, énitre; *adj. Of a year old*; annicúlus:—Ðú dést ælce dæg on dæt weofod twá énetere lamb *fácies in altári agnos annicúlos duos per singulos dies*, Ex. 29, 38. v. án-wintre.

énga *sole*:—Mid dínne éngan Freán *with thy sole Lord*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 17; Cri. 237. v. ánga.

enge *from confinement*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435. v. engu.

enge; *def.* se enga; *adj. Narrow, anxious*; angustus, anxius:—Ufan hit is enge *it is narrow above*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 14; Dóm. 22: 47 a; Th. 162, 3; Gú. 970. Of dam engan hofe *from that narrow house*, 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: 8 a; Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Enge ánpadas *narrow passes*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 8; Exod. 58: Beo. Th. 2824; B. 1410. Helle wisceþ, dæs engestan éðel-ríces *shall wish for hell, the narrowest realm*, Salm. Kmbl. 213; Sal. 106. **v.** ange.

ENGEL, ængel, angel, engyl; *gen.* engles; *dat.* engle; *pl. nom. acc.* englas, engel; *gen.* engla; *dat.* englum; *m. An* ANGEL, *a messenger*; angélus = ἄγγελος:—Se engel him to cwæþ *dixit illis angélus*, Lk. Bos. 2, 10: 1, 13: Mt. Bos. 28, 5: Gen. 22, 12. Godes engel stód on emn hí *the angel of God stood before them*, Homl. Th. i. 30, 15, 17: Mt. Bos. 1, 20, 24: Jn. Bos. 5, 4. Ðæt mæg engel ðín eáþ geferan *that thine angel may more easily travel*, Andr. Kmbl. 387; An. 194. Þurh dæs engles word *through the angel's word*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 31; Cri. 824: 34 b; Th. 110, 11; Gú. 166; Salm. Kmbl. 901; Sal. 450: Homl. Th. i. 30, 22. He dam engle oncwæþ *he spake to the angel*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 12; Gen. 2910: Lk. Bos. 2, 13. God sent his engel beforan ðé *Dóminus mittet angélum suum córam te*, Gen. 24, 7: 16, 7. Máran cýðde habbaþ englas to Gode donne men *angels are more like God than men*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 3. Englas bláwaþ býman *angels shall blow the trumpet*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 9; Cri. 881: 14 a; Th. 28, 17; Cri. 448. Cómon twegen englas *venérunt duo angéli*, Gen. 19, 1, 12, 15. Beheóldon dæt [MS. dær] engel Dryhtnes ealle *all the angels of the Lord beheld it*, Rood Kmbl. 18; Kr. 9. Hér sindon nigon engla werod *here are nine hosts of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 10, 14: 12, 8: Elen. Kmbl. 2559; El. 1281. Engla rice *the kingdom of angels*, 2460; El. 1231. Engla beorhtast *brightest of angels*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 21; Cri. 104. Gif ðú in heofonrice habban wille eard mid englum *if thou wilt have in heaven's realm a dwelling with angels*, Elen. Kmbl. 1240; El. 622: Andr. Kmbl. 1197; An. 599: 3440; An. 1724. Mid hys englum *cum angélis suis*, Mt. Bos. 16, 27. Englas God worhte, da siud gástas, and nabbaþ nænne lichaman *God created angels, which are spirits, and have no body*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. Mannes sunu sent his englas *mittet fílius hóminis angélos suos*, Mt. Bos. 13, 41: Mk. Bos. 13, 27. [*Wyc.* aungel: *Chauc.* aungel: *Laym.* engles, *pl.*: *Orm.* enngell: *O. Sax.* engil, *m.*: *Frs.* ingel: *O. Frs.* angel, angil, engel, *m.*: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* engel, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* engil, *m.*: *Goth.* aggilus, *m.*: *Dan.* engel, *m. f.*: *Swed.* engel, *m.*: *Icel.* engill, *m.*: *Lat.* angélus, *m.*: *Grk.* ἄγγελος, *m. f. a messenger, angel.*] DER. heáh-engel, heofon-, up-.

Engel; *gen.* Engle; *f. Anglen in Denmark, the country from which the Angles came into Britain*; Angúlus, terra quam Angli ante transitum in Britanniam cólu*e*runt:—Of Engle cómon Eást-Engle, and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn *from Anglen came the East-Angles, and Middle-Angles, and Mercians, and all the race of the Northumbrians*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. v. Angel.

engel-cund; *adj. Angelic*; angélicus = ἀγγελικός:—God him giefe sealde engelcunde *God gave him angelic grace*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 13; Gú. 72.

engel-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [engel *angélus*: cyn, cynn *génus*] *The angel race* or *order*; génus *vel* ordo angélórum:—Wæs dæt engelcyn [MS. engelcyn] genemned *the angel race was named*, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 12; Sat. 366. Ðú sitest ofer dam engelcynne *thou sittest above the angel race*, Elen. Kmbl. 1463; El. 733. Hæfde se Ealwalda engelcynna tyne getrymede *the Almighty had ten established orders of angels*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 21; Gen. 246: Andr. Kmbl. 1434; An. 717.

engel-líc, engle-líc; *adj. Angelic*; angélicus:—He ge-earnode dæt he wæs brúcende engellícre gesihþe *angélica méruit vísione perfrui*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 13.

Engla feld; *gen.* feldes; *dat.* felda, felde; *m.* [*Hovd.* Englefeld; *Brom.* Englefelde: *Matt. West.* Anglefeld: *Angles' field, the field of the English*] ENGLEFIELD or INGLEFIELD, *near Reading, Berkshire*; loci nómen in agro Berkeriensi:—Hér cwom se here to Readingum on West-Seaxe, and dæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas up: ða gemétte hie Æðelwulf aldorman on Engla felda, and him dær wid gefeaht, and sige nam *in this year* [A. D. 871] *the army came to Reading in Wessex, and three nights after two earls rode up: then alderman Æthelwulf met them at Inglefield, and there fought against them, and gained the victory*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 5–8.

Engla land, es; *n. The land of the Angles or Engles*, ENGLAND; Anglórum terra. It extended in the time of Bede, A. D. 731, from the present Lincolnshire to the Frith of Forth, on the south of which Æbbercurnig is located:—Ðæt mynster Æbbercurnig, dæt is geseted on Engla lande *the minster Abercorn, that is seated in the land of the Angles*, or Engla land = England, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 36.

Englan; *gen.* ena; *dat.* um; *acc.* an; *pl. m. The Angles*; Angli:—Ða Wealas flugon da Englan [= Engle, Th. 22, 27, col. 2, 3] *the Welsh fled from the Angles*, Chr. 473; Th. 23, 26, col. 2; 23, 27, col. 1. Betweox Wealan and Englan *between the Welsh and Angles*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 2: 3; Th. i. 354, 10. v. Engle, Angle *the Angles*.

englas *angels*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1. v. engel.

Engle, Angle; *pl. nom. acc.*; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.*: Englan; *gen.* ena; *pl. m. The Angles*; Angli *The inhabitants of Anglen in Denmark*. Anglen was the province from which the English derived their being and name. Anglen [v. Engel] lies on the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. The majority of settlers in Britain

were from Anglen and the neighbourhood, hence this country and people derived their name *England* and *English*, England being derived from Engla land *the land or country of the Angles*:—On ðǽm landum eardodon Engle, ǽr hý hider on land cómon *the Angles* [*Engles*] *dwelt on these lands before they came hither on land* [i. e. *before they came to England*], Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 36. Engla cyninges *kings of the Angles*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 38. Betweox Wealum and Englum *between the Welsh and English*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 14.

Engle *of Anglen*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24; *gen. dat. acc. of* Engel *Anglen*, q.v.

engle-líc; *adj. Angelic*; angēlicus:—Engelíce ansýne hī habbaþ *angélicam hábent fáciem*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. v. engel-líc.

Englisc, Ænglisc; *adj.* ENGLISH; Anglicus:—Hēr synden ðis íglande [Britene] fíf geþeóda [MS. þeóda], Englisc, and Brytisc, . . . and Scyttisc, and Pihtisc, [and Bōc-Lǽden] *here are in this island* [*Britain*] *five languages, English, and British, . . . and Scottish, and Pictish*, [*and Book-Latin*], Chr. Th. 3, 3–6, col. 3, 2. Dæt is on Englisc, mín God *that is in English, my God*, Mt. Bos. 27, 46. On Englisc *in English*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 22. On Englisc land, ne Englisc on Wilisc *in England* [*English land*], *nor English in Welsh*, L. O. D. 6; Wilk. 126, 3. Awendan of Lēdene on Englisc *to translate from Latin into English*, Ælfc. pref Gen. 1, 4. Seó bōc is on Englisc awend *the book is turned* [*translated*] *into English*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 30. Ic [Ælfríc Abbod] gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lárspella on Engliscum gereorde *I* [*Abbot Ælfric*] *have composed about forty sermons in the English tongue*, Ælfc. T. 27, 17. Ðeáh ða scearpþanclan witan disse Engliscan geþeódnesse ne behōfien *though the sharp-minded wise men need not this English translation*, MS. Cot. Faust. A. x. 150 b; Lchdm. iii. 440, 31.

Englisc-man, -mon, es; *m. An Englishman*; Anglicānus:—Ic wille dæt gē fédaþ ealle wæga ān earm Englismon *I will that ye entirely feed one poor Englishman*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 198, 5.

engu, e; *f. Narrowness, confinement, a narrow place*; angustiæ:—Of enge *from confinement*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 23; Gen. 1435: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 17; Rä. 4, 12. On enge, Th. 383, 3; Rä. 4, 5. [*Ger. M. H. Ger.* enge, *f. angustiæ: O. Nrs.* öngum, *dat. pl. angustiis*.]

engyl, es; *m. An angel*; angēlus:—His engyl ongan ofermōd wesan *his angel began to be presumptuous*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 19; Gen. 262: 15; Th. 19, 18; Gen. 293; Mt. Bos. 11, 10. v. engel.

enid *a duck, drake, coot, water-fowl*; ānas, ānēta, fulica, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ened.

ēnig *any*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 466, 1. v. ǽnig.

ēnitre; *adj. Of a year old*; annīculus:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceápon oððe of gátum, bringe ēnitre offrunge *if the offering be of sheep or of goats, bring an offering of a year old*, Lev. 1, 10. v. ēnetere.

ēn-líc *only*; ūnicus, Lye. v. ān-líc.

en-líhtan *to enlighten*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. on-líhtan.

ēn-líþig *each*; singūlāris, Ælfc. Gr. 49, Lye. v. ān-líþig.

-enne *the termination of the declinable infinitive in the dat. governed by* to, as,—To fárenne *to go*, Mt. Bos. 8, 21. v. -anne.

enneleác, enneléc, eneleác, ynneleác, yneleác, es; *n.* [leác *a leek, onion*] *An onion*; cæpe, ūnio:—Ennelcác *an onion*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 19; Wrt. Voc. 67, 34. Ennelēc *cæpe*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 106; Wrt. Voc. 30, 54.

ent, es; *m. A giant*; gigas = γίγας:—He geblissode swā swā se mǽsta oððe swā swā ent to ge-yrnanne weg his *exultāvit ut gigas ad currendam viam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6: Ps. Spl. 32, 16: Wrt. Voc. 73, 52. Nembroþ se ent *Nimrod the giant*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 17. Dauid eóde to ānwīge ongeán done ent Goliam *David went in single combat against the giant Goliath*, Ælfc. T. 14, 3: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 29. Entas wǽron ofer eorþan on ðām dagum *gigantes érant súper terram in diébus illis*, Gen. 6, 4: Homl. Th. i. 318, 15. He seah on enta geweorc he *looked on the work of giants*, Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 24; Wand. 87: Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. v. eten, eóten.

ent-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Giant-kind, giant-race*; gigantum gēnus:—We gesáwon of ðam entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma *vidimus monstra quædam filiórum En c prócére státúræ*, Num. 13, 34.

entisc *belonging to* or *made by a giant, giant*; gigantēus:—Lēt entiscne helm þrecan he *caused the giant helmet to break*, Beo. Th. 5951; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

entse, an; *f. A shekel, jewish money*; siclus:—Ic geseah twáhund entsena hwítes seolfres and sumne gildenne dalc on fíftigum entsum *vídi dúcentos siclos argenti rēgúlamque auream quinquāginta siclórum*, Jos. 7, 21. v. yntse.

ēn-wintre; *adj. Of a year old*; annīculus:—Ēnwintre *vecta*? Wrt. Voc. 287, 60. v. ān-wintre.

eo. I. unaccented, *generally* stands before *two consonants* lc, ld, lf, rc, rd, rf, rg, rh, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rt, rþ, x; as, Geolca *a yolk*, sceolde *should*, seolfor *silver*, deorc *dark*, sweord *a sword*, ceorfan *to carve*, beorgan *to protect*, beorht *bright*, eorl *earl*, beorma *barm*, eornost *earnest*, weorpan *to throw*, steorra *a star*, heorte *the heart*, eorþe *the earth*, meox *dung*. II. eó accented, the diphthong, generally stands before the consonants c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, st, t, w; as, Seóc *sick*, beódan *to bid*, þeóf *a thief*, fleógan *to fly*, hreóh *rough*, hweól *a wheel*, leóma *a ray of light*, beón *to be*, deóp *deep*, beór *beer*, ceósan *to choose*, breóst *the breast*, fleótan *to float*, leóþ *a song*, ceówan *to chew*. 2. eó is also the termination of many words, and then the ó in eó is always accented; as, Bcó *a bee;* ic beó *I shall be;* freó *free;* gleó *glee;* seó *the;* seó *sim, sis, sit;* treó *a tree;* þreó *three*, etc

eó the Runic character for these letters is ᛇ. v. éoh = īw *a yew-tree*.

eóc, eócon *increased; p. of* eácan.

eóc *safety, help, succour*, Wald. 45; Vald. 1, 75. v. geóc.

eóde, es; *n. A flock*; grex:—Dæt lytle eóde *púsillus grex*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 32. v. eówde.

eóde, ðū eódest, *pl.* eódon *went, delivered*, Ps. Th. 60, 4: 67, 21: 94, 11; *p. of* gān.

EODOR, eoder, eodur, edor, eder, es; *m.* I. *a hedge, fence, enclosure, dwelling, house*; sēpes, sēpīmentum, dōmus, tectum:—Hēht ðā eahta mearas on flet teón in under eoderas *he commanded then eight steeds to be led into the court under the enclosures*, Beo. Th. 2078; B. 1037. II. *a limit, end, region, zone*; ōra, margo, extrēmitas, plāga, régio:—Gescōp heofon and eorþan and holma bigong eodera ymbhwyrft [*he*] *created heaven and earth and the seas' expanse, the circuit of zones*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 17; Jul. 113. III. *a prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Ic ðē biddan wille, eodor Scyldinga, ānre bēne *I will entreat of thee, sovereign of the Scyldings, one boon*, Beo. Th. 860; B. 428: 2092; B. 1044: Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 6; Gn. Ex. 90. [*O. Sax.* edor, *m: M. H. Ger.* ëter, *m.n: O. H. Ger.* ëtar: *Icel.* jaðarr, jöðurr, *m.*] DER. edor-brecþ, -brice, eder-gong, eodor-brice, -wīr.

eodor-brice, edor-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [eodor, edor = *hedge, fence;* brice, bryce *a breach, breaking*] *A fence-breaking*; sēpis fractio *vel* violātio:—Censfos eodorbryce [Th. i. 88, 10, note 25, edorbryce, eodorbrice] bið fíf scillinga *for breaking a churl's fence shall be five shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 36; Lambd. 31, 31.

eodorcan, edorcan; *part.* eodorcende; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To chew, ruminate;* rūmināre:—He eall mid hine gemynegode and swā swā clǽne nýten eodorcende [*Whelc.* oðer cende] in dæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *ipse cuncta rēmēmorando sēcum et quāsi mundum ānimal rūminando in carmen dulcissimum convertébat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 7.

eodor-wīr, es; *m. A wire-enclosure*; cingulum, sēpiens filum mētallicum, *Grn*:—Ic eom mundbora mīnre heorde, eodorwīrum fæst *I am the protector of my flock, fortified by wire-enclosures*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 23; Rä. 18, 2.

eodur, es; *m. A prince, sovereign, protector*; princeps, tūtor:—Him Hrōþgār gewāt, eodur Scyldinga *Hrothgar departed, the Scyldings' protector*, Beo. Th. 1330; B. 663. v. eodor.

eofel *evil*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 19. v. yfel.

eofer *a boar*, Ps. Th. 79, 13: Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. v. eofor.

eofera, an; *m. A successor*; successor:—Æfter Eorpwalde Rǽdwaldes eofera *post Earpualdum Redualdi successórem*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 35, col. 1. v. eafora.

eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear*; contus ad vēnātiōnem ūsitātus:—Mid eoferspreótum *with boar-spears*, Beo. Th. 2879; B. 1437. v. eofor-spreót.

Eofer-wīc *York*, Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 2. v. Eofor-wīc.

Eofes-ham, Eues-ham; *gen.* -hammes; *m.* [*Flor.* Eouesham: *Hovd.* Heueshам: *Brom.* Euesham: *Kni.* Evisham, Evysham, Ewesham, Evesham] EVESHAM, *Worcestershire*; oppidi nomen in agro Vigorniensi:—Dæs gēres forþférde Æfic se ǽðela decanus on Eofesham *in this year* [A. D. 1037] *died Æfic the noble dean at Evesham*, Chr. 1037; Th. 294, 36, col. 2. Ælfward wæs abbad on Eofeshamme ǽrest *Ælfward was first abbot of Evesham*, Chr. 1045; Th. 303, 2. Dæs ylcan geáres man hālgode dæt mynster on Eofeshamme on vi id' Octobris *in the same year* [A. D. 1054] *was consecrated the monastery at Evesham, on the 6th of the Ides of October* [*October 10th*], Chr. 1054; Th. 322, 34, col. 1; 324, 3, col. 2: 1078; Th. 350, 15.

eofet *a debt*, L. Alf. pol. 22; Wilk. 39, 35. v. eofot.

eofne; *interj. Behold!* ecce!—Eofne! ða de fyrsiaþ hīg fram ðē losiaþ *ecce! qui elongant se a te péríbunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27: 82, 3. v. efne.

EOFOR, eofer, eafor, efor, efer, efyr, ofor, es; *m.* I. *a boar, a wild boar*; āper:—Fornam hine eofor of wuda *exterminávit eam āper de silva*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14; Ps. Th. has,—Hine ūtan of wuda eoferas wrōtaþ 79, 13: Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 8; Rä. 41, 18: 92 a; Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. Sele ðū him flǽsc eofores *give him boar's flesh*, L. M. 2, 4; Lchdm. ii. 182, 14. II. *the figure of a boar on a helmet;* signum apri sūper gālearn:—Swýn eal-gylden, eofer īren-heard *the swine all-golden, the boar iron-hard*, Beo. Th. 2228; B. 1112: 2660; B. 1328. [*Ger.* eber, *m: M. H. Ger.* ëber, *m: O. H. Ger.* ebur, *m: Icel.* jöfurr, *m.*] DER. eofor-cumbol, -cearn, -líc, -spreót, -swīn, -þring, -þrote, -wíc, -wíc-ceaster, -wícingas, -wíc-scír: eoforen, eoforen-denu.

eofora *a successor*. v. eafora.

eofor-cumbol, eofur-cumbol, -cumbul, es; *n.* [cumbol *a banner*]

A boar-banner; signum ad apri similitūdinem fabricātum :—Đǽr wæs on eorle ænlīc eoforcumbul *there was on the man a beauteous boar-shaped ensign,* Elen. Kmbl. 517; El. 259.

eoforen; *adj. Belonging to a boar;* aprīnus, Som.

eoforen-denu, e; *f. A boar-vale;* aprina vallis, Som. Ben. Lye.

eofor-fearn, eofor-fearn, efer-fearn, es; *n.* [fearn *a fern*] *A species of fern, polypody;* polypōdium vulgāre, Lin :—Eoforfearn *filix minūta, polypōdium,* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 36; Wrt. Voc. 67, 51. Eoforfearn *filicīna, filix arbōrātica,* 41, 66; Wrt. Voc. 68, 1. Wið đon sceal eoforfearn *polypody shall [do]* for *that,* L. M. 1, 12; Lchdm. ii. 56, 1: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 15: 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 16. Genim eoforfearnes mæst *take most of polypody,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 20: 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 9: iii. 74, 4. Eoforfearn dó on hunig *put polypody into honey,* L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 24: 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 17: iii. 56, 19.

eofor-lic, es; *n. A boar-likeness;* apri sīmūlacrum :—Eoforlīc scionon *boar's likenesses shone,* Beo. Th. 612; B. 303.

eofor-spreót, eofer-spreót, es; *m. A boar-spear;* vēnābŭlum, Cot. 200. v. eofer-spreót.

eofor-swín, es; *n. A boar pig. male swine;* verres :—Eoforswínes cwead *verris stercus,* L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 18.

eofor-pring, es; *m. Orion?* v. ebur-þring.

eofor-þrote, an; *f.* [eofor *a boar,* þrote *the throat*] *The carline thistle;* carlina acaulis, Lin :—Eoforþrote *coluceus? colicus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 64; Wrt. Voc. 67, 79: 291, 7. Wið heáfodece sceal eoforþrote *carline thistle shall [serve] for head-ache,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 25: 24, 7: L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 18: 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 13: 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 19, 28: 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16. Nim eoforþrotan sǽd *take seed of carline thistle,* 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 18. Eoforþrotan awyl on ealaþ *boil carline thistle in ale,* 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 12, 23: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 2: 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 24: 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 1.

Eofor-wíc, Eofer-wíc, Efer-wíc, Euer-wíc, es; *n.* [*Hunt.* Eouerwic, Eouorwic, Euerwic: *Dun.* Eworwic: *Hovd.* Eboracum] YORK; Ebōrācum :—Seuerus ge-endode on Eoforwíc *Severus ended* [*his days*] *at York,* Chr. 189; Th. 15, 28, col. 1.

Eofor-wíc-ceaster; *gen.* -ceastre; *f. York:* — On đære cyricean Eoforwícceastre *in Eboracensi eccl*ē*sia,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 29: Chr. 644; Th. 48, 20.

Eofor-wícingas, *pl. m. Yorkists, people of York;* Eboracenses :—Hæfdon Eoforwícingas gehāten đæt hie on hire rǽdenne beón woldan *the people of York had promised that they would be at her disposal,* Chr. 918; Th. 192, 9.

Eofor-wíc-scír, e: *f.* YORKSHIRE; comitātus Eboracensis :—Fōran đa þegnas ealle on Eoforwícscíre to Eoferwíc *all the thanes in Yorkshire went to York,* Chr. 1065; Th. 332, 7.

eofot, eofut, eofet, es; *n. A debt, crime;* dēbitum, culpa :—Be eofotes andetlan. Gif mon on folces gemōte ge-yppe eofot of *confession of debt. If a man declare a debt at a folk-mote,* L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 6. Reht ođđe eofut ođđe scyld *dēbitum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 25. Godes āgen bearn, unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, hēngon on heáne beám fæderas usse *our fathers hung up God's own son on a high tree, guiltless of every crime,* Elen. Kmbl. 846; El. 423.

eofoþ, es; *n. Strength, violence, might,* Beo. Th. 5062, note; B. 2534. v. ealoþ.

eofol-sæc, es; *n?* [eofol = yfel *evil,* sacan *to accuse*] *Evil accusation, blasphemy;* blasphēmia :—Dæt đū eofulsæc ǽfre ne fremme wið Godes bearne *that thou never make blasphemy against God's son,* Elen. Kmbl. 1045; El. 524.

eofur-cumbol, es; *n. A boar-banner,* Elen. Kmbl. 151; El. 76. v. eofor-cumbol.

eógoþ, e: *f. Youth;* jūventus :—Duguþe and eógoþe *with old and young,* Andr. Kmbl. 2245; An. 1124. v. geógoþ.

eoh; *nom. acc: gen.* eohes = eoes = eós; *m. A war-horse, charger;* equus bellātor :—He gehleóp đone eoh *he mounted the charger,* Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189. Eorl sceal on eós bōge *a chief shall* [*ride*] *on horse-back,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63. [*O. Sax.* 'ehu-scalc *servus ęquārius, compos. a* scalc *servus et* ehu *ęquus, quod et nōmen cūjusdam līticræ rūnicæ Saxónicæ est;' Heli. Schmel: O. Nrs.* jó-r *vel* ió-r,—'*sónus hújus litéræ ídem fuit, atque hódie, in lingua vétere, sed ad figúram et nómen quod attinet, non distinguébātur ab i:' Egils.—gen. jó-s, ió-s; *dat.* jó, ió; *acc.* jó, ió, ó; *pl. gen. acc.* jóa, ióa.] v. eh.

eóh = ïw; *m. The Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᛇ = eó, the name of which letters in Anglo-Saxon is eóh = ïw *a yew-tree;* taxus,—hence this Rune not only stands for the diphthong eó, but for eóh *a yew-tree,* as,—ᛇ [Eóh] biþ ūtan unsmēde treów, heard, hrusan fæst *yew is outwardly an unsmooth tree, hard, fast in the earth,* Hick. Thes. i. 135, 25; Runic pm. 13; Kmbl. 341, 26. v. ïw and **RŪN.**

eoldra, eolldra *older,* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7. Eolldra fæder *grandfather,* Bt. 10; Fox 28, 32; *comp. of* eald.

eolet, es; *n. The sea, ocean;* māre, ōceānus :—Đā wæs sundliden eoletes æt ende *then was the sea-voyage at the end of the ocean,* Beo. Th. 4533, note; B. 224.

EOLH, eolc; *gen.* eolhes, eolces, eolcs, eolx; *m.* [eolx *vīdētur genītivus ab* eolc, eolh, Ettmul. Poet. 288, 15, note] AN ELK; alces. The Rune ᛉ = x seems to stand for *the genitive* of this word in the Runic poem,— hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *x*, but for eolhx = eolcx = eolcs = eolces *of an elk,* as,— ᛉ [eolhx = eolces] seeg eard [seccard MS.] hæfþ oftust on fenne, wexeþ on wætere *elk's sedge hath its place* [*earth*] *oftest in fen, waxeth in water,* Hick. Thes. i. 135, 29; Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 7. Eolx secg *papillŭum,* Wrt. Voc. 286. 36. [*O. H. Ger.* elaho: *M. H. Ger.* elch: *O. Nrs.* elgr: *Lat.* alces: *Grk.* ἄλκη.] v. **RŪN.**

eolh-sand *amber;* electrum, Cot. 75.

eolh-stede *a sheltering-place, a temple,* An. 1644. v. ealh-stede.

eolhx, eolx; *gen. sing. of* eolh, eolc *an elk.*

eolone, eolene, elone, elcne, an; *f. The plant elecampane;* inŭla hēlĕnium, Lin :—Genim eolonan *take elecampane,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 18: 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 4: 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 11. Wyre sealfe of eolonan *make a salve of elecampane,* L. M. 1, 28; Lchdm. ii. 70, 5. Eolene *elecampane,* L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9.

eoloþ *ale,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17, MS. H. v. ealaþ.

eom [eam, am], đū eart [earþ, art, arþ], he is, ys; *I am, thou art, he is;* sum, es, est: *pl.* sind, sindon [synd, sint, synt, sient, sindan, sindun, syndon, syndan, syndun, siendon, seondon, seondan, siondon, siondan, syondon; earon, earun, earan, aron]: *pl. we, ye, they are;* sūmus, estis, sunt: *subj.* sī, sȳ, [sig, sige, sīen, sȳe, seó, sió] *if I, if thou, if he be;* sim, sis, sit: *pl.* sīn, sȳn [sīe, sīen, seón] *if we, if ye, if they be;* sīmus, sītis, sint :—Ic eom, *sum,* is edwistlīc word and gebýraþ to Gode ānum synderlīce, forđande God is ǽfre unbegunnen, and unge-ended on him sylfum, and þurh hine sylfne wunigende 'Sum,' *I am, is the substantive verb, and belongs exclusively to God alone, because God is ever without beginning, and without end in himself, and existing by himself,* Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 24–26. Ic eom weg, and sōþfæstnys, and lif *ęgo sum via, et vēritas, et vita,* Jn. Bos. 14, 6. Ic sylf hit eom *ęgo ipse sum,* Lk. Bos. 24, 39. Ic eom *I am,* Beo. Th. 676; B. 335: Fins. Th. 49; Fin. 24: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 1; Rä. 6, 1: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372: Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Ps. Th. 68, 6: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 40. [*Orm.* amm, arrt, iss, þl. arrn, simndenn; *subj.* sī: *Laym.* eam, am, æm, em; eart, art, ært; his; *pl.* sunden, sundeþ, senden, sonden; *subj.* seo, sī; *pl.* seon, seoþ: *O. Sax.* is, ist, *pl.* sind, sint, sindon, sinduu; *subj.* sī, sin: *O. Frs.* is, send; *subj.* se, sie: *Ger.* ist, sind; *subj.* sei, seien: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* ist, sint; *subj.* sī, sīn: *Goth* im, is, ist, *pl.* sijum, sijuþ, sind; *subj.* sijau, sijais, sijai; *pl.* sijaima, sijaiþ, sijaina: *O. Nrs.* em, ert, er, erum, eruþ, eru; *subj.* sé, sér, sé, *pl.* séim, séiþ, séi: *Grk.* εἰμί, ἐστί: *Slav.* jesmi, jesti: *Sansk.* asmi, asti.] DER. neom. v. wesan.

eom = heom *to them;* illis, Gen. 20, 8.

eond *yond, beyond;* ultra, per, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 28. v. geond.

eonde *a species;* spēcies, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. v. eonde.

eond-lýhtan; *p.* -lýhtde = -lýhte; *pp.* -lýhted = -lýhte = -lȳht [eond = geond *through;* lȳhtan *to shine*] *To shine through, enlighten;* perlūmināre, illūmināre :—We ealle eondlýhte wǽron *we were all enlightened,* Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 21. Swylce gylden sunna wǽre ofer us ealle eondlýhte *a golden sun as it were shone over us all,* 24; Thw. 12, 23.

eond-send *overspread,* Nicod. 27, Lye. v. geond-sendan.

eonu *moreover;* porro, Som. Ben. Lye.

eornan-stān, eorcan-stān, eorclan-stān, earcnan-stān, es; *m. A precious stone, pearl, topaz;* lāpis prētiosus, gemma, tōpāzion = τοπάζιον, τόπαζος; *m. the yellow or oriental topaz,* Ps. Spl. M. C. 118, 127: Elen. Kmbl. 2048; El. 1025: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 12; Ph. 603. Eorcanstān, 124 b; Th. 478, 7; Ruin. 37. Eorclanstān, Beo. Th. 2420, note; B. 1208. [*O. Nrs.* iarknasteinn, *m. lāpis pellūcidus: Goth.* airknis; *adj. good, holy: O. H. Ger.* erchan *egrēgius, summus.*]

eord *the earth, ground,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. eorþe, eard.

eordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell, inhabit;* hābitāre :—Đa on līfes hūs eordiaþ *they dwell in the house of life,* Ps. Th. 134, 21. v. eardian.

eóred, eórod, es; *n. Cavalry, a band, legion, troop;* equitātus, lēgio, turma :—Hie gesāwon eóred lixan *they saw the band glittering,* Cd. 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157. Eórod sceal getrume rīdan *a troop shall ride in a body,* Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. Legio, dæt is on ūre gepēode, eóred *legion, that is in our tongue, a troop,* Lk. Bos. 8, 30. v. weorod, weorud.

eóred-cist, eórod-cist, -cyst, -cest, -ciest, e; *f.* [eóred *a band, troop;* cist *a company*] *A company, troop;* turma, lēgio :—Wesseaxe eórodcistum [eóredcystum, Th. 202, 28, col. 2; 203, 28] on läst legdun läđum þeódum *the West-Saxons in troops followed the footsteps of the hostile nations,* Chr. 937; Th. 202, 28, col. 1. Eóredcystum *in troops,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 27; Pa. 52. Fór fyrda mæst eóredcestum *the greatest of armies marched in bands,* Elen. Kmbl. 71; El. 36. Eóredciestum farað *they go in bands,* Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 25; Ph. 325.

eóred-geatwe; *pl. f. Military trappings;* armāmenta :—Se eów geaf eóred-geatwe *who gave to you military trappings,* Beo. 5724; B. 2866.

eóred-mæcg, es; *m.* [mæcg *a man*] *A horseman;* ęques :—Hæfdon

xi eóredmægas frîd-hengestas *the horsemen had eleven war-horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 6; Rä. 23, 3.

eóred-man *a horseman;* ēques. Som. Ben. Lye. v. eóred-man.

eóred-þreát, es; *m.* [þreát *a host, troop*] *A band, company;* turma, lēgio:—Atol eóredþreát *a horrid band*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 23; Rä. 4, 49.

eóred-wered, es; *n.* [wered, wered *a company, multitude*] *A band, company, multitude;* exercitus, lēgio:—Eóredweredu dara deófla *lēgiónes sive exercitus dæmónum*, Greg. Dial. I, 10.

eorendel *the first dawn.* v. earendel.

eorfeðe *difficult;* difficilis, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14. v. earfeðe.

eorg *weak;* segnis:—Ðam eorgan Sisaran *to the weak Sisera*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. v. earg.

eó-risc *a bulrush;* scirpus. v. eá-risc.

EORL, es; *m.* I. *an Anglo-Saxon nobleman of high rank, the yarl of the Danes, about the same as an ealdorman.* He who was in early times styled *ealdorman*, was afterwards denominated *an earl;* cómes, sūtelles principis. This title, which was introduced by the Jutes of Kent, occurs frequently in the laws of the kings of that district, the first mention of it being:—Gif on eorles tūne man mannan ofslǽhþ xii scillinga gebēte *if a man slay a man in an earl's town, let him make compensation with twelve shillings*, L. Ethb. 13; Th. i. 6, 9, 10. Its more general use among us dates from the later Scandinavian invasions, and though originally only a title of honour, it became in later times one of office, nearly supplanting the older and more Saxon one of 'ealdorman:'—Swā we eác settaþ be eallum hādum, ge ceorle ge corle *so also we ordain for all degrees, whether to churl or earl*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Se eorl nolde nā geþwǽrian *the earl would not consent*, Chr. 1051; Ing. 227, 13, 23; 228, 4, 28, 35, 36: 229, 10, 21, 25, 26. II. *a man, brave man, hero, general, leader, chief;* vir, pūgil, vir fortis, dux:—Eorlas on eýþe *men in the country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1467; An. 735. Him se Ebrisca eorl wīsade *the Hebrew man* [*Lot*] *directed them*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Ða eorlas þrý, *nom. pl. the three men*, 95; Th. 123, 16; Gen. 2045. Eorlas wēnaþ *men think*, 86; Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Fór eorlum *before the people*, 98; Th. 129, 1; Gen. 2137. Þegna and eorla *of thanes and earls*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 15; Met. 25, 8. Geared gumum gold brittade, se eorl wæs æðele *Yared dispensed gold to the people, the man was noble*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 5; Gen. 1182. [*Piers P.* eerl: *Chauc.* erl: *R. Glouc.* erles *noblemen: Laym.* eorl: *Orm.* eorless, *pl: O. Sax. Hel.* erl, *m. a man, nobleman, male off-spring, boy: Icel.* jarl, earl, *m. a gentleman, nobleman, warrior, chief.*]

eorl-cund; *adj. Earl kind, noble;* nobilis:—Gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslǽhþ þreóm hundum scillinga gylde se āgend *if a man's servant slay a man of an earl's degree, let the owner pay three hundred shillings*, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8.

eorl-dōm, es; *m.* An EARLDOM, *the province* or *dignity of an earl*, the same as ealdor-dōm, v. *Turner's Hist.* b. viii. c. 7; cōmitis mūnus:—Ælfgār eorl fēng to ðam eorldōme ðe Harold ǽr hæfde *earl Ælfgar succeeded to the earldom which Harold had before*, Chr. 1053; Erl. 189, 14.

eorl-gebyrd, e; *f.* [gebyrd *birth*] *Noble birth, nobility;* nōbilitas:—Eorlgebyrdum *by noble birth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 52; Met. 9, 26: 10, 54; Met. 10, 27.

eorl-gestreón, es; *n.* [gestreón *treasure*] *Noble treasure, riches;* divitiæ:—Nis him gād eorlgestreóna *he lacks not noble treasures*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 10; Bo. 45: Beo. Th. 4481; B. 2244.

eorl-gewǽde, es; *n.* [gewǽde *clothing*] *Manly clothing, armour;* virilis vestītus:—Gyrede hine Beówulf eorlgewǽdum *Beowulf clad himself in armour*, Beo. Th. 2888; B. 1442.

eorlic [=eorl-līc]; *adj. Manly;* virilis:—Eorlīc ellen *manly strength*, Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637. v. eorlisc, eorl-līc.

eorlice [=eorl-līce]; *adv. Manfully, strongly, greatly;* virīliter, vehementer, multum:—Gebealh heó swīðe eorlīce wið hire suna *she was very greatly incensed against her son*, Cod. Dipl. 755; Kmbl. iv. 54, 30.

eór-lippric, es; *n. A flap of the ear*, Jn. Lind. War. 18, 26. v. eáre-lippric.

eorlisc, eorl-līc; *adj.* EARLISH, *earl-like, like an earl;* nōbilis:—Eorlisc, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 8. Eorllīc [MS. eorlīc], Beo. Th. 1278; B. 637.

eorl-mægen, es; *n. A host of men;* virōrum turma:—Sió cwēn bebeád ofer eorlmægen āras fýsan *the queen commanded messengers to hasten throughout the mass of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1958; El. 981.

eorl-riht, es; *n. An earl's right* or *privilege;* cōmitis jus *vel* privilēgium:—Gif þegen geþeáh, dæt he wearþ to eorle, ðonne wæs he syððan eorlrihtes weorþe *if a thane thrived, that he became an earl, then he was thenceforth worthy of an earl's right*, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 8.

eorl-scipe, -scype, es; *n. Manliness, bravery, courage, supremacy, nobility;* virilitas, nōbilitas:—Hī eahtodon eorlscipe and his ellenweorc *they valued his manliness and his valiant works*, Beo. Th. 6327; B. 3174: Scóp. Th. 283; Wíd. 141: Beo. Th. 3458; B. 1727: 4272; B. 2133. Eorlscipes, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. He eorlscype fremede *he effected supremacy*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wíd. 37.

eorl-werod, es; *n.* [werod *a company, troop*] *A band of men, warrior band;* virōrum turma:—Ðǽr dæt eorlweorod sæt *the warrior band sat there*, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2893.

Eormen-ríc, Eormen-rícc, es; *m. The celebrated king of the Ostrogoths* or *East Goths, the Alexander of the Goths;* Eormanricus, v. Gota III, Alrícа, and þeód-ríc:—Eormanríc āhte wíde fole Gotena ríces *Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 25; Deór. 21. Weóld Eormanríc Gotum *Ermanric ruled the Goths*, Scóp. Th. 38; Wíd. 18. Ic wæs mid Ermanríce *I was with Ermanric*, 178; Wíd. 88. Dæt wæs inn-weorud Eormanríces *that was the household band of Ermanric*, 224; Wíd. 111. He searo-níðas fealh Eormenríces *he fell into the guileful enmity of Ermanric*, Beo. Th. 2406; B. 1201. *For the anachronisms and inconsistences I would refer to W. Grimm's* Deutsche Heldensage, *where may be found the particulars of this celebrated hero.*

eormen, eorman; *adj. Universal, immense, whole, general;* universālis, immensus, permagnus, tōtus, ūniversus. *Used in composition, as in* eormen-cyn, -grund, -lāf, -rīc, -strȳnd, -þeód.

eormen-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The human race;* hūmānum gēnus:—God gesceapo ferede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes *God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 3; Vy. 96: Beo. Th. 3918; B. 1957.

eormen-grund, es; *n.* [grund *ground, earth*] *The spacious earth;* immensa terra:—Ofer eormengrund *over the spacious earth*, Beo. Th. 1722; B. 859.

eormen-lāf, e; *f. The great legacy;* immensum rēliquum:—He eormenlāfe gehȳdde *he had hidden the great legacy*, Beo. Th. 4460; B. 2234.

Eormen-ríc *Ermanric*, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200. v. Eormen-ríc.

eormen-strȳnd, e; *f. The great generation;* permagna gēnērātio:—Ðū eart eorre eormenstrȳnde *thou art of an angry, great* [*heathen*] *generation*, Salm. Kmbl. 659; Sal. 329.

eormen-þeód, e; *f. A great people;* permagnus pōpulus. v. yrmen-þeód.

eormþu *poverty, calamity:*—Eormþa, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 29. Eormþum, 23; Fox 78, 31. v. yrmþu.

eornan *to run;* currēre, Ps. Surt. 57, 8. v. yrnan.

eornende *running; part. of* eornan = yrnan.

eornes, eornest *a duel, combat;* duellum, Som. Ben. Lye.

eornest *earnest, earnestness*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. v. eornost.

eorneste *earnest, serious*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825: Homl. Th. i. 386, 20. v. cornoste; *adj.*

eorneste *in earnest, earnestly*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28: 16, 44; Met. 16, 22. v. eornoste; *adv.*

eornestlice *earnestly;* stūdiōse. v. eornostlīce.

eornfullice; *adv. Earnestly;* stūdiōse. v. eornostlīce.

eornfullnes, -ness, e; *f. Earnestness, anxiety;* dīligentia, sollīcitūdo:—Eornfullness disse worulde *sollīcitūdo istius sæculi*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. v. geornfulnes.

eornigende *murmuring;* murmūrans, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 16.

eornlice; *adv. Diligently;* dīligenter:—Genim ðas wyrte eornlice gecnucude mid ecede *take this herb diligently pounded with vinegar*, Herb. 87, 2; Lchdm. i. 190, 21. v. geornlice.

EORNOST, eornust, eornest, e; *f.* EARNEST, *earnestness, zeal;* sērium, stūdium:—Mid swelcum eorneste [eornoste MS. Cot.] *with such zeal*, Past. 15, 1; Hat. MS. 18 b, 27. On eornost, eornust *or* eornoste *in earnest, earnestly*, Ælfc. T. 12, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 250, 30: Mt. Bos. 5, 18: 13, 17: Gen. 14, 15. Þurh eorneste *in earnest, sternly*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 9; Cri. 1101. [*Wyc.* ernes, eernes, ernest *earnest, pledge: Chauc.* erneste *zeal: Laym.* eornest *conflict: Frs.* eruste: *O. Frs.* ernst: *Dut.* ernst, *m: Ger.* ernst, *m: M. H. Ger.* ërnest, ërnst, *m: O. H. Ger.* ërnust, ërnost, ërnest, *n. f. vigor, sērium.*]

eornoste, eorneste; *adj. Earnest, serious;* sērius, stūdiōsus:—On eornostne hige *with earnest intention*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 15. Bið eorneste donne eft cymeþ, rēðe and ryhtwīs *he will be earnest when he comes again, stern and just*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 51, 32; Cri. 825. Mid eornestum mōde *with earnest mind*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 20.

eornoste, eorneste; *adv. In earnest, earnestly, seriously, courageously, strongly;* sērio, strēnue, sēdūlo, vehēmenter:—He feaht eornoste *he fought earnestly*, Byrht. Th. 140, 1; By. 281: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Hió onginþ eorneste racentan slītan *she will begin in earnest to sever her chains*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 56; Met. 13, 28: 16, 44; Met. 16, 22.

eornostlice; *adv.* EARNESTLY, *strictly, truly;* sēdūlo:—Sunnan dæges cȳþingce we forbeódaþ eornostlice *we strictly forbid marketing on Sunday*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 15.

eornostlice, eornustlice; *conj. Therefore, but;* ergo, igitur, itāque:—Abram dā eornostlice astīrode his geteld *mōvit igītur tabernāculum suum Abram*, Gen. 13, 18. Eornostlice ealle cneóressa fram Abrahame oþ Dauid synd feówertyne cneóressa *omnes itāque generātiōnes ab Abraham*

usque ad David, generātiōnes quatuordēcim, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Beóþ eornustlíce gleáwe *estōte ergo* [*oův*] *prūdentes,* Mt. Bos. 10, 16, 26: 2, 1: 13, 40.

eornust *earnest, earnestness,* Mt. Bos. 13, 17. v. eornost.

eornustlice *therefore, but,* Mt. Bos. 2, 1: 10, 16, 26: 13, 40. v. eornostlice.

eórod, es; *n. A band, legion, troop;* turma, lēgio:—Wise men tealdon ān eórod to six þūsendum, and twelf eórod sind twā and hundseofontig þūsend *wise men have reckoned a legion at six thousand, and twelve legions are seventy-two thousand,* Homl. Th. ii. 246, 28, 29, 25: Jud. Thw. 161, 36. v. eóred.

eórod-man, -mann, es; *m. A horseman;* ὄquες:—Líhte se eórodman *desiluit eques,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 33.

eorp, earp; *adj. Dark, dusky, brown, swarthy;* fuscus, badius:—Eorp weroð *the swarthy host* [*the Egyptians*], Cd. 151; Th. 190, 4; Exod. 194: Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 21; Rä. 50, 11. [*Icel.* jarpr *brown.*]

eorre, es; *n. Anger, wrath;* īra:—Warniaþ eów dæs Drihtenes eorres and mines *beware of the Lord's anger and of mine,* L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 33: Ps. Lamb. 101, 11. v. yrre.

eorre; *adj. Angry, enraged, fierce;* irātus, īracundus:—He us eorre gewearþ *he has become angry with us,* Cd. 219; Th. 280, 27; Sat. 261: Elen. Kmbl. 801; El. 401. Þurh eorne hyge *through angry mind,* 1367; El. 685. Nalæs late wǽron eorre æscberend to dam orlege *the fierce spear-bearers were not slow to the onset,* Andr. Kmbl. 93; An. 47: 2153; An. 1078. v. yrre; *adj.*

eorringa; *adv. Angrily;* īrāte:—Hine eorringa gesēcep bōcstafa brego *the prince of letters shall angrily seek him,* Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98. v. yrringa.

eorsian *to be angry,* Ps. Spl. 4, 5: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 22. v. yrsian.

eorsung *anger,* Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8. v. yrsung.

eorþ, e; *f. The earth;* terra:—Seó [MS. sie] eorþ is dryge and ceald, and dæt wæter wǽt and ceald *the earth is dry and cold, and the water wet and cold,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 34. v. eorþe.

eorþ-æppel, es; *m: nom. acc. pl. n.* æppla *An earth-apple, a cucumber;* cucūmis:—Cucúmeres, dæt synd eorþæppla *cucumbers, which are earth-apples,* Num. 11, 5. Eorþæppel *mandrágora,* Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 79; Wrt. Voc. 32, 15.

eorþ-ærn, es; *n. An earth-place, a tomb, sepulchre;* spēlunca, sēpulcrum:—Open wæs dæt eorþærn *the sepulchre was open,* Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 18; Hö. 19. In dæt eorþærn *in the sepulchre,* 119 b; Th. 460, 4; Hö. 12: Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 22; Hö. 3.

eorþ-beofung, e; *f. An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Seó eorþbeofung tácnade ða miclan blód-þryncas *the earthquake betokened the great blood-sheddings,* Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 28. v. eorþ-bifung.

eorþ-bifung, -beofung. e; *f.* [bifung *a trembling, shaking*] *An earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—Dǽr wearþ geworden micel eorþbifung *terræ mōtus factus est magnus,* Mt. Bos. 28, 2. Hig gesáwon ða eorþbifunge *vīdērunt terræ mōtum,* 27, 54.

eorþ-bigegnys, -bigennys, -nyss, e; *f. Earth-cultivation, attention to agriculture;* terræ cultūra, agricultūræ studium: — Elelændra eorþbigennys *cōlōnia,* id est *peregrinōrum cultūra,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 25. v. eard-begengnes, el-þeódignes.

eorþ-bigenga, an; *m.* [bigenga *an inhabitant, dweller*] *An inhabitant of the earth;* terricōla, terrigĕna:—Dæt he eorþbigengan awecce hine to ondrǽdanne *ut terrigĕnas ad timendum se suscitet,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22.

eorþ-būend, es; *m. An earth dweller, inhabitant;* terricōla:—Eorþbūend, Ps. Th. 65, 1: 101, 13: 118, 4. v. būend, būende.

eorþ-burh; gen. -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. An earth mound or burying place;* agger, sēpulcrum:—To dare eorþ-byrig *to the earth mound,* Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 335; A. D. 903; Kmbl. iii. 403, 31.

eorþ-byrig, e; *f. An earth mound;* agger:—Eorþ-byrig [MS. -byre], Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 45; Wrt. Voc. 37, 33.

eorþ-ceafer, es; *m. An earth-chafer, a cock-chafer;* taurus:—Eorþceafras *tauri,* Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 23; Wrt. Voc. 24, 26. v. ceafer.

eorþ-cend; *pp.* [cend = canned *born*] *Earth-born;* terrigĕna:—Eorþcende *terrigĕnæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 48, 2.

eorþ-crypel, -cryppel; *gen.* -crypeles, -cryples, -crypples; *m. A creeper on the earth, one having the palsy, a paralytic person;* pārālyticus = παραλυτικός:—In dære de eorþcryppel [se eorþcryppel, Lind.] læg *in quo pārālyticus jācĕbat,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 18. Se Hælend cwæþ to dæm eorþcrypele [eorþcrypple, Lind.] *Jesus ait pārālytico,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 5. To cwedanne dæm eorþcrypele *dicĕre pārālytico,* Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 2, 9. Brengende to him done eorþcrypel *ferentes ad eum pārālytĭcum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 2. Gebrohtun him eorþcryplas *obtŭlērunt ei pārālytĭcos,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24.

eorþ-cund; *adj Earthly, terrestrial;* terrestris:—Se rinc ageaf eorþcunde eád *the prince gave up earthly happiness,* Cd. 79; Th. 98, 8; Gen. 1627.

eorþ-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. The earth-kind, terrestrial species;* gĕnus terricŏlārum:—Eallum eorþcynne *for each terrestrial species,* Cd. 161; Th. 201, 10; Exod. 370.

eorþ-cyning, es; *m.* [cyning *a king*] *An earthly king, king of the land;* terræ rex:—Sceótend Scyldinga to scypum feredon eal ingestealdcorþcyninges *the Scyldings' warriors conveyed all the house chattels of the king of the land to their ships,* Beo. Th. 2315; B. 1155. Dam æðelestan eorþcyninga *for the noblest of earthly kings,* Elen. Kmbl. 2346; El. 1174: Cd. 162; Th. 202, 23; Exod. 392: 189; Th. 235, 14; Dan. 306. Eorþcyningum [MS. -cyninggum] se ege standeþ *terribili āpud rēges terræ,* Ps. Th. 75, 9. He eorþcyninga yrmde and cwelmde *he oppressed and slew the kings of the earth,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 93; Met. 9, 47; Ps. Th. 88, 24.

eorþ-draca, an; *m. An earth-dragon;* dräco in antro dēgens:—Sió wund ongon, de him se eorþdraca geworhte, swelan and swellan *the wound, which the earth-dragon had made in him, began to burn and swell,* Beo. Th. 5417; B. 2712: 5642; B. 2825.

eorþ-dyne, es; *m. Earth din, an earthquake;* terræ mōtus:—On ðisan gére wæs micel eorþdyne *in this year* [A. D. 1060] *was a great earthquake,* Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 31: 1122; Erl. 249, 14.

EORÞE, an; *f:* eorþ, e; *f.* **I.** *the* EARTH *in opposition to the sea, the ground, soil;* terra, hūmus, sōlum:—God gecīgde ða drignisse eorþan, and dæra wætera gegaderunga he hēt sæs *vocāvit Deus āridam terram, congregātiōnesque āquārum appellāvit māria,* Gen. 1, 10. Spritte seó eorþe grówende gærs and sǽd wircende and æppelbære treów wæstm wircende æfter his cinne, dæs sǽd sig on him silfum ofer eorþan *germinet terra herbam virentem et făcientem sēmen et lignum pōmĭferum făciens fructum juxta gĕnus suum, cujus sēmen in sēmetipso sit super terram,* Gen. 1, 11, 12, 24, 25, 28, 29: Cd. 57; Th. 69, 32; Gen. 1144: Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487: Beo. Th. 3069; B. 1532: Elen. Kmbl. 1655; El. 829: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 118: Met. 8, 59. Ic dec ofer eorþan geworhte, on dære dū scealt yrmþum lifgan and to dære ilcan scealt eft geweorþan *I made thee on earth, on which thou shalt live in misery and shalt become the same again,* Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 12–19; Cri. 621–624: 38 a; Th. 125, 10; Gū. 352. Cain wæs eorþan tilia *fuit Cain agrĭcŏla* [lit. *a tiller of the earth*], Gen. 4, 2. **II.** *the* EARTH, *terrestrial globe;* tellus:—On anginne gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *in the beginning God created heaven and earth,* Gen. 1, 1, 2, 17, 20, 26: 2, 1, 4: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 9; Gen. 2141: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 18; Cri. 608. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte *the Almighty made the earth,* Beo. Th. 185; B. 92. Drihtnes is eorþe and fulnysse oðde gefyllednes hyre *the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,* Ps. Lamb. 23, 1: Ex. 9, 29: Deut. 10, 14. Dæt gé ne swerion þurh eorþan, fordamde heó ys Godes fótscamul *that ye swear not by the earth, because it is God's foot-stool,* Mt. Bos. 5, 35. [*Piers P. Wyc.* erthe: *Laym.* eorde, eorden, earþe, erþe: *Orm.* eorþe, erþe: *Plat.* eorde, *f: O. Saxe.* erda, *f: Frs.* yerd: *O. Frs.* irthe, erthe, erde, *f: Dut.* aarde, *f: Ger. M. H. Ger.* erde, *f: O. H. Ger.* erda, erada, *f: Goth.* airþa, *f: Dan.* jord, *m. f: Swed.* jord, *f: Icel.* jörð, *f. earth, land, estate.*]

eorþ-fæst, -fest; *adj. Earth-fast, fixed in the earth;* in terra firmus:—To ānum [MS. ane] eorþfestum treówe *to a tree firm in the earth,* Th. Anlct. 122, 10.

eorþ-fæt, es; *n. An earthen vessel, the body;* vas terrā factum, corpus:—Se gæst nimeþ swā wite swā wuldor, swā him in worulde dæt eorþfæt ær geworhte *the spirit receives either punishment or glory, as the body has worked for him before in the world,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 367, 15; Seel. 8.

eorþ-gealla, an; *m.* [gealla *gall*] *The herb* EARTH-GALL, *the lesser centaury;* fel terræ, erythræa centaurium, Lin.:—Eorþgealla [MS. -gealle] *fel terræ* vel *centauria,* Wrt. Voc. 79, 50: Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 64, 5; Wrt. Voc. 31, 17. Eorþgealla *centauria,* Mone A. 373. Nim centaurian, dæt is *fel terræ,* sume hātaþ eorþgeallan *take centaury, that is* fel terræ. *some call it earth-gall,* L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 27.

eorþ-gemet, es; *n. Earth-measure, geometry;* geometria = γεωμετρία, Cot. 95.

eorþ-gesceaft, e; *f.* [gesceaft *a creature*] *An earthly creature;* terrestris creatūra:—Men habbaþ [MS. habbæþ] geond middangeard eorþgesceafta ealle oferþyngen *men have all surpassed earthly creatures throughout the middle earth,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 387; Met. 20, 194.

eorþ-græf, es; *n. A hole dug in the earth, a ditch, well;* fossa, pūteus:—Isernes dæl eorþgræf þæde *a part of iron passes the well,* Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 26; Rä. 59, 9.

eorþ-grāp, e; *f. Earth's grasp, the hold of the grave;* terræ comprehensio:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldend wyrhtan *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holdeth its mighty workmen,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 12; Ruin. 6.

eorþ-hele, es; *m. A heap;* tūmulus:—Wæs dæt deáw abūtan ða fyrdwīc, swilce hit hagoles eorþhele wære *the dew was about the camp, as it were a heap of hail,* Ex. 16, 14.

eorþ-hnutu, -nutu, e; *f. An earth-nut;* būnium flexuōsum:—Of dam cumbe in eorþnutena þorn *from the combe to the earth-nut thorn,* Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 308; A. D. 875; Kmbl. iii. 399, 7.

eorþ-hūs, es; *n. An earth-house, den, cave;* hypōgæum = ὑπόγαιον,

subterrāneum :—Eorþhûs *hypógæum* vel *subterrāneum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 37; Wrt. Voc. 59, 9. Rômâne him worhton eorþhûs for dære lyfte wylme *the Romans built for themselves earth-houses because of the boiling heat of the air*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 16.

eorþ-ifi, es; *n. Ground ivy;* hêðera nigra:—Eorþ-ifes *of ground ivy;* hêðérae nigræ, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 17. v. eorþ-ifig.

eorþ-ifig, -yfig, -ifi, -iui, es; *n. Earth* or *ground ivy;* hêðera nigra, hêðera terrestris, glechoma hêðerâcea:—Genim hederan nigran, ðe man ôðrum naman eorþifig nemneþ *take* hêðera nigra, *which one calleth by another name ground ivy*, Herb. 100, 1; Lchdm. i. 212, 20.

eorþ-iui [=ivi], es; *n. Ground ivy;* hêðera nigra:—Eorþ-iui [MS. eorðiui]. Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18. note 17, MS. B v. eorþ-ifig.

eorþ-lic; *def.* se -líca; seó, ðæt -líce; *adj.* EARTHLY, *terrestrial*; terrēnus, terrestris:—He wæs eorþlic cing *he was an earthly king*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 9. Hí eorþlîces âuht ne haldeþ *nothing earthly holds them*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 331; Met. 20, 166. Ða twelf bôcland him gefreoðe eorþlices camphâdes and eorþlicre hêrenysse to bigongenne ðone heofonlîcan camphâd *dônâtis duodĕcim possessiuncûlis terrârum, in quibus ablâto studio militiæ terrestris, ad exercendam militiam cælestem*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 41. Ðû meahte ælc eorþlîc þing forsiòn *thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 13; Met. 24, 7. Hine nolden his eorþlîcan mâgas wrecan *his earthly kinsmen would not avenge him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 11, 15. Gif ic eów eorþlice þing sæde *si terrêna dixi vobis*, Jn. Bos. 3, 12. Hí ðæs lænan lufaþ eorþlîcu þing *she loves these transitory earthly things*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 447; Met. 20, 224. Ðû gegæderast ða hiofonlîcan sâwla and ða eorþlîcan lîchoman *thou bringest together the heavenly souls and the earthly bodies*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 23. He forsihþ ðâs eorþlîcan gôd *he despises these earthly goods*, 12; Fox 36, 25; 33, 4; Fox 132, 14, 18.

eorþ-lice; *adv. In an earthly manner;* terrûlenter:—Eorþlîce *terrûlenter*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 20.

eorþ-ling, es; *m. A farmer;* terræ cultor:—Eorþling *birbicaliolus?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 50; Wrt. Voc. 63, 4; Mone A. 50. v. yrþ-ling.

eorþ-mægen, es; *n. Earthly power;* terræ vis:—Eorþmægen ealdaþ *earthly power grows old;* terræ vires invêtĕrascunt, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 61; Reim. 69; Ettmül. Poet. pref. xviii. 59; p. 223. 69.

eorþ-mistel, es; *m. The plant basil;* clinŏpŏdium = *κλινοπόδιον*:—Genim eorþmistel *take basil*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 21.

eorþ-nafela, -nafola, -nafala, -nafla, an; *m. Earth-navel, asparagus;* aspârâgus officinâlis:—Nim eorþnafelan *take asparagus*, Lchdm. iii. 40, 23. Genim eorþnafolan wyrtruman *take roots of asparagus*, Herb. 126, 2; Lchdm. i. 238, 5. Wyll miclan eorþnafolan *boil the great asparagus*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 7. Eorþnafala *asparagus*, iii. 6, 15. Genim eorþnafłan [MS. B. -nafelan] *take asparagus*, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8.

eorþ-reced, es; *n.* [reced *a house*] *An earth-house, a cave;* subterrânea dômus, antrum:—Hû da stânbogan êce eorþreced healde *how the stone arches held the eternal earth-house*, Beo. Th. 5431; B. 2719.

eorþ-rest, e; *f. A resting* or *lying on the ground;* châmeunia = *χαμευνία*, Cot. 31.

eorþ-rîce, es; *n. A kingdom of the earth, earth's kingdom, the earth;* terræ regnum, terra:—Geond ealle eorþrîcu *per omnia regna terræ*, Deut. 28, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. He eorþrîcum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsius omnibus dominâbitur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18. On eorþrîce *on earth's kingdom, on earth*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 18; Gen. 419: 23; Th. 29, 22; Gen. 454: 26; Th. 35, 1; Gen. 548.

eorþ-rima, an; *m. A kind of plant, dodder?* herbæ gĕnus, cuscuta? L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 12.

eorþ-scræf, es; *n. An earth-cavern, a grave;* câverna, antrum, sĕpulcrum:—Hie be hlîðe heáre dûne eorþscræf fundon, ðær Loth wunode *they found by the slope of a high hill an earth-cavern, where Lot dwelt*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595: Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 11; Kl. 28. Eardiaþ on eorþ-scræfum *hâbitant in sĕpulcris*, Ps. Th. 67, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 804.

eorþ-sele, es; *m.* [sele *a hall*] *An earth-hall, cave;* subterrânea aula, antrum:—Ealdi is ðes eorþsele *this earth-hall is old*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 12; Kl. 29. Mec se mânsceâða of eorþsele ût gesêceþ *the atrocious spoiler will seek me out from his earth-hall*, Beo. Th. 5023; B. 2515. He eorþsele âna wisse *he alone knew the earth-hall*, 4811; B. 2410.

eorþ-slihtes; *adv.* [slihtes, *old gen. of* slíht *destruction, slaughter*, like nihtes of níht] *In an earth-destroying manner;* in módo vastante terram:—Swâ swâ oxa gewunaþ to awêstenne gærs, ôþ ða wirttruman, eorþslihtes mid tôdum *as an ox is accustomed to consume grass with his teeth, even to the roots, in an earth-destroying manner*, Num. 22, 4.

eorþ-stede, es; *m.* [stede *a place*] *An earth-place;* terræ locus:—Ða hî dæt dîn fægere hûs on eorþstede gewemdan [MS. gewemdaþ] *in terra polluêrunt tabernacûlum*, Ps. Th. 73, 7.

eorþ-styrennis, -niss, e; *f.* [styrenes *motion*] *An earthquake;* terræ môtus:—Eorþstyrennis gewarþ micelu *terræ môtus factus est magnus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 2.

eorþ-styrung, -stirung, e; *f. An earth-stirring, earthquake;* terræ môtus:—Eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreás . . . þreottyne byrig þurh eorþstyrunge afeóllon *an earthquake has overthrown many cities . . . thirteen cities fell through an earthquake*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 27, 29: 244, 17. Micele eorþstyrunga beóþ gehwær *great earthquakes shall be everywhere*, i. 608, 18. Ða wearþ mycel eorþstirung *there was a great earthquake*, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 17.

eorþ-tilia, an; *m. An earth-tiller, husbandman;* agrĭcŏla:—Mîn fæder ys eorþtilia *páter meus agrĭcŏla est*, Jn. Bos. 15, 1.

eorþ-tilung, e: *f.* [til*ð culture*] *Earth-tillage, agriculture;* agrĭcultûra:—Eorþtilþ *agricultûra*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 27.

eorþ-tudor; *gen.* -tudres; *n.* [tudor *progeny*] *Progeny of earth, men;* terrestris prōgĕnies, hŏmines:—Ðis ys se dæg de Drihten geworhte eallum eorþtudrum eádgum to blisse *this is the day which the Lord made for bliss to all happy men*, Ps. Th. 117, 22.

eorþ-tyrewa, an; *m.* [tyrwa *tar*] *Earth-tar, asphaltc;* bitûmen:—Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eorþtyrewan *the wall* [*of Babylon*] *is built with bricks and earth-tar*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 25.

eorþ-wæstm, e; *f. Fruit of the earth;* terræ frux:—Mycel eorþwæstm *frûgum cōpia*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482. 13. Eorþwæstme gröwaþ *fruits grow*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. Wæs seó stôw wædla eorþwæstma *erat locus frugis inops*, Bd. 4, 28; S 605, 18. On eorþwæstmum genôh þuhte *abundance appeared in the fruits of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 12; Met. 8, 6.

eorþ-waru, e; *f.* -ware; *gen.* -wara; *pl. m.* -waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m. Inhabitants* or *population of the earth;* terrĭcŏlæ, terrigĕnæ:—Heofonwaru and eorþwaru *cælĭcŏlæ et terrĭcŏlæ*, Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Crist sibb is heofonware and eorþware *Christ is the peace of the inhabitants of heaven and of the inhabitants of the earth*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 27. Dém eorþware *júdica terram*, Ps. Th. 81, 8: 98, 1: 144, 13. Gehýraþ ðâs, eorþware *audíte hæc, terrigĕnæ*, Ps. Spl. 48, 2: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 9; Cri. 382. Ðæt cynebearn acenned wearþ eallum eorþwarum *the royal child was born for all the inhabitants of the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1135; An. 568: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 21; Gû. 579: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 120; Met. 13, 60: Menol. Fox 124; Men. 62. Hêr wynnaþ earme eorþwaran *miserable inhabitants of earth strive here*, Bt. Met. Fox 4. 113; Met. 4, 57: 17, 1; Met. 17, 1. Ofer ealle eorþwaran *over all the inhabitants of earth*, Past. 43, 9; Hat. MS. 60 b, 7.

eorþ-weall, es; *m. An earth-wall, mound;* agger:—Under eorþweall *under the earth-wall*, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. Mid eorþwealle *with an earth-wall*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 10: 4, 28; S. 605. 24.

eorþ-weard, es; *m. An earth-guard;* terræ custos:—Hæfde lîgdraca eorþweard forgrunden *the fire-dragon had destroyed the earth-guard*, Beo Th. 4658; B. 2334.

eorþ-weg, es; *m. An earth-way;* terrestris via:—Hió me woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrîfan *consummâverunt me in terra*, Ps Th. 118, 87. Þurh ða rôde sceal rice gesêcan of eorþwege æghwylc sâwl *every soul shall seek the kingdom away from earth through the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 237; Kr. 120: Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 29; Ph. 178: Ps. Th. 71, 11. Of eorþwegum *from the earthly ways*, Elen. Kmbl. 1468; El. 736.

eorþ-wêla, an; *m. Earth-wealth, fertility;* terrestres dīvitiæ, fertilîtas:—Mid Egyptum wearþ syfan geár se ungemetlîca eorþwêla *for seven years there was very great fertility in Egypt*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 3. Biþ him eorþwêla ofer dæt êce lîf *earthly wealth is then above the eternal life*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 34; Gû. 33. Ne ic me eorþwêlan ôwiht sinne *I care naught for earth's wealth*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 17; Gû. 290. Sum him Metudes êst ofer eorþwêlan ealne geceóseþ *one chooses his Creator's favour above all earthly wealth*, 79 b; Th. 298, 20; Crä. 88.

eorþ-weorc, es; *n. Earth-work;* terræ ŏpus:—Hîg on eorþweorcum gehŷnede wæron *in terræ ŏpĕribus premēbantur*, Ex. 1, 14.

eorþ-yfig, es; *n. Ground ivy;* hêðera terrestris, Herb. 100; Lchdm. i. 212, 18. v. eorþ-ifig.

eór-wicga *an earwig;* blatta, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 20; Wrt. Voc. 24, 24. v. eár-wicga.

eóryd *a legion*, Mt. Foxe 26, 53. v. eóred.

eós *of a war horse*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 11; Gn. Ex. 63; *gen. sing. of* eoh.

eosol *an ass*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 50. v. esol.

eóster *easter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 8, 15. v. easter.

eosul *an ass*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. v. esol.

eosul-cwearn, e; *f. An ass-mill, a mill turned by asses;* âsinâria mŏla, Cot. 16.

Eota land, es; *n. The land of the Jutes, Jutland;* Jûtia:—Mægþ seó is gecŷd Eota land *a province which is called Jutland*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 24. v. Iotas.

EÓTEN, es; *m.* **I.** *a giant, monster. Grendel;* gigas, monstrum, Grendel:—Wæs se grimma gâst Grendel, Caines cyn,—ðanon untydras ealle onwócon, eótenas and ylfe and orcnéas, swylce gigantas *Grendel was the grim guest, the race of Cain,—whence unnatural births all sprang forth, monsters, elves, and spectres, also giants*, Beo. Th. 204–226; B. 102–113. Eóten, *nom. sing.* Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Eótena, *gen. pl.* Beo. Th. 846; B. 421.

II. Eótenas, *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. the Jutes, Jutlanders, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland in the north of Denmark;* Jûte:—Eótena treówe *the faith of the Jutes*, Beo.

Th. 2148; B. 1072: 2180; B. 1088: 2286; B. 1141: 2294; B. 1145. [*O. Nrs.* jötunn, m.] v. ent, eten.

eótenisc, eótonisc; *adj. Belonging to* or *made by a giant, giant;* giganteus, a gigante factus:—Geseah đā eald sweord eótenisc *then he saw an old giant sword*, Beo. Th. 3120; B. 1558. Ætbær eald sweord eótonisc *bore away the old giant sword*, 5225; B. 2616. v. entisc.

Eotol-ware; *gen.* -wara; *dat.* -warum; *pl. m. Inhabitants of Italy, Italians, Italy;* Itāli, Itālia:—He sinoþ geþungene Eotolwara biscopa *cōgēret synōdum episcōporum Itālicæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 33.

eóton *ate*, Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 20, = æton; *p. pl. of* etan.

eótonisc, Beo. Th. 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979. v. eótenisc.

eóton-weard, e; *f. Giant-protection;* contra gigantem protectio:—Selewcard eótonweard abeād *the hall-guard offered protection against the giant* [*Grendel*], Beo. Th. 1341, note; B. 668.

eow, es; *m? A griffin;* gryps = γρύψ, gryphus:—Eow, fiđerfōte fugel *griffin, a four-footed bird;* griffes [= gryphus], Ælfc. Gl. 18; Wrt. Voc. 22, 44. v. giw.

eow, es; *m.* **I.** *the yew;* taxus, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. v. īw. **II.** *the mountain ash;* ornus? Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 65, 40; Wrt. Voc. 33, 37.

eów *to you*, vou; vōbis, vos; *ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς; pers. pron; dat. acc. pl. of* đū, Ex. 6, 8: Mt. Bos. 6, 16: 5, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 28. v. gē.

eów; *interj. Wo! alas!* væ! heu!—Eów me! *heu mihi!* Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5. v. wā.

eówa *ewes, female sheep; pl. nom. acc. of* eówu.

eówan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, confer;* ostendēre, manifestāre, conferre:—Ne gesacu ōhwær eghete eóweþ *nor strife anywhere shews hostility*, Beo. Th. 3480; B. 1738. Đā gēn Abrahame eówde selfa hālige spræce *then he himself shewed again to Abraham a holy speech*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 24; Gen. 2164. Ealne đone egesan, đe him eówed wæs *all that terror which was shewn to him*, 202; Th. 250, 4; Dan. 541. v. eáwan, ȳwan.

eów-berge, an; *f. A yew-berry;* taxi bacca, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24.

eówcig; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a ewe;* ad ōvem fēminam pertīnens:—Mid eówcigre wulle *with ewe's wool*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 5. v. eówocig.

eówd *a flock, herd, sheetfold*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2, 61; Som. 8, 27; 13, 47. v. eówde.

eówde, eówede, eówode, es; *n:* eówd, eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex:—*Neuter*, Đæt Drihtnes eówde *the Lord's flock*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 25: 2, 6; S. 508, 15. We wǣrun sceáp eówdes đīnes *nos ōves gregis tui*, Ps. Th. 78, 14. He genam hine æt eówde, ūte be sceápum *tulit eum de grēgibus ovium*, 77, 69. Ne scealt đū dæt eówde ānforlætan *thou shalt not desert the flock*, Andr. Kmbl. 3334; An. 1671. Hafaþ se awyrgda wulf tostenced, Dryhten, đīn eówde *hath the accursed wolf scattered thy flock, O Lord?* Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 23; Cri. 257. Ofer đīn āgen eówde sceápa *super ōves grēgis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 1: 118, 111. He gelǣdde hī swā swā eówde [eówode, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52] on wēstne *perduxit eos tanquam grēgem in deserto*, Ps. Spl. 77, 57. Of eówdum [eówedum, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70] sceápa *de grēgibus ovium*, Ps. Spl. 77, 76. Feminine, Đeós eówd *hic grex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Som. 13, 47. He dæt sceáp bær on his exlum to dære eówde *he bare the sheep on his shoulders to the flock*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 2. Ic wylle ahreddan mīne eówde wið eów *I will deliver my flock from you*, i. 242, 13. **2.** eówd, e: *f. A sheepfold, fold;* ōvīle:—Eówd *ōvile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 27. Sceal beón ān eówd and ān hyrde *there shall be one fold and one shepherd*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 1, 3. Ic hæbbe ōđre scēp đe ne sind nā of đisre eówde *I have other sheep which are not of this fold*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 35: 244, 6: ii. 114, 21.

eówe, es; *m. f. A sheep*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, MSS. G. H. v. ēwe, es.

eówe *of a ewe*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. v. eówu.

eówede *a flock*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 70. v. eówde.

eówena *of ewes*:—Twāhund eówena *two hundred sheep*, Gen. 32, 14. v. eówu.

eowend *membrum virile*, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 15.

eowendende; *part. Returning;* rēdiens, Ps. Spl. 77, 44. v. awendan.

eówer *of you;* vestrūm *vel* vestri, *ὑμῶν; gen. pl. of pers. pron.* đū:—Ān eówer *ūnus vestrūm*, Mt. Bos. 26, 21. Eówer sum *one of you*, Beo. Th. 502; B. 248. Eówer ænig *any of you*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 34; Gen. 427. v. gē.

eówer your; vester, vestra, vestrum, *ὑμέτερ-os, -a, -ον; adj. pron:*—Biþ eówer blǣd micel *your prosperity shall be great*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 3; Exod. 563. Sceal eall ēđel-wyn eówrum cynne leófum alicgean *all joy of country shall fail to your beloved kindred*, Beo. Th. 5763; B. 2885.

eówer-lendisc; *adj. Of your land* or *country;* vestras:—Eówerlendisc *vestras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 45.

eówes *a sheep's*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MSS. G. H. v. ēwes.

eówestras *sheepfolds*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ēwestre.

eówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew;* ostendēre:—Hī eówodon me đa wunde *monstrāvērunt mihi vulnus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Đā hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eówian *linguam prōferre ex ōre, ac sibi ostendēre jussit*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6. v. eáwan, ȳwan.

eówic *you; acc. pl. of pers. pron.* đū:—Fæder alwalda mid ār-stafum eówic gehealde *may the all-ruling Father with honour hold you*, Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Eówic grētan hēt *bade to greet you*, 6182; B. 3095. v. gē.

eówih = eówic *you; acc. pl. of pers. pron.* gē ye.

Eowland, es; *n. Oeland, an island on the coast of Sweden;* Oelandia:—Wǣron us đās land, đa synd hātene Blecinga ēg, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland, on bæcbord *we had, on our left, those lands which are called Blekingey, and Meore, and Oeland, and Gothland*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 1.

eówocig, eówcig; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a ewe;* ad ōvem fēminam pertīnens:—Mid eówocigre wulle *with ewe's wool*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 25.

eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 23. v. *n.* and *f.* in eówode.

eówode, es; *n:* eówod, e; *f. A flock, herd;* grex:—*Neuter*, He gebrohte hīg swylce eówode on wēstene *perduxit eos tamquam grēgem in deserto*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 52. *Feminine*, He nytenum lǣcedōm forgeaf, ahredde fram wōdnysse, and hēt faran aweg to dære eówode đe hī ofadweledon *he gave medicine to animals, saved them from madness, and bade them go away to the herd from which they had strayed*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 21–23. v. eówde.

eówo-humele, an; *f. The female hop-plant;* humūlus fēmina:—Genim eówohumelan *take the female hop-plant*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 8.

eówre *your*, Deut. 32, 11; *acc. of* eówer.

EÓWU; *gen.* eówe; *pl. nom. acc.* eówa; *gen.* eówena; *dat.* eówenum; *f:* ēwe, an; *f. A* EWE, *female sheep;* ōvis fēmina:—*Ewes were milked by the Anglo-Saxons. The milk was used for domestic purposes: butter and cheese were made from it; for Ælfric teaches the shepherd* [sceáphyrde] *to say,* 'On fōrewerdne morgen ic drīfe sceáp mīne to heora lease, and ic agēnlǣde hīg to heora loca, and melke hīg tweówa on dæg, and cȳse and buteran ic dō *in primo māne mīno ōves meas ad pascua, et rēdūco eas ad caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et cāseum et butyrum fīcio,*' Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11–19. Twāhund eówena, and twentig rammena *two hundred ewes, and twenty rams*, Gen. 32, 14. Eówu biþ, mid hire geonge sceápe, scilling weorþ *a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling*, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7, MS. B. Be eówe weorþe *of a ewe's worth;* de ōvis prētio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6, note 11, MS. B. Wyl on eówe meolce hindhīolodan *boil water agrimony in ewe's milk*, L. M. 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. ram, *the m. of* eówu. [*Plat.* ouwe, ouw *a female sheep: Frs.* eij, ei, *n. ōvis fēmina: Dut.* ooi, *f. a ewe-lamb: Ger. Swiss Dial.* au, auw, ow, *f. a female sheep: M. H. Ger.* owe, *f. a female sheep: O. H. Ger.* awi, owi, au, *f. ovicula, agna: Goth. in the words* awēþi, *n. a herd of sheep;* awistr, *n. a sheepfold: Lat. ōvis, f: Grk. ὄϊς, m. f. a sheep: Lith.* awis, *f. a sheep: Sansk.* ávi, *m. f. a sheep.*]

eówunga; *adv. Openly;* pālam, Mk. Rush. War. 8, 32. v. eáwunga.

epegitsung, e; *f. Avarice, covetousness;* avāritia, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 36.

epiphania = ἐπιφάνια *the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.* **v.** twelfta dæg.

epistol, e; *f. A letter;* ēpistŏla:—Eall heora gewinn awacnedon ǣrest fram Alexandres epistole *all their wars arose first from a letter of Alexander*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 20. [*Ger.* epistel, *f: M. H. Ger.* epistele, *f: O. H. Ger.* epistula, *f: Goth.* aipistaule, *f: Lat.* ēpistŏla, *f: Grk.* ἐπιστολή, *f.*] **v.** pistol.

epl, eppl *an apple*, Ps. Spl. 78, 1. v. æppel.

epse *an asp-tree*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æps.

ēr *ere, before*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 830; 465, 30. v. ǣr.

ēran *a shrill sound, the ears;* tinnulus, aures, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eáre.

er-bleadd, es; *n.* [er = ear *an ear of corn*, bleadd = blæd *a blade, leaf*] *A stalk, stem, blade, haulm, straw, stubble;* stipŭla:—Đū asendest yrre đīn and hit æt hī swā swā erbleadd *misisti iram tuam, quæ devōrābit eos sicut stipŭlam*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 8; Thw. 29, 8.

erc *an ark, a chest:*—Erc gehālgunge dīnre *arca sanctificātiōnis tuæ*, Ps. Surt. 131, 8: Lk. Rush. War. 17, 27. v. earc **II.**

erce-biscop *an archbishop*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 42. v. arce-bisceop.

erce-diācon *an archdeacon;* archidiāconus, Wrt. Voc. 71, 80: Homl. Th. i. 416, 29: 418, 16. v. arce-diācon.

erce-hād, es; *m. Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign;* pallium:—Dæt his æftergengan symle đone pallium and đone ercehād æt đam apostolīcan setle Rōmānīscre geladunge feccan sceoldon *that his successors should always fetch the pall and the archiepiscopal dignity from the apostolic seat of the Roman church*, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 10.

Ercol, es; *m:* Erculus, i; *m. Lat. Hercules;* Hercŭles:—Hȳ Ercol đǣr gebrohte *Hercules brought them there*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 6. Erculus wæs Iobes sunu *Hercules was the son of Jove*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 23.

-ere, -er, es; *m.* as the termination of many nouns, signifies a person or agent. v. fulwer *and* fullere *a fuller, bleacher,* Mk. Bos. 9, 3: from wer *a man;* plegere *a player;* sǽdere *a sower;* writere *a writer.*

erede *ploughed, eared,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31; *p. of* erian.

eregende *ploughing,* Lk. Bos. 17, 7, = erigende; *part. of* erian, erigan.

ēren; *adj. Brazen;* æreus, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 36: 106, 16. v. æren.

ērest *first;* imprīmis, C. R. Ben. 4. v. ærest.

eretic; *adj. Heretical;* hærēticus, Bd. 4, 13, Lye.

erfe, es; *n. An inheritance;* hērēditas:—Freólsgefa āge his erfe *let the freedom-giver have his heritage,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16. v. yrfe.

erfe-gewrit, es; *n. A charter of donation;* dōnātiōnis charta, Heming, p. 120, Lye.

erfeðe; *adj. Difficult, troublesome;* difficilis, mōlestus:—For hwon erfeðo sindon gē dæm wīfe *quid mōlesti estis mulieri?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 10. v. earfeðe.

erfe-weard, es; *m. An heir;* hēres:—Ðū eart erfeweard ealra þeóda *tu hērēditābis in omnibus gentibus,* Ps. Th. 81, 8. Forleórt he dæs hwīlewendlīcan rīces erfeweardas his suna þrīé *tres filios suos regni temporālis hērēdes reliquit,* Bd. 2, 5; Whelc. 121, 41. v. yrfe-weard.

erfe-weardnis, -niss, e; *f. An inheritance;* hērēditas:—Erfeweardnis mīn *hērēditas mea,* Rtl. 3, 34. v. yrfe-weardnes.

ergende *ploughing,* Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1, = erigende; *part. of* erian, erigan.

erhe, erhlīce *fearfully,* R. Ben. Interl. 5. v. earh-līce.

ERIAN, erigan, erigean, to erianne, erigianne, erigenne; *part.* erigende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To plough,* EAR; ārāre:—For cīele nele se slāwa erian [erigan MS. Cot.] *propter frigus piger ārāre nonvult,* Past. 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 14, 15. Nylle erigean [erian MS. Cot.] *nonvult ārāre,* 39, 2; Hat. MS. 53 a, 18. Mīne æceras ic erige *mei agros āro,* Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 44. Ðū erast *thou ploughest,* Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Ðǽr yrþling ne eraþ *where husbandman ploughs not,* i. 464, 25. Ðæt lytle dæt he erede, he erede mid horsan *the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 31. Era mid dīnum oxan *plough with thine ox,* Prov. Kmbl. 67. Hit is tīma to erigenne [erigannе MS. D.] *tempus est ārandi,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 17. Me is to erigenne [erianne MS. D.] *ārandum est mihi,* 24; Som. 25, 19. Hæfst ðū æceras to erigenne [erigannе MS. D.] *hābes agros ad ārandum?* 24; Som. 25, 20. Erigende ic geþéó *ārando prōficio,* 24; Som. 25, 18. Hwylc eówer hæfþ eregendne þeów *quis vestrum hābet servum ārantem?* Lk. Bos. 17, 7. Ergende *ploughing,* Chr. 876; Th. 144, 32, col. 1. [*Wyc.* ere, eren, eeren *to plough*: *Piers P.* erien, erie, erye: *Chauc.* ere: *Laym.* ærien: *O. Frs.* era: *Dut. Kil.* erien, eren, eeren, æren: *Ger.* ären, eren: *M. H. Ger.* ern: *O. H. Ger.* aran, erran *ārāre*: *Goth.* aryan *to plough*: *Swed.* ära: *Icel.* erja: *Lat.* ārāre: *Grk.* ἀροῦν *to plough, till.*] DER. ge-erian, on-.

ering-lond, es; *n. Arable land;* arvum, Cod. Dipl. 1339; Kmbl. vi. 200, 7.

eriung, e; *f. A ploughing, earing;* ārātio, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 3; Wrt. Voc. 15, 3.

erk, e; *f. The ark;* arca:—Noe on erke eóde *Noe in arcam intrāvit,* Lk. Skt. C. C. 17, 27. v. arc.

Ermanric, es; *m. The celebrated king of the Ostro-Goths or East-Goths.* v. Eormanric.

erming, es; *m. A miserable* or *wretched being;* miser:—Ðæt is sió ān frófer erminga æfter dām ermþum disses līfes *that is the only comfort of the wretched after the calamities of this life,* Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29. v. earming.

Erming-strǽt, e; *f.* [here-man-strǽt *via strāta mīlitāris,* Som.] *Erming-street. One of the four great Roman roads in Britain,* Som. Lye. v. Wætlinga-strǽt.

ermþu, e; *f. Misery, calamity;* miséria:—Cwom ofer eorþan ermþu *misery came upon the earth,* Ps. Th. 104, 14: Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 17; Cri. 271: Andr. Kmbl. 2325; An. 1164: Bt. Met. Fox 16, 15; Met. 16, 8. Æfter ermþum *after calamities,* Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 1533; El. 768. v. yrmþu.

ern *a place,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. ærn.

ern, es; *m. An eagle;* āquila, Lye. v. earn.

-ern; *def. m.* -erna; *f. n.* -erne; an adjective termination from ærn, ern *a place,* denoting, as *-ern* in English, *Towards a place*:—Godrum se Norþerna cyning forþfērde *Godrum, the Northern king, died,* Chr. 890; Th. 160, 1. He forþbrohte Sūþerne wynd *transtulit austrum,* Ps. Spl. 77, 30. Fram deófle Sūþernum *a dæmōnio mēridiāno,* Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Betwux eallum Easternum *inter omnes orientāles,* Job Thw. 164, 7. Þurh ðone smyltan Sūþan Westernan wind *through the mild South-western wind,* Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8.

ernþ, e; *f. Standing corn, the crop;* sēges:—Hī swā swā rīpe ernþ fortreddon hī ealle *they trod them all down like ripe corn,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. DER. earnian.

ērra *the former,* Som. Ben. Lye. = ǽrra; *comp. of* ār.

ersc, es; *n. A park, preserve;* vivārium, Ben. Lye. v. edisc.

ersc-hen, ærsc-hen, -hæn, -henn, e; *f. A quail;* cōturnix, perdix:—Erschen *cōturnix,* Wrt. Voc. 77, 36. Hī bǽdon and com erschen *pētiērunt et vēnit cōturnix,* Ps. Spl. M. C. 104, 38. Erschæn *cōturnix,* Wrt. Voc. 63, 22. Drihten gesende swā micel fugolcyn on hira wīcstōwe swilce erschenna, ðæt is on Lyden cōturnix *ascendens cōturnix co-opĕruit castra,* Ex. 16, 13. v. edisc-hen.

-es is the termination of the genitive case singular, in the greater part of Anglo-Saxon nouns.—Cyninges botl *a king's palace.*—Abrahames God *Abraham's God.* In English *e* is omitted, but its place is denoted by an apostrophe.

-es is the termination of adverbs in many cases where the noun is not so formed; as nihtes *by night, nightly;* nēdes *of necessity, necessarily.*

Esau; *gen.* Esawes [Esaues]; *dat.* Esawe; *m.* [Esau עֵשָׂו *hairy,* from עָשָׂה *to be hairy*] *Esau*:—Sōþlīce Iacob sende bodan to Esawe his brēðer *missit autem Jacob nuntios ad Esau fratrem suum,* Gen. 32, 3. Esau, 32, 8: 33, 4, 8, 15, 16. Alīse me of Esawes handa mīnes brōður *ērue me de mānu fratris mei Esau,* 32, 11. Ða handa synd Esaues handa *the hands are the hands of Esau,* 27, 22. Esauwe *to Esau,* 32, 18. Esau, 32, 17, *acc.* Esauw, 33, 1, *acc.*

Escan ceaster *Exeter;* Exonia, Chr. 876, 877; Erl. 78, 13, 16. v. Exan ceaster.

Esces dūn *Ashdown*:—In Esces dūne *at Ashdown,* Cod. Dipl. 998; Kmbl. v. 41, 15. v. Æsces dūn.

esl, e; *f. A shoulder;* hūmĕrus:—He on esle ahōf *he raised* [*him*] *on his shoulder,* Cd. 228; Th. 307, 18; Sat. 681. v. eaxel.

ESNE, es; *m. A man of the servile class, a servant, retainer, man, youth;* mercēnārius, servus, vir, jūvĕnis. The esne was probably a poor freeman from whom a certain portion of labour could be demanded in consideration of his holdings, or a certain rent [gafol, *q. v.*] reserved out of the produce of the hives, flocks or herds committed to his care. He was a poor mercenary, serving for hire, or for his land, but was not of so low a rank as the þeów or wealh:—Ānan esne gebȳreþ to metsunge xii pūnd gōdes cornes, and ii scīpæteras and i gōd mete-cū, wudurǽden be landsīde *ūni æsno,* id est, *inópi, contingunt ad victum xii pondia bonæ annonæ, et duo scæpeteras,* id est, *ovium corpora, et una bona convictuālis vacca, et sartīcūre juxta sītum terræ,* L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 26–28. Gif man mid esnes cwȳnan geligeþ, be cwicum ceorle, ii gebēte *if a man lie with an 'esne's' wife, her husband still living, let him make twofold amends,* L. Ethb. 85; Th. i. 24, 9. Gif man mannes esne gebindeþ, vi scillinga gebēte *if a man bind* [*another*] *man's esne, let him make amends with six shillings,* 88; Th. i. 24, 15. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnan sǽfen, æfter hire setlgange, ōþ Mónan sǽfenes setlgang, lxxx scillinga se dryhtne gebēte. Gif esne dēþ, his rāde, ðæs dæges, vi se wiċ dryhten gebēte, oððe sīne hȳd *if an esne do servile labour, contrary to his lord's command, from sunset on Sunday-eve till sunset on Monday-eve* [that is, *from sunset on Saturday till sunset on Sunday*], *let him make amends to his lord with eighty shillings. If an esne do* [*servile work*] *of his own accord on that day* [*Sunday*], *let him make amends to his lord with six shillings, or his hide,* L. Wih. 9, 10; Th. i. 38, 18–22. Ic eom dīn āgen esne, Dryhten *O Dōmine, ego sum servus tuus,* Ps. Th. 115, 6: Gen. 24, 61, 66; Exon. 112 a, 112 b; Th. 430, 9, 17, 31; Rä. 44, 5, 9, 17. On dīnes esnes gebēd *in ōrātiōnem servi tui,* Ps. Th. 79, 5. Ic Dauide, dȳrum esne, on āþsware ār benemde *jūrāvi David servo meo,* Ps. Th. 88, 3. He him Dauid geceás, deórne esne *ēlēgit David servum suum,* 77, 69. Wæs se ofen onhǽted, hine esnas mænige wurpon wudu on innan *the oven was heated, many servants cast wood into it,* Cd. 186; Th. 231, 9; Dan. 244: Ps. Th. 68, 37. Twā hund-teontig and fīftig dara monna esna and mennena he gefullode *servos et ancillas dūcentos quinquāginta baptizāvit,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20: Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ān esne of Leuies hīwrǽdene *vir de dōmo Levi,* Ex. 2, 1: 11, 2. Se hwata esne *the brave man,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. Penda, se fromesta esne *Penda, vir strēnuissimus,* Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Ealle we synd ānes esnes suna *omnes filii ūnius viri sumus,* Gen. 42, 11, 13. Uton agifan ðæm esne his wif *let us give to the man his wife,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* asni, *m. mercēnārius*: *Goth.* asneis, *m. a hireling.*] DER. fyrd-esne.

esne-wyrhta, an; *m. A hireling, mercenary;* mercēnārius:—Esne-wyrhta *mercēnārius,* Greg. Dial. 2, 3. Eallum frióum monnum ðās dagas sién forgifene būtan þeówum mannum and esnewyrhtum *to all freemen let these days be given, but not to slaves and hirelings,* L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3.

esn-līce; *adv. Manfully, valiantly;* vīrĭliter:—Onginnaþ esnlīce and beóþ stadulfæste *vīrĭliter ágite et confortāmini,* Deut. 31, 6. Hwæt dō gē, brōður, dōþ esnlīce *what ye do, brother, do manfully,* Past. 47; Hat. MS. Hopa nū to Drihtne, and dó esnlīce *expecta Dōminum, et vīrĭliter ágе,* Ps. Th. 26, 16: 30, 28.

ESOL, esul, es; *m. An ass;* āsinus:—His ēstfulnesse widteáh se esol ðe he onuppan sæt *the ass, upon which he* [*Balaam*] *sat, opposed his zeal,* Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS. Gif dǽr befeólle on oððe oxa oððe esol *if an ox or an ass fell into it,* Past. 63; Hat. MS. Ongan ðá his esolas bītan *began then to bridle* [*bit*] *his asses,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 25; Gen. 2866.

[*O. Sax.* esil, *m: Dut.* ezel, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* esel, *m: O. H. Ger.* esil, *m: Goth.* asilus, *m: Slav.* osilu.] v. assa, asse.

essian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To waste, consume;* tâhescêre:—Essian me dyde æfþanca mîn *tâhescêre me fecit zêlus meus*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 139.

ÉST, es; *m:* êst, e; *f.* **I.** *will, consent, grace, favour, liberality, munificence, bounty;* bênêplâclîtum, consensus, grâtia, bênêvôlentia, mûnificentia:—Ofer mîne êst *against my will*, Andr. Kmbl. 2438; An. 1217. Ofer êst Godes *against God's consent*, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403. Þurh êst Godes *through grace of God*, 44 b; Th. 151, 21; Gû. 798: Elen. Kmbl. 1968; El. 986. Hie on þanc curon ædelinges êst *they accepted thankfully the chieftain's bounty*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 21; Gen. 2443. He gearwor hæfde ägendes êst ær gesceáwod *he had previously more fully experienced the owner's favour*, Beo. Th. 6142; B. 3075: Andr. Kmbl. 965; An. 483. **II.** *delicacies;* dêlîciæ:—Đâ de synd on êstum *qui sunt in dêliciis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 25. Êstas *dêliciæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16. Cyninga wist *vel* êstas *dâpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 56; Wrt. Voc. 41, 13. [*Orm.* esstess, *pl. dainties: O. Sax.* anst, *f. favour, grace: O. Frs.* enst, est *favour: Ger.* gunst, *f. favour: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* anst, *f. grâtia: Goth.* ansts, *f. favour: Dan.* yndest, *m. f.: Swed.* ynnest, *m. favour: Icel.* ást, *f. love, affection.*]

-est, the termination of the superlative degree, perhaps from êst *abundance.*

êstan *from the east, easterly*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. v. éastan; *adv.*

êste; *adj. Gracious, bountiful;* bênignus:—Đæt he him ealra wæs âra êste *that he was bountiful to him in all gifts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 8; Gen. 1509. Đæt hyre eald Metod êste wære bearngebyrdo *that the Lord of old was gracious to her in her child-bearing*, Beo. Th. 1895; B. 945.

Êste, Êstas; *nom. acc: gen.* Êsta; *dat.* Êstum; *pl. m. The Esthonians* or *Osterlings* are a Finnish race,—the Êstas of Wulfstan and the Osterlings of the present day. They dwelt on the shores of the Baltic on the east of the Vistula:—Đæt Witland belimpeþ to Êstum *Witland belongs to the Esthonians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5. Ne biþ nænig ealo gebrowen mid Êstum, ac đær biþ medo genôh *no ale is brewed by the Esthonians, but there is mead enough*, Bos. 22, 17, 19: 23, 3.

êste-lîce, êst-lîce; *adv. Kindly, gladly, delicately, daintily;* bênigne, libenter, delicâte:—Êstelîce *bênigne*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 19: R. Ben. 71. Êstelîce *delîcâte*, Scint. 27: Prov. 29. We đê êstlîce mid us willaþ ferigan *we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292.

êster *easter*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. éaster.

êst-ful; *adj.* [êst *bounty*] *Full of kindness, devoted to, ready to serve;* dêvôtus, vôtivus, officiôsus:—Êstful *dêvôtus*, Greg. Dial. 1, 3, 11. Êstful *vel* gehýrsum *officiôsus*; êstful *vôtivus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54, 56; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32, 34.

êstful-lîce; *adv. Kindly, devotedly;* dêvôte, Greg. Dial. 2, 16.

êstfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness of liberality, devotion, zeal;* dêvôtio:—Hî leorniaþ mid fulre êstfulnesse đa sôdan gôd to sêcanne *they learn to seek the true good with full devotion*, Past. 58, 1; Hat. MS. His êstfulnesse wiđteáh se esol đe he onuppan sæt *the ass, on which he* [*Balaam*] *sat, opposed his zeal*, Past. 36, 7; Cot. MS.

êstig; *adj. Gracious, bounteous;* bênignus:—Duguþa êstig *bounteous in benefits*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 23; Pa. 16.

êstines, -ness, e; *f. Benignity, kindness, bounteousness;* bênignîtas:—Drihten selþ êstinesse *Dominus dabit bênignitâtem*, Ps. Spl. T. 84, 13: 64, 12.

êst-land, es; *n. East-land, east country, the east;* terra ôrientâlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Éast-land.

êst-lîce; *adv. Gladly;* libenter, bênigne:—We đê êstlîce mid us willaþ ferigan *we will gladly convey thee with us*, Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 292. v. êste-lîce.

Êst-mere, es; *m.* [êst = éast *east*, mere *a lake*] *The Frische Haff*, or *fresh water lake which is on the north of east Prussia.* Hav or Haf signifies a sea, in Danish and Swedish. It is written Haff in German, and it is now used to denote all the lakes connected with the rivers on the coast of Prussia and Pomerania. The Frische Haff is about sixty miles long, and from six to fifteen broad. It is separated by a chain of sand banks from the Baltic Sea, with which, at the present time, it communicates by one strait called the Gat. This strait is on the north-east of the Haff, near the fortress of Pillau, *Malte Brun's Univ. Geog.* vol. vii. p. 14. This Gat, as Dr. Bell informs me, 'seems to have been formed, and to be kept open by the superior force of the Pregel stream.' This gentleman has a perfect knowledge of the Frische Haff and the neighbourhood, as he received his early education in the vicinity, and matriculated at the University of Königsberg, near the west end of the Haff. I am indebted to Dr. Bell for the map of the celebrated German Historian, Professor Voigt, adapted to his 'Geschichte Preussens von den ältesten Zeiten, 9 vols. 8vo, Königsberg, 1827–1839.' In this map there are four openings from the Frische Haff to the Baltic. 'It is certain,' says Malte Brun, 'that in 1394 the mouth of one strait was situated at Lochsett, six or eight miles north of the fortress of Pillau.' Voigt's map gives the year 1311. Id. vol. vii. p. 15. The next is the Gat of Pillau, at present the only opening to the Baltic, with the date 1510. The third Gat, marked in the map with the date 1456, is about ten or twelve miles south-west of Pillau; and the fourth, without any date, is much nearer the west end of the Frische Haff:—Seó Wisle liþ ût of Weonodlande, and liþ in Êstmere; and se Êstmere is hûru fîftene mîla brâd. Đonne cymeþ Ilfing éastan in Êstmere of dæm mere, đe Truso standeþ in stađe *the Vistula flows out of Weonodland and runs into the Frische Haff* [*Êstmere*]; *and the Frische Haff is, at least, fifteen miles broad. Then the Elbing comes from the east into the Frische Haff, out of the lake* [*Drausen*] *on the shore of which Truso stands*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 5–8.

êst-mete, es; *m. Delicate meat, dainties, luxuries;* delicâtus cibus, daps, dêlîciæ:—Đeós sand ođđe êstmete *hæc daps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54; Som. 13, 20. Seó wuduwe đe lyfaþ on êstmettum, heó ne lyfaþ nâ, ac heó is dead. Đeós Anna, đe we embe spreca þ, ne lufude heó nâ êstmettas, ac lufude fæstenu *the widow who liveth in luxuries, she liveth not, but she is dead. This Anna, of whom we speak, loved not luxuries, but loved fasts*, Homl. Th. i. 146, 34–148, 1.

-estre, -istre, -ystre, an; *f.* are the feminine terminations of nouns of action, same as the Latin -ix and English -ess; as Fidelestre *a female fiddler*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62: hleápestre *a female dancer*, 73, 71: lârestre *an instructress:* myltestre *meretrix* vel *scortum*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 72: rædistre *a female reader*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 7: sangestre [MS. sangystre] *a songstress*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 5: seámestre *a seamstress*, 74, 13.

êstum; *adv.* [*dat.* or *inst. pl. of* êst, *q. v.*] *Willingly, gladly, kindly, bounteously;* libenter, bênigne, mûnificenter:—He Freán hýrde êstum *he obeyed the Lord willingly*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 11; Gen. 1952: Ps. Th. 140, 3. Him wæs wunden gold êstum ge-eáwed *twisted gold was kindly offered to him*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194. Ic Ismael êstum wille bletsian *I will bless Ishmael bounteously*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 4; Gen. 2356.

esul *an ass*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. esol.

esul-cweorn, e; *f. A mill-stone turned by an ass;* môla asînâria, Cot. 16.

ê-swîc, e; *f. Disgrace, offence;* scandâlum:—Nis in him êswîc *non est in illis scandâlum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 165. In êswîc *in scandâlum*, 68, 23. v. æ-swîc.

ê-swîca, an; *m. A hypocrite, heathen;* hypocrîta, ethnîcus:—Đû êswîca *hypocrîta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Êswîca *ethnîcus*, 18, 17. v. æ-swîca.

ETAN, to etanne; *part.* etende; ic ete, đû etest, etst, îtst, ytst, ætst, he, heó, hit, yt, ytt, et, ett, eteþ, ieteþ, iteþ, yteþ, *pl.* etaþ; *p.* ic, he æt, đû æte, *pl.* æton; *subj. indef.* ic ete, æte, *pl.* eten; *p.* æte, *pl.* æten; *pp.* eten; *v. a. To* EAT, *consume, devour;* êđêre, cômêđêre, mandûcâre, vescêre:—Đû scealt greót etan *thou shalt eat dust* [*grit*], Cd. 43; Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909: 43; Th. 57, 28; Gen. 935. Seó leó bringþ hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne *the lioness brings to hungry whelps somewhat to eat*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 38. Rŷnde him manna [mete] to etanne *pluit illis manna ad mandûcandum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 28. Đæt treów wæs gôd to etanne *quod bônum esset lignum vescendum*, Gen. 3, 6. Etende *eating*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Ic ete êđo, đû etst [ytst MS. D.] *es*, he et [ett MS. C; ytt D.] *est*: we etaþ *êdimus*, gê etaþ *êđitis*, hî etaþ *êđunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18, 19. Đû itst ođđe drincst *thou eatest or drinkest*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 14. Đû ytst wyrta *thou shalt eat herbs*, Gen. 3, 18. Đû ætst *thou shalt eat;* cômêđes, Gen. 3, 17. Đe ytt hlâf *qui mandûcat pânem*, Jn. Bos. 13, 18. Se tô seldan ieteþ *he too seldom eats*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 16; Gu. Ex. 112. Ne wiht iteþ *nor eats a thing* [*creature*], 114 b; Th. 439, 28; Rä. 59, 10. Gê etaþ *ye eat*, Gen. 3, 5. Đû æte of đam treówe *thou hast eaten of the tree;* cômêdisti de ligno, Gen. 3, 17. He æt đa offring-hlâfas *pânes prôpôsitiônis cômêdit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 4. He æt *he ate*, Gen. 3, 6. Fuglas æton đa *vôlucres cômêđêrunt ea*, Mt. Bos. 13, 4. Đeáh đe gê of đam treówe eten [MS. eton] *though ye should eat of the tree*, Gen. 3, 4. Đæt gê ne æton *ut non cômêđêrêtis*, 3, 1, 3. [*Tynd.* eat: *Wyc. Chauc.* ete: *Piers P.* eten, ete: *R. Glouc.* ete: *Laym.* æten, eten: *Orm.* etenn: *Northumb.* eta: *Plat.* eten: *O. Sax.* etan: *Frs.* ytten: *O. Frs.* eta, ita: *Dut.* eten: *Ger.* essen: *M. H. Ger.* ëzzen: *O. H. Ger.* ezan, ezzan: *Goth.* itan; *p.* at, etum; *pp.* itans: *Dan.* æde: *Swed.* äta: *Icel.* eta: *Lat.* ed-o: *Grk.* ἔδ-ω: *Sansk.* ad *to eat.*] DER. fretan [= for-etan], ge-etan, of-, ofer-, þurh-, under-.

ete-land, es; *n. Pasture land;* pascua terra:—Æ gđer ge etelond ge yrþland [MS. eyrđland] *both pasture land and arable land*, Cod. Dipl. 299; A. D. 869; Kmbl. ii. 95, 14.

eten, es; *m. A giant;* gigas, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 16: 18, 6. v. ent.

eten = eton *should eat*, Gen. 3, 4; *subj. of* etan.

etere, es; *m.* AN EATER, *a consumer, devourer;* vôrax:—Etere *vôrax*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19. Eteras *commessâtôres*, Prov. 18.

etest *shalt eat;* cômêdes, Ps. Th. 127, 2; *2nd fut. of* etan.

et-felgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To cleave* or *stick to, adhere;* adhæ rêre:—Nâ etfilgþ me heorte þweor *a wicked heart cleaves not to me*, Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4. v. æt-felgan.

êþ; *adv. More easily*:—Đæt ic đŷ êþ mâge đæt sôþe leóht on đé gebringan *that I may the more easily bring upon thee the true light,*

Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 20: 19; Fox 70, 3. Ðū meaht éþ gecnāwan *thou mightest more easily know*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 43; Met. 12, 22: 10, 75; Met. 10, 38. v. eáþ; *adv.*

éþ, e; *f. A wave;* unda:—Éþ *unda*, Ælfc. Gl. 98; Som. 76, 79; Wrt. Voc. 54, 23. v. ýþ.

éðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overflow, lay waste;* vastāre:—Dā eác éðan gefrægn eald-feónda cyn win-burh wera *then also I heard that the tribe of ancient foes laid waste the people's beloved city*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 19; Dan. 57. v. ýðan.

Eðan-dūn, es; *f.* [*Hunt.* Edendune; *Matt. West.* Ethendune] EDDINGTON, *near Westbury, Wiltshire;* lōci nōmen in agro Wiltonensi:—He fōr tō Eðandūne *he went to Eddington*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 12.

éþ-begete; *adj. Easily got, got ready, prepared;* facilis adeptu, pārātus:—Dā wæs grim andswaru éþbegete *there was a fierce answer ready*, Beo. Th. 5714; B. 2861. v. eáþ-gete.

éþ-cwide, éþ-cwide *a rehearsal*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ed-cwide.

éðe; *adj.* [éðan *to lay waste*] *Laid waste, desert, desolate;* vastātus:—Dæt he geheólde éðne éðel *that he might hold the desert land*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 28; Dan. 78.

éðe; *comp.* éðre; *sup.* éðost; *adj. Easy, ready, mild, soft;* facilis, mītis:—Ne wæs dæt éðe sīþ *that was no easy enterprise*, Beo. Th. 5166; B. 2586. Eall ðū ðīn yrre éðre gedydest *mitigasti omnem iram tuam*, Ps. Th. 84, 3: Mk. Bos. 2, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 2586; El. 1294. v. éaðe; *adj.*

éðe; *sup.* éðest; *adv. Easily;* fāciliter, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. v. éaðe; *adv.*

ÉÐEL, æðel, æðel; *gen.* éðles; *dat.* éðle, éðele; *m. n.* **I.** *one's own residence* or *property, inheritance, country, realm, land, dwelling, home;* prædium āvītum, fundus hereditārius, patria, terra, sēdes, domicilium, tabernāculum:—Ðis is mīn āgen cýþ, eard and éðel *this is my own country, dwelling and home*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 99; Met. 24, 50. Hēr sceal mīn wesan eorþlīc éðel *here shall be my earthly country*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 30; Gū. 232. Ic ealne geondhwearf éðel Gotena *I traversed all the country of the Goths*, 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wíd. 109. Nān witega nis andfenge on his éðele *nēmo prophēta acceptus est in patria sua*, Lk. Bos. 4, 24. Se éðel ūþgenge wearþ Adame and Éuan *the country became alien to Adam and Eve*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 11; Gū. 824: Th. 152, 29; Gū. 816. Onfōþ mīnes Fæder rīce, beorht éþles wlite *receive my Father's realm, the land's bright beauty*, 27 b; Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from éþle *I went to earth from the realm above*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 2; Sat. 496. Engla éðel *the dwelling of angels*, Andr. Kmbl. 1049; An. 525. Hæleða éðel *the dwelling of heroes*, 41; An. 21. Dæt he sīþ tuge eft to éþle *that he would go his way again home*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326: 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gū. 248. Éþles neósan *to visit their home*, Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 832: 32; An. 16. On heora éðele *in tabernāculīs eōrum*, Ps. Th. 68, 26. 2. *the following three examples are neuter:*—Dæt earme éðel *miséra patria*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 37. He wolde eft dæt éðel sēcan his hwīlendlīcan rīces *tempōrālis sui regni sēdem repētiit*, 3, 22; S. 552, 33. His rīces éðel dæt he hæfde *sēdem regni quam tenuit*, 4, 1; S. 563, 14. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚩ = œ, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is œðel, æðel, éðel *one's native country*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letters œ, but for œðel = éðel *one's native country*, as,—ᚩ [æðel] byþ oferleóf æghwylcum men *a native country is over-dear to every man*, Hick. Thes. i. 135, 45; Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 3: Beo. Th. 1045; B. 520: 1830; B. 913. [*O. Sax.* ôðil, *m. domicilium, patria, prædium avitum: O. Frs.* êthel, *m: O. H. Ger.* uodal, *n. prædium: Icel.* ôðal, *n. fundus avitus.*] DER. fæder-éðel.

éðel-boda, an; *m. A native preacher, the apostle of a country;* indígenus prædicātor, patriæ apostōlus:—He éðelbodan wiste *he knew the native preacher*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 15; Gū. 976.

éðel-boren; *adj. Noble-born;* nōbilis natu, Prov. 31. v. æðel-boren.

éðel-cyning, es; *m. A country's king, king of the land;* patriæ vel terræ rex:—Eall ær-gestreón éðelcyninga all *ancient treasure of the kings of the land* [*earth*], Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 6; Cri. 997.

éðel-dreám, es; *m. Domestic pleasure, joy from one's country;* domesticum gaudium, patriæ gaudium:—He heóld á éðeldreámas *he ever possessed domestic joys*, Cd. 78; Th. 97, 4; Gen. 1607.

éðele; *adj. Noble, famous, excellent;* nōbilis, egrēgius:—Syle us on earfoðum éðelne fultum *da nōbis auxilium de tribulātiōne*, Ps. Th. 107, 11. v. æðele.

éðel-eard, es; *m. A native dwelling;* patrium domicilium:—Abraham wunode éðeleardum *Abraham abode in the native dwellings*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 33; Gen. 1945.

éðel-fæsten, es; *n. Land-fastness, a country's fortress;* patriæ mūnimentum:—Ic éðelfæsten brece *I break through a land-fastness*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 3; Rä. 72, 22.

éðelice; *adv. Easily;* fāciliter:—Ðū eall þing birest éðelice būton geswince *thou bearest all things easily without labour*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 552; Met. 20, 276. Dæt ðū mæge cumon éðelicost *that thou mayest most easily come*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 17. v. eáðelice.

éðelícnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness;* facilitas, Cot. 82. DER. un-éðelícnes. v. eáþnes.

éðeling *a noble, prince*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 17: 972; Erl. 125, 7. v. æðeling.

Éðelinga īg *the island of nobles, the island of Athelney*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Æðelinga īgg.

éðel-land, -loud, es; *n. A native land, a country;* patria, terra:—Dā wæs gūþ-hergum wera éðelland geond-sended *then with hostile bands was the people's native land overspread*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 20; Gen. 1968: 69; Th. 83, 14; Gen. 1379. On éðelland dǽr Salem stōd *into the country where Salem stood*, 174; Th. 218, 15; Dan. 39. Séceþ eádig éðellond *seeks* [*its*] *happy native land*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 12; Ph. 279: 42 a; Th. 141, 17; Gū. 628.

éðel-leás; *adj. Countryless, homeless;* patria *vel* dōmo cārens, extortris, exul:—Dæt ðū éðelleásum dēman wille *that thou art willing to adjudge to me homeless*, Andr. Kmbl. 148; An. 74. Éðel-leáse dysne gyst-sele gihþum healdaþ [healdeþ MS.] *the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 3; Exod. 533.

éðel-mearc, e; *f. One's country's boundary;* patriæ līmes:—Him ðā Abraham gewāt of Egipta éðelmearce *Abraham then departed from the Egyptians' country's boundary*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 9; Gen. 1768: 90; Th. 112, 22; Gen. 1874: 100; Th. 133, 8; Gen. 2207.

éðel-rīce, es; *n. A native-realm, native-country;* patrium regnum, patria:—Dæt ðū mōste mīnes éðelrīces neótan *that thou mightest enjoy my native realm*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 24; Cri. 1462: Andr. Kmbl. 239; An. 120: 864; An. 432: Salm. Kmbl. 214; Sal. 106.

éðel-riht, -rieht, es; *n. A land* or *country's right;* patrium jus:—Wǽron orwēnan éðelrihtes *they were hopeless of country's right*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 8; Exod. 211. Stōd seó dýgle stōw īdel and æmen éðelriehte feor *the secret spot stood void and desolate, far from patrial-right*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 10; Gū. 187. DER. eard-éðel-riht.

éðel-seld, es; *n. A native seat, settlement;* patria sēdes, dōmicilium:—Sceoldon ða rincas sēcan ellor éðelseld *the chieftains must seek a settlement elsewhere*, Cd. 30; Th. 113, 32; Gen. 1896.

éðel-setl, es; *n. A native seat, a settlement;* patria sēdes, dōmicilium:—Him ðā eard geceás and éðelsetl *chose him then a dwelling and a settlement*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 30; Gen. 1927. v. éðel-seld.

éðel-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācūlum. v. éðyl-stæf.

éðel-stadol, es; *m. A native settlement;* patrium habitācūlum:—Hū he éðelstaðolas elt gesette, swegel-torhtan seld *how he might replenish the native settlements, heaven-bright seats*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 25; Gen. 94.

éðel-stōl, es; *m.* **I.** *a paternal-seat, native-seat, country, habitation;* patria sēdes, patria, dōmicilium:—Eafora æfter yldrum éðelstōl heóld *the son after his parents ruled the paternal-seat*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 2; Gen. 1129. He éðelstōlas healdan cūðe *he could hold* [*his*] *paternal-seats*, Beo. Th. 4732; B. 2371. Engla éðelstōl *native-seat of angels*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 13; Cri. 52: 86 b; Th. 326, 1; Wíd. 122. Ðē is éðelstōl eft gerýmed *to thee a habitation is again assigned*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 23; Gen. 1485: 74; Th. 91, 19; Gen. 1514. **II.** *a chief city, metropolis;* urbs primāria, metrōpōlis = μητρόπολις:—He hēt forbærnan Rōmāna burig, sió his rīces wæs ealles éðelstōl *he ordered to burn up the city of the Romans, which was the metropolis of his whole empire*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 21; Met. 9, 11.

éðel-stōw, e; *f. A dwelling-place;* habitātiōnis lōcus:—Ðē wīc geceás, éðelstōwe *choose thee a habitation, a dwelling-place*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 33; Gen. 2724: 50; Th. 64, 19; Gen. 1052.

éðel-þrym, -þrymm, es; *m. One's country's dignity;* dignitas *vel* glōria patriæ:—He éðelþrym onhōf *he exalted his country's dignity*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634.

éðel-turf, éðyl-turf; *gen.* -turfe; *dat.* -tyrf; *f. Native turf* or *soil, native country, country;* patrium sōlum, patria, territōrium:—On mīnre éðeltyrf *on my native turf*, Beo. Th. 824; B. 410. Ðā com leóf Gode on ða éðelturf *then came the friend of God into that country*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 20; Gen. 1774: 127; Th. 162, 6; Gen. 2677: Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 17; Ph. 321.

éðel-weard, es; *n. A country's guardian* or *ruler, a king;* patriæ custos *vel* dōminus, rex:—Wæs dæt frōd cyning, eald éðelweard *that was a wise king, an old country's guardian*, Beo. Th. 4426; B. 2210. Giómonna gestrīón sealdon unwillum éðelweardas *the wealth of men of old their country's guardians unwillingly gave up*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 48; Met. 1, 24.

éðel-wyn, -wynn, e; *f. Joy of country;* patriæ gaudium:—Nū sceal eall éðelwyn eówrum cynne leóftum alicgean *now shall all joy of country to your beloved kindred fail*, Beo. Th. 5762; B. 2885. DER. eard-éðelwyn.

eðer *a hedge;* sēpes, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eodor.

éþfynde; *adj. Easily found*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 6; Exod. 579. v. eáþ-fynde, ýþ-fynde.

éþ-gesýne; *adj. Easy to be seen, visible;* facilis visu, visibilis:—Ðǽr biþ éþgesýne þreó tācen *there shall be easy to be seen three signs*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 76, 6; Cri. 1235: Beo. Th. 2225; B. 1110. v. ýþ-gesýne.

éðgiende *breathing;* anhðlans, Cot. 1. v. éðian.

éðgung, e; *f. A breathing, inspiration;* inspīrātio:—Of éðgunge gāstes graman ðînes *ab inspirātiône spīritus īræ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. T. 17, 18. v. éðung.

éþ-hylde; *adj. Easily inclined, satisfied, contented;* contentus:—On ānum were éþhylde heó ne bið *she will not be contented with one man,* Obs. Lun. § 19; Lchdm. iii. 194, 1. Beóþ éþhylde on eówrum andlyfenum *contenti estōte stīpendiīs vestris,* Lk. Bos. 3, 14.

éðian, éðigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to breathe, inspire;* hālāre, spīrāre, inspīrāre:—He leórt tācen forþ, þurh fýres bleó, up éðigean *he let a token forth breathe up, through colour of fire,* Elen. Kmbl. 2211; El. 1107. Se gāst éðaþ *the spirit breathes,* Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hý ealle éðiaþ *they all breathe,* 4, 3. Éðode him on ðone mūþe *inspirāvit ei in os,* Martyrol. ad 28 April. **II.** *to smell;* ôdōrāre:—Habbaþ opene nōse, ne māgon éðian *nūres hābent et non ôdōrābunt,* Ps. Th. 113, 14.

éðiende *abounding.* v. ýðian.

éðle *to a home,* Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 21; Gū. 326: éðles *of a home,* Andr. Kmbl. 1660; An. 830; *dat. and gen. of* éðel *a home;* domicilium.

éðm, es; *m. Breath, steam, vapour;* hālitus, spīritus, vāpor:—Hū sīd se swarta éðm seó *how wide the black vapour is,* Cd. 228; Th. 309, 4; Sat. 704. Ne lēte on ðone éðm *let him not allow the vapour on* [*it*], L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 24. v. éðm.

éþnes, -ness, e; *f. Easiness, facility, favour;* facilitas:—He gemunde ðara éþnessa and ðara ealdrihta ðe hī under ðām Cāserum hæfdon *he remembered the favours and the ancient rights which they had under the Cæsars,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 16. v. eádnes.

éðode *breathed, inspired,* Martyrol. ad 28 April; *p. of* éðian.

éðre *more easy,* Mk. Bos. 2, 9; *comp. of* éðe. v. eáðe; *adj.*

et-hrînan *to touch,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-hrînan.

eðða; *conj. Or;* aut:—Hū se cuma hātte, eðða se esne *how the guest is called, or the servant,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 31; Rä. 44, 17: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18. v. oððe.

éðung, e; *f. Breath, a breathing, inspiration;* hālitus, spīrātio, inspīrātio:—He læg swā swā deád mon, nemne þynre éðunge ætýwde *quāsi mortuus jācēbat, hālitu tantum pertēnui quia vivēret demonstrans,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. Éðung *spīrātio,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 63; Wrt. Voc. 46, 21. Of éðunge gāstes graman ðînes *ab inspirātiône spīritus īræ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 17, 18.

éðyl, es; *m. A native country, country;* patria, terra:—Gesæton eard and éðyl unspēdigran ðonne se frumstōl wæs *they inhabited a dwelling and a country more barren than was the first settlement,* Cd. 46; Th. 59, 11; Gen. 962: 73; Th. 90, 9; Gen. 1492. v. éðel.

éðyl-stæf, éðulf-stæf, es; *m. A family staff* or *support, stay of the house;* prædii sustentācŭlum:—Ic eom orwēna ðæt unc se [seó MS.] éðylstæf æfre weorþe gifeðe *I am hopeless that to us two the staff of the family will ever be by lot,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 11; Gen. 2223. v. éðel-stæf.

éðyl-turf; *gen.* -turfe; *dat.* -tyrf; *f. Native turf* or *soil, native country, country;* patrium sōlum, patria, territōrium, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 26; Gen. 224: 129; Th. 163, 33; Gen. 2707. v. éðel-turf.

Etna; *indecl?* Etne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna, the volcano of Sicily;* Ætna, æ: *f.* = *Αἴτνη, ης; f.* **1.** Etna [MS. Edna] ðæt swefiene fýr tācnode, ða hit upp of helle geate asprang on Sicilia ðam lande, and fela oflōh mid bryne and mid stence [Ors. B. C. 458] *Etna betokened the brimstone fire, when it sprang up from the door of hell in the island of the Sicilians and slew many by burning and stench,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 16–19. This is much abridged from Ors. 2, 14; Hav. 123–127. Though Alfred has given the impression of his age, respecting volcanoes, Orosius only speaks thus of Etna,—Ætna ipsa, quæ *tunc* cum excidio urbium atque agrōrum crebris eruptiōnibus æstuābat, *nunc* tantum innoxia spēcie ad prætĕritōrum fidem fūmat, Hav. 124, 2–4. On ðam geáre, asprang up Etna fýr on Sicilium, and māre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit æfre ær dyde *in that year* [B. C. 135], *fire sprang up from Etna among the Sicilians, and burnt more of the land than it ever did before,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 16. Etna fýr afleów up swā brād and swā mycel, ðæt feówa ðara manna mihte beón eardfæste, ðe on Lipara wǽron ðam íglande, ðe ðær nihst wæs, for ðære hǽte and for ðam stence *the fire of Etna flowed up so broad and so great, that few of the men, who were in the island Lipara, which was next to it, could abide in their dwellings, for the heat and for the stench,* 5, 4; Bos. 105, 9–12. **2.** Etne, Ætne, es; *m.*:—Se mūnt, ðe nū monna bearn Etne hātaþ, on íglonde Sicilia swefle byrneþ, ðæt mon helle fýr hāteþ wíde, forðæm hit simle bið sinbyrnende *the mountain, which now the children of men call Etna, burns in the island of Sicily with sulphur, that men widely call fire of hell, because it ever is perpetually burning,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 96–104; Met. 8, 48–52. Nū manna gitsung is swā byrnende, swā ðæt fýr on ðære helle, seó is on ðam mūnte ðe Ætne hātte *now the covetousness of men is as burning as the fire in the hell, which is in the mountain that is called Etna,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Se byrnenda swefl done mūnt bærnþ, ðe we hātaþ Ætne *the burning brimstone burneth the mountain, which we call Etna,* 16, 1; Fox 50, 5.

Etne, Ætne, es; *m. Etna*:—Monna bearn Etne hātaþ *the children of men call Etna,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 97; Met. 8, 49. Ðe Ætne hātte *which is called Etna,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. v. Etna.

et-nēhstan; *adv. At nighest, at last, lastly;* postrēmo, novissime, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æt-nýhstan.

etol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous;* ēdax:—Etol *ēdax,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. v. ettul-man.

eton *should eat,* Gen. 3, 4, = eten; *subj. of* etan *to eat.*

et-somne; *adv. Together;* conjuncte, simul:—Ét-somne cwom lx monna *sixty men came together,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 1; Rä. 23, 1. v. æt-somne.

etst, he et *eatest, eats;* es, est, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 18; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* etan.

ettan *to pasture land;* depascĕre:—Eal ðæt land ðæt man āðer oððe ettan oððe erian mæg *all the land that they could either pasture or plough,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 41.

ettul-man, es; *m. A gluttonous man;* vōrax hŏmo:—Hēr ys ettulman *ecce hŏmo vōrax,* Mt. Bos. 11, 19.

ettulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Greediness, gluttony;* edācitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

Éua, æ; *f. Lat:* Éve, Éfe, an; *f. Eve;* Hēva:—Éua, ðæt is líf; forðande heó is ealra libbendra mōdor *Hēva, id est vita; eo quod māter esset cunctōrum viventium,* Gen. 3, 20. Be Éuan his gemæccan *by Eve* [Hēvam] *his wife,* 4, 1. Éua, Homl. Th. i. 16, 27. Éuan scyld *Eve's sin,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 6; Cri. 97. [*Heb.* חַוָּה from חָוָה *to live.*]

euen *even,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. efen.

Euer-wîc *York,* Chr. 189; Th. 14, 23, col. 1. v. Eofor-wîc.

Eues-ham, es; *m. Evesham,* Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 15. v. Eofes-ham.

eufæstnys, e; *f. Sincerity, religion;* relígio, Ælfc. T. 28, 11. v. æ-fæstnes.

eúwu *a ewe,* Heming, p. 129. v. eówu.

ew-bryce *adultery,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. æw-bryce.

ewe, an; *f. A ewe;* ŏvis fēmina:—Ewe bið, mid hire giunge sceápe, scilling weorþ *a ewe, with her young sheep, shall be worth a shilling,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. v. eówu.

ewe, es; *common gender A sheep, generally as* ŏvis:—Be ewes weorþe *of a sheep's worth;* de ŏvis prētio, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6. v. eówu.

ewede *a flock,* Ps. Spl. T. 77, 57. v. eówde.

ewerdla *damage.* v. æf-werdla.

ewes *a sheep's,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 6: *also* eówes in MSS. G, H; *gen. of* ewe, es; *f. m.*

ewestre, es; *m. A sheepfold;* ŏvile, Cot. 7. v. eówestras.

éwiscnes, -ness, e; *f. Disgracefulness, impudence, shamelessness;* impūdentia, Som. Ben. Lye. v. æwiscnys.

éwyde *a flock,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 57. v. eówde.

ewyrdlu *damage.* v. æf-werdla.

ex, e; *f. An axe;* secūris. v. æx.

ex *an axis;* axis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. eax.

Ex, es; *m:* Exa, an; *m. The river Ex;* Isca, *in Devon.* v. Exan ceaster, Exan mūþa.

exămeron, es; *n. A work on the six days of creation;* hexæmĕron = *ἑξα-ἡμερον = ἑξ six, ἡμέριος, or relating to a day*:—Exămeron, ðæt is be Godes six daga weorcum *Hexameron, that is concerning the six days' works of God,* Hexam. Norm. 1. Basilius awrāt āne wundorlíce bóc, be eallum Godes weorcum, ðe he geworhte on six dagum, Exămeron gehāten *Basil wrote a wonderful book about all the works of God, which he wrought in six days, called Hexameron,* Basil prm; Norm. 32, 12.

Exan ceaster, Eaxan ceaster, Exe cester, es; *n.* [*Flor.* Exancestre, Excestre: *Hovd.* Excester; Ex, Exa *the river Ex:* ceaster; *gen.* ceastres; *n. v.* ceaster *a city*] EXETER, *Devon;* cívitas Exoniæ in agro Devōniensi, ad rīpam Iscæ flūminis:—Se here Exan ceaster beseten hæfde *the army had beset Exeter,* Chr. 895; Th. 172, 12. He wende hine wið Exan ceastres *he turned towards Exeter,* Chr. 894; Th. 166, 31. Wið Exan cestres *towards Exeter,* Chr. 894; Th. 168, 26, col. 1. Exacester, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 14, col. 1. Execeaster, Execiester, Th. 253, 14, col. 1, 2. v. ceaster II.

Exan mūþa, Eaxan mūþa, Axa-mūþa, an; *m:* Exan mūþ, es; *m. The mouth of the river Ex,* EXMOUTH, *Devon*:—Se here com to Exan mūþan *the army came to the mouth of the Ex,* Chr. 1001; Th. 249, 36. To Exan mūþe *to Exmouth,* Th. 249, col. 2, 36. To Axa-mūþan *to Exmouth,* Chr. 1049; Th. 307, 37.

exl, e; *f. Shoulder;* hūmĕrus:—He hit set on his exla *impōnit in humeros suos,* Lk. Bos. 15, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3148; An. 1577. v. eaxel.

ex-odus, i; *m.* [*Lat.* exodus = *Grk. ἐξ out; ὁδός, f. way, path, travelling*] *A going out;* exitus:—Exodus on Grēcisc, Exitus on Lýden, Útfæreld on Englisc *Ἔξοδος, f.*] *in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out in English,* Ex. Thw. Title. v. út-færeld.

exorcista, an; *m. A caster out of spirits,* L. Ælf. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 6. v. hād **II,** hālsigend.

F

Ar the end of syllables, and between two vowels, the Anglo-Saxon *f* is occasionally represented by *u*, the present English *v*; it is, therefore, probable that the Anglo-Saxon *f* in this position had the sound of our present *v*, as Luu, luf = lufu *love*; fíf *five*; hæuþ, hæfþ *haveth*; Euen, efen *even*. In the beginning of Anglo-Saxon words, *f* had the sound of the English *f*, as Fíf *five*, finger *finger*, finn *fin*, fisc *fish*. The Rune ᚠ not only stands for the letter *f*, but for Feoh, which, in Anglo-Saxon, signifies *money*, *wealth*. v. feoh IV and RÚN.

fá *hostile;* hostiles:—Fá þrówiaþ bealu egeslíc *the hostile shall suffer fearful evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615; *pl. nom. acc. of* fáh.

faag *of a varying colour*. v. fág.

faca *of spaces*, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373; *gen. pl. of* fæc.

facade *acquired*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28; *p. of* facian.

FÁCEN, fácn, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fácnu; *gen.* fácna; *n. Deceit, fraud, guile, treachery, malice, wickedness, evil, crime;* dólus, fraus, nequítia, málitia, iníquitas, prævaricátio:—Éadig wer ðam de ná ætwíteþ Drihten synna, and nys on gáste his fácen *beátus vir cui non imputábit Dóminus peccátum, nec est spíritu ejus dólus*, Ps. Spl. 31, 2: Ps. Lamb. 35, 4. Hér is Israhélisc wer, on dam nis nán fácn *ecce vére Israelíta, in quo dólus non est*, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. Ðis fácn *hæc fraus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 36; Som. 12, 34. Ne ætfýligeþ dé álhwær fácn ne unriht *numquid adhæret tibi sédes iniquitátis*, Ps. Th. 93, 19. Fácnes cræftig *skilled in guile*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 24; Wal. 24: 62 a; Th. 229, 4; Ph. 450. Hé dæs fácnes fintan sceáwaþ *he sees the sequel of treachery*, 83 b; Th. 315, 16; Mód. 32. Gif heó dæs fácnes gewíta nære *if she were not privy to the crime*, L. Ath. v. 1, § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 17, 21. Ic feóde fácnes wyrcend *fácientes prævaricátiónes odivi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3: 139, 10. Ne dyde ic for fácne *I did it not for fraud*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. Bútan ǽghwylcum fácne *without any guile*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14. He hí donne bútan fácne fédeþ sydðan *púvit eos sine málitia cordis sui*, Ps. Th. 77, 71: 93, 22. He ládige ðá hand mid ðe man týhþ dæt he dæt fácen mid worhte *let him clear the hand therewith with which he is charged to have wrought the fraud*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 24. Fácen ne dó ðú *ne fraudem fécéris*, Mk. Bos. 10, 19. Eorl ðérne sprecep fægere beforan, and dæt fácen swá deáh hafaþ in his heortan *one man speaks another fair before his face, and nevertheless hath evil in his heart*, Frag. Kmbl. 9; Leás. 5: Menol. Fox 574; Gn. C. 56. Hí fácen and unriht acwǽdon *lócúti sunt nequítiam*, Ps. Th. 72, 6: 94, 9. Dæt he him nán fácn mid nyste *that he knew of no guile in him*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 16: L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3. Se Hælend hyra fácn gehýrde *cognita Jesus nequítia eórum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 18. Him yfle ne mæg fácne sceáðan *evil may not injure them by guile*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 25; Ph. 595: 70 b; Th. 263, 15; Jul. 350. Nóðer he dý fácne mæg biwergan *nor may he defend himself from that evil*, 87 b; Th. 329, 22; Vy. 38. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþances cumaþ, fácnu *ab intus énim de corde hóminum málæ cógitátiónes prócédunt, dólus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Ðú tó fela fácna gefremedes in fléschoman *thou hast perpetrated too many guiles in the body*, Exon. 412; Th. 137, 12; Gú. 558: Cd. 125; Th. 160, 16; Gen. 2651. [*Orm.* fakenn: *Plat.* faxen, *pl. fun:* *O. Sax.* fékn, *n. a fraud, deceit:* *M. H. Ger.* veichen, *n:* *O. H. Ger.* feihan, *n:* *Icel.* feiku, *f. a token, an omen.*]

fácen-déd, e; *f. A wicked deed, sin;* peccátum:—For fyrenfulra fácendædum *pro peccátóribus derelinquentibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 53.

fácen-ful, fácn-ful, -full; *def.* se -fulla, seó, dæt -fulle; *adj. Deceitful, crafty;* fraudulentus, dólósus:—Se fácenfulla [MS. fakenfulla] fægere word sprecþ *the deceitful man speaks fair words*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 5. Múþ dæs fácenfullan ofer me geopened is *os dólósi súper me ápertum est*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 2. Fram menn fácenfullum [MS. fakenfullum] genera me *ab hómine dólóso érue me*, 42, 1. Drihten alés sáwle mínre fram tunge fácenfulre *Dómine líbera ánimam meam a lingua dólósa*, 119, 2: 108, 3. On fácnfulre tungan *lingua dólósa*, 51, 6. Dæne wer de is blódgíta odde geótende odde wer blóda and fácenfulne gehisch odde onscunaþ Drihten *virum sanguínum et dólósum abóminábitur Dóminus*, 5, 8. Dó ðú feorr fram dé ða fácenfullan [MS. fakenfullan] hiwunge *make far from thee the deceitful dissimulation*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 9. Weras [MS. weres] bloda and fácnfulle ne dǽlaþ [MS. dæla] on emtwá heora dagas *viri sanguínum et dólósi non dimídiábunt dies suos*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 24.

fácen-fulnes, -ness, e; *f. Deceitfulness, deceit;* fraudúlentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fácen-geéwis, e; *f. A wicked consent, conspiracy;* conspirátio, Cot. 46.

fácen-geswipere, es; *n. Deceitful counsel, deceit;* consílium astútum, dólus:—Hí on ðínum folce fácengeswipere syredan *in plébem tuam astúte cógitavérunt consílium*, Ps. Th. 82, 3.

fácen-leás; *adj. Without deceit, simple, innocent;* simplex, Som. Ben. Lye.

fácen-líc; *adj. Deceitful;* dólósus, R. Ben. in procem: Ors. 3, 1? Lye.

fácen-líce; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently;* dólóse, fraudúlenter:—Ðín bróðor com fácenlíce and nam díne bletsunga *vénit germánus tuus fraudúlenter et accépit benedictiónem tuam*, Gen. 27, 35. Ða leásan men fácenlíce þencaþ *false men think treacherously*, Frag. Kmbl. 49; Leás. 26.

fácen-searu, fácn-searu; *gen.* -searwes; *n. A treacherous wile, treachery;* machinátio dólósa:—Þurh fácnsearu *by treachery*, Ps. Th. 55, 1. Gefýlled fácensearwum *filled with treacherous wiles*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 7; Mód. 27.

fácen-stæf, fácn-stæf, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -stafas; *m. A deceitful or treacherous deed;* nequítia:—Nalles fácnstafas fremedon *they perpetrated no treacherous deeds*, Beo. Th. 2041; B. 1018.

fácen-tácen, es; *n. A false sign, sign of crimes;* scélérum signum:—Hafaþ fácentácen feores *they shall have the false sign of life*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32; Cri. 1566.

facg, fagc, es; *n? A flat-fish, plaice;* plátesia, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 69.

facian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To acquire;* acquírére:—Ðe he him sylfum facade Mǽcedonia onweald *because he wished to get the government of the Macedonians for himself*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28.

fácn *deceit*, Jn. Bos. 1, 47. v. fácen.

fácne; *def.* se fácna; seó, dæt fácne; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, factious;* subdólus, dólósus, factiósus:—Fácna *dólósus*, Cot. 85; *factiósus*, 198. Gif hit fácne is *if it be fraudulent*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Fácnum wordum *with factious words*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 35; Sat. 65. v. fácne; *adv.*

fácne; *adv. Deceitfully, fraudulently;* dólóse, fraudúlenter:—Ic his feóndas fácne gegyrwe mid scame *inímicos ejus índuam confúsióne*, Ps. Th. 131, 19: 138, 18. v. fácne; *adv.*

fácn-ful, -full *deceitful*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6; 54, 24. v. fácen-ful.

fácon *deceit*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 47. v. fácen.

fácyn-full *deceitful*, Prov. 14. v. fácen-ful.

fadian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To set in order, dispose, direct, guide;* ordinǽre, dispónére, dirigére:—Word and weorc freónda gehwylc fadige mid rihte *let every friend guide his works and words aright*, L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1. DER. ge-fadian, mis-.

fadung, e; *f. A setting in order, disposing, dispensation;* ordo, ordinátio, dispósitio:—Fadung *ordo*, *ordinátio*, R. Ben. 65: *dispósitio*, 18. Swá swá hit dære godcundlícan fadunge gelícode *as it seemed good to the divine dispensation*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 31. DER. ge-fadung, mis-.

FÆC, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fæcu; *gen.* fæca; *n. Space, interval, distance, portion of time;* spátium, intervallum, tempóris intervallum:—Oh swá lytlum fæce *in so short a space*, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Dæt wæs lytum fæce syxtig furlanga fram Hierusalem *quod érat in spátio stádiórum sexágínta ab Jerúsálem*, Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Hí binnon lytlan fæce gewendon to Lundene *they within a little space went to London*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 22. Mycclе fæce *multo intervallo*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Ymb lytel fæc *after a little time*, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272: 765; El. 383. Þurh lytel fæc *for a little space*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 6; Gú. 185. Se þeódwíga þreónihta fæc swíféþ on swefote *the noble creature is dormant in slumber a three nights' space*, 96 a; Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38. Geseah he ánre stówe fæc *vidit únius lóci spátium*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 19. Unfyrn fæca *in a little time*, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Twegra dæga fæc *two days' space*; duárum diérum spátium, R. Ben. 53. Fífwintra fæc *five years' space;* olympias, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 69; Wrt. Voc. 21, 56. Lytel fæc *a little time, interval;* intervallum, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35: Beo. Th. 4472; B. 2240. Ælfter fæce *after a while, afterwards;* postmódum, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 16: 5, 23; S. 645, 33. [*Plat.* fak: *Frs.* feck *cámera, spátium, intervallum:* *O. Frs.* fek, fak: *Dut.* vak, *n. an empty place or space:* *Ger.* fach, *n. any inclosed space:* *M. H. Ger.* vach, *n:* *O. H. Ger.* fah *mœnia:* *Dan.* fag, *n. a department, office:* *Swed.* fack, *n. a compartment.*]

fæccan *to fetch*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11, note 13. v. feccan.

fæcele, an; *f. A torch;* fax:—Fæcele stánes *fax scópuli*, Cot. 169. v. þæcele.

fǽcne, fácne; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, guileful, wicked;* subdólus, dólósus, málignus, nequam:—Swá oft sceaða fǽcne forféhþ eorlas *as oft the guileful robber surprises men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Hæfde fǽcne hyge *he had a crafty soul*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 1; Gen. 443. Of firenfulra fǽcuum handum *from the deceitful hands of the wicked*, Ps. Th. 81, 4: 105, 10: 136, 3. DER. fela-fǽcne, un-.

fǽcne, fácne; *adv. Maliciously, disgracefully;* málígne, turpíter:—Gif me mín feónd fǽcne wyrgeþ *si inímicus meus málédixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11: 55, 2: 65, 2: 111, 7, 9.

fǽdde *fed*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 26, = fǽdde; *p. of* fédan.

FÆDER, feder; *indecl. in sing. but gen.* fæderes *and dat.* fædere *are sometimes found; pl. nom. acc.* fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *m. A* FATHER; pútер:—Fæder and módor *a father and mother;* hic et hæc parens, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Som. 12, 48. On Fæder geardas *in the dwellings of the Father*, Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415. Mid fæder ðínne *with thy father*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 9; Cri. 349. We bletsiaþ bilewitne Feder *we bless*

the merciful Father, Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 8. Sunu his fæderes *son of his father*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 12; Sat. 580. Dis is se ilca God, ðone fæderas cûðon *this is the same God, whom your fathers knew*, Andr. Kmbl. 1504; An. 753: Elen. Kmbl. 796; El. 398. Ne sleá man fæderas for suna gylton, ne suna for fædera gilton *non occidentur patres pro filiis, nec filii pro patribus*, Deut. 24, 16. Bebeád fæderum ussum *mandîvit patribus nostris*, Ps. Th. 77, 7. 2. ı Fæder *pûter:* 2 ealda [MS. ealde] fæder *âvus:* 3 þridda [MS. þridde] fæder *proâvus:* 4 feówerþa [MS. feówerþe] fæder *âbâvus:* 5 fifta [MS. fifte] fæder *âtâvus:* 6 sixta fæder *sextus pater*, tritâvus, Ælfc. Gl. 90, 91; Som. 75, 4–14; Wrt. Voc. 51, 49–59: 72, 18–23: Nat. S. Greg. Els. p. 4, note. | *Wyc.* fader, fadir: *Piers P. Chauc.* fader: *Laym.* fæder, fader, uader: *Orm.* faderr: *Plat.* vader, *m: O. Sax.* fader, fadar, *m: Frs.* faer: *O. Frs.* feder, fader, feider, *m: Dut.* vader, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* vater, *m: O. H. Ger.* fatar, fater, *m: Goth.* fadar; *gen.* fadrs; *dat.* fadr, *m: Dan. Swed.* fader, *m: Icel.* faðir, *m: Lat.* pâter, *m: Grk.* πατήρ, *m: Sansk.* pi-tri *from* pâ *to guard, preserve.*] DER. ēr-fæder, eald-, forþ-, fóster-, god-, heá'od-, heáh-, sóþ-, steóp-, wealdend-, wuldor-: fædera, ge-fædera, suhter-.

fædera, fædra, an; *m. An uncle, a father's brother;* patruus:—Mín fædra *patruus meus*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 13. Bân hire fæderan *patrui sui ossa*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16: 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Cd. 90; Th. 114, 7; Gen. 1900. Mînes fæderan þridda fæder *my uncle's great grandfather*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 16. [*O. Frs.* federia, *m: O. H. Ger.* fataro, *m.*] DER. suhtor-fædra, suhter-ge-fædera. v. eám *an uncle on the mother's side.*

fæder-eðelo; *indecl. n.* [ædelo *nobility, origin*] *Fatherly nobility, origin, ancestry, fatherly honours;* gēneálōgia pâterna, nōbilitas hērēditāria:—Ða de mǣgburge mæst gefrunon, fæderæðelo gehwæs *those who most understand kinship, the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. He scolde fæderæðelum onfón *he should succeed to his father's honours*, Beo. Th. 1826; B. 911.

fæderen, fædern, fædren; *adj. Paternal, belonging to a father;* pâternus, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 10; Gen. 1628.

fæderen-brōðor, es; *m. A brother from the same father;* frâter ex eōdem patre ōriundus:—Ic fram ðé wearþ fædereneráðrōdrum *exter factus sum fratribus meis*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

fæderen-cnōsl, fædren-cnōsl, es; *n.* [cnōsl *a race, kin*] *A paternal race, father's kin;* pâterna prōgēnies, pārentēla:—Be dæs fædrencnōsles wēre *according to the 'wer' of the father's kin*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2.

fæderen-cyn, fæderen-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* [cyn *a race, kin*] *A paternal kin* or *race;* pâternum gēnus:—Hiera ryht fæderencyn [fædrencynn, Th. 87, 14, col. 1] gēþ to Cerdice *their direct paternal kin goes to Cerdic*, Chr. 755; Th. 86, 14, col. 1. We areccan ne mágon dæt fædrencynn *we cannot tell the paternal kin*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248.

fæderen-healf, fædren-healf, e; *f. The father's side;* pâterna pars:—Hira nân næs on fædrenhealfe togeboren, bûton him ânum *none of them on the paternal side was born thereto, except him alone*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5.

fæderen-mæg, fædern-mæg, fædren-mæg, -mâg, es; *m.* [mæg *a relation*] *A relation on the father's side, paternal relative;* a patre cognātus, agnātus:—Cain gewearþ to ecgbanan fæderenmæge *Cain became the murderer of his father's son*, Beo. Th. 2530; B. 1263. Fædrenmæga mágleás *kinless of paternal relatives*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. Fædrenmægum hiora dæl mon agife *let their share be given to the paternal kindred*, 8; Th. i. 66, 22. Fædernmágas *agnâti*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79.

fæderen-mǣg, e; *f. Paternal kindred;* pâterna cognātio:—VIII fæderenmæge *eight of the paternal kindred*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

fæder-ēðel; *gen.* -ēðles; *m.* [ēðel *a country, home*] *Father-land, paternal home;* pâterna régio, patria:—Scipia swór dæt him leófre wære, dæt he hine sylfne acwealde ðonne he forlēte his fæderēðel *Scipio swore that he would rather kill himself than leave his father-land*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 20. He bebeád, dæt ælc cóme to his fæderēðle *he gave orders that every one should come to his father's home*, 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18, 22.

fæder-ēðel-stōl, es; *m. Father-land, paternal-seat;* patria, sēdes patria:—Carram ofgif, fæderēðelstōl *renounce Harran, thy father-land*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 4; Gen. 1748: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 22; Cri. 516.

fæder-feoh, -fioh; *gen.* -feós; *n. A father-fee,—the marriage portion which reverted to the father, if his daughter became a widow, and returned home.* Fæder-féum, dos a patre accepta, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1, note a. v. *Du Cange* in voce.

fæder-geard, es; *m. A paternal habitation;* pâternum dōmicilium:—Fædergeardum feor *far from his paternal habitations*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 20; Gen. 1053.

fæder-gestreón, es; *n. A father's property, patrimony;* patrīmōnium, Cot. 152.

fædering-mǣg, es; *m. A paternal relation;* a patre cognātus, agnātus, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. fæderen-mæg.

fæderleás; *adj.* FATHERLESS; orbus patre, orphānus, Ps. Vos. 93, 6.

fæder-líc; *def.* se -líca, seó, dæt -líce; *adj. Of* or *belonging to a father,* FATHERLY, *paternal, ancestral;* patrius, pâternus, patrōnymĭcus:—Wæs he to dære fæderlícan healle gelǣded *he was led to his father's hall*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 11. Dýlæs toworpen sîen fród fyrngewritu and ða fæderlícan láre forlēten *lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned and our ancestral lore deserted*, Elen. Kmbl. 862; El. 431. Sume syndon patronimica, dæt synd fæderlíce naman *some are patronymics, which are fatherly nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52.

fædern-mǣg, -mâg *a paternal relative*, Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 37; Wrt. Voc. 51, 79. v. fæderen-mæg.

fæder-ríce, es; *n. A paternal kingdom;* pâternum regnum:—In heora fæderríce *in their paternal kingdom*, Cd. 220; Th. 283, 22; Sat. 308.

fæder-slaga, an; *m. A father-slayer;* parricīda, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 113; Wrt. Voc. 49, 20.

fæderyn-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A paternal kindred* or *race*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 29; Exod. 559. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædra, an; *m. A paternal uncle*, Chr. 901; Th. 178, 22. v. fædera.

fædren *paternal, belonging to a father;* pâternus. v. fæderen.

fædren-cnōsl *father's kin*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 2. v. fæderen-cnōsl.

fædren-cyn, -cynn *a paternal kin*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 4; Cri. 248. v. fæderen-cyn.

fædren-healf *the paternal side*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 5. v. fæderen-healf.

fædren-mǣg *a paternal relative*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20. v. fæderen-mæg.

fædrunga, an; *m. A paternal relation, any parental relation;* cognātus a patre, pārens:—Feóndes fædrunga *the fiend's parent* [i. e. *Grendel's mother*], Beo. Th. 4262; B. 2128. [*O. H. Ger.* fatarungo, *m.* v. Grm. ii. 363.]

fædyr *a father*, Mt. Foxe 23, 9. v. fæder.

FǼGE; *def.* se fǽga, seó, dæt fǽge; *comp.* -ra; *sup.* -est; *adj.* **I.** *fated, doomed, destined;* prōpĕrae morti dēvōtus, cui mors immĭnet:—Æt fótum feóll fæge cempa *the fated warrior fell at his feet*, Byrht. Th. 135, 17; By. 119: Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 2; Gn. Ex. 27. Næs ic fæge ðá gyt *I was not yet doomed*, Beo. Th. 4289; B. 2141: 5943; B. 2975. Pharaon gefeól, and his fæge werud, on ðam Reádan Sǽ *excussit Pharaonem, et exercîtum ejus, in Mâri Rubro*, Ps. Th. 135, 15. Lǽtaþ gáres ord ingeðúfan in fæges ferþ *let the javelin-point pierce the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334: Salm. Kmbl. 318; Sal. 158. Hogodon georne hwá ðǽr mid orde ǽrost mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan *they were earnestly anxious who there might first take life with a spear from the doomed man*, Byrht. Th. 135, 28; By. 125. Wyrd ne meahte in fǽgum leng feorg gehealdan *fate might not longer preserve life in the destined*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 19; Gû. 1031. Bil eal þurhwód fǽgne flǽschoman *the falchion passed through all her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140; B. 1568. On dæt fǽge folc *in the fated band*, Elen. Kmbl. 233; El. 117. Wræce bísgodon fǽge þeóda *the fated people were busied in evil*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 30; Gen. 1265. Fǽge swulton on geofene *the destined perished in the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 3059; An. 1532. Scipflotan fǽge feóllan *the death-doomed shipmen fell*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 12; Ædelst. 12. Ádl fǽgum feorh óþ-þringeþ *disease will expel life from the fated*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 7; Seef. 71: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Nó ðý fǽgra wæs *that was not the more fated*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. **II.** *dead, killed, slain;* mortuus, occīsus:—Todǽlan werum to wiste fǽges flǽschoman *to distribute the flesh of the slain to the men for food*. Andr. Kmbl. 307; An. 154. Ofer dæt fǽge hûs *over the dead house*, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Hirdas lǽgon gǽsne on greóte, fǽgra flǽschaman *the keepers lay lifeless on the sand, the carcases of the slain*, Andr. Kmbl. 2171; An. 1087. Fǽgum stǽfnum *with dead bodies*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 5; Exod. 142. **III.** *accursed, condemned;* execrātus, damnātus:—Egeslíce cwide sylf sigora Weard ofer dæt fǽge folc forþ forlǽteþ *the Lord of victories himself shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the condemned folk*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 33; Cri. 1518. On dæt deópe deáð gefeallaþ synfulra here, fǽge gǽstas *the band of the sinful shall fall into the deep gulf, accursed spirits*, 30 b; Th. 94, 3; Cri. 1534. **IV.** *feeble, timid;* imbēcillus, timĭdus:—Nis mín breóstsefa forht ne fǽge *my mind is not afraid nor feeble*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 33; Gû. 281. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fédan, fǽge ferhþlócan *dread ye not dead bands, feeble carcases*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267. [*Laym.* feie: *O. Sax.* fêgi: *Dut.* veeg: *Ger.* feig *timidus, ignāvus: M. H. Ger.* veige: *O. H. Ger.* feigi: *Icel.* feigr.] DER. deáþ-fǽge, slege-, un-: un-fǽgliċ.

FǼGEN, fægn; *comp.* fægenra; *sup.* fægnost; *adj.* FAIN, *glad, joyful, rejoicing, elate;* lætus, gaudens, hilāris, ēlātus:—Fægen fylle *joyful in slaughter*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 27; Pa. 35. Wíta ne sceal tó fægen *the sagacious must not be too elate*, 77 b; Th. 290, 20; Wand. 68: Cd. 100; Th. 131, 26; Gen. 2182. Ic bió swíðe fægn [Cott. gefægen] gif ðú me lǽdest ðider ic ðé bidde *I shall be very glad if thou leadest me whither I desire thee*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. He, on ferþe fægn fácnes and searuwa, wælhriów wunode *he, rejoicing in his mind in stratagem and frauds, remained a tyrant*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9,

37. Ferdon forþ ðonon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633. Wǽron ealle fægen in firnum *they were all glad in their sufferings*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435: Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Lyt monna wearþ lange fægen dæs ðe hē ōðerne bewrencþ *few men rejoice long in what they have got by deceiving others*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Fægenra *more joyful*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 24; Met. 12, 12. Fægnost *most joyful*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. [*Piers P.* fayn: *Chauc.* fain, fawe: *R. Glouc.* fawe, fayn: *Laym.* fæin, fain: *O. Sax.* fagan: *Icel.* feginn.] DER. ge-fægen, on-, wil-.

fægenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice;* gaudēre:—Ceruerus ongan fægenian mid his steorte *Cerberus began to wag* [*rejoice with*] *his tail*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. v. fægnian.

FÆGER, e; *f. Beauty, fairness;* pulchritūdo:—Dæs līchoman fæger *the body's beauty*, Bt, 32, 2; Fox 116, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* fagari, *f.*]

fæger, fægr; *comp.* m. fægerra; *f. n.* fægerre; *sup.* -est, -ost, -ast, -ust; *adj.* [fæger *beauty, fairness*] FAIR, *beautiful, joyous, pleasant, pleasing, sweet;* pulcher, dēcōrus, lætus, jucundus, dulcis:—Swā fæger swā swā Alcibiades wæs *as fair as Alcibiades was*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 18, 24, 25. Seó wæs fæger *which was fair*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22, 23. On hrusan ne feōl fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not on the ground*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773: 2278; B. 1137. Bið swā fæger fugles geðēru *the bird's bearing is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 11; Ph. 125. Hió dumb wunaþ, hwædre hyre is on fōte fæger hleoðor *it continues dumb, yet there is in its foot a sweet voice*, 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Rä. 32, 17. Wæs geforþad ðin fægere weore *thy beautiful work was done*, Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Gm. ii. 291, 24. Mīn se ēca dǽl fægran botles brūceþ *my eternal part shall enjoy a fair mansion*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 13; Gū. 353. Is mīn flǽsc swylce, for fægrum ele, frēcne onwended *cāro mea immūtāta est propter oleum*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. Us wuldres weard þurh lāre speōn to ðam fægeran gefeán *the Lord of glory drew us by his teaching to fair joy*, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Forht ic wæs for dære fægran gesyhþe *I was terrified at the beautiful sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Segnas stōdon on fægerne swēg *the banners rose at the joyous sound*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 8; Exod. 566. Wite ðū dæt ðū ānforlēte Dryhtnes ðone fægran gefeán *know thou that thou didst lose the Lord's fair joy*, Elen. Kmbl. 1894; El. 949: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 6; Gū. 19. Gif ðū gesihst ansīne dīne fægere blisse getācnaþ *if you see your face fair it betokens bliss*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30, 31. Ōþ-dæt heó reste stōwe fægere funde *until she found a joyous resting-place*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 18; Gen. 1467. Se ǽdela geaf giestlīðnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave a fair entertainment in his abode*, 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37. Cyning wæs ðý blīðra on fyrhþsefan þurh ða fægeran gesihþ *the king was blither in his mind through the joyous vision*, Elen. Kmbl. 196; El. 98. Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette *I set thee on the pleasant earth*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 12; Cri. 1390: 41 b; Th. 139, 30; Gū. 601. He wīc āhte fæger and freólīc *he had a dwelling fair and goodly*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Gimmas stōdon fægere æt foldan sceátum *beautiful gems stood at the extremities of the earth*, Rood Kmbl. 14; Kr. 8. Folcstede fægre wǽron *the towns were pleasant*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 9; Gen. 1933: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 23; Cri. 1295. Deáh he fæger word ūtan ætýwe *although it outwardly shew fair words*, Frag. Kmbl. 31; Leás. 17. Swā beóþ gelīce ða leásan men ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum *such resemble false men who with the tongue promise fidelity in fair words*, 48; Leás. 26: Ps. Th. 89, 17. Wyllan onspringaþ fægrum foldwylmum *wells spring forth with pleasant bubblings from earth*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 3; Ph. 64: 64 b; Th. 238, 26; Ph. 610. Heofon is betera, and heáliora, and fægerra donne eall his innung, būton monnum ānum *the heaven is better, and higher, and fairer than all which it includes, except men alone*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 10: Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 2; Gū. 720. Ne hȳrde ic sīþ ne ǽr on ēgstreáme idese lǽdan mægen fægerre *I never heard before or since that a female led on the ocean-stream a fairer power*, Elen. Kmbl. 484; El. 242. Ðǽr hī sceáwiaþ frætwe fægerran [MS. fægran] *where they behold a fairer decoration*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 5; Ph. 330. Hī to ðam fægrestan heofonríces gefeán hweorfan mōstan *they might depart to the fairest joy of heaven's realm*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 14; Gū. 808. Wlitig is se wong eall mid dām fægrestum foldan stencum *all the plain is beauteous with the sweetest odours of earth*, 56 a; Th. 198, 10; Ph. 8. Ðē is neorxna wang boldwēla fægrost *paradise is to thee the fairest dwelling of happiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 206; An. 103. Ōþ-dæt he Adam gearone funde, and his wīf somed, freó fægroste *until he found Adam ready, and his wife also, fairest woman*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. Se bið gefeána fægrast *that shall be the sweetest of joys*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666. Fægerust mægþa sōhte weroda God *the fairest of virgins sought the God of hosts*, Menol. Fox 294; Men. 148: 226; Men. 114. [*Chauc.* faire: *Laym.* fæiger, fæire, fære, faire, feier, weir: *O. Sax.* fagar: *M. H. Ger.* fager: *O. H. Ger.* fagar: *Goth.* fagrs *adapted, fit: Dan.* fager, fauer, faver: *Swed.* fager: *Icel.* fagr.] DER. un-fæger.

fægere, fægre, fegere; *adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully;* suāviter, bēnigne, cōmiter, dēcenter, pulchre:—Fægere leohte dæt land lago yrnende *the running water pleasantly washed the land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210: Ps. Th. 125, 1: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Elen. Kmbl. 2423; El. 1213. He fægere mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn *he gently sprinkled with water the royal child of glory*, Menol. Fox 314; Men. 158. Him fægere ēce Drihten andswarode *the eternal Lord answered him fairly*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 27; Gen. 2351: Frag. Kmbl. 8; Leás. 5. Fægere he syngþ *pulchre cantat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1483; El. 743: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 32; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 36: Ps. Th. 60, 3: 62, 7: 118, 117. DER. un-fægere.

fægernes, fægernys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FAIRNESS, *beauty;* pulchritūdo:—On heofona wuldres fægernesse *with the beauty of heaven's glory*, Homl. Blick. 159, 16. Mid dīnum hiwe oððe wlite and fægernysse dīnre begēm *spēcie tua et pulchritūdine tua intende*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

fæger-wyrde; *adj. Fair in word, fairly speaking;* suāvilōquus, dēcenter lōquens:—Wes ðū dīnum yldrum ārfæst symle, fægerwyrde *be thou ever dutiful to thy parents, fair in word*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 26; Fä. 12.

fægir; *adj. Fair;* pulcher:—Þurh fægir word *with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. v. fæger.

fægn *glad, joyful*:—Ic bió fægn *I shall be glad*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 25. v. fægen.

fægnian, fægenian, fagnian, fagenian, fahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fægen, fægn *glad, joyful*] *To rejoice, be glad, exult, applaud, to be delighted with, to wish for;* gaudēre, jubilāre, lætāri, exultāre, plaudēre, appētere:—Ne sceal he tō ungemetlīce fægnian dæs folces worda *he ought not to rejoice immoderately at the people's words*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 9: 108, 7, 10, MS. Cott. Onginnaþ fægnian mid folmum *plaudent mānibus*, Ps. Th. 97, 8. Ic afētige oððe fægnige [MS. fegnige] *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 28. Fægnaþ Israhēla *lætābitur Israel*, Ps. Spl. 13, 11. We fægniaþ smyltre sǽ *we rejoice at the serene sea*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 18. Fægniaþ fealdas *gaudēbunt campi*, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 187; Met. 29, 95. Fægnode mīn cild on mīnum innoþe *exultāvit in gaudio infans in ūtero meo*, Lk. Bos. 1, 44. Fægnodon ealle *all rejoiced*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 66; Met. 1, 33. Fægniaþ Gode ealle eorþe *jubilāte Deo omnis terra*, Ps. Spl. 65, 1. Fægniaþ rihtwīse *exultāte justi*, 31, 14. Hwæder ðū fægerra blōstmena fægnige *dost thou rejoice in fair blossoms?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 25. Ðeáh he dæs fægnige *though he rejoice at this*, 30, 1; Fox 108, 11. DER. ge-fægnian, on-.

fægnung, e; *f. A rejoicing, exultation;* jubilātio, exultātio:—Is eádig folc dæt de can wyndreámas oððe fægnunge *est beātus pōpūlus qui scit jubilātiōnem*, Ps. Spl. 88, 16. On fægnunga hī rīpaþ *in exultātione mētent*, Ps. Spl. 125, 6, 8. Fægnunga Godes *exultātiones Dei*, 149, 6. DER. ge-fægnung.

fæg-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Difference, diversity, variety;* vārietas:—Ymbgyrd oððe ymbwǽfd mid missenlicum oððe mid fǽgnyssum *circumamicta varietātibus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15.

fægr *fair*, Bd. 3, 14, Lye. v. fæger.

fægre; *adv. Pleasantly, slowly, fairly, beautifully;* suāviter, pēdētentim, pulchre:—Dæt on foldan fægre stōde wudubeám *that a forest-tree pleasantly stood on earth*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 17; Dan. 498: Exon. 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274. Fægre *pēdētentim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. v. fægere.

fægrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fæger *fair*] *To become fair or beautiful;* pulchrescēre:—Byrig fægriaþ *towns become fair*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 32; Seef. 48. DER. a-fægrian.

fǽgþ, e; *f. Hostility;* hostilitas:—On ða fǽgþe *in that hostility*, Andr. Kmbl. 567; An. 284, = fǽhþ, *q. v.*

FÆHÞ, fǽgþ, e; *f:* fǽhþe, an; *f:* fǽhþo, fǽhþu; *indecl. f. Feud, vengeance, enmity, hostility, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer;* capitālis inīmīcitia, vindictātio, hostilitas, factio ob hōminem interemptum:—Sió fǽhþ gewearþ gewrecen wrāþlice *the feud was wrathfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: 4798; B. 2403. Ne gefeáh he dære fǽhþe *he rejoiced not in the enmity*, 218; B. 109: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 17; Cri. 1441. He nō mearn fore fǽhþe and fyrene *he mourned not for his enmity and crime*, Beo. Th. 274; B. 137: 3079; B. 1537. Gif man gehādodne mid fǽhþe belecge *if a man in holy orders be charged with deadly feud*, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 21: L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 25. Fǽhþe ic wille on weras stælan *I will place vengeance on men*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1351: 227; Th. 305, 2; Sat. 641. Gif hwā ænigne man ofsléa, dæt he wege sylf ða fǽhþe *if any one slay any man, that he himself bear the feud*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 3, 9: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. He geþingade þeódbūendum wið Fæder swǽsne fǽhþa mǽste *he appeased for mankind the greatest feud with his dear Father*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 5; Cri. 617. On ða fǽhþe *in that hostility*, Andr. Kmbl. 567; An. 284. Wæs seó fǽhþe open on ūhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 405. Dæt ys sió fǽhþo *that is the feud*, Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999: 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fǽhþu dreógan *I must endure enmity*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. [*Plat.* vede, fede, veide: *O. Frs.* feithe, faithe, feythe, faythe, *f: Dut.*

veete, *f:* Ger. fehde, *f: M.H.Ger.* vêhede, vêde, *f: Dan.* feide, *m. f. feud, war.*] DER. wæl-fæĦþ.

fæĦþ-bót, e; *f. Feud-amends, compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel;* inimicitiárum compensátio:—Ne þearf ænig mynster-munuc mid rihte fæĦþbóte biddan, ne fæĦþbóte bétan *no minster-monk may lawfully demand feud-amends, nor pay feud-amends,* L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 27.

fæĦþe, an; *f. Deadly feud;* capitális inimícitia:—Wæs seó fæĦþe open ûhtan *the deadly feud was open at early morn,* Cd. 222; Th. 289, 30; Sat. 405. v. fæĦþ.

fæĦþo, fæĦþu; *indecl. f. Feud, enmity;* capitális inimícitia:—Dæt is sió fæĦþo *that is the feud,* Beo. Th. 5990; B. 2999: 4971; B. 2489. Sceal ic fæĦþu dreógan *I must endure enmity,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 7; Kl. 26. v. fæĦþ.

fæger; *adj. Fair, beautiful;* pulcher:—Fægrestan heowes *of the most beautiful colour,* Bd. 3, 14; Whelc. 199, 34, MS. Cantab. v. fæger.

fæla *many,* Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 18. v. fela.

fæ-lǽcan, fá-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To be at deadly enmity, to be at feud;* inimícitiam capitálem móvére:—Gif hwá heora ænigne fǽlǽce [fálǽce MS. L.] *if any one be at feud with any of them,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10.

fæle; *adj. Fell.* DER. æl-fæle. v. felo.

fǽle; *adj. Faithful, true, dear, good;* fidélis, constans, cárus, bónus:—Wes us fǽle freónd *be a faithful friend to us,* Cd. 130; Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725: 135; Th. 170, 26; Gen. 2819: Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gû. 1441. Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88: Ps. Th. 66, 3: 70, 4: 77, 34: 94, 7. Se fǽla fugel *the faithful bird,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Cri. 645. Wese âwâ frîþ on Israhéla fǽlum folce *let peace ever be with the faithful people of Israel,* Ps. Th. 148, 14. Mid Ealhhilde, fǽlre freoduwebban *with Ealhild, the faithful peace-weaver,* Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wíd. 6: Ps. Th. 76, 3: 118, 155. Nafaþ æt gefeohte fǽlne helpend *he has not a faithful helper in battle,* Ps. Th. 88, 36: 113, 18: 120, 1. Ðone fǽlan geþanc *the true thought,* 138, 20. Ne afyr ðú me fǽle spræce *take not away from me true speech,* 118, 43. Ðîn fǽle hûs *thy dear house,* 78, 1. Onfôh me fǽle Drihten *accept me dear Lord,* 118, 116. Spræcon fǽle freoðoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot,* Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497. He his folc genam swâ fǽle sceáp *abstúlit sicut óves pópulum suum,* Ps. Th. 77, 52: 78, 14: 99, 3. DER. un-fǽle.

fǽle; *adv. Faithfully, truly, well;* fidéliter, apte, béne:—Ðú mîne fét fǽle beweredest *thou faithfully protectedst my feet,* Ps. Th. 55, 11: 84, 1: 90, 4.

fælg, e; *f:* fælge, an; *f. A felly, a part of the circumference of a wheel;* canthus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. felg.

fælging *a harrow;* occa, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealga.

fællan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To offend;* scandálizare:—Gif ðîn ége aswícaþ ðé oððe fælle ðec *si óculus tuus scandálizat te,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29, 30: 18, 8.

fælniss, e; *f. An offence;* scandálum:—From fælnissum *ab scandális,* Mt. Rush. Stv. 18, 7.

fælsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* lustráre:—Dæt ic móte Heorot fælsian *that I may purify Heorot,* Beo. Th. 869; B. 432. He Hróþgáres sele fælsode *he had purified Hrothgar's hall,* Beo. Th. 4694; B. 2352. DER. ge-fælsian.

fǽm *foam,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fám.

fǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fám *foam*] *To* FOAM *or froth;* spúmare:—Fǽmþ *spúmat,* Lk. Bos. 9, 39. Fǽmende *spúmans,* Mk. Bos. 9, 20. DER. a-fǽman.

fǽmig; *adj. Foamy;* spúmósus:—Dæt ceól scyle fǽmig rîdan ýða hrycgum *that the foamy vessel shall ride on the waves' backs,* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 24; Rä. 4, 32. v. fámig.

fǽmnan *of a virgin,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 10; Jul. 59; *gen. of* fǽmne.

fǽmnan hâd, fǽmn-hâd, es; *m.* [fǽmne *a virgin, woman*] *Virginity, maidenhood, womanhood;* virginitas:—Ic fǽmnan hâd mînne geheóld *I preserved my maidenhood,* Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92. Þurh fǽmnan hâd *through womanhood,* Cd. 224; Th. 296, 1; Sat. 495. On fǽmnan hâde *in virginity,* Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 5. Heó lyfode mid hyre were seofen geár of hyre fǽmnhâde *vixérat cum viro suo annis septem a virginitáte sua,* Lk. Bos. 2, 36.

FÆMNE, fémne, an; *f.* [fémina *a woman*] *A virgin, damsel, maid, woman;* virgo, puella, fémina:—Wæs ðæs ylcan mynstres abbudisse on ða tíd seó cynelîce fémne Ælfflæd *præérat quidem tunc eidem monastério régia virgo Ælbfléd,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3, 6: 4, 8; S. 575, 34: Gen. 2, 23: Mt. Bos. 1, 23. Seó fæmne wæs Sarra hâten *the damsel was called Sarah,* Cd. 83; Th. 103, 23; Gen. 1722: 101; Th. 134, 17; Gen. 2226. Sceal fémne hire freónd gesécean *the damsel shall seek her lover,* Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. Geseah ic líchoman ðære hálgan Godes fæmnan *vidi corpus sacræ Deo virginis,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 15, 43: 4, 19; S. 588, 36. Wæs ðære fæmnan ferþ geblissad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 24; Jul. 287: 66 b; Th. 246, 10; Jul. 59: 67 a; Th. 247, 15; Jul. 79. Be ðære grimman untrumnysse ðære fæmnan *de acerba puellæ infirmitáte,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 7: 4, 8; S. 576, 11. Cirliscre fæmnan *of a churlish woman,* L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 14: L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 7: Apstls. Kmbl. 57; Ap. 29. Ðære fæmnan líchoma brosnian ne mihte *fémineæ cáro corrumpi non pótuit,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 36. Hæfde Nérgend fægere fóstorleán fæmnan forgolden, ece to ealdre *the Saviour had repaid the fair reward of fostering to the virgin, in eternal life,* Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Gif hwylc man hine wið fæmnan forliege *si hómo quis cum puella fornícátus fuérit,* L. Ecg. P. 4, 68; Th. ii. 228, 10. He mid fæmnan on flet gæþ *he walks with the woman in the court,* Beo. Th. 4074; B. 2034. Ic of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes onfêng freólîce fæmnan clǽne *I joyfully received a pure damsel from the bright temple of the Lord,* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 18; Cri. 187: 66 a; Th. 244, 13; Jul. 27. Gemêtte he ðǽr sume fæmnan *invénit puéllam ibi,* Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 4, 9: L. Ecg. P. 4, 68; Th. ii. 230, 15. Worhte God freólîcu fæmnan *God wrought a goodly woman,* Cd. 9; Th. 12, 12; Gen. 184: L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 5. Aryson ealle ða fæmnan *surrexérunt omnes vírgines illæ,* Mt. Bos. 25, 7, 11: Ps. Spl. 44, 16: Ps. Th. 77, 63: Ps. Lamb. 148, 12: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 39. Sîdedon fæmnan and wuduwan *the damsels and widows departed,* Cd. 94; Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010. Heó mynster getimbrade Gode willsumra fǽmnena *constructo monastério vírginum Deo devótárum,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Fela fǽmnena *many damsels,* Exon. 120 b; Th. 462, 8; Hö. 49. Byþ heofena rîce gelîc ðám týn fæmnum *símile érit regnum cœlórum décem vírgínibus,* Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Onfôþ ðǽm fæmnum *receive the damsels,* Cd. 113; Th. 149, 7; Gen. 2471. [*O. Sax.* fêmea, fêhmia, *f: Frs.* fæm, *f: O. Frs.* famne, fomne, femne, fovne, fone, *f: Icel.* feima, *f: Lat.* fêmina, *f. a female, woman.*]

fǽmnenlîc; *adj. Virginlike;* virginális, sonn. Ben. Lye.

fǽmn-hâd *virginity;* virgínitas, Lk. Bos. 2, 36. v. fæmnan hâd.

fæn, fænn, es; *n. m. A fen, mud;* pálus, lútum:—Mid fænne *with a fen,* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 26. Swâ swâ fænn strǽtena ic adilgige hî *ut lútum plúteárum délcbo eos,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. v. fen.

fæna *a vane, standard,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fana.

fæng-tôþ, es; *m.* [fang, *q.v;* tôþ *a tooth*] *A fang tooth;* dens cánínus, Text. Roff. p. 39, 26.

fæniht; adj. [fæn *a fen,* iht *an adj. termination*] FENNY, *marshy, dirty, muddy;* pálustris, Som. Ben. Lye.

fænn *a fen,* Ps. Lamb. 17, 43. v. fæn, fen.

fær; *nom. acc: gen.* færes; *dat.* fære; *pl. nom. acc.* faru; *gen.* fara; *dat.* farum, *n:* fær; *gen. dat. acc.* fære; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* fara; *dat.* farum; *f?* [*from* faran *to go*]. I. *a going, journey, way, journeying, expedition;* iter, expéditio bellíca:—Ânes dæges fær *iter diei,* Lk. Bos. 2, 44. Gódige folces fær *facilitate the people's journeying,* L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 9. Dæt wæs fær micel *that was a great expedition,* Invent. Crs. Recd. 1295; El. 646. II. that in which a journey or voyage is made,—*a vehicle, vessel, ship;* vehículum, návis:—Ðú dræ [Th. Grn. dæt *that*] fær gewyrc *make thou that vessel,* Cd. 65; Th. 79, 6; Gen. 1307. Fær Noes *Noah's ark,* Cd. 66; Th. 80, 4; Gen. 1323. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fare: Laym. fære, fare, uare: *Plat.* foore, foor, *f: Dut.* voer, *n: Ger.* fuhre, *f: M.H.Ger.* var, *f: O.H.Ger.* fuora, *f;* far, *n: Dan.* före, *n: Swed.* fora, *f: Icel.* för, *f, a journey.*] DER. âd-fær, ge-, in-, ofer-, ongeán-, út-, þurh-.

FÆR, fér, es; *m.* FEAR, *danger, peril;* timor, terror, pěrículum:—Hie se fær begeat *the peril overwhelmed them,* Beo. Th. 2141; B. 1068. Fær ongéton *they felt fear,* Cd. 166; Th. 206, 16; Exod. 452. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* fere: *Plat.* vare, *f. danger: O. Sax.* fâr, *m. insidiæ: Dut.* gevaar, *n. danger: Kil.* vaer *métus: Ger.* fahr, ge-fahr, *f. pěrículum: M.H.Ger.* vâr, vâre, *m. snares: O.H.Ger.* fâra, *f. insidiæ, pěrículum: Dan.* fare, *m. f. danger: Swed.* fara, *f. peril: Icel.* fár, *n. harm, plague.*] v. fǽr; *adj. sudden.*

fǽr, fér, es; *m. A fever;* febris:—Wið þriddan dæges fǽre and feórþan dæges fǽre *for a third day's fever and a fourth day's fever,* L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 27. v. fefer.

fǽr; *adj. Fair, beautiful;* pulcher:—Hors ðæs fǽrestan heowes *a horse of the most beautiful colour,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 16, note. v. fæger.

fǽr; *adj. Sudden, intense, terrible, horrid;* súbitus, terríbilis, horridus. Used in the compounds,—Fǽr-bifongen, -bryne, -côðu, -cwealm, -cýle, -deáþ, -dryre, -fyll, -gripe, -gryre, -haga, -inga, -líc, -líce, -níþ, -sceaða, -scyte, -searo, -slide, -spel, -unga, -wundor, -wyrd.

færan *to go;* ire:—Ic fære *eo,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 67. v. faran.

fǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fǽr *fear*] *To terrify, frighten;* terrére:—Bodan us fǽrdon *nuntii nos terruérunt,* Deut. 1, 28. DER. a-fǽran.

fǽr-bêna, an; *m. A husbandman, peasant, churl;* rusticus:—Gif hit sî fǽrbêna, gilde xii ðr *if it be a churl, let him pay twelve ores,* L. N. P. L. 50; Th. ii. 298, 6.

fǽr-bifongen; *adj. With perils encompassed;* pěrículis *vel* terróribus circumventus:—Fǽrbifongen ic ðǽr furðum cwom *I had just come there encompassed with perils,* Beo. Th. 4022; B. 2009.

fǽr-bryne, es; *m. A terrible heat;* terríbile incéndium:—Hálig God

wið fǽrbryne folc gescylde *the holy God shielded the people against the intense heat*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 7; Exod. 72.

FÆRBU, e; *f. Colour;* cōlor:—Habbaþ fǽrbu ungelīce and mǽgwlitas *they have colour and species unlike*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 7; Met. 31, 4. [*Ger.* farbe, *f.*]

fǽrcodon *brought*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 30, = fercodon; *p. pl. of* fercian, *q. v.*

fǽr-cōðu, e; *f. Sudden sickness* or *death, apoplexy;* repentina ægritūdo *vel* mors, apoplexia = ἀποπληξία, Som. Ben. Lye.

fǽr-cwealm, es; *m. A sudden pestilence;* repentīna pestilentia:—Æt ðæm fǽrcwealme ðe his leódscipe swýðe drehte and wanode *in the pestilence which much afflicted and decreased his people*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 8.

fǽr-cȳle, es; *m. A terrible cold;* terribile frīgus:—Geondfolen fýre and fǽrcýle *filled with fire and intense cold*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 30; Gen. 43.

fǽrd *an army, expedition;* exercitus, expēditio militāris, Som. Ben. Lye. *v.* fyrd.

fǽr-deáþ, es; *m. Sudden death;* repentīna mors, Cot. 14.

fǽr-dryre, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious fall;* repentīnus *vel* pernīciōsus lapsus:—Con he súðne ræced fæste gefēgan wið fǽrdryrum *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling against sudden falls*, Exon. 79 *a*; Th. 296, 9.

fǽreld, fareld, færelt, es; *n.* [fær *a going*, faran *to go*]. **I.** *a way, going, motion, journey, course, passage, progress, expedition, company, one who accompanies in the journey of life, a relation;* via, iter, cursus, gressus. expēditio, cognāta:—Hwā ne wundrige wolcna fǽreldes *who does not express a wonder of the way of the clouds?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 4; Met. 28, 2. Wǽnes sió eax welt ealles ðæs fǽreldes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Â byþ on fǽrylde *it is ever in motion*, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. On ðissum geáre næs nān fǽreld to Rōme *in this year there was no journey to Rome*, Chr. 889; Th. 158, 33, col. 1. On fǽrelde *in ītinēre*, Past. 4, 1; Hat. MS. 9 *b*, 6. Ða habbaþ fǽreld *they have a course*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 22; Met. 28, 11. Ne beó gē afyrhte þurh geswince ðæs langsuman fǽreldes, oððe þurh ýfelra manna ymbe-spræce *be ye not afraid through the toil of the tedious journey, or through the conversation of evil men*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2. Se esne rehte ðā Isaace eall hys fǽreld *then the servant told Isaac all his journey*, Gen. 24, 66: Ps. Spl. 36, 33: 139, 5. On fǽrelde *in the expedition*, Runic pm. 27; Kmbl. 345, 2; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54. On ðam fǽrelde *in the progress*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On ðam fǽrelde *in the company*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 36. Fǽreld dīn *cognāta tua*, Lk. Rush. War. 1, 36. Fǽreldu [MS. færeldtu] *lustra, meātus*, Cot. 125: 134. **II.** a particular passage,—*The passover of the Jews;* transitus, phase, id est transitus, *Vulg.* [=τὸ πάσχα, *indecl.*]:—Gāþ and nymaþ nýten þurh eówer hīwrǽdene, and offriaþ phase, ðæt ys fǽreld *ite tollentes ānimal per fāmilias vestras, et immōlāte phase*, Ex. 12, 21; go ge, and take a beeste by ȝoure meynees, and offre ȝe fase [*passover*], Wyc. Hit ys Godes fǽreldes offrung *victima transītus Dōmini est;* it is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, Ex. 12, 27. Bið Drihtnes fǽreld *phase Dōmini est*, Lev. 23, 5; is pask [*the passover*] of the Lord, Wyc. DER. an-fǽreld, fyrd-, in-, ofer-, on-, ūt-, ymb-.

fǽreld-freóls, es; *m. The passover feast;* transitūs *vel* paschæ festum, phase:—Hīg worhton phase, ðæt ys fǽreld-freóls *they kept the passover, that is the passover feast;* fēcērunt phase, id est paschæ festum, Jos. 5, 10.

fǽreldtu ? *passages;* meātus, lustra, Cot. 125: 134. *v.* fǽreld.

fǽrelt, es; *n. A going, progress, expedition;* iter, gressus, expēditio:—Wǽnes sió eax welt ealles ðæs fǽreltes *the axle-tree of a waggon regulates all its going*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29, note 26. On ðæm fǽrelte *in the progress*, 39, 7; Fox 222, 19, note 18. On fǽrelte *in itinēre*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 36, 22. Hē ðæt fǽrelt swīðost þurhteáh *he most chiefly undertook that expedition*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 93, 31. Ðæt Scipia ðæs fǽreltes consul wǽre *that Scipio was the leader of the expedition*, 4, 10; Bos. 95, 2: 4, 10; Bos. 93, 34. Æt ðam ǽrran fǽrelte *in the former expedition*, 4, 10; Ors. 92, 31: 4, 10; Bos. 93, 37. *v.* fǽreld.

færeng, e; *f. A swooning, trance;* dēliquium, Cot. 79.

fære-sceat, -sceatt, es; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money;* naulum, prētium transitus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fǽrest, færeþ *goest, goeth*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 56; Met. 24, 28: Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. and fut. of* faran.

fǽr-fyll, e; *f. A sudden* or *pernicious fall, a precipice;* repentīnus cāsus, præceps:—Ón fǽrfyll *in præceps*, Cot. 112.

fǽr-gripe, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious grasp;* subitanea *vel* pernīciōsa arreptio:—Him hrīnan ne mihte fǽrgripe flōdes *the flood's sudden grasp could not touch him*, Beo. Th. 3036; B. 1516. Under fǽrgripum *during his sudden grasps*, Beo. Th. 1480; B. 738.

fǽr-gryre, es; *m. A perilous horror;* terror perīculōsus:—Ða hyssas þrý fǽrgryre fýres oferfaren hæfdon *the three youths had passed through the fire's dire horror*, Cd. 197: Th. 245, 14: Dan. 463. Wið fǽrgryrum *against perilous horrors*, Beo. Th. 350; B. 174.

fǽrh *a little pig;* porcellus, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 40. *v.* fearh.

fǽr-haga, an; *m. A peril-hedge;* periculōrum sēpes:—He his mōdsefan wið ðam fǽrhagan fæste trymede *he firmly strengthened his mind against the peril*, Exon. 46 *b*; Th. 159, 27; Gū. 933.

fǽringa, fǽrincga, fǽrunga, fǽrunge; *adv.* [fǽr *sudden*, -inga, -unga *adverbial terminations*] *Suddenly, quickly, by chance;* sūbito, repente, forte:—Fǽringa hī geteorodon *sūbito defēcērunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19. Ðū fǽringa gehogodest sæcce sēcean *thou suddenly resolvedst to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3080; B. 1988: Exon. 46 *b*; Th. 158, 20; Gū. 911: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 82; Met. 28, 41. Ðonne he fǽringa cymþ *cum vēnērit repente*, Mk. Bos. 13, 36. Fǽrincga fýr wudu byrneþ *fire quickly burneth a wood*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

fǽrlīc, fearlīc; *def.* se fǽrlīca, seó, ðæt fǽrlīce; *adj. Sudden, unexpected, quick;* sūbitus, repentīnus:—Him becom fǽrlic yfel *a sudden plague came upon them*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 22: Gen. 19, 19. Fǽrlic geþoht *a sudden thought*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5. Fǽrlīc rēn *sudden rain;* imber, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Sum. 75, 113; Wrt. Voc. 52, 63. Þurh fǽrlīcne [fearlīcne MS. A.] deáþ *through sudden death*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28. Se fǽrlīca dæg *repentīna dies*, Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Se fǽrlīca deáþ *sudden death*, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 19.

fǽrlīce, fǽrlice, feárlīce; *adv. Suddenly, immediately, by chance;* sūbito, repente, forte:—Cometæ synd gehātene ða steorran ðe fǽrlīce and ungewunelīce æteówiaþ *the stars are called comets which appear suddenly and unusually*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 3: Gen. 14, 15: 19, 32: Job Thw. 165, 23: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8: Exon. 77 *a*; Th. 290, 6; Wand. 61. He fǽrlīce hrýmþ *sūbito clāmat*, Lk. Bos. 9, 39: Ps. Lamb. 63, 6: Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17.

fǽrm *a supper, feast*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 2, 3, 4. *v.* feorm.

fǽr-nīþ, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious hostility, mischief;* pernīciōsa hostilitas:—Soþ is me to secganne hwæt Grendel hafaþ fǽrnīða gefremed *it is sorrow for me to say what sudden mischiefs Grendel has perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 956; B. 476.

fǽrnys, -nyss, e; *f. A passage, fare;* transitus:—Ðǽr monna fǽrnys mǽst wæs *juxta publicos viārum transītus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 5.

fǽrr, es; *n. A passing;* transitus:—Nis faru oððe fǽrr *non est transītus*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 14. *v.* fær; *n.*

fǽrs *verse;* versus, Ælfr. præf. p. 3, Lye. *v.* fers.

fǽr-sceaða, an; *m. A sudden* or *dangerous enemy;* sūbitum damnum inferens hostis:—Ðæt he on ðam fǽrsceaðan feorh gerǽhte *that he might reach the life of the dangerous enemy*, Byrht. Th. 135, 62; By. 142.

fǽr-scyte, es; *m. A sudden* or *pernicious shot;* imprōvīsus *vel* fātālis jactus:—Wē fæste sculon wið ðam fǽrscyte wearde healdan *we should firmly hold ward against that sudden shot*, Exon. 19 *a*; Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766: 35 *a*; Th. 113, 13; Gū. 157.

fǽr-searo; *gen.* -searwes; *n. An insidious artifice;* insidiōsa machinātio:—Feónda fǽrsearo *the sudden artifice of foes*, Exon. 19 *a*; Th. 48, 11; Cri. 770.

fǽr-slide, es; *m. A sudden fall;* imprōvīsus lapsus:—Ðū geheólde fēt mīne wið fǽrslide *thou keptst my feet from sudden fall*, Ps. Th. 114, 8.

fǽr-spel, -spell, es; *n. A sudden message, sudden news, horrible message;* imprōvīsus *vel* terribilis nuncius:—Hie him fǽrspel bodedon *they announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. On fyrd hyra fǽrspell becwom *the sudden tidings came in their tent*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 8; Exod. 135. He ðæs fǽrspelles mōdsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *he bare mental sorrow heavy at heart at the sudden news*, Exon. 48 *a*; Th. 165, 4; Gū. 1023. For ðam fǽrspelle *at the sudden news*, Andr. Kmbl. 2173; An. 1088. Wæs seó fǽmne for ðam fǽrspelle egsan geaclad *the damsel was chilled with terror at the horrible message*, Exon. 69 *b*; Th. 258, 19; Jul. 267. Me ðæs ár bodaþ frēcne fǽrspell *this messenger announces an impious horrible message to me*, 69 *b*; Th. 259, 4; Jul. 277.

fǽrst, færsþ *goest*, Gen. 4, 12; færþ *goes*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 432; Met. 20, 216; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of* faran.

fǽrþ, es; *m. n. The mind;* mens:—On fǽrþe *in the mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. *v.* ferþ.

fǽrunga, fǽrunge; *adv. Suddenly, quickly, by chance;* sūbito, repente, forte:—Fǽrunga *forte*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28: Jos. 9, 7. Fǽrunge astorfen *sidērātus* vel *ictuatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Sum. 80, 29; Wrt. Voc. 61, 9. *v.* fǽringa.

fǽr-wundor; *gen.* -wundres; *n. A sudden* or *stupendous wonder;* inōpinātum et stūpendum mirāculum:—Gē onlōciaþ fǽrwundra sum *ye behold a stupendous wonder*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 20; Exod. 279.

fǽr-wyrd, e; *f. A terrible fate, destruction, perdition;* terribile fātum, intēritus, perditio:—He wēnþ ðæt ðone mon ǽr mǽge gebrengan on fǽrwyrde *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate*, Past. 62; Hat. MS.

færyld, es; *n. A motion, journey;* via, Runic pm. 17; Kmbl. 342, 24; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 33. *v.* fǽreld.

fæs, fæss, fas, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fasu; *n. A fringe;* fimbria:—On fæsum

gyldenum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 15. Wíf gehrân fas [fæss, Rush.] oðde wlôh wêdes his *mülier tëtigit fimbriam vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20: 14, 36. Micclaþ fasu hiora *magnificant fimbrias*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 5.

FÆSL, es; *m? n? Offspring, progeny;* fëtus, prôles, sûbôles:—Ðæ̂r sceal fæsl wesan cwicliñgendra cynna gehwilces *there shall be offspring of every living kind*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 13; Gen. 1310: 67; Th. 80, 17; Gen. 1330. To fæsle *for progeny*, 67; Th. 82, 8; Gen. 1359. [*Plat.* fasel *sûbôles: Dut. Kil.* fasel, vasel *fëtus in ûtëro: Ger.* fasel, *m. fëtus, sûbôles: M. H. Ger.* vasel, *n. fëtus: O. H. Ger.* fasal, *f. fëtus: Icel.* fósull, *m. a dead foetus*.]

FÆST; *adj.* FAST, *fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified;* fixus, firmus, sôlidus, constans, mûnîtus:—Ealle mæst steorran synd fæste on ðam firmamentum *almost all stars are fixed in the firmament*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 26; Lchdm. iii. 268, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2983; An. 1494. Fæste môde *fixa mente*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 14; Exon. 8 a; Th. i, 10; Cri. 6. Se wille fæst hûs timbrian *he will build a firm house*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7, 10: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178. Mid fæstum geleáfan *with firm faith*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 27: Cd. 21; Th. 26, 17; Gen. 408. Ðeós wyrt bið cenned on fæstum stôwum *this herb is produced on solid places*, Herb. 20, 1; Lchdm. i. 114, 12: 45, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 5. On fæstum landum *on stiff lands*, 36, 1; Lchdm. i. 134, 18. On ðam weorce fæste *in ôpëre isto constantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Seó burh wæs fæst *the city was fortified*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 19. Micle burga ðþ heofun fæste *urbes magnæ ad cælum usque mûnitæ*, Deut. i, 28. Fæst innoþ *restricta alvus*, Herb. i, 12; Lchdm. i. 74, 11. [*Laym.* faste, feste: *Orm.* fasst: *Plat.* fast: *O. Sax.* fast: *Frs. O. Frs.* fest: *Dut.* vast: *Ger.* fest: *M. H. Ger.* vast, veste: *O. H. Ger.* fasti, festi: *Dan. Swed.* fast: *Icel.* fastr.]

-fæst, as a termination, denotes *fast, very, perfectly, effectually*, as the English *fast asleep, perfectly asleep; Æ-fæst fast in the law, firm, religious; Sôþ-fæst fast in truth, true, just;* Stadol-fæst *steadfast, steady;* Unstaðol-fæst *unsteady, unsteadfast.* DER. æ̂-fæst, æ̂r-, æ̂w-, ár-, bíd-, blæ̂d-, cíþ-, dóm-, eard-, gemet-, gif-, gin-, gyre-, hals-, hám-, heáh-, hróf-, hyge-, leoðu-, líf-, mægen-, ræd-, rægol-, sige-, sigor-, somod-, sôþ-, stæþ-, staðol-, stede-, þeáw-, þrym-, tír-, treów-, un-, unstaðol-, wǽr-, wís-, wlitig-, wuldor-.

fæstan, -nian; *p.* fæste; *pp.* fæsted [fæst *fast, firm*]. **I.** *to fasten, make fast or firm, entrust, commit, commend;* firmâre, commendâre, Lk. Lind. War. 23, 46. **II.** some have taught and now teach that he who fasts properly, fastens or secures his salvation, hence, perhaps,—*To* FAST; jêjûnâre:—Ne mágon hî fæstan *non possunt jêjûnâre*, Mk. Bos. 2, 19. [*Wyc.* fastiden, *p. pl. fastened, made firm;* fasten = *to fast: Piers P.* festnen *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: Orm.* fesstnenn *to fix;* fasstenn *to fast: Plat.* vesten *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: O. Sax.* festian, festan *to fasten: Frs.* festgjen *to fasten: O. Frs.* festigia *to fasten;* festia *to fast: Dut.* vesten *to fasten;* vasten *to fast: Ger.* festen *commonly* be-festigen *to fasten;* fasten *to fast: M. H. Ger.* vesten *to fasten;* vasten *to fast: O. H. Ger.* fastjan, festan *firmâre;* fastên *to fast: Goth.* fastan *to fasten, fast: Dan.* fæste *to fasten;* faste *to fast: Swed.* fästa *to fasten;* fasta *to fast: Icel.* festa *to fasten;* fasta *to fast.*] DER. æt-fæstan, a-, be-, bi-, ge-, gelíf-, gesige-, líf-, ðþ-.

fæste, feste; *comp.* fæstor; *adv.* **I.** *fast, firmly;* fixe, firme:—Sceát he mid his spere ðæt hit stícode fæste on ðam hearge *he shot with his spear that it stuck fast in the temple*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 12: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156: Jos. 6, 1. Swíðe fæste tosomne gelîmed *very firmly cemented together*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35: Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. He heóld hyne fæstor *he held him more firmly*, Beo. Th. 288; B. 143. **II.** *fastly, quickly;* cêlêriter:—Fæste geþúfe *celêriter frutîcans, luxûrians*, Cot. 123: 198.

fæsten, es; *n.* [fæstan **II.** *to fast*]. **I.** *a fast, fasting;* jêjûnium:—Ðis feówertigfealde fæsten wæs asteald on ðære ealdan gecŷðnysse *this fortyfold fast was established in the old testament*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten náht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrenc*þ the man's fasting is naught, who inebriates himself on days of abstinence*, 608, 23: Homl. Blick. 37, 31. Twâ dæglîc fæsten oðde þreó dæglîc is genôh to healdenne *biduânum vel triduânum sat est observâre jêjûnium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. Des gearlîca ymryne us gebrincþ efne nû ða clænan tíd lenctenlîces fæstenes *this yearly course just now brings us the pure time of the lenten fast*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 25: Homl. Blick. 27, 23. Ðæs feówertiglîcan fæstenes *quadrâgêsimæ*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 38. Gif mæsse-preóst folc miswyssige æt fæstene *if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a fast*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 9: L. N. P. L. 11; Th. ii. 292, 11. Bûton þurh gebêdu and on fæstene *nisi in orâtiône et jêjûnio*, Mk. Bos. 9, 29: Ps. Lamb. 34, 13. Hî fæsten lufiaþ *they love fasting*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 18; Gû. 780. Gif mon his heówum in fæsten flǽsc gefe *if a man during a fast give flesh-meat to his family*, L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. E. G. 8; Th. i. 172, 6. Þurh gebêd and fæsten *per orâtiônem et jêjûnium*, Mt. Bos. 17, 21: Ps. Th. 68, 10. We ûrne lîchoman clænsiaþ mid fæstenum and mid gebêdum *we cleanse our bodies with fastings and prayers*, Homl. Blick. 39, 2. On fæstenum and on hâlsungum *jêjûniis et obsecrâtiônibus*, Lk. Bos. 2, 37: Ps. Th. 108, 24. Freólsa and fæstena healde man rihtlîce *let festivals and fasts be rightly kept*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10. **II.** *a fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall;* mûnîmentum, arx, castellum:—Ealle hire fæstenu hîg fordilegodon mid fŷre *all her strongholds they destroyed with fire*, Jos. 11, 12. Nearo fæsten *narrow fastness*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. **III.** *an inclosed place, cloister;* claustrum:—Fæsten *vel* clauster *claustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 15; Wrt. Voc. 58, 56. [*O. Sax.* festi, *f. fortress, strength: O. Frs.* fest *junction: Dut.* vest, *f. a city wall, fortress: Ger.* feste, *f. a fortress: M. H. Ger.* veste, *f. firmness, solidity, fortress: O. H. Ger.* fastî, festi, *f. firmîtas, rôbur, arx: Dan.* fæste, *n. a handle: Swed.* fäste, *n. firmament, castle: Icel.* festa, *f. a pledge;* festr, festi, *f. that by which a thing is fastened.*] DER. burh-fæsten, édel-, lagu-, sæ̂-, þell-, weall-, wudu-.

fæsten-behæfednes, -ness, e; *f. Parsimony, niggardliness;* parsîmônia, Cot. 191.

fæsten-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [fæsten *a fast*, brice, bryce *a breaking, breach*] *A breach of a fast, fast-breaking*, BREAKFAST; jêjûnii violâtio, jentâcûlum:—On fæstenbricum [MS. fæstenbricon] *in breaches of fasts*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19.

fæsten-dæg, es; *m. Fast-day;* jêjûnii dies, C. R. Ben. 54.

fæsten-díc, es; *m. A castle-ditch;* arcis fossa:—Andlang ríþe ðþ ðone fæstendíc *along the stream to the castle-ditch*, Cod. Dipl. 204; A. D. 814; Kmbl. i. 257, 32. v. díc; *f.* **II.**

fæsten-geat, es; *n. A fortress* or *city gate;* arcis *vel* urbis porta:—Wíð ðæs fæstengeates folc onette *the people hastened to the city gate*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162.

fæsten-gewere, es; *n. Fortification work, fortification;* fortificâtio, arcium mûnimentum, Heming, p. 104.

fæstennes, -ness, e; *f. Fastness, a walled town;* castellum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæstnes.

fæsten-tíd, e; *f. Fast-tide* or *time;* jêjûnii tempus:—Man sceal freólstídum [MS. -tidan] and fæstentídum [MS. -tidan] geornlîcost beorgan *one ought most earnestly to take care at festival-times and fast-times*, L. C. S. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. Yfel biþ ðæt man riht fæstentíde fæ̂r mæle ete *it is bad that any one, at a lawful fast-time, eat before the time*, 47; Th. i. 402, 23: L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 250, 2.

fæster-módor *a foster-mother*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30, MS. Cot. v. fóster-módor.

fæstes; *adv. By chance;* forte, Cot. 88.

fæst-gongel; *adj. Firm and sure going, faithful, constant;* sêcûrus progressus, fidêlis:—Sum geþyld hafaþ, fæstgongel ferþ *one has patience, a faithful soul*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Cra. 80.

fæst-hafol, -hafel, -hafod; *adj. Fast-having, sparing, miserly;* tênax, parcus, sordidus:—Fæsthafol *tênax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 44. Fæsthafol strængþ *tênax vigor*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 2. Fæsthafel *tênax*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 42; Wrt. Voc. 47, 46. Sint to manianne ða fæsthafolan *the miserly are to be admonished*, Past. 45, 2; Cot. MS. Fæsthafod oðde uncystig *tênax*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 5.

fæst-hafolnes, -ness, e; *f. Fast-havingness, sparingness, economy;* parcitas:—Fæsthafolnesse *parcitâtem*, Past. 60; Hat. MS.

fæst-hydig; *adj. Steadfast in mind;* constans animo:—Ic ðé wât fæsthydigne *I know thee steadfast in mind*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 18; Gen. 1347: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 30; Gn. Ex. 102.

fæsting, e; *f. An entrusting, act of confidence;* commendâtio:—Gif hwâ ódrum his unmagan ôþfæste, and he hine on ðære fæstinge forferie *if any one commit his infant to another's keeping, and he die during such keeping*, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 5. DER. be-fæsting.

fæstingan *to fasten, make firm;* firmâre:—Ic fæstinge mîn wedd mid eów *firmâbo pactum meum vobiscum*, Lev. 26, 9. v. fæstnian.

fæsting-men, festing-men, -menn; *pl. m.* [fæsting *an entrusting*, men, v. man *a man*] *Servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place;* servi rêgii ad cûram monastêriôrum commendâti in regno obeundo:—Terram libêrâbo ab refectiône et hâbitu illôrum omnium qui dicuntur fæstingmen, Th. Diplm. A. D. 822; 65, 17: A. D. 821; 64, 11: A. D. 841; 92, 19. Festingmenn, A. D. 823; 67, 2: A. D. 828; 79, 30.

fæstlíc; *adj.* FASTLIKE, *firm;* firmus:—Wæs se fruma fæstlíc *the man was firm*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 15; Gû. 745: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Éálá! dæt on eorþan âuht fæstlíces weorces ne wunaþ *ǽfre alas! that on earth aught of permanent work does not ever remain*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 32; Met. 6, 16. Gehyge ðú fæstlîcne rǽd *devise firm counsel*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 30; Dan. 586. Fæstlîce fórescyttelsas *firm bars*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 3; Cri. 312.

fæstlîce; *comp.* or; *sup.* ost; *adv. Firmly, constantly, fast, quickly;* firmiter, constanter, celêriter:—Hig fæstlîce weóxon *they constantly increased*, Jud. 4, 24. Fæcr micle fæstlîcor *goes much more firmly*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. DER. un-rǽd-fæstlîce, wuldor-fæstlîce.

fæst-mód; *adj. Constant in mind;* constans animo:—He wiste hû fæstmôd he wæs on his gelcáfon *he knew how constant in mind he was in his belief*, Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 28.

fæstmōd-staðol, es; *m. A state of constancy of mind, constancy;* constantis animi status, constantia, Off. Episc. I.

fæstn *a fasting;* jejūnium :—Mid fæstnum *with fastings*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 34, 28. v. fæsten I.

fæstn *a fortification;* mūnimentum :—Ðara fæstna *of those fortifications*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 15; Dan. 692. v. fæsten II.

fæst-nes, -niss, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Firmament, firmness, stability, fastness, fortification;* firmāmentum, firmitūdo, mūnimen, propugnāculum :—Firmamentum [fæstnes] is ðeós róderlíce heofon, mid manegum steorrum amett . . . Seó [fæstnes] firmamentum tyrnþ symle onbūtan us under dyssere eorþan and būfan, ac ðǽr is ungerím fæc betweox hyre and ðære eorþan *the firmament is this ethereal heaven, adorned with many stars . . . The firmament always turneth about us under this earth and above it, but there is an immeasurable space between it and the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8–13. Gewurþe nú fæstnis tomiddes ðām wæterum . . . And God geworhte ða fæstnisse, and totwǽmde ða wæteru, ðe wǽron under ðære fæstnisse, fram ðām, ðe wǽron bufan ðære fæstnisse . . . And God hēt ða fæstnisse, heofenan *fiat firmāmentum in mĕdio aquārum . . . Et fēcit Deus firmāmentum, divisitque aquas, quæ erant sub firmāmento, ab his, quæ erant sŭper firmāmentum . . . Vocavitque Deus firmāmentum, cælum*, Gen. I, 6–8. Behealdaþ nú ða wīdgilnesse, and ða fæstnesse heofenes *behold now the immensity, and the firmness of heaven*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Ymbtrymming oððe fæstnyss *mūnimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. DER. rǽd-fæstnes, sóþ-, staðol-. v. ródor.

fæstnian, festnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To* FASTEN, *secure, confirm, bind;* firmāre, vincire :—Hie handa fæstnodon *they fastened his hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 97; An. 49; Ps. Th. 47, 11. We willaþ griþ fæstnian *we will confirm the peace*, Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. DER. a-fæstnian, ge-.

fæstnung, e; *f. A* FASTENING, *confirmation;* fixūra :—Būton ic geseó ðære nægla fæstnunge on his honda *nisi vidĕro in manibus ejus fixūram clavōrum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25.

fæst-rǽd; *def.* se fæst-rǽda; *adj. Firm in purpose, steadfast, constant, inflexible;* firmus consilii, constans :—Se fæstrǽda Cato *the steadfast Cato*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 7; Bt. Met. Fox 10, 97; Met. 10, 49. Gehýrde fæstrǽdne geþoht *he heard a steadfast resolution*, Beo. Th. 1225; B. 610; Ps. Th. 134, 3. DER. un-fæst-rǽd.

fæst-rǽdlice; *adv. Boldly, constantly;* constanter, Wulfst. Par. 5.

fæst-rǽdnes, -ness, e; *f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution;* fortitūdo :—Mōt ic nū cunnian hwōn ðīne [MS. dinne] fæstrǽdnesse *may I now inquire a little concerning thy fortitude?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. DER. un-fæstrǽdnes.

fæst-steall; *adj. Fast-standing;* firmiter stans :—Wǽron fæststealle fótas mīne on ðinum cáfertúnum *stantes erant pĕdes nostri in atriis tuis*, Ps. Th. 121, 2.

FÆT, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fatu, fata; *gen.* fata; *dat.* fatum; *n. A vessel, cup,* VAT; vas, cālix :—Swá swá fæt crocwirhtan oððe tygelwirhtan ðū tobrytst hīg *tamquam vas figŭli confringes eos*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Fætes botm *the bottom of a vessel;* vāsis fundum, Cot. 92. Mid ðam fæte *with the vessel*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. He oferwríþ nán man mid fæte his onælede leóhtfæt *nēmo autem lucernam accendens, opĕrit eam vāse*, Lk. Bos. 8, 16. In seolfren fæt *in a silver vessel*, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. He mid róde tácne ðæt fæt bletsode *he blessed the vessel with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 19. On ðæt fæt *in cilicem*, Gen. 40, 11. Geseah he fyrnmanna fatu *he saw vessels of men of yore*, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761. Gecuron hīg ða gōdan on hyra fatu *elĕgērunt bŏnos in vāsa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48. Adrifene fatu *graven or embossed vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 99; Wrt. Voc. 41, 49. Ne mæg man ðone strangan his ǽhta and his fatu bereáfian, and on his hūs gán *nēmo pōtest vāsa fortis ingressus in dŏmum dirĭpere*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27. Hū mæg man ingán on stranges hūs, and hys fata hyne bereáfian *quōmŏdo pōtest quisquam intrāre in dŏmum fortis, et vāsa ejus dirĭpere*, Mt. Bos. 12, 29. [*Prompt.* fate *cupa : Scot.* fat *a cask, barrel : O. Sax.* fat, *n : Plat.* vat, fat, *n : Dut.* vat, *n : Ger.* fass, *n : M. H. Ger.* vaz, *n : O. H. Ger.* faz, *n : Dan.* fad, *n : Swed. Icel.* fat, *n.*] DER. ār-fæt, bān-, drinc-, eorþ-, gold-, hord-, hūsel-, lām-, leóht-, līc-, lyft-, maðum-, sealm-, sinc-, sync, -stān-, wǽg-, wæter-.

fæt, es; *m. A journey, going, path;* meātus, passus, gressus, iter, *used only in compound words.* v. fæt-hengest, síþ-fæt.

fæt; *adj. Fat;* pinguis :—Fæt *pinguis*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 45. Mid fætre lynde *with fat grease*, Ps. Th. 80, 15. v. fætt.

fæt, fætt, es; *n? A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, ornament;* lāmīna, bractea :—Sceal se hearda helm, hyrsted golde, fætum, befeallen *the hard helmet, adorned with gold, with ornaments, shall be fallen off*, Beo. Th. 4504, note; B. 2256. To dæs ðe he goldsele gumena wisse, fættum fáhne *until he perceived the golden hall of men, variegated with ornaments*, 1436; B. 716.

fæted, fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented;* bracteātus :—Ðæt sweord fáh and fæted *the sword coloured and ornamented*, Beo. Th. 5395; B. 2701. Gesáwon fæted wǽge, dryncfæt deóre *they saw the golden cup, the precious drinking vessel*, Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253; 4553; B. 2282; Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 27; Rä. 52, 7; Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301.

fæted-hlēor, es; *n. Ornamented cheek;* phālĕrāta gĕna :—He hēht ðā eahta mearas fætedhleóre on flet teón *then he commanded to lead into court eight steeds with ornamented cheek*, Beo. Th. 2076; B. 1036.

fæted-sinc, es; *n. Gilded treasure;* bracteātus thēsaurus = *θησαυρός* :—Ðeáh ic ðé lyt syllan mihte fætedsinces *though I might give to thee a little of gilded treasure*, Andr. Kmbl. 955; An. 478.

fætels, fetels, es; *pl. nom. acc.* fætelsas, fætels; *m. n. A vessel, vat, sack, bag, pouch;* vas, saccus, pēra = *πήρα*, marsŭpium = *μαρσύπιον* :—Dō on swylc fætels swylce ðū wille *put* [*it*] *into whatever vessel thou wilt*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 26. Ðeáh man asette twegen fætels full ealaþ oððe wæteres, hý gedōþ dæt ōðer bið oferfrozen *if a man set two vats full of ale or of water, they cause that either shall be frozen over*, Grs. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 8. Seó mægþ gebrohte heáfod blōdig on ðam fætelse *the woman brought the bloody head in the bag*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127. Ic bicge hýda and fell, and wyrce of him pusan and fætelsas *ĕgo ĕmo cūtes et pelles et făcio ex iis pēras et marsŭpia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. DER. mete-fætels.

fætelsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To put into a vessel;* in vas infundĕre :—Fætelsa and heald hyt *put it into a vessel and preserve it*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 3; Lchdm. i. 328, 17.

fætere *light, negligent;* levis, remissus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fæt-fellere, es; *m. Abatis;* aliter *abax?* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 118; Wrt. Voc. 60, 25.

fæt-gold, es; *n. Gold drawn out into thin plates;* in lāminas dēductum aurum, B. 1921.

fæðem, es; *m. Bosom, lap;* sĭnus, grĕmium :—In fæðem *in sĭnu*, Jn. Lind. War. 1, 18. v. fædm.

fæt-hengest, es; *m. A road horse;* itinĕris ĕquus :—Ne fæt-hengest *nor a road horse*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 27; Rä. 23, 14.

fæðer *a feather*, Deut. 32, 11. v. feder.

feðer-homa *a feather-covering, the wings*, Cd. 22; Jun. 11, 1. v. feder-hama.

FÆÐM, es; *m: also in prose* fædm, e; *f.* I. *the embracing arms;* brachia amplexa, circumdāta :—Hī fæðmum clyppaþ *they will clasp them in their arms*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 8; Rä. 27, 25. He wæs upphafen engla fæðmum *he was upraised in the arms of angels*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 6; Cri. 651. Wæs Gūþlāces gǽst geléded engla fæðmum *the spirit of Guthlac was led in the arms of angels*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 33; Gū. 754. Ða hēt lifes brytta englas sīne fæðmum ferigean leófne *then the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one in their arms*, Andr. Kmbl. 1647; An. 825. II. what embraces *or* contains,—*A lap, bosom, breast;* quicquid complectitur *vel* comprehendit aliquid, sĭnus, grĕmium, interna, pectus :—Me on fæðme stícaþ *places me in the bosom*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 1; Rä. 13, 11. On fæder fæðme *in the bosom of the father*, Menol. Fox 583; Gn. C. 61. He lǽdeþ in his ánes fæðm ealle gesceafta *he leadeth into the bosom of himself alone all creatures*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 34; Sch. 56. Deáþ in eorþan fæðm sendaþ lāne líchoman *death sends frail bodies into earth's bosom*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 231, 11; Ph. 487. Heó losaþ ne on foldan fæðm *she shall not escape into earth's bosom*, Beo. Th. 2790; B. 1393. To Fæder fæðmum *in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 378; B. 188. Uppastód of brimes bósme on bátes fæðm egesa ofer ýþlid *terror uprose from the bosom of the sea on the lap of the boat over our wave-ship*, Andr. Kmbl. 888; An. 444. Ðara ðe lifes gást fæðmum þeahte *of those who covered in their breasts the spirit of life*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 28; Gen. 1282. In fæðm fýres *into the bosom of the fire*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 16; Dan. 234. Astág mægna gold-hord in fémnan fæðm *the treasury of might* [*Christ*] *descended into a virgin's womb*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 19; Cri. 788. III. that part of the arm on which one leans, hence—*A cubit, the length from the elbow to the wrist, said to be estimated at one foot six inches* or 18 *inches;* cūbitus. v. eln :—Fæðm betwux elbogan and handwyrste *a cubit is betwixt the elbow and wrist*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 126; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. Þreó hund fæðma bið se arc on lenge *trécentōrum cūbitōrum érit longĭtūdo arcæ*, Gen. 6, 15. And ðū getíhst his heáhnisse togædere on ufeweardum to ánre fæðme *et in cūbito consummābis summitātem ejus*, Gen. 6, 16. IV. *both the arms extended, now a* FATHOM = *six feet;* spătium utriusque brachii extensióne contentum, Cot. 162? Lye. V. the arms extended for embracing *or* protecting,—*An embrace, protection;* amplexus, complexus, protectio :—Wæs wíf Abrahames lǽded on fremdes fæðm *the wife of Abraham was led to the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 7; Gen. 2631. Sceolde monig ides bifiende gán on fremdes fæðm *many a damsel trembling must go into the embrace of a stranger*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Þurh flódes fæðm *through the embrace of the flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 3230; An. 1618. Hæfde wederwolcen wīdum fæðmum eorþan and upródor gedǽled *the storm-cloud had divided with wide embraces the earth and firmament above*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. Hwā mec bregde of brimes fæðmum *who drew me from the embrace of ocean?* Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 19; Rä. 3, 13. VI. in the hands *or* power of,—*Grasp, power;* pōtestas, ditio :—Gehwearf ða in Francna fæðm feorh cyninges *the life of the king then departed into the power*

[*grasp*] *of the Franks*, Beo. Th. 2424; B. 1210. Gé of feónda fædme weorþen *ye escape from the power of enemies*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Ðe ic alýsde feóndum of fædme *which I released from the power of foes*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 2; Cri. 1486.

VII. what is extended,—*An expanse, abyss, deep:* expansum, tractus, superficies, abyssus, profundum:—Sidfðan leóhtes weard ofer ealne foldan fædm fýr onsendeþ *after that the guardian of light shall send fire over all the expanse of earth*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 14; Dóm. 54. Bodiaþ beorhtne geleáfan ofer foldan fædm *preach the bright faith throughout the expanse of the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 671; An. 336. Se brâda sæ bræc on eorþan fædm *the broad sea broke on to the tract of earth*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 32; Cri. 1147. Swâ hie wid eorþan fædm þüsend wintra dær eardodon *as if they had rested there on the plain of earth a thousand winters*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. Hie on flódes fædm ceólum lácaþ *they sail in ships on the expanse of the flood*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252. [*Chauc.* fadmen, *pl. fathoms: Laym.* uedme *fathom: Plat.* fadem, faem *a thread, cubit: O. Sax.* fadmôs, *pl. m. the hands and arms: Dut.* vadem, vaam, *f. a fathom: Kil.* vadem *filum quod intra minus extensas continetur, mensûra mânuum expensârum, ulna, passus: Ger.* faden, fadem, *m. a thread, cubit: M. H. Ger.* vadem, vaden, *m: O. H. Ger.* fadam, fadum, *m. n. filum: Dan.* favn, *m. f: Swed.* famn, *m: Icel.* faðmr, *m. a fathom.*]

DER. heoru-fædm, lagu-, wæl-.

fædmian, fædman; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed *To* FATHOM, *embrace, contain, envelope, clasp, devour;* amplecti, complecti, continêre, comêdêre:—Hie lêton flód fædmian frætwa hyrde *they let the flood embrace the treasures' guardian*, Beo. Th. 6257; B. 3133: Andr. Kmbl. 3176; An. 1591. Feorhcynna fela fædmeþ égland *an island contains many of mortal kinds*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 11: Gn. Ex. 14. Wæter fædmedon *the waters enveloped them*, Andr. Kmbl. 3143; An. 1574. Dæt mînne lîchaman glêd fædmie *that fire should clasp my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652. Heora geóguþe fýr fædmade *júvênes eórum comêdit ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 63. DER. be-fædman, ofer-; sîd-fædmed.

fædm-lic; *adj. Bending, winding;* sinuôsus, Cot. 202.

fædm-rím, es; *n. Fathom-measure;* cûbîtôrum *vel* ulnârum numêrus:—Is dæt torhte lond twelfum hêrra fædmrîmes *that glorious land is higher by twelve of fathom-measure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29.

fætian *to fetch;* addúcêre, Lye. v. fetian.

fætnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [fæt *fat*] FATNESS; pinguêdo, adeps:—Hî habbaþ fætnesse *they have fatness*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Of fætnysse hwætes *ex adipe frumenti*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 17. Fætnysse heora hî beclýsdon *thei han closide togidere her fatnesse*, Wyc; ádipem suum conclúsérunt, Ps. Spl. 16, 11. Mid ungle oddе mid fætnysse lamba *cum âdîpe agnôrum*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 192 a, 14.

FÆTT, fett, fæt; *adj.* FAT, *fatted;* pinguis, sâginâtus, crassus:—Seó fætte gelynd *the fat grease*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ðîn fæder ofslôh ân fætt cealf *occidit pâter tuus vitulum sâginâtum*, Lk. Bos. 15, 27, 23, 30: Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne hîg etaþ and fulle beóþ and fætte *cum comêdêrint et sâturâti crassique fuêrint*, Deut. 31, 20: Gen. 41, 2: Ps. Spl. 21, 30: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25, 26: Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ða fættan fearas me ofsæton *tauri pingues obsêdêrunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 10. He ofslôh heora fættan *occidit pingues eórum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 31: Gen. 41, 4. Mâra ic eom and fættra ðonne amæsted swîn *I am larger and fatter than a fattened swine*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 8; Rä. 41, 105. Bringon eall dæt dêrinne fættest sî *offerent quidquid pinguêdinis est intrinsêcus*, Lev. 3, 3. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fat: *Laym.* uatte, fatte, *pl: Frs.* fet: *O. Frs.* fat: *O. Sax.* feit: *Dut.* vet: *Ger.* fett, feist: *M. H. Ger.* veiȝ, veiȝt, veiȝet: *O. H. Ger.* feizt: *Dan.* feed, fed: *Swed.* fet: *Icel.* feitr.]

fætt; *part. Covered with gold, gilt, golden, ornamented;* bracteâtus:—Sincgestreónum fættan goldes *with precious treasures of rich gold*, Beo. Th. 2190; B. 1093: 4484; B. 2246. Fættan golde *with rich gold*, 4210; B. 2102. Hwanon ferigeaþ gê fætte scyldas *whence bear ye your ornamented shields?* 672; B. 333. v. fæted.

fættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FATTEN; pinguêfâcêre, pinguescêre:—Fættiaþ wîlitige wêstenes *the feire thingis of desert schulen wexe fatte*, Wyc; pinguescent spêciôsa deserti, Ps. Spl. 64, 13. v. ge-fættian, ge-fætnian.

fæx *deceit;* fûcus, Cot. 91, Lye.

fæx *hair*, Jn. Lind. War. 11, 2. v. feax.

FÁG, fáh; *def.* se fâga, seó, dæt fâge; *adj. Coloured, stained, dyed, tinged, shining, variegated;* tinctus, colôrâtus, vârius, versicôlor, discôlor:—Wæter wældreóre fâg *water stained with deadly gore*, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Dæt sweord fáh and fæted *the sword blood-stained and ornate*, 5395; B. 2701: 2576; B. 1286. Bleóbrygdum fâg *shining with variegated colours*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 9; Ph. 292. Gâr golde fáh *a weapon shining with gold*, Menol. Fox 503; Gn. C. 22. Fýrmælum fâg *variegated with marks of fire*, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136. Fáh *vârius* vel *discôlor*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 79; Wrt. Voc. 46, 36; 77, 3. Fultum ðû him afyrdest fâgan sweordes *avertisti adjûtôrium gládii ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 36. Ic geann Ælmære ânes fâgan stêdan *I give to Ælmær one pied steed*, Th. Diplm. 560, 38. Ofer neddran and fâgum wyrme ðû gæst *súper aspîdem et basiliscum ambulâbis*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 13. He me habban wile dreóre fâhne *he will have me stained with gore*, Beo. Th. 898; B. 447. He geseah steápne hrôf golde fâhne *he saw the steep roof shining with gold*, 1858; B. 927. On fâgne flôr feónd treddode *the fiend trod on the variegated floor*, 1454; B. 725. Slôh done feóndsceaðan fâgum mêce *slew the enemy with a blood-stained sword*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. He geseah since fâge *he saw variegated treasures*, Beo. Th. 3234; B. 1615. Fâgum sweordum *with shining swords*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 194. [*Laym.* fæh: *O. Sax.* fêh: *Ger.* fech: *M. H. Ger.* vêch: *O. H. Ger.* fêh: *Goth.* faihs in filu-faihs *many-coloured.*]

DER. ban-fáh, bleó-fág, blód-, brûn-, dreór-, gold-, haso-, reád-, searo-, sinc-, stân-, swât-, tigel-, wæl-, won-, wyrm-.

fâg *guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile*, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. v. fáh.

fage *A plaice, flounder;* platesia, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12. v. facg.

fagen; *adj. Glad;* lætus:—Wæron da burhware fagene *the citizens were glad*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 32. v. fægen.

fagenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, to be glad;* gaudêre:—He fagenode dæs *he rejoiced at it*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox. 58, 9. Hig fagenodon *gâvîsi sunt*, Lk. Bos. 22, 5. v. fægnian.

fägettan, fägetan, fäggetan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To turn colour, change, vary;* vâriâre:—Se môna fäggeteþ [fägetteþ MS. R; fägeteþ MS. P] oddе aswearteþ *the moon turns colour or becomes dark*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 240, 23; Wrt. popl. science 5, 15.

fägetung, e; *f. A changing, change;* vârietas, diversitas:—Hêr is dære lyfte fägetung *here is a changing of the air*, Horn. Th. ii. 538, 33.

fägian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shine, glitter, vary;* vâriâre:—Swâ hit nû fägaþ *so it now varies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 79; Met. 11, 40. Hî fägiaþ *they vary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13.

fagnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be delighted with, wish for;* gaudêre, appêtêre:—Fagnian *to rejoice*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7, 10. Herodes fagnode, dâ he done Hælend geseah *Hêrôdes, viso Jêsu, gâvîsus est*, Lk. Bos. 23, 8. To hwon fagnast dû dæs ðe dû êr hæfdest *why dost thou long for what thou formerly hadst?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 32.

fägnys, -nyss, e; *f. A scab, ulcer, eruption;* scâbies, ulcus, eruptio:—Läþlîc bip dæs hreóflian lîc mid mislîcum fägnyssum *loathsome is the body of the leper with divers scabs*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22. Dæt Crist ûre sâwle fram synna fägnyssum gehælan mæge *that Christ may heal our soul from the ulcers of sins*, 122, 25. Seó fägnys aweg gewât *the eruption went away*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 15. Unlybba awende his hiw to wunderlîcere fägnysse *poison turned his appearance to a wonderful eruption*, 178, 12.

fägung, e; *f. Difference, diversity, variety;* vârietas, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

fâh *coloured;* tinctus, colôrâtus:—Blôde fáh *coloured with blood*, Beo. Th. 1873; B. 934. v. fâg; *adj. coloured.*

FÁH, fâg; *pl. nom. acc.* fâ; *gen.* fâra; *dat.* fâum; *adj. Guilty, criminal, proscribed, outlawed, inimical, hostile;* sons, reus, proscriptus, inimicus, infensus, infestus:—Dædum fáh *guilty of* [*wicked*] *deeds*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 19; Sat. 156. Mid dædum fáh, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Firendâdum fáh *guilty of sinful deeds*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001: 66 b; Th. 246, 9; Jul. 59. Fyrendâdum fâg, Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001. Firendâdum fá, *nom. pl.* Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633. Leahtrum fáh *guilty of crimes*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 6; Wal. 66. Leahtrum fá, *nom. pl.* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 7; Cri. 830: 30 b; Th. 94, 12; Cri. 1539. Mâne fáh *guilty of crime*, Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. Mâne fá, *nom. pl.* Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601. Synnum fáh *guilty of sins*, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leás. 16: Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 9; Hy. 4, 64. Mid synnum fáh, Cd. 217; Th. 275, 32; Sat. 180. Weorcum fáh *guilty of* [*wicked*] *works*, Elen. Kmbl. 2484; El. 1243. Ðeáh dû from scyle freómâgum feor fáh gewîtan *though thou, outlawed, shalt depart far from thy kindred*, Cd. 50; Th. 63, 29; Gen. 1039: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 34; Cri. 1617: Andr. Kmbl. 3406; An. 1707: Elen. Kmbl. 1535; El. 769. He fág gewât *he outlawed departed*, Beo. Th. 2531; B. 1263. Beó he fáh wið done cyng *let him be hostile to the king*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 11: Cd. 215; Th. 270, 28; Sat. 97: Wald. 101; Vald. 2, 22. Me beswâc fáh wyrm þurh fægir word *the hostile serpent deceived me with fair words*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 31; Exod. 475: Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 22; Rä. 80, 5. Fágum wyrme *to the hostile serpent*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 35; Gen. 904. Nemne we mægen fâne gefyllan *unless we may fell the foe*, Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. Fâ þrówiaþ ealdorbealu egeslîc *the hostile shall suffer terrific vital evil*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Fâra monna *of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025: Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fâum folmum *with hostile hands*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 31; Gen. 62: 114; Th. 149, 33; Gen. 2484. [*Chauc. foo a foe: R. Glouc.* fon *foes: Laym.* i-fa, i-fo, fo *a foe: M. H. Ger.* vêch, ge-vêch *hostile: O. H. Ger.* fêh, ga-fêh *inimicus: Goth.* fayan *to be hostile, to reproach.*] DER. gryre-fáh, nearo-, syn-.

fáh-man, -mon, es; *m. A foeman, an enemy;* inimicus:—Gif hie fâhmon [fâhman MS. H.] geierne *if a foeman flee to it*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9.

fahnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rejoice;* gaudêre:—Hî fahnodon *gâvîsi sunt*, Mk. Bos. 14, 11. v. fægnian.

fahnys *a rejoicing;* jūbilātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

faht *fought*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 23, = feaht; *p. of* feohtan.

fā-lēcan *to be at deadly enmity, to be at feud*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 10, MS. L. v. fǽ-lǽcan.

fald, e; *f?* A FOLD, *a sheepfold, an ox-stall, stable;* septum, övīle, būcētum, bōvile, stābulum :—Into sceápa falde *in övile ovium*, Jn. Bos. 10, 1: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 13. Hryðra fald *būcētum*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 22; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22: Gen. 18, 7. Scēpen steal *vel* fald *bōvile, stābulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 23. Fald oððe hūs we sege *stābulum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 72. [*Wyc.* fold: *Orm.* faldes, *pl.*] DER. rīþ-fald.

fald-gang, es; *m. Fold-going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land;* secta faldæ, servitium, quo tēnēbātur vassallus öves ipsius ad övīle dōmini perdūcēre, fundi dōminicālis stercōrandi grātia. v. Spelm. Glos. Lye.

fald-gang-penig, es; *m. Fold-going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to fold on his lord's land;* nummus dōmino sōlūtus a vassallo, ut a secta faldæ lībērārētur, Som. Ben. Lye.

fald-wurþ; *adj. Fold-worthy, liberty of folding;* falda, sive libertāte faldagii dignus, dōnātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

falewe *fallow* or *pale yellow*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fealo.

falewende *yellow coloured;* flavescens, Cot. 191.

fallende *falling*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 24, = feallende; *part. of* feallan.

FALS, es; *n.* A FALSEhood, *fraud, counterfeit;* falsum :—Būtan ælcon false *without any fraud*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 29: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16. Se ðe oðer ðis fals wyrce, þolige ðære hranda for ðæt fals mid worhte *he who after this shall make a counterfeit* [*coin*], *let him forfeit the hands with which he made the counterfeit*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 16, 17, 20, 22. Hwī tīhþ ūre hlāford us swā micles falses *why doth our lord accuse us of so great a fraud?* Gen. 44, 7. [*Orm.* falls: *O. Frs.* falsk, falsch: *Ger.* falsch, *m. n.*: *M. H. Ger.* valsch, *m.*: *Icel.* fals, *n.*: *Lat.* falsum, *n.*]

Falster *an island in the Baltic*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 43.

FĀM, es; *n.* FOAM; spūma :—Ðæt fām of ðam mūþe eōde *the foam went out of the mouth*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 32: 3, 11; S. 536, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 98: Som. 76, 89; Wrt. Voc. 54, 33: Exon. 101a; Th. 382, 1; Rä. 3, 4. [*Ger.* feim, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* veim, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* feim, faim, *m.*: *Sansk.* phena, *m. n. foam, froth, scum.*] v. fǽman.

fām-blāwende; *def.* se -blāwenda; *part. Foam-blowing, emitting foam;* spūmam efflans :—Se lēg fāmblāwenda seáþ and se fūla ðone ðū gesāwe, ðæt wæs helle tintreges mūþ *pūteus ille flammivōmus ac pūtidus quem vidisti, ipsum est os gehennæ*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12, note, MS. T.

fāmgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foam;* spūmare :—Flōd fāmgode *the flood foamed*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 10; Exod. 481.

fāmig, fǽmig; *adj.* FOAMY; spūmōsus :—Fāmig sǽ *the foamy sea*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 22; Gen. 1452. Fāmige flōdas *foamy floods*, 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213: Exon. 101b; Th. 383, 32; Rä. 4, 19: Salm. Kmbl. 315; Sal. 157.

fāmig-bord, es; *n. A foaming bank;* spūmōsa margo :—On streám fāmigbordum [MS. -bordon] *on a stream with foamy banks*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 52; Met. 26, 26.

fāmig-bōsm, es; *m. A foamy bosom;* spūmōsus sinus, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 2; Exod. 493.

fāmig-heals; *adj. Foamy-necked;* spūmōsus in collo :—Sǽ-genga fōr, fleát fāmigheals *the sea-goer went, the foamy-necked floated*, Bco. Th. 3822; B. 1909: 441; B. 218: Andr. Kmbl. 993; An. 497.

fāmwæstas *molles*, Cot. 131.

fan *a fan.* v. fann, fon.

FĀNA, an; *m. A standard, flag,* VANE; vexillum :—Fana hwearfode, scīr on sceaſte *the standard waved, bright on the shaft*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10: Cd. 155; Th. 193, 18; Exod. 248. [*Chauc.* fane *a vane*: *Plat.* fane, *f.*: *O. Sax.* fano, *m.*: *O. Frs.* fona, fana, *m.*: *Dut.* vaan, *f.*: *Ger.* fane, fahne, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* vane, van, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* fano, *m.*: *Goth.* fana, *m.*: *Dan.* fane, *m. f.*: *Swed.* fana, *f.*: *Icel.* fáni, *m.*: *Lat.* pannus, *m.*: *Grk. πῆνος, m.*] DER. gūþ-fana.

fand *found*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456; *p. of* findan.

fandere, es; *m. A tempter, trier;* tentātor, Som. Ben. Lye.

fandian, fandigan; to fandienne; þ. ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od; *v. trans. gen. dat. acc. To try, tempt, prove, examine, explore, seek, search out;* tentāre, probāre, exāminare, expĕrīri, inquīrĕre, vestigāre :—Gif ðē æfre geweorþeþ ðæt ðū wilt oðde mōst weorolde þióstro eft fandian *if it should happen that thou wilt or must again explore the world's darkness*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 113; Met. 24, 57. Ic bohte ān getȳme oxena, nū wille ic faran and fandian hyra *jūga boum ēmi quinque, et eo probāre illa*, Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Ic wille fandigan nū hwæt ða men dōn *I will now seek to know what those men do*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 24; Gen. 2410. Ðæm weorce to fandienne *to prove the work*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 37. He gārseeg fandaþ *he tempteth the ocean*, Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 50. Ðū fandodest us God *prōbasti nos Deus*, Ps. Spl. 65, 9. Ferdon ða Pharisēi, and his fandedon *exīerunt Pharisæi, tentantes eum*, Mk. Bos. 8, 11. Hȳ fandodon mīn *tentāvērunt me*, Ps. Th. 34, 16: 40, 6. Ne fanda ðines Drihtnes *tempt not thy Lord*, Homl. Th. i. 166, 21. Fanda mīn, Drihten *prōba me, Dōmine*, Ps. Th. 25, 2: Deut. 6, 16. [*Piers P.* fonden: *Chauc.* fonde: *Laym.* fondien: *Orm.* fandenn: *O. Sax.* fandōn: *Frs.* fanljen: *O. Frs.* fandia, fandlia: *Dut. Kil.* vanden: *Ger.* fanden, fahnden: *M. H. Ger.* venden: *O. H. Ger.* fantōn *tentāre, explōrāre.*] DER. a-fandian, ge-.

fandlīc *hostile;* hostilis. DER. a-fandelīc.

fandung, e; *f. A temptation, trial, proof;* tentātio, probātio, inquīsitio :—Oðer is seó fandung ðe Iacob se apostol embe spræc *the other is the temptation of which the apostle James spoke*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. Scearplīcu and smeálīcu fandung ðæs mōdes *the sharp and searching temptation of the mind*, Past. 21, 3; Hat. MS. 30a, 26. Ðære lufe fandung is ðæs weorces fremming *the proof of love is the performance of work*, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 28. On ðære fandunge *in temptation*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 8. He of earce forlēt hāswe culufran on fandunga *he let out a livid dove from the ark on trial*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 21; Gen. 1452. DER. a-fandung.

fang, es; *m.* [fangen; *pp. of* fōn *to take*, q. v.] what is taken, *A booty;* captūra, præda :—Hī fang woldon fōn *they would take booty*, Chr. 1016; Th. 281, 30. [*Laym.* feng, ueng *booty*: *Scot.* fang *a capture*: *O. Frs.* fang, feng, *m.*: *Dut.* vang, *m.*: *Ger.* fang, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* vanc, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* fang, *m. captūra*: *Dan.* fang, *n.*: *Swed.* fång, *n.*: *Icel.* fang, *n. a catching.*] DER. feax-fang, feoh-, fore-, for-, under-.

fangen *taken;* captus :—Hēr beoþ fangene seólas and hrōnas *here are caught seals and whales*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16; *pp. of* fōn *to take.*

fangen-nes, -ness, e; *f. A taking.* DER. on-fangeness, under-.

FANN, e; *f?* A FAN, *implement for winnowing grain;* vannus, ventilābrum :—Fann *vannus*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 114; Wrt. Voc. 34, 43. Ðæs fann ys on his handa, and he afeormaþ his þyrscelflōre *cujus ventilābrum in mānu sua, et permundābit āream suam*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12: Lk. Bos. 3, 17. [*Chauc.* fan: *Dut.* wan, wanne, *f.*: *Ger. M. H. Ger.* wanne, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* wanna, *f.*: *Swed.* vanna, *f.*: *Lat.* vannus, *f.*]

fant, font, es; *m. Fountain, spring:* fons, tis, *m.*; pure water, that which holds pure or holy water, *The font for baptism;* baptistērium = *βαπτιστήριον* :—Ne dō man nǽnne ele to ðam fante *let no one put any oil into the font*, L. Æſf. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 35; Wilk. 159, 32. v. fant-fæt, fant-wæter, font-wæter.

fant-fæt; gen. fant-fætes; *pl. nom. acc.* fant-fatu; *n. A font vessel, the font for baptism;* baptistērii vas :—Hǽðen cild biþ gebroht synfull þurh Adames forgȳegednysse, to ðam fant-fæte, ac hit biþ aþwogen fram eallum synnum widinnan, ðeáh de hit widūtan his hiw ne awende *a heathen child is brought to the font-vessel, sinful through Adam's transgression, but it is washed from all sins within, though without it change not its appearance*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 29–33.

fant-wæter, font-wæter, es; *n. Font-water, baptismal water;* baptistērii aqua :—Ðæt hālige fant-wæter, ðe is gehāten līfes wyl-spring, is gelīc on hiwe ōðrum wæterum *the holy font-water, which is called the well-spring of life, is in appearance like other waters*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 34.

fara, an; *m. A farer, traveller;* viātor. v. ge-fara, mere-, nýð-, tīd-.

fāra, Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025; *gen. pl. of* fāh *hostile.*

FARAN, to farenne; ic fare, ðū færest, fǽrest, færst, fǽrst, he fareþ, færeþ, fǽrþ, *pl.* faraþ; *p.* fōr, *pl.* fōron; *pp.* faren, A word expressing every kind of going from one place to another, hence **I.** *to go, proceed, travel, march, sail;* īre, vādēre, incēdĕre, transīre, migrāre, nāvigāre :—Faran oðer feldas *to go over fields*, Exon. 108b; Th. 415, 8; Rä. 33, 8. Nū wylle ic faran *now I will go*, Lk. Bos. 14, 19, 31. We fōron *transīvīmus*, Ps. Spl. 65, 11. Ic fōr fram ðē *I went from thee*, Gen. 31, 31. Constantius, se mildesta man, fōr on Bryttanie, and ðǽr gefōr *Constantius, the mildest man, went into Britain, and there died*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39. Fōr fāmig scip *the foaming ship sailed*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 19; Gen. 1417. **II.** *to* FARE, *happen, to be in any state;* versāri in ālīqua re, se hābēre ūliquo mōdo, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. Ic fare būtan bearnum *I have no children* [lit. *I go without children*], Gen. 15, 2. Hū mæg se man wel faran *how can the man fare well?* Ælfc. T. 40, 3. [*Piers P.* faren, fare: *Wyc. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, færen, faren, uaren: *Orm.* farenn: *Plat.* faren: *O. Sax.* faran: *Frs.* ferren: *O. Frs.* fara: *Dut.* varen: *Ger.* fahren, faren: *M. H. Ger.* varn: *O. H. Ger.* faran: *Goth.* faran: *Dan.* fare: *Swed.* fara: *Icel.* fara: *Sansk.* pṛi *to bring over.*] DER. a-faran, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, út-, wið-, ymbe-.

faraþ-lācende; *part. Swimming;* nātans :—Fiscas faraþlācende *swimming fishes*, Exon. 97b; Th. 364, 34; Wal. 80. v. faroþ-lācende.

fare *in a journey*, Gen. 8, 1. v. faru.

fareld *a journey* :—Þurh geswinc ðæs fareldes *through fatigue of the journey*, Nāt. S. Greg. Els. 29, 10; and MS. at foot of plate facing Title. v. færeld.

fareþ-lācende; *part. Sailing;* nāvigans: — Fareþlācendum *nāvigantibus*, Exon. 96b; Th. 360, 14; Wal. 5. v. faroþ-lācende.

Fariseisc; *def.* se Fariseisca; *adj. Pharisean;* Phārisæus :—Bæd hine sum Fariseisc man ðæt he æte mid him *rogāvit illum quidam Phārisæus ut prandĕret ăpud se*, Lk. Bos. 11, 37. Ongan se Fariseisca on him smeágan and cweðan *Phārisæus cœpit intra se repūtans dīcĕre*, 11, 38.

Cōmon to hīm da bōceras and Fariseisce *accessērunt ad eum Scribæ et Phārisæi*, Mt. Bos. 15, 1. Đa Fariseiscan synt gedrēfede *Phārisæi scandālizāti sunt*, 15, 12.

Farnea eálond, es; *n. Farn island, on the coast of Northumberland, near Lindisfarne;* Farnensis insŭla, Som. Ben. Lye.

faroþ, es; *n? The floating of the waves, a billow, the shore;* fluctuātio māris, unda, litus:—Hī hyne æthāron to brimes faroþe *they bore him away to the sea's shore*, Beo. Th. 56; B. 28. Fūs on faroþe *ready on the shore*, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255. DER. brim-faroþ, mere-, sǽ-, waroþ-.

faroþ-hengest *a sea-horse, ship.* v. fearoþ-hengest.

faroþ-lācende, faraþ-lācende, fareþ-lācende; part. [lācan *to sail*] *Sailing, swimming;* nāvigans, nātans:—Faroþlācende *sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 1014; An. 507. Gewīciaþ faroþlācende on dam eálonde *the seafaring [men] encamp on that island*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 15; Wal. 20.

faroþ-rīdende; *part. Wave-riding, sailing;* nāvigans:—We on sǽbāte wada cunnedon, faroþrīdende *we in the sea-boat made a trial of the fords, riding over the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 879; An. 440.

faroþ-strēt, e; *f. The sea-street, the sea;* maritima via, māre:—Ic ongiten hæbbe dæt dū on faroþstrēte feor ne wǽre *I have understood that thou wert not far from us upon the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 1795; An. 900: 622; An. 311.

FARU, e; *f.* **I.** *a going, journey, passage;* iter, profectio, itio, transitus:—Hit ys Godes faru *est transitus Dŏmini* [*passover*], Ex. 12, 11. **II.** *family, what is movable;* familia, cōmitātus:—God dā gemunde Noes fare *God then remembered Noah's family*, Gen. 8, 1. Mid ealre fare, and mid eallum æhtum *with all his family, and with all his possessions*, 12, 5. Abram dā ferde of Egipta lande mid ealre his fare *Abram then went from the land of the Egyptians with all his family*, 12, 20. Gewīt dū nū feran and dīne fare lǽdan ceápas *begin thou now to depart and lead thy family and thy cattle*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 1; Gen. 1746. **III.** *expedition, march;* expēditio, agmen migrantium:—He đas fare lǽdeþ *he leadeth this expedition*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 19; Exod. 554. v. fær; *n. and f.* [*Piers P. Chauc.* fare: *Laym.* fære, fare, uare, faren: *O. Frs.* fare, fera, fere, fer, *f.*: *Ger.* far, fahr, *f. res mōbilis: M. H. Ger.* var, *f. iter: O. H. Ger.* fuora, *f. itio: Icel.* för, *f. a journey, expedition.*] DER. earh- [earg-] faru, forþ-, fyrd-, gār-, hægl-, man-, streám-, wæg-, wolcen-, ýþ-.

fas *a fringe*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæs.

fast *fast*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæst *fast, firm.* v. fæstan **II.**

fastitocalon [=*ἀσπιδοχελώνη*: Dietrich *ἆσσυ τὸ καλών*] *A large whale;* bālæna = *φάλαινα*:—Ic wille cýðan bī đam miclan hwale, dam is noma cenned fastitocalon *I will make known concerning the great whale, to which the name Fastitocalon is given*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 18; Wal. 7.

fatan; *p.* fōt, *pl.* fōton; *pp.* faten *To go;* īre, volvi, volvēre. v. fetan, fetian.

faðu, e; *f.* faðe, an; *f. A father's sister, paternal aunt;* āmīta:—Faðu *āmīta*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 55: Wrt. Voc. 72, 43. Mīn faðu *āmīta mea;* mīnra faða mōder *āmīta mea magna;* mīnre faðan yldre mōder *proāmīta mea;* mīnre [MS. mīnra] faðan þridde mōder *abāmīta mea*, Ælfc. Gl. 92, 93; Som. 75, 60–64; Wrt. Voc. 52, 17–20. Seó wæs Ecfriþes faðu dæs cyninges *quæ erat āmīta regis Ecgfridi*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 41. Būton hit sȳ his mōder, oðde sweoster, oðde faðu, oðde mōdrie *unless it be his mother, or sister, or father's sister, or mother's sister*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Ic gean mīnre faðan Leófware dæs heáfodbotles on Purleá *I give to my aunt Leofware the chief dwelling at Purley*, Cod. Dipl. 1293; A. D. 998; Kmbl. vi. 138, 23. v. mōddrie *a maternal aunt.*

fatu, fata *vats, vessels*, Mk. Bos. 3, 27: Mt. Bos. 12, 29. v. fæt.

Faul; a word used as a charm against the bite of an adder:—Sume ān word wið nædran bite lǽrap to cwedenne, dæt is, Faul *some teach us against bite of adder to speak one word, that is, Faul*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 2.

feá; *indecl. n.* FEE, *money, goods;* pĕcūnia:—Gif đū dísses mannes feá in his synnum deádes ne onfénge *si hujus viri in peccātis suis mortui pĕcūniam non accēpisses*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549. 10. v. feoh.

feá, an; *m. Joy;* gaudium:—Hīm he gehēt ēcne feán *he promised him everlasting joy*, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1. v. ge-feá.

feá; *adj. Few;* pauci:—Đis feá āna dōþ *a few only do this*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 8. Dæt hēr wǽre mycel rīp [MS. rīip] and feá wyrhtan *that a great harvest was here and few workmen*, 1, 29; S. 498. 5. Feá dæt gedȳgaþ *few escape from that*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 6; Rä. 4, 57. Feá worda cwæþ *he said few words*, Beo. Th. 5318; B. 2662. He feára sum beföran gengde *he with a few went before*, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1412. Ealle nemne feáum ānum *all save a few only*, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081. Nales feám sīþum *not a few times*, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818: Andr. Kmbl. 1210; An. 605. v. feáwa.

feá; *adv. Even a little, ever so little;* pārum:—Ne mágon feá gangan *they cannot walk even a little*, Ps. Th. 134, 18.

feágan, to feágenne [feá, gefeá *joy*] *To rejoice;* lætāri, plaudēre:—To feágenne on blisse þeóde dīnre *ad lætandum in lætītia gentis tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 5. Flódas feágaþ oðde hafetiaþ mid handa *flūmina plaudent mānu*, 97, 8.

feaht *fought*, Byrht. Th. 139, 14; By. 254; *p. of* feohtan.

feala; *adj. Many, much;* multum, multa:—Ne spræc ic worda feala *non lŏcūtus sum verbōrum multa*, Ps. Th. 76, 4: 77, 43: 105, 27. On feala wīsan *multis mŏdis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. v. fela.

feala-fōr, feale-fōr, e; *f? A fieldfare?* turdus pilaris?—Fealafōr *torax?* Cot. 174, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feolu-fōr, felde-fare.

feala-hīw, es; *n. A varied colour:*—Feala-hiwes hrægel *pōlymĭta*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Wrt. Voc. 40, 14. v. hiw.

feald *a field*, Ps. Spl. 77, 15: 64, 12. v. feld.

feald, es; *n. A fold, inclosure, field;* septum, āger, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-feald.

-feald, the termination of numerals, as ān-feald *one-fold, single;* twī-feald or twý-feald *two-fold, double;* þreó-feald or þrý-feald *three-fold, treble;* seofon-feald *seven-fold;* manig-feald *manifold.* [*O. Sax.* -fald: *O. Frs.* -fald: *M. H. Ger.* -valt: *O. H. Ger.* -falt: *Goth.* -falþs.]

FEALDAN, ic fealde, dū fealdest, fylst, he fealdeþ, fylt, *pl.* fealdaþ; *p.* feóld, *pl.* feóldon; *pp.* fealden [feald *a fold*] TO FOLD *up, wrap;* plĭcāre:—Gōd scipstýra hǽt fealdan dæt segl *a good pilot gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Ic fealde *plico*; ic feóld *plĭcui* vel *plĭcāvi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50. He feóld his fét uppan his bedd *collēgit pĕdes suos sŭper lectŭlum*, Gen. 49, 32. Fingras feóldon [MS. feóldan] mec *fingers folded me*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rä. 27, 7. Dæt he hine fealde swá swá bōc *that it fold itself like a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. [*Wyc.* folden, falt, *pp. bent, bowed: Chauc.* folden: *Dut.* vouwen: *Ger.* falten: *M. H. Ger.* valten, valden: *O. H. Ger.* faldan: *Goth.* falþan: *Dan.* folde: *Swed.* fälla: *Icel.* falda.] DER. be-fealdan, bi-, ge-, onbe-, ongeán-, tobe-, to-, un-.

fealo, *pl. nom. acc.* fealewe *fallow, pale yellow, dusky*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 1: Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. v. fealo.

fealewe, *yellow;* flāvus, Cot. 81. v. fealo.

fealewian *to grow yellow, ripen, wither as leaves*, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. v. fealwian.

fealga *harrows*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24; *pl. nom. acc. of* fealh.

FEALH; *gen.* fealge; *f. A harrow;* occa:—Fealh *occa*, Cot. 197. Fealga *occas*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 24. [*Ger.* felge: *M. H. Ger.* vëlge, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* fëlga, *f. flexūra, rādius, canthus, occa.*]

fealh *underwent*, Beo. Th. 2405; B. 1200; *p. of* felgan.

feall, e; *f? A trap, pitfall;* decīpula, Lye, Ettm.

FEALLAN, to feallanne; *part.* feallende; ic fealle, dū feallest, fealst, felst, fylst, he fealleþ, fealþ, felþ, fylþ, *pl.* fealla þ; *p.* feól, feóll, *pl.* feóllon; *pp.* feallen; *v. intrans. To* FALL, *fall down, fail;* cādere, decidēre, procidēre, deficēre:—Hī sceolon rađe feallan on grimne grund *they shall fall rapidly into the grim abyss*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526: Beo. Th. 2145; B. 1070: Ps. Th. 87, 4: Rood Kmbl. 85; Kr. 43. Enoch nalles feallan lēt dōm *Enoch let not his power fail*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 3; Gen. 1198. To feallanne *to fall*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 335; Met. 20, 168. Gyf dū feallende to me ge-eádmētst *si cādens adorāvĕris me*, Mt. Bos. 4, 9: Lk. Bos. 10, 18. Heofones steorran beóþ feallende *stellæ cœli ĕrunt decidentes*, Mk. Bos. 13, 25. Đis līf is fælnlic and feallende *this life is transitory and failing*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 16. Ic fealle *cādo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 54. Se rēn fealleþ *the rain falls*, Ps. Th. 71, 6: Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61: Salm. Kmbl. 603; Sal. 301. Se hagol fealþ *the hail falls*, Ex. 9, 19: Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 25. Him on innan felþ muntes mægenstān *a huge mountain-stone falls into it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15. Se đe fylþ uppan đysne stān, he byþ tobrȳsed *qui cecĭdĕrit sŭper lāpĭdem istum, confringētur*, Mt. Bos. 21, 44: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 15; Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. Hīg fealla þ begen on ānne pytt *ambo in fŏveam cādunt*, Mt. Bos. 15, 14, 27: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 21, 22: Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 23; Ph. 74: Salm. Kmbl. 628; Sal. 313: Ps. Th. 57, 7. He on hrusan ne feól *he fell not on the earth*, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772: Fins. Th. 83; Fin. 41: Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 11; Rä. 30, 12. Ic feóll beföran Drihtne *procĭdi ante Dŏminum*, Deut. 9, 18. Feóll Abram astreht to eorþan *cecĭdit Abram prōnus in făciem*, Gen. 17, 3: Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919: Byrht. Th. 135, 16; By. 119: Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920: Ps. Th. 77, 27. Feónda feorh feóllon þicce *the lives of the foes fell thickly*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065: Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042: Byrht. Th. 135, 1; By. 111: Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. Dæt heó feólle *that it fell*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 25. [*Piers P.* fallen: *Wyc.* falle: *Chauc.* falle: *Laym.* falle, fallen, fællen, uallen: *Orm.* fallenn: *O. Sax. Frs.* fallan: *O. Frs.* falla: *Dut.* vallen: *Ger.* fallen: *M. H. Ger.* vallen: *O. H. Ger.* fallan: *Dan.* falde: *Swed. Icel.* falla.] DER. a-fealla, be-, ge-, of-, onbe-, on-, ōþ-, to-.

FEALO, fealu, feale; *def.* se fealwa; *adj.* FALLOW, *pale yellow* or *red coloured as withered grass* or *leaves, dusky, bay?* flāvus, gilvus, fuscus:—Fealo līg feormaþ and fénix byrneþ *the yellow flame consumes and burns the Phœnix*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218: 104 b; Th. 396, 8; Rä. 16, 1. Fealu *busius?* [=*fuscus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81;

Wrt. Voc. 46, 38. Se fealwa holen *the fallow or withered holly leaf*, Exon. 114a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10. Cing ût gewât on fealone [fealene, col. 1] flôd *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 16, col. 2; Ædelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904; B. 1950. Sum fealone wæg steſnan steóreþ *one steers the prow* [*on*] *the dusky wave*, Exon. 79a; Th. 296, 19; Crä. 53. Fleón fealone streám *to escape the dusky stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. Lang is ðeós sîþfæt ofer fealuwne flôd *this journey is long over the dusky flood*, 841; An. 421. Sindon fealwe fôtas *the feet are yellow*, Exon. 60a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311. Ne fealla þ ðær fealwe blóstman *fallow blossoms fall not there*, 57a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74. Fealwe mearas *bay horses*, Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865. Se beorg tohlâd and in forlêt fealewe wægas *the hill opened and let in the dusky waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Meahte æghwylc wegan fealwe linde *each could bear the yellow shields*, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Wineleás guma gesihþ him bifôran fealwe wegas *the friendless mortal sees before him seared ways*, Exon. 77a; Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46: Beo. Th. 1837; B. 916. [*Chauc.* falwe: *Laym.* falwe, *pl.*: *O. Sax.* falu: *Dut.* vaal: *Kil.* vael, vaeluwe: *Ger.* fal, fahl, falb: *M. H. Ger.* val: *O. H. Ger.* falo, falw: *Icel.* fölr *pale, fallow*: *Lat.* pallidus *pale*: *Sansk.* palita *grey*.] DER. æppel-fealo.

fealo *many*, Beo. Th. 5508, note; B. 2757, note. v. fela.

feá-lôg; *adj. Destitute;* destitûtus:—Ne eam ic swá fealôg monna weorudes *I am not so destitute of a host of men*, Exon. 36a; Th. 116, 34; Gû. 217.

fealo-hilte; *adj. Having a yellow or golden handle;* căpŭlo flāvo *vel* aureo instructus:—Feóll to foldan fealohilte swurd *the golden-hilted sword fell to the earth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166.

fealþ *falleth, falls*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

fealu *fallow, pale yellow, dusky*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 81; Wrt. Voc. 46, 38: Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421. v. fealo.

fealu; *gen.* fealuwes, fealwes; *n. Fallow ground, ground ploughed lying fallow after a crop;* nôvāle:—Andlang weges ôþ ðone brôc, ðe scŷt to fealuwes leá *along the way to the brook, which shoots to the field of fallow ground*, Cod. Dipl. 399; A. D. 944; Kmbl. ii. 251, 1. DER. fealo *a yellowish light red, like marly ground recently ploughed*.

fealuwian *to wither*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58. v. fealwian.

fealvor, es; *m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen;* porphyrio = πορφυρίων:—Fealvor *porphyrio*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 17. v. felofor.

fealwa *fallow*, Exon. 114a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10; *def. m. nom. sing. of* fealo.

fealwe *fallow, pale yellow, dusky, bay*, Exon. 57a; Th. 202, 24; Ph. 74: 60a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311: Beo. Th. 1735; B. 865: 1837; B. 916; *nom. acc. pl. of* fealo.

fealwian, fealewian, fealuwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow yellow, ripen, to wither as leaves*; flāvescĕre:—On hærfest hit fealwaþ *in harvest it ripens*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23. His leáf ne fealwiaþ *its leaves shall not wither*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Lytle hwîle leáf beóþ grêne, ðonne hŷ eft fealewiaþ. fealla þ on eorþan *a little while the leaves are green, then they grow yellow again, fall to the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 627; Sal. 313. Fealuwaþ *withers*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11, 58.

feán *joy*, Bd. 1, 25; Whelc. 76, 1; *acc. of* feá.

feánes, -ness, e; *f. Fewness;* paucitas:—Seó feánes nŷdde ðara sacerda ðæt ân bisceop beón sceolde ofer tû fole *paucitas sacerdôtum cōgĕbat ūnum antistĭtem duōbus pōpŭlis præfici*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. v. feáwnes.

fear, es; *m. A bull, an ox;* taurus, bos:—Gif he hrîðeru offrian wille, bringe unwemme fear oddе heáfre *si de bobus vōluĕrit offerre, marem sive fēminam immaculāta offĕret*, Lev. 3, 1. v. fearr.

feára *of a few*, Beo. Th. 2828; B. 1412. v. feá *few*, feáwa.

fearh, færh, ferh, es; *pl.* fearas; *m. A little pig, a* FARROW, *litter;* porcellus:—Fearh *porcellus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 40. Fearas *suilli vel porcelli* vel *nefrendes*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 35; Wrt. Voc. 22, 76.

fearh-hama, an; *m. A little stem;* caulĭcŭlus:—Fearh-hama *caulĭculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 117; Wrt. Voc. 45, 22.

feárlîce *sudden*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 28, MS. A. v. færlîc.

feárlîce; *adv. Suddenly, quickly;* sŭbĭto:—He ôdre fyrde hêt feárlîce abannan *he commanded another army to be quickly summoned*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 6: 1120; Erl. 248, 12. v. færlîce.

fearm, es; *m. A freight, cargo, load;* ōnus nāvis:—Ofer holmes hringc hof seleste fôr mid fearme *the most excellent house* [*the ark*] *sailed over the ocean's orb with its freight*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 7; Gen. 1394. [*Icel.* farmr, *m. a fare, freight, cargo*.]

FEARN, FERN, es; *n. A* FERN; filix:—Fearn *filix*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 10; Wrt. Voc. 31, 21: 67, 45: 79, 64. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman, ðe man *filicem* and ôðrum naman fearn nemneþ *take a root of this plant, which is named* filix, *and by another name fern*, Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 25. Atió ærest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas, and ðæt fearn *draw out first the thorns, and the furze, and the fern*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 5; Met. 12, 3. Ðæt micle fearn *the large fern;* aspidium filix, L. M. I, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 14: Lchdm. i. 380, 19. [*Chauc.* ferne: *Dut.* váren, *n*: *Kil.* væren: *Ger.* farn, farren, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* varm, varn, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* farm, farn, *n*: *Sansk.* parṇa, *n. a leaf, plant, tree*.] DER. eofor-fearn, fen-.

fearn-bed, es; *n. A fern-bed;* filicētum, R. 85, Lye.

Fearn-dûn, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Ferandune: *Brom.* Farandon: fearn *fern*, *dûn a hill*] *Faringdon, Berkshire?* or *Farndon, Northamptonshire?*—Hêr Eádweard cing gefôr on Myrcum æt Fearndûne *in this year* [A. D. 924] *kind Edward died in Mercia at Farndon*, Chr. 924; Th. 198, 1, col. 2, 3.

Fearn-ham, -hamm, es; *m.* FARNHAM, *in Surrey;* lŏci nōmen in agro Surreiensi:—Sió fierd him wiđ gefealht æt Fearnhamme *the army fought against them at Farnham*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26.

fearn-leás, -lês; *adj. Fernless, without fern;* sine filice, Hem. p. 86.

fearoþ-hengest, es; *m.* [fearoþ = faroþ, *q. v.*] *A sea-horse, ship;* mārinus equus, nāvis:—Fearoþhengestas gearwe stôdon *the ships stood ready*, Elen. Kmbl. 452; El. 226.

FEARR, es; *m.* I. *a bull, an ox;* taurus, bos:—Fearr *taurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. He geworhte ânes fearres anlîcnesse of âre *he made an image of a bull with brass*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 29. Fearras fætte ofsettun oddе ymbsâton me *tauri pingues obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13: Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ete ic flæscmettas fearra *mandūcābo carnes taurōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 13: 67, 31: Gen. 32, 15. II. *the Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac;* taurus:—Oðer ðæra tâcna ys gehâten *taurus*, ðæt is fearr *the second of the signs is called* taurus, *that is a bull*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 4; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24. [*Dut.* var, varre, *m*: *Ger.* farre, farr, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* var, varre, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* farri, farro, far, *m*: *Icel.* farri, *m. a bullock*.]

feá-sceaft; *adj. Having few things, poor, naked, destitute;* mĭser, pauper, destitūtus:—Freónda feásceaft *destitute of friends*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 24; Gen. 2100: 114; Th. 149, 23; Gen. 2479: Andr. Kmbl. 2257; An. 1130. Ic feásceaft eom *I am destitute*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 13; Gen. 2175: Beo. Th. 13; B. 7. Feásceaft guma *the miserable man*, Beo. Th. 1950; B. 973: Andr. Kmbl. 3110; An. 1558: Exon. 119b; Th. 459, 5; Hy. 4, 112. Wæs bên getîdad feásceaftum men *the prayer was granted to the poor man*, Beo. Th. 4559; B. 2285; 4775; B. 2393. God eáde mæg afrêfran feásceaftne *God may easily comfort the poor* [*one*], Exon. 10b; Th. 11, 23; Cri. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 733; An. 367. Hwider fundast ðû, feásceaft ides *whither art thou hastening, poor damsel?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 6; Gen. 2269. Nô feásceafte findan meahton æt ðam æðelinge *the poor could not prevail with the prince*, Beo. Th. 4735; B. 2373: Exon. 13a; Th. 23, 13; Cri. 368.

feá-sceaftig; *adj. Poor, destitute;* pauper, destitūtus, mĭser:—Feásceaftig ferþ *poor soul*, Exon. 81b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26.

feasten, es; *n. A fastness, fortress;* mūnīmentum:—Hî on ðam feastene wæron *they were in the fastness*, Chr. 877; Erl. 79, 23. v. fæsten II.

feastlîce; *adv. Firmly, constantly, stoutly;* firmĭter, constanter:—Hî feastlîce fêngon *they stoutly engaged*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 32: 1008; Erl. 141, 17. v. fæstlîce.

FEÁWA, feá; *pl. nom. acc.* feáwe, feáwa, feá; *gen.* feáwena, feáwera, feára; *dat.* feáwum, feáum, feám; *adj.* FEW; pauci:—Feáwa ðara manna mihte beón eardfæste *few of the men could abide in their dwellings* [lit. *could be earth-fast or settled*], Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 10: Deut. 4, 27: Mt. Bos. 9, 37: Lk. Bos. 10, 2. Hit þûhte him feáwa daga *it seemed to him a few* [*of*] *days*, Gen. 29, 20. Feáwe [Spl. feáwa] gewordene hî syndon *pauci facti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 39. Wesan dagas his feáwe [feáwa, Spl. 108, 7] *first dines ejus pauci*, 108, 8. Ða ða hig wæron on gerîme [MS. gehrime] feáwa oddе scortum, feáwoste and eardbegendan oddе inlænde his *when they were few or short in number*, [*yea*] *very few and inhabitants of it* [*Canaan*], Ps. Lamb. 104, 12. Hira feáwa on weg cômon *few of them came in the way*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 9: Deut. 28, 62. Inne on ðæm fæstenne sæton feáwa cirlisce men *a few countrymen sat within the fastness*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 33. Feáwa synt ðe ðone weg findon *pauci sunt qui invēniunt viam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14: Lk. Bos. 13, 23. Feáwa synt gecorene *pauci sunt electi*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16: 22, 14. Drihten, gedô ðæt heora menigo sŷ læsse ðonne ûre feáwena nû is, and tostencte hî geond eorþan libbende of ðis land *Dômine, a pauca de terra dīvide eos in vīta eōrum*, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Ic ðê of Caldêa ceastre alædde, feáwera [MS. feowera] sumne *I led thee, one of a few, from the Chaldeans' city*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; Gen. 2201. Eustatius ætbærst mid feáwum mannum *Eustace escaped with a few men*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 4. Efter feáwum dagum *after a few days*, 1070; Erl. 206, 2. Be dissum feáwum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84a; Th. 316, 11; Mód. 47. Ic ðê feáwe dagas mînra mættra môde secge *paucitātem dĭērum meōrum enuntia mihi*, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Feáwa fixa *paucos piscīculos*, Mt. Bos. 15, 34: Mk. Bos. 8, 7. Feáwa untrume he gehælde *paucos infirmos cūrāvit*, Mk. Bos. 6, 5. Ðû wære getrŷwe ofer feáwa *super pauca fuisti fidēlis*, Mt. Bos. 25, 23. He bið witnod feáwum wîtum *vāpŭlābit paucis plāgis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 48. [*Wyc. Chauc. R. Glouc.* fewe: *Laym.* feue, feuȝe: *Orm.* fæwe: *Dut.* fege, vöge: *O. Sax.* fâh: *O. Frs.* fê: *O. H. Ger.* fôh: *Goth.* faus, faws:

Dan. faa: *Swed.* få: *Icel.* fár: *Lat.* paucus, paulus: *Grk.* παῦρος *few*; παύω *I make to cease.*]

feáwera *of a few*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 30; *gen. pl. of* feáwa.

feáwnes, feáwes, -ness, e; *f.* FEWNESS; paucitas:—Ða feáwnesse oððe gehwædnesse dagena mínra cýþ me *paucitátem diérum meórum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 24.

FEAX, fex, es; *n. Hair of the head, the locks*; cæsáries, cóma, cápillus:—Nimeþ dæt feax to *the hair* on, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 20: L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 156, 7. Ne feax ne fel *neither hair nor skin*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 18; Dan. 438. Feax *cæsáries*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 53. Liegaþ æfter lande loccas todrifene, fex on foldan *throughout the land lie my driven locks, hair upon the ground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2853; An. 1429. God torfl‡eþ feaxes scadan, de hér on scyldum swærum eodon *Deus conquassábit vérticem cápilli perambulántium in delictis suis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21: 68, 4. Böcstafa brego bregdeþ feónd be dam feaxe *the prince of letters shall draw the fiend by his hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 201; Sal. 100: Bco. Th. 3298; B. 1647. Wið fealleudum feaxe *for falling hair*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 11; Lchdm. i. 344, 18. Mid hyre heáfdes feaxe *cápillis cápitis sui*, Lk. Bos. 7, 38. Swát ædrum sprong forþ under fexe *blood strang forth from the veins under his hair*, Bco. Th. 5926; B. 2967. Æled lætaþ on dæs feóndes feax *they shall let fire upon the fiend's hair*, Salm. Kmbl. 261; Sal. 130: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. He hæfde blæc feax *he had black hair*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. [*Laym.* uæx: *O. Sax.* fahs, *n.*: *O. Frs.* fax: *M. H. Ger.* vahs, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* fahs, *n. cæsaries, cóma*: *Icel.* fax, *n. a mane.*] DER. blanden-feax, blonden-, gamol-, un-, up-, won-, wunden-.

feax-clǽþ, es; *m. A head-cloth, hair-band, fillet*; fascia crīnālis, Cot. 93.

feaxe; *adj. Having hair*; cómatus. DER. ge-feaxe.

feax-eacas, -eacon? *Hair hanging down the forehead, forelocks*; antiæ frontis, sive a fronte dependentes, Cot. 6, Som. Ben. Lye.

feaxede, fexede; *adj. Having long hair, long-haired*; cómatus:—Sume men cwedaþ dæt cométa sie feaxede [fexede, Th. 162, 9. col. 2, 3; 163, 10] steorra, forðæm dær stent lang leóma of. hwilum on ane healfe, hwilum on ælce healfe *some men say that a comet is a long-haired star, because there stands a long ray from it, sometimes on one side, sometimes on each side*, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9–14, col. 1. DER. ge-feaxode, -fexode, síd-feaxede.

feax-fang, es; *m. A taking hold by the hair*; cómæ prehensio:—Gif feax-fang geweorþ *if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3; Wilk. 5, 1.

feax-feallung, e; *f. Falling off* or *loss of the hair, the mange*; crinium amissio, alópécia = ἀλωπεκία:—Feaxfeallung *alópécia*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 56; Wrt. Voc. 19, 58.

feax-gerǽdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gerǽdian *to make ready*] *To dress* or *trim the hair*; crines compónere, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-hār; *adj. Hoary-haired*; cómam cánam hábens:—Ic wæs feaxhār *I was hoary-haired*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 13; Rä. 73, 1.

feax-nǽdel, e; *f. A hair-needle, curling-iron, crisping-pin*; cálámistrum, ácus crínibus intorquendis sive crispandis adhíbita:—Feaxnædel *cálámistrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 101; Wrt. Voc. 17, 4.

feax-net, -nett, es; *n. A hair-net, net-work cap for confining the hair*; réticulum cápillis continendis, rícula:—Feaxnet *réticúlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 89; Wrt. Voc. 16, 59: *rígula* [=*rícula*, Car. Ains.], Som. 55, 96; Wrt. Voc. 16, 66.

feax-preón, es; *m. A hair-pin*; discríminále:—Uplegene *vel* feax-preónas *discrímináli*a, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 55, 99; Wrt. Voc. 17, 2.

feax-sceacga, an; *m. A bush of hair*; cæsáries, crínium fascículus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feax-sceaged; *part. Having hair, hairy*; cómátus, Cot. 54.

feber-ádl, e; *f. A fever-disease, fever*; febris:—Forleórt ða of feberádlum *dimísit eam febris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 15. v. fefer-ádl.

febrig; *adj. Feverish*; febrícúlósus:—Gif he sý febrig *if he be feverish*, Herb. 1, 28; Lchdm. i. 78, 26.

Februarius, i; *m. Lat. February*; nómen mensis:—Sígeþ Februarius *February approaches*, Menol. Fox 35; Men. 18. v. Sol-mónaþ.

fec, es; *n. A space, portion of time*; spátium, tempúris intervallum:—Æfter litlum fece *after a little time*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 4. v. fæc.

FECCAN, feccean, fæccan; *p.* feahte, fehte; *pp.* feaht, feht *To* FETCH, *bring to, draw*; addúcére, tollére, afferre, haurire:—Dæt he sceolde hine feccan *that he should fetch him*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 43: Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 10: Gen. 27, 42, 45: Ex. 2, 5. Com ān wíf wæter feccan *vénit múlier haurire áquam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 7, 15. He his dóhter læt feccan *he caused his daughter to be fetched*, Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 35. Ic fecce wæter *afféram paxillum áquæ*, Gen. 18, 4. Hig feccaþ dine sáwle fram dé *they will fetch away thy soul from thee*, Lk. Bos. 12, 20. Ðás menn dé feccaþ *these men fetch thee*, Num. 22, 20. Gif preóst crisman ne fecce [fæcce MS. B.] *if a priest fetch not the chrism*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 11. Se de ys uppan hys húse, ne gá he nyðer dæt he ænig þing on his húse fecce *qui in tecto, non descendat tollére aliquid de dómo sua*, Mt. Bos. 24, 17: L. Edg. C. 67; Th. ii. 258, 20. Dæt gé disne eówerne bróður feccon *that ye fetch this your brother*, Gen. 42, 34. [*Laym.* fæchen: *Orm.* fecchenn: *O. Frs.* faka *to prepare, make ready.*] DER. a-feccan, ge-.

fecele *a torch*. Som. Ben. Lye. v. fæcele, þæcele.

fecgan; *p.* feah *To seize*; rápére. DER. æt-fecgan, ge-.

FEDAN; *part.* fédende; he fédeþ, fét, fétt; *p.* ic, he fédde, ðú féddest, *pl.* féddon; *pp.* féded, fédd. **I.** *to* FEED, *nourish, support, sustain, bring up, educate*; pascére, cibáre, nutríre, enutríre, sustentáre, edúcáre:—Mægen mon sceal mid mete fédan *a man must feed strength with meat*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 22; Gn. Ex. 115. Wá eácnendum and fédendum on dám dagum *væ autem prægnantibus. et nutrientibus in illis diébus*, Mt. Bos. 24, 19: Lk. Bos. 21, 23. Ðú us fédest teára hláfe *cibábis nos páne lacrýmórum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Se deópa seáþ dreórge fédeþ *the deep pit feedeth the dreary*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 25; Cri. 1545; 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gú. 245. He dé féded *ipse te enutriet*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Eówer heofonlíca fæder hig fét *páter vester cælestis pascit illa*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Se milda Metod fét eall dætte gróweþ wæstmas on weorolde *the merciful Creator nourishes all fruits which grow in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 139; Met. 29, 70. He fétt da de þurh dæddbóte him to búgaþ *he feeds those who turn to him by repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 29. He me well fétt *me béne pascit*, Coll Monast. Th. 22, 33: 30, 27. Mægeþ and mægas fédaþ hine tægre *lasses and lads feed him kindly*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 9; Rä. 51, 8. God, ðú de me féddest fram cildháde óþ disne dæg *Deus, qui pascit me ab adolescéntia mea in præsentem diem*, Gen. 48, 15. Mec seó friþe mæg fédde *the kind woman fed me*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 23; Rä. 10, 9. He fédde hig *sustentávit eos*, Gen. 47, 17. He fédde me *edúcávit me*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. We dé féddon *pávimus te*, Mt. Bos. 25, 37. Féd freólíce feora wócre *feed freely the living progeny*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342. Gif he nát hwá hine cwicne féde *if he knows not who may feed him living*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 21; Gn. Ex. 114. Ðú bist féded on wélum his *pascéris in divítiis ejus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 3: Ps. Th. 130, 4. Fédd beón *pastus esse, pasci*, R. Conc. 10. **II.** *to bring forth, produce*; gignére, produ̇cére:—Wæstmas féddan *to bring forth fruits*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 8; Gen. 960. Cucra wuhta, dara de lyft and flód lédaþ and fédaþ *of living things, which air and flood train and bring forth*, 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Ides eaforan fédde *a female brought forth off-spring*, 50; Th. 64, 23; Gen. 1054. Dá wearþ eafora féded *then was an heir brought forth*, 58; Th. 70, 27; Gen. 1159: 82; Th. 103, 3; Gen. 1712. [*Wyc. Chauc.* fede: *Piers P.* feden: *Laym.* feden, ueden: *Orm.* fedenn: *Scot.* fede: *Plat.* voden, vöden, föden, füden: *O. Sax.* fôdjan, fuodjan: *Frs.* fieden: *O. Frs.* foda, feda: *Dut.* voeden: *Ger.* füttern: *M. H. Ger.* vuoten, vüeten: *O. H. Ger.* fuotjan: *Goth.* fodyan: *Dan.* föde: *Swed.* föda: *Icel.* fæða: *Lat.* pascére: *Grk.* πατέομαι *to eat*: *Sansk.* pitu, *m. nourishing food.*] DER. a-fédan, ge-.

fédels, es; *m. A fatling*; altílis:—Fédels *altíle*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 95; Wrt. Voc. 23, 51: *altílis*, 114; Som. 80, 7; Wrt. Voc. 60, 43.

feder *a father*, Chr. 1052; Th. 319, 17: Hy. 8, 8; Hy. Gru. ii. 290, 8: 8, 43; Hy. Gru. ii. 291, 43. v. fæder.

federa, fedra. an; *m. An uncle, a father's brother*; patruus:—Se wæs Ælfríces sunu Æðwines federan *he was the son of Ælfric, Edwin's uncle*, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 25: 737; Erl. 47, 24. Éadwines fedran sunu *Edwin's uncle's son*, Chr. 643; Erl. 27, 19. v. fædera.

fédesl, es; *m.*? e; *f.*? *A feeder. provider*; obsónátor:—Cyninges fédesl xx scillinga forgelde *let the king's feeder be paid for with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 12; Th. i. 6, 8.

féding, e; *f. A feeding*; pastio:—Seó féding ðara seeápa *the feeding of the sheep*, Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 10 b, 11. v. fédan *to feed.*

fédnes, -ness, e; *f. Nourishment*; nutrimentum:—On listfullnysse ðæt hiþ synne fédnes *in delectatióne sit peccáti nutrimentum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25.

FEFER, fefor, es; *m. A* FEVER; febris:—Se fefer hine forlét *relíquit eum febris*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52. Gif him fefer derige *if fever vex him*, Herb. 46, 2; Lchdm. i. 148, 19. Se fefor *the fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. Ær hym dæs feferes wéne *before he expects the fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Wid fefre *for fever*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134. 14, 27. Wid done cólan fefor *against cold fever*, Herb. 138, 2; Lchdm. i. 256, 10. Ða feforas beóþ fram anýdde *the fevers will be forced away*, 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13. On mycelum feferum *magnis febribus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 38. Wid ða stíðustan feferas, genim ðas sylfan wyrte and gedrige hý *for the strongest fevers, take this same herb and dry it*, Herb. 20, 3; Lchdm. i. 114, 16: 38, 2; Lchdm. i. 138, 3. Ælces dæges fefer *an every day* or *quotidian fever*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 24. Þriddan dæges fefer *a tertian fever*, 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 21. Feórþan dæges fefer *a quartan fever*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5. [*Piers P.* feveres, *pl.*: *Chauc.* fevere: *Plat.* fever, *n.*: *Ger.* fieber, *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* vieber, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* fiebar, *n.*: *Dan.* feber, *m. f.*: *Swed.* feber, *m.*: *Lat.* febris, *f.*]

fefer-ádl, fefor-ádl, e; *f.* [ádl *a disease*] *Fever-disease, fever*; febris:—Heó wæs swenced mid hæto and mid bryne feferádle *she had been afflicted with the heat and burning of a fever*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 28. Wid fefer-

ādle *for fever disease*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 13. Sleá ðé Drihten mid ☩ feferādle and mid cile *percūtiat te Dóminus febri et frigóre*, Deut. 28, 22.

fefer-fuge, an; *f. The herb feverfew;* febrifūgia :—Feferfuge *febrifugia*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 89; Wrt. Voc. 30, 39: Herb. 36; Lchdm. i. 134, 15. Genim feferfugean blóstman *take blossoms of feverfew*, Lchdm. i. 374, 3.

fefer-seóc; *adj. Fever-sick, feverish;* febricitans, Cot. 88.

fefor *a fever*, Mt. Bos. 8, 15. v. fefer.

fefor-ādl *fever-disease, fever*, Deut. 28, 22. v. fefer-ādl.

FĒGAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join, bind, unite, fix;* jungēre, pangēre :—Heó fēgeþ mec on fæsten *she binds me in a fastness*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 22; Rä. 26, 9. Freóndscipe fēgþ *it unites friendship*, Somn. 128; Lchdm. iii. 206, 4. Hió me on nearo fēgde *she fixed me in a strait*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 12; Rä. 62, 6. [*Laym.* fiede *wrote: Orm.* fe3est *joinest*; fe3ed, *pp. composed: Plat.* fūgen: *O. Sax.* fōgian: *Frs.* fuwgjen: *O. Frs.* foga: *Dut.* voegen: *Ger.* fügen: *M. H. Ger.* vüegen: *O. H. Ger.* fuogjan, fuogan: *Dan.* føie: *Swed.* foga: *Lat.* pāciscor *to make a contract: Grk.* πήγνυμι *to join, fasten: Sansk.* paś *to bind.*] DER. ge-fēgan, up-fēgean.

fēger, fegr *fair;* pulcher, Solil. præf. v. fæger.

fegere *fairly, beautifully*, Hy. 8, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 43. v. fægere.

fēging, e; *f. A conjunction;* conjunctio :—Gepēoðnes oððe fēging is conjunctio *a joining is a conjunction*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47, MS. D.

fēhan, ðū fēhst, he fēhþ *to take, seize;* captāre, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16: Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rä. 28, 9. v. afēhþ, fōn.

FEL, felo, fæle; *adj.* FELL, *cruel, savage;* crūdēlis, sævus. [*Wyc.* fel, felli *crafty: Piers P.* fell *fierce: Chauc.* felle *strong, fierce: Laym.* felle, *pl. cruel: Scot.* fell *keen, hot, acute: O. Frs.* fal: *Dut. Kil.* fel *violent: O. Fr.* fel *cruel, wicked: Ital.* fello *wicked: Ir.* feal *bad, naughty, evil.*] DER. æl-fæle, eal-felo, wæl-fel.

FEL, FELL, es; *n. A* FELL, *skin, hide;* pellis, cōrium, cūtis :—Fel *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 11: 86, 37: 283, 33. Næs hyre feax ne fel fȳre gemǣled *neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 1; Jul. 591. Fell *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Felles ne rēcceþ *he cares not for my skin*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 12; Rä. 76, 5. Dæt celf hīg bærndon būtan dǣre wīcstōwe mid felle and mid flǣsce *vitúlum cum pelle et carnibus crémans extra castra*, Lev. 8, 17. Hie blōd and fel þēgon *they ate the blood and skin*, Andr. Kmbl. 46; An. 23: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 37. Dæs cealfes flǣsc and fell and gōr ðū bærnst ūte būton fyrdwīcon *carnes vitúli et córium et fimum combúres fóris extra castra*, Ex. 29, 14. Fell hongedon on seles wæge *the skins hung on the wall of the room*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 15; Rä. 14, 3. Dæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum *the tribute is in skins of animals*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 33: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29: Gen. 27, 16. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fīftyne mearþes fell *the richest must pay fifteen skins of the marten*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 36. Sió wæs orþoncum gegyrwed dracan fellum *it was cunningly prepared with dragon's skins*, Beo. Th. 4183; B. 2088. [*Wyc. Piers P.* fel: *Chauc. Orm.* fell: *O. Sax.* fel, *n: Frs. O. Frs.* fel, *n: Dut.* vel, *n: Ger.* fell, *n: M. H. Ger.* vël, *n: O. H. Ger.* fel, *n: Goth.* fill, *n: Icel.* fell, *n: Lat.* pellis, *f. a skin, hide: Grk.* πέλλα, *f. a hide, leather.*]

FELA, fæla, feala, feola; *adj. indecl.* I. with *gen. Many, much;* multum, multa :—Nis nū fela folca *there is not now much people*; multum pūpūlōrum, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 8; Fä. 67. Nāh ic fela goldes *I have not much gold;* multum auri, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 14; Hy. 4, 100. Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes *much shall abide of loved and loathed*, Beo. Th. 2125; B. 1060. Fela meoringa *many obstacles;* multa impēdimentōrum, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. Fela is dæra þinga *many a one is there of the things*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 10. Fela swylces *much of the same*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. II. *many things, much, very;* multa, multum, in primis, cum maxīme :—Fela ðū dīdest *multa fecísti*, Ps. Spl. 39, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 31, 13. Hie fela wiston *they knew many things;* multa, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Fela ic hæbbe gefrǣge *I have heard much multa passa sum hódie*, Mt. Bos. 27, 19. Fela fricgende *inquiring much*, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106. Hū fela *how many;* quam multa, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. Hē ongan hī fela lǣran *cæpit illos docēre multa*, Mk. Bos. 6, 34. III. *so many . . . as;* tot . . . quot :—Ic ne mæg swā fela [gefōn], swā fela swā ic mæg gesyllan *non possum tot cápere, quot possum vendēre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 27. [*Wyc.* fele, feel: *Piers P. Chauc.* fele: *Laym.* fele, feole, vele, uæle: *Orm.* fele: *Scot.* feil, fiel: *Plat.* veel: *O. Sax.* filu, filo: *Frs.* foll, full: *O. Frs.* fel, ful: *Dut.* veel: *Ger.* viel: *M. H. Ger.* vil: *O. H. Ger.* filo, filu: *Goth.* filu: *Icel.* fjöl-, used only as a prefix, *much: Lat.* plus: *Grk.* πολύς: *Sansk.* puru, pulu *much, many.*] DER. eal-fela, efen-, em-.

fela-fēcne; *adj. Very crafty;* multidōlōsus :—Wineleás mon genimeþ him wulfas to geēran felafæcne *a friendless man takes wolves for his comrades very crafty animals*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 26; Gn. Ex. 148.

fela-feald; *adj. Manifold;* multiplex :—Dōmas ðīne synd neowelnys micellu oððe felafeald *júdicia tua sunt abyssus multa*, Ps. Spl. 35, 6.

fela-frēcne; *adj. Very wild* or *savage;* valde fērox :—Úr biþ fela-frēcne deór *a wild bull is a very savage beast*, Runic pm. 2; Kmbl. 339, 9; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 3.

fela-geómor; *adj. Very sad;* valde tristis :—Gewāt him se gōda, felageómor *the good [king] departed, very sad*, Beo. Th. 5892; B. 2950.

fela-geong; *adj. Very young;* valde jūvēnilis :—He sægde felageongum *he said to the very young [man]*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 15; Fä. 53.

fela-geonge; *adj. Having travelled much;* valde peregrīnātus :—Wilt ðū fricgan felageongne ymb forþgesceaft *wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3.

fela-hrōr; *adj. Very strenuous;* valde strēnuus :—Him Scyld gewāt felahrōr *Scyld departed very strenuous*, Beo. Th. 53; B. 27.

fela-leóf; *adj. Much-beloved;* valde cārus :—Sceal ic nȳnes felaleófan fǣhþu dreógan *I must endure enmities for my much-loved [friend]*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 6; Kl. 26.

fela-meahtig; *adj. Much mighty;* valde pōtens :—Felameahtig God *the much mighty God*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 10; Gn. Ex. 76. Bletsien ðec fiscas and fuglas, felameahtigne *may fishes and birds bless thee, much mighty!* 55 a; Th. 194, 17; Az. 140: Th. 195, 14; Az. 156.

fela-mōdig; *adj. Very daring;* fortissimus :—Men fram dæm holmclife hafelan bǣron felamōdigra *the men bore from the shore the heads of the very bold*, Beo. Th. 3278; B. 1637.

felan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǣlon; *pp.* folen *To stick, adhere;* hærēre :—Dæt ic in ne fele *ut non inhæream*, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. v. feolan.

FELAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. gen. To* FEEL, *perceive, touch;* sentīre, tangēre :—Heó fēleþ mīnes gemōtes *she perceives my meeting*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 23; Rä. 26, 9. Hī dæs fēlaþ *they feel it*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 16; Rä. 7, 8. [*Wyc.* felen, feele: *Chauc.* fele: *Plat.* fōlen: *O. Sax.* gi-fōlian: *Frs.* fielen: *O. Frs.* fēla: *Dut.* voelen: *Ger.* fühlen: *M. H. Ger.* vüelen: *O. H. Ger.* fuolјan, fuolēn: *Dan.* føle.] DER. ge-fēlan.

fela-sinnig; *adj. Very sinful;* valde facinōrōsus :—Dǣr ðū findan miht felasinnigne secg *where thou mayest find the very sinful man*, Beo. Th. 2762; B. 1379.

fela-speeol; *adj. Speaking much, loquacious;* magniloquus, lōquax :—Mæden felaspeeol *a loquacious maiden*, Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 26. Tostencþ Drihten tungan ða felaspecolan *disperdat Dóminus linguam magnilóquam*, Ps. Spl. 11, 3.

fela-specolnys, -nyss, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity;* lōquācitas, Scint. 54.

fela-wlonc; *adj. Very stately;* valde magnīfícus :—Mec brȳd triedeþ, felawlonc, fōtum *the bride treads me, very proud, with her feet*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 28; Rä. 13, 7.

fel-cyrf, e; *f?* [fel *skin,* cyrf *a cutting off*] *The foreskin;* præpūtium, Cot. 217.

FELD, feald; *gen.* es; *dat.* a, e; *m. A* FIELD, *pasture, plain, an open country;* campus, campestria :—Se æðela feld wrīdaþ under wolcnum *the noble field flourishes under the skies*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 16; Ph. 26. Feld *campus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 48. Weaxaþ hraðe feldes blōstman *the flowers of the field quickly grow*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 19; Met. 6, 10. On felda ðam ðe deórmōde Dīran hēton *in the field which the brave men call Dura*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 13; Dan. 170: Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 241. He sette fōretācn his on felda Taneos *pósuit prōdígia sua in campo Taneos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 48. On ðam felde *upon the plain*, Salm. Kmbl. 427; Sal. 214. Hie gesōhton Sennera feld *they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 23; Gen. 1668: 205; Th. 253, 27; Dan. 602. Hīg fundon ānne feld *invēnérunt campum*, Gen. 11, 2. Habbaþ feldas eác fægere blisse *gaudébunt campi*, Ps. Th. 95, 12: Ps. Lamb. 103, 8. On Moabes feldum *in campestribus Moab*, Deut. 34, 8. On fealda *in campo*, Ps. Spl. 77, 15. Fealdas ðīne beóþ gefylled of genihtsumnysse *campi tui replébuntur ubertáte*, 64, 12. [*Piers P.* felde: *Wyc.* feld, felde, feeld: *Chauc. R. Glouc.* feld: *Laym.* feld, ueld, feold, uald: *Orm.* feld: *O. Sax.* feld, *m: Frs.* fjild: *O. Frs.* feld, field: *Dut.* veld, *n: Ger.* feld, *n: M. H. Ger.* velt, *n: O. H. Ger.* felt, *n: Dan.* fælled, *m. f: Swed.* fält, *n: Icel.* fold, *f.*] DER. here-feld, sun-, wæl-, wudu-.

feld-beó; *f. A field-bee, locust;* ăpis campestris, attăcus = *ἄτταλός* :—Feld-beó *adticus* [= *attácus*], Wrt. Voc. 281, 38.

feld-ciric, e; *f.* -circe, an; *f. A field-church, country church;* campestris ecclēsia :—Feldcirice griþbryce is, ðær legerstōw ne sig, mid þrittigum scillingum *the 'grith-bryce' of a field-church, where there is no burial-place, is thirty shillings*, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Æt feldcircan *for a field-church*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 3.

felde *felled*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rä. 38, 4; *p. of* fellan.

felde-fare, an; *f? A* FIELD-FARE? turdus pilāris?—Clodhamer *vel* feldefare *a field-fare;* scorellus? [turdus pilāris? Lin.], Wrt. Voc. 63, 27.

feld-elfen, e; *f. A wood fairy* or *nymph;* hāmādryas = *ἁμαδρυάς* :—Feld-elfen *moides?* Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 109; Wrt. Voc. 60, 16.

feld-gangende, -gongende; *part. Field-going, moving over a plain;* campum peragrans :—Feldgangende feoh *pécus campum peragrans*, Soul Kmbl. 161; Sael. 81: Salm. Kmbl. 45; Sal. 23. Feldgongende feoh *cattle traversing the field*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 25; Seel. 81, note: Salm. Kmbl. 309; Sal. 154.

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feld-hryðer, es; *n. A field ox* or *heifer*; campestris bos sive vitulus, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.

feld-hūs, es; *n. A field-house, tent;* tentōrium, tabernāculum :—Feldhūsa mæst *greatest of tents*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum *the sailors spread [themselves] amongst the hills with their tents*, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133; Cd. 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223.

feld-land, es; *n. Field-land, a plain;* plānities. It is opposed to dūn-land *hilly land* :—Faraþ to Amorrēa dūne and to ōðrum feld-landum and dūn-landum and to unhēheran landum *vēnite ad montem Amorrhæōrum et ad cētera campestria atque montāna et humilióra lōca*, Deut. 1, 7: 11, 30.

feldlic; *adj. Fieldlike, country, rural;* campester :—Feldlīc *campester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. On feldlīcre stōwe *in lōco campestri*, Lk. Bos. 6, 17. On feldlīcum wunungum *in campestribus habitāculis*, Jos. 10, 40.

feld-mædere, an; *f.* [mædere, mæddere *madder*] *Field-madder, rosemary;* rosmārīnum :—Feldmædere *rosmārīnum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 34; Wrt. Voc. 68, 49.

feld-minte, an; *f. Field* or *wild mint;* silvestris menta, mentastrum :—Feldminte *mentarium?* [=*mentastrum*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 3; Wrt. Voc. 69, 18.

feld-more, an; *f:* -moru, e; *f.* [more *a root*] *A parsnip, carrot;* pastināca :—Feldmore *parsnip*, L. M. 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 21. Feldmore [MS. -mora] *pastināca*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 32; Wrt. Voc. 31, 42. Nim feldmoran sǽd *take seed of parsnip*, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 3. Wyrtdrenc of feldmoran sele drincan *give to drink a herb-drink of parsnip*, L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 122, 15. Dō on eala feldmoran *put parsnip in ale*, 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 5: 3, 32; Lchdm. ii. 326, 17: iii. 22, 18. Herba pastināca silvātica, dæt is feldmoru *the herb pastināca silvātica, that is parsnip*, Herb. cont. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 32, 25. Feldmoru bið cenned on sandigum stōwum and on beorgum *parsnip is produced on sandy places and on hills*, Herb. 82, 1; Lchdm. i. 186, 3: L. M. 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 26. Feldmore nīdeweard *the nether part of parsnip*, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

feld-oxa, an; *f. A field* or *pasture ox;* pascuālis bos :—Feldoxan *pascuāles bōves*, Hymn. in Dedic. Eccles.

feld-rude, an; *f. Wild rue;* silvestris rūta, Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 325.

feld-swam, -swamm, es; *m. A field mushroom, toadstool;* fungus, Cot. 87.

feld-swop *bradigaco?* Cot. 25, Lye. Feld-uuop *bradigabo?* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154, 72.

feld-wēsten, es; *n. A field waste* or *desert;* campestris solitūdo :—Begeondan Iordane on ðam feldwēstene wið ða reádan sǽ *trans Iordanem in solitūdine campestri contra māre rubrum*, Deut. 1, 1.

feld-wurma *the plant wild marjoram.* v. felt-wurma.

feld-wyrt, e; *f. Field-wort, gentian;* gentiāna :—Feldwyrt *gentiāna*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 7. Herba gentiāna, dæt ys feldwyrt *the herb gentiāna, that is, field-wort*, Herb. cont. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 12, 16. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man gentiānam, and ōðrum naman feldwyrt nemneþ, heó bið cenned on dūnum *this herb, which is called gentian, and by another name field-wort, is produced on downs*, Herb. 17, 1; Lchdm. i. 110, 2.

fēle-ferþ? [fēle=fela *many?*] *A kind of worm under blocks having many feet*, Som; vermicūla quædam multipēda, Lye :—Feleferþ *centumpellio*, forte *centupēda*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 86; Wrt. Voc. 22, 4.

fēle-leás; *adj.* [fēlan *to feel*] *Devoid of feeling;* insensilis :—Bið his līf scæcen and he fēleleás *his life is departed and he devoid of feeling*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 26; Vy. 40.

FELG, e; *f:* felge, an; *f. A* FELLY, *part of the circumference of a wheel;* canthus=*καν̄θός*, absis rōtæ :—Æl̄ces spācan bið ōðer ende fæst on dære nafe, ōðer on dære felge *one end of every spoke is fixed in the nave, the other in the felly*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 3, 7, 10. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan *the fellies depend on the spokes*, 222, 13, 19, 21, 27. Neár ðām felgum *nearer to the fellies*, 222, 11. Felge [MS. felga] *canthus*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 21. Dæt hweól hwerfþ ymbūton, and sió nafa, nēhst dære eaxe, sió færþ micle fæstlīcor and orsorglīcor ðonne ða felgan dōn *the wheel turns round, and the nave, being nearest to the axle-tree, goes much more firmly and more securely than the fellies do*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 30. [*Wyc.* felijs, felys *fellies: Plat.* falge, felge, *f: Dut.* velg, *f: Ger.* felge, *f: M. H. Ger.* vëlge, *f: O. H. Ger.* felga, *f: Dan.* fælge, *m. f.*]

felgan, ic felge, ðū filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ, *pl.* felgaþ; *p.* fealg, fealh, *pl.* fulgon; *pp.* folgen *To stick to, betake oneself to, go* or *come under, below* or *beneath anything, to go into, enter a place, to undergo;* inhærēre, sūbīre, inīre, intrāre :—Oþ he on fleáme fealh *until he betook himself to flight*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 42. Hý ymb ða geatu feohtende wǽron oþ hý ðǽrinne fulgon *they were fighting about the gates until they entered therein*, Chr. 755; Th. 87, 3, col. 1. Siddan inne fealh Grendles mōdor *when Grendel's mother came in*, Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. He searonīþas fealh Eormenrīces *he underwent the guilefulness of Ermanric*, 2405; B. 1200. [*O. Sax.* bi-felhan *trūdere, mandūre, condēre: Frs.* be-feljen: *O. Frs.* bifella: *Dut.* be-velen: *Ger.* be-fehlen *mandāre: M. H. Ger.* be-vëlhen *condēre, mandāre: O. H. Ger.* felahan, felhan *condēre: Goth.* filhan *to hide, bury: Icel.* fela: *Lat.* se-pēlire *to hide, bury.*] DER. æt-felgan, be-, bi-, ge-, wid-. v. felan, feolan.

feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To follow;* sēqui :—Uton gán and feligean fremdum godum *eāmus et sēquāmur deos aliēnos*, Deut. 13, 2. v. fylgean.

fell, es; *n. A fell, skin;* pellis :—Fell *pellis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. 71, 18. Cealfes fell *vitūli cōrium*, Ex. 29, 14. v. fel *a skin.*

fell, es; *m. Ruin, death;* lapsus, ruina :—Ðēh ðe fell curen synnigra cynn *though the race of sinners chose death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. v. fyll.

fell; *adj. Fell, cruel, severe;* crūdēlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fel; *adj.*

fellan, fyllan; ic felle, ðū felest, felst, he feleþ, felþ, *pl.* fellaþ; *p.* felde, *pl.* feldon; *pp.* felled; *v. trans. To cause to fall, to fell, cut* or *throw down, strip off, destroy;* cædere, sternēre, projicēre, abjicēre, dejicēre, destruēre :—Gefēred ðǽr hit felde *borne where it was thrown down*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 11; Rä. 38, 4. DER. a-fellan, be-. v. fyllan, feallan.

fellen; *adj.* [fel *skin*] *Made of skins;* pelliceus :—Fellen gyrdel wæs ymbe his lendenu *erat zōna pellicea circa lumbos ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 6. God worhte Adame and his wīfe fellene reáf and gescrīdde hī *fecit Deus Adam et uxōri ejus tunicas pelliceas et induit eos*, Gen. 3, 21. Fellen hæt *a hat made of skin, a felt hat;* gālērus *vel* pileus, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26.

felle-wære, es; *n. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* epilepsia=*ἐπιλη̄ψία* :—Dæt deáh wið fellewærce *it is good for epilepsy*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 8. v. fylle-wærc.

fel-nys, -nyss, e; *f. Cruelty, fierceness;* crūdēlitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fēlnyss, e; *f.* [fēlan *to feel*] *Feeling;* sensus :—Gærs and treówa lybbaþ būtan fēlnysse . . . nýtenu lybbaþ and habbaþ fēlnysse būtan gesceáde *grass and trees live without feeling . . . beasts live and have feeling without reason*, Homl. Th. i. 302, 15, 16. DER. ge-fēlniss.

felo; *adj. Fell, baleful;* perniciosus. DER. eal-felo. v. fæle, fel; *adj.*

felofor, fealvor, es; *m. A species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen;* porphyrio=*πορφυρίων* :—Felofor *porphȳrio*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 36.

felsan *to recompense;* expiāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

FELT, es; *m?* FELT; pannus *vel* lāna coactilis, impilia, Som. Ben. Lye :—Felt *centrum?* vel *filtrum?* Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 59; Wrt. Voc. 23, 20. [*Plat.* filt, *m: Dut.* vilt, *n: Ger.* filz *m. n. carded wool, felt: M. H. Ger.* vilz, *m. felt: O. H. Ger.* filz, *m: Dan.* filt, *m. f: Swed.* filt, *m.*]

felþ *falls*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 30; Met. 5, 15; 3*rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

fel-tūn, es; *m. An enclosed place, garden, privy, dunghill;* secessus, latrina, sterquilīnium :—Se wīsdōm and ōðre cræftas licgaþ forsewene swā swā meox under feltūne *wisdom and other virtues lie despised like dirt on a dunghill*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11. In feltūn *in secessu*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 17: Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. In feltūne oðde mixen *in sterquilīnium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 35.

felt-wurma, an; *m.* [felt=feld?] *The plant wild marjoram;* origānum, Som. Ben. Lye: Lchdm. Glos. vol. iii. p. 349, col. 2, 32.

felt-wyrt, e; *f. The plant mullein;* verbascum thapsus, Lin :—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man verbascum, and ōðrum naman feltwyrt nemneþ, bið cenned on sandigum stōwum and on myxenum *this plant, which is named verbascum, and by another name mullein, is produced in sandy places and on dunghills*, Herb. 73, 1; Lchdm. i. 174, 19–21. Feltwyrt *avadonia?* Wrt. Voc. 79, 5.

fémne, an; *f. A virgin, young woman;* virgo :—Fémne sceal hire freónd gesēcan *the virgin shall seek her friend*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44. v. fæmne.

FEN, fenn, fæn, fænn, es; *n. m. A* FEN, *marsh, mud, dirt;* pālus, lūtum, limus, sordes :—Ic fúlre eom ðonne dis fen swearte *I am fouler than this swart fen*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 33; Rä. 41, 31. Fenn *lūtum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 6: *limus, lūtum*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 61; Wrt. Voc. 37, 48. Þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian *the spectre shall dwell in the fen*, Menol. Fox 545; Gn. C. 42: Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295. Se ðe mōras heóld, fen and fæsten *who held the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 208; B. 104. Hió wyrcþ dæt fenn ðe man hāteþ Meotedise *it forms the fen which is called Mæotis*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 19. He underfēhþ dæt fenn dara þwéandra *he receives the dirt of the washers*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20. Is Elig dæt land eall mid fenne and mid wæter ymbseald *est Elge pālūdibus circumdāta vel āquis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 4. Is dæt ēgland fenne biworpen *the island is surrounded with a fen*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 9; Rä. 1, 5. Fennas and mōras *fens and moors*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. On ðām fennum *in pālūdibus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. Eall óþ ða fennas norþ *as far north as the fens*, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 1010; Erl. 143, 27. [*Piers P.* fen: *Wyc.* fen, fenne: *Laym.* fenne, uenne, *dat;* fenes, *pl: Scot.* fen: *Plat.* fenne: *Frs.* finne: *O. Frs.* fenne, fene: *Dut.* veen, *n: Kil.* ven, venne: *Ger.* fenne, *n: O. H. Ger.* fenna, fennī, *f: Goth.* fani, *n. mud, dirt: Icel.* fen, *n. a fen, quagmire.*]

fen-cerse, an; *f. Fen-cress, water-cress;* nasturtium officinăle, Lin:—Wyl fencersan *boil water-cress*, L. M. 1, 8; Lchdm. ii. 52, 15: 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 5.

fēncg = fēng *took; p. of* fōn, *q. v.*

fen-fearn, fen-fern, es; *n. The fen* or *water-fern, flowering fern, the herb christopher, osmund-royal;* osmunda rēgālis, lin. salvia?—Fenfearn *salvia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42: Som. 64, 8; Wrt. Voc. 31, 19. v. fearn.

fen-fīxas; *pl. m. Fen-fishes;* pālustres pisces, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fisc.

fen-freodo; *indecl. f. Fen-asylum;* āsȳlum in pālūde:—He in fen-freodo feorh alegde *he laid down his life in his fen-asylum*, Beo. Th. 1706; B. 851.

fen-fugelas; *pl. m. Fen-birds, fen-fowl;* pālustres āves, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel.

feng, es; *m.* [fōn *to take*]. **I.** *a grasp, span, hug, embrace;* amplexus, captus:—Ic fāra feng feore gedīgde *from the grasp of foes I with life escaped*, Beo. Th. 1160; B. 578. Fȳres feng *the grasp of fire*, Salm. Kmbl. 707; Sal. 353. **II.** *what is taken, booty;* captum, præda:—Hī feng woldon fōn *they would take the booty*, Chr. 1016; Th. 280, 30, col. 2: 33, col. 1. DER. an-feng, and-, fore-, ofer-, on-, to-, under-. v. fang.

fēng, *pl.* fēngon *took*, Beo. Th. 5970; B. 2989: Salm. Kmbl. 866; Sal. 432; *p. of* fōn.

fengel, es; *m. A prince;* princeps:—Wīsa fengel geatolīc gengde *the wise prince stately went*, Beo. Th. 2805; B. 1400. Snottra fengel *the sagacious prince*, Beo. Th. 2954; B. 1475: 4318; B. 2156. Hringa fengel *prince of rings*, 4680; B. 2345.

fen-gelād, es; *n. Fen-path;* pālustris via, pālus:—Hie warigeaþ frēcne fengelād *they inhabit the dangerous fen-path*, Beo. Th. 2722; B. 1359.

feng-net, -nett, es; *n. A net for catching;* retiaculum:—Feallaþ fīren-fylle on heora fengnettum *cădent in retiaculo ejus peccātōres*, Ps. Th. 140, 12.

fen-hlīþ, -hleoþ, es; *n.* [hlīþ *a declivity, slope*] *A fen-slope, bank of a fen;* pāluster clīvus, pālūdis ripa:—Scolde Grendel fleōn under fenhleoþu *Grendel must flee under the fen-slopes*, Beo. Th. 1645; B. 820.

fen-hōp, es; *n. A fen-heap* or *mound?* pālūdis agger?—He meahte fleōn on fen-hōpu *he might flee to the fen-mounds*, Beo. Th. 1532; B. 764.

fēnix, es; *m.* **I.** *the fabulous bird phœnix* = φοινιξ:—Fēnix, swā hātte ān fugel on Arabiscre þeóde, se leofaþ fīf hund geāra, and æfter deáþe eft arīst ge-edcucod, and se fugel getācnaþ ūrne arīst on dæm endenēhstan dæge *phœnix*, so *a bird in Arabia is called, which lives five hundred years, and after death rises again re-quickened, and the bird betokens our resurrection at the last day*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 56-58. Se fugel se is fēnix hāten *the bird which is called phœnix*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 19; Ph. 86. Fēnix byrneþ *phœnix burns*, 59 a; Th. 213, 2; Ph. 218: 60 b; Th. 221, 26; Ph. 340. **II.** *a genus of palms, the date tree* or *date palm;* phœnix dactylifĕra:—Dær he heánne beám wunaþ ðone hātaþ men fēnix, of dæs fugles noman *there it inhabits a lofty tree, which men call phœnix, from the bird's name*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 209, 21; Ph. 174.

fen-land, es; *n. Fen-land, marshy land;* pālustris terra:—Hī ealle Egypta awēston, būtan dǣm fenlandum *they laid waste all Egypt, except the fen-lands*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 26. He þurh ða fenland, reów *he rowed through the fen-lands*, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 13.

fen-līc; *adj. Fenlike, marshy, fenny;* pāluster:—Fenlīc *pāluster*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 4. Of dæm fenlicum adelan *from the fenlike mud*, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 7. Betwyx ða fenlican gewrido dæs wīdgillan wēstenes he āna ongan eardian *he began to dwell alone among the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 9.

fen-minte, an; *f. Fen-mint, water-mint;* silvestris menta, Lin:—Fenminte *fen-mint*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 8.

fenn *a fen, marsh, mud, dirt*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 44. v. fen.

fennig, fenneg; *adj.* FENNY, *marshy, muddy, dirty;* pālustris, uligĭnōsus, lūtōsus:—Fennig æcer *uligĭnōsus ăger*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 70; Wrt. Voc. 37, 56. Gif sió hond bið fennegu *if the hand is dirty*, Past. 13, 1; Hat. MS. 16 b, 8.

fenol *the herb fennel;* fēnicŭlum, Wrt. Voc. 79, 8. v. finol.

fen-ýce, an; *f.* [ýce *a frog*] *A fen-frog;* pālūdis rāna:—Me is fenýce fōre hrepre *a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9; Rä. 41, 71.

feó *for* with *cattle* or *money*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659: Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380; *dat. and instr. of* feoh.

feóde, *pl.* feódon *hated*, Ps. Th. 118, 163; *p. of* feón, feógan.

FEÓGAN, feógean, fiógan, feón, fión; *part.* feógende; ic feóge, he feógeþ, feóþ, *pl.* feógaþ, feógeaþ; *p.* feóde, *pl.* feódon, feódun, feódan *To hate, persecute;* ōdisse, ōdio hābēre, invīsum fĕre:—Uton we fīrene feógan *let us hate crimes*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13. He hī alýsde of feógendra folmum *lībĕrāvit eos de mānu ōdientium*, Ps. Th. 105, 10. Ic unrihte wegas ealle feóge *omnem viam iniquam ōdio hābui*, Ps. Th. 118, 128: 138, 19. Da wēregan neát nales feógaþ frýnd hiera *the brute animals hate not their friends*, Elen. Kmbl. 719; El. 360. Þe me earwunga ealle feógeaþ *qui ōdērunt me grātis*, Ps. Th. 68, 4: 73, 22. Ic feóde fācnes wyrcend *fācientes prævaricātiōnes ōdīvi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3: 118, 113. Hī Dryhtnes æ feódon *they hated the Lord's law*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Đe feódun sybbe *qui ōdērunt pācem*, Ps. Spl. C. 119, 6. Hī Godes tempel feódan *they hated God's temple*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Þa đe hine feódan *qui ōdērunt eum*, Ps. Th. 67, 1: 82, 2: 85, 16: 102, 21. Feógeaþ [hīogaþ MS. T.] yfel *ōdite mālum*, Ps. Spl. C. 96, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* hiēn: *Goth.* fiyan, fian: *Icel.* fjá *to hate.*]

feó-gýtsung, e; *f. Money-desire* or *greed, avarice;* pēcūniæ cŭpido, avārĭna:—Dæt he sceolde his treówe for feógýtsunge and lufan forleósan *that he should lose his truth for desire and love of money*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40.

FEOH, fioh; *gen.* feós; *dat.* feó; *n.* **I.** *cattle, living animals;* pĕcus, jūmenta:—Gif đē becume ōdres monnes giénieleás feoh [G and H] on hand *if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand*, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9. Feoh būtan gewitte *the cattle without understanding*, Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Wiht seó dæt feoh fēdeþ *a thing which feeds the cattle*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 21; Rä. 35, 2. Ic sealde him gangende feoh *I gave him live stock* [*walking cattle*], Cd. 129; Th. 164, 23; Gen. 2719. **II.** cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange, hence *Money, value, price, hire, stipend,* FEE, *reward;* pĕcūnia, merces:—Næbbe gē feoh on eówrum bīgyrdlum *nōlīte possidēre pĕcūniam in zōnis*, Mt. Bos. 10, 9. Se đe his feoh to unrihtum wæstmsceatte ne sylеþ *qui pĕcūniam suam non dedit ad ūsūram*, Ps. Th. 14, 6. Dæt he him sealde wid feoh dæt scræf *ut det illi spĕluncam pĕcūnia*, Gen. 23, 9. Ic đē đa fæhþe feó leánige *I will recompense thee for the strife with money*, Beo. Th. 2705; B. 1380. **III.** as property chiefly consisted of cattle, hence *Goods, property, riches, wealth;* bōna, divitiæ, ōpes:—His feoh onfōn fremde handa *dirīpiant aliēni omnes divitias ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne wilniaþ nānes ōdres feós *wish for no other riches*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. Wē đē feoh syllaþ *we will give thee wealth*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 2; Gen. 2725: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 22. **IV.** the Anglo-Saxon Rune ᚠ = f, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is feoh *money, wealth,*—hence this Rune not only stands for the letter *f*, but for feoh *money*, as,—ᚠ [=feoh] byþ frōfur fira gehwylcum *money is a consolation to every man*, Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1. ᚠ [=feoh] on foldan *wealth on earth*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808: Elen. Grm. 1270. [*Piers P.* fee: *Chauc.* fee: *Laym.* feoh, feo, *n: Orm.* fe, fehh: *Plat.* vee, veih, *n. cattle: O. Sax.* fê, fio; *Hel.* fehu, *n. pĕcus, ōpes: O. Frs.* fia, fya, *n: Dut.* vee, *n: Kil.* veech, vee *pĕcus: Ger.* vieh, *n: M. H. Ger.* vihe, *n: O. H. Ger.* fihu, *n: Goth.* faihu, *n. cattle, goods: Dan.* fæ, *n: Swed.* fä, *n: Icel.* fé, *n. cattle, goods: Lat.* pĕcus, *n: Lith.* pekus *cattle: Sansk.* paśu, *m. cattle.* 'The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle, and of money or wealth. Thus we have *Lat.* pĕcus *cattle*; pĕcūnia *money*; and *Goth.* faihu *cattle, possessions*, is identical with *O. H. Ger.* fihu, fehu; *Ger.* vieh *cattle*; *Icel.* fé *cattle, money*; *A. Sax.* feoh *cattle, riches, money, price, reward,*' Wgwd.] DER. cwic-feoh, hæđen-, woruld-.

FEOHAN, feón; *part.* feónde; *p.* feah, *pl.* fēgon; *pp.* fegen *To rejoice, be glad, exult;* gaudēre, lætāri, exultāre:—Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleótende hreáw *the exulting* [*raven*] *perched on the floating corpses*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. [*O. Sax.* gi-fehōn *to make to rejoice: O. H. Ger.* gi-fēhan, gi-vēhan *gaudēre.*] DER. ge-feohan, -feón.

feoh-bōt, fioh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompence;* nummāria compensātio:—Feohbōt arīsеþ *a pecuniary recompence shall arise*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 4. Dæt hī mōston dære fiohbōte [dæra feohbōta MS. H.] onfōn *that they might receive the pecuniary recompence*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8.

feoh-ern, es; *n. A money-place, treasury;* gazophylacium = γαζοφυλάκιον, Som. Ben. Lye,

feoh-fang, es; *m. Fee-taking, taking a bribe;* pēcūniæ acceptio:—For feohfange *for bribery*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 8.

feoh-gafol, es; *n. Usury, a duty, tax;* ūsūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-georn; *adj. Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous;* avārus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-gesteald, es; *n. Possession of riches;* dīvitiārum possessio:—Ne þorfton đa þegnas feohgestealda [MS. -gestealde] wēnan *the followers needed not expect possession of riches*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 25; Jul. 685.

feoh-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure, riches;* thēsaurus = θησαυρός, dīvitiæ:—Næbbe ic ne feohgestreón *I have no riches*, Andr. Kmbl. 602; An. 301: Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 10; Jul. 42. Elþeódig hafaþ mec bereafod feohgestreóna *a stranger has bereaved me of my treasures*, Elen. Kmbl. 1818; El. 911: Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32: Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 27; Jul. 102.

feoh-gīfre; *adj.* [gīfre *greedy*] *Greedy of money, avaricious, covetous;* pēcūniæ ăvidus, āvārus:—Wita sceal ne tō feohgīfre *the sagacious must not be too greedy of money*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 21; Wand. 68.

feoh-gift, -gyft, e; *f. A money-gift, precious gift;* pēcūniæ dōnum

vel largitio, prĕtiōsum dōnum :—Fromum feohgifum *with bounteous money-gifts*, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Nō he dære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte *he needed not feel shame at the precious gift*, 2055; B. 1025. Æt feohgyftum *with money-gifts*, 2182; B. 1089.

feoh-gítsere, es; *m. A miser*; pēcūniæ āvārus :—Éalá! hwæt se forma feohgítsere wǽre on worulde *alas! that the first miser should have been in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 110; Met. 8, 55. Đæm feohgítsere *to the miser*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 26.

feoh-gyrnes, -ness, e; *f. Money-desire, avarice;* avāritia, L. Ath. Lye.

feoh-gýtsung *desire of money, avarice.* v. feó-gýtsung.

feoh-hof, es; *n. A treasury;* ærārium, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-hord, es; *m. A money-hoard;* ærārium, Cot. 212.

feoh-hūs, es; *n. A treasure-house;* ærārium, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 104; Wrt. Voc. 58, 19.

feoh-lēnung, e; *f. Money-lending, mortgage;* fenĕrātio :—Feohlēnung būtan borge *hypothēca* [= *ὑποθήκη*], Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 14; Wrt. Voc. 21, 9.

feoh-leás; *adj. Moneyless, priceless;* pēcūniæ inops, sine prĕtio :—Đa đe feohleáse wǽron him scipu begēton *they who were moneyless got themselves ships*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 27. Dæt wæs feohleás gefeoht *that was a priceless fight*, Beo. Th. 4873; B. 2441.

feoh-leásnes, -ness, e; *f. Poverty;* pēcūniæ inŏpia, paupertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

feoh-sceat, -sceatt, es; *n. Money-tribute, wages;* tribūtum, merces :—Nō ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dōmas *I bear not the Lord's decrees among nations for wages*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 14; Dan. 744.

feoh-spillung, -spilling, e; *f. Money-wasting, profusion;* pēcūniārum effūsio *vel* profūsio :—Man dær ne gespræde būtan manmyrringe and feohspillinge *man gained naught there except loss of men and waste of money*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 30.

feoh-strang; *adj. Money-strong, possessing cattle* or *money;* pēcuārius, pēcūniōsus :—Feohstrang man *pēcuārius*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 112; Wrt. Voc. 38, 35. Feohstrang *pēcūniōsus*, 88; Som. 74, 71; Wrt. Voc. 50, 51.

feoht, es; *n. A* FIGHT, *battle;* pugna, prœlium :—Wæs he þencende dæt he dæt feoht forlēte *he was thinking that he would give up the fight*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 39. God tācep handa mīne to feohte *Deus dōcet manus meas ad prœlium*, Ps. Spl. 143, 1. [*Laym.* fæht, faht: *Scot.* fecht, facht: *O. Sax.* fehta, *f: Frs.* fjuecht: *O. Frs.* fiucht: *Dut.* ge-vecht, *n: Ger.* ge-fecht, *n: M. H. Ger.* vëhte, *f: O. H. Ger.* fehta, *f.*] DER. ge-feoht, inge-, ofer-, ūtge-.

FEOHTAN; *part.* feohtende; ic feohte, dū feohtest, he feohteþ, fiht, *pl.* feohtaþ; þ. ic, he fēaht, dū fuhte, *pl.* fuhton; *pp.* fohten *To* FIGHT, *contend, make war, combat, struggle;* prœliāri, pugnāre, bellāre, contendĕre, decertāre, collidĕre :—Mec min frea feohtan hāteþ *my lord commands me to fight*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 10; Rä. 7, 5: 104 b; Th. 398, 2; Rä. 17, 1. Gyf hwylc cyning wyle faran and feohtan agēn ōðerne cyning *quis rex ītūrus committĕre bellum adversus ālium rēgem*, Lk. Bos. 14, 31. Ealle on done cining feohtende wæron *all were fighting against the king*, Chr. 755; Erl. 49, 35: 994; Erl. 133, 11. Ic feohte *prœlior*, Ælfc. Gr. 23; Som. 27, 7. Feohteþ se feónd *the fiend fights*, Salm. Kmbl. 995; Sal. 499: L. Eth. vii. 15; Th. i. 332, 14: L. C. S. 60; Th. i. 408, 12. Drihten fiht for eów *Dōminus pugnābit pro vōbis*, Ex. 14, 14: Wrt. Voc. 78, 1. Monige synd, de to me feohtaþ *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3: 58, 1. Cūþwulf feaht wið Bretwalas *Cuthwulf fought against the Brito-Welsh*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 12: 661; Erl. 35, 9: 871; Erl. 75, 19. Đa litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidēbantur in vītēro ejus parvŭli*, Gen. 25, 22. Stuf and Wihtgār fuhton [fuhtun, Erl. 14, 22] wið Bryttas *Stuf and Wihtgar fought against the Britons*, Chr. 514; Erl. 15, 23. Wītodlīce mīne þegnas fuhton *ministri mei utique decertārent*, Jn. Bos. 18, 36. Be đon de mon on cynges healle feohte *in case a man fight in the king's hall*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7: 39; Th. i. 88, 2. Đeáh him feohtan on firas monige *although many men fight against it*, Runic pm. 26; Kmbl. 344, 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. [*Piers P.* fighten: *Laym.* fæhten, fahten: *Orm.* fihhtenn: *Scot.* fecht: *O. Sax.* fehtan: *Frs.* fjuechten: *O. Frs.* fiuchta: *Dut.* vechten: *Ger.* fechten: *M. H. Ger.* vehten: *O. H. Ger.* fehtan: *Dan.* fegte, fægte: *Swed.* fäkta.] DER. a-feohtan, æt-, be-, bi-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wið-.

feohte, an; *f. A fight, combat;* pugna :—Wearþ him seó feohte tō grīm *the fight was too severe for them*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 66. Nō ic gefrægn heardran feohtan *I have not heard of a harder fight*, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 7; Rä. 6, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 2045; An. 1025. We dæt ellenweorc feohtan fremedon *we have achieved that valourous deed by fighting*, Beo. Th. 1922; B. 959.

feohtere, es; *m. A fighter, warrior;* pugnātor, bellātor, Ben. Lye.

feoht-lāc, es; *n. A fighting, fight;* pugna :—Gif ciricgrīþ abrocen beó, bētan man georue, sī hit þurh feohtlāc, sī hit þurh reáflāc *if church-peace be broken, be it through fighting, be it through robbery, let amends be strictly made*, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 20: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 11: L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 28.

feoht-wīte *a fine for fighting.* v. fyht-wīte.

feól *fell*, Beo. Th. 1549; B. 772; *p. of* feallan.

FEÓL, e; *f. A* FILE; lima :—Ic eom lāf fȳres and feóle *I am the leaving of fire and file*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 7; Rä. 70, 4. Mīn heáfod is homere geþuren, sworfen feóle *my head is beaten with a hammer, rubbed with a file*, 129 b; Th. 497, 18; Rä. 87, 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* file: *Dut.* vijl, *f: Ger.* feile, *f: M. H. Ger.* vīle, *f: O. H. Ger.* fīhala, fīla, *f: Dan.* fiil. m. *f: Swed.* fil, m: *Icel.* þél, *f. a file.*]

feola *many*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 15. v. fela.

feolan, fiolan, felan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǽlon, fēlon; *pp.* folen, feolen. **I.** *to cleave, stick, adhere;* adhærēre :—Dæt ic in ne fele *ut non inhæream*, Ps. Surt. 68, 15. **II.** *to reach, come, pass;* procēdĕre, pervēnire :—Ne meahton hī ofer mere feolan *they could not pass over the sea*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 10; Rä. 23, 5. DER. æt-feolan, be-, bi-, ge-, geond-.

feóld, *pl.* feóldon *folded up*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 50: Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 4; Rä. 27, 7; *p. of* fealdan.

feól-heard; *adj. File-hard, hard like a file;* instar limæ dūrus :—Hī lēton of folman feólhearde speru *they let the file-hard spears from their hands*, Byrht. Th. 134, 63; By. 108.

feó-lif? [feó = feoh ?] *Munificence, bounty;* munificentia, D. Som. Ben. Lye.

feóll *fell*, Beo. Th. 5830; B. 2919; *p. of* feallan.

feóllon *fell*, Beo. Th. 2089; B. 1042; *p. pl. of* feallan.

feolo *many*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 26; Sat. 421. v. fela.

feolu-fōr, e; *f? A field-fare;* turdus pilāris?—Feoluſōr *torax*? Wrt. Voc. 289, 17. v. fcala-fōr.

feon, feonu, es; *m. A fen;* pălus :—Geond ða feonnas *about the fens*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 29: 656; Erl. 31, 10, 26. v. fen.

feón, he feóþ; *p.* feóde, *pl.* feódon *To hate;* ōdisse :—He feóþ sāwle his *ōdit ānīmam suam*, Ps. Spl. C. 10, 6: Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 31; Cri. 1599. Ic unrihta gehwylc feóde *iniquitātem ōdio hăbui*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hie đē feódon *they hated thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. v. feógan.

feón *to rejoice, be glad.* v. feohan, ge-feón.

feónd, fiónd, fȳnd, fiénd, es; *pl. nom. acc.* feóndas. fȳnd, feónd; *gen.* feónda; *dat.* feóndum; *m.* [feógan, feón *to hate*] *A* FIEND, *enemy, foe, the devil;* ōsor, inimicus, hostis, diabŏlus = *διάβολος* :—Seó ydelnes is dære sāwle feónd *idleness is the soul's enemy*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 9. Ehteþ feónd sāwle mīne *persĕquātur inimicus ānīmam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5. Se feónd his dīorlingas dugupum stēpte *the fiend decked his favourites with honours*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 14; Met. 15, 7: Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725: 1500; B. 748. Feónd *hostis* vel *ōsor*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 45. Se feónd mid his gefērum eallum feóllon of heofnum *the devil with all his company fell from heaven*, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306: Salm. Kmbl. 140; Sal. 69: 995; Sal. 499. Nā fægnian fȳnd min ofer me *non gaudēbit inimicus meus sŭper me*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. Stearcheort onfand feóndes fōtlāst *the stout of heart found the foe's foot-trace*, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Gif đū gemēte dīnes feóndes oxan oððe assan, lǽd hine to him *si occurrĕris bŏvi inimici tui aut asĭno erranti, reduc ad eum*, Ex. 23, 4: Lk. Bos. 10, 19. Se dæm feónde ætwand *he escaped from the fiend*, Beo. Th. 289; B. 143: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16. Đū feónd oferswīddest *thou shalt overcome thy foe*, Elen. Kmbl. 186; El. 93: Cd. 144; Th. 179, 21; Exod. 32. Đū fiónd geflǽmdest *thou didst put the enemy* [*the devil*] *to flight*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. Genāmon me dǽr strange feóndas *strong enemies took me there*, Rood Kmbl. 60: Kr. 30: 65; Kr. 33. Fȳnd syndon eówere *they are your enemies*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195: 12; Thw. 26, 10; Jud. 320. Eówre fȳnd fealla þ beforan eów *cādent inimīci eōrum in conspectu vestro*, Lev. 26, 8, 16: Deut. 32, 31. Dīne feónd fǽcne forwurdan *inimici tui sonāverunt*, Ps. Th. 82, 2: 91, 8. Hȳ fæder ageaf on feónda geweald *her father delivered her up into her foes' power*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 7; Jul. 159: Elen. Kmbl. 135; El. 68. Ic agilde wrace mīnum feóndum *reddam ultiōnem hostibus meis*, Deut. 32, 41, 43: Jos. 10, 25. Ealle ic mīne feóndas gefyllan *I might have felled all his foes*, Rood Kmbl. 75; Kr. 38. Đū soðlice mihtest tocnāwan dīne frind and dīne fȳnd [fiénd Cot.] *thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes*, Bt. 20; Fox 72. 21. Luſiaþ eówre fȳnd *diligite inimicos vestros*, Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35. Hiō ofer heora feónd fæste getrymede *confirmāvit eum sŭper inimicos ejus*, Ps. Th. 104, 20: 107, 12. Ne murnþ nāuðer ne friénd ne fiénd *he regards neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wæs wera ēdelland geondsended feóndum *the people's native land was overspread with enemies*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969. [*Piers P.* fend: *Wyc.* fend, feend: *Chauc.* feend: *Laym.* feond, ueond, *m: Orm.* fend: *Plat.* fijend, fijnd, *m: O. Sax.* fiond, fiund, fiunt, fiand: *Frs.* fynne: *O. Frs.* fiand, fiund, *m: Dut.* vijand, *m: Ger.* feind, *m: M. H. Ger.* vīant, vīent, vīnt, *m: O. H. Ger.* fiant, fient, *m: Goth.* fiyands, *m: Dan. Swed.* fiende, *m: Icel.* fjándi, *m.*] DER. eald-feónd, þeód-: ge-fȳnd.

feónd-æt, es; *m. Eating of the sacrifice to an idol;* diabŏlica mandūcātio :—Hī dǽs feondǽtes Finees awerede *Phinehas restrained them from eating of the sacrifice to an idol*, Ps. Th. 105, 24, notes, p. 145.

feónd-grâp, e; *f. A hostile grasp*; hostîlis arreptio:—Đæt ic ânunga cówra leóda willan geworhte, oððe on wæl crunge, feóndgrâpum fæst *that I alone would work your people's will, or bow in death, fast in hostile grasps*, Beo. Th. 1276; B. 636.

feónd-gyld, es; *n. Devil-worship, sacrifice to devils, idolatry, an idol*; diâbôli cultus, diabôlicum sacrificium, idôlatria, idôlum:—Đâ he on đam folce feóndgyld gebræc *when he destroyed idolatry amongst the people*, Ps. Th. 105, 24.

feónd-lîc; *adj. Fiendlike, hostile*; hostîlis. hosticus:—Feóndlîc *hosticus* vel *hostilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 95; Wrt. Voc. 49, 3.

feónd-lîce; *adv. Hostilely*; hostiliter:—Hyre þurh yrre ageaf andsware fæder feóndlîce *her father in anger gave answer hostilely*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 249, 27; Jul. 118.

feónd-ræden, e; *f.* [ræden *a condition*] *Fiend-condition, enmity*; inimici conditio, inimicitia:—Ic sette feóndrædene betweox đē and đam wîfe *inimicitias pônam inter te et mûlierem*, Gen. 3, 15.

feónd-rǽs, es; *m. A fiendish violence*; hostîlis impętus:—Ic feóndrâs gefremede, fǽhþe geworhte *I committed fiendish violence, wrought enmity*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 26; Gen. 900.

feónd-sceaða, -scaða, an; *m. A fiend-enemy, dirè enemy, robber*; hostis nôcivus, latro:—Slôh đone feóndsceađan fâgum mêce *she* [*Judith*] *slew the dire enemy* [*Holofernes*] *with a blood-stained sword*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Me to grunde teâh fâh feóndscaða *a hostile foe drew me to the ground*, Beo. Th. 1112; B. 554. Ic sceal forstolen hreddan, flŷman feóndsceađan *I shall rescue the stolen, make the robber flee*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Râ. 15, 19.

feónd-scipe, -scype, es; *m. Fiendship, enmity*; inimîcitia, hostilitas:—Đæt ys se feóndscipe *that is the enmity*, Beo. Th. 5991; B. 2999: Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. For feóndscipe đæs gemynegodan cyninges *propter inimicitias mêmorâti rêgis*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 42: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 1; Gen. 2691: Ps. Th. 105, 30. He Rædwaldes feóndscipe fleâh *he fled from the enmity of Rædwald*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 40, col. 2: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610: Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 5; Phar. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 711; El. 356. Hî feóndscype rærdon *they raised enmity*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 22; Jul. 14: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 486. Fleónde Rædwaldes feóndscypas *inimicitias Redualdi fugiens*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 38, col. 1.

feónd-seóc; *adj. Fiend-sick, demoniac*; dæmôniăcus:—Dætte seó ylce eorþe mihte to hæle feóndseócra manna and ôdra untrumnyssa *ut ipsa terra ad ûbigendos ex obsessis corpôribus dæmônes grâtiæ salutâris hâbêret effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 35.

feónd-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Fiend-sickness, demonology*; dæmôniăcus morbus, Som. Ben. Lye.

feóndulf? [feónd *a fiend*, ulf=wulf *a wolf*?] *A fiend, enemy, rascal, scoundrel*; furcifer:—Feóndulf *furcifer, furca dignus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 146, 82.

feóng, e; *f. Hatred*; ôdium, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, note 20. v. feóung.

feor; *adj. Perverse, depraved*; prâvus:—Mid feorum lîfe *by a perverse life*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, note 33. v. þweor.

FEOR, feorr, fior; *comp.* fyrr, fyr, fier; *sup.* fyrrest; *adv.* **I. far, at a distance**; prôcul, longe:—Đâ wǽron đâs wundru feor and wîde gemærsode and gecýđed *quibus prôtŭ factis ac diffîmâtis longe lâteque mîrâculîs*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2: 3, 16; S. 542, 16. Hyra heorte is feor [feorr, Mt. Bos. 15, 8] fram me *cor eôrum longe est a me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 4; Met. 24, 2. Đâ gyt đâ he wæs feor his fæder, he hyne geseah *when he was yet far from his father, he saw him*, Lk. Bos. 15, 20. Nôht feor ûrum mynstre *non longe a monastêrio nostro*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 5: Cd. 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039. Feor and neâh *far and near*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 25; Cri. 390: Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1: Beo. Th. 2447; B. 1221: Andr. Kmbl. 1276; An. 638. We witan heonan nôht feor ôđer ealond *nôvimus insûlam ôliam esse non prôcul a nostra*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15: Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. Feor đû dydest cûþan mîne fram me *longe fêcisti nôtos meos a me*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 9. Hît feor on ôdre wîsan wæs *it was far otherwise*; longe âliter ĕrat, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 44. **II. beyond, moreover**; ultra, porro:—Ge feor hafaþ fǽhþe gestǽled *and moreover she hath set up a deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2684; B. 1340. [*Piers P. Chauc.* fer: *R. Glouc. Wyc.* fer, ferr: *Laym.* fer, fer, ueor, feorre: *Orm.* feorr: *Plat.* feore, fere *afar*: *O. Sax.* fer: *Frs.* fier: *O. Frs.* fir, fer: *Dut.* ver, verre: *Ger.* fern: *M. H. Ger.* vërre: *O. H. Ger.* fer: *Goth.* fairra: *Dan.* fiern: *Swed.* fjerran: *Icel.* fjarri *far off*: *Lat.* porro: *Grk. πόρρω*: *Sansk.* pra *forth, away*.] DER. un-feor.

feor, feorr; *comp. m.* fyrra, firra; *f. n.* fyrre, firre; *adj. Far, distant, remote*; longinquus, remôtus:—Feorres folclondes *of a far country*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. Hêr is gefered ofer feorne weg æđelinga sum innan ceastre *here a noble is come from a long way off into the city*, Andr. Kmbl. 2348; An. 1175: 382; An. 191: 504; An. 252.

feora *of souls* or *beings*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 7; Gû. 367: Cd. 161; Th. 202, 7; Exod. 384; *gen. pl. of* feorh.

feoran; *p.* feorude *To remove afar off*; elongâre:—Ic feorude *elongâvi*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 7. v. feorran.

feor-bûend, es; *m. One dwelling far off*; prôcul habîtător:—Nû gê feorbûend, mînne gehŷraþ ânfealdne gęþoht *now ye far-dwellers, hear my simple thought*, Beo. Th. 514; B. 254.

feor-cumen; *part. Come from afar*; perĕgrînus, perĕger ventus:—Feorcumen [MS. feorcuman] man *a far-come man, a foreigner*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15, note 30, MS. B.

feor-cund, feorr-cund; *adj. Come from afar*; perĕgrînus:—Gif feorcund mon, oððe fremde, bûtan wege geond wudu gonge, and ne hriéme ne horn blâwe, for þeóf he biþ to prôfanne, oððe to sleánne oððe to aliésanne *if a far-come man, or a stranger, journey through a wood out of the highway, and neither shout nor blow his horn, he is to be held for a thief, either to be slain or redeemed*, L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15–116, 2.

feor-cŷþ, -cỹþ, e; *f. A far country*; remôta terra:—Feorcŷþe beóþ sêlran gesôhte *far countries are better* [*when*] *sought*, Beo. Th. 3681, note; B. 1838.

feord *an army, force, expedition*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 11: 1140; Erl. 265, 8. v. fyrd.

feordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be at war*; bellum gĕrĕre:—Hî feordodan wid Ætlan Hûna cininge *they were at war with Ætla king of the Huns*, Chr. 443; Erl. 11, 35. v. fyrdian.

feording *military service*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 2, note 6. v. fyrding.

feore *to, for or with life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32: Beo. Th. 1161; B. 578; *dat. and inst. of* feorh.

feores *of life*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 32: Cri. 1566; *gen. of* feorh.

feorg *life, soul, spirit*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94: 104 a; Th. 394, 14; Râ. 14, 3. v. feorh.

feorg-bold, es; *n. The dwelling of life, the body*; ânimæ dômus, corpus:—Hræw cólode, fæger feorgbold *the corpse grew cold, the fair dwelling of life*, Rood Kmbl. 145; Kr. 73.

feorg-bona, an; *m. A life-destroyer*; vîtæ interfector:—He him feorgbona weorþeþ *he becomes a life-destroyer to him*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 24; Wal. 41. v. feorh-bana.

feorg-gedâl, es; *n. Life-separation, death*; vîtæ divortium, mors:—Siddan lîc and leomu and đes lîfes gæst asundrien somwist hyra þurh feorg-gedâl *when body and limbs and this life's spirit sunder their fellowship through death*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 29; Gû. 1151. v. feorh-gedâl.

FEORH, feorg, fiorh, ferh, fyorh; *gen.* feores; *dat. inst.* feore; *pl. nom. acc.* feorh; *gen.* feora; *dat. inst.* feorum; *n. m.* **I. life, soul, spirit**; vîta, ânima:—Nǽniges mannes feorh to lore wearþ *no man's life was lost*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23: Beo. Th. 2425; B. 1210: Ps. Th. 106, 4. Nô wæs feorh æđelinges flæsce bewunden *the prince's soul was not surrounded with flesh*, Beo. Th. 4839; B. 2424: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 9; Râ. 10, 2. Đonne him dæt feorg losaþ *when his life perishes*, 82 b; Th. 311, 19; Seef. 94. Ne biþ him feores wên *there will be no hope of his life*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 19: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 8: Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 27: Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 4: Dôm. 2: Cd. 162; Th. 203, 15; Exod. 404. Feores æþolian *to endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320. Feores berâdan *to deprive of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 266; An. 133. Feores getwǽfan *to separate from life*, Beo. Th. 2871; B. 1433. Feores geunnan *to grant life*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26: Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179. Feores ongildan *to give up* or *sacrifice one's life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. Feores onsæcan *to make an attempt against one's life*, Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. Feores onsêcan *to bereave of life*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679. Feores orwêna *hopeless of life*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40: Andr. Kmbl. 2216; An. 1109. Feores rêcan *to care for life*, Byrht. Th. 139, 27; By. 260. Feores scyldig *guilty of life, liable in one's life*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 1: L. Ath. i. 4, 6; Th. i. 202, 3, 12: v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 6: L. Eth. iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 14: v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6: vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 17: L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 4. Feores þolian *to forfeit life*, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 10. Feores unnan *to grant life*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Feores unwyrde *unworthy of life*, 30 b; Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Feores wyrþe *worthy of life*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 3. Dæt man forgâ þŷfþe be his feore *that a man forego theft by his life*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 28; Râ. 21, 18: Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843: Ps. Th. 54, 24. Beorh dînum feore *salva ânimam tuam*, Gen. 19, 17: Cd. 89; Th. 110, 14; Gen. 1838: Beo. Th. 2590; B. 1293: Byrht. Th. 137, 31; By. 194: Elen. Kmbl. 268; El. 134: Andr. Kmbl. 3075; An. 1540. Â to feore *for evermore*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 25; Cri. 1678. Æfre to feore, Ps. Th. 118, 165: Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 33; Râ. 41, 65. Âwa to feore, Ps. Th. 51, 8. Lange to feore, Ps. Th. 132, 4. Syđđan to feore *in ætternum*, 54, 22: 101, 25: 106, 8. To wîdan feore *for ever*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 5; Exod. 547: Exon. 111 a; Th. 15, 3; Cri. 230: Beo. Th. 1871; B. 933: Andr. Kmbl. 211; An. 106: Elen. Kmbl. 421; El. 211: Ps. Th. 71, 17. Hæbbe his feorh *let him have his life*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 14: L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 7: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 24: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 23: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Æđelst. 36. Ymb cuninges feorh sierwian *to plot against the king's life*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Đû đîn feorh hafast *thou*

hast thy life, Beo. Th. 3703 ; B. 1849 : Cd. 116 ; Th. 151, 17 ; Gen. 2510 : Andr. Kmbl. 1908 ; An. 956 : Exon. 47 b ; Th. 164, 10 ; Gū. 1009. Ðær he eardaþ ealne wīdan feorh *where he shall dwell for evermore*, 14 a ; Th. 27, 31 ; Cri. 439. He mīn feorg freodaþ *he will protect my life*, 36 a ; Th. 116, 28 ; Gū. 214 : Apstls. Kmbl. 116 ; Ap. 58. He sylfes feore beágas bohte *he has bought rings with his own life*, Beo. Th. 6019 ; B. 3013 : Exon. 106 b ; Th. 406, 9 ; Rä. 24, 14. Hī bēdan hiora feorum fōddurgeafe *pētērent escas animōbus suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 20 : Cd. 184 ; Th. 229, 32 ; Dan. 226 : Beo. Th. 147 ; B. 73. Freónda feorum *with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2616 ; B. 1306. **II.** *a living being, person ;* hōmo, persōna :—Ða yldestan Chus and Cham hātene wǣron, fullrecūlice feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn*, Cd. 79 ; Th. 97, 25 ; Gen. 1618. Feónda feorh feóllon þicce *the bodies of the foes fell thickly*, 95 ; Th. 124, 19 ; Gen. 2065. Feora fæsl *offspring of the living*, 67 ; Th. 80, 17 ; Gen. 1330 : 67 ; Th. 81, 9 ; Gen. 1342 : 161 ; Th. 200, 23 ; Exod. 361 : 161 ; Th. 202, 7 ; Exod. 384. Ðæt is sārlīc ðæt swā fæger feorh sceolan āgan þȳstra ealdor *it is grievous that the prince of darkness should own such beautiful beings*, Bd. 2, 1 ; S. 501, 15. [*O. Sax.* ferah, ferh, *n. life, soul : Ger.* fer*ch*, *n. vita, sanguis : M. H. Ger.* verch, *n. life : O. H. Ger.* fērah, ferh, *n. ánima, vita : Goth.* fairhwus *world : Icel.* fjör, *n. life.*] DER. geógoþ-feorh, geóguþ-, wīde-.

feorh-ádl, e ; *f. A mortal disease, fatal sickness ;* fatālis morbus :—Biþ his feorhādl getenge *his fatal sickness is near*, L. M. 3, 22 ; Lchdm. ii. 320, 20. Herodes lǣfde fīf suna, þrȳ he hēt acwellan on his feorhādle, ǣrðan ðe he gewīte *Herod left five sons, three he commanded to be slain in his last illness, ere he departed*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 13.

feorh-bana, -bona, feorg-bona, an ; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer ;* vītæ interfector, hōmicīda :—Ðū Abele wurde to feorhbanan *thou hast been for a life-destroyer to Abel*, Cd. 48 ; Th. 62, 26 ; Gen. 1020. Hī gesāwon feorhbanan fuglas slītan *they saw birds tearing the murderers*, 96 ; Th. 125, 32 ; Gen. 2088. He ne meahte on ðam feorhbonan fǣhþe gebētan *he might not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921 ; B. 2465.

feorh-bealo, -bealu ; *gen.* -bealowes, -bealuwes ; *n. Life-bale, mortal affliction, deadly evil ;* vītæ mālum, lētāle mālum :—Gūþdeáþ fornam, feorhbealo frēcne, fyra gehwylcne leóda mīnra *war-death, a cruel lifebale, has taken every man of my people*, Beo. Th. 4492 ; B. 2250. Ic me ðæt feorhbealo for aswāpe *I sweep that deadly evil far from me*, Exon. 106 b ; Th. 405, 20 ; Rä. 24, 5 : Beo. Th. 314 ; B. 156. Ðǣr wæs hondsciō, feorhbealu fǣgum *there was* [*his*] *glove, deadly evil to the fated*, 4160 ; B. 2077 : 5067 ; B. 2537.

feorh-ben, -benn, e ; *f.* [ben *a wound*] *A life-wound, mortal wound ;* lētāle vulnus :—Feorhbennum seóc *sick with mortal wounds*, Beo. Th. 5473 ; B. 2740.

feorh-berende ; *part. Life-bearing, living ;* vītam ferens, vīvens :—Heó wile gesēcan ǣghwylcne feorhberendra *it will seek each of those bearing life*, Exon. 110 a ; Th. 420, 19 ; Rä. 40, 6 : Cd. 92 ; Th. 117, 17 ; Gen. 1955.

feorh-bold *the dwelling of life, the body.* v. feorg-bold.

feorh-bona *a life-destroyer, murderer*, Beo. Th. 4921 ; B. 2465. v. feorh-bana.

feorh-cwalu, ferh-cwalu, e ; *f. Life-slaughter, death ;* vītæ cædes, mors :—Æfter feorhcwale *after death*, Exon. 97 b ; Th. 364, 27 ; Wal. 77. He sōhte hū he sārlīcast, þurh ða wyrrestan wītu, meahte feorhcwale findan *he sought how he could invent a death most painfully, through the worst torments*, 74 a ; Th. 276, 28 ; Jul. 573.

feorh-cwealm, es ; *m. A mortal pang, death, slaughter ;* mors, cædes :—Ne þearft ðū ðē ondrǣdan deáþes brōgan, feorhcwealm nū giet *thou needest not dread the pain of death, the mortal pang as yet*, Cd. 50 ; Th. 63, 26 ; Gen. 1038. Ðeáh him feónda hlōþ feorhcwealm bude *though the band of fiends threatened death to him*, Exon. 46 a ; Th. 157, 6 ; Gū. 887. Mīn sceal golden wurþan feorhcwealm *my slaughter shall be requited*, Cd. 55 ; Th. 67, 19 ; Gen. 1103.

feorh-cyn, -cynn, es ; *n. Living kind ;* viventium gēnus :—Bealocwealm hafaþ fela feorhcynna forþ onsended *pernicious death has sent forth many living kinds*, Beo. Th. 4524 ; B. 2266 : Exon. 89 a ; Th. 334, 10 ; Gn. Ex. 14.

feorh-dæg, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* -dagas ; *gen.* -daga ; *dat.* -dagum ; *m. A life-day ;* vītæ dies :—Ðæt Ismael feorhdaga on woruldrīce worn gebīde *that Ishmael may abide many life-days in the world*, Cd. 107 ; Th. 142, 8 ; Gen. 2358.

feorh-dolh, -dolg, es ; *n. A life-wound, deadly wound ;* lētāle vulnus :—Geseóþ nū ða feorhdolg ðe gefremedon ǣr on mīnum folmum *see now the deadly wounds which they ere inflicted on my palms*, Exon. 29 a ; Th. 89, 10 ; Cri. 1455.

feorh-æcen ; *part. Endued with life, living ;* vītā auctus, vīvens :—Feorheáceno cynn inc hȳraþ eall *all races endued with life shall obey you two*, Cd. 10 ; Th. 13, 17 ; Gen. 204.

feorh-gebeorh ; *gen.* -geheorges ; *n. Life's security, refuge ;* vītæ servātio, refūgium :—He gelǣdde ofer lagustreámas māþmhorda mǣst on feorhgebeorh *he led the greatest of store-houses over the water-streams for refuge*, Cd. 161 ; Th. 201, 8 ; Exod. 369.

feorh-gedǣl, feorg-gedǣl, es ; *n. Life-separation, death ;* vītæ divortium, mors :—Sceal feorhgedǣl ǣfter wyrþan *death must afterwards take place*, Andr. Kmbl. 362 ; An. 181 : 2854 ; An. 1429 : Exon. 50 a ; Th. 174, 5 ; Gū. 1173.

feorh-gener, es ; *n. Life-safety, salvation of life ;* vītæ servātio :—Būton se cyninge him feorhgeneres unne *unless the king grant him salvation of life*, L. Edg. ii. 7 ; Th. i. 268, 25.

feorh-genīþla, an ; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe ;* qui vītæ insidiātur, lētālis hostis :—He brægd feorhgenīþlan, dæt heó on flet gebeáh *he dragged the deadly foe, that she bowed on the place*, Beo. Th. 3084 ; B. 1540 : 5859 ; B. 2933.

feorh-gifa, -gifa, an ; *m. Giver of life ;* vītæ dātor :—Me onsende sigedryhten mīn, folca feorhgifa, gæst hālligne *my glorious Lord, Giver of life to people, sent a holy spirit to me*, Exon. 50 b ; Th. 176, 20 ; Gū. 1213. Geségon on heáhsetle heofones waldend, folca feorhgiefan *they saw on his throne heaven's Ruler, Giver of life to nations*, 15 b ; Th. 35, 10 ; Cri. 556.

feorh-gifu, -giefu, e ; *f. The gift of life ;* vītæ dōnum :—Secgas feorhgiefe gefēgon *men rejoiced in the gift of life*, Exon. 94 a ; Th. 353, 1 ; Reim. 6.

feorh-gōma, an ; *m.* [gōma *the gums, jaws*] *Fatal* or *deadly jaws ;* fatāles fauces :—Se deópa seáþ mid wīta fela, frēcnum feorhgōmum, folcum scendeþ *the deep pit* [*hell*] *afflicts people with many torments, with rugged fatal jaws*, Exon. 30 b ; Th. 94, 32 ; Cri. 1549.

feorh-hord, es ; *n. Life's treasure, the soul, spirit ;* vītæ thēsaurus, ānima :—Lif biþ on sīþe, fǣges feorhhord *life is on its journey, the spirit of the fated*, Exon. 59 a ; Th. 213, 7 ; Ph. 221. Hād wereþ feorhhord feóndum *armour defends the soul from foes*, Wald. 100 ; Vald. 2, 22 : Exon. 49 b ; Th. 170, 26 ; Gū. 1117 : Andr. Kmbl. 2365 ; An. 1184.

feorh-hūs, es ; *n. Life's house, spirit's house, the body ;* vītæ vel ānimæ dōmus, corpus :—Gār oft þurhwōd fǣges feorhhūs *the dart often pierced the body of the fated*, Byrht. Th. 140, 32 ; By. 297.

feorh-hyrde, es ; *m. Life-guardian* or *protector ;* vītæ custos *vel* protector :—He hine bæd dæt he him feorhhyrde wǣre *he prayed that he would be his life-protector*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 5 : Hy. 9, 8 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8.

feorh-lāst, es ; *m. A life-step, step taken to preserve one's life, flight ;* vītæ vestīgium, gressus vītæ servandæ causā lātus, fūga :—He onweg ðanon on nicera mere, fǣge and geflȳmed, feorhlāstas bær *he bore his life-steps away thence to the monsters' mere, death-doomed and put to flight*, Beo. Th. 1697 ; B. 846.

feorh-leán, es ; *n. Life's reward* or *gift ;* vītæ præmium :—Woldon hie ðæt feorhleán fācne gyldan *they would require life's gift with fraud*, Cd. 149 ; Th. 187, 12 ; Exod. 150.

feorh-lege, es ; *m.* [lege = leg, lagu *law*] *Life-law, fate, death ;* vītæ lex, fātum, mors :—Dæt on ðone hālgan handa sendan to feorhlege fæderas usse *that our fathers lay their hands on the holy one unto death*, Elen. Kmbl. 913 ; El. 458. Ic on māþma hord mīnne bebohte feorhlege *I have bought my fate for treasures' hoard*, Beo. Th. 5592 ; B. 2800.

feorh-līf, es : *n. Life ;* vīta :—On ðīnre gesihþe ne biþ sōþfæst ǣnig, ðe on disse foldan feorhlīf bereþ *non justificābitur in conspectu tuo omnis vivens*, Ps. Th. 142, 2.

feorh-loca, an ; *m. Life's inclosure, the breast ;* ānīmæ claustrum, pectus :—Eom ic, in mīnum feorhlocan, breóstum, inbryrded to ðam betran hām *I am, in my life's inclosure, in my breast, impelled to the better home*, Exon. 42 a ; Th. 141, 11 ; Gū. 625.

feorh-lyre, es ; *m. Loss of life ;* vītæ perditio :—Gif feorhlyre wurþe *if there be loss of life*, L. E. B. 3 ; Th. ii. 240, 14.

feorh-ner, -nere, es ; *n. Life's preservation* or *salvation, a refuge, sustenance, nourishment, food ;* vītæ servātio, refūgium, ālīmentum, cibus :—Monigfealde sind gōd ðe us dǣleþ to feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold are the goods which the Father almighty distributes to us for life's preservation*, Exon. 96 b ; Th. 359, 33 ; Pa. 72 : 16 b ; Th. 38, 21 ; Cri. 610. Ðe worhte weoroda Dryhten to feorhnere fira cynne *which the Lord of hosts wrought for salvation to the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1792 ; El. 898 : Cd. 190 ; Th. 237, 18 ; Dan. 339. Hī nō ðonan lǣtaþ on gefeán faran to feorhnere *they will not let them go thence in joy to a refuge*, Exon. 31 a ; Th. 97, 28 ; Cri. 1597. Fuglas heora feorhnere on ðæs beámes blēdum nāme [= nāmon] *birds took their refuge on the tree's branches*, Cd. 200 ; Th. 248, 3 ; Dan. 507. Hwīlum him to honda, hungre geþreátad, fleág fugla cyn, ðær hȳ feorhnere fundon *sometimes the race of birds, forced by hunger, flew to his hands, where they found sustenance*, Exon. 46 a ; Th. 157, 10 ; Gū. 889. Beóþ Godes streámas gōde wætere fæste gefylde, ðanan feorhnere findaþ foldbūend *flūmen Dei replētum est aqua, pīrasti cibum illōrum*, Ps. Th. 64, 10.

feorh-ræd, es ; *m. Life-benefit, an action tending to the soul's benefit ;* id quod vītæ prodest, actio ad ānīmæ sālūtem tendens :—Ðæt hie feorhræd fremedon *that they should do what would benefit their souls*, Andr. Kmbl. 3306 ; An. 1656.

feorh-scyldig; *adj. Life-guilty, liable in one's life;* vitæ reus, morte dignus :—Gif feorhscyldig man cyning gesôhte *if a man who had forfeited his life sought the king*, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 10. Se ðe ofsleh man binnan ciricwagum, he bið feorhscyldig *he who slays a man within church-walls, he is liable in his life*, vii. 13, 15; Th. i. 332, 8, 14.

feorh-seóc; *adj. Life-sick, mortally wounded;* lētāliter vulnĕrātus :—Scolde Grendel ðonan feorhseóc fleón *Grendel must flee thence mortally wounded*, Beo. Th. 1644; B. 820.

feorh-sweng, es; *m. A life-blow, deadly blow;* lētālis ictus :—Hond feorhsweng ne ofteah *his hand withdrew not the deadly blow*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489.

feorh-þearf, e; *f. Distress of life, urgent need;* vitæ necessitas :—Drihten me hraðe gefultuma æt feorhþearfe *Dómine ad adjúvandum me festína*, Ps. Th. 69, 1.

feorh-wund, e; *f. A life-wound, mortal wound;* lētāle vulnus :—He ðær feorhwunde hleát *he sank there with a mortal wound*, Beo. Th. 4760; B. 2385.

feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus :—Se gingra sunu ferde wræclíce on feorlen rice *adolescentior filius peregre profectus est in regiónem longínquam*, Lk. Bos. 15, 13. v. fyrlen.

feor-lond, es; *n. A far country, distant land;* remōta terra :—Feorlondum on *in distant lands*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 12; Pa. 10.

FEORM, fiorm, fyrm, e; *f.* I. *food, provision, goods, substance;* victus, substantia, bŏna :—Nó ðú ymb mînes ne þearft lîces feorme leng sorgian *thou needest not longer care about my body's food*, Beo. Th. 906; B. 451. Hí bærndon and wæston dæs cynges feorme hâmas [MS. hames] *they burnt and laid waste the king's provision-homes* [or *farms*], Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 13. Twegra daga feorme *provision for two days;* firmam duōrum diērum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 950; 501, 23; 504, 14: Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 10. Gewât him mid cnósle, oðer Caldêa folc feran mid feorme, fæder Abrahames *the father of Abraham departed with his family, with his goods, to travel over the Chaldeans' nation*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 6; Gen. 1731: 126; Th. 161, 2; Gen. 2659. Gewiton him eástan âhta lædan, feoh and feorme *they departed from the east leading their possessions, cattle and substance*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 22; Gen. 1650. II. *an entertaining, entertainment, feast;* hospitālitas, convīvium, cœna :—Gif mon cierlisc̃ne monnan flíeman feorme teó *if a man accuse a churlish man of the entertaining of a fugitive*, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. Án dæl bisceope and his hîredе for feorme and onfangenysse gesta and cumena *ūna portio episcŏpo et fămiliæ propter hospitālitātem atque susceptiónem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 7. Dæte ælþeódige bisceopas sýn þoncfulle heora gæstlîþnesse and feorme *ut episcŏpi peregrīni contenti sint hospitālitāte mūnĕre oblāto*, 4, 5; S. 573, 3. To dære écan feorme *to the eternal feast*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. He gegearwode mycele feorme *magnam cœnam fēcit*, Mk. Bos. 6, 21: Lk. Bos. 14, 12, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 370, 31: 372, 1, 3. III. *a place where provisions are kept, provision-quarters of an army;* victus stătio :—Se here eódan him to heora gearwan feorme út þuruh Hamtúnscíre into Bearrucscíre to Readingon *the army went to their ready provision-quarters out through Hampshire into Berkshire to Reading*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 20–22, col. 1. IV. *use, benefit, profit, enjoyment;* ūsus, fructus :—Ða swîðe lytle feorme [fiorme MS. Hat.] ðara bóca wiston, fordæmde hie heora nân wuht ongietan ne meahton *they got very little benefit from the books, because they could not understand anything of them*, Past. pref; Cot. MS. [*Chauc.* farme *meal: Laym.* feorme, veorme *feast.*] DER. bén-feorm, bend-, cyning-, eáster-, cástor-, gyt-, swíþ-, winter-: or-feorme.

feorma; *adj. First;* prīmus :—Ða feorman men *the first men*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 15; Jul. 499. v. forma.

feormend-leás; *adj. Wanting a polisher;* pōlītōre cārens :—Geseah he orcas stondan, fyrmmanna fatu, feormendleáse, ðær wæs helm monig eald and ómig *he saw bowls standing, vessels of men of yore, wanting a polisher, there was many a helmet, old and rusty*, Beo. Th. 5516, note; B. 2761. v. feormynd.

feormere, es; *m. One who supplies with food, a purveyor,* FARMER; obsōnātor :—Se ðe má manna [MS. manne] inláede ðonne he sceole, bûton dæs stíwerdes leáfe and ðæra feormera, gylde his ingang *he who introduces more men than he should, without leave of the steward and of the purveyors, let him forfeit his admission*, Cod. Dipl. 942; Kmbl. iv. 278, 19–21.

feorm-fultum, es; *m. Food-support, purveyance;* victus auxilium, commeātus, prōcūrātio :—Dæt him nân man ne þearf to feormfultume nân þinge syllan, bûtan he sylf wille *that no man need give him anything as purveyance, unless he himself be willing*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22.

feormian; *part.* feormende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [feorm *food*]. I. *to supply with food, feed, support, sustain, entertain, receive as a guest, cherish, benefit, profit;* victum suppĕdităre, epŭlāre, suscĭpĕre, suscĭpĕre hospitio, fŏvēre, cūrāre, vālēre :—Dæt ic [eyning] bebeóde eallum mînan gerêfan dæt hí on mînan âgenan rihtlîce tilian, and me mid ðam feormian; and dæt him nân man ne þearf to feormfultume nân þinge syllan, bûtan he sylf wille *that I [the king] command all my reeves that they justly provide on my own, and feed [supply with food, maintain] me therewith; and that no man need give them anything as purveyance [food-support], unless he himself be willing*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 22. Feorma, mihtig Dryhten, mînre sâwle *mighty Lord, sustain my soul*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 454, 33; Hy. 4, 42. Âh he feormendra lyt lîfgendra *he has few of entertainers living*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 7; Vy. 30. Dæt se, de hine feormode, and se, de geseormod wæs, syn hî begen bisceopes dóme sceyldig *that he, who entertained him, and he, who was entertained, be both guilty to the bishop's doom*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 44. Feorma mec hwæðre, ðeáh ðe ic fremede má gylta *yet cherish me, though I have committed more crimes*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 36; Hy. 4, 25. Feorma ðú in ðinum ferþe gód *cherish thou good in thy soul*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 10; Fa. 51: Ps. Th. 77, 69. Forðon hî ongeáton dætte seó hâlwende onsægdness to écre alýsnesse swîþrade and feormade ge lichoman and sâwle *for they understood that the wholesome sacrifice availed and profited* [vălēret] *to the eternal redemption both of body and of soul*, Bd. 4, 22; Whel. 318, 25–27. II. *to feed on, devour, consume;* vesci, comēdĕre, consūmĕre :—Fealo lîg feormaþ and Fénix byrneþ *the yellow flame consumes and burns up the Phœnix*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 1; Ph. 218. III. *to cleanse,* FARM *or cleanse out;* mundāre, purgāre, expiāre :—He feormaþ his bernes flôre *he will cleanse the floor of his barn*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17; purgâbit âream suum, Vulg. He feormaþ ælc ðara, de blæda byrþ. Dæt hyt bere blæda de swîðor *omnem, qui fert fructum, purgâbit eum, ut fructum plus afferat*, Ju. Bos. 15, 2. Seofon dagas ðú feormast ðæt weofod, Ex. 29, 37; *seven daies thow shalt clense the auter*, Wyc; septem diēbus expiābis altāre, Vulg. DER. a-feormian, ge-.

feorm-riht, es; *n. Right in an estate;* in prædio jus, Heming, p. 50, Mann.

feormþ, e; *f. A harbouring, an entertaining, a cleansing;* susceptio, hospitium. purgātio. v. fyrmþ.

feormung, e; *f.* I. *a harbouring, an entertaining;* susceptio, hospitium : —Þurh wreccena feormunge *by the harbouring of exiles*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. II. *a cleansing, polishing;* purgātio, pōlītio :—Gif sweordhwîta ôdres monnes wæpn to feormunge onsô *if a sword-polisher receive ano'her man's weapon for polishing*, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. DER. a-feormung, niht-.

feormynd [= feormend], es : *m.* [feormian III. *to cleanse*] *A cleanser, furbisher, polisher;* purgător, pōlītor :—Feormynd swefaþ, ða de beadogrîmman bŷwan sceoldon *the polishers are dead, who should prepare the war-helmet*, Beo. Th. 4505, note; B. 2256.

feornes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FARNESS, *distance;* longinquĭtas :—Gif mycel feornys sîþfætes betwihligeþ *si longinquĭtas itinĕris magna interjăcet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 39.

feorr; *adj. Far, distant;* longinquus :—Ðeáh him mon feorr land gehête *though a distant land was promised him*, Past. 50; Hat. MS: Andr. Recd. 850; An. 423. v. feor; *adj. far.*

feorr; *adv. Far, at a distance;* prŏcul, longe :—Hyra heorte is feorr fram me *cor eōrum longe est a me*, Mt. Bos. 15, 8. Hí feorr ætstôdon *de longe stĕtērunt*, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. Seó sunne gæþ eall swâ feorr adûne on nihtlîcre tîde under ðære eorþan swâ heó on dæg bufan up astîhþ *the sun goes quite as far down under the earth in the night time as it rises above it in the day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 22; Lchdm. iii. 234, 20. v. feor; *adv.*

feorran, feorrane, feorren; *adv. Afar, far off, at a distance, from far;* a longe, prŏcul, longe, e longinquo :—Dær wæron manega wîf feorran *erant ibi mŭlĭĕres multæ a longe*, Mt. Bos. 27, 55: Mk. Bos. 5, 6. Fulgiaþ feorran ðære hâlgan earce *follow at a distance from the holy ark*, Jos. 3, 3. Swîðe feorran ymbûton *very far about*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 11. Ic eom hider feorran gefered *I have journeyed hither from far*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 4; Gen. 498: Beo. Th. 728; B. 361: Andr. Kmbl. 48; An. 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1982: El. 993: Rood Kmbl. 114: Kr. 57: Salm. Kmbl. 357; Sal. 178: Exon. 103 a; Th. 389, 15; Râ. 7, 8: Boutr. Scrd. 17, 11. Feorran and neán *from far and near*, Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839: Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326: Cd. 50; Th. 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Petrus hym fylgde feorrane *Petrus sequēbātur eum a longe*, Mt. Bos. 26, 58. Feorren, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836.

feorran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To remove to a distance, withdraw;* remōvĕre, elongāre :—Ne wolde feorhbealo feorran *he would not withdraw the mortal bale*, Beo. Th. 314; B. 156. DER. a-feorran, of-.

feorran-cund; *adj. Having a distant origin, coming from afar;* e longinquo ortus :—Sôna him seleþegn, sîþes wêrgum, feorrancundum forþ wisade *forthwith the hall-thane guided him forth, weary from his journey, coming from afar*, Beo. Th. 3594, note; B. 1795. v. feor-cund.

feorren; *adv. From far;* e longinquo :—Uncer twega feorren cumenra *of us two come from far*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 10; Gen. 1836. v. feorran; *adv.*

feorsian, fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go beyond, remove;* ultĕrius procĕdĕre, elongāre :—Ðú meaht feorsian *thou mayest go beyond*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 52; Met. 24, 26. DER. a-feorsian, -fyrsian, afor-feorsian.

feor-stuðu, e; *f. A slanting post?* obstipum, Som. Ben. Lye :—Feorstuðu *obstupum?* Wrt. Voc. 290, 11.

feorþ, es; *n. The soul, spirit, life;* anima, vita :—Feorþ bið on sîþe

his soul shall be on its journey, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 32; Vy. 26. v. ferþ.

feórþa, feówerþa; seó, ðæt feórþe, feówerþe; *adj.* **the** FOURTH; quartus :—Wæs geworden æfen and mergen se feórþa dæg *the evening and morning were the fourth day,* Gen. 1, 19. Seó feórþe eá ys gehäten Eufrates *fluvius quartus ipse est Euphrates,* 2, 14. Hér bóc Boëties onginþ seó feórþe *here begins the fourth book of Boethius,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 24; 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ðæt feórþe cyn *the fourth tribe,* Cd. 158; Th. 197, 20; Exod. 310. Feórþan dæles rïca *a ruler of a fourth part, tetrarch;* tetrarcha, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. On ðære feórþan mæġþe *generatïone quarta,* Gen. 15, 16. Com se Hælend embe ðone feórþan hancréd to him *Tësus quarta vigïlia noctis vënit ad eos,* Mt. Bos. 14, 25. Ða folctogan feórþan síðe æðeling læddon to ðam carcerne *the leaders of the people led the noble to the dungeon the fourth time,* Andr. Kmbl. 2915; An. 1460.

feórþes fōt *four-footed;* quadrupes :—Feórþes fōt neát *a four-footed beast;* bestia quadrupes, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórþling, es; *m:* feórþung, e; *f. in Anglo-Saxon;* but *m. in Northumb.* v. *last example. A fourth part of a thing,* FARTHING; quadrans :—Ðes feórþling oððe feórþa [MS. feórþan] dæl þinges *hic quadrans,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Som. 12, 35. Ær ðū agylde ðone ýtemestan feórþling [MS. feórþlinge] *dönec reddas növissimum quadrantem.* Mt. Bos. 5, 26: Lk. Bos. 12, 59. Geseah he sume earme wudewan bringan twegen feórþlingas *vidit quandam viduam pauperëlam mittentem æra minūta duo,* Lk. Bos. 21, 2: Mk. Bos. 12, 42. Twegen [MS. tuoge] stycas, ðæt is feórþung penninges *duo minūta, quod est quadrans,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 42. Feórþungas, *acc. pl.* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 2.

feórþ-rïce, es; *n. Dominion over a fourth part;* tetrarchia = τετραρχία, Som. Ben. Lye.

feórþung, e; *f: but in Northumb. m. A fourth part, a farthing,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42. v. feórþling.

feorting, e; *f. Crëpïtus ventris:*—Feorting *pēdätio,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 64; Wrt. Voc. 46, 22.

feor-weg, es; *m. A far or long way;* via longinqua :—Mīn bigengea gewät bryce on feorweg *incölātus meus prolongātus est,* Ps. Th. 119, 5: Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gū. 228. Drihten asent þeóda oðer eów of feorwegum *addūcet Dōminus süper te gentem de longinquo,* Deut. 28, 49; Beo. Th. 73; B. 37; Ps. Th. 67, 26. On feorwegas *in distant ways,* Andr. Kmbl. 1855; An. 930: Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 1.

feorwit-georn; *adj. Curious, inquisitive;* cūriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. firwet-georn.

feorwit-geornes, -ness, e; *f. Curiosity;* cūriōsitas, Som. Ben. Lye. v. firwet-geornes.

feós *of cattle, money,* or *wealth,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15: Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 36: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22; *gen. of* feoh.

feostnode *confirmed,* Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 32, = fæstnode; *p. of* fæstnian.

feoter, feotur; *gen.* feotre, feoture; *f. A fetter;* compes :—Mid feotrum [Rush. feoturum] *compēdibus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. v. feter.

feóþ *shall hate,* Cd. 43; Th. 56, 13; Gen. 911. v. feón.

feoðer-sċēte *four-cornered, square;* quadrangülus, quadrātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feówer-scýte.

feotod, feotud *called for, fetched;* arcessītus, Som. Ben. Lye, = fetod; *pp. of* fetian.

feóung, fíóung, feóng. e; *f. Hatred, enmity;* ōdium, inimicitia :—His unriht and his feóung wurþ ðeáh swíðe open *inïquïtātem suam et ōdium,* Ps. Th. 35, 2. Hī me settan feóunge for mīnre lufan *pösuërunt ödium pro dilectïone mea,* 108, 4. Hī ealdum feóungum [feóngum MS. B.] hine éhton *vëtĕrānis eum ödiis insĕquëbantur,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 20. v. feógan, feón *to hate.*

FEÓWER, feówere; *nom. acc; gen.* feówera, feówra; *dat.* feówerum : *Sometimes used indecl.* FOUR; quātuor :—Wurdon feówer cyninges þegnas ofslægene *four king's thanes were slain,* Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 4: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 16; Gen. 1546: Ælfc. T. 25, 19, 20. Feówer síðon *four times;* quäter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Felamódigra feówer scoldon geferian to ðæm goldsele Grendles heáfod *four of those much daring ones must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall,* Beo. Th. 3279; B. 1637. Hwæt beóþ ða feówere fæðes rāpas *what are the four ropes of the doomed man?* Salm. Kmbl. 663; Sal. 331: 667; Sal. 333. Þrittig wæs and feówere feores onsöhte wīgena cynnes *there were thirty-four of the race of men bereft of life,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 12; Jul. 679. Feówra sum *one of four,* L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17: 21; Th. i. 40, 21. Of ðisum feówer bōcum *of these four books,* Ælfc. T. 27, 17. From feówerum foldan sceátum *from the four corners of the world,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 5; Cri. 879: Menol. Fox 419; Men. 211. Embe feówer wucan *after four weeks,* 30; Men. 15: 313; Men. 158. Ic sette feówer bēc *I composed four books,* Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 37. Sylle feówer scēp for ān *restïtuet quātuor ŏves pro ūna ŏve,* Ex. 22, 1: Jn. Bos. 19, 23. Seó hæfde feówere fét under wombe *it had four feet under its belly,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 10; Rä. 37, 3. [*Wyc.* foure: *Laym.* feour, feouwer, feowere, feor, fower, four: *Orm.* fowwerr, fowwre: *Plat.* veer: *O. Sax.* fiwar, fiuwar, fior: *Frs.* fjouver: *O. Frs.* fiuwer, fiower, fior: *Dut. Ger.* *M.H. Ger.* vier: *O.H. Ger.* fiot: *Goth.* fidwor: *Dan.* fire: *Swed.* fyre: *Icel.* fjórir: *Lat.* quātuor: *Grk.* τέσσαρες: *Æolic* πίσυρες: *Wel.* pedwar: *Lith.* keturì: *Sansk.* catur, catvāras.]

feówera ; *gen. pl. of* feówer *four* : = feáwera ; *gen. pl. of* feáwa *a few.*

feówer-feald ; *adj.* FOURFOLD ; quadruplus :—Gif ic ænigne bereáfode, ic hit be feówerfealdum agyfe *si quid aliquem defraudāvi, reddo quadruplum,* Lk. Bos. 19, 8.

feówer-fealdan *to make fourfold;* quadruplicāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

feówer-fēte, fiówer-fēte, fiér-fēte, fiðer-fēte, fyðer-fēte, -fōte, -fötte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrupes :—Se ælmihtiga God eallum mancinne forgeaf ða feówerfētan deór *the almighty God gave to all mankind the four-footed beasts,* Ælfc. T. 8, 26. Ælces cynnes feówerfētes feós ān *one of each kind of four-footed cattle,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 15. Hī sceoldon [MS. sceoldan] bringan feówerfētes twá hwíte *of four-footed* [*cattle*] *they must bring two white,* 2, 4; Bos. 43, 8. Eáðbyrht bisceop, feówerfóttra nýtena done tēðan dæl, to þearfum syllan wolde *bishop Eadbert would give the tenth part of his four-footed cattle to the poor,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17. v. flox-fōte, feówer-scýte.

feówer-gild, es; *n. A fourfold payment* or *compensation;* quadruplex compensātio :—Ælc tíhtbýsig man gilde feówergilde *let every man of bad repute pay with fourfold compensation,* L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 10.

feówer-scýte, fyðer-scýte, fiðer-scýte, -scīte, feðer-scīte, -scitte, -scette; *adj.* [sceát *a corner*] *Four-cornered, quadrangular, square;* quadrangülus, quadrātus :—Seó burh is feówerscýte *the city is quadrangular,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 21.

feówertene *fourteen,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 17. v. feówertyne.

feówerteóða, *m;* seó, ðæt, feówerteóðe, *f. n; adj. The fourteenth;* quartus décimus :—Se wæs feówerteóða fram Agusto dam Cäsere *who was the fourteenth from Augustus Cæsar,* Bd 1, 4; S. 475. 27. Ðæs feówerteóðan dæges *of the fourteenth day.* Ex. 12, 18. On dam feówerteóðan dæge *quarta décima die,* Lev. 23, 5: Jos. 5, 10. Healdaþ ðæt öþ done feówerteóðan dæg dæs mónþes *servābitur usque ad quartam décimam diem mensis hujus,* Ex. 12, 6.

feówerþa; seó, ðæt feówerþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus :—Is feówerþe lyft *the fourth is air,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 122; Met. 20, 61. v. feórþa.

feówerþa-fæder [MS. feówerþe-fæder]; *indecl. in sing. A great-great-grandfather;* ābāvus, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 12; Wrt. Voc. 51, 57.

feówerþe-móder; *indecl. in sing;* but *dat. sing.* -méder; *pl. nom. acc.* -módra; *gen.* -módra; *dat.* -módrum; *f. A great-great-grandmother;* ābāvia, Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 13; Wrt. Voc. 51, 58.

feówertig; *gen.* feówertigra; *dat.* feówertigum, feówertig; *adj.* FORTY; quadrāginta :—Ne ofsleah ic hīg, gif ðær beóþ feówertig *non perëmtïam propter quadrāginta,* Gen. 18, 29. Æfter ðæra feówertigra daga getele *after the number of forty days,* Num. 14, 34. On feówertigum geárum *quadrāginta annis,* 14, 34: Jn. Bos. 2, 20. Hie begéton feówertig bearna *they begat forty* [*of*] *children,* Cd. 223; Th. 294, 22; Sat. 475: 228; Th. 306, 21; S.t. 667. Israhéla bearn æton heofonlícne mete feówertig wintra *filii Israel comēdĕrunt Mannа; n.* [*mánna; n;* את־המן] *quadrāginta annis,* Ex. 16, 34: Gen. 32, 15: 50, 3. Feówertig [feówertigum MS. B.] scillingum gebēte *let him make amends with forty shillings,* L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 11.

feówertigeða, feówertigoða; *m:* -tigoðe, *f. n; adj. Fortieth;* quadrāgēsimus :—Feówertigeða *quadrāgēsimus,* C. R. Ben. 25. On ðam feówertigóðan [MS. feówerteóðan] geáre *in the fortieth year;* quadrāgēsimo anno, Deut. 1, 3.

feówertig-feald; *adj. Fortyfold;* quadrāgēnārius, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

feówertig-líc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to forty;* quadrāgēnārius :—He bebeád ðæt feówertiglíce fæsten healden beón *jejünium quadrāginta diērum observări præcëpit,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 10. Ealle tíd dæs feówertiglícan fæstenes *tōtum quadrāgēsimæ tempus,* 3, 23; S. 554, 31.

feówertyne; *adj.* FOURTEEN; quātuordĕcim : — Feówertyne cneóressa *generātiōnes quātuordĕcim,* Mt. Bos. 1, 17. Cómon feówertyne Geáta gongan *fourteen Goths came marching,* Beo. Th. 3287; B. 1641: Andr. Kmbl. 3185; An. 1595. Óþ-ðæt feówertyne níht efter Eástron *until fourteen nights after Easter,* L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 8, MS. B. Rachel acende feówertyne suna *Rachel bore fourteen sons,* Gen. 46, 22.

feówra *of four,* L. Wih. 19; Th. i. 40, 17, = feówera; *gen. pl. of* feówer.

feówrþa, *m;* seó, ðæt feówrþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus :—Feówrþe is fýr *the fourth is fire,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. v. feórþa.

feówrtig; *adj. Forty;* quadrāginta :—Ceorliscum men feówrtigum scillingum gebēte *cōlōni quadrāginta sōlidis emendet,* L. Alf. pol. 10; Wilk. 37, 23. v. feówertig.

feówung, e; *f.* [feohan *to rejoice*] *A rejoicing, an enjoying, glorying;* gaudium, glōria, Hpt. Gl. 433; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 95, 10.

feówurtig; *adj. Forty;* quadrāginta :—Ða dā he fæste feówurtig daga and feówurtig níhta *cum jejünasset quadraginta diēbus et quadraginta noctĭbus,* Mt. Bos. 4, 2. v. feówertig.

fer, es; *n.* I. *a going, journey;* iter :—Wið fere *juxta iter,* Ps. Spl. M. 139, 6. II. *a vessel, ship;* nāvis :—Wæs se sunu

Lameches of fere acumen *the son of Lamech was come from the vessel* [=*arkě*], Cd. 75; Th. 93, 12; Gen. 1544. v. fær; *n.*

fĕr, es; *m. A fever;* febris:—Wiđ ælces dæges fĕre *for an every day's fever*, L. M. cont. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 12, 28. v. fæ̆r, fefer.

fĕr, es; *m. Fear, terror;* timor:—Mid fĕre foldbúende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes bihlæ̆meþ *the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 13; Cri. 868. v. fæ̆r; *m.*

fera, an; *m. A companion;* sŏcius, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-fera.

feran, to ferenne; *part.* ferende; *p.* ferde, *pl.* ferdon; *pp.* fered [fĕr *a journey*] *To go, make a journey, set out, travel, march, sail;* īre, iter făcĕre, proficisci, transīre, migrāre, nāvigāre:—He hine to cyninge feran hĕt *he called him to go to the king*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39: Cd. 109; Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 31; Cri. 1416: Beo. Th. 53; B. 27: Andr. Kmbl. 347; An. 174: Elen. Kmbl. 429: El. 215: Ps. Th. 118, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 35; Met. 4, 18: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12: Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41. Đā hī swā mycelne sīþfæt feran sceoldan *when they must go so great a journey*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 30: 1, 23; S. 485, 38. He on morne feran wolde *he wished to set out in the morning*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 7. Ic wegas dĭne þence to ferenne fōtum mīnum *I think to go thy ways with my feet*, Ps. Th. 118, 59. Folc ferende *travelling people*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 28; Gen. 1653: Exon. 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Rä. 8, 9: Ps. Th. 125, 5. Ic fere geond foldan *I travel over the earth*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 2; Rä. 2, 5: Ps. Th. 140, 12. Đū mid mildse mīnre ferest *thou goest with my grace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3345: An. 1676. Mon fereþ feor *a man goes far*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 20; Gn. Ex. 146: Salm. Kmbl. 614; Sal. 306: Menol. Fox 327; Men. 165. Āc fereþ gelōme oft ganotes bæþ *a ship* [lit. *oak*] *often saileth over the sea* [lit. *sea-fowl's bath*], Runic pm. 25: Kmbl. 344, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Đa đe heonon feraþ *those who go hence*, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 29; Sat. 654: Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 14; Rä. 4, 44. Ic ferde to foldan ufan from ēþle *I went to earth from the realm above*, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 30; Sat. 495: Ps. Th. 142, 11. Mid Gode Noe ferde *Noe cum Deo ambŭlāvit*, Gen. 6, 9: Andr. Kmbl. 1323: An. 662: Exon. 42 b; Th. 143, 18; Gū. 663. Ferde his hlīsa to Galilea rīce *prōcessit rūmor ejus in omnem rĕgiōnem Gălilææ*, Mk. Bos. 1, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Sum sæ̆dere ferde to sāwenne his sæd *a sower went to sow his seed*, ii. 88, 12: 90, 10. He ferde fram him and wæs fered on heofen *recessit ab eis et ferēbātur in cælum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. He eft hām ferde *he went home again*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: 3, 11; S. 536, 9. Hilde of deaþe ferde to līfe *Hilda de morte transīvit ad vītam*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 32. He ferde ofer sæ *he went over the sea*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 7: 19, 2: Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 39. God ferde forþ *ībiit Dŏminus*, Gen. 18, 33. Ferde Constantius forþ on Breotone *Constantius died* [lit. *went forth*] *in Britain*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 29. Hī ferdon to Rōme *they went to Rome*, Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22: Gen. 11, 31: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 18: Beo. Th. 3268; B. 1632. He hī lærde dæt hī ferdon on dæt geweorc dæs Godes wordes *in ōpus eos verbi proficīsci suādet*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 39. Hī ferdon ongēn đone bryd̆guman *exīĕrunt obviam sponso*, Mt. Bos. 25, 1. Hī ofer sæ ferdon *they went over the sea*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 7, 12. Tīd is dæt đū fere *it is time that thou goest*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269: Andr. Kmbl. 448; An. 224. Ær gē furdur feran *ere ye go further*, Beo. Th. 513; B. 254. DER. be-feran, for-, forþ-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, þurh-, to-. v. faran.

fer-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A bed for a journey;* ītĭnĕris lectus:—Ferbed *bajunula?* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 78; Wrt. Voc. 41, 32.

fĕr-blēd, es; *m.* [fĕr-=fær-*sudden*, blæ̆d *a blast*] *A sudden or fearful blast;* repentīnus flātus:—Ic læ̆ran wille dæt gē eower hūs gefæstnige, đỹ-læs hit fĕrblæ̆dum windas toweorpan *I will exhort that ye make your house firm, lest winds overthrow it with sudden blasts*, Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 21; Jul. 649.

fercian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To bring, assist, help, support;* ferre, adjŭvāre, subvĕnīre, sustentāre:—Hī fercodon da scypo eft to Lundenne *they brought the ships again to London*, Chr. 1009; Th. 260, 31, col. 2. On đisum līfe we ateoriaþ gif we us mid bigleofan ne fercia þ *in this life we faint if we support not ourselves with food*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 33. DER. ge-fercian.

fĕr-clam; *gen.* -clammes; *m.* [fĕr-=fæ̆r-*sudden*, clam *what holds*] *A sudden seizing;* arreptio repentīna angustiæ periculōsæ, Grn. Exod. 119. v. oferclamme, clam, clom.

fercung, e; *f. A sustaining;* sustentātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fercuþ; *adj. Frugal, thrifty;* frūgālis, frūgi, Cot. 203.

ferd *an army*, Chr. 1140: Erl. 265, 28. v. fyrd.

ferde, *pl.* ferdon *went*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: Chr. 737; Erl. 47, 22; *p.* of feran.

ferd-faru, e; *f. A military expedition;* militāris expĕditio, expĕditio contra hostes, Fleming, p. 234, Lye. v. fyrd-faru.

ferd-mon, -moun, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -men; *m. A soldier;* mīles:—Dæt feoh mon đām ferdmonnum sellan sceolde *the money should be given to the soldiers*, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban ferdmen *a king must have soldiers*, 17; Fox 58, 33, MS. Cot. v. fyrd-man.

ferd-rinc, es; *m. A warrior, soldier;* bellātor, mīles:—He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode *he deprived the brave warrior of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. v. fyrd-rinc.

ferd-wite *a fine for neglecting to pay the contribution to the army*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 10, note 23, MS. B: Th. Diplm. A. D. 1044; 359, 3. v. fyrd-wīte.

ferd-wyrt, e; *f.* [=feld-wyrt?] *Field-wort? gentian?* gentiāna?—Nim ferdwyrt *take gentian* (?), L. M. 1, 87; Lchdm. ii. 154, 15. v. feld-wyrt.

fere; *adj. Passable, able to go;* meābilis. DER. earfoþ-fere, eáþ-, ge-, un-, un-ge-.

fere *with life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22; *inst. of* ferh *life.*

fered *carried*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51; *pp. of* feran.

fereld, es; *n. A way, going, step;* gressus:—Fulfrema stepas ođđe paðas ođđe fereldu mīne on sīþfætum đīnum *perfice gressus meos in sēmitis tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. færeld.

fĕren *fiery, burning;* igneus, ignītus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fỹren.

ferend, es; *m.* [*part. of* feran] *A traveller, messenger, sailor;* peregrīnātor, nuncius, nauta:—He hĕt gefetigan ferend snelle *he commanded swift messengers to be fetched*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 12; Jul. 60. Him da ferend on fæste wuniaþ *the sailors firmly rest on him*, 97 a; Th. 361, 25; Wal. 25.

fere-scæt, es; *m. Fare-scot, passage-money;* naulum, Cot. 138.

fere-soca, an; *m.* [ferh *a pig*, soca?=socc *a sock*] *A bag made of swine's skin;* sibæa:—Feresoca *sibba*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 1. v. Littleton, Glossārium Lātino-barbārum *under* sibæa.

fergan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to carry, convey, bear;* portāre, vehĕre, ferre:—We willaþ Hlāford fergan to dære beorhtan byrg *we will bear the Lord to the bright city*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 26; Cri. 518: 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Rä. 16, 13. Bearn fergaþ and fĕdaþ fæder and mōdor *father and mother carry and lead the child*, 87 a; Th. 327, 21; Vy. 7. **II.** *to go;* īre:—Ic seah ræplingas in ræced fergan *I saw captives going into a house*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 2; Rä. 53, 1. v. ferian.

fer-grunden *ground to pieces, mangled*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9,=for-grunden; *pp. of* for-grindan.

ferh; gen. feres; *dat. inst.* fere; *n. m. Life;* vīta:—Ferh ellen wræc *power drove out life*, Beo. Th. 5406; B. 2706. He fromne ferdrinc fere beserode *he deprived the brave warrior of life*, Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Ealne wīdan ferh *to all eternity*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 3; Gū. 789. v. feorh.

ferh, es; *m. A pig;* porcus, Wrt. Voc. 286, 47. v. fearh.

ferh-cwæle? [=-cwalu?] *A murrain of hogs;* lues porcīna, Som. Ben. Lye.

ferh-cwalu, e; *f. Life-destruction, slaughter;* internĕcio, Cot. 114. v. feorh-cwalu.

ferht *fear, fright, dread;* păvor, tĭmor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhto.

ferht, es; *m. n. The mind;* mens:—He mæg rihtwīsnesse findan on ferhte *he may find wisdom in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 119; Met. 22, 60. v. ferhþ.

ferhþ, fyrhþ, ferþ, ferht, es; *m. n.* **I.** *the soul, spirit, mind;* animus, mens:—Đīn ferhþ bemearn *thy spirit mourned*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 14; Gen. 2309: Elen. Kmbl. 347; El. 174: Salm. Kmbl. 358; Sal. 178. Ferhþes fōreþanc *forethought of mind*, Beo. Th. 2124; B. 1060. His geleáfa wearþ fæst on ferhþe *his faith became firm in his spirit*, Elen. Kmbl. 2071; El. 1037: Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 2; Seel. 132: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 32; Gen. 870: Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754: Ps. Th. 85, 11. Dæt he andsware ænige ne cunne findan on ferhþe *that he cannot find any answer in his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 103; Met. 22, 52: Beo. Th. 2337; B. 1166: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355: Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. He wiste ferhþ guman *he knew the man's soul*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Ne læt đū đīn ferhþ wesan sorgum asæled *let not thy soul be bound with sorrows*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 17; Gen. 2194. Noe læg ferhþe forstolen *Noah lay deprived of mind*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579: Ps. Th. 131, 2. Hī ferdon forþ đonon, ferhþum fægne *they went forth thence, rejoicing in their minds*, Beo. Th. 3270; B. 1633: 6334; B. 3177. **II.** *life;* vīta:—Wīdan ferhþ, *acc. for a long life, for ever*, Elen. Kmbl. 1598; El. 801. DER. collen-ferhþ, -ferþ, -fyrhþ: dreórig-, freórig-, gāl-, gamol-, gleáw-, sār-, sārig-, stæreed-, steare-, sterced-, stīþ-, sweorcend-, swīþ-, swuncen-, swỹþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. feorh.

ferhþ-bana, an; *m. A life-destroyer, murderer;* vītæ destructor, interfector:—Fyrst ferhþbana *the first life-destroyer*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399.

ferhþ-cearig; *adj. Anxious in soul;* animo sollĭcitus:—Sarra ongan, ferhþcearig, to were sīnum mæ̆lan *Sarah, anxious in soul, began to speak to her consort*, Cd. 101; Th. 133, 28; Gen. 2217.

ferhþ-cleófa, an; *m. The mind's cave, breast;* mentis cŭbile, pectus:—Eádig bỹþ se wer, se đe him ege Dryhtnes on ferhþcleófan, fæste gestandeþ *beātus vir, qui timet Dŏminum*, Ps. Th. 111, 1.

ferhþ-cófa, an; *m. The mind's cave, breast;* mentis cŭbile, pectus:—

On ferhþcófan *in his mind's cave* or *breast*, Cd. 123; Th. 157, 8; Gen. 2603: Ps. Th. 108, 17.

ferhþ-frec; *adj. Bold in spirit;* anïmōsus:—Ferhþfrecan Fin begeat sweordbealo *misery from the sword seized Fin the bold in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2206: B. 1146.

ferhþ-friðende *life-saving.* v. ferþ-friðende.

ferhþ-genīpla, an; *m. A life-enemy, deadly foe;* vītæ hostis, lētālis hostis:—Ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīplan *I struck the deadly foe with my sword*, Beo. Th. 5754; B. 2881.

ferhþ-gewit *mental wit, understanding.* v. ferþ-gewit.

ferhþ-gleáw, fyrhþ-gleáw; *adj. Prudent in mind, sagacious;* anïmo prūdens, sāpiens:—Ðær hie Iuditþe fundon ferhþgleáwe *they found Judith there prudent in mind*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jul. 41. Þūsenda manna ferhþgleáwra *of a thousand sagacious men*, Elen. Kmbl. 653; El. 327.

ferhþ-grim *fierce of spirit.* v. ferþ-grim.

ferhþ-līc *rational, just, equitable.* v. ferht-līc.

ferhþ-loca, ferþ-loca, fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. Soul-inclosure, bosom, body;* mentis clausūra, pectus, corpus:—Dæt ðīn nama, Crist, in ūrum ferhþlocan sī feste gestaðelod *that thy name, O Christ, be firmly established in our soul's inclosure*, Hy. 6, 5, 32; Hy. Grn. ii. p. 286, 5, 32. Ne willaþ eów andrædan fæge ferhþlocan *dread ye not feeble bodies*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 27; Exod. 267.

ferhþ-lufe *soul's love, mental love.* v. fyrhþ-lufe.

ferhþ-sefa, ferþ-sefa, firhþ-sefa, fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind's sense, intellect;* mens:—Cwēn gefeah on ferhþsefan *the queen rejoiced in her mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1696; El. 850: 1787; El. 895.

ferhþ-wērig *soul-weary, sad.* v. ferþ-wērig, fyrhþ-wērig.

ferht-līc; *adj. Rational, wise, just, equitable;* rationālis, sāpiens, æquus:—Drihten ferhtlīc riht folcum dēmeþ *Dōminus jūdicābit pōpulos in æquitāte*, Ps. Th. 95, 10.

ferian, ferigan, ferigean, fergan; to ferianne; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [fer = fær *a journey*]. I. *to carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct;* ferre, portāre, vehēre, dedūcĕre, afferre:—Hēht wīgend dæt hālige treó him beforan ferian *he commanded the warriors to carry the holy tree before him*, Elen. Kmbl. 215; El. 108: Cd. 78, 10, 18; Gen. 1330. Wē ðē willaþ ferigan freólīce oft fisces bæþ *we will gladly convey thee over the fish's bath* [*the sea*], Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293. Hēt līfes brytta englas sīne ferigean leófne oft lagufæsten *the giver of life commanded his angels to bear the dear one over the stronghold of the waves*, 1647; An. 825. To ferianne *ad portandum*, Gen. 46, 5. Ic ferige onbūtan *circumfĕro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33. Mec merehengest fereþ oft fīðdas *the vessel conveys me over the floods*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 13; Rä. 15, 7: 114 b; Th. 439, 16; Rä. 59, 4. Hī hine ferian oft fisces bæþ *they bear it over the fish's bath* [*the sea*], Runic pm. 16; Kmbl. 342, 17; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 31. Hwanon ferigeaþ gē fætte scyldas *whence bear ye your stout shields?* Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. Folc ðīn dū feredest swā sceáp *deduxisti sīcut ōves pōpulum tuum*, Ps. Th. 76, 17. Hē ferede ðone to his mynstre mid ārwurþnysse *he bare it to his minster with honour*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 7: Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 23. Us oft ārwēlan æðeling ferede *a noble one conducted us over the realm of oars* [*the sea*], Andr. Kmbl. 1706; An. 855. Hī ðone sanct ferodon to dære byrig *they conveyed the saint to the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 29. Ðē on folmum feredan *in mānibus portābunt te*, Ps. Th. 90, 12: 82, 3. Feriaþ mid eów of dære eorþan wæstmum *afferte nōbis de fructibus terræ*, Num. 13, 21. Hē wæs fered on heofen *ferēbātur in cælum*, Lk. Bos. 24, 51. II. *to betake oneself to;* se gerēre, versāri:—Dū aclæccræftum lange feredes *thou hast long betaken thyself to evil arts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2725; An. 1365. Hī on līge feredon *they betook themselves to lying*, Ps. Th. 58, 12. III. *to go, depart;* vehi, īre:—Mid friþe ferian ðā *depart in peace*, Byrht. Th. 136, 68; By. 179. Ðonne God geond wēstena wīde ferað *Deus, dum transgredĭĕris per desertum*, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [*Laym.* uerien: *Plat.* fören: *O. Sax.* fōrian: *Frs.* fieren: *O. Frs.* fera: *Ger.* führen: *M. H. Ger.* vüeren: *O. H. Ger.* fuorjan, fuorjan: *Goth.* faryan *to convey a ship, row*: *Dan.* føre: *Swed.* föra: *Icel.* ferja *to transport, carry by sea.*] DER. a-feriaṅ, æt-, ge-, of-, ðþ-, to-, wið-.

Feriatus, es; *m. A Spanish robber*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 19. v. Uariatus.

feriend, ferigend, es; *m.* [*part. of* ferian *to bear, bring*] *A bringer, leader;* dux:—Flōdes ferigend [MS. B. feriend] *bringer of the flood*, Salm. Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80.

ferigan, ferigean *to carry, convey, bear*, Andr. Kmbl. 585; An. 293: 1647; An. 825: Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 33: Beo. Th. 671; B. 333. v. ferian.

fering, e; *f. A going, travelling, journeying;* peregrīnātio, ĭter:—Ðā dære feringe *in that journeying*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 20; Wid. 131. DER. ferþ-fering.

fēringa *suddenly;* extemplo, imprōvīso, Prov. 3. v. fēringa.

fērlic *sudden, unlooked for, horrible;* repentīnus, horrendus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. færlīc.

fērlice *suddenly*, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 4. v. færlīce.

fern, es; *n. Fern;* filix:—Fern [MS. B. fearn], Herb. 78; Lchdm. i. 180, 23. v. fearn.

fernes, -ness, e; *f. A going, passing;* gressus, transĭtus:—Ne dær fernes is *non est transitus*, Ps. Th. 143, 18. DER. ofer-fernes.

ferran *to remove, take away.* DER. a-ferran. v. feorran.

fērrece? [fēr = fȳr?] *A fire-pan;* bātillum, Cot. 161, Som. Fērrece *vatilla*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 7.

ferren, ferlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus:—On ferren [ferlen MS. Rl.] land *in regiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Skt. Hat. 19, 12. v. feorlen, fyrlen.

fers, fæs, fyrs, es; *n. A* VERSE, *sentence, title;* versus, carmen:—Periodos is clȳsing, oððe ge-endung dæs ferses *a period is the conclusion, or ending of the sentence*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Som. 51, 18. Ic fersige oððe ic wyrce fers *versīfĭcor*, 37; Som. 39, 3, MSS. C. D. Ongan he sōna singan dæs fers *stātim ipse cœpit cantāre versus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 18.

FERSC; *adj.* FRESH, *pure, sweet;* dulcis:—Eufrates is mæst ealra ferscra wætera, and is yrnende þurh middewearde Babilōnian burh *Euphrates is the greatest of all fresh waters* [*rivers*], *and runs through the middle of the city of Babylon*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 10. Gyf se wæta sealt beþ of dære sǽ, hit beþ þurh dære sunnan hætan to ferscum wæterum awend *if the moisture be salt from the sea, it is turned to fresh water through the heat of the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278, 9–12; Wrt. popl. science 19, 3. [*Chauc.* freisshe: *Laym.* freche: *Plat.* frisk: *Frs.* fersck: *O. Frs.* fersk, fersch, farsch: *Dut.* versch: *Ger.* frisch: *M. H. Ger.* vrisch: *O. H. Ger.* frisc: *Dan.* frisk, fersk: *Swed.* frisk, farsk: *Icel.* friskr: *Wel.* ffres.]

fer-scipe, es; *m. Society, fellowship;* sŏcietas:—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se ferscipe *dimidium cāpiat rex, dimĭdium sŏcĭĕtas*, L. Ath. v. 2; Wilk. 65, 19. DER. ge-ferscipe.

fer-scrifen; *part.* [= for-scrifen; *pp. of* for-scrīfan *to disregard, abandon*] *Disregarded, abandoned;* addictus:—Ferscrifen [MS. fær-scribæn] *addictus*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 53. Ferscrifen *addictus* [Lye *has* ferscrifer = ferscrifen? *abdictus*], Cot. 14.

fersian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make verse;* versifĭcāre:—Ic fersige oððe ic wyrce fyrs *versīfĭcor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3.

ferþ, ferþþ; *gen.* -es; *dat.* -e; *m. n.* I. *the soul, spirit, mind;* animus, mens:—Wæs dære fǽmnan ferþ geblissad *the damsel's soul was rejoiced*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 25; Jul. 287: 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Hī gemētton ferþþes frōfre *they found comfort of soul*, 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895. Ou ferþe fægn *rejoicing in mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 73; Met. 9, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 2968; An. 1487. Geféoþ gē on ferþþe *rejoice ye in spirit*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476: 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328. Ðūne ferþ, *acc. m. thy mind*, 88 b; Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Sum hafaþ fæstgongel ferþ *one has a constant soul*, 79 b; Th. 298, 4; Crä. 80: 81 b; Th. 307, 19; Seef. 26. Ferþum gleáw *sagacious in soul*, 128 a; Th. 493, 10; Rä. 81, 28. Ferþþum, 114 b; Th. 440, 15; Rä. 60, 3. II. *life;* vīta:—Lætaþ gāres ord ingeðūfan in fæges ferþ *let the javelin's point dig into the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2665; An. 1334. DER. dreórig-ferþ, freórig-, sārig-, stearc-, swīþ-, wērig-, wīde-. v. ferhþ.

ferþ-friðende; *part.* [friðian *to protect*] *Life-saving;* vītam servans:—Forlēt ferþfriðende wellan on gesceap þeótan *he let his life-saving fountains be poured into a vessel*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 25; Rä. 39, 3.

ferþ-gewit, -gewitt, es; *n. Mental wit, understanding;* mentis intellectus:—Ðeáh hī ferþgewit ǽnig ne cūðen *though they knew not any mental wit*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 4; Cri. 1184.

ferþ-grim; *adj. Fierce of spirit;* animo sævus:—Frēcne and ferþgrim *rugged and fierce of spirit*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 6; Jul. 141: 96 b; Th. 360, 13; Wal. 5.

ferþ-loca, an; *m. The soul's inclosure, bosom;* mentis clausūra, pectus:—Hyre wæs Cristes lof in ferþlocan *praise of Christ was in her soul's inclosure*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 19; Jul. 234: 76 b; Th. 287, 12; Wand. 13. v. ferhþ-loca.

ferþ-sefa, an; *m.* [sefa *the faculty of perceiving;* sensus] *The mind;* mens:—Fæstnian ferþsefan *to fix in the mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 29; Sch. 20. v. ferhþ-sefa.

ferþþ *the soul, mind.* v. ferþ.

ferþþes, ferþþe *of a soul, to a soul*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 21; Gū. 895; 14 b; Th. 30, 7; Cri. 476; *gen. and dat. of* ferþ.

ferþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sad;* mæstus:—Freórig and ferþwērig *trembling and soul-weary*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130: 20 a; Th. 52, 9; Cri. 831. v. fyrhþ-wērig.

ferwett-full; *adj.* [ferwett = fyrwet *curiosity*] *Curious, anxious;* sollĭcitus:—Ferwettfulle men *sollĭciti*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 26.

fēsian, he fēseþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To drive away, put to flight;* fŭgāre, in fūgam āgĕre:—Dæt oft on gefeohte ān fēseþ tyne *ut in pugna ūnus sæpe décem in fūgam ēgĕrit*, Lupi Serm. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 20. DER. to-fēsian. v. fȳsian.

feste; *adv. Fastly, firmly:*—Ic hæbbe genōg feste on gemynde *I have it firmly enough in my mind*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 24. v. fæste.

festen, es; *n. A fastness, fortress;* mūnīmentum :—Hī manige festena and castelas abræcon *they demolished many fastnesses and castles*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 35. v. fæsten **II.**

festen-mon, -monn, es; *m. A surety;* fīdējussor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fēster-man.

fēster *food, nourishment, foster-*, in the compounds fēster-bearn, -fæder, -man, -mōdor. v. fōster.

fēster-bearn, es; *n. A foster-child;* ālumnus :—Fēsterbearn *ālumni*, Martyrol. ad 22 Martii. v. fōster-bearn.

fēster-fæder, es; *m. A foster-father, nourisher;* altor, nutritor :—Fēsterfæder altor, Wrt. Voc. 284, 72. Ætȳwde me mīn iú magister and fēsterfæder *apparūit mīgister quondam meus et nutritor*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 34. v. fōster-fæder.

fēster-man, es; *m. A foster-man, bondsman, security;* fīdējussor :—Ælfc preóst finde him xii fēstermen *let every priest find for himself twelve bondsmen*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 15.

fēster-mōdor, -mōdur; *f. A foster-mother, nurse;* altrix, nutrix :—Fēstermōdor *altrix*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 73. Wīfmonna lāreów and fēstermōdur *māter et nutrix fēminārum*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17. v. fōster-mōdor.

festing-men, -menn *servants of the king entrusted to the keeping of the monasteries while going from place to place*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 823; 67, 2: A. D. 828; 79, 30. v. fæsting-men.

festlice; *adv. Firmly, vigorously;* firmiter :—Hī on ða burh festlīce feohtende wǽron *they were vigorously fighting against the town*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 11. v. fæstlīce.

festnes, -ness, c; *f. A fastness, firmament;* firmāmentum :—Weorc handa his bodaþ festnes [MS. fesnesse] *ópera mānuum ejus annuntiat firmāmentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 1. v. fæstnes.

festnian *to confirm;* confirmāre :—Ic Ceólred abbud ðas ūre selene mid Cristes rōde tācne trymme and festnie *I Ceolred abbot ratify and confirm this our gift with the sign of Christ's cross*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 852; 106, 10-12. DER. ge-festnian. v. fæstnian.

fēstrian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To foster, nourish;* nutrire :—Fēstrud beón *nutriri*, Scint. 81. v. fōstrian.

fet *fetches, brings*, Prov. Rhdb. 61; *3rd sing. pres. of* fetian.

fēt *to* or *for a foot, feet*, Ex. 21, 24: Ps. Lamb. 72, 2: Mt. Bos. 18, 8; *dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. of* fōt.

fēt *feeds*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26, = fēdeþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* fēdan.

fetan; *p.* fæt, *pl.* fǽton; *pp.* feten *To make, travail, join;* fācēre, procrēare, jungēre. [*Goth.* fitan; *p.* fat, *pl.* fetum; *pp.* fitans *to travail in birth;* partūrire.] v. fetian.

fēte; *adj. Provided with feet, footed;* pēdibus instructus. v. ān-fēte, twȳ-, þrȳ-, feówer-.

FETEL; *gen.* feteles, fetles; *m. A girdle, belt;* cingūlum, balteus :—Sweordum and fetelum *with swords and belts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 19; Met. 25, 10. Mid fetlum *with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. [*Ger.* fessel, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* vezzel, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* fazzil, fezzil, fezil, *m. balteus*: *Icel.* fetill, *m. a strap, belt.*]

fetel-hilt, es; *n. A belted hilt;* cāpūlus baltēo instructus :—He gefēng fetelhilt *he seized the belted hilt*, Beo. Th. 3130: B. 1563.

fetels, es; *m. A little vessel, bag;* vas, saccus :—Fōrwerede fetelsas *saccos vetēres*, Jos. 9, 5. v. fætels.

FETER, fetor, e; *f. A* FETTER, *chain for the feet;* compes, pēdica :—He fēdeþ swā on feterum *he feeds him thus in fetters*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 20; Vy. 88: Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ān sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind fetters of frost*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76. Ic mōdsefan mīnne sceolde feterum sælan *I must bind my thought in fetters*, 76 b; Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21: Salm. Kmbl. 141; Sal. 70. [*O. Sax.* feterōs, *pl. m*: *Ger.* fesser, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* vēzzer, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fezzera: *Icel.* fjōturr, *m. a fetter of iron.*]

feterian *to fetter.* DER. ge-feterian.

feter-wrāsen *a chain, fetter.* v. feter-wrāsen.

fēða, an; *m.* **I.** *a band on foot, infantry, a host, troop, tribe, company;* phālanx pēdestris, pēdites, lēgio, ācies, tribus, cāterva :—Eórod sceal getrume ridan, fæste fēða standan *a band of horse* [= *cavalry*] *shall ride in a body, a band of foot* [= *infantry*] *stand fast*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 13: Gn. Ex. 64. Fēða [MS. fēdu] *lēgio*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. Se earga fēða Brytta *ācies segnis Brittónum*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 19, MSS. B. C. Fēða eal gesæt *the band all sat*, Beo. Th. 2853; B. 1424. Iudisc fēða *the tribe of Judah*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 25; Exod. 312. Se fēða com up to earde *the company came up to their home*, 223; Th. 293, 19; Sat. 457. Ðǽr wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslagen Persa, and Alexandres næs nā má ðonne hund-twelftig on ðam rǽde-here, and nigon on ðam fēðan *there was a very great slaughter made of the Persians, and no more than a hundred and twenty in Alexander's cavalry, and nine in the infantry*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 28. He cwiþ to dara synfulra sāwla fēðan *he shall say to the band of sinful souls*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 1; Cri. 1519. Ic him on fēðan beforan wolde *I would* [*go*] *before him in the host*, Beo. Th. 4987; B. 2497: 5830; B. 2919: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 19; Sat. 324. Ðū here fȳsest, fēðan to gefeohte *thou leadest a host, a troop to battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190. Fōr fyrda mǽst, fēðan trymedan *the greatest of armies marched, the infantry were strong*, Elen. Kmbl. 70; El. 35. Fēðan sǽton *the bands sat*, Andr. Kmbl. 1182; An. 591. Ymb dæt hēhsetl standaþ engla fēðan *hosts of angels stand around the throne*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 13; Sat. 221: Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327. Ðǽr wæs Persa x m ofslagen gehorsedra, and eahtatig m fēdena *there were slain ten thousand of the Persians' cavalry and eighty thousand of the infantry*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 2; 68, 9. Ne willaþ eów andrǽdan deáde fēðan *dread ye not dead bands*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 26; Exod. 266. Hī bǽdon dæt hī móston ofer ðone ford faran, fēðan lǽdan *they gave orders to go over the ford, to lead the troops onward*, Byrht. Th. 134, 23; By. 88. Gerǽrud fēða *an arranged band*; ācies: getrimmed fēða *cúneus*: gangende [MS. gangend] fēða *a moving band*; agmen, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 74, 79. 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 26, 31, 34. **II.** *a battle*; pugna :—He beald in gebēde bīdsteal gīfeþ, fæste on fēðan *he bold in prayer maketh a stand, firmly in battle*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 30; Jul. 389. DER. gum-fēða, here-.

fēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead;* dūcĕre :—Bearn fergaþ and fēðaþ fæder and mōdor *father and mother carry and lead the child*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 21.

Fēðan-leag; *gen.* -leage; *f.* [*Flor.* Fethanleah: *Hunt.* Fedhalnea, Fedhanlea: *Matt. West.* Frithenleia] *Frethern, Gloucestershire?* — Hēr Ceáwlin and Cūþa fuhton wiþ Brettas in dam stede de mon nemneþ Fēðanleag [Fēðanlea, Th. 35, 8, col. 1] *in this year* [A. D. 584] *Ceawlin and Cutha fought against the Britons at the place which is called Frethern*, Chr. 584; Th. 34, 9.

fēde, es; *n. The power of going on foot, walking, going, motion, pace;* facultas pēdibus eundi, ambulātio, gressus, passus :—Dæra hǽdenra anlicnyssa habbaþ fēt būtan fēde *the idols of the heathen have feet without the power of going*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 27. An fēde mihtigost *most powerful in walking*, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 21. He nāhte his fēdes gewealdes *he had no power of walking*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. Hit is nædrena gecynd dæt heora fēde biþ on heora ribbum *it is the nature of serpents that their power of going is in their ribs*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 44. On fēde lēf [MS. līf] *lame in walking*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. Sum seal on fēde gongan *one shall go on foot*, 87 b; Th. 328, 33; Vy. 27. Swift ic eom on fēde *I am swift of pace*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 10; Rä. 16, 2: Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Habbaþ hringa gespong afyrred me mīn fēde *the clasping of rings has taken from me my power of going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 17: Gen. 379. He fēde ne sparode *he spared not pace*, 117; Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534.

fēde-cempa, an; *m. A foot-soldier, champion;* pēdester miles :—Fēdecempa, *nom.* Beo. Th. 3092; B. 1544: 5698; B. 2853.

fēde-gang, es: *m. A foot-journey;* pēdestre iter :—Ne mæg ic aldornere mīne swā feor heonon fēdegange gesēcan *I cannot seek my life's safety so far hence by a foot-journey*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 1; Gen. 2513.

fēde-georn; *adj. Desirous of going;* meandi cupidus :—Sió fēdegeorn fremman ogninep *desirous of going it resolves to proceed*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 21; Rä. 32, 9.

fēde-gest, es; *m. A pedestrian guest;* pēdester advĕna :—Fēdegestas eódon in on ða ceastre *the pedestrian guests went into the city*, Elen. Kmbl. 1687; El. 845. Wæs gerȳmed fēdegestum flet *the hall was cleared for the pedestrian guests*, Beo. Th. 3956; B. 1976.

fēde-here, es; *m. A foot army, infantry;* pēdestris exercitus, pēdītus :—On his fēdehere wǽron xxxii m *in his infantry were* 32,000, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 17.

fēde-hwearf, es; *m. A company on foot, pedestrian multitude;* pēdestris cāterva :—On fēdehwearfum *amongst the pedestrian multitude*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 24; Gü. 162.

fēde-lāst, es; *m. A footstep, pace;* passus, gressus :—Hie fēdelāste forþ onettan *they hastened forth with pace*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 25; Jud. 139. Ferdon forþ ðonon fēdelāstum *they went forth thence with their footsteps*, Beo. Th. 3269; B. 1632.

fēde-leás; *adj. Footless;* pēdibus cārens :—Ðū scealt faran fēdeleás *thou shalt go footless*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 6; Gen. 908: Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 7; Rä. 76, 3.

fēde-man, -mann, es; *m. A footman* or *soldier;* pēdestris miles, pēdes, Som. Ben. Lye.

fēde-mund, es; *f. A foot-hand;* mānus gressus. Used for the fore-feet of the badger :—Ic sceal fromlīce fēdemundum þurh steápne beorg strǽte wyrcan *I* [*a badger*] *shall strenuously work a road through a steep mountain with my fore-feet*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 10; Rä. 16, 17.

FEDER; *gen. dat. acc.* fēdere; *pl. nom. acc.* fēdera, fēdra, fēdre; *f.* **I.** *a* FEATHER; penna, plūma :—Mid nīre [= niwre] fēdere *with a new feather*, Herb. 122, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 13: L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 8. Gedō fēdere on ele *put a feather in oil*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 11. Swanes fēdre, *nom. pl. swan's feathers*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. Wurp ða fēdera wid ǽftan dæt weofod *plūmas projĭcĕt prōpe altāre*, Lev. 1, 16: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Se fénix ascǽceþ fēdre *the phœnix shakes its feathers*, Exon. 58 a;

Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205. Fe̊drum bifongen *clad with feathers*, 61 a; Th. 224, 23; Ph. 380: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5. **II.** in the *pl.* sometimes used for *Wings*; ælæ, pennæ: – Mec wǽgun fe̊dre on lifte *wings bore me in air*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 490, 20; Rä. 28, 4. Is hæbbe swīðe swifte fe̊dera, dæt ic mæg flíógan ofer ðone heán hrōf dæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4: Ps. Lamb. 54, 7: 138, 9. He gesihþ brimfuglas brædan fe̊dra *he sees seafowls spread their wings*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47. Cōmon earnas on flyhte, fe̊derum hrēmige *eagles came in flight, exulting in their wings*, Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 24, 9. Fugel fe̊drum strong *a bird strong of wings*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 18; Ph. 86: 57 b; Th. 206, 7; Ph. 123: 58 a; Th. 208, 29; Ph. 163: 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347. **III.** what is made of a feather, *A pen;* penna, cālāmus: —Fe̊der *a pen;* penna, Wrt. Voc. 75, 16. Nim dīne fe̊dere and writ fiftig *take thy pen and write fifty*, Lk. Bos. 16, 6. [*Chauc.* feder: *Plat.* fedder: *O. Sax.* fethera, *f: Dut.* veder, veer, *f: Ger.* feder, *f: M. H. Ger.* vēdere, vēder; *f: O. H. Ger.* fedara, *f: Dan.* fjeder, *m. f: Swed.* fjädder, *m: Icel.* fiođr, *f: Lat.* penna, old forms pesna, petna, *f: Grk.* πτερόν, *n. a feather;* πέτομαι *to fly: Sansk.* pat *to fly.*] DER. halsre-fe̊der, hleow-, wrīting-. v. fi̊dere.

feder-, *four-*, used only in the compounds,—feder-fōte, -sceátas, -scette, -scīte, -scītte. v. fi̊der-, fyder-.

fe̊deran, fe̊dran *to provide with feathers* or *wings*. DER. ge-fe̊deran, -fe̊dran.

feder-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A feather-bed;* culcita :—Fe̊derbed *culcites* [= *culcita*], Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 102; Wrt. Voc. 25, 42.

feder-berende; *part. Bearing feathers, feathered;* penniger, Cot. 150.

feder-cræft, es; *m. The art of feather-embroidering;* plūmāria ars, Som. Ben. Lye.

fe̊dere, fe̊dre; *def.* se fe̊dera, fe̊dra; seó, ðæt fe̊dere, fe̊dre; *adj. Feathered;* pennis præditus. DER. deáwig-fe̊dere, haswig-, īsig-, salwig-, ūrig-.

feder-fōte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes :—Éadbyrht fe̊derfōtra [MS. -fōta] neáta ðone tēðan dǽl to þearfum syllan wolde *Eadbyrht would give the tenth part of four-footed cattle to the poor*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 17, note, MS. B. v. feówer-fēte, fi̊der-fē.e, fyder-fēte, -fōte.

feder-gearwe; *pl. f.* [gearwe *clothing*] *Feather-gear, the feathering of an arrow;* pennis vestitus :—Sceaft fe̊dergearwum fūs *an arrow prompt with its feather-gear*, Th. 629; B. 3119.

feder-geweorc, es; *n. Feather-embroidered work;* plūmārium ōpus :—Fe̊dergeweorc besẅed *ōpus plūmārium intextum*, Cot. 145.

feder-hama, -homa, an; *m. Feather-covering, feathers, plumage, wings;* plūmārum tegmen, plūma, pennæ, ælæ :—Geseó ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan mid fe̊derhaman *I see his angels encompass him with feathery wings*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 6; Gen. 670. Eall biþ geniwad, feorh and fe̊derhoma *all is renewed, its life and plumage*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 14; Ph. 280. Dæt he mid fe̊derhoman fleógan mealhte *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 13; Gen. 417.

feder-sceátas; *pl. m. Four corners* or *quarters;* quātuor plāgæ :—Eall ðeós leóhte gesceaft fe̊dersceátum full feohgestreóna *all this bright creation in its four quarters full of treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32.

feder-scette; *adj. Four-cornered;* quadrangulāris, in quātuor plāgas porrectus :—Eall ðeós leóhte gesceaft, fe̊derscette, full fyrngestreóna *all this bright creation, four-cornered, full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 63, MS. B; Sal. 32, note. v. feder-scīte.

feder-scīte, -scitte, -scette; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular;* quadrangulāris :—Fe̊derscīte tæfel *four-cornered tables;* tessēræ *vel* lepuscūlæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 66; Wrt. Voc. 39, 49. Lytle fe̊derscītte flōrstānas *little four-cornered floor-stones;* tessellæ, 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50. v. feówer-scýte, fi̊der-scýte, -scīte, fyder-scýte.

fe̊de-spēdig; *adj. Speedy of foot;* lēvipēs :—Sum biþ on londe snel, fe̊despēdig *one is swift on land, speedy of foot*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 18; Crä. 53.

fe̊de-wig, -wigg, es; *n? m? A foot-battle;* pēdestris pugna :—Fe̊de-wīges *of the foot-battle*, Beo. Th. 4717; B. 2364: Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16.

fe̊dm, es; *m. A bosom;* sīnus :—On fe̊dme heora *in sinu eōrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 78, 13. v. fæ̊dm **II.**

fe̊dra, fe̊dre *feathers, wings*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137: 58 b; Th. 212, 5; Ph. 205: 77 a; Th. 289, 13; Wand. 47; *nom. acc. pl. of* fe̊der.

fe̊drum *with feathers* or *wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 10; Met. 24, 5: Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 11; Ph. 347; *inst. pl. of* fe̊der.

fe̊du *a band on foot, a host;* lēgio, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 73; Wrt. Voc. 18, 25. v. fe̊da.

fe̊tian, fetigean, fetigan; he fetaþ, fet; *p.* fette; *pp.* fetod *To fetch, bring to, marry;* addūcēre, applicāre, uxōrem dūcēre :—He hēht him fetigean to sprecan sīne *he bade to fetch his counsellors to him*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 17; Gen. 2665. Fetigan, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 26; Jud. 35. He ðǽr fetaþ *ōtiam duxērit*, Mt. Bos. 19, 9. Ælc ydel fet unhālo *all idleness brings illness*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Se forma fette wīf, and forþferde *primus, uxōre ducta, defunctus est*, Mt. Bos. 22, 25: Gen. 48, 10. Wæs to būre Beówulf fetod *Beowulf was fetched to his bower*, Beo. Th. 2625; B. 1310. DER. ge-fe̊tian, -fætian. v. feccan.

fetlum *with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 5. v. fetel.

fetor, e; *f. A fetter;* compes :—Īsern fetor *forfex*, Cot. 86. Īsen fetor *bālus*, Cot. 23. v. feter.

fetor-wrāsen, e; *f.* [wrāsen *a chain*] *A fetter, chain;* cātēna, compes :—Hraðe siddan wearþ fetorwrāsnum fæst *he was soon fast bound in fetters*, Andr. Kmbl. 2215; An. 1109.

fett; *adj. Fat;* pinguis :—He biþ anlicost fettum swīnum *he is most like to fat swine*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 26. v. fætt.

fette *fetched, brought, married*, Gen. 48, 10: Mt. Bos. 22, 25; *p. of* fetian.

fettian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fitt *contention, strife, fight*] *To contend, strive, dispute;* certāre, contendēre, dispūtāre :—Saturnus and Saloman fettodon ymbe heora wīsdōm *Saturn and Salomon contended about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 178, 7.

feuer-fuge, an; *f. Feverfew;* febrifūgia :—Feuerfuge *feverfew*, Lchdm. iii. 12, 25. v. fefer-fuge.

fex, es; *n. Hair of the head, the locks;* cæsāries :—Fex *cæsāries*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 39; Wrt. Voc. 42, 47: 70, 32. v. feax.

fexede *having long hair, long-haired*, Chr. 891; Th. 162, 9, col. 2, 3; 163, 10. v. feaxede.

fic *deceit, fraud, guile.* DER. ge-fic.

FIC, es; *m.* **I.** *a* FIG, *the fruit of the fig-tree;* ficus: found at present only in the following compounds in the sense of a tree or fruit, etc.—fīc-æppel, -beám, -leáf, -treów. **II.** *a disease so called, the piles, hemorrhoids;* ficus :—Wið seóndum ōmum, ðæt is fic *for running erysipelas, that is the 'fig,'* L. M. cont. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 10, 7: L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 12. Lǽcedōmas and drencas and sealfa wið fīce *medicines and drinks and salves for the 'fig,'* L. M. cont. 1, 57; Lchdm. ii. 12, 18. Gif se fic [MS. uīc] weorþe on mannes setle geseten *if the 'fig' be settled on a man's fundament*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 16. Se blēdenda fic *the bleeding 'fig,'* iii. 38, 8. Wið ðone blēdendne [MS. blēdende] fic nim murran ða wyrt *for the bleeding 'fig' take the plant sweet-cicely*, iii. 8, 1. [*Plat.* fige, *f: Dut.* vijg, *f: Ger.* feige, *f: M. H. Ger.* vīge, *f: O. H. Ger.* fīga, *f: Lat.* ficus, *f.* and *m.*]

fic-ādl, e; *f.* [fic **II.** *the piles, hemorrhoids*] *The fig-disease;* ficus morbus :—Wið fīcādle drenc and beðing *a drink and fomentation for the fig-disease*, L. M. cont. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 302, 24: L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340. 1.

fic-æppel, -appel, es; *m; pl. nom. acc.* -æppla; *n. A fig-apple* or *fruit, a fig;* ficus, cārica :—Fīcappel *cārica*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 125; Wrt. Voc. 32, 59. Ne hīg of þornum fīcæppla ne gaderiaþ *neque de spīnis colligunt ficus*, Lk. Bos. 6, 44: Mt. Bos. 7, 16.

fic-beám, es; *m.* [beám *a tree*, v. **I.**] *A fig-tree;* ficus :—Fīcbeám *ficus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 122; Wrt. Voc. 32, 56. Behealdaþ ðone fīcbeám *vidēte ficulneam*, Lk. Bos. 21, 29. Forwurdan heora wīngeardas and fīcbeámas *percussit vineas eōrum et ficulneas eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 29.

fic-leáf, es; *n. A fig-leaf;* fīci fōlium :—Hig siwodon fīcleáf and worhton him wǽdbrēc *consuērunt folia ficus et fēcērunt sibi perizōmāta*, Gen. 3, 7.

ficol; *adj.* FICKLE, *crafty;* versīpellis, inconstans, Prov. 14.

fic-treów, es; *n. A* FIG-TREE; ficus :—Forscranc ðæt fīctreów *ficus ārūit*, Mk. Bos. 11, 21: Mt. Bos. 21, 20: Wrt. Voc. 80, 11. Ðæs fīctreówes *of the fig-tree*, Mk. Bos. 11, 13. Leornigeaþ bigspel be ðæm fīctreówe *ab arbōre fīci discīte pārābolam*, Mt. Bos. 24, 32: Mk. Bos. 13, 28. Hī gesāwon ðæt fīctreów forscruncen of ðam wyrtruman *vīdērunt ficum āridam factam a rādicibus*, 11, 20: Mt. Bos. 21, 19. He ofslōh wīngeardas heora and fīctreów heora *percussit vineas eōrum et ficulneas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 31.

fic-wyrm, es; *m. A* FIG-WORM, *a worm originating from the fig-disease;* vermis ex fīco morbo ōrieus :—Feallaþ ða fīcwyrmas on ða beðinge *dēcident fici morbi vermes in balneo*, L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 8.

fic-wyrt, e; *f. The herb* FIG-WORT; fīcāria herba, ficus, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 119; Wrt. Voc. 31, 6.

fieder *a father*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 2; Thw. 29, 2. v. fæder.

fiell, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction;* cāsus, lapsus, ruīna :—He wirþ swīðe rāðe on fielle *he very quickly falls*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 17. v. fyll.

fiend *a fiend* :—Murnþ nāuðer ne friénd ne fiénd *regardeth neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. v. feónd.

fiénd-wīc, es; *n. An enemy's dwelling, a camp;* hostium vīcus, castra :—Hī feóllon on middele fiéndwīce heora *cēcidērunt in mēdio castrōrum eōrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 77, 32.

fier; *adv.* [fier, *comp. of* feor, *adv. far*] *Farther;* longius, ultērius :—Ðeáh ðū nū fier [fyr MS. Bod.] sīe ðonne ðū wǽre *though thou art now*

farther than thou wast, Bt. 5, 1: Fox 8, 33. We areccan ne mägon ðæt tædrencynn fier öwihte *we cannot reckon the paternal kin any degree farther*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 16, 5; Cri. 248. v. fyr, fyrr.

fiér *four*, in the compound fiér-fête. v. feówer.

fierd, e; *f. An army, force, expedition*; exercitus, expéditio:—Of ðære fierde *from the army*, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 18: 876; Erl. 78, 9: 885; Erl. 82, 23: 919; Erl. 104, 26. Ær sió fierd gesamnod wære *ere the army was assembled*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 21. v. fyrd.

fierdian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To march*; proficisci:—Mid ðære scíre ðe mid him fierdedon *with the division which marched with him*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 33. v. fyrdian.

fierdleás; *adj. Without a force or army, unprotected*; exercitu cãrens:—Hit ðonne fierdleás wæs *it was then without a force*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. v. fyrdleás.

fieren-full *wicked*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 13; Met. 15, 7, note. v. firen-full.

fiér-fête; *adj. Four-footed*; quadrúpes:—Sume fiérfête *some are four-footed*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 21; Met. 31, 11. v. feówer-fête.

FIERSN, fyrsn, e; *f. The heel*; calx:—Ðú scealt fiersna sẽtan *thou [the serpent] shalt lie in wait for her [Eve's] heels*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 17; Gen. 913. [*Ger.* ferse, *f: M. H. Ger.* vérsen, *f: O. H. Ger.* fersana, férsina, fersna, *f: Goth.* fairzna, *f: Grk.* πτέρνα, *f. the heel: Sansk.* pârshṇi, *m. f. the heel.*]

fierst, es; *m. The ceiling of a chamber*; lãquear:—Fierst *lãquear*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 66. v. fyrst II.

fierst, es; *m. A space of time, time*; tempõris spãtium, tempus:—Forgif ðú me fierst and ongiet *give me time and understanding*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 28; Hy. 4, 21. v. fyrst.

FIF five; quinque. 1. *generally indecl*:—Hyra fíf wæron dysige, and fíf gleáwe *quinque ex eis êrant fátuæ, et quinque prúdentes*, Mt. Bos. 25, 2: Lev. 26, 8. Cómon ða fíf cynegas *ascendérunt quinque rẽges*, Jos. 10, 5, 16. Ðæra fíf hláfa *quinque pánum*, Mt. Bos. 16, 9. Oí fíf hláfum *from five loaves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1179; An. 590: Jn. Bos. 6, 13. We nabbaþ hér búton fíf hláfas and twegen fixas *non hábemus hic nisi quinque pánes et duos pisces*, Mt. Bos. 14, 17: Lk. Bos. 9, 13, 16: Jn. Bos. 6, 9: Gen. 14, 9; 47, 2. Wintra hæfde fíf and hundteontig *he had a hundred and five winters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 5; Gen. 1131: 59; Th. 71, 29; Gen. 1178: 85; Th. 106, 26; Gen. 1777. Fíf síðon *quinquies*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 67. Fíf wintra fæc *lustrum quinquennium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 70; Wrt. Voc. 21, 57. 2. *but nom. acc. pl.* fífe; *gen.* fífa; *dat.* fífum *are sometimes found*:—Fífe ciningas lágon *five kings lay [dead]*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 1, col. 2; 205, 1; Æðelst. 28. Burga fífe wæron under Norþmannum *five towns were under the Northmen*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 39; Edm. 5. Git sceolon fífe geár *adhuc quinque anni restant*, Gen. 45, 6. Ðær fífe [gimmas] wæron *there were five* [*gems*], Rood Kmbl. 16; Kr. 8. Him togeánes fífe fóron fole-cyninga *five kings of nations marched against them*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 3; Gen. 1974. Beóþ fífe on ánum húse todælede *érunt quinque in dómo ùna divísi*, Lk. Bos. 12, 52. Wæron fífe eorla and ídesa *there were five men and women*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 1; Rä. 47, 6. Wintra hæfde twá hundteontig and fífe *he had two hundred and five winters*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 28; Gen. 1742. Ân dissa fífa *one of these five*, Bt. 33, 3: Fox 126, 14. Búton fífum *except five*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 28. [*Laym.* fif, uiuen: *Plat.* five, fiwe: *O. Sax.* fíf, vif: *Frs.* fyf: *O. Frs.* fíf: *Dut.* vijf: *Ger.* fünf: *M. H. Ger.* vunf, vünf: *O. H. Ger.* fimf, fünf: *Goth.* fimf, fif: *Dan. Swed.* fem: *Icel.* fimm: *Corn.* pemp: *Lat.* quinque: *Grk.* πέντε: *Æolic* πέμπε: *Sansk.* pañcan.]

Fif burhga *or* burga; *pl. f. The Five towns*, viz. *Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby*; quinque civitátes:—On fíf burhga gefinche *in the assembly of the Five towns*, L. Eth. iii, 1; Th. i. 292, 6. Ferde se æðeling ðanon in to fíf burgum [burhgum, Th. 276, 7, col. 2] *the noble went thence to the Five towns*, Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 7, col. 1; 277, 7: 1013; Th. 270, 17, col. 2.

fífe *five*. v. fíf 2.

fíf-ecgede; *adj. Five-edged, five-cornered*; quinquangŭlus:—Fífecgede *quinquangŭlus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 61.

fífel, es; *n? m? A sea-monster, monster, giant*; monstrum mãrinum, gígas:—Þurh fífela geféald forþ onette *through the field of the monsters he hastened forth*, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10. [*Icel.* fíl, *m.* 1. *a fool, clown, boor.* 11. *a monster, giant.*]

fífel-eyn, -cynn, es; *n. A monster-race*; monstrórum mãrinórum gẽnus:—Fífelcynnes eard *the monster-race's abode*, Beo. Th. 209; B. 104.

fífel-dór, es; *n. Monster* or *terror-door, the river Eider*, the boundary between Holstein and Schleswig; monstrórum mãrinórum porta:—Bí fífeldóre *by the monster-door*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 8; Wíd. 43.

fífele? *a buckle, button*; fíbula, Som. Ben. Lye. v. figel.

fífel-stream, es; *m. The frightful or horrid stream, the ocean*; óceánus:—Nænigne merehengesta má donne ænne ferede on fífelstreám *he led not more than one of the sea-horses on the ocean*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 51; Met. 26, 26.

fífel-wæg, es; *m. The terrific wave, the ocean*; óceánus:—Léton ofer fífelwæg scríðan bronte brimþisan *they let the high ships go over the ocean*, Elen. Kmbl. 473; El. 237.

fíf-feald; *adj. Five-fold*; quintuplex, quinárius:—Fíffeald *quínarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 16.

fíf-fealde, -falde, an; *f. A butterfly*; pãpilio, Som. Ben. Lye:—Fíffealde *pãpilio*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 40. Fíffaldæ *pãpilio*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 160, 78.

fíf-flére; *adj.* [flór *a floor*] *Five-floored, five-storied*; quinque tábulátis constans:—Se arc wæs fífflére *the ark was five-floored*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6.

fíf-hund, -hundred *five hundred*; quingenti:—Fífhund *quingenti*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 48. Fífhund síðon *five hundred times*; quingenties, 49; Som. 50, 32. Fífhund cempena ealdor *a chief of five hundred soldiers*; cohors, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 61; Wrt. Voc. 18, 14. Fundon fífhund forþsnotterra *they found five hundred of eminently wise men*, Elen. Kmbl. 757; El. 379. Fífhundred *quingenti*, Num. 1, 46.

fíf-leáf, es; *n:* -leáfe, an; *f. Fiveleaf, cinquefoil*; potentilla reptans, quinquefólium:—Fífleáfe, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 54; Wrt. Voc. 31, 64: 68, 69: 79, 33: 286, 40: Herb. 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 20. Fífleáfan seáw *juice of fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 2; Lchdm. i. 86, 24. Genim fífleáfan wyrtwalan *take the root of fiveleaf*. Herb. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 86, 28. Genim fífleáfan da wyrt *take the herb fiveleaf*, Herb. 3, 5; Lchdm. i. 88, 3, 9, 11, 14, 17, 20.

fífta; *m:* seó, ðæt fífte; *adj. The* FIFTH; quintus:—Se fífta dæg *the fifth day*, Gen. 1, 23. Fífta wæs Éadwine, Norþan Hymbra cyning *the fifth was Edwin king of the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 3. Hér onginnþ seó fífte bóc Boëties *here begins the fifth book of Boethius*, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 9. Ær ðam fíftan geáre *before the fifth year*, Lev. 19, 25. Ðæt gé habbon wæstmas, and syllaþ ðam cynge ðone fíftan dæl *ut frúges hábere possítis, quintam partem régi dábitis*, Gen. 47, 24, 26.

fífta fæder; *m. The fifth father*; ãtávus:—Felix, se pápa wæs his [Gregories] fífta fæder *Felix, the pope was his [Gregory's] fifth father, that is*—reckoning Gregory's father as the first generation, his fifth father would be his great-grandfather's grandfather, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 9.

fífteoða *the fifteenth*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 21. v. fífteóða.

fíf-tene *fifteen*; quindécim:—Fíftena sum *one of fifteen*, Beo. Th. 420; B. 207: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 14; Gen. 1397. v. fíf-tyne.

fífteogoða; *adj. The fiftieth*; quinquagésimus:—Se fífteogoða *quinquagésimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 1. v. fíftigoða.

fífteóða, fíftéða, fíftegða, fýfteogeða; seó, ðæt fífteóðe; *adj. The* FIFTEENTH; quintus décimus:—Móna [MS. mone] se fífteóða *the fifteenth moon*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 29. Ðam fífteóðan geáre *anno quinto décimo*, Lk. Bos. 3, 1. Under ðam fífteóðan dæge Kalendarum Octobris *sub die quinta decima Kalendas Octobres*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 20. Heó leórde ðý fífteóðan dæge *transivit die quinta décima*, 4, 23; S. 592, 39. Ðý fífteóðan geáre *in the fifteenth year*, 4, 26; S. 602, 21.

fíftig FIFTY; quinquáginta:—Fíftig yntsena seolfres *quinquáginta síclos argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Fíftig wintra *fifty winters*, Beo. Th. 5459; B. 2733. Fíftig wintru, 4424; B. 2209. Se wæs fíftiges fótgemearces lang *he was fifty feet of measure long*, 6076; B. 3042.

fíftigfeald; *adj. Fiftyfold, containing fifty*; quinquágenárius:—Fíftigfeald *quinquágenárius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 19.

fíftigoða, fíftigeda, fífteogoða; *m:* seó, ðæt fíftigoðe; *adj. The fiftieth*; quinquagésimus:—Fíftigoða *quinquagésimus*, Gr. Dial. 2, 2. Fíftigeða, C. R. Ben. 25. Ðæt fíftigoðe [MS. fíftéðe] gẽr bið hálig *the fiftieth year shall be holy*; sanctificábis annum quinquagésimum, Lev. 25, 10.

fíf-tyne, -tene *fifteen*; quindécim:—Fíftyne fædma *fifteen [of] cubits*, Gen. 7, 20. Fíftyne suna *fifteen [of] sons*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 32. He slóh fíftyne men *he slew fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3169; B. 1582. He on wéstenne wíceard geceás fíftynu geár *he chose a dwelling in the wilderness fifteen years*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 13; Gú. 908. Fíftyno, *acc. n.* Cd. 57; Th. 70, 10; Gen. 1151.

fíf-wintre; *adj. Of* or *belonging to five years, five years old*; quinquennis:—Fífwintre *quinquennis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 45.

figan *to be* or *become an enemy, be at enmity*; inímicâri, inimícitias exercére, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feógan.

figel? fífele? *A buckle, button*; fíbula, Cot. 85, Lye.

fihle, es; *m? n? A cloth, rag*; pannus:—Fihles reádes *panni rúdis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16.

fiht *fights*, Ex. 14, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* feohtan.

fihtung, e; *f. A fighting*: pugnátio, dimicátio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fiht-wite, es; *n. A fine for fighting*; pugnæ mulcta:—Hé áh fihtwíte *he has fines for fighting*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 3, note 6, MS. B. v. fyht-wite.

fild; *adj. Of* or *pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level*: campester:—Seó burh wæs getimbred on fildum lande *the city [Babylon] was built on level land*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 20.

fild, es; *m? n? e*; *f? A milking, the quantity of milk drawn at one milking*; lactis quantitas sẽmel mulcta:—Gif fild sý awyrd *if a milking be spoilt*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14. DER. fild-cumb.

fild-cumb, es; *m.* [cumb **II.** *a liquid measure*] *A milk-pail*;

mulctrāle, mulctrum:—Gif meoluc sīe awyrd, bind tosomne wegbrædan and giþrifan and cersan, lege on ðone fildcumb, and ne sete dæt fæt niðer on eorþan seofon nihtum *if milk be spoilt, bind together wayboad and cockle and cress, lay them on the milk-pail, and set not the vessel down on the earth for seven nights*, L. M. 3, 53; Lchdm. ii. 340, 23–25.

filgst, filhst, he filgþ, filhþ *stickest to, sticks to; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* felgan.

filian; *p.* filide *To follow;* sēqui:—Fif eówer filiaþ hira hundteontig *persēquentur quinque de vestris centum āliēnos*, Lev. 26, 8. He filide me *he followed me*, Deut. 1, 36. v. fylgean.

filiende; *part. Rubbing;* fricans, Cot. 90.

fill, e; *f. Fulness, satiety, gluttony;* sātietas, inglūvies:—He þurh fille unriht gefremode *he did wrong through gluttony*, L. Den. 16; Wilk. 95, 58. v. fyll.

fille, an; *f. The plant thyme;* serpyllum = ἕρπυλλον:—Fille *serpyllum*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 47: Lchdm. iii. 34, 30.

filled *filled*, = fylled; *pp. of* fyllan.

film, es; *m. A* FILM, *skin, husk;* cūticūla, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fylmen.

filma, an; *m. A cleft;* rima, Cot. 180.

filstan *to help, aid, assist*:—Gif he nelle filstan *if he will not help*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. v. fylstan.

filþ *filth, impurity, rottenness*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fylþ.

FIN, finn, es; *m. A* FIN; pinna:—Ne ete gē nānne fisc būton ða ðe habbaþ finnas and scilla *ye shall not eat any fish except those that have fins and scales*, Lev. 11, 9. [*Plat.* finne, *f: Dut.* vin, *f: Ger.* finne, *f: M. H. Ger.* vinne, *f: Dan.* finne, *m. f: Swed.* fena, *f: Lat.* pinna, *f.*]

fin *A heap, pile;* strues, Cot. 195, Lye. DER. wudu-fin.

fina, an; *m. A woodpecker;* picus:—Fina *picus*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 26; Wrt. Voc. 29, 46: 77, 31: 281, 4: Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 33; Wrt. Voc. 62, 33.

FINC, es; *m. A* FINCH; fringilla:—Finc *fringilla*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 37; Wrt. Voc. 62, 37: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 156, 57. [*Plat.* fink, finke, *m: Dut.* vink, *m: Ger.* fink, finke, *m: M. H. Ger.* vinke, *m: O. H. Ger.* finco, fincho, *m: Dan.* finke, *m. f: Swed.* fink, *m: Wel.* pinc, *m.*] DER. gold-finc, rago-.

fincer, es; *m. A finger;* digitus:—Dō hider fincer ðīnne *infer digitum tuum huc*, Jn. Rush. War. 20, 27. v. finger.

Finchamstede, -stæde, es; *m.* FINCHAMPSTEAD, *Berkshire;* lōci nōmen in agro Berkeriensi:—Dises geāres to ðan sumeran, innan Barrucscīre æt Finchamstæde ān mere blōd weōll *in the summer of this year* [A. D. 1098], *at Finchampstead in Berkshire, a pool welled out blood*, Chr. 1098: Th. 364, 4.

FINDAN, to findanne; ic finde, ðū findest, findst, fintst, finst, he findeþ, fint, *pl.* findaþ; *p.* fand, fond, funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden; *v. trans. To* FIND, *invent, imagine, devise, contrive, order, dispose, arrange, determine;* invēnire, dispōnēre, consūlēre:—Hig ne mihton nāne ðinðan *non invēnērunt*, Mt. Bos. 26, 60: Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Ne mihte earmsceapen āre findan *nor might the poor wretch find pity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2260; An. 1131: 1960; An. 982. To findanne *to find*, Ps. Th. 76, 16. Ic hine finde ferþ staðelian *I find him strengthening his spirit*, Exon. 71a; Th. 264, 14; Jul. 364: 67a; Th. 247, 20; Jul. 81. Ðær ðū wrāðe findest *there thou shalt find help*, Elen. Kmbl. 168; El. 84: Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Findst ðū ðær fīf mǣgþa *thou findest there five generations*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19, 20. Finst ðū *thou findest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11. Se ðe forstolen flǣsc findeþ *he who finds stolen flesh*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Nimþ eall dæt hió finst *she will seize all she finds*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34. Ðær hī fulle dagas findaþ sōna *dies plēni invēnientur in eis*, Ps. Th. 72, 8: 64, 10. Se cyning to nytnysse fand his leódum *rex ūtilitāti suæ gentis consūluit*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Heó nō reste fand *she found no rest*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456: 94; Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Ic grundhyrde fond *I found the groundkeeper*, Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136: Exon. 49b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. Ic funde *I found*, Beo. Th. 2977; B. 1486: Gen. 12, 20. Ðū fundest *thou foundest*, Ps. Th. 16, 3. Swā we ǣr fundon *as we before determined*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Wolde ic dæt ðū funde ða *I would that thou wouldst find them*, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080: Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444. Se cyng hæfde funden, dæt . . . *the king had contrived, that* . . . , Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 3. [*Piers P.* fynden: *Laym.* finde, finden, ifinde, uinde, uinden: *Orm.* findenn: *Plat.* finnen: *O. Sax.* findan: *Frs.* fynnen: *O. Frs.* finna: *Dut.* vinden: *Ger.* finden: *M. H. Ger.* vinden: *O. H. Ger.* findan: *Goth.* finþan: *Dan.* finde: *Swed.* finna: *Icel.* finna.] DER. a-findan, an-, ge-, ofer-, on-, to-.

findele, an; *f?* es; *n? An invention, a device;* adinventio, inventum, Som. Ben. Lye.

findig; *adj. Considerable, good, heavy;* pondērōsus:—Findig corn *heavy corn*, Lye. DER. ge-findig.

finel, es; *m. Fennel;* fēnīculum:—Fineles *of fennel*, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8, MS. B. v. finol.

FINGER; *gen.* fingeres, fingres; *dat.* fingre; *pl. nom. acc.* fingras; *gen.* fingra, fingrena; *m. A* FINGER; digitus:—Finger *digitus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 26. Send Lazarum, dæt he dyppe his fingeres liþ on wætere, and mīne tungan gecǣle *mitte Lazarum ut intingat extrēmum digiti sui in aquam, ut refrigēret linguam meam*, Lk. Bos. 16, 24. Gif ic on Godes fingre deófla ūtadrife *si in digito Dei ejicio dæmonia*, 11, 20. On dæm lytlan fingre *in the little finger*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 359; Met. 20, 180. Ne gelȳfe ic, būton ic dō mīnne finger on dæra nægla stede *nisi mittam digitum meum in locum clāvōrum non crēdam*, Jn. Bos. 20, 25, 27: Lev. 4, 17. Wulfere mid his fingre gewrāt on Cristes mēl *Wulfhere wrote with his finger on Christ's cross*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 23. Nellaþ hīg ða mid heora fingre æt-hrīnan digitō *suo nōluntea mōvēre*, Mt. Bos. 23, 4: Lk. Bos. 11, 46. Fingras *digiti*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 78: 283, 18. Rand sceal on scylde, fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss shall be on the shield, the sure protection of fingers*, Menol. Fox 535; Gn. C. 38: Elen. Kmbl. 239; El. 120. Ic geseó heofonas ðīne, weorc ðīnra fingra [MS. fingrena] *vidēbo cælos tuos, ópera digitōrum tuōrum*. Ps. Lamb. 8, 4. Sum mæg fingrum hearpan stirgan *one can awaken the harp with fingers*, Exon. 17b; Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668: Beo. Th. 3015; B. 1505. [*Laym.* finger, fenger: *O. Sax.* fingar, *m: Frs.* finger: *O. Frs.* finger, fingr, *m: Dut.* vinger, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger.* finger, *m: O. H. Ger.* fingar, *m: Goth.* figgrs, *m: Dan.* finger, *m. f: Swed.* finger, *m. n: Icel.* fingr, *m.*] DER. eāre-finger, gold-, hring-, lǣce-, leáw-, middel-, scyte-.

finger-æppel, es; *m: nom. acc. pl.* æppla, -appla; *n. A* FINGER-APPLE, *finger-fruit, a date;* dactȳlus:—Fingerappla *dactylos*, Mone B. 542. Fingerapplum *dactylis*, 3830.

finger-līc; *adj. Of or belonging to a finger* or *ring;* digitālis, annūlāris, Wrt. Voc. 65, 2.

fīni; *adj. Decayed, mouldy;* corruptus, mūcidus:—Finie hlāfas *mouldy loaves*, Jos. 9, 5. v. fynig.

finiht; *adj.* [fīn *a fin*] *Having fins, finny;* pinniger:—Scilfixas finihte *finny shell fishes*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

Finn, es; *m. Fin, the king of the North Frisians*:—Finn [MS. Fin] Fresna cynne *Fin of the race of the Frisians*, Scōp. Th. 55; Wīd. 27. Be Finnes eaferum in Fres-wæle *of Fin's offspring in Friesland*, Beo. Th. 2140; B. 1068. v. Finns burh.

Finnas; *gen.* a; *pl. m.* **I.** the Finns generally, including Scride-finnas and Ter-finnas, are the inhabitants of the north and west coast from Halgoland [v. map in Ors. Bos.] to the White Sea, as defined by Ohthere in the following example:—Ne mētte Ohthere nān gebūn land, syððan he fram his āgnum hāme [Hālgoland, *q. v.*] fōr: ac him wæs ealne weg wēste land on dæt steór-bord, būtan fisceran, and fugeleran, and huntan, and dæt wǣron ealle Finnas *Ohthere had not met with any inhabited land, since he came from his own home* [*Halgoland*]; *but the land was uninhabited all the way on his right, save by fishermen, fowlers and hunters, and they were all Finns*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 3–6. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas sprǣcon neáh ān geþēode *the Finns and the Biarmians spoke nearly the same language*, 1, 1: Bos. 20, 14: 19, 29. **II.** *Finwood, between Gothland and Smöland, in the south of Sweden*:—Ðā Beówulf sē ōþþær, fīðd æfter farobe, on Finna land *then the sea bore Beowulf away, the flood along the shore, on the Fins' land*, Beo. Th. 1165; B. 580. Not *Finland*, but the *Fins' land*; for how could Beowulf, in his swimming-match with Breca, be borne by the sea to Finland? Thorpe thinks the following extract may, however, afford a solution of the difficulty,—'Their [the Fins'] name is probably still to be found in the district of Finved [Finwood], between Gothland and Smöland. This inconsiderable and now despised race has, therefore, anciently been far more widely spread, and reached along the Kullen [the chain of mountains separating Norway from Sweden] down to the Sound, and eastward over the present Finland,' *Petersen, Danmarks Historie i Hedenold* i. p. 36. Ic wæs mid Finnum *I was with the Fins*, Scōp. Th. 153; Wīd. 76. DER. Scride-finnas, Ter-.

finnas *fins*, Lev. 11, 9; *pl. nom. acc. of* fin.

Finns burh = Finnes burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Finnsburg*:—Swylce eal Finnes buruh [MS. Finns] fȳrenu wǣre *as if all Fin's castle were on fire*, Fins. Th. 72; Fin. 36. *This Finnsburg is no doubt the same as the Finneshām mentioned by Beowulf*,—Swylce hie æt Finnes hām ðindan meahton *such as they might find at Finnesham*, Beo. Th. 2316; B. 1156. v. Finn.

FINOL, finul, finel, fynel, fenol, es; *m:* finule, finugle, an; *f. The plant* FENNEL; fēnīcŭlum:—Finol *fēnīcŭlum*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 28; Wrt. Voc. 67, 43: L. M. 2, 34: Lchdm. ii. 238, 29. Genim finoles wyrttruman *take roots of fennel*, 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 6: 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 19: 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 23. Of ðam finole *from the fennel*, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 22. Seóþ on ðam eccede done finol *seethe the fennel in the vinegar*, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 26. [*Ger.* fenchel, *m: M. H. Ger.* venchel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fenachal, fenihil: *Lat.* fēnīcŭlum, *n.*]

finol-sǽd, es; *n. Fennel seed;* fēnīcŭli sēmen:—Finolsǽd gnīd to duste *reduce fennel seed to dust*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 3.

finst *findest*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 11, = findest; *2nd sing. pres. of* findan.

finta, an; *m.* **I.** *a tail;* cauda:—Ðonne is se finta fægre gedǣled *then is the tail* [*of the phœnix*] *beautifully divided*, Exon. 60a; Th. 218, 15; Ph. 295. **II.** *what follows, a sequel, the consequence*

of an action; consēquentia :— Đonne he dæs fācnes fintan sceáwaþ *when he sees the consequence of treachery*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 17; Mōd. 32: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 31: Jul. 666.

fintst, he that *findest, finds*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 68; Met. 13, 34; *2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* findan.

finugle, an; *f. Fennel;* fēnīcŭlum :—Wyl on ealoþ finuglan *boil fennel in ale*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 1: 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 2. v. finol.

finul, es; *m.:* finule, an; *f. Fennel;* fēnīcŭlum :—Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman, ðe man *fēnīcŭlum*, and ōðrum naman finul nemneþ *take roots of this herb, which is named* fēnicŭlum, *and by another name fennel*, Herb. 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 238, 1: 382, 1. Genim finules niðeweardes *take some of the netherward part of fennel*, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 18. Finule *fennel*, Lchdm. iii. 34, 30. v. finol.

fiōde *hated*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5; *p. of* fiōgan, fiōn.

fiōgan, fiōn; *p.* fiōde, *pl.* fiōdon *To hate;* ōdisse :—Fiógaþ yfel *ōdite malum*. Ps. Spl. T. 96, 10. Æt is unriht æghwelcum men dæt he ōðerne fiúge *it is wicked in every man that he should hate another*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 47; Met. 27, 24. v. feógan.

fioh; *gen.* fiós; *dat.* fió; *n. Cattle, property, a portion;* pēcus, ōpes, dos :—Gif ðē becume ōðres monnes giémeleás fioh on hand *if the stray cattle of another man come to thy hand*, L. Alf. 42: Th. i. 54, 9: L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 1. v. feoh.

fioh-bōt, e; *f. A pecuniary recompence;* nummāria compensātio, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8. v. feoh-bōt.

fiolan; *p.* fæl, *pl.* fǽlon; *pp.* folen *To reach, proceed, come;* procēdĕre, pervēnire :—Hit fiolan ne mæg eft æt his ēþle *it cannot come again to its own region*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 308; Met. 20, 154. v. feolan.

fiōn; *p.* fiōde, *pl.* fiódon *To hate;* ōdisse :—Ic fiōde cyrcean awyrgedra *ōdivi ecclēsiam malignantium*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 5. Hit nǽre nō manna ryht, dæt hiora ænig ōðerne fiōde *it would not be right in men, that any of them should hate another*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5. v. feógan.

fiónd *a fiend*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. feónd.

fiónd-geld, es; *n. Devil-worship.* Mt. Lind. Stv. 4, 24. v. feónd-gyld.

fior; *adv. Far, at a distance;* procul, longe :—Hió biþ swīðe fior hire selire beneoðan *she is very far beneath herself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 443; Met. 20, 222. v. feor.

fiorh; *gen.* fiores; *dat.* fiore; *n. Life, spirit;* vīta, ānima :—Būton hiora ǽgnum fiore *except their own life*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 1. v. feorh I.

fiorm *use, benefit, profit, enjoyment*, Past. pref; Hat. MS. v. feorm IV.

fiórþa, sed, dæt fiórþe; *adj. The fourth;* quartus :—Seó [MS. þio] fiórþe bōc *the fourth book*, Bt. 40, 4: Fox 240, 9, note 14. v. feórþa.

fiōunge, e; *f. Hatred;* ōdium :—Mid unrihtre fiōunge *with evil hatred*, Bt. 39, 1: Fox 210, 24. DER. unriht-fiōung. v. feōung.

fiówer-fēte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes :—Sume biþ fiówerfēte *some are four-footed*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. v. feówer-fēte.

fīr, es; *n. Fire;* ignis :—Þurh dæs fīres fnæst *through the fire's blast*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 29; Jul. 588. v. fȳr.

FIRAS, fyras; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Living beings, the chief of living beings, men, mankind;* hōmines, vīri, gĕnus hūmānum :—Firas monige *many men*, Runic pm. 26: Kmbl. 344, 28; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 52. Me witan ne þearf Waldend fira *the Ruler of men need not upbraid me*, Beo. Th. 5476; B. 2741: 182; B. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 581; An. 291: 1840; An. 922: Elen. Kmbl. 2153; El. 1078: 2343; El. 1173. Bið ānra gehwylc flǽsce bifongen fira cynnes *every one of the race of men shall be invested with flesh*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 5; Ph. 535: 73 a; Th. 273, 1: Jul. 509: 92 b; Th. 347, 18; Sch. 14. Fira bearn *children of men*, Cd. 21; Th. 36, 17; Gen. 408. Firum uncūþ *unknown to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 78; Met. 4, 39. Teóde firum foldan freá Ælmihtig *terram custos hūmāni gĕnĕris omnīpotens crĕāvit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23. [*O. Sax.* firihōs, *pl. m. men, people, mankind: Icel.* firar, *pl. m. men, people.*]

fird, e; *f. A force, army, expedition;* exercĭtus, expĕdītio :—Ne mehte seó fird hie nā hindan offaran *the force could not overtake them*, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 7: 895; Erl. 93, 22: 905; Erl. 98, 19. Fōr Fádweard cyng mid firde to Steanforda *king Edward went with an army to Stamford*, 922; Erl. 108, 17. v. fyrd.

fird-cræft, es; *m. A war design, an expedition;* expĕdītio :—Mid hiora firdcræfte *by their expedition*, Num. 22, 4.

firding, e; *f. An expedition, army;* expĕdītio, exercĭtus :—Swīðe micel fole dū hæfst on dīnre firdinge to ðam gefeohte *very much people thou hast in thine army for the battle*, Jud. 7, 2. v. fyrding.

fird-stemn, es; *m. An army-corps;* exercĭtus cohors :—Ðā se fird-stemn fōr hām, ðā fōr ōðer út *when the army-corps went home, then another went out*, Chr. 921; Th. 195, 19.

FIREN, fyren, e; *pl. nom. acc.* firene, firena; *f.* **I.** *a wicked deed, sin, crime;* scĕlus, crīmen, peccātum :—Næs ðǽr gefremed firen æt giftum *there was no sin committed at the nuptials*, Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Nū eft gewearþ flǽsc firena leás *flesh is again become void of sins*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123: Elen. Kmbl. 2625; El. 1314: Salm. Kmbl. 897; Sal. 448. Firina gehwylc *each sin*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 21; Cri. 56. Lȳsde of firenum *released from sins*, 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210: Elen. Kmbl. 1814; El. 909. Uton we firene feógan *let us hate crimes*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 16; Reb. 13: Ps. Th. 58, 3. Firena fremman *to perpetrate crimes*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 14; Gen. 19: Salm. Kmbl. 632; Sal. 315. **II.** *tribulation, torment, suffering, pain;* tribŭlātio, tormentum, crŭcĭātus :—Mid firenum *with torments*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441: 41 b; Th. 139, 26; Gū. 599. Wǽron ealle fægen in firnum *they were all glad in their sufferings*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 3; Sat. 435. [*O. Sax.* firina, *f. a wicked deed, crime, sin: O. Frs.* firne, ferne, *f.: O. H. Ger.* firina, *f. crimen, scĕlus, facĭnus: Goth.* fairina, *f. crimination: Icel.* firn, *n. pl. a shocking thing, abomination.*] DER. folc-firen, hell-.

firen-bealu; *gen.* -bealuwes; *n. A sinful evil;* peccātum scĕlestum :—On him Dryhten gesihþ firenbealu lāþlīc *in them the Lord shall see loathly sinful evil*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 19; Cri. 1276.

firen-cræft, es: *m. A sinful craft, wickedness;* scĕlesta ars, nēquĭtia :—Hī Dryhtnes æ fēoðon þurh firencræft *they hated the Lord's law in their wickedness*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 21; Jul. 14.

firen-dǽd, fyren-dǽd, -dēd. e; *f. A wicked or sinful deed, crime;* scĕlestum fācinus :—Dæt hie firendǽda tō frece wurdon *that they were too audacious in wicked deeds*, Cd. 121; Th. 155, 29; Gen. 2580: Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 35; Hy. 4, 25. Firendēda, Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44. Firendǽdum fāh *stained with sinful deeds*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 13; Cri. 1001: 31 b; Th. 99, 31; Cri. 1633.

firen-earfeðe *a sinful woe.* v. fyren-earfeðe.

firen-fremmende; *part. Committing sins;* scĕlĕra committens :—Dæt he for ælda lufan firenfremmendra fela þrōwade *that he suffered much for love of men committing crimes*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 9; Cri. 1118.

firen-full, fyren-full, -ful; *adj. Sinful;* fācĭnōrōsus, scĕlestus :—Swā firenfulle heora aldorþægn unreordadon *thus the sinful addressed their principal chief*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 34; Sat. 65. Gif ðū wylt ða firenfullan fyllan mid deáþe *if thou wilt fell the wicked with death*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Firenfulra *of the wicked*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 30; Gū. 532: Ps. Th. 81, 4: 124, 3.

firen-georn; *adj. Sinful;* peccandi prōnus :—Firengeorne men *sinful men*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 12; Cri. 1606.

firenian, firnian, fyrenian, fyrnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to sin;* peccāre :—Firenaþ ðus dæt flæschord *thus will the body sin*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 3; Seel. 103. Ða ðe firnedon beóþ beofigende *they who sinned shall be trembling*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 29; Sat. 621. **II.** *to revile;* cālumniāri :— Heó firenaþ mec wordum *she reviles me with words*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 24; Rä. 21, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* firinōn *scĕlĕrāre: Goth.* fairinon *to criminate.*]

firenlīc; *adj. Wicked;* mālitiōsus, mālignus :—Hió me wráþra wæarn worda sprǽcon, fǽcne, firenlīcu *they spoke to me a multitude of wrathful words, deceitful, wicked*, Ps. Th. 108, 2.

firenlīce *vehemently, rashly.* v. fyrenlīce.

firen-ligerian *to commit fornication;* fornicāri. v. fyren-ligerian.

firen-lust, fyren-lust, es; *m. Sinful lust, luxury, wantonness;* libido, luxūria :—Mid dȳ dā ongon firenlust weaxan *cæpit cum quibus luxūria crescĕre*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 22: Past. 27; Cot. MS. Hī firenlusta frece ne wǽron *they were not desirous of luxuries*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 29; Met. 8, 15. Þurh firenlustas *through sinful lusts*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 32; Cri. 1483: 44 a; Th. 150, 8; Gū. 775.

firen-synnig; *adj. Sinful;* fācĭnōrōsus, scĕlestus :—Firensynnig folc *sinful people*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 25; Cri. 1379.

firen-þearf *great distress, dire need.* v. fyren-þearf.

firen-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime;* scĕlestum ŏpus, scĕlus :—Hī firenweorc beraþ *they bear their wicked works*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 80, 1; Cri. 1301: 28 a; Th. 85, 30: Cri. 1399.

firen-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin;* mălum făciens, peccans :—Me of folmum afere firenwyrcenda *take me out of the hands of those committing sin*, Ps. Th. 70, 3. Ic fyrenwyrcende oft ehade *I often emulated evil-doing [men]*, 72, 2.

firen-wyrhta *an evil-doer, sinner.* v. fyren-wyrhta.

firgen, fyrgen, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland;* mons, saltus. [*Goth.* fairguni, *n. a mountain: Icel.* Fjörgyn, *f. Mother-earth.*] DER. firgen-beám, -bucca, -gāt, -holt, -streám.

firgen-beám *a mountain-tree.* v. fyrgen-beám.

firgen-bucca *a mountain-buck.* v. firgin-bucca.

firgend-streám *a mountain-stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. v. firgen-streám.

firgen-gāt, firgin-gāt, e; *pl. nom. acc.* -gēt; *f. A mountain-goat, chamois;* montāna *vel* saltuensis capra, ibex :—Firgengāt [MS. firing-gāt] *ibex*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 39; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. Firgengāt *mountain-goat*, Cot. 109: 116. Firgingēt [MS. -gætt] *ibices*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 31.

firgen-holt *a mountain-wood.* v. fyrgen-holt.

firgen-streám, fyrgen-streám, firgend-streám, firigend-streám, es; *m.*

A mountain-stream, the ocean; montānum *vel* saltuense flūmen, oceānus :—Hió ðæt líc ætbær under firgenstreám *she bore the corpse away under the mountain-stream*, Beo. Th. 4263 ; B. 2128. Fugel on firgenstréam lócaþ georne *the bird looks earnestly into the mountain-stream*, Exon. 57a ; Th. 204, 20 ; Ph. 100. Wæs ic firgenstreámum swíðe besuncen *I was deeply sunk in mountain-streams*, 103b ; Th. 392, 4 ; Rä. 11, 2. Ymb ealra land gehwilc flówan firgenstreámas *mountain-streams [shall] flow over every land*, Menol. Fox 555 ; Gn. C. 47. Fleów firgendstreám *the mountain-stream flowed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144 ; An. 1575. Ofer firgenstréam *over the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 779 ; An. 390.

firgin-bucca, an ; *m. A mountain-buck, wood-buck :* montānus *vel* saltuensis cāper :—Firginbucca ðæt ys wudubucca *a mountain-buck that is a wood-buck*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 348, 2. v. firgen-bucca.

firgin-gǽtt *mountain-goats*, Glos. Epul. Recd. 158, 31. v. firgen-gát.

firhþ-sefa, an ; *m. The mind ;* mens :—On firhþsefan *in his mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 425 ; El. 213. v. ferhþ-sefa.

firige *let him make a fire*, L. Pen. 14 ; Wilk. 95, 30. v. fýrian.

firigend-streám *a mountain-stream, the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 779 ; An. 390. v. firgen-streám.

firing-gát *a mountain-goat*, Ælfc. Gl. 20 ; Som. 59, 39 ; Wrt. Voc. 23, 2. v. firgen-gát.

firmetan ; *p.* firmette, *pl.* firmetton ; *pp.* firmeted *To request, pray ;* pētĕre, rōgāre :—Rómáne hí firmetton ðæt hí ðæt gewin forléton *the Romans requested them that they would leave off the siege*, Ors. 4, 8 ; Bos. 89, 21.

firna *sins, crimes*, Cd. 216 ; Th. 274, 27 ; Sat. 160 ; *acc. pl. of* firen.

firne *crime*, Cd. 227 ; Th. 305, 3 ; Sat. 641 ; *dat. of* firen.

firnian *to sin*, Cd. 227 ; Th. 303, 29 ; Sat. 621. v. firenian.

firnum, fyrnum ; *adv.* [*dat. or inst. pl. of* firen *a sin, crime*] *Fearfully, intensely ;* formidōlōse, immāniter :—Nǽre firnum ðæs deóp merestréam *the sea-stream would not be so fearfully deep*, Cd. 39 ; Th. 51, 26 ; Gen. 832.

firra ; *m :* firre ; *f. n. adj.* [*comp. of* feor, *adj. far*] *Farther ;* ultĕrĭor :—On ðære firranIspánie *in the farther Spain*, Ors. 4, 11 ; Bos. 97, 26. v. fyrra.

firran *to remove, take away.* DER. a-firran. v. feorran.

fir-scofl *a fire-shovel ;* bātŭllum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fýr-scofl.

first, es ; *m. A rafter, beam, perch ;* tigillum, pertica :—First *paratica ?* [*= pertica*], Wrt. Voc. 290, 3. v. fyrst.

first, es ; *m. A space of time, time ;* tempŏris spătium, tempus :—Ðā wæs first ágán *then was the time expired*, Andr. Kmbl. 293 ; An. 147. Óþ ðone first ðe hie wurdon swíðe meteléase *until the time that they were very destitute of food*, Chr. 918 ; Erl. 104, 12 ; Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 27. v. fyrst.

first *first*, Chr. 675 ; Erl. 39, 28. v. fyrst.

first-mearc *an interval of time ;* intercāpēdo, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frist-mearc.

firþriende *furthering ;* promŏvens, M. A. 1, p. 223, Lye. v. fyrþran.

firwet *curiosity.* DER. firwet-georn, -geornes. v. fyrwet.

firwet-georn ; *adj. Very inquisitive, curious ;* cūrĭōsus :—Ða ðe firwet-georne weorþaþ *they who are very inquisitive*, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 216, 4 : Bt. Met. Fox 28, 151 ; Met. 28, 76. v. fyrwet-georn.

firwet-geornes, -ness, e ; *f. Curiosity, anxiety ;* sollicitūdo, Cot. 60.

FISC, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* fiscas, fiscas, fisceas ; *gen.* fisca, fixa ; *dat.* fiscum, fixum ; *m. A* FISH ; piscis :—Fisc *piscis*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 60 : 77, 57 : 281, 54. Fisc seoal on wætere cynren cennan [MS. cynran cennen] *the fish shall propagate his kind in the water*, Menol. Fox 514 ; Gn. C. 27 : Salm. Kmbl. 841 : Sal. 420. Hig brohton him dǽl gebrǽddes fisces, and beóbreád *illi obtŭlĕrunt ei partem piscis assi, et favum mellis*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42 : Mt. Bos. 7, 10 : Deut. 4, 18. We ðé willaþ ferigan freólíce ofer fisces bæþ *we will freely convey thee over the fish's bath*, Andr. Kmbl. 586 ; An. 293 : Exon. 116b ; Th. 447, 14 ; Dóm. 39. Nim ðone ǽrestan fisc *take the first fish*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27 : Jn. Bos. 21, 13. Bletsien ðec fiscas and fuglas *may fishes and birds bless thee*, Exon. 55a ; Th. 194, 16 ; Ac. 140 : 97b ; Th. 364, 33 ; Wal. 80. Ða fixas, ðe wǽron on ðam fíðde, wurdon deáde *pisces qui ĕrant in flūmine, mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21 : Ors. 5, 4 ; Bos. 105, 15. Earmra fisca *of poor fishes*, Salm. Kmbl. 164 ; Sal. 81 : Bt. Met. Fox 11, 133 ; Met. 11, 67. Hig betugon mycel menigeo fixa *conelūsĕrunt piscium multitūdinem cōpiōsam*, Lk. Bos. 5, 6 : Mt. Bos. 15, 34 : Mk. Bos. 6, 43 ; 8, 7. Hí geféngon þreó hund fixa missenlícra cynna *they caught three hundred fishes of diverse kinds*, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 583, 1. Mid fiscum *with fishes*, Exon. 22a ; Th. 60, 10 ; Cri. 967 : 126b ; Th. 487, 19 ; Rä. 73, 4. He afédde of fixum twám and of fíf hláfum fíf þúsendo *he fed five thousand from two fishes and from five loaves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1178 ; An. 589 : Mk. Bos. 6, 41. We nabbaþ hér, búton fíf hláfas and twegen fixas *non hăbēmus hic, nisi quinque pānes, et duos pisces*, Mt. Bos. 14, 17 : Lk. Bos. 9, 13 : Jn. Bos. 6, 9 : 21, 10 : Gen. 1, 26. Heora fisceas forwurdan *occidit pisces eōrum*, Ps. Th. 104, 25. [*Wyc.* fische : *Chauc.* fissch, fisssche : *Laym.* fisc, uisc, m : *Orm.* fisskess *fishes, pl : Plat.* fisk, *m : O. Sax.* fisc, visc, *m : Frs.* fisck : *O. Frs.* fisk : *Dut.* visch, *m : Ger.* fisch, *m : M. H. Ger.* visch, *m : O. H. Ger.* fisc, *m : Goth.* fisks, *m : Dan.* fisk, *m. f : Swed.* fisk, *m : Icel.* fiskr, *m : Lat.* piscis, *m : Wel.* pysg, *m : Corn.* pesc, pysc, pisc, *m : Armor.* pesc : *Ir.* iasg, iasc, *m : Gael.* iasg, éisg, *m.*] DER. eá-fisc, horn-, hran-, hron-, mere-, sæ-.

fiscaþ, es ; *m. A fishing ;* piscātus :—Ðǽr biþ swýðe mycel fiscaþ *there is very much fishing*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bos. 22, 14. v. fiscoþ.

fisc-bryne *fish-brine ;* piscium salsūgo :—Fiscbryne *liguamen ?* vel *gărum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32 ; Som. 62, 13 ; Wrt. Voc. 27, 66.

fisc-cynn, -cinn, es ; *n. The fish kind, kind of fishes ;* piscium gĕnus :—Is heofena ríce gelíc asendum nette on ða sǽ, and of ǽlcum fisccynne gadrigendum *símile est regnum cœlōrum sāgēnæ missæ in mare, et ex omni gĕnĕre piscium congreganti*, Mt. Bos. 13, 47. God gesceóp ða ða micelan hwalas and eall líbbende fiscclnn on heora hiwum *then God created the great whales and every living kind of fishes after their kinds*, Gen. 1, 21 : Ælfc. T. 8, 25.

fisceran = fisserum *with fishers*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bos. 20, 5 ; *dat. pl. of* fiscere. v. fugeleran, drían.

fiscere, es ; *m.* I. *A* FISHER ; piscātor :—Ic eom fiscere *ĕgo sum piscātor*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 1 : Wrt. Voc. 73, 40. Hí wǽron fisceras *ĕrant piscātōres*, Mt. Bos. 4, 18 : Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Ðæra Terfinna land wæs eall wéste, bútan ðǽr huntan gewícodon, oððe fisceras, oððe fugeleras *the land of the Terfinns was all waste, save where the hunters, fishers or fowlers encamped*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bcs. 20, 9. Ða fisceras eódon, and wóxon heora nett *piscātōres descendĕrant et lăvābant rētia*, Lk. Bos. 5, 2. Fiscerum [MS. fisceran] *with fishers*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Bos. 20, 5. II. *the bird king-fisher ;* alcēdo :—Fiscere *rapariolus ?* [*= ripāriolus ?*], Ælfc. Gl. 38 ; Som. 63, 44 ; Wrt. Voc. 29, 62.

fisc-hús, es ; *n. A fishing-house ;* piscīnāle, Ælfc. Gl. 108 ; Som. 78, 105 ; Wrt. Voc. 58, 20.

fiscian, fixian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To fish ;* piscāri :—Ðonne gé fiscian willaþ *when ye wish to fish*, Bt. 32, 3 ; Fox 118, 12.

fisc-mere, es ; *m. A fish-pond ;* piscīna, vivārium, Som. Ben. Lye.

fisc-naþ, es ; *m? A fishing ;* piscātus :—On fiscnaþe *by fishing*, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 41. v. fisc-niþ.

fisc-net, -nett, es ; *n. A net of fishes, fishing net ;* piscium rēte, piscātōrium rēte :—Hí tugon hyra fiscnett *trāhentes rēte piscium*, Jn. Bos. 21, 8. Hwý gé ne settan on sume dúne fiscnet eówru *why do ye not set your fishing nets on some hill?* Bt. Met. Fox 19, 21 ; Met. 19, 11.

fisc-niþ, -naþ, es ; *m? A fishing ;* piscātus :—Seó þeód done cræft ne cúðe ðæs fiscnoþes *the people knew not the art of fishing*, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 43.

fiscoþ, fiscaþ, fixoþ, es ; *m? A fishing ;* piscātus :—On fiscoþe, Ors. 1, 1 : Bos. 19, 30 : on fixoþ *afysshynge* (Tyndale) Jn. Bos. 21, 3.

fisc-pōl, es ; *m? A fish-pool, fish-pond ;* piscina, vivārium :—Fiscpōl *vīvārium*, Ælfc. Gl. 98 : Som. 76, 94 ; Wrt. Voc. 54, 38 : 80, 66 : *piscina*, Som. 76, 95 ; Wrt. Voc. 54, 39. On fiscpóle in *a fish-pool*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 15.

fisc-wǽr, es ; *m.* [wǽr II. *a draught of fishes*] *A draught of fishes ;* piscium captūra :—Lǽtaþ eówre nett on ðone fiscwǽr *laxāte rētia vestra in captūram* [*piscium*], Lk. Bos. 5, 4.

fisc-wylle, -welle ; *adj.* [cf. weallan *to swarm*] *Full of fish, abounding in fish ;* piscibus abundans, piscōsus :—Dæt éalond is fiscwylle *the island is abounding in fish*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 474, 41. Fiscwyllum wæterum *fluviis piscōsis*, 1, 1 ; S. 473, 15. Fiscwelle *bisarius ?* [*= piscārius*], Wrt. Voc. 66, 8.

fisting, e ; *f. Fesciculatio ? forte* fistulātio, Som. 72, 65 ; Ælfc. Gl. 79 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 23.

fit, fitt, es ; *n ? Strife, a fight, contest ;* rixa, pugna, certāmen :—He slóh and fýlde feónd on fitte *he struck and felled the enemy in fight*, Cd. 95 ; Th. 124, 33 ; Gen. 2072. v. fettian, fitung.

fit, fitt, e ; *f. A song, poem ;* cantilēna, carmen :—Ðá se Wísdóm ðas fitte asungen hæfde *when Wisdom had sung this song*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 106, 29. On fitte *in song, verse*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 17 ; Met. Einl. 9.

fiter-sticca, an ; *n. A tent-nail ;* clāvus tentōrii :—Fitersticca *clāvus tentōrii*, Ælfc. Gl. 110 ; Som. 79, 42 ; Wrt. Voc. 59, 14.

FIÐELE, an ; *f. A fiddle ;* fidĭcĭna, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Piers P.* fithele : *Chauc.* fithul : *Laym.* fiðele : *Plat.* fidel, *f : Dut.* vedel, veel, *f : Ger.* fiedel, fidel, *f : M. H. Ger.* videle. videl, *f : O. H. Ger.* fidula, *f : Dan.* fiddel, *m. f : Icel.* fiðla, *f : M. Lat.* fidula, vidula : *Lat.* fides, *f. a string, guitar.*]

fiðelere, es ; *m. A fiddler ;* fidĭcen :—Fiðelere *fidĭcen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12 ; Som. 9, 25 ; Wrt. Voc. 73, 61.

fiðelestre, an ; *f.* [fiðele *a fiddle*, -estre *a female termination*, q. v.] *A female fiddler ;* fidĭcina, Wrt. Voc. 73, 62.

fiðer- *four-* in the compounds fiðer-féte, -scýte. v. fýðer-, feówer.

fiðer-berende ; *part. Bearing wings, winged ;* ālīger, Cot. 9 : 170.

fiðere, es ; *n. A wing ;* āla : more often found in the *pl. nom. acc.* fiðera, fiðeru, fiðru, fýdera, fýderu, fýdru ; *gen.* fiðera, fýdera, fýderena ; *dat. inst.* fiðerum, fiðrum, fýderum ; *n :* also the forms are sometimes found *pl. nom. acc.* fiðeras, fýderas ; *m. Wings ;* ālæ, pennæ :—Gif his ðéer fiðere forod biþ *if one of its wings* [lit. *one wing of it*] *is broken*,

Homl. Th. ii. 318, 29. Fiðera [Spl. fyðera : Lamb. fyðeras] beóþ culfran fægeres seolfres *pennæ cólumbæ sunt deargentátæ*, Ps. Th. 67, 13. Sindon ða fiðru hwít *the wings are white*, Exon. 60 a ; Th. 218, 20 ; Ph. 297. · Bearn manna under wæfelse oððe on gescyldnesse dínra fiðera [Spl. fyðera] nogiað *filii hóminum in tegmine álárum tuárum spérábunt*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 8 : 56, 2 : 60, 5. Gehýd me under dínra fidera [Lamb. fyðerena] sceade *sub umbra álárum tuárum protége me*, Ps. Th. 16, 8. Under fiðerum [Th. fiðrum : Lamb. fyðerum] his ðú hopudest *sub pennis ejus spérábis*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4 : Lk. Bos. 13, 34. Nabbaþ hí æt fiðrum fultum *they have no help from wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15 ; Met. 31, 8. Fleáh ofer fiðera [Th. fiðeru : Lamb. fyðru] winda *vólávit súper pennas ventórum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12 : Homl. Th. ii. 318, 27. Abred of ða fiðeru *take off the wings*, Lev. i. 17 : Ps. Th. 54, 6 : 138, 7 : Salm. Kmbl. 528 ; Sal. 203. Se fótum tredeþ fiðru [Spl. fyðeru : Lamb. fyðeras] winda *qui ambulat súper pennas ventórum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4 : Bt. Met. Fox 24, 1 ; Met. 24, 1 : Exon. 65 a ; Th. 241, 7 ; Ph. 652 : 109 b ; Th. 418, 18 ; Rä. 37, 7. Ac ðær ic móste ðín mód gefiderigan mid ðám fiderum, ðæt ðú nihtest mid me flíogan *but if I were allowed to furnish thy mind with wings, that thou mightest fly with me*, Bt. 36, 2 ; Fox 174, 6 : Ps. Th. 60, 3 : 62, 7 : 148, 10. Hí mid hyra fiðrum weardiaþ [MS. wearþ] *they protect with their wings*, Exon. 13 b ; Th. 25, 3 ; Cri. 395 : 55 a ; Th. 195, 23 ; Az. 160 : 60 b ; Th. 220, 7 ; Ph. 316 : 88 b ; Th. 332, 21 ; Vy. 88 : Elen. Kmbl. 1482 ; El. 743. Him fiðeras ne fultumaþ *wings support them not*, Bt. 41, 6 ; Fox 254, 26. v. feðer II.

fiðer-féte, -fóte ; *adj. Four-footed ;* quadrúpes :—Ælcum fiðerfétum neáte *for any four-footed beast*, Med. ex Quadr. i. 3 ; Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Eallum fiðerfétum nýtenum *to all four-footed beasts*, i, 3 ; Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Fiðerfóte fugel *a four-footed bird, griffin ;* griffus, gryps = γρύψ, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. v. feówer-féte.

fiðerian, fiðerigan, fiðrian *to give wings to, provide with wings.* DER. ge-fiðerian.

fiðer-leás ; *adj. Wingless ;* ális cárens :—Sum sceal of heán beáme fiðerleás feallan *one wingless shall fall from a high tree*, Exon. 87 b ; Th. 328, 23 ; Vy. 22.

fiðer-scýte, -scíte ; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular, square ;* quadrangúlus, quadrátus :—Fiðer-scýte setel *siliquastrum* vel *cathedra quadráta*, Ælfc. Gl. 116 ; Som. 80, 66 ; Wrt. Voc. 61, 44. Seó cyrce wæs eal of fiðerscýtum marmstánum geworht *the church was built all of quadrangular marble stones*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. v. feówer-scýte.

fiðru *wings*, Exon. 60 a ; Th. 218, 20 ; Ph. 297 : 65 a ; Th. 241, 7 ; Ph. 652 ; *pl. nom. acc. of* fiðere.

fiðrum *to* or *with wings*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15 ; Met. 31, 8 : Elen. Kmbl. 1482 ; El. 743 ; *pl. dat. and inst. of* fiðere.

fittan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To sing ;* cantáre :—Nú ic fitte gén ymb fisca cynn *now again I sing about* [*the*] *kind of fishes*, Exon. 96 b ; Th. 360, 5 ; Wal. 1. [*Dut.* vitten *to criticise.*]

fitung, fytung, e ; *f. A fighting, quarreling ;* rixa :—Ascúnige man swíðe fracodlíce fitunga *let a man earnestly shun shameful fightings*, L. Eth. vi. 28 ; Th. i. 322, 14.

fíwan *to hate ;* ódio hábére, inímicári, Sum. Ben. Lye. v. feógan. feón.

fixas *fishes*, Ex. 7, 21 : Mt. Bos. 14, 17 : Lk. Bos. 9, 13 ; *pl. nom. acc. of* fisc, *q.v.*

fixen, e ; *f. A she-fox*, VIXEN ; vulpes fémina, Som. Ben. Lye.

fixen ; *adj.* [fox *a fox*] *Of* or *belonging to a fox ;* vulpínus :—Fixen hýd *a fox-skin*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15 ; Lchdm. i. 342, 11.

fixian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [fisc = fix *a fish*] *To fish ;* piscári :—Ic fixige *piscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25 ; Som. 27, 11. For hwí ne fixast ðú on sæ *cur non piscáris in mári ?* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1. v. fiscian.

fixoþ, es ; *m ? A fishing ;* piscátus :—Ic wylle gán on fixoþ *vádo piscári*, Jn. Bos. 21, 3. v. fiscoþ.

FLÁ, flaa ; *gen.* dat. acc. flán ; *pl. nom. acc.* flán ; *gen.* flána ; *dat.* flánum ; *f.* [flae, *gen.* flaan = flán ; *f.*] *An arrow, a dart, javelin ;* ságitta, télum, jáculum :—Flá *ságitta* vel *télum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 27 : Ælfc. Gr. 8 : Som. 7, 60 : Ælfc. Gl. 52 ; Som. 66, 35 ; Wrt. Voc. 35, 24. Flaa *télum* vel *óbeliscus* = ὀβελίσκος, 53 ; Som. 66, 63 ; Wrt. Voc. 35, 49. Widnyt *vel* flá *jáculum* vel *funda*, 18 ; Som. 58, 106 ; Wrt. Voc. 22, 21. Wearþ Alexander þurhscoten mid ánre flán underneoþan oðer breóst *Alexander was shot through with an arrow underneath one breast*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Bos. 68, 27. He gedéþ his flán fyrena *ságittas suas ardentibus effécit*, Ps. Th. 7, 13 : 90, 6 : Deut. 32, 42. Flána scúras *showers of arrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 234 ; El. 117 : Judth. 11 ; Thw. 24, 33 ; Jud. 221. Sí he mid stánum oftorfod oððe mid flánum ofscoted *lápidibus opprímétur aut confódiétur jáculis*, Ex. 19, 13 : Ps. Th. 10, 2. [*Chauc.* flo ; *pl.* flone : *Laym.* fla. flo : *Icel.* fleinn, *m. a dart*] v. flán.

flacea *flakes of snow ;* flocci nivis, Som. Ben. Lye.

flacge, an ; *f. A poultice ;* cataplasma, Cot. 55.

flacor ; *adj. Flickering ;* vólitans :—Flacor flánþracu feorhhord onleác *the flickering arrow's force unlocked life's treasury*, Exon. 49 b ; Th. 170, 25 ; Gü. 1117. Oíer scildhreáðan sceótend sendaþ flacor flánge-weorc *warriors send flickering arrow-work over the shield's defence*, 17 b ; Th. 42, 21 ; Cri. 676.

flæc *flesh ;* cáro, Ælfc. Gl. 69 ; Som. 70, 31 ; Wrt. Voc. 42, 39. v. flæsc.

flæcha *a flea ;* púlex, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fleá.

flæcm, es ; *m. Flight ;* fúga :—He deófla afyrsep and on flæme gebringeþ *he sends away devils and puts them to flight*, L. C. E. 4 ; Wilk. 128, 15. v. fleám.

flæman, fléman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight ;* fúgáre. DER. ge-flæman, -fléman. v. flýman.

flæm *a lance ;* frámea, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. v. flán.

flære, an ; *f. An earlap ;* pinnúla auris :—Flæran = eár-læppan *pinnúlæ aurium* = *auriculæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71 ; Som. 70, 84 ; Wrt. Voc. 43, 16. v. eár-læppa.

FLÆSC, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* flæsc ; *gen.* flæsca, flæscea ; *dat.* flæscum ; *n :* flesc, es ; *n.* FLESH ; cáro :—Se gást is hræd, and ðæt flæsc ys untrum *spíritus promptus est, cáro autem infirma*, Mt. Bos. 26, 41 : Mk. Bos. 14, 38. Ðæt Word wæs geworden flæsc, and wunode on us *the Word became flesh, and dwelt in us*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 17 : Exon. 9 b ; Th. 8, 25 ; Cri. 133 : 16 b ; Th. 37, 23 ; Cri. 597. Sóþlice mín flæsc is mete, and mín blód ys drinc *cáro énim mea vére est cíbus, et sanguis meus vére est pótus*, Jn. Bos. 6, 55 : Lk. Bos. 3, 6 : Gen. 2, 23 : 6, 3 : Ps. Spl. 15, 9 : Ps. Lamb. 55, 4 : 77, 39. Ge-endung ealles flæsces com ætforan me *finis ómnium cárnis vénit córam me*, Gen. 6, 13, 19 : Jn. Bos. 1, 13. In flæsce *in the flesh*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 475 ; Met. 20, 238 : Apstls. Kmbl. 73 : Ap. 37. Ryht æðelo biþ on ðam móde, næs on ðam flæsce *true nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh*, Bt. 30, 2 ; Fox 110, 19. Beóþ twegen on ánum flæsce *érunt duo in carne una*, Mt. Bos. 19, 5 : Mk. Bos. 10, 8. Þurh ðæt flæsc *through the flesh*, Exon. 27 a ; Th. 80, 12 ; Cri. 1306 : 13 b ; Th. 26, 17 ; Cri. 418. Flæsce bifongen *invested with flesh*, 84 a ; Th. 316, 13 ; Mód. 48 : 98 a ; Th. 368, 33 ; Sec. 34. Genam he án ribb of his sídan and gefylde mid flæsce *tíliit únam de costis ejus et replévit cárnem pro ea*, Gen. 2, 21. Beóþ ða syngan flæsc scandum þurhwaden *the sinful flesh shall be penetrated with scandals*, Exon. 26 b ; Th. 78, 31 ; Cri. 1282. Flæsca gehwylc *omnis cáro*, Ps. Th. 144, 21. He aféded flæscea [MS. flæcsea] æghwylc *qui dat escam omni carni*, 135, 26. [*Piers P.* flesshe : *Wyc.* fleisch, fleixh, flehs : *Laym.* flæsce, flas, flæs : *Orm.* flæsh : *Plat.* fleesk, fleesch, *n : O. Sax.* flêsk, fleisk, *n : Frs.* flæsck, flæsch : *O. Frs.* flask, flesk, *n : Dut.* vleesch, *n : Ger.* fleisch, *n : M. H. Ger.* vleisch, *n : O. H. Ger.* fleisc, *n : Dan.* flesk, *n. bacon, pork : Swed.* fläsk, *n. pork, bacon : Icel.* flesk, *n. pork, ham, bacon.*]

flæsc-ét, es ; *m.* [ét *food*] *Flesh food ;* carneus victus, R. Ben. 36.

flæsc-cófa, an ; *m.* [flæsc *flesh*, cófa *a chamber*] *The flesh chamber, the body, flesh ;* cáro :—Gefæstna mid ege ðínum flæsccófan míne *confige timóre tuo cárnes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 120.

flæsc-cwellere, es ; *m. A butcher, hangman ;* lánius, carnífex, Som. Ben. Lye.

flæsc-cýping, e ; *f.* [cýping **II.** *a market-place, market*] *A flesh-market, meat-market ;* mácellum :—Flæsccýping [MS. flæc-cyping] *mácellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 55 ; Som. 67, 14 ; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flæscenet ; *adj. Fleshy, fleshly ;* carneus, Som. Ben. Lye.

flæsc-gebyrd, e ; *f. Flesh-birth, incarnation ;* incarnátio : — Flæsc-gebyrde *incarnátiónis*, Mone B. 499.

flæsc-hama, -homa, an ; *m. Flesh-covering, the body, a carcase ;* carnis tegmen, corpus :—Læg mín flæschoma in foldan bigrafen *my body lay buried in earth*, Exon. 29 a ; Th. 89, 32 ; Cri. 1466 : 47 b ; Th. 163, 35 ; Gü. 1004. Bil eal þurhwód fægne flæschoman *the falchion passed all through her fated carcase*, Beo. Th. 3140 ; B. 1568 : Andr. Kmbl. 307 ; An. 154. Lægon on greóte fægra flæschaman *the carcases of the slain lay on the sand*, 2171 ; An. 1087.

flæsc-hamian *to become incarnate ;* carnem humánam indúére. v. hama, ge-flæschamod.

flæsc-hord, es ; *n. The flesh-hoard, the body ;* carnis thesaurus, corpus :—Firenaþ dus dæt flæschord *thus will the body sin*, Exon. 99 b ; Th. 373, 3 ; Seel. 103 ; Soul Kmbl. 203.

flæsc-hús, es ; *n. A flesh-house ;* carnis offícína :—Flæschús *carnále*, Ælfc. Gl. 108 ; Som. 78, 102 ; Wrt. Voc. 58, 17.

flæsc-lic ; *adj. Fleshly, carnal ;* carnális : — Unrihtlic biþ dæt se cristena mann flæsclice lustas gefremme *unlawful it is for the christian man to indulge in fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 18. Swá swá ða gódan fæderas gewunaþ heora flæsclice bearn þreágean *sícut bóni patres carnálibus filiis sólent disciplinam tenére*, Bd. I, 27 ; S. 490, 16. Hwæt gódes magan we secgan on ða flæsclican unþeáwas *what good shall we say of the fleshly vices ?* Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 110, 25 : Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43 : Past. 11, 4 ; Hat. MS. 15 a, 17.

flæsc-licnes, -ness, -nyss, e ; *f. Fleshliness, incarnation ;* incarnátio :—Se ðe wile smeágan ymbe ða gerýnu Cristes flæsclicnysse *he who will inquire about the mystery of Christ's incarnation*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 35 : 280, 22.

flæsc-mangere, es ; *m. A fleshmonger, butcher ;* carnis venditor, mácellárius, lánius, Cot. 57 : 125 : Cod. Dipl. 1291 ; A. D. 996 ; Kmbl. vi. 135, 17, 18.

flǽsc-maðu, e; *f. A fleshworm, maggot;* vermis carnem infestans, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 19; Wrt. Voc. 24, 23.

flǽsc-mete, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -mettas; *m.* FLESH-MEAT, *flesh;* carnĕus cibus, cāro:—Hū wæs mancynne flǽscmete alýfed æfter ðam flóde *why was fleshmeat allowed to mankind after the flood?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Mid flǽscmete *with flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24. Gē etaþ flǽscmettas eówre hreáwe *mandūcābitis carnes vestras crūdas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11: Ps. Lamb. 49. 13.

flǽsc-nes, -ness, e; *f. Incarnation;* incarnātio, Hem. 57. DER. ge-flǽsc-nes.

flǽsc-strǽt, e; *f. A* FLESH-STREET, *meat-market;* carnāle, carnis officīna, mācellum:—Flǽscstrǽt [MS. flæc-stræt] *mācellum*, Ælfc. Gl. 55: Som. 67, 14; Wrt. Voc. 37, 8.

flǽsc-tawere, es; *m. A flesh-tawer* or *tormentor, an executioner;* lānio, carnĭfex:—Hyldere, oððe cwellere, oððe flǽsctawere [MS. flæc-tawere] *lānio, vel lānista, vel carnifex, vel mācellārius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 120; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27.

flǽsc-wyrm, es; *m. A* FLESH-WORM, *maggot;* tĕrĕdo, vermis carnem infestans:—Wið flǽscwyrmum *against flesh-worms*, L. M. 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 19.

flǽðe-camb [MS. -comb], fleðe-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb;* pecten, pectica, Glos. Brux. Recd. 40, 15; Wrt. Voc. 66, 23.

flǽh; *adj. Insidious, artful, deceitful, fraudulent;* subdŏlus, fraudŭlentus, infestus:—Donne dæt gecnáweþ flǽh feónd gemáh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39.

flǽn, es; *m.* e; *f.* [flǽn; *gen.* flánes; *m* flán; *gen.* e; *f.*] *An arrow, a dart;* sāgitta, tēlum:—Þurh flánes flyht *through the flight of an arrow*, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Fram flǽne fleógendre *a sāgitta vŏlante*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6: Beo. Th. 4868; B. 2438. Dīne flána synt afæstnode [MS. afæstnade] on me *sāgittæ tuæ infixæ sunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 37, 2: 44, 7: Ps. Spl. 56, 6. Ic afæstnie mīne flána on him *sāgittas meas complēbo in eis*, Deut. Grn. 32, 23. v. flá.

flǽn-boga, an; *m. An arrow-bow;* arcus sāgittis aptus:—Se ðe of flánbogan fyrenum sceóteþ *who wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow*, Beo. Th. 3492; B. 1744: 2870; B. 1433.

flǽn-geweorc, es; *n. Arrow-work;* jaculatōrius apparātus:—Flacor flángeweorc *flickering arrow-work*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 21; Cri. 676.

flǽn-hred; *adj. arrow-swift;* sāgittārius expeditus, Grn. Reim. 72.

flǽnihte; *adj. Belonging to darts;* ad tēla pertīnens, jăculātorius, jăculātus, Cot. 112. v. flán.

flǽn-þræc, -þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. Arrows' force;* sāgittārum impĕtus:—Wið flánþræce, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 20; Jul. 384. Flánþracu, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 25; Gū. 1117.

flǽt, *pl.* fliton *strove, contended*; *p. of* flítan.

FLǼXE, an; *f. A* FLASK, *bottle;* flasca, fiasco, lăgēna:—Flaxe *flasca*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 65; Wrt. Voc. 25, 7. Twā treówene fatu wínes fulle, ða syndon on folcisc flaxan gehātene *duo lignea vāsa vino plēna, quæ sunt vulgo flascŏnes vocāta*, Greg. Dial. 1, 9: 2, 13. Ic bicge hýda and fell, and wyrce of him flaxan *ego ēmo cūtes et pelles, et făcio ex iis flascŏnes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 37. [*Plat.* flaske, *f: Dut.* flesch, *f: Ger.* flasche, *f: M. H. Ger.* vlasche, vlesche, *f: O. H. Ger.* flasca, *f: Dan.* flaske, *m. f: Swed.* flaska, *f: Icel.* flaska, *f: M. Lat.* flasca, fiasco, Du Cange.] DER. wæter-flaxe.

flax-fóte, flox-fóte, flohten-fóte; *adj. Broad-footed, flat-footed, web-footed;* palmipes:—Ða fugelas ðe on flódum wuniaþ syndon flaxfóte, ðæt hī swimman mægen [MS. magon] *the birds that dwell in waters are web-footed, that they may swim*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15.

FLEÁ, an; *m.* **I.** *a* FLEA; pūlex:—Fleá *pūlex*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 68. *Kúνυζα* fleán acwelleþ *fleabane kills fleas*, Herb. 143; Lchdm. i. 266, 2. Gorst cwelþ ða fleán *gorse killeth the fleas*, 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Wið fleán *against fleas*, 142; Lchdm. i. 264, 14. v. fleó. **II.** *a speck, speck* or *disease in the eye;* albūgo, -inis, *f.* măcŭla:—Wið fleán and wið eágena sāre *against white specks and against sore of eyes*, Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 16. [*Plat.* flo, flō *a flea: Dut.* vloo, *f. a flea: Ger.* floh, *m. a flea: M. H. Ger.* vlōch, *m. a flea: O. H. Ger.* flōh, flōch, *m. a flea: Icel.* flō, *f. a flea: Lat.* pūlex, *f. a flea.*] DER. eág-fleá. v. fleah.

fleág *flew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889; *p. of* fleógan.

fleah *a flea;* pūlex, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 42. v. fleá.

fleah, fleó, flió, flié, flig; *indecl. n:* fleá, an; *m. A white spot in the eye;* albūgo:—Þurh done æpl ðæs eágan mon mæg geseón, gif him dæt fleah on ne gǽþ, gif hine donne dæt fleah mid ealle ofergǽþ, donne ne mæg he nóht geseón *a man can see with the pupil of the eye, if the white speck does not spread over it, if the white speck spreads all over it, then he can see anything*, Past. 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 4. Se hæfþ eallinga fleah on his módes eágum *he has altogether a white speck in the eyes of his mind*, 11, 4; Hat. MS. 15 b, 1.

fleáh *flew*, Ps. Spl. 17, 12; *p. of* fleógan.

fleáh *fled*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3; *p. of* fleón.

fleám, flǽm, es; *m.* [fleón *to flee*] *Flight;* fūga:—Dæt eówer fleám on wintra ne geweorþe *ut non fiat fūga vestra in hieme*, Mt. Bos. 24, 20: Chr. 998; Erl. 135, 19. Wurdon feówer on fleáme folccyningas *four kings of nations were in flight*, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 4; Gen. 2074: Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 29: Jos. 7, 4. Nū sceal ǽðelingas gefricgean fleám eówerne *now nobles shall hear of your flight*, Beo. Th. 5771; B. 2889: Ps. Th. 141, 5: Ps. Spl. 88, 23. Fleám gewyrcan *to take to flight*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Efne ic feor gewíte, fleáme dǽle *ecce elongāvi fúgiens*, Ps. Th. 54, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546. Crist nolde ða þrówunge mid fleáme forbúgan *Christ would not by flight avoid his passion*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 6: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 3; Ædelst. 37. [*Laym.* flæm, fleam, flem *flight.*]

fleáming *a runaway*, Gm. Gr. ii. 351, 11. v. flýming.

fleán; *p.* flōh, *pl.* flōgon; *pp.* flagen *To flay, pull off the skin;* excŏrĭare, deglūbĕre, Cot. 61. [*Laym.* flan, flean *to flay: Dut. Kil.* vlaen vlaeghen: *Swed.* flå: *Icel.* flá.] DER. be-fleán.

fleard, es; *n. Trifles;* nūga:—Gif frihgeard sī on hwæs lande, abúton stán, oððe treów, oððe wille, oððe swilces ǽnige fleard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 17. Fleardefraude, Mone B. 1530. [*Orm.* flærd *mockery*: *Scot.* flird: *Icel.* flærd, *f. deceit.*] DER. ge-fleard.

fleardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trifle, err;* nūgāri, errāre:—Fleardian *nūgāri*, Off. Episc. 7: *errāre*, Scint. 31.

fleát *floated*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909; *p. of* fleótan.

fleaðe, fleoðe, an; *f. The water-lily;* nymphæa alba, Lin:—Of fleaðan wyrte *from the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 20.

fleá-wyrt, e; *f.* FLEA-WORT, *flea-bane;* pūlicāria, psyllium = *ψύλλιον*, cōnyza = *κόνυζα*:—Fleáwyrt *parirus?* Wrt. Voc. 287, 23.

FLEAX, flex, es; *n.* FLAX; linum:—Of ðære eorþan cymeþ dæt fleax *flax comes from the earth*, Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 13. Fleax *linum*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 6. Þurh dæt fleax *by the flax*, Past. 14, 6; Hat. MS. 18 b, 14. Swíðe hwít fleax *very white flax*; bissum [= byssus = *βύσσος*], Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 94; Wrt. Voc. 40, 5. [*Wyc.* flax, flaxe, flexe: *Chauc.* flex: *Plat.* flass, *n: Frs.* flags: *O. Frs.* flax, *n. Dut.* vlas, *n: Ger.* flachs, *m: M. H. Ger.* vlahs, *m: O. H. Ger.* flahs, *m: Lat.* flectĕre, plectĕre: *Grk.* πλέκειν *to plait, twine, twist, weave.*]

fleaxen; *adj. Flaxen;* lineus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fléc *flesh*, Chr. 1137; Glib. 239, 27. v. flǽsc.

fled *a dwelling, abode*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. flet.

flēd, es; *n.* [flōd *a flood*] *A flowing, flood;* flūmen:—Eá in flēde *the river in its flow*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232: Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. cf. Grein, inflēde.

flēde; *adj. Flooded, overflowed;* tūmidus:—Wæs seó eá to ðan flēde *the river was so flooded*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 13. Seó eá flēde wæs *the river was flooded*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 7. Tiber flēdu wearþ *the Tiber was flooded*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 20. DER. ofer-flēde.

flēding, e; *f. A flowing, an inundation;* fluxus:—Se ele geswāc ðære flēdinge *the oil ceased from the flowing*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 2.

flége *a fly;* cūlĭcem, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 24. v. fleóge.

flégende *flying;* vŏlans, Bd. 1, 7, Lye, = fleógende; *part. of* fleógan.

flēma, an; *m. A fugitive;* profūgus:—Ðū flēma scealt wíndlást wrecan *thou shalt go a fugitive into far exile*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 27; Gen. 1020: L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 23: Obs. Lun. § 7; Lchdm. iii. 186, 23. v. flýma.

flēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight;* fŭgare. DER. ge-flēman. v. flēman, flýman.

flene, an; *f. What is made soft, batter:*—Wyl ða flenan *boil the batter*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. v. flyne.

fleó *a flea;* pūlex, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 6; Wrt. Voc. 24, 10. v. fleá.

fleó; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo:—Dæs eágan wæron mid fleó and mid dimnesse twelf mónþ ofergán *whose eyes had been for a twelvemonth overspread with the white speck and with dimness*, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 14. v. fleah.

FLEÓGAN, flíogan, to fleógenne; *part.* fleógende; ic fleóge, ðū fleógest, he fleógeþ, *pl.* fleógaþ; *p.* ic, he fleág, fléah, dū fluge, *pl.* flugon; *pp.* flogen [fléoge *a fly*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To* FLY *as with wings;* vŏlare:—Dæt he mid fiderhoman fleógan meahte *that he might fly with wings*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 14; Gen. 417: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 3; Met. 24, 2. Ic hæbbe swíðe swífte feðera, dæt ic mæg flíogan ofer done heán hrōf ðæs heofones *I have very swift wings, that I can fly over the high roof of heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. Hwā me sealde to fleógenne fíderu swā culfran *quis dăbit mihi pennas sīcut cŏlumbæ, et vŏlābo?* Ps. Th. 54, 6. Geseah he ða wérian gástas þurh dæt fŷr fleógende *he saw the accursed spirits flying through the fire*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 34: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 22; Met. 31, 11. Gif ic mīne fíderu gefó, fleóge ǽr leóhte *si sumpsĕro pennas meas ante lūcem*, Ps. Th. 138, 7. Se fugel fleógeþ *the bird flies*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 18: Ph. 322: Beo. Th. 4539; B. 2273. Me of hrife fleógaþ hylde pílas *shafts of battle fly from my belly*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 4; Rä. 18, 6. Fleág fugla cyn *the race of birds flew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 9; Gū. 889: 86 b; Th. 326, 12; Wid. 127. He fleáh ofer fýdru wúnda *vōlāvit super pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11: Cd. 72; Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456. Ða englas twegen him on twá healfa

flugon *the two angels flew on both sides of him*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32: Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 14; Gú. 709. **II.** *v. intrans. To flee, flee from;* fúgére, efflúgére:—Dæt he nolde fleógan *that he would not flee*, Byrht. Th. 139, 56; By. 275. Fleógende *fúgiens*, Ps. Spl. 54, 7. Hí fleógaþ mid dám feóndum *they flee with the fiends*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 6; Dóm. 18. v. fleón **I.** [*Laym.* fleon: *Orm.* fleghenn: *Plat.* flegen: *Frs.* flega: *O. Frs.* fliaga: *Dut.* vliegen: *Ger.* fliegen: *M. H. Ger.* vliegen: *O. H. Ger.* fliugan, fleogan: *Dan.* flyve: *Swed.* flyga: *Icel.* fljúga.] DER. be-fleógan, forþ-, ge-, of-, ób-, up-, ymb-.

FLEÓGE, an; *f. A* FLY; musca:—Fleóge *musca*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 53: 281, 33. For ðé ic gebidde and ðeós fleóge færþ fram dé *órábo Dóminum et recédet musca a Pharaóne*, Ex. 8, 29. Dæt ðær ne beóþ náne fleógan *ut non sint ibi muscæ*, 8, 22. Ic sende on dé eall fleógena cynn *ego immittam in te omne génus muscárum*, 8, 21, 24. He adrâf ða fleógan fram Pharaone *abstúlit muscas a Pharaóne*, 8, 31: Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hundes fleóge *a dog-fly;* cynomya = *κυόμυια*, Ælfc. Gl. 21: Som. 59, 79; Wrt. Voc. 23, 37: 23; Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc. 23, 73: Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Hundes fleóge *ricinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 80; Wrt. Voc. 23, 38. [*Laym.* fleȝen, fleie, *pl. flies*: *Plat.* flege, *f.*: *O. Sax.* fliuga, *f.*: *Dut.* vlieg, *f.*: *Ger.* fliege, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* vliege, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* fliuga, fleoga, fliega, *f.*: *Dan.* flue, *m. f.*: *Swed. Icel.* fluga, *f.*] DER. buttor-fleóge.

fleógende; *part. Flying, winged;* vólans, vólúcer:—Fleógende *vólúcer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66.

fleógendlíc; *adj. Flying, winged;* vólátílis:—Fleógendlíc *vólátilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 41.

fleóg-ryft, es; *n.* [fleóge *a fly*, ryft *a garment, veil, curtain*] *A fly-net, net for keeping off flies;* vélámen ad muscas prohibendas, cónopeum = *κωνωπεῖον*:—Fleógryft *cónopeum*, Cot. 46. v. fleóh-net.

fleógynda, fleógenda, an; *m.* [fleógende, *part. of* fleógan *to fly*] *A flying creature, bird, fowl;* vólátile:—Ic oncneów ealle fleógyndan heofones *cognóvi omnia vólátília cæli*, Ps. Spl. C. 49, 12; ic oncneów all ða fleógendan [MS. flégendan] heofenes *cognóvi omnia vólátília cæli*, Ps. Surt. 49, 11: Ps. Spl. C. 77, 31.

fleóh-cyn, -cynn, es; *m. A kind of flies;* muscárum génus:—Fleóh-cynnes feala flugan on gemæru *sciníphes in omnibus fínibus eórum*, Ps. Th. 104, 27.

fleóh-net, -nett, es; *n. A fly-net, net for keeping off flies;* cónopeum = *κωνωπεῖον*:—Fleóhnet *cónopeum*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 92; Wrt. Voc. 48, 30. Fleóhnet *vel* micgnet *cónopeum*, 106; Som. 78, 42; Wrt. Voc. 57, 24. Ðær wæs eallgylden fleóhnet *there was an all-golden fly-net*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 3; Jud. 47. v. fleóg-ryft.

FLEÓN, flíón, to fleónne, flíónne; *part.* fleónde, flíónde; ic fleó, ðú fliehst, flíhst, he flihþ, flýhþ, *pl.* fleóþ, flíóþ, flýþ; *p.* ic, he fleáh, ðú fluge, *pl.* flugon; *pp.* flogen. **I.** *v. trans. To* FLEE, *escape, avoid;* fúgére, efflúgére, vitáre:—Ic heonon nelle fleón fótes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep*, Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247: Andr. Kmbl. 3074; An. 1540. Ne sceal swíðe flíón disse worulde wilte *he must quickly flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. Ðú tilast wædle to flíónne *thou toilest to avoid poverty*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7. Fleónde *fúgiens*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 8: Cd. 95; Th. 125, 17; Gen. 2080. Se wlite ðæs líchoman is swíðe flíónde *the beauty of the body is very fleeting*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Ic fleó *fúgio*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 20: 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. He flihþ ða wædle *he flees from poverty*. Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33. He flýhþ ýða gehwilc *he flees every evil*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460: 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fäs. 82. Fleóþ his ansýne, ða ðe hine feódan *fúgiant a fácie ejus, qui ódérunt eum*, Ps. Th. 67, 1: 103, 17. Hí flýþ [Cott. flíóþ] ðæt hí hatiaþ *they avoid what they hate*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 27. Sæ geseah and fleóh *márе vídit, et fúgit*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 40; Met. 1, 20. Hwæt is ðé sæ ðæt ðú fluge *quid est tibi márе quod fúgisti?* Ps. Lamb. 113, 5. Ða hyrdas flugon *pastóres fúgérunt*, Mt. Bos. 8, 33: Ps. Lamb. 30, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 267; El. 134. Fleóþ on feorweg *flee far away*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 22; Gú. 228. Dæt ic mán fleó *that I flee evil*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. **II.** *to put to flight, rout, conquer;* fúgáre, vincére:—Hundteóntig eówer fleóþ hira tyn þúsendu *your hundred shall put to flight their ten thousands*, Lev. 26, 8. **III.** *v. intrans. To fly as with wings;* vólare:—Ic fleó *vólo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16: Ps. Lamb. 54, 7. Culfran fleóþ him flocemælum *doves fly flockwise*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. v. fleógan **I.** [*Wyc.* fle: *R. Glouc.* flc: *Laym.* fleon: *Orm.* fleon, fleu: *Plat.* flugten: *O. Sax.* fliohan: *Frs.* flan: *O. Frs.* flia: *Dut.* vlieden: *Ger.* fliehen: *M. H. Ger.* vliehen: *O. H. Ger.* fliuhan: *Goth.* þliuhan: *Dan.* flye: *Swed.* fly: *Icel.* flýja.] DER. a-fleón, æt-, be-, for-, in-, ofer-, ongeán-, óþ-, þurh-, to-, up-, út-, úta-, út-óþ-.

fleós, es; *n. A fleece;* vellus:—Gilde ðæt fleós mid twâm þæningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 11, note 23, MS. B. In fleós *in vellus*, Ps. Surt. 71, 6. v. flýs.

FLEOT, flíét, es; *m:* fleóte, an; *f.* **I.** *a place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, estuary, the mouth of a river, a river, stream;* hence the names of places, as *Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent;* and in London, *Fleetditch:* sínus, æstuárium, rívus:—Se Abbod Petrus wæs besenced on sumne sæs fleót, se wæs háten Am-fleót *abbas Petrus demersus est in sínu márís, qui vócátur Amfleat*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6, note. Fleót *æstuárium*, Cot. 14. Ispánia land is eall mid fleóte ymbhæfd *the country of Spain is all encompassed with water*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 3. Fleótas *æstuária*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 154, 46: Wrt. Voc. 63, 69. **II.** *a raft, ship, vessel;* rátis, návis:—Ic gebycge bát on sæwe, fleót on faroþe *I buy a boat on the sea, a vessel on the ocean*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 458, 13; Hy. 4, 100. [*Laym.* fleote *a fleet of ships*: *Plat.* fleet *a small river*: *O. Frs.* flet, *n. a river*: *Dut.* vliet, *m. a rivulet, brook*: *Ger.* fliesz, *m. n. fluentum*: *M. H. Ger.* vliez, *m. n. a rivulet*: *O. H. Ger.* fluz, *m. a river*: *Icel.* fljót, *n. a river.*]

fleótan; *part.* fleótende; ic fleóte, ðú flýtst, he flýt, *pl.* fleótaþ; *p.* fleát, *pl.* fluton; *pp.* floten [fleót *a stream*] To FLOAT, *swim;* fluctuáre, nátáre, návigáre:—Dæt scip sceal fleótan mid ðý streáme *the ship must float with the stream*, Past. 58; Hat. MS. Nó he fram me flódýdum feor fleótan meahte *he could not float far from me on the waves*, Beo. Th. 1089; B. 542. Se feónde [MS. feond] gespearn fleótende hreáw *the exulting [fowl] perched on the floating corpses*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 12; Gen. 1447. Fleótendra ferþ nó ðær fela bringeþ cúþra cwidegiedda *the spirit of seafarers brings there not many known songs*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 26; Wand. 54. Ageót ele uppon wæter oddе on ðrum wáetan, se ele flýt búfon *pour oil upon water or on another fluid, the oil will float above*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13. Oft scipu scríðende scrúnde fleótaþ *illic náves pertránsibunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. Fleát fámiheals forþ ofer ýðe *the foamy necked one floated forth over the wave*, Beo. Th. 3822; B. 1909. [*Piers P.* fleten: *Wyc. Chauc.* flete: *Orm.* fletenn: *Scot.* fleit, fleite: *Plat.* fleten: *O. Sax.* fliotan: *O. Frs.* fliata: *Dut.* vlieten: *Ger.* fliessen: *M. H. Ger.* vliuzen: *O. H. Ger.* fliuzan, fleozan: *Dan.* flyde: *Swed.* flyta: *Icel.* fljóta: *Lat.* fluĕre *to flow*: *Grk.* πλεῖν *to navigate*: *Sansk.* plu *to float, swim.*] DER. a-fleótan.

fleóte, an; *f. A stream, river;* rívus:—To ðære fleótan *to the stream*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 123; A. D. 774; Kmbl. iii. 381, 7. v. fleót **I.**

fleoðe, an; *f. The water-lily*:—Of fleoðan wyrte *of the plant of the water-lily*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 28. v. fleaðe.

fleótig; *adj. Swift, fleet, rapid;* céler, vélox:—Swifft wæs on fóre, fleótga [=fleótiga] on lyfte [MS. fleotgan lyfte] *it was swift in its course, rapid in the air*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 434, 22; Rä. 52, 4.

fleót-wyrt, e; *f. Floatwort, seaweed?* alga? L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 28.

fleów, *pl.* fleówon *flowed, issued*, Jn. Bos. 19, 34: Ps. Lamb. 77, 20; *p. of* flówan.

fleówþ *flows*, Ex. 3, 17, = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* flówan.

flére *having a floor, floored.* DER. fíf-flére.

flering, e; *f.* A FLOORING; contábúlátio:—On ðære nyðemestan flêringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen, on ðære ôðre flêringe wæs ðæra nýtena fóda gelogod, on ðære [MS. done] þriddan flêringe [MS. flêringa] wæs seó forme wunung, and ðær wunodon ða wildeór and ða rêdan wurmas, on ðære feorþan flêringe [MS. flêringa] wæs ðæra tamra nýtena steall, on ðære fiftan flêringe wæs ðæra manna wunung mid wurþmynte gelogod *on the lowermost flooring [of the ark] was their privy and dunghill, on the second flooring the food of the cattle was placed, on the third flooring was the first dwelling, and there dwelt the wild beasts and fierce serpents, on the fourth flooring was the stall of the tame cattle, on the fifth flooring the dwelling of the men was placed with honour*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6–10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 11, 13: ii. 104, 5. Ðú macast þreó flêringa binnan ðam arce *tristíga fácies in arca*, Gen. 6, 16. DER. up-flering.

flés, es; *n. A* FLEECE; vellus:—Be sceápes gonge mid his flêse *of a sheep's going with its fleece*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9, note 20, MS. G. v. flýs.

flésc, es; *n. Flesh;* cáro:—We hæfdon hlâf and flésc genôh on Egipta lande *in terra Ægypti sedébámus súper ollas carnium et comedébámus pánem in sátiritáte*, Ex. 16, 3. v. fláesc.

fleswian; *p.* ede: *pp.* ed *To mutter, whisper;* susurrâre:—Mid ðý he ða geswíppre mûþe licettende ǽrend rehte [MS. wrehte] and leúse fleswede *when he then told a feigned message with his crafty mouth, and falsely whispered;* cum simúlátam légátiónem óre astúto volvéret, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20.

FLET, flett, es; *n.* **I.** *the ground, floor of a house;* árca:—Ne cume on bedde, ac licge on flette *let him not come into a bed, but lie on a floor*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 21. Heó on flet gecrong *she sank on the ground*, Beo. Th. 3141; B. 1568: 3085; B. 1540. **II.** *a dwelling, habitation, house, cottage, hall;* hábitátio, dómus, cása, aula:—Gif ðæt flet geblôdgad wyrþe *if the house be stained with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14. Gif man mannan an ôðres flette mânswara hâteþ *if one man call another a perjurer in another's cottage*, 11; Th. i. 32, 4; L. In. 39; Th. i. 86, 21. Him se ædela gearf giestlíþnysse fægre on flette *the noble gave them a fair entertainment in his dwelling*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 29; Gen. 2447; Beo. Th. 2054; B. 1025. Scilling agelde ðam ðe ðæt flet âge *let him pay a shilling to him who owns the dwelling*, L. H. E. 11, 12, 13; Th. i. 32, 6, 9, 12. Hí fǽrlíce flet ofgeán-fon *they suddenly gave up the hall*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 7; Wand. 61:

Beo. Th. 3903; B. 1949: 4039; B. 2017. [*Laym.* ulette *floor: Scot.* flet, flett *a house: Plat.* flet *a bedroom in the upper floor of a peasant's house: O. Sax.* flet, fletti, *n. the floor of a house, deal, house, hall: O. Frs.* flet *a house: Ger. dial.* fletz *aula, area: M. H. Ger.* vletze, *n. area: Icel.* flet, *n. a set of rooms, house.*]

flēt, e; *f. Cream, skimming, curds;* flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagŭlum :—Flēt *flos lactis*, Cot. 37. Hwīt sealt dō on reām oððe gōde flēte *put white salt into cream or good skimmings*, L. M. 3, 10; Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. v. flēte.

flēte, flīete, flŷte, an; *f.*: flēt, e; *f.* [fleōtan *to float*] What floats on the surface, hence,—*Cream, skimming, curds;* flos lactis, lactis crēmor exemptus, coagŭlum :—Genim cūmeoluc būtan wætere, lēt weorþan to flētum, geþwer to buteran *take cow's milk without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Hafa clāne flētan *have clean curds*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 19. Menge wið flētan, and nān ōðer molcen þicge *let him mingle it with curds, and eat no other milk-food*. L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26.

flet-gesteald, flett-gesteald, es; *n. Dwelling-place, household goods;* hābitātio, dōmesticæ ŏpes :—Lamech onfēng fletgestealdum *Lamech succeeded to the dwelling-places*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 31; Gen. 1074.

flēðe-camb, es; *m. A weaver's comb;* pecten, pectica, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 47; Wrt. Voc. 59, 18. v. flæðe-camb.

flet-mon *a sailor*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flot-man.

flet-þæþ *a house-path, floor.* v. flett-þæþ.

flet-rest, e; *f. Domestic couch, sleeping quarters in the hall;* lectus domesticus :—Sum fletreste gebēag *one bowed to the domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241.

flet-sittend, es; *m. A court-resident;* in aula sēdens :—Đā wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereorded *there was a feast fairly arranged to the court-residents*, Beo. Th. 3580; B. 1788. Đa ic Freáware fletsittende nemnan hŷrde *whom I heard the court-residents call Freaware*, 4049; B. 2022. Đær wæron boren æfter bencum orcas fulle fletsittendum *there were full jugs carried along the benches to the court-residents*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19: 21, 24: Jud. 33.

flett *the floor of a house, a dwelling, habitation;* sēdes, hābitātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flet.

flett-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods, domestic wealth;* domesticæ ŏpes :—Geomor fæder flettgestealdi freónd dælde *Gomer distributed his father's domestic wealth to his friends*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 11; Gen. 1611. v. flet-gestealdi.

flett-þæþ, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -þaðas; *n. A house-path, floor;* dōmi sēmita, pāvimentum :—Dæt dū flettþaðas mīne trǽde *that thou hast trodden my house-paths*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 10; Gen. 2729.

flet-werod, es; *n. Court-host, the court-retainers;* aulici :—Is mīn fletweród, wīgheáp, gewanod *my court-host, the company in war, is diminished*, Beo. Th. 957; B. 476.

flēuwþ *flows*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 9. = flēwþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flēwsa, an; *m.* [flōwan *to flow*] *A flowing, flux;* fluxus :—Wið innoþes flēwsan *for flux of inwards*, Herb. 53, 2; Lchdm. i. 156, 14: Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15. Wid wífes flēwsan *for flux of a woman*, Herb. 89, 2; Lchdm. i. 192, 12: 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 2: 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 10. Đý sylfan dæge hyt done flēwsan belūce þ *eōdem die fluxum comprimet*, 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 16: 175, 3; Lchdm. i. 308, 1. Heó da flēwsan gewríþ *it stops the flux*, 128; Lchdm. i. 240, 5.

flēwst, he flēwþ *flowest, flows*, Ex. 3, 8; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* flōwan.

flex, es; *n. Flax;* līnum :—Smeócende flex he ne adwæsc þ *līnum fūmigans non extinguet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Eall hira flex and hira bernas wæron fordone *linum et hordeum læsum est*, Ex. 9, 31. v. fleax.

flicce, es; *n? A flitch of bacon;* succĭdia, perna :—Flicce *perna*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 13: 286, 51. [*Plat.* flikke, *m. a spot, piece: Ger.* fleck, *m. n.*; flecke, *m. a rag, piece, spot, place: M. H. Ger.* vlēc, *m. a piece: O. H. Ger.* flecchо, *m.* *mācūla: Dan.* flik, flikke, *m. f. a piece, rag: Swed.* flik, *m. a lap: Icel.* flik, *f. a rag;* flikki, *n. a flitch of bacon.*]

flicerian, flicorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fleógan *to fly*] *To move the wings, flutter*, FLICKER; mōtāre ālas, vōlĭtāre :—Ic flicerige *vōlito*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 16. Swā earn his briddas spænþ to flihte and ofer hīg flicerаþ *sīcut aquila prōvŏcans ad vōlandum pullos suos et sŭper eos vōlĭtans*, Deut. 32, 11. Ān blac þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb *a black thrush flickered about his face*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. [*Dut.* flakkeren, flikkeren : *Ger.* flackern : *M. H. Ger.* vlackern : *O. H. Ger.* flokarôn.]

flié, *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo :—Wid flié ēagsealf *an eye-salve for the white speck*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 12, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 9. Ægðer mæg adōn flié of ēagan *either can remove the white speck from the eye*, 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 26. v. fleah.

fliéman feorm, e; *f. The harbouring of a fugitive;* fūgitīvi susceptio, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 16. v. flŷman fyrmþ.

fliés, es; *n. A fleece;* vellus :—Be sceápes gonge mid his fliése. Sceáp sceal gongan mid his fliése ōþ midne sumor, oððe gilde dæt fliés mid twām pæningum *of a sheep's going with its fleece. A sheep shall go with its fleece until midsummer, or let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69; Th. i. 146, 9–11. v. flŷs.

flīét, es; *m. A raft, ship, vessel;* rātis, nāvis :—Flīét *rātis*, Cot. 200. v. fleót II.

flīéte, an; *f. Cream, curds;* flos lactis, coagŭlum :—Flīéte *verbōrātum* : geþworen [MS. geþrofen] flīéte *churned cream;* lactudiclum? Wrt. Voc. 290, 27, 28. Dō on dæt fæt swā fela swā þara flīétna ðǽron clifian mæge *put into the vessel as much of the curds as may cleave thereon*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 20. v. flēte.

flīg; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo, Wrt. Voc. 285, 2. v. fleah.

fligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To put to flight;* fŭgāre. DER. a-fligan.

flige-wīl, es; *m.* [flige = flyge *vōlātus;* wīl *a wile, deceit*, q. v.] *A flying wile, dart of Satan;* vōlans astūtia, diabŏli sagitta :—Gefylled feóndes flígewilum, fæcensearwum *filled with the fiend's* [*Satan's*] *flying darts, with treacherous wiles*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 6; Mōd. 27.

flīhst, he flīhþ *fleest, flees*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33; *2nd and 3rd pres. sing. of* fleón.

flīht, es; *m. A flight;* vōlātus :—Swā earn his briddas spænþ to flihte *sīcut aquila prōvŏcans ad vōlandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. v. flyht.

flīma, an; *m. A runaway, fugitive;* profŭgus, Cot. 151. v. flŷma.

flind, e; *f. Genetrix*, Cot. 98, Lye.

FLINT, es; *m.* FLINT, *a rock;* silex, petra :—Flint *silex*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 94; Wrt. Voc. 38, 19: 85, 21. Flinte ic eom heardra *I am harder than flint*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 23; Rä. 41, 78. Dæt đū gesomnige flint unbrǽcne *that thou unite the unfragile flint*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 1, 11; Cri. 6: Salm. Kmbl. 202; Sal. 100. Flintum heardran *harder than flints*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 13; Cri. 1189. Hīg cōmon to dam flinte, and Moyses ætfōran him eallum slōh mid dære girde tūwa đone flint, and fleów sōna of dam flinte wæter *they came to the rock, and Moses struck the rock twice with his rod before them all, and immediately water flowed from the rock*, Num. 20, 10, 11. [*M. H. Ger.* vlins, *m. silex: Dan.* flint, *m. f.: Swed.* flinta, *f.*]

flint-grǽg; *adj. Flint-grey;* cānus :—Ic sceal to stadе þŷwan [MS. þyran] flintgrǽgne flōd *I shall impel the flint-grey flood to the shore*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31; Rä. 4, 19.

flió; *indecl. n. A white speck, disease of the eye;* albūgo, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 153, 12. v. fleah.

fliógan *to fly;* vōlare :—Ic mæg fliógan ofer done heán hrōf dæs heofones *I can fly over the high roof of the heaven*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 5. v. fleógan.

flión *to flee;* fŭgĕre :—He sceal flión disse worulde wilte *he must flee this world's splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 60; Met. 7, 30. v. fleón.

flís *a fleece;* vellus, Wrt. Voc. 66, 30: 282, 13. v. flŷs.

FLĪT, es; *n. Scandal, contention, strife;* scandălum, contentio :—Togeánes sunu módor dīne đū settest flīt *adversus filium matris tuæ pōnēbas scandălum*, Ps. Spl. T. 49, 21. [*Laym.* flit, *n. dispute: Scot.* flyte : *Plat.* flit, flīit, flīet, *m. diligence: O. Sax.* flīt, *m. contention, contest: O. Frs.* flit *diligence: Dut.* vlijt, *f. diligence: Ger.* fleiss, *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* vlīz, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* flīz, *m.*] DER. ge-flīt, sund-flīt.

flīta, an; *m.* [flītan *to contend*] *A fighter, striver, foe.* DER. ge-flīta, wid-, wider-.

flītan; *part.* flītende; ic flīte, đū flītest, flītst, he flīteþ, flīt, *pl.* flītaþ; *p.* flāt, *pl.* fliton; *pp.* fliten *To strive, contend, dispute, rebel;* contendĕre, certāre, dispūtāre, jurgāre :—Ic flītan gefrægn on fyrndagum mōdgleáwe men, gewēsan ymbe hyra wīsdōm *I have learnt that in days of yore men wise of mood contended, struggled about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. 359; Sal. 179. Đam de wylle on dōme wið đē flītan, and niman dīne tunecan, lǽt him tō dīnne wǽfels *ei, qui vult tecum jūdicio contendĕre, et tūnicam tuam tollĕre, dimitte ei et pallium*, Mt. Bos. 5, 40. Flītende *contending*, Beo. Th. 1836; B. 916. Hwī flītest đū wið dīnne nēxtan *quāre percūtis proximum tuum?* Ex. 2, 13. Flīteþ *strives*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62. Ne flīt he *non contendet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 19. Flāt he wið ānne Israhēliscne man *jurgātus est cum viro Israhēlita*, Lev. 24, 10: Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, note 31. Me þincþ nū dæt đīn gecynd and đīn gewuna flīte swīðe swīðlice wið dræm dysige *methinks now that thy nature and thy habit contend very powerfully against error*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 28. [*Scot.* flyte; *p.* flet *to scold: M. H. Ger.* vlīzen: *O. H. Ger.* flīzan.] DER. ofer-flītan, ōþ-, widеr-.

flīt-cræft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic;* disceptandi ars, dialectica :—Flītcræft *dialectica*, Mone B. 3030.

flīt-cræftlīc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to disputation, dialectical, logical;* dialecticus = *διαλεκτικός* :—Mid flītcræftlīcum *dialecticis*, Mone B. 3147.

flītend, es; *m.* [flītende, *part. of* flītan *to strive*] *A wrangler, quarrelsome person;* certans, litigans :—Flītend *certans*, Cot. 181. Flītend *litīgans*, Mone B. 2927.

flīter-cræft, es; *m. The art of disputing, logic;* dialectica, Som. Ben. Lye. v. flīt-cræft.

flītere, es; *m. A brawler, wrangler, schismatic;* rābŭla, schismāticus =

σχισματικός:—Flítere *rǽbbila*, Cot. 208: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 81. Flítera *schismaticórum*, Mone B. 2816.

flít-ful, -full; *adj. Contentious, dialectical*; contentiõsus, dialecticus = *διαλεκτικός*:—Flítfulles *dialecticæ*, Mone B. 3304. Flítfulra *dialecticórum*, 3164. DER. ge-flítful.

flít-georn, -gern, es; *m. One desirous of contention, a quarreller*; litigátor, vitiligátor, rixátor:—Flítgern *litigátor*, Prov. 25. DER. ge-flítgeorn.

flítlíce *contentiously, earnestly, eagerly*; certátim, stúdiõse. DER. ge-flítlíce.

flít-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, *n.*] *By strife, strifewise, eagerly, earnestly*; certátim:—Flítmælum *certátim*, Mone B. 199. DER. ge-flítmælum.

FLÓC, es; *n. A sole, kind of flat fish*; plátessa, passer:—Flóc *plátessa*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 39, 67; Wrt. Voc. 65, 70: 281. 49. Flóc *pansor?* [=*passer*], Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 4. Fagc and flóc *plátesias et plátessas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 12, 13. [*Icel.* flóki, *m. a kind of halibut*; passer, sõlea.]

flocan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed or floccan *To clap, strike*; plaudĕre, complōdĕre:—Hcó flocęþ hyre folmum *she claps with her hands*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 23; Rä. 21, 34.

FLÓCC, es; *m. A* FLOCK, *band, company, division*; grex, cāterva, turma:—Gif Esau cymþ to ānum flocce and done ofslihþ, se ōðer flocc byþ gehealden *si vénerit Esau ad ūnam turmam et percussérit eam, ália turma servábitur*, Gen. 32, 8. Mid ðam mānfullum flocce *with the ungodly company*, Ælfc. T. 34, 22: 35, 8. Him mon mid ōðrum floccum sōhte *they were sought by other bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Ic hig eft ongeán oferfare mid twám floccum [MS. floccon] *cum duábus turmis regrédior*, Gen. 32, 10. [*Wyc.* floc: *Chauc.* flok: *Laym.* floc *a host: Orm.* flocc: *Dan.* flok, *m. f: Swed.* flock, *m. a crowd: Icel.* flokkr, *m. a troop, band.*]

flocc-mælum, floc-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mǽl, es; *n. a measure*, q. v.] *By flocks, flockwise, in companies*; gregātim, cātervātim:—Fleóþ him floccmælum *they fly by flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9: Num. 2. 34. Hī hȳ floccmælum slōgon *they slew them in companies*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 6. Hī ferdon ǽgheweder floccmælum *they went everywhere in flocks*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 25.

floc-rād, e; *f. A riding company, a troop*; turma:—Ðā fundon hie ōðre flocrāde, dæt rād ūt wið Lygtūnes *then they raised another troop, which rode out towards Leighton*, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 15. Fōron hie æfter ðæm wealda hlōþum and flocrādum *they went through the wood in bands and troops*, 894; Erl. 90, 13.

FLŌD, es; *n. m.* I. *a flowing of water, flow, flowing water, wave, tide*, FLOOD, *sea, running stream, river*; flūmen, fluctus, fluentum, æstus, accessus, flūvius:—Dæt flōd [*n.*] eóde of stōwe dære winsumnisse to wætrienne neorxena wang; dæt flōd [*n.*] ys ðanon todǽled on feówer eán *fluvius egrédiébátur de lóco voluptátis ad irrigandum páradísum; flúvius inde dividitur, in quátuor cápita*, Gen. 2, 10. Flōd [*m. or n.*] *vel* yrnende eá *flúmen*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 73; Wrt. Voc. 54, 17. Flōd [*m. or n.*] *flúmen* vel *flúvius*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 57. Flōd [*m. or n.*] oððe ȳþ *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Flōd [*m. or n.*] *accessus*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 35; Wrt. Voc. 57, 17. Hwenne dæt flōd [*n.*] byþ ealra hēhst and ealra fullost *when the tide is highest and fullest of all*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5: 897; Erl. 96, 6. Se flōd [*m.*] onsprang *the flood departed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Com flōwende flōd [*m. or n.*] æfter ebban . . . se flōd [*m.*] ūt gewāt *the flowing tide came after the ebb . . . the tide receded*, Byrht. Th. 133, 45, 58; By. 65, 72. Cynn ða de flōd [*m. or n.*] weccep inc hȳrap *races which the water bringeth forth shall obey you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204: Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545: Andr. Kmbl. 3091: An. 1548: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 12; Rä. 23, 6. Flōdes [*m. or n.*] ryne *flúminis impétus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5. Dæs sǽes flōdes [*m. or n.*] weaxnes *an increasing of the sea's tide*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Hie on flōdes [*m. or n.*] fæðm ceólum lācaþ *they sail in ships on the bosom of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252: Beo. Th. 833; B. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 161; Sal. 80. On Iordanes flōde [*m. or n.*] *in Iordánis flúmine*, Mk. Bos. 1, 5. Se wuldorcyning gesette ȳþum heora onrihtne ryne, rūmum flōde [*m. or n.*] *the king of glory appointed to the waves, to the spacious flood, its just course*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 36; Gen. 167: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 8; Cri. 1169: Beo. Th. 3780; B. 1888: Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Cyning ūt gewāt on fealene flōd [*m.*] *the king departed on the dusky flood*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 2; Æðelst. 36: Beo. Th. 3904: B. 1950: Andr. Kmbl. 841; An. 421: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 31: Rä. 4, 19. Siō eá forþ mid micle flōde [*m. or n.*] ūt on da sæ flōwep *the river flows forth out to the sea with a great flow*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 20: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157: Andr. Kmbl. 1907; An. 956: Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 3; Rä. 11, 2. Ðǽr cōmon flōd [*n.*] *vēnérunt flúmina*, Mt. Bos. 7, 27. Upahōfon flōd [*n.*] Driht, upahōfon flōdas [*m.*] stefne his, upahōfon flōd ȳþe his *elevāvérunt flúmina Dómine, elevāvérunt flúmina vócem suam, elevāvérunt flúmina fluctus suos*, Ps. Spl. 92, 4, 5. Flōdas [*m.*] feágaþ oððe hafetiaþ mid handa samod *flúmina plaudent mánu simul*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 8. Fāmige flōdas [*m.*] *foamy floods*, Cd. 100; Th. 133, 19; Gen. 2213: Ps. Th. 68, 14: Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 19; Rä. 67, 4. Flōda [*m. or n.*] begong *the floods' course*, Beo. Th. 2999; B. 1497: Ps. Th. 65, 11. Ða fugelas de on flōdum [*m. or n.*] wuniaþ syndon fiaxfōte *the birds which dwell in waters are web-footed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 14: Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 5; Cri. 980. Ofer flōd, *n.* [flōdas, *m.* Lamb.] he gegearwode hine *súper flúmina præpárávit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2. Ðū adrygdest flōd, *n.* [flōdas, *m.* Spl.] *tu siccasti flúvios*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 15. He gewende to blōde heora flōdas [*m.*] *convertit in sanguinem flúmina eórum*, 77, 44: Andr. Kmbl. 1811; An. 908. II. *the Flood, deluge*; dilūvium:—Ýðde dæt flōd [*n.*] ofer eorþan *aquæ dilúvii inundávérunt súper terram*, Gen. 7, 10, 17: Mt. Bos. 24, 39: Lk. Bos. 17, 27: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 11, 13. Flōd [*m. or n.*] ofslōh giganta cyn *the flood slew the race of giants*, Beo. Th. 3383; B. 1689: Cd. 69; Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Ic gebringe flōdes [*m. or n.*] wæteru ofer eorþan, dæt ic ofsleá ealle flæsc ēgo *addúcam aquas dilúvii súper terram, ut interfíciam omnem carnem*, Gen. 6, 17: 7, 6, 7: 9, 11. Noe lyfode þreóhund geára and fiftig geára æfter ðam flōde [*m. or n.*] *vixit Noe post dilúvium trecentis quinquāgínta annis*, Gen. 9, 28: Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 12, 16, 18, 29: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 13; Gen. 1544. Ic wille mid flōde [*m. or n.*] folc acwellan *I will destroy the people with a flood*, 64; Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 21, 22. Flōdas [*m.*] Noe oferlāp *Noah sailed over the floods*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 25; Exod. 362. [*Laym.* flod, ulod, *n*: *Orm.* flod: *Plat.* flood, *f*: *O. Sax.* flōd, fluod, *m. f. n*; fluot, *f*: *Frs.* flode: *O. Frs.* flood, flod, *n*: *Dut.* vloed, *m*: *Ger.* fluth, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* vluot, *f. m*: *O. H. Ger.* flōt, fluot, *f*; flōz *fluxus*: *Goth.* flōdus, *f*: *Dan.* flod, *m. f*: *Swed.* flod, *m. a flood, river*: *Icel.* flóð, *n. inundation, deluge.*] DER. brim-flōd, Cofer-, drenc-, geofon-, heáh-, lagu-, mere-, nēp-, sǽ-, wæter-, will-.

flōd-blāc; *adj. Flood-pale, made pale by water, that is, by drowning*; per āquam pallidus:—Flōdblāc here *the flood-pale host*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 11; Exod. 497.

flōde, an; *f. A place where anything flows, a channel, sink, gutter*; cloāca, lācūna, Cot. 44: 193, Som. Ben. Lye.

flōd-egsa, an; *m. Flood-dread*; āquārum terror:—Flōdegsa becwom gāstas geómre *flood-dread seized on their sad souls*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 4; Exod. 446.

flōd-līc; *adj.* FLOODLIKE; flūvĭālis:—Flōdlīc *flúviális*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36.

flōd-weard, e; *f. A flood-guard, sea-wall*; māris custōdia, māris mūrus:—Flōdwearde slōh *he struck the sea-wall* [i. e. *the wall caused by dividing the Red Sea*], Cd. 167; Th. 209, 3; Exod. 493.

flōd-weg, es; *m. A flood-way, watery way, the sea*; mārina via, māre:—Sǽmen fōron flōdwege *the seamen went on the sea*, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 12; Exod. 106. Fōr flōdwegas *went the watery ways*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 22; Rä. 37, 9: 82 a; Th. 309, 4; Seef. 52.

flōd-wudu; *m. Flood-wood, a ship*; mārinum lignum, nāvis:—Swā we ofer cald wæter ceólum līdan, geond sīdne sǽ flōdwudu fergen *as if we journey in vessels over the cold water, convey our ships through the wide sea*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 21; Cri. 854.

flōd-wylm, es; *m. Flood-boiling, raging flood*; āquārum fluctus:—Flōdwylm ne mæg manna ænigne ge'ettan *a raging flood may not hinder any man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1032; An. 516.

flōd-ȳþ, e; *f. A flood-wave*; māris unda:—Nō he fram me flōdȳþum feor fleótan meahte *he could not float far from me on the flood-waves*, Beo. Th. 1088; B. 542.

flōga, an; *m.* [flogen, *pp. of* fleógan *to fly*; fleón *to flee*] *One who flies or flees, a fugitive*; fūgitīvus. DER. án-flōga, gūþ-, lyft-, uht-, wíd-.

flogen *flown; pp. of* fleógan.

flogen *fled, escaped; pp. of* fleón.

flogettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fluctuate*; fluctuāre, Scint. 77.

flōh, e; *f. That which is flown off, a fragment, piece*; fragmen, frustum:—Flōh stānes *a piece of stone*; glĕba silicis, Cot. 99.

flohten-fōte; *adj. Web-footed*; palmīpes:—Ne ete flohtenfōte fugelas *let him not eat web-footed birds*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. v. fiax-fōte.

flooc, es; *n. A sole*; plátessa, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 31. v. flóc.

FLŌR; *gen.* flōre; *dat.* flōre, flōra; *acc.* flōr, flōre; *f*: flōr, es; *m. A* FLOOR: pāvimentum, sōlum, ārea:—Flōr on hūse *a floor in a house*; excussōrium, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 34; Wrt. Voc. 26, 33. Flōr *pāvimentum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 10. Flōr *pāvimentum* vel *sōlum*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 7. Breda þiling vel flōr on to þerscenne *a joining of planks* or *a floor to thresh on*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 73; Wrt. Voc. 37, 59. Scipes flōr *a ship's floor, gangway*; fōri, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 116; Wrt. Voc. 56, 36. Is glisnaþ glæshluttur, flōr forste geworht *ice glitereth transparent as glass, a floor caused by frost*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 22. Flōr āttre weol *the floor* [*of hell*] *boiled with venom*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318: 213; Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Swā swā ælces hūses wah bið fæst ǽgðer ge on dære flōre, ge on dæm hrōfe, swā bið ælc gōd on Gode fæst, fordæm he is ælces gōdes ǽgðer ge hrōf ge flōr *as the wall of every house is fixed both to the floor and to the roof, so is every good fixed in God, for he is both the roof and*

the floor of every good, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 11–14. Ætfealh mīn sāwul flōre [flōra, Spl.] *adhæsit pavimento anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. He gang æfter flōre *he went along the floor*, Beo. Th. 2636; B. 1316. Dū dæm wættere foldan to flōre gesettest *thou settest the earth for a floor to the water*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 181; Met. 20, 91. On flōra *on the floor*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 24; Sat. 110: Homl. Th. ii. 56, 33: 334, 35. He gefeóll on ða flōr *he fell on the floor*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3: 33, 4: Fox 130, 4. He feól on ða flōre, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 161; Met. 1, 81: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. He feormaþ his bernes flōre *purgābit āream suam*, Lk. Bos. 3, 17. On fāgne flōr feónd treddode *the fiend trod on the variegated floor*, Beo. Th. 1454; B. 725. [*Orm.* flor: *Plat.* floor: *Dut.* vloer, *m*: *Ger.* flur, *f. field*: *M. H. Ger.* vluor, *m. sèges*: *O. H. Ger.* flūr *sèges*: *Icel.* flór, *m. a floor, pavement*: *Wel.* llawr, *m. a floor.*] DER. bere-flōr, helle-, þirsce-, þyrscel-, up-.

flōr-stān, es; *m. A floor-stone, stone used for pavement*; tessēra pāvimento sternendo designāta: — Lytle federscitte flōrstānas *little four-cornered floor-stones*; tessellæ, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 67; Wrt. Voc. 39, 50.

flot, es; *n.* [flōten, *pp. of* flēotan *to float*] *Water deep enough for sustaining a ship, the sea*; āqua sātis alta ad nāvem sustinendam, māre: — Ongan eorla mengu tō flote fýsan *the multitude of warriors began to hasten to the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226: Andr. Kmbl. 3393; An. 1700. Wǽron đā ūtlagas ealle on flote *the outlaws were all afloat* [lit. *on the sea*], Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 24. We willaþ on flot feran *we will depart on the sea*, Byrht. Th. 132, 64; By. 41: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 1; Ædelst. 35. [*Plat.* flot: *Dut.* vlot: *Ger.* floss: *M. H. Ger.* vlōz, *m. river, raft*: *Icel.* flot; á flot *on or afloat.*]

FLOTA, an; *m.* [flōten, *pp. of* flēotan *to float*]. **I.** *a ship, vessel, fleet*; nāvis, classis: — Flota stille bād on sole *the vessel abode still in the mud*, Beo. Th. 608; B. 301: 426; B. 210. Næs se flota swā rang *no fleet was so insolent*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 26: 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Mid dæm flotan *with the fleet*, 904; Erl. 98, 12. Lǽt nū geferian flotan ūserne to lande *let our ship now go to land*, Andr. Kmbl. 794; An. 397: Beo. Th. 594; B. 294. **II.** *a sailor, pirate*; nauta, pīrāta: — Flota mōdgade *the sailor proudly moved*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. Brǽddon æfter beorgum flotan feldhūsum *the sailors spread themselves amongst the hills with their tents*, 148; Th. 186, 3; Exod. 133; 154; Th. 191, 31; Exod. 223. Đa flotan, wīcinga fela *the pirates, vikings many*, Byrht. Th. 133, 25; By. 72. [*Scot.* flote *a fleet*: *Dut.* vloot, *f. a fleet*: *Ger.* flotte, *f. a. fleet*: *Dan.* flaade, *m. f*: *Swed.* flotta, *f*: *Icel.* floti, *m. a fleet.*] DER. æg-flota, ge-, hærn-, sǽ-, scip-, wæg-.

flōten *floated, swam*; *pp. of* flēotan.

floterian, flotorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FLUTTER, *be disquieted or troubled, be carried by the waves*; fluctuāre, fluctibus ferri: — Đīn heorte floterað on gýtsunge *thy heart flutters or is disquieted with covetousness*; cor tuum fluctuat avāritia, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 28. Flotorode *fertur fluctibus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 150, 1. Flotorodon *prævōlant*, 150, 10.

flot-herge, es; *m. A naval force*; nāvālis exercitus: — Hygelāc cwom faran flotherge *Hygelac came faring with a naval force*, Beo. Th. 5822; B. 2915. v. here, herge *an army.*

flotian; *part.* flotigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [flōten, *pp. of* flēotan *to float*] *To float*; fluitāre: — Beó ān scip flotigende swā nēh đan lande swā hit nýxt mǽge *let a ship be floating as near the land as it nearest can*, Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6.

flot-man, -mann, -mon, -monn, es; *m. A float-man, sailor, pirate*; nauta, pīrāta: — Wīcing oðde flotman *pīrāta*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 74. Flotmen *pīrātæ*, Lupi Serm. i. 14; Hick. Thes. ii. 103, 19. Flotmanna *nautārum*, Mone B. 114. Flotmonna freá *chief of mariners* [*Noah*], Cd. 72; Th. 89, 3; Gen. 1475.

flot-scip, es; *n. A floating ship, light bark*; barca, cōlox: — Flotscip *barca*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 32: Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 18; Wrt. Voc. 63, 32. Flotscip *cōlox*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 114; Wrt. Voc. 56, 34.

flot-smere, es; *n.* [smeru *fat, grease*] *Floating fat, scum of a pot*; pinguēdo ollæ sūpernātans, Som. Ben. Lye.

flot-weg, es; *m. A sea-way, the sea*; mārīna via, māre: — He sceolde fāran on flotweg *he must journey on the sea*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 1; Bo. 41.

FLŌWAN; *part.* flōwende; ic flōwe, dū flōwest, flēwst, he flōweþ, flēwþ, *pl.* flōwaþ; *p.* fleów, *pl.* fleówon; *pp.* flōwen *To* FLOW, *issue*; fluĕre, fluctuāre, inundāre: — Đæt ealle eán eft flōwan māgon *that all waters may flow again*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 16. Flōwan mōt ýþ ofer eall lond *the wave may flow over all the land*, Salm. Kmbl. 644; Sal. 321: Ps. Th. 77, 21: 104, 36: Menol. Fox 555; Gn. C. 47. Com flōwende flōd *the flood came flowing*, Byrht. Th. 133, 44; By. 65. Ic flōwe *fluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 32, 4. Lagu flōweþ ofer foldan *water shall flow over the earth*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 2; Dōm. 1: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 28; Met. 5, 14: Ps. Th. 67, 2: 68, 1: 103, 10: 147, 7. On dæt land de flēwþ meolece and hunie *in terram quæ fluit lacte et melle*, Ex. 3, 8: Num. 13, 28: 14, 8: 16, 14: Ps. Spl. 57, 8: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 19; Lchdm. iii. 268, 16. Lybbendes wætres flōd flōwaþ of his innoþe *flūmina de ventre ejus fluent āquæ vivæ*, Jn. Bos. 7, 38: Ps. Lamb. 147, 18. Sǽstreámas flōwaþ *sea-streams flow*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Fleów blōd ūt and wæter *exīvit sanguis et āqua*, Jn. Bos. 19, 34. Fleów firgend-streám *the mountain-torrent flowed*, Andr. Kmbl. 3144; An. 1575. He slōh stān and fleówon wæteru, and burnan fleówon oðde ýþgodon *perussit petram et fluxĕrunt āquæ, et torrentes inundāvĕrunt*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20: 104, 41. Đeáh đe wealan flōwen *divitiæ si affluant*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. [*Chauc.* flowen: *Orm.* flowenn: *Plat.* floien, flojen: *Dut.* vloeien: *M. H. Ger.* vlæjen, vlæen: *O. H. Ger.* flawjan, flewēn: *Icel.* flóa *to flood*: *Lat.* flu-ēre: *Grk.* πλώ-ω *to swim*: *Sansk.* plu *to float, swim.*] DER. a-flōwan, æt-, be-, forþ-, geond-, of-, ofer-, to-, to-be-, under-.

flōwednys, -nyss *a flowing, flux, torrent.* DER. ofer-flōwednys, to-.

flōwnys, -nyss, e; *f. A flowing, flux, torrent*; fluxus, torrens: — Đæt wīf wæs þrōwiende blōdes flōwnysse *mulier fluxum patiēbātur sanguinis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 5. Burnan oðde flōwnyssa unrihtwīsnyssa gedrēfdun me *torrentes iniquitātis conturbāvērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 5. DER. ofer-flōwnys.

flox-fōte; *adj. Web-footed*; palmīpes, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15, note x. v. flax-fōte.

fluge *fleddest*; fugisti, Ps. Lamb. 113, 5; *2nd pers. sing. p. of* flēoh.

flugol; *adj.* [flēogan *to fly*; flēoh *to flee*] *Apt to fly or flee, flying swiftly, swift*; fugax: — Flugol *fugax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 43.

flugon *flew*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32; *p. pl. of* flēogan.

flugon *fled, escaped*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; *p. pl. of* flēoh.

flustrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plait, weave*; plectĕre: — Flustriende *plectens*, Cot. 176, Som. Ben. Lye.

fluton *floated, swam*; *p. pl. of* flēotan.

flýcþ *flees*, Chr. 473; Ing. 16, note o, = flýhþ; *3rd pers. pres. of* flēoh.

flyge, es; *m.* [flēogan *to fly*] *A flying, flight*: volātus: — Se fugel flyges cunnode *the bird made trial of his flying*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 28; Cri. 645. Wið flyge gāres *against an arrow's flight*, 79 a; Th. 297, 11; Crā. 66. Ic seal on flyge earda neósan *I shall in flight visit lands*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 28; Sat. 112. [*Ger.* flug, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* vluc, *m*. *O. H. Ger.* flug, *m*: *Icel.* flug, *n*; flugr, *m. volātus.*] DER. a-flyge.

flyge-reów; *adj.* [reów *wild, fierce, cruel*] *Wild-flying, wild in flight*; volātu fērus: — Flygereówe þurh nihta genipu neósan cwōmon, hwædere . . . *the wild-flying* [*evil spirits*] *came in the darkness of night to find out, whether* . . . , Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 10; Gū. 320.

flyge-wīl *a flying wile, cunning trick.* v. flige-wīl.

flyht, fliht, es; *m.* [flēogan *to fly*] *A flight*; volātus: — Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and dēgol *the bird's flight was hidden and secret*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639. On flyhte *in flight*, Elen. Kmbl. 1485; El. 744: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112. Se ðe naſaþ fugles flyht *who has not the flight of a bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226: Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654. Earnas feredon sāwle flyhte on lyfte *eagles conveyed the soul in flight through the sky*, Andr. Kmbl. 1732; An. 868: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 36. [*Laym.* fluht, flut: *Orm.* flihht: *Scot.* flocht: *Plat.* flugt, *f*: *O. Sax.* fluht, *f*: *Frs.* flechte: *O. Frs.* flecht, *f*: *Dut.* vlugt, *f*: *Ger.* flucht, *f*: *M. H. Ger.* vluht, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fluht, *f*: *Dan.* flugt, *m*. *f*: *Swed.* flykt, *m.*]

flyht-clāþ, es; *m. A joining, binding* or *tying together*; commissūra, conjunctūra, ligātūra, Som. Ben. Lye.

flýhþ, dū flýhst *flees, thou fleest*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 3; Fä. 82; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* flēoh.

flyht-hwæt; *adj. Flight-prompt*; in volātu strēnuus: — Weras mundum mearcīaþ on marmstāne frætwe flyhthwates *men design with hands in marble stone the plumage of the prompt in flight* [*phœnix*], Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 15; Ph. 335. Se fēnix ascæceþ feðre, flyhthwate *the phœnix shakes its feathers, prompt for flight*, 58 a; Th. 207, 21; Ph. 145.

flýma, fiéma, an; *m. One who flees, a runaway, an exile, outlaw, a man who had fled for any offence, and whose flight was equivalent to a conviction*; profūgus, fūgitīvus, exul: — Đū bist flýma geond ealle eorþan *profūgus ēris sūper terram*, Gen. 4, 12: 4, 16. He monigra geára tíde flýma wæs *multo annōrum tempōre profūgus vīgābātur*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 3: Ps. Th. 77, 37. Beó he syddan flýma *let him be henceforth a fugitive*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10: i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13, 14. DER. here-flýma.

flýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight, rout, banish*; fūgāre: — Ic sceal flýman feóndsceadan *I shall cause the hostile-spoiler to flee*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 5; Rä. 15, 19. Hī mec sōna flýmaþ *they soon put me to flight*, 105 a; Th. 398, 12; Rä. 17, 6. Hie God flýmde *God routed them*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 24; Gen. 2115. DER. a-flýman, ge-, út-, ūta- [-fléman, -fléman]. v. fiéón.

flýman fyrmþ, fiéman feorm, e; *f. A fugitive's food* or *support, the offence of harbouring a fugitive, the penalty for such an offence*; fūgitīvi susceptio: — Þis syndon ða gerihta de se cyning āh ofer ealle men on Wes-sexan; ðæt is . . . and flýmena fyrmþe *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men in Wessex; that is . . . and* [*the penalty*] *for harbouring a fugitive*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14: Th. i. 382, 21. Gif mon cierlisc monnan fléman feorme teó *if a man accuse a churlish man of harbouring a fugitive*, L. In. 30: Th. i. 120, 16.

flýming, es; *m. A fugitive, runaway, exile*; profūgus, fūgitīvus, exul, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fleáming, flýma.

flyne, flene, an ; *f. Wirt is made soft, batter ;* fluïdum quid :—Gewyrce þ flynan micelne citel fulne *work a large kettle full into a batter*, L. M. 1, 38 ; Lchdm. ii. 98, 6. Geót ða flynan on *pour the batter on*, 1, 38 ; Lchdm. ii. 98, 10.

flÝS, flis, fliés, flēs, fleós, es ; *n. A fleece, wool ;* vellus, lānūgo :—Dis flýs *hoc vellus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32 ; Som. 12, 12. Gilde dæt flýs mid twām penningum *let the fleece be paid for with two pence*, L. In. 69 ; Th. i. 146, 11, MS. H. Mid his flýse *with its fleece*, L. In. 69 ; Th. i. 146, 9, 10, MSS. B. H. He nyðerastíhþ swā swā rēn on flýs *descendet sicut pluvia in vellus*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 6 : Ps. Th. 147, 5. Of flýsum mūnra sceápa wǽron gehlyde þearfena siðan *the sides of the poor were clothed with the fleeces of my sheep*, Job Thw. 165, 2. Wulle flýsum *with fleeces of wool*, Exon. 109 a ; Th. 417, 12 ; Rä. 36, 3. Flýs *lānūgo*, Cot. 122. [*Piers P.* flus : *Plat.* fliis *vellus : Dut.* vlies, *n : Ger.* vlies, fliesz, *n : M. H. Ger.* vlies, *n.*]

flÝte, an ; *f. Cream ;* flos lactis :—Dō flýtan to *add cream*, L. M. 1, 34 : Lchdm. ii. 80, 23. v. flēt.

flÝte, es ; *m?* [fleótan *to float*] What floats, hence,—*A boat, punt ;* pontōnium :—Flýte *pontōnium*, Ælfc. Gl. 103 ; Som. 77, 103 ; Wrt. Voc. 56, 25 : 63, 35.

flyþ, es ; *m. Flight ;* vōlātus :—Forgeaf ðām fugelum flyþ geond ðas lyft *he gave to the birds flight through this air*, Hexam. 8 ; Norm. 14, 10. v. flyht.

flÝþ *flee, flee from, avoid*, Bt. 41, 5 ; Fox 252, 27 ; *pres. pl. of* fleón.

flÝtst, he flýt *floatest, floats*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 13 ; *and 2nd 3rd pers. pres. of* fleótan.

fnæd, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* fnadu, fnaðo ; *gen.* fnada ; *dat.* fnadum ; *n. A hem, edge, fringe ;* fimbria :—Fnæd *fimbria*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 66. Ān wíf æt-hrān hys reáfes fnæd *mǎlier tētigit fimbriam vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Bos. 9, 20 : Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 494, 6, MS. B : Ps. Th. 132, 3. Hig mǽrsiaþ heora reáfa fnadu *magnificant fimbrias*, Mt. Bos. 23, 5. Fnado *vel* læppan *fimbriæ* [MS. *timbria*], Ælfc. Gl. 64 ; Som. 68, 128 ; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. On fnadum gyldenum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 14.

fnæs, es ; *pl. nom. acc.* fnasu ; *gen.* fnasa ; *dat.* fnasum ; *n. A fringe ;* fimbria :—Mid gyldnum fnasum *in fimbriis aureis*, Ps. Th. 44, 15. v. fæs, fnæd.

FNÆST, es ; *m. A puff, blast, breath ;* flātus, anhēlītus :—Úre fnæst ateoraþ *our breath faileth*, Hexam. 4 ; Norm. 8, 18. Þurh dæs fíres fnæst *through the fire's blast*, Exon. 74 a ; Th. 277, 29 ; Jul. 588. Hyt bringþ forþ done [MS. dane] fnæst *it will bring forth the breath*, Lchdm. iii. 100, 13 : 116, 24. Fnæstas [MS. fnæstiaþ] swíðe beóþ fortogene *the breathings are very hard drawn*, L. M. 2, 36 ; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* fnastôn *anhēlāre : Dan.* fnyse *to puff : Swed.* fnysa *to snort : Icel.* fnasa *to sneeze : Grk. πνέω I blast, puff.*]

fnæstiaþ, L. M. 2, 36 ; Lchdm. ii. 242, 7, = fnæstas ? *pl. of* fnæst.

fneósung, e ; *f. A sneezing ;* sternūtātio, sternūtāmentum :—Snytinge *vel* fneósung *sternūtātio vel sternūtāmentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 79 ; Som. 72, 62. [*Wyc.* fnesynge, fnesing : *Icel.* fnasan, fnósun *a sneezing.*]

fnésan *to sneeze.* [*Icel.* fnœsa *to sneeze.*] DER. ge-fnésan.

fnora, an ; *m. A sneezing, sneeze ;* sternūtātio, Wrt. Voc. 289, 4.

fó *I take ; 1st sing. pres. indic. of* fón. Ne ne fó he *he may not take*, L. Ælf. C. 30 ; Th. ii. 354, 2 ; *3rd sing. pres. subj. of* fón.

foca, an ; *m. A cake baked on the hearth ;* pānis sub cinēre pistus :—Wirc focan *fac subcinēricios pānes*. Gen. 18, 6.

FÓDA, an ; *m.* Food, *nourishment ;* ālimentum :—On ðære ðóre flēringe wæs ðæra nýtena fóda gelogod *on the second flooring* [*of the ark*] *the food of the cattle was placed*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Fóda fýres, holt *food of fire, wood*, Scint. 12. Būton ðam gódspellícan fódan *without the evangelical food*, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 31. [*Orm.* fode : *Plat.* fode, vóde : *Goth.* fôdeins. *f : Dan.* fóde, *m. f : Swed.* föda, *f : Icel.* fæði, *n.*]

fódder, fóddor, fóddur, fódor, fódor ; *gen.* fódres ; *dat.* fódre ; *n.* I. fodder, *dry food for cattle, hay, corn, provender, food generally ;* jūmenti pābŭlum, fœnum, ēdŭlium, pābŭlum, esca, victus :—Ða ungeseáðwīsan neát ne wilniaþ nānes ðóres feós to eácan ðam fódre *the irrational cattle desire no other wealth in addition to the fodder*, Bt. 14, 2 ; Fox 44, 23. Wolde syllan his assan fóddur *ut dāret jūmento pābŭlum*, Gen. 42, 27. Fódder neátum *fœnum jumentis*, Ps. Th. 103, 13. We fódder horsum ūrum habbaþ *pābula equis nostris habēmus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 29. Fóddur, Ps. Th. 77, 20 ; [mettas, Ps. Spl. 77, 21] *ut pěterent escas animŭbus suis.* Fóddor, Exon. 96 a ; Th. 357, 28 ; Pa. 35. Fódor, Runic pm. 25 ; Kmbl. 344, 17 ; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. Brúceþ fódres *has an enjoyment of food*, Runic pm. 28 ; Kmbl. 345, 6 ; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 55. Gif dam ðe dæs beþurfe fýr and fóddor *let him give fire and food to him who needs it*, L. Pen. 15 ; Th. ii. 282, 26. II. *a case from which anything is fed, a case, cover, sheath ;* thēca = *θήκη* :—Fódder *thēca*, Ælfc. Gl. 53 : Som. 66, 68 ; Wrt. Voc. 35, 54. v. boge-fódder. [*Laym.* fodder, uodder *fodder, meat : Plat.* foder, voder, voer : *Dut.* voeder, voër, *n. fodder, provender : Ger.* futter, *n : M. H. Ger.* vuoter, *n : O. H. Ger.* fuotar, *n : Goth.* fôdr, *n. a sheath : Dan. Swed.* foder, foer, *n : Icel.* fôðr, *n. pābŭlum.*] v. fódder.

fódder-brytta, an ; *m. A fodder-distributor, fodderer, herdsman ;* pābŭlātor :—Horshyrde *vel* fódderbrytta *pābŭlātor*, Ælfc. Gl. 9 ; Som. 56, 122 ; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6.

fóddor-þegu, fóddur-þegu, fódor-þegu, e ; *f.* [þegu *a taking, receiving*] *A taking or receiving food, food ;* cibi acceptio, cibus :—Dæt hie tobrugdon, blódigum ceaflum, fíra flæschoman him to fóddorþege *that they tore asunder, with bloody jaws, the bodies of men for their food*, Andr. Kmbl. 320 ; An. 160. Lēton him ða betweonum tán wīsian hwylcne hira ǽrest ódrum sceolde to fóddurþege feores ongildan *they let the lot decide between them which of them first should give up to the rest his life for food*, 2203 ; An. 1103. Ðǽr hī mētaþ fódorþege gefeán [MS. gefeon] *where they find the joy of taking food*, Exon. 59 b ; Th. 243, 4 ; Ph. 248.

fóddur-wela, an ; *m. Abundance of food ;* cibi cōpia :—Fere fóddur-welan folcscipe dreógeþ [*a ship*] *performs the bringing* [i. e. *a ship brings*, Grn.] *abundance of food to people*, Exon. 108 b ; Th. 415, 12 ; Rä. 33, 10.

fódnōþ, es ; *m? Food, nourishment ;* ālimentum, Som. Ben. Lye.

fódrere, es ; *m. A fodderer, forager ;* pābŭlātor :—Þunor ofslōh xxiv heora fódrera *thunder killed twenty-four of their foragers*, Ors. 4, 1 ; Bos. 78, 1.

fōg, es ; *n. A joining, joint ;* conjunctio, commissūra, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fōg, stān-ge-.

fōge *fitly, aptly, comprehensibly.* DER. un-ge-fōge.

fōgere, es ; *m. A suiter, wooer ;* prōcus :—Fōgere [MS. foghere] *prōco*, Mone B. 4287. v. wōgere.

fōh *take :*—Fōh to me *take from me ;* accĭpe a me, Cd. 228 ; Th. 308, 2 ; Sat. 686 ; *impert. of* fōn.

fōh *comprehensible, measurable, moderate.* DER. un-ge-fōh.

fōhlic *comprehensible, measurable, moderate.* DER. un-ge-fōhlīc.

fōhlice *comprehensibly, measurably, moderately.* DER. un-ge-fōhlīce.

fohten *fought, contended ; pp. of* feohtan.

FOLA, an ; *m. A* foal, *colt ;* pullus, poledrus :—Cicen oððe brid oððe fola *pullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 37. Fola *poledrus*, Ælfc. Gl. 20 ; Som. 59, 50 ; Wrt. Voc. 23, 11. Hī gemētton done folan úte *invēnērunt pullum fōris*, Mk. Bos. 11, 4, 5 : Mt. Bos. 21, 2, 5. [*Piers P.* fole : *Plat.* falen, vale : *Frs.* fole : *O. Frs.* folla, *m : Dut.* volen, veulen, *n : Ger.* fohle, *m ;* füllen, *n : M. H. Ger.* vole, vol, *m ;* vüli, vüln, *n : O. H. Ger.* folo, *m. pullus, poledrus ;* fuli, *n. pullus, pultrinus : Goth.* fula, *m : Dan.* fole, *m. f ;* föl, *n : Swed.* föl, *n : Icel.* foli, *m : Lat.* pullus, *m. a young animal : Grk. πῶλος, m. f. a foal.*]

FOLC, es ; *n.* [Folc being a neuter noun, and a monosyllable, has the *nom. and acc. pl.* the same as the *nom. and acc. sing : it is a collective noun in* English, *and has not the plural form* folks *but by a modern corruption*] The folk, *people, common people, multitude, a people, tribe, family ;* pŭpŭlus, gens, nātio, vulgus, plebs, cīves, hŏmines, exercĭtus, multĭtūdo :—Twā folc beóþ todǽled, and dæt folc oferswíþ dæt ððer folc *two nations shall be divided, and the one folk shall overcome the other folk*, Gen. 25, 23. Dæt folc wæs Zachariam geanbídigende *ērat plebs expectans Zachǎriam*, Lk. Bos. 1, 21. Micel folc mid hym *cum eo turba multa*, Mt. Bos. 26, 47. Hie awerede dæt folc *the people defended it*, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 106, 10, 33. Gif folces man syngaþ *if a man of the people sin*, Lev. 4, 27. Dæs folces hlisa *the people's praise*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 16. He slōh folces Denigea fýftyne men *he slew of the Danes' folk fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3168 ; B. 1582. Folces hyrde *the people's shepherd*, Beo. Th. 1224 ; B. 610 : 3668 ; B. 1832 : 5282 ; B. 2644. Eallum folce to friþe *to the peace of all the people*, L. Edg. S. 15 ; Th. i. 278, 7. Eádmund cyning cýþ eallum folce *Edmund king makes known to all people*, L. Edm. S ; Th. i. 246, 17. Se ðe sý folce ungetýwe *he who may be untrue to the people*, L. C. S. 25 ; Th. i. 390, 17. Man swencte dæt earme folc *one harassed the poor people*, Chr. 999 ; Erl. 135, 32. Se eorl earfoþlíce gestylde dæt folc *the earl hardly stilled the people*, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 187, 4, 3. Þurh ūre folc *throughout our folk*, L. In. prm ; Th. i. 102, 9. Beó se þeóf útlah wið eall folc *let the thief be an outlaw to all people*, L. C. S. 30 ; Th. i. 394, 24. He gesóhte Súþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes*, Beo. Th. 931 ; B. 463 ; 1049 ; B. 522 : 1390 ; B. 693 : 2362 ; B. 1179. Folce gestǽpte sunu Óhtheres *with people he supported Ohthere's son*, Beo. Th. 4776 ; B. 2393. Ða folc fǽhþe towehton *the people excited enmity*, 5888 ; B. 2948 : 2849 ; B. 1422. Freáwine folca *friend of peoples*, 864 ; B. 430 : 4038 ; B. 2017 : 4849 ; B. 2429. Folcum gefrǽge *famed among nations*, 109 ; B. 55 : 530 ; B. 262 : 3715 ; B. 1855. Mec wolena strengu ofer folc byreþ *the clouds' strength bears me over people*, Exon. 103 a ; Th. 390, 5 ; Rä. 8, 6. Folgad folcum *followed by peoples*, Cd. 226 ; Th. 300, 4 ; Sat. 559. [*Laym.* folc, uolc : *Orm.* folle : *O. Sax.* folk, folc, *n : Frs.* folck : *O. Frs.* folk, folc, *n : Dut. Ger.* volk, *n : M. H. Ger.* volc, *m : O. H. Ger.* folc, folch, folk, *n : Dan. Swed.* folk, *n : Icel.* fólk, *n.*] DER. dryht-folc, here-, mægen-, sige-, súþ-, wíd-.

fole-ágende ; *part. Folk-owning ;* pŭpŭlum possidens :—Bealg hine swíðe folcágende *the folk-owning* [*man*] *was much irritated*, Exon. 68 a ; Th. 253, 26 ; Jul. 186 : Beo. Th. 6218 ; B. 3113. Nis se foldan sceat mongum gefére folcágendra *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many folk-owning* [*men*], Exon. 56 a ; Th. 198, 4 ; Ph. 5.

folc-bealo; *gen.*-bealowes; *n. Folk-torment, torment by many, a great torment;* ïngens mälum *vel* crúcïátus:—Petrus and Paulus þröwedon on Rôme folcbealo þreálíc *Peter and Paul suffered grievous torment by the people at Rome*, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

folc-bearn, es; *n. A folk-child, a child of man;* þópüli fílius, hóminis fílius:—Swilc bíþ mægburh menigo dínre, folcbearnum frome *such shall be the family of thy people, excellent in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Þurh dê eorþ-búende ealle onföþ, folcbearn, freodo and freúndscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth, the children of men, shall receive peace and friendship*, 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760.

folc-beorn *a popular man.* v. folc-biorn.

folc-biorn, es; *m. A popular man;* þópülâris vir:—Folc-biorn, Beo. Th. 4444; B. 2221.

folc-cú; *f. The folk's cow, a cow of the herd;* þópüli vacca:—Under folc-cúm [MS. folcum] *inter vaccas populorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27; among the kien of puplis, Wyc. 67, 31. v. cú.

folc-cúþ; *adj. Known to the people, folk-known, well-known, public, celebrated;* þópülis nôtus, publicus, celeber:—Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cúþ nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 18; Met. 26, 9. Folc-cúþne réd *a discourse known to nations*, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 18; Met. Epil. 9. Be folc-cúþum stræátum *by the public roads*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4.

folc-cwên, e; *f. Folk's queen, queen of the people;* þópüli régina:—Éode freólícu folc-cwên to hire freán sittan *the noble queen of the people went to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1286; B. 641.

folc-cyning, es; *m. Folk's king, king of nations, king of the people;* þópüli rex:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms*, Beo. Th. 5738; B. 2873: 5460; B. 2733. Folc-cyninge *for the king of nations*, Cd. 131; Th. 169, 25; Gen. 2753. Fíf folc-cyningas *five kings of nations*, 93; Th. 119, 4; Gen. 1974: 95; Th. 125, 5; Gen. 2074. cf. *O. Sax.* folk-kuning.

folc-dryht, -driht, e; *f.* [dryht, driht *a multitude*] *A multitude of people, an assemblage;* þópüli multitúdo, cómitátus:—Folcdryht wera bíforan *before the assemblage of men*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Folcdriht, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 24; Gen. 1262.

folce-firen, e; *f. A folk-crime, public crime;* þópüli scélus:—Wærlogona sint folcefirena hefige *the public crimes of the faithless are heavy*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 23; Gen. 2410.

folce-getrum, es; *n. A host of people;* exercítus:—Mid heora folcegetrume *with their band of people*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 18; Gen. 2046, note. v. folc-getrum.

folc-egsa, an; *m. Folk-terror;* publicus terror, formído:—Đú towurpe fæsten his for folcegsan *þósuisti munitiónes ejus in formidinem*, Ps. Th. 88, 33.

folc-firen *a folk-crime.* v. folce-firen.

folc-freá, an; *m. Folk's lord, lord of a nation;* þópüli dóminus:—Hie dæt cúþ dydon heora folcfreán *they made that known to their nation's lord*, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 7; Gen. 1852.

folc-frig, folc-frý; *adj. Folk-free;* liber ápud plébem:—Beó he syddan folcfrig *be he afterwards folk-free*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 17. Se sié folcfrý *let him be folk-free*, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15. cf. *Grm. RA.* 349.

folc-gefeoht, es; *n. Folk-battle, a great battle, pitched battle;* publica pugna, plénum prælium:—Đa Scíddie noldon hine gesécan to folcgefeohte *the Scythians would not attack him in a pitched battle*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 5. Wurdon ix folcgefeoht gefohten *nine great battles were fought*, Chr. 871; Erl. 77, 7: 887; Erl. 87, 9. On þrím folcgefeohtum *in three pitched battles*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 11. cf. *Icel.* fólk-orrusta.

folc-gemôt, -môt, folces gemôt, es; *n. A folk-meeting;* þópüli consessus. The folc-gemôt was *a general assembly of the people* of a town, city or shire, and was held annually on the first of May, but it could be convened on extraordinary occasions by ringing the moot-bell,—'Cum álíquid vêro inópinátum, vel dúbium, vel málum contra, regnum, vel contra córónam dómíni régis, forte in ballivis suis súbito emersérít, débent, státim pulsátis campánis quod Anglice vócant môtbel convócáre omnes et ínviersos, quod Anglíce dícunt folcmôte, i. e. *vócátio et congregátio pópülórum, et gentium omnium*, quia íbi omnes convénire débent ... Státútum est quod débent pópüli omnes, et gentes únïversæ singúlis annis, sémel in anno scílicet convénïre, scílicet in cápite kal. Maii,' Th. Anglo-Saxon Laws, vol. i. 613, note a. The folc-gemôt was forbidden to be held on Sundays:—On folcgemôte *at the folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 12, 13: L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 8: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. On folcgemôte [-môte, L.], L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11. On folces gemôte, L. Alf. pol. 22; Th. i. 76, 5. Gif he folcgemôt [folces gemôt, MS. H.] mid wæpnes bryde arære *if he disturb the folk-moot by drawing his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Sunnan dæges we forbeódaþ ælc folcgemôt, bûton hit for mycelre neódþearfe sí *we forbid every Sunday folk-moot, unless it be for great necessity*, L. C. E. 15; Th. i. 368, 16: L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne, and folcgemôta on dam hálgan dæge geswíce man georne *let Sunday's festival be diligently kept, and folk-moots be carefully abstained from on that holy day*, L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 11: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 12; L. Edg. C. 19; Th. ii. 248, 14. v. folc-môt, folc-land. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-moot.

folc-gerêfa, an; *m. A folk-reeve, a people's governor;* þópüli præpósitus:—Folcgerêfa *actionátor*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 25; Wrt. Voc. 17, 30. v. Du Cange, sub voce Actionator.

folc-geriht, es; *n. Folk-right;* publicum jus:—Feola syndon folcgerihtu *there are many folk-rights*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. v. folc-riht.

folc-gesetness, e; *f. A decree or ordinance of the people;* plébiscítum, Som. Ben. Lye.

folc-gesîþas; *gen.*-gesîþa; *m. The nobles of a country;* pâres, nóbiles, gentis cómites, pópülâres:—Syndon deáde folcgesîþas *the nobles of the country are dead*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 29; Gen. 2134: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 140; Met. 1, 70. Wid dâm nêhstum folcgesîþum *with the nearest rulers of the people*, Cd. 193; Th. 241, 29; Dan. 412.

folc-gestælla, an; *m. An adherent, follower;* gentis cómes:—Cræft folcgestælna *a force of adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 10; Gen. 271. v. folc-gestealla.

folc-gestealla, -gestælla, an; *m. A people companion;* gentis cómes, pópülâris:—Mid swilcum mæg man fôn folcgesteallan *with such, one may obtain adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287.

folc-gestreón, es; *n. A public treasure;* pópüli dívítiæ:—Đa leóde leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swíðan folcgestreónum *those nations would no longer strengthen the Elamites' prince with the public treasures*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 17; Gen. 1981.

folc-getæl, es; *n. A number of people;* pópüli número:—On folcgetæl fíftig cista *in the number of people* [*were*] *fifty bands*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 9; Exod. 229.

folc-geþrang, es; *n. Folk-throng, a crowd;* pópüli cáterva:—Þurh dæt folcgeþrang *through the crowd*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 30.

folc-getrum, folce-getrum, es; *n. Folk-host;* exercítus:—Folcgetrume gefaren hæfdon *they had come with a host*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 29; Gen. 1987. DER. getrum.

folc-gewinn, es; *n. Folk's war, battle;* bellum:—Wæs monig Gota gelysted folcgewinnes *many a Goth was desirous of battle*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 19; Met. 1, 10.

folcisc; *adj. Folkish, common, vulgar, popular;* rustícus, plébéius:—Gif man folciscne mæsse-preóst mid tíhtlan belecge *if a man charge a secular mass-priest with an accusation*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 19: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 16. Folcisce men *common men*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 23: 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Dæt hí folciscra gemôta geswícan *that they abstain from popular meetings*, L. Eth. vi. 44; Th. i. 326, 21.

folc-leásung, e; *f. Public lying, slander;* publicum mendácium:—Gif mon folcléasunge gewyrce *si quis publicum mendácium confingat*, L. Alf. pol. 28; Wilk. 41, 19. v. folc-leásung.

folc-lagu, e; *f. Folk* or *public law;* publica lex:—Gif hwâ folclage wirde *if any one corrupt the law of the people*, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Folclaga wyrsedon *the laws of the people were corrupted*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 19.

folc-land, -lond, es; *n.* [folc *folk*, land *land*]. **I.** *the land of the folk or people.* It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folc-gemôt, *q. v.* or court of the district, and the grant sanctioned by the freemen who were there present. While it continued to be folc-land, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and, therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. Spelman describes folc-land as 'terra pópülâris, quæ júre communi possidétur—sîne scripto,' Gloss. Folcland. In another place he distinguishes it accurately from bôc-land: 'Prædia Saxónes duplíci títülo possidébant; vel scripti auctóritâte, quod bôc-land vócábant, vel pópüli testímónio, quod folc-land dixêre,' Id. Bocland:—Eác we cwæðon hwæs se wyrðe wære ðe ðórum ryhtes wyrnde, ãðor oððe on bôc-lande oððe on folc-lande, and dæt he him geándagode of dam folc-lande, hwonne he him riht worhte befóran dam gerêfan. Gif he ðonne nân riht næfde ne on bôc-lande ne on folc-lande, dæt se wære ðe rihtes wyrnde scyldig xxx scillinga wið ðone cyning; and æt ðórum cyrre, eác swâ: æt þriddan cyrre, cyninges oferhýrnesse, dæt is cxx scillinga, bûton he ær geswíce *also we have ordained of what he were worthy who denied justice to another, either in book-land or in folk-land, and that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land, when he should do him justice before the reeve. But if he had no right either to the book-land or to the folk-land, that he who denied the right should be liable in 30 shillings to the king; and for the second offence, the like: for the third offence, the king's penalty, that is, 120 shillings, unless he previously desist*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10–17. All lands, whether bôc-land or folc-land, were subject to the Trinôda Necessitas. Under this denomination are comprised three distinct imposts, to which all landed possessions, not excepting those of the church, were subject, viz:—[*a*] Brycg-bôt *for keeping the bridges and highways in repair.* [*b*] Burh-bôt *for keeping the burghs, or fortresses, in*

an efficient state of defence. [c] Fyrd *a contribution for maintaining the military and naval force of the kingdom*:—Gif hwá Burh-bóte, oððe Brycg-bóte, oððe Fyrd-fare forsitte; gebéte mid hund-tweltigum scillinga ðam cyninge on Engla lage, and on Dena lage, swá hit ǽr stód *if any one neglect Burh-bót, or Brycg-bót, or Fyrd-fare; let him make amends with one hundred and twenty shillings to the king by English law, and by Danish law, as it formerly stood.* L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 8–10. Þegenes lagu is, ðæt he sý his bóc-rihtes wyrde, and ðæt he þreó þinc of his lande dó, fyrd-færeld, and burh-bóte, and brycg-geweorc [MS. bryc-] *thane's law is, that he be worthy to make his will, and that he perform three things for his land, military service, repairs of fortresses, and of bridges,* L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 1–3. **II.** Folk-land was subject to many burthens and exactions from which book-land was exempt. The possessors of folk-land were bound to assist in the reparation of royal villa, and in other public works. They were liable to have travellers and others quartered on them for subsistence. They were required to give hospitality to kings and great men in their progress through the country, to furnish them with carriages and relays of horses, and to extend the same assistance to their messengers, followers, and servants, and even to the persons who had charge of their hawks, horses, and hounds. Such at least are the burthens from which lands are liberated when converted by charter into book-land. **2.** Folk-land might be held by freemen of all ranks and conditions. It is a mistake to imagine with Lambarde, Spelman, and a host of antiquaries, that it was possessed by the common people only. Still less is Blackstone to be credited, when, trusting to Somner, he tells us it was land held in villenage by people in a state of downright servitude, belonging, both they and their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon the land. [Blackstone, ii. 92.]—A deed published by Lye, exposes the error of these representations. [*Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, App. ii. 2.] Alfred, a nobleman of the highest rank, possessed of great estates in book-land, beseeches King Alfred, in his will, to continue his folk-land to his son, Æthelwald; and if that favour cannot be obtained, he bequeaths, in lieu of it, to his son, who appears to have been illegitimate, ten hides of book-land at one place, or seven at another. From this document it follows, first, that folk-land was held by persons of rank; secondly, that an estate of folk-land was of such value, that seven, or even ten hides of book-land were not considered as more than equivalent to it; and, lastly, that it was a life-estate, not devisable by will, but in the opinion of the testator, at the disposal of the king, when by his own death it was vacated. **3.** It appears also from this document, that the same person might hold estates both in book-land and in folk-land; that is, he might possess an estate of inheritance of which he had the complete disposal, unless in so far as it was limited by settlement; and with it he might possess an estate for life, revertible to the public after his decease. In the latter times of the Anglo-Saxon government it is probable there were few persons of condition who had not estates of both descriptions. Every one was desirous to have grants of folk-land, and to convert as much of it as possible into book-land. Money was given and favour exhausted for that purpose. **4.** In many Saxon wills we find petitions similar to that of Alfred; but in none of them is the character of the land, which could not be disposed of without consent of the king, described with the same precision. In some wills, the testator bequeaths his land as he pleases, without asking leave of any one [Somner's *Gavelkind*, 88, 211; Hickes, *Pref.* xxxii; *Diss. Epist.* 29, 54, 55, 59; Madox, *Formul.* 395]; in others he earnestly beseeches the king that his will may stand, and then declares his intentions with respect to the distribution of his property [Lambarde, *Kent*, 540; Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 54; Gale, i. 457; Lye's *Append.* ii. 1, 5; Heming, 40];—and in one instance he makes an absolute bequest of the greater part of his lands, but solicits the king's consent to the disposal of a small part of his estate [Hickes, *Diss. Epist.* 62.] There can be no doubt that book-land was devisable by will, unless where its descent had been determined by settlement; and a presumption, therefore, arises, that where the consent of the king was necessary, the land devised was not book-land, but folk-land. If this inference be admitted, the case of Alfred will not be a solitary instance, but common to many of the principal Saxon nobility. **5.** That folk-lands were assignable to the thegns, or military servants of the state, as the stipend or reward for their services, is clearly indicated in the celebrated letter of Bede to Archbishop Ecgbert [Smith's *Bede*, 305–312]. In that letter, which throws so much light on the internal state of Northumberland, the venerable author complains of the improvident grants to monasteries, which had impoverished the government, and left no lands for the soldiers and retainers of the secular authorities, on whom the defence of the country must necessarily depend. He laments the mistaken prodigality, and expresses his fears that there will be soon a deficiency of military men to repel invasion, no place being left where they can obtain possessions to maintain them suitably to their condition. It is evident from these complaints, that the lands so lavishly bestowed on the church had been formerly the property of the public, and at the disposal of the government. If they had been book-lands, it could have made no difference to the state whether they belonged to the church or to individuals, since in both cases they were beyond its control, and in both cases were subject to the usual obligations of military service. But if they formed part of the folk-land, or property of the public, it is easy to conceive how their conversion into book-land must have weakened the state, by lessening the fund out of which its military servants were to be provided. **6.** A charter of the eighth century conveys to the see of Rochester certain lands on the Medway, as they had been formerly possessed by the chiefs and companions of the Kentish kings. [*Text. Roffens.* 72, edit. Hearne; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* No. cxi.] In this instance folk-land, which had been appropriated to the military service of the state, appears to have been converted into book-land, and given to the church, L. Th. ii. Glossary, Folc-land: Sandys' *Gavel.* 97. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. folk-land. v. fyrd, scip-fyrd, bóc-land.

folc-lár, e; *f. Popular instruction, a sermon;* pópúláris institútio *vel* instructio. hómilia, sermo. Cot. 143, Som. Ben. Lye. v. lár.

folc-leásung, e; *f. Folk-leasing, public lying, slander;* publicum mendácium, cálumnia:—Be folcleásunge gewyrhtum. Gif mon folcleásunge gewyrce, mid nánum leóhtran þinge gebéte ðonne him mon aceorfe ða tungan of *of those committing slander. If a man commit slander, let him make amends with no lighter thing than that his tongue be cut out*, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 19–82, 1.

folc-líc; *adj. Folklike, common;* pópúláris, communis:—Folclíc lár *hómilia* [MS. *ómilia* = ὁμιλία], Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 75; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. He sæde ðæt he folclíc man wǽre *rusticum se fuisse respondit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6; Nar. 18, 4.

folc-lond *folk-land;* pópúli terra, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 14; Kl. 47. v. folc-land.

folc-mægen, es; *n. People's force;* pópúli róbur:—Ða ðǽr folc-mægen fór *then there marched a people's force*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 31; Exod. 347.

folc-mǽgþ, e; *f. A nation-tribe, tribe;* nátio, tribus:—Folc-mǽgþa *of nation-tribes*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 18; Gen. 1277.

folc-mǽlum *in bands*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 5, = floc-mǽlum. v. flocc-mælum.

folc-mǽre; *nom. pl. n.* folc-mǽro; *adj. Folk-known* or *popular;* célcber, pópúlósus:—Ofer folc-mǽro land *over celebrated lands*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 5; Gen. 1801.

folc-mót, es; *n. A popular assembly;* pópúli consessus:—On folcmóte *at the folk-moot*, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 11, note 25. v. folc-gemót.

folc-néd, e; *f. A people's need;* pópúli necessitas:—Him wísode wolcen unlytel daga ǽghwylce, swá hit Drihten hét; and him ealle niht, ǒðer beácen, fýres leóma, folcnéde heóld *a large cloud directed them every day, as the Lord commanded it; and to them all night, another sign, a pillar of fire, supplied the people's need*, Ps. Th. 77, 16.

folc-rǽd, -réd, es; *n. A public benefit, that which serves for the good of the people;* publicum bénéficium:—Dryhten gumena folcrǽd fremede *the Lord of men did public benefits*, Andr. Kmbl. 1243; An. 622. He folcrǽd fremede *he accomplished public benefit*, Beo. Th. 6004, note; B. 3006.

folc-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. A nation's law;* plébiscítum:—Sum mæg folcrǽdenne gehycgan *one may deliberate a nation's law*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 32; Crä. 42.

folc-riht, -ryht, es; *n. Folkright, common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman;* publicum jus, commúne = τὸ κοινόν:—Arárre up Godes riht; and heonanforþ lǽte manna gehwylcne, ge earmne ge eádigne, folcrihtes wyrðe, and him man rihte dómas déme *let God's right be exalted; and henceforth let every man, both poor and rich, be worthy of folk-right, and let a man have right dooms judged to him*, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 10: L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 20: L. Edg. ii. 1: Th. i. 266, 4: L. Eth. vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Hit he becwæþ mid fullan folcrihte *he bequeathed it with full folk-right*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 1: 2; Th. i. 178, 13. To folcryhte *to folk-right*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7: i. 8; Th. i. 204, 7: i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1. He him forgeaf wícstede wéligne, folcrihta gehwylc, swá his fæder áhte *he had given him the wealthy dwelling place, every public right, as his father had possessed*, Beo. Th. 5209; B. 2608. Geséalde wæpna geweald ofercom mid ðý feónda folcriht *he gave him power of weapons with which he overcame the folkright [liberty] of enemies*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 1; Exod. 22.

folc-ríht, -ryht; *adj. According to folk-right, lawful;* secundum públicum jus, légális:—Síe he wyrðe folcryhtre [-rihtre MS. G.] bóte *let him be worthy of lawful compensation*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25.

folc-sæl, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -salo; *n. A folk-building;* pópúláris ædes:—Ic folcsalo bærne *I burn public structures*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 3; Rä. 2, 5.

folc-scearu, -scеru, -scaru, e; *f. A division of the people, nation, multitude;* nátio, provincia:—Dæt hie hine onsundne gebrohten of dære folcsceare *that they should bring him uninjured from that tribe of people*, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 17; Gen. 1872: 114; Th. 149, 20; Gen. 2477. Ðú úsic woldest on disse folcsceare besyrwan *thou wouldest deceive us among*

this nation, 127; Th. 162, 12; Gen. 2680: 136; Th. 171, 16; Gen. 2829: Andr. Kmbl. 1368; An. 684: Elen. Kmbl. 1933; El. 968. Geoid ða folcsceare *among the nation-host*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 34; Gen. 1781. On disse folcscere *in this country*, Elen. Kmbl. 804; El. 402. Būton folcscare *except the host of people*, Beo. Th. 146; B. 73.

folc-sceaða, an; *m. People's tyrant, villain*; pōpüli tyrannus:—Ðæs weorudes da wyrrestan fā folcsceaðan feówertyne gewiton in forwyrd sceacan *of the host the worst, hateful villains, fourteen departed into destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3184; An. 1595.

folc-scipe, es; *m. People;* nātio, pōpülus:—Fere fōddurwēlan folcscipe dreógeþ [*a ship*] *brings* [lit. *performs the bearing of*] *abundance of food to people*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 13; Rä. 33, 10. [*O. Sax.* folkskepi.]

folc-slite, es; *m. A folk-slit, sedition;* sēditio:—Folcslite *vel* æswīcung, sacu, ceást Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 38; Wrt. Voc. 21, 30.

folc-stede, -styde, es; *m. Folk* or *dwelling-place;* pōpüli locus, habitāculum:—Folcstede gumena *the dwelling-place of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 40; An. 20. On folcstede *in the folk-place*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7; Æðelst. 41: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 21; Rä. 6, 11. On ðam folcstede *in the folk-place*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 10: Jud. 320: Andr. Kmbl. 357; An. 179. Ic gehēt dē folcstede *I promised thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 31; Gen. 2201. Folcstede frætwian *to decorate the dwelling-place*, Beo. Th. 152; B. 76. Se de gegān dorste folcstede fāra *he who durst go into the folk-place of the hostile*, Beo. Th. 2930; B. 1463. Ðær folcstede fægre wæron *where the dwelling-places were fair*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 8; Gen. 1933. Fram ðam folcstyde *from the folk-place*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 25; Gen. 2000.

folc-stōw, e; *f. A public place, country place;* publicus *vel* rusticus locus:—He ferde ge þurh mynsterstōwe ge þurh folcstōwe *discurrēre per urbāna et rustica loca solēbat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

folc-sweót, es; *m.* [sweót, *m. a band*] *A multitude of people, multitude;* pōpüli multitūdo, caterva:—Folcsweóta mæst *greatest of multitudes*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 2; Exod. 577.

folc-talu, e; *f. Folk-reckoning, genealogy;* pōpüli enūmērātio, genealōgia:—On folctale *in the genealogy*, Cd. 161; Th. 201, 29; Exod. 379.

folc-toga, an; *m. A popular leader, commander* or *leader of the people;* pōpüli dux, princeps:—Frome folctogan *pious leaders*, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8. Ferdon folctogan *the nation's chieftains came*, Beo. Th. 1682; B. 839. Fyllan folctogan *to fell the people's chieftains*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. [*O. Sax.* folk-togo.]

folc-truma, an; *m.* [truma *a band, troop*] *A host of people, people;* pōpüli cohors, pōpülus:—Cwede eall folctruma, sỹ dæt, sỹ dæt oððe beó hit swā *dicet omnis pōpülus, fiat, fiat*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 48. Folctruman andettaþ dē *pōpüli confitebuntur tibi*, 44, 18. Drihten dēmþ folctruman *Dōminus jūdicat pōpülos*, 7, 9: 9, 9: 46, 4.

folcū [folc *people*, cū *a cow*] *A cow of the herd*:—Under folcūm *inter vaccas pōpülōrum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Folcūm, for folc-cūm, from folcū, like wildeór, wyrtruma, for wild-deór, wyrt-truma, etc. v. folc-cū.

folc-wēlig, -wēleg; *adj. Rich in people, populous;* pōpülo dives, abundans:—Folcwēlega *populous*, Cot. 153.

folc-weras; *gen.* -wera; *pl. m. Men of the people, people;* pōpülāres, pōpülus:—Hātaþ Fison folcweras *people call it Pison*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 21; Gen. 222: 89; Th. 110, 30; Gen. 1846. [*O. Sax.* folk-werôs.]

folc-wīga, an; *m. A warrior;* bellātor:—Folcwīgan wicge wegaþ *warriors on horseback bear me*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 26; Rä. 15, 13.

folc-wita, an; *m. A senator;* publicus consiliārius:—Sum biþ folcwita *one is a senator*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 33; Cri. 77.

fold-ærn, es; *n.* [folde *the earth*, ærn *a place*] *An earth-place, a cave, sepulchre;* terrēnus locus, sepulcrum:—Foldærne fæst *fast in the earth-house* = *sepulchre*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 36; Cri. 730: 47 b; Th. 163, 36; Gū. 1004.

fold-bold, es; *n.* [folde *the earth*, bold *a dwelling*] *The land-dwelling, royal palace;* terrestris dōmus, rēgia aula, arx:—Ne feól fæger foldbold *the fair earthly dwelling fell not*, Beo. Th. 1550; B. 773.

fold-būend, -būende; noun from pres. part. v. būend, *pl. m. Earth-dwellers, earth's inhabitants, inhabitants of a land* or *country;* terricōlæ:—Þanan feorhnere findaþ fold-būend *thence earth's inhabitants find nourishment*, Ps. Th. 64, 10: Beo. Th. 4541; B. 2274. Done Grendel nemdon foldbūende *whom earth's inhabitants named Grendel*, Beo. Th. 2714; B. 1355: Elen. Kmbl. 2026; El. 1014: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 25; Cri. 1178: 121 a; Th. 465, 9; Hö. 101. Hỹ ongytan mihton dæt wæs fōremærost foldbūendum receda *they might perceive what was the grandest of houses to earth's inhabitants*, Beo. Th. 624; B. 309: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 8; Met. 8, 4: Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 24; Az. 24. Deáþ rīcsade ofer foldbūend *death ruled over earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 17; Gū. 844. Mid fēre fold-būende se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes bibläméþ *the great day of the mighty Lord shall strike earth's inhabitants with fear*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 14; Cri. 868. Dæt eorþwaran ealle hæfden foldbūende fruman gelīce *that all mortals, inhabitants of the earth, had a like beginning*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 3; Met. 17, 2. Ðone fugel hātaþ foldbūende Filistina fruman uasa mortis *the inhabitants of the land, the princes of the Philistines, call the bird vūsa mortis*, Salm. Kmbl. 560; Sal. 279. Ic hæbbe me on hrycge dæt ær hādas wreáh foldbūendra *I have on my back what ere covered the persons of dwellers on earth*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 18; Rä. 2, 13: 32 b; Th. 106, 2; Gū. 25.

FOLDE, an; *f.* I. *the earth, dry land;* tellus, terra:—He gesēceþ fægre land ðonne ðeós folde *he shall seek a fairer land than this earth*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 32; Sat. 213: 84; Th. 106, 3; Gen. 1765: 100; Th. 133, 2; Gen. 2204: Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 14; Jul. 499: 120 a; Th. 460, 21; Hö. 20: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43: 20, 118; Met. 20, 59. Folde wæs ða gyt græs ungrēne *the earth was as yet not green with grass*, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 116: 12; Th. 14, 7; Gen. 215: Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 26; Gū. 715. Stōd bewrigen folde mid flōde *the dry land stood covered with water*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Geblissad mid ðām fægrestum foldan stencum *made blissful by the sweetest odours of earth*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 9; Exod. 369. Foldan bearm or fædm *the bosom of the earth*, Beo. Th. 2278; B. 1137: 2790; B. 1393: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 4; Sch. 75: 125 b; Th. 482, 20; Rä. 67, 4. Foldan sceát *a region or tract of the earth*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 21; Cri. 72: 20 b; Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879: 116 a; Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 103; Met. 4, 52: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 199; Th. 247, 25; Dan. 502: 213; Th. 265, 6; Sat. 3: Beo. Th. 193; B. 96. On disse foldan *on this earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 953; Sal. 476: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 24; Gen. 2577: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 28; Cri. 808: Beo. Th. 2396; B. 1196: Menol. Fox 283; Men. 143: Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132. Teóde firum foldan Freá ælmihtig *filiis hōminum terram omnipōtens creāvit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 24: Cd. 8; Th. 10, 9; Gen. 154: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 22; Cri. 321. II. *a land, country, district, region, territory;* rēgio, tractus, plāga, territōrium:—Wæs wera gūþhergum ēdelland geondsended, folde feóndum *the people's native land was overspread with hostile bands, their country with enemies*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 22; Gen. 1969: Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 21; Ph. 29. Unlytel dæl sīðre foldan geondsended wæs bryne *no small part of the wide land was overspread with burning*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Nyste hine on dære foldan fira ænig *none of the men in the land knew him*, Salm. Kmbl. 547; Sal. 273: Menol. Fox 29; Men. 15. Dæt land gesēc de ic dē ỹwan wille, brāde foldan *seek the land which I will show thee, a spacious country*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 12; Gen. 1752: Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 27; Bo. 37: Salm. Kmbl. 431; Sal. 216. Ðū eart hyht ealra ðe feor on sæ foldum wunias *thou art the hope of all who dwell in lands far in the sea* [i. e. *in islands*], Ps. Th. 64, 6. III. *the ground, soil;* hūmus, sōlum:—He gefeóll to foldan *he fell to the ground*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281: Andr. Kmbl. 1474; An. 738: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 34; Cri. 1450: Elen. Kmbl. 1970; El. 987. Him heortan blód foldan gesēceþ *his heart's blood seeks the ground*, Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 17; Rä. 13, 1. Foldan begræfen *buried in the ground*, Elen. Kmbl. 1944; El. 974: Exon. 63 a; Th. 231, 17; Ph. 490: Ps. Th. 142, 4. IV. *earth, clay;* terræ līmus, lūtum:—God ðone ārestan ælda cynnes of dære clænestan foldan geworhte *God made the first of the race of men from the purest earth*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 14; Gū. 795. [*Laym.* folde: *O. Sax.* folda, *f: Icel.* fold, *f. a field, earth.*]

fold-græf, es; *n. An earth-grave;* sepulcrum:—He ahōf of foldgræfe *he raised* [it] *from an earthly grave*, Elen. Kmbl. 1686; El. 845. Of foldgrafum *from the earth-graves*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 27; Cri. 1026.

fold-grēg; *adj.* [grēg *grey*] *Earth-grey, earth-coloured;* instar terræ cānus:—Eá of dūne sceal foldgrāg fēran *earth-coloured water shall proceed from a hill*, Menol. Fox 521; Gn. C. 31.

fold-hrērende; *part. touching, moving on, the earth;* terram tangens *vel* peragrans:—Deóra foldhrērendra *of earth-enlivening beasts*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 2; Pa. 5. cf. mold-hrērende.

fold-ræst, e; *f. Earth-rest;* sepulcrālis requies:—Weorþeþ foldræste æt ende *shall be at the end of their earth-rest*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029.

fold-wæstm, es; *m. Earth-fruit;* quidquid terra gignit:—Fægrum foldwæstmum *with fair fruits of earth*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 241, 10; Ph. 654.

fold-weg, es; *m.* I. *earth-way;* terrestris via:—On foldwege *on the earth-way*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 24; Gen. 2050: 116; Th. 151, 17; Gen. 2510: 139; Th. 174, 4; Gen. 2873: Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633. Foldwegas, Beo. Th. 1736; B. 866: Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 25; Pa. 51. II. *the earth in general;* terra:—On ðissum foldwege *on this earth*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 22; Cri. 1530. On foldwege *on the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 412; An. 206. Cwicra ængum on foldwege *to any living on earth*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 8; Gū. 1224.

fold-wēla, an; *m. Earth-wealth;* terrestres ōpes:—Foldwēla fealleþ *earthly wealth decays*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 59; Reim. 68.

fold-wong, es; *m. Earth-plain;* terræ campus:—On foldwong *on earth's plain*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975.

folgaþ, es; *m.* I. *a train, retinue;* id quod sequitur, cōmītātus:—Him wæs lāþ to amyrrene his āgenne folgaþ *he was loath to injure his own retinue*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 12. II. *service of*

a follower; cȳmitis servītus, ministĕrium:—Hwæt is betere donne dæs cyninges folgaþ *what is better than the king's service?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 6. Heó fægerne folgaþ hæfdon uppe mid englum *they had a fair service above with angels*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 30; Sat. 329. Ic gewát folgaþ sécan *I departed to seek my service*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 8; Kl. 9. Áhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tilne, holdne hláford *I had for many years a good service, a kind lord*, 100 b; Th. 379, 25; Deór. 38. v. folgoþ. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. comitatus.

folgen *stuck to, went into*; *pp.* of felgan.

folgere, es; *m.* I. *a* FOLLOWER, *attendant, disciple*; assecla, pēdisęquus, assectātor:—Folgere *asseela*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 131; Wrt. Voc. 60, 35. Hwæt wille we sprecan be dam cyninge, and be his folgerum *what shall we say about the king, and about his followers?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 10. Þý þriddan dæge þeóda Wealdend arās, and he feówertig daga folgeras sīne rūmun arētte *on the third day the Ruler of nations arose, and for forty days he comforted his followers* [=*disciples*] *with words*, Hy. 10, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 203, 35. II. *one of a class of freemen who has no dwelling of his own, but is the follower or retainer of another, for whom he performs certain agricultural services*; folgātius, ūnus ex lībērōrum ordine qui ālicūjus clientēlæ *vel* servitio sese addicit, fāmŭlus qui fŏco proprio cāret, aut sub stipendio et servitii ālicūjus præstātione possĭdet:—Folgere gebýreþ, dæt he on twelf mónþum ii æceras geearnige, ōderne gesáwene and ōderne unsáwene; sǽdige sylf dæne, and his mearce, and scóung, and glófung him gebýreþ: gyf he máre gecarnian mæg [MS. mæig], him bið sylfum fremu *folgário compětit, ut in duodĕcim mensĭbus duas acras hăbeat, ūnam sēminātam, ăliam non; sed ĭdem sēminet eam, et victum suum, et calcāmenta dŏbet hăbēre, et cirotĕcas* [=*chirothēcas*]: *si plus deservit, ipsi commŏdum ērit*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 4–7: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23. DER. æfter-folgere.

folgian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed; *v. trans. dat. and acc.* I. *to* FOLLOW, *go behind, run after, pursue*; sēqui, insēqui:—Mīne sceáp gehýraþ mīne stefne, and hig folgiaþ me *ŏves meæ vōcem meam audiunt, et sequuntur me*, Jn. Bos. 10, 27. He folgode feorhgenīþlan he *pursued his deadly foes*, Beo. Th. 5858; B. 2933. Þegn folgade *a thane went behind it*, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 8; Rä. 38, 2: 129 a; Th. 495, 4; Rä. 84, 2. We sōþfæstes swade folgodon *we followed the true one's track*, Andr. Kmbl. 1346; An. 673. Dæt mūre spræce spēd folgie *that success follow my word*, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Gif ceorl acwyle be libbendum wífe and bearne, riht is dæt hit dæt bearn mēdder folgige *if a husband die, his wife and child yet living, it is right that the child follow the mother*, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4. Dæt dære spræce spēd folgode *that success would follow that speech*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. II. *to follow as a servant, attendant* or *disciple*; cōmītări, adhærēre alicui, servīre, subditus esse:—Cwǽdon hī dæt him nǽnig mæg leófra nære donne hira hláford, and hī nære his banan folgian noldon *they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow* [=*servel*] *his murderer*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Folgian lichoman luste *to follow* [=*serve*] *the body's lust*, R. Ben. 4. Ne mæg nán þeówa twānn hlāfordum þeówian: he ānum folgaþ and ōderne forhogaþ *nēmo servus pŏtest duŏbus dŏminis servīre: ūni adhærēbit et altĕrum contemnet*, Lk. Bos. 16, 13. He forlǽteþ lāre dīne and mánþeáwum mīnum folgaþ *he shall desert thy doctrine and follow my evil customs*, Elen. Kmbl. 1857; El. 930. Him folgiaþ in dam gladan hām gǽstas gecorene *chosen spirits follow* [=*serve*] *him* [*Christ*] *in that glad home*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 16; Ph. 591. He folgode ánum burhsittendum men dæs ríces *adhæsit ūni cīvium rēgiūnis illius*, Lk. Bos. 15, 15; Homl. Th. ii. 500, 10. Dō dæt mid dæs ealdormannes gewitnesse de he ǽr in his scīre folgode *let him do it with the knowledge of the alderman whom he before followed in his shire*, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4, 7: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 5: i. 22; Th. i. 210, 21: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 21. We lǽraþ, dæt ǽnig preóst ne underfō ōdres scōlere, būton dæs leáfe de he ǽr folgode *we enjoin, that no priest receive another's scholar, without leave of him whom he previously followed*, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 15. Deáh hie hira beággyfan banan folgedon *though they followed* [=*served*] *their ring-giver's murderer*, Beo. Th. 2209; B. 1102. Dæt ǽlc folgie swylcum hlāforde swylcum he wille *that each follow* [=*serve*] *such lord as he will*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 1. Wæs on eorþan ēce Drihten feówertig daga folgad folcum, ǽr he to heofonríce astāh *on earth the Lord eternal was followed* [=*attended*] *by people for forty days, ere he ascended into heaven*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 4; Sat. 559. DER. æfter-folgian, ge-. v. fylgean.

folgoþ, folgaþ, es; *m.* [folgoþ = folgaþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* folgian *to follow*.] I. that which follows,—*A train, retinue*; id quod sequitur, cōmītātus:—Á to his folgoþe and to his þēnunge þa æðelestan men cómon *the noblest men always came to his retinue and to his service*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11. On Swegenes eorles folgoþe *among the train of earl Sweyn*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 16. II. service of a follower,—*A service, office, official dignity*; cōmītis servītus, ministĕrium, officium, præpŏsītūra:—Se biscop amanige da oferhýrnesse æt dam gerēfan de hit on his folgoþe sý *let the bishop exact the penalty for contempt from the reeve in whose service it may be*, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 3. He folgode Juliane, and he on dam folgoþe calle fúlnysse forbeáh, lybbende swá swá munuc *he followed Julian, and in that service he avoided all foulness, living as a monk*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 12. On dý eahtateóðan geáre de Oswold arcebisceop to folgoþe fēng *in the eighteenth year* [*from that*] *in which archbishop Oswald took office*, Cod. Dipl. 620; A. D. 978; Kmbl. iii. 168, 23. Beó se gerēfa būton his folgoþe *let the reeve be without* [=*deprived of*] *his official dignity*, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 19. Ualentinianus wæs Iulianuses cempena ealdorman: he him bebeád dæt he forlēte done his cristendōm oððe his folgoþ; dā wæs him leófre dæt he forlēte his folgoþ donne done cristendōm *Valentinian was chief of Julian's soldiers: he* [*Julian*] *commanded him to give up christianity or his office; then it was dearer to him to give up his office than christianity*, Ors. 6, 33; Bos. 129, 16–19. Habbaþ folgoþa cyst mid Cyninge *they* [*the angels*] *have the choicest of services with their King*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 26; Cri. 390. III. *condition of life*; conditio vītæ:—Oðer bið unlǽde, oðer bið eádig... hwædres bið hira folgoþ betra *one is miserable, the other is fortunate... of which of them is the condition better?* Salm. Kmbl. 740; Sal. 369. DER. under-folgoþ.

FOLM; *gen. dat.* folme; *acc.* folm, folme; *pl. nom. acc.* folme, folma; *f.*: folme, an; *f. The palm of the hand, the hand*; palma, mānus:—Folm mec mæg bifōn *the hand may grasp me*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 6; Rä. 41, 52: Ps. Th. 79, 15. Of sceaðan folme *from the hand of the foe*, Andr. Kmbl. 2268; An. 1135. Ne hafaþ hió fōt ne folm *it has not foot nor hand*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 27; Rä. 40, 10. Heó genam cūþe folme *she took the well-known hand*, Beo. Th. 2610; B. 1303: Salm. Kmbl. 339; Sal. 169: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Mægþ scearpne mēce of sceáde abræc swiðran folme *the woman* [*Judith*] *drew the sharp sword from its sheath with her right hand*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 80: Beo. Th. 1500; B. 748. For dām mæglum de dæs Nergendes fēt þurhwódon and his folme *for the nails which pierced the Saviour's feet and his hands*, Elen. Kmbl. 2130; El. 1066: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 3; Rä. 33, 5. Hæfde unlifigendes gefeormod fēt and folma *he had devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. Náh geweald fōta ne folma *he shall not have the power of feet nor of hands*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rä. 28, 15. Me of folmum afere firenwyrcendra *take me out of the hands of those committing sin*, Ps. Th. 70, 3: Beo. Th. 319; B. 158. Geseóþ da feorhdolg de gefremedon on mīnum folmum and on fōtum *see the deadly wounds which they inflicted on my palms and in my feet*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 12; Cri. 1456. On done eádgan andwlitan helfūse men hondum slōgun, folmum areahtun, and fýstum eác *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 23; Cri. 1125. Ic dē wreó and scylde folmum mīnum *I will cover and shield thee with my hands*, Cd. 99; Th. 131, 4; Gen. 2171: Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 9; Cri. 1422: Beo. Th. 1449; B. 722: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99: Andr. Kmbl. 1044: An. 522: Elen. Kmbl. 2150; El. 1076: Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*O. Sax.* folmôs, *m. pl. the hands*: *O. H. Ger.* folma, *f. palma*: *Swed.* famla *to grope*: *Dan.* famle *to grope*: *Icel.* fálma *to grope about*: *Lat.* palma, *f*: *Grk.* παλάμη, *f. the palm of the hand.*] DER. beadu-folm, gearo-, mān-.

folme, an; *f.* [folm *the palm of the hand*] *The hand*; mānus:—Worhte his folme foldan dриge *his hand made the dry land*, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Forlēt drenga sum daroþ fleógan of folman *one of the warriors let fly a dart from his hand*, Byrht. Th. 136, 12; By. 150. Da īsenan nǽglas, de wæron adrífene þurh Cristes folman *the iron nails, which were driven through Christ's palms*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 16. v. folm.

fon *a fan*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. v. fann.

FÔN, to fōnne; ic fō, dū fēhst, he fēhþ, *pl.* fōþ; *p.* ic, he fēng, dū fénge, *pl.* fēngon; *impert.* fōh, *pl.* fōþ; *subj. pres.* fō, *pl.* fōn; *p.* fēnge, *pl.* fēngen; *pp.* fangen, fongen; *v. trans. To grasp, catch, seize, to seize with hostile intention, take, undertake, accept, receive*; mānu comprehendĕre, captāre, căpĕre, accipĕre:—Ne sceolde fōn bispell *should not take a fable*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Mæg man fōn folgesteallan *one may take his adherents*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 6; Gen. 287. Ón oðer weorc to fōnne *to take to other work*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 4: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Heó him to-geánes fēng *she grasped at him*, Beo. Th. 3089; B. 1542. Se de mec fēhþ ongeán *he who is hostile towards me*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 1; Rä. 28, 9: Beo. Th. 3515; B. 1755. We fōþ nū on da axunga dǽr we hī ǽr forlēton *we will now take up the questions where we before left them*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Fēngon Æðelwulfes twegen suna to rīce *Æthelwulf's two sons took to the kingdom*, Chr. 855; Erl. 70, 17. Ne preóst ne fō to woruldspræcum *let not a priest take to worldly conversations*, L. Ælf. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Dū fēhst on uncūþe *thou takest to the unknown*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 16. Hēr beóþ fangene seólas and hronas *here are caught seals and dolphins*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. Hī feng woldon fōn *they would take the booty*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 28, 12. Dā fēng Ælfred to dam rice *then Ælfred took to the kingdom*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3: Jud. 13, 1. Fōh to me *take from me*; accipe a me, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 2; Sat. 686. Fōþ him on *accipite eum*, Bd. 5, 13? Lye. Ælas fongene beóþ *anguillæ cāpiuntur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 5. [*Piers P.* fangen, fongen: *Chauc.* fonge: *Laym.* fon, ifon: *Orm.* fon: *O. Sax.* fā'an, fangan: *Frs.* fean, fangen: *O. Frs.* fa: *Dut.* vangen, vaan: *Ger.* fangen, fahen: *M. H. Ger.* vāhen: *O. H. Ger.*

fáhan: *Goth.* fahan: *Dan.* faa, faae: *Swed.* få, fånga: *Icel.* fá, fanga: *Lat.* pangĕre *to fasten: Grk.* πήγνυμι *to fasten: Sansk.* paś *to bind.*] DER. a-fŏn, æt-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, fór-, fóre-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-, under-, ût-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

fond *found*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 1; Gen. 2549; *p. of* findan.

fongen *taken*:—Ælas fongene beóþ *anguillæ căpiuntur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590. 5; *pp. of* fŏn.

FONT, es; *m. A* FONT, *fountain*, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Lat.* fons; *gen.* fontis, *m.*] v. font-wæter.

font-bæþ, es; *n. A font-bath, baptism;* baptismus, Som. Ben. Lye.

font-wæter, es; *n. Font, fountain or spring water;* fontāna ăqua:—Wyrc drenc font-wæter *make a font-water drink*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 6. v. font-wæter.

foor, es; *m. A pig, hog;* porcaster:—Foor *porcaster*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 28; Wrt. Voc. 22, 69: Glos. Epnl. Recd. 161, 39. v. fór.

FÓR; *prep. dat. acc. and inst.* **I.** *with the dative;* cum dătivo. **1.** FOR, *on account of, because of, with, by;* pro, propter, per:—Nys ðeós untrumnys nā for deáþe, ac for Godes wuldre *infirmitas hæc non est ad mortem, sed pro glŏria Dei*, Jn. Bos. 11, 4. Dæt he done dæl Willisrþe for Gode geséalde to Brúcanne *ut hanc [partem] Vilfrido, ûtendam pro Dŏmino offerret*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 11. Eardas rúme Meotud ærærde for moncynne *the Creator established spacious lands for mankind*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 15; Gn. Ex. 16. Aguldon me yfelu for gódum *retribuébant mihi mâla pro bŏnis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14. He wearþ sárig for his synnum *he was sorry for his sins*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 15; Dŏm. 88. Ne dyde ic for fácne, ne for feóndscipe, ne for wihte *I did it not for fraud, nor for enmity, nor for aught*, Cd. 128; Th. 162, 34; Gen. 2691. Ðe for ðâm lârum com *that came by reason of those wiles*, Cd. 29; Th. 37, 32; Gen. 598. Moyses wearþ gebýsgad for heora yfelum *vexâtus est Moyses propter eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Dæt hí dydon for ðâm þingum *they did it for these reasons*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 21. Úre gást biþ swíðe wíde farende for his gecynde, nalles for his willan *our spirit is very widely wandering, by reason of its nature, not by reason of its will*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4, 5. For hwilcum þingum *quas ob res*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 15. Se wæs in ðam fíre for Freán meahtum *he was in the fire by the Lord's power*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 189, 26; Az. 65. For dæge oððe for twâm *per ûnum aut duos dies*, Ex. 21, 29. **2.** *according to;* pro, sĕcundum, juxta:—Eall sió lufu biþ for gecynde, nallas for willan *omne illud dēsidĕrium juxta nātūram est, non juxta vŏluntātem suam*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14, 15. Ic gelýfe to dé, dæt ðú me, for ðínum mægenspédum, nǽfre wille ânforlætan *I believe in thee, that thou, according to thy great power, never wilt desert me*, Andr. Kmbl. 2572; An. 1287. For ðam, for ðan, for ðon, for ðam de, for ðan de, for ðon de *for that, for that which, for this reason that, because, for that cause, therefore.* **II.** *with the accusative;* cum accūsātīvo. *For, instead of;* pro, lŏco, vice:—Archelâus ríxode on Iudéa þeóde for dæne Hérôdem [=Ἡρώδης] *Archelâus* [=Ἀρχέλαος] *regnávit in Jūdæa pro Hērōde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Eáge for eáge, and tóþ for tóþ *ŏcŭlum pro ŏcŭlo, et dentem pro dente*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 5, 38. Nafast ðú for âwíht ealle þeóda *pro nihil hŭbĕbis omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 8. Hæfdon heora Hláford for ðone héhstan God *they held their Lord for the most high God*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 88; Met. 26, 44. **III.** *with the instrumental;* cum ablātīvo. *For, on account of, because of, through;* pro, propter, per:—We sinna fela dídon for úre disige *we committed many sins through our foolishness*, Hy. 7, 107; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 107. Hine feor forwræc Metod for ðý mâne *the Creator banished him far for that crime*, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Acol for ðý egesan *trembling for the terror*, Andr. Kmbl. 2533; An. 1268. Hæleþ wurdon acle aræsad for ðý ræse *the men were seized with fear on account of its force*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Ne murn ðú for ðí mêce *mourn not for the sword*, Wald. 43; Vald. 1, 24. For ðý, for ðí, for ðý ðe, for ðí ðe *for that, therefore, wherefore, because;* propterea, quia. [*Piers P. Chauc.* for: *Laym.* for, uor: *Orm.* forr: *Plat.* fór, vór: *O. Frs.* fori, fore, for: *Dut.* voor: *Ger.* für: *M. H. Ger.* vür, vüre: *O. H. Ger.* fora, furi: *Goth.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir: *Lat.* pro.]

for- is used in composition in Anglo-Saxon exactly as the English *for:* it often deteriorates, or gives an opposite sense, or gives strength to the words before which it is placed; in which case it may be compared with Gothic *fra-*, Dutch and German *ver-* [different from the Dutch *voor*, and German *vor*]. Forbeódan *to forbid;* forðéman *to condemn;* forcúþ *perverse, corrupt;* fordôn *to destroy, to do for.*—Sometimes fór denotes an increase of the signification of the word before which it is placed, and is then generally to be in English *very;* valde, as fór-eáde *very easily*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35: fór-oft *very often*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16. For- and fór-, *or* fóre- are often confounded, though they are very different in meaning; as forseón [*Flem.* versien] *to overlook, despise;* fór- *or* fóreseón [*Flem.* veursien] *to foresee.*—If a word, having for, fór *or* fóre prefixed, cannot be found under for-, fór- *or* fóre-, it must be sought under the simple term, and the sense of the preposition added; thus, fór- *or* fóre-sendan is from sendan *to send*, and fór-, fóre *before, to send before, etc.* [On the vowel in fór, fóre, see remark in the preface.]

FÓR, fóre; *prep. dat. acc. Before, fore;* ante, cōram, in conspectu, præsente *vel* audiente ăliquo, præ, priusquam. **I.** *dat.*:—Fór Gode and fór [fóre Cótt.] mannum *cōram Deo et hŏmĭnĭbus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. He fór eaxlum gestód Deniga freán *he stood before the shoulders of the lord of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358. For horde *before the hoard*, Beo. Th. 5555; B. 2781. Ic hefde dreám micelne fór Meotode *I had great joy before the Creator*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 34; Sat. 83. We fór Dryhtene iú dreámas hefdon *we formerly had joys before the Lord*, 214; Th. 267, 26; Sat. 44. He gehâlgode fór heremægene wîn of wætere and wendan hêt *he hallowed before the multitude wine from water and bade it change*, Andr. Kmbl. 1172; An. 586. Geónge þúhton men fór his eágum *they seemed young men before his eyes*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 28; Gen. 2429. Wlytig heaw fór bearnum manna *spĕciōsus forma præ filiis hŏmĭnum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 3. **II.** *acc.*:—Ne dear forþgán fór dé *I dare not come forth before thee*, Cd. 40; Th. 54, 2; Gen. 871. He his módor fór ealle menn geweorþode *he esteemed his mother before all mankind*, Rood Kmbl. 184; Kr. 93. Fór dæt folc *cōram pŏpŭlo*, Ps. Th. 67, 8. [*Wyc.* for-*fore-*, as for-goer *a fore-goer: Plat.* vor: *O. Sax.* for, far, fur, furi: *Dut.* voor: *Ger.* vor: *M. H. Ger.* vor, vore: *O. H. Ger.* fora, furi: *Goth.* faur, faura: *Dan.* for: *Swed.* för: *Icel.* fyrir: *Lat.* præ: *Grk.* πρό *before: Sansk.* pra- *before.*]

fór, e; *f.* [fór, *p. of* faran *to go*] *A going, setting out, journey, course, way, approach;* itio, profectio, iter, cursus, sēmĭta, accessus:—Fór wæs ðý beorhtre *the course was the brighter*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 11; Rä. 20, 8. Me is fenýce fúre hrepre *a fen-frog is more rapid than I in its course*, 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rä. 41, 71. He hine ofteáh dære fóre *subtraxit se illi profectiōni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23: Ps. Th. 104, 33. He dyder on dære fóre wæs *he was on the journey thither*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 1: Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 19; Rä. 44, 11: 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33. He sôna ongann fýsan to fóre *he soon began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Ne can ic Abeles ôr ne fóre *I know not Abel's coming nor going*, 48; Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006. Ðú scealt ða fóre geferan *thou shalt go the journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431; An. 216: 673; An. 337: Exon. 40 b; Th. 136, 8; Gû. 538. Ðú ongeáte fóre mîne *intellexisti sēmĭtam meam*, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Hí wendon heora fóre to Cantwarbyrig *they went their way to Canterbury*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 17: 1004; Erl. 139, 24. Þara láreówa fóre headoradon *doctōrum arcĕbant accessum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 29. DER. forþ-fór, sæ-.

fór, foor, es; *m. A pig, hog;* porcaster:—Fór *porcaster*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 48.

fór *went*, Gen. 31, 31; *p. of* faran.

fóra, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17, note 51 *has this reading for* fór, *or* fóre *before;* ante, *q. v.* under for-, *or* fóre.

forad; *part. adj. Broken, weakened, void;* fractus, lăbĕfactus:—Gif se earm biþ forad búfan elmbogan *if the arm be broken above the elbow*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24; 62, 63; Th. i. 96, 14, 17. Gif ða earm-scancan beóþ begen forade *if the arm-bones be both broken*, 55; Th. i. 94, 26. Beó dæt ordâl forad *let the ordeal be void*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 9: iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 1. v. forod.

fóra-gleáwlîce *providently, carefully, prudently;* prōvīde, R. Ben. interl. 3. v. fóre-gleáwlîce.

for-aldod *antiquated*, Solil. 11, = for-ealdod; *pp. of* for-ealdian.

fóran; *prep. Before;* ante:—Fóran Andreas mæssan *before Andrew's mass-day*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 13. ¶ Fóran ongeán *opposite;* contra:—Fóran ongeán eów *contra vos*, Mt. Bos. 21, 2. Fóran ongén Galileam *contra Galilæam*, Lk. Bos. 8, 26. Fóran ongeán ða burh *ex adverso contra urbem*, Jos. 8, 5. Fóran-to *before*, Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 31. v. fóran-to. DER. æt-fóran, be-, bi-, on-, to-, wið-.

fóran; *adv. In front, before;* ante, antequam, prius:—Wonnum hyrstum fóran gefrætwed *adorned in front with dark trappings*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 2; Rä. 54, 8: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 11. Is se fugel fæger fóran *the bird is fair before*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 418, 10; Ph. 292. DER. be-fóran, bi-, on-.

fór ân, *only;* tantum, tantummŏdo:—Gelýf fór ân *mónov πίστευε, tantummŏdo crēde*, Mk. Bos. 5, 36. Fór ân ic beó hâl, gyf ic hys reáfes æthrine *si tĕtĭgĕro tantum vestīmentum ejus, salva ĕro*, Mt. Bos. 9, 21. Fór ân eówre yrfe sceal beón hêr *ûves tantum vestræ et armenta remāneant*, Ex. 10, 24.

fóran-bodig, es; *n. The forebody, chest;* pectus:—Fóran-bodig *vel* breóst-bedern [MS. breost-beden] *thōrax = θώραξ* [MS. *tōrax*], Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 26; Wrt. Voc. 44, 12.

fóran-dæg, es; *m. Before day or dawn;* antelūcānum tempus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóran-heáfod, es; *n. The forehead:* antĕrior pars căpĭtis, frons:—On fóran-heáfde *on the forehead*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 13: Nar. 15, 13.

fóran-níht, e; *f. The fore-night, early part of the night, dusk of the evening;* antĕrior pars noctis, crĕpuscŭlum:—Læd hine út of dam húse on fóranníhte *lead him out of the house in the dusk*, Herb. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 18: fram fóran-níhte *per noctem*, Nar. 35, 9.

fóran-onsettende; *part.* [*part. of* fóran-onsettan] *Closing in;* præclūdens, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note. v. fóre-settan.

fóran-to; *prep. Before;* ante:—Fóran-to Éastron *before Easter*, Chr. 921; Erl. 104, 37. Fóran-to middum sumera *before midsummer*, 920; Erl. 104, 31: fóran-to uhtes antelúcanum tempus, Nar. 15, 31. v. to-fóran.

fór-arn *ran before*, Ju. Bos. 20, 4; *p. of* fór-yrnan.

fóra-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foresee, forethink, consider*; prævídere, præcógitare, consíderare:—Fórasceáwod beón *considerári*, R. Ben. interl. 64. v. fóre-sceáwian.

fóra-sceáwung, e; *f. Foresight, forethought, consideration*:—Fórasceáwung *considerátio*, R. Ben. interl. 34. v. fóre-sceáwung.

fór-áþ, es; *m. A fore-oath, an oath first taken*; præjúrámentum, antejúrámentum:—Ofgá his spræce mid fóráþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. v. fóre-áþ.

for-bæran *to forbear*:—Hwá mæg forbæran *who can forbear?* Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 13. v. for-beran.

for-bærnan, -bearnan, ᵹ -bærnenne; *part.* -bærnende; *p.* -bærnde, *pl.* -bærndon; *pp.* -bærned, -bærnd; *v. trans. To burn up, consume*; úrére, combúrére:—Neróh hét forbærnan ealle Rómе burh *Nero commanded to burn up all the city of Rome*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 3: Cd. 138; Th. 173, 8; Gen. 2858: Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 21; Cri. 1543: Beo. Th. 4258; B. 2126. Isaac bær wudu to forbærnenne ða offrunge *Isaac bare wood to burn the offering*, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 26: Mt. Bos. 13, 30. Swá swá lég forbærnende muntas *sícut flamma combúrens montes*, Ps. Spl. 82, 13. Ic forswæle oððe forbærne úro, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Man hine forbærneþ *one burns him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 44. Ða ceafu he forbærnþ on unadwæscendlícum fýre *púleas combúret igni inextinguibili*, Mt. Bos. 3, 12: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: 33, 4; Fox 130, 12. Hí hine forbærnaþ *they burn him*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 26. Lig forbærnde ða árleasan *flamma combussit peccátores*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 18: Boutr. Serd. 22, 40: Chr. 685; Erl. 40, 20. Hí ǽr Mul forbærndon *they had formerly burnt Mul*, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21: 894; Erl. 91, 25: 1001; Erl. 136, 31: 1055; Erl. 190, 4. Nim ǽune sticcan . . . forbærn done ðǽrene ende *take a stick . . . burn the one end*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 15; Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Ðæt seó sunne mid hyre hǽtan middaneardes wæstmas forbærne *that the sun with her heat burn up the fruits of the earth*, Wrt. popl. science 9, 6; Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Ðæt he weorod forbærnde *that it [the pillar of fire] would burn up the host*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 16; Exod. 123. Hwí ðeós þyrne ne sí forbærned *quare non combúrátur rúbus*, Ex. 3, 3: Chr. 687; Erl. 42, 1: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 3; Exod. 70: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 26; Cri. 1007. Beó se forbærnd *combúrétur*, Jos. 7, 15. cf. Ger. verbrennen.

for-bærnednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A burning up*; ustio:—Wíd forbærnednysse [-nesse MS. B.] *for a burning*, Herb. cont. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 62, 19: Herb. 168, 2; Lchdm. i. 298, 10.

for-bærst, *pl.* -burston *burst asunder*, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6; *p. of* for-berstan.

for-barn *burnt*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-beád *forbade*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11; Gen. 637; 1*st and 3rd sing. p. of* for-beódan.

for-beáh *avoided*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325; *p. of* for-búgan.

for-bearan *to forbear*, Scint. 11. v. for-beran.

for-bearn *burnt*, Boutr. Serd. 22, 33; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-bearnan; *p.* de; *impert. pl.* -bearnaþ; *pp.* ed *To burn up, consume by fire*; combúrére:—Lǽdaþ hig forþ and forbearnaþ hig *prodúcite eam ut combúrátur*, Gen. 38, 24. Hí forbearndon Beorn ealdorman *they consumed Beorn alderman*, Chr. 779; Erl. 55, 36: 1052; Erl. 185, 4. v. for-bærnan.

for-bégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, destroy*; deprimére, húmiliáre, imminuére:—Ðæt gé gúþfreán gylp forbégan *that ye may humble the warrior's pride*, Andr. Kmbl. 2668; An. 1335: 3141; An. 1573: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468. v. for-býgan.

for-beódan, -bíodan, to -beódanne; *part.* -beódende; *p.* ic, he -béad, ðú -bude, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [*Ger.* ver-bieten] *To* FORBID, *prohibit, restrain, suppress*; prohibére, vétare, interdícere:—Nelle gé hig forbeódan cuman to me *nólite eos prohibére ad me vénire*, Mt. Bos. 19, 14; L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 24. To forbeódanne *to forbid*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 1. Ðisne we gemétton forbeódende ðæt man dæm Cǽsere gafol ne sealde *hunc invénimus prohibentem tribúta dáre Cæsári*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Ic forbeóde *prohibeo*: ic forbeád *prohibui*: forboden *prohibítum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 34, 35. Ic forbeóde *véto*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 49. Búton ðú forgange ðæt ic ðé forbeóde *unless thou forgo that which I forbid thee*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 8: Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 22. Fram eallum wege yfelum ic forbeád fét míne *ab omni via mála prohibui pédes meos*, Ps. Spl. 118, 101. Ðone hire forbeád Drihten *which the Lord forbade her*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 11, 29; Gen. 637, 646: Gen. 3, 1: Mt. Bos. 3, 14. We him forbudon *prohibuímus eum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38: Lk. Bos. 9, 49. Ne forbeód him ná ðíne tunecan *túnicam nóli prohibére*, 6, 29: Num. 11, 28. Lǽtaþ ða lytlingas to me cuman, and ne forbeóde gé him *suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not*, Mk. Bos. 10, 14: Lk. Bos. 18, 16. Sunnan dæga cýpinga forbeóde man georne *let Sunday marketings be strictly forbidden*, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 7. Hit forboden wæs *it was forbidden*, iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 13: Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Ðú Adame sealdest wæstme ða inc wǽron fæste forbodene *thou gavest to Adam the fruits which were strictly forbidden to you two*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 16; Gen. 895.

for-beódendlíc; *adj. Forbidding-like, dissuasive*; prohibítórius, dehortátórius:—Sume synd *dehortatíva*, dæt synd forbeódendlíce oððe mistihtendlíce *some are* dehortatíva, *which are dissuasive*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

for-beornan, -byrnan; *p.* -bearn, -barn, -born, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, -burnen; *v. n. To burn up, be destroyed by fire, be consumed*; combúri, ignibus consúni:—On dære Sodomitiscra gewítnunge forbearn seó eorþe *in the punishment of the Sodomites the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33. Forbarn broden mǽl *the drawn brand was burnt*, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616: 3338; B. 1667. Hit gelamp, ðæt se ylca tún forbarn [forborn, col. 2], and seó cyrice *evénit, vícum eundem, et ipsum púriter ecclésiam ignibus consúmi*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27, col. 1: Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Forburnon xv túnas *fifteen towns burned*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 37. He geseah, ðæt seó þyrne barn and næs forburnen *vídebat, quod rúbus ardíret et non combúrerétur*, Ex. 3, 2: Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 20, col. 1. Wǽron ða bende [MS. benne] forburnene *the bands were burnt*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 12; Dan. 435.

for-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren [for *for*; beran *to bear*] *To* FORBEAR, *abstain, refrain, restrain, bear with, endure, suffer*; abstinére, sustinére, compримére, reprimére, tolerǽre, páti, ferre:—Ðæt he done breóstwylm forberan ne mihte *that he might not restrain the fervour of his breast*, Beo. Th. 3759; B. 1877. Hí fúenlustas forberaþ in breóstum *they restrain sinful lusts in their breasts*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 9: Gú. 776. Seó æftere cneóris ealle gemete is to forberanne *secunda génerátio a se omni módo débet abstínere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Ic forbær ðé *sustínui te*, Ps. Spl. 24, 22. Yfelu forberan ne sceal *mála tólérare non débet*, Past. 21, 5; Hat. MS. 31 b, 2. Hú lange forbere ic eów *quousque pátiar vos?* Mt. Bos. 17, 17. Ðonne him mon yfel dó, he hit sceal ge|yldelíce forberan *when one does him evil, he shall patiently endure it*, Glostr. Frag. 112, 18: Mk. Bos. 14, 4. [cf. *Goth.* frabairan *to endure.*]

for-beran, fóre-beran; *p.* -bær; *pp.* -boren [fór, fóre *before*; beran *to bear*] *To fore-bear, to bear* or *carry before, to prefer*; præferre:—Ðæt ic forbær rúme regulas and réde mód geongra monna *that I preferred the lax rules and rough minds of young men*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 22; Gú. 459. Ðætte nǽnig bisceop hine ódrum fórbere *ut nullus episcópórum se præférat altéri*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 10.

for-berstan, he -birsteþ; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To break, burst asunder, fail*; contéri, dirumpi, exstingui:—Wén nǽfre forbirsteþ *hope never fails*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568. Heora bogan forberstaþ *arcus eórum contéréntur*, Ps. Th. 36, 14. Forbærst sweord Beówulfes *Beowulf's sword burst asunder*, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 6. Ðæt him forberste se sweora *that his neck break*, L. Eth. iii, 4; Th. i. 294, 16: Prov. Kmbl. 19. Wæs him beót forborsten *their threat failed*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70.

for-bétan *to make full amends for anyone* or *anything*; compensáre pro álíquo, Sm. Ben. Lye. v. fóre-bétan.

for-bigan, -bígean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, humble, abase, depreciate, avoid, pass by*; húmiliáre, prætérire:—Bælc forbígde *he humbled their pride*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 15; Gen. 54: 4; Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 19; Wíd. 48: Wald. 47; Vald. i. 26. Litlingas nellaþ forbígean (cf. forbúgan) me *parvúli nólunt prætérire me*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 3. v. for-býgan.

for-bígels, es; *m. An arch, a vault, an arched roof*; arcus, fornix, cámera = *καμάρα*:—Forbígels *arcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 32; Wrt. Voc. 26, 31. v. bígels.

for-bindan; ic -binde; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *subj. pres.* -binde, *pl.* -binden; *pp.* -bunden *To bind* or *tie up*; alligáre:—Ne forbinden gé ná ðǽm þyrstendum oxum ðone múþ *ye may not tie up the mouth of the thirsting oxen*, Past. 16, 5; Hat. MS. 21 b, 7.

for-bíodan *to forbid*:—He wel meahte ðæt unriht him eáde forbíodan *he might well easily forbid that injustice to him*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 108; Met. 9, 54. v. for-beódan.

for-birsteþ *fails*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 2; Ph. 568; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-berstan.

for-blǽwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blǽwen *To blow away, inflate*; inflare:—Com án wind, ond forbleów hie út on sǽ *there came a wind, and blew them out on to the sea*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 19. Gif mon síe forblǽwen *if a man be inflated*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 240, 4.

for-blindian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blind*; obcœcáre:—Wæs forblindad *érat obcæcátum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 52. v. blendan *to blind.*

fór-bóc, e; *f.* [fór *a journey*, bóc *a book*] *A journey-book, itinerary*; itinérárium:—Fórbóc [MS. fórebóc], sípbóc *itinérárium*, Mone B. 1094.

for-bod, es; *n. A forbidding, prohibition, countermand*; prohibítio:—Ðæt hit ðara manna forbod wǽre *that it was forbidden by those men* [lit. *that it was the forbidding of those men*], L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 19. On Godes forbode *with God's prohibition*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 12.

fōr-boda, an; *m. A foreboder, forerunner, messenger;* prænuntius:—Gōdes fōrboda *God's messenger*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 6.

for-boden *forbidden*, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 13; *pp. of* for-beódan.

for-bogen *avoided*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye; *pp. of* for-būgan.

for-boren *forborne, restrained, endured*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 204, 18: L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 114, 8; *pp. of* for-beran.

for-born *burnt*, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7; *p. of* for-beornan.

for-borsten *bursted, failed*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 11; Gen. 70; *pp. of* for-berstan.

for-brecan; *part.* -brecende; dū -brecest, -bricst, -brycst, he -brecep, -bricp; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -bræcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, break in two, bruise, crush, violate;* frangēre, confringēre, contērēre, comminuēre, violārе:—Wolde heofona heim helle wealas forbrecan *heaven's chieftain would break down hell's walls*, Exon. 120a; Th. 461, 13; Hó. 35. Stefn Drihtnes forbrecendes cederbeam, and forbricþ Drihten cederbeám dæs holtes *vox Dómini confringentis cedros, et confringet Dóminus cedros Libáni*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5. Dū forbrycst done earm dæs synfullan *thou shalt break the arm of the sinful*, Ps. Th. 9, 35. Ic sumra fēt forbræc bealosearwum *I have broken the feet of some by wicked snares*, Exon. 72b; Th. 270, 30; Jul. 473. He helle dūru forbræc *he brake hell's door*, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 8; Sat. 468: Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Forbrēcon Rōmāne heora āþas *the Romans broke their oaths*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 31: Cd. 37; Th. 49, 27; Gen. 798. Forbrec oðde tobryt earm dæs synfullan *contēre brachium peccātōris*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 15. Ne forbrece [MS. forbræce] gē nān bān on him *os non comminuētis ex eo*, Jn. Bos. 19, 36. Dæt man forbrēce hyra sceancan *ut frangerentur eōrum crūra*, 19, 31. Hie gebod Godes forbrocen hæfdon *they had broken God's command*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698.

for-bredan; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden *To transform;* transformāre:—Sceolde beornas forbredan *should transform men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 140; Met. 26, 75: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. DER. bredan.

for-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden *To cover;* obdūcēre:—Ic mist-helme forbrægd eágna leóman *I covered the light of their eyes with a mantle of mist*, Exon. 72b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

for-bricst *crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5,=for-britt; *pp. of* for-britan.

for-bricþ *breaks*, Ps. Spl. 28, 5; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-breotan.

for-brittan; *p.* -britte; *pp.* -britted, -britt *To break in pieces, smash, bruise;* confringēre, contērēre:—God forbriteþ tēþ heora on mūþe heora *Deus contēret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. Hū he forbrite ealle his bīgengan *quōmōdo contrīverit omnes cultōres ejus*, Deut. 4, 3. Beóþ ælce unсysta forbritte [MS. forbricte] *all vices shall be crushed*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 5. v. for-bryttan.

for-brocen *broken*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 30; Gen. 698; *pp. of* for-brecan.

for-brycst *breakest* or *shalt break*, Ps. Th. 9, 35; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-brecan.

for-brytednys, -nyss, e; *f. Bruisedness, sorrow;* contrītio:—Forbrytednys and ungesælignys [synd] on wegum heora *contrītio et infēlicitas* [*sunt*] *in viis eōrum*. Ps. Spl. 13, 7.

for-bryttan, -brittan; he -bryteþ, -brytt; *p.* -brytte; *pp.* -bryted, -bryt *To break in pieces, smash, bruise, crush;* confringēre, contērēre, conquassāre:—Tocwysed hreód he ne forbrytt *arundinem quassātam non confringet*, Mt. Bos. 12, 20. Moises forbrytte dæt celf eall to duste *Moyses vitulum contrīvit usque ad pulvērem*, Ex. 32, 20. Forbryt dū earm synfulles *contēre brachium peccātōris*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 18. Dæt dū sī forbryt *dōnec contērāris*, Deut. 28, 24. Ælc de fylþ ofer done stān, byþ forbryt *omnis, qui cecīderit super illum lāpidem, conquassābitur*, Lk. Bos. 20, 18.

for-budon *forbade*, Mk. Bos. 9, 38; *p. pl. of* for-beódan.

for-būgan; *part.* -būgende; *p.* -bēah, *pl.* -bugon; *impert.* -būh, *pl.* -būgaþ; *pp.* -bogen; *v. trans. To bend from, pass by, decline, avoid, shun, eschew;* recēdēre, prætērīre, declīnāre, evītāre, devītāre:—He mæg forbūgan ða þegnunga *he can decline the ministrations*, Past. 7, 2; Hat. MS. 12a, 14: Wald. 25; Vald. 4, 15. Hū man sēlost mæg synna forbūgan *how a man may best avoid sin*, Ælfc. T. 15, 2: Homl. Th. i. 82, 26: 206, 6: Num. 22, 26. Se wer wæs forbūgende yfel *erat vir recēdens a mālo*, Job Thw. 164, 3. Næs dæt nā se Godrīc de ða gūþe forbeáh *this was not the Godric who had fled from the war*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 325. Dā he dæt geseah, he hine forbeáh *viso illo, prætērivit*, Lk. Bos. 10, 31, 32: Num. 22, 23. Forbūh *devīta*, Sirit. 88. Forbūgaþ unrihtwīsynsse *eschew unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 28, 21: 180, 13. Æghwylc cristen man unriht hæfmed georne forbūge *let every christian man carefully eschew unlawful concubinage*, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 26: vi. 11; Th. i. 318, 11. Forbogen beón *evītāri*, App. Lit. Scint. Lye. (*Orm.* forbrujhenn *to avoid, refuse.*)

for-būgennys, -nyss, e; *f. An avoiding, eschewing, a declining;* declīnātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-burnen *burnt*, Ex. 3, 2; *pp. of* for-beornan.

for-burnon *burnt*, Ors. 6, 1: Bos. 115, 37; *p. pl. of* for-beornan.

for-bȳgan, -bīgan, -bīgean, -bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bow down, bend down, abase, humble, destroy;* deprimēre, humiliāre, imminuēre:—He hellwarena heáp forbȳgde *he humbled the multitude of hell's inmates*, Exon. 18b; Th. 46, 3; Cri. 731: Exon. 120a; Th. 461, 13; Hó. 35. v. bȳgan.

for-byrd, e; *f. A forbearing, an abstaining from;* abstinentia:—Dæt nān forbyrd nære æt geligere betwuh nāure sibbe *that there should be no abstaining from concubinage between any kindred*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 15.

for-byrdian, -byrdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To forbear, wait for;* sustinēre:—Sāwla ūre forbyrdigaþ Driht *anima nostra sustinet Dóminum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 20.

for-byrnan *to burn up*:—Hig forbyrnaþ *they burn up*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. v. for-beornan.

FORCA, an; *m. A* FORK; furca:—Litel forca *furcilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 37. [*Laym.* forken, furken, *pl. the gallows*: *Plat.* furke, forke, fork, *f.*: *Dut.* vork, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* forke, *f.*: *Icel.* forkr, *m.*: *Lat.* furca, *f.*: *Wel.* fforch, *m.*; fforch, *f.*: *Armor.* forc'h, *f.*]

for-ceorfan; *part.* -ceorfende; ic -ceorfe, dū -ceorfest, -cirfst, -cyrfst, he -ceorfeþ, -cyrfþ, *pl.* -ceorfaþ; *p.* ic, he -cearf, dū -curfe, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To cut* or *carve out, cut down, cut off* or *away, cut through, divide;* excīdēre, concīdēre, succīdēre, incīdēre, intercīdēre:—Dī-læs de se Hlāford hāte us mid deáþes æxe forceorfan *lest the Lord command to cut us down with the axe of death*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 28. Forceorfende *intercīdens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 7. Ic forceorfe *succīdo, incīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4: Som. 31, 34. Dū forcirfst heora horsa hōhsinа *equos eōrum subnervābis*, Jos. 11, 6. Dū forcyrfst hit *thou wilt cut it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8. Drihten se rihtwīsa forheáweþ oðde forcyrfþ hnollas synfulra *Dóminus justus concīdet cervīces peccātōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 128, 4. Dæt heó healfne forcearf done sweoran him so *that she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 105. Rōmāne Leóne dæm pāpan his tungan forcurfon *the Romans cut out the tongue of Pope Leo*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13: Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 33. Forceorf hine, hwī ofþrīeþ he dæt land *succīde illam, ut quid étiam terram occúpat?* Lk. Bos. 13, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ælc treów, de gōdne wæstm ne bringþ, byþ forcorfen *omnis arbor, quæ non fácit fructum bónum, excīdétur*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 406, 32. Dæt we ne beón forcorfene *that we may not be cut down*, 408, 25.

for-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew off, bite off;* corrōdēre:—Forceáw he his āgene tungan *he bit off his own tongue*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 24.

for-cerran *to avoid.* v. for-cyrran.

for-cinnan, ic -cinne, dū -cinnest, he -cinneþ, *pl.* -cinnaþ; *p.* ic, he -can, dū -cunne, *pl.* -cunnon; *pp.* -cunnen [for, cinnan *gēnērāre*] *To repudiate;* rejicēre:—Hine forcinnaþ dā cyrican ge tūnas *the churches as well as houses shall repudiate him*, Salm. Kmbl. 215; Sal. 107.

for-cirfst *cuttest* or *shalt cut*, Jos. 11, 6; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-ceorfan.

for-clingan; *p.* -clang, *pl.* -clungon; *pp.* -clungen *To shrink up;* marcescēre:—Wēron sume on forclungenum treówe ahangene *some were hung up on a shrunken tree*, Nath. 8. [*Orm.* forrclungenn *withered.*]

for-clȳsan; he -clȳseþ, -clȳst; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [clȳsan *to close, shut*] *To close* or *shut up;* occlūdēre:—Dis sceal to dām eárum [MS. dan earen] de wind oðde wæter forclȳst *this shall [do] for the ears which wind or water closes up*, Lchdm. iii. 92, 24.

for-cneów, es; *n. A progeny, race;* progēnies, Lye.

for-cnīdan; *p.* ic, he -cnād, dū -cnide, -cnyde, *pl.* -cnidon; *pp.* -cnīden *To beat* or *break into pieces, dash* or *throw down;* comminuēre, contērēre, collidēre:—Ic gewanie oðde forcnīde hig swā swā dust *comminuam eos ut pulvērem*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. Ealle trumnysse hlāfes he forcnād *omne firmāmentum pānis contrīvit*, 104, 15. Setl his on lande dū forcnyde *sēdem ejus in terra collísisti*, 88, 43. v. for-gnīdan.

for-corfen *cut down*, Mt. Bos. 3, 10; *pp. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To surpass, overcome, destroy, harass, wear out;* supērāre, vexāre:—Hæfde dā se snotra sunu Dauides forcumen and forcȳded Caldēa eorl *then had the wise son of David overcome and surpassed in knowledge the earl of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: Andr. Kmbl. 2651; An. 1327. Yrfe ðīn eall forcōman *hereditātem tuam vexāvérunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 5. Bring us hælo lif, wērigum wīteþrēowum, wōpe forcymenum *bring to us weary slaves, worn out by weeping, a life of health*, Exon. 10a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. [*O. Sax.* far-kuman; *Ger.* ver-kommen *to overcome, destroy.*]

for-cuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen [for *before*; cuman *to come*] To FORE-COME, *go before, prevent;* prævēnire:—Aris, Drihten, forcum hī *exurge, Dómine, prævéni eos*, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Ic forcom on ripunga *prævēni in maturitāte*, 118, 147. [*Ger.* vorkommen *to come before, occur.*]

for-curfon *cut out*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 13; *p. pl. of* for-ceorfan.

for-cūþ; *comp.* m. -cūþra, -cūþra; *sup.* m. -cūþesta, -cūþosta; *adj.* [cūþ *known, excellent*] *Perverse, bad, infamous, wicked;* perversus, mālus, nēquam:—Mānfull oðde forcūþ *nēquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30. Se yfela, swā he oftor on dære fandunge abrȳþ, swā he forcūþra biþ *the oftener the evil man sinks under temptation, the more wicked he will be*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 30. Wearþ he and calle his geferan forcūþran and

wyrsan ðonne ænig ōðer gesceaft *he and all his companions became more wicked and worse than any other creature*, i. 10, 35. Hī habbaþ dæs mennisces ðone betstan dǽl forloren, and ðone forcūþestan [forcūþeran MS. Bod.] gehealden *they have lost the best part of humanity, and kept the worst* [*worse*], Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 4. Oft ða ealdra forcūþestan men cumaþ to ðam ānwealde and to ðam weorþscipe *the most wicked men of all often come to power and dignity*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 21. Hwæðer he wolde ðām forcūþestum mannum folgian *would it follow the most wicked men?* 16, 3; Fox 54, 10, 27. Ða Sodomiticsan menn wǽron ða forcūþostan *hómines Sódomitæ pessími érant*, Gen. 13, 13. [*Goth.* frakunþs *despised.*] DER. unforcūþ.

for-cūþlīce; *adv. Perversely, across;* perverse, transverse: — Ðæra cynega swuran forcūþlīce trǽdon *colla régum pédibus calcárent*, Jos. 10, 24.

for-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To rebuke, censure, revile, refuse, reject;* mcrépāre, maledícēre, recūsāre, rejícēre:—Ne sceal hine mon cildgeong ne forcweðan *one must not while a young child rebuke him*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 14; Gn. Ex. 49. Ða fortrūwodan forsiþ ōðre menn and eác forcweðaþ [MS. forcueðaþ] *the presumptuous despise and also revile other men*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. Se wīsa Catulus forcwæþ Nonium ðone rīcan *the wise Catulus censured Nonius the rich*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Drihten forcwæþ swelce ælmessan *the Lord rejected such alms*, Past. 45, 4; Hat. MS. 65 a, 26.

for-cwolstan; *p.* tc; *pp.* ed *To swallow down:* haurīre:—Fifleáfan seáwes þrȳ bollan fulle lytle sceal forcwolstan *he shall swallow down three little bowls of the juice of cinque-foil*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 18.

for-cwom, *pl.* -cwómon *came upon;* sūpervēnīre, sūpervēnīrunt: — Egsa me and fyrhtu ealne forcwómon *timor et trémor vénerunt súper me*, Ps. Th. 54, 5. v. for-com, -cómon; *p.* of for-cuman.

for-cwysan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shake violently;* conquassāre:—He forcwysde heáfda on eorþan manigra *he shook violently the heads of many in the earth*, Ps. Spl. 109, 7.

for-cymen *overcome, harassed, worn out*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151; *pp.* of for-cuman.

for-cyrfst, he -cyrfþ *cuttest down, he cuts down*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 8: Ps. Lamb. 128, 4; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres.* of for-ceorfan.

for-cyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn again, subvert, avoid;* pervertēre, subvertēre, evītāre:—Būton deáþ hī ne māgon forcyrran *except they cannot avoid death*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 8.

for-cȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To surpass* or *excel in knowledge;* scientia excellēre *vel* supērāre:—Hæfde se snotra sunu Davides forcumen and forcȳded Caldēa eorl *the wise son of David had overcome and surpassed in knowledge the leader of the Chaldeans*, Salm. Kmbl. 353; Sal. 176: 411; Sal. 206.

FORD; *gen.* fordes; *dat.* forde, forda; *m. A* FORD; vādum:—For *vādum*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 66; Wrt. Voc. 54, 10: 80, 51. Hie flugon oðer Temese būton ǽlcum forda *they fled over the Thames without any ford*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Neáh ðam forda, ðe man hǽt Welinga ford *near the ford which is called Wallingford*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 20. Æt ðam forda [Th. forde] *at the ford*, Byrht. Th. 134, 8; By. 81. Ða Walas adrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pīlum greátum *the Welsh staked the ford of a river all with great sharp piles*, Chr. Erl. 5, 9, 12. Ofer ðone ford *trans vādum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 38: Byrht. Th. 134, 22; By. 88: Beo. Th. 1140; B. 568. He ofertōr ðone ford *transīvit vādum*, Gen. 32, 22. He mihte fordas oferridan, donne he to hwylcere eá cōme *he might ride over the fords, when he came to any river*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 17. [*Laym.* uord, ford: *Scot.* firth, frith *a bay: O. Frs.* forda: *Dut. Kil.* voord *vādum: Ger.* furt, *f.: M. H. Ger.* vurt, *m.: O. H. Ger.* furt, *n.: Dan.* fjord, *m. f. a bay, gulf: Swed.* fjärd, *m. a bay: Icel.* fjörðr, *m.: Grk. πόρος, m. a ford, ferry.*]

for-dǽdla *a destroyer.* v. mān-fordǽdla.

for-dǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deal out, expend;* dispensāre, erōgāre:—Seó fordǽlde on lǽcas eall dæt heó āhte *quæ in médicos erogāvérat omnem substántiam suam*, Lk. Bos. 8, 43. [*Goth.* fradailjan *to give away: Dut.* ver-deelen *to divide, distribute: Ger.* ver-theilen *to distribute.*]

for-deáþ *destroys, does for*, Wanl. Catal. 112, 65, col. 2, = for-ðeþ; *3rd sing. pres.* of for-dōn.

for-dēman, to for-dēmanne; *p.* de: *pp.* ed *To condemn, damn;* dijudicāre, damnāre, condemnāre:—Dæt hig hine geseáldon ðām ealdron to dōme, and to dæs dēman ānwalde to fordēmanne *ut tradérent illum princípibus, et potestáti præsidis*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. On middele sōþlīce godas he fordēmþ *in médio autem deos dijúdicat*, Ps. Spl. 81, 1. Ða geseah Iudas ðe hyne belǽwde, dæt he fordēmed wæs, dā ongan he hreówsian *tunc videns Judas, qui eum tradídit, quod damnátus esset, pœnitentia ductus*, Mt. Bos. 27, 3. Nellen gē dēman, dæt gē ne sȳn fordēmede *judge not, that ye be not condemned*, 7, 1. Dæt man cristene men, for ealles tō lytlum, to deáþe ne fordēme *that christian men, for all too little, be not condemned to death*, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 17. [*O. Sax.* fardōmjan: *O. H. Ger.* firtuoman: *Dut.* verdoemen *to condemn.*]

for-dēmednes, -ness, e; *f. Condemnation, proscription;* condemnātio, proscriptio:—Þurh tyn winter full Godes cyricena bærnesse, and unsceaddiendra fordēmednesse, and slege hāligra martyra unblinnendlīce dōn wæs *per décem annos, incendiis ecclēsiárum, proscriptiónibus innócentum, cædibus martýrum incessābilíter acta est*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25.

for-demman; *part.* -demmende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut* or *dam up;* obtūrāre:—Swā swā nædran deáfe, and fordemmende eáran heora *sícut aspídis surdæ, et obtúrantis aures suas*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 4. [*Goth.* faurdammjan *to stop up: Ger.* verdammen *to embank, dam up.*]

for-dēn *done for, destroyed, defiled*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207; *pp.* of for-dōn.

for-dēþ *does for, destroys*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1; *3rd pres. sing.* of for-dōn.

for-dettan *to shut up:* obtūrāre, Prov. 21. v. for-dyttan.

for-dician; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To obstruct, shut,* or *fence off with a ditch;* fossā obstruēre, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-dilgian, -dilgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blot out, destroy;* dēlēre, obnūbilāre, oblītērāre:—He wolde ealle his þeóde fram ðām gingrum ōþ ða yldran fordōn and fordilgian *he would do for and blot out all his nation from the younger to the elder*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13: 5, 21; S. 643, 26. He dā ōðer werod dære [MS. dara] mānfullan þeóde fornam and fordilgade *sic cētéras nefandæ mílitiæ cōpias delévit*, 2, 2; S. 504, 7: 5, 13; S. 633, 34. Dæt hī ōþ forwyrd ǽghwǽr fordilgade ne wǽron *ne usque ad internéciōnem usquequaque delérentur*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. [*Orm.* fordrillþenn: *Dut.* ver-delgen: *Ger.* ver-tilgen *to extirpate, destroy.*]

for-dimmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make very dim, darken, obscure;* obnūbilāre, obfuscāre, obscūrāre, R. Conc. 1.

for-dōn, to for-dōnne; he -dēþ; *p.* ic, he -dyde, ðū -dydest, *pl.* -dydon; *subj. pres.* -dō, *pl.* -dōn; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dyden; *pp.* -dōn, -dēn. I. *to do for, destroy, kill;* perdēre, destruēre, dēlēre, contērēre, interfícere, occīdere:—Ondrǽdaþ done, de mæg sāwle and līchaman fordōn on helle *timéte eum, qui pótest et ánimam et corpus perdére in gehennam*, Mt. Bos. 10, 28: Mk. Bos. 3, 6: Gen. 18, 23: Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2, 24: L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 23. He wolde ealle his þeóde fordōn and fordilgian *tōtam ejus gentem dēlēre et extermināre decrēvérat*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 13: Deut. 9, 19. He wolde Aaron fordōn *vóluit Aaron contérere*, Deut. 9, 20. Dæt he mǽge fordōn ða unsceaddendan *ut interfíciat innócentem*, Ps. Th. 9, 28. He sēcþ hine to fordōnne *quærit perdére eum*, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Ic fordō hig *ego disperdam eos*, Gen. 6, 13. Ðe dæne scyldigan rihtlīce fordēþ *who lawfully does for the guilty*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 1. Be ðam wīfmen ðe hire bearn fordēþ *de múlière quæ infántem suum occídit*, L. Ecg. P. cont. ii. 2; Th. ii. 180, 3. Se bisceop towearp and fordyde ða wigbed *pontífex ipse polluit ac destruxit eas āras*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 18: Chr. 986; Erl. 130, 11: 1075; Erl. 214, 15: Deut. 9, 4. Ðū fordydest ǽlcne man *perdídisti omnem*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. Se here fordydon eall dæt he oferferde *the army destroyed all that it passed over*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. Hī fordydon me *consummávérunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87. Dæt ic hig fordō ut *contéram eum*, Deut. 9, 14. Dæt he fordō *ut perdat*, Jn. Bos. 10, 10: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 260; Met. 20, 130. Dæt we hig fordōn *ut perdámus illos*, Gen. 19, 13. Ðȳ-læs hī fordōn ōðra gesceafta *lest they destroy other creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9. Dæt he eów ne fordyde *ne dēlēret vos*, Deut. 9, 25. Ðȳ-læs hī ōðra fordyden ǽdela gesceafta *lest they should destroy other noble creatures*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45. Hū oft ic hæbbe fordōn ða Egiptiscan *quotiens contrívérim Ægyptios*, Ex. 10, 2. II. *to seduce, defile, corrupt;* sēdūcēre, scēlerāre:—Þeáh heó dearnenga fordōn wurde mid ligenum *though she* [*Eve*] *was secretly seduced with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 39, 22; Gen. 629. Deáþfrenum fordēn *defiled by deadly sins*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 15; Cri. 1207. On ða firenum fordōne sorgum wlitaþ *on which the defiled by sins shall sorrowfully look*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 16; Cri. 1104. Dǽr wæs cirm micel, fordēnera gedræg *there was a great noise, a tumult of the defiled*, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Seóðeþ swearta lēg synne ou fordōnum *the swart flame of sin shall seethe on the corrupted*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 2; Cri. 995. [*O. Sax.* fardōn: *Dut.* ver-doen *to destroy, kill: Ger.* ver-thun *to waste.*] Used by Shakespeare.

for-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced, -drenct *To make drunk, inebriate, intoxicate;* madefācere, inebriāre:—Uton fordrencan ūrne fæder mid wīne *let us make our father drunk with wine*, Gen. 19, 32, 33. Nis dæs mannes fæsten nāht, de hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrencþ *the man's fasting is naught who inebriates himself on days of abstinence*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 24. Ðās men sindon mid muste fordrencte *these men are drunken with new wine*, i. 314, 22, 23.

for-drīfan; *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive away, force, compel, drive out, eject, banish;* pellēre, propellēre, compellēre, cōgēre, expellēre:—Sumne sceal hreóh fordrīfan *the tempest shall drive one away*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 10; Vy. 15. Hine se strēam fordrāf *the stream drove him*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 3: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277: Andr. Kmbl. 538; An. 269. Norþhymbra fordrifon heora cining Alhréd of Eoferwīc *the Northumbrians drove their king Alhred from York*, Chr. 774; Erl. 53, 33: 954; Erl. 119, 6. Fordrif hī *expélle eos*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Sió wunode on ðam īglande ðe se cyning on fordrifen wearþ *she dwelt in the island on which the king was driven*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hió geseah ðone fordrifenan cyning *she saw the driven king*, 194, 23.

Lufiaþ fordrifene, fordamde gē sylfe wǽron fordrifene and ūtancymene on Egipta lande *vos ámáte pérégrinos, qui et ipsi fuistis advénæ in terra Ægypti*, Deut. 10, 19, 18. [*Laym.* men al for-dreuen: *O. Sax.* for-dríban: *Dut.* ver-drijven: *Ger.* ver-treiben *to drive away, banish.*]

for-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To make drunk, inebriate*; madefácere, ebriáre:—Gedréfde hi syndon and astyrede syndon swā swā fordrunccen [MS. fordruncon] man *turbáti sunt et mōti sunt sicut ebrius*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27. Abigall forswigode dæt dysig hiere fordruncnan hlāfordes *Abigail concealed the folly of her drunken lord*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13. [Laym. for-drunkene cnihtes.]

for-drugian, -druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, parch, wither*; arescére, siccári:—He forheardaþ and fordrugaþ *indúret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. Hió wǽre fordrugod to duste *it would be dried to dust*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 207; Met. 20, 104. [*Dut.* ver-droogen: *Ger.* ver-trocknen *to dry up.*]

for-druncen, -drunen *drunken*, Past. 40, 4; Hat. MS. 55 a, 13; *pp. of* for-drincan.

for-druwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither*; arescére:—He byþ aworpen ūt swā twíg, and fordruwaþ *mittétur foras sicut palmes, et arescet*, Jn. Bos. 15, 6. [*A. R.* vor-druwede, *pp. pl.*] v. for-drugian.

for-dwilman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To confound*; confundére:—Da mistas fordwilmaþ da sōþan gesiehþe *the mists confound the true sight*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17.

for-dwīnan, he -dwīneþ, -dwīnþ; *p.* -dwān, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle away, vanish*; evánescére:—Fordwīneþ heó sōna *it soon will dwindle away*, Herb. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 80, 17. Mannes ege hrædlice fordwinþ *awe of man quickly vanishes*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 12. Se scoocca fordwān of his gesihþe *Satan vanished from his sight*, ii. 504, 4. [*Chauc.* hondes for-dwined: *Dut.* ver-dwijnen *to vanish.*]

for-dyde, *pl.* -ydon *did for, destroyed*, Deut. 9, 1: Ps. Lamb. 118, 87: for-dyde, *pl.* -dyden *should do for, destroy*, Deut. 9, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 91; Met. 29, 45; *p. indic. and p. subj. of* for-dōn.

for-dyttan; *part.* -dyttende; *p.* -dytte; *pp.* -dytted, -dytt, -dyt *To close* or *shut entirely up, stop up*; oppílare, claudére, obstruére:—Swā swā nǽddran deáfre, and fordyttende hire éaran *sicut aspidis surdæ, et obtūrantis aures suas*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 5. Ælc unrihtwīsnes fordyt mūþ hire *omnis iníquitas oppílábit os suum*, 106, 42. Is fordyt mūþ sprecendra unrihte þing *obstructum est os lóquentium iníqua*, 62, 12. Da wilspringas dære miclan niwelnisse wurdon fordytte *clausi sunt fontes abyssi*, Gen. 8, 2. [*Laym.* for-dut, *pres. sing. indic.*]

fore = for, *q. v.*; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *for, on account of, for the sake of*; pro, propter, per; *with the dative*; cum dātivo:—Ne syndon to lufianne da wīsan fore stōwum, ac for gōdum wīsum stōwe syndon to lufianne *non pro lócis res, sed pro bónis rébus loca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Fore miltsum *for his mercies*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 25; Gū. 932. He lāþ biþ ǣghwǽr fore his wonsceaftum *he is everywhere unwelcome on account of his misfortunes*, 87 b; Th. 329, 10; Vy. 32. He fore his mondryhtne mōdsorge wæg *he bare mental sorrow for his master*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gū. 1024. Nō mearn fore fǽhþe and fyrene *he mourned not on account of his enmity and crime*, Beo. Th. 273; B. 136. Gē scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ēce fȳr *ye were thrust into eternal fire on account of pride*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 6; Gū. 606. II. = for, *q. v. for, on account of, for the sake of*; pro, propter, per; *with the accusative*; cum accusātivo:—Gehālgode fore hine Daniānum *consecrávit pro eo Daniīnum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 33. III. sometimes fore is separated from its case, v. III. *in* fore:—Dæt he hine fore gebǽde *that he might pray for him*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 2. He ahongen wæs fore moncynnes mānforwyrhtum *he was hanged for the evil deeds of mankind*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 27; Cri. 1095. Se þegn fore fæder dǽdum swefeþ *the thane sleeps for his father's deeds*, Beo. Th. 4125; B. 2059.

fōre = fōr; *prep. dat. acc.* I. *before*; cōram, ante, in conspectu, præsente *vel* audiente āliquo, ante; *with the dative*; cum dātivo:—Se ār Godes ānne wīsfæstne wer gehālgode fōre dam heremægene *the messenger of God consecrated a wise man before the host*, Andr. Kmbl. 3299; An. 1652. Fela gē fōre monnum mīdaþ *ye conceal much before men*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Hȳ fōre leódum leóhte blīcaþ *they shall shine brightly before the people*, 26 a; Th. 76, 13; Cri. 1239. Gehealdne sind sāwle wið synnum fōre sigedēman *souls have been preserved from sins before the judge triumphant*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061. Fōre Waldende *before the Lord*, 23 b; Th. 66, 12; Cri. 1070. Fōre onsȳne ēcan Dryhtnes standaþ stīþferhþe *the stout-hearted stand before the face of the eternal Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 1441; An. 721. Fōre eágum *before the eyes*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 15; Cri. 1324. II. *before*; ante, *with the accusative*; cum accusātivo:—Sendon hīra bēne fōre bearn Godes *they sent their petition before the Son of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2056; An. 1030. Ne sceal ic mīne onsȳn fōre eówere mengu mīdan *I shall not conceal my countenance before your multitude*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 17; Gū. 679. Fōre þreó niht *before three nights*, Andr. Kmbl. 369; An. 185. III. sometimes fōre follows its case or is separated from it:—On done Drihten de des hālgdōm is fōre hālig *by the Lord before whom this relic is holy*, L. O. 1, 2; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Des ār me fōre stondeþ *this messenger stands before me*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 5; Jul. 277. Cumaþ him fōre *come before him*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Scīneþ dē leóht fōre *the light shines before thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 30; Gen. 614. Him wēpan fōre *flōrēmus cōram eo*, Ps. Th. 94, 6.

fōre; *adv. Before, aforetime, formerly*; antea, ōlim, quondam:—He on Ægypta lande worhte fōre wundur mære *he aforetime did great wonders in the land of Egypt*, Ps. Th. 77, 14.

fōre; *gen. dat. acc. of* fōr *a going, journey, course, approach*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 10; Rā. 41, 71: Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23: 4, 27; S. 604, 29. v. fōr, e; *f.*

fōre- *before*, used in composition as the English *fore-*.

fōre-æt̄ȳwian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To fore-show, to go before and show the way*; præmonstráre, Sum. Ben. Lye. v. æt-eówian, -ȳwan.

for-ealdian, -ealdigean, -ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, ald *old*] *To grow* or *wax old, become old*; senescére, veterascére, inveterascére:—Wyrceaþ seódas, da de ne forealdigeaþ *fácite vōbis saccúlos, qui non veterascunt*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Bearn eelendisce forealdodon *filii aliēni inveterāti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. Forealldodon da gewritu *the writings waxed old*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 37. Ne forealdige deós hand ǽfre *nunquam inveterascat hæc mānus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 24. Ælc ānweald biþ sōna forealdod *every power soon becomes old*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 11. Đe forealdode wǽron *who were grown old*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4. [Ger. ver-alten *to grow old.*] DER. ealdian, ald.

fōre-astreccan; *p.* -astreahte, -astrehte; *pp.* -astreaht, -astreht *To lay* or *stretch out before*; prósternére:—Dæt he fōreastrehte hig on wēstene *ut prósternéret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 25. [*Ger.* vor-strecken *to stretch forth.*]

fōre-āþ, fōr-āþ, es; *m. A fore-oath, an oath first taken*; antejūrāmentum, præjūrāmentum, præjūrātio:—So called because it was that by which every accuser or plaintiff commenced his accusation or suit against the accused or defendant. To this the defendant opposed his own fōre-āþ, thereby pleading not guilty to the charge. The oaths both of plaintiff and defendant were supported by consacramentals, respecting the number of which see L. H. 66, 8; Th. i. 569: v. also Āþ II, III. If the fōre-āþ of the accuser failed, the charge was quashed and the accused set at liberty:—Ofgā ælc man his tihtlan mid fōreāþe *let every man begin his charge with a fore-oath*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 5. Agife done fōreāþ on feówer ciricum *let him make his fore-oath in four churches*, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 7. Ofgā his spræce mid fōrāþe *let him begin his suit with a fore-oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31: L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Ofgā man ānfealde lāde mid ānfealdan fōrāþe and þrȳfealde lāde mid þrȳfealdan fōrāþe *one may proceed to a simple exculpation with a simple fore-oath and to a threefold exculpation with a threefold fore-oath* L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 15; cf. Schmid, Ges. der Angelsachsen, fōrāþ.

fōr-eāde; *adv. Very easily*; perfácile:—God mæg fōreāde unc ǽt fóresceáwian *God can very easily provide food for us two*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 35.

fōre-beácen, -beácn, es; *n. A fore-token, prodigy, wonder*; prodígium, portentum, ostentum:—Ic eom swā fōrebeácen folce manegum *tamquam prodigium factus sum multis*, Ps. Th. 70, 6. Fōrebeácna *prodigiórum* 104, 23. He sigetācen sende manegum, fōrebeácn fealа folce Ægipta *misit signa et prodígia in médio Ægypti*, 134, 9: Ps. Lamb. 77, 43: Mt. Bos. 24, 24. Sōþlice leáse cristas and leáse wītegan arīsaþ, and wyrcþ, fōrebeácnu *exsurgent ēnim pseudochristi, et pseudoprophētæ, et dōbunt signa et portenta*, Mk. Bos. 13, 22: Deut. 13, 1. Būton gē tācna and fōrebeácna geseón, ne gelȳfe gē *except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe*, Jn. Bos. 4, 48: Nar. 50, 21: -beácno, Blickl. Hom. 117, 30.

fōre-beón *to be before* or *over, to preside*; præsse, Scint. 32, 58. v. fōre-eom, fōre-wesan.

fōre-beran; *part.* -berende; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To prefer*; præferre:—He sundorlīf and munuclīf wæs fōreberende eallum dām weolum and ārum dæs eorþlican rīces *erat vitam privātam et mōnachicam cunctis regni dívitiis et hónóribus præférens*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. v. fōr-beran.

fōre-bētan; *p.* -bētte; *pp.* -bēted [fōre *before, full, entire*; bētan *to make amends*] *To make full amends to* or *for anyone* or *anything*; compensáre prō āliquo:—Lādige mid his māgan, dē fǽhþe mōton mid-beran, oddē fōrebētan *let him clear himself with his kinsmen, who must bear the feud with him, or make full amends for it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 27: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 23. Gif he nyte hwā him fōrebēte *if he know not who shall make full amends for him*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12: L. Ath. i. 8; Th. i. 204, 8.

fōre-birig; *dat. s. of* fōre-burh *a vestibule*, Ex. 29, 32.

fōre-bodian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* FOREBODE, *announce, declare*; annuntiáre, prōnuntiáre:—Mūþ mīn fōrebodaþ rihtwīsnysse dīne *os meum annuntiábit justitiam tuam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 16. Fōrebodaþ tunge [MS. tunga] mīn spræca dīne *prōnuntiábit lingua mea elóquium tuum*, 118, 172.

fōre-breóst, es; *n. The fore-breast, breast, chest*; præcordia, thōrax = *θώραξ*:—Fōrebreóst *præcordia*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 23; Wrt. Voc. 44. 9.

fóre-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig, -birig; *f.* **I.** *a fore-court, entrance-court, vestibule;* vestibülum:—Hig etaþ ða hlâfas on dæs geteldes fórebirig *comédent pânes in tabernâculi testimônii vestibûlo,* Ex. 29, 32. **II.** *a wall before a fortification;* pro-mûrále, mûrus ante mûrum, dictum ex eo quod pro mûnitione sit [*Du Cange*]:—Fóreburh *promûrále,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 118; Wrt. Voc. 36, 38.

fóre-býsen, e; *f.* [fóre, býsen *an example, model*] *A fore-model, an example;* exemplum:—Arcebisceop seual hâlgian and getryman mid gódan mynegunga and fórebýsene *an archbishop shall hallow and strengthen them with good admonitions and example,* Chr. 694; Th. 67, 43.

fóre-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen [fóre *fore,* ceorfan *to cut*] *To cut off the front;* præcídere:—Ic fóreceorfe *præcido,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 35.

fóre-ceorfend, es; *m.* [fóre-ceorfende, *part. of* fóre-ceorfan] *A fore-cutter, front tooth;* præcísor, Wrt. Voc. 282, 73.

fore-costian, -costigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [=for-costian] *To profane, pollute;* profanáre:—Gyf rihtwísnys mîn hî forecostigaþ *si justítias meas profanáverint,* Ps. Spl. C. 88, 31.

fóre-cuman; *part.* -cumende; ic -cume, dû -cumest, -cymest, -cymst, he -cumeþ, -cymeþ, -cymþ, -cimþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cómon, -cwómon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, come before, prevent;* prævénire:—Dæt dû sî fórecumende Drihtnes onsýne in andetnesse *quo præoccupando fáciem Dómini in confessióne,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 42. God fórecymeþ me *Deus prævéniet me,* Ps. Spl. 58, 10. Fórecymþ *prævéniet,* 67, 34. Ic fórecom oðde ic fórhradode on rípunga oðde on rípnysse *prævéni in matúritate,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Dû fórecóme hine on bletsunge swétnysse *prævénisti eum in benedictiónibus dulcédinis,* Ps. Spl. 20, 3. Fórecómon eágan mîne to dê on dægrêd *prævenérunt óculi mei ad te dilúculo,* Ps. Spl. 118, 148: 17, 21. [*Goth.* faura-qíman.] v. fór-cuman.

fóre-cwedan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To foresay, predict;* prædícere, propónere:—Hêt he him sillabas and word fórecwedan *addídit et syllábas ac verba dicenda illi propónere,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 13. Ealle ðás þing swá se bisceop fórecwæþ, of endebyrdnysse gelumpon and gefyllede wǽron *quæ cuncta ut prædíxerat antistes, ex ordine complêta sunt,* 3, 15; S. 541, 37. Swá swá we on dysse ærran bec feáwum wordum fórecwǽdon *ut præcédente libro paucis dixímus,* 4, 1; S. 563, 18. Sume men eác swylce sægdon, dæt heó, þurh witedómes gást, ða ádle fórecwǽde [MS. -cwede], de heó on forþferde *sunt étiam qui dicant, quia per prophétiæ spíritum, pestilentiam qua ipsa esset morítúra, prædixérat,* 4, 19; S. 588, 15. Swá hit fórecweden wæs *ut prædíctum érat,* 3, 15; S. 542, 3. [*Goth.* faura-qiþan.] DER. cwedan.

fóre-cwide, es; *m. A foretelling, prophecy;* prædictio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-cymeþ, -cymþ *prævéniet,* Ps. Spl. 58, 10: 67, 34. v. fóre-cuman.

fóre-cynn; *pl. n. Ancestors, predecessors, progenitors;* antecessóres, prædecessóres, progénitóres, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-cynren, es; *n. A progeny;* progénies, Cot. 154.

fored; *part. Broken, fractured;* fractus:—Gif monnes ceácan mon fórslihþ dæt hie beón forede *if a man smite another's cheeks that they be broken,* L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15, note 34. Se foreda fót [MS. foot] *the fractured foot,* Past. 11, 2; Hat. MS. 15a, 4. v. foród.

fóre-dúru, e; *f.* -dýr, es; *n. A fore-door, porch, an entry, hall;* vestibûlum, propýlæum = *προνύλαιον*:—Fóredýre *vestíbula,* Cot. 190.

fóre-eom [fóre *before,* eom *am*] *I am before* or *over, I preside;* præsum:—Ic begíme oðde ic fóre-eom *præsum,* Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 32. v. fóre-wesan.

fóre-fæder, fóre-fæderas FOREFATHER, FOREFATHERS; mâjóres. v. forþfæderas.

fore-feng, -fong, es; *m.* [=for-feng] *A seizing, rescuing;* apprehensio:—Be forstolenes monnes forefonge *of seizing a stolen man,* L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15. Be forefonge [forefenge MSS. B, G, H.], 72; Th. i. 148, 5. Be forstolenes ceápes forefonge *of the rescuing of stolen property,* 75; Th. i. 150, 4. v. for-fang.

fóre-fón, ic -fó; *p.* -féng, *pl.* -féngon; *pp.* -fangen *To take before, anticipate;* anticipáre:—Fórefóngon wæccan eágan mîne *anticipavérunt vigílias óculi mei,* Ps. Spl. C. T. 76, 4. Rade fórefó us mildheortnysse dîne *cito anticipent nos miséricordiæ tuæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 78, 8.

fóre-gán; *p.* -eóde; *pp.* -gán *To go before, precede;* præcédere:—Mildheortnys and sóþfæstnys fóregaþ ansýne dîne *misericórdia et véritas præcédent fáciem tuam,* Ps. Spl. C. 88, 15. Oðer fóre-eóde ða sunnan *una sólem præcédébat,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 24. v. fóre-gangan, fór-gán.

fóre-gangan; *part.* -gangende; *p.* -geóng, -gêng, *pl.* -geóngon, -gêngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede;* præcédere:—Hî wǽron fóregangende in done lêg *they were going before into the flame,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Hine sóþfæstnes fóregangeþ *justítia ante eum ambulábit,* Ps. Th. 84, 12. Hwæt dæt fóregange oðde hwæt dæt ærterfylge we cunnon *quid autem præcesserit quidve séquatur ignorámus,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 22. [*Ger.* vor-gehen *to precede.*] v. fóre-gán, fór-gangan.

fóre-gehât, es; *n. A fore-promise, vow;* prómissio:—Dæt fóregehât forgifenysse, de we habbaþ fram Gode *prómissio remissiónis, quam habémus a Deo,* Bd. Whelc. 341, 27. On dînum fóregehâtum *in promissiónibus tuis,* 341, 26.

fóre-genga, an; *m.* **I.** *a fore-goer, fore-runner, predecessor;* prædecessor:—Dætte swá ædele fóregenga swylcne yrfeweard hæfde *that so noble a predecessor should have such an heir,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 33: 3, 9; S. 533, 12: 4, 30; S. 609, 6. Laurentius bii his fóregengan bebyrged wæs *Laurence was buried beside his predecessor,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 6. Ða fóregengan, yldran usse *those ancestors, our parents,* Exon. 62a; Th. 228, 13; Ph. 437. On hiora fóregengena dagum *in diébus antíquis,* Ps. Th. 43, 2. **II.** *a fore-runner;* prodrómus = *πρόδρομος*:—Hæfde fóregenga fýrene loccas *their fore-runner had fiery locks,* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 9; Exod. 120. Done fóregangan Fæder ælmihtig gesette *the almighty Father had placed that fore-runner,* Exon. 40b; Th. 134, 7; Gü. 504. [*Dut.* voor-ganger: *Ger.* vor-gänger *a predecessor.*]

fóre-genge, an; *f. A fore-goer, female servant;* ancilla:—Hyre fóregenge [MS. fóregenga] blâc-hleór ides *her servant, the pale-faced woman,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 18; Jud. 127.

fóre-gesettan; *part.* -gesettende; *p.* -gesette; *pp.* -gesett, -geset *To place before;* præpónere:—Fóregesettendum dâm swýðe hâlgan gódspellum *præpósitis sacrosanctis evangéliis,* Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 27. [*Goth.* faura-gasatjan *to present.*] v. fóre-settan.

fóre-gewítnys, -nyss, e; *f. False witness;* falsum testímónium:—Dæt heora ænig on fóre-gewítnysse sý *quod eórum áliquis in falso testimónium sit,* L. Ath. i. 10; Wilk. 58, 22; Lambd. 49, 12, = wôhre gewítnesse, Th. i. 204, 23; *dat. sing. f.* of wôh and gewítnes.

fóre-gilpan; *p.* -gealp, *pl.* -gulpon; *pp.* -golpen *To boast greatly;* valde jactáre:—Dæt he wǽre cumen to dâm gódan tîdum de Rómâne eft fóregulpon *that he was come to the good times of which the Romans afterwards boasted greatly,* Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13.

fóre-gísel; *gen.* -gísles; *m.* [gísel *a hostage*] *A foremost hostage, principal* or *eminent hostage;* præstans *vel* electus obses:—Salde se here him fóregíslas and micle âþas *the army gave him eminent hostages with great oaths,* Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 16: 877; Erl. 79, 24. Norþhymbre and Éást-Engle hæfdon Ælfrêde cyninge âþas geseald, and Éást-Engle fóregísla vi *the Northumbrians and East-Angles had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East-Angles six principal hostages,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 4.

fóre-gleáw; *adj. Very prudent;* providus, præ aliis sápiens:—Fóregleáw *providus,* R. Ben. 64: Homl. Th. ii. 152, 2. Fóregleáwe ealde ûþwitan *very prudent ancient philosophers,* Menol. Fox 328; Men. 165.

fóre-gleáwlice; *adv. Providently, prudently;* providè, R. Ben. interl. 3.

fóre-gleáwnes, -ness, e; *f. Providence, prudence, carefulness;* providentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-gulpon *boasted greatly,* Ors. cont. 4, 7; Bos. 12, 13; *p. pl. of* fóre-gilpan.

fóre-heáfod *the forehead;* frons, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fór-heáfod.

fóre-mære; *def.* se fóre-mæra; *sup.* -mærost, -mærest; *adj. Fore-great, very honourable, illustrious, eminent, famous, celebrated;* præclárus, illustris, excellens, fâmôsus, celeberrimus:—Ic nǽfre ne geseah ne gehýrde nǽnne wîsne mon de má wolde bión wrecca, and earm, and ælþíódig, and forsewen, donne wélig, and weorþ, and rîce, and fóremære on his ágnum eardе *I never saw nor heard of any wise man who would rather be an exile, and miserable, and foreign, and despised, than wealthy, and honourable, and powerful, and eminent in his own country,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17. Is mîn land nû fóremære, and me swýðe unbleó *hæréditas mea præclára est mihi,* Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwâr is nû se fóremæra and se arǽda Rómwâra heretoga *where is now the illustrious and the prudent consul of the Romans?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 6. Hæfde gefohten fóremærne blæd Iudith *Judith had gained illustrious honour,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. Fóremære Simon and Iudas symble wǽron Drihtne dýre *the celebrated Simon and Jude were always dear to the Lord,* Menol. Fox 378; Men. 190. Hû he fóremærost seó *how he may be most illustrious,* Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 34: 18, 3; Fox 64, 35. Se wer se fóremæresta *the most eminent man,* Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, note 37.

fóre-mærlíc; *adj. Eminent;* præclárus:—Hú weorþlíc and hû fóremærlíc *how honourable and how eminent,* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34.

fóre-mærnes, fór-mærnes, -ness, e; *f. Greatness, eminence, renown, glory;* clâritas:—Weorþscipe and fóremærnes *dignity and renown,* Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 7: 33, 1; Fox 122, 12.

fóre-manian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fore-warn;* præmónêre:—He fóremanod wæs *præmónitus fuérat,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 39.

fóre-meahtig, fóre-mihtig; *adj. Prepotent, most mighty;* præpótens:—Ða fóremeahtige folces rǽswan *the prepotent chieftains of the folk,* Cd. 80; Th. 100, 24; Gen. 1669. Dær he caldordôm onfêh, fóremihtig ofer fugla cynn *where it [the phœnix] receives supremacy, most mighty over the race of birds,* Exon. 58a; Th. 208, 21; Ph. 159: Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33: Dan. 667.

fóre-mearcod; *part. Fore-noted;* prænótátus, Cot. 157.

fóre-mihtig; *adj. Prepotent, most mighty;* præpótens, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 33; Dan. 667. v. fóre-meahtig.

fóre-mihtiglíce, -mihtlíce; *adv. Most mightily;* strênue, Cot. 202.

fóre-múnt, es; *m. A fore-mount, promontory;* promontórium, Cot. 149.

fōrene? *before*: ante, citius, Lye:—Gif hine hwā fōrene [MS. A. of the 12th century has fōra] forstande *if any one stand up for him*, L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17; Wilk. 139, 22, 23. v. Schmid, s. v. forstandan.

fōre-rīm, es; *m. A prologue, preface;* prolōgus:—Onginneþ fōrerīm *incipit prolōgus*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 1, 1.

fōre-rynel, fōr-rynel, es; *m.* [fōre, fōr *before;* rynel, es; *m. a runner*] *A fore-runner;* præcursor:—Iohannes his fōrerynel wæs on līfe ge on deaþe *John was his fore-runner both in life and in death*, Ælfc. T. 24, 20: Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28, MS. Cot. v. fōr-rynel.

fore-sacan; *p.* fore-sōc [=for-sacan] *to forbid;* prohībēre:—Foresōc oðde forbeād *prohībēbat*, Mt. Lind. Kmbl. 3, 14.

fōre-sǽde *foretold, predicted*, Mt. Bos. 24, 25; *p. of* fōre-secgan.

fōre-sægde *foretold, told*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16: biseno foresægde *parabolam proposuit*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24; *p. of* fōre-secgan.

fōre-sǽge *should provide;* providēret, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 8; *3rd sing. imperf. subj. of* fōre-seón.

fōre-sændan *to send before*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41, MS. D. v. fōre-sendan.

fōre-sāwe *foresawest;* prævidisti, Ps. Th. 138, 2; *and sing. p. of* fōre-seón.

fōre-sceáwere, es; *m. A foreshewer, foreseer;* prævīsor, Consid. ætātum lunæ in mōdo gēnitis, Lye.

fōre-sceáwian, fōr-sceáwigan, fōr-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshew, foresee, provide;* præ-ostendēre, pōnēre in conspectu, prævidēre, providēre:—Hē fōresceáwige *prævideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 3. God fōresceáwaþ him sylf ða offrunge *Deus providēbit sibi victimam*, Gen. 22, 8. He him fōresceáwode sumne heretogan *he provided them a leader*, Jud. 6, 8. Dæt he fōresceáwode hū he hig gecīgde *ut vidēret quid vōcāret ea*, Gen. 2, 19. Ic wisce dæt hig fōresceáwodon hira ende *ūtīnam nōvissima providērent*, Deut. 32, 29. Hū hit gebȳreþ to fōresceáwigenne *quōmōdo oporteat providēre*, L. Eccg. P. cont. i. 1; Th. ii. 170, 3. DER. sceáwian.

fōre-sceáwung, fōr-sceáwung, e; *f. A* FORESHEWING, *foreseeing, foresight, providence;* providentia:—Beó ðē ān fōresceáwung *let there be one providence to thee*, Basil. admn. 3; Norm. 38, 17. Fōresceáwung Godes *God's providence*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30: 39, 5; Fox 218, 21. Com hit mid Godes fōresceáwunge and bletsunge *it came with God's providence and blessing*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 22: Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 15. Ón dara þinga fōresceáwunge *in rērum providentia*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 7. Þurh godcundan fōresceáwunga *through divine providence*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6: fōresceáuung *prudentia*, Ktl. 108, 25.

fōre-scyttels, es; *m.* [fōre, scyttels *a bolt, bar*] *A fore-bolt, bar;* repāgülum:—Dæt ænig elda meahte swā fæstlīce fōrescyttelsas ōf inhebban *that any one should ever raise up such firm bars*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 4; Cri. 312.

fōre-secgan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To* FORE-SAY, *foretell, predict, announce;* præfāri, prædicēre, prædicāre, pronuntiāre, annuntiāre:—Ic fōresecge oððe bodige *prædico*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 40. Dæt se bisceop Aidan ðām scypfarendum done storm towardne fōresægde *ut episcōpus Aidan nautis tempestātem futūram prædixērit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16: Ps. Th. 118, 172: 147, 8. Gerīses to fōresægcanne gōdspell *oportet prædicari evangelium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Iosue cwæþ ðā to ðām fōresǽdan ǽrendracum *Joshua then spoke to the aforesaid messengers*, Jos. 6, 22. [*Ger.* vor-sagen *to recite to a person.*]

fōre-sendan; ic -sende; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send before;* præmittere:—Ic fōresende *præmitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41.

fōre-seón, to -seónne; *p.* ic, he -seah, dū -sāwe, *pl.* -sāwon; *pp.* -sewen *To see before,* FORESEE, *provide;* prævidēre, providēre:—Swylce eác he hęora andlyfene is to þenceanne and to fōreseónne *de eōrum quōque stipendio cōgitandum atque providendum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 21. Ðū ealle mīne wegas wel fōresāwe *omnes vias meas prævidisti*, Ps. Th. 138, 2. He fōreseah Godes cyricum and mynstrum micle frēcnesse towearde *he foresaw much peril awaiting God's churches and monasteries*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46: 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Dæt he him on his biscopscīre gerisene stōwe fōresǽge and sealde, on dære ðe he mid his geferum wunian mihte *ut in diœcēsi sua providēret et dāret ei locum, in quo cum suis apte dēgēre pōtuisset*, 4, 1; S. 565, 8. [*Ger.* vor-sehen *to foresee, provide.*]

fōre-seónd, es; *m. One who foresees, a provider;* provisor:—Licode ðam ǽrfæstan fōreseónde ūre hǽlo *placuit pio provisōri sālūtis nostræ*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 13.

fōre-seónes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A foreseeing, foresight, providence;* provīsio, providentia:—Heó ða cūþestan ǽndsware dære upplīcan fōreseónesse onfēng *accēpit ipsa certissimum sūpernæ provisiōnis responsum*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 1. Mid ða godcundan fōreseónesse *divina provisiōne*, 5, 6; S. 619, 21. Mid ða ǽrfæstan fōreseónysse ūres alȳsendes *pia redemptōris nostri provisiōne*, 4, 9; S. 576, 26.

fōre-setnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* I. *a thing proposed, proposition, purpose, intention;* propōsītio, propōsitum:—Wæs seó cwēn lustfulliende dære gōdan fōresetnesse and willan dæs iungan *the queen rejoiced at the young man's good purpose and will*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 32: 5, 20; S. 642, 17. Hēredodon hī his gemynd and his fōresetnesse *laudāvērunt ejus prōpōsītum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 26: 4, 23; S. 593, 15. Ic ontȳne on sealmlofe ingehygdnessa oððe fōrsetnysse mīne *āperiam in psalterio propōsītiōnem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5. Ic sprece fōresetnyssa fram frymþe *loquar propōsītiōnes ab initio*, 77, 2. II. *that which is placed before, a preposition;* præpōsītio:—Præpōsītio mæg beón gecweden on Englisc fōresetnyss *præpōsītio may be called in English a fore-setting*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 10: 5; Som. 3, 52.

fōre-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before, propose, shut, close in;* præpōnēre, propōnēre, præclūdēre:—Hī ða ylcan Eald-Seaxan næfdon āgenne cyning, ac ealdormen wǽron heora þeóde fōresette *non hābent rēgem ūdem antiqui Saxōnes, sed satrāpas suæ genti præpōsitos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 23. He fōresette on his mōde ðæt he wolde cuman to Rōme *propōsuit ānimo venīre Rōmam*, 5, 19; S. 637, 23. Hī nā fōresetton ðē on gesihþe his *non propōsuērunt te in conspectu suo*, Ps. Spl. 85, 13: 53, 3. Gemētton [MS. gemettan] we us storme fōresette *invēnīmus nos tempestāte præclūsos*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

fōre-settendlīc; *adj. Set before, prepositive;* præpōsitīvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-seuwenes, -ness, e; *f.* [=for-sewennes] *A despising, contempt, dishonour;* contemptus, dedēcus:—On mīnre unwurþnesse and foreseuwenesse *on account of my unworthiness and dishonour*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23.

fōre-singend, es; *m. A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes, a precentor;* præcentor, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 37; Wrt. Voc. 28, 19.

fōre-sittan, *part.* -sittende; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To sit before* or *in front, to preside;* præsīdēre:—Wæs fōresittende se Arcebiscop Þeodōrus *the Archbishop Theodore was presiding*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 25. Fōresittendum Theodōre *præsidente Theodōro*, 4, 17; S. 585, 24. [*Ger.* vor-sitzen *to preside.*]

fōre-smeagan-smeágean *to premeditate;* præmēditāri:—Ne scyle gē on eówrum heortum fōresmeágean, hū gē andswarion *pōnite in cordibus vestris non præmēditāri, quemadmōdum respondeātis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 14. Foresmeagan *scrutari, investigare*, Hpt. Gl. DER. smeágan.

fōre-smeáung, e; *f. Premeditation;* præmēditātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōre-snotor; *adj. Highly sagacious;* prudentissimus:—Fōresnotre men *highly sagacious men*, Beo. Th. 6305; B. 3163.

fore-spæc, e; *f. A speaking for* or *together, an assenting, agreement;* astipūlātio:—Dæt eall gelæst sȳ ðæt on ūre forespæce stænt *that all be fulfilled which stands in our agreement*, L. Ath. v. § 3; Th. i. 232, 8. v. fore-spræc.

fōre-spæc, e; *f. A fore-speech, preface;* præfātio:—Fōrespæc *præfātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 90; Som. 74, 126; Wrt. Voc. 51, 39. v. fōre-spræc.

fore-speca, an; *m.* [=for, speca *a speaker*] *One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron;* prolōcūtor, advōcātus:—Forespeca [=for-speca] *causīdicus, advōcātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 67; Wrt. Voc. 34, 2: Th. Diplm. A. D. 997; 539, 33; 540, 15.

fōre-specen; *part. Fore-spoken, aforesaid;* præfātus, prædictus:—Dō ðæt [MS. dæs] leán to ðām fōrespecenan gōdum *add that reward to the aforesaid goods*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. v. fōre-sprecen.

fore-spræc, -spæc, e; *f.* [=for, spræc *a speech*] *A speaking for, a defence, an assenting, agreement;* defensio, excūsātio, astipūlātio:—Ic secge ðæt sió forespræc ne dȳge, nǣnðer ne ðam scyldigan, ne ðam ðe him foreþingaþ *I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 6.

fōre-spræc, fōre-spæc, e; *f.* [fōre-for, spræc *a speech*] *A fore-speech, preface, introduction, a speaking before for another, a fore-promise;* præfātio, præ-sponsio:—Dis is seó fōrespræc hū S. Gregorius ðas bōc gedihte, ðe man Pastoralem nemnaþ *this is the preface how St. Gregory made this book which people call Pastoral*, Past. pref; Cot. MS. Beóþ ða ungewittigan cild gehealdene on ðam fulluhte þurh fōrespræce ðæs godfæder *unknowing children are saved in baptism by the fore-promise of the godfather*, Bd. Whelc. 180, 44.

fore-spreca, -spræca, an; *m.* [=for-speca] *One who speaks for another, an advocate;* prolōcūtor, advōcātus:—Dæt he beó mīn freónd and forespreca, and dære [MS. dara] hālgan stōwe freónd and forespræca *that he be my friend and advocate, and the friend and advocate of the holy place*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 34–525, 1. He gebond feónda foresprecan *he bound the advocate of fiends* [*the devil*], Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 6; Cri. 733. Cleopedon feónda foresprecan *the advocates of the fiends cried out*, 36 a; Th. 118, 7: Gū. 236. [*Ger.* für-sprecher, *m. an advocate.*]

fōre-sprecen, -specen, fōr-sprecen; *part.* FORE-SPOKEN, *aforesaid, forementioned;* præfātus, prædictus:—Se fōresprecena Godes man *præfātus clēricus*, Bed. 1, 7; S. 477, 5. He on ðæt fōresprecene mynster gedōn and geþeóded wæs *he had been put in and joined to the aforesaid monastery*, 5, 19; S. 637, 29.

fōre-stæppan *to step* or *go before, precede*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30: Ps. Lamb. 88, 15. v. fōre-steppan.

fōre-stæppend, es; *m.* [fōre-stæppende; *part. of* fōre-stæppan] *A stepper* or *goer before;* præcessor:—Se ðe fōrestæppend ys *qui præcessor est*, Lk. Bos. 22, 26.

fóre-stæppung, e; *f. A stepping before, preventing, anticipation;* prǽventio, anticipátio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fóre-stæpþ *steps before, precedes,* Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18; *pres. of* fóre-stapan.

fóre-standan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen *To stand before, to excel;* prǽstāre:—Fórestandan *prǽstāre,* Cot. 149.

fóre-standende; *part. Standing before;* prǽstans:—Biscop oððe fórestandende *antistes,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 9.

fóre-stapan; he -stæpþ; *p.* ic, he -stóp, ðú -stópe, *pl.* -stópon; *impert.* -stape, -stæpe, *pl.* -stapaþ; *pp.* -stapen *To step before, prevent, come or go before, precede;* prægrédi, prævénire, prǽire, prǽcédere:—Fordan ðú fórestópe hine on blætsungum *quóniam prævénisti eum in benedictiónibus,* Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Aris ealá Drihten, fórestæpe oðde fórhrada hine *exsurge Dómine, prævéni eum,* 16, 13. Ða de fórestópon hine þreádon, dæt he súwode *qui præibant, increpábant eum, ut táceret,* Lk. Bos. 18, 39. Fýr ætfóran him fórestæpþ *ignis ante ipsum prævédet,* Ps. Lamb. 96, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 18. Paulus fórestóp Stephanum *Paul preceded Stephen,* Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22.

fóre-steall, es; *m.* [fóre *before,* steall from stellan *to leap*] *A leaping before, forestalling, rescue;* assultus, interceptio:—Ða Iudéiscan ealdras geornlice smeádon hú hí Hǽlend Crist acwellan mihton, ondrédon him swá-ðeáh dæs folces fóresteall *the Jewish elders earnestly deliberated how they might slay Jesus Christ, but they dreaded a rescue by the people,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 14. v. fór-steal.

fóre-steóra, an; *m. A fore-steerer, man at the prow of a ship;* prōrēta, prōrae conductor, Cot. 149.

fóre-steppan, -stæppan, ic -steppe, -stæppe, he -stepþ, *pl.* -steppaþ, -stæppaþ; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step or come before, to prevent, go before, precede;* prægrédi, prævénire, anticipáre, præcédere:—Mín God fórscýt [MS. forscytte] oðde fórestepþ me *Deus meus prævéniet me,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. Fórhradien oðde fórestæppen [MS. forhradian oðde foresteppan] us díne mildheortnessa *anticipent nos misericordiæ tuæ,* 78, 8. Ic fórestæppe *præcédo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 30. Mildheortnys and sóþfæstnys fóresteppaþ [Lamb. fórestæppaþ] ansýne díne *misericordia et véritas præcédent fáciem tuam,* Ps. Spl. 88, 15.

fóre-stígan; *p.* -stág, -stáh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen *To go before, to excel;* excellēre:—Ic fórestíge *excelleo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 45, MS. C. DER. stígan.

fóre-stihtod, -stihtud; *part.* [stihtian *to dispose, order*] *Fore-appointed* or *ordained, determined;* prædestinātus, definītus:—Fórestihtod, fórestihtud *prædestinátus,* Scint. de Prædest. Æfter dam de fórestihtod was *secundum quod definitum est,* Lk. Bos. 22, 22.

fóre-stihtung, e; *f. A fore-appointment;* prædestinātio, dispensātio:—Mid fórestihtunge dære godcundan árfæstnesse *by the dispensation of the divine mercy,* Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, note 42: Homl. Th. ii. 364, 29.

fóre-stóp, ðú -stópe, *pl.* -stópon *stepped before, prevented, went before, preceded,* Ps. Lamb. 20, 4: Lk. Bos. 18, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22; *p. of* fóre-stapan.

fóre-swerian; *p.* ic, he -swór, ðú -swóre, *pl.* -swóron; *pp.* -sworen *To* FORESWEAR, *declare before;* antejūrāre:—Dæt land, de ic fóreswór heora fæderum *terram, pro qua* [*ante-*] *jurávi patribus eórum,* Num. 14, 23. Dæt land, de ðú hira fæderum fóreswóre *terram, pro qua* [*ante-*] *jurásti patribus eórum,* 11, 12.

fóre-tácen, -tácn, es; *n. A* FORE-TOKEN, *presage, sign, wonder;* præsāgium, prodigium:—Fóretácn écra góda *a fore-token of eternal blessings,* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 21: Ps. Spl. 77, 48: 70, 8. Dæt bíþ fóretácna mǽst *that shall be the greatest of fore-tokens,* Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 34; Cri. 893. He sette on him word tácna heora and fóretácna *pósuit in eis verba signórum suórum et prodigiórum,* Ps. Spl. 104, 25. He sende fóretácna *emisit prodigia,* 134, 9.

fóre-tácnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshow;* præmonstrāre:—Dætte seó sáwl þrówiende wæs, dætte se líchoma fóretácnode *quod anima passa sit cáro prænonstrábat,* Bd. 3, 19: S. 549, 17.

fóre-teohung, -teohhung, e; *f. Predestination;* prædestinātio:—Sió godcunde fóreteohhung is ánfeald and unawendendlíc *the divine predestination is simple and unchangeable,* Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. Be dære fóreteohunga Godes *concerning the predestination of God,* Bt. titl. xxxix; Fox xviii. 16. v. fóre-tiohung.

fóre-teón; *p.* -teóde: *pp.* -teód *To pre-dispose, pre-ordain;* prædispōnēre, prædirdināre:—Swá dé bearn weorþaþ geboren syddan, ða ylcan ic ǽr fóreteóde *ecce nátio filiórum túrum quibus dispósui,* Ps. Th. 72, 12. Swá monige swá fóreteóde wǽron to écum lífe *quotquot érant prædirdináti ad vitam ætérnam,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 36.

fóre-tóþ; *pl. m. The fore-teeth;* præcīsōres, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 101; Wrt. Voc. 43, 30. v. tóþ *a tooth.*

fóre-þanc, es; *m. Forethought, consideration;* consīdērātio:—Bi þám andgit ǽghwǽr sélest, ferhþes fóreþanc *understanding is everywhere best, forethought of mind,* Bco. Th. 2124; B. 1060. Náhton fóreþances wísdómes gewitt *they had no sense of wisdom's foresight,* Elen. Kmbl. 712; El. 356. Ða hát-heortan hie mid náne fóreþance nyllaþ gestillan *the furious will not calm themselves with any consideration,* Past. 40, 6; Cot. MS. v. fóre-þonc.

fóre-þancliće; *adv. Considerately, prudently;* consīdērāte, provīde, Past. 15, 5, Lye.

fóre-þancolnes, -sneś, e; *f. Forethought, prudence;* prūdentia:—Seó smeáung mínre heortan wile sprecan fóreþancolnesse *meditátio cordis mei lóquétur prúdéntiam,* Ps. Th. 48, 3.

fóre-þancul, -þoncol, fór-þoncol; *adj. Forethinking, provident, prudent;* prōvīdus, prūdens:—Se fóreþancula wer *the provident man,* Past. 41, 5; Hat. MS. 57 b, 16.

fore-þencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht [= for-þencan] *To distrust, despair;* diffīdēre, despērāre:—Dý-læs he hine for dære wynsuman wyrde fortrúwige, oðde for dære rédan fóreþence *lest he on account of pleasant fortune should be arrogant, or on account of the affliction should despair,* Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 18.

fóre-þencan, -þenceau; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To* FORETHINK, *consider beforehand;* præcōgĭtāre, prædēlĭbĕrāre:—Se láreów sceal mid geornfullice ingehygde fóreþencean *the teacher must consider beforehand with careful meditation,* Past. 15, 5; Hat. MS. 20 a, 1.

fore-þingere, es; *m.* [fore = for, þingere *a pleader*] *One who pleads for another, an intercessor;* intercessor:—Sceolon ða ædelan Godes þeówas beón his folces fóreþingeras *the noble servants of God should be the intercessors of his people,* Homl. Th. ii. 224, 11.

fore-þingian, for-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fore = for, þingian *to plead*] *To plead for anyone, intercede, defend;* intercēdēre, defendĕre:—Ic secge dæt sió foresprǽc ne dýge, náuder ne dam de him scyldigan, ne dam de him fóreþingaþ *I say that the defence does no good, neither to the guilty, nor to him who pleads for him,* Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7. Foreþinga for synnum mínum *intercéde pro peccátis meis,* Wanl. Catal. 293, 28, col. 2: 294, 25, col. 1. Ne cwede ic ná dæt dæt yfel síe dæt mon helpe dæs unscyldigan, and him foreþingie *I do not say that it is wrong that a man should help the innocent, and defend him,* Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 4: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 3: 24; Th. i. 78, 10.

fore-þingiend, es; *m. One who pleads for another, an intercessor;* intercessor:—Us Drihten sealde dé fóreþingiend *nobis Dóminus dédit te intercessórem,* Wanl. Catal. 294, 34, col. 1.

fore-þingræden, e; *f. A pleading for anyone, intercession;* intercessio:—Þurh foreþingrædena háligra martira dínra *per intercessiónes sanctórum martýrum tuórum,* Wanl. Catal. 294, 16, col. 1. Ic gyrne fultum dínre foreþingrædene dú háligoste mægden and þrówystre *implóro auxílium tuæ interventiónis sanctissima virgo et martyr,* 294, 6, col. 2.

fore-þingung, e; *f. A pleading for anyone, intercession;* intercessio:—Se Hǽlend hét gehwilcne óderne apwéah fram fúlum synnum mid fóreþingunge *the Saviour commanded each to wash the other from foul sins by intercession,* Homl. Th. ii. 242, 33. Þurh foreþingunga ealra háligra dínra gehýr me *per intercessiónes omnium sanctórum tuórum exaudi me,* Wanl. Catal. 294, 20, col. 2. Mid gódum foreþingungum *with good intercessions,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 21, note, MS. Ca.; Rtt. 49, 34.

fóre-þonc, -þanc, es; *m. Fore-thought, providence;* providentia:—Ananias, Azarias and Misahel þurh fóreþoncas fýr gebýgdon *Hananiah, Azariah and Mishael escaped the fire through providences,* i. e. *through their trust in the provisions of God,* Dei provídentiis *vel* provisiónibus ignem supérárunt, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 16; Az. 191: 118 a; Th. 454, 22; Hy. 4, 37. Se fóreþonc is sió godcunde gesceádwisnes, sió de call fórewát *providence is the divine intelligence, which foreknows all,* Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 26. Se godcunda fóreþonc headeraþ ealle gesceafta *the divine providence restrains all creatures,* 39, 5; Fox 218, 30: 39, 5; Fox 220, 1, 2: 39, 6; Fox 220, 11. Be dam godcundan fóreþonce,—se godcunda fóreþonc stýreþ doneródor and da tungla *with respect to divine providence,—the divine providence rules the sky and the stars,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 3–7.

fóre-þoncol; *adj. Sagacious, prudent;* prōvidus, prūdens:—Dæt fóreþoncle men sægdon *what sagacious men said,* Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 19; Cri. 1192. v. fóre-þancul.

fore-þýstrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To darken;* obscūrāre:—He sende þýstru and foreþýstrede *misit ténebras et obscúrávit,* Ps. Spl. 104, 26. v. for-þeóstrian.

fóre-tige, es; *m.* [tige from tígan *to bind*] *A fore-binding place, market;* fōrum:—Heó ys gelíc sittendum cnapum [MS. cnapun] on fóretige *símilis est púeris sedentibus in foro,* Mt. Bos. 11, 16.

fóre-timbrigende; *part. Building before, shutting up;* prælūdens, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31, note.

fóre-tiohung, -tiohhung, -teohung, -teohhung, e; *f. A fore-appointing, predestination:* prædestinātio:—Ǽr hit wæs Godes fóretiohung *before it was God's predestination,* Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 11: 39, 4; Fox 216, 31. Be dære Godes fóretiohunge *concerning the predestination of God,* 40, 5; Fox 240, 13. Sió godcunde fóretiohhung *the divine predestination,* 40, 6; Fox 242, 9. DER. tiohhian *to determine.*

fóre-týnd; *part. p. Foreclosed;* præclūsus:—Gemǽttan we us ǽghwanan gelíce storme fóresette and fóretýnde *invéníimus nos púri tempestáte præclúsos,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 31.

fóre-wæs *was before* or *over*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 35; *p. of* fóre-wesan.

fóre-ward, e; *f. An agreement, compact, treaty;* pactum, fœdus:—His bróðer grip and fórewarde eall æfterewæp *his brother renounced all peace and agreement*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 30, 31. Búton he ða fórewarda geheólde *unless he kept the agreements*, Exl. 229, 32: Cod. Dipl. 732; A. D. 1016–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 16. v. fóre-weard, e; *f.*

fóre-ward; *adj. Forward, fore, former, early;* prónus, antérior, prior:—On fórewardre dyssere bóc ys awriten be me *in the fore part of this book it is written of me*, Ps. Th. 39, 8. v. fóre-weard; *adj.*

fóre-warde, an; *f. An agreement;* pactum:—Seó fórewarde ær wæs gewroht *the agreement was formerly made*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 34. v. fóre-weard, e; *f.*

fóre-weall, es; *m. A fore-wall, bulwark;* propugnáculum:—Syndon ða fóreweallas gestépte ofþ wolcna hróf *the fore-walls are raised to the clouds' roof* [*the water-walls in the Red Sea*], Cd. 158; Th. 196, 25; Exod. 297.

fóre-weard, -ward, fór-word, -werd, e; *f:* fóre-warde, an; *f. A* FORE-WARD, *precaution, contract, agreement, compact, treaty, provision;* præcautio, pactum, fœdus:—Wurdon ða fórewearda full worhte *the contracts were completed*, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 22. To dán ylcan fóreweardum [MS. fereweardan] *with the same provisions*, Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 10, 6. Fóreweard *exordium*, Rtl. 69, 17. DER. weard, e; *f.* [*Dut.* voor-waarde, *f. condition, terms, pre-contract.*]

fóre-weard, es; *m. A forewarder, scout;* antecursor, explórator:—Siddan Scipia geahsode dæt ða fórewearras wæron feor dam fæstenne gesette, he ða dýgellice gelæddde his fyrde betuh dám weardum *when Scipio learned that the scouts* [*forewarders*] *were set far from the fastness, he then secretly led his army between the warders*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 12. v. weard; *m.*

fóre-weard, fór-weard, -werd, -ward; *adj.* FORWARD, *fore, former, early;* prónus, antérior, prior:—Læteþ fóreweard hleór on straugne stán *he shall let his cheek* [*fall*] *forward on a strong stone*, Salm. Kmbl. 228; Sal. 113. In fóreweardum Danieles dagum *in the early days of Daniel*, Chr. 709; Erl. 42, 30. On fóreweard Ástertæsten *in the fore* [*part of the*] *Easter-fast;* incípiente Quadragésima, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 37. Fóreweard feng ðara [MS. dære] lippena togædere *the fore-grasp of the lips together;* rostrum, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 26. Fóreweard fót *the fore* [*part of the*] *foot, the sole of the foot;* planta, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 95; Wrt. Voc. 45, 3. Ða sylfan tíid [= tid] folc habbaþ fóreweard geár *at the same time people have the fore* [*part of the*] *year*, Menol. Fox 12; Men. 6. Fórewearde heáfod *the forehead;* frons, Wrt. Voc. 70, 28. We sceolon mearcian úre fórewearde heáfod mid Cristes róde tácne *we should mark our foreheads with the sign of Christ's cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Fóreweard lencten *the early spring;* ver nóvum, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 12; Wrt. Voc. 53, 26. Hit wæs fórewearda middæg *it was the fore* [*part of*] *midday;* hóra sécunda diei, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 5. Wæs fóreweard níht *it was the early* [*part of*] *night;* prima hóra noctis, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. On fóreweardre níht *in the early* [*part of*] *night;* primo tempóre noctis, Bd. 5, 13; Whelc. 412, 15. Fóreweard nósu *the fore-nose, extremity of the nose;* pirúla [*g. v.* in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 90; Wrt. Voc. 43, 21. On ðæs cyninges rice fóreweardum *in the fore* [*part of the*] *reign of the king;* cujus regni princípio, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24; 5, 23; S. 646, 3. Be dísses bisceopes lífes stealle fóreweardum *of the early state of this bishop's life;* de cujus pontificis státu vitæ ad prióra repédantes, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Drihten ðé gesett on fóreweard and ná on æfteweard *constituet te Dóminus in cáput et non in caudam*, Deut. 28, 13. Ðú gesetst me on heáfod odde on fórewearde þeóda *constitues me in cáput gentium*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44. [*Dut.* voor-waarts; *adv. forward.*]

fóre-werd; *adj. Forward, fore, former, early;* prónus, antérior, prior, primus:—On fórewerdne morgen ic drífe sceáp míne to heora lease *in primo mane mino óves meas ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. Fórewerd swira *cáptitum*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 42. Fóreword násu *pírula*, 282, 65. On fórewerd dære bóc odde on heáfde bác awriten is be me *in cápite libri scriptum est de me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 9. v. fóre-weard; *adj.*

fóre-wesan; *p.* ic, he -wæs, ðú -wære, *pl.* -wæron [fóre *before*, wesan *to be*] *To be before, to preside;* præsse:—Þyssum tídum fórewæs Norþan Hymbra rice se strangesta cyning *his tempóribus regno Nordanhymbrórum præfuit rex fortissimus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18: 5, 18; S. 635, 35. v. wesan *to be.*

fóre-wís; *adj. Forewise, foreknowing;* præscius, Cot. 149.

fóre-witan, fór-witan; ic, he -wát, ðú -wást, *pl.* -witon; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *pp.* -witen *To foreknow;* præscire:—He eall fórewát hú hit geweorþan sceal *he foreknows all how it shall come to pass*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 27.

fóre-witigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To foresay, prophesy;* prænuntiare:—Se mycla hunger, ðe wæs fórewítegad on Actibus Apostólorum *the great famine, which was foretold in the Acts of the Apostles*, Chr. 47; Erl. 7, 24.

fóre-witig-wittig; *adj. Foreknowing;* præscius:—Fórewitig towerdra þinga *præscius fúturi*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12; Hpt. Gl.

fóre-witol; *adj.* [witol *knowing*] *Foreknowing;* præscius, Lye.

fóre-witung, e; *f. A foreknowing, foretelling, presage;* præságium, Som. Ben. Lye.; Hpt. Gl.

fore-wrégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To accuse strongly;* valde accúsare:—He bútan leahtrum wæs cláne geméted ðara þinga ðe híne mon forewrégde *he was found without crimes clean of the things of which he was accused;* absque crímine accúsatus fuisse inventus est, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 30.

fore-wrítan; *p.* -wrát, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen *To proscribe, banish;* proscribére, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-writennes, -ness, e; *f. Proscription, banishment, exile;* proscriptio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fore-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To work for, do anything for anyone;* fácere aliquid pro aliquo:—Se man ðane óðerne ær rihte gebrenge, odde riht forewyrce *let the man bring the other to justice, or do justice for him*, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 34, 2.

fóre-wyrd, e; *f.* [fóre, wyrd *an event*] *A deed done before;* antefactum, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-fang, -feng, fore-feng, -fong, es; *m.* **I.** *a seizing or rescuing of stolen or lost property;* apprehensio:—Be forstolenes mannes forfenge *of seizing a stolen man*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 15, note 32. Be forstolenes ceápes forfenge *of the rescuing of stolen property*, 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7. **II.** *the reward for rescuing such property;* merces, quæ bónórum surreptórum restitútóri dátur:—Forfang ofer eall fiftyne peningas *the reward for rescuing stolen property shall be everywhere fifteen pence*, L. Ff; Th. i. 224, 21. Embe forfang, witan habbaþ gerædd, dæt man ofer eall Engle-land gelícne dóm healde; dæt is æt men fiftene peningas, and æt horse eal [MS. heal] swá . . . Hwilon stód, dæt man æt ælcon þeófstolenan orfe . . . and be his forfange sylle, dæt is, æt ælcon scill. penig, sý dæs cynnes orf de hit sý, gyf hit man æt þeófes handa ahret; gyf hit donne elles on hýdelse funden sý, donne mæg dær forfangfeoh leóhtre beón *concerning the reward for rescuing stolen property, the counsellors have determined, that one shall hold like judgment all over England; that is for a man fifteen pence, and for a horse as much . . . Formerly it stood, that for all stolen cattle . . . and on its rescue one should pay, that is, for every shilling a penny, be the cattle of whatever kind it may, if one rescues it from the hands of the thief; but if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, then the reward for rescuing may be less*, Th. i. 224, 24–226, 5.

for-fangen *forfeited*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, note 9; *Seized*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614; *pp. of* for-fón.

forfang-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. The reward for rescuing stolen cattle or lost property;* merces, quæ bónórum surreptórum restitútóri dátur:—Gyf hit donne elles on hýdelse funden sý, donne mæg dær forfangfeoh leóhtre beón *if otherwise it be found in a hiding-place, the reward for rescuing it may be less*, L. Ff; Th. i. 226, 5.

for-faran; *p.* -fór, *pl.* -fóron; *pp.* -faren [for-, faran *to go*]. **I.** *to go or pass away, perish;* perire:—Seó scipfyrd [MS. scipfyrde] ælmæst earmlíce forfór *almost all the ship-force perished miserably*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35. Hi mæst ealle forfóron *they almost all perished*, 910; Erl. 101, 8, 33: 1096; Erl. 233, 22. **II.** *to cause to pass away, cause to perish, to destroy;* perdére:—Forfare hý man mid ealle *let a man totally destroy them*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 9. Dæt man da sáwla ne forfare de Crist mid his ágenum lífe gebohte *that a man cause not the souls to perish which Christ bought with his own life*, L. C. S. 3; Th. i. 378, 2. Wæs swíde feala manna forfaren *very many men were destroyed*, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 10. Mycel orfes wæs dæs geáres forfaren *much cattle was destroyed this year*, 1041; Erl. 160, 8. Wearþ micel his heres forfaren *many of his army were destroyed*, 1067; Erl. 204, 9. Fordoes ł forfæras *perdiderit*, Mt. Kmb. Lind. 10, 39.

for-faran; *p.* -fór, *pl.* -fóron; *pp.* -faren [fór *before*, faran *to go*] *To go before, get in front of;* præire:—Fórfóron him donne múþan fóran on útter mere *they got in front of them before the mouth* [*of the river*] *in the outer sea*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21. [*O. Sax.* furfaran *to precede.*]

for-fêhþ *surprises*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-fón.

for-feng *a seizing of stolen property*, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 4, note 7, MS. H. *v.* for-fang.

for-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, feran *to go*] *To go or pass away, perish;* perire:—Fórneáh ælc tilþ on mersclande forferde *very nearly all the tilth in the marsh-land perished*, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 13.

for-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *subj. pres.* -fleó, *pl.* -fleón; *pp.* -flogen [for-, fleón *to flee*] *To flee away from, escape;* fúgére, effúgére:—Ic forfleó míne hlæfdian *a fácie dóminæ meæ égo fúgio*, Gen. 16, 8. Dæt gé ðás towerdan þing forfleón *that ye escape those future things*, Lk. Bos. 21, 36.

for-fón; ic -fó, ðú -fêhst, he -fêhþ, *pl.* -fóþ; *p.* ic, he -fêng, ðú -fénge, *pl.* -féngon; *pp.* -fangen, -fongen [for-, fón *to take*]. **I.** *to be deprived of anything, forfeit;* alíquo privári, amittére:—Næbbe his ágene forfongen [hæbbe his ágen forfangen MS. H.] *let him not have forfeited his own* [*let him have forfeited his own*, MS. H.], L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 6. **II.** *to take violently* or *by surprise, clutch, arrest, seize;*

vehementer cāpēre, improviso adventu cāpēre, prehendēre, apprehendēre, deprehendēre:—Swā þeóf sorgleáse hæleþ semninga forfèhþ slæpe gebundne *as a thief suddenly surprises careless mortals bound in sleep*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 25; Cri. 874. Ealle deaþræs forféng *the death-rush clutched them all*, Andr. Kmbl. 1990; An. 997. Ær ðú ða miclan mealt min forfénge *ere thou didst arrest my great power*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 26; Jul. 522. Forfòh ðone fræcgan, and fæste geheald *seize the proud one [the devil], and firmly hold [him]*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284. For ðam gylpe gumena drihten forfangen wearþ, and on fleám gewát *for that boast the lord of men [Nebuchadnezzar] was seized [with madness], and in flight departed*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 19; Dan. 614. [*O. Sax.* farfahan: *Ger.* verfangen.]

for-fôr, *pl.* -fôron *passed away, perished*:—Seó scipfyrd earmlíce forfôr *the ship-force miserably perished*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 35: 910; Erl. 101, 8; *p.* of for-faran.

fôr-fôr, *pl.* -fôron *went before, got in front of*:—Fôrfôron *went before*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 21; *p.* of fôr-faran.

for-fylden [fylden = fealden, *pp.* of fealdan *to fold up*] *Filled up, stopped, opposed*; obstructus, Cot. 148.

for-gǽgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To transgress, prevaricate*; transgrĕdi, prætĕrīre, prævāricāre:—Ic forgǽge *prætereo*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 2. Hí Godes bebod forgǽgdon *they transgressed God's command*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 14. Dæt he Godes beboda ne forgǽge *that he transgress not God's commandments*, i. 604, 20. Ic geseah ǽslitendras oðre da forgǽgendan *vĭdi prævāricantes*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 158.

for-gǽgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness*; transgressio, prævāricātio, perversitas:—Hí wǽron deádlíce for dære forgǽgednysse *they became mortal through the transgression*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 29. Cain wiste his fæder forgǽgednysse *Cain knew his father's transgression*, 20, 40. Þurh Adames forgǽgednysse *through Adam's transgression*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 31. We scealon úre forgǽgednysse geandettan *we ought to confess our transgressions*, ii. 98, 25. Dæt gé ne beón scildige scamlícre forgǽgednysse *ne sītis prævaricātiōnis rei*, Jos. 6, 18.

for-gæt, *pl.* -gǽton *forgot*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11: 118, 61, = for-geat, *pl.* -geáton; *p.* of for-gitan.

for-gān, to -gánne; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān To FOR-GO, *abstain from, pass over, neglect*; abstĭnēre, transcendĕre, prætĕrire:—Dæt he smeáge hwæt him sý to dónne and to forgánne *that he meditate what is for him to do and what to forgo*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 6. We lǽraþ, dæt man freólsdagum and fæstendagum forgá ǽþas and ordéla *we enjoin, that a man on feast-days and fast-days forgo oaths and ordeals*, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28: 25; Th. ii. 250, 1. He forgǽþ dæs húses dúru *transcendet ostium domus*, Ex. 12, 23. Se ðe dis forgǽþ [MS. forgæl þ], his sáwul losaþ *he who neglects this, his soul shall perish*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 2: pricle ne forgæs *iota non præteribit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18.

fôr-gān, fôre-gān; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān *To go before, precede, stand out, project*; præcēdĕre, prōdīre:—Forgǽþ swá swá of fætnysse unrihtwísnys heora *prōdit quasi ex adipe iniquitas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 7. [*Dut.* voor-gaan: *Ger.* vor-gehen *to go before.*]

fôr-gangan, fôre-gangan; *p.* -geóng, -géng, *pl.* -geóngon, -géngon; *pp.* -gangen *To go before, precede*; præire, præcēdĕre:—Mildheortnes and sóplætnes forgangaþ dínne andwlitan *misericordia et vēritas præibunt ante fáciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 88, 13. v. fôr-gán.

for-geaf, dú -geáfe, *pl.* -geáfon *forgave, gave, gavest*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 20; Gen. 642: Gen. 3, 12; *p.* of for-gifan.

for-geald *paid for, repaid*, Job Thw. 168, 17; *p.* of for-gildan.

for-geat, dú -geáte, *pl.* -geáton *forgot, hast forgotten*, Gen. 24, 67; Ps. Lamb. 41, 10: Jud. 3, 7; *p.* of for-gitan: for-geáte *should forget*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4; *p. subj. of* for-gitan.

for-gedôn; *p.* -gedyde, *pl.* -gedydon; *pp.* -gedôn *To do for, destroy*; perdĕre:—Ær Rómaburh abrocen wǽre and forgedón *ere the city Rome was broken into and done for*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10, note. v. for-dôn.

for-gef = for-geaf, *the perf. also for* for-gif, *the impert. of* for-gifan *to give, forgive*, Andr. Kmbl. 971; An. 486: Ps. C. 50, 45; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 45: 50, 63; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 63: 50, 139; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 139: 50, 154; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 154.

for-gefenes, -ness, e; *f. Forgiveness*, Ps. C. 50, 37; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 37. v. for-gifnes.

for-geldan *to pay for, repay, return, give, render*; reddĕre, retrĭbuĕre:—Ic forgelde heom *retribuam eis*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 11. Twentig scillinga forgelde *let him pay twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 22; Th. i. 8, 6: 7; Th. i. 4, 9: 12; Th. i. 6, 8: 26; Th. i. 8, 12, 13: 32; Th. i. 12, 2. Hine man forgelde *let a man pay for him*, L. H. E. 4; Th. i. 28, 7: 11; Th. i. 32, 7. Ða mágas healfne leód forgelden *let his kindred pay half the fine [for slaying a man]*, L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 8. v. for-gildan.

for-géman *to neglect*, Prov. 19. v. for-gýman.

for-gémeléasian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect*; negligĕre:—Swylc gerêfa swylc dis forgémeléasige *quilibet præfectus qui hoc negligit*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Wilk. 62, 38. v. for-gýmeléasian.

for-gesettenys, -nyss, e; *f. A proposition*; propŏsitio:—Ic atýne on saltere fórgesettenysse míne *apĕriam in psaltĕrio propŏsitiōnem meam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 4. v. fôre-setnes.

for-get *forgets*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 9, = for-git, -giteþ; *3rd pres. sing. of* for-gitan: for-getst *forgettest*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 24, = for-gitst; *2nd pres. sing. of* for-gitan.

for-gêton *forgot*, Deut. 32, 18: Mt. Bos. 16, 5, = for-geáton; *p. pl. of* for-gitan.

for-giefan; *pp.* -giefen *To give, forgive, bestow, give up*; dăre, dēdĕre, remittĕre, dimittĕre, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 25; Sch. 33: 28 a; Th. 85, 33; Cri. 1400: 49 a; Th. 170, 4; Gú. 1106: 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gú. 432. v. for-gifan.

for-gieldan *to pay for, repay, requite*; reddĕre:—Dæt he hine scolde forgieldan *that he should pay for it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. We ðé nú willaþ womma gehwylces leán forgieldan *we will now pay thee retribution for every crime*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 16; Gú. 560: 117 a; Th. 450, 1; Dóm. 81. Forgield me dín líf *give me thy life*, 29 b; Th. 90, 20; Cri. 1477. Forgielde he hine *let him pay for him*, L. In. 35, 36; Th. i. 124, 9, 18: 9; Th. i. 108, 5: 11; Th. i. 110, 4: 31; Th. i. 122, 6. v. for-gildan.

for-giémeléasian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect*; negligĕre:—Gif hwá adulfe pytt, and forgiémeléasode dæt he hine betýnde *if anyone dug a pit, and neglected to inclose it*, Past. 63; Hat. MS. v. for-gýmeléasian.

for-gietan *to forget*; oblīvisci:—Hý sceolon forgietan dære gesceafte *they shall forget the world*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. v. for-gitan.

for-gifan, -gyfan, -giefan; *p.* ic, he -geaf, ðú -geáfe, *pl.* -geáfon; *pp.* -gifen. I. *to give, grant, supply, permit, give up, leave off*; dăre, dōnāre, præbēre, indulgēre, dēdĕre, relinquĕre:—Dæt wíf dæt ðú me forgeáfe *mŭlier, quam dēdisti mihi*, Gen. 3, 12. Manegum blindum he gesihþe forgeaf *cæcis multis dōnāvit visum*, Lk. Bos. 7, 21. He forgeaf wíd-brádne wélan *he gave wide-spread bliss*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 20; Gen. 642. Siddan dis gedôn wæs, gesceóp God Adam, and him sáwle forgeaf *after this was done, God created Adam, and gave him a soul*, Ælfc. T. 4, 25–5, 1. Dísum men ic forgife hors *huic hŏmini do ĕquum*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 21. Ne biþ dæt forgifen dætte alýfed biþ *non indulgētur quod licet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 1. He him his bearn forgeaf *he gave up his child to him*, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 4; Gen. 2924. Hlyst ýst forgeaf *the storm left off being heard [hearing]*, Andr. Kmbl. 3171; An. 1588. II. *to* FORGIVE, *remit*; remittĕre, dimittĕre, condōnāre:—Eádige beóþ ða, ðe him beóþ heora unrihtwísnesse forgifene *beāti, quorum remissæ sunt iniquitātes*, Ps. Th. 31, 1. Forgifaþ, gif gé hwæt agén ænigne habbaþ *dimittite, si quid hăbĕtis adversus aliquem*, Mk. Bos. 11, 25. Fæder, forgif him *Páter, dimitte illis*, Lk. Bos. 23, 34. He forgifþ hit *he will forgive it*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 25; Gen. 662. [*Dut.* ver-geven: *Ger.* ver-geben *to forgive, pardon.*]

for-gifenlíc, -gifendlíc, -gyfendlíc, -gyfenlíc; *comp. m.* ra; *f. n.* re; *sup.* ost; *adj.* I. *giving, dative, or giving [case]*; dātīvus:—Dátívus is forgifendlíc *dativus is giving*: Mid dam casu biþ geswutelod ælces þinges gifu *the gift of everything is declared by this case*. Dísum menn ic forgife hors *huic hŏmini do ĕquum*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 19. II. *forgiving, pardonable, bearable*; remissus, tolerābilis:—Ic eów secge, dæt Sodom-warum, on dam dæge, biþ forgifenlícre ðonne dære ceastre *dico vōbis, quia Sŏdŏmis, in die illa, remissius ērit quam illi cīvitāti*, Lk. Bos. 10, 12.

for-gifnes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss, -gifeness, -gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gifeniss, -gifenys, -gefenes, -ness, e; *f.* FORGIVENESS, *remission, indulgence, permission*; remissio, vēnia, indulgentia:—Sý on dære bóte forgifnes [for-gyfnes MS. A.] *let there be a remission in the compensation*, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 9: 9; Th. i. 276, 3. Dó him his synna forgifenesse *grant him forgiveness of his sins*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 39. Dæt he ða gýmeleáste to forgyfenesse [forgyfnysse MS. F.] lǽte *that he grant forgiveness of the neglect*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17. His forgifnesse gumum to helpe dǽleþ dógra gehwam Dryhten weoroda *the Lord of hosts dealeth his forgiveness each day for help to men*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 7; Cri. 427. Se næfþ on ecnysse forgyfenesse *non hăbĕbit remissiōnem in æternum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 29. On hyra synna forgyfenesse *in remissiōnem peccātorum eōrum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 77: 3, 3. On synna forgyfennesse *in remissiōnem peccātorum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28. Dæt fiftigoðe gér biþ hálig, and forgifenisse gér *sanctificŏbis annum quinquāgēsimum, et vocābis remissiōnem*, Lev. 25, 10. Mín unrihtwísnysse is máre ðonne ic forgifenysse wyrðe sý *mājor est iniquĭtas mea, quam ut vĕniam mĕream*, Gen. 4, 13. Ðis ic cwéðe æfter forgifenysse nalæs æfter bebode *hoc autem dico sĕcundum indulgentiam, non sĕcundum impĕrium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. To forgefenesse gáste mínum *for forgiveness to my soul*, Ps. C. 50, 37; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 37. [*Dut.* ver-giffenis, *f. pardon, forgiveness.*]

for-gifung, e; *f. A giving, gift, donation*; dōnātio:—Forgifung *dōnātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 115; Wrt. Voc. 20, 52.

for-gildan, -gyldan, -gieldan, -geldan; he -gildeþ, -gilt; *p.* ic, he -geald, ðú -gulde, *pl.* -guldon; *subj. pres.* -gilde, *pl.* -gilden; *p.* -gulde, *pl.* -gulden; *pp.* -golden *To pay for, make good, repay, requite, recompense,*

reward; reddère, exsolvère, compensãre, retribuère:—Him wile ece Ælmihtig forgildan *the eternal Almighty will repay them*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 17; Ph. 473. He him dære lisse leán forgilde *he will pay him a reward for that affection*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 22; Cri. 434. Eall he hit forgilt *he will recompense it all*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 28. Swá hwæt swá man dǽr of forstæl, ic hit forgeald *whatsoever has been stolen therefrom, I have repaid it:* quidquid furto pěribant, a me exigěbas, Gen. 31, 39: Job Thw. 168, 17: Bco. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 5929; B. 2968: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 31; Exod. 315: 226; Th. 301, 8; Sat. 578. Ða forguldon yfelu for gódum *retribuérunt mála pro bónis*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21: Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 20. Forgilde hine be his were *let him pay for him according to his value*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. H: 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. H: L. Ath. i. 1, 3; Th. i. 200, 1, 15: L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 774; An. 387. Forgildan hý hine be his were *let them pay for him according to his value*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Dæt hine man forgulde *that a man should pay for him*. L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 11: Ps. Th. 65, 13. Gif ðú gód dést, hit bið dé mid góde forgolden; gif ðú ðonne yfel dést, hit bið dé mid yfele forgolden *if thou doest good, it shall be repaid thee with good; but if thou doest evil, it shall be repaid thee with evil*, Gen. 4, 7: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 6; Gen. 756: Bco. Th. 5679; B. 2843: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217: Menol. Fox 302; Men. 152. Him wǽron eft forgoldene feówertyne þúsend sceápa *fourteen thousand sheep were repaid him*, Job Thw. 168, 19. [*Dut.* ver-gelden: *Ger.* ver-gelten *to reward, recompense.*]

for-gíman *to neglect*, Ex. 9, 21. v. for-gýman.

for-gimeleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To neglect entirely;* omnino negligère, negligêre:—Gif gé forgímeleásiaþ Dríhtnes bebod eówres Godes *if ye neglect the command of the Lord your God*, Deut. 8, 19. v. for-gýmeleásian.

for-gitan, -gytan, -gietan; ic -gite, ðú -gitest, -gitst, he -giteþ, -gitt, -git, *pl.* -gitaþ; *p.* ic, he -geat, -gæt, ðú -geáte, *pl.* -geáton, -gǽton, -gēton, *impert.* -git, *pl.* -gitaþ; *subj. pres.* -gite, *pl.* -giton; *p.* -geáte, *pl.* -geáten; *pp.* -giten; *v. trans. gen. acc.* [for-, gitan *to get*] *To* FORGET, *neglect;* oblivisci, negligère:—Hú lange wilt ðú, Dríhten, mín forgitan *quousque, Dómine, oblivisceris me?* Ps. Th. 12, 1: 118, 109. Ic forgite *oblivíscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic forgite [MS. forgeite] *negligo*, 28, 5; Som. 31, 50. Hú lange, cálá Dríhten, forgitst ðú me *usquequo, Dómine, obliviscéris me?* Ps. Lamb. 12, 1: Ps. Th. 41, 11. Dæt man forgitt ða ǽrran geár *that the former years shall be forgotten*, Gen. 41, 30. Ne he ne forgit his wedd *neque oblivíscetur pacti*, Deut. 4, 31: Ps. Th. 9, 32: Bt. Met. Fox 3, 11; Met. 3, 6. Sýn gecyrrede to helle ealle þeóda ða ðe forgitaþ God *convertantur in infernum omnes gentes qui obliviscuntur Deum*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 18. Ic forgeat to etanne mínne hlāf *oblítus sum comédere pánem meum*, 101, 5: 118, 153, 176. Æ ðíne ic ne forgæt *légem tuam non sum oblítus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 61, 109, 141. For hwí forgeáte ðú mín *quáre oblítus es mei?* 41, 10. Nǽfre náuht he ne forgeat *he has never forgotten anything*, Bt. 42: Fox 258, 1: Bd. 3, 2: S. 525, 13: Gen. 24, 67: Ps. Spl. 9, 12. Ne we ne forgeáton ðé *nec oblíti súmus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. Gé forgéton Dríhten *oblítus es Dómini*, Deut. 32, 18. Hig his hálgan ǽ forgeáton *they forgot his holy law*, Jud. 3, 7: Ps. Lamb. 105, 21: 118, 139: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 6; Sat. 642. Hig forgáton his welldǽda *oblíti sunt benefactórum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 11. Hig forgéton dæt hig hlāfas námon *oblíti sunt pánes accípere*, Mt. Bos. 16, 5: Cd. 149; Th. 186, 25; Exod. 144. Ne forgit ðú þearfena *ne oblíviscáris paupérum*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 12: 44, 11: Ps. Th. 73, 18, 22. Gemunaþ and ne forgitaþ, hú swíðe gé gremedon Dríhten *mémento et non oblíviscáris, quómodo ad íracúndiam provócavéris Dóminum*, Deut. 9, 7. Óþ-dæt he forgite ða þing, ðe ðú him dydest *dónec oblíviscátur eórum, quæ fecísti in eum*, Gen. 27, 45. Dæt gé nǽfre ne forgiton Dríhtnes wedd *ne quando oblíviscáris pacti Dómini*, Deut. 4, 23: 6, 12. Dæt he hí ðe-læs forgeáte *that he should the less forget them*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 118, 4: Cd. 40; Th. 52, 25; Gen. 849. Ðe ðú forgiten hafst *which thou hast forgotten*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22: Ps. Lamb. second 9, 11: Ps. Th. 77, 13. Manige liggaþ deáde, mid calle forgitene *many lie dead, entirely forgotten*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 120; Met. 10, 60. Án ðé is forgeten *unum tibi deest*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 21. [*Dut.* ver-geten: *Ger.* ver-gessen *to forget.*]

for-gítel *forgetful, forgetting.* v. for-gytel.

for-gítelnes, -ness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, a forgetting;* oblivio:—Ne forgítelnes byþ ðæs þearfan *non oblívio érit paupéris*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 19. v. for-gytelnes.

for-gítennes, -ness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion;* oblívio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-glendrad; *part. p. Conglútinátus, allectus:*—Gebíged oððe forglendrad oððe gelímod is to eorþan wambe úre *conglútinátus est in terra venter noster*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-glendran; *p.* ade, ede; *pp.* ad, ed [glendran *to devour*] *To eat greedily, devour voraciously;* lurcāri, devōrare:—Forglendrad *lurcátus*, Cot. 124. Ealle heora snytru beóþ yfele forglendred *omnis sápientia eórum devorāta est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26: Blickl. Hom. 99, 9. Forglendred *serviunculus?* Wrt. Voc. 290, 49. Forglendrad *conglūtinātus?* = glūtītus *devoured*, vel glūtinātus *glued together*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

for-gnād *rubbed together, broke*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16; *p.* of for-gnídan.

for-gnagan; *p.* -gnóg, *pl.* -gnógon; *pp.* -gnagen [for-, gnagan *to gnaw*] *To gnaw* or *eat up;* corrōdere, comēdere:—On eallum grówendum þingon hig forgnagaþ *omnia quæ nascuntur corrúdent, sive comédent*, Ex. 10, 5. Gærstapan forgnógon swá hwæt swá se hagol belǽfde *locusts gnawed up whatsoever the hail had left*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1.

for-gnídan, -gnýdan, -cnídan; he -gnít; *p.* ic, he -gnād, ðú -gníde, *pl.* -gnídon; *pp.* -gniden [for-, gnídan *to rub*] *To rub together, dash* or *throw down, break;* contērere, allīdere, elīdere:—He forgnād oððe he tobrytte treów gemǽru heora *contrívit lignum finium eórum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 33, 16: Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Grin forgnídeþ is, and he alýsde synd *láqueus contritus est, et nos líberáti súmus*, Ps. Spl. 123, 7. Heorte forgnídene God ná beheóld *cor contrítum Deus non despícies*, Ps. Spl. 50, 18. He forgnít hine *allídit illum*, Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Forðon ðú forgnide me *quia allísisti me*, Ps. Spl. 101, 11. Dríhten arǽreþ ealle forgnídene *Dóminus érigit omnes elísos*, Ps. Spl. 144, 15.

for-gnidennys, -nyss, e; *f. Contrition, sorrow;* contrītio:—Tobrytednyss oððe forgnidennys and ungesǽliguys [syndon] on wegum heora *contrítio et infelícitas [sunt] in viis eórum*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

for-gnísednys, -nyss, e; *f. Bruisedness, sorrow, contrition;* contritio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gnóg, *pl.* -gnógon *gnawed up*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 1; *p.* of for-gnagan.

for-gnýdan; *pp.* -gnyden *To dash* or *throw down;* elīdere:—On eorþan forgnyden, fǽmende he tearfiode *elísus in terram, vólutábitur spúmans*, Mk. Bos. 9, 20. v. for-gnídan.

for-golden *paid for, repaid*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 31; Jud. 217; *pp.* of for-gildan.

for-grand *crushed*, Bco. Th. 852; B. 424; *p.* of for-grindan.

for-grāp *grasped*, Bco. Th. 4695; B. 2353; *p.* of for-grípan.

for-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden [for-, grindan *to grind*] *To grind thoroughly, grind to pieces, grind down, crush, pulverize, mangle, consume, destroy;* commōlere, contērere, contundere, confringere, pulvērāre, lācērāre, demōliri:—Forgrindan *commólere*, Cot. 35. Ic forgrand gramum *I fiercely (?) crushed [them]*, Bco. Th. 852; B. 424. Dær læg secg manig, gārum forgrunden *there lay many a warrior, ground to pieces by javelins*, Chr. 937; Th. 202, 21, col. 2; Æðelst. 18. Billum forgrunden *ground down with swords*, Andr. Kmbl. 826; An. 413. Bið beorhtast nesta bǽle forgrunden *the brightest of nests is pulverized by the fire*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 20; Ph. 227. Wundum forgrunden *mangled with wounds*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 9; Æðelst. 43. Glédum forgrunden *consúmed* or *destroyed by fire*, Bco. Th. 4659; B. 2335: 5347; B. 2677.

for-grípan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grípe, *pl.* -grípen; *pp.* -gripen [for-, grípan *to grasp*] *To grasp, snatch away, seize, assail, overwhelm;* corripere, comprehendere, apprehendere, vim afferre, obrucre:—Ádle forgripen *languóre corréptus*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 40, note. He þohte forgrípan gumcynne *he resolved to overwhelm mankind*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Ðonne fýr æpplede gold gífre forgrípeþ *when fire greedily grasps appled gold*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: Ps. Th. 58, 12. He æt gúþe forgrāp Grendeles mǽgum *he in conflict grasped Grendel's kinsmen*, Bco. Th. 4695; B. 2353. Æbylignes yrres dínes hī forgrípe *indignātio íræ tuæ apprehendat eos*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ðonne we hine forgrípen *when we seize him*, Ps. Th. 70, 10: 138, 9. Ðeáh gé mínne flǽschoman fýres wylme forgrípen *though ye assail my body with fire's heat*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gú. 346. [*O. Sax.* fargripan *to seize for destruction: Ger.* ver-greifen *to take away.*]

for-grípan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *subj. pres.* -grípe, *pl.* -grípen; *pp.* -gripen *To take before, carry off prematurely, pre-occupy;* præripere, præ-occūpare:—Wæs heó mid deáþe forgripen *illa morte prærepta est*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 27: 3, 29; S. 561, 17. Dý-læs hit sī mid deáþe forgripen *ne morte præ-occúpetur*, 1, 27; S. 492, 30, note. [*Ger.* vorgreifen *to anticipate, forestall.*]

for-grōwan; *p.* -greów, *pl.* -greówon; *pp.* -grōwen [for-, grōwan *to grow*] *To grow up, grow into;* increscere:—Se ǽr in dæge wæs dýre, scríðeþ nú deóp feor, brondhord geblōwen, breóstum in forgrōwen *copper was dear in [that] day, now it circulates wide and far, an ardent treasure flourishing, grown up in the hearts*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 16; Reim. 46.

for-gulde *should pay for* or *repay*, Ps. Th. 65, 13; *p. subj.* of for-gildan. For-guldon *paid for*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21; *p. pl. of* for-gildan.

for-gyfan; *pp.* -gyfen *To give, forgive, supply;* dāre, ministrāre, remittēre, dimittēre, Lk. Bos. 7, 48: Mt. Bos. 6, 12: 18, 21: Mk. Bos. 2, 7: Lk. Bos. 6, 37: Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 29: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1388. v. for-gífan.

for-gyfendlíc, -gyfenlíc; *adj. Forgiving, pardonable, tolerable;* remissus:—Tyro and Sydone byþ forgyfendlícre [MS. forgyfendlícur] on dómes dæg, ðonne ców *it shall be more pardonable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment, than for you;* Tyro et Sidoni remissius érit in die júdicii quam vóbis, Mt. Bos. 11, 22. Sodomwara lande byþ forgyfenlícre

on dômes dæg, ðonne ðé *terræ Sódómórum remissius ċrit in die júdiċii, quam tibi*, Mt. Bos. 11, 24: Lk. Bos. 10, 14. v. for-gifenlíc.

for-gyfenes, -gyfennes, -gyfnes, -ness, -nyss *forgiveness, remission*, Mt. Bos. 26, 28: Lk. Bos. 3, 3: L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 5, MS. A: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 17, MS. F. v. for-gifnes.

for-gyldan; ic -gylde, dú -gylst; *subj. pres.* -gylde, *pl.* -gylden; the other inflections as in for-gildan *To pay for, repay, requite, recompense, reward*:—Hwí nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twífealdum *why would not God repay him his children twofold?* Job Thw. 168, 23: L. Ath. v. § 8, 8; Th. i. 238, 10. Hêht forgyldan *commanded to pay for*, Beo. Th. 2112; B. 1054: Fins. Th. 79; Fin. 39: Lk. Bos. 10, 35: Ps. Th. 88, 29: Ps. Lamb. 141, 8: L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3: L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 5, note 14, MS. B: 11; Th. i. 110, 4, note 14, MS. B: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 17: i. 2; Th. i. 200, 11: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4: Ps. Th. 141, 9: Beo. Th. 1916; B. 956: L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 16: Byrht. Th. 132, 47; By. 32.

for-gyltan *to become guilty, to commit;* committêre, Scint. Ben. Lye. [*Orm.* forgilltenn: *A. R.* vorgulte *p. p.*] v. gyltan.

for-gýman, -giman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for, gýman *to take care*] *To neglect, pass by, transgress;* negligêre, prætêrire, transgrêdi:—He dá forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgýmeþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751. Hwí forgýmaþ ðíne leorningcnihtas ûre yldrena lage *quâre discipili tui transgrêdiuntur traditiônem sêniôrum?* Mt. Bos. 15, 2. Hwí forgýme gé Godes bebod for eówre lage *quâre vos transgrêdimini mandâtum Dei propter traditiônem vestram?* 15, 3. Se ðe Drihtnes word forgímde, he forlét his men and nýtenu ûte *qui neglexit sermônem Dômini, dimisit servos suos et jûmenta in agris*, Ex. 9, 21. Ic næfre ðín bebod ne forgýmde *nunquam mandâtum tuum prætêrivi*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29. Hie þegnscipe Godes forgýmdon *they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 20; Gen. 327. Forgýmdon hig ðæt *illi neglexêrunt*, Mt. Bos. 22, 5. Ne forgým dú ðínes Drihtnes steófre *be not heedless of thy Lord's correction*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 21. [*O. Sax.* fargúmôn *to neglect.*]

for-gýmednes, -ness, e: *f. Neglect;* negligentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-gýmeleásian, -gímeleásian, -giméleásian, -gíméleásian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-, gýmeleásian *to neglect*] *To neglect entirely;* omnîno negligêre:—Forgýmeleásian *negligêre*, Scint. 81: Fulg. 18. Gif he forgýmeleásaþ his hlâfordes gafol *if he neglect his lord's tribute*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15. Swylc gerêfa swylc dís forgýmeleásie *such reeve as may neglect this*, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Forgýmeleásod beón *neglectus esse, negligi*, R. Ben. 36.

forgýmeleásnes, -ness, e; *f. Carelessness, neglect;* negligentia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-gyrd, es; *m. A fore-girdle, martingale;* antela, cingûlum illud quod ante pectus ęqui tenditur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forþ-gyrd.

for-gytan; ic -gyte, dú -gytest, -gyst, he -gyteþ, -gyt, *pl.* -gytaþ; *impert.* -gyt, *pl.* -gytaþ; *subj.* -gyte, *pl.* -gytan; *pp.* -gyten *To forget;* oblîvisci:—Nylle dú forgytan ealle edleánunga oððe edleán his *nôli oblîvisci omnes retribûtiônes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 2: Ps. Th. 118, 93: Ps. Lamb. 118, 16, 83, 93: 136, 5: Ps. Th. 43, 25: Beo. Th. 3506; B. 1751: Ps. Lamb. 76, 10: 43, 21: 49, 22: 73, 19, 23: Ps. Th. 136, 5: Ps. Lamb. 77, 7: 58, 12. The other forms as in for-gitan.

for-gytel, -gytol, -gyttol; *adj. Forgetful, forgetting;* oblîviôsus:—He næs forgytel [forgyttol, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 19] *he was not forgetful*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 5, 11. Forgytele we ne synt ðé *nec obliti sûmus te*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 18. He nis forgytol clypunge þearfena *non est oblîtus clâmórem paupêrum*, 9, 13.

for-gytelnes, -gitelnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Forgetfulness, forgetting, oblivion;* oblivio:—On lande forgytelnysse *in terra oblivionis*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 13. Forgytelnesse geseald ic eom *oblivióni dîtus sum*, 30, 13. Forgytelnesse sý geseald seó swíðre mîn *oblivióni dêtur dextêra mea*, 136, 5.

for-habban; *part.* -hæbbende; *p.* -hæfde, *pl.* -hæfdon; *impert.* -haſa, *pl.* -habbaþ; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæfd; *v. trans. To hold in, restrain, retain, abstain, refrain;* tênêre, contînêre, côhibêre, prôhibêre, abstinêre:—Ne meahte wæfre mód forhabban in hrêðre *he might not retain his wavering courage in his heart*, Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151: 5211; B. 2609. He ðær sum fæc on forhæbbendum lífe lífede *âliquandiu continentissimam gessit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Ðæt mynster ðá gyt to ðæge Englisce menn ðær on ælþeódingysse hí forhabbaþ *quod vidêlicet mónastêrium usque hódie ab Anglis tênêtur incôlis*, 4, 4; S. 571, 17. Forbeód oððe forhafa oððe bewere tungan ðíne fram yfle *prôhíbe linguam tuam a málo*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 14. Hit forhæfed gewearþ ðætte hie sǽdon swefn cyninge *it was denied them that they should say the dream to the king*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 1: Dan. 147. Hyra éagan wǽron forhæfde *ócculi illórum tênêbantur*, Lk. Bos. 24, 16.

for-hæfedesta; *m. sup. Most continent;* continentissîmus:—Se hálgesta wer and se forhæfedesta *vir sanctissimus et continentissimus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41; *sup. of* for-hæfed, *pp. of* for-habban.

for-hæfednes, -hæfdnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Restraint, continence, abstinence;* continentia, abstinentia:—Forhæfednyss [MS. -hefednyss] *abstinentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 7. He hæfde swýðe mycle geornnysse sibbe and sóþre lufan and forhæfdnesse and eádmódnysse *stúdium vidêlicet pâcis et cârîtâtis, contînentiæ et hûmilitâtis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7. Ða fægerestan býsne his gingrum forlêt, ðæt he wæs micelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse lífes *sálúberrimum abstinentiæ vel continentiæ clêricis exemplum reliquit*, 3, 5; S. 526, 21. On forhæfednysse and on eádmódnysse *in continence and in humility*, 4, 3; S. 569, 1, 37. Lífde se man his líf on mycelre forhæfdnesse *the man lived his life in great continence*, 4, 25; S. 599, 28. Ðæt is wundor ðæt dú swá rêðe forhæfednesse and swá hearde habban wylt *mîrum quod tam austêram tênêre contînentiam vêlis*, 5, 12; S. 631, 33.

for-hæl, -hæle, -hælon; *p. indic. subj. indic. pl. of* for-helan *to conceal*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20.

for-hælde, es; *m.*? [for, hælde, *p. of* hælan *to heal*] *An offence;* offênsa, Cot. 148, Lye.

for-hâtan; *p.* -hêt, -hêht; *pp.* -hâten [for, hâtan *to call*] *To renounce, forswear;* renuntiâre, ejurâre:—Bûton he hit forhâten hæbbe *unless he have forsworn it*, L. Ælf. P. 47; Th. ii. 384, 30.

for-hâtena, an; *m.* [hâtan *to call* or *name*] *An ill-named*, or *a reprobate person;* fâmôsus, perditus:—Dá se forhâtena spræc *then spake the reprobate one*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 20; Gen. 609.

fôr-heáfod, es; *n. The fore part of the head*, FOREHEAD, *skull;* anciput? calvârium:—Fórheáfod *anciput?* Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 34; Wrt. Voc. 42, 42. Fórheáfod vel heáfodpanne *calvârium*, 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41.

for-healdan *to withhold, keep back, disregard;* detinêre, negligêre, contemnêre:—Hæfdon hý forhealden helm Scylfinga *they had disregarded the helm of the Scylfings* [*had deserted him*], Beo. Th. 4751; B. 2381: Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 17. [*Ger.* ver-halten *to reserve, withhold, conceal.*]

for-healden *polluted;* incestus, Cot. 105.

fôr-heard; *adj. Very hard;* prædûrus;—Wulfmær forlêt fórheardne gâr faran eft ongeán *Wulfmær let the piercing dart fly back again*, Byrht. Th. 136, 24; By. 156.

for-heardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To harden, become hard;* indûrâre:—He forheardaþ and fordrugaþ *indûret et arescat*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 6. [*Dut.* ver-harden *to harden*: *Ger.* ver-härten *to grow hard, to harden.*]

for-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew* or *cut down, cut in pieces, slaughter;* concîdêre, occîdêre:—Hý forheówan Headobeardna þrym *they slaughtered the host of Heathobeards*, Scôp. Th. 99; Wíd. 49: Byrht. Th. 135, 9; By. 115. [*Ger.* ver-hauen *to cut down.*]

for-helan, he -hilþ; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hælon; *subj. p.* -hæle, *pl.* -hælen; *pp.* -holen *To cover over, hide, conceal;* celâre, occultâre, abscondêre:—Ðe hit forhelan þenceþ *who seeks to conceal it*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 25; Gn. Ex. 116. Hú mæg ic forhelan Abrahame, ðe ic dôn wille *num celâre potêro Abraham, quæ factúrus sum?* Gen. 18, 17. Forhele ic incrum Hérran hearmes swá fela *I will conceal from your Lord so much calumny*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 29; Gen. 579. Gif he hit forhílþ *if he hide it*, Lev. 5, 1. Ne bíþ ðǽr wiht forholen *there shall be naught concealed*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ðæt he ðæs hálgan hǽse forhæle his hláforde *that he should conceal the saint's command from his Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 4, 20. Ðæt mîne cræftas and ânweald ne wurden forgitene and forholene *that my talents and power should not be forgotten and concealed*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 9. [*Dut.* ver-helen: *Ger.* ver-hehlen *to conceal.*]

for-hergian, -heregian, to -hergianne; *part.* -hergiende, -hergende; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To lay waste, destroy, ravage, devastate, plunder;* vastâre, devastâre, depôpulâre:—Ne wile he ealle ða rícu forsleán and forheregian *will he not slay and destroy all the kingdoms?* Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Mid ðý se ylca cyning gedrysteslice here lǽdde to forhergianne Pehta mǽgþe *idem rex, cum témere exercítum ad vastandam Pictórum prôvinciam dúxisset*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 16. Forhergiende *depópulans*, 1, 15; S. 483, 44. Forhergende, 4, 7; S. 574, 30. Ceadwala eft forhergode Cent *Ceadwalla again ravaged Kent*, Chr. 687; Erl. 43, 2: 1000; Erl. 137, 2. Eegfriþ Norþan-Hymbra cyning sende wered and fyrd on Hibernia Scotta ealonde, and hí ða unscæddendan þeóde, and symble Angelcynne ða holdestan earmlíce forhergodon *Ecgfrid rex Nordanhymbrórum misso Hiberniam exercítu vastávit misére gentem innoxiam et nútióni Anglórum ámicissimam*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 7. Ceadwalla and Mul Cent and Wiehт forhergedon *Ceadwalla and Mul ravaged Kent and Wight*, Chr. 686; Erl. 40, 25. Fêng to rîce Honorius, twâm geárum ǽr Rôma burh abrocen and forhergad wǽre *Honórius succeeded to the sovereignty, two years before the city Rome was broken into and devastated*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 10. Seó hreównes ðæs oft cwedenan wóles feor and wíde eall wæs forheregod and fornumen *tempestas sæpe dictæ cládis láte cuncta depópulans*, 4, 7; S. 574, 30, MS. B. Hí forhergode wǽron *they were plundered*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 19. [*Ger.* ver-heeren *to destroy, lay waste.*]

for-hergung, -heriung, e; *f. A molesting, devastation, annoyance, trouble;* vastâtio, infestâtio:—Mid forhergunge gebysmerad *disgraced by pillage*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 1: Cot. 108.

for-hicgan, -higan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed *To neglect, reject, despise, condemn;* despicêre, spernêre:—Se wæs middangeard forhícgende *he was despising the world*; cum esset contemptu mundi insignis, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 25. Se ðe

me forhigþ *qui spernit me*, Jn. Bos. 12, 48. We forhicgaþ on arísendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nōbis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 7. Driht nā forhigede and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dōminus non sprēvit neque despexit depreсātiōnem paupēris*, 21, 23. Nā he forhigde bēne heora *non sprēvit prēcem eōrum*, 101, 18. v. for-hycgan.

for-hilþ *hides*, Lev. 5, 1; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-helan.

for-hogednes, -hogodnes, -hogydnys, -ness, e; *f.* for-hogung, e; *f. Contempt, disdain*; contemptus:—Fatu on forhogednysse hæfde *vāsa despectui habita*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. Gefylled we synd forhogodnesse *replēti sūmus despectiōne*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 122, 4.

for-hogian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [hogian *to be anxious*] *To neglect, despise, accuse*; negligēre, spernēre:—Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fylgide *quæ illos spernentes ultiō sēcūtā sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Ealle middaneardlīce þing swā swā ælfremede forhogigende *despising all earthly things as entirely foreign ones*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 35, 4. He forhogaþ, dæt he hīre uncre lāre *mōnita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Driht nā forhogode and ne forseah bēne þearfena *Dōminus non sprēvit neque despexit deprecātiōnem paupēris*, Ps. Spl. C. 21, 23. Forhogedun Drihtnes bebod *contempsistis impērium Dōmini*, Deut. 9, 23. Ða Sundor-hālgan forhogodon dæs Hælendes gecþeaht *Pharisæi consilium Dei sprēvērunt*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30. We forhogien on arísendum on us *spernēmus insurgentes in nōbis*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 7. Forhogedre āre heora anddetnesse *contempta reverentia suæ professiōnis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 15. Gif he donne eów forhogige, sí donne he fram eów forhogod *sin autem vos sprēvērit, et ipse spernātur a vobis*, 2, 2; S. 503, 12, 13.

for-hogung *contempt*, Ps. Spl. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-hogdnys *contempt*, Cambr. MS. Ps. 118, 22. v. for-hogednes.

for-holen *concealed, hidden*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17; *pp. of* for-helan.

forhōrwade *was dirty;* obsorduit, Hymn.

fōr-hradian, -hradigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten before, anticipate, prevent*; prævēnīre, præoccūpāre:—Utan fōrhradian his ansýne on andetnesse *præoccupēmus fáciem ejus in confessiōne*, Ps. Lamb. 94, 2. Se sylfa deáþ ðære ádle yldinge fōrhradaþ *death itself prevents the tarrying of the disease*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Fōrhradode Godes mildheortnys us *God's mercy prevented us*, ii. 84, 13. Ðonne hie fōrhradigaþ ðone tíman gōdes weorces *when they anticipate the time of a good work*, Past. 39, 3.

fōr-hrade; *adv. Very quickly, soon;* cito, confestim:—Æfter dam dæs fōrhrade *very soon after that*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 6, 24. v. fōr-rade.

for-hrēred; *part. Annulled, made void;* cassātus:—Forhrēred *cassāta*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 99; Wrt. Voc. 34. 28. v. hrēran.

forhswebung, e; *f. A storm;* prōcella, Ps. Spl. T. 106, 25.

FORHT; *adj.* I. *fearful, timid, affrighted;* tīmīdus, pāvidus, territus, trēpidus:—Ne beó ðú on sefan tō forht *be not thou too fearful in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 196; An. 98: Beo. Th. 1512; B. 754. Næs he forht *he was not afraid*, 5927; B. 2967: Andr. Kmbl. 2172; An. 1087: Rood Kmbl. 41; Kr. 21. Héó com forht *trémens vēnit*, Lk. Bos. 8, 47. To hwí synt gé forhte *quid tīmīdi estis?* Mt. Bos. 8, 26: Mk. Bos. 4, 40. We beóþ forhte on ferþþe *we are fearful in soul*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 5; Jul. 328: Ps. Th. 64, 8: Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 33. He sent on eów forhte heortan *dábit tibi cor pāvidum*, Deut. 28, 65. Nó ðý forhtra wæs Gúþláces gæst *the soul of Guthlac was not the more fearful*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 114, 14; Gú. 172. II. *terrible, dreadful, formidable;* terribilis, formidōlōsus:—Ne wile forht wesan bróðor ōðrum *a brother will not be formidable to another*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 20; Rä. 44, 11. On ða forhtan tíd *in that dreadful time*, Hy. 10, 56; Hy. Gru. ii. 294, 56. [*O. Sax.* foraht, forht, furht: *O. H. Ger.* forht *timidus, timens: Goth.* faurhts.] DER. an-forht, ge-, un-.

forht-full; *adj. Fearful;* formidōlōsus, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 21.

forhtian, forhtigan, forhtigean, forhtgean; to forhtianne; *part.* forhtiende, forhtigende; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [forht *affrighted*, and the terminations -an, -anne, -gan]. I. *v. intrans. To be afraid or frightened, tremble;* pāvēre, trēmēre, trēpidāre, formīdāre:—Ongan he forhtian, and sārgian *cœpit pāvēre, et tædēre*, Mk. Bos. 14, 33: Boutr. Scrd, 21, 22. Onguunon hī forhtigan *they began to be afraid*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Forhtigean, Ps. Th. 113, 7. To heora móde geláddum dære forhtiendan tíde *reducto ad mentem trēmendo illō tempōre*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 25. Flugon forhtigende *trembling they fled*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 15; Exod. 452; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 8. Ic forhtige *formīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50. Hie forhtiaþ *they will be afraid*, Rood Kmbl. 227; Kr. 115: Ps. Th. 67, 9. Ðǽr hig forhtodon mid ege *illic trēpidāvērunt tímōre*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 6. He bæd ðæt ne forhtedon nā *he bade that they should not be afraid*, Byrht. Th. 132, 25; By. 21. Ne sý eówer heorte gedréfed, ne ne forhtige gé *non turbētur cor vestrum, neque formīdet*, Jn. Bos. 14, 27. Dæt ðǽre forhtian *that others may fear*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15. II. *v. trans. To fear, be frightened at, dread;* tīmēre:—Ic ne forhtige wiht I *fear nothing*, Ps. Th. 61, 2: 54, 2. Ne forhtast ðú on dæge flán on lyfte *non timēbis a sāgitta volante in die*, 90, 6. Ðe Drihten forhtaþ *qui timet Dōminum*, 127, 5: 60, 4. Ða ðé on feore forhtigaþ, ða me on fægere geseóþ *qui timent te, vidēbunt me*, 118, 74. Ne nán þing ne forhtgeaþ *fear nothing*, Deut. 1, 20. DER. a-forhtian, on-.

forhtiendlīc, forhtigendlīc; *adj. Timorous, fearful;* meticulōsus, Cot. 129.

forht-līc; *adj. Timid, fearful, trembling;* trēpidus, terribilis:—Him forhtlīce færspel bodedon *they fearful announced to them the sudden news*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 244. Fleóþ forhtlīce þunres brógan *they, being afraid, shall flee the terror of* [*thy*] *thunder*; a vōce tōnitrui tui formīdābunt, Ps. Th. 103, 8. On ða forhtlīce sorgum wlitaþ *on which, they, frightened, look sorrowfully*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 15; Cri. 1104. [*O. Sax.* forhtlīk *terrible.*]

forht-lice; *adv. Fearfully, tremblingly;* trēpide:—Ælhwylc wille feores forhtlice aþolian *every one will fearfully endure life*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 7; Cri. 1320: R. Ben. interl. 5.

forht-mōd; *adj. Mind-frighted, timid, pusillanimous;* trēpidus animo, pāvidus:—He forhtmōd wǽfode *he was hesitating, being frightened in mind*, Ælfc. T. 35, 23. Ic sceal eaforan mīne forhtmōd fergan *I, being timid, must convey my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 1; Rä. 16, 13.

forhtnys, fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear, amazement, terror, dread;* timor:—Dá aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtnisse *expāvit Isaac stupōre vehēmenti*, Gen. 27, 33.

forhtra *more fearful:*—Ne beóþ gé ðý forhtran *be ye not the more fearful*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 11.

forhtudon = forhtodon *trēpidāvērunt*, Ps. Spl. 13, 9; *p. of* forhtian *to fear, tremble.*

forhtung, e; *f.* [forht, ung] *Fear;* pāvor:—Būton blācunge and forhtunge *without paleness and fear*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 28: ii. 560, 15. On forhtunge *in pāvōre*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 23.

for-hwæga, -hwāga; *adv. At least;* saltem:—Forhwǽga on fíf mílum oððe on syx mílum fram dæm feó *at least within five or six miles from the property*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 35. Forhwāga on ānre míle fram dæm túne *at least within one mile from the town*, 1, 1; Bos. 22, 30.

for-hwām *wherefore, why.* v. hwā *who*; *interrog.*

for-hwerfan *To transform, pervert;* transformāre, pervertēre:—Cnihtas wurdon ealle forhwerfde to sumum dióre *the men were all transformed to some beast*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 172; Met. 26, 86: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 2. Eówra sáwla mā forhwerfdon ðonne hie gerihton *they have perverted more of your souls than they have directed*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 18. v. for-hwyrfan.

for-hwī, -hwig *For why, wherefore;* quāre, cur, Ps. Th. 113, 5; Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 19.

for-hwon *why;* quāre, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 12; S. 513, 37.

for-hwyrfan, -hwerfan; *part.* -hwyrfende; *p.* -hwyrfde; *pp.* -hwyrfed, -hwyrfd. I. *to change for* or *from, transform, transfer, remove;* avertēre, transformāre:—He forhwyrfþ eów of dam lande *he will remove you from the land*, Deut. 28, 63. Sí se man awirged, ðe forhwyrfe his freóndes landgemǽro *maledictus hōmo, qui transfert terminos proximi sui*, Deut. 27, 17. II. *to turn aside, pervert, deprave;* subvertēre, pervertēre, deprāvāre:—Disne we gemétton forhwyrfende úre þeóde *hunc invēnimus subvertentem gentem nostram*, Lk. Bos. 23, 2. Swylce he ðis folc forhwyrfde *as if he perverted this people*, 23, 14. Dá forhwyrfed wæs *when it was perverted*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 11; Cri. 34. Mid forhwyrfedum forhwyrfed ðú bist *cum perverso pervertēris*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 28. Hwyrf ðé wíd da forhwyrfdan *cum perverso pervertēris*, Ps. Th. 17, 25.

for-hycgan *To despise, reject;* despicēre, contemnēre, spernēre:—Ðe forhycgeaþ God *who despise God*, Ps. Th. 52, 6. Dæt ic ne forhycge *I reject it not*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 4; Ph. 552.

for-hýdan *To hide;* abscondēre:—Forhýddan meinwitgyrene *absondērunt mihi láqueōs*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

for-hygde-lic; *adj. Despisable;* contemptibilis:—Forhygdelīc oððe forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141.

for-hylman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover over, conceal;* obdūcēre, occūlere:—Ne dorste forhylman Hælendes bebod *he dared not conceal the Saviour's command*, Andr. Kmbl. 1469; An. 736.

for-hýnan; *p.* -hýnde; *pp.* -hýned, -hýnd [hýnan *to humble, put down*] *To cast down, humble, oppress, waste;* hūmiliāre, opprimēre, vastāre:—Done forhýndan and þearfan gerihtlǽcaþ *hūmilem et paupērem justificāte*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 3. Forhýned *cast down*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. Wǽron Pene forhýnde *the Carthaginians were cast down*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 95, 30. Mid dam bryne Róme burh wæs swíðe forhýned *the city Rome was brought very low by that burning*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 41.

for-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To harden against, to harden;* obdūrāre:—Núfre gé heortan geþanc deorce forhyrden *nolīte obdūrāre corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 94, 8.

for-lācan; *p.* -lēc, -leólc; *pp.* -lācen *To seduce, betray, deceive;* sedūcere, decípere:—Dú leóda feala forleólce and forlǽrdest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Forlēc hie mid ligenum *he seduced her with lies*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647. Hie seó wyrd forleólc *fate deceived them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614. Hie wearþ on feónda gewealdforlācen *he was betrayed into the foes' power*. Beo. Th. 1811; B. 903.

for-lǽdan; *p.* -lǽdde; *pp.* -lǽded, -lǽdd, -lǽd *To mislead, lead astray, seduce;* sedūcere:—Forlǽdan and forlǽran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23;

Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Ic bepēce oðde forlæde *sedúco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 53. He dæs folces ðone mæstan dǽl mid ealle forlǽdde *he wholly misled the greatest part of the people*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 41. Hie forlǽddon swǽse gesíþas *they misled their dear associates*, Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039. Forlædd be ðám lygenum *misled by lies*, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. Ðeáh heó wurde forlæd mid ligenum *though she was misled with lies*, 30; Th. 39, 23; Gen. 630: Past. 58; Hat. MS. Men synt forlædde *men are misled*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. [*O. Sax.* farlêdean: *Dut.* ver-leiden: *Ger.* verleiten *to mislead, seduce*: *Laym.* forledeþ *leads astray.*]

for-lǽge *neglected, disgraced*:—Ðý-læs seó mynegung [MS. mynugung] forlǽge *lest the giving notice should be neglected*, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 29; *subj. of* forlicgan. v. licgan.

for-lǽran; to -lǽranne; *p.* -lǽrde; *pp.* -lǽred *To misteach, deceive, seduce, corrupt, pervert*; dec1þere, sedúcere, corrumpere:—Forlǽdan and forlǽran *to mislead and pervert*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 18; Gen. 452: 32; Th. 43, 17; Gen. 692. Handweorc Godes to forlǽranne *to deceive God's handywork*, 33; Th. 44, 3; Gen. 703. Ðú leóda fcala forleólce and forlǽrdest *thou hast deceived and seduced many people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2727; An. 1366. Hie seó wyrd forlærde *fate mistaught them*, 1227; An. 614: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Ðe hig forlǽrdon *who deceived them*, Num. 31, 16. Ðú me forlǽred hæfst *thou hast seduced me*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818: Ex. 14, 11. [*Dut.* ver-leeren *to unteach.*]

for-lǽtan; ic -lǽte, ðú -lǽtest, -lǽtst, he -lǽteþ, -lǽtep, *pl.* -lǽtaþ; *p.* -lēt, -leórt, -leót, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǽten [for, lǽtan]. **I.** *to let go, permit, suffer*; *impertinence*:—Sum eorþlic æ forlǽtaþ *some earthly law permits*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 2. **II.** *to relinquish, forsake, omit, neglect*; relinquère, omittère, prætérire:—Forlǽt se man fæder and móder, and gepēot hine to his wífe *the man shall leave father and mother, and join himself to his wife*, Gen. 2, 24. [*Dut.* ver-laten: *Ger.* ver-lassen *to leave, quit, abandon, forsake.*]

for-lǽtennys, -lǽtnys, -nyss, -ness, e; *f. A leaving, remission, desolation, loss*; intermissio, remissio, desólátio, perditio:—Þeóstru ne synd nán þing būton leóhtes forlǽtennyss *darkness is nothing but the departure of light*, Bouter. Scrd. 20, 46. On synna forlǽtnysse bæþe *lavacro peccātorum remissiónis*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. On synna forlǽtnesse *in remissiónem peccātorum*, 5, 6; S. 620, 3. On forlǽtnysse *in desólātiónem*, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. On forlǽtennysse *in perditióne*, 87, 12. Forlǽtnes gōda *loss of goods*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 2.

for-leás *lost*, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861; *p. of* for-leósan.

for-lēc *seduced, deceived*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 30; Gen. 647; *p. of* forlícan.

for-legen *fornicated, committed fornication*, Gen. 38, 24; *pp. of* forlícgan. [*Orm.* forlęennn.]

for-legenes, -legnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fornication*; fornícātio:—Būton forlegenysse þingum *excepta fornicātiónis causa*, Mt. Bos. 5, 32. He swylce unalýfedne forlegnesse and egeslícre wæs besmiten *fornicātióne pollūtus est tūli*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 39.

for-legere, es; *m. A fornicator*; fornícator, Som. Ben. Lye. v. forliger, es; *m.*

for-legis, -legiss, e; *f. A forniceatress, harlot*; mǽretrix:—Ðú hæfst forlegisse andwlitan *frons mǽretricis facta est tibi*, Past. 52, 2; Hat. MS. Cwæþ Crist be Marian ðære forlegisse *Christ spoke of Mary the harlot*, Past. 52, 9; Hat. MS.

for-legystre, an; *f. A harlot*; mǽretrix, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-legis.

for-leógan; *p.* -leág, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen [leógan *to lie*] *To lie greatly, belie*; valde mentíri, ementíri:—Hí mid leásum gewítum forleógan woldon *they would lie with false witnesses*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 16. Leáse gewitan hine forlugon *false witnesses belied him*, Homl. Th. i. 44, 28. Mænige synd forsworene and swýðe forlogene *permulti sunt perjūri et mendāces*, Lupi Serm. 1, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41.

for-leólc *seduced, deceived*, Andr. Kmbl. 1227; An. 614; *p. of* forlícan.

for-leósan, he -lýst; *p.* ic, he -leás, ðú -lure, *pl.* -luron; *subj. pres.* -leóse, *pl.* -leósen; *p.* -lure, *pl.* -luran, -luren; *pp.* -loren *To lose, let go, destroy*; amittère, perdère, destruère:—He wolde forleósan lica gehwilc *he would destroy each body*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. His treówe for feógýtsunge forleósan *fidem suam amōre pēcūniæ perdĕre*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 40. Ic forleóse *amitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 41. Gif he forlýst ān of ðám *si perdiderit ūnam ex illis*, Lk. Bos. 15, 4. Ic forleás *perdīdĕram*, Lk. Bos. 15, 9. Ðú forleóse lāþra gehwylcne *mayest thou destroy every one of my enemies*, Ps. Th. 142, 12. Ðam ðe ǽr his elne forleás *to him who had before lost his courage*, Beo. Th. 5715; B. 2861. Ðú nāne myrhþe ne forlure, dā dā ðū hie forlure *thou didst lose no pleasure*, when *thou didst lose them*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 18. Ðý-læs ic mín gehāt forleóse *ne fidem mei promissi prævāricer*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Hí sylfe þurh dæt forluran *they ruined themselves through that*, 3, 1; S. 523, 23. Gif eówra yldrena hwetstán forluron *ye have lost the whetstone of your elders*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24. Dæt he forlure ða gestrīón *that he would lose the treasures*, Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 5. Ðú forloren hæfst ða woruldsǽlþa *thou hast lost the worldly prosperity*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 7. [*Dut.* ver-liezen: *Ger.* ver-lieren *to lose.*]

for-lēt *left*, Cd. 70; Th. 84, 29; Gen. 1405; *p. of* for-lǽtan.

for-lētenes, -lētnes, -ness, e; *f. A leaving, leaving off, end*; intermissio, reliquiæ:—Synd forlētnesse manna gesibsumum *sunt reliquiæ hōmini pacífico*, Ps. Spl. T. 36, 39: R. Ben. interl. 15. v. for-lǽtennys.

for-licgan, -licggan, -ligan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen [licgan *to lie*] *To lie in a forbidden manner, fornicate, commit fornication*; fornicāri, adultĕrare:—Ðā forlæg heó hý sōna *then she soon committed fornication*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 6: 4, 4; Bos. 80, 21. Dæt nān wíf heó ne forlicge *that no woman commit fornication*, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 4, 7: 51; Th. i. 404, 22: L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5: 4; Th. i. 168, 19: L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Gif ęeweddodu fǽmne hie forlicgge *if a betrothed woman commit fornication*, L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 11. Sceolan þeófas and forlegene lífes ne wēnan *thieves and fornicators shall not hope for life*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 21; Cri. 1611: L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 8. Forligende *fornícans*, Obs. Lun. § 4; Lchdm. iii. 186, 2.

for-liden; *part.* [for-, liden, *pp. of* līðan *to sail*] *Shipwrecked*; naufrágus:—Gemildsa me, nacodum, forlidenum *pity me, naked, shipwrecked*, Apol. Th. 11, 19: 14, 1, 9: 15, 11: 21, 7, 13, 14, 15, 20: 22, 1, 22: 24, 16: 25, 9.

for-lidennes, -ness, e; *f. Shipwreck*; naufrágium:—Hwār gefōre ðū forlidennesse *where hast thou suffered shipwreck?* Apol. Th. 21, 19.

for-ligenes, -lignes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Fornication, adultery*; fornicātio, adultĕrium:—Ne wæs acenned of unrihthǽmede ne þurh dyrne forligenysse *non de adultĕrio vel fornicātióne nātus fuĕrat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 21. Ymb hiora hetelícan forligenssa ic hit eall forlǽte *I pass over all about their hateful adulteries*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 38. v. for-legenes.

for-liger, -ligr, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -ligeru, -ligru, -ligra; *n. Fornication, adultery*; fornicātio, adultĕrium:—For forligere *ob fornicātiónem*, Mt. Bos. 19, 9: Jn. Bos. 8, 41: Homl. Th. ii. 322, 28: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 246, 5. Se ðǽr heáfodleahter is gecweden forliger *the second chief sin is called fornication*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 3. Innan of manna heortan cumaþ forligeru *ab intus de corde hōmĭnum procēdunt fornicātiónes*, Mk. Bos. 7, 21. Forligru *fornicātiónes*, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. Ænig cristen mann ne ǽnige forligru ne begange *let not any christian man commit fornication*, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Ascúnige man swíðe fúle forligra *let a man earnestly shun foul fornications*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15.

for-liger, -ligr, -lír, es; *m. A fornicator, adulterer*; fornicātor, ădulter:—Ðæt Abraham nǽre forliger [MS. -ligr] geteald *ut Abraham non computátus ădulter esset*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. hor-cwēn *an adulteress*. Forligr *adulter*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 68. He is forlír *he is an adulterer*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17. God forðēmþ ða dyrnan forlíras *God condemns secret adulterers*, ii. 324, 7.

for-liger; *adj. Adulterous*; ădulter:—Yfel cneórys and forliger [*μοιχαλὶς adulterous*] sēcþ tācn *generātio māla et adultĕra signum quærit*, Mt. Bos. 12, 39.

forliger-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A bed of fornication*; fornicātiónis lectus:—On forligerbeddum *in beds of fornication*, Homl. Th. i. 604, 30.

for-liggang, es; *n? Lūpānar, prostíbulum*, Cot. 194.

for-ligr, es; *m. A fornicator*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 21. v. for-liger, es; *m.*

for-ligr, es; *n. Fornication*, Mt. Bos. 15, 19. v. for-ligenes; *f.*

for-ligrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [for-liger *a fornicator*] *To fornicate*; fornicāri:—Ðū forspildest ealle ða de forligriaþ fram dē *perdidisti omnes qui fornicantur abs te*, Ps. Spl. 72, 26.

for-lír *a fornicator*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 17: 324, 7. v. for-liger, es; *m.*

for-lídednes, -ness, e; *f.* [līðan *to sail*] *Shipwreck*; naufrágium, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-logen *lied greatly*, Lupi Serm. 1, 12; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 41; *pp. of* for-leógan *to lie.*

for-lor, es; *m. Destruction, perdition, loss*; perdítio:—Hæleða forlor *men's perdition*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 4; Gen. 721. Ic ofslóg ðis folc and to forlore gedyde *I slew and destroyed this people*, Past. 37, 2; Hat. MS. 49 b, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. Mid hæleða forlore *with men's perdition*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 8; Gen. 757. Ðēh de he hý mid micle forlore dæs folces begeáte *though he took it with great loss of the people*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 28. [*O. Sax.* farlor.]

for-loren *forlorn, lost*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 41; *pp. of* for-leósan.

for-lorenes, -ness, e; *f.* FORLORNNESS, *destruction*; perdítio:—Ic gescéo me stówe geġearwode þeón ēcere forlorenesse *mihi locum despicio æternæ perditiónis esse præpārātum*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 29. On lyre oðde on forlorenesse *in perditióne*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12.

for-lure *hast lost, didst lose*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 30; Cri. 1399; *and sing. p. of* for-leósan: for-lure *would lose*, Chr. 81; Erl. 8, 4: Past. 7, 1; Hat. MS. 12 a, 5; *p. subj. of* for-leósan.

for-luron *lost, have lost*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 24; *p. pl. of* for-leósan.

for-lustlíce; *adv. Very willingly, gladly*; libentissime:—Ic wille forlustlíce, for ðínum lufum *I will gladly* [*do so*], *for love of thee*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 12. [Cf. beon forlisst *to be very desirous*, *Orm.*]

for-lýst *loses*, Mk. Bos. 9, 41; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-leósan.

FORMA, *m*: forme; *f. n*: *def. adj. The first, earliest;* prīmus:—Se forma ys Simon *the first is Simon*, Mt. Bos. 10, 2: 22, 25: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22: Cd. 143; Th. 179, 2; Exod. 22: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16; Cri. 720: Beo. Th. 1437; B. 716: Menol. Fox 17; Men. 9: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 109; Met. 8, 55. Hū gesǣlig seó forme eld was dises middan-geardes *how happy was the first age of this world*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 2: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 7; Met. 8, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 8. Dis wæs dæt forme tācn *this was the first miracle*, Jn. Bos. 2, 11. On ðone forman dæg *on the first day*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 12; Lchdm. iii. 238, 15: Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998: Byrht. Th. 133, 68; By. 77. Forman sīðe *for the first time*, Beo. Th. 4562; B. 2286: Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 3; Wíd. 6: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 4; Gen. 319. Gebletsode Metod monna cynnes ða forman twā *the Lord blessed the first two of mankind*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. On forman *at first*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. [*Wyc.* forme *in* forme-fadris: *Chauc.* forme: *Laym.* uorme, forme: *Orm.* forme: *O. Sax.* formo: *O. Frs.* forma: *Goth.* fruma *the first*: *Icel.* frum- *in compounds, the first.*]

fōr-mǣl, fōr-mǣl, e; *f.* [fōr = fōre, mǣl *a speech, discourse*] *An agreement, a treaty;* fœdus, pactum:—Wid ðam ðe he eall dæt lēste dæt uncer fōrmǣl wæs *on condition that he fulfil all that was our agreement*, L. O. i; Th. i. 178, 8. Æfter ðām fōrmālum [MS. -mālan] *according to the treaties*, L. Eth. ii. 1: Th. i. 284, 11.

fōr-mǣrnes, -ness, e; *f. Brightness, glory, renown;* clāritas:—Fōr-mǣrnes and genyht *renown and abundance*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 23, note 8. v. fōre-mǣrnes.

fōr-maneg, -moni; *adj. Very many;* permultus:—Heora fōrmanega oft fēngon to ānwealde *very many of them often undertook the government*, Jud. Thw. 161, 26.

for-meltan, -myltan; *p.* -mealt, *pl.* -multon; *pp.* -molten; *v. intrans. To melt away, become liquid, liquefy;* liquescĕre, liquēfĕri:—Hēt wǣpen eall formeltan *he commanded the weapons all to melt away*, Andr. Kmbl. 2294; An. 1148. Formealt oððe hnesce geworden is eorþe *liquēfacta est terra*, Ps. Lamb. 74, 4: Ex. 16, 21. Ealle ða scipu for-multan *all the ships were consumed*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 14. [*Dut.* ver-smelten *to melt, dissolve*: *Ger.* ver-schmelzen *to melt away.*]

for-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join together, mingle;* conjungĕre, Past. 21, 17 Lye. [*Dut. Ger.* ver-mengen *to mix, mingle, confuse.*] v. mengan.

formesta; *m*: formeste; *f. n*: *def. adj.* [*sup. of* forma *the first*] *Foremost, first, best, most valiant;* primus, strēnuissimus:—Wæs he se wer se formesta *ērat vir ipse strēnuissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 37. v. fyrmest.

fōr-mete, es; *m.* [fōr *a journey*, mete *food*] *Fare-meat, provision for a journey;* cibus in itinĕre sūmendus, Gr. Dial. 2, 13: Deut. 15, 14.

for-molsnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [molsnian *to corrupt*] *To putrefy, corrupt, make rotten, decay;* putrefăcĕre, tabefăcĕre, macĕrāre:—To duste formolsnod *decayed to dust*, Wanl. Catal. 20, 4; Homl. Th. i. 218, 25. Se ylca God, ðe ealle þing of nāhte geworhte, mæg ærǣran ða formolsnedan līchaman of ðam duste *the same God, that wrought all things from nought, can raise up the decayed corpses from the dust*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 6.

fōr-moni; *adj. Very many;* permultus:—Fōrmoni man *many a man*, Byrht. Th. 138, 52; By. 239. v. fōr-maneg.

for-myltan *to melt*:—Ic formylte *liquor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 44. v. for-meltan.

for-myrþrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To kill, murder, destroy utterly;* occīdĕre, enēcāre, perdĕre:—Gif wīf hire cild formyrþrige innan hire *si mulier infantem suum intra se perdiderit*, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 5.

FORN, e; *f? A trout?* turnus:—Forn *turnus?* Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 72; Wrt. Voc. 55, 76. [*Ger.* fohre, fore, forelle, *f. a trout*: *Ger. Swiss dial.* forne: *M. H. Ger.* vorhen, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* forahana, forhana *trutta*: *Dut.* voorn, *f*; vóren, *m. a roach.*]

fōrn, fōrne; *adv. Before;* cōram:—Gesæt Benedictus fōrn ongeán ðam Riggon *Benedict sat opposite to Riggo*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 15. Óþ-dæt he eft cume hyre fōrne geán *until he again comes opposite to it*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17. v. fōran; *prep.*

for-nam, *pl.* -nāmon *took away, destroyed, consumed*, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205: Ps. Th. 77, 53; *p. of* for-niman.

fōrne; *prep. acc. For;* pro, propter:—Gif hwā hine fōrne forstande *if anyone will stand up for him*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3, note 8. v. for; *prep.* v. forene.

fōrne; *adv. Before, sooner;* prius, cĭtius:—Se ōðer leorningeniht fōrarn Petrus fōrne *ille ālius discĭpŭlus præcucurrit cĭtius Petro*, Jn. Bos. 20, 4. v. fōran; *adv.* [*O. Sax.* forana.]

fōr-neáh, fōr-neán; *adv. Very nearly, nigh, nearly, almost, about;* prope, fere, pæne, paulo minus, circiter:—Fōrneáh *fere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 50. Fōrneáh oððe hwæt-hwega hī fordydon me on eorþan *paulo minus consummāvērunt me in terram*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 87: 93, 17.

Seó upastīhþ fōrneán óþ ðone mōnan *it extends upwards very nearly to the moon*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 4; Lchdm. iii. 272, 18. Fōrneán *fere*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Mīne fōrneán astyrode synt fēt *mei pæne mōti sunt pĕdes*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Fōrneán þreó þúsend *circĭter tria millia*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 42, 43.

fōr-nefe, an; *f. A nephew's daughter;* proneptis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. nefe.

Fornētes folm, e; *f. Fornet's palm:* Fornēti palma:—Wyl on eówe meolce Fornētes folm *boil Fornet's palm in ewe's milk*, L. M. I. 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. Nim Fornētes folm *take Fornet's palm*, I, 71; Lchdm. ii. 146, 4. The *Icel.* has Fornjótr; *gen.* Fornjóts, the name of an eoten, es; *m. a giant.* Fornjótr's three sons had control over *air, fire*, and *wind*. In the Gl. Cleop. folm is glossed *mānus, the hand* or *palm*. As this refers to the palm only, it leaves us in difficulty what variety is intended by Fornet's palm. It must, however, be one of the chief species, as Fornjótr was a chief god of the heathen Icelanders.

for-niman, -nyman; *p.* -nam, -nom, *pl.* -nāmon, -nómon; *pp.* -numen; *v. trans. To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ransack, waste, consume, devour;* rapĕre, perdĕre, extermināre, vastāre, consūmĕre, devōrāre:—Ðū hī eáde miht forniman *thou mayest easily consume them*, Ps. Th. 72, 16; 118, 36. Eów in beorge bǣl forniméþ *fire shall consume you upon the hill*, Elen. Kmbl. 1153; El. 578. Se ðe forniméþ þearfan on dýgelnysse *qui devŏrat paupĕrem in abscondĭto*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 b, 14. Hig fornymaþ hyra ansýna *exterminant fácies suas*, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. Hine wyrd fornam *fate took him away*, Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205: 2877; B. 1436: 4245; B. 2119. Līg eall fornam *the flame consumed all*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 34; Gen. 2548: Andr. Kmbl. 1988; An. 996: 3061; An. 1533. Swylt ealle fornom secga hlōþe *death destroyed all the band of men*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675: 59 b; Th. 216, 15; Ph. 268. Se Brytta þeóde fornom *qui gentem vastāvit Brittōnum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. Him īrenne ecga fornāmon *iron edges had taken them away from him*, Beo. Th. 5649; B. 2828. Fōrneáh hī fornāmon me on lande *paulo mīnus consummāvērunt me in terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 87. Fornōmon [MS. -noman] *have consumed*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 14; Wand. 99. Wylt ðū we secgaþ dæt fýr cume of heofone, and fornime hig *vis dīcimus ut ignis descendat de cælo, et consūmat illos?* Lk. Bos. 9, 54. Dæs mannes wlite wyrþeþ eall fornumen mid onsīgendre ylde *the beauty of man becomes thoroughly destroyed by approaching old age*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. Swā swā sceáp from wulfum and wildeórum beóþ fornumene, swā ða earman ceasterwaran toslitene and fornumene wǣron fram heora feóndum *sicut agni a fĕris, ita misĕri cives discerpuntur ab hostĭbus*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 26, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

for-nýdan; *p.* -nýdde; *pp.* -nýded, -nýdd *To force greatly, compel;* cōgĕre:—Wydewan syndon wíde fornýdde on unriht to ceorle *viduæ crebro injuste ad nuptias trāhuntur*, Lpi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 25.

for-nyman *to take away, deform, disfigure*, Mt. Bos. 6, 16. v. for-niman.

forod, forad, fored, forud; *adj. part.* [v. nacod *naked*] *Broken, fractured, violated;* fractus, violātus:—Wæs him gylp forod *their vaunt was broken*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69. Đā wearþ hire mid ānum wyrpe ān ribb forod *then with one throw one of its ribs was broken*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 41. Gif se earm biþ forod *if the arm be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 54; Th. i. 94, 24, note 57. Gif monnes ceácan mon forslihþ, dæt hie beóþ forode *if a man smite another's cheeks*, so that *they be broken*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 15: Ps. Th. 30, 12. Foredum sceancum *with broken legs*, H. R. 101, 21.

fōr-oft; *adv. Very often;* persæpe:—Se deófol sǣwþ fōroft mānfullīce geþohtas into ðæs mannes heortan *the devil very often sows evil thoughts in the heart of man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Swā swā we sylfe fōroft gesāwon *as we ourselves have very often seen*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 12, 9; Lchdm. iii. 260, 2: Wrt. popl. science 11, 8; Lchdm. iii. 256, 16.

fōron *went*, Ps. Spl. 65, 11; *pl. p. of* faran *to go.*

for-pēran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away, pervert, ruin, destroy;* pervertĕre, perdĕre:—He dæs ōdres sāwle forpǣrþ þurh his yfelum tihtingum *he perverts the other's soul by his evil instigations*, Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31: 208, 20. Hie forpǣrað dæm edleáne *mērĭtum pervertunt*, Past. 39, 3; Hat. MS. 53 b, 8. Gif we us sylfe ne forpǣrað *if we do not destroy ourselves*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 9: ii. 50, 5. Adam us forpǣrde þurh ānes æpples þigene *Adam ruined us by the eating of an apple*, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 32. Dæt he ðone man forpǣre *that he may destroy the man*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 20.

for-pyndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn away;* remōvēre, reprīmĕre:—Dæt Ēuan scyld is eal forpynded *the sin of Eve is all turned away*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 7; Cri. 97. [*Icel.* pynda *prēmĕre, vexāre.*] v. pynding.

fōr-rād *rode before*:—Fōrrād sió fierd hie fōran *the force rode before them*, Chr. 894; Th. 166, 7; *p. of* fōr-rīdan, *q. v.*

fōr-radian *to hasten before, prevent*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 23, 4: 24, 6. v. fōr-hradian.

for-rǣdan; *p.* -rǣdde; *pp.* -rǣded; or *p.* -reord, -rēd; *pp.* -ræden, *v. a. to give counsel against, to condemn, plot against, deprive by*

treachery, wrong; condemnāre, insidias pārāre:—We beódaþ ðæt man Cristene men for ealles tó lytlum to deáþe ne forrǽde *we command that Christian men be not for altogether too little condemned to death,* L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19. Eádweard man forrǽdde and sydðan acwealde *they plotted against Edward and afterwards murdered him,* Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 10. Ðæt man his hláford of lífe forrǽde *that a man deprive his lord of life,* Lupi Serm. i. 9; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* ráða af dögum *to kill.*] Gif man gehádodne man forrǽde æt feó oððe æt feore *if any one wrong a man in holy orders as to money or as to life,* L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 5: L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 6. [*Ger.* ver-rathen *to betray.*]

fŏr-raðe; *adv. Very quickly;* cito:—Hī Gódes bebod tobrǽcon forrǽde *they broke the commandment of God very quickly,* Ælfc. T. 5, 6: Gen. 20, 7.

fŏr-ridan; *p.* -rād, *pl.* -ridon; *pp.* -riden *To ride before, intercept;* præquitāre, intercipĕre:—Forrād sió fierd hie fóran *the force rode before them,* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 25. Ða men hie fóran fórridan mehton bútan geweorce *the men they might intercept outside the work,* 894; Erl. 93, 11. [*Laym. p. p.* forriden: *Ger.* vor-reiten *to ride before.*]

fŏr-ridel, es; *m. A fore-rider, outrider, harbinger;* præcursor:—Cyning Totilla sende his fórridel cýðan his tocyme ðam hálgan were *king Totila sent his harbinger to announce his coming to the holy man,* Homl. Th. ii. 168, 10. [*A. R.* vorrideles: *Ger.* vor-reiter *a fore-rider.*]

for-rotian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [for-, rotian *to rot] To become wholly rotten, to rot, putrefy;* computrescĕre:—Ða fixas acwelaþ and ða wæteru forrotiaþ *fishes mórientur et computrescent áquæ,* Ex. 7, 18. Hit forrotode *computruit,* 16, 20. Gemolsnad flǽsc wel forrotad *corrupted flesh;* tábes, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 74; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16. Ðæt sió rḗþnes dæs wines da forrotedan wunde clǽnsige *that the harshness of the wine may cleanse the corrupted wound,* Past. 17, 10; Hat. MS. 25 a, 9. [*A. R.* vorrotien: *Dut. Ger.* ver-rotten *to rot, putrefy, mortify.*]

for-rotodnys, -rotednys, -nyss, e; *f. Rottenness, corruption;* putrēdo, pus:—Mīn flǽsc is ymbscrýd mid forrotodnysse *my flesh is covered with corruption,* Job Thw. 167, 36: Prov. 12: Homl. Th. ii. 282, 11. Ðeós forrotednyss *hoc pus,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35.

fŏr-rynel, fore-rynel, es; *m. A forerunner;* præcursor:—Is se fórrynel fæger and sciéne *the forerunner [morning star] is fair and shining,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 49; Met. 29, 25. Iohannes wæs Cristes fórrynel *John was Christ's forerunner,* Homl. Th. i. 484, 34: 356, 21: Bt. 36, 1; Fox 170, 28. Dæs mæran fórryneles *of the great forerunner,* Homl. Th. i. 364, 6.

for-sacan; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen *To declare an opposition, oppose, object to, refuse, give up, forsake;* detrectāre, recūsāre, desĕrĕre:—Gange ân mynet oft ealne dæs cynges ânweald, and ðone nán man ne forsace *let one money pass throughout the king's dominion, and that let no man refuse,* L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 1. Forsōc dæne triumphan *refused the triumph,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 43. He dæt wæs eall forsacende *he was giving up all that,* i. 12; Bos. 36, 16. v. sacan.

for-sācan *to punish,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. v. for-sēcan.

for-sǽde, *pl.* -sǽdon *accused,* Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 16; *p. of* for-seegan.

for-sæt, *pl.* -sǽton *delayed, deferred, obstructed,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2859: 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489; *p. of* for-sittan.

for-sāwon *rejected, despised,* Elen. Kmbl. 2633; Él. 1318; *p. pl. of* for-seón.

for-scāden *scattered,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449; *pp. of* for-scādan. v. for-sceádan.

for-scæncednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [for-, screncednes *supplantātio] A supplanting, deceit;* supplantātio, fraus:—Man miclode ofor me hleóhræsenesse oððe forscræncednysse *hómo magnificávit súper me supplantatiónem,* Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

for-scapung, -sceapung, e; *f. A bad action, fault, crime;* perversa actio, scĕlus:—Hī sǽdon ðæt hió wǽre for Fetontis forscapunge *they said that it was for the fault of Phaëton,* Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 35. On misliere forsceapunge *by various misdeeds,* 1, 11; Bos. 35, 2.

for-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -sceód, *pl.* -sceódon; *pp.* -sceáden, -scāden [sceádan *to separate] To scatter, disperse;* dispergĕre:—Ðæt ða giemmas wǽren forsceádne [forsceadene, Cot.] æfter ðǽm strǽtum *that the gems were scattered along the streets,* Past. 18, 4; Hat. MS. 26 b, 25. Gē sind forscādene *ye are scattered,* Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 1; Gū. 449.

for-sceáf *cast down,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204; *p. of* for-scūfan.

for-sceamian, -scamian, -scamigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceamian *to be ashamed] To be greatly ashamed;* erūbescĕre:—Forsceamian *erūbescĕre,* Scint. 8. Hie forscamige *let it shame them,* Past. 21, 1; Hat. MS. 29 a, 26. [*Orm.* forrshamedd *much ashamed.*]

for-sceap, es; *n.* [*from* sceapen *formed, created; pp. of* sceppan *to create*] What is for- or mis-shapen *a fault, crime;* mālefactum:—Me nædre to forsceape scyhte *the serpent incited me to crime,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898.

for-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To foreshew, foresee;* præ-ostendĕre, pōnĕre in conspectu, providēre:—Ic fórsceáwode Driht on gesíhþe mīnre symble *providēbam Dóminum in conspectu meo semper,* Ps. Spl. 15, 8. [*Ger.* vor-schauen *to foresee.*] v. fōre-sceáwian.

fŏr-sceáwudlīce; *adv. Providently, carefully, prudently;* prōvide, Procem. R. Conc.

fŏr-sceáwung, e; *f. Providence;* prōvidentia:—Þurh Godes fórsceáwunge *by the providence of God,* Homl. Th. i. 234, 21. v. fōre-sceáwung

for-scending, e; *f.* [scendan *to confound] Confusion;* confūsio:—Mid forscendinge *præ confūsiōne,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25.

for-sceóppan; *p.* -scōp, *pl.* -scōpon; *pp.* -sceápen *To re-create, transform, deform;* transformāre:—Sume, hī sǽdon, ðæt hió [Circe] sceolde forsceóppan to león *some, they said, she [Circe] should transform to a lioness,* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. v. for-sceppan.

for-sceorfan; *p.* -scearf, *pl.* -scurfon; *pp.* -scorfen [sceorfan *to gnaw, bite] To gnaw or eat off;* arrōdĕre:—Gærstapan ælc wuht forscurfon, dæs de on ðam lande wæs grówendes *locusts ate off everything that was growing in the land,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L.

for-sceótan, he -scýt, *pl.* -sceótaþ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *pp.* -scoten *To shoot before, anticipate, come before, prevent;* anticipāre, prævēnīre:—Ða ungesæligan menn ne mágon gebídon hwonne he [deáþ] him to cume, ac fórsceótaþ hine fóran *unhappy men cannot wait till he [death] comes to them, but anticipate him beforehand,* Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Fórscýt ðæt hwílendlíce wíte ða ēcan geniðerunge *the transient punishment will prevent eternal damnation,* Homl. Th. i. 576, 2. Mín God fórscýt [MS. forscytte] oððe fórestepþ me *Deus meus prævéniet me,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 11. [*Ger.* vor-schiessen.]

for-sceppan, -sceóppan; *p.* -sceóp, *pl.* -sceópon; *pp.* -scepen *To transform;* transformāre:—Heó alle forsceóp Drihten to deófium *the Lord transformed them all to devils,* Cd. 16; Th. 20, 14; Gen. 308. Scinnan forscepene [*their*] *beauty transformed,* Cd. 214; Th. 269, 12; Sat. 72.

for-scip, es; *n. The forepart of a ship, the prow;* prōra:—Ancersetl [MS. anfer-] vel fórscip *prōra,* Ælfc. Gl. 83; Som. 73, 73; Wrt. Voc. 48, 12.

for-scrane *shrank up, dried up, withered,* Gen. 32, 25: Mt. Bos. 21, 19: Mk. Bos. 4, 6; *p. of* for-scrincan.

for-scrang *shrank up, dried up,* Ps. Spl. 128, 5, = for-scranc; *p. of* for-scrincan.

for-screncan, -scræncan; *p.* -screncte, -scrǽncte; *pp.* -scrænct, -screnct [screncan *to trip up] To supplant, overcome, oppress, cast down;* supplantāre, opprimĕre, elidĕre:—Ða de leahtras forscrencaþ belimpaþ to Godes ríce *those who overcome sins belong to God's kingdom,* Homl. Th. i. 198, 23. Forscrænc hine *supplanta eum,* Ps. Lamb. 16, 13. Ðú forscrænctest onarísende on me *supplantasti insurgentes in me,* 17, 40. Forscrenct *elisa* vel *dejecta,* Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 36; Wrt. Voc. 45, 68. Crist arǽrþ ða forscrenctan *Christ raises the oppressed,* Homl. Th. ii. 414, 23.

for-screncend, es; *m.* [*part. of* forscrencan] *A supplanter;* supplantātor:—Iacob is gecweden, forscrencend *Jacob is interpreted, a supplanter,* Homl. Th. i. 198, 21.

for-scrīfan; *p.* -scrāf, *pl.* -scrifon; *pp.* -scrifen [scrīfan *to judge*]. I. *to condemn, proscribe;* condemnāre, proscribĕre:—He dæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde *he had proscribed the guilty host,* Cd. 213; Th. 267, 5; Sat. 33. Grendel fífelcynnes eard weardode hwíle, siððan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde *Grendel inhabited a while the monster-race's abode, after the Creator had proscribed him,* Beo. Th. 213; B. 106. II. *to write or cut into, cut down;* incidĕre, succidĕre:—Awrīteþ he on his wǽpne wǽllnota heáp, bealwe bócstafas bill forscrífeþ *he writes upon his weapon a heap of fatal marks, baleful letters he cuts into the bill,* Salm. Kmbl. 323–326, note; Sal. 161, 162. Forscrīf hine *succide illam,* Lk. Skt. Hat. 13, 7, 9. [*Ger.* ver-schreiben *to prescribe.*]

for-scrīhan; *p.* -scrāh, *pl.* -scrigon; *pp.* -scrigen [scrīhan *dicāre] To abdicate, resign, give up;* abdicāre:—Forscrāh *abdicāvit,* Cot. 205.

for-scrincan, he -scrinceþ; *p.* -scrance, *pl.* -scruncon; *pp.* -scruncen [for-, scrincan *to shrink] To shrink up, dry up, dwindle away, wither;* emarcescĕre, exarescĕre, arefiĕri, arescĕre:—He forscrincþ *arescit,* Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Æt-hrān he his sine on his þeó and heó dærrihte forscranc *tĕtigit nervum fémŏris ejus, et státim emarcuit,* Gen. 32, 25. Sæd forscranc *sémen exāruit,* Mk. Bos. 4, 6: Lk. Bos. 8, 6. Sóna forscranc ðæt fíctreów *arefacta est continuo ficulnea,* Mt. Bos. 21, 19. Hig forscruncon *ārucrunt,* Mt. Bos. 13, 6. Mín hýd is forscruncen *my skin is shrunk up,* Job Thw. 167, 37. Hī gesáwon ðæt fíctreów forscruncen of ðám wyrtruman *vidérunt ficum arídam factam a radícibus,* Mk. Bos. 11, 20. On ðám porticon læg mycel menigeo forscruncenra *in his porticíbus jácębat multitúdo magna arídorum,* Jn. Bos. 5, 3.

for-scrufon *ate off,* Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, = for-scurfon; *p. pl. of* for-sceorfan.

for-scruncen *shrank up, dried up, withered,* Job Thw. 167, 37: Mk. Bos. 11, 20; *pp. of* for-scrincan.

for-scruncon *dried up,* Mt. Bos. 13, 6; *p. pl. of* for-scrincan.

for-scūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To cast down;* amŏvēre, dispellĕre:—Wlance forsceáf mihtig engel *a mighty angel cast down their pride,* Cd. 153; Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. v. scūfan.

for-scūnian, -scūnigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scūnian *to shun*] *To blush, feel shame;* erūbescēre, Scint. 4.

for-scurfon *gnawed* or *ate off*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 17, notes, p. 24, 7, MS. L: *p. pl. of* for-sceorfan.

for-scyldigian, -scyldegian, -scyldgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [scyldigian *accūsāre*] *To make guilty, to criminate, condemn;* reum făcĕre, damnāre:—Hreówlīce geferþ se ðe hine sylfne forþ forscyldigaþ *he fares roughly who constantly criminates himself*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28. Forscyldegod *scĕlĕrātus* vel *facĭnŏrōsus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 65. Wurdon hī deádlīce and forscyldegode þurh ágenne cyre *they became mortal and guilty through their own choice*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 16. He wæs forscyldgod *he was guilty*, i. 12, 21. Se slíhþ se dēma ðone forscyldgodan sceadan, ac he hǽt his underþeóddan hine belīfian *the judge slays not the condemned robber, but he commands his subordinates to deprive him of life*, ii. 36, 9. [Cf. *Ger.* ver-schulden *to be guilty.*]

for-scyppan *to transform.* v. for-sceóppan.

for-scýt *shoots before, prevents* or *will prevent*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 2; *pres. of* for-sceótan.

for-scyttan; *p.* -scytte, *pl.* -scytton; *pp.* -scytted *To shoot before, prevent;* prævĕnīre:—Hī heófodon folces synna, and heora wrace on him sylfum forscytton *they bewailed the people's sins, and prevented their punishment on themselves*, Homl. Th. i. 540, 31. Dæt da sceortan wītu dises geswincfullan līfes forscyttен [MS. forscyttan] da toweardan, de nǽfre ateoriaþ *that the short punishments of this painful life may prevent those to come, which will never fail*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 34. DER. scyttan.

for-seáge, dū -seáge *desired, thou despisedst*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512: Ps. Spl. 88, 37; *p. of* for-seón.

for-seárian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [seárian *to sear*] *To dry up, wither;* arēre, arescĕre:—Ic forseárige *āreo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 44. Se lichama gewyrþeþ to duste and forseárað *the body turns to dust and withers*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 92, 3. Adruwode oðde forseárode swā swā blȳwnys oðde crosceard mægen mīn *āruit tamquam testa virtus mea*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 16. Mīn hȳd forseárode *my skin withered*, Job Thw. 167, 37. Ðonne hit forealdod bið and forseárod *when it is grown old and withered*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11.

for-sēcan, -sēcan; *p.* -sōhte, *pl.* -sōhton; *pp.* -sōht *To afflict, punish;* pœna affĭcĕre:—Deáh ðe gē hine sārum forsēcen *though ye sorely afflict it*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 2; Gū. 348. Sārum forsōht *afflicted with sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 1862; El. 933. DER. sēcan.

for-seegan; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To for-say, mis-say, pretend, deny, say against, accuse;* prædicĕre, diffāmāre, nĕgāre, accūsāre:—Se ðe ðderne mid wō forsegan wille *he who shall accuse another wrongfully*, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 20: L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 22. Se ðderne to deáþe forsegþ *he traduces another to death*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Be ðon de mon ðderne forsegeaþ *in case any one accuse another*, L. Edg. ii. 4, titl; Th. i. 266, 21. Swā hwā swā ðderne forsǽde *whosoever accused another*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 16. Ða leásan gewitan hine forsǽdon *the false witnesses accused him*, i. 50, 14.

for-sēgon *despised, rejected, renounced*, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389; *p. pl. of* for-seón.

for-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To send away, send into banishment, banish;* dimittĕre, relēgāre, deportāre:—Sume on wræcsīþ forsende *some he sent away into banishment*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 39. He hine siddan forsende *he afterwards banished him*, 3, 7; Bos. 59, 26. He wearþ snūde forsended *he was quickly banished*, Beo. Th. 1812; B. 904. [*Ger.* ver-senden *to send away.*]

for-sendan *to send before.* v. fóre-sendan.

for-seón, -sión; ic -seó, dū -sihst, -sixst, he -sihþ, -syhþ, *pl.* -seóþ; *p.* -ic, he -seah, dū -sāwe, -seáge, *pl.* -sāwon, -ségon; *impert.* -seoh; *subj.* he -seó; *pp.* -sewen *To overlook, despise, contemn, scorn, be ashamed of, neglect, reject, renounce;* despĭcĕre, temnĕre, contemnĕre, spernĕre, erūbescĕre, neglīgĕre, posthăbēre, rejicĕre:—We á sculon ídle lustas forseón *we should ever despise idle lusts*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 43. Oþ-ðæt dū meahte ǽlc eorþlīc þing forsión *until thou mayest look down upon every earthly thing*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 14; Met. 24, 7. Ic forseó *temno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17. Ic fracuþe forseó feóndas mīne *ego vidēbo inīmīcos meos*, Ps. Th. 117, 7. Ic forseó *posthăbeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 31. Dū forsihst [-sixst, Lamb.] on gerecum on gedrēfednysse *despĭcis in opportunitātĭbus in tribulātĭone*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. He forsihþ dās eorþlīcan gód *he despises these earthly goods*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 25: Gen. 16, 5. Se ðe me and mīne spæca forsyhþ, done mannes Sunu forsyhþ *qui me erubuĕrit et meos sermōnes, hunc Filius hŏmĭnis erubescet*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 38. Gif gē mīne ǽ and mīne dōmas forseóþ *si sprevērītis lēges meas et judicia mea*, Lev. 26, 15. Gūþlāc mān eall forseah *Guthlac despised all sin*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 4; Gū. 67: 40 b; Th. 134, 23; Gū. 512. Dū forseáge Cristum dīnne *despexisti Christum tuum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 37. Hie māna gehwylc forsāwon *they rejected every sin*, Elen. Kmbl. 2633; El. 1318. Forsāwon hyra sēllan *they despised their superior*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 317, 5; Mōd. 61. Gē blindnesse bōte forsēgon *ye renounced the remedy of blindness*, Elen. Kmbl. 778; El. 389. Ne forseoh ǽfre, dæt dū sylfa ār, mid dīnum handum hēr geworhtest *ōpĕra manuum tuārum ne despĭcias*, Ps. Th. 137, 8: 54, 1: Ps. Lamb. 26, 9. Gif preóst ðderne forseó oðde gebsmirige *if a priest despise or insult another*, L. N. P. L. 29; Th. ii. 294, 17. Wæs mǽrþa fruma tō swīðe forsewen *the source of marvels was too greatly despised*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 16; Edg. 42. Bíðþ forsewene heora lāreówas *their teachers are despised*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 74; Met. 13, 37. Forhygdelīc oðde forsewen *contemptus*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141. [*Orm.* forrseon *to despise*: *Ger.* ver-sehen *to see wrong.*]

for-seónnes, -ness, e; *f. A looking down upon, contempt;* despectio, contemptus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-sewennes.

for-seten *obstructed*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13; *pp. of* for-sittan.

for-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To obstruct;* obstruĕre:—Hī done heofonlīcan weg forsetton *they obstructed the heavenly way*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4. [*Ger.* versetzen *to misplace, obstruct.*]

for-settan; *p.* -sette, *pl.* -setton; *pp.* -seted, -sett *To set before;* propōnĕre:—Gif ic ne forsette ðé Hierusalem *si non propŏsuĕro Hierūsălem*, Ps. Th. 136, 6. Hig ne forsetton God tōforan ansyne heora *non propŏsuērunt Deum ante conspectum suum*, Ps. Lamb. 53, 5. [*Ger.* vor-setzen *to set before.*]

for-settednys, -nyss, e; *f.* [fórseted, *pp. of* fórsettan; -nyss] *A proposition;* propŏsītio:—Ic sprece forsettednyssa of frymþe *loquar propŏsītiōnes ab initio*, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. v. fóre-setnes.

for-sewen *despised*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 141; *pp. of* for-seón.

for-sewenlīce; *comp.* -licor; *adv. Contemptibly, ignominiously;* contemptibiliter, turpiter:—Swā he forsewenlicor bið gewitnod for Godes naman, swā his wuldor bið māre for Gode *the more ignominiously he is tortured for the name of God, the greater shall his glory be before God*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 23.

for-sewennes, fore-seuwenes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A looking down upon, contempt;* contemptus, despectio:—Gefylled we synd forsewennysse *replēti sūmus despectiōne*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4, 5. For his forsewennesse *out of contempt for him*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 13. Forsewennyss *contemptus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 17.

for-sewestre, an; *f. She who despises;* contemptrix, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sihst, -sihþ *despisest, despiseth*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1: Gen. 16, 5; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

for-singian *to sin greatly*, L. Pen. 12; Wilk. 95, 9. v. for-syngian.

for-sión *to despise*, Past. 32, 1: Hat. MS. 39 b, 27. v. forseón.

for-sīþ, es; *m. A going away, departure, death;* exitium, ōbĭtus, mors:—Sōna æfter his forsīþe wæs ealra witena gemōt on Oxna forda *soon after his death there was a meeting of all the counsellors at Oxford*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 12. v. forþ-sīþ.

for-sīdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sīdian *to journey*] *To perish;* iter fătāle īnire:—Hæfde dā forsīdod sunu Ecgheówes *Eegtheow's son had then perished*, Beo. Th. 3104, note; B. 1550.

for-sittan; he -sitеþ; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten *To mis-sit, to be absent from, neglect, delay, defer, diminish, obstruct, besiege;* abesse a, negligĕre, supersedēre, desĭdĕre, præstruĕre, obsidēre:—Se ðon de gemōt forsitte *of him who is absent from the council*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 25, 26. Be ðon de man fyrde forsitte *in case a man neglect the army*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7, 8. Ne forsæt he dý síðe *he delayed not the journey*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 10; Gen. 2850. Ne he tíd forsæt *he deferred not the time*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 26; Gū. 311. Dæt ágena bearhtm forsitеþ and forsworceþ *the twinkling of the eyes diminishes and darkens*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1767. Hī hæfdon ðone weg forseten *they had blockaded the way*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 13. Fearras forsǽton me *tauri obsēdērunt me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 11: Cd. 114; Th. 150, 10; Gen. 2489.

for-sixst *despisest*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1, = for-sihst; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

for-slægen *slain*, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-slæhþ *breaks*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-slagen *slain*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-slāwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [slāwian *to be slow*] *To be slow, unwilling;* pigēre:—Ic wát, dæt dú náht ne forslāwodest *I know that thou wouldest not be unwilling*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 15.

for-sleán, he -slæhþ, -slyhþ, -slihþ; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slegen, -slægen, -slagen [sleán *to strike*] *To strike with violence, smite, break, slay, kill, destroy;* vehementer fĕrīre, percūtĕre, frangĕre, occīdĕre, interfīcĕre:—Se ðe cinbán forslæhþ mid xx scillingum forgelde *let him who breaks the chin-bone pay for it with twenty shillings*, L. Ethb. 50; Th. i. 16, 1. Gif monnes ceácan mon forslihþ [forslyhþ, H] dæt hie beóþ forode, gebēte mid xv scillinga *if one smite a man's cheeks, that they be broken, let him make amends with fifteen shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14. He ealle da rícostan forsleán hēt *he commanded [them] to slay all the most powerful*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 38. Ercol hī swīðe forslōh and fordyde *Hercules grievously slew and destroyed them*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34. Forslegen Sodoma folc *the slaughtered people of Sodom*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5: Gen. 2022. Hī forslegene wurdon *they were slain*, Ors. 1, 13; Bos. 37, 5. Ða men wǽron forslægene *the men were slain*, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. He hī forslagen hæfde *he had slain them*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 2: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 10. [*Ger.* verschlagen.]

for-slegen *slain, slaughtered,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 5; Gen. 2022; *pp. of* for-sleán.

for-sliet, es; *m.* [sliet = slite *a slit*] *Slaughter, massacre;* internécio, Cot. 108.

for-slíhþ *smites,* L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-slítan; *p.* -slát, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten [slîtan *to tear*] *To tear with the teeth, to devour;* mordicus lacérare, comédere:—Lét [wyrm] hiora wyrta wæstme forslítan *he let* [*the worm*] *devour the fruit of their plants,* Ps. Th. 77, 46. [*O. Sax.* farslîtan *to tear up, consume.*]

for-slóh *slew,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 34; *p. of* for-sleán.

for-slyhþ *smites,* L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 14, MS. H; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sleán.

for-smorian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To smother, choke, suffocate, stifle;* suffócare:—Hí synd mid heora lífes lustum forsmorode . . . woruldcara and wélan forsmoriaþ ðæs módes þrotan *they are choked with the pleasures of their life . . . worldly cares and riches choke the throat of the mind,* Homl. Th. ii. 92, 8–11. Ón úrum gástlícum fulluhte biþ se deófol forsmorod fram us *in our spiritual baptism the devil is stifled by us,* ii. 200, 19.

for-sóc, *pl.* -sócon *refused,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 4; *p. of* for-sacan.

for-sogen *sucked* or *drawn out,* L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17; *pp. of* for-súgan.

for-sorged; *part.* [fór, sorgian *to sorrow*] *Made very sad, grieved, sorrowful;* tristítus, triste factus, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-sóþ; *adv.* FORSOOTH, *truly. certainly;* certe:—Wite ðú forsóþ *know thou assuredly,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 16. Ic forsóþ wát *vérum nóvi,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 33. Saga him forsóþ *die ergo illi,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 37.

for-spanan, he -spaneþ, -spenþ; *p.* -spón, -spéon, *pl.* -spónon, -speónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans.* [spanan *to allure*] *To entice, seduce;* illícere, sedúcere:—Gehwá se ðe ðderne to leahtrum forspenþ is manslaga *every one who entices another to sins is a manslayer,* Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30. Hine his hyge forspeón, ðæt he ne wolde Drihtnes word wurþian *his mind seduced him, that he would not revere the Lord's word,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Forspanen beón *seductum esse, sedúci,* Prov. 30, Lye. [*O. Sax.* for-far-spanan *to entice.*]

for-spancg, -spanc *an enticement, allurement.* v. for-spaninc̃g.

for-spanend, es; *m. A seducer;* seductor, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-spaninc̃g, -spanninc̃g, e; *f. An enticement, allurement;* illécebra, Scint. 21, Lye.

for-speca, fore-speca, -spreca, -spræca, an; *m. One who speaks for another, a defender, advocate;* advócátus, patrónus:—Forspeca *vel* mundbora *advócátus, patrónus,* vel *interpellátor,* Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 62; Wrt. Voc. 57, 42. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca mágum *the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate, and the advocate to the kinsmen,* L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14, 15, 16. Ðe hire forspecan [-specan MS. B.] synd *who are her advocates,* L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5.

for-specan; *p.* -spæc, *pl.* -spǽcon; *pp.* -specen [for-, specan, sprecan *to speak*] *To speak in vain, speak negatively, deny;* frustra dícĕre, négāre:—Hæbbe he ðæt eall forspecen *let him have spoken that all in vain,* L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Ne sý forspecen ne forswígod *let it not be denied nor concealed,* L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 15.

fór-spédian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To speed forward, to prosper;* prospérare:—Éalá ðú Driht gehæl me, éalá ðú Driht wel to fórspédienne *O Dómine salvum me fac, O Dómine bêne prospérare,* Ps. Spl. T. 117, 24. v. spédan.

for-spendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [for-, spendan *to spend*] *To spend utterly, to consume;* consúmĕre:—Swíðost ealle hys spéda hý forspendaþ *they squander almost all his property,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 45.

for-spennen, e; *f. An enticement;* lēnōcĭnium:—Forspennene *lēnōcínia,* Mone B. 671. v. for-spenning.

for-spennend, es; *m. A whoremonger;* lēno, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49: Mone B. 3130. v. for-spanend.

for-spennestre, -spennystre, an; *f. A bawd;* lēna, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 49.

for-spenning, e; *f. An enticement, allurement;* illécebra, lēnōcínium:—Forspenninge *illécebras,* Mone B. 4614. Mid forspenningge *lēnōcínio,* 3098. Forspenninge *lēnōcínia,* 6013: 6274.

for-spenþ *entices,* Homl. Th. ii. 226, 30; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-spanan.

for-speón *seduced,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350; *p. of* for-spanan.

for-spild, es; *m. Destruction;* perdítio:—On forspild *into destruction,* Past. 40, 5; Cott. MS.

for-spildan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spild *destruction*] *To bring to naught, destroy;* perdére:—Sum sceal on geógoþe, mid Godes meahtum, his earfoþsíþ forspildan *one shall in youth, with God's power, bring to naught his hard lot,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 31; Vy. 59.

for-spillan, -spyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [spillan *to spill, spoil, destroy*] *To spill, lose, waste, destroy, disperse;* perdére, disperdére, dissipáre:—Darfus wolde hine sylfne forspillan *Darius would destroy himself,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 40. Alýfþ reste-dagum wel to dónne, hwæder ðe ýfele? sáwla gehælan, hwæðer ðe forspillan *licet sabbátis benefácĕre, an mále? animam salvam fácĕre, an perdére?* Mk. Bos. 3, 4. Se ðe wyle hys sáwle hálе gedón, he hig forspilþ; and se ðe wyle hig for me forspyllan, se hig fint *qui vólu̇erit anímam suam salvam fácĕre, perdet eam; qui autem perdíderit anímam suam propter me, invéniet eam,* Mt. Bos. 16, 25. Ðú forspildest ealle ða ðe forligriaþ fram ðé *perdídisti omnes qui fornicantur abs te,* Ps. Spl. 72, 26. He his gód forspilde *dissipasset bóna ipsius,* Lk. Bos. 16, 1: 15, 13. Ne forspil ðú sáwle míne *ne perdas animam meam,* Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Ðæt he fordó oððe forspille of lande gemynd heora *ut perdat de terra mémóriam eórum,* Ps. Lamb. 33, 17. [*Dut.* ver-spillen *to spend, waste.*]

for-spillednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [forspilled, *pp. of* forspillan *to spill;* -nes, -ness] *A spilling, waste, perdition, destruction;* perdítio:—Forhwí wæs disse sealfe forspillednes geworden *ut quid perdítio ista unguenti facta est?* Mk. Bos. 14, 4. Ne forwearþ hyra nán, búton forspillednysse bearn *némo ex eis pérüit, nisi fílius perditiónis,* Jn. Bos. 17, 12. Se weg is swíðe rúm ðe to forspillednesse gelǽt *spatiósa via est, quæ dúcit ad perditiónem,* Mt. Bos. 7, 13.

for-spreca *one who speaks for another, an advocate,* L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. v. for-speca.

for-sprecen; *part. Fore-spoken, fore-mentioned;* præfátus:—Todǽlde se fórsprecena here on twá *the fore-mentioned army divided into two,* Chr. 885; Erl. 83, 22. v. fóre-sprecen.

for-spyllan *to lose*:—Wyle forspyllan *will lose,* Mt. Bos. 16, 25. v. for-spillan.

for-spyrcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [spearca *a spark*] *To dry out, empty;* exarescére, arére:—Forspyrcende synd míne mearhcófan *ossa mea arúérunt,* Ps. Th. 101, 3.

FORST, es; *m.* FROST; gélu:—Se hearda forst *the hard frost,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 19; Ph. 58: 111 a; Th. 425, 11; Rä. 41, 54. Forst *gélu,* Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 101; Wrt. Voc. 52, 51: 76, 39: Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hwílum hára scóc forst of feaxe *sometimes the hoar frost shook from my hair,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 27; Rä. 88, 8. Án sceal inbindan forstes fetre *one shall unbind frost's fetters,* 90 a; Th. 338, 9; Gn. Ex. 76: Beo. Th. 3222; B. 1609: Salm. Kmbl. 708; Sal. 353. Forste gefeterad *fettered with frost,* Menol. Fox 407; Men. 205: Homl. Th. i. 84, 15. Forstas and snáwas *frosts and snows,* Cd. 192; Th. 239, 31; Dan. 378. [*Chauc.* froste: *Orm.* frosst: *O. Sax.* frost, *m: Frs.* froast: *O. Frs.* frost, forst: *Dut.* vorst, *f: Ger.* frost, *m: M. H. Ger.* vrost, *m: O. H. Ger.* frost, *m: Goth.* frius, *n: Dan.* frost, *m. f: Swed.* frost, *m: Icel.* frost, *n.*] DER. rím-forst.

for-stæl, *pl.* -stálon *stole,* Gen. 27, 36: Mt. Bos. 28, 13; *p. of* for-stelan.

fór-stæþ *steps before, goes before,* Ps. Spl. 96, 3; *pres. of* fór-stapan.

fór-stal *an assault, fine for an assault,* L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. v. fór-steal.

for-stalian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [stalian *to steal*] *To steal away;* aufúgĕre:—Gif wíteþeów hine forstalie *if a penal slave steal himself away,* L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif he hine forstalede *if he should have stolen himself away,* L. Ath. v. § 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 7.

for-standan, -stondan; he -stent; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen; *v. trans.* I. *to stand up for, to defend, aid, help, benefit, avail;* defendére, prodesse:—Gif hine nelle forstandan *if he will not stand up for him,* L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 6. Twelfhyndes mannes áþ forstent vi ceorla áþ *a twelve hundred man's oath stands for the oath of six churls,* L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19. Ðæt his gewítnes eft náht ne forstande *that his witness avail again nothing,* L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 24. Gif hine hwá forstande *if any one stand up for him,* L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. Gif hine hwá fórene forstande *if any one defend him,* v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4: v. § 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 12: L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 3: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. He míhte hord forstandan *he might defend the treasure,* Beo. Th. 5903; B. 2955. Forstond ðú mec *protect thou me,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. Hwá forstandeþ hie, gif ðú hie ne scyldest *who shall defend it, if thou dost not shield it,* Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Hwæt forstód ðám betestum mannum—oððe hwæt forstent hit *what did it help the best men—or what does it profit?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7, 9. Ne forstent ðæt þwéal náuht *the washing profits nothing,* Past. 54; Hat. MS. II. *to understand;* intelligére:—Uneáðe ic mæg forstandan díne acsunga *I can scarcely understand thy questions,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Selfe forstódon his word onwended *they themselves understood his words* [*to be*] *perverted,* Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769. v. under-standan. [Like *Dut.* ver-staan: *Ger.* ver-stehen *to understand.*]

fór-standan, -stondan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen *To stand before* or *against, withstand, oppose, hinder;* resistére, impédire:—Ne meahte seó wéalâf wíge fórstandan *the miserable remnant could not withstand in battle,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 44; Met. 1, 22. Ne mágon gé him ða wíc fórstondan *to him ye may not hinder the dwellings,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gü. 674. Ic him ðæt fórstonde *I hinder them from that,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rä. 17, 8. Godes engel fórstód ðone weg *stétit angélus Dómini in via,* Num. 22, 22. v. widstandan *to withstand.*

fór-stapan; he -stæþ; *p.* -stóp, *pl.* -stópon; *pp.* -stapen *To step* or

go before, precede; præcēdēre:—Fȳr ætfōran him fōrstæpþ [Lamb. fōre-stæpþ] *ignis ante ipsum præcēdet*, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. v. fōre-stapan.

fōr-steal, -steall, -stal, fōre-steal, es; *m.* [fōr, fōre *before;* steal *from* stellan *to leap, spring;* therefore, at least originally, *an assault, consisting in one man springing or placing himself before another, so as to obstruct his progress,* Thorpe's Glos. to A. Sax. Laws]. **I.** *an assault;* assultus sūper āliquem in via rēgia factus, vīæ obstructio:—Gif hwā fōr-steal oddon openne wiðerwcyge ongeán lahriht Cristes oððe cyninges gewyrce *if any one commit an assault or open opposition against the law of Christ or of the king,* L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8: vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21. In L. H. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2, it is said,—'Si in via rēgia fiat assultus sūper āliquem, fōrestel est.' **II.** *the fine for an assault;* mulcta pro assultu:—Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on West-Sexan [MS. Wes-Sexan], dæt is . . . fōrsteal *these are the rights which the king enjoys over all men in Wessex, that is . . . the fine for assault,* L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14, note 27, MS. G. Switelige ic hēr hwæt se eáca is de ic ðærto ge-unnen hæbbe . . . dæt syndan fōr-steallas *I here declare what the augmentation is which I have thereto granted . . . that is the fines for assaults,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1035; 333, 32: A. D. 1066; 411, 32. See also Schmid Glos. forsteal.

for-stelan, he -steleþ, -steliþ, -styliþ, *pl.* -stelaþ; *p.* -stæl, *pl.* -stǣlon; *pp.* -stolen *To steal with violence, rob, deprive;* fūrāri, surripĕre, privāre:—Sécende forstelan sāwla *quærens fūrāri animas,* Ps. Lamb. fol. 142, 8. Gif ceorl ceáp forsteleþ [-styliþ MS. B; -steleþ MS. H.] *if a churl steal property,* L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 15: L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5, MS. H. Gif hwā befæst his feoh to hyrdnysse and hit man forstylþ ðam, de hit underfēhþ, gif man ðone þeóf finde, gilde be twīfealdon *si quis commendāverit amico pĕcūniam in custōdiam et ab eo, qui suscĕpĕrat, furto ablāta fuĕrit, si invēnitur fur, duplum reddet,* Ex. 22, 7. Ðǣr þeófas hit delfaþ and forstelaþ *ubi fūres effŏdiunt et fūrantur,* Mt. Bos. 6, 19, 20. Ær he ætbræd me mīne frumcennedan and nū ōðre sīþe forstæl mīne bletsunga *primogēnita mea ante tŭlit et nunc sēcundo surripuit benedictiōnem meam,* Gen. 27, 36. Secgeaþ, dæt hys leorningcnihtas forstælon hyne *dicĕre, quia discipŭli fūrāti sunt eum,* Mt. Bos. 28, 13. Gif frigman mannan forstele *if a freeman steal a man,* L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10: 7; Th. i. 30, 7: L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 12. Gif hine man forstǣle *if any one should steal him,* L. Ath. v. § 6, § 3; Th. i. 234, 4: L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 5. Iacob niste, dæt Rachel hæfde ða andlicnyssa forstolen *Iacob ignōrābat, quod Rachel fūrāta esset idōla,* Gen. 31, 32: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 18; Gn. Ex. 190. Ferhþe forstolen *deprived of life,* Cd. 76; Th. 95, 15; Gen. 1579. Gif mon forstolenne ceáp beféhþ *if a man attach stolen cattle,* L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 4: 75; Th. i. 150, 5. Be forstolenes ceápes forefonge *of the rescuing of stolen property,* 75; Th. i. 150, 4. Be forstolenum flǣsce *of stolen flesh,* 17; Th. i. 114, 1.

for-stent *stands for, avails, profits,* L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 9; *3rd sing. pres.* of for-standan. v. standan.

forst-lic; *adj. Frost-like, frozen;* glăciālis:—Forstlīc *glăciālis,* Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 104; Wrt. Voc. 52, 54.

for-stōd, *pl.* -stōdon *stood for, availed, profited, understood,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 7: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 2; Gen. 769; *p. of* for-standan.

for-stōd, *pl.* -stōdon *stood before* or *against, withstood,* Num. 22, 22; *p. of* for-standan.

for-stolen *stolen,* Gen. 31, 32; *pp. of* for-stelan.

for-standan *to stand up for, defend, protect,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 31; Hy. 4, 58. v. for-standan.

fōr-standan *to stand before* or *against, oppose, hinder,* Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 7; Gū. 674: 105 a; Th. 398, 15; Rä. 17, 8. v. fōr-standan.

fōr-strang; *adj. Very strong;* prævālidus:—Fōrstrangne oft wīf hine wrīþ *[though] very strong, a woman often binds him,* Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 2; Rä. 51, 4.

for-styl̃þ *steals,* Ex. 22, 7; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-stelan.

for-styntan *to break, knock, blunt;* contundĕre, Cot. 48: 177. DER. stintan.

for-sūgan; *p.* -seág, *pl.* -sugon; *pp.* -sogen [sūgan *to suck*] *To suck* or *draw out;* exsūgere:—Wið forsogenum magan oððe aþundenum *for a drawn out or puffed up stomach,* L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 17.

for-sūwian, -sūgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent;* silentio prætĕrīre, tācēre, retĭcēre:—We wyllaþ sume forsūwian *we will pass some in silence,* Homl. Th. ii. 138, 26. We woldon iówra Rōmāna bismora beón forsūgiende *we would pass in silence over the shames of you Romans,* Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 23. Gif hī unriht spræcaþ, oððe riht forsūwiaþ *if they speak the wrong, or keep silent the right,* Job Thw. 166, 14: Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. Ic secge dæt ic ær forsūwode *I say that which I before kept silent,* Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Iob Godes hērunge ne forsūwade *Job kept not God's praise silent,* Job Thw. 166, 16. Hwī wæs dæra engla syn forsūgod on ðære bēc Genesis *why was the angels' sin passed over in silence in the book of Genesis?* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 19. Ælc cræft biþ forsūgod, gif he biþ būtan wīsdōme *every craft is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom,* Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10, MS. Cot. v. for-swīgian.

for-swælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To burn, burn up, consume, scorch;* ūrēre, exūrēre, combūrēre, concrēmāre, exæstuāre:—Ic forswæle oððe forbærne *ūro,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 11. Hī wendon to Wealinga forda, and dæt ealt forswældon *they turned to Wallingford and burnt it all,* Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 26, col. 1. Fȳr forswælþ wudu, swā swā līget forswælende dūna *ignis combŭrit silvam, sicut flamma combūrens montes,* Ps. Lamb. 82, 15. Ða hit [sǣd] upeóde, seó sunne hit forswælde *when it [the seed] grew up, the sun scorched [burnt up]* it, Mk. Bos. 4, 6, quando exortus est sol, exæstuāvit [*ἐκαυματίσθη*], Vulg. Onleóht breóst and dīnre lufe forswæl *illūmina pectŏra tuoque ămōre concrēma,* Hymn. Surt. 36, 12. Hī wurdon mid swæflenum fȳre forswælede *they were burnt up with sulphurous fire,* Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32: Homl. Th. ii. 496, 27. We sind mid līgum forswælede *we are scorched up with flames,* Homl. Th. ii. 494, 20. [*Laym. p.* forswælde, *pp.* forswæled.]

for-swāpan; *p.* -sweóp; *pp.* -swāpen *To sweep away;* verrĕre, prorūdĕre:—Hie wyrd forsweóp *fate has swept them away,* Beo. Th. 959; B. 477. Hafaþ us God forswāpen on ðās sweartan mistas *God has swept us into these dark mists,* Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. Ealle wyrd forsweóp [MS. forsweof] mīne māgas *fate has swept away all my kinsmen,* Beo. Th. 5621; B. 2814. [Cf. *O. Sax.* forswīpan *to sweep away.*]

for-swealh, -swealg *swallowed up, devoured,* Ex. 7, 12: Beo. Th. 2249; B. 1122; *p. of* for-swelgan.

for-swealt *died away,* Cot. 65: 190; *p. of* for-sweltan.

for-swelan; *p.* -swæl, *pl.* -swælon; *pp.* -swolen [swelan *to burn*] *To burn up, kindle;* combūri:—Hit fǣringa fȳre byrneþ, forswelebþ under sunnan *it suddenly burns with fire, kindles under the sun,* Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 29; Ph. 532.

for-swelgan, -sweolgan, he -swelgeþ, -swilgeþ, -swelhþ, *pl.* -swelgaþ; *p.* ic, he -swealh, -swealg, dū -swulge, *pl.* -swulgon; *subj. pres.* -swelge, *pl.* -swelgen; *p.* -swulge, *pl.* -swulgen; *pp.* -swolgen, -swelgen [swelgan *to swallow*] *To swallow up, devour, absorb;* devŏrāre, deglutīre, absorbēre:—Baru sond willaþ rēn forswelgan *the bare sand will swallow up the rain,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 17; Met. 7, 14: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 30; Gū. 164. Wēn is dæt hī us wyllen forsweolgan *forsĭtan deglūtissent nos,* Ps. Th. 123, 2. Ic forswelge *absorbeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2: Som. 28, 51. Hit eorþe forswelgeþ *the earth swallows it up,* Ps. Th. 57, 6. Forswilgeþ *devours,* Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rä. 50, 11. He forswelhþ hig *absorbet eos,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 10. Ða de wudewena hūs forswelgaþ *qui devŏrant domos viduārum,* Mk. Bos. 12, 40; Ps. Spl. 13, 8: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Aarones gird forswealh ealle heora girda *devŏrāvit virga Aaron virgas eōrum,* Ex. 7, 12: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 17; Gen. 2557: Ps. Th. 77, 50. Seó eorþe forswealh Dathan and Abiron *Dathan atque Abiron terra absorbuit,* Deut. 11, 6: Ps. Spl. 105, 17. Grendel leófes mannes līc forswealg *Grendel devoured the beloved man's body,* Beo. Th. 4167; B. 2080: Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Ðe dū forswulge *which thou hast swallowed up,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938. We forswulgon hine *devŏrāvimus eum,* Ps. Spl. 34, 28: Ps. Lamb. 123, 3. Ne me forswelge deóp *lest the deep swallow me up,* Ps. Th. 68, 15. Wǣnunga wæteru forswulgon us *forsĭtan ăqua absorbuisset nos,* Ps. Lamb. 123, 4. Eall wīsdōm heora forswolgen is *omnis săpientia eōrum devŏrāta est,* 106, 27. Syndon hī æt stāne forswolgene *absorpti sunt juxta petram,* Ps. Th. 140, 8. Heó beóþ forswelgene *they shall be swallowed up,* 57, 8. [*Ger.* ver-schwelgen *to waste in excess.*]

for-swelhþ *swallows up,* Ps. Lamb. 57, 10; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-swelgan.

for-sweltan, he -swilt; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten *To die away, perish;* permŏri:—Manig wīf forswilt for hire bearne *many a woman dies because of her child,* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17. Forswealt *disparuit,* Cot. 65: 190.

for-sweóf, Beo. Th. 5621, note, = for-sweóp *swept away; p. of* for-swāpan.

for-sweógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pass over in silence, keep silent;* silentio prætĕrīre:—We ne durron forsweógian . . . gif we hit forsweógiaþ *we dare not keep silent . . . if we keep it silent,* L. Ælf. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 11, 13. v. for-swīgian.

for-sweolgan *to swallow up, devour,* Ps. Th. 123, 2. v. for-swelgan.

for-sweóp *swept away,* Beo. Th. 959; B. 477; *p. of* for-swāpan.

for-sweorcan, he -sworceþ; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen [sweorcan *to dim*] *To be very dark, to darken, obscure;* caligāre, obscūrāre:—Eágena bearhtm forsiteþ and forsworceþ *the brightness of the eyes diminishes and darkens,* Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767. Seó sunne biþ forsworcen *sol obscūrābitur,* Mt. Bos. 24, 29. On forsworcenan *in obscūro,* Prov. 7.

for-swerian; *p.* -swōr, *pl.* -swōron; *pp.* -sworen *To* FORSWEAR, *to swear falsely, perjure;* ejūrāre, pējūrāre:—He sigewǣpnum forsworen hæfde *he had forsworn martial weapons,* Beo. Th. 1613; B. 804. Ic forswerige *pējēro,* Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 6. Ne forswere dū *non perjūrābis,* Mt. Bos. 5, 33. Gyf gehādod man forswerige oððe forlicge, gebēte dæt be dæm de seó dād sỹ *if a man in orders swear falsely or fornicate, let him make amends for it according as the deed may be,* L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 5. Gif hwylc lǣwede man hine forswerige, fæste iv geár *if any layman perjure himself, let him fast four years,*

L. Eeg. P. ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 6, 14. Forsworen *perjūrus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 69: Gen. 24, 8. We ne beóþ forsworene *crimus mundi ab hoc jūrāmento*, Jos. 2, 20. He hine forsworenne and tryweleásne clypode *he called him forsworn and faithless*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 32. Ða forsworenan mid forsworenum forwurþaþ *perjurers shall perish with perjurers*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 24. [*Ger.* sich ver-schwören *to conspire.*]

for-swígian, -sweógian, -swúgian, -súwian, -súgian, -sýgian, to -swígianne, -swígienne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *v. trans. To pass over in silence, keep silent, conceal;* silentio prætĕrire:—Betwih ðás þing nis to forswígianne, hwylc heofonlíc wundor and mægen ætýwed wæs, ða his bán gefunden and gemétted wǽron *inter quæ nequaquam silentio prætereundum reor, quid virtūtis ac mirācŭli cælestis fuérit ostensum, cum eosa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 9. Nis us donne se hlísa to forswígienne *nec silentio prætereunda opinio*, 2, 1; S. 501, 1. Forswíged yrfe-bóc [MS. -bec] *suppressum testimentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 104; Wrt. Voc. 20, 43. **II.** *v. intrans. To be silent;* reticĕre:—He rícum mannum nó for ãre ne for ege nǽfre forswígian wolde *nunquam divitibus hónōris sive tímōris grātia reticĕbat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 10. [*Ger.* ver-schweigen *to pass over in silence.*]

for-swilgeþ *swallows up, devours*, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 22; Rä. 50, 11; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-swelgan.

for-swilt *dies*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 11, note 17; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sweltan.

fŏr-swiþ; *adj. Very strong, very great;* prævălidus:—Is dín meaht fŏrswíþ *is thy power very great?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 11; Sch. 26.

for-swíðan; he -swíþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To overcome;* reprimĕre:—Se das orsorgnesse ðe he hĕr hæfþ ne forswíþ mid dære gesceádwísnesse his ingeþonces *he does not overcome the prosperity he has here with prudence of mind*, Past. 50, 1; Hat. MS. Seó him sára gehwylc symle forswíðede *which constantly overcame each of his pains*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 160, 5; Gü. 939. Forsuíða *confundere*, Rtl. 50, 13; *præcedere*, 32, 21.

fŏr-swíðe; *adv. Very strongly, very much, vehemently, utterly;* valde, vehĕmenter:—Hí wurdon gehergode and gehýnde fŏrswíðe eahtatýne geár *afflicti sunt et vehémenter oppressi per annos décem et octo*, Jud. 10, 8: Ps. Th. 84, 8. Næfde se here Angelcyn ealles fŏrswíðe gebrócod *the army had not utterly broken up the English race*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29.

for-swolgen *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 27; *pp. of* for-swelgan.

for-sworcen *darkened, obscured*, Mt. Bos. 24, 29; *pp. of* for-sweorcan.

for-sworcep *darkens*, Beo. Th. 3538; B. 1767; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-sweorcan.

for-sworenny8, -nyss, c; *f.* [forsworen. *pp. of* forswerian *to forswear*; -nys, -nyss] *False swearing, perjury;* pejĕrātio, perjūrium:—Cýpmannum gedafenaþ dæt hí sóþfæstnysse healdon, and lofian heora þing búton lǽþre forsworennysse *it is fitting to merchants that they hold truth, and praise their things without hateful perjury*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 9.

for-swúgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pass over in silence*; silentio prætĕrire:—Ælc ánweald biþ forswúgod, gif he biþ búton wísdóme *every power is passed over in silence, if it be without wisdom*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 10. v. for-swígian.

for-swulge *hast swallowed up or devoured*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 34; Gen. 938; *2nd sing. p. of* for-swelgan.

for-swulgen *would have swallowed up* or *devoured*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 4; *subj. p. pl. of* for-swelgan.

for-swulgon *swallowed up, devoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 28; *p. pl. of* for-swelgan.

for-sýgian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To pass over in silence, conceal*; silentio prætĕrire:—Hú wéne we hú monegra máran bismra hý forsýgedon *can we think how many greater reproaches they concealed?* Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 27. v. for-swígian.

for-syhþ *despises*, Lk. Bos. 9, 26; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-seón.

fŏr-syngian, -singian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [syngian *to sin*] *To sin greatly;* multum peccāre:—Ne wurþ ænig man on worlde swá swíðe fórsyngad, ðe he wid Gode gebétan ne mæge *no man in the world is so very sinful, that he may not make atonement to God*, L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 282, 1. [Cf. *Ger.* sich versündigen *to sin against.*]

fŏr-tácen [=fóre-tácen] *afore-token*; portentum, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 12.

for-teáh *misled, seduced*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270; *p. of* for-teón. v. teón.

for-tendan; *p.* -tende [=-tendede], *pl.* -tendon; *pp.* -tended [for-, tendan *to burn*] *To burn off* or *away, sear;* inūrĕre:—Ðǽm mæden-cildum [MS. -cildan], ða wíf fortendon dæt swýðre breóst fóran, dæt hit weaxan ne sceolde, dæt hí hæfden dý strengran scyte; forðon hí mon hét on Creécisc Amázanas, dæt is on Englisc fortende *from the female children, the women burnt off the right breast so far that it should not grow, that they might have stronger shot; therefore, they are called in Greek* Amazons, *that is in English* sear, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 10–13. *The Latin of Ors. is,*—fōminas stūdiōse nutrīunt, *inustis* infantium dexteriōribus mamillis, ne in sagittārium jactus impĕdirentur, unde Amāzŏnes dictæ, *Ors. Hav.* Lib. I. Cap. xv, p. 65, 3–4. [Amazons = Ἀμάζονες, *-ὄνων, pl. f.* ἀ- *without,* μαζός *a breast,* or ἀ-, ἀμ- *intensive, and* ἄζω *to dry, parch,* or *sear.*]

Fortende, a; *pl. f.* [*pp. of* fortendan *to burn off* or *away, sear*] *The seared ones, Amazons;* Amāzŏnes, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 13.

for-teón, -tión; *impert.* -teó, -teón, *pl.* -teóþ; *subj.* -teó, *pl.* -teón [for-, teón *to draw, lead*] *To mislead, seduce;* sedūcĕre. v. teón, tión.

forþ; *adv.* [faran *to go*] FORTH, *thence, hence, forwards, onwards, henceforth, further, still;* inde, hinc, prorsum, porro, dehinc, deinceps, tāmen:—Abraham eóde forþ *Abraham went forth*, Gen. 18, 16: Num. 22, 35: Jud. 16, 30. Alǽdaþ mínne bán forþ mid eów *efferte ossa mea hinc vóbiscum*, Ex. 13, 19: Beo. Th. 1229; B. 612: Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921: Elen. Kmbl. 2207; El. 1105. Forþ on leóht gelǽded *brought forth into light;* prolātum in lūcem, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 37. Teáh heora óðer forþ tǽgere bóc *one of them drew forth a beautiful book*, Bd. 5, 13: S. 632, 36; 633, 5. Gewát se dæg forþ *the day was going forth*, Lk. Bos. 9. 12. Hí ne mihton ðanon fleón, ne forþ ne underbǽc *they could not flee thence, neither forwards nor backwards*, Jos. 8, 20: Cd. 118; Th. 153, 8; Gen. 2535. Cynríc rícsode forþ xxvi wintra *Cynric reigned on for twenty-six years*, Chr. 534; Erl. 14, 33. Swá forþ swá he mihte *as far as he could*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 16: 5, 21; S. 643, 5. Heald forþ teá niwe sibbe *hold well henceforth our new kinship*, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 17; Gen. 437. Gif ðú forþ his willan gehýrsum beón wylt *si deinceps voluntāti ejus obsecundāre vōlŭeris*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 27. He lét dæt forþ on his bósme awunian *he let it still remain in his bosom*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 13: Cd. 17; Th. 21, 7; Gen. 320: Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211. And swá forþ *and so forth, and so on*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 59: Homl. Th. ii. 198, 18: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 26; Lchdm. iii. 250, 7. On cnihtháde and swá forþ eallne donne giogoþhád *in childhood and then throughout youth*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. [*O. Sax.* fordˉ: *Frs.* fort, fordˉ: *O. Frs.* forth, fordˉ: *Dut.* voort: *Ger.* fort: *M. H. Ger.* vort.] v. forþon = furþ-um, *dat. of an old adj.* forþ, furþum-líc.

forþ; *prep. Out of, forth;* e, ex: used in composition, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-ðá; *adv. For that cause, therefore;* proptĕrea:—Forða bletsode ðé God on écnysse *proptĕrea benedixit te Deus in æternum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 3. v. for-ðam; *adv.*

forþ-acígan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To call forth;* provŏcāre:—He monige forþacígde *he called forth many*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 6.

forþ-agán; *part. Gone forth, passed;* prætĕritus, peractus:—Tíma ys forþagán *hóra prætĕriit*, Mt. Bos. 14, 15: Mk. Bos. 6, 35. Forþagáne ðý wintre *peracta hiéme*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 22.

for-ðam, for-ðæm, for-ðan, for-ðon, for-ðam-ðe, for-ðæm-ðe, for-ðan-ðe, for-ðon-ðe; *conj.* [*for that which*] *For that, for that reason which, for, because;* nam, quia:—Éadige synd ða gástlícan þearfan, forðam hyra ys heofena ríce *blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven*, Mt. Bos. 5, 3: Ps. Spl. 24, 22: Beo. Th. 301; B. 149: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Runic pm. 20; Kmbl. 343, 15; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 40. Swíðost he for ðýder for ðǽm horshwælum, forðæm hí habbaþ swýðe ædele bán on hyra tóþum *he went there chiefly for the walruses, because they have very good bone in their teeth*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 16, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 76; Met. 5, 38. Me dæt gelǽrdon leóde míne dæt ic dé sóhte, forðan hie mægenes cræft mínne cúðon *my people counselled me that I should seek thee, because they knew my capacity of strength*, Beo. Th. 840; B. 418: Ps. Spl. 6, 2: Apstls. Kmbl. 93; Ap. 47: Menol. Fox 42; Men. 21. Hí wíte þoliaþ forðon hie þegnscipe Godes forgýmdon *they suffer torment because they neglected the service of God*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 19; Gen. 326: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: Beo. Th. 4088; B. 2349: Ps. Spl. 11, 1: Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Éadige synd ða ðe nú wépaþ, forðamðe hí beóþ gefréfrede *blessed are they who weep now, for they shall be comforted*, Mt. Bos. 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 73; Met. 20, 37. Næfþ dys word [willan] ménne imperátivum, forðanðe se willa sceall beón ǽfre frig *this verb [to will] has no imperative, for the will must always be free*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 290, 1, 3, 25. Forðonðe sió sunne ðǽr gǽþ near on setl, ðonne on ðórum lande, ðǽr syndon lýðran wedera ðonne on Brittannia *because the sun in its setting goes nearer there than in any other land, there are milder weathers than in Britain*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 20, 32: Mt. Bos. 7, 13: Ps. Spl. 1, 7: Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203; Beo. Th. 1010; B. 503.

for-ðam, for-ðæm, for-ðan, for-ðon; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptĕrea, idcirco, ideo:—Forðam ic secge eów *ideo dico vōbis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 25: 12, 27, 31: Cd. 5: Th. 6, 32; Gen. 97. Ne móst ðú wesan forðam ormód *thou must not consequently be dejected*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 58; Met. 5, 29. He arás of deáþe, and forðan synd ðás wundru gefremode on him *ipse surrexit a mortuis, et ideo virtútes operantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2: Beo. Th. 1362; B. 679: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194: Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458: Elen. Kmbl. 618; El. 309. Wæs he sóþfæstysse wer, and he forðon eallum wæs leóf *he was a man of truth, and was consequently dear to all*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 22: Cd. 9; Th. 11, 9; Gen. 172: Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 7; Cri. 148: Beo. Th. 6035;

B. 3021: Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192: Ps. Th. 54, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 921; Sal. 460.

forþ-arǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rush forth;* prosīlīre:—Ic forþarǽse *prosilio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 3; Som. 34, 43. Forþarǽsde of his bedde *prosiluit ex lecto suo,* Greg. Dial. 1, 2.

forþ-ascūfan; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon; *pp.* -scofen *To shove forth, drive forward;* propellēre, Exon. 129 b: Th. 498, 1; Rä. 87, 6.

forþ-asendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send forth;* emittēre:—Binnan þrym dagum he mæg ðone migþan forþasendan *within three days he may send forth the urine,* Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8. Forþasend *emissus,* Greg. Dial. 1, 12.

forþ-asettan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted *To set forth, appoint, make;* proponēre, ponēre, statuēre:—Ic ðone frumbearn forþasette ofer eorþcyninges ealra heáhstne ēgo *primogēnitum pōnam illum, excelsum præ rēgibus terræ,* Ps. Th. 88, 24.

forþ-asliden *passed* or *gone before, tumbled* or *fallen down;* prælapsus, prolapsus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. a-slidan.

forþ-ateón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To draw forth, bring forth, produce;* proferre, producēre, educēre:—Forþateónde *producens,* Ps. Lamb. 103, 14. Seó eorþe forþateáh gröwende wirte *protūlit terra herbam virentem,* Gen. 1, 12. God dā forþateáh of dære moldan ælces cynnes treów *produxitque Dōminus Deus de hūmo omne lignum,* Gen. 2, 9. He forþateáh wæter of stāne *eduxit āquam de petra,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 16. Forþ-atogen *progenitus,* Hpt. Gl.

forþ-atingc, e; *f. An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging;* exhortātio, Procem. R. Concord.

forþ-aurnen; *part. Run forth, elapsed;* elapsus:—Nalæs micelre tīde forþaurnenre *non multo elapso tempōre,* Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 37.

forþ-bǽro; *f. indecl. A bringing forth, a production;* procreātio, productio:—Forþbǽro tīd *the time of production,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 31; Gen. 132. Cf. onbǽru. Or is forþ-bǽro *adj. f.*? Cf. *O. H Ger.* frambari *inclytus; Icel.* frábærr *surpassing;* and forþ-genge for similar adjectival forms.

forþ-becuman, -bicuman; *p.* -com, -cwom, *pl.* -cōmon, -cwōmon; *pp.* -cumen *To come forth, proceed:* procēdere:—He gesyhþ fram hwylcum wyrttruman sēd besmiteneś forþbecom *videt a qua rādīce inquīnātio illa processērit,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8: Ps. Th. 72, 6.

forþ-beran; he -bereþ, -bireþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To bear* or *carry forth, bring forth, bring forward, produce;* proferre, perhibēre:—Ðone ædelan Albanum seó wæstmberende Bryton forþbereþ *Albānum egrēgium fœcunda Britannia profert,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Dætte ealle openlīce be heora dǽde þurh andetnesse forþbǽron *ut omnes pālam quæ gessērant confitendo proferrent,* 4, 27; S. 604, 23: Blickl. Homl. 25, 2; 101, 30. Dæt he gewitnesse forþbǽre be dam leóhte *ut testimōnium perhibēret de lūmine,* Jn. Bos. 1, 8.

forþ-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten *To burst* or *break forth;* erumpēre, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-beséon; *p.* -beseah, *pl.* -besāwon; *pp.* -besewen *To look forth, look out;* prospicēre:—He forþbeseah of heánnysse hālgan his *prospexit de excelso sancto suo,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 20.

forþ-bicuman; *p.* -bicwom, *pl.* -bicwōmon; *pp.* -bicumen *To come forth;* provēnīre:—Forþbicwom Godes þegna blǽd *the prosperity of God's servants came forth,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 28; Cri. 709. v. forþ-becuman.

forþ-blǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [blǽst *a blast*] *To blast forth, puff out, burst out;* insufflāre, erumpēre, Cot. 74.

forþ-blāwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blāwen *To blow forth, belch out;* eructāre, Cot. 78.

forþ-boren; *part.* [*pp.* of forþ-beran] *Born forth, noble-born, high-born;* clāris parentibus ortus, nōbilis:—We lǽrap dæt ænig forþboren preóst ne forseó done læsboronan *we enjoin that no high-born priest despise the lower born,* L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 20.

forþ-brengan; *p.* -brohte; *pp.* -broht [forþ, brengan *to bring*] *To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish;* proferre, producēre, dedūcēre, efficēre:—Wel forþbrengeþ hit *it brings forth well,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 142; Met. 29, 71. Se Metod ealra gesceafta ealle forþbrengþ *the Creator of all things produces them all,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Forþbrohte *proferret,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 35. He forþbrohte swylce fiód wæteru *deduxit tamquam flūmina aquas,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 16.

forþ-bringan; *p.* -brang, *pl.* -brungon; *pp.* -brungen [forþ, bringan *to bring*] *To bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish;* proferre, producēre, efficēre:—Gif he done āþ forþbringan ne mæg *if he cannot bring forth the oath,* L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 17. He ne mæg dæt forþbringan *he cannot accomplish it,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 29. Yfel man yfel forþbringþ *mālus hōmo profert mālum,* Lk. Bos. 6, 45: Mt. Bos. 13, 52. Ealle da wæstmas de eorde forþbringeþ *all the fruits that earth produces,* Blickl. Homl. 39, 17. Đe swā manig ungelimp wæs forþbringende *which was bringing forth so many misfortunes,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23.

forþ-brohte *brought forth,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 16; *p. of* forþ-brengan.

forþ-bylding, e; *f. An instigation, incitement, emboldening;* incītātio:—Heora feónda forþbylding *the emboldening of their foes,* Chr. 999; Erl. 135, 38.

forþ-clipung, e; *f. A calling forth, provoking, an appeal;* provōcātio, evōcātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-clypian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call forth, provoke;* provōcāre:—Forþclypiende us betwynan *provōcantes invicem,* Gal. 5, 26.

forþ-cuman; he -cymeþ, -cymþ, *pl.* -cumaþ; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cōmon; *subj. pres.* -cume, -cyme, *pl.* -cumen, -cymen; *pp.* -cumen, -cymen *To come forth* or *forward, proceed, succeed, arrive;* procēdere, pervēnīre, advēnīre:—Metod hēht leóht forþcuman *the Creator bade light to come forth,* Cd. 6; Th. 8, 11; Gen. 122. Ðonne forþcumaþ fyrenfulra þrēat hīge onlīc *cum exōrientur peccātōres sicut fœnum,* Ps. Th. 91, 6. Sīddan hit forþcume *after it is come forth;* postquam nātus sit, L. M. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 268, 6. Dæt ǽlc spræc hæbbe ándagan hwænne hit forþcume *that every suit have a term when it shall come forward,* L. Ed. 11; Th. i. 164, 21. Gif se āþ forþcume *if the oath succeed,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 15; 282, 7. Dæt he forþcume to dǽm gesǽlþum *that he may arrive at the felicities.* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 16; Met. 21, 8. Ðonne ic forþcyme *when I come forth,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rä. 64, 8. Wæs forþcumen geóc æfter gyrne *comfort was come forth after sorrow,* Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Forþcymene, *pp. pl. come forth,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rä. 14, 10.

forþ-cyme, es; *m. A coming forth, egress;* egressus, effūsio:—On dæra cilda forþcyme *in effūsione infantum,* Gen. 38, 28.

forþ-cyme *may come forth* or *forward,* Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 28; Rä. 64, 8; *subj. pres. of* forþ-cuman.

forþ-cymen *come forth,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 28; Rä. 14, 10; *pp. of* forþ-cuman.

forþ-cyðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To declare, pronounce;* pronuntiāre, declārāre, Hymn. Lye.

forþ-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *pp.* -dōn *To put forth;* proferre:—Hēt he his tungan forþdōn of his mūþe, and him eówian *linguam proferre ex ōre, ac sibi ostendēre jussit,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 6.

fōr-pearle; *adv. Very much, greatly;* valde, vehēmenter:—He behýdde his swíðran hand, ofsceamod fōrþearle *he hid his right hand, greatly ashamed thereof,* Ælfc. T. 37, 13: Jud. 3, 8.

fōr-pearlice; *adv. Very severely, strictly;* districte, R. Ben. 2.

for-pencan; *p.* -þohte, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht *To misthink, disdain, despise, distrust, despair;* dedignāri, diffīdere:—Dæt is nū git dīnre unrihtwīsnesse dæt dū eart fullneáh forþoht; ac ic nolde dæt dū dē forþohtest; forðam se se dē hine forþencþ, se biþ ormōd *it is still thy fault that thou art almost despaired; but I was unwilling that thou shouldest distrust thyself; for he who distrusts himself is without courage,* Bt. 8; Fox 24, 15–18. He lǽrde dæt ða þearfan hỹ ne forþohton *he taught that they should not despise the poor,* Ps. Th. arg. 48. He fela worda spræc, forþoht þearle *he uttered many words, greatly despaired,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 163; Met. 1, 82. [*Ger.* ver-denken *to think wrong, blame.*] v. fore-þencan.

for-þeón; *p.* -þeóde; *pp.* -þeód *To oppress;* opprimere, subigēre:—Scīrne sciman sceado forþeóde *shadow oppressed the bright splendour,* Rood Kmbl. 108; Kr. 54. [*O. H. Ger.* fardúhian *opprimere.*]

for-þeóstrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To darken, be dark;* obscūrāre:—He asende þeóstru and forþeóstrade odde swearc *mīsit tenebras et obscūrāvit,* Ps. Lamb. 104, 28. [*Ger.* ver-düstern *to darken.*] v. a-þýstrian.

forþ-fæderas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Forefathers;* mājōres:—Abrahames forþfæderas *Abraham's forefathers,* Ælfc. T. 7, 26. Forþfæderas *tritavi,* Hpt. Gl. 426. v. fórefæder.

forþ-faran; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren *To go forth, depart, die;* discēdere, abīre, defungi:—Dætte hí ǽgðer ge forþfaraþ ge eftcumaþ *that they both depart and return,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 8. On dam ilcan geáre he forþfōr *in the same year he died,* Chr. 571; Erl. 19, 18. Forþfaren *defunctus,* Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 31: Wrt. Voc. 85, 58. Đā Hérōdes wæs forþfaren *defuncto Hērōde,* Mt. Bos. 2, 19: Chr. 685; Erl. 41, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 158, 4. Synd forþfarene, de dæs cildes sāwle sōhton *defuncti sunt, qui quærēbant animam puĕri,* Mt. Bos. 2, 20. [*Laym.* forðfaren *pp. dead.*]

forþ-faru, e; *f. A going forth, departure, death;* obitus, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Laym.* forðfare *departure, death.*]

forþ-feran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, depart, die;* decēdere, defungi, mōri, expīrāre:—He dæt forþferan sceolde *he should die there,* Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 25: 4, 11; S. 579, 29, 42. Hí dæt cyðdon hine forþferende *quem ibidem obiisse narrārunt,* 3, 29; S. 561, 4. Se Hælend ascende his stefne and forþferde *Iesus emissa vōce magna expīrāvit,* Mk. Bos. 15, 37. Forþferde dæt wíf *mulier defuncta est,* Mt. Bos. 22, 27: Lk. Bos. 16, 22: Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 17: 4, 11; S. 579, 14; 580, 3: Chr. 101; Erl. 9, 10: 534; Erl. 14, 32: 544; Erl. 17, 5. Cúþréd and Coenbryht on ánum geáre forþferdun *Cuthred and Cenbyrht died in one year,* Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 13. He forþfered wæs *defunctus est,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Hí wurdon fǽrlice forþferede *they suddenly died,* Homl. Th. ii. 174, 15. Đā mette he dane man forþferedne þe ǽr untrum wæs *then he found the man dead that before was ill,* Blickl. Homl. 217, 18.

forþ-ferednes, -ness, e; *f. A going forth, departure, death;* obitus,

transmigrátio :—Ongeáton hí on ðon, ðæt heó to ðon ðider com, ðæt heó hire sǽde ða neáh-tide hire forðferednesse *ex quo intellexêre quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigrátiónis in proximum nunciúre vénisset*, Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 34. MS. C.

forþ-fering, e ; *f. A going forth, deceasing, dying ;* defunctio, decessio, Scint.

forþ-fleógan ; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon ; *pp.* -flogen *To fly forth ;* evólare :—Hie leáton forðfleógan flána scúras *they let fly forth showers of arrows*, Judth. 11 ; Thw. 24, 33 ; Jud. 221.

forþ-flówan ; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon ; *pp.* -flówen *To flow forth ;* effluére :—Geníhtsum wæter forðflówep *plentiful water flows forth*, Bd. 5, 10 : S. 625, 24.

forþ-fór, e ; *f.* [fór *a going*] *A going forth, departure, death ;* exitus, óbitus, mors :—Forðamðe him cúþ forðfór toweard wǽre *eo quod certus sibi exitus esset*, Bd. 3, 19 ; S. 547, 16. Dæt is gesægd dæt he wǽre gewis his sylfes forðfóre, of ðám de we nú secgan hýrdon *præscius sui óbitus exstitisse, ex his quæ narrávimus, vidétur*, 4, 24 ; S. 599, 14 : 3, 19 ; S. 547, 17. He læg æt forðfóre *incípiébat móri*, Jn. Bos. 4, 47 : Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 28, 37 : 5, 3 ; S. 616, 17. Be his forðfóre *de óbitu ejus*, 2, 3 ; S. 504, 13. Heora gemynde and forðfóre mid mæssesange mǽrsade syndon *their memory and decease are celebrated with mass-song*, 2, 3 ; S. 504, 41.

forþ-forlǽtan ; *p.* -forlét, *pl.* -forlǽton ; *pp.* -forlǽten *To let forth, send forth ;* emittére :—Egeslícne cwide Weard ofer ðæt fǽge folc forðforlǽteþ *the Lord shall send forth a dreadful utterance over the fated people*, Exon. 30 a ; Th. 92, 34 ; Cri. 1518.

forþ-forlǽtenes, -ness, e ; *f. A free permission, license, fault ;* derelictio :—On ðara mánfulra forðforlǽtenesse *on account of the license of the wicked*, Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 24.

forþ-framian, -fremian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [fremian *to advance, avail*] *To grow up, ripen ;* pubescére :—Forðframiende *pubescens*, Cot. 150.

forþ-fromung, e ; *f.* [fromung *a going*] *A going forth, going away, departure ;* profectio :—Geblissod is Égypt on forðfromunge heora *lætúta est Ægyptus in profectióne eórum*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 36.

forþ-gán ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon ; *pp.* -gán *To go forth, proceed, go or pass by ;* exíre, procédére, prætérire, transire :—Raulf wolde forþgán mid his folce *Ralph would go forth with his people*, Chr. 1075 ; Erl. 213, 18. Ða hwíle de ic forþgá *dónec transeam*, Ex. 33, 22. Þúsend geat beforan eágan dínum, swá swá dæg estra [= giestra] se forþgǽþ *mille anni ante óculos tuos tanquam dies hesterna quæ prætériit*, Ps. Spl. 89, 4. Ða þing ðe of ðam men forþgáp, þa hine besmítaþ *quæ de hómine procédunt illa sunt, quæ communícant hóminem*, Mk. Bos. 7, 15. Ða he forþeóde *quo transeunte córam eo*, Ex. 34, 6. Ða de forþeódon *qui prætéribant*, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 7. Hý on heora dagum butu forþeódon *ambo processissent in diebus suis*, Lk. 1, 7.

forþ-gang, es ; *m.* **I.** [gang **I.** *a going*] *a going forth, progress, advance ;* processus, progressus :—Dæs cyninges ríce ge fóreweard ge forþgang *cújus régis regni et princípia et processus*, Bd. 5, 23 ; S. 646, 3. Se hæfp forþgang for Gode and for worulde *he shall have progress before God and before the world*, Ælfc. T. 1, 7. **II.** [gang **II.** *latrina*] *a passage, drain, privy ;* meátus, secessus, latrína :—Forþgang *meátus*, Ælfc. Gl. 75 ; Som. 71. 75 ; Wrt. Voc. 44, 57. Eall dæt on ðone múþ gǽp, gǽp on da wambe, and byþ on forþgang asend *quod in os intrat, in ventrem vádit, et in secessum emittitur*, Mt. Bos. 15, 17 : Mk. Bos. 7, 19. [vorðgong *progress, A. R.*]

forþ-gangan, -gongan ; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon ; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen *To go forth, proceed, go before, precede ;* procédére, progrédi, præcédére :—Hét hyssa hwæne forþgangan *he commanded each of the youths to go forth*, Byrht. Th. 131, 5 ; By. 3. Forþgangende tíde *procédente tempóre*, Bd. 3, 19 ; S. 547, 30. Forðgeonga *prægredi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23.

forþ-gebrengan ; *p.* -gebrohte ; *pp.* -gebroht *To bring forth or forward, make known ;* edúcére, proférre :—Hí se hlísa ne mæg forþgebrengan *fame cannot bring them forward*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 124 ; Met. 10, 62.

forþ-geclypian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To call forth, incite, provoke ;* provócáre, Scint.

forþ-gecýgan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To call forth ;* provócáre :—He hí to gefeohte forþgecýgde *he called them forth to battle*, Bd. 1, 16 ; S. 484, 20.

forþ-gefaran ; *p.* -geför, *pl.* -geföron ; *pp.* -gefaren *To go forth, go by, pass ;* transíre :—Nymne seó clænsunge tíd forþgefare *nisi purgátiónis tempus transíerit*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 493, 39. Wulfríc forþgefaren wæs *Wulfric was departed* [*dead*], Chr. 1061 ; Th. 329, 37 : 560 ; Erl. 17, 16 : Nar. 40, 9.

forþ-geferan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To go forth, depart, die ;* decédére, móri :—Ðara monige forþgeferdon on Drihten *many of whom died in the Lord*, Bd. 5, 11 ; S. 626, 34 : 2, 14 ; S. 518, 1.

forþ-gefremman ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed [gefremman *to effect, bring to pass*] *To move forwards, cause to advance ;* promóvére :—Hine God ofer ealle men forþgefremede *God advanced him above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440 ; B. 1718.

forþ-gelǽdan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To lead or bring forth, produce, conduct ;* producére, provéhére :—He wolde manna rím forþgelǽdan *he would lead forth a number of men*, Cd. 222 ; Th. 289, 24 ; Sat. 402. Se forþgelǽdeþ on muntum híg *qui prodúcit in montíbus fænum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 9. Se de hine to heánnysse cynerices forþgelǽdde *qui se ad regni ápicem provéhéret*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 514, 19 : Blickl. Homl. 205, 32.

forþ-gelang ; *adj. Dependent ;* pendens, nixus :—Un wísum scrifte biþ swíde forþgelang forsyngodes mannes nýdhelp *on wise confession is greatly dependent the needful help to a sinful man*, L. Pen. 1 ; Th. ii. 278, 2 : 9 ; Th. ii. 280, 12.

forþ-geleoran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To pass forth, pass away, depart, die ;* transíre, decédére, móri :—Monige forþgeleordon on Drihten *many died in the Lord*, Bd. 5, 11 ; S. 626, 34. MS. T : 2, 14 ; S. 518, 1, MS. T. Nymne seó clænsunge tíd forþgeleore *nisi purgátiónis tempus transíerit*, 1, 27 ; S. 493, 39. MSS. B. T. Ða ongeat he ðone mann, and him to gemynde com dæt he his hrægle onfêng ða he forþgeleored wæs *cognóvitque hóminem, et quia vestimentum ejus mórientis accêpérit, ad mémóriam reduxit*, 3, 19 ; S. 549, 3 : Th. Chart. 138, 4.

forþ-genge ; *adj. Progressive, increasing, effective ;* pótens :—Hú mæg se leáfa beón forþgenge, gif seó lár [MS. lare] and da láreówas ateoriaþ *how can the faith be increasing if the doctrine and the teachers fail ?* Ælfc. Gr. pref ; Som. 1, 34. Dæt hit þurh done fultum síe forþgenge *that it become effective through help*, Past. 14, 1 ; Hat. MS. 17 b, 2.

forþ-geong, es ; *m. A going forth, progress, process ;* processus :—On forþgeonge dæs ǽrendgewrites *in processu epistólæ*, Bd. 1, 13 ; S. 481, 43. v. forþ-gang.

forþ-georn ; *adj. Desirous to go forth, impetuous ;* vehémens :—Swá dyde Æderíc, fús and forþgeorn *thus did Æthelric, eager and impetuous*, Byrht. Th. 139, 68 ; By. 281.

forþ-geótan ; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton ; *pp.* -goten *To pour forth ;* profundére :—Ongeán dam ræse dæs forðgeótenan streámes *contra impétum fluvii decurrentis*, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 625, 7. He, forþgotenum teárum of inneweardre heortan, Drihtne his willan bebeád *profúsis ex imo pectóre lacrýmis, Dómino sua vóta commendábat*, 4, 28 ; S. 606, 42.

forþ-gesceaft, e ; *f.* **I.** *the created things, creation, world ;* creátúra, res creátæ, mundus :—Fyrn forþgesceaft Fæder ealle bewát *the Father guards all the ancient creation*, Exon. 128 a ; Th. 492, 4 ; Rä. 81, 9 : 92 b ; Th. 346, 24 ; Sch. 3. **II.** *the future world, state, or condition ;* státus fúturus :—Is seó forþgesceaft dígol and dyrne *the future condition is dark and secret*, Menol. Fox 584 ; Gn. C. 61. He da forþgesceaft forgyteþ and forgýmeþ *he forgets and neglects the future state*, Beo. Th. 3505 ; B. 1750 : Exon. 80 b ; Th. 303, 20 ; Fä. 56. Dæt ic an forþgesceaft feran móte *that I may come to a future state*, Ps. C. 50, 52 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 52.

forþ-geseón ; *p.* -geseah, *pl.* -gesáwon ; *pp.* -gesewen *To see forth, onward, or in front ;* providére :—Hí forþgesáwon lífes láteþeow *they saw the guide of life in front*, Cd. 147 : Th. 184, 7 ; Exod. 103.

forþ-gestapan ; *p.* -gestóp, *pl.* -gestópon ; *pp.* -gestapen *To step forth ;* progrédi :—He to forþgestóp dracan heáfde neáh *he had stept forth near to the dragon's head*, Beo. Th. 4568 ; B. 2289.

forþ-gestígan ; *p.* -gestáh, *pl.* -gestigon ; *pp.* -gestigen *To go forth or forwards, to advance, ascend ;* prodíre, procédére, ascendére :—Dæt ænig forþgestígeþ *that any shall advance*, Exon. 78 b ; Th. 294, 24 ; Crä. 20. Dæt we eáde mágon upcund rice forþgestígan *that we may easily ascend to the realm on high*, 93 a ; Th. 348, 28 ; Sch. 35.

forþ-gestrangian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To make very strong, strengthen much ;* confortáre :—Ofer me syndon, da de me éhton, forþgestrangad *confortáti sunt súper me qui me persequuntur*, Ps. Th. 68, 5.

forþ-gesýne ; *adj. Visible ;* conspícuus :—Fela biþ on foldan forþgesýnra geongra geofona *there are many early gifts ever visible on earth*, Exon. 78 a ; Th. 293, 15 ; Crä. 1.

forþ-gewát *went forth, passed*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4 ; *p. of* forþ-gewítan.

forþ-gewendan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To go or turn out ;* prodíre :—Dæt ælc man de fére wǽre forþgewende *so that every man who was able to go should turn out*, Chr. 1016 ; Erl. 153, 31.

forþ-gewítan ; *p.* -gewát, *pl.* -gewiton ; *pp.* -gewiten *To go forth, proceed, go by, pass, depart, die ;* procédére, transíre, prætérire, decédére, móri :—Swá swá wríþgruma forþgewítende of wríðbúre his *tanquam sponsus procédens de thálámo suo*, Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Óþ-dæt forþgewíteþ unriht *dónec transeat iníquitas*, 56, 2. Swylce gysternlíc dæg de forþgewát *tanquam dies hesterna quæ prætériit*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4 : Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 35. Forþgewít and rice *procéde et regna*, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Prætéritum tempus is forþgewiten tíd *prætéritum tempus is the past tense*, Ælfc. Gr. 20 ; Som. 23, 7. 10, 12, 13. Se forþgewitena tíma *the past tense*, Som. 23, 14. Done forþgewitenan tíman, Som. 23, 9.

forþ-gewitenes, -ness, e : *f. A going forth, departure ;* profectio :—Blissade dæt þeóstre fole on forþgewitenesse oðde fære heora *lætáta est Ægyptus in profectióne eórum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38.

forþ-gongan ; *part.* -gongende ; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon ; *pp.* -gongen *To go forth, proceed ;* procédére, præcédére :—Forþgongende *going forth*, Exon. 14 a ; Th. 27, 5 ; Cri. 426 : Bd. 1, 8 ; S. 479, 20 : 1, 1 ;

S. 474, 24. Forþgongendre yldo *ævo præcēdente*, 4, 19; S. 587, 32. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-gyrd, fōr-gyrd, es; *m. A fore-girdle, martingale, the girdle which passes between the fore-legs of a horse from the nose-band to the girth;* antela [ab ante et telon, quod est longum, compōnitur, Du Cange, sub voce], cingūlum illud quod ante pectus ēqui tenditur, crassius lōrum quo pectus, partim ad ornāmentum, partim ad firmandam sellam cingitur:—Forþgyrd *antela*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 53; Wrt. Voc. 23, 14: 84, 4.

forþ-heald, -heold; *adj. Bent forward, inclined downwards, stooping;* incurvus, prōnus, proclīvus:—Hwōn forþheald *paulūlum incurvus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 33. He lang fæc forþheald licgende wæs *aliquandiu prōnus jācens*, 4, 31; S. 610, 14. Forþheold *proclīvus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. Forðhald ꝺ gebeged *inclinata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 11.

forþ-healdan; *p.* -heóld, *pl.* -heóldon; *pp.* -healden *To hold to, follow out, maintain;* exsēqui:—Mid ðý he ðæt langre tīde forþheóld and dyde *quod ꝺum multo tempōre sēdūlus exsēquērētur*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 24.

forþ-heold; *adj. Stooping;* proclīvus, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 39. v. forþ-heald.

forþ-here, -herge, es; *m. The front or van of an army;* frons exercitūs:—Hie getealdon on ðam forþherge fēðan twelfe *they numbered twelve bands in their van*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 1; Exod. 225.

forþ-hreōsan, he -hrýst; *p.* -hreás, *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush forth;* prorŭere:—Forþhrýst *prorŭit*, Scint. 26.

for-ðī, for-ðī-ðe; *conj. For that, for, because, therefore;* quia, quōniam, ītāque:—Nā forðīðe heó of Moyse sý *non quia ex Moyse est*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22: Ps. Lamb. 77, 22. Forðīðe he slōh stān *quōniam percussit petram*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 20. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðī, for-ðī ðonne; *adv. For that cause, consequently, wherefore;* quamobrem, proptērea, quapropter, ideo, idcirco:—Forhwī oððe forðī *quamobrem*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Forðī ðonne *qua propter:* forðī *ideo, idcirco, proptērea*, 44; Som. 46, 17, 18. Forðī gehýrde Drihten *ideo audivit Dōminus*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 288, 22, 25. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

forþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform;* promōvēre:—He ne muge hit forþian *he may not perform it*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 11: 1052; Erl. 182, 2. Dæt he Godes circan forþige *ut Dei ecclēsias promōveat*, L. I. P. 2; Wilk. 147, 34. DER. ge-forþian.

for-ðig; *conj. For, because;* ēnim, etēnim, quia, quōniam:—Forðig he āhte ægðer ge Engla land ge Normandige *for he owned both the land of the English as well as Normandy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 3–4. v. for-ðý; *conj.*

for-ðig; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptērea:—Forðig ic eów sǣde *proptērea dixi vōbis*, Jn. Bos. 6, 65. v. for-ðý; *adv.*

forþingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To plead for anyone, intercede;* intercēdere:—Būton se hlāford ðone wer forþingian wille *unless the lord will intercede for the man*, L. Alf. pol. 21: Wilk. 39, 34. v. fore-þingian.

for-þíofan *to thieve, steal;* fūrāri:—Dæt ðū ne forstele oððe ne forþíofe *ne fūrēris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 19. v. þeófan, þíofan.

forþ-lǣdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lead or bring forth, produce;* prodūcere:—Se ðe forþlǣdeþ windas of goldhordum his *qui prodūcit ventos de thesauris suis*, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Freódrihten hine forþlǣdde to ðam hālgan hām *the Lord led him forth to the holy home*, Cd. 226; Th. 300, 18; Sat. 566.

forþ-lǣdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A bringing forth, production;* prolātio, productio:—On ðæs tuddres forþlǣdnysse *in prōlis prolātiōne*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21.

forþ-lǣstan; *p.* -lǣste; *pp.* -lǣsted *To follow out, accomplish, fulfil;* ăgĕre, perăgĕre:—Dæt for intingan ðæs godcundan æges sīþe for his scylde onbryrded ongan, swā he eác eft for intingan ðære godcundan lufan lustfulligende ðām ēcum mēdum fæstlīce forþlǣste *quod causa dīvini cultūs sēmel ob reātum compunctus cœpērat, jam causa dīvini āmōris delectātus prœmiis indefessus āgĕbat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 23.

forþ-lǣtan; *p.* -lēt, *pl.* -lēton; *pp.* -lǣten *To let forth, send forth, emit;* emittĕre:—Swylce word he ðǣr forþlēt *such words he let forth there*, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 5: Blickl. Homl. 133, 29.

forþ-leoran; *part.* -leorende; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—Wuldriende hāligne Gāst forþleorendne of Fæder and of Suna unasecgendlīce *glōrificantes Spīritum sanctum, procēdentem ex Patre et Filio inenarrābiliter*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 13, note.

forþ-lífan; *p.* -lāf, *pl.* -lifon; *pp.* -lifen [lífan *to leave*] *To stand out, appear;* prominēre:—Mid ðý me of sweoran forþlífaþ seó reádnes and bryne ðæs swyles *dum mihi de collo rŭbor tŭmōris, ardorque prōmineat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

forþ-lócian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To look forth;* prospĭcĕre:—Dryhten of heofene forþlócade oðer bearn monna *Dōminus de cælo prospexit sŭper filios hōminum*, Ps. Surt. 52, 3: Blickl. Homl. 217, 31; 219, 18.

forþ-lūtan; *p.* -leát, *pl.* -luton; *pp.* -loten *To fall forwards, fall down;* procĭdĕre:—He forþleát on his andwlitan *procĭdĕret in fāciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Forþloten *prōnus, proclīvis*, Scint. 6: Prov. 29.

forþ-mǽre; *adj. Very great;* præclārus:—Gewítep on westrǒdor forþmǽre tungol faran *the very great star departs to go into the western sky*, Exon. 93 *b*; Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69.

forþ-man *one very rich or wealthy;* prædīves, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-þoht *despaired*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16; *pp. of* for-þencan.

for-þohte, ðū -þohtest *despaired, hast despaired*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 17; *p. of* for-þencan.

for-þolian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be deprived of, want;* prīvāri, cārĕre:—Wāt se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes lārcwīdum longe forþolian *he knows who must long be deprived of his dear lord's lessons*, Exon. 77 *a*; Th. 288, 29; Wand. 38.

for-ðon, for-ðon-ðe; *conj. For that, for, because;* quia, quōniam:—Forðon ðū ofslōge ealle *quōniam tu percussisti omnes*, Ps. Surt. 7. Forðonde wyste Drihten weg rihtwīsra *quōniam nōvit Dōminus viam justōrum*, 1, 7. v. for-ðam; *conj.*

for-ðon = for-ðam; *adv. For that cause, consequently, therefore;* propterea, ideo:—Forðon ne arīsaþ ða ārlease on dōme *ideo non resurgunt impii in jūdĭcio*, Ps. Spl. 1, 6.

forþ-on; *adv.* [= forþ-an, forþ-um = furþ-um] *At first, indeed, also;* primo, ētiam:—Nō forþon ānlēpe *no, not even* [*also*] *one*, Ps. Th. 13, 2. v. furþ-um.

for-þoncol; *adj. Forethoughtful, prudent;* prōvīdus, prūdens:—Ðū āhȳddest ðās from snottrum and fōrþonclum *abscondistī hæc a sŏpientĭbus et prūdentĭbus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 25. v. fóre-þancul.

forþ-onettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To hasten forth;* porro festīnāre:—Fæder on fultum forþonetteþ *the Father hastens forth to his aid*, Exon. 62 *b*; Th. 229, 15; Ph. 455: 108 *a*; Th. 412, 9; Rä. 30, 11. He forþonette *he hastened forth*, Exon. 120 *a*; Th. 461, 26; Hö. 41: Wald. 77; Vald. 2, 10.

forþ-ongangan *to go forth, proceed;* procēdĕre:—Hie gesāwon fyrd Faraonis forþongangan *they saw the host of Pharaoh go forth*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 25; Exod. 156. v. forþ-gangan.

forþ-onloten; *part.* [forþ *forth, forwards;* onloten, *pp. of* onlūtan *to incline to, bow*] *Fallen forwards, prostrate;* provŏlūtus, Gr. Dial. 1, 8.

forþ-onsendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To send forth;* emittĕre:—He in folc Godes forþonsendeþ of his brægdbogan biterne strǽl he [*the devil*] *sends forth, amongst God's people, the bitter arrow from his deceitful bow*, Exon. 19 *a*; Th. 47, 33; Cri. 764. Hī nædran forþonsendon *they sent forth snakes*, Elen. Kmbl. 240; El. 120. Dæt ðū forþonsende wæter *that thou send forth water*, Andr. Kmbl. 3011; An. 1508.

forðor *further, more*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25, 30: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 71. v. furðor.

forþ-rǽsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rush forth, spring forth, spring up, rise up;* prorŭere, exsilīre, sālīre, exsurgĕre:—Bið on him will forþrǽsendes wæteres on ece lif *fiet in eo fons āquæ sālientis in vītam æternam*, Jn. Bos. 4, 14. He ðā awearp his reáf, and forþrǽsde and to him com *qui projecto vestimento suo exsĭliens, vēnit ad eum*, Mk. Bos. 10, 50. Forþrǽsdon of ðǽm wītum *exsurrexērunt a suppliciis*, Martyrol. ad 26, Mart.

forþ-rǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To entirely bruise, break;* contĕrĕre, Ps. Spl. C. 45, 9: 104, 15, 31: 123, 7. Hpt. Gl. 425; 441. v. þrǽstan.

for-þrican *to tread under, oppress*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-þryccan.

for-þriccednes, -ness, e; *f. A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety;* pressūra:—Þeóda forþriccednes *pressūra gentium*, Lk. Bos. 21, 25.

forþ-riht; *adj. Right forth, distinct, plain;* hence, forþriht spræc *plain speech, prose;* prōsa = prorsa, *i. e.* proversa, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-rihte; *adv. Distinctly, plainly, manifestly;* expresse, plāne, directe, C. R. Ben. 29. Forþrihte *indeclinabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 406. [*Orm*, forrbrihht *straighway.*]

forþ-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen [þringan *to crowd, throng, rush upon*] *To snatch from any one, protect from any one;* eripĕre ălīcui, defendĕre ab ălīquo:—Dæt he ne meahte ða weálāfe wīge forþringan þeódnes þegne *that he might not by war protect the sad remnant from the king's thane*, Beo. Th. 2173; B. 1084. [*Orm.* forrþrungenn *oppressed: Ger.* verdrängen *to push away.*]

forþ-ryccan, -þrycan; *p.* -þrycte; *pp.* -þrycced, -þryct *To tread under, oppress greatly, suppress, overwhelm;* opprĭmĕre, supprĭmĕre:—Dære wambe flēwsan he forþryceþ *it suppresses the flux of the stomach*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 17. Næs ǽnig ðara dæt mec þreám forþrycte *there was not any of them that overwhelmed me with reproofs*, Exon. 73 *a*; Th. 273, 22; Jul. 520. Þreám forþrycced *oppressed with afflictions*, 50 *a*; Th. 174, 1; Gū. 1171: Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. Gesihst ðū nū dæt ða rihtwīsan sint lāðe and forþrycte *seest thou now that the virtuous are hated and oppressed?* Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23.

for-þryct *oppressed*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23; *pp. of* for-þryccan.

forþ-ryne, es; *m. An onward course:* procursus:—Heólðon forþryne éastreámas heora *river-streams held their onward course*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 8; Gen. 215.

for-þrysmian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [þrysmian *to suffocate*] *To suffocate, choke, strangle;* suffŏcāre:—Eornfullness disse worulde, and leásung dissa woruldwélena forþrysmiaþ dæt wurd *sollicĭtūdo sæculi istius, et fallācia divitiārum suffŏcat verbum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 22. Ða þornas hyt

forþrysmodon *sþinæ sufficãvërunt illud*, Lk. Bos. 8, 7. Ða synd forþrysmede *qui sufficiantur*, 8, 14.

forþ-scencan *to drink to;* propinãre, Cot. 149.

forþ-scridan; *p.* -scrãþ, *pl.* -scridon; *pp.* -scriđen *To go forth, pass on, depart;* prôdire, decêdêre :—Dagas forþscridon [MS. forþscridun] *days passed on*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 12; Gü. 942. Đonne dôgor beôþ on moldwege min forþscriđen *then my day on earth will be departed*, 48 a; Th. 164, 16; Gü. 1012.

forþ-scype, es; *m. A going forth, growth;* profectus :—For his forþscype onstyred *môtus ejus profectibus*, Bd. I, 34; S. 499, 28, note.

forþ-sîþ, es; *m.* [sîþ *a journey*] *A going forth, departure, death;* progressus, âbitus, ôbitus :—Forþsîþes georn *glad of departure*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 2; Bo. 41: 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rä. 63, 2. Æfter Oswaldes forþsîþe *after Oswald's death*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 37: Hy. 7, 72; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 72. Hređer innan born, afysed on forþsîþ *his spirit burned within, bent on departure*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 158, 19; Gü. 911: 50 a; Th. 173, 2; Gü. 1154: 52 b; Th. 182, 34; Gü. 1320. He wæs đêr ôþ Hêrôdes forþsîþ *erat ibi usque ad obitum Hêrôdis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 15.

forþ-sîđian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sîđian *to journey*] *To go forth, depart, die;* prôdire, discêdere, môti, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-snoter, -snotter; *adj.* [snoter *wise*] *Very wise;* sûpientissimus :—Elene hêht gefetian on fultum forþsnoterne *Elene bade to fetch to her aid the very wise* [*man*], Elen. Kmbl. 2104; El. 1053. Forþsnotterne, 2320; El. 1161. Fundon fîfhund forþsnotterra *they found five hundred very wise* [*men*], 758; El. 379.

forþ-spell, es; *n.* [spell *a history*] *A speaking out, saying, intimation;* effâtum, dictum :—Be đissum feáwum forþspellum *by these few intimations*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 11; Môd. 47.

forþ-spôwnes, -ness, e; *f.* [spôwan *to succeed*] *Great success*, hence *An advance, a growth, prosperity;* profectus :—To forþspôwnesse gedêfenre heânesse *ad profectum dêbiti culminis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 17.

forþ-sprecan; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprêcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak forth, speak out;* proloqui :—Ic sceal forþsprecan gên ymbe Grendel *I shall speak forth again about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4145; B. 2069.

forþ-stæppan; *part.* -stæppende *To step forth, proceed*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. v. forþ-steppan.

forþ-stapan; *p.* -stôp, *pl.* -stôpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step* or *go forth, proceed, to go* or *pass by;* prôgrêdi, prôdire, procêdêre, prætêrire :—Forþstôp swylce of ryseś heora unrihtwîsnes *prôdiit quâsi ex âdipe iniquitas eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7. Đâ he lyt-hwôn forþstôp *cum prôcessisset paulûlum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 35. Đa đe forþstôpon hine gremedon *qui prætervërunt blasphêmâbant eum*, 15, 29.

forþ-steallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To come to pass;* posthac lôcum habêre :—Sceal seó wyrd swâ đeáh forþsteallian *that event shall yet come to pass*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 15; Gen. 2390.

forþ-stefn, es; *m.* [stefn *a prow*] *A fore-prow, prow;* prôra :—Forþstefn sciþes *prôra nâvis*, Lye.

forþ-steppan, -stæppan; *part.* -stæppende: *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step* or *go forth, proceed;* progrîdi, prôdire, procêdêre :—Of ansŷne đînre dôm min forþsteppe *de vultu tuo judicium meum prôdeat*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 2. He is swá swá brŷduma forþstæppende of brŷdbûre his *ipse est tamquam sponsus procêdens de thâlamo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 90, 11. Đa þing đe forþsteppaþ [MS. forþstappaþ] of mînum welerum *quæ procêdunt de labiis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 35.

forþ-stôp, *pl.* -stôpon *went forth, proceeded, passed by*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 7: Mk. Bos. 14, 35: 15, 29; *p. of* forþ-stapan.

forþ-swebban, -swefian; *p.* -swefede; *pp.* -swefed *To prevail, profit;* proficêre :—Nâht forþswefaþ fŷnd *nihil prôficiet inimicus*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 22.

forþ-têge, forþ-tige, -týge, es; *m. A fore-court, porch, entrance;* vestibûlum, fôris :—On đam forþtêge *in ipsis fôribus*, Prov. 8. Forþtêge *vestibûlum, atrium*, Hpt. Gl. 496; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 384, 56. v. fôre-tige.

forþ-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen *To lead forth, make known, discover, betray, render up;* prôdêre, Som. Ben. Lye.

forþ-tîhan; he -tîhþ; *p.* -tâh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen *To draw forth;* protrâhêre, extrâhêre :—Meaht forþtîhþ heofoncondelle *his might drraweth forth heaven's candle*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. v. tîhan I.

forþ-tihting, e; *f.* [tihting *persuasion*] *An exhortation;* exhortâtio, Epil. Reg. Concord.

forþ-týge, es; *m. A fore-court;* vestibûlum, Hpt. Gl. 496. v. forþ-têge.

forþum; *adv. Even, indeed;* quidem, saltem :—Nænig forþum wæs *none indeed was*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 22; Gü. 895. v. furþum.

for-þunden; *part. p.* [þindan; *p.* þand; *pp.* þunden *to swell*] *Swollen up;* tûmidus :—Gyf seó wund forþunden sŷ *if the wound is swollen up*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 11.

forðung *an armament.* DER. scip-forðung. v. fyrdung.

forþ-weard, es; *m. A forward guard, pilot;* prôrêta :—Forþweard scipes *the pilot of the ship*, Cd. 71; Th. 86, 26; Gen. 1436.

forþ-weard, -werd; *adj.* I. *in a forward direction, forward;* prônus :—Forþweard *forward*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 25; Rä. 22, 13; 126 b; Th. 487, 4; Rä. 72, 23. Â swâ hit forþwerdre beón sceolde, swá wæs hit lætre *always as it should be more forward, so was it later*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 32. II. *tending towards any one;* âlîquem versus tendens :—Forþweard to đê *tending towards thee*, Ps. Cot. 50, 79; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 79. III. *everlasting, continual;* sempiternus :—Ic forþweardne gefeán hæbbe *I have everlasting joy*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 4; Ph. 569. Fremum forþweardum *with continual benefits*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210.

forþ-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow* or *break forth;* procrescêre, prorumpêre :—Forþweóx his feóndscipe *prorûpit ejus ôdium*, Gr. Dial. 2, 27.

forþ-weg, es; *m. An onward course, a going forth, departure, journey;* progressus, profectio, âbîtus, ôbitus :—Fûs forþweges *desirous of departure*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 20; Rä. 31, 3. Ferede in forþwege *borne on their journey hence*, 77 b; Th. 291, 12; Wand. 81: Rood Kmbl. 247; Kr. 125. He of ealdre gewât on forþweg *he departed from life on his way forth*, Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. On forþwegas *on their ways forth*, 160; Th. 200, 1; Exod. 350: 144; Th. 179, 22; Exod. 32.

forþ-werd [= -weard] *Forthward, those who are present;* præsens :—Đis gemet [imperativus] sprecþ forþword *this mood* [*imperative*] *speaketh to those present*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 23. v. beboedendlîc gemet.

forþ-wîf, es; *n. A married woman, mother*, hence *A matron;* matrôna, Wrt. Voc. 72, 78.

forþ-wîsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To guide forth, direct;* dirîgêre :—Him seleþegn forþwîsade *the hall-thane guided him forth*, Beo. Th. 3595; B. 1795.

for-đý, for-dý-đe, for-đî, for-dî-đe, for-đig; *conj. For that, for, because, therefore;* nam, quia, itâque :—Fordý đam cræftegan ne mæg nǽfre his cræft losigan *because to the skilful his skill can never be lost*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 2. Nân mon fordý ne rît đe hine rîdan lyste *no man rides because he lists to ride*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 6, 12.

for-đý, for-dî, for-đig; *adv. For that cause, consequently;* proptêrea, ideo :—Fordý Moyses eów sealde ymbsnydenysse *proptêrea Moyses dêdit vôbis circumcisiônem*, Jn. Bos. 7, 22: Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 385; Met. 20, 193. [*Orm.* forrþi = *Laym.* for þl.]

for-þyldian, -þyldigian, -þyldegian, -þylgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sustain, bear, endure, suffer, be patient, wait patiently;* sustînêre, tolêrâre, pâti :—For đê ic forþyldegode hosp *propter te sustînui opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 68, 10: 54, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 174, 10. Hî forþyldegodon [Lamb. forþyldigodon] sâwle mîne *sustinuêrunt animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 55, 7. Ic forbær đê ođđe forþylgode đê *sustînui te*, 24, 22. Gepola ođđe forþyldiga Drihten *sustîne Dôminum*, Ps. Lamb. 26, 14.

for-þylman, -þylmian; *p.* de, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To encompass, overwhelm, cover over, obscure;* involvêre, obvolvêre, obscûrâre :—He his sylfes đǽr bân gebringeþ, þa ǽr brondes wylm on beórhstede forþylmde *it* [*the phœnix*] *brings its own bones there, which the fire's rage had before encompassed on the mound*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 217, 23; Ph. 284. Þeóstrum forþylmed *overwhelmed with darkness*, Elen. Kmbl. 1530; El. 767: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 118. Þeóstru ne beôþ forþylmode ođđe forsworcene to đê *tenebræ non obscûrâbuntur a te*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 12.

forþ-yppan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make known, publish, declare;* promulgâre, publicâre, prôdêre, Cot. 150: Ps. Vos. 16, 3.

forþ-yrnan; *part.* -yrnende; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run forth* or *before, precede;* præcurrêre :—Wæs, æfter forþyrnendre tîde, ymb fîfhund wintra and tû and hundnigontig fram Cristes hidercyme *it was, according to the time preceding, about five hundred and ninety-two years from Christ's coming hither*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 18.

forþ-yrran; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þyr *dry*] *To dry up;* perarescêre :—Dæt đa sýn forþyrrode *that they are dried up*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 5.

forþ-þýstrian *to darken.* v. for-þeóstrian.

for-tîhan; he -tîþ; *p.* -tâh, *pl.* -tigon; *pp.* -tigen *To draw against* or *over, cover over with anything, darken, obscure;* obdûcêre :—Mid gedwolmiste fortîþ mód *covers over the mind with the mist of error*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34. DER. tîhan I. [*Germ.* vorziehen.]

for-tió *may cover over; subj. pres. of* for-tiôn.

for-tiôn; *impert.* -tió, -tiôh, *pl.* -tiôþ; *subj.* -tió, *pl.* -tiôn *To draw against* or *over, cover over, obscure;* obdûcêre :—Dæt môd mid đam gedwol-miste fortió *may cover over the mind with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1. v. for-teón.

for-tîþ *covers over, obscures*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 67; Met. 22, 34; *pres. of* for-tîhan.

for-togen; *part. Tugged* or *drawn together;* contractus :—Fortogen *turminôsus* [= *torminôsus*], Ælfc. Gl. 2: Som. 55, 35: Wrt. Voc. 16, 10.

for-togenes, -ness, e; *f. A tugging, drawing together, griping, cramp, convulsion;* contractio, convulsio, spasmus :—Wið fortogenesse innan *for inward griping* or *colic*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 32.

for-tredan, dû -tretst, -trydst, -trytst; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trædon; *pp.* -treden *To tread upon, tread under foot;* conculcâre, calcâre :—Dæt đû cunne fortredan đas woruld *that thou mayest tread down this world*, Homl. Th.

ii. 392, 34. Ic fortrede *conculco*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 43. Fortretst ðū ða woruldlīcan styrunga *thou wilt tread down worldly commotions*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. Ðū fortrydst leóna and dracena *thou shalt be a treader down of lions and of dragons*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13. Ðū fortrytst eorþan *conculcábis terram*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a, 12. Wēnunga þeóstru fortredaþ me *forsítan tenebræ conculcábunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. Wegferende ðæt sǽd fortrǽdon *the wayfarers trod the seed down*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15: i. 544, 28. Būton ðæt hit sý fram mannum fortreden *nisi ut conculcétur ab hóminibus*, Mt. Bos. 5, 13. Hierusalem bið fram þeódum fortreden *Jerúsalem calcábitur a géntibus*, Lk. Bos. 21, 24. Seó fortredene heorte *the trodden down heart*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 16. [*Chauc.* fortroden *trodden down: Ger.* ver-treten *to tread down.*]

for-treding, e; *f. A treading down, crushing*; conculcátio, contritio, Som. Ben. Lye.

for-trūgadnes *over-confidence, precipitancy*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4. v. for-trūwodnes.

for-trūwian, -trūwigan; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To be over-confident, rash, to presume*; præsúmere, præcipitáre:—Ðū ðē fortrūwodest [MS. fortrūwudest] for dīnre rihtwīsnesse *thou wast over-confident on account of thy virtue*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13. Ðý-læs he hine for dære wynsuman wyrde fortrūwige *lest he through the pleasant fortune should be presumptuous*, 40, 3; Fox 238, 17. Ða fortrūwodan *the presumptuous*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 39 b, 25, 26. Ða fortrūwudan, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 2, 12. Ðǽm fortrūwodum monnum *to presumptuous men*, 49, 5; Hat. MS.

for-trūwodnes, -trūgadnes, -ness, e; *f. Over-confidence, precipitancy, presumption, arrogance*; præcipitátio, præsumptio, arrógantia:—For eówerre fortrūwodnesse *for your presumption*, Past. 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 25. Ða fortrūwodnesse and ða ānwilnesse an Corinctheum Paulus ongeat swīðe widerweardne wið hine *the presumption and obstinacy of the Corinthians Paul saw [to be] greatly opposed to himself*, 32, 1; Hat. MS. 40 a, 16. Ðū lufedest ealle word fortrūgadnesse *dilexísti omnia verba præcipitántiónis*, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 4.

for-trūwung, e; *f. Over-confidence, presumption*; præcipitátio:—On dære fortrūwunga and on dam gilpe *by presumption and by arrogance*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 6, 4.

for-trydst, -tryst *treadest down*, Ps. Spl. 90, 13: Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 190 a, 12; *2nd sing. pres. of* for-tredan.

for-tyhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To draw away, lead astray, seduce*; sedúcere:—Se ealda feónd forlǽrde lygeseárwum, leóde fortyhte *the old fiend misaught with lying snares, led astray the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208.

for-tyllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To draw off from the object, seduce*; sedúcere:—Ðonan us se swearta gǽst forteáh and fortylde *whence the dark spirit drew away and seduced us*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 14; Cri. 270. v. tillan.

for-tymbrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To build before* or *in front of, stop up, obstruct*; obstruére:—Fórtymbred is mūþ sprecendra unrihtu *obstructum est os lóquentium iníqua*, Ps. Spl. C. 62, 10.

for-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut in, stop, hinder*; interclūdere:—Hī mid gelomlīcum oncunningum tiledon ðæt hī him ðone heofonlīcan weg fórsetton and fortýndon *qui crebris occásiónibus iter illi cæleste interclúdere contendébant*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 4.

forud; *part. Broken, fractured, worn out, decayed*: fractus, contritus:—Se foruda fōt and sió forude hond *the fractured foot and the fractured hand*, Past. 11, 2; Cot. MS. On ðisum þrīm stelum stynt se cynestōl, and gif ān bið forud, he fýlþ adūn sōna *the throne stands on these three pillars, and if one is decayed, it soon falls down*, Ælfc. T. 41, 6. v. forod.

for-ūton; *conj. Without, besides, except*; sīne, nīsi:—Se fīr forbearnde ealle ðe minstre, forūton feáwe bēc *the fire burnt all the monastery except a few books*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 8. v. būtan; *conj.*

for-wærnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To deny, refuse*; rēcūsáre:—Gif he byrigan forwærne *if he refuse to give a pledge*, L. H. E. 9; Th. i. 30, 15. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wandian, -wandigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wandian *to fear*]. **I.** *v. trans. To reverence, have in honour*; vērēri, revēr(ē)ri:—Minne sunu hig forwandiaþ *revérébuntur fílium meum*, Mk. Bos. 12, 6: Lk. Bos. 20, 13. **II.** *v. intrans. To be afraid, be confounded, hesitate*; confundi, cunctāri:—Nellaþ forwandian ðæt hī ne syllon sōþfæstnysse wið sceattum *they are not afraid to betray truth for money*, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 23. Hig forwandiaþ ðæt hig ne dōn mīnum suna swā *they will be afraid to do so to my son*, Mt. Bos. 21, 37. Forwandigaþ ðæt hie mid ðǽm kyceglum hiera worda ongeán hiera ierre worpigen *they hesitate to hurl the darts of their words against their anger*, Past. 40, 5; Hat. MS. 55 b, 4. He forwandode ðæt he swā ne dyde *he hesitated to do so*, 49, 5; Hat. MS. Gescamian and forwandian, de ðe sēcaþ sāwle mīne *let them be ashamed and confounded that seek after my soul*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2: Ps. Spl. 39, 19. Nā hī forwandian ofer me *non confundantur súper me*, 68, 9.

for-wandung, e; *f. Shyness, shame, dishonour*; revērentia, ignóminia:—Ðū wāst forwandunga mīne *tu scis revérentiam meam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 23.

for-ward *a fore-ward, precaution*, Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben. Lye. v. fōre-weard, e; *f.*

for-warþ *perished*, Cd. 213; Jun. 92, 2, = for-wearþ; *p. of* for-weorþan.

for-weallen; *part. Thoroughly boiled*; excoctus, percoctus, Som. Ben. Lye; *pp. of* for-weallan. v. weallan.

fōr-weard; *adj. Forward, fore*; antērior:—Is se fugel fæger fōrweard hiwe *the bird is fair of hue in front* [*forward*], Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 8; Ph. 291. Fórweard heáfod *the forehead*; frons [obcāput, Wrt. Voc. 64, 26]. Hig beóþ on fōrwearde and gē on æfteweard *ipse érit in cáput et tu éris in caudam*, Deut. 28, 44. v. fōre-weard; *adj.*

fōr-weard; *adv. Onwards, continually, always*; semper:—Gif hie wolden lāre Godes fōrweard frenman *if they would always perform God's precepts*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 6; Gen. 788.

for-wearþ *perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* for-weorþan.

for-weaxan; *p.* -weóx, *pl.* -weóxon; *pp.* -weaxen, -wexen *To overgrow, grow immoderately, swell*; excrescére, turgescére:—Ðý-læs hie to dǽm forweóxen dæt hie forseáreden *lest they should grow so much that they should wither away*, Past. 40, 3; Hat. MS. 54 b, 17. Wið ðon de man on wambe forweaxen sý *in case that a man be overgrown in the belly*, Herb. 2, 4; Lchdm. i. 80, 22. Forwexen *overgrown*, 40, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 16: 53, 1; Lchdm. i. 156, 9: 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7. [*Ger.* ver-wachsen *to overgrow.*]

for-weddod = for-weddad; *pp.* [wed *a pledge*] *Pledged*; oppignērātus:—Forweddod [MS. for-weddad] feoh *pledged property*; fidúcia, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 13; Wrt. Voc. 21, 8.

for-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To kill*; interficere:—Dæt se on foldan læg forwegen mid his wǽpne *that he lay slain on the field with his weapon*, Byrht. Th. 138, 30; By. 228.

fōr-wel; *adv. Very well, very*; valde:—Him nǽfre seó gītsung fórwel ne licode *covetousness never very well pleased him*, Bt. titl. xvii; Fox xii. 24: Bt. 17; Fox 58, 24. Ōlǽcþ des middangeard fórwel menige *this world flatters very many*, Homl. Th. i. 490, 14: ii. 158, 30: Ps. Th. 131, 6. Wurdon geworhte wundra fórwel fela *very many wonders were wrought*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 28: 292, 34. Fórwel oft *very often*; multōtiens, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 35.

for-wēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To overween, think too highly of*; nimium æstimāre:—Forwēned *insólens*, Cot. 186. v. wēnan.

for-weoren = for-woren; *part. p.* [for-, woren, *pp. of* forweosan, v. weosan] *Tottering, decayed*; marcidus, decrēpitus:—Eorþgrāp haliġ waldendwyrhtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holdeth its mighty workmen, decayed, departed*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7. Forworen *decrépitus*, Hpt. Gl. 456; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 84, 60.

for-weornan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To refuse*; recūsáre:—He forweornde swīðe *he refused vehemently*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 16. Ne forweorn ðū me *refuse thou not me*, Hy. 3, 54; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 54. v. for-wyrnan.

for-weornian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dry up, wither away, fade, grow old, rot, decay*; marcescére, sénescére, tābescére:—Eal forweornast, lāmes gelīcnes *thou art all rotting, image of clay!* Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 8; Seel. 18. Ðonne forweornaþ he and adeádaþ *then it decays and dies*, Homl. Th. i. 168, 31. Hý forweorniaþ *they wither away*, Salm. Kmbl. 629; Sal. 314. Dæt gē hrædlice forweornian *that ye may speedily fade*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15.

for-weorpan; *p.* ic, he -wearp, ðū -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpon; *subj. p.* -wurpe, *pl.* -wurpen; *pp.* -worpen *To cast, cast away, reject*; jácere, projícere, repellére:—Se feónd hogode on dæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe thought to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 16; Gen. 691. Ðū forwurpe mīn word *tu projícisti sermónes meos*, Ps. Th. 49, 18. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sōþ sprecan dæt he gūþgewǽdu forwurpe *he who will speak the truth can say that he cast away his armour* [*war-garments*], Beo. Th. 5736; B. 2872. Hwī forwurpe ðū me oððe forhwī ūtaþýgdest ðū me *quáre repúlisti me?* Ps. Lamb. 42, 2. [*Goth.* frawairpan: *Orm.* forrwerrpenn: *O. Sax.* farwerpan: *Ger.* ver-werfen *to reject.*] DER. weorpan.

for-weorþan, -wurþan; ic -weorþe, ðū -weorþest, -wyrst, he -weorþeþ, -wyrþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ, -wyrþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, ðū -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *pp.* -worden *To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die*; ad nihilum devēnire, périre, intérire, deficére:—Swā sceal ǽlce sāwl forweorþan ǽfter ðam unrihthǽmede, būton se mon hweorfe to oðde *so shall every soul perish after unlawful lust, unless the man turn to good*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 27: 34, 9; Fox 148, 12. Sceolon hig ealle samod forweorþan *péribunt símul?* Gen. 18, 24: Ps. Th. 118, 176. Ðū forwyrst *péribis*, Ex. 9, 15. Oþ-ðæt diós eorþe eall forweorþeþ *until this earth shall all perish*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 170; Met. 11, 85. Sīþfæt ārleásra forwyrþ oðde losaþ *iter impíórum péribit*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 6. Hī forweorþaþ *péribunt*, Ps. Spl. 79, 17: Ps. Th. 63, 5: 67, 2: 72, 22. Hig forwyrþaþ oðde losiaþ *ipsi péribunt*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Seó mænego forwearþ *the multitude perished*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588: 213;

Th. 266, 13; Sat. 21: Chr. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ealle nýtenu neáh forwurdon *nearly all the cattle died*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31: Chr. 593; Erl. 18, 33. Ðý-læs ðú forweorþe *lest thou perish*, Cd. 116; Th. 151, 3; Gen. 2503. Hí forweorþan *ad nihilum devênient*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Ðá wênunga ic forwurde on eáþmôdnesse mînre *tunc forte pêrissem in humilitâte mea*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 92. Dæt hî forwordene weorþen syddan, on worulda woruld and to wîdan feore *ut intêreant in sêculum sêculi*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. v. for-wurþan, wurþan.

for-weorþenes, -ness, e; *f. A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin;* intêritus:—Ðis wæs swîðe gedeorfsum geár hêr on lande and þurh orfcwealm and wæstma forweorþenesse *this was a very grievous year in the land, both through murrain of cattle and perishing of fruits*, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 3. v. for-wordenes.

fôr-weorþfullic; *adj. Very worthy, very excellent;* præclârus:—Fôrweorþfullic wêla *very excellent wealth*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 14.

for-weosnian *to pine, fade* or *wither away;* tâbescêre, languescêre, marcescêre. Som. Ben. Lye. v. for-wisnian.

fôr-werd, e; *f. A fore-ward, precaution, contract, agreement;* præcautio, pactum:—Hêr swutelaþ ymb ða fôrwerda ðe Wulfric and se arcebiscecp geworhton *here is made known concerning the agreements which Wulfric and the archbishop made*, Cod. Dipl. 738; A. D. 1023; Kmbl. iv. 25, 29. v. fôre-weard, e; *f.*

for-werednys, -nyss, e; *f. Old age;* senium:—On ylde and forwerednysse *in senectam et senium*, Ps. Spl. 70, 19.

for-wernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To refuse;* recûsâre:—Se arcebiscecop him ânræddlice forwernde *the archbishop constantly refused him*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 24. Hí forwerndon heom ægder ge upganges ge wæteres *they refused them both landing and water*, 1046; Erl. 171, 5. v. for-wyrnan.

fôr-wernedlîce; *adv. Against one's will, very grievously, hardly;* ægre, anguste, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-werod, -wered; *part. p.* [werian *to wear*] *Worn out, very old;* attrîtus, vêtus:—Seó endlyfte tíd biþ seó fôrwerode ealdnyss *the eleventh hour is very late* or *very great oldness*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 22. On fôrwerodre ealdnysse *in very old age*, 76, 26. Næs his reáf hörig ne tosigen, ne his scôs fôrwerode *his raiment was not dirty nor threadbare, nor his shoes worn out*, i. 456, 21: ii. 94, 11. Nǽron eówre reáf fôrwerede *non sunt attrîta vestimenta vestra*, Deut. 29, 5. Fôrwerede fetelsas *saccos vêtêres*, Jos. 9, 5. [*Laym.* uorwerien *to spend.*]

for-weryþ *shall destroy*, destruet, Ps. Spl. 51, 5, = for-werpþ [Ps. Lamb. towyrpþ *destruet*, 51, 7] for-weorpeþ; *3rd sing. pres. of* for-weaxan

for-wexen *overgrown*, Herb. 69, 1; Lchdm. i. 172, 7, = for-weaxen *pp. of* for-weaxan.

for-wiernan, -wirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hinder, prevent, keep from, withhold;* arcêre, rêtinêre:—Dæt ða Deniscan him ne mehton dæs rîpes forwiernan *that the Danish might not hinder them from the harvest* Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 7. Dæt mann forwierne his sweorde blôdes, dæt hwá forwirne his lâre dæt he mid dære ne ofsleá dæs flæsces lustas *keeping one's sword from blood is withholding one's instruction, and not slaying with it the lusts of the flesh*, Past. 49; Hat. MS. v. for-wyrnan.

for-wird, e; *f. Loss, destruction, ruin, perdition;* perditio, intêritio:—Hira forwirde dæg ys gehende *juxta est dies perditiônis*, Deut. 32, 35. He generode hî of forwirdum heora *eripuit eos de intêritiônibus eôrum*, Ps. Spl. 106, 20. v. for-wyrd.

for-wisnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To wither* or *wizen away, dry up, decay;* marcescêre, arescêre, tâbescêre, putrescêre:—Wyrt forwisnaþ, weorþeþ to duste *herba indâret, et arescat*, Ps. Th. 89, 6: 101, 23. Dæt biþ forwisnad wrade sóna, ǽr hit afohten foldan losige *quod prius quam evellâtur, arescit*, 128, 4. To hwan drehtest ðú me eal forwisnad *wherefore didst thou torture me all decayed?* Soul Kmbl. 36; Seel. 18.

fôr-witan; *p.* -wiste, *pl.* -wiston; *subj. pres.* -wite; *pp.* -witen *To foreknow, know beforehand;* præscire:—Ðæs ðe ðú fôrwite hwâm ðú gemiltsige *that thou mayest know beforehand whom thou pitiest*, Apol. Th. 11, 21. v. fôre-witan.

fôr-witolnes, -ness, e; *f. Foreknowledge, diligence, industry;* præscientia, industria, R. Ben. interl. 27.

fôr-wlencean; *p.* -wlencte; *pp.* -wlenced [wlenco *pride*] *To exalt, fill with pride, make very proud;* exaltâre, arrôgantia implêre:—Ðonne hine ne mágon ða wêlan fôrwlencean *when the riches are not able to make him proud*, Past. 26; Hat. MS. 35 b, 2. Forwlencte *proud*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 14.

for-word, es; *n. A fore-word, stipulation, agreement;* præcautio, pactum:—Dæt hire frýnd ða fôrword habban *that her friends have the stipulations*, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Ðis synd ða fôrword de Æðelréd cyng and ealle his witan wið done here gedôn habbaþ *these are the agreements which king Æthelred and all his counsellors have made with the army*, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6. cf. fôre-weard, e; *f.*

for-worden *perished*, Ps. Th. 91, 6; *pp. of* for-weorþan.

for-wordenes, -weorþenes, -ness, e; *f.* [*pp.* forworden *perished*] *A coming to nothing, perishing, ruin;* intêritus:—Ðis wæs swîðe gedyrfsum geár hêr on lande þurh wæstma forwordenessa *this was a very grievous year in the land through the perishing of fruits*, Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 15.

for-wordenlîc *damnable;* damnabilis, Som. Ben. Lye.

fôr-worht *obstructed*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31; *pp. of* fôr-wyrcan.

for-worhta, an; *m.* [*pp. of* for-wyrcan] *A misdoer, malefactor;* scêlestus, mâlefactor:—Ða forworhtan, ða ðe fimedon, beóþ beofigende *the malefactors, they who sinned, shall be trembling*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 28; Sat. 620.

for-worhte *did wrong, sinned, ruined, convicted, condemned, forfeited*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921, = *p. of* for-wyrcan.

for-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wrǽcon; *pp.* -wrecen [wrecan *to drive*] *To drive out, banish, expel;* expellêre, propellêre, fugâre:—Ðý-læs hit ýþa þrym forwrecan meahte *lest the force of the waves might drive it out*, Beo. Th. 3843; B. 1919. He hine feor forwræc *he banished him far*, 219; B. 109. Hý forwrǽcon wîcinga cynn *they expelled the race of the vikings*, Scôp Th. 95; Wíd. 47. Eart ðú âna forwrecen on Hierusalem *tu sôlus peregrinus es in Jerusalem?* Lk. Bos. 24, 18.

for-wrégan, fore-wrégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wrégan *to accuse*] *To accuse strongly;* vehementer accûsâre:—Bríhtríc forwrégde Wulfnóþ to ðam cyning *Brihtric accused Wulfnoth to the king*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 29. Ða Wælisce men forwrégdon ða eorlas the *Welshmen accused the earls*, 1048; Erl. 178, 24. He wæs oft to ðam cyninge forwréged *he had often been accused to the king*, 952; Erl. 118, 27: 1068; Erl. 206, 33. Se wearþ wid hine forwréged *hic diffâmâtus est âpud illum*, Lk. Bos. 16, 1.

for-wrîtan; *p.* -wrât, *pl.* -writon; *pp.* -writen [wrîtan *to cut, carve, engrave, write*] *To cut asunder;* dissecâre:—He forwrât wyrm on middan *he cut the worm asunder in the middle*, Beo. Th. 5403; B. 2705.

for-wrîdan; *p.* -wrâþ, *pl.* -wridon; *pp.* -wriden *To bind up, stanch;* obligâre, supprimêre:—Gif ðú ne mæge blód-dolh forwrîdan *if thou canst not stanch a blood-running wound*, L. M. 3, 52; Lchdm. ii. 340, 19.

for-wúndian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To wound badly, ulcerate;* grâviter vulnêrâre:—Gif mon ôdrum ða geweald uppe on ðam sweoran forwúndie [-wúndige MS. H.] *if a man wound the tendons on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 11. Eall ic wæs mid strǽlum forwúndod *I was all wounded with arrows*, Rood Kmbl. 124; Kr. 62: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 4; Sat. 131. Se læg on his dúre swýðe forwúndod *qui jâcêbat ad jânuam ejus ulcêribus plênus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 20. Forwúnded mid wommum *wounded with sins*, Rood Kmbl. 27; Kr. 14. Ða men wǽron forwúndode *the men were badly wounded*, Chr. 882; Erl. 83, 11: 897; Erl. 96, 13. [*Ger.* ver-wunden *to wound.*]

for-wurdon *perished*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 31; *p. pl. of* for-weorþan.

for-wurþan *to perish;* pêrire:—Dæt eall Egipta land môt forwurþan *quod pêrierit Ægyptus*, Ex. 10, 7: Mt. Bos. 8, 25: Hy. 7, 112; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 112. v. for-weorþan.

for-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, -wyrhte; *pp.* -worht, -wyrht [for-, wyrcan *to work, do*].

I. *to miswork, do wrong, sin;* mâle ágêre, delinquêre, peccâre:—Dæt ðám forworhtum mannum beó de mára ege for fire gesomnunge *that to the wrong doing men there may be the more fear for our assemblage*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. He wiste forworhte, ða he ǽr wilte sealde *he knew [they had] done wrong whom he had before gifted with beauty*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 6; Gen. 857. Iudas hine sylfne ahêng, and rihtlice gewráþ ða forwyrhtan þrotan, seó de belǽwde Drihten *Judas hanged himself, and justly bound the sinful throat, which had betrayed the Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 15.

II. *to do for, destroy, ruin, convict, condemn;* perdêre, destruêre, labefactâre, condemnâre:—Ða Perse ondrêdon dæt man ða brycge forwyrcean wolde *the Persians dreaded that they would destroy the bridge*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 8. Gif hwá hine sylfne forwyrce on mænigfealdum synnum *si quis seipsum multifâriis peccâtis labefactâverit*, L. M. I. P. 44; Th. ii. 276, 28: L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. He biþ egeslíc to geseónne ðâm dǽr mid firenum cumaþ forþ forworhte *he shall be dreadful to see to those who come ever done for with crimes*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 20; Cri. 921. Wá me forworhtum *woe to me ruined!* 75 a; Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Se de þýfþe oft forworht wǽre openlice *he who has often been convicted openly of theft*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Ðe forworht wǽre *who has been condemned*, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. Ne dýde man æfre on Sunnan dæges freólse ænigne forwyrhtne [forworhtne MS. B.] man *let not a man ever put any condemned man to death on the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 10: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14.

III. *to forfeit;* amittêre:—Dæt man sceolde ge-earnian ða wununga on heofenan rice, de se deófol forwyrhte mid módignysse *that man should merit the dwellings in the kingdom of heaven, which the devil had forfeited through his pride*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 28. Gif hwá freót forwyrce *if any one forfeit his freedom*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10: L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13: L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo ðíne *I have forfeited thy favour*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 33; Gen. 1024: Blickl. Homl. 25, 1: L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20: L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. [*Ger.* verwirken *to forfeit.*]

fôr-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht [fôr *before*, wyrcan *to work, do*] *To work* or *place before, obstruct, barricade;* oppônêre, obstruêre:—Se cing gehâwode hwær man mihte ða eá fôrwyrcan [fôr-

wyrcean, col. 2] *the king observed where the river might be obstructed,* Chr. 896; Th. 173, 36, col. 1. He hæfde ealle ða geatu fŏrworht into him *he had barricaded all the entrances against him,* Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 31. Synt dissa heldŏra wegas fŏrworhte *the ways of these hell-doors are obstructed,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 21; Gen. 381.

for-wyrd, -wird, e; *f.* [wyrd *fortune;* for-weorþan *to perish*] *Loss, damage, destruction, perdition, ruin, death;* detrimentum, interĭtus, interĭtio, perditio, pernicies, internĕcio:—Hēr is geswutelod ūre forwyrd *here is made manifest our destruction,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 285. He alÿsde dīn līf of forwyrde *qui redimit de interĭtu vitam tuam,* Ps. Th. 102, 4; 106, 19; Ps. Lamb. 9, 16; Boutr. Scrd. 17, 23; 20, 16. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn, dēaþ he ealne middaneard gestŷne, gyf he hys sāwle forwyrd þolaþ *quid prodest hŏmini, si mundum universum lucrĕtur, animæ vēro suæ detrimentum pătiātur?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26; Lk. Bos. 9, 25. Đā sió wērge sceólu hreósan sceolde in wíta forwyrd *when the wretched crew must fall into the ruin of punishment,* Elen. Kmbl. 1526; El. 765; Frag. Kmbl. 16; Leás. 10; Andr. Kmbl. 3234; An. 1620. Dæt hī ōþ forwyrd ēghwǽr fordiligade ne wǽron *ne usque ad internĕciōnem usquequaque delērentur,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 17. Of forwyrdum heora *de interĭtiōnibus eōrum,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 20. 2. for-wyrd, es; *n.* is neuter in the following examples:—Đīn andbīdaþ dæt ēce forwyrd *the eternal perdition awaits thee,* Homl. Th. i. 598, 9. God forlǽt hī to đam ēcan forwyrde *God will abandon them to the eternal perdition,* i. 112, 23.

for-wyrht, es; *n. A sin, crime;* peccātum. DER. mān-forwyrht.

for-wyrhta, an; *m.* [for *for,* wyrhta *a workman*] *One who does anything for another, an agent, vicegerent;* institor, procūrātor:—Dē nænne forwyrhtan nǽfde *who had no agent,* L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 20. Se đe swā gefōgenne forwyrhtan nǽfde, swōre for sylfne *he who had not such a prosperous vicegerent, swore for himself,* L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5.

for-wyrhte *destroyed, forfeited,* Homl. Th. i. 12, 28; *p. of* for-wyrcan.

for-wyrnan, -weornan, -wiernan, -wirnan, -wernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain, prevent, hinder;* prohibēre, recūsāre, denēgāre, renuēre:—Him dǽr se geonga cyning dǽs oferfæreldes forwyrnan myhte *where the young king might prevent his going over,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 9. Se ilca forwyrnþ dære [MS. dæræ] sǽ dæt heó ne mōt done þeorscwold oferstæppan dære eorþan *the same restrains the sea that it may not overstep the threshold of the earth,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25. Me dæs forwyrnde Waldend heofona *the Lord of heaven hath denied it me,* Cd. 101; Th. 134, 3; Gen. 2219: Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 31; Gū. 135. He ne forwyrnde worolddrǽdenne *he refused not worldly converse,* Beo. Th. 2288; B. 1142. Forwyrnde beón afrēfrod sāwle mīn *remuit consōlări anīma mea,* Ps. Spl. 76, 3. Þearfum forwyrndon, dæt hī under eówrum þæce mōsten ingebūgan *ye prohibited the needy, that they might enter under your roof,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 4; Cri. 1504. Dæt đū me ne forwyrne *that thou deny me not,* Beo. Th. 862; B. 429. Đȳ-læs eów weges forwyrnen to wuldres þyrig *lest they prohibit you the way to glory's city,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 18; Jul. 665. Me hwīlum bīþ forwyrned willan nīnes *sometimes I am denied my will,* 72 a; Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. [*O. Sax.* far-wernian *to refuse: Laym. pp.* forwurnen.]

for-wyrnednes, -ness, e; *f. A restraining, continence, forbidding;* continentia:—Hē wæs nicelre forhæfdnysse and forwyrnednesse līfes *he was of great abstinence and continence of life,* Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21.

for-wyrpnes, -ness, e; *f. A rejection;* abjectio:—Ic eom forwyrpnes oððe aworpennys folces *ego sum abjectio plēbis,* Ps. Lamb. 21, 7.

for-wyrst, he -wyrþ *shall perish, perishes,* Ex. 9, 15: Ps. Lamb. 1, 6; 2*nd and* 3*rd sing. pres. and fut. of* for-weorþan.

for-wyrþaþ *perish,* Ps. Lamb. 101, 27, = for-weorþaþ; *pl. pres. of* for-weorþan.

for-yldan; *p.* -ylde; *pp.* -ylded *To put off, defer;* differre, sūpersēdēre:—Ne mæg mon foryldan đone deóran sið *no one may put off đe severe journey,* Salm. Kmbl. 721; Sal. 360. Đe he to medmicelre tīde forylde dōn [MS. doan] *quam ad brēve tempus fācēre sūpersēdit,* Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 23: Blickl. Homl. 213, 24; 95, 25.

for-yrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [yrman *to afflict*] *To afflict greatly, harass;* vehementer afflīgēre:—Hī hī ealle foryrmdon *they harassed them all,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 36.

fōr-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run before;* præcurrĕre:—Se ōðer leorningeniht fōrarn Petrus *ille ălius discīpŭlus præcucurrit Petro,* Jn. Bos. 20, 4. [*Ger.* vor-rennen *to run before.*]

fōr-yrnere *a fore-runner;* præcursor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōr-rynel.

FÔSTER, fōstor, fōstur; *gen.* fōstres; *n. A* FOSTERING, *nourishing, rearing, feeding, food, nourishment, provisions;* educātio, nutricium, pastio, alimentum, victus:—Ic gegaderige in to đē of deórcynne and of fugelcynne gemacan, dæt hī eft to fōstre beón *I will gather in to thee mates of beast-kind and of bird-kind, that they afterwards may be for food,* Homl. Th. i. 20, 35. Be fundenes cildes fōstre. To fundenes cildes fōstre đȳ forman geāre geselle vi scillinga, đȳ æfterran twelf, đȳ þriddan xxx; siđđan, be his wlite *of the fostering of a foundling* [lit. *of a found child*]. *Let six shillings be paid for the fostering of a foundling for the first year, twelve for the second, thirty for the third; afterwards, according to its appearance,* L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 17–20: 38; Th. i. 126, 5. Mon sceal sellan, to fōstre, x fata hunies, ccc hlāfa, etc. *one shall give, as provisions, ten vats of honey, three hundred loaves, etc.* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 16. He gecȳđde hwæđer he mǽnde đē dæs mōdes fōster de dæs lichoman *he made known whether he meant the feeding of the mind or of the body;* pastiōnem cordis an corpŏris suādĕret, apĕruit, Past. 18, 6; Hat. MS. 27 a, 21. [*Laym.* uoster *a foster-child: Plat.* voedster: *Dut.* voedster, *f. a nurse: Dan. Swed.* foster, *n. embryo, child: Icel.* fóstr, *n. the fostering of a child.*] v. fōda *food.*

fōster-bearn, fēster-bearn, es; *n. A* FOSTER-BEARN *or child;* ālumnus, Cot. 9.

fōster-brōđor; *m. A* FOSTER-BROTHER; collactāneus:—Fōsterbrōđor *ālumnus,* Wrt. Voc. 284, 74.

fōster-cild, es; *n. A* FOSTER-CHILD; ālumnus, Wrt. Voc. 72, 39.

fōster-fæder, fēster-fæder, es; *m. A* FOSTER-FATHER, *nourisher, bringer up;* altor, nutritor, Wrt. Voc. 72, 37. Fōsterfæder *ālumnus,* Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 36; Wrt. Voc. 50, 18. [*Orm.* fossterfaderr.]

fōster-land, fōstor-land, es; *n.* FOSTER-LAND, *land assigned for the procuring of provisions;* fundus cibārius emendis assignātus:—He gean [MS. geun] dæs landes æt Wihtrices hamme dām Godes þeówum, to fōsterlande *he gives the land at Wittersham to God's servants, as foster-land,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1032; 329, 27. Se cyning dæt land geaf into Cristes cyrcean dan hīrēde to fōsterlande *the king gave the land to Christchurch as foster-land for the convent,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1052; 368, 17.

fōster-leán, fōstor-leán, es; *n. Foster-loan, remuneration for rearing a foster-child;* educatiōnis præmium, nutricii merces:—Is to witanne hwām dæt fōsterleán gebȳrige *it is to be known to whom the remuneration for fostering belongs,* L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 8.

fōster-ling *a* FOSTERLING, *foster-child,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōstor-ling.

fōster-man *a foster-man, bondsman, security.* v. fēster-man.

fōster-mōdor, -mōder, fōstor-mōdor, fēster-mōdor, -mōdur, fæster-mōdor; *f. A* FOSTER-MOTHER, *nurse;* altrix, nutrix: — Hwæđer hit oncneówe his fōstermōdor *whether it knew its foster-mother,* Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Fōstermōder *altrix* vel *nutrix,* Wrt. Voc. 72, 38. Ic gean minre fōsterméder dæs landes æt Westūne *I give to my mother the land at Weston,* Th. Diplm. 560, 25.

fōster-nōþ, fōstor-nōþ, es; *m? A pasturage, pasture;* pascua:—On stōwe fōsternōþes me he gestadelode *in loco pascuæ me collocāvit,* Ps. Spl. T. 22, 1.

fōster-sweostor; *f. A* FOSTER-SISTER; collactānea, Som. Ben. Lye.

fōstor *a fostering, nourishing, food, nourishment,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. fōster.

fōstor-land, es; *n. Land assigned for the procuring of provisions:*—Dæt ylce land hī gefreódon Godes þeówan to bŷrce into fōstorlande *they freed the same land for the use of God's servants as foster-land,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 963–975; 227, 33. v. fōster-land.

fōstor-leán, es; *n. Remuneration for fostering;* nutricii merces:—Hæfde Nergend fōstorleán fæmnan forgolden, ēce to ealdre *the Saviour had repaid the virgin the reward for fostering, in eternal life,* Menol. Fox 301; Men. 152. v. fōster-leán.

fōstor-ling, es; *m. A fosterling, foster-child;* ālumnus, verna, vernŭla:—Fōstorling *vernŭla,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 53. Inberdling *vel* fōstorling *verna* vel *vernăculus,* 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. [*Laym.* fosterling.]

fōstor-mōdor; *f. A foster-mother;* altrix:—Đæs mǽdenes fōstormōdor into dam būre eōde *the maiden's foster-mother went into the chamber,* Apol. Th. 2, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 23: Nar. 40, 7. v. fōster-mōdor.

fōstor-nōþ, es; *m? A pasture;* pascua:—Sceáp fōstornōþes his *ŏves pascuæ ejus,* Wanl. Catal. 223, 37, col. 2: 291, 23, col. 1. v. fōster-nōþ.

fōstraþ, es; *m. Food, victuals;* esca, cibus:—Met oððe fōstraþ *esca,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Hlāf oððe fōstraþ *pānem,* Jn. Lind. War. 6, 31. Fōstraþ *manna,* Jn. Lind. War. 6, 49. Fōstraþas *epimĕnia* = *ἐπιμήνια provisions for a month, a month's rations,* Som. Ben. Lye.

fōstre, an; *f. A fosterer, nurse;* altrix, nutrix. DER. cild-fōstre.

fōstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od To FOSTER, *nourish;* ălĕre, nutrīre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fēstrian. [*Orm.* fosstrenn *to nourish: Laym.* fostrien.]

fōstur, es; *n. A fostering, feeding, food, nourishment;* educātio, pastio, nutrĭcium:—Fōstur feormian *to give food, to foster, cherish,* Ps. 77, 69. v. fōster.

FÔT; *nom. acc: gen.* fōtes; *dat.* fēt, fōte; *pl. nom. acc.* fēt, fōtas; *gen.* fōta; *dat. inst.* fōtum; *m.* **I.** *a* FOOT; pēs, *gen.* pēdis; *m*:—Gyf đīn hand oððe đīn fōt đē swīcaþ *si mānus tua, vel pēs tuus scandălizat te,* Mt. Bos. 18, 8. Ne cume me fōt ofermōdignysse *ne vĕniat mihi pēs superbiæ,* Ps. Spl. 35, 12. Swā his fōt gestōp *where his foot stepped,* Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. Nāmen dā dæt fōtspure đe wæs undernæđen his fōte đhen [*they*] *took the footstool, that was underneath his foot,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 8. Dæt ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I will not flee hence a footstep,* Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. On ānum fēt *on one foot,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 5; Rä. 33, 6. On fōte *in the foot,* 108 b; Th. 414, 8; Rä. 32, 17. Mid fōte *pēde,* Ps. Th. 65, 5. Sylle fōt wið fēt *reddat pēdem pro pēde,* Ex. 21, 24: Ps. Spl. 90, 12: Lk. Bos. 4, 11. Standende wǽron fēt ūre on cāfertūnum dīnum *stantes erant pēdes nostri in atriis tuis,* Ps.

Spl. 121, 2: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379. Sindon fealwe fótas *the feet are yellow*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 22; Ph. 311: Ps. Th. 121, 2: 131, 7. Ge-eádmédaþ oððe gebiddaþ fótsceamol his fóta *adórate scabellum pédum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5: Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 12; Rä. 28, 15. Ðe-læs hig mid hyra fótum hig fortredon *ne forte conculcent eas pédibus suis*, Mt. Bos. 7, 6. Hæfde gefeormod fét and folma *he had devoured feet and hands*, Beo. Th. 1494; B. 745. II. *the foot*; pés, gen. pédis:—*The foot of a man, a measure of length, was divided into twelve equal parts or inches*, v. ynce, es; *m. inch: and an inch is three barley-corns in length.* In Anglo-Saxon times, the people and their rulers were satisfied with the simplest weights and measures, thus a yard was three feet, of twelve inches each foot, while an inch was in length three barley-corns. In our day, the legislature passed an act so late as July 30, 1855. It is styled, *An Act for legalising and preserving the restored standards of weights and measures.* This Act includes the weights of George the Fourth, 1824, in which the pounds avoirdupois is fixed by a standard weight, kept in the office of the Exchequer, and one equal seven-thousandth part of such pound avoirdupois shall be a grain. Thus our measures and weights are so recently fixed by standards. v. fót-gemet, ele, ynce, met-geard, geard, gyrd. Nigon fóta, and ix scæfta munda, and ix bere-corna *nine feet, and nine half feet, and nine barley-corns or three inches*, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 9. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* foot: *Laym. Orm.* fot: *Plat.* voot, *m:* *O. Sax.* fôt, fuot, *m:* *Frs.* foet: *O. Frs.* fot, *m:* *Dut.* voet, *m:* *Ger.* fusz, *m:* *M. H. Ger.* vuoz, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* fuoz, *m:* *Goth.* fotus, *m:* *Dan.* fod, *m. f:* *Swed.* fot, *m:* *Icel.* fótr, *m:* *Lat.* pēs, *gen.* pĕd-is, *m:* *Grk.* πούς, *gen.* ποδός, *m:* *Pers.* پا pa; *pl.* پایان payan: *Lith.* pádas *sole of the foot*: *Sansk.* पद् pad, पाद् pād, पाद् pāda, *m.* from पद् pad *to go.*]

fót-ádl, e; *f. A foot-disease, the gout;* podagra:—Wæs Mellitus mid fótádle swíðe gehefigad *érat Mellitus podagra grióvátus*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 12. Wið fótádle *against gout*, Lchdm. i. 376, 1.

fót-bred, es: *n. A foot-board, stirrup;* tábella in qua pédes requiescunt, astrāba [*q. v.* in Du Cange]:—Fótbred [MS. fótbret] *astrāba*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 67; Wrt. Voc. 16, 40.

fót-cops, -cosp, es; *m. A fetter, shackle for the feet;* pédica, compes:—Fótcops *compes* vel *cippus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 31. Hig ge-eádmétton on fótcopsum fét his *humiliāvérunt in compédibus pédes ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 18. Hine ne mihte nán man mid fótcopsum gehæftan *no man could confine him with fetters*, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 27: Mk. 5, 4. To gewríðenne cyninges heora on fótcopsum *ad alligandos réges eórum in compédibus*, Ps. Spl. 149, 8.

fót-cosp, es; *m. A fetter;* compes:—Hí ge-eádmétton on fótcopsum fét his *humiliāvérunt in compédibus pédes ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 17. v. fót-cops.

fót-códu, e; *f. A foot-disease, the gout;* podagra, Hpt. Gl. 471, 472; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 24, 28.

fót-cypsed; *part. Fettered;* compédītus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. ge-fótcypsed.

fóte; *adj. Provided with feet, footed;* pédātus. DER. feðer-fóte, fiðer-, flax-, flohten-, flox-, fyðer-. v. féte.

fót-ece, es; *m. Foot-ache, the gout;* pédis dólor, podagra = *pódαγρα*:—Wið fótece *for foot-ache*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12, 19, 20, 23.

fót-gemearc, es; *n. A foot-mark, length of a foot;* únius pédis longitúdo:—Se légdraca wæs fíftiges fótgemearces lang *the fire-dragon was fifty feet of measure long*, Beo. Th. 6077; B. 3042.

fót-gemet, es; *n. A foot-measure, foot-band, fetter;* pédis mensūra, compes:—Hí ge-eádmétton on fótgemetum fét his *humiliāvérunt in compédibus pédes ejus*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 17.

fót-gewǽde, es; *n. Foot-clothing;* pédum indúmentum, R. Ben. 55.

fóþ *take; pl. impert. of* fón, *q. v.*:—On fóþ hine *accipite eum*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633. 14.

FÓÐER, fódur, es; *n.* I. *food, food for cattle, fodder;* álimentum, jūmenti pābŭlum:—Fóðres ne gítsaþ *it is not desirous of food*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 1; Rä. 59, 11. Twentig púnd-wǽga fóðres *twenty pounds weight of fodder*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 20. Se ceorl, se ðe hæfþ óðres oxan ahýrod, gif he hæbbe ealle on fóðre to agifanne, agife ealle. Gif he næbbe, agife healf on fóðre, healf on ódrum ceápe *the ceorl, who has hired another's oxen, if he have to pay all in fodder, let him give it all. If he have not, let him pay half in fodder, and half in other goods*, 60; Th. i. 140, 8–11. II. that in which food is carried,—*a basket;* cophinus = *kóφινος*:—Genómon ceawlas *vel* fóðer *túlérunt cophínos*, Mt. Lind. Stv. 14, 20. III. that in which food for cattle is carried,—*a cart* or *cart-load, about* 19 or 20 *cwt.* a heavy weight, as we now use the word for a FOTHER of lead, that is 19½ cwt; véhes, plaustrum, nunc massa *vel* vólúmen plumbi:—He scolde gífe sixtiga fóðra wuda, and twælf fóður græfan, and sex fóður gearda *he should give sixty loads of wood, and twelve loads of gravel, and six loads of faggots*, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 37: Cod. Dipl. 508; A. D. 963; Kmbl. ii. 398, 20. [*Laym.* iii. 22 uoðere, foðer *a load:* *O. Sax.* fóder, uoðer *véhes:* *Dut.* voeder, *n. a cart-load:* *Ger.* fuder, *n. a cart-load, tun:* *M. H. Ger.* vuoder, *n. a cart-load, tun:* *O. H. Ger.* fuotar, *n. théca, plaustrum.*] v. fódder.

fóþorn, es; *m.* [fón *to grasp, catch;* þorn *a thorn*] *A fothorn, surgeon's instrument;* ténăculum:—Wið ðam niðeran tópece, slít mid ðé fóþorne óþ-ðæt hie bléden *for the nether tooth-ache, slit* [*the gums*] *with the fothorn till they bleed*, L. M. 1, 6; Lchdm. ii. 52, 8.

fót-lǽst, -läst, es; *m. A foot-step, foot-trace;* vestígium pédis, trámes:—Se wyrm onfand feóndes fótläst *the worm found the foe's foot-trace*, Beo. Th. 4567; B. 2289. Fótlǽst [MS. fótläst] ðíne ne beóþ oncnáwen *vestígia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Spl. 76, 19: Blickl. Homl. 203, 36.

fót-mǽl, es; *n. A foot-mark or print, foot-space;* signum *vel* mensūra pédis:—Ic wille nǽfre ðé myntan ne furh ne fótmǽl *I will never appoint for thee neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. He næfde ðá ealles landes búton seofon fótmǽl *he had not then but seven feet of all his land*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 2. Ðæt he nolde fleógan fótmǽl landes *that he would not flee a foot-space of land*, Byrht. Th. 139, 57; By. 275. On twentigum fótmælum feor *twenty feet deep*, Elen. Kmbl. 1658; El. 831: Nar. 35, 2; 36, 12.

fót-mælum; *adv. By footsteps, by step, by step, by degrees;* pēdētentim, grādātim, R. Conc. 5: Cot. 95. v. mǽl, es; *n.* III.

fót-rǽp, es; *m. A rope of a ship which fastens the sail;* prōpes:—Fótrǽp *própes*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 87; Wrt. Voc. 48, 25.

fót-sceamel, -scæmol, -scamel, -scamul, es; *m. A footstool;* pēdum scăbellum, subpēdāneum:—Óþ-ðæt ic asette ðíne fýnd to fótsceamele dínra fóta *dónec pónam inímicos tuos scăbellum pédum tuórum*, Lk. Bos. 20, 43: Ps. Lamb. 109, 1. Ge-eádmédaþ fótsceamol his fóta *adórate scăbellum pédum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 5: Mt. Bos. 22, 44: Mk. Bos. 12, 36. Under dínum fótscamele *under thy footstool*, Homl. Th. i. 314, 32. Seó eorþe ys Godes fótscamul *terra scabellum est pédum Dei*, Mt. Bos. 5, 35. Fótscamul *scabellum* vel *subpēdāneum*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 79; Wrt. Voc. 41, 30. [*O. Sax.* fôt-skamel: *Germ.* fuss-schemel.]

fót-síþ-gerif, es; *n. A taking away or stoppage of a foot-path;* limes, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 72; Wrt. Voc. 16, 45.

fót-síþ-sticcel, es; *m. A cloak, mantle;* chlămys, ýdis, *f.* = χλαμύς, *ύδος, f.*:—Hacele *vel* fótsíþsticcel *chlámys*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67.

fót-spor, es; *n. A foot-track, foot-trace;* pēdis vestígium:—On ðæt fótspor *on the foot-track*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 3.

fót-spure, es; *n. A foot-support, foot-rest;* pēdum fultūra:—Hí clumben upp to ðe hálge róde, námen ðá ðe kynehelm of úre Drihtnes heáfod, eall of smeáte golde, námen ðá ðet fótspure ðe wæs undernæden his fóte, ðæt wæs eall of réad golde *they climbed up to the holy cross, and took the crown, all of beaten gold, from our Lord's head, and took the foot-rest which was underneath his foot, which was all of red gold*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 6–8.

fót-stǎn, es; *m. A foot-stone, base, pedestal;* bāsis = *βάσις*, fultūra:—Fótstán *fultúra*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 72; Wrt. Voc. 61, 49.

fót-swæþ; *gen.* -swæðes; *pl. nom. acc.* -swaðu; *n:* fót-swaðu, e; *f. A foot-trace, foot-print;* pēdis vestígium:—Ðæt ne sýn astyrode oððe awende síþstapla oððe wegas oððe fótswaðu míne *ut non móveantur vestígia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. Eall ðæt rýmet, ðe eówer fótswaðu on bestæþ, ic eów forgífe *omnem locum, quem calcáverit vestígium pédis vestri, vóbis trádam*, Jos. 1, 3. Ðíne fótswaða nǽron oncnáwene *vestígia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20.

fót-swile, -swyle, es; *m. A foot-swelling;* pēdis tūmor:—Wið fótswylum *for foot-swellings*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 3; Lchdm. i. 342, 18. Ðes dræne is gód wið fótswilum *this drink is good for foot-swellings*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 12.

fót-þweál, es; *n. A washing of the feet;* pēdum lōtio:—Fótþweál *pedilúvium*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 27; Wrt. Voc. 37, 17. Fótþweáles fæt *a vessel for washing the feet in;* pellūviæ, 26; Som. 60, 88; Wrt. Voc. 25, 28.

fót-wære, es; *n. A pain in the foot;* pēdis dólor:—Wið fótwærce [MS. fótwræce] *for a pain in the foot*, Med. ex Quadr. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 10.

fót-welm, -wylm, es; *m:* fót-wolma, an; *m. The sole of the foot;* pēdis planta:—Fótwelm *planta*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 94; Wrt. Voc. 45, 2. Fótwylm *planta*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 62. Mid ðære cóðe he wæs ofset fram ðam hnolle ufan óþ his fótwylmas neoðan *with which disease he was afflicted from the crown above to the soles of his feet below*, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 12: 508, 20. He hæfde ðæs bróðor fótwolman on hand *plantam fratris ténŭbat mānu*, Gen. 25, 25. Ðæt ðú næbbe nán þing háles fram ðám fótwolmum óþ ðone hneccan *sanári non possis a planta pédis usque ad vértícem tuum*, Deut. 28, 35.

fówer *four*:—Cnut hit todǽlde on fówer *Cnut divided it into four*, Chr. 1017; Th. 285, 19, col. I. v. feówer.

fox, es; *m. A* FOX; vulpes:—Fox *vulpes*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 27; Wrt. Voc. 22, 68. Secgaþ ðam foxe *dícite vulpi illi*, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes fóveas hábent*, 9, 58. Foxes dǽlas *vulpis partes*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. [*Laym.* fox, uox: *Orm.* fox: *Plat. Dut.* vos, *m:*

Ger. fuchs, *m:* *M.H.Ger.* vuhs, *m;* vohe, *f:* *O.H.Ger.* fuhs, *m;* foha, *f:* *Goth.* fauho, *f.*]

foxes clāte, an; *f.* *Fox's clote, burdock:* arctium lappa, Lin:—Wið hundes dolge, foxes clāte, etc. *for wound by a hound, burdock, etc.* L. M. 1, 69; Lchdm. ii. 144, 11.

foxes clīfe, an; *f.* *The greater burdock;* arctium lappa, Lin:—Genim clīfwyrt, sume men hātaþ foxes clīfe, sume eáwyrt *take burdock, some men call it fox's cliver or the greater burdock, some riverwort,* L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 58, 3: Lchdm. iii. 74, 10.

foxes fōt, es; *m.* *Fox's foot, bur reed, a water plant;* sparganum simplex, xiphion = *ξιφίον*:—Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman, de man *xiphion,* and ōðrum naman foxes fōt, nemneþ *take a root of this plant, which is named* xiphion, *and by another name fox's foot,* Herb. 47, 1; Lchdm. i. 150, 16.

foxes glōfa, an; *m.* [foxes glōfa MS. B.] *Foxglove;* digitālis purpūrea, Lin:—Wið ōman genim ðysse wyrte leáf de man *στρύχνος μανικός,* and ōðrum naman foxes glōfa [MS. foxes clōfa] nemneþ *for inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named* sōlānum insānum *or* Sodōmeum, *and by another name foxglove,* Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 18. Mr. Cockayne says, in note b on this passage,—'Strychnos manikos is Sōlānum insānum *or* Sodōmeum fairly drawn, MS. V. fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not *foxglove.* The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the *στρύχνος κηπαῖος:* namely, *τὰ φύλλα καταπλασσόμενα ἁρμῶζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἕρπητας;* and so on of *κεφαλαλγία* and *στόμαχος κακσούμενος* and *ὐταλγία* [iv. 71].' v. clif-wyrt *foxglove.*

fra *from, fro,* Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 10: 963; Erl. 123, 2. v. fram.

fraced *abominable,* Ælfc. T. 34, 25. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fraced-līce ; *comp.* -līcor; *adv.* *Shamefully, disgracefully;* turpiter:—Hwæt is fracedlīcor *quid est turpius?* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 15. v. fracoþ-līce.

fracęþ *an insult,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71. v. fracoþ, es; *n.*

fracod *vile, abominable, useless,* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11: Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fracod-līc *shameful,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. v. fracoþ-līc.

fracod-līce ; *adv.* *Shamefully;* turpiter:—Hī wyllaþ fracodlīce him betwynan sacian *they will shamefully quarrel among themselves,* Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. v. fracoþ-līce.

fracoþ, fracęþ, fracod, fraced; *adj.* *Vile, filthy, unseemly, hateful, abominable, worthless, useless;* turpis, detestābilis, indēcōrus:—Is ūser līf fracoþ and gefræge *our life is vile and infamous,* Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304: Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Ne wæs dæt [MS. dær] hūru fracoðes gealga *that was indeed no vile* [*man's*] *gibbet,* Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. We biōþ folcum fracoðe *we shall be hateful to the people,* Andr. Kmbl. 817; An. 409. Fracoðest *vilest,* Salm. Kmbl. 702; Sal. 350. Wæs ūre līf fracuþ and gefræge *our life has been vile and infamous,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. Hī fracuðe and earme wǽron *they were worthless and wretched,* Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 26. Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan, būton hit riht spræc sȳ, and behēfe, næs īdel, oðde fracod *quid cūrāmus quid lōquāmur, nisi recta lōcūtio sit, et ūtilis, non ānilis, aut turpis?* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 11. Næs seó ecg fracod hilde rince *the edge was not useless to the warrior,* Beo. Th. 3155; B. 1575. On ðam fracoðan gilte *in fūcinōre,* Jos. 7, 15. On his fracedum dǽdum *in his abominable deeds,* Ælfc. T. 34, 25.

fracoþ, fracęþ, es; *pl.* *nom. acc.* fracoðu, fracedu; *n.* [fracoþ *vile*] *An insult, contumely;* turpitūdo, contūmēlia:—Būtan fracoðum *without insults,* Ps. Th. 54, 22. Me ðā fracoðu sind mæste weorce *these insults are the greatest trouble to me,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 34; Jul. 71: 73 b; Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Fracoþ *abominatio,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.

fracoðe, fracuðe; *adv.* *Shamefully;* turpiter:—He mæg ūre fȳnd gedōn fracoðe to nāhte *he can shamefully destroy our enemies,* Ps. Th. 59, 11: 88, 28. Ic fracuðe forseó feóndas mīne *I shamefully despise my enemies,* 117, 7: 62, 8.

fracoþ-līc, fracuþ-līc, fracęþ-līc, fracod-līc; *adj.* *Heinous, ignominious, shameful;* turpis:—Dam folctogan fracuþlīc þūhte *it seemed heinous to the chieftain,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. Fracodlīce fituga *shameful fightings,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. Dæt wīte dæs fracoþlīcostan [fracęþlēcestan MS. Hat.] deáþes he geceás *he chose the punishment of the most ignominious death,* Past. 3, 1: Cot. MS.

fracoþ-līce, fracuþ-līce, fracod-līce, fraced-līce; *adv.* *Shamefully, disgracefully, wickedly;* turpiter:—Biþ us swīðe fracoþlīce [fracuþlīce MS. Cot.] ōðer fōt unscōd *one of our feet is very disgracefully unshod,* Past. 5, 2; Hat. MS. 11 a, 17. Ic fracoþlīce feóndrǽs gefremede *I wickedly committed the fiendish violence,* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 25; Gen. 899.

fracoþ-nes, -ness, e; *f.* *Vileness, obscenity;* turpitūdo, obscēnitas, Cot. 143.

fracu, e; *f.* *Wickedness, impudence;* protervitas. DER. neód-fracu, scyld-.

fracuþ *vile,* Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24. v. fracoþ; *adj.*

fracuðe ; *adv.* *Shamefully,* Ps. Th. 62, 8: 117, 7. v. fracoðe.

fracuþ-līc *heinous,* Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 2; Jul. 225. v. fracoþ-līc.

fracuþ-līce *disgracefully,* Past. 5, 2; Cot. MS. v. fracoþ-līce.

frā- *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly;* præ-: found in the compounds frā-beorht, -fætt, -mǽre, -micel, -ōfestlīce. v. freá-.

frā-beorht *exceedingly bright;* præclārus, Lye. v. freá-beorht.

fræc ; *adj.* *Voracious, greedy;* gūlōsus:—Fræc [MS. fræt] *gūlōsa,* Mone B. 3, 33. v. frec.

frǽcednys, -nyss, e; *f.* *Danger, peril;* perīcŭlum:—Saca mid frǽcednysse hit getācnaþ *it betokens disputes with peril,* Somn. 122; Lchdm. iii. 204, 33. v. frēcednes.

frǽcenes, frǽcnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* *Danger, peril;* perīcŭlum:—On frǽcenesse heora stealles *in perīcŭlum sui stātus,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Būtan frǽcnesse *without danger,* Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B. Būtan frǽcnysse, 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. v. frēcennes.

frǽcenful ; *adj.* *Dangerous, perilous;* perīcŭlōsus:—Mōna se þreótcúða frǽcenful ys to angennene þing *the thirteenth moon is perilous for beginning things,* Obs. Lun. § 13; Lchdm. iii. 190, 11: 15; Lchdm. iii. 190, 30: 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 14. v. frēcenful.

frǽce-genga, an; *m.* *A fugitive, apostate;* profūgus, apostāta, Som. Ben. Lye.

frǽclīce ; *adv.* *Greedily;* āvīde:—Frǽclīce bāt *āvīde momordit,* Gr. Dial. 1, 4.

frǽc-mǽse, an; *f.* *The nun bird, titmouse;* pārus cærŭleus:—Frǽcmǽse *sigatula?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 36, 38; Wrt. Voc. 62, 38. v. frec-mǽse.

frǽcne ; *adj.* *Grievous, dire, dangerous;* dirus, perīcŭlōsus:—Awend ðīn ansyne fram mīnum frǽcnum fīrenum *turn thy face from my grievous sins,* Ps. Ben. 50, 10; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 10. Dæt hī ne þorftan in swā frǽcne sīþfæt feran *ne tam perīcŭlōsam peregrinātiōnem adire dēbērent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. v. frēcne; *adv.*

frǽcne ; *adv.* *Fiercely, severely, hardly:* dūre, atrōciter, audacter:—Abrahames cwén spræc frǽcne on fæmnan *Abraham's wife spoke severely against the damsel,* Cd. 103; Th. 136, 22; Gen. 226 2: Ps. Th. 64, 3: 90, 12. Þonne hit ðē frǽcnost þyuce *when it seems worst to thee,* Prov. Kmbl. 75. v. frēcne; *adv.*

frǽcnes, -ness, -nyss *danger,* Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24, MS. B: 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7, MSS. B. H. Blickl. Homl. 109, 7. v. frēcennes.

frǽ-fætt ; *adj.* *Very fat;* præpinguis, Cot. 177.

frǽfele ; *adj.* *Saucy;* audax, prōcax, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Scot.* frewall *frivolous:* *Plat.* wrevel, wrewel, *m. obstinacy, impudence:* *O.Frs.* frevelhed *boldness:* *Dut.* wrevel, *m. stubbornness, contumacy:* *Ger.* frevel *bold, frivolous;* frevel, *m. boldness, crime, insolence, impudence:* *M.H.Ger.* vrevel, vrāvel *bold, impudent;* vrevele, vrevel, *f. m. boldness, impudence:* *O.H.Ger.* frafali *contūmax, protervus;* fravali, *f. temĕritas, protervĭtas:* *Lat.* frīvŏlus *empty, trifling, worthless, frivolous.*]

frǽfellīce ; *adv.* *Saucily;* procāciter, Som. Ben. Lye.

frǽfelnes, -ness, e; *f.* *Sauciness, faction;* procācitas, factio, Cot. 213.

frǽg, dū frǽge, pl. frǽgon *asked, hast asked, inquired;* p. of frīegan.

frǽge, frēge *known, famous.* DER. ge-frǽge, -frēge; *adj.*

frǽge, frēge *an inquiring, knowing, hearsay.* DER. ge-frǽge, -frēge, es; *n.*

frægin *asked,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

frægn *asked;* interrōgāvit, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38; *p. of* frignan.

frǽ-mǽre, -mēre; *adj.* *Very great, famous, excellent;* egrēgius, eximius, Cot. 77. v. freá-mǽre.

frǽmde *strange, foreign,* L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23: Somn. 79; Lchdm. iii. 202, 20. v. fremede.

frǽ-micel ; *adj.* *Very great, famous;* præ-magnus, eximius, Cot. 178.

frǽm-sum ; *adj.* *Kind;* benignus:—Gedō frǽmsume frōfre ðīne *make thy comfort kind,* Ps. C. 50, 130; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 130. v. frem-sum.

frǽng *asked,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

frǽ-ōfestlīce ; *adv.* *Very hastily, very quickly;* præpropĕre, Cot. 178.

frǽt ; *adj.* *Obstinate, proud;* perversus, superbus:—Hāteþ dæt dū, on ðis frǽte folc, onsende wæter *he commandeth that thou send water upon this obstinate people,* Andr. Kmbl. 3010; An. 1508: Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 15; Cri. 1374. Frǽtre þeóde *to the proud people,* Andr. Kmbl. 1141; An. 571.

frǽt, dū frǽte, pl. frǽton *devoured, devouredst,* Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581: Ps. Th. 34, 23; *p. of* fretan.

frǽtewe, frǽtewa *ornaments,* Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. v. frǽtwe.

frǽtewung, e; *f.* *An ornament;* ornāmentum:—Heofonas and eorþe and eall heora frǽtewung *cœli et terra et omnis ornātus eōrum,* Gen. 2, 1. v. frǽtwung.

frǽtig ; *def.* se frǽtga; *adj.* *Proud, perverse, wicked;* superbus, perversus:—Forfōh ðone frǽtgan *seize the proud one* [*the devil*], Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 18; Jul. 284.

frǽt-læppa, an; *m.* *Dew-lap;* pālear:—Frǽtlæppa *runia* vel *pileāre,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 123; Wrt. Voc. 54, 63.

frǽttewian, frǽtwian, fretwian, frǽtwan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To adorn, deck, embroider, trim;* ornāre:—Da burh timbrum and gyfum eác frǽttewodon and weorþodon *urbem ædificiis ac donāriis adornārunt,* Bd. 3, 19: S. 547, 24. Þe ðone sele frǽtweþ *who adorns the hall*

Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 24; Dóm. 92. Ic wylle frætwian mec *I will prepare myself*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 23; Hy. 4, 71. Hí oðe hī sylfe frætwiaþ *aut seipsas adornent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 17. Sāwle frætwaþ hálgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 14; Gū. 778. Ða de geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ *those who embroider the yellow godly garment with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 26; Rä. 36, 10. Đe mec frætwede *who adorned me*, 124 b; Th. 479, 15; Rä. 62, 8. Folcstede frætwan *to deck a dwelling-place*, Bco. Th. 152, note; B. 76. Bridels frætwan *to deck the bridle*, Elen. Kmbl. 2396; El. 1199. Hyrstum frætwed *adorned with ornaments*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rä. 15, 11; 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rä. 29, 6; 108 b; Th. 414, 15; Rä. 32, 20. [*Chaue.* fret *wrought: O. Sax.* fratahôn *to adorn, ornament, decorate: Goth.* us-fratwyan *to make ready, to outfit.*] DER. ge-frætwian, -frætwan, ymb-.

frætwe, frætewe, frætuwe, frætwa, frætewa; *gen.* frætwa; *pl. f. Ornaments, adornments, decorations, treasures;* ornāmenta, ornātus, res pretiōsæ:—Holtes frætwe *the decorations of the wood*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Ða wæstmas, foldan frætwe *the fruits, the treasures of the earth*, 59 b; Th. 215, 22; Ph. 257. Wangas grēne, foldan frætuwe *green fields, the ornaments of the earth*, Menol. Fox 411; Menol. 207. Ic ðara frætwa þanc secge *I say thanks for these ornaments*, Bco. Th. 5580; B. 2794. Frætwa hyrde *the guardian of the treasures*, 6258; B. 3133. Mājma fela frætwa *many treasures, ornaments*, 74; B. 37. Đām frætwum *to these precious things*, 4332; B. 2163. Hē đām frætwum fēng *he received the ornaments*, 5970; B. 2989. On frætewum *in his garnishments, viz, armour*, 1928; B. 962. Secgas bāron beorhte frætwe *the warriors bare bright arms*, 434, note; B. 214. He frætwe geheóld, bill and byrnan *he held the armour, the falchion and coat of mail*, 5233; B. 2620. Frætwe and fætgold *ornaments and plated gold*, 3846, note; B. 1921. Hafa wunden gold, feoh and frætwa *have the twisted gold, the wealth and ornaments*, Cd. 98; Th. 128, 21; Gen. 2130; 136; Th. 171, 17; Gen. 2829; Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256; Bco. Th. 1797; B. 896. Cyricean frætewa *ornāmenta ecclēsiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10, note. Frætwum gefyrðred *furthered by the treasures*, Bco. Th. 5581; B. 2784; 4114; B. 2054. [*O. Sax.* fratahi, *f? ornaments.*] DER. gold-frætwe.

frætwednes, frætwednes, frætwædnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. An adorning, ornament, a trifle;* ornātio, ornāmentum. crēpundia:—He sende cyricean frætwednesse *misit ornāmenta ecclēsiæ*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 10. On eorþlicre frætwædnysse [frætwednesse MS. Ca.] *in earthly adorning*, 3, 22; S. 552, 20: Blickl. Homl. 195, 11; 127, 3; 207, 25. Frætwednessa *crepundia*, Cot. 56. DER. hrægel-gefrætwodnes.

frætwung, frætewung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament;* ornātus, ornāmentum:—He micele swīðor lufode dære heortan clænnysse ðonne dære stāna frætwunge *he much more loved cleanness of heart than the adornment of stones*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 22. On đisum getelde wǽron forneán unasecgendlice frætwunga *in this tabernacle were almost unspeakable ornaments*, ii. 210, 11. DER. world-frætwung.

fragendlīc; *adj.* [=framigendlīc, *q. v.*] *Beneficial;* salubris, salūtāris:—Fragendlīc lǽcedōm *a beneficial medicine*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2, MS. B.

FRAM, from; *prep. dat.* **I.** FROM; a, ab:—Ic adlige ðone mannan fram dære eorþan ansīne, fram đam men ōþ ða nýtenu, fram đam slincendum ōþ ða fugelas *delibo hóminem a fácie terræ, ab hómine usque ad animantia, a reptili usque ad volucres cæli*, Gen. 6, 7. Gewītaþ fram me *discēdite a me*, Ps. Th. 6, 7: Ps. Spl. 30, 15: Mt. Bos. 1, 17, 21, 22. **II.** with verbs of speaking, *Concerning, about, of; cum verbis lóquendi*, de:—Dæt he fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde ellendǽdum *that he, concerning Sigemund, had heard tell of valiant deeds*, Beo. Th. 1754; B. 875. Nō ic fram dē swylcra searuníða secgan hýrde *never have I heard speak about thee of such hostile snares*, Beo. Th. 1167; B. 581. **III.** fram *is sometimes placed after its case*:—He hine forwræc mancynne fram *he banished him from mankind*, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. [*Chaue.* fra: *Laym.* fram, from: *Orm.* fra: *O. Sax.* fram, vram: *O. H. Ger.* fram: *Goth.* fram: *Dan.* fra: *Swed.* fram *forward, forth;* från *from: Icel.* fram *forward;* frá *from.*]

fram; *adj. Valiant, stout, firm;* strēnuus:—Geong and fram *young and valiant*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 25. He wæs fram to Godes compe *he was stout for God's battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. v. from.

fram-acyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away, take from;* avertēre, auferre:—Framacyr yrre đīn fram us *averte iram tuam a nōbis*, Ps. Spl. 84, 4. Se þrýðguma him bið framacyrred *auferētur ab eis sponsus*, Mk. Bos. 2, 20.

fram-adōn, he -adēþ; *p.* -adyde; *pp.* -adōn *To do* or *take from* or *away, cut off;* auferre, abscīdēre:—Sōna heó ðone fefer framadēþ *it will soon take away the fever*, Herb. 12, 5; Lchdm. i. 104, 15. Mildheortnesse his he framadēþ *misericordiam suam abscīdet*, Ps. Lamb. 76, 9.

fram-adrīfan, -adrȳfan; *p.* -adrāf, *pl.* -adrifon *To drive from* or *away, expel;* expellēre:—Gif gē me framadrȳfaþ *si me expellītis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 23.

fram-ahyldan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away;* declināre:—Hió him framahyldeþ *it will turn from them*, Med. ex Quadr. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 328, 10.

fram-anýdan; *p.* -anýdde; *pp.* -anýded, -anýdd *To force from* or *away, drive away;* repellēre:—Ða feforas beóþ framanýdde *the fevers will be forced away*, Herb. 143, 4; Lchdm. i. 266, 13.

fram-a-teón; *p.* -ateáh, *pl.* -atugon; *pp.* -atogen *To draw away from;* abstrāhēre, extrāhēre:—Framatuge *extræxisti*, Ps. Vos. 21, 8. Framatogen *detractus, ablātus*, Cot. 69. v. teón I.

fram-ateran; *p.* -atær, *pl.* -atǽron; *pp.* -atoren *To tear from* or *asunder, to tear in pieces;* dirīpēre:—Ic framatere *dirípio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3: Som. 30, 64.

framaþ *does good, avails*, Herb. 146, 2: Lchdm. i. 270, 4, = fremaþ; *3rd sing. pres.* of fremian.

fram-atīnan; he -atīhþ; *p.* -atáh, *pl.* -atigon; *pp.* -atigen *To draw away from;* abstrāhēre:—Ðonne he framatīhþ hine *dum adtrāhit* [*abstrāhet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 30] *eum*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 11. v. tīnan I.

fram-awendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn from* or *away;* avertēre, Scint. 53.

fram-aweorpan, -wurpan; ic -aweorpe, -awurpe; *p.* -awearp, *pl.* -awurpon; *pp.* -aworpen *To cast from, throw away;* abjicēre:—Ic framawurpe *abjício*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 39. DER. weorpan.

fram-bringan; *p.* -brang, *pl.* -brungon; *pp.* -brungen *To bring from* or *away;* dedūcēre:—Gyf he ðone him eáðelīce frambringan ne mǽge *if he cannot easily bring it away from him*, Herb. 158, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 24.

fram-būgan; *p.* -beáh, *pl.* -bugon; *pp.* -bogen *To turn from* or *away, leave;* deflectēre, declināre:—Dæt him ða frambugon [MS. frambugan], ðe hī betst getreówodon *that those left them, whom they most trusted*, Ors. 2, 5: Bos. 47, 44.

fram-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *subj. p.* -fluge, *pl.* -flugen; *pp.* -flogen *To flee from;* auffūgere:—Dæt hī him framflugen *that they should flee from them*, Ors. 1, 7: Bos. 30, 10.

fram-gewītan, from-gewītan; *p.* -gewāt, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away from, depart from;* discēdere:—Hie him framgewītaþ *they depart from him*, Bt. 8: Fox 26, 10.

framian *to avail, profit;* vālēre, prōdesse, R. Ben. 64, 72: R. Conc. 7. v. fremian.

framigendlīc; *adj.* [framigende, *part. of* fremian *and* līc] *Profitable, beneficial;* salubris, salūtāris:—Dæt sylfe is framigendlīc lǽcedōm ongeán ealle ættru *the same is a beneficial medicine against all poisons*, Herb. 159; Lchdm. i. 288, 2.

framlīce; *adv. Strongly, firmly, stoutly;* fortiter, strēnue:—Đes Cāsere framlīce rehte ða cynewīsan *this Cæsar firmly ruled the kingdom*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 4, 10; S. 578, 6. Benedictus ðone sīþfæt framlīce to Rōme geferde *Benedict stoutly went his journey to Rome*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 45. v. from-līce.

fram-scipe, es; *m. A fellowship, association, fraternity;* collēgium:—Framscipe muneca *collēgium monachōrum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18, note, MSS. Ca. O.

fram-sīþ *a going from* or *away, departure*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-sīþ.

fram-sīðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To go from* or *away, depart;* abscēdere, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-standan; *p.* -stōd, *pl.* -stōdon; *pp.* -standen *To stand away from, stand aloof;* abstāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

fram-swengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shake from* or *away, shake off;* excūtere:—Framswengde *excussit*, Cot. 179.

fram-weard; *adj. Turned from* or *away, averse, froward, perverse;* aversus, perversus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. from-weard.

fram-wīsum; *adv. Wisely;* sāpienter:—Ættrene beóþ gegalene framwīsum *venefici incantantis sāpienter*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5.

fran *asked, inquired; p. of* frinan.

franca, an; *m. A javelin, lance;* lancea, frāmea, hasta:—He lēt his francan wadan þurh dæs hysses hals he *let his javelin go through the youth's neck*, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. He ðone forman man mid his francan ofsceát *he shot the foremost man with his javelin*, 134, 1; By. 77. Francan wǽron hlūde *the javelins were loud*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982 [*Icel.* frakka]. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. p. 359.

Francan; *gen.* Francena, Francna; *dat.* Francum; *pl. m.:* France; *gen.* Franca; *pl. m. The Franks;* Franci:—Hēr Ald-Seaxe and Francan gefuhton *in this year* [A. D. 780] *the Old Saxons and the Franks fought*, Chr. 780; Erl. 54, 3; 881; Erl. 82, 5. Of Francena cyningcynne *de gente Francērum régia*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 32. Francena cyning *Francērum rex*, 3, 19; S. 550, 2. Wið Francena rīce *against the kingdom of the Franks*, 4, 1; S. 565, 1. Cyrdon hī to Pipne Francna cyninge *divertērunt ad Pippinum dūcem Francōrum*, 5, 10; S. 624, 2: Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29: 885; Erl. 82, 34. Ymb ii geár ðæs ðe he of Francum com, he geſōr *two years after he came from the Franks, he died*, Chr. 855; Th. 126, 2, col. 2, 3: 890; Erl. 86, 32. Franca cyng *king of the Franks*, Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7: 1077; Th. 351, 14. DER. East-Francan. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. cap. xx.

Franc-land, Fronc-land, Frang-land, es; *n. Frank-land, the country*

of the Franks; Francōrum terra, Francia :—Nâmon [MS. noman] hī him wealhstōdas of Franclande mid *accēpērunt de gente Francōrum interprētes*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 24. Ōn dæm mynstre ðe on Franclande wæs getimbred *in monastērio quod in rēgiōne Francōrum constructum est*, 3, 8; S. 531, 13. On Francland [Froncland, Th. 150, 23, col. 1; Frangland, 151, 23, col. 2, 3] *into Frank-land*, Chr. 882; Th. 150, 23, col. 2, 3.

Franc-rice, es; *n. The kingdom of the Franks;* Francōrum regnum :—He hæfde ǣrendo sum to Breotone cyningum of Francrice *he had an errand to the kings of Britain against the kingdom of the Franks*, Bd. 4, 1: S. 565, 1, MS. B: Chr. 1060; Erl. 193, 32.

FRÁSIAN, freásian; p. ade; *pp.* ad *To ask, inquire, tempt;* interrōgāre, conquīrēre, sciscitāri, tentāre :—Frásiað [MS. frasias] *conquīrite*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 16. Wæs mæst Babilōn burga, ōþ-ðæt Baldazar, þurh gylp, grome Godes freásade [MS. frea sæde] *Babylon was greatest of cities, until Bel-hazzar, through vain glory, fiercely tempted God*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 22; Dan. 695. [*O. Sax.* frēsôn *to try, tempt: M. H. Ger.* vreisen *to endanger: O. H. Ger.* freisôn *periclitāri: Goth.* fraisan *to try, tempt;* fraistubni, *f. temptation: Dan.* friste *to try, tempt: Swed.* fresta: *Icel.* freista.] DER. ge-frásian.

frásung, e; *f. An asking, inquiring, tempting, temptation;* interrōgātio, tentātio :—Hý to Gūþlāces gāste geléddun frásunga fela *they brought many temptations to Guthlac's spirit*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 19; Gū. 160. Mid frásung *interrogātiōne*, Mt. Kmbl. Præf. p. 19, 9.

FREÁ [=freaha], freó; *gen.* freán; *m. A lord, master, the Lord;* dōminus :—Freá sceáwode fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work*, Beo. Th. 4560; B. 2285. Freá Ælmihtig *the Lord Almighty*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 9; Gen. 5: 101; Th. 134, 24; Gen. 2229. Freá moncynnes *Lord of mankind*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 17; Met. 17, 9. Swā neáh wæs sigora Freán þūsend aurnen so *nearly a thousand [winters] of the Lord of victories had elapsed*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23; Edg. 15. Habbaþ we to dæm mǣran ǣrende Deniga freán *we have an errand to the famous lord of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 547; B. 271. Ðis is hold weorod freán Scyldinga *this is a band attached to the lord of the Scyldings*, 587; B. 291. Wīgheafolan bær freán on fultum *he bore the helmet to bring aid to his lord*, 5316, note; B. 2662. To hire freán sittan *to sit by her lord*, 1287; B. 641. Ic Freán þanc secge, ēcum Dryhtne *I say thanks to the Lord, the eternal Ruler*, 5581; B. 2794. He done wīsan wordum hnǣgde freán Ingwina *he addressed with words the wise lord of the Ingwines*, 2642; B. 1319. Gūþ nimeþ freán eówerne *war shall take away your lord*, 5068; B. 2537. Þonne we geferian freán ūserne, leófne mannan *when we bear our lord, the dear man*, 6206; B. 3107. [*O. Sax.* frâho, frôho, frôio, frô, *m: O. H. Ger.* frô, *m. dōminus: Goth.* frauya, *m. lord: Icel.* Freyr, *m. name of the god Freyr.*] DER. ǣgend-freá, aldor-, folc-, gūþ-, heáh-, ísĭ-, mān-, sin-.

freá-, frē- *before, in a greater degree, very, exceedingly;* præ-: found in the compounds freá-beorht, -bodian, -drēman, -fætt, -gleáw, -hræd, -mǣre, -micel, -ōfestlīce, -reccere.

freá-beorht, -briht, frēbeorht; *adj. Exceedingly bright, glorious;* præclārus, clarissimus :—Éalā freábeorht folces [MS. folkes] scippend *O! glorious creator of people*, Hy. 2, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 1. Éalā freábrihta folces Scyppend, Ps. Lamb. fol. 183 b, 15. Blickl. Homl. 229, 28.

freá-bodian; p. ode; *pp.* od *To proclaim, declare;* pronuntiāre :—Freábodaþ oðde mǣrsaþ tunge mīn spæce dīne *pronuntiābit lingua mea elōquium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 172.

freá-drēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To rejoice exceedingly, shout for joy;* jubilāre :—Fægniaþ oðde freádrēmaþ Gode on stefne wynsumnesse oðde blisse *jubilāte Deo in vōce exultatiōnis*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 2: 97, 4.

freá-drihten, freah-drihten; *gen.* -drihtnes; *m. A lord, master, the Lord;* dōminus :—Wæs his freádrihtnes folc-cūþ nama Agamemnon *his lord's celebrated name was Agamemnon*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 17; Met. 26, 9. Abraham, dīn freádrihten *Abraham, thy lord*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 9; Gen. 2729. Freádrihten mīn *O my Lord*, 42; Th. 54, 29; Gen. 884. He wolde freahdrihtnes feorh ealgian *he would defend his lord's life*, Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796.

freá-fætt *very fat.* v. frǣ-fætt.

freá-gleáw; *adj. Very prudent;* prudentissimus :—Hie ðǣr fundon freágleáwe ǣðele cnihtas *they found there very prudent noble youths*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 15; Dan. 88.

freah-drihten *a lord, master*, Beo. Th. 1596, note; B. 796. v. freádrihten.

freá-hræd; *adj. Very quick, speedy, swift;* prōpĕrus, expĕditus, Som. Ben. Lye.

freá-mǣre, frǣ-mǣre; *adj. Very renowned;* celeberrimus :—Firum freámǣrne eard weardian *to inhabit a country very renowned to men*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 11; Pa. 10.

freá-micel *very great, famous.* v. frǣ-micel.

freá-ōfestlīce *very hastily, very quickly.* v. frǣ-ōfestlīce.

freá-reccere, es; *m. A chief ruler, prince;* princeps :—Freáreccerас oðde ealdras ēhtou me būton ge-earnungum *principes persēcūti sunt me grātis*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 161.

freás, *pl.* fruron *froze; p. of* freósan.

freatewung, e; *f. An adorning, adornment, ornament;* ornātus, ornāmentum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætwung.

freáum *to chieftains*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32; *dat. pl. of* freá.

freá-wine, es; *m. A dear* or *beloved lord;* dōminus cārus :—Syððan freáwine folca swealt *when the beloved lord of people perished*, Beo. Th. 4703; B. 2357: 4849; B. 2429. He of hornbogan his freáwine flāne geswencte *he laid low his dear lord with an arrow from his horned bow*, 4867; B. 2438. Cf. Grm. D. M. 82, 192.

freá-wrāsen, e: *f. A noble* or *royal chain, a diadem;* nōbilis torquis, diadēma = *diáδημα* :—Se hwīta helm hafelan werede, sincе geweorþad, befongen freáwrāsum *the bright helmet guarded his head, ornamented with treasure, encircled with noble chains*, Beo. Th. 2906; B. 1451.

FREC, fræc; *adj. Desirous, greedy, gluttonous, audacious, bold;* avidus, gulōsus, audax, temērārius :—Gīfere *vel* frec *ambro* [*g. v.* in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Frec *ambro*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 50. Hī firenlusta frere ne wēron *they were not desirous of luxuries*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 30; Met. 8, 15. Dæt hie firendǣda tō frece wurdon *that they were too audacious in wicked deeds*, Cd. 121; Th. 155, 30; Gen. 2580. [*Dut.* vrec, *m. a miser: Ger.* frech *rash, impertinent: M. H. Ger.* vrēch: *O. H. Ger.* frēh, frēch *avārus, cupidus, arrōgans: Goth.* friks in faihu-friks *desirous for money, avaricious: Dan.* frāk: *Swed.* frāck: *Icel.* frekr *greedy, voracious.*] DER. ferhþ-frec, gūþ-.

freca, an; *m.* [frec *bold*] *A bold man, warrior, hero;* bellātor, hērōs = *ἥρως* :—Gefēng fetelhilt freca Scyldinga *the Scyldings' warrior seized the belted hilt*, Beo. Th. 3131; B. 1563: Andr. Kmbl. 2328: An. 1165. Moyses bebeád frecan arīsan *Moses bade the bold arise*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 20; Exod. 217. DER. hild-freca, scyld-, sweord-, wīg-.

frēcednes, -ness, -nyss, frǣcednys, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril, hazard;* periculum, discrimen :—Ne ða tobeótiendan frēcednesse dam eágan mennisc hand gehǣlan mihte *human hand could not save the eye from the threatening danger*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 23. Ahred fram frēcednysse *saved from peril*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 30. Forðam he gefristade dæt he hine sylfne on geweald sealde swylcere frēcednysse *quod se ille discrimini dare præsumpsisset*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16. Frēcednysse helle gemētton me *periculа inferni invēnērunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 114, 3. He ferde fram eallum frēcednyssum ðises lǣnan lífes *he went from all the perils of this frail life*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 2. v. frēcennes.

frēcelsod; *part. Put in danger, endangered;* periclītatus :—Frēcelsod *qui periclitātus est*, Cot. 151.

frēcen; *gen.* frēcnes; *n. Peril, danger;* periculum, discrimen :—Frēcnes ne wēnaþ *they think not of peril*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 16; Wal. 20. Ðǣr is ealra frēcna mǣste *there is the greatest of all perils*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 21; Gen. 488.

frēcendlīc; *adj. Dangerous;* periculōsus :—Hū frēcendlīc ðæt ðyncð is *how dangerous the error is!* Bt. 32, 3: Fox 118, 6. Ða habbaþ sum yfel frēcendlīcre ðonne ǣnig wīte sīe on ðisse worulde *they have an evil more dangerous than any punishment in this world is*, 38, 3; Fox 200, 27. v. frēcenlīc.

frēcenful, frǣcenful, -full; *adj. Harmful, dangerous, perilous;* periculōsus :—Se þunor byþ frēcenfull [MS. P. frēcenful] for dæs fýres sceótungum *thunder is harmful from the shootings of the fire*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 280, 14; Wrt. popl. science 19. 27. Of frēcenfulre forlīdennysse *periculōso naufrāgio*, Mone B. 685, 686.

frēcenlic, frēcendlīc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous;* periculōsus :—Ðæt ðære tīde blōdlæswu wǣre frēcenlic *quia periculōsa sit illius temporis phlebōtomia*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 16. Ðæt is hefig dysig, and frēcenlīc fira gehwilcum *that is a grievous folly, and dangerous to every man*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 3; Met. 19, 2: Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13.

frēcenlice; *adv. Dangerously;* periculōse : —Scipio frēcenlīce gewundod wearþ *Scipio was dangerously wounded*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 40: Lchdm. iii. 156, 26.

frēcennes, frǣcenes, frēcednes, frēcenis, frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f. Danger, peril, hazard, mischief, harm;* periculum, discrimen, mālum :—Betwuh ða frēcennesse stōwe *inter periculōsa lōca*, Cot. 111. For ege mǣran frēcennesse *mētu mājōris periculi*, Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 18. Būtan mycelre frēcennesse *without much peril*, Ps. 9, 26: Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 33. Frēcennyssa helle gemētton me *periculа inferni invēnērunt me*, Ps. Spl. 114, 3. He ongon ða frēcenisse onweg adrīfan *cœpit periculum abigēre*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 25. Ðǣr seó frēcnis mǣst wæs *where the danger was greatest*, 2, 7; S. 509, 24. To swylcre frēcnesse *discrimini*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 16, MS. B: Herb. 30, 4; Lchdm. i. 126, 24. Būtan frēcnysse *without harm*, 63, 2; Lchdm. i. 166, 7. He fōrescah micle frēcnesse *he foresaw much peril*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Mid frēcnysse deáþes *mortis periculo*, 1, 27; S. 493, 26. He oferwon frēcnessa fela *he overcame many perils*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 3; Gū. 152. Mænige ætberstaþ frēcnyssa *multi evādunt periculа*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Se hālga wer in ða ǣrestan ældu gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man in his early age loved much mischief*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 31; Gū. 81.

freceo *a glutton;* lurco, Cot. 120. v. frec.

frecgenga? *apostacy;* apostăsia = *ἀποστασία*, Cot. 16. Lye.

frec-mǽse, fræc-mæse, an; *f. The nun bird, titmouse;* pārus cærŭleus:—Frecmæse *sigitula?* Wrt. Voc. 281, 9.

FRĒCNE, frǽcne; *adj. Horrible, savage, audacious, wicked, daring, dangerous, periculous;* dirus, asper, austērus, atrox, audax, periculōsus:—Dǽr dū findest frēcne feohtan *there thou wilt find a savage contest,* Andr. Kmbl. 2699; An. 1352. Dæt bið þrēcne wúnd *that is a perilous wound,* Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. He āna genēdde frēcne dǽde *he alone ventured on the daring deed,* Beo. Th. 1782; B. 889. Be dære frēcnan cōde *of the dangerous disorder,* L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 12. He sceal fleōn ðone frēcnan wlite dises middaneardes *he should avoid the dangerous splendour of this earth,* Bt. 12; Fox 36, 20. On ða frēcnan tīd *tempore discrīminis,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Frēcne þúhton egle eúlāda *the fearful sea-ways seemed terrible,* Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440. Hwonne him Freá frēcenra sīþa reste ageáfe *when the Lord should give him rest from his perilous journeyings,* Cd. 71; Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427; Ps. Th. 143, 8. To frēcnum þingum *for daring things,* Lchdm. iii. 158, 16. Dæt he him afirre frēcne gehōhtas *that he should banish from him wicked thoughts,* Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284. He frēcnu gestreón funde *he found dangerous wealth,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Ðe da frēcnan deórwurþnessa funde *who found the dangerous treasures,* Bt. 15; Fox 48, 24. [*O. Sax.* frôkan *wild, bold, impudent.*]

DER. fela-frēcne: ge-frēcnod.

frēcne, frǽcne; *adv. Horribly, savagely, fiercely, severely, insolently, boldly, dangerously;* atrōciter, dūre, audacter, periculōse:—Se wrāða boda fýlgde him frēcne *the dire messenger boldly followed him,* Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688: Beo. Th. 1923; B. 959: 3386; B. 1691. Hie hit frēcne genēddon *they severely oppressed it,* Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rä. 21, 16: Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 33: 104, 25. Dæt him hit frēcne ne meahte sceððan *that it might not dangerously wound him,* Beo. Th. 2069; B. 1032: Ps. Th. 114, 3.

frēcnen-spræc, e; *f. An audacious* or *hostile speech;* audax *vel* hostilis sermo: — Gyf Frysna hwylc frēcnenspræce dæs morðorhetes myndgiend wǽre *if any of the Frisians, by audacious speech, should call to mind* [lit. *should be a remembrer of*] *this deadly feud,* Beo. Th. 2213, note; B. 1104.

frecnes? *glis,* Cot. 96, Som. Lye: also *clammy earth;* argilla, Som. Ben. Frecnis *glus,* Glos. Epnl. Recd. 157, 25.

frēcnes, -nis, -ness, -nyss *danger, peril,* Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24: 3, 19; S. 549, 46: Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. v. frēcennes.

frēcne-stīg, e; *f. A dangerous way* or *path, steep place, precipice;* præcipitium, Som. Ben. Lye.

frēdan; p. de; *pp.* ed [frōd *wise, prudent*] *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of;* sentire. DER. ge-frēdan.

frēfergende = frēfrigende *comforting*; *part. of* frēfrian, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318.

frēfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consōlāri:—Ic findan meahte ðone de mec freóndleásne frēfran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me friendless,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 9; Wand. 28: Andr. Kmbl. 733: An. 367. Hwīlum ic frēfre ða ic ær winne on *sometimes I comfort those whom ere I war against,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 389, 13; Rä. 7, 7: 27 b; Th. 82, 19; Cri. 1341. Hī earme frēfraþ *they comfort the poor,* 33 b; Th. 106, 29; Gū. 48. Ðū me frēfredest *tu me consōlātus es,* Ps. Th. 85, 17: Blickl. Homl. 135, 23. Cwæþ he dæt gewunalīce word ðara frēfrendra *dixit sōlito consōlantium sermōne,* Bd. 5, 5; S. 681, 9. Frēfrede *consōlāti,* Ps. Spl. 125, 1. DER. ge-frēfran. v. frēfrian.

frēfrend, es; *m. A comforter, consoler;* consōlātor:—Mēdra frēfrend *comforter of the weak,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. Frēfrend ic sōhte, findan ic ne mihte *consōlantem me quæsīvi, et non invēni,* Ps. Th. 68, 21: 31, 8: Blickl. Homl. 135, 33: 131, 23. v. frēfriend.

frēfrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consōlāri:—Dæt hig woldon hī frēfrian *ut consōlārentur eas,* Jn. Bos. 11, 19. Hwænne frēfrast ðū me *quando consōlāberis me?* Ps. Spl. 118, 82. Dæt he frēfrige me *ut consōlētur me,* 118, 76. Ðū frēfrodest me *tu consōlātus es me,* 85, 16: 118, 50: Ps. Th. 118, 82. Frēfra ðīne mægas on mōde *comfort thy young men in mind,* Andr. Kmbl. 842; An. 421. He hēran ne wolde Fæder frēfergendum [= frēfrigendum] *he would not obey the comforting Father,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 7; Sat. 318. [*Laym.* uroefrien; *p.* freuerede: *Orm.* froffrenn, frofrenn: *O. Sax.* frôbrean: *O. H. Ger.* fíobarjan, fluobarēn.] DER. a-frēfrian, ge-. v. frōfor.

frēfriend, es; *m. A comforter, the Comforter, the Paraclete;* consōlātor, paraclētus:—Ne cymþ se frēfriend to eów *Paraclētus non vēniet ad vos,* Jn. Bos. 16, 7: 14, 16: Ps. Th. 134, 14.

frēfrung, e; *f. A comforting, comfort, consolation;* consōlātio:—He nolde nāne frēfrunge underfōn *nōluit consōlātiōnem accipere,* Gen. 37, 35.

fregn *asked, inquired,* Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165, = frægn; *p. of* frignan.

fregnan *to inquire,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 24: Mk. 11, 29. v. frignan.

fremde *did, effected,* Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185, = fremede; *p. of* fremman.

fremde *foreign, strange,* Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. v. fremede.

fremdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To alienate, estrange;* aliēnāre, R. Ben. 4.

fremdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Strangeness, the condition of a foreigner;* peregrīnitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

freme; *adj. Good, strenuous, bold;* bōnus, strēnuus:—Frenu folces cwēn *the folk's bold queen,* Beo. Th. 3868; B. 1932. v. fram, from; *adj.*

freme, an; *f. Advantage, profit, benefit, good;* commŏdum, quæstus, emōlūmentum, bōnum:—Hýþ *vel* freme *commŏdum, quæstus,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Dæs we māgon fremena gewinnan *of what we may gain of advantages,* Cd. 22; Th. 28, 18; Gen. 437. Ðū us unfreóndlīce fremena þancast *thou thankest us unkindly for our benefits,* Cd. 128; Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689: 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843: 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Gesǽton land unspēdigran fremena gehwilcre *they inhabited a land more barren of every good,* 46; Th. 59, 13; Gen. 963. v. fremu.

freme *do, effect, perform,* Ps. Th. 68, 17; *impert. of* fremman.

FREMEDE, fremde, fremþe, fræmde; *adj. Strange, foreign, estranged from, devoid of;* aliēnus, peregrīnus, aliēnātus, aversus, remōtus, expers:—He bið fremede Freán ælmihtigum *he shall be estranged from almighty God,* Salm. Kmbl. 67; Sal. 34. Ðonne beó we fremde fram eallum ðám gōdum *then should we be cut off from all those good things,* St. And. 8, 10. Feorcund mon oððe fremde *a far-coming or a strange man,* L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 21: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24: Ps. Spl. C. T. 68, 11. Me bið se ēdel fremde *the land is strange to me,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 6; Rä. 17, 3: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 13; Gen. 105: Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691: Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ðe dara gefeána sceal fremde weorþan *who shall be devoid of those joys,* Andr. Kmbl. 1780; An. 892: Hy. 6, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 30. On fremdes fæðm *into the embrace of a strange* [*man*], Cd. 92; Th. 118, 26; Gen. 1971. Fremdre meówlan of *a strange damsel,* Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fä. 39: Bt. Met. Fox 3, 21; Met. 3, 11. On fremedum *in aliēno,* Lk. Bos. 16, 12. Ne lǽne ðinum brēðer nān þing to hīre, ac fremduni menn *non fœnerābĕris fratri tuo ad ūsūram pĕcūniam, sed aliēno,* Deut. 23, 20. On lande fremdre *in terra aliēna,* Ps. Spl. 136, 5. Ne ðú fremedne god gebiddest *neque adōrābis deum aliēnum,* Ps. Th. 80, 9. Wilt ðú fremdne monnan grētan *wilt thou address a strange man?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 20; Sch. 1. Him folcweras fremde wǽron *the people were strange to him,* Cd. 89; Th. 110, 31; Gen. 1846. Folca fremdra *of strange people,* Ps. Th. 104, 39. Of fremedum *ab aliēnis,* Mt. Bos. 17, 25, 26. Dæt ða þing ðīne ágene sīen, ða ðe heora ágene gecynd ðē gedydon fremde *that those things can be thine own, which their own natures have made foreign to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 32. Gif ðú fremdu godu þigongest *if thou wilt worship strange gods,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. On ða fremdan þistro *into the strange darkness,* Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. [*Piers P.* fremmed *strange: Chauc.* fremde, fremed *foreign, strange: Orm.* fremmde *strange, not of kin: Scot.* fremyt, fremmyt: *Plat.* fromd, frömd: *O. Sax.* fremiði, fremethi, fremit: *Frs.* freamd: *O. Frs.* framd, fremed: *Dut.* vreemd: *Ger.* fremd: *M. H. Ger.* vremede, vremde: *O. H. Ger.* framadi, fremidi: *Goth.* framaþs: *Dan.* fremmed: *Swed.* främmande: *Icel.* framandi *a man of distinction, stranger.*] v. Grm. R. A. pp. 396 sqq. Schmid. s. v. fremde.

fremede, *pl.* fremedon *made, did, performed,* Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472: Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26; *p. of* fremman.

fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [fremed, *pp. of* fremman *and* -ness, -nyss] *An accomplishment, fulfilment;* peractio:—Næfþ dæt swefen nǽnige fremednesse gōdes ne yfeles *the dream has no accomplishment for good* or *evil,* Lchdm. iii. 154, 17. Nǽnige fremednysse *no fulfilment,* iii. 156, 1.

fremeþ *performs, practises,* Beo. Th. 3406; B. 1701; *3rd sing. pres. of* fremman.

fremfull; *adj.* [freme *good;* ful, full *full*] *Beneficent, profitable;* bĕnĕficus:—Ða ðe ānweald oðer hig habbaþ synd fremfulle genemned *qui pŏtestātem hăbent sūper eos bĕnĕfĭci vocantur,* Lk. Bos. 22, 25.

fremfullice; *adv. Effectually, beneficially;* efficăciter, R. Ben. interl. Prol.

fremfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Profitableness, utility;* utilitas, R. Ben. 53.

fremian, freomian; *part.* fremiende; hit fremaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fremman] *To profit, do good, be good* or *expedient, avail;* proficĕre, prōdesse, expĕdire, vălēre:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid wǽpnum ówiht fremian *nēque vēlo nēque remigio quicquam proficĕre,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Bið heó fremiende to his clænsunge *ērit in expiatiōnem ejus proficiens,* Lev. 1, 4. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn *quid prodest hŏmini?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: 15, 5. Gyf se wǽta byþ māre ðonne dæt fýr, ðonne fremaþ hit *if the moisture is more than the fire, then it does good,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 23; Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Eów fremaþ dæt ic fare *expĕdit vōbis ut ĕgo vădam,* Jn. Bos. 16, 7: Mt. Bos. 19, 10. Dæt hyt nāht ne fremode *quia nihil proficĕret,* Mt. Bos. 27, 24: Mk. Bos. 5, 26. Ðonne bið gesýne, hwæt him his swefn fremion *tunc appārēbit, quid illi prōsint somnia tua,* Gen. 37, 20. [*Orm.* frame *profit: Swed.* främja *to forward, advance: Icel.* frama *to further.*]

FREMMAN, to fremmanne; ic fremme, ðú fremest, he fremeþ, *pl.* fremmaþ; *p.* fremede, fremde, *pl.* fremedon; *impert.* freme, *pl.* fremmaþ;

subj. pres. fremme, *pl.* fremmen; *pp.* fremed. **I.** *to advance;* promōvēre :—Dæt ic eáde mæg ānra gehwylcne fremman and fyrðran freúnda mīnra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends,* Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936: Beo. Th. 3669; B. 1832. Sume ic to gefīte fremede *some I have urged to strife,* Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484. **II.** *to* FRAME, *make, do, effect, perform, commit;* fācēre, patrāre, efficēre, perficēre, perpetrāre :—Đe done unræd ongan ǣrest fremman *who first began to frame that evil counsel,* Cd. 1; Th. 3, 4; Gen. 30: Andr. Kmbl. 133; An. 67: Beo. Th. 4991; B. 2499: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Sæcce to fremmanne *to make strife,* Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 28; Rä. 85, 21. Ic gūþe fremme *I make war,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rä. 21, 25. Ne fremest dū riht wið me *thou doest not right towards me,* Cd. 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 33; Az. 97. He sōþ fremeþ *he performs truth,* Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 35; Fä. 80. Sume stale fremmaþ *quidam furtum perpetrant,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 9: 491, 36: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 17; Gū. 780. Ic andsæc fremede *I made denial,* Elen. Kmbl. 942; El. 472: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 23; Cri. 643: Beo. Th. 6004; B. 3006: Andr. Kmbl. 1237; An. 619: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 18; Dan. 106. He fremede swā and Freán hýrde *he did so and obeyed the Lord,* Cd. 73; Th. 90, 10; Gen. 1493: 130; Th. 165, 21; Gen. 2735. Ne ic fīrene fremde *I have not committed crimes,* Ps. Th. 58, 3: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 11; Dan. 185. Hī đa godcundan geryno clǣnre heortan fremedon *they performed the divine mysteries with a clean heart,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 26: Beo. Th. 6; B. 3: Elen. Kmbl. 1288; El. 646: Menol. Fox 254: Men. 128: Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Me help freme *do me help or give me help,* Ps. Th. 68, 17. Fremmaþ gē nū leóda þearfe *perform ye now the people's need,* Beo. Th. 5593; B. 2800. Dæt đū hospcwide ǣfire ne fremme wið Godes bearne *that thou never make contemptuous words against God's son,* Elen. Kmbl. 1046; El. 524: Andr. Kmbl. 2708; An. 1356. Fremme se đe wille *let him perform* [*it*] *who will,* Beo. Th. 2011; B. 1003. Ær gē fremmen yfel *ere ye commit evil,* Cd. 113; Th. 149, 4; Gen. 2469. Nō hwædre he ofer Offan eorlscype fremede *yet he could not effect supremacy over Offa,* Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 31; Wid. 37: Beo. Th. 4274; B. 2134. [*Laym.* fremmen, uremmen *to perform, frame: O. Sax.* fremmian, fremman *to perform, execute: O. Frs.* frema *to commit, effect: O. H. Ger.* ga-fremjan: *Dan.* fremme *to promote: Icel.* fremja *to further: Armor.* framma *to join.*] DER. ge-fremman: ǣ-fremmende, firen-, gōd-, gūþ-, heado-, mān-, nāht-, ryht-, till-, wōh-.

fremming, e; *f. A framing, an effect, efficacy;* fabrīcātio, effectus, effīcācia :—Fremming *effectus,* Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15: Homl. Th. i. 8, 7.

frem-sum, fræm-sum; *adj. Kind, benign, courteous;* benignus :—He þearfum and ellreodigum symle eáþmōd and fremsum and rūmmōd wæs *pauperibus et pérégrinis semper hūmilis, benignus et largus fuit,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11: Ps. Spl. 68, 20: Ps. Th. 134, 3. Syleþ us fremsum gōd Drihten *Dóminus dábit benignitátem,* 84, 11.

fremsumlīce; *adv. Kindly, benignly;* benigne :—Đā wæs he fremsumlīce onfangen *cum benigne susceptus,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 12: 1, 25; S. 487, 15.

fremsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [fremsum, -nes, -ness] *Kindness, benefit, benignity, liberality;* benignitas, bēnēficium :—For fremsumnysse *pro benignitáte,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 84, 13. Đū geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast, and đīne fremsumnesse wylt folcum dǣlan *benédices córónæ anni benignitátis tuæ,* Ps. Th. 64, 12. Be đām godcundum fremsumnessum *de bénéficiis divinis,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 17.

fremþe; *adj. Strange, foreign;* aliēnus, externus :—Dæt rīce tweógende cyninges and fremþe forluron and towurpon *regnum rēges dúbii vel externi disperdidérunt,* Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Hī awurpon đa ealdormenn dæs fremþan cyninges *they cast off the aldermen of the strange king,* 3, 24; S. 557, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 18: Ju. 10, 5. v. fremede.

FREMU, e; *f. Advantage, profit, gain, benefit;* commōdum, emōlūmentum, quæstus, fructus, bēnēficium, sālus :—Hwelc fremu is đē dæt, dæt đū wilnige đissa gesælþa *what advantage is it to thee, that thou desirest these goods?* Bt. 14, 1: Fox 42, 8: 26, 3; Fox 94, 12. Đe dissum folce to freme stondaþ *which for this folk's prosperity stand,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 350, 7; Jul. 123; 54 a; Th. 191; Az. 81: Nar. 39, 18. Dæt we scoldon [MS. sceolde] fremena friclan, and us fremu sēcan *that we might desire benefits, and seek to us advantage,* Cd. 89; Th. 110, 25; Gen. 1843. Ne dǣr freme mēteþ fira ænig *no man findeth profit there,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 22; Jul. 218. Neorxna wang stōd, gīfena gefylled, fremum forþweardum *paradise stood, filled with gifts, with continual benefits,* Cd. 12; Th. 13, 29; Gen. 210: Exon. 113 a; Th. 434, 10; Rä. 51, 8. DER. un-fremu. v. freme, an; *f.*

fremung, freomung, fromung, e; *f. Advantage, profit, good;* commōdum, profectus, bēnēficium :—Dæt gē gehycgen ymbe đa fremunge gōdra weorca *that ye meditate on the advantage of good works,* L. E. I. prm: Th. ii. 400, 32. For heora fremunge *for their good,* ii. 400, 36.

Frencisc; *def.* se Frencisca; *adj. Belonging to France;* Francus :—Þurh done Frencisean ceorl Hugon *through the French churl Hugo,* Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 1. Mid myccium werode Frencisera manna *with a great multitude of Frenchmen,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 30. Mid đām Frencisum mannum *with the Frenchmen,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 6. Đa Frencisce menn *the Frenchmen,* Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 7, 26. [*Laym.* frensc.]

Francisca, an; *m. A Frenchman;* Francus :—Ægebertus, se Francisca, was gehādod *Ægebert, the Frenchman, was ordained,* Chr. 650; Th. 51, 2, col. 2.

frēnd *friend* or *friends;* amīcus, amīcos :—Dæt đū swutole mihtest tocnāwan đīne frēnd and đīne fýnd *that thou mightest clearly distinguish thy friends and thy foes,* Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20, MS. Cot. v. freónd.

FREÓ, frīó, freoh, frioh, frig, frī, frý; *adj.* FREE, *having liberty or immunity, noble, glad, joyful;* līber, sui iūris, ingēnuus, nōbilis, lætus :—Heó đā freó on hire fōta gangum blīđe hām wæs hweorfende *ipsa libéro pédum incessu dómum lœta reversa est,* Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 32. Beó he freó *he shall be free,* L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3, MS. H: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3, MS. B: Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Hū wolde đē līcian, gif hwylc swīđe rīce cyning nælde nǣnne freóne mon on eallon his rīce *how would it please thee, if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm?* 41, 2; Fox 24, 25, MS. Cot. Gif he mægburg hæbbe freó *if he have a free kindred,* L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Dǣr freó, mōton eard weardigan *where free, they might inhabit a country,* Andr. Kmbl. 1196; An. 598. Đā wearþ worn afēded freóra bearna *then was a number of noble children brought forth,* Cd. 79; Th. 99, 6; Gen. 1642: 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Lǣt me freó lēdan, eft on ēdel *let me lead them free, back into their country,* 98; Th. 128, 22; Gen. 2130: Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30; MS. Cot. Dæt hȳ dȳ freóran hyge gefēngen *that they might receive the gladder spirit,* Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 22; Cri. 1512. [*Chauc.* fre: *Laym.* freo: *Orm.* freo, fre: *Plat.* frí, frij: *O. Sax.* frī in frī-lik *free-born: Frs.* fry: *O. Frs.* frī: *Dut.* vrij: *Ger.* frei: *M. H. Ger.* vrī: *O. H. Ger.* frī: *Goth.* freis: *Dan. Swed.* fri: *Icel.* frī.] DER. mūþ-freó.

freó; *indecl. m. A lord, master;* dōminus :—Freó dæt bihealeþ *my master beholds that,* Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 3; Rä. 18, 5. v. freá.

freó; *indecl. f. A woman;* mulier ingēnua :—Ōþ-dæt he funde freó fægroste *until he found the fairest woman,* Cd. 23; Th. 29, 28; Gen. 457. [*O. Sax.* frī.] v. Grm. D. M. 279.

freó-bearn, es; *n. One free-born, a noble child;* prōles ingēnua, filius nōbilis :—Freóbearn *vel* æðelborene cild *líberi,* Ælfc. Gl. 91; Som. 75, 23; Wrt. Voc. 51, 67. Freóbearn Godes *the noble son of God,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 24; Cri. 643. Freóbearn wurdon alǣten līges gange *the noble children were delivered from the course of the flame,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 19; Dan. 262.

freó-bearn-fæder; *m. A father of noble children;* nōbilium filiōrum pāter, Cd. 163; Th. 206, 1; Exod. 445.

freó-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A free surety, pledge, bondman;* fidejussus, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 201, 53, col. 2. v. frið-borh.

freó-brōđor; *m. An own brother;* germānus frāter :—Him frumbearnes riht freóbrōđor ōþ-þah *his own brother took from him his firstborn's right,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

freó-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A free city;* libera arx :—He scolde gesēcean freóburh *he should seek the free city,* Beo. Th. 1390; B. 693.

freócenness *danger, peril;* periculum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frécennes.

freód, e; *f. Affection, goodwill, friendship, peace;* āmor, dilectio, amīcitia, pax, grātia :—Næs đǣr māra fyrst freóde to friclan *there was no more time to desire peace,* Beo. Th. 5105, note; B. 2556. Swā đū wid me freóde gecýđdest *as thou hast manifested affection to me,* Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 390. Freóde ne woldon healdan *they would not hold peace,* Beo. Th. 4946; B. 2476. Ic forworht hæbbe đīne lufan and freóde *I have forfeited thy love and good-will,* Cd. 48; Th. 63, 2; Gen. 1026: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 5; Cri. 166: Beo. Th. 3418; B. 1707. Dæt đū wille syllan sēmannum feoh wið freóde *that thou wilt give treasures to the seamen for their friendship,* Byrht. Th. 132, 60; By. 39.

freód *liberty, privilege,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 243, 20. v. freót.

freóde, *pl.* freódon *freed,* Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 22: 963; Erl. 121, 30; *p. of* freógan, freón.

freó-dōm, frīó-dōm, frý-dōm, es; *m.* FREEDOM, *liberty;* libertas, emancipātio :—Dæt is se freódōm, dætte mon mōt dōn dæt he wile *that is freedom, that a man may do what he will,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4, MS. Cot. Freódōm *emancipātio,* Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 93; Wrt. Voc. 60, 2. Đām he geaf micle gife freódōmes *to these he gave the great gift of freedom,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Be dam freódōme *concerning freedom,* 41, 2; Fox 246, 13. Nis nān gesceádwīs gesceaft dæt næbbe freódōm *there is no rational creature which has not freedom,* 40, 7; Fox 242, 17: 34, 8; Fox 144, 26. Freódōm onfēngon *libertátem recépérunt,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46: 4, 26; S. 602, 31.

freó-drihten, -dryhten, es; *m. A noble lord or master;* ingēnuus *vel* nōbilis dōminus :—Onfōh dissum fulle, freódrihten mīn *accept this cup, my noble lord,* Beo. Th. 2343; B. 1169. Freódrihten hine forþlǣdde to đam hālgan hām, heofna Ealdor *the noble Lord, the Prince of heaven, led him forth to the holy home,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 17; Sat. 566: 225; Th. 299, 10; Sat. 547. Wāst đū freódryhten, hū đeós ādle seyle ende

gesettan *knowest thou, noble master, how this disease shall have an end?* Exon. 47 b: Th. 163, 16; Gū. 994.

frē-ófestlíce *very hastily, quickly, speedily;* præpropĕre, festinanter, expĕdite, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frē-ófestlíce.

FREÓGAN, freón; ic freó, he freó þ, *pl.* freógaþ, freóþ; *p.* freóde, *pl.* freódon; *impert.* freó; *subj. pres.* freóge; *pp.* freód [freó *free*]. **I.** *to free, make free;* manumittĕre, libĕrare:—Man sceal freógan ælene þeówan *one shall free every slave;* revertĕtur hŏmo ad possessiōnem suam, Lev. 25, 10. Ic hit freó *I free it,* Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 2. He freóde dæt mynster [MS. mynstre] *he freed the monastery.* 777; Erl. 55, 22. Hí hit freódon *they freed it,* 963; Erl. 121, 30. Freó hine on ðam seofoðan geáre *free him in the seventh year;* in septĭmo anno dimittes eum libĕrum, Deut. 15, 12. Ðonne dú hine freóge *when thou freest him;* quem libertāte donāveris, 15, 13. Dæt he scolde freón his mynster [MS. mynstre] *that he would free his monastery,* Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. **II.** *to honour, like, love;* honorāre, dilĭgere, āmare:—Ic dec for sunu wylle freógan *I will love thee as a son,* Beo. Th. 1900; B. 948. Nǽnig ōðerne freóþ swā him God bebeád *no one loves another as God commanded him,* Frag. Kmbl. 70; Leás. 37. Dú ðín ágen mōst mennen ateón swā ðín mód freóþ *thou mayest treat thine own servant as thy mind liketh,* Cd. 103; Th. 136, 15; Gen. 2258. Ða gecorenan freógaþ folces Weard *the chosen shall love the Lord of mankind,* Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 27; Cri. 1648: 1142; Th. 436, 36; Rä. 55, 12. Freóþ hỹ fremde monnan *strange men love them,* 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gu. Ex. 103. Fæder and mōdor freó dú *love thou father and mother,* 80 a; Th. 300, 21; Fä. 9. Hit gedéfe bi dæt mon his winedryhten freóge *it is fitting that a man love his dear lord,* Beo. Th. 6234; B. 3177. [*Laym.* freoien, freoiżen, ureoiżen *to set free: Plat.* frijen *to free, woo: O. Sax.* friohan *to love: O. Frs.* friaia, fraia, fria *to free: Dut.* vrijen *to woo: Ger.* freien *to woo;* be-freien *to free: M. H. Ger.* vrîen, vrîgen *to free: Goth.* friyon, frion *to love: Dan.* frie *to woo, deliver: Swed.* fria *to free, save, court: Icel.* frjá *to pet.*] DER. be-freón, ge-freógan, -freón.

freó-gyld *a free guild* or *society;* libĕrum sodālitium. v. frý-gyld.

freoh; *adj. Free;* liber:—Ic neom freoh *non sum liber,* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 7: Ps. Spl. 87, 4. Gif he freoh sỹ *if he be free,* L. Wg. 8; Th. i. 188, 3: L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 14. He gewāt freoh fram deáþes sārnysse *he departed free from the pain of death,* Homl. Th. i. 76, 13. v. freó.

freó-lāc, es; *n. A free offering, oblation;* libĕra oblātio:—Ðū onfēhst onsægdnesse rihtwísnesse, freólāca and offrunga *acceptābis sacrĭficium justitiæ, oblātiōnes et holocausta,* Ps. Lamb. 50, 21.

freó-léta, frig-léta, an; *m. One made free, a freedman;* libertus:—Freólæta *libertus,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 106; Wrt. Voc. 18, 55. Freólætan sunu *the son of a freedman;* libertinus, 8; Som. 56, 107; Wrt. Voc. 18, 56.

freólíc, freólĕc, frílĭc; *adj. Free, noble, ingenuous, comely, goodly;* liber, ingĕnuus, egrĕgius, dēcens:—Eádward, Engla hláford, freólíc wealdend *Edward, lord of the English, a noble ruler,* Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 25; Edw. 6. Se cafora wæs Enoc hāten, freólíc frumbearn *the off-spring was called Enoch, a comely first-born,* Cd. 59; Th. 72, 19; Gen. 1189. Freólíc fyrdsceorp *a goodly war-vest,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 25; Rä. 15, 13: Cd. 55; Th. 67, 29; Gen. 1108. Freólíc wíf *the noble woman,* Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Freólícu meówle *a goodly damsel,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rä. 62, 1. Freólícu mǽg *a comely maiden,* Cd. 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053: 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Freólícum *libĕro,* Mone B. 1341. Dæt he brohte wíf to hāme, fæger and freólíc *that he should bring to his home a wife, fair and goodly,* Cd. 83; Th. 103, 22; Gen. 1722. Bearn freólícu tú *two comely children,* 82; Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Mid his twegen suno, freólíco frumbearn *with his two sons, comely first-born,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 31; Rä. 47. 4. Fǽmne freólícast *most noble damsel,* 9 a; Th. 5, 20; Cri. 72. [*O. Sax.* frílík.] DER. ful-freólíc.

freólíce, friólíce; *comp.* freólícor; *adv.* FREELY, *without hindrance, with impunity;* libĕre, impūne:—Dæt he mihte freólíce Gode þeówian *that he might freely serve God,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 31: Ps. Spl. 93, 1: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 8; Gen. 1342: Andr. Kmbl. 585; Au. 293. Seó sāwl færþ swíðe freólíce [friólíce Cott.] to heofonum *the soul goes very freely to the heavens,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14. Heó deófla bigæmgum freólíce þeówedon *dæmŏnicis cultibus impūne servīĕbant,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 38. Dæt hí for gewillnunge dara ēcra gōda dỹ freólícor winnen *pro appĕtitu æternōrum bonōrum libĕrius labōrāre,* 4, 25; S. 601, 7.

FREOLS, es; *m. sometimes, but rarely, n.* **I.** *freedom, immunity, privilege;* libertas, immūnitas, privilēgium:—Ic dísne freóls on Rōme gefæstnode *I confirmed this freedom at Rome,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 116, 5. Gif man his mæn an wíofode freóls gefe, se síe folcfrỹ *if any one give freedom to his man at the altar, let him be folk-free,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15: Cod. Dipl. 925; Kmbl. iv. 263, 27. Ic forgyfe dísne freóls to dære hālgan stówe æt Scireburnan *I give this immunity to the holy place at Sherborne,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 864; 125, 5. Se arcebisceop spæc to me ymbe Christes circean freóls; dā lỹfde ic him dæt he móste niwan freóls settan; dā cwæþ he dæt he freólsas genōge hæfde; dā nam ic ða freólsas *the archbishop spoke to me about the privilege of Christ's church; then I allowed him to institute a new privilege; then he said that he had privileges enough; then I took the privileges,* Cod. Dipl. 731; A. D. 1013–1020; Kmbl. iv. 9, 32, 35; 10, 1, 3. **II.** *a time of freedom, a holy day, feast, festival, the celebration of a festival;* festum, festi celebrātio:—Dæt man sceal fæstan ælce Frigedæg, būtan hit freóls sỹ *that a man shall fast every Friday, unless it be a festival,* L. Ethelr. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 26. To ðam eástertícan freólse *to the paschal feast,* Lk. Bos. 2, 42: L. Ethelr. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 14, 16, 17: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Gif mæsse-prēost fole miswyssige æt freólse and æt fæstene *if a mass-priest misdirect the people about a festival and about a fast,* L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8. On Sunnan dæges freólse *on the festival of Sunday,* L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. Be mæsse-daga freólse *of the celebration of mass-days,* L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. Sunnan dæges freóls healde man georne *let a man diligently keep the festival of Sunday,* L. Eth. v. 13; Th. i. 308, 10: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11. Freólsa and fæstena healde man rihtlíce *let a man rightly keep festivals and fasts,* L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 8: v. 15; Th. i. 308, 18: vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 10: L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 10. [*O. Frs.* frihals, frihelse *freedom: O. H. Ger.* frihalsi *libertas: Goth.* frei-hals, *m.: Icel.* frelsi, *f. freedom.*] DER. gāl-freólsas, heáh-freóls, sunder-.

freóls; *adj. Free;* liber:—Sỹ dis land ælces þinges freóls *let this land be free of everything,* Cod. Dipl. 923; Kmbl. iv. 263, 5. v. freó.

freóls-æfen, es; *m. A festival-eve, vigil;* festi vigilia:—Man mōt, freólsæfenum [MS. freólsefenan], faran betweonan Eferwīc and six mīla gemete *one may travel, on festival-eves, between York and a distance of six miles,* L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26.

freóls-bōc, e; *f. A charter of freedom;* libertātis charta = χάρτης:—Dis is seó freólsbōc to ðan mynstre æt Byrtúne, ðe Æðelréd cyng gēfre ēcelīce gefreóde *this is the charter of freedom to the monastery at Burton, which king Æthelred for ever freed,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1002; 548, 29.

freóls-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [freóls *a feast, festival;* brice, bryce *a breaking, breach*] *A breach or violation of a festival;* festi violātio:—On freólsbricum [MS. freólsbricon] *in breaches of festivals,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19. Freólsbrycas *breaches of festivals,* Wulfst. 109, 152.

freóls-dæg, es; *m. A feast-day, festival-day;* festus dies:—Geneálǽhte freólsdæg azimorum, se is gecweden ēastre *appropinquābat dies festus azymōrum, qui dicitur pascha,* Lk. Bos. 22, 1. On ðam freólsdæge *in die festo,* Mt. Bos. 26, 5. Gif hláford his þeówan freólsdæge nýde to weorce *if a lord oblige his servant to work on a feast-day,* L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 2. Be freólsdagum and fæstenum *of festivals and fasts,* L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 17: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 2. Freólsdæg *festivitas, solemnĭtas,* vel *celebritas,* vel *ceremōnia,* Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 23; Wrt. Voc. 37, 13. DER. heáh-freólsdæg.

freóls-dōm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* libertas:—Ciricean freólsdōm [MS. freólsdōme] gafola *to the church freedom from imposts,* L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. v. freó-dōm.

freóls-geár, -gēr, es; *n. A feast-year, jubilee;* annus jubilæus, Cot. 106.

freóls-gefa, an; *m. A freedom-giver;* manumissor:—Gif man his mæn freóls gefe, freólsgefa āge his erfe *if any one give freedom to his man, let the freedom-giver have his heritage,* L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 16.

freólsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [freóls *a holy day*]; *v. trans. To keep holy day, to celebrate;* celebrāre diem festum:—Sce. Eádweardes mæssedæg witan habbaþ gecoren, dæt man freólsian sceal ofer eal Engla land *the witan have chosen, that St. Edward's mass-day should be celebrated over all England,* L. Eth. v. 16; Th. i. 308, 21: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 7. Wirc six dagas and freólsa ðone seofoðan *sex diēbus operāberis, die septimo cessābis,* Ex. 34. 21. Freólsiaþ Drihtnes restedæg *sabbătizes sabbătum Dōmino,* Lev. 25, 2. Beó dú gemyndig dæt dú done restendæg freólsige *be thou mindful that thou keep holy the day of rest,* Homl. Th. ii. 108, 4: E. Th. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. [*Orm.* freollsenn.] DER. ge-freólsian.

freólslíce; *adv. Solemnly, freely;* sollenniter, libĕre:—Freólslíce *sollenniter,* R. Concord. 8. In dæm he freólslíce meahte lifian *in which he might freely live,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, note 30. v. freólice.

freóls-man; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A freeman;* liber:—Ic wylle, dæt ða de to minre āre fón dæt hí fēdon twentig freólsmanna *I will, that those who succeed to my property feed twenty freemen,* Cod. Dipl. 694; Kmbl. iii. 295, 6. v. freó-man.

freóls-stōw, e; *f. A festival-place;* locus in quo festivitas consecrātæ diei celebrāri solĕbat:—On freóls-stōwum [MS. -stówan] *in festival-places,* L. C. E. 38; Th. i. 398, 17.

freóls-tíd,-e; *f. A feast-tide;* festīvum tempus:—Æt dissere freólstíde *at this feast-tide,* Homl. Th. ii. 264, 17. Sce. Marian freólstída ealle weorþie man georne *let all St. Mary's feast-tides be strictly honoured,* L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 13. Freólstídan and fæstentídan *at festival-tides and fast-tides,* L. C. E. 38; Th. i. 398, 17. DER. heáh-freólstíd.

freólsung, e; *f. A feasting, celebrating a feast;* sollennitas:—On middele freolsunga ðíne *in mĕdio sollennitātis tuæ,* Ps. Spl. 73, 5. Healde

mon ælces Sunnan dæges freólsunge *let a man keep every Sunday's festival*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 308, 11: L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 18.

freom; *adj. Firm, strong, powerful*; firmus, strēnuus, fortis:—Đā com Metod freom on fultum *then came the powerful Lord to his aid*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 1; Gen. 2793: 143; Th. 178, 19; Exod. 14. Se wæs mā on cyriclīcum þeód·scypum geléred, ðonne he freom wǽre in weoroldþingum *mágis ecclesiasticis disciplinis institútum, quam in sæculi rébus strēnuum*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 18. v. from.

freó-mæg, -mág, es; *m. A relation, kinsman*; consanguíneus, germinánus:—Cain freómæg ofslóh, bróðor sínne *Cain slew his kinsman, his brother*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Ðeáh ðú from scyle freómágum feor gewítan *though thou shalt depart far from thy kindred*, 50; Th. 63, 28; Gen. 1039: 161; Th. 200, 12; Exod. 355. Freómægum feor *far from my kindred*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 28; Wand. 21: 85 b; Th. 321, 28; Wíd. 53.

freó-man, frí-man, frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman, free-born man*; líbĕræ conditiónis hómo, vir ingénuus:—Dæt ælc freóman getreówne borh hæbbe *that every freeman have a true surety*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 7: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 19. Hwæt gifest ðú me freómanna to frófre *what givest thou me for men's comfort?* Cd. 99; Th. 131, 12; Gen. 2175.

freomian, *part.* freomigende *To profit, be good, avail*; pródesse, válēre:—Dæt dære ylcan stówe myl wíd týre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis lóci illius contra ignem váluérit*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 16. v. fremian.

freomlīc; *adj. Profitable, advantageous*; útilis, commódus:—Nerón náht freomlíces ongan on dære cynewísan *Nero began nothing profitable in the state*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20.

freomung, e; *f. Profit, advantage, good*; profectus:—In ða tíd his bisceophádes swá mycel gástlíc freomung ongon beón in Angelcynnes cyricum, swá mǽfre ǽr ðon beón mihte *tantum profectus spirítális témpore præsúlátus illius Anglórum ecclésiæ, quantum nunquam antea potúĕre, cæpérunt*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 30. v. fremung.

freón; *p.* freóde; *pp.* freód *To free, love*; líbĕráre, ámáre, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 18. v. freógan.

freó-nama, -noma, an; *m. A surname*; cognómen:—Dæs fæder wæs hátten Oeríc, wæs his freónama Oesc *cíjus páter Oeric, cognómento Oisc*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 33: 4, 2; S. 565, 39: 5, 19; S. 637, 39. Se pápa hine nemde freónaman Clemens *the pope named him by surname Clement*, 5, 11; S. 626, 23.

freónd, fríond, es; *pl. nom. acc.* freóndas, frēnd, frýnd, freónd; *gen.* freónda; *dat.* freóndum; *m.* [freónde *loving, part. of* freón, v. freógan, freón II. *to honour, like, love*] A FRIEND; ámícus:—Se feónd and se freónd *the fiend and the friend*, Elen. Kmbl. 1904; El. 954: Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 33; Gū. 687. Mánfulra and synfulra freónd *publicánórum et péccátórum amícus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19: Lk. Bos. 7, 34. Hē wæs Godes freónd *he was the friend of God*, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 12: 656; Erl. 32, 28. Se hláford ne scrífþ freúnde ne feónde *the lord regards not friend nor foe*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 31; Met. 25, 16: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 23; Rä. 21, 16. Gif ðū āge freónd ǽnigue *if thou have any friend*, Cd. 116; Th. 150, 30; Gen. 2499: 135; Th. 170, 10; Gen. 2811: Beo. Th. 2774; B. 1385. Hwylc eówer hæfþ sumne freónd *quis vestrum habébit amícum?* Lk. Bos. 11, 5: Ps. Th. 90, 2. Me ðǽr freóndas gefrunon *friends discovered me there*, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Frýnd synd hie mīne georne *they are my zealous friends*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 7; Gen. 287: Exon. 115 b; Th. 443, 21; Kl. 33. Gē synd mīne frýnd, gif gē dōþ ða þing, ðe ic eów bebeóde *vos amíci mei estis, si fecéritis quæ ego præcípio vóbis*, Jn. Bos. 15, 14: Ps. Spl. 37, 11: Ps. Th. 138, 15. Ðǽr mōtan freónd sēman *there the friends must arbitrate*, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14: L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 7. Hē wæs freónda gefylled *he was deprived of his friends*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 7: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 14. Nāh ic rīcra feala freónda on foldan *I have not many powerful friends on earth*, Rood Kmbl. 261; Kr. 132: Apstls. Kmbl. 182; Ap. 91: Andr. Kmbl. 1868; An. 936: 2257; An. 1130. Hine his freóndum gecýðe *let notice of him be given to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 16. Dæt inwitspell Abraham sægde freóndum sínum *Abram told that tale of woe to his friends*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 11; Gen. 2025: 79; Th. 97, 12; Gen. 1611. Se hundrēdman sende hys frýnd to him *misit ad eum centúrio amícos*, Lk. Bos. 7, 6: 15, 6, 9: Ps. Th. 87, 18. Heorot innan wæs freóndum afylled *Heorot within was filled with friends*, Beo. Th. 2040; B. 1018: 2256; B. 1126. [*Wyc.* frendesse *a female friend*: Laym. freond: *Orm.* freond, frend: *Scot.* frend *a relation*: *Plat.* frund, fründ, *m*: *O. Sax.* friund, *m. a friend, relation*: *Frs.* friuen: *O. Frs.* friond, friund, *m*: *Dut.* vriend, vrind, *m*: *Ger.* freund, *m*: *M. H. Ger.* vriunt, *m*: *O. H. Ger.* friunt, friônt, friant, *m*: *Goth.* frijonds, *m. a friend*; frijondi, *f. a female friend*: *Dan.* frende, frænde, *m. f. a cousin, kinsman*: *Swed.* frände, *m. a relation*: *Icel.* frændi, *m. a kinsman*.] DER. weoruld-freónd.

freónd-heald; *adj.* [heald *inclined*] *Friend-inclined, friendly*; amícābílis:—Cild bið freóndheald *a child will be friendly*, Obs. Lun. § 17; Lchdm. iii. 192, 15.

freónd-lār, e; *f.* [lār *instruction*] *Friendly instruction*; fámíliáris instructio:—He hine on folce freóndlārum heóld *he maintained him among his people with friendly instructions*, Beo. Th. 4744; B. 2377.

freónd-laðu, e; *f. A friendly invitation*; invītátio fámíliáris:—Him wæs freóndlaðu bewægned *a friendly invitation was offered him*, Beo. Th. 2389; B. 1192.

freónd-leás; *adj.* FRIENDLESS; absque amícis:—Gif freóndleás man geswenced weorþe *if a friendless man be distressed*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22. Ic fíndan mcahte ðone ðe mec freóndleásne fréðran wolde *I might find one who would comfort me frjendless*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 8; Wand. 28: L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18. Be freóndleásan *of the friendless*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 22, 26.

freónd-leást, e; *f. Want of friends, indigence*; amícórum inópia, indigentia:—Furh freóndleáste *through want of friends*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 23.

freóndlīc; *adj. Friend-like, friendly*; ámícus, benignus:—Þurh ða freóndlícan englas *per ámícos angélos*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 29.

freóndlīce; *adv. Like a friend, kindly*; ámíce, benigne:—We ðē freondlīce wīc getǽhton *we kindly assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 25; Gen. 2686: 76; Th. 95, 16; Gen. 1579: Past. pref; Hat. MS. Freóndlícor *more kindly*, Bco. Th. 2058; B. 1027. DER. un-freóndlīce.

freónd-lufu, e; *f. Friendly love, friendship, love, intimacy*; amícitia, cāritas, fámíliáritas:—Saga ðæt ðū sīe sweostor mīn, ðonne ðē leódweras fricgen, hwæt sīe freóndlufu uncer twega *say that thou art my sister, when the men of the country ask thee what may be the intimacy of us two*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 7; Gen. 1834.

freónd-mynd, e; *f. An amorous mind*; amātória mens:—Ic me onēgan [MS. onagen] mæg ðæt me wrāþra sum, wǽpnes ecge, for freúndmynde, feore benéotе *I for myself may fear that some enemy, through amorous mind, may deprive me of life with a weapon's edge*, Cd. 89; Th. 109, 31; Gen. 1831.

freónd-rēden, -rædden, -rædenn, e; *f. A friend-condition, friendship*; amícitia:—Ðæt heó mīnre ne gýme freóndrædenne *that she cares not for my friendship*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 33; Jul. 71. Hig mihton nāne freóndrædene wið hine habban *they would have no friendship with him*, Gen. 37, 4. Hie getreówlīce heora freóndrædenne healdaþ *they faithfully hold their friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 39: Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 5; Jul. 107: Elen. Kmbl. 2413; El. 1208. Gif man wille fulle freóndrædene [freóndrǽddene MS. B.] habban *if a man will have full friendship*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 176, 2. God gefēgþ mid freóndrædenne folc togædere *God joins people together with friendship*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37.

freónd-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* FRIENDSHIP; amícitia:—Is nū swā hit nó wǽre freóndscipe uncer *our friendship is now as it had not been*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 443, 4; Kl. 25. Folige ūre ealra freóndscipes, and ealles ðæs ðe he āge *let him forfeit the friendship of us all, and all that he has*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 4: L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 5. Be mīnum freóndscipe *by my friendship*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 5: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 5. Fram ðyssa munеca freóndscipe *by the friendship of these monks*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 18. Man fulne freóndscipe gefæstnode *they confirmed full friendship*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1016; Erl. 159, 3. Ðæt man friþ and freóndscipe rihtlīce healde *that peace and friendship be lawfully observed*, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 10: vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 28. Git móston freóndscype fremman *ye might foster friendship*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 21; Bo. 18. Se gefēhþ fela folca tosomne mid freóndscipe *he joins many people together with friendship*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 179; Met. 11, 90. Freóndscipas niwe *new friendships*, Somn. 203; Lchdm. iii. 210, 2.

freónd-spēd, e; *f. An abundance of friends*; amícórum cōpia:—Ic ðam magorince sylle freóndspēd *I will give many friends to the youth*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 19; Gen. 2330.

freónd-spēdig; *adj. Rich in friends*; amícórum dīves:—Dus mæg mihtig man, and freóndspēdig, his dǽdbōte, mid freónda fultume, micelum gelīhtan *thus may a powerful man, and rich in friends, greatly lighten his penance, with the help of his friends*, L. P. M; Th. ii. 286, 13.

freó-noma, an; *m. A surname, noble name*; cognómen:—Iob Sunu Waldendes freómonan cende *Job gave a noble name to the Lord's son*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 9; Cri. 636. v. freó-nama.

freóra *for* freó, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 26; Gen. 2753; *gen. pl. of* freó; *adj.*

freórig; *adj.* I. *freezing, chilled, frigid, frozen*; frígens, frígŏre rigens, frígĭdus, gĕlĭdus:—Ic wæs mundum freórig *my hands were chilled* [lit. *I was freezing in my hands*], Andr. Kmbl. 982; An. 491. Mec se wǽta wong, wundrum freórig, ǽrist cende *the humid field, wonderously frigid, first brought me forth*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 8; Rä. 36, 1. Land wǽron freórig cealdum cýlegeíscum *the lands were frozen with cold icicles*, Andr. Kmbl. 2520; An. 1261. II. *chilled with fear or sorrow, trembling, sad*; trēmens, tristis:—Hē gefcóll freórig to foldan *he fell trembling to the ground*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 27; Jud. 281. Ongon hyggegeómor, freórig and ferþwērig, fūsne grētan *he, sad in mind, trembling and weary of soul, resolved to greet the departing*

[*man*], Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 21; Gū. 1130. Ferþloca freórig *a trembling body*, 76 b; Th. 288, 18; Wand. 33.

freórig-ferþ; *adj. Sad in soul;* tristis animo :—Cwom freórigferþ dā seó fæmne wæs *he, sad in soul, came to where the damsel was*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 30; Gū. 1318.

freórig-mōd; *adj. Sad in mind:* tristis animo :—He monge gehælde, ðe hine ādle gebundne gesōhtun, freórigmōde *he healed many, who, oppressed with malady, sad in mind, sought him*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 14; Gū. 860.

freó-riht, es; *n. A free right, common right, right of a freeman;* libērōrum et ingenuōrum jus :—He ne beó syððan ǣniges freórihtes wyrðe *he shall not afterwards deserve any free right*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22.

FREÓSAN, hit freóseþ, frýsþ, frýst; *p.* freás, *pl.* fruron; *pp.* froren *To* FREEZE; gēlāre :—Forst sceal freósan *frost shall freeze*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 1; Gn. Ex. 72. Men steorran māgon [MS. magan] geseón swā sutole swā on niht ðonne hit swíðe freóseþ *men may see the stars as plainly as at night when it freezes hard*, Homl. Blick. 93, 20. Hit frýst [frýsþ MS. D.] *gēlat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8. [*Wyc.* frees. freesede *froze: Plat.* fresen, freren: *Dut.* vriezen: *Ger.* frieren: *M. H. Ger.* vriusen: *O. H. Ger.* friusan, freosan: *Goth.* frius, *n. frost: Dan.* fryse: *Swed.* frysa: *Icel.* frjósa.] DER. ge-freósan: ofer-froren.

freót, freód, es; *m. Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free;* libertas, mānūmissio :—Þolie his freótes *let him forfeit his freedom*, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 17. We scylon todǣlan freót and þeówet *we ought to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 9: L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

freót-gifa, an; *m. A giver of freedom, liberator, emancipator;* manumissor. Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 91; Wrt. Voc. 59, 58.

freót-gifu, e; *f. The gift of freedom, emancipation, manumission;* manumissio :—Freótgifu [MS. freótgife] *manumissio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 92; Wrt. Voc. 60, 1.

freoða, an; *m. A protector, defender;* tūtor :—Ðū me, God, wǣre freoda *thou, O God, wast a protector to me;* refūgium meum es tu, Ps. Th. 70, 3.

freodan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To* FROTH; spūmāre, Sax. DER. a-freoðan.

freodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To care for, maintain, cherish, protect, keep, observe;* consūlēre, sustentāre, fovēre, tuēri, observāre :—In eallum þingum dære ciricean eahtum and gōdum he freodode and fultemede *ecclēsiæ rēbus in omnibus consūlere ac fāvēre cūrāvit*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32. Dæt mīnes freán mōdwēn freodaþ *what my master's mind's thought will maintain*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rä. 87, 7. God mīn þeorg freodaþ *God will protect my life*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 28; Gū. 214. Hie ælmihtig sigebearn Godes freodode *the almighty victorious Son of God protected her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147: Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 3; Reim. 40: 103 a; Th. 391, 14; Rä. 10, 5. Hine weoruda God freodade on foldan *the God of hosts protected him on earth*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 6; Gū. 367. Hī done heágan dæg healdaþ and freodiaþ *they keep and observe the high day* [*Sunday*], Hy. 9, 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 27. DER. ge-freodian. v. fridian.

freoðo, friodo, freodu, friðo, fryðo, fredo; *indecl. f.:* freodu, friðu, e; *f. Peace, security, protection, a refuge;* pax, secūritas, tūtēla, asȳlum :—Seó [treów] ðē freodo sceal in līfdagum weorþan *which* [*faith*] *shall be peace to thee in thy life's days*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 21; Exod. 422. Wel biþ dæm ðe mōt Drihten sēcean, and to Fæder fæðmum freodo wilnian *it shall be well to him who may seek the Lord, and desire peace in his Father's bosom*, Beo. Th. 379; B. 188: Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 3; Hū. 98. Gif me freodo Drihten an *if the Lord will grant me protection*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 15; Gen. 1838: 183; Th. 229, 25; Dan. 222. Ic me freodu to ðē wilnige *I desire peace from thee*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Hī dǣr lifgaþ ā in freodu Dryhtnes *they shall live there for ever in the Lord's peace*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. Þurh ðē eorþbūende ealle onlōþ freodo and freóndscipe *through thee all dwellers upon earth shall receive peace and friendship*, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 28; Gen. 1760. Ic eów freodo healde *I will hold you in protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 672; An. 336. Ne mihte earmsceapen findan freoðe *the poor wretch could not find protection*, 2261; An. 1132. Utan us to Fæder freoða wilnian *let us desire peace from our Father*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 18: Cri. 773. [*O. Sax.* friðu: *O. H. Ger.* fridu.] DER. fenfreodo. v. friþ.

freoðo-beácen, es; *n. A sign of peace, sign granting safety;* pācis signum, signum incolumitātem præbens :—Hine Waldend on tācen sette, freoðobeácen, dýr-læs hine feónda hwile mid gūþ-þræce grētan dorste *the Lord set a token, a sign of peace, upon him* [*Cain*], *lest some enemy durst greet him with hostile force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 4; Gen. 1045.

freoðo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A peaceful city, city of refuge, an asylum;* pācis arx, asȳlum :—He gesōhte freoðoburh *he sought the peaceful city*, Beo. Th. 1048; B. 522. v. friþ-burh.

freoðo-leás; *adj. Peaceless;* pāce cārens :—Swyle wæs dæs folces freodoleás tācen *such was the people's peaceless token*, Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. v. friþ-leás.

freodo-scealc, es; *m. A minister of peace;* pācis minister :—Swā se engel, fæle freodoscealc, fæmnan sægde *as the angel, the faithful minister of peace, said to the damsel*, Cd. 105; Th. 138, 33; Gen. 2301. Sprǣcon fæle freodoscealcas to Lothe *the faithful ministers of peace spake to Lot*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 25; Gen. 2497.

freodo-sibb *protecting peace.* v. friðu-sibb.

freodo-spéd, friðo-spēd, e; *f. Abundance of peace, protecting power;* pācis cōpia, tutēlāris pōtestas :—Enoch siddan ealdordōm ahōf, freodospéd *Enoch then raised his sovereignty, his protecting power*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 2; Gen. 1198.

freodo-tācen *a token or sign of peace.* v. friðo-tācen.

freodo-þeáw, es; *m. Peaceful behaviour or manner;* pacifici mōres :—Ðā wæs sibb on heofum, freodoþeáwas *then there was agreement in heaven, peaceful manners*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 29; Gen. 79.

freodo-wǽr, freodu-wǽr, friodo-wǽr, friðo-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace, an agreement, compact;* pācis fœdus, pactum :—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ānes módes, fæstum fæðmum freoðowǽre heóld *the host of men was of one mind, held the covenant of peace in their firm breasts*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 13; Exod. 306. Hī onfēngon fulwihte and freoðuwǽre *they received baptism and the covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl 3259; An. 1632. v. friðo-wǽr, -waru.

freodo-weard *a guardian of peace.* v. freoðu-weard.

freodo-webba *a peace-weaver, an angel.* v. friðo-webba.

freodo-webbe *a peace-weaver, woman.* v. freoðu-webbe.

freodo-wong, es; *m. A peaceful plain;* pācis campus :—Freodowong ðone ofereódon *they went over the peaceful plain*, Beo. Th. 5910; B. 2959.

freoðu *peace, security, protection*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 1; Ph. 597. v. freoðo.

freoðu-wǽr *a covenant of peace*, Andr. Kmbl. 3259; An. 1632. v. freoðo-wǽr.

freoðu-weard, es; *m. A guardian of peace;* pācis custos :—Him wæs engel neáh fæle freoðuweard *the angel was near him, a faithful guardian of peace*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 15; Gū. 144.

freoðu-webbe, an; *f. A peace-weaver, woman;* pācis textrix, conciliatrix, mulier :—Ne biþ swylc cwēnlīc þeáw, ðætte freoðuwebbe fēores onsæce leófne mannan *such is no feminine usage, that a peace-weaver deprive a dear man of his life*, Beo. Th. 3888; B. 1942. Widsiþ mid Ealhhilde, fælre freoðuwebban, hām gesōhte Eormanrīces *Widsith with Ealhild, faithful peace-weaver, sought the home of Ermanric*, Exon. 84 b; Th. 319, 2; Wíd. 6. v. Grm. And. u. El. 144.

freót-man, -mann, es; *m. A freedman;* libertus :—Hió hyre an ðara [MS. ðere] manna and dæs yrfes, bútan ðām freótmannum [MS. -mannon] *she gives her the men and the stock, except the freedmen*, Cod. Dipl. 1290; A. D. 995; Kmbl. vi. 131, 10.

freó-wine, es; *m. A noble friend;* nōbilis *vel* princeps āmīcus :—Dæt ðū me ne forwyrne, freówine folca *that thou deny me not, noble friend of people*, Beo. Th. 864, note; B. 430.

Fresan; *gen.* Fresena, Fresna; *pl. m. The Frisians;* Frisii, Fresōnes :—He mid Wilbrord ðone hālgan bisceop Fresena wæs wuniende *ūþud sanctissimum Fresōnum gentis archiepiscōpum Vilbrordum mōrābātur*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8: Beo. Th. 2191; B. 1093. Dæt Swīþbyrht and Wilbrord biscopas wǽron Fresna þeóde gehālgode *that Swithbyrht and Wilbrord were consecrated bishops of the Frisians' nation*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 28: Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 11; Wíd. 27: Beo. Th. 5823; B. 2915. v. Frysa.

Fres-cyning, es; *m. A Frisian king;* Fresōnum rex :—Nalles he Frescyninge breóstweorþunge bringan mōste *he could not bring the ornament to the Frisian king*, Beo. Th. 5000; B. 2503.

Fresisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Friesland, Frisian;* Frīsicus :—Nǽron hī nāwðer ne on Fresisc gescǽpene ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Ðǽr wearþ ofslægen Lucumon, and ealra monna, Fresiscra and Engliscra, lxii *there was slain Lucumon, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 4. v. Frysisc.

Fres-lond, es; *n. Friesland;* Frisia :—Freslondum on Hrēðles eafora swealt *Hrethel's offspring perished in the Frisians' land*, Beo. Th. 4704; B. 2357. v. Frys-land.

FRETAN, ic frete, ðū fritest, fritst, he freteþ, friteþ, fritt, fryt, *pl.* freta þ; *p.* ic, he frǽt, ðū frǽte, *pl.* frǽton; *pp.* freten [for-, etan *to eat?*]. I. *to eat up, gnaw,* FRET, *devour, consume;* devōrāre, consūmĕre, comēdĕre :—Ða de wilniaþ fretan mīn folc *qui devōrant plēbem meam*, Ps. Th. 13, 9: 26, 3: Exon. 127 a; Th. 488, 11; Rä. 76, 5: 87 b; Th. 329, 34; Vy. 44: Beo. Th. 6021; B. 3014: 6220; B. 3114. Swā ðīg freteþ mōrhæþ *wēlut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Friteþ wildne fugol *it eats the wild bird*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: 808; Sal. 403. Deáþ misfēdeþ oððe fritt hig *mors depascet eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14. Fýr fryt land mid his wæstme *ignis devōrābit terram cum germine suo*, Deut. 32, 22. Gærstapan hit freteþ call *locustæ devōrābunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38: Ps. Th. 52, 5. He fræt fýftýne men *he devoured fifteen men*, Beo. Th. 3167; B. 1581: Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. He fræt uncer wurþ *cōmēdit prētium nostrum*, Gen. 31, 15: Ps. Spl. 79, 14.

Fugelas hit frǽton *vólucres comẽdérunt illud*, Mk. Bos. 4, 4; frétun, Rush.: fréton, Mt. Lind. 13, 4: Gen. 37, 20. We hine frǽton *obsorbuimus eum*, Ps. Th. 34, 23: 104, 30. Wǽron hie mid metelíeste gewǽgde, and hæfdon miclne dǽl ðara horsa freten *they were distressed for want of food, and had eaten a great part of their horses*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 28. Swá hwylcne man swá hý gefón freta þ hí hine *quoscunque capiunt comedunt*, Nar. 36, 4. Freotas *devorant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. **II.** *to break, burst;* frangére, rumpére:—Heó wǽre frǽton *they brake their covenant*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 7; Exod. 147. [*Piers P. Chauc.* frete: *Laym.* freten *to gnaw*: *Orm.* fretеþ *fretteth*: *Plat.* freten, vreten: *Dut.* vreten: *Ger.* fressen: *M. H. Ger.* vrëzzen: *O. H. Ger.* farëzzan, firezan, frezzan, frëzan: *Goth.* fra-ïtan: *Dan.* fraadse: *Swed.* fräta, frässa.]

fretere, es; *m. A glutton;* lurco, Som. Ben. Lye.

fredo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—Gewít on fredo gangan, ût of earce *go forth in peace, out of the ark*, Cd. 73; Th. 89, 28; Gen. 1487. v. freodo.

fretnes, -ness, e; *f. A devouring, ravening;* edácitas, vórácitas, Som. Ben. Lye.

fretol, frettol; *adj. Voracious, gluttonous;* čdax:—Frettol *čdax* vel *glutto*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 81; Wrt. Voc. 50, 61.

frettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To feed upon, eat up, consume;* depasci:—Hine [wíngeard] wilde deór wéstaþ and frettaþ *singulǽris férus depastus est eam* [*vineam*], Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hie dæt corn forbærndon, and mid hira horsum fretton on ælcere efenéhþe *they burned the corn, and with their horses ate it up on every plain*, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 12. Fretton *comederunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

fretwednes, fretwodnes, -ness, e; *f. An adorning, decoration;* ornátio, decórámentum:—On eorþlícre fretwednesse *in earthly adorning*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20, note. Beóþ ðonne úre hrægla fretwodnes on ðam écan fýre witnode *then our decoration of garments will be punished in the eternal fire*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 394, 11. v. frætwednes.

fretwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn;* ornáre, insignire:—Ic mǽrsige oððe fretwige *insignio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 60. v. frættewian.

fretwung *an adorning;* ornátio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frætwung.

frí; *adj. Free, noble;* líber, ingénuus, nóbilis:—Fríes mannes wíf *the wife of a free man*, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 6. Ic ðé on folcum frîne Drihten écne andete *I acknowledge thee amongst the people, a noble eternal Lord*, Ps. Th. 56, 11. v. freó; *adj.*

frí, an; *m. A lord, master;* dóminus:—Ðam ágenan frían *to the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 17. v. freá, ágen-frígea.

fría; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad **I.** *to love*:—Fríende was *complexus esset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 36. **II.** *to free*:—Ic fría *liberabo*, Rtl. 9, 40. We sie fríado *liberemur*, 7, 3. v. freógan.

frí-born; *gen.* -borges; *m. A free surety, pledge, bondman;* fídejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Wilk. 202, 11. v. freó-born.

fric; *adj. Voracious*:—Fric † étere *vorax*, Mt. Lind. 11, 19. v. frec.

fricca, fryccea, an; *m. A crier, herald;* præco:—Hleówon hornboran, hreópon friccan *trumpeters sounded, heralds shouted*, Elen. Kmbl. 108; El. 54: 1097; El. 550. Hreópon friccan *heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158. Cristes ficca *Christ's crier*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 21. Sylle se friccea his stefne *let the crier give out his voice*, 163, 31.

fricgan, fricgean, friccgan; *part.* fricgende; ic fricge, ðú frigest, frigst, fríhst, he frigeþ, frigþ, fríhþ, *pl.* fricgaþ; *p.* ic, he fræg, ðú fræge, *pl.* frægon; *impert.* frige; *subj. pres.* fricge, *pl.* fricgen; *pp.* ge-frigen, -fregen, -frægen *To ask, inquire, question, find out, seek after, learn, get information of*; interrógare, scisciténi, pétére, fando accípere, compértre:—Wilt ðú fricgan felageongne ymb forþgesceaft *wilt thou ask one who has travelled much about the creation?* Exon. 92 b; Th. 346, 23; Sch. 3. Sceal bearna gehwylc leánes fricgan, ealles dæs ðe we on eorþan ǽr geworhton [MS. geweorhtan], gódes oððe yfles *every child shall seek the reward of all that we ere did on earth, of good or evil*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 18; Dóm. 41. Higelác ongan sínne geseldan fricgean *Higelac began to question his guest*, Beo. Th. 3974; B. 1985: Cd. 139; Th. 174, 33; Gen. 2887. Dæs fricggan ongan folces aldor *the prince of the people began to inquire about it*, Elen. Kmbl. 313; El. 157: 1116; El. 560. Gomela Scylding, sela fricgende, feorran rehte *the aged Scylding, learning much, related* [*things*] *from* [*times*] *remote*, Beo. Th. 4218; B. 2106: Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 17; Sch. 14. Fricge ic ðé, hwæðres bíþ hira folgoþ betra *I ask thee, of which of them is the condition better?* Salm. Kmbl. 739; Sal. 369. Hí fricgaþ, hú . . . *they ask, how* . . . , Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. Frige mec fródum wordum *question me in prudent words*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Frige hwæt ic hátte *find out what I am called*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 396, 6; Rä. 15, 19: 105 a; Th. 398, 20; Rä. 17, 10: 107 a; Th. 409, 9; Rä. 27, 26: 107 b; Th. 410, 13; Rä. 28, 15. Ðonne ðé leódweras fricgen *when the men of the country ask thee*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 6; Gen. 1834. DER. ge-fricgan, un-fricgende. v. frignan.

frician; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To dance;* saltáre:—Gé ne fricudun *non saltastis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 17.

friclan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *with the gen. To desire, seek for;* appétére:—Dæt we sceolden [MS. sceolde] fremena friclan *that we might desire benefits*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 24; Gen. 1843. Næs ðær mára fyrst freóde to friclan *there was no time more to seek for friendship*, Beo. Th. 5105; B. 2556.

friclo; *indecl. f. An appetite;* appétitus:—Be ðære ofermiclan friclo, ðonne of ðære selðan cealdan ádle ðæs magan cymþ, ðæt sió ofermiclo friclo and gífernes aríst *of the excessive appetite, when from the same cold disease of the stomach it comes, that the excessive appetite and greediness arise*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 1, 2.

frico; *f. Usury;* usura, Mt. Lind. 25, 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* frechí *avaritia.*]

frictrung, frictung; *f. Divination;* ariolatus, Gl. Mett. 10: Gl. Amplon. 45. v. frihtrung, freht.

frid-hengest, es; *m. A stately horse*:—Hæfdon xi eóredmægas frídhengestas *the horsemen had eleven stately horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 7; Rä. 23, 4.

friénd *friend*:—Ne murnþ náuðer ne friénd ne fiénd *he regards neither friend nor foe*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. v. freónd.

Friesa *a Frisian*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 2, 3. v. Frysa.

frig; *def.* se frigea; *adj. Free, noble;* liber, ingénuus, nóbilis:—Nelle ic gán ût ne beón frig *non egrédiar liber*, Ex. 21, 5. Gif hwá his ágenne geleód bebycgge, þeówne oððe frigne *if any one sell his own countryman, bond or free*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4: L. Wih. 14; Th. i. 40, 9: L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 3. Gif God nǽfde on eallum his ríce náne frige sceaft *if God had not any free creature in all his kingdom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Gé beóþ frige *líberi éritis*, Jn. Bos. 8, 33, 36: Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Gif se frigea ðý dæge wyrce *if a freeman work on that day*, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 5: 74; Th. i. 150, 1. Eal swá ælcan frigean men gebýreþ *sicut omnis liber fácere débet*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 23: L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 3. v. freó.

frig, frigu? e; *f. Love, affection, favour;* ámor:—Sió weres friga wíht ne cúðe *she knew nothing of the love* [*affections*] *of man*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 19; Cri. 419. Dæt wæs geworden bútan weres frigum *that was done without the favours of man*, 8 b; Th. 3, 17; Cri. 37.

Frig-dæg, Frige dæg, es; *m.* FRIDAY, *Friga's day, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess Friga*, or *Venus, the consort of Woden and protectress of matrimony*; dies Véneris:—Man singe ælc Frigdæge æt ælcum mynstre, ealle ða Godes þeówan, án fíftig sealmas for ðone cyng *one shall sing every Friday, at every monastery, all servants of God fifty psalms for the king*, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 18. Ælces Frige dæges fæsten *every Friday's fast*, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 23: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 25. Fæstan ælce Frige dæg *to fast every Friday*, L. Eth. v. 17; Th. i. 308, 23: vi. 24; Th. i. 320, 22. Ðis sceal on Frige dæg ofer twelftan dæg *this* [*Gospel*] *must be* [*read*] *on Friday after the twelfth day*, Rubc. Mt. Bos. 4, 12, 23; Notes. p. 574. For Friga v. Grm. D. M. p. 278; and for names of the days of the week in the several Teutonic dialects pp. 112–115.

frigea, an; *m. A lord, master;* dóminus:—Se ágena frigea *the possessor*, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 18. DER. ágen-frigea. v. freá.

Frige æfen, es; *m. Thursday evening*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 21.

frigenes, frignes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [frigen *asked, pp. of* frigan *to ask;* ness, -ness] *An asking, inquiry, a question;* interrógátio, quæstio:—Þurh his geornfulle frigenesse *repétita interrógátione*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 4. Wæs Edwine bealdra geworden on ðære frignesse *Edwin was become bolder on that inquiry*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 10. Be monigum frignyssum ða ðe him nýdþearflice gesewen wǽron *de eis quæ necessáriæ vidébantur quæstiónibus*, 1, 27; S. 488, 33. DER. ge-frignys.

frigest, frigst, fríhst, he frigeþ, frigþ, fríhþ *inquirest, inquires; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* fricgan.

frig-léta, an; *m. One made free, a freedman;* libertus, Cot. 120. v. freó-léta.

frig-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman;* hómo liber:—Gif frigman freólsdæge wyrce *if a freeman work on a festival-day*, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12, note 28: 47; Th. i. 402, 21. Gif frigman fréum stelþ *if a freeman steal from a freeman*, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. v. freó-man.

FRIGNAN; *part.* frignende, ic frigne, ðú frignest, he frigneþ, *pl.* frignaþ; *p.* ic, he frægn, frægen, frægin, fræng, fregen, fregn, ðú frugne, *pl.* frugnon; *impert.* frign, *pl.* frignaþ; *subj. pres.* frigne, *pl.* frignen; *pp.* frugnen *To ask, inquire;* interrógáre, scisciténi:—Ic ðé frignan wille hwæt forlǽtest ðú me *I wish to ask thee why hast thou forsaken me*, Andr. Kmbl. 2824; An. 1414. He hine wæs frignende, for hwon he dæt Godes eówde forlǽtan wolde *illum scisciténbátur, quáre grégem relinquéret*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 14: 2, 13; S. 515, 41. Ic fregno(a) *interrogabo*, Mt. Lind. 21, 24: Mk. 11, 29. Swá ðú hine wordum frignest *as thou askest him in words*, Elen. Kmbl. 1175; El. 589: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 27; Gú. 1201. Gif ðeós cwén ûsic frigneþ ymb dæt treó *if this queen asks us about the tree*, Elen. Kmbl. 1065; El. 534. Frægn gif him wǽre níht getǽse *he asked if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Eft he frægn hwæt seó þeód nemned wǽre *rursus interrógávit quod esset vocábulum illius gentis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 16; 2, 12; S. 513, 37, 38. He frægen and axsode *interrogabat*, Nar. 17, 30. Frægin he of hwylcum lande hí brohte wǽren *interrógávit de qua terra essent adlǽti*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 9: 4, 5; S. 572, 21. Ða

fræng hine his mæsse-preóst for hwon he weópe *quem dum presbÿter suus quare lachrymārētur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Fregn freca óðerne *one warrior asked another*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165. Cýðeras unrehte ða ic nysse frugnon mec *testes iniqui quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Surt. 34, 11: 136, 3. Frign mec *interrōga me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 23. Deáh hine rinca hwilc æfter frigne *though any man inquire about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 91; Met. 22, 46. Gif he frugnen þiþ *if he is asked*, 22, 104; Met. 22, 52: Invent. Crs. Recd. 1083; El. 542. [*Piers P.* fraynen: *Chauc.* freyne: *Laym.* fræine, fræinien: *Orm.* fragnenn: *O.Sax.* fregnan, fragôn: *Frs.* freegjen: *O.Frs.* fregia: *Dut.* vragen: *Ger.* fragen: *M.H.Ger.* vragen: *O.H.Ger.* frāgēn: *Goth.* fraihnan: *Swed.* fråga: *Icel.* fregna *to hear, ask*: *Lat.* prĕc-or *I ask*: *Lith.* praszyti: *Sansk.* prach *to ask*.] DER. ge-frignan. v. frinan.

frignes, -ness, e; *f. Freeness, immunity;* lĭbertas, immūnĭtas, Chr. 796; Th. 102, note 1, 2.

frihtan *to fright, terrify;* terrēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrhtan.

frihtere, es; *m. A soothsayer, diviner;* hariŏlus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swá frihteras *quasi dīvīne*, Nar. 37, 2. The translator has read divini for divīne.

friþ *the soul, spirit, mind.* DER. stîþ-friþ. v. ferhþ.

frihtrung, e; *f. Divination, sooth-saying;* hariŏlātio, Cot. 21. v. frictrung.

frîlic; *adj. Free, liberal;* lĭber, lĭbĕrālis:—Frîlîc gestreón *lĭbĕrāle fænus*, Prov. 28. v. freólîc.

frî-man, -mann, es; *m. A freeman;* lĭber hŏmo:—Gif frîman edor-brecþe gedêþ, vi scillingum gebête *if a freeman commit house-breaking, let him make amends with six shillings*, L. Ethb. 27; Th. i. 8, 15: 29, 31; Th. i. 10, 3, 6: L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 1: L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 24. v. freó-man.

frîmdig, frîmdi, frymdi, firmdig; *adj. Inquisitive, asking, desirous;* inquisĭtivus, desīderans, requīrens:—Man him sôna funde, dæs de he frimdig wæs *one soon found for him, what he was desirous*, Ælfc. T. 36, 13. Swâ gê frîmdie wæron *sicut dicitis*, Ex. 12, 31. Hû mâge gê dæs frîmdie beón *how can ye be asking for that?* Ex. 10, 10. Dæt land de dû me firmdig to wêre dæt ic dê lénde *the land that thou wast desirous I should lease to thee*, Th. Chart. 162, 13.

frînan; *part.* frinnende; ic frîne, dû frînest, he frîneþ, *pl.* frînaþ; *p.* ic, he frân, dû frune, *pl.* frunon, frunnon; *impert.* frîn, *pl.* frînaþ; *subj. pres.* frîne, *pl.* frînen; *p.* frune, *pl.* frunen; *pp.* frunen *To ask, inquire, consult;* interrōgāre, sciscĭtāri, consŭlĕre:—Se gesîþ ongan hine frînan, for hwon hine mon gebindan ne mihte *cōmes eum interrōgāre cœpit quāre ligāri non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 24: Cd. 25; Th. 31, 34; Gen. 495: Beo. Th. 708; B. 351. Me sylfum frinnendum *mihimet sciscitanti*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. Ne frîne ic dê for tæle *I ask thee not for blame*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265; An. 633. Ic frîne dê *consŭlo te*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 15; Wrt. Voc. 49, 38. Hwæt frînest dû me *what askest thou of me?* Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Frîneþ he hwâr se man sîe *he will ask where the man is*, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112: Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Ða ic nyste hî frunon me *quæ ignōrābam interrōgābant me*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 13: Ps. Th. 136, 3. Mid dŷ hine frunnon his geferan, for hwon he dîs dyde *eum interrōgārētur a suis, quāre hoc făcĕret*, Bd. 4, 3: S. 569, 16. Ne frin dû æfter sælum *ask thou not after happiness*, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. Frine me *interrōga me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Dæt heó hî frune hwæt hî sôhton *that she asked them what they sought*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39: Nar. 28, 22. DER. be-frinan, ge-. v. frignan.

frînd *friends*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 20.=frŷnd; *pl. of* freónd.

frîó; *adj. Free;* lĭber:—Frîóra ǽghwile fundie to dæm écum gôde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 3; Met. 21, 2. He gesceóp twâ gesceádwîsan gesceafta frîó *he created two rational creatures free*. Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30. v. freó.

frîó-dôm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* libertas:—Sêce him hræde fulne frîó-dôm *let him quickly seek for himself full freedom*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. v. freó-dôm.

frîoh; *adj. Free;* lĭber:—Beó he frioh *he shall be free*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3: L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 3. v. freó.

frîó-lêta *a freedman*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. freó-læta.

frîólîce *freely.* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 14, note 4. v. freólîce.

frîólsend, frîólsiend, es; *m. A deliverer, redeemer;* lĭbĕrātor:—Drihten, frîólsend mîn *Dōminus, lĭbĕrātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1, 49. Frîolsiend mîn *lĭbĕrātor meus*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 7. v. freóls.

frîónd, es; *m. A friend;* amīcus:—Hine his mægum gebodie and his frîondum *let notice of him be given to his kinsmen and to his friends*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 9. v. freónd.

frîodo; *indecl. f. Peace, pardon;* pax, vĕnia:—He feóll to foldan, frîodo wilnode *he fell to the earth, implored pardon*, Andr. Recd. 1839; An. 920. v. freodo.

frîodo-wær, frîodu-wær, e; *f. A covenant of peace;* pācis fœdus:—Hie getrûwedon fæste frîoduwære *they confirmed a firm covenant of peace*, Beo. Th. 2196; B. 1096. v. freodo-wær, friðo-wær.

frîodo-waru, e; *f. Protection;* tutela:—He frîodo-wære bæd hlâford sînne *he prayed his lord for protection*, Beo. Th. 4554; B. 2282. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-wara.]

Frisan; *pl. m. Frisians;* Frisii:—Dær wæron Frisan mid *there were Frisians with them*, Chr. 885; Th. 154, 24, col. 1. v. Frysa.

frisca, an; *m. A bittern;* būtio, Som. Ben. Lye.

frist-mearc, e; *f.* [frist=first, fyrst *a space of time*] *An interval of time, intermission, respite;* intercăpēdo:—Fristmearc *intercăpēdo*, Glos. Epnl. Recd. 158, 19. v. fyrst-mearc.

fritep, fritt *eats*, Salm. Kmbl. 596; Sal. 297: Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; *3rd pers. pres. of* fretan.

FRIÞ, fryþ, es; *m. n. Peace, freedom from molestation, security guaranteed by law to those under special protection*, e. g. that of the Church, v. cyric-friþ. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 180:—*It seems to have been used for the king's peace or protection in general, and to be the right of all within the pale of the law* [cf. *Icel.* fyrirgöra fé ok friði = *to be outlawed*]: *agreement, truce, league;* pax, tūtēla, refŭgium:—Dæt dû wille niman friþ æt us; we willaþ eów friþes healdan *that thou wilt accept peace from us: we will keep peace with you*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56–65; By. 37–41. Dis friþ, *n. this protection*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 9. Dis is dæt friþ, dæt Ælfréd cyning (cyninc MS.) and Gûþrûm [Gyþrum MS.] cyning gecweden habbaþ *this is the peace, that king Alfred and king Guthrum have agreed upon*, L. A. G; Th. i. 152, 2: L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 24. Ne nam friþ wið dæt folc *he made peace with the people*, Ors. 5, 2: Bos. 102, 41. Friþes bôt *a compensation or offering of peace, peace-offering, amends for a breach of the peace*, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 278, 2: L. Eth. i. prm; Th. i. 280, 4: L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 22: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 12, 13. Drihten is min friþ *Dōminus est refŭgium meum*, Ps. Th. 143, 2. Ðonne nam mon friþ and griþ wið hî, and nâ-de-læs for eallum dissum griþe and gafole, hî ferdon ǽghweder and heregodon ûre earme folc *then they* [*Saxons*] *made truce and peace with them* [*Danes*], *nevertheless for all this peace and tribute, they went everywhere, and harried our miserable people*, Chr. 1011; Th. 266, 14–18, col. 1. Gif we aslaciaþ dæs friþes *if we get neglectful of the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 21. To þearfe and to friþe *for the need and peace*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 26. To gebeorge and to friþe eallum leódscipe *for security and peace to all the people*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Eallum folce to friþe *to the peace for all the people*, L. Edg. S. 15; Th. i. 278, 7. [*Piers P.* fryth *an inclosed wood*: *Laym.* frið *concord, amity*: *Orm.* friþþ love, *concord*: *Plat.* frede, free, *m*: *O.Sax.* friðu, *m*: *Frs.* freede, freed: *O.Frs.* fretho, free, ferd, *m*: *Dut.* vrede, *m*: *Ger.* friede, *m*: *M.H.Ger.* vride, *m*: *O.H.Ger.* fridu, fridо, *m*; frida, *f*: *Dan.* fred, *m*. *f*: *Swed.* frid, fred, *m*: *Icel.* friðr, *m*.] DER. cyric-friþ, un-, woruld-. For the difference in the meanings of friþ, *m. n*; friðo, friðu, *f*; griþ, *n*; and sib, *f*. v. griþ and sib.

friþ; *adj. Stately, beautiful;* splendĭdus, pulcher:—Seó friþe mæg *the stately woman*, Exon. 103a; Th. 391, 22; Rä. 10, 9. [*Icel.* friðr *fair, beautiful, handsome.*]

friþ-âþ, es; *m. A peace-oath;* pācis jūrāmentum, Lye.

friþ-bêna, an; *m.* [bêna *a petitioner*] *A peace-petitioner, refugee;* pācis supplex:—Bûtan hit friþbêna sŷ *unless it be a peace-petitioner*, L. Eth. v. 29; Th. i. 312, 1. Bûtan friþbênan standan *unless they are peace-petitioners*, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 15.

friþ-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A peace* or *frank-pledge, peace-surety;* pācis fidejussio, L. Ed. C. 20; Th. i. 450, 24, 29; 451, 2, 4, 7: 21; Th. i. 451, 19, 20: 28; Th. i. 454, 18, 22. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 87.

friþ-bræc, -brec, e; *f. A peace-breaking, breach of the peace;* pācis violātio:—Gyf binnan byrig gedôn biþ seó friþbræc *if the breach of the peace be committed within a city*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 30. Is dæt friþbrec *that is a breach of the peace*, ii. 5; Th. i. 286, 26.

friþ-burh, freoðo-burh; *gen.* -burge; *dat.* -byrig; *f. A town with which one is at peace, one included in the* 'friþ' *or peace made between two parties;* pācis urbs:—Deáh hit [the ship] gedriuen beó and hit ætfleó to hwilcre friþbyrig and ða menn ûtætberstan into dære byrig ðonne habban ða men friþ *though it be driven and it escape to any town with which* 'friþ' *has been made, and the men get away into the town, then let the men have peace protection*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. v. Schmid, 204, note.

friþ-candel, e; *f. A peace-candle, the sun;* pācis lucerna, sol:—Folca friþcandel furðum eóde *the peace-candle* [*sun*] *of nations had just mounted*, Cd. 118; Th. 153, 15; Gen. 2539. DER. candel.

friþ-dôm, es; *m. Liberty, freedom;* libertas, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþe-leás; *adj. Peaceless;* sine pace:—Hæðene feóllon friðeleáse *the heathen fell without quarter being given them*, Elen. Kmbl. 253; El. 127. v. friþ-leás.

friþ-geár, es; *n. A year of peace* or *jubilee;* pācis annus, jūbĭlæus annus, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþ-geard, es; *m. An inclosed space, habitation of peace;* septum, pācis domicilium:—Gif friþgeard sî on hwæs lande, abûton stân, oðde treów, oðde wille, oðde swilces ænige fleard *if there be an inclosed space on any one's land, about a stone, or a tree, or a well, or any trifles of such kind*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Friþgeardum in *in the courts of*

peace [in heaven], Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 12; Cri. 399. v. Th. L. Gl. s. v.

friþ-gedǽl, es; *n. A life or spirit-separation, death:* a pǽce divortium, ðbitus:—He friþgedǽl fremman sceolde *he should effect separation from life*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 27; Gen. 1142. v. ferþ *vita?*

friþ-gegilda, friþ-gegylda, an; *m.* [friþ-gild *a peace-guild*] *A member of a peace-guild;* congildo, sōdālis, sōcius:—Ðās scēo gerǽdnis ðe ða biscopas and ða gerēfan ðe to Lundenbyrig hýrap gecweden habbap on ūrum friþgegyldum, ǽgðer ge eorlisce ge ceorlisce *this is the ordinance that the bishops and reeves which belong to London have agreed on among the members of our peace-guilds, as well earlish as churlish*, L. Ath. v. prm; Th. i. 228, 6-9. v. ge-gilda.

friþ-georn; *adj. Peace-desirous, peaceable;* pācificus:—Sibsume oððe friþgeorne *pacifici*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9.

friþ-gewrit, es; *n. Peace-writing, an article of peace;* pācis scriptum, artĭcŭlus pācis *vel* fœdĕris scripto consignāti:—Bēte be dam ðe ða friþgewritu sæcgan *let him make amends according as the articles of peace say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 8.

friþ-gild, es; *n. A peace-guild, a society for the maintenance of peace and security;* fœderātōrum sodālicium. This name was given to certain guilds or clubs established during, or before, the reign of king Athelstan, for the repression of theft, the tracing of stolen cattle, and the indemnification of persons robbed, by means of a common fund raised by subscription of the members [gegildan]. The statutes of these guilds are contained in the JUDICIA CIVITATIS LUNDONIÆ, set forth, under royal authority, by the bishop and reeves of the city [v. Th. L. Gl.]:—Gif ūre hlāford us ǽnigne cācan gebæncean mæge to ūrum friþgildum *if our lord should suggest to us any addition to our peace-guilds*, L. Ath. v. § 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 17. v. friþ-gegilda.

friþ-gisel, es; *m. A peace-pledge, peace-hostage;* obses pācis feriendæ causa dātus:—Dæt man hūru friþgislas to heom lǽte *that at least peace-hostages be allowed them*, L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 20.

friþ-hūs, es; *n. A house of peace, refuge, an asylum;* pācis dōmus, ǽsylum:—Friþhūs *vel* generstede *ǽsylum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 28; Wrt. Voc. 59, 2. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-whs.]

FRIÐIAN, freoðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [friþ *peace*]. **I.** *to keep the peace,* 'friþ,' *towards, make peace, to protect, defend, keep;* pācificāre protĕgĕre, tuēri:—Dæt man eall friðige, dæt se cyng friðian wille *that one shall keep the peace towards all that the king will*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 2. Ælc dæra landa, de ǽnigne friðige dæra de Ængla land hergie *each of those lands which may keep the peace towards, afford protection to, any of those who ravage England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 17. Man scolde friðian wiþ þonne here *peace should be made with the army*, Chr. 1004: Erl. 138, 22. Dæt hie eall dæt friðian woldon dæt se cyng friðian wolde *that they would protect all that the king would protect*, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 10, 11. Angunnon hergian ða de hỹ friðian sceoldan *they began to pillage those whom they ought to have protected*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Ne fūl nāwar friðian ne feormian *that they shall not protect nor harbour a guilty one anywhere*, L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 26. Dæt hī Godes þeówas friðian and gridian *that they shall protect and defend God's servants*, L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 6. Hit friðaþ and fyrdraþ *it shelters and furthers*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Dæt ic friðian sceal *that I shall protect them*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 14; Rä. 17, 7. Ealle Godes gerihta friðige man georne *one shall diligently keep all God's laws*, L. C. E. 14; Th. i. 368, 9, note 8. [*Piers P.* frythed *wooded: O. Sax.* friðon: *O. Frs.* frethia, frithia, ferdia: *Ger.* frieden *tuēri: M. H. Ger.* vriden: *O. H. Ger.* ga-friðōn *pacāre, protĕgĕre: Goth.* friþōn *to make peace: Dan.* frede: *Swed.* freda *to fence in, protect: Icel.* friða *to pacify.*] DER. ge-friðian: ferþ-friðende.

friþ-land, es; *n. A land with which one is at peace, with which* 'friþ' *has been made;* pācis terra:—Hī done mǽstan hearm dydon de ǽfre here innon friþlande dōn sceolde *they did the greatest harm that ever an army could do in a land with which it was at peace*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 22. [*Icel.* friðland *a friendly country*, v. Cle. and Vig. Dict.]

friþ-leás, friþe-leás, freoðo-leás; *adj. Peaceless, not included in a treaty of peace;* pācis expers:—Gif hwā dæne friþleásan man healde *if any one keep a peaceless man*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 5. [*Icel.* friðlauss, *outlawed.*]

friþlic; *adj. Peaceable, gentle, mild;* pacīficus, clēmens, mītis:—Gerǽde man friþlīce steóra *let a man decree mild punishments*, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 2: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 19.

friþ-lice; *adv. Peaceably, quietly;* pācīfice, quiēte, Som. Ben. Lye.

friþ-mǽl, -mál, es; *n. An article of peace;* pācis pactio:—Ðis synd ða friþmāl and ða fōrword *these are the articles of peace and the agreements*, L. Eth. ii. prm; Th. i. 284, 6.

friþ-man, fryþ-man, -mann, es; *m. One who is under special protection,* 'friþ:'—Ælc āgenra friþmanna friþ hæbbe *let each of those who are in our* 'friþ' *be unmolested*, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 5, 7, 13.

friðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax:—On friðo Drihtnes *in the Lord's peace*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 11; Gen. 1151. He benam his feónd friðo *he deprived his foe of peace*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 21; Gen. 57. v. freodo.

friðo-sibb *protecting peace.* v. friðu-sibb.

friðo-spēd, e; *f. Peaceful speed or prosperity;* pācis cōpia:—He friðospēde bæd [MS. friþo spebæd] gāste sīnum *he prayed for peaceful prosperity for his soul*, Exon. 114 b; Th. 440, 16; Rä. 60, 3. v. freoðo-spēd.

friðo-tācen, -tācn, es; *n. A peace-sign;* pācis signum:—Abraham sette friðotācn on his selfes sunu *Abraham set a sign of peace on his own son*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. [*Icel.* friðar-tákn.]

friðo-wǽr, e; *f. A covenant of peace;* pācis pactum:—Ic manige geseah men da de noldan heora friðowǽre fæste healdan *vidi non servantes pactum*, Ps. Th. 118, 158. v. freodo-wǽr.

friðo-webba, an; *m. A peace-weaver, an angel;* pācis tector, angĕlus:—He up lōcade swā him se ār abeád, fæle friðowebba *he looked up as the messenger commanded him, the faithful weaver of peace*, Elen. Kmbl. 175; El. 88. v. Grm. And. u. El. pp. 143–5.

friþ-scipe, es; *m. A state of peace;* pax:—To friþscipe *for peace*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 5.

friþ-sōcn, e; *f. A peace-refuge, an asylum;* asȳlum:—Dæt he friþsōcne gesēce *that he may seek a refuge of peace*, L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 25.

friþ-splot, -splott, es; *m?* [splot *a spot*] *A peace-spot or place;* pācis locus:—On friþsplottum *in peace-spots*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 5.

friþ-stōl, fryþ-stōl, es; *m. A peace-stool or seat, peace-place, asylum, sanctuary, refuge;* pācis sēdes *vel* locus, asȳlum, refūgium:—Se here com to his friþstóle [fryþstóle, Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1] *the army came to its secure quarters*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 1. Gif forworht man friþstōl gesēce *if a man who has forfeited his life seek a sanctuary*, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 16. Ðū eart friþstōl us, Drihten *Dómine, refúgium factus es nóbis*, Ps. Th. 89, 1: 90, 9. Me is geworden Drihten to friþstóle *factus est mihi Dóminus in refúgium*, 93, 21. [*Icel.* friðstöll.]

friþ-stōw, e; *f. A peace-place, refuge, asylum;* pācis locus, refūgium, asȳlum:—Dæt is seó ān friþstōw *this is the only refuge*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 29: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 31; Met. 21, 16. Gif he friþstówe gesēce *if he seek an asylum*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 886 sqq.

friþ-sum; *adj. Peaceful, peace-making, pacific;* pācificus:—Sibsume oððe friþsume *pācifici*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 9. [Cf. *O. Sax.* friðu-samo; *adv. in peace: Icel.* friðsamr: *O. H. Ger.* fridu-samo.] DER. ge-friþsum.

friðu-sibb, e; *f. Protecting peace;* tūtēla pācis, tūtēla pacifica:—Cwēn, friðusibb folca *the queen, the protecting peace of nations*, Beo. Th. 4038; B. 2017.

fritt *eats, devours*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14; *3rd sing. pres. of* fretan.

frocga *a frog*, Ps. Spl. 77, 50. v. frogga.

frocx? *A nightingale;* luscinia, luscicia? Cot. 121, Lye.

FRÓD; *def.* se fróda, seó, dæt fróde; *comp. m.* fródra, *f. n.* fródre; *adj.* **I.** *wise, prudent, sage, skilful;* sāpiens, prūdens, sciens, perītus:—Þing sceal gehēgan fród wið fródne *the wise shall hold counsel with the wise*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 20; Gn. Ex. 19: Menol. Fox 267; Men. 135: Beo. Th. 3693; B. 1844: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 11; Exod. 355: Elen. Kmbl. 685; El. 343. Se fróda *the sage* [*Isaiah*], Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 32; Cri. 326. Heó hēht gefetigean fródne on ferhþe *she commanded* [*them*] *to fetch the prudent in mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2325; El. 1164. Gemyne fróde fæder lāre *remember* [*thy*] *father's wise lore*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 26; Fa. 94. Þurh fród gewit *through wise mind*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Fródra and gódra gumena *of wise and good men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1270; El. 637. Fródne men *prudent men*, Salm. Kmbl. 849; Sal. 424. Frige mec fródum wordum *question me in prudent words*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 8; Gn. Ex. 1. Hỹ beóþ ferþe ðỹ fródran *they will be the wiser in mind*, 107 a; Th. 408, 32; Rä. 27, 21. **II.** as wisdom and experience belong to old age, hence,—*Advanced in years, aged, old, ancient;* ætāte provectus, sĕnex, vĕtus, priscus:—Wintrum fród *advanced in years*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 31; Gen. 2353: Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 11; Ph. 154: Beo. Th. 5243; B. 2625: Andr. Kmbl. 1012; An. 506: Menol. Fox 133; Men. 66: Byrht. Th. 141, 4; By. 317. Fród cyn *the ancient race*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 15; Exod. 29. Se fróda Constantīnus *the aged Constantine*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 18; Æðelst. 37: Beo. Th. 5848; B. 2928. Geárum fródne, *acc. advanced in years*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 25; Rä. 72, 3. [*Plat.* frod, vrood: *O. Sax.* frôd: *Frs.* froed: *O. Frs.* frod: *Dut.* vroed: *M. H. Ger.* vruot *healthy, brave: O. H. Ger.* fruot, frôt: *Goth.* frôþs *prudent: Icel.* fróðr *learned.*] DER. geómor-fród, hige-, in-, un-.

fródian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To be wise or prudent;* sāpĕre:—[Ic] fródade [*I*] *was wise*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 53; Reim. 32.

frófer *comfort, solace, consolation*, Hy. 9, 15; Hy. Gn. ii. 291, 15. v. frófor.

frófer-bóc, e; *f. A consolation-book;* consōlātiōnis lĭber:—Seó ærtre fróferbóc Boëtiuses *the second consolation-book of Boëthius*, Bt. 21; Fox 76, 2.

frófer-gást, es; *m. The consolation-ghost, the Holy Ghost;* consōlātiōnis Spiritus, Paraclētus:—Frófergást *paraclētus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 47. v. frófor-gást.

fróferian, frófrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort;* consōlāri, Grm. Gr.

ii. 137, 11: Som. Ben. Lye. Dæt wíf nalde froefra *Rachel noluit consolari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18. v. frēfrian, frēfran.

frófernis, se; *f. Consolation;* consōlātio:—Gie babbaþ froefernise, *habetis consolationem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24.

FRÓFOR, frōfer, frōfur; *gen.* frōfre; *f:* v. **II**; but frōfor and frōfer are sometimes *m.* **I.** *comfort, solace, consolation, help, benefit, profit, refuge;* sōlāmen, sōlātium, consōlātio, auxilium, refūgium:—Sió frōfor *the comfort*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 32; Met. 21, 16. Wæs frōfor cumen *comfort was come*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 4; Gen. 1475. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum *comfort afterwards came to the sad in mind*, Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Sārge gē ne sōhton, ne him swǽslīc word frōfre gē sprǽcon *the sorrowful ye sought not, nor a kindly word spoke ye to them*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 21; Cri. 1512. In me frōfre gǽst ge-eardode *in me the Spirit of comfort hath dwelt*, 10 b; Th. 13, 24; Cri. 207. Folce to frōfre *for comfort to the people*, Beo. Th. 27; B. 14: Menol. Fox 115; Men. 57. Hȳ symle frōfre dǽr fundon *they ever found comfort there*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 15; Gū. 860: Andr. Kmbl. 190; An. 95. Him Dryhten forgeaf frōfor and fultum *to them the Lord gave comfort and succour*, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698. Frōfra dīne *consōlātiōnes tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 93, 19. Dīne frōfre, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Frōfra Fæder *the Father of consolations*, Hy. 9, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 8. Hie fuhton dē ætter frōfre *they fought for help to thee*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 3; Gen. 2154. Frōfor mīn *refúgium meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 30, 4: 58, 19. **II.** the following examples are *m:*—Frōfres ic dē bidde *I ask thee for comfort*, Hy. 6, 1; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 1. He geandbīdode done frōfer *he awaited the comfort*, Homl. Th. i. 136, 2. Nū behōfige gē dæs de swīdor dæs bōclīcan frōfres *now need ye so much the more the comfort of books*, ii. 370, 18. Se mann de biþ dreórig, he behōfaþ sumes frōfres *the man who is sad needs some comfort*, ii. 370, 21. [*Laym.* froure, *dat.* frofre, frouere, froure: *Orm.* frofre, *acc: O. Sax.* frōbra, frōfra, *f: O. H. Ger.* fluobara, *f.*] DER. hyge-frōfor: frōfer-bōc, -gāst.

frōfor-gāst, frōfer-gāst, es; *m. The Spirit of comfort, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete;* consōlātiōnis Spīritus, Spīritus Sanctus, Paraclētus = Παράκλητος:—Se Hālga Gāst is gehāten on Grēciscum gereorde Paraclitus, dæt is, Frōforgāst, forðīde he frēfraþ ða dreórian *the Holy Ghost is called in the Greek tongue* Παράκλητος, *that is Spirit of comfort, because he comforts the sad*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 21.

frōfre gāst, es; *m. The Spirit of consolation, the Holy Ghost, Paraclete;* consōlātiōnis Spīritus, Paraclētus:—Se Hālga Frōfre Gāst *Paraclētus Spīritus Sanctus*, Jn. Bos. 14, 26. v. frōfor-gāst.

frōfrung, e; *f. Comfort, consolation;* consōlātio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. frēfrung.

frōfur *comfort, consolation:*—Feoh byþ frōfur fira gehwylcum *money is a consolation to every man*, Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 1: 4; Kmbl. 340, 8; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 7. v. frōfor.

FROGGA, froga, frocga, an; *m. A* FROG; rāna:—Frogga *rāna*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 16; Wrt. Voc. 24, 20: 78, 58. He asende on hig froggan [frocgan, Spl.] *misit in eos rānam*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 45. Acende eorþe heora fȳzan oðde froggan [frogan, Spl.] *edidit terra eōrum rānas*, 104, 30. He afylde eal heora land mid froggum [MS. froggon] *he filled all their land with frogs*, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 20. [*Wyc.* froggis, *pl: Chauc.* frogges, *pl: R. Glouc.* frogge: *Plat.* pogge: *Dut.* vorsch, *m: Ger.* frosch, *m: M. H. Ger.* vrosch, *m: O. H. Ger.* frosc, *m: Dan.* frø *m. f: Swed.* frö, *n: Icel.* froskr, *m.*] v. frox.

frōht; *adj. Timid;* Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 40. v. forht.

frōhtian; *p.* ade, *pp.* ad *To fear, to be in danger*:—From frohtendum, *a periclitantibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 18. Frohtende *timidi*, Lind. 8, 26. Frohtade *timuit*, Rush. 14, 30. v. forhtian.

FROM, freom; *comp.* fromra; *sup.* fromest, frommast; *adj.* **I.** FIRM, *strong, stout, bold, strenuous;* fortis, strēnuus:—Ic eom on mōde from *I am firm in mind*, Beo. Th. 5048; B. 2527: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 13; Gū. 874. Ic eom forþsīþes from *I am strenuous of departure*, 124 b; Th. 479, 21; Rā. 63, 2: 126 b; Th. 487, 6; Rā. 72, 24. Hȳ Gūþlāc in Godes willan fromne fundon *they found Guthlac firm in God's will*, 37 b; Th. 123, 9; Gū. 320: Ps. C. 50, 22; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 22. Dæt wǽron frome folctogan *those were bold leaders*, Andr. Kmbl. 15; An. 8: Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261: Ps. Th. 103, 5: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. Wæs Bassa heora lāttеów Ēdwines þeng dæs cyninges se fromesta *vēnit illuc dūce Basso, militе rēgis Ædwini fortissimo*, 2, 20; S. 521, 42: 3, 18; S. 546, 27, col. 2. Hió biþ frommast and swīdost *she is most strenuous and most strong*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 1; Rā. 81, 23. **II.** *rich, abundant, excellent;* über, abundans, præstans:—Swilc biþ mægburg menigo dūre, folcbearnum frome *such shall be the family of thy people, abundant in children*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 16; Gen. 2194. Fromum feohgiftum *with rich money gifts*, Beo. Th. 41; B. 21. Fromra *præstantior*, Cot. 154. [*Orm.* frame *profit: Plat.* fram, fraam *pious: O. Sax.* from *virtuous;* fruma, *f. benefit: Frs.* froem *useful: O. Frs.* fremo, from *beneficial;* frema *benefit: Dut.* vroom *virthuous, religious: Ger.* fromm *pious: M. H. Ger.* vrum, vrom *useful: O. H. Ger.* frum *efficax;* fruma, *f. benefit: Dan. Swed.* from *pious, meek: Icel.* frómi *honest, guileless.*] DER. dǽd-from, hild-, orleg-, sīþ-, un-.

from; *prep. dat. From;* a, ab:—From éasteweardan *from the eastward*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31: 16, 4; Fox 58, 11: Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 26; Exod. 378: Beo. Th. 3274; B. 1635. v. fram.

from; *adv. Forth;* fōras:—From ǽrest cwom *first came forth*, Beo. Th. 5106; B. 2556.

Fróm, e; *f.* FROME, *Somersetshire;* oppīdi nōmen in agro Somersetensi:—Hēr forþferde Ealdrēd cining on Sūe Clementes mæssedæg on Fróme *here king Eadred died on St. Clement's mass-day at Frome*, Chr. 955; Erl. 118, 6.

Fróm, e; *f.* FROME; flúvii nōmen in agro Dorsetensi, Som. Ben. Lye. v. Frōm-mūþa.

fromawælta; *pp.* -ed *To roll away:*—Stan fromawælted *lapidem revolutum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 2.

fromcerran; *p.* de, *pp.* ed *To turn from, avert:*—Fromcerr iorre ðīn from us *averte iram tuam a nobis*, Rtl. 172, 35; 168, 17.

fromcumen; *to be rejected, reprobari*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 22.

from-cyme, es; *m. A coming from, a race, progeny;* prōgēnies:—Fromcyme folde weorþeþ ðīne gefylled *the earth shall be filled with thy race*, Cd. 84; Th. 106, 2; Gen. 1765.

from-cyn, -cynn, es; *n.* **I.** *a from-kin, offspring, progeny, posterity;* prōgēnies, prōles:—Gif ðū wille habban holdne freond ðīnum fromcynne *if thou wilt have a faithful friend to thine offspring*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 23; Gen. 2314. Dæt ðū hyra fromcynn ȳcan wolde *that thou wouldest increase their offspring*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 19; Az. 33. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas *fill the regions of the earth with your offspring*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 25; Gen. 1534: 100; Th. 133, 1; Gen. 2204. **II.** *the race from which one springs, ancestry, origin;* gēnus, ōrigo:—Frōd wæs mīn fromcynn *my ancestry was ancient*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 16; Rā. 80, 1: Th. 491, 2; Rā. 80, 8. Nis ǽnig dæs horse, dе ðū fromcyn mǽge, fira bearnum, sweotule gesēðan *there is not any so wise, who may manifestly declare thine origin to the children of men*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 26; Cri. 242.

from-doe:—Gisēne wērun swā fromdoe word ðās *visa sunt sicut deleramentum verba ista*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 11.

from-faru, e; *f. An excess:*—Fromfarum *excessibus*, Rtl. 17, 15. v. faru.

from-fēran; *p.* de *To go out, from:*—Fromfoerde of ceastre *egrediebatur de civitate*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 9.

from[-gangan], -geonga, -gonga *To go away;* abire, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 67; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

from-gebūga; *p.* -beāh, bēg *To turn from:*—Fromgebēg *declinavit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 15.

from-genimma *to take away;* diripere, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29.

from-gewītan; *p.* -gewāt, *pl.* -gewiton; *pp.* -gewiten *To go away from, depart from;* discēdere:—Gif hit eallunga fromgewite *if it should altogether depart*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35. Ne synddon me fromgewiteне *they have not departed from me*, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. v. fram-gewītan.

from-gibēgan; *p.* de *To turn from:*—Fromgibēgde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 13.

from-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn from, go* or *depart from;* exire, discēdere:—Freá hēt hie fromhweorfan neorxna wange *the Lord bade them depart from paradise*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 9; Gen. 943: 50; Th. 64, 9; Gen. 1047. Ðonne heó hwām fromhweorfende beóþ *when they are departing from any one*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 16. Næfre ic fromhweorfe *I will never depart from* [you], Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476.

fromian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To profit, avail;* prōdesse, vālēre:—Dætte seó hālwende onsægednes to ēcre alȳsnesse swīþrade and fromade ge lichoman ge sāwle *quia sacrificium sālūtāre ad redemptiōnem vāleret et animæ et corpóris sempiternam*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. v. fremian.

from-lād, e; *f.* [from, lād *a way*] *A going from, departure, retreat;* discessus, ābitus:—Hwelc gromra wearþ feónda fromlād *what the fierce enemies' retreat had been*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 20; Gen. 2098.

fromlīce, framlīce; *adv. Strongly, stoutly, boldly, strenuously, promptly, speedily;* audāciter, strēnue, prōpēre:—Gāþ fromlīce dæt gē gūþfreán gylp forbēgan *go boldly that ye may bow the warrior's pride!* Andr. Kmbl. 2666; An. 1334: 2366; An. 1184: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 41. Ic sceal fromlīce fēðemundum þurh steápne beorg strǽte wyrcan *I shall strenuously work with my feet a road through a steep mountain*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 9; Rā. 16, 17: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 23; Gen. 2050: Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 41. Fromlīcor *more stoutly*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 34; Rā. 41, 66. Fromlīcast *most promptly*, 66 a; Th. 245, 5; Jul. 40.

from-lōcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look from* or *away, look back;* respicēre:—Biþ hit swutol dæt he biþ fromlōciende oferswīðed *it is manifest that he will be overcome on looking back*, Past. 51, 9; Hat. MS.

Frōm-mūþa, Frómūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the river Frome in Dorsetshire, where the Frome discharges itself into Poole Bay;* Fromi ostium in agro Dorsetensi, ūbi se sinum illum ad quem *Poole* oppidum

assĭdet, Fromus exŏnĕrat :—Hēr wende se here eft eástweard into Fróm-múþan, and up eódon swā wide swā hī woldon into Dorsæton *here* [A. D. 998] *the army again went eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and they went up as far as they would into Dorsetshire,* Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 16. Cnut cyng com to Fróm-múþan, and heregode đā on Dorsætum, and on Wiltúnscīre, and on Sumersætum *king Cnut came to the mouth of the Frome, and then ravaged in Dorsetshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Somersetshire,* Chr. 1015; Th. 276, 12. To Fróm-múþan, Th. 277, 13.

fromnis, se ; *f. Strength, excellence* :—Ic geseah mīne gesélinesse and þa fromnisse mīnre iugude *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juventutis,* Nar. 7, 22. v. from.

fromsoþe, -scype, es ; *m. Exercise, a proceeding, progress;* exercitātio, profectus :—Geunrōtsod ic eom on bigonge oððe fromscipe mīnum *contristātus sum in exercitātióne mea,* Ps. Spl. C. 54, 2. Wæs for his fromscype onstyred Ædon Sceotta cyning *mōtus ĕrat ejus profectibus Ædan rex Scottórum,* Bd. 1, 34 ; S. 499, 28.

from-sīþ, es ; *m. A going from* or *away, departure;* discessus, abitus :—Fromsíþ freán *my lord's departure,* Exon. 115 b ; Th. 443, 20 ; Kl. 33.

from-slit[t]nis, se ; *f. Desolation;* desolatio, Mk. Skt. Rush. and Lind. 13, 14.

from-swīcan ; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swicon ; *pp.* -swicen *To withdraw, desert;* desciscĕre, desĕrĕre :—Đeáh đe he him fromswice *though he had withdrawn from them,* Cd. 46 ; Th. 58, 31 ; Gen. 954. Þa leóde him fromswicon *the nations deserted him,* Cd. 93 ; Th. 119, 18 ; Gen. 1981.

fromung, e ; *f. Profit, advantage, good ;* profectus :—Micel fromung *much good,* Bd. 5, 8 ; S. 621, 30, note. v. freomung, fremung.

from-weard ; *adj. From-ward, turned from* or *away, departing, about to depart;* aversus, abitūrus, moritūrus :—Ælc dara đe dās woruldge-sælþa hæfþ, he wāt dæt hī [MS. he] him fromwearde beóþ *every one who possesses these worldly goods, knows that they will be departing from him,* Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 34, 24. Ādl fægum fromweardum feorh ōþ-þringeþ *disease will expel life from the fated, about to depart,* Exon. 82 b ; Th. 310, 7 ; Seef. 71. [*Laym.* from-fram-ward.]

from-weardes ; *adv. From-wards, in a direction away from* :—Gif hunta gebīte mannan, sleah þrỹ scearpan neáh fromweardes *if a hunting spider bite a man, strike three scarifications near, in a direction from* [*the bite*], L. M. 1, 68 ; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19.

from-wendan ; *p.* de *To avert* :—Fromwoend *averte,* Rtl. 42, 13.

Fronc-land, -lond, es ; *m. Frank-land, the country of the Franks;* Francōrum terra :—On Froncland *into the land of the Franks,* Chr. 920 ; Erl. 104, 35. On Fronclond, 836 ; Erl. 64, 32 : 880 ; Erl. 82, 2. v. Franc-land.

frore, es ; *m. Frost, ice, icicle ;* gĕlu, glăcies, stīria, Wald. 81 ; Vald. 2, 12. v. hilde-frore. [*O. Nrs.* freri, *pl.* frerar, *m. ice, frozen ground.*]

froren *frozen ; pp.* of freósan.

frost, es ; *m. Frost, hoar-frost ;* gĕlu, pruīna :—On frost *in pruīna,* Ps. Spl. C. T. 77, 52. v. forst.

frostig ; *adj. Frosty ;* gĕlidus, Som. Ben. Lye.

frōuer, e ; *f. Comfort ;* consōlātio :—On disum geáre se ārwurþa muneca feder and frōuer, Landfranc arcebisceop, gewāt of dissum līfe *in this year* [A. D. 1089] *the venerable father and comfort of monks, archbishop Lanfranc, departed from this life,* Chr. 1089 ; Erl. 226, 14. v. frōfor.

frox, es ; *m. A frog ;* rāna :—To đē and to dīnum folce and in to eallum dīnum þeówum gāþ đa froxas *ad te et ad pópŭlum tuum et ad omnes servos tuos intrăbunt rānæ,* Ex. 8, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13 : Ors. 1, 7 ; Bos. 29, 25. Ic sende froxas ofer ealle đīne landgemēro *I will send frogs over all thy borders,* Ex. 8, 2, 5, 8. Dæt flōd awylþ eall froxum *ebulliet flŭvius rānas,* 8, 3, 12. v. frogga.

frugnen *asked,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 104 ; Met. 22, 52 ; *pp. of* frignan.

frugnon *interrōgābant,* Ps. Surt. 34, 11 ; *p. pl. of* frignan.

frum ; comp. frumra ; *adj. Vigorous, strenuous, prompt, quick, rapid ;* strēnuus :—Swift wæs on fōre, fuglum frumra *it was swift in its course, more rapid than birds,* Exon. 113 b ; Th. 434, 21 ; Rä. 52, 4. v. from.

FRUM ; *def.* se fruma ; *adj. Original, primitive, first ;* nātīvus, prīmĭtīvus, primus :—Frum, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings :—On dære fruman gecynde *in the original nature,* Bt. 30, 2 ; Fox 110, 14. Đone fruman sceaft gebencan *to remember the first creation,* Bt. 30, 2 ; Fox 110, 17, 21. Frūmes *primæ,* Rtl. 35, 13. Æt fruman *at first* [cf. æt ærestan], H. R. 103, 34. [*Laym.* from *first : Goth.* fruma *the first : Icel.* frum- *the first : Lat.* primus *the first.*]

FRUMA, an ; *m.* [from *primitive, first*]. **I.** *a beginning, commencement, origin ;* principium, initium, ōrigo, prīmordium, exordium :—Hī sendon ærendgewrit, wæs se fruma đus awriten *mittunt epistŏlam, cūjus hoc principium est,* Bd. 1, 13 ; S. 481, 41 : 4, 17 ; S. 585, 17 : Ps. Spl. 118, 160 : Cd. 1 ; Th. 1, 10 ; Gen. 5 : Exon. 44 b ; Th. 151, 15 ; Gū. 795 : Beo. Th. 4608 ; B. 2309. Đū eart ealra þinga fruma and ende *thou* [*God*] *art the beginning and end of all things,* Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 36 : Bt. Met. Fox 20, 549 ; Met. 20, 275 : Andr. Recd. 1116 ; An. 556. On fruman wæs word *in princīpio ĕrat verbum,* Jn. Bos. 1, 1 ; 6, 64 : Mt. Bos. 19, 4 : Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 474, 5 : 1, 27 ; S. 489, 13 : 4, 17 : S. 586, 12 : Ps. Spl. C. 73, 2 : 76, 11 : 101, 26 : Boutr. Scrd. 17, 14 : Cd. 174 ; Th. 218, 7 ; Dan. 35 : Exon. 69 b ; Th. 258, 33 ; Jul. 274 ; Bt. Met. Fox 17, 25 ; Met. 17, 13. Fram fruman gesceaft *ab initio creātūræ,* Mk. Bos. 10, 6 : Chr. 655 ; Erl. 28, 2 : Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 7 : Exon. 25 a ; Th. 73, 20 ; Cri. 1192 : Elen. Kmbl. 2282 ; El. 1142 : Andr. Kmbl. 2969 ; An. 1487 : Ps. Th. 92, 3 : 98, 4. Song he be fruman moncynnes *cānĕbat de origĭne hūmāni gĕnĕris,* Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 10 : 1, 15 ; S. 483, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelīcne fruman *all men had a like beginning,* Bt. 30, 2 ; Fox 110, 8 : Cd. 64 ; Th. 77, 19 ; Gen. 1277. Of đæs strỹnde monigra mægþa cyningcynn fruman lǽdde *de cūjus stirpe multārum provinciārum rēgium gĕnus originem duxit,* Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 31. Of đam đa fruman aweallaþ Deorwentan streámes *de quo Deruentiōnis flŭvii primordia erumpunt,* 4, 29 ; S. 607, 10. Hie sealdon heora wæstmra fruman *they should give their first-fruits,* Blickl. Homl. 41, 5. To đǽm frummum *ad initia* Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 5. **II.** *an originator, author, founder, inventor ;* auctor, inventor :—God is fruma ealra gesceafta *God is the author of all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 161 ; Met. 29, 81. Sigores fruma *the Lord of triumph,* Exon. 12 a ; Th. 19, 2 : Cri. 294. Fyrnweorca Fruma *the Author of deeds of old,* 16 a ; Th. 36, 20 ; Cri. 579 : Chr. 975 ; Erl 126, 15 ; Edg. 41 : Elen. Kmbl. 1583 ; El. 793. Ealre synne fruma *the author of all sin,* Elen. Kmbl. 1540 ; El. 772 : Salm. Kmbl. 887 ; Sal. 443. Tubal Cain sulhgeweorces fruma wæs *Tubal Cain was inventor of plough-work,* Cd. 52 ; Th. 66, 20 ; Gen. 1087. Hie leahtra fruman lārum ne hỹrdon *they obeyed not the doctrines of the author of crimes,* Elen. Kmbl. 1674 ; El. 839. Dæt đū onsægde synna fruman *that thou shouldest sacrifice to the author of crimes,* Exon. 71 a ; Th. 264, 10 ; Jul. 362. Gif hī [MS. he] ne þíowedon hiora fruman *if they served not their author,* Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 31 : Exon. 8 b ; Th. 3, 31 ; Cri. 44. **III.** *a chief, prince, ruler, king ;* prŏcer, princeps, rex :—Burgwarena fruma *chief of citizens,* Exon. 86 a ; Th. 324, 6 ; Wid. 90. Filistina fruma *prince of the Philistines,* Salm. Kmbl. 555, 561 ; Sal. 277, 280. Herga fruma *ruler of hosts,* Exon. 20 a ; Th. 53, 4 ; Cri. 845. Ealles folces fruma *prince of all people,* 120 a ; Th. 461, 2 ; Hö. 29. Upengla fruma *prince of archangels,* Andr. Kmbl. 451 ; An. 226. Se fruma David *the king David,* Ps. C. 50, 20 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 20. Melchisedec com fyrdrinca fruman grētan *Melchizedec came to greet the chief of warriors,* Cd. 97 ; Th. 127, 1 ; Gen. 2104 : Ps. Th. 112, 7. Hie ahēngon herga Fruman *they hung up the Prince of hosts,* Elen. Kmbl. 419 ; El. 210. [*Laym.* frume *beginning : Goth.* frums, *m. beginning.*] DER. dǽd-fruma, eád-, gūþ-, hild-, land-, leód-, leóht-, líf-, ord-, þíód-, tīr-, wíg-.

frum-bearn, es ; *n. A firstborn ;* primogēnĭtus :—Frumbearn Godes *the firstborn of God,* Cd. 223 ; Th. 294, 13 ; Sat. 470 : Exon. 48 a ; Th. 166, 17 ; Gū. 1044. Frumbearnes riht *the firstborn's right,* Cd. 160 ; Th. 199, 13 ; Exod. 338. Ic đone [đonne MS.] frumbearn forþaste *ego primogēnĭtum pŏnam illum,* Ps. Th. 88, 24.

frum-byrd, e ; *f. Birth, nativity* :—On mīnre frumbyrde dæiage *on the day of my birth,* Th. Chart. 369, 9.

frum-byrdling, es ; *m. Pūbe tĕnus,* Ælfc. Gl. 88 ; Som. 74, 70 ; Wrt. Voc. 50, 50. [Frumberdlinges *youths,* O. E. Homl. 2nd series, p. 41.]

frum-cend, e ; *f. Origin* :—Frūmes frūmcende (?) *primæ originis,* Rtl. 35, 13.

frum-cenned, -cend ; *def.* se -cenneda ; *part.* **I.** *first-begotten, firstborn ;* primogēnĭtus :—Dæt wæs se frumcenneda *that was the firstborn,* Homl. Th. ii. 194, 9. He ofslōh ælc þing frumcendes on lande *percussit omne primogēnĭtum in terra,* Ps. Lamb. 77, 51 : 104, 36. Ic frumcendne gesette hine *ego primogēnĭtum pŏnam illum,* 88, 28. He ofslōh ælc frumcenned cyld *percussit omne primogēnĭtum,* Ps. Spl. 77, 56. Ōþ-dæt heó cende hyre frumcennedan sunu *dŏnec pĕpĕrit filium suum primogēnĭtum,* Mt. Bos. 1, 25 : Lk. Bos. 2, 7. Đe on dæm lande frumcennede wǽron *who were firstborn in the land,* Ors. 1, 7 ; Bos. 30, 5. He ætbræd me mīne frumcennedan *primogēnĭta mea tŭlit,* Gen. 27, 36. Frumcendo *primitiæ,* Rtl. 2, 27. **II.** in grammar, *primitive ;* primĭtivus :—Sume naman sind *primitiva,* dæt sind frumcennede oððe fyrmyste *some nouns are* primitiva, *which are primitive or original,* Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 4, 7. Hī synd sume *primitiva,* dæt synd frumcennede *some of them* [*pronouns*] *are* primitiva, *that is primitive,* 15 ; Som. 17, 32, 33. Frumcynned *primitivus,* Hpt. Gl. 448.

frum-cneów, es ; *n. A first generation ;* primitiva genĕrātio :—Noe hæfde frumcneów gehwæs, fæder and móder tuddorteónd*ra Noah had the first generation of each of* [*those*] *producing offspring, father and mother,* Cd. 161 ; Th. 201, 12 ; Exod. 371. v. cneow **II.**

frum-cyn, -cynn, es ; *n.* **I.** *original kind, lineage, descent, origin ;* prosāpia, ōrigo :—Đa đe mægburge mæst gefrunon, frumcyn feora *those who most understood kinship, the lineage of men,* Cd. 161 ; Th. 200, 23 ; Exod. 361. Ic eówer sceal frumcyn witan *I must know your origin,* Beo. Th. 509 ; B. 252. **II.** *a race, tribe ;* gĕnus, gens :—Dæt he ahredde frumcyn fira *that he saved the race of men,*

Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 12; Cri. 35; Cd. 190; Th. 236, 6; Dan. 317. He slôh frumcynnes heora freán *he slew the princes of their race*, Ps. Th. 104, 31. He geceás Iudan him geswæs frumcynn *elégit tribum Júda*, 77, 67.

frum-cyrr, es; *m.* [cyrr *a turn, space of time*] *A first turn or time;* primæ vices:—Beó his were scyldig æt frumcyrre *let him be liable in his fine [for slaying a man] for the first time*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 21.

frum-gâr, es; *m.* I: frum-gâra, an; *m.* II. [frum *primus;* gâr *a spear.*] I. *a chieftain, leader, prince, patriarch;* primipilus, prôcer, dux, princeps, patriarcha:—Geared se frumgâr wæs his freómægum leóf *Jared the patriarch was dear to his kindred*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 7; Gen. 1183. Ne mealhte he on ðam frumgâre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the chieftain*, Beo. Th. 5704; B. 2856: Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 24; Jul. 685. Gesamnedon herigeas folces frumgâras *the leaders of the people collected their bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2137; An. 1070: Cd. 176; Th. 222, 7; Dan. 101: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 195. Of ðâm frumgârum folc unrîm awôcon *from those patriarchs innumerable people sprang*, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 8; Gen. 2614. II. se frumgâra Malalehel *the patriarch Mahalaleel*, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 11; Gen. 1169. Gif ðû ðam frumgâran brŷde wyrnest *if thou deny to the patriarch his wife*, 126; Th. 161, 3; Gen. 2659. Ða frumgâran hâtene wæron Abraham and Aaron *the patriarchs were called Abram and Haran*, 82; Th. 102, 31; Gen. 1708. [Cf. *O. H. Germ.* proper name Frumigêr.]

frum-gesceap, es; *n.* [frum *first;* gesceap *creation*] *The first creation;* prima creâtio, principium mundi:—Ðær bip ôþŷwed egsa mâra ðonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde *there shall be shown greater terror than had been heard of from the first creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 27; Cri. 840.

frum-gifu, e; *f. An original gift, privilege, prerogative;* primâria grâtia, prærogâtiva:—Frumgifu *vel* synder-wurþmynt *prærogâtiva*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 119; Wrt. Voc. 54, 61. Hpt. Gl. 457. [*Icel.* frumgjöf *first gift*].

frum-gild, -gyld, es; *n. A first payment* or *compensation,—the first payment* or *instalment of the price* [wer] *at which every man was valued, according to his degree, to be paid to the kindred,* or *guild-brethren, of a slain person, as compensation for his murder;* prima compensâtio:—Gylde man dæs weres dæt frumgyld *let the first payment of the valuation be paid*, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 28: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21.

frum-grîpa, an; *m. A first grasper, occupier;* primus captor, occupâtor, Wulfst. par 4: Mann. Lye.

frum-heowung, e; *f. First formation* or *creation;* protoplasma, prima formâtio, Cot. 154.

frum-hrægl, es; *n. A first garment;* primus vestîtus:—Hêt heora sceome þeccan Freá frumhrægle *the Lord bade them conceal their nakedness with the first garment*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 8; Gen. 943.

frum-leóht, es; *n. First light, dawn;* prima lux, aurôra:—To ðê ic wacige of frumleóhte *ad te de lûce vigîlo*, Wanl. Catal. 47, 41.

frum-líc; *adj. Original,* Hpt. Gl. 433. v. frymlîc.

frum-lyhtan; *p.* -lŷhte *to dawn*:—Siddan hit frumlŷhte *after it had dawned*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 35.

frum-meolc, -meoluc, e; *f. The first milk, nectar;* primum lac, nectar, Som. Ben. Lye.

frum-rǽd, es; *m. The first* or *primary ordinance;* primum consîlium:—Ðæra biscopa frumrǽd *the primary ordinance of bishops*, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 4.

frum-rǽden, e; *f. An original, previous ordinance, condition*:—Ðâ twæs first agân frumrǽdenne *then was expired the space of time previously fixed*, Andr. Kmbl. 294; An. 147.

frum-ripa, an; *m.* [ripa *a handful of corn*] *First-fruits;* primitiæ:—Ðine teódan sceattas, and ðine frumripan gongendes and weaxendes, agyf ðû Gode *thy tithes, and thy first-fruits of moving and growing things, render thou to God*, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31.

frum-sceaft, e; *f.* I. *the first creation, the creation, beginning, origin, original state* or *condition;* prima creâtio, ôrîgo, primitiva *vel* pristina conditio:—Sing me frumsceaft *canta principium creatûrârum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Moyses awrât ærest be frumsceafte *Moses wrote first of the creation*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 15. Frumsceaft *genesis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Gê mâgon hwæt-hwego ongitan be eówrum frumsceafte, dæt is God *ye can in some measure understand concerning your origin, that is God*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4. Æt frumsceafte *at the beginning*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 21; Seel. 79: Beo. Th. 89; B. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 1593; An. 798. He cûde frumsceaft fira feorran reccan *he could relate the origin of men from* [*times*] *remote*, Beo. Th. 182; B. 91. Fŷr clymmaþ on gecyndo, cunnaþ hwænne môte on his frumsceaft, eft to his êþle *fire climbeth in its nature, strives when it can towards its origin, back to its home*, Salm. Kmbl. 831; Sal. 415. He forlæt ærest lifes frumsceaft *he first forsakes his original state of life*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 48; Met. 17, 24. II. *a created being, creature;* creâtûra:—Hî hêredon lifes Ágend, Fæder frumsceafta *they praised the Lord of life, the Father of all created beings*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 33; Cri. 472: 842; Th. 317, 15; Mód. 66: Cd. 156; Th. 195, 9; Exod. 274.

frum-sceapen; *part. First formed* or *created;* primus formâtus *vel* creâtus:—Ða ða he geworhte Adam, ðone frumsceapenan mann *when he wrought Adam, the first created man*, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 14.

frum-sceat, -sceatt, es; *m.* [sceat *money, gain*] *First-fruits;* primitiæ:—He ofslôh frumsceataes ealles geswinces heora on geteldum Chames *percussit primîtias omnis lâbôris eôrum in tâbernâculis Cham*, Ps. Spl. 77, 56. He slôh frumsceattas oðde frumwæstmas ealles geswinces heora *percussit primîtias omnis lâbôris eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 36.

frum-scepend-sceppend, es; *m. An author, originator, creator*:—Frumscepend *auctor*, Rtl. 16, 19; 123, 10.

frum-scyld, e; *f. Original sin;* principâlis *vel* câpitâlis culpa:—Frumscylda gehwæs fæder and môdor *father and mother of every original sin*, Salm. Kmbl. 891; Sal. 445.

frum-setnes, se; *f. Authority;* auctoritas, Rtl. 123, 15.

frum-setnung, e; *f. Original formation*:—Middengeorden frumsetnung *constitutio mundi*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 24.

frum-slêp, e; *f. First sleep;* primus somnus:—On frumslêpe *in the first sleep*, Ors. 2, 8; Bos. 51, 9: Cd. 177; Th. 222, 22; Dan. 108.

frum-spræc, e; *f. An original speech, a promise, covenant;* prædictum, promissum:—Fyl nû frumspræce *fulfil now thy promise*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326: Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42.

frum-stadol, es; *m. An original station;* primitiva sêdes:—Ic mînum gewunade frumstaðole fæst *I dwelt fast in my original station*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 18; Rä. 61, 3.

frum-stemn, es; *m. The fore-part of a ship, prow;* prôra, Glos. Brux. Recd. 37, 41; Wrt. Voc. 63, 55.

frum-stôl, es; *m. An original seat, mansion-house, a proper residence* or *station;* sêdes principâlis:—Se frumstôl, ðe hie of adrîfen wurdon *the original seat* [*paradise*] *from which they were driven*, Cd. 46; Th. 59, 14; Gen. 963. Habbaþ ða feówer frumstôl hiora, ǽghwilc hiora ágenne stede *the four* [*elements*] *have their proper station, each of them its own place*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 126; Met. 20, 63. Dæs fŷres frumstôl *the fire's proper station*, 20, 250; Met. 20, 125. Healden ða mægas ðone frumstôl *let the kindred hold the paternal mansion*, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 6. [v. note in Schmid.] In ðam frumstôle, ðe him Freá sette *in the first seat, which the Lord placed for them*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 24; Sch. 51.

frum-talu, e; *f.* [talu *a tale, story*] *First words of witnesses, first accusation;* prima testium dicta, prima delâta:—We willaþ dæt frumtalu fæste stande *we will that first words of witnesses stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6.

frumþ, es; *m:* e; *f. A beginning;* principium:—Ic frumþa God fôresceáwode *I saw the eternal God* [lit. *God of beginnings*] *face to face*, Elen. Kmbl. 689; El. 345. v. frymþ.

frum-tîhtle, -tŷhtle, an; *f.* [frum *original, primitive, first;* tîhtle *an accusation, charge*] *A first accusation, first charge;* prima accûsâtio, prima calumnia:—Dæt he borh næbbe æt frumtŷhtlan *that he have no surety at the first accusation*, L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 24.

frum-wæstm, es; *m:* e; *f.* [wæstm *fruit*] *First-fruits;* primitiæ:—Frumwæstmas *primitiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. Heora frumwæstme fulle syndon *promptuária eôrum plêna*, Ps. Th. 143, 16. He ofslôh frumwæstmas [-wæstme, Th.] ealles geswinca heora *percussit primîtias omnis lâbôris eôrum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 51: 104, 36.

frum-weorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the work of the creation;* ôpus priscum, res in principio creâta:—Woldon hie ædre gecŷðan frumweorca fæder *they would at once proclaim the father of creation's works*, Andr. Kmbl. 1607; An. 805.

frum-wyrhta, an; *m. An author, creator;* auctor:—Lêhtes frumwyrhte *lucis auctor*, Rtl. 37, 7.

frum-yldo, e; *f. The first age;* prima ætas:—Frumyldo *primævus?* Cot. 3: Som. Ben. Lye.

frune *asked*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39; *p. s. subj. of* frinan: frunon, frunnon *asked*, Ps. Th. 136, 3: Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 16; *p. pl. of* frinan.

fruron *froze; p. pl. of* freósan.

frŷ; *adj. Free;* liber:—Betwyx deádum frŷ *inter mortuos liber*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 6. Gif hwylc swíðe rîce cyning næfde nænne frŷne mon on eallon his rîce *if some very powerful king had not any free man in all his realm*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 25. v. freó.

frycea, an; *m. A crier, preacher, herald;* præco:—Se dumba frycea *the dumb herald*, Past. 15, 3; Hat. MS. 19a, 28. v. fricca.

frŷ-dôm, es; *m. Freedom, liberty;* libertas:—Se frŷdôm *the freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 4. Ða men habbaþ simle frŷdôm *men have always freedom*, 40, 7; Fox 242, 25, 27, 28: 41, 2; Fox 244, 16, 21. v. freó-dôm.

frŷ-gyld, es; *n. A free guild* or *society;* lîbĕrum sodâlîtium *vel* collĕgium, Som. Ben. Lye. v. friþ-gild.

fryhtendo; *pres. part. Trementes*, Rtl. 122, 16. v. fyrhtian.

fryhtu, e; *f. Fright, terror*, Rtl. 59, 19. v. fyrhtu.

frymdi; *adj. Inquisitive, asking, desirous, suppliant;* inquîsîtîvus, requîrens, desîderans, supplex:—Ic eom frymdi to ðê *I am suppliant to thee*, Byrht. 1, 3; By. 179 v. frimdig.

frymetling, e; *f.* [frum *original, first, primitive*] *A youngling, young*

cow; jüvenca :—Cühyrde gebýreþ dæt he hæbbe ealdre cũ meolc, vii niht syddan heó nige cealfed hæfþ, and frymetlinge bŷstinge xiv niht *it belongs to a cowherd that he have the milk of an old cow, seven nights after she has newly calved, and the biestings of a young cow fourteen nights,* L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19.

frymlíc; *adj.* [frym = frum *first*] *Primitive, first;* primitivus :—Ongunnon hí dæt apostolíce líf dære frymlícan cyricean onhýrigean *cæpērunt apostŏlicam primitīvæ ecclēsiæ vitam imitări*, Bd. 1, 26; Whelc. 78, 22. v. frymþelíc.

frymþ, e; *f. A harbouring, an entertainment;* susceptio, receptio :—Ælc mon mõt onsacan frymþe *every man may deny entertainment*, L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1. v. fyrmþ.

frymþ, frumþ, es; *m:* e; *f.* [frum *original, first*] *A beginning, foundation, origin, first-fruits;* initium, principium, constitūtio, ōrigo, primitiæ :—Næs his frymþ æfre *his origin never was*, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 12; Ph. 637. Ic sprece fŏresetnyssa fram frymþe *lŏquar propŏsitiōnes ab initio*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 2: Ps. Spl. 101, 26: Mt. Bos. 19, 8: Lk. Bos. 1, 2. Sceal seó wyrd swá deáh forþsteallian, swá ic ðé æt frymþe gehēt *that event shall yet come to pass, as I promised thee at the beginning*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 16; Gen. 2390: 6; Th. 8, 30; Gen. 132: 174; Th. 218, 6; Dan. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 75; Met. 11, 38: 13, 25; Met. 13, 13: Ps. Th. 70, 4: 104, 24. Of middangeardes frymþe *a constitūtione mundi*, Mt. Bos. 25, 34: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 13, 29; Lchdm. iii. 264, 10. Heó of dære ylcan mægþe Éast-Engla líchoman frymþe lǽdde *de provincia eōrumdem Orientālium Anglōrum ipsa carnis origĭnem duxērat*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 8. Frymþas *primitiæ*, Scint. Lye. Gefreoða ũsic, frymþa Scyppend *protect us, Creator of beginnings!* Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 32; Ph. 630: 44 b; Th. 151, 9; Gũ. 792: Elen. Kmbl. 1002; El. 502. [*Orm.* frummþe.]

frymþelíc; *adj.* [frymþ *a beginning*] *Primitive, first;* primitivus :—Ongunnon hí dæt apostolíce líf dære frymþelícan cyricean onhýrigean *cæpērunt apostŏlicam primitīvæ ecclēsiæ vitam imitări*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 32: 4, 23; S. 593, 41. On frymþelícum synne *originali peccato*, Rtl. 101, 20. Of dam frymþlícan *from the original*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 5.

frymþ-yldo, e; *f. An early, original age*, Hpt. Gl. 462. Cf. frumyldo.

frýnd *friends*, Jn. Bos. 15, 14: Lk. Bos. 7, 6; *pl. nom. acc. of* freónd.

Frysa, Friesa, an; *pl. nom. acc.* Frysan, Frisan, Fresan; *gen.* Frysena, Frysna; *dat.* Frysum; *m. A Frisian;* Frisius, Freso :—Se Frysa hine gewrǽþ *the Frisian bound him*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 19, 22: Chr. 897; Th. 176, 32, 33, col. 2; 177, 32, 33. Sealde se ealdorman hine sumum Frysan of Lundene *the alderman sold him to a Frisian of London*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 18. Be norþan-westan him syndon Frysan *to the north-west of them are the Frisians*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 35: Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15: Chr. 886; Th. 154, 24, col. 2, 3; 155, 23, col. 1. He com on Frysena land *he came to the land of the Frisians*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27: 5, 10; S. 623, 35: 5, 11; S. 626, 18, 21: 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Gyf Frysna hwylc dæs mordorhetes myndgiend wǽre *if any of the Frisians should be a rememberer of this deadly feud*, Beo. Th. 2212; B. 1104. Ic wæs mid Frysum *I was with the Frisians*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 24; Wíd. 68: Beo. Th. 2418; B. 1207: 5816; B. 2912: Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 42. He ge-eóde ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

Frys-cyning *a Frisian king.* v. Fres-cyning.

Frysisc, Fresisc; *adj. Of* or *belonging to Friesland, Frisian;* Frisicus :—Nǽron hie nãðor ne on Frysisc gesceapen ne on Denisc *they were shapen neither as the Frisian nor as the Danish*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 2, col. 2; 177, 2. Dǽr wearþ ofslegen Lucuman, and ealra manna, Frysiscra and Engliscra, lxii *there was slain Lucuman, and of all the men, Frisian and English, sixty-two*, 897; Th. 176, 34, col. 2; 177, 34.

Frys-land, Fres-lond, es; *n. Friesland;* Frisia :—Be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfe mũþa dære eá and Frysland *to the west of the Old Saxons is the mouth of the river Elbe and Friesland*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 36. Gewiton him wígend Frysland geseón *the warriors departed to see Friesland*, Beo. Th. 2277; B. 1126.

frýst, frýsþ *freezes*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 8; *3rd sing. pres. of* freósan.

fryt *eats up, devours, consumes*, Deut. 32, 22; *3rd sing. pres. of* fretan.

fryþ, es; *n. m? Peace;* pax :—Seó lãf [MS. lafe] wið done here fryþ nam *the remainder made peace with the army*, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 16: 1036; Th. 294, 9, col. 2. Dæt he ne beó nânes fryþes weorðe *that he be not worthy of any peace*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 12. v. friþ.

fryþ-gegylda *a member of a peace-guild*, L. Ath. v. prm; Wilk. 65, 5. v. friþ-gegilda.

fryþing *a furthering, furtherance*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 23,= fyrþring. v. fyrþrung.

fryþ-man, -mann. v. friþ-man.

fryðo; *indecl. f. Peace;* pax :—Brũcaþ mid geféan fryðo *enjoy peace with delight*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 16; Gen. 1513. v. freoðo.

fryþ-stôl *an asylum, refuge*, Chr. 1006; Th. 256, 18, col. 2; 257, 18, col. 1. v. friþ-stól.

FUGEL, fugol, fugul; *gen.* fugeles, fugles; *m. A bird,* fowl; ăvis, āles :—Þes fugel *hæc ăvis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 54: Lk. Bos. 13, 34: Cd. 72; Th. 88, 5; Gen. 1460: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 27; Cri. 645: Salm. Kmbl. 507; Sal. 254: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Fugel *āles*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 59. Ne wirce gẽ nâne andlícnissa ne nânes nýtenes ne fugeles *make no images of any beast or bird*, Deut. 4, 17. Wæs ðæs fugles flyht dyrne and dégol *the bird's flight was hidden and secret*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 15; Cri. 639: 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125: Salm. Kmbl. 451; Sal. 226. Ic spearuwan swá some gelíce gewearþ, ânlícum fugele *factus sum sicut passer ūnicus*, Ps. Th. 101, 5: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 18; Rä. 32, 7. Fugle gelícost *most like to a bird*, Beo. Th. 442; B. 218. Done fuget hâtaþ Filistina fruman uasa mortis *the princes of the Philistines call the bird* vãsa mortis. Salm. Kmbl. 559; Sal. 279: Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 10; Cri. 636. Fugelas ẽton of ðam *āves comēdērunt ex eo*, Gen. 40, 17, 19: Ps. Spl. 103, 13: Mk. Bos. 4, 4, 32: Lk. Bos. 9, 58: Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 22; Ph. 352: Fins. Th. 9; Fin. 5: Ps. Th. 77, 27. Heofenan fuglas habbaþ nest *vŏlucres cæli nidos hăbent*, Mt. Bos. 8, 20: 13, 4: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 2; Dan. 507: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 16; Az. 140: Ps. Th. 104, 35. Dæt hí gehíran ôderra fugela stemne *that they hear the sounds of other birds*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21: Gen. 7, 21. Hẽr wæs dæt micle fugla wæl *in this year* [A. D. 671] *was the great destruction of birds*, Chr. 671; Erl. 34, 33. Ofer fugla cynn *over the race of birds*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 22; Ph. 159: 60 b; Th. 221, 6, 16; Ph. 330, 335. Gif seó offrung bið of fugelum *si de ăvibus oblātio fuĕrit*, Lev. 1, 14: Deut. 28, 26: Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. He spyraþ æfter fuglum *he seeks after birds*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 29: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rä. 73, 3: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 37; Jud. 297: Ps. Th. 78, 2. Ða fugelas he ne todælde *āves non dīvisit*, Gen. 15, 10: Ps. Spl. 8, 8: 49, 12: 77, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 95; Met. 13, 48. Behealdaþ heofonan fuglas *respĭcite volātilia cæli*, Mt. Bos. 6, 26: Cd. 65; Th. 78, 26; Gen. 1299. [*Piers P.* fowel: *Chauc.* foule: *Wyc.* foulis *fowls*: *Laym.* fozel, fuzel, fowel: *Plat.* vagel, *m: O. Sax.* fugal: *Frs.* fugil, foeggel: *O. Frs.* fugel: *Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger.* vogel, *m: O. H. Ger.* fogal, fugal, *m: Goth.* fugls, *m: Dan.* fugl, *m. f: Swed.* fågel, *m: Icel.* fugl, fogl, *m.*] der. brim-fugel, carl-, cwên-, dop-, fen-, gũþ-, hen-, heofon-, here-, nẽ-, treó-, wudu-.

fugel-bana, -bona, an; *m. A bird-killer, fowler;* auceps :—Sum bið fugelbona, hafeces cræftig *one is a fowler, skilful with the hawk*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 5; Crä. 80.

fugel-cyn, fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n.* fowl-kind; vŏlucrium gĕnus :—Eallum nýtenum and eallum fugelcynne *cunctis animantĭbus terræ omnique vŏlucri cæli*, Gen. 1, 30: 7, 8. Nim of fugelcinne seofen and seofen ælgðres gecyndes *tolle de volātilibus septēna et septēna, mascŭlum et fœminam*, Gen. 7, 3.

fugel-doppe, es; *m? A dipping-fowl, water-fowl;* mergŭlus, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 118; Wrt. Voc. 29, 14. v. dop-fugel.

fugeleran = fugelerum *with fowlers*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5; *dat. pl. of* fugelere.

fugelere, fuglere, es; *m. A* fowler; auceps :—Fugelere *auceps*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 45: Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 9. Dær gewícodon fiscetas oðde fugeleras *where fishers or fowlers encamped*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 9. Fugelerum [MS. fugleran] *with fowlers*, 1, 1; Bos. 20, 5.

fugeles leác, es; *n. Viumum?* Glos. Brux. Recd. 42, 30; Wrt. Voc. 68, 45.

fugeles wíse, fugeles wýse, an; *f. The plant larkspur;* delphīnium = δελφίνιον :—Fugeles wíse *delphin*, Cot. 211, Som. Ben. Lye. Fugeles wýse *delphinion*, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 69; Wrt. Voc. 68, 4.

fugel-hælsere, es; *m.* [hælsere *a diviner*] *A diviner by birds, soothsayer;* augur, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fugel-weohlere.

fugel-hwata, an; *m. A diviner by birds;* augur :—Fugelhwata *caragius*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 69; Wrt. Voc. 34, 4. v. Du Cange *sub vŏce* Caragus.

fugelian, fuglian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fowl, catch birds;* aucŭpāri :—Ic fugelige *aucŭpor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12, MS. D.

fugel-lím, es; *m. Bird-lime;* viscum, Cot. 194.

fugel-net, -nett, es; *n. A bird-net;* aucŭpātōrium rēte :—Fugelnet [MS. fugelint] *pendera* [= *panthĕra* = πανθήρα], Wrt. Voc. 288, 77.

fugel-noþ, es; *m? Bird-catching, fowling;* aucŭpium :—On fugelnoþum *in fowlings*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

fugeloþ *bird-catching, fowling.* v. fugoloþ.

fugel-timber, es; *n.* [timber *a frame, structure*] *A young bird;* avicŭla, pullus :—Bið fæger fugeltimber *it is a fair young bird*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 8; Ph. 236.

fugel-tras? *pl. m. Poles* or *forks for spreading nets;* cămītes, Cot. 13.

fugel-weohlere, es; *m.* [fugel *a bird*, weohlere = wiglere, wigelere *a soothsayer*] *A diviner by birds;* augur, auspex, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Som. 56, 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 13.

fugel-wylle *abounding in birds.* v. fugol-wylle.

fuglere, es; *m. A fowler;* auceps, Wrt. Voc. 285, 15. v. fugelere.

fugles *of a bird* or *fowl,* Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 11; Cri. 654; *gen. of* fugel.

fugles beán, e; *f. Vetch,* Gl. Mett. 919.

fuglian *to fowl;* aucupări:—Ic fuglige *aucúpor,* Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. v. fugelian.

fuglung, e; *f. Fowling, bird-catching;* aucúpium, Wrt. Voc. 285, 19.

fugol, es; *m. A bird, fowl;* ăvis:—Friteþ wildne fugol *it eateth the wild bird,* Salm. Kmbl. 597; Sal. 298. Fugle gelícost *most like to a bird,* Andr. Kmbl. 994; An. 497. God gelædde ðære lyfte fugolas to Adame *Deus volátilia cæli adduxit ad Adam,* Gen. 2, 19: Cd. 200; Th. 248, 14; Dan. 513. v. fugel.

fugol-cyn, -cynn, -cinn, es; *n. Fowl-kind;* vŏlucrium gĕnus:—Micel fugolcyn *much fowl-kind,* Ex. 16, 13. Fisccinn and fugolcinn *fish and fowl,* Ælfc. T. 8, 26. v. fugel-cyn.

fugoloþ, es; *m? Bird-catching, fowling;* aucúpium:—Bûton huntoþe and fugoloþe *besides hunting and fowling,* Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. v. fugelnoþ.

fugol-wylle; *adj. Bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds;* ăvibus ăbundans:—Hit is fiscwylle and fugolwylle *it is abounding in fish and fowl,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41.

fugul, es; *m. A bird, fowl;* ăvis, vŏlucris:—Ne wæs ðæt ná fugul ăna *it was not a bird only,* Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 23; Rä. 37, 9. Heofones fugulas hit fræton *vólucres cæli cómedérunt illud,* Lk. Bos. 8, 5. Fugulum *volátilibus,* Ps. Spl. 78, 2. v. fugel.

fuhlas *birds, fowls,* Mt. Bos. 13, 32,=fuglas; *pl. nom. acc. of* fugel.

FÚHT; *adj. Moist, damp;* hūmidus:—Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on fúhtum and on wæteregum stówum *this herb is produced in damp and watery places,* Herb. 9, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 25: 39, 1; Lchdm. i. 140, 5: 52, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 26. [*Plat.* fucht: *Dut.* vocht, *n. moisture;* vochtig *damp, humid: Ger.* feucht: *M.H.Ger.* viuhte: *O.H.Ger.* fiuhti: *Dan.* fugtig: *Swed.* fukt, *m. moisture;* fuktig *moist.*]

fúhtiende; *part. Moist, damp;* hūmidus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fuhton *fought,* Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 4; *p. pl. of* feohtan.

ful; *adj. Full, filled, complete, entire;* plēnus:—Ealra fúla ful *full of all foulness* [*impurities*], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769: 1875; El. 939: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 11; Exod. 450: Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 12; Jul. 612: 78 b; Th. 294, 33; Crä. 24: 84 a; Th. 316, 4; Mód. 43. Æfþancum ful *filled with grudges,* Salm. Kmbl. 992; Sal. 497. Ðá beád Swegen ful gyld and metsunge to his here ðone winter *Sweyn then commanded full tribute and provisions for his army during the winter,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 24. v. full.

ful, full; *adv. Full, perfectly, very, well;* plēne, perfecte, valde:—Wyrd ne ful cúðe *he knew not well her destiny,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 26; Jul. 33.

ful, fúll, es; *n.* **I.** *a cup;* pōcŭlum:—He ðæt ful geþah *he partook of the cup,* Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628. Him wæs ful boren *to him the cup was borne,* Beo. Th. 2388; B. 1192. Onfóh ðissum fulle *accept this cup,* Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Full *the cup,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 8; Rä. 24, 14. Drince þreó ful fulle nistig *let him drink three cups full fasting,* Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 13. **II.** what contains liquids, *A collection of water, the sea, clouds;* receptăcŭlum liquidi, mare, nūbes:—He ða frætwe wæg ofer ýða ful *he carried the ornament over the sea* [lit. *the cup of the waves*], Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ic wíde toþringe lagustreáma full *I widely disperse the clouds* [lit. *the collection of water-streams*], Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rä. 4, 38. [*O. Sax.* ful, *n. a goblet:* Icel. full, *n. a goblet full of drink.*] DER. medo-ful, meodusele-.

ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the *fulness, completeness* or *perfection* of the meaning of the word with which it is joined. [Cf. *Goth.* fulla-.] v. full.

-ful, -full, e; *f.* -*ful,* as in búc-ful *a bucketful,* hand-ful, -full *a handful,* q. v.

-ful, -full, the termination of many adjectives, as,—Bealo-ful, -full *baleful:* Car-ful, cear-ful *careful:* Ege-full *fearful,* etc.

FÚL; *adj.* FOUL, *dirty, impure, corrupt, rotten, stinking, guilty, convicted of a crime;* fœdus, immundus, sordĭdus, obscœnus, spurcus, pūtĭdus, fœtĭdus, culpæ conscius, crimĭne convictus:—Byrgen útan fæger, and innan fúl *a sepulchre fair without, and foul within,* Ps. Th. 13, 5. Ón ðínne fúlan múþ *in thy foul mouth,* 49, 17. In fúle wyllan *to the foul spring,* Cod. Dipl. 724; A. D. 1016; Kmbl. iii. 367, 13: 366, 31. Þurh fúle synne *through foul sin,* Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 33; Cri. 1483. Ne náht fúles ne þicge *nec immundum quidquam cómedas,* Jud. 13, 4. Wiþ fúlne gálscipe *against foul lasciviousness,* L. C. E. 24; Th. i. 374, 9. Ascúnige man swíðe fúle forligra *let foul fornications be earnestly shunned,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. Swá fúle swá gát *as foul as goats,* Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. Ful wín *spurcum vinum,* Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 127; Wrt. Voc. 27, 54. Ic eom wyrslicre ðonne ðes wudu fúla *I am viler than this rotten wood,* Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 33; Rä. 41, 48. Fúl fýr of heora múþe bláwende *de óre ignem pútidum efflántes,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41: 5, 12; S. 630, 12. Ic fúlre eom ðonne ðis fen swearte, dæt hér yfle adelan stince þ *I am fouler than this black fen, that here smells badly of filth,* Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 32; Rä. 41, 31. Gif se mynetere fúl wurþe *if the minter be guilty,* L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 20: v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 14. Gif he ðonne fúl wurþe *if he then be convicted,* L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19: i. 2; Th. i. 282, 21: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. [*Piers P. Chauc. R. Glouc.* foul: *Laym.* ful, fule: *Orm.* fule: *Plat.* vuul, ful, fuul: *Frs.* fuwle, fule: *O. Frs.* ful: *Dut.* vuil: *Ger.* faul: *M.H.Ger.* vûl: *O.H.Ger.* fûl: *Goth.* fuls: *Dan.* fuul: *Swed.* ful: *Icel.* fúll: *Lat.* pûter *foul, putrid: Lith.* pû-lei *putrid matter: Sansk.* pūti *putrid;* from the root pūy *to become foul* or *putrid.*]

FÚL, es; *n. Foulness, impurity, guilt, offence, fault;* illūvies, impūritas, culpa:—Fúl and wydel *illúvies,* Cot. 105. Ealra fúla ful *full of all foulness* [*impurities*], Elen. Kmbl. 1534; El. 769. Ðár æniġ þing fúles neáh ne cume *where nothing foul* [*of foulness*] *may come near,* L. Edg. C. 42; Th. ii. 252, 25. Se ðe ðæs fácnes and ðæs fúles gewita sý *he who is privy to the crime and the guilt,* L. Ath. v. § 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 22. Sleá man of ða hand ðe he ðæt fúl mid worhte *let the hand be struck off with which he wrought that offence,* i. 14; Th. i. 206, 21. v. fúl *foul; adj.*

fúl, es; *m. A convicted offender;* reus, qui scĕlĕris damnātus est:—Ðæt hý ne fúl náwár fridian ne feormian *nor that they anywhere protect or harbour a convicted offender,* L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25. Be ðon ðe fúl friðiaþ *concerning those who protect a convicted offender,* 8 tit; Th. i. 164, 1. v. fúl; *adj.*

fúl, e; *f:* fúle, an; *f. A foul, common* or *unconsecrated place, a highway where criminals were buried;* locus profānus:—Sleá mon hine and on fúl lecge *let him be slain and be laid in a common place,* L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 2. Hine man on fúlan lecge *let one lay him in a common place,* L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. v. Th. L. Gl.

ful-ædele *full noble, very noble.* v. full-ædele.

ful-bealdlíce, -baldlíce; *adv. Full boldly, very boldly;* audācissīme:—Ðe ðínes síþes fulbealdlíce biddaþ *who full boldly pray for thy coming,* Ps. Th. 68, 7. He fulbaldlíce beornas lǽrde *he exhorted the warriors full boldly,* Byrht. Th. 140, 60; By. 311.

fúl-beám; *gen.* fúlan beámes; *m. The black alder;* alnus nigra, rhamnus frangŭla:—Wyl on wætere fúlan beámes rinde *boil in water black alder rind,* L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12.

ful-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten; *v. intrans. To burst fully* or *thoroughly;* plēne rumpi, Off. Reg. 3.

ful-bétan, full-bétan; *p.* -bétte; *pp.* -béted *To make full amends, give satisfaction;* plēnĭtus compensāre, sātisfăcēre:—Ðæt he fulbéte *till he make full amends,* L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 29.

ful-blác; *adj.* [blác **I.** *bright, shining*] *Full bright, very bright;* præ-lūcidus:—On fulblácne beám *on the very bright tree,* Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 4; Dóm. 66.

ful-blíðe *full glad, very joyful.* v. full-blíðe.

ful-boren; *part. Full-born, noble-born;* nōbilis nātu:—Mid eahta and feówertig fulborenra þegena *with eight and forty noble-born thanes,* L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 4.

ful-bót *full amends;* plēna compensātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ful-brecan; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǽcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break entirely, violate;* plēnĭtus frangĕre, violāre:—Se ðe ádor fulbrece *he who violates either,* L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21.

ful-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [ful *full,* brice *a breaking, breach*] *A full* or *entire breach of the peace;* plēna pācis violātio:—Gif fulbrice wyrþe *si plēna pācis violátio fíĕret,* L. E. B. 4, 6, 7; Th. ii. 240, 17, 23; 242, 3. Fulbryce, 5, 8; Th. ii. 240, 20; 242, 6.

ful-cáfflice *full quickly, very eagerly.* v. full-cáfflice.

ful-clǽne; *adj. Full clean, very pure;* purissĭmus:—Ic ðíne gewitnesse wát fulclǽne *I know thy testimonies* [*are*] *very pure,* Ps. Th. 118, 14.

ful-cúþ, full-cúþ; *adj. Full known, well known, famous, public;* bēne nōtus, insignis, publĭcus:—On fulcúþum gemynde *in famous memory,* Ælfc. T. 21, 1. Bí fulcúþum strǽtum *juxta públicos viárum transítus,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 4, note, MS. T: Nar. 12, 5.

ful-cyrten; *adj. Very beautiful;* pulcherrimus:—Fulcyrtenu ceorles dóhtor *a churl's very beautiful daughter,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 16; Rä. 26, 6.

ful-dón; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dón *To do fully, satisfy;* plēne ăgĕre, satisfăcēre, R. Ben. 44.

ful-dysig *very foolish* or *ignorant.* v. full-dysig.

ful-dyslíce; *adv. Very foolishly;* stultissīme:—Se Godes cunnaþ fuldyslíce *he tempteth God very foolishly,* Salm. Kmbl. 455; Sal. 228.

ful-earmlíce; *adv. Full miserably, very wretchedly;* miserrime:—Sum sceal fulearmlíce ealdre linnan *one shall full miserably lose his life,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 20; Vy. 54.

ful-eáde, full-eáde; *adv. Full easily, very easily;* facillīme:—Ða men ðe habbaþ unhále eágan ne mágon fuleáde lócian ongeán ða sunnan *the men who have weak eyes cannot very easily look at the sun,* Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 27.

ful-endian *to end fully, complete.* v. full-endian.

ful-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To explain;* explicāre:—Ic fulfealde *explico,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 52.

ful-fleón *to flee fully or completely, flee away.* v. full-fleón.

ful-fremedlice, full-fremedlice; *adv. Fully, completely, perfectly;* perfecte:—Ne mæg nân gesceaft fulfremedlice understandan ymbe God *no creature can perfectly understand about God,* Homl. Th. i. 10, 2, 4.

ful-fremednys, full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Fulfilment, perfection;* perfectio:—Hwâr is ðinra dæda fulfremednys *ubi est perfectio viârum tuârum?* Job Thw. 167, 16. Lifde he his lif on sôþfæstnysse and on fulfremednysse *duxit vitam in justitiæ perfectiône,* Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 29.

ful-fremman, full-fremman, to -fremmanne: he -fremeþ; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To fulfil, perfect, practise;* perficêre:—Ðinre unrihtgitsunga gewill to fulfremmanne *to fulfil the desire of thine evil covetousness,* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Ic fulfremme *perficio,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 37. He his mód went to ðâm yflum and hî fulfremeþ *he turns his mind to the vices and practises them,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Of mûþe cildra and sûcendra dû fulfremedest lof *ex ôre infantium et lactentium perfecisti laudem,* Ps. Lamb. 8, 3: Ps. Spl. 39, 9. Heáhsetl his biþ swâ swâ môna fulfremed on ęcnysse *thrônus ejus [erit] sicut lûna perfecta in æternum,* Ps. Spl. 88, 38. Beóþ fulfremede *estôte vos perfecti,* Mt. Bos. 5, 48. DER. un-fulfremed.

ful-freólíc; *adj. Very liberal;* pênitus libêrâlis:—Ða yldestan Chus and Cham hâtene wæron, fulfreólíce feorh, frumbearn Chames *the eldest were called Cush and Canaan, most liberal beings, Ham's firstborn,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 25; Gen. 1618.

ful-fyllan *to fulfil, accomplish.* v. full-fyllan.

ful-gân, full-gân; he -gęþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gân; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow, accomplish;* adimplêre, perficêre, perâgêre, obsêqui, patrâre:—Dæt hî mægen hiora wîsdôme fulgân *that they can fulfil their wisdom,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 19. Ðe hiora willan fulgęþ *which fulfils their will,* 39, 8; Fox 224, 18. Se ne hwyrfþ his môd æfter îdlum geþohtum, and him mid weorcum [ne] fulgęþ *he turns not his mind after vain thoughts, and does [not] carry them out with works,* Ps. Th. 23, 4. He fulgęþ his lustum and his plegan *he follows his lusts and his pleasure,* Homl. Th. i. 66, 11.

ful-gangan, -gongan, full-gangan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen *To fulfil, perfect, follow, accomplish, finish;* complêre, perficêre, obsêqui, finire:—God bædon dæt hie his hearmsceare habban môsten fulgangan *they prayed God that they might have to fulfil his punishment,* Cd. 37; Th. 48, 27; Gen. 782. Gif we him fulgangan wyllaþ *if we will follow him,* Ors. 5, 1; Bos. 101, 15. Hit is riht dæt ðû heora þeáwum fulgange *it is right that thou follow their manners,* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35.

ful-geare, -gearwe, -gere; *adv. Full well, very well, fully, thoroughly;* sâtis bêne, plêne, pênitus:—Ic nât fulgeare ymbe hwæt ðû gyt tweóst *I know not full well about what thou still doubtest,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12: Ps. Th. 117, 28. Hió ne fulgeare cûðon geseggan be ðam sigebeácne *they could not fully tell about the victorious sign,* Elen. Kmbl. 334; El. 167. Ic fulgearwe wât dæt he byþ wîs and mildheort *I know full well that he is wise and merciful,* Ps. Th. 135, 1: Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 1; Râ. 80, 7. Judas ne fulgere wiste be ðam sigebeácne *Judas did not thoroughly know about the victorious tree,* Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860.

ful-gegân; *p.* -ge-eóde, -geóde, *pl.* -ge-eódon, -geódon; *pp.* -gegân; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, carry out, follow;* complêre, perficêre, perâgêre, obsêqui:—Ða ðû lustgryrum eallum fulgeódest *when thou didst follow all horrid lusts,* Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24. v. ful-gân.

ful-gehende; *prep. Full nigh, very near;* valde prôpe:—Hine man byrigde ðam stýple fulgehende, on ðam sûþ-portice *he was buried very near the steeple, in the south porch,* Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38; Ælf. Tod. 19.

ful-gemæc; *adj. Very suitable;* aptissimus:—Ða ic me fulgemæcne monnan funde *when I found a man very suitable for me,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18.

ful-genihtsum; *adj. Very abundant, quite sufficient;* sâtis abundans, omnino amplus:—Fulgenihtsum is munuce *sufficit monacho,* R. Ben. 55.

ful-geódest *didst fulfil, didst follow,* Soul Kmbl. 47; Seel. 24; *2nd sing. p. of* ful-gegân.

ful-geómor; *adj. Full sad, very sad;* valde tristis:—Ic ðis giedd wrece bî me fulgeómorre *I recite this lay of myself very sad,* Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 19; Kl. 1.

ful-georne, full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently, full well;* diligentissime, optime:—He wiste fulgeorne dæt God hine lufode *he knew full well that God loved him;* qui optime nôvêrat Dôminum esse cum eo, Gen. 39, 3.

ful-gere *full well, fully, thoroughly,* Elen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. v. ful-geare.

ful-getreów *full true, very true.* v. full-getreów.

ful-gewêpned *fully weaponed, fully armed.* v. full-gewêpned.

ful-gleáwlíce *full wisely, very prudently.* v. full-gleáwlíce.

fulgon *entered,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27; *p. pl. of* felgan.

ful-gongan *to fulfil, perfect;* perficêre:—Dæt he wíslíce would fulgonge *that he wisely perfect the world,* Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 3; Sch. 22. v. ful-gangan.

ful-hâr; *adj. Full hoary, gray-haired;* cânus, albescens senectûte, Cot. 54.

ful-heálíce; *adv. Full highly, very highly;* altissîme:—Hý singaþ fulheálíce hlûdan steíne *they sing full highly with loud voice,* Exon. 13 b; Th. 24, 23; Cri. 389.

ful-hearde *full strongly, very firmly or tightly.* v. full-hearde.

ful-hræde *full quickly, immediately,* Bt. 22, 1; Rawl. 47, 7, note *f.* v. ful-rade.

fulhtere, es; *m. A baptizer, baptist;* baptista:—To ðæm dæge Seint Iohannes dæs fulhteres *on the day of Saint John the baptist,* L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 19. v. fulluhtere.

fúlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. n. To become foul, putrefy, rot, decay;* putrescêre, computrescêre, corrumpi:—Ðær is mid Eástum ân mægþ, dæt hî mágon cyle gewyrcan; and ðý ðær licgaþ ða deádan men swâ lange, and ne fúliaþ, dæt hî wyrcaþ ðone cýle hine on *there is among the Esthonians a tribe that can produce cold; and, therefore, the dead men lie there so long, and decay not, because they bring the cold into them,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 7. Mîne wunda rote an and fûledon *computrêrunt et deteriorâverunt cicâtrices meæ,* Ps. Th. 37, 5: Ps. Surt. 37, 6. DER. a-fúlian.

fúlíce; *adv. Foully;* sordide, R. Ben. 82.

FULL, ful; *gen. m. n.* fulles, *f.* fulre: *def.* se fulla; seó, dæt fulle: *comp. m.* fulra, *f. n.* fulre; *sup.* fullost; *adj.* FULL, *filled, complete, entire;* plênus, sâtiâtus, confertus, intêger:—Dæt se weorþ is full sæte *that the street was* [lit. *sat*] *full,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Be-yrþ se môna hwîltîdum ðonne he full byþ on ðære sceade ufeweardre *the moon, when it is full, sometimes enters into the upper part of the shadow,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 14, 20; Lchdm. iii. 240, 22; 242, 1. He wæs full cyng ofer eall Engla land *he was complete king over all England,* Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 10. Mildheortnysse Drihtnes full is eorþe *misericordia Dômini plêna est terra,* Ps. Spl. 32, 5: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 24; Cri. 57: Cd. 18; Th. 21, 33; Gen. 333: Bco. Th. 4816; B. 2412: Ps. Th. 140, 1: Salm. Kmbl. 63; Sal. 32. Þes fulla mann *hic sâtur,* Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Mîn fulla freónd *my full friend,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 972; 524, 35. Se fulla môna *the full moon,* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Hwâ is dæt ne wundrige fulles mônan *who is there that wonders not at the full moon?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 81; Met. 28, 41. Hî gebrohton hie on fullum fleáme *they put them to full flight,* Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 18. On fullum mônan *at full moon,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 13; Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. He gewende sûþweard mid fulre fyrde *he went southward with the entire army,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 4: 1014; Erl. 151, 4, 22: 1022; Erl. 161, 35. Be fullan *abundanter,* Ps. Th. 30, 27: Past. pref; Hat. MS. Man ðá fullne [fulne, Erl. 150, 32], freóndscipe gefæstnode *they then confirmed full friendship,* Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14: 1052; Erl. 187, 23: 1013; Erl. 148, 19, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 15; Met. 21, 8. Sceolon ðone ryhtan dóm ænne gecefnan, egsan fulne *they shall suffer the one righteous doom, full of terror,* Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 8; Cri. 1370. Hâteþ ðonne heáhcyning helle betýnan, fýres fulle *then the mighty king shall command [them] to close hell, full of fire,* Salm. Kmbl. 349; Sal. 174. He geseah unrihte eorþan fulle *he saw the earth filled with unrighteousness,* Cd. 64; Th. 78, 13; Gen. 1292. Moises hêt nyman ðæt gemetfæt full, and settan beforan Drihtne *Moses commanded [them] to take the measure full, and to set [it] before the Lord,* Ex. 16, 33. Gód gemet, and full hig syllaþ on eówerne bearm *mensûram bônam, et confertam dâbunt in sinum vestrum,* Lk. Bos. 6, 38. Beád ða Swegen full gild *Sweyn then commanded full tribute,* Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 2. Gif hî fulle ne beóþ *si non fuêrint satûrâti,* Ps. Th. 58, 15: Ps. Spl. 143, 16. Hig fyldon twelf wylian fulle dæra brytsena *they filled twelve baskets full of the fragments,* Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Ðâr hig wæron seofon dagas fulle *they were there seven full days,* Gen. 50, 10. Of ðære tíde, Paulinus, syx geár fulle, on ðære mægþe Godes word bodade and lærde *Paulinus ex eo tempóre sex annis continuis, verbum Dei in ea provincia prædicábat,* Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 33. Hit is gecyndelíc ðæt ealle eorþlíce líchaman beóþ fulran on weaxendum mônan ðonne on wanigendum *it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 8. Hwenne dæt flód byþ fullost *when the tide is fullest,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 6, 16. [*Chauc.* ful, full: *R. Glouc.* ful: *Laym.* ful, uul, uule, fulle, uulle: *Orm.* full: *Plat.* vull, full: *O. Sax.* ful, fol: *Frs.* fol: *O. Frs.* ful, fol: *Dut.* vol: *Ger.* voll: *M. H. Ger.* vol: *O. H. Ger.* foll, fol, full: *Goth.* fulls: *Dan.* fuld: *Swed.* full: *Icel.* fullr: *Lat.* plênus: *Grk.* πλήρης: *Lith.* pilnas: *Sansk.* pûrṇa *filled, full.*]

full; *adv. Fully, perfectly, entirely;* plêne, perfecte, omnino:—Þurh tyn winter full *for fully ten winters,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25. He sæt ðær tyn winter full *he remained there fully ten winters,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 33; Met. 26, 17. v. ful; *adv.*

full, es; *n. A cup;* pôcûlum:—Gedrinc his þreó full fulle *drink three cups full of it,* Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 2. v. ful; *n.*

-full *-ful.* v. -ful, the termination of many adjectives.

ful-læst, -lêst, -läste (?) es; *m. Help, aid, support;* auxilium, subsîdium:—Is mægenwîsa trum, fullêsta mæst, se ðas fare lædeþ *he is a firm army-*

leader, the greatest of supports, who leads this expedition, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 18; Exod. 554. Æt we hæfdon æt dæm fŷre leóht and fullǽste *that we might have light and help from the fire*, Nar. 13, 3. [*O. Sax.* fullésti; *O. H. Ger.* folleist.]

ful-lǽstan, -lēstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To help, aid, support;* opītūlāri:—Ic đē fullǽstu *I will support thee*, Beo. Th. 5330; B. 2668. ⋚ [ōs] fulléstep [*the mind*] *gives aid*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 1; Rä. 25, 8. Him men fullestap *men aid them*, 1192; Th. 457, 31; Hy. 4, 92. [*O. Sax.* fulléstian: *O. H. Ger.* folleistian.]

full-æđele; *adj. Full noble, very noble;* valde nōbīlis:—Manege beóp ǽgđer ge fullæđele ge fullwélige, and beóp đeáh fullunrôte *many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

Fullan-ham, -hom; *gen.* -hammes, -hommes; *m.* [*Asser* Fullonham: *Hunt.* Fulenham: *Sim. Dun.* Fulanham: *Brom.* Fullenham] FULHAM, *Middlesex*; lōci nōmen in agro Middlesexiensi, ad ripam Tāmēsis flūminis:—Æt Fullanhamme be Temese *at Fulham on the Thames*, Chr. 879; Th. 150, 3. On Fullanhomme *at Fulham*, 880; Th. 150, 12, col. 1.

full-bētan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make full satisfaction;* sātisfăcĕre:—Ic fullbēte odde behreówsige *sātisfăcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. v. fulbētan.

full-blīđe; *adj. Full glad, very joyful;* lætissimus:—Đa Philistei fullblīđe wǽron *the Philistines were very joyful*, Jud. 16, 23.

full-cāfĭice; *adv. Full quickly, very eagerly;* velocissime:—Se fullcāfĭice bræd of dæm beorne blódigne gār *he very eagerly plucked the bloody dart from the chief*, Byrht. Th. 136, 19; By. 153.

full-cūþ; *adj. Full known, well known;* bene nōtus:—On cyníinga bócum ys fullcūþ be dām *in the books of the kings it is well known about them*, Jud. Thw. 161, 20.

full-dysig; *adj. Very foolish or ignorant;* perfecte stultus:—Fulldysig bíþ se mann *the man is very foolish*, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 6.

full-eáđe; *adv. Very easily;* facillime:—Ne meht đū fulleáđe cweđan đæt đū earm sē *thou canst not very easily say that thou art miserable*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 22. v. ful-eáđe.

full-endian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To end fully, complete, finish;* complēre, fīnire:—He bæd Cynebill dæt he đa ārfæstan ongunnennesse fullendode *pētiit Cynibillum pia cœpta complēre*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 39, note. [*Ger.* vollenden.]

full-eóde, *pl.* -eódon *went after, followed, aided*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119: Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153; *p. of* full-gān.

fullere, es; *m. A* FULLER, *bleacher*; fullo:—His reáf wurdon glitinende swá hwíte swá snāw, swá nān fullere ófer eorþan ne mæg swá hwíte gedón, Mk. Bos. 9, 3; *vestimenta ejus facta sunt splendentia et candĭda nimis vĕlut nix, quālia fullo non pōtest sŭper terram candĭda făcĕre*, Vulg; his clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, *or walkere of cloth* may not make white on erthe, Wyc. Fulleras *fullŏnes*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 57, 1; Wrt. Voc. 19, 12.

full-fleón, ic -fleó; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -fugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee fully or completely, flee away;* perfŭgĕre:—Ic fullfleó *perfŭgio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 49.

full-fremedlīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Fully, completely, perfectly;* perfecte:—Nán man ne mæg fullfremedlīce secgan embe đone sōþan God *no man is able to speak perfectly about the true God*, Hexam. 3; Norm. 4, 26. Ne eart đū fullfremedlīce gefullod *non es perfecte baptizātus*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 6: 618, 38. Ærđon de he be dām forþgewitenum gýmeleásnyssum his fullfremedlīcor of dære tīde geclænsade *prinsquam prætĕritas negligentias perfecte ex tempŏre castīgăret*, 3, 27; S. 559, 6. [*Orm.* fullfremeddlike.] v. ful-fremedlice.

full-fremednes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Fulfilment, perfection;* perfectio:—Đæt ic hæbbe manege men gelǽd to dæm stæde fullfremednesse on dæm scipe mīnes mōdes *that I have brought many men to the shore of perfection in the ship of my mind*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. Đæt he fullfremednysse hæbbe *that it may have fulfilment*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 27. DER. un-fullfremednes. [*Orm.* fullfremeddnes.] v. ful-fremednys.

full-fremman, to -fremmenne; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To do fully, fulfil, finish, perfect, practise;* perfĭcĕre, perăgĕre, patrāre:—Sydđan he ne mæg dæne grundweall fullfremman *posteaquam fundāmentum non potuĕrit perfĭcĕre*, Lk. Bos. 14, 29. Hwæđer he hæbbe hine to fullfremmenne *si hăbeat ad perficiendum*, 14, 28. Đæt ic fullfremme his weorc *ut perficiam ŏpus ejus*, Jn. Bos. 4, 34. Đæt he hī eft fullfremme *that he practise them [the vices] again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 18. Swá eówer heofonlíca fæder is fullfremed *sicut pāter vester cælestis perfectus est*, Mt. Bos. 5, 48: Ælfc. Gr. 20; Som. 23, 12, 13. Đeáh hī on manegum þingum sīen fullfremede *though they are perfect in many things*, Past. 65; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* fullfremedd.] v. ful-fremman.

full-fyllan; *p.* -fylde; *pp.* -fylled *To fulfil, accomplish;* complēre:—Ic fullfylle *compleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 29.

full-gān; he -gǽþ; *p.* -eóde, *pl.* -eódon; *pp.* -gān; *with the dat. To fulfil, perform, go after, follow, aid;* perfĭcĕre, perăgĕre, sĕqui, adjūvāre:—We ne móton fullgān ūres Scippendes willan *we cannot perform our Maker's will*, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 8. Se lydra man fullgǽþ deófles willan *the wicked man fulfils the devil's will*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 18. Sceaft flāne fulleóde *the shaft went after the arrow*, Beo. Th. 6230, note; B. 3119. Hie me fulleódon *they well aided me*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 1; Gen. 2153. v. ful-gān.

full-gangan; *p.* -geóng, *pl.* -geóngon; *pp.* -gangen; *with the dat. To fulfil, accomplish, finish;* perfĭcĕre, fīnire:—Đæt hī mōstan đam gewinne fullgangan *that they might finish the war*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 21. v. ful-gangan.

full-georne; *adv. Full earnestly, very diligently;* diligentissime:—Ic mīne earfeđu ealle fullgeorne fóre him sæcge *I tell all my troubles very diligently before him*, Ps. Th. 141, 2. v. ful-georne.

full-getreów; *adj. Full true, altogether true;* pēnītus vērax:—We synd fullgetreówe *sūmus pēnītus vērăces*, Gen. 42, 31.

full-gewēpned; *part. Fully weaponed, fully armed;* perfecte armātus:—Hí cómon onuppon đa munecas fullgewēpnede *they came upon the monks fully armed*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 11.

full-gleáwlīce; *adv. Full wisely, very prudently;* sapientissime, prudentissime:—Ic mīne sáwle symble wylle fullgleáwlīce Gode underþeódan *I will always very prudently subject my soul to God*, Ps. Th. 61, 1: 72, 13: 106, 42.

full-hearde; *adv. Full strongly, very firmly or tightly;* firmissime, artissime:—He đone fullhearde geband *he bound it very tightly*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444.

fullian, fulligan, fulwian, to fullianne; *part.* fulligende; ic fullige, đū fullast, he fullaþ, *pl.* fulliaþ; *p.* fullode, ede; *pp.* fullod, ed; *v. trans.* TO FULL or *make white as a fuller* [fullere, *q.v.*], *to baptize;* albāre, candidum făcĕre, baptizāre = *βαπτίζειν*. A word of doubtful origin. It is by some connected with the verb which appears in Gothic as weihan *to sanctify*. See fulluht. Ongunnon hī men lǽran and fullian *ipsi prædicāre et baptizāre cœpĕrunt*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 4: 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Se đe me sende to fullianne on wætere *qui misit me baptizāre in aquam*, Jn. Bos. 1, 33. Iohannes wæs on wēstene fulligende *fuit Joannes in deserto baptizans*, Mk. Bos. 1, 4. Ic fullige on wætere *ego baptizo in aqua*, Jn. Bos. 1, 26. Hwí fullast đū *quid baptizas?* 1, 25. Se đe fullaþ on Hálgum Gāste *qui baptizat in Spīritu Sancto*, 1, 33: 3, 26: L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 30. Iohannes fullode đa de him to cómon *John baptized those who came to him*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 16: Jn. Bos. 1, 28, 31: 3, 22, 23: 4, 2: 10, 40. Lǽraþ ealle þeóda, and fulligeaþ hig *dōcēte omnes gentes, baptizantes eos*, Mt. Bos. 28, 19. Đæt he hine fullode *that he might baptize him*, 3, 13. Iohannes se Fulluhtere cwæþ, witodlice ic eów fullige on wætere, to dǽdbōte; se de æfter me towerd ys... he eów fullaþ on Hálgum Gāste, Mt. Bos. 3, 11; *Joon Baptist saide, forsothe Y cristene* [= *waische*] *30u in water, in to penaunce; forsothe he that is to cumme after me... he shal baptise, or cristen 30w in the Hoold Goost*, Wyc: Joannes Baptista dixit, ego quidem baptīzo vos in āqua in pœnitentiam; qui autem post me ventūrus est... ipse vos baptizābit in Spīritu Sancto, Vulg. 'In Auturs of Arther, end of 13th century, we find, st. xviii. lines 4, 5:—*pp.* Fulled *whitened, baptized: R. Glouc.* A. D. 1297; 3 *p.* Follede; *pp.* y-fulled, fulled; s. fullynge: *Piers P.* 1362, *Wrt. small 8vo. London, Pickering*, 1842, pp. 244, 322, fullynge *baptizing*, *whitening:* 398, fullynge *baptizing*. After this, we do not find fulled, y-fulled, fullynge; yet in *A. Sax.* Mk. Bos. 9, 3, we have fullere: *Wyc.* 1389, fullere [*or walkere of cloth*, note]: *Tynd.* 1526 and *Eng. version* 1611, fuller. Baptem and Baptym with the verb Baptise is used by Wycliffe, and Baptyme and Baptyzyn by the compiler of the Promptorium. Wycliffe also uses the 1st person of the verb I waisch in Mt. 3, 11; and the two forms of the *pp.* waischen, waischun, in Mt. 3, 6, and Mk. 10, 38, 39. The form Bapteme seems to have been introduced into the language, through the French, by Robert Manning, called de Brunne, from Bourne, near Depyng in Lincolnshire, in his translation of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, and to have been current, with slight variation in the orthography, till nearly the middle of the 16th century = 1550. Thus the forms Baptim and Baptime appear in the version of the N. T. by Tyndale in 1526, and Baptym, Baptyme in that by Cranmer in 1539. In the version made by Coverdale and other Protestant exiles at Geneva in 1559, in the Anglo-Rhemish version made by Cardinal Allen and other Romanists at Rheims in 1559, and in the authorized version of 1611, the word is written Baptisme. This last form is also found in *Piers P.* p. 398. Ormin only uses the verb *to dip*, once:—Unnderr waterr dippesst, H. 1551. In *Goth.* and in other divisions of the Teutonic as well as in the *Swed.* and *Dan.* divisions of the Scandinavian branch of the Gothic language, a noun and verb are used expressive of *dipping*, e. g. *Goth.* daupyan, daupeins: *O. H. Ger.* doufan, douía: *Dut.* doopen, doop: *Ger.* taufen, taufe: *Swed.* döpa, döpelse: *Dan.* döbe, daab.' Orm. ii. 626, 627. Dyppan is also used in the Rushworth Gloss. v. fulwian. DER. ge-fullian, -fulwian: un-gefullod.

fullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fulfil, perfect;* exsĕqui:—Gif gē bebodu willaþ mīn fullian *if ye will fulfil my commandments*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 29; Gen. 2317. Đonne sceal he dæt mid mildheortum weorcum

:fullian *then shall he perfect that with works of mercy*, Blickl. Hom. 37, 19. Fullade 213, 16. [*O. Sax.* fullōn: *O. H. Ger.* fullén.] DER. lust-fullian, ge-lustfullian, wist-fullian: un-gefullod. v. fyllan.

fūl-līc; *adj. Foul, base;* fœdus, turpis:—Gārclifan ætrende fūllīc getācnaþ *to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 25. Ansíne fūllīce habban *to have a dirty face*, iii. 204, 10, 26.

fullice; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Fully, perfectly, completely;* plēne, perfecte:—Se ðe Englisc fullīce ne cūðe *qui Anglōrum linguam perfecte non nōverat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39: 2, 3; S. 504, 32. Fullīcor *plēnius*, 4, 25; S. 600, 10.

fūl-līce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Foully, shamefully;* fœde, sordide, turpiter:—Gif hwā fūllīce hine sylfne besmīte *si quis fœde seipsum polluĕrit*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7: C. R. Ben. 44: Scint. 24.

fulligan, to fulligenne *To baptize;* baptizāre:—Diāconus mōt fulligan cild *a deacon may baptize children*, L. Ælf. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. Gif cild biþ to fulligenne *if there be a child to baptize*, 29; Th. ii. 352, 30. v. fullian.

fulligenne *to baptize*, Th. L. ii. 352, 30. v. fulligan.

full-mannod, -monnad; *part. Full manned, well peopled;* vīris instructus, pōpulo frēquens:—Dæt he hæbbe his land fullmannod [Cot. fullmonnad] *that he have his land well peopled*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 32.

full-neáh; *adj. Full nigh, very near;* valde propinquus:—Wæs se feónd fullneáh *the foe was very near*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 10; Gen. 688.

full-neáh; *adv. Full nearly, very nearly, almost;* fēre:—Dū eart fullneáh forþoht *thou art almost despairing*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 16: Chr. 897; Th. 175, 39, col. 1. v. ful-neáh; adv.

fullnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* FULNESS; plenītūdo, Som. Ben. Lye.

fullnes, -ness, e; *f. Foulness, stench;* fætor:—Seó wundriende swētnes dæs miclan swæcces sōna ealle ða fūllnessa dæs þýstran ofnes on weg āflýmede *omnem mox fœtōrem tenebrōsæ fornācis effūgāvit admīrandi hūjus suāvitas ōdōris*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. v. fūlnes.

fulloc, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—We willaþ dæt fulloc fæste stande *we will that that baptism stand fast*, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 6. v. fulluht.

full-oft; *adv. Full oft, very often;* sæpissīme:—We beóþ fulloft geneádode *we are very often compelled*, Greg. Dial. pref; Hat. MS. 1 a, 19. Fulloft fyrwit frīneþ *curiosity inquires very often*, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 57. v. ful-oft.

full-longe; *adv. Full long, very long;* diutissīme:—Ða gyldnan geatu ðe fullonge ær bilocen stōdon *the golden gates which very long before stood locked*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 12; Cri. 252.

full-recen; *adv. Full quick, very quick;* citissimus:—Dū meahtest ðē fullrecen on ðæm rōdere ufan siðdan weorþan *thou, very quick, mayest afterwards advance into the sky above*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 33; Met. 24, 17.

full-slāw; *adj. Full slow, very slow;* persegnis, Off. Reg. 15.

full-sōþ *full sooth, most truly*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Lambd. 128, 29. v. ful-sōþ.

full-strong; *adj. Full strong, most rigid;* valde sērus *vel* rīgidus:—Wæs dæt eall fullstrong *that was all most rigid*, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 16; Sat. 322. v. ful-strang.

fulluht, fulwiht, fullwiht, fulwuht, es; *n.* [v. Grimm And. u. El. pp. 136–7] *Baptism;* baptismus:—Hwæðer wæs Iohannes fulluht? Mt. Bos. 21, 25; *of whennes was the baptem of Joon?* Wyc; baptismus Joannis unde ērat? Vulg: Mk. Bos. 11, 30: Lk. Bos. 20, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Dæt fulluht us aþwehþ fram eallum synnum *baptism washes us from all sins*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 29: 46, 24, 33: 48, 18, 20: i. 94, 2. Fram gyfe dæs hālgan fulluhtes *a sacri baptismātis gratia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 10. Fulluhtes bæþ *the bath of baptism*, 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Māge gyt beón gefullod on dam fulluhte, ðe ic beó gefullod *pōtestis baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizāri?* Mk. Bos. 10, 38, 39: Mt. Bos. 3, 7: Lk. Bos. 7, 29: 12, 50: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3: L. Ælf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 19: L. Ælf. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 32: Chr. 601; Erl. 21, 11: 942; Erl. 116, 20: Ps. Th. arg. 22. Se yfela preóst ne mæg nǽfre ðenunge gefīlan, nāðer ne dæt fulluht, ne ða mæssan *the evil priest cannot ever defile God's ministry, nor baptism, nor the mass*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 14: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25: Homl. Th. i. 208, 11: 306, 1: 312, 21: ii. 48, 1, 3, 4, 5: Lk. Bos. 3, 3. [*Orm.* fulluhht: *Laym.* fulluht.]

fulluht-bæþ, fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [full, wiht, e; *f:* bæþ, es; *n.*] *A bath* or *font of baptism;* baptismi fons, baptistērium = *βαπτιστήριον*:—Dæt gerȳne onfōn fulluhtbæþes *to receive the sacrament of the baptismal font*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 31. Fulluhtebæþes, 3, 3; S. 525, 30. Dā onfēng Ēadwine cyning fulluhtebæþe *then king Edwin received the bath of baptism*, 2, 14; S. 517, 23: 1, 27; S. 491, 29.

fulluht-ere, fulwiht-ere, es; *m.* [ful, full; uht, wiht; ere; es; *m.*] *A baptizer, the Baptist;* baptista:—On ðām dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere *in diēbus illis vēnit Joannes Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 3, 1: 14, 2: Mk. Bos. 6, 14: Lk. Bos. 7, 20, 28, 33: Homl. Th. i. 356, 7: 358, 22: 478, 1, 30. Syle me on ānum disce Iohannes heáfod dæs Fulluhteres *da mihi in disco cāput Joannis Baptistæ*, Mt. Bos. 14, 8: Mk. Bos. 6, 24: Homl. Th. i. 350, 31: 352, 23: 364, 6. Be Iohanne ðam Fulluhtere *de Joanne Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 17, 13: Homl. Th. i. 356, 19: 476, 27: 484, 22. Sume secgeaþ Iohannem done Fulluhtere *alii dicunt Joannem Baptistam*, Mt. Bos. 16, 14: Mk. Bos. 8, 28.

fulluht-nama, an; *m. The baptismal* or *christian name;* nōmen tempōre baptizandi impōsitum:—Hēr Godrum se norþerna cyning forþferde, dæs fulluhtnama wæs Æðelstān *here* [A. D. 890] *Guthrum the Northern* [i. e. *Danish*] *king died, whose baptismal name was Æthelstan*, Chr. 890; Erl. 86, 27.

fulluht-stōw *a baptism-place, baptistery.* v. fulwiht-stōw.

fulluht-þeáw, es; *m. The rite of baptism;* baptismi mos:—Cyning onfēng fulluhtþeáwum *the king received the rite of baptism*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 65; Met. 1, 33.

fulluht-tīd *time of baptism, baptismal time.* v. fulwiht-tīd.

fullunga; *adv. Fully:*—Fullunga *peramplius*, Rtl. 21, 8: Jn. Skt. Lind. note in the margin.

full-unrōt; *adj. Full sad, very unhappy;* valde tristis:—Manege beóþ fægðer ge fullædele ge fullwēlige, and beóþ ðeáh fullunrōte *many are both very noble and very wealthy, and yet are very unhappy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-wēlig; *adj. Full wealthy, very rich;* valde dīves, ditissīmus:—Manege beóþ fullwēlige *many are very wealthy*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 3.

full-weorþlice *full worthily, very honourably*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 21, col. 2. v. ful-wurþlīce.

fullwiht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Hū hī hine bædan fullwihtes bæþes *how they had asked him for a font of baptism*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 30: Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, note 10: Andr. Kmbl. 3279; An. 1642. Mid ðý fullwihte *with baptism*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 9; Hö. 136. v. full-uht.

full-wīte, es; *n. Full fine;* plēna mulcta:—Gylde fullwīte [fulwīte MS. B.] *let him pay full fine*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 7, 9: L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18, note 48, MSS. B. H. v. ful-wīte.

fullwon, e; *f. Baptism?* baptismus?—Fullwona bearn *children of baptism, christians*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 9; Gen. 1951. v. fulluht.

full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To do fully, commit, accomplish, complete;* perficĕre, complēre:—Se godcunda ānweald hī tostencte ær hī hit fullwyrcan mōston *the divine power dispersed them before they could complete it*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. [*Orm.* fullwrohht *finished.*] v. ful-wyrcan.

ful-mannod *full manned, well peopled.* v. full-mannod.

ful-moneg; *adj. Full many, very many;* permultus:—To fulmonegum dæge men synt forlædde *men are seduced for full many a day*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 17; Gen. 728.

ful-neáh *full nigh, very near.* v. full-neáh; *adj.*

ful-neáh, full-neáh, ful-nēh; *adv. Full nearly, very nearly, almost;* prōpe, fēre:—Steorran hie ætiewdon fulneáh [fulnēh, Th. 29, 12, col. 1] healfe tīd ofer undern *stars shewed themselves very nearly half an hour after nine o'clock* [*a. m.*], Chr. 540; Th. 28, 13; 29, 12, col. 2. Fulneáh [fullneáh, Th. 175, 39, col. 1] tū swā lange *very nearly twice as long*, Chr. 897; Th. 174, 42; 175, 39, col. 2. Se yfela wilna unrihthæmedes gedrēfþ fulneáh ælces libbendes monnes mōd *the evil desire of unlawful lust disquiets the mind of almost every living man*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 25: 4; Fox 8, 18: 11; Fox 30, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 8; Met. 18, 4.

fūlnes, fūllnes, fȳlnes, -ness, e; *f.* FOULNESS, *impurity, stench;* fœditas, sordes, fætor:—Fūlnes [fȳlnes, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 7] eorþan, eal forwisnad *foulness of earth, all decayed*, Soul Kmbl. 35; Seel. 18. Unaræfnendlīce fūlnes wæs upp aweallende *fœtor incompūrābilis ebulliens ērat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 25.

ful-oft, full-oft; *adv. Full oft, very often;* sæpissīme:—Hie ablændaþ fuloft wīsra monna geþoht *they very often blind the thought of wise men*, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Sió wyrd fulоft dereþ unscyldegum *fate very often injures the guiltless*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 71; Met. 4, 36: Beo. Th. 964; B. 480: Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 16; Seef. 24: Cd. 216; Th. 274, 11; Sat. 152: Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347.

ful-rāde, -ræde, -hræde; *adv. Full quickly, immediately;* citissīme:—Fulræde [Cott. fulræde] dæs ic clipode *immediately thereupon I spoke*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Fulræde yrnende *running very quickly*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 21.

ful-recen *full quick, very quick.* v. full-recen.

ful-ricene; *adv. Full quickly, very quickly, immediately;* citissīme:—Gif he mūntas hrīneþ, hī fulricene reócaþ *if he touches the mountains, they immediately smoke*, Ps. Th. 103, 30.

ful-rīht; *adj. Full right, most right* or *direct;* valde rectus, directissimus:—Dū ne mihtest gyt fulrihtne weg arēdian *thou hast not yet been able to find the most direct way*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 8.

ful-rīhte; *adv. Full rightly, very rightly;* rectissime, Solil. 5.

ful-sārlice; *adv. Full sorely, very harshly* or *violently;* tristissīme, acerbissime, gravissime:—Dæt mīn sylfes fōt fulsārlice asliden wǽre *that my own foot had very violently slipped*, Ps. Th. 93, 17.

ful-scrid; *adj. Full quick, very swift;* velocissimus:—Is ðes bāt fulscrid, fugole gelīcost glīðeþ on geofone *this boat is very quick, it glideth on the ocean most like to a bird*, Andr. Recd. 996; An. 496.

ful-séfte; *adj. Full soft, very soft;* valde mollis:—Ic geworhte fulséfte seld, ðæt hī sǽton on *I made a very soft seat, which they sat on*, Ps. Th. 88, 3.

ful-slǽw *full slow, very slow.* v. full-slǽw.

ful-smēðe; *adj. Full smooth, very smooth;* levissimus:—Ðe fulsmēðe spræce habbaþ *who have very smooth speech*, Frag. Kmbl. 20; Leás. 12.

ful-sōþ, full-sōþ; *adv. Full sooth, very truly;* verissime:—Fulsōþ hȳ secgaþ *they say very truly*, L. Ælf. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 22.

ful-stincende; *part. Foul-stinking;* fœde ólens:—Ðū fúlstincendiste hell, geopena ðīne gatu *thou most foul-stinking hell, open thy gates*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 16, 3.

ful-strang, -strong. full-strong; *adj. Full strong, very severe* or *overwhelming;* valde sēvērus *vel* rigidus:—Wæs him eall fulstrang *it was all very severe to them*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 23; Sat. 226. Is ðeós þrag fulstrong *this moment is very overwhelming*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 13; Jul. 464.

ful-swīðe; *adv. Very much, very;* valde:—Wēne ic fulswīðe *I think very much*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 4; Hö. 30.

fulteman, fultemian *to assist, help, support;* jūvāre, auxiliāri:—Sió womb sceal fulteman ðǽm hondum *the belly must support the hands*, Past. 34, 3; Hat. MS. 44 a, 21. For dæm ānwalde ðe ānra gehwilc fultemaþ *through the power which each one supports*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 42; Met. 25, 21. v. fultuman.

ful-piclīce; *adv. Full thickly, very often, very frequently;* persæpe, frequentissime:—Heó spræc to Adame fulþiclīce *she spoke to Adam very frequently*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 6; Gen. 705.

ful-pungen; *part. Full grown, high, lofty;* celsus, R. Ben. 73.

fultom, es; *m. Help, aid, support;* auxilium, adjūtōrium:—Dæt he ðone hálgan heáp bidde friþes and fultomes *that he implore the holy troop for peace and support*, Apstls. Kmbl. 181; Ap. 91. To fultome *for aid*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. v. fultum.

fultomian; *part.* fultomiende *To help, aid;* auxiliāri:—Sōna eft, Gode fultomiendum, he meahte geseón and sprecan *soon after, God helping, he could see and speak*, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 15. v. fultuman.

ful-trum; *adj. Full strong, very firm;* valde firmus:—Sēcaþ gē Drihten, and gē beóþ fultrume *quærite Dominum, et confirmāmini*, Ps. Th. 104, 4.

ful-trūwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To trust fully in, confide in;* pēnitus confīdĕre:—Ic nāt, hwī gē fultrūwiaþ ðam hreósendan wēlan *I do not know, why ye confide in these perishable riches*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 7.

fultum, fultom, es; *m.* **I.** *help, aid, assistance, support, succour;* auxlium, adjūtōrium, adjūmentum:—Him wæs fultum neáh *support was nigh to him*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 20; Gū. 160. Fultum mīn *adjūtōrium meum*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 11. Bæd fultumes wǽrfæst hæleþ *the righteous man sought their aid*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 12; Gen. 2025: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 38: 3, 7; Bos. 60, 32. Hie Mæcedoniam on fultume wǽron *they had helped the Macedonians*, 2, 5; Bos. 46, 16: 2, 5; Bos. 47, 14, 33: 3, 7; Bos. 59, 35. Syle us nū on earfoðum ǽdelne fultum *da nōbis auxilium de tribulātiōne*, Ps. Th. 59, 10: 83, 6: Ps. Lamb. 19, 3. Him Drihten forgeaf frōfor and fultum *the Lord gave to them comfort and succour*, Beo. Th. 1400; B. 698: 3674; B. 1835: Salm. Kmbl. 882; Sal. 440: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 15; Met. 31, 8. Oðer æhte heóld fæder on fultum *the other kept cattle in aid of his father*, Cd. 47; Th. 59, 35; Gen. 974: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 14; Ph. 455: Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 27: 3, 7; Bos. 58, 29. Mid godcunde fultume *by divine aid*, 1, 5; Bos. 28, 5. **II.** *a helper, an army, forces;* adjūtor, cōpiæ:—Fultum mīn and alýsend mīn beó ðū *adjūtor meus et libĕrātor meus es tu*, Ps. Spl. 69, 7: 70, 8: Ps. Lamb. 18, 15. He gegaderode ðone fultum ðe he ðā mihte *he gathered what forces he then could*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 1: 2, 5; Bos. 46, 27. He mid his fultume næs *he was not with his army*, 2, 5; Bos. 48, 15, 22: 3, 7; Bos. 59, 18. DER. feorm-fultum, mann-.

fultuman, fultumian, fultomian, fulteman, fultemian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To help, assist, aid, support;* jūvāre, adjūvāre, auxiliāri, fāvēre:—Hī woldon me má fultumian *me pōtius jūvāre vellent*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516. 9: Ps. Th. 118, 114. Ic fultumige *auxiliŏr*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61: *fāveo*, 26, 5: Som. 28, 66. Me God fultumeþ *Deus adjŭvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4: 88, 18. We eów fultumiaþ *we will aid you*, Chr. Erl. 3, 12. Him náuder ne fēt ne fíderas ne fultumaþ *neither feet nor wings support them*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26. Me ðīne dómas dǽdum fultumiaþ *judĭcia tua adjŭvābunt me*, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Fultumode Beorhtric Offan *Beorhtric assisted Offa*, Chr. 836; Erl. 64, 32. Þæt hī him fultumedon *that they would aid them*, 868; Erl. 73, 22. DER. gefultuman, -fultumian, to-, to-ge-.

fultumend, fultumiend, es; *m.* [fultumende, fultumiende, *part. of* fultuman, fultumian] *A helper, assistant, co-operator;* adjūtor, coöpĕrātor:—Ðe his gefera wæs and fultumend dæs godcundan wordes *qui cōmes ūtinĕris illi et co-ōpĕrātor verbi*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 12. Ðonne bið éadig ðe him ǽror wæs Iacobes God geára fultumiend *beātus, cūjus Deus Iacob adjūtor ejus*, Ps. Th. 145, 4: 70, 3: Ps. Lamb. 70, 7: Bd. pref; S. 471, 22.

fultum-leás; *adj. Without help, helpless;* sine auxĭlio:—Ðæt hī tō rāðe woldon fultumleáse beón æt hiora bearnteámum *that they would very soon be without help from their posterity*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 18.

ful-unrōt *full sad, very unhappy.* v. ful-unrōt.

ful-wacor; *adj. Full watchful, very watchful;* pervigil, vigĭlans, Off. Reg. 5.

ful-wærlīc; *adj. Full wary, very cautious* or *prudent;* valde circumspectus *vel* cautus, prudentissimus:—Ys hit fulwærlīc *it is very prudent*, Gen. 41, 33.

ful-wēlig *full wealthy, very rich.* v. ful-wēlig.

fulwere, es; *m. A baptist;* baptista, Menol. v. fulluhtere.

fulwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To baptize;* baptīzāre:—Fulwiaþ folc under rōderum *baptize the people under the firmament*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 23; Cri. 484. Hwæt fulwastu *quid baptizas*, Jn. Sk. Rush. 1, 25. Fulwande, fulwende *baptizans*, Lind. and Rush. 3, 23. Fulwad beón *baptizāri*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 28. Fulwod beón, 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note. [*Laym.* fulwen.] v. fullian.

ful-wīde; *adv. Full widely, all around, round about;* circumcirca:—Lōca fulwíde ofer londbūende *look all around over the land-dwellers*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 23; Sat. 684: Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 13; Kl. 46. Wælhreówes [Nerónes] gewēd wæs fulwíde cūþ *the madness of the cruel* [*Nero*] *was full widely known*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 10; Met. 9, 5.

fulwiht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Wæs mid ðý folce fulwiht hæfen *baptism was raised up among the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 3285; An. 1645. Fulwihtes bæþ *the bath of baptism*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 17: Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 18: Cd. 225; Th. 299, 8; Sat. 546: Elen. Kmbl. 978; El. 490. Būtan fulwihte *without baptism*, L. In. 2; Th. i. 102, 20: Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 13: 661; Erl. 34, 16. Ceadwalla fór tō Rōme, and fulwihte onfēng from ðam pāpan *Ceadwalla went to Rome, and received baptism from the pope*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 6: 878; Erl. 80, 18: Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 3; Seel. 86: Andr. Kmbl. 3258; An. 1632: Elen. Kmbl. 383; El. 192. Iohannes wæs bodiende dǽdbōte fulwiht *fuit Joannes prædicans baptismum pœnitentiæ*, Mk. Bos. 1, 4: Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 6: 606; Erl. 20, 26: 661; Erl. 34, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 3268; An. 1637. Þurh fulwihte *through baptism*, Elen. Kmbl. 344; El. 172. Fulwihta calica *baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-bæþ, es; *n.* [MS. ful-white; bæþ, es; *n.*] *A bath or font of baptism;* baptismi fons:—Mon ðæt cild brohte to ðam hálgan þweále fulwihtebaþes *they brought the child to the holy washing of the baptismal font*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 18.

fulwiht-ere, es; *m. A baptizer, the Baptist;* baptista:—Ne arās māra Iohanne Fulwihtere *non surrexit mājor Joanne Baptista*, Mt. Bos. 11, 11. Iohannes Fulwihteres *Joannis Baptistæ*, 11, 12. v. fulluhtere.

fulwiht-fæder, es; *m. A baptizer:*—Sancte Iohannes, Cristes fulwihtfæder *St. John, Christ's baptizer*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 17.

fulwiht-hād, es; *m. A baptismal vow:*—Dæt hie heora fulwihrhādas wel gehealdan *that they keep well their baptismal vows*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26.

fulwihte *baptism*, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. v. fulluht.

fulwiht-stow, e; *f. A baptism-place, baptistery;* baptismātis lŏcus, baptistērium:—Ne wǽron cyrican getímbrede, ne fulwihtstowe *churches were not built, nor baptism-places* [baptistēria], Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 16.

fulwiht-tīd, e; *f. Time of baptism, baptismal time;* baptismātis tempus:—Fulwiht-tíd [MS. -tiid] ēces Drihtnes to us cymeþ *the baptismal time of the eternal Lord comes to us*, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11.

fulwiht-wer, es; *m. A baptist:*—Seó gebyrd Sancte Iohannes dæs fulwiht-weres *the birthday of St. John the Baptist*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 6.

ful-wíte, full-wíte, es; *n. A full fine;* plēna mulcta:—Gielde he fulwíte [fullwíte MSS. B. H.] *let him pay the full fine*, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 18: 72; Th. i. 148, 8: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 9, note 18, MS. G.

fulwod *baptized*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2, note; *pp. of* fulwian.

ful-wrætlice; *adv. Full wondrously, very wonderfully;* mirissīme:—Ðæt me on gesceldrum scīnan mōtan fulwrætlīce wundne loccas *that on my shoulders curled locks may shine very wonderfully*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 6; Rä. 41, 104.

fulwuht, es; *n. Baptism;* baptismus:—Hēr Birīnus bisceop bodude West-Seaxum fulwuht *in this year* [A. D. 634] *bishop Birinus preached baptism to the West-Saxons*, Chr. 634; Erl. 24, 9. v. fulluht.

ful-wurplīce, full-weorþlīce; *adv. Full worthily, very honourably;* dignissime:—Hine man byrigde fulwurplīce [fullweorþlice, Th. 294, 21, col. 2], swā he wyrde wæs *they buried him very honourably, as he was worthy*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22, col. 1.

ful-wyrcan, full-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte; *pp.* -worht *To do fully, accomplish, commit;* perfĭcĕre:—Gif hwā grīþbryce fulwyrce *if any one commit a breach of the peace*, L. C. S. 62; Th. i. 408, 22.

ful-yrre; *adj. Full angry, very angry;* valde irātus:—He fulyrre wōd *he rushed forth very angry*, Byrht. Th. 139, 13; By. 253.

funde, *pl.* fundon; *pp.* funden *Found*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 6; Gen. 1444: 122; Th. 156, 27; Gen. 2595: 174; Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66; *p. and pp. of* findan.

fundian, ic fundige; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To endeavour to*

find, tend to, aspire to, strive, go forward, hasten, intend, desire; nīti, tendēre, intendēre, propērāre :—Ic wylle fundian sylf to ðam sīþe *I will hasten myself to the journey*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 24; Hy. 4, 71: 89 b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52. Fundigende of dissere worulde *hastening from this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 2. Ic fundige to ðē *I hasten to thee*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 454, 28; Hy. 4, 40. Hwider fundast ðū *whither art thou hastening?* Cd. 103; Th. 137, 5; Gen. 2269. He fundaþ to dæm weorþscipe dæs folgoþes *he aspires to the honour of rule*, Past. 8, 2; Hat. MS. 12 b, 25: 11, 3; Hat. MS. 15 a, 9. Hī to ðē hionan fundiaþ *they tend hence to thee*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 25, 38. Gif twegen men fundiaþ to ānre stowe *if two men are going to the same place*, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10: Past. 18, 1; Hat. MS. 25 b, 6. Nū ðū mōst feran ðider ðū fundadest *now thou mayest go whither thou desiredst*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671. Fundode wrecca of geardum *the stranger hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1137. Hwæder ðū nū ongite forhwȳ dæt fȳr fundige up *dost thou understand why fire tends upwards?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 19. Friōra æghwilc fundie to dæm ecum gōde *let every one of the free aspire to the eternal good*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 4; Met. 21, 2. Swā hie fundedon *as they desired*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 17; Gen. 2493: Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 11; Rä. 23, 6. [*Laym.* fondien *to seek, try: O. Sax.* fundōn *to strive: O. H. Ger.* fundjan, fundēn *subire.*] DER. tofundian.

fundung, e ; *f. A going, departure;* abītus, decessus :—He nolde on his fundunge ofer sæ hīred healdan *he would not hold a court on his departure over sea*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 2.

furan ; *sulcare, scribere*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 507. v. furh.

FURH; *nom. gen. acc.; dat.* fyrh; *dat. pl.* furum; *f. A* FURROW; sulcus :—Furh *sulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 1: Som. 55, 17; Wrt. Voc. 15, 17: 289, 80. Ne furh ne fōtmæl *neither furrow nor foot-mark*, L. Ö. 13; Th. i. 184, 7. Andlang dære furh *along the furrow*, Cod. Dipl. 554; A. D. 969; Kmbl. iii. 38, 34. Andlang weges to dære gedrīfenan fyrh; andlang fyrh *along the way to the driven furrow; along the furrow*, 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 21. On ða furh *on the furrow*, 356; Kmbl. iii. 409, 5: 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 437, 23. Ðām drīum furum *in the dry furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. [*Wyc.* forewis, forowis *furrows: Piers P.* furwe : *Plat.* fore, fare, *f: Frs.* furch, furge : *O. Frs.* furch, *f: Dut.* vóre, *f: Ger.* furche, *f: M. H. Ger.* vurch, *f: O. H. Ger.* furh, furuh, *f: Dan.* fure, *m. f: Swed.* fåra, *f: Icel.* furask *to be furrowed.*]

furh-wudu ; *m. Fir-wood, a fir-tree;* pinus, Gl. C. fol. 48 d; Lchdm. iii. 327, 39, col. 1.

furlang, furlung, es; *n. A* FURLONG; stādium :—On ðæt lange furlang *to the long furlong*, Cod. Dipl. 578; A. D. 973; Kmbl. iii. 97, 32. Bethania ys gehende Hierusalem oþer fȳftyne furlang *ērat Bethania juxta Ierosōlȳmam quāsi stādiis quindēcim*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. Twentig furlanga *stādia viginti*, 6, 19: Lk. Bos. 24, 13. Se is þreóra furlunga brād *qui est latitūdinis circiter trium stādiōrum*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

furþ-an, furþ-on, furþ-um ; *adv.* [furþ = forþ *forth*, furþan, furþon, furþum, forþum, *dat.*] *Also, too, even, indeed, further, at first;* etiam, quīdem, primo :—Ic secge eów sōþlice, ðæt furþon Salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs oferwrigen swā swā ān of ðyson *dico autem vobis, quoniam nec Salomon in omni gloria sua coopertus est sicut unum ex istis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 29. He wēneþ furþon ðæt he man ne sȳ *he even thinks that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5. Ic furþum ongan būgan *I first* [primo] *began to dwell*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213.

FURÞOR, furþur; *adv.* FURTHER, *more, forwards;* ultērius, ultra, amplius, porro :—Ne gang ðū ānne stæpe furðor *go not thou one step further*, Jos. 10, 12: Cd. 223; Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Siddan he ðone fintan furðor cūðe *when he further knew the sequel*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 32; Jul. 606; Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. Eóde se sæster hwǣtes to lv penega, and eác furðor *the sester of wheat went to fifty-five pence, and even further*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 22. Dæt he ā furðor wǣre ðonne ðāre bröðor *that he was always more than the other brethren*, Past. 17, 6; Hat. MS. 23 b, 1. Ic wille furðor gān *I will go forwards*, Byrht. Th. 139, 1; By. 247. Furðor dōn *to prefer, esteem*, Past. 17, 7; Hat. MS. 23 b, 14. [*O. Sax.* furðor *further: O. Frs.* furthor, furdur *further: Ger.* fürder *moreover: M. H. Ger.* vürder *further: O. H. Ger.* furdir *ultērius.*]

furðra, *m;* furðre, *f. n: comp. adj.* FURTHER, *greater, superior;* ultērior, mājor, prior :—Nys se þeówa furðra ðonne se hlāford *non est servus mājor domino suo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 16. Hwilc cræft ðē geþūht betwux ðās furðra wesan *quæ ars tibi vidētur inter istas prior esse?* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 13.

furðrung *a furthering, promoting, forwarding*, Somn. 2: 17, Lye. v. furðrung.

furþ-um ; *adv.* [*dat. of* forþ?] *Also, even, indeed, at first;* prīmo, ētiam :—Ne furþum nǣnig nǣre on heofenum *nor was there any even in heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 27. He furþum ongan *he also began*, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 11; Gen. 1238. Ic furþum ongan *I first began*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 21; Gū. 1213. v. furþum-līc.

furþum-līc ; *adj.* [furþ = forþ *forth, onwards;* furþum = forþum, *dat. to onwards, excessive?* līc] *Luxurious, indulgent;* luxūriōsus, mollis, ventricōsus :—Sarðanapālus [MS. -olus] se sīþmesta cyninge, wæs swīðe furþumlīc man *Sardanapālus the last king was a very luxurious man*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15.

furður ; *adv. Further, more;* ultērius, ultra :—Ǣr gē on land furður feran *ere ye proceed further into the land*, Beo. Th. 5193; B. 2547: 1527; B. 761: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 30; Jul. 541: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 22; Gen. 2014: Andr. Kmbl. 2976; An. 1491. Dæt ðē cyning engla gefrætwode furður micle ðonne eall gimma cynn *that the king of angels adorned thee much more than all the kinds of gems*, 3035; An. 1520. v. furðor.

furum *in furrows*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31; *dat. pl. of* furh.

FŪS; *adj. Ready, prepared, prompt, quick, eager, hastening, prone, inclined, willing, ready for death, dying;* promptus, cēler, pārātus, prōnus, cupidus, propērae mortī devōtus, mōribundus :—Se ðe stōd fūs on faroþe *he who stood ready on the beach*, Andr. Kmbl. 509; An. 255: Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 7; Rä. 72, 24: Byrht. Th. 139, 68; By. 281. He ferde siddan swīðe fūs to Rōme *he, being very quick, afterwards went to Rome*, Ælfc. T. 30, 8: Cd. 23; Th. 28, 28; Gen. 443: 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Ic eom sīþes fūs *I am ready for the journey*, Beo. Th. 2955; B. 1475: Elen. Kmbl. 2436; El. 1219: Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 10; Ph. 208. Is him fūs hyge *their mind is ready for death*, Andr. Kmbl. 3327; An. 1666. Ealle ða gemoniaþ mōdes fūsne *all these admonish the prompt of mind*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 1; Seef. 50: Andr. Kmbl. 3307; An. 1656. Ðū me fūsne frignest *thou askest me dying*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 27; Gū. 1201: 49 b; Th. 171, 22; Gū. 1130. Geseah ic ðæt fūse beácen wendan wǣdum and bleóm *I saw the hastening beacon change in hangings and colours*, Rood Kmbl. 42; Kr. 21. Gesāwon randwīgan segn ofer sweótan, fūs on forþweg *the warriors saw the sign over the bands, hastening on its onward way*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 27; Exod. 129. Wǣron ædelingas eft to leódum fūse to farenne *the nobles were ready to go again to their people*, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805: Cd. 151; Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Ic of fūsum rād *I rode from the ready* [*men*], Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 28; Rä. 88, 8. [*Orm. fus eager: Laym.* fuse, *pl. prompt, ready: O. Sax.* fūs *inclined, ready: O. H. Ger.* funs *prōnus, promptus: Dan.* fuse *to rush forth: Icel.* fúss *willing, wishing for.*] DER. bealo-fūs, ellor-, grund-, hell-, hin-, ūt-, wæl-.

fūs, es; *n. A hastening, progress;* festinātio, progressus :—Se ðe leófra manna fūs feor wlātode *who beheld afar the dear men's progress*, Beo. Th. 3836; B. 1916.

fūse ; *adv. Readily, promptly;* pārāte, prompte, Th. Anlct.

fūs-leóþ, es; *n. A parting-song, death-song, dirge;* mōrientis cantus, fūnebris nēnia :—Ðǣr wæs sȳþfynde innan burgum fūsleóþ galen *there was easy to be found within the dwellings the death-song sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. Ðū scealt fūsleóþ galan *thou shalt sing the death-song*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 17; Cri. 623: 52 b; Th. 183, 1; Gū. 1320.

fūslīc ; *adj. Ready, prepared;* pārātus :—Him Onela forgeaf his gædelinges gūþgewǣdu, fyrdsearu fūslīc *Onela gave him his companion's battle-garments, ready martial gear*, Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. He geseah beorhte randas, fyrdsearo fūslīcu *he saw bright shields, a war-equipment ready*, 469; B. 232.

fūslīce ; *adv. Readily, promptly, gladly;* prompte, libenter :—Ðæt hī fūslīce gehȳrdon, ða ðe him gelǣrde wǣron *ut libenter ea, quæ dicērentur, audirent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, note 17, MS. T.

fūs-trendel ; *focus*, Hpt. Gl. 439.

fȳfteógeða *the fifteenth* :—Forþferde he ðȳ fȳfteógeðan dæge Kalendarum Martiarum *qui defunctus die dēcima quinta Kalendārum Martiārum*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 36. v. fiftéoða.

fȳftyne *fifteen;* quindēcim :—Ofer fȳftyne furlang *over fifteen furlongs*, Jn. Bos. 11, 18. v. fiftyne.

fyht *a fight, battle*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feoht.

fyhte-horn, es; *m. A fighting* or *battle-horn;* pugnātōrium cornu :—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlice gebrece snióme *omnia cornua peccātōrum confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9.

fyhtling, es; *m. A fighting, soldier;* prælitātor, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

fyht-wīte, fiht-wīte, es; *n. A fine for fighting;* pugnæ mulcta :—Ðæt fyht-wīte *the fine for fighting*, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27.

fyl, es; *m. A fall, ruin, destruction;* cāsus, intēritus :—Hȳ ðam feore fyl gehēhton *they threatened destruction to his life*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gū. 520: Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71: 139, 35; By. 264. DER. hrā-fyl. v. fyll, es; m.

fylan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To foul, defile;* inquīnāre, fœdāre, contāmināre. DER. a-fylan, be-, ge-. v. fūlian.

fylc, es ; *n. A company, troop, tribe, country, province;* agmen, caterva, tribus, provincia. [*Icel.* fylki, *n. a county* or *shire.*] DER. æl-fylc, bī-, ge-.

fylcian ; *p.* ade *To arrange troops* :—Harald his lið fylcade *Harold drew up his force*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [*Icel.* fylkja.]

fyld, es; *m. A fold, volume;* vōlūmen, Som. Ben. Lye. Hpt. Gl. 494.

fylde, pl. fyld-n *filled*, Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523: Jn. Bos. 6, 13; *p. of* fyllan.

FYLGEAN, fylgan, fylgian, fyligean, fylian, filian, feligean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. dat. acc. To follow, attend, follow* or *carry out;* sēqui, insēqui, exsēqui:—Dæt hearma swā fela fylgean sceolde monna cynne *that so many ills must follow to mankind*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 15; Gen. 709; L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Ongon se wīsdōm his gewunan fylgan *wisdom began to follow his custom*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 2; Met. 7, 1: Exon. 122 *a*; Th. 468, 6; Phar. 3: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 24; Jud. 33. Đe him fylgian wolde *who would follow him*, Hy. 10, 39; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 39. He ne let him ænig ne fyligean *non admisit quemquam se sēqui*, Mk. Bos. 5, 37: 8, 34. Đa he on his weorcum wæs geornlīce fyligende *which he was diligently carrying out in his works*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. We wæron þē fylgende *we were following thee*, St. And. 2, 20. Him fyliende *sēquentes se*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38. Ic fylige *sēquor*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 24. Đū gedwolan fylgest *thou followest error*, Exon. 68 *b*; Th. 254, 25; Jul. 202. Gūþmecga him fylgeþ *the warrior pursues him*, Salm. Kmbl. 186; Sal. 92. Ic fylgde gōdnysse *sēquēbar bonitātem*, Ps. Spl. 37, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Se wrāda boda fylgde him *the fell messenger followed him*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 9; Gen. 688. Đe he ēr fylgde [fylgde, MS. B.] *whom he before followed*, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371: Exon. 29 *a*; Th. 88, 16; Cri. 1441. Twegen leorningcnihtas fylgdon ðam Hælende *duo discīpuli sēcūti sunt Jēsum*, Jn. Bos. 1, 37. Fyle [fylge MS. C.] ðū ðam *persēquēre eam*, Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Dæt we Godes lage fylgean [fylgian MS. B.] *that we follow God's law*, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 7. Dæt hī georne heora bōcum and gebēdum fylgean *that they strictly attend to their books and prayers*, L. Eth. vi. 41; Th. i. 326, 3. [*Wyc.* foleweden, *p. pl: Piers P.* folwe, folwen: *Chauc.* folwe: *Laym.* folien, foluen, fulien: *Orm.* follȝhenn: *O. Sax.* folgōn: *Frs.* folgjen: *O. Frs.* folgia, fulgia, folia: *Dut.* volgen: *Ger.* folgen: *M. H. Ger.* volgen: *O. H. Ger.* folgēn, folkēn: *Dan.* følge: *Swed.* følja: *Icel.* fylgja.] DER. æfter-fylian, æt-fylgan, be-filgan, ge-fylgan, under-fylgan. v. folgian.

fylgend, es; *m. One who follows* or *carries anything out, a performer;* exsēcūtor:—Dara þinga de he ōdre lærde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilsumesta fylgend *eōrum quæ agenda dōcēbat ērat exsēcūtor devōtissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4, note, MSS. B. C.

fylgestre; *f. sectatrix*. Hpt. Gl. 435.

fylging, e; *f. A following:*—Miþ fylginge *sectando*, Rtl. 16, 23; 56, 5.

fylging, e; *f. That which follows, a harrow;* occa, Cot. 143.

fylian *to follow*:—Fyle ðū ðam *persequere eam*, Ps. Spl. 33, 14. Fylidon, Mt. Kmbl. C. C. 4, 22. v. fylgean.

fyligean *to follow, attend, follow* or *carry out*, Mk. Bos. 5, 37: 8, 34: Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 17. v. fylgean.

fylignes, -ness, e; *f. A following, completing, executing;* successio, exēcūtio:—Dæt to gōdra dǣda fylignessum he hī aweahte *ut eos ad opērum bōnōrum exēcūtiōnem excitāret*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 33.

FYLL, fill, fyllu, fyllo, e; *f.* The FILL, *fulness, plenty;* plēnitūdo, satūritas:—Drinc nū ðīne fylle *drink now thy fill*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 36. Gē etaþ to fylle *comēdētis in satūrītāte*, Lev. 26, 5. Fylle gefrægnod *known by its plenteousness*, Beo. Th. 2670, note; B. 1333. Fylle gefægon *they rejoiced in the plenty*, 2032; B. 1014. Næs hie dære fylle gefeán hæfdon *they had no joy of that plenty*, 1128; B. 562. Ic sylle heora hungrium hlāf to fylle *paupēres ejus satūrābo pānibus*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. [*Ger.* fülle, *f: M. H. Ger.* volle, *f. m:* vülle, *f: O. H. Ger.* folla, follī, fullī, *f: Goth.* fullei, fullo, *f: Dan.* fylde, *m. f: Swed.* fylle, *n: Icel.* fylli, fyllr, *f.*] DER. wist-fyll.

FYLL, fyl, fell, fiell, es; *m.* I. *a* FALL, *ruin, destruction, death;* cāsus, intēritus:—Crist is ofermōdigra fyll *Christ is the fall of the high-minded*, Ors. 3, 2; Bos. 55, 6. Æfter his fyll fylle *after his death*, 6, 5; Bos. 119, 22. Mīne innoþas on ðam fylle tolocene wæron *intērānea essent ruendo convulsa*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Se bisceop sārgode be ðam fylle and mīne forwyrde *episcōpus de cāsu et intēritu meo dōlēbat*, 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Æt fylle *at the fall*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 14, note.

II. *a* FALL, *case, inflection in grammar;* cāsus, inflectio:—Cāsus, ðæt is fyll oððe gebīgedniss *case, that is a declining or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. [*Orm.* fall: *O. Sax.* fal, *m: Frs. O. Frs.* fal, fel, *m: Dut.* val, *m: Ger.* fall, *m: M. H. Ger.* val, *m: O. H. Ger.* fal, *m: Dan.* fald, *n: Swed.* fall, *n: Icel.* fall, *n. lapsus, cāsus*, Rask Hald. Egils.] DER. wæl-fyll.

FYLLAN; ic fylle, ðū fyllest, fylst, he fylleþ, fylþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, fyldest, *pl.* fyldon; *impert.* fyl, *pl.* fyllaþ; *pp.* fylled, fyld; *v. trans.* To FILL, *replenish, satisfy, cram, stuff, finish, complete, fulfil;* implēre, replēre, sātūrāre, farcire, supplēre, complēre:—Dæt sceolon fyllan firenegeorne men *sinful men shall fill that*, Exon. 31 *b*; Th. 98, 11; Cri. 1606: 124 *b*; Th. 479, 16; Rä. 62, 8. Dæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde *that he should finish his former deeds*, 47 *a*; Th. 160, 16; Gū. 944. Ic crammige oððe fylle *farcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 36. Ic fylle *suppleo*, 26, 1; Som. 28, 29. Đū fyllest [fylst Spl.] ealra wihta gehwam bletsunga *tu imples omne animal benēdictione*, Ps. Th. 144, 17. He heáhgetimbro fylleþ fyrcs egsan *he shall fill the high structures with fire's horror*, Exon. 22 *a*; Th. 60, 25; Cri. 975. Se ðe fylþ on gōdum gewilnunge dīne *qui replet in bōnis desīdērium tuum*, Ps. Spl. 102, 5. Hī fyllaþ mid feore foldan gesceafte *they shall fill earth's creation with their spirit*, Exon. 22 *a*; Th. 59, 15; Cri. 953: Ps. Th. 64, 5. He fylde hig *sātūrāvit eos*, Ps. Spl. 104, 38. He wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwēlan *he filled the bright dwelling of wealth with glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1046; An. 523: Hy. 10, 19; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 19. Moises spræc ðās word beforan Israēla folce and hig fyllde ōþ ende *lōcūtus est Moyses audiente universo cœtu Israel verba carminis hūjus et ad finem usque complēvit*, Deut. 31, 30. Hig fyldon twelf wylian fulle *implēvērunt duodecim cophinos*, Jn. Bos. 6, 13. Fyl nū ða frumspræce *fulfil now the saying of old!* Exon. 53 *b*; Th. 188, 7; Az. 42: Cd. 190; Th. 236, 24; Dan. 326. Tudre fyllaþ eorþan ælgrēne *fill the all-green earth with progeny*, 10; Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 75; Th. 92, 24; Gen. 1533. Beóþ ðīne feldas fylde mid wæstmum *campi tui replēbuntur ūbertāte*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Đonne heofon and hel hæleða bearnum fylde weorþeþ *when heaven and hell shall be filled with the sons of men*, Exon. 31 *a*; Th. 97, 20; Cri. 1593. [*Wyc.* fill, fille: *Piers P.* fillen: *Chauc.* filled, *pp: Laym.* fulle, inullen: *Orm.* fillenn: *Platt.* vullen: *O. Sax.* fullian: *Frs.* folljen: *O. Frs.* fullia, folla, fella: *Dut.* vullen: *Ger.* füllen: *M. H. Ger.* vüllen: *O. H. Ger.* fulljan: *Goth.* fullyan: *Dan.* fylde: *Swed.* fylla: *Icel.* fylla.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, ongeán-, samod-: æ-fyllende.

FYLLAN = fellan; ic fylle, ðū fyllest, he fylleþ, *pl.* fyllaþ; *p.* fylde, *pl.* fyldon; *pp.* fylled; *v. trans. To fell, cut down, cast down, throw down, destroy;* prosternēre, cædere, dejicēre, destruēre:—Đā us man fyllan ongan ealle to eorþan *then they began to fell us all to the ground*, Rood Kmbl. 146; Kr. 73. Fyllan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 194. Gif ðū wylt ða firenfullan fyllan mid deáþe *if thou wilt fell the wicked with death*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Ic beámas fylle *I fell trees*, Exon. 101 *a*; Th. 381, 11; Rä. 2, 9. Se grimmesta hungor hī fylde *fāmes acerbissīma eos prostrāvit*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 29: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 20; Gen. 747. Ða synsceaðan Godes tempel fyldon *the sinful cast down God's temple*, Exon. 18 *a*; Th. 44, 27; Cri. 709. Fyll ða oferhydigan *cast down the proud*, Ps. Th. 73, 22. Hergas fyllaþ *cast down the idols*, Exon. 14 *b*; Th. 30, 27; Cri. 486. [*Chauc.* felle: *Laym.* fallen: *O. Sax.* fellian: *Frs.* fellen: *O. Frs.* falla, fella: *Dut.* vellen: *Ger.* fällen: *M. H. Ger.* falljan, fellen: *Dan.* fælde: *Swed.* fälla: *Icel.* fella.] DER. a-fyllan, be-, ge-, of-, to-.

fyllend, es; *m. A fulfiller, performer;* exsēcūtor:—Dara þinga ðe he ōdre lærde to dōnne, he sylfa wæs se wilsumesta fyllend *eōrum quæ agenda dōcēbat ērat exsēcūtor devōtissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4.

fylle-seóc; *adj. Falling sick, epileptic, lunatic;* ἐπιληπτικός, lunāticus:—Dý-læs cild sý fylleseóc *lest the child be epileptic*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. He ys fylleseóc *lunāticus est*, Mt. Bos. 17, 15. Wid fylleseócum men *for an epileptic man*, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 9; Lchdm. i. 358, 21. Heó fylleseócum helpeþ *it helpeth the epileptic*, Herb. 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 5.

fylle-seócnys, -nyss, e; *f. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* ἐπιληψία:—Wid fylleseócnysse *for the falling sickness*, Herb. 61, 3; Lchdm. i. 164, 9.

fylle-wærc, felle-wærc, es; *n. The falling sickness, epilepsy;* ἐπιληψία:—Of ðæs magan ādle cumaþ hramma and fyllewærc *from the disease of the stomach come cramps and epilepsy*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 25.

fyllnis, se; *f. Fulness, that which makes full or complete, a supplement*:—Fyllniss *plenitudo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16; Rtl. 100, 13. Fyllnis *supplementum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 21. Fylnis *perfectio*, p. 1, 13.

fyllu, e; *f.* fyllo; *indecl. f. Fulness;* plēnitūdo:—Anfēng fæmne fyllo *the woman received fulness*, Exon. 112 *a*; Th. 429, 15; Rä. 43, 5. v. fyll, e; *f.*

fyllung, e; *f. A fulfilling, performing;* perfectio, Som. Ben. Lye.

fylmen, es; *n. A film, thin skin, prepuce;* præpūtium, omentum:—Gē emsnīdaþ dæt flæsc eówres fylmenes *circumcīdētis carnem præpūtii vestri*, Gen. 17, 11. Se werhādes man, ðe ne byþ ymsnīden on ðam flæsce hys fylmenes, his sāwul biþ adilegod of his folce *masculus, cūjus præpūtii cāro circumcīsa non fuērit, delēbitur ānima illa de pōpulo suo*, 17, 14: Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. Fylmena *films;* omenta *vel* membrānæ, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 93; Wrt. Voc. 27, 23: Cot. 133. Fylmen *omentum*, 74; Som. 71, 61; Wrt. Voc. 44, 43. On ðam fylmene *in præpūtio*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 13. Feólon swylce fylmena of his eágum *there fell as it were films from his eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 31.

fylnes, -ness, e; *f. Foulness;* fœditas, fœtor, fūligo:—Eorþan fylnes, eal feorwornast *foulness of earth, thou art all rotting*, Exon. 98 *a*; Th. 368, 7: Cot. 83. v. fúlnes.

fylst, he fylþ *fillest, he fills*, Ps. Spl. 144, 17: 102, 5; *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. of* fyllan.

FYLST, e; *f. Help, assistance;* auxilium:—Mid Godes fylste *with God's help*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 14; Met. 23, 7: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 20. [*Laym.* fulste, vulste *aid, help: O. Frs.* fulliste, folliste, folste, *aid.* [Cf. fullæst.]

fylstan, filstan, ic fylste, he fylsteþ; *p.* [fylstede=] fylste, *pl.* fylston; *subj. pres.* fylste, *pl.* fylsten, fylston; *pp.* fylsted; *v. trans. dat.* [fylst, e;

f. help] *To help, give help, aid, protect;* adjúvāre, auxiliāri, protĕgĕre:—Ongan him fylstan *began to give help to them*, Byrht. Th. 139, 37; By. 265. Hig bīcnodon hyra geferan, dæt hī him fylston *annuērunt sŏcĭis, ut adjuvārent eos* [*that they should give help to them*], Lk. Bos. 5, 7. Him fylste Drihten *the Lord helped him*, Cd. 124; Th. 159, 8; Gen. 2631. Pirrus him fylste *Pyrrhus helped him*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 28. Hī him fylston wel *they helped him well*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 34; Gen. 2484. Arīson and fylston eów *surgant et vos protĕgant*, Deut. 32, 38. [*Laym.* fulsten.] DER. ge-fylstan, to-: ge-fylsta. Cf. fullæstan.

fylþ *falls*, Mt. Bos. 21, 44; *3rd pers. pres. of* feallan.

FŸLþ, e; *f.* FILTH, *impurity, rottenness;* spurcĭtĭa, putrēdo:—Hig synt innan fulle ealre fýlþe *intus plēna sunt omni spurcĭtĭa*, Mt. Bos. 23, 27. Wið āne cwēnan fýlþe adreógaþ *cum ūna meretrīce spurcĭtĭem agunt*, Lup. Serm. 1, 11; Hick. Thes. ii. 102, 27, 29: Scint. 9. [*O. Sax.* fûlitha, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* fûlida, *f.*]

fyl-wērig; *adj. Slaughter-weary;* cæde defessus:—Dū hine geseón mōste fylwērigne *thou mightest have seen him slaughter-weary*, Beo. Th. 1929; B. 962.

fŷnd *a fiend, an enemy*, Ps. Spl. 40, 12. v. feónd.

fŷnd, *pl.* of fēond: Lev. 26, 8, 16: Bt. 20; Fox 72, 21: Mt. Bos. 5, 44: Lk. Bos. 6, 27, 35.

fynde; *adj. Able to be found.* DER. eáþ-fynde, ēþ-, ýþ-.

fyne, es; *n? Moisture, mould;* ūligo:—Fyne *alligo* [=*ūligo*], Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 47; Wrt. Voc. 57, 28.

fynegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [fynig *mouldy*] *To become mouldy or musty;* mūcescĕre:—Dæt dæt hālige hūsel sceole fynegian *that the holy house should become mouldy*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 7.

fynel, es; *m. Fennel;* fœnicŭlum, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 68; Wrt. Voc. 30, 20. v. finol.

fynig, fini; *adj. Mouldy, musty, damp;* mūcĭdus, uligĭnōsus:—Gyf dæt hūsel byþ fynig *if the housel be mouldy*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 8, 13. Fynig *alluginatus* [=*uligĭnōsus*], Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 48; Wrt. Voc. 57, 29.

fyorh; *gen.* fyores; *dat.* fyore; *n. Life;* vīta:—Fīf and hundteontig on fyore lifde wintra *he passed a hundred and five years in life*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 10; Gen. 1184. v. feorh I.

fyr, fyrr, fier; *adv.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrius, longius:—Þéah ðū fyr séo donne ðū wǽre *though thou art farther than thou wast*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33, note 7, MS. Bod. Ǽr gē fyr heonan feran *ere ye proceed farther hence*, Beo. Th. 510; B. 252: 288; B. 143. Fyr faran *longius īre*, Lk. Bos. 24, 28. Fyr fleón *to flee farther*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4.

FŸR, fīr, es; *n.* FIRE, *a fire, hearth;* ignis, fŏcus:—Būton he hæbbe swā scearp andget swā dæt fŷr *unless he have an understanding as sharp as the fire*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Fŷr *ignis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 11: Mk. Bos. 9, 44, 46: Ex. 22, 6: Lev. 10, 2: Ps. Spl. 49, 4. Fŷr *ignis* vel *fŏcus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 51. Him beforan fōron fŷr and wolcen *fire and cloud journeyed before him*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 18; Exod. 93: 169; Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: 192; Th. 239, 22: Dan. 374. Dæs fýres gecynd is hāt and drīe *the nature of fire is hot and dry*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 22, 23. In fýres fæðm *into the fire's embrace*, Beo. Th. 372; B. 185. Fýres feng *grasp of the fire*, 3532; B. 1764. Lāgon ða ōðre fŷnd on ðam fŷre *the other fiends lay in the fire*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 10; Gen. 322: 24; Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487: 117; Th. 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Sỹ hyt forcorfen, and on fŷr aworpen *excidētur, et in ignem mittētur*, Mt. Bos. 7, 19: 17, 15: Mk. Bos. 9, 43: Lk. Bos. 3, 9: Jn. Bos. 15, 6. Ne onæle gē nān fŷr on ðam dæge *non succendētis ignem per diem sabbăti*, Ex. 35, 3: 22, 6. Mid fŷre *with fire*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 25. He sweartade fŷre and ættre *he blackened with fire and venom*. Cd. 214; Th. 269, 26; Sat. 79: 220: Th. 284, 21: Sat. 325: Beo. Th. 5183; B. 2595. [*Wye.* fyr, fire: *Piers P.* fir: *Chauc.* fire: *R. Glouc.* fyur: *Laym.* fur: *Orm.* fir: *Scot.* fyre: *Plat.* vür, vüer, füer, *n.*: *O. Sax.* fiur, *n.*: *Frs.* fjær: *O. Frs.* fior, fiur, *n.*: *Dut.* vuur, *n.*: *Ger.* feuer, *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* viur, viuwer, viwer, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* fiur, *n.*: *Dan.* fyr, *m. f.*: *Swed.* fyr, *m. a lighthouse, beacon*: *Icel.* fúrr, *m. fire*: *Lat.* prūna, *f. a burning coal*: *Grk.* πῦρ, *n.*] DER. āð-fŷr, æled-, bǽl-, heáh-, headō-, helle-, līg-, wæl-, wælm-, wan-, won-.

fyran; *p.* fyrde *To go;* īre:—Ine fyrde to Sce. Petres *Ine went to St. Peter's*, Text Rof. 61, 15. v. feran.

fŷran; *adj. Fiery;* ignītus:—God gelogode fŷran swurd *God placed a fiery sword*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 30. v. fýren.

fŷran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To castrate;* castrāre:—Bāras fŷran *apros castrāre*, Obs. Lun. § 3; Lchdm. iii. 184, 19. DER. a-fŷran.

fyras; *gen.* fyra; *pl. m. Men;* hŏmines:—Freá sceáwode fyra fyrn-geweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work of men*, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286: 4007; B. 2001. Ǽnig ne wæs fyra cynnes *there was not any of the race of men*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 161, 19; Gū. 961: 63 a; Th. 231, 20; Ph. 492: 92 a; Th. 345, 22; Gn. Ex. 194. v. firas.

fŷr-bǽr; *adj. Igniferus*, Hpt. Gl. 509.

fŷr-bæþ; *gen.* -bæðes, -baðes; *n. A fire-bath;* igneum balneum:—On fýrbæðe *in the fire-bath*, Elen. Kmbl. 1895; El. 949. In fýrbaðe *in the fire-bath*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 10; Cri. 831: 22 b; Th. 61, 18; Cri. 986.

fŷr-bend, es; *m. A fire-band;* vincŭlum igne dūrātum:—Dūru onarn fýrbendum fæst *the door fast with fire-bands yielded*, Beo. Th. 1448; B. 722.

fŷr-bēta, an; *m.* [bētan **II.** *to light* or *make a fire, kindle*] *One who looks after the fire;* fŏcārius, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 74; Wrt. Voc. 27, 3.

fŷr-bryne, es; *m. A fire burning;* incendium:—Wearþ ungemetlīc fýrbryne mid Rōmānum *an immense fire happened among the Romans*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 87, 18.

fyrclian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To flash, flicker;* fulgŭre:—Swilce se beám ongeán weardes wið dæs steorran ward fyrcliende wǽre *as if the beam were flashing towards the star from an opposite direction*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. v. flicerian.

fŷr-clom; *gen.* -clommes; *m.* [clom *a band, bond*] *A fire-bond;* vincŭlum ignītum *vel* igne dūrātum:—Ðis is þeóstre [deostræ MS.] hām, þearle gebunden fæstum fýrclommum *this is a dark home, strongly bound with fast fire-bonds*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 16; Sat. 39.

fŷr-cruce *a fire-cruse* or *pot, kettle;* cūcūma, Sen. Ben. Lye. DER. cruce.

fŷr-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A kind of fire;* igneum gĕnus:—Mycel fýrcyn and mycel bryne *a great kind of fire and a great burning*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 36.

FYRD, fyrdung, e; *f.* **I.** *an army, the military array of the whole country;* exercĭtus, expĕdĭtio. To take part in the *fyrd* was the general duty of every freeman, even of the mere churl, but as forming one branch of the *trinoda necessitas* it belonged especially to owners of land. 'Every owner of land was obliged to the *fyrd* or expeditio; the owner of bookland as liable to the *trinoda necessitas* alone: the occupier of folkland as subject to that as well as to many other obligations from which bookland was exempted.' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 190, q. v. *By the simple appellation of* fyrd *the land-force was to be understood.* The naval armament was denominated the scip-fyrd. **v.** folc-land I [*c*]:—Be ðon de gesīpcund man fyrde forsitte. Gif gesīpcund mon, landāgende, forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes; unlandāgende lx scillinga; cierlisc xxx scillinga; to fyrd-wīte [MS. fierd-wīte] *in case a* gesithcund *man neglects the* fyrd. *If a* gesithcund *man owning land, neglect the* fyrd, *let him pay* 120 *shillings and forfeit his land; one not owning land*, 60 *shillings; a churlish man*, 30 *shillings; as a fine for neglecting the* fyrd, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 7–10. **II.** *an army;* agmen, ĕxercĭtus:—Fyrd sceal wið fyrde sacan *army shall strive against army*, Menol. Fox 565; Gn. C. 52: Cd. 146; Th. 183, 8; Exod. 88. On Faraones fyrde *in Pharaoh's army*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 3; Phar. 2. Claudius, se cāsere, fyrde gelædde on Breotone *Claudius, the emperor, led an army into Britain*, Bd. i, 3; S. 475, 11: Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62. Gesomnade he his fyrd wið West-Seaxum *he assembled his army against the West Saxons*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 2: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 24; Exod. 156. Fōr fyrda mæst *the greatest of armies marched*, Elen. Kmbl. 69; El. 35. Hī heora fyrd gesomnedon *they assembled their armies*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 36. **III.** *an expedition;* expĕdĭtio:—Dæt ic of disse fyrde feran wille *that I will flee out of this expedition*, Byrht. Th. 138, 16; By. 221. Þéah ðū mid us ne fare on fyrd *though thou go not with us in the expedition*, Ps. Th. 43, 11. Onginnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencean *they begin to think about the expedition*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408: 32; Th. 43, 11; Gen. 689: 92; Th. 118, 7; Gen. 1961. **IV.** *a camp;* castrum:—Fyrd *castrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 76; Wrt. Voc. 18, 28. [*Laym.* ferde, uerde, *f. an army*: *Orm.* ferd *an army*: *Scot.* ferde *an army, host*: *O. Sax.* fard, *f. an expedition*: *Frs.* feard: *O. Frs.* ferd, *f. an expedition*: *Ger.* fahrt, fart, *f. iter*: *M. H. Ger.* vart, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* fart, *f. iter*: *Dan.* fart, færd, *m. f. an expedition*: *Swed.* fart, *m. a passage*: *Icel.* ferð, *f. travel.*]

fyrd *a ford*, found in the compound Twý-fyrd *Twyford*. v. ford.

fyrd-cræft *an expedition.* v. fird-cræft.

fyrderung, e; *f. A preparation* or *provision for an expedition;* expeditiōnis appārātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrd-esne, es; *m. A warlike youth* or *man, warrior;* bellĭcōsus jŭvĕnis, bellātor:—In ðam ylcan gefeohte, Ósfriþ his ōðer sunu, ǽr him gefeóll, se hwatesta fyrdesne *in quo bello, ante illum ūnus filius ējus Osfrid, jŭvĕnis bellĭcōsus, cĕcĭdit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15.

fyrd-færeld, es; *n.* [fyrd *an army*; færeld *a journey*] *A military expedition or service;* militāris expeditio:—Būtan dysum þrīm þingum, dæt is, fyrdfærelde, and brigcgewurce, and burhbōte *except these three things, that is, military service, bridge-work, and reparation of fortresses*, Cod. Dipl. 715; A. D. 1006; Kmbl. iii. 350, 10. Dæt he þreó þing of his lande ðō, fyrdfæreld, and burhbōte, and brycgeweorc *ut ĭta fŏcĭat pro terra sua, scilĭcet, expĕdĭtiōnem, burhbōtam, et brigbōtam*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 2.

fyrd-faru, ferd-faru, e; *f. A military expedition* or *service;* mīlĭtāris expĕdĭtio:—Gif hwā burhbōte, oððe brigbōte, oððe fyrdfare forsitte *if any one neglect reparation of fortresses, or reparation of bridges, or military service*, L. C. S. 66; Th. i. 410, 8.

fyrd-geatwe, -geatewe; *gen.* a; *pl. f.* [geatwe *arms, trappings*] *Warlike trappings* or *arms;* bellícōsus appārātus:—Yr byþ fyrdgeatewa [fyrdgeacewa MS.] sum *a bow is a part of warlike arms,* Runic pm. 27; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 54.

fyrd-gemaca, an; *m.* [gemaca *a companion*] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier;* commīlito:—Tytus asende bodan to hys fyrdgemacan, ðe wæs genemned Uespasianus *Titus sent messengers to his fellow-soldier, who was named Vespasian,* Nathan. 5.

fyrd-gesteallа, an; *m. A comrade in arms, martial comrade;* expēditiōnis bellícæ sōcius, commīlito:—Nealles folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte *the people's king needed not to boast of his comrades in arms,* Beo. Th. 5739; B. 2873. Wurdon Sodomware leōfum bedrorene fyrdgesteallum *the inhabitants of Sodom were deprived of their beloved martial comrades,* Cd. 93; Th. 120, 23; Gen. 1999.

fyrd-getrum, es; *n.* [getrum *a band*] *A martial band, company of soldiers;* agmen, cōhors:—Fūs fyrdgetrum *the prompt martial band,* Cd. 147; Th. 184, 6; Exod. 103. Hēht his herecist healdan georne, fæst fyrdgetrum *he bade his warlike band, the firm company, bear them boldly,* 151; Th. 189, 1; Exod. 178.

fyrd-hom, es; *m.* [hom *a covering, garment*] *A war-covering;* bellica vestis, lōrīca:—Dæt heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfōn ne mihte *that she might not pierce through the war-covering,* Beo. Th. 3012; B. 1504.

fyrd-hrægl, es; *n.* [hrægel, hrægl *a garment*] *A war-garb;* bellica vestis, lōrīca:—Helm oft gescær, fæges fyrdhrægl *it often slashed the helmet, the war-garb of the fated,* Beo. Th. 3058; B. 1527.

fyrd-hwæt; *adj. Bold in warfare, warlike, brave;* bellicōsus:—Dæt wæron mære men ofer eorþan, and fyrdhwate *those were famous men throughout the earth, and bold in warfare,* Andr. Kmbl. 16; An. 8; Elen. Kmbl. 2356; El. 1179; Apstls. Kmbl. 23; Ap. 12: Beo. Th. 3286; B. 1641.

fyrdian, fierdian, feordian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [fyrd *an army*] *To go with an army, march, be at war;* proficisci, bellum gerere:—Fyrdode him togeánes *he marched against him,* Chr. 835; Th. 117, 18, col. 1, 2: 894; Th. 166, 17, col. 2; 167, 16, col. 1. Hī fyrdedon wið Ætlan Hūna cyninge *they were at war with Attila, king of the Huns,* 443; Th. 18, 30, col. 1.

fyrding, firding, e; *f.* **I.** *an army, army prepared for war;* exercitus, procinctus:—Fyrding [MS. fyrdingc] *procinctus,* Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 42; Wrt. Voc. 50, 24: 72, 71. Mid ormæte fyrdinge *with an immense army,* Homl. Th. ii. 66, 2: 194, 13. **II.** *an expedition;* expēditio:—Geswicon dære fyrdinge *they withdrew from the expedition,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 153, 29. v. fyrdung.

fyrdinga; *adv. In companies* or *flocks, by bands* or *multitudes;* catervātim, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrdleás, fierdleás; *adj. Without an army* or *force;* exercītu cārens:—Hit donne fyrdleás wæs *it was then without a force,* Chr. 894; Th. 164, 29, col. 2; 165, 29, col. 1, 2.

fyrd-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song;* militāre carmen:—Fyrdleóþ agōl wulf on walde *a wolf sang a war-song in the wood,* Elen. Kmbl. 54; El. 27: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577.

fyrdlíc; *adj. Military, martial;* militāris:—Hire fær is wiðmeten fyrdlícum truman *her course is compared to a martial band,* Homl. Th. i. 444, 5: Jos. 11, 10.

fyrd-man, ferd-mon; *pl.* -men; *m. A military man, a soldier;* miles:—He sceal hæbban fyrdmen *he must have soldiers,* Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33.

fȳr-draca, an; *m. A fire-dragon, fire-drake;* ignívōmus drāco:—Frēcne fyrdraca *a fell fire-dragon,* Beo. Th. 5371; B. 2689.

fyrd-rinc, ferd-rinc, es; *m. A man of arms, warrior, soldier;* bellātor, miles:—Frōd wæs se fyrdrinc *skilful was the man of arms,* Byrht. Th. 135, 58; By. 140. Fyrdrincas frome *bold soldiers,* Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 261. Se com fyrdrinca fruman grētan *who came to greet the chief of warriors,* Cd. 97; Th. 127, 1; Gen. 2104.

fyrdringnes *an exalting, promoting, advancing* or *furthering;* exaltātio, promōtio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. fyrdringnes.

fyrd-sceorp, es; *n. A war-vest;* bellicus ornātus:—Hwīlum hongige on wage freólic fyrdsceorp *sometimes I hang on the wall a goodly war-vest,* Exon. 104a; Th. 395, 25; Rä. 15, 13.

fyrd-scip, es; *n. A ship of war;* bellica nāvis:—Gif hwā fyrdscip awyrde *if any one injure a ship of war,* L. Eth. vi. 34; Th. i. 324, 5. Dæt man fyrdscipa gearwige *that ships of war be made ready,* vi. 33; Th. i. 324, 4.

fyrd-searu, -searo; *gen.* -wes; *n. A war-equipment;* bellicus appārātus:—Him Onela forgeaf fyrdsearu fūslīc *Onela gave him a ready war-equipment,* Beo. Th. 5229; B. 2618. Fyrdsearo, 469; B. 232.

fyrd-sōcn, e; *f.* [sōcn *the seeking*] *The seeking of the army, military service;* mīlitia:—Dæt hit sý gefreód ealra þeówdōma, būton fyrdsōcne, and burhgeweorce and bryggeweorce *that it shall be freed from all services, except military service, castle-building, and bridge-work,* Th. Diplm. A. D. 1061; 389, 30.

fyrd-stemn *an army-corps.* v. fird-stemn.

fyrd-tiber, es; *n.* [tiber *a sacrifice*] *A military sacrifice;* mīlitāris hostia:—Fyrdtiber [MS. fyrdtimber] *hostia exercitūs,* Cot. 103.

fyrd-truma, an; *m. A martial band, an army;* exercitus:—Swā egeslíc swā fyrdtruma *as terrible as a martial band,* Homl. Th. i. 442, 34.

fyrdung, e; *f.* **I.** *an army prepared for war, armament;* exercitus:—Beó man georne ymbe fyrdunga *let the armaments be diligently attended to,* L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 24: vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 32. **II.** *an expedition;* expēditio:—On fyrdunge *in the expedition,* L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 14. **III.** *a camp;* castra:—Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwīcu *castra,* Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. v. fyrd.

fyrd-wæn, es; *m. A military waggon;* essēdum, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050-1073; 430, 2.

fyrd-weard, e; *f. An army-guard, a military watch;* mīlitāris custōdia:—Sæweard and heáfodweard and fyrdweard *sea-guard and head-guard and army-guard,* L. R. S. i; Th. i. 432, 5.

fyrd-werod, -weord, es; *n. An army-host, phalanx;* turma, phālanx = *φάλαγξ,* Cot. 140. Micel stefn fyrdweorodes getrymnesse *a great sound of the arraying of a host,* Blickl. Homl. 91, 35.

fyrd-wīc, es; *n. An army-station, a camp;* castra:—Ðis ys Godes fyrdwíc *castra Dei sunt hæc,* Gen. 32, 2: Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 77; Wrt. Voc. 18, 29. Fyrdunga oððe fyrdwīcu *castra,* Ps. Lamb. 26, 3. Hī feóllon on middele fyrdwíca heora *cēciděrunt in mědio castrōrum eōrum,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 32. To ðām fyrdwīcum *to the camps,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 33; Jud. 220.

fyrd-wisa, an; *m. A leader of an expedition;* expēditiōnis dux:—Sum biþ heretoga, fyrdwísa from *one is a general, a bold leader,* Exon. 79b; Th. 297, 32; Crä. 77.

fyrd-wíse, an; *f. A military manner:*—Se mon se ne wǽre mid his wæpnum æfter fyrdwíson gegered *qui non legitimis indutus insignibusque armis,* Nar. 9, 28.

fyrd-wíte, ferd-wíte, es; *n. A fine for neglecting the* fyrd, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14: 15; Th. i. 384, 3: Th. Diplm. A. D. 1066; 411, 31.

fyrd-wyrðe; *adj. Famous in war;* bello clārus:—Gang æfter flóre fyrdwyrðe man *the man famous in war went along the floor,* Beo. Th. 2637; B. 1316.

fyren, e; *f. A sin, crime;* peccātum, crīmen:—Deorce fyrene *dark sins,* Ps. Th. 108, 14. He dære mǽgþe fleáh fyrene *he avoided the crimes of the people,* Cd. 92; Th. 116, 24; Gen. 1941: Exon. 48a; Th. 166, 18; Gū. 1044. v. firen.

fȳren, fȳran; *def.* se fȳrena, seó, ðæt fȳrene; *adj. Fiery, burning, flaming;* ignitus, igneus, flammeus:—Is ðīn āgen sprǽc innan fȳren, sylf swíðe hāt *ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer,* Ps. Th. 118, 140. Sió fȳrene sunne *the fiery sun,* Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27. Swylce eal Finns buruh fȳrenu wǽre *as if all Fin's castle were on fire,* Fins. Th. 73; Fin. 36. Dæt fȳrene swurd *the fiery sword,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. Under ðam fȳrenan hrōfe *under the fiery roof,* Cd. 185; Th. 230, 27; Dan. 239. God hēt him fȳrenne beám beforan wīsian *God commanded a pillar of fire to point out the way before them,* Ps. Th. 104, 34. Fȳren swurd *flammeum glădium,* Gen. 3, 24. Fȳrene sweorde *with a fiery sword,* Cd. 45; Th. 58, 17; Gen. 947: 76; Th. 95, 8; Gen. 1575. Fȳrnum clommum *with fiery fetters,* Andr. Kmbl. 2756; An. 1380: Exon. 18b; Th. 46, 7; Cri. 733. [*Orm.* firen: *Laym.* furen.]

fȳren cylle, an; *f. A fiery torch;* ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29, note, MS. B. v. fȳren þecelle.

fyren-dǽd, e; *f. A wicked deed;* scēlestum fācinus:—He is mild-heort, and manþwǽre hiora fyrendǽdum *ipse est mīsericors, et prōpitius fit peccātis eorum,* Ps. Th. 77, 37: Beo. Th. 2006; B. 1001: Cd. 191; Th. 237, 30; Dan. 345. v. firen-dǽd.

fyren-earfeðe, es; *n. A sinful woe;* scēlestum mālum:—Heó nyste ðæt swā fela fyrenearfeða fylgean sceolde *she knew not that so many sinful woes must follow,* Cd. 33; Th. 44, 14; Gen. 709.

fyren-full; *adj. Sinful, unjust, wicked;* iniquus:—Fyrenfulle men geworhton *wicked men have wrought,* Soul Kmbl. 179; Seel. 90. Used as a noun, *One who is sinful, a sinner;* peccātor:—Swā ða fyrenfullan frēcne forweorþaþ *sic pereant peccātōres a fǎcie Dei,* Ps. Th. 67, 2: 54, 2: 57, 9. v. firen-full.

fȳrenfull; *adj. Fiery;* ignītus:—Is fȳrenfull spæc ðīn swíðlīce *est ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer,* Ps. Lamb. 118, 140.

fyrenfulnes, -ness, e; *f. Luxury, riot;* luxūria, tūmultus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyrenian, fyrnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To sin, commit adultery;* peccāre, mœchāri:—Fyrnaþ dus ðæt fǽscnord *thus will the body sin,* Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. Ne fyrena dū *non mœchāběris,* Lk. Bos. 18, 20. DER. ge-fyrnian. v. firenian.

fyrenlice; *adv. Vehemently, rashly;* vehementer:—Dæt ðū tō fyrenlice feohtan söhtest *that thou soughtest to fight too rashly,* Wald. 35; Vald. 1, 20.

fyren-ligerian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To commit fornication;* fornicāri:—Hī fyrenligeredon on begīnningum his *fornicāti sunt in adinventiōnibus suis,* Ps. Spl. 105, 36.

fyren-lust, es; *m. Luxury;* luxūria:—Ne gēmdon hie nānes fyren-lustes *they cared not for any luxury*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7. v. firen-lust.

fyren-þearf, e; *f. Dire distress;* nīmia miscēria:—Fyrenþearfe ongeat *he perceived the dire need*, Beo. Th. 28; B. 14.

fyrenþ pecelle, an; *f. A fiery torch;* ignea fax, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. v. þecelle.

fyrenum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* fyren *a sin, crime*] *Sinfully, criminally;* mālē, sceleste:—Bona of flānbogan fyrenum sceōteþ *the slayer wickedly shoots from his arrow-bow*, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Fyrenum gesyngad *criminally perpetrated*, 4874; B. 2441.

fyren-wyrcende; *part. Evil-doing, committing sin;* mālum fāciens, peccans:—Ic fyrenwyrcende oft elnade *I often emulated evil-doing* [*men*], Ps. Th. 72, 2. v. firen-wyrcende, firen.

fyren-wyrhta, an; *m. An evil-doer, sinner;* māli actor, peccātor:—Hū lange fyrenwyrhtan foldan wealdaþ *how long shall evil-doers rule the earth?* Ps. Th. 93, 3. Dæt ic on wrāþne seāþ mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *that I should fall with sinners into the horrible pit*, 87, 4.

fyres *furze*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 48. v. fyrs.

fyrest; *adj. First, front;* primus:—Æt ðām feówer tōþum fyrestum *for the four front teeth*, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2. v. fyrst; *adj.*

fȳr-feaxe; *adj.* [feaxe *having hair*] *Fiery-haired;* ignicōmus:—Fȳr-feaxe [MS. -feaxa] *ignicōmus*, Cot. 170.

fȳr-gewinge; *pl. f. Fire-preparation, fuel;* fōmes, focūlāria, Cot. 83.

fȳr-gebræc, es; *n. A fire-crash;* ignis frāgor *vel* strēpĭtus:—Dæt fȳrgebræc *the fire-crash*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 24; Gen. 2560.

fyrgen, es; *n. A mountain, mountain-woodland;* mons, saltus:—Flet [MS. fled] þor on fyrgen hæfde *Thor had a dwelling on the mountain*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. DER. fyrgen-beám, -holt, -stréam. v. firgen.

fyrgen-beám, es; *m. A mountain-tree;* saltuensis arbor:—He fyrgenbeámas ofer hārne stān hleónian funde *he found mountain-trees leaning over the hoar rock*, Beo. Th. 2833; B. 1414.

fyrgen-holt, es; *n. A mountain-wood;* montāna silva:—On fyrgenholt *into a mountain-wood*, Beo. Th. 2791; B. 1393.

fyrgen-stréam, es; *m. A mountain-stream;* montānum flūmen:—Ðær fyrgenstreám niðer gewīteþ *where the mountain-stream flows downward*, Beo. Th. 2723; B. 1359. v. firgen-stréam.

fȳr-gnāst, es; *m. A fire-spark;* scintilla:—Flugon fȳrgnāstas *fire-sparks flew*, Andr. Kmbl. 3090; An. 1548.

fyrh *to a furrow*, Cod. Dipl. 1172; A. D. 955; Kmbl. v. 332, 22; *dat. sing. of* furh.

fȳr-hāt; *adj. Fire-hot;* ut ignis ardens:—Fȳrhāt lufu *a fire-hot love*, Elen. Kmbl. 1871; El. 937.

fȳr-heard; *adj. Fire-hard;* igne dūrātus:—Eoforlīc scionon fāh and fȳrheard *boar's likenesses shone variegated and fire-hard*, Beo. Th. 615; B. 305.

fȳr-hole; *f. Catasta*, Hpt. Gl. 310. 'Catastæ, genus tormenti, i. e. lecti ferrei, quibus impositi Martyres, ignis supponebatur.' Du Cange.

fyrht, firht, freht, es; *n? A divining, divination, augury;* auspicium, hariolātio, augūrium:—Oððe on blōte oððe on fyrhte *either by sacrifice or by divination*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On firhte, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 28. Æristum oððe frumum frehtum *primis auspiciis*, Rtl. 97, 16. v. frihtrung.

fyrht; *adj. Timid;* tīmidus:—On his sōþfæstnesse swylce dēmeþ on folce fyrhte þearfan *in sua justitia jūdicābit paupĕres hujus pŏpuli*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. DER. god-fyrht. v. forht.

fyrhtan; *p.* fyrhte; *pp.* fyrhted *To* FRIGHTEN, *terrify, tremble;* terrēre tremere:—Gif ligette and þunorrāde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon and fyrhton *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et aëra terrĕrent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Ðū dōest ða fyrhta *facis eam tremere*, Rtl. 102, 21. DER. a-fyrhtan.

fyrhþ, es; *m. n.* **I.** *the soul, spirit, mind;* ānĭmus, mens:—Biþ fyrhþ afrēfred *the spirit is comforted*, Andr. Kmbl. 1275; An. 638. Ic ne can dæt ic nāt findan on fyrhþe *I cannot find what I know not in my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1278; El. 641: 391; El. 196. **II.** *life;* vita:—Ðū God Dryhten wealdest wīdan fyrhþ *thou Lord God rulest for ever*, Elen. Kmbl. 1518; El. 761. DER. stærced-fyrhþ, wīde-. v. ferhþ.

fyrhþ-gleáw; *adj. Wise-minded, prudent;* prūdens, sāpiens, Elen. Kmbl. 1758; El. 881. v. ferhþ-gleáw.

fyrhþ-loca, an; *m. The soul-inclosure, breast;* mentis clausūra, pectus:—Wæs Cristes lof on fyrhþlocan fæste bewunden *Christ's praise was steadfastly enclosed within his breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 115; An. 58: 3138; An. 1572. v. ferhþ-loca.

fyrhþ-lufe, an; *f. Love of the soul, mental love;* animi ămor:—Ic to ānum ðē stadolige fæste fyrhþlufan *I keep the steadfast love of my soul firmly fixed to thee only*, Andr. Kmbl. 165; An. 83.

fyrhþ-sefa, an; *m. The mind;* mens:—Gē fyrhþsefan mīnne cunnon *ye know my mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1066; El. 534. v. ferhþ-sefa.

fyrhþ-wērig; *adj. Soul-weary, sorrowful;* mæstus:—Seó cwēn ongan frieggan fyrhþwērige, ymb fyrngewritu *the queen began to ask them, sorrowful, concerning the old scriptures*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 1119; El. 560. v. ferþ-wērig.

fyrhtnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear;* tīmor:—Mid micelre fyrhtnesse *with great fear*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 14; Mt. Kembl. Lind. 14, 26. v. forhtnys.

FYRHTO; *indecl. in sing.* fyrhtu, e; *f. Fear,* FRIGHT, *dread, terror, trembling;* timor, pávor, formido, terror, trēmor:—Us fyrhto gegrāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 32: Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 19; Thw. 30, 19. Fyrhto oððe bifung *trēmor*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 7. Ðeós firhtu [fyrhtu, MS. D.] *hæc formīdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 50: Ps. Th. 54, 4. Egsa me and fyrhto forcwōmon *timor et trēmor vēnērunt sŭper me*, Ps. Th. 54, 5. On mīnre fyrhto *in pávŏre meo*, 30, 25. Geblissiaþ him on fyrhto [fyrhtu, Lamb.] *exultāte ei in trēmŏre*, Ps. Spl. 2, 11. Hī mycle fyrhto onstyredon ðām monnum ðe hī sceáwodon and gesāwon *they stirred up much fear in the men who beheld and saw them*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23: Exon. 119a; Th. 457, 21; Hy. 4, 87. Ne him Godes fyrhtu georne ondrǽdaþ *non timuĕrunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 54, 20: 77, 53: [*O. Sax.* forhta, *f: O. Frs.* fruchta: *Dut. Kil.* vrucht, vurcht: *Ger.* furcht, *f: M. H. Ger.* vorhte, *f: O. H. Ger.* forhta, *f: Goth.* faurhtei, *f: Dan.* frygt, *m. f: Swed.* fruktan, *f.*]

fȳr-hūs, es; *n. A* FIRE-HOUSE, *furnace;* cāminus = *κάμινος*, fornax:—Fȳrhūs *cāmĭnātum?* Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 92; Wrt. Voc. 58, 7. Fȳrhūses hlȳwing *caumenæ* (?) *refŭgium*, R. Concord. 11.

fyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a furrow, to plough, till;* proscindĕre aratro, Scint. 32.

fȳrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish;* fōcum præbēre:—Fēde þearfan and scrȳde and hūsige and fȳrige *let him feed the needy, and clothe, and house, and fire them*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 16.

fyrlen, feorlen; *adj. Far off, distant, remote;* longinquus, distans, remōtus:—Ðeáh ðe he fyrlen sȳ *though he be far off*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 9. For ðære fyrlenan heáhnysse *for its remote elevation*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 15, note 7. Sum æðelboren man ferde on fyrlen land *hōmo quidam nōbilis abiit in rēgiōnem longinquam*, Lk. Bos. 19, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14. To fyrlenum eardum *to distant lands*, Gen. 20, 13. Mid fulluhte aþwagen fram his fyrlenum dǽdum *with baptism washed from his former deeds*, H. R. 107, 14.

fyrlen, es; *n. Distance;* distantia:—For ðam mycclan fyrlene *on account of the great distance*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43.

fȳr-leóht, es; *n. A fire-light;* ignium lūmen:—He fȳrleóht geseah *he saw a fire-light*, Beo. Th. 3037; B. 1516.

fȳr-leóma, an; *m.* [leóma *a ray of light, beam*] *A fire-beam;* igneus splendor:—Fȳrleóma stōd geond dæt atole scræf *a fire-beam stood through that horrid den*, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128.

fȳrlīce *suddenly*, Num. 16, 35. v. fǽrlīce.

fȳr-loca, an; *m. A fire-bond;* igneum claustrum:—Eart tū in fȳrlocan feste gebunden *thou art fast bound in fire-bonds*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 20; Sat. 58.

fyrm, e; *f. A feast;* ĕpŭlæ:—Ða Philistei micele fyrme geworhton *the Philistines made a great feast*, Jud. 16, 25. v. feorm.

fȳr-mǽl, es; *m. A fire-mark;* măcula igne inusta:—Fȳrmǽlum fāg *variegated with marks of fire*, Andr. Kmbl. 2269; An. 1136.

fyrmest, formest; *def.* se fyrmesta, seó, ðæt fyrmeste; *sup. adj.* FOREMOST. *first;* primus:—Se ðe wyle betweox eów beón fyrmest, sȳ he eówer þeów *qui vŏluĕrit inter vos primus esse, ĕrit vester servus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 27: Mk. Bos. 9, 35: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 35. Se fyrmesta and se betesta *the foremost and the best;* præstantissimus, Cot. 153. Se fyrmesta is easterne wind *the first is the east wind*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 17, 22; Lchdm. iii. 274, 13. Ðis ys ðæt mǽste and ðæt fyrmeste bebod *hoc est maximum et primum mandātum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 38. Agynn fram ðam ytemestan ōþ done fyrmestan *begin from the last to the first*, 20, 8. Manega fyrmeste beóþ ytemeste, and ytemeste fyrmeste *multi ērunt primi novissĭmi, et novissĭmi primi*, 19, 30: Mk. Bos. 10, 31: Lk. Bos. 13, 30. Ða fyrmestan *primi*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. Fyrmest manna *first of men;* summas, primas, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 58, 59: Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 39. Fyrmeste [MS. fyrmyste] naman *primātivan ōmina*, 5; Som. 4, 8.

fyrmest; *sup. adv. At first, most, very well, best;* primo, maxime, optime:—Hie feōnda gefær fyrmest gesǽgon *they first saw the enemies' march*, Elen. Kmbl. 136; El. 68: Cd. 158; Th. 197, 21; Exod. 310. Swā he fyrmest mǽhte *as much as ever he could*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 632; El. 316: Ps. Th. 72, 6: 106, 29: 121, 7. Swā forþ swa we fyrmest leornian māgon *as far as ever we can learn*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 5: L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 6: L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28.

fyrmþ, frymþ, e; *f.* **I.** [feormian **I.** *to feed, support, entertain*] *A receiving to food, harbouring, an entertainment;* receptio ad victum, susceptio:—Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men; dæt is . . . and flȳmena fyrmþe *these are the rights which the king possesses over all men; that is . . . and* [*the penalty for*] *the harbouring of fugitives*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 14. Ælc mon mōt onsacan fyrmþe *every man*

may deny entertainment, L. In. 46; Th. i. 132, 1, note 3, MSS. B, H. **II.** [feormian **III.** *to cleanse*] *A cleansing, washing;* ablūtio, baptisma = *βάπτισμα*:—Calica fyrmþa *cālicum baptismāta*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4: Hpt. Gl. 420.

FYRN; *adj. Ancient, old;* antīquus, priscus:—Fyrn forþgeceaft *the ancient creation*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 4; Rä. 81, 9. [*O. Sax.* fern: *Ger.* firn, firne: *M. H. Ger.* virne: *O. H. Ger.* firni: *Goth.* fairneis: *Swed.* forn *only in compounds;* as, forn-ālder, *m. antiquity: Icel.* forn: *Lith.* pernay *anni priōris.*]

fyrn; *adv. Formerly, long ago, of old;* ōlim, pridem, antīquitus:—Hū mæg ic dæt findan dæt swā fyrn gewearþ *how can I find that which happened so long ago?* Elen. Kmbl. 1261; El. 632: 1279; El. 641. Dæt he bibūgan mæge ðone bitran drync ðone Ēue fyrn Adame geaf *that he may escape the bitter drink which Eve of old gave to Adam*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 11; Gū. 841: 47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 11; Gen. 2696. [*O. Sax.* forn, furn: *O. H. Ger.* forn *prius, ōlim.*] DER. ge-fyrn, un-.

fyrn-dagas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. Days of old, ancient days;* priscæ dies:—Þis is se ilca God ðone on fyrndagum fæderas cūðon *this is the same God whom your fathers knew in days of old*, Andr. Kmbl. 1503; An. 753: 1951; An. 978: Cd. 223; Th. 293, 31; Sat. 463. Swā hine fyrndagum worhte wæpna smiþ *as the armourer wrought it in ancient days*, Beo. Th. 2907; B. 1451. [*Laym.* i furn dazen: *O. Sax.* an furndagun.]

fyrn-geár, es; *n. A former* or *by-gone year;* priscus *vel* prætēritus annus:—Fyrngeárum fröd *old with by-gone years*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 3; Ph. 219: Menol. Fox 483; Gn. C. 12. [*Piers P.* fernyere.]

fyrn-geára; *adv.* [*gen. pl. of* -geár] *In by-gone years, of old time;* ōlim, antiquitus, Ps. Th. 94, 9.

fyrn-geflīt, es; *n. An ancient strife, old conflict;* vētus lis *vel* rixa:—Þurh fyrngeflīt *through the old conflict*, Elen. Kmbl. 1804; El. 904. Hī guldon hyra fyrngeflītu fāgum swyrdum *they requited their ancient strifes with stained swords*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 17; Jud. 264.

fyrn-geflíta, an; *m. An enemy of old;* antīquus inimicus:—Būtan his fyrngeflītan *except to his enemy of old*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 25; Pa. 34.

fyrn-gemynd, es; *n. An ancient reminiscence;* antīqua mĕmŏria:—Ða ðe fyrngemynd mid hudēum gearwast cūðon *they who best knew the old memories among the Jews*, Elen. Kmbl. 654; El. 327.

fyrn-gesceap, es; *n. A decree of old;* ōlim constitūtum:—Ne wāt ǣnig hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce, fæger fyrngesceap, ymb dæs fugles gebyrd *not any knows how the conditions are wondrous, the fair decree of old, concerning the bird's birth*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 15; Ph. 360.

fyrn-gesetu; *pl. n. Ancient seats, a former dwelling-place;* pristinum dŏmicilium:—Oþ-dæt fyrngesetu eft gesēce þ *till it again seeks its ancient seats*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 5; Ph. 263.

fyrn-gestreón, es; *n. An ancient treasure;* antīquus thesaurus:—Full fyrngestreóna *full of ancient treasures*, Salm. Kmbl. 64; Sal. 32, MS. B.

fyrn-geweorc, es; *n. An ancient work;* priscum *vel* jam diu perfectum ŏpus:—Ær ðon endige fröd fyrngeweorc *before his wise ancient work shall end*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 14; Ph. 48: 57 a; Th. 204, 9; Ph. 95: Andr. Kmbl. 1473; An. 738. Freá sceáwode fyra fyrngeweorc *the lord beheld the ancient work of men*, Beo. Th. 4561; B. 2286.

fyrn-gewinn, es; *n. An ancient war;* vētus pugna:—On ðæm wæs ōr writen fyrngewinnes *on which was engraved the origin of the ancient war*, Beo. Th. 3382; B. 1689.

fyrn-gewrit, -gewryt, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -gewritu, -gewrito; *n. An ancient writing, old scripture;* vētus *vel* prisca scriptūra:—Dýf-læs toworpen sīen fröd fyrngewritu *lest the wise old scriptures should be overturned*, Elen. Kmbl. 861; El. 431. Ða ðe fyrngewritu sēlest cunnen *those who best know the ancient writings*, 746; El. 373: 1117; El. 560. Þurh fyrngewrito *through ancient writings*, 309; El. 155. On ealdum dām fyrngewrytum *in all the ancient writings*, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 8.

fyrn-gewyrht, es; *n. A former work;* ōlim factum:—Dæt he fyrngewyrht fyllan sceolde *that he should finish his former work*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 15; Gū. 944.

fyrn-gid, -gidd, es; *n. An old prophecy;* vētus prŏphētia:—Fyrngidda fröd *prudent in old prophecies*, Elen. Kmbl. 1079; El. 542.

fyrnian, he fyrnaþ; p. ede; *pp.* ed *To revile;* calumniāri:—Fyrnaþ ðus dæt flæschord *thus it* [*the soul*] *shall revile the flesh*, Soul Kmbl. 203; Seel. 103. v. firenian.

fyrn-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of yore;* qui ōlim vixit:—Geseah he fyrnmanna fatu *he saw vessels of men of yore*, Beo. Th. 5515; B. 2761.

fyrn-sceaða, an; *m. An old enemy* or *fiend;* antīquus inimicus:—Fāh fyrnsceaða *a hostile fiend*, Andr. Kmbl. 2691; An. 1348.

fyrn-streámas; *pl. m. Ancient streams, the ocean;* prisca fluenta, oceānus:—Fyrnstreáma geflotan *to the ocean-floater*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7.

fyrn-syn, -synn, e; *f. A sin of yore;* priscum peccātum:—Fyrnsynna fruma *the author of sins of yore*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 9; Jul. 347.

fyrnum; *adv. With horror, horribly, intensely;* horrībiliter:—Ðonne cymþ forst fyrnum cald *then cometh frost intensely cold*, Cd. 17; Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316: 38; Th. 50, 16; Gen. 809. v. firnum.

fyrn-weorc, es; *n. An ancient work, the creation;* priscum ŏpus, creātio:—Fyrnweorca Freá Lord *of creation*, Andr. Kmbl. 2819; An. 1412: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 20; Cri. 579.

fyrn-wita, -wiota, -weota, an; *m. An ancient sage, old counsellor, prophet;* antīquus sāpiens:—Fröd fyrnwiota *a wise old counsellor*, Elen. Kmbl. 875; El. 438. Dauid cyning, fröd fyrnweota *king David, the prudent prophet*, 685; El. 343. Wæs fröðan fyrnwitan feorh ūþgenge *life was departed from the wise old counsellor*, Beo. Th. 4252; B. 2123. Fröde fyrnweotan *wise ancient sages*, Andr. Kmbl. 1567; An. 785. Wæs se wītedōm þurh fyrnwitan sungen *the prophecy was sung by old seers*, Elen. Kmbl. 2305; El. 1154.

fýr-panne, an; *f.* [fýr *fire*, panne *a pan*] *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, pan for burning odoriferous herbs;* batillum, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 95; Wrt. Voc. 25, 35.

fyrr; *adv.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrius, longius:—We usse gesihþ fyrr upp ahōfan *longius visum lēvāvimus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 3, 11; Lchdm. iii. 236, 9: Cd. 122; Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. v. fyr.

fyrra, firra, *m*; fyrre, firre, *f. n. adj.* [*comp. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farther;* ultĕrior:—He ge-eóde ða fyrran Frysan *he had overcome the farther Frisians*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 3.

fyrrest; *adv.* [*sup. of* feor; *adv. far*, q. v.] *Farthest;* longissĭme:—Se mōna wæs ðære sunnan fyrrest *the moon was farthest from the sun*, Ors. 6, 2; Bos. 117, 14: Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 21.

fyrs, es; *n. A verse;* versus, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. v. fers.

FYRS, es; *m.* FURZE, *furze-bushes;* genista, rhamnus, ulex eurōpæus, Lin:—Fyrs *rhamnus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 21. Fyrses berian *arciotidas* [= *ἀρκευθίδες juniper-berries*], Glos. Brux. Recd. 43, 15; Wrt. Voc. 69, 30. Ær-ðan undergēton eówre þornas fyrs *priusquam intelligerent spinæ rhamnum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 10: Lchdm. iii. 86, 17. Swā hwā swā wille sāwan westmbǽre land, atió ærest of ða þornas, and ða fyrsas *whosoever will sow fertile land, let him first draw out the thorns, and the furze*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 6; Met. 12, 3. [*Wyc.* firse, frijse *gorst, furze: Piers P.* firses, *pl.*]

fýr-scofl, e; *f? A fire-shovel;* batilla, Cot. 24.

fyrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To put far, remove, separate;* elongāre:—Ða ðe fyrsiaþ hig fram dē losiaþ *qui elongant se a te pĕribunt*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 27. DER. a-fyrsian.

fýr-smeortende; *part. Fire-smarting;* ignītus:—Gnættas cōmon ofer dæt land mid fýrsmeortendum bītum *gnats came over the land with fire-smarting bites*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 30.

fyrsn, e; *f. The heel;* calx, calcāneum, Cot. 38. v. fiersn.

fýr-spearca, an; *m. A fire-spark;* scintilla:—Būton īsene fýrspearcan *nisi ferreas scintillas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5.

FYRST, first, fierst, es; *m.* **I.** *the first entrance, a threshold, door;* limen, Cot. 118. **II.** *the first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber;* culmen, lăquear:—Fyrst *lăquear*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 43; Wrt. Voc. 26, 42: 82, 15. [*Ger.* first, *m. f. a gable, summit: M. H. Ger.* virst, *m: O. H. Ger.* first, *m. culmen, pinna.*]

FYRST, first, fierst, es; *m. A space of time, time, respite, truce;* spātium tempŏris, tempus constitūtum, intercāpēdo:—Næs hit lengra fyrst *it was not a longer space of time*, Beo. Th. 269; B. 134: 5104; B. 2555. Ne wæs se fyrst micel *the respite was not great*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 32; Gū. 297. Æfter miclum fyrste *post multum tempŏris*, Mt. Bos. 25, 19: 26, 73: Ex. 17, 4: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 32: 20, 19. Hæfde nýðfara nihtlangne fyrst *the fugitive had a night-long space*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 2; Exod. 208: Andr. Kmbl. 1668; An. 836: 2620; An. 1311. Fyrst næfdon dæt hī æton *nec spātium mandūcandi hăbēbant*, Mk. Bos. 6, 31: Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 22. Ðý fyrste *in the time*, Beo. Th. 5139; B. 2573. [*Laym.* first, uirst, urist, feorst: *Orm.* fresst: *Plat.* ferst, *f: O. Sax.* vrist, *f: O. Frs.* ferst, first, frist, *n: Dut. Kil.* verste, verst, frist, virst *dilātio: Ger.* first, *f: M. H. Ger.* vrist, *f: O. H. Ger.* frist, *f. mŏra, spātium: Dan.* frist, *m. f: Swed.* frist, *m.*] DER. lang-fyrst.

FYRST, first, fyrest; *adj.* FIRST; primus:—Fyrst ferhþ-bana *the first life-destroyer*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 5; Exod. 399. [*Wyc. R. Glouc.* firste: *Piers P.* furste, ferste: *Orm.* firrste: *Plat.* foorste *a prince: O. Sax.* furisto *first: Frs.* foarste: *O. Frs.* ferost: *Dut.* vorst, *m. a prince: Ger.* fürst, *m. a prince: M. H. Ger.* vürst *first: O. H. Ger.* furisto: *Dan. Swed.* först, förste: *Icel.* fyrstr *first, foremost.*]

fyrst; *adv. At* FIRST; primo:—Se biscop com fyrst to Elig *the bishop came first to Ely*, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 20: 123, 2.

fyrstan [fyrst *a space of time, respite*] *To give respite;* indūcias facere, Som. Ben. Lye.

fýr-stān, es; *m. A fire-stone, flint;* pȳrites = *πυρίτης*:—Fýrstān *pȳrites* vel *fŏcāris lăpis*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 105; Wrt. Voc. 38, 29.

fyrst-gemearc, es; *n. An appointed time, space of time;* tempus con-

stīftūtum, tempŏris spătium:—Ne bið dæs lengra swíce sāwelgedāles ðonne seofon niht fyrstgemearces *there will be no longer evasion of the soul-separation than seven nights of time's space*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 9; Gū. 1009; Andr. Kmbl. 1861; An. 933.

fyrstig; *adj.* [forst *frost*] Frosty; gĕlidus:—Dæt se winter wǽre ceald and fyrstig *that the winter was cold and frosty*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 27.

fyrst-mearc, frist-mearc, e; *f.* [mearc *a mark*] *Marked* or *appointed time, a space of time, interval*; tempus constitūtum, tempŏris spatium, intercāpēdo:—Sunne oncneów fyrstmearc his *the sun knew his appointed time*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 20. Him eft-cymeþ æfter fyrstmearce feorh *life returns to it after a space of time*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 11; Ph. 223; Andr. Recd. 269; An. 133; Elen. Kmbl. 2065; El. 1034. Ymb geára fyrstmearc *after a space of years; interjecto tempŏre aliquanto*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 47; Cd. 202; Th. 251, 8; Dan. 560. Būtan fyrstmearce ǽnigre reste *sine ulla quiētis intercāpēdine*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 3.

fȳr-sweart; *def.* se -swearta; *adj. Fire-swart, blackened with fire;* igne obscūrātus:—Færeþ æfter foldan [se] fȳrswearta lēg *the fire-swart flame shall pass along the earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 14; Cri. 984.

fȳr-tang *fire-tongs*; forceps igniāria, Som. Ben. Lye.

fȳr-polle? *An oven*; clibānus:—Ðū setst hig swā swā fȳrþolle fȳres *þȳnes eos ut clibānum ignis*, Ps. Spl. T. 20, 9.

fyrþran, fyrþrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od [furðor *further*] *To further, support, advance, promote;* provehere, promōvēre:—Dæt ic eáðe mæg ānra gehwylcne fremman and fyrþran freónda mīnra *that I may easily advance and further every one of my friends*, Andr. Kmbl. 1867; An. 936. Dæt hī mägen hēnan ða yflan, and fyrþrian ða gōdan *that they may humiliate the evil, and further the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Friðaþ and fyrþraþ *protects and supports*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 29. Ealle Godes gerihto fyrþrie man georne *let every one zealously further all God's dues*, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 25, note 28, MS. B. DER. ge-fyrþran.

fyrþringnes, -ness, e; *f. A furthering, furtherance, promotion;* promōtio, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 21.

fyrþrung, e; *f. A furthering, furtherance, promotion;* promōtio:—Ceápes fyrþrung *furtherance of trade*, Somn. 167; Lchdm. iii. 208, 6.

fȳr-tor, -torr, es; *m. A fire-tower, light-house;* phārus = *φάρος*, Cot. 93.

FYRWET, -wit, -wyt, es; *n. Curiosity;* cūriōsitas:—Hyne fyrwet bræc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 5562; B. 2784: 3975; B. 1985. Mec dæs on worulde full oft fyrwit frineþ *my curiosity enquireth very often about this in the world*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. Hine fyrwyt bræc *curiosity urged him*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. He his fyrwites ganges gylt forgeaf *he forgave him the guilt of his walk of curiosity*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 24. Þurh fyrwet *through curiosity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. [*O. Sax.* firiwit, *m. n.: O. H. Ger.* firiwizzi, *f. cūriōsĭtas, portentum: Icel.* fyrir-wissa, *f. a foreboding.*]

fyrwet-georn, firwet-georn; *adj. Curious, inquisitive;* cūriōsus:—Fela bið fyrwetgeornra *there are many inquisitive*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 31; Gn. Ex. 102.

fyrwet-geornnes, se; *f. Curiosity:*—For fyrwetgeornnesse dæs wundres *for curiosity on account of the miracle*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 22.

fyrwit, -witt, -wytt; *adj. Curious, inquisitive;* cūriōsus:—Menn ða ða fyrwytte [fyrwite, MS. L.] beóþ *men who are inquisitive*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 9; Lchdm. iii. 268, 5.

fyrwit *curiosity*, Salm. Kmbl. 117; Sal. 58. v. fyrwet.

fyrwitnys, -nyss, e; *f. Curiosity;* cūriōsitas:—Heſigtyme leahter is ungeſōh fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a grave sin*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. Dæt he his fyrwitnysse fæderlīce miltsode *that he would paternally compassionate his curiosity*, ii. 138, 19.

fȳr-wylm, es; *m. A fire-boiling, raging flame;* flamma æstuans:—Wyrm cwom ōðre síðe, fȳrwylmum fāh *the dragon came a second time, coloured with raging flames*, Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2671.

fyrwyt *curiosity*, Beo. Th. 470; B. 232. v. fyrwet.

fȳryn, es; *n. A fire;* ignis:—Ón fȳrynes midlene *de mĕdio ignis*, Deut. 5, 24. v. fȳr.

FÝSAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [fūs *ready. prompt, quick*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To hasten;* festināre:—He ongan fýsan to fōre *he began to hasten for the way*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860: Elen. Kmbl. 451; El. 226. **II.** *v. reflex. To speed oneself, make haste, take oneself away, hasten away;* se festināre, propĕrāre, se abripĕre:—He ongan hine fýsan and to flote gyrwan *he began speedily to prepare* [lit. *to speed himself and to prepare*] *for sailing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3392; An. 1700. Gǽst hine fýseþ on ēcnegeard *the soul hasteneth to an eternal mansion*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 7; Gū. 1240. He fýsde hine *he hastened himself*, 120 a; Th. 461, 9; Hö. 33. **III.** *v. trans. To incite, stimulate, to send forth, drive away;* stimŭlāre, incĭtāre, accĕlĕrāre, emittĕre:—Ðū here fýsest to geſeohte *thou excitest the host to a battle*. Andr. Kmbl. 2376; An. 1189. He fýsþ dē cī getelde *emigrābit te de tabernācŭlo*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 7. He fýsde forþ flāna genehe *he sent forth arrows abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 44; By. 269. Fýse hī man ūt of ðysan eárde *let them be driven out of this country*, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 22: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 8. [*Laym.* fusen, fuse, ifusen *to proceed, rush, drive: O. Sax.* fûsian *to incline, strive: Icel.* fýsa *to exhort.*] DER. a-fýsan: ge-fýsed.

fýsian, fésian *to send forth, to drive away;* relēgāre:—Donne fýsie hī man of earde *let them then be driven from the country*, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 1. v. fýsan.

FÝST, e; *f. A* FIST; pugnus:—Fýst *pugnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 3; Wrt. Voc. 43, 57. Gif men cīdaþ and hira ōðer hys nēxtan mid ýste sliçþ *si rixāti fuĕrint viri et percussĕrit alter proximum suum pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. On done eádgan andwlitan helfūse men hondum slōgun, folmum areahtum, and fýstum eác *wicked men struck on the blessed visage with their hands, with outstretched palms, and with fists also*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 24; Cri. 1125; Blickl. Homl. 23, 33; Mk. Bos. 14, 65. [*Piers P.* fust: *Chauc.* fest: *R. Glouc.* fustes, *pl.*: *Laym.* uustes, fustes, *pl. fists*: *Plat.* fuust, fust, *f.*: *Frs. O. Frs.* fest, *f.*: *Dut.* vuist, *f.*: *Ger.* faust, *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* vūst, *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* fūst, *f.*: *Dan.* pust, *n. a blow*: *Swed.* pust, *m. a blow with the fist, box on the ear*: *Icel.* pústr, *m. a box on the ear.*]

fýst-gebeát, es; *n. A blow with the fist;* pugni ictus, Past. 1, 3, 6? Lye.

fýst-slægen; *part. Struck with the fist;* pugno cæsus:—Fýstslægenu wæs *exalapirētur, pugno cæsus erat*, Cot. 79.

fyðer-, fiðer-, feðer- *four-*, found only in the compounds,—fyðer-dǽled, -féte, -hiwe, -ling, -rica, -rīce, -scýte. v. feówer.

fydera, fyðeru, fyðru, *pl. nom. acc*: gen. fyðera, fyðerena; *dat. inst.* fyðerum; *n*: also *pl. nom. acc.* fyðeras; *m. Wings;* ālæ, pennæ:—Fyðera [Lamb. fyðeras] culfran ofersýlfrede *pennæ cŏlumbæ deargentātæ*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14. Sunu manna on wǽfelse fyðera ðīnra hihtaþ *filii hŏminum in tegmine ālārum tuārum spērābunt*, Ps. Spl. 35, 8: 56, 2: 60, 4: 62, 8. Under sceade fyðerena ðīnra gescyld me *sub umbra ālārum tuārum protĕge me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. Under his fyderum ðū trūwast oððe ðū gehihtest *sub pennis ejus spērābis*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 4. Hwilc silþ me fyðera swā swā culfran *quis dŏbit mihi pennas sicut cŏlumbæ?* Ps. Spl. 54, 6. Seó henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyðeru gegaderaþ *gallĭna congrĕgat pullos suos sub ālas*, Mt. Bos. 23, 37. Ofer fyðeru [Lamb. fyðeras] winda *super pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 4. He fleáh ofer fyðru winda *vŏlāvit super pennas ventōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 11. v. fiðere, es; *n*: but generally *pl.*

fyðer-dǽled; *part. Divided into four, quartered;* quadripartītus, Leo. 151.

fyðered *having wings, winged;* ālātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-féte, -fóte; *adj. Four-footed;* quadrūpes:—Fyðerféte nýten *a four-footed animal*, Med. ex Quadr. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Fyðerféte *quadrūpes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 6. Ne on fyðerfōtum ne on creópendum *neither among the four-footed nor the creeping*, Homl. Th. i. 486, 28. v. feówer-féte.

fyðer-hiwe; *adj. Four-formed;* quadriformis, Leo. 151.

fyðerling, es; *m. The fourth part of a number* or *measure, a farthing;* quadrans, Som. Ben. Lye. v. feórþling.

fyðer-rica, an; *m. A ruler over a fourth part, tetrarch;* tetrarches, tetrarcha, æ; *m.* = *τετράρχης, ου*; *m*:—Ða sind gecwedene tetrarche, dæt sind, fyðerrícan; fyðerríca bið se ðe hæfþ feórþan dǽl ríces *who are called tetrarchs, that is, rulers over a fourth*; *a tetrarch is he who has a fourth part of a kingdom*, Homl. Th. i. 478, 21.

fyðer-rice, es; *n. A tetrarchy;* tetrarchia, Som. Ben. Lye.

fyðer-scýte; *adj. Four-cornered, quadrangular;* quadrangŭlus:—Se arc wæs fyðerscýte *the ark was quadrangular*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 3. v. feówer-scýte.

fýtung, e; *f. A fighting, quarrelling;* rixa:—Ascúnige man swýðe fracodlíce fýtunga *turpes rixæ admŏdum evitentur*, L. Eth. vi. 28; Wilk. 122, 23. v. fitung, feohtan *to fight.*

fyxum *fishes*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 20, 5, = fixum, fiscum; *dat. pl. of* fisc.

G

WHEN *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a long vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, but then the *g* is resumed when followed by a vowel; as,—Beáh *a ring*; *gen.* es; *m.* beáges *of a ring*; *pl.* beágas *rings*; burh *a town*; *gen.* e; *f.* burge *of a town*; beorh *a hill*; *gen.* es; *m.* beorges *of a hill*; *pl.* beorgas *hills*. The same change takes place after a short vowel in wah *a wall*; *gen.* wages. In the conjugation of verbs, in some cases, *h* is found taking the place of *g*; thus from belgan *to be angry*, bilhst, bilhþ; from ágan *to own*, áhte. **2.** *g* is generally inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making *-ige*, *-igende*, *etc.* the first sing. *pres.* and part of verbs in *-ian*. Thus, from lufian *to love*, bletsian *to bless*, *etc.* are formed ic lufige *I love*, ic bletsige *I bless*, lufigende *loving*, bletsigende *blessing*. **3.** In later English the place of the earlier *g* is often taken by *y*, sometimes by *w*; as,—Geár *a year*, dæg *a day*, dagas *days*, *etc*; morg(en) *morrow*, sorg = *sorrow*, *etc.* **4.** The Anglo-Saxon Rune ᚷ not only stands for the letter *g*, but for gifu *a gift*; because gifu is the Anglo-Saxon name of this Rune, v. gifu **II.** and **RŪN.**

gā *go, come*:—Gā hider neár *come hither near;* accēde huc, Gen. 27, 21; *impert. of* gān.

gaad *a goad,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. gād, e; *f.*

gaar-leece *garlic,* Som. Ben. Lye. v. gār-leác.

gaast, es; *m. A ghost, spirit;* spīritus:—Gaast is God *spīritus est Deus,* Jn. Lind. Skt. 4, 24. v. gāst.

gabban; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To scoff, mock, delude, jest;* hence, perhaps, GABBLE, GIBBERISH; derīdēre, lūdēre, illūdēre, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt.* gabbin *mentiri: Piers P.* gabbe *to lie: Chauc. to chatter, lie: Scot.* gab *to mock, prate: Icel.* gabba *to mock.*]

gabbung, e; *f. A scoffing, mocking,* GIBING, *jesting;* derīsio, irrīsio, illūsio, Som. Ben. Lye. [*Prompt,* gabbinge *mendacium: Piers P.* gabbynge *lying: Scot.* gabbing *mockery, jeering.*]

gabere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer;* incantātor, Som. Ben. Lye. v. galere.

gabote, an; *f. A platter, small dish, dessert-dish;* paropsis = παροψίς, Wrt. Voc. 290, 22.

gabul-roid? *a line, rod, staff, compass;* rādius, circinus = κίρκινος, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol-rand.

GĀD, e; *f. A point of a weapon, spear* or *arrow-head, sting, prick,* GOAD; cuspis, acúleus, stimúlus:—Gād *cuspis,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 23. Gād *stimúlus,* Wrt. Voc. 75, 1. Se vrþling nā gāde hæfþ, būton of cræfte mīnum *ārātor nec stimulum hābet, nisi ex arte mea,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30. 31. Hafaþ gūþmecga gyrde lange, gyldene gāde *the warrior has a long rod, a golden goad,* Salm. Kmbl. 183; Sal. 91. [*Goth.* gazds, *m. a prick, sting: Swed.* gadd, *m. a sting: Icel.* gaddr, *m. a goad, spike, sting.*] DER. gād-īsen.

GĀD, gæd, es; *n? A lack, want, desire;* defectus, pēnūria, desidērium, appētitus:—Dæt ðām gēngum þrȳm gād ne wǣre wiste ne wǣde *that there should be no lack of food or clothing to the three youths,* Cd. 176; Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1981; El. 992. Ne biþ ðē ēnigra gād wilna *there shall not be to thee a lack of any pleasures,* Bo. Th. 1903; B. 949. Ne wæs me in healle gād *there was not a want to me in the hall,* Exon. 94 *a*; Th. 353, 20; Reim. 15. Ne wyrþ inc wilna gād *there shall not be to you two a lack of pleasures,* Cd. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. Nis him wilna gād, ne meara, ne māþma, gif he dīn beneah *there is not to him a desire for pleasures, nor horses, nor treasures, if he lacks thee,* Exon. 123 *b*; Th. 475, 6; Bo. 43. [*O. Sax.* gēdea, *f. a want,* in meti-gēdea *lack of food: Goth.* gaidw, *n. a want.*]

gada *a companion, an associate.* DER. ge-gada.

GADERIAN, gadorigean, gadrian, gadrigean, gæderian, gædrian; to gaderigenne, gadrienne, gadrigenne; ic gaderie, gaderige, gadrige, ðū gaderast, gadrast, he gaderaþ, gadraþ, *pl.* gaderiaþ, gadriaþ; *p.* gaderode; *pp.* gaderod *To* GATHER, *gather together, collect, store up;* lēgere, colligēre, congregāre:—Næs nān heáfodman dæt fyrde gaderian wolde *there was not a chief man who would gather together a force,* Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 10. Ðā ān ongann folc gadorigean *then one began to gather the people,* Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. Ic wolde eác gadrian sum gehwǣde andgyt of dære bēc *I would also gather some little information from the book,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. Gadrigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Ðā ongan se æðeling Eádmund to gaderigenne [gadrigenne, Th. 276, 33, col. 2: gadrienne, 277, 33, col. 1] fyrde *then the etheling Edmund began to gather a force,* Chr. 1016; Th. 276, 33, col. 1. Ic gaderige ðyder eall dæt me gewexen ys *illuc congrēgābo omnia, quæ nāta sunt mihi,* Lk. Bos. 12, 18. Ic gadrige [gaderie, MS. D.] *lego,* Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 22. Se ðe ne gaderaþ mid me, se hit tostret *qui non colligit mecum, dispergit,* Lk. Bos. 11, 23. Hȳ gaderiaþ feoh, and nyton hwām hȳ hyt gadriaþ *they store up wealth, and know not for whom they store it up,* Ps. Th. 38, 8: Lk. Bos. 6, 44: Mt. Bos. 6, 26. Dæt folc gaderode mid micle menio dæra fugela *the people gathered together a great number of the birds,* Num. 11, 32: Chr. 1015; Th. 277, 16, col. 1: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 2; Lchdm. iii. 232, 4. Ic næbbe hwyder ic mīne wæstmas gadrige *non hābeo quo congrēgem fructus meos,* Lk. Bos. 12, 17. [*Wyc.* gadre, geder, gedere: *Chauc.* gadred *gathered: R. Glouc.* gedere *gathered: Laym.* gædere, gaderen: *Orm.* gaddrenn: *Scot.* gadyr: *Plat.* gadern, gaddern: *Frs.* gearjen: *O. Frs.* gaduria, gaderia, gadria, garia: *Dut.* gaderen: *Ger.* gattern: *M. H. Ger.* gatern, getern: *Icel.* gadda *coarctāre,* Rask Hald.] DER. ge-gaderian.

gaderigendlic, gadrigendlīc; *adj. Collective, congregative;* collectivus, congregātīvus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderscype, es; *m. Matrimonium,* Hpt. Gl. 438.

gader-tang, gæder-tang, gæder-teng; *adj. Continuous, connected with, united;* continuus, assōcius, consōcius:—Biþ sum corn sǣdes gehealden symle on dære sāule sōþfæstnysse, þenden gadertang wunaþ gāst on līce *some grain of the seed of truth will be always retained in the soul, while the spirit dwells in the body united to it,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 77; Met. 22, 9: Scint. 1.

gader-tangnys, gæder-tangnys, -nyss, e; *f. A continuation,* Scint. 12.

gader-tengan, gæder-tengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To continue, join;* continuāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

gaderung, e; *f. A* GATHERING, *congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd;* congrēgātio:—Cyrce oðde gelæáful gaderung *a church or faithful gathering;* ecclēsia, Wrt. Voc. 80, 72. DER. ge-gaderung.

gadinca ? *Mūtinus, fascinum obscēnum;* membrum virile:—Gadinca *vel* hnoc *mūtinus,* Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49.

gād-īsen, es; *n. A gad-iron, goad;* acúleus, stimúlus:—Sticel *vel* gādīsen *acúleus,* Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 15; Wrt. Voc. 15, 15. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þȳwende oxan mid gādīsene *hābeo quendam puērum minantem bōves cum stimŭlo.* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 27.

gadorigean *to gather,* Andr. Kmbl. 3111; An. 1558. v. gaderian.

gador-wist, e; *f. A dwelling together, companionship, intercourse;* contubernium, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 59; Wrt. Voc. 61, 42: Cot. 43. DER. ge-gadorwist.

gadrian, gadrigean *to gather,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 232, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. v. gaderian.

gadrigendlic *collective;* collectivus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderigendlic.

gæ *yea, yes,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. gea.

gǣc, es; *m. A cuckoo, gawk;* cūcūlus:—Gǣces sūre *cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel;* acētōsa, acidula, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geác.

gæd, es; *n. A being together, fellowship, union;* sōcietas:—Nolde gæd geador in Godes rīce, eádiges engles and dæs ofermōdan *there would not [be] any fellowship in God's kingdom, of the blessed angel and the proud together,* Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449.

gǣd *a lack, want,* Col. 13; Th. 15, 21; Gen. 236. v. gād, es; *n.*

gædeling, es; *m. A companion;* cōmes:—His gædelinges gūþ-gewǣdu *his companion's battle-garments,* Beo. Th 5227; B. 2617: Cd. 193; Th. 242, 20; Dan. 422. [*Piers P. Chauc. R.Glouc.* gadeling *an idle vagabond: Laym.* gadelinges, *pl. men of base degree: O. Sax.* gaduling, *m. a relation, kinsman: M. H. Ger.* geteling, *m. a relation, fellow: O. H. Ger.* gataling, *m. consanguineus, parens: Goth.* gadiligs, *m. a cousin, relation.*]

gædere; *adv. Together.* DER. æt-gædere, to-.

gæderian, gædrian *to gather,* Ps. Spl. 38, 10: Exon. 58 *b*; Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. v. gaderian.

gæf *gave,* Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 34. = geaf; *p. of* gifan.

gæfe, e; *f. Grace;* Mid Godes gæfe *by God's grace,* Th. Chart. 459, 2. v. gifu.

gæfel, es; *n. A gift, offering, tribute;* hostia, tribūtum, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. v. gafol.

gæfel-geroefa, -gehrēfa, -hroefa; *m. A publican,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 46; 9, 11, 10.

gægl *wanton;* lascīvus, Lye. v. gagol.

gægl-bærnes, bērnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot;* lascivia, Cot. 118.

gælæþ, gæleþ? *A cage to sell or punish bondmen in;* catasta, Som. Ben. Lye:—Gæleþ *catasta,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 24.

GǼLAN; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *v. trans. to hinder, delay, impede, keep in suspense;* retardāre, mōrāri, impēdīre:—Hū lange gǣlst ðū ūre līf *quousque animam nostram tollis?* Jn. Bos. 10, 24. Swǣ mon oft lett fundiendne monnan, and his ærelt gǣlþ, swǣ gǣlþ se līchoma dæt mōd *as a man hastening forward is often hindered, and his journey impeded, so the body impedes the mind,* Past. 256, 6; Hat. MS. 48 *a*, 16. Ðeáh hine singale gēmen gǣle *though perpetual care impede him,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 101; Met. 7, 51. He men gǣleþ ælces gōdes *he hinders men in respect to every good thing,* Blickl. Homl. 179, 11: 191, 20. **II.** *v. intrans. to hesitate, delay;* cunctāri:—Scealcas ne gǣldon *the servants delayed not,* Elen. Kmbl. 1381; El. 692: 1999; El. 1001. DER. a-gǣlan.

gældan *to pay, depend, suspend;* pendēre, dependēre, suspendēre, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geldan, gildan.

gæle? *Saffron;* crōcus:—Gæle, geolo *crōcus,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 47.

gæleþ, ðū gælest *sings, thou singest,* Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460; *3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* galan.

gælnys, -ness, e; *f. Wearisomeness, tediousness, loathing, disgust;* taedium:—Slǽþ sāwel mīn for gælnysse *dormītāvit ānima mea præ taedio,* Ps. Spl. 118, 28. v. gālnes.

gælsa, an; *m. Luxury, extravagance;* luxus, luxūria:—Lust oðde gælsa *luxus,* Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10. Lybbende on his gælsan *vivendo luxāriōse,* Lk. Bos. 15, 13. Þurh fulne folces gælsan *propter pōpŭli luxum consummātum.* Lupi Serm. i. 21; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 39. Ic him monigfealde mōdes gælsan ongeánbere *I present manifold mind's extravagances to him,* Exon. 71 *a*; Th. 264, 19; Jul. 366: Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Gælso *sollicitudo,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. DER. hyge-gælsa.

gælþ, ðū gælst *sings, thou singest; 3rd and 2nd pers. pres. of* galan.

gæmnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play, game;* lūsitāre:—Dæt man ungemetlice gæmnige *that a man immoderately play,* Homl. Th. ii. 590, 26. v. gamenian.

gængang; *adj. Pregnant?* prægnans?—Gif hió gængang weorþeþ *if she becomes pregnant,* L. Ethb. 84; Th. i. 24, 7. v. Schmid, p. 9, note to c. 84.

gǽn-hwyrft, es; *m.* [gǽn = geán, ongeán *again*] *A turning again;* conversio:—On gecerringe oðde on gǽnhwyrfte Drihten gehæftnesse oðde hæftnunge Siones *in convertendo Dōminus captivitātem Sion,* Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

gǽn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting;* occursus:—Arís on mínum gǽnryne *exsurge in occursum meum*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 6. v. geánryne.

Gænt *Ghent in Flanders*, Chr. 881; Th. 150, 13, col. 3. v. Gent.

gæp; *adj. Cautious, shrewd, subtle;* ságax, cautus, Ben. Lye. v. geap, II.

gǽr, geár, es; *n. A year;* annus:—Úre gǽr beóþ asmeáde *anni nostri meditábuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. v. geár.

gærcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare;* párare:—Đú gærcodest on dínre swétnysse dam þearfan *pǽrasti in dulcédine tua paupéri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 11. Hí gærcodon flána heora on cocere [MS. kokere] *párávérunt ságittas suas in pharetra*, 10, 3. v. gearcian.

gærcung, e: *f. A preparation, practice;* exercitátio:—Gedréfed oððe geunrótsod ic eom on mínre gærcunge [MS. gærcuncge] *contristátus sum in exercitátióne mea*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 3. v. gearcung.

gǽr-getal, es; *n.* [gǽr = geár *a year;* getæl, getel *a number*] *A tale of years, number of years;* annórum séries:—Hit cymþ æfter fiftigum wintra his gǽrgetales *it comes after fifty winters of his number of years*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 22.

GÆRS, gers, græs, es; *n.* GRASS, *a blade of grass, herb, hay;* grámen, herba, fœnum:—Gærs *vel* wyrt *herba*, Ælfc Gr. 4; Som. 3, 20: Jn. Bos. 6, 10. Híg and gærs *hay and grass*, Andr. Kmbl. 76; An. 38: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 196; Met. 20. 98. Gyf he máran gærses beþyrfe *if he need more grass*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. Seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, ærest gærs, syððan ear, syððan fulne hwæte on ðam eare *terra fructificat, primum herbam, deinde spicam, deinde plénum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Bos. 4, 28: Gen. i, 11: Num. 22, 4. Đá he hét ða menegu oðer dæt gærs hí sittan *cum jussisset turbam discumbére súper fœnum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 19: Ps. Spl. 105, 20. Ofer gærsa cíþas *súper grámina*, Deut. 32, 2. [*R. Brun.* gres: *Laym.* græs, gras: *Orm.* gresess *herbs: Scot.* gers, gerss, gyrs: *O. Sax.* gras, *n:* Fs. gerz: *O. Frs.* gers, gres, *n: Dut. Ger.* gras, *n: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gras, *n: Goth.* gras, *n: Dan.* græs, *n: Swed.* gräs, *n: Icel.* gras, *n.*]

gærsama, gersuma, an; *m. Treasure;* ópes:—He lét nyman of hire ealle ða betstan gærsaman *he caused all the best treasures to be taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Th. 292, 22, col. 2. Gif he ne sealde ðe máre gersuman *if he had not given the greater treasures*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. gærsum.

gærs-bed, -bedd, es; *n. A grass-bed, grave;* sub cæspite lectus, sepulcrum:—Đonne he gást ofgifeþ, syððan hine (?) gærsbedd sceal wunian *when he gives up his spirit, then must he inhabit a grave*, Ps. Th. 102, 15.

gærs-cíþ, es; *m. A blade of grass;* gráminis germen:—Gærstapan cómon and fræton ealle ða gærscíþas *locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42.

gærs-gréne *grass-green;* grámíneus, herbídus, víridis, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust;* lócusta, cicáda:—He cwæþ and com gærshoppa *dixit et vénit lócusta*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 34: 108, 23. Cwómon gærshoppan *grass-hoppers came*, Ps. Th. 104, 30: 77, 46. [*Orm.* gress hoppe *locusts.*]

gærs-molde *grass-land.* v. græs-molde.

gærs-stapa, gærstapa, an; *m. A* GRASS-STEPPER, *locust;* lócusta:—Gærs-stapa *lócusta*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 61. He sǽde and com gærstapa *dixit et vénit lócusta*, Ps. Spl. 104, 32: 108, 22. He sealde geswinc heora gærstapan *dédit labóres eórum lócustæ*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 46. Gærstapan cómon and fræton ealle ða gærscíþas *locusts came and ate up all the blades of grass*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 42: Homl. Th. ii. 192, 35. Gærstapan hit fretaþ eall *lócustæ devórábunt omnia*, Deut. 28, 38: Num. 13, 33: Ex. 10, 12: Jud. 6, 5: Mt. Bos. 3, 4. Se byrnenda wind brohte gærstapan *ventus úrens levávit lócustas*, Ex. 10, 13, 19: 10, 4.

gærs-swýn, es; *n. A pasturage swine;* herbágii porcus:—He sceal syllan gærs-swýn *débet dáre porcum herbágii*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 9.

gærst *green like grass;* herbeus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gærs-tún, es; *m. A grass-enclosure, a meadow;* prátum, pascuum: hence GERSTON, now used in Surrey and Sussex, in the same sense:—Be ceorles gærstúne: gif ceorlas gærstún hæbben gemǽnne, oððe oðer gedálland to týnanne *of a churl's meadow: if churls have a common meadow or other partible land to fence*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 5. Prátum quod Saxónice Garstún appellátur, Cod. Dipl. 350; A. D. 930; Kmbl. ii. 166, 6: Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 461; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 449, 19.

gærs-tún-díc, es; *m. A grass-meadow-dike;* vallum circa prátum ductum:—On gærstúndíc súdeweardne *to the south of the grass-meadow-dike*, Cod. Dipl. Apndx. 441; A. D. 956; Kmbl. iii. 438, 4.

gærsum, gersum, es; *m. n. Treasure, riches;* thesaurus, ópes:—He lét niman of hyre ealle ða betstan gærsuma *he caused all the best treasure to be taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23: 1090; Erl. 226, 25. Hí betǽhtan ðær ealla ða gærsume *they deposited there all the treasures*, 1070; Erl. 209, 17, 27, 33. Hí námen manega gersumas *they took many treasures*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13. For his mycele gersuma *for his great treasures*, 1090; Erl. 226, 38. [*Laym.* gærsume *treasure: Scot.* gersome *a sum paid by a tenant to a landlord on the entry of a lease.* The word seems to have been introduced from the Scandinavian, cf. *Icel.* gör-semi, ger-semi *a costly thing, jewel;* and see Cl. and Vig. Dict. for etymology.]

gærs-wong *a field of grass, grassy plain.* **v.** græs-wong.

gærs-yrþ, e; *f. Grass-land, pasturage;* herbágium:—To gærsyrþe *de herbágio*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 17. See Schmid, p. 374, note.

gǽruwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefólium:—Gǽruwe *millefólium*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 32. v. gearwe.

gǽsne, gesne, geásne, gésine; *adj. Barren, sterile, empty, wanting, void of, lifeless;* stérilis, inánis, égénus, destitútus, expers, exánímis:—Đæt we gǽstes wlite, on ðás gǽsnan tíd, georne biþencen *that we earnestly consider, in this barren time, the spirit's beauty*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 13; Cri. 850. Þis geár wæs gǽsne on mæstene *this year was barren in mast-fruit*, Chr. 1116; Th. 371, 16. Hirdas lǽgon gǽsne on greóte *the keepers lay lifeless on the sand*, Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086. v. Grm. Andr. Elen. p. 124, 1085: Graff. IV. 267. [*Piers P.* gesen: Halliw. Dict. geson *scarce.*]

gæst, gest, gist, giest, gyst, es; *pl. nom. acc.* gastas; *m.* **I.** *a* GUEST; hospes, sócius:—Gæst inne swæf *the guest slept within*, Beo. Th. 3605; B. 1800. Biþ symle gæst *will ever be a guest*, Exon. 84 c; Th. 318, 9: Mod. 80. Gǽrsecges gæst *the ocean's guest*, 97 a; Th. 301, 33; Wal. 29. Ferende gæst *a journeying guest*, 103 a; Th. 390, 12; Ra. 8, 9. Gæst ne grétte *he greeted not the guest*, Beo. Th. 3790; B. 1893. Gasta werode *with the multitude of guests*, Cd. 67; Th. 81, 16; Gen. 1346. Gif hine sá byreþ gæsta [gastaʔ] fulne *if the sea shall bear it* [*the vessel*] *full of guests*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 20; Rä. 4, 30. **II.** *a stranger, an enemy;* vir aliénígénus, hostis:—Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel háten, wonsǽlig wer *the grim enemy was called Grendel, the unblest man*, Beo. Th. 204; B. 102: 4158; B. 2073. Đa se gæst ongan glédum spíwan *then the fiend* [*the dragon*] *began to vomit fire*, 4613; B. 2312. Hwonne gæst cume to dúrum mínum, him biþ deáþ witod *when a stranger comes to my doors, death is decreed to him*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 26; Rä. 16, 10. [*Piers P.* gest: *Wyc.* geste: *Chauc.* gest: *Laym.* gest: *O. Sax*, gast, *m: Plat. Dut. Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gast, *m: Goth.* gasts, *m: Dan.* giest, *m. f: Swed.* gäst, *m: Icel.* gestr, *m.*] DER. beód-gæst, brim-, níþ-, wæl-.

gǽst, es; *m. The soul, spirit, mind;* spíritus, animus:—Him wæs gǽst geseald *a spirit was given to him*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 21; Dan. 533. Nyle he ǽngum ánum ealle gesyllan gǽstes snyttru *he will not give all wisdom of mind to any one man*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 43, 5; Cri. 684. Gúþlác in gǽste bær heofoncundne hyht *Guthlac bare heavenly hope in his spirit*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 10; Gú. 141. Đeáh de him ónwrige wuldres cyning wísdómes gǽst *though the king of glory revealed to them the spirit of wisdom*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. v. gást.

gǽst *goest, walkest*, Gen. 3, 14; *2nd pers. pres. of* gán.

gæst-ærn, -ern *a guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn.* v. gest-ærn.

gǽstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [gást, gǽst *a spirit, ghost*] *To gast, frighten, afflict, torment;* terrére, crúciáre, affligére:—Hí gǽston Godes cempan gáre and líge *they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 27; Jul. 17. [*Wyc.* gaste *to make greatly afraid: Piers P.* gaste *to scare* [*birds*]. Cf. *Goth.* us-gaisjan, and v. Dief. ii. pp. 397–8.]

gǽst-berend, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -berend; *m. A spirit-bearer, man;* is qui spíritum *vel* ánímum fert, hómo:—Đás gǽstberend gíman nellaþ *these spirit-bearers will not heed*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 33; Cri. 1600: 78 a; Th. 203, 17; Crä. 2. Ic gǽstberend cwelle compwǽpnum *I kill the living with battle-weapons*, 105 b; Th. 401, 8; Rä. 21, 8.

gǽst-cund; *adj. Spiritual;* spirítális:—Seó lufu in monnes móde getimbreþ gǽstcunde gife *love builds up spiritual grace in man's mind*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 11; Gú. 743.

gǽst-cwalu, e; *f. Torment of soul;* ánímæ tormentum:—Đǽr eów is hám seceaþ, grim gǽstcwalu *there a home is made for you, bitter torment of soul*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 28; Gú. 651.

gǽst-gedǽl, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death;* ánímæ et corpóris divortium, mors:—Ne he sorge wæg gǽstgedáles *he sorrowed not for his soul's separation*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 14; Gú. 1111. v. gást-gedǽl.

gǽst-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind;* ánímí cógitátio:—Him seó unforhte ageaf andsware, þurh gǽstgehygd, Iuliana *the fearless Juliana gave him answer through her mind's thought*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 20; Jul. 148. v. gást-gehygd.

gǽst-gemynd, es; *n. Thought of mind or spirit;* ánímí cógitátio:—Ic him gǽstgemyndum wille wesan underþýdeð *I will be subjected to him in my spirit's thoughts*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 138, 11; Gú. 574.

gǽst-genípla, an; *m. A persecutor or foe of souls, the devil;* ánímárum insectátor *vel* hostis, diabólus:—Hæfde engles hiw gǽstgenípla, helle hæftling *the foe of souls, the captive of hell, had an angel's form*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 11; Jul. 245.

gǽst-gerýne, es; *n. A ghostly or spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind;* spíritále mystérium, ánímí mystérium:—In godcundum gǽstgerýnum *in divine spiritual mysteries*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 5; Gú. 219: 49 a; Th. 168, 31: Gú. 1086. Bí ðon Salomon song, giedda snottor, gǽstgerýnum *of whom Solomon, wise in song, sang in spiritual mysteries*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 3; Cri. 713: 14 a; Th. 28, 2; Cri. 440. v. gǽst-gerýne.

gæst-gewinn, es; *n. Torment of soul;* ǽnīmæ tormentum :—In ðam grimmestan gæstgewinne *in the bitterest torment of soul*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 10; Gū. 561.

gæst-hālig; *adj. Spirit-holy, holy in spirit;* in spīritu sanctus :—Wǽr is ætsomne Godes and monna, gæst-hālig treów *there is a compact together of God and men, a spiritual holy covenant*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 31; Cri. 584. He fond fūsne on forþsīþ freán unwemne, gæst-hāligne *he found his blameless master bent on departure, holy in spirit*, 49 b; Th. 171, 5; Gū. 1122. Gæst-hālge guman *men holy in spirit*, 95 b; Th. 356, 33; Pa. 21: 45 b; Th. 154, 19; Gū. 845. v. gāst-hālig.

gæst-, gast-, gest-, gyst-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium :—Gæst-hus *hospitium*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 44. [*Orm.* gessthus; *Ger.* gasthaus *inn.*]

gæst-hof *a guest-house*, v. gast-hof.

gæstlīc *hospitable, ready for guests.* v. gastlīc.

gæstlīc; *adj. Ghostly, spiritual;* spīritālis :—Giofu gǽstlīc *spiritual grace*, Exon. 8 b: Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42: 18 a; Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699: 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387. Þurh gæstlicu wundor *through spiritual miracles*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 14; Gū. 126. Mid gæstlicum wǽpnum *with spiritual weapons*, 35 a; Th. 114, 24; Gū. 148. v. gāstlīc.

gæstlice; *adv. Spiritually;* spīritāliter :—Ðeáh he gōdes hwæt onginne gæstlice *though he attempt aught of good spiritually*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 15; Jul. 398. v. gāstlīce.

gæst-līde *kind to guests, hospitable.* v. gist-līde.

gæst-līdnes, gest-līdnes, giest-līdnys, -nyss, *e*; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality, entertainment of guests;* hospitālitas :—We willaþ eów on gæstlīdnesse onfōn *we will receive you in hospitality*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 15. Ðætte ælþeódige bisceopas sýn þoncfulle heora gæstlīdnesse and feormie *ut episcopi peregrini contenti sint hospitālitātis mūnēre oblāto*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 3.

gæst-lufe, an; *f. Soul's love, spiritual love;* spīritālis ămor :—For gǽstlufan *for spiritual love*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 11; Az. 172. Mid gæstlufan *with spiritual love*, 55 b; Th. 197, 11; Az. 188.

gæst-mægen. v. gist-mægen.

gæst-sele *a guest-hall.* v. gest-sele.

gæst-sunu; *gen.* -suna; *m. A spiritual son, Christ* :—Godes gǽstsunu *God's spiritual Son*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 23; Cri. 660: 20 b; Th. 53, 35; Cri. 86[1]. v. gāst-sunu.

gæt, es; *n. A gate* :—Æt ðam gæte *ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17: Mt. Lind. Stv. 7, 13. v. geat.

gāt *goats*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231; Rtl. 119, 16; *pl. nom. acc. of* gāt.

gātan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To grant, to confirm* :—Ic gāte *I confirm*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 30. v. geātan.

gāten; *adj.* [gāt *a goat*] *Of or pertaining to goats;* caprīnus :—Gāten smeoro *goat's grease*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 15; Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Gāten roc [MS. rooc] *a garment made of goat-skins;* mēlōtes = *μηλωτή*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 117; Wrt. Voc. 40, 27.

gāþ *goes* :—He gāþ *he goes*, Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034; *3rd pers. pres. of* gān.

GAF; *adj. Base, vile, lewd;* turpis, vilis, lŏquax :—Hwǽr biþ his gaf spræc *where will be his wanton discourse?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28. [*Scot.* gaff *to talk loudly and merrily (?)*]. DER. ge-gafol; and cf. gafletung.

gaf *gave*, Salm. Kmbl. 114, note; Sal. 56; *p. of* gīfan.

gafel, es; *n. Tax, tribute;* vectīgal, tribūtum :—Ðæt he mǽge cyninges gafel forþbringan *that he can bring forth the king's tribute*, L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14, note 17. Hī Godes gafel lǽston *they rendered God's tribute*, L. Eth. ix. 43; Th. i. 350, 8. Gafeles andfengend *numērārius, numulārius, vectīgālis, receptor*, Cot. 142. v. gafol.

gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rent;* condūcĕre :—Ic geann ðārto twegra hīða ðe Eádric gafelaþ *I give thereto two hides which Eadric rents*, Cod. Dipl. 699; A. D. 997; Kmbl. iii. 305, 6. DER. ge-gafelod.

gafellīc; *adj. Tributary;* tribūto sive fisco pertīnens, Cot. 85.

gafelue, es; *m. A spear, javelin;* hastīle :—Gafelucas *hastīlia*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 54; Wrt. Voc. 35, 41. [*R. Brun.* gauelokes *javelins: M. H. Ger.* gabilōt, gabylōt, *n. a javelin: Icel.* gaflok, *n. spicŭli genus*, Rask Hald: *Fr.* javelot, *m. a javelin: It.* giavelotto, *m.: Wel.* gaflach, *m. a fork, bearded spear: Ir.* gabhla *a spear, lance: Gael.* gobhlach *forked: Armor.* gavlod, *m. a javelin.*]

gaffetung, gafetung, e; *f. A scoffing, mocking;* dērīsio :—Of ðisum leahtre beóþ acennede mōdes unstæðīgnys and ydel gaffetung *of this sin are born unsteadiness of mind and idle scoffing*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 33. He forlēt derigendlice gaffetunga *he forsakes injurious scoffings*, Homl. Th. i. 306, 2. Ða wēlegan on heora gebeórscipe begāþ derigendlice gafetunge *the wealthy in their feasting practise pernicious scoffing*, i. 330, 33. v. gaf.

gaflas; *pl. m. Forks, props, spars of a building, a gallows;* furcæ, patibŭlum, Som. Ben. Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gabala *furca*: and v. Dief. ii. 402.]

gafol, gafel, gaful, es; *n.* [gīfan *to give*] *Tax, tribute, rent, interest;* vectīgal, tribūtum, census, ūsūra :—Hyra ār is mǽst on ðæm gafole, ðe ða Finnas him gyldaþ: ðæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela feðerum *their revenue is chiefly in the tribute, which the Finns pay them: the tribute is in skins of beasts, and in feathers of birds*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 32–34. To gafle gesettan *to let out for rent*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 6. Gafol *ūsūra*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Ætýwaþ me dæs gafoles mynyt *ostendite mihi numisma census*, Mt. Bos. 22, 19: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 16; Cri. 559. Cyninges gafoles bīgerdel *a king's tribute-purse;* saccus *vel* fiscus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 35; Wrt. Voc. 40, 63. Hī ðone fīftan dǽl ealra hiora eorþwæstma ðæm cyninge to gafole gesyllaþ *they give the fifth part of all their fruits of the earth to the king for tribute*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31: Byrht. Th. 133, 6; By. 46. Ic nāme ðæt mīn ys mid ðam gafole *ego recēpissem quod meum est cum ūsūra*, Mt. Bos. 25, 27. Se ðe feoh his ne sealde to gafole *qui pēcūniam suam non dēdit ad ūsūram*, Ps. Lamb. 14, 5. Ðæt him leófre wǽre wið hine to feohtanne, ðonne gafol to gyldenne *that they would rather fight against him, than pay him tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 16: L. O. D. 9; Th. i. 356, 18: Chr. 991; Erl. 130, 21: 994; Erl. 132, 31. Ða dæt gafol nāmon *qui didrachma accipiebant*, Mt. Bos. 17, 24, 25: 22, 17: Lk. Bos. 20, 22: 23, 2. Gafol sellan *to give tribute*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Ðæt gē dīnse gārrǽs mid gafole forgyldon *that ye buy off this warfare with tribute*, Byrht. Th. 132, 47: By. 32. Freólsdōm gafola *freedom from imposts*, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 15. [*M. Lat.* gablum: *Fr.* gabelle: *It.* gabella: *Span.* gabela *tax.* A Celtic origin has been suggested for this word, v. Dief. ii. 400–1.] DER. bere-gafol, ealu-, feoh-, hunig-, land-, mete-, neád-, rǽde-.

Gafol-, Gaful-ford; *gen.* -fordes; *dat.* -forde, -forda; *m.* [gafol *tribute*, ford *a ford: the tributary ford*] *Camelford, Cornwall;* lŏci nōmen in agro Cornubiensi :—Hér wæs Weala geféoht and Defna æt Gafolforda [Gafulforda, Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1] *here* [A. D. 823] *there was a battle of the Welsh and Devonians at Camelford*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 17, col. 2; 111, 17, col. 2, 3.

gafol-bere, es; *m. Barley paid as rent* :—Threó punt gauolbæres, Th. Chart. 145, 2.

gafol-, gaful-gylda, -gilda, -gelda, an; *m.* **I.** *a tribute-payer, tributary, debitor;* tribūti redditor, dēbitor :—Rōmāne hý to gafol-gyldum gedydon *the Romans made them tributaries*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 38: Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Beón hig ealle gesunde and þeówion ðē and beón ðīne gafolgildan *cunctus pōpŭlus salvābitur et serviet tibi sub tribūto*, Deut. 20, 11. Twegen gafolgyldan wǽron sumum lǽnende *duo dēbītores ērant cuidam fœnĕrātōri*, Lk. Bos. 7, 41: 16, 5. **II.** *a rent-payer, a renter of land as opposed to the owner:* qui censum annum pendit, conductor :—Wealh gafolgelda [gafolgylda MSS. B. H.] *a foreign* [*i.e.* of British race] *tenant*, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Gif he on gafolgeldan [gafolgildan MS. H.] hūse geféohte, cxx scillinga to wīte geselle *if he fight in a tenant's house, let him pay cxx shillings as fine*, 6; Th. i. 106, 7.

gafol-gyldere, es; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary;* tribūti redditor :—Ða Indiscan willaþ beón eówere gafolgylderas, and mid ealre sibbe eów underþeódan *the Indians will be your tributaries, and with all peace submit to you*, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 31.

gafol-heord, e; *f.* [gafol *a tax*, heord *a herd, flock*] *A taxable stock or hive of bees;* grex ad censum :—Beóceorle gebýreþ, gif he gafolheorde healt, ðæt he sylle ðonne lande gerǽd beo. Mid us is gerǽd ðæt he sylle v sustras huniges to gafole *it behoves a keeper of bees, if he hold a taxable hive* [*stock of bees*], *that he then shall pay what shall be ordered in the country. With us it is ordered that he shall pay five* sustras *of honey for a tax;* 'bochero, id est, āpum custōdi, pertinet, si gavelheorde, id est, grēgem ad censum tēneat, ut inde reddat sīcut ibi mos [MS. moris] ērit. In quibusdam lōcis est institūtum, reddi V. [MS. VI] mellis ad censum,' L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 434, 36–436, 2.

gafol-hwitel, es; *m. A tribute-whittle* or *blanket, a legal tender instead of coin for the rent of a hide of land;* tribūtāria sāga :—Gafolhwitel sceal beón æt hīwisce vi pæninga weorþ *a tribute-whittle from a hide* [*of land*] *shall be worth six pence*, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5. Cf. Grm. R. A. p. 378. Perhaps hīwisc in the above passage should be translated 'family;' cf. Th. Chart. 144, 31.

gafolian *to rent.* v. gafelian.

gafol-land, es; *n. Tribute-land, land let for rent or services;* tribūtāria terra :—Būton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollande sit *except the churl who resides on tribute-land*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 2. Cf. Th. Chart. p. 144–5. [*Scot.* gafol-land *land rented, or liable to taxation.*]

gafollīc *of or belonging to tribute, tributary.* v. gafellīc.

gafol-mǽd, e; *f. A meadow, the mowing of which was part of the* gafol *due from the churls on an estate* :—Healfne æcer gauolmǽde, Th. Chart. 145, 3.

gafol-penig, es; *m. A tribute-penny;* tribūtārius dēnārius :—He sceal syllan on Michaeles mæssedæg x gafolpenigas *he shall give on Michael's mass-day ten tribute-pennies;* dāre débet in festo Sancti Michaelis x dēnārios de gablo, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 10.

gafol-, gaful-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f.* [gafol *tribute*, -rǽden *state, condition*] *Tribute;* tribūtum :—On sumum landum gebýreþ māre gafolrǽden *in quibusdam lōcis plus gabli redditur*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3.

gafol-rand ? *A pair of compasses;* circĭnus = *κίρκινος*, Cot. 54, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gabul-roid.

gafol-swân, es; *m. A tribute-swain, a swine-herd, paying a tribute or part of his stock, for permission to feed his pigs on the land;* porcārius ad censum :—Gafolswâne gebŷreþ, ðæt he sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent, ðæt he sylle ælce geáre xv swŷn to sticunge, x ealde, and v gynge; hæbbe sylf ðæt he ofer ðæt arǽre *gafol-swâne, id est, ad censum porcārio, pertinet, ut suam occisiōnem det secundum quod in patria stātūtum est. In multis locis stat, ut det singŭlis annis xv porcos ad occisiōnem, x vētĕres, et v juvēnes; ipse autem hăbeat superaugmentum*, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 11–14.

gafol-tining, e; *f. Material for fencing due as* gafol :—XVI gyrda gauoltĭninga, Th. Chart. 145, 8.

gafol-wydu, a; *m. Wood furnished as* gafol :—IIII foðera aclofenas gauolwyda, Th. Chart. 145, 6.

gafol-yrþ, e; *f. The cultivation of tribute-land;* tribūtāriæ terræ arātio :—His gafolyrþe [MS. gauolyrþe] iii æceras erige, and sǽwe of his ágenum berne *de arātūra gabli sui arābit iii acras, et seminābit de horreo suo*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 18.

gafol, es; *n. Tax, tribute, rent;* vectīgal, tribūtum :—Gafol *vectigal*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2. Alŷfþ gafol to syllanne ðam Cǽsere *licet dări tribūtum Cæsări?* Mk. Bos. 12, 14: Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 27; Jul. 151. v. gafol.

Gafol-ford *Camelford, Cornwall*, Chr. 823; Th. 110, 111, 17, col. 1. v. Gafol-ford.

gafol-gylda, an; *m. A tribute-payer, tributary;* tribūti reddĭtor :—He hí to gafulgyldum gesette on Angelþeódde *he made them tributaries among the English*, Bd. I, 34; S. 499, 24. v. gafol-gylda.

gafol-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. A tax, tribute;* census, tribūtum :—Ða byre onguldon gafulrǽdenne *the children paid the tax*, Exon, 47 a; Th. 161, 16; Gū. 959: 73 b; Th. 274, 7; Jul. 529: Andr. Kmbl. 591; An. 296. v. gafol-rǽden.

gagátes; *indecl. m. The agate* or *jet, a precious stone;* gāgātes = *γάγάτης* :—Hēr biþ eác gemēted gagátes, se stān biþ blæc-gym *here is also found the agate, the stone is a black gem*, Bd. I, 1; S. 473, 24. Sceaf gagátes dǽl ðæs stānes on ðæt wīn *shave off a part of the stone agate into the wine*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 11. Be ðam stāne ðe gagátes hātte, is sǽd ðæt he viii mægen hæbbe *of the stone which is called agate, it is said that it hath eight virtues*, 2, 66; Lchdm. iii. 296, 29.

gagel, es; *m?* gagelle, gagille, gagolle, an; *f. Gale, sweet gale;* myrica gale, Lin :—Genim gagel *take gale*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 10: iii. 22, 21. Nim þrē leáf gageles *take three leaves of gale*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. Genim gagellan... dō of ða gagellan *take gale... remove the gale*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 27: 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 10. Genim gagollan *take gale*, 3, 14; Lchdm. ii. 316, 15. [*Prompt.* gawl *myrtus: Scot.* gale, gaul *a myrtle: Dut.* gagel, *m. a wild myrtle: Ger.* gagel *a myrtle-bush.*]

gagel-croppan; *pl. m.* [croppa *the top of a flower* or *herb*] *Catkins of gale;* myricæ pēnĭcŭlæ :—Genim gagelcroppan *take catkins of gale*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

gagol, gægl, geagl; *adj. Lascivious, wanton;* lascīvus :—Gagol *lasciva*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 46; Wrt. Voc. 57, 27. [*M. H. Ger.* gogel *licentious.*] v. gāl.

gagol-bǽrnes, gægl-bǽrnes, -bērnes, -ness, e; *f. Wantonness, luxury, riot;* lascivia, luxūria, Cot. 118.

gagul-suillan *to gargle;* gargarīzāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

-gal, -gil, -gel, *as* sin-gal *perpetual, continual :* wīd-gal, wīd-gil, wīd-gel, *wide-spread*, March. 38; p. 27, 8. v. wīd-gil, wīd-gal.

GĀL, es; *n. Lust, wantonness, lightness, folly;* lascīvia, libīdo, luxūria, lēvitas :—Hie hyra gāl beswāc *their folly deceived them*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 21; Gen. 327. Gōdes oððe gāles *of good or evil*, Exon. 23 a; Th, 64, 9; Cri. 1035. [Cf. *Icel.* gāll, *m. a fit of gaiety.*]

gāl; *adj. Light, pleasant, wanton, licentious, wicked;* lēvis, libīdĭnōsus, luxūrĭōsus, mālus :—Ðam unstæðīgan and ðam gālan, ðū miht secggan, ðæt he [MS. hi] biþ winde gelīcra, ðonne gemetfæstum monnum *to the inconstant and the light* [*man*], *thou mayest say that he is more like the wind, than modest men*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 23, note 20, MS. Cott. Ðæt he gesāwe ungelīce bēc him berende beón þurh ða gōdan gāstas oððe þurh ða gālan *ut cōdices diversos per bōnos sive mālos spīritus sibi vidĕrit offerri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 25. Gecunnian hwæðer he wǽre gōd oððe gāl *to try whether he were good or bad*, Gu. 17; Gdwn. 74, 6. [*Orm.* gal *wanton: O. Sax.* gēl *merry: Dut. Ger.* geil *lustful: M. H. Ger.* geil *licentious: O. H. Ger.* geil *lætus, elātus, fĕrox, libīdĭnōsus: Dan.* geil *wanton:* and cf. *Icel.* gāli *a wag.*] DER. ealo-gāl, hyge-, medu-, rūm-, symbel-, wīn-.

GALAN; *part.* galende, ic gale, ðū gælest, gælst, he gæleþ, gælþ, *pl.* galaþ, *p.* gōl, *pl.* gōlon; *pp.* galen *To sing, enchant, call;* cănĕre, incantāre, insōnāre, clāmāre :—Séo ne gehēr þ stemne galendra, and ǽtterwyrhtan galendes wíslice *quæ non exaudiet vōcem incantantium, et venĕfici incantantis sāpienter*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 6. Sorh-leóþ gæleþ he *sings a sad lay*, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Se wísdōm gōl gyd *wisdom sung a lay*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2. Wíf fyrd-leóþ gōlon [MS. galan] *the women sang a martial song*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 3; Exod. 577. Ða de gehȳrdon gryreleóþ galan Godes andsacan *those who heard the adversary of God sing the horrid lay*, Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786. Ðā wæs sigeleóþ galen *then was the song of triumph sung*, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124: Andr. Kmbl. 3097; An. 1551. [*Chauc.* gale: *Scot.* gale *to cry: O. Sax.* galan: *O. H. Ger.* galan *cănĕre: Dan.* gale *to crow: Swed.* gala *to crow: Icel.* gala *to crow, sing.*] DER. a-galan, be-, on-: nihte-gale. See Grm. D. M. pp. 987, 1173.

galder-cræftiga *one crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter*, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9; MS. H. v. galdor-cræftiga.

galdere, es; *m. An enchanter, a charmer, sorcerer, diviner, soothsayer;* incantātor, augur, haruspex, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. wyrm-galdere. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kalstarari *incantator.*] v. galan.

galdor, gealdor, es; *pl. nom. acc.* galdor, galdru; *gen.* galdra; *dat.* galdrum; *n.* [galan *to sing, enchant,* q. v.] *An incantation, divination, enchantment, a charm, magic, sorcery;* incantātio, cantio, carmen, fascinātio :—Þurh heora galdor *per incantātiōnes*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. Sing dæt galdor *sing the charm*, Lchdm. iii. 38, 3. Galdre bewunden *encircled by enchantment*, Beo. Th. 6097; B. 3052. Ne sceal nán man mid galdre wyrte besíngan *no man shall enchant a herb with magic*, Homl. Th. i. 476, 8. Galdra fela *many sorceries*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53: Deut. 18, 11. Nis dē ende feor, ðæs ðe ic on galdrum ongieten hæbbe *thy end is not far off, from what I have understood by* [*thy*] *divinations*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 19; Gū. 1180. Ðās galdor mon mæg singan on wunde *a man may sing these charms over a wound*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Hig worhton ōðer swilc þing þurh hira drȳcræft and þurh Egiptisce galdru *fecērunt etiam ipsi per incantātiōnes Ægyptiacas et arcāna quædam similiter*, Ex. 7, 11. Galdrum cýðan *to inform by divination*, Elen. Kmbl. 321; El. 161. [*Laym.* galdere, *dat. magic: Icel.* galdr, galdr, *m. a song, charm, spell, witchcraft, sorcery.*] DER. cear-

galdor-, gealdor-cræftiga, an; *m. One crafty* or *skilful in enchantments, an enchanter;* incantātor :—Ða fǽmnan, de gewunniaþ [MS. gewunniah] onfōn galdorcræftigan, ne lǽt ðū ða libban *the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou not to live*, L. Alf. 30; Wilk. 31, 26. gealdor, heáh-galdor.

galdor-cræft, gealdor-cræft, es; *m. The art of enchanting, magic art, incantation;* incantandi ars, măgica ars, incantātio :—On galdorcræftum *per incantātiōnes*, L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 32. He Iudēa galdorcræftum wiðstōd *he withstood the magic arts of the Jews*, Andr. Kmbl. 332; An. 166. Ða de galdorcræftas begangaþ *those that practise magical arts*, Blickl. Homl. 62, 23.

galdor-cwide, es; *m. A magic saying, song;* măgicus sermo, cantus, Exon. 113 a; Th. 432, 28; Rä. 49, 7.

galdor-galere, es; *m. An enchanter, soothsayer;* incantātor, Cot. 118: 193.

galdor-leóþ, es; *n. A magic song, an enchantment, charm, spell;* incantātio, carmen, incantāmentum, Cot. 188.

galdor-word, es; *n. A magic word, word of incantation;* cantātiōnis verbum :—Ic galdorwordum gōl *I sang in magic words*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 37; Reim. 24.

galdra *of enchantments, of sorceries*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 106; Met. 26, 53; *gen. pl.* of galdor.

galdru *enchantments*, Ex. 7, 11; *pl. nom. acc.* of galdor.

galdrygea, an; *m. An enchanter;* incantātor, Cot. 108.

galere, es; *m. An enchanter;* incantātor :—Galere *incantātor*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 38. DER. galdor-, wyrm-galere.

gāl-ferhþ; *adj. Mind-lustful, licentious;* libidĭnōsus, lascivus :—Gewāt ða se deófulcunda gālferhþ his beddes neosan *then the devilish* [*man*] *went lustful in mind to seek his bed*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 14; Jud. 62.

gāl-freólsas; *pl. m. Licentious festivals;* lasciva festa, Lupercālia, Som. Ben. Lye.

gālfull; *adj. Lustful, licentious, luxurious;* libidĭnōsus, luxūrĭōsus, Scint. 21; 28: 58.

gālfullice; *adv. Lustfully, luxuriously;* libidĭnōse, luxūrĭōse, Scint. 13.

GALGA, gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross;* arbor infēlix, patībŭlum, crux :—Galga *patībŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 30; Wrt. Voc. 21, 24. He of galgan his gǽst ousend *he sent forth his soul from a gallows*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 4; Jul. 310: 72 b; Th. 271, 15; Jul. 482: Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. He his blód ageát on galgan *he shed his blood on the cross*, Cd. 225; Th. 299, 15; Sat. 550: Menol. Fox 170; Men. 86: Elen. Kmbl. 987; El. 480. On galgum *on the cross*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. [*Chauc. R. Brun.* galwes, *pl: Plat.* galge: *O. Sax.* galgo, *m: O. Frs.* galga, *m: Dut.* galg, *f: Ger.* galgen, *m: M. H. Ger.* galge, *m: O. H. Ger.* galgo, *m: Goth.* galga, *m. a cross: Dan.* galge, *m. f: Swed.* galge, *m: Icel.* gálgi, *m.*] See Grm. R. A. pp. 682–4.

galga-trē, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross :*—Ðīn rōdes galgatrē *tuum crucis patibulum*, Rtl. 23, 36. On rōdes galgatree *in crucis patibulo*, 124, 1. v. galg-treów. [*Havel.* galwetre : *Icel.* gálga-tré.]

galg-mōd; *adj.* [galg = gealh *sad;* mōd *mind*] *Sad in mind, gloomy;* tristis animo :—His mōdor, gīfre and galg-mōd, gegān wolde sorhfulne

sīþ *his mother, greedy and gloomy, would go a sorrowful journey,* Beo. Th. 2558; B. 1277. v. gealg-mōd.

galg-treów, gealg-treów, es; *n. A gallows-tree, cross;* crūcis lignum, crux:—Hē wolde sumne on galgtreówum [MS. galgtreówu] *he would* {*hang*} *some on gallows-trees,* Beo. Th. 5873; B. 2940.

Galiléa *Galilee:*—Sæ Galilæs *māre Galilææ,* Mk. Skt. Lind. I, 16. Galiles, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 1. Of Galiléam dæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Witga of Galiléum a *prophet from Galilee,* 71, 16.

Galiléisc, Galilésc; *adj. Galilean;* Galilæus:—Pilatus acsode hwæðer he wǽre Galileisc man *Pīlātus interrōgāvit si hōmo Galilæus esset,* Lk. Bos. 23, 6: 22, 59: Mk. Bos. 14, 70: Jn. Bos. 7, 52. Of dære Galileiscan Bethsaida a *Bethsaida Galilææ,* Jn. Bos. 12, 21. Wið da Galileiscan sē *juxta māre Galilææ,* Mt. Bos. 4, 18: 15, 29: Mk. Bos. 1, 16. Wēne gē, wǽron ða Galileiscan synfulle toforan eallum Galileiscum *pūtātis quod hi Galilæi præ omnibus Galilæis peccātōres fuērint?* Lk. Bos. 13, 2. On Galileiscre dǽlas *in partes Galilææ,* Mt. Bos. 2, 22. Hwæt bīdaþ gē Galileisce guman on hwearfte *why abide ye Galilean men about?* Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 11; Cri. 511: Blickl. Homl. 123, 20.

Galleas *Gauls, the French,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. v. Gallias.

Gallia rīce *the kingdom of the Gauls, France,* Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16: 5, 8; S. 621, 39. v. Gallias.

Gallias, Gallie, Galleas; *gen.* Gallia; *pl. m. The Gauls, the Franks;* Galli, ōrum; Galliæ, ārum; *pl. m.*:—Dǽr wæs Gallia ofslagen twā-hund þūsenda *ducenta millia Gallōrum interfecta sunt,* Ors. 5, 8; Bos. 107, 33; Hav. 329, 8: 4, 7; Bos. 89, 7. Gefeaht wið Gallie *adversum Gallos conflixit,* 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8; Hav. 251, 2. Hū sceolan we dōn mid Gallia and Brytta bisceopum *quālīter dēbēmus cum Galliārum Brittaniārumque episcōpis ǽgēre?* Bd. 1. 27; S. 492, 10. Biscop Gallia rīces *bishop of the kingdom of the Gauls* [Galliārum], Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 39. Galleas nemnaþ Trajectum *the Gauls call it Utrecht,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 27. Monige gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro and Gallia *multi Francōrum vel Galliārum Monastēria adīre sōlēbant,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Adrianus se abbad ða dǽlas Gallia rīces geferde and geseōhte *Adrian the abbot went and visited the parts of the kingdom of the Gauls;* partes Galliārum [regni] adiisset, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 16. Gallia rice *the kingdom of the Gauls,* Bd. 5, 23; S. 615, 31.

gāl-līc; *adj. Lustful:*—Ælc gāllīc ontendnys wearþ adwæsced *every lustful fervour was extinguished,* Th. Homl. ii. 156, 35. [*O. Eng. Homl.* galiche dede, i. 149, 16.]

Gallie; *gen.* a; *pl. m. The Gauls;* Galli:—Gallie oferhergodon land *the Gauls overran the lands,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 9: 4, 7; Bos. 89, 8. v. Gallias.

Gallisc; *adj. Gaulish, belonging to Gaul;* Gallicus:—Dǽr gefeaht Mallius wið ānne Gallisc mann *there Manlius fought with a man of Gaul,* Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 56, 16.

galluc, galloc, gallac, es; *m. The plant comfrey;* symphȳtum officināle, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt, ðe man *confirmam,* and ōðrum naman galluc nemneþ, biþ cenned on mōrum and on feldum, and eác on mǽdum *this herb, which is called confirma, and by another name comfrey, is produced on moors and in fields, and also in meadows,* Herb. 60, 1; Lchdm. i. 162, 10–12. Galluces moran *roots of comfrey,* Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Genime galluc gesodenne *take sodden comfrey,* L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 15: 1, 31; Lchdm ii. 74, 11: 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23. Galluc *adriatica* vel *mālum terræ,* Ælfc. Gl. 39: Som. 63, 70: Wrt. Voc. 30, 22: 79, 17. Gallloc *galla,* Glos. Brux. Reed. 41, 46; Wrt. Voc. 67, 61. Gallac *symphȳtum,* 42, 14; Wrt. Voc. 68, 29.

Galmanhō, Galmahō? *An Anglo-Saxon abbey at York, afterwards St. Mary's;* abbātiæ nōmen āpud Eborācum:—Ón ðysum geāre forþferde Sīward eorl on Eoforwīc, and his līc līþ binnan dam mynstre æt Galmanhō [Galmahō, Th. 324, 10, col. 2], ðe he sylf ǽr getimbrade, Gode to lofe and eallum his hālgum *in this year* [A. D. 1055] *earl Siward died at York, and his body lies within the monastery of Galmanho, which he himself had before built, to the glory of God and all his saints,* Chr. 1055; Th. 324, 8–12, col. 1.

gāl-mōd; *adj. Light-minded, licentious;* libīdinōsæ mentis, lascivus:—Se galmōda *the licentious* [*Holofernes*], Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 12; Jud. 256. [*O. Sax.* gēl-mōd.]

gālnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Lustfulness, lust, luxury, wantonness;* lascīvia, libīdo, luxūria, petulantia, Cot. 150: Sciut. 12: 21: 81. He cnihtlice gālnysse næs begangende *he was not addicted to boyish levity,* Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 16. [*Orm.* galness.]

gāl-scipe, es; *m.* [*gāl lust,* -scipe *-ship*] *Luxury, lustfulness, lasciviousness, wantonness, lewdness;* luxūria, libīdo, lascīvia, petulantia, satȳriāsis = σατυρίασις:—He begēþ unǽtas and oferdrincas and gālscipe *commessātiōnibus vīcat et luxūriæ atque convīviis,* Deut. 20, 21. We læraþ, dæt man wið fūlne gālscipe warnige symle *we instruct, that one always guard himself against foul lasciviousness,* L. C. E. 24: Th. i. 374, 9. For gālscipe *for wantonness,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 15; Gen. 341. Synwrēnnys *vel* gālscipe *satyriasis,* Ælfc. Gl. 11: Som. 57, 49; Wrt. Voc. 19, 51.

gālsere, es; *m. A lustful man;* libidinōsus, Off. Reg. 15.

gāl-smerc; *adj.* [smercian *to smirk, smile*] *Light, laughing, giggling;* pētūlans:—Gyf se munuc ne biþ gālsmerc, and eáde and hrǽde on hleahtre *si mōnāchus non sit pētūlans, et fācilis et proclivis ad ridendum,* R. Ben. 7.

galung, e; *f. Incantation,* Hpt. Gl. 519.

Galwalas, galwealas, *nom. acc; gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* [wealh *foreign;* cf. Bryt-walas] *Gauls, Frenchmen, people of Gaul in a body,* and as the name of a people is often used where according to later usage the name of their country would be found, the word may be translated *Gaul, France;* Galli, Gallia:—Hēr wæs Brihtwald gehālgod to ærcebiscope fram Godune Galwala biscop *in this year* [A. D. 693] *Brihtwald was consecrated archbishop by Godun bishop of the Gauls,* Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 17. He gewāt into Galwalum *he went into Gaul,* Chr. Erl. 5, 5, 14. Hēr Ægelbryht of Galwalum [Galwealum, Th. 50, 2, col. 2, 3] onfēng Wesseaxna biscepdōme *in this year* [A. D. 650] *Ægelbyrht of Gaul received the bishopric of the West Saxons,* Chr. 650; Th. 50, 2, col. 1: 660; Th. 54, 16. He fōr in Galwalas *he went into Gaul,* 380; Erl. 11, 2. v. Gallias.

gāl-wrēone; *adj. Luxurious, lecherous;* luxūriōsus, Som. Ben. Lye.

gamel, gamol; *adj. Old, aged;* senex, vetustus:—Wolde beddes neōsan gamela Scylding *the aged Scylding would visit his bed,* Beo. Th. 3588; B. 1792. Wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince gyfen *the golden hilt was given to the aged warrior,* 3359; B. 1677: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gamele ne mōston hāre headorincas hilde onþeón *the aged hoary chieftains might not prosper in battle,* Cd. 154; Th. 193, 3; Exod. 240. Ǽr he on weg hwurfe, gamol, of geardum *ere he, old, departed on his way from his courts,* Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: 115; B. 58. v. gomel. [*Icel.* gamall.]

gamelīc; *adj. Theatralis, ridiculosus,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 508.

GAMEN, gomen, es; *n.* GAME, *joy, pleasure, mirth, sport, pastime;* jōcus, oblectāmentum, gaudium, jūbilum, lætītia, lūdus:—Gamen eft astāh *pastime rose again,* Beo. Th. 2325; B. 1160. Wynsum gamen *a pleasant game;* sāles, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 67; Wrt. Voc. 21, 54. Næs dæt hērlīc dǽd, dæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste *that was not a glorious deed, that he should wish to boast of such sport,* Bt. Met. Fox 9, 37; Met. 9, 19. Him to gamene *for his sport,* 9, 17; Met. 9, 9: 9, 91; Met. 9, 46. Ic mæg swegles gamen gehȳran on heofnum *I can hear the joy of the firmament in heaven,* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Bǽdon hig sume, dæt Samson möste him macian sum gamen *præcēpērunt ut vocārētur Samson et ante eos lūderet,* Jud. 16, 25. Gamena *lūdōrum:* gamene *jōco,* Mone B. 2807, 2808. [*Piers P.* gamen *a play: Laym.* game *a play: Scot.* gamyn *a game, play: O. Sax.* gaman, *n: Frs.* gamen: *O. Frs.* game, gome, *f: M. H. Ger.* gamen, *m. n: O. H. Ger.* gaman, *gaudium, jōcus, lūdus: Dan.* gammen, *m. f: Icel.* gaman, *n. game, sport, pleasure, amusement.*] DER. glig-gamen, heal-.

gamenian, gamnian, gæmnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gamen *game*] *To joke, play;* jōcūlāri, jōcāri:—Gregorius gamenode mid his wordum *Gregory played with his words,* Homl. Th. ii. 122, 4. [*Icel.* gamma *to amuse, divert.*]

gamenlīce; *adv. Sportingly, deceitfully;* jōcōse, callidē:—Hī gamenlīce rǽddon *they counselled deceitfully,* Jos. 9, 3.

gamenung, e; *f. A gaming, jesting, playing;* lūsus, jōcus:—Hwǽr biþ his gaf sprǽc and ða ídelan gamenunga *where will be his wanton discourse, and the idle jestings?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 28.

gamen-wāðu *a joyous path.* v. gomen-wāðu.

gamen-wudu *pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp.* v. gomen-wudu.

gamian *to game, play, sport,* Som. Ben. Lye v. gamenian.

gaming, e; *f. A* GAMING, *playing, gesticulation;* lūsus, gannātūra, *sive* mimica, gesticulātio, Cot. 203.

gamnian; *part.* gamnigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play;* lūdere:—Wæs him geþūht, swilce he gamnigende spræce *vīsus est eis quāsi lūdens lōqui,* Gen. 19, 14. v. gamenian.

gamol *old, aged,* Beo. Th. 115; B. 58: 535; B. 265. v. gomel.

gamol-feax; *adj. With hoary locks, grey-haired;* cānus:—Gamolfeax hæleþ *a hoary-headed hero,* Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608. v. gomel-feax.

gamol-ferhþ; *adj. Advanced in age, aged;* ætāte provectus:—Gamolferhþ goldes brytta *the aged dispenser of gold,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867.

gān *yawned;* hiāvit; *p. of* gīnan.

GĀN, to gānne; ic gā, dū gǽst, he gǽþ; *pl.* gāþ; *p.* ic he ēode, dū ēodest; *pl.* eódon; *imp.* gā, *pl.* gāþ; *pp.* gān; *v. n.* [the conjugation is formed from two roots, the past tense being from root i; cf. Gothic iddja]; *To go, come, walk, happen;* īre, grādi, evēnīre:—Uton gān and feligean fremdum godum *cāmus et sequāmur deos aliēnos,* Deut. 13, 1. Gearo to gānne *ready to go,* Homl. Th. ii. 32, 7. Dū gǽst on dīnum breóste *sūper pectus tuum grādiēris,* Gen. 3, 14. He on flet gǽþ *he walks in the court,* Beo. Th. 4075; B. 2034. Gǽþ ā wyrd swā hió sceal *fate goes ever as it must,* Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hī gāþ *they go,* Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667. Gif gē gāþ æfter fremdum godum *if ye go after strange gods,* Deut. 11, 28. He sǽde unc eall swā hit sīddan á eóde [*or* a-eode?] *he told us all as it always afterwards happened;* audīvimus quidquid postea

rei prŏbāvit eventus, Gen. 41, 13. Eóde eall seó ceasterwaru togeánes ðam Hælende *tōta civitas exiit obviam Jesu*, Mt. Bos. 8, 34: Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 12. Sume for hungre heora feóndum on hand eódon *some for hunger went into the hands of their foes*, 1, 15; S. 484, 5. Gā hider *come hither*, Gen. 27, 21. Gāþ eów into ðære cyrcan unforhtlice *go into the church fearlessly*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 1. [*Wyc.* gon, goon, goo: *Piers P.* goon: *Chauc.* gon, goon: *R. Glouc.* goon: *Laym. Orm.* gan: *Plat.* gan. gaan, gaen: *O. Sax.* gān: *Frs.* gean: *O. Frs.* gan: *Dut.* gaan: *Ger.* gehen, gehn: *M. H. Ger.* gān, gên: *O. H. Ger.* gân: *Dan.* gaae: *Swed.* gå: *Zend.* gâ, gê *to go*: *Sansk.* gâ *to go.*] DER. a-gān, æfter-, be-, bi-, for-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, ōþ-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, upp-, ūt-, wid-, ymb-. v. gangan.

gancgan *to go*, Ps. Th. 85, 10. v. gangan.

Gandis, Gandes; *indecl. f. The river Ganges*; Ganges = Γάγγης:—Ðǽr licgeþ se mūþa ūt on ðone gārsecg ðære eá, ðe man hāteþ Gandis *there the mouth of the river, which is called Ganges, opens out into the ocean*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 13, 17. Gandes seó eá is eallra ferscra wætera mǽst, būtan Eufrate *the river Ganges is the greatest of all fresh waters, except the Euphrates*, 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Æt Gande ðære eá, Nar. 3, 22.

GANDRA, ganra, an; *m.* A GANDER; anser:—Gandra *anser, m.* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. [*Eng.* gander, *m: Ger.* gänserich, *m: Ger. dial.* gandert: *M. H. Ger.* ganzer, ganze, *m: O. H. Ger.* ganzo, *m: Icel.* gassi, *m. a gander.*]

ganet, es; *m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, swan*; fúlica, cygnus:—Ganet *cygnus*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 144, 32. Ofer ganetes bæþ [MS. baþ] *over the sea-fowl's bath*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 21. Ganetes hleóðor *the gannet's cry*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20. Cōmon of gārsecge ganetas fleógan *sea-fowls came flying from the ocean*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. v. ganot.

GANG, geng, gong, gung, es; *m.* I. GANG, *going, journey, step, way, path, passage, course* (*of time*); iter, grădus, gressus, incessus, ambūlātio, sēmĭta:—Beswican gangas [MS. M. stepas] mīne *supplantāre gressus meos*, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 5. Mīnne gang *gressum meum*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ganges, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968. Him tæcean lífes weg and rihtne gang to heofonum *to teach them the way of life and the right path to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ðīne gangas *gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23. Fōta gangas *pedum gressus*, 72, 1. Mīne gangas *meæ sēmitæ*, 138, 2. On ðære eá gang *in the river's course*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 13. Heó freó on hira fōta gangum blīðe hām wæs hweorfende *ipsa libĕro pĕdum incessu dōmum læta reversa est*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 33. Heora geāra gang *anni eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 32. Geára gongum *in the course of years*, Elen. Kmbl. 1292; El. 648. II. *a passage, drain, privy*; latrīna, secessus:—Gang *latrina, secessus*. Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 121; Wrt. Voc. 58, 33. Ðonne him to gange lyst *when he desires the privy*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23: L. Ælf. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6: Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. [*Orm.* gang *a journey: Prompt.* gong *latrina: Scot.* gang *a journey: O. Sax.* gang, *m: O. Frs.* gong, gung, *m: Dut. Ger.* gang, *m: M. H. Ger.* ganc, *m: O. H. Ger.* gang, *m: Goth.* gaggs, *m: Dan.* gang, *m. f: Swed.* gång, *m. time: Icel.* gangr, *m;* göng, *n. pl. a passage.*] DER. be-gang, -gong, bi-, eder-, embe-, fēðe-, forþ-, ge-, hin-, hlāf-, hūsel-, in-, on-, setl-, stal-, stepe-, to-, up-, ūt-, wæfer-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang *go, come*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 32; Sat. 701: Gen. 27, 26; *impert.* of gangan.

gang *went*. Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295; *p. of* geongan.

GANGAN, gongan, gangan; *part.* gangende, gongende; ic gange, gonge, ðū gangest, gongest, he gangeþ, gongeþ, *pl.* gangaþ, gongaþ; *p.* geóng, gióng, giéng, gēng, *pl.* geóngon, gióngon, giéngon, gēngon; *imp.* gang, gong; *pp.* gangen, gongen *To go, walk, turn out*; ire, meāre, vādĕre, ambūlāre, ingrĕdi, tendĕre, evĕnire:—Ic gange *ambŭlo*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 41. Gāng hider *accēde*, Gen. 27, 26: Num. 11, 21. He heonon gangeþ [gangaþ MS.] *he goes from hence*, Andr. Kmbl. 1782; An. 893. He of woruldе gangende wæs *he was going from the world*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He ealle ða tíd mihte ge sprecan ge gangan *tōto eo tempŏre et lōqui et ingrĕdi pŏtuit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. He to healle geóng *he went to the hall*, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925. He ofer willan gióng *he went against his will*, 4810, note; B. 2409. Heó giéng [gien MS.] to Adame *she went to Adam*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626. Ic to ðam grunde gēnge *I would go to the abyss*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Forþ gangan *to go forward, to continue*:—Gange se teám forþ *let the warranty go forward*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 13: Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 5; Cri. 426. Ic ongitan mihte hu ðis gewinn wolde gangan *I should be able to know how this labour would turn out*, Ps. Th. 72, 13: 88, 3. [*Piers P.* gange, gangen: *Orm.* ganngenn: *Scot.* gang: *O. Sax.* gangan: *O. Frs.* gunga: *M. H. Ger.* gangen: *O. H. Ger.* gangan: *Goth.* gaggan: *Swed.* gånga: *Icel.* ganga.] DER. a-gangan, æt-, be-, bi-, fōr-, fōre-, forþ-, ful-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, ongeán-, þurh-, to-, under-, up-, ūt-, wið-, ymb-, ymbe-.

gang-dagas, gong-dagas; *pl. m.* [dæg *a day*] *Perambulation days, the three days before Ascension day or Holy Thursday, Rogation days, when the boundaries of parishes and districts were traversed*; dies perambŭlātiōnes *vel* processiōnis, rogātiōnum dies:—Betweox gang-dagum and middum sumera *betwixt Rogation days and Midsummer*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 3: 1063; Erl. 195, 7. Ofer gang-dagas *after Rogation days*, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 15. Ðys Gōdspel sceal to Gang-dagon *this Gospel must be on the Rogation days* [*Gang-days*], Rubc. Mt. Bos. 7, 7–14, notes, p. 575. Ðis sceal to Gang-dagon dæge twegen dagas, *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on the two days of the Rogation days*, Rubc. Lk. Bos. 11, 5–13? notes, p. 578. [*Icel.* gangdagar.]

gangel *going*. v. gongel. [*Icel.* göngull *strolling.*]

gangel-wæfre *a ganging weaver, spider*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gongel-wæfre.

gangere, es; *m. A ganger, footman*; pedester, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-ern, es; *n.* [gang II. *a privy*, ern *a place*] *A privy*; latrīna:—Goldhordhūs, dīgle gangern *hypodrōmum vel spondoromum?* [=*spidromum*, q. v. in Du Cange], Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 81; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57.

gange-wifre, -wæfre, geonge-wifre, gonge-wifre, gongel-wæfre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, spider*; viātica arānea:—Ðū gedēst dæt he aswint on his mōde, and wyrþ swá tedre swá swá gangewifran nett *thou causest that he dwindles away in his mind, and becomes as frail as a spider's web*, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Swindan ðū dydest swá swá gangewæfre [ättercoppan MS. T.] sāwle his *tabescēre fecisti sicut arāneam animam ejus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 15.

gang-feormere, es; *m. A jakes-farmer, privy-cleanser*; fimārius, cloācārius, Som. Ben. Lye.

gang-geteld, es; *n. A travelling-tent, tent, pavilion*; tentōrium ambūlātōrium, pāpilio:—Gang-geteld *pāpilio*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 40; Wrt. Voc. 59, 12.

gang-here, es; *m. A foot-army, infantry*; pedester exercitus:—Pirrus him com to mid ðam mæstan fultume, ægðer ge on ganghere, ge on rādhere *Pyrrhus came to them with the greatest force, both in infantry, and in cavalry*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 40.

gang-pyt, -pytt, es; *m. A privy*; latrīna:—On ðære nyðemestan flēringe wæs heora gangpyt and heora myxen *on the lowermost flooring* [*of the ark*] *was their privy and their dunghill*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. v. gang II.

gang-setl, es; *n. A privy*; latrīna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang II.

gang-tūn, es; *m. A privy*; latrīna, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gang II.

gang-weg, es; *m. A gang-way, way, road*; via:—Ânes wænes gang-weg *a road for one vehicle*; actus, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 50; Wrt. Voc. 37, 38. Twegra wēna gangweg *a road for two vehicles*; via, 56; Som. 67, 51; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39.

gang-wuce, an; *f. Rogation week, the week of holy Thursday*; perambulātiōnis septimāna:—Ðis sceal on þunres dæg, innan ðære Gang-wucan *this* [*Gospel*] *must be on Thursday in the Rogation week*, Rubc. Mk. Bos. 16, 14–20, notes, p. 578. Dys Gōdspel gebýrað on Wōdnes dæg, on ðære Gang-wucan to ðam uigilian *this Gospel belongs to the vigil on Wednesday, in the Rogation week*, Rubc. Jn. Bos. 17, 1–10, notes, p. 580.

GĀNIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* YAWN, *gape, open*; hiāre, oscitāre, apĕrire:—Gāniende *oscitans*, Cot. 147. Ðeáh ðe me synfulra, inwitfulra, mūþas on gānian *though the mouths of the sinful* [*and*] *deceitful yawn upon me*, Ps. Th. 108, 1. [*Plat.* janen: *Dut.* geeuwen: *Ger.* gähnen: *M. H. Ger.* gênen: *O. H. Ger.* geinôn, ginôn, ginên, giên: *Icel.* gína: *Lat.* hiāre: *Grk.* χαίνειν *to yawn, gape.*]

GANOT, ganet, es; *m. A gannet, sea-fowl, water-fowl, fen-duck*; ăvis mārina, fúlix, fúlica:—Ganot *fulix*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 7: 280, 13. Ðā wearþ adræfed deórmōd hæleþ, Oslāc of earde, ofer ýþa geweale, ofer ganotes bæþ *then the brave man, Oslac, was driven away from the land, over the billows' roll, over the gannet's bath* [*the sea*], Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 20; Edg. 46: Beo. Th. 3727; B. 1861. Âc ferep gelóme ofer ganotes bæþ *a ship* [lit. *oak*] *often saileth over the gannet's bath* (*the sea*), Runic pm. 25; Kmbl. 344, 19; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 49. [*Plat.* gante: *Dut.* gent, *m. a male goose, gander: O. H. Ger.* ganazo, ganzo, *m. anetus.*]

ganra, an; *m. A gander*; anser, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 121; Wrt. Voc. 29, 17: 77, 33. v. gandra.

gānung, e; *f. A yawning*; oscitātio, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 59; Wrt. Voc. 46, 18.

GÁR, es; *m. A dart, javelin, spear, shaft, arrow, weapon, arms*; jacŭlum, pīlum, hasta, hastæ cuspis, sagitta, tēlum, arma:—Se gār *the dart*, Beo. Th. 3697; B. 1846. Fleág giellende gār on grome þeódе *the yelling shaft flew on the fierce nation*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 13; Wid. 128. Lætaþ gāres ord in geðíhan in fæges ferþ *let the javelin-point plunge into the life of the doomed one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2662; An. 1332: Cd. 75; Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Sende se sārinc sūþerne gār *the sea-chief sent a southern dart*, Byrht. Th. 135, 47; By. 134: 138, 48; By. 237. Gāre wunde *wounded by a dart*, Beo. Th. 2154; B. 1075: Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 28; Jul. 17. Hí gewurdon scearpe gāras *ipsi sunt jăcŭla*, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 90, 6. Gāra ordum *with javelin-points*, Andr. Kmbl. 64; An. 32: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 32; Gen. 2019. Hý togædre gāras hlǽndon *they had inclined their weapons together*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 8; Jul. 63: Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. Gārum gehyrsted *adorned with javelins*, Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45: 2287; An. 1145: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 18; Ædelst. 18. [*Chauc.* gere, *pl:* *Laym.* gar, gare, gere *a dart, spear,*

weapon: Plat. gere *a wedge: Kil.* gheer *fuscina cuspidibus horrens, quibus pisces capiuntur: O. Sax.* gêr, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* gêr, *m. hastile, jâculum, telum: Icel.* geirr, *m. a spear.*] DER. æt-gâr, bon-, frum-, hyge-, tite-, wæl-.

gâra, an; *m. A spear-man.* v. frum-gâra *in* frum-gâr.

gâra, an; *m.* [gâr *a dart, point*] *An angular point of land, a promontory, corner of land;* ôra prômînens, angulus :—Ispania land is þrýscýte . . . ân dæra gârena lîþ sûþ-west, ongeán ðæt îgland, ðe Gades hâtte *the country of Spain is three-cornered . . . one of the corners lies south-west, opposite the island which is called Cadiz,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 5.

gâr-beâm, es; *m. The wood or handle of a javelin, a spear-shaft;* cuspidis hasta :—Gârbeámes feng *a spear-shaft's grasp,* Cd. 155; Th. 193, 14; Exod. 246.

gâr-berend, es; *m. A javelin-bearer, soldier;* hastîfer, têlîfer :—Grame gârberend *the incensed javelin-bearers,* Byrht. Th. 139, 30; By. 262. Gârberendra x hund *ten hundred javelin-bearers,* Cd. 154; Th. 192, 13; Exod. 231.

gâr-cêne; *adj. Spear-bold, bold in arms;* hastâ audax :—Offa wæs gârcêne man *Offa was a man bold in arms,* Beo. Th. 3921; B. 1958.

gâr-clife, an; *f. Agrimony;* agrîmônia eupatória :—Genim ðas wyrte, ðe man agrimoniam, and ôðrum naman gârclîfe nemneþ *take this herb, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive,* Herb. 32, 1; Lchdm. i. 130, 3. Genim gârclîfan *take garclive,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Gârclîfan etan ærende fûllîc getâcnaþ *to eat agrimony betokens a disagreeable message,* Somn. 20; Lchdm. iii. 198, 24. v. agrimonia.

gâr-cwealm, es; *m. Spear-slaughter;* nex têlo patrâta. clades :—Se ðe eall geman gârcwealm gumena *who all remembers the slaughter of men,* Beo. Th. 4092; B. 2043.

Gâr-Dene; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The spear-Danes, Danes who fought with spears, armed or warlike Danes;* hastâti Dâni :—We Gâr-Dena, in geárdagum, þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon *we have heard of the renown of the Gar-Danes' great kings in days of yore,* Beo. Th. 1; B. 1. He sæcce ne wêneþ to Gâr-Denum *he expects not warfare from the Gar-Danes,* 1206; B. 601: 3717; B. 1856: 4982; B. 2494.

gare *yare, ready, finished;* paratus, effectus :—Wæs ðæt mynstre gare *the monastery was finished,* Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 10. v. gearo.

gâr-faru, e; *f. A martial expedition,* v. faru **III**; turma hastífera :—Þûfas wundon ofer gârfare *the standards fluttered over the martial band,* Cd. 160; Th. 199. 23; Exod. 342. Ne þearf him ondrâdan ðeófla strælas, gromra gârfare *he need not dread the shafts of devils, the armed band of the hostile,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 49, 5; Cri. 781. [*Or* gârfaru *flight of spears,* cf. hægelfaru.]

gâr-getrum, es; *n. A troop armed with spears, javelins* :—Gârgetrum ofer scild-hreâdan sceótend sendaþ flacor flúngeweorc *the spear-troop, the archers, send over the shields the quivering arrows,* Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674.

gâr-gewinn, es; *n. Spear-war;* hastâtorum pugna :—Wæron þearle gelyste gârgewinnes *they were very desirous of the spear-war,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 308. Ne læt ðé ahweorfan grim gârgewinn *let not the fierce javelin-strife turn thee away,* Andr. Kmbl. 1915; An. 960.

gâr-heáp, es; *m. A spear-band, armed band;* hastífera turma :—Hæfdon him beácen aræred in ðam gârheáþe *they had a signal reared in the armed band,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 11; Exod. 321.

gâr-holt, es; *n.* [holt *lignum*] *A javelin-shaft, javelin;* hastæ lignum, hasta :—Dæt ic dé to geóce gârholt bere *that I may bear the javelin-shaft for thy succour,* Beo. Th. 3673; B. 1834.

gâr-leác, es; *n.* [gâr *a spear,* leác *a leek:* from its tapering acute leaves] GARLIC; allium :—Gârleác *allium,* Æflc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 111; Wrt. Voc. 30, 59: 286, 6. Genim gârleáces þreó heáfdu *take three heads of garlic,* L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Gârleáces iii clufe þrese *cloves of garlic,* 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 350, 8. Nim gârleáces gódne dæl *take a good deal of garlic,* Lchdm. iii. 12, 15. Nim gârleác *take garlic,* L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 12: 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 10: 1, 63; Lchdm. ii. 138, 3: 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Wid gârleác gemenged *mingled with garlic,* L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 4. [*Icel.* geirlaukr.]

gâr-mitting, -mittung, e; *f. A meeting of spears* or *javelins, a battle* :—Dæt hî beadoweorca beteran wurdon, on campstede, cumbolgehnâstes, gârmittinge [gârmittunge, Th. 207, 3, col. 2] *that they were the better* [*the victors*] *in works of war, on the battle-field, at the conflict of banners, at the meeting of javelins,* Chr. 937; Th. 207, 3, col. 1; Ædelst. 50.

gâr-nîþ, es; *m. A spear-battle, spear-war;* hastâtorum pugna :—Gerîseþ gârnîþ werum *spear-war is fitting for men,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 19; Gn. Ex. 128.

gâr-rês, es; *m. A rush of spears, battle, war, warfare;* hastârum impêtus, prœlium :—Dæt gê disne gârrâs mid gafole forgyldon *that ye buy off this warfare with tribute,* Byrht. Th. 132, 46; By. 32.

gâr-secg, -sæcg, es; *m.* [gâr *a spear,* secg *man*]. **I.** *a spear-man, the ocean:* hômo jâculo armâtus, oceânus. The myth of an armed man,—a spear-man is employed by the Anglo-Saxons as a term to denote the Ocean, and has some analogy to the personification of Neptune holding his trident. Spears were placed in the hands of the images of heathen gods, as mentioned by Justin.—Per ea adhuc tempóra rêges hastas pro diadêmâte habêbant, quas Græci sceptra dixêre. Nam et ab orígine rêrum, pro diis immortálibus vêtêres hastas coluêre; ob cujus religiônis memôriam adhuc deórum simulacris hastæ addúntur, l. xliii: c. iii :—Úre yldran ealne dysne ymbhwyrft dyses middangeardes, cwæþ Orosius, swá swá Oceanus ymbligeþ útan, ðone man gârsecg hâteþ, on þreó todǽldon *our forefathers, said Orosius, divided into three parts, all the globe of this mid-earth, which the ocean that we call Garseeg, surrounds,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 15, 2–4. Asia is befangen mid Oceanus—ðæm gârsecge—sûþan, and norþan, and eástan *Asia is encompassed by the ocean—the garseeg—on the south, and north, and east,* 1, 1; Bos. 15, 8. Be norþan ðæm beorgum, andlang dæs gârsecges, ôþ done norþ-eást ende dyses middangeardes, ðǽr Bore seó eá scýt út on done gârsecg *to the north of the mountains, along the ocean to the north-east end of this mid-earth, there the river Bore shoots out into the ocean,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 5–7. Gârsecges deóp *the ocean's deep,* Cd. 157; Th. 195, 24; Exod. 281. Gârseeges begang *the circuit of ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 1059; An. 530. **II.** *a sea;* mâre :—And norþ ôþ done gârseeg, ðe man Cwên-Sæ hât *and north to the sea, which is called the White Sea,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 27. Fuglas cómon of gârsecge *ǽfves ex mâri vénêrunt,* Ps. Th. 104, 35. Út on gârsæege *out in the sea,* 96, 1.

gâr-præc, e; *f. Attack of javelins, battle;* hastórum impêtus, pugna :—Æt gârþræce *in the attack of javelins,* Elen. Kmbl. 2369; El. 1186.

gâr-þrist; *adj. Spear-bold, daring with a spear;* hastâ audax :—Gûþ-heard, gârþrist *warlike, spear-bold,* Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gâr-torn, es; *m.* [torn *anger*] *Spear-anger, rage of darts;* îra têlis manifestâta :—Hî gârtorn geótaþ gîfrum deóðe *they shall pour the rage of darts upon the greedy devil,* Salm. Kmbl. 291; Sal. 145.

garuwe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefólium, Herb. 90; Lchdm. i. 194, 4, MS. B. v. gearwe.

garwan *ready, prepared,* Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17, = gearwan; *dat. def. of* gearo, *q. v.*

gâr-wiga, an; *m. A spear-fighter, warrior;* hastâtus bellâtor :—Byrne ne meahte geongum gârwîgan geóce gefremman *the corslet could not afford aid to the young warrior,* Beo. Th. 5341; B. 2674: 5614; B. 2811.

gâr-wigend, es; *m. A spear-fighter, warrior;* hastâtus bellator :—Hê úsic gârwigend góde tealde *he accounted us warriors good,* Beo. Th. 5275; B. 2641.

gâr-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. Spear-wood, a javelin;* hastæ lignum, hasta :—Hie to gûþe gârwudu rǽrdon *they raised the spear-wood to battle,* Cd. 160; Th. 198, 20; Exod. 325.

gast *a guest;* hospes, Cot. 102. DER. gast-hof, -hûs, -lîc. v. gæst.

GÁST, gǽst, es; *m.* **I.** *the breath;* hâlîtus, spîrâmen :—Ne ne is gást on mûþe heora *there is not breath in their mouth,* Ps. Spl. 134, 17. Dæt ic ofsleá eall flǽsc, on dam de ys lîfes gást *that I may slay all flesh, in which is the breath of life,* Gen. 6, 17. Mid gáste mûþes his *with the breath of his mouth,* Ps. Lamb. 32, 6. Blǽde oddé gáste *spirámine,* Hymn Surt. 43, 36. **II.** *the spirit, soul,* GHOST; spîritus, animus, ânima :—Gást *spiritus,* Wrt. Voc. 76, 31. Se gást is hræd *spiritus promptus est.* Mt. Bos. 26, 41: Gen. 45, 27: Num. 11, 25, 26: Soul Kmbl. 17; Seel. 9. Nó man scyle his gástes lufan wið Gode dælan *a man ought not to divide his spirit's love with God,* Cd. 173; Th. 217, 11; Dan. 21: Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155: Salm. Kmbl. 131; Sal. 65. Hwyder ic gange fram gáste dînum *quo ibo a spíritu tuo?* Ps. Spl. 138, 6: Num. 11, 17, 25: Elen. Kmbl. 939; El. 471: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 18; Gû. 159. Bidde ic weoroda God, dæt ic gást mînne agifan móte *I pray* [*thee*] *God of hosts, that I may give up my spirit,* Andr. Kmbl. 2831; An. 1418: Salm. Kmbl. 110; Sal. 54: Menol. Fox 340; Men. 171: Elen. Kmbl. 958; El. 480. Gástas hwurfon, sóhton engla êdel *souls departed, sought the home of angels,* Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640: Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 6; Seel. 134. Gásta weardas *the guardians of spirits,* Cd. 2; Th. 3, 25; Gen. 41. Gásta helm *the protector of spirits, God,* Cd. 86; Th. 107, 22; Gen. 1793. Arás Metodes þeów gástum togeánes *the Lord's servant* [*Lot*] *arose towards the spirits* [*angels*], 111; Th. 140, 30; Gen. 2430. Folc wæs afǽred, flódegsa becwom gástas geómre *the folk was affrighted, the flood-dread seized on the sad souls,* 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Se hâlga Gást *the holy Ghost;* Spîritus sanctus, Mk. Bos. 13, 11: Lk. Bos. 1, 15, 35: 2, 25, 26: Jn. Bos. 20, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2287; El. 1145. Se unclêna gást *the unclean spirit,* Mt. Bos. 12, 43: Mk. Bos. 1, 23: 5, 13: Lk. Bos. 4, 36: Elen. Kmbl. 603; El. 302. Se werega gást *the accursed spirit, the devil,* Cd. 216; Th. 272, 27; Sat. 126. Werige gástas *accursed spirits, devils, demons,* Cd. 227; Th. 304, 15; Sat. 630. [*Piers P.* goost: *Chauc.* gost, goste: *R. Brun.* gaste: *Laym.* gæst, gast, gost: *Orm.* gast: *Scot.* gest *a ghost, spirit: Plat.* geest, *m: O. Sax.* gêst, gâst, geist, *m: Frs.* gæst: *O. Frs.* gast, iest, *m: Dut.* geest, *m: Ger. M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* geist, *m: Goth.* gaisyan *to be frightened: Dan.* gejst, *m. f: Swed.* gast, *m. an evil spirit, ghost.*] DER. ârend-gást, cear-, ellen-, ellor-, geóseaft-, heáh-, helle-, wuldor-.

gāst-berend *a spirit-bearer, soul-bearer, living person, man.* v. gǽst-berend.

gāst-bona, an; *m. The soul-killer, the devil;* animi destructor, diābolus :—Dæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them help*, Beo. Th. 356; B. 177.

gāst-cófa, an; *m. The spirit's chamber, breast;* animi cūbīle, pectus:—Hī habbaþ in gāstcófan grimme gepohtas *they have fierce thoughts in their breast*, Frag. Kmbl. 22; Leas. 13.

gāst-cund *spiritual.* v. gāst-cund.

gāst-cwalu *torment of soul.* v. gǽst-cwalu.

gāst-cyning, es; *m. A spirit-king, God;* spiritālis rex, Deus :—Siddan sīt ærende gāstcyninge agifen habbaþ *after we two have performed the errand to the king of spirits* [*God*], Cd. 139; Th. 174, 24; Gen. 2883.

gāst-gedǽl, gǽst-gedǽl, es; *n. Separation of soul and body, death;* animæ et corporis divortium, mors :—Đā he das woruld þurh gāstgedǽl ofgyfan sceolde *when he must give up this world through death*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 33; Gen. 1127: Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 32; Gū. 834.

gāst-gehygd, gǽst-gehygd, es; *n. Thought of mind or spirit;* animi cōgitātio :—Dæt dū sylfa mihi ongitan gleawlīce gāstgehygdum *that thou thyself mayest prudently understand it with the thoughts of thy spirit*, Andr. Kmbl. 1722; An. 863.

gāst-gemynd *thought of mind or spirit.* v. gǽst-gemynd.

gāst-genīþla *a persecutor or foe of souls, the devil.* v. gǽst-genīþla.

gāst-gerȳne, gǽst-gerȳne, es; *n. A ghostly or spiritual mystery, a mystery of the mind;* spiritāle mystērium, ānimi mystērium :—Him đa ædelingas ondsweorodon gāstgerȳnum *the princes answered him in spiritual mysteries*, Andr. Kmbl. 1716; An. 860: Elen. Kmbl. 378; El. 189: 2294; An. 1148.

gāst-gewinn *torment of soul.* v. gǽst-gewinn.

gāst-hālig, gǽst-hālig; *adj. Spirit-holy, holy in mind;* animi sanctus:—Witgan sungon, gast-halige guman, be Godes bearne *prophets, men holy in spirit, sung of the son of God*, Elen. Kmbl. 1120; El. 562.

gast-hof, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium :—In đam gast-hofe *in the guest-house*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 21, 24; Cri. 821. [*G.r.* gasthof *inn.*]

gast-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospītium :—On heora gast-hūsum is gramlīc inwit *nēquitia est in hospitiis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 54, 15. v. gæst-hūs.

gāst-leás; *adj. Lifeless, dead;* exānimis, mortuus :—Geferenne man brohton on bǽre, gingne, gāstleásne *they brought a dead man on a bier, young, lifeless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1746; El. 875.

gastlīc; *adj. Hospitable, ready for guests;* hospitālis :—Neorxna wang stōd gōd and gastlīc *paradise stood good and ready for guests*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 27; Gen. 209.

gāstlic, gǽstlic; *adj. Ghostly, spiritual;* spīritālis :—Gāstlīc hreám *a cry of spirits, ghostly cry*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 5. Leodolīc and gāstlīc *the bodily and the ghostly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. Gē gāstlīcne god-dreám forsēgon *ye despised spiritual joy divine*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gū. 602. Dæt he healde gāstlīce lufe *that he hold spiritual love*, Frag. Kmbl. 74; Leás. 39. Dæt gāstlīce folc *pōpulus spīritālis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 28. Eádige synd đa gāstlīcan þearfan, forđam hyra ys heofena rice *bēāti sunt paupēres spīritu, quoniam ipsōrum est regnum cælōrum*, Mt. Bos. 5, 3.

gāstlice, gǽstlice; *adv. Spiritually;* spiritāliter :—Dæt hālige hūsel is gāstlīce Cristes līchama *the holy housel is spiritually Christ's body*, Homl. Th. i. 34, 19. Dæt hūsel is Cristes līchama, nā līchamlīce, ac gāstlīce *the housel is Christ's body, not bodily, but spiritually*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 16: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 19, 25; Lchdm. iii. 280, 11: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 7; Sat. 301.

gāst-lufe *soul's love, spiritual love.* v. gǽst-lufe.

gāst-sunu, gǽst-sunu; *gen.* a; *dat.* a, u; *acc.* u; *pl. nom. acc.* a, o, u; *gen.* a, ena; *dat.* um; *m. A spiritual son, Christ;* spīritālis fīlius, Christus :—Ahangen wæs on Caluarie Godes gāstsunu *the spiritual Son of God was hanged up on Calvary*, Elen. Kmbl. 1342; El. 673.

gæt, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A* GATE; porta :—Đā se Hælend geneálǽhte đære ceastre gate *when the Saviour approached the gate of the city*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318: Ps. Spl. 117, 19: Ps. Th. 126, 6. v. geat.

GĀT; *nom. acc; gen.* gāte, gǽte; *dat.* gāt; *pl. nom. acc.* gǽt, gēt; *gen.* gāta; *dat.* gātum; *f. A she-*GOAT; capra :—Ic blǽte swā gāt *I bleat as a goat*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 17; Rä. 25, 2. Gāt *capra* vel *capella*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 33: 287, 36: 288, 16. Gāte blōd *goat's blood*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 4; Lchdm. i. 352, 3. Gāte flǽsc *goat's flesh*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 8. Gāte horn *a goat's horn*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 350, 17. Gǽte meole *goat's milk*, L. M. 1, 7; Lchdm. ii. 52, 13. Genim đæt wæter đe innan gǽt byþ *take the water which is inside a goat*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 19. Geoffra me āne þrīwintre gāt *sūme mihi capram trimam*, Gen. 15, 9: Lev. 3, 12: 4, 28: 5, 6. Hȳ beoþaþ fōre Freán, swā fūle swā gǽt *they shall tremble before the Lord, as foul as goats*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 75, 34; Cri. 1231. He asyndrode twāhund gāta *sepārāvit capras ducentas*, Gen. 32, 14. Gāta hūs *a goat-house;* caprīle, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 112; Wrt. Voc. 58, 27. Gāta loc *an enclosure for goats*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 20. Gāta hierde *a goat-herd*, 288, 21. Gif seó offrung beó of gātum *si oblātio est de capris*, Lev. 1, 10. Drihten toscǽt hī on twā, swā swā scēphyrde toscǽt scēp fram gātum: gelogaþ he đa scēp on his swīđran hand, and đa gǽt on his wynstran *the Lord will part them into two, as a shepherd parts sheep from goats: he will place the sheep on his right hand, and the goats on his left*, Homl. Th. ii. 106, 27–29. Buccan ođđe gēt geseón ferþrunge getācnaþ *to see bucks or goats betokens advancement*, Somn. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2. Gif đū gesihst manega gēt, ydel getācnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens vanity*, 273; Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Wæterbuca vel gāt *tippula* [*= an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner*], Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 10; Wrt. Voc. 24, 14. [*Chauc.* gat: *Laym.* gat, got: *Orm.* gat: *Dut.* geit, *f: Ger.* geisz, *f: M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* geiz, *f: Goth.* gaits, *f: Dan.* ged, *m. f: Swed.* get, *f: Icel.* geit, *f: Lat.* hædus, *m. a young goat, kid: Wel.* gid, giten, *f. a she-goat, young goat.*] DER. fírgen-gāt.

gāt-bucca, an; *m. A he-goat;* căper :—Gāt-buccan hyrde *a keeper of a he-goat*, Ælfc. Gl. 20: Som. 59, 37; Wrt. Voc. 22, 78.

Gātes hēued, es; *n.* [*Goat's head*] GATESHEAD, *near Newcastle, Durham;* oppīdi nōmen juxta Nōvum Castrum in agro Dunelmensi, *capræ cāput* significans, Som. Ben. Lye: Bd. 3, 21; S. 125, note 37. v. Hrége-heáfod.

gāte-treów, es; *n. A cornel tree?* cornus sanguinea? Lin :—Genim bircean, elebeám, gātetreów, ælces treówes dæl *take birch, olive-tree, cornel-tree, a part of each tree*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 8.

gāþ *go*, Deut. 11, 28: Mt. Bos. 9, 13; *pl. pres. indic. and impert. of* gān.

gaderian *to gather*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gaderian.

gāt-hyrde, es; *m. A* GOAT-HERD; caprārius :—Be gāt-hyrde: gāt-hyrde gebȳreþ his heorde meolc oþer Martinus mæssedæg, and ǽr đam his dæl hwǽges, and anticcen of geáres geógoþe, gif he his heorde wel begȳmeþ *de caprario: caprārio convēnit lac grēgis sui post festum Sancti Martini, et antea pars sua mesguii, et capricum anniculum, si bene custōdiat grēgem suum*, L. R. S, 15; Th. i. 438, 26–29.

gauel *a tribute*, Ps. Spl. T. 54, 11. v. gafol.

gauel-sester, es; *m. A measure of rent ale;* sextārius vectigālis cerevisiæ, Som. Ben. Lye. v. gafol, sester.

ge; *conj. And, also;* et :—Ānra gehwylc, sōþfæst ge synnig, sēceþ Meotudes dōm *every one, just and sinful, shall seek the Creator's doom*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 171; Met. 26, 86: Ps. Th. 66, 6. Ge . . . ge both . . . *and*; et . . . et. He bebȳt ge windum ge sǽ *et ventis et mări impĕrat*, Lk. Bos. 8, 25: Jn. Bos. 2, 15: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 28: Chr. 835; Erl. 64, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 3; Met. 9, 2: 20, 25, 26; Met. 20, 13: Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Ge mid bȳsenum heofonlīces līfes ge eác mid monungum *et exemplis vitæ cælestis et monitis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 3: 2, 12; S. 512, 30, 31. Ge . . . and both . . . *and*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30–33; Gen. 752, 753. Ge eác swā same *and in like manner*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 19; Met. 11, 10. Ge swylce *and also*, Beo. Th. 4508, B. 2258. Æghwæder ge . . . ge *either . . . or;* vel . . . vel, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14, 15. Æghwæder ge on mete, ge on hrægl, ge on æghwilcum đinge *both in meat, and in dress, and in every thing*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 29. Æghwæder ge . . . ge both . . . *and*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 5. Æghwæder ge on spræce, ge on þeáwum, ge on callum sidum *both in speech, and in manners, and in all customs*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29: 41, 5; Fox 254, 19–21. [*O. Sax.* ge, gi, ja *and.*]

ge-, *or* ȝe-, prefixed to pronouns. **v.** ȝe-.

ge-, a preposition, originally meaning *with*, but found only as a prefix. v. Schleicher, Die Deutsche Sprache, p. 224. In accordance with this meaning it often gives a collective sense to nouns to which it is prefixed, as, ge-bróđor *brothers*; ge-hūsan *housefolk*; ge-magas *kinsmen*; ge-macan *mates*; ge-gylda *a member of a corporation* or *guild*; ge-wita *a witness, accomplice*; ge-fera *a companion, attendant*; gesċȳ *shoes*. Ge-sometimes gives to a neuter verb an active signification, as winnan *to fight*, ge-winnan *to win by fighting* :—Wiđ God winnan *to fight* [*war*] *with God*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 26; Gen. 346. Sige on him ge-wann *he gained* [*won*] *a victory over him*, Num. 21, 1. Rīđan *to ride*; ge-rīđan *to reach by riding, arrive at* :—Ic on wicge rīde *I ride on a horse*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. Ge-rād Ædelwold đone hām æt Winburnan *postea invāsit Æthelwaldus villam ūpud Winburnam*, Gib. 99, 37: Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 11. On this power of ge-, Mr. Earle, in Chr. p. 321, remarks :—'A strong instance is ge-winnan [1090] = *to win;* which sense, now so intimately identified with this root, is not in the simple verb winnan, until compounded with ge-. Winnan *is to toil, fight, contend*; ge-winnan *is to get by striving, fighting, contending*, i. e. *to win*,' A. D. 685; p. 40, 16: p. 4, 25. Ge- often seems void of signification; as, ge-sǽlþ *bliss*; ge-līc *like*; ge-sūnd *sound, healthy*. In verbs it seems sometimes to be a mere augment, e. g. in the following :—Dæt wīf genam đā of đæs treówes wæstme and geæt and sealde hire were: he æt đa *mǔlier tŭlit de fructu illius et comēdit dēditque viro suo, qui comēdit*, Gen. 3, 6. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, healdan *to hold*; ge-healdan *to observe, preserve*; fyllan *to fill*; ge-fyllan

to fulfil; biddan *to bid, require;* ge-biddan *to pray.* In the Rushworth Gloss. the prefix is often gi-. [*Wyc. Piers P. Chauc.* y-: *Laym.* i-: *O. Sax.* gi-: *O. Frs.* ge-, gi-, ie-: *Dut. Ger.* ge-: *M. H. Ger.* ge-, gi-: *O. H. Ger.* ga-, ka-, gi-, ki-, ge-, ke-: *Goth.* ga-: *Dan. Swed.* ge-.]

gē *ye, you;* vos, *ὑμεῖς;* *gen.* eówer [iwer] *your, of you;* vestrum *vel* vestri, *ὑμῶν;* *dat.* eów [iów, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh] *to you;* vobis, *ὑμῖν;* *acc.* eów [iów, iu, iuh, iuih, iwh], eówic *you;* vos, *ὑμᾶς;* *pl. of pers. pron. 2nd pers.* ðū *thou* :—Ne ondrēde gē *fear ye not,* Mt. Bos. 10, 28. Gē ðe on hūse standaþ *you who stand in the house;* tu qui stātis in dōmo, Ps. Th. 133, 2. Gebīde gē on beorge *abide you on the mount,* Beo. Th. 5051; B. 2529. Hwylc eówer *quis vestrum?* Mt. Bos. 6, 27. Ān eówer *ūnus vestrum,* 26, 21. Ic sylle eów *dōbo vobis,* Ex. 6, 8. Ic secge eów *dīco vobis,* Mt. Bos. 6, 16: 7, 7. Gyf gē ða luflan þe eów lufiaþ *si dīligitis eos qui vos diligunt,* Mt. Bos. 5, 46. On eów becymþ Godes rīce *pervēnit in vos regnum Dei,* Mt. Bos. 12, 28. Eówic grētan hēt *bade to greet you,* Beo. Th. 182; B. 3095. Hwanon eágorstreám eówic hrohte *whence hath the ocean-stream brought you?* Andr. Kmbl. 518; An. 259: 1764; An. 884. Sibb sý mid eówic *peace be with you,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. [*Wyc.* ȝee, ȝe: *Piers P.* ye: *Chauc. Orm.* ȝe: *O. Sax.* gi, ge: *O. Frs.* gi, i: *Ger.* ihr: *M. H. Ger.* ir: *O. H. Ger.* ir: *Goth.* yus: *Dan. Swed.* i: *Icel.* ér.]

GĒÁ; *adv.* yea; ētiam :—'Quod est, lingua Anglōrum, verbum adfirmandi et consentiendi,' Bd. 5, 2; S. 183, 35. Geá, Drihten, ðū wāst ðæt ic dē lufige, *yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee,* Jn. Bos. 21, 15, 16; ētiam, Dōmine, Vulg. Cweþ [cwæþ MS.] nū geá *say now yea,* Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 9. [*Wyc.* ȝea, ȝhe: *Piers P.* ye: *Chauc.* ya, ye, yhe: *Orm.* ȝa: *O. Sax.* jā: *Frs.* ja: *O. Frs.* ie, ge: *Dut. Ger.* ja: *M. H. Ger. O. H. Ger.* jā: *Goth.* ya, yai: *Dan. Swed.* ja, jo: *Icel.* já *yes, yea.*]

GĒÁC, es; *m. A cuckoo, gawk;* cūcūlus :—Geác *cūcūlus,* Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 16; Wrt. Voc. 29, 38: 63, 3: 281, 31. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, singeþ sumeres weard *the cuckoo exhorts with mournful voice, summer's warden sings,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Siððan ðū gehýrde galan géomorne geác on bearwe *when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove,* 123 b; Th. 473, 30; Bo. 22. Geácas geác budon *cuckoos announced the [time of]* year, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 27; Gū. 716. ¶ Geáces sūre, an; *f. Cuckoo-sorrel, wood-sorrel;* oxālis acetōsella, Lin :—Geáces sūre *vel* þrílēfe *trifolium,* Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 72; Wrt. Voc. 30, 24. Genim geáces sūran *take cuckoo-sorrel,* L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 14: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 22: 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340, 2: iii. 12, 30. [*Scot.* gowk: *Dut.* koekoek, *m:* *Ger.* kuckuk, kukuk, gauch, *m. a cuckoo, gawk, simpleton:* *M. H. Ger.* gouch, *m:* *O. H. Ger.* gouch, gauch, *m. cūcūlus, stultus:* *Dan.* gjøg, *m. f:* *Swed.* gök, *m:* *Icel.* gaukr, *m:* *Fr.* coucou, *m:* *It.* culculo, *m:* *Span.* cuco, cuclillo, *m:* *Lat.* cūcūlus, *m:* *Grk.* κόκκυξ, *m:* *Sansk.* kokila, *m.*] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 640 sqq.

ge-aclian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To frighten, excite;* terrēre, terrōre percellēre :—Ðā dæt fole gewearþ egesan geaclod *then was the people terrified with fear,* Andr. Kmbl. 1609; An. 805: Elen. Kmbl. 2255; El. 1129. Cyning wæs egsan geaclad *the king was excited with terror,* 113; El. 57: Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 20; Jul. 268.

geácnod *increased,* Elen. Kmbl. 681; El. 341, = ge-éacnod; *pp. of* ge-éacnian.

geácnung *a conceiving;* conceptio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-éacnung.

ge-acsian, -acsigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear;* resciscēre, discēre, agnoscēre, audīre :—Ic wolde geacsigan and gewitan hwæt ðe ðā ðōn sceolde *I would find out and know what should be done about thee,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 30. Gyf se dēma ðis geacsaþ *si hoc auditum fuērit a præside,* Mt. Bos. 28, 14. Ðā se pāpa dæt geacsade *when the pope heard it,* Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 15: 5, 10; S. 625, 20. We geacsodan *agnōvimus,* Bd. pref; S. 472, 16. Gif hine mon geacsige *if he be discovered,* L. In. 39; Th. 1. 126, 9, MS. B. v. ge-ascian.

geacsung *an asking, inquiry;* inquīsītio, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-ascung.

ge-ādlian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ādlian *to be sick, to languish*] *To be sick, to languish, become impotent;* languescēre :—Ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādledra *in his porticis jācēbat multitūdo magna languentium,* Jn. Bos. 5, 3. Dæt ūre mōd þurh wærscipe wacole beon, dæt hī þurh orsorhnysse ne asleacion, ne þurh nytennysse geādlion *that our minds may be vigilant through heedfulness, that through security they slacken not, nor through ignorance become impotent,* Homl. Th. i. 610, 17.

geador; *adv. Together, altogether;* ūna, sīmul :—Þenden gæst and líc geador sīðedan *while soul and body journeyed together,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 15; Jul. 714: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 98; Met. 13, 49: Salm. Kmbl. 899; Sal. 449. Gecyre ic ætsomne S. R. geador *I turn at once S and R together,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 16; Bo. 48. Geátmægum geador ætsomne *for the Gothic warriors altogether,* Beo. Th. 987; B. 491. der. eal-geador, on-geador. v. eador.

ge-æbiligan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make angry, offend;* irritāri :—Ðone ðe he ær mid forsewennysse gæbiligde *whom he had before angered by negligence,* Homl. Th. ii. 592, 16. Gif hī us gæbiligdon *if they have offended us,* ii. 100, 33.

ge-æfenian, -æfnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [æfen *evening*] *To draw towards evening, become evening:* vesperascēre, advesperascēre :—Geæfnaþ me *ve perasco,* Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 10. Geæfenedan dæge *advesperascente die,* Prov. 7.

ge-æfenlǽcan *to imitate.* Ben. Lye. v. ge-efenlǽcan.

ge-æféstian *to envy* :—Gæfīstiaþ *invidet,* Rtl. 122, 1. v. æféstian.

ge-æfnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [æfnan *to perform, execute*]. I. *to perform, execute, perpetrate, accomplish, complete, make;* perficēre, patrāre, præstāre, fācēre :—He nele lāþes wiht ǽngum gæfnan *he will not perpetrate aught of harm to any,* Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 23; Pa. 33: 95 b; Th. 356, 28; Pa. 18. Se éadga wer mægen unsófte eline geæfnde *the blessed man with difficulty strenuously exerted his power,* 49 a; Th. 168, 21; Gū. 1081. We dæt gecfndon swā *we thus accomplished it,* Beo. Th. 1081; B. 538. Síe sió bǽr gearo ædre geæfned *let the bier be quickly made ready,* 6203; B. 3106: 2218; B. 1107. II. *to stir up, excite;* excitāre :—Ic nolde þurh gielpcwide ǽfre geæfnan æbylg Godes *I would not through vaunting speech ever excite the anger of God,* Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 16; Gū. 1211.

III. *to bear, suffer, endure;* sufferre, sustinēre :—Hī sceolon ðone ryhtan dōm ǽnne geæfnan *they shall suffer the one righteous doom,* Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 7; Cri. 1370. Ic yrmþu geæfnde *I suffered miseries,* 28 b; Th. 87, 24; Cri. 1430. v. ge-efnan.

ge-æhtan, -æhtian; *p.* te, ode; *pp.* ed, od [æht *valuation, estimation*] *To value, prize;* æstimāre :—Wæs gifu Hrōþgāres oft gesǽhted *the gift of Hrothgar was often prized,* Beo. Th. 3774; B. 1885. Gebēte swā hit mon geæhtie *let him make amends as it may be valued,* L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26. MS. H. v. ge-eahtian.

ge-æhtendlic; *adj. Valuable, estimable;* æstimābilis, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æhtle, an; *f.* [æht *valuation, estimation*] *Estimation, consideration;* æstimātio, deliberātio :— Hȳ, on wīggetawum, wyrðe þinceaþ eorla geæhtlan, *they, in their war-equipments, appear of the estimation of earls,* Beo. Th. 743; B. 369. Grein and Heyne give geæhtla *persecutor;* cf. ēhtan; then eorla geæhtlan would mean *warriors.*

ge-æhtung, e; *f. Deliberation, counsel;* consilium :—Nā hī wel syddan his geæhtunge āhwǽr heóldan *non sustinuērunt consilium ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 11.

ge-ælged; *part. Coloured, painted, tanned, sunburnt;* cōlōrātus, sōle fuscātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-æmtian, -æmettigian, -æmtogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [æmtian *to be at leisure*] *To be unoccupied, be at leisure, be void;* vācuum esse, vācāre :—Þe hie selfe gecæmettigian sceoldon *who ought to keep themselves unoccupied,* Past. 18, 4; Swt. 134, 5; Cot. MS.: Swt. 4, 3. Geæmtiaþ eów, and geseóþ dæt ic eam God *vācāte, et vidēte quòniam ego sum Deus,* Ps. Lamb. 45, 11. He wæs gecæmtogod *he was void,* Homl. Th. i. 290, 21.

ge-ændung, e; *f. An end, a finish;* consummātio :—On graman geændunge *in ira consummātionis,* Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-endung.

ge-ænged; *part.* [ænge *narrow, troubled, anxious*] *Troubled, anxious;* anxius :—Ge-ængedu *anxia,* Cot. 18.

ge-ǽrendian, -érendian, -ǽrndian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ǽrendian *to go on an errand*] *To go on an errand, to ask, tell, intercede;* mandātum deferre, nuntiāre, interpellāre :—Se ðe him mǽge geǽrendian [ge-ērendian MS. B; geǽrndian MS. H.] *who can do his errands,* L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13. Dæt he him sceolde Gaiuses miltse geǽrendian *that he might ask the mercy of Caius for them,* Ors. 6, 3; Bo. 117, 36. He geǽrendaþ [geǽrndaþ MSS. A. G.] to Gode sylfum ymbe ælce neóde ðe man beþearf *he intercedes to God himself about every need a man may have,* L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 29. Him geǽrndode Blyþþryþ his cwēn, dæt he him wunonesse stōwe sealde on sumum ealande bī Rīne *qui, interpellante Blithrydæ conjuge sua, dēdit ei locum mansiōnis in insūla quādam Rheni,* Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 13. [*O. Sax.* habda giārundid *had performed his business.*] v. ǽrendian.

ge-ærnan, he -ærneþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. intrans. To run;* currēre :—Dā geærndon hī sume þrage and efsthwurfon *then they ran for some time and returned,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. II. *v. trans. To run for, to gain by running;* cursu certāre, propalma cursu contendēre :—He nimþ ðone lǽstan dǽl, se nýhst dæm tūne dæt feoh geærneþ *he takes the least part, who nearest the town, gains [by running] the property,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 40. der. ærnan, yrnan, irnan.

ge-ærnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To earn, deserve;* mērēri, promērēri :—Hī geærnian mágen *illi promērēri pōtērint,* L. Alf. pol. 39; Wilk. 44, 42. v. ge-earnian.

ge-ærwe; *adj.* [arg *wicked, depraved*] *Perverse, wicked;* prāvus :—Nā tocleofode me heorte geærwe *non adhæsit mihi cor prāvum,* Ps. Spl. T. 100, 4.

ge-æswícod; *part. Offended, scandalized;* scandālizātus, Som. Ben. Lye. der. æ-swícian.

ge-æt *ate,* Gen. 3, 6; *p. of* ge-etan.

ge-æðed; *part.* [āþ *an oath, a swearing*] *Sworn;* jūrātus :—Swā

geǽdra manna sýn twegen oððe þrý to gewitnysse *of swych sworn men let there be two or three as witness*, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 18.

ge-æðele; *adj. Congenial, in accordance with one's nature, race* [v. æðelo]; congēnītus:—Swá him geæðele wæs from cneómægum *as was to them natural from their kindred*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 7; Ælfdelst. 7. v. on-æðele. cf. gecynde.

ge-æðelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. To render celebrated, renowned, excellent, to ennoble, improve*; nobilitāre:—Dū geæðelodest ealle gesceafta *thou ennobledst all creatures*, Hy. 7, 64; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 64. Dū eart geæðelod geond ealle world *thou art renowned throughout all the world*, 7, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 26. [*Laym.* i-æðelien *to honour.*]

ge-ǽttred, -ǽttred, -ǽttrud; *part.* [ǽtor *poison, venom*] *Poisoned, envenomed, poisonous*; infectus, toxĭcātus, vēnēnātus:—Forwearþ micel heres for geǽttredum gescotum *many of the army died from poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. Geǽttred *infectus*, Cot. 104. Hæfde he twigeegede handseax geǽttred *hábőbat sícam bicípitem toxĭcātam*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Geǽttrad flaa *a poisoned arrow*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 65; Wrt. Voc. 35, 51. Geǽttrude nýtenu *vēnēnāta animālia*, Scint. 7.

ge-ǽwnod; *part.* [ǽwnian *to marry, wed*] *Married*; nuptus:—Ruth wearþ geǽwnod Iessan ealdan fæder *Ruth was married to the grandfather of Jesse*, Ælfc. T. 12, 17.

geaf *gave*:—He nallas beágas geaf *he gave no rings*, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719; *p. of* gifan.

geafel, es; *m? A fork*:—Hine ufan mid ísenum geaflum ðydon *from above pierced him with iron forks*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5. [Gaffle *a dung-fork*, Halliwell: *Ger.* gabel: cf. *O. H. Ger.* isarngabala, *f. tridens.*] v. gaflas.

geafia; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To glorify*:—Geafade hine *glorificavit eum*, Rtl. 78, 32.

geaflas; *pl. m. The jaws*; fauces:—Geaflas *fauces*, Cot. 91. Dæt nebb lixeþ swá glæs oððe gim, geaflas scýne innan and útan *the beak* [*of the Phœnix*] *glitters like glass or gem, the jaws comely within and without*, Exon. 60 *a*; Th. 219, 1; Ph. 300. Biþ dæt heáfod tohliden, geaflas toginene *the head shall be split open, the jaws distended*, Exon. 99 *b*; Th. 373, 17; Seel. 110. Ðam ða geaflas beóþ nǽdle scearpran *whose jaws are sharper than a needle*, 100 *a*; Th. 373, 32; Seel. 118.

geafle P *a lever*; palanga, vectis. Som. Ben. Lye.

geafol-monung, e; *f.*:—Sittende to geafol-monunge *sedens ad telonеum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 14.

* **ge-afolad**; *part.* [aforud *exalted*] *Lifted up*; sublīmātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geafu, e; *f. A gift*; dōnum:—Ic mót meorda hleótan, gingra geafena *I may obtain rewards, new gifts*, Exon. 48 *a*; Th. 164, 21; Gū. 1015. v. gifu.

ge-āgen; *adj. Own*:—His geāgenes ðances *of his own accord*, Th. Chart. 159, 5. v. āgen.

ge-āgennud; *part.* [āgen *own*] *Adopted*; adoptīvus:—Geāgennud bearn *an adopted child*; filius adoptīvus. Som. Ben. Lye.

geagl, geahl, es; *m.* [also *n.* v. the last example] *The jowl, jaw*; mandibŭla, rictus, fauces:—Geagl *mandibŭla*, Cot. 128. Geagl *rictus* Prœm. R. Concord. On ðam geagle *in the jowl*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 8. To swillanne ðone geagl *to swill the jowl*, 1. 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 10: 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 48, 15, 19. Biþ dæt heáfod tohliden, geaglas toginene *the head shall be split open, the jaws distended*, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110: 229; Seel. 118. Dæt geagl to swillanne *to swill the jowl*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 12, 22, 26, 29.

geagl *light, frolicsome, lascivious*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. C. v. gagol.

geaglisc, geglesc; *adj. Light, frolicsome, lascivious*; lēvis, lascīvus:—Ic wæs mid geaglisce [geglescum MS. B: geagle MS. C.] móde oferswýðed *I was overcome with a frolicsome mood*; lascivo supērātus animo, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39. v. gagol.

geagl-swile, es; *m. A swelling of the jowl*; faucium tūmor:—Læce-dōm wið geaglswile *a remedy for jowl-swelling*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 7. Wið geaglswile [MS. gealhswile] *for jowl-swelling*, 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8.

geagn-cwide, es; *m. A reply, answering again*; responsum:—Grimme geagncwide *with grim response*, Elen. Kmbl. 1047; El. 525. v. gegncwide.

ge-āgnian, -āhnian; to -āgnianne, -āhnianne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To own, possess, inherit, appropriate to one's self, claim as one's own*; possidēre, herēdĭtāre, vindĭcāre sibi:—Hwí sceal he him ānum geāgnian ðæt him bām is forgifen *why should he appropriate to himself only that which is given to both?* Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 17: Cd. 86; Th. 109, 27; Gen. 1829. Nān man hit nāh to geāhnianne [geāgnianne MS. A.] *no man ought to claim possession of it*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Ic geāhnige *possideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5. He his ge-corenan on dísum middanearde geāgnaþ *he owns his chosen in this world*. Homl. Th. ii. 72, 28. Ða geyrfweardiap oððe geāhniaþ land *ipsi herēdĭtābunt terram*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 9. Ðū geāg-nadest, Ps. Th. 79, 16. Parthe him dæt rīce geāhnedon *the Parthians took the kingdom to themselves*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35. Óþ-dæt se āgenfrigea him dæt orf geāhnige *till the proprietor claims the cattle for his own*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. Sceal monna gehwilc wesan geāgnod me *every man shall be appropriated to me*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 1; Gen. 2321. [*Goth.* ga-áiginān: *Laym.* iahnien.]

ge-āgnienðlīc, -āgnigendlīc; *adj. Owning, possessive*; possessīvus:—Genitivus is gestrýnendlīc oððe geāgnienðlīc *the genitive* [*case*] *is producing or possessive*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17. Sume synd geāgnigendlīce, ða geswuteliaþ ða þing ðe beóþ geāgnode *some are possessive, which make known the things which are owned*, 5; Som. 4, 55.

geaginga; *adv. Clearly, truly, certainly*; plāne, prorsus, certe:—Dū scealt geaginga wīsdōm onwreon *thou shalt truly display wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 1343; El. 673. v. gegninga.

geahl, es; *m. The jowl, jaw*; fauces:—God forbriteþ tēþ, heora on mūþe heora, tuxlas oððe geahlas leónа tobrycþ Drihten *Deus contĕret dentes eōrum in ōre ipsōrum, molas leōnum confringet Dōminus*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. geagl.

ge-āhnian *to own, possess, appropriate to one's self*:—Ic geāhnige *possideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Som. 29, 5: Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 35: L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 16. v. ge-āgnian.

ge-āhnung, e; *f. An appropriation, possession, owning*; appropriātio, possessio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-āhsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To find out by asking, discover, learn, hear*; fando accĭpĕre, resciscĕre, discĕre:—Ða Latinus hyre wer geahsode *when Collatinus her husband heard it*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41. 32: 3, 11; Bos. 75, 26. We geahsodon ðæt ūre gefēran sume to eów cōmon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 40; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. G: Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 41. Gif híne mon geahsige *if he be discovered*. L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hæbbe ic geahsod, dæst . . . *I have heard that* . . . , Beo. Th. 870; B. 433. v. ge-ascian.

geal, *pl.* gullon *yelled*; *p. of* gellan.

geal-ādl, e; *f.* [geal*a gall, bile*] *Gall-disease, the jaundice*; ictĕrus = *ἴκτερος*, aurūgo:—Of gealādle cymeþ greát yfel . . . se líchoma ageolwaþ swá gōd seoluc *from jaundice comes great evil . . . the body becomes yellow like good silk*, L. M. 1, 42; Lchdm. ii. 106, 19–22.

gealchattan P *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ordain, frame, devise*; concinnāre:—Tunge ðin gealchatte oððe gereónode fācnu *lingua tua concinnābat dŏlos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19.

geald *possibly, perhaps*; forte, forsĭtan, Jos. 9, 8. v. weald; *adv.*

geald *paid*, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047; *p. of* gildan.

gealdor, es; *n. An incantation, a charm, lore*; incantātio:—Be ðam gealdre *through that lore*, Exon. 83 *a*; Th. 313, 26; Mód. 6. Sing ðis gealdor *sing this charm*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 28: 3, 24; Lchdm. ii. 322, 6. v. galdor.

gealdor-cræft, es; *m. The art of enchanting, incantation*; incantātio:—On ǽniges cynnes gealdorcræftum *per alicŭjus gĕnĕris incantātiōnes*, L. Eccl. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 32. v. galdor-cræft.

gealdor-cræftiga, an; *m. One crafty or skilful in enchantments, an enchanter*; in arte incantandi perītus, incantātor:—Ða fǽmnan, ðe gewuniaþ onfōn gealdorcræftigan ne lǽt ðū ða líbban *the women, who are wont to receive enchanters, suffer thou them not to live*, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 9. v. galdor-cræftiga.

gealewe *yellow*; flāvus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. geolo.

gealga, an; *m. A gallows, gibbet, cross*; patĭbŭlum, crux:—Fracoðes gealga *a malefactor's gibbet*, Rood Kmbl. 20; Kr. 10. Ðone ðóerne he hét hón on gealgan *altĕrum suspendit in crŭcem*, Gen. 40, 22: Deut. 21, 22: Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 20; Hat. MS. 8 b, 7: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22: Rood Kmbl. 80; Kr. 40. v. galga.

ge-algian, -ealgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To protect, defend*; tŭēri, defendĕre:—Hēr stynt eorl, ðe wile gealgian ēðel dysne *here stands an earl, who will defend this land*, Byrht. Th. 133, 18; By. 52. Dæt hī, æt campe, wið lāþra gehwæne, land gealgodon *that they, in conflict, should defend the land against every foe*, Chr. 937; Th. 203, 4, col. 2; Ælfdelst. 9. v. ealgian.

gealg-mōd, galg-mōd, gealh-mōd; *adj.* [gealg = gealh *sād*; mōd *mind*] *Sad in mind, gloomy, furious*; tristis animo, furiōsus:—Gealgmōd guma *the furious man*, Exon. 73 *b*; Th. 274, 10; Jul. 531: 74 *b*; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Hie eágena gesihþ aguton gealgmōde gāra ordum *they, furious, thrust out the eyesight with javelins' points*, Andr. Kmbl. 63; An. 32: 1125; An. 563.

gealg-treów, es; *n. A gallows-tree. cross*; crux:—Dryhten þrówode on ðam gealgtreówe for guman synnum *the Lord suffered on the cross for the sins of man*, Rood Kmbl. 289; Kr. 146. v. galg-treów.

gealh; *adj. Sad, angry*; tristis:—Unrōt *vel* gealh *tristis*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 88; Wrt. Voc. 51, 1. Se ðe biþ ungedyldig, and mid gealgum móde ceorap ongéan Gode *he who is impatient and passionately murmurs against God*, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8.

gealh-mōd; *adj. Sad in mind, gloomy*; tristis animo:—Grim and gealhmōd *grim and gloomy*, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. v. gealg-mōd.

gealh-swile *a swelling of the jowl*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 8. v. geagl-swile.

GEALLA, ealla, an; *m.* **I.** GALL, *bile;* fel, bilis:—Gealla *fel* vel *bilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 111; Wrt. Voc. 45, 17. Ðe cymeþ of togotennysse ðæs gealla*n which cometh of effusion of the gall*, Herb. 141, 2; Lchdm. i. 262, 12, MS. O: 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 4, MS. H. Hig sealdon hym win drincan mid gealla*n* gemenged *dēdērunt ei vinum bibēre cum felle mistum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 34: Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 13; Cri. 1439. Wið seónd*um* gealla*n for straining out bile*, L. M. 3, 11; Lchdm. ii. 314, 7. **II.** *a gall, fretted place on the skin;* intertrigo:—Wið horses gealla*n for a horse's gall*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. Lācna ðone gealla*n* mid *cure the gall therewith*, 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 21. [*Orm.* galle: *O. Sax.* galla, *f.: Dut.* gal, *f.: Ger. M. H. Ger.* galle,*f.: O. H. Ger.* galla, *f.: Dan.* galde, *m.f.: Swed.* galle, *m.: Icel.* gall, *n.: Lat.* fel, *n.: Grk.* χολή, *f.*: χόλος, *m.*]

gealled; *part. Galled, fretted;* intertrīginōsus:—Gif hors gealledе sīe *if a horse be galled*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 18.

gealliġ; *adj. Acris, tristis*, Hpt. Gl. 456.

gealp *boasted*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583; *p. of* gilpan.

ge-an ic, he *I give, he gives*, Th. Diplm. 560, 24; *1st and 3rd pres. of* ge-unnan.

geán; *prep. Against, over against, on the opposite side;* contra:—Mōnaþ is donne se mōna gecyrþ niwe fram ðære sunnan, oþ-ðæt he eft cume hyre fōrne geán *a month is when the moon returns new from the sun, until it* [*the moon*] *again comes opposite it* [*the sun*], Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 8, 13; Lchdm. iii. 248, 17, note 30. On ðæm clife on ðæm is geán bearwum *on the cliff which is over against the woods*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 35. [*Orm.* jæn.] v. on-geán.

geána; *adv. Yet, still;* adhuc:—Get geána *adhuc*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 16. v. gén.

ge-anbidian; *part.* -anbīdiende, -anbīdigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [anbīdian *to abide*] *To abide, await, wait for, expect;* expectāre, sustinēre:—Ðes man wæs ōþ Israhēla frōfor geanbīdiende *hōmo iste expectans consōlātiōnem Israel*, Lk. Bos. 2, 25. Ðæt folc wæs Zacharia*m* geanbīdigende *ērat plebs expectans Zachariam*, 1, 21. Hī þrȳ dagas me geanbīdiaþ *jam tridŭo sustinent me*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2. Geanbīda Drihten, werlīce dō ðū, and sȳ gestrangod heorte dīn, and geanbīda Drihten *expecta Dōminum, viriliter age, et confortētur cor tuum, et sustine Dōminum*, Ps. Spl. 26, 20.

ge-anbyrdan, ge-onbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To strive against, resist;* repugnāre, resistēre:—Gif he gewyrce ðæt man hine afylle þurh ðæt de he ongeán riht geanbyrde *if he act so that he be killed because he strove against right*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13. v. anbyrdnys.

ge-ancsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make anxious, vex;* anxiāre:—Wæs geancsumod mīn heorte *anxiārētur cor meum*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 3. v. ge-angsumian.

geán-cyme, es; *m. A coming against, meeting;* occursus:—Ðæt ðū yfele geáncymas ne ondrǣde *ut occursus mălos ne formides*, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 19.

geán-cyr, -cyrr, es; *m. A turning against, coming against, meeting;* occursus:—Fram heán heofone is ūtgang his, and geáncyr his oþ to heáhnesse his *a summo cælo est egressio ejus, et occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 7.

ge-āndagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To appoint a day or term;* diem dīcēre:—Ðæt he him geándagode of ðam folclande *that he should give him a term respecting the folk-land*, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 12. v. āndagian.

ge-andettan, -ondettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To confess;* confītēri:—Se seóca sceal geandettan ðam sacerde *the sick must confess to the priest*, L. Æcl. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 28: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15, note 38. Gif he hine geandette *if he confess himself*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22: L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3, note 4. v. andettan.

ge-andswarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer;* respondēre:—Ðā ne geandswarode he hyre *qui non respondit ei verbum*, Mt. Bos. 15, 23. v. and-swarian.

ge-andwerdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [andweard *present*] *To present, bring before one;* præsentāre:—Ða hēt he ðone biscop mid his preóstum samod geandwerdian *then commanded he to bring the bishop together with his priests before* [*him*], Homl. Th. i. 416, 4. Geandweardod beōn *præsentātus esse, præsentāri*, R. Ben. 7. Giondweardad *præsentātus*, Rtl. 4, 28.

ge-andwyrdan, -andwerdan; *p.* -andwyrde; *pp.* -andwyrded, -andwyrd *To answer;* respondēre:—Ne mihton hig agēn ðis him geandwyrdan *non potĕrant ad hæc respondēre illi*, Lk. Bos. 14, 6: Bt. 41, 2; Fox. 244, 23. Geandwyrde [geandwerde MS. G.] he ðam ōdrum swā hundrēde riht þence *let him answer to the other as shall seem right to the hundred*, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 6. Him wæs geandwyrd dus *he was answered thus*, Gen. 19, 21.

ge-ānēd; *part.* [ān *one*] *Made one, united;* adūnātus:—Oþ-ðæt ðe hī wæron on ænne unmæthe lēg gcānede *usque ad in immensam adūnāti sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* vereint: *O. H. Ger.* gaeinōn *adunare.*]

geán-fær, es; *n. A going again, returning, return;* rĕditus:—Him widcwæþ se cyng æfter geánfæres [MS. geánfares] to Engla lande *the king prohibited him from all return to England*, Chr. 1119; Erl. 247, 34.

ge-angsumian, -ancsumian, -anxsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To vex, make anxious or uneasy;* angĕre, anxiāre:—Ic geangsumige *ango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 56.

geán-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn again, return;* rĕdire, Hpt. Gl. 409; Leo A. Sax. Gl. 229, 21.

geán-hworfennis, se; *f. A return;* obvia quæque, ad propria limina reversio, Hpt. Gl. 470.

geán-hwyrft *a turning again.* v. gān-hwyrft.

ge-ānlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To make one, join, unite;* unāre, unīre:—Ic geánlǣce [MS. -lace] *ūno, ūnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 29. Þurh ðæs Hālgan Gāstes tocyme wurdon ealle gereord geānlǣhte *through the advent of the Holy Ghost all languages became united*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Geanlǣcan *adsciscere, miscere*, Hpt. Gl. 504.

ge-anlīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [līc *like*] *To make like, liken;* assīmilāre:—For hwam geanlīcie we heofena rīce *cui assīmilābimus regnum Dei?* Mk. Bos. 4, 30.

ge-anmētan; *p.* -anmētte; *pp.* -anmēted, -anmētt *To encourage;* animāre:—He him to fultume com, and hine swīðe geanmētte *he came to his help and greatly encouraged him*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 45. Wæs Demetrias swīðe þearle geanmētt *Demetrius was very greatly encouraged*, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 25.

geánnis, se; *f. A meeting;* obviam itio, Hpt. Gl. 513.

geán-ryne, gēn-ryne, es; *m. A running against, meeting;* occursus:—Arīs on geánryne minne *exurge in occursum meum*, Ps. Spl. 58, 5.

geán-þingian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þingian *to address, speak*] *To speak again, answer, reply;* respondēre:—Him brego engla geánþingade *the Lord of angels replied to him*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

geánunga; *adv. Directly:*—Geánunga foron ða sunnan *directly before the sun*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 5, 29; Lchdm. iii. 242, 12, note. v. gegnunga.

ge-anwyrde; *adj. Known, manifest, confessed;* professus:—Ic eom geanwyrde monuc *professus sum monachus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 23. He ðæs geanwyrde wæs ætfōran eallum ðām mannum *he confessed it before all the men*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 5. v. note where the Latin is given, ipse ante cognovit ita esse.

ge-anxsumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make anxious, vex;* anxiāre:—Geanxsumad is ofer me gāst mīn *anxiātus est sūper me spīritus meus*, Ps. Lamb. 142, 4. v. ge-angsumian.

geap, gæp; *comp. m.* geappra, *f. n.* geappre; *adj.* **I.** *crooked, bent, curved;* curvus, pandus:—Geap *curvus*, Cot. 50. Geap stæf *a crooked letter*, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124: 269; Sal. 134. Geapum, gebīgedum *pando*, Mone B. 90. **II.** *not straightforward, deceitful, crafty, cunning, shrewd, astute;* fallax, callidus, astūtus:—Geap *callidus*, Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Seó nædre wæs geappre ðonne ealle ða ōðre nýtenu *serpens ērat callidior cunctis animantibus terræ*, Gen. 3, 1. Cild geap *an astute child*, Obs. Lun. § 2; Lchdm. iii. 184, 14: § 9; Lchdm. iii. 188, 11. DER. hinder-geap. Grein writes geáp, in support of which may be noticed gæp in the Ormulum. Layamon also has the word, and it occurs in Piers P.

geáp *took*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rä. 24, 9; *p. of* geópan.

GEÁP; *adj. Open, spread out, extended, broad, roomy, spacious, wide;* pătens, pātūlus, amplus, lātus:—Gim sceal on hringe standan, steáp and geáp *a gem shall stand in a ring, prominent and broad*, Menol. Fox 505; Gn. C. 23. Steáp and geáp *high and wide*, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Reced hlīfade, geáp and goldfāh *the manston towered, spacious and golden-hued*, Beo. Th. 3604; B. 1800. Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal *a mountain is about him, a lofty golden wall*, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Sum sceal on geápum galgan rīdan *one shall ride on the extended gallows*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 239, 12; Vy. 33. Geápne hrōf *under the spacious roof*, Beo. Th. 1677; B. 836. [Cf. *Icel.* gaupn *both hands held together* in the form of a bowl; geypna *to encompass.*] DER. horn-geáp, sæ-.

geáp, geápu, e; *f.* [geáp *roomy, spacious*] *Expanse, room;* latitūdo, spātium:—Ðās hofu dreórgiaþ, and ðæs teáfor geápu *these courts are dreary, and its purple expanse* [?], Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 27; Ruin. 31.

geápan, geapian; *p.* te, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To* GAPE, *open;* pandēre, Cot. 158.

geápes; *adv.* [*gen. of* geáp *broad, spacious, roomy*] *In width, wide;* lāte:—Strūdende fȳr, steápes and geápes, forswealh eall eador *the ravaging fire swallowed all together, high and wide*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. So Bouterwek takes it, but the word is rather a neuter genitive after 'eall;' cf. vv. 2548–9.

geaplīc; *adj. Crafty, cunning, deceitful;* subdōlus, callidus:—Hī mid geaplīcre fare ferdon to Iosue *they went to Joshua with deceitful expedition*, Jos. 9, 6.

geaplīce; *adv. Deceitfully, boldly;* subdōle, procăciter, Prov. 21.

geap-neb; *adj.* [geap *crooked;* neb *the head, face, beak, nib*] *Crooked-*

nibbed, with a bent beak, arched; curvātus:—Standeþ me hēr on eaxelum Ælfheres lāf, gōd and geapneb *Ælfhere's legacy stands here on my shoulders, good and crooked-nibbed*, Wald. 94; Valđ. 2, 19.

geap-scipe, es; *m. Craft, cunning, deceit, fraud;* astūtia, fraus:—Eall heora geapscipe wearþ ameldod Israhēla bearnum *all their deceit was made known to the children of Israel*, Jos. 9, 16. Þurh his geapscipe he begeat done castel *through his cunning he obtained the castle*, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25.

geápung, e; *f. A heaping, heap, pile;* cūmūlus:—Fóþ him on, and on geápunga eówre niðerunge gelǽdaþ *accipite, et in cumulum damnātionis vestræ dūcite*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14, note 13, MS. B. v. heápung.

gear, *pl.* gurron *sounded, creaked; p. of* georran.

GEÁR, gēr, gēr, es; *n. A* YEAR; annus:—Oðer com geár *another year came*, Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. Dis wæs feorþes geáres his rīces *this was in the fourth year of his reign*, Chr. 47; Th. 10, 13, col. 1. On geáre *in the year*, Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. Þrīwa on gére *thrice a year*, Thw. Ēxod. 23, 17. Hæfde me ēce gēar ealle on mōde *annos æternos in mente hābui*, Ps. Th. 76, 5: Lk. Bos. 2, 36. Þreó and þritig geára *three and thirty years*, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Geárum frōd *old in years*, 109; Th. 143, 19; Gen. 2381. Men hātaþ dysne dæg geáres dæg, swylce ðes dæg fyrmest sỹ on geáres ymbryne *men call this day* [*new*] *year's day, as if this day were the first in the year's circuit*, Homl. Th. i. 98, 16. [*Wyc.* ȝeer, ȝer, ȝeers, ȝerys *years: Piers P.* yere: *Chauc.* yer, yere: *R. Brun.* ȝere: *Laym. Orm.* ȝer: *Plat.* jaar, jar, *n: O. Sax.* gēr, jār, *n: Frs.* jier: *O. Frs.* ier, iar, ger, *n: Dut.* jaar, *n: Ger.* jahr, jar, *n: M. H. Ger.* jār, *n: O. H. Ger.* jār, *n: Goth.* yēr, *n: Dan.* aar, *n: Swed.* år, *n: Icel.* ár, *n: Bohem.* gar, *m. f. spring: Zend.* yāre, *n. year.*] DER. freóls-geár, fyrn-. v. Grm. D. M. p. 715.

geára; *adv.* [gearo? *ready*] *Utterly, altogether, well, enough, very much;* pēnitus, prorsus, bēne, sātis, valde:—He hēt geara forbærnan Rōmāna burig *he* [*Nero*] *commanded utterly to burn up the city of the Romans*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 18; Met. 9, 9. Đū geara canst *tu bēne nosti*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 439, 2: Ps. Th. 75, 1: 81, 5. Đonne mon me geofe geara þūsende goldes and seolfres *super millia auri et argenti*, 118, 72.

geara; *gen. pl. of* geare, q. v. *furniture, gear for horses.*

geára; *adv.* [*gen. pl. of* geár *a year*] YORE, *formerly, of old, long since, once;* ōlim, antīquitus, quondam:—Se geára hider fram đam eádigan Gregorie sended wæs *qui olim huc a beato Gregorio directus fuit*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 44. Ic þeódenmādmas geára forgeáfe *I princely treasures gave of old*, Cd. 22; Th. 26, 21; Gen. 410. Đū on geógoþfeore geára gecwǽde *thou in youthful life long since didst say*, Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664: Ps. Th. 73, 12: 80, 10: 104, 6: 118, 152. Geára iū, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 30; Wand. 22: 84 a; Th. 316, 31; Mōd. 57: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 1; Met. 1, 1. [*Laym.* ȝære, ȝare: *Chauc.* yore.] DER. ær-geára, fyrn-, geó-, iū-, un-.

gearcian, gærcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [gearo *ready*] *To prepare, make ready, procure, furnish, supply;* pārāre, præpārāre, appārāre, exhibēre, præbēre:—Ic gearcige *exhibeo, præbeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Sem. 28, 35, 36: 47; Som. 48, 43. On lāfum đinum đū gearcast [MS. gearcost] andwlitan heora *in reliquiis tuis præpārābis vultum eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 12. On him gearcode fæt deáþes *in eo pārāvit vāsa mortis*, 7, 14: Gen. 19, 3. [*Piers P.* yarken *to make ready: R. Glouc.* yarkede, *p. prepared: Laym.* ȝarkien, ȝarekien, ȝearkien *to get ready: Orm.* ȝarrkenn *to prepare, make ready.*] DER. ge-gearcian.

gearcung, e; *f. A preparation, preparing;* præpārātio, appārātus:—Gearcunge heortan heora gehȳrde eáre đīn *præpārātiōnem cordis eōrum audivit auris tua*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 20: 32, 14. Gearcung *appārātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 44; Wrt. Voc. 50, 26. [*Orm.* ȝarrking.]

gearcung-dæg, es; *m. A preparation-day, day before the Sabbath;* præpārātionis dies, parascēve = *παρασκευή*, dies azȳmōrum:—On đam forman gearcungdæge *prima die azȳmōrum*, Mt. Bos. 26, 17.

geár-cyning, es; *m. A year-king, consul;* consul, Cot. 48. v. consul.

geár-cyningdōm, es; *m. A year-kingdom, a consulate;* consūlātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

GEARD, es; *m. An inclosure, inclosed place,* YARD, GARDEN, *court, dwelling, home, region, land;* septum, lōcus septus, hortus, ārea, habitācūlum, domicīlium, rēgio:—Se Godes cwide is weorþmynda geard *the word of God is the garden of worship*, Salm. Kmbl. 168; Sal. 83. On gearde deáþes sceade *in rēgiōne umbræ mortis*, Mt. Bos. 4, 16. Đæt ælc cōme to his āgenum gearde *that each should come to his own land*, Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 18. On geard *at home*, Menol. Fox 215; Men. 109. In ēcne geard *into the eternal home*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 17; Gū. 763: 51 a; Th. 178, 8; Gū. 1241. Geard ymbtynde *sepem circumdedit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. Brāde synd on worulde grēne geardas *in the world are broad green regions*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 30; Gen. 511. Ær he on weg hwurfe of geardum *ere he went away from his courts*, Beo. Th. 535; B. 265: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 23; Ph. 578. In geardum *at home*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201: 50 b; Th. 175, 13; Gū. 1194: 61 a; Th. 223, 5; Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 25; B. 13. Wit forlēton on heofonrīce gōdlīce geardas *we two have lost in the heavenly kingdom goodly courts*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740: Beo. Th. 2272; B. 1134. On Fæder geardas *in the dwellings of the Father*, Salm. Kmbl. 832; Sal. 415: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 7; Rä. 21, 8. [*Wyc.* ȝerd *a field, garden: Piers P.* yerd *habitation: Chauc.* yerde: *O. Sax.* gard, *m: O. Frs.* garda, *m: Dut. Kil.* gærde, gærd *hortus: Ger.* garten, *m: M. H. Ger.* garte, *m: O. H. Ger.* garto, gart, *m. hortus, dōmus: Goth.* gards, *m. house: Dan.* gaard, *m. f: Swed.* gård, *m: Icel.* garðr, *m: Lat.* hortus, *m: Grk.* χόρτος, *m. an inclosed place, feeding-place: Slav.* grad, gorod *a fence.*] DER. eador-geard, eard-, fæder-, friþ-, leód-, middan-, ort-, wīn-, wyrm-, wyrt-.

geard, e; *f. A staff, rod, stake, fagot;* bācūlum, virga, pālus, fascis:—He scolde gifan [MS. gife] sex fōður gearda *he should give six loads of fagots*, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. DER. cyne-geard. v. gyrd.

geár-dagas; *pl. m.* [geár, dæg] YORE-DAYS, *days of yore, days of years, time of life;* dies antīqui, annōrum dies:—In [on] geardagum *in days of yore*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 11; Cri. 251: 77 a; Th. 289, 6; Wand. 44: Cd. 21; Th. 287, 16; Sat. 368: Beo. Th. 2; B. 1: 2712; B. 1354: 4458; B. 2233. In geárdagan, Menol. Fox 231; Men. 117. Ūre geárdagas *dies annōrum nostrōrum*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Scyle gumena gehwylc on his geárdagum georne biþencan *every man should in the days of his years well consider*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 26; Cri. 822: 61 a; Th. 225, 4; Ph. 384: Elen. Grm. 1267: L. Ēth. vii. 24: Th. i. 334, 21. [*Icel.* í árdaga *in days of yore.* Cf. Gen. 47, 9, 'The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years.']

geár-dagum; *adv.* [*dat. pl. of* geárdæg, *nom. pl.* -dagas] *In days of yore, formerly;* ōlim, antīquitus:—Hie gesetton đā Sennar geárdagum *then they occupied Shinar in days of old*, Cd. 80; Th. 99, 36; Gen. 1657: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 17; Cri. 559: Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521: Elen. Grm. 291: 834.

geardlīc; *adj. Worldly, mundane;* mundiālis, mundānus, Som. Ben. Lye.

geare; *pl. f. Furniture,* GEAR *for horses;* appārātus:—Geara feng *the grasp of the gear, the bit;* harpax *vel* lūpus, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 69; Wrt. Voc. 16, 42: 105; Som. 78, 32; Wrt. Voc. 57, 14. v. gearwe; *pl. f.*

geare, gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gere; *adv.* [gearo? *ready*] *Entirely, clearly, certainly, well, very well, enough;* pēnitus, prorsus, plēne, certe, bēne, valde, optīme, sātis:—Ic wāt geare *I well know*, Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 188; Met. 20, 94. Ic cann swā geare *I so well know*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 1; Gen. 583. Nū gē geare cunnon *now ye well know*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 9; Cri. 573. Hī wiston geare *certi sunt*, Lk. Bos. 20, 6. Swīðe geare, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gearor, *comp.* Ors. 5, 14; Bos. 114, 11. [*O. Sax.* garo *quite, entirely: O. H. Ger.* garo, garawo *penitus, prorsus: Ger.* gar: *Icel.* görva, gerva *quite.*]

geáre; *adv. Formerly, of old;* ōlim:—Geáre ic dæt ongeat *jam ōlim intellexēram*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29. DER. geó-geáre. v. geárwe; *adv.*

gearewe; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* pēnitus, prorsus, bēne, optīme, Ps. Th. 55, 4, 11: 68, 3: 118, 118. v. geare; *adv.*

gearewe, an; *f. Yarrow;* millefōlium, Glos. Brux. Recd. 41, 45; Wrt. Voc. 67, 60. [*O. Sax.* gare: *O. H. Ger.* garawa *millefolium: Ger.* schaf-garbe *common yarrow;* ȝarow, Wrt. Voc.] v. gearwe.

ge-arfoþ, es; *n. Trouble;* molestia:—He sceal gebolian manige gearfoðu *he shall suffer many troubles*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26. DER. earfoþ, es; *n.*

ge-arfoðe; *adj. Difficult;* difficilis, molestus:—Hū gearfoðe ðis is to gereccanne! *how difficult this is to explain!* Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 33. DER. earfeðe; *adj.*

geár-gemearc, es; *n. A year's limit or space;* anni definītio *vel* spātium:—Siddan ic ongon on done ānseld būgan geárgemearces *after I had dwelt in the hermitage for a year's space*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 24; Gū. 1215.

geár-geriht, es; *n. A yearly due;* annuum dēbitum:—Gif preóst geárgerihta unmynegode lǽte, gebēte dæt *if a priest let the yearly dues pass unremínded, let him make amends for it*, L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15.

geár-gerím, es; *n. A year-number, number of years, numbering by years;* annōrum nūmerus:—Ymb þritig geárgerímes *after thirty, numbering by years*, i. e. *after thirty years*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 59; Met. 28, 30. v. geár-rím.

geár-getal *a tale of years, number of years.* [Cf. *O. Sax.* gēr-tal: *O. H. Ger.* jār-zala *a full year.*] v. gār-getal.

ge-árian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans. with the dat.* I. [ār I. *honour*] *To give honour, to honour;* honōrāre, honorificāre:—Onsegdnis lofes geárað mec *sacrificium laudis honorificābit me*, Ps. Surt. 49, 23. Hỹ beóþ geárode and uppahefene *honōrāti et exaltāti fuērint*, Ps. Th. 36, 19. II. [ār II. *kindness, favour, mercy*] *To have mercy or compassion upon any one, be merciful to, pity, pardon;* propitium esse, misērēri, parcere:—Polige he landes and līfes, būton him se cyning geárian wylle *let him forfeit land and life, unless the king will be merciful to him*, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 21: L. C. L. 60; Th. i. 408, 15: L. Ēth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Geára me, ēce Waldend! *have compassion upon me, eternal Ruler!* Hy. 1, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 2. Dæt se Dēma us geárige *that the Judge may have compassion on us*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Wæs Abrahame leófre dæt he Godes hǽse gefylde, đonne he his leófan bearne

geárode *it was dearer to Abraham to fulfil God's command, than to have compassion on his beloved son*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 5: Ps. Th. arg. 34. III. [ār III. *property*] *To endow*:—Durh done tocyme we wæron geweorðode and gewelgade and geárode *through that advent we were honoured and enriched and endowed*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 24.

geárlíc; *adj. Yearly, annual*; annuus:—Ðes geárlíca ymryne *this yearly course*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 23. Ge ðæs libbendes yrfes, ge ðæs geárlíces westmes *both of live stock and of yearly fruit*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 17. Geárlícne tíman *annuum tempus*, Hymn. Surt. 106, 33. Geárlíc wuldor *annuam glóriam*, 79, 34. Geárlíce tída gesette wǽron *the yearly seasons were fixed*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 25; Lchdm. iii. 246, 23.

geárlice; *adv. Yearly, from year to year*; annuātim, Cot.

geár-mælum; *adv.* [mælum, *dat. pl. of* mæl, es; *n.*] *Yearly*; quotannis:—Rice geármælum weóx *the kingdom increased year by year*, Bt. Met. Fox I, 10; Met. I, 5.

GEARN, gern; es; *n.* YARN, *spun wool*; pensum, lāna nēta:—Gearn *pensum, stāmen, lāna*, Cot. 85. Unwunden gearn *unwound yarn, a ball* or *clew of yarn*; gǒmus, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 67; Wrt. Voc. 59, 36. [*Dut.* garen, *n. thread, yarn*: *Ger. M.H.Ger.* garn, *n.*] *flumen*: *Dan. Swed.* garn, *n*: *Icel.* garn, *n.*] DER. nett-gern.

gearnfull; *adj. Anxious*; sollicitus:—Gearnfulle *sollíciti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11. Gearnfull *austerus*, 19, 22. v. geornful.

ge-arnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [earnian *to earn*] *To earn, merit*; mēreri:—Sceal mon lofes [MS. leofes] gearnian *a man shall merit praise*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 9; Gn. Ex. 140. v. ge-earnian.

ge-arnung, e; *f.* [earnung *an earning*] *Merit, reward*; mēritum:—Nænig efenlíc dam, ǽr ne siddan, in worlde geweard, wífes gearnung *no woman's reward in the world was equal to that, before nor after*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 23; Cri. 40. v. ge-earnung.

gearn-winde, gern-winde, es; *m?* [windan *to wind*] *A yarn-winder, reel*; rhombus = *ῥόμβος*:—Gearn-winde *conductum*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 19.

GEARO, gearu; *gen. m. n.* -wes, -owes; *f.* -re, -rwe; *def.* se gearwa; *adj.* YARE, *ready, prepared, equipped, complete*; promptus, pārātus, instructus, perfectus:—Gearo wyrde on gesprǽce *factus est lóquela promptus*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 29. Gearo is mín heorte *pārātum est cor meum*, Ps. Th. 56, 9. Gearo ic com *pārātus sum*, 118, 60: Ps. Spl. 16, 13; 107, 1. Wes tú gearo *pārātus esto*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. He wæs gearo gúþe *he was ready for war*, Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. Ic beó gearo sóna *I shall be ready at once*, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 1825: 6202; B. 3106. Dá wæs gearo gyrnwræce Grendeles módor *then was Grendel's mother ready with vengeance for wrongs*, 4242; B. 2118. Swá gearwe swá seó leó *sǽcut leo pārātus*, Ps. Th. 16, 11. Óþ-dæt he Adam gearone funde *until he found Adam ready*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 25; Gen. 455: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. Gearwe, *acc. s. f.* Beo. Th. 2017; B. 1006: Exon. 45 b; Th. 155, 17; Gú. 861. Dæt hý grim helle fýr gearo to wite seóþ *that they shall see hell's grim fire ready for punishment*, 26 b; Th. 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Beornas gearwe on stefn stigon *the warriors ready* [or *equipped*] *stept on the prow*. Beo. Th. 428; B. 211: Ps. Th. 124, 5: 141, 4. Ealle þing synt gearwe *omnia sunt pārāta*, Mt. Bos. 22, 4. Ða flotan stódon gearowe wícinga fela *the pirates stood ready, many Vikings*, Byrht. Th. 133, 59; By. 72: 134, 47; By. 100. Searwum gearwe *equipped with arms*, Beo. Th. 3631; B. 1813. Geseah Metod geofonhúsa mæst gearo hlifigean *the Creator saw the greatest of sea-houses arise complete*, Cd. 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Geofum bið gearora *with gifts is more prepared*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 15; Rä. 81, 31. [*Chauc.* yare: *R. Glouc.* ȝare: *Laym.* ȝaru, ȝæru: *O. Sax.* garu: *Ger.* gar *ready*: *M. H. Ger.* gar, gare: *O. H. Ger.* garo, garaw.] DER. ānwig-gearo, eal-, wu-.

gearo, gearu; *adv. Of yore, formerly, of old*; ōlim:—Be dam wealle, de gearo Rómáne Breotone eálond begyrdon *juxta mūrum, quo ōlim Rómāni Brittaniam insúlam præcinxêre*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 30. v. geára.

gearo-brygd, e; *f.* [bregdan *to vibrate*] *A prompt vibration*; prompta pulsātio:—Áh he gleóbeámes gearobrygda list *he has skill in prompt vibrations of the harp*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crä. 50.

gearod *clothed, endowed*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, note 7, MS. Cott. = gearwod; *pp. of* gearwian.

gearo-folm; *adj* [folm *a hand*] *Ready-handed*; promptus mānu:—He grápode gearofolm *he ready-handed grasped* [*me*], Beo. Th. 4176; B. 2085.

gearo-gongende *going quickly* or *swiftly*. v. gearu-gongende.

gearolíce; *adv. Readily, clearly*; prompte, plāne:—Ic dæt gearolíce ongiten hæbbe *I have clearly understood that*, Elen. Kmbl. 575; El. 288: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 2; Deór. 10. [*O. Sax.* garolíko: *O. H. Ger.* garalíhho.]

gearo-snotor, -snottor, gearu-snottor; *adj. Very wise*; valde sāpiens:—Gidda gearosnotor *very wise in songs*, Elen. Kmbl. 835; El. 418. Giedda gearosnottor, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713.

gearo-þoncol; *adj. Very considerate* or *prudent*; valde considērātus *vel* provīdus:—Hí dæt idese ageáfon gearoþoncolre *they gave it to the very prudent woman*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 23; Jud. 342.

gearowe *prepared, ready*, Jud. 4, 13; *dat. s. f. of* gearo.

gearo-wita, an; *m. Intellect, understanding*; intelligentia, intellectus:—Ðeáh we fela smeán, we habbaþ litellne gearowitan būton tweón *though we contemplate many things, we have little understanding free from doubt*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 4.

gearo-wyrdig, gearu-wyrdig; *adj. Ready in words, speaking with ease* or *fluency, eloquent*; verbis promptus, fācundus:—Se witga song, gearowyrdig guma dæt gyd awræc *the prophet sang, the eloquent man recited the lay*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 19; Mód. 51.

geár-rím, es; *n. A year-number, a year* [?], *number of years*; annōrum nūmērus:—Seó tíd gegǽþ, geár-rímum, dæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ *the time passes, in a number of years* [*or by years*], *that the young limbs be grown*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 17; Vy. 5. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gēr-tal *a year*.]

geár-þénung, e; *f. A yearly service, annual service*; annuum ministērium:—Gif preóst misendebirde ciriclice gearþénunga, dæges oðde nihtes, gebēte dæt *if a priest misorder the annual services of the church, by day or by night, let him make amends for it*, L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

geár-torht; *adj. Yearly bright, every year glorious*; quotannis splendidus:—Ða him wæstmas brohte, geártorhte gife, grēne folde *when the green earth should bring fruits to him, yearly-bright gifts*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561.

gearu; *adj. Yare, ready, prepared*; promptus, pārātus, Beo. Th. 2223; B. 1109: Cd. 178; Th. 223, 32; Dan. 128: Ps. Th. 61, 2, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 2716; An. 1360: 3157; An. 1581: Jn. Bos. 7, 6: Ps. Th. 107, 1: Elen. Grm. 604. v. gearo; *adj.*

gearu-gongende; *part. Going quickly* or *swiftly*; expēdīte incēdens:—Ic eom to ðon bleáþ, dæt mec mæg gearugongende grīma abrēgan *I am so timid, that a phantom going swiftly may frighten me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 6; Rä. 41, 17.

gearu-snottor; *adj. Very wise*; valde sāpiens:—Hie ænne betǽhton giddum gearusnottorne *they gave up one very skilled in songs*, Elen. Kmbl. 1168; El. 586. v. gearo-snotor.

gearuwe *prepared, ready*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34; *acc. pl. of* gearu. v. gearo; *adj.*

gearuwe, an; *f. Yarrow*; millefōlium:—Seó reáde gearuwe *the red yarrow*, Lchdm. iii. 24, 2. v. gearwe.

gearuwe; *adv. Entirely, well, very well*; pēnītus, prorsus, bēne, optīme, Ps. Th. 53, 2: 61, 11: 62, 1: 70, 1: 118, 21: 138, 11: 139, 12. v. geare; *adv.*

gearu-wyrdig; *adj. Ready in words, eloquent*; verbis promptus:—Sum bið gearu-wyrdig *one is eloquent*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 21; Crä. 36. v. gearo-wyrdig.

gearwa *prepared*; pārātus; *nom. m. def. of* gearo; *adj.*

gearwe; *comp.* gearwor; *sup.* gearwost, gearwast; *adv. Entirely, well, very well, enough*; pēnītus, prorsus, bēne, optīme, sātis, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 10; Gen. 1098: 107; Th. 141, 10; Gen. 2342: Beo. Th. 536; B. 265: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 28; Gú. 1018: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30: Ps. Th. 142, 9. Gearwor, Andr. Kmbl. 1864; An. 934: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 27; Jul. 556: Beo. Th. 6141; B. 3074: Elen. Grm. 945. Gearwost, Beo. Th. 1435; B. 715. Gearwast, Elen. Grm. 329. v. geare.

gearwe *prepared*; pārāta:—Ealle mine þing synt gearwe *omnia pārāta sunt*, Mt. Bos. 22, 4; *nom. pl. n. of* gearo; *adj.*

gearwe, an; *f. Clothing, attire*; vestītus, hābitus:—Ic on his gearwan geseó dæt he is ǽrendsecge uncres Hearran *I see by his attire that he is the messenger of our Lord*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 16; Gen. 657. v. gearwe; *pl. f.*

gearwe; *pl. f. Clothing, attire*, GEAR, *adornment, arms, armour*; vestītus, hābitus, arma:—Enoch ewic gewát mid Cyning engla of dyssum middangeard, and ðám gearwum de his gást onfēng, ǽr hine to monnum módor brohte *Enoch alive departed with the King of angels from this frail life, in the vestment which his soul received, ere his mother brought him amongst men*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 29; Gen. 1212: Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Óþ-dæt hie on Gúþmyrce gearwe bǽron *till they bore their arms against the Æthiopians*, 145; Th. 181, 11; Exod. 59: 151; Th. 190, 3; Exod. 193. [*O. Sax.* garuwi, *f*: *O. H. Ger.* garawi, *f.*] DER. feder-gearwe.

gearwe, gearuwe, gearewe, gæruwe, garuwe, an; *f.* YARROW; millefōlium, achillæa millefōlium, Lin:—Ðas wyrte man *millefólium* and on úre gepeóde gearwe nemneþ *this plant is named millefólium and in our language yarrow*, Herb. 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 6: Wrt. Voc. 79, 23. Wylle gearwan on buteran *boil yarrow in butter*, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 22: 2, 56; Lchm. ii. 276, 19: 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 324, 25. Wyl on

meolcum đa reádan gearwan *boil in milk the red yarrow*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchm. ii. 354, 9. v. gearewe.

ge-árweorþian, -árwurþian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To honour;* honorificāre:—Me swíđe geárweorþede syndon freónd đíne *mihi nimis honorificāti sunt amici tui*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 17.

gearwian, gerwian, gerwan, girwan, gierwan, gyrwan, gyrian, girian, gierian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To make ready, prepare, procure, supply, put on, clothe;* pārāre, præpārāre, præstāre, induēre, vestire:—Đū gæst beforan Drihtnes ansýne, his wegas gearwian *præbis ante faciem Dómini, pārāre vias ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 76: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 21; Ph. 189: 1190 a: Th. 456, 27; Hy. 4, 73: Elen. Kmbl. 1997; El. 1000. Wísdóm ođđe snytro gearwiende lytlingum *sápientiam præstans parvúlis*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Óþ on écnysse ic gearwie sæd đín *usque in æternum præpārábo sémen tuum*, 88, 4. He lífes weg gæstum gearwaþ *he prepares life's way for souls*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 11; Gū. 71: 117 a; Th. 450, 21; Dóm. 91. Ic gearwode leóhtfæt cyninge mínum *pārávi lucernam Christo meo*, Ps. Spl. 131, 18. Đū gearwodest wlite mínum mægn *præstítisti décóri meo virtútem*, 29, 8. Grinu hí gearwodon fótum mínum *laqueum pārávérunt pédibus meis*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8. Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ *to one a wondrous skill in goldsmith's art is provided*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 25; Vy. 73. Gearwian us togénes grêne strǽte up to englum *let us prepare before ourselves a green path to the angels above*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 15; Sat. 287. Hū gé eówic gearwige *quid indumini*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 25: 27, 29. Đæt selfe wæter đegnunge gearwode beforan his fótum *the very water did reverence before his feet*, St. And. 22, 19. [*Piers P.* gare: *R. Brun.* ȝared, *pp. prepared: Laym.* ȝarwen *to make ready: O. Sax.* garuwian, gerwean, girwian *to make ready, prepare: O. H. Ger.* garawên, garwên, garawjan.] v. Grm. D. M. 984. DER. a-gearwian, ge-.

gearwung, e: *f. A making ready, preparation;* præpārātio:—Of gearwunge eardunge his *de præpārāto habitáculo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 32, 14. Gearwunga dæg *paraseeve*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31. DER. ge-gearwung.

ge-árwurþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour;* honorificāre:—Đæt hí sīn geárwurþode fram mannum *ut honorificentur ab hóminibus*, Mt. Bos. 6, 2: Ps. Lamb. 36, 20. v. ge-árweorþian.

gearwutol; *adj. Austere*:—Gearwutol *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21, 22.

ge-ascian, -acsian, -ahsian, -axian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [acsian *to ask*] *To find out by asking, learn, hear;* fando accipere, discēre, audire:—Geascode he đone cyniug on Meran tūne *he learnt* [*that*] *the king* [*was*] *at Merton*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 28. Đā geascade se cyng đæt dæt hie ūt on hergaþ fóron *then the king heard that they were gone out to ravage*, 911; Erl. 100, 24. We geascodon dæt ūre geferan sume to eów cómon *we have heard that some of our fellows have come to you*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 24; Deór. 20. Habbaþ we geascad dæt se Ælmihtiga worhte wer and wíf *we have heard that the Almighty created man and woman*, 61 b; Th. 225, 22; Ph. 303.

ge-ascung, e; *f.* [acsung *asking*] *An asking, inquiry;* interrogātio, inquīsitio:—Būton be gemynde and be geascunga *except by memory and by inquiry*, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 25.

ge-asmirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smyrian, smirian *to smear*] *To smear, anoint;* ungĕre, inungĕre:—Bring clǽne ofenbacene hlǽfas mid ele geasmirede būtan beorman *pānes scilicet absque fermento conspersos ōleo*, Lev. 2, 4.

geásne; *adj. c. gen. Deprived of, void of;* expers:—He sceal gōdra gum-cysta geásne hweorfan *he shall pass away, deprived of good blessings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 15; Jul. 381. Đa sind geásne gōda gehwylces *those are void of every good*, 68 b; Th. 255, 18: Jul. 216. v. gésne, gæsne.

ge-asyndrod; *part. Sundered, separated;* sequestrātus, R. Ben. interl. 43. v. a-syndran.

geat, *pl.* geáton *got; p. of* gitan.

GEAT, gat, es; *pl. nom. acc.* u, a, o; *n. A gate, door;* porta, ostium, jānua:—Ic eom sceápa geat *ego sum ostium óvium*, Jn. Bos. 10, 7, 9: 10, 1, 2. Gangaþ inn þurh dæt nearwe geat, fordonde dæt geat is swýđe wíd *intráte per angustam portam, quia lâta porta est*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13, 14. Đǽr is geat gylden *there is the golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. Þurh dæs wealles geat *through the gate of the wall*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 151: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 21; Jul. 401. Đā he geneálǽhte dære ceastre gate *cum appropinquāret portæ civitátis*, Lk. Bos. 7, 12. Heó dæt geat dæs mynstres ontýnde *illa apéruit jánuam Monastérii*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18. Þa gyldnan geatu hāt ontýnan *bid open the golden gates*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 10; Cri. 251: 16 a; Th. 36, 15; Cri. 576. Opnyaþ me gatu rihtwísnysse *apérite mihi portas justitiæ*, Ps. Spl. 117, 19: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 15; Cri. 318. On gaton *in portis*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. [*Piers P.* yates, *pl. gates*; gate *a way*: *Chauc.* yate *a gate;* gate *a street, way*: *Laym.* ȝæt: *Orm.* ȝate *a gate;* gate *a way*: *Scot.* yet, yett *a gate*: *O. Sax.* gat, *n. a hole*: *Frs.* gat: *O. Frs.* gat, iet, *n. a hole*: *Dut.* gat, *n. a hole*: *Ger.* gasse. *f. a thoroughfare, narrow road*: *M. H. Ger.* gat, *n. a hole;* gazze, *f. a narrow road*: *O. H. Ger.* gaza, *f. vicus, plátea*: *Goth.* gatwo, *f. plátea*: *Dan.* gat, *m. f. an aperture, opening*: *Swed.* gata, *f. a street, lane*: *Icel.* gat, *n. a hole;* gata, *f. a way.*] DER. ben-geat, burh-, fæsten-, hord-, weall-.

Geát, es; *m. Geat*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 13; Deór. 15. See Grimm D. M. 341–5.

geát *poured out*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9; *p. of* geótan.

GEÁTAN, gætan, gētan; *p.* de te; *pp.* ed *To grant, confirm, assent to;* concēdĕre, confirmāre, assentīri:—Ic geáte đē *I grant to thee*, Chr. 656: Th. 53, 38: 675; Th. 59, 33. Ic Ædgār geáte and gife to dæi *I Edgar grant and give to-day*, 963; Th. 220, 33. Se æđeling hit him geátte *the æthеling granted it to them*, 1066; Th. 337, 30. Ealle hit geáttон *all confirmed it*, 963; Th. 221, 25. [*Laym.* ȝetten *to grant: Orm.* ȝatenn *to grant, allow: O. Frs.* gēta, gāta *confirmāre: Icel.* játa, játta *to say 'yes,' assent.*] v. geá.

GEÁTAS, ĺótas, ĺútas, Eótenas [v. eóten, **II.**]; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m.* **I.** *the Jutes, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, who, with the Angles and Saxons, colonized Britain;* Jutæ, pōpŭlus Chersōnēsi Cymbricæ, qui relicta patria ūna cum Saxōnĭbus Anglisque Britanniam occupāvērunt. Though the Jutes are now regarded as Danes, they were, in the earliest times, distinguished as a separate people, and were probably the descendants of earlier Gothic settlers in Jutland, while the Danes = Dene, were an invading nation. Thus Hengest was a Jute, and Healfdene, his lord, a Dane. The Eótenas = Jótnar, were apparently a still earlier Finnish race, from whom the Gothic conquerors probably derived their *trolls* and *giants*. Both Jóti; *pl.* Jótar, and iötunn; *pl.* iötnar, are rendered in *A. Sax.* by eóten; *pl.* eótenas. From the Ynglinga-Saga, c. 5, we learn that before the time of Skiold, the seat of the Danish kings was in Reitgothland = Jutland, but Skiold transferred it to Lethra in Seeland, of which he was the founder:—Cōmon hī of þrīm folcum đām strangestan Germanie, đæt [is,] of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geátum. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsǽtan, đæt is seó þeód đe Wiht đæt Ealond oneardaþ . . . And of Engle cōman Eást-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norþhembra cynn, is dæt land đe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geátum and Seaxum *advénérant autem de tribus Germániæ pópŭlis fortióribus, id est, Saxónibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutárum origine sunt Cantuárii et Victuárii, hoc est, ea gens, quæ Vectam tenet Insŭlam . . . De Anglis vénére Orientáles Angli, Mediterránei Angli, Merci. [et] Nordanhymbrórum prógénies, id est, de illa patria quæ Angúlus dicítur inter provincias Jutárum et Saxónum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20–26. **II.** *the* GAUTS. *the inhabitants of the south of Sweden,* which in ancient times comprehended nearly the whole of South-Sweden = *A. Sax.* Geát-land, *Icel.* Gautland *the land of the Gauts*, which must be distinguished from *Icel.* Gotar, and *A. Sax.* Gotland *the land of the Goths*, q. v; Gauti in Suecia = *Γαυτοί*, Procopius Bell. Goth. 2, 15:—We synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' nation*, Beo. Th. 526; B. 260: 730; B. 362. Ic wæs mid Hrēþ-Gotum, mid Sweóm and mid Geátum, and mid Sūþ-Denum *I was with the Hreth-Goths, with the Swedes, and with the Gauts, and with the South-Danes*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 4; Wid. 58: Beo. Th. 392; B. 195: 2347; B. 1171: 4391; B. 2192. Beó wid Geátas glæd *be cheerful towards the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 2350; B. 1173. DER. Gūþ-Geátas, Sǽ-, Weder-. See Grimm Geschichte d. D. S. pp. 512, 312.

ge-atelod; *part.* [ge, atol, atel *dire, terrible*] *Misshapen, deformed, hideous;* deformis, deformātus:—Geatelod *deformis*, Cot. 66: *deformātus*, 202.

geáþ, e; *f. Foolishness, lightmindedness, luxury, mockery;* stultĭtia, lascīvia, luxūria, ludibrium:—Đū, on geáþe, hafast ofer witena dóm wīsan gefongen *thou, in foolishness, hast taken thy course against wise men's judgment*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 16; Jul. 96. Þeódum ýwaþ wísdōm weras, sidđan geóguþe geáþ gæst afliehþ *men manifest wisdom to people, when the spirit puts to flight the lightmindedness of youth*, 40 a; Th. 132, 19; Gū. 475. Þý-læs dæt wundredan weras and idesa, and on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should wonder thereat, and pour it forth in mockery*, 50 b; Th. 176, 8; Gū. 1206. [Géac a *cuckoo*: *Icel.* gauð, *f. a barking.*]

geatolíc; *adj. Ready, prepared, equipped, stately;* pārātus, instructus, ornātus:—Đǽr wæs on eorle geatolíc gūþscrūd *there was on the man a prepared war-dress*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258: Beo. Th. 435; B. 215; 4314; B. 2154. Wísa fengel geatolíc gengde *the wise prince went stately*, 2806; B. 1401.

geat-torr, es; *m. A* GATE-TOWER; portam hăbens turris:—Sind geat-torras berofen *the gate-towers are despoiled*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 7; Ruin. 4.

geatwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, equip, adorn;* pārare, ornāre:—Frætwed, geatwed *adorned, equipped*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 1; Rä. 29, 6.

geatwe; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *acc.* a; *pl. f. Arms, trappings, garments, ornaments;* armāmenta, vestimenta ornāmenta:—Twegen englas gescelodde and gesperode and mid heora geatwum gegyrede, esne swā hie to campe fēran woldon *two angels with shields and spears and with their equipments, just as if they meant to go to battle*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28. Freólíce in geatwum [MS. geotwum] *in trappings goodly*, Chr. 1066;

Th. 334, 35, col. 1; Edw. 22. Geatwum *with ornaments*, Exon. 109 a: Th. 417, 26; Ra. 36, 10. Ic geondseah recedes geatwa *I looked over the ornaments of the house*, Beo. 6167; B. 3087. DER. eóred-geatwe, fyrd-, gryre-, gúþ-, here-, hilde-. v. ge-tawe.

geat-weard, es; *m. A gate-ward, door-keeper, porter*; ostiārius:—Dæne se geatweard lǽt in *huic ostiārius apērit*, Jn. Bos. 10, 3. Geatweard *januārius*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 16.

ge-aurnen; *part.* [aurnen *run out, pp. of* a-yrnan] *Over-run, overtaken*; cursu apprehensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-aworpen; *part.* [ge, and *pp. of* a-weorpan *to throw away*] *Cast* or *thrown away*; abjectus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-axian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [acsian *to ask*] *To find out by asking, learn, hear*; exquīrēre, rescīscēre, audīre:—Swá hwá swá dæt geaxaþ, he hlihþ eác mid me *quicumque audīcrit, corrīdebit mihi*, Gen. 21, 6. Æfter dære tíde de he geaxode fram dām tungelwitegum *sēcundum tempus exquisīerat a māgis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16. Geaxodon da cynegas *audīcrunt rēges*, Jos. 5, 1: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 14, MS. H. Geaxode dōmas *responsa*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 131; Wrt. Voc. 20, 68. v. ge-ascian, ge-sacian.

ge-bacen; *part.* BAKED; coctus:—Gesoden, gebacen *coctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16; 82, 71. DER. bacan; *p.* bóc, pl. bōcon; *pp.* bacen *to bake*.

ge-bād *abode, dwelt, remained*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9; *p. of* ge-bīdan.

ge-bæc, es; *n.* [bacan *to bake*] *Anything baked*; quod est tostum:—Ic geseah swefen, dæt ic hæfde þrī windlas mid meluwe ofer mīn heáfod, and on dam ufemystan windle wære manegra cynna gebæc *ego vīdi somnium, quod tria canistra fārinæ habērem sūper cāput meum, et in ūno canistro, quod ērat excelsius, portāre me omnes cibos, qui fiunt arte pistōria*, Gen. 40, 17.

ge-bæcu; *pl. n. Back parts, hinder parts*; postērióra:—Synd gebæcu hire hryeges on blācunge goldes *sunt postērióra dorsi ejus in pallōre auri*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 14. He slōh heora fýnd on gebæcum *percussit inimīci suos in postērióra*, 77, 66. v. bæc.

ge-bæd *prayed*, Ps. Th. 108, 3; *p. of* ge-biddan.

ge-bēdan; *p.* -bēdde; *pp.* -bǽded [bædan *to compel*] *To compel, constrain, force, impel, urge, oppress*; compellēre, cōgēre, persuādēre, impellēre, urgēre, prēmēre:—Mid rihtre nýdþearfnysse gebǽded *justa necessitāte compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 27. Mid nýde gebǽded *necessitāte cōgente*, 3, 24; S. 556, 7: Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 2; Jul. 343: Bt. Met. Fox 6, 28; Met. 6, 14. Nīþa gebǽded *constrained by hatred*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203. Mon sceal gebidan dæs he gebǽdan ne mæg *a man ought to wait for what he cannot hasten [compel to come]*, 90 b; Th. 340, 2; Gn. Ex. 105. Hie gecwǽdon dæt ne hie to dam gebēde he mihte gebǽdan *they said that he could not force them to that prayer*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. Strǽla storm strengum gebǽded, scōc oer scyld-weall *a storm of shafts, impelled from strings, rushed over the shield-wall*, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. Bysigum gebǽded *oppressed with labour*, 5153; B. 2580; 5644; B. 2826. [*Goth.* gabaidjan.]

ge-bælded; *part.* [ge-, *pp. of* bældan *to animate*] *Made bold, animated*; animātus:—Wæs Laurentius mid dæs apostoles swingum and trymenessum swíde gebælded *apostōli flagellis simul et exhortatiōnibus animātus ērat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; Wilk. 124, 7.

ge-bændan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge, *and* bænd *a band*] *To bind*; vincīre:—Ic hine gebændan hēt *I commanded* [*them*] *to bind him*, Salm. Kmbl. 551; Sal. 275.

ge-bær *bare, bore*, Gen. 39, 19; *p. of* ge-beran *to bear, bring forth.*

ge-bæran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, *and* bæru *bearing, habit*] *To bear one's self, behave* or *conduct one's self*; se gerere:—Ne gefrægn ic da mægbe sēl gebæran *never have I heard of the tribe bearing themselves better*, Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012: 5640; B. 2824: Fins. Th. 77; Fin. 38. Ne scule gē wid hine gebæran swá swá wid feónd *ye must not behave to him as to an enemy*, Past. 46, 8; Swt. 356, 7; Hat. MS. 68 a, 14. We gebæran swelce we hit nyten *we behave as though we know it not*, 28, 4; Swt. 194, 4; Hat. MS. 37 a, 25. Dæt hī gebændon wel *that they should bear themselves well*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 27: Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32: Ps. Th. 113, 6. [*Laym.* i-bere: *O. Sax.* gi-bārian: *O. H. Ger.* ga-baran.]

ge-bærd *natural quality, nature*; indōles, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrd. II.

gebærd-stān, es; *m. Calcisvia?* Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 102; Wrt. Voc. 38, 27: *forte* gebærn-stān *vel* gebærned stān *calx viva*, Som. 67, 102.

ge-bærmed; *part.* [ge, *and pp. of* byrman *to ferment with barm* or *leaven*] *Fermented, leavened*; fermentātus:—Gebærmed hlāf *leavened bread*; pānis fermentātus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-byrman.

ge-bærnan; *p.* -bærnde; *pp.* -bærned [ge, *and* bærnan *to burn*] *To burn*; ūrēre:—Ne dē sunne on dæge gebærne *per diem sol non ūret te*, Ps. Th. 120, 6.

gebærn-līm *quicklime*; calx vīva, Som. Ben. Lye.

gebǽr-scipe, es; *n. A feast*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. v. gebeór-scipe.

ge-bæru, e; *acc.* e, u; *f.*: ge-bǽro; *f. indecl.* Or ge-bǽre; *n.*; *pl.* u. See the cognate words at the end. [bæro, bǽru *a bearing*] BEARING, *state, habit* or *disposition of body* or *mind, manner, conduct, behaviour, demeanour, manners in society, society*; gestus, habitus, mōres, consortium, consuētūdo:—Bi þ swā fæger fugles gebæru *the bird's bearing [demeanour] is so pleasing*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 12; Ph. 125. We on gewritu setton þeóda gebæru *we have set in writing the conduct of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1314; El. 659. Gehýrde beornes gebæro *she heard of the conduct of the man*, 1416; El. 710. Dæt he sceáwode monna gebæru *that he might behold men's behaviour*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 17: Gū. 387: Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 37. Swylce habban sceal blīde gebæro *shall such have a blithe demeanour?* Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 8; Kl. 44: 115 a; Th. 442, 31; Kl. 21. On gebǽrum *ex hābitu ejus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 33: Ps. Th. 34, 15. He swīdor lufade wīfa gebæru, donne wǽpnedmanna *he loved the society of women more than of men*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 16. Orf dæs wífes gebæraum onfundon dæs cyninges degnas da unstillnesse *by the woman's cries [?] the king's thanes discovered the disturbance*, Chr. 755; Erl. 100, 2. Cf. *Laym.* wide me mihte heren Brutten iberen, iii. 125. [*O. Sax.* gi-bāri, *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-bāri, *n.*]

ge-bǽtan; *p.* -bǽtte; *pp.* -bǽted, -bǽt [ge, *and* bǽtan *to bridle*] *To bit, bridle, curb*; frēnum équo *vel* āsino injīcēre, frēnāre:—Dā wæs Hróþgāre hors gebǽted *then a horse was bitted for Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. He gebǽtte his āgen weorc *he curbed his own work*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 152; Met. 11, 76. Hæfþ se Alwealda ealle gesceafta gebǽt mid his bridle *the Almighty has restrained all creatures with his bridle*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 45; Met. 11, 23.

ge-bǽte, -bǽtel, es; *n.* [ge, *and* bǽte *a bit of a bridle*] *A bit of a bridle, a bridle, trappings*; lūpātum, cāmus, frēnum:—Dæt gebǽtel of ateáh *he took the bridle off*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 34. Mid dām gebǽtum *with the trappings*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22.

ge-ban, -bann, -benn, es; *n.* I. *a command, ordinance, decree, proclamation*; mandātum, stātūtum, decrētum:—Brād is dīn gebann *lātum est mandātum tuum*. Ps. Th. 118, 96. Dīne ealle gebann *omnia mandāta tua*, 118, 86. Dīnre ǽ geban *lēgis tuæ mandātum*, 58, 10: Elen. Grm. 556. Þurh hlāfordes geban *by his lord's decree*, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 14. Gif preóst biscopes geban forbūge *if a priest decline [to obey] the bishop's edict*, L. N. P. 4; Th. ii. 290, 20. II. ge-bann, -bonn, es; *n. the indiction*; indictio, edictum. The indiction is a cycle or revolution of 15 years, like the date of the year from the Birth of our Saviour. Indiction was introduced by Augustine, through the influence of Gregory the Great. It was used by the Roman emperors in the solemn *Edictum* or *Indictio*, relative to the taxes, and adopted by the Church to denote the cycle of 15 years. The number of the Indiction was thus easily ascertained, add 3 to the year of our Lord and divide by 15, and the remainder will be the year of Indiction. If there be no remainder the Indiction will be 15. Bede, in his *De Rātiōne Temporum*, says plainly,—Si vis scīre quōta sit Indictio, sūme annos Dōmini, et adjīce tria, partūre per xv, et quod remanserit, ipsa est Indictio annī præsentis, *Cap. xiv.* Indiction is useful in ascertaining the exact year in a reign, *etc.*:—Dam mildestan cyninge Cantwara, Wihtrǽde, rixigendum, dē fīftan wintra his rīces, dý nigupan gebanne, in dære stówe dý hātte Berghāmstyde, dǽr wæs gesamnad eádigra geþeahtendlīc ymcyme *in the reign of the most mild king of the Kentish-men, Wihtræd, in the fifth year of his reign, the ninth indiction, in the place which is called Berham, where was assembled a deliberative assembly of the great men*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 4–7. Tl.us, Wihtræd began to reign A. D. 691; add 5 years, this gives A. D. 696 for the deliberative assembly; add 3 by rule, the sum, 699, divided by 15, leaves 9 remainder after the division, or the year of the Indiction as in the preceding example. Rīxiendum ussum Dryhtene dæm Hælendan Crist. Æfter don de agān wæs ehta hund wintra and syx and hundnigontig efter his acennednesse, and dý feówerteódan geborn-gére; dā, dý gére, gebeón [*p. of* gebannan] Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne to Gleawecestre *under the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ. When* 896 *winters were passed after his birth, and in the* 14*th indiction-year; then, in that year, alderman Æthelred assembled all the witan of the Mercians together at Gloucester*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 4–13. Thus, Æthelred assembled the witan at Gloucester in the year 896; 896 + 3 = 899; this after division by 15 leaves a remainder 14, or the year of Indiction, as stated in the foregoing example. Geban *edictum*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 43; Wrt. Voc. 50, 25. [*O. Sax.* ban, *n. mandātum*: *O. Frs.* ban, bon, *n.*: *Dut.* ban, *m.*: *Ger.* bann, *m. edictum, interdictum, proscriptio*: *M. H. Ger.* ban, *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* pan, *m. scitum, anathēma*: *Dan.* band, *m. f.*: *Swed.* bann, *n.*: *Icel.* bann, *n. interdictum, excommunicātio, prohibitio.*]

ge-band *bound*, Gen. 22, 9; *p. of* ge-bindan.

ge-bannan, -bonnan; *p.* -beónnon; *pp.* -bannen [ge, *and* bannan *to summon*]. I. *to command, order, proclaim*; jūbēre, mandāre, edīcēre:—Dā ic gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mǽgþe *then I heard* [*him*] *command the work to many a tribe*, Beo. Th. 149; B. 74. II. *to summon, call together*; citare, convocāre:—Folc bið gebonnen ealle to spræce *all people shall be summoned to judgment*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dōm. 100. Dā gebeón Æðelrēd ealderman alle Mercna weotan tosomne *then alderman Æthelred summoned all the* 'witan' *of the Mercians together*, Th. Diplm. 139, 11. [*Laym.* i-bannen *to summon.*]

ge-barn *burned*, Beo. Th. 5388: B. 2697: *p. of* ge-beornan.

ge-bāsnian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [ge, *and* bāsnian *to expect*] *To expect;* exspectāre:—Gebāsnade ric Godes *expectŏbat regnum Dei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 51.

ge-bātad, -bātod; *part. Abated;* mitigātus, Cot. 135.

ge-beācnian, -bēcnian, -bīcnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge, *and* beácnian *to beckon*] *To point out, indicate, make signs;* indĭcāre, nuntiāre, innuere:—Đā him gebeácnod wæs *then it was indicated to him*, Beo. Th. 283; B. 140. We woldon mid gebeácnian ða sōþfæstnesse *we would therewith point out the truth*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 16. Gebēcnadon feder his *innuebant patri ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 62. [*O. Sax.* gi-bōknian *to shew, indicate: O. H. Ger.* ga-bauhnjan *adnuere, figurare.*]

ge-beácnung, -bīcnung, e; *f.* [ge, *and* beácnung *a beckoning*] *A presage, sign, a speaking by tropes* or *figures, predicament;* præsāgium, catēgŏria = *κατηγορία*:—Gebeacnunge *catēgŏriæ*, Cot. 57.

ge-beád *offered*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 15; *p. of* ge-beódan.

ge-beág, -beáh *bowed*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241: 3085; B. 1540: 5128; B. 2567; *p. of* ge-būgan.

ge-beágian, -bēgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown*:—Mid lawere ge-beágod *crowned with laurel*, Blickl. Hóml. 187, 28. Gebēgde, 203, 30.

ge-bealg, -bealh [ge, *and* bealg *was angry*, *p. of* belgan *to be angry*] *made angry, irritated, enraged*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32; Lk. Bos. 15, 28.

ge-bearg, -bearh *secured, protected*, Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570: 3101; B. 1548; *p. of* ge-beorgan.

gebeár-scipe *a feast*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 14. v. gebeót-scipe.

ge-beát, es; *n. A beating, blow*:—Drihten worhte āne swipe of rāpum, and hī ealle mid gebeáte ūtascynde *the Lord made a scourge of ropes and hurried them all out with beating*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. [*Laym.* i-beat *beating, striking: M. H. Ger.* gebōz.] DER. fȳst-gebeát.

ge-beátan; *p.* -beót, *pl.* -beóton; *pp.* -beáten *To beat, strike;* tundĕre, fĕrīre:—Hrēdles eafora swealt, bille gebeáten *Hrethel's offspring perished, beaten by the falchion*, Beo. Th. 4707; B. 2359. Gebeáten fisc *minūtal*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 98; Wrt. Voc. 27, 27. Gebeáten flæsc *martisia* vel *baptitura*, 31; Som. 61, 99; Wrt. Voc. 27, 28.

ge-bēcan [ge, *and* bōcian *to book* or *charter*] *to grant by book* or *charter, to charter*, Hem. p. 480.

ge-bēcnend, es; *m. A discoverer, discloser, informer;* index:—Gebēcnend mīn *index meus*, Ps. Surt. 72, 14. v. ge-beácnian.

ge-bēcnendlīce, -bēcnendlīce; *adv. Figuratively;* allēgŏrĭce, Cot. 1.

ge-bēd, -bēdd; *gen.* es; *pl. nom. acc.* -bēd, -bēdu, -bēdo; *n.* [The other dialects seem to point to 'gebed:' *O. Sax.* gibed: *O. H. Ger.* gabet: *Ger.* gebet.] I. *a prayer, petition, supplication;* ōrātio, prĕces, supplĭcātio:—Gebēd mīn on bōsme mīnum sȳ gecyrred *ōrātio mea in sinum meum convertĕtur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 16. Gehȳr mīn gebēd *exaudi ōrātiōnem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 1. Đū mīnes gebēdes bēne gehȳrdest *exaudivisti vōcem ōrātiōnis meæ*, 114, 1: 129, 1. Beald in gebēde *bold in prayer*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 28; Jul. 388. Wæs wacigende on Godes gebēde *erat pernoctans in ōrātione Dei*, Lk. Bos. 6, 12. Hie to gebēde feōllon *they fell to prayer*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777. Hȳ gebēdu sēcaþ *they seek prayers*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 20; Gū. 781: Cd. 181; Th. 227, 24; Dan. 191. Dæt hī bēna and gebēdu sendan and geōtan *qui prĕces fundant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 8. Hīs gebēdo mihte gesēcan *ad deprecandum Dōminum advēnire dēbĕret*, 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Mid dȳ he dā dæt gebēdd gefylde *cum ōrātiōnem complēret*, Bd. 5, 1: S. 614, 7. Wesan dīne ēaran eác gehȳrende and beheldende on eall gebēd esnes dīnes *fiant aures tuæ intendentes in ōrātiōnem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 129, 2. II. *a religious service, an ordinance;* verbum legitimum, cærimōnia:—Gehealdaþ dis gebēd on ēcnysse *custōdi verbum istud legītimum in æternum*, Ex. 12, 24. DER. bēd, *q. v. for cognates.*

gebed-clȳfa [ge, bed *a bed*, clȳfa, II. *a cave, den*] an; *m. A den;* spēlunca:—Swā swā leo on gebedclȳfan *quāsi leo in spēlunca*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9, 10: 103, 23. v. bed-clȳfa.

ge-bedda, -bedde [(?) cf. heals-gebedda, Beo. 63], an; *f. A bed-fellow, consort, wife;* consors tŏri, uxor:—His gebedde [MS. gebedda] wæs gecīged Elisabeth *his wife was named Elizabeth*, Wanl. Catal. 4, 13: Cd. 86; Th. 109, 25; Gen. 1828. Wolde wīgfruma sēcan ewēn to gebeddan *the martial leader would seek the queen as bed-companion*, Beo. Th. 1334; B. 665: Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 16; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 58. Sægde Lameh leōfum gebeddum unārīc spel *Lamech told a wicked tale to his dear consorts*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 29; Gen. 1091. Gebed wīf *uxor*, Mt. Kmbl. pp. 14, 16. [*O. Sax.* gi-beddio: *O. H. Ger.* ga-betti *or* -betta *a bed-fellow.*]

ge-bēd-dagas; *pl. m. Prayer-days;* Litānia mājor: this *greater Litany* is for St. Mark's day, and the *Less Litany*, Litānia mīnor, is for gangdagas *the Rogation days*:—In Letānia mājore: dās dagas synd gehātene Letāniæ, dæt sint, Gebēd-dagas *on the greater Litany: these days are called Litāniæ, that is, Prayer-days*, Homl. Th. i. 244, 11.

ge-bēded *compelled, driven*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 33, = ge-bēded; *pp. of* ge-bēdan.

ge-beden *demanded, intreated*, Lk. Bos. 1, 63; *pp. of* ge-biddan.

gebed-gīht, e; *f. Bed-time;* contĭcĭnium:—Cwyltīd *vel* gebedgiht *contĭcĭnium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 63; Wrt. Voc. 21, 50.

gebēd-hūs, es; *n. A prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer;* ōrātōrium, dōmus ōrātiōnis:—Habbaþ đa wīc gebēd-hūs *the dwellings have a prayer-house*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 33. Mīn hūs bið genemned gebēd-hūs *dōmus mea dōmus ōrātiōnis vocābitur*, Mk. Bos. 11, 17. Godes cyrce is ūre gebēd-hūs *God's church is our prayer-house*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* gabethūs.]

ge-bēdian, bēdigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To pray, pray to, worship;* ōrāre, adōrāre:—Dæt he wolde Rōme gesēcan, and hīm dær gebēdigan *that he would visit Rome, and worship there*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21, note, MS. T. DER. ge-bēd, ge-biddan.

ge-bēd-man, -mannes; *m. A prayer-man, one whose duty it is to pray, one of the clergy, worshipper;* ōrātor, adōrātor:—He sceal hæbban gebēdmen and fyrdmen and weorcmen *he must have prayer-men and soldiers and workmen*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. Sōþe gebēd-men gebiddaþ fæder on gāste and on sōþfæstnesse *vēri adōrātōres adōrābunt Patrem in spīritu et vēritāte*, Jn. Bos. 4, 23.

ge-bēd-rēdden, -rēddenn, -rēddenn, e; *f. The office of prayer, prayer;* precātiōnis officium, prĕces:—Heó hī ealle eádmódlīce heora gebēdrēddenne bæd *se omnium prĕcibus humĭliter commendāvit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 34: R. Ben. 52. Hī beóþ on ealdra eorþlīcra gebēdrēdenne de Cristene wæron *they shall be in the prayers of all earthly folk who have been Christians*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 37. He nelle gehȳran dæs gīmeleásan mannes gebēdrēdene *he will not listen to the prayers of the negligent man*, 57, 4.

gebed-scipe, es; *m. Bed-fellowship, cohabitation, marriage;* cohabĭtātio:—Þurh done gebedscipe *through cohabitation*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 29; Cri. 76: Cd. 57; Th. 70, 4; Gen. 1148: 100; Th. 133, 25; Gen. 2216.

ge-bēd-stōw, e; *f. A prayer-place, place where prayers have been offered, an oratory;* ōrātĭonis lŏcus, ōrātōrium:—In dære gebēdstōwe ætter don monige mægen and hælo tācen gefremede wæron *in cūjus lŏco ōrātiōnis innūmĕræ virtūtes sanĭtātum nosscuntur esse patrātæ*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 28. He ne mæg lenge gewunian in gebēdstōwe *he may not longer remain in the place of prayer*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 4: Jul. 376. On heora gebēdstōwe *in their place of prayer*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 19.

ge-bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cause to bow, bend, bow down, recline, press down, humble, crush;* flectĕre, incurvāre, humiliare, deprimĕre:—Gebēgdon sāwle mīne *incurvāvērunt animam meam*, Ps. Surt. 56, 7: Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 58. Se đe hine ahefeþ he bið gebēged and se đe hine gebēges he ahæfen bið *qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur et qui se humiliaverit exaltabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 12. Heó sceáf in dæt neowle genip, nearwe gebēged *thrust them into that deep darkness, closely pressed down*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 26; Sat. 446. Burga tīle wæran under Norþmannum nȳde gebēgde on hæðenra hæfteclommum lange þrage *five towns were under the Northmen by necessity bowed down in the bonds of the heathen for a long space*, Chr. 941; Th. 210, 7, col. i; Edm. 9. DER. bēgan *to bow*, ge-bygan.

ge-bēgdnes, -bēgednes, -ness, e; *f. Crookedness;* aduncĭtas, oblīquĭtas, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bēgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible;* flexibĭlis, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bȳgendlīc.

gebēldan; *p.* de:—Eðiluald hit [the book] ūta giðryde and gibēlde *Ethelwald made it firm on the outside and covered it*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note 8, p. viii. Or is it the verb gebeldan [from bald] used in the sense of 'strengthen?' cf. note 7, on giðryde and the connection suggested with dryþ.

ge-belg, -belh, es; *m. Anger, offence;* īra, offensio:—Us is acumendlīcere eówer gebelh, donne dæs Ælmihtigan Gods grama *your displeasure is more tolerable to us than the anger of the Almighty God*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 6. Bd. de Sapientibus, Som. Ben. Lye. DER. belgan.

ge-belgan, he -bylgþ, -bilhþ; *p.* -bealg, -bealh, *pl.* -bulgon; *pp.* -bolgen. I. *v. reflex. acc.* [ge, *and* belgan *to irritate*] *To make one angry, irritate, enrage;* īra se tumefīcĕre, irritāre, exaspĕrāre:—Se wīsa Catulus hine gebealg *the wise Catulus made himself angry*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Dā gebealh he hine *tunc ille indignātus est*, Lk. Bos. 15, 28: 13, 14: Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 12. Gebulgon đa tyne hī be Iacōbe and Iohanne *dēcem coepērunt indignāri de Jacobo ĕt Joanne*, Mk. Bos. 10, 41. II. *trans. dat. To anger, incense;* irritāre, exaspĕrāre:—Dæt he ēcean Dryhtne bitre gebulge *that he had bitterly incensed the eternal Lord*, Beo. Th. 4651; B. 2331. Dā wæs Herodes swȳðe gebolgen *tunc Hērōdes irātus est valde*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16: 26, 8: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 16; Gen. 54. Torne gebolgen *swollen with anger*, Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Mid gebolgne hond *with wrathful hand*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 120, 19; Gū. 274. III. *intrans. To be angry;* indignāri, irasci:—Gebulgon wið đa twegen gebrōðru *indignāti sunt de duōbus fratribus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 24.

ge-belimpan; *p.* -belamp, *pl.* -belumpon; *pp.* belumpen *To happen, occur, befall;* evēnīre, accidĕre, contingĕre:—Hit gebȳraþ dæt hit ge-belimpe *oportet hæc fĭĕri*, Mk. Bos. 13, 7. DER. be-limpan, II.

ge-bēn *a praying, prayer;* prēces, Ben. Lye. Hiora ēcelīcum giboene *eorum perpetua supplicatione,* Rtl. 73, 38: 74, 12. v. bēn.

ge-bend, es; *n. A band;* vinculum:—Gebend tungæs his *vinculum linguæ ejus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 35.

ge-bendan, -bændan; *p.* -bende; *pp.* -bended, -bend. **I.** *to bend;* flectēre, tendēre:—He hornbogan hearde gebendaþ *confrēgit cornua arcuum,* Ps. Th. 75, 3. He gebende his bogan *he bent his bow,* Homl. Th. i. 502, 15. Of gebendum bogan *from a bended bow,* Guthl. 4: Gdwin. 28, 2. **II.** *to bind, fetter;* vincīre:—Swā gebend he wæs wumiende, oþ he his līf forlēt *he remained so bound until he gave up his life,* Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 1. Hieremias se witega wearþ oft gebend *Jeremiah the prophet was often in bonds,* Ælfc. T. 18, 23. DER. bendan.

ge-bēnlīc *prayer-like, nun-like;* vestālis, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-benn, es; *n. A command, edict,* Cot. 79. v. ge-ban.

ge-bennian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To wound;* vulnērāre:—Bille gebennad *wounded with a sword,* Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 3; Rä. 6, 2. DER. ben, benn *a wound.*

ge-bēnsian *to pray:*—Gi-boensandum dīnum *supplicibus tuis,* Rtl. 51, 29. v. bēnsian.

ge-beod, es; *n. A prayer, supplication;* prēces:—Dæghwamlīce Drihtne bēna and gebeoda borene beón sceoldan *cotidie Domino prēces offerri dēbērent,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 6. Gebeodo dīna *deprecatio tua,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 13: Rtl. 14, 36. v. ge-bēd.

ge-beódan; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden [ge-, beódan *to command*]. **I.** *to command, order, summon;* jubēre, mandāre:—Hēt gebeódan byre Wihstānes hæleða monegum boldāgendra, dæt hie bælwudu feorran feredon *Wihstan's son bade command many house-owning men, that they should convey pile-wood from afar,* Beo. Th. 6211; B. 3110: Elen. Kmbl. 521; El. 276. **II.** *to announce, proclaim;* annuntiāre:—Hit beó seofon nihtum geboden ær *let it be announced seven days before,* L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27: Cd. 183; Th. 229, 27; Dan. 223. **III.** *to offer, propose, give, grant;* offerre, præbēre:—Hiera se æðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebēad *to each of them the noble offered money and life,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5, 12. Gebudon him Perse dæt hī hæfdon iii winter sibbe wið hī *the Persians proposed that they should have peace with them for three years,* Ors. 3, 1: Bos. 52, 27. [*O. Sax.* gibiodan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-biutan, -piotan: *Ger.* gebieten.]

ge-beón, -beónn *commanded, assembled,* Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8: Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 11; *p. of* ge-bannan.

ge-beón *been,* Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 3. v. beón.

ge-beór, es; *m. A guest;* hospes, conviva:—Đā dæt đa gebeóras ge-sāwon *quod cum convivæ conspicērent,* Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 33. Gebeór *conviva,* Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 45: Scint. 63: Homl. Th. i. 484, 1; 528, 9. DER. beór.

ge-beoran, to -beoranne [ge-, beoran *to bear*] *To bear, bring, offer;* ferre, proferre:—Đām de se deáþ tobeótaþ, būtan ænigre yldinge is to gebeoranne *his quibus mors imminet, sine ulla dilātione proferenda est,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 30.

ge-beorc, es; *n? A barking;* latrātus:—Gemenged stemn is đe biþ būtan andgite, swylc swā is hryðera gehlōw, and horsa hnægung, hūnda gebeorc, treówa brastlung, et cætera *confused voice is what is without understanding, such as is the lowing of oxen, and the neighing of horses, the barking of dogs, the rustling of trees, etc,* Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34–36.

ge-beorg, es; *m. A mountain;* mons. v. ge-beorh.

ge-beorg, -beorh, -berg; *gen.* -beorges, -beorhges; *n.* [ge-, *and* beorg *a protection, refuge*] *A defence, protection, safety, refuge;* præsidium, refūgium, tutāmen, tuītio:—Leófsunu ahōf bord to gebeorge *Leofsunu raised up his buckler for defence,* Byrht. Th. 138, 64; By. 245: 135, 40; By. 131. Britwalum to gebeorge *for the protection of the Brito-Welsh,* Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 26: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32.

ge-beorgan, to -beorganne; *p.* ic, he -bearg, -bearh, đū -burge, *pl.* -burgon; *pp.* -borgen [ge-, beorgan *to save*] *To save, protect, defend, secure, spare, preserve;* servāre, salvāre, tuēri, defendēre, arcēre, parcēre:—Ne mæg nān man ōðerne wyrian and him sylfum gebeorgan *no man may curse another and save himself,* Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3: Gen. 19, 19, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 3. Āge he þreóra nihta fierst him to gebeorganne *let him have a space of three days to save himself,* L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. Đū him yfele dagas ealle gebeorgest *mītiges eum a diēbus malis,* Ps. Th. 93, 12. Scyldweall gebearg līf and līce *the shield-wall secured life and body,* Beo. Th. 5134; B. 2570. Dæt gebearh feore *which protected his life,* 3101; B. 1548: Cd. 197; Th. 246, 6; Dan. 475. Gebeorh dē on đam munte *in monte salvum te fac,* Gen. 19, 17: Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Dæt hī him gebeorgen bogan and strǣle *ut fūgiant a fīcie arcus,* Ps. Th. 59, 4. Ne biþ us geborgen *we shall not be secure,* Homl. Th. i. 56, 18. [*O. Sax.* gi-bergan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pergan.]

ge-beorglīc *safe, cautious, prudent, becoming,* L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 6, note 12, MS. G. v. ge-beorhlīc.

ge-beorh; *gen.* -beorges, -beorhges; *n. A defence, protection, refuge;* tuītio, refūgium:—Dryhten ys ūre gebeorh *Deus noster refūgium est,* Ps. Th. 45, 1: Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9: 17, 1. To gebeorhge dæs sæs *for the sea's protection,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 12. Wolde he đām gebeorh gewarnian đe he heora lāre onfēng *volens scīlicet tuītionem eis, quos et quōrum doctrinam suscēpērat, præstāre,* 2, 5; S. 506, 30, MS. B. DER. ge-beorg.

ge-beorhlīc, -beorglīc; *adj. Safe, cautious, prudent, becoming;* tūtus, circumspectus, dēcens:—Gebeorhlīcre ys me faran to ea, mid scype mýnum, dænne faran mid manegum scypum, on huntunge hranes *tūtius est mihi īre ad amnem, cum nāve mea, quam īre cum multis nāvibus, in venātiōnem būtæcæ,* Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Gebeorhlīc *circumspectus,* R. Ben. 64. Swilce hit for Gode gebeorhlīc sý and for weorulde aberendlīc *as it may be becoming before God and tolerable before the world,* L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 6: L. C. S. 2; Th. i. 376, 14.

ge-beorhnys, -nyss, e; *f. A refuge;* refūgium:—On hūse gebeorhnysse *in dōmum refugii,* Ps. Spl. C. 30, 3.

gebeorh-stōw, e; *f. A place of refuge;* refūgium:—Đū eart mīn gebeorhstōw on mīnum earfoðum *tu es mihi refugium a pressūra,* Ps. Th. 31, 8.

ge-beorhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, beorhtian *to shine, brighten*] *To make bright, brighten, glorify;* clārificāre:—Đū Fæder, gebeorhta me mid đē sylfum *clārifica me tu, Pater, apud temetipsum,* Jn. Bos. 17, 5. [*Goth.* ga-bairhtjan.]

ge-beornan; *p.* -barn, *pl.* -burnon; *pp.* -bornen, -burnen [ge-, beornan *to burn*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To burn, be on fire, be consumed;* ardēre, combūri:—Sió hand gebarn mōdiges mannes *the hand of the bold man burned,* Beo. Th. 5388; B. 2697. **II.** *v. trans:*—Seó eorþe wæs to axsan geburnen *the earth was burnt to ashes,* Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19.

ge-beór-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [ge-, beót *beer,* -scipe *-ship*] BEER-SHIP, *convivial society, a drinking party, feast, an entertainment;* pōtātio, compōtātio, coena, convivium:—Hig lufigeaþ đa fyrmestan setl on gebeórscypum *āmant primos recūbitus in coenis,* Mt. Bos. 23, 6: Jn. Bos. 12, 2; 21, 20. Dyde mycelne gebeórscype *fēcit convivium magnum,* Lk. Bos. 5, 29: Gen. 21, 8: 40, 20. In gebeórscipe *in convivio,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 4. On gebeórscipe *at a feast,* L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-beorþor; *g.* -beorþres; *n.* [ge-, beorþor *child-birth*] *A birth;* nātus:—Þurh đa burþran we wǣron gehālede, and þurh dæt gebeorþor we wurdon alýsde *through the issue we were saved, and through the birth we were redeemed,* Homl. Blickl. 105, 21.

ge-beót, es; *n.* [ge-, beót *a threatening*]. **I.** *a threatening, threat, boast;* comminātio, minæ:—Alýs us, Drihten, fram his gebeóte and mihte *redeem us, Lord, from his threatening and might,* Homl. Th. i. 568, 22. Swā fela þeóda wurdon todǣlede æt dære wundorlican byrig đe da entas woldon wircean mid gebeóte æfter Noes flōde, ær đan đe hī toferdon *so many [of] nations were divided at the wonderful city which the giants would build with boasting after the flood of Noah, before they parted,* Ælfc. T. 39, 10–12. **II.** *a promise;* promissum:—Ofer eald gebeót *contrary to the old promise,* Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 13; Bo. 47. [*Laym.* ibeot.] DER. word-gebeót.

ge-beótian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, beotian, II. *to boast, vow, promise*] *To promise in a boastful manner, to vow;* glōriōse pollicēri:—Gebeótode ān þegena, dæt he mid sunde đa ea oferfaran woldon *one of the officers vowed that he by swimming would cross over the river,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 2, 4. Antigones and Perþica gebeótedan, dæt hý woldan him betweonum gefeohtan *Antigonus and Perdiccas vowed that they would fight with one another,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 41. Wit gebeótedon, dæt wit on gārsecg ūt aldrum nēddon *we two vowed that we would venture our lives out on the ocean,* Beo. Th. 1076; B. 536: 964; B. 480.

ge-beótung, e; *f.* [ge-, beótung *a threatening*] *A threatening;* comminātio:—Gebeótung *fascinātio?* Cot. 90.

ge-beran; he -birep, -byreþ, -byrþ; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bæron; *pp.* -boren [ge-, beran *to bear*] *To bear, bring forth;* ferre, parere:—Ne mihton nānuht libbendes geberan *they could not bring forth anything alive,* Ors. 4, 1: Bos. 78, 22: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 19; Cri. 205. Rachel gebær Beniamin *Rachel bare Benjamin,* Gen. 35, 19. Him wīf sunu gebær *his wife bare a son to him,* Cd. 132; Th. 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Đā wearþ Abrahame Ismael geboren *then Ishmael was born to Abraham,* 105; Th. 138, 26; Gen. 2297: Andr. Kmbl. 1379; An. 690.

geberbed; *pp. Verniculatus:*—Giberbedo sulfere *vermiculatas argento,* Rtl. 4, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* furbîan, furbian *mundare, purgare.*]

ge-bered; *part. Vexed, oppressed, crushed;* vexātus, mācērātus, elīsus:—Gebered beón *mācerāri,* Cot. 136. Gebered wæs *vexābātur,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15, 18. Geberede *vexāti,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 36. Gebered *elīsus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 20. Beren gebered corn *tipsane* [= *ptisána* = πτισάνη *barley, crushed and cleaned from the hulls*], Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 86; Wrt. Voc. 20, 27.

ge-berg, es; *n. A defence, refuge;* refūgium:—Geworden is Dryht geberg þearfena *factus est Dōminus refūgium pauperum,* Ps. Surt. 9, 10: 58, 17: 89, 1. v. ge-beorg.

ge-berhtan, -byrhtan, -birhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, berhtan *to shine*] *To make bright, brighten, enlighten;* illūmināre, clārificāre:—Đe wuhta

gehwæs wlite geberhteþ *which brightens the beauty of everything*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 64; Met. 21, 32.

ge-berian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [ge-, berian *to happen*] *To happen*; eveníre, accídere:—Geberian *compitére*, C. R. Ben. 37. Geberede hit dæt Ercules com to him *it happened that Hercules came to him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34, note 10, MS. Cot: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 61; Met. 25, 31.

ge-bernan [ge-, bernan *to burn*] *To burn*; combúrere:—Geberneþ *combúret*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17.

ge-berst, es; *m? A bursting, eruption*; eruptio:—Wið ómena geberste *against bursting of erysipelas*, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 2.

ge-bésmed; *part. Bosomed, bent, crooked*; sinuátus, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bósmed.

ge-bétan, he -bēteþ, *pl.* -bētaþ; *p.* bētte, *pl.* bētton; *pp.* -bēted, -bētt; *v. trans.* [ge-, bētan *to amend*]. I. *to make better, improve, mend, amend, repair;* emendāre, repārare:—Gimmas ne scearpnesse gebétaþ *gems do not improve sharpness*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33. Dæt hī gebētton *that they repaired*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 15: Bt. 20: Fox 70, 35. Geboeton netta hiora *reficientes retia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. Geboeta *curare*, 4, 24. Giboeted wæs ða fȳr *accenso autem igni*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 55. II. *to make strong, fortify, surround with a wall;* confirmāre, mūnire, mūrare:—Sceáwiaþ dæt land hwæder hit wæstmbǽre sī, and ða burga gebétte oððe bútan weallum *considerāte terram, quālis sit, hùmus pinguis, et urbes quāles, mūrātæ an absque mūris*, Num. 13, 20. III. *to make amends, reparation,* 'bót' *for, repent*:—Ðonne scealan we mid ūre āne sāule forgyldan and gebētan ealle ða ðing ðe we ǽr ofor his bebod gedydon *then must we with our soul alone make recompence and amends for all things that we have previously done against his command*, Blickl. Hom. 91, 16; 63, 34; 57, 27: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 5; H. R. 107, 4. Hea geboeton *pœnitent*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 18. IV. *to obtain a remedy against, to get* 'bot' *from, avenge*:—Ðū wille cweðan dæt ða welgan habban mid hwam hī mǽgen dæt [*hunger, thirst, cold*] gebētan *you will say that the rich have wherewith they can remedy that*, Boeth. 26, 2; Fox 92, 37. Ne meahte on dam feorh-bonan fæðþe gebétan *could not avenge the feud on the murderer*, Beo. Th. 4922; B. 2465. [*Goth.* ga-bōtjan: *O. Sax.* gi-bōtean: *O. H. Ger.* ga-bōzian.]

ge-beterian, -betrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, beterian *to make better*, betera *better*] *To better, make better;* meliōrāre, emendāre:—Ðe mid ðære lāre gebeterode wǽron *who were bettered by that instruction*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 32. Ða scamfæstan beoþ oft mid gemetlicre lāre gebetrode *the modest are often improved with moderate instruction*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 23; Hat. MS. 39 b, 5.

ge-beterung *an amending, bettering, making better;* emendātio, instaurātio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bedian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans.* [ge-, bedian *to bathe*] *To wash, bathe, foment, cherish, warm;* lāvāre, fōvēre:—Mid dam wætere ða eágan gebeða *bathe the eyes with the water*, Herb. 88; Lchdm. i. 192, 5. Wearþ his lǽcum geþúht dæt hī on wlacum ele hine gebededen *it seemed good to his physicians that they should bathe him in lukewarm oil*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Byþ langum ǽrdamðe heó eft gebeðod sȳ *it is long before it is again warmed*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21, 22; Lchdm. iii. 252, 8, 10. Of ðam wīne sýn ða lyðu gebeðede *let the joints be bathed with the wine*, Herb. 89, 5; Lchdm. i. 192, 25.

ge-bétt *amended, reformed*, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 8: 1, 27; S. 492, 17; *pp. of* ge-bētan.

ge-bétung, -bēttung, e; *f.* [gebētan *to better*] *A bettering, amending, repairing, renewing, restoring;* emendātio, instaurātio:—Be ciricena gebētunge *of the repairing of churches*, L. Edm. E. 5; Th. i. 246, 9. Be burga gebēttunge *of repairing of fortresses*, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 13.

ge-bicgan, -bicgean *to buy, purchase*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 22; Gu. Ex. 82: L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18: L. Ith. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. v. ge-bycgan.

ge-bícnian, -býcnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, bīcnian *to beckon, nod*]. I. *to beckon, nod;* innuĕre:—Ic gebícnige [gebýcnige MS. D.] *innuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48. II. *to point out, shew, indicate, betoken;* indicāre, significāre, portendĕre:—Ic gebícnige [gebýcnige MS. D.], Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 40. Hī gebícniaþ sum þing niwes *they betoken something new*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 23; Lchdm. iii. 272, 7. Pirrus gebícnede eft hū him se sige gelícode *Pyrrhus afterwards shewed how the victory pleased him*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 35. Gebýcna hit eal me *tell it all to me*, St. A. 44, 12. v. ge-beácnian.

ge-bícnigendlíc; *adj. Pointing out, shewing, indicative;* indīcātīvus:—Gebícnigendlíc gemet *indīcātīvus mōdus*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 18.

ge-bícnung, e; *f.* [ge-, bícnung *a sign*] *A presage, sign;* præsāgium:—Þurh heofenlícere gebícnunge *through a heavenly sign*, Hom. Th. ii. 306, 7. v. ge-beácnung.

ge-bídan, he -bíd, -bít; *p.* -bād, *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden [ge-, bīdan *to bide, abide*] *To abide, tarry, remain, await, look for, expect, meet with, experience, endure;* mānēre, remānēre, expectāre, consĕqui, sustinēre, tolerāre:—Dæt feorhdaga on woruldríce worn gebíde *that he may abide many life-days in the world's realm*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 10; Gen. 2359. Gebídaþ hēr *sustinēte hic*, Mt. Bos. 26, 38. Dreámleás gebād he *continued joyless*, Beo. Th. 3445; B. 1720. He gebād ðār sylf *remansit sōlus Jēsus*, Jn. Bos. 8, 9. Ne mæg feónd gebídan *foe may not await him*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 23; Cri. 1530. Hig gebídon his *erant expectantes eum*, Lk. Bos. 8, 40. He dæs frófre gebād *he from that* [*time*] *met with comfort*, Beo. Th. 14; B. 7: Exon. 41 b; Th. 140, 11; Gū. 608. Ódres ne gýmeþ to gebídanne yrfeweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4895; B. 2452. Fela sceal gebídan leófes and láþes *much shall he experience of loved and hated*, 2125; B. 1060. [*Laym.* i-biden: *Goth.* ga-beidan *to abide, endure*: *O. Sax.* gi-bīdan *to experience.*]

ge-biddan; *p.* -bæd, *pl.* -bǽdon; *pp.* -beden; *often followed by a reflexive dative* [ge-, biddan *to ask, pray*] *To pray, pray to, worship, adore;* ōrāre, adōrare, cōlere:—Uton gebiddan us *let us pray*, Homl. Blick. 139, 30. Ðonne we us gebiddaþ *when we pray*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Ðonne gē eów gebiddon *cum ōrātis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 5. Ðonne ðū ðē gebidde *cum ōrāveris*, 6, 6. Lǽr us us gebiddan *dōce nos ōrāre*, Lk. Bos. 11, 1. For ðē gebitt *ōrābit pro te*, Gen. 20, 7. Ic him á gebæd *ego autem ōrābam*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ne ðū fremedne god gebiddest *neque adōrābis deum alīenum*, 80, 9. Gebiddaþ him dæt to *adōrant eum*, Ex. 32, 8. Gebiddaþ on gesíhþe his *adōrābunt in conspectu ejus*, Ps. Spl. 21, 28. Ic me to him gebidde *eum cólo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 34. Gebiddande *orans*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39.

ge-bierde; *adj. Inborn, natural;* innātus, natūrālis, Cot. 106. v. ge-byrde.

ge-biesgian *to occupy, afflict, overcome*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. v. ge-býsgian.

ge-bígan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [ge-, bígan *to bow, bend*] *To bow, bend, turn, inflect* or *decline a part of speech, twist, bow down, humble, bring under, subdue, crush;* flectĕre, inflectĕre, declināre, humiliāre:—He hī to fulluhte gebígde *he brought them to baptism*, H. R. 101, 26. Se sceal heán wesan nider gebíged *he shall be low bowed down*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 28; Mód. 55: Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28: Gen. 27, 29. Ealle naman beóþ gebígede on fīf declīnungum *omnia nōmina quinque declinātiōnibus inflectuntur*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 2: 14; Som. 16, 56: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 26; Cri. 1126: Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 15: Ælfc. T. 30, 5: Ps. Th. 106, 15. v. ge-býgan.

ge-bígednys, -nyss, e; *f. A bending, inflection, declining, declension, case;* declīnātio, cāsus:—Gebígednys *cāsus*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 30. Cāsus, dæt is fyll odde gebígedniss *a case, that is a fall or inflection*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 23. Ða pronōmina de habbaþ vōcātīvum, ða habbaþ six casus, and ða ōðre ealle nabbaþ būton fīf gebígednyssa *the pronouns which have a vocative have six cases, and all the other have but five cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 55. Nemnigendlíc gebígednys *vel* nemnigendlíc cāsus *Nominative case*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 16. Gestrýnendlíc, geágnendlíc *Genitive*, 6, 17: Forgifendlíc *Dative*, 6, 19: Wrégendlíc *Accusative*, 6, 22: Clipigendlíc, oððe gecígendlíc *Vocative*, 6, 24, 25: Ætbredendlíc *Ablative* and *Instrumental*, 6, 27, *q. v.*

ge-bígendlíc; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases;* flexíbilis, cāsuālis:—Be ðām six gebígendlícum hiwum *de sex casuālibus formis*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 19.

ge-bígeþ, -bigþ *buys*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1: Mt. Bos. 13, 44, = ge-bygeþ; pres. of ge-bycgan.

ge-bíhþ, e; *f.* [cf. býht *a dwelling, abode*] *An abode, habitation;* domicilium:—Oh misliícum monna gebíhþum *in the various abodes of men*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 22; Gū. 846.

ge-bíld; *adj. Bold, brave, confident;* audax, fortis, fidens:—He mid gebíldum móde hine ealne gedranc *he drank it all with a bold mind*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 25. v. gebyldan.

ge-bílegan *to make angry, to be angry*, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-belgan.

ge-bílod; *pp.* [bíle *a bill, beak*] *Having a bill or beak*; rostrātus:—Ða fúgelas, de be flǽsce lybbaþ, syndon clyferféte and scearpe gebílode *the birds which live by flesh are cloven-footed and sharp-billed*, Hexam. 9; Norm. 14, 19.

ge-bind, es; *n. A binding, fastening;* ligātūra, strictūra:—Ofer waðema gebind [or waðema-gebind, cf. ýþ-gebind] *over the watery band*, i. e. *the surface of the water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24: 77 a; Th. 289, 32; Wand. 57. Gebynd *strictura*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Wrt. Voc. 19, 50. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-binda, -bindi *a band.*] v. is-gebind.

ge-bindan; ic -binde, ðū -bintst, -bintst, he -bint, *pl.* -bindaþ; *p.* ic, he -band, -bond, ðū -bunde, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden [ge-, bindan *to bind, tie*]. I. *to bind, tie up;* ligāre, alligāre, vincire, constringĕre:—Hine nān man ne mihte gebindan *neque quisquam pōtĕrat eum ligāre*, Mk. Bos. 5, 3: 6, 17: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 6; Dan. 229: Salm. Kmbl. 556; Sal. 277. Sorg and slǽp earmne ānhogan oft gebindaþ *sorrow and sleep often bind a poor lone-dweller*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 33; Wand. 40. Ðū mec fæste fetrum gebunde *thou didst bind me fast with fetters*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 17: Jul. 433: 98 a; Th. 368, 28; Secl. 31. He gebond dā his sunu *cum alligasset fílium suum*, Gen. 22, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 414, 18: Cd. 23; Th. 29, 3; Gen. 444: Beo. Th. 845; B. 420. Dære moldan summe dǽl he gebond on his scúáte *n part of the mould he tied*

up in his clothing, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 23; Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 5; Cri. 732. Hie handa gebundon *they bound the hands*, Andr. Kmbl. 96; An. 48: 2446; An. 1224. Ceâcan heora gewrīþ oððe gebind *maxillas eōrum constringe*, Ps. Spl. 31, 12. Gif he hī ne gebunde *if he had not bound them*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1, note, MS. Cot. Se wæs gebunden *qui erat vinctus*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 31, 32: Cd. 35; Th. 45, 30; Gen. 734: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 7; Cri. 365: Andr. Kmbl. 2792; An. 1398: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 78; Met. 5, 39: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 115: Beo. Th. 3490; B. 1743. Wæs hi gewuna dæt he him forgeáfe ǽnne gebundenne *sōlōbat dimittēre illis ūnum ex vinctis*, Mk. Bos. 15, 6: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 33: Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12: Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 20; Rä. 5, 8. He gehȳrde heáh gnornunge dæra ðe gebundene bitere wǽron *audivit gēmitum vinculātōrum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 18; Gen. 379: Andr. Kmbl. 1893; An. 949. **II.** *to deceive* [?]; fallēre:—He hine on dære wēnunge [weninge Thorpe] geband *he deceived him in that hope*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 25. [*Goth.* ga-bindan: *O. Sax.* gi-bindan.]

ge-bīraþ *becomes*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. v. ge-byrian.

ge-bird, e; *f. Birth, origin*:—Forðam sīn ealle men ānra gebirda *because all men are of one origin*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. v. ge-byrd.

gebirg, es; *n. Taste*:—On gebirge *in gustu*, Rtl. 116, 5.

ge-birhtan, he -birht; *p.* -birhte: *pp.* -birhted, -birht *To make bright, brighten, illuminate*; illūmināre:—Ðe ealle þing gebirht *which brightens all things*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlīhte and gebirhte of dære sunnan *all stars are lighted and made bright by the sun*, 34, 5; Fox 140, 5. v. ge-berhtan.

ge-birigan *to taste*, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 27, 34. v. ge-byrgan.

ge-bisgian *to occupy, afflict, agitate*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. v. ge-byšgian.

ge-bismerian, -bismrian, -bysmerian, -bysmrian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [ge-, bismerian *to mock*] *To mock, laugh at, deride, provoke*; illūdere, irrīdere, deridēre, exacerbāre:—Draca des ðe ðū hywodest to gebismrienne him *dráco iste quem formasti ad illūdendum ei*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 26. Se ðe eardaþ on heofenum gebismeraþ oððe hyscþ hig *qui hábitat in cælis irrīdébit eos*, 2, 4. Ðū, Drihten, gebysmerast hī *tu, Domine, deridébis eos*, 58, 9. Hī heánne God gebysmredon [MS. gebysmredan] *exacerbāvērunt Deum excelsum*, Ps. Th. 77, 56.

ge-bisnere, es; *m. An imitator*:—Gibisnere *imitator*, Rtl. 45, 14.

ge-bisnian *to inform, imitate*:—Gibisnendo *informanda*, Rtl. 103, 30. We gibisnia *imitemur*, 52, 3. Gebisened *imitandam*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 20. v. gebysnian.

ge-bisnung *an example;* exemplum, Som. Ben. Lye. v. ge-bysnung.

ge-bit, -bitt, es; *n.* [ge-, biten, *pp. of* bītan *to bite*] *A biting, biting together, grinding, gnashing;* morsus, stridor:—Ðær bið wōp and tōþa gebitt *there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth*, Homl. Th. 126, 20.

ge-bītan *to bite*:—Gebītes ł to-slītes *adlidit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18.

ge-biterian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, biterian *to embitter*] *To make bitter;* amarefacere:—Hī sealdon him gebiterod wīn *dābant ei myrrhātum vinum* [*amarefactum vinum, vinum myrrha imbūtum*], Mk. Bos. 15, 23.

ge-bitt *prays* or *will pray;* ōrābit, Gen. 20, 7; *3rd pres. of* ge-biddan.

ge-blǽd, es; *m.* [ge-, blǽd **I.** *a blast, blowing*] *A blowing out in the skin, blister;* vēsica in cūte. DER. þorn-geblǽd, þystel-, wæter-, wyrm-, ýs-.

ge-blǽdfæst; *adj.* [blǽd *fruit*] *Fruitful;* fertilis:—Beorht and ge-blǽdfæst *bright and fruitful*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 15; Gen. 89.

ge-bland, -blond, es; *n.* [ge-, bland *a mixture, confusion*] *A mixture, mingling, commotion;* commixtio, turba:—Ofer æra gebland *over the mingling of the waves*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 26: Ælfelst. 26. Árýþa geblond *commotion of the oar-waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. DER. ār-gebland, ear-, snāw-, sund-, ýþ-. v. bland.

ge-blandan, -blondan; *p.* -bleónd, -blénd, *pl.* -bleóndon, -blēndon; *pp.* -blanden, -blonden [ge-bland]. **I.** *to blend, mix, mingle;* miscēre, turbāre:—Hī me geblēndon unswētue dryc *they mixed for me an unsweet drink*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438: Andr. Kmbl. 65; An. 33. Wurman geblonden *mixed with scarlet*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Hie him sealdon ættor drincan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden *they gave them poison to drink mixed by powerful magic*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12. [Cf. *O. Sax.* baluwes gi-blandan.] **II.** *to stain, colour, corrupt;* inficēre:—Geblēnde *infecit*, Cot. 112. Wæs seó hǽwene lyft heolfre geblanden *the azure air was corrupted with gore*, Cd. 166; Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

ge-blann *ceased*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51; *p. of* ge-blinnan.

ge-blǽwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blǽwen [ge-, blǽwan *to blow*] *To blow;* flāre, sufflāre:—Gebleów *sufflāvit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22.

ge-blecte [?] *destroyed;* exterminātus, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.

ge-bledsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bledsian *to bless*] *To bless;* benedīcere:—Gebledsod wearþ engla ēðel *the dwelling of the angels was blessed*, Andr. Kmbl. 1048; An. 524: 1079; An. 540: 1873; An. 939: 3434; An. 1721.

ge-blēgenad; *part.* [ge-, blégen *a blain, blister*] *Blistered;* ulcerātus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-blēnd, *pl.* -blēndon *mixed*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 10; Cri. 1438; *p. of* ge-blandan.

ge-blendan; *p.* -blende; *pp.* -blended, -blend [ge, blendan *to blind*] *To blind, make blind;* cœcāre:—Gé habbaþ eówre heortan geblende *ye have your hearts blinded*, Mk. Bos. 8, 17. [*Goth.* ga-blindjan.]

ge-bleód, -bliód; *part.* [ge-, bleoh, bleó *a colour, hue, complexion*] *Coloured, of different colours, variegated, gifted with beauty, beautiful in countenance;* colōrātus, versicōlor, spēcie præditus, aspectu formātus:—Ða wyrta greówon, mid menigfealdum blōstmum mislīce gebleóde *the plants grew, diversely coloured with manifold blossoms*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 36. Ofþȳwep Cristes onsýn, on sefan swēte sinum folce, gebleód wundrum *Christ's countenance shall appear, sweet in mind to his people, wondrously gifted with beauty*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 32; Cri. 909.

ge-bleoh, -bleó; *gen.* -bleós; *n.* [ge-, bleoh *a colour*] *A colour;* cōlor:—Mid swā wlitigum blōstmum hī oferstīgaþ ealle eorþlice gebleoh *with such beautiful blossoms they excel all earthly colours*, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 9.

ge-bleów *blew*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 22; *p. of* ge-blāwan.

ge-bletsian, -bledsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, bletsian *to bless*] *To bless, consecrate;* benedicēre, consecrāre:—Ic ðē gebletsige *benedícam tibi*, Gen. 12, 2, 3: 17, 16. Ic wāt, ðæt se biþ gebletsod, ðe ðū gebletsast *nōvi ēnim, quod benedíctus sit, cui benedixēris*, Num. 22, 6. Gebletsode Romulus mid his brōðor blōde ðone weall *Romulus blessed* [*consecrated*] *the wall* [*of Rome*] *with his brother's blood*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 41, 5. God gebletsode ðone seofeðan dæg and hine gehālgode *Deus benedixit diei septimo et sanctificāvit illum*, Gen. 2, 3: 5, 2: 24, 1. Ðū gebletsadest bearn Israhēla *benedixit dómui Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 21. Miltsa us mihtig Drihten, and us on mōde eác gebletsa nū *Deus miserentur nostri, et benedícat nōbis*, 66, 1. Dæt ǽnig preóst ne forlǽte ða circan ðe he to gebletsod wǽs *that no priest forsake the church to which he was consecrated*, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 246, 8. Sȳ gebletsod se ðe com on Drihtenes naman *benedictus qui vēnit in nōmine Domini*, Mt. Bos. 21, 9: 23, 39. Ðū gebletsad eart *thou art blessed*, Cd. 192; Th. 241, 18; Dan. 406: 83; Th. 105, 13; Gen. 1752.

ge-blinnan; *p.* -blann, *pl.* -blunnon; *pp.* blunnen [ge-, blinnan *to cease*] *To cease, desist;* cessāre, desistēre:—Geblann dæt wind *the wind ceased*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51.

ge-bliód; *part. Coloured, variegated;* colōrātus, variegātus:—Gebliód reáf *vestis variegāta*, Prov. 31. v. ge-bleód.

ge-blissian; *part.* -blissiende; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, blissian *to rejoice*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rejoice, be glad;* lætāri, gaudēre:—Ðē gebýrede gewistfullian and geblissian *epulāri et gaudēre oportébat*, Lk. Bos. 15, 32: Jn. Bos. 5, 35. Geblissiaþ on Drihtne *lætámini in Dómino*, Ps. Spl. 31, 14: Mt. Bos. 5, 12. **II.** *v. trans. To make to rejoice, gladden, fill with bliss, bless;* lætificāre, benedicēre:—: Rihtwīsnyssa Drihtnes rihte synt, geblissiende heortan *justítiæ Dómini rectæ sunt, lætificantes corda*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. Ðū gebissast hine *lætificábis eum*, 20, 7. Pater Noster hālige geblissaþ *the Pater Noster gladdens the holy*, Salm. Kmbl. 80; Sal. 40: Ps. Spl. 45, 4. Frōfra dīne geblissodon sāwle mīne *consōlātiónes tuæ lætificāvérunt animam meam*, 93, 19. Ðū ðisne middangeard milde geblissa *do thou kindly bless this mid-earth*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. Iudas wæs miclum geblissod *Judas was greatly rejoiced*, Elen. Kmbl. 1749; El. 876: 2249; El. 1126. Ða wæs Gūþlāces gæst geblissad *then was Guthlac's spirit gladdened*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 14; Gū. 694: 56 a; Th 198, 9; Ph. 7. Ēalā! heofoncund Þrýnes, brāde geblissad geond brytenwongas *oh! heavenly Trinity, widely blessed over the spacious world!* 13 a; Th. 24, 5; Cri. 380. [*Laym.* i-blissed.]

ge-blissung, e; *f. A rejoicing, joyousness, hilarity;* hilārītas, Procem. R. Conc.

ge-blōdegian, -blōdgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, blōdegian *to make bloody*] *To make bloody, cover with blood;* cruentāre:—He ge-blōdegod wearþ sāwuldrióre *he was made bloody with life-gore*, Beo. Th. 5378; B. 2692. Swilce ðær lǽge on ðam disce ānes fingres lið eal geblōdgod *as if there lay in the dish the joint of a finger all covered with blood*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 27: Wanl. Catal. 43, 16. Gif ðæt flet geblōdgad wyrþe *if the dwelling be covered with blood*, L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 14.

ge-blond *a mixture*, Andr. Kmbl. 1063; An. 532. v. ge-bland.

ge-blondan; *pp.* -blonden *To blend, mix, mingle;* miscēre:—Āttre gebloden *mixed with venom*, Cd. 216; Th. 272, 34; Sat. 129. v. ge-blandan.

ge-blōt, es; *n.* [ge-, blōt *a sacrifice*] *A sacrifice;* sacrificium:—Būtan geblōte *without sacrifice*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 14. Hī swylc geblōt and swylc morþ dōnde wǽron *they made such sacrifices and such murders*, 1, 8; Bos. 31, 8.

ge-blōwan; *p.* -bleów, *pl.* -bleówon; *pp.* -blōwen [ge-, blōwan *to blow*] *To blow, flourish, bloom, blossom;* flōrēre, efflōrēre:—Wyrt geblōweþ *herba flóreat*, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Dæt gē on his wīcum wel geblōwan *in atriis dómus Dei nostri flōrébunt*, 91, 12. Se ǽdela feld wríðaþ under

wolcnum, wynnum geblówen *the noble field flourishes under the skies, blooming with delights*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 18; Ph. 27: 56 b; Th. 200, 27; Ph. 47. Geseh he geblówene bearwas, blædum gehrodene *he saw blooming groves, adorned with blossoms*, Andr. Kmbl. 2894; An. 1450: Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 25; Gú. 1249. He geseah geblówen treów wæstm-berende *he saw a full-blown tree bearing fruit*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8.

ge-bócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bócian *to give by charter*]. **I.** *to give or grant by book or charter, to charter*; libro *vel* charta dónare:—Dis is seó bóc, ðe Æðelstán cing gebócode Friþestáne biscreope *this is the charter which king Athelstan chartered to bishop Frithestan*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 938; 187, 19: 966; 218, 12. Gebócode Æðelwulf [MS. Aðelwulf] cing teódan dæl his landes, ofer ealle his ríce, Gode to lofe *king Æthelwulf chartered the tenth part of his land over all his kingdom for the glory of God*, Chr. 856; Th. 124, 22, col. 3: Text. Rof. 115, 22. **II.** *to furnish with books*; libris instruere:—Gé preóstas sculon beón gebócode *ye priests shall be furnished with books*, L. Ælf. P. 44; Th. ii. 382, 36.

ge-bod, es: *n.* [ge-, bod *a command*] *A command, order, mandate;* jussum, mandátum:—Is dæt Þeódnes gebod *it is God's command*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 12; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 457; Men. 230. Be dæs cyninges gebode *by the king's command*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Gif preóst ofer arcedíacones gebod mæssige *if a priest celebrate mass against the archdeacon's command*, L. N. P. L. 7; Th. ii. 290, 25: Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 3. Ðú gebod Godes læstes *thou hast performed God's mandate*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 14; Gen. 571: 33; Th. 43, 29; Gen. 698: Ps. Th. 118, 87. Hi weldon onwendan eall ða gebodu *they would change all the orders*, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 33. [*O. Sax.* gi-bod: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pot: *Ger.* gebot.]

ge-boden *announced*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 27; *pp. of* ge-beódan.

ge-bodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-, bodian *to tell*] *To tell, make known, announce, proclaim*; nuntiare, annuntiare:—Se dæt lápspell æt hám gebodode *who made known the sad story at home*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 37: Hy. 10, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 13. Dæt dær nán to láfe ne wearþ dæt hit to Rome gebodade *so that there was none left to tell it at Rome*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 30: Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 14; Cri. 202. [*Laym.* i-boded.]

gebod-scipe, es; *m.* [gebod *a command*] *A commandment;* mandátum:—Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe *if they break his commandment*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 430. [*O. Sax.* gi-bodskepi, *n.*]

ge-bogen *submitted*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21; *pp. of* ge-búgan.

ge-bógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bógian *to inhabit*] *To inhabit;* incólere:—Hí gebógodon eástdæl middaneardes *they inhabited the east part of the earth*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 30, 31, 32. v. ge-búgian.

ge-boht *bought*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16; *pp. of* ge-bycgan: ge-bohte, *pl.* -bohton *bought, redeemed*, Gen. 39, 1: L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28: Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23; *p. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-bolged; *part. Caused to swell, made angry;* tumidus, indignátus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bolgen *offended, angry*, Mt. Bos. 2, 16; *pp. of* ge-belgan.

ge-bolstrod; *part.* [ge-, bolster *a bolster*] *Guarded, environed, defended, supported or bolstered up*; stipátus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bond *bound, tied up*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 543, 23; *p. of* ge-bíndan.

ge-boned; *part. Polished, burnished*; pólitus:—He hæfþ ðiderynn gedón ii wycede gebenede róda, and ii mycele Cristes bécc gebonede, and iii gebonede scrín, and i geboned altare *he has placed therein two large burnished crosses, and two large Christ's books* [= *Gospels*] *polished, and three burnished shrines, and one burnished altar*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1050–1073; 429, 11–18. Ic gean Sce Eádmunde twegea gebonedra horna *I give to St. Edmund two polished horns*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 1046; 564, 12. [*Swed.* bona *to polish with wax, to rub: Dan.* bone *to cleanse, make clean, to burnish, polish.*]

ge-bonn, es; *n. The indiction;* indictio, Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10: Cod. Diplm. 1073; Kmbl. v. 140, 8. v. ge-ban **II.**

ge-bonnan; *pp.* bonnen *To summon, call together*:—Folc biþ gebonnen *mankind shall be summoned*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 8; Dóm. 100. v. ge-bannan.

ge-bonn-gér, es; *n.* [gebonn *indiction;* gér, geár *a year*] *The indiction-year;* indictiónis annus, Cod. Dipl. 1073; A. D. 896; Kmbl. v. 140, 8: Th. Diplm. A. D. 896; 139, 10. v. ge-ban **II.**

ge-boren *born*, Chr. 381; Erl. 10, 2; *pp. of* ge-beran.

ge-borga *a protector, guardian*; tútor. DER. lind-geborga.

ge-borgen *defended, safe, secure*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 18; *pp. of* ge-beorgan.

ge-borhfæstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, borhfæstan *to fasten by pledge or surety*] *To determine or fasten by a surety;* intertiáre [q. v. in Du Cange], ápud sequestrum depónere, Cost. 107.

ge-borsnung, e; *f. Corruption;* corruptio:—Ne ðú ne selst hálgne ðinne geseón geborsnunga *nec dabis sanctum tuum videre corruptiónem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 10. v. ge-brosnung.

ge-bósmed; *part.* [ge-, bósum, bósm *the bosom;* sinus] *Bosomed, bent, crooked;* sinuátus:—Gebósmed segelbósmas *sinuáta carbása*, Cot. 185.

ge-bótad; *part. Bettered, mended;* resartus:—Ðá him gebótad wæs *when he was better*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 30. v. ge-bétan.

ge-bræc, ðú -bræce, *pl.* -bræcon *broke, didst break*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2: Ps. Th. 73, 13; *p. of* ge-brecan.

ge-bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, bræc *a breaking*] *A breaking, crashing, noise;* fractio, frágor, strépitus:—Ðá wearþ borda gebræc *then there was a crashing of shields*, Byrht. Th. 140, 28; By. 295: Beo. Th. 4510; B. 2259. [*O. Sax.* gi-brak: *O. H. Ger.* ka-preh *fragor.*] v. ge-brec.

ge-bræceo; *indecl. n. A cough;* tussis:—Wið gebræceo *for cough*, Herb. 124, 2; Lchdm. i. 236, 15: 126, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 24. Heó gebræceo útatyhþ *it draweth out cough*, 124, 1; Lchdm. i. 236, 12.

ge-bræcseóc, -bræcsiós; *adj.* [ge-, bræcseóc *epileptic, lunatic*] *Epileptic, lunatic;* epilepticus = ἐπιληπτικός, lunáticus:—Gebræcsiósce *epileptici, comitiáles*, Cot. 46.

ge-bræcseócnes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-, bræcseócnes *epilepsy*] *The falling sickness, epilepsy;* morbus comitiális, epilepsia, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bræd *drew, brandished*, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562; *p. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brædan; to -brædenne; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brædan *to make broad*] *To make broad, broaden, extend, spread*; dilátare, ampliáre, extendére, expandére, sternere:—Merestreám ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard gebrædan *the sea-stream dares not extend its province over the region of the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 132; Met. 11, 66. Dæt mód wilnaþ to gebrædenne his ágen lof *the mind desires to extend its own praise*, Past. 65, 4; Swt. 463, 36; Hat. MS: Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 15. He his cyricean wundorlícum weorcum gebrædde *ecclesiam suam mirificis ampliávit opéribus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. Ealle ða telgan ðú æt sæstreámas sealte gebræddest *extendisti palmites ejus usque ad máre*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Ðreátas gebrædon wédo hiora *turba straverunt vestimenta sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 8. Miþ stáne gebræded *lapide stratus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13.

ge-brédan; *p.* -brædde; *pp.* -bræded, -brædd, -bræd [ge-, brædan *to roast*] *To roast, broil*; torrére, assáre:—Eton ealle dæt flæsc on fýre gebrædd *édent carnes assas igni*, Ex. 12, 8. Ne ne eton gé of dam nán þing hreówes, ne mid wætere gesoden, ac sig hit eall on fýre gebrædd *non comédétis ex eo crúdum quid, nec coctum áqua, sed tantum assum igni*, 12, 9. Hig brohton him dæl gebræddes fisces *illi obtulérunt ei partem piscis assi*, Lk. Bos. 24, 42. Genime dysse ylcan wyrte wyrttruman gebræde on hátan axan *let him take roots of this same herb roasted on hot ashes*, Herb. 60, 3; Lchdm. i. 162, 17.

ge-brægd *drew*, Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564; *p. of* ge-bregdan.

ge-brægd, es; *m.* [ge-, brægd *deceit*] *Deceit, fraud;* fraus, fallácia:—Gebrægdas odde leásunga ðæra wlenca *fallácia divitiárum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* bragð *a trick.*]

ge-brægdnys, -nyss, e; *f. Craft, deceit;* astus, Cot. 18.

ge-breadian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad [= ge-bredian] *To restore the flesh or body*:—Ðonne [Fénix] þurh briddes hád gebreadad weorþeþ eft of ascan *then [the Phœnix] through youth's state is restored again from ashes*, Exon. 61 a; The. 203, 8; Ph. 372.

ge-brec, -bræc, es; *n.* [ge-, brec *a breaking, crash*] *A breaking, crashing, clamour, noise;* fractio, frágor, strépitus:—Se dæg biþ dæg gebreces *the day will be a day of clamour*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 5; Hat. MS. 46 a, 17. He gehýrde dæt gebrec dara storma *audíto frágóre procellárum*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3. Gebrecu ferað ofer dreohtum [MS. dreontum] *the crashes go over multitudes*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 14; Rä. 4, 44. Se biþ gebreca hlúdast *that is loudest of crashes*, 102 a; Th. 385, 6; Rä. 4, 40.

ge-brecan, he -breceþ, -bryceþ; *p.* -bræc, ðú -bræce, *pl.* -brécon; *pp.* -brocen; *v. trans.* [ge-, brecan *to break*] *To break, bruise, crush, destroy, shatter, waste;* frangére, confringére, contribuláre, contérére, conquassáre, attérére:—Ealra fyrenfulra fyhtehornas ic bealdlice gebrece sniómе *omnia cornua peccátórum confringam*, Ps. Th. 74, 9. Heáfod he gebreceþ hæleða mæniges *conquassábit cápita multa*, 109, 7. Se snáw gebryceþ burga geatu *the snow destroys the gates of towns*, Salm. Kmbl. 683; Sal. 306. Ðú gebræce dæt dracan heáfod deópe wætere *tu contribúlasti cápita drácónum súper áquas*, Ps. Th. 73, 13. He him on fædm gebræc *he crushed them into his grasp*, i. e. *subdued them*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 32; Gen. 62: 97; Th. 127, 15; Gen. 2111: Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. He ða mægþe mid grimme wæle and herge gebræc *provinciam illam sæva cæde ac depopidatióne attrivit*, 4, 15; S. 583, 26, MS. C. Se þuma gebrocen wæs *the thumb was broken*, 5, 6; S. 619, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 2944; An. 1475. [*Goth.* ga-brikan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-brechan.]

gebrec-drenc, es; *m. A drink for epilepsy;* epilepticus pótus, arteriaca? Cot. 14. v. ge-brædseóc.

ge-bredan; *p.* -bræd, *pl.* -brudon; *pp.* -broden [ge-, bredan *to draw*] **I.** *to draw, unsheath, brandish*; stringére, evaginare, vibráre:—He sweord gebræd *he drew his sword*, Beo. Th. 5118; B. 2562. Sweord gebruden ða synfullan *gládium evaginavérunt peccátóres*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14. Gif hwá his wæpn gebrede *if any one draw his weapon*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. 66, 9. Ic dý wæpne gebræd *I brandished the weapon*, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Cyning wælseaxe gebræd *the king brandished his deadly knife*, 5400;

B. 2703. **II.** *to draw breath, take breath, inspire;* inspīrāre :—Đeáh he late meahte oreþe gebredan *though he could slowly take breath,* Exon. 49 b; Th. 172, 4; Gū. 1138. **III.** *to weave, plait;* nectĕre, plectĕre :—Spyrte biþ of rixum gebroden *a basket is plaited of rushes,* Hom. Th. ii. 402, 8. Herebyrne hondum gebroden *a martial corslet woven with hands,* Beo. Th. 2891; B. 1443. **IV.** *to feign, pretend;* similārе :—Gebræd he hine seócne *he feigned himself sick,* Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9.

ge-bredian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To restore the flesh or body;* pulpōsum reddere :—Him folgiaþ fuglas scýne, beorhte gebredade, blissum hrémige *beautiful birds follow him, brightly restored, blissfully exulting,* Exon. 64 b; Th. 237, 18; Ph. 592. v. ge-breadian.

ge-brégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, brégan *to give fear*] *To frighten, terrify;* terrēre, perterrēre :—Wæs his mōd mid đām beótungum gebréged *his mind was frightened by the threats,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 14. Ic wæs mid dysse ongrislican wælfersýne gebréged *I was terrified by this horrible sight,* 5, 12; S. 628, 9. We sind gebrégede *we are terrified,* Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

ge-bregd, -brægd, es; *m. Craft, cunning;* astūtia :—Dryhten dǽleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleóbordes gebregd *the Lord allots to one skill at the table, cunning at the coloured board,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 20; Vy. 71.

ge-bregd, es; *n.* [ge-, bregdan *to move to and fro*] *A moving to and fro, agitation, tossing;* vibrātio, agitātio, jactātio :—Nis dǽr on đam londe wedra gebregd hreóh under heofonum, ne se hearda forst *there is not in that land tossing of tempests rough under heaven, nor the hard frost,* Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 17; Ph. 57.

ge-bregdan; *p.* -brægd, *pl.* -brugdon; *pp.* -brogden [ge-, bregdan *to vibrate, draw*]. **I.** *to draw, wisheath;* stringĕre, exĭmĕre :—He hringmǽl gebrægd *he drew the ringed sword,* Beo. Th. 3133; B. 1564. He gebrægd his sweord *exĕmit gladium suum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 51. **II.** *to feign, pretend* :—Se đe đa gebregdnan dómas dēmde *he who hath judged false judgments,* Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. [v. brægden.] v. gebredan.

ge-bregdnes, -ness, e; *f. Fear, dread;* timor, terror, Som. Ben. Lye.

gebregd-stafas; *pl. m.* [gebregd *craft, cunning;* stafas, *pl. of* stæf *a letter*] *Literary arts;* artes litĕrārum :—Ic íglanda ealra hæbbe bōca onbýrged þurh gebregdstafas *I have tasted the books of all islands through literary arts,* Salm. Kmbl. 4; Sal. 2.

ge-brehtnian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To become bright* :—Dætte he gebrehtnige *se clarificari,* Jn. Skt. p. 6, 17. Gibrehtnad [geberehtnad, Lind.] is *clarificatus est,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 31.

ge-brehtnis, se; *f. Brightness* :—Gebrehtnis *clarificatio,* Jn. Skt. p. 6, 15.

ge-bréman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, bréman *to celebrate*] *To celebrate, make famous, honour;* celebrāre, honōrare :—He wolde gebréman đa Iudéiscan *he would honour the Jews,* Som. Lye.

ge-brengan; *p.* -brohte, *pl.* -brohton; *pp.* -broht; *v. trans.* [ge-, brengan *to bring*] *To bring, lead, produce, bear;* ferre, dūcĕre, prodūcĕre :—He wēnþ đæt đone mon ǽr mǽge gebrengan on fǽrwyrde *that he thinks may bring the man earlier to a terrible fate,* Past. 62; Swt. 457, 11; Hat. MS: Salm. Kmbl. MS. A. 176; Sal. 87; 296; Sal. 147. Gif đū gebrengest *if thou bringest,* Salm. Kmbl. MS. A. 178; Sal. 88. Judith gebrohte heáfod on đam fætelse *Judith put the head into the sack,* Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. Đū us to eádmēdum gebrohtest *thou broughtest us to humility;* nos humiliasti, Ps. Th. 89, 17. Hý hit gebrohton burgum in innan *they brought it within the towns,* Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 2; Jul. 691: 40 b; Th. 135, 24; Gū. 529. On þeówotе gebroht *brought into slavery,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20. Đǽr wæs gebroht wīn *there was wine brought,* Chr. 1012; Th. 269, 21, col. 1. [*O. Sax.* gi-brengean.]

ge-brengnis, -niss, e; *f. Food, support;* victus, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44.

ge-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [ge-, brice *a breaking*] *A breaking, breach;* confractio :—Gyf nā Moyses gecoren his stōde on gebrice [Lamb. gebryce] on gesihþe his *si non Moyses electus ejus stetisset in confractiōne in conspectu ejus,* Ps. Spl. 105, 22.

ge-bridlian, -bridligan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge-, bridlian *to bridle*] *To bridle, restrain;* frēnāre :—He đa gesceafta niū gebridlod [MS. gebridlode] hæfþ *he has now bridled the creatures,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 32. Đæt hī hira mōd gebridligen *that they bridle their mind,* Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 7; Hat. MS. 41 a, 8.

ge-brihtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, brihtan *to brighten*] *To brighten, make beautiful;* illummāre, pulchrum reddĕre :—Gebrihted *beautiful,* Menol. Fox 272; Men. 137.

gebringan, he -bringeþ, -bringþ; *p.* -brang, -brong; *pp.* brungen [ge-, bringan *to bring*] *To bring, lead, adduce, produce, bear;* ferre, dūcĕre, addūcĕre, prodūcĕre, offerre :—He mæg done lǽdan gást fleónde gebringan *he may bring the evil spirit to flight,* Salm. Kmbl. 176; Sal. 87: Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 4. Gif đū mec gebringest *if thou bring me,* Salm. Kmbl. 31; Sal. 16. Storm oft holm gebringeþ *the sea often brings a storm,* Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 19; Gn. Ex. 51. Đe hine gebringe to dære byrig *which brings him to the city,* Homl. Th. i. 164, 9: 198, 20. Đa hine on yrre gebringaþ *they bring him to anger;* in ira provōcant, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Đæt he hine on orwēnnysse gebringe *that he may bring him to despair,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17: Homl. Th. i. 8, 13: Rood Kmbl. 275; Kr. 139. Đæt we done gebringen [MS. gebringan] on ādfære *that we bring him on the way to the pile,* Beo. Th. 6010; B. 3009: Homl. Th. i. 164, 11.

ge-britnod; *part.* [ge-, brytnian *to dispense*] *Bestowed;* impensus, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brittan *to exhibit, give, to crumble, break small;* exhibēre, impendĕre, friāre, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-broc, es; *n.* [ge-brecon, *pp. of* ge-brecan *to break*] *A breaking, broken piece, fragment;* fractio, fragmentum :—Sum biþ mid dæs innoþes gebrocum gemenged *some is mingled with fragments of the inwards,* L. M. 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 276, 26. Đara gebroca *fragmentorum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 20: 15, 37. [*Goth.* ga-bruka *a fragment.*]

ge-bróc, es; *n.* [ge-, bróc *affliction*] *Affliction, sorrow;* dōlor :—Đēh eów lytles hwæt swelcra gebróca on becume *though only a little of such sorrows comes upon you,* Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 62, 26.

ge-brocen *broken,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24; *pp. of* ge-brecan.

ge-brocen *enjoyed,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 392; *pp. of* ge-brūcan.

ge-brócod, -brócad, -bróced, -brócud [or -brocod?]; *part. p.* [ge-, brócod; *pp. of* brócian *to oppress, vex*] *Afflicted, broken up, injured;* afflictus, confractus :—Gif se synfulla biþ gebrócod *if the sinful be afflicted,* Homl. Th. i. 472, 3: 474, 19. Næfde se here Angelcyn ealles forswíde gebrócod *the army had not all too much afflicted the English race,* Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. Sume gebrócode wǽron *some were injured,* 978; Erl. 127, 12: Homl. Th. i. 476, 19. Đa ōdre gebrócode aweg cómon *the others came away afflicted,* Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 78, 1. Hie wǽron gebrócede *they were afflicted,* Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 30. We ealle on hæđenum fólce gebrócude wǽron *we were all afflicted by the heathen folk,* Cod. Dipl. 314; A. D. 880-885; Kmbl. ii. 113, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-brochōn *confringere.*]

ge-brocseóc *adj. Lunatic, frantic;* phreneticus :—Sum gebrocseóc man *phreneticus quidam,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 10. v. ge-brǽcseóc.

ge-broden *drawn, unsheathed; pp. of* ge-bredan.

ge-brogne, an; *n. A bush* :—Gistīgeþ swoelce gibrogne *ascendet sicut virgultum,* Rtl. 19, 33.

ge-broht *brought,* Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 66, 20; *pp. of* ge-brengan.

ge-broiden *entwined,* Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 19. v. ge-bredan **III.** *to weave.*

ge-brosnod, -brosnad; *part. p.* [ge-, brosnod, *pp. of* brosnian *to corrupt*] *Corrupted, decayed;* corruptus :—Gebrosnad is hūs under hrōfe *the house is decayed under the roof,* Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 3; Cri. 13: 9 a; Th. 6, 15; Cri. 84. Rotudon and gebrosnode synd dolhswado mīne *putruĕrunt et corruptæ sunt cicātrices meæ,* Ps. Spl. 37, 5. Đa gebrosnodan bān *the corrupted bones,* Hy. 7, 88; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 88.

ge-brosnodlīc; *adj. Corrupted* :—Đeós world is gebrosnodlīc *this world is corrupted,* Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-brosnung, -borsnung, e; *f.* [ge-, brosnung *corruption*] *A decaying, corruption;* corruptio :—Hī hire līchoman gemētton swá ungewemmedne and swá gesundne, swá swá heó wæs fram gebrosnunge līcumlīcre willuunge clǽne and unwemme *intĕmĕrātum corpus invēnēre, ut a corruptiōne concūpiscentiæ carnālis ērat immūne,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36: 3, 19; S. 550, 15.

ge-brot, es; *n.* [ge-, brot *a fragment*] *A fragment;* fragmentum :—Of đam gebrote hig nāmon seofon wiliān fulle *de fragmentis tūlĕrunt septem sportas plēnas,* Mt. Bos. 16, 37. Man nam đa gebrotu de dār belifon, twelf cýpan fulle *sublātum est quod superfuit illis, fragmentōrum cophini duodĕcim,* Lk. Bos. 9, 17.

ge-brot, es; *m. A barn-keeper;* granatārius, frumenti præfectus, N. Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-bróđor, -bróđer, -bróđra, -bróđru, -bróđro *brethren, used as the pl. of* bróđor, bróđer *for brothers collectively;* fratres conjuncti :—Begen đa gebróđor *both the brethren,* Andr. Kmbl. 2053; An. 1029: Ps. Th. 98, 6. Ic seah vi gebróđor *I saw six brethren,* Exon. 104 a; Th. 394, 12; Rä. 14, 2: 98 a; Th. 366, 12; Reb. 11. Đa gebróđer begen ætsamne *the brothers both together,* Chr. 937; Th. 206, 17, col. 1; Ædelst. 57. Wyt sind gebróđra *we two are brethren;* nos duo fratres sūmus, Gen. 13, 8. Gé synt ealle gebróđru *omnes vos fratres estis,* Mt. Bos. 23, 8: Mk. Bos. 10, 29. Twegen æwe gebróđro *duo germāni fratres,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 28. Be đǽm gebróđrum twǽm *by the two brethren,* Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191: Andr. Kmbl. 2027; An. 1016. [*Laym.* i-bróđeren: *O. Sax.* gi-bródar: *O. H. Ger.* ga-pruoder: *Ger.* gebrüder.] v. bróđor.

ge-bróđorscipe, es; *m. Brothership, brotherhood, fraternity;* fraternitas :—Đyllīce gebróđorscipe hý heóldon [MS. healdan] him betweonum *such brotherhood they had among them,* Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 76, 6.

ge-brotu *fragments,* Lk. Bos. 9, 17; *pl. nom. acc. of* ge-brot.

ge-browen *brewed,* Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 17: Homl. Th. i. 352, 7; *pp. of* breówan.

ge-brúcan; *p.* -breác, *pl.* -brucon; *pp.* -brocen [ge-, brúcan *to use, enjoy*] *To enjoy, eat;* perfrui, edere, manducare :—Hī đæs blǽdes gebrocen hæfdon *they had enjoyed the success,* Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 29; Gū. 393.

Middȳ sacerdhād gebrēce *cum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Dætte hia gebrēcon *manducarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28: 6, 58.

ge-brudon *drew, unsheathed*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14; *p. pl. of* ge-bredan.

ge-bryce *a breaking, breach*. Ps. Lamb. 105, 23. v. ge-brice.

ge-bryceþ *breaks, destroys*, Salm. Kmbl. 613; Sal. 306; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-brecan.

ge-brȳegan *to use*:—Gibrȳegende *utenda*, Rtl. 97, 33. v. brȳcian.

ge-brȳcsian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To use, enjoy*:—Gebrȳcsiaþ *utuntur*, Rtl. 118, 39. Gebrȳcsade *functus est*, 195, 1. v. brȳcian, brīcsian.

ge-bryddan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To frighten, terrify*; terrēre:—Gif dū mec gebringest, dæt ic sī gebrydded þurh dæs cantices cwide Cristes līnan *if thou wilt bring me, that I may be frightened through the word of the canticle of Christ's discipline*, Salm. Kmbl. 32; Sal. 16. v. broddetan.

ge-bryidan; *p.* de; *pp.* id [ge-, bryidan *to take*] *To take;* tollēre, sūmēre:—Ðonne mon hæfþ his āhte gebryid *when a man has taken* [Th. *discovered*] *his property*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 11.

ge-brȳsed; *part. p.* [ge-, brȳsed, *pp. of* brȳsan *to bruise*] *Bruised;* contrītus:—Dæt he his preósta ænne of horse fallende and gebrȳsedne gelīce gebiddende and bletsigende fram deáþe gecyrde *ut clēricum suum cadendo contrītum, æque ōrando ac benedicendo a morte revocāvērit*, Bd. 5, 6: S. 618, 24.

ge-brȳsednes, -ness, e; *f. A bruising;* contūsio, Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-brytan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [ge-, brytan *to break*] *To break up, destroy;* confringēre, extermināre:—Gebrytte hine eofor of wuda *extermināvit eum āper de silva*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14. Gebryted wið ecede *broken up with vinegar*, Med. ex Quadr. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 348, 3.

ge-būan; *p.* -būde, *pl.* -būdon; *pp.* -būen, -būn [ge-, būan *to dwell*]. **I.** *intrans. To dwell, abide;* habitāre, versāri aliquo lŏco:—Hī gebūdon betweoh Capadotiam and Pontum *they abode between Cappadocia and Pontus*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 36. **II.** *v. a. acc. To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitāre, incŏlēre:—Hū hit [dæt hūs] Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *how the Ring-Danes had occupied it* [*the house*], Beo. Th. 235; B. 117. Ne sceal ðes wong gebūen weorþan *nor shall this field be occupied*, Exon. 37a; Th. 120, 24; Gū. 276: Blickl. Homl. 121, 33.

ge-budon *proposed*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 52, 27; *p. pl. of* ge-beódan.

ge-būdon *abode*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 36; *p. pl. of* ge-būan.

ge-būgan; *p.* ic, he -beág, -beáh, dū -buge, *pl.* -bugon; *impert.* -būh, *pl.* -būgaþ; *pp.* -bogen [ge-, būgan *to bow*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To bow or bow down oneself, bend, submit, turn, turn away, revolt;* se flectēre *vel* inclināre, curvāre, declināre, transfugĕre:—He cwæþ dæt he wolde to fulluhte gebūgan *he said that he would submit to baptism*, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 10: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 43: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 128; Met. 25, 64. Heó on fet gebeáh *she bowed to the floor*, Beo. Th. 3085; B. 1540: 5953; B. 2980. Se wyrm gebeáh snūde tosomne *the worm quickly bent together*, 5128; B. 2567. Hī gebugon to Iosue and to Israhēla bearnum *transfūgērit ad Iosue et ad filios Israel*, Jos. 10, 4. Ne dū ne gebūh fram dære æ on ða swīðran healfe ne on ða wynstran *ne declines ab lēge ad dexterām vel ad sinistram*, 1, 7. Dæt dū to sēmran gebuge *that thou should bow to worse*, Exon. 71a; Th. 264, 9; Jul. 361. Eall folc him to gebogen wæs *all people submitted to him*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 2, 21: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 1. Ðe ær fram him gebogene wæron *who had formerly turned from them*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 45, 44. **II.** *v. trans. acc. To bow to, turn towards;* inclināre ad:—Sum fletreste gebeág *one bowed to his domestic couch*, Beo. Th. 2487; B. 1241. Monig snellīc særing selereste gebeáh *many a keen seaman bowed to his hall-couch*, 1385; B. 690. DER. in-gebūgan.

ge-būgian, -bōgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [ge-, būgian **II.** *to inhabit, occupy*] *To inhabit, occupy;* inhabitāre, incŏlēre:—Hȳ hit ne māgon ealle gebūgian *they cannot inhabit it all*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 10.

ge-būh *turn from*. Jos. 1, 7; *impert. of* ge-būgan.

ge-būn *inhabited*, Ors. 1, 1, § 13; Bos. 20, 2, 3, 7; *pp. of* ge-būan, q. v.

ge-bunden *bound*, Mk. Bos. 15, 7; *pp. of* ge-bindan.

gebundennes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-bunden, *pp. of to bind*] *A binding, an obligation;* obligātio:—Gibundennises *ligandi*, Rtl. 59, 11. Ða abūgenden on gebundennesse oððe to bændum *declinantes in obligātiones*, Ps. Lamb. 124, 5.

GEBŪR, es; *m. A dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman*, BOOR; incŏla, agricŏla, cōlōnus:—Gif he on gebūres hūse gefeohte *if he fight in a boor's house*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 8. Gebūres gerihte *rights of the boor*, Th. i. 434, 3. See the section to which this heading belongs for an account of the relation of the 'gebur' to his lord. [Cf. Icel. búi [in compounds] and bónde [**v.** Cl. and Vig. Dicty. s. v.], and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 131: *Plat.* buur, *m.*; in earlier time *a neighbour, a citizen*; now *a farmer, a peasant: Dut. Frs.* boer, *m.*: *Ger.* bauer, *m.*: in *Silesia* gebaur, *m.* The *Old Franc.* and *Al.* writers designate by puarre, buara *an inhabitant*, and by gibura, giburo *a peasant, a farmer*. From the *A.-S.* būan *to dwell, inhabit*.] DER. neáh-gebūr.

gebūr-gerihta; *pl. n. A boor's* or *farmer's rights* or *dues;* cōlōni consuetūdines:—Gebūrgerihta sȳn mislīce, gehwār hȳ sȳn hefige, gehwār eác medeme *geburi consuetudines inveniuntur multimode, et ubi sunt onerose et ubi sunt leviores aut medie*, Th. i. 434, 4.

ge-burh-scipe, es; *m. A township;* municipium, municipatus:—Ðam ylcan geburhscipe [MS. B. gebūrscipe] *in the same township*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21. v. burh-scipe.

ge-burnen *burnt*, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 19; *pp. of* beornan.

ge-būr-scipe, es; *m.* [ge-būr *a dweller;* scipe *state, condition*] *A neighbourhood, an association of the dwellers in a certain district acknowledged by the state;* colonia, vicinia, consociatio:—Ðon ðam ylcan gebūrscipe *in the same neighbourhood*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21 [MS. B].

ge-bȳa; *p.* -bȳde *To dwell*:—Gibȳaþ miþ ðæm *habitabit cum eis*, Rtl. 71, 3. Gebȳde *habitavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23; 4, 13. Gibȳe *posside*, Rtl. 165, 20. v. gebūgian.

ge-bycgan, -bicgan, -bicgean; ic -bycge, -bicge, ðū -bygest, -bigest, he -bygeþ, -bigeþ, -bigþ, *pl.* -bycgaþ, -bicgaþ; *p.* -bohte, *pl.* bohton; *pp.* -boht *To buy, procure, purchase, redeem;* emere, redimere:—Hī meahton hefonrīce gebycgan [MS. gebycggan] *they could buy the kingdom of heaven*, Past. 59, 2; Swt. 449, 15; Hat. MS. Cyning sceal mid ceápe cwēne gebicgan *a king shall buy a queen with goods*, Exon. 90a; Th. 338, 22; Gn. Ex. 82. [For this use of the verb see Grimm R. A. pp. 421 sqq. where similar phrases in other dialects are given.] Dæt hȳ mōston friþ gebicgean *that they might buy peace*, L. Ith. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 13. Ic gebycge bāt *I buy a boat*, Exon. 119a; Th. 458, 11; Hy. 4, 99. Dæt hī man beágum gebycge *that one may buy her with bracelets*, Menol. Fox 551; Gn. C. 45: L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3: L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 11. Būtan he hine æt ðam cynge gebicge *unless he buys it of the king*, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 18. Gif mon hwelcne ceáp gebygeþ *if a man buy any kind of cattle*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10. Gif man mægþ gebigeþ *if a man buy a maiden*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Se man gebigþ ðone æcer *homo emit agrum illum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Hine gebohte Putifar *emit eum Putiphar*, Gen. 39, 1: Cd. 149; Th. 187, 15; Exod. 151: Beo. Th. 1951; B. 973: 4956; B. 2481. God us deópum ceápe gebohte *Deus redemit nos alto pretio*, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 28: Exon. 29a; Th. 89, 27; Cri. 1463: 98a; Th. 368, 25; Seel. 30. Ðū blōde gebohtest bearn Israēla *thou hast redeemed the children of Israel with thy blood*, Hy. 8, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 26. Lundenwaru him friþ gebohton *the Londoners bought themselves peace*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 23. Nænig usic mid leáne gebohte *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. Kush. 20, 7. Geboht þeówa *emptitius*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 33; Wrt. Voc. 50, 16: Gen. 17, 12.

ge-bȳcnian *to beckon, shew, indicate*, St. A. 44, 12: Evan. Nic. 4, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 48, MS. D: 37; Som. 39, 40, MS. D. v. gebīcnian.

gebȳdan *to abide, wait*. v. gebīdan.

ge-bȳgan, -bīgan, -bȳgean, -bīgean, -bēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, inflect* or *decline a part of speech, recline, twist, bow down, humble, abase, bring under, subdue, crush;* flectere, incurvare, inflectere, declināre, reclinare, torquere, humiliare, confringere:—Gebīgdum cneówum *flexis genibus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 28. Hȳ gebȳgdon sāwle mīne *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 56, 8: Gen. 27, 29. Ða hī hwæsne beág ymb mīn heafod gebȳgdon *then they twisted a sharp crown around my head*, Exon. 29a; Th. 88, 25: Cri. 1445. Hȳ ealle to him gebīgde *he brought them all under him*, Ors. 3, 9: Bos. 64, 15: 5, 3; Bos. 104, 11. Dæt hig ealle leóda sceoldan gebīgan to geleáfan *that they should subdue all nations to the faith*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 30, 5. Íserne steng gebīgeþ *vectes ferreos confringit*, Ps. Th. 106, 15: 72, 17; 143, 18. v. bȳgan.

ge-bȳgean, -bīgean; *v. trans. To bow, bend, turn, bow down, subdue, crush*:—Ðū mihte leon and dracan liste gebȳgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13. Gebīgean to synnum *adigere ad peccata*, Alb. resp. 68 [Lye]. v. ge-bȳgan.

ge-bȳgednys, -nyss, e; *f. A bending, declining, declension, case*. v. gebīgednys.

ge-bȳgel; *adj. Subject, submissive, obedient;* subjectus:—Gebȳgle to dōnne *to make obedient*, Chr. 1091; Th. 358, 38: 1105; Th. 367, 22.

ge-bȳgendlīc; *adj. Bending, flexible, declined with cases*. v. gebīgendlīc.

ge-bygeþ *buys*, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 10; *pres. of* ge-bycgan.

ge-byld, e; *f.* [byld *boldness*] *Boldness, courage;* audācia:—Calep hig gestilde and cwæþ mid gebylde *Caleb quieted them and said with courage*, Num. 13, 31: Jos. 4, 9.

gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous;* audax:—Gebyld swiðe ðurh God, Jud. 4, 14.

ge-bylded, -bælded, -byld; *part.* [ge-, byldan *to make bold*] *Emboldened, encouraged, animated;* corrōbōratus, animātus:—Wæs Laurentius mid dæs apostoles swingum and trymnessum swiðe gebylded *apostŏli flagellis simul et exhortatiōnibus animātus ērat Laurentius*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 22. He wið mongum stōd ealdfeónda elne gebylded *he stood against many of the old fiends, emboldened with courage*, Exon. 39b; Th. 130, 31; Gū. 446. Se Barac, gebyld swiðe þurh God, feaht him togeánes *Barak, much encouraged by God, fought against them*, Jud. 4, 14. Hȳ wæron gebylde

they were encouraged, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 25. We us bletsiaþ gebylde ðurh God *we bless ourselves emboldened by God*, H. R. 105, 17.

ge-bylgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to swell, to make angry*:—Leóhtlice gebylged *leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. v. ge-belgan.

ge-bylged *made angry; pp. of* ge-bylgan.

ge-byrd; *gen. dat.* -byrde; *acc.* -byrde, -byrd; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* a; *dat.* um; *f.* ge -byrdo; *indecl. in s; f.:* found in both *s.* and *pl.* without any apparent difference of meaning. **I.** *birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage*; nativitas, origo, stirps, genus:—Bearnes þurh gebyrde *through the birth of a child*, Exon. 9a; Th. 5, 28; Cri. 76. þurh bearnes gebyrd *through child-birth*, 8b; Th. 3, 18; Cri. 38. On dæg gebyrde *die natalis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Witgan cýþdon Cristes gebyrd *prophets announced Christ's birth*, 8b; Th. 5, 5; Cri. 65. Bearnes gebyrda *the infant's birth*, 18b; Th. 45, 24; Cri. 724; L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 22. Cennan bearn mid gebyrdum *to bring forth children by birth*, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 32; Gn. Ex. 25. Wæs he lichomlicre gebyrde ædeles cynnes *erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Of ðære cynelícan gebyrdo *de stirpe regiâ*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8, note 8. Be ðam gebyrdum *concerning parentage*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19. **II.** *nature* [*what a man is* natu *by birth, or to what he is* natus *born*], *quality, state, condition, lot, fate*; natura, qualitas, conditio, sors, fatum:—God āna wāt ymb þæs fúgles gebyrd *God alone knows concerning the bird's nature*, Exon. 61a; Th. 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ic cann engla gebyrda *I know the nature of the angels*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 2; Gen. 583. Æghwilc gylt be hys gebyrdum *every one pays according to his condition*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Nāh seó mōdor geweald bearnes blǽdes, ac sceal on gebyrd faran ān æfter ānum *the mother hath not power over her child's happiness, but according to his fate* [*what he is born to*] *one shall go after another*, Salm. Kmbl. 770; Sal. 384. Hīe on gebyrd hruron gāre wunde *they fell according to their fate, wounded by the spear*, Beo. Th. 2153; B. 1074. Or in the last two instances may 'gebyrd' be referred to 'gebyrian' *to happen?* [*O. Sax.* gi-burd, *f. nativitas, genus: Ger.* geburt, *f: Goth.* ga-baurþs, *f.*] DER. eág-gebyrd, eorl-, sib-, weoruld-. v. bearn.

ge-byrd; *part. p.* [beard *a beard*] *Bearded*; barbātus:—Gebyrd *barbātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. Gebyrdne hine he gesihþ *he sees himself bearded*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 4.

ge-byrd; *part. p. Burdened*:—Gebyrde sindun *onerati estis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28.

ge-byrd-dæg, es; *m. A birth-day;* natalis dies:—On Herodes gebyrddæge *die natalis Herodis*, Mt. Bos. 14, 6.

ge-byrde, -bierde; *adj. Inborn, innate, natural;* innatus, ingenitus, naturalis:—Ne him nis gebyrde dæt hī ðē folgien *it is not natural to them that they should follow thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 34. Him gebyrde is dæt he gēncwidas gleáwe hæbbe *to him it is natural that he should have prudent replies*, Elen. Kmbl. 1183; El. 593.

ge-byrdelice; *adv. Suitably, orderly*:—Ymbsittaþ ða burg swīðe gebyrdelīce *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 160, 19.

ge-byrdo *birth, nature, condition.* v. ge-byrd.

ge-byrd-tīd, e; *f. Birth-tide, time of birth;* natale tempus:—Se dæg com Herodes gebyrdtīde *dies accidit Herodis natalis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 21: Gen. 40, 20. Fram gebyrdtīde brēmes cyninges *from the birth-tide of the glorious king*, Chr. 973; Th. 224, 36; Edg. 12.

ge-byrd-wiglære, es; *m. A birth-diviner;* ex natalibus divinator, astrologus, Ælfc. Gl. 4; Wrt. Voc. 17, 14.

ge-byrd-witega, an; *m. A birth-prophet, an astrologer;* ex natalibus propheta, astrologus, mathematicus, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Wrt. Voc. 60, 12.

ge-byre, es; *m. The time at which anything happens, a favourable time, an opportunity;* occasio, opportunitas:—Hwonne him eft gebyre weorþe, hām cymeþ *when there shall again be an opportunity to him he will come home*, Exon. 90b; Th. 340, 3; Gn. Ex. 105. [*O. H. Ger.* gaburi, *f. eventus, casus.*] v. byre, ge-byrian.

ge-byredlic; *adj. Suitable, fitting, due;* debitus, congruus:—Herenissa gibyredlico *laudes debitas*, Rtl. 165, 22. Gibyredlīcre worðunge *congruo honore*, 78, 10; 8, 23.

ge-byredlice; *adv. Conveniently;* convenienter, Rtl. 16, 31.

ge-byrelic beón:—Ne sint gebyrelico Iudea to Samaritaniscum *non conluntur Iudæi Samaritanis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

ge-byreþ *bears, produces*, L. Ethb. 78; Th. i. 22, 4. v. ge-beran.

ge-byreþ, ge-byraþ *happens, becomes, behoves.* v. ge-byrian.

ge-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bury;* sepelire:—Wæs on helle gebyrged *sepultus est in inferno*, Lk. Bos. 16, 22. v. byrgan.

ge-byrgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To taste;* gustare:—Nō he fōddor þigeþ, nemne mele-deáwes dǽl gebyrge *it touches not food, except that of honeydew it tastes a portion*, Exon. 59b; Th. 215, 30; Ph. 261; Cd. 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. v. byrgan.

ge-byrhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To make bright, brighten;* illūmināre, clārificāre:—Ys his nama fōr him neóde gebyrhted *præclārum nōmen eōrum ēōram ipso*, Ps. Th. 71, 14. v. ge-berhtan.

gebyrhte *declared.*

ge-byrian, -býrigan, -bīrian; *3rd sing.* eþ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *3rd sing.* aþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [The cognate words point to a short vowel.] **I.** *v. intrans. To happen, to fall out, to pertain to, belong to;* evenire, accidere, contingere, pertinere ad:—Bonne hit gebýrigan mæg *when it may happen*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 22; Met. 4, 11. Syle me mīnne dǽl mīnre ǽhte, ðe me to gebýreþ *da mihi portionem substantiæ quæ me contingit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 12. Hit nis nāuht ðæt mon cwiþ ðæt ǽnig þing weás gebýrige *it is naught* [*nothing*] *that men say that anything happens by chance*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 28: Ps. Th. 4, 5. Þās ðing gebyrigeaþ ǽryst *oportet primum hæc fieri*, Lk. Bos. 21, 9. Men cwǽdon gió ðonne him hwæt unwénunga gebýrede, ðræt ðæt wære weás gebýred *men said formerly, when anything happened to them unexpectedly, that it happened by chance*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4: 16, 2; Fox 54, 3. Gebýrode, Ex. 14, 28. And feng to ealle ðam landum ðe ðǽr-to gebýredon *and took to all the lands which thereto belonged*, Chr. 910; Erl. 101, 6. **II.** *v. impers. It pertains to, it is fitting* or *suitable, it becomes, it behoves;* pertinet ad, convenit, oportet, decet:—Swā gebýreþ ælcum Cristnum men *as it becometh every Christian man*, Ps. Th. 39, Arg. Swā ðǽr-to gebýrige *as may thereto be becoming*, L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 11: L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Ne gebýraþ hit swā *non ita convenit*, Gen. 48, 18. Him ne gebýraþ to ðām sceápum *non pertinet ad eum de ovibus*, Jn. Bos. 10, 13. Him gebýrode to ðām þearfum *de egenis pertinebat ad eum*, 12, 6. Hine man byrigde swā him wel gebýrede *they buried him as well became him*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 22. On ealle þeóda gebýraþ beón ðæt gódspel gebodod *in omnes gentes oportet prædicari evangelium*, Mk. Bos. 13, 10. [*Orm. 3rd pres.* birþ *it becomes, 3rd p.* birrde: *Havl. p.* birde: *R. Brun.* burd: *Gaw. gloss.* burde: *O. Sax.* giburian *accidere, evenire, contingere: Ger.* gebühren: *O. H. Ger.* gaburjan *pertinere, contingere: O. Nrs.* byrja *incipere, inchoare, decere.*] v. býrian.

ge-byrigednes, -ness, e; *f. A burial;* sēpultūra:—Æfter monigum geárum his gebyrigednesse *post multos sēpultūræ annos*, Bd. 4, 32; Whelc. 365, 31.

ge-byrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To ferment with* BARM, *to leaven;* fermentare:—Bryden wæs ongunnen ðætte Adame Eue gebyrmde *the drink was prepared which Eve fermented for Adam*, Exon. 47a; Th. 161, 6; Gū. 954. Þrymme gebyrmed *fermented with greatness*, 84a; Th. 316, 2; Mōd. 42. Ne beó nān beorma on eówrum hūsum; swā hwile man swā ytt gebyrmed, forwyrþ *non erit fermentum in domibus vestris; quicumque comederit fermentatum, peribit*, Ex. 12, 15: 12, 19. v. beorma.

ge-byrmed BARMED, *fermented, leavened;* fermentatus, Ex. 12, 15, 19. v. ge-byrman.

ge-byrnod; *part. p.* [byrne *a coat of mail*] *Furnished with a coat of mail;* lōrīcātus:—Gebyrnod *lōrīcātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 12. [*Laym.* i-burned.]

ge-byr-tīd, e; *f. Birth-tide;* natale tempus, Chr. 1087; Th. 353, 34. v. ge-byrd-tīd.

ge-býsgian [or - bysgian?], -bísgian, -býsigan, -biesgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge, býsgian *occupare, affligere, tribulare*] *To occupy, busy, afflict, trouble, vex, oppress, overcome, agitate, weaken, destroy;* occupare, affligere, turbare, vexare, opprimere, corripere, conficere:—He mid gýmeleáste hūru us gebýsgaþ *saltem negligentia nos occuparet*, Bd. Whelc. 310, 20. Ðonne hī hī gebýsgiaþ mid worulddīcum hordum *when they busy themselves with worldly treasures*, Homl. Th. i. 524, 14. Ic eom lēg býsig, fýre gebýsgad *I am a busy flame, with fire occupied*, Exon. 108a; Th. 412, 21; Rā. 31, 3. Mōde gebýsgad *in mind afflicted*, Exon. 87b; Th. 328, 20; Vy. 20: 47b; Th. 162, 34; Gū. 985. Is mōdigra mægen miclum gebýsgod *the strength of the valiant is much troubled*, Andr. Kmbl. 790; An. 395. Moyses wearþ gebýsgad for heora yfelum *vexatus est Moyses propter eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 25: 76, 6. Wintrum gebýsgad *oppressed with years*, Exon. 58a; Th. 208, 28; Ph. 162: 62a; Th. 227, 25; Ph. 428. Ādle gebýsgad *with disease oppressed*, 49a; Th. 170, 10; Gū. 1109. Slǽpe gebiesgad *with sleep overcome*, Exon. 96a; Th. 358, 2; Pa. 39. Ne dǽr wæter fealleþ, lyfte gebýsgad *water falls not there, agitated in air*, Exon. 56b; Th. 201, 26; Ph. 62. Wearþ mōdgeþanc miclum gebýsgad, þurh ðæs þeódnes word, ombehtþegne *the mind of the disciple was greatly agitated through his lord's words*, 50a; Th. 173, 34; Gū. 1170. Sceaða biþ gebýsigod, swīðe gestilled *the fiend shall be destroyed, made very still*, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116.

ge-býsgian *to occupy, afflict, overcome*, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. v. ge-býsgian.

ge-bysmerian *to deride*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 9. v. ge-bismerian.

ge-bysmrian *to mock, deride, provoke*, Ps. Th. 77, 56. v. ge-bismerian.

ge-býsnian [or -bysnian; cf. *Goth.* busns]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give* or *set an example;* exemplum dare:—Se man biþ hērigendlīc, ðe ōðrum gebýsnaþ *the man is praiseworthy who sets an example to others*, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17. v. býsnian.

ge-býsnung, e; *f.* [býsnung *an example*] *An example;* exemplum:—He sealde sōþe gebýsnunge *he gave true example*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 38, 3. Mā manna beóþ gecyrrede þurh his gebýsnunge to Godes hēronge *more* [*of*] *men will be turned through his example to the praise of God*, Homl.

Th. i. 494, 23. Ne dō ge nā be his gebýsnungum *do ye not according to his examples*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 35.

ge-býtlian (*or rather* -bytlian, cf. botl]; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [býtlian *to build*] *To build;* ædificāre :—Eal Godes geladung is ofer dam stāne gebýtlod *all God's church is built on that stone*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 18.

ge-bytlu; *indecl. f. A building* :—Man bytlode āne gebytlu, and da wyrhtan worhton da gebytlu on dam Sæternes-dæge, and wæs da forneān geendod *they were building a building, and the workmen were making the building on the Saturday, and it was then very nearly finished*, Homl. Th. ii. 580, 32; 172, 23; 580, 21. He gýmþ grædelíce his gafoles, his gebytlu *he attends greedily to his rent, his buildings*, i. 66, 11; 68, 2. He eów syl micle burga and da sēlustan gebytlu *he will give you great cities and the best buildings*, Deut. 6, 10. v. botl.

ge-bytlung, e; *f.* [bytlung *a building*] *A building;* ædificium :—Ic inc ealle da gebytlunge gewissífce tæhte *I shewed you two plainly all the building*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 27; 16.

ge-cælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To cool;* refrigerare : — Send Lazarum, dæt he dyppe his fingeres lið on wætere, and mīne tungan gecēle *mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui in aquam, ut refrigeret linguam meam*, Lk. Bos. 16, 24.

ge-cælcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To whiten;* dealbare :—Gecælcad *dealbatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 27.

ge-cænensis, gecænes *a calling, vocation.* v. gecigednes. [Cf. gecænnan ?]

ge-cænnan *to declare, clear, prove;* advocare, purgare, manifestare :—Hine gecænne dæt he dane banan begeten ne mihte *let him prove that he could not obtain the slayer*, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 2 : 4; Th. i. 28, 8. DER. cennan *to declare*, q. v. and cf. *Goth.* ga-kannjan *to make known.*

ge-cafstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [cæfester *a halter*] *To bridle, restrain;* frænare, restringere :—Swelce sió gedyld hæbbe dæt mōd gecafstrod *as if patience has restrained the mind*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 218, 22; Cot. MS. 42 a.

ge-camp, -comp, es; *m.* [camp *a contest, war*] *Warfare, a contest, battle;* militia, certāmen, pugna :—Gecampes feld *certāminis campus*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. On gecampe *in warfare*, Byrht. Th. 136, 18; By. 153. Iosue com mid gecampe to him mid eallum his here *vēnit Iosue et omnis exercitus cum eo adversus illos*, Jos. 11, 7. In gecomp *in agonia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 44.

ge-campian, -compian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fight* :—He wolde gecompian wiþ done awerigdan gāst *he wished to fight with the accursed spirit*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17.

ge-cane, es; *n.* [?] *A mock, gibe;* ludibrium, vituperium, Som : Hpt. Gl. 441, 510. [Cf. *Icel.* kank, *n.*; kank-yrði *gibes;* kankast *to jeer, gibe;* cank *to talk of anything, to cackle, Hallwell* : *Scot.* cangle *to quarrel.*]

ge-ceápian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ceápian *to bargain*] *To buy, purchase, trade;* ēmēre, negotiari :—He sæde, dæt man nāne burh ne mihte sýþ mid feó geceápian *he said that no city could be more easily bought with money*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 16. Geoweorþa geceápode mid his feó æt dam consule *Jugurtha bribed the consul with his money*, 5, 7; Bos. 106, 10, 12. Done mādrinc geceápaþ *he buys the deadly drink*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 7; Rä. 24, 13. Gif he hit næbbe beforan gōdum weotum geceápod *if he have not bought it before good witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14: L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1: Gen. 43, 21. Hū feolu ēghwelc geceápad wēre *quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 15.

ge-cearfan, -ceorfan; *p.* earf *To kill, cut off* or *up;* interficere, decollare :—Gie soecas mec gecearfa *quaeritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 37; 40. Done ic gecearf *quem ego decollavi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 16.

ge-ceás *chose*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17; *p. of* ge-ceósan.

ge-cégan *to call, to call upon*, Ps. Spl. 48, 11: 49, 1. v. ge-cīgan.

ge-cégung, -cīgung, e; *f. A calling;* invocatio :—Giceigingcum ūsum *invocationibus nostris*, Rtl. 97, 37.

ge-célan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *v. trans. To make cold, to cool, allay;* refrigerare :—Dæt man ne mæge wæterseóces þurst gecēlan *that any one might not allay the thirst of a watersick* [*dropsical*] *man.* II. *v. intrans. To become cold, to be refreshed;* refrigerari :—Forlæt me dæt ic gecēle ærdam de ic gang *remitte mihi ut refrigerer priusquam abeam*, Ps. Spl. 38, 18. v. celan, calan.

gecele *an icicle.* v. gicel.

ge-celf; *adj. Great with calf* :—Dæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and gecelfe cý mid me *that I have tender children and incalving cows with me*, Gen. 33, 13; quod parvulos habeam tenēros, et boves fetas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13.

ge-célnes, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Coolness;* refrigerium :—For wegferendra gecēlnysse *ob refrigerium viantium*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. v. cél-nes.

ge-cenenis, se; *f. A delight*, Som.

ge-cennan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. I. *to beget, bring forth, produce* :—Gicende *edidit*, Rtl. 108, 29. From forleigere ne aru we gecenned *ex fornicatione non sumus nati*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 41. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kichennan *gignere.*] II. *to clear, declare, prove;* purgare, advocare, manifestare :—Gif he gecenne *if he prove*, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 17. Ic dē ēcne God ænne gecenne *I confess thee the only everlasting God*, Grn. Hy. 10, 4. DER. cennan. v. gecænnan.

ge-cennice, an [?]; *f. Genetrix*, Rtl. 68, 30.

ge-ceolan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To make cold, to cool;* refrigerare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. v. gecēlan, calan.

ge-ceósan; to geceósanne, geceósenne; ic ceóse, dū -ceósest, -cýst, -císt, he -ceóseþ, -cýsþ, -cýst, *pl.* -ceósaþ; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To elect, choose, decide, prove, approve;* eligere, præeligere, seligere, asciscere, petere, nancisci :—Nū monna gehwylc geceósan mōt swā helle hiénþu swā heofones mærþu *now every man may choose either hell's humiliations or heaven's glories*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. He wolde geceósan *he would choose*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 9: Salm. Kmbl. 780; Sal. 389. Swā dē leofre bið to geceósanne *ut ibi placeat eligere*, Elen. Kmbl. 1210; El. 607. To geceósenne *to choose*, Beo. Th. 3706; B. 1851. Gif dū da swīdran healfe gecíst *si tu dextēram elēgēris*, Gen. 13, 9. Eall dæt folc heom dæt gecuron *all the people approved for themselves of that plan*, St. And. 36, 14. He hyht geceóseþ *he chooseth hope*, Frag. Kmbl. 77; Leas. 40: Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 21; Cra. 88: Ps. Th. 64, 4: Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 1; Ph. 382. Donne hine man to gewitnysse gecýsþ *when he is chosen as witness*, L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. Hý wic geceósaþ *they choose a habitation*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 16; Wal. 37: 95 a; Th. 354, 36; Reim. 56: Ps. Th. 136, 7. Se geceás Maximianum to fultume his rīces *he chose Maximianus to the help of his kingdom*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17: Ex. 18, 25. Cain geceás wīc *Cain chose a dwelling*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 91; Th. 115, 29; Gen. 1927: 129; Th. 164, 3; Gen. 2709: Beo. Th. 2407; B. 1201: 4930; B. 2469: 5270; B. 2638: Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 34; Gū. 852: 46 b; Th. 158, 12; Gū. 907: Elen. Kmbl. 2076; El. 1039: 2330; El. 1166: Apstls. Kmbl. 38; Ap. 19: Ps. Th. 77, 67: 131, 14: Byrht. Th. 135, 5; By. 113. Gecuron hig da gōdan on hyra fatu *elegerunt bonos in vasa*, Mt. Bos. 13, 48: Gen. 6, 2: Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 26: Ps. Th. 105, 27. Dē wīc geceós on dissum lande *choose thee a habitation in this land*, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 30; Gen. 2722: Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759: Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 3; Fä. 47. Deáh hī gecure būtan cræftum cyninga dysegast *though the most foolish of kings chose them without skill*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 21; Met. 15, 11. Se foresprecena wer for hine in bisceop-hāde wæs gecoren *the aforesaid man was chosen into bishophood for him*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29: 4, 1; S. 564, 12. Dætte eallra heora dōme gecoren wære *ut universorum judicio probaretur*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 31. Dā Abraham gewāt Drihtne gecoren *then Abraham, the chosen of the Lord, departed*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 5; Gen. 1818: 179; Th. 225, 7; Dan. 150; 212; Th. 261, 35; Dan. 736: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 324: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 23; Rä. 32, 10. He wiste done lāreów gecorenne *he knew the teacher chosen*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 18; Gū. 977. Witodlīce manega synt geladode, and feáwa gecorene *multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi*, Mt. Bos. 22, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 64. Torhte twelfe wæron, Dryhtne gecorene *bright were the twelve, chosen unto the Lord*, Apstls. Kmbl. 10; Ap. 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2115; El. 1059: Cd. 83; Th. 104, 12; Gen. 1734: 176; Th. 221, 23; Dan. 92: Hy. 7, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 53: Ps. Th. 131, 5: Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 19; Cri. 1224: 15 a; Th. 31, 18; Cri. 497: 12 b; Th. 21, 7; Cri. 331: 64 b; Th. 237, 21; Ph. 593: 63 b; Th. 234, 16; Ph. 541: 74 b; Th. 279, 13; Jul. 613: 66 a; Th. 243, 26; Jul. 16: 74 b; Th. 278, 29; Jul. 605: 33 a; Th. 105, 29; Gū. 30: 44 a; Th. 149, 29; Gū. 769. He hæfde cempan gecorene *he had chosen champions*, Beo. Th. 417; B. 206. Simon sacan ongon wid da gecorenan Cristes þegnas *Simon began to strive against the chosen ministers of Christ*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 18; Jul. 299: 31 b; Th. 100, 1; Cri. 1635: Ps. Th. 104, 38: 107, 5: Hy. 9, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 42. Ic mīnum gecorenum cūde gesette *deposui testamentum electis meis*, Ps. Th. 88, 3: 105, 5: 131, 18: Exon. 61 b; Th. 225, 12; Ph. 388. [*Goth.* ga-kiusan *to test, approve: O. H. Ger.* gi-chiosan *discernere, probare, approbare, eligere.*] v. ecósan.

ge-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen [ceówan *to chew*] *To chew;* rūminārе :—Sume dweorgedwostlan geceówaþ *some chew pennyroyal*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 11. Lege dweorgedwostlan gecowene on done nafolan *lay chewed pennyroyal on the navel*, 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 20.

ge-cépan; *p.* -cépte; *pp.* -cépt *To buy;* ēmēre :—Hī dæt rīce hæfdon dióre gecépte *they had dearly bought that kingdom*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 37; Met. 26, 19. v. ge-cýpan.

ge-cerran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To turn, return* :—Ic gecyrre on mīn hūs *revertar in domum meam*, Mt. Bos. 12, 44. Gecerreþ dæt folc *commovet populum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 5. Gecerre hine *let him turn*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. From wind gecerred *a vento motus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 24. v. cerran.

ge-cerring, e; *f. A turning, conversion;* conversio :—On gecerringce odde on gæñhwyrfte *in convertendo*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 1.

ge-cíaþ *call*, Ps. Lamb. 19, 8, = ge-cígaþ, *pres. pl. of* ge-cígan.

ge-cíd, es; *m. n? Strife;* lis :—Gecíd *lis*, Rtl. 162, 28.

ge-cídan; *p.* -cídde, *pl.* -cíddon, -cídon; *pp.* -cíded, -cídd *To chide, quarrel, strive;* litigare, rixari :—Gecídon oddē getugon Iudēas bituih

litigabant Judæi adinvicem, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 52. Gif on gebeórscipe hie geciden *if they quarrel in a feast*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 11.

ge-cigan, -cígean, -cýgan, -cégan; *p.* -cigde, -cýgde, -cégde; *pp.* -cíged, -cýged, -cýgd, -céged [ge, cígan *to call*]; *v. trans. To call, name, call upon, invoke, call forth, provoke, incite;* vocare, nominare, invocare, provocare, incitare:—Ne com ic rihtwíse to gecígeanne, ac ða synnfullan *non veni vocare justos, sed peccatores*, Mt. Bos. 9, 13. Ðú gecígst his naman Ysmaël *vocabis nomen ejus Ismael*, Gen. 16, 11. Him Dryhten gecýgþ *the Lord calls him*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454. Drihten gecégde eorþan *Dominus vocavit terram*, Ps. Spl. 49, 1. Hí gecégdon naman heora *vocaverunt nomina sua*, Ps. Spl. 48, 11. Se wæs gecíged Godwine *he was called Godwine*, Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 4: Bd. 1, 7: S. 477, 31: 4, 19; S. 588, 30. Hí gewunedon to gebédum gecígde beón *they were accustomed to be called to prayers*, 4, 23; S. 595, 41. On ðam þeódlande ðe is gecýged Élige *in regione quæ vocatur Elge*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 1: 4, 23; S. 593, 20, 35. Seó is gecýgd Solente *quod vocatur Solvente*, 4, 16; S. 585, 2. Ðú, Drihten, [eart] wynsum eallum gecýgendum ðé *tu, Domine, [es] suavis omnibus invocantibus te*, Ps. Spl. 85, 4. On dagum mínum ic gecýge hine *in diebus meis invocabo eum*, Ps. Lamb. 114, 2. He gecýgde me *invocavit me*, Ps. Spl. 88, 26. Hine hí gecýgdon *eum provocaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 4. Ða to yrre beóþ gecígde *they shall be provoked to anger*, Ps. Th. 7, 7. Folc gecýgde naman ðínne *populus incitavit nomen tuum*, Ps. Spl. 73, 19.

ge-cigednes, -cýgednes, -ness, e; *f. A calling;* vócătio:—Ôþ ðone dæg his gecígednesse of middangearde *usque ad diem suæ vocătiónis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 34. Gecígednes *vocatio, vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 466.

ge-cigendlíc; *adj.* [cígan *to call, invoke*] *Calling, addressing;* vocativus:—Vocativus is clipigendlíc oððe gecígendlíc *vocativ is calling or invoking*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 25. v. clipigendlíc.

ge-cignes, se; *f. A calling, entreaty:*—Ofer mínre gecígnesse ðú gesettest ealle ðíne apostolas to mínre byrgenne *without my entreaty thou hast appointed all the apostles to be present at my burial*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 29.

ge-cind, es; *n: also,* e; *f. A kind, nature, sort;* generatio, genus, conditio:—And of fugelcinne seofen, and seofen ǽgbres gecindes *et de volatilibus caeli septena, et septena cujuslibet generationis*, Gen. 7, 3. Fram gecinde *a generatione*, Ps. Spl. T. second 9, 7. v. ge-cynd.

ge-císt *choosest*, Gen. 13, 9; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-céosan.

ge-cláded; *part. Clothed, clad;* vestitus:—Hí geségon hine gecláded oððe gegerelad *vident illum vestitum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 5.

ge-cléman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To smear;* linere:—Geclǽm ealle ða seámas mid tyrwan, *smear all the seams with tar*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 33. v. O. Engl. Homl. i. 225, 17, i-clem.

ge-clǽne; *adj. Clean, pure:*—Gicláne heart innwardo *pura cordis intima*, Rtl. 163, 1.

ge-clǽnsian, -clænsigan, -clæsnian, -clánsian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clǽnsian *to cleanse*] *To cleanse, purify;* mundare, purgare:—Gyf ðú wylt, ðú miht me geclǽnsian *si vis, potes me mundare*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2: Mk. Bos. 1, 40: Elen. Kmbl. 1352; El. 678. Saul ne meahte his wambe geclǽnsigan *Saul could not purify his stomach*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 24; Hat. MS. 38 a, 9. Geclǽnsa oððe afeorma me *munda me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 4. Ic beó geclænsod *mundábor*, 50, 9: Mt. Bos. 8, 3: Mk. Bos. 1, 40, 41: Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29. Geclǽnsedra *castigátior*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 1.

ge-clénsung, e; *f. A cleansing, purifying;* purlfícătio:—Æfter Iudéa geclænsunge *secundum purificătiónem Judæórum*, Jn. Bos. 2, 6.

ge-clǽsnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse, purify;* mundare, purgare:—Saul ne meahte his wambe geclǽsnian *Saul could not purify his stomach*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 196, 24; Cot. MS. Oðer dǽl sceal beón geclǽsnod *the other part shall be cleansed*, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 29, MS. Cot. v. ge-clǽnsian.

ge-clánsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To cleanse:*—Geltas geclánsa, ða de ic gefremede *cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 39: 50, 112, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 112, 127. v. ge-clǽnsian.

ge-cleofian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clífian, cleofian *to cleave, adhere*] *To cleave, adhere, stick;* adhærere:—Geþéodde oððe gecleofede on flóre sáwle mín *adhæsit pávimento anima mea*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 25.

ge-clíbs, -cleps, -clebs, -clysp *a clamour, outcry;* clamor:—Ne wend ðú ðé on ðæs folces geclysp *turn thou not thyself to the people's cry*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7. [Cf. clypian.]

ge-clíht; *part. Collectus:*—Hand geclíht [or hand-geclíht?] *manus collecta* vel *contracta, pugnus*, Som. [Cf. *Scot.* cleik *to seize as by a hook: A.R.* clahte [*p. tense*] *seized;* clech *unguis: Mod. Engl.* clutch.]

ge-clungen *dried up, shrivelled;* contractus, *pp. of* geclingan:—Hý beóþ cealde geclungne *they are shrivelled with cold*, Salm. Kmbl. 609; Sal. 304: Exon. 59 a: Th. 213, 17; Ph. 226.

ge-clútod; *adj.* [clút *a patch*] CLOUTED, *patched, nailed;* consutus, clavatus:—Geclútode bytta *patched bottles* [A.V. *wine bottles old, and rent, and bound up*], Jos. 9, 5. Gesecód mid geclúdedum scón *shod with clouted shoes*, Dial. 1, 4.

ge-clypian, -clipian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [clypian, clipian *to call*] *To call, call upon, invoke;* vocare, invocare:—He his naman geclipode *invocávit nómen ejus*, Gen. 12, 8. Manega synt geclypede *multi sunt vocáti*, Mt. Bos. 20, 16. [*Still retained in* y-clept.]

ge-cnáwe; *adj. Knowing, conscious, aware, acknowledging;* cognoscens, conscius:—Se synfulla stód feorran, gecnáwe his misdǽda *the sinful stood afar off, conscious of his misdeeds*, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 27. Se cwellere bæd forgifenysse, gecnáwe his mánes *the murderer prayed for forgiveness, acknowledging his crime*, 510, 20. We sind gecnáwe ðæt *. . . we are aware that . . .*, 378, 9. Hig ealle wǽron dæs gecnáwe *omnes testimonium illi dabant*, Lk. Bos. 4, 22.

ge-cnáwan; ic -cnáwe, ðú -cnáwest, -cnáwst, he -cnáweþ, -cnáwþ, *pl.* -cnáwaþ; *p.* -cneów, *pl.* -cneówon; *pp.* -cnáwen *To know, perceive, understand, recognise;* noscere, agnoscere, sentire, cognoscere:—Ne meahton [meahtan MS.] ða dæs fugles flyht gecnáwan *they might not know the bird's flight*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 12; Cri. 654: Bt. Met. Fox 12, 46; Met. 12, 23: Beo. Th. 4101; B. 2047. Ðonne dæt gecnáweþ flán feónd gemáh *when the deceitful impious fiend knows that*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 17; Wal. 38. Heonon-forþ ge hyne gecnáwaþ *henceforth ye shall know him*, Jn. Bos. 14, 7. He dæt gecneów *he knew that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 22; Gú. 930: Mk. Bos. 14, 69. Ða he ða lác gecneów *qui agnitis muneribus*, Gen. 38, 26. Dæt ðú gecnáwe dæt ðis is sóþ *that thou may know that this is true*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 263, 27; Jul. 356. Hí hine gecneówon *cognoverunt eum*, Mk. Bos. 6, 54. Gif mín fæder me handlaþ and me gecnáweþ *if my father handleth me and knows me*, Gen. 27, 12. Ic dæt gecneów *I perceived that*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 1; Jul. 443. Ge mágon sóþ gecnáwan *ye may know the truth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3115; An. 1560: 3032; An. 1519: Elen. Kmbl. 1413; El. 708. Dæt gedéode ðe we ealle gecnáwan mægen *the language that we can all understand*, Past. Swt. 6, 8. Ic hafu gecnáwen dæt ðú Hǽlend eart middangeardes *I have perceived that thou art the Saviour of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 1613; El. 808. Ðú miht ða sóðan gesálþa gecnáwan *thou mayest recognise the true goods*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 32; 80, 2.

ge-cnedan; *p.* -cnæd, *pl.* -cnǽdon; *pp.* -cneden *To mix, mingle, spread, knead;* depsere:—Gecned nú hrædlíce þrí sestras smedeman *depse nunc tres mensuras similaginis*, Gen. 18, 6. Gecned hine mid meocle *knead it with milk*, Th. An. 119, 5. Oddæt sie gecnoeden all *donec fermentaretur totum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21. Gecneden sealf *cataplasma*, Cot. 209.

ge-cneord; *adj. Diligent, intent;* intentus, sollers:—Wæs he on willsumnesse háligra gebéda gecneord and geornfull *erat orátiónum devótióni sollertíssime intentus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34.

ge-cneordlǽcan *to study, be diligent*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 432. v. cneordlǽcan.

ge-cneordlíc; *adj. Diligent:*—Swilce hí swuncon on wúngeardes biggencge mid gecneordlícere teolunge *as if they had laboured in the cultivation of the vineyard with diligent tilling*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33.

ge-cneordlíce; *adv. Diligently;* studiose:—Ða de woldon woruld-wisdom gecneordlíce leornian *those who wished diligently to learn philosophy*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27.

ge-cneordnys, -nyss, e; *f.* [cneordnys *diligence*] *Diligence, study, an invention;* diligentia, stúdium, adinventio:—Gecneordnysse *stúdium*, Greg. Dial. 2, 8. Gremedon hine on gecneordnyssum his *irritávérunt eum in adinventiónibus suis*, Ps. Spl. 105, 28.

ge-cneórednis, se; *f. Genealogy;* genealogia, Hpt. Gl. 552.

ge-cneów *knew, perceived*, Gen. 38, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 2278; El. 1140; *p. of* ge-cnáwan.

ge-cneówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [cneówian *to kneel*] *To bend the knee, kneel;* genuflectĕre:—He on dǽlum stówum gecneówige gelóme *let him frequently kneel in secret places*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 282, 30.

ge-cnocian *to beat, pound*, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6, MS. B. v. ge-cnucian.

ge-cnoden *given, dedicated*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 63; Met. 1, 32. v. cnódan.

ge-cnucian, -cnocian; *p.* ode, ede, ude; *pp.* od, ed, ud [cnucian *to beat*] *To beat, pound;* tundĕre, pertundĕre:—Gecnuca hý mid swínenum góre *pound it with swine dung*, Herb. 9, 3: Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Mid gecnucedum [MS. gecnucedon] ele *óleo túso*, Ex. 29, 40. Genim ða wyrte gecnucude [gecnocode MS. B.] *take the herb pounded*, Herb. 64; Lchdm. i. 168, 6.

ge-cnyco, es; *n. A bond;* nexus:—Gicnyccum *nexibus*, Rtl. 59, 13; 66, 25. v. gecnyttan.

ge-cnyrdlæcan *to study.* v. cneordlæcan.

ge-cnyssan, -cnysan; *p.* ede, de; *pp.* ed [cnyssan *to press, trouble*] *To press, trouble, strike, beat, overcome;* prémĕre, tríbulare, pulsare, ícĕre:—Unsóþfæstne wer yfel gecnysseþ *virum injustum mála cápient*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gecnyssed *ictus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 55. Wúrdon Rómáne gecnysede *the Romans were overcome*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 19.

ge-cnyttan, -cnyhtan; *p.* -cnytte; *pp.* -cnyttед, -cnytt, -cnyt [cnyttan *to tie*] *To tie* or *fasten to, to annex;* adnectĕre, alligare:—Gecnyttan

adnectĕre, Cot. 4. Bende gicnyhtest *vinculo nexius ti*, Rtl. 108, 21. Betere him ys dæt ân cwyrnstân sî to hys swyran gecnytt *expĕdit ei ut suspendātur mŏla asinăria in collo ejus*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Gecnyt, Mk. Bos. 9, 42: Lk. Bos. 17, 2. Gicnyht, Rtl. 109, 41; Jn. Skt. Lind. II, 44. [*Laym.* i-cnutten; *p. pl. knotted.*]

ge-cœlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* *To cool, refresh, revive;* refrigerare:—Forlêtaþ me dæt ic sie gecæled ærdon ic gewîte *remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam abeam*, Ps. Surt. 38, 14. v. cælan, calan.

ge-cope; *adj. Fit, proper:* congruus, opportūnus:—We sculon geleornian dæt we gecope tîd [MS. tiid] arĕdigen *we must learn to arrange a proper time*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 277, 1; Hat. MS. 51 b, 8. Hwæt him gecopust sié *what is most fit for them*, 13, 2; Swt. 77, 26; Hat. MS. 17 a, 1; Swt. 275, 18.

ge-copliċe; *adv. Fitly, well, readily;* apte, congrue:—Ic geó hwîlum gecopliċe funde *I formerly readily invented*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

ge-copsende; *part.* [cops *a fetter*] *Fettered;* compēdītus:—Dæt he gehêrde geomrunga gecopsendra oddĕ gefôtcypstra *ut audiret gĕmĭtus compēdĭtōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21.

ge-coren; *pp.* of geceósan *Chosen, choice, fit, good, beloved, dear:*—Mîn gecorena *dilectus meus*, Mt. Bos. 12, 18. Done gicoren *Christum*, Rtl. 4, 36; 82, 36. Đe gecorena *Messias*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 4, 25. Gecoren is to rîċ gedes *aptus est regno dei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 62. Dû gecorene *optime*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 3; 8, 15. Sanctus Iohannes eallum Godes hâlgum is gecorena *St. John is more beloved than all God's saints*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 26. Đa gecorenistan dune *the goodliest mountain*, Deut. 3, 25.

ge-corenes, -corennes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f.* [corenes *an election*] *An election, choice, choiceness, goodness;* electio, electus, probitas:—Seó gecorennys stent on Godes föresceáwunge *the election stands in God's providence*, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 25. Ne ic on heora gecorenesse becume æfre *non comminăbor cum electis eōrum*, Ps. Th. 140, 6. Đe gelŷfede ylda wæron oddĕ on gecorenesse heora þeáwa máran and beteran wæron *quæ vel ætâte provectæ vel probitâte erant mōrum insignĭōres*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33: Mk. Skt. p. 2, 1.

ge-corenlîċ; *adj. Choice, elegant;* elĕgans, Cot. 74.

ge-corenliċe; *adv. Choicely, elegantly;* elĕganter, Cot. 77.

ge-corenscipe, es; *m. Election, excellence;* electio, excellentia:—Gecorenscip *electio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 11: Rtl. 2, 27. Gicorenscipe *excellentia*, Rtl. 54, 21.

ge-corônian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown:*—Dû us gecorônaest *coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13.

ge-cosped; *part. p.* [cosp *a fetter*] *Fettered;* compēdītus:—Drihten tolŷsþ gecospede oddĕ đa gefôtcypstan *Dŏminus solvit compēdĭtos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-cost; *adj.* [cost *tried*] *Tried, proved, chosen;* probātus:—Til mon, tiles and tomes meares, cûþes and gecostes *a good man has care for a good and tame horse, known and tried*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 342, 14; Gn. Ex. 143. Heápe gecoste *with a chosen company*, Elen. Kmbl. 538; El. 269. Swyrd ecgum gecoste *swords tried in their edges*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 39; Jud. 231. Đa đe seolfres beóþ since gecoste *qui probâta sunt argento*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Dæt sind đa gecostan cempan *these are the proved champions*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 21; Gû. 62. [*Cf. Goth.* ga-kusts; *f. trial, test: O. H. Ger.* gi-costôt *proved.*] v. gecostian.

ge-costian, -costnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [costian *to tempt*] *To tempt, try, prove;* tentāre, probāre:—He gecostaþ wildeóra worn *it tryeth the multitude of beasts*, Salm. Kmbl. 610; Sal. 304. Ne eart dû clæne gecostad *thou art not thoroughly proved*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 36; Gû. 552: 40 b; Th. 134, 13; Gû. 507. [*O. Sax.* gi-kostôn: *O. H. Ger.* gi-costôt *proved, tried.*]

ge-costnes, -ness, e; *f.* [costnes *a temptation*] *A temptation, trial, proving;* probātio:—Se wæs of dæghwamlîcre gecostnesse dæs mynstres becom to ăncerlîfe *qui de monastērii probātiōne ad heremĭticam pervēnĕrat vitam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 42.

ge-costnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To try;* tentare:—Gecostna me *tenta me*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. He wæs fram Satane gecostnod *tentabatur a Satane*, Mk. Bos. 1, 13.

ge-costung, e; *f. Tribulation, trial;* tribulatio, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-cræftan; *p.* -cræfte; *pp.* -cræfted, cræft [cræftan *to build;* cræft *art*] *To contrive, build;* molīri, machinări:—Ic gecræfte, dæt se cempa ongon Waldend wundian *I contrived that the soldier did wound the Lord*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 259, 30; Jul. 290. Dæt Godes tempel wæs wundorliċe gecræft *the temple of God was wonderfully contrived*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 29.

ge-cræftgian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad [cræft **I.** *power, strength*] *To strengthen, make powerful;* firmare, roborare:—Đa rîcu of nânes mannes mihtum gecræftgade ne wurdon *the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of any man*, Ors. 2, 1: Bos. 39, 2.

ge-crâwan *to crow:*—Hona gesang ł gecrâwae *gallus cantavit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 74.

ge-crincan; *p.* -cranc, *pl.* -cruncon; *pp.* -cruncen *To yield, fall:* occumbere, ruere:—He under rande gecranc *he fell beneath his shield*, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209: Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250: 141, 19; By. 324. v. crincan.

ge-cringan; *p.* -crang, -crong, *pl.* crungon; *pp.* crungen *To sink, fall, die;* occumbere, mori:—Heó on flet gecrong *on the ground she sank*, Beo. Th. 3141: B. 1568: 5003; B. 2505: 2679; B. 1337: Apstls. Kmbl. 120; Ap. 60: Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 30; Ruin 32. Gârulf gecrang *Garulf fell*, Fins. Th. 63; Fin. 31: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 9; Wand 79. Stîdmôd gecrang *firm of mind he died*, Apstls. Kmbl. 144; Ap. 72. v. cringan.

ge-cristnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [cristnian *to christianize*] *To christianize, catechize;* catechizāre:—He done cyning gecristnade, and hine eft æfter fæce mid fulluhtbæþe aþwôgh mid his þeóde *cum rex ipse catechizātus, fonte baptism, cum sua gente abluērētur*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 13. Sŷddan he gecristnad wæs *cum catechizārētur*, 2, 14; S. 517, 27: Blickl. Homl. 211, 29: 213, 15: 215, 22. Ne môt gefullod inne mid đam gecristnedan etan *non licet baptizato cum catecumeno comedere*, Th. Lg. ii. 144, 25.

ge-croced; *adj. Crooeus, coccineus*, Hpt. Gl. 528.

gecrod, es; *n. A crowd;* turba. v. hlôþ-gecrod, lind-: creódan.

ge-cuman, -cyme; *p.* -com, *pl.* -cómon; *pp.* -cumen *To come, go;* venire, ire:—Seueriana gecom to dæra hâlgena byrgenum *Severiana came to the graves of the saints*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27. Gecum to mînum þeówan Saulum *go to my servant Saul*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19. Of nânum ôdrum gecumen *come from none other*, Ælfc. T. 2, 26. Æfter meh gecyme *post me venire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 24; 17, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 40; 7, 27. [*Goth.* ga-kwiman: *O. H. Ger.* ka-queman.]

ge-cundeliċ; *adj. Natural;* natūrālis:—Gê wênaþ dæt gê nân gecundeliċe gôd ne gesæċþa in eów selfum nabbaþ *ye think ye have no natural good or happiness within yourselves*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 16. v. ge-cyndeliċ.

ge-cunnan; *p.* -cûde *To know:*—Huu alle bispello gie gecunnas ł giecunna gie mâgon [Rush. gicunniga] *quomodo omnes parabolas cognoscetis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 13. Ic đê gecûde ær đan đe ic đê gescôpe *I knew thee ere I created thee*, Ælf. Test; Swt. Rdr. 70, 433. [*Goth.* ga-kunnan *to know.*]

ge-cunnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To try, enquire, experience;* probare, explorare, experiri:—Dæt hi môstan gecunnian hwyle hora swiftost hors hæfde *that they should try which of them had the swiftest horse*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42: Nar. 25, 29. Đe đone wigend aweccan dorste oddĕ gecunnian, hû *who dared to awake the warrior or to enquire how*..., Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 14; Jud. 259. Ic hæbbe gecunnad cearselda fela *I have experienced many places of sorrow*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 9; Seef. 5. v. cunnian.

gecure, gecuron *chose;* gecoren *chosen.* v. geceosan.

ge-cûþ, *known.* v. gecunnan.

ge-cwæþ, đû -cwæde, *pl.* -cwædon *Said, spoke, pronounced*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664: Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 16; *p.* of ge-cweđan.

ge-cweccan :—Gecwecton đegnas his đa croppas *vellebant discipuli ejus spicas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1.

ge-cwed, -cwid, -cwyde *a word, command.* v. cwide.

ge-cweden *spoken, called, ordained*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3: L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32; *pp. of* ge-cweđan.

ge-cwednis, se; *f. Vocabulum, nomen*, Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cwed-rêden, ne; *f. An agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 23.

ge-cwellan *to kill:*—Đa suno gecuoellas hia *filii morte adjĭcient eos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 12. Dætte hia woere gecuelledo *ut interficerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-quelit *cruciatus.*]

ge-cwelman *to destroy.* v. ge-cwylman.

ge-cwelmbêran *to be tortured;* extorqueri, cruciari, Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge-cwêman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwêman *to please*] *To please, satisfy, propitiate;* plăcĕre, satisfăcĕre:—He ne mihte đâm folcum mid gifum gecwêman *he had not power to satisfy the people with rewards*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 45. Pilatus wolde đam folce gecwêmam *Pilātus vŏlens pŏpŭlo satisfăcĕre*, Mk. Bos. 15, 15. Gif dû godum ussum gecwêmest *if thou wilt propitiate our gods*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 27; Jul. 169. Đe him dædum gecwêmde *who pleased him by deeds*, 46 b; Th. 159, 6; Gû 922. Sume gecwêmdon englum *some have given pleasure to angels*, Homl. Th. ii. 286, 12. God, dû đe mid hreównisse gicuoemes ł gicômed biþ *Deus qui pœnitentia placaris*, Rtl. 8, 33. [*Laym.* i-quemen *to please.*]

ge-cwêmdun *pleased*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 14; Cri. 918, = ge-cwêmdon; *p. pl. of* gecwêman.

ge-cwême; adj. [cwême *pleasant, pleasing*] *Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit;* jōcundus, grātus, plăcĭtus, complăcĭtus, acceptus:—Noe wæs Gode gecwême and gife ætfôran him gemêtte *Noe invēnit grātiam coram Domino*, Gen. 6, 8. Seó wæs Criste gecwême *she was acceptable to Christ*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 2; Jul. 259: Elen. Kmbl. 2097; El. 1050. Gecwême sŷ him spræc mîn *jōcundum sit ei elŏquium meum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 35. Forđam hyt wæs swâ gecwême beforan đê *quoniam sic fuit plăcĭtum ante te*, Mt. Bos. 11, 26: Jn. Bos. 8, 29. Đær is brâde land in heofonrîce Criste gecwêmra *there is a spacious land in heaven's kingdom of the grateful to Christ*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 5; Sat. 217. Gecwêmre *complăcĭtior*, Ps. Spl. 76, 7. Swâ him gecwêmast

wæs *as was most pleasing to him*, H. R. 103, 6. [*Laym, A. R.* i-queme *pleasing*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* biquâme: *Ger.* bequem.]

ge-cwémedlíc; *adj. Well pleased;* beneplăcĭtus:—Gecwémedlíc is Drihtne *beneplăcĭtum est Dómino*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 11. Ne ne on glywcum weres gecwémedlíce oððe welgecwéme biþ him *nec in tibiis viri beneplăcĭtum erit ei*, 146, 10. v. ge-cwémlíc.

ge-cwémednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Satisfaction, pleasure, contentment;* beneplăcĭtum:—Gode to gecwémednesse *to the pleasure of God*, L. Ælf. C. 33; Th. ii. 376, 38. Gode to gecwemednysse *to God's contentment*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. v. ge-cwémnes.

ge-cwéming, e; *f. A pleasing;* beneplăcĭtum:—On gecwéminge ðinre *in beneplăcĭto tuo*, Ps. Sp. 88, 17.

ge-cwémlíc; *adj. Agreeable, well pleased;* placitus, placatus, complacatus, congruus, beneplăcĭtus:—Gecwémlíc *congruus*, R. Ben. interl. 43. Gecwémlíc is Drihtne on his folce *beneplăcĭtum est Dómino pópulo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 4. In tíde gicuomelícum *in tempore placito*, Rtl. 19, 7; 18, 29. Gicuomelíce *placatus*, 43, 17; 35, 43. Gicuomelíc *complacatus*, 69, 11. Gicuâmlíc *supplex*, 166, 5.

ge-cwémlíce; *adv. Agreeably, acceptably*:—Hú ſela witegan under ðære æ Gode gecwémlíce drohtnodon *how many prophets under the old law passed their life acceptably to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 33; 576, 4.

ge-cwémnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A pleasing, satisfaction, appeasing;* plăcătio, beneplăcĭtum:—He ne selþ Gode gecwémnesse his *non dábit Deo plăcătiónem suam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 8. On gecwémnesse folces ðines *in beneplăcĭto pópuli tui*, 105, 4. Tíma gecwémnysse *tempus beneplăciti*, Ps. Spl. 68, 16. Martha wæs geornful dæt heó don Hælende to gecwémnesse degnode *Martha was desirous to minister to the Saviour to his satisfaction*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 29. Gicuoemnise hæbbendo *sufficentiam habentes*, Rtl. 13, 15.

ge-cwémsum; *adj. Illibatus*, Hpt. Gl. 520.

ge-cweðan; he -cweð(e), -cwy þ; *p.* ic. he -cwæþ, ðú -cwǽde, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden *To say, speak, call, pronounce, agree, resolve, order;* dicĕre, lóqui, profâri, pronunciâre, pangĕre, statŭere:—Se næfre nǽnig word gecweðan mihte *qui ne -ûnum quidem sermónum unquam profâri pótěrat*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 43. He dæt word gecwæþ *he spake the word*, Elen. Kmbl. 687; El. 344; 878; El. 440: Andr. Kmbl. 1791; An. 898: 2600; An. 1301. Ðe Drihten wið eów gecwæþ *quod pépigit vobiscum Dóminus*, Deut. 9, 9. Hí æfre ælcne Deniscne cyng útlah of Engla lande gecwǽdon *they pronounced every Danish king an outlaw from England for ever*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 34. On ðære stówe ðe is gecweden Creacan ford *in the place which is called Crayford*, Chr. 456; Th. 22, 5, col. 2, 3: H. R. 105, 9. Ece Drihten gecwyþ *the Lord eternal shall speak*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627. Ðú gecwǽde dæt ðú ne alǽte dôm gedreósan *thou saidst that thou wouldst not let thy greatness sink*, Beo. Th. 5322; B. 2664. Swá seó stefn gecwæþ *thus spake the voice*, Cd. 202; Th. 251, 10; Dan. 561: 203; Th. 252, 22; Dan. 582. Iulianus se cásere gecwæþ to gefeohte *the emperor Julian gave order for a battle*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 4. Swá hit gecweden wæs *as it was agreed*, L. Ath. v. § 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 32: L. A. G. prm; Th. i. 152, 4. Ða deófolgildan gecwǽdon dæt hí woldon ðone apostol to heora hǽdenscipe genedâian *the idolaters agreed to force the apostle to their idolatry*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24; H. R. 101, 20. [*Laym.* i-queden: *Goth.* ga-kwithan *to agree: O. Sax.* gi-quedan *to speak, declare: O. H. Ger.* gi-quedan *dicere.*]

ge-cwician, -cwycian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [cwician *to quicken*] *To quicken, create;* vivificâre, creâre:—Dó me æfter dínum wordum wel gecwician *vivifica me secundum verbum tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 25. Heortan clǽne gecwica in me God *cor mundum crea in me Deus*, Ps. Surt. 50, 12. Dæt ðú me on rihtes rǽd gecwycige *in æquitáte tua vivifica me*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. He bebeád and gecwicode synd *ipse mandávit et creáta sunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 9: 101, 19. Hí biþ gecwicude *creábuntur*, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 31. [*Goth.* ga-kwiujan *to quicken, make alive: O. H. Ger.* ki-chuuichan.]

ge-cwide, v. cwide, p. 180, col. 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ka-qhuit, ke-chuiti, *f. sententia.*]

ge-cwid-rǽdden, -cwid-rǽden, -cwyd-rǽden, -cwed-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. An agreement, a contract, statute, conspiration;* ratio, pactorum, conventio, conspiratio:—He oferbræc heora gecwidrǽdenne *he broke through their agreement*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 57, 40. Gewordenre gecwydrǽdene *conventione facta*, Mt. Bos. 20, 1. Gecwidrædden *conspiratio*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 87: Wrt. Voc. 34, 19. Dæt wæs seó gecwydrǽden *that was the agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 26.

ge-cwis *a conspiracy, consent;* conspiratio, Cot. 46: Hpt. Gl. 519. [*Goth.* ga-kwiss *consent.*]

ge-cwyd-rǽden *agreement*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 111, 21, 26: Mt. Bos. 20, 2. v. ge-cwidrǽden.

ge-cwylman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [cwelman, cwylman *to torment*] *To afflict, torment, punish, destroy, kill;* pūnire, trucidâre, mortificâre:—Nâ dæt ân me, ac eác swylce mîne gefêran mid ânum slege he mæg gecwylman *non sólum me, sed etiam meos sócios ûno ictu pótěrat mortificâre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Dæt hí gecwylmen rihte heortan *ut trucídent rectos corde*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 15. Dæt he byþ gecwylmed *ut púniátur*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 13. Mid ormætre angsumnysse gecwylmed *afflicted with excessive pain*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 6.

ge-cwylmful; *adj. Pernicious;* perniciosus, Hpt. Gl. 428.

ge-cwyþ *speaks*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 9; Sat. 627; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-cweðan.

ge-cýgan *to call, call upon, invoke, provoke, incite*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 13; Ph. 454: Ps. Spl. 73, 19: 77, 64: 85, 4. v. ge-cígan.

ge-cygd *strife, contention, debate;* jurgium, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. v. gecíd.

ge-cýgednes, -ness, e; *f. A calling;* vōcātio:—On ðam dæge de geneálǽhte hyre gecýgednesse of dyssum lífe *imminente die suæ vócatiónis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 31. v. ge-cígednes.

ge-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. Nature;* natura:—Dæt is of untrumnisse dæs gecymes *ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15.

ge-cynd, ge-cind, *acc.* ge-cynd, ge-cynde; *f. also* ge-cynd, ge-cynde, *nom. acc*; gen. -cyndes: *dat.* -cynde; *pl. nom. acc.* -cyndu, -cyndo, -cynd; *gen.* -cynda; *dat.* -cyndum; *n.* **I.** *nature, kind, manner, condition, gender;* natura, indoles, ingenium, proprietas, modus, qualitas, conditio, genus:—For his ágenre gecynde *from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. On swíðe lytlon hæfþ seó gecynd genóg *with very little nature has enough*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Is sió þridde gecynd betere *the third nature is better*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 373; Met. 20, 187. On ða beteran gecynd *into the better nature*, Andr. Kmbl. 1176; An. 588. Hú his gecynde biþ *what its nature* [*sex*] *is*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 8; Ph. 356. Wæstma gecyndu *kinds of fruits*, 33 a; Th. 104, 30; Gü. 15. Cristes gecyndo *the natures of Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 819; Sal. 409. On feówer gecynd *in four kinds*, 996; Sal. 499. Æfter gecynde *de genere*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 27. **II.** *generation, nakedness;* generatio, natales, partes, genitales, verenda:—Ðurh clǽne gecynd *by pure generation*, Hy. 9, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 11: 9, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 52. Beheledon heora fæderes gecynd *operuerunt verenda patris sui*, Gen. 9, 23. **III.** *offspring;* proles:—Hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 26. [Cf. *O. Sax.* kind: *O. H. Ger.* kint: *Ger.* kind.]

ge-cynd-bóc, e; *f. Genesis*:—Seó bóc ys gehâten Genesis dæt ys gecyndbóc *the book is called Genesis, that is the book of generation*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 33.

ge-cynde; *adj.* [cynde *natural*] *Natural, innate, inborn, genial;* natūrâlis, innātus, ingēnitus, ingēnuus:—Gif se weorþscipe ðam wǽlan gecynde wære *if dignity were natural to wealth*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 25. Swá him gecynde wæs *as was natural to him*, Beo. Th. 5386; B. 2690: Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 12. Gecynde riht *jus naturâle*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Som. 57, 90; Wrt. Voc. 20, 31. Gefrægn ic hebréos in Hierúsalem cyningdóm habban, swá him gecynde wæs *I have heard that the Hebrews had kingly sway in Jerusalem, as was natural to them*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 8; Dan. 3. Ðurh gecyndne cræft *through natural virtue*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 9; Edg. 35. Cêne men gecynde rîce *bold men* [*have*] *inborn sway*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 3; Gn. Ex. 59. Hæfdan him gecynde cyningas twegen *they had two kings of their own race*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 11; Met. 1, 6.

ge-cyndelíc; *adj.* [cyndelíc *natural*] *Natural, according to nature;* natūrâlis:—Hit is gecyndelíc dæt ealle eorþlíce líchaman beóþ fulran on weaxendum mónan, ðonne on wanigendum *it is natural that all earthly bodies are fuller at the increasing moon than at the waning*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 11; Lchdm. iii. 268, 7. Gecyndelice dohtor *filia natūrâlis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 21. Gecyndelíces gódes *of natural good*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4. Hí nán gecyndelíc gód ou him selfum nabbaþ *they have no natural good in themselves*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 30: 27, 4; Fox 100, 18. Ne forlêton hí nó dæt gecyndelíce gód *they would not lose the natural good*, 27, 3; Fox 100, 6.

ge-cyndelíce; *adv. Naturally;* natūrâliter:—Ealle gesceafta gecyndelíce fundiaþ to cumanne to góde *all creatures naturally desire to come to good*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 15.

gecynde-spræc, e; *f. A natural speech, an idiom;* proprietas linguæ, idioma, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 41.

ge-cynd-lim, es; *n. A birth-limb, womb;* vulva:—Gecyndlim ontýnende *vulvam aperiens*, Lk. Bos. 2, 23: Hpt. Gl. 441.

ge-cyndnys, -nyss, e; *f. A nation;* nātio:—Gecyndnys bearna dínra ic ascunode *nātiónem fidiórum tuórum reprobávi*, Ps. Spl. 72, 15.

ge-cýpan, -cêpan; *p.* -cýpte; *pp.* -cýpt [cýpan *to sell*] *To buy, purchase;* ēmĕre:—Wyrsan wígfrecan gecýpan *to buy a worse warrior*, Beo. Th. 4986; B. 2496. Dæt ic ðé gecýpte *which I bought for thee*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 11; Cri. 1472.

ge-cýpe; *adj. For sale*:—Ðǽr wǽron gecýpe hryðeru *there were oxen for sale*, Homl. Th. i. 402, 17.

ge-cypsed; *part. p. Fettered;* compĕditus:—Ingâ on gesyhþe ðíne geómrunga gecypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gémitus compĕdítórum*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. Driht tolýsep gecypsede *Dóminus solvit compĕdítos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6.

ge-cyrnlad; *adj. Having kernels*:—Gecyrnlade appla *pomegranates*, Hpt. Gl. 496.

ge-cyrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to turn, convert;* vertere, convertere:—We sceolan ða wundor gecyrran on sōdfæstnesse geleáfan *we must apply those wonders to the belief in the truth*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Ic gecyrre feónd mīnne *converto inimicum meum*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Manega israhela bearna he gecyrþ to drihtne *multos filiorum israel convertet ad dominum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 16. Gif hē dæt Cristene folc mid lufan ne mehton gecyrron *if they could not by love convert Christian people*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 22. Dīne heortan to ræde gecyr *turn thy heart to counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27: Ps. Th. 114, 7; 84, 5. Heora līf he hæfþ to gefeán gecyrred *their life he hath turned to joy*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 24; 57, 30; 59, 13. **II.** *to turn [one's self], go, return;* verti, reverti, ire:—Ic wille dæt he libbe and to Gode gecyrran *I will that he live and turn to God*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 34; 101, 15. Gecyrraþ to me donne gecyrre ic to eów. He donne gecyrde to us *turn to me then will I turn to you. He turned to us then*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 1. Ðū ne gecyr from dīnre ðeówene *turn not from thy servant*, 89, 12: Ps. Th. 58, 14: Andr. Kmbl. 2158; An. 1080. Hī symle sculon done ylcan ryne eft gecyrran *they ever must go again the same course*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 74; Met. 11, 37. Ða gecyrdon ða twā and hund-seofontig *reversi sunt septuaginta duo*, Lk. Bos. 10, 17. Hwænne he sý fram gyftum gecyrred *quando revertatur a nuptis*, Lk. Bos. 12, 36.

ge-cyrred-nes, -ness, e; *f. A turning, conversion*:—Æfter his gecyrrednysse, Gregorius þēnode þearfum *after his conversion Gregory ministered to the poor*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 35. v. acyrrednes.

ge-cyrring, e; *f. Converting, changing;* conversio, C. R. Ben. 62: Ps. Spl. T. 9, 3.

ge-cyspyd *fettered*, Ps. Spl. 78, 11. v. cyspan.

ge-cyssan; *p.* -cyste; *pp.* -cyssed [cyssan *to kiss*] *To kiss*; oscūlāri:—Gecyste cuning þegn betstan *the king kissed the best of thanes*, Beo. Th. 3744; B. 1870. Gecyste foet his *osculabatur pedes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38.

ge-cȳð, -cȳðd, e; *f. A country, native country;* patria, natale solum:—On hiora ägenre gecȳþþe *in their own country*, Bt. 27, 3: Fox 100, 1. v. cȳð.

ge-cȳðan; *p.* -cȳðde, -cȳdde; *pp.* -cȳðed, -cȳd. **I.** *to make known, tell, relate, proclaim, announce, inform;* nuntiare, annuntiare, referre, effari, monere:—Ða andsware gecȳðan *to make known the answer*, Beo. Th. 714; B. 354: 4638; B. 2324: Ps. Spl. 101, 24. Gecȳð *make known*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 4; Gū. 1155. Sōþ gecȳðan *to tell the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1173; El. 588. Se dæt orleg-weorc dam ebriscan eorle gecȳdde *who announced that fatal work to the Hebrew leader*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 4; Gen. 2021: Andr. Kmbl. 1568; An. 785: 1718; An. 861. Swā hie gecȳdde wæron *as they were informed*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 9; Dan. 433. Him wæs gecȳðed *nuntiatum est illi*, Lk. Bos. 8, 20. Ðā wearþ hit Constantine gecȳd *it was told to Constantine*, H. R. 3, 11. **II.** *to declare, reveal, manifest, shew, perform, confirm, testify, prove;* declarare, revelare, edocere, manifestare, monstrare, perhibere, testari, probare:—Dæt wille ic gecȳðan, dæt ða ricu of nānes mannes mihtum swā gecræftgade ne wurdon *that will I declare, that the kingdoms were not strengthened by the powers of man*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 1. God wolde gecȳðan hwylcre geearnunge se hālga wer wære *Deus qualis meriti vir fuerit demonstrare voluit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 8; H. R. 15, 31. Se inlica dēma mannum gecȳdde *internus arbiter edocuit*, 3, 15; S. 541, 19. He gecȳdeþ dē wisdōmes gife *he will shew thee the gift of wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 595. Swā dū hyldo wid me gecȳddest *as thou hast manifested grace to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 780; An. 398. Dæt dīne leóde gecȳddon *that thy people shewed*, Salm. Kmbl. 654; Sal. 326. Wundor wæs gecȳded *the miracle was manifested*, Cd. 208; Th. 257, 6; Dan. 653: 212; Th. 263, 11: Dan. 760. Gecȳdan mid āþe *to prove* or *declare on oath*, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 7; 17; Th. i. 114, 2: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 5. Tree of wæstm his gecȳded biþ *arbor fructu suo cognoscitur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. **III.** *to make celebrated, renowned, famed;* notum facere, inclytum reddere:—Cyning cystum gecȳded *the king for virtues famed*, Beo. Th. 1850; B. 923: 530; B. 262: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 3: Gū. 553. [*O. Sax.* gi-kūdian: *O. H. Ger.* ga-chundan.] v. cȳðan, cūð.

ge-cȳðelic; *adj. Manifest, made known;* manifestatus, Alb. resp. 10. v. cȳðlic.

ge-cȳðig; *adj. Knowing, cognizant*:—Gicȳðig *cognitor*, Rtl. 41, 23. [Cf. *Ger.* kundig *acquainted with.*]

ge-cȳdnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Testimony, testament, manifestation;* testimonium, testamentum:—Manega sæddon leáse gecȳdnysse *multi testimonium falsum dicebant*, Mk. Bos. 14, 56. Ðes calic is niwe gecȳdnes on mīnum blōde *hic est calix novum testamentum in sanguine meo*, Lk. Bos. 22, 20: Ps. Spl. 49, 6, 17. Drihten, dīne gecȳdnessa sindon swīðe geleáflice *Lord, thy testimonies are very faithful*, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 14. Seó ealde gecȳdnis *the Old Testament*, Thw. Hept. p. 2, 14. Nū nealǣceþ ægðer ge dīn onwrigennes ge uncer gecȳdnes *now approaches both the discovery of thee* [*as false*] *and the manifestation of us two* [*as true*], Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. v. cȳdnes.

ged, gedd, es; *n. A song, proverb, poem*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. Gedd *proverbium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 6; 16, 25. v. gid.

ge-dæftan; *p.* -dæfte; *pp.* dæft *To put in order, make ready, prepare*:—Ða ðe mid dām [treowum] Cristes weig gedæfton *those who with the [trees] prepared Christ's way*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 34. He eów betæcþ mycele healle gedæfte *ipse vobis ostendet cenaculum magnum stratum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 12: Mk. Bos. 14, 15. v. dæftan.

ge-dæfte; *adj. Mild, gentle, meek*:—Ðīn cyning cymþ to ðē, gedæfte *rex tuus venit tibi, mansuetus*, Mt. Bos. 21, 5. [Cf. *Orm.* daffte *humble, quiet.*] The later sense of 'daft' *foolish, stupid*, may be compared with the slang sense of 'soft.'

ge-dæftlice, -dæftelice, -deftlice; *adv. Fitly, seasonably;* opportūne, commōde:—Ic ðē beóde dæt dū stande on dissum wordum, and hie lǣre ægðer ge gedæftlice ge ungedæftlice *I charge thee to abide by these words, and teach them both seasonably and unseasonably*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 96, 15; Hat. MS. 20 a, 21. Gedæftelice *seasonably*, 15, 6; Swt. 96, 17; Hat. MS. 20 a, 22.

ge-dælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To divide, part, impart, separate, distribute, share, partake*:—Seoddan se lichoma and se gāst gedælde beóþ *after the body and the spirit shall be separated*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ic gedæle bā Sicimam et convallem, da ǣr samod wæron *dividam Sichimam et convallem*, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Hine gedælaþ *dividet eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 51. He sceole wiþ dæm lichomon hine gedælon *he must separate himself from the body*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 21. He hine wiþ ðas world gedæleþ *he separates himself from the world*, 125, 11; 21, 26: Exon. 10 b; Th. 102, 6; Cri. 1668: Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422: Exon. Th. 115, 32; Gū. 198. Ne mæg mīn lichoma wiþ deáþ ge-dælan *my body cannot separate [itself] from* [i. e. *avoid*] *death*, Exon. Th. 124, 25; Gū. 343; 146, 19; Gū. 712. Gedælde woeron ī todǣldon woedo mīno *partiti sunt vestimenta mea*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Gif he ǣr nele done sēlestan dǣl Gode gedælan *if he will not before give the best part to God*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. Dæt we gedælan done teóþan dǣl *that we distribute the tenth part*, 39, 19. Gedæled dearfendum mannum *given to the poor*, 69, 8; 75, 23: Beo. Th. 143; B. 71: Exon. Th. 371, 19; Seel. 78: Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Sceolde he worc dæs gewinnes gedælan *he should get pain on account of that struggle*, Cd. Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296. [*Goth.* ga-dailjan: *O. Sax.* gi-dēlian: *O. H. Ger.* ki-teilan *to divide, impart, distribute.*]

ge-dæledlice; *adv. Apart, separately:* separatim, Cot. 201.

ge-dæman *to obstruct, dam;* obstruere, Serm. Creat.

ge-dærsted; *part.* [dærst *leaven*] *Leavened, fermented;* fermentatus:—Gedærsted is all *fermentatum est totum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 33. Ōþ-dæt sié gedærsted odde gecnoeden all *donec fermentaretur totum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 21.

ge-dafen; *part.* [dafen *becoming*] *Becoming, fit, suitable;* dēcens, congruus, convēniens:—Gif dē gedafen þince *if it seem becoming to thee*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 32; Jul. 87. This points to a verb 'ge-dafan,' corresponding to the Gothic 'gadaban;' *convenire, decere.* [Cf. gedafenian.]

ge-dafenian, -dafnian, -dæfnia; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be becoming* or *fit, to behove;* decere, convēnire: chiefly used impersonally, *it behoves, it is becoming* or *fit, ought;* dēcet, oportet:—Ic axige hwæder hit mihte gedafnian Abrahame *I will ask whether it was becoming to Abraham*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 47. Lāreówum gedafenaþ dæt hī mid wīsdōmes sealte geleáffulra manna mōd sylton *it befits teachers that they salt the minds of believing men with the salt of wisdom*, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 16: L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 32. Me gedafnaþ *me oportet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Dē gedafneþ *te oportet*, 3, 7. Dē gedafenaþ *te dēcet*, Ps. Th. 64, 1: 92, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 633; An. 317. Me gedafenaþ ōðrum ceastrum Godes rīce bodian *aliis civitātibus oportet me evangelizāre regnum Dei*, Lk. Bos. 4, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 21. Gedafenode *dēcuit*, 33; Som. 37, 21: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 11. Hit gedafnode dæt se Ælmihtiga ærest dæt hwīlendlice leóht geworhte *it was becoming that the Almighty first created the temporary light*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 4: 21, 39. Gedafnad is ūs *decet nos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15.

ge-dafenigendlice; *adv. Consequently;* consequenter, Scint. 11.

ge-dafenlic, -dæfenlic; *adj.* [ge-dafen *becoming*] *Becoming, fit, decent, convenient, agreeable;* dēcens, congruus, convēniens, hābilis:—Dæt is gedafenlic dæt dū Dryhtnes word on hyge healde *it is fit that thou shouldst keep in mind the word of the Lord*, Exon. Kmbl. 2333; El. 1168: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 42; Met. 31, 21: Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 43. Hit gedafenlic is dæt his reáf ne beó hōrig *it is becoming that his vestment be not dirty*, L. Ælf. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 20. Gedafenlic þeódnes [MS. seodnys] *hābilis conjunctio*, Ælfc. Gl. 99: Som. 76, 118; Wrt. Voc. 54, 60. Us dæg endebyrdnysse mid gedafenlicre cymþ *nōbis dies ordine congruo vēnit*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 3. Nis nā gedafenlic dæt ðes man āna beó *it is not fitting that this man be alone*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 17. Uæs gedæfenlic [gidæfendlic, Rush.] *oportebat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 4.

ge-dafenlice; *adv. Fitly, properly, justly;* dēcenter, convenienter,

juste :—God gewræc swīðe gedafenlīce on ðam ārleāsan hēs ārleāse geþoht *God very justly avenged his wicked thought on this wicked man*, Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 33.

ge-dafenlīcnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e ; *f. Decency, convenience, an opportunity ;* dēcentia, convēnientia, opportūnitas :—Eton mid gedafenlīcnysse *juxta convēnientiam comēdāmus*, Bd. Whelc. 228, 43. On gedafenlīcnessum *in opportūnitātibus*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10 : second 9, 1.

ge-dafiic ; *adj. Convenient, fitting ;* convenīens, congruus, Hpt. Gl. 415.

ge-dafniendlic ; *adj. Suitable*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 497.

ge-dāl, es ; *n. A division, separation, parting, distribution ;* dīvīsio, sepārātio, divortium, distribūtio :—Ðē is gedāl witod līces and sāwle *a separation of body and soul is decreed to thee*, Cd. 43 ; Th. 57, 19 ; Gen. 930 : Beo. Th. 6128 ; B. 3068. Ic uncres gedāles onbād earfoþlīce *I awaited our parting in sorrow*, Soul Kmbl. 74 ; Seel. 37 : Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 37. Se hæfde heortan unhneāweste hringa gedāles *he had the most liberal heart in the distribution of rings*, Scōp Th. 148 ; Wid. 73. Æfter dæs līchoman gedāle and dære sāwle *after the separation of the body and soul*, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 68, 12. Ðū ondrǣtst ðē on dam gedāle *thou fearest to distribute*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 25. Se todǣlde sē reāde on gedāl *qui dīvīsit māre rubrum in dīvīsiones*, Ps. Spl. 135, 13. [Cf. *O. Eng. Homl.* elmes i dal *almsgiving*.] DER. deāþ-, ealdor-, feorh-, friþ-, gāst-, hīw-, līf-, nýd-, sāwel-, ðeōden-, woruld-gedāl.

ge-dāl-land, -dæl-land, es ; *n. Partible land, land belonging to several proprietors ;* sepārābilis terra :—Gif ceorlas gærstūn hæbben gemænne, oððe gedālland to týnanne *if churls have a common meadow or partible land to fence*, L. In. 42 ; Th. i. 128, 6. v. note. Hīd gedāllandes, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 6, 11.

geddian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To sing ;* cantare :—Ðā ongan he geddian *then began he to sing*, Bt. 31, 2 ; Fox 112, note 25. Se scōp geddode *the poet sang*, 35, 5 ; Fox 166, 8. v. giddian.

geddung, giddung, e ; *f. A similitude, parable, riddle ;* similitudo, parabola :—In geddungum *in parabolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 10. Geddung *parabola*, 18, 9 ; 19, 11. Geddung ł onlīcnis *similitudo*, 13, 6. v. gidding.

ge-deāgod *dyed, coloured.* DER. twi-gedeāgod. v. deāgian.

ge-deāpian ; *p.* ade, ode ; *pp.* ad, od *To deepen, become deep* [?] :—Gideōpadon niōhiisso *preruperunt abyssi*, Rtl. 81, 24. [Cf. *Goth.* gadiupjan *to deepen, dig deeply.*]

ge-deāðian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To kill ;* mortificare :—Gedeāða ðū *mortifica*. Rtl. 48, 14. v. ge-dēðan.

ge-deccan ; *imp.* -dec. [deccan *to cover*] *To cover ;* tēgere :—Gedec ānne clāþ dær mid *cover a cloth therewith*, Herb. 78, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 182, 3. Gedeced mid wyrtum *covered with spices*, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. v. Leo 607, 39. v. ge-þeccan.

GE-DĒFE, -ðoefe ; *comp.* -ra ; *superl.* -est, -ust ; *adj. Becoming, fit, proper, seemly, convenient, agreeable, decent, quiet, mild, meek, genile, kind, benevolent ;* congruus, convēniens, dēcens, opportūnus, hōnestus, quiētus, mansuētus, bēnignus :—Swā hit gedēfe wæs *as it was fit*, Beo. Th. 3345 ; B. 1670 : Ps. Th. 60, 6 ; 117, 13. Ne bið dæt gedēfe deāþ *that is not a seemly death*, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 340, 26 ; Gn. Ex. 117. Beōþ gē gedoefe *estote vos perfecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 48. Noe wæs dōmfæst and gedēfe *Noah was just and meek*, Cd. 64 ; Th. 78, 2 ; Gen. 1287 : Exon. 41 a ; Th. 136, 34 ; Gū. 551 : Beo. Th. 2458 ; B. 1227. Gedēfe is ðīn mīlde mōd *bēnigna est misēricordia tua*, Ps. Th. 68, 16. Gedēfe sacerd *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Eart ðū on līfgendra lande se gedēfa dǣl *tu es portio mea in terra vīventium*, 141, 5. On tīde gedēfre *in tempore opportūno*, Ps. Spl. C. 144, 16 : Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 564, 3. Purh gedēfne dōm *with fitting judgment*, Exon. 41 b ; Th. 138, 26 ; Gū. 582 : Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 564, 4. Ðū gedēfe mid me. Drihten, tācen *fac mecum, Dómine, signum in bōno*, Ps. Th. 85, 16. Ða synd līðe and gedēfe *they are meek and gentle*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 20. Sýn hī adilgad of gedēfa eác ðæra līfgendra leōfra bōcum *deleantur de libro vīventium*, Ps. Th. 68, 29. Wuna mid us dæt ðū us gedēfra gedō *stop with us to improve us*. St. And. 24, 8. Deōrust and gedēfust *dearest and fittest*, 102, 16. Ealra dēmena dam gedēfestan *to the most benevolent of all judges*, Exon. 93 a ; Th. 350, 4 ; Sch. 58. [*Goth.* ga-dōbs *fitting.*] DER. lār-gedēfe.

ge-dēfe ; *adv. Becomingly, decently ;* dēcenter :—Ic eom on ðinum dōmum gedēfe glæd *jūdicia tua jūcunda*, Ps. Th. 118, 39 : 124, 4.

ge-dēfelīc ; *adj. Fit, becoming, decent, honest ;* hōnestus :—Ðær syndon gedēfelīce menn *sunt ibi homines honesti*, Nar. 37, 32.

ge-dēfelice ; *adv. Becomingly, fitly, decently, properly ;* dēcenter, opportūne :—Sōna dæs ðe gehālgod wæs, ða dyde mon his līchoman in, and on dære cyricean norþ-portice gedēfelīce wæs bebyriged *mox vēro ut dedicāta est, intro inlātum, et in porticu illius aquilōnālis dēcenter sepultum est*, Bd. 2, 3 ; S. 504, 34. He symle gedēfelice æfterewæþ *he always repeated* [*them*] *properly*, 5, 2 ; S. 615, 15.

ge-defen ; *part. Fit, proper, due ;* dēbītus :—Gedefen *dēbitus*, Cot. 61 : Th. An. 101, 10. To forþspōwnesse gedefenre heánesse *ad profectum dēbīti culminis*, Bd. 2, 4 ; S. 505, 17. v. gedafen.

ge-defenlic ; *adj. Fit, proper, due ;* dēbitus :—Mid gedefenlīcre ege *dēbito cum timōre*, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 569, 28. v. gedafenlīc.

ge-dēfnes, -ness, e ; *f. Quietness, mildness, gentleness ;* mansuētūdo :—Oferbecymþ gedēfnes *supervēnit mansuētūdo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ge-dēftlice ; *adv. Fitly, moderately ;* dēcenter :—Gif ðū wile hāl beón, drinc ðē gedēftlice *if thou wilt be healthy, drink in moderation*, Prov. Kmbl. 61. v. ge-dæftlice.

ge-dēgan, ge-dēgean *to pass through, escape ;* pertransīre :—Oft ūre sāwl swýðe frēcne hlimman gedēgde hlūdes wæteres ; wēne ic forðon dæt heó wel mǣge dæt swýðre mægen sāwel usser wæteres wēnan dǣs wel gedēgean *torrentem pertransīvit anima nostra ; forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Gif he wille sylf Godes dōmas gedēgan *if he himself wish to be uncondemned*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 12. v. gedīgan.

ge-dēgled *hidden ;* absconditus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2. v. ge-dīglian.

ge-delf, es ; *n. A delving, the act of digging, a trench ;* fossio, fossa :—Mid gedelfe *by digging*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 44, 12. He lēt delfon an mycel gedelf *he had a great trench dug*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 58, 5.

ge-delfan ; *p.* -dealf, *pl.* -dulfon ; *pp.* dolfen *To dig, delve ;* fodere, effodere :—Wæs ðær sum hlāw ðone men gedulfon *there was a mound which men had dug*, Guthl. 4 ; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ðē wearþ helle seāþ nider gedolfen *the pit of hell was dug beneath for thee*, Exon. 71 b ; Th. 267, 30 ; Jul. 423.

ge-dēman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To deem, judge, determine, ordain, decree, doom, condemn ;* jūdicāre, decernēre, sancīre, condemnāre :—He wile gedēman dǣda gehwylce *he will judge each deed*, Exon. 51 b ; Th. 33, 13 ; Cri. 525. Dæt he ǣghwelcne on riht gedēmeþ *that he judge every one righteously*, L. Alf. 49 ; Th. i. 56, 30 : Ps. Th. 57, 10. He gedēmde ūrne Drihten to deāþe *he condemned our Lord to death*, Ors. 6, 3 ; Bos. 117, 42. Gedēmdon [MS. gedēmden] *sanxērunt*, Mon. B. 1940. Se ðe undōm gedēme *he who shall doom unjust doom*, L. C. S. 15 ; Th. i. 384, 7. Swā gedēmed is *as is ordained*, Exon. 58 a ; Th. 207, 26 ; Ph. 147. He gedēmed hæfde dæt Ceólwulf æfter him cyning wære *successōrem fore Ceolnulfum decrēvisset*, Bd. 5, 23 ; S. 640, 1 : Cd. 186 ; Th. 231, 11 ; Dan. 245. Fýnd syndon eówere gedēmed to deāþe *your enemies are condemned to death*, Judth. 11 ; Thw. 24, 19 ; Jud. 196. [*Goth.* ga-dōmjan.]

ge-deōful-geld *idolatry.* v. deōfolgeld.

ge-deorf, es ; *n. Labour, trouble, tribulation ;* lābor, tribūlātio :—Micel gedeorf ys hit *magnus lābor est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 5, 7. Byþ mycel gedeorf *ērit tribūlātio magna*, Mt. Bos. 24, 21. Hæfst ðū ēnig gedeorf *hābesta āliquem lābōrem?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 9. For his micclum gedeorfum *for his great labours*, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 3 : 82, 33.

ge-deorfan ; *p.* -dearf, *pl.* -durfon ; *pp.* -dorfen *To labour :*—Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. In Ors. 4, 6 ; Bos. 86, 3, Heora scipa gedurfon L and C *perhaps we should read* gedufon *sank*, cf. 85, 38, gedeāf [gedrāf], and Ors. 1, 7 ; Bos. 30, 24, Ða gedufon hī ealle and adruncon. [*A. R.* i-dorven ; *pp. grieved, injured.*]

ge-deorfleās ; *adj.* This word in Glos. Prudent. Recd. 151, 73 is explained *nil prosperum*. The natural meaning would be *without labour, trouble*, which hardly agrees with that given above. Leo 230, 38, to connect the two, suggests the meaning *without effort*, so *without result, success.*

ge-deorfnys, -nyss, e ; *f. Trouble, tribulation ;* tribūlātio :—God is ūre fultum on gedeorfnyssum oððe on gedrēfednyssum *Deus est noster adjūtor in tribulātiōnibus*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 2.

ge-deorfsum ; *adj. Troublesome, grievous ;* mōlestus, grāvis :—Ðis wæs swīðe gedeorfsum geár *this was a very grievous year*, Chr. 1103 ; Erl. 239, 1.

ge-derian ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed *To injure, hurt ;* lædēre :—Ðyssum wordum ðā gecwedenum, hine sōna se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig, and drāf dæt fýr on ða ðe hit ār onbærndon, swā dæt hī sume mid ðam fýre gederede wāron *quo dicto, statim mūtāti ab urbe venti, in eos qui accenderant flammārum incendia retorsērunt, ita ut āliquot læsi*, Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 543, 7–12, col. 1.

ge-dīcian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od. *To make a dike or mound ;* vallum facere :—Eardærdon Bryttas binnan ðam dīce, de we gemynegodon dæt Severus hēt þwyrs ofer dæt ealond gedīcian *habitabant Brittones intra vallum, quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11 ; S. 480. v. dician.

ge-dieglan *To hide, cover ;* velare :—He wolde ðara scamfæstna giemelieste mid līdelīcum wordum gedieglan *he would cover* [velare] *the negligence of the modest with genile words*, Past. 31, 2 ; Swt. 207, 23 ; Hat. MS. 39 b, 23. v. ge-dīglan.

ge-diernan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To conceal ;* cēlāre :—Se ðe þiefþe gedierne, forgielde ðone þeóf be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, L. In. 36 ; Th. i. 124, 17. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dīgan, -dýgan, -dēgan, ic -dige, ðū -dīgest, he -digeþ, *pl.* -dīgaþ ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To endure, carry through, tolerate, overcome, escape ;* ēti, perpēti, perferre, tolerāre, superāre, evadere :—Swā mæg unfæge gedīgan

weán *so an undoomed* [*man*] *may escape calamity*, Beo. Th. 4572; B. 2291. Đū aldre gedīgest *thou escapest with life*, 1327; B. 661. He gedīgeþ *he escapes*, 606; B. 300. He feore gedīgde *he escaped with life*, 1161; B. 578. Feore gedȳged *escaped with life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gū. 407. Dæt wīf ne gedīgþ hyre feore *the woman will not escape with her life*, Nar. 50, 10. Đara monna hit ælc gedīgde *hominibus idem morsus non usque ad interitum nocebant*, Nar. 16, 11. Sume hit ne gedȳgdan mid đam life *some did not escape with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. v. dȳgan, gedēgan.

ge-dīgl[ā]ian, -dēglan, -dȳglan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed, ad *To hide, conceal, cover;* abscondere, operire:—Gedeigla *abscondere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 14. Gedeigledes *abscondisti*, 11, 25. Gedēgled *opertum*, 10, 26. Gidēglad [delgad] *abscondita*, Rtl. 25, 7. Helme gedȳgled *concealed by a covering*, Hy. 11, 13. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* tougilian *to hide.*]

ge-dihligean *to hide, make private, detach, separate;* velare, secernere, separare:—Ēadgār, mid rȳmette gedīhligean hēt đa mynstra *Edgar commanded the monasteries to be made private* or *detached*, Th. Diplm. A.D. 963–975; 231, 4. v. ge-dīglan.

ge-diht, es; *n. A composition:*—Fela fægere godspel we forlǣtaþ on đisum gedihte *many excellent gospels we omit in this composition*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 1. [*Cf. Ger.* gedicht.]

ge-dihtan; *p.* -dihte; *pp.* -dihted, -diht. **I.** *to put in order, dispose, compose, arrange, conspire;* disponere, componere, conspirare:—Nū sindon twā bēc gesette on endebyrdnisse to Salomones bōcum, swilce he hīg gedihte *now two books are set in order after Solomon's books, as if he composed them*, Ælfc. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 402. Bēda đe đas bōc gedihte *Bede who composed this book*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 224. Đā gedihton đa Iudeas *jam conspiraverant Judæi*, Jn. Bos. 9, 22. Gediht *digestus, ordinatus*, Hpt. Gl. 409. **II.** *to order, direct, appoint;* dirigere, dictare:—Hīg dydon swā, swā swā him gedihte Iosue *they did as Joshua directed them*, Josh. 6, 23. Đis gewrit wæs to ānum menn gediht *this writing was directed to a particular man*, Ælfc. T; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. [*Laym.* to dæde idihte.] v. dihtan.

ge-dihtnung *a disposing.* v. dihtnung.

ge-dilgian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To blot out:*—Gidilge *dele*, Rtl. 168, 19: 19, 1.

ge-dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal, keep secret;* cēlāre:—Se de forstolen flǣsc findeþ and gedirneþ *he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2, note 1. v. ge-dyrnan.

ge-dofung, e; *f. Dotage;* deliramentum, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-dolgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To wound;* vulnerāre:—Deópe gedolgod *deeply wounded*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 25; Rä. 54, 6.

ge-dōn; ic -dō, đū -dēst, he -dēþ. *pl.* -dōþ; *p.* -dyde, *pl.* -dydon; *pp.* -dēn, -dōn *To do, make, put, cause, effect, reach a place;* facere:—Ic sceal cunnan hwæt đū gedōn wille *I shall know what thou wilt do*, Andr. Kmbl. 684; An. 343. Đū ne mihtest ænne locc gedōn hwītne *non potes unum capillum album facere*, Mt. Bos. 5, 36. Gedō dē hālne *salvum te fac*, Lk. Bos. 23, 37: 8, 48. Dæt gefeoht wæs gedōn mid micelre georfulnesse *the battle was fought* [*done*] *with much earnestness*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 45. Dæt hit gedōn wǣre *that it was done*, Andr. Kmbl. 1530; An. 766. Swā fela wundra swā we gehȳrdon gedōne *quanta audivimus facta*, Lk. Bos. 4, 23. Dæt he us dæt cūþ gedō *that he make that known to us*, Blick. Homl. 139, 31. Hie gedōþ dæt ǣgđer biþ ofer froren *they cause each to be frozen over*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 23, 9: Past. Swt. 7, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 12. Đone eádigan Matheum he gedyde gangan *he caused the blessed Matthew to go*, St. And. 14, 13. We syndon niwe to đissum geleáfan gedōn *we are newly turned to this faith*, 24, 9. Streównesse him under gedōn *to put litter under him*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. On cweartern gedōn *to put in prison*, Jn. Bos. 3, 24. Fōron ōđ dæt hie gedydon æt Sæferne *they went until they reached the Severn*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14; 93, 5: 895; Erl. 94, 2, 15. Fōron dæt hie gedydon innan Sæferne mūđan *they went so as to get within the mouth of the Severn*, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. [*O. Sax.* gi-dōn.] DER. dōn.

ge-drǣfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To drive, push, urge, trouble;* pellere, urgere, perturbare:—Wōd-þrag gedrǣfþ sefan ingehygd *lust urges the thoughts of mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 83; Met. 25, 42: 18, 5; Met. 18, 3. v. drǣfan, gedrīfan.

ge-drǣfnes, ness, e; *f. A disturbance;* perturbatio, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 121; Met. 22, 61.

ge-dræg, ge-dreag, es; *n. A dragging, band, multitude, tumult;* tractus, turma, tumultus:—He wolde sēcan deófia gedræg *he would seek the band of devils*, Beo. Th. 1516; B. 756. Eác đon breost-ceare sin-sorga gedreag sȳ æt him *even when care of breast, multitude of constant sorrows be at him*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 10; Kl. 45. Đǣr wæs fordēnera gedræg *there was a tumult of undone men*, Andr. Kmbl. 85; An. 43. Đǣr wæs wīde gehȳred earmlīc ylda gedræg *then was widely heard the wretched tumult of mortals*, 3108; An. 1557.

ge-drāf *drove, was wrecked*, Ors. Cot. MS. 4, 6; Bos. Notes, p. 20, col. 2, § 10. v. ge-drīfan.

ge-dræg *multitude, tumult*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 11; Cri. 1000: 103 a; Th. 389, 19; Rä. 7, 10. v. gedræg.

ge-dreccan; *p.* -drehte; *pp.* -dreht, -dreaht *To vex, afflict, torment, oppress;* vexare, affligere, tribulare, opprimere:—He hæfþ on slǣpe đȳn wȳf gedreht *he hath vexed thy wife in her sleep*, Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 15. Beornas, gretaþ hȳgegeómre hreówum gedreahte *men sad in mind with griefs afflicted shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 34; Cri. 994. Hī scondum gedreahte *they shamefully tormented*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 32; Cri. 1299: 30 a; Th. 92, 15; Cri. 1509. For meteleáste gedrehte *for want of food oppressed*, Andr. Kmbl. 78; An. 39. Of unclǣnum gāstum gedrehte *vexati a spiritibus immundis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 18: 7, 6.

ge-dreccednys, se; *f. Tribulation, affliction:*—Đonne beóþ swilce gedreccednyssa swilce nǣron ǣr *then shall be such tribulations as were not before*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 1. Líchamlíc gedreccednys *bodily affliction*, 454, 26.

ge-drecte *oppressed.* v. gedreccan

ge-drēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To disturb, trouble, vex, offend;* turbare, conturbare, confundere, scandalizare:—Hwī gedrēfe gyt me *quare* [*vos duo*] *conturbatis me*, Ps. Th. 41, 5. Se Hælend gedrēfde hyne sylfne *Jesus turbavit seipsum*, Jn. Bos. 11, 33: Lk. Bos. 24, 37. Đū gedrēfest deópe wǣlas *tu conturbas profundos vortices*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. Đū gedrēfst grūnd sæs *tu confundas profundum maris*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Beóþ gedrēfde þeóda *turbabuntur gentes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 8. Swā hwā swā gedrēfþ ænne of dyssum lytlingum *whosoever shall offend one of these little ones*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. [*O. Sax.* gi-drōbian.] v. drēfan.

ge-drēfedlic; *adj. Troublesome;* turbulentus, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4.

gedrēfednes, -drōfednes, se; *f. Trouble, disturbance, confusion, vexation, tribulation, offence, scandal;* perturbatio, conturbatio, confusio, tribulatio, scandalum:—Būtan gedrēfednesse đe menn þrōwiaþ *a conturbatione hominum*, Ps. Th. 30, 22. For gedrēfednesse sǣs swēges and ȳđa *præ confusione sonitus maris et fluctuum*, Lk. Bos. 21, 25: Mt. Bos. 13, 21: Lk. Bos. 17, 1.

ge-drēfnis, niss, e; *f. Disturbance, confusion;* perturbatio:—To ǣcte disse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ *auxit procellam hujusce perturbationis mors Saberti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6: Hpt. Gl. 463. v. ge-drēfednes, ge-drēfnes.

ge-drēht, -drēfed, *afflicted.* v. gedreccan.

ge-drēme, -drȳme; *adj. Melodious, harmonious, joyous;* cānōrus, consōnus, lætus:—Beóþ on hūsum blīđe gedrēme *lætābuntur in cubilibus suis*, Ps. Th. 149, 5. Hī ealle samod nid gedrēmum sange Godes wuldor hleođrodon *they all together celebrated God's glory with melodious song*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. On gedrēmum lofsangum *in harmonious hymns*, 600, 9.

ge-drencan; *p.* -drencte; *pp.* -drenced *To drench, drown;* submergere, demergere:—Se wæg gedrencte [-drecte MS.] dugoþ Egypta *the wave drowned the army of the Egyptians*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 16; Exod. 500. Deáþe gedrenced *drenched with death*, 144; Th. 179, 25; Exod. 34. Đū [bist] to helle gedrencged *tu ad infernum demergeris*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 15.

ge-dreog, es; *n. A rubbing:*—Swīnes rysl his scōn to gedreoge *swine's fat for rubbing his shoes*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29.

ge-dreóg, es; *n. A retiring, modesty;* modestia, R. Ben. 8.

ge-dreógan; *p.* -dreág, -dreáh, *pl.* -drugon; *pp.* -drogen *To perform, finish, bear, suffer;* perficere, tolerare, pati:—Gedrogen hæfde *had finished*, Beo. Th. 5446; B. 2726. Wīf gedrōg *mulier patiebatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20. v. dreógan.

ge-dreóh; *adj. Sober:*—We lǣraþ dæt man, æt ciric-wæccan, swīđe gedreóh sī *we teach that man, at the church wakes, be very sober*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12.

ge-dreóhlice; *adv. Discreetly, modestly, cautiously;* patienter, modeste, prudenter, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6.

ge-dreósan; *p.* -dreás, *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren; *v. intrans. To fall together, disappear, fail;* cadere, corruere, deficere, Beo. Th. 3513; B. 1754: 5325; B. 2666: Ps. Th. 101, 9: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 25; Wand. 36. [*Goth.* gadriusan.]

ge-drep, es; *n. A stroke;* ictus:—Þurh daroþa gedrep *through the stroke of darts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2886; An. 1446.

ge-drettan; *p.* -drette; *pp.* -drett *To consume;* consūmĕre:—Beóþ gedrette eác gescende *confundantur et deficiant*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. [*Or does* gedrette = gedrehte?]

ge-drif, e; *f. A fever;* febris, Mk. Skt. Rush. i, 31. v. drif.

ge-drīf, -drif [?], es; *n. What is driven, stubble;* stipula:—Gesete hī swā swā gedrīf ætforan ansȳne windes *pone illos sicut stipulam ante faciem venti*, Ps. Spl. T. 82, 12. [*Cf. Icel.* drif *driven snow.*]

ge-drīf, es; *n. A driving, movement:*—Dæs lyftes gedrīf, dæs wæteres gedrīf *the regions of air and water*, Salm. Kmbl. 186, 22. [*Cf. Icel.* drífa *a f ll of snow.*]

ge-drīfan, *p.* -drāf, *pl.* -drifon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive, go adrift, be driven, cast away* or *lost;* agere, agi, ventis jactari, naufragare:—Đēh scyp gedrifen [MS. gedriuen] beó *though a ship be driven*, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 1. Rōmāne oferhlæstan heora scipa dæt heora gedrāf [gedeaf *Laud.*] cc and xxx, and lxx wearþ to lāfe, and uneáđe genered *the Romans overloaded their ships, so that* 230 *of them were lost, and* 70

were left, and with difficulty saved, Ors. 4, 6; Th. 400, 20. Dæt scip gedrifen wæs *naviculo jactabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24.

ge-driht, -dryht, e; *f. A host, company;* turma, cohors:—Wæs seó eorla gedriht ānes mōdes *the host of men was of one mind*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304: Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014.

ge-drihþ, e; *f. Forbearance, sobriety;* patientia, sobrietas, L. T. P. 9; Th. ii. 314. 34.

ge-drinc, -dryne, es; *n. A drinking;* compotatio, convivium:—We lǽrap dæt man ǽnig gedrinc, and ǽnig unnit dǽr ne dreóge *we teach that man suffer not there any drinking nor any vanity*, L. Edg. 28; Th. ii. 250, 12: Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 27; Vy. 57: Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 25.

ge-drincan; *p.* -dranc, *pl.* -druncon; *pp.* -druncen *To drink;* bibere:—Gründleás gītsung gilpes and ǽhta gedrinceþ to dryggum dreósende wēlan *the bottomless avarice of glory and possessions drinks to the dregs perishable wealth*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 31; Met. 7, 16. Dæt wīn is gedruncen *bibitur vinum*, Ælf. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 47: Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13: Gen. 27, 25.

ge-dripan *to drip.* v. gedrypan.

ge-drōf; *adj. Dirty, muddy;* turbidus, lūtōsus:—On ðæm gedrōfum wætere *in the muddy water*, Past. 54, 1: Swt. 421, 8; Hat. MS.

ge-drōfednys *trouble*, Scint. 50. v. ge-drēfednys.

ge-drōfenlic; *adj. Troublous:*—Deós world is gedrōfenlīc *this world is troublous*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 3.

ge-drugian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To become dry, wither;* arescere:—Ficbeám gedrugade *ficus aruit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21; 4, 6: Ps. Th. 68, 22. Gedrugad wæs *arefacta est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 19. v. drugian.

ge-druncen *drunk*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 13; *pp. of* ge-drincan.

ge-druncnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To sink, drown:*—Gedruncnadon *mergerentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 7.

ge-drygan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To dry:*—Gedrygde his foet *extersit pedes ejus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Gidrygedo *abstersa*, Rtl. 98, 24.

ge-dryht, -driht, e; *f. A host, company, band of retainers:*—Engla gedryht *a company of angels*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 3; Cri. 1014: 60 b; Th. 222, 13; Ph. 348. Ðǽr cyninges gīefe brūcaþ eádigra gedryht *there the band of the blessed enjoy the king's grace*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 26; Cri. 1664. Ðīnra secga gedryht *the band of thy men*, Beo. Th. 3349; B. 1672. v. dryht.

ge-dryhta, an; *m. A comrade;* commilito, Grm. ii. 736, 40.

ge-dryhtu; *pl. n. Elementa, sidera, fortunæ*, Hpt. Gl. 462. [Cf. droht ?]

ge-drȳme; *adj. Melodious, joyous;* lætus:—Drihta gedrȳmost *most joyous of multitudes*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 21; Exod. 79: Hpt. Gl. 513, 519. v. ge-drēme.

ge-drync *drinking*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 25. v. ge-drinc.

ge-drypan; *p.* -drypte; *impert.* -dryp, -drype; *pp.* -dryped *To drop;* stillāre:—Beolonan seáw on eáre gedryp *drop juice of henbane on the ear*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 14. Gedrype on *drop* [*it*] *on*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 7.

ge-drysnan; *p.* ade, ede: *pp.* ad, ed *To put out, quench, extinguish, vanish;* extinguēre, evanescēre:—Dæt fȳr ne bið gedrysned *ignis non extinguētur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 44. 48. He gedrysnade from ēgum hiora *ipse evanuit ex oculis eorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 31.

ge-dūfan, he -dȳfþ; *p.* -deáf, we -dufon; *pp.* -dofen; *v. intrans. To plunge, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned;* mergi:—Heó gedūfan sceolun in done deópan wælm *they must dive into the deep fire*, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 30; Sat. 30: Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 6; Gū. 555. Gedeáf *sank*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Dæt dæt sweord gedeáf so *that the sword dived*, Beo. Th. 5394; B. 2700: Cd. 228; Th. 306, 27; Sat. 670. Ðā gedufon hī ealle and adruncon *then they all sank and were drowned*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 24. He wearþ gedofen *coepit mergi*, Mt. Bos. 14, 13.

ge-dugan; *p.* -deáh *To thrive*, Shrn. 13, 1.

ge-dwǽlan; *p.* -dwælde *To seduce, lead astray:*—Dæt is hefig dysig, dæt ða earman men mid ealle gedwǽleþ of ðæm rihtan wege *that is a grievous folly that altogether seduces the miserable men from the right way*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 6; Met. 19, 3. [*Or* gedwælep = gedweleþ *from* gedwellan.]

ge-dwæs; *adj. Foolish, dull, stupid:*—Gedrēfede syndon, hearde onhrērede her anlícast, hū druncen hwylc gedwæs spyrige *turbati sunt et moti sunt ut ebrius*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. v. dwæs.

ge-dwelian, -dwelgan. I. *to deceive, lead astray:*—Dæt his me nān man gedweligan mæg *that no man can seduce me from it*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18. Ne weorðe ic dīnra dōma gedweled *ǽfre judicia tua non sum oblitus*, Ps. Th. 118, 30. II. *to err:*—Ic gedwelede swā dæt dysige scēp *erravi sicut ovis*, Ps. Th. 118, 176. v. dwelian *and* ge-dwelian.

ge-dwellan; I. *to deceive, lead astray*, Bt. 23, 3; Fox 126, 18, note 6. Dysge and gedwealde *foolish and led astray*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 29; Cri. 1128. II. *to err:*—Gedwellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. v. dwellan *and* ge-dwelian.

ge-dweola, -dweolda, an; *m. Error, heresy;* error, hærēsis:—Se ge-dweola wæs on ðam Nyceniscan sinoþe geniðerad *the error was put down in the Nicene synod*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 36. Gē gedweolan lifdon *ye lived in error*, Invent. Crs. Recd. 623; El. 311. Se Arrianisca gedweola *Arriāna hærēsis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 27. v. ge-dwola.

ge-dwild, -dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy;* error, hærēsis:—On ðām tīdum arās Pelaies gedwild geond middangeard *in those times the heresy of Pelagius arose throughout the world*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. On ge-dwilde *into error*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 22; Gen. 23. Ðū scealt þrōwian dīnra dǽda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, 43; Th. 57, 2; Gen. 922. Dyrnra gedwilda *of dark errors*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 22; Jul. 368. Deorcum gedwildum *by dark errors*, 72 b; Th. 270, 4; Jul. 460.

ge-dwimere, -dwomere; *m. A juggler, sorcerer;* nebulo, Hpt. Gl. 514, 515.

ge-dwimor, -dwimer, -dwymer, es; *n. An illusion, delusion, apparition, phantom;* error, fallācia, phantasma = *φάντασμα*, phantāsia = *φαντασία*:—Gedwimor *phantasma* vel *phantāsia*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 54; Wrt. Voc. 46, 14: 77, 7. Hī wéndon dæt hit sum gedwimor wǽre *they thought that it was an apparition*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 24: Jud. 15, 19. Hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimor *nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Swylcra gedwimera *of such illusions*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On manegum mislicum gedwimerum *with many various delusions*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 7.

ge-dwimorlice; *adv. Illusorily, fantastically*, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 16.

ge-dwīnan; *p.* -dwān, *pl.* -dwinon; *pp.* -dwinen *To dwindle* or *vanish away, disappear;* evanescere, disparere:—Dæt hālige sǽd gedwān and gewāt *the holy seed has wasted away and departed*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. His drȳcræftas gedwinon *his magic vanished*, Shrn. 135, 1.

ge-dwola, -dwolena, an; *m.* I. *error, madness, heresy;* error, errātum, vesānia, hærēsis:—Se mennisca gedwola *human error*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 22. Se Arrianisca gedwola *Arriāna hærēsis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 33: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 81; Met. 1, 41. Ōþ ða tīde dæs Arrianiscan gedwolan *usque ad tempōra Arriānæ vesāniæ*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 18. Gē gedwolan fylgdon *ye followed error*, Elen. Kmbl. 742; El. 371: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 108; Met. 26, 54. Dæt ða beóþ on gedwolan gelǽdde *ut in errōrem indūcantur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 24: Gen. 21, 14: 37, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 78; Met. 26, 39. Þurh deópne gedwolan *through deep error*, Andr. Kmbl. 1221; An. 611: Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 22; Jul. 301. Gedwolena rīm *a number of errors*, 71 a; Th. 264, 23; Jul. 368. For mīnum gedwolum *pro meis errātibus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 3. II. *a heretic;* hærēticus:—Begeat se gedwola ðæs cāseres fultum to his gedwylde *the heretic got the emperor's support to his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 11, 17, 28. Done aldan gedwolan *the old deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 12.

ge-dwol-cræft, es; *m. A deceptive art, deception:*—Mid heora gedwolcræftum *with their deceptions*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Ða de gedwolcræftas begangaþ *those who practise divination*, 63, 14.

ge-dwolen [*pp. of strong verb* ge-dwelan. v. dwelan]; *adj. Erroneous, wrong, perverse:*—Dǽdum gedwolene *in deeds perverse*, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 14; Gen. 1936: Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 19; Jul. 13: 103 b; Th. 393, 8; Rä. 12, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-tiuolin *sopitus.*]

ge-dwol-godas; *pl. m. False gods, idols;* falsi dei, īdōla:—To gedwolgoda weorþunge *idōlōrum cultui*, Lupi Serm. i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 3. Ne dear man gewanian on hǽðenum ǽnig dæra þinga de gedwolgodum [MS. -an] broht bið *ne ausus est quispiam e pāgānis eōrum quidquam comminuēre quæ deōrum simulacris allāta fuērant*, i. 4; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 6, 11.

ge-dwolian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To err:*—Ic gedwolede swā swā sceáp dæt forwearþ *I have erred as the sheep that perished*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Gē swīde gidwoligas *vos multum erratis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 27: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 12.

ge-dwol-man, gedwol-mon, es; *m. An erring man, a heretic, impostor;* hæreticus: — Arrius hātte ān gedwolman *there was a heretic called Arius*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 3, 5, 25: 110, 6.

gedwol-mist, es; *m. Mist of error;* errōris nēbūla:—Mid ðam gedwolmiste *with the mist of error*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 1: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 65; Met. 22, 33.

ge-dwolsum; *adj. Erroneous;* errōneus:—Hit bið swīðe gedwolsum *it is very erroneous*, Ælf. Pref. Gen. 4, 10.

ge-dwol-þing *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture.*

ge-dwomer, es; *n. Necromancy*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-dwyld, es; *n. Error, heresy;* error, hærēsis:—Dæt æftere gedwyld *novissimus error*, Mt. Bos. 27, 64. Ic wille him ǽfter gedwyld *I will give them a reward for their error*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Forwearþ ðes gedwola mid his gedwylde *this heretic perished with his heresy*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 29: ii. 506, 27: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 30. Dæt he mid his hālgan lāre middaneardlīc gedwyld adwæscte *that he might extinguish worldly error by his holy doctrine*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13: Deut. 4, 19. v. ge-dwild.

ge-dwymer, es; *n. An illusion;* error:—Swylcra gedwymera *of such illusions*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22, note 66. v. ge-dwimor.

ge-dwymorlic; *adj. Illusive;* phantasticus, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-dýgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To escape*:—Hwæðer mæge wunde gedýgan *which may escape from wound*, Beo. Th. 5056; B. 2531: 5091, note; B. 2549. Gedýgdon *escaped*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 17; Az. 191. Gedýged, 39 a; Th. 128, 21; Gú. 407. v. ge-dígan.

ge-dyn, es; *m. A din, noise*; frágor, clangor:—Se dæg bið dæg gedynes ofer ealle [MS. ealla] truma ceastra *the day will be a day of din over all strong cities*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 6; Hat. MS. 46 a, 17. Gedyne micle *with a great din*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 16; Rä. 4, 45.

ge-dyngan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dung, manure*; stercorare:—Hit donne mid dam gedynged wearþ *then it was thus manured*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 23.

ge-dyppan, -deppan *to dip, baptize*:—Ðá gedeped [wæs] *baptizatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 16.

ge-dýran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To glorify, endear*; glorificare:—Dreámum gedýrde *endeared by joys*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 21; Cri. 1645.

gedýre, es; *n.* [*or* -dyre, y *from* u; cf. *Goth.* daur] *A door-post*; postis ad fores:—On ægdrum gedýre *in utro poste*, Ex. 12, 23. On ægder gedýre *on each door-post*, Ex. 12, 7. Hí mearcodon mid blóde on heora gedýrum Tau, dæt is, róde tácen *they marked on their door-posts* Tau, *that is, the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8: 264, 1. v. ofer-gedýre.

ge-dyrfsum; *adj. Afflictive*; calamitosus, Lye.

ge-dyrnan, -diernan, -dirnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To conceal, hide, keep secret*; celare, occultare:—Se ðe forstolen flæsc findeþ and gedyrneþ *he who finds stolen flesh and keeps it secret*, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 2. Se ðe da þýfþe gedyrne, forgylde done þeóf be his were *let him who conceals the theft pay for the thief according to his value*, 36; Th. i. 124, 17, note 40, MS. B. Donne hit gedyrned weorþeþ *when it is hidden*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 27; Gn. Ex. 117.

ge-dýrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify*; glorificare:—Dóme gedýrsod, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 40; Jud. 300.

ge-dyrst, e; *f. Tribulation*; tribulatio? [Th]:—Ic ðé hálsie deópe in gedyrstum, dæt ðú us gemiltsie *I beseech thee deeply in tribulations, that thou us pity*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 22; Hö. 108. [*O. H. Ger.* gatarst, *f. audacia.*]

ge-dyrste-líce; *adv. Boldly, daringly, rashly*; temere, audaciter, Bd. 4, 26: S. 602, 16. v. dyrste-líce.

ge-dyrstig; *adj. Bold*; audax, protervus, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 12; Jul. 431: Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 15; Hat. MS. 40 a, 8: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 84, 20. v. un-gedyrstig, dyrstig.

ge-dyrstigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To dare, presume*; audere, præsumere:—Ðe gedyrstigedon dæt hí Éastran heóldan bútan heora rihtre tíde *qui Pascha non suo tempore observare præsumérent*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 40.

ge-dyrstig-nes, -ness, e; *f. Boldness*; audacia, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 17; Hat. MS. 17 a, 15: Nar. 19, 11. v. dyrstignes.

ge-dyrst-lícan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To dare*; audere:—He ne gedyrstlæch dæt he furðon ordige oððe sprece *he dare not even breathe or speak*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9: Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 29. v. dyrst-lǽcan.

ge-dysig; *adj. Foolish*. v. dysig.

gee *yea, yes*. v. gea.

ge-eácnian, ic -eácnige, ðú -eácnigast, he -eácnaþ, *pl.* -eácniaþ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To increase, conceive, become pregnant*; augeri, concipere, augére:—Ic hine bletsige and geeácnige *benedicam ei et augébo eum*, Gen. 17, 20. Efnenú geeácnode unrihtwísnesse *ecce partúrit injustitia*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 15. Hí geeácnodon unrihtwísnysse *augébant injustitiam*, Jud. 4, 1: Elen. Grm. 342. Elizabeþ his wíf geeácnode *Elizabeth his wife conceived*, Lk. Bos. 1, 24. Ðú on innoðe geeácnast *thou shalt conceive in thy womb*, 1, 31. In synnum geeácnod wæs *he was conceived in sins*, Ps. C. 50, 61; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 61. DER. to-geeácnian. v. eácnian.

ge-eácnung, e; *f. A conceiving, conception*; conceptio, conceptus:—Dæt he bodige hire geeácnunge *to proclaim her* [*Maria*] *conception*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Ic gemenigfilde dine yrmþa and dine geeácnunga *multiplicabo ærumnas tuas et conceptus tuos*, Gen. 3, 16. v. eácnung.

ge-eádgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To bless*:—Gieadgade hine *beatificavit illum*, Rtl. 88, 26.

ge-eádméðan, -eáþméðan, he -eádméðeþ; *p.* -méðde, -métte; *pp.* -méded, -mét; *v. a. To humble, humiliate, subdue, submit one's self, humble one's self, deign, condescend, adore, worship*; humiliare, dignari, condescendere, adorare:—Se gehnysta gást and geeádméded ingeþancum *the bruised heart and humbled by reflections*, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Gen. ii. 279, 128. Ic geeádméded eom *humiliatus sum*, Ps. Th. 141, 6. Hí hí geeádmétte *he humiliated* [*subdued*] *them*, Jud. 11, 33. Se ðe hyne sylfne geeaþmét *qui se humiliaverit*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12: 18, 4. Hine to him geeaþmédde *he submitted himself to him*, 8, 2: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. Wé cómon us him to ge-eádmédenne *venimus adorare eum*, Mt. Bos. 2, 2. Geeáméduh ðé ealle mægþa *may all nations adore thee*, Gen. 27, 29: Ex. 11, 8; Mt. Bos. 20, 20. v. ge-eáþmédan, eádméd an.

ge-eádmódian, -eáþmódian *to humiliate, deign*:—Se ðe ne wyle geeádmóded ingangan *qui non vult humiliatus ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Dæt he ge-eádmódige *ut ipse dignetur*, 2, 2; S. 502, 19. v. eád-módan.

ge-eádmódlíce; *adv. Humbly*; humiliter, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 11. v. eádmódlíce.

ge-exed-leséenian, ic -eædleáenige *to repay, reward*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 22. v. ed-leéenian.

ge-eærfoðod *troubled*. v. eærfoðian.

ge-eahtian, -ehtian, -æhtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To estimate, value*; æstímare:—Gebéte swá hit mon geeahtige *let him make amends as it may be valued*, L. Alf. 26; Th. i. 50, 26: L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. ii. 82, 2.

ge-ealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To grow old*; senescere:—Gealdad bið *is become old*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227; 23; Ph. 427. v. ealdian.

ge-ealgian *to defend*, R. Ben. 69, Lye. v. ge-algian.

ge-eán; *adj. Yeaning*; enitens, pariens:—Ðú wást dæt ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas, and ge-eáne eówa mid me *thou knowest that I have tender infants and yeaning sheep with me*, Gen. 33, 13; tu scis [MS. nosti = novisti], quod parvulos habeam tenéros et oves fétas mecum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 13. v. geceld. DER. eánian [?].

ge-eardian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell*; inhabitare:—In me gást geeardode *the spirit dwelt in me*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 25; Cri. 208: Ps. Lamb. 26, 4.

ge-earfoþ, es; *n. Trouble*; tribulátio:—He sceal geþolian manige geearfoðu [MS. gearfoðu] *he shall suffer many troubles*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 26.

ge-earnian, -igan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To earn, deserve, enjoy*; mereri, promereri, frui:—Ic ge-earnige *mereor*, ðú ge-earnast *mereris*, he ge-earnaþ *meretur*, ic ge-earnode *merui* vel *meritus*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 64, 65: 33; Som. 36, 49. Dæt heó dý éþ geméahte dæt ece rice in heofonum geearnian *quo facilius perpetuam in cœlis patriam posset mereri*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 12. Dæt se man sceolde da myrhþe geearnian *that man should enjoy the pleasure* [gaudium], Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 23. Hie ne mágon geearnigan dæt gé heora wundrigen *they cannot deserve that ye should admire them*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 8. He geearnode *meruit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 6. He hí hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga *he has earned her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 7.

ge-earnung, e; *f. Earning, desert, merit*; meritum:—For heora lífes geearnunge *for their life's earning* [*desert*]; præ merito virtutum, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Nu ic ongite dæt sió sóþe gesælþ stent on gódra monna geearnunga *now I understand that true happiness stands on the merit of good men*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Be geearnunge *de merito*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 5. Geearnunga *merita*, Cot. 129. Bútan geearnungum *sine merito, immerito, gratis*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 7; 68, 5: 108, 3: 118, 161: 119, 7. DER. earnung.

ge-eáþmédan *to humiliate, submit one's self, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*, Mt. Bos. 8, 2: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 9. v. ge-eádmédan.

ge-eáþmódian *to humiliate, condescend, vouchsafe, deign*:—Drihten wæs geeáþmódad to onwreónne *dominus revelare dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 35. v. ge-eádmódian.

ge-eáwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, bestow*; ostendere, manifestare, præbere:—Geeáude him alle rícas middangeardes *ostendit ei omnia regna munda*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Him wæs wunden gold éstum geeáwed *on him was twisted gold kindly bestowed*, Beo. Th. 2392; B. 1194: Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 14; Ph. 334: 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69: Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 12: Elen. Grm. 102: Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. eáwan, ýwan.

ge-ebbian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To ebb*; recedere, refluere:—Dá dæt wæter wæs geebbod fram dám scípum *when the water had ebbed from the ships*, Chr. 897; Th. 176, 26, col. 2. v. ebbian.

ge-ebolsian, -eofulsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To blaspheme*, Mk. Skt. Lind. and Rush. 15, 29: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 39.

ge-écan *to add, increase*:—His sylfes synna geécep *increases his own sins*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 9; 37, 17; 121, 32. v. ge-ícan.

ge-edbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cause to be born again, to regenerate*; facere ut aliquis renascatur, regenerare:—Donne he unc hafaþ geedbyrded ódre síðe *when he hath caused us two to be born again a second time*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 30; Seel. 100.

ge-edcégan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To recall*; revócare:—Ne geedcége ðú me on midlunge mínra daga *ne revóces me in dimídio diérum meórum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 25.

ge-edcenned *regenerated*; regeneratus, Jn. Bos. 3, 5.

ge-edcucian, -cwician; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To requicken, revive*; revivíscere:—Ic geedcucige *revivisco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 9. Þes mín sunu wæs deád, and he geedcucode *hic filius meus mortuus érat, et revixit*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 27: 28, 5. His cealdan limu geedcucodon *his cold limbs requickened*, i. 534. 35. He wearþ dá geedcucod æfter lytlum fyrste *he then after a little space revived*, ii. 504, 27: 28, 8. Geedcuced *redivivus*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 91; Wrt. Voc. 28, 68. His gást wearþ geedcwicod *revixit spíritus éjus*, Gen. 45, 27. Geedcwycode *brought to life again*, Nicod. Thw. p. 18, 15.

ge-edhiwod; *part. p. Conformatus*, Som.

ge-edhyrt; *adj. Recreatus*, Gl. Prud. 201.

ge-edlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To repeat*:—Donne mót he geornlíce warnian, dæt he eft dám yfelum dǽdum ne geedlǽce *then must he*

diligently take heed that he do not afterwards repeat those evil deeds, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 24. Geedlǽcend, geedlǽht, *reciprocus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 460, 481, 484.

ge-edlæsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restore;* restituere :—Ðú ðe geedlæsast *qui restitues*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 5.

ge-edleánend, es; *m. A rewarder*, Som.

ge-edlian *to renew*, Som.

ge-edniwian, -edneowian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To restore, renew, renovate, change;* restituëre, renōvāre, innovāre :—Helias geedniwaþ ealle þing *Elias restituet omnia*, Mt. Bos. 17, 11 : Mk. Bos. 9, 12. Geedniwod eald hrægel *renovũta antiqua vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63 ; Som. 68, 105. Se mōna biþ þreottyne siðon geedniwod [MS. geedniwad] *the moon is thirteen times changed* [*renewed*], Lchdm. iii. 248, 24. Biþ geedniwad moncyn *mankind shall be renewed*, Exon. 23 a ; Th. 64, 20 ; Cri. 1040 : Ps. Th. 103, 28. Se firdstemn hie geedneowade *the army-corps renovated it*, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 107, 33. Gāst riht geedneowa ou innoþum mīnum *spīritum rectum innōva in viscerĭbus meis*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. Se man ðe æfter dǽdbōte his mānfullan dǽda geedniwaþ *the man who after repentance renews his sinful deeds*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 25.

ge-edstaðelian; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To restore;* instaurare, suscitare :—Ða hēr beóþ ealle geedstaðelode *the hairs shall be all restored*, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 25 : i. 62, 11, 12. Se cyng férde and ða burh geædstaðelede *the king went and restored the town*, Chr. 1092 ; Erl. 228, 15 : Th. Apol. 27, 5 : Hpt. Gl. 456.

ge-edstaðelung, e ; *f. A renewing ;* repārātio, C. R. Ben. 48.

ge-edstaðolian. v. ge-edstaðelian.

ge-eddrawen ; *part. p. Twisted again* or *back ;* retortus, Som.

ge-edwistian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To feed, support* :—He geedwistode me *educavit me*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 2.

ge-edwyrpan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To recover, revive ;* revīviscĕre :—Ðā æt nýhstan onfēng he gāste and wearþ geedwyrped *tandem recepto spīrĭtu revixit*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 590, 36.

ge-efenlǽcan ; *p.* -lǽhte ; *pp.* -lǽht, -lǽced ; *v. trans. To be like, equal, to imitate ;* æquāre, assimilāri, imĭtāri :—Nellen ge eornostlice him ge-efenlǽcan *nolite ergo assimilāri eis*, Mt. Bos. 6, 8. Hwylc biþ geefenlǽced drihtne *quis æquālitur Domino*, Ps. Spl. 88, 7 : Wanl. catal. 5, 1. Ongann Augustinus mid his munecum to geefenlǽcenne dæra apostola lif *Augustine with his monks began to imitate the life of the apostles*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 32. Dæt hī dām flæsclicum geefenlǽcon *that they imitate the fleshly*, 82, 15. v. efenlǽcan.

ge-efenlæcestre, an ; *f. A female imitator*, Scint. 13, Lye.

ge-efenlǽcung, e ; *f. Imitation* :—To geefenlǽcunge dæra cáðigra apostola *in imitation of the blessed apostles*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 23.

ge-efenlic ; *adj. Equal*, Bd. 4, 29 ; S. 608, 3, note, MS. Ca. See next word.

ge-efenlícad ; *part. p. Made equal ;* æquātus :—Dæt he swā geefenlícad wǽre mid ða gife his þingeres *quātenus æquātus grātia uno intercessōri*, Bd. 4, 29 ; S. 608, 3.

ge-efesian, -efsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To cut in the form of eaves, to round, shear, clip, crop ;* tondĕre :—Ne he næs geefesod ne bescoren *he was not clipped nor shorn*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 20. Ic næs nǽfre geefsod ne nǽfre bescoren *ferrum nunquam ascendit super caput meum*, Jud. 16, 17. DER. efesian.

ge-efnan ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To do, perform, carry out, sustain* :—Eft geblōweþ and geefneþ swā ōþ dæt æfen cymeþ *it blows again, and does so until even comes*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Hió geefenede swā *she did so*, Elen. Kmbl. 2028 ; El. 1015. Hwā gedēþ æfre, dæt he dæt geefne *quis sustinebit?* Ps. Th. 129, 3. Ealdor geefnan *to spend* [*one's*] *life*, Salm. Kmbl. 711 ; Sal. 355. v. efnan, ge-æfnan.

ge-efn[i]**an** ; *p.* ade, [e]de ; *pp.* ed *To make even, liken, compare* :—Byrgennum ða ilco geefnade *monumentis eos comparans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 12. Giefndes *coequasti*, Rtl. 57, 13. Geefnad *æquatus*, Bd. 4, 29 ; S. 608, 3, note. Geefned biþ *assimilabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-ebanōn *explanare, æquare.*]

ge-ēfstan ; *p.* -ēfste ; *impert.* -ēfst ; *pp.* -ēfsted, -ēfst *To hasten, make haste, be quick ;* festināre, accelĕrāre :—Geēfst oððe hrada ðæt ðú alýse me *accĕlĕra ut eruas me*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 2. DER. ēfstan.

ge-egesian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To frighten ;* terrēre :—Hī wurdon ge-egesode *they were frightened*, Ors. 5, 3 ; Bos. 104, 5. v. ge-egsian.

ge-eggian ; *p.* ede *To egg on, urge, excite* :—Ða biscobas geeggedon ðone dréat *Pontifices concitaverunt turbam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 11.

ge-eglan, -eglian ; *p.* de, ede, ode ; *pp.* ed *To trouble, injure ;* mōlestāre :—Hyra líce ne wæs ōwiht geegled *their bodies were not injured aught*, Cd. 191 ; Th. 237, 27 ; Dan. 344 : Shrn. 99, 9 : 154, 4.

ge-egsian, -egesian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To frighten ;* terrēre :—He hý mid his wordum geegsode *he frightened them with his words*, Ors. 2, 3 ; Bos. 42, 13 : Jud. 7, 22. Geegsod *frightened*, 4, 17.

ge-ehtian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To estimate, value ;* æstimāre :—Dæt hie mon nā undeórran weorþe mōste lésan ðonne hie mon be ðam were geehtige *which must not be redeemed at any cheaper rate than it is estimated at according to his value*, L. Alf. pol. 32 ; Th. i. 82, 2, note 8. v. geeahtian.

ge-elnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To strive with zeal after another ;* zēlāre :—Ic geelnode oíer ða unrihtwīsan *zēlāvi sūper iniquos*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 3.

ge-embehtan ; *p.* ade *To minister ;* ministrare :—Geembehta *ministrare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40. He geembihtæs *ministrat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 15. Dætte he geembehtade *ut ministraret*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45 : 15, 41.

ge-emnettan, -emnittan, -emnyttan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To make even* or *level, compare ;* æquāre, exæquāre :—Deáþ geemnet ða rican and ða heánan *death levels the rich and the poor*, Bt. 19 ; Fox 68, 34. Gif we úre unþeáwas geemnettaþ be his hæsum *if we level our vices by his commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 1. Heó hī sylfe to hwelpum geemnette *she compared herself to the whelps*, 114, 10. Geemnittan *exæquāre*, Scint. 9. Dæt heó done dæg and ða niht geemnytte *that it might make even the day and the night*, Bd. de nat. rerum ; Lchdm. iii. 238, 24. Geemnettan *quadrare, congruere*, Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-emnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To make even, match ;* adæquare, Som. [Cf. ge-efnian.]

ge-enegd ; *part. p. Anxious, careful*, Som. [Cf. ange, enge.]

ge-endadung, e ; *f. Finishing, consummation* :—Giendadunge *consummatu*, Rtl. 105, 28.

ge-ende, es ; *m. An end*, Som.

ge-endebredian ; *p.* ade ; *pp.* ad *To set in order*, Rtl. 69, 4 : 109, 4.

ge-endebrednian ; *p.* ade ; *pp.* ad *To set in order ;* ordinare :—Dætte hia geendebrednadon *ordinare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1. Geendebrednege *ordinare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2.

ge-endebyrdan ; *p.* -byrde ; *pp.* -byrded, -byrd *To set in order, arrange, dispose ;* ordināre, dispōnĕre :—Manega þohton dæra þinga race geendebyrdan *multi cōnāti sunt ordināre narrātiōnem rērum*, Lk. Bos. 1, 1. Heó ðæt sōna mid reogollīce life gesette and geendebyrde *she soon settled and ordered it with regular life*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 593, 28. Rihte Godes dōme geendebyrded wæs æfter synne dæs ǽrestan mannes *est digno Dei judicio post culpam ordinātum*, 1, 27 ; S. 494, 13. Gif heora mōd wǽre geendebyrd *if their minds were ordered*, Bt. 21 ; Fox 76, 1 : Bt. Met. Fox 11, 199 ; Met, 11, 100.

ge-endian, -endigan, to -endianne ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp*, od, ad. **I.** *v. trans. To end, finish, complete, accomplish ;* finīre, consummāre, perfĭcĕre :—Þes man agan timbrian, and ne mihte hit geendian *hic hŏmo cæpit ædificāre, et non pōtuit consummāre*, Lk. Bos. 14, 30. Ǽr heó hit geendigan mōste *ere she might end it*, Bd. 3, 8 ; S. 532, 28. Se cyning mid árleásre cwale ofslegen wæs, and ðæt ylce geweore his æfterfylgende Oswalde forlēt to geendianne *rex ipse impĭo nece occīsus, ōpus idem successōri suo Osualdo perficiendum reliquit*, 2, 14 ; S. 517, 33. Ic geendige *finio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5 ; Som. 34, 57. Man ðæt geendaþ on ǽfynne *man ends it in the evening*, Ps. Th. 103, 22. Oponiēl geendode his dagas *mortuus est Othoniel*, Jud. 3, 11 : Chr. 189 ; Erl. 9, 27. Hyt ys geendod *consummātum est*, Jn. Bos. 19, 30 : Mk. Bos. 13, 4. Þe nō geendad weorþeþ *which shall not be ended*, Exon. 32 a ; Th. 100, 12 ; Cri. 1640 : 63 a ; Th. 232, 1 ; Ph. 500. **II.** *to come to an end* :—Ðā geendode se geboerscipe *then the feast came to an end*, Th. Apol. 18, 8. Siddan Eádgār geendode *since Edgar died*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 44 : 68, 365. Geendiaþ ealle on ans *they all end in -ans*, Ælfc. Gr. Som. 43, 46.

ge-endung, -ændung, e ; *f. An end, finish, death ;* finis, consummātio, mors :—Geendung ealles flǽsces *finis ūnīversæ carnis*, Gen. 6, 13. Ðonne cymþ seó geendung *tunc vēniet consummātio*, Mt. Bos. 24, 14. Oþ disre worulde geendunge *until the end of this world*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 18 : 20, 20 ; Homl. Th. ii. 74, 10. On geendunga *in consummātione*, Ps. Spl. 58, 14. Æfter geendunge dæra ealdra manna *after the death of the old men*, Jud. Thw. 153, 20 : Homl. Th. ii. 122, 18.

ge-engd, -enged ; *past p. Anxious, sad.* v. ange.

ge-eofot, es ; *n. A debt ;* dēbĭtum :—Gif mon on folces gemōte ge-eofot uppe *if a man declare a debt at a folk-moot*, L. Alf. pol. 22 ; Th. i. 76, 6, MS. H. v. eofot.

ge-eorsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To be angry ;* irasci :—Wæs geeorsod on hāt-heortnesse Drihten on folce his *irātus est fūrōre Dōminus in pōpŭlo suo*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 40. v. ge-yrsian.

ge-eówan *to shew, discover ;* ostendere :—He hit eft gehýt and eft geeówþ *it [the divine providence] again hides it and again discovers it*, Bt. 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 12. v. ge-eáwan, eówan.

ge-érendian *to go on an errand*, L. In. 33 ; Th. i. 122, 13, note 37, MS. B. v. ge-érendian.

ge-erfewaardian ; *p.* ade *To inherit* :—Gierfeueardade *hereditavit*, Rtl. 45, 35 : 84, 37.

ge-erian ; *p.* ede, ode, ade ; *pp.* ed, od, ad *To ear, plough ;* arare :—Geerod [geered MS. C ; geerad MS. D.] *aratus*, Ælfc. Gr. 19 ; Som. 22, 45. Dæt land is geerod [geered MS. C.] *aratur terra*, 19 ; Som. 22, 46 : Heming. p. 134.

gees *geese*, L. In. 70 ; Th. i. 146, 18, = gēs ; *pl. of* gōs.

ge-etan ; *p.* ic, he ge-æt, ðú ge-æte, *pl.* ge-æton ; *pp.* ge-eten *To eat together, to eat, to consume ;* comedere, edere :—Elnung hūses dīnes geet mec [me æt, Bos.] Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. Dæt hīg æton : ðá hīg

geeten hæfdon, hīg wunedon ðǽr *ut ederunt: cum comedissent, manserunt tibi*, Gen. 31, 54. Gif ðū dæs treówes wæstm geetst *if thou eatest the fruit of this tree*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-ēðan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [ēðe *easy*] *To make easy* or *light, alleviate* ; lēvāre :—Ðæt ðū hygesorge heortan mūnre geēðe *that thou alleviate the sorrow of my heart*, Exon. 50 a ; Th. 174, 17 ; Gū. 1179.

ge-eþcucigan *to revive.* v. ge-edcucian.

gef, *pl.* gēfon *Gave* :—Ge him hleoþ gēfon *ye gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b ; Th. 83, 11 ; Cri. 1354 ; *p. of* gīfan.

gef *if*, Bt. 36, 4 ; Fox 178, 27. v. gif.

ge-fā [= ge-faa], ān ; *m.* [fāh *a foe*] *A foe, an enemy* ; inimicus, adversarius :—Gif se man [MS. mon] his gefān wite *if the man know his foe*, L. Alf. pol, 42 ; Th. i. 90, 2, 4, 14. Ðā mētte hine his eald-gefāna sum, and hine ofstang *then one of his old foes met him, and stabbed* [*killed*] *him*, Ors. 3, 7 ; Bos. 62, 22. To bismere his gefān [MS. gefaan = gefān = gefāum = gefāhum] *in mockery to his foes*, Homl. Th. i. 226, 28. v. fāh, fā.

ge-fadian ; *p.* ode, ade, ede ; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To set in order, dispose, arrange, regulate* ; ordināre, dispōnĕre :—Se ðe awent of Ledene on Englisc sceal gefadian hit swā dæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wīsan *he that translates from Latin into English must arrange it so that the English have its own manner*, Thw. Hept. p. 4, 9. Se Fæder gefadaþ ealle þing *the Father disposes all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 3. He gefadode wið ða burhware *he arranged with the townsfolk*, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 184, 21 : Homl. Th. i. 278, 19. Hī ða gebytlunge gefadedon *they arranged the building*, ii. 172, 30. Gefadige [gefadie MS. B.] man ða steóre swā hit fōr Gode sỹ gebeorhlīc and fōr worulde aberendlīc *let the correction be regulated so that it be becoming before God and tolerable before the world*, L. C. S. 2 ; Th. i. 376, 13. Gefadad *disposed*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 972 ; 522, 12.

ge-fadung, e ; *f. A disposing, arranging* ; dispŏsitio :—He nǽre nā ælmihtig, gyf him ænig gefadung earfoðe wǽre *he would not be almighty if any arranging were difficult to him*, Bd. de nat. rerum ; Wrt. popl. science 19, 6 ; Lchdm. iii. 278, 14.

ge-fæd, es ; *n? Order, decorum* ; dĕcōrum :—Mid gefæde *with decorum*, L. Edg. C. 4 ; Th. i. 244, 15.

ge-fæd ; *adj.* [ge-fadian *to set in order*] *Orderly* ; dispŏsitus :—Ðæt preósta gehwilc to sinoþe hæbbe gefædne man to cnihte *that every priest at the synod have an orderly man for servant*, L. Edg. C. 4 ; Th. ii. 244, 14.

ge-fædera, an ; *m. A godfather* ; compater :—Mauricius wæs his gefædera *Mauricius was his godfather*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* geuatero *compater* : *Ger.* gevatter.] v. cumpæder.

ge-fæderan, *pl.* v. suhtor-gefæderan.

ge-fædere, ge-federe, an ; *f. A godmother* ; commater, susceptrix :—Æfre ne geweorþe, ðæt Cristen man gewifige on his gefæderan *let it never be that a Christian man marry with his godmother*, L. Eth. vi. 12 ; Th. i. 318, 17 : L. C. E. 7 ; Th. i. 364, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-uatara ; *Ger.* gevatterin.]

ge-fædlice ; *adv. Orderly, quietly* ; quīcte, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 145, 78.

ge-fædred ; *part. Fathered*, Ors. 3, 7 ; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-fædrian.

ge-fædrian ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To* FATHER, *to adopt or to ascribe to any one as a son or daughter* ; adoptare, patri filium vel filiam ascribere :—Ða þrỹ gebrōþra nǽron nā Philippuse gemēdred, ac wǽron gefædred *the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother* [*mothered*], *but they were by their father* [*fathered*], Ors. 3, 7 ; Bos. 60, 19.

ge-fægen, -fagen ; *adj. Glad, rejoiced* ; lætus :—Ic bió swīðe gefægen *I shall be very glad*, Bt. 40, 5 ; Fox 240, 25, MS. Cot. Hie dæs gefægene wǽrun *they were rejoiced thereat*, Chr. 855 ; Erl. 68, 31 : 878 ; Erl. 80, 11.

ge-fægerian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To adorn* ; ornare, Som.

ge-fægnian, -fagnian, -fagenian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, exult* ; gaudēre, exultāre :—Ic geblissige and ic gefægnige on ðē *lætābor et exultābo in te*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 3. Geblissiaþ, and gefægniaþ on ðām dagum *gaudēte in illa die et exultāte*, Lk. Bos. 6, 23. Blissian and gefægnian þeóda *lætentur et exultent gentes*, Ps. Spl. 66, 4.

ge-fægnung, e ; *f. Exultation* ; exultātio :—Ðon geýlled is tunge ure gefægnunge *tunc repleta est lingua nostra exultātiōne*, Ps. Spl. 125, 2 : 104, 41 : 44, 17. v. fægnung.

ge-fægon *rejoiced.* v. gefeón.

ge-fælan, -fællan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To overturn, overthrow, throw down* ; prosternere, Ps. Vos. 105, 25 : Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. v. a-fælan.

ge-fællnis, -fælnis, se ; *f. A fall*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 34 ; *transmigration*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 12.

ge-fælsian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To cleanse, purify, expiate* ; lustrāre, pūrificāre, expiāre :—He wolde gefælsian foldan mǽgþe *he would purify the race of earth*, Exon. 10 a ; Th. 9, 33 ; Cri. 144 : 12 b ; Th. 20, 19 ; Cri. 320. Heorot is gefælsod *Heorot is purified*, Beo. Th. 2357 ; B. 1176 : 3245 ; B. 1620 : Apstls. Kmbl. 132 ; Ap. 66. Fỹre gefælsad *purified with fire*, Exon. 127 b ; Th. 490, 21 ; Rä. 80, 5.

ge-fær, es ; *n. A going, journey, course, march, expedition* ; profectio, expĕditio :—Þisses fugles gefær *this bird's course*, Exon. 62 a ; Th. 227, 20 ; Ph. 426. On gefære *in profectiōne*, Ps. Spl. 104, 36. Dæs de hie feónda gefær fyrmest gesǽgon *after they first saw the enemies' march*, Elen. Kmbl. 135 ; El. 68.

ge-fēran [= ge-féran] ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To lead, bring* :—Ic eów hebbe hām gefārde alle *I have brought you all home*, Cd. Th. 270, 18 ; Sat. 92. [*Cf. O. Sax.* gi-fōrian *to bring.*]

ge-færnys, se ; *f. A transmigration*, Som.

ge-fērrēden, ge-fērscipe. v. geférræden, geférscipe.

ge-fæstan ; *p.* -æste ; *pp.* -fæsted *To place* ; locare :—Monn gefæste ða *homo locavit eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 12, 1. v. fæstan.

ge-fæstan ; *p.* -fæste *To fast* :—Gefæsta *jejunare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 34 : Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 2 ; 6, 16.

ge-fæsten, es ; *n. A fast* ; jejunium, Rtl. 16, 41.

ge-fæstnian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To fix, fasten, secure, confirm, betroth* ; figere, firmare, confirmare, infigere, despondere :—Iulius him mid gewritum gefæstnod *Julius secured it to him by writings*, Ors. 5, 13 ; Bos. 112, 31. Gefæstnade *secured*, Bd. 1, 5 ; S. 476, 10. Gefæstnode, 4, 28 ; S. 605, 24. Gefæstnode synd þeóda *infixæ sunt gentes*, Ps. Spl. 9, 15. Gifæstnad *desponsata*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 27.

ge-fæstnung, e ; *f. A fastening, securing, defence* ; munimen, Rtl. 37, 15.

ge-fætan ; *p.* -te *To pack up* ; convasare :—Ðæt gold hī gefætaþ on ða myran *the gold they pack on the mares*, Nar. 35, 12. v. fæt.

ge-fætian *to fetch, send for*, Cd. Th. 297, 22 ; Sat. 521. v. gefetian.

ge-fætnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To fatten, anoint* ; impinguare, unguere :—Ðū amæstest oððe ðū gefætnodest on ele heáfod mīn *impinguasti in oleo caput meum*, Ps. Lamb. 22, 5. v. fætnian.

ge-fættian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To fatten, anoint* ; impinguare, pinguefieri, Ps. Vos. 19, 3. Gefætted *incrassatum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 15. v. ge-fætnian.

ge-fagen ; *adj. Glad, joyful* ; lætus :—Gefagen biþ, gif hit æfre to cuman mæg *it will be joyful if it ever may come thereto*, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 29. v. ge-fægen.

ge-fagnian, -fagenian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To rejoice, be glad, exult* ; gaudēre, exultāre :—Manega on his acennednysse gefagniaþ *multi in nativitāte ejus gaudēbunt*, Lk. Bos. 1, 14. Gefagnode dæt cild on hyre innoþe *exultāvit infans in utēro ejus*, 1, 41. Ic blīssie and ic gefagenie on ðē *lætābor et exultābo in te*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 2. v. ge-fægnian.

ge-fāh, ge-fāhmon *an enemy.* v. fāh, fāhman.

ge-fana, an ; *m. A standard*, Som.

ge-fandod, -fondad ; *past. p.* Beo. Th. 4900 ; B. 2454 : 4592 ; B. 2301. [*Laym.* i-fonded.] v. fandian.

ge-fangennes, se ; *f. A taking, laying hold of, apprehension*, Som.

ge-fara, an ; *m. A companion* ; sōcius :—Ic eom fyrdrinces gefara *I am a soldier's companion*, Exon. 127 a ; Th. 489, 3 ; Rä 78, 2. Hī heora wǽpen hwyrfdon wið heora gefaran *in sōcios arma vertēre incipiunt*, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 5. v. ge-féra.

ge-faran ; *p.* fōr ; *pl.* -fōron, -fōran ; *pp.* faren. **I.** *intrans. To go, proceed, reach by going, arrive* ; ire, proficisci, meare :—[He] walde gefara *voluit exire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43. Swā feor swā man on ānum dæge gefaran mæg *as far as one can journey in a day*, Thw. Num. 11, 31. Eall under hrōf gefōr *all came under the roof*, Gen. 1360. Oþ dæt drihtweras gefōran ðǽr is botlwela bethlem hāten *until the men arrived where is a village called Bethel*, Cd. Th. 107, 33 ; Gen. 1798. **II.** *to depart, die* :—His fæder gefærþ *his father dies*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. Bearn hraðe gefaraþ [*their*] *children soon die*, Boeth. 11, 1 ; Fox 32, 10. Ne wēne ic dæt ænig wǽre ðe dæt atellan mihte, dæt on ðam gefeohte gefōr *I do not suppose that anybody could reckon* [*the number*] *that died in that battle*, Ors. 3, 11 ; Bos. 75, 9. Gefōr Æðerēd cyning *king Ethelred died*, Chr. 871 ; Erl. 76, 1. Hỹ æt nỹhstan ne ahsedan hwæt ðæra gefarenra wǽre *at last they did not ask how many there were dead*, Ors. 4, 4 ; Bos. 80, 12. **III.** *to proceed, get on, fare* :—Hū se mānscaða gefaran wolde *how the wicked spoiler meant to proceed*, Beo. Th. 1481 ; B. 738. Eustatius cýðde hū hī gefaren hæfdon *Eustace told how they had fared*, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 178, 6. We nyton hwæt Moises gefaren hafþ *we know not what has become of Moses*, Exod. Thw. 32, 1, 23. **IV.** *v. trans. To get by going, experience, occupy, reach, obtain, go against* :—Hū mæg ic hit on ðrim dagum gefaran *how can I perform the journey in three days*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23 : 235, 35. Hie wrǽcstōwe gefōran *they had reached the place of exile*, Cd. Th. 6, 20 ; Gen. 91. Ic wisce ðæt ic eft forlidennesse gefare *I wish that I may again suffer shipwreck*, Th. Apol. 12, 10 : 21, 19. Ðænne gefærþ he sige on ǽghwylcum gefeohte *then shall he obtain victory in every battle*, H. R. 17, 10. Twegen æðelingas gefōran ðæt lond *two princes occupied that land*, Ors. 1, 10 ; Bos. 32, 35. Philippus gefōr heora burh *Philip took their town*, 3, 7 ; Bos. 60, 6. Ne dorste he geneðan ðæt he hie mid firde gefōre *he dare not venture to attack them with an army*, 1, 10 : Bos. 33, 31. Cf. gerīdan. [*O. Sax.* gifaran *takes an accusative.*]

gefe *a gift*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 6: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 18, 19. v. giefu.

ge-feá, an; *m. Joy, gladness, glory, favour;* gaudium:—Ðes mîn gefeá is gefýlled *this my joy is fulfilled*, Jn. Bos. 3, 29. Mid gefeán *with joy;* gaudio, 3, 29. Bodan cýþdon sóþne gefeán *messengers announced real joy*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 23; Cri. 451. Se bið gefeána fægrast *that shall be the fairest of joys*, 32 b; Th. 102, 1; Cri. 1666: 15, 11. On gefean *with joy*, Ps. Spl. 20, 6.

ge-feagan, -feán. v. ge-feohan, -feón.

ge-feaht, es; *n. A battle;* prælium:—Ðǽr nân hefilíc gefeaht ne wearþ *there was no hard battle there*, Chr. 868; Erl. 73, 26. Mycclum gefeahtum *in great battles*, 755; Erl. 49, 26. v. ge-feoht.

ge-feald, es; *n. A fold, inclosure, field;* septum, úger:—Þurh fíffela gefeald forþonette *he hastened forth through the field of the monsters*, Wald. 76; Vald. 2, 10.

ge-fealdan; *p.* -feóld, *pl.* -feóldon; *pp.* -fealden *To fold up, wrap;* plicâre, involvêre:—Ne læg hyt nâ mid línwǽdum, ac onsundron gefealden on ánre stówe *non cum linteamînibus pósitum, sed sepărátim involútum in únum lócum*, Jn. Bos. 20, 7. Miððý gefeáld ðæt bóc *cum plicuisset librum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 20.

ge-feálíc; *adj. Pleasant, joyous, delightful;* lætus:—Ðǽr is édellond fæger and gefeálíc *there is a country fair and joyous*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 18; Gü. 628: 44 b; Th. 151, 18; Gü. 707.

ge-feallan; *p.* -feól, -feóll, *pl.* -feóllon; *pp.* feallen *To fall;* cadere, decidere:—Ic gefealle be gewyrhtum fram feóndum mînum *decidam merito ab inimiciis meis*, Ps. Spl. 7, 4. Ðǽr Pharaon gefeól, on ðam Readan Sǽ *et excussit Pharaonem in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 135, 15. He corþan gefeóll *he fell to earth*, Beo. Th. 5661; B. 2834: 4207; B. 2100. Me fela dînra edwíta on gefeóllon *opprobria exprobantium tibi ceciderunt super me*, Ps. Th. 68, 9. Ðá gefeóll hire mód on his lufe *then she fell in love with him*, Th. Apol. 17, 18: 1, 13. Sódlíce ðîn dóhtor gefeól on swégcræft, ac heó næfþ hine ná wel geleornod *thy daughter indeed has attempted* [?] *music, but she has not learnt it well*, 16, 23. v. feallan.

ge-fearh-sugu, e; *f.* [fearh *a farrow*] *A farrowing sow;* prægnans sus, forda:—Gefearhsugu *forda*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 49.

ge-fearrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To remove to a distance, go away;* avellere, discedere, abscedere:—He gefearrad wæs from him *ipse avulsus est ab eis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 41. Gifearria *abscedat*, Rtl. 98, 22; *discedat*, 120, 31. v. feorran, afyrran.

ge-feastian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To entrust, commit;* commendare:—Gefeastadon *commendaverunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. v. gefæstan.

ge-feaxe; *adj.* [feax *hair*] *Having hair;* cómatus:—Wǽron men ædelíce gefeaxe *the men had beautiful hair* [lit. *the men were beautifully haired*], Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 8.

ge-feaxen; *adj. Having hair, haired;* cómatus:—Ða syndon gefeaxene swá frihteras *they have hair as soothsayers have*, Nar. 37, 1. v. gefeaxode.

ge-feaxode, -fexode; *adj. Having hair, haired;* cómatus:—Ða wǽron hwítes lícaman and fægres andwlitan men, and ædelíce gefeaxode [gefexode, Hom. Th. ii. 120, 19] *they were men of white complexion and fair countenance, and having noble hair*, Nat. S. Greg. Fels. 12, 1. v. feaxede.

ge-fecean, -feccean; *p.* -feahte, -fehte; *pp.* -feaht, -feht *To fetch, bring to;* addúcere:—He mæg ða sáwle gefeccan under foldan *it can fetch back the soul under the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 139; Sal. 69. He him hét to wífe gefeccean Cleopatran *he commanded* [*them*] *to bring Cleopatra to him for a wife*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 44: Blickl. Homl. 187, 15.

ge-fecgan; *p.* -feah *To seize;* arrípere:—He wolde ðæs beornes beágas gefecgan *he would seize the chieftains gems*, Byrht. Th. 136, 33; By. 160.

ge-fédan; -dú -fédst; *p.* -fédde; *pp.* -féded, -fédd, -féd *To feed, nourish;* pascêre, enutrire:—Dú gefédst me *enutries me*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 4. Ic eom geféd *pascor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44, MS. D.

ge-federe, an; *f. A godmother;* susceptrix, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 365, note 18. v. ge-fædere.

ge-fég, -feig, es; *n. A joining, juncture;* commissura, junctura, Cot. 43: Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82; Wrt. Voc. 39, 65; Compago, 70; Som. 70, 57; Wrt. Voc. 42, 65. Gefeig *formula*, Lye. Gefeg borda *a joining of boards*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 82. Mennisce handa hit ne mihton towurpan, for ðam fæstum gefége ðæs feóndlícan temples *human hands could not overthrow it because of the fast joining of the devilish temple*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 14. [*Ger.* gefüge.]

ge-fégan, -fégean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To join, unite, compact, compose;* jungêre, conjungêre, compingêre, compônere:—Con he sídne ræced fæste gefégan *he can firmly compact the spacious dwelling*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 8; Crä. 48: 79 a; Th. 297, 10; Crä. 66. Ic ða ged ne mæg gef·gean *I cannot compose the songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 11; Met. 2, 6. Ic gefége *compóno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 57. Conjunctio gefégþ togædere ǽgðer ge naman ge word *a conjunction joins together both nouns and verbs*, 5; Som. 3, 48, 51: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 37. Se geféhþ fela folca tosomne *he joins many people together*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 177; Met. 11, 89. Gefég ðás bricas *join these fragments*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 7. Ne weorþaþ hí nǽfre tosomne geféged *they are never united together*, Bt. 16, 63; Fox 56, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 231; Met. 20, 116: 20, 241; Met. 20, 121. Gifoega *sociare, conciliare*, Rtl. 104, 12: 74, 18.

ge-fége; *adj. Fit, adapted;* aptus, Grm. i. 735, 5. [*Ger.* gefüge *flexible.*] v. ungefége.

ge-fégednes, se; *f. Figure, shape, a joining*, Som.

ge-fegian *to rejoice.* v. gefeón.

ge-fégincg, -fégung, e; *f. A joining, composing, conjunction;* compositio, conjunctio:—Seó geþéodnys odde gefegincg is conjunctio *the joining is a conjunction*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 47. v. ge-þeódnes.

ge-fégniss, e; *f. Companionship;* societas, Rtl. 109, 25: 106, 4.

geféhst *catchest;* capis, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

geféhþ *seizes*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. v. ge-fón.

ge-félan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To feel, perceive;* sentíre:—Ðæt hit man gefélan mihte *that it might be felt*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 4: Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 33; Cri. 1130: 25 a; Th. 72, 28; Cri. 1179. Gefélep fácnes cræftig ðæt him ða férend on fæste wuniaþ *the skilled in guile feels that the voyagers firmly rest on him*, 97 a; Th. 361, 23; Wal. 24. Gefélde ic me beótiende and wyrpende *me mélius hábére sentirem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 12. Gefélde he his líchoman healfne dǽl mid ða ádle geslægene beón *sensit dimidiam corpóris sui partem languóre depressam*, 4, 31; S. 610, 15: 3, 2; S. 525, 15: 3, 9; S. 534, 11. He ðæs wítes worn gefélde *he felt the force of the torment*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77.

ge-félgan; *p.* -fealh, *pl.* -fulgon; *pp.* -folgen *To stick to;* inhærêre:—He ðære godspellícan lâre georne gefealh *he earnestly stuck to the gospel lore*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 43. v. felgan.

ge-fellan; *p.* -felde; *pp.* -felled *To fill, fulfil*:—Se gefelde xx daga *he had fulfilled twenty days*, St. And. 4, 23. v. gefyllan.

ge-fellan; *p.* -felde; *pp.* -feld *To cause to fall, fell, kill*:—Hie gefelde wurdon fram Alexandre *they were killed by Alexander*, Nar. 38, 11. v. gefýllan.

ge-félniss, e; *f. A feeling, perception, sense;* sensus:—Bútan ǽnigre gefélnisse *without any feeling*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 2. DER. félnyss.

ge-felsode *expiated.* v. gefælsian.

gefend, es; *m. A giver*:—Gefend *largitor*, Rtl. 108, 16. v. gifend.

ge-feng, es; *n. A taking, capture, captivity;* captura, captivitas:—On gefeng *in capturam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. On gefeng fiscana *in captura piscium*, 5, 9. Gefeng *captivitas*, Rtl. 83, 3. v. feng.

gefeó *take*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31, = gefó; *pres. of* gefón, *q. v.*

ge-feógan *to hate.* v. ge-fía.

ge-feohan *to rejoice*:—Gefeoh nú on ferþe *rejoice now in mind*, Hy. 11, 1: Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. v. gefeón.

ge-feoht, -fioht, -feht, es; *n. A fight, battle, contest, war, preparation for war;* prælium, pugna, congressio, bellum, procinctus:—Ðæt ungemetlíce mycle gefeoht *the very great battle*, Ors. 1, 9; Bos. 32, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 14: Chr. 603; Erl. 20, 15: 868; Erl. 72, 28. Gefeoht *congressio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 57, 125; Wrt. Voc. 20, 62. On dæge gefeohtes in *die belli*, Ps. Lamb. 139, 8. Ðú here fýsest to gefeohte *thou incitest a host to battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2377; An. 1190: 2393; An. 1198: Elen. Kmbl. 2305; El. 1184. To gefeohte *in procinctu*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 35; Wrt. Voc. 55, 40. Gé gehýraþ gefeoht and sace *ye shall hear of battle and strife*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 2, 13: Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15. Ðonne gé geseóþ gefeoht and twýrǽdnessa *cum audíeritis prælia et seditiónes*, Lk. Bos. 21, 9: Mt. Bos. 24, 6: Ps. Lamb. 139, 3. Ðonne gé gehýraþ gefeohtu and gefeohta hlísan, ne ondrǽde gé eów *cum audíeritis bella et opiniónes bellórum, ne timuéritis*, Mk. Bos. 13, 7: Mt. Bos. 24, 6. Miclum gefeohtum *in great battles*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 25: L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, i. note 1. Gefehto and woeno gefehtana *prælia et opiniones prælíorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6. [*Laym.* i-fiht.]

ge-feohtan; *p.* -feaht, *pl.* -fuhton; *pp.* -fohten. I. *to fight;* pugnare:—And gif he ðonne wið hine gefeohtan ne mæg *and if he may not fight against him*, Lk. Bos. 14, 32. Ðe teáh mine fingras to gefeohtanne *qui docet digitos meos ad bellum*, Ps. Th 143, 1. He wel gefeaht *he fought well*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 34. Margareta wiþ done deófol gefæht *Margaret fought with the devil*, Nar. 39, 28. Gif hwá gefohte on cyninges huse, sié [sy MSS. B. H.] he scyldig ealles his ierfes [yrfes MSS. B. H.] *if any one fight in the king's house, let him be liable in all his property*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 2. Ðeáh hit sié on middum felda gefohten *though it be fought on mid-field*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 10: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. II. *to obtain by fighting;* pugnando acquírere:—Ðæt he ne meahte wiht gefeohtan *that he could not gain aught by fighting* [lit. *to fight*], Beo. Th. 2171; B. 1083. Dóm gefeohtan *to gain glory by fighting*, Bryht. Th. 135, 37; By. 129. Hæfde dá gefohten foremærne blǽd Judith *Judith had gained exceeding great glory*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 122. [Cf. *Ger.* erfechten.] v. feohtan.

gefeoht-dæg, es; *m. A fight-day, day of battle;* dies belli:—On gefeohtdæge, Ps. Th. 139, 7.

ge-feolan; *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǽlon; *pp.* -folen, -feolen *To stick to, persist;*

insistere :—Dæt he ðām hālwendum ongynnessum georne gefeole *ut captis salutaribus insisteret*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 637, 11. v. feolan.

ge-feón, -feohan, -feagan, -feagian ; ic -feó, ðū -fehst, he -fehþ, -fiþ, -feaþ, *pl.* -feóþ ; *p.* -feah, -feh, *pl.* -fégon ; *pp.* -fegen [The Northern Gospels have weak forms] *To be glad, rejoice, exult ;* lætari, delectari, gaudere, exultare :—Ic gefeó *gaudeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 15. Gefeaþ *gaudebit*, 16, 20, 22. Manige on his gebyrd gefeoþ *many shall rejoice at his birth*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Mīne weleras gefeoþ *gaudebunt labia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Gefeah blīðe-mōd dæs de . . . *glad of mind rejoiced that* . . . , Cd. 72 ; Th. 88, 21 ; Gen. 1468. Bona weorces gefeah *the destroyer rejoced at the work*, Exon. Th. 464, 17 ; Hö. 88 : Elen. Kmbl. 220 ; El. 110. Secg weorce gefeh *the warrior in the work rejoiced*, Beo. Th. 3143 ; B. 1569 : 3253 ; B. 1624. Fylle gefǽgon *they rejoiced at the plenty*, Beo. Th. 2032 ; B. 1014. Leóhte gefégun *they rejoiced in the light*, Exon. Th. 31, 32 ; Cri. 504. Gefeade *exaltavit* [misread by the translator *exultavit*], Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 14. Gefeade *exultavit*, 8, 56. Gefeoh *rejoice*, Hy. 11, 1 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 1. Geféoþ mid me *rejoice with me*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 22. Gefeaþ *gaudete*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Eal rihtgelýfed folc seoal gefeón on done his tocyme *all right-believing folk ought to rejoice at his advent*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Ðonne mōtan we in dære engellīcan blisse gefeón *then may we in angelic bliss rejoice*; 83, 3. Gefeage *exultare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35 : 3, 14. Gifeaga *gaudere*, Rtl. 34, 3. Gifeagia *gaudere*, 69, 30. Gefeónde for Paules eádmōdnesse *rejoicing on account of Paul's humility*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 4. He wæs gefeónde mycelum gefeán *he was rejoicing with great joy*, 233, 2. Hio wǽron gefeónde mycle gefeán, 249, 16. Gefeándo woeron *gavisi sunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. Gefagen wǽron *gavisi sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 10.

ge-feormian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od. *v. a.* **I.** *to entertain, harbour, receive as a guest, feed, cherish, support ;* suscipere, hospitio suscipere, epulare, fovere, curare :—Sanctus Albanus for ðam cuman, de he geseormode [MS. geseormade] gegyrede hine *Saint Alban arrayed himself for the stranger whom he entertained*, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 9. Dæt se, de hine seormode, and se, de geseormod wæs, syn hī begen bisceopes dōme sceldig *that he who entertained him, and he who was entertained, be both liable to excommunication ;* susceptor et is qui susceptus est excommunicationi subjacebit, 4, 5 ; S. 573, 1. Būton dæs bisceopes leáfe, de hī on his scīre geseormode [MS. geseormade] sīn *without the bishop's leave, in whose diocese they may be entertained*, 4, 5 ; S. 573, 5. We dē geseormedon *we entertained thee*, Cd. 127 ; Th. 162, 24 ; Gen. 2686. Ðonne mon monnan betýhþ dæt he ceáp forstele, oððe forstolenne gefeormie *when a man charges another that he steal cattle, or harbour the stolen*, L. In. 46 ; Th. i. 130, 13. Geóca mihtig Dryhten mīnre sāwle, gefreoda hyre and geseorma hý *save my soul, O mighty Lord, protect it and cherish it*, Exon. 118 b ; Th. 456, 3 ; Hy. 4, 61. **II.** *to feed on, devour ;* vesci, comedere :—Hie da behlidenan him to līfnere geseormedon *they feed on the dead* [mortuos] *to* [*save*] *their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 2181 ; An. 1092. Grendel unlifigendes geseormod fēt and folma *Grendel devoured the feet and hands of the lifeless*, Beo. Th. 1493 ; B. 744. **III.** *to cleanse, farm* or *cleanse out, Provncl ;* mundare :—Dæt hī da bān woldon upādōn, and onþweán and geseormian *that they would take up the bones to wash and cleanse*, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 589, 11. Hāt geseormian mīn blōd *bid* [*them*] *wipe away my blood*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 26. v. feormian.

ge-fēra, an ; *m. A companion, comrade, associate, fellow, colleague, fellow-disciple, man, servant ;* sōcius, contūbernālis, cōmes, condiscīpulus, vir, puer :—Gefēra *contūbernālis* vel *sōcius*, Ælfc. Gl. 116 ; Som. 80, 63 ; Wrt. Voc. 61, 41 : Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 5, 20. Gefēran āþ *a companion's oath*, L. O. 6 ; Th. i. 180, 17. Dæt wīf dæt dū me forgeáfe to gefēran *mūlier quam dēdisti mihi sōciam*, Gen. 3, 12 : Exon. 76 b ; Th. 288, 13 ; Wand. 30. He gesēh swǽsne gefēran *he saw his dear comrade*, Andr. Kmbl. 2018 ; An. 1011 : 2040 ; An. 1022. Æðele gefēran Philippus and Iacob feorh agēfan for Meotudes lufan *the noble companions Philip and James gave their lives for the love of God*, Menol. Fox 158 ; Men. 80 : Gen. 14, 10 : Chr. 755 ; Erl. 50, 25. Bæd se gesīþ hine dæt he eóde in to ānum his gefērena *rogātus est ab eodem cōmīte intrāre ad unum de puēris ejus*, Bd. 5, 5 ; S. 617, 36 : 1, 7 ; S. 476, 29. Cwæþ Thomas to hys gefērum *dixit Thomas ad condiscīpulos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 16 : Bd. 2, 3 ; S. 504, 29 : 3, 21 ; S. 551, 9. Ceós dē gefēran and feoht ongēn Amalech *elige virōs et pugna contra Amalec*, Ex. 17, 9. Wordes gefēra *a verb's companion, an adverb* ; adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 3, 34. Gefoera *condiscipulus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. [*Laym : A. R.* i-vere.]

ge-fēran ; *p.* -fērde ; *pp.* -fēred. **I.** *v. intrans. To go, travel, go on, behave, fare, get on, come, get to a place :*—He gefērde ōð dæt he Adam funde *he journeyed until he found Adam*, Cd. 23 ; Th. 29, 20 ; Gen. 453. Frēcne gefērdon *daringly they behaved*, Beo. Th. 3386 ; B. 1691. Dā dis cūþ wæs hū da ōdre gefērdon *when this was known how the others had fared*, Chr. 1009 ; Erl. 142, 8 : Cd. 214 ; Th. 268, 29 ; Sat. 62. Ne mæg dǽr unwitfull ǽnig gefēran *no deceitful man can get there*, Cd. 45 ; Th. 58, 19 ; Gen. 948. Ic eom hider feorran gefēred *I have come hither from far*, 25 ; Th. 32, 4 ; Gen. 498. **II.** *v. trans. To perform a journey, reach* or *get by going, obtain, attain, experience, suffer :*—Dū scealt da fōre gefēran *thou shalt perform that journey*, Andr. Kmbl. 431 ; An. 215 ; 388 ; An. 194. Se hit mæg hrædlīcor gefēran *who can perform the journey more speedily*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24, 25. Ðe dæt upplice rīce gefērdon *who reached the realm on high*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 26 : Chr. 988 ; Erl. 131, 10 : Beo. Th. 6119 ; B. 3063. Ðæs siges de hie gefēred hǽfdon *for the victory that they had obtained*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Dā fērdon da Pyhtas and gefērdon dis land nordan-weard *then the Picts went and got the north part of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13. Hafast dū gefēred dæt dē weras ehtigaþ *thou hast attained* [*this*] *that men will esteem thee*, Beo. Th. 2446 ; B. 1221. Hī dǽr gefērdon māran hearm donne hī ǽfre wēndon *they there suffered greater hurt than they ever expected*, Chr. 994 ; Erl. 132, 21 : Andr. Kmbl. 2801 ; An. 1403.

ge-fercian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To support, sustain ;* sustentāre :—Ure hwilendlice līf bið mid mettum gefercod *our transitory life is sustained by meats*, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 20.

ge-fēre ; *adj. Easy of access ;* facilis accessu :—Nis se foldan sceát mongum gefēre *the tract of earth is not easy of access to many*, Exon. 55 b ; Th. 198, 3 ; Ph. 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* kifuari *apta*, Grff. iii. 600.] v. fēre.

ge-ferian, -fergan ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed *To carry, convey, bear, lead, conduct ;* ferre, vehēre, dūcēre :—Feówer scoldon geferian to dæm goldsele Grendles heáfod *four must convey Grendel's head to the gold-hall*, Beo. Th. 3281 ; B. 1638 : Andr. Kmbl. 793 ; An. 397. He geferode hine mid mycclum wurþscipe to Scæftes byrig *he conveyed it with great honour to Shaftesbury*, Chr. 980 ; Erl. 129, 33. Dæt he ūsic geferge in Fæder rīce *that he convey us into his Father's kingdom*, Exon. 12 b ; Th. 22, 1 ; Cri. 345. Ðonne we geferian freán ūserne ðǽr he longe sceal on dæs Waldendes wære geþolian *then we bear our lord to where he shall long endure in the All-powerful's care*, Beo. Th. 6205 ; B. 3107. Dæt hie út geferedon dýre mǽþmas *that they might convey out the precious treasures*, 6252 ; B. 3130. Godes gāst wæs geferod ofer wæteru *spīritus Dei fērēbātur sūper āquas*, Gen. 1, 2 : Boutr. Scrd. 19, 2 : Nicod. 31 ; Thw. 18, 10. Feorran gefered *conveyed from afar*, Salm. Kmbl. 357 ; Sal. 178 : Andr. Kmbl. 529 ; An. 265 : Elen. Kmbl. 1982 ; El. 993. Se arc wæs geferud ofer da wæteru *arca fērēbātur sūper aquas*, Gen. 7, 18.

gefēr-lǽcan ; *p.* -lǽhte ; *pp.* -lǽht *To keep company* or *fellowship, accompany, associate ;* assōciāre :—Ic gefērlǽce *associo* ? Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5 ; Som. 34, 52. He hī gefērlǽcþ on ānnysse his geladunge *he associates them in the unity of his church*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 24. He bið gemǽnscipe dǽre hālgan geladunge gefērlǽht *he is associated in the communion of the holy church*, i. 494, 19. Dǽr beóþ gefērlǽhte on ānre sūsle, da de on līfe on mānddum geþeódde wǽron *there shall be associated in one torment those who in life were united in evil deeds*, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20 : 414, 34.

ge-fēr-rēden, -rēden, -rēdin, -rǽdenn, e ; *f.* **I.** *companionship, fellowship, congregation, church ;* societas, comitatus, ecclesia, synagoga :—Hwā wolde on dære gefērrǽddene [MS. B. gefērǽdene] beón de he wǽre *who would be in that fellowship that he was*, L. Ed. 4 ; Th. i. 162, 5 : Ors. 5, 12 ; Bos. 111, 23. He hæfde on his gefērrǽdene cratu and rīdende men *habuit in comitatu currus et equites*, Gen. 50, 9. Smerede dē God dīn mid ele blysse for gefērrēdinum dīnum *unxit te Deus tuus, oleo lætitiæ præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 9. Gyf he hīg ne gehýrþ, sæge hyt gefērrǽdene *quod si non audierit eos : dic ecclesiæ*, Mt. Bos. 18, 17 : Jn. Bos. 9, 22. **II.** *familiarity, friendship ;* familiaritas, amicitia :—Dæs cyninges gefērrǽden mæg mǽnigne men gedōn weligne *the king's familiarity can make no man wealthy*, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 102, 2. v. ge-fēr-scipe.

ge-fēr-rēdnes, -ness, e ; *f. Society ;* societas, Lye.

ge-fēr-scipe, -scype, es ; *m. Society, fellowship, brotherhood ;* sōciētas, cōmitātus, clērus :—To healfum fō se cyng, to healfum se gefērscipe *let the king take half, half the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1 ; Th. i. 228, 18. Þolige ǽgder ge gefērscipes ge freóndscipes let *him forfeit both their society and friendship*, L. Eth. ix. 27 ; Th. i. 346, 11 : L. C. E. 5 ; Th. i. 362, 32 : L. N. P. L. 45 ; Th. ii. 296, 19. Of gefērscipe dæs biscoepes Deosdedit *de clēro Deusdedit episcōpi*, Bd. 3, 29 ; S. 561, 12 : 4, 1 ; S. 564, 18 : 5, 6 ; S. 618, 28 : 5, 19 ; S. 639, 3 : L. E. B. 12 : Th. ii. 242, 18. For lufan dīnre and gefērscype *for thy love and fellowship*, Exon. 51 a ; Th. 177, 24 ; Gū. 1232 : Nicod. 11 ; Thw. 6, 3. Wid done gefērscipe *with the fellowship*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1 ; Th. i. 228, 20. Se crǽftga gefērscipas fæste gesamnaþ *the artificer firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 185 ; Met. 11, 93. Of hiora gefoerscipe *de eorum societate*, Rtl. 75, 28.

ge-fērscipian *to unite, accompany :*—Gifoerscipia *unitare*, Rtl. 110, 18. Gifoerscipeþ *comitentur*, 93, 13.

ge-festnian ; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To fasten, make fast, confirm, shut up, imprison;* firmāre, confirmāre, includĕre:—He dæt mid āþe gefestnode *he confirmed that with oath*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 4. Se cyng genam Roger eorl his mæg, and gefestnode hine *the king took earl Roger his kinsman and imprisoned him*, 1075; Erl. 214, 5. Ðe be swylcre gewittnesse gefestnod is *which is confirmed by such witness*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 856; 117. 18. v. ge-fæstnian.

ge-fetelsod ; *adj.* [fetel *a girdle, belt*] *Polished, trimmed, ornamented;* perpŏlītus, adornātus:—Twā sweord gefetelsode *two swords trimmed; duos gladios optime adornātos*, Text. Roff. 110, 15.

ge-feterian, -fetrian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od ad *To fetter, bind;* compĕdīre, vincīre:—He da strangan mæg streámas gefeterian *he can fetter the strong streams*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. He gefeterað fæges monnes handa *he fetters the hands of the doomed man*, Salm. Kmbl. 317; Sal. 158. He gefeterode fēt and honda bearne sīnum *he fettered the feet and hands of his child*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 27; Gen. 2902. Ða wæron gefeterade fæste togædre *who were fettered fast together*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 7; Rä. 53, 4.

ge-fĕðe ; *adj. Lying at the feet*, Gl. Prud. 1046. *Contentus, conscriptus*, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-feðeran, -feðran ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed *To feather, give wings to;* ālas addĕre:—Ic sceal ærest ðīn mōd gefeðeran *I shall first give wings to thy mind*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31, MS. Cot. Gefeðran, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 8; Met. 24, 4. v. ge-fiderian.

ge-fetian, -fetigan, -fetigean ; *p.* -fetode, -fetede, -fette ; *pp.* -fetod *To fetch, bring ;* adducĕre, accire, afferre:—Elene hēht gefetian on fultum forþsnoterne hæleþa gerædum *Elene bade [them] fetch to her aid the very wise in the councils of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 2103; El. 1053; Beo. Th. 4387; B. 2190. Gefetigan, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 11; Jul. 60. Hēt heó sōna hire þīnenne gān and da cyste hire to gefetigean *stātim jussit ire ministram et capsellam adducĕre*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1161. Swā strang dæt ās him gefetede *so strong that it got prey for itself*, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 29. He of helle hūþe gefette sāwla manega *he from hell fetched spoils, many souls*, Hy. 10, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 30: Gen. 24, 11. Ða men of Lundenbyrig gefetodon da scipu *the men of London brought away the ships*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Hȳ gefetton Escolāfius done scinlācan *they fetched Æsculapius the magician*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30. Hwænne me Dryhtnes rōd gefetige *when the Lord's cross shall fetch me*, Rood. Kmbl. 274; Kr. 138. Gefetod *accĭtus*, Cot. 7. Gefotad *accersitus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 44.

ge-fetrian ; *p.* ode, ade, ede ; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To fetter, bind;* compĕdīre, vincīre:—Done he gefetrade fȳrnum tegum *whom he fettered with fiery shackles*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 9; Pa. 60. Drihten ða gefetredan alȳsep *Dominus solvit compĕditos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. v. ge-feterian.

ge-fettan. v. gefetian.

ge-fette, *pl.* -fetton *Fetched, brought*, Gen. 24, 11: Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 30; *p. of* ge-fetian.

ge-fexode *having hair, haired*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 19. v. ge-feaxode.

ge-fia, -fiage *to hate* :—Gefiage *odisse*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Gefieþ *odit*, 3, 20: 12, 20. Gefiweþ *odiet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Gefiadon *oderant*, 19, 14. v. gefeógan.

ge-fic, es ; *n. Fraud, deceit ;* fraus:—Mid fæcne gefice *with fraudulent deceit*, Elen. Kmbl. 1150: El. 577.

ge-fiht *a fight, battle*, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 1. v. ge-feoht.

ge-filce. v. gefylce.

ge-filde, es ; *n. A field, plain ;* campus:—Be norþan Capadocia is dæt gefilde de man hēt Temeseras *to the north of Cappadocia is the plain which is called Themiscyra*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 7.

ge-fillan ; *p.* -filde ; *pp.* -filled, -fild *To fulfil, finish, complete ;* implēre, complēre:—Ðū gefilst Godes hæse and his bebodu *implēbis impĕrium Dei et præcepta ejus*, Ex. 18, 23. God gefilde on done seofeðan dæg his weorc *complēvit Deus die septimo ōpus suum*, Gen. 2, 2: Deut. 31, 24. Gefild *fulfilled*, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 27. v. ge-fyllan.

ge-findan ; *p.* -fand, -fond, *pl.* -fundon ; *pp.* -funden *To find;* invĕnire:—His bān gefunden and gemēted wæron *ossa ejus inventa sunt*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10: Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 36.

ge-findig ; *adj. Finding, receiving, capable ;* capax:—Numol oðde gefindig *capax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

ge-finegod ; *part. p.* [fynegian *to become mouldy*] *Mouldy ;* mūcīdus:—Ðe nū sind gefinegode *which are now mouldy*, Jos. 9, 12.

ge-fioht, es ; *n. A battle ;* prælium:—Aulixes to dam gefiohte for *Ulysses went to the battle*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 6. v. ge-feoht.

ge-firenian, -firnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To sin ;* peccāre:—We gefirenodon mid fæderum ūrum *peccāvimus cum patribus nostris*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 6. Ic gefirnode *I sinned*, St. And. 10, 19: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 4. v. gefyrenian.

ge-firn ; *adv. Long ago*, Th. Apol. 19, 25. v. gefyrn.

ge-firnian. v. ge-firenian.

ge-fiderhamod ; *part. p. Provided with a covering of feathers* :—He wæs egeslice gefiderhamod *he was frightfully feather-clad*, Homl. Th. i. 466, 27. [Cf. Thorpe's North. Myth. i. 52.]

ge-fiderian, -fiderigan, -fidrian, -fyderian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To give wings to, provide with wings ;* ālas addĕre, pennis instruĕre:—Ic sceal ærest ðīn mōd gefiderian *I must first give wings to thy mind*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 31. Gefiderigan, 36, 2; Fox 174, 6. Gefiðrade [MS. gefriðade] fugelas *vŏlātilia pennāta*, Ps. Th. 77, 27.

ge-fiemman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight :*—Ðū fiónd gefiemdest *thou didst put to flight the enemy*, Hy. 8, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 25. v. ge-flȳman.

ge-flæschamod ; *part. p. Incarnate ;* incarnātus:—Se wearþ geflæschamod *who was incarnate*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 32: i. 40, 24; 284, 22.

ge-flæscnes, -ness, e ; *f. Incarnation ;* incarnātio:—Ær Cristes geflæscnesse *before Christ's incarnation*, Chr. Erl. 4, 22.

ge-fleard, es ; *n. A trifling, nonsense, madness :* — Gefleard *deliramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 416.

ge-flēman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to rout :*—Hæfde ða Drihten seolf feónd geflēmed *then the Lord himself had routed the foe*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 30; Sat. 463: Chr. 938; Th. 204, 9, col. 1; Ædelst. 32. v. ge-flȳman.

ge-flēme ; *adj. Fugitive ;* fugitivus, Rtl. 147, 15.

ge-fleógan ; *p.* -fleág, -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon ; *pp.* -flogen *To fly, fly over ;* volare, transvolare:—He hēht his heáhbodan hider gefleógan *he commanded his archangel to fly hither*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 4; Cri. 295. Ne mæg ænig done mearcstede fugol gefleógan *nor may any bird fly over the boundary place*, Salm. Kmbl. 435; Sal. 218.

ge-fleón, -fleóhan ; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon *To flee, escape :*—Gefleá *fugere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. Se to ānre dara burga gefliehþ *who to one of those cities escapes*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20; Hatt. MS. Gefleg *fugit*, Rtl. 147, 15. Alle geflugun *omnes fugerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Dætte giflega *ut fugiant*, Rtl. 118, 31. Ær he on ða wēstenu middaggeardes gefluge *antequam in desertas orbis terrarum abiret solitudines*, Nar. 6, 6.

ge-fleów *overflowed*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28; *p. of* ge-flōwan.

ge-fliéman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, to drive away ;* fugare, Past. 61, 2; Hat. MS. v. ge-flȳman.

ge-flit *a fan to clean corn ;* vannus, Cot. 33.

ge-flit, -flyt, es ; *n. Contention, strife, contest, dispute, discussion ;* contentio, lis, certāmen, concertātio, rixa:—Agoten is gefliit ofer ealderas *effūsa est contentio super principes*, Ps. Lamb. 107, 40: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 30. Ðis gefliit *hæc lis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Sume ic to geflyte fremede *I have urged some to strife*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 18; Jul. 484; Bd. 5, 6: S. 619, 4. On gefliit *in contest*, Beo. Th. 1734; B. 865. We on gefliitum sæton *we sat in discussion*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430: H. R. 9, 3. Uton towurpan hwæt̄licor dās gefliitu *dissolvāmus citius has contentiones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443: 1905; El. 954. Heó gehȳrde martyra gefliitu *she heard of the struggle of martyrs*, Nar. 40, 13. To gefliites *emulously, eagerly*, Apol. Th. 10, 5.

ge-flita. v. fyrn-gefliita.

ge-flitan, -flȳtan ; *p.* -flāt, *pl.* -fliton ; *pp.* -fliten *To strive, fight, dispute ;* contendĕre, certāre:—Cynewulf and Offa gefliton ymb Benesingtūn *Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson*, Chr. 777; Th. 93, 11, col. 1. Ne gefliittes *non contendet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 19. Gefliiton *disputaverant*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 9, 34. Gefliitan [-fiitta, Lind.] *contendere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 40.

ge-flitful ; *adj. Contentious ;* contentiōsus:—Gefliitful *contentiōsus*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 10; Wrt. Voc. 49, 33: 74, 31: Hpt. Gl. 502.

ge-flitfullic ; *adj. Contentious ;* contentiōsus:—Wæs gefliitfullic senoþ æt Cealchýþe *there was a contentious synod at Chalk*, Chr. 785; Erl. 56, 7.

ge-flitgeorn ; *adj. Contentious ;* contentiōsus, R. Ben. 71.

ge-flitlice ; *adv. Contentiously, emulously ;* certātim:—Dæt ge wēpned ge wīfmen gefliitlice dydon *quod viri et fœminæ certātim fācēre consuērunt*, Bd. 5, 7: S. 621, 15.

ge-flitmælum ; *adv. Contentiously, emulously ;* certātim, R. Ben. interl. 72.

ge-flota, an ; *m. A floater, swimmer :*—Fyrnstreáma geflotan *to the ocean's floater* [*the whale*], Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 17; Wal. 7. v. flota.

ge-flōwan ; *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon ; *pp.* -flōwen *To overflow ;* inundāre:—Swā hit ðære eá flōd ær gefleów *as the flowing of the river formerly flowed over it*, Ors. 1, 3; Bos. 27, 28.

ge-flȳman, -flēman, -fléman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive away, banish ;* fugare, in fugam vertere, expellere:—His ēhtenđas ealle gefȳme *odientes eum in fugam convertam*, Ps. Th. 88, 20: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 25. Feónd wæs gefȳmed *the fiend was put to flight*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 13; Gū. 107: Cd. 187; Th. 232, 17; Dan. 261. v. flȳman.

ge-flȳt, es ; *n. Contention, strife, schism ;* contentio, lis, schisma:—Gefl̄yt *schisma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. v. ge-flit.

ge-flȳtan ; *p.* -flāt, *pl.* -flyton ; *pp.* -flyten *To strive, fight ;* contendĕre, certāre:—Cynewulf and Offa gefliyton ymb Benesingtūn *Cynewulf and Offa fought at Benson*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 1. v. ge-flitan.

ge-fnæd, es; *n. A hem*:—Gif ic huru his reáfes gefnædu hreppe *if I only touch the hems of his garment*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 10. v. fnæd.

ge-fnésan *to sneeze;* sternūtāre:—Dæt he gelóme gefnése *that he often sneezes*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 27.

ge-fōg, es; *n. A joining, joint*:—Dæt ðū gesomnige síde weallas fæste gefōge *that thou unite the spacious walls with a fast juncture*, Exon. 8 a; Th. i, 10; Cri. 6. From eallum heora gefógum *from all their joints*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 4. [Cf. *Ger.* gefüge.] v. fōg.

ge-fole *people, a troop.* v. fólc.

ge-fole; *adj. Having a foal, milch*:—Drítig gefolra olfend-myrena mid heora coltum *thirty milch camels* [*camelos fœtas*] *with their colts*, Gen. 32, 15.

ge-fōn, ic ge-fō; ðū ge-fēhst; he ge-fēhþ, *pl.* ge-fōþ; *imp.* ge-fōh; *p.* ge-féng, *pl.* ge-fēngon; *pp.* ge-fangen *To take, seize, catch*; capere:—Ic sylle cync swá hwæt swá ic gefó *ego do regi quicquid capio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 27. He gefēhþ dæt hæt he æfter spyreþ *he seizes that which he tracks*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. Ðū byst men gefónde *homines eris capiens*, Lk. Bos. 5, 10. Ðonne ðū hig gefangen hæbbe *quando tu illos cepisti*, Gen. 44, 4. Hū gefēhst ðū fixas? *quomodo capis pisces?* Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 7.

ge-fōr *died*, Ors. 6, 3; Bos. 126, 40; *p. of* ge-faran.

ge-forht *timid.* v. forht.

ge-forþian; *p.* -forþode; *pp.* forþod *To carry out, perform, accomplish, further, promote*:—His feónd ne mihten ná geforþian heora fare *his enemies could not carry out their expedition*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 14. He hæfde geforþod dæt he his freán gehēt *he had performed what he promised his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 16; Bv. 289: Hy. 9, 24; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 24. He dæt mynster wel geforþode ðá hwíle ðe he ðær wæs *he advanced the monastery while he was there*, Chr. 1045; Erl. 171, 17. [*Laym.* i-forðed.] v. forþian.

ge-forwearþan *to perish.* v. forweorþan.

ge-fōrword; *part. Agreed upon, covenanted, bargained;* compactus:—Gif hit swá gefórword bið *if it be so agreed*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 14: L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 19.

ge-fōtcypsed, -cypst; *part.* [cops *a fetter*] *Bound with fetters;* compĕditus:—Infare on ðínre gesihþe geómrung gefōtcypsedra *introeat in conspectu tuo gĕmĭtus compeditōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 11: Ps. Spl. 101, 21. Drihten tolýsþ gecospede oððe ða gefōtcypstan *Dōminus solvit compĕditos*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 8.

ge-frǽge, -frége, es; *n. An inquiring, a knowing, knowledge, information, hearsay;* percontātio, cognitio, auditio:—Míne gefrége *in my knowledge, as I have heard, as I am informed*, Beo. Th. 1557; B. 776; 1679; B. 827: Cd. 58; Th. 71, 20; Gen. 1173: 161; Th. 201, 7; Exod. 368: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 10; Edg. 36.

ge-frége, -frége; *adj. Known, renowned, celebrated, remarkable, noted, famous, notorious, infamous;* nōtus, mānifestus, celĕber, fāmōsus:—Hæbbe ic gefrugnen ðætte is eástdǽlum on ǽdelast londa, firum gefrége *I have heard tell that in eastern parts there is a land most noble, renowned among men*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 22; Ph. 3: 44 b: Th. 151, 8; Gū. 792. Ic eom folcum gefrége *I am noted among people*, 130 b; Th. 500, 7; Rä. 89, 3: Beo. Th. 109; B. 55. Wæs úre líf fracuþ and gefrége *our life was vile and infamous*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 23; Az. 24: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 10; Dan. 304. Hæleðum gefrégost *most famous among men*, 162; Th. 202, 27; Dan. 394. [*O. Sax.* gi-frāgi: *Icel.* frægr.]

ge-frægen, -fregen [*part. p. of* gefragan [?]; cf. gefragian] *Heard of, known*:—Egsa māra, ðonne from frumgesceape gefrægen wurde æfre on eorðan *greater terror than was ever heard of on earth since the creation*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 28; Cri. 840. Ðara ðe ic ofer foldan gefrægen hæbbe *of those that I have heard of on earth*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 25; Vid. 17: Beo. Th. 2397; B. 1196: Andr. Kmbl. 1374; An. 687: 2122; An. 1062. Gefregen, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 14; Az. 45. [Cf. *Icel.* freginn.] v. gefragian.

ge-frægnan, -fraignan, -fregnan, -frægnian; *p.* -frægn, -fraign, -fregnade, *pl.* -frugnon *To ask, inquire*:—Gifrægna *interrogare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Gifregna, Rush. 21, 12. Gefraigne, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Gefraign *interrogavit*, Lind. Gifræge, Rush. 8, 5; 9, 16. Gefrægnade *interrogavit*, Lind. 15, 2. Gefraignade *scisciitabatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4. Gefrugnun *interrogaverunt*, 17, 10: Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 12. Gefrugnon *interrogarent*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 19. Gefraignaþ *interrogate*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 21. Gefraignes *interrogate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11: 2, 8. v. ge-frignan.

ge-frægnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make famous*:—Gefrægnod, Beo. Th. 2670. [*Thorpe* gefréfrod.]

ge-frǽpi[g]an; *p.* ede. I. *to accuse*:—Gefræpgedon *accusarent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10. II. *to reverence*:—Gefræppegedon *reverebuntur*, Mk Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

ge-frætewian, -frætwian, -fretwian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To adorn, deck, trim;* ornāre, redīmīre:—Ic gefrætwige *orno*, Ælfc. Gr. 24: Som. 25, 41. Ic gefretwige *redimio*, 30; Som. 34, 58. Ðē Cyning engla gefrætwode *the King of angels adorned thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 3034; An. 1520. He gefrætwade foldan sceáras *he adorned earth's regions*, Beo. Th. 192; B. 96. He æfter fæce mid ðórum gāstlícum mægenum gefrætewod ætýwde *postmŏdum cætĕris virtūtĭbus ornātus appāruit*, Bd. 3, 5: S. 527, 44: 3, 11; S. 535, 32. Ðær is geat gylden, gimmum gefrætewod *there is a golden gate decked with gems*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649: 220; Th. 283, 21; Sat. 308. Fiðrum gefrætwad *adorned with wings*, Elen. Kmbl. 1482; El. 743: Exon. 59 a; Th. 214, 14; Ph. 239. Fægre gefrætwed *neatly adorned*, 59 b; Th. 217, 2; Ph. 274: 64 a; Th. 237, 4; Ph. 585.

ge-frætwodnes *an ornament.* v. frætwednes, hrægel-gefrætwodnes.

ge-fragian; *p.* ade *To learn by asking*:—Gefragade *exquisierat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 16.

ge-frāsian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To ask, inquire*; interrōgāre, scisciēre:—He gefrāsade þegnas his *interrōgābat discīpulos suos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 13. Geascade oððe gefrāsade *scisciitābatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 4.

ge-freán *to free;* liberare, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 29.

ge-frēcnod; *part.* [frēcne *savage, wicked*] *Savage, evil, wicked, corrupted;* atrox, scĕlestus:—Móde gefrēcnod *corrupted in mind*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 10; Dan. 184.

ge-frēdan, ic -frēde, ðú -frēdest, he -frēdeþ, frēt, *pl.* -frēdaþ; *p.* -frēdde; *pp.* -frēded *To feel, perceive, know, be sensible of;* sentīre:—Sió gefrēdnes hine mæg gegrápian, and gefrēdan dæt hit líchoma bið, ac hió ne mæg gefrēdan hwæðer he bið ðe blac ðe hwít *the feeling may touch it, and feel that it is a body, but cannot feel whether it be black or white*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10, 11. Ðeáh ðe we hit gefrēdan ne mágon *though we cannot perceive it*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 44. Ic gefrēde *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 39: 37; Som. 39, 8. Se líchama awent eorþan and anbíðaþ æristes, and on ðam fyrste nán þing ne gefrēt *the body turns to earth and awaits the resurrection, and in that space feels nothing*, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 25. Stánas ne gefrēdaþ *stones have not sense*, i. 302, 14, 18. Heó on hire gefrédde dæt heó of ðam wíte gehǽled wæs *sensit corpŏre quia sanāta esset a plāga*, Mk. Bos. 5, 29. He gefrédde his deáþes nealǽcunge *he was sensible of his death's approach*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8: 574, 16. Hí swurdes ecge ne gefrédon *they felt not the sword's edge*, 544, 22. Dæt he gefrédde *that he has sense*, 302, 21.

ge-frēdendlīc; *adj. Sensible, perceptible;* sensībilis:—Stemn is geslagen lyft, gefrēdendlíc on hlyste *the voice is struck air, perceptible to the hearing*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29.

ge-frēdmælum; *adv. Sensim, paulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-frēdnes, -ness, e; *f. A feeling, sense, perception;* sensus:—Gesíht, and gehérnes, and gefrēdnes ongitaþ ðone líchoman ðæs monnes *sight, and hearing, and feeling perceive the body of the man*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 7, 10.

ge-frēfran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Dæt hig hira fæder gefrēfredon *ut lenirent dolorem patris*, Gen. 37, 35. Heó nolde beón gefrēfred *nolvit consolari*, Mt. Bos. 2, 18. Gefroefred, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5. v. frēfran.

ge-frēfrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To comfort, console;* consolari:—Ic gefrēfrige *consolor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 64. Nú ys ðes gefrēfrod *nunc hic consolatur*, Lk. Bos. 16, 25. v. frēfrian.

ge-frége, es; *n. A knowing, knowledge, hearsay;* cognitio, auditio:—Míne gefrége *in my knowledge, as I have heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 3251; An. 1628: Apsls. Kmbl. 50; Ap. 25. v. ge-frége, es; *n.*

ge-frége; *adj. Known, celebrated, famous;* nōtus, cĕlĕber, fāmōsus:—Lǽt ðé on gemyndum hū dæt manegum wearþ fira gefrége *keep in thy mind how that was known among many men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1921; An. 963: 2240; An. 1121. v. ge-frége; *adj.*

ge-fremednes, -ness, e; *f. An accomplishment, fulfilment, effect;* perfectio, effectus:—He hraðe ða gefremednesse dære ǽrfestan bēne wæs fylgende *mox effectum piæ postulātiōnis consĕcūtus est*, Bd. 1, 4; S. 475, 31.

ge-fremian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To finish, effect, bring to pass, accomplish, commit;* efficĕre, perficĕre, patrāre, committĕre:—Se gefremode fēt [MS. fōt] mīne swá swá heortes *qui perfēcit pĕdes meos tanquam cervōrum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 35. Ðe he gefremode *quod patrārat*, Gen. 2, 2: Jos. 7, 17. Ic ne gemune nánra his synna ðe he gefremode *I will remember none of his sins which he has committed*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 19. Forðan synd ðás wundru gefremede on him *ideo virtūtes ŏpĕrantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 14, 2. Árleásnes ða scilde on me gefremode *impiety perpetrated that guilt against me*, Th. Apol. 2, 19.

ge-fremman; *p.* -fremede; *pp.* -fremed *To promote, perfect, perform, commit*:—Hie mihtan ǽghwæt gefremman *they could accomplish anything*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 1. Dæt weorc to gefremmenne *to perform that work*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 10. Ic hǽla gefremme *sanitates perficio*, Lk. Bos. 13, 32. Ðás ongunnenan ðing ðurh Godes fultum gefremmaþ *perform the things begun with God's help*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 4. Swá hwæt swá he on mycclum gyltum gefremede *whatsoever he hath committed in great sins*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 14: 189, 22. Seó stihtung wæs gefremed *the arrangement was completed*, 81, 29. Hine mihtig God ofer ealle men forþ gefremede *him mighty God advanced above all men*, Beo. Th. 3440; B. 1718. Dæt hire mægen on untrumnesse gefremed and getrymed wǽre *ut virtus ejus in infirmitate perficeretur*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16. Dæt gefremede mán *the perpetrated crime*, Th. Apol. 2, 5. v. fremman.

ge-fremniss, e; *f. Effect;* effectus, Rtl. 16, 41: 41, 11.

ge-fremdian *to curse;* anathematizare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 71.

ge-freógan, -freón ; *p.* -freóde ; *pp.* -freód *To free, make free* :—Đonne mót hine se hláford gefreógan *then must the lord free him*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 18: L. Ælfc. C. 20; Th. i. 48, 25: Ps. Th. 93, 1. Gefreóde *freed*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreó us wiþ yfela *free us from evils*, Hy. 6, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 31. Gefreouad *liberatus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 74. v. freógan.

ge-freólsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To liberate, deliver, set free* : — He wolde Adam gefreólsian *he would deliver Adam*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 20, 35. Ic ðé gefreólsige of ealre frécennesse *I will deliver thee from all danger*, 231, 3. Úre Drihten us gefreólsode *our Lord delivered us*, 83, 25. Đurh Cristes sige ealle hálige wǽron gefreólsode *through Christ's victory all holy men were set free*, 31, 35.

ge-freoðian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To protect, guard, free, keep* :—We wǽron gefreoðode feóndа gafoles *we were freed from devils' tribute*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 23. Se de his ánum her feore gefreoðade *he who here protected only his life*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 32; Gú. 413. Gefreoða hyre *protect it* [*the soul*], Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 61. Gefreóde and gefreoðade folc *freed and protected the people*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 4; Cri. 588. Gefreoðode. Andr. Kmbl. 2083; An. 1043. He lýfde dæt friþ wiþ hý gefreoðad wǽre *he allowed that peace should be kept towards them*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 7; Gú. 382. Đæt lond Gode gefreoðode *he kept that land for God*, 34 b; Th. 111, 7; Gú. 123. v. gefriðian.

gefrett *consumed;* devorāvit, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 30. v. fretan.

ge-frigan, -fricgean ; *p.* -fræg, pl. -frǽgon ; *pp.* -frigen *To learn by asking* or *by inquiry, hear of* :—Syððan hie gefricgeaþ freán úserne ealdorleásne *when they learn that our lord is lifeless*, Beo. Th. 5996; B. 3002. Gif ic dæt gefricge *if I learn that*, 3656; B. 1826. Syððan ǽdelingas feorran gefricgean fleám eówerne *after nobles from afar shall hear of your flight*, 5770; B. 2889. Đæt dæt folca fela gefrigen habbaþ *that which many peoples have heard of*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 31; Dan. 329: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 54; Met. 9, 27. Đa de snyttrocræft durh fyrngewritu gefrigen hæfden *they who had learned wisdom through ancient writings*, Elen. Kmbl. 310; El. 155. We feor and neáh gefrigen habbaþ Moyses dómas hæleðum secgan *we far and near have heard that Moses gave laws to men*, Cd. 143; Th. 177, 28; Exod. 1.

ge-frige, es ; *n. Inquiry, knowledge resulting from inquiry* :—Gefreogum gleáwe *men wise from the knowledge obtained by their inquiries*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 22; Ph. 29.

ge-frigian *to embrace*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16.

ge-frignan, -fringan ; *p.* -frægn, -fregn, *pl.* -frugnon ; *pp.* -frugnen. I. *to ask*; interrogare :—Đá Euan gefrægn ælmihtig God *then almighty God asked Eve*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 34; Gen. 887. II. *to learn by asking, hear of* :—Đá gefrægn Higelâces degn Grendles dæda *when Hygelac's thane heard of Grendel's deeds*, Beo. Th. 390; B. 194: 1155; B. 595. Eác we dæt gefrugnon *also we have heard that*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 19, 15; Cri. 301: 100 a; Th. 378, 11; Deór. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 343; El. 172. Swá guman gefrungon *as men have heard*, Beo. Th. 1337; B. 666. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen *I have heard*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 18; Ph. 1. Đá ic nêðan gefrægn hæleþ to hilde *then I heard that heroes went daringly to war*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060: 92; Th. 118, 4; Gen. 1960: Beo. Th. 148; B. 74: 4961; B. 2484. Gefregn, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 1; Sat. 526. Gefregen, 218; Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Ne gefrægen ic ða mǽgðe sêl gebæran *never have I heard of the tribe bearing itself better*, Beo. Th. 2026; B. 1011. [*O. Sax.* gifregnan.] v. ge-frægnan.

ge-frignys, -nyss, e ; *f. Inquiry, questioning* :—Dis syndon andsware to gedeahtunge and to gefrignysse Sct. Augustinus *responsiones ad consulta Augustini*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 44.

ge-frinan, ic -frine, dú -frinst, he -frinþ, *pl.* -frinaþ ; *p.* -fran, *pl.* -frunon ; *pp.* -frunen *To learn by asking, find out, hear of* :—Đá gefran Ioseph dæt Archelaus rixode on Iudea lande *then Joseph learned that Archelaus reigned in Judea*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 19. We deódcyninga drym gefrunon *we have heard of the glory of the great kings*, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 19; Dan. 235. Me ðær dryhtnes degnas gefrunon *the Lord's servants found me there*, Rood Kmbl. 151; Kr. 76. Hie hæfdon gefrunen *they had learned*, Beo. Th. 1392; B. 694: 4797; B. 2403. v. ge-frignan.

ge-friólic ; *adj. Free;* liber, Rtl. 32, 9.

ge-fridian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To guard, protect, defend, deliver* :—He hie gefridode *he protected her*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 5: Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 11. Dæt hys yrþ sí gefridod *that its produce be protected*, Th. An. 118, 20. He me gefridode *eripuit me*, Ps. Th. 33, 4. Alýs me and gefrida me *libera me et eripe me*, 7, 1. Gefridie *protegat*, 19, 1: Exod. 19, 4. v. ge-freoðian.

ge-froefred *comforted;* consolatus, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 5, = ge-frefred ; *pp.* of ge-frefran.

ge-frohtian *to be afraid;* expavescere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6. v. forhtian.

ge-froren *frozen.* v. freosan.

ge-frunon *asked, understood.* v. gefrinan.

ge-frygnys *a question.* v. gefrignys.

ge-frýnd *friends* :—On ðam dæge wurdun Herodes and Pilatus ge-frýnd *facti sunt amici Herodes et Pilatus in ipsa die*, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. freónd.

ge-fryþsum ; *adj. Safe, fortified;* salvus, mūnitus :—On stówe [MS. stówum] gefryþsumre *in locum mūnitum*, Ps. Spl. 70, 3. v. friþsum.

Geðas, Giðas, *pl. The Gepidæ* :—Mid Geðum ic wæs *I was among the Gepths*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 8; Vid. 60. Giðum, Beo. Th. 4981; B. 2494. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. 324.

ge-fullan *to fill* :—Đú gefullest me of blisse mid andwlitan dínum *adimplēbis me lætitia cum vultu tuo*, Ps. Spl. 15, 11. v. ge-fyllan.

ge-fullǽstan ; *p.* -lǽste ; *pp.* -lǽst *To help, give aid, assist;* auxiliāri :—Weoruda God gefullǽste, dæt seó cwén begeat willan in worulde *the Lord of Hosts gave aid, that the queen obtained her will in this world*, Elen. Kmbl. 2299; El. 1151.

ge-fullfremman *to perfect.* v. fulfremman.

ge-fullian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To become full, perfect* :—Gé geseóþ nú todæge mínra gewinna wæstm gefullian *ye see now to-day the fruit of my toils come to perfection*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 23.

ge-fullian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To baptize;* baptizāre : — He gefullode done sunu *he baptized the son*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 20. Gyt beóþ gefullode ðam fulluhte, de ic beó gefullod *baptismo, quo ego baptizor, baptizari*, Mk. Bos. 10, 39. Gefullod, Mt. Bos. 3, 14, 16: Mk. Bos. 1, 9: 10, 38, 39: 16, 16: Lk. 3, 21. v. fullian.

ge-fultuma, an ; *m. A helper;* adjūtor :—Driht gefultuma mín and alýsend mín *Dómine adjútor meus et redemptor meus*, Ps. Spl. 18, 16.

ge-fultuman, -fultumian, -fultmian ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed *To help, assist, help to, supply* :—Dæt hie sceoldan Martine gefultmian *that they should help St. Martin*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 31. Gefultumian *subministrare, concurrere, suppeditare*, Hpt. Gl. 446. Of ðem ærfe de me God forgef and míne friónd to gefultemedan *of the inheritance that God gave me and my friends helped me to*, Th. An. 127, 21: 24. Búton him seó sóþe hreów gefultmige *unless true penitence succour them*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 8: 159, 34. Nymðe me drihten gefultumede *unless the Lord had helped me*, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Gefultuma me *adjuva me*, 69, 6. Dú gefultuma úrum misdǽdum *impietatibus nostris tu propitiaberis*, 64, 3. He wæs godcundlíce gefultumad *divinitus adjutus*, Bd. 4, 24: S. 596, 41.

ge-fultumend, es ; *m. A helper* :—Đú eart mín alýsend, and mín gefultumend *liberator meus, adjutor meus*, Ps. Th. 17, 2.

ge-fulwian, -fulgwian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To baptize* :—Gefulwia *baptizari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 14. Gefulwas *baptizabit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 8. Se ðe gefulguas *qui baptizat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 33. Hine man gefulwade *he was baptized*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 1. Gefulguade *baptizabat*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 22. Gefulwad, Blickl. Homl. 213, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 2085; El. 1044. Gifulgwado *baptizati*, Rtl. 26, 9.

ge-funden *found*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 10; *pp. of* ge-findan.

ge-fýlan ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed ; *v. a. To foul, defile, pollute;* inquinare, foedare, contaminare :—Đæt hí willaþ mid gegaf-sprǽcum Godes hûs gefýlan *so that they will with idle speeches defile God's house*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, note 2, line 22. Dæt man mid flǽsc-mete hine sylfne gefýle *that any one should defile himself with flesh-meat*, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24, note 57.

ge-fylce, -filce, es ; *n. A collection of people, army, troop, division* :— Ða Wylisce menn gewinn up ahôfon and syðdan heora gefylce weóx hí hî on má todældon *the Welshmen raised war . . . and after their number had increased they separated into more* [*bands*], Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 36. Hí férdon mid miclum gefilce *they marched with a great army*, Thw. Hept. 162, 38. Send ðærto gefylcio *send troops against it*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 6; Hatt. MS. Hie wǽrun on twǽm gefylcum *they were in two divisions*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16, 30: Nar. 19, 22. v. fylc.

ge-fylced *collected as an army.* v. fylcian.

ge-fylgan ; *p.* -fylgde ; *pp.* -fylged *To follow, attend upon, reach by following* :—Dæt hîm gefylgan ne mæg drýmendra gedryht *so that the flock of rejoicing ones cannot follow him*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 12; Ph. 347. Gif gé ðisum lǽse leng gefylgaþ *if ye pursue this falsehood longer*, Elen. Kmbl. 1149; El. 576. Ða ilco gefylgdon him *illi secuti sunt eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 20. Gefylgend wæs ī gefylgede *sequebantur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 15. Gifylge *assequi*, Rtl. 4, 20. Dætte erestes gefe we gifylga *ut resurrectionis gratiam consequamur*, 23, 40.

ge-fyllan ; *p.* -fylde ; *pp.* -fylled *To fell, cut down, cast down, destroy, deprive of;* cædere, destruere :—Đá wolde he dæt gyld gefyllan *then he determined to cast down the idol*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21, 32: Beo. Th. 5303; B. 2655. He gefylde done ealdan feónd *he cast down the old fiend*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 19: 221, 2, 4, 33. Freóndа gefylled *deprived of friends*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114. 7; Ædelst. 41. Seó nædre gefylled wæs *the serpent was destroyed*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 45.

ge-fyllan ; *p.* ede, de ; *pp.* ed ; *v. a. To fill, fulfil, make a total, complete, finish, accomplish, satisfy;* implere, saturare :—Đus unc gedafenaþ ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. We sceolon done geleáfan mid gódum dǽdum gefyllan *we must complete the belief with good deeds,*

Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Hī ne māgon ealle ðīne bletsunge gefyllan *they do not complete the sum of all thy blessings*, 157, 20. Ealle stōwa he gefylleþ *he fills all places*, 23, 20. Mīne geornesse mid gōde dū gefyldest *thou didst satisfy my longing with good*, 89, 5. He him gehēt his æriste swā he mid sōðe gefylde *he promised them his resurrection as he truly performed*, 17, 4. Hī heofon-hlāfe hālige gefylde *pane cæli saturavit eos*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. Dū ge:yldest foldan and rodoras wuldres ðīnes *thou hast filled earth and skies with thy glory*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 29; Cri. 408. Ōð ðæt ðū gefylle ðīne degnunge *until thou fulfil thy business*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28, 12: Guthl. 5; Gdwn. 40, 25. On hire wæs gefylled ðætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *in her was fulfilled what was sung in the Song of Songs*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15: 13, 26. Gefylde, 15, 8. Æfter don ðe ða mæssan wǽron gefyllede *after the masses were finished*, 207, 29: Lk. Bos. 4, 13. Ðæt hūs wæs gefylled of ðære sealfe swæces *domus impleta est ex odore unguenti*, Jn. Bos. 12, 3. Gifena gefylled fremum fordweardum *filled with gifts with continual benefits*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209. Gefylled *consumtus, finitus*, Hpt. Gl. 457. Wel gefylde *bene pastos*, Th. An. 20, 31.

ge-fylledness, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A fulness, satiety, completion, finishing, end;* plēnitūdo, sātūritas, consummātio:—Astyrod bip sǽ and gefyllednys hyre *commōveātur, māre et plēnitūdo ejus*, Ps. Spl. 95, 11: 97, 7. Cherubin is gerēht gefyllednyss ingehydes *cherubin is interpreted the fulness of the mind*. Boutr. Scrd. 20, 33. On graman gefyllednysse *in ira consummātionis*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 15. Of his gefyllednesse we ealle onfēngon *de plēnitūdine ejus nos omnes accēpimus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. He asende gefyllednysse on sāwlum heora *misit sātūritātem in animas eōrum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 15. Oþ þissere worulde gefyllednysse *until the end of the world*, Homl. Th. i. 600, 18.

ge-fyllendlīc; *adj. Filling;* explētīvus, complētīvus:—Sume syndon gehātene *explētīvæ* oððe *complētīvæ*, ðæt synd gefyllendlīce *some are called* explētīvæ *or* complētīvæ, *that is filling*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 57.

ge-fylnes, -ness, e; *f. Fulness, fulfilment, performance, completion*:—On gefylnesse Godes beboda *in the performance of God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 9. For gefyllnesse ðæs heofonlīcan edles *for the perfection of the heavenly country*, 81, 29. Ðe hie swā mycle gefylnesse hæfdon *of which they had so great fulness*, 135, 24. Gifylnisse *plenitudinis*, Rtl. 83, 18.

ge-fylst *help.* v. fylst.

ge-fylsta, an; *m. A helper, an assistant;* adjūtor:—God mīn gefylsta is *Deus meus adjūtor est*, Ps. Spl. 17, 2: 27, 9. He him to gefylstan gesette *he appointed him his assistant*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 13: Job Thw. 166, 39.

ge-fylstan; ic -fylste; *subj. pres.* -fylste; *p.* [-fylstede], -fylste, *pl.* -fylston; *pp.* -fylsted *To help, give help;* adjuvare:—Ðæt heó him gefylste *that she might assist them*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 45. God gefylsteþ me *Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Spl. 53, 4. Driht, to gefylstane me efste *Domine, ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. DER fylstan.

ge-fýnd *foes, enemies*:—Hig wǽron ǽr gefýnd him betwynan *antea inimici erant adinvicem*, Lk. Bos. 23, 12. v. feond.

ge-fyndig; *adj. Capable;* capax, Ælf. gr. 9, 60. v. gefindig.

ge-fyrenian, -fyrnian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To sin;* peccāre:—Ic gefyrenode *I have sinned*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 32, 34. We gefyrnedan mid ūrum fæderum *peccāvimus cum patribus nostris*, Ps. Th. 105, 6. v. ge-fīrenian.

ge-fyrht, ge-fyrhted; *part. p. Terrified, affrighted*:—Ðā wæs se dēma swýðe gedrēfed and gefyrhted *then was the judge very much troubled and frightened*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Hie wǽron to dæs swýðe gefyrhte *they were so greatly terrified*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 34. [Cf. fyrhtan, ge-fyrhtian.]

ge-fyrhtian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To frighten*:—Wīfo sume gefyrhtadon ūsig *mulieres quædam terruerunt nos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 22. Miþ fyrhto gefyrhtad *timore exterriti*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 6.

ge-fyrhto; *p. Fear, doubt*:—Be ðære cennendre gefyrhtum ðæs bearnes weorðe ongyten wǽre *by the mother's fears the child's worth might be understood*. Blickl. Homl. 163, 27.

ge-fyrn; *adv.* [fyrn *formerly*] *Formerly, long ago, of old, of yore;* olim, pridem:—Hū ne wǽran ðās gefyrn forþgewitene *were not these long ago departed?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 9. Ðū mid Fæder ðīnne gefyrn wǽre elenwesende *thou with thy father of old was co-existent*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 22, 10; Cri. 349: 12 a; Th. 19, 16; Cri. 301. Gefyrn hī dydun dǽdbōte on hǽran and on axan *olim cilicio et cinere pœnitentiam egisse*nt, Mt. Bos. 11, 21: Lk. Bos. 10, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Gefyrn *pridem*, 38; Som. 39, 56. Gefyrn ǽr *formerly*, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 30: 37, 1; Fox 186, 25: Chr. 892; Erl. 89, 1.

ge-fyrþran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To further, advance, promote, improve;* promovere, prosperare:—Heora sīþfæt wæs fram Drihtne sylfum gefyrþred [MS. gefyrþrad], *their journey was furthered by the Lord himself*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 34. Wæs eftsīðes georn, frætwum gefyrþred *was desirous of return, furthered by the treasures*, Beo. Th. 5561; B. 2784. Ānrād oretta elne gefyrþred *the steadfast champion advanced with valour*, Andr. Kmbl. 1966; An. 985. Ic ðē gefyrþrede *I improved thee*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 29. DER. fyrþran.

ge-fýsan; *p.* -fýsde; *pp.* -fýsed *To make ready, cause to hasten*:—Werod wæs gefýsed *the band was made ready*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 28; Exod. 221. Gefýsed to tæder rice *ready to depart to his father's kingdom*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 5; Cri. 475. Winde gefýsed *hurried on by the wind*, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Secgas wǽron sīðes gefýsde *the men were ready for the journey* [cf. sīðes fūs, B. 1475], Elen. Kmbl. 520; El. 260. v. fýsan.

ge-fystlian; *pp.* -lad *To beat with the fists, buffet;* pugnis impetere, Scint. 2.

ge-fyðerian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To feather, give wings to, provide with wings;* ālas addēre, pennis instruĕre:—Gefyðerad flaa *sagitta* vel *spīcŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 64; Wrt. Voc. 35, 50. Fugelas gefyðerede *volātilia pennāta*, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. v. ge-fiðerian.

ge-gada, an; *A fellow-traveller, a companion, associate;* comes, complex, conspirans, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 27, 28. He feóll ðā adūn and ealle his gegadan into helle wīte *he fell down then and all his companions into hell torment*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 59, 93, 87. Afeóll se deófoll mid his gegadum *the devil fell with his companions*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 18. v. gædeling.

ge-gaderian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To gather, unite;* colligere, conjungere:—Se fela folca fæste gegadrap *he unites many people*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 180; Met. 11, 90. Gegaderade *conjuncti*, Ps. Th. 67, 24: Chr. 973; Th. 224, 32. v. gadorian, ge-gæderian.

ge-gaderscype, -gæderscype, es; *m. A joining, union, matrimony;* jugalitas, Hpt. Gl. 411, 416.

ge-gaderung, e; *f. A gathering, congregation, assembly, crowd;* congregatio, turba:—Se Hælend beáh fram ðære gegaderunge *Iesus declinavit a turba*, Jn. Bos. 5, 13: Ps. Spl. 39, 14: Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 47. Gegaderung líchoman *copula carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 30. Gegaderung *congregatio*, Th. An. 30, 7. Rihtwīsra manna gegaderung is gecweden heofenan rīce *a gathering of righteous men is called the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 25. v. gaderung.

ge-gador-wist, e; *f. An assembly for feasting;* contubernium, Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 87. v. gador-wist.

ge-gæde *a collection, congregation;* congregatio, R. Ben. interl. 2. v. gæd.

ge-gæderian, -gaderian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To gather, join;* colligere, congregare:—Searwum gegædrap bān gebrosnad *he gathers skilfully the perished bones*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 17; Ph. 269. Beóþ gegædrad gæst and bān-sele *soul and body shall be joined*, 117 b; Th. 451, 11; Dōm. 102. Wyt beóþ gegæderode *we two shall be gathered*, 100 a; Th. 376, 23; Seel. 159. Ðam biþ gæst gegæderad Godes bearn *God's child will be a guest associated with him*, 84 b; Th. 318, 9; Mōd. 80. v. gæderian, gegaderian.

ge-gælen, -galen, *enchanted*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5. v. galan.

ge-gæncg, es; *m. A society, meeting, an assembly;* cœtus:—Be wæs on ðam gegæncge ðār man Crist bænde *who was in the company where Christ was bound*, Ælf. ep. 1st, 50; Th. ii. 386, 23.

ge-gærwan *to prepare.* v. gegerwan.

ge-gaf; *adj. Base, wanton, lewd*:—He wæs gegaf spræce *he was wanton in talk*, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. [*Or* gegaf-spræce; *adj.* (?).]

ge-gafelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose a fine, proscribe*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-gafelod *confiscated*; inſiscatus, Cot. 108, 194. v. gegafelian.

ge-gaf-spréc, e; *f. Idle, wanton, scoffing speech*:—Ðā wæs seó tunge teartlicor gewitnod for his gegafspræce *then was the tongue more sharply punished for his wanton speech*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Men willaþ bysmorlīce plegian and mid gegafspræcum Godes hūs gefýlan *men will play shamefully and defile God's house with wanton speeches*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357 note, 3. v. gaf.

ge-gān; *p.* -ēode, -īode; *pp.* -gān. **I.** *to go, go on* or *pass over, come to pass, happen;* ire, præterire, evenire:—Heó mihte gegān ofer eall ðis ēalond *vellet totam perambulare insulam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Se ðe gryre-sīþas gegān dorste *who durst go ways of terror*, Beo. Th. 2929; B. 1462. Swā geostran-dæg gegān wǽre *sicut dies hesterna quæ præteriit*, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Hū ðæt geēode, ðæt . . . *how that came to pass, that* . . . , Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 7; Cri. 443. Eall ðās wundor geēodon in ussera tīda tīman *all these wonders happened in the period of our times*, 43 b; Th. 147, 11; Gū. 725. **II.** *to occupy, overcome, overrun, subdue;* occupare, vincere, subigere:—Ðæt ūs hām on us [hus MS.] gegān wille *that thou will occupy a home with us*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 21; Gū. 243. Ēadmund cyning Myrce geēode *king Edmund subdued Mercia*, Chr. 942; Th. 208, 33; Edm. 2: Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 20: Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 39: 3, 9; Bos. 65, 44. Ne geēodon ūre foregengan nā ðas eorðan mid sweorda ecgum *non enim in gladio suo possidebunt terram*, Ps. Th. 43, 4. Seo burh wæs gegān *civitas capta erat*, Jos. 8, 21. **III.** *to observe, practise, exercise, effect, accomplish;* observare, exercere, perficere, efficere:—Gif gē ðæt tācen gegāþ *if ye observe that sign*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 8; Gen. 2324. Ðæt se hālga þeów elne geēode *which the holy minister*

zealously practised, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 19; Gū. 129: Ps. Th. 118, 40. Hie elne geeódon *they effected by strength*, Beo. Th. 5826; B. 2917. **IV.** used with an adjective [cf. such an expression as 'to go lame']:—He wæs wērig gegán *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Bos. 4, 6.

ge-gang *an event, a fate.* v. gegong.

ge-gangan, -gongan; *pp.* -gangen, -gongen. **I.** *to go, happen, take place, befal, to fall to one's share, to come in*; ire, evenire, accidere:—Ne māgon hī ofer gemære māre gegangan *non transgredientur terminum*, Ps. Th. 103, 9. Ful oft dæt gegongeþ *full oft it happens*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 9; Vy. 1: 117 a; Th. 451, 3; Dōm. 98. Đā wæs gegongen gumum unfrōdum, dæt . . . *then it had befallen the youthful man, that* . . . , Beo. Th. 5634; B. 2821. Ealles đæs andlyfenes đe him gegonge *of all the livelihood which comes in to them*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 6. **II.** *to exercise, effect, accomplish*; exercere, perficere, efficere:—Ic đīne bebodu bealde gegange *exercebor in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 78. He hæfde elne gegongen, dæt . . . *he had effected by his valour, that* . . . , Beo. Th. 1791; B. 893. **III.** *to go against with hostile intention, to pass over, overcome, subdue, conquer, obtain, acquire*; aggredi, transgredi, superare, subigere, oblinere, adipisci, possidere:—Gif frīman edor gegangeþ *if a freeman pass over a fence*, L. Ethb. 29; Th. i. 10, 3. Hī þohton Italia ealle gegongan *they thought to conquer all Italy*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. Ic mid elne sceal gold gegangan *I shall with valour obtain the gold*, Beo. Th. 5065; B. 2036: 6162; B. 3085: Ps. Th. 78, 12. v. gān.

ge-geafian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To bestow gifts upon*:—Ic hine mid deōrweorđum gyfum gegeafede *dignis eum muneribus honoravi*, Nar. 8, 16. Gigeafiga *præstolari* [=*præstare?*], Rtl. 20, 15. v. gegifod.

ge-gealt = ge-healt, Deut. 7, 12. v. gehealdan.

ge-gearcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prepare*:—Đā hēt se cyngc scipa gegearcian and hīm æfter faran, ac hit wæs lang ær đam þe đa scipa gegearcode wǣron *then the king bade prepare ships and go after him, but it was long before the ships were ready*, Th. Ap. 7, 16-7: Homl. Th. ii. 84, 16. v. gearcian.

ge-gearcung-dæg, es; *m. Preparation-day*; parasceve = *παρασκευή*:—Hit wæs eástra gegearcung-dæg *erat parasceve Paschæ ἦν παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα*, Jn. Bos. 19, 14, 31. v. gearcung.

ge-gearnian, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. v. ge-earnian.

ge-gearwian, -gearwigan; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ad *To prepare, make ready, provide with, endue*:—Đa lāreowas sceolan Drihtnes weg gegearwian to heora mōdum *the teachers ought to prepare the Lord's way for their minds*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 7. Gegearwigean, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 30; Gen. 458. Đa āne đe mid clēnum gelcafan hie to dæm gegearwiaþ *those only who with pure belief prepare themselves for it*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10. Gegearwode he đǣm ēce forwyrde *he prepared for them eternal perdition*, 159, 19: 233, 33. Gegearewadest, Ps. Th. 64, 10. Gegearwiga we *parenus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. Đā wearþ werod gegearewod to campe *then was the band made ready for battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199. Dæt his lif dæm his naman wæs gelīce gegearwod *his life was ordered like to his name*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 32. Gāste gegearwod *endued with spirit*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 17; Gen. 187: Elen. Kmbl. 1774; El. 889. v. gearwian.

ge-gearwung, e; *f. A preparation*; præparatio:—Gegearwung setles đīnes *præparatio sedis tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 88, 14. v. gearwung

ge-gearwungness, e; *f. A preparation*; præparatio:—Gearcunga ođđe gegearwungnessa heortan gehȳrde *præparātio cordis audivit*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 17.

ge-gegnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To meet*; obviare, Rtl. 45, 23.

ge-gēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, cure, amend, treat* [*as a patient*]:—Dæt hea gegēme all unhælo *ut curarent omnem languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Gegūmde ł gehǣlde *curavit*, 6, 5. Gegēma *corrigere*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1. 9. Gegēmed, L. Æđelb. 62; Th. i. 18, 8. [See the note, and also Schmid. p. 8, note.]

ge-geótan; *p.* -geát; *pp.* -goten *To found, cast*:—He of golde gegeát and geworhte *he cast and wrought them of gold*, Nar. 19, 29. Đa gelīcnessa wǣron gegotene *the images were cast*, 32.

ge-gerela, -gyrela, -girla, an; *n. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe*; amiculum, stola:—Hwæt agylte he ǣfre on his gegerelan *where trespassed he ever in his clothing?* Blickl. Homl. 169, 1. His gegirla hine geswutelaþ *his garment betrays him*, Th. Ap. 14, 3: 12, 8. Bringaþ rađe dæne sēlestan gegyrelan, Lk. Bos. 15, 22: Mk. Bos. 12, 38.

ge-gerelad, -gerlad; *part. Clothed*; indutus:—Gegerlad is Drihten mid strænċþe *indutus est Dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Lamb. 92, 1. Gegerelad *vestitus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

ge-gerwan, -gærwan, -girwan, -gierwan, -gyrwan; *p.* -gerede; *pp.* -gered, -gerwed *To prepare, make ready, clothe, array, adorn, furnish*:—Ne hȳrde ic cymlīcor ceól gegyrwan hilde wǣpnum *I never heard of furnishing a comelier vessel with weapons of war*, Beo. Th. 76; 13, 38. Đēr đū scealt ād gegærwan *there shalt thou prepare a pile*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 3; Gen. 2855. Ic his sacerdas mid hælu gegyrwe *sacerdotes ejus induam salutare*, Ps. Th. 131, 17. Heó alegde hire hrægl đe heó mid gegyred wæs and hie gegyrede mid đon sēlestan hrægle *she laid aside the garment that she was clothed with, and arrayed herself with the finest garment*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 6, 7: 89, 35: 103, 3. Đēr weofod inne hlīteliċe geworhtan and gegyredon *therein they wrought and adorned an altar beautifully*, 205, 6: Beo. Th. 6265; B. 3137. Gegyre đū hine *clothe him*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. Mid heora geatwum gegyrede *equipped*, 221, 29: Nar. 4, 13. Golde gegyrwed *adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1110; B. 553. Ymb frætwum ūtan gegyrede *circumornatæ*, Ps. 143, 15. Sió wæs orđoncum eall gegyrwed đūđles cræftum *it was all cunningly prepared with devilish arts*, Beo. Th. 4181; B. 2087. Heardum tōþum and miclum hit wæs gegyred *duris munitum dentibus*, Nar. 21, 1.

ge-gifod; *part. Enriched with gifts*:—Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on golde and on seolfre *the king had bestowed many gifts of gold and silver on him*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 17. v. gegeafian.

ge-gild, ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society*, or *club*; societas, fraternitas:—We for his lufon đis gegyld gegaderodon *for love of him we have gathered this guild*, Th. Diplm. 608, 7. v. gild.

ge-gilda, -gylda, an; *m. A person who belongs to a guild, club*, or *corporation, a guild-brother, a companion, fellow* [v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 262, 259]; congildo, socius, sodalis:—Gieldan đa gegildan healfne *let his guild-brethren pay half*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 24: 28; Th. i. 80, 3: L. In. 16; Th. i. 112. 8: 21; Th. i. 116, 6: L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36: Hick. Thes. ii. Dis. Epist. pp. 20–21. v. gild; and Schmid, s. v.

ge-gild-healt, e; *f. A guild-hall*:—Orc hæfþ gegyfen đæ gegyldhealle đam gyldscipe to āgenne *Orc hath given the guild-hall for the guild to own*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iv. 277, 21.

ge-giwian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To demand, ask*; postulare, petere:—Swæ hwæt đū gegiuas *quidquid petieris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 23. Gegiwade *postulans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 63.

ge-gladian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make glad, gladden, appease*; lætificāre, exhilarāre, placāre:—Flōdes tyne gegladaþ burg Godes *flūminis impētus lætificat civitatem Dei*, Ps. Lamb. 45, 5; Homl. Th. i. 288, 8. Cūþbertus hit mid cossum gegladode *Cuthbert gladdened it with kisses*, ii. 134, 21. Dæt he gegladie ansēne on ele *ut exhilāret fūciem in ōleo*, 103, 15. Dæt he đē mid his lācum gegladige *that he appease thee with his gifts*, Gen. 32, 20. Gegladan *mitigare, repropitiare*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

ge-glēded; *part.* [glēd *a burning coal*] *Kindled*; accensus:—Wæs geglēded fȳr on Iacobe *ignis accensus est in Iacob*, Ps. Th. 77, 23.

ge-glendrian; *p.* ade, ode; *pp.* ad, od *To precipitate*:—Đætte hia geglendradon hine *ut præcipitarent eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 29.

ge-glengan, -glencan, -glæncan, -glengcan, -glengcan; *p.* -glengde, -glencde; *pp.* -glenged, -glenegced, -gleugd, -glend *To adorn, embellish, set in order, compose*; ornāre, cōmēre, compōnēre:—Gē preóstas sculon cōweme hād healdan ārwurþlīce, and mid gōdum þeáwum symle geglæncan *ye priests should religiously observe your order, and always adorn it with good habits*, L. Ælf. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 2. Ic gegleuge cōmo, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 13. Ic smicere geglengce *orno*, Ælfc. Gl. 99: Som. 76, 116; Wrt. Voc. 54, 58. Nerōn hine mid ǣlces cynnes gimmum geglengde *Nero adorned himself with gems of every kind*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 7; Met. 15, 4. Dæt he æfter medmiclum fæce in sceópgereorde mid đa mǣstan swētnesse and inbrydnesse geglencde, and in Englisc gereorde wel gehwǣr forþbrohte *hoc ipse post pusillum verbis poēticis maxima suāvitāte et compunctiōne compōsitis, in sua, id est, Anglōrum lingua proferret*, Bd. 4, 24; S 596, 35. Dæt hit wǣre geglenged mid gōdum stānum and gōdum gifum *quod bonis lāpidibus et dōnis ornātum esset*, Lk. Bos. 21, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 179; El. 90. Geglenged *discriminātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 48; Wrt. Voc. 39, 32. Godes geladung is geglenged mid deórwurþre frætewunge *God's church is adorned with precious ornament*, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 17. Heó wæs geglengd þurh Godes wundra *it was embellished by the miracles of God*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 970; 241, 6. Đa biśþ sweordum and fetelum swīđe geglende *who are greatly adorned with swords and belts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 20: Met. 25, 10.

ge-glengendlīc; *adj. Splendid, brilliant*; pomposus, delicatus, Hpt. Gl. 435.

geglese *light, frolicsome, lascivious*, Bd. 5, 6; Whelc. 390, 39, MS. B. v. geaglisc.

ge-glidan; *p.* -glād, *pl.* -glidon; *pp.* -gliden *To glide, fall*; labi:—Đā he sceolde into geglīdan Nergendes nīþ *when he must fall into the Saviour's hate*, Cd. 221; Th. 288, 6; Sat. 376. v. glidan.

gegn, geagn, geán, gēn; *adv. Again*; contra:—Brego geán þingade *the Lord spoke again*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009.

gegn-cwide, es; *m. A reply, answering again*; responsum:—Đinra gegncwida [MS. -cwiđa] *of thy replies*, Beo. Th. 739; B. 367.

Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, Chr. 1013.

ge-gnīdan; *p.* -gnād, *pl.* -gnidon; *pp.* -gniden *To rub, rub together, comminute*; fricare, defricare, fricando comminuere, planare, levigare:—Nim đas ylcan wyrte dryg he đonne and gegnīd to duste *take this same wort, then dry it, and rub it to dust*, Herb. 90, 10; Lchdm. i.

196, 12. Genim ðas wyrte on wætre gegnidene *take this wort rubbed in water*, Herb. 84, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 1. Ic gegnúde *plano* vel *levigo*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 8. v. gnīdan.

gegninga, -nunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly;* omnino :—Ðær dú gegninga gúðe findest *there wilt thou straightway find war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2697; An. 1351. Dæt hit gegnunga from Gode cóme *that it came directly from God*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 35; Gen. 683: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 27; Gú. 785.

gegn-pæþ, es; *m. A path along which one goes to oppose another*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 27; Rä. 16, 26.

gegn-slege, es; *m. A striking back again, exchange of blows, battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2711; An. 1358.

gegnum; *adv. Forward;* obviam :—For hwam ne mōton we ðonne gegnum gangan *why then may we not go forward?* Salm. Kmbl. 705; Sal. 352. Eódon ðá gegnum ðanonne *they thence went on forward*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132: Beo. Th. 633; B. 314: 2813; B. 1404. [Cf. *Icel.* gegnum *through.*]

ge-gnysan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12. v. forgnīdan.

ge-gōded. v. gegōdian.

ge-gōdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To bestow goods upon, enrich* :—Ða mynstru he genihtsumlíce to dæghwomlícum bigleofan gegódode *he abundantly enriched those minsters for daily subsistence*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 30: H. R. 105, 6: Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 39. Ðonne dú Hierusalem gegódie *in die Hierusalem*, Ps. Th. 136, 7. Apollonius ðe ðurh us gegódod is *Apollonius who is enriched by us*, Th. Ap. 18, 20. Ða sín gegóded *utuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 494. Gegóded *fretus*, 503; *acquisitus, adeptus*, 513. v. gōdian.

ge-gogud *relying on*; fretus, R. Conc. v. ge-gōded [?].

ge-golden; *part. Paid, performed;* præstitus, L. In. 71.

ge-gong, -gang *fate, a falling out, an accident;* fatum, Cot. 48.

ge-gongan *to go over, conquer*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 24; Met. 1, 12. v. gegangan.

ge-goten *poured out, molten, melted*, Kmbl. Sal. and Sat. 61; Sat. 31. v. ge-geótan.

ge-grǽppian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To seize*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 31.

ge-grāpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grope, touch;* palpāre :—Sió gefrēdnes hine mæg gegrāpian *the feeling may touch it*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 10: Ps. Th. 113, 15: 134, 18. Hand hī habbaþ and hīg ne gegrāpiaþ *mānus hābent et non palpābunt*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 7. Ðā he hyne ggrāpod hæfde *palpāto eo*, Gen. 27, 22.

ge-gremian, -gremman; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To irritate, provoke, excite, incense, inflame;* exaspērāre, provōcāre, exācerbāre :—Ðe in eorre [hine] gegremmaþ *qui in ira* [*eum*] *provócant*, Ps. Surt. 67, 7. Hwæt hit swīður gehierste and gegremige *what more scorches and excites it?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2; Hat. MS. 32 a, 15. Gegremod wearþ se gūþrinc *the chief was incensed*, Byrht. Th. 135, 54; By. 138. Hī wǽron gūþe gegremede *they were made fierce by battle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 306: Cd. 4; Th. 4, 29; Gen. 61.

ge-grētan; he -grēt, *pl.* -grēton; *p.* -grētte, *pl.* -grētton; *pp.* -grēted *To approach, come to, address, greet, welcome;* adire, alloqui, salutare :—Wíf sceal eodor æþelinga [MS. e] ārest gegrētan *the wife shall the nobles' chief first greet*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 7; Gn. Ex. 90. Holdne gegrētte meaglum wordum *he addressed his faithful friend in powerful words*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980. Hie ða gegrētte *he then addressed them.* Andr. Kmbl. 507; An. 254. Dæt we māgon ūre frýnd geseón and ure siblingas gegrētan *that we may see our friends and greet our kinsmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 33. Man tǽleþ and mid yfle gegrēteþ ða de riht luſiaþ *men blame and insult those that love right*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 164. v. grētan.

ge-grēwþ *grows*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27; *3rd sing. pres. of* gegrōwan.

ge-grin *a snare*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 16. v. grin.

ge-grinan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ensnare;* illaqueare, Prov. 6.

ge-grind, es; *n. A grinding* or *rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing, commotion;* collisio, contrītio, frāgor :—Grīmhelma gegrind *the crashing of helmets*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330: 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063. Geótende gegrind grund eall forswealg *the abyss swallowed up the pouring commotion*, Andr. Kmbl. 3178; An. 1592.

ge-grindan; *p.* -grand, *pl.* -grundon; *pp.* -grunden *To grind together, sharpen, grind to powder;* commolere, perfricare :—Gegrindæs *comminuet*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 18. Gegrunden [MS. gegrunde] *commolitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 78. Gegrundene gāras *the sharpened arrows*, Byrht. Th. 134, 64; By. 109. DER. grindan.

ge-grip *a gripe, seizing.* v. gripa.

ge-gripan; *p.* -grāp, *pl.* -gripon; *pp.* -gripen *To gripe, grasp, seize;* capere, rapere, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere, corripere, eripere :—Māran donne dú in hredre mæge móde gegrípan *too great for thee to comprehend in thy breast with thy mind*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 138; Met. 10, 69. Feónd sāwle mīne gegripeþ *inimicus animam meam comprehendat*, Ps. Spl. 7, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Us fyrhto gegrāp *fear seized us*, Nicod. 21; Thw. 10, 33: Cd. 140: Th. 175, 32; Gen. 2904: Cant. Moys. Surt. 188, 15: Nar. 44, 13. Ða gegripon ða unclænan gástas ænne of dám mannum *then the unclean spirits seized one of the men*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 47: Ps. Spl. 39, 16: Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 17. Gegrīp wǽpn and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Ehtaþ gē and gegripaþ hine *persequimini et comprehendite eum*, Ps. Spl. 70, 12. Ðí læs āhwænne gegripe swā swā leó sāwle mīne *ne quando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Spl. 7, 2. Ða wæs he fram deófle gegripen *then he was seized by a devil*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 13: Ps. Spl. 17, 31. On tintregum gegripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Bos. 4, 24. Geneálǽcende he hī upahōf, hyre handa gegripene *accedens elevavit eam, apprehensa manu ejus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 31. Hī wurdon gegripene fram móderlicum breóstum *they were snatched from their mothers' breasts*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 8. v. grīpan.

ge-gripennis, -niss, e; *f. A taking, seizing, snare;* corruptio, captio :—Gegripennis ðone ðe he behýdde togegripe hine *captio quam abscondit apprehendat eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 9.

ge-gripian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *v. intrans. To make peace;* pācificāre :—Ealle Éast-Centingas gegriþedan wið hī *all the East Kentians made peace with them*, Chr. 1009; Th. 261, 20, col. 2. **II.** *v. trans. To protect;* tuēri :—Syndon cyrcan wǽce gegripode *churches are weakly protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11.

ge-grōwan; *p.* -greów, *pl.* -greówon; *pp.* -grówen *To grow;* succrescere :—Ne gegrēwþ hit ðǽr *it will not grow there*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. grōwan.

ge-grunded *grounded, founded.*

ge-grundon *ground.* v. ge-grindan.

ge-grundweallian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To found;* fundāre :—He ofer sǽs gegrundweallode hine *ipse súper mária fundāvit eum*, Ps. Spl. 23, 2.

ge-grynd, es; *n. A plot of ground* :—Æðelwold gesealde twā gegrynd *Æthelwold gave two plots of ground*, Thorpe Chart. 231, 22.

ge-gryndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To found*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25 [MS. gewrynded].

ge-gyddian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing;* cantāre :—Ic ðás word ge-gyddode *I sang these words*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 40. v. giddian.

ge-gyfan *to bestow.* v. gifan.

ge-gyld, es; *n. A guild, society* or *club.* v. ge-gild.

ge-gyld; *adj. Golden, gilded;* deaurātus :—On gyrlan gegyldum *in vestitu deaurāto*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Gyldena, *vel* gegylde fatu *gilded vessels*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. v. gylden.

ge-gylda, an; *m. A member of a guild, club,* or *corporation, a companion, fellow.* v. ge-gilda.

ge-gyldan; *p.* -gealð *To yield, pay, give, requite;* reddere, tribuere, retribuere :—Him God wolde æfter ðrowinga ðonc gegyldan *to him God would, after sufferings, requite favour*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 23; Gú. 442. v. gildan.

ge-gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society;* sodalitas, L. Ath. v. § 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. v. gild-scipe.

ge-gyltan; *p.* -gylte; *pp.* -gylt *To become guilty, to offend, sin;* peccāre :—Ðeáh de he self gegyltan ne meahte *although he himself could not sin*, Past. 49; Swt. 385; 17; Hat. MS. Ðeáh de hwā gegylte *though any one become guilty.* Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 44.

ge-gymmod; *part. Gemmed, set with gems;* gemmātus :—Gegymmod *gemmātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 16.

ge-gyrdan; *p.* -gyrde; *pp.* -gyrded, -gyrd *To gird;* præcingĕre :—Eaxle gegyrde *gixded shoulders*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 14; Rä. 72, 14.

ge-gyrela, -gyryla *a garment.* v. gegerela.

ge-gyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, wed; *v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow;* vestire :—Dú gegyrydist, Ps. Spl. C. 103, 2. Done lichoman gegyredon *clothed the body*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 21. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 12. v. gegerwian.

ge-gyrnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [gyrnan *to yearn*] *To desire, seek;* desīderāre, pētĕre :—Ic friþ wille æt Gode gegyrnan *I will desire peace from God*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 24; Gú. 229. Ðonne dæt gegyrnaþ ða de him Godes egsa hleónaþ ofer heáfdum *when they, over whose heads the fear of God impendeth, desire that*, 33 b; Th. 106, 18; Gú. 43.

ge-gyrnendlic; *adj. Desirable;* desiderabilis, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 11.

ge-gyrwan. v. ge-gerwan.

ge-habban; dú -hæfst, -hafast, *pl.* -habbaþ; *p.* -hæfde; *pp.* -hæfed, -hæfd *To hold, be [ill];* habere, tenere :—Gehafa geþyld on me *patientiam habe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26: Exon. 105 a; Th. 398, 19; Rä. 17, 10. Ðara synna ge gihabbaþ *quorum peccata retinuerites*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 23: Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 32; Hat. MS. Æfter dísum wordum wearþ gemōt gehæfd *after these words a meeting was held*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 1. Ðǽr ðǽr wǽron gehæfde hāte baþu *where hot baths were kept*, i. 86, 21. Mín cneów is yfele gehæfd *my knee is diseased*, 134, 33: 150, 7.

ge-haccod *hacked, cut.* v. haccan.

ge-hāda, an; *m. One of the same state* or *order;* qui ejusdem stātus *vel* ordinis est :—Mid twām his gehādan *with two of his fellow ecclesiastics*, L. Eth. ix. 19, 20; Th. i. 344, 14, 16: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12, 15.

ge-hādian; *p.* -hādode; *pp.* -hādod *To ordain, consecrate;* consecrare :—Hēr Vitalianus se pāpa gehādode Theodorus to arcebiscop *in*

this year pope Vitalianus consecrated Theodore archbishop, Chr. 668; Erl. 35, 27: 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Hér Paulinus wæs gehádod Norþhymbrum to biscepe *in this year Paulinus was consecrated bishop of Northumbria*, 625; Erl. 22, 11. Mauricius hine gehádian hét *Mauricius ordered that he should be ordained*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 32: Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 30. v. hádian.

ge-hádod, -háded; *def.* se ge-hádoda; *part. In holy orders*; ordinátus:—Nú, gé habbaþ gehíred be gehádodum mannum *now ye have heard concerning men in orders*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 16; Wilk. 169, 23. Se gehádoda *one in holy orders*; ordinátus, 42; Th. ii. 382, 23; Wilk. 169, 34. Be gehádedum mannum *concerning men in holy orders*; de ordinatis, Th. ii. 364, 7; Wilk. 161, 1. He ǽlces mannes gehádodes and lǽwedes yrfenuma beón wolde *he wanted to be the heir of every man, cleric and lay*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 7.

ge-hæft; *adj.* [-hæft; *pp. of* ge-hæftan] *Bound, captive*; captus:—Ôþ ðære gehæftan wylne *to the captive slave*, Ex. 12, 29. Nyle he gehæfte nǽ forhycgan *vinctos suos non sprevit*, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Ða gehæftan *vinctos*, 67, 7. Gehæftum *captivis*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18.

ge-hæftan, he -hæft; *p.* -hæftede, -hæfte; *pp.* -hæfted, -hæft *To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind*; captare. captivare, vincire:—Swá hwæt swá híg gehæftaþ *quicquid ceperint*, Th. An. 23, 11. Hí gehæftaþ on sáwle rihtwíses *captabunt in animam justi*, Ps. 93, 21. Abrahami geseah ánne ramm be ðám hornum gehæft *Abraham saw a ram caught* [*captus*] *by his horns*, Gen. 22, 13. On écnesse gehæft *for ever binds*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 18. Mid ðý me God hafaþ gehæfted be ðam healse *with which God hath fastened me by the neck*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11; Jud. 116. He hæfde ǽnne deóſman gehæftne *habebat vinctum*, Mt. Bos. 27, 16. Handa synt gehæfte *my hands are manacled*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 19; Gen. 380: Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 22; Cri. 562. Híg mycelum ege gehæfte wǽron *timore magno tenebantur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 37. Drihten híg gehýrde ðæt híg gehæfton wíþ hine, Josh. 11, 20 [?].

ge-hæftednes, -ness, e; *f. A captivity*; captivitas:—Gecyr Drihten gehæftednesse úre *converte Domine captivitátem nostram*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 4.

ge-hæftfæst; *adj. Captive*; captivus, Hpt. Gl. 434.

ge-hæftnan, -hæfnian; *p.* ede, ade; *pp.* ed, ad *To take, lay hold of, take captive*; comprehendĕre, captivāre:—Ðú me gehæftnedest [gehæftnadest, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 29] *thou didst take me captive*, Soul Kmbl. 63; Seel. 32. Sý éhtende oððe éhte feónd míne sáwle and gehæftnige hí oððe gegrípe hí *persequátur inimicus animam meam et comprehendat*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 6. Ða de ǽr gehæftnede wǽron *who before were held captive*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 7: 89, 29.

ge-hæftnys, -nyss, e; *f. Captivity*; captivitas:—Ðonne awent oððe acyrreþ God gehæftnysse oððe hæftnóðe folces his *cum convertit Deus captivitátem plébis suæ*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 7. v. ge-hæftednes.

ge-hæft-world, e; *f. A captive world*:—Ðeós gehæftworld, Blickl. Homl. 9, 4.

ge-hægan; *pp.* -hæged *To surround as with a hedge*:—Folc wæs gehæged *the people was hemmed in*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 17; Exod. 169. [Cf. *Icel.* hegna *to hedge, fence* (?); and see Grein, gehǽgan.]

ge-hæge, es; *n. Land hedged in, a paddock, garden*; hortus, pratum, Mone B. 618: Hpt. Gl. 419, 439.

ge-hǽlan; *p.* -hǽlde; *pp.* -hǽled *To heal, cure, save*; sanare, salvare:—Untrume gehǽlan *to heal the sick*, Lk. Bos. 9, 2. He gehǽlde manega folc *he saved much people*, Gen. 50, 20. Ðæt gé him sára gehwylc hondum gehǽlde *that ye should heal with hands each of his sores*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 12; Gú. 677.

ge-hæld *a keeping, regarding*; observatio, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 16. v. ge-heald.

ge-hǽled; *comp.* gehǽledra, gehǽldra, gehǽldre; *adj. Safe, secure, good*; tutus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lie with, cohabit, commit fornication*; concumbĕre:—Gif he mid gehǽme *if he lie with her*, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 16.

ge-hánan *to accuse, condemn*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 6; 8, 10. v. gehénan.

ge-hénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—Ic gemétte ðǽr Archelaus gehéuedne *I found there Archelaus stoned*, St. And. 44, 18. v. hánan.

ge-hæp; *adj. Fit*:—On stówe gehæppre *in loco apto*, Th. An. 21, 13.

ge-hǽre; *adj. Hairy*:—Wǽron hie swá gehǽre swá wildeór *pilosus in modum ferarum*, Nar. 22, 5.

ge-hǽt; *part. Made warm, heated*; călĕfactus:—Ðæt sý gehǽt *let it be heated*, Herb. 23, 2; Lchdm. i. 120, 8.

ge-hétan *to promise*; promittere, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 33. v. ge-hátan.

ge-hafa *have*, Mt. 18, 26; *imp. of* ge-habban.

ge-hafen *raised up, fermented*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. v. ge-hebban.

ge-hagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v impers. To please*:—Swá hwylc swá ðæt sió ðæt hine to ðan gehagige ðæt he ða ðóoro lond begeotan wille *whoever it be that is ready to take the other lands*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. ii. 120, 24. v. onhagian.

ge-hál; *adj. Entire, whole, healthy*; intĕger, sānus:—Gemétte he ðæt fæt swá gehál, ðæt ðǽr nán cínu on næs gesewen *he found the vessel so whole that no chink was visible in it*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 22; 166, 11: Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. On gehálum þingum *in health*, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 22.

ge-haldan; *pp.* -halden *To keep, preserve, hold*; servāre, recondĕre, tenēre:—On ðam heó wilnode gehaldan ða árwurþan bán hire fæderan *in quo desiderábat hónóranda patrui sui ossa recondére*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 16. Mid ðý hine ða nǽnig man ne gehaldan ne gebindan mihte *cum a nullo vel tenéri vel ligári potuisset*, 3, 11; S. 536, 16. Ðǽr hí nú gehaldene syndon *in qua nunc servantur*, 3, 11; S. 535, 11: 3, 6; S. 528, 29. v. ge-healdan.

ge-halding, e; *f. A holding, keeping*; custōdia:—On gehaldinge spræca díne *in custódiendo sermónes tuos*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 9.

ge-hálgegend, es; *m. One who hallows*; dicator, Hymn. Surt. 64, 19.

ge-hálgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To consecrate, dedicate, initiate, ordain, hallow, make holy, sanctify*; consecrāre, dedĭcare, sacrāre, initiāre, ordināre, sanctificāre:—Hét se pápa hine to biscepe gehálgian *the pope commanded to consecrate him bishop*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 9: 3, 24; S. 556, 19. Ðæt híg woldon híg sylfe gehálgian *ut sanctificárent seipsos*, Jn. Bos. 11, 55. Siððan ðú gehálgast hira hand *postquam initiáveris mánus eórum*, Ex. 29, 9, 35. Ðú gehálgast ðæt gehálgode anribb and ðone bóh *sanctificábis et pectuscúlum consecrátum et armum*, 29, 27, 36. He gehálgode wín of wætere *he hallowed wine from water*, Andr. Kmbl. 1171; An. 586: 3298; An. 1632. Wælhreów Criste gehálgode ofſrunge *tyrannus Christo sacrávit victimam*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 11. Gif preóst on treowenan calice húsl gehálgige *if a priest consecrate housel in a wooden chalice*, L. N. P. L. 14; Th. ii. 292, 20. Ðis hús ðé gehálgod ys *hæc dómus tibi dedĭcāta est*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 18: L. Ælf. C. 25; Th. ii. 352, 13. Sý ðín nama gehálgod *hallowed be thy name*, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 5: Hy. 6, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 3: 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18. He wæs gehálgod fram Scottum *ordinátus a Scottis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 22. On gehálgodre cirican *in a consecrated church*, L. Edg. C. 30; Th. ii. 250, 19.

ge-hálgung, e; *f. A consecration, sanctification, sanctuary*; consecrātio, sanctificātio, sanctuārium:—He ingelǽdde hie in munt gehálgunge his *induxit eos in montem sanctificátiónis suæ*, Ps. Surt. 77, 54: 131, 8. On gehálgunge hys *in sanctificátióne ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 7, 95, 6.

ge-hálsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adjure, exorcise*:—Ic gihálsige *adjuro*, Rtl. 113, 24. Gihálsad *adjuratus*, 120, 35. Gihálsia *exorcizare*, 119, 7. Ic gihálsiga *exorcizo*, 120, 21.

ge-hámettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To appoint a home, domicile*; dōmum assignāre:—Ðæt hí hine to folcryhte gehámetten *that they domicile him to folk-right*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7.

ge-hámian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make* [*one's self*] *familiar with* (?):—Aldred hine gihámadi mið ðæm ðriim dǽlum *Aldred made himself familiar with the three parts*, Jn. Skt. 188, 7. [See p. ix. note 1.]

gehát, es; *n. A promise, vow*; promissum, votum:—Gemunde heofonweardes gehát *he remembered the promise of heaven's guardian*, Cd. 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. He ðam geháte getrúwode *he trusted to the promise*, 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706. Ðæt ic mín gehát hér agylde *ut reddam vota mea*, Ps. Th. 60, 6. Gehát gehét *votum vovit*, 131, 2: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-heiz. v. Grm. R. A. p. 893.] DER. ge-hátan.

ge-hata *a hater, an enemy*; inimicus, Cot. 74.

ge-hátan, -hætan, he -hát, -hæt; *p.* -hét, *pl.* -héton, -héht, *pl.* -héhton; *pp.* -háten. **I.** *to call, name*; vocare. nominare:—Swá ðú gehâten eart *as thou art called*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 26; Cri. 58. Crist wæs on ðý eahteoþan dæg Hælend gehâten *Christ was on the eighth day named Jesus*, Menol. Fox 7; Men. 4. Is gehâten Saturnus *is called Saturn*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 48; Met. 28, 24. Ðæt land ðe ys gehâten Euilaþ *omnem terram Hevilath*, Gen. 2, 11: Jud. 4, 2, 6. **II.** *to call, command, promise, vow, threaten*; vocare, arcessere, jubere, spondere, promittere, vovere:—Fóre waldende gáþ þí noman gehâtne *they shall go before the Lord, called for by name*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 16; Cri. 1072. Him ðæt eall gehât his rêcelêst *his security commands all that to him*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 104; Met. 25, 52. Him sibbe gehâteþ *he shall promise peace to them*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 16; Cri. 1339. Ic ðé gehâte *I vow to thee*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 5; Gen. 2139. Gehâtaþ Drihtne *vovete Domino*, Ps. Th. 75, 8. Ðeáh ðe gé me deáþ gehâten *though ye have threatened death to me*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 23; Gú. 211: 40 b; Th. 135, 7; Gú. 520. v. hátan.

ge-haðerian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To restrain*; cohībēre:—Wambe sár gehaderaþ *it restraineth sore of stomach*, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 2; Lchdm. i. 334. 8. Ða ðæt ða geseah se ðe hine gebohte, ðæt he mid bendum ne mihte gehaderod beón *cumque vidísset qui emérat. vinculis eum non pótuisse cohíbéri*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 9. Ic am gehaðrad *coarctor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 50. v. ge-heaðerian.

ge-háthyrt; *adj. Irritated, angry*:—Ða wearþ se hálga wer gehâthyrt *the holy man was irritated*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18.

ge-háthyrtan; *p.* te; *v. reflex. To become angry*:—Se Godes widersaca hine ðá gehâthyrte *the adversary of God then became angry*, Homl. Th. i. 450, 9.

ge-hâtian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To become* or *be hot;* concălescĕre :—Gehâtude heorte mîn on in me *concăluit cor meum intra me,* Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

ge-hât-land, es; *n. Land of promise* :—Be inngonge dæs gehâtlondes *about the entrance of the promised land,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 12.

ge-hâwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To look at, view, observe, examine, survey, inspect;* intuĕri, aspicĕre, circumspicĕre :—Se cing gehâwode [gehâwade, col. 1] hwær man mihte ða eá forwyrcean *the king observed where the river might be obstructed,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 35, col. 2; 173, 35: Shrn. 178, 7: 179, 21.

ge-heád; *adj.* [heáh *high*] *Lifted up, exalted;* exaltātus :—Wæs Bryten swýðe geheád *Britain was very much exalted,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27, MS. B. [*A. R.* i-heied.]

ge-heald, -hæld, es; *m.* [?] *n.* [?] **I.** *a holding, keeping, guard, observing;* observantia :—He sende him stafas and gewrit be gehealde rihtra Eástrana *he sent him a letter and epistle about the holding of right Easters,* Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 8. Habbaþ gĕ gehæld *habetis custodiam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 65: Rtl. 123, 31: Shrn. 36, 30. **II.** *a keeper, guardian, protection;* custos, tūtēla :—Willelm eorl sceolde beón [MS. ben] his geheald *earl William was to be his guardian,* Chr. 1070; Th. 347, 7. Ælfgár eorl gesóhte Griffines geheald on Norþwealan *earl Ælfgar sought Griffith's protection in North Wales,* 1055; Th. 325, 20. He beó dǽrto geheald and mund under me *let him be thereto guardian and patron under me,* Thorpe Chart. 391, 17. v. ge-hyld.

ge-healdʒ; *adj.* v. ge-hyldra.

ge-healdan, -haldan, to -healdenne; ic -healde, ðú -healdest, -hiltst, he -healdeþ, -healt, -helt, -hylt, *pl.* -healdaþ; *p.* -heóld, -hiólde, ðú -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon, -hióldon; *impert.* -heald, *pl.* -healdaþ; *subj. pres.* -healde, *pl.* -healden; *p.* -heólde, *pl.* -heólden; *pp.* -healden. **I.** *to keep, hold, observe, keep in, retain, reserve, preserve, save, defend, protect;* custodīre, servāre, observāre, continēre, reservāre, salvāre, defendĕre :—Dæt ic dýne word mihte wel gehealdan *ut custódiam verbum tuum,* Ps. Th. 118, 101: Andr. Kmbl. 426; An. 213. Se ðe him God syleþ gumena rīce to gehealdenne *to whom God gives an empire over men to hold,* Scóp Th. 269; Wid. 134. Ic gehealde wegas mîne *custódiam vias meas,* Ps. Lamb. 38, 2. Gif ðú hīg gehiltst *si custodĭĕris ea,* Deut. 7, 12: Ex. 34, 6. Drihten gehealdeþ dóme ða lytlan *custódiens parvulos Dóminus,* Ps. Th. 114, 6. Se stranga gewǽpnod his cáfertūn gehealt *fortis armátus custódit atrium suum,* Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ps. Lamb. 120, 5. God hine gehelt ǽghwonan *God preserves him everywhere,* Bt. 12; Fox 36, 37. Drihten gehylt ðé fram ǽlcum yfele *Dóminus custódit te ab omni málo,* Ps. Lamb. 120, 7. Ic dé fordíg geheóld *ideo custódivi te,* Gen. 20, 6. Ðú eágan mîne wið teárum geheólde *thou hast kept mine eyes from tears,* Ps. Th. 114, 8. Hí dæt word geheóldon betwux *verbum continuērunt ápud se,* Mk. Bos. 9, 10. Hie sibbe innan bordes gehióldon *they preserved peace at home,* Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS. Gehealdðú, mīn folc, mîne fæste *ǽ attendīte, pópule meus, lēgem meam,* Ps. Th. 77, 1. Þec á wið firenum gehealdˊ *preserve thyself ever from sins,* Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 27; Fä. 94. Fæder alwalda mid ārstafum eówic gehealde *may the all-ruling Father hold you with honour,* Beo. Th. 640; B. 317. Dæt he cóme and ða burh geheólde *that he would come and defend the city,* Jos. 10, 6. Dæt sǽd sī gehealden ofer ealre eorþan brádnisse *ut salvētur sēmen súper fáciem universæ terræ,* Gen. 7, 3: Jos. 2, 13: Mt. Bos. 9, 17. Gehealdne, *pp. pl.* Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 26; Cri. 1060. Mid gehealdan *to satisfy,* Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Wel gehealden *well contented, satisfied,* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 27: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 22. **II.** *to hold, occupy, possess;* tenēre, possidēre :—On eówrum gepylde gé gehealdaþ eówre sáwla *in pátientia vestra possidébitis animas vestras,* Lk. Bos, 21, 19. He fræstwe geheóld fela missera *he held the armour many years,* Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2620.

ge-heald-dagas; *pl. m. Kalends* :—Gehealddagas *vel* hâligе dagas *kalendæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 26; Wrt. Voc. 53, 35.

ge-healden; *part. p. Satisfied* :—Beó gehealden on ðínum gecynde ðonne hæfst ðú genóh *be satisfied in thy kind, then hast thou enough,* Kmbl. Sal. 264, 21. v. geheáldan.

ge-healdnys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping;* custōdia :—On gehealdnysse ðara *in custódiendis illis,* Ps. Lamb. 18, 12.

ge-healdsum; *adj. Keeping, sparing, frugal;* parcus :—Dæt he sīe gehealdsum on dæm ðe he healdan scyle oððe dælan *that he is frugal in what he ought to keep or give away,* Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 18; Hat. MS. 29 b, 9.

ge-healdsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. A keeping, observance, preservation, abstinence;* custōdia, observātio, conservātio, abstinentia :—We rǽdaþ on bócum, dæt ðeós gehealdsumnys wurde arǽred on ðone tíman de gelamp on ǽnre byrig ðe Uigenna is gecweden micel eorþstyrung *we read in books, that this observance was established at the time when a great earthquake happened in a city which is called Vienna,* Homl. Th. i. 244, 15. Dæt he wǽre on gehealdsumnysse ðæs bebodes his Scyppende underþeód *that he was subject to his Creator in the keeping of the commandment,* Boutr. Scrd. 17, 29. For gehealdsumnysse sóþre eádmódnysse beóþ fórwel oft Godes gecorenan geswencte *for preservation of true humility God's chosen are very often afflicted,* Homl. Th. i. 474, 10. Mid dære gehealdsumnysse *with abstinence,* i. 318, 8.

ge-healgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To consecrate, hallow;* consecrāre, sacrāre :—Theodór bisceop on Hrófes ceastre Quichelm to bisceope gehealgode *Theodórus in civitáte Hrofi Cuichelmum consecrávit episcópum,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 581, 8. Dǽr se bisceop towearp and fordyde ða wigbed ðe he sylf ǽr geheálgode *ubi pontifex polluit et destruxit eas quas ipse sacrávĕrat áras,* 2, 13; S. 517, 18. v. ge-hálgian.

ge-healt *keeps, guards, protects,* Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ps. Lamb. 120, 5; *3rd sing. pres.* of ge-healdan.

ge-healtsumnys *captivity.*

ge-heáne *servire,* Rtl. 42, 40. v. gehýnan.

ge-heápod; *part. Heaped* or *piled up;* coacervātus :—Gód gemet, and full, and geheápod, and oferflówende hīg syllaþ on eówerne bearm *mensúram bonam, et cofértam, et coagitātam, et supereffluéntem dábunt in sínum vestrum,* Lk. Bos. 6, 38: Blickl. Homl. 175, 17. v. ge-hýpan.

ge-heaðerian, -headerian, -heaðrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To restrain, control, compress;* cohibĕre, coartāre, coangustāre :—Hafaþ geheaðorad heofona Wealdend ealle gescaéfta *the Ruler of the heavens has controlled all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 13, 11; Met. 13, 6: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 9: 25; Fox 88, 5. Dæt se secg wære hergum geheaderod *that the man should be restrained with harryings,* Beo. Th. 6136; B. 3072. He eft semninga swíge gewyrhþ, in nēdcleofan nearwe geheaðrod it [*the wind*] again *suddenly becomes silent, narrowly compressed in its close bed,* Élen. Kmbl. 2550; El. 1276.

ge-heáw, es; *n. A striking together, a gnashing, grinding;* concussio, stridor :—Tóþa geheáw *a gnashing of teeth,* Cd. 221; Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339.

ge-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew, cut, cut in pieces;* dolare, cædere, concidere :—Wicg hornum geheáwe þ *heweth the war-horse with his horns,* Salm. Kmbl. 313; Sal. 156: Beo. Th. 1368; B. 682: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 295: Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 27. Dæt wæs geheáwen of carre *quod erat excísum de petra,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 46. DER. heáwan.

ge-hebban; *p.* -hóf; *pp.* -hafen *To heave up, raise up, ferment;* elevare, fermentare :—Gehafen hlâf *fermentatus panis,* Ælfc. Gl. 66; Wrt. Voc. 41, 15. Gehebbes ða ilco *levabit eam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 11. Gehefen biþ *exaltabitur,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. hebban.

ge-hêdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to hide, conceal;* condĕre, abscondĕre :—Is dæt fýr on stánum gehéded *fire is hidden in stones,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 302; Met. 20, 151. **II.** *to acquire, obtain, seize;* obtinēre, deprehendĕre :—Ǽr he gehéde dæt he ǽr ǽfter spyrede *until he seizes that which he before sought after,* Bt. Met. Fox 27, 29; Met. 27, 15. Fordonde he ne úde dæt ǽnig óðer man ǽfre mǽrþa má gehédde under heofenum donne he sylfa *because he would not grant that any other man had ever obtained more glories under heaven than himself,* Beo. Th. 1014; B. 505. v. ge-hýdan.

ge-hêed; *adj.* [= ge-heád] *Exalted;* exaltātus :—Wæs Bryten gehéed *Britain was exalted,* Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 27.

ge-hefigian, -hefegian, -hefgian: *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad; *v. trans. To make heavy* or *sad, to load, burden, weigh down, increase the weight of, aggravate;* gravare, contristare, vexare, deprimere, aggravare :—He handa gehefegaþ *he makes the hands heavy,* Salm. Kmbl. 319; Sal. 159. Ðonne biþ gehefgad haswig-fe ðra, gomol, geárum fród *then the variegated-feathered* [*phœnix*] *becomes sad, old, advanced in years,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 9; Ph. 153. Ðé-læs eówer heortan gehefegode sýn on oferfylle *ne forte graventur corda vestra in crapula,* Lk. Bos. 21, 34. Swá swá heſig byrðen mín unriht synt gehefegode ofer me *sicut onus grave iniquitates meæ gravatæ sunt super me,* Ps. Th. 37, 4. Wæs mid swá mycelre untrumnesse his líchoman gehefigad *tanta erat corporis infirmitate depressus,* Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 26: Lk. Bos. 9, 32: Num. 11, 17. Heora synn ys swíðe gehefegod *peccatum eorum aggravatum est,* Gen. 18, 20.

ge-hégan; *p.* -hégde, -héde *To do, perform, effect, hold* :—Ðing gehégan *to have a meeting,* Beo. Th. 855; B. 425: Andr. Kmbl. 1859; An. 932: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Seonoþ gehégan *to hold a synod,* 63 a; Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493: 116 a; Th. 445, 17; Dóm. 9. Hie ðing gehégdon *they held a meeting,* Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157: 2100; An. 1051: 2991; An. 1498. [*See* heyja *in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict; Grimm writes* gehegan = *sepire,* And. u. El. 101.]

ge-helan; he -heleþ, -hilep; *p.* -hæl, *pl.* -hǽlon; *pp.* -holen *To conceal, hide, cover up;* cēlāre, occŭlere, tegĕre :—Se de dearnenga bearn gestrīénep and gehileþ [geheleþ MSS. B. H.] *he who secretly begets a child and conceals it,* L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2. Ic dé hâte dæt ðú hī gehele and gehealde, ôþ-dæt ic wite hwæt God wylle *te silentio tegére vólo, dónec sciam quid vélit Deus,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 37. Woldon hī and wéndon dæt hī dǽr mihton dígle and geholene beón fram andsýne dæs unholdan cyninges *occúlendos se a fáci régis victóris crédidissent,* 4, 16; S. 584, 25.

ge-hêlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, save;* sānāre, salvum fácĕre :—Gehêl me of eallum ǽhtendum *salvum me fac ex ómnibus persĕquentibus,* Ps. Lamb. 7, 2. v. ge-hælan.

ge-helian ; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To conceal, hide, cover over;* cēlāre, claudĕre:—Se pitt wæs geheled mid ānum stāne *os ejus grandi lăpide claudēbātur*, Gen. 29, 2.

ge-helmian ; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To cover with a helmet, crown;* galēare, cōrōnāre:—Dū gehelmodest us *cōrōnasti nos*, Ps. Spl. 5, 15. Of wuldre and weorþmynt dū gehelmedest hine *de glōria et hŏnōre cōrōnasti eum*, Ps. Spl. T. 8, 6. Gehelmod *galeātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 11. [*Laym.* i-helmed : *O. H. Ger.* gehelmot.]

ge-helpan ; *p.* -healp, -heolp, *pl.* -hulpon ; *pp.* -holpen; *gen. dat. To assist, preserve, to be sufficient;* adjuvare, subvenire, suppetere. **I.** *cum gen.*:—Þonne hie māgon ðīn gehelpan *when they can help thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Dū gehelpest dysses menniscan cynnes *thou shalt help this human race*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Ðū min hæfst geholpen *thou hast assisted me*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. **II.** *cum dat.*:—Him ðā Ioseph gehealp *then Joseph helped them* Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 6. Dæt wīf, ðe eówrum līfe geheolp *the woman who preserved your life*, Jos. 6, 22. He wolde gehelpan dearfum *he wished to help needy people*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 226. v. helpan.

ge-helt *preserves*, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 37 ; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hēn ; *adj. Fallen, low:*—Ða gehēno *kaduca*, Rtl. 189, 31. v. heán.

ge-hēnan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To humble, accuse, condemn, despise;* humiliare, accusare, condemnare, spernere:—Gehēned ic eom *humiliatus sum*, Ps. Vossii, 37, 8. Hine gehēnan [MS. gehena] *illum accusare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. He gehēned wæs *he was condemned*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 18; Sat. 190. Gehēneþ mec *spernit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. v. hēnan.

ge-hendan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To hold;* tĕnēre:—Me ðīn seó swīðre ðǽr gehendeþ *tenĕbit me dextĕra tua*, Ps. Th. 138, 8.

ge-hende ; *adj. Neighbouring, next;* vicinus:—On gehende tūnas *in proximos vicos*, Mk. Bos. 1, 38; 6, 36. Ða fērdon hī to gehendre byrig *then they went to a neighbouring city*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 5. Dæt hỹ dǽr gehendaste wǽron on gehwylc land ðanon to winnanne *that they there should be most handy for waging war thence on every land*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 5.

ge-hende ; *adv. Near, at hand ;* prope:—Sumor is gehende *æstas est prope*, Lk. Bos. 21, 30. Godes rīce is gehende *Dei regnum est prope*, 21, 31: Gen. 19, 20: Exod. 2, 12: Deut. 31, 14. Hī wǽron swā gehende ðæt ǽgðer heora on ōðer hāwede *they were so near that each of them looked on the other*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Ða mynstra gehendor ðanne wæterscipe timbrian *to build the monasteries nearer to the water*, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 32: i. 106, 19.

ge-hende ; *prep. dat. Nigh, near;* juxta:—Me gehende *juxta me*, Gen. 45, 10: 12, 11. He wæs gehende ðam scype *he was near the ship*, Jn. Bos. 6, 19. He læg deódne gehende *he lay by his prince*, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294: Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 34.

ge-hendnys, -nyss, e ; *f. Nearness, proximity, vicinity;* proximĭtas, vicinĭtas:—Gehendnys *vicinĭtas*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 47. Ða geswuteliaþ gehendnysse *they express vicinity*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 50. On gehendnysse his mynstres *in the neighbourhood of his monastery*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 5.

ge-hentan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To take, seize;* căpĕre, prehendĕre:—Hió abīt hæleða gehwilcne ðe hió gehentan mæg *she devours every man whom she can seize*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 64; Met. 13, 32. Eall ðæt hie gehentan mehton *all that they could seize*, Chron. 905; Erl. 98, 17.

ge-heofegian ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed; *v. trans. To make heavy, load, weigh down ;* gravare, Mt. Kmbl. Hat. 26, 43. v. ge-hefigian.

ge-heold, es ; *m? A keeping, observing ;* custōdia, observātio :—Hī sōþfæstnysse and ārfæstnesse and clǽnnesse, and ōðra gāstlīcra mægena geheold, and swýðost sibbe and Godes lufan geornlīce lǽrde *justitiæ, pietātis et castimōniæ, cæterārumque virtūtum, sed maxime pācis et cārĭtātis custōdiam docuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 40. On geheoldum [MS. geheoldan] unrihta Ēastrena *in the keeping of unright Easters*, 5, 24; S. 646, 39. v. geheald.

ge-heóld, ðū -heólde, *pl.* -heóldon *kept, observed*, Gen. 20, 6: Ps. Th. 114, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 691; An. 346; *p. of* ge-healdan: ge-heólde, *pl.* -heólden *would save*, Jos. 10, 6; *p. subj. of* ge-healdan.

ge-heolp *preserved*, Jos. 6, 22; *p. of* ge-helpan.

ge-heóran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To hear;* audire:—Geheór nū *hear now*, Bt. 35, 5: Fox 116, 21. Ne geheórþ *hears not*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3. Ne geheórdon *heard not*, 18, 2; Fox 64, 12. v. gehýran, hýran.

ge-heordnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e ; *f. A keeping, guard, watch ;* custōdia :—On geheordnesse ðara edlеán manige [is] *in custōdiendis illis rĕtribūtio multa* [est], Ps. Spl. T. 18, 12. Gesete Driht geheordnysse mūþes mīnes *pone Dómine custódiam óri meo*, Ps. Spl. 140, 3. v. gehyrdnes.

ge-heordung, e ; *f. A keeping, guard, watch ;* custōdia :—Ic sette mūþe mīnum geheordunga *pósui óri meo custódiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 38, 2.

ge-heort ; *comp.* ra ; *adj. Hearty, animated, courageous ;* animæquus:—On geheortum hyge *in a courageous soul*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fä. 86. Beó geheortra *animæquior esto*, Mk. Bos. 10, 49.

ge-heowian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To form;* formāre:—Dracan ðū dysne geheowadest *drăco iste, quem formasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 25: Blickl. Homl. 87, 32: 31, 16. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-heowung. v. gehiwung.

geher *an ear of corn*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 28. v. ear.

ge-héran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To hear ;* audīre:—Ic ne sceal ǽfre gehēran ðære byrhtestan bēman stefne *I shall never hear the brightest trumpet's sound*, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 14; Sat. 171: 220; Th. 284, 27; Sat. 328. Ic gehēre helle scealcas grundas mǽnan *I hear hell's ministers bemoaning the gulfs*, 216; Th. 273, 7; Sat. 133. We gehērdon wuldres swēg *we heard the sound of glory*, 218; Th. 279, 13; Sat. 237. Gehēr ān spell *hear a discourse*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 1: 35, 5; Fox 166, 21, note 24. Ða sió stefn gewearþ gehēred of heofenum *then the voice was heard out of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 335; An. 168. v. ge-hýran.

ge-hercnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To hear :*—Gehercnadon *audientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 22.

ge-hergian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To ravage, plunder, afflict, harrow, take captive ;* vastāre, spōliāre, afflīgere, captivum dūcĕre:—He on ðam fyrste helle gehergode *he harrowed hell in that space of time*, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 1. Ðe hie gehergod hæfdon *which they had plundered*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 19. Gehergad *ravaged*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 72, 22. Dæt ūre wīf and ūre cild wurdon gehergode *ut uxŏres ac libĕri nostri dūcantur captivi*, Num. 14, 3: Jud. 10, 8: Gen. 31, 26: Shrn. 96, 12.

ge-hérian [*or* -herian ; cf. *Goth.* hazjan] ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed [hérian *to praise*] *To praise, honour, glorify ;* laudāre, hŏnōrāre, celebrāre:—Unlǽde bið se ne can Crist gehérian *wretched is he who cannot honour Christ*, Salm. Kmbl. 48; Sal. 24. On Gode byþ gehēred mīn sāwl *in Dómino laudábitur anima mea*, Ps. Th. 33, 2. Ðeáh he sēd ānum gehēred *though it be praised in one*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 14: Blickl. Homl. 71, 16. On Gode we beóþ gehērode *in Dómino laudábimur*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 9. He wæs gehiered *he was praised*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1.

ge-héring, e ; *f. A hearing, hearsay, tidings ;* audītio :—Fram gehēringe yfelre he ne ondrǽt *ab auditióne mála non tímebit*, Ps. Lamb. 111, 7.

gehér-nes, -ness, e ; *f. Hearing ;* auditus :—In gehērnesse *audiendo*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. Dryhten ic gehērde gehērnisse [gehīrnesse, Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7] ðīne *Domine audivi auditum tuum vocem tuam*, Cant. Abac. Surt. 189, 2: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. v. ge-hýrnes.

ge-hēt *promised.* v. ge-hātan.

Gehhol, Gehhel, es ; *n. Yule, Christmas*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23: 43; Th. i. 92, 3. v. geól.

ge-hicgan, -higgan, -hicgean, -higgan *to study, search out.* v. ge-hycgan.

ge-hīdan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To hide, conceal ;* condĕre, abscondĕre :—Ðe ic hafa on stānfate gehīded *which I have hidden in a stone chest*, Wald. 63; Vald. 2, 3. v. ge-hýdan.

ge-hiénan *to humble.* v. ge-hýnan.

ge-hiéran. v. ge-hýran.

ge-hierstan *to fry.* v. ge-hyrstan.

ge-hiérsum ; *adj. Obedient ;* obēdiens :—Hie hīm alle gehiérsume dydon *they made all obedient to him*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 11. v. ge-hýrsum.

ge-hiérsumian *to make obedient*, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 1. v. ge-hýrsumian.

ge-higd, e ; *f.* es ; *n. Thought, meditation ;* cōgĭtātio :—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd *mīsit Deus misĕricordiam suam*, Ps. Th. 56, 4. Heortan gehigdum *in the heart's thoughts*, Elen. Kmbl. 2445; El. 1224. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hihtan, -hyhtan ; *p.* -hihte ; *pp.* -hihted. **I.** *to hope, trust ;* spērare:—Betere is gehihtan on Drihtne ðonne gehihtan on ealdrum *bŏnum est spērāre in Dómino quam spērāre in princípibus*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 9. On hys naman ðeóda gehyhtaþ *in nómine ejus gentes spērābunt*, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. **II.** *to rejoice ;* exultāre :—Muntas gehihtaþ swā swā rammas *montes exultasti sícut arietes*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6.

ge-hild, es ; *n. A secret place:*—On gehildum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 13.

ge-hilep *conceals*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-helan.

ge-hilt, es ; *n. A hilt, handle ;* căpŭlus :—He gegrāp sweord be gehiltum *he seized the sword by the hilt*, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 1; Gen. 2905. [*O. H. Ger.* gehilze.]

ge-hiltst *keepest*, Ex. 34, 6; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hínan *to oppress*, Ex. 5, 9: L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 23, note 64. v. ge-hýnan.

ge-hindred, -hindrad, -hyndred ; *part. Hindered ;* impĕditus :—Bið eall se here swīðe gehindred [gehindrad, 252, 33, col. 1; gehyndred, col. 2] *all the army will be greatly hindered*, Chr. 1003; Th. 253, 32.

ge-hiód, pl. -hióldon *kept, preserved*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7; Hat. MS; *p. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hióran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To hear ;* audīre:—Ða [MS. ðe] eáran ongitaþ ðæt hī gehióraþ *the ears perceive that which they hear*, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 8. v. ge-hýran.

ge-hiowian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To form, fashion;* formăre:—Đũ gehiowades mec *formasti me*, Ps. Surt. 138, 5: 103, 26. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-hīran; *p.* -hīrde; *pp.* -hīred *To hear;* exaudire:—Gehīr, God! mīn gebed *exaudi, Deus! orationem meam.* Đys is gebed, and nā hēs *this is a prayer, and not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52. v. ge-hȳran, hȳran.

ge-hīrsumes, se; *f. Hearing;* auditus:—Ic gehīre gehīrnesse đīne *audivi auditum tuum* [*vocem tuam*], Ps. Trin. Camb. fol. 244, 7. v. ge-hērnes.

ge-hīrsumnes, se; *f. Obedience:*—For his gehīrsumnisse đe he hæfde to Gode *for his obedience to God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 181.

ge-hiscan *to hate;* abominari:—Đæne wer gehiscþ drihten *virum abominabitur dominus*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

ge-hiwad; *p. part. Coloured;* purpuratus, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. [*A.R.* i-heouwed.]

ge-hiwian, -hywian, -heowian, -hiowian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *to form, fashion, make, transform, transfigure;* formăre, plasmāre, fingĕre, figūrāre, transfigūrāre:—Đũ đe gehiwast sārnesse on bebode *qui fingis labōrem in præcepto*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 20. Sió godcunde fōreteohhung eall þing gehiwaþ *the divine predestination fashions everything*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 17. Đũ gehiwadest me *formasti me*, Ps. Th. 138, 3. Handa me dīne geworhton and gehiwedan *mānus tuæ fēcērunt me et plasmāvērunt me*, 118, 73. He wæs gehiwod bcfōran him *transfigūrātus est ante eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 2. Seó heáfodstōw gescrepelice gehiwad ætȳwde to dam gemete hyre heáfdes *locus cāpitis ad mensūram cāpitis illius aptissime figūrātus appāruit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 2. **II.** *to seem, appear, pretend;* simulāre:—Đeáh de he hit swā gehiwige *though he may so pretend*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. Seó gehiwode aulīcnys getīdode đām toslitenum mannum hwīlendlīc līf *the apparent likeness imparted to the torn men transitory life*, ii. 240, 17. Gehiwed *dissimulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 517. Ne lufa đũ đīnne brodor mid gehiwodre heortan *do not love thy brother with a dissembling heart*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 4.

ge-hiwian, -hiewian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To marry:*—Fordæm hit is awriten dæt hit sīe betere dæt mon gehiewige đonne he birne, fordæm būtan synne he mæg gehīwian *for it is written that it is better to marry than to burn, because a man may marry without sin*, Past. 51, 9; Swt. 401, 33; Hat. MS.

ge-hiwung, -hywung, -heowung, e; *f. A form, fashion, shape, position, predicament;* figmentum, cūtēgŏria:—He oncneów gehywunge ūre *ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. Gehiwunge *cātēgŏriæ*, Cot. 57. Drihten, đū wāst mīne geheowunga *Lord, thou knowest my fashioning*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15.

ge-hladan; *p.* -hlōd, -hleód, *pl.* -hlōdon; *pp.* -hladen, -hlæden. **I.** *to load, burden, freight, heap up;* onĕrāre, impōnĕre, congĕrĕre, cūmūlāre:—Đe he on foldan on his gæste gehlōd *which he on earth loaded on his soul*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035. He sæbāt gehleód *he loaded the sea-boat*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note. Hī gehlōdon werum and wīfum wægbengestas *they loaded the ocean-stallions with men and women*, Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234; Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Bīþ seó módor wistum gehladen *the mother is laden with provisions*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 16; Rä. 81, 16. Đa wæron oætes gehlædene *which were laden with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 4; Gen. 461. **II.** *to draw* [*water*]; haurire:—To gehladanne *haurire*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 15.

ge-hlæg, es; *n. Scorn, ridicule:*—Hī gehlæges tilgaþ *they strive after scorn*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 1; Dōm. 15. [Cf. *Icel.* hlægi *ridicule*, and hlihan.]

ge-hlænian *to make lean, thin.* v. lænian.

ge-hlæstan; *p.* -hlæste; *pp.* -hlæsted, -hlæst *To load, adorn:*—Mid đȳ hī þæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon *when they had freighted the ship*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 17: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gū. 1307. Đa eádigan mægþ beágum gehlæste *the blessed maid adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 30; Jud. 36.

ge-hladen *invited.* v. ge-ladian.

ge-hleápan; *p.* -hleóp, *pl.* -hleópon; *pp.* -hleápen *To leap, dance;* salire, saltare:—Meotud gehleápeþ heá dūne *the Creator shall leap the high downs*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 10; Cri. 717. He gehleóp đone eoh *he leaped upon the horse*, Byrht. Th. 137, 20; By. 189.

ge-hleód *loaded*, Beo. Th. 1795, note; B. 895, note; *p. of* ge-hladan.

ge-hleodu *vaults*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905; *pl. nom. acc. of* ge-hlid.

ge-hleótan; *p.* -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To share or appoint by lot, to get, receive;* sortiri, nancisci:—He dæs weorc gehleát *he got tain for this*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 10; Gen. 2745; Ps. Th. 105, 24. Se eádiga Matheus gehleát to Marmadonia *St. Matthew was allotted to Mermedonia*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 6. Gehluton [MS. gehlutan] *they obtained*, Ps. Th. 113, 2. Gehloten, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 18; Reim. 79. Hit wæs gehloten to Iosepes bearna lande *it was allotted to the land of the children of Joseph*, Jos. 24, 32. Ic wæs gehloten mid ānum wīfe in ānes ceorles đeówdōme *I was allotted with a woman to the service of a certain man*, Shrn. 38, 13. [*Laym.* i-leoten *to fall to one's lot.*] v. hleótan.

ge-hleóþ; *adj. Harmonious;* consonus:—Dæt hī dysne letanīan and antefn gehleóþre stæfne sungan *quia hanc litaniam consona voce modularentur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24.

ge-hleów *a lowing.* v. gehlōw.

ge-hleow; *adj. Sheltered, warm:*—Ond đā on gehliúran dene and on wearmran we gewīcodon *in apriciore valle sedem castrorum inveni*, Nar. 23, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* hlýr *warm.*] v. unhleow.

ge-hlēđa, an; *m.* [hlōþ] *A companion, comrade;* sōcius:—Wulf sang ahōf, holtes gehlēđa *the wolf uplifted his song, the companion of the forest*, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Se đe ær bær wulfes gehlēđan *who ere bore the wolf's companion*, Exon. 130 b; Th. 499, 30; Rä. 88, 23. DER. wil-gehlēđa.

ge-hlid, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -hlidu, -hleodu; *n. A lid, covering, roof, an inclosure, a vault;* tectum, clausūra, septum:—Ic cann ealle heáh-heofona gehlidu *I know all the roofs of the high heavens*, Cd. 27; Th. 37, 3; Gen. 584: Exon. 15 a; Th. 32, 25; Cri. 518. Đonne bearn Godes þurh heofona gehleodu ōþywe þ *when the son of God shall appear through heaven's vaults*, 21 a; Th. 56, 23; Cri. 905.

ge-hlidad; *part.* [ge-hlid *a lid*] *Lidded, covered with a lid;* operc*ŭ*lo tectus:—Seó wæs gerisenlīce gehlidad mid gelīce stāne *operculo similis lōpidis aptissime tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32.

ge-hlihan; *p. pl.* gehlogun *to deride.* v. hlihan.

ge-hlioran *to pass over.* v. leoran.

ge-hlip, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -hlipo; *n. A lid, covering, roof;* tectum:—Sceolde he sēcan helle gehlīdo *he must seek the roofs of hell* [or *gates of hell*: cf. *Icel.* hlið *a gate*], Cd. 36; Th. 47, 21; Gen. 764. v. ge-hlid.

ge-hlōd, *pl.* -hlōdon *loaded*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 10; Cri. 1035: Elen. Kmbl. 467; El. 234; *p. of* ge-hladan.

ge-hlot, es; *n. A lot;* sors:—Dæt gehlot *sors*, Jos. 7, 14, 17.

ge-hloten *appointed by lot.* v. ge-hleótan.

gehlot-land, es; *n. Land appointed by lot, an inheritance;* terra sorte assignāta, possessio:—Hīg hine bebirigdon on his gehlotland *sepelīērunt eum in finibus possessiōnis suæ*, Jos. 24, 30.

ge-hlōw, -hleów *a lowing of beasts;* mugitus:—Hryđera gehlōw *lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

ge-hluttrad; *part.* [hluttran *to purify*] *Purified, made clear;* defæcātus:—Gehluttrad wīn *defæcātum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 6; Wrt. Voc. 27, 60.

ge-hlȳd; *part. Covered;* tectus:—Of flȳsum mīnra sceápa wæron gehlȳde þearfena sīdan *the sides of the poor were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Job Thw. 165, 2. v. ge-hlywan.

ge-hlȳd, -hlȳde, es; *n. A cry, clamour, noise, tumult, murmuring;* clāmor, tumultus, murmur:—Mycel gehlȳd wæs on dære menigeo be him *murmur multum ērat in turba de eo*, Jn. Bos. 7, 12: Mt. Bos. 27, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 336, 18. Gehlȳde mīn to đē becume *clāmor meus ad te perveniat*, Ps. Th. 101, 1. He geseah mycel gehlȳd *videt tumultum multum*, Mk. Bos. 5, 38: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 252, 17: 546, 16: Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 15. Mid ānþræcum gehlȳde *with a horrible clamour*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 17.

ge-hlyn, es; *n. A noise, din;* clangor:—Þā wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn *then was in the hall the din of slaughters*, Fins Th. 57; Fin. 28.

ge-hlyst, es; *n. Hearing;* auditus, R. Ben. 67. DER. hlyst.

ge-hlystan; *p.* -hlyste; *pp.* -hlysted. **I.** *to listen, hear;* auscultare, audire:—Gehlyste me *audiat me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 16. Beornas gehlyston *men listened*, Byrht. Th. 134, 31; By. 92. **II.** *to obey;* obedīre:—On hlyste eáran gehlyste me *in auditu auris obedīunt mihi*, Ps. Spl. 17, 46. DER. hlystan.

ge-hlystfull; *adj. Exorable, gracious;* audīre volens, deprecabilis, Ps. Lamb. 89, 13. DER. hlyst.

ge-hlyta, an; *m. A companion;* consors:—Fōr gehlytum đīnum *præ consortibus tuis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9.

ge-hlytto *fellowship;* consortium, Rtl. 38, 43.

ge-hlyttrod; *part. Purified, pure;* mĕrācus:—Gehlyttrod wīn *mĕrācum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 7; Wrt. Voc. 27, 61. v. ge-hluttrad.

ge-hlywan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To cover, shelter:*—Of flȳsum mīnra sceápa wæron gehlywde þearfena sīdan *the sides of the needy were covered with the fleeces of my sheep*, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 18. v. hleow.

ge-hnād, es; *n. A conflict, fight;* immanitas, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15. v. ge-hnæst.

ge-hnæcan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To check, restrain, bruise, destroy;* reprīmĕre, contĕrĕre, allidĕre:—Heó gehnæceþ đa anginnu *it checketh the beginnings*, Herb. 148, 1; Lchdm. i. 272, 15: 163, 6; Lchdm. i. 292, 19. Đũ me ahōfe and gehnæctest eft *elēvans allisisti me*, Ps. Th. 101, 8.

ge-hnægan, -hnāgean, -hnēgan; *p.* -hnægde, -hnāde; *pp.* -hnæged, -hnāgd; *v. trans. To bend down, humble, cast down, subdue;* declināre, hūmiliāre, dejicĕre, subigĕre:—Đũ mihi oferhydige eáde mid wunde heáne gehnægean *tu hūmiliasti sicut vulnĕrātum superbum*, Ps. Th. 88, 9. Đũ hī mid fȳre fācnes gehnēgest *in ignem dejicies eos*, 139, 10. He fyrenfulle wīd eorþan niđer calle gehnēgeþ *hūmiliat peccātores usque ad terram*, 146, 6. He in wætere wicg gehnāgaþ *they cast down the horse in the water*, Salm. Kmbl. 312; Sal. 155. Đũ goda ussa gilp gehnægdest *thou humbledst the glory of our gods*, Andr. Kmbl. 2640; An. 1321:

Ps. Th. 118, 71. He gehnægde helle gâst *he subdued the spirit of hell,* Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274: Andr. Kmbl. 2383; An. 1193. Mîn Drihten dê gehnæde in helle *my Lord hath trodden thee down in hell,* Blickl. Homl. 241, 5. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnægdon *the Hetwaras subdued him in war,* Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916. Dæt gê widerfeohtend gehnægan *that ye may subdue your adversary,* Andr. Kmbl. 2368; An. 1185. Blêd is gehnæged *glory is humbled,* Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 7; Scef. 88: Ps. Th. 142, 3. Wæron đa mægþe mid hefigran þeówdôme gehnægde *provincia grâviore servitio subacta,* Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 30.

ge-hnæst, -hnâst, es; *n. A conflict, slaughter;* conflictus, prœlium:—Æfter dæm gehnæste *after the battle,* Cd. 94; Th. 121, 24; Gen. 2015: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 15, note 9. DER. cumþol-, hôþ-, wolcen-. v. hnîtan.

ge-hnêgan *to humble, cast down,* Ps. Th. 139, 10: 146, 6. v. ge-hnægan.

ge-hnesctun, -hnescod *softened.* v. hnescian.

ge-hnîgan; *p.* -hnâh, -hnâg, *pl.* -hnigon; *pp.* -hnigen *To bow, bow the head;* inclinare, inclinare se:—Heân sceal gehnîgan *the humble shall bow,* Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 28; Gn. Ex. 118. v. hnîgan.

ge-hnyscan *to crush;* conterere, Mt. Kmbl. Rush 21, 44. [Cf. hnesc.]

ge-hnyst; *part. p. Contrite:*—Se gehnysta gâst *the contrite spirit,* Ps. C. 50, 127; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 127. [Cf. hnossian *and* cnyssan (?).]

ge-hoered *heard.* v. ge-hýran.

ge-hoferod; *part. Hump-backed;* gibbêrôsus:—Đe wæron gehoferode *who were hump-backed,* Homl. Th. ii. 586, 23.

ge-hogde, -hogode. v. ge-hycgan.

ge-hola, an; *m. A protector:*—Þam đe him lyt hafaþ leófra geholena *to him who has for himself few dear protectors,* Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 15; Wand. 31.

ge-holen *hidden,* Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 25; *pp. of* ge-helan.

ge-hôn, -hongian; *pp.* -hongen, -hoen *To hang, hang with:*—Đætte he gehongiga *that he hang,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 6. He sê gehoen *crucifigatur,* 26, 2. Wudu bið blêdum gehongen *the wood will be hung with fruits,* Exon. 56 a; Th. 200, 9; Ph. 38: 566; Th. 202, 18; Ph. 71.

ge-honge; *adj. Having an inclination to:*—Teala gehonge *inclined to good,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 8; Reim. 42.

ge-hopp *a little bag;* folliculus, Cot. 87.

ge-horian; *pp.* ad *To spit:*—Gehorogæ *conspuere,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. Gehoræd bið *conspuetur,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. v. horu.

ge-hornian; *p.* ade *To insult* [?]:—Mid sceofmum miclum gehornadon *contumeliis affecerunt,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. v. gehornung.

ge-hornung, e; *f. Sadness, grief,* Som.

ge-horsian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To horse, to set* or *mount on a horse, to supply with a horse;* equitem facere, equo instruere *vel* imponere: *as yet found only as pp:*—Here gehorsode wurdon *the army was horsed* [*mounted*], Chr. 867; Th. 130, 28, col. 3: Gehorsade, 130, 28, col. 2: 131, 28, col. 1, 2: Gehorsude, 130, 27, col. 1. Ælfréd æfter dam gehorsodan [gehorsudan, col. 1; -sedum, 147, 3, col. 1; sedun, col. 2] here mid fyrde rád ôþ Exancester *Alfred with his force rode after the mounted army to Exeter,* Chr. 877; Th. 146, 1, col. 3. Đa Denan wurdon gehorsode *the Danes were horsed* [*mounted*], Chr. 1010; Th. 264, 2, col. 2. DER. horsian.

ge-horsod [*pp. of* ge-horsian] *Horsed, mounted;* equo impositus *vel* instructus:—Đâ com him dær ongeán twâ hund þûsenda gehorsodes [MS. gehorsades] folces *then came against him [Alexander] two hundred thousand horsemen* [*horsed folk, cavalry*], Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 43. v. ge-horsian.

ge-hradian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasten;* accelerare:—Sôna wôl ealra monna gehradode *continuo omnium lues scelerum adceleravit* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23: 4, 19; S. 588, 33. v. ge-radod.

ge-hræcan *to set in order, direct;* dirigere:—Weorc handa ussera gehræce *opus mânuum nostrârum dirige,* Ps. Lamb. 89, 17. v. ge-reccan

ge-hrædnys, -nyss, e; *f. What passes swiftly, swiftness, fewness;* paucitas, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hrân *touched,* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 28; Gû. 1000; *p. sing. of* ge-hrînan.

ge-hreás *rushed.* v. ge-hreósan.

ge-hrec, es; *n. Government, management:*—Mid mycele gehrece *sedulo moderamine,* Bd. 3, 7; Whelc. 179, 8. v. ge-rec.

ge-hrêfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [hrôf *a roof*] *To roof, cover;* tĕgĕre:—Gehrêf hit eall *roof it all,* Homl. Th. i. 20, 32. Holme gehrêfed *covered with water,* Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 12; Rä. 2, 10.

ge-hrehte *corrected;* correxi, Bd. 5, 24: S. 648, 25. v. ge-rehte.

ge-hrêman; *p.* de *To cry, implore:*—Gihrêmaþ and woepaþ gê *plorabitis et flebitis vos,* Ju. Skt. Rush. 16, 20. Gihrême we *imploramus,* Rtl. 37, 3.

ge-hremmed; *part. Hindered;* impĕditus:—Gehremmed beón *impêdiri,* R. Ben. 52.

ge-hreónis, se; *f. Repentance,* Rtl. 102, 45.

ge-hreósan; *p.* -hreás, pl. -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To rush, fall, glide away, to fail;* ruere, cadere, labi, deficere:—Hrôfas sind gehrorene *the roofs are fallen,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3. Đâ cômon hî to sumre ceastre gehrorenre *venerunt ad civitatulam quandam desolatam,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 29. Ic đus gehroren eom and aweg gewiten *I [Babylon] am thus fallen and passed away,* Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 35. Mônа nider gehreóseþ *the moon shall fall down,* Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 22; Cri. 939. Swîde oft se micla anweald đara yfelena gehrîst swîde færlice *very often the great power of the wicked falls very suddenly,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 8. Gehreósaþ *labuntur,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 34; Reim. 55. DER. hreósan.

ge-hreódan *to adorn.* v. ge-hroden.

ge-hreów, es; *n. A lamenting;* lamentatio:—Đær bið gehreów and hlûd wôp *there shall be lamenting and loud weeping,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 9; Cri. 999. DER. hreów.

ge-hreówan; *p.* -hreáw, *pl.* -hruwon; *pp.* -hrowen *To rue, repent, grieve, pity;* pœnitere, dolere, miserere:—Mec his bysgu gehreáw *his affliction grieved me,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 31; Gû. 886. Generally *impers.* hit-hreóweþ, -hrýwþ; *p.* hit-hreáw *It rues, it repents, it grieves, it pities;* pœnitet, dolet, miseret; *p.* hit-hreáw *it grieved:*—Him dæt gehreówan mæg *that may rue them,* Cd. 225; Th. 298, 29; Sat. 540. Mec æt heortan gehreáw *I repented at heart* [lit. *it repented me at heart*], Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1494: Cd. 221; Th. 288, 2; Sat. 374. DER. hreówan.

ge-hrepod [*pp. of* ge-hrepian *to touch*] *touched;* tactus:—He wæs gehrepod mid heortan sârnisse widinnan *tactus dolore cordis intrinsecus,* Gen. 6, 6. Gehrepod *tactus,* Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 56.

ge-hrêran; *p.* de *To move:*—Mægen heofunas bióþ gehroered *virtutes cœlorum commovebuntur,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 29.

ge-hrespan *to tear:*—Hý him sylfum gehrespaþ *diripiebant sibi,* Ps. Th. 43, 12.

ge-hrîfan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [hrîf *the womb*] *To bring forth;* părĕre:—Gecende sârnessa and gehrîfede oðde acende unrihtwîsnesse *concêpit dolôrem et pêpêrit iniquitâtem,* Ps. Lamb. 7, 15.

ge-hrînan, -rînan; he -hrîneþ, -hrînþ; *p.* -hrân, *pl.* -hrinon; *pp.* -hrinen *To touch, take hold of, seize, affect;* tangĕre, contingĕre, răpĕre, affectâre:—Ne ofer dæt syddan hine ôwiht gehrînan dorste *neque umquam exinde eum audêret contingêre,* Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14, MS. B: 3, 17; S. 544, 28. Đa mæran tungl áuder ôdres rene â ne gehrîneþ *these splendid stars never touch each other's course,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 20; Met. 29, 10. Hî gehrînþ hêr sumu wracu *some punishment affects them here,* Past. 55; Swt. 429, 19; Hat. MS. Me sâr gehrân *pain hath touched me,* Exon. 47 b; Th 163, 28; Gû. 1000. Heó sôna wæs gehrinen and genumen of middanearde *rapta confestim de mundo,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5: 4, 8; S. 575, 30. Hia gehrînadon ł gehrînad hæfde *tetigerunt,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 36.

ge-hrînenes, -ness, e; *f. A touch;* tactus:—Mid đý gehrinenesse dæra [MS. dære] ilcena gegyrlena *tactu indâmentôrum eôrumdem,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 32.

ge-hrist *falls.* v. hreósan.

ge-hroden [*pp. of* ge-hreódan *to adorn*] *adorned;* ornatus:—Bið seó môdor hordum gehroden *the mother is adorned with treasures,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 492, 17; Rä. 81, 17. Eoforlîc gehroden golde *a boar's likeness adorned with gold,* Beo. Th. 614; B. 304. Grêne stondaþ gehroden hyhtlîce beorhtast bearwa *the brightest of groves stands green, gloriously adorned,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 4; Ph. 79. Þec gemêtte, meahtum gehrodene *he found thee adorned with virtues,* 12 b; Th. 21, 6; Cri. 330: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37. Geseh he bearwas blædum gehrodene *he saw groves adorned with blossoms,* Andr. Kmbl. 2896; An. 1451: Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 21; Wal. 74.

ge-hror, es; *n. A fall, ruin, death:*—Đonne dæt gelumpe dæt hî of middangearde genumene wæron đý ylcan gehrore đe hî ôdre gesâwon *cum eas eodem quo cæteros exterminio raptari e mundo contingeret,* Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 38. v. gehreósan, *and cf. Icel.* hrör *cadaver.*

ge-hroren *fallen,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 5; Ruin. 3; *pp. of* ge-hreósan.

ge-hrorenes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, ruin;* ærumna:—Geceorod oðde gewend ic eom on gehrorenesse oðde yrmþum mînum *conversus sum in ærumna mea,* Ps. Lamb. 31, 4.

ge-hruron, -hroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate.* v. ge-hreósan.

ge-hruxl *a noise, disturbance;* tumultus, Dial. 2, 10.

ge-hrýne, es; *n. A mystery, sacrament;* mystêrium:—Đær Godes nama gelôme gecýged bið, and dæt [MS. đa] hâlige gehrýne on mæssesange geoffrod, nis nænig tweó dæt dær bið Godes engla andweardnes *where God's name is frequently invoked, and the holy mystery offered in the mass service, there is no doubt that the presence of God's angels is there,* L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 24. v. ge-rýne.

ge-hrysed *shaken.* v. hrysian.

gehþ *a station,* Ex. MS. Conb. p. 233. v. giht.

gehđo, gehđu, geohđu, geođu, giohđo, giđu, e; *f. Care, anxiety;* cura, solicitudo:—Gomol on gehđo eówic grêtan hêt *the aged [prince] in sadness commanded to greet you,* Beo. Th. 6181; B. 3095. Gehđo

mænan *to bemoan misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 3095; An. 1550. Iudas cwæþ dæt he dæt on gehðu gesprǽce *Judas said that he spoke that in trouble*, Elen. Kmbl. 1331; El. 667. Ne meahte he ða gehðu bebūgan *he could not avoid the sorrow*, 1215; El. 609. Ic sceal gehðu mænan *I must lament my cares*, Exon. 71 b; The. 2, 26, 1; Jul. 391. Oft mec gehða gemanode *often sorrow hath admonished me*, 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gū. 1181. Sceal se gǽst cuman gehðum hrēmig *the ghost shall come sadly moaning with anxiety*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9: 9 a; Th. 6, 27; Cri. 90: Elen. Kmbl. 643; El. 322: 1059; El. 531. Geohdo mænaþ *they lament their grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 3329; An. 1667. Ic þurh geohða sceal dǽda fremman *I must do deeds with sorrow*, Andr. Kmbl. 132; An. 66. Sceal se gǽst cuman geohðum hrēmig *the spirit shall come sadly lamenting*, Soul Kmbl. 18; Seel. 9. He dǽr āna sæt geoðum geómor he *sat there alone sad with sorrows*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Gomel on giohðe gold sceáwode *the aged [man] beheld the gold in sorrow*, Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Giohdo mænde *he bewailed his afflictions*, 4527; B. 2267. Geómrian on gihða *to mourn in spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Ēdelcāse dysne gyst-sele gihðum healdeþ *the homeless held in memory this guest-hall*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 5; Exod. 534. v. Grm. And. u. El. p. 97.

ge-hū; *adv. In any manner*:—He is gecweden hlāf ðurh getācnunge and lamb and leó and gehū elles *he is called bread typically and lamb and lion and in any other way*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 17. Deáh ðe heó sý gebýged gehū *though it be bent anyhow*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 30.

ge-hugod; *part. p. Minded, disposed*:—Boda bitre gehugod *the messenger bitter of purpose*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 11; Gen. 725.

ge-huntian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hunt*:—Hī gehuntigaþ *venantur*, Nar. 38, 6.

ge-hūsan; *pl. m. Housefolk, those of the household;* dōmestīci:—Mannes fýnd, hys gehūsan *inimici hōminis, dōmestici ejus*, Mt. Bos. 10, 36.

ge-hūsed; *part. Housed, having a house;* dōmum hābens:—Gehūsed snægl *a housed or shelled snail;* testūdo, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 1; Wrt. Voc. 24, 5.

ge-hūslian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give the eucharist, housel*:—He hēt ðǽr hine gehūslian *he commanded them to give him the eucharist*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 29. Se hālga sacerd Iustinus hīm eallum gemǽssode and gehūslode *the holy priest Justin said mass to them all and housled them*, i. 430, 29. Gehūslod beón *communicari*, R. Conc. 5.

ge-hūsscype, es; *m. A house, household, family, race;* dōmus:—Gehūsscype Israhel bletsaþ Driht *dōmus Israhel benedicite Dōmino*, Ps. Spl. C. 134, 19.

ge-hwā; *m.* -hwæt; *n. g.* -hwæs; *pron. Every one, whoever, who;* quisque, quis. This word is often found with a genitive:—Fordī sceal gehwā on his Drihtne wuldrian *therefore shall every man glory in his Lord*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 12. Hwæt gehwā nāme *quis quid tolleret*, Mk. Bos. 15, 24. Fæder-ǽdelo gehwæs *the ancestry of each*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 24; Exod. 361. Ðonne fēran sceal ānra gehwæs sāwl of līce *when the soul of each one shall go from the body*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 24; Az. 93: 64 b; Th. 238, 3; Ph. 598. Ðec sōþfæstra gehwæs sāwle and gāstas lofiaþ *the souls and spirits of all the just praise thee*, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 31; Dan. 395. He ðeódа gehwam hefonrīce forgeaf *he to every people gave heaven's kingdom*, 30; Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641. Ic leófra gehwone lǽran wille *I will teach each dear one*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 14; Cri. 816. Hāteþ cuman to gemōte moncynnes gehwone *bids come to the meeting every man*, 23 a; Th. 63, 30; Cri. 1027. Ðæt tȳr nimeþ ðurh foldan gehwæt *the fire shall seize everything on earth*, 22 b; Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. [*O. Sax.* gi-hwe *quisque.*]

ge-hwǽde; *adj. Little, moderate, scanty*:—Hī wǽron gehwǽde acwealde *they were killed while little*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21: ii. 162, 2: Gen. 19, 20. Ūre gehwǽda wǽstm *our little fruit*, Homl. Th. 526, 22. Seó gehwǽde oferflōwendnys *the slight superfluity*, i. 332, 14: Mt. Bos. 6, 30: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 1; Lchdm. iii. 232, 1.

ge-hwǽdnes, -hwēdnes, se; *f. Sparingness, paucity, fewness, subtilty;* parcitas, paucitas:—Gehwǽdnis *humilitas, mediocritas*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 467. Gehwǽdnysse dagena mīnra gecȳþ me *paucitatem dierum meorum nuntia mihi*, Ps. Spl. 101, 24.

ge-hwæmlic; *adj. Each, every*:—Dæge gehwæmlīce *cotidie*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23.

ge-hwǽr, -hwār; *adv. On every side, everywhere;* undique, ubique:—Se symle leofaþ gehwǽr on unrīm gōdum *qui innumeris semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 23. His gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwǽr cūþe *his birth and goodness are known everywhere*, Homl. Th. i. 2, 16. Nemnaþ men dæne mōnaþ gehwǽr Iulius *men name that month everywhere July*, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 33; Edg. 25: Elen. Kmbl. 2364; El. 1183. Wel wīde gehwǽr *everywhere far and wide*, Menol. Fox 118; Men. 59. Deáh ðū headorǽsa gehwǽr dohte *though thou hast in martial exploits everywhere succeeded*, Beo. Th. 1057; B. 526: Elen. Kmbl. 1092; El. 548. Gehwǽr hī syn hefige gehwǽr các medeme *in some places they are heavy, in others moderate*, Th. Ll. i. 434, 4. [*Laym.* i-hwær, i-war: *A. R.* i-hwar.]

ge-hwæder; *pron. Both, each, either;* uterque, promiscuus:—Wæs gehwæder ōðrum lāþ *each was hateful to the other*, Beo. Th. 1633; B. 814. Gehwæder incer *either of you two*, 1173; B. 584. He biþ him self gehwæder fæder and sunu *it is to itself both father and son*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 12; Ph. 374. Se willa bēga gehwædres ge . . . ge . . . *her will in both respects both . . . and . . .*, Elen. Kmbl. 1925; El. 964: Beo. Th. 2091; B. 1043. Ðǽr wearþ monig mon ofslægen on gehwædre hond *there was many a man slain on each side*, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 19: 871; Erl. 74, 12.

ge-hwædere; *adv. Yet, however*:—Weorðeþ heó deáh oft nīða bearnum to helpe and to hǽle gehwædere *it becomes oft however help and safety nevertheless to the children of men*, Runic pm. 10; Kmbl. 341, 12. v. hwædere.

ge-hwædres; *adv. Anywhere, on every side, every way;* undique:—Wæs gehwædres waa *there was woe on every side*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 50; Met. 1, 25. v. ge-hwæder.

ge-hwanon; *adv. From all sides*:—Fela ðearfan gehwanon cumene *many needy come from all sides*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 78.

ge-hwearf, -hwyrf, es; *n. A change, exchange;* commūtātio, permūtātio:—Gehwearf *commūtātio*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 26; Wrt. Voc. 47, 31.

ge-hwearf *returned.* v. ge-hweorfan.

ge-hweled; *part. Inflamed;* inflammātus:—Dæt ðǽrinne gehweled biþ *which is inflamed therein*, Past. 38, 3; Swt. 273, 22; Hat. MS. 51 a, 12: Swt. 275, 5.

ge-hweorf; *adj.* **I.** *versed, practised, clever;* versutus:—Sum biþ ðegn gehweorf on meoduhealle *one is a thane familiar in the meadhall*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 15; Crā. 68. v. hwearf. **II.** *converted*:—Nymde gē gewerfe þeón *nisi conversi fueritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 3. [*Cf. Goth.* ga-hwairbs.]

ge-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen. **I.** *act. To turn;* convertere:—Manige sindon de dū gehweorfest to heofonleóhte *there are many whom thou shalt turn to the light of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1947; An. 976. Gehweorf ūre hæftnēd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gehweorf us, mægena God *Domine Deus virtutum, converte nos*, 79, 4. Gehweorf nū ðīne ansýne *turn now thine eye*, 79, 14. **II.** *intrans. To turn, go away, depart, die, pass as property, fall as a lot;* verti, abire, redire, excidere:—Ymb ofn ūtan alet gehwearf *the fire turned round about the oven*, Cd. 186; Th. 232, 3; Dan. 254. Mān eft gehwearf ðǽr *their sin turned again thither*, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694: Lk. Bos. 8, 55: 17, 7: 24, 52. Siddan to reste gehwearf *after he had gone to rest*, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 23; Dan. 109. Ær ic of dysum līfe gehweorfe *ere I depart from this life*, Hy. 3, 53; Hy. Grn. ii. 284, 53. Hit on æht gehwearf Denigea frean *it passed into the possession of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 3363; B. 1679: 2424; B. 1210: 4422; B. 2208. Ðā se tān gehwearf ofer ǽnne caldgesīþa *then the lot fell on one of the old comrades*, Andr. Kmbl. 2208; An. 1105. v. hweorfan.

ge-hwerfnes *a conversion.* v. ge-hwyrfednes.

ge-hwettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To whet, excite;* excitāre:—He gehwette and tihte ðæra ludēiscra manna heortan *he whetted and instigated the hearts of the Jews*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 31.

ge-hwider; *adv. Whithersoever, anywhere, everywhere;* alicubi:—Ðonon eóde gehwyder ymb *inde circumquaque exire consueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 26; Met. 25, 13.

ge-hwylc, -hwelc, -hwilc; *pron. Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever;* quisque, unusquisque:—Gē gehwilce uncūðe gehāldon *ye healed every disease*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23. Of gehwilcum burgum *from every city*, 86, 29. Nū smeúdon gehwilce men *now some men have enquired*, ii. 268, 7. Dǽda gehwylcra *of all deeds*, Elen. Kmbl. 2563; El. 1283. Hāteþ arīsan folc ānra gehwylc *bids each folk arise*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 63, 28; Cri. 1026. Dæt he wiste hū mycel gehwylc gemangode *ut seiret quantum quisque negotiatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Sió gesceádwīsnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan *reason shall rule in each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 394; Met. 20, 197. Ongan ānra gehwylc cweðan *cœperunt singuli dicere*, Mt. Bos. 26, 22: Deut. 24, 16. Līfigendra gehwylc *every one living*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 12; Sat. 285. And hiera se ǽðeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád *and the atheling offered each of them money and life*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 5. He beheóld heora ānra gehwilcne *he observed each one of them*, Th. Ap. 12, 24.

ge-hwyrf, es; *n. Exchange;* permūtātio:—Be gehwyrfe *of exchange*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16, 21, note 23, 31. v. ge-hwearf.

ge-hwyrfan, -hwerfan, -hwirfan, -hwierfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To change, turn, convert;* mutare, convertere:—Hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed *their world [life] was changed*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Flód gehwerfde ða ceastre *a flood overturned the city*, Shrn. 77, 12. Hwylc donne gēna gehwyrfed þyþ *quoadusque justitia convertatur in judicium*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Hī gehwyrfde synd *conversi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 46: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 20; Cri. 188. Mīn drihten, dū de gehwyrfest ealle sāule *my Lord, thou who convertest all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 14. Manige Israhela bearna he gehwyrfþ to heora drihtne *many of the children of Israel he shall turn to their Lord*, 165, 13. Ic dē bidde for dīnum naman dæt dū gehwyrfe on me ealle eáþmōdnesse dīnra beboda *I beseech*

thee for thy name that thou devolve on me all submission to thy commands, 147, 11. Paulinus gehwerfde Ēdwine Norþhymbra cyning to fulwihte *Paulinus converted Edwin king of Northumbria to christianity*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 12. Hēr wæs Paulus gehwierfed *in this year Paul was converted*, 34; Erl. 6, 14: 30; Erl. 6, 9. His word bióþ gehwirfdo to unnyttre oferspræce *his words will be perverted to useless loquacity*, Past. 21; Swt. 164, 18; Cot. MS. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurdum gimmum *they were turned into precious stones*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5: Th. An. 28, 35. On heáf gehwyrfede *turned to mourning*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 17: 233, 5. Ic wæs gehwyrfed on mīnne líchoman *I was restored to my body*, 155, 25.

ge-hwyrfednes, -hwyrfenes, -ness, e; *f. A conversion, change;* conversio:—Þæra geleáfan and gehwyrfednesse *quōrum fidei et conversiōni*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 13. In ða tid heora gehwyrfenesse *tempore suæ conversiōnis*, 4, 5: S. 572, 39.

ge-hwyrftnian to *tear* (?):—His æfterfolgeras hit siddan totugon and totēaron ðam gelícost ðonne seó leó bringaþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne hý ðonne gecýðaþ on ðam æte hwylc heora mæst mæg gehwyrftnian *his successors afterwards rent and tore it most like to when the lion brings its hungry whelps something to eat, then they show in that food which of them can tear it most*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 71, 39, note.

ge-hycgan, -hicgan; *p.* -hogde, -hogede, -hogode; *pp.* -hogod [see March, § 222] *To think, conceive, consider, devise, reflect, be mindful, think about, care, intend, resolve*:—Ne mæg ic ðeáh gehycgan hwý him on hige dorfte ā ðý sǽl wesan *I cannot, however, conceive why it need be the better in mind for them*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 17; Met. 15, 9. Sceal gehycgan hæleða ǽghwilc dæt he ne abælige bearn wealdendes *every man must be mindful that he offend not the son of the powerful*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 25; Sat. 195: 219; Th. 282, 7; Sat. 283. Ðū gehycgan meaht dæt gē willaþ ða on wuda sēcan *you may consider that you will seek them in the wood*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 34; Met. 19, 17. Sum in mædle mæg folcrǽdenne gehycgan *one in council can devise a nation's law*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 33; Crā. 42: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 29; Dan. 586. Gehyge on dīnum breóstum dæt ðū inc bām meaht wīte bewarigan *reflect in thy breast that thou from you both mayest ward off punishment*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 29; Gen. 562. Fela gē fore monnum mīðaþ dæs ðe gē in móde gehycgaþ *much ye before men conceal of what ye in mind devise*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 130, 11; Gū. 436. Hū ðū ylle gehogdes *how thou didst devise evilly*, 28 a; Th. 85, 29; Cri, 1398. Ðā ðū gehogodest sæcce sēcean *when thou didst resolve to seek conflict*, Beo. Th. 3981; B. 1988: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 5; Dan. 687: Andr. Kmbl. 857; An. 429. Hæfde on ān gehogod dæt he gedǽde swá hine drihten hēt *his purpose had continually been to do as the Lord commanded him*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 9; Gen. 2892. Dæt hió dæs niwan taman nāuht ne gehicgge *that she care nothing about the new tameness*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 52; Met. 13, 26. On drihten helpe gehogedan *speravit in domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 18: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 5; Gū. 18. [*Goth.* ga-hugjan: *O. Sax.* gi-huggian.]

ge-hýd, e; *f.*: es; *n. A thought;* cōgitātio:—In sefan gehýdum *in the mind's thoughts*, Cd. 212; Th. 261, 27: Dan. 732. DER. mis-gehýd. v. ge-hygd.

ge-hýd; *part. p. Exalted;* exaltatus, Hpt. Gl. 440. v. geheád.

ge-hýd; *part. p. Provided with a skin*, Nar. 50, 5.

ge-hýdan, -hīdan, -hēdan; he -hýdeþ, -hýt, *pl.* -hýdaþ; *p.* -hýdde; *pp.* -hýded, -hýdd. I. *to hide, conceal;* condēre, abscondēre:—He hit gehýt and gehelt *it hides and preserves it*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11: 39, 13; Fox 234, 19. Sumne dreórigheór in eorþscræfe eorl gehýdde *a man sad of countenance has hidden one in an earth-grave*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 19; Wand. 84: Bco. Th. 4463; B. 2235. Hī wiston ðæt hine gehýddan hæleþ Iudēa *they knew that the men of Judea had hidden him*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 460, 6; Hö. 13. Læg mīn flǽschoma nīþre gehýded, in byrgenne *my body lay hidden beneath, in the sepulchre*, 29 a; Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467: Elen. Kmbl. 2182; El. 1092. Heofona rīce is gelīc gehýddum goldhorde on ðam æcere *simile est regnum cælorum thēsauro abscondito in agro*, Mt. Bos. 13, 44. Fint he ðǽr ða ryhtwīsnesse gehýdde mid dæs líchoman hæfignesse *he will there find the wisdom concealed by the heaviness of the body*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11. Sticiaþ gehýdde beorhte cræftas *bright virtues lie hid*, 4; Fox 8, 15: 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. II. *to watch, guard, heed;* observāre:—Dæt heó gehýden hǽlan [MS. hælun] mīne *calcānеum meum observābunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. III. *to bring into safety, make firm, fasten;* alligāre:—Hý ehýdaþ heáhstefn scipu to ðam unlonde oncyrrāpum *they fasten the high-prow'd ships to the false land with anchor-ropes*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 1; Wal. 13. v. hēdan *and* hýdan.

ge-hýdnes, se; *f. Comfort, security* (?):—Ðýlæs hie gedwelle sió gehýdnes and ða getǽsu ðe hie on ðæm wege habbaþ *lest the comfort and pleasures that they have on the way seduce them*, Past. 50, 1; Swt. 387, 13; Hat. MS. See the note on this passage, Swt. 491–2. Or is the word connected with gehýdan? cf. gehýdan III. and the *subsidia itineris* of the orig nal Latin.

ge-hygd, -higd, -hýd, e; *f.*: es; *n. Thought, cogitation, meditation, deliberation, consultation;* cōgitātio, mēditātio, consilium:—Sceal on leóht cuman heortan gehygd *his heart's thought shall come into light*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 17; Cri. 1039: 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. On mīnre gehygde heortan ealre *in tōto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 137, 1: 118, 58: 54, 20. Þurh deóp gehygd *through deep thought*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 13; Jul. 431: Cd. 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. Sete on Drihten ðīn sōþ gehygd *jacta in Deum cōgitātum tuum*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Ne bið dǽr wiht forholen monna gehygda *there shall be naught of men's cogitations concealed*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 15; Cri. 1055. On sefan gehygdum *in the mind's thoughts*, 39 b; Th. 130, 27; Gū. 444: 81 a; Th. 305, 14; Fā. 88. Éalá ðæt we nū māgon geseón on ussum sāwlum synna wunde, mid líchoman leahtra gehygdu eáguan *alas that we now may see in our souls wounds of sin, with the body's eyes wicked cogitations!* 27 a; Th. 80, 32; Cri. 1315. Ðū ǽna canst ealra gehygdo *thou alone knowest the thoughts of all men*, Andr. Kmbl. 136; An. 68: 399; An. 200. Hī sāwle frætwaþ hālgum gehygdum *they adorn their souls with holy meditations*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 15; Gū. 779: 62 b; Th. 229, 22; Ph. 459. Landāgende men ic lǽrde ðæt hie heora gafol mid gehygdum aguldon *I taught landowners to pay their taxes carefully*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 22. [*Goth.* ga-hugds; *f.*: *O. Sax.* gi-hugd; *f.*] DER. breóst-, gāst-, in-, inn-, mōd-gehygd.

ge-hyht, es; *m. A hope, comfort, refuge;* refūgium:—Drihten trumnes mīn and gehyht mīn *Dōminus firmāmentum meum et refūgium meum*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 1.

ge-hyhtan; *p.* te *To hope, trust*:—We sceolan gehyhtan on godes ða gehālgodan cyricean *we must trust in God's holy church*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 8. On his naman ðeódа gehyhtaþ *in nomine ejus gentes sperabunt*, Mt. Bos. 12, 21. On hine gehyhtton *trusted in him*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12: 159, 18. Dæt on dīnum upstige geblissian and gehyhton ealle ðīne gecorenan *that in thy ascension all thine elect may rejoice and trust*, 87, 25. v. ge-hihtan.

ge-hyhtlíc; *adj. Seasonable, fit, commodious;* opportunus, R. Ben. 53. v. hihtlíc.

ge-hyhted; *part. p. Divaricatus*, Gl. Prud. 758.

ge-hýld, es; *n. Regard, observation, keeping, concealing;* observantia, custodia:—In gehylde rihtra Ēástrana *in the keeping of right Easter*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 25. Ic wæs on ðīnum gehylde begangen *in observationibus tuis exercebor*, Ps. Th. 76, 10. [Him] hālige heápas on gehyld bebeád *commended to his protection the holy bands*, Cd. 161; Th. 202, 3; Ex. 382. Lǽdan on gehyld Godes *to lead into God's protection*, Andr. Kmbl. 2091; An. 1047: 234; An. 117. Hāligra gehýld *the preservation of the holy ones*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 4; Az. 169. He is manna gehýld *he is the protection of men*, Beo. Th. 6104. On heofona gehýld *into the protection* [?] *of the heavens*, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 20; Cri. 545. Thorpe translates *into heaven's vault*, Grein has *recessus, arcanum?* Or could the word have the sense of *space*, cf. *Ger.* gehalt, gehaltig? Cf. also gehealdsubst. *and adj. and* gehild.

ge-hýldan; *p.* -hylde; *pp.* hylded *To keep, hold, forbear;* custodire, conservare, differe:—Gehylde *forbore;* distulit, Ps. Spl. 77, 25.

ge-hýldan *to bend, incline*:—To gehyldanne *declinare*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11.

ge-hýldig; *adj. Patient;* patiens, Ps. Spl. 7, 12.

ge-hýldness, e; *f. Keeping, observance*:—On heora gehyldnesse *in custodiendis illis*, Ps. Th. 18, 10.

ge-hýldra; *m.* e; *f. n.*; *compar. of* geheald (?) *Safer*:—Ðǽm gehyldrum wegum *tuta itinera*, Nar. 6, 3. Ðohtan dæt him wīslīcre and gehyldre wǽre *they thought that it would be wiser and safer for them*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 31. Ón gehældran stōwe *in tutiore loco*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

ge-hylmd, -hylmed; *adj. Galeatus*, Cot. 97. *Frondosus*, 80.

ge-hylt *keeps*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 7; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-healdan.

ge-hýnan, -hēnan, -hūnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To humble, oppress, waste, destroy;* humiliare, oprimere, damnare:—Uton gehýnan hit *opprimamus eum*, Ex. 1, 10. Éagan ofermōdra ðū gehýnyst *oculos superborum humiliabis*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 29. Gehýnyþ *humiliat*, Ps. Spl. C. M. 74, 7. Hīg gehýndon *eos oppresserunt*, Ex. 1, 11. Gehýned *damnatus*, C. R. Ben. 58. Gehēned, Ps. Vos. 37, 8. v. ge-hūnan, hýnan.

ge-hyndred; *part. Hindered;* impēditus:—Biþ eall se here swýðe gehyndred *all the army will be greatly hindered*, Chr. 1003; Th. 252, 33, col. 2. v. ge-hindred.

ge-hyngran; *p.* -hyngerde *To be hungry*:—Mec gehyngerde *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 42. Ic gehwyngerde *esurivi*, 25, 35. Hine gehyngerde *esurit*, 12, 3. Gihyncrede *esurit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 12. Éadgo ða de nū gehyncres *beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Gehyngrede hundas *hungry dogs*, Shrn. 145, 3.

ge-hýpan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heap*:—Ðonne hit gehýþþ yfel ofer yfele *when it heaps evil upon evil*, Homl. Th. i. 410, 21.

ge-hýran, -hīran, -hēran; to -hýranne, -hýrenne; *part.* -hýrende; ic -hýre, -ðū -hýrest, -hýrst, he -hýreþ, -hýrþ, *pl.* -hýraþ; *p.* ic, he -hýrde, ðū -hýrdest, *pl.* -hýrdon; *impert.* -hýr, *pl.* -hýre, -hýraþ; *subj. pres.* -hýre, *pl.* -hýron; *p.* -hýrde, *pl.* -hýrden; *pp.* -hýred. I. *v. trans. To hear, give ear to;* audire, exaudire:—Forðamðe gē ne māgon gehýran mīne

spǽce *quia non pŏtestis audire sermonem meum*, Jn. Bos. 8, 43: Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 22, 35. To eallum ðe ðis ylce stēr becyme ūres cynnes to rædanne oððe gehȳranne *omnes ad quos hæc eadem hist̆oria pervēnire potĕrit nostræ nati̊onis lēgentes sīve audientes*, 5, 24; S. 649, 6. Ic dæt gehȳre, dæt ðis is hold weorod *I hear that this is a friendly band*, Beo. Th. 585; B. 290: Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 6; Jul. 461. Gehȳrest ðū uncerne earne hwelp *hearest thou our active whelp?* 101 a; Th. 380, 30; Rä. 1, 16. Georne gehȳreþ heofoncyninga hȳhst hæleða dǽde *the highest of heaven's kings will earnestly hear men's deeds*, 117 b; Th. 451, 22; Dōm. 107: 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Ðænne hī dæt word gehȳraþ *qui cum audĭerint verbum*, Mk. Bos. 4, 16, 18, 20. Ic gehȳrde hine ðūsne dǽd and word lofian *I heard him praise thy deed and words*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 23; Gen. 507: 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ðū gehȳrdest me *exaudisti me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 26: Ps. Th. 114, 1, 2. We ðis nǽfre gehȳrdon hæleðum cyðan *we have never heard this declared to men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1317; El. 660; 727; El. 364: Apstls. Kmbl. 125; Ap. 63. Gāþ and cyðaþ Iohanne ða þing ðe gē gehȳrdon and gesāwon *euntes renunciāte Ioanne quæ audistis et vidistis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 4: Lk. Bos. 7, 22: Jn. Bos. 14, 24. Gehȳr me Drihten God mīn *exaudi me Dŏmine Deus meus*, Ps. Spl. 12, 3; 68, 17; 142, 7. Gehȳre gē dæs sāwendan bigspell *vos audīte parăbŏlam sēminantis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 18. Gehȳraþ me *audīte me*, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ær he dōmdæges dyn gehȳre *before he shall hear doomsday's din*, Salm. Kmbl. 546; Sal. 272: Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 31; Cri. 360. Wearþ Stephanes bēn gehȳred *Stephen's prayer was heard*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 32, 33. **II.** *v. intrans. To hear*; audire:—Gehȳran mæg ic rūme *I can hear from far*, Cd. 32: Th. 42, 14; Gen. 673. Se ðe hæbbe eáran to gehȳrenne, gehȳre *qui hăbet aures audiendi, audiat*, Mt. Bos. 13, 9. Geworden ic eom swā swā man nā gehȳrende *factus sum sĭcut hŏmo non audiens*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15: Mt. Bos. 13, 13. Ic gehȳre *audio*; ðū gehȳrst *audis*; he gehȳrþ *audit*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58. Deáfe gehȳrdon *the deaf heard*, Andr. Kmbl. 1154; An. 577. Ðē-læs hīg mid eárum gehȳron *nequando aurĭbus audiant*, Mt. Bos. 13, 15: Mk. Bos. 4, 12. **III.** *to obey*; oběděre:—Hie Drihtne gehȳrdon *they obeyed the Lord*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 2; Dan. 456: Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 26; Ph. 444: Ps. Th. 17, 42.

ge-hȳran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hire*; conducere, locare:—Dæs hīredes ealdor gehȳrde wyrhtan *the chief of the household hired workmen*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7. Behīring *vel* gehȳred feóh *locatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 123; Wrt. Voc. 20, 60. v. be-hīring.

ge-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To harden, to strengthen*; durare, indurare, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 26; Vy. 74. v. hyrdan.

ge-hyrde. v. ge-hyrwan.

ge-hyrdnes, -ness, e; *f. A keeping, guard, watch*; custōdia:—Sete gehyrdnessa mūþe mīnum *pōne custōdiam ōri meo*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 3.

ge-hyrned; *part. Horned*; cornūtus:—Gehyrned *cornūtus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 17: Ex. 34, 29, 30. Byþ he ymlíce gehyrned *he is equally horned*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 2; Lchdm. iii. 266, 22.

ge-hȳrnes, se; *f. A hearing, report*; auditus:—Of gehȳrnysse gē gehȳraþ, and gē ne ongytaþ *auditu, et non intelligetis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 14: Blickl. Homl. 55, 31. DER. hȳrnes.

ge-hyrst, e; *f. An ornament*; ornāmentum:—Man reliquias rēran onginneþ, hāliga gehyrste *man begins to elevate relics, holy ornaments*, Menol. Fox 146; Men. 74. Gehyrsto *phaleræ*, Lye.

ge-hȳrst *hearest*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 57, 58; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-hȳran.

ge-hyrstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrsted, -hyrst *To adorn, ornament, decorate*; adornāre, ornāre, dēcorāre:—He gehyrsteþ wēl *he adorns the metal work*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 27; Vy. 74. Golde gehyrsted *adorned with gold*, Elen. Kmbl. 662; El. 331: Andr. Kmbl. 90; An. 45. Ða bíóþ mid fetlum gehyrste *who are adorned with belts*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6.

ge-hyrstan, -hierstan; *p.* -hyrste; *pp.* -hyrsted, -hyrst *To fry, roast*; frīgĕre:—Hī cōcas gehyrstan *cooks roasted them*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. Gehyrsted sīe *frigētur*, Cot. 87. Gehyrst hlāf *frixius pānis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 69; Wrt. Voc. 41, 23. Ét ðas sīdan ðe gehirsted is *eat this side that is roasted*, Shrn. 116, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* giharstit *frixus.*]

ge-hyrstan; *p.* te *To murmur*:—Gehyrston *murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 2.

ge-hȳrsum, -hiérsum; *adj. Obedient, obliging, ready to serve*; oběděns, officiōsus:—Wæs Abraham Gode gehȳrsum *Abraham was obedient to God*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 26: Mt. Bos. 6, 24. Ēstful *vel* gehȳrsum *officiōsus*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 54; Wrt. Voc. 61, 32. Hī woldon him beún gehȳrsume *they would be obedient to him*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* and Ger. gehōrsam.]

ge-hȳrsumian, -hiérsumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad. **I.** *to obey, be obedient to*; oběděre, pārēre:—Ic gehȳrsumige *obĕdio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56: *pāreo*, 26, 2; Som. 28, 43. Ðe heora lustum gehȳrsumiaþ *who obey their lusts*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 13. **II.** *to make obedient, bring into subjection*; subjĭcĕre:—Dæt he him Norþ-Wealas gehȳrsumode [gehiérsumade, col. 1] *that he might make the North Welsh obedient to him*, Chr. 853; Th. 122, 22, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* gihōrsamōn *to obey.*]

ge-hȳrsumlīce; *adv. Obediently*; oběděnter. Som. Ben. Lye.

ge-hȳrsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. Obedience, subjection*; oběděntia:—God wolde fandian Abrahames gehȳrsumnysse *tentāvit Deus Abraham*, Gen. 22, 1: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26: Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 3.

ge-hyrtan; *p.* -hyrte; *pp.* -hyrted, -hyrt [hyrtan *to hearten, encourage*; heorte *the heart*] *To encourage, animate, refresh*; confortare, animare, refrigerare:—Beó ðū hūru gehyrt, and hicg þegenlīce *be thou only encouraged, and strive nobly*, Jos. 1, 18. Dæt ðīnre wylne sunu sỹ gehyrt *that the son of thy slave may be refreshed*; ut refrigĕretur filius ancillæ tuæ, Ex. 23, 12. Drihten us gehyrte *the Lord encouraged us*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12. Mīn weorod gehyrted wæs *my army was encouraged*, Nar. 8, 17. Gehyrtan *refocillare, confortare*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Se læg dæg and niht geswōgen. He wearþ ðā gehyrt *he lay day and night senseless. He then revived*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 27.

ge-hȳrþ *hears*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 33, 58; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-hȳran.

ge-hyrwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make game of, despise, disparage, traduce, vex, oppress*; cavillāri, contemnĕre, detrāhĕre:—Elene ne wolde dæs wilgifan word gehyrwan *Elene would not despise the dear prince's word*, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221: Exon. 39 b; Th. 131, 27; Gū. 462. He gehyrweþ fulloft hālge lāre *he very often traduces holy lore*, 117 a; Th. 449, 12; Dōm. 70. Hȳ dæs lāreowes word ne gehyrwdon *they despised not the teacher's words*, 14 b; Th. 29, 8; Cri. 459. Beóþ ða gehyrwede *they are despised*, Ps. 52, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 150, 6. Scó langung hine swīðe gehyrde and dreáde *that longing much oppressed and afflicted him*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Hī wurdon gehergode and gehyrde *they were wasted and oppressed*, Jud. 10, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* harwjan *exasperare.*]

ge-hyscan; *p.* te *To mock, deride*:—Ūre fýnd gehyscton us *inimici nostri subsannauerunt nos*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 7. Gehiscþ *abominabitur*, 5, 8.

ge-hyspan; *p.* de, te *To deride, mock, scoff*; insultare, exprobare, Hpt. Gl. 441. Se god ðe on heofonum ys hīg gehyspþ *qui habĭtat in cœlis irridebit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4.

ge-hyspendlīc; *adj. Despicable, abominable*:—Hī syndon gehyspendlīc geworden *sunt abominabiles facti*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1.

ge-hȳt *hides*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 11; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-hȳdan.

ge-hyðegod; *part. p*:—Gehyðegode *expedita*, Gl. Prud. 229.

ge-hyðelīc; *adj. Favourable, seasonable*; opportunus, Ps. Spl. 31, 7; Hpt. Gl. 470.

ge hyþnes, se; *f. Opportunity.*

ge-hȳwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew*; ostendere:—Ðū gehȳwdest ðam eorle bān Iosephes *thou shewest the man the bones of Joseph*, Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. v. geȳwan.

ge-hywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to form, fashion*; fingĕre:—Se ðe gehywode synderlīce heortan heora *qui finxit singillātim corda eōrum*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 15. **II.** *to seem, pretend*; sīmŭlare:—Deáh ðe hit swā gehywod wǽre *though it seemed so*, Job Thw. 166, 6. Mid gehywedan mōde *with feigned mind*, Th. Ap. 3, 2. v. ge-hiwian.

ge-hywung *a form, fashion, shape*, Ps. Spl. C. 102, 13. v. ge-hiwung.

ge-ican, -ícean, -ýcan, -íócan; *p.* -ícte, -íhton; *pp.* -íced, -íct *To eke, increase, add, enlarge*; augere, extendere:—Heó ongan his mæg-burge geícean sunum and dohtrum *she began his kindred to increase with sons and daughters*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Eall geícaþ *increase all things*, 74; Th. 91, 18; Gen. 1514. Ofer eall dæt geícte *adjecit hoc supra omnia*, Lk. Bos. 3, 20. Æðeliúga rīm feorum geícte *he increased the number of men with lives*, 58; Th. 70, 33; Gen. 1162. Bizantium wæs fram Constantino geícced *Byzantium was enlarged by Constantine*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 10: Th. Diplm. A.D. 864; 125, 19. v. ēcan.

ge-ícendlīc; *adj. Added to, adjective*; adjectivus:—Geícendlīc nama *a noun adjective*, Som.

ge-íchte, -íhton *added*; *p. of* ge-ícan.

ge-ídlian; *p.* ade *To make* or *become vain, empty*:—Gīfdladest *vacuasti*, Rtl. 33, 3. Gīfdlege *vanescat*, 98, 24.

ge-íermed, -irmed; *adj. Afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 188, 16.

ge-iéwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew*; ostendere:—He dæt beácen geseah dæt him on heofonum ær geiéwed wearþ *he saw the beacon which to him before in heaven was shewn*, Elen. Grm. 102. v. ýwan, eáwan.

ge-íhtnyss, e; *f. An addition, epact*, Lye.

ge-illerocaþ *surfeited*; crapulatus. Ps. Spl. C. 77, 71.

ge-incfullian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To offend, scandalize*:—We domne ðýles geincfulligæ hiæ *ut autem non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Se ðe ne bip in me geincfullad *qui non fuerit scandalizatus in me*, 11, 6: 15, 12.

ge-inlagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [ge, inlagian] *To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law*; inlagare, intra legum protectionem accipere:—Man geinlagode Swegen eorl *Earl Sweyn was inlawed*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 6. Willem se cyng Eádgār geinlagode and ealle his men *William the king inlawed Edgar and all his men*, 1074; Erl. 212, 5.

ge-innian; *pp.* -innod *To bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge;* præstare, includere:—Wolde God geinnian done lyre *God would supply the loss*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 24: 180, 18: L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 4: Th. Apol. 23, 7. Sûsle geinnod *with sulphur filled*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 28: Gen. 42. He hæfþ geinnod ðæt ær geûtod wæs *he has included what before was excluded*, Cod. Ex. p. 1.

ge-inseglian, -insegelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To seal, to impress with a seal;* signare, obsignare:—Hû næron ðâs geinseglude on mînum goldhordum? *whether these thingis ben sealid in myn tresouris?* Wyc; nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis? Deut. 32, 34. Annas and Caiphas dæt loc geinseglodon *Annas et Caiphas illud claustrum obsignarunt*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 2. Lâ hû ne dâs þinge geinseglode on goldhordum mînum *nonne hæc signata in thesauris meis*, Cant. Moys. Isrl. Lamb. 194 a, 34: Th. Apol. 20, 10: 21, 2.

ge-irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*, Jos. 2, 9. ˙v. ge-yrgan.

ge-irman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict;* afflîgĕre:—Dæt hie elles ne sîen geirmed *that they be not altogether afflicted*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. 36 b, 5. ˙v. ge-yrman.

ge-iukod; *part. p. Yoked*:—Geiukodan oxan *junctis bobus*, Th. An. 19, 19.

ge-lâc, es; *n.* [lâcan *to move as e. g. the waves do, to sport, play*] *Motion, commotion, tumultuous assembly, play:*—Sealtýða gelâc *the tossing of the salt waves*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 5; Seef. 35: 115 a; Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7: Ps. Th. 118, 136: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173: 26, 57; Met. 26, 29. Sweorda gelâc *the play of swords*, i. e. *battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040: 2340; B. 1168. Gelâc engla and deófla *hosts of angels and devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896. Ðurh heard gelâc *through hard fortune*, Andr. Kmbl. 2185; An. 1094. v. bord-, lind-, lyft-, scîn-gelâc.

ge-lâcan; *p.* -lêc *To play a trick on, delude*:—On hŷ gelêc ðæt hŷ mid him wunnon *he deluded them into making war with him*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60. 2. [Cf. *Icel.* leika á *to play a trick on.*]

ge-lâcian, ic, he -lâcige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [lâc *a gift*] *To give, bestow, present one with a thing;* munerare, munerare aliquem aliqua re:—Gelâcige mid eádigum gîfum *donis beatis munerabit.* Mid écum dô, mid hâlgum dînum, wuldre beón gelâcod *eternâ fac, cum sanctis tuis, gloriâ munerari*, Te Deum, 21; Lamb. 195 b, 21.

ge-lâcnian, -lâcnigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To heal, cure;* sânâre, mĕdēri:—Gif hine mon gelâcnian mæge *if he can be healed*, L. Alf. pol. 69; Th. i. 98, 8. His sâwle wunda dædbêtende gelâcnian *to heal the wounds of his soul by doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 14. Gelâcnigan. Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 19; Cri. 1309. Ic gelâcnige *mêdeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Gelâcna dû hŷ *thrud thou them*, Hy. 1, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 5. He wæs gelâcnod *he was cured*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 44. Mon geseah hine laman gelâcnian *people saw him healing the lame*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 16. Hine gelâcnode *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34, note.

ge-lâd, es; *n. A way, path, road, course;* via, trâmes:—Oferfôr he uncûþ gelâd *he traversed an unknown way*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58: 158; Th. 197, 27; Exod. 313. Ofer deóp gelâd *over the deep way*, i. e. *ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 380; An. 190: Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 23; Gû. 1266. v. fen-gelâd. See Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi.

ge-lâdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To clear, vindicate, excuse;* purgare, excusare:—Geládige hine *let him clear himself*, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 5: 29; Th. i. 392, 16. Ðonne biþ he self geládod wiþ hine selfne *then shall he himself be acquitted towards himself*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 18; Hat. MS.

ge-læccan, -læccean; he -læcþ; *p.* he -læhte, *pl.* -læhton; *pp.* -læht *To take, catch, seize, apprehend, comprehend;* capere, arripere, comprehendere:—Dæt hîg woldon hine gelæccean and to cyninge dôn, Jn. Bos. 6, 15. Hîg gelæhton hys hand. Gen. 19, 16: Mk. Bos. 9, 18. Ða Englisce men gelæhton of ðâm mannon mâ . . . *the English men captured of those men more* . . . , Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. Hwæt gelæhtest ðû *quid cepisti*, Th. An. 22, 5. Germanus gelæhte done pistol æt Gregories ferendracan and hine totær *Germanus took the letter from Gregory's messenger and tore it to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Hêt sôna gelæccan Stranguilionem *he bade seize Stranguilio at once*, Th. Apol. 25, 25. Ðis þing ic gelæhte *I have comprehended this thing;* hanc rem apprehendi, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 24.

ge-lædan, -lêdan; part. -lædende; he -lædeþ, -lædt, -læt, *pl.* -lædaþ; *p.* ic, he -lædde, dû -læddest, *pl.* -læddon; *impert.* -læd, *pl.* -lædaþ; *subj. pres.* -læde, *pl.* -læden; *pp.* -læded, -lædd, -læd *To lead, conduct, bear, bring, derive, bring out, bring forth, produce, bring up;* dûcĕre, dedûcĕre, âgĕre, indûcĕre, deferre, perferre, derivâre, edûcĕre, producĕre, edûcâre:—He wile fole gelædan in dreâma dreám *he will lead the people into joy of joys*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 21; Cri. 579: 73 b; Th. 274, 13; Jul. 532. Gelædende hîg nîtenum *producens fœnum jumentis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Ic gelæde *derivo*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 46; Wrt. Voc. 39, 30. Me engel to ealle gelædeþ spôwende spêd *an angel will bring to me all prosperous success*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 15; Gû. 224: 33 b; Th. 107, 9; Gû. 56. Ðe to life gelædt *quæ dûcit ad vitam*, Mt. Bos. 7, 14. Ðe to forspillednesse gelæt *quæ dûcit ad perditiônem*, 7, 13. Ða ðe feorran ðider feorh gelædaþ *they who lead their life thither from afar*, Andr. Kmbl. 564; An. 282. Ðû gelæddest me *deduxisti me*, Ps. Spl. 60, 3: Ps. Th. 114, 8. Moyses fyrde gelædde *Moses led the march*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 17; Exod. 62: 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. He gelædde me *edûcâvit me*, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2. Dæt gê on fâra fole feorh geládon *that ye would lead your life among a hostile people*, Andr. Kmbl. 860; An. 430. Gelæd me on rihtwîsnesse dînre *dedûc me in justitia tua*, Ps. Lamb. 5, 9: 138, 23. Ne gelæd ðû us on costnunge *ne nos indûcas in tentatiônem*, Mt. Bos. 6, 13. Dæt ðû gelæde hlâf of eorþan *ut edûcas pânem de terra*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. His lichoma wæs to Turnum gelæded *corpus Turônis delâtum*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 9, 12. He wæs gelædd ôþ ða þriddan heofonan *he was led to the third heaven*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 2, 4; Lchdm. iii. 232, 26. He wæs fram Hâligum Gâstum gelæd on sumum wêstene *âgĕbâtur a spiritu in desertum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 1: Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19.

ge-lædenlîc; *adj. What is easily led* or *beaten out, malleable;* ductilis:—On býman gelædenlîcum *in tubis ductilibus*, Ps. Spl. M. 97, 6.

ge-lǽfa, an; *m. Belief, faith;* fides:—He wolde done Cristes gelǽfan gerihtan *he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. v. ge-leáfa.

ge-lǽfa, an; *m. Leave, permission;* permissio:—Be ðæs cynges gelǽfan *by the king's leave*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 170, 1.

ge-lǽfan *to believe.* v. ge-lŷfan.

ge-lǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To leave;* derelinquĕre:—Dê gelǽfed is se þearfa *tibi derelictus est pauper*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 14. Dæt gelǽfed wæs *quod superfuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 37.

ge-læht, *pl.* ge-læhte; *pp. Taken;* captus, comprehensus:—Hîg beóþ gelæhte *comprehenduntur*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 2; *pp. of* ge-læccan.

ge-læmed; *part. Lamed;* claudus factus:—Gif eaxle gelæmed weorþeþ *if a shoulder be lamed*, L. Ethb. 38; Th. i. 14, 2.

ge-længed, -længd; *part. Lengthened, drawn out:*—Eardbegengnes mîn afeorrad oððe gelængd is *incolatus meus prolongatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 5. v. langian.

ge-lǽr; *adj. Void, empty;* vacuus, Som. [*Laym.* i-lær.]

ge-lǽran; ic -lǽre, ðû -lǽrest, -lǽrst, he -lǽreþ, -lǽrþ, *pl.* -lǽraþ; *p.* -lǽrde; *pp.* -lǽred, -lǽrd *To teach, educate, instruct, advise, persuade, induce;* dŏcēre, erŭdīre, persuādēre:—We ðé mâgon eáðe sêlre gelǽran *we may easily teach thee better*, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355; Beo. Th. 562; B. 278. Se gelǽrde peohtas to fullwihte *he brought the Picts by his teaching to baptism*, Shrn. 89, 33. Gif he ða cwêne gespannan and gelǽran mihte ðæt heó brûcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuâdere ejus ûti connûbio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 30. Nǽfre ðû gelǽrest, ðæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gafol onhâte *never shalt thou induce me, that I promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 22; Jul. 149. Ðæt gebrócode flæsc gelǽrþ ðæt upahæfene môd *the afflicted flesh teaches the proud mind*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 14; Hat. MS. 48 a, 22. Hî â sibbe gelǽraþ *they shall ever teach peace*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 23; Gn. Ex. 20. He gelǽrde ealle Crêcas ðæt hŷ Alexandre widsôcon *he persuaded all the Greeks to strive against Alexander*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 6: Cd. 222; Th. 290, 10; Sat. 413: Th. Apol. 10, 18. Ðû us gelǽrdest ðæt we Hélende hêran ne sceoldon *thou persuadest us that we should not obey the Saviour*, 214; Th. 268, 10; Sat. 53. Me gelǽr *dôce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 68. Gelǽred *doctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 41: 39; Som. 42, 47, 56. Ic eom gelǽred *dôceor;* ðû eart gelǽrd *dôcĕris;* he is gelǽrd *dôcētur*, 27; Som. 29, 21. Beóþ gelǽrede gê ðe dêmaþ eorþan *erŭdimini qui judicâtis terram*, Ps. Spl. 2, 10.

ge-lǽred; *part. p. Learned;* doctus:—Albinus wæs betst gelǽred *Albinus was most learned*, Bd. Pref; S. 471, 23. He is gleáwest lire gelǽred *he is the most skilfully instructed of us*, H. R. 11, 9. Mid gelǽredre handa he swang done top *with skilful hand he whipped the top*, Th. Apol. 13, 13.

ge-lǽrednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill;* erŭditio, pĕritia:—Wæs Cûþberhte swâ mycel getŷdnes and gelǽrednes to sprecanne *Cudberto tanta êrat dicendi pĕritia*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 19. Ða se cyning his gelǽrednesse geseah *cujus erŭditiônem videns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. Oin gelǽrednysse *in erŭditiône*, 3, 21; S. 551, 13.

ge-læstan; to -læstenne; he -læsteþ, -læst; *p.* -læste; *pp.* -læsted, -læst. I. *to do, perform, accomplish, fulfil, discharge, execute, pay;* făcĕre, perfĭcĕre, patrâre, præstâre, persolvĕre:—Ic nâuht ne tweóge dat ðû hit mæge gelæstan *I doubt not that thou canst perform it*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31: Élen. Kmbl. 2329; El. 1166. Ic ða wære sôþe gelæste *I will truly execute the compact*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308. Gif we sôþ and riht symle gelæstaþ *if we always perform truth and right*, Hy. 7, 75; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 75. Beót eal wid ðé he sôþe gelæste *he truly fulfilled all his promise to thee*, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524: Byrht. Th. 132, 13; Hy. 15. Ðe ær Godes hyldo gelæston *who ere executed God's pleasure*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321: Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 16: Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 17. Hwænne man dæt gelæste *when it shall be fulfilled*, L. Edg. H. 7; Th. i. 260, 13: L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 10: L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 4. He hæfde wordbeót leófum gelæsted *he had performed*

his promise to the beloved, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 7; Gen. 2762: 109; Th. 144, 25; Gen. 2395. Dæt gafol wæs geláest *the tribute was paid*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 10: 1007; Erl. 141, 13. **II.** *to accompany, follow, attend, serve*; cómitári, séqui, perséqui:—He wolde geláestan freán to gefeohte *he would accompany his lord to the fight*, Byrht. Th. 132, 5; By. 11. Mec mín gewit geláesteþ *my intellect attends me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gú. 347. Swá lange swá me líf geláest *as long as life attends me*, L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 19: 16; Th. i. 278, 12. Dæt hý him æt dám gewinnum geláeston *that they would serve him in the wars*, Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 91, 30. Dæt hine donne wíg cume leóde geláesten *that the people serve him when war comes*, Beo. Th. 47; B. 24. **III.** *v. intrans. To continue, remain, last, endure*; mánere, dúrare:—Ne mæg hús on munte lange geláestan *a house cannot long remain on a mountain*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 37; Met. 7, 19. Dæt eówre bláeda geláeston *ut fructus vester máneat*, Jn. Bos. 15, 16.

ge-læswian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [læswian *to feed*] *To feed*:—Gilesua *pasce*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17. Ic eom geláeswod *pastus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 44.

ge-láet *leads*, Mt. Bos. 7, 13; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-lǽdan.

ge-lǽtan, -létan; *p.* -leórt; *pp.* -láten *To allow, make over to any one*:—Éadgár æðeling wearþ belanded of dám de se eorl him éror to handa geláten hæfde *Edgar Atheling was deprived of those lands which the earl had before made over to him*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 24. Dú geláetas *permittas*, Rtl. 59, 5. Ne geleórt ænigne monne to fylganne *non admisit quemquam sequi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 37. Dú gileórtest *concessisti*, Rtl. 76, 36.

ge-lǽte, es; *pl.* -láetu; *n.* [láetan *to let go, leave*] *A going out, ending, meeting*; exitus, occursus:—To wega geláetum *to the meetings of ways*, Mt. 22, 9. Twegra wega geláetu *meetings of two ways*, Cot. 110. Æt dæra wæga geláete, Gen. 38, 21. va weggeláete.

ge-lafian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To wash, lave, refresh*; refícere:—He winedryhten his wætere gelafede *he laved his liege lord with water*, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722.

ge-lagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To establish by law, constitute, decree*; lége sancíre:—Þe Éadgár cyninge gelagode *which king Edgar decreed*, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 13. Hú hit gelagod wæs *how it was constituted*, L. Ælf. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 17. Þe gelagod is to gedwolgoda weorðunge *that is appointed for the worship of false gods*, Swt. Kdr. 105, 27.

ge-lagu; *n.* (?) *A collection of water*:—Ofer holma gelagu *over ocean's flood*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. v. lagu.

ge-landa. v. ge-londa.

ge-landian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to land, arrive*; accedere ad terram, Som. [Cf. ge-lendan.] **II.** *to enrich with lands or possessions*; terris locupletare:—Þe gelandod sý *who has lands*, L. Lund. 11. Opposed to be-landian. v. ge-lendan.

ge-lang, -long; *adj. Along (in the phrase* along of*), belonging, depending, consequent*:—Æt dé is úre lýf gelang *our life is along of thee* (*thou hast saved our lives*, A. V.), Gen. 47, 25. Seó gesceldnys is æt úrum Fæder gelang *protection comes from our Father*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4: Ps. Th. 61, 1: Beo. Th. 2757; B. 1376. Nis me wiht æt eów leófes gelong *I am not dependent upon you for anything dear*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 5; Gú. 284: 115 b; Th. 444, 11; Kl. 45. Dæt wæs swíðor on dam gelang *that was rather owing to this reason*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos 94, 35. Gif hit on preóste gelang sý *if it be along of the priest*, L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15: Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. On heofonum sind láre gelonge *instruction comes from heaven*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 12; Gú. 223. Frægn se Scipio hine on hwý hit gelang wære *Scipio asked him to what it was owing*, Ors. 5, 3; Bos. 103, 42. Déer is help gelong *help comes from there*, Exon. 75 a: Th. 281, 13; Jul. 645: 83 a; Th. 313, 8; Seef. 121. [*Laym.* ilong: *O. Sax.* gilang.]

ge-langian, -langigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. trans.* [ge, langian *to long for*] *To call for, send for, deliver, liberate*; convocare, accessere, accersire, liberare:—Þú gelangast to dé díne leófostan frýnd *thou shalt call to thee thy most beloved friends*, Jos. 2, 18. Gelangode to him da bróðru *convocavit ad se fratres*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. He hét gelangian done hálgan láreów *he ordered the holy teacher to be sent for*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 5. He gelangode him to his swustur *he sent for his sister*, i. 86, 30. He bæd dæt him man sumne mæsse-preóst gelangode *he asked them to send for a priest*, ii. 26, 9. Ic gelangige *arcesso* [MS. *accerso*], Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 35. Wearþ da eft gelangod se geleáffulla apostol of dam íglande *so was the faithful apostle liberated from that island*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 28.

ge-lást, es; *n.* [v. ge-léstan] *Duty, due*; officium:—To álcum dara geláste to *each of those duties*, L. Æðelst 5, 3; Th. i. 230, 23; 232, 5. Gelást *votum*, Ps. 64, 2, Blickl. Gl. [Cf. fullæst, *and O. Sax.* gilésti *an act, deed.*]

ge-lástfull; *adj. Helpful, officious*:—Dæt álc man wære ódrum gelástfull *that every man should be helpful to other*, L. Æðelst. 5, 4; Th. i. 232, 11.

ge-láþ; *adj. Hostile*:—Geláþe *the foes*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 28, note; Exod. 206, v. láde, 207, 3; Exod. 461; *and* cf. ge-fýnd. [*Oul and Night.* iladʒ.]

ge-ladian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To invite, bid, call, summon, assemble, congregate*; invitáre, vócáre, arcessére, ciere, congregáre:—Mágon we Ioseph to us geladian *can we invite Joseph* [*to come*] *to us*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 3: Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 34. Ic gelangige odde geladige *cieo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 26: 30, 5; Som. 34, 52. Sum man worhte mycele feorme, and manega geladode *hómo quídam fécit cœnam magnam, et vocavit multos*, Lk. Bos. 14, 16: Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 2. He to Bethania his þegna gedryht geladade *he assembled his band of disciples in Bethany*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 5; Cri. 458. Geladede se gesíþ hine to his háme *the earl invited him to his home*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Ðonne dú byst to gyftum geladod *cum invitátus fúeris ad nuptias*, Lk. Bos. 14, 8. Ða de geladode wæron, ne synt wyrde *qui invitáti érant, non fuérunt digni*, Mt. Bos. 22, 8: Jn. Bos. 2, 2. Wæron calle da wíf befóran Rómána witan geladode *all the women were summoned before the Roman senators*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21.

ge-laðung, e; *f. A congregation, assembly, church*; congrégátio, convócátio, ecclésia:—Geladung *convócátio*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 51: Wrt. Voc. 26, 50. On middele geladunge ic hérige dé *in médio ecclésiæ laudábo te*, Ps. Spl. 21, 21. Ón Godes geladunge *in God's church*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 1, 21: 502, 6. Ic gelyfe on da hálgan geladunge *I believe in the holy church*, ii. 596, 21: 598, 11. On geladunga hálgra *in ecclésia sanctórum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 6. On gesamningum odde on geladungum ic bletsige dé *in ecclésiis benédícam te*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 12.

ge-laured *of or belonging to laurels*; laureus, Som.

geld, es; *n. A payment, society, worship, service*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 76: Cot. 76: Prov. 22. v. gild.

geldan, ic gelde, dú geltst, gelst, he gelt, *pl.* geldaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden *To pay, restore, render, make an offering, serve, worship*:—Geld dæt dú áht to geldanne *redde quod debes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22, note 27: L. Wih. 12; Th i. 40, 4, 6: L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 32, 2. v. gildan.

gelde; *adj. That has yeaned, brought forth*; effeta, Cot. 75.

gelden *golden*. v. gylden.

ge-leáf *leave, license*. v. leáf.

ge-leáfa, an; *m.* [leáfa *belief*] *Belief, faith, confidence, trust*; fides, fidúcia:—Se ríhta geleáfa us tæcþ, dæt we sceolon gelýfan on done Hálgan Gást *the right faith teaches us that we should believe in the Holy Ghost*, Homl. Th. i. 280, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 2070; El. 1036. Geleáfa *fides*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15. 54. Dæges ór onwóc leóhtes geleáfan *the dayspring of bright belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66: Elen. Kmbl. 1928; El. 966. On rihtum geleáfan *in right faith*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Hí monige hrædlíce fram deófolgyldum to Cristes geleáfan gecyrdon *multos in brévi ab idólátria ad fidem convertérent Christi*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 9: Chr. 565; Erl. 17, 21. Dú done geleáfan hæfst *thou hast the belief*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Nú we wyllaþ seegan eów done geleáfan de on dam crédan stent *we will now declare to you the faith which stands in the creed*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 23: 292, 9, 10: 294, 8. Habbaþ geleáfan *habéte fidúciam*. Mt. Bos. 14, 27. Ic hæbbe me fæstne geleáfan up to dam ælmihtegan Gode *I have firm trust in the Almighty God above*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 26; Gen. 543: 205; Th. 256, 19; Dan. 643: Andr. Kmbl. 670; An. 335. Eom ic leóhte geleáfan fægre gefylled *I am fairly filled with bright belief*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 8; Gú. 624: 62 b; Th. 230, 28; Ph. 479: 75 a; Th. 281, 28; Jul. 653. [*O. Sax.* gi-lôbo: *O. H. Ger.* ki-louba: *Ger.* glaube: *and* cf. *Goth.* ga-laubeins.]

ge-leáffull, -full; *adj. Full of belief, believing, faithful, holy*; fídélis, crédúlus:—Heó wundrade hú he swá geleáfful, on swá lytlum fæce, and swá uncýdig, æfre wurde gleáwnysse þurhgoten *she wondered how he, so full of belief, in so short a space, and so ignorant, could ever be saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1916; El. 960. Getreówe, odde geleáfful *fidélis*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27. Cyrce, odde geleáfful gaderung *a church or faithful gathering*; ecclésia, 80, 72. Wyrd gescreáf dæt he, swá geleáfful, weorþan sceolde Criste gecwéme *fortune ordained that he, so full of faith, should become accepted of Christ*, Elen. Kmbl. 2093; El. 1048. Ne geleáffulle gecwéme synd on cýdnesse his *nec habíti sunt in testámento ejus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 41. On geleáffullum bócum *in holy books*, Ælfc. T. 13, 22. Ealle þing synd dam geleáffullum acumendlíce *omnia sunt possibília crédenti*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 26. Ofer geleáffulle eorþbúgende *super fidéles terræ*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ða beorhtan steorran getácniaþ da geleáffulan on Godes geladunge *the bright stars betoken the faithful in God's church*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. scincc 4, 4; Lchdm. iii. 238, 4.

ge-leáffulnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Faithfulness, belief, trust*; fídélitas, crédúlitas:—Geleáffulnys *crédúlitas*. Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Som. 10, 64. We sceolan andettan da sódan geleáffulnesse on úrne Drihten *we must confess the true belief in our Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 6.

ge-leáfhlystend, es; *m. A catechumen*; catechumenus, Hpt. Gl. 457, 458.

ge-leáfleás; *adj. Unbelieving*:—Done geleáfleásne ent *the unbelieving giant*, Swt. Kdr. 66, 323.

ge-leáfleást, -léáflýst, e; *f. Want of faith, unbelief, infidelity, unfaith-*

fulness; infidēlĭtas, incrēdŭlĭtas:—For hyra geleáfleáste *on account of their unbelief*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 1. Drihten Hǽlend þreáde mid wordum dæra ludeiscra þwyrnysse and geleáfleáste *the Lord reproved with words the perversity and unbelief of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 4. Nū sind adwæscede ealle geleáfȳstu *now all infidelities are extinguished*, i. 226, 2: Deut. 1, 40.

ge-leáflic; *adj. To be believed, credible, faithful;* crēdĭbilis:—Nis hit nā geleáflic dæt se wurm Euan bepǽhte, and se deófol sprǽc þurh ða nædran *it is not to be believed that the serpent deceived Eve, but the devil spoke through the serpent*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 40. Dīne gecȳdnyssa sindon swīðe geleáflice *thy testimonies are very faithful*, Homl. Th. ii. 43, 15. Dīne gecýdnyssa [MS. -kydnyssa] geleáflice gewordene synt swīðe *testimōnia tua crēdibilia facta sunt nimis*, Ps. Lamb. 92, 5.

ge-leáfnes-word, es; *n. A pass-word*, Beo. Th. 496.

ge-leáfsum; *adj. Faithful, credible, credulous;* fidēlis, credibilis:—Dīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum *testimōnia tua credibilia facta sunt*, Ps. Th. 92, 6. Wǽron forþgongende ða cristenan men and ða geleáfsuman *the christian men and the faithful went forth*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 20. Seó ætþwyns heofonlices wundres geopnode hū ārwyrþlice hī wǽron to onfónne ellum geleáfsumum *mirāculi cælestis ostensio, quam rewirenter eæ susciþiendæ a cunctis fidēlibus essent, patefēcit*, 3, 11; S. 535, 34, note: 5, 24; S. 646, 32.

ge-leáh; *p. of* ge-leógan.

ge-leahtrian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad, æd *To accuse, complain of, rebuke;* criminārī, accūsāre:—He wæs geleahtrad from Gode *he was rebuked by God*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 1; Hat. MS. 67 b, 14.

ge-leánian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od *To reward, repay, recompense;* reddĕre, tribuĕre, rependĕre:—Ne mágon we geleánian him mid láþes wihte *we may not reward him with aught of hostility*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Him dæt geleánaþ lífes Waldend *the Lord of life will repay him that*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 9: Dóm. 85. Bið hiora yfel geleánod be heora gewyrhtum *their wickedness is recompensed according to their deserts*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 4.

ge-leás; *adj. False;* falsus:—Ne underfō geleáse gewitnysse *non susciþies vōcem mendācii*, Ex. 23, 1.

ge-leást, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence;* incuria, Som.

ge-leaðian; *p.* ade; *pp.* ad *To invite;* invitāre:—Hengest and Horsa, from Wyrtgeorne geleaðade Bretta kyninge, gesōhton Bretene *Hengest and Horsa, invited by Vortigern, king of the Britons, sought Britain*, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. v. ge-laðian.

ge-leccan; *part.* -leccende; ic -lecce, dū -lecest, -lecst, he -leceþ, -lecþ, *pl.* -leccaþ; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht *To moisten, wet;* hūmectāre, rigāre:—Geleccende muntas ofer ðām ufarum his *rigans montes de superiōribus suis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Mid mīnum teárum streccedysse mīne oððe mīne beddinge ic beþweá oððe ic gelecce *lacrimis meis strātum meum rigābo*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. Sió mildheortnes ðæs láreówes geþwǽnþ and gelecþ ða breóst ðæs gehīerendes *the kindness of the teacher softens and moistens the breast of the hearer*, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 8; Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. For ðam sȳþe heó bið geleht *by the moistening it becomes wet*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Ðā sōna mīnne ðurst gelehte *I then at once slaked my thirst*, Nar. 12, 11.

ge-leegan; *p.* -legde: *pp.* -leged, -legd, -lēd *To lay;* pōnĕre:—Hī dec gelegdon on lāþne bend *they laid on thee the loathsome band*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 26; Sat. 539. Hwār he gelēd wǽre *ubi pōnĕrētur*, Mk. Bos. 15, 47. He wæs unscyldig ðæs de him geléd wæs *he was guiltless of that which was laid to him*, Chr. 1053; Ecm. 187, 21.

ge-lēcnian, -leicnian *to cure*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10, 22. v. ge-lācnian.

ge-lēdan; *p.* -lēdde; *pp.* -lēded, -lēdd *To lead;* dūcĕre:—Ðe ic hebbe to helle hām gelēdde *which I have led home to hell*, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 11; Sat. 88. v. ge-lǽdan.

ge-lēdd; *part. p. Malleable, ductile;* ductilis:—On bȳman geléddon *in tubis ductilibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 97, 6.

ge-lēfan *to allow, permit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 16. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-lēfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To believe, confide, trust;* crēdĕre, confidĕre:—Gif gē willaþ mīnre mihte gelēfan *if ye will believe my power*, Cd. 219; Th. 280, 6; Sat. 251. Gelēfst ðū dæt seó wyrd wealde disse worulde *dost thou believe that fortune governs this world?* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. v. ge-lȳfan.

ge-lēfed; *part.* [lēf *infirm, weak*] *Corrupted, injured;* putridus:—Se mūte wyl geléfed *the milt becomes corrupted*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 10. Hēr sindon ðurh synnlēafa stāre geléfede to manege *here through impunity in sin too many are injured*, Swt. Rdr. 110, 174. v. ge-lȳfed.

ge-lēfenscipe, es; *m. Permission, excuse;* excusatio, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-leht *wet*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6; *pp. of* ge-leccan.

ge-lenda; *part. p. Provided with land:*—Gyf he wel gelend bið *si bonam terram habeat*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 5. [Cf. belendan, ge-landian.]

ge-lend, e; *f. Fat, lard;* adeps, axungia, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 35. v. gelynd.

gelenda, an; *m. A man of landed property, a rich man;* dives, Som: Hpt. Gl. 480.

ge-lendan, he -lent; *p.* -lende; *pp.* -lended, -lend *To approach, come, arrive, go, proceed;* applicāre, accēdĕre, procēdĕre:—Ic gelende mid scipe *applico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 53. Dæt scip gelent mid ðȳ streáme *the ship goes with the current*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 13; Hat. MS. Conon gelende to Ahtene *Conon came to Athens*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 12: Chr. 880; Erl. 85, 10. He wæs on hergaþ gelend on ðæt ilce rīce *he had arrived on a plundering expedition in the same kingdom*, 894; Erl. 92, 3. Heo on Norþhumbreland gelændon mid æscum *they came to Northumbria with their boats*, Th. An. 120, 17: Shrn. 191, 15.

ge-lendan; *p.* de *To endow with land:*—Ða seofon mynstru he gelende mid his ǽgenum *those seven monasteries he endowed with his own lands*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. v. ge-lend, ge-landian, be-lendan.

ge-lēned; *part. p. Lent:*—Geléned feoh *res credita*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 2; Wrt. Voc. 20, 70. v. lǽnan.

ge-lengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To prolong, lengthen;* prolongāre, protēlāre:—Heora uuriht gelengdon *prolongāvērunt iniquitātem suam*, Ps. Th. 128, 2. Eówre dagas sīn gelengede *protēlentur dies vestræ*, Deut. 5, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 576, 26.

ge-lenge; *adj. Belonging, related;* pertinens, pertingens:—Ða ðe ðurh geléafan us gelenge beóþ *those who through belief are related to us*, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 14. Yrfeweard līce gelenge *an heir of my body*, Beo. Th. 5457; B. 2732. Leahtrum gelenge *attached to vices*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 28; Jul. 371. v. ge-lang.

ge-lent *goes*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 113; Hat. MS; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-lendan.

ge-leód, es; *m. One of a nation, a fellow-countryman, compatriot;* conterraneus, compatriota:—Gif hwā his ágenne geleód bebycgge *if any one sell his own countryman*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3.

ge-leódan; *p.* leád, *pl.* -ludon; *pp.* -loden *To spring, grow, descend;* crescere, germinare:—From ðām gumrincum fole geludon *nations grew from these patriarchs*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 28; Gen. 1553. Oþdæt ða geongan leomu geloden weorþaþ *till the young limbs be grown*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6: Elen. Kmbl. 2451; El. 1227: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 343, 1; Hick. Thes. i. 135. DER. leódan.

ge-leofian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To live;* vīvĕre:—Ne geleofaþ man nāht miriges, ða hwīle de mon deáþ ondrǽt *there is no mirth in life when there is dread of death*, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Gyf swā bið geleofad *si sic vivitur*, Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 16. v. ge-lifian.

ge-leófst *believest*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 10, = ge-lȳfst; *2nd sing. pres. of* ge-lȳfan.

ge-leógan; *p.* -leáh, *pl.* -lugon; *pp.* -logen *To lie, belie, deceive;* mentīre, fallĕre:—Be ðām ðe hiora gewitnessa beforan biscepe geleógaþ *of those who belie their testimonies before a bishop*, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 10. MS. B. Him seó wēn geleáh *hope deceived him*, Beo. Th. 4636; B. 2323: Andr. Kmbl. 2150; An. 1076. Gelugon hȳ him *they deceived themselves*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56.

ge-leómod, -leómad; *part.* [leóma *a ray of light*] *Rayed, furnished with rays;* rādiātus:—Comētæ synd geleómade [MSS. R. P. L. geleómode] *comets are furnished with rays*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 16, 20; Lchdm. iii. 272, 4.

ge-leoran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To go, depart, emigrate, die;* īre, migrāre, emigrāre, deficĕre:—Mec geleoran lēt *let me depart*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 3; Hy. 4, 44: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 11. Ic ná geleore *non emigrābo*, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 6. Seó rédelse, and ðæt geþeaht first feónda geleorde [MS. geleorode], ða hī hit endian sceoldon *inimīci defĕcērunt frāmece in finem*. Ps. Th. 9, 6. Ðonne heora hwylc of weorulde geleored wæs *cum quis eōrum de sæculo fuisset evōcātus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 41, note. Sægde Hilde of weorulde geleoran *nunciavit Hild migrasse de sæculo*, 596, 11. Ne gelioraþ *non præteribit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 34. Dōhter mīn geliored is *filia mea defuncta est*, 9, 18.

ge-leorednes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A going, removing, transmigration;* transitus, transmigrātio:—Fram Dauide oþ Babilōnis geleorednysse, and fram Babilōnis geleorednesse oþ Crist *a David usque ad transmigrātiōnem Babylōnis, et a transmigrātiōne Babylōnis usque ad Christum*, Mt. Bos. 1, 17. v. ge-leornes.

ge-leoren; *part. Gone away, departed;* defunctus:—Eorþgrāp hafaþ waldendwyrhtan, forweorene [MS. forweorone], geleorene *earth's grasp* [i. e. *the grave*] *holds its powerful workmen, decayed, departed*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 14; Ruin. 7.

ge-leorendlīc, -liorendlīc; *adj. Transitory;* transiens, Rtl. 28, 1.

ge-leornes, -ness, e; *f. A going, removing, departure, death;* transitus, transmigrātio:—Wæs gemēted ðætte hire geleornes wæs in ða ilcan tīd de hire þurh ða gesihþe ætýwed wæs *inventum est eadem hōra transitum ejus illis ostensum esse per visiōnem*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 22. Ongeáton hī on don, dæt heó to don dider com, dæt heó hire sǽde da neáhtide hire geleornesse *ex quo intellexēre quod ipsa ei tempus suæ transmigrātiōnis in proximum nunciāre venisset*, 4, 9; S. 577, 34. In

geliornisse *in transmigratione*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11. To geliornisse herodes *ad obitum Herodis*, 2, 15. In dálum geliornesse *in partes Galileæ*, 2, 22. This gloss is to be explained by the old interpretation of the Hebrew name, according to which *Galilea = transmigratio*.

ge-leornian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed To *learn, inquire;* discére, disquírere :—Swá swá heó æt geláredum wǽpnedmonnum geleornian mihte *prout a doctis viris discére potérat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 28 : 4, 18; S. 587, 1. He nǽfre ǽnig leóþ geleornode *nil carminum aliquando didícerat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 4 : Ps. Th. 118, 7. Hú hí dǽs þing geleornodon *quomódo hæc dédicissent*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 20. Geleornedon his byrelas him betweónum, hú hý him mihton dæt líf óþþringan *his cupbearers inquired among themselves how they might take away his life*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 69, 9.

GE-LES, -lis, es; *n. Reading, study, learning;* studium, lectura :—Gelis *studium*, Nar. 1, 20. On gelesum háligra gewrita geláred *in studiis scripturarum institutus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 33. Betweoh geleoso dære godcundan leornunge *inter studia divinæ lectionis* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 29. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lesan : *Icel.* lesa : *O. H. Ger.* lesan, ga-lesan *to read.*]

ge-lésan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To *redeem, save, spare :*—Gilésdes usig *redemisti nos*, Rtl. 29, 19. Ic gilése scíp míno *ego parcam oves meas*, 10, 3. Gilése*no redemti*, 24, 38.

ge-lésniss, e; *f. Redemption*, Rtl. 12, 33.

ge-leswian *to feed;* pascere, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 17.

ge-lét *an ending, a meeting.* v. ge-láte.

ge-lédran; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed To *lather;* saponem illinere, sapone bullas excitare :—Dæt heó sý eall geledred so *that it may be all lathered*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 3. v. lydran.

ge-lettan; dú -letest; *p.* -lette; *pp.* -lett, -let; *v. a. To hinder, delay, let, stop;* retardare, impedire :—Hí hine mágon gelettan *they may delay it*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 9. Hine seó eá lange gelette dæs ofertǽrledes *the river long hindered him from passing over*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 45. Đú geletest láþ werod *thou shalt stop the hostile force*, Elen. Kmbl. 187; El. 94. To hraðe hine gelette lidmanna sum ðá he dæs eorles earm amyrde *too soon one of the seamen hindered him when he disabled the earl's arm*, Byrht. Th. 136, 40; By. 164. Ne lét dec síðes getwǽfan láde geléttan lífgendne monn *let not living man divert thee from the course, hinder thee from the way*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24 : 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gú. 330. Ac hit wæs ðá durh Eádríc ealdorman gelet swá hit dá ǽfre wæs *but matters were hindered by alderman Eadric as they always were then*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 1. He wearþ gelet *he was hindered*, 1075; Erl. 213, 17. v. lettan.

gelew; *adj. Yellow, bay;* flávus :—On horse gelewum sittan hýnþe getácnaþ *to sit on a bay horse betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 29. v. geolo.

ge-lẽwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To *betray, deceive, weaken, injure;* prodere :—Gelẽwend *prodens*, Lye. Gif hit byþ deád oððe gelẽwed *if it is dead or hurt*, Exod. 22, 10, 14. (*Or does* gelẽwed *here* = geléfed? cf. alẽuaþ and geuntrumaþ, Hom. Th. i. 4, 22; *and* Swt. Rdr. 110, 174, note.) [*Goth.* ga-lẽwjan *to betray.*]

ge-líc [-líce?], es; *n. Likeness, similitude;* símilitúdo :—Nǽfdon hí máre monnum gelíces denne ingeþonc *they had no more likeness to men than the mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 186; Met. 26, 93. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-leiki.]

ge-líc; *comp.* m. -lícra; *f. n.* -lícre; *superl.* -lícost, -lícast, -lícust; *adj. Like, alike, similar, equal;* símilis, æquális :—Næs se wæstm gelíc *the fruit was not alike*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 13; Gen. 466: Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17: Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 21; Gn. Ex. 19. Heofena ríce is geworden gelíc senepes corne *simile est regnum cœlórum grán̄o sin̄ápis*, Mt. Bos. 13, 31, 33: 22, 2: Lk. Bos. 13, 18, 19, 20, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12, 21. Ealle men hæfdon gelícne fruman *all men had a like beginning*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 988; An. 494. Ic ðé mæg andreccan spræce gelíce [MS. gelícne] *I can relate to thee a similar tale*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 4; Met. 26, 2. Ic ǽnig ne métte wíd ðé gelíc *I have not met any like unto thee*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 13; Jul. 549. Ealle hí beóþ gelíce acennede *they are all born alike*. Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 9: Beo. Th. 4334; B. 2164. Wirc ðé twá stǽnene tabulan dám ódrum gelíce *præcide tibi duas tábulas lápideas instar priórum*, Ex. 34, 1: Ps. Th. 65, 5. Se líchoma wæs slǽpendum men gelícra donne deádum *the body was more like a sleeping than a dead man*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 16: Ps. Th. 88, 5. Gelícre *símilior*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 5. Slǽp biþ deáþe gelícost *sleep is most like death*, Salm. Kmbl. 624; Sal. 311: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 36; Met. 25, 18: 26, 176; Met. 26, 88. Réce hí gelícast rícene getoriaþ *sicut deficit fumus, deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 102, 5. Is byþ gimmum gelícust *ice is most like gems*, Runic pm. 11; Hick. Thes. i. 135, 21; Kmbl. 341, 17. Didimus dæt ys Gelýcost on ure gedéode *Didimus, that is in our language twin*, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2. [*Chauc.* ilik: *Goth.* ga-leiks: *O. Sax.* gi-lík: *O. Icel.* glíkr: *O. H. Ger.* ge-lich: *Ger.* gleich.]

ge-líca, an; *m: also* ge-líce, an; *f. An equal;* æquális, par, æqualitas :—Nán man nis his gelíca on eorþan *non sit et similis in terra*, Job. Thw. 164, 17. Micel is dæt ongin ðínre gelícan *great is the attempt for thy equal* [cf. *Ger.* für Deinesgleichen; *colloquial English* for the like of you], Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128. Nán þing nis ðín gelíca *nothing is thine equal*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 74; Met. 20, 37: Horn. Th. ii. 576, 22. [*Laym.* (his) iliche: *O. H. Ger.* (min) gilicho.]

ge-lícan *to liken, imitate :*—To gelícanne *ad imitandum*, Rtl. 22, 36. Gelíced biþ *assimilabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 24. [*Goth.* ga-leikon: *O. H. Ger.* ki-líhhan: *Ger.* gleichen.]

ge-líebisnung, e; *f. Imitation;* imitatio, Rtl. 76, 1.

ge-líccettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed To *flatter, dissemble;* assentari, simulare, Som.

gelíce; *adv. Likewise, also, as;* pariter, Ps. Spl. 67, 7: Mt. Bos. 27, 44. Gelíce swá swá heó bebeád *likewise as she commanded*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 19: Blickl. Hom. 17, 4. He dyde swá gelíce *feci similiter*, Mt. Bos. 20, 5. Elpendes hýd wyle drincan wætan gelíce ân spinge deþ *an elephant's hide will imbibe water as a sponge doth*. Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 11. Đǽm biscopum ðe hér on worlde syndon swýðe gelíce gegange dæm biscope ðe Paulus geseah *it shall happen to those bishops that are in this world as it did to the bishop that St. Paul saw*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 4: 59, 4. Nis dæt nó be eallum démum gelíce to secgenne *that is not to be said of all judges alike*, 63, 16. Ne wǽron ðás ealle gelíce lange *these were not all alike long*, 119, 3. His líf dæm his naman wæs gelíce gegearwod *his life was ordered in accordance with his name*, 167, 32. Gelíce sé lêg hie cwylmde gelíce ða Cristenan him mid heora wǽpnum hýndon *they were killed alike by the lightning and laid low by the weapons of the Christians*, 203, 16: Nar. 14, 10. Đon gelícost ðe dǽr sum mon gestóde *just as if a man had stood there*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 35. Emne don gelícost ðe he ne cúðe *just as if he didn't know*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 28; Gen. 1943. Efne dæm gelícost swylce *just as if*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 14.

ge-líegan, -licgean; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen. **I.** *to lie, lie near, together;* jacere, adjacere, conjacere :—Mergen-stán him on middan geligeþ *a huge stone lies in the middle of it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 32; Met. 5, 16. Stedewangas strǽte gelicgaþ *fixed plains lie near the road*, Andr. Kmbl. 668; An. 334. On dæm gelæg *in quo jacebat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25. Đá heó ðǽr on geleegen wæs *when she had lain down there*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 23. **II.** *to lie down, fail, cease, loiter, delay;* deficere, cessare : — Windblond gelæg *the wind-storm ceased*, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146. Ne mihte se níþ betwux him twám gelicgean *the strife between the two could not be appeased*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 75, 36.

ge-líc-gemaca, an; *m. An equal;* compar, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51.

ge-líchamod, -homod; *part. p. Incarnate :*—Drihten wæs gelíchomod *the Lord became incarnate*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15.

ge-lícian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *with dat.* **I.** *to please, delight:* placere, acquiescere, delectare :—Ic gelície *placebo*, Ps. Th. 114, 8. Gelícaþ [gelícige, Lamb. 14; Spl. 18] ðé Dryhten *complaceat tibi Domine*, Ps. Surt. 39, 14. Dæt ðé gelíciaþ *ut te complaceant*, Ps. Spl. 18, 15. On ðé ic gelícode *in te complacui*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. **II.** *impers. it pleases;* placet :—Me gelícaþ *placet mihi*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37. 17. v. lícian.

ge-líclíc; *adj. Likely, fit;* aptus :—Swíþor ðonne hit gelíclíc síe *more strongly than is proper*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 14: Hpt. Gl. 506.

ge-líclíce; *adv. Equally* :—Gelíclíc *æqualiter*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 10.

ge-lícnes, -ness, e; *f.* **I.** *a likeness, image, resemblance;* similitudo, imago :—Uton wircean man to andlicnisse, and to úre gelícnisse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem, et similitudinem nostram*, Gen. 1, 26. Ælc man hæfþ þreó þing on him sylfum untodǽledlíce and togædere wyrcende, swá swá God cwæþ, dádá he ǽrest mann gesceóp. He cwæþ, 'Uton gewyrcean mannan to úre gelícnysse.' And he worhte dá Adam to his anlícnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes anlícnysse on him? On dære sáwle, ná on dam líchaman *every man has three things in himself indivisible and working together, as God said when he first created man. He said, 'Let us make man in our own likeness.' And he then made Adam in his own likeness. In which part has man the likeness of God in him? In the soul, not in the body.* Homl. Th. i. 288, 11–17. He worhte of seolfre ǽnne heáhne stýpel on stánweorces gelícnysse *he wrought a high tower of silver in the form of stone-work*, H. R. 99, 23. Uton gewyrcan mannan to úre anlícnysse and to úre gelícnysse *faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram*, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 15. **II.** *a parable, proverb;* parabola, proverbium :—Arecce us gelícnisse ðas *edissere nobis parabolam istam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 15. Gé secgaþ me ðas gelícnesse, Éálá lǽce, gehẽl ðé sylfne *dicetis mihi hanc similitudinem [proverbium], Medice, cura teipsum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* gelíhnessi *parabola* : *Ger.* gleichniss.]

ge-lícung, e; *f. A liking.* v. lícung.

ge-líden *sailed*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858; *pp. of* ge-líðan.

ge-líese *care, learning.* v. ge-les.

ge-lífan, -líefan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed To *believe, trust;* crédere, confídere :—Gif hie willen gelíefan dætte Godes ríce hiera síe *if they will believe that God's kingdom is theirs*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 9; Hat. MS. 47 b, 8. Se ðe him to ðam hálgan helpe gelífeþ, he dǽr gearo findeþ *he who trusteth himself to the holy one for help, he findeth it there readily*, Wald. 111; Vald. 2, 27. Abram gelífde Gode *crédidit Abram Deo*, Gen. 15, 6. Dæt hie gelíefon on dúne naman *that they may believe on thy name*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25. v. ge-lýfan.

ge-lífedlíce *lawfully.* v. ge-lýfedlíce.

ge-líffæstan; *p.* -líffæste; *pp.* -líffæsted, -líffæst *To make alive, quicken;* vivificāre :—God geworhte ænne mannan, and hine gelíffæste, and he wearþ dā mann gesceapen on sāwle and on líchaman *God made one man, and made him alive, and he then became man with soul and body,* Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Se sunu gelíffæst ða de he wyle *filius quos vult vivificat,* Jn. Bos. 5, 21. He wolde swā synfulle sāwle gelíffæstan *he would quicken so sinful a soul,* Homl. Th. i. 496, 15: ii. 206, 17. Mid gesceádwīsre sāwle gelíffæst *quickened by a rational soul,* 270, 20.

ge-líhan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To live* [*cf. Ger.* erleben]:—Gif he hit gelifode *if he had lived,* Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 8. v. ge-leofian.

ge-líġenod; *part. p. Convicted of lying:*—Se apostol Paulus ne bíþ geſīgenod *the apostle Paul is not shewn to be false,* Homl. Th. i. 54, 1.

ge-líger, es; *n. A lying with, fornication, adultery;* concūbitus, conjūgium, fornicātio, adultĕrium :—He sǽde dæt his nama wǽre spiritus fornicationis dæt is demes geligeres gāst *he said that his name was spiritus fornicationis, that is, spirit of fornication,* Shrn. 52, 27: 130, 14. To geligere *concubitu,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 13. Æt geligere *de conjugio,* Bos. 27, 15. Geligre *fornicatiōni,* Bos. 27, 9. [*Goth.* ga-ligri. Cf. forliger.]

ge-ligernes, ness, e; *f. Fornication, adultery;* fornicātio, libido :—For hyre geligernesse *for her lustfulness,* Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 27, 11.

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To lighten, mitigate, assuage;* alleviare :—Mid ānre mæssan man mæg alýsan xii daga fæsten and mid x mæssan man mæg gelíhtan iiii monda fæsten and mid xxx mæssan man mæg gelíhtan xii monda fæsten *with one mass a man may redeem a xii days' fast, and with x masses a man may lighten a iiii months' fast; and with xxx masses a man may lighten a xii months' fast.* L. Pen. 19; Th. ii. 286, 6–9: 14. Đonne hie willaþ him selfum dæt ýfel dæt hie durhtugon to swīde gelíhtan *when they wish to make too light of the evil they have done,* Past. 21; Swt. 159, 20; Hat. MS. Ic mīnne durst gelǽhte [?] *I assuaged my thirst* [*or* gelehte *from* geleccan], Nar. 12, 11. [*A. R.* i-líhted *alleviated: O. H. Ger.* gi-líhten *lenire.*]

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To alight, approach, come:*—Gelíht of his horse *desilit ab equo suo,* Gr. Dial. 1, 2. Đā gelihte se cuma *then the stranger alighted,* Homl. Th. ii. 134, 34. He gelihte to dæm hearge *propiabat ad fanum,* Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Segde dætte sealfa god wolde helwarum hām gelíhtan *said that God himself would come home to the dwellers in hell,* Cd. 222; Th. 291, 16; Sat. 431.

ge-líhtan; *p.* -líhte *To shine, grow light;* lucere, lucescere :—Dæt he gelihte allum *ut luceat omnibus,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 15. Gelihted *lucescit,* Lind. 28, 1. v. gelýhtan.

ge-límban; *pp.* ed *To glue* or *join together, connect;* conglutinare :—Gelimþ da friend togædere *joins the friends together,* Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 1. Gelímed fæste tosomne *joined fast together,* Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 35. Gelímod *conglutinatus,* Ps. Lamb. 43, 25.

ge-límp, es; *n. An event, accident, a chance;* accīdens, cāsus :—Đara in gelimpe lífe weóldon *of those who in chance possessed life,* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 13; Gū. 239. Is ænig ōder on eallum dām gelimpum būton godes yre ofer das dēode swutol and gesýne *is there anything else plain and visible in these events but God's anger over this people?* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 137. Đā forhtede de biscop for dam færlīce gelimpe *then the bishop was afraid on account of that dangerous case,* Th. An. 121, 5: Th. Ap. 1, 12. Đū woldest witan his naman and his gelimp *you wanted to know his name and what had befallen him,* 16, 4: 15, 20, 26.

ge-límpan; he -límpeþ, -límpþ; *p.* -lamp, -lomp. *pl.* -lumpon; *subj. p.* -lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen; *pp.* -lumpen *To happen, occur, befall, come to pass, take place;* accīdĕre, evēnīre, contingĕre :—Dæt gelimpan sceal dætte lagu flóweþ ofer foldan *it shall happen that water shall flow over the earth,* Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dōm. 1: 117 b; Th. 452, 5; Dōm. 116. Hit eft gelimpeþ dæt se líchoma lǽne gedrēoseþ *it afterwards befalls that the body miserably sinks,* Beo. Th. 3511; B. 1753. Gyf hyt gelimpþ dæt he hyt fint *si contigĕret ut invēniat eam,* Mt. Bos. 18, 13. Đā gelamp hit *then it happened,* Gen. 40, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 14. Frófor eft gelamp sārigmōdum *comfort afterwards came to the sad of mood,* Beo. Th. 5875; B. 2941. Đā sió tīd gelomp *when the time came,* Bt. Met. Fox 26, 34; Met. 26, 17: Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27. Ealle dās ungesælþa us gelumpon þurh unrǽdas *all these calamities befell us through evil counsels,* Chr. 1011: Erl. 145, 1. Gif dē dæt gelimpe *if that befall thee,* Glen. Kmbl. 879; El. 441: Beo. Th. 1862; B. 929. Geseón hwæt us gelumpe *vidēre quid nōbis accidĕret,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3: Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165. Gregorius Gode þancode dæt Angelcynne swā gelumpen wæs, swā swā he sylf geornlice gewilnode *Gregory thanked God that it had so happened to the English nation, as he himself had earnestly desired,* Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28: Beo. Th. 1653; B. 824.

ge-límpfull; *adj. Fit, suitable:*—Dæt he gedō disne weig gelimpfulran *that he make this way better,* Shrn. 163, 25.

ge-límplīc; *adj. Fit, seasonable, suitable, meet, ordered by fate, fatal;* compŏtens, congruus, opportūnus, fatālis :—Gelimplīc *fātālis,* Cot. 89. On gelimplīcre tīde *in tempŏre opportūno,* Ps. Spl. 144, 16: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Swā hwæt swā he gelimplīce stōwe findan mihte *whereseever he could find a suitable place,* 3, 19; S. 547, 5: 5, 3; S. 616, 25.

ge-límplīce; *comp.* -licor; *adv. Fitly, seasonably, opportunely;* opportūne :—Dæt hī oncnāwen hū gelimplīce ūre God đa ānwaldas and đa rīcu sette *that they might know how seasonably our God settled the empires and the kingdoms,* Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 40, 7. Gelimplīce he us lǽrde hū we us gebiddan sceoldan *fortunately he hath taught us how we ought to pray,* Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Gelimplicor *opportūnius,* Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-límpwīse, an; *f. An event;* eventus, quod evenit, Hpt. Gl. 457.

ge-líóma, an; *m. A light;* lumen, Mone B. 174.

ge-líoran *to pass over.* v. ge-leoran.

ge-líornes *a going, death.* v. ge-leornes.

ge-lírde *emigrated.* v. ge-leoran.

ge-lis *study, learning.* v. ge-les.

ge-lísian *to slip, slide:*—Be dæm is awriten se de nylle onscūnian his lytlan scylda dæt he wille gelīsian to māran *it is written that he who will not shun his little sins will glide into greater,* Past. 57, 2; Swt. 437, 20; Hat. MS. v. note.

ge-lisþelícnis, se; *f. Opportunity:* opportunitas, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

ge-líðan; *p.* -lād, *pl.* -lidon; *pp.* -liden, -liden *To go, move, sail, advance, proceed, come;* īre, meāre, advĕhi, proficisci, vēnire :—Mænig tungul māran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, sume hwile eft læsse gelíðaþ, da de lācaþ ymb eaxe ende *many a star has a greater circuit in the heavens; sometimes again, they move in a less, that sport about the end of the axis,* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 43; Met. 28, 22. Ær don we to lande gelíden hæfdon *ere that we had sailed to land,* Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 30; Cri. 858: Elen. Kmbl. 498; El. 249. Dæs de lencten geliden hæfde werum *after spring had come to men,* Menol. Fox 57; Men. 28.

ge-líðewǽcan; *p.* -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽht *To soften, calm, appease;* lēnīre :—Le gelīdewǽce *lēnio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 56. His afyrhte mōd swīde fægerlice mid his frófre he gelīdewǽhte *he gently appeased his troubled mind with his comfort,* Ælfc. T. 37, 24.

ge-líðian, -líðegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To soothe, soften, mitigate, relieve, appease;* lēnīre, mitigāre, plācāre :—Styrunge ýþa hire dū gelīdegast [gelīdegost MS.] *mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas,* Ps. Lamb. 88, 10. Gāte cýse niwe ongelegd dæt sār gelīdegaþ *a new goat's cheese laid on relieveth the sore,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 7; Lchdm. i. 352, 9. Đū gelīdegodest ealne dīnne graman *mitigasti omnem iram tuam,* Ps. Lamb. 84, 4. Drihtnes yrre wearþ gelīdegod ongēn dæt folc *plācātus est Dōminus adversus pōpŭlum suum,* Ex. 32, 14. His durst wæs gelīpad *his thirst was appeased,* Shrn. 130, 5. Fordæm is swīde micel nēddearf dæt mon mid micelre gemetgunge swelcra scylda āreáunga gelīdige *therefore it is very necessary that the chiding of such sins be tempered with great moderation,* Past. 21; Swt. 159, 3; Hat. MS.

ge-lítlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To diminish, lessen;* mīnōrāre :—Nýtenu heora he ne gelitlode oddе he ne gewanode *jūmenta eōrum non mīnōrāvit,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 38. Ic beode mīnum erfeweardum dæt heo nǽfre dis feoh gelitlian *I enjoin my heirs that they never diminish this money,* Th. Chart. 168, 22. v. ge-lytlian.

gellan, gillan, gellan, gyllan; *part.* gellende, gillende, giellende, gyllende; ic gelle, gille, gielle, gylle, đū gilst, gielst, gylst; he gilleþ, gilþ, gieleþ, gylleþ, gylþ, *pl.* gellaþ, gillaþ, giellaþ, gyllaþ; *p.* geal, *pl.* gullon; *pp.* gollen *To yell, sing, chirp;* stridere, sonare :—Gellende *yelling,* Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Ic seah searo giellende *I saw a yelling machine,* 108 b; Th. 415, 1; Rä. 33, 4. Gyllende gryre *with yelling horror,* Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489. Ic gielle swā hafoc *I yell as a hawk,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rä. 25, 3. Gilleþ geómorlīce *he yelleth sadly,* Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. Gylleþ grǽghama *the cricket chirps,* Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. Gielleþ ānfloga *the lone-flier yells,* Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. Hī gullon *they sung,* Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. [*Plat.* gillen *to shriek: Dut.* galmen *to sound: Ger.* gellen, gällen *to sound, from* gal, gall *a sound: O. H. Ger.* calm, galm: *Icel.* gella.] DER. bi-gellan.

gellet, es; *n? A large vessel* or *cup, basin;* alveus, pōcŭlum mājus :—Gescearfa dās wyrto tosomne, dō on gellet *scrape these herbs together, put them into a basin,* L. M. 3, 48; Lchdm. ii. 340. 3.

GELM, gilm, es; *m. A* VELM, *handful;* manīpŭlus :—Genim grēne mintan, ænne gelm *take green mint, a handful,* L. M. 1, 48; Lchdm. ii. 120, 22: iii. 74, 18.

gelo; *adj. Saffron, yellow;* crocus, Som.

ge-loccian *to stroke gently;* demulcere, Som. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-locchon *mulcere.*]

ge-lócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To look, behold, see;* respicĕre, aspicĕre :—Driht of heofonum on eorþan gelócaþ *Dōminus de cœlo in terram aspexit,* Ps. Spl. 101, 20. Ēagan his ofer þeóda gelócia þ *ōculi ejus sūper gentes respiciunt,* 65, 6. Gelóca on cýdnysse dīne *respice in testāmentum tuum,* Ps. Spl. C. 73, 20.

ge-loda; *pl. joints of the back:*—Geloda *vel* gelyndu *spondilia,* Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-loda, an; *m. A brother;* frater :—Gebrōđru *vel* gelodan *fratres,* Ælfc. Gl. 92; Som. 75, 42; Wrt. Voc. 52, 3.

gelodr, e; *f. A part of the body about the chest, the backbone* or *spine?* pars corporis circa thoracem *vel* spinam ?—Se maga bið neáh dære heor-

tan and ðære gelodre *the stomach is near the heart and the spine*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 3.

ge-lod-wyrt, e; *f. Silverweed;* potentilla anserina :—Gelodwyrt *hepataphyllon*, Recd. 42, 75; Wrt. Voc. 68, 10; Lchdm. ii. 78, 1: 98, 16.

ge-logian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To place, lodge, dispose, regulate;* ponere, disponere, reponere, collocare :—God gelogode ðone man *Deus posuit hominem*, Gen. 2, 8: Homl. Th. i. 12, 33. Ða geléafullan fole hīg sylfe gelogiaþ and heora līf for Gode *the faithful folk dispose themselves and their life for God*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 28, 13. Gelogaþ his gāst līf *regulates his own life*, Tract. de Spir. Septif: Homl. Th. i. 168, 11. Godes ðeów se ðe hād underfēhþ sceal beón on ða wīson gelogod ðe God tǣhte *the servant of God who takes orders must be disposed in the manner that God has taught*, ii. 48, 31: i. 286, 13. Ðæt mynster he gelogode mid wellybbendum mannum *that monastery he filled with men of good life*, 506, 15. Ðā dwōh man ða hālgan bān and gelogodon hī up *then the holy bones were washed and laid up*, Swt. Rdr. 100, 158. Hī gelogodon sče Ælfeáges hālgan lichaman on norþhealfe weofodes *they placed S. Ælfeg's holy body on the north side of the altar*, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 33. He begeat mā castelas and ðǣr inne his rīderas gelogode *he got more castles and lodged his knights therein*, 1090; Erl. 226, 30. Geloga hīg on ðære sēlostan stōwe *in the best of the land make them to dwell*, Gen. 47, 6. Ðās lamb ðe ðū gelogast on sundron *these lambs which thou hast set by themselves*, 21, 9. Ðone wudu gelogode *laid the wood in order*, 22, 9. He wæs gelogod to his folcum *he was gathered to his people*, Deut. 32, 50.

ge-logod; *part. p. Arranged;* appositus : — For ðære gelīcnisse his gelogodan spræce *for the likeness of his disposed speech or style*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 17, 12.

GE-LŌMAN; *pl. m. Household stuff, furniture, utensils, tools;* supellex, instrumenta : — Īsern-gelōman *ferramenta ruralia*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32: Shrn. 146, 15. Ða men hwīlum ða īren-gelōman liccodan *milites nunc ferramenta lambendo*, Nar. 9, 19. v. andlōman.

ge-lōme; *adv. Often, frequently, continually, repeatedly;* sæpe, frequenter, continuo, crebro :—Fregn gelōme freca ōðerne *one warrior often asked the other*, Andr. Kmbl. 2327; An. 1165: Beo. Th. 1122; B. 559: Ps. Th. 54, 13: 62, 4. Ðonne hī gelōme sāwon swīðlīce rēnas *when they frequently saw severe showers*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22: 17, 11. Wæs he se mon æfest on his dǣdum and gelōme on hālgum gebedum *erat religiosis actibus, crebris precibus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 6. Oft and gelōme *very frequently*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 10, 14; Met. 30, 5, 7: Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 11: 959; Erl. 119, 25. Oft gelōme *full oft, very often*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 2; Gen. 1539. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-lōmo *frequenter.*]

ge-lōmed; *part. p. Having rays;* radiatus. v. ge-leómed.

ge-lōmelīc *frequent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 32. v. ge-lōmlīc.

ge-lōmlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte; *pp.* -lǣht *To frequent, to use often;* frequentare :—Gelōmlǣcende word *frequentative verb*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 14. Mid gelōmlǣcendum hryrum *with frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34: ii. 350, 19.

ge-lōmlǣcing, -lōmlǣcung, e; *f. Frequency, a frequenting, a common resort;* frequentatio, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 15.

ge-lōmlǣcnys, -lōmlīcnes, ness, e; *f. A frequented or public place;* locus condensus, Ps. Spl. 117, 26.

ge-lōmlīc, -lōmelīc; *adj. Frequent, repeated;* frēquens, crēber :—Mid gelōmlīcra wundra wyrcnysse *virtūtum frequentium operātione*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Mid gelōmlīcum oncunningum *by frequent accusations*, 3, 19; S. 548, 3. Mid his gelōmlīcum bedum *crebris ōrātiōnibus*, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

ge-lōmlice; *comp.* -līcor; *superl.* -līcost; *adv. Often, frequently, repeatedly;* sæpe, frequenter, crebro : — Gelōmlīce *sæpe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 52. Hwī fæste we and ða Sundor-hālgan gelōmlīce *quare nos et Pharisæi jejūnāmus frēquenter?* Mt. Bos. 9, 14: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 9: 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Būton hī hyra handa gelōmlīce þweán *nisi crebro lāverint mānus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 3: Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 8: Hymn. Surt. 116, 14. Gelōmlīcor *oftener;* sæpius, Ælfc. T. 22, 22: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53. Gelōmlīcost *most frequently;* sæpissime, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 81, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 53.

ge-lōmlician; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become frequent* :—Manig yfel we geaxiaþ hēr on līfe gelōmlician and wæstmian *many an evil we learn has become frequent in this life and flourishes*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

ge-lomp *happened*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27; *p. of* ge-limpan.

ge-londa, an; *m. A fellow-countryman;* compatriota :—Be dām monnum de hiora gelondan bebycgaþ *of those men who sell their countrymen*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 1. Cf. ge-leód. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-lante *patriota.*]

ge-long. v. ge-lang.

ge-lōsian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To lose, perish* :—We bīdn gelōsoad *perimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 25. Gelōsiga *perdet*, 16, 25. Ðæt gelōsade *quod perierat*, 18, 11. [*Laym.* i-losed.]

ge-lostr *a gathering to form matter, imposthume;* suppuratio, Som.

ge-loten dæg oððe ofernōn *latter part of the day;* suprema, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 75; Wrt. Voc. 53, 14. v. lūtan.

gelp, es; *m. Glory, vain-glory, pride;* glōria, vāna glōria : — Ne gȳtsung, ne īdel gelp him on ne rīcsode *neither avarice nor vain-glory reigned in him*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Gif he unnȳtne gelp āgan wille *if he will possess unprofitable glory*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 3; Met. 10, 2. v. gilp.

gelpan *to boast;* glōriārī :—Gif hwā ðæs gelpþ *if any one boast of it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 19, MS. Bod. v. gilpan.

gelp-sceaða, an; *m. A boastful foe* :—Ðone gelpscaðan rīces berǣdan *to deprive that boastful foe of his power*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 99; Met. 9, 49. v. gielp-sceaða.

gelsa. v. gælsa.

gelt, es; *m. A sin, crime, fault, debt;* delictum, dēbĭtum :—Geltas geclānsa ða de ic gefremede *cleanse the sins which I have committed*, Ps. C. 50, 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Gelt *dēbitum*, Prov. 24. v. gylt.

ge-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen *To shut, lock, fasten, weave;* claudĕre, nectĕre : — Ðē gelūcaþ rīce heofona *quia claudĭtis regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 13. He geseah segn eallgylden, hond-wundra mǣst, gelocen leódo-cræftum [*or* leodo-crǣftum ?] *he saw an all-golden ensign, greatest of hand-wonders, woven by arts of song* [*by magic*], Beo. Th. 5531; B. 2769. [Cf. hand-locen.]

ge-lūdon *descended*. v. geleódan.

ge-lufian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To love, esteem;* āmāre, dilĭgĕre :—Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów māre gelufian eorþan ǣhtwelan *nor shall the Lord's servant love more of earth's riches*, Exon. 38a; Th. 125, 23; Gū. 358: 119b; Th. 458, 26; Hy. 4, 106. Se hālga wer, in ða ǣrestan ældu, gelufade frēcnessa fela *the holy man, in his first age, loved much mischief*, 34a; Th. 108, 30; Gū. 80: 39b; Th. 130, 25; Gū. 443: 43a; Th. 144, 23; Gū. 682. Ic eom gelufod *āmor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 1, 6, 9, 12, 16. Ðū eart mīn gelufoda *sunu tu es filius meus dilectus*, Mk. Bos. 1, 11. Hī wǣron gelufode *āmāti sunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 8, 11, 13, 16.

ge-luggian *to pull, lug;* vellere, Som.

ge-lugon *deceived*, Exon. 118b; Th. 455, 27; Hy. 4, 56; *p. pl. of* ge-leógan.

ge-lumpe, *pl.* -lumpen *would happen*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 3: Exon. 35a; Th. 113, 32; Gū. 165; *subj. p. of* ge-limpan : ge-lumpen *happened*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 28; *pp. of* ge-limpan : ge-lumpon *befell*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 1; *p. pl. of* ge-limpan.

ge-lustfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To be delighted, be pleased, rejoice;* delectări, lætări :—Hī gelustfullia þ on mycelnysse sybbe *delectābuntur in multitūdine pācis*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. Gelustfulla on Drihtne *delectāre in Dŏmino*, 36, 4. For þȳsum gelustfulloð is heorte mīn *propter hoc lætātum est cor meum*, 15, 9. Ðe gelustfullaþ on yfelum lustum *that delights in evil pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 13. II. *v. trans. To delight, please;* delectāre, jūvāre :—Me gelustfullaþ *jūvat me*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 12. Gelustfullodon ðē dōhtra cyninga *delectāvērunt te filiæ rēgum*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ða welan gelustfullia þ *riches afford pleasure*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20: 130, 9.

ge-lustfullīce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Willingly, earnestly, studiously;* studiōsē :—Nǣnig dīnra þegna neódlīcor [MS. -lucor] ne gelustfullīcor hine sylfne underþeódde to ūra goda bigange *ðonne ic nullus tuōrum studiōsius quam ego cultūræ deōrum nostrōrum se subdidit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5.

ge-lustfulling, e; *f. That which delights or pleases;* oblectamentum, Scint. 81.

ge-lustfulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Delight, pleasure;* delectātio :—Gelustfulnyssa [synd] on swīðran dīne ēþ on ende *delectātiōnes* [*sunt*] *in dextĕra tua usque in finem*, Ps. Spl. 15, 11.

ge-lūtan; *p.* -leát *To bow* :—Se bisceop eádmōdlīce to dam Godes were geleát *the bishop humbly bowed to the man of God*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 17.

ge-lūtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To lie hid;* lātēre :—Ðæt ic gelūtian ne mæg on dyssum sīdan sele *that I may not lie hid in this wide hall*, Cd. 216; 273, 2; Sat. 130.

ge-lȳcost *a twin;* gemellus :—Didymus, ðæt is gelȳcost, Jn. 20, 24: 21, 2.

ge-lȳfan, -līfan, -lēfan; to -lȳfanne, -lȳfenne; *part.* -lȳfende; ic -lȳfe, ðū -lȳfest, -lȳfst, he -lȳfeþ, -lȳfþ, *pl.* -lȳfaþ; *p.* ic, he -lȳfde, ðū -lȳfdest, *pl.* -lȳfdon; *impert.* -lȳf, *pl.* -lȳfe, -lȳfaþ; *subj. pres.* -lȳfe, *pl.* -lȳfen; *pp.* -lȳfed *To believe, confide, trust, hope;* crēdĕre, confīdĕre, spērāre :—We sceolon on hine gelȳfan *we should believe in him*, Homl. Th. i. 274, 27: 280, 22: 290, 31. To gelȳfanne [-lȳfenne, col. 1] to dan leófan Gode *to trust in the beloved God*, Chr. 1036; Th. 294, 10, col. 2. Of dyssum lytlingum on me gelȳfendum *ex his pusillis crēdentibus in me*, Mk. Bos. 9, 42. Se Hælend wiste hwæt ða gelȳfendan wǣron *sciebat Jesus qui essent credentes*, Jn. Bos. 6, 64. Ne gelȳfe ic nō, ðæt . . . *I do not believe that* . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 4: Exon. 82a; Th. 309, 33; Seef. 66. Gif ðū sōþne God lufast and gelȳfest *if thou lovest and believest the true God*, 66b; Th. 245, 21; Jul. 48: Cd. 203; Th. 252, 14; Dan. 578. Gelȳfst ðū ðyses *crēdis hoc?* Jn. Bos. 11, 26. He his Hlāfordes hyldo gelȳfeþ *he believes his Lord's kindness*, Exon. 120b; Th. 463, 9; Hö. 67: 81b; Th. 307, 21; Seef. 27. He gelȳfþ on God *confidit in Deo*, Mt. Bos. 27, 43: Jn. Bos. 11, 25. Ðe on me gelȳfaþ *qui in me crēdunt*, Mt. Bos. 18, 6. Ic ðīn bebod gelȳfde *mandātis tuis crēdidi*,

Ps. Th. 118, 66: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 14. Đū mīnum wordum ne ge-lȳfdest *non crēdidisti verbis meis*, Lk. Bos. 1, 20: Jn. Bos. 1, 50. Hī nó gelȳfdon ðæt he God wǽre *they believed not that he was God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1123; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 1034; El. 518. Aarones hūs on Dryhten leóſne gelȳfdan *dōmus Aaron spērāvit in Dōmino*, Ps. Th. 113, 19. Gelȳf me *crēde mihi*, Jn. Bos. 4, 21. Gelȳfe gyt, ðæt ic inc mæg gehǽlan *crēdītis quia hoc possum fīcēre vōbis?* Mt. Bos. 9, 28. Gelȳfaþ for ðām weorcum *propter ōpēra ipsa crēdite*, Jn. Bos. 14, 11. Ne bepǽce nān man hine sylfne, swā ðæt he secge oððe gelȳfe ðæt þrȳ Godas syndon *let no man deceive himself, so as to say or believe that there are three Gods*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 16. Ðæt gē gelȳfon, ðæt se Hǽlend ys Crist *ut crēdātis, quia Jesus est Christus*, Jn. Bos. 20, 31: Ex. 4, 5. Ne gelȳfe ic me nū ðæs leóhtes furðor *I have no longer any hope for myself of that light*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 3; Gen. 401. [*Goth.* ga-laubjan: *O. Sax.* gi-lōbian: *O. H. Ger.* gi-loubun: *Ger.* glauben.]

ge-lȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make dear* [leóf]: — Dryhtne gelȳfde *endeared to the Lord [faithful to the Lord*, Th.], Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 22; Cri. 1645.

ge-lȳfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To allow, permit;* concēdĕre, permittĕre: — Wæs him seó rūw gelȳfed ƿurh lytel ſæc *repose was allowed them for a little time*. Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 5; Gū. 185.

ge-lȳfed; *part. p.* [*pp. of* ge-lȳfan *to believe*] *One who believed, faithful;* religiosus, fidus, fidelis: — His [Constantines] mōdor wæs cristen, Elena gehāten, swīðe gelȳfed mann, and þearle elnǽfæst *his* [*Constantine's*] *mother was a christian, called Helena, a very faithful person, and very pious*, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 3: i. 60, 13. Com se ārwurþa Swīþhun to sumum gelȳfedan smiþe on sweſne *the venerable Swithun came to a certain religious* [lit. *faithful*] *artisan in a dream*, Glostr. Frag. 2, 5. Wæs sum cyning gelȳfed swīðe on God *there was a king firmly believing on God*, Swt. Rdr. 95, 2: H. R. 101, 13. Hie wurdan hraðe gelȳfde *they immediately believed*, Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ealle ðing synd gelȳfedum mihtlīce *omnia possibilia credenti*, Mk. Bos. 9, 23.

ge-lȳfed; *part. p. Weakened, advanced* [*in age*]: — Ðæra de gelȳfedre yldo *earum quæ ætate provectæ*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 33: 4, 24; S. 597, 3.

ge-lȳfedlīc; *adj.* [ge-lȳfan *to allow*] *Allowable, permissible;* licitus, permissus: — Nis hit nāht gelȳfedlīc *it is not allowable*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35.

ge-lȳfedlīce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently;* confidenter: — Xersis swīðe gelȳfedlice his þegene gehȳrde *Xerxes very confidently listened to his general*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 48, 9: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 15.

ge-lȳhtan; *p.* -lyhte; *pp.* -lyhted, -lyht *To illumine, give light to:* — He blynde gelȳhte *he enlightened the blind*, St. And. 44, 34: Nic. 34; Thw. 20, 2. [*Goth.* ga-liuhtjan: *O. Sax.* gi-liuhtian.] v. ge-lihtan.

ge-lymp *an accident.* v. ge-limp.

ge-lymplīcnys, se; *f. Opportunity, occasion;* opportunitas, Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9.

ge-lynd, -lend, e; *f.* [lynd *fat*] *Grease, fat, fatness;* adeps, pingnedo: — Ys sāwl mīn swētes gefylled, swā seó fætte gelynd fægeres smeoruwes *sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur animea mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Gelynde *ex adipe*, 72, 6. Bringon gelynde *offerent adipem*, Lev. 3, 10. Nim león gelynde *take lion's fat*, Med. ex Quadr. 10, 2: Lchdm. i. 364, 24: 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. DER. lynd.

ge-lyndu; *n. pl. Joints of the backbone:* — Geloda *vel* gelyndu *spondilia* [*Gk. σπόνδυλος*], Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 51; Wrt. Voc. 44, 34.

ge-lȳsan; *pp.* ed *To redeem, loosen, dissolve, break:* — Eall his lichama wæs gelȳsed *all his body was broken*, Blickl. Homl. 241, 30. [Cf. to-lȳsan *and* ge-lēsan.]

ge-lȳsednes *redemption.* v. alȳsednys.

ge-lystan; *p.* -lyste; *pp.* -lysted, -lyst; *v. impers. with acc. of pers., gen. of thing; To please, cause a desire for anything:* — Ðegnas ðearle gelyste gārgewinnes *the thanes were very eager for the struggle*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 22; Wal. 23. Gūðe gelysted *desirous for war*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 18; Met. 1, 9. [*O. Sax.* gi-lustean: *O. H. Ger.* gi-lusten (*with the same government*): *Ger.* gelüsten.]

ge-lytfullīce; *adv. Prosperously;* prospere, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 5.

ge-lyðen; *part. p. Travelled:* — Se ylca Nathan wæs swā gelyðen ðæt he hæfde gefaren fram ælcum lande to ðǽm *this Nathan was so travelled that he had gone from every land to the other*, St. And. 26, 13. v. ge-līðan.

ge-lytlian, -litlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To diminish, lessen, humble;* minuĕre, humiliāre: — Æghwilc ælmesriht ælc man gelytlaþ oððe forhealdeþ *every almsright every man lessens or withholds*, Swt. Rdr. 106, 59. Ealle hire wæstmbǽro he gelytlade *he lessened all her* [*the earth's*] *fruitfulness*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 8. Mīn līf gelytlad is *hūmiliāvit vitam meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 3.

ge-maad *mad.* v. ge-mǽd.

ge-maca, an; *m. and f. A mate, an equal, companion;* par, socius: — Gemaca *hic et hæc par*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 50. Of eallum nýtenum ealles flǽsces twegen gemacan *of all beasts two of the same kind, male and female*, Gen. 6, 19. [*Laym.* i-maken: *O. Sax.* ge-maco: *O. H. Ger.* ka-mahho *socius.*] DER. fyrd-, heáfod-gemaca. [Cf. ge-mæcca.]

ge-macian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make, cause:* — Hī heora lufigendne gemaciaþ weligne ċeliſce *they make the lover of them rich eternally*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 29. Ðone ðe he ǽr martyr gemacode *whom he had before made a martyr*, 82, 24. Hī ðæra cinga sehte gemacedon *they made peace between the two kings*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 2. Ðæt landfolc gemacodon ðæt he nāht ne dyde *the folk of the country prevented him from doing anything*, 1075; Erl. 213, 20: Exod. 5, 21. He lèt castelas gemakian *he had castles built*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 8. Ealc is mōdsorg gode gemacod *also grief of mind is caused to God*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755.

ge-mæc; *adj. Equal, like, well-matched, suited:* — Hī wīf habbaþ him gemæc *they are well-matched in marriage*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 4. Gemæcca ƿ gelīco *æquales* [*or* v. ge-mæcca ?], Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 36. Ic me ful gemæcne monnan funde *I found a man fully equal to me*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 25; Kl. 18. [Cf. Grff. ii. 632.]

ge-mæcca, -mæccea, an; *m. and f. A companion, mate, consort, husband or wife:* — Twegen turturan gemæccan *a pair of turtle doves*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Ne eart ðū ðon leófre nǽngum lifgendra manna to gemæccan ðonne se swearta hrefn *thou art not any dearer to any living man as mate than the swart raven*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 6; Seel. 53. Boga sceal strǽle sceal mon to gemæccan *a bow must have an arrow, a man must to his mate*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 10; Gn. Ex. 155. Gemæcca *conjunx*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 54. Gif wīf wiþ ōdres gemæccan hǽmþ *si mulier cum alterius conjuge adulteraverit*, L. Eccg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 186, 7. Be Euan his gemæccan *by Eve his wife*, Gen. 4, 1: 28, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 498, 26. He onfēng hys gemæccean *accepit conjugem suam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-mahha *conjux.*] Cf. ge-maca.

ge-mæclīc; *adj. Relating to a wife, conjugal;* conjugalis, Scint. 58.

ge-mæcnes, -ness, e; *f. A companionship, mixture;* commixtio: — On ðæs lichoman gemæcnesse biþ willa *in carnis commixtiōne voluptas est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 20. MS. B.

ge-mæscipe, es; *m. Fellowship, connection, cohabitation;* consortium, conjūgium, concūbitus: — ƿurh gemæcscipe *through cohabitation*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 7; Cri. 199.

ge-mǽd; *adj.* [cf. *O. Saxon.* ge-mēd *foolish: O. H. Ger.* ka-meit *stultus: or* ge-mæd? v. Leo 29] *Troubled in mind, mad;* amens. Cot. 10, 169.

ge-mǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To madden, make foolish:* — Swā gemǽdde mōde bestolene dǽde gedwolene *so foolish bereft of mind erring in deed*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 6; Rä. 12, 6. Gemǽded *vecors*, Lye. [Cf. *Laym.* Of witten heo weoren amadde (*later* MS. awed).] v. ge-mǽd.

ge-mædla, an; *m. Talk:* — Wiþ wīf-gemædlan geberge on neaht nestig rædices moran dȳ dæge ne mæg ðē se gemædla sceddan *against a woman's chatter; taste at night fasting a root of radish, that day the chatter cannot harm thee*, L. M. 3, 57; Lchdm. ii. 342, 11. v. ge-mǽdel.

ge-mǽg, es; *m. A kinsman:* — Wit synt gemǽgas *we two are kinsmen*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. v. mǽg.

ge-mægened; *part. p. Established, confirmed, strengthened;* confirmatus: — Gemægenad and gestrongad beón *to be confirmed and strengthened*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4.

ge-mægfæst; *adj. Gluttonous;* cibi deditus, Lye.

ge-mægnan. v. ge-mengan.

ge-mægþ, e; *f. Power, greatness;* pōtentia: — Me nǽfre seó gemægþ ðisses corþlīcan anwealdes fōrwel ne līcode *the greatness of this earthly power never too well pleased me*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 23.

ge-mǽgþ, e; *f. A family, tribe;* fāmilia, tribus: — Twā gemǽgþa *two families*, Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 57, 33.

ge-mǽhþ, e; *f. Greediness:* — Ic wolde witan hwæðer ðīn ealde gȳtsung and seó gemǽhþ eallunga of dīnum mōde astȳfcod wǽre *I wanted to know whether thine old covetousness and greediness were altogether eradicated from thy mind*, Shrn. 184, 2. v. ge-mǽh.

ge-mǽl; *adj. Marked, stained:* — Earh ēttre gemǽl *the arrow stained with poison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2663; An. 1333.

ge-mǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To mark, stain:* — Seó hālge stōd ungewemde wlite næs hyre feax ne fel fȳre gemǽled *the saint stood with spotless aspect, neither her hair nor skin was marked by the fire*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 278, 2; Jul. 591.

ge-mǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To speak, harangue:* — Adam gemǽlde and to Euan spræc *Adam spoke and to Eve said*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 10; Gen. 790. Offa gemǽlde *Offa spake*, Byrht. Th. 138, 34; By. 230: 53; By. 244.

gēmæn. v. gēmen.

ge-mǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-mǽne *communis*]. I. *to* MEAN, *to signify;* sibi velle, significare: — Hwæt gemǽnaþ ðās lamb *quid sibi volunt agnæ istæ?* Gen. 21, 29. Ic wēne ðæt ðū nyte hwæt ðis gemǽne *I expect that thou wilt not know what this means*, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 26. Hwæt gemǽnaþ ða ðreó ūtfaru? Ðæt getācnaþ . . . *what do the three outgoings mean? They indicate . . .*, 21, 40. II. *to communicate, announce, pronounce, utter;* communicare, pronuntiare: — Hwilum ic glidan reorde mūþe gemǽne *sometimes in a kite's voice I utter with my mouth*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 24; Rä. 25, 6. III. *to give expression to one's feelings*, as, *of pain, to* MOAN, *to groan;* ingemiscere, plangere, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 12: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. IV. *to commune with oneself about anything, to consider;* colloqui, considerare: —

Se fæder hit gemænde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. V. [mæne *vilis, scelestus*] *to make common, contaminate, defile, violate;* communicare, coinquinare, violare:—Ðæt ðær ænig mon wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce, ne þurh inwit-searo æfre gemænden *that there not any man by words or works should break the compact, nor through guileful art should ever violate it*, Beo. Th. 2207, note; B. 1101. [*Goth.* ga-mainjan *communicare alicui*; κοινῶν *vel* κοινωνεῖν *τινί τι*, etiam, *coinquinare vel communicare aliquid*; κοινῶν *τι*; *O. Sax.* gi-mênian *to make known*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-meinen *dicere, monstrare, judicare.*] v. mænan.

ge-mængan, -mængan; *p.* -mænced *To mix.* v. ge-mengan.

ge-mæne; *adj. Common, general, mutual, in common;* communis:—Reord wæs ðá gieta eorþ-búendum án gemæne *there was yet one common language to the dwellers upon earth*, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 27; Gen. 1636. Sib sceal gemæne englum and ældum á forþ heonan wesan *a common peace shall be to angels and men henceforth for ever*, Exon. 16 *a*; Th. 36, 25; Cri. 581. Hwæt ys ðé and us gemæne *what is common to thee and us?* Mt. Bos. 8, 29. Ne beó ðé nán þing gemæne ongén disne rihtwisan *ne quid tibi sit commune adversus hunc justum*, 27, 19: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 11. Se ðe oferhogie ðæt he Godes bodan hlyste, hæbbe him gemæne ðæt wið God sylfne *he who scorns to listen to God's preacher, let him have that between him and God himself*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27: Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 22, 27. Ðæt hí sceoldon habban sunu him gemæne *that they should have a son common to them* [*between them*], Jud. 13, 3: Cd. 100; Th. 133, 26; Gen. 2216. Gemæne wín *communis labor*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. Gemæne læs *compascuus ager*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Wrt. Voc. 53, 54. Him eallum wæron eall gemæne *erant eis omnia communia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 15: Jos. 8, 2. Unc sceal worn fela mádma gemænra *to us two shall be a great many common treasures*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784. Ðá wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Géata, wróht gemæne *then was sin and strife of Swedes and Goths, mutual dissension*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473. Ðæt sceal Géata leódum and Gár-Denum sib gemænum *so that there shall be peace to the Goths' people and to the Gar-Danes in common*, 3718; B. 1857. Hand gemæne *a joined hand* [*in conflict*]; manus conserta, 4281; B. 2137. [*Laym.* i-mæne: *O. Sax.* gi-mêni *communis, generalis, solitus*: *O. Frs.* ge-mêne: *O. H. Ger.* ga-meini: *Goth.* ga-mains *communis*; κοινός, συγκοινωνός.]

ge-mæne-líc; *adj. Common, general;* communis, generalis:—Swá swá man gerǽde for gemænlícre neóde *so that the common need may be consulted for*, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. Hí arísaþ on ðam gemænelícum dóme *they shall arise at the judgment of all*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22, 24. Mid ða getýdnesse ge cyriclícra gewrita ge eac gemænelícra *cum eruditione litterarum vel ecclesiasticarum vel generalium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 15. Gemænelíce naman *appellative* or *common nouns;* appellativa nomina, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 31.

ge-mænelíc nama, an; *n. A common noun;* appellativum nomen, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 31. v. ge-mænelíc.

ge-mæne-líce; *adv. Commonly, in common, generally, mutually, in turn, one amongst another;* communiter, generaliter, invicem:—Ðæt hý ðæt feoh mihton him eallum gemænelíce to nytte gedón *that they might apply that wealth to the use of all in common*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 43, 24: Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 28. Iohannes ðá beád dreóra daga fæsten gemænelíce *John then ordered a general fast of three days*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 8. Þurh hí sende gemænelíce ða þing eall ða ðe to cyrican bigange þénunge nýdþearfríco wæron *misit per eos generaliter universa quæ ad cultum erant ac ministrium ecclesiæ necessaria*, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 8. Ðæt gé luñon eów gemænelíce, swá ic eów lufode *ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos*, Jn. Bos. 15, 12, 17.

ge-mænigfealdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To multiply:*—Gemænigfealdige ðis mihtig Dryhten ofer eów ealle *adjiciat Dominus super vos*, Ps. Th. 113, 22.

ge-mænigfyldan; *p.* de *To multiply, enlarge;* multiplicare:—Ðú gemænigfyldest sunu manna, Ps. Spl. 11, 9: 17, 16. Gemænigfylde beón, Ex. 1, 7.

ge-mǽn-nes, -ness, e; *f.* [ge-mǽne *communis*] *A communion, fellowship, connection;* communio, consortium, admixtio:—Hí sealdon hí ðǽr on ðara fǽmnena gemǽnnesse *they gave her up there to the society of the women*, Shrn. 127, 11. Ne ic æfre mid mannum mán-fremmendum gemǽnnesse micle hæbbe *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem non commixabor* [Vulg. *communicabo*, Ps. Surt. *conibinabor*], Ps. Th. 140, 6: R. Ben. procem. Gemencgnyss [MS. B. gemǽnnes] wífes *admixtio conjugis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Þurh flǽsces gemǽnnysse *per carnis contubernium*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 32. [Hence the Kentish word *mennys* a large common.]

ge-mǽnnung, e; *f. Communion, fellowship;* communio, contubernium, Som.

ge-mǽn-scipe, es: *m. Communion, fellowship;* communio:—Ic gemǽnscipe getreówe ðínra hálgra *I believe in the communion of thy saints*, Hy. 10, 52; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52: Wanl. Catal. 49, 16.

ge-mǽn-sumian, -mǽn-sumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [ge-mǽne *communis*] *To do or have anything in common with another, to communicate to* or *share with another, to marry;* communicare, nubere:—Wylladon us ða þing gemǽnsumian [MS. gemǽnsumian] *ea nobis communicare desideravtis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 14. Gemǽnsumad *nuptus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ga-mênsamôn *communicare, participare.*] v. mǽn-sumian.

ge-mǽnsumnys, -nyss, e; *f. A communion, a participation,* also *the Sacrament of the Holy Communion;* communio:—Ne syndon hí for dysse wísan to bescyrianne gemǽnsumnysse Cristes líchoman and blódes *non pro hac re sacri corporis ac sanguinis Domini communione privandi sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Ðam gerýne onfón ðære hálgan gemǽnsumnysse *sacræ communionis sacramentum* vel *mysterium percipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 35: 1, 27; S. 494, 23.

ge-mǽn-sumung, e; *f. A communion;* communio, R. Ben. 38.

ge-mǽran *to fix limits, determine:*—Gimǽrende *diterminans*, Rtl. 164, 38.

ge-mǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mǽre] *To celebrate, divulge, spread abroad:*—Ðá deós gesyhþ wæs gemǽred *qua divulgata visione*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 25: 3, 10; S. 535, note 2. Gemǽred wæs word ðis mid Iudeum *divulgatum est verbum istud apud Judæos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 15. Hiæ gemǽrdon hine *illi diffamaverunt eum*, 9, 31.

ge-mǽran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mára] *To enlarge:*—He merce gemǽrde wíþ Myrgingum *he enlarged his marches towards the Myrgings* [or gemǽrde *from* gemǽran *to determine?*], Exon. 85 *a*; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42.

ge-mǽre, es; *pl. nom.* a, o, u; *n. An end, boundary, termination, limit;* finis:—Gemǽro *limes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 11, 16. Gemǽre ðú settest *terminum posuisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ne mágon hí ofer gemǽre gegangan *terminum non transgredientur*, Ps. Th. 103, 10. Ón Hwicna gemǽre and West-Sexna *in confinio Huicciorum et occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 7: 5, 23; S. 646, 25: Exon. 93 *a*; Th. 349, 28; Sch. 53. Gemǽro eorðan *terminos terræ*, Ps. Spl. 2, 8. Óþ gemǽru *usque ad terminos*, 71, 8 Ðis sind dæs londes gemǽra *these are the land's boundaries*, Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. 78, 20. He ða gemǽro his rynes gesýlde *metas sui cursus implevit*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Eall eorðan gemǽru *omnes fines terræ*, Ps. Th. 66, 6: 73, 16. Mycel sǽ and on gemǽrum wíd *mare magnum et spatiosum*, 103, 24. On gemǽru *in finibus eorum*, 104, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 17; Met. 29, 9: Th. Apol. 9, 14. Cýð ðis folc ðæt híg ne gán ofer ða gemǽro *tell this people not to cross the bounds*, Exod. 19, 21, 12. v. Kmbl. Cod. Dipl. iii. viii sqq.

ge-mǽrsian, ic -mǽrsige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To magnify, glorify, celebrate;* magnificare, glorificare, celebrare:—Dínne naman ic gemǽrsige *magnificabo nomen tuum*, Gen. 12, 2. Ðú Sunnan dæg sylf hálgodest and gemǽrsodest hine manegum to helpe *thou thyself didst sanctify Sunday and didst glorify it for help to many*, Hy. 9, 26; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 26. On ðam dæge gemǽrsode se mihtiga Drihten Iosue done ǽdelan ættróan Israhéla folce *in die illo magnificavit Dominus Josue coram omni Israel*, Jos. 4, 14. Is ðín nama miltsum gemǽrsod *thy name is magnified with mercies*, Andr. Kmbl. 1087; An. 544: Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. He wæs fram eallum gemǽrsod *ipse magnificábitur ab omnibus*, Lk. Bos. 4, 15. Ic beó gemǽrsod on Pharaone *glorificábor in Pharaone*, Ex. 14, 17. He wæs gemǽrsod ofer ealle ðǽre cyninga *he was celebrated above all other kings*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 76, 41.

ge-mǽrsung, -mǽrsung, e; *f. Magnificence;* magnificentia:—Ðæt hí cúde wyrcan wuldor gemǽrsunge rices ðínes *ut nótam fáciant glóriam magnificentiæ regni tui*, Ps. Spl. 144, 12. Gimǽrsung *celebritas*, Rtl. 48, 20.

ge-mæssian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To say mass to:*—Iustinus him eallum gemæssode *Justin said mass to them all*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 29.

ge-mæst; *part. p. Fat, fattened;* altilis. v. ge-mæstan.

ge-mæstan; *pp.* -mæsted, -mæst *To fatten;* saginare, pinguefacere, impinguare:—Híg wǽron gemæste *erant impinguati*, Deut. 32, 15. Gemæstra fugela *of fatted fowls*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34: Bd. Whelc. 378, 19. v. amæstan, mæstan.

ge-mǽtan; *p.* -mǽtte; *pp.* -mǽted; *v. impers. acc. To dream;* somniare, somnium videre:—Hwæt hine gemǽtte *what he had dreamed*, Cd. 178; Th. 223, 20; Dan. 122: Rood. Kmbl. 3; Kr. 2. Swá his man-drihten gemǽted wearþ *as his lord had dreamed*, Cd. 179; Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. v. mǽtan.

ge-mǽte; *adj. Moderate, meet, fit;* modicus, aptus, Mod. Conf. 1; C. R. Ben. 55. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-mâzer: *Laym.* i-mete.] v. mǽte.

ge-mæt-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [gemet *a measure*, fæst *fast*] *To compare;* comparare, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21. v. ge-met-festan.

ge-mǽtgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans.* [mǽte *moderate*] *To make moderate, to limit, diminish;* moderare, moderari, minuere:—Ful oft hit eác dæs deófles dugoþe gemǽtgeþ *full oft it also limits the devil's power*, Salm. Kmbl. 800; Sal. 399.

ge-mǽdian, -mǽdegian, -mǽdrian, -mǽdrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour, bestow something with honour upon one;* hónórare, bénigne couferre:—Búton he hwæne furdor gemǽdrian [gemǽdian, MS. B.] *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15; Th. i. 384, 4. For ðære micclan mǽrþe de he hine gemǽdegode *for the great glory which he honourably bestowed upon him*, Ælfc. T. 4, 11.

ge-mǽt-líc; *adj. Moderate;* modicus. v. un-ge-mǽt-líc.

ge-mágas; *pl. m. Kinsmen, relations;* consanguinei : — Wit synt gemágas *we two are kinsmen*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. God hī gesceáp to gemágum *God created them as relations*, Bd. 24, 3; Fox 82, 31. v. mæg.

ge-mǽglīc; *adj. Importunate, pertinacious:*—Mid gemǽglīcum wōþum *with importunate weeping*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 1. v. ge-mǽhlīc.

ge-mǽglīce; *adv. Urgently, importunately:* — He tiht ǽlcene swīðe gemǽglīce to gebedum *he exhorts everybody very urgently to prayers*, Homl. Th. i. 158, 13. v. ge-mǽhlīce.

ge-mǽgnys, se; *f. Perseverance, importunity, petulance:* — Sōðlīce gemǽgnys is dæm sōðan Dēman gecwēme *truly importunity is pleasing to the true judge*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 2. Asolcennys acenþ gemǽgnysse *slothfulness gives birth to petulance*, 220, 26.

ge-mǽh; *adj. Shameless, obstinate, stubborn, impious, wicked, importunate;* þrōcax, pervicax, pertīnax, improbus, importūnus : — Gemǽh *þrōcax* vel *pervicax*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 84; Wrt. Voc. 50, 64; 86, 52. Flāh feónd gemǽh *the deceitful impious fiend*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 19; Wal. 39; 64 b; Th. 237, 24; Ph. 595. Gemǽh *importūnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 45; Wrt. Voc. 55, 50.

ge-mǽh *made water;* minxit, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1; *p. of* ge-mīgan.

ge-mǽhlīc; *adj. Shameless, wanton, greedy;* þrōcax, ǽvīdus : — Dæt hit gemǽhlīc wǽre and unrihtlīc *that it was greedy and unjust*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. v. ge-mǽglīc.

ge-mǽhlīce; *adv. Importunately, peremptorily, boldly, pertinaciously:* — Se cyng hēt swīðe gemǽhlīce ofer eall dis land beódan *the king very peremptorily ordered it to be proclaimed over all this land*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 22. Ān blac drostle flicorode ymbe his neb swā gemǽhlīce *a black throstle flitted about his face so boldly*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 23; Gr. Dial. 1, 8. v. ge-mǽglīce.

ge-mǽhlīcnes, se; *f. Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty;* importunitas : — Se forhwierfeda gewuna gemǽlīcnesse *the perverse habit of wantonness*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 19; Hat. MS

ge-mǽhnes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e : *f. Shamelessness, stubbornness;* þrōcāctas, pervicācia : — Gemǽhnes *þrōcāctas* vel *pervicācia*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 85; Wrt. Voc. 50, 65. v. ge-mǽgnys.

ge-mǽleca *importunate;* importunus, Cot. 2.

ge-mǽlīce; *adv. Importunately;* importune, Cot. 189.

ge-mal-mægen *an assembly.* v. al-mægen.

ge-man *the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot;* vola, Cot. 198.

ge-man, ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633: Jn. Bos. 16, 21; *pres. of* ge-munan.

gēman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To care for, regard, heed, cure;* cūrāre : — Ne gēmdon hie nānes fyrenlustes *they cared not for any luxury*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 7: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 39. Nǽnig mon ne sceal luſian ne ne gēman his gesibbes gif he hine ǽrost agælde Godes þēowdōmes *no man shall love or care about his relatives if he first have devoted himself to God's service*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 17: 67, 30. Hī nystan ne ne gēmdon *they neither knew nor cared*, 99, 30. Ic cymo and gēmo hine *ego veniam et curabo eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 7: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Nallaþ gie gēma *nolite solliciti esse*, 12, 11. Ne gēmes dū *non curas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 14. Gēmende *solliciti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25. v. gȳman.

ge-mǽna, an; *m.* [ge-mǽne *communis*] *Companionship, society, fellowship, familiarity, marriage, intercourse, commerce, conjunction;* communio, societas, consortium, contubernium, commercium, concubitus : — Gifeón we on ðone gemānan Godes and manna and on ðone gemānan dæs brȳdguman and dære brȳde *let us rejoice in the union of God and men and in the union of the bridegroom and the bride*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Ðonne he wæs mid his āgnum cynne ðonne he wæs on ðare ryhtwīsera gemānan *he was then with his own kin when he was in the company of the righteous*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 12. Engla gemāna *the society of angels*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 10; Gū. 642: Ps. Th. 56, 4: Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 13. Dysse fǽmnan gemānan bæd *hujus virginis consortium petebat*, 2, 9; S. 510, 23, 26: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 14; Jul. 127: Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3: Rtl. 109, 31. Hrēman ne þorfte mǽcan gemānan *he needed not to exult in the falchion's intercourse*, Chr. 937; Th. 204, 24; Ædeist. 40. Wið dam de ðū mīnes gemānan brūce *ut fruaris concubitu meo*, Gen. 38, 16: Med. ex Quadr. 5, 11; Lchdm. i. 350, 10. [*Goth.* ga-mainei : *O. H. Ger.* gameinī *f.*]

ge-mǽne, -mone; *adj. Having a mane:*—Ðara hǽfda beóþ gemona swā leóna hǽfdo *their heads have manes like lions' heads*, Nar. 35, 29. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mana : *Icel.* mön *a mane.*]

ge-mang, -mong, es; *n.* I. *a mingling together, mixture, crowd, throng, company, multitude, an assemblage, a congregation;* commixtio, turba, cœtus, sōcietas : — Ic bebeóde wundor gewyrcan on wera gemange *I command a miracle to be done in the midst of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1460; An. 730. God mihtig stōd godum on gemange *Deus stētit in synāgōga deōrum*, Ps. Th. 81, 1. Ic heora gemange *in their congregation*, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 6: Nicod. 6; Thw. 6, 8. Gāras sendon in heardra ge-mang *they sent their darts into the throng of the brave*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 36; Jud. 225. On clǽnra gemang *in the company of the pure*, Elen. Kmbl. 191; El. 96: 216; El. 108: 236; El. 118. II. *an assembly for legal or other business:*—Ne miltsa dū þearfan on gemange *pauperis non misērēberis in judicio*, Ex. 23, 3. Ne mæg ic āna eówre gemang acuman *non váleo sōlus nēgōtia vestra sustinēre*, Deut. 1, 12: Shrn. 40, 30.

ge-mang; *prep.* [ge-mang *a mixture*] AMONG; inter, in medio. I. *dat.*:—Ðeós sprǽc com ūt gemang brōþrum *exiit sermo iste inter fratres*, Jn. Bos. 21, 23. Arīs gemang him *surge in medium*, Mk. Bos. 3, 3. Gemang ðām *interim*, Gen. 43, 1. Gemang ðām arās micel murcnung *interea ortum est murmur*, Num. 11, 1. II. *acc.*:—Ic eów sende swā sceáp gemang wulfas *ego mitto vos sicut oves in medio luporum*, Mt. Bos. 10, 16. DER. a-mang, on-.

ge-mangcennysse, e; *f. A mingling, confection;* confectio, debilitatio, Hpt. Gl. 450: Mone B. 1846.

ge-mangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To traffic, trade;* nēgōtiāri : — Dæt he wiste hū mycel gehwilc gemangode *ut sciret quantum quisque nēgōtiātus esset*, Lk. Bos. 19, 15. Hwæt forstent ǽnegum men, ðeáh he gemangige dæt he ealne disne middangeard āge, gif he his sāule forspildeþ *what profits it any man, though he trade so as to obtain all this world, if he destroy his soul?* Past. 44, 10; Swt. 332, 9; Cot. MS.

ge-mangnys, se; *f. A mingling, confection;* commixtio. Som.

ge-manian, -monian, -monigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To admonish, exhort, prompt, remind, remember;* admonere, hortari, suggerere, in memoriam rei reducere, recordari : — Seó sāwl ðurh dæt gemynd gemanaþ *the soul through the memory reminds*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 28. Oft mec geómor sefa gemanode *oft my sad spirit has admonished me*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 174, 22; Gū. 1181. Se ānwealda hæfþ ealle his geseceaſta mid his bridle getogene and gemanode *the Ruler has with his bridle restrained and admonished all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 47; Met. 11, 24. Gemanad *admonished*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 23; Rä. 4, 66: Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. manian.

ge-mānna, an; *m. Fellowship*, Wanl. Catal. 23, 47. v. ge-māna.

ge-mannian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To man, supply with men, garrison;* viris *vel* militibus instruēre : — He hēt ða burg gemannian *he commanded to man the city*, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 2, 5: 924; Erl. 110, 13.

ge-martyrian, -martirian, -martrian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To martyr;* martyrem fācēre : — He hine gemartirode *he martyred him*, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 21. Hī Petrus and Paulus gemartredan *they martyred Peter and Paul*, Ors. 6, 5; Bos. 119, 21. He wæs for sōþfæstnysse gemartyrod *he was martyred for truth*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 33: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 8, 10. Wæs heáfde beslegen and gemartyrad se mon *decollātus est miles*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 39. Ðus wearþ gemartirod se mǽra apostol *thus was martyred the great apostle*, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 24: 478, 22: 496, 22.

ge-mǽdel, es; *n. Speech, conversation, talking, harangue;* sermo, ōrātio, sermōcinātio : — Ūre heofenlīca Hlāford nolde dæra deófla gemǽdeles nā māre habban *our heavenly Lord would not have any more of the devil's harangue*, Nicod. 29; Thw. 16, 39.

ge-mearc, es; *n. A boundary, limit;* lōcus designātus : — Gewāt him se ǽdeling to dæs gemearces ðe him Metod tǽhte *the man departed to the limit which the Lord had shewn him*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. DER. fōt-gemearc, fyrst-, geár-, mīl-, þing-, word-.

ge-mearcan; to -mearcenne; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To mark, observe, keep;* observāre : — Getācna me ðǽr sēlast sỹ sāwle mīnre to gemearcenne Meotudes willan *signify to me where it be best for my soul to observe the Creator's will*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 7; Hy. 4, 11.

ge-mearcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To mark, point out, describe, assign, appoint, determine;* nōtāre, signāre, designāre, assignāre, constituēre, decernēre : — He gemet ne con gemearcian his mūde mōde sīne *he cannot set bounds to his mouth with his mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 18; Vy. 53. Ic wolde gesecgan hū Crēca gewinn, ðe of Lacedemonia dære Vy. 53. Ic wolde gesecgan hū Crēca gewinn, ðe of Lacedemonia dære byrig ǽrest onstǽled wæs, and, mid spellcwydum gemearcian *I wished to tell how the war of the Greeks was first raised from the city of the Lacedæmonians, and, in the language of history, to describe it*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 34. Ðū hīm mete sylest, mǽla gehwylce, and dæs tīdlice tīd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempōre opportūno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16. Symle he twelf sīþum tīda gemearcaþ dæges and nihtes *it ever marks the hours of day and night twelve times*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 24; Ph. 146. Se Hælend gemearcode ōðre twá and hundseofontig *designāvit Dōminus et alios septuaginta duos*, Lk. Bos. 10, 1: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 2. Hæfde hire wǽran hige Metod gemearcod *to her the Creator had appointed a weaker mind*, Cd. 28; Th. 37, 17; Gen. 591: 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Getācnod oddē gemearcod is ofor us leóht andwlitan ðines *signātum est sūper nos lūmen vultus tui*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 7. He is wuldre gemearcad *it is marked with glory*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 11; Ph. 318. Hī hæfdon ǽlce scire on West-Sexum stīde gemarcod mid bryne and mid hergunge *they had severely marked every shire of Wessex with burning and harrying*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 2. Gemearca hū hỹ ǽr stōdon *mark how they stood before*, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. v. ge-mercian.

ge-mearcod; *part. Marked;* signatus : — On ða gemearcodan lindan

on the marked linden or *lime tree*, Cod. Dipl. 1317; A. D. 1033; Kmbl. vi. 182, 2: 1102; A. D. 931; Kmbl. v. 195, 14.

ge-mearcund. v. ge-mercung.

ge-meare *an end*, Ps. Lamb. 58, 14. v. ge-mǽre.

ge-mearr, es; *n. A hindrance, error*:—Đonne se Godes đíów on đæt gemearr đære woruldsorga beféhþ *when the servant of God accepts the hindrance of worldly cares*, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 20; Hat. MS. Đa gemearr đe man dríþ on misliċum gewiglungum *the erroneous practices which are carried on with various spells*, L. Can. Edg. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. Gemear *nugæ, errores*, Gl. Prud. 662. [*Cf. Goth.* ga-marzeins *a stumbling-block.*] v. myrran.

ge-mearr; *adj. Wicked, fraudulent*:—Gif hwá gemearra manna wǽre *if there were any wicked man*, L. Edw. 1; Th. i. 160, note 2. v. ge-mearr.

ge-mec; *adj. Equal, suited, matched*:—Oðđe wíf habbaþ him gemæc oðđe him gemece nabbaþ *either they are well-matched in marriage or have not wives suited to them*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. v. ge-mæc.

ge-mecca, an; *m. and f. A consort, an equal*:—Ic Oswulf aldormonn ond Beorndryþ mín gemecca *I Oswulf alderman and Beornthryth my wife*, Th. Dipl. 459, 3: 469, 30. Gemecca *conjunx*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Wrt. Voc. 72, 9. Clippende to heora gemeccum *clamantes coæqualibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 16. v. ge-mæcca.

ge-mǽd *mad*. v. ge-mæd.

ge-mǽde, es; *n. That which pleases, satisfies, due observance*:—Maga gemǽdu *the due observances of kinsmen*, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [*O. Sax.* gimôdi:—Đemu manne te gimódea *to satisfy the man: O. H. Ger.* gi-muati.] v. ge-mǽde; *adj.*

ge-mǽde; *superl.* -mǽdost; *adj. Agreeable, pleasing;* acceptus, grátus:—Swá him gemédost wæs *as was most agreeable to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. Gemǽde *agreeable*, Bt. 11, 1; Bt. Fox 32, note 1. Gimoedo ł wala middangeardes *prospera mundi*, Rtl. 50, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-muati: cf. *O. Sax.* gi-môdi, *n.*] DER. un-gemǽde.

ge-mædemian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [mǽdeme] *To deign, deem worthy, honour, vouchsafe, moderate, humiliate, humble*:—Ic gemædemige đé to đam dinge *dignor te illa re*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 5. Đætte hia mildelíce mid woere hire gisomnia đú gimeodomiga *ut eam propitius cum viro suo copulare digneris*, Rtl. 108, 42: 36. Ic đancige mínum Gode đe me gemædemode to his hálgum *I thank my God that has deemed me worthy to be among his saints*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 15. Đú eart on ċénesse gemædemod *thou art honoured for ever*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 12. Godes sunu gemædemode hine sylfne đæt he wolde beón acenned of Marian *God's Son condescended to be born of Mary*, Homl. Th. 32, 7: Blickl. Homl. 39, 17: Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 9. Crist sylf gemædemode đæt he wolde gebígan his hálige heáfod to his ðeówan handum *Christ himself deigned to bow his head to his servant's hands*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 25. He wæs gemædomad on róde beón ahangen *he suffered the humiliation of being hung on the cross*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 28: Blickl. Homl. 179, 9: 139, 26. Gemedemud *temperatus*, Scint. 12.

ge-mædemlíce, -meodomlíce; *adv. Worthily;* digne, Rtl. 18, 33: dignanter, 34, 18.

ge-mǽder; *f. A godmother;* commater, Som.

ge-medmicel; *adj. Small, mean, weak*:—Gimetomicla *infirma*, Rtl. 50, 11.

ge-mǽdred; *part. Mothered, of the same mother;* uterinus, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. v. ge-mǽdrian.

ge-mǽdrian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, yd *To* MOTHER, *to adopt* or *to have as a son* or *daughter;* adoptare, habere sibi filium *vel* filiam:—Đa þrý gebródra nǽron ná Philippuse gemǽdred *the three were not brothers of Philip by their mother* [*mothered*], Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 19. Geseah hys gemǽdryđan bróđor Beniamin *vidit Benjamin fratrem suum uterinum*, Gen. 43, 29.

ge-mǽdryd; *def.* se ge-mǽdryda; *part. p. Mothered, of the same mother*, Gen. 43, 29: 44, 20. v. ge-mǽdrian.

ge-meldian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To announce;* nuntiare, adnuntiare:—Blód-gyte weordeþ mongum gemeldad *bloodshed shall be announced to many*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 20; Dóm. 37: Ps. Th. 61, 11.

gême-leás; *adj. Negligent;* negligens, C. R. Ben. 54. v. gýme-leás.

gême-leáslíce; *adv. Negligently;* negligenter:—For hwon sǽdest đú Ecgbyrhte swá gémeleáslíce and swá wlætlíce đa þing đe ic đé bebeád him to secganne *quare tam negligenter ac tepide dixisti Ecgbercto quæ tibi dicenda præcepi?* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Đa đe unwǽrlíce and gémeleáslíce Gode hýrað *those who heedlessly and carelessly serve God*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. v. gýme-leáslíce.

gême-leásniss, e; *f. Negligence;* negligentia, Rtl. 178, 11. v. gýme-leásness.

gême-lést, e; *f. Negligence, carelessness;* negligentia, incúria:—Þurh đíne ágene gémeléste *through thine own negligence*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh heora gémelést *through their carelessness*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 34. v. gýme-leást.

ge-meltan, -myltan; *p.* -mealt, *pl.* -multon; *pp.* -molten *To melt, digest*:—Beorgas gemeltaþ *the hills shall melt*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 61, 2; Cri. 978. Gif his mete gemyltan nelle *if his meat will not digest*, Herb. i. 90, 9; Lchdm. i. 196, 6: i. 19; Lchdm. 76, 15. Đæt sweord eal gemealt íse gclícost *the sword all melted just like ice*, Beo. Th. 3220; B. 1608: 3235; B. 1615. Ne gemealt him se módsefa *his courage did not fail*, 5249; B. 2628. On byre bryne gemultan ealle đa anlicnessa togædere *in its burning all the statues melted together*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 21. Eorđe is gemolten *liquefacta est terra*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Me weарþ gemolten mód on hredre *defectio animo tenuit me*, 118, 53.

ge-men; *nom. pl.: gen.* -manna *Men*:—Wǽron đǽrin gemanna hund twelftig đúsenda *there were therein a hundred and twenty thousand men*, Salm. and Sat. Kmbl. 186, 1.

gêmen; *gen.* gémenne; *f. Care;* cúra:—Ælc mon mæg witan hú hefig sorg men beoþ seó gémen his bearna *every one may know how heavy a trouble to a man is the care of his children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 17: 12; Fox 36, 38. Be đære hæfegan gémenne bearna *concerning the heavy care of children*, 31, 1; Fox 112, 19. Mid micle gémænne and gewinne *cum magna cura ac labore*, Bd. 2, 7: S. 509, 11. v. gýmen.

ge-menegan *to mingle*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. v. ge-mengan.

ge-menegednys, -nyss *a mingling together*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 29. v. ge-mengednys.

ge-mend *a memorial*. v. ge-mynd.

gémend, es; *m. A keeper;* custos, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 4.

ge-mendful, -full; *adj.* [ge-mend = ge-mynd *the mind, memory*] *Of good memory, mindful;* mémor:—Cild biþ gemendful *a child will be of good memory*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24.

ge-ménelíc; *adj.* [ge-méne = ge-mǽne *common*] *Common;* communis:—For geménelíce neóde *for the common need*, L. C. S. 10; Th. i. 382, 2, MS. A. v. ge-mǽnelíc.

ge-ménelíce; *adv. In common, commonly;* communiter:—We mynegiaþ eów ealle geménelíce *we admonish you all in common*, Wanl. Catal. 111, 25, col. 2. v. ge-mǽnelíce.

ge-mengan, -mencgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To mingle, commingle, mix, blend, confuse, unite, join, combine;* miscêre, commiscêre, confundêre, consóciâre, inficêre:—Đæt he wísdóm mǽge wið ofermetta gemengan *that he may mingle wisdom with sensuality*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 16; Met. 7, 8. Ic gemencge *confundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Ic gemenge *conficio*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 99; Wrt. Voc. 28, 76. Đú hí on disse worulde gemengest *thou unitest them in this world*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 24. He gemengeþ đæt fýr wið đam cíle *he mingles the fire with the cold*, 39, 13; Fox 234, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 182; Met. 11, 91. Ic me to đam plegan gemengde *lúdentibus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Đæt we hit gemengen to đam ǽrran *that we mix it with the preceding*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 13. Eorþe weарþ eall mid blóde mǽne gemenged *infecta est terra in sanguinibus eórum*, Ps. Th. 105, 28. Đæt wæter and seó eorþe wǽron gemengede óþ đone þriddan dæg *the water and the earth were commingled unto the third day*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Đǽr gemengde beóþ onhálo gelác engla and deóđa *there shall be mingled the whole assemblage of angels and of devils*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 4; Cri. 895: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Se ryhtwísa Déma se đe hine on úrne geférscipe đurh fǽsces gecynd gemengde *the righteous Judge who joined himself to our fellowship through fleshly nature*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 23; Hat. MS.

ge-menged, -mencged; *part. p. Mixed, mingled, confused;* mixtus, commistus, confusus:—God sende rénscúr mid swefle gemenged *God sent a shower of rain mingled with brimstone*, Gen. 19, 24. Gemeneged *mixtus*, Ps. Spl. 74, 7. Gemencged hund and wulf *commistus canis et lupus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 79. Gemenged stemn is, de biþ bútan andgite, swylc swá is hryþera gehlów, hunda gebeorc, treówa brastlung *confused voice is what is without understanding, such as lowing of oxen, barking of dogs, rustling of trees, etc*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 34, 3.

ge-mengednys, -mengdnys, -menegednys, -menegdnys, -menegnys, -nyss, e; *f. A mingling together, mixing, mixture, connection;* commixtio, admixtio:—Seó gemengdnys dæs fǽsces *carnis commixtio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 31. Se willa má waldeþ on đam weorce dære gemengdnysse *voluntas dominátur in ópere commixtionis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 38. Ón đæs líchoman gemengednysse biþ willa *in carnis commixtione voluptas est*, 1, 27; S. 493, 20: 1, 27; S. 495, 39. Æfter his wífes gemengednysse *post admixtionem conjúgis*, 1, 27; S. 496, 17. Hwædere on đám wordum is sweotol dæt he wónysse nemde nalæs đa gemenegednysse dæs gesinscypes, ac done sylfan willan dære gemengednysse *in quibus tamen verbis non admixtionem conjúgium iniquitátem nóminat, sed ipsam videlicet voluptátem admixtiónis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 28, 29. Seó alýfede gemencgnyss *ipsa licita admixtio*, 1, 27; S. 495, 18. Æfter gemencgnysse ágenes wífes *post admixtiónem propríæ conjúgis*, 1, 27; S. 495, 15. Bútan womme oðđe gemencgednysse đwyrlíces weorces *without blemish or admixture of perverse work*, Homl. Th. i. 544, 17. Dære sǽ gemengednyssa *the minglings of the sea*, 610, 11: 608, 20. [Cf. Lk. 21, 25.]

ge-mengung, e; *f. A mixing, confusing;* mixtura, Cot. 35.

ge-menigfealdan, -menigfildan; *p.* de [menig *many*, feald *a fold, plait*] *To multiply, increase, extend;* multiplicare, Ex. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.

gémenis, gémnis, se; *f. Care;* cura, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. *and* Rush. 22, 16.

ge-meodniss, e; *f. Worthiness, dignity;* dignitas, Rtl. 192, 37.

ge-meotu *boundaries, limits,* Andr. Kmbl. 907; An. 454, = ge-metu. v. ge-met.

ge-mercian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mark out;* signâre:—Man hæfde đa buruh mid stacum gemercod *the city was marked out with stakes,* Ors. 5, 5: Bos. 105, 28. Gemercadon done stân *signantes lapidem,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. Æt gemercad wêre all ymb-hyrft *ut describeretur universus orbis,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 1. v. ge-mearcian.

ge-mercung, e; *f. A description;* descriptio, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 2.

ge-mêre, es; *n. A boundary, end;* finis:—Fram gemêrum eorþan *a finibus terræ,* Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-mære.

ge-merran *to mar, spoil,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. v. ge-myrran.

ge-mêrsian, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 31; 28, 15. v. ge-mêrsian.

ge-met, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -u, -a; *n.* **I.** *a measure, space, distance;* mensura, spatium, intervallum:—Gefylle gê dæt gemet eówra fædera *vos implete mensuram patrum vestrorum,* Mt. Bos. 23, 32. On đam ylcan gemete đe gê metaþ *qua mensura mensi fueritis,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Mk. Bos. 4, 24: Lk. Bos. 6, 38: Cd. 80; Th. 101, 4; Gen. 1677. Betweonan Eferwic and six mila gemete *between York and a distance of six miles,* L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 27. **II.** *that by which anything is measured, a measure;* mensura, modius, satum:—Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let measures and weights be carefully rectified,* L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Hæbbe ælc man rihte gemetu *modius æqualis et verus erit tibi,* Deut. 25, 15: Lev. 6, 20: 19, 36. On þrim gemetum melwes *in farinæ satis tribus,* Mt. Bos. 13, 33: Lk. Bos. 13, 21. **III.** *measure, capacity, ability, power, etc;* mensura, facultas, potestas, vis:—Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów in his mód-sefan mâre gelufian eorþan âhtwelan, đonne his ânes gemet, dæt he his lichoman lâde hæbbe *the Lord's servant shall not in his mind love more of earth's riches than his own measure, that he may have support for his body,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 25; Gû. 359. Nis dæt monnes gemet *it is not man's ability,* 92 b; Th. 348, 12; Sch. 27. Næs đá monna gemet, ne mægen engla, dæt eów mihte helpan *there was then no power of men, no angel's might, that could help you,* Cd. 224; Th. 295, 22; Sat. 490. Ofer mîn gemet *above my power,* Beo. Th. 5750; B. 2879: 5059; B. 2533: Ps. Th. 59, 11: 107, 12. **IV.** *a fit or proper measure, and so* metaph. *measure, proportion, moderation, bounds, limit, boundary, means, way, manner;* mensura, modus, finis, terminus, limes, ratio:—Đý læs he of gemete hweorfe *lest he turn from moderation,* Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 35; Cra. 25: 83 a; Th. 312, 18; Seef. 111. He gemet ne con gemearcian his mûþe mód sîne *he cannot set bounds to his mouth by his understanding,* 88 a; Th. 339, 17; Vy. 52, Gytsung gemet nât *avarice knows no bounds,* Scint. 25. Đâs miclan gemetu middan-geardes *these great boundaries of middle-earth,* Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 1; Cri. 827: Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309. Eal ic hit ærêfnede dæt ic eów æteówe hwylcum gemete gê sceolan arêfnan *I suffered it all to shew you how you ought to suffer,* Blickl. Homl. 237, 12. Ealle gemete *omni modo,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 9. Dysses gemetes *hujusmodi,* 2, 1; S. 500, 18: 4, 9; S. 577, 7: 4, 19; S. 589, 18. On đam gemete *quemadmodum,* Ps. Spl. 36, 2, 21: 32, 22. **V.** *a rule, order, law;* norma, regula, lex:—Fram đâm he dæt gemet leornode regollîces þeódscipes *a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat.* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554. 35. Gemetu *normulæ,* Cot. 138: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. Đînes mûþes gemet *lex oris tui,* Ps. Th. 118, 72. **VI.** 1. *a mood, the inflection of a verb expressing the mode or manner of action or being, abstracted from time—tense* tîd *q. v. and person* hâd *IV. q. v: such as, indicative* gebîcnigendlîc, *q. v: imperative* bebeódendlîc, *q. v. subjunctive* under-þeódendlîc, *q. v: infinitive* unge-endigendlîc, *q. v;* modus:—Modus is gemet oddê dâre spræce wîse *a mood is mode [manner] or the manner [wise] of speaking,* Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 17. 2. *a poetical measure, metre;* metrum:—And đâm wordum sóna monig word in dæt ylce gemet Gode wyrdes songes to geþeódde *et eis mox plura in eundem modum verba Deo digni carminis adjunxit,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. [*O. Sax.* gi-met: *O. H. Ger.* ki-mez.] DER. eln-gemet, un-v. metan.

ge-met; *adj.* [ge-met **IV.** *a fit* or *proper measure*] *Fit, meet, proper;* aptus, congruus, conveniens:—Wearþ him hŷrra hyge đonne gemet wære *he had a loftier soul than were meet,* Cd. 198; Th. 247, 5; Dan. 492: 186; Th. 231, 21; Dan. 250: Andr. Kmbl. 2358; An. 1180. Swâ him gemet þince *as to him may seem fit,* Beo. Th. 1379; B. 687: 6107; B. 3057. Dæt hit gemet wære *that it were fit,* Ps. Th. 143, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 86; Met. 29, 42. DER. un-ge-met.

ge-mêt, es; *n. A meeting, assembly;* conventus:—Hî hæfdon ælce dæge heora witena gemêt *they had their meeting of counsellors every day,* Jud. Thw. 161, 31. v. ge-mót.

ge-meta *measures,* L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. v. ge-met.

ge-metan; *p.* -met *and* -mette, *pl.* -mæton; *pp.* -meten; *v. trans.* **I.** *to measure, measure back* or *again;* metiri, remetiri:—On đam ylcan gemete de gê metaþ, eów byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis,* Mt. Bos. 7, 2: Mk. Bos. 4, 24: Lk. Bos. 6, 38. God đû de heofen mid honda gemettest and eorđan on đînre fyst betŷndest *God thou who has meted heaven with thy hand and enclosed the earth in thy fist* [cf. Isaiah 40, 12], St. And. 47, 2. **II.** *to measure by traversing* or *going over;* metiri transeundo:—And his cwên mid him medo-stîg gemæt *and his queen with him measured the mead-way [way to the mead-hall],* Beo. Th. 1852; B. 924. v. metan.

ge-metan; *p.* -mette; *pp.* -mett, -met *To paint;* pingere, depingere:—Swylce hî gemette wæron *as if they were painted,* Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1: Lchdm. iii. 206, 18: Prov. 7. Gê sind gelîce gemettum ofergeweorcum *ye are like painted sepulchres,* Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. metan *to paint.*

ge-mêtan; he -mêteþ, -mêtt, -mêt; *p.* -mêtte, *pl.* -mêtton; *pp.* -mêted, -mêtod, -mêtt, -mêt *To find, find out, discover, come upon, meet with;* invenire, compérire:—Ic gemête *invenio,* Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4; Som. 34, 49: 37; Som. 39, 6. He holtes hleó heáh gemêteþ *he finds the wood's lofty shelter,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 27; Ph. 429; Ps. Th. 54, 24: 87, 12. Gemeotaþ *invenerit,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. Ealc dæra, de me gemêtt, me ofslyþ *omnis qui invênerit me, occîdet me,* Gen. 4, 14. Se de gemêt hys sâwle, se forspilþ hîg *qui invênit animam suam, perdet illam,* Mt. Bos. 10, 39: 24, 46: Lk. Bos. 12, 37, 38, 43. Gê gemêtaþ ân cild hræglum bewunden, and on binne ælêd *invênîtis infantem pannis involûtum, et pôsitum in præsêpio,* 2, 12: Mt. Bos. 11, 29: Mk. Bos. 11, 2. Dæs biscopes lîf ic gemêtte biscope wyrđe beón *vîtam episcôpi episcôpo dignam esse compêri,* Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 30. Đû gemêttes Meotod alwihta *thou hast met the Lord of all things,* Cd. 228; Th. 308, 23; Sat. 697. He gemêtte stapul ærenne *he found a brazen pillar,* Andr. Kmbl. 2123; An. 1063: 481; An. 241. Geswinc and anguys gemêtton me *tribûlâtio et angustia invênêrunt me,* Ps. Spl. 118, 143: 75, 5. Gemête gê hine *invênies eum,* Deut. 4, 29. Gif ic gemête fîftig rihtwîsra wera *si invênêro quinquaginta justos,* Gen. 18, 26, 28. Gif hwâ þeóf gemête *if any one find a thief,* L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12. Dæt we đîne onsŷne milde gemêten *that we may find thy countenance mild,* Exon. 76 a; Th. 286, 13; Jul. 731. Swâ hwylce swâ gê gemêton *quoscumque invênêritis,* Mt. Bos. 22, 9. Hî hæfdon neowne gefeán gemêted *they had met with new joy,* Eleu. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871: 2447; El. 1225. He is gemêt *inventus est.* Lk. Bos. 15, 24, 32. Gif đær beóþ gemêtte feówertig rihtwîsra *sin quadraginta ibi inventi fuêrint,* Gen. 18, 29: 2, 12. Gif we gemête sîn on moldwege odde feor odde neáh fundne weorđen *if we are met on earth's way or far or near are found,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 17; Jul. 334. Gif hwilc mon sî gemêted on đînum dæm egeslîcan dôme *if any man be found at thy awful judgment,* St. And. 47, 8.

ge-mete; *adv. Fitly, meetly, in a proper manner;* apte, congruenter, convenienter, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 13; Gû. 472: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 36; Met. 13, 18. DER. un-gemete.

ge-meted = ge-mett *painted,* Som. 143? v. ge-metan.

ge-mêtednes, -ness, e; *f. An invention, a discovery;* inventio, adinventio:—Syle heom æfter nearoþancnysse odde mâne gemêtednessa odde heora afundennysse *da illis secundum nequîtiam adinventiônum ipsôrum,* Ps. Lamb. 27, 4.

ge-metegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To measure, moderate,* Ps. Spl. 38, 7. v. ge-metgian.

ge-meten; *part. Measured, measured back* or *again;* remensus, Mt. Bos. 7, 2. v. ge-metan.

ge-mêteng *a meeting.* v. ge-mêting.

ge-met-fæst; *adj. Moderate, modest;* moderatus, modestus:—Ne hie đâm geþyldegum and đâm gemetfæstum simble ne wuniaþ *neither do they always dwell with the patient and moderate,* Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 3. Sió is swîđe gemetfæst *she is very modest,* 10; Fox 28, 20. Man gemetfæst *vir modestus,* Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18: 4, 28; S. 606, 33: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 19; Gû. 1080: 95 b; Th. 357, 19; Pa. 31.

ge-met-fæstlîce; *adv. Modestly;* modeste:—He swâ gemetfæstlîce hine sylfne beheóld *ita se modeste gerebat,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4.

ge-met-fæstnys, -nyss, e; *f. Moderation, modesty;* moderatio, moderamen, modestia:—Mycelre monþwærnysse and ærfæstnysse and gemetfæstnysse mon *summæ mansuetudinis et pietatis ac moderaminis vir,* Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 32: 3, 14; S. 540, 13. Petrus þâre geleáffulle wîf to eádmódnesse and gemetfæstnysse *Peter exhorted faithful women to humility and modesty,* Homl. Th. i. 98, 3. Gimetfæstnisse *moderatiam,* Rtl. 13, 33.

gemet-fæt, es; *nom. acc. pl.* -fatu; *n. A measuring-vessel, a measure;* metatorium vas, mensura quævis definita:—Ân gemetfæt full, de hîg Gomor hêton, Ex. 16, 16, 33.

ge-met-festan; *p.* -feste; *pp.* -fested, -fest *To compare;* comparare:—Gemetfest *comparatus,* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 21.

ge-metgian, -metegian, -metigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *v. trans. To measure, moderate, temper, regulate, order, govern, restrain;* mensurare, temperare, moderare, regere:—Heora wîte bið gemetegod ælcum be his gecarnungum *their punishment shall be measured to every one by his deserts,* Homl. Th. i. 294, 6. Efne gemetegede đû settest dagas mîne *ecce mensurabiles posuisti dies meos,* Ps. Spl. 38, 7. Hine selfne of đûne

astígende he cúðe gemetgian his híéremonnum *se auditoribus condescendendo noverat temperare*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 15; Hat. MS. 21 a, 2: 35, 1; Swt. 237, 23; Hat. MS. 45 a, 4. Á sceal dæt wiðerweorde dæt óðer widerweardе gemetgian *ever must the contrary moderate the other contrary*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 19: 40, 3; Fox 238, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 54. Gif ðú ne gemetgodest cêle and hâto *if thou didst not moderate cold and heat*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 224; Met. 20, 112: Salm. Kmbl. 879; Sal. 439. Beorhte steorran mónа gemetgaþ *the moon tempers the bright stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 17; Met. 4, 9. Se gemetgaþ ðone bridel *he regulates the bridle*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 18. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta *God regulates all creatures*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 9: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 10; Met. 13, 5: 24, 78; Met. 24, 39. **II.** *to measure in the mind, to deliberate, meditate on*; deliberare, meditari:—Ic on ðinum bebodum móte gemetgian rædd *meditabor in mandatis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. **III.** *v. intrans. To become moderate, to moderate one's self*; moderari, temperari:—Him gemetgaþ eall ёdles leóma *to them shall all the bright fire of their home moderate itself*, Elen. Kmbl. 2584; El. 1293. v. metgian.

ge-metgung, e; *f. Moderation, temperance, a fit* or *proper measure, a direction, a regulation*; moderatio, temperantia, modus, moderamen:—Wisdóm is se hêhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer óðre cræftas, ðara is ân wærscipe, óðer gemetgung, þridde is eilen, feórþe rihtwîsnes *wisdom is the highest virtue, and it has in it four other virtues, of which one is prudence, another temperance, the third is fortitude, and the fourth justice*, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34, note. Ealla gesceafta onfòþ æt Gode endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgunge *all creatures receive from God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 15, 20, 33. Mid ðam gemetgunge dæs gesceádes gefrætewod *moderamine discretionis ornatus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 42. Swylce monige gemetgunge ðara rihtgelýfedra gehælde dære Rómaniscan cyricean Angel-cynnes cyricum mid his láre brohte *perplura Catholicæ observationis moderamina ecclesiis Anglorum sua doctrina contulit*, 3, 28; S. 560, 37. Hí bûton gemetgunge dæt wîn drincende wæron *they drank the wine without moderation*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 19. v. metgung.

ge-mêðgian; p. ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [mêdig *wearied*] *To weary, fatigue, impair*; fatîgare:—Wæs Gûþlâce mægen gemêðgad *Guthlac's strength was impaired*. Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 27; Gû. 950.

ge-mêðrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To honour*; hônôrare: — Bûton he hwæne furðor gemêðrian wylle *unless he will more amply honour any one*, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 4. MS. A. v. ge-mâðian.

ge-méting, e; *f. A meeting, an assembly, association, a society*; conventus, conventio, conventiculum, congrêgâtio:—Is undyrne uncer gemêting *our meeting is not secret*, Beo. Th. 4006; B. 2001. Gemêtingc *conventus* vel *conventio*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 75. Ðú bewruge me fram gemêtingge awyrgedra *protexisti mea conventu mâlignantium*, Ps. Spl. 63, 2: Ps. Th. 105, 16. On gemêtingum *in congrêgâtione*, 110, 1. Ne ic ne gederige gemêtinga heora *non congrêgâbo conventicûla eôrum*, Ps. Spl. 15, 4. To gemeotingum *conciliis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-metlæcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To moderate*:—We hit eft gemetlæcaþ *we afterwards moderate it*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-met-lîc; *adj. Moderate, temperate, measurable, fit*; moderatus, temperatus, mensurabilis, aptus:—Hæle wîsfæst and gemetlîc *a man wise and moderate*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 12; Fä. 87. Him gemetlîc seó *may be suitable for him*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21: 40, 3; Fox 238, 21: Ps. Lamb. 38, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mezlih *mediocris.*]

ge-met-lîce; *adv. Moderately, fitly*; moderate, modeste, apte:—To ðon gemetlîce *adeo moderate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 26. Gemetlîcost *most fitly*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 32; Met. 8, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mezliho *commode.*]

ge-met-lîcung, e; *f. Due measure, moderation*; moderatio, Som.

ge-mêtnes, -ness, e; *f. A finding, discovery*; inventio:—Se dæg heora þrówunga ge heora lîchoman gemêtnesse mid ârwurþre weorþunge on ðám stówum mærsode syndon *dies passiônis vel inventiônis eôrum congrua illis in lôcis vênerâtione celebrâtur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 18. v. ge-mêtednes.

ge-metsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To furnish with provisions*:—Dæt scip de Swegen eorl hæfde him silfum ær gegearcod and gemetsod *the ship that Earl Sweyn had before prepared and provisioned for himself*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 14. v. metsian.

ge-mett *measure, manner*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 7. v. ge-met.

ge-mettan; *pl. m. Eaters, partakers*; comestôres:—Ða gemettan ne môston dæs lambes bân scænan *the partakers might not break the bones of the lamb*, Homl. Th. ii. 283, 7. Ðâm gemettum *to the partakers*, 282, 2.

ge-mette *painted*, Chr. 1104; Th. 367, 1. v. ge-metan.

ge-metu *measures, boundaries, laws*, Deut. 25, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 617; An. 309: Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 14; Sch. 46. v. ge-met.

ge-miclian, -mylcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To enlarge, magnify, extol, glorify*:—Se Mæða rîce swîðe gemiclade *who greatly enlarged the kingdom of the Medes*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 28: Ps. Th. 147, 3. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ *he who enlargeth the course of every speech*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 4, 4; Cri. 47. Swîðe gemiclade se drihten miltheortnisse his *magnificavit dominus misericordiam suam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 58. Gemycla mîne sâuwle *magnify my soul*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 2. Gemycclige mîn sâul Drihten *my soul magnify the Lord*, 13, 5. Gemiclia hine *glorificate eum*, Ps. Spl. 21, 22. Ðú gemiclast me *honorificabis me*, 49, 16.

ge-miclung, e; *f.* [mycel *much, great*] *Greatness, magnificence, glory*; magnificentia, Ps. Spl. 144, 5: 70, 21.

ge-midlian, -middlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [middel *middle*] *To divide, separate in the middle*; dimidiare:—Fâcenfulle nâ gemidliað dagas heora *dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 27.

ge-midlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [medl *a bridle*] *To bridle, restrain*:—Gif hwâ nyle gemidlian his tungan *if a man will not bridle his tongue*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 3; Hat. MS.: 38, 1; Swt. 271, 13; Hat. MS.

ge-midlige *a bridle*, Lye. v. midl.

ge-mieltan *to melt, digest*:—Suâ suâ sió wamb gemielt ðone mete suâ gemielt dæt mód mid dære gescádwîsnesse his gebeahtes his sorga *as the belly digests food so does the mind digest its sorrows with wise reflection*, Past. 36, 8; Swt. 259, 6; Hat. MS. v. ge-myltan.

ge-mîgan; *p.* -mâh, *pl.* -migon; *pp.* -migen *To water, pass water*; mingere:—Gif hwâ ne mæge gemîgan *if one cannot pass water*, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5: 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102. 19: 80, 1; Lchdm. i. 182, 12. Ðær se hund gemâh *where the hound watered*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 13; Lchdm. i. 364, 1.

ge-milcian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To give milk, suckle*; lactare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 29.

ge-mildsead; *part. p. Mixed with honey*; mulsus:—Gemildsead wæter *meliceraton*, i. e. *mellis mistura, sc. cum aqua: hydromeli.* Gemildscad wîn *mulsum*, i. e. *mellis mistura cum vino*, Cot. 137; Lye. v. milisc.

ge-mildsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To shew mercy, to pity*; misêrêri:—Nemne God me earmum and unwyrðum gemildsian wylle *unless God will shew mercy to me wretched and unworthy*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 35. v. ge-miltsian.

ge-mildsiend, -miltsiend, es; *m. A pitier*; misêrâtor:—Ðú Driht God gemildsiend *tu Dômine Deus misêrâtor*, Ps. Spl. 85, 14. Ðú gôda cyngc and earmra gemiltsigend *thou good king and pitier of the poor*, Th. Apol. 18, 11.

ge-miltan; *p.* -milte; *pp.* -milted *To melt, soften, subdue*; liquefâcêre, emollîre:—Woldon ânînga ellenrôfes môd gemiltan *they would entirely subdue the bold man's mood*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. ge-myltan.

ge-miltsian, -mildsian, -milsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to shew mercy, have compassion, to pity, pardon*; misêrêri, propitiâri:—Ic gemiltsige dysse menegu *misêreor super turbam*, Mk. Bos. 8, 2: Ælfc. Gr. 27; Som. 29, 56. Árleásnyssum úrum ðú gemiltsast *impietâtibus nostris tu propitiâberis*, Ps. Spl. 64, 3: 24, 12. Gemiltsode se Hælend him *misertus eôrum Jêsus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 34. Gemiltsa me God, gemiltsa mîn *misêrêre mei Deus, misêrêre mei*, Ps. Spl. 56, 1: 50, 1: Ps. Th. 118, 132. Dæt ðú gemiltsige me *that thou pardon me*, Hy. 3, 49; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 49. Dæt ðú us gemiltsie *that thou pity us*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 465, 24; Hú. 109. Gimildsa *propitiare*, Rtl. 89, 40. Dætte he gimilsage *miserere*, 40, 19. **II.** *to make mild, make kind, soften*; propitium reddêre, mitigâre:—Dæt Pater Noster Metod gemiltsaþ *the Pater Noster makes mild the Lord*, Salm. Kmbl. 81; Sal. 41.

ge-miltsiend. v. ge-mildsiend.

ge-miltsung, e; *f. Favour, mercy, pardon*; propitiâtio:—Forðonðe mid ðê gemiltsung is *quia âpud te propitiâtio est*, Ps. Spl. 129, 4.

ge-mîmor; *adj. Existing in the memory* or *mind* [?], *known*; notus:—Leden him wæs swâ cûþ and swâ gemimor swâ swâ Englisc dæt him gecyndelîc wæs *linguam Latinam non minus quam Anglorum, quæ sibi naturalis est, noverit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 35. v. Grm. D. M. 352–3.

ge-mimorlîce; *adv. By heart*; memoriter, R. Ben. Inter. 13.

ge-mincged *mixed*. v. ge-mengan.

ge-mind, es; *n. A remembrance, memorial*; mêmôriale:—Ðú Driht on êcnysse þurhwunast, and gemind ðîn on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dômine, in æternum permânes, et mêmôriâle tuum in generâtione et generâtiônem*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 13. [*Goth.* ga-minþi *remembrance.*] v. ge-mynd.

ge-mindblîde [blîde *cheerful*] *A grateful remembrance, a memorial*; memoriale, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 13.

ge-mindig; *adj. Mindful*; mêmor:—Gemindig biþ on worulde gecýðnysse his *mêmor êrit in sæculum testâmenti sui*, Ps. Spl. 110, 5: 8, 5. Gif he sî gemindig mîuum [?] naman and ðînes *if he be mindful of my name and thine*, Nar. 47, 9. v. ge-myndig.

ge-mindiglîcnys, -nyss, e; *f. A remembrance, memorial*; mêmôriale:—Ðú Driht on êcnysse þurhwunast, and gemindiglîcnys ðîn on cynrine and cynrine *tu Dômine in æternum permânes, et mêmôriâle tuum in generâtiônem et generâtiônem*, Ps. Spl. 101, 13.

ge-mittan; *p.* -mitte; *pp.* -mitted *To find, meet*; invênîre, obviam hâbêre:—On hwan mæg se iunga, on gódne weg, rihtan ne rædran rád gemittan *in quo corrigit Jûnior viam suam?* Ps. Th. 118, 9. Gif ðú

dyslîcne þegn gemittest *if thou meetest such a man*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 8; Mód. 45. Hý gemittaþ mearclonde neáh heá hlincas *they meet lofty hills near the border-land*, 101 b; Th. 384, 5; Rä. 4, 23: 117 b; Th. 451, 15; Dóm. 104. Hine gemitte án man *invénit eum vir*, Gen. 37, 15: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 2; Gen. 2267. Efne we ðás eall on Eufraten sæcgean gehýrdon, sydðan gemittan fórwel manegu, on wudu-feldum *ecce audívimus ea in Euphrata, invénimus ea in campis silvæ*, Ps. Th. 131, 6: Cd. 80; Th. 101, 24; Gen. 1687. Hie æt burhgeate beorn gemitton *they found the chief at the town-gate*, 111; Th. 146, 23; Gen. 2426. Gif gé gemitton Esau mínne bróður *si obvium hábuéris fratrem meum Esau*, Gen. 32, 17.

ge-mitting, -mittung, e; *f. A meeting, an assembly;* congressus:—Heora gemitting wæs æt Trefna ðære eá *their meeting was at the river Trebia*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 2: 5, 7; Bos. 106, 20, 43. Æt heora gemittinge *in their meeting*, 4, 6; Bos. 85, 26. Wega gemittung *a meeting of ways;* compitum, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 5; Wrt. Voc. 55, 8.

gemme *a* GEM; gemma:—Sweor-gemme *a neck-gem* or *-lace;* monile, Cot. 170.

gémnis, se; *f. Care, anxiety;* cura:—Ne is ðé gémnise *non est tibi curæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 40: 34: Mt. Kmbl. Lind 9, 12. Gémnisse *sollicitudo*, 13, 22.

ge-mód; *adj.* [mód *mind*] *Of one mind, agreed;* concors:—Dîne freónd næfst ðé swá gemóde swá swá ðú woldest *thou hast not thy friends in such agreement with thee as thou wouldest*, Shrn. 182, 5. Wæs ðú gemód ðínum ðæm weðerwearde *esto consentiens adversario tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 25. Gemóde *conjurati*, Cot. 36. [Cf. gemëde.]

ge-módod; *part.* [mód *the mind*] *Minded, disposed;* prónus, proclívis:—Sume beóþ þwyrlîce gemódode *some are perversely minded*, Homl. Th. i. 524. 18.

ge-módsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To agree;* concordáre:—We gehíeðaþ and gemódsumiaþ to ðæra yfelena freóndscipe *we associate and agree in the friendship of the wicked*, Past. 46, 6; Swt. 355, 7; Hat. MS. 67 b, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-mótsamón *consacrare.*]

ge-módsumnes, -ness, e; *f. Agreement, concord;* concordia:—He cýðde ðæt he nolde habban nâne gemódsumnesse wið ða yfelan *he proclaimed that he would have no concord with the wicked*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 4; Hat. MS. 67 a, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ki-mótsam *commodus.*]

ge-molsnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To corrupt, decay, wither;* putrefácere, tabefácere, macerare, marcescere:—He ðær on moldan gemolsnaþ *he shall there rot in the earth*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. Mîne herewîc syndon gebrosnode and gemolsnode *my dwellings are decayed and perished*, 113, 26. Gemolsnad flæsc *tabes*, Ælfc. Gl. 12; Wrt. Voc. 20, 16: Solil. 2. Swá gemolsnad wyrt *as a withered herb*, Ps. Th. 89, 6. v. molsnian.

ge-molten *molten, melted.* v. ge-meltan.

ge-mon ic, he *I remember, he remembers*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 5; Jul. 624: Beo. Th. 3407; B. 1701. v. ge-munan.

ge-monan *to remember:*—Gemona *recordare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. Seó leó gemonþ [=geman] ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrena [MS. eldrana] *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. v. ge-munan.

ge-mone. v. ge-mane.

ge-mong, es: *n. A mixture, crowd, throng, company;* commixtio, turba, cætus:—Ðǽr is sib bûtan níþe hálgum on gemonge *there is amity without envy among the holy*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 19; Cri. 1661: 59 b; Th. 216, 9; Ph. 265. On gemonge *in the throng*, Beo. Th. 3290; B. 1643. On clǽnra gemong *in the company of the pure*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267. 24; Jul. 420: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17: Jud. 193: 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304. Wyrta gemong *aromata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 56. Ðæt gemong *mixtura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. v. ge-mang.

ge-mong *among.* v. ge-mang.

ge-monian, -monigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To admonish, exhort, remind:*—Ealle ða gemoniaþ módes fúsne féran to síþe *all these admonish the prompt of mind to go on a journey*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 25; Seef. 50: 88 b; Th. 333, 19; Gn. Ex. 6: 52 a; Th. 182, 22; Gú. 1314: Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-manian.

ge-monige *may remind*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 9; Gen. 1029. v. ge-monian.

ge-monigfealdian; *p.* ode *To increase, multiply;* amplificare:—Ðætte gemonigfaldade ł gewóxe *quod abundabat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. Gimonigfalda *multiplica*, Rtl. 8, 90. Gemonigfealdode *multiplied*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25: Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 40. v. ge-mænigfealdian.

ge-monnad *manned, supplied with men.* v. ge-mannian.

ge-mót, es; *n. A meeting, coming together,* MOOT, *assembly, council;* conventus, congregatio, concursus:—Gármitting gumena gemót wǽpengewrixl *the meeting of spears, concourse of men, exchange of weapons*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 16; Ælfest. 50: Exon. 72 a; Th. 268, 3; Jul. 426. Gif he leng bide lâdran gemótes *if he should longer await a more hostile meeting*, 36 a; Th. 116, 15; Gú. 207: Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Híg hæfdon mycel gemót *they held a great council*, Mt. Bos. 26, 4: 26, 59: 28, 12. Se gedwola cwæþ gemót ongeán done biscеop *the heretic proclaimed a council against the bishop*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 12. Ðú me oft aweredest wyrigra gemótes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, Ps. Th. 63, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2120; An. 1061: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 31; Gú. 98. Ðǽr monig beoþ on gemót láded fore onsýne ęces dêman *there many a one shall be brought to the assembly before the face of the eternal Judge*, 19 b; Th. 50, 5; Cri. 795: 21 b; Th. 58, 30; Cri. 943: 23 a: Th. 63, 29; Cri. 1027. On gemót cuman *to come to the assembly*, Elen. Kmbl. 558; El. 279. Gif hwá gemót forsitte *if any one fail to attend the 'gemot,'* L. Athelst. 20; Th. i. 208, 26. Hwí biþ elles ǽlce dæge swele seófunge and swelce gefîtu and gemót and dômas *why else is every day such sorrow and such contentions and assemblies and judgments*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. ¶ Witena gemót *an assembly of the wise* [sapientum conventus. Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23]; *the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament.* Mr. Kemble, in his 'Saxons in England,' vol. ii. page 203, A. D. 1849, says—'The proper [Anglo-] Saxon name for these assemblies was Witena gemót, literally *the meeting of the witan* [*or the wise* or *experienced*]; but we also find,—Micel gemót *the great meeting;* Sinoþlîc gemót *the synodal meeting;* Seonoþ *the synod.* The Latin names are Concîlium, Conventus, Synódus, Synódále conciliábulum, and the like. Although synódus and seonoþ might more properly be confined to ecclesiastical conventions, the Saxons do not appear to have made any distinction; probably because ecclesiastical and secular regulations were made by the same body, and at the same time. . . . It is very probable that the . . . system of separate houses for the clergy and laity prevailed . . . , and that merely ecclesiastical affairs were decided by the king and clergy alone. It is probable that even in strictly ecclesiastical synods, the king had a presidency at least, as head of the church in his dominions, Cod. Dipl. 116; A. D. 767; Kmbl. i. 142, 143. There are some acts [of the Witena Gemót], in which the signatures are those of clergymen only, others in which the clerical signatures are followed and, as it were, confirmed by those of the laity; and in one remarkable case of this kind, the king signs at the head of each list, as if he had in fact affixed his mark successively in the two houses, as president of each.' See above, Cod. Dipl. 116. Se cyng hæfde ðǽr [MS. dæs] on morgen witena gemót *on the morrow the king* [*Edward*] *had there a meeting of the wise*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 9. Wæs ðá witena gemót *then there was a meeting of the wise*, 1052; Erl. 184, 35. Hæfde Eádwerde cing witena gemót on Lunden *king Edward had a meeting of the wise in London*, 1050; Erl. 176, 9. See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. cap. vi. Biscеopa gemót *a meeting of bishops*, Bd. 1, 14: S. 482, 35. Be gemótum *of moots.* And séce man hundred-gemót swá hit ǽr geset wæs; hæbbe man þríwa on geáre burh-gemót; and túwa, scir-gemót, and ðǽr beó on dære scire biscеop and se ealdorman, and ðǽr ǽgðer tǽcan ge Godes riht ge worulde-riht *and let the hundred-moot be attended as it was before fixed; and thrice in the year let a city-moot be held; and twice a shire-moot; and let there be present the bishop of the shire and the alderman, and there each expound both God's law* [*right*] *and the world's law*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 1–5. Ðás gemót *these moots*, ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. See Schmid A. S. Gesetz. 595–6. DER. burh-gemót, folc-, halle-, hundred-, scir-.

gemót-ærn, -ern, es; *n.* [gemót; ærn, ern *a place*] *A meeting-place, senate-house, hall;* conveniendi locus, aula:—Ahleópon ðá ealle, and hine mid heora metseaxum ofsticedon on heora gemótærne [MS. gemóterne] *then* [*the consuls and the senate*] *all jumped up, and stabbed him* [*Julius Cæsar*] *with their daggers in their senate-house*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 112, 25. Gemótern *in pretorio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 27.

ge-mótod *discussed*, Th. Chart. 172, 10. v. mótian.

gemót-stede, es; *m. A meeting-place;* convéniendi lócus:—On gemótstede manna and engla *in the meeting-place of men and angels*, Soul. Kmbl. 296; Seel. 152.

gemót-stów, e; *f.* [gemót, stów *a place*] *A meeting-place, council;* conveniendi locus, concílium:—Gemótstów *vel* ceorla samnung *a meeting-place or a meeting of freemen;* compita, Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 66, 110; Wrt. Voc. 36, 32. Ic ne sæt mid gemótstówe ydelnyssa *non sedi cum concilio vanitatis*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 4.

ge-mun; *adj. Mindful, having a recollection:*—Swá gemune menn wǽron ǽlces bróces *men had such a recollection of every trouble*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 2. v. ge-myne.

ge-munan; ic, he -man, -mon, *pl.* -munon; *also* ic -mune, he -monþ, *pl.* -munaþ; *p.* -munde; *pp.* -munen [*a verb whose present tense is the past tense of a lost strong verb*, cf. *Lat.* meminī]; *with gen. and acc. To remember, bear in mind, consider;* recordari, memorari, meminisse, meditari:—Gemunan his hálegan cýðnesse *memorari testamenti sui sancti*, Lk. Bos. 1, 72. Gif he ne wile mid inneweardre heortan gemunan and geþencean *if he will not with sincere heart bear in mind and consider*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 11. Hie nellaþ gemunan ðone dæg heora torþfóre *they will not remember the day of their departure*, 61, 4. Ne geman heó ðære hefinysse *non meminit pressuræ*, Jn. Bos. 16, 21. Gif he ðæt eal geman *if he remembers that all*, Beo. Th. 2375; B. 1185. Ic ðé dæs leán geman *I will remember a reward for thee for it*, 2445; B. 1220. Ic gemune ðé *recordor tui*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 2. Ic gemuna *meditabor*,

Ps. Spl. 62, 7. Seó leó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *the lioness remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Hie ðæt eall gemunan and ðurh ðæt leóht gemanode beóþ *they remember all that and are admonished by the light*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 21: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 30. Hie gemunaþ ða myccelan eádmódnesse *they recollect his great humility*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 10. Ðonne gé gemunaþ Drihten eówerne God *when ye remember the Lord your God*, Deut. 4, 29. Ðá gemunde God sunu Israhelis *then God remembered Lamech's son*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 33; Gen. 1407: 121; Th. 156, 8; Gen. 2585. Hig gemundon his worda *recordati sunt verborum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 24, 8. Gemundon weardas wíg-leóþ *the watchmen remembered the war-song*, 154; Th. 191, 26; Exod. 220. Gemun ðín mann-weorod *memento congregationis tui*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. Gemune ðú manigra bearna ðe on Edom synt *memento filiorum Edom*, 136, 7: 118, 49: Ps. Spl. 24, 6. Gemunaþ mínre spræce *mementote sermonis mei*, Jn. Bos. 15, 20. Gemunaþ ðæt gé silfe wæron þeówe on Egipta lande *remember that ye yourselves were slaves in Egypt*, Deut. 5, 15; Exon. 75 a; Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. Gemunon we úre dæghwamlícan synna *let us be mindful of our daily sins*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 14: Cd. 217; Th. 277, 11; Sat. 202. Gif hí ða geearnunga ealle gemundon *if they had remembered all the benefits*, Byrht. Th. 137, 35. Ne biþ gemunen *non memoretur*, Ps. Spl. 82, 4. v. munan.

ge-mund *meditation;* meditatio, Som.

ge-mundbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mundbyrd *protection*] *To protect, defend, patronize*; protégére, tuéri:—Ða ic fór God wille gemundbyrdan *whom I will protect before God*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 11; Gen. 2473. Ðæt he hine gemundbyrde *that he would protect him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 21.

ge-mundian *to protect:*—Mildheortnys âna gemundaþ us on ðam micelum dóme *mercy alone will protect us at the great doom*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 5. Gemunde disne heáp *protect this assembly*, H. R. 103, 31.

gémung, e; *f. A marriage;* nuptiæ:—Ðe worhte gémunge sunu his *qui fecit nubtias filio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 2: 3: 25, 10. Se ðe worhte gímungo bearne his *qui fecit nuptias filio suo*, Rtl. 107, 15. Gímungana *nuptiarum*, 108, 19: 109, 23. [Cf. [?] *O. H. Ger.* gauma *epulæ; and* farmum ł gereordum *nuptias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.] v. gýmung.

gémungian *to marry:*—Gimungia *nubat*, Rtl. 109, 35.

gémunglíc; *adj. Belonging to a marriage, nuptial;* nuptialis:—Hrægl gémunglíc *vestis nubtialis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 12: 11. Gímungalíc *nuptialis*, Rtl. 108, 1.

ge-myltan, -miltan, -mieltan; *pp.* ed *To cause to melt, soften:*—Gold ðæt biþ ðurh ofnes fýr gemylted *gold that is melted by the fire of the furnace*, Elen. Kmbl. 2621; Él. 1312. Gemyltyd is eorðe *liquefacta est terra*, Ps. Spl. C. 74, 3. Woldon ellenrófes mód geniltan *they wished to subdue the bold man's courage*, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. v. gemieltan.

ge-mynan; *p.* de *To remember, remind:*—Dryhten gemynest ðú ðæt se forlærd cwæþ *sir, dost thou remember that that deceiver said?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 63. Ðú nú gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðé sæde *thou now remembered the words that I said to thee*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. Ðæt he mec bí noman mínum gemyne *that he remember me by name*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 215, 28; Jul. 721. Gie gemynan *reminiscamini*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 4. Gemyne ðú ðæt ðú ðisne ele send on ða sár *tu memento ut hoc oleum mittas in mare*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33. Gemyne dé sylfne hú mycel yfel dé gelamp *remember how great an evil befell thee*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gemyne ðis *remember this*, 113, 23, 24: 225, 21: Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 25; Fä. 93: Beo. Th. 1322; B. 659. God gemyne ðú Éadfriþ *O God, remember Eadfrith*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 4. Gemynas gie *mementote*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 20. v. ge-munan.

ge-mynd, es; *n:* e; *f. Mind, memory, memorial, memento, remembrance, commemoration:*—He fæste on gemynde hæfde *he had fast in mind;* memoriter retinuit, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 26. Gecerre hine to his gemynde *let him have recourse to his memory*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10. Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfþ on hire þreó þing, ðæt is gemynd and andgit and willa. Ðurh ðæt gemynd se man geþencþ ða þing de he gehýrde oððe geseah oððe geleornode *man's soul has in it three things, that is memory and understanding and will. By the memory a man recollects the things that he has heard or seen or learned*, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–21: 28. Tubal Cain durh módes gemynd sulh-geweorces fruma wæs *Tubal Cain was the originator of plough-work by thought of mind*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085; Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 33; Cri. 665: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 115; Met. 22, 58. Ðær se wísdóm á wunaþ on gemyndum *there wisdom ever dwells in mind*, 7, 79; Met. 7, 39. Me hæfþ ðeós gnornung ðære gemynde benumen *this grief has deprived me of the recollection*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20. We witon swíþe lytel ðæs ðe ær us wæs búton be gemynde and be geacsunge *we know very little of that which was before us except by memory and by inquiry*, 42; Fox 256, 25. Heora gemynd is forgiten *the memory of them is forgotten*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 13. Ic wilnode ðæm monnum to lǽfanne de æfter me wæren mín gemynd on gódum weorcum *I desired to leave to the men that should be after me my memory in good works*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 16; Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. Ðín gemynd *memoriale tuum*, Ps. Th. 101, 10: Blickl. Homl. 171, 32. Ðis wæs gedón on mín gemynd *this was done in remembrance of me*, 69, 20. Ðæs hálgan biscopes gemynd *the commemoration of the holy bishop*, Shrn. 78, 23: 86, 29: 105, 30. Mannum to écre gemynde *for a perpetual remembrance to men*, 127, 22; 189, 15. Ðis to gemyndum habban *to have this as a memento*, 113, 34: Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Ne cwæþ he ðæt ná forðon dé him wære ánig gemynd ðearfendra manna *he did not say that because he minded about the needy*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10: 61, 25: 83, 16. Swá ic ðín gemynd rihte begange *sic memor fui tui*, Ps. Th. 62, 6: 108, 16. Us is mid myccelre gemynde to gebencenne *we must bear well in mind*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2. Gímynd *commemoratio*, Rtl. 62, 21. In gemyndum to habbanne *to be had in mind*, Nar. 4, 9: 2, 8. [*Goth.* gamunds; *f. remembrance: O. H. Ger.* gi-munt; *f.*]

ge-mynd-benimming, e; *f. Lethargy*, Lye.

ge-mynd-dæg, es; *m. A commemoration day, day of birth* or *of death:*—Ðære abbudissan gemynd-dæg *cujus natalis*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 39. Ðý dæge ðe his gemynd-dæg wǽre *die depositionis ejus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 35: Th. Chart. 496, 4.

ge-mynd-drepen, e; *f. A mind stroke, a swoon, delirium;* mentis percussio:—On gemynd-drepen *in his mind's swoon*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 34; Gen. 1571. Grn. *has*,—On gemynd drepen; *pp.* of drepan. DER. drepen.

ge-myndelíc; *adj. Belonging to memory, memorable;* memoriális, memorábilis:—Gemyndelíc *memoriális*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 35. Ðyssum tídum wæs sum gemyndelíc wundor, and ealdum wundrum gelíc on Breotone geworden *his temporibus mirácúlum memorábile, et antiquórum simile in Britannia factum est*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 4: 3, 16; S. 542, 14.

ge-myndelíce; *adv. By memory, without book;* memóriter, sine libro:—Lærað ðisne cantic Israéla bearn, ðæt híg hine gemyndelíce singon, and sí me to tácne ðis leóþ gemang Israéla folce *canticum istud dócére filios Israel, ut memóriter téneant et ore decantent, et sit mihi carmen istud pro testimónio inter filios Israel*, Deut. 31, 19.

ge-myndig, -míndig; *adj. Mindful, remembering;* memor:—Wæs he gemyndig his bebodes *ipsi mémor præcepti ejus*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 14: Ps. Spl. 118, 52. Wæs heó þearle gemyndig, hú heó ðone atolan cádost míhte ealdre benémnan *she was very mindful how she might easiest deprive the fell one of life*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74: Ps. Th. 73, 21: 82, 4. Hý náron gemyndige manigfealdnesse mildheortnesse ðínre *non fuérunt memóres multitúdinis miseŕicordiæ tuæ*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Beóþ hyra geóca gemyndge *they are mindful of their safety*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gú. 60: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gú. 417. Gemyndigra monna *of mindful men*, 34 b; Th. 111, 11; Gú. 125.

ge-myndigian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To remember, be mindful of, call to mind:*—Gemyndga cýðnise *memorari testamenti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 72. Ic gemyndige ða mǽran Raab and Babilonis *memor ero Rahab et Babylonis*, Ps. Th. 86, 2. Ðæt ðú ne gemyndgast æfter mandreáme ne gewittes wást búton wildeóra ðeáw *that thou shalt not understand after the manner of the joy of man, nor know aught but the manner of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 29; Dan. 571. Cwoen súderne gemyndgade *reginam austri commemorans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 19. Ic God gemyndgade *memor fui Dei*, Ps. Th. 76, 3: 135, 24: 142, 5. Gemyndga mínes *memineris mei*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9. Gemyndgad biþ *memoratur*, p. 16, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-muntigôn *to remember.*]

ge-myndleás; *adj. Senseless, witless;* amens:—Sum gemyndleás wíf *a witless woman*, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Gemyndleás *demens*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38.

ge-mynd-stów, e; *f. A monument:*—Gemyndstówa *monumenta*, Mt. Bos. 23, 29.

ge-myne; *adj. Mindful:*—Gif ðú ðǽr gemyne bist *si ibi recordatus fueris*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 23.

ge-mynegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To call to mind, remember, mention, admonish:*—He eall ða he in gehýrnesse geleornian míhte mid híne gemynegode *ipse cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat rememorando secum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 6. We gemynegodon *commemoravimus*, 1, 11; S. 480, 18. Ne gemynega ðú me mínra fírena ðe ic geong dyde *delicta juventulis meæ ne memineris*, Ps. Ben. 24, 6. Ðá wearþ he on swefne gemynegod *then was he admonished in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 22. Gemyngad *admonitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 22: Mt. Bos. 14, 8. Seó gemynegode cyninges dóhter *memorata regis filia*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 3. v. mynegian.

ge-myntan; *p.* -mynte; *pp.* -mynted, -mynt *To determine, resolve;* státuére, decernére:—Gregorius gemunde hwæt he gefyrn Angel-cynne gemynte *Gregory remembered what he of old had determined for the English race*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 25. He befran hwam ða gebytlu gemynte wǽron. Him wæs gesǽd ðæt hí wǽron gemynte ánum sutere *he asked for whom those buildings were intended. He was told that they were meant for a shoemaker*, 354, 35. Hæfdon hie gemynted to ðam *they had resolved thereon*, Cd. 153; Th. 190, 10; Exod. 197. Ic hæfde gemynt dé to árwurþienne on æhtum and on feó *decrévéram quidem*

magnifice hönörāre te, Num. 24, 11: Gen. 18, 33: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 31.

ge-myrran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hinder, obstruct, force, trouble;* impedire, turbare, obstruere:—Möde gemyrde *disturbed in mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 1491; An. 747: Ps. Th. 62, 9: Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 8; Jul. 412. v. myrran.

ge-mỹþ; *pl. n. The mouth of a river;* ostium fluminis:—Æt ðām gemỹðum Tyne streámes *juxta ostium Tini fluminis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 28: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 48, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-mundi *ostia.*]

GĒN, giēn; *adv. Again, moreover, besides, at length, yet, hitherto;* iterum, denuo, adhuc, insuper, denique:—Ðǽr he gēn ligeþ *there he still lies*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 9; Cri. 734. Swā he nú gēn deþ *as he still does*, Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2589: Exon. 29 a; Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458. Bidon ealle ðǽr tyn niht ðā gēn *all waited there yet ten nights*, 15 b; Th. 34, 15; Cri. 542. Ðā giēn wæs yrre God *God was yet angry*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 1; Gen. 2741. Wæs Iustus ðā gēn lifigende *Iustus adhuc superstes*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Ðæs gēn to tācne is *of that further is as proof*, 6; S. 508, 42. Ic sceal forð sprecan gēn ymb Grendel *I shall go on to speak further about Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4146; B. 2070: Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 5; Wal. 1: Elen. Kmbl. 2434; El. 1218. Giēn ðē sunu weorðeþ *yet there shall be a son to thee*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Gēn ic ðē fēores unnan wille *yet will I grant thee life*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 3; Jul. 191. Ðā gēn Abrahame eówde heáhcyning *again the high king appeared to Abraham*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 23; Gen. 2164. Ðā giēn seó fæmne spræc *then again spoke the woman*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 19; Jul. 417. Geornor ðonne he gēn dyde *more eagerly than yet he had done*, 67 a; Th. 249, 12; Jul. 110. Gēn strengre is *it is yet harder*, 10 b; Th. 12, 28; Cri. 192: 95 b; Th. 357, 14; Pa. 28: 97 a; Th. 363, 8; Wal. 50.

gēn, gegn [?]: *adj. Direct, short, near [of a road]*:—Þe ðā gēnran wegas cúðan ðara siðfato *qui brevitates itinerum noverant*, Nar. 6, 7. [*O. E.* gein, v. Stratmann: *North E.* and *Scot.* gane, 'the ganest way:' *Icel.* gegn, 'hinn gegnsta vegr.']

gēna; *adv. Yet, still, further:*—Ðafodest ðū gēna ðæt me þeówmennen drehte *thou hast still permitted the slave-woman to vex me*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 21: Gen. 2246. Næbbe ic synne wiþ hie geíremed gēna *I have not committed sin against her yet*, 125; Th. 160, 17; Gen. 2651. Nū gēna *still at the present time*, Exon. 34 b: Th. 111, 13; Gū. 126. Ic eom gēna swētran *I am yet sweeter*, 111 a; Th. 425, 19; Rä. 41, 58. Ic wille ðē ānre nū gēna bēne biddan *I will of thee one more boon require*, Andr. Kmbl. 950; An. 475. Mycel is nū gēna lād ofer lagustreám *great is now still our voyage over the lake-stream*, 844; An. 422. Cwico wæs ðā gēna *was still living*, Beo. Th. 6178; B. 3093. v. gēn, geóna.

ge-nacian; *p.* ode, ede, *pl* odon, edon; *pp.* od, ed *To make naked* or *bare;* nudare, nudum facere: –Menigo genacedon dæt hūs *turba nudaverunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind 2, 4. DER. nacian.

ge-nacodian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make bare, naked, to strip;* nudare:—He hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade [genacode?] *he unclothed and stripped himself of worldly things*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. DER. nacodian, nacod.

ge-næfd; *part. p. Not had*:—Ðonne sint hie ðē pleólīcran gehæfd ðonne genæfd *then are they more dangerous to thee had than not had*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-nægan, -nēgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *c. acc. pers: gen. inst. rei To approach one with anything, address, approach, assail, assault;* adire aliquem aliqua re, appellare, instare alicui, urgere, tribulare:—Hio sió cwēn ongan wordum genēgan *the queen began to address them with words*, Elen. Kmbl. 769; El. 385. Þeóf de eorlas ungearwe yfles genægeþ *the thief who assaults with evil unprepared men*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Ðā hyne gesōhton Headoscylfingas, nīða genægdon [MS. gehnægdan] *when the martial Scylfings him sought [and] assailed [him] in the wars*, Beo. Th. 4418; B. 2206. Nearwum genæged nýd-costingum *assailed with painful troubles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 13; Cri. 1126.

ge-næged [=gehnæged]; *part. p. Subdued, humbled;* subactus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 12.

ge-nægled; *part. p. Nailed*:—Genægled on rōde *nailed on the cross*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 22, 26, 31: Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 14; Gn. Ex. 94. Genæglod, Homl. Th. i. 82, 25.

ge-næs, -næsan *saved.* v. ge-nesan.

ge-næstan; *p.* te *To contend:*—Se ðe wiþ mægendīsan mīnre ge-næsteþ *he that contends against my main force*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 3; Rä. 28, 10. [Cf. ge-nætan.]

ge-nætan; *pp.* -næt *To afflict, trouble:*—Ða underðíddan mon sceal lēran dæt hie elles ne sién genæt ne geirmed *illos ne subjectio contereat*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 16; Hat. MS. Ðonne genæt he hine *humiliabit eum*, Ps. Th. 9. 30. [*Goth.* ga-naitjan *to maltreat.*]

ge-nāg or **-nag** [?] *incumbens* [Grn.], *urgens* [Ettm.], Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 38, 40; Reim. 57, 58.

ge-namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [nama *a name*] *To name, call, appoint;* appellare, vocare:—And Adam ðā genamode ealle nýtenu heora namum *and Adam then named all cattle by their names;* appellavitque omne jumentum nominibus suis, Gen. 2, 20. Hí wurdon genamode to ðam ylcan gewinne ðe heora fæderas on wǽron *they were nominated to the same warfare in which their fathers were*, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 4: i. 88, 3. Būtan dære mægde Leui ðe næs genamod ðǽr to *besides the tribe of Levi that was not named amongst them*, Swt. Rdr. 63, 224; Homl. Th. i. 282, 20. DER. namian, nama. v. ge-nomian.

ge-namne = ge-numne [?]. v. ge-niman.

ge-nāp *darkened; p. of* ge-nīpan.

ge-nāpan; *p.* -neóp, *pl.* -neópon; *pp.* -nāpen *To overwhelm;* incumbere, obrepere, supervenire:—Se ðe feóndum geneóp *who overwhelmed the foes*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 32; Exod. 475. v. nāpan.

gēn-cyme, es; *m. A meeting;* conventus, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 2.

gende = gengde, Beo. Th. 2806; B. 1401. Grein however compares *Icel.* gana *to rush.*

ge-neádian, -nēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To compel:*—Nolde swā-ðeáh nænne to cristendōme geneádian *he would not however compel any one to christianity*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 14: i. 70, 25. Næs Iohannes mid ēhtnysse geneádod dæt he Criste widsōce *John was not compelled by persecution to deny Christ*, i. 484, 31: 88, 1. Geneádige *urgent*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 16. We bióþ genēdode *we are forced*, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 30; Hat. MS.

ge-neah, es; *n. f.* [?] *Sufficiency, abundance:*—Mid geneahe *abundantly*, Vercel. Kmbl. ii. 81, 68; Leás. 36. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-nauha *sufficiency: O. H. Ger.* gi-nogi, Grff. ii. 1008.]

ge-neah *it is sufficient;* sufficit, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35. v. ge-nugan.

ge-neahhe, -neahe, -nehhe, -nehe; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly;* satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter:—Ðara ðe geneahhe nonan scyppendes hergan willaþ *of those who sufficiently will praise the creator's name*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 5; Cri. 48: Elen. Kmbl. 2313; El. 1158: Beo. Th. 1570; B. 783. Nū ic his geneahhe neósan wille *now I will frequently visit him*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 7; Gū. 691: 100 b; Th. 379, 13; Deór. 32: 77 a; Th. 289, 31; Wand. 56. He wyscte geneahhe, dæt . . . *he wished earnestly, that* . . . , 100 b; Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25: Ps. Th. 62, 8: 63, 1: 65, 13: 87, 3: 114, 4: 137, 7: 149, 1. Swíðe genehhe *very frequently*, Hy. 3, 42; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 42; L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. Geneahe *sufficiently*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 12; Gen. 2843. Genehe *abundantly*, Byrht. Th. 139, 45; By. 269. Ðǽr genehost brægd eorl Beówulfes ealde lāfe *then very frequently drew a warrior of Beowulf's an ancient relic* [i. e. *very many of Beowulf's warriors*, etc.], Beo. Th. 1593; B. 794. DER. swīð-geneahhe.

ge-neahhie, -neahhige, -nehhige; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly, frequently, very much, earnestly, instantly;* satis, sufficienter, frequenter, valde, sedulo, instanter, Ps. Th. 55, 7: 67, 4: 118, 25: 65, 3: 70, 5: 85, 3. DER. swíð-geneahhige.

ge-neáhsen; *adj. Near*:—Hwīlum mōna sunnan sīnes leóhtes bereáfaþ ðonne hit gebyrigan mæg ðæt swā geneáhsne weorðaþ *sometimes the moon deprives the sun of its light when it happens that they get so near*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 23; Met. 4, 12.

ge-neálǽcan, -lǽcean; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To approach, draw near, adhere [with dat. and acc.]*:—Ne dorstan hie dære stōwe geneálǽcan *they durst not approach the place*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 26. Hī ne dorston hine geneálǽcan *they durst not approach him*, 243, 13. Geneálǽcean, 77, 11: Shrn. 76, 29. Nū geneálǽceþ mīnum gebedum dæt ic bidde on dīnre gesihþe *appropiet oratio mea in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 169. Geneálǽcþ *adhæret*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 20. He him geneálǽhte he *drew near to him*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 24: 67, 2. Geneálǽhte *adhæsit*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 6. Me geneálǽhton ne *appropinquaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 37, 11. Hī geneálǽhton *acceleraverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 15, 4. Folce geneálǽcendum *populo appropinquanti*, Ps. Spl. 148, 14.

ge-neálǽcing, e; *f. An approach:*—Toforan dære geneálǽcinge dæs fefores *before the access of the fever*, Herb. 160; Lchdm. i. 288, 11.

ge-neán *to draw near, cleave, adhere:*—Gineá ðū dōast *inherere facias*, Rtl. 34, 28. Ðes cwom ł geneó *hic accessit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 58. v. ge-nēhwian.

ge-near, -ner *a refuge, protection;* refugium:—Genear [gener, Lamb.] mīn eart ðū *refugium meum es tu*, Ps. Spl. 90, 2. v. ge-ner.

ge-nearwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ot *To narrow, straiten, constrain, confine, oppress, afflict:*—Hwīlum mec mīn freá fæste geneарwaþ *sometimes my master fast confines me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 382, 24; Rä. 4, 1. Swā hit is geneарwod *so is it narrowed*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 24. Fæste geneарwad *fast confined*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 8; Rä. 70, 4. Mid cofer-spreótum hearde geneарwod *hard pressed with boar-spears*, Beo. Th. 2881; B. 1438. Mid weres egsan hearde geneарwod *with the fear of man sorely oppressed*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 32; Gen. 921: 123; Th. 157, 9; Gen. 2603. Geneарwad biþ heorte mīn *anxiaretur cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 60, 2. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-neát, es; *m. A companion, associate, vassal:*—Big-standaþ me strange geneátas ða ne willaþ me æt ðam strīðe geswīcan *strong companions stand by me who will not fail me at the strife*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 36;

Gen. 284. Geneát *inquilinus*, Cot. 108: *parasitus*, 152. Byrhtwold wæs eald geneát [*or* eald-geneát, *q. v.*] Be cyninges geneáte *of a king's* 'geneat,' L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 9: Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 3. Be ðon de monnes geneát stalige *in case a man's* '*geneát*' *steal*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 9. [*Icel.* nautr: *O. H. Ger.* ganôz, Grff. ii. 1125: *Ger.* genoss.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 149; Kemble's 'Saxons in England,' i. c. vii; Schmid A. S. Ger. DER. beód-, heorþ-geneát.

ge-neát-land, es; *n. Land granted for services or rent*:—Ægder ge of degnes inlande ge of geneát-lande *both from a thane's inland and from* '*geneát-land*,' L. Eádg. I, 1; Th. i. 262, 8. v. in-land.

ge-neát-man, -mann, es; *m.* [v. ge-neát] *A tenant, one holding land on payment of rent*, ' gafol':—Gif geneátmanna hwilc forgýmeleásaþ his hlafordes gafol *if any* '*geneat-man*' *neglect the tribute due to his lord*, L. Eádg. Suppl; Th. i. 270, 16.

ge-neát-riht, es; *n. The conditions regulating the tenure of the* 'geneát-land':—Geneát-riht is mistlic be ðam de on lande stænt. On sumon he sceal land-gafol syllan . . . *villani rectum est varium et multiplex secundum quod in terra statutum est. In quibusdam terris debet dare land-gablum* . . . , LL. Th. i. 115, note.

ge-neát-scólu, e; *f. A band of companions*:—Ða ðegnas scó geneát-scólu, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 22; Jul. 684.

ge-nec *a light ship, a frigate*; liburnica, Cot. 120. v. naca.

ge-nédan, -niedan, -nýdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compel, force, urge*:—Ðú tunglu genédest dæt hí de to hêraþ *thou compellest the stars to obey thee*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 9; Met. 4, 5: 4, 30; Met. 4, 15. Sede ðec genédes *quicunque te angariaberit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41. Sihhem geniédde dæt mæden *Sichem forced the maiden*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 22; Hat. MS. Geneddon Simon *angariaverunt Simonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 21. Ealle Asiam hý geuýddon dæt hí him gafol guldon *they compelled all Asia to pay them tribute*, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 28. He næs nó geneded *he was not compelled*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Dæt Bryttas mid dý mærran hungre genédde da elreordian adrifan *ut Brittones fame famosa coacti barbaros pepulerint*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 12.

ge-nédedlic; *adj. Compulsory, forced*; coactus:—He geleornade ðæt Cristes þeówdóm sceolde beón wilsumlic, nalæs genédedlíc *didicerat servitium Christi voluntárium, non coactitium esse debére*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18.

ge-nefa, an; *m. A nephew*; nepos:—Caius his [Agustuses] genefa nolde gebiddan to ðam ælmihtigum Gode *Caius his* [*Augustus's*] *nephew would not worship the almighty God*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 18.

ge-négan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To approach one with anything, to address*, Elen. Kmbl. 769: El. 385. v. ge-négan.

ge-neh; *adv. Enough, sufficiently, abundantly*:—Ðonne sceolon we geneh gebencean emb úre sáula ðearfa *then ought we to consider very much about our souls' needs*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 32. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehhe, -neche *enough, frequently*, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 25. v. ge-neahhe.

ge-nehige, -nehge; *adv. Enough, very much, frequently*:—Hie genehge mid gebeodum séceaþ *seek it frequently with prayers*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. v. ge-neahhie.

ge-nehlíce; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly, frequently*:—Gé sceolon mynglan eówre hýremen dæt híg hyra gebedu genehlíce begán *ye shall admonish your parishioners that they sufficiently cultivate their prayers*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 424, 39.

ge-néhlíce; *adv. Near*:—Dæt reáf de he genéhlíce on him hæfde *the garment that he wore next his skin*, Guthl. 16: Gdwin. 68, 17.

ge-néhwian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To approach, draw near, adhere*:—Monn genéhwas wífe his *homo adhærebit uxori suæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 5. Ánum genéhwaþ *uni adhærebit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 13. Genéhwade ánum *adhæsit uni*, 15, 15. [Cf. ge-néalécan.]

ge-nemnan; *p.* -nemde; *pp.* -nemned, -nemnod *To name; nominare*:—On ðære ceastre, de is genemned Nazareth *in civitate, quæ vocatur Nazareth*, Mt. Bos. 2, 23: 5, 19: Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 27; Gen. 130: 217; Th. 277, 16; Sat. 205: 221; Th. 287, 13; Sat. 366. Ða genemde ðære scypmanna án Scs. Martynus *then one of the sailors named St. Martin*, Shrn. 147, 8. Hí beóþ Godas genemnede [Cot. genemde] *they are named gods*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 9. Hí Angle genemnode wæron *they were named Angles*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 29.

ge-neósian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [neósian *to visit*] *To visit, come to*; visitare, adire:—Behealdholdíce, hú ðú hrade wylle geneósian nida bearna ealra þeóda *intende ad visitandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Hí ne mihton hine for dære manegu geneósian *non potérant adíre eum præ turba*, Lk. Bos. 8, 19. Ðú geneósast hine *visitas eum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 5. Se gesæliga his ealdcýþþe eft geneósaþ *the blessed* [*bird*] *again visits its old country*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 20; Ph. 351. Forðam de he geneósode, and his folces alýsednesse dyde *quia visitávit, et fecit redemptiónem plebis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 68, 78. Us mid hælo hér geneósa *visita nos in salutári tua*, Ps. Th. 105, 4. Dæt ic geneósige temple his *ut visítem templum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 26, 8.

ge-neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*; visitatio:—Forðam de ðú ne oncneówe da tíde ðínre geneósunge *eo quod non cognoveris tempus visitationis tuæ*, Lk. Bos. 19, 44: Scint. 21: Greg. Dial. 2, 35. v. neósung.

ge-neoderian *to condemn*. v. ge-niderian.

ge-ner, -near, es; *n. A refuge*; refugium, asylum, sanctuarium:—Ðú eart gener mín *tu es refugium meum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9: Ps. Lamb. 90, 2. Hí ðóer gener næfdon *they had not another refuge*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 10. Ongin dé generes wilnian *desire a refuge for thyself*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 28; Gú. 261. v. ner, feorh-gener.

ge-nerenes, -ness, e; *f. A taking away, deliverance*; ereptio:—For generenesse heora freóndra, dara de of weorulde leordan *pro ereptióne suórum qui de sæculo migrávérant*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Gnerenis *ereptio*, Rtl. 30, 5.

ge-nerian, -nergan, -nerigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To save, deliver, take away, set free, preserve, defend*; servare, redimere, liberare, eripere, salvum facere, defendere:—Se mec wile wiþ ðám nídum genergan *he will protect me against that malice*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 24; Gú. 212. We mágon feorh generigan *we may save life*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 22; Gen. 2524. Ic hine generige *eripiam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16. He generaþ hig *eripiet eos*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Oswio his deóde generede *Osuiu suam gentem liberavit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 14. Abraham Loth generede *Abraham saved Lot*, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 12; Gen. 2587. Ðú hí generedest *liberavisti eos*, Ps. 105, 8: Exon. 98 a; Th. 369, 28; Seel. 48. He hig generode of Egipta lande *he delivered them out of the land of the Egyptians*, Ex. 18, 9. Alýs me and genere *eripe me et libera me*, Ps. Th. 143, 8: 130, 1. Dæt ðú generige odde alýse me *ut eruas me*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 14: Ps. Th. 88, 41. Generigende *eripiens*, Ps. Spl. 34, 11. Genered *liberatus*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 24. Genered *saved*, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827. Hí sind fram graman generede *they are saved from wrath*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35. [Cf. ge-nesan.]

ge-nerwde *vexed*. v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-nesan; *p.* -næs, *pl.* -næson; *pp.* -nesen *To be saved, preserved, escape from*:—Se bíþ hál and geneseþ on écnesse *he shall be safe and shall be preserved to eternity*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26. Hróf ána genæs ealles ánsúnd *the roof alone was saved wholly sound*, Beo. Th. 2003; B. 999. Se ða sæcce genæs *who had come safely from the conflict*, 3959; B. 1977: 4844; B. 2426: Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ða de da frécennesse and yrmdo genéson *those who had survived the danger and misery*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 20: Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 90, 8: Fins. Th. 95; Fin. 47. Hý durh miltse meotudes genéson *they have been saved through the Lord's mercy*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 12; Cri. 1255. He níða gehwane genesen hæfde *he had survived every struggle*, Beo. Th. 4786; B. 2397. Dæt híg mihton da frécnesse genesan *that they might escape the danger*, Shrn. 38, 2. [*Goth.* ga-nisan *to be saved*: *O. Sax.* gi-nesan: *O. H. Ger.* ge-nesan: *Ger.* ge-nesen *to get well.*]

Génesuruh *Gainsborough*. v. Gegnesburh.

ge-nésta, an; *m. A neighbour*; proximus:—Mid ðæm ginéstum sínum *apud proximos suos*, Rtl. 84, 37.

ge-néðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To venture, attempt, strive*:—Ne dorste he genéðan dæt . . . *he durst not venture to* . . . , Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 33, 30. Nú ðú Andreas scealt genéðan in gramra gripe *now shalt thou Andrew venture into the grasp of foes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1900; An. 952: 2702; An. 1353. Sió sunne uneúðne weg nihtes geneðeþ *the sun ventures on an unknown way by night*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 117; Met. 13, 59: Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 1; Seel. 119. He genéðde under ánne elpend *he ventured under an elephant*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 20: 8; 90, 8. He ána genéðde frécne dæde *he alone ventured on the daring deed*, Beo. Th. 1781; B. 889: 3317; B. 1656. Dæt ic ealdre genéðde *that I should venture my life*, 4273; B. 2133: Apstls. Kmbl. 34; Ap. 17: 100; Ap. 50. Hie hit frécne genéddon under wætera hrófas *they boldly ventured it under the waters' roofs*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 17; Exod. 570: Beo. Th. 1923; 959. v. néðan.

geng *a privy*; latrina, Cot. 123. v. gang.

geng; *adj. Young*; jüvénis:—Ðám gengum þrým *to the three young men*, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 9; Dan. 102. v. geong.

gengan; *p.* de, *pl.* don; *pp.* ed *To go, pass*; ire, meare, currere, ferri, converti:—Forhwí gengdest ðú on bæcling *quare conversus es retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 113, 5. He feára sum beforan gengde wong sceáwian *he with a few went before to view the plain*, Beo. Th. 2829; B. 1412. Him oft betwuh gnornword gengdon *words of sadness passed oft between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. Beornas cómon wiegum gengan *the men came riding on horses*, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. v. gán, gangan.

gengdon *passed*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767; *p. of* gengan.

genge; *f. A* GANG, *flock, company*; grex:—Dæt wæs Hereweard and his genge *that was Hereward and his followers*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 29. [*Laym. Orm.* genge *a host, retinue.*]

génge ic *I would go*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834; *p. subj. of* gangan.

genge; *adj. Going, current, prevalent, valid*:—Ðeáh de dæs cyninges bêne mid hine swíðode and genge wære *preces regis illius multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. Dæt his sóþ fore us genge weorde *that his truth be current before us*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 35; Gú. 737.

Á ðín dóm sý gód and genge *ever be thy judgment good and valid*, 54 b; Th. 192, 20; Az. 109. Gód biþ genge and wiþ God lenge *good prevails and lasts before God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 4; Gn. Ex. 121. [*O. H. Ger.* gengi *usual: Ger.* gäng.]

ge-nídde, Ps. Vos. 58, 14: ge-níded *compelled*; coactus, Cot. 59: 106. v. ge-nédan.

ge-niédde *compelled, forced.* v. ge-nédan.

ge-nierede, -wod *vexed.* v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-níht, -nyht. es; *n*: e; *f. Abundance, fulness, sufficiency;* abundantia, übertas:—Wénst ðú dæt se ánweald and dæt geniht seó to forseónne *thinkest thou that power and abundance are to be despised?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22, 24, 26. Hý beóþ oferdrencte on dære genihte dínes húses *inebriábuntur ab übertáte dómus tuæ*, Ps. Th. 35, 8. To genihte *in abundantia*, Ps. Th. 77, 25, 27: 84, 6: Menol. Fox 364; Men. 183. Ðú sealdest me wíla genihte *thou gavest me the fulness of my desires*, Soul Kmbl. 285; Seel. 146: Cd. 90; Th. 113, 21; Gen. 1890: Ps. Th. 4, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-nuht *copia, abundantia.*]

ge-níhtlice; *adv. abundantly;* abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-níhtsum, -nyhtsum; *adj.* I. *abundant, abounding, copious, rich, plentiful, fruitful;* abundans, über, cópiósus, affluus, profluus:—Genihtsum *über*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Genihtsum wæter forþflóweþ *plentiful water flows forth*, Bd. 5, 10: S. 625, 24: Ps. Th. 85, 4: 143, 17. On ylde genihtsumre *in sénecta úbéri*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. Dæt hí wæron genihtsume *ut essent profúsi*, Hymn. Surt. 94, 5. Hladungum genihtsumum *haustibus affluis*, 58, 12. II. *satisfied;* sátiábilis:—Se ðe ær ne wæs níðes genihtsum *who ere was not satisfied with slaughter*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 15; Gen. 1995. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-nuhtsam *abundans.*]

ge-níhtsumian, -nyhtsumian; *part.* -nihtsumigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To abound, suffice;* abundáre, suffícére:—Hí synfulle and genihtsumigende on worulde, hí begeáton welan *ipsi peccátóres et abundantes in sæculo, obtinuérunt divítias*, Ps. Spl. 72, 12: 127, 3. Ic genihtsumige *abundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Se ungesælliga gýtsere wile máre habban ðonne him genihtsumaþ *the unhappy miser wishes to have more than suffices him*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Ánes engles gecarnung ne genihtsumode to alýsednysse ealles mancynnes *the merit of an angel was not sufficient for the redemption of all mankind*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 37.

ge-níhtsumlice, -nyhtsumlice; *comp.* -lícor; *adv. Abundantly, plentifully, copiously, sufficiently;* abundanter, abunde, übertim, suffícienter:—He agylt genihtsumlíce ðám wyrcendum ofermóðignysse *retríbuet abundanter fácientibus súperbiam*, Ps. Spl. 30, 30: Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 48. Genihtsumlíce *abunde*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 10. Ðær genihtsumlíce is sæd *ubi übertim indíciátum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 36: 4, 28; S. 605, 12. Genihtsumlícor *abundantius*, 3, 27; S. 559, 7.

ge-níhtsumnes, -nyhtsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, -nis, -niss, e; *f. Abundance, plenty, copiousness, sufficiency;* abundantia, übertas, cópia:—Genihtsumnys *abundantia* vel *cópia*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 40. Genihtsumnys *übertas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 7. Gemyndgiað genihtsumnesse wynsumnesse ðínre hí bylcettaþ *mémóriam abundantiæ suávitátis tuæ eructábunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 7. On genihtsumnysse mínre *in abundantia mea*, 29, 7: 77, 25. Hig beóþ gedrencte for genihtsumnisse húses dínes *inebriábuntur ab übertáte dómus tuæ*, 35, 9. Dære eorþan wæstmbœrnysse and genihtsumnysse we nellaþ habban us to lífes brícum, ac to oferlíðwednyssum *the fruitfulness and abundance of the earth we will not have for the uses of life, but as superfluities*, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 10: 64, 35.

ge-niman, -nyman, -níoman; he -nimeþ, -nimþ; *p.* -nam, -nom, *pl.* -námon, -nómon; *imp.* -nim, *pl.* -nimaþ; *subj. p.* -náme, *pl.* -námen; *pp.* -numen *To take, take up, take away, assume, receive, accept, obtain, comprehend, enter into;* súmére, tollére, auferre, assúmére, accípére, nancisci, comprehendére, ínfre:—Forlæt mec englas geniman on ðínne neáwest *let angels take me into thy presence*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Dæt hí woldon his bán geniman *ut tollérent ossa illius*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. He genimeþ hraðe dære rósan wlite *it taketh away the beauty of the rose*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 24; Met. 6, 12: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 23; Gen. 1209. Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne genimþ hærfest *winter's day takes away the sun-bright autumn*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Hú lange démaþ gé unrihtwísnysse, and ansýne synfulra genimaþ *usquequo júdícátis iniquitátem, et fácies peccátórum súmitis?* Ps. Spl. 81, 2. Heó genam cúðe folme *she took the well known hand*, Beo. Th. 2609; B. 1302: 4850; B. 2429. He his folc genam swá fæle sceáp *abstulit sícut oves pópulum suum*, Ps. Th. 77, 52, 69. Ðe ic to swá myclum cyninge genom *quod cum tanto régi init*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. He feówer túnas genom *he took four towns*, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13: 584; Erl. 18, 24. On ðam ilcan ðú eard genáme *in quo hábitas in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 73, 3: 72, 19. Genámon me ðár strange feóndas *strong enemies took me there*, Rood. Kmbl. 60; Kr. 30: 120; Kr. 60: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 10; Dan. 707. Þýstro dæt ne genámon *tenebræ eam non comprehendérunt*, Jn. Bos. 1, 5. Hí genómon unlytel *they took not a little*, Chr. 921: Erl. 106, 14. Ðú dé ánne genim *to prétere ut ego*: Th. 95, 8. Búton hwá þurh flánes flyht fyl genáme *unless any one through an arrow's flight obtained his fall*, Byrht. Th. 133, 57; By. 71. Hét se kásere dæt he genáme on ðam biscope ealle gódes béc *the emperor ordered him to take from the bishop all God's books*, Shrn. 123, 24. Án byþ genumen *ánus assúmétur*, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41: Gen. 2, 23. Geniman friþ *to make peace*, Chr. 865; Erl. 71, 12: Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 106, 21.

ge-nioman *to take, receive, obtain;* súmére, nancisci:—Ðér gé to genihte geniomaþ wæstme *where ye shall obtain fruits in abundance*, Ps. Th. 67, 16. v. ge-niman.

ge-níp, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -nipu; *n. A mist, cloud, darkness, obscurity;* nébúla, cáligo, núbes, ténebræ:—Mist *vel* genip *nébúla*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 111; Wrt. Voc. 52, 61. Wearþ genip, and ofersceadde híg *facta est núbes, et obumbrávit eos*, Lk. Bos. 9, 34. Dæt genip stód æt dæs geteldes dura *the cloud stood at the door of the tabernacle*, Ex. 33, 10: Cd. 8; Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139. Moises eóde to ðam genipe *Moyses accessit ad caliginem*, Ex. 20, 21. Com stefen of ðam genipe *vox facta est de núbe*, Lk. Bos. 9, 35. On dæt genip *in núbem*, 9, 34. In dæt neowle genip *into the deep darkness*, Cd. 223; Th. 292, 25; Sat. 445: 217; Th. 275, 31; Sat. 180: Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Oíer flóda genipu *over the mists of floods*, Beo. Th. 5608; B. 2808: 2724; B. 1360. Ðú ðe gesetst genipu upastíngesse ðínne oððe dínne upstíge *qui pónis núbem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3: Ps. Spl. 77, 27. Sweart wolcen and genip *atra núbes*, Nar. 23, 23. [Cf. *Ger.* nebel: *Icel.* nifl.]

ge-nípan; *p.* -náp, *pl.* -nipon; *pp.* -nipen. I. *to darken, become dark;* cálígáre, obnúbilári:—Hú seó þrag gewát, genáp under níht-helm, swá heó nó wære *how the time has passed, has darkened under the veil of night, as if it had not been*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 8; Wand. 96. II. *to rise as a cloud, to creep up* or *come suddenly upon one;* obrépére, súpervénire alícui:—Him ongén genáp atol ýþa geweale *the terrible rolling of the waves rose as a cloud against them* [*came suddenly upon them*], Cd. 166; Th. 206, 20; Exod. 454.

ge-nirwed *vexed.* v. ge-nyrwian.

ge-niðerian, -niðrian, -neðerian, -nyðerian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To put down, bring low, subdue, humiliate, condemn:*—Nelle gé genyðerian and gé ne beóþ genyðerude *nolite condemnare et non condemnabimini*, Lk. Bos. 6, 37. Ne ic ðech geniðro *nec ego te condemnabo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. Eágan ofermóðra ðú genyðeræst *oculos superborum humiliabis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 29. Útan cumene men eów genyðriaþ *strangers shall bring you low*, Deut. 28, 43. Ðú genyðerodest *tu humiliasti*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11. He ðurh his ðrowunga deófles ríce genederóde *he through his passion put down the devil's kingdom*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Álle geniðradon hine *omnes condemnaverunt eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. On Godes dóme geniderod *condemned at God's judgment*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33. Geniðrad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 3: Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 16. Se ðe hyne upaheþ se byþ genyðerud *qui se exaltaverit humiliabitur*, Mt. Bos. 23, 12. Simon ne arísep nǽfre fordon ðe he is sódlíce deád and on écum wítum genyðerod *Simon will never arise for he is really dead and sunk in eternal punishments*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20; Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Ðurh Cristes sige ealle hálige wæron gefreólsode; swá ðonne beóþ ða synfullan genyðerade mid heora ordrúman swá he genyderad weaþ *through Christ's victory all holy people were set free; so then the sinful shall be subdued with their chief as he was subdued*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1: Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 17.

ge-niðerung, -nyðerung, e; *f. Condemnation, humiliation, laying low:*—Ða ýttran ðeóstru is seó swearte níht dære écan geniderunge *the outer darkness is the black night of eternal condemnation*, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Dæt he onfó dære écan genyðerunga *that he receive the everlasting condemnation*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 32. For deófles genyðerunge *for the casting down of the devil*, 67, 3.

ge-níðla, an; *m. An enemy, a foe:*—Nǽfre ðú gelǽrest dæt ic dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gæste genídlum gafol onþáte *never shalt thou induce me to promise tribute to dumb and deaf idols, foes to the spirit*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 26; Jul. 151. DER. ealð-, feorh-, gást-, láþ-, mán-, sweord-, torn-genídla.

ge-níðle, an; *f.* [or a, an; *m?*] *Enmity, hate, fierceness:*—Fram hungres genídlan *from the fierceness of hunger*, Elen. Kmbl. 1398; El. 701: 1216; El. 610. Ic onfénge feonda genídlan *I received the hate of foes*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 15; Cri. 1440.

ge-niwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To renew, make new, change;* renovare, innovare:—Gást rihtne geniwa *spiritum rectum innova*, Ps. Spl. 50, 11. Biþ geniwod *renovabitur*, 102, 5. On sumum geáre byþ se móna twelf síðon geniwod fram dære hálgan Easter-tíde oþ eft Éastron; and on sumum geáre he biþ þreóttyne síðon geedniwad *in some years the moon is twelve times changed* [*renewed*] *from the holy Easter time till Easter again; and in some years it is thirteen times changed* [*renewed*], Lchdm. iii. 248, 22. Heáf wæs geniwad *the wail was renewed*, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 28; Exod. 35: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 60 a; Th. 217, 13; Ph. 279: Andr. Kmbl. 2020; An. 1012. v. niwian.

ge-niwung, e; *f. A renewing, recovering;* renovatio, Som.

gén-lád, e; *f. An arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself;* brachium oceani, Som. v. lád.

gennelung, e; *f. Greatness;* magnificentia, Ps. Spl. 67, 37. v. ge-miclung [?]

ge-nóg, -nóh; *adj.* ENOUGH, *sufficient, abundant;* satis, sufficiens, abundans:—He hæfþ on his ágenum genóh *he has of his own enough*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Ðǽr wæs genóg drinc sóna gearu *there was soon drink enough ready*, Andr. Kmbl. 3067; An. 1536. Hwæt druge ðú dugeða genóhra *what madest thou of the abundant blessings*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 3; Gen. 888. Hí mágon geseón on him selfum synne genóge *they may see in themselves sins enough*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 32; Cri. 1265. Ðú hæfst ælces gódes genóh *thou shalt have abundance of every good thing*, Deut. 28, 11: Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 8; Sch. 94: Cd. 29; Th. 39, 4; Gen. 619. [*Orm. Laym.* inoh: *Plat.* nog, genog: *O. Sax.* ginóg: *O. Frs.* enoch, anog, noch: *Dut.* genoeg: *Ger.* genug: *M. H. Ger.* genuoc, gnuoc: *O. H. Ger.* ginuog: *Goth.* ganôhs: *Dan.* nok: *O. Nrs.* gnogr.]

GE-NÓG, -nóh; *adv. Sufficiently, abundantly,* ENOUGH; satis, abunde:—Genóg sweotol hit is *it is sufficiently manifest*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 27. Genóg riht ðú segst *rightly enough thou sayest*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 17. Dæt híg habbon líf and habbon genóh *ut vitam habeant et abundantius habeant*, Jn. Bos. 10, 10. Cwǽdon dæt we fundon summe swíðe micelne mere in ðæm wǽre fersc wæter and swéte genóg *dixerunt ingens nos stagnum dulcissime aque inventuros*, Nar. 11, 27.

ge-nógan *to multiply;* multiplicare, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-nuogan.]

ge-nóh; *adj. Sufficient, abundant;* abundans. v. ge-nóg.

ge-nóh *sufficiently*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 22. v. ge-nóg; *adv.*

ge-nom, *pl.* -nómon *took*:—Weard genom *the guardian took*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 22; Cri. 223: Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14; *p. of* ge-niman.

ge-nomian, -namian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To name, point out;* nominare, indicere, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 10; Cri. 1101.

ge-notian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud *To use, consume*:—Hie hæfdon hiora mete genotudne *they had consumed their provisions*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. [Cf. ge-nyttian.]

Gent, Gænt, Gend *Ghent, in Flanders;* Gandavum, Chr. 880; Erl. 83, 2.

ge-nugan; *pres.* hit -neah [*Goth.* ganah] *To suffice, to be sufficient, not to be wanting*; sufficere:—Gif us on ferðe geneah *if in our soul we be not wanting* [*if it is sufficient to us in our soul*], Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 29; Sch. 35; 90 a; Th. 337, 26; Gn. Ex. 70. Nǽnig mennisc tunge ne geneah ðæs acendan engles godcund mægen to gesecgenne *no human tongue is sufficient to tell the divine virtue of that begotten messenger*, Blickl. Hom. 165, 5. v. be-nugan, nugan.

ge-numen *taken*, Mt. Bos. 24, 40, 41; *pp. of* ge-niman.

ge-nycled, -cnycled *knuckled, crooked;* obuncus, Som.

ge-nýdan, -nédan, -niédan, he -nýt; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compel, force, press;* cogere, compellere, expellere:—Alexander ðæt folc to him genýdde *Alexander forced the people to him*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 18, 19, 20. Genýddon, Mk. Bos. 15, 21. Genýt, Mt. Bos. 5, 41. Gást hine on wésten genýdde *spiritus expulit eum in deserto*, Mk. Bos. 1, 12. Wǽron genýdde *were forced*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 21. v. ge-nédan.

ge-nýd-magas; *pl. m. Near relations*:—Gif twegen genýdmagas *if two near relations*, L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19, MS. B. v. nýdmaga.

ge-nýh; *adj. Near*:—Gif twegen genýhe magas [genýhe-mægas, Th. cf. neáh-mæg] *if two near kinsmen*, L. E. and G. 4; Th. i. 168, 19.

ge-nyht, es; *n*: *e*; *f.* [*O. H. Ger.* ganuht, *f.*] *An abundance, plenty, sufficiency, fulfilment;* abundantia, ubertas:—Ðéah mon nú anweald and genyht to twǽm þingum nemne *though any one call power and abundance two things*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. Dætte genyht wǽre gesǽlda *that sufficiency was happiness*, 35, 3; Fox 158, 13. v. ge-niht.

ge-nyht-ful, -full; *adj. Plentiful;* profusus, prodigus, Lye.

ge-nyhtlíce; *adv. Abundantly;* abunde, Cot. 6.

ge-nyhtsum; *adj. Plentiful, abundant;* abundans, uber, copiosus:—Feoh genyhtsum sældun ðǽm kempum *they gave much money to the soldiers*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 12. v. ge-nihtsum.

ge-nyhtsumian, -nihtsumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To suffice, abound;* abundare:—Gemǽru and dene genyhtsumiaþ hwǽte *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Surt. 64, 14. Genyhtsumegende *abundantes*, Ps. Surt. 72, 12. v. ge-nihtsumian.

ge-nyhtsumlíce; *adv. Abundantly, plentifully;* abunde, abundanter:—Ða genyhtsumlíce dóeþ oferhygd *qui abundanter faciunt superbiam*, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. v. ge-nihtsumlíce.

ge-nyhtsum-nes, -ness, -nis, -niss, e; *f. An abundance, plenty;* abundantia:—In mínre genyhtsumnisse *in mea abundantia*, Ps. Surt. 29, 7: 64, 12. v. ge-nihtsumnes.

ge-nyman *to take;* assúmĕre:—Ðú genymest gecýðnysse míne þurh múþ dínne *tu assúmis testámentum meum per os tuum*, Ps. Spl. 49, 17. v. ge-niman.

ge-nyrwian, -nyrwan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To make narrow, compress, oppress*:—Ic genyrwige *co-arto*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 56. Ðíne fýnd ðé genyrwaþ *inimici tui coangustabunt te*, Lk. Bos. 19, 43. Ne genyrwe ofer me þyt múþ his *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum*, Ps. Spl. 68, 19. Genyrwyd [C], geniered [T] is ofer me gást mín *anxiatus est super me spiritus meus*, 142, 4. Swá genyrwod so *narrowed*, Btwk. Scrd. 21, 5. Hearde genyrwad *hardly constrained*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 6; Cri. 364.

ge-nýt *compels.* v. ge-nýdan.

ge-nyðerian, -nyðrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad, ud *To humble, condemn*, Ps. Spl. 17, 29: Lk. 6, 37. v. ge-niðerian.

ge-nyðerung *humiliation, condemnation.* v. ge-niðerung.

ge-nyttian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To use, enjoy:*— He hæfde eorþ-scrafa ende genyttod *he had enjoyed the last of his earth-dens*, Beo. Th. 6085; B. 3046. [Cf. ge-notian.]

GEÓ, gió; *adv. Formerly, of old, before;* quandam, olim, pridem:—Ða híðþ ðe ic, wrecca, geó lustbǽrlíce song, ic sceal nú heóñende singan *the lays which I, an exile, formerly with delight sung, I shall now mourning sing*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 68; Met. 10, 34. Ðú wið Criste geó wunne *thou of old didst strive against Christ*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 25; Jul. 420: 19 b; Th. 51, 11; Cri. 814: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 12; Gen. 2308: Menol. Fox 34; Men. 17. Wæs ðis eálond geó gewurþad mid ǽdelestum ceastrum *this island was formerly adorned with the noblest cities*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 25. Gebenc se snottra fengel hwæt wit geó sprǽcon *do thou, sagacious prince, bear in mind what we have before spoken*, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476. Geó ǽr *long before*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Geó ðagum *in days of old, formerly*, 4, 27; S. 605, note 2. Geó geára *formerly*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 15. Geó hwílum *in times of old, formerly*, 2; Fox 4, 9. [*Goth.* ju: *O. Sax.* giu: *O. H. Ger.* giu.]

geoc, gioc, geoht, gôc, ioc, es; *n*: *pl.* geocu. **I.** *a* YOKE; jugum:—Nimaþ mín geoc ofer eów *tollite jugum meum super vos*, Mt. Bos. 11, 29. Mín geoc ys wynsum *jugum meum suave est*, 11, 30. We weorpan fram us geoc heora *projiciamus a nobis jugum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 2, 3. Utan aweorpan heora geocu of us *projiciamus a nobis juga ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 2, 3. **II.** *a yoke of oxen;* boum jugum, boves jugo juncti:—Se ceorl hæfþ ðǽres geoht [geoc: B. oxan] ahýred *the ceorl has hired another's yoke*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8. Be hýr-geohte [hyr-geoce: B. hýr-oxan] *of a hired yoke*, 60; Th. i. 140, 7. **III.** *conjux*:—Gebede ł geoc *conjugem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 20. [*Goth.* juk: *O. H. Ger.* joh: *Ger.* joch.]

geóc, gióc, eóc, e; *f. Safety, help, aid, succour, comfort, consolation;* salus, auxilium, subsidium, consōlātio:—Mec geóc cyme *safety shall come to me*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 9; Rä. 6, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 3618; An. 1587. Geóce gefégon *they rejoiced in the aid*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 16; Gú. 710. Ne miht ðú me ofer disne dæg ǽnige helpe ne geóce gefremman *non mihi aliquid utilitatis aut salutis potes ultra conferre*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 30. Nú we cunnon hyhtan dæt we heofones leóht uppe mid englum ágan móton, gástum to geóce *now we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven above with the angels, for the comfort of our spirits*, Frag. Kmbl. 88; Leás. 46: Elen. Kmbl. 2491; El. 1247. Gnyrna to geóce *for a consolation of sorrows*, 2275; El. 1139. Se hálga his God geóce bæd *the holy one prayed to his God for aid*, Andr. Kmbl. 2060; An. 1032: 2132; An. 1569. Dæt him gástbona geóce gefremede *that the spirit-slayer would afford them succour*, Beo. Th. 357; B. 177: 5342; B. 2674: Cd. 77; Th. 95, 31; Gen. 1587: 184; Th. 230, 14: Dan. 233. Beóþ hyra geóca gemyndge *they are mindful of their safety*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 18; Gú. 60.

geocboga, an; *m. A yoke.* v. geoc.

geócend, es; *m. A preserver, Saviour;* servator, salvator:—Wís biþ se ðe con ongytan done geócend *he is wise who can understand the preserver*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 14; Az. 88. Gǽsta geócend *Saviour of souls*, 10 b; Th. 13, 5: Cri. 198: 49 a; Th. 170, 3; Gú. 1106: Andr. Kmbl. 1095; An. 548: 1801; An. 903: Elen. Kmbl. 1360; El. 682: 2151; El. 1077.

geócian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *gen. dat. To preserve, save;* servare, salvare. **I.** *with the gen*:—Geóca úser *preserve us*, Cd. 188; Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Geóca mínes gǽstes *save my soul*, Exon. 118 b; Th. 455, 5; Hy. 4, 45. **II.** *with the dat*:—Geóca us *preserve us*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 23; Az. 12. Geóca mínre sáwle *save my soul*, 118 b; Th. 455, 34; Hy. 4, 59.

geócor [*or* geocor? cf. geocsa]; *adj. Strong, fierce, harsh, dire, sad*:—Geócor sefa, geómrende hyge *sad spirit, mourning mind*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 33; Gú. 1021: 49 a; Th. 170, 13; Gú. 1111. On ða geócran tíd *in that grievous time*, 47 a; Th. 160, 26; Gú. 949. Hý sceolon forgietan ðara geócran gesceaffe habban him gomen *they shall forget the harsh fate and have pleasure*, 92 a; Th. 345, 4; Gn. Ex. 183. Wiste his fingra geweald on grames grápum dǽt he wæs geócor he [*Grendel*] *knew that his fingers' power was in the gripe of the fierce one, so that he was sad*, Beo. Th. 1535. v. B. 765 for a different reading. Geócrostne síþ *a very sad journey*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 25; Dan. 617. [Cf. *Goth.* juka *strife, anger.*] v. Grm. And. u. El. 119.

geócre; *adv. Harshly, roughly*:—Ða Babilone weard yrre andswarode eorlum onmǽlde grimme ðám gingum and geócre oncwæþ *then the lord of Babylon angrily answered to the men, announced fiercely to the youths, and harshly spoke*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211.

geocsa, an; *m. A sobbing;* singultus:—Ðiós siccetung ðes geocsa *this sighing, this sobbing*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 9; Met. 2, 5.

geoc-stecca, -sticca, an; *m. A bolt of a door, a bar;* obex, Cot. 145.

geocsung, e; *f. Sobbing;* singultus, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Wrt. Voc. 54, 64.

geofa *a giver.* v. gifa.

geofan; p. geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give;* dare:—Nymþ ðú me ræd geofe *unless thou mayest give me counsel*, Ps. Th. 58, 1: 118, 72. v. gifan.

geofen *the ocean*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Geofenes *of the ocean*, Beo. Th. 729; B. 362. v. geofon.

ge-offrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To offer, sacrifice:*—He hét hine his leófan sunu geoffrian Gode to lâce *he bade him offer his dear son as a sacrifice to God*, Btwk. Scrd. 23, 3. Abel geoffrode ða sélostan lâc Gode *Abel offered the best sacrifices to God*, 18, 5: 22, 9: Gen. 8, 20. Dæt hí be hreówsunge Gode geoffrodon *that they should sacrifice to God by penitence*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Geoffrod *sacrificed*, Lev. 4, 15.

geofian, *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give, to endow;* dare, donare:—He mæg me geofian mid gôda gehwilcum *he can endow me with every good*, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 31; Gen. 546. DER. geofu. v. giñan.

geofon, geofen, gifen, gyfen, es; *n. The sea, ocean;* mare, oceanus:—On geofones streám *on the ocean's wave*, Andr. Kmbl. 1704; An. 854: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 25; Ph. 118. Geofon geótende *a gushing ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 3014; An. 1510. [*O. Sax.* gebano.] v. Grm. D. M. 219.

geofon-flód, es; m. [geofon *a sea, ocean;* flód *a flood*] *A sea* or *ocean flood;* maris fluctus:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflóda gehwylc georne bihealdeþ *each ocean flood strictly observes the Lord's command*, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 21; Az. 125.

geofon-hûs, es; *n. A sea-house, vessel:*—Geofonhûsa mæst *greatest of sea-houses*, Cd. 66; Th. 79, 34; Gen. 1321.

geofon-ýþ, e; *f. A sea-wave, billow;* maris unda, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515.

geofu, e; *gen. pl.* -a, -ena, -ona; *f. A gift, grace;* donus, gratia:—Beó geofena gemyndig *be mindful of gifts*, Beo. Th. 2351; B. 1173. Dæt he dryhtnes môt geofona neótan *that he may partake of the Lord's gifts*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 225, 5; Ph. 384. Ne biddan we ûrne Drihten dyssa eordlícra geofa *let us not ask our Lord for these earthly gifts*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. He hí mid missenlícum geofum gewelgode *ille eam [ecclesiam] diversis donis ditavit*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 1: Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 10; Cri. 686: 128 b; Th. 493, 15; Rä. 81, 31. Geofu wæs mid Gûþlâc *grace was with Guthlac*, 40 a; Th. 134, 1; Gû. 501. v. gifu.

geó-geára; *adv. Of old;* olim, antiquitus, Ps. Th. 42, 3. v. geó, geára; *adv.*

geó-geáre; *adv. Of old;* olim, antiquitus:—Swâ swá we geógeáre hýrdon *so as we of old have heard*, Ps. Th. 47, 7. v. geó, geáre.

geógelere, es: *m. A juggler;* præstigiator, Som. Géogulere *magus, haruspex, hariolus*, Hpt. Gl. 500. 502, 510. [*O. H. Ger.* gougulari: *Icel.* kuklari: *Ger.* gaukler.] v. Grff. iv. 134: Grm. D. M. 990.

geógoþ-feorh *youthful life, youth*, Beo. Th. 1078; B. 537. v. geóguþ-feorh.

geógoþ-hâd *youth*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 4; Gen. 1507. v. geóguþ-hâd.

geógoþ-lust, es; *m. Youthful pleasure, lust:*—Se lichoma geunlustaþ ða geógoþlustas to fremmenne *the body loathes to perform those youthful lusts*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 9.

geógup, geógeþ, giógoþ, geógaþ, gígoþ, iúguþ, e; *f.* I. YOUTH, *the state of being young;* juventus, juvenilis ætas *vel* status:—Úre cnihthâd is swylce undern-tíd, on ðam astíhþ úre geógoþ swá swá sunne déþ ymbe dære driddan tíde *our boyhood is as it were the third hour in which arises our youth as the sun does about the third hour*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 2528; El. 1265. Of mínre geóguþe *a juventute mea*, Mk. Bos. 10, 20: Blickl. Homl. 211, 26. Ðær is geógoþ búton ylde *there is youth without age*, 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. On geóguþe *in youth*, 34 a; Th. 108, 19; Gú. 75: Ps. Th. 70, 4. Hie on geógoþe bu whitebeorht wæron on worlde cenned *they both in youth beautiful were born into the world*, Cd. 10; Th. 12, 18; Gen. 187: Ps. Th. 118, 141. On geógoþe *in youth*, Beo. Th. 4843; B. 2426. From gígoþe mínum *a juventute mea*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 21. Se férde on his iúguþe fram his freóndum *he went in his youth from his friends*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 3. II. *the youth, young persons;* juventus, juvenes:—Eall sió gíogoþ þe nú is on Angelcynne *all the youth now in England*, Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 10; Hat. MS. Ða wearþ iafeðe geógoþ aféded *then to Japhet was a youthful offspring born*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 34; Gen. 1604. Óddæt seó geógoþ geweóx *until the youth grew up*. Beo. Th. 133; B. 66. Hyre byre Hréðríc and Hródmund and hæleða bearn gíogoþ ætgædere *her sons Hrethric and Hrothmund and children of warriors, the youth together*, 2384; B. 1189: Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81. Helpe gefremman gumena geógoþe *to give help to the young men of the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 3228; An. 1617. Duguþe and geógoþe *to old and young*, 304; An. 152: Beo. Th. 323; B. 160. Heora geógoþ *juvenes eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 64. Ic geseah mîne gesélinesse and mín wuldor and ða frommisse mínre iúguþe *ego respiciens felicitatem meam insigni numero juventutis*, Nar. 7, 22. [*O. Sax.* jugud: *O. H. Ger.* jugund: *Ger.* jugend.]

geógup-cnósl, es; *n.* [geógoþ *youth;* cnósl *progeny, a family*] *A youthful family, young progeny;* novella familia, líberi:—Ic bíde ðér mid geóguþcnósle *I abide there with my young progeny*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 25; Rä. 16, 10.

geógup-feorh, geógoþ-feorh; *gen.* -feores; *dat.* -feore; *n.* [geógoþ *youth*, feorh *life*] *Youthful life, youth;* juventus:—Sumum dæt gegongeþ on geóguþfeore, dæt se endestæf wealíc weorþeþ *it happens to one in youthful life that the end is miserable*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 1; Vy. 10: Beo. Th. 5321; B. 2664. On geógoþfeore *in youthful life*, 1078; B. 537.

geógup-hâd, geógoþ-hâd, es; *m. The state of youth, youth;* juventûtis státus, júventus:—Ðú hafast geóguþhâdes blæd ðnu *hast youth's prosperity*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 25; Jul. 168: Elen. Kmbl. 2531; El. 1267. Ðú me lǽrdest of geóguþhâde *docuisti me a juventúte*, Ps. Th. 70, 16. On geógoþhâde *in youth*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 4; Gen. 1507: Blickl. Homl. 59, 5: 211, 22.

geógup-hâdnes, -ness, e; *f. The state of youth, youth;* ádólescentia:—On ða ǽrestan tíd mínre geóguþhâdnesse *cum primævo ádólescentiæ témpore*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 36.

geógup-líc; *adj. Youthlike, youthful;* júvénilis:—Ic ne wæs mín mód fullfremedlíce bewerigende ðám geóguþlícum unalýfednessum *non animum perfecte a júvénilibus cohíbens inlécebris*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 39.

geógup-myru, we; *f. Youthful joy?* Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 23; Rä. 39, 2.

Geóhel-, geóhhel-dæg, es; *m. Yule-day, a day at Yule-tide:*—On ðone forman dæig on geáre ðæt is on ðone ǽrestan geóhheldæig eall cristen folc wordiaþ cristes acennednesse *on the first day of the year, that is, on the first day of Yule all christian folk honour Christ's birth*, Shrn. 29, 26. On ðone eahteþan geóhheldæig biþ ðæs móngeþes fruma ðe mon nemneþ ianuarius *on the eighth day of Yule is the beginning of the month that is called January*, 47, 13.

Geóhol, Geóhhol, es; *n. Yule, Christmas:*—Ðý twelftan dæge ofer geóhol *on the twelfth day after Yule*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8: L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23, note. v. geól.

geoht, es; *n. A yoke*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 8: 60; Th. i. 140, 7. v. geoc.

geohðu. v. gehðu.

GEÓL, giúl, iúl, geóhol, es; *n.* YULE, *Christmas;* festum nativitatis Domini:—On geól *at Christmas*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 23, note: Menol. Fox 59, note a. Ðý twelftan dæge ofer geóhol *Epiphaniæ*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Feówertig daga ǽr cástran and feówertig daga ǽr Cristes acennisse dæt is ǽr geólum *fourty days before Easter and fourty days before Christ's birth, that is, before Christmas*, Shrn. 82, 11. [*Dan.* juul: *Swed.* jul, *m*: *O. Nrs.* jól, *n. pl. festum jolense, festum natalitiorum Christi, festum quodvis, convivium.*] For this and the next word v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi. and Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. jól.

Geóla, Iúla, an; *m.* [geól *Yule*] *The* YULE *or Christmas month*, that is, *December*:—Se ǽrra geóla *the ere*, or *former yule, December*. Se æftera geóla *the after yule, January*. Se móngeþ is nemned on Leden *Decembris*, and on úre geþeóde se ǽrra geóla, fordan ða móngeas twegen syndon nemde ánum naman, óder se ǽrra geóla [*December*], óder se æftera *mensis [Januarius] hic vocatur Latine* December, *nostra vero lingua prior Geola, quoniam duo sunt menses qui uno nomine gaudent, alter Geola prior* [December], *alter posterior* [January], Hick. Thes. i. 212, 56; Shrn. 153, 23–6. [*Goth.* jiuleis, *m.*]

geolca, gioleca, geoloca, an; *m. A* YOLK; ovi vitellus:—Sceáwa nú on ánum æge, hú ðæt hwíte ne biþ gemenged to ðam geolcan, and biþ hwædere án æg *look now on an egg, how the white is not mingled with the yolk, and yet it is one egg*, Homl. Th. i. 40, 28. On æge biþ gioleca on middan *in an egg the yolk is in the middle*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. Genim geolocan *take the yolk*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 7.

geold, es; *n. Charge, impost:*—Ne gafie ne geold *neither tax nor charge*, Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 1. Strange geolde *heavy imposts*, 1124; Erl. 253, 21. v. gild.

ge-ôleccan; *v. a. To allure;* blandíri:—Ðá hí ðé mæst geóleccan *when they most allure thee*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1.

geole-wearte *a nightingale;* luscinus, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 37; Wrt. Voc. 29, 55.

geolhstor, geolstor, es; *m? Matter, corruption, poison, venom;* sanies:—Hire geolhstor ût fleów *the matter flowed out from her*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, note 3. Geolster *virus, tabum*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 490.

geolna, an; *m. A kind of Egyptian stork;* ibis, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 30; Wrt. Voc. 29, 49.

geolo, geolu; *gen. m. n.* geolwes; *dat.* geolwum; *def.* se geolwa; *adj.* YELLOW; flavus:—Geolo godwebb *the yellow silk*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rä. 36, 10. Geolwe linde [*acc. f.*] *yellow shield*, 5213; B. 2610. Him beóþ ða eágan geolwe *his eyes will be yellow*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 348, 12. Geolo *flavus, fuscus*, Hpt. Gl. 510. Mid geolewere fáhnisse *crocea qualitate*, 419.

geolo-ádl, e; *f. The jaundice*, Lye.

geolo-blâc; *adj. Pale yellow*, Lye.

geoloca, an; *m. A yolk;* ovi vitellus:—Genim hænne æges geolocan *take the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 7. v. geolca.

geolo-hwít; *adj. Yellow-white;* mellinus, color stramineus, Lye.

geolo-rand, es; *m. A yellow disk, shield*, Beo. Th. 880; B. 438: Elen. Kmbl. 235; El. 118. v. Grm. A. u. E. 145.

geolo-reád; *adj. Yellow-red;* croceus, Lye.

geolstrig; *adj. Poisonous;* virulentus, Hpt. Gl. 450, 453. Geolstru? Som.

geolwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become yellow;* flavescere. DER. a-geolwian.

geó-man, gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old;* qui olim vixit. v. gió-man.

geómeleáslice *carelessly.* v. gýmeleáslíce.

geómen *care.* v. gýmen.

geómerian *to groan, mourn, murmur*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. v. geómrian.

geómer-mód *sad of mind, sorrowful*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. v. geómor-mód.

geómerung *a groaning, moaning, lamentation*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6: Homl. Th. i. 142, 18: ii. 86, 16. v. geómrung.

geómian *to take care of.* v. gýman.

geómor, geómur, giómor; *adj. Sad, sorrowful, mournful, murmuring, miserable, wretched;* tristis, mœstus, querŭlus, miser: —Him wæs geómor sefa *his mind was sad*, Elen. Kmbl. 1251; El. 627: Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. Hē dær āna sæt, geoðum geómor *he sat there alone, sad of mind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2015; An. 1010. Ic of grundum to ðē geómur cleopode *de profundis clāmāvi ad te*, Ps. Th. 129, 1. Dæt wæs geómuru ides *that was a mournful woman*, Beo. Th. 2155; B. 1075. Ðeós geómre lyft *this murmuring air*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 4; Exod. 430. Dust ne mæg andsware ænige gehātan geómrum gāste *the dust cannot give any answer to the sad spirit*, Soul Kmbl. 211; Seel. 108: Apstls. Kmbl. 178; Ap. 89. Siððan ðū gehȳrde galan geómorne geác on bearwe *when thou hast heard the sad cuckoo sing in the grove*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 29; Bo. 22. Hē wæg hyge geómurne *he bare a mournful spirit*, 52 a; Th. 182, 15; Gū. 1310. In ðas geómran woruld *in this sad world*, 57 b; Th. 207, 10; Ph. 139: 63 a; Th. 232, 35; Ph. 517. Geómran stefne *with mournful voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 122; An. 61: 2254; An. 1128. Geómre gāstas *sad spirits*, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 9; Gen. 69: 166; Th. 206, 5; Exod. 447. Geómrum to geóce *for salvation to the sad*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 27; Cri. 124. [*Laym.* ȝeomere *doleful, miserable: O. Sax.* jāmar *depressed, sad, sorrowful: Dut.* jammer, *n. misery: Ger.* jammer, *m. misery: M. H. Ger.* jāmer, āmer, *m. pity: O. H. Ger.* jāmar, āmar, *m. misēria.*] DER. fela-geómor, hyge-, mōd-, sīþ-, wine-.

geómor-fród; *adj.* (geómor *sad*, fród *old*] *Old with sadness;* misēre ætate provectus: —Ic eom geómorfród *I am old with sadness*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 14; Gen. 2224.

geómor-gid, -gidd, -gyd, es; *n. A mournful song, dirge, lamentation;* lūgubris cantus, nēnia, lāmentātio: —Wæs geómorgidd wrecen *a mournful song was sung*, Andr. Kmbl. 3094; An. 1550. Geómorgyd, Beo. Th. 6291; B. 3150.

geómor-líc; *adj. Sad, sorrowful;* mœstus, flēbilis: —Bið geómorlīc gomelum eorle to gebīdanne, dæt his byre rīde giong on galgan *it is sad for an aged man to experience that his child hang young on the gallows*, Beo. Th. 4879; B. 2444: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 31. [*O. Sax.* jāmarlīk: *O. H. Ger.* jāmarlīh: *Ger.* jämmerlich.]

geómor-líce; *adv. Sadly;* lūgubre: —Hē gilleþ geómorlīce *he yelleth sadly*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267.

geómor-mód, geómer-mód, giómor-mód; *adj. Sad of mind, sorrowful;* mœstus animo: —Ongan geómormōd to Gode cleopian *he sad of mind began to cry to God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2795; An. 1400: Beo. Th. 4094; B. 2044: Gen. 27, 34. Hie engel Drihtnes gemitte geómormōde *an angel of the Lord met her sad in mood*, Cd. 103; Th. 137, 3; Gen. 2268. Heó wǣron geómormōde *they were sorrowful*, Elen. Kmbl. 1107; El. 555: 825; El. 413. Gewitan him gangan, geómermōde *they retired, sad of mind*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 9; Gen. 858. [*O. Sax.* jāmar-mōd.]

geómrian, geómerian, geómran; *part.* geómrigende, geómriende, geómerigende, geómrende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [geómor *sad, sorrowful*] *To be sad, to sigh, groan, murmur, mourn, sorrow, lament, bewail;* gēmēre, murmurāre, ingēmēre, ingēmiscēre, lūgēre, quĕri: —Se ðe á wile geómrian on gihða *who for ever will mourn in spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 701; Sal. 350. Bēna geómrigende we asendaþ *prĕces gĕmentes fundimus*, Hymn. Surt. 21, 13. Gāþ geómriende weras wíf samod *men and women together go sorrowing*, Andr. Kmbl. 3328; An. 1667: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35: Gen. 42, 38: Mk. Bos. 5, 38: 8, 12. Geómerigende *mourning*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 42. Gē, geómrende, gehðum mānaþ *ye, murmuring, grieve in spirit*, Exon. 9 a: Th. 6, 26; Cri. 90: 48 a; Th. 164, 34; Gū. 1021. Ic geómrige *gĕmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 30, 58. Hī murcniaþ oððe geómriaþ *murmurābunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Hī geómeriaþ *they murmur*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 17. Ides geómrode giddum *the lady bewailed in songs*, Beo. Th. 2240; B. 1118. Ón ðone heofon behealdende, geómrode *suspiciens in cœlum, ingĕmuit*, Mk. Bos. 7, 34: Jn. Bos. 11, 33, 38. Ne geómra ðū *be not thou sad*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 25; Gen. 2198.

geómrung, geómerung, e; *f. A groaning, moaning, lamentation;* gēmĭtus, lāmentum: —Brytta geómerung *gĕmitus Brittanōrum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42. Fram geómrunga heortan mīnre *a gĕmitu cordis mei*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. On geómerunga mīnre *in gĕmĭtu meo*, 6, 6: Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14. Hī getācniaþ hāligra manna geómerunge *they betoken the groaning of holy men*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 18. Deáþes geómerunga me beeódon *the moanings of death surrounded me*, ii. 86, 16. On geómrungum *in gĕmĭtibus*, Ps. Spl. 30, 12. On geómrunga *in lamentation*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 14. For dære geómrunga dæs ōðres deáðes *for sorrow at the other's death*, 113, 11.

geómur *sad, sorrowful*, Ps. Th. 129, 1. v. geómor.

geóna; *adv. Hitherto, yet;* adhuc: —Hwæðd geóna me gwona is *quod adhuc mihi deest?* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 20. Geóna hlīfigende *adhuc vivens*, 27, 63. Ðā geóna [geone, Lind.] *athuc*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 30: Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 35. Ne ðā geóna *nondum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 39: 8, 57. v. gēna.

ge-onbyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To bear against, strive against, resist:* — Gif he on ðone geonbyrde de hine slōg *if he strove against him who slew him*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 18: L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 11. v. ge-anbyrdan.

geonc *young*, Bt. 8; Rawl. 15, 13, note m. v. geong.

geond, giond; *prep. acc. Through, throughout, over, as far as, among, in, after, beyond;* per, trans, inter, post, ultra; κατά: —Hē gǣd geond drige stōwa *ambulat per loca arida*, Mt. Bos. 12, 43: 14, 35. Ðā eōde geond Hiericho *tum perambulabat Jericho*, Lk. Bos. 19, 1. Beóþ mycele eorþan styrunga geond stōwa *terræ motus magni erunt per loca*, 21, 11. Geond eorþan *throughout the earth*, Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 10; Sat. 644. Geond gehwilce weras *viritim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 5. Hī ealle beweópon Aarones forðsīþ geond drītig daga *they all mourned Aaron's death during thirty days*, Num. 20, 29. Ðē we þanciaþ geond ungeendode worulde *we will thank thee to all eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Geond to dæg *usque hodie*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 28. Ðær se hālga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond *there a holy fragrance rests over the pleasant land*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Geond sīdne grund *over the wide abyss*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35; Gen. 134. Ðū geond holt wunast *thou shalt dwell among the groves*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. Geond ða þeóda *among the people*, Andr. Kmbl. 49; An. 25. Mōdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna *he sowed and set the wisdom of mind in the minds of men*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 30; Cri. 663. Mān wridode geond beorna breóst *wickedness blossomed in the breast of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1535; An. 769. Geond feówertig daga *post quadraginta dies*, Num. 13, 22. Fæder folca gehwæs us féran hēt geond ginne grund *the father of every nation bids us depart beyond the abysmal deep*, Andr. Kmbl. 661; An. 331. Sittaþ yfele men giond eorþrīcu *wicked men sit in earthly kingdoms*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 74; Met. 4, 37. Giond ðas wīdan worulde *through this wide world*, 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. [*Laym.* ȝond *per.*] v. geondan, be-geondan.

geond; *adv. Yond, yonder, thither, beyond;* illuc: —Hider and geond *hither and thither*, Lye. Hyder geond *yonder*, Mt. Bos. 26, 36. [*Chauc.* yond: *Goth.* jaind *there.* Cf. *Orm.* 3ond *in* o 3ond half.]

geondan; *prep. acc. Beyond;* trans: —Ðā sōne com Willelm eorl fram geondan sǣ *then earl William soon came from beyond sea*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 29: 1048; Erl. 177, 28. v. geond, be-geondan.

geond-brǣdan; *p.* -brǣdde; *pp.* -brǣded [geond *over*, brǣdan *to spread*] *To overspread;* supersternĕre: —Hit geondbrǣded wearþ beddum and bolstrum *it was overspread with beds and bolsters*, Beo. Th. 2483; B. 1239.

ge-ondbyrde *strove against, resisted*, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 13, note 30. v. ge-onbyrdan.

ge-ondettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To confess;* confĭtēri: — Ðe geondettaþ *that confess*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 27. Gif he hit geondette *if he confess it*, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 3. v. ge-andettan.

geond-faran; *part.* -farende; *p.* -fōr, *pl.* -fōron; *pp.* -faren [geond *through*, faran *to go*] *To go through, pervade;* perambŭlare, pervāgāri: — He langre tīde ealle heora mǣgþe mid gewǣde wæs geonfarende *multo tempŏre totas eorum provincias debaccbando pervāgātus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27. Fram mangunge geondfarendre on þȳstrum *a negōtio perambŭlante in tenebris*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Wæter wynsumu bearo ealne geondfaraþ *pleasant waters pervade all the grove*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 10; Ph. 67.

geond-felan, -feolan: *p.* -fæl, *pl.* -fǽlon; *pp.* -folen [cf. (?) *Goth.* filhan: *Icel.* fela *to hide;* hence *to give into one's keeping;* so geondfolen fȳre = *utterly given up to fire. Or may* folen *be taken from the literal meaning and* so geondfolen *compare with the preceding participle* geinnod? The meaning of the verb in any case seems to be] *To fill throughout;* implere, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43.

geond-féran; *p.* -férde; *pp.* -féred [geond *through*, féran *to go*] *To go through, traverse;* pertransīre, peragrāre: —Ne mōstan dē geondféran foldbūende *earth's inhabitants may not traverse thee*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 8; Hö. 101. Gewunede he swýðost ða stōwe geondféran, and in ðām tūnum godcunde lāre bodian, ða ðe in heágum mōrum and in hrēdum feor gesette wǣron *solĕbat autem ea maxime loca peragrāre, illis prædicāre in vicāliş, qui in arduis aspĕrisque montibus procul positi,*

Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 26. Ic geondférde fela fremdra londa *I traversed many foreign lands*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 321, 22; Wíd. 50: 84 b; Th. 318, 23; Wíd. 3.

geond-flówan, *p.* -fleów, *pl.* -fleówon; *pp.* -flówen *To flow through*; pertransfluere:—Nales ðú geondflówan foldbúende *thou flowest not through earth's inhabitants*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 16; Hö. 105. v. flówan.

geond-folen *filled throughout*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 29; Gen. 43. v. geondfelan.

geond-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten *To pour, pour out*; perfundere:—Ic geondgeóte *perfundo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 33. Heó mid wópe and mid teárum wæs swýðe geondgoten *flétuque ac lacrýmis perfúsa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10.

geond-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf; *pp.* -hworfen *To turn* or *pass through, go about, traverse*; pertransire, peragrare, perlustrare:—Ðonne maga gemynd mód geondhweorfeþ *when remembrance of friends passes through his mind*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 21; Wand. 51. Hwílum cwén flet eall geondhwearf *at times the queen went about all the hall*, Beo. Th. 4039; B. 2017. Ðonan ic ealne geondhwearf édel Gotena *thence I traversed all the country of the Goths*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 9; Wíd. 109. Land eal geondhwearf *he travelled over all the land*, Salm. Kmbl. 372; Sal. 185. DER. hweorfan.

geond-hyrdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To harden thoroughly*, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 28.

geond-innan; *prep. acc. Throughout*; per:—Geond woruld innan *throughout the world*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469. Geond Bryten innan *throughout Britain*, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gú. 855: 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4.

geond-lácan; *p.* -léc; *pp.* -lácen *To go through* or *over, flow over*; pertransíre, transfluére:—Ðætte dæt tírfæste lond geondlácе lagufloda wynn *that the joy of water-floods sports over the glorious land*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 15; Ph. 70.

geond-leccan; *part.* -leccende; *p.* -lehte; *pp.* -leht *To wet through, moisten, water*; rigáre:—Geondleccende muntas of heora úferum dǽlum *rigans montes de súpĕriōribus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 13.

geond-líhtan; *p.* -líhte; *pp.* -líhted; *v. a.* [lýhtan, líhtan *to shine*] *To enlighten*; illūmināre:—Sunne endemes ne mæg ealle [gesceafta] geondlíhtan innan and útan *the sun cannot equally enlighten all* [*creatures*] *within and without*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 24; Met. 30, 12.

geond-mengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [mengan *to mingle*] *To mingle, confuse*; perturbáre:—Mec dæs full oft fyrwit frineþ, mód geondmengeþ *about this my curiosity full oft enquireth, it confuses my mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 119, MS. B; Sal. 59.

geond-sáwan; *p.* -seów, *pl.* -seówon; *pp.* -sáwen *To sow, scatter, spread abroad*; serere, spargere, disseminare:—Deáw-dríás winde geondsáwen *the dew-fall is scattered by the wind*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 19; Dan. 278. DER. sáwan.

geond-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sceáwian *to look*] *To look at, survey*; perlustrāre oculis:—Georne geondsceáwaþ *earnestly surveys*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 23; Wand. 52. Geondsceáwode ðe ða þing ðe tó ðære stówe belumpon *he looked about at the things which appertained to the place*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 17.

geond-scínan, -scān; *pp.* -scinen *To shine upon, illuminate*; collustrare, illuminare:—Hit seó ece ne mót geondscínan sunne *the eternal sun cannot shine on it*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 88; Met. 5, 44: Salm. Kmbl. 678; Sal. 339: Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 9. Sió sunne hine geondscínþ *the sun shines upon him*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8.

geond-scínþ *shines upon*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8; *3rd pres. of* geondscínan.

geond-sécan; *p.* -sóhte, *pl.* -sóhton; *pp.* -sóht *To search thoroughly, pervade*; pervestigare:—Se gifra gæst grundas geondsécеþ *the greedy guest shall pervade earth*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 22; Cri. 973. His intinga wæs geondsóhte *his business was thoroughly searched*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 28. DER. sécan.

geond-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended *To overspread*; perfundere:—Wæs gúþ-hergum wera édel-land wíde geondsended *the people's native-land was widely overspread with hostile bands*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 21; Gen. 1968: 119: Th. 154, 6; Gen. 2551.

geond-seón; *p.* -seáh *To see beyond* or *through*; perspicere, in conspectu habere, Beo. Th. 6166; B. 3087.

geond-smeágan; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To search through, examine, discuss*; perscrūtāri, discūtĕre:—Dæt we geondsmeáge ða dígolnysse ūre heortan *that we search through the secrets of our heart*, Bd. 4, 3; Whelc. 266, 43, MSS. B. C.

geond-spǽtan; *p.* -spǽtte; *pp.* -spǽt *To spit* or *squirt through, syringe through, to squirt water as through a syringe* or *pipe*; siphonĭbus āquam exprīmĕre:—Ðú hie ǽlce dæge mid þípan geondspǽt *do thou syringe through it every day with a tube*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 208, 26.

geond-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle over*; perspergere, perfundere:—Se awyrgeda gást dæs ylcan preóstes heortan and gebanc mid his searwes áttre geondsprengde [-spregde, MS.] *the accursed spirit sprinkled over with the poison of his deceit the heart and mind of the same priest*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 13. Me fugles wyn geond [-sprengde] spéd-dropum *the bird's delight* [*feather*] *sprinkled me over with copious drops*, Rä. 27, 8.

geond-spreót *sprouted through* or *over, pervaded*; pergerminavit, pervasit, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42. v. spreótan.

geond-, gend-springan *percrebrescere, multiplicari*, Hpt. Gl. 473.

geond-stredan; *p.* -stredde; *pp.* -streded, -stred *To scatter about, sprinkle*; spargĕre:—Ic geondstrede *spargo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 37. Geondstred *scattered over*, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 18.

geond-styrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [geond, styrian *to move, stir*] *To move* or *stir violently, to agitate*; per omnes partes commovere, agitare:—Geondstyred *agitated*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 29; Met. 6, 15.

ge-ond-swarian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To answer*; respondere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 28. v. and-swarian.

geond-þencan; *p.* -þohte; *pp.* -þoht [þencan *to think*] *To think over, consider, contemplate*; animo lustrāre, contemplāri:—Ðonne ic eorla líf eal geondþence *when I consider all the chieftains' life*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 5; Wand. 60. Se ðis deorce líf deópe geondþenceþ *he profoundly contemplates this dark life*, 77 b; Th. 291, 29; Wand. 89.

ge-ond-weardan, -wardan; *p.* de *To answer*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 15: 8, 8. v. ge-and-wyrdan.

ge-ond-weardian *to present*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2: Rtl. 4, 28, 30. v. ge-and-weardian.

geond-wlítan; *p.* -wlát, *pl.* -wliton; *pp.* -wliten. **I.** *v. trans. To look through, see through, look over*; perspicĕre, ŏcŭlis lustrāre:—He selfa mæg sǽ geondwlítan *he can himself look through the sea*, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 18; Sat. 9: Beo. Th. 5335; B. 2771. Sunne woruld geondwlíteþ *the sun looks over the world*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 16; Ph. 211. Ðæt ic ingehygd eal geondwlíte *that I can see through all his inward thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 17; Jul. 399. **II.** *v. intrans. To look about, look around*; circumspectāre:—Sioh sylfa ðé geond das síðan gesceaft geondwlítan *see thyself look around this wide creation*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60.

geond-yrnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run about*; discurrĕre:—Ic geondyrne *discurro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51.

ge-onet; *part. p. Hastened*; festinatus, Lye.

ge-ónetan [?] *To make useless*:—Giónetaþ ł gemerras *occupat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. Geónet *occupatus*, Lye. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* ú-nýta *to make useless, destroy.*]

ge-onfenge; *adj. Taken*:—Án geonfenge bíþ *una assumetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 35. v. onfenge.

geong, es; *m. A course, passage, journey*; cursus, meātus, iter:—Ongunnon him on úhtan ædelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge *the noble women resolved ere dawn to prepare for a journey*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19, note; Hö. 2. Geong *iter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 44: 8, 1.

geong *sighs*; gemitus:—Hér is Brytta geong [gnornung, B.] and geómerung *gemitus Brittanorum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42.

GEONG, giong, geng, ging, giung, iung, gung; *def.* se geonga, seó, ðæt geonge; *comp.* geongra, gingra, gyngra; *superl.* gingest, gingst; *adj.* YOUNG, *youthful, new, recent, fresh*; jŭvēnis, adolescens, nŏvellus, rēcens:—Ðeáh ðe he geong sý folces hyrde *although he be a young shepherd of his folk*, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831: Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Mæden, oððe geong wífman *puella*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Se geonga mann *adolescens*, Mt. Bos. 19, 22: Lk. Bos. 7, 14: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 12: Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 23. Ymb ðæs geongan feorh *about the young man's life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119. On swá geongum feore *in so young a life*, Beo. Th. 3690; B. 1843. Me eáden wearþ, geongre *it was granted to me young*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 13, 11; Cri. 201. Ic ðé geongne gelǽrde *I taught thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 27: Andr. Kmbl. 1101; An. 551: 2222; An. 1112. Cýse geongne onfón gestreón getácnaþ *to accept new cheese betokens gain*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 29. Ðǽr geonge wiste wíc weardian *where he knew the young* [*woman*] *to be abiding*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 6; Jul. 91. Dæt he feorh geong eft onfón móte *that it may again receive a new spirit*, 62 a; Th. 228. 4; Ph. 433: 58 b; Th. 211, 3; Ph. 192. Sint geþréade geonge gúþrincas *my young warriors are rebuked*, Andr. Kmbl. 783; An. 392: 1715; An. 860: 3060; An. 1533. Ða geongan leomu *the young limbs*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 5. Geongra gyfena *of recent gifts*, 65 a; Th. 239, 20; Ph. 624: 78 a; Th. 293, 16; Crä. 2. Geongum and ealdum *to young and old*, Beo. Th. 144; B. 72. He héht hine geonge twegen men mid síþian *he bade two young men accompany him*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 27; Gen. 2867: Beo. Th. 4040; B. 2018. Geongra ic wæs, witendlíce ic ealdode *júnior fui, etenim sĕnui*, Ps. Spl. C. 36, 26. Gingra bróðor *a younger brother*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 2, note; Rä. 88, 9. Seó gingre *the younger*, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 5; Gen. 2612. Ic gyngra wæs *júnior fui*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26. Gingran bróðor *younger brothers*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 10; Rä. 85, 12. Ioseph gingst wæs hys gebróðra *Joseph was the youngest of his brethren*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 7. Se gingsta ys mid úrum fæder *mínimus cum patre nostro est*, Gen. 42, 13, 32. Fram ðam yldestan oþ done gingestan *a mújore usque ad mínimum*, 42, 12. [*Wyc.* jong: *Chauc.* yong: *Laym.* junge, jenge, jeonge: *Orm.* jung, junng: *Plat.* jung, junk: *O. Sax.* jung: *Dut.* jong: *Frs.* jong: *O. Frs.* jung, jong:

Ger. jung: *M. H. Ger.* junc: *O. H. Ger.* jung: *Goth.* yuggs: *Dan. Swed.* ung: *Icel.* ungr: *Lat.* jūvēnis: *Sansk.* yuvan *young.*] DER. cild-geong, cniht-, ed-, fela-, heaðo-, magu-.

geóng *went*, Beo. Th. 1855, note; B. 925; *p. of* gangan.

geongan, ic geonge, ðū geongest, he geongeþ; *p.* gang, *pl.* gungon *To go;* ire:—He com to sele geongan *he came to go* [= *he came or went] to the hall*, Andr. Kmbl. 2624; An. 1313. Wutun geonga *eamus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 42: 12, 3. Geongende *ambulans*, 16, 12: Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 36. Ic giunge, geongo, geonga *vado*, 13, 36, 33: 16, 7. Ic geonge *I go*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 4; Rä. 22, 4. Heó to fenne gang *she went to the fen*, Beo. Th. 2595; B. 1295: 2022; B. 1009: 2636; B. 1316. Wyt on godes hūse gungan [gangan, MS.] *in domo Dei ambulavimus*, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geonge for ðē care *intret in conspectu tuo gemitus*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Nū ðū lungre geong hord sceáwian *now go thou quickly and view the treasure*, Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Geong *vade*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 11. v. gān, gangan.

geongerdōm *subjection*, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. v. geongordōm.

geonge-wifre, an; *f. A ganging-weaver, spider;* viātica arānea:—Wæron ānlīcast ūre winter geongewifran, ðonne hīó geornast biþ, ðæt heó afære fleógan on nette *our years* [lit. *winters*] *were most like to a spider when it is most eager to terrify flies into its net;* anni nostri sīcut arānea meditābuntur, Ps. Th. 89, 10. v. gange-wifre.

geong-līc; *adj. Youthful, young;* juvēnilis:—Geonglīc *juvēnilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 39. On geonglīcum geárum *in his young years*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* junglich.]

geong-līcnys, -nyss, e; *f. Youth;* jūventus, Scint. 32.

geong-ling, es; *m. A youngling, youth;* jūvēnis:—Ðæt hī tæcon sum gerād heora geonglingum *that they teach some prudence to their younglings*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* jungeling: *Ger.* jüngling.]

geongor-dōm, geonger-dōm, es; *m. Youngership, minority, subjection, obedience, service, vassalage;* juvēnilis status, obsōquium, obēdientia, ministērium:—Hwý sceal ic būgan him swilces geongordōmes *why shall I submit to him in such vassalage?* Cd. 15; Th. 18, 34; Gen. 283. Unc wearþ God yrre forðon wit him noldon hnīgan mid heáfdum þurh geongordōm *God was angry with us two because we two would not bow to him with our heads in subjection*, 35; Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743: 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 662. Ðæt he Gode wolde geongerdōme þeówian *that he would serve God in subjection*, 14; Th. 18, 3; Gen. 267. [*O. Sax.* jungar-dōm.]

geongor-scipe *youngership, service.* v. giongor-scipe.

geongra, gingra, gingra, gyngra, giungra, an; *m. A junior, disciple, vassal, subject, follower, attendant, servant;* jūnior, adōlescentūlus, discipūlus, assecla, sectātor, minister:—Geongra ic eom *adōlescentūlus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. 118, 141. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurþan *I will no longer be his vassal*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291: 15; Th. 18, 23; Gen. 277. Þurh ænne ðara apostola geongrena *through one of the followers of the apostles*, Ors. 6, 11; Bos. 121, 8. He wolde Drihtnes geongran beswīcan *he would deceive the subjects of the Lord*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 15; Gen. 450.

geongre *a female servant, maid-servant.* v. gingre.

geónian; *part.* geóniende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To yawn;* hiāre:—Fore openre wunde and geóniendre *pro aperto et hiante vulnēre*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. Hī todydon heora mūþ ongeán me swā swā leó ðonne he geónaþ *aperuerunt in me os suum, sicut leo rapiens*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. v. gýnian.

geonlic [=geonglīc?]; adj. *Youthful:*—For geonlīces mægdenes plegan *for a young maiden's play*, Shrn. 123, 7.

geonre; *adv. There, yonder;* illuc, Som. [Cf. *Goth.* jainar *there.*]

geónung, e; *f. A* YAWNING, *braying, chattering;* oscitatio, barritus, Cot. 95.

geópan, ic geópe, ðū gýpst, he gýpþ, *pl.* geópaþ; *p.* geáp, *pl.* gupon; *pp.* gopen *To take up, take to oneself, receive;* accipēre:—Oþ-ðæt ic spǽte eal-felo ættor, ðæt ic ær geáp *until I spit the very baleful venom which I took up before*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 405, 29; Rä. 24, 9. [Cf. *Scot.* gowpen *to lift* or *lade out with the hands:* *Icel.* gaupn: *O. H. Ger.* coufan *both hands held together in the form of a bowl.*]

ge-openian; -openigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. **I.** *trans. To open, manifest, shew, reveal:*—He bæd him engla weard geopenigean uncūðe wyrd *he prayed the guardian of angels to reveal to him the unknown fate*, Elen. Kmbl. 2201; El. 1102. Se anweald geopenaþ his yfel and gedēþ hit sweotol *power reveals his evil and makes it plain*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20: Salm. Kmbl. 266, 2. He his godcundnysse mihta mid ðam tācne geopenode *he revealed the powers of his divinity with that miracle*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 31: Gen. 18, 20. He heofonan rīces infær geopenode *he opened an entrance to the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 24: 260, 11: i. 78, 27. Geopena ongeán me lifes geat *open to me the gate of life*, 76, 3. Ðæt he geopenige *that he shew*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 24; Hat. MS. God hine onwrīþ ðeáh de wit hine ne geopenian *God will reveal it though we two do not make it manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Geopenod *opened*, 9, 8. **II.** *intrans. To open:*—Ðā geopenode seó sǽ togeánes Moysen *the sea opened before Moses*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 228.

ge-orettan, -oretan, -orrettan; *p.* te; *pp.* ted *To disturb, confound;* perturbare, confundere:—Ealle beóþ georette eác gescende *omnes confundantur et conturbentur*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Georetan *confundere, conturbare*, Gl. Prud. 735. Georrettan *infamare*, Cot. 111.

georman-leaf, es; *n. Mallow* [?] L. Med. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 12: 33; 80, 9.

GEORN; *comp.* m. geornra; *f.* n. geornre; *sup.* geornast; *adj. Desirous, eager, anxious, ardent, zealous, studious, intent, careful, diligent;* cupidus, appētens, sollicītus, studiōsus, intentus, dīligens:—Cyning biþ anwealdes georn *a king is desirous of power*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 337, 4; Gn. Ex. 59. Georn wīsdōmes *desirous of wisdom*, 81 a; Th. 305, 15; Fä. 88. Forðam ðe ǽgðer ðæra folca wæs ðæs gefeohtes georn *because the people on both sides were eager for the fight*, Örs. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 35. Dǽda georn *zealous in deeds*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 27; Dan. 282. Teónum georn *anxious for mischiefs*, 27; Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Azarias, dǽdum georn, Dryhten herede *Azariah, ardent in deeds, praised the Lord*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 185, 5; Az. 3. Ic beó lāreów georn *I am a diligent instructor*, 71 b; Th. 267, 3; Jul. 409. Mǽrþa georne *eager for glory*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Micle hý wǽron geornran ðæt hī him fram flugen *they were much more eager that they should go from them*, Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 9. Geornast *most eager*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. [*Piers P.* yerne *eagerly: Chauc.* yerne *brisk, quick: R. Brun.* ȝerne *earnestly: Laym.* ȝeorne, ȝeornen *earnestly, eagerly: Orm.* ȝeorne, ȝeornne, ȝerne, ȝerrne, *willingly, earnestly: O. Sax.* gern *desirous: Frs.* jearn: O. *Frs.* ierne gerne *willingly: Dut.* gaarne *willingly: Ger.* gerne, gern *willingly: M. H. Ger.* gërne, gërn *desirous: O. H. Ger.* gern, gerni *intentus, cupidus, studiōsus, prōnus: Goth.* gairns *yearning for: Dan.* gierne *gladly: Swed.* gerna *fain, willingly: Icel.* giarn *eager, willing.*] DER. ælmes-georn, clǽn-, dōm-, fīren-, firwet-, fyrwet-, gilp-, glig-, īdel-, lof-, slāp-, weorþ-.

ge-orn *rose;* exortus est, surrexit, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40; *p. of* ge-yrnan.

geornan, giornan, giornian; *p.* de, ade, ede; *pp.* ed *To desire, beg;* desīdērāre:—Gē geornaþ ðæt gē woldon eówerne naman tobrǽdan geond ealle [eallne, MS.] eorþan *ye desire that ye should spread your name over all the earth*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 4. Se cyng and his witan georndon friþes *the king and his witan desired peace*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 21. To geornanne *mendicare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 3. Giornade, giornede, giornde *begged*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 46: 1, 40: Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 8. v. gyrnan.

georne, giorne, gyrne; *comp.* geornor; *superl.* geornost, geornast; *adv. Eagerly, earnestly, diligently, carefully, zealously, willingly, readily, gladly, well;* cūpide, enixe, dīligenter, studiōse, prompte, lībenter, bēne:—Ðæt fýr georne asēcep innan and ūtan eorþan sceátas *the fire shall eagerly seek within and without the tracts of earth*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 20; Cri. 1004: Cd. 29; Th. 38, 15; Gen. 606. Ic him georne ðæs unrihtes andsæc fremede *I earnestly made denial to their injustice*, Elen. Kmbl. 940; El. 471: 1197; El. 600: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 4; Gen. 2268: 137; Th. 172, 19; Gen. 2846. He sōhte georne æfter grunde *he sought diligently along the ground*, Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 11; Gū. 777: 57 a; Th. 204, 4; Ph. 92. He befran hī georne hwænne se steorra him æteówde *diligenter didicit ab eis tempus stellæ, quæ appāruit eis*, Mt. Bos. 2, 7: Ps. Th. 76, 6: 131, 5. Hæleþ hinfūse hýrdon to georne wrāðum wǽrlogan *the death-devoted men too readily listened to the furious pledge-breaker*, Andr. Kmbl. 1242; An. 612: Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gū. 95. Ongan Dryhtnes ǽ georne cýðan *he began gladly to proclaim the Lord's law*, Elen. Kmbl. 398; El. 199: Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Hit gōdode georne *it prospered well*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13, 16: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 61; Met. 20, 31: 21, 39; Met. 21, 20. Geornor we woldon iówra Rōmāna bismora beón forsūgiende *we would more willingly be silent about the shame of you Romans*, Örs. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 22: 3, 1; Bos. 53, 14. Swā he geornost mǽge *as he best may*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 58; Met. 27, 29. Georna*st most diligently*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gu. 328.

geornes, geornys, gyrnes, gyrnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour;* industria, studium:—Mid dysses cyninges geornesse *hujus industria rēgis*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 30. He hæfde swýðe mycle geornysse sibbe *studium vīdēlicet pācis hābuit*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 7: 3, 28; S. 560, 31. Mīne geornesse mid gōde ðū gefyldest *thou didst satisfy my longing with good*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 4.

georneste; *adj. Earnest, serious:*—Georneste *seria*, Cot. 195. v. eorneste.

georn-ful, -full; *comp.* -fulra; *adj. Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, strenuous, zealous, intent, diligent;* sollicitus, studiōsus, anxius, sēdulus, intentus, diligens:—On orde stōd Eádweard, gearo and geornful *Edward stood in the array, ready and eager*, Byrht. Th. 139, 54; By. 274. Geornfull ðū eart *sollicita es*, Lk. Bos. 10, 41. Wæs he on willsumnesse hāligra gebeda gecneord and geornfull *erat orātiōnum devōtiōni sollertissime intentus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. Ðæt he swā geornfulle gýmenne dyde him ða hǽla ūre þeóde *tam sēdulam erga sālūtem nostræ gentis cūram gessērit*, 2, 1; S. 501, 3: Hymn. Surt. 49, 21. Geornfulle men *diligent men*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10. Se is syfa gehwæs geornfulra ðonne ic *who is more zealous than I for every evil*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 33; Jul. 324. He wiste ðæt hý woldon georn-

fulran beón ðære wrace, ðonne ððre men *he knew that they would be more eager for revenge than others*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 47, 3.

geornful-líce; *comp.* -lícor; *adv.* [geornful *eager*] *Anxiously, diligently, earnestly*; stúdiðse, diligenter, sédulo:—He húsulfatu and leóhtfatu geornfullíce gegearwode *vasa sancta et luminária studiósissime parávit*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 4. Swá he geornfullícor dæs écan lífes gewilnode *he the more earnestly desired the eternal life*, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8.

geornful-nes, giornful-nes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Eagerness, diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour, devotion*; sollertia, diligentia, industria, fervor, devótio:—Sió geornfulnes [giornfulnes, MS. Hat.] eorþlícra þinga ablent ðæs módes eágan mid ðære costunga *the eagerness for earthly things blinds the eyes of the mind with temptation*, Pást. 18, 2; Swt. 128, 15; Cot. MS. Ðeós geornfulnyss *hæc diligentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 6. He geornlíce gýmde dæt he to lufan and to geornfulnesse awehte gódra dæda *ad dilectiónem vero et sollertiam bónæ actiónis excitáre curábat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 19: 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ða he ða se cyning his gelárednysse and his geornfulnysse geseah *cujus eruditiónem atque industriam videns rex*, 3, 7; S. 529, 46. Mid mycelre geornfulnesse *devótióne magna*, 3, 30; S. 562, 3: L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 22. Ðone pipor ða næddran healdaþ on heora geornlulnysse *piper quod serpentes servant sua industria*, Nar. 34, 22.

geornlíc; *adj. Desirable*:—Hit biþ geornlíc dæt . . . *it is desirable that* . . . , Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 28.

geornlíce; *comp.* -lícor; *superl.* -lícost; *adv. Earnestly, diligently, zealously, strenuously, carefully, willingly*; diligenter, stúdiðse, obnixe, sollícite, libenter:—Faraþ and axiaþ geornlíce be ðam cilde *ite, et interrógáte diligenter de púero*, Mt. Bos. 2, 8: Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 28: 3, 19; S. 547. 14, 15: 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 5, 14; S. 634, 30. Ongan geornlíce on sefan sécean weg to wuldre *she began earnestly in her mind to seek the way to glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2293; El. 1148: Salm. Kmbl. 169; Sal. 84. He geornlíce on gebede hleóþrede *obnixius orátióni incumbéret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11: 3, 28; S. 560, 17. Hí bædon hyne geornlíce *rógábant eum sollícite*, Lk. Bos. 7, 4. Geornlíce Cyriacus on Caluarie hleór onhylde *Cyriacus willingly bent down his cheeks on Calvary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2192; El. 1097. Dæt he wolde Paulinus ðone bisceop geornlícor gehýran be ðam Gode sprecende ðe he bodade *quia vellet ipsum Paulinum diligentius audíre de Deo quem prædicábat, verbum fácientem*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 26, 30: 4, 9; S. 576, 34. Dæt he geornlícost God weorþige *that he most zealously worship God*, Exon. 14a; Th. 27, 19; Cri. 433.

geornung, gyrniŋg, e; *f. A yearning, desire, diligence*:—Ic haue geheórd seo kyninges Æðelrédes geornunge *I have heard king Ethelred's desire*, Chr. 675: Erl. 37, 21. Geornung *industria*, Lye.

georran, girran, gyrran; ic georre, gyrre, ðú gyrst, he gyrþ, *pl.* georraþ; *p.* gear, *pl.* gurron; *pp.* gorren *To chatter, sound, creak*; sonare, stridere, garrire:—Ic gyrre *garrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 29. Strengas gurron *the ropes creaked*, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. [Cf. *Laym.* ȝurren þa stanes 28358: garryng Morr. and Skt. Spec. 241, 163.]

ge-orsod *enraged*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 37. v. geyrsian.

georst *heath*. v. gorst.

georstan-dæg *yesterday*. v. gyrstan-dæg.

ge-ortrēwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [trēwan *to trust*] *To despair*; dēspērāre:—Ða preó ðé ne lǽtaþ geortrēwan þe ðam écan lífe *these three suffer thee not to despair of the everlasting life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 9. v. geortrūwian.

ge-ortrūwian, -trýwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [or *without*, treówian, trūwian *to trust*] *To distrust, despair*; diffīdĕre, dēspērāre:—Ða ðé ne lǽtaþ geortrūwian be ðis andweardan lífe *they suffer thee not to despair of this present life*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 7. Se man lócaþ underbæc, ðe geortrūwaþ Godes mildheortnysse *the man looks behind who despairs of God's mercy*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 10. Dæt úre nán be his nēxtan ne geortrūwige *that none of us despair of his neighbour*, ii. 82, 27. Nis dæt to geortrýwianne *nec diffídendum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32. Dæt dú ne geortrýwe nánes gódes on náure wiðerweardnesse *that thou despair not of any good in any adversity*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 35.

ge-orwēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [wēn *hope*] *To despair, to be out of hope*; dēspērāre:—Georwened *despērátus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 38. Dæt he dý earmlícor georwēnedre hǽlo hēr nū forwurde *quo misērábilius ipse despērāta sǽlute périret*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 3.

ge-orwyrped *disgraced*; traductus, Cot. 171. v. onwurde.

geó-sceaft, e; *f. That which has been determined of old, fate*:—Weras wyrd ne cūðon geósceaft grimme [MS. grimne] *men knew not their destiny, their grim fate*, Beo. Th. 2536; B. 1266.

geosterlic; *adj. Of yesterday*; hesternus. v. gysterniic.

geostra, giestra [estra, Ps. Spl. 89, 4] gystra, gyrsta; *adj. Of yesterday*; hesternus:—Geostran dæg *dies hesterna*, Ps. Th. 89, 4. Gioster doeg *heri*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 52. Giestron *yesterday*, Exon. 111a; Th. 424, 24; Rä. 41, 44. Gystran niht *yesternight*, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Gyrstan dæg *heri*, Jn. Bos. 4, 52: Th. An. 22, 1. [*Laym.* ȝerstendæi (o, u): *Goth.* gistra dagis *to-morrow*, with which meaning the *Icel.* i gör occurs, v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. gær: *O. H. Ger.* gestre, gesteren *heri*; gestren *hesternum*: *Ger.* gestern: *Lat.* heri, hesternus.]

geot *yet*, Bt. 5, 3. v. gyt.

GEÓTAN; ic geóte, ðú gýtst, he gýt, *pl.* geótaþ; *p.* geát, gēt, *pl.* guton; *pp.* goten; *v. a.* I. *to pour, pour out, shed*; fundere, effundere, profundere:—Teáras geótan *to shed tears*, Exon. 10b; Th. 11, 19; Cri. 173. Geát teáras *shed tears*; fundebat lachrymas, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. He gēt dæt blód uppan dæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24: Ex. 24, 6. Swá man gute wæter *as one would pour water*, Ps. Th. 78, 3. Ðý læs weras and idesa on geáþ gutan *lest men and women should pour it forth in mockery*, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 8; Gū. 1207. Ofer hleór goten *poured over the cheek*, Elen. Kmbl. 2264; El. 1133. II. *to flow, stream*; profluere, *v. n*:—He háte lēt teáras geótan *he let hot tears flow*, Exon. 48a; Th. 165, 16; Gū. 1029. Geofon geótende *the flowing sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 785; An. 393: 3014; An. 1510; Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid geótendan here *with an overwhelming army*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 17. III. *to found, cast*:—Gold and seolfur de hēr geótaþ menn *gold and silver that men here found*, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Hig guton him hǽðenne god *they have made them a molten image*, Deut. 9, 12. [Cf. *Orm.* Moyses shollde ȝetenn himm a neddre: *Laym.* ȝeoten *to pour*: *Goth.* giutan: *O. Sax.* giotan: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* giuta *to cast*: *O. H. Ger.* giozan; *Ger.* giessen.]

DER. a-geótan, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, to-.

geótende *arteries, veins*; arteriæ, Cot. 8.

geótere, es; *m. A pourer, melter, founder*; fūsor, flātor:—Se geótere *the founder*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 27, 35. DER. ār-geótere.

geōtton *confirmed*, Chr. 656; Th. 53, 32; *for* geātton. v. geātan.

Geoweorþa *Jugurtha*, Ors. 5, 7.

ge-oweðan *to subdue*; subjugare:—He bæd his twām sunum dæt hí dæs ríces driddan dǽl geoweðan sculdon *he ordered his two sons to subdue the third part of the kingdom*, Som. ge-ðeówan [?]

geoxa, geoxuŋg *a sobbing, hiccup*, Cot. 109. v. geocsa.

gep *sly, cunning*, Scint. 3, 24, 65. v. geap.

ge-palmtwīged; *def.* se -twīgeda, seó, dæt -twīgede; *part.* [palm-twīg *a palm-twig*] *Palm-twigged, adorned with palm-twigs*; palmæ rāmis ornātus:—Se gepalmtwīgeda Pater Noster *the palm-twigged Pater Noster*, Salm. Kmbl. 23; Sal. 12. Dæt gepalmtwīgede Pater Noster, 77; Sal. 39.

ge-pīlod *heaped* or *piled up*, Ex. 16, 14.

ge-pīned; *part. p. Punished*:—Dætte hia wēre gepīned *puniri*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 4.

ge-plǽgde *danced*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 6. v. plægan.

ge-plantod; *part.* [plantian *to plant*] *Planted*; plantātus:—Sum man hæfde ān fīctreów geplantod on his wīngearde *arbórem fici hábébat quídam plantátam in vínea sua*, Lk. Bos. 13, 6.

ge-portian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To beat, pound*; contundĕre:—Geporta ða wyrta tosomne *pound the herbs together*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 10. v. portian.

ge-pōs, es; *n. The* POSE, *a cold in the head, catarrh*; grāvēdo:—Wið gepōsu *for colds in the head*, Herb. 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12. Wið gepōsum *for poses*, L. M. 1, 10; Lchdm. ii. 54, 17.

ge-price *a point* or *comma*; comma, Som.

ge-punian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To pound, beat, bray*; contērĕre, contundĕre:—Gepuna eall tosomne *pound all together*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 13. Genim ðas ylcan wyrte gepunude [gepunode, MS. B.] *take this same herb pounded*, 129, 3; Lchdm. i. 240, 15: 75, 1; Lchdm. i. 176, 20.

ge-pyndan; *p.* -pynde; *pp.* -pynded, -pynd *To pound, impound, shut up*; circumclūdĕre:—Nellaþ hie gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōd *they will not restrain and shut up their mind*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 13; Hat. MS. 52b, 26. Dæt wæter bið gepynd *the water is shut up*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 6; Hat. MS. 51b, 13.

gēr, es; *n.* I. *a year*; annus:—Hærfest bið hreðeádegost, hæledum bringeþ gēres wæstmas *autumn is most joyous, [it] bringeth the fruits of the year to men*, Menol. Fox 477; Gn. C. 9. Wintras oððe gēr *winters or years*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 23. II. *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ϕ = g, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is gēr *a year*, hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter g, but for gēr *a year*, as,—ϕ [gēr] byþ gumena hiht, ðonne God lǽteþ hrusan syllan beorhte blǽda beornum and þearfum *the year is the hope of men, when God letteth the earth give her bright fruits to rich and poor*, Runic pm. 12; Kmbl. 341, 20; Hick. Thes. i. 135. v. geár *winter*, II.

ge-rād. v. ge-ridan.

ge-rād, es; *n. Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner*; ratio, conditio:—Ða he dæt gerād sette *cum coepisset rationem ponere*, Mt. Bos. 18, 24. Se hlāford dyhte hym gerād *dominus posuit rationem cum eis*, 25, 19. Dām ealdum gedafenaþ dæt hī tǽcon sum gerād heora geonglingum ad *senes spectat juvenes prudentia erudire*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 33. On dæt gerād ðet he gesylle ǽlce geáre *on the condition that he give every year*, Th. Chart. 147, 31: Chr. 945;

Erl. 116, 31. To ðam gerâde ðe . . . *on the condition that* . . . , Th. Chart. 168, 13. On ða ylcan gerâd *under the same conditions*, Ps. Th. 9, argument 3. Crist awende ûre stuntnysse to gerâde *Christ turned our folly to wisdom*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. ¶ On dæt gerâd *for that reason*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 4. On ða gerâd *on the condition* or *account*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 7: Chr. Erl. 3, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 25.

ge-râd; *adj. Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, prudent, suited, conditioned;* consultus, consideratus, instructus, peritus, prudens, elegans, concinnus:—Gif ic ðé gerâdne gemête *if I find thee instructed* [*skilful*], Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. Hí wurdon gerâde wîgcræfta *they became skilful in the arts of war*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 29. Sió is swîðe wel gerâd and swîðe gemetfæst *she is very prudent and very modest*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 20: Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Ic him rûmne weg and gerâdne tæhte *I might shew him a spacious and direct road*, Guthl. prol; Gdwn. 6, 3. On gerâde spræce *into prose*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 22. Gerâd beón wiþ his wyrd *to be suited to his fortune*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 11. ¶ Ðus gerâd, swâ gerâd *such, of such sort*, Jn. Bos. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32: Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 30: Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 22, 2: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 16. Hû gerâd *of what kind*, Guthl. 17; Gdwn. 72, 2. [*Laym.* i-rad: *Goth.* ga-raids.] DER. un-ge-râd.

ge-râdegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To reckon with*:—Anlîc ðam cyninge ðe hys ðeówas gerâdegode *adsimilatum regi qui voluit rationem ponere cum servis suis*, Mt. Bos. 18, 23. [Cf. ge-rădian.]

ge-rădian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To arrange, reason, argue;* disponere, rationem conferre, supputare cum aliquo:—Widerwearda gesceafta wæron gegaderode and gerâdode *contrary creatures were united and arranged*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 36. v. ge-rêdan.

ge-rădnes, -ness, e; *f. An agreement, a conspiracy;* conjuratio, Cot. 209.

ge-radod; *part. p. Quick;* citatus, Obs. Lun. 26; Lchdm. iii. 196, 7. v. ge-hradian.

ge-rădscipe, es; *m.* [gerâd *consideration*, scipe *condition*] *Prudence;* prudentia:—Hê âwuht naſaþ on his môdsefan rihtwîsnesses ne gerâdscipes *he has not aught in his mind of wisdom or prudence*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 96; Met. 22, 48.

ge-rǽc, es; *m? Opportunity;* opportunitas:—In gerâcum *in opportunitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9.

ge-rǽcan, -rǽcean; *p.* -rǽhte; *pp.* -rǽht *To reach, obtain, seize, get, lay hold on, attain, reproach, present, offer*:—Sió fird hie gerâcan ne mehte *the* [*English*] *force could not reach them*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 22: 894; Erl. 90, 11: Cd. 216; Th. 275, 10; Sat. 169. Gerâcean, Blickl. Homl. 207, 22. Ne dû ðé êfre ne lât wlenca gerâcan *never do thou let pride lay hold on thee*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 61; Met. 5, 31. Dæs landes mâre gerâcan *to obtain more of the land*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 21. Sige gerâcan *to get the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 30: 9; 68, 11, 12. Andlifne gerâcan *to get* [*one's*] *living*, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 26; Gen. 934. Of eágum teáras gerâcan *to draw tears from the eyes*, L. Edg. C. iv; Th. ii. 288, 5. Dæt he þence ðone sêlestan hwet-stân on to gerâcanne *that he think of applying the best whetstone*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. To freán hond gerâcan *to present to the lord's hand*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 10; Gn. Ex. 92. Siððan ic ðurh hylles hrôf gerâce *when I reach through the hill's summit*, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Râ. 16, 27. Ðe gerâcaþ wæpen *whom weapons reach*, 102 a; Th. 386, 7; Râ. 4, 58. Ðû me gerâhtest mid handa *extendisti manum tuam*, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Hyne Wulf wæpne gerâhte *Wolf reached him with his weapon*, Beo. Th. 5923; B. 2965: 1117; B. 556: Byrht. Th. 135, 63; By. 142: 136, 29; By. 158. Hê ða burh gerâhte *he took the town*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 14. He hælu gerâhte êcan lîfes *he obtained the salvation of eternal life*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 12; Gû. 142. Ða scipo alle gerâhton *seized all the ships*, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 29: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 13; Gen. 2555. Hí dæt rîce gerâht hæfdon *they had got that kingdom*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 36; Met. 26, 18. Æfter dæm ðe da wîf hî swâ scandlîce gerâht hæfdon *after the women had so reproachfully addressed them*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 12.

ge-rǽd *elegans*, Cot. 80.

ge-rǽd *advised; p. of* ge-rǽdan; *p.* -reórd.

ge-rǽdan; *p.* -reórd, -rêd, -rǽd *To give counsel, advise, bring about by advice;* consilium dare:—Ðe him ðone teónan gerâd *who brought that injury upon them by his counsel*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 12; Gen. 774: 37; Th. 49, 25; Gen. 797. [Cf. *O. Sax.* Siu bad, that he iru helpa gerêdi.] v. rædan; *p.* -reórd.

ge-rǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, -rǽdd, -rǽd. **I.** *to arrange, dispose, direct, advise, determine, ordain, consult for, provide for;* decernere, statuere, edicere, consulere, providere:—Gerece and gerâd ða rihtwîsan *diriges justum*, Ps. Th. 7, 10: 24, 4. Gerâdes *dispensas*, Rtl. 71, 11. Ðæne râd gerâdde Sîric arcebisceop *that counsel advised archbishop Sigeric*, Chr. 991; Th. 238, 28: 1052; Th. 320, 13, col. 1. Gyf ðû dæt gerâdest *if thou decidest on that*, Byrht. Th. 132, 54; By. 36: Exon. 92 a; Th. 344, 24; Gn. Ex. 178. Ða witan gerâddan *the counsellors ordained*, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 15. Heó hire feax gerâdde *crines composuit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* greiða hâr *to dress the hair.*] Biðon gerâded *disponentur*, Rtl. 86, 24. Ic ðone friþ gerâdd hæbbe *I have ordained the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 14. Gerâd *ordained*, § 10; Th. i. 240, 2: L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 324, 1. [*Goth.* ga-raidjan *to enjoin: Icel.* greiða *to arrange.*] **II.** *to read;* legere:—Sŷ gerâd *sit lectus*, C. R. Ben. 22. Hit is gerâd on gewyrdelicum racum *it is read in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Ðonne gerâde gê ðâs word beforan him dæt hîg gehîron *then read these words before them that they may hear*, Deut. 31, 11. [Cf. ge-rădian.]

ge-rǽde, es; *n*: ge-rǽdu, e; *f? A housing, harness, trappings, equipage;* phaleræ, apparatus:—Ða here-geata medemra þegna syndon hors and his gerâda *the heriots of the medial thanes are a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, MS. G: Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 22, MS. B. Folc fêreþ herega gerâdum *the nation marches with martial equipage*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699: Elen. Kmbl. 2105; El. 1054: 2213; El. 1108. v. ge-rêde, ge-rǽþe.

ge-rǽde; *adj. Ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain, simple;* paratus, celer, promptus, expeditus, planus, simplex:—Hê gedyde mîne fêt swâ gerâde swâ swâ heorotum *qui perfecit pedes meos* [*celeres*] *tanquam cervi*, Ps. Th. 17, 32. Ge meterfers, ge gerâdre spræce *et versibus heroicis, et simplici oratione*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13: 5, 18; S. 636, 6; Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. [*Icel.* greiðr *ready, free:* cf. *North. E.* gradely.] v. ræde, ge-râd.

ge-rǽden, ne; *f. A proposal, purpose, condition;* propositum, Rtl. 92, 36. On ða gerâdene *on the condition*, Th. Chart. 484, 29.

ge-rǽdend, es; *m. A disposer;* dispositor, Rtl. 108, 16.

ge-rǽding, es; *m. A decree;* consultum, Cot. 59; Lye.

ge-rǽdnes, -rædnis, -rædnys, -ness, e; *f. An ordinance, a decree, purpose, an intention, a resolution, condition;* consultum:—Ðis is seó gerâdnys ðe Êadgâr cyng gerâdde *this is the ordinance that king Eadgar ordained*, L. Edg. i. pref; Th. i. 262, 2: L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 5: L. Ath. v. pref; Th. i. 228, 6: L. Eth. vi. 1, 2, 3; Th. i. 314, 2, 12, 19: Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 33: Th. Chart. 168, 27. In ðas gerêdnisse *on this condition*, 104, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-raideins *an ordinance.*]

ge-rǽdod; *part. p. Furnished with trappings, harnessed*:—Ân gerâdod hors *a harnessed horse*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 36, 12: Th. Chart. 501, 5. v. ge-rǽde; *subst.*

ge-rǽf; *adj. Fixed;* fixus:—Gif mon folc-leásunge gewyrce and hió on hine gerâf weorðe *if a man commit folk-leasing and it be fixed upon him*, L. Ælf. 32; Th. i. 80, 21, note.

ge-ræft *torn, distracted;* discerptus, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21.

ge-rêpan *to bind*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 15; Met. 13, 8: 25, 73, 96; 25, 37, 48. v. rêpan.

ge-rêsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rêsan *to rush*] *To rush;* irrûêre:—Ðe wið swâ miclum mægne gerêsde *who rushed against so great a power*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 15; Gen. 2095: Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Hî gerêsdon *they rushed*, Chr. Erl. 5, 7: Shrn. 130, 22, 23.

ge-ræstan *to rest, sit;* quiescere:—Geræstun mid þone Hæland *discumbebant cum Jesu*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 15: Ju. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. ræstan.

ge-ræswa, an; *m.* [ræswa *a chief*] *A chief, prince;* dux, princeps:—Cymeþ engla gerâswa *the prince of angels cometh*, Salm. Kmbl. 223; Sal. 111.

ge-rǽþe, an; *n. A harness, trappings;* phaleræ:—Hors and his gerâþan *a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. v. ge-rêde.

ge-rǽwen, -rêwud *set in rows, plaited, embroidered;* segmentatus:—Gerâwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10.

ge-rafende, -rawende RIFTING, *cleaving;* infindens, Cot. 181.

Geransingas; *gen. a*; *pl. The Gergesenes*:—In lond Geransinga *in regionem Gerasenorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 28.

ge-râr *a roaring, howling;* boatus, ululatus, Shrn. 50, 10.

ge-râs. v. ge-rîsan.

GERD, e; *f. A yard, rod, reed, twig, young shoot;* virga, arundo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7: 12, 20. Sex fodur gerda *six fothers of faggots*, Th. Chart. 104, 27.

gerdel *a girdle*, Prov. 31. v. gyrdel.

gere; *adv. Entirely, well, very well;* penitus, bene, optime, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 14; Exod. 291. v. geare; *adv.*

ge-reâpan *to bind.* v. ge-ræpan.

ge-reâfa, an; *m. A reeve, judge, count;* præfectus, judex, comes:—Ic bebeóde eallum mînum gereâfum *I command all my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm: Th. i. 194, 14. v. ge-rêfa.

ge-reâfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rob, steal, spoil*:—Gereófage *diripere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 27. Secgaþ dæt his degnas gereâfodan his lîc on us and forstêlan *say that his disciples robbed his body from us and stole it away*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Gereâfydon *diripiebant*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 12. Ðone deórwyrþan gym ðone ðe deófol wolde gereâfian *the precious jewel that the devil would steal*, Shrn. 155, 21.

ge-reahte, -reaht *related, explained, denoted, directed, ruled, reproved*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 12; Gû. 106: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 197; Met. 11, 99; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

ge-rec, es; *n. Rule, government, management, order, direction, explanation;* regimen, moderamen, ratio, directio, expositio:—On ðara ôðra mægþa gerece awunode *in illarum provinciarum regimine permansit*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 28: 4, 23; S. 593, 26. Ðone bisceophâd mid mycele

gerece heóld and rihte *episcopatum sedulo moderamine gessit*, 3, 7; S. 530, 35: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 29: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 2; Met. 22, 1. Be efen-nihte æfter Anatholius gerece *concerning even-night* [*the equinox*] *after the explanation of Anatolius*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 19, note.

ge-rec, es; *n. A tumult*: — Gerec *tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* ungareh *tumultus*.]

ge-reca, an; *m. A governor, ruler, prefect;* præfectus:—Heáh gereca *summus præfectus*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 21, 1.

ge-reccan, -recan, -reccean; ic -recce, dú -reccest, -recest, he -receþ, -recþ; *imp.* -rece; *pp.* -reahte, -rehte; *pp.* -reaht, -reht; *v. trans.* I. *to put forth, shew, relate, express, denote, explain, interpret, translate;* exponere, demonstrare, narrare, referre, disserere, exprimere, interpretari, reddere:—Ic gereccan mæg *I can shew*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 74; Met. 25, 37. Ic eów mæg gerecan [MS. Cot. gereccan] *I can shew you*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Gé dæt cunnon gerecean *ye know how to relate that*, Elen. Kmbl. 1294; El. 649: Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. Nemn nú gif dú hit gereccean mæge *declare it now if thou art able to shew it*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Aristoteles hit gerehte *Aristotle has explained it*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2. Wordum gereccan *to express in words*, 20; Fox 70, 28. Dæt is gereht Crist *quod est interpretatum Christus*, Jn. Bos. 1, 38. 41, 42: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 12; Cri. 133. Emanuhél, dæt ys gereht on úre geþeóde, God mid us *Emanuel, which is, translated into our speech, God with us*, Mt. Bos. 1, 23: Mk. Bos. 5, 41: 15, 22. Gerecceau þancas *referre gratias*, Procem. R. Conc. II. *to set forth, extend, direct, order, rule, control, reprove, correct, subdue, reduce to subjection;* exponere, extendere, dirigere, regere, corripere, corrigere, subigere, sub imperium redigere:—Sý on dínre gesihþe mínes sylfes gebed gereht swá rícels byþ *dirigatur oratio mea sicut incensum in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Sæd heora on worulda bíþ gereht *semen eorum in seculum dirigetur*, Ps. Spl. 101, 29. He hie gereceþ to eallum gódum *he will direct them to all good*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 33. Ne bíþ se ofer eorþan gereaht *non dirigetur super terram*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Gerece on gesihþe díne weg mínne *dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 9: 24, 5: 39, 3: Ps. Th. 118, 133. Hú Gúþlác his in Godes willan mód gerehte *how Guthlac directed his mind to God's will*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 3; Gú. 67. Óþ-dæt dæs gewinnes God ende gereahte *until God directed an end of the strife*, 34 b; Th. 110, 12; Gú. 106. Ða witan gerehton Éadgife dæt heó sceolde hire fæder hand geclænsian *the witan directed Eadgifu to clear her father's hand*, Chart. Th. 201, 33: 70, 31. Míne fét to heofenum gereahte *my feet* [*shall be*] *directed to heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Gif hiora mód-sefa meahte weorþan staðol-fæst, gereaht þurh ða strongan meaht *if their mind might become stable, ruled by strong might*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 107; Met. 11, 99. Me sóþfæst symble gerecce and mildheorte mode þréage *corripiet me justus in misericordia et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7: Exon. 66 b; Th. 247, 4; Jul. 73. To gereccanne done gedwolan *ad corrigendum errorem*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 9. In anwald gerehton *they reduced to subjection*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. Mon gerehte dæt yrfe cinge *the property was confiscated to the king*, Th. Chart. 173, 1. v. reccan.

ge-recce-líc; *adj. Stretched out, extended, strict, firm, steadfast;* extensus, strictus, firmus, Som.

ge-recednys, -recednes, -recenes, -nyss, e; *f. A narration, history, report, an interpretation, a direction, correction;* narratio, relatio, historia, interpretatio, directio, correctio:—Dæt gódspell æfter Matheus gerecednysse *the gospel according to the narration of Matthew*, Mt. Bos. titl: Mk. Bos. titl: Greg. Dial. 2, 15: Th. Apol. 1, 1. To mágwilte andgytes and gástlícra gerecennesa ic to ætýcte *ad formam sensus et interpretationis eorum superadjeci*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 35. Ðú gearwodest gerecednyssa, dóm and rihtwísnysse on Iacobe ðú dydest *tu parasti directiones, judicium et justitiam in Iacob tu fecisti*, Ps. Spl. 98, 4: 96, 2.

ge-recenian; p. ode; *pp.* od *To explain;* exponere, explanare, interpretari:—Rún bíþ gerecenod *a mystery shall be explained*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525.

ge-rec-líce; *adv. In a direct course, directly, extensively, strictly, firmly;* extenso cursu *vel* modo, directe, stricte, firme:—Gerecllice rihte flóweþ *flows in a direct course straight along*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 27; Met. 5, 14: 24, 16; Met. 24, 8: Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1.

ge-rêde, an; *n. Harness, trappings;* phaleræ:—Hors and his gerêdan *a horse and his trappings*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12, note 39. [Cf. ge-ræde.]

GE-RÉFA, ge-reáfa, groefa, an; *m. A prefect, steward, fiscal officer of the shire* or *county, judge, reeve* or *sheriff, count;* præpósitus, villicus, júdex, præfectus, cómes:—Fóreset veil gerêfa *præpósitus*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 37; Wrt. Voc. 50, 19. Cwæþ se gerêfa *ait villicus*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Gif man biscopes esne tihte oðde cyninges, cænne hine on gerêfan hand, oðde hine gerêfa clénsie, oðde selle to swinganne *if any one accuse a bishop's servant or that of the king, he shall clear himself before the judge, either the judge shall clear him or give him up to be scourged*, L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 4. Æbes cynges gerêfa *the king's reeve*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 31: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 14. Gif hit se gerêfa ne amanige mid rihte *if the reeve do not lawfully exact it* [*the fine*], L. Ed. 5; Th. i. 162, 12. Dæt álc gerêfa náme dæt wedd on his ágenre scire, dæt hí ealle dæt fríþ healdan woldan *that each reeve should take a pledge in his own shire, that they would all hold the peace*, L. Ath. v. § 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Dæt álc gerêfa fylste óðrum to úre ealra fríþe *that every reeve may help another for the common peace of us all*, v. § 8, 4; Th. i. 286, 27. Dæs landrícan and dæs biscopes gerêfa *the landlord's and the bishop's reeve*, L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Iosep, se ædela gerêfa, of Arimathia *Ioseph ab Arimathæa, nóbilis decúrio*, Mk. Bos. 15, 43. Sum wæs éhtwelig æðeles cynnes, ríce gerêfa *there was a wealthy man of noble race, a powerful count*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 31; Jul. 19. Se gerêfa hét Iulianan *the count commanded Juliana*, 73 b; Th. 274, 9; Jul. 530. Gerêfa mín *my steward*, Cd. 100; Th. 131, 25; Gen. 2181. Ealdorman oðde gerêfa *cómes*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 61. Gerêfa *consul*, Ælfc. Gl. 6; Som. 56, 49; Wrt. Voc. 18, 4. Nán man ne hwyrfe nánes yrfes bútan ðæs gerêfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 17, 18. On álces gerêfan manunge *in every reeve's district*, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Iohanna, Chuzan wíf, Herodes gerêfan *Ioana, uxor Chusae, procurátóris Heródis*, Lk. Bos. 8, 3. He cwæþ to his gerêfan *præcépit dispensátóris dómus suæ dícens*, Gen. 43, 16. Geçýde cyninges gerêfan *let them declare it to the king's reeve*, L. Alf. pol. 34; Th. i. 82, 17: 32; Th. i. 76, 5. Swá hie geþingian mágen wið cyning and his gerêfan *as they can agree with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 12. Gif man done gerêfan teó *if any accuse the reeve*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 19. On Lindcolene ceastre gerêfan *pertingens ad præfectum Lindocolinæ civitatis*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 20: Shrn. 120, 12: 123, 24. He sende his gerêfan *misit præfectum suum*, 4, 1; S. 564, 42. Míne ealdormen and míne gerêfan *my aldermen and my reeves*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. Ic wille, dæt bisceop and ða gerêfan hit beódan *I will that the bishop and the reeves command it*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 10. Ic wille, dæt míne gerêfan gedón, dæt man agífe da ciricsceattas and sáwlsceattas *I will that my reeves cause that a man shall give the church-scots and the soul-scots*, i. prm; Th. i. 196, 8. Ic Æðelstán cyninge cýðe [MS. cýð] dám gerêfan to hwilcere birig *I, Æthelstan king, make known to the reeves at each town*, i. prm; Th. i. 194, 3. Eádweard cyning být dám gerêfum eallum, dæt ge déman swá rihte dómas swá ge rihtoste cunnon, and hit on dære dómbec stande *King Edward commands all the reeves, that ye pass the most righteous sentences you can, and as it stands in the doom book*, L. Ed. prm; Th. i. 158, 3: L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 29. Se sette gerêfan geond eall dæt ríce *qui constítuat præpósítos per cunctas regiones*, Gen. 41, 34. He hét sécan síne gerêfan *he commanded to seek his officers*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 31; Dan. 79. We dær settan and geendebyrdedon úre gerêfan *ordinarios propræturesque nostros proposumus*, Nar. 3, 25. From den groefæ *a præside*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14: Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 5: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1, 4. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. and Schmid A. S. Gesetz. *s. v*; Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. 5; Grm. R. A. 752–4.

ge-réf-ærn, es; *n. A court-house*:—Urbanus eode to his gerêfærne *Urbanus went to his court-house*, Shrn. 106, 16.

ge-réf-land, es; *n. Tributary land;* tributarium territorium, Cot. 106.

ge-réflang, es; *m. A minister*:—Ða gerêflanges of Cristes circean *the ministers of Christchurch*, Chart. Th. 317, 32.

ge-réf-mæd, e; *f.* '*The meadow which the reeve owned*" *ex officio,*" *or over which, as common pasture, he exercised the right of superintendence,*' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxiv.

ge-réf-scipe, es; *m. Office of a* gerêfa:—Ne heora nán gerêfscipe ne drífe *let none of them practise any reeveship*, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33.

ge-réf-scir *or* -scire, e; *f. Stewardship;* villicatio:—Mín hlâford míne gerêfscire fram me nymþ *dominus meus aufert a me villicationem*, Lk. Bos. 16, 3. Gerêfscyre *præfectura*, Hpt. Gl. 438. v. scir, ge-sciran.

ge-regnian, -rênian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad *To put, dispose, adorn:*—Geregnian, *inficere*, Cot. 112. Hwæder him leófre wære ðe he hý ealle acwealde ðe hý líbbende to bismre gerênian hête *whether he would rather that he should kill them all or should order them to be put to shame while living*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 14. Lii hit oftræd and hie to loman gerênode dæt hie mec ænigre note nytte beón ne meahton 52 *it trode down and made them cripples so that they could be of no use to me;* calcatos inutiles fecit, Nar. 15, 26. Ðonne hangap dær eác búfan ðæm lástum geregnod swíðe mycel leóhtfæt *moreover there hangs, placed above the footsteps, a great lamp*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29. Dæs geregnedan *concinnati*, Cot. 57. Ne dæt ne beoþ on dý fægerre dæt mid elles hwam gerênod bíþ deáh da gerênu fægeru síen de hit mid gerênod bíþ *nor will that be the fairer which is adorned with something else though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 74, 3; Fox 46, 14: 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Golde geregnad *adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1558; B. 777. Gerênod *adorned*, Byrht. Th. 136, 35; B: 161: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 21; Jud. 339. Girínad *ornatum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* garaginon.]

ge-regnong *a making up;* confectio, Cot. 44.

ge-rehtad *made straight, set up;* erectus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13.

ge-rehte, -reht *related, explained, interpreted, directed*, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 2: Ps. Th. 140, 2: Jn. Bos. 1, 38. 41, 42; *p. and pp. of* ge-reccan.

gerela, gierela, an; *m. Apparel*:—Gif dú wénst dætte wundorlíc[e] gerela hwelc weorðmynd síe *if you suppose that wonderful apparel is any*

honour, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Wynna gierelan gielplîces *the pleasures of pompous apparel*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; 127, 22; Gū. 390. v. ge-gerela.

ge-rēn, es; *n. An ornament*:—Ðeáh ða gerēnu fægru sīen ðe hit mid gerēnod biþ *though the ornaments be fair with which it is adorned*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 15. Ða gerēno *the ornaments*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 20; Rä. 27, 15. Girīno ł glencas *ædificationes*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2.

ge-rēne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery*; mysterium, Hy. 8, 11; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 11. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rēnian. v. ge-regnian.

gereófage. v. ge-reáfian.

ge-reohnung, e; *f. A making up*; confectio, Cot. 171. v. ge-regnong.

ge-reónian; *p.* ode, *pp.* od *To conspire, ordain, frame, devise*; conspirare, concinnare:—Ic gereónige *conspiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Tunge ðīn gereónode fācnu *lingua tua concinnabat dolos*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 19; thy tongue frameth deceit; *thi tunge ordeynde treccheries*, Wyc. Æfter manegum dagum gereónodon ða Iudeiscan hū hī done Godes cempan acwellan sceoldon *after many days the Jews conspired how they were to kill that champion of God*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 5.

ge-reónung, e; *f. A conspiracy, confederacy*; conjuratio:—Ne understēnst ðū ðisra twegra manna gereónunge ongeán me *dost thou not understand the plot of these two men against me?* Homl. Th. i. 380, 7. Gereónung *fictio, mendacium*, Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n. Language, speech, tongue, voice*:—Hī cunnon eall mennisc gereord *nationum linguis loquentes*, Nar. 37, 4: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 2: Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19: 293, 43. Dæt ys on ūrum gereorde *that is in our language*, Thw. Hept. 155, 37: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 55. To Norþhymbriscum gereorde *to the Northumbrian speech*, 58. Weorþlice getȳd ge on Ledenisc gereorde ge on Grecisc *Græcæ pariter et Latinæ linguæ peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33: 2; 565, 28: Th. An. 18, 29. Ða wǣron ða apostolas cweðende to him hwonon him ða wundorlīcan gereordo cōman *then the apostles were saying to him whence came to him those wonderful speeches*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 9. Hwīlum ic gereordum rincas laðige to wīne *sometimes with voices I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 31; Rä. 15, 16. v. reord.

ge-reord, -reorde, es; *n. A meal, refection, food*:—Sæt se Hǣlynd æt gereorde *discumbebat Iesus*, Mt. Bos. 26, 20. Hwǣr is mīn gereord *ubi est refectio mea*, Mk. Bos. 14, 14. Ǣr his gereorde *ante prandium*, Lk. Bos. 11, 38: Gen. 19, 3. Be ðam līflīcum gereorde *concerning the vital refection*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 24. Oððæt ðæt gereorde gefylled wæs *until the meal was finished*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Cyninga gereordo *regum convivia*, Cot. 93. Him beád reste and gereorda *offered them rest and refreshment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 17; Gen. 2441: Exon. 96 a; Th. 357, 29; Pa. 36: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Heofonlīcu gereordu *heavenly food*, Shrn. 30, 28: 64, 2. Giriord *cæna, alimentum prandium, cibus*, Rtl. 70, 37: 99, 11: 107, 19: 116, 5. Gehriord *epula*, 116, 34. To gereordum ł farmum *ad nuptias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 4.

ge-reordan, -reordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ad, od *To give food to, feed, take food, satisfy, refresh, feast*; cibare, saturare, satiare, epulari:—Ic gereordige *prandeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 8. Ic gereordige *vescor*, 29; Som. 33, 50. Ic gereordige *refício*, ic eom gereordod *refícior*, 37; Som. 39, 2. He hine gereordode mid ðam papan *he dined with the pope*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 34. Giriordade hine *cibavit illum*, Rtl. 46, 9. He gereordode hī *saturavit eos*, Ps. Spl. C. 80, 15. Crist gereorde fīf þūsenda wera *Christ fed five thousand men*, Shrn. 48, 30. Dæt gē eów gereordian *that ye may refresh yourselves*, Gen. 18, 5. Ǣr mæle hine gereordige *that one take refection before the time*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Giriordiga we *epulemur*, Rtl. 25, 17. Giriord *satia*, 146, 17. Unbindaþ hī and gereordigaþ *unbind her and give her to eat*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 19. We willaþ mid ðȳ hlāfe gereordie beón *pane illo refici volumus*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 22. Ða wæs flet-sittendum fægere gereordede *then were the sitters in the hall nobly feasted*, Beo. Th. 3581; B. 1788. Hūsle gereorded *refreshed with the eucharist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. Gereordod, Andr. Kmbl. 770; An. 385. Ða ilco bīdon gerioraded *saturabuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 6: 14, 20. Hia sīe gˌriordadode *refíciantur*, Rtl. 15, 5.

ge-reord-hūs, es; *n. A dining-room*; refectorium, triclinium, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 74; Wrt. Voc. 57, 51.

ge-reordig-hūs *a dining-room*; refectorium, Lye.

ge-reording, -ung, e; *f. A meal, refection*; prandium, refectio:—Gearca us gereordunge *prepare us a meal*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 18. On gereordunge *in prandio*, Th. An. 28, 9. On ānre gereordinge *in una refectione*, 34, 37. Ofer wæteru gereordunga *super aquam refectionis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 2. Giriording *a meal*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 19, 37.

ge-reordnes, -nys, se; *f. A repast, dinner, fulness*; refectio, Ps. Spl. C. 22, 2: Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 1.

ge-reósan; *p.* -reás, *pl.* -ruron; *pp.* -roren *To fall*; cadere, Ps. Spl. second 9, 12. v. ge-hreósan.

ge-resp *convicted*; convictus, L. Alf. pol. 28; Th. i. 80, 21.

ge-rest, es; *n. A resting-place, couch*; accubitus, Rtl. 4, 11.

ge-resta, an; *f. One who rests with another, consort*:—Seó wæs Eádwardes cynges geresta *she was king Edward's consort*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 32. Heó Balan sealde Iacobe to gerestan *Bilham dedit Iacobo quacum concumberet*, Gen. 30, 4.

ge-restan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To rest, remain, rest* [*one's self*]:—Dæt he hine gerestan meahte *ad quiescendum membra*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 9. Forðon ic ǣfre ne mæg ðære mōd-ceare mīnre gerestan *for I can never rest from my mind's sorrow*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 1; Kl. 40. Templ Mǣliges Gāstes snytro on to gerestenne *a temple for the wisdom of the Holy Ghost to dwell in*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Ic me gereste *quiesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 30. Mīn hige gereste þ nō *my mind resteth not*, Elen. Kmbl. 2164; El. 1083: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53. On ðone seofoðan dū gerestest *on the seventh thou didst rest*, Hy. 9, 23; Grn. ii. 291, 23. Gif ic on dunwange gereste *si dedero requiem temporibus meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Gerest ðē *requiesce*, Lk. Bos. 12, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 104, 20. Girestun [Rush.] gehræston [Lind.] *requieverunt*, Lk. Skt. 12, 19.

ge-restscipe, es; *m.* I. *rest, ease*; quies, ōtium, Som. Ben. Lye. II. *a cohabitation*; concūbitus:—To hyre gerestscipe hire wer ne sceal gangan *ad ejus concubitum vir suus accēdere non débet*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 32.

ge-rētan; *p.* -rētte; *pp.* -rēted, -rēt *To restore, refresh, set right*; recreāre, refícēre:—Wæs heó semninga mid gāstlīcre gesyhþe gerēted *subito visione spirituali recreāta*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 19: 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Ðū me hæfst gerētne mid ðīnre gesceadwīsnesse *thou hast comforted me with thy reasoning*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12.

ge-rēþra, an; *m. A sailor, rower*; nauta:—Gerēþra [MS. gerēþru] *nauta*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 15. v. rēþra.

ge-rēþru; *pl. n. Rudder, helm* [the steering was done by means of an oar]:—Ða men ða ðe beóþ winnende in sciplīcum gewinne hīg ðonne begāþ ǣrost ða gerēþru in ðære hỳþe *qui in nauali prœlio demicaturi sunt ante in portu inflectant gubernacula*, Shrn. 35, 8: 9. Gerēþru *vel* scipgetawu *aplustre*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Wrt. Voc. 56, 19. Gerēþra *aplustra*, Gl. Mett. 15. On ānum bāte būtan ælcum gerēþrum *in a boat without any means of steering*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, see note on this passage. 'Gerēþrum' can however hardly be a case of 'gerēþra' *nauta*, as the singular number would be used with 'ælc;' it is rather a plural like 'geatwe' or 'frætwe.'

gēr-hwamlīce; *adv. Yearly;* annuatim, Som.

gerian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To clothe*; vestīre:—Ðām ðe ðone līchoman Cūþberhtes geredon *quibus corpus Cudbercti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5, MS. B. v. gyrian.

ge-rīcsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To rule, govern*; regere, dominari, gubernare, Rtl. 8, 7: 26, 43: 38, 41.

ge-rīdan; *p.* -rād; *pp.* -riden *To ride, reach* or *obtain by riding, get into one's power, subject*:—Ða he gerād to Eegbryhtes stāne *then he rode to Brixton*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Se ðe næs gerād *he who rode to the ness*, Beo. Th. 5789; B. 2898. Ða gerād he ða burg æt Tameworþige *then he rode and took the town at Tamworth*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 24: 901; Erl. 96, 26. Se here gerīdon Wesseaxna lond and gesæton micel dæs folces ofer sæ adrǣfdon and dæs ōðres ðone mǣstan dǣl hie geridon *the [Danish] army rode to Wessex and occupied it; much of the folk they drove over sea and most part of the rest they got into their power*, 878; Erl. 78, 29–32. He gerād eall Norþhymbra land him to gewealde *he got all Northumberland into his power*, 948; Erl. 117, 9. Se cing lēt gerīdan ealle ða land ðe his mōdor āhte him to handa *the king caused all the lands that his mother owned to be brought under his own control*, 1043; Erl. 168, 8.

ge-rīd-men *horsemen, knights;* equites, Cot. 212.

ge-rīf, es; *n. A seizing, taking away, a catching—as of fish*, also *that which is caught;* raptura, captura:—Ān gerīf fisca, oððe ān snǣs fisca oððe ōðra þinga *one taking of fish, or one spear of fish, or of other things;* una sorta, Mone A. 141; Reed. 37, 77; Wrt. Voc. 64, 9: Ælfc. Gl. 98; Wrt. Voc. 54, 40. DER. fōt-sīþ-gerīf.

ge-rifled, -rifiod; *part. p. Wrinkled;* rugatus, Som.

ge-rifod; *part. p. Wrinkled*:—On ealdlīcum geárum biþ ðæs mannes neb gerifod *in the years of old age man's face is wrinkled*, Homl. Th. i. 614, 14.

ge-rīht, es; *n. What is right, a right, due, last office of the church, direction;* rectum, jus, ratio, officium: — Gif hwā ǣnigra godcundra gerihto forwyrne *if any one refuse any divine dues*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 7. Godes gerihto *God's dues*, 5; Th. i. 168, 25: Homl. Th. i. 74, 22: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 30: L. Eth. 5, 11; Th. i. 306, 30: Shrn. 208, 28. Ðis syndon ða gerihta ðe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on Wessexan *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex*, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 12. Cynescipes gerihta *rights of royalty*, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 27: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28. Ealla ða gerihta ðe ǣfter or arīsaþ *all the rights arising therefrom*, 1031; Erl. 162, 4: 1074; Erl. 212, 6. Geriht *ratio*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 23, 24. Heó to cyrcean eóde and hire gerihtan underfeng *she went to the church and received her rites*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 142, 9. Fōron to gefeohte forþ on gerihte *marched straight on to battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 23; Jud. 202. Man āna gǣþ mid his andwlitan up on gerihte *man alone walks with his face erect*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 34; Met. 31, 17. On geryhte ongeán ðæne

mūþan *in a direction opposite the mouth*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 24, 8. On gerihte fram ðam scipe to ðam ancre *right from the ship to the anchor*, Shrn. 175, 19: Cod. Dipl. ii. 172, 20. DER. ald-, cyric-, geár-, woruld-geriht.

ge-riht; *adj.* RIGHT, *direct*; directus:—Ðweoru beóþ on gerihte *eurui prava in directa*, Lk. Bos. 3, 5. [*Goth.* ga-raihts.]

ge-rihtan, -ryhtan; *p.* -rihte; *pp.* -rihted, -riht *To set right or straight, to direct, correct;* dirigēre, corrigēre, emendāre:—He wolde ðone Cristes geléafan gerihtan *he would set right the faith of Christ*, Chr. 680; Erl. 41, 14. Ða þing ðe he unfullfremed gemētte, mid heora fultume he ða gerihte and bētte *ea quæ minus perfecta reperīt, his quoque juvantibus corrigēbat*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 3. Gerihtaþ Drihtnes weg *dirigīte viam Dōmini*, Jn. Bos. 1, 23. Fram sumum ungetýddum gerihted *a quodam impērito emendātum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. Mīn mundbyrd is geriht to ðære rōde *my protection is directed to the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 259; Kr. 131. [*Goth.* garaihtjan.]

ge-riht-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To justify, correct, direct, rectify, reprove;* rectificare, corrigere, arguere:—Se Hǽlend wolde ða synfullan gerihtlǽcan *the Healer* [*Saviour*] *would correct the sinful*, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 14. Ðæt hys weorc ne sýn gerihtlǽhte *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Jn. Bos. 3, 20: Ps. Lamb. 36, 24. He ðǽrbinnan wunode gerihtlǽcende ðæt folc mid lāre to geleáfan *he dwelt therein directing the people by teaching to belief*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 113. Menn be his lāre heora lif gerihtlǽton *men by his instruction rectified their lives*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 8. Gif we beóþ fram ūrum dwyrnyssum gerihtlǽhte *if we be corrected from our perversities*, 124, 35.

ge-ribtnes, -ness, e; *f. A setting right, correction;* correctio:—Be heora gerihtnesse *de illōrum correctiōne*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. He wæs firena forgifnes and gerihtnes hǽþenra þeóda *he was forgiveness of sins and the setting right of heathen peoples*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 23.

ge-rihtreccan *to direct*:—Ðē to gerihtrecenne ðæt ðū gesyhst myd ðīnes mōdes eágan god *to direct thee to see God with thy mind's eye*, Shrn. 177, 25.

ge-riht-wisian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a. To justify;* justificare:—He wolde hine sylfne gerihtwīsian *ille vōlens justificāre seipsum*, Lk. Bos. 10, 29. Ðū eart se ðe me gerihtwīsast *thou art he who justifieth me*, Ps. Th. 4, 1. Ða de he him to clypode, ða he gerihtwīsode, and ða ðe he gerihtwīsode, ða he gemǽrsode *those whom he called unto him he justified, and those whom he justified he glorified*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 2. Hī synt gerihtwīsode *justificāta sunt*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. Gerihtwisud *justificatus*, Mt. Bos. 11, 19,

ge-rím, es; *n. A number, computation, calendar, diary;* nūmērus, computātio, ephēmēris = ἐφημερίς:—Dæs næs nā gerīm *cujus non ērat nūmerus*, Ps. Spl. 104, 32. Feówer and twentig wintra gerīmes *twenty four winters in number*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26, 40; Edw. 7, 21: Cd. 224; Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502. Ofer gerīm *sūper nūmērum*, Ps. Spl. 39, 8: 38, 6. Ic ne mæg gerīm witan heardra heteþonca *I cannot know the number of cruel enmities*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 13; Jul. 314: Hy. 3, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 17. Gerīm *ephēmērides, nūmērus quotidiānus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 51; Wrt. Voc. 47, 55. On getal gerīmes *by reckoning of numbers*, Salm. Kmbl. 184, 7. On gerīme *by number*, 192, 10. DER. dōgor-gerīm, geár-, heáfod-, niht-, þūsend-, un-, winter-.

ge-ríman, to -rímenne; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rímaⁿ *to number*] *To number, reckon;* numerāre:—He āna mǽge ealle gerīman *he alone can number all*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 22; Exod. 439: Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 4; Hö. 116. Ðonne mæg he eác swilce gerīman dīnne ofspring *sēmen quōque tuum numerāre pōtest*, Gen. 13, 16: Ps. Th. 104, 30. To gerímenne *to reckon*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 39. Sceáwa heofon, hyrste gerīm *behold the heaven, number its ornaments*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Ðæm feówer bearn, forþ gerīmed, in worold wōcon *to him four children, numbered forth, were born into the world*, Beo. Th. 118; B. 59.

ge-rímcræft, es; *n. Arithmetic, art of numbering:*—Be sēlost cunnon on gerīmcræfte *that are best acquainted with arithmetic*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 7: Hexam. 4: Norm. 8, 5.

ge-rímtæl, es; *n. A number, reckoning:*—Bión on ðæm gerīmtæle mid mīnum brōþor *to be of the number with my brother*, H. R. 13, 11. [Cf. rīmgetæl.]

ge-rínan; *pp.* -rinen *To touch, take hold of, grip;* tangēre, contingēre, attrīpere:—Ne ofer ðæt sydðan hine ō gerīnan dorste *neque unquam exinde eum audēret contingēre*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 14. Wæs he sōna gerinen lichomlīce untrumnysse *confestim languōre corpōris tactus est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 37. Wæs he semninga fram deofle gerinen *sūbito a diābōlo arreptus*, 3, 11; S. 536, 13, MS. B. v. ge-hrínan.

ge-ríne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery;* mysterium:—Eów is geseald to witanne Godes rīces gerīnu *vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni Dei*, Mk. Bos. 4, 11. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rínelic; *adj. Prosperous*, Hpt. Gl. 466.

ge-rínnan; *p.* -ran; *pp.* -runnen *To run, run together, congeal, join;* coagulare, coagulari:—Nis nā gerunnen togædere seó Godcundnys and seó menniscnys *the divinity and the humanity are not mingled together*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 5. Gerunnen is swā swā meolc heorte heora *coagulatum est sicut lac cor eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 70. Munt gerunnen, ðūne fæt, to hwý wēne gē muntas gerunnene *mons coagulatus, mons pinguis, ut quid suspicamini montes coagulatos*, Ps. Spl. 67, 16. Gerunnen *coagulatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1. Gerunnen blōd *viscum*, 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12. [*Goth.* ga-rinnan *to run together: O. H. Ger.* gi-rinnan *coagulare.*]

ge-rínu *buildings;* ædificationes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 2. v. ge-rēn.

ge-rip, es; *n.* [rīþ *harvest*] *A reaping, harvest;* messis:—Ðæt gerīp is micel *the reaping is great*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 16. Gerīp *messis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 56: Wrt. Voc. 74, 69: Gen. 8, 22. Biddaþ ðæs gerīpes hlāford, ðæt he asende wyrhtan to his gerīpe *pray to the lord of the reaping, that he send workmen to his reaping*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 20. On Godes gerīpe *in God's reaping*, 530, 19. Hwā gemenigfylt ðæt gerīp of feáwum cornum *who multiplies the harvest from a few grains of corn*, i. 184, 31.

ge-rípan; *p.* -rāp, *pl.* -ripon; *pp.* -ripen *To reap;* mētĕre:—Hie heora corn geripon *they reaped their corn*, Chr. 896; Th. 172, 32, col. 2. On ðæt gerād ðe he ǽlce geáre gerīpe *on the condition that each year he reap*, Cod. Dipl. ii. 398, 21.

ge-rípian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [rīpian *to ripen*] *To ripen, grow old;* mātūrāri, sēnescĕre:—Nǽron hī gerīpode to slege *they were not ripe for slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 5. On wintrum gerīpod *ripe in years*, ii. 24, 23. Mīn hlāford gerīpod ys *dōminus meus vētŭlus est*, Gen. 18, 12. Gerīped *mātūrus*, C. R. Ben. 43.

ge-rísan; *3rd sing. pres.* -rísep, -rísþ, -rīst, *pl.* -rísaþ; *p.* -rās, *pl.* -rison; *pp.* -risen *To behove, become, befit, suit;* dēcēre, convēnire: generally used impersonally:—Gold gerīseþ on guman sweorde *gold is fitting on a man's sword*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 341, 14; Gn. Ex. 126. Ðē gerīseþ lofsang *te dēcet hymnus*, Ps. Spl. 64, 1: 92, 7. Cyninge gerīst rihtwīsnys *righteousness becomes a king*, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 32: i. 418, 8. Ðe him betst gerīst *which suits him best*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 20: Menol. Fox 117; Men. 58. Wera gehwylcum wīslīcu word gerīsaþ *to every man wise words are fitting*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Swā ðam þeódne gerās *as was fitting to the master*, 49 a; Th. 168, 34; Gū. 1087. Ðæt ðæm weorce nānum men ne gerīse bēt to fandienne, ðonne ðam wyrhtan ðe hit worhte *that it became no man better to prove the work than the workman who made it*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 36, 37.

ge-rísan; *pp.* -risen *To seize, take;* rapere:—Gerīseþ *rapit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. Gerīsaþ *rapiunt*, 11, 12. Sōna wæs gerisen and genumen of middanearde *rapta confestim de mundo*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5, note.

ge-risen, -risne [?], es; *n. A seizing;* rapina:—Ne begitest ðū nā ðæt rīce on gerisne woruldlícra þinga *non in præda, nec in rapina regnum tibi dabitur*, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 78, 5. v. ge-rīsan *to seize.*

ge-risene, -risne, -rysne; *adj. Fit, convenient, proper;* congruus, decens, conveniens:—He sealde his lāreowum gerisene stōwe and ēþel heora hāde *doctoribus suis locum sedis eorum gradui congruum donaret*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 488, 19. Æfter gerisenre āre swā myclum B' *juxta honorem tanto Pontifici congruum*, 5, 19; S. 636, 45. Ða gerisno *digna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 48. Ðis þinceþ gerisne *this seems fitting*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Swā gerysne ne wæs *as was not seemly*, 76; Th. 94, 22; Gen. 1565: 9; Th. 11, 2; Gen. 169: Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hit is ealles gerisnost *it is most fitting*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 24.

ge-risene, -risne, -rysne, es; [seems to occur only in *pl.*] *n. What is fitting, decent:*—Godes hūs sindon innan bestrýpte ǽlcra gerisna *God's houses are stripped within of everything seemly*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 43: Th. Chart. 511, 4. Ðæt heora gerisna nǽre ðæt hȳ swā heáne hȳ geþohtan ðæt hȳ heora gelīcan wurdan *that it was not fitting for them* [*the Romans*] *to think themselves so low as to be their* [*the Carthaginians'*] *equals*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 27: Cd. 93; Th. 242, 17; Dan. 420. Ne fremest ðū gerysnu and riht wiþ me *thou dost not do what is fitting and right towards me*, 102; Th. 135, 19; Gen. 2245: 111; Th. 146, 4; Gen. 2432. Gif he mōt ðǽr rihtes and gerysena onbrūcan *if he can there enjoy what is right and fitting*, Runic pm. 23; Kmbl. 344, 6. Ryhtum gerisnum *right fittingly*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 302, 2; Fä. 30.

ge-risenlíc; *comp.* m. -līcra, *f. n.* -līcre; *adj. Convenient, suitable, befitting;* convēniens, aptus:—Ne þuhte hit me nāuht gerisenlīc *I should not think it at all suitable*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. Ægder ðara is swīðe nyt weorc and gerisenlīc *either is a very useful and befitting work*, Prov. Kmbl. 60. On ðæm gerisenlīcan hēhsetle *on that seemly throne*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 26. Gerisenlīc me to wosanne *oportet me esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 49. Ðē is gerisenlīcre ðæt ðū sī mid rihte ofersteled, ðonne ðū ofersteole ōðerne man mid wōge *it is more befitting thee to be overruled with right than to overrule another with wrong*, Prov. Kmbl. 8: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 23.

ge-risenlíce; *comp.* -līcor; *adv. Becomingly, fitly;* apte:—Seó wæs gerisenlīce gehlidad mid gelīce stāne *opercŭlo simĭlis lāpĭdis aptissime tectum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 32: 3, 17; S. 544, 4, col. 1. Gerisenlīcor *aptius*, 2, 13; S. 517, 2: 3, 29; S. 561, 29.

ge-risennes, -risnes, se; *f. Conveniency, agreeableness, congruity;* convenientia, Cot. 58.

ge-rislíc; *adj. Convenient*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 34, note. v. ge-rísenlic.

ge-risnian *to agree, accord;* convenīre, Cot. 38.

ge-rixian *to rule;* regnare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 14. v. ge-ricsian.

gerla, an; *m. Tribute:*—To sellanne ðone gerlo *dare tributum,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 22.

gērlic; *adj. Yearly;* annuus, Rtl. 49, 25: Shrn. 208, 28.

Germania, e [=æ]; *f. Germany.* The Germania of Alfred extended from the Don on the east to the Rhine and the German Ocean on the west; and from the Danube on the south to the White Sea on the north; it therefore embraced nearly the whole of Europe north of the Rhine and the Danube. Its great extent will be seen by the countries mentioned in the notes from 5 to 39, and in the text of Ors. Bos. pp. 35–40. See also Cluverii Introductionis in universam Geographiam, Libri vi. Amstelædami, 4to. 1729, Lib. iii. Cap. 1. De veteri Germania, pp. 183–186, and the map of Europe, p. 72. Also the very learned work, Cluverii Germania antiqua, Lugd. Batavorum, Elzevir, Fol. 1616: Lib. 1: Cap. xi. De magnitudine Germaniæ antiquæ, pp. 94–98, also Lib. iii. Cap. xxxviii. pp. 157–162, and the map, p. 3. Also Cellarii Geographia Antiqua, Cantab. 4to. 1703, pp. 309–313. Warnefried's Hist. Longob. Lib. i. Cap. 1:—Nū wille we ymb Europe land-gemǽre reccan, swā mycel swā we hit fyrmest witon.—Fram ðære eá Danais, west ōþ Rīn ða eá, [seó wylþ of ðæm beorge ðe man Alpis hǽt, and ymþ ðonne norþ-ryhte on ðæs gārseeges earn, ðe dæt land ūtanymbliþ, ðe man Bryttanniа hǽt]; —and eft sūþ ōþ Donua ða eá, [ðære ǽwylme is neáh ðære eá Rīnes, and is siddan eást yrnende wið norþan Créca land ūt on ðone Wendel-Sǽ]; —and norþ ōþ ðone gārseeg, de man Cwēn-Sǽ hǽt: binnan ðǽm syndon manega þeóda; ac hit man hǽt eall, Germania *now we will speak, as much as we know, about the boundaries of Europe.—From the river Don, westward to the river Rhine,* [*which springs from the Alps, and then runs right north into the arm of the ocean, that lies around the country called Britain*];—*and again south to the river Danube,* [*whose spring is near the river Rhine, and which afterwards runs east by the country north of Greece into the Mediterranean Sea*];—*and north to the ocean, which is called the White Sea: within these are many nations, but it is all called* Germania, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 18, 20–28. Cómon hī of þrim folcum ðām strangestan Germanie dæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geátum *adventum de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis,* Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20.

gern *yarn, spun wool.* der. nett-gern. v. gearn.

gernan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To desire;* desīderāre:—He ðæs biscophādes gernde *he desired episcopal ordination,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 23. v. gyrnan.

gern-winde, es; *m? A yarn-winder, reel;* conductum [ǽpud textōres], Wrt. Voc. 282, 2. v. gearn-winde.

ge-rora. v. ge-hror.

ge-rōsod *rosy, belonging to roses;* rosaceus, Som.

ge-rostod *roasted;* assus, Som.

ge-rōtsian [=geunrōtsian?] *to make sad;* contristare, Rtl. 56, 20.

ge-rōwen *rowed.* v. rōwan.

gers, es; *n. Grass;* herba:—Se ðe forþatýhþ wyrtcynren oððe gers þeówdōmes manna *qui prodūcit herbam servitūti, hōminum,* Ps. Lamb. 146, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. v. gærs.

GERST; grist, *pearled barley;* frumentum quodvis tritum, Lye.

gersum, es; *m. n: Treasure;* thēsaurus, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 13: 1090; Erl. 226, 38: 1047; Erl. 177, 7. v. gærsum, gærsama; and see Grm. D. M. 840.

ge-rūm, es; *n.* [rūm *space*] *Room, space;* spātium;—Hī nāuðer ne gestillan ne mōton, ne eác swīðor styrian, ðonne he him dæt gerūm his wealdleðeres toforlǽt *they neither can be still, nor yet move farther, than he allows to them the space of his rein,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Eódon on gerūm eorlas ǽglēwe *the men learned in law went apart,* Elen. Kmbl. 639; El. 320. Cyning healdeþ me on heáðore, hwīlum lǽteþ eft on gerūm sceacan *the king holds me in restraint, sometimes again lets me go at large,* Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 20; Rä. 21, 14.

ge-rūma, an; *m.* [rūm *room*] *A room, place, space;* lōcus, spātium:—Ic his bīdan ne dear rēdes on gerūman *I dare not await him fierce in my place,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 7; Rä. 16, 16.

ge-rūme; *adj. Ample, roomy, expanded, made open;* amplus, spātiōsus, dilātus, pātēfactus:—Is mīn mōd gehǽled, hyge ymb heortan gerūme *my mind is healed, the thoughts around my heart expanded,* Cd. 35; Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759. Syndon ðīne willan rihte and gerūme *thy wishes are right and great,* 188; Th. 234, 12; Dan. 291. [*Ger.* geraum *spacious: O. H. Ger.* kirūmo *opportunus.*]

ge-rumpen *rough, wrinkled;* rugosus:—Gerumpenu nædre *cerastes, coluber,* Cot. 38.

ge-rūna, an; *m. A counsellor:*—Gerūna *sinmistes* vel *conseoretalis,* Ælfc. Gl. 7; Som. 56, 66; Wrt. Voc. 18, 18. Gerūna *a secretis,* vel *principis consiliarius,* 113; Som. 79, 127; Wrt. Voc. 60, 32.

ge-runnen *run together, congealed, joined;* coagulatus, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16: 118, 70: Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 17; Wrt. Voc. 28, 1: 78; Som. 72, 52; Wrt. Voc. 46, 12; *pp. of* ge-rinnan.

gerwan, gerwian, gerwigan; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To make ready, prepare, make, construct;* pārāre, præpārāre, fǽcēre, construēre:—Ciricean getimbran, gerwan Godes tempel *to build a church, to construct a temple of God,* Andr. Kmbl. 3266; An. 1636. Gerwigan wīfe hūs wexinge getācnaþ *to prepare* [*one's*] *house for a wife betokens increase,* Som. 205; Lchdm. iii. 210, 3. v. gearwian.

ge-ryd, -rid; *adj. Prepared, ready, usual;* paratus:—Ðeáh se graf geryd sī *though the grave be prepared,* Lchdm. iii. 355, 2, col. 1; Shrn. 184, 20. Moises dyde on geryde orcas *Moses put it into the usual basons,* Ex. 24, 6.

ge-ryht. v. ge-riht.

ge-ryhtan *to set right;* dirīgēre:—He wolde ðone Cristes geleáfan geryhtan *he would set right the faith of Christ,* Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 12. v. ge-rihtan.

ge-rýman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [rýman *to make room*] *To extend, enlarge, make room, open, manifest, expand;* dilātāre, amplīficāre, lōcum dāre, apērīre, expandere:—Ongyn dē scip wyrcan, on ðam dū monegum scealt reste gerýman *begin thou to make a ship, in which thou shalt make room for resting-places to many,* Cd. 65; Th. 78, 36; Gen. 1304. Ic gerýme ðīne gemǽro *dilātūvēro terminos tuos,* Ex. 34, 24. He ðǽrum gerýmeþ wyrmum to wiste *he clears the way for other worms' repast,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 9; Seel. 123. Ic him lífes weg gerýmde *I opened the way of life to them,* Rood Kmbl. 175; Kr. 89: Elen. Kmbl. 2496; El. 1249. Dū me gerýmdes *dilātasti mihi,* Ps. Th. 4, 1. Octauianus gerýmde Rómāna rīce *Octavianus extended the Roman empire,* Homl. Th. i. 32, 18. Dæt hie him ǽfter flet eal gerýmdon *that they would wholly open to him another dwelling,* Beo. Th. 2177; B. 1086. Se weg biþ us gerýmed *the way is open to us,* Boutr. Scrd. 20, 32: Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 37; Met. 1, 19: Homl. Th. i. 564, 18: 28, 12. Se ðe his godcundnesse mid sōþum wīsum gerýmeþ *who truly manifests his divinity,* Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Gif him swā byþ gerýmed *if he has opportunity,* Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 28. On ðam rýmette ðe se cing hēt gerýmen into ealdan mynstre *in the space that the king ordered to cede to the old monastery,* Ch. Th. 231, 26.

ge-rýne, -rīne, -rēne, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -u, -o, -a; *n. A mystery, a sacrament;* mysterium:—Dæt dēgol wæs Dryhtnes gerýne *that was a secret mystery of the Lord,* Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 25; Cri. 41. Dæt monnum nis cūþ gerýne *that mystery is not known to men,* 9 a; Th. 7, 2; Cri. 95. Dryhtnes gerýne þe *the mystery of the Lord,* 49 a; Th. 169, 14; Gū. 1094: Lk. Bos. 8, 10. Dæt word dæs heofonlícan gerýnes *the word of the heavenly mystery,* Blickl. Homl. 17, 9; 7. Eów is geseald to witanne heofena rices gerýnu *vobis datum est nosse mysteria regni cælorum,* Mt. Bos. 13, 11. Ða gerýnu Cristes menniscnysse *the mysteries of Christ's humanity,* Homl. Pasc. Lisle 12, 17. Hit forhæfed gewearþ dætte hie sǽdon swefn cyninge, wyrda gerýnu *it was denied that they should tell the dream to the king, the mysteries of the fates,* Cd. 179; Th. 225, 4; Dan. 149. Engel Drihtnes wrāt in wāge worda gerýnu *the angel of the Lord wrote on the wall mysteries of words,* 210; Th. 261, 9; Dan. 723. On ðē wrāt wuldres God gerýno *on thee the God of glory wrote* [*his*] *mysteries,* Andr. Kmbl. 3020; An. 1513. Dæt hie dæt hālige gerýne ārwurþlīce breman mǽgen *that they may reverently celebrate the holy mystery,* L. E. I. 4; Th. ii. 404, 27: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23, 43: 497, 2, 5. [*Goth.* ga-rūni *counsel: O. Sax.* gi-rūni *mystery: O. H. Ger.* ki-rūni *mysterium, sacramentum.*] der. gāst-gerýne, gæst-, word-. v. rýne, rūn, ge-rýno, ge-rýnu.

ge-rýnelīc; *adj. Mystical;* mysticus: — Gerýnelīco word sprecende *mystica verba loquens,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 26. Of gerýnelīcum gāste *ex mystico spiramine,* Hymn. Surt. 43, 36. Ðās gerýnelīcan þing *hæc mystica,* 94, 17: Blickl. Homl. 165, 35.

ge-rýnelīce *mystically;* mystice, Cot. 131.

ge-rýno; *indecl. n. A mystery:*—Ðis Éastorlīce gerýno us ǽteóweþ ðæs ēcean lífes sweotole bysene *this Easter mystery* [*Christ's resurrection*] *shews us a clear example of the life eternal,* Blickl. Homl. 83, 7. v. ge-rýne.

ge-rýnu; *indecl. f. A mystery:*—Ðeós gerýnu is wedd *this mystery is a pledge,* Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6. Þurh gāstlīcere gerýnu *through a spiritual mystery,* 268, 29: 260, 12: 262, 22: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 14, 1; Lchdm. iii. 264, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-rúna, *f.*] v. ge-rýne.

ge-rypon *reaped,* Chr. 896; Th. 172, 33, col. 1; = ge-ripon; *p. pl. of* ge-rípan.

ge-rysene *fit.* v. ge-risene.

gēs *geese,* L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18, MS. H; *pl. nom. acc. of* gōs.

ge-saca, an; *m. An adversary;* adversarius:—Geþafedon dæt his gesacan *concesserunt id adversarii,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. On gesacum *on his adversaries,* Cd. 4; Th. 4, 25; Gen. 59: Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Gesaca *æmulus,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. v. sacan.

ge-sacan ? *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon; *pp.* -sacen *To oppose, strive against;* adversari:—Gesacan sceal sāwl-berendra, niðða bearna, gearwe stōwe *shall strive against the place prepared for those having souls, for the children of men,* Beo. Th. 2012, note; B. 1004. v. sacan.

ge-sacu, e; *f. Contention, hostility;* contentio, hostilitas, Beo. Th. 3479; B. 1737. v. sacu.

ge-sadelod, -sadolod; *part.* [sadelian *to saddle*] *Saddled;* strātus:—Twā hors, ân gesadelod and ôðer ungesadelod *two horses, one saddled*

and the other unsaddled, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 17. Eahta hors, feówer gesadelode [gesadolode, MS. A.] and feówer ungesadelode *eight horses, four saddled and four unsaddled*, 72; Th. i. 414, 5, 10. DER. un-gesadelod.

ge-sadian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To satisfy, fill;* saturare:—Beoþ gesadode oððe gefyllede treówa feldes *saturabuntur ligna campi*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. Drihten dé gesadade mid dý sélestan hwǽtecynnes holde lynde *Dominus adipe frumenti satiat te*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. v. sadian.

ge-sæccan *to dispute, discuss;* disserere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 2.

ge-sæcgan *to say, tell*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. v. ge-secgan.

ge-sæd *said, told, proved*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34; *pp. of* ge-secgan.

ge-sæġan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sæġan *to cause to sink*] *To lay low, cast down;* prosternère, incurvàre:—Hæfdon ealfela Éotena cynnes sweordum gesǽged *they had laid low full many of the Jutes' race with their swords*, Beo. Th. 1772; B. 884; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Ic eom gesǽged, *incurvátus sum*, Ps. Th. 37, 8.

ge-sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon *said, told*, Beo. Th. 4321; B. 2157; Bd. 4, 18; S. 587, 2: 1, 12; S. 481, 3; *p. of* ge-secgan.

ge-sægdnis, e; *f. A mystery;* mysterium, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11.

ge-sægen *a saying, telling, tradition*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 8, 20, 25, 30: 5, 23; S. 647, 17: Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. v. ge-segen, ge-sagun.

ge-sæhtlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sæhtlian *to reconcile*] *To reconcile;* reconciliare:—Wearþ Éádgár wíd done cyng gesæhtlad *Edgar was reconciled with the king*, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228.

ge-sæhtniss. v. ge-sehtniss.

ge-sǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽlan *to bind, tie*] *To bind, tie;* ligáre:—Ða folan hý gesǽlaþ *they tie the foals*, Nar. 35, 11. Dæt is se ealda feónd done he gesǽlde *that is the ancient fiend whom he bound*, Exon. 96 a; Th. 359, 7; Pa. 59. He ligeþ synnum gesǽled *he lies bound with sins*, 18 b; Th. 46, 12; Cri 736: Beo. Th. 5521; B. 2764: Cd. 37; Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765: 200; Th. 248, 30; Dan. 251. Donne gemète gyt dǽr eoselan gesǽlede *then shall ye find there an ass tied*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2.

ge-sǽlan; hit -sǽleþ, -sǽlþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sǽl *an occasion*] *To happen, come to pass, befall;* accidère, evénire:—Hú gesǽleþ dæt *how doth that happen?* Salm. Kmbl. 698; Sal. 348: Andr. Kmbl. 1021; An. 511: 1029; An. 515. Gif hit ǽfre gesǽlþ, dæt . . . *if it ever happen that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22: Th. Ch. 472, 4: 166, 20. Me gesǽlde dæt ic mid sweorde ofslóh niceras nigene *it befell me that I slew with my sword nine monsters*, Beo. Th. 1152; B. 574: 1784; B. 890: 2504; B. 1250. Déah eów nú gesǽle, dæt . . . *though it now happen to you that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 10, 47; Met. 10, 24. Uncúþ hú him æt æhtum gesǽle *it is unknown how it may befall him in the matter of property*, Prov. Kmbl. 20.

ge-sǽlan; *p.* de *To be successful, succeed:*—Dam de eahtan wile sáwla gehwylcre dǽr he gesǽlan mæg *to him who will persecute every soul if he can manage it*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 6; Gú. 318.

ge-sǽlge; *adv. Happily;* fauste, Cot. 89.

ge-sǽli; *adj. Happy;* félix:—Hwedер micel feoh mæge ǽnigne mon dón swá gesǽline, dæt he nánes þinges máran ne þurfe *can much money make any man so happy that he may need nothing more?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 13. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sǽlig, es; *m. One who carries a standard;* signifer, Hpt. Gl. 495.

ge-sǽlig, -sǽli; *comp.* ra; *superl.* ost, ust; *adj.* [sǽlig *happy*] *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate;* félix, beatus, fortúnátus:—Seth wæs gesǽlig *Seth was happy*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 19; Gen. 1138: 130; Th. 165, 28; Gen. 2738: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 3; Met. 23, 2. Se gesǽliga hlísa *félix rúmor*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 41: Exon. 61 a; Th. 222, 17; Ph. 350. Dæt gesǽlige weorud *the blessed company*, 26 a; Th. 76, 33; Cri. 1249. Wǽron swíde gesǽlige *they were very happy*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 12; Gen. 18: 220; Th. 282, 33; Sat. 296. Hí fram gesǽlgum tídum gilpaþ *they boast of happy times*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 103, 11: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 1, 17; Cri. 1652, 1660. Mǽrþa gesǽligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Cild gesǽligust *a very prosperous child*, Lchdm. iii. 196, 21. Se gesǽlgosta *the happiest*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 10.

ge-sǽlig-líc, -sǽl-líc; *adj. Happy, fortunate;* félix, fortúnátus:—Dam de líf forgeaf gesǽliglíc *to him who gave him a happy life*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 14: Gen. 2844: Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 29; Cri. 1079. v. ge-sǽlig.

ge-sǽlig-líce, -sǽli-líce, -sǽl-líce; *adv. Happily;* féliciter:—Gesǽliglíce *feliciter*, Scint. 1. Manige habbaþ genóg gesǽliglíce [gesǽlíce, MS. Cot.] gewífod *many have married happily enough*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gesǽlíce *féliciter*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27.

ge-sǽlignes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Happiness;* félícitas:—Dǽr biþ engla dreám, sib and gesǽligness *there is joy of angels, peace and happiness*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 102, 23; Cri. 1677. Gif dú wille dysses líses gesǽlignysse mid us brúcan *si vis pérennis vitæ félicitáte perfrui*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 35.

gesǽli-líce *happily;* féliciter, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 27. v. ge-sǽlig-líce.

ge-sǽl-líc; *adj. Happy;* félix:—Gesǽllíc mon *a happy man*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 34; Met. 2, 17. v. gesǽlig-líc.

gesǽl-líce *happily*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5, MS. Cot. v. gesǽlig-líce.

ge-sæltan; *pp.* -sælted, -sælt *To salt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 49.

ge-sǽlþ, e; *f.* [sǽlþ *happiness*] *Happiness, felicity, prosperity, wealth, good, advantage;* félícitas, prospéritas, bónum:—Sió sóde gesǽlþ *the true happiness*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30: 34, 2; Fox 134, 32: 34, 4; Fox 138, 21, 24. God is full ǽlcere gesǽlþe *God is full of all happiness*, 34, 3; Fox 136, 20. Sóþra gesǽlþa *of true felicities*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 49; Met. 21, 25. To dǽm gesǽlþum *to the felicities*, 21, 7, 17; Met. 21, 4, 9. He selþ ða gesǽlþa dǽm gódum *he gives felicities to the good*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 2, 5: 34, 1; Fox 134, 7. Dú mihte da sódan gesǽlþa gecnáwan *thou mayest discover the true goods*, 23; Fox 78, 32.

ge-sǽlþ *happens*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 43; Met. 13, 22; *3rd sing. pres. of* ge-sǽlan.

ge-sǽman. v. ge-sýman.

ge-sæt, *pl.* -sǽton *sat, sat down*, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868; *p. of* ge-sittan.

ge-sægnys. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sagian *to say, tell;* dicere:—Gesaga him *tell them*, Beo. Th. 781; B. 388: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 30. v. sagian.

ge-sagu *a narration*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 1.

ge-sagun, e; *f. A narration*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 1.

ge-salde *sold;* tradidit, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575, = ge-sealde; *p. of* ge-sellan.

ge-saldniss, e; *f. A giving:*—Ic berhtwulf rex das mínne gesaldnisse trymme *I, king Berhtwulf, confirm this my gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 32.

ge-sam, in composition, denotes *together, with;* simul, con. v. sam.

ge-sam-híwan; *gen.* -híwena, *pl. m. Married persons;* conjugati, conjugia:—Unriht gewuna is arisen betwih gesamhíwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 34, note: Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 14, note. v. gesinhíwan.

ge-samnian, -somnian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed. **I.** *to gather, collect;* congrégàre, colligère:—Se áncenneda ealle gesamnaþ *the only begotten one shall gather all*, Soul Kmbl. 102; Seel. 51. Valentinianus gesamnode weorod *Valentinian gathered an army*, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 4: Cd. 174; Th. 219, 9; Dan. 52. He hí of sídfolcum gesamnade *de regiónibus congrégávit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. Gesamnedon síde hérigeas folces frumgáras *the leaders of the people collected their wide bands*, Andr. Kmbl. 2135; An. 1069: Ps. Th. 125, 6. Us gesamna of wídwegum *congrégа nos de nátiónibus*, 105, 36. Wæs eall-geador to dam þingstede þeód gesamnod *the people was collected together in the public place*, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100: Elen. Kmbl. 563; El. 282. Mycle mænigeo wǽron gesamnode to hym *congrégátæ sunt ad eum turbæ multæ*, Mt. Bos. 13, 2: 26, 3. **II.** *to unite, join;* consóciáre, jungère:—Geférscipas fæste gesamnaþ *firmly unites societies*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 186; Met. 11, 93: Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. Se gesamnade sáwle to líce *he united the soul to the body*, Bt. Met. Fox 17, 23; Met. 17, 12. **III.** *v. intrans. To collect, come together;* congrégári, convénire:—Hí gesamniaþ *congrégáti sunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Gesamnadon weras *the men collected together*, Andr. Kmbl. 3270; An. 1638.

ge-samning *a synagogue;* sýnagóga, Ps. Th. 85, 13. v. ge-samnung.

ge-samnung, -somnung, -samning, -somning, e; *f. A meeting, assembly, council, union, congregation, synagogue, church;* conventus, conventio, concílium, congrégátio, sýnagóga, ecclèsia:—Gesamnung *conventus, conventio*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 48; Wrt. Voc. 50, 30. Se wæs dære gesamnunge ealdor *ipse princeps sýnagógæ érat*, Lk. Bos. 8, 41. Fram gesamnunge mycelre *a concílio multo*, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 14. Ealra heora eágan on dære gesamnunge wǽron on hyne behealdende *omnium in sýnagóga óculi érant intendentes in eum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 20: 8, 49: Jn. Bos. 6, 59: 18, 20. He eóde on reste-dæge on da gesamnunge æfter his gewunan *intrávit sécundum consuetúdinem die sabbáti in sýnagógam*, Lk. Bos. 4, 16. He lǽrde híg on hyra gesamnungum *docébat eos in sýnagógis eórum*, Mt. Bos. 13, 54: 23, 6: Mk. 1, 39: 12, 39: Lk. Bos. 4, 44: 11, 43: 20, 46. On gesamnunga *in sýnagógas*, Lk. Bos. 21, 12. On gesamnunga háligra *in ecclèsia sanctórum*, Ps. Lamb. 149, 1. Purh da gesamnunga we wǽron gefreoþode feónda gafoles *through that union we were freed from devils' tribute*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 22.

ge-samodlǽcan *to put together;* conlocare, Blickl. Homl. 105, 22.

ge-sanco; *pl. n. Suckers:*—Gesanco *exígia*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 35.

ge-sárgian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [sárgian *to afflict*] *To afflict, trouble, damage;* afflígère, tríbulàre:—Biþ untreó gesárgad *the faithless shall be afflicted*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 59, 34; Cri. 962: 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Ne sceal nán mon síócne monnan gesárgodne swencan *no one ought to afflict a sick troubled person*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 20. Wǽron hie gesárgode *they were damaged*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8.

ge-sáwan; *pp.* -sáwen *To sow;* seminare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. DER. sáwan.

ge-sáweled; *part. p. Provided with a soul;* animatus, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

ge-scád *distance, reason*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 16: Reim. 13. v. ge-sceád.

ge-scádenlíce; *adv. Separately, distinctly;* separatim, Cot. 198.

ge-scádwís *reasonable, intelligent.* v. ge-sceádwís.

ge-scādwīslīce; *comp.* or; *adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly;* prudenter, Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20; 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-scādwyrt, e: *f. Oxeye,* Lchdm. ii. 274, 18; see the glossary at the end of the volume, and also iii. 328.

ge-scæft, e; *f. Creation;* creātio:—On ða beorhtan gescæft *on the bright creation,* Cd. 216; Th. 273, 20; Sat. 139. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-scænan, -sceánan, -scénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To diminish, break, bruise, shake, shatter;* contērēre, confringēre, conquassāre:—God heora tōþas gescænep *Deus contēret dentes eōrum,* Ps. Th. 57, 5: 67, 21. Dū dæs myclan dracan heáfod gescændest *tu confrēgisti caput draconis magni,* 73, 14. Ða he sylfa oft gebræc and gescænde *quas ipse āliquando contrīverat,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 27. Gescéanyþ heáfda *conquassabit capita,* Ps. Spl. C. 109, 7.

ge-scænctest *thou hast given drink;* potasti, Ps. Lamb. 59, 3.

ge-scæned, -scæned [?]; *part. p. Ornamented* [?]: — Sweord swīðe gescæned, Salm. Kmbl. 444; Sal. 222. Cf. on dæm scennum scīran goldes, Beo. Th. 3392; B. 1694. Grein compares with *O. H. Ger.* giskeinan, and translates *made bright;* Kemble, again, translates *sheathed.*

ge-scænednes, -scæningnes, se; *f. A dashing together, a breaking;* collisio, Cot. 59.

ge-scæp. v. ge-sceap.

ge-scafan, -sceafan; *p.* -scōf; *pp.* -scafen *To shave, scrape, plane;* radere, complanare:—Wið innodes flēwsan gāte horn gesceafen [gescafen, MS. B.] *for flux of inwards a goat's horn shaven,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15: 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. scafan.

ge-scaldwyrt, e; *f. Talumbus,* Wrt. Voc. 289, 40.

ge-scamian; *p.* ode: *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To be ashamed, to blush;* erūbescēre:—Sỹn gecyrred underbæc and gescamian, ða de wyllaþ me ýfelu *avertantur retrorsum et erūbescant, qui vōlunt mihi māla,* Ps. Spl. 69, 3. II. *v. trans. impers. To shame, cause or bring shame to;* pūdēre:—Sceal gescamian ða unrihtwīsan *it shall shame the wicked;* erūbescant impii, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Gescamige hī *let it shame them;* erūbescant, Ps. Spl. 82, 16. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-scapennys, -nyss, e; *f. A creation, creating, formation;* creātio, figmentum:—Se emnihtes dæg is se feórþa dæg dysse worulde gescapennysse *the day of the equinox is the fourth day of the creation of this world,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 4, 14, 16; Lchdm. iii. 238, 18, 20. He sylf oncneów hiwunga oððe gescapennysse ūre *ipse cognōvit figmentum nostrum,* Ps. Lamb. 102, 14. v. ge-sceapennys.

ge-scapu *pudenda.* v. ge-sceap.

gescea *a sobbing;* singultum, Wrt. Voc. 289, 35.

ge-sceád, -scād, es; *n.* I. *separation, distinction, difference:*—Ðæt gesceád *separatio,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 51. Gesceád *distinctio,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 3: Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 12. Éálá mid hū micle gesceáde God todǽlde betwih leóht and ðýstru *O quam grandi distantia divisit deus inter lucem et tenebras,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 37. He sceal geþencan ðæt gedāl and ðæt gesceád *he must consider the distinction and the difference,* L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 13. Gescād, Exon. 94a; Th. 353, 16; Reim. 13. II. *power of distinguishing, reason, discretion, discrimination, an account, a reckoning, argument:*—Gē habbaþ gesceád ǽgðer ge gódes ge ýfeles *ye can distinguish between good and evil,* Homl. Th. i. 176, 24. Fordý sealde God mannum gesceád *therefore has God given reason to men,* 96, 13: 7: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 436; Met. 20, 218: 22, 88; Met. 22, 44. On gesceád witan *to understand,* Exon. 83b; Th. 314, 3; Mód. 8. Gesceád witan, cunnan [with *gen;* cf. the same phrase in *O. Sax.* wissun thingo giskēd; and the *Ger.* bescheid wissen] *to be able to distinguish between things, to understand them,* Homl. Th. 186, 4: Beo. Th. 582; B. 288. Gesceád *discretio,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 35. Gesceád agyldan *to render an account,* Mt. Bos. 12, 36: Homl. Th. i. 96, 20: ii. 50, 1. Dæt he mid gesceáde hine betealde unsynninne *that he proved himself sinless with reasoning,* 226, 11: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. For hwylcum gesceáde *propter quam rationem, quapropter,* Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 16. Myd gewyssum gesceáde *propter certam rationem,* Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [*O. Sax.* gi-skēd: *O. H. Ger.* ga-skeit *distinctio, discretio, distantia.*]

ge-sceádan, -scādan; *p.* -scēd, -sceód; *pp.* -sceáden [in the Northern Gospels weak forms occur] *To separate, distinguish, discern, decide:*—Wēron gesceádad from *exceptis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Ðū ðe gesceádest *qui separasti,* Rtl. 182, 31: 36, 27. Gisceád *distingue,* 36, 29. Wolde hilde gesceádan *would decide the war,* Cd. 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504: Elen. Kmbl. 298; El. 149. Rodera rǽdend hit on riht gescēd *the ruler of the firmament decided it aright,* Beo. Th. 3115; B. 1555. He bið on dæt wynstre weorud gesceáden *he will be assigned at the separation to the band on the left hand,* Exon. 117a; Th. 449, 23; Dōm. 75. [*Goth.* ga-skaidan *to separate: O. H. Ger.* gi-sceidan.]

ge-sceáden; *adj. Rational:*—Nān nýten nǽfde nān gesceádne sāwle *no beast had a rational soul,* Btwk. Scrd. 19, 35.

ge-sceádlīce; *adv. Reasonably, rationally;* rationabiliter:—Ful gesceádlīce ðū me andswarast and fulrihte *thou answerest me very rationally and rightly,* Shrn. 184, 17: 165, 21. Man sceal gesceádlīce tosceádan ylde and geógoþe *we must discreetly distinguish between age and youth,* L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 4. Gesceádlīcor *more rationally,* Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7.

ge-sceádwīs; *adj. Reasonable, rational, discriminating, intelligent, prudent, cautious;* rationalis:—God gesceóp twā gesceádwīsan gescæfta *God created two rational creatures,* Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 30: 42, 1; Fox 256, 9. Ælce dǽde sceal gesceádwīs dēma wīslīce tosceádan hū heó gedón sī and hwǽr and hwænne *in each deed an intelligent judge must distinguish how it be done, and where and when,* L. de Cf; Th. ii. 260, 27: Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 27; Met. 15, 14. Mid gesceádwīsum mægne *with intelligent power,* 20, 16; Met. 20, 8.

ge-sceádwīslīc; *adj. Reasonable;* rationalis, R. Ben. Interl. 2.

ge-sceádwīslīce, *adv. Rationally, prudently, sagaciously, discreetly, distinctly;* rationabiliter:—Ðū ðe gesceádwīslīce heora welst *thou that rulest them rationally,* Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 6: 21; Fox 74, 20. Hỹ him ðá gesceádwīslīce andwyrdon *they answered him discreetly,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 32, 20. Ic wille gesceádwīslīcor gesecgan *apertissime expedire curabo,* 2, 1; Bos. 38, 29.

ge-sceádwisness, ness, e; *f. Reason, discretion;* ratio:—Gelēf ðinre āgeure gesceádwísnesse *believe thine own reason,* Shrn. 199, 12: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 9: Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 21; Hat. MS. 14b, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 375; Met. 188: 393; Met. 20, 197.

ge-sceafan *to shave, plane,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 9; Lchdm. i. 352, 15: 4, 12; Lchdm. i. 344, 23. v. ge-scafan.

ge-sceaft, -scæft, -scéft, e; *f*: es; *n.* I. *the creation, a created being* or *thing, creature, an element;* creātio, creātūra, plasma, ēlēmentum:—Eall ðeós mære gesceaft *all this great creation,* Rood Kmbl. 24; Kr. 12: 162; Kr. 82: Salm. Kmbl. 60; Sal. 30. Gesceaft *plasma,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 22. Fram fruman gesceafte *ab initio creātūræ,* Mk. Bos. 10, 6: Cd. 9; Th. 11, 7; Gen. 171. Ou ðisse lǽnan gesceafte *in this perishable creation,* Salm. Kmbl. 653; Sal. 326: 737; Sal. 368. Þurh ða ilcan gesceaft *through the same creature,* Elen. Kmbl. 365; El. 183: 2061; El. 1032. Ða wiðerweardan gesceafta betwux him winnaþ *contrary creatures strive with each other,* Bt. 21; Fox 74, 13: Exon. 68a; Th. 253, 21; Jul. 183. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble,* Andr. Kmbl. 2997; An. 1501: Cd. 191; Th. 239, 11; Dan. 368: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 16; Met. 11, 8. Hī wuldriaþ ǽdelne ordfruman ealra gesceafta *they glorify the noble origin of all creatures,* 13b; Th. 25, 18; Cri. 402: 21b; Th. 57, 29; Cri. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 652; An. 326: Elen. Kmbl. 1785; El. 894: Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29. Eallum his gesceaftum *to all his creatures,* 21; Fox 74, 2, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 672; Sal. 335. He gemetgaþ ða feówer gesceafta *he regulates the four elements,* Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 8: 33, 4; Fox 128, 29: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 20: 30, 7. Ofer ealle gesceafte *over all creatures,* Exon. 28a; Th. 84, 33; Cri. 1388: 43b; Th. 147, 25; Gū. 732. Bið ðæt gesceaft swíðe nearu geþuht *the creation will appear very narrow,* Homl. Th. ii. 186, 7. He awende ðæt gesceaft *he changed the creature,* ii. 72, 10: i. 276, 8, 10, 14, 15, 20. Ða gescæfta tācnedon ðæt he wæs sóþ god *created things shewed that he was very God,* Shrn. 67, 16. Bodigaþ ælce gescæfte *prædicate omni creaturæ,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 15: Rtl. 97, 12. Giscæf[t] *sexus,* 51, 7. Ðū ðe gimetgaþ gescæfta wrixla *qui temperas rerum vices,* 164, 12. II. *a decree, destiny, fate, condition;* destināta, sors, fātum, conditio:—Dæt is ealdgesceaft *that is the ancient fate,* Salm. Kmbl. 772; Sal. 385. Nǽnii eft cymeþ hider, ðe mannum secge hwylc sỹ Meotodes gesceaft *no one returns hither who may reveal to men what is the condition of the Creator,* Menol. Fox 592; Gn. C. 65. In gesceaft Godes *by God's decree,* Exon. 93b; Th. 351, 3; Sch. 74. He sægde him wereda gesceafte *he told him the fates of peoples,* Cd. 180; Th. 225, 27; Dan. 160. [*Goth.* ga-skafts *creation, creature: O. Sax.* gi-skefti *decree of fate: O. H. Ger.* ga-skaft *creatura, elementum, habitus, fatum.*] DER. ealdor-gesceaft, eorþ-, forþ-, hand-, heáh-, land-, líf-, mǽl-, metod-, woruld-.

ge-sceamian, -sceomian, -scamian, -scomian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. intrans. To blush, be ashamed, be confounded;* erubescēre, confundi:—Gesceamian [MS. gesceaman] oððe gescende sỹn ða sēcendan sāwle mīne *confundantur quærentes animam meam,* Ps. Spl. 34, 4. Gesceomadon alle fióndas his *erubescebant omnes adversari ejus,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 17: 9, 26. II. *v. trans. To shame, cause* or *bring shame to, confound;* pūdēre, confundēre:—Nū mæg ðām Cristenan gescomian *now may the Christians blush,* Ors. 4, 12; Bos. 99, 12. Ne gesceamige hỹ *it shall not confound them;* non confundentur, Ps. Th. 36, 18: 30, 1. Gesceamige heom *erubescant,* Ps. Lamb. 6, 11: Ps. Th. 30, 19. Gisceomiga *confundas,* Rtl. 125, 15. [*Goth.* ga-skaman sik *to be ashamed.*]

ge-sceandnys, -nyss, e; *f. A confusion;* confūsio:—Ðū wāst ge-sceandnysse mīne *tu scis confūsiōnem meam,* Ps. Spl. 68, 23: 131, 19. v. ge-scendnys.

ge-sceánon. v. ge-scēnan.

ge-sceap, -scæp, -scep, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -sceapu, -sceapo; *gen.* -sceapa, -sceapena; *n.* I. *a creation, created being* or *thing, creature;* creātio, creātūra:—Song he be middangeardes gesceape *cānēbat de creātiōne mundi,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 9. Þurh dæt beorhte gesceap *through that bright creature,* Elen. Kmbl. 1576; El. 790. Disses

gisceppes *hujus creationis*, Rtl. 21, 10. **II.** *a decree, fate, destiny, condition, nature, form, shape;* fātum, destĭnāta, conditio, nātūra, indŏles, forma, spĕcies:—Dæt ic sceolde wið gesceape mīnum on bonan willan būgan *that I must submit to a murderer's will against my nature*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 2; Rä. 72, 6. Đeós woruld gesceap dreógeþ *this world fulfils its destiny*, 122 b; Th. 469, 25; Hy. 11, 7: Beo. Th. 6160; B. 3084. Swā mīn gesceapu wǽron *such were my decrees*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 19; Rä. 10, 7: 110 a; Th. 421, 26; Rä. 40, 24: Cd. 76; Th. 95, 4; Gen. 1573. Dæt đīn līchoma leóhtra wurde, đīn gesceapu scēnran *that thy body would become brighter, thy form more beauteous*, 25; Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. God gesceapo ferede æghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes *God has borne his decrees to every one of the human race on earth*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 1; Vy. 95. Sinewealt gesceap *volăbile schēma*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 14; Wrt. Voc. 55, 18. Giscæp *habitus*, Rtl. 103, 32. **III.** *the privy members;* vĕrenda, pūdenda:—Sumne dǽl dæs felles æt forewerdan his gesceape *part of the foreskin*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 1. His gesceapu maðan weóllon *his members swarmed with vermin*, 86, 10: ii. 512, 4: Gen. 9, 22. Wið gicþan dæra gesceapa *against itch of the verenda*, Herb. 94, 4; Lchdm. i. 204, 22: 123, 1; Lchdm. i. 234, 19. Dæra gesceapena *of the verenda*, 103, 1; Lchdm. i. 218, 7. [*O. Sax.* gi-skap *creature;* gi-skapu, *pl. decrees of fate*, v. Grm. D. M. 817.]

DER. frum-gesceap, fyrn-, heáh-.

ge-sceapen; *part. p. Formed, created:*—Adam wearþ đā mann, gesceapen on sāwle and on līchaman *Adam then became man, formed with soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. v. sceppan *to create.*

ge-sceapennys, -sceapenys, -scapennys, -nyss, e; *f. A creation, creating, formation;* creātio:—God geswāc dære niwan gesceapennysse *God ceased from the new creation*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 17. Ón dæs mannes gesceapennysse *in the creating of man*, 19, 7. Se man đe deófle geefenlǽcunge and yfele gecarnunga *the man who imitates the devil is a child of the devil, not by nature nor by creation, but by that imitation and evil deserts*, Homl. Th. i. 260, 13, 15.

ge-sceap-hwil, e; *f. The time appointed by fate for dying:*—To gescæphwile *at the appointed time*, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. v. Grm. D. M. 817.

ge-sceaplīce; *adv. Properly, fitly, well;* apte:—Seó heáfodstōw gesceaplīce gehiwad to đam gemete hyre heáfdes *locus capitis ad mensuram capitis illius aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1, note.

ge-sceafan *to cut off;* succidere, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9.

ge-sceát *shot forward, darted*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319; *p. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-sceátap *fall to, shall fall to* or *be allotted to*, Ex. 29, 28, = ge-sceótaþ; *pres. pl. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-sceapan. v. ge-sceþþan.

ge-sceapian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To injure, harm, scathe:*—Hū he on manna sāulum mǽst gesceaþian mǽge *how he can most injure the souls of men*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 31. [Cf. ge-sceþþan.]

ge-sceáwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *act. To shew, manifest, exhibit;* exhibere, monstrāre, manifestāre:—Āre ne wolde gesceáwian *would not shew reverence*, Cd. 76; Th. 95, 19; Gen. 1581. Wile đonne gesceáwian wlitige and uncléne *then will he manifest the fair and the foul*, 227; Th. 303, 7; Sat. 609. Eorle monegum āre gesceáwaþ *to many a man he shews honour*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 15; Deor. 33. He him wolde ārlīc bisceop-setl gesceáwian *he would shew* [*provide for*] *him an honourable bishop's-seat*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 2. **II.** *act. To see, behold, view, look round upon;* videre, perspicere, circumspicere:—Heó endestæf gesceáwaþ *they shall behold their end*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 31: Sat. 541. Dæt deáþ ne gesceáwige *qui non videbit mortem*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Mīnre heortan gehygd gesceáwa *view the thoughts of my heart*, 138, 20. Hord ys gesceáwod *the hoard has been seen*, Beo. Th. 6161; B. 3084. Dæt đū đa bisne sweotole gesceáwige *that thou mayest clearly view the example*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 15. Him eallum gesceáwodum *iis omnibus circumspectis*, Lk. Bos. 6, 10. **III.** *intrans. To see, consider;* videre, considerare:—And he scearpe ne mǽge gesceáwian *non considerat?* Ps. Th. 93, 9.

ge-sceft, e; *f. The creation, a creature;* creātio, creātūra:—In đære ēcan gescefte [MS. gesceft] *in the eternal creation*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 15; Sat. 664. Ealra gesceafta *of all creatures*, 226; Th. 301, 20; Sat. 584: 217; Th. 277, 13; Sat. 203. v. ge-sceaft.

ge-sceldod; *part. p. Provided with a shield:*—Twegen englas ge-sceldode *two angels with shields*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-scēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To break, bruise, wound;* contĕrĕre, vulnĕrāre:—Hí woldon ǽninga heafolan gescēnan *they would at once wound the head*, Andr. Kmbl. 2286; An. 1144. Forđon he ārren dōr gesceneþ *quia contrivit portas æreas*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. v. ge-scēnan.

ge-scendan, -scindan, -scyndan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shame, put to shame, confound, corrupt:*—Drihten hyġ gescent *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 4. Gescendes *corrumpit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33. Dæt đū hīg gescindest *that thou didst shame her*, Gen. 20, 6. He us gescende and ūre weorc *he hath put us and our deeds to shame*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 11. Hwā bið gescended dæt me forđæm ne scamige *who is shamed and I am not ashamed?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5; Hat. MS. Ne gescend me *non confundas me*, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Dæt ic ne wese gescended *ut non confundar*, 80: 87, 15: 126, 6. Beóþ gescende mīne fýnd *confundantur inimici mei*, 69, 2: 82, 13. Ne wylt đū me gescyndan *noli me confundere*, 118, 31. Ne beó ic gescynded *non confundar*, 6.

ge-scendnys, -scyndnys, se; *f. A confounding;* confusio:—Gescendnys, Ps. Spl. 43, 17: 34, 30. Done deófol đe đa synfullan gelǽt to gescyndnysse. Babilonia seó Chaldeisca burh is gereht gescyndnys *the devil that leads the sinful to confusion. Babylon, the Chaldean city, is interpreted 'confusion,'* Homl. Th. ii. 66, 21.

ge-sceó *shoes;* calceamenta, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 11. v. ge-scȳ.

ge-sceód; *part. p. Provided with shoes, shod:*—Gesceóde [gescōed, Lind.] mid calcum *calciatos sandaliis*, Mk. Bos. 6, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 9.

ge-sceón; *p.* de *To happen, come upon;* accidere, contingere:—Him nīþ godes gesceóde *God's enmity came upon him*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 7; Dan. 620. [Cf. Cod. Ex. Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400.] Him bonena hand hearde gesceóde [Kmbl. gesceód] *the hand of slayers had been hard upon him*, Andr. Kmbl. 36; An. 18. Egyptum wearþ dæs dægweorces deóp leán gesceód *to the Egyptians for that day's work a deep requital was given*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 29; Ex. 506.

ge-sceorf, es; *n. Scurf, the fur of the mucous membrane;* mucus intestinorum, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 23. v. sceorf.

ge-sceorpan; *p.* -scearp *To scrape, carve in pieces;* conscindere minutatim, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 4. v. sceorfan, screpan.

ge-sceortian; *p.* ade *To fall short, fail:*—Middȳ dæt wīn gesceortade *vino deficiente*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 3.

ge-sceot, -scot, es; *n.* **I.** *the collection of weapons necessary for shooting, a weapon that is shot* or *hurled, an arrow, dart:*—Nim đīn gesceot dīnne cocur and dīnne bogan *take thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow*, Gen. 27, 3. Đū of heofenum dōm mid gescote sendest *de cælo judicium jaculatum est*, Ps. Th. 75, 6. Đǽr forwearþ micel Alexandres heres for geǽtredum gescotum *there much of Alexander's army perished by poisoned arrows*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* gascoz *jaculum: Ger.* geschoss.] **II.** *an advance* [*of money*], *a contribution, tribute* [*cf. Ger.* vorschiessen]. **v.** corn-, Rōm-gesceot. **III.** *a part of a building shut off from the rest* [v. Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. skot, **III**; *and cf. Ger.* geschoss *story of a house*]:—Gesceot bæftan đæm heáh-weofode *propitiatorium*, vel *sanctum sanctorum*, vel *secretarium*, vel *pastoforum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 26; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1. v. sele-gesceot.

ge-sceót, es; *n.* **I.** *shooting, hurling:*—Ge mid gesceótum [*or* gesceotum? v. gesceot] ge mid stāna torfungum *both with shootings and flingings of stones*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 19. **II.** *rapid movement as of anything shot:*—Đa wǽmna flugon mid swiftum gescéote on heora fīnd *the weapons flew with swift movement on to their enemies*, Jud. c. 16; Thw. 162, 8. v. sceót.

ge-sceótan; he -scȳt, -scīt, *pl.* -sceótaþ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton; *subj.* ic, đū, he -sceóte, *pl.* -sceóten; *pp.* -scoten. **I.** *to shoot forward, to rush* or *dart forward with a quick motion, send forth, expend, pay, to fall to any one's share, be allotted to;* cum impetu movere *vel* ruere, expendere, cedere in partem alicujus:—Draca hord eft gesceát, dryhtsele dyrne *the dragon again darted to his hoard, his secret hall*, Beo. Th. 4628; B. 2319. Đæt feoh đe ic for hyre āre gescoten [MS. gesceoten] hæbbe *the money which I have paid for her honour*, Th. Diplm. 558, 19. Đū nāst hwām hit [wela] gescȳt *thou knowest not to whom it* [*wealth*] *shall fall*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9. Hit gescīt to his dǽle it *shall fall to his share*, Ex. 29, 26 Hīg gesceótaþ [MS. gesceataþ] to Aarones dǽle and his suna ēcre lage fram Israhēla bearnum *cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo a filiis Israel*, 29, 28. Đeáh sumum men gesceóte læsse dǽl *though a less part be allotted to one man*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 2: Ips. 9, 7. **II.** *to bring before* or *refer to any one;* referre ad aliquem:—We lǽraþ, dæt nān sacu de betweóx preostum sī, ne beó gescoten to worldmanna sōme *we enjoin that no dispute that be between priests be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4.

ge-sceppan, -scippan, -scyppan; *p.* -sceóp, -scōp, *pl.* -sceópon, -scōpon; *pp.* -scæpen, -sceapen, -sceopen, -sceapen *To form, create;* formare, disponere, creare:—Ic gescippe *creo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 16. God gescyþþ symle eduiwan God *creates ever anew*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 18. Đā gesceóp Adam naman his wīfe *then Adam made a name for his wife*, Gen. 3, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 32. Hēr ǽrest gesceóp ēce Drihten heofon and eorþan *here the Lord eternal first created heaven and earth*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 26; Gen. 112; 12; Th. 14, 16; Gen. 219. God đas world gescōp *God created this world*, Exon. 17 b: Th. 41, 22; Cri. 659: Salm. Kmbl. 936; Sal. 467. Hwæt! đū ēce God! ealra gesceafta wundorlīce wel gesceópe *O! eternal God! thou hast made all creatures wonderfully well*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 10; Met. 20, 5: Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 14; Hy. 4, 1. Ǽr dæt đec ic gesceópe *prius quam te formarem*, Rtl. 55, 4. Nǽron nāwđer ne on Fresisc gesceapene ne on Denisc *they were formed neither on a Frisian nor on a Danish model*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 15. Đā đā hīg wǽron gesceopene *when they were created*,

Gen. 2, 4. Mon wæs to Godes anlicnesse ærest gesceapen *man was to God's image first created*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 16; Gen. 1529. Gesceapene hig synt *creata sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 9: Ps. Th. 148, 5. Gescype scylfan on scipes bösme *make shelves in the ship's bosom*, Cd. 65; Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. God wolde þurh his ägene handa hine gescyppan *God would form him with his own hands*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 10. To gescippenne *in order to create*, 3.

ge-sceppend, -scyppend, es; *m. A creator*:—Fram dæm heáhsetle üre gescyppendes *from the throne of our Creator*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29.

ge-sceran; *p.* -scer, -scær; *pp.* -scoren *To cut, cleave;* secare, dissecare:—He him on heáfde helm gescer *he clave the helmet on his head*, Beo. Th. 5939; B. 2973. Helm gescær *he cut the helmet*, 3057; B. 1526. v. sceran.

ge-scerian, -scyrian, -scyrigan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to bestow, appoint, provide, ordain, destine;* tribuere, providere, ordinare, destinare:—He scealde his Drihtne þancian dæs leánes, ðe he him on dam leóhte gescerede *he should thank his Lord for the reward which he bestowed on him in that light*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 11; Gen. 258. Ic bidde wille dæt dü me ne gescyrige mid scyldhetum *I will pray that thou appoint me not among the guilty ones*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85 Is se ræd gescyred monna cynne *this counsel is ordained for mankind*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424. **II.** *to number, reckon;* numerare:—Se me beág forgeaf, on dam siexhund wæs, smætes goldes, gescyred sceatta *he gave me a bracelet, on which six hundred sceats of beaten gold were numbered*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wid. 92. Ic wene dæt dær screoda wære gescyred rime siexhundreda *I believe that there were six hundred chariots reckoned by number*, 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. [*O. Sax.* gi-skerian *to ordain, arrange.*]

ge-scerpan, -scirpan, -scierpan; *p.* te *To sharpen;* acuere:—Ic gescirpe min swurd *I will sharpen my sword*, Deut. 32, 41. Dære culfran bilwitnesse gescierpan [-scirpan, Hat. MS.] *to sharpen the simplicity of the dove*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 236, 23; Cot. MS.

ge-screpan, -scirpan, -scyrpan; *p.* te *To clothe, furnish, adorn, deck;* vestire, ornare:—Deáh Neron hine gescerpte wlitegum wædum *though Nero clothed himself in beautiful garments*, Bt. Met. Fox 15, 4; Met. 15, 2. Gescyrpte, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. Ele andwlitan gescyrpeþ *oleum faciem exhilarat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Dá dæt folc hine geseah swá gescyrpedne *when the people saw him so furnished* [i. e. *with sword and spear, and riding on the king's horse*], Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10: 5, 19; S. 638, 9, 10. Fugla cynn fiderum gescyrped *volucres pennatæ*, Ps. Th. 148, 10. Da de gescirped sind *qui vestiuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8.

ge-sceðdan [with the same form in the infinitive are to be found, apparently, two verbs, one belonging to the strong, the other to the weak conjugation. Corresponding to the *Gothic* verb skaþjan, skôþ *is* sceðdan, scód; [cf. sceppan, scôp.] The infinitive 'sceadan' also occurs. Corresponding to *Icel.* skeþja, skaddi *is* sceðdan, sceðede. There is besides the weak verb 'sceadian,' which corresponds to *Icel.* skaða, skaðaði, *or O. H. Ger.* scadôn, scadota. With regard to the form 'scód' instead of 'skôþ,' see Grm. And. u. El. 93] *To injure, hurt, oppress, be an enemy to;* nocere, adversari:—Gisceðeþ *nocebit*, Rtl. 8, 29. Da de hrippum usum gesceddaþ and gefrettaþ *quæ messibus nostris adversantur et comedunt*, 147, 7. Dæt him bám gescód *that injured them both*, Exon. 45 b; Th. 154, 14; Gü. 842: 38 b; Th. 127, 35; Gü. 396: 61 b; Th. 226, 4; Ph. 400. He manegum gesceód *it proved a foe to many*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 25; Exod. 488: 198; Th. 247, 1; Dan. 490: 209; Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Him hettende oft gesceðdan *enemies oft oppressed them*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 23; Ph. 442. Him gesceðde scyldignis *ei nocent reatus*, Rtl. 103, 15. Gäste gesceddan *to injure the soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 1834; An. 919: Beo. Th. 2899; B. 1447. Gesceðed *læsus*, Lye.

ge-sceðdendlíc; *adj. Hurtful*:—Alle gesceðdendlíca *omnia nociva*, Rtl. 118, 33.

ge-sciepan *to sharpen.* v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scild, es; *n. A refuge;* refugium, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4.

ge-scildan, -scyldan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shield, cover, protect, defend;* protegere, tueri:—Ic gescilde ðé minre swýðran handan *I will cover thee with my right hand*, Ex. 33, 22. Ic ðé gescilde on drihtenes name *I will protect thee in the name of the Lord*, Shrn. 15, 19. Gif ðé man scotaþ to dü gescylst ðé *if you are shot at you shield yourself*, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Giscildes *protegis*, Rtl. 62, 14. Us gescyldeþ scyppend engla *the Creator of angels protects us*, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434: Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 14; Jul. 214. He us gescelde wiþ eallum feóndum *he will shield us from all enemies*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Siddan hie heofonrices weard wiþ done hearm gescylde *after heaven's guardian had protected them against that hurt*, Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458: Shrn. 90, 7: Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 9. Giscilde *protegat*, Rtl. 49, 34. Wiþ egesan yfeles feóndes mine sawle gescyld *a timore inimici eripe animam meam*, Ps. Th. 63, 1. Gescildan wid *to protect against*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 23; Gü. 528. Heó is gescyld *she is protected*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 3. Gescylded *protected*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 4; Ph. 180: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 35.

ge-scildend, -scyldend, es; *m. A protector*:—Min gescyldend *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8: Andr. Kmbl. 2583; An. 1293.

ge-scildnes, -scyldnes, -scildness, e; *f. Protection, defence, shielding;* tuitio, tutamen, tutela, defensio:—Purh his gescildnisse synd ða fýnd on dinum handum oferwunnene *through his protection are the enemies overcome in thy hands*, Gen. 14, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 140, 27. For heora gescyldnysse *ob eorum defensionem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 4: 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Gescyldnysse *protectionem*, Ps. Spl. 17, 37. Giscildniss *protectio, tuitio, defensio*, Rtl. 17, 9: 62, 8: 145, 30.

ge-scínan; *p.* -scán; *pp.* -scinen *To shine, shine upon, illuminate;* fulgere, collustrare, illuminare:—Ne mæg heó ealle gesceafta gescínan, ne ða gesceafta ðe heó gescínan mæg, ne mæg hió ealle endemest gescínan *she cannot shine upon all creatures, nor those creatures which she may shine upon can she shine upon all equally*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 7–9: Bt. Met. Fox 30, 17; Met. 30, 9: 30, 22; Met. 30, 11. Wuldres gim grund gescínep *the gem of glory illuminates the ground*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. Swá sió sunne hine gescínþ *as the sun shines upon him*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 8. Gescínep *lucet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 5. Giscína *fulgere*, Rtl. 67, 10: 86, 34. Gisceán *inniuit* [= *enituit*], 45, 16.

ge-scincio; *pl. n. The fat about the kidneys.* v. Lchdm. iii. 361.

ge-scindan. v. ge-scendan.

ge-scipian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To provide with ships*:—Se micla here wurdon gescipode *the great army got ships*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 23.

ge-scippan. v. ge-sceppan.

ge-sciran *to act as a steward;* vilicare, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2.

ge-scirpan. v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scirpla, -scyrpla, an; *m. Clothing, clothes;* vestitus:—Wæron hie on gescirplan scipfèrendum onlice *they were in clothing like seafarers*, Andr. Kmbl. 499; An. 250. Hwær beóþ donne his ídlan gescyrplan *where shall his vain garments be then?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35.

ge-scíte *shoots forward, falls to, is allotted to*, Ex. 29, 26; *pres. of* ge-sceótan.

ge-scód, -scóed. v. ge-sceód.

ge-scóe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 7: Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 4: Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 27. v. ge-scý.

ge-scola, an; *m. A fellow-debtor;* condebitor, Cot. 208. [*M. H. Ger.* geschol.] v. sculan.

ge-scomian. v. ge-sceamian.

ge-scot. v. ge-sceot.

ge-scotfeoht, es; *n. A fight with arrows* or *darts*:—Eft gewurdon on gescotfeohta scearpe gäras *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Th. 54, 21: 75, 3.

ge-scræpe, -screope, -scroepe; *adj. Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated;* aptus:—Breoton is gescræpe on læswe sceápa and neáta *Brittannia est apta alendis pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13, 22. Giscroepo *aptas*, Rtl. 117, 14: Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 41. DER. un-gescræpe. v. ge-screpelíce, ge-scropenys, ge-screope.

ge-screádian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To cut off, trim, prune;* sarpere:—Gif se wingeard ne biþ onriht gescreádod *if the vineyard be not rightly pruned*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14. Gescreáded wingeard *sarpta vinea*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 125; Wrt. Voc. 54, 65. DER. screádian.

ge-screncan; *p.* te *To cause to shrink, to destroy, supplant*:—Wæron gescrencde *aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13. 6. Dú gescrencteyst onarísende on me *supplantasti insurgentes in me*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 41.

ge-screncednes, -ness, e; *f. A supplanting, an overturning;* supplantatio, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 10.

ge-screngce; *adj. Withered, shrunken, dry;* aridus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8.

ge-screope; *adj. Fit for, apt;* aptus:—Fela ódera gescreopa and gesynto he oncneów heofonlíce him forgifen beón *alia commoda et prospera cælitus sibi fuisse data intellexit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 20: Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 42, note. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-screpelíce; *adv. Aptly, conveniently, fitly;* apte:—Gescrepelíce gehiwad *aptissime figuratus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scrífan; *p.* -scráf, -screáf; *pp.* -scrifen. **I.** *to judge, deem, assign, impose, appoint;* judicare, assignare, imponere, designare:—Se de him gescráf weán *who to him had assigned misery*, Cd. 148; Th. 186, 16; Exod. 139. Swá him wyrd gescráf *so fate assigned to him*, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574: Elen. Grm. 1047: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 58; Met. 1, 29. Hió me lytle læs láde woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrífan *paulo minus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Siddan gé agifen habbaþ sceattas gescrifene *when you have given the appointed sum*, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. **II.** *to shrive, impose penance, censure;* pœnitentiam imponere, reprehendere:—Manna sáwla læce sceal gebencan, hú he mannum heora dæda gescrífe and hí þeáh-hwædere ne fordéme *the physician of men's souls must consider how he shall shrive their deeds and yet not condemn them*, L. de. Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14.

ge-scrincan; *p.* -scranc; *pp.* -scruncen *To shrink, dry up*:—Giscrinca hia *arrescunt*, Rtl. 125, 35. For dæm cíele him gescruncan ealle ða ædra dæt him mon dæs lífes ne wénde [*cum in frigidum amnem descen-*

disset] obriguit, contractuque nervorum proximus morti fuit, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 64, 38. Gescriungon *aruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 6. Mengo giscrungenra *multitudo aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 3. Đa gescruncenan *marcida*, Cot. 133.

ge-scroepe. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scropelice *fitly, meetly*, Som. v. ge-screpelice.

ge-scropenys, -nyss, e; *f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation;* accommodatio, Som. DER. un-ge-screpnes. v. ge-scræpe.

ge-scrýdan, -scrídan; *p.* -scrýdde; *pp.* -scrýd, -scýrd *To clothe;* induere, vestire:— God gescrídde hí *God clothed them*, Gen. 3, 21. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescrýdne; nú đa de synt hnescum gyrlum gescrýdde synt on cyninga húsum *hominem mollibus vestitum? ecce qui mollibus vestiuntur in domibus regum sunt*, Mt. Bos. 11, 8. Mid wlite gescýrd is gescýrd is driht strangnysse *decore indutus est, indutus est dominus fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1. Myrce gescýrded *shrouded in darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315.

ge-scryfu *ceremonies;* ceremoniæ, Som. v. ge-scrif.

ge-sculdre, -sculdru; *pl. n. The shoulders;* humeri:—Gesculdre *palæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 74: Som. 71, 45; Wrt. Voc. 44, 28. Middel gesculdru *interscapilium*, 74; Som. 71, 46; Wrt. Voc. 44, 29. Mid his gesculdrum *scapulis suis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4.

ge-scý, es; *n. A pair of shoes;* calceamentum, tegmentum pedis, caliga:—Gif he [man] đonne cwíþ 'Nelle ic híg habban to wífe,' gá đæt wíf to him and nyme his gescý of his fótum beforan đám ealdrum and spæte on his nebb and nemne hine ælc man on Israéla folce 'unsceóda' *if he [the man] then say 'I will not have her to wife,' let the woman go to him and take his shoes off his feet before the elders and spit in his face, and let every man amongst the people of the Israelites call him 'the unshod,'* Deut. 25, 8–10. In Idumea lande ic aþenige gescý mín *in Idumæam extendam calceamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 59, 9; Ps. Th. 59, 7 *has* On Idumea mín gescý sende. Gescý *calceamentum*, Ps. Spl. 107, 10: Ps. Th. 107, 8. Đæs gescý neom ic wyrþe to berenne *non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. Bos. 3, 11: Lk. Bos. 15, 22. Hwæt sind gescý búton deádra nýtena hýda *what are shoes but the hides of dead cattle*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. [*Goth.* ga-skohi: *O. Sax.* gi-skohi: *O. H. Ger.* gi-scuohi; *n.*] v. ge-scóe.

ge-scýfan; *pp.* -scyfen *To eject;* ejicere, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 4. [Cf. scúfan.]

ge-scyftan; *pp.* -scyft *To share, distribute:*—Beó seó æht gescyft swýðe ríhte *let the property be very fairly distributed*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1.

ge-scyld, es; *n. Guilt, debt;* reatus, debitum:—Gescyldum *reatibus*, Rtl. 79, 22. All gescyld *universum debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34.

ge-scyldan. v. ge-scildan.

ge-scyldend. v. ge-scildend.

ge-scyldigian, -scyldegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove guilty, charge with guilt, deserve punishment in consequence of guilt:*—Đæt híg hine gescyldegodon *ut caperent eum in sermone*, Lk. Bos. 20, 20. Þurh đæt gescildgade wíte *per debitam pœnam*, Bd. 3, 19: S. 548, 30. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sculdigon: *Ger.* schuldigen.]

ge-scyldnes. v. ge-scildnes.

ge-scyldru; *pl. n. The shoulders:*—Me on gescyldrum *on my shoulders*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 4; Rä. 41, 103: 125 b; Th. 483, 17; Rä. 69, 4.

ge-scyndan. v. ge-scendan.

ge-scyndan; *p.* de. I. *to hasten:*—Heofon-torht swegl gescyndeþ *the heaven-bright sun hastens*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74. II. *to cause to hasten, to drive:*—Đa twegen drýmen wurdon gescynde of đam earde *the two wizards were driven from the land*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 8. [Cf. a-, ge-, fýsan.]

ge-scyndnys *a confusion;* confusio, Ps. Spl. 70, 14. v. ge-scendnys.

ge-scýnian *to fear;* metuere, Rtl. 32, 9. [Cf. scúnian.]

ge-scyppan. v. ge-sceppan.

ge-scýrd. v. ge-scrýdan.

ge-scyrian *to ordain, number, reckon*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 28; Gen. 424: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 9; Wid. 92: 122 a; Th. 468, 10; Phar. 5. v. ge-scerian.

ge-scyrigan *to appoint*, Andr. Kmbl. 169; An. 85. v. ge-scerian.

ge-scyrpan. v. ge-scerpan.

ge-scyrtan; *p.* -scyrte; *pp.* -scyrted, -scyrt; *v. a.* [scyrt *short*]. I. *to shorten, contract, lessen;* abbreviare, minuere:—Đa spell ic sceal gescyrtan *I must shorten the stories*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 29. Đú his dagena tíd gescyrtest *minorasti dies temporis ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Gif drihten đás dagas ne gescyrte . . . he gescyrte đa dagas *nisi breviasset dies . . . breviavit dies*, Mk. Bos. 13, 20. Búton đa dagas gescyrte wǽron . . . đa dagas beóþ gescyrte, Mt. Bos. 24, 22. Heáp wæs gescyrted *the crowd was diminished*, Elen. Kmbl. 282; El. 141. II. *to become short, be lessened, fail:*—Dætte gescyrte *deficere*, Jn. Skt. p. 3, 12: Lind. 2, 3.

ge-scýt *shoots forward, falls* or *is allotted to*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 9; *pres. of* ge-sceótan.

GESE, gise, gyse [ge + se = geá + sí]; *adv.* YES; immo, etiam:—Gise, lá gese, *yes, oh yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. geá.

ge-sealdniss. v. ge-saldniss.

ge-seáw; *adj.* [seáw *juice*] *Juicy;* succi plēnus:—Geseáwe pýsan *juicy peas*, L. M. 2, 43; Lchdm. ii. 254, 15.

ge-sécan, -sécean; to -sécanne, -sécenne; *part.* -sécende, ic -sêce, đú -sécest, -sécst, he -sécep, -sécþ, *pl.* -sécaþ; *p.* -sóhte, *pl.* -sóhton; *pp.* -sóht; *v. a.* I. *to seek, inquire, ask for;* quærere, requirere, inquirere:—Ne mæg ic aldornere míne gesécan *I cannot seek my life's safety*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 30; Gen. 2514. Gif he gesécean dear wíg *if he dare seek war*, Beo. Th. 1373; B. 684. Heó mynster gesóhte *monasterium petiit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 5. Hie đæs cnihtes cwealm gesóhton *they sought the young man's death*, Andr. Kmbl. 2244; An. 1123: Ps. Th. 70, 22. Đæt ealra witegena blód sý gesóht fram dysse cneórysse *ut inquiratur sanguis omnium prophetarum a generatione ista*, Lk. Bos. 11, 50. II. *to seek, go to, approach, look for, visit, come to;* adire, ire *vel* proficisci, aliquo *vel* ad aliquem, visitare, venire, pervenire aliquo:—Wile nú ge-sécan sáwla nergend gǽsta gíefstól *now the saviour of souls will seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 4; Cri. 571: Bd. 1, 23; 23; S. 485, 33: 3, 23; S. 554, 11. Nǽnig heora þohte đæt he scolde eft eardlufan ǽfre gesécean *not one of them thought that he should ever seek his loved home again*, Beo. Th. 1389; B. 692. Land swíðe feor to gesécanne *the land is very far to seek*, Andr. Kmbl. 847; An. 424: Beo. Th. 3848; B. 1922. Đonne ic đas ilcan ódre síþe wíc gesêce *when I seek this same dwelling a second time*, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 23; Gen. 2394. He óder líf eft gesécep *he shall seek another life hereafter*, Cd. 218; Th. 277, 30; Sat. 212: Salm. Kmbl. 316; Sal. 157; Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wal. 29. Nales Dryhtnes gemynd siðdan gesécaþ *they shall not seek the Lord's remembrance afterwards*, 30 b; Th. 94, 10; Cri. 1538. He gesóhte Súþ-Dena folc *he sought the people of the South-Danes*, Beo. Th. 930; B. 463: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 13; Gen. 2697: Andr. Kmbl. 759; An. 380. Hie gesóhton Sennera feld *they sought the plains of Shinar*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 22; Gen. 1668: 111; Th. 146, 20; Gen. 2425. Đæt land gesêc de ic đé ýwan wille *seek the land which I will show to thee*, 83; Th. 105, 9; Gen. 1750: Cot. 3. III. *to seek with hostile intention, to persecute, afflict, invade;* hostiliter aggredi, invadere, corripere:—Gif úre fýnd us mid gefeohte gesécaþ *if our enemies make war upon us*, Ex. 1, 10. Eorringa gesécep bócstafa brego *the prince of letters shall angrily seek him*, Salm. Kmbl. 198; Sal. 98: Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Đæt he done wíð-flogan weorode gesóhte *that he should seek the dragon [wide-flier] with a host*, 4682; B. 2346. Geáta leóde gesóhton Gúþscilfingas *the people of the Goths sought the warlike Scylfings*, 5845; B. 2926: 4414; B. 2204. Gesóht; *pp.* Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 11; Gú. 992: 49 b; Th. 170, 27; Gú. 1118. Hí scyndan sárum gesóhte *they hastened forth sought with wounds*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 30; Jul. 490: 46 b; Th. 159, 21; Gú. 930: 47 b; Th. 163, 33; Gú. 1003. IV. *to seek, go to, visit;* ire, proficisci:—Đú scealt síþe gesécan đǽr sylfǽtan eard weardigaþ *thou shalt seek in a journey where the cannibals defend the land*, Andr. Kmbl. 349; An. 175. We đé willaþ ferigan freólíce to đam lande đǽr đé lust mynep to gesécanne *we will freely convey thee to the land which desire urges thee to seek*, 589; An. 295. Đǽr mín hyht mynep to gesécenne *there my hope thinketh to visit*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 18; Gú. 1062. Đæt him to móde sorg gesóhte *that to his mind should come care*, 37 b; Th. 123, 19; Gú. 325. V. *to appoint, dispose, beset;* exigere, disponere:—Hæfdon æglæcan sæcce gesóhte *the wretches had appointed hostilities*, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Đæt he mid ǽþsware to Abrahame, and to Isaac, eác gesóhte *quod disposuit ad Abraham, et juramenti sui ad Isaac*, Ps. Th. 104, 9. Synne gesóhte *beset with sin*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 280, 4; Jul. 624. DER. sécan.

ge-seccan = ge-sécean [?] *or* ge-feccan [?]:—Ides sceal dyrne cræfte hire freónd geseccan gif heó nelle on folce gebéon dæt hí man beágum gebycge *a woman must by secret art get herself a friend if she do not wish publicly to succeed in being bought with rings*, Menol. Fox 548; Gn. C. 44.

ge-sécednes, -ness, e; *f. A search, an inquiry, appeal;* inquisitio, Som.

ge-secgan, -sægan, -secgean; to -secganne, -secgenne; *p.* -sægde, -sǽde, *pl.* -sægdon, -sǽdon; *impert.* -sege; *pp.* -sægd, -sǽd *To say, tell, relate, declare, prove;* dicere, narrare, indicere:—Mec Dryhten héht gesecgan *the Lord commanded me to say*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 144, 10; Gú. 676: 102 b; Th. 387, 29; Rä. 5, 12. Nelle ic đé gesecgan *I will not tell thee*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 11; Gn. Ex. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1966: El. 985. Ic đé secal Meotudes mægenspéd *I shall relate to thee the Creator's power*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 7; Sch. 24. Him sceolde se yldra eall gesægan *narrabunt eam filiis suis*, Ps. Th. 77, 8. Ic wille míne leahterg

gesægdon Rōmāne Bryttum *then the Romans said to the Britons*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. Gesege me *dicito mihi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. Dæt dū gesecge swestor mīnre *that thou mayest say to my sister*, Exon. 50 a; Th. 172, 31; Gū. 1152: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 27. Wæs gesæd hwām dæt sweord geworht wǽre *it was said for whom that sword was wrought*, Beo. Th. 3396; B. 1696. Ic sceall ealle forlætan ða de of Perseo and of Cathma gesæde syndon *I must pass over all things that are said of Perseus and Cadmus*, Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 33, 34. Dæt is gesæd *that is proved*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 25, 27. DER. secgan.

ge-seggan *to say, tell;* dicere, narrare:—Hio him ne meahton gesecggan be ðam sigebeácne *they could not tell him about the victorious sign*, Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. v. ge-secgan.

ge-séclod; *part. Taken sick, ill;* ægrōtus:—Warþ se cyng geséclod *the king was taken sick*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 228, 22. v. ge-síclian.

ge-sedian *to satisfy;* satiare, Ps. Th. 106, 8.

ge-séfte; *adj. Soft, mild;* mītis:—Wǽron hyra gongas smēðe and gesēfte *their ways were smooth and soft*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 3; Gū. 704. Swā him ēðost biþ, sylfum geséftost *as to them may be easiest, softest to themselves*, Elen. Kmbl. 2587; El. 1295.

ge-sege *say, tell*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1; *impert. of* ge-secgan.

ge-segen, -sægen, -segn, e; *f. A saying, telling, conversation, relation, tradition;* dictum, narratio, relatio, traditio:—Mid gesegenum unrīm geleáffulra witena *by the sayings of innumerable faithful witnesses*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 25: Nar. 2, 6. Þurh gesegene dæs ārwurþan biscopes Cynebyrhtes *through the conversation of the reverend bishop Cynebyrht*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 21. Mid Isses gesægene [gesegnum, MS. B.] dæs ārwurþan Abbudes *by the conversation of the reverend abbot Isi*, 472, 20. Þurh swīðe getreówra manna gesægene *through the telling of very true men*, 472, 30: Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 5, 11: 5, 23; S. 647, 17. v. segen.

ge-seglian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to sail;* vēlificāri:—Ðyder he cwæþ, dæt nān man ne mihte geseglian on ānum mōnþe *thither he said that a man could not sail in a month*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 21, 19. **II.** *to furnish with sails;* vēlis instruĕre:—Se ðe naſaþ ge-segled scip *who hath not a ship furnished with sails*, Salm. Kmbl. 450; Sal. 225.

ge-segn *a saying, telling, conversation*, Bd. pref; S. 472, note 20. v. ge-segen.

ge-segnian, -sēnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [segnian, sēnian *to sign*] *To mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless;* crūcis signo signāre, bĕnēdīcĕre:—Fæder mancynnes hie gesegnaþ *the Father of mankind shall bless them*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 30; Sat. 360: Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403. He heó gesēnaþ mid his swīðran hond *he shall bless them with his right hand*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat. 615. Se bisceop me ge-bletsode and gesegnode *the bishop blessed me and signed me*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 33. Gesēnode, 5, 3; S. 616, 25. His wuduwan ic wordum bletsige and gesegnade *vidŭam ejus bĕnēdīcam bĕnēdĭcam*, Ps. Th. 131, 16. Gesēnige hine *let him sign himself*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16. Gif heó gesegnod biþ *if it hath been blessed*, Salm. Kmbl. 812; Sal. 405. Gesunde and gesēnade *safe and blessed*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342.

ge-sehtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [sehtian *to settle*] *To settle, reconcile;* rĕconciliāre:—Ða heáfodmen ða bröðra geseahtodan *the chief men reconciled the brothers*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 26.

ge-sehtness, e; *f. Reconciliation:*—To sibbe and to gesehtnesse *for peace and reconciliation*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 129, 22.

ge-selda, an; *m. One of the same dwelling, a companion, comrade;* contūbernālis, sŏcius:—Ic eom cyninges geselda *I am a king's companion*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 5; Ra. 78, 3. Hīgelāc ongan sinne geseldan frīcgean *Hygelac began to question his comrade*, Beo. Th. 3972; B. 1984: Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 24; Wand. 53

ge-sele, es; *m.* [sele] *A tabernacle;* tābernācŭlum:—On gesele ðīnum *in tābernācŭlo tuo*, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 1.

ge-selenis, -niss, e; *f. A handing over, giving, tradition:*—Æfter gimett giseleniss̄e Cristes *secundum mensuram donationis Christi*, Rtl. 83, 1. Æfter geselenise *juxta traditionem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 5. v. selenis.

ge-sélig; *adj. Happy;* fēlix:—Gebed dón geséligran tíman getācnaþ *to be repeating prayers betokens a happier time*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 23. v. ge-sælig.

ge-sélignes. v. ge-sælignys.

ge-sellan, -syllan; *p.* -sealde, -salde; *pp.* -seald *To give, give up, betray, sell;* dare, tradere, vendere:—Ðōrum gesellan *to give to others*, Beo. Th. 2063; B. 1029. Ic ðē geselle *I will give thee*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 25; Sat. 685. Me ða blǽda Eue gesealde *Eve gave me the fruits*, 42; Th. 54, 27; Gen. 883: Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 31; Deór. 41. Ðū me ge-sealdest sweord *thou gavest me a sword*, 120 b; Th. 463, 18; Hö. 72. Þe feorh gesealdon *who gave up life*, Andr, Kmbl. 3231; An. 1618: 865; An. 433. Inc is feoh geseald *cattle is given to you*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202: 74; Th. 91, 23; Gen. 1516. Iudas gesálde Drihten Hǽlend *Judas sold [tradidit] the Lord Saviour*, 226; Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Ælfnōþ and Wulfmǽr feorh gesealdon *Ælfnoth and Wulfmar gave up their lives*, Byrht. Th. 137, 11; By. 184. DER. sellan.

ge-sélþ, e; *f. Happiness;* fēlicĭtas:—Gesélþe tíman hit getācnaþ *it betokens a time of happiness*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 10: 204, 23. We gyt næfdon ða gesélþa *we had not yet the happiness*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 25. v. ge-sælþ.

ge-sém, es; *n. Reconciliation, an agreement, a compromise;* reconciliātio, comprōmissum:—Siddan āne neaht ofer ðæt gesēm bīe *postquam ūna nox supra comprōmissum prætĕrĭit*, L. H. E. 10; Wilk. 8, 49.

ge-séman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To compose, settle, make peace with, reconcile, satisfy;* compōnĕre, conciliāre, reconciliāre, satisfăcĕre:—Dæt he hý gesēman wolde *that he would make peace with them*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 33. Dæt hī scioldon Wynflǽde and Leófwine gesēman *that they should reconcile Wynflæd and Leofwine*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 995; 288, 31: Past. 46, 4; Swt. 349, 12; Hat. MS. 66 b, 13: Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 60. Dæt me gesēne snoterra mon *that a wiser man shall reconcile me*, Salm. Kmbl. 501; Sal. 251. Dæt he hý ymbe dæt rīce gesēmde *that he would satisfy them about the kingdom*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 60, 23. Siddan sió sace gesēmed sió *after the suit is settled*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19: Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 39. Hī gesēmede beón ne mihtan *they could not be reconciled*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 338, 1.

ge-sencan; *p.* -sencte; *pp.* -senct *To sink, drown;* submergĕre:—Hī gesencte [synt] on ðære [MS. dere] reádan sǽ [MS. sea] *they are drowned in the Red sea*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 4; Thw. 15, 4.

ge-sendan; *p.* -sende; *pp.* -sended, -send *To send:*—Middý gesende stefne *emissa voce*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 37. Ðā wæs gesended *then was sent*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 13: 15, 17. Gesend *missus*, Ps. Lamb. 33, 8.

ge-séne; *adj.* v. ge-sýne.

ge-séne; *adv. Clearly;* manifeste, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 14.

ge-sénelic; *adj. Visible:*—Se gesēnelica líchama *the visible body*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 24.

ge-sénelice; *adv. Visibly;* visibiliter, Rtl. 103, 30.

ge-sénian *to mark with the sign of the cross, to sign, bless*, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 18; Sat 615: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 25: L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 9, 16: Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 22; Cri. 1342. v. ge-segnian.

ge-seón, -sión, ic -seó, ðū -sihst, he -syhþ; *p.* -seah, ðū -sāwe, *pl.* -sāwon, -sēgon; *imp.* -syh, -seoh; *subj. pres.* ic -sāwe; *pp.* -sawen *To see;* videre, conspicere. **I.** *used absolutely* or *with acc:*—Ic geseóm menn *video homines*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. He hēr geséhþ *he here seeth*, Apol. Th. 14, 26. Ða līfdende land gesāwon *the voyagers saw land*, Beo. Th. 448; B. 221. Ða heó Isaac geseah *when she saw Isaac*, Gen. 24, 64. Ðā he beseah, ðā geseah he ofēndas *when he looked about then he saw the camels*, Gen. 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp and geseah þrī weras *Abraham looked up and saw three men*, Gen. 18, 2. Hie ðone heora scyppend gesēgon *they saw their creator*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 28: Exon. 15 b; Th. 35, 7; Cri. 554. Manega rihtwīse gewilnudon ða þing to geseónne and ge gesēoþ and hīg ne gesāwon *multi justi cupierunt videre quæ videtis et non viderunt*, Mt. Bos. 13, 17. Hwī férde gē geseón . . . hwī férde gē to geseónne *quid existis videre*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24, 25, note. Dæt hī geseónde ne geseón *ut videntes non videant*, 8, 10. Cum and geseoh *veni et vide*, Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Ðīne gangas wǽron gesewene *visi sunt gressus tui*, Ps. Th. 67, 23: Shrn. 97, 30. Him wæs gesewen ðæt . . . *it seemed to him that . . .*, 111, 27: Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Hie wurdon gesewene *they appeared*, 173, 25. Ic ðē gesāwe *that I saw thee*, Wald. 21; Vald. I, 13. **II.** *with predicative adj.* or *part:*—Ic geseó mīnne Crist cīgendne me *I see my Christ calling me*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23: 59, 2. Hie Drihten gesāwon upastīgendne *they saw the Lord ascending*, 121, 22: 123, 25. Gesyhþ wīnsele wēstne *he sees the wine-hall deserted*, Beo. Th. 4901; B. 2455: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 30; Gen. 783: 64; Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Geseah līfes weard drige stōwe wīde æteówde *life's guardian saw the dry place widely displayed*, 8; Th. 10, 28; Gen. 163. **III.** *with acc. and infin:*—Ða ðe he gesyhþ to Gode higian *those that he sees hurry to God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hie dæt leóht geseóþ scīnan *they see the light shine*, 129, 7: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 20; Gen. 108: 32; Th. 42, 4; Gen. 669. Gesēgun ða dumban gesceaft gefélan *they saw the dumb creation feel*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 69, 30; Cri. 1128. **IV.** *with infin:*—Geseah weard beran beorhte randas *the warder saw bright shields borne*, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229: 2051; B. 1023. **V.** *followed by a clause:*—Hie geseóþ hū God ða stōwe geweorðaþ *they see how God honours the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 25: 229, 22: 41, 28: Ps. Th. 73, 19. He gesāwe dæt he wǽre getogen *he saw that he was pulled*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 26: 145, 8. Ic mæg geseón hwǽr he sylf siteþ *I can see where he himself sits*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. v. seón.

ge-seóred; *part. p. Leavened:*—Geseorid hlāf *acrizimus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 62; Wrt. Voc. 41, 18.

ge-set, es; *n. A sitting, lying in wait, ambush;* insidiæ:—Giseto *insidias*, Rtl. 37, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* giscz *obsidio.*]

ge-sete, *pl.* -setu, -seotu; *n. A seat, habitation, house:* sedes, domicilium, habitatio:—Ofer call beorht gesetu *over all bright habitations*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 7; Dōm. 117: 121 b; Th. 466, 3; Hö. 115. Sun-beorht gesetu *dwellings bright with the sun*, 59 b; Th. 217, 10;

Ph. 278: 62 a; Th. 228, 10; Ph. 436. On sēllan gesetu *to better dwellings*, 51 a; Th. 178, 10; Gū. 1242. Ofer burga gesetu *over the cities' dwellings*, 26 a; Th. 76, 16; Cri. 1240. Gesetu, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 20; Sat. 602. Ða cynelīcan burh porres and his cynelīcan geseto *ipsam urbem regiam pori domumque*, Nar. 4, 20. To heora gesetum *to their lairs*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gesaze *habitatio, sedes, domicilium: O. Sax.* hôh-gisetu.]

ge-setednes, -nys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. A constitution, law, ceremony, religion;* constitūtio, lex, cērēmōnia, religio:—Hwæt ys ðeós gesetednys *quæ est ista religio?* Ex. 12, 26. Fram middaneardes gesetednesse *a constitūtione mundi*, Mt. Bos. 13, 35. Begýmaþ disse gesetednysse *observābitis cērēmōnias istas*, Ex. 12, 25. To gesetednisse *for a law*, Gen. 47, 26. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setenes, -ness, e; *f. A constitution, an appointment;* constitūtio:—Ða gesetenes he lēt standan *he allows this appointment to stand*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 30. v. ge-setnes.

ge-sēðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [sēðan *to affirm*] *To state as true, declare, prove, show, affirm;* effāri, testificāri, vērificāre, contestāri, prōbāre:—Nis ǣnig dæs horse, ðe ðīn fromcyn mǣge fīra bearnum sweotule gesēðan *none is so wise who may manifestly declare thy origin to the children of men*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 18; Cri. 243. Ne mǣgon gē ða word gesēðan *ye cannot prove the words*, Elen. Kmbl. 1160; El. 582: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 7. Ic gesweotelige oðde gesēðe ðē God *testificābor tibi Deus*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 7. Gehȳr folc mīn and ic gesēðe ðē *audi pōpulus meus et contestābor te*, Ps. Spl. 80, 8. Hī gesēdaþ and sprecaþ unrihtwīsnysse *effūbuntur et lōquentur iniquitātem*, 93, 4. Ðære gesyhþe sōþ wæs gecȳðed and gesēded *cujus vērĭtas prōbāta est*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10: Cd. 208; Th. 257, 7; Dan. 254. Gesēðde, *pp. pl. proved*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Ða wurdon mid manegum tācnum gesēðde *which were proved by many miracles*, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 11.

ge-sēðung, e; *f. Assertion, affirmation;* assertio, affirmatio, Hpt. Gl. 455.

ge-setl, es; *n. A seat, settle:*—Ða foerþmestu gisedla æt heofonan *primos discubitos in cenis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. v. setl.

ge-setnes, -setenes, -setednes, -ness, -nis, -niss, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Position, foundation, tradition, an institution, constitution, composition, ordinance, decree, law;* pōsitio, situs, fundātio, trāditio, institūtio, constitūtio, compōsitio, lex, pactum:—Cūþ is gehwilcum snotterum mannum, ðæt seó ealde ǣ wæs ǣdelīcre ðonne Cristes gesetnys *sȳ it is known to every intelligent man that the old law was easier than the institute of Christ is*, Homl. Th. i. 358, 28, 30. Wæs se cyning becumen on swā mycle lufan ðære Rōmāniscan cyricean gesetnysse and ðære Apostolīcan *rex tēnebātur ămōre Rōmānæ et Apōstŏlicæ institūtiōnis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 32: 5, 20; S. 642, 13. Be gesetnysse Breotene *de situ Brĭtanniæ*, 1, 1; S. 473, 6: Nar. 1, 5. Ǣr middaneardes gesetnysse *before the foundation of the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 27: Mk. Bos. 7, 5. Be Godes gesetnysse *by God's ordinance*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 22: Lchdm. iii. 258, 7: Ælfc. T. 17, 24. Ðū cwǣde ðæt ǣlc wuht his rihte gesetnesse fuleode, būtan menn ānum *thou saidst that every creature fulfilled its right institution, except man alone*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 330, 35. Rǣdaþ sume men ða leásan gesetnysse *some men read the false composition*, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 22: i. 358, 14. Israhēl syngode and da gesetnisse gewemde *peccāvit Israel et præváricātus est pactum meum*, Jos. 7, 11. Sint heora gesetnessa swíðe mislíca *their institutions are very various*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Healdende hira yldrena gesetnessa *tēnentes trāditiōnem sĕnĭorum*, Mk. Bos. 7, 3. Ða gesetnessa sigora Wealdend lēt geond ðas mǣran gesceaft mearce healden *the Lord of victories permits these constitutions to keep their limits over this great creation*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 141; Met. 11, 71. Be gesetnessum and gemētum spræccynna *de figūris mōdisque lŏcūtiōnum*, Bd. 5, 24: S. 648, 42. Be heofenes gesetenissum *de statu cœli*, Nar. 1, 16.

ge-setnian; *p.* ode, ade *To lie in wait;* insidiari:—Herodia gesetnade him *Herodias insidiabatur illi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 19.

ge-settan; *p.* -sette; *pp.* -seted, -set, -sett *To set, put, fix, confirm, restore, appoint, decree, settle, possess, occupy, place together, compose, make, compare, expose, allay:*—Ða apostolas hie gesetton on ðæm fægran neorxna wange *the apostles placed her in the fair paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 25: Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 13; Cri. 1390: Ps. Spl. 18, 5. Hie on God ǣnne heora hyht gesetton *they should put their trust in God alone*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 15. Naman gesettan *to give a name*, 197, 29. He wæs to bōclīcre lāre gesett *he was put to book-learning*, Shrn. 12, 16. Ðǣr is dryhtnes folc geseted to symle *there is the Lord's folk set to the feast*, Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Ðæt hī hine Gode gesettan *to present him to God*, Lk. Bos. 2, 22. Under anweald gesett *sub potestate constitutus*, 7, 8: 3, 13. Hwonne he ðisse worlde ende gesettan wolde *when he meant to fix the end of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9: 27, 24. Ǽnne of heora aldormannum to biscepe he him gesette *he appointed one of their chief men as their bishop*, 247, 31: Chr. 604; Erl. 20, 21. He Isaace wīf gesette *he fixed upon a wife for Isaac*, Gen. 24, 11. Heora gewinn mid ðam swíðe gesettan *therewith greatly confirmed their hostility*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 5, note. Wilt ðū on ðas tīd gesettan Israhēla folca rīce *si in tempore hoc restitues regnum Israel?* Blickl. Homl. 117, 11. Gesete *restitue*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. Hī him gesetton ðæt hyra ān lātteów wǣre *they decreed for themselves that there should be one leader of them*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 42, 26: Shrn. 112, 18: Blickl. Homl. 193, 3: 61, 27. Dōm gesettan *to judge*, Gen. 18, 25. Gesette ȳðum heora onrihtne ryne *he appointed the waves their proper course*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. He gefōr ða burg and hēt hie gesettan ǣgðer ge mid Engliscum mannum ge mid Denīscum *he gained the town and ordered it to be occupied by both English and Danes*, Chr. 922; El. 108, 31: 886; Erl. 84, 26: Mt. Bos. 21, 33, 41: Ors. 3, 5; Bos. 56, 35. Ealne norþdæl ðysses ēalondes genōman and gesetton *omnem aquilonalem insulæ partem capessunt*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 18: Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Heora ēðel on heofenum sceolde eft gebūen and geseted weorðan mid hālgum sāwlum *their home in heaven should again be inhabited and peopled with holy souls*, 121, 33. Seó landbūnes is swīðost cȳþemonnum geseted *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Gesettaþ *possidebit*, Ps. Spl. C. 68, 42: 78, 12: 82, 11. Of lāme ic ðē leoðe gesette *of loam I formed thee limbs*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1380: 33 a; Th. 105, 12; Gū. 22. Ðū gesettest sunnan and mōnan *tu fecisti solem et lunam*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Ic ðē gesette manegra þeóda fæder *a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 136, 23. Ðæt tempel towearp ǣfter feówer hund geārum ðæs ðe hit gesett wæs *he destroyed the temple four hundred years after it was built*, Swt. A. S. Kdr. 68, 374. Swā hwæt swā ic ðē gehēt eal ic hit gesette *whatsoever I have promised thee I will do it all*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 8. Seó tunge ðe swā monig hālwende word on ðæs scyppendes lof gesette *illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba in laudem conditoris compouerat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 11: Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Ða bōc ic gesette *I composed the book*, Guthl. prol; Gdwin. 2, 8: Homl. Th. i. 70, 7: Th. Apol. 28, 13. Hiora birhto ne bíþ to gesettanne wíþ ðære sunnan leóht *their brightness is not to be compared with the sun's light*, Bt. Met. Fox 6, 13; Met. 6, 7. Ðæt ðis ǣfre gesett sprǣc wǣre *that this should be a suit finally settled*, Th. Ch. 203, 4. Done storm he gesette and gestilde *tempestatem sedaverit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 8. Ðæt he ðæt yrre gesette *to allay their anger*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 98, 2: Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Ða earman ceasterwaran wǣron to hungre gesette *the miserable citizens were exposed to famine*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 28. Ðæt land sum hit is to gafole gesett *some of the land is let*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19, 12.

ge-settnys, -nyss, e; *f. Constitution, statute;* stātūtum:—Ða ðe ða reogollīcan gesettnysse hāligra fæðera gelufedon and cūðon *qui cānōnĭca patrum stŭdĭta et dĭlĭgerent et nossent*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 40. v. ge-setnes.

ge-setu *seats*, Th. 76, 16. v. ge-sete.

ge-séuling *a servant;* minister, Lye.

ge-séunes *the sea;* æquor, Lye.

ge-sewenlīc; *adj. Visible:*—Ðīne gesceafta gesewenlīce and eác ungesewenlīce *thy creatures visible and also invisible*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 1, 12; Lchdm. iii. 232, 14: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 13; Met. 20, 7: 253; Met. 20, 127.

ge-sewenlice; *adv. Visibly*:—Ðū miht sōþlīce and gesewenlīce ðīne mihte gecȳðan on Marian *thou canst truly and visibly make thy power known on Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 157, 3.

ge-sib, -sibb, -syb; *adj. Peaceable, near, related, familiar;* pācīfĭcus, cognātus, prōpinquus, fāmĭlĭāris:—Ne bearh nū for oft gesibb gesibbum ðý mā ðe fremdum *too often now has a kinsman no more protected a kinsman than a stranger*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 75. Sylle swā gesibre handa swā fremdre *give to a relation or to a stranger*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 114, 7. Nǣnig mon ne sceal lufian ne gēman his gesibbes gif . . . *no man shall love or be mindful of his relative if* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 23, 17. Gisibbe *cognatos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 12. Tǣlende dīgellīce gesibne his *dēĭrāhentem sēcrēto proximo suo*, Ps. Spl. 100, 5. Be hīm gesibbe wǣron *who were related to him*, Joh Thw. 167, 3. Gesibbe ǣrendracan *cādūcĕātōres* vel *pācĭfici*, Ælfc. Gl. 53; Som. 66, 79; Wrt. Voc. 36, 6. Hȳ habbaþ freónda ðý mā swǽsra and gesibbra *they will have more friends dear and near*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 34; Rä. 27, 22: 84 a; Th. 317, 21: Mód. 69. Snotor mid gesibbum sēcean wolde Cananea land *the sagacious would seek the Cananites' land with his kinsfolk*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 8; Gen. 1738: 79; Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Gesibbra ærfeweard *a nearer heir*, Th. Chart. 483, 16. Sweolcum swelce him ðonne gesibbast wǣre *to such as may then be nearest of kin to him*, 105, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* gisibbo *consanguineus.*]

ge-sibbian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [sibbian *to pacify*] *To make peaceful, pacify, appease, gladden;* pācāre, pācĭfĭcāre, concĭlĭāre, lætĭfĭcāre:—Ic gesibbige *concilio*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 74, 18; Wrt. Voc. 50, 2. He gesibbade ða cyningas betwih and ða folc *pācātis altĕrūtrum rēgĭbus ac pōpŭlis*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 22. Gesibbedan sāwle mīne *lætĭfĭcāvĕrunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Ða he hǣfde ðone hīred gesibbodne *when he had reconciled the household*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 10. [*Goth.* ga-sibjon *to reconcile: O. H. Ger.* ge-sippot *united.*]

ge-sibbsum; *adj. Peaceful;* pācātus:—Salomon is gecweden gesibbsum on Englisc *Salomon is in English 'peaceful,'* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 353. Sint to manienne ða gesibbsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 3; Hat. MS. 66 b, 27. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sibbsumnys, -nyss, e ; *f. Peacefulness ;* pax :—For gesibbsumnysse *for peacefulness*, Lev. 7, 32. v. ge-sibsumnes.

ge-sibliċe ; *adv. Peaceably ;* pācifice :—Fæste gebunden gesiblīce togædere *fast bound peaceably together*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 135 ; Met. 20, 68.

ge-sibling, es ; *m.* [sibling *a relation*] *A relation ;* prōpinquus :—Mæg *vel* gesibling *prōpinquus*, Ælfc. Gl. 92 ; Som. 75, 39 ; Wrt. Voc. 51, 81.

ge-sibness, e ; *f. Relationship ;* affinitas, Lye.

ge-sibsum, -sybsum, -sibsum ; *adj.* [sibsum *peaceable*] *Peaceable, peaceful, loving peace ;* pacatus, pācificus :—Se ðe of Gode cymþ he biþ gōdes willan and gesibsum *that which comes from God is of good will and peaceful*, Past. 46, 3 ; Swt. 349, 1 ; Hat. MS. 66 b, 5, 7. On ōðre wīsan sint to manigenne ða gesibsuman *the peaceful are to be admonished in one way*, 46, 1 ; Swt. 345, 6 ; Hat. MS. 65 b, 22 : 46, 5 ; Swt. 351, 3 ; Hat. MS. 67 a, 12 : 46, 7 ; Swt. 355, 9 ; Hat. MS. 67 b, 19 : 47, 1 ; Swt. 357, 15 ; Hat. MS. 68 a, 18, 19.

ge-sibsumian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To make peaceable, reconcile :*—Dē to him gesibsuma *reconcile thyself to him*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 20 : Mt. Bos. 5, 24.

ge-sibsumlīce, -sybsumlīce ; *adv.* [sibsumlīce *peaceably*] *Peaceably, peacefully ;* pācifice :—Ða fuglas gesibsumlīce faraþ *the birds fly peacefully*, Past. 46, 4 ; Swt. 349, 22 ; Hat. MS. 66 b, 22. Forðamðe me witedlīce gesybsumlīce hī sprǽcon *quōniam mihi quidem pācifice lōquēbantur*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23 : Nicod. 20 ; Thw. 10, 15.

ge-sibsumnes, -sibbsumnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e ; *f.* [sibsumnes *peacefulness*] *Peacefulness, concord, reconciliation ;* pax, concordia, rēconciliātio : — We māgon gecnāwan on ðara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse, hū micel yfel sió gesceádwīslīce gecynd þurh ða ungesibsumnesse gefremeþ *we can understand from the peacefulness of irrational animals how great a sin the rational race of man commits in being quarrelsome*, Past. 46, 4 ; Swt. 349, 25 ; Hat. MS. 66 b, 24 ; Lev. 7, 32.

ge-sibsumung, e ; *f. A making peace, conciliation ;* consiliatio, Ælfc. Gl. 86 ; Som. 74, 16 ; Wrt. Voc. 49, 39.

ge-sīcan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed [sīcan *to give suck*] *To wean ;* ablactāre :—Swā swā gesīced ofer mōdor his *sicut ablactatus sūper matre sua*, Ps. Spl. 130, 4.

ge-sīclian, -sȳclian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [seóc *sick*] *To be taken sick or ill, to be infirm ;* ægrōtāre, infirmāri :—Ðæt his fæder wǽre gesīclod *quod ægrōtāret pāter suus*, Gen. 48, 1 : Chr. 1003 ; Erl. 139, 10. Sum undercyning wæs, ðæs sunu wæs gesȳclod on Capharnaum *erat quidam rēgulus, cujus filius infirmābatur Capharnaum*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. Ða wearþ his hors gesīclod *his horse became ill*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 169.

ge-sīda. v. heort-gesīda.

ge-sīe *to be ;* esse, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31.

ge-sīehþ *sight*, Bt. 5, 3 ; Fox 14, 18. v. ge-sihþ.

ge-sīftan ; *p.* -sīfte ; *pp.* -sifted, -sift *To sift :*—Gesyft [*or* gesyfl ?] melu *fine meal*, Ex. 12, 34.

ge-sig ; *n. Victory :*—Ðæt gesig *victoria*, Rtl. 28, 3.

ge-sīgan ; *p.* -sāh, *pl.* -sigon ; *pp.* -sigen [sīgan *to sink*] *To sink, fall, set as the sun ;* cadere, labi, occidēre ut sol :—Ær heó [sunne] fullīce gesīgan onginne *before it [the sun] begin fully to sink*, Herb. 19, 5 ; Lchdm. i. 112, 21. Ðæt he āna scyle gesīgan æt sæcce *that he alone should sink in conflict*, Beo. Th. 5311 ; B. 2659. Ðonne me ylde tīd on gesīge *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ða to ðam wage gesāg *then to the wall he sank*, Exon. 51 a ; Th. 178, 13 ; Gū. 1243.

ge-sigefæstan ; *p.* -fæste ; *pp.* -fæsted, -fæst [sige *victory*] *To make triumphant, crown ;* corrōbōrāre, cōrōnāre :—He ðē gesigefæste sōþre miltse *qui coronat te in misēricōrdiā*, Ps. Th. 102, 5. Hī synne geswenctон and gesigefæston *they outwearied sin and triumphed*, Exon. 55 b ; Th. 197, 13 ; Az. 189. We gesigefæstan ðīne bǽre *let us crown thy bier*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19 : 151, 9. Ðæt ic mid Criste gesigefæsted wǽre *ipse cum Cristo coronandus*, Bd. 2, 6 ; S. 508, 21. Twegen cynelīce cnihtas mid syndriglīce Godes gyfe wǽron gesigefæste *duō rēgii pueri fratres spēciāli sunt Dei grātia cōrōnāti*, 4, 16 ; S. 584, 21. Siendon ðónne ðómas gesigefæste *thy decrees are triumphant*, Cd. 188 ; Th. 234, 8 ; Dan. 288 : Exon. 53 a ; Th. 185, 18 ; Az. 9 : Shrn. 146, 11. Drihten gesigefæsted *the Lord triumphant*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14.

ge-sigfæstnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To triumph, crown :*—He gesigfæstnade *triumphans*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 3. Gesigfæstnad *coronandus*, Jn. Skt. 8, 12.

ge-sihþ, -sihþ, -sieh þ, -syh þ, -sihtþ, e ; *f. Sight, power of seeing, vision, something seen, aspect, respect ;* visus, acies oculorum, visio, aspectus, conspectus, respectus :—Se ord on here oððe scearp gesihþ *acies*. Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 4, 14. Yfel gesihþ *oculus malus*, Mk. Bos. 7, 22. Bodian blindum gesihþe *prædicare cæcis visum*, Lk. Bos. 4, 18 : Homl. Th. i. 64, 22 : Blickl. Homl. 155, 5. Ðū wāst ðæt gesiht and gehērnes ongitaþ ðone lichoman ðæs monnes *thou knowest that sight and hearing perceive the body of a man*, Bt. 41, 4 ; Fox 252, 6. Ēagena gesihþ *eye-sight*, Andr. Kmbl. 60 ; An. 30 : Ps. Th. 93, 9. Forhwan woldest ðū ðīnre gesihþe me wyrnan *quid avertis faciem tuam a me?* 87, 14. He wundrode æfter ðære gesihþe *he wondered at the sight*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 36 : 215, 31. Forht ic wæs for ðære fægran gesyhþe *terrified I was at the fair sight*, Rood Kmbl. 41 ; Kr. 21. Ðæt he sume gesihtþe geseah *quod visionem vidisset*, Lk. Bos. 1, 22. Engla gesihþe *visionem angelorum*, 24, 23. Þurh nihtlice gesihþ *in a vision of the night*, Shrn. 63, 16 : Lchdm. iii. 204, 31. Ðære uplīcan sibbe gesiehþ *the sight of the peace above*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 161, 16 ; Hat. MS. On ealles ðaes folces gesihþe *in the sight of all the people*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25 : Blickl. Homl. 121, 17 : 201, 5. On ūnre gesyhþe *in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 55, 7 : 137, 1 : Cd. 49 ; Th. 63, 20 ; Gen. 1035 Of heora gesihþum *from their sight*, Jud. 16, 3. Būtan gesyhþe ārfæstnesse *sine respectu pietatis*, Bd. 4, 12 ; S. 580, 41.

ge-sincan ; *p.* -sanc, -sonc, *pl.* -suncon ; *pp.* -suncen *To sink ;* delābi :—Him in gesonc flacor flānþracu *the flickering arrow's force sank into him*, Exon. 49 b ; Th. 170, 22 ; Gū. 1115. Ðā ne meahton hī on ðæm wætere gesincan *then they could not sink in the water*, Shrn. 103, 19.

gēsine ; *adj. Void, destitute ;* expers ;—Mōdum tācan dæt we gēsine ne sȳn godes þeódscipes *to teach our minds that we be not destitute of God's communion*, Cd. 169 ; Th. 211, 18 ; Exod. 528. v. gēsne, gæsne.

ge-sīne. v. ge-sȳne.

ge-singalian ; *p.* ode, ade *To continue, perpetuate :* — Gesyngalade *continui*, Ps. Spl. C. 88, 49.

ge-singallīcode *continually ;* continuatim, V. Ps. 140, 7. v. singallīce.

ge-singan ; *p.* -sang, *pl.* -sungon ; *pp.* -sungen *To sing ;* cānēre :—Sceal mon leóþ gesingan *a man shall sing songs*, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 342, 8 ; Gn. Ex. 140 : Menol. Fox 140 ; Men. 70. David þurh Godes gāst Gode to lofe gesang *David through God's spirit sang to the praise of God*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 332. Mæssan gesingan *to sing mass*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31 : 207, 5. Ðætte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen *what was sung in the Song of Songs*, 11, 15.

ge-singe [= ge-sinhīge (?) v. ge-sinīg], an ; *f. A wife :*—Ne meaht ðū habban mec ðē to gesingan *thou mayest not have me for thy wife*, Exon. 66 b ; Th. 245, 34 ; Jul. 54. [Cf. ge-sinhīwan.]

ge-singian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To sin ;* peccāre :—We habbaþ swīðe gesingod *we have greatly sinned*, Hy. 7, 115 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 115. v. ge-syngian.

ge-sinhīwan, -hīgan ; *pl. m. Married persons ;* conjuges, conjugati, conjugia :—Uuriht gewuna is arisen betwih gesinhīwum *prava in conjugatorum moribus consuetudo surrexit*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 493, 34. Gesinhīwan *conjuges* vel *conjugales*, Ælfc. Gl. 86 ; Som. 74, 25 ; Wrt. Voc. 50, 7. Ðæt lif ðara gesinhīwena oferstīgþ dæt lif ðæs mægðhādes *the life of the married surpasses the life of virginity*, Past. 52, 8 ; Swt. 409, 29 ; Hat. MS. Tu gesinhīwan sprǽcon ymbe hine ealle niht *two married people were talking about him all night*, Shrn. 90, 2. Ealla ðara monna hūs būtan ðara gesinhīgna *all men's houses except the two married people's*, 5. Ðara hāligra gesinhīna tīd *the holy man and wife's tide*, 55, 31. Wit sȳn swā swā gesinhīna [?] *we be as married people*, 40, 20. For gesinhīwum *pro conjugiis*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 573, 14. v. sin-hīwan.

ge-sinīg [= sin-hīg, -hīw ?], e ; *f. Marriage ;* connubium : — Fore hālgum gesinīge *ac pro sacra connubii lege*, Rtl. 108, 14.

ge-sinīgan *to marry ;* nubere :—Gesinīgaþ *nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Gisinnīgo, Rush. 20, 34. v. ge-sinīg.

ge-sinīgscipe, es ; *m. Marriage ;* connubium, Rtl. 108, 23. v. sinhīgscipe.

ge-sinlīce ; *adv. Curiously, strictly ;* curiose, R. Ben. 58.

ge-sinscipe, es ; *m. Marriage, wedlock, matrimony ; in pl. Married people ;* connubium, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 573, 14 : 19 ; S. 587, 30 : Shrn. 60, 2. Se mægðhād is hirra ðonne se gesinscipe *virginity is more exalted than marriage*, Past. 52, 8 ; Swt. 409, 24 ; Hat. MS. He wæs seofan geár on gesinscipe gesceted ǽr his biscopdōme *he was married for seven years before he was a bishop*, Shrn. 110, 1. Eác is gesynscipum micel þearf *for those married also there is much need*, L. E. I. 42 ; Th. ii. 440, 2.

ge-sinsciplīc ; *adj. Conjugal, matrimonial ;* conjugalis, L. E. I. 43 ; Th. ii. 440, 7.

ge-sión *to see, behold ;* videre :—Wēnaþ ða dysgan dæt ælc mon sīe blind swā hī sint ; and dæt nān mon ne mæge seón [gesión, note] dæt hī gesión ne māgon *the foolish think that every man is blind as they are ; and that no man is able to see what they cannot see*, Bt. 38, 5 ; Fox 206, 21. v. ge-seón.

ge-siowed *sewed together.* v. ge-siwed.

ge-sirwan, -serwan, -syrwan ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to plot, contrive, conspire, deliberate :*—Se se ðe ða synne gesireþ *he who designs the sin*, Past. 56, 6 ; Swt. 435, 6 ; Hat. MS. Ðonne ne gesirede hit nō dæt hit þurhtuge swelce synne *then would it not have designed to carry out such sin*, Swt. 435, 4. Ic gesyrede *I plotted*, Exon. 72 b ; Th. 270, 20 ; Jul. 468. Ðý ne wriċþ Dryhten nō gelīce ða gesiredan synne and fǽrlīce þurhtogenan fordæm sió gesirede syn biþ ungelīc eallum ōdrum syndum *so the Lord does not punish equally the deliberate sin and the suddenly perpetrated, for the deliberate sin is unlike all other sins*, Past. 56, 7 ; Swt. 435, 13 ; Hat. MS. **II.** *to furnish with arms, equip :*—Gesyrwed secg *an armed man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30 ; By. 159. v. ge-syrwan.

ge-síþ, es; *m.* [cf. ge-féra] *A companion, fellow, companion or follower of a chief or king*; socius, comes:—Gif mon elþeódigne ofsleá gif he mægleás síe healf kyninc [āh] healf se gesíþ *if one slay a foreigner, if he be kinless, half the king [has], half the companion*, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16. Gif gesíþcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhíwan, náh he nāne wíterādenne, se gesíþ *if a 'gesithcund' man compound a suit with the king for his household, he, the 'gesith,' shall not have any fee*, 50; Th. i. 134, 5. Se gesíþ geladede done cyning to his hāme *rex, rogatus a comite*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 29. Him se gesíþ fultumade and ealle þa neáhmenn *juvante comite ac vicinis omnibus*, 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Wæs sum gesíþ on neáweste *erat comes in proximo*, 4, 10; S. 578, 18. Đā bæd se gesíþ hine, dæt he eóde on his hūs *rogāvit cōmes eum in dōmum suam ingredi*, 5, 4; S. 617, 10: 5, 5; S. 617, 40. Daniel deóra gesíþ *Daniel, the beasts' associate*, Cd. 208: Th. 251, 24; Dan. 662. Hyre wæs hālig gāst singal gesíþ *to her the Holy Spirit was a constant companion*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 4; Jul. 242. To hām his gesíþes *in dōmo cōmitis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 43. He on dæs gesíþes hūs ineóde *dōmum cōmitis intrāvit*, 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Wæs se bisceop geladed sumes gesíþes cyricean to hālgianne *episcopus vocātus est ad dedicandam Ecclesiam comitis*, 5, 5; S. 617, 34: Shrn. 69, 32: 70, 23: 122, 18. On gesíþes hād *in the condition of a comrade*, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Fram dam ylcan gesíþe *ab eōdem comite*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 9. To his treówum gesíþe *to his faithful companion*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. He hæfde him to gesíþþe sorge and longaþ *he had for his companion sorrow and longing*, 100 a; Th. 377, 13; Deór. 3. Swæse gesíþas *his dear companions*, Beo. Th. 57; B. 29: 4086; B. 2040: 5029; B. 2518. Fróde gesíþas, ealde æġeláwe hit getealdon *wise fellows, elders skilled in law counsel it*, Menol. Fox 36; Men. 18. Đa gesíþas *the comrades*, Salm. Kmbl. 693; Sal. 346. Mec gesíþas sendaþ æfter hondum *comrades send me from hand to hand*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 24; Rä. 31, 5. Hūþe feredon seccas and gesíþas *warriors and allies carried away the spoil*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 23; Gen. 2067: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Gesíþa ða sæmestan *the worst of companions*, Exon. 86 b; Th. 326, 7; Wid. 125. Nænig swæsra gesíþa *no one of the dear companions*, Beo. Th. 3872; B. 1934. Ædele cempa mid gesíþum *the noble champion with his companions*, 2630; B. 1313: 3852; B. 1924: 5257; B. 2632: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 1; Cri. 473. Dæt wæs Satane and his gesíþum mid gegearwad *that was prepared for Satan and his associates with him*, 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522: 123 b; Th. 474, 21; Bo. 33: 89 b; Th. 337, 2; Gn. Ex. 58: Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Þeóda þrymfæste þegnum and gesíþum *famous nations with vassals and allies*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 23; Gen. 1908. [For the technical meaning of 'gesith' see Stubbs' Const. Hist. under 'comitatus' and 'gesith';' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 168; and Schmid's A. S. Gesetz. 'gesíþ.' *Goth.* ga-sinþja: *O. Sax.* gi-siđ: *O. H. Ger.* gi-siudo.]

ge-síþ, -síþþ. es; *n. Company, fellowship*; comitatus:—Sweotol is dæt đē sōþ metod on gesíþþe is *it is plain that the true Lord is with thee*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 3; Gen. 2807: 109; Th. 145, 5; Gen. 2401. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-sindi; *n. comitatus*: *O. Sax.* ge-síþi; *n.*]

ge-síþcund; *adj. Of the rank of a 'gesith:'*—Gif gesíþcund mon landāgende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scillinga and þolie his landes *if a 'gesithcund' man, owning land, neglect the 'fyrd,' let him pay* 120 *shillings and forfeit his land*, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 8. Gif gesíþcund man fare, þonne mōt he habban his gerēfan mid him, and his smiþ and his cildfēstran *if a 'gesithcund' man go away, then may he have his reeve with him, and his smith and his child's fosterer*, 63; Th. i. 144, 2: 45; Th. i. 130, 9: 54; Th. i. 136, 12: 68; Th. i. 146, 7: L. Wih. 5; Th. i. 38, 4.

ge-síþcundlīc, -síþlīc; *adj. Pertaining to a companion*:—Swā swā he wǽre gesíþcundlīcre [MS. Ca. gesíþlīcre, MS. B.] gegaderunga *quasi comes copulæ carnalis*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 1, note.

gesíþ-mægen; gen.-mægnes; *n. A multitude of companions*; comitum turba:—For gesíþmægen, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 4; Gn. Ex. 89.

ge-síþman, -mon; *gen.* -mannes, -monnes; *m. A 'gesith;'* comes:—Se gesíþmon [gesíþmon, MSS. B. H.] *the 'gesith,'* L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. v. ge-síþ.

ge-síþscipe, es; *n. A fellowship, society*; societas:—Nam he twegen bisceopas of Britta þeóde on gesíþscipe dære hālgunge *adsumtis in societatem ordinationis duobus de Brittonum gente episcopis*, Bd. 3, 28; S. 560, 27. Sum swíþe eald wífman wæs in his gesíþscipe *a very old woman lived with him*, Shrn. 36, 9. [*O. Sax.* gi-siđskepi.]

ge-síþwíf, es; *n. A woman of the class to which the 'gesith,' 'comes' belongs*:—Sēa anastasiam dære hālegan gesíþwífes seó wæs swíþe ædele for worulde *St. Anastasia's the holy lady; she was very noble with respect to this world*, Shrn. 30, 20. All ða gesíþwíf and ða æðelan fæmnan *all the ladies and noble women*, 87, 21. [Cf. ge-síþman.]

ge-sittan; *p.* -sæt, *pl.* -sǽton; *pp.* -seten. I. *to sit, sit down, settle, lean, recline*; sēdēre, considēre, discumbēre:—Ic gesitte *I sit*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 272, 6: Jul. 495. Hī gesittaþ him on gesundum þingum *they sit in sound condition*, 89 b; Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. He wið earm gesæt *he leaned on his arm*, Beo. Th. 1503; B. 749: Cd. 223; Th. 291, 18; Sat. 432. Đā eóde he into dæs Fariseiscan hūse, and gesæt *ingressus dōmum Phārisæi discūbuit*, Lk. Bos. 7, 36. Alexander æt Somnite gemǽre and Rōmāna gesæt *Alexander posted himself on the boundary of the Samnites and the Romans*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 58, 28. Gesæton searuþancle sundor to rūne *the wise of thought sat apart in council*, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163: Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Twegen iunge men gesæton æt me *two young men sat by me*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 35. Him cierde eall dæt folc to, de on Mercna lande geseten wæs *all the people who were settled in the Mercians' land submitted to him*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 34. Hie hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne *they had sat out their time of service*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. II. *to occupy, possess, inhabit*; possidēre, habitāre:—Đeáh de wyrigewydole Godes rice gesittan ne mágon *quamvis maledici regnum Dei possīdēre non possint*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Sume sēcaþ and gesittaþ hámas on heolstrum *some seek and occupy houses in caverns*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 3; Gū. 53: Cd. 170; Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. Paulinus gesæt dæt biscepsetl on Hrófes ceastre *Paulinus occupied the bishop's see at Rochester*, Chr. 633; Erl. 24, 7: 890; Erl. 87, 27: Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633. Hī folca gewinn fremdra gesǽton *hibōres pōpulōrum possēderunt*, Ps. 104, 39: 77, 56: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 961. Būtan ōðrum manegum gesetenum íglandum *besides many other inhabited islands*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 25. Ūs is alēfed heofena rīce to gesittenne *we are permitted to occupy heaven's kingdom*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 15: Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 23.

ge-siwed, -siwod, -siwud, -siuwed; *part. Sewed, patched*; sutus, assutus, consutus:—Gediht oððe gesiwed hrægel *acupicta vel Phrygia vestis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 107; Wrt. Voc. 40, 18. Mid golde gesiwud bend *nimbus*, 64; Som. 69, 13; Wrt. Voc. 40, 47. v. siwian.

ge-slǽpan, -slēpan, -slēpian [in the Northern glosses of the verb is weak] *to sleep*:—He geslǽpde *dormiebat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Geslēpedon alle and geslēpdon *dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt*, 25, 5.

ge-sleán; *p.* -slōg, -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slagen, -slægen, -slegen *To strike, pitch [a tent], smite, slay, quell, forge, fight, obtain by fighting*:—Hī lágon swylce hī wǽron deáþe gesleágene *they lay as if they were stricken by death*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. Se geslagena biþ mid deáþe gegripen *the man stricken [by disease]* is *seized by death*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 12. Dǽr he geslōh his geteld *he pitched his tent there*, Gen. 12, 8. Wulfheard aldorman micel wæl geslōg and sige nom *alderman Wulfhard made a great slaughter and got the victory*, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 5: 845; Erl. 66, 24: 823; Erl. 62, 17: 867; Erl. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 23. He geslōg xxv dracena *he slew xxv dragons*, Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 214. Geslōh đīn fæder fǽhþe mǽste *thy father quelled the greatest feud*, Beo. Th. 922; B. 459. Geslægene grindlas *forged bars*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 26; Gen. 383. Of dære tīde hwílum Bryttas hwílum Seaxena sige geslōgan *ex eo tempore nunc cives nunc hostes vincebant*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22. Offa geslōg cynerīca mǽst *Offa won the greatest of kingdoms*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 32; Wid. 38: Th. 321, 11; Vid. 44. Hūþe de ic æt hilde geslōh *spoil that I gained in war*, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4; Æthelst. 4: Beo. Th. 5985; B. 2996. Darium we ofercwōmon and oferswīddon and us in onweald geslōgon eal his londrīce *dario superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione*, Nar. 3, 24. Đā þohte ic hwæðer ic meahte ealne middangeard me on onweald gesleán *cogitabam si devicto orbe terrarum*, 29, 2. Oþ dæt up gewāt lig and þurh lust geslōh *until the flame went up and at will smote*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 19; Dan. 249.

ge-sleccan; *p.* -slǽhte *To make slack, enfeeble, weaken*:—Sūslum geslǽhte *weakened by torments*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 10, 8; Cri. 149. [Cf. *O. Sax.* an siuni gislekit.]

ge-slēfed; *pp. Having sleeves*; manicatus, manuleātus:—Geslēfed *manuleātus* vel *manicātus*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 74; Wrt. Voc. 16, 47. DER. slēfan.

ge-sleht; *n.* v. bil-gesleht, ge-slyht.

ge-slit, es; *n. A bite, tearing*:—Dæra næddrena geslit wæs deáðlic *the bite of those serpents was deadly*, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 30. Þurh deóra geslit *by the tearing of beasts*, 544, 2.

ge-slītan; *p.* -slāt; *pp.* -sliten *To tear, rend, break*:—Middȳ geslitten wēron ða bendo *ruptis vinculis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 29.

ge-slōh *struck.* v. ge-sleán.

ge-slyht, -sleht, -slıht, es; *n. Battle, fight, conflict*:—Swā he nīþa gehwane genesen hæfde slīþra geslyhta *so he had come safely out of every enmity, every fierce conflict*, Beo. Th. 4787; B. 2398. v. bil-gesleht.

ge-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde; *pp.* -smeád *To search, examine, consider*; scrutari, cogitare:—Hia gesmeádon miþ him *illi cogitabant secum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gismeáþ wegas ūsra *scrutemur vias nostras*, Rtl. 20, 21. Gismeága *excogitare*, 170, 5. Gesmeád spræc *sermo commentitius*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 27; Wrt. Voc. 55, 25.

ge-smeáh; *gen.* -smeáges [?]; *n. Intrigue*:—Dǽr wearþ se cyng of France þurh gesmeáh gecyrred *there the king of France was turned back by intrigue*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 23.

ge-smecgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [smæccan *to taste*] *To taste;* gustāre:—Ic gesmecge *gusto*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 33; Wrt. Voc. 17, 37.

ge-smēdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To make smooth* or *even, to soothe, soften;* complanare:—Se ele gesmēð ða wunda *the oil sooths the wounds*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-smicerad [smicere *elegant*]; *part. p. Worked, neatly made;* fabrefactus, Cot. 88, 184.

ge-smirian *to anoint*, Ex. 29, 29. v. ge-smyrian.

ge-smiten; *part. p. Anointed, smeared, smutted;* litus, unctus, Som. [*Goth.* ga-smeitan.]

ge-smīdian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To forge, to make as a smith does;* fabricare:—Bend agimmed and gesmīded *diadema*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Wrt. Voc. 40, 46. [*Goth.* ga-smiþon : *O. H. Ger.* gi-smidon *cudere.*]

ge-smyltan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [smylt *serene*] *To appease, quiet;* plācāre:—He ðone aþundenan sæ gesmylte *tūmīda æquōra plācāvit*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614. 8.

ge-smyrian, -smirian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [smyrian *to smear*] *To smear, anoint;* ungĕre:—Hī word hira wel gesmyredon, ele anlicast *molliērunt sermŏnes suos sŭper ŏleum*, Ps. Th. 54, 21. Forðon gesmiride nec *propter quod unxit me*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 18. Dætte gesmiredon hine *ut ungerent eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 1. Dæt hīg sīn gesmirode on ðam and hira handa gehālgode *ut ungantur in ea et consecrentur mānus eōrum*, Ex. 29, 29. Dæt næfre ne afūlaþ dæt mid hire gesmered biþ *that never becomes foul that is anointed with it*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 23. Gesmearuad oele hālgum *unctus oleo sancto*, Rtl. 198, 31.

gēsne; *adj. Lacking, wanting, destitute, lifeless;* expers, egenus, destitutus, exanimis:—Læg se fūla leáp gēsne *the foul corpse lay lifeless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 112. He funde ðā on bedde his goldgifan gǣstes gēsne, līfes belidenne *he then found his goldgiver void of spirit, deprived of life*, 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. v. gæsne.

ge-snid, es; *n. A killing, slaughter;* occisio:—Swā swā sceáp to gesnide *sicut oves occisionis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 23.

ge-snīpan; *p.* -snāþ; *pp.* -sniden *To cut, cut off*:—Summ monn gesnāþ him ða eáreliþprica *quidam amputavit illi auricula*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. Gif ðū stænen weofod me wyrce ne tymbra ðū dæt of gesnidenum stānum *if thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone*, Ex. 20, 25.

ge-snīðan [?] *to lie down*:—Dætte gesniða [Rush. gesnide] gedydon alle *ut accumbere facerent omnes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 39.

ge-snīþung, e; *f. A cutting;* dolatio, Som.

ge-snot *snot.* v. snot.

ge-snyttro; *f. n.* [?] *Wisdom*:—Gūþlāc wæs ealra gesnyttra goldhord *Guthlac was a treasure of all wisdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 92, 17.

gesoc, es; *n? Suck;* suctus:—Dæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild to hyre breóste to gesoce *quod Sara lactāret filium*, Gen. 21, 7.

ge-sod, es; *n? A cooking, boiling;* coctio, coctūra:—Gesod *coctio*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 70.

ge-soden; *part.* [soden, *pp. of* seóðan *to seethe*] *Seethed, sodden, cooked, boiled;* coctus, elixus:—Gesoden, gebacen *coctus*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 86; Wrt. Voc. 27, 16: 82, 71. Gesoden mæt on wætere *elixus cibus*, 31; Som. 61, 87; Wrt. Voc. 27, 17. Gesoden wīn *defrūtum vīnum*, 32; Som. 62, 8; Wrt. Voc. 27, 62.

ge-soecan *to seek, follow*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 37. v. ge-sēcan.

ge-sōm; *adj. Unanimous, united, peaceable;* concors, pācificus:—Wǣron gesōme ða ðe swegl būan *those that inhabit the firmament were unanimous*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 1; Gen. 82. Wit wǣron gesōme *we two were united*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 496, 27; Rä. 85, 21: Gen. 45, 24. Gesōme and to ðam geþwǣre dæt heora nān ne mæg ōðerne mid ælle forðōn *in union and in such accord that none can entirely destroy another*, Shrn. 165, 33.

ge-somnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To assemble, collect;* congregare, colligere:—He us to dæge wolde on disse tīde gesomnian *he wished to assemble us to-day at this time*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 31. Gesomna cūe mesa *collect cow's dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. v. ge-samnian.

ge-somning, e; *f. A congregation;* congrēgātio:—Seó Godes circe, þurh gesomninga sōdes and ryhtes, beorhte blīceþ *the church of God, through congregations of truth and right, brightly gleameth*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 9; Cri. 700. v. ge-samnung.

ge-somnung, e; *f. A congregation, synagogue, church;* congrēgātio, synagōga, ecclēsia:—He com into hyra gesomnunge *vēnit in synagōgam eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 12, 9. On gesomnunge ingongan *ecclēsiam intrāre*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Justus reahte ða gesomnunge *Justus rēgēbat ecclēsiam*, 2, 7; S. 509, 10. Gesomnunga folca ymbtrymdon ðē *synagōga pōpulōrum circumdābit te*, Ps. Spl. 7, 7. Beférde se Hǣlend ealle Galileam, lærende on hyra gesomnungum *circumībat Iesus tōtam Galilæam, docens in synagōgis eōrum*, Mt. Bos. 4, 23: 6, 2, 5: 9, 35. v. ge-samnung.

ge-somodlǣcan. v. ge-samodlǣcan.

ge-sōð *a soother, flatterer;* parasitus, Cot. 152.

ge-sōþfæstian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To justify*:—Bærsynnig gesōþfæstadon god *publicani justificaverunt deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 29. He wolde gesōþfæstiga hine seolfne *ille volens justificare seipsum*, 10, 29. Gesōþfæstad is snytro *justificata est sapientia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 19: 12, 37.

ge-sōþian; ic -sōþige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prove the truth of, bear witness;* probare, testari:—Gif man dæt gesōþige *if that „be proved*, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 13. Menigo of hlāfe and lichoma his gesōþade *plurima de pane et carne sua testatur*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 2.

ge-sotig; *adj. Dirty*, Gl. Prud. 579.

ge-spænning, e; *f. An incitement, a provocation;* incitamentum, Som.

gespan *the tamarisk tree;* myrica, Cot. 131.

ge-span, -spon, es; *n. A prompting, enticing, persuasion, seduction;* suggestio, illectatio, persuasio, seductio, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 20; Hat. MS: Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720.

ge-span, -spann, -spon, es; *n. A joining, fastening together;* nexus:—Wīra gespann *joining of wires*, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 303. Wīra gespon, Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. He is on helle hæft mid hringa gesponne *he is in hell bound with the clasping of rings*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 760. Searo-rūna gespon *the web of mysteries*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15. v. ge-spannan, eaxle-gespan.

ge-spanan; *p.* -spōn, -spēon, *pl.* -spōnon, -spēónon; *pp.* -spanen, -sponen; *v. trans. To allure, entice, incite, persuade, induce, draw;* allicere, illicere, incitare, persuadere, inducere:—Ðe hine to dæm unfriðe gespōn *who had allured him to a violation of the peace*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. Gif he ða cwéne gespanan [gespannan, MS.] and geléran mihte, dæt heó brūcan wolde his gesynscipes *si reginæ posset persuadere ejus uti connubio*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29. Gespeón *persuadebat*, 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Swýðost gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] to onfōnne Cristes geleáfan *maxime persuasus ad percipiendam Christi fidem*, 3, 21; S. 551, 5. Wæs hām geladad and gesponen [gesponnen, MS.] *was called and drawn home*, 4, 23; S. 593, 17.

ge-spang, -spong, es; *n. A clasp, binding*:—Me habbaþ hringa gespong sīþes amyrred *the rings' clasps have hindered me from going*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377.

ge-spannan, -sponnan; *p.* -speón; *pp.* -spannen *To join, span, clasp, fasten*:—Gūþweard grīmhelm gespeón *the leader clasped his helm*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174. Ða hēht cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors to sride *then the emperor ordered to harness four wild horses to a chariot*, Shrn. 71, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-spannan *tendere, conjungere.*] v. spannan.

ge-sparian; *p.* ede *To spare*:—Ne gisperede *non pepercit*, Rtl. 22, 17.

ge-sparrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To shut;* claudere:—Gesparrado dure ðin *clauso ostio tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6.

ge-spearn. v. ge-speornan.

ge-speca, an; *m. A speaker.* DER. eár-gespeca. v. ge-spreca.

ge-spēdan; *p.* -spēdde; *pp.* -spēded, -spēdd *To speed, prosper, succeed;* progredi, prosperare, succedere:—Dæs de blōdgyte, wæl-fyll weres, wæpnum gespēdeþ *because that bloodshedding, slaughter of man, speedeth by means of weapons*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 12; Gen. 1527. Ac hī nāht nā gespēddan *but they succeeded naught*, Chr. 1036; Th. 293, 23, col. 2. Ac man dǣr ne gespēdde *but they didn't succeed there*, 1096; Erl. 233, 29. Ealle þinge swā hwæt swā he dēþ beóþ gespēdde *omnia quæcunque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3.

ge-spēdiglīce; *adv. Prosperously, successfully;* prospĕre:—Gesundfullīce odde gespēdiglīce forþstæpe and rīxa *prospĕre procēde et regna*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 5.

ge-spēdsumman *to prosper, succeed;* prosperari, Hpt. Gl. 491.

ge-spelia, an; *m.* [spelian *to represent*] *A substitute, deputy, vicegerent;* vicārius:—Cristen cyning is Cristes gespelia geteald on cristenre þēode *a christian king is accounted Christ's vicegerent among christian people*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Wið Cristes gespelian *against Christ's vicegerent*, ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 3. He wæs Æþelstānes b' gespelian siðdan he unfere wæs *he was bishop Athelstane's substitute after he was unable to move*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 12.

ge-spellian *to speak, tell*:—Middý gespelledon *dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 15. [*Goth.* ga-spillon.]

ge-speoftad; *part. p. Spit upon*:—Gespeoftad biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. [Cf. speowian.]

ge-speón. v. ge-spanan, ge-spannan.

ge-speornan, -spornan; *p.* -spearn, *pl.* -spurnon; *pp.* -spornen *To tread upon, to perch, spurn;* calcare:—Dæt heó fōtum ne meahte land gespornan *so that she might not perch on land with her feet*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 33; Gen. 1458: 72; Th. 87, 11; Gen. 1447. Dæt se hearn-flota sond-lond gespearn *so that the floater of the surge spurned the sandy land*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

ge-speów *prospered*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175; *p. of* ge-spōwan.

ge-sperod; *part.* [spere *a spear*] *Armed with a spear;* hastātus:—Gesperod *hastātus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13: Blickl. Homl. 221, 28.

ge-spillan; *p.* de *To destroy, dissipate*:—Dēr ne hrust gespilles *nbi neque ærugo demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. Gespilleþ *perdiderit*,

Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 33. Alle gespilde *omnes perdidit*, 29: Rtl. 107, 29. Đær wǽron manege mid micel unrihte gespilde *there were many very wrongfully destroyed*, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 16: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Erfwardniso gispilledo *hereditates dissipatas*, Rtl. 21, 1.

ge-spittan; *pp.* ed *To spit upon*; conspuere:—Gispitted biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 32. Gispittendum on mec *conspuentibus in me*, Rtl. 19, 17.

ge-spon, es; *n. An enticing, persuasion, artifice*; illectatio, persuasio, seductio:—Deófnes gespon *the devil's artifice*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 2; Gen. 720. v. ge-span.

ge-spon. v. ge-span.

ge-spôn *allured, incited*, Chr. 905; Th. 182, 7, col. 1. v. ge-spanan.

ge-spong. v. ge-spang.

ge-sponnen *persuaded, drawn*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 5: 4, 23; S. 593, 17. For ge-sponen; *pp.* of ge-spanan.

ge-spornan. v. ge-speornan.

ge-spôwan; *p.* -spéow, *pl.* -speówon; *pp.* -spôwen [spôwan *to succeed*] *To succeed, prosper*; succŏdĕre, prospĕrāre:—Hũ hyre æt beaduwe gespéow *how she prospered in battle*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 7; Jud. 175: Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1346. Him æt dære byrig ne gespeów *he did not succeed at the city*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 82, 8.

ge-sprǽc, es; *n. Speech, discourse, conversation, advice*:—Se cyning wæs on gesprǽce wynsum *erat rex affatu jucundus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Ic wæs mid his gesprǽce wel gerǽted *allocutione ejus refecti*, 5, 1; S. 613, 22. Gearo on gesprǽce *loquela promptus*, 2; S. 615, 29. Đã hæfde he gesprǽce and gehealt *habito consilio*, 2, 13; S. 515, 40. Com for gesprǽce Finano dæs biscopes *pervenire propter conloquium Finani episcopi*, 3, 22; S. 552, 41. Wæs gemyndig dæs apostoles gesprǽces *was mindful of what the apostle said*, Shrn. 39, 5. Gesprǽcu, gesprécu *oracula*, Cot. 143, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-sprâche; *n.*]

ge-sprǽce; *adj. Eloquent, affable*; eloquens, affabilis:—Næs ic nǽfre gesprǽce *non sum eloquens*, Ex. 4, 10. He wæs ællum gesprǽce *erat affabilis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-sprâche *facetus, affabilis, disertus, orator.*] v. sprǽce.

ge-sprǽcelíc; *adj. Loquelaris*:—Đás synd gehătene loquelares, loquela is sprǽc and loquelares synd gesprǽcelíce forþan de đás syx prepositiones ne beóþ nã hwãr ãna ac beóþ ǽfre to sumum ôdrum worde gefégede, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 49. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-sprachlich *rhetoricus, urbanus.*]

ge-sprǽdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To spread out, extend*; extendere:—Gespræd hond đín *extende manum tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 13. Gesprǽde hond *extendens manum*, 8, 3.

ge-sprec, es; *n. The power of speech*:—He him sealde monnes gesprec *he should give him human speech*, Shrn. 76, 23. Sealde he dumbum gesprec *he gave speech to the dumb*. Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577.

ge-spreca, an; *m. One who talks with another, a counsellor*:—Abraham wæs Godes gespreca *Abraham was one who talked with God*, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12. Đũ đé ãnne genim to gesprecan symle spella and lâra rǽd-hygende *always take as thy counsellor one sagacious in discourses and doctrines*, Exon. 80a; Th. 301, 26; Fä. 25.

ge-sprecan, -specan; *p.* -sprǽc, *pl.* -sprǽcon; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak, speak with, agree*; sometimes takes an accusative of the person spoken to:—Gif đũ him wuht hearmes gesprǽce *if thou hast said to him aught injurious*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661. Feala worda gespæc se engel *many words spake the angel*, 15; Th. 18, 11; Gen. 271. Adam gesprǽce *Adam spoke*, 27; Th. 36, 31; Gen. 580. Đe git on ærdagum oft gesprǽcon *which ye two in former days oft agreed upon*, Exon. 123a; Th. 476, 16; Bo. 15: 123b; Th. 475, 24; Bo. 52. Feówer đa strengestan þeóda hỹ him betweonum gesprǽcan *the four strongest peoples agreed with one another*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 69, 33: 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32. Mid đỹ de hie dis gespreccen hæfdon *when they had said this*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 14: 191, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 2568; El. 1285. God hî gespræc đã *God addressed them then*, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 26: 156, 16. Đã wæs ic gesprecende done man *then was I conversing with the man*, Shrn. 36, 19. Plato hæfde hine gespreccen *Plato had conversed with him*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 443.

ge-sprengan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To sprinkle*; conspergere:—Đũ nymst ãnne hlâf mid ele gesprengednе *tolles unum panem oleo conspersum*, Ex. 29, 23.

ge-spring, es; *n. A spring*; fons, scaturigo:—Đǽr wæs on blôde brim weallende, atol yða gespring [geswing, Th.] eal gemenged *there was the surge boiling with blood, the foul spring of waves all mingled*, Beo. Kmbl. 1689. v. spring.

ge-springan; *p.* -sprang, -sprong, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen. **I.** *v. intrans. To spring, bound, arise, go out, go forth*; prosilire, exoriri, abire, procedere:—Swã dæt blôd gesprang *as the blood sprang*, Beo. Th. 3339; B. 1667. Sigemunde gesprong æfter deáþ-dæge dôm unlytel *to Sigemund sprang after his death-day no little glory*, 1773; B. 884: Exon. 92a; Th. 345, 27; Gen. Ex. 196: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24: Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. **II.** *v. trans. To get by going* [?], *to cause to spring*; eructare:—Wíd-gongel wíf word gesprengeþ *a rambling woman gets words* [=*a bad reputation*, or *reproofs*?] *by wandering*, Exon. 90a; Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. [Or has gesprengan the same meaning as in the following?] Fêwor streámas neirxna wong gesprancc *quattuor flumina paradisi instar eructans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5. Gisprunt [?] word *eructavit verbum*, Jn. Skt. p. 187, 26.

ge-sprucg *discord, strife*; seditio, Som. 171; Lye.

ge-spryng *a spring*. v. ge-spring.

ge-spunnen *spun*; netus, Som.

ge-spyrian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To track, search, seek*:—Gif man spor gespirige *if one trace a track*, L. Ædelst. 5, 8; Th. i. 236, 20. Loca nũ hwæder đũ wille dæt wit gespyrigen æfter ænigre gesceádwísnesse further *look now whether you wish us two to seek further after any argument*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 162, 30, note.

GEST, es; *m.* GUEST, *stranger*; hospes:—For feorme and onfangenysse gesta *propter hospitalitâtem atque susceptiônem hospitum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 8: Exon. 106a; Th. 404, 30; Râ. 23, 15. Gest hine clænsie sylfes âþe on wiofode *let a stranger clear himself with his own oath at the altar*, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. DER. fêde-gest, inwit-, wil-. v. gæst.

gêst *a ghost, spirit*. v. cear-gêst, gâst.

gestæf-lǽred; *part.* [stæf *a letter*; lǽred *learned*; *pp.* of lǽran] *Versed in letters, literate, learned, booklearned*; litĕrātus:—Cild biþ gestæflǽred *a child will be booklearned*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 3: 192, 15: 194, 12.

ge-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To set up, put upon, impute, accuse*; statuere, imponere in, imputare, arguere, accusare:—Ge feor hafaþ fæhþe gestæled *and moreover [she] hath a deadly feud set up*, Beo. Th. 2685; B. 1340. Ne mæg on me fácnes frum-bearn fyrene gestælan *may not deceit's first-born [the devil] impute crime to me*, Exon. 48a; Th. 166, 18; Gü. 1044. He us ne mæg ænige synne gestælan *he cannot accuse us of any sin*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. Đỹ læs on me mæge îdel spellung ođđe scondlic leágung beón gestæled *ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21. v. stælan. [Cf. (?) ge-stal.]

ge-stællan *to stall, stable*:—Đã hêt he on dæs pâpan clericean gestællan his blancan and monig ôđer neát *he ordered his horse and many other cattle to be stabled in the pope's church*, Shrn. 51, 22.

ge-stên, es; *n. A groaning*:—Mîn geár wǽron on sîcetunga and on gestêne *anni mei in gemitibus*, Ps. Th. 30, 11. [Cf. *Ger.* stöhnen.]

ge-stênan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—Stephanus for Godes geleáfan wæs gestêned *Stephen was stoned for belief in God*, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 21. In æ Moises bebeád us đuslíc gestêna *in lege Moses mandavit nobis hujusmodi lapidare*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 5. Fordæmt dætte hiora werc mec gestênas *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis*, Rush. 10, 32. Dæt folc all gestênaþ usig *plebs universa lapidabit nos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6. Ođer gestândon *alium lapidaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-stænce. v. ge-stence.

ge-stæppan *to step, go*; ire, ingredi:—Đǽr nǽnig fira ne mæg fôtum gestæppan *where no man may step with feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. v. ge-steppan.

gest-ærn, -ern, gyst-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber, an inn*; hospitâlis aula, hospitium, diversōrium:—Eódon hî on sumes tûngerêfan gestærn *qui intrâverunt hospitium cujusdam villici*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 20: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11.

ge-stæddig; *adj.* [stæðig *firm*] *Steadfast, firm*; stăbilis, firmus:—Se ân dêma is gestæddig and beorht *the only judge is steadfast and bright*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 84; Met. 24, 42: 29, 171; Met. 29, 87. Ealle gesceafta onfôþ æt dam gestæddigan Gode, endebyrdnesse, and andwlitan, and gemetgunge *all creatures receive from the steadfast God order, and form, and measure*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 14.

ge-stæddignes, -stæddînes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. Gravity, consistency, steadiness, maturity*; grăvitas, constantia, mātūritas:—Wæs he mycelre gestæddignysse wet *multæ grăvitātis ac vĕrĭtātis vir*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 21. On iifes gestæddignesse *in consistency of life*, Past. 13, 1: Swt. 77, 14; Hat. MS. 16b, 18. Ongan se bisceop lustfullian gestæddinesse his gehôhta *dĕlectābatur antistes constantia ac mātūrĭtāte cōgĭtātiōnis*, 5, 19; S. 637, 47. v. ge-stæddînes.

ge-stæddînes *consistency*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47: Shrn. 168, 2: 175, 28. v. ge-stæddignes.

ge-stal *an obstacle, objection*; objectio, Cot. 144, Lye.

ge-stala, an; *m. A thief*; fur:—Dæt he ne gestala nære *that he was not a thief*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 15.

ge-stalian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To steal*; fûrâri:—Gyf gehâdod man gestalige *if a man in orders steal*, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 4, MS. B.

ge-stalu, e; *f.* [stalu *theft*] *Theft*; furtum:—Ylce gestale *for every theft*, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 22. Oft gê in gestalum stondaþ *oft ye are engaged in thefts* [or gestalum *from* gestala?], Exon. 40a; Th. 132, 31; Gü. 481.

ge-standan, -stondan; *p.* -stôd, *pl.* -stôdon; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to stand, stand still, remain, last, exist, be*; stāre, mānēre, existĕre, esse:—Heó mihte Gode willsumra wîfmonna lâreów and fêster-môdur gestandan

ipsa Dēo dēvōtārum māter ac nutrix posset exīstēre fēminārum, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 114. Eádig byþ se wer, se ðe him ege Drihtnes, on ferhþcleofan, fæste gestandeþ *beatus vir, qui timet Dōminum*, 111, 1: 113, 20. He fōr eaxlum gestōd Deniga freán *he stood before the shoulders of the Danes' lord*, Beo. Th. 722; B. 358: 813; B. 404: Andr. Kmbl. 1414; An. 707. Æðelinga bearn ymbe gestōdon *sons of nobles stood around*, Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. His fōtas ær fæste gestōdan *stētērunt pedes ejus*, Ps. Th. 131, 7: 93, 18. Wese ðin milde mōd geswīðed, and me to frōfre fæste gestande *fiat nunc misērīcordia tua, ut consōlētur me*, 118, 76. Ahsige hū lange seó sibb gestōde *let him ask how long the peace lasted*, Ors. 4, 7; Bos. 88, 6; Bd. 4, 23: S. 594, 40. Dæt gestōd lytle leng ðonne vii hund wintra *that lasted a little longer than seven hundred years*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 115, 28, 20. Ða gestōd seó cweorn *the mill stopped*, Shrn. 145, 28. Hælend ða gestōd *the Saviour then stood still*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 23: 219, 10. Æfter ðære bēne gestōden him mæssan *after the prayer they attended mass*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 15. Hie on eallum heora līfe orleahtre gestōdan *they continued blameless in all their life*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17, 4. Hie mon to his andweardnesse hēht gestandan *they were ordered to stand in his presence*, 173, 11. Siddan hyt gestanden beó *when it be stood*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 8. **II.** *to stand against any one, oppose, oppress, attack, urge, seize;* insurgēre, ingruēre, urgēre, corrīpere:—He ā wile ealra feónda gehwone fæste gestandan *he ever will firmly stand against every foe*, Salm. Kmbl. 196; Sal. 97. Forðam me fremde oft fācne gestōdon *quōniam ālieni insurrexērunt in me*, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Ne mæg hūs nāht lange standan on ðam heán mūnte, gif hit full ungemetlīc wind gestent *a house cannot long stand on the high mountain if a violent wind press on it*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16: 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Būton ðū gestande ðone unrihtwīsan and him his unrihtwīsnysse secge *unless thou oppose the unrighteous man and tell him his unrighteousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 23: i. 6, 24. Ða gestōd hine swā micel līchamlic costung *then so great a temptation of the body assailed him*, ii. 156, 25: 122, 17: Guthl. 20; Gdwn. 80, 5. Wæs heó gestanden mid hefigre untrumysse līchoman *she was seized with a heavy illness*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 16: 5, 13; S. 632, 17: Blickl. Homl. 227, 6. [*Goth.* ga-standan: *O. Sax.* gi-standan.]

ge-stapan; *p.* -stōp, *pl.* -stōpon; *pp.* -stapen *To step, go;* gradi, ire, ingredi:—Ða gestōp he to ānes wealles byģe *then he stepped to a bend of a wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 3163; An. 1584. DER. stapan.

ge-starian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [starian *to stare*] *To stare;* rectis ōcūlis intuēri:—He gestarode ðær gestaðelad wæs æðelīc ingong *he gazed where a noble entrance was placed*, Exon. 12a; Th. 19, 27; Cri. 307.

gestaðel-fæstan; *p.* -fæste; *pp.* -fæsted [staðel *a foundation*, fæstan *to make fast*] *To found, establish;* stābilīre:—Ic gestaðelfæste stōbiðre, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 54.

ge-staðelian, -staðolian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [staðelian *to found, establish*] *To found, establish, build, erect, place, settle, strengthen, confirm, fortify, repair, restore;* fundāre, stābilīre, ædificāre, collōcāre, lōcare, confortāre, confirmāre, restaurāre:—Þe Eádgār cyng hēt Adelwold gestaðelian *which king Edgar commanded Æthelwold to found*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 7: Shrn. 138, 1. Dæt hī woldan his bān on ðære ylcan stōwe būfan eorþan mid gedafenlīcre ārwurþnesse gesettan and gestaðolian *ut ossa illius in eodem quīdem lōco, sed supra pāvimentum dignæ vēnērātiōnis grātia lōcārent*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32. Ðū nā gestaðolast hī *non ædificābis eos*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 5: Mt. Bos. 18, 15. Meotud hīm dæt mōd gestaðelaþ *the Creator strengthens his mind*, Exon. 83a; Th. 312, 11: Seef. 108. He gestaðolaþ and gemetgaþ ealle gesceafta *he establishes and regulates all creatures*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4. Gestrangaþ hȳ and gestaðeliaþ staðolfæstne geþoht *they strengthen and confirm the steadfast thought*, Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. Ic geseó mōnan and steorran, ða ðū gestaðelodest *vidēbo lunam et stellas, quæ tu fundasti*, Ps. Spl. 8, 4: Ps. Th. 89, 8. Se þe middangeard gestaðelode *he who established the earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 323; An. 162: Cd. 6; Th. 7, 32; Gen. 115: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 4: Chr. 920; Erl. 104, 33. Ðǣr me he gestaðelode *ibi me collōcāvit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1: Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 42. Þe wuldres blǣd gestaðolade *who established the increase of glory*, Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Exon. 83a; Th. 312, 3; Seef. 104. Þe hit gestaðelod wæs *qua fundāta est*, Ex. 9, 18: Ps. Th. 121, 5. Ðǣr gestaðelad wæs æðelīc ingong *where a noble entrance was placed*, Exon. 12a; Th. 19, 28; Cri. 307: 67a; Th. 249, 6: Jul. 107. Ðū wǣre gestaðolod þurh me *thou wast confirmed through me*, Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. Hī ðǣr gestadelode wǣron *they were settled there*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 1: Ps. Th. 138, 20.

ge-staðolfæstnian *to make firm;* solidare, Rtl. 22, 5.

ge-staðolian *to found, establish, strengthen, confirm*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 32: Ps. Lamb. 27, 5: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 1071; An. 536: Soul Kmbl. 90; Seel. 45. v. ge-staðelian.

ge-staðolung, e; *f. Firmness, stability;* stābilītas:—Ðū ðe staðelodest eorþan ofer gestaðolung his *qui fundasti terram super stābilitātem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 103, 6.

ge-steal, -steall, es; *n. Constitution, frame:*—Eal ðis eorþan gesteal *all this earth's frame*, Exon. 78a; Th. 293, 2; Wand. 110. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gistelli: *Ger.* gestell.]

ge-stealla, an; *m. A companion;* socius. DER. eaxl-, folc-, fyrd-, hand-, lind-, nýd-, will-gestealla. v. steal, steallian.

ge-steald, es; *n. A settled place, a station, dwelling-place, an abode;* stātio, dōmicilium:—He līfes gestealdstede sceáwode *he beheld life's dwelling-place*, Exon. 12a; Th. 19, 22; Cri. 304. Dæt he walde wīdanferhþ ēcra gestealda *that he shall rule for ever the eternal abodes*, Elen. Kmbl. 1601; El. 802.

gestēd-hors, es; *n.* [stēda *a steed*] *A stallion;* ēquus admissārius *vel* ēmissārius:—He ðone cyng bæd dæt he him wǣpen sealde and gestēdhors *rōgāvit sibi rēgem arma dāre et ēquum ēmissārium*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 5.

ge-stefnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stefnian *to institute*] *To institute, place, fix;* instituēre:—Frcá engla hēht wesan wæter gemǣne, stōwe gestefnde *the lord of angels bade the waters to be common, and their places fixed*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160.

ge-stelan *to steal;* furari, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10.

ge-steno, es; *n. Odour, smell;* odor:—Svoetnisse gistencs *suavitatem odoris*, Rtl. 3, 20: 12, 15.

ge-stence, -stænce; *adj. Fragrant, odorous:*—He hafaþ hwītne wyrtruman and swýðe gestencne [-stǣncne, MS. B.] *it has a white and very fragrant root*, Herb. 156, 1; Lchdm. i. 282, 19.

ge-stencniss, e; *f. Odour;* odor, Rtl. 3, 22.

ge-steóran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To steer, direct, control, correct;* contīnēre, corrigēre:—Hīg wistan dæt hīg ne mihton manegum gesteóran *they knew that they might not control many*, L. E. G. prm; Th. i. 116, 14. Ðū his ýþum miht āna gesteóran *mōtum fluctuum ejus tu mītīgas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8: Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. ge-stýran.

ge-stēpan; *p.* -stēpte; *pp.* -stēpt [stēpan *to raise*]. **I.** *to set erect, raise;* ērigēre:—Syndon ða fōreweallas fægre gestēpte *the forewalls are fairly raised*, Cd. 158; Th. 196, 26; Exod. 297. **II.** *to assist, sustain, support, help;* sublēvāre, sustentāre, fulcīre, auxiliāri:—He gestēpte sunu Ohtheres *he supported Ohthere's son*, Beo. Th. 4766; B. 2393.

ge-steped *stepped, introduced;* initiatus, Cot. 108; *pp. of* ge-steppan. v. steppan.

ge-stēppan, -stæppan; *p.* -stepede = -stepte? *pp.* -steped = -stept? *To step, go;* gradi, ire, incedere:—Ðǣr nǣnig fira ne mæg fōtum gestæppan *where no man may step with feet*, Salm. Kmbl. 420; Sal. 210: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 279; Met. 20, 140. For hwī geunrōtsod gesteppe ic oððe gā ic *quare contristatus incedo*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 10. Gistepe ue *gradiamur*, Rtl. 51, 9. Gesteped *initiatus*, Cot. 108.

gest-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:*—Dæt gestern *diversōrium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 11. v. gest-ærn.

gest-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium:—Gān we sēcan ūre gesthūs *let us go and seek our hostel*, Th. Apol. 18, 16. In gest-hūsum *in hospitiis*, Ps. Surt. 54, 16. v. gæst-hūs.

ge-stician, -sticcian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed [stician *to stick*] *To stick, pierce, transfix:*—Hēt mon me dæt ic ðone swile gesticode *jussērunt me incidēre tūmōrem illum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Gebýreþ dæt dæt mōd wierþ gesticced mid dære scylde gielpes *it happens that the mind is pierced by the sin of boasting*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 6; Hat. MS. 41, 8.

ge-stiéran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct;* corrīgere:—He him nolde gestiéran *he would not correct him*, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 5. v. ge-stýran.

gestig; *adj. Strange:*—Huonne dec we sēgon gestig *quando te vidimus hospitem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 38.

ge-stīgan; *p.* -stāg, -stāh, *pl.* -stigon; *pp.* -stigen *To mount, ascend, descend:*—He me wolde on gestīgan *he would mount upon me* [*the cross*], Rood Kmbl. 68; Kr. 34. In ēcne geard up gestīgan *to mount up to the eternal abode*, Exon. 44a; Th. 149, 18; Gū. 763. Ðonne gestīge ic ofer ðone *then will I ascend upon it*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 4. Ðætte gestīge *ut descendat*, Rtl. 98, 10. Of dūne gestīgdes ðū *descendes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 23. Dæt we to ðam hýhstan hrōfe gestīgan *that we may mount to the highest roof*, Exon. 18b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Ða ic on holm gestāh *when I went on the main*, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 29; Gen. 1369. Mihtig god on hira ānne gestāg *the mighty God mounted on to one of them* [*trees*], Exon. 25a; Th. 72, 13; Cri. 1172. Siddan ðū gestīgest steápe dūne *after thou dost mount the lofty hills*, Cd. 137; Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 227; Th. 303, 14: Sal. 612. Beddreste gestāh *mounted the couch*, 102; Th. 135, 25; Gen. 2248. Rōd de ic ær gestāg *the cross which I mounted before*, Exon. 29b; Th. 91, 15; Cri. 1492. Ic dis lond gestāg *I have reached this land*, 37a; Th. 120, 28; Gū. 278: 15a; Th. 32, 18; Cri. 514. [*Goth.* ga-steigan *to ascend, descend: O. Sax.* gi-stīgan *with acc. and with prepositions.*]

ge-stihtian, -stihtan, -stitian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [stihtian *to dispose*] *To dispose, order, determine;* dispōnēre, appōnēre:—Sunu unrihtwīsnesse ne geýċþ oððe ne gestihteþ derian hine *filius iniquitātis non appōnet nocēre eum*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 23. Ic gestihtode *dispōsui*, Ps. Vos. 72, 25. Gestihtade he and funde dæt he wolde land-fyrde ðider gelǣdan *terrestri quidem exercitu illo venire dispōnēbat*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541,

26. Mellitus and Justus gestihtedon dæt heó ðær wolden ðære wîsan ende gebûdan *Mellitus ac Justus ibi rĕrum finem expectâre dispônentes*, 2, 5; S. 507, 35. Dæt cûþ is dæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs *quod Dŏmini nûtu dispŏsîtum esse constat*, 1, 14; S. 482, 41: Ors. 6, 21; Bos. 123, 31.

ge-stihtung, e; *f.* [stihtung *a disposing*] *A dispensing, disposing, providence;* dispŏsitio, prôvidentia:—Fram Godes gestihtunge *by God's providence*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 3.

ge-stillan, -styllan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [stillan *to rest*]. **I.** *v. intrans. To rest, cease, be still, quiet, mute;* quiescĕre, sēdāri, sīlĕre, obmutescĕre, rētĭcĕre:—Hí ne môten æfre gestillan *they may not ever be still*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 51; Met. 11, 26. Seó gecyndelice hâtu gestilleþ on ðê *the natural heat shall be quiet in thee*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 28. Se wuldor-maga worda gestilde *the illustrious man ceased from words*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 29; Gû. 1067: Andr. Kmbl. 1064; An. 532. On Sæterdæg hîg gestildon *sabbăto siluĕrunt*, Lk. Bos. 23, 56. Tantalus gestilde *Tantalus became quiet*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. Sûwa, and gestil *tăce obmûtesce*, Mk. Bos. 4, 39. He bebeád ðæm winde ðæt he gestilde *he commanded the wind to be still*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 8. Ic bebeóde ðê ðæt ðû fram ðisse ungeþwêrnysse gestille *I command thee to cease from this troubling*, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 17. **II.** *v. trans. To restrain, still, stop, stay, calm, keep in;* compescĕre, cōhibĕre, sēdāre, mītigāre, rētinēre:—Hilde calla hêht ða folctogan fyrde gestillan *the herald of war bade the folk-leaders make the army still*, Cd. 156; Th. 194, 2; Exod. 254. Ða hâtheortan hie mid nâne fôreþonce nyllaþ gestillan *the furious will not calm themselves with reflection*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 4; Hat. MS. 55 b, 7. Hwâ gestilleþ ðæt *who shall still that?* Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 30; Râ. 4, 35. Hî ðone storm gestildon *tempestâtem sēdârent*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 17. Hæfde Metod regn gestilled *the Creator had stilled the rain*, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 18; Gen. 1416: Salm. Kmbl. 236; Sal. 117.

ge-stincan; *p.* -stanc, *pl.* -stuncon; *pp.* -stuncen *To perceive by the sense of smelling;* olfacere aliquid, odorare, odorari:—Nas-þeorlu oððe nôsa hî habbaþ, and hîg ne gestincaþ *nostrils or noses they have, and they smell not*, Ps. Lamb. second 113, 6. Hî nôse habbaþ nâwiht gestincaþ *they have a nose* [*and*] *smell naught*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Sume mâgon gehîran, sume gestincan *some can hear, some smell*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 24. Ðonne gê ða swêtan stencas gestincaþ *when ye smell the sweet odours*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Hî ðæs landes lyft gestuncon *they smelt the air of the land*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Hî nâ gestingcaþ [=gestincaþ] *they smell not*, Ps. Spl. 113, 14.

ge-stiðran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct, restrain, direct, guide;* corrĭgĕre:—Wênst ðû ðæt se anwald eáde ne meahte Godes Ælmihtiges him his yfeles gestiðran *thinkest thou that the power of Almighty God could not keep him from his evil*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 104; Met. 9, 52. v. ge-stýran.

ge-stir, -stirian. v. ge-styr, -styrian.

ge-stîran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To correct, restrain;* corrĭgĕre, cōhibĕre:—Fordæm ðæt ða wîtu gestîrdon [gestîrden, MS. Cot.] ôðrum ðæt hî swá dôn ne dorsten *in order that the punishments might restrain others from daring to do so*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 7. v. ge-stýran.

ge-stîðian; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud *To become hard, strong;* indurare:—Gistîðia *induratam*, Rtl. 102, 41. Mægen on him weôx and gestîðode *his power waxed and was strengthened*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 12, 26. Ða ðâ he gestîðod wæs *when he was grown up*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 3.

ge-stîtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dispose, order;* dispōnĕre:—Ða he gestitode to Abrahame *quod dispŏsuit ad Abraham*, Ps. Spl. C. 104, 8: Ps. Spl. T. 102, 12. v. ge-stihtian.

gest-lîd; *adj. Hospitable;* hospitalis, Som.

gest-lîdnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitableness, hospitality;* hospĭtālĭtas:—Ða se fôresprecena Godes man fela daga mid him wæs on gestlîdnesse *cum præfătus clĕricus aliquot diĕbus apud eum hospĭtārĕtur*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. On gestlîdnysse *in hospitality*, 1, 7; S. 476, 37: 477, 16: 1, 27; S. 489, 26. v. gæst-lîdnes.

ge-standan. v. ge-standan.

ge-stôp *stepped, went*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 22; *p. of* ge-stapan.

gestor-dæge *yesterday;* heri, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 52.

gestran-dæg *yesterday;* hesterna dies, Ps. Vos. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

ge-strangian, -strongian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [strangian *to strengthen*] *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, establish;* rōborāre, corrōborāre, confortāre, confirmāre:—Ða wolde he heora geleáfan ge-strangian and getrymman *then would he strengthen and confirm their belief*, Homl. Th. i. 152, 34. Ic gestrangige *confirmo*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26: 350, 34. Ic heortan mannes gestrangie *ego cor hominis confirmo*, Th. Anal. 29, 1. Earm mîn gestrangaþ hine *brachium meum confortâbit eum*, Ps. Spl. 88, 21: Salm. Kmbl. 477; Sal. 239. He ge-strangode hî *illos confortâvĕrit*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 16. Bebeód Iosue and gestranga hine *præcipe Iosue et corrōbŏra eum*, Deut. 3, 28. Ne biþ gestrangod man *non confortĕtur hŏmo*, Ps. Spl. 9, 20: Ps. Th. 138, 4, 15. Wes ðû gestrangad and ne ondrǽd ðû ðê *be thou strengthened and fear not*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 2: Lk. Bos. 1, 80. Israêla folc wǽron swýðe gestrangode *filii Israël sunt rōbŏrāti nimis*, Ex. 1, 7: Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 131, 1.

ge-streágung, e; *f. Vegetatio*, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-streáwian, -streówian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To strew*:—Swylc hit eall gestreáwod wǽre mid wynsume blôstmen and wyrtgemengum *as if it all were strewed with pleasant flowers and spices*, Shrn. 15, 31.

ge-streccan; *p.* -streahte, -strehte; *pp.* -streaht, -streht *To stretch, spread;* sternere:—Wel gestrecht bed *a well spread bed*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 4. v. streccan

ge-stredd; *part. p. Sprinkled;* sale conditus, Lye.

ge-streht *spread*; *pp. of* ge-streccan.

ge-strengan; *pp.* ed *To strengthen;* confortare:—Se cnæht gestrenced wes *puer confortâbatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 80.

ge-streón, -striún, es; *n. Gain, product, emolument, wealth, riches, treasure, usury, business;* merces, mercātus, quæstus, lucrum, ēmōlūmentum, ŏpes, thesaurus, ūsūra, nĕgōtium:—Gestreón *quæstus* vel *lucrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 6; Wrt. Voc. 60, 42. Swunce mâre se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stôde *he should toil more, in whose hands lay the unjust gain*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Sunu gestreónes wæstm innoðes *filii mercis fructus ventris*, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Fæderes gestreónes *patrimônii*, Mone B. 3568. Ic hit witodlice mid gestreóne onfénge *cum ûsûris ûtique exegissem illam*, Lk. Bos. 19, 23. Fram gestreóne *a nĕgôtio*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Mathusal magum dældе æðelinga gestreón *Mathuselah distributed the chieftains' treasure to his brethren*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 24; Gen. 1071: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 115; Met. 8, 58. Gestreóne *mercâtu*, Mone B. 2588. Hý beóþ rûmmôde ryhtra gestreóna *they are liberal of just gains*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 31; Gû. 49: 105 b; Th. 402, 18; Râ. 21, 31: 107 b; Th. 410, 23: Râ. 29, 3. Dæt he æfter him to eallum his gestreónum fénge *that he should take all his riches after him*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 32. Æfter fiheinde gestreón *sĕcūtūra ēmōlūmenta*, Mone B. 623. Gehlôdon hîm hordwearda gestreón *they loaded on themselves the riches of the treasure-wards*, Cd. 174; Th. 220, 3: Dan. 65: 208; Th. 257, 31: Dan. 666: 209; Th. 260, 4: Dan. 704. Gestreón *usura*, Blickl. Gloss. Fram gestreóne gangendum *a negotio prærambulante*, id. Ic wylle heora cýþan hêr lufiicor donne ic gebicge ðær ðæt sum gestreón me ic begyte *volo vendere hic carius quam emi illic ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram*, Th. Anal. 27, 21. [*O. Sax.* gi-striuni: *O. H. Ger.* ki-striuni *lucrum.*]

ge-streónan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To gain, get, obtain, acquire;* lucrāri, acquīrĕre:—Heora Criste sâule gestreónan *suas Christo animas lucrâri*, Hymn. Surt. 73, 7. Ðêr is cûþre lîf ðonne we on eorþan mægen æfre gestreónan *there is a life more glorious than we may ever obtain on earth*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Dæt he manige þeóde ûrum Drihtne þurh his lâre gestreónde *so that he gained many a nation for our Lord by his teaching*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 10.

ge-streónful; *adj. Full of riches, copious, expensive, precious, sumptuous;* sumptuōsus:—Gestreónfulre *sumptuōsâ*, Mone B. 3566. Gestreónful *copiosus, fructuosus*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 452, 491. His ða leófan and ða gestreónfullan bearn *his beloved and precious children*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 27.

ge-stric, es; *m? Strife, mutiny, sedition;* sēdītio:—Gesihþ león wêdan feóndes gestric getâcnaþ *the sight of a mad lion betokens sedition of an enemy*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 33.

ge-strician; *p.* ede *To knit*:—Gestricedon netta hiora *reficiebant retia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* stricken.]

ge-strînan, -striénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To obtain, get, acquire, beget, procreate;* acquīrĕre, gignĕre, procreāre:—Dæt gê me mid rihte gestrînan mâgon *what ye may justly acquire for me*, L. Ath. i. prm; Th. i. 196, 16. Se ðe bearn gestrîneþ *he who begets a child*, L. In. 27; Th. i. 120, 2: L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 19. Ðe hit on fruman gestrîndon *who first acquired it*, 41; Th. i. 88, 19. v. ge-strýnan.

ge-striún, -striénan; *n. Gain, wealth;* merces, ŏpes:—Gió-monna gestriún sealdon unwillum ëdelwearda *the country's guardians unwillingly gave up the wealth of men of old*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. ge-streón.

ge-strod, es; *n. Banishment;* proscriptio, Cot. 194.

ge-strod, es; *n. Plunder* [?], *wealth*:—Dæt hî ðý ëþ mâgen heora unriht gewitt forþbringan hî sind mid gîfum and mid gestreónum [Cot. gestrodum] gefyrdrode *flagitiosum facinus ad efficiendum prædmiis incitari*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 8, 2. [Cf. ge-strûdan.]

ge-strogdniss, e; *f. A sprinkling;* conspersio, Rtl. 25, 15.

ge-strongian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To strengthen;* corrōborāre:—Ceadwala wæs gestrongad *Ceadwalla was strengthened*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 4. v. ge-strangian.

ge-strûdan; *p.* -strâd, *pl.* -strudon; *pp.* -stroden *To destroy, plunder;* rapere, spoliare:—Godes cwide helle gestrûdeþ *God's word destroyeth hell*, Salm. Kmbl. 148; Sal. 73. Feoh gestrûdaþ *they destroy the cattle*, Salm. Kmbl. 310; Sal. 154. Ða wîgan gestrudon [MS. gestrudan] ge-streóna *the warriors plundered the treasures*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 27; Dan. 61. v. strûdan.

ge-strýnan, -streónan, -strînan, -striénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [gestreón *gain*] *To gain, get, obtain, acquire. beget, procreate:* lucrāri, acquīrĕre, gignĕre, procreāre: — Dæs ðe ic môste mînum leóde swylc gestrýnan

because I have been able to acquire such for my people, Beo. Th. 5589; B. 2798 : L. Ath. i. prm ; Th. i. 196, 18 : Homl. Th. ii. 46, 14. Ic gestrýne *gigno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3 ; Som. 30, 57. Nǽnig fira tō fela gestrýneþ *no man gains too much*, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 342, 17 ; Gn. Ex. 144 : L. C. S. 85 ; Th. i. 424, 13. Æt hỹ mid rihte gestrýnaþ *what they lawfully acquire*, L. Edg. S. 2 ; Th. i. 274, 3 : Exon. 61 b ; Th. 225, 21 ; Ph. 392. Ðīn pund gestrýnde tyn pund *mna tua decem mnas acquisivit*, Lk. Bos. 19, 16, 18 : Mt. Bos. 25, 16, 17, 20 : Ps. Spl. 77, 59. He worn gestrýnde suna and dōhtra *he begat several sons and daughters*, Cd. 62 ; Th. 74, 11 ; Gen. 1220 : Mt. Bos. 1, 2–16. Ðeáh he ealne middaneard gestrýne *si mundum universum lucretur*, 16, 26 : Mk. Bos. 8, 36. Ic hæbbe gestrýned ōðre twā *alia duo lucrātus sum*, Mt. Bos. 25, 22.

ge-strýnedlic, -strýnendlic ; *adj. Producing, genitive ;* genitivus :— Gestrýnendlīc oððe geāgniendlīc *genitive or possessive*, Ælfc. Gr. 7 ; Som. 6, 17.

ge-strynge, es ; *m. A wrestler, champion ;* athleta :—Gestrynga plegstōw *a place of wrestlers, a theatre ;* athletarum locus, Cot. 151. [Cf. strang.]

gest-sele, gyst-sele, es ; *m. A guest-hall ;* hospītālis aula : — Ðe gestsele gyredon *who prepared the guest-hall*, Beo. Th. 1992 ; B. 994.

ge-stun, es ; *n.* [stunian *to stun*] *A noise, stun, crash, whirlwind ;* strēpitus, frāgor, turbo :—Ðæt gestun and se storm brecaþ brāde gesceaft *the stun and the storm shall break the broad creation*, Exon. 22 b ; Th. 61, 27 ; Cri. 091. Of gestune *from the whirlwind*, 102 a ; Th. 386, 3 ; Rä. 4, 56. Þurh gestun *per turbinem*, Cot. 157.

ge-stuncon *smelt*, Bd. I, 1 ; S. 474, 35 ; *p. pl. of* ge-stincan.

ge-stund, es ; *n. A noise, din :*—Hī swā ungemetlīcum gestundum fōron ðæt him þūhte ðæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleōdrode ðām egeslīcum stefnum *they came with such immoderate noises that it seemed to him that between heaven and earth it all resounded with their voices*, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwn. 36, 28.

ge-stungen ; *part.* [stungen, *pp. of* stingan *to pierce*] *Pierced ;* transfixus :—He wæs mid spere on his sýdan gestungen *he was pierced in his side with a spear*, L. E. I. 21 ; Th. ii. 416, 31.

ge-styllan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To still, calm ;* sēdāre :—Se eorl gestylde ðæt folc *the earl stilled the people*, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 187, 3. v. ge-stillan II.

ge-styllan ; *p.* de *To spring, move rapidly :*—Hwīlum he to eorþan gestylde *at times he descended to earth*, Exon. 17 a ; Th. 40, 34 ; Cri. 648. Cyning engla munt gestylleþ gehleápep heá dūne *the king of angels shall mount a hill, shall leap the high downs*, 18 a ; Th. 45, 9 ; Cri. 716. [Cf. a-stellan.]

ge-styltan ; *p.* te *To be astonished, to be silent from astonishment :*— Gestylton ł gesuīgdon alle *stupebant omnes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 23. Folc gestylte [gistylted wæs, Rush.] *populus stupefactus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 15. Gestyldon aldro *stupuerunt parentes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. v. ge-stillan [?].

ge-styr, -stir, es ; *n. Movement, action :*—Gestir *actio*, Rtl. 187, 15.

ge-stýran, -stīran, -steóran, -stiórian, -stiēran ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed [stýran *to steer, rule*] *To steer, direct, rule, correct, restrain, withhold ;* rēgēre, corrīgēre, cōhibēre, rētinēre : — Meaht ðū Adame eft gestýran *thou mightest afterwards rule Adam*, Cd. 27 ; Th. 36, 8 ; Gen. 568 : Ors. 3, 1 ; Bos. 52, 36. Hām cymeþ nefne him holm gestýreþ *he will come home unless the ocean restrains him*, Exon. 90 b ; Th. 340, 5 ; Gn. Ex. 106. Gif him Scipio ne gestýrde *if Scipio had not withheld them*, Ors. 4, 9 ; Bos. 91, 18 : Judth. 10 ; Thw. 22, 13 ; Jud. 60. Forstond ðū mec and gestýr him *protect thou me and correct them*, Exon. 118 b ; Th. 455, 31 ; Hy. 4, 58.

ge-styreniss, e ; *f. Trouble, tribulation ;* tribulatio, Rtl. 40, 39.

ge-styrian, -stirian ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* ed [ge, styrian *to move, stir*] *To move, remove, excite, agitate ;* amovere, agitare :—Nælle ðū gestyrege hine *noli vexare illum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 49. Bið gestyred hiora storgnes [MS. orsorgnesse] *their prosperity will be removed*, Bt. 38, 2 ; Fox 196, 23. Ðū wǽre stronge gestyred *thou wast strongly excited*, Exon. 98 a ; Th. 369, 22 ; Seel. 45. Ðā wearþ swīðe gestired se here ongeán ðone biscop forðan ðe he nolde heom nān feoh behāten *then was the* [*Danish*] *army very much excited against the bishop because he would not promise them any money*. Chr. 1012 ; Erl. 146, 12. Mægna ða de sint in heofnum gestyred bīþon *virtutes quæ sunt in cælis movebuntur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Forhuon arogie gestyred *quid turbamini*, 5, 39 : Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6 ; Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 27. Dōhter mīn from diwble is gestyred *filia mea a dæmonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 22.

ge-sufel ; *adj.* A word of uncertain meaning, but descriptive of a certain kind of bread :—Ælc gegilda gesylle ænne gesufelne hlāf *let each gild-brother give a 'gesufel' loaf*, L. Æthelst. 5, 8 ; Th. i. 236, 36. Mon gesselle cxx gesufra hlāfa *let cxx 'gesufel' loaves be given*, Th. Ch. 460, 32 : 469, 3. v. sufel.

ge-sūgian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To be silent ;* tācēre : — Gif ðū gesūgian meahte *if thou mightest be silent*, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 68, 4, MS. Cot. Gesūgode he *he was silent*, 17 ; Fox 58, 21, MS. Cot. v. ge-swīgian.

ge-suirfed *polished, filed ;* politus, Som.

ge-sund ; *adj. Sound, healthy, entire, unhurt, safe, favourable, prosperous ;* sanus, integer, salvus, incolumis, prosper, felix :—Dæs ðe hī hyne gesundne geseón mōston *for that they might see him sound*, Beo. Th. 3260 ; B. 1628 : Exon. 74 a ; Th. 276, 19 ; Jul. 568 : 42 b ; Th. 144, 4 ; Gū. 673 : 23 b ; Th. 66, 21 ; Cri. 1075. Beó gesund *ave, salve :* Beóþ gesunde *avete, salvete*, Ælfc. Gr. 33 ; Som. 37, 42, 43. He cwæþ 'Wel gesund hlāford apolloni' *he said 'All hail, lord Apollonius,'* Th. Apol. 7, 21. Ðā cwæþ he to ānum cnapan 'Swā ðū gesund sỹ segge me' *then said he to a boy 'So be thou in health, tell me,'* 6, 19. Hig cōmon gesunde to hỹde *they came to port safe and sound*, Shrn. 147, 10. Hỹ beóþ ðý gesundran *they will be the healthier*, Exon. 107 a ; Th. 408, 28 ; Rä. 27, 19. Æt ic ðē lǽte brūcan sinces gesundne *that I will let thee enjoy wealth uninjured*, Cd. 126 ; Th. 161, 14 ; Gen. 2665. Ðonne beón hīg ealle gesunde *cunctus populus salvabitur*, Deut. 20, 11. On ðære stōwe we gesunde māgon bīdan *in that place we may abide safe*, Cd. 117 ; Th. 152, 20 ; Gen. 2523 : Exon. 27 b ; Th. 82, 21 ; Cri. 1342 : Beo. Th. 641 ; B. 318. Eálā ðū, Dryhten mīn, dō us gesunde *fac, O Domine, bene prosperare*, Ps. Th. 117, 23 : Elen. Grm. 996 : 1005. [*O. Sax.* gi-sund : *O. H. Ger.* ge-sunt : *Ger.* ge-sund.] DER. sund.

ge-sund-ful, -full ; *adj. Full or quite sound, prosperous, successful ;* prosperus : — Gesundfull sīþfæt dō us, God *prosperum iter fac iet nōbis Deus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 21. His swīðre hand is gesundfull ōþ dis *his right hand is sound to this day*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 85.

ge-sundfullian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To be made prosperous, to be successful ;* prosperari : — Swā hwæt swā he dēþ beóþ gesundfullode *quæcumque faciet prosperabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. Gesundfulla *prosperare*, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 24.

ge-sundfullīc ; *adj. Safe, sound :*—Ne bið æfre ōwiht gesundfullīces in ðam deóðe *there is never aught sound in the devil*, Shrn. 38, 35.

ge-sundfullice ; *superl.* -līcost ; *adv. Safely, securely, successfully, prosperously ;* tūte, prospēre :—Hī to ðisum īglande gesundfullīce becōmon *they came safely to this island*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 16. Begỹm gesundfullīce *intende prospēre*, Ps. Spl. 44, 5. Hió færþ gesundfullīcost *it goes most securely*, Bt. 39, 7 ; Fox 222, 22.

ge-sundfulnes, -fullnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e ; *f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity ;* sānitas corpōris, prospēritas :—On ðīnre gesundfulnesse *in thy health*, Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 35. Se oferdrenc forðeþ untwīlīce dæs mannes sāwle and his gesundfullnysse *over-drinking surely destroys a man's soul and his soundness*, Ælfc. T. 43, 16. Ne breác se ārleása Herodes his cynerīces mid langsumere gesundfullnysse *the impious Herod did not enjoy his kingdom in long health*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34.

ge-sundig ; *adj. Prosperous, favourable ;* prosperus, sēcundus : — Gesundige windas *sēcundi venti*, Bd. 5, 1 ; S. 614, 9. v. ge-sundlīce.

ge-sundlīce ; *adv. Prosperously ;* prospere : — Gesundlīce *prosperare* [= *prospere ?*], Ps. Spl. 117, 24. We ða niht on ðære wīcstōwe gesundlīce wīcodon *we stopped safely in the camp that night ;* quieta nox fuit usque ad lucem, Nar. 21, 30.

ge-sundrian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od [sundrian, syndrian *to sunder*] *To separate, divide, sunder ;* sēpārāre, discēdēre, disjungere : — Gesundrode sigora Waldend leóht wið þeóstrum *the Lord of triumphs sundered light from darkness*, Cd. 6 ; Th. 8, 18 ; Gen. 126 : 8 ; Th. 9, 13 ; Gen. 141. Gesundrod wæs lago wið lande *water was separated from land*, 8 ; Th. 10, 26 ; Gen. 162. Of sceádes ł gesundras *definiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Ðū ðē gesundradest *qui destinasti*, Rtl. 56, 31.

ge-sūpan ; *p.* -seáp, *pl.* -supon ; *pp.* -sopen *To sup, sip, suck up, absorb ;* absorbēre :—Wén is dæt hī us woldan wætre gelīce sōna gesūpan *forsītan vēlut aqua absorbnissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 3.

ge-suppan *to taste :*—Hia dæt gebirigdon ł gesupedon *gustaturos*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 3. v. suppan.

ge-sūwian *to be silent.* v. ge-swīgian.

ge-swāc *ceased, rested from*, Mt. Bos. 14, 32 : Gen. 2, 3 ; *p. of* ge-swīcan.

ge-swǽlan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed, ud *To light, kindle ;* inflammare, accendere :—Geswælud spoon [= spōn, *q. v.*] *vel* tynder *kindled chips or tinder ;* fomes, Ælfc. Gl. 60 ; Som. 68, 35 ; Wrt. Voc. 39, 21.

ge-swæncan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To afflict, oppress ;* afflīgēre, opprimēre :— Ða he gelomlīce geswæncte *whom he repeatedly oppressed*, Chr. 1105 ; Erl. 240, 11. v. ge-swencan.

ge-swǽpa, -swǽpo ; *pl. n. Sweepings ;* peripsema, sordes, Cot. 149, 169. Geswāpa *ruina vel rudera*, Ælfc. Gl. 17 ; Som. 58, 96 ; Wrt. Voc. 22, 12. v. æsce-geswāp.

ge-swǽre, es ; *n. Heaviness, affliction :*—Gisuoere *afflictionem*, Rtl. 41, 37. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swāri : *Ger.* schwere *weight.*]

ge-swǽre ; *adj. Heavy, oppressed, afflicted :*—He lǽrde ælcne man ðe geswǽre and ofercumen, and eft gefrīpod byþ, ðæt he swā ylce Gode þancode *he taught every man that is oppressed and overcome, and afterwards is saved, that he in the same way should thank God*, Ps. Th. 47, argument. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-swar.] v. ge-swǽre, *subst ; and* swǽr.

ge-swǽs ; *adj. Dear, familiar, kind ;* cārus, fāmiliāris, blandus :—He geceás Iudan him, geswǽs frumcynn *elēgit tribus Juda*, Ps. Th. 77, 67.

Iohannes mid geswæsum wordum dæt folc tihte *John exhorted the people with kind words*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34.

ge-swæslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To flatter*; blandíri :—Ic geswæslǽce *blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 49.

ge-swǽsnys, se; *f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty*; blanditia :—Geswæsnyssa *blanditiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17.

ge-swǽtan; *p.* te *To sweat* :—Heó nā ne geswǽtte *she did not sweat*, Shrn. 150, 2.

ge-swæþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To track out, investigate* :—Geswæþodes *investigasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 138, 2. v. swæþ, swaþu.

ge-swædrung, e; *f. A failing, a want*; deliquium :—Se mon geswõgunga þrõwaþ and mõdes geswædrunga *the man suffers swoonings and failings of the mind*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 206, 9. v. ge-swederian.

ge-swãp. v. æsce-geswãp.

ge-sweccan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed [sweccan *to smell*] *To smell*; odōrāri :—Næsþyrlu hī habbaþ and nā geswecca*þ nãres hãbent et non odōrãbunt*, Ps. Spl. M. 113, 14.

ge-swefian, ie -swefige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [swefan *to sleep*] *To cause to sleep, cast asleep, lull, appease*; sõpire, sõpõrāre :—Ic geswefige *sõpio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 57. MS. D. God geswefode done Adam *God caused Adam to sleep*, Homl. Th. i. 14, 20. Drihten on rode mid deáþe wæs geswefod *the Lord was put to sleep by death on the cross*, ii. 260, 18; i. 496, 12; Boutr. Scrd. 19, 37. Ic eom geswefod *sõpõrãtus sum*, Ps. Lamb. 3, 6.

ge-swége; *adj.* v. ungeswége.

ge-swégsumlíce; *adv. Harmoniously, with one voice* :—Dã sǽde eall se þeódscipe geswégsumlíce *then all the people agreed in saying*, Shrn. 36, 17.

ge-swel, -swell, es; *n.* [swellan *to swell*] *A swelling, tumour*; tũmor :—Wið ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle *for every hard tumour or swelling*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 70, 20; Herb. 86, 1; Lchdm. i. 188, 20; 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 19; 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14. Hyt dæt geswel gelĩdigaþ *it relieves the swelling*, 109, 3; Lchdm. i. 222, 14; 76, 1; Lchdm. i. 178, 20; iii. 8, 28. Wið geswell *for a swelling*, Herb. 90, 4; Lchdm. i. 194, 18. Wið ealle geswell *for all swellings*, 130, 1; Lchdm. i. 240, 18. Đã wolde se heofenlíca lǽce dæt geswell heora heortan gelãcnian *then would the heavenly leech cure the swelling of their heart*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23. Mislíce geswel and blǽdran *divers boils and blisters*, ii. 192, 30.

ge-swelgan; *p.* -swealg, -swealh, *pl.* -swulgon; *pp.* -swolgen [swelgan *to swallow*] *To swallow, devour*; devõrāre, deglutire :—Đa mægenþrẽatas mereáeþ geswealh *the sea-death swallowed those mighty bands*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512.

ge-swelge, es; *n. An abyss, gulf*; vorago, barathrum, charybdis, Hpt. Gl. 421, 513.

ge-swelgend; es; *m. An abyss, chasm*; vorago, Hpt. Gl. 507.

ge-sweltan; *p.* -swealt, *pl.* -swulton; *pp.* -swolten [sweltan *to die*] *To die, perish*; mõri :—Men geswelta*þ homines moriemini*, Ps. Spl. 81, 6. Geswolten, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18.

ge-swenc, es; *n. Labour, trouble* :—Þurh dæt geswenc to ẽce reste becom *through that suffering came to the eternal rest*, Nar. 40, 2. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swencan, -swæncan; *p.* -swencte; *pp.* -swenced, -swenct [swencan *to disturb, vex*] *To disturb, agitate, trouble, vex, fatigue, outweary, afflict, harass, oppress*; pulsãre, agitãre, tribulãre, vexãre, fũtigãre, affligẽre, afficẽre, opprimẽre :—Herodes cyning wolde geswencan sume of dære geladunge *Herod the king would afflict some of the church*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 25; Salm. Kmbl. 299; Sal. 149. Hig cẽw to deáþe geswencaþ *morte afficient ex vobis*, Lk. Bos. 21, 16; 8, 45. Sarai hig dã geswencte and heó sõna fleáh út to dam wẽstene *affligiente igitur eam Sarai fugam iniit*, Gen. 16, 6. Hí synne geswencton *they outwearied sin*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 12; Az. 189; Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 35. Útancumene and elþeódige ne geswenc đũ nõ *vex thou not comers from without and strangers*, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. Ic geswenced sỹ *tribũlor*, Ps. Th. 101, 2, 4; Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 27. Synnum geswenced *oppressed with sins*, Beo. Th. 1954; B. 975; 2741; B. 1368; Andr. Kmbl. 788; An. 394. He wæs geswenced mid grimmum gefeohte *he was wearied with fierce fighting*, Chr. Erl. 5, 30. He bib geswenct õþ geár seofone *he will be troubled for seven years*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12; 192, 4; 204, 14. Hí wurdan geswencte *vexãti sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 38; 43, 23; Ors. i, 7; Bos. 30, 30.

ge-swencednes, -swincednes, -swenctnes, -nis, -nys, -ness, -niss, -nyss, e; *f.* [geswencan, *pp. of* geswencan *to disturb, trouble, afflict*] *Sorrow, affliction, tribulation*; afflictio, tribũlãtio :—Hí fórecõmon me on dæge geswencednysse mĩnre *prævenĕrunt me in die afflictiõnis meæ*, Ps. Spl. 17, 21; Homl. Th. ii. 456, 11. Æfter dære geswencednysse *post tribulãtiõnem illam*, Mk. Bos. 13, 24; Ps. Spl. 54, 2. For dam hwilwendlícum geswenctnessum [MS. e] *for the temporal afflictions*; temporales adflictiones, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 12. Nán dyssera geswencednyssa ne becom on dam ende dæs eardes de dæt godes folc on eardode *none of these afflictions came into that part of the country in which the people of God dwelt*, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25.

ge-sweógian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be silent*; tãcẽre :—Geswegode he ãne hwile *he was silent for some time*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 10. v. ge-swigian.

ge-sweopornes, -swiopernis, -ness, -niss, e; *f. Cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy*; astutia, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 15. v. ge-swipornis.

ge-sweorc, -swore, es; *n.* [sweorcan *to darken*] *A cloud, mist, smoke*; nũbes, nẽbũla, cãligo :—Gif hẽr wind cymþ gesweorc upfarefþ *if wind comes here a cloud ascends*, Cd. 38; Th. 50. 12; Gen. 807. Cining geseah deorc geworc *the king saw a dark cloud*, 5; Th. 7, 19; Gen. 108. [*O. Sax.* gi-swerk : *O. H. Ger.* gi-swerc.]

ge-sweorcan, he -swyrcþ; *p.* -swearc, *pl.* -swurcon; *pp.* -sworcen *To become dark, be darkened, saddened, angry* :—Rõdor eal geswearc *the heavens all grew dark*, Elen. Kmbl. 1709; El. 856: Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789: Cd. 166; Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Seó eorþe wæs geworcen and apỹstrod under his fõtum *caligo sub pedibus ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 9. Đã geswearc se Godes man semninga and ongan heardlíce and bitterlíce wẽpan *then suddenly the man of God became sad and began to weep sorely and bitterly*; solutus est in lacrymis vir Dei, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 3; Wand. 59. Geswearc dã sweor *the father-in-law then grew angry*, 67 a; Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Cf. asweorcan. [*O. Sax.* gi-swerkan *to become dark, literally and metaphorically as in English* : *O. H. Ger.* ge-sworcen; *part. p. turbulentus, nubilus.*]

ge-sweorcnes, -ness, e; *f. Cloudiness, gloom, horror, affliction*; obscũritus, horror, afflictio :—Ne dær nǽfre bib biternes, ne geseweorcnesse stów gemẽted *nor is bitterness ever there, nor a place found for gloom*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 400, 9.

ge-sweorf, es; *m. n.* [?] *Filings*; limatura. DER. ãr-geswerf. v. ge-swyrf.

ge-sweorfan; *p.* -swearf, *pl.* -swurfon; *pp.* -sworfen *To file* or *rub off, to polish off*; expolire :—To ãsworfenum õran, to gesworfenum õran *sub expolita*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 142, 19. v. sweorfan.

ge-sweoru, -swiru, -swyru; *pl. n. Hills*; colles :—Wurdan gesweoru swã on seledreáme swã on sceápum beóþ sceóne lambru *colles vũtut agni ovium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Mid wynngrãfe weaxaþ geswiru [MS. gespiru] *exultãtione colles accingentur*, 64, 13. Muntas and geswyru *montes et omnes colles*, 148, 9; 71, 3; 113, 4.

ge-sweostor, -sweostra, -sweostro, -swustra, -swystra *sisters*; sorores; *used as the pl. of* sweostor :—His twã dõhtor, swãse gesweostor *his two daughters, own sisters*, Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 29; Rä. 47, 3. Đær wæron twã cwẽna đa wæran gesweostra *there were two queens who were sisters*, Ors. i, 10; Bos. 33, 36. Hwæder mõtan twegen æwe gebrõdro twã gesweostro on gesinscipe onfõn *si debeant duo germani fratres singulas sorores accipere*, Bd. i, 27; S. 490, 28. Þara eádigra gesweostra gemynd *the commemoration of the blessed sisters*, Shrn. 69, 18. [*O. Sax.* gi-swester : *O. H. Ger.* gi-suester.] DER. will-gesweostor. v. sweostor.

ge-sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To manifest*; mãnifestãre :—Gesweotula nũ đĩn sylfes weorc *manifest now thine own work*, Exon. 8 a; Th. i, 16; Cri. 9. Bib meaht gesweotlad *her might is manifested*, 128 a; Th. 492, 20; Rä. 81, 18. v. ge-swutelian.

ge-swerian, ie -swerige, -swerge; *p.* -swõr, -swéor, *pl.* -swõron; *pp.* -sworen [swerian *to swear*] *To swear, take an oath*; jũrãre :—Ic dæt geswerige þurh sunu Meotudes *this I swear by the son of the Creator*, Elen. Kmbl. 1368; El. 686. Ic geswerge *I swear*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 247, 17; Jul. 80. Swã ic geswõr wið Drihten *sicut jũrãvi Domĩno*, Ps. Th. 131, 2. Đũ geswõre Apollonio *thou didst swear to Apollonius*, Apol. Th. 23, 5. He befõran his fæder gesweór. dæt he nǽfre ne wurde Rõmãna freónd *he swore before his father that he would never become a friend of the Romans*, Ors. 4, 8; Bos. 89, 25. Him betweonum geswõran *they took an oath among themselves*, i, 11; Bos. 34, 37: i, 14; Bos. 37, 16.

ge-swétan; *p.* -swẽtte; *pp.* -swẽted, -swẽt [swẽte *sweet*] *To make sweet, sweeten, season*; condire, indulcãre, indulcõrare :—Ic geswẽte synna lustas *I sweeten the delights of sins*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 24; Jul. 369. His bodunga mid sõþre lufe symle geswẽtte *he ever sweetened his preachings with true love*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 28. Ic genam đa reliquias and mid swõtum wyrtum gesweótte *I took the relics and sweetened with sweet herbs*, Nar. 49, 8. Geswẽted wĩn *melicrãtum* = *μελίκρατον*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 113; Wrt. Voc. 27, 42. Geswẽt eced *sweetened vinegar*; oximellum, 32; Som. 61, 115; Wrt. Voc. 27, 44. On geswẽttum wætere *in sweetened water*, Herb. 103, 3; Lchdm. i. 218, 3: 33, 2; Lchdm. i. 132, 13: 111, 2; Lchdm. i. 224, 17.

ge-swederian, -swedrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To weaken, destroy* :—Geswederad wæs se swyle *fuga tumoris secuta est*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 39. Đonne beoþ mĩn sorg geswedrad *my sorrow will be stilled*, Exod. 48; Th. 164, 17; Gũ. 1013. v. swedrian, ge-swidrian, ge-swædrung.

ge-swétlẽht; *part. p. Made sweet* [?] :—Onsægnessa geswẽtlẽhte *holocausta medullata*, Blickl. Gloss.

ge-swíc, es; *n. An offence;* scandalum, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 165: 49, 21. v. ǣ-, be-swic.

ge-swícan; ic -swíce, ðū -swícest, -swícst, he -swíceþ, -swíceþ, *pl.* -swícaþ; *p.* -swāc, *pl.* -swícon; *pp.* -swícen *To leave off, desist, stop, cease, rest from, turn from, withdraw, relinquish, fail, deceive, betray;* intermittere. desistere, cessare, quiescere, requiescere, deserere, discedere, relinquere, deficere, fallere, prodere. **I.** *v. n.*:—He nolde geswícan *he would not cease,* L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344. 5. Ne wolde ic fram ðinum bebodum geswícan *a mandatis tuis non erravi,* Ps. Th. 118, 110. Ic gedō, ðæt hira gemynd geswíc̆ of eallum mannum *cessare faciam ex hominibus memoriam eorum,* Deut. 32, 26. Geswāc se wind *cessavit ventus,* Mt. Bos. 14, 32: Lk. Bos. 5, 4: 11, 1: Gen. 8, 22. Ic geswíce oððe ic forlæte oððe ic me reste *quiesco,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 28. Geswāc æt sæcce Beówulfes sweord *Beowulf's sword failed in the conflict,* Beo. Th. 5355; B. 2681. Gesuſcas *mentientes,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. **II.** *with the genitive*:—Wile heó ðæs sīdes geswícan *it will desist from its course,* Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Gif he unrædes ne geswíceþ *if he desist not from mischief,* Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 7; Rä. 28, 12. Būtan he ðæs yfles geswíce *except he desist from evil,* Ps. Lamb fol. 183 b, 20. Hī ðæs gefeohtes geswicon *they stopped the fight,* Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 54, 29. Ðæs fixnoþes geswícan *to cease from fishing,* Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11. Gif ðū unrædes ne geswíest *if thou cease not from evil counsel,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 1; Jul. 120. Gif we ðæs unrihtes geswícaþ *if we cease from evil,* Elen. Kmbl. 1030; El. 516. Gerǣddon [gerædden, MS.] ða witan ðæt man ælces yfeles geswāc *the witan decreed that men should cease from every kind of evil,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 33: Ps. Th. 58, 4. Hī nǣfre heora yfeles geswicon *they never ceased from their evil,* Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 20. He geswāc hys weorces *he rested from his work,* Gen. 2, 3. Gē hellfirena sweartra geswícaþ *ye turn from black hell-crimes,* Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 4; Reb. 7. Geswícaþ ðære synne *turn from that sin,* Cd. 113; Th. 149, 1; Gen. 2468. Geswíc disses setles *relinquish this seat,* Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 3; Gü. 249. **III.** *with the dative:*—Hī ðære heregunge geswicon *they ceased the ravaging,* Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 32. Hī geswicon ðære fyrdinge *they withdrew from the expedition,* 1016; Erl. 153, 29. Ðæt hī woldon [woldan, MS.] Rōmānum geswícan *that they would relinquish the Romans,* Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29. Ðæt ic ðinum lārum geswíce *that I relinquish thy doctrines,* Andr. Kmbl. 2582; An. 1292. Wēlandes geworc ne geswíceþ monna ǣnigum *Weland's work deceiveth not any* [*of*] *men,* Wald. 3; Vald. 1, 2. Seó ecg geswāc þeódne *the edge failed its Lord,* Beo. Th. 3053; B. 1524. Earm biþ se him his frȳnd geswícaþ *miserable is he whom his friends betray,* Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 22; Gn. Ex. 37. Ne ǣnig inih giswíca *nemo vos seducat,* Rtt. 13, 29. Hine manoden ðæt he ne geswice Godes word to bodigenne *admonished him not to cease preaching God's word,* Shrn. 13, 33.

ge-swícennes, -swícenes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e; *f. A ceasing, cessation, abstaining, repentance;* cessātio, resipiscentia: — Būton geswicennesse *without abstaining,* L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 22. Mid geswicennysse yfelra dǣda *with cessation from evil deeds,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27: Ælfc. T. 29, 18. Þurh geswicenysse yfeles *by cessation from evil,* Homl. Th. ii. 332, 3. Būton ǣlcere geswicenesse *sine ulla resipiscentia,* L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 21.

ge-swícen, e; *f. A cleansing, clearance;* purgātio:—Nāh he ða geswicne *he shall not have the clearance,* L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5, MSS. B. H. [Cf. *Goth.* swiknei *purity: Icel.* sykna *blamelessness.*]

ge-swícnan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To cleanse, clear;* purgāre:—Geswicne se hine be cxx hīda *let him clear himself with cxx hides,* L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 16: 15; Th. i. 112, 3: 52; Th. i. 134, 12. [Cf. *Goth.* swikns *innocent, pure: Icel.* sykn *free from guilt, innocent.*]

ge-swícneful; *comp.* -fulra; *adj. Treacherous, deceitful, harmful*:—Sint hie ðē geswicnefulran *they are more harmful to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22.

ge-swícung, e; *f. A ceasing, an intermission;* cessatio, R. Conc. pref. Mon. Angl.

ge-swígian, -swūgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to be silent*:—Monig mon hæfþ ðone unþeáw, ðæt he ne can nȳt sprecan ne ne can geswígian *many a man has the bad habit, that he can say nothing to the purpose, nor yet hold his peace,* Prov. Kmbl. 47. Gif ðū geswūgian mihtest *if thou couldst be silent,* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 4. He gesuīgde *obmutuit,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 12. Gesuīgdon alle *stupebant omnes,* 12, 23. Ða for ðæs bysceopes hālignysse geswígdon eall ða deófolgyld *then on account of the bishop's holiness all the idols were silent,* Shrn. 151, 31. **II.** *to pass over in silence; with the genitive*:—Nelle ic lofes dīnes geswígian *I will not pass over thy praise in silence,* Ps. Th. 108, 1. Sōþes geswūgedon *were silent about the truth,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. Eác ic wille geswígian Tontolis and Philopes ðara scondlicestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores,* Ors. 1, 8; Bos. 31, 24. **III.** *to silence*:—Fugol biþ geswīged *the bird is hushed,* Exon. 58 a; Th. 207, 22; Ph. 145. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-suīgan, Grff. vi. 859–60: *Ger.* ge-schweigen *to pass over in silence.*]

ge-swígung *silence,* Lye.

ge-swin, -swins [?], es; *n. Melody;* modulatio:—Geswin *melody,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 207, 5; Ph. 137.

ge-swínc, -swing, es; *n.* [swinc *labour, trouble*] *Labour, exercise, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, tribulation, torment, temptation, banishment;* lābor, exercitātio, incommŏdum, afflictio, tribŭlātio, tentātio, exsilium:—Geswinc *lābor,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 27. Com ðis geswinc ofer us *vēnit sŭper nos ista tribŭlātio,* Gen. 42, 21: Ps. Surt. 21, 12. On tíd geswinces *in tempŏre tribŭlātiōnis,* 36, 39: 17, 19. Ðū eall þing birest būton geswince *thou bearest all things without labour,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 553; Met. 20, 277: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155. 3. On geswince *in exercitātiōne,* Ps. Spl. 54, 2. Sum heard geswinc habban sceoldon *they must have some hard torment,* Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317: Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 10. Eallra geswinca *of all labours,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 20; Met. 21, 10: 21, 28; Met. 21, 14. On mīnum geswincum *in tentātiōnibus meis,* Lk. Bos. 22, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 82, 23. Gē eodon on hyra geswinc *in lābŏres eōrum introīstis,* Jn. Bos. 4, 38. Geswinc *exsilium,* Cot. 73.

ge-swínc-dæg, es; *m. A labour-day, day of toil;* tribulationis dies, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 4; Seef. 2.

ge-swíncednes, -nis, -ness, -niss, e; *f. Tribulation;* tribŭlātio: — On geswincednisse *in tribŭlātiōne,* Ps. Spl. C. 9, 9. v. ge-swencednes.

geswínc-ful, -full; *adj. Full of labour, laborious, troublesome, wearisome;* lābōriōsus, incommŏdus: — Hit biþ swīðe geswincful *it is very laborious,* Past. 60; Swt. 453, 10; Hat. MS: Lchdm. iii. 188, 19: 192, 2, 23. Ðis wæs geswincfull *this was troublesome,* Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 24. Sint hī ðē geswincfulran *they are more troublesome to thee,* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22, MS. Cot.

geswíncfulnys, -nyss, e; *f. Sorrow, affliction, tribulation;* tribŭlātio:—Of eallum geswincfulnyssum he gehǣde hine *de omnibus tribulātiōnibus ejus salvābit eum,* Ps. Lamb. 33, 7.

ge-swíncg, es; *n. Labour, toil;* lābor:—Lēton ealles þeódscipes geswincg dus leohtlīce forwurðan *they let the toil of all the nation thus lightly perish,* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swing, es; *n. Labour;* lābor:—Geswiug is beforan me *lābor est ante me,* Ps. Spl. 72, 16: 89, 11. v. ge-swinc.

ge-swing, es; *n. A vibration;* vibrātio, fluctuātio:—Ofer ýða geswing *over the vibration of the waves,* Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 352: Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 7; Pa. 8.

ge-swíngan; *p.* -swang, *pl.* -swungon; *pp.* -swungen *To scourge, beat;* flagellare, verberare: — Hia geswingas iuih *flagellabunt vos,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. God geswang Farao ðone cining mid ðām mǣstum wītum *flagellavit Dominus Pharaonem regem plagis maximis,* Gen. 12, 17: Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 1. Ic wæs ealne dæg geswungen *fui flagellatus tota die,* Ps. Th. 72, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. Gie biþon geswinged *vapulabitis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Gesuungun ł gesuincged biþ *flagellabitur,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32. Hia geþursedon ł geswungdon [MS. gesumgdon] *cædebant,* Mt. Kmbl Lind. 21, 8.

ge-swíns. v. ge-swin.

ge-swíp, es; *n. A scourge, whip;* flagellum, Som. v. swip.

ge-swíp; *adj. Cunning, crafty;* astutus:—Geswippre mūþe *ore astuto,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 19.

ge-swíporlīce; *adv. Cunningly;* astute, V. Ps. 82, 3.

ge-swíporness, -swiforness, -swioporness, e; *f. Craft, cunning, art;* versutia:—Ðæs deófles geswiporynysse syndon swīðe unasecgendlice *the devil's arts are quite indescribable,* Shrn. 38, 35. Ðæs ealdan feóndes geswifornis *the old enemy's cunning,* 37, 14. Se ðe wiste geswipernise [-swiopornisse, Rush.] hiora *qui sciens versutiam eorum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 15.

ge-swíria, an; *m. A sister's son;* sororis filius, Cot. 35.

ge-swíru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles, Ps. Th. 64, 13. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swíðan, -swýðan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Mīn earm hine mid mycle mǣgene geswýðeþ *brachium meum confortabit eum,* Ps. Th. 88, 18. He twelf apostolas mid his gāstes gife geswīðde *he strengthened twelve apostles with the gift of his spirit,* Cd. 226; Th. 300, 29; Sat. 572. Hæfde he ðā geswīðed sōþum cræftum werodes aldor he *had then strengthened with true powers the chief of the band,* 143; Th. 179, 17; Exod. 30: 188; Th. 234, 7; Dan 288: Andr. Kmbl. 1394; An. 697: 1402; An. 701: Salm. Kmbl. 91; Sal. 45: Ps. Th. 118, 76: Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 16; Cri. 385. Geswýdede, Ps. Th. 118, 77.

ge-swídrian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weaken, destroy;* imminuere, debilitare, conficere:—Mægen wæs geswidrod *the might was destroyed,* Elen. Kmbl. 1393; El. 698: 1833; El. 918: 2526; El. 1264: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 18; Jud. 266. Ne mōt innan geondscūan sunne for ðǣm sweartum mistum ǣr ðæm hī geswidrad weorþen *the sun cannot shine through from within for the black mists before they are dissipated,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 90; Met. 5, 45. Ðæt helle fȳr wæs sīððan geswidrad *that hell-fire was afterwards mitigated,* Ors. 2, 6; Bos. 50, 20. v. ge-swedrian.

ge-swōgen; *part. p. Senseless, inanimate, swooned*:—Se læg geswōgen betwux ðām ofslegenum *he lay in a swoon amongst the slain,* Homl. Th. ii. 356, 27: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 324. v. ge-swōwung.

ge-swógung, -swówung, e; *f. Swooning*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 13: 194, 3. **ge-sworc**, es; *n. A cloud, mist;* nëbúla:—Geswore swá swá áhsan he tostredeþ *nëbilam sicut cinërem spargit*, Ps. Spl. C. 147, 5. v. ge-sweorc.

ge-sworfen *rubbed off, polished off*, Glos. Prud. Recd. 142, 19. v. ge-sweorfan.

ge-swúgian. v. ge-swígian.

ge-swungen *scourged, beaten*, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398; *pp. of* ge-swingan.

ge-swurdod [sweord, swurd *a sword*] *armed with a sword;* gládio cinctus:—Geswurdod *gládiátus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 13.

ge-swustra, -swustru *sisters*, Mk. Bos. 10, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 458, 29. To mínre méder and mínum geswustrum *to my mother and my sisters*, Nar. 3, 8. v. ge-sweostor.

ge-swtelian, -swuteligan, -swytelian, -sweotulian, -sweotlian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud [sweotol *manifest, clear, open*] *To declare, publish, make known, explain, prove, manifest, show, glorify;* monstrâre, demonstrâre, publicâre, exprîmêre, manifestâre, signâre, explânâre, prôbâre, clârificâre:—Ic wolde mid dære gebícnunge geswutelian dæt ic eom dære stówe hyrde *I would manifest by that sign that I am the guardian of the place*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 1: L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 372, 26: Ps. Spl. 79, 2: Jn. Bos. 14, 22. He wolde God geswutelian *clarificâtúrus esset Deum*, 21, 19. Ic geswutelige *exprimo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 16: Jn. Bos. 14, 21. He inc geswutelaþ mycele healle gedæfte *ipse vobis demonstrâbit cœnâculum grande strâtum*, Mk. Bos. 14, 15. Geswutelaþ *prôbat*, Glos. Prudent. Recd. 139, 25. He him lífes weig geswutelode *he manifested to them the way of life*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 16: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28: 22, 2. Moses geswutelude ða æ *cæpit Moyses explânâre lêgem*, Deut. 1, 5. Geswutelie mid gewitnysse *let him show by witness*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 10. Nis nán þing dígle, dæt në sý geswutelod *non est occultum, quod non manifestétur*, Lk. Bos. 8, 17. Is geswutelod *signâtum est*, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Nú ys mannes sunu geswutelod, and God ys geswutelod on him *nunc clârificâtus est filius hóminis, et Deus clârificâtus est in eo*, Jn. Bos. 13, 31, 32.

ge-swutelung, e; *f. A making clear, plain, a manifestation, declaration:*—Dæt sum tácn wære on heora líchaman to geswutelunge dæt hí on God belýfdon *that there might be some token on their body as a manifestation that they believed on God*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 9. Hér is siú geswutelung dære gerædnisse de díús geférræden geræd hæfþ *here is the declaration of the ordinance that this society has decided upon*, Th. Chart. 610, 27.

ge-swyrf, es; *m. Filings;* limatum:—Genim ánre yntsan gewihte geswyrfes of seolfre *take the weight of one ounce of the filings of silver*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 12.

ge-swyrfan *to file off, to polish;* elimare, Cot. 71. v. ge-sweorfan.

ge-swyru; *pl. n. Hills;* colles, Ps. Th. 71, 3: 113, 4: 148, 9. v. ge-sweoru.

ge-swystra *sisters:*—Geswystrena bearn *sisters' children*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 10. To mínre méder and geswystrum *to my mother and sisters*, Nar. 1, 12. v. ge-sweostor.

ge-swytelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make known, manifest, show;* manifestâre:—Dæt he dæt sóþeste geswytelie *that he make manifest what is most true*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. v. ge-swutelian.

ge-syb *peaceable, related*, Soul Kmbl. 107; Seel. 54. v. ge-sib.

ge-sybsum; *adj Peaceable;* pâcifícus:—Éadige synd ða gesybsuman *beati pâcífici*, Mt. Bos. 5, 9. v. ge-sibsum.

ge-sybsumlice *peaceably*, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. v. ge-sibsumlice.

ge-sýcan, -sícan; *p.* -sýhte *To give suck to, to suckle:*—Ða breóst ðe swylce gesíhton *the breasts that gave such suck*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 16.

ge-sýclian *to be infirm*, Jn. Bos. 4, 46. v. ge-síclian.

ge-syd, es; *n. A place in which to wallow, mud:*—Sol *vel* gesyd *volutabrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 32; Wrt. Voc. 37, 22.

ge-syflan *to provide* '*sufol,*' *g. v.* Salm. Kmbl. 807; Sal. 403.

ge-syfled hlâf *panis lacticinio et ovorum luteo maceratus*, Lye. v. ge-sufel.

ge-syfl-melu; *n. Dough:*—Dæt folc nam gesyflmelu [gesyft melu, Thw.] ær dam hit gebyrmed wære *the people took their dough before it was leavened*, Exod. 12, 34.

ge-syft. v. ge-syfl-melu.

ge-syhd. v. ge-siht.

ge-sylhd *a plough;* aratrum, Som.

ge-syllan; *p.* -sealde; *pp.* -seald *To give, deliver, betray, sell, give up;* dare, donare:—Mycel feoh to gesyllanne *to give much money*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 29: Ps. Th. 110, 4: 104, 10: 117, 18. Gesyllon ðone oxan and todælon dæt wurþ *let them sell the ox and divide the price*, Ex. 21, 35. v. ge-sellan, sellan.

ge-sylt *salted;* sale conditus:—Gyf dæt sealt awyrþ, on ðam ðe hit gesylt bþ *if the salt be insipid, with what shall it be salted?* Mt. Bos. 5, 13: Mk. Bos. 9, 49; *fp. of* ge-syltan. v. syltan.

ge-sýlð *happiness*. v. ge-sælð.

ge-sýman, -séman. -sémman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To load:*—Se cyning ge-sýmde gold and seolfor uppan ofendas *the king loaded gold and silver upon camels*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 23. Ða wæron gesýmed mid feó and mid hrægle *that were laden with money and raiment*, Gen. 45, 23. Ealle ðe gesýmede synt *omnes qui onerati estis*, Mt. Bos. 11, 28. Ðeáh ðe we gesémde beón mid dære berdene dæs deádlíces lífes *licet mortalis vitæ pondere pressi*, Th. Chart. 317, 3.

ge-syndlíc; *adj. Prosperous, healthy, happy;* prosperus:—On ðám gesyndlícan þingum . . . and on ðám widerweardum þingum *in prosperous . . . and in adverse circumstances*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 21.

ge-syndrian *to separate:*—Gesyndrod sí he fram beodes dælnimunge *let him be separated from sharing in the table*, R. Ben. interl. 24, Lye. On dære gesyndredan híde *in the separate hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 4, 8.

ge-sýne, -séne, -siéne; *adj. Visible, seen, evident, plain:*—Ne mihte ic hire bedyrnan mínes módes unrótnesse for ðan hit wæs on mínum and-wlitan gesýne *I could not hide from her the disquiet of my mind for it was evident in my face*, Shrn. 41, 25: Ors. 1, 7; Bos. 30, 28: Blickl. Homl. 93, 35. Ða fótlástas wæron swutole and gesýne *the footsteps were plain and visible*, 203, 36: Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565: Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403: 4622; B. 2316: Elen. Kmbl. 527; El. 264. Ðær wæs gesýne his seó sóþe spéd *videbitur in majestate sua*, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Wæs gesýne dæt . . . *it was evident that* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 207, 11: Beo. Th. 2515; B. 1255: Andr. Kmbl. 1051; An. 526: 1097; An. 549: Elen. Kmbl. 487; El. 244. On me syndon ða dolg gesíene *the wounds are visible on me*, Rood Kmbl. 92; Kr. 46. Gesêne, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806: 218; Th. 278, 30; Sat. 230: Chr. 1121; Erl. 248, 39. Dæt hia gesêne síe *ut videantur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5, 16.

ge-sýnelice; *adv. Visibly:*—Dæt tácen gesýnelice bæt *bore that token visibly*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15.

ge-syngian, -singian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To sin, perpetrate crime, commit adultery;* peccâre, mæchâri:—Dæt ælc dæra de wíf gesyhþ and hyre gewílnaþ, eallunga dæt se gesyngaþ on hys heortan *quia omnis, qui vidérit múlierem ad concupíscendum eam, jam mæchátus eam in corde suo*, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Nú is gesêne dæt we gesyngodon *now it is seen that we have sinned*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 31; Sat. 230. Dæt wæs feohleás gefeoht, fyrenum gesyngad *that was a priceless fight, criminally perpetrated*, Beo. Th. 4874; B. 2441.

ge-synlíce; *adv. More frequently;* sæpius, R. Ben. 56.

ge-synto; *indecl. in sing; gen. pl.* -synta, -synto; *dat. pl.* -syntum; *f. Health, welfare, safety, prosperity, success, advantage, profit, benefit;* sánitas, sospitas, sálus, prospéritas:—Hí dære gefeán dære willendan gesynto onfóþ *cúpítæ sospitátis gaudia redíbunt*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. For heora gesynto *for their health*, 3, 15; S. 541, 29. Ðe on eallum þingum máron gesynto hæfdon *qui mágis prospérantur in omnibus*, 2, 13; S. 516, 8. Geunne me mínra gesynta *grant me my health*, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 34; Jud. 90: Exon. 37 a; Th. 122, 9; Gú. 303. Fela ódera gescreopa and gesynto *many other advantages and benefits*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 21. He hét hine leóde swæse sécean on gesyntum *he bade him seek his own people in safety*, Beo. Th. 3742; B. 1869: Ps. Th. 114, 5. Him wære mín gesynto leófre ðonne hiora seolfra hælo *magis pro mea salute mori paratos*, Nar. 30, 17; 8, 6.

ge-syrwan; *p.* -syrede; *pp.* -syrwed. **I.** *to arm* [v. searu *armour*]:—Eode ða gesyrwed secg to ðam eorle *then went an armed man to the earl*, Byrht. Th. 136, 30; By. 159. [*Or* gesyrwed *wily*, searu *a wile;* cf. gelýfed *having belief.*] **II.** *to plot, machinate* [searu *artifice*]:—Wom-dæda ðe [MS. dy] ic gesyrede *the ill-deeds that I have devised cunningly*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 20; Jul. 468.

get, geta. v. git, gita.

gêt *she-goats*, Som. 126; Lchdm. iii. 206, 2; *acc. pl. of* gât.

get *a gate.* v. geat.

gêt *poured out:*—He gêt dæt blód uppan dæt weofod *fudit sanguinem super altare*, Lev. 8, 24; *p. of* geótan.

ge-tácnian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud [tácen, tácn *a sign, token*]. **I.** *to denote by a sign, signify, betoken, show, instruct;* signâre, significâre, denotâre, insinuâre, monstrâre, instruêre:—Ic getácnige *signífico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 36. Wæter getácnaþ on dyssere stówe mennisc ingehýd *water in this place betokens human knowledge*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 1: Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42: Lchdm. iii. 198, 6, 7. Ða alecgendlícan word getácniaþ dæde *the deponent verbs signify action*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 56. Eua getácnode Godes geláfunge *Eve betokened God's church*, Ælfc. T. 6, 11, 13; 7, 1. Adam getácnude úrne Hælend Crist *Adam betokened our Saviour Christ*, 6, 8. Ðú me sóþfæstnysse weg getácna *viam justificátiónum tuárum insínua mihi*, Ps. Th. 118, 27. Him gedafenaþ dæt hí cunnon hwæt heó gástlíce getácnige *it is fitting that they know what it betokens spiritually*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 27. Mid ðý is getácnod, dæt . . . *by that is signified that* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 31, 35; Met. 31, 18: Boutr. Scrd. 19, 27, 28. **II.** *to sign, mark, witness, seal;* signâre, insignire, obsignâre:—He getácnaþ dæt God is sóþfæstnes *signávit quia Deus vérax est*, Jn. Bos. 3, 33. Done God Fæder getácnode *hunc Páter signávit Deus*, 6, 27. Is eall heáhmægen tíre getácnod *all the lofty power is marked with glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Godes þeówas getácnade beón sceoldan *clêricos insignîri deceret*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 42.

ge-tácnienդlíc, -tâcnigendlĭc; *adj. Bearing a sign, significative, typical;* significātīvus:—Dæt getâcnienդlĭce [getâcnigendlĭce, Hom. Th. ii. 278, 14] lamb wæs geoffrod æt heora Ēástor-tíde *the typical lamb was offered at their Easter-tide*, Homl. Pasc. Lisle 11, 18.

ge-tácnung, e; *f.* [tâcnung *a sign*] *A sign, signification, token, type;* significātio:—Dæt unscædðige lamb hæfde getâcnunge Cristes þrówunge *the innocent lamb was a token of Christ's passion*, Homl. Th. ii. 264. 29: 266, 1: 276, 4: 278, 7: Jud. 16; Thw. 161, 6. Sume þing sind gecwedene be Criste þurh getâcnunge *some things are said of Christ typically*, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 13, 16.

ge-tæcan, -tæcean, -têcan; *p.* -tæhte; *pp.* -tæht [tæcan *to teach*] *To teach, instruct, show, declare, assign;* dōcēre, instruēre, ostendere, assignāre, offerre:—Ic hit ðé wille getæcan *I will teach it thee*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 13: 36, 1; Fox 172, 28. He cwæþ dæt he mihte ōderne getæcan [getæcnan, MS. T.] *ostendēre posse se dixit alium*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 2. Getæcean, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Đe ic ðé getæce *which I will show thee*, Cd. 137; Th. 173, 1; Gen. 2854. Đū me rōde rōdera cining ryhte getæhtest *thou hast rightly shown me the cross of heaven's king*, Elen. Kmbl. 2148; El. 1075. Dæt hie us fersc wæter and swēte getæhton *ut dulcem aquam demonstrarent*, Nar. 10, 20: Guthl. 3; Gdwn. 20, 24. Him Dryhten hlyt getæhte *God assigned to them a lot*, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6: Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 32; Gen. 2837. We ðé wīc getæhton *we assigned to thee a dwelling-place*, 127; Th. 162, 27; Gen. 2687. Weg rihtwīsnyssa ðīnra getæc *me viam justificātiōnum tuārum instrue me*, Ps. Spl. 118, 27. Dæt ðū me getæhte *that thou teach me*, Andr. Kmbl. 969; An. 485. Dæt he hit riht getæhte *that he should declare the truth*, Elen. Kmbl. 1199; El. 601.

ge-tæl, -tel, -teal, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -talu; *n.* **I.** *a number, series, reckoning, computation;* numerus, series, computus, computatio:—Ðæra etendra getæl wæs fīf þūsenda wera *manducantium fuit numerus quinque millia virorum*, Mt. Bos. 14, 21. Seó Abbudisse hēt hine [Cædmon] lǣran dæt getæl dæs hālgan stæres and spelles *the Abbess commanded* [*them*] *to teach him* [*Cædmon*] *the series of the holy story and narrative;* Abbatissa jussit illum [Cædmonem] seriem sacræ historiæ doceri, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 222, 3. Getel is *numerus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56: Num. Pref. Āgene naman habbaþ ānfeald getel, and nabbaþ mænigfeald; eác sunne and mōna syndon ānfealdes geteles *proper names have a singular number and have not a plural; the sun and moon are also of the singular number*, 13; Som. 16, 1. Sume naman synd ōdres cynnes on ānfealdum getele, and ōdres cynnes on mænigfealdum getele *some nouns are of one gender in the singular number, and of another gender in the plural number*, 13; Som. 16, 25, 26. On fulfremedra hālgena getæl *in the number of perfect saints*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2. God geīce fela þūsenda to ðison getale *Deus addat ad hunc numerum multa millia*, Deut. 1, 11. Twelf pund be getale *twelve pounds by tale*, Chart. Th. 577, 19. **II.** *a company, race, tribe;* centuria, tribus:—Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. All getalu oððe cynn *omnes tribus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30. Hie gemitton getalum myclum *they met in many tribes*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 27; Gen. 1688. **III.** *a book of reckoning, a register, catalogue;* laterculum, catalogus = *κατάλογος*:—Getæl *laterculum*, Cot. 119: *catalogus*, 31, 37, 104. DER. bold-getæl, -getel, folc-, rīm-, rinc-, tigol-, winter-.

ge-tælan, -tēlan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To accuse, reprove;* accusare, exprobrare, calumniari, reprehendere:—Ne meaht ðū nō getælan ðīne wyrd *thou canst not accuse thy fortune*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Ic mæge getælan *I may reprove*, 32, 3; Fox 118, 27. Word his getēla *verbum ejus reprehendere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 26. Oðerne getēlep *alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Næfre getēldon gē ða unsuinnigo *numquam condemnassetis innocentes*, 12, 7. Dætte hē getēldon him *ut accusarent eum*, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. Đa ðē getēled aron *quæ tibi objeciuntur*, 14, 60. DER. tælan.

getæl-fæst; *adj. Measurable;* mensūrābilis:—Efne gemetelice oððe getælfæste oððe ametendlice ðū asettest dagas mīne *ecce mensūrābiles posuisti dies meos*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 6.

getæl-rīme, es; *n.* [getæl *a number*] *Succession;* successio:—On getælrīme *in succession*, Salm. Kmbl. 76; Sal. 38.

ge-tænge; *adj. Incident;* incidens:—Gif hwylcum men sý dæs feórþan dæges fefer getænge *if to any man there be a quartan fever incident*, Herb. 2, 12; Lchdm. i. 84, 5, MS. B. v. ge-tenge.

ge-tēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tēsan *to tease*] *To pluck, tease;* carpĕre:—Nim wǽte wulle wel getēsede *take wet wool well teased*, Herb. 178, 6; Lchdm. i. 312, 13.

ge-tēse, es; *n. An advantage;* commodum:—Ac geþenc ðæt ðū hym forwyrndest ǣlcra getēsa ðā git becgen on līchaman wǽron and ðū hæfdest ǣlc good and he hefde ǣlc yfel ne mōt he ðē nū ðý māre dōn to getēsan ðe ðū ðā hym woldest *but remember that thou didst refuse him every advantage when ye were both in the body and thou hadst every good and he had every evil; he cannot now do more for thy advantage than thou wouldest then do for his*, Shrn. 202, 31–4. Hió an Æþelfelde ealra ðera getēsa ðæt ðǽr binnan beóþ *she gives to Æthelfled all the desirable things that are there within*, Th. Chart. 538, 37. Getēse *commodum*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-tēse; *adj. Meet, convenient, suitable, mild, easy;* accommodus, placidus, lenis:—Gif him wǽre niht getēse *if he had had an easy night*, Beo. Th. 2645; B. 1320. Swā hit getēsost wæs *as was most fitting*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 22; Met. 20, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ki-zeso *dextrum*. v. Grff. v. 708–10.]

ge-tēsnes, se; *f. An opportunity, a saving, placing;* commoditas, Cot. 55.

ge-tal; *adj. Quick, ready, active;* agilis, velox, expeditus:—Wǽron hyra tungan getale teónan gehwylcre and to yfele gehwām ungemet scearpe *their tongues were swift to every wrong and to every evil exceeding sharp;* lingua eorum machæra acuta, Ps. Th. 56, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-zal *agilis, rapidus, alacer.*]

ge-talian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To tell, number, reckon, consider*:—Getalade *reputans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 38. Hēras heáfdes alle getalad aron *capilli capitis omnes numerati sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Ūeras getaled suelce fífo þūsendo *viri numero quasi quinque milia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Miþ unrehtwīsum getaled wæs *cum iniquis reputatus est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. v. ge-tellan.

getal-scipe, es; *m. Number;* numerositas:—Getalscipes and tīdes *numerositatis et temporis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14.

ge-talu *tribes;* tribus, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 30; *pl. nom. of* ge-tæl, **II.**

getan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed TO GET, *take, obtain;* adipisci, capere, assequi:—Cwæþ he on mergenne mēces ecgum getan wolde *said he in the morning would take them with the edges of the sword*, Beo. Th. 5872; B. 2940. DER. a-getan. v. gitan.

gētan; *p.* de, te; *pp.* ed *To grant, to confirm, assent to*:—Geáfon and gētton *gave and granted*, Chr. 675; Th. 59, 20. Gētton hit ælle ða ōþre *all the others assented to it*, 656; Th. 53, 27. v. geátan.

ge-tang *lying, prostrate;* prostratus, C. R. Ben. 34, Lye.

ge-tanned; *part. Tanned;* cortice mācērātus:—Getannede hýd *subacta cōria*, vel *mēdicāta*, vel *confecta*, Ælfc. Gl. 17; Som. 58, 104; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19.

ge-targed; *part. Provided with a shield;* scutatus, Hpt. Gl. 459. v. targe.

ge-tawa; *pl. f. Instruments;* instrumenta:—Mannes getawa *instrumenta genitalia*, L. M. 1, 29; Lchdm. ii. 70, 7. Ðis syndon ða getawa *these are the instruments*, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* gizawa *suppellex, stipendium.*] DER. gūþ-getawe, wīg-. v. taw, e; *f.*

ge-tawian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [tawian *to prepare*] *To prepare, reduce or bring to;* pārāre, redūcĕre ad:—Getawian to yrmþe *redūcĕre ad mīsĕrĭam*, Nathan. 7; St. And. 34, 18. Hý se æðeling to ðam bismre getawade *the prince brought them to shame*, Ors. 3, 8; Bos. 63, 15. To bysmere beóþ itawode dæs earman lond-leódæ *to shame are brought this miserable people*, Th. An. 121, 9. v. tawian.

ge-teág, -teáh *drew, led, gave*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 22; Exod. 407: Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 4: Beo. Th. 2093; B. 1044. v. ge-teón.

ge-teágan, -tégan; *p.* -téde; *pp.* -teád *To make, prepare*:—Dæt land mid to teágenne. Đā dæt land ðā geteád wæs *to prepare the land with. When then the land was prepared;* preparata terra, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 33. Đone ilcan mete de he hī ǽror mid tame getéde *the same food with which before he had made them tame* [*the prose has* ða ilcan mettas de hī ǽr tame mid gewenedon, Fox 88, 18], Bt. Met. Fox 13, 87; Met. 13, 44. [Cf. ge-tawian.]

ge-teal -teall *a number*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 9, 2: Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 16. v. ge-tæl, **I.**

ge-teald, es; *n. A tent, tabernacle;* tabernācŭlum:—God afærþ ðē of getealde ðīnum *Deus emigrābit te de tabernācŭlo tuo*, Ps. Spl. 51, 5. v. ge-teld.

ge-teáma, -týma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter;* advŏcātus, qui rei emptæ fidem præstat:—Ic wille dæt gehwilc man hæbbe his geteáman *I will that every man have his warranter*, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 9: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 16. v. teám, ge-téman.

ge-técan *to show*:—Is þearf dæt ic ðē hī selfe getēce *it is necessary that I show thee itself*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 1. v. ge-tæcan.

ge-tēde. v. ge-teágan.

ge-tēh *drew*, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 31. v. ge-teón.

ge-tehhod *determined, decreed*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30 = ge-teohhod; *pp. of* ge-teohhian.

ge-tel *a number;* numerus:—Gemænigfylde hī synt ofer getele *multiplicati sunt super numerum*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 56. v. ge-tæl, **I.**

ge-télan. v. ge-tælen.

getel-cræft, es; *m. Arithmetic*, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-teld, -tældd, -teald, es; *n.* [teld *a tent*] *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion,* TILT, *cover;* tentōrium, tabernācŭlum:—Geteld *tentōrium* vel *tabernācŭlum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 84: *scēna* vel *tabernācŭlum*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 25; Wrt. Voc. 37, 15. God æteówde Abrahame on ðam dene Mambre, ðǽr ðǽr he sæt on his geteldes ingange *appāruit Abraham in convalle Mambre, sedenti in ostio tabernāculi sui*, Gen. 18, 1: Ps. Spl. 26, 9. Hwylc eardaþ on getelde ðīnum *quis habitābit in tabernācŭlo tuo?* 14, 1. Hí aslógan án geteld *tetendērunt tentōrium*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34. On

sunnan gesette getelda his *in sōle þōsuit tabernāculum suum,* Ps. Spl. 18, 5.

ge-teldung, e; *f. A tent,tabernacle;* tabernāculum :—On sunnan gesette geteldunge his *in sōle þōsuit tabernāculum suum,* Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5 : 26, 9.

geteld-wurþung, e ; *f. A celebration of tents, the feast of tabernacles;* scēnōpēgia = σκηνοπηγία :—Getimbra hālgung *vel* geteldwurþung *scēnōpēgia,* Ælfc. Gl. 3 ; Som. 55, 77 ; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50.

ge-telged *coloured, dyed;* coloratus, Cot. 49, 81. v. tælg.

ge-tellan, ic -telle, ðū -telest, he -teleþ, *pl.* -tellaþ; *p.* -tealde, *pl.* -tealdon; *pp.* -teald, -teled *To tell, number, reckon, esteem, consider, ascribe, assign;* numerare, computare, reputare, comparare, dinumerare :—Ruben and Simeon beóþ mid me getealde *Ruben et Simeon reputabuntur mihi,* Gen. 48, 5 : Ps. Spl. C. 43, 25 : Ps. Th. 118, 119. Hit getealdon ealde ǽgleáwe *elders skilled in laws reckoned it,* Menol. Fox 34 ; Men. 17 : Cd. 154 ; Th. 191, 33 ; Exod. 224. Hwylc can getellan *quis novit dinumerare,* Ps. Spl. 89, 13. Ðā getealdon hie dæt dǽr wæs eác syx hund manna acweald *then they reckoned that there were six hundred men slain,* Blickl. Homl. 203, 27. Seó bōc ðe ys genemned on Englisc getel for ðam ðe Israhēla bearn wǽron on ðære getealde *the book that is called in English Numbers because in it the children of Israel were numbered,* Num. Pref : Ps. Th. 89, 11 : Andr. Kmbl. 1765 ; An. 885 : Mt. Bos. 10, 30. Dæt is geteald dæs læssan milgetæles de stadia hātte ccc and þreó twentig *it is, reckoned by the smaller measure of distance that are called stadia, three hundred and twenty-three,* Nar. 36, 16 : 34, 27. Se bið geteald Godes feónd *he will be accounted God's enemy,* Homl. Th. i 162, 22. Ān eórod is geteald to six þūsendum *a legion is reckoned at six thousand,* ii. 378, 29 : i. 68, 35. Dæt Mæcedonisce gewinn dæt mon mæg to dǽm mǽstan gewinnum getellan *the Macedonian war which may be reckoned amongst the greatest wars,* Ors. 4, 11 ; Bos. 98, 18. Ðonne bið he geteald to dære fyrenan eá *then shall he be assigned to the fiery river,* Blickl. Homl. 43, 24. Dæt hī hiora āgnum godum getealde wǽron *that they might be ascribed to their own gods,* Ors. 1, 5 ; Bos. 28, 27. Ða dīs Constantine geteald wæs *when this was told to Constantine,* H. R. 5, 27. Geteld rīmes *reckoned by number,* Cd. 67 ; Th. 80, 30 ; Gen. 1336 : 107 ; Th. 141, 14 ; Gen. 2344 : Elen. Kmbl. 4 : El. 2. Geteled rīme. Cd. 64 ; Th. 76, 27 ; Gen. 1263 : 161 ; Th. 201, 15 ; Exod. 372 : Andr. Kmbl. 2070 ; An. 1037. Tyn hund geteled *ten hundred in number,* Cd. 154 ; Th. 192, 15 ; Exod. 232 : Andr. Kmbl. 1329 ; An. 665 : Ps. Th. 90, 7. v. ge-talian.

ge-téman, -týman ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To vouch to warranty;* vocare ad warrantum. "Vouching to warranty. A process by which a person, in whose possession lost or stolen property was found, was compelled to show from whom he bought or had it, which latter was, in like manner, obliged to declare how it came into his hands, and so on to a third holder, beyond whom, provided he could prove lawful possession, the tracing might not proceed. The person from whom the accused party had the property, and who came forth as his warranter, was called the 'getýma' or 'geteáma,' and the process itself 'teám,'" LL. Th. Glos. v. L. H. E. 7 ; Th. i. 30, 8 : L. In. 35 ; Th. i. 124, 10.

ge-temesed, -temsud ; *part. Sifted;* cribratus : — Hlāfas getemeseda *panes propositionis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 4 : Lk. Skt. Lind. 6. 4. Nim getemsud melu *take sifted meal,* Lchdm. iii. 134, 20.

ge-temian; p. ede : *pp.* ed *To tame;* domare : — Ic gewylde oðde temige [getemige, MS. C.] *domo, Ælfc.* Gr. 36 ; Som. 38, 19. Ða ge-temedon *domitos,* Th. An. 26, 7, 13. Se getemeda assa hæfde getācnunge dæs ludēiscan folces, ðe wæs getemed under dære ealdan ǽ *the tamed ass betokened the Jewish people that was tamed under the old law,* Homl. Th. i. 208, 20. v. temian.

ge-temprian; p. ode; *pp.* od *To temper, moderate, govern, cure;* temperare :—Seó sunne ða eorþan getempraþ *the sun tempers the earth,* Bd. de nat. rerum ; Wrt. popl. Scienc. 9, 3 ; Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Getemprie seó bilewitnys dæt fȳr dæt hit to rēðe ne sȳ *let the meekness temper the fire that it be not too fierce,* Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Ān is dæt gehwā hine sylfne getemprige mid gemete on ǽte and on wǽte *one is, that every one govern himself with moderation in food and drink,* i. 360, 12. Mōt se de wile mid sōþum lǽcecræfte his lichaman getemprian *he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft,* 474, 35.

ge-temsud *sifted.* v. ge-temesed.

ge-tengan ; p. de ; *pp.* ed [tengan *to hasten, rush upon*] *To hasten, jou, devote one's self to;* injungēre, dēdēre :—Hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeówdōm *he devoted himself to God's service,* Elen. Kmbl. 400 ; El. 200. Ða getengde se Aristodemus to dam heáhgerēfa *then Aristodemus hastened to the prefect,* Homl. Th. i. 72, 18. He sōna getengde wiþ dæs dryes *he at once hastened towards the magician,* 374, 4. Se þeign ða dǽr to geteingde *the servant then hastened thither,* Shrn. 14, 27.

ge-tenge ; *adj. Near to, close to, pressing upon, oppressing ;* propinquus, incumbens, gravis, molestus :—Geseah gold glitnian grunde getenge *he saw gold glitter lying on the ground,* Beo. Th. 5510 ; B. 2758 : Elen. Kmbl. 2226 ; El. 1114 : 456 ; El. 228 : Bt. Met. Fox 31, 14 ; Met. 31, 7. Cyninges on heáhsetlum hrōfe getenge *kings high-raised* [lit. *close to the roof*] *on thrones,* 25, 10 ; Met. 25, 5 : Cd. 38 ; Th. 50, 14 ; Gen. 808 : Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2 ; Rūn. 18. Hundas deórum getenge *dogs pressing upon the animals,* Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25 : Shrn. 37, 14. Swā fela gāsta wǽron getenge ðam ānum men so *many spirits were oppressing that one man,* 378, 30. Heora þurst de him getenge wæs *their thirst that was oppressive to them,* Ors. 5, 8 ; Bos. 107, 28 : 6, 4 ; Bos. 119, 4 : Nar. 8, 24 : Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 24 : 10 : Fox 30, 5. Bróhþreá Cananēa wearþ cynne getenge hunger se hearda *terrible calamity came upon the race of the Canaanites the hard famine,* Cd. 86 ; Th. 108, 31 ; Gen. 1814 : 149 ; Th. 187, 9 ; Exod. 148 : 206 ; Th. 255, 25 ; Dan. 629 : 229 ; Th. 309, 18 ; Sat. 711. [Cf. *O. Sax.* bi-tengi : and v. *O. H. Ger.* gi-zengi, Grff. v. 680.] v. ge-tengan, ge-tingan.

getenys, gytenes, se ; *f. A procuring, attaining,* GETTING, *instruction, education ;* adeptio, institutio, Lye. Getenis *historia,* Hpt. Gl. 459.

ge-teód *determined, decreed,* Bd. 3, 24 : S. 556, 12 ; *pp. of* ge-teón.

ge-teóde *formed, decreed, assigned,* Cd. 182 ; Th. 228, 19 ; Dan. 204 : Exon. 88 b ; Th. 333, 17 ; Gn. Ex. 5 ; *p.* of ge-teón

ge-teóh ; gen. -teóges ; *n. Matter, material; pl. instruments, implements, utensils* :—Se ðis leóht onwrāh and dæt torhte geteóh tillice onwrāh *who this light displayed and the bright matter* [*the universe*] *revealed,* Exon. 94 a ; Th. 352, 32 ; Reim. 2. Sulh-geteógo *ploughing implements,* Th. An. 118, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-zíug *materia, suppellex, instrumentum : Ger.* ge-zeug.]

ge-teohhian, -teohian, -tiohhian, -tihhian ; *p.* ode, ade ; *pp.* od, ad *To appoint, determine, decree, assign ;* statuēre, decernēre, assignāre :—Ða heó Gode ānum geteohode þeówian *cum Deo sōli servire decrēvisset,* Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 593, 7. Wæs ōder in geteohhod mǽrum Geáte *another dwelling had been assigned to the renowned Goth,* Beo. Th. 2605 ; B. 1300. Geteohod, Bd. 5, 14 ; S. 634, 31, note. Ðē sind heardlīcu witu geteohhad *stern torments are determined for thee,* Exon. 69 b ; Th. 258, 13 ; Jul. 264 : Blickl. Homl. 25, 25. Ðe his sylfes sāwle hafaþ deáþe geteohhad *who hath assigned his own soul to death,* 183, 33. Eall dæt yfel, dæt hī him geteohod hæfdon *all the evil that they had determined against him,* Ps. Th. 9, argument : 14 : 16, 13. Dæt hī toweorpen dæt God geteohhad hæfþ to wyrcanne *to destroy what God had determined to do,* 10, 3.

ge-teolod ; *part. Gained ;* lucrifactus : — Ðonne seeal gehwā him æteówan hwæt he mid ðam punde geteolod hæfþ *then shall every one show to him what he has gained with the pound,* Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. v. ge-tilian.

ge-teón, ic -teó, ðū -týhst, he -týhþ, *pl.* -teóþ ; *p.* -teáh, -teág, -tēh, *pl.* -tugon ; *pp.* -togen.

I. *to draw, lead, incite, excite, constrain, restrain, bring up, instruct, bring to an end, complete, draw* or *bind together, string a musical instrument;* trahere, ducere, perducere, stringere, evaginare, excitare, constringere, educare, instituere, ad finem perducere, complere, nervis aptare *vel* instruere :—Woldon hine geteón in orwēnnysse *would draw him into despair,* Exon. 41 a ; Th. 136, 24 ; Gū. 546. Ðās wīf wuna getēþ *has mulieres consuetudo constringit,* Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 494, 11. Ðū getilist his heáhnisse *consummabis summitatem ejus,* Gen. 6, 16. He Adam fram helle geteh *he drew Adam from hell,* Nicod. 30 ; Thw. 17, 31. He monige to rihtre weorþunge ðǽre Drihtenlīcan Ēastrana geteáh and gelǽdde *multos ad Catholicam Dominici Paschæ celebrationem perduxit,* Bd. 5, 18 ; S. 636, 4. Ða hī hæfdon getogen eall Creáca folc to ðǽm gewinnum *when they had drawn all the people of Greece to the wars,* Ors. 1, 14 ; Bos. 37, 14, 35. He geteág ealde lāfe *he drew an ancient relic* [i. e. *a sword*], Cd. 162 ; Th. 203, 22 ; Exod. 407. Getogene dȳ wǽpne *evaginata sica,* Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 21. Folc to mānum getogen *excitatum ad scelera vulgus,* 2, 5 ; S. 507, 42. Hæfþ ealle gesceafta getogen *he has restrained all creatures,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 48 ; Met. 11, 24. Ða ðe wǽron on rīm-crǽfte rihte getogene *those who were rightly instructed in the art of numbers,* Chr. 975 ; Th. 226, 31 ; Edg. 27. Swā getogen mann *a man so well instructed,* Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13 : Th. Ap. 17, 18. Þeós fyrd wæs getogen dȳ feorþan geáre his rīces *hoc bellum quarto imperii sui anno complevit,* Bd. 1, 3 ; S. 475, 15. Wæs heó mid micle sāre getogen *illa erat multo dolore constricta,* 5, 3 ; S. 616, 22. Wamb getogen *alvus constricta,* Med. ex Quadr. 6, 11 ; Lchdm. i. 352, 24. Mid tyn strengum getogen hearpe *a harp strung with ten strings,* Ps. Th. 143, 10. Ða organa wǽron getogene *the organs were played,* Th. Ap. 25, 15. **II.** *to bring as an offering* or *gift, contribute, bestow, give ;* conferre :—Onweald geteáh wicga and wǽpna *gave possession of war-horses and weapons,* Beo. Th. 2093 ; B. 1044 : 4337 ; B. 2165. Nō ðū him wearne geteóh *do not give them a denial,* 738 ; B. 366.

ge-teón, -tiōn ; *p.* -teóde ; *pp.* -teód *To make, form, frame, appoint, determine, decree, ordain, assign ;* fācēre, statuēre, constituēre, decernēre : — Ðe him to gode geteóde *which he had formed to himself for a god,* Cd. 182 ; Th. 228, 19 ; Dan. 204. He us æt frymþe geteóde līf *he assigned life to us at the beginning,* Exon. 88 b ; Th. 333, 17 ; Gn. Ex. 5 : 90 a ; Th. 337, 28 ; Gn. Ex. 71 : Andr. Kmbl. 28 ; An. 14. He hine gegyrede mid grame wyrgþu, swā he hine wǽdum wræstum geteóde *induit se maledictione sicut vestimento,* Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hū woruld wǽre wundrum geteód *how the world was wondrously framed,* Cd. 177 ; Th. 222, 28 ; Dan. 111. Se ðe geteód hæfde *qui decrēvērat,* Bd. 3, 24 ;

S. 556, 12: Blickl. Homl. 19, 35. Geteód to ðǽm ēcan wītum *destined to eternal torments*, 37, 4: 31, 22. Ðonne bið ðam heard dōm geteód *a hard sentence will be the lot of that man*, 95, 36. Þurh hwelces monnes hond mīn ende wǽre getiód *by what man's hand my death was determined;* cujus mortem percussoris manu cavendam habeam, Nar. 31, 19: Th. Ch. 483, 15.

ge-teorian, -teorigan, -teorigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud, ad; *v. intrans. To fail, faint, be weary, languish, cease, perish;* deficere, fatigari, languere, exterminari:—Geteoriaþ *deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2: 103, 27: Ps. Spl. 17, 39. Ic geteorode *ego defeci*, Ps. Spl. 38, 14: 54, 11. Ðā se mete geteorude ðe hig of Ēgipta lande brohton *when the food was consumed that they brought from Egypt*, Gen. 43, 2: 47, 15: Jn. Bos. 2, 3. Hī geteorodon *defecerunt*, Ps. Spl. 72, 19. Ure dagas ealle geteorudun *omnes dies nostri defecerunt*, Ps. Th. 89, 9. Dē læs hig on wege geteorian *ne deficiant in via*, Mt. Bos. 15, 32. Me is heorte geteorad *defecit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. He sent on eów geteorigende eágan and módes gnornunge *he shall send on you failing eyes and sorrow of mind*, Deut. 28, 65. Geteorigende ateoraþ *deficientes deficient*, Ps. Spl. 36, 21. Be wege hī geteorigeaþ *deficient in via*, Mk. Bos. 8, 3. For swīdlīcre hǽtan geteorud *wearied by the excessive heat*, Herb. 114, 1: Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Beóþ geteorode *exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. Sume sceufon sume tugon and swīðe swǽtton ǽfþ ðæt hig geteorode wǽron *some shoved, some pulled and sweated exceedingly until they were exhausted*, Shrn. 154, 27.

ge-teorung, e; *f. A failing, fainting, languishing, weariness;* defectio, languor, fatigatio:—Geteorung nam me for synnullum *defectio tenuit me præ peccatoribus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 53: 141, 3.

ge-teóþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To tithe, give a tenth part*:—Ic ealle ða landāre ðe ic on Angla þeóde hæfde Gode into hālgan stōwon geteódode *I gave a tenth part of all my landed property to God for holy places*, Chart. Th. 116, 27. v. teóðian.

ge-ter, es; *n. A tearing;* dilaceratio, Hpt. Gl. 499.

ge-teran *to tear*:—Getearende *discerpens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 26.

ge-tēse. v. ge-tæse.

ge-tete *pomp, show, ostentation, magnificence*. v. ge-tot.

ge-tēung. v. ofer-bæc-getēung.

ge-þaca, an; *m. A thatcher, coverer;* tector:—Sceal dis sāwel-hūs fēge flǽschoma leomu lāmes geþacan wunian wælreste *this soul-house, the doomed flesh-covering, the limbs, coverers of the earth [lying upon the earth], must inhabit the mortal resting-place*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 1; Gū. 1005.

ge-þæf; *adj.* [geþafian *to agree, consent*] *Agreeing, content;* consentiens:—He his nō geþæf wæs *he was not a consenting party to it*, Cod. Dipl. 183; A. D. 803; Kmbl. i. 222, 35: R. Ben. 7.

ge-þæht, e; *f.*: es; *n. Counsel, consultation;* consilium: — Ðæt he wolde mid his freóndum spræce and geþæht habban *that he would have a conference and consultation with his friends*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Giþæht *consilium*, Rtl. 1, 9. v. ge-þeaht.

ge-þæslǽcan *to fit, to be fit, to become;* aptare, quadrare, congruere, R. Ben. interl. 2: Hpt. Gl. 506; 523.

ge-þæslīc; *adj.* [þæslīc *fit*] *Fit, proper;* dēcens, opportūnus:—Geþæslīc [MS. geþæslic] *dēcens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 16, 44. On tīman geþæslīcum ōðde on gedafenlīcre tīde *in tempore opportūno*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 6.

ge-þafa, an; *m.* [geþafian *to consent*] *A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consenter;* fautor, adjūtor:—He bið ryhtes geþeahtes geþafa *he is the supporter of good designs*, Past. 42, 1: Swt. 306, 14: Hat. MS. 58 a, 17: Cd. 22; Th. 127, 8; Gen. 414. Hwī ne eart ðū his geþafa *why art thou not an assenter to this?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 13: L. De Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 30. Ic eom geþafa *I am convinced, I am an assenter*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 13: 36, 5; Fox 180, 16: 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Gif ðē mon for rihtre scylde brōcie, geþola hit wel and beó his wel geþafa *if thou art afflicted for a just cause, bear it well and assent to it readily*, Prov. Kmbl. 45. Ðā næs Æðelm nā fullīce geþafa *then Æthelm did not fully assent*, Th. Ch. 171, 4. We sceolon beón geþafan *we must necessarily be consenters*, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7.

ge-þafian, -þafigan, -þafigean; *p.* ode, ude; *pp.* od, ud [þafian *to permit, allow, consent*] *To favour, support, permit, allow, admit, assent, consent, agree, approve, obey, submit to;* fāvēre, sustinēre, admittēre, permittēre, assentīre, consentīre, obēdīre, concēdēre:—Ðū deáþe sweltest gif ðū geþafian nelt mōdges gemānan *thou shalt perish by death if thou wilt not consent to the proud one's fellowship*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126: 41 a; Th. 138, 7; Gū. 572: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 60: L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5. He nolde geþafigan ðæt man hys hūs underdulfe *non sinēret perfōdi dōmum suam*, Mt. Bos. 24, 43. Geþafigean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Ic geþafige *consentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Som. 34, 39: 37; Som. 39, 9: Ps. Th. 130, 3. He ne geþafode ðæt hig ǣnig þing spræcon *non sinēbat ea lōqui*, Lk. Bos. 4, 41: 12, 39. Se ēadega wer idese lārum geþafode *the blessed man assented to the woman's counsels*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 31; Gen. 2233: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 2. Nā hī geþafudon geþeaht his *non sustinuērunt consilium ejus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 13. Dīnum mǽge mān ne geþafa *approve not wickedness in thy kinsman*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 12; Fä. 18. Ne gē in ne gāþ, ne gē ne geþafiaþ ðæt ōðre ingān *vos non intrātis, nec introeuntes sinītis intrāre*, Mt. Bos. 23, 13. Ðās hwīlwendlīcan gedrefednyssa we sceolon mid geseán for Cristes naman geþafian *but these transitory tribulations we ought to submit to with joy for Christ's name*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 10: Prov. Kmbl. 9: Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 15; Hat. MS. Beágmund geþafie and mid wrīte *I, Beagmund, approve and consign*, Th. Ch. 475, 16.

ge-þafsum; *adj. Agreeing;* consentiens:—Wæs ðū geþafsum *esto consentiens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25.

ge-þafsumniss, e; *f. Agreement, consent*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 14.

ge-þafung, e; *f. Permission, allowance, assent, consent;* permissio, assensus, consensus:—Mid Earnulfes geþafunge *with Arnulf's permission*, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 3. Be his geþafunge gecyrde se apostol *by his permission the apostle returned*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 6: Th. Ch. 526, 21. On hūse Godes we eodon mid geþafunge *in dōmo Dei ambulāvimus cum consensu*, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 15: Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 25. Dyssum wordum ōðer ðæs cyninges wita and ealdormann geþafunge sealde, and to ðære spræce fēng *cujus suasiōni verbisque prudentibus alius optimātum tribūens assensum, continuo subdidit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12: 4, 8; S. 576, note 5.

ge-þanc, -þonc, -þang, es: generally *m.* but sometimes *n.* [þanc *will*] *Mind, will, opinion, thought;* mens, animus, cogitatio:—Þincþ on his geþance *thinks in his mind*, R. Ben. 65. Done fælan geþanc frine *interroga me*, Ps. Th. 138, 20. Se Hælend geseh hyra heortan gedancas *Iesus videns cogitationes cordis illorum*, Lk. Bos. 9, 47: Ps. Th. 91, 4: 93, 11: 128, 3: 139, 8; all *n.*; but the following three are *n.*:—Sōþlīce ðæt geþanc eode on hig, hwylc hyra yldest wǽre *intravit autem cogitatio in eos, quis eorum major esset*, Lk. Bos. 9, 46: Byrht. Th. 132, 9; By. 13. Geþancu and geþeahtu *thoughts and plans*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 23. Done ilcan geþanc ic ðē ǽr sǽde *the same thought I have told thee before*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 28. Geþanges *mentis*, Ps. Spl. 67, 29.

ge-þancian, -þoncian; *p.* ode. ede; *pp.* od, ed [þancian *to thank*] *To thank, give thanks, reward;* grātias agēre:—Geþance ðē þeóda Waldend, ealra ðæra wynna ðe ic on worulde gebād *I thank thee, Lord of the nations, for all the delights which I have experienced on earth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 57; By. 173. He geþancode Gode his sande *he thanked God for what he had sent*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. We sceolon geþancian Gode ðæt he wolde asendan his āncennedan Sunu *we ought to thank God that he was willing to send his only-begotten Son*, 23, 2. We him his geswinces geþancedon, of ūrum gemēnum feó *we would reward him for his labour out of our common money*, L. Ath. v. § 7; Th. i. 234, 27. We giþancia *gratulamur*, Rtl. 74, 7: 31, 1.

geþanc-metian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deliberate, consider;* considerāre:—Geþancmeta ðīne mōde, on hwilce healfe ðū wille hwyrft dōn *deliberate in thy mind on which side thou wilt depart*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 9; Gen. 1917.

ge-þancol, -þancul, -þoncol; *adj.* [þanc *the mind, thought*] *Mindful, thoughtful, considerate, suppliant;* mēmor, cōgitābundus, supplex:—Ic wæs gemyndig mǽrra dōma dīnra geþancol, þeóden Dryhten *mēmor fui judiciōrum tuōrum a sēculo, Dómine*, Ps. Th. 118, 52: Ps. C. 50, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 6. Swā hleódrode hālig cempa, þeáwum geþancul *thus spake the holy champion, in all his ways thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462. Giþoncolo *intenti*, Rtl. 16, 31. Giþoncle *supplices*, 4, 24.

ge-þancol, -þoncol; *adj. Thankful, grateful*:—Giþoncolo wosaþ gie *grati estote*, Rtl. 13, 39.

ge-þang. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þang, es; *n. Growth*:—Gyfe pund, ðanon him wæs geseald se fæt and geþang *a pound of grace, thence was given him the fat and growth*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 12.

ge-þawenian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To moisten;* hūmectāre:—Hió mid ðæm wætere weorþeþ [weorþaþ, MS.] geþawened *it is moistened with the water*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 204; Met. 20, 102.

ge-þeáh *thrived*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18; *p. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þeád. v. ge-þeód.

ge-þeaht, -þæht, e; *f.*: es; *n.* **I.** *counsel, consultation, deliberation, advice, thought, a determination, resolution, device, plan, purpose;* consilium, cōgitātio:—Geþeaht Drihtnes on ēcnysse wunaþ *consilium Dōmini in æternum mānet*, Ps. Spl. 32, 11: Ps. Th. 88, 6. Ðæt geþeaht *the counsel*, Ps. Th. 9, 6. Hie ðære geþeahte wǽron *they were of the resolution*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 21; Dan. 205. Hī nyllaþ geþafan beón ōðerra monna geþeahtes *they will not be supporters of the plan of other men*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 15; Hat. MS. 58 a, 2. On ānre geþeahte [MS. geþeaht] eodan togædere *consilium fēcērunt in ūnum*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. On geþeahte *in consilio*, Ps. Spl. 1, 1: Ps. Th. 105, 32. Būtan geþeahte *without advice*; inconsulte, Bd. 3, 1: S. 523, 31. Of hiera āgnum geþeahte *from their own determination*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 18; Hat. MS. 58 a, 4. Ealle geþeaht dīn ne getrymþ *omne consilium tuum confirmet*, Ps. Spl. 19, 4. Þurh monnes geþeaht *through man's device*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 12; Gen. 605: Elen. Kmbl. 2117; El. 1060. Hī forhogodon ðæs Hælendes geþeaht *consilium Dei sprēvērunt*, Lk. Bos. 7, 30: Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 32, 40. Hī ān geþeaht ealle ymbsǽtan *cōgitāvērunt consensum in ūnum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. Ðæt he him geþeaht sealde *ut consilium sibi dāret*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 38. Ðū [God] cal gōd [MS. good] ānes geþeahte dines geþohtest *thou [God] didst conceive all good*

by the counsel of thyself alone, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 78; Met. 20, 39: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 20. Mid geþeahte dīnum *with thy counsel*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 173; Met. 20, 87. Geþancu and geþeahtu *thoughts and plans*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. He wiðcwyþ geþeaht ealdrum *reprōbat consilia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10: Ps. Th. 55, 5. **II.** *a council, an assembly*; concilium:—Geþeaht awyrgedra ofsæton me *concilium mālignantium obsēdit me*, Ps. Spl. 21, 15. Ic ne sæt mid geþeahte ȳdelnyssa *non sēdi cum concilio vānitātis*, 25, 4. On ðam geþeahte *in the council*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. DER. ræd-geþeaht.

ge-þeaht *covered*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492; *pp. of* ge-þeccan.

ge-þeahta, an; *m. A counsellor*; consiliarius:—Hæfst ðū ænigne wīsne geþeahtan *habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 5.

ge-þeahtend, es; *m. A counsellor*; consiliārius:—Se geþeahtend and-swerap *consiliārius respondit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 37: 31, 21.

ge-þeahtendlīc; *adj. Deliberative*:—Geþeahtendlīc ymcyme *a deliberative convention*, L. Wih. pref; Th. i. 36, 7.

ge-þeahtere, es; *m. A counsellor*; consiliārius:—Se wæs geþeahtere ðæs apostolican pāpan *qui consiliārius ērat āpostōlici pāpæ*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. DER. þeahtere.

ge-þeahtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take counsel, consult*; consiliāri:—Geniman sāwle mīne hī geþeahtodon *accipēre animam meam consiliāti sunt*. Ps. Lamb. 30, 17.

ge-þeahting, -þeahtung, -þæhtung, e; *f. Counsel, consultation, deliberation, agreement*; consilium, consultātio, consultum, consensus:—Ic Ælfrēd cinge mid geþeahtunge Æþerēdes ercebiscceopes *I, king Alfred, with the counsel of archbishop Athered*, Th. Ch. 484, 11. Hū egesfullīc he is in geþeahtingum ofer monna bearn *quam terribilis in consiliis sūper filios hōminum!* Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 36. Se geþeahtingum hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan *who by his counsels holdeth in his power heaven and earth*, Exon. 43 a; Th. 140, 31; Gū. 618. To geþeahtunge *ad consulta*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 43. Mid geþeahtunge *cum consensu*, Ps. Th. 54, 13. Geþæhtung *consilium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 14: 22, 15.

ge-þearf, ic, he; *I have, or he has need or necessity*. v. ge-þurfan.

ge-þearfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To impose necessity*; necessitatem imponere:—Ðā him swā geþearfod wæs *as necessity thus was imposed upon them*, Beo. Th. 2211; B. 1103. v. þearfian.

ge-þeccan; *p.* -þeahte *To cover*; tegere:—Lago hæfde geþeahte ēðel *the water had covered the country*, Cd. 73; Th. 90, 8; Gen. 1492. DER. þeccan.

ge-þegan; *p.* ede *To consume*:—Þurste geþegede *consumed with thirst*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 17; Cri. 1510. v. a-, of-þegan. *But cf. also* ge-þēwan.

ge-þegnian, -þēnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [þegnian *to serve*] *To minister, serve*; ministrāre:—Ðū hæfst to þance geþēnod dīnum hearran *thou hast served thy lord so as to please him*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506.

ge-þencan, -þencean, ic -þence, ðū -þencest, -þencst, he -þenceþ, -þencþ, *pl.* -þencaþ, -þenceaþ; *p.* ic, he -þohte, ðū -þohtest, *pl.* -þohton; *pp.* -þoht. **I.** *to think, conceive, perceive, reflect upon, weigh*; meditari, considerare, pensare:—Hwylc eówer mæg sōþlīce geþencan dæt he geēacnige āne elne to hys anlīcnesse *quis autem vestrum cogitans potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum*, Mt. Bos. 6, 27: Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 34; Wand. 58; 100 a; Th. 378, 6; Deor. 12. Ðū meaht sweotole geþencean *thou mayest clearly perceive*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 2; Met. 5, 1. To geþencanne *to think*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 3; Rä. 42, 8. Ðū [God] eal gōd [MS. good] ānes geþeahte dīnes geþohtest, and hī ða worhtest *thou* [*God*] *didst conceive all good by the counsel of thyself alone, and then didst create it*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 79; Met. 20, 40. Snyttro geþencan weras wīsfæste *think prudence, oh ye wise men!* Elen. Kmbl. 626; El. 313. **II.** *to think about, remember, consider maturely, to take to heart*; recogitare, iterum cogitare, reminisci:—Hē sceal geþencan gæstes þearfe *he shall think about the need of his soul*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 20; Cri. 1057. Geþenceþ *thinketh*, 117 a; Th. 449, 27; Dōm. 77. Ic geþence *reminiscor*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 54. Ic ānne ānlēpne ne mæg geþencean *I cannot remember a single one*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 18; Hat. MS. Dæt he ne mæg ende geþencean *that he cannot consider his end*, Beo. Th. 3473; B. 1734. Gif he hit geþencan can *if he can consider it*, Salm. Kmbl. 814; Sal. 406: Exon. 115 b; Th, 445, 8; Dōm. 4. Hwæt! ðū lyt geþohtest *lo! thou didst consider little*, Soul Kmbl. 45; Seel. 23. **III.** *to think of, bear in mind, remember*; recordari, cogitare, memor esse:—Mæg geþencan, ðæt geond ðas worold witig Dryhten wendeþ geneahhe *he may bear in mind that throughout this world the sagacious Lord alternates abundantly*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 10; Deōr. 31: 83 b; Th. 314, 5; Mōd. 9. Þe his synna geþencaþ *who bears in mind his sins*, 117 a; Th. 450, 6; Dōm. 83. Sōþfæste beōt geþencean *the righteous think of the promise* [*of God*], Ps. Th. 106, 41: 118, 74. Ic ealde dagas geþohte *cogitavi dies antiquos*, 76, 5. Geþenc se snottra fengel hwæt wit sprēcon *let the sagacious prince bear in mind what we have spoken*, Beo. Th. 2952; B. 1474: Exon. 132 a; Th. 23, 18; Cri. 370. **IV.** *to excogitate, devise, invent, conceive*; excogitare, struere, invenire:—Ðū meaht rǣd geþencan *thou mayest devise counsel*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 28; Gen. 561. Mid swilcum mæg man rǣd geþencean *with such one may devise counsel*, 15; Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286. He worn geþenceþ hinderhōca *he devises a number of stratagems*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 19; Mōd. 33. Se gerēfa hēt ða hālgan margaretan on karcerne betȳnan ōþ dæt he geþohte hū he hire mægþhād forspilde *the prefect ordered the holy Margaret to be shut up in prison until he had devised how he might destroy her virginity*, Nar. 41, 17. He cwæþ dæt he nān ryhtre geþencan ne meahte *he said he could conceive nothing more right*, Th. Ch. 171, 15. Hȳ grōfon ǣghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte *they carved every stone as the emperor devised*, Shrn. 146, 17. **V.** *to resolve, intend, wish*; intendere, velle:—Uton geþencan Hælende hēran *let us resolve to obey the Saviour*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Se awyrgda geþohte dæt he heofencyninge hēran ne wolde *the accursed one resolved that he would not obey heaven's king*, 220; Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316: 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187. Ðū geþohtest dæt ðū ðīne mægþhād Meotude sealdes *thou didst resolve that thou wouldst give to the Lord thy maidenhood*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. DER. þencan.

ge-þenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To stretch out, extend*:—Geþenede *extendens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 49: 14, 31.

ge-þēnsum; *adj. Obsequious, obliging, serviceable*; officiosus: — He wearþ geset cumena þēn dæt he mynsterlīcum cumum geþēnsum wǣre *he was appointed servant of guests that he might attend upon the monastic guests*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 24. Gif hwilc sibling ðē bið swā geþēnsum swilce ðīn āgen fōt *if any kinsman be as serviceable to thee as thy own foot*, i. 516, 15.

ge-þeōd; *part. p. Captive*; captivus;—Geþeódo *captivi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 24. Fore geþeádum *pro captivis*, Rtl. 177, 19. v. ge-þeón.

ge-þeódan, he -þeót; *p.* -þeódde; *pp.* -þeóded, -þeód *To join, connect, unite, associate, apply, adjust, translate*; jungēre, adjungēre, conjungēre, cōpulāre, sociāre, aptāre:—Ic geþeóde *conjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 42. Forðam forlæt se man fæder and mōder and geþeót hine to his wīfe *quamobrem relinquet hōmo patrem suum et matrem et adhærēbit uxōri suæ*, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. Bos. 19, 5. Ðe hī hie oftost to geþeódaþ *to whom they most frequently join themselves*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 34. He dām wordum sōna monig word to geþeódde *eis mox plūra verba adjunxit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Dæt us Gode ðū geþeóddest *ut nos Deo conjungēres*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 29. Ðonne mihte he dara rīme geþeóded beón *posset eōrum nūmĕro sōciāri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 36: Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mihte swȳðe well beón to him geþeóded se cwide ðe Iacob se heáh-fæder cwæþ *cui mērito pōtērat illud quod Patriarcha dīcĕbat aptāri*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 25. Ðā wæs geþeóded hefig gefeoht *conserto grāvi prælio*, 2, 20; S. 521, 10: 4, 21; S. 590, 12. Dæt bearn fæderlīcum setle ys geþeód *quod partus pāternæ sēdi jungĭtur*, Hymn. Surt. 89, 32. Of hwylce cneórysse sculon cristene men mid heora māgum him betwih on gesinscipe geþeódde beón *usque ad quōtam generātiōnem fidēles dēbeant cum propinquis sibi conjūgio cōpulāri?* Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 35: 2, 3: S. 504, 17. He hēt disne regul of læden-gereorde on englisc geþeódan *he ordered to translate this rule from Latin into English*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28. v. ge-þýdan.

ge-þeóde, es; *n. Language, speech, idiom, translation*; lingua:—Nis nān mennisc geþeóde *non sunt sermones*, Ps. Th. 18, 3. Ðǣr ðǣr hine nān man ne can ne he nǣnne mon ne furðum dæt geþeóde ne can *where no man knows him nor he any man, nor does he know even the language*, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 23. Dæt ys gereht on ūre geþeóde *quod est interpretatum*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 23: Mk. Skt. 5, 41: 15, 22: Homl. Th. i. 194, 1: Past. pref; Swt. 5, 13; Hat. MS. Ða Finnas and ða Beormas sprǣcon neáh ān geþeóde *the Finns and the Permians spoke nearly one language*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 20, 15. Hēr sind fīf geþeóde Englisc and Brittisc and Wilsc and Scyttisc and Pyhtisc and Bōc Leden *there are five languages here, English, British, Scotch, Pictish, and Latin*, Chr. Erl. 3, 2. Hī mihton sōna sprecan on ǣghwelc ðara geþeóda ðe under heofonum is *they could at once speak in every language under heaven*, Shrn. 85, 16: Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 26. Dæt hēr ðȳ māra wīsdōm on londe wǣre ðȳ we mā geþeóda cūþon *that there might be the more wisdom in the land the more languages we knew*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 25; Hat. MS. Hāt todǣlan heora geþeóde *divide linguas eorum*, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ic ðā geþeóde to micclan gesceáde telede *I reckoned then a transition to make much difference*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-diuti, Grff. v. 131.]

ge-þeóde. v. ingeþeóde.

ge-þeódendlīc; *adj. Conjunctive, joining*; copulativus:—Copulativæ dæt synd geþeódendlīce *copulativæ, that is, joining together*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45. 36.

ge-þeódnes, -ness, -nyss, e; *f.* [ge, þeódnes, -nys = *joining*]. **I.** *a joining, juncture, joint*; junctio, junctura, compages:—Seó geþeódnes ðæs heáfdes tobrocen wæs *the joining of the head was broken*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. He wæs bȳgendlīc on ðām geþeódnessum his liþa *he was flexible in the joints of his limbs*, 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Monigra monna mōd to geþeódnesse dæs heofonlīcan līfes onbærnde wǣron *multorum animi appetitum sunt vitæ cælestis accensi*, 4, 24; S. 596, 37. **II.** *a conjunction*:—Conjunctio mæg beón gecweden geþeódnyss *conjunctio may be called 'geþeódnyss,'* Ælfc. Gr. 44, 2; Som. 45, 24: 5, 26; Som. 3, 50. **III.** *conjugation*:—Conjugatio verborum is worda geþeódnyss . . . Conjugatio mæg beón gecweden geþeódnyss fordan ðe on dære

beóþ manega word geþeódde on ânre declînunge, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 24, 19–23. **IV.** *a translation:*—Ðeáh da scearþanclan witan disse engliscan geþeódnesse ne behôfien *though the acute wise men need not this English translation*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32.

ge-þeódræden, e; *f. Fellowship, society:*—Ðonne biþ ðê sêlre ðæt ðû heora geþeódrædene forbuge *then it will be better for thee that thou avoid their society*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 17.

ge-þeódsumness, e; *f. Assent, consent, agreement*, Lk. Skt. p. 8, 1.

ge-þeófian; *p.* ode, ade: *pp.* od, ad *To steal, thieve;* fûrâri:—Gif hwâ on cirican hwæt geþeófige *if any one thieve aught in a church*, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 2. Ðæt he hæbbe ær geþeófad *that he had before thieved*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8, MSS. B. H.

ge-þeón, ic -þeó, *pl.* -þeóþ; *p.* -þeáh, *pl.* -þugon; *pp.* -þogen *To grow, grow up, increase, thrive, flourish, prosper;* crescêre, proficêre, vlgêre:—Lofdædum sceal man geþeón *a man shall flourish by praiseworthy deeds*, Beo. Th. 50; B. 25: 1825; B. 910: Homl. Th. i. 12, 26. Erigende ic geþeó *arando proficio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 18. Ic strangige oððe geþeó *vigeo*, 26, 3; Som. 28, 47. Fela rîcera manna geþeóþ Gode *many rich men thrive to God*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 33: ii. 22, 15. Gif þegen geþeáh ðæt he þênode cynge *if a thane thrived so that he served the king*, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 18: 5, 6; Th. i. 192, 7, 9. Wæs his fæder ærest cyninges þegn and ðâ æt nêhstan geþeáh ðæt he wæs cininges þegna aldorman *his father was first a king's thane, and at last rose to be chief of the king's thanes*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. Ðe Gode geþugon þurh gehaltsumnysse his beboda *who throve to God through observance of his commandments*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32: i. 444, 16. Geþeóh tela *thrive well!* Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218: Exon. 122 a; Th. 469, 13; Hy. 11, 1. Ðæt ic ðê geþeó þinga gehwylce *that I may thrive to thee in everything*, 118 a; Th. 453, 9; Hy. 4, 12: L. Wg. 7, 10; Th. i. 188, 1, 8. Se ðe for wîsdôme wende to Scottum ðæt he æþeódig on lâre geþuge *who for the sake of wisdom had gone to Scotland that in a foreign land he might increase in learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 19. Ða ðâ he geþogen wæs *when he was grown up*, 38, 9: L. Ælf. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 27. Se ðe swâ geþogenne forwyrhtan næfde *he who had not so prosperous a vicegerent*, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 5. Wæl geboren and yfele geþogen *degêner*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 10, 6. Geþogen [geþogend, MS.] on mægne *mactus virtûte*, 41; Som. 44, 14.

ge-þeón, -þeówan; *p.* -þeóde, -þeówde; *pp.* -þeód *To tame, oppress;* dômâre, opprimêre:—Se mec âna mæg écan meahtum geþeón *who alone can tame me by his eternal powers*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 14; Râ. 41, 91. Me dînes yrres egsa geþeówde *the terror of thine anger oppressed me*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þŷwan *and* ge-þeód *captive.*

ge-þeón; *p.* -þeóde *To do, commit, perform;* perficere, patrare:—Ðæt we siddan forþ ða sêllan þing symle môten geþeón *that henceforth we may ever do those better things*, Exon 13 a; Th. 23, 31; Cri. 377. v. þeón.

ge-þeót, es; *n. Howling:*—Wulfa geþeót *howling of wolves*, Guthl. 8; Gdwn. 48, 4.

ge-þeót *shall join, = 3rd pres. sing. of* ge-þeódan.

ge-þeówan *to oppress*, Ps. Th. 87, 16. v. ge-þeón, -þŷwan.

ge-þeówian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To make a slave, enslave;* servîtûti subjicêre, in servitûtem redigêre:—Ær hine mon geþeówode *before he was made a slave*, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwelc man biþ niwan geþeówad *if any man be newly made a slave*, 48; Th. i. 132, 7: Th. Chart. 553, 9. Syndon cradolcild geþeówode *infantes e cûnâbilis sunt mancipâti*, Lupi Serm. i. 5; Hick. Thes. ii. 100, 30; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 50.

ge-þerse *a stripe, blow;* verber, Dial. i, 2.

ge-þerscan; *p.* -þearsc, *pl.* -þurscon *To strike, beat, thrash:*—Geþearsca *cædere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. To geþearscanne, 15, 15. Geþurscon *cederunt*, 12, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 35.

ge-þêwan; *p.* -þêwde; *pp.* -þêwed, -þêwd *To oppress;* opprimêre:—He sârig fole, geþêwde þurste, blissade *he gladdened the sorrowful people, oppressed with thirst*, Ps. Th. 106, 32. v. ge-þŷwan.

ge-þicfyldan; *p.* de *To make thick;* densare, Gl. Prud. 970.

ge-þicgan, -þicgean; *p.* -þah *To take, accept, receive;* sumere, accipere:—Waldon ða swângerêfan ða læswe fordûr gedrîfan and ðone wudu geþicgan ðonne hit aldgeryhto wêron *the swainreeves wanted to push the pasturage and take the wood further than the old rights extended*, Th. Ch. 70, 22. And hiera se æþeling gehwelcum feoh and feorh gebeád and hiera nænig hit geþicgean nolde *the atheling offered every one of them money and life and none of them would accept it*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 6. Hit on mete oððe on drince to geþicganne *to take it [poison] in meat or drink*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 16. He ðæt ful geþeah æt Wealþeón *he took the cup from Waltheow*, Beo. Th. 1261; B. 628: 1241; B. 618: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Ðær ic beág geþah *there I received a bracelet*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 19; Vid. 65: 84 b; Th. 318, 24; Vid. 3. Londryht geþah *he received the land-right*, 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40: Cd. 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Boitius se hæle hätte se ðone hîsan geþah *Boethius the man was named who got that fame*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 106; Met. 1, 53. Geþægon medoful manig *they took many a mead-cup*, Beo. Th. 2033; B. 1014.

ge-þicgan; *pp.* -þiged *To take:*—Seoððan wæs mêce geþiged [Th. geþinged] *afterwards was the sword taken*, Beo. Th. 3881; B. 1938. v. þicgan *we.*

ge-þiddan. v. ge-þeódan.

ge-þiéfian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To steal;* fûrâri, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 8. v. ge-þeófian.

ge-þihan; *p.* -þâh, -þâg, -þâh *To thrive, prosper, grow;* vigere, proficere, crescere:—Ælc dæra ðe Gode geþihþ *every one that thrives to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 29. Eádig biþ se ðe in his êdle geþihþ *happy is he who thrives in his country*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 21; Gn. Ex. 37. Alexandreas monna cynnes mæst geþâh *Alexandreas prospered most of the race of men*, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 23; Wid. 16: 40 b; Th. 134, 16; Gû. 508: Cod. 149; Th. 186, 24; Exod. 143. [Cf. ge-þeón.] DER. þihan.

ge-þincd. v. ge-þingþu.

ge-þind. v. ge-þynd.

ge-þinde; *pl. m. Rivals;* æmulatores, Hpt. Gl. 429. [Cf. þindan.]

ge-þing, es; *n.* **I.** *a council, an assembly;* concilium, concio:—Ða se þeóden ongan geþinges wyrcan *then did the prince form a council*, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 25; Dan. 468. Hêt hie upastandan to Godes geþinge *he bade them arise to God's assembly*, Andr. Kmbl. 1588; An. 7951. **II.** *a compact, an agreement, a condition;* pactum:—Be diernum geþinge *concerning a private compact*, L. In. 52; Th. i. 134, 11, 12: 50; Th. i. 134, 1: L. Ath. v. § 11; Th. i. 240, 16: Th. Ch. 465, 12. Hig him geþinga budon ðæt hie him ôðer fiet eal gerýmdon *they offered him conditions that they would wholly yield to him another dwelling*, Beo. Th. 2175; Th. 1085. v. Grm. R. A. 600. **III.** *what is impending over one, what is awaiting one, what is certainly to be expected* or *hoped for, fate, destiny;* quod est imminens *vel* expectandum, fatum, sors:—Bâd beadwa geþinges *he awaited the fate of the battle*, Beo. Th. 1423; B. 709: 802; B. 398. Wêndon hie þearlra geþinga þræge hnâgran *they expected a worse period of severe fates*, Andr. Kmbl. 3194; An. 1600: 1512; An. 757.

ge-þingan; *p.* -þang, *pl.* -þungon; *pp.* -þungen *To thrive, grow, become excellent:*—Metode geþungon Abraham and Loth *Abraham and Lot throve to the Lord* [cf. ge-þeón], Cd. 82; Th. 103, 7; Gen. 1714: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 14; Met. 1, 7. Æðgwæder heora wæs æþeódig dær and hwædere for heora lifes geearnunge geþungon ðæt hî bûtâ wæron Abbudissan on ðam mynstre *quæ utraque cum esset peregrina, præ merito virtutum ejusdem monasterii est abbatissa constituta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 23. Wât ic ðæt ðû wære on woruldrîce geþungen þrymlîce *I know that thou wert in this world exalted gloriously*, Soul Kmbl. 328; Seel. 168. v. ge-þungen.

ge-þingan; *pp.* ed *To determine, fix, destine:*—Gif him ðonne Hrêðrîc to hofum Geáta geþingeþ [MS. -ed] he mæg ðær fela freónda findan *if then Hrethric determine to come to the Goths' courts he can find there many friends*, Beo. Th. 3678; B. 1857: Hafaþ him geþinged hider þeóden usser *our prince hath determined to come hither*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 9; Dôm. 5. [Cf. ge-þingian, **II.**] Wiste hilde geþinged *he knew war was destined*, Beo. Th. 1299; B. 647: Menol. Fox 326; Men. 164: 14; Men. 7.

ge-þingelîc; *adj. Concerning a council*, Cot. 179.

ge-þingere, es; *m. An intercessor:*—We biddaþ ðætte fore us geþingere astonde *quesumus ut pro nobis intercessor existat*, Rtl. 44, 36.

ge-þingian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ad. **I.** [ge-þing, **II.**] *to make terms with a person for one's self or for another, to be reconciled, to come to an agreement, to reconcile, settle a dispute, intercede, mediate:*—Swâ hie geþingian mægen wid cyning and his gerêfan *according to the terms they can make with the king and his reeve*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11: 62; Th. i. 142, 3: Cod. Dipl. ii. 58, 26. Ðâ geþingadun wid ðæm wyrhtum *conventione facta cum operariis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 2: Chr. 694; Erl. 42, 15: 628; Erl. 24, 4. Ðær genam Hettulf Honoriuses sweostor and siddon wid hine geþingode *there Attulf took the sister of Honorius and afterwards made an agreement with him*, Ors. 6, 38; Bos. 133, 15. Bûtan ðû êr wid hî geþingige *unless thou first be reconciled to them*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 16; Jul. 198. Geþinge wid dînum brôðer *reconciliare fratri tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 24. Swâ beóþ þeóda geþwære ðonne hŷ geþingad habbaþ *so are peoples in concord when they have made a treaty*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Goda bæd ðæt se kyninc him geþingunde wid Eádgife his bôca edgift *Goda asked that the king would arrange for him with Eadgifu the restoration of his charters*, Th. Ch. 202, 32. He geþingade fæinþa mæste *he settled the greatest feud*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 2; Cri. 616: Blickl. Homl. 9, 6. Nâ ðê geþingodre *none the more settled*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12, MS. B. Gehwilces mannes dæda hine gewrêgaþ oððe geþingiaþ *every man's deeds accuse him or reconcile him [to God]*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 38. Ðæt me seó hâlge wid ðone hŷhstan cyning geþingige *that the holy one intercede for me to the most high king*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 20; Jul. 717. Geþingage *intercedat*, Rtl. 66, 13: *intervenire*, 60, 42. Ðæt hî to ðam mildheortan Hælende hire geþingodon *that they would intercede for her to the merciful Saviour*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 22: 528, 14: Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 2, 10:

Hat. MS. Geþinga us *intercede for us*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 29; Cri. 342.

II. *to determine*:—Hafaþ nū geþingod to us þeóden mæra *the great prince hath determined [to come] to us*, Cd. 226; Th. 302, 12; Sat. 598. [Cf. ge-þingan.]

ge-þingio *a provision*; apparatio, Cot. 8, Lye.

geþing-sceat, es; *m. Ransom*:—He ne sealde Gode nænne geþingsceat wið his miltse *he gave God no ransom for his mercy*, Past. 45; Swt. 339, 10; Hat. MS.

ge-þingþu, -þingcþu, -þincþ, -þyncþ, e; *f.* **I.** *honour, dignity, rank*; honor, dignitas:—He becom to dære cynelícan geþincþe *he arrived at the royal dignity*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 1. Eal fole done eádigan Gregorius to dære geþincþe geceás *all folk chose the blessed Gregory to that dignity*, ii. 122, 22. Hū micelre geþincþe sý dæt hálige mæden Maria *of how great dignity is the holy maiden Mary*, 22, 21. Godes gecorenan scīnaþ on heofonlícum wuldre ælc be his geþingcþum; nū is geleáfíc dæt seó eádige cwēn mid swā micclum wuldre and beorhtnysse ōðre oferstīge, swā micclum swā hire geþincþu ōðra hālgena unwídmetenlíce sind *God's elect shine in heavenly glory each according to his rank; now it is credible that the blessed queen excels others with so much brightness and glory, as much as her rank is not comparable with that of other saints*, i. 446, 2–5; Jud. Thw. p. 161, 21; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93; Homl. Th. ii. 450, 2. Sum geþungen lāreow wæs on Engla lande Albin gehāten and hæfde micele geþincþa *there was a certain distinguished teacher in England named Albin and he had great honour*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 6. Him to wǣron witode geþingþo *to him were destined honours*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 31; Gen. 475. Geþyncþum *honourably*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 16; Gū. 577. **II.** *a court, legal assembly*:—Dæt griþ dæt se ealdormann on fíf-burhga geþincþe sylle and dæt griþ dæt man sylleþ on burhgeþincþe bēte man *for the 'grith' which the alderman in the assembly of the five-burghs may give and for the 'grith' that is given in a burgh-assembly, let 'bōt' be made*, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 6. [Cf. ge-þungen and ge-þing (?).]

ge-þingung, e; *f. Intercession*:— Giþingunge *intercessione*, Rtl. 71, 17: 124, 36.

ge-þinnian, -þinngian, -þynnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To thin, lessen, diminish, dispel*; attenuāre:—Ic hie sceal ǣrest geþinnian [geþingian, MS. Bod.] *I must first dispel them*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 19.

ge-þíode *speech*. v. ge-þeóde.

ge-þióstrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To obscure*; obscūrāre:—Seó sunne oferlīht ealle ōðre steorran, and geþióstraþ mid hire leóhte *the sun outshines all other stars, and obscures* [*them*] *with her light*, Bt. titl. ix; Fox xii. **2.** Sunna biþ geþióstrod *sol contenebrabitur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

ge-þíwan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To threaten, rebuke, oppress*:— Simon me mid his engium geþíwde *Simon threatened me with his angels*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 2. Ōþ-dæt hio ōðer folc egsan geþíwdan *until they oppressed other people with fear*, Ps. Th. 104, 11. v. ge-þýwan.

ge-þofta, an; *m. A companion, comrade*; sōdālis, contūbernālis:—Onbræd se his geþofta and lōcade to him *expergefactus sōdalis respexit eum*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 17. Ðe ǣr his geþofta wæs *who was formerly his companion*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 18; 3, 11; Bos. 74, 45. Geþofta *contūbernālis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 65, 80; Wrt. Voc. 34, 12. Dæt ðū sī gemyndig dīnes getreówan geþoftan *tui mēmor sis fidissimi sōdālis*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 25. Gemētte he done his geþoftan slǣpende *invēnit sōdālem dormientem*, 3, 27; S. 559, 14. He gesomnode wered his geþoftena *he collected a band of his companions*, Guthl. 2; Gdwn. 14, 2; Shrn. 196, 20. Geþofta *cliens*, Wrt. Voc. 291, 33.

ge-þoftian; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed *To associate, join, to enter into an agreement*; assōciāre, societātem inīre:—Geþoftade he wið Ptholomeus *he joined with Ptolemy*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 26. Seleucus and Demetrias him togædere geþoftedan *Seleucus and Demetrius joined together*, 3, 11; Bos. 75, 14.

ge-þoftrēden, e; *f. Companionship, fellowship, converse*; consortium:—God to him genam geþoftrǣdene *God held converse with him*, Homl. Th. i. 90, 20.

ge-þoftscipe, es; *m. Companionship, society*; consortium:—Þýlæs he sīe innan asliten from dæm geþoftscipe dæs incundan dēman *lest he be inwardly cut off from the society of the internal judge*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 16, 20; Swt. 353, 3.

ge-þogen *grown up*, Homl. Th. ii. 38, 9; *pp. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þoht, es; *m. n.* [ge-þoht, *pp. of* ge-þencan *to think*] THOUGHT, *thinking, mind, determination*; cōgitātio, mens:—Dæt wæs þrēalíc geþoht *that was a guilty thought*, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426; Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 6; Kl. 43. Fordonde mannes geþoht mægen andetteþ *quia cōgitātio hōminis confitēbitur tibi*, Ps. Th. 75, 7; 32, 10. Manna cynnes [MS. kynnes] costere hafaþ acemned on ðē ða unablinnu dæs yfelan geþohtes *the tempter of mankind* [lit. *of the race of men*] *hath begotten in thee the unrest of this evil thought*, Guth. 7; Gdwn. 46, 10: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 32; Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. Mīnne gehýrdaþ ānfealdne geþoht *hear my simple thought*, Beo. Th. 517; B. 256: 1225; B. 610: Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. Hwīle mid geþohte *sometimes with thought*, Hy. 3, 45; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 45: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 27; Wand. 88. Dæt geþohtas sýn awrigene of manegum heortum *ut revēlentur ex multis cordibus cōgitātiōnes*, Lk. Bos. 2, 35: Ps. Th. 138, 2. Gē sind earmra geþohta *ye are of poor thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1488; An. 745: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. On geþohtum *in cōgitātiōnibus*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Dæt he him afirre frēcne geþohtas *that he banish from him wicked thoughts*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 10; Sat. 284: 217; Th. 277, 18; Sat. 206. The following examples are neuter:—þurh dyrne [*or* = dyrnne?] geþoht *through dark counsel*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 13; Kl. 12: Ps. Th. 139, 2.

ge-þohte *thought*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 11; Sat. 187; *p. of* ge-þencean.

ge-þolian, to -þolianne, -þolienne, -þoligenne; *p.* ode, ade, ede; þp. od, ad, ed [þolienne *to bear, suffer*]. **I.** *to bear, suffer, endure, sustain*; sufferre, pāti, sustinēre:—Hea geþolas *patiuntur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 10: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 12. Hie geþolian sceolon earmlíc wīte *they shall suffer miserable torment*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 26; Sat. 636: Elen. Kmbl. 2582; El. 1292. Dæt Andrea þūhte þeódbealo þearlíc to geþolianne *that seemed to Andrew a general evil hard to bear*, Andr. Kmbl. 2274; An. 1138: Beo. Th. 2842; B. 1419: Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 7; Gū. 1039. To geþolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. To geþoligenne, 3317; An. 1661. We hēnþo geþoliaþ *we shall suffer punishment*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399: Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 30; Jul. 340. He feala wīta geþolode *he endured a multitude of torments*, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492: Beo. Th. 297; B. 147. Ic dæt for worulde geþolade *I suffered that for the world*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 13; Cri. 1424: 29 a; Th. 88, 21; Cri. 1443. Geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Geþola Drihtnes willan *sustine Dóminum*, 26, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. **II.** *to have patience, endure, wait, remain*; perdūrāre, mānēre:—Ðū scealt geþolian sume hwīle *thou must bear* [*with me*] *for some time*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 8. Gif he inne geþolian wille *if he will remain within*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 6: Beo. Th. 6210; B. 3109. Se ðe geþolias on ende *qui sustinuerit in finem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 13: 14, 34. **III.** *with the gen. To suffer loss of, forfeit, lose*; cārēre:—Ic geþolian sceal þinga ǣghwylces *I must forfeit everything*, Cd. 219; Th. 281, 17; Sat. 273.

ge-þonc, es; *m. n. Thought, mind, understanding*; cōgitātio, mens:—Gleáw on geþonce *cunning in thought*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 13. Þurh glædne geþonc *through benign thought*, Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. Dæt ic him monigfealde ongeánbere grimra geþonca *that I present manifold dire thoughts to him*, 71 a; Th. 264, 21; Jul. 367: 31 a; Th. 97, 1; Cri. 1584. Ic onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas *I send into his mind bitter thoughts*, 71 b; Th. 266, 29; Jul. 405. He us geþonc sylеþ, missenlícu mōd *he gives us understandings, various minds*, 89 a; Th. 334, 7; Gu. Ex. 13. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum *his breast boiled within with dark thoughts*, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 4; Az. 68. v. ge-þanc.

ge-þracen; *part. p. Prepared, decked*; ornatus:—Geþracen hors *mannus* vel *brunnicus*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18; Wrt. Voc. 17, 22. [Cf. ge-þræc *apparatus*, Lye.]

ge-þræc, -þrec, es; *n. Press, crowd, crush, tumult*:—Ac wæs flōd to deóp atol ýða geþræc *but too deep was the flood, the fierce press of the waves*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 13; Rä. 23, 7: 101 a; Th. 381, 26; Rä. 3, 2. Þurh þreáta geþræcu [?], 109 a; Th. 417, 17; Rä. 36, 6. Beorna geþrec *press of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 228; El. 114: Ps. C. 50, 44; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 44: Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 13; Rä. 4, 61. Geþrec *clangor*, Cot. 59, Lye.

ge-þræc *apparatus, adjutorium*, Cot. 1, Lye.

ge-þræstan; *p.* -þræste; *pp.* -þræst *To twist, hurt, torment, afflict*; contērēre, afflīgere:—Gefeóll he semninga on his earm ufan, and done swýðe geþræste and gebræc *repente corrúens brachium contrivit*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 2. Se hāleþ heortan geþræste *qui sānat contrītos corde*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Weorþen hī swā geþræste mid hungre dæt hi eton swýnen flǣsc *may they be so tormented with hunger as to eat swine-flesh*, Ps. Th. 16, 14. On dām dagum ðe ic geþræsted wæs *in die afflictionis meæ*, 17, 19. Godes engel hī geþræste *angelus Domini adfligens eos*, 34, 6.

ge-þræstian *adducere, præjudicare*, Hpt. Gl. 440.

ge-þræstnes, -ness, e; *f. Affliction, contrition*; contrītio:—On swā mycelre geþræstnesse *in tanta contritiōne*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 27.

ge-þrāfod *corrected, chastised*. v. þrāfian.

ge-þrang, es; *n. A throng, crowd, tumult*; turba, tumultus:—On geþrang *in the throng*, Byrht. Th. 140, 36; By. 299. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gethrengi: *Ger.* ge-dränge.]

ge-þrāwan, -þrǣwan; *p.* -þreów, *pl.* -þreówon; *pp.* -þrāwen, -þrǣwen *To twist*; torquere:—Dæt geþrǣwene [geþráwene, MS. Cot.] twīn *byssus torta*, Past. 12, 4; Swt. 87, 11; Hat. MS. 18 b, 15. Geþrāwan *torquere*, Hpt. Gl. 435.

ge-þreán; *p.* -þreád; *pp.* -þreád *To reprove, rebuke, afflict, vex, constrain, compel*; corripere, increpare, arguere, cogere, afflīgere, coartare, urgere, vexare:—Se ðe him sylfum leofaþ rihtlice he is ýdel geþreád *he who lives for himself is rightly reproved as idle*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 5.

Huelc from iúh geþreáþ mec *quis ex vobis arguit me?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 46: 16, 18. He geþreáde dæt wind *ille increpavit ventum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24: 9, 55. Geþreá hine *increpa illum*, 17, 3. Ne geþreá me *neque corripias me*, Ps. Surt. 37, 2. From giþreándum *ab increpantibus*, Rtl. 19, 15. Hú beó ic geþreád *quomodo coarctor*, Lk. 12, 50. Ic wæs geþreád dæt ic ðé sóhte *I was compelled to seek thee*, Exon. 70 b: Th. 263, 3: Jul. 344. Egsan geþreád *afflicted with terror*, 30 b: Th. 95, 28: Cri. 1564: 33 b: Th. 106, 22: Gú. 45: Cd. 90: Th. 112, 4: Gen. 1865: 126: Th. 161, 21: Gen. 2668: Andr. Kmbl. 781: An. 391. He nánte his líchoman geweald ac he wæs mid godcundum mægene geþreád *he had no power over his body, but was afflicted by the divine might*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 12.

ge-þreátian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þreátian *to urge, press*] *To urge, oppress, threaten, rebuke, compel, restrain, afflict, torment;* urgére, cógére, afflígére, tribúlare:—Ne meaht dú mec geþreátian ðé to gesingan *thou canst not compel me to be thy wife*, Exon. 66 b: Th. 245, 33: Jul. 54. On yrre dú folc geþreátast *in ira populos confringes*, Ps. Th. 55, 6: Exon. 68 a: Th. 253, 6: Jul. 176. Se snáw hý geþreátaþ *the snow oppresseth them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607: Sal. 303. Geþýd and geþreátod *rebuked and threatened*, Andr. Kmbl. 871: An. 436: 2231: An. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 1387: El. 695. Hungre geþreátad *oppressed by hunger*, Exon. 46 a: Th. 157, 8: Gú. 888. Æt geþreátade mód bið suíðe rade gehwierfed to hóunga *the rebuked mind will very soon be turned to hatred*, Past. 21: Swt. 167, 13: Hat. MS. Hie hine hæfdon geþreátodne mid fýrenum racentum dæt he ne móste gecwedan 'Miltsa me God' *they had restrained him with fiery chains from saying 'Have mercy on me, O God!'* Blickl. Homl. 43, 30: 221, 15. Geþreátad *coactus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Petrus ongan giþreátiga hine *Petrus coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 32: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26: 20, 31. Sóna geþreátade þegnas his *statim coegit discipulos suos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

ge-þreċ. v. ge-þræc.

ge-þréstan, Ps. Surt. 146, 3. v. ge-þrástan.

ge-þring, es; *n.* [ge-þringan *to press*] *A press, tumult, crowd, throng;* túmultus, turba:—Ófer wætera geþring *over the throng of waters*, Chr. 975: Erl. 126, 21: Edg. 47: Andr. Kmbl. 736: An. 368: Beo. Th. 4271: B. 2132. Wæs giþring *there was a throng*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 8, 42. [*O. Sax.* ge-þring.] Cf ge-þrang.

ge-þringan; *p.* -þrang, -þringde [North. Gospels], *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To press, oppress;* comprimere, contendere, opprimere. **I.** *v. intrans*:—Ceól up geþrang *the keel pressed up*, Beo. Th. 3829: B. 1912. Deáþ in geþrong *death pressed in*, Exon. 45 a: Th. 153, 34: Gú. 835. Hú he þurh dæt folc geþrang *how he pressed through the people*, Ors. 3, 9: Bos. 68, 30. Geþringas to ingeonganne *contendite intrare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24. Hæfde ðá se æþeling in geþrungen *then had the noble one pressed in*, Andr. Kmbl. 1980: An. 992. Wæs ðá ende-dógor neáh geþrungen *the final day had come near*, Exon. 46 b: Th. 158, 10: Gú. 906. Ðære tíde ys neáh geþrungen *it is close upon the time*, Judth. 12: Thw. 25, 31: Jud. 287: Cd 116: Th. 151, 15: Gen. 2509. **II.** *v. trans*:—Woldon Rómwara ríce geþringan *they would oppress the power of the Romans*, Elen. Kmbl. 80: El. 40. Me finenlustas ðíne geþrungon *me thy sinful lusts oppressed*, Exon. 98 b: Th. 369, 2: Seel. 35: Bt. Met. Fox I, 5: Met. I, 3. Geþringdon hine *comprimebant eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. From dæm here wæs geþringed ł geþrungen *a turba comprimebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 42. Calde geþrungen wǽron míne fét *pinched with cold were my feet*, Exon. 81 b: Th. 306, 16: Seef. 8. Wombe geþrungne *a swollen belly*, 129 a: Th. 485, 3: Rä. 84, 2.

ge-þristian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad [þríst, þríste *bold*] *To dare, presume*; audére, præsúmere:—Ic ne geþristige *ego non audeo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 5. Forðam he geþristade *quod se præsumpsisset*, Bd. I, 7: S. 477, 15.

ge-þristlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lǽcte *To dare, presume, excite;* provocare:—Ne geþristlǽcaþ hí ó dæt hí mánswergen on his noman *they never dare to swear falsely in his name*, Shrn. 109, 17. Þurh Albinus swíðost ic geþristlǽhte dæt ic dorste dis weorc ongynnan *hortatu præcipue ipsius Albini ut hoc opus adgredi auderem provocatus sum*, Bd. pref: S. 472, 11. Eádréd biddeþ ðet nán man geþristlíce his cynelícan gefe gewonian *Eadred prays that no man will presume to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. We geþristlácton *provocavimus*, Cot. 154.

ge-þrowian, -þrowigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To suffer:*—Feolo geþrowia *multa pati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 22. Gé ondspyrnise geþrowiges *vos scandalum patiemini*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. On hwylcre þeóden engla geþrowode *on which the prince of angels suffered*, Elen. Kmbl. 1714: El. 859. Se cyle geþrowode wið ða hǽto *the cold should suffer by the heat*, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 128, 33. Geþrowade, 1123: El. 563. Twegen mid him geþrowedon *two suffered with him*, 1706: El. 855. Sunu monnes geþrowend biþ *Filius hominis passurus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 12. Ðú bist geþrouad *tu cruciaris*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 25. He swá mycel for úre lufan geþrowode *he has suffered so much for love of us*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 3: 91, 12. Geþrowade, Elen. Kmbl. 1035: El. 519. Deáþ he geþrowode for us *he suffered death for us*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 2: Cd. 228: Th. 306, 18: Sat. 666. He æt dǽm unlǽdum Iudéum manig bysmor geþrowade *he suffered many contumelies at the hands of the wicked Jews*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31.

ge-þruen [= ge-þuren]; *part. p. Pressed together, compact:*—Eorþe is hefigre ódrum gesceaftum þicre geþruen *earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compact*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267: Met. 20, 134. v. ge-þweran.

ge-þryccan, -þrycgan; *p.* -þrýde *To press, compress, bind a book* [?], *restrain, express;* premere, comprimere, exprimere, operire:—Óðer geþrýde ł awrát *alius expressit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 6. Ebiluald hit úta giþrýde *Ethewold bound* [?] *it*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 3. See note, p. viii. Ðone fiónd úserne geþrycg *hostem nostrum comprime*, Rtl. 180, 18.

ge-þrýde. v. ge-þryccan.

ge-þryle *an assembly, a meeting;* frequentia:—For þæs folces geþryle *for the folk's assembly*, Hom. 8, Cal. Jan. p. 18, Lye.

ge-þryscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To press, oppress, press down, depress;* premere, deprimere:—Dæt hine ne geþrysce nán wiðermódnes to ormódnesse *non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14, 3: Swt. 83, 18: Hat. MS. 17 b, 26. Ðonne sió þreáung biþ ungemetgad ðonne biþ dæt mód dæs agyltendan mid ormódnesse geþrysced *cumque increpatio immoderate accenditur, corda delinquentium in desperatione deprimuntur*, 21, 7: Swt. 165, 19: Hat. MS.

ge-þrýþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed [þryþ *power, strength*] *To strengthen, arm;* corroborare:—Deáþ nimeþ wíga wælgífre wǽpnum geþryþed ealdor ánra gehwæs *death, the blood-greedy warrior, armed with weapons, takes the life of every one*, Exon. 62 b: Th. 231, 9: Ph. 486.

ge-þúf *growing, luxuriant;* luxurians, Cot. 123, 198. v. þúf, þúfian.

ge-þugon *throve*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 32: *p. pl. of* ge-þeón.

ge-þuhtsum; *adj. Abundant*:—Hit wæs ǽr ðǽr singal druwung and sóna ǽfter ðam com geþuhtsum rén on eorþan *there had been there before continual drought, and directly after that came abundant rain on the earth*, Shrn. 113, 20. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þyht.]

ge-þuild *patience*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 7. v. ge-þyld.

ge-þun, es; *n. A noise;* clangor:—Us þúhte for þam g-þune dæt sió eorþe eall cracode *it seemed to us from the noise that the earth all cracked*, Ps. Th. 45, 3.

ge-þungen; *part. p. Grown, thriven, advanced* [*morally. mentally.* etc.], *excellent, pious, noble, perfect*:—Leomum geþungen *perfect in its limbs*, Exon. 64 a: Th. 241, 1: Ph. 649. On geþungenum wæstme *in mature growth*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 25. Geþungen *emeritus, provectus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82: Som. 73, 52: Wrt. Voc. 47, 56. Dæt nǽnig þing ne gedafenade swá æþelum cyninge and swá geþungenum *quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi*, Bd. 2, 12: S. 514, 38: 2, 1: 501, 34: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 14: 126, 28. Gódne wer and geþungenne to biscophádе *virum bonum et aptum episcopatui*, Bd. 3, 29: S. 561, 11: 4, 23: S. 594, 6. Sum ǽfast mann and geþungen *veracem ac religiosum hominem*, 3, 19: S. 549, 24. Sum geþungen and gedéfe sacerd *sacerdos quietus*, Nar. 37, 25. Mód geþungen *mens sobria*, Ps. Stev. ii. 202, 7. Wæs he swíðe geþungen on his þeáwum *he was very excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 6: Judth. 11: Thw. 23, 19: Jud. 129. Cwén móde geþungen *the queen excellent of mind*, Beo. Th. 1252: B. 624. Pegen geþungen *an illustrious minister*, Andr. Kmbl. 1055: An. 528: Exon. 69 b: Th. 258, 8: Jul. 262. Ic da geþungnestan nemde *I have named the most distinguished*, Chr. 897: Erl. 95, 6: 905: Erl. 98, 30. Hafa dú me to ðan geþungennestan wífe *have me as the most excellent wife*, Shrn. 40, 17. [*O. Sax.* gi-þungan.]

ge-þungenlíce; *adv. Soberly;* sobrie, Ps. Stev. ii. 201, 21.

ge-þungennes, -ness, e; *f. Increase, growth, piety, excellence, gravity*:—Dæt wæs dæt templ dære geþungennesse and ealre clǽnnesse *that was the temple of piety and all purity*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 20: Shrn. 40, 2: 44, 9. Geþungennis *incrementum*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 6. Geþungennes *perfectio*, Mone Gl. 365.

ge-þurfan, ic -þearf; *p.* -þorfte *To have need* or *necessity;* indigere, necesse habere:—Ðýlæs ðé geþearfe to ódres mannes ǽhtum *lest thou have need of another man's goods*, Prov. Kmbl. 73. v. þurfan.

ge-þwǽnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To moisten, wet, soften;* irrigare, emollire:—Gif þat wæter hí ne geþwǽnde *if the water moisten it not*, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 130, 7. Þa adrugodan heortan geþwǽnan mid dǽm flówendan ýðon [ýdum, MS. Cot.] his lâre *corda arentia doctrinæ fluentis irrigare*, Past. 10, 1: Swt. 61, 19: Hat. MS. 14 a, 15: 18, 5: Swt. 137, 8: Hat. MS. 27 a, 12. His lǽcas tiloden and ðone swile mid sealfum and mid þeþenum geþwǽnan woldon *curabant medici tumorem adpositis pigmentorum fomentis emollire*, Bd. 4, 32: S. 611, 20.

ge-þwǽran *mansuescere, respirari*, Gl. Prud. 644, 714.

ge-þwǽre, -þwére; *adj. United, agreeing, consonant, harmonious, accordant, concordant, mild, gentle, peaceful;* concors, congruus, consónus, mansuétus, pácifícus, plácidus:—Geþwére *concors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44: Som. 13, 4, MSS. C. D. Geþwére sang *harmónia*, Ælfc. Gl. 34: Som. 62, 59: Wrt. Voc. 28, 39. Ðú noldest on eallum þingum beón geþwére dæs unrihtwísan cyninges willan *thou wouldest not in all things be conformable*

to the will of the unrighteous king, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 16. Sum hafaþ mōd and word monnum geþwære *one has mind and words agreeable to men*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 15; Crä. 85. Þegnas syndon geþwære *the thanes are united*, Beo. Th. 2464; B. 1230: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 33; Cri. 127: 89 b; Th. 336, 29; Gn. Ex. 57. Wurdon ealle gereord geānlǣhte and geþwære *all languages became united and concordant*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 24. Ða geþwæran yrfweardiaþ eorþan *mansuēti hæreditabunt terram*, Ps. Spl. 36, 11. On geþwærum limum *in agreeing limbs*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðonne hit æfre geþwærust sȳ ondrǣt dē ðonne unġeþwærnisse *when things go most smoothly, then expect trouble*, Prov. Kmbl. 75.

ge-þwǽrian, -þwérian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. **I.** *to cause to agree, to make accordant, mild*:—He geþwǽrede ða dē ðȳ dæt ungeþwære wǽron *he brought those to agree who until then had disagreed*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31. God gemetgaþ ealla gesceafta and geþwéraþ dā hē betwuh him wuniaþ *God regulates all creatures and makes them agree when they exist together*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 10: 8; Fox 224, 9, Cot. MS. Geþwéraþ [geþweraþ?] Bt. Met. Fox 29, 94; Met. 29, 47. Ðū geþwéras *tu mitigas*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 10. Geþwǽrodes *mitigasti*, 84, 3. **II.** *to be or become in accord, to agree, consent, be agreeable*; consentire, concordare, congruere, convenire:—Se eorl nolde nā geþwǽrian dære infare *the earl would not consent to the entrance*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Uton geþwérian mid ðam yrþlinge *convenianus apud aratorem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 27. Gif twegen of eów geþwériaþ be ǽlcum þinge *si duo ex vobis consenserint de omni re*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ðes ne geþwérode hyra geþeahte *hic non consenserat consilio eorum*, Lk. Bos. 23, 51. Hī geþwéredon *sibi concordant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 16. Ða þing de geþwéredon ǽnnysse ðære cyriclīcan sibbe *ea quæ unitati pacis ecclesiasticæ congruerent*, 4, 5; S. 571, 42. Ðū ðe wǽre geþwérigende ðam Hǽlende *thou that wast consenting to the Saviour*, Nicod. Thw. 6, 24.

geþwér-lǽcan, -lēcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To agree, assent to*; concordāre, assentīre:—He sǽde ðæt heora þeáwas ne mihton his dihte geþwérlǽcan *he said that their manners could not accord with his disposition*. Homl. Th. ii. 158, 7. Se de sōþlice God lufaþ nele he wiðerian ongeán his bebodum ac hī geþwérlǽhþ *he that truly loves God will not resist his commands but comply with them*, 522, 19. Seó sǽ and se mōna geþwérlǽcaþ *the sea and the moon agree*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 15, 15; Lchdm. 268, 12. Ða hǽdenġyldan dīsum cwide geþwérlǽhton *the idolaters assented to this proposal*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 34. Geþwérlǽcan *to agree*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 1.

ge-þwérlīce, -þwérelīce; *adv. Harmoniously, in accord*:—Sió sunne and se mōna rīcsaþ swīðe geþwérelīce *the sun and moon rule very harmoniously*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 6. Geþwérlīce *consonanter*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 35.

ge-þwérnes, -ness, niss, -e; *f. Concord, agreement, mildness*; concordia, mansuetudo:—Mid fægerre geþwérnesse *pulchra concordia*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 23. Sibb and geþwérnyss *pax et concordia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 25: Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. He dæt rīce heóld on gōdre geþwérnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse *he held the kingdom in great peace and tranquillity*, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 23: 827; Erl. 64, 8. Geþwérnysse *mansuetudinem*, Ps. Spl. 44, 6: Prov. Kmbl. 23.

ge-þweán; *p.* -þwōh, *pl.* -þwōgun; *pp.* -þwagen, -þwegen, -þwogen, -þwān *To wash*:—Ongann geþuoá foet his *coepit rigare pedes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38. Geþuógon dæt nett *lavabant retiam*, 5, 2. Būta oftor geþuógon hondo *nisi crebro lavarent manus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 3. Būton hī geþwegene beóin *nisi baptizentur*, Mk. Bos. 7, 4. Se de geþuēn is *qui lavatus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 10. Hwī he geþwogen nāre *quare non baptizatus esset*, Lk. Bos. 11, 38.

ge-þweor, es; *n. Curd, what is coagulated*; coagulum, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 19. v. buter-geþweor.

ge-þweran; *p.* -þwær, *pl.* -þwǽron; *pp.* -þworen, -þuren *To stir, beat* or *mix together, to churn, make thick* [*as butter from cream*], poetically, *to forge*; cudere:—Genim cū meoluc būtan wætere lǽt weorþan to flēotum geþwer to buteran *take cow's milk, without water, let it become cream, churn it to butter*, L. M. 1, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 22. Geþworen [Ii. Ingl. geþrofen [Wrt.] flīéte *churned cream*; lactudicium, Wrt. Voc. 290, 28. Heoru hamere geþuren *the sword forged with the hammer*, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285: Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 16; Rä. 87, 1. Eorþe is hefigre ðōnum gesceaftum þicre geþruen *earth is heavier than the other elements, more closely compacted*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 267; Met. 20, 134. [Cf. þwiril *verberatorium*; *O. H. Ger.* ga-dweran *confundere, miscere*, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-þwére; *adj. United, agreeing*; concors, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 4: Shrn. 182, 5. v. ge-þwǽre.

ge-þwerian, -þweorian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To mix, mingle*:—Geþwere *mix*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 25. Geþweorod sint þegnas tōgædere *the ministers are mingled together* [cf. v. 66], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 143; Met. 20, 72. [Cf. ge-þweran, ge-þwǽrian; *and O. H. Ger.* tuaron, Grff. v. 278.]

ge-þwin [-þwing? Grn: cf. *O. Sax.* ge-þwing: *O. H. Ger.* ge-dwing], es; *n. Torment*; tormentum. v. hell-geþwin.

ge-þwinglod; *part. p. Compressed, fastened up*:—Ða Ismaheli hæfdon geþwinglode loccas *the Ishmaelites had their hair fastened up* [?], Shrn. 38, 5.

ge-þwit, es; *n. What is cut* or *shaved off, shavings, cuttings, chips*; assulæ:—Heo of ðǽre ilcan styþe spōnas þweoton ond sceafþan [dæt geþwit, MS. B.] nōmon ond in wæter sendon *they cut off chips from the very stud* [*prop*] *and threw the cuttings into the water*, Bd. 3, 17, MS. T; S. 544, 44, col. 2, note. DER. þwītan.

ge-þýan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To press*; premere:—Geþȳþ hȳ *presses them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303: Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. þýan.

ge-þýdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To join, associate*; sōciāre:—Monige to ðære ānnesse hī geþýddan þurh geleáfan ðære hālgan Cristes cyrican *plures ūnitāti se sanctæ Christi ecclēsiæ crēdendo sōciare*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Saga hū ðū dec geþýde on clǽnra gemong *say how thou associatest thyself in the company of the pure!* Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 22; Jul. 419. Ūs is swīðe mycel nēdþearf dæt we us geþýdon to ūrum hālgum gebedum *there is very great need for us to betake ourselves to our holy prayers*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 8. Wit sceoldan beón tosamne geþýdde *we had to be joined together*, Shrn. 39, 19. Hē wæs Gūþlāce neáh geþýded *he was nearly associated to Guthlac*, 47 a; Th. 162, 6; Gū. 971. v. geþeódan.

ge-þýde; *adj. Good*:—Sum biþ ārfæst and ælmes-georn þeáwum geþýde *one is pious and charitable, morally good*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 14; Crä. 68. [Cf. *Goth.* þiuþ.]

ge-þyht; *adj. Good, advantageous*, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 25; Reim. 18. [Cf. þyhtig, ge-þuhtsum.]

ge-þylan *succumbere, consentire*, Hpt. Gl. 482.

ge-þyld, e; *f. Patience, resignation*; patientia:—Ðū me eart fǽle geþyld *tu es patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 4: Ps. Spl. 61, 5: Job Thw. 167, 16. Sum þafaþ in geþylde dæt he sceal *one allows what he must with patience*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Crä. 71. On geþylde *in patientia*, Lk. Bos. 8, 15. Gehafa geþyld on me *patientiam hābe in me*, Mt. Bos. 18, 26: Exon. 79 b: Th. 298, 3; Crä. 79: Beo. Th. 2795; B. 1395. Mid geþylde *with patience*, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 12: Ps. Th. 91, 13. Eal ðū hit geþyldum geheáldest *thou supportest it all patiently*, Beo. Th. 3415; B. 1705. Forber oft dæt ðū wrecan mǽge geþyld biþ middes eádes *often forbear when vengeance is in your power, patience is half happiness*, Prov. Kmbl. 25. [*O. Sax.* gi-þuld: *O. H. Ger.* ge-dult: *Ger.* ge-duld.]

ge-þyldelīc; *adj. Patient*:—Crist us onstealde geþyldelīce bysene *Christ has set us an example of patience*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 29.

ge-þyldelīce; *adv. Patiently, quietly*; patienter:—Drihten deófles costunga geþyldelīce abær *the Lord bore the temptation of the devil patiently*, Blick. Homl. 33, 28: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 46.

ge-þyldig; *adj. Patient, long-suffering, quiet*; patiens, longanīmis:—Þeáwfæst and geþyldig *upright and patient*, Cd. 126; Th. 161, 8; Gen. 2662: 92; Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942. Geþyldig and swýðe mildheort *patiens et multum misēricors*, Ps. Spl. 144, 8: Ps. Th. 85, 14: 102, 8. Geþyldige hī beóþ *patientes erunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 91, 14. Ða geþyldigan *sustinentes*, Ps. Spl. 36, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-dultig: *Ger.* ge-duldig.]

ge-þyldigean, -þyldgian, -þyldian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be patient, to bear patiently, endure, to bear, endure, sustain*; sustinere, patientiam habere, tolerare, pati:—He ne mæg geþyldigian dæt he dæt forhele *he cannot bear to conceal it*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 6, 8. Geþyldega *patientiam habe*, Mt. Bos. 18, 29. Ðē ic geþyldgode ealne dæg *te sustinui tota die*, Ps. Spl. 24, 5. Geþyldigendum *patientibus*, 102, 6. Geþyldiendium, Ps. Spl. T. 145, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-dultian: *Ger.* ge-dulden.]

ge-þyldiglīce. v. ge-þyldelīce.

ge-þyll, es; *n. A breeze, air*:—Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*, Rtl. 121, 38.

ge-þylmédan *to make patient, bring down*:—Hī geþylmēde synt *ipsi obligati sunt*, Ps. Lamb, 19, 9.

ge-þylmōd; *adj. Patient*; patiens, Lye.

ge-þylmōdness, e; *f. Patience*; patientia, Lye.

ge-þýn = ge-þýan *to press*:—He mæg ealla gesceafta on ānes weax-æpples [MS. -æples] onlicnisse geþýn *he can press all creatures into the likeness of a wax apple*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34.

ge-þyncan; *p.* -þúhte; *pp.* -þúht *To seem, appear*:—Ðǽr him wliteberhte wongas geþúhton *where appeared to them plains beautifully bright*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804. Se de to-dæg is ūre folgere geþúht *he who to-day seems our follower*, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 20. His loccas and his beard wǽron gylden geþúht *his hair and his beard seemed of gold*, Nar. 43, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 80, 12. Ðonne wǽre geþúht swilce . . . *then it would have seemed as if* . . . , i. 578, 3. Is me geþúht *it seems to me*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 6; Gū. 989: 49 a; Th. 169, 18; Gū. 1096. v. þyncan.

ge-þyncþ. v. ge-þincþ.

ge-þynd, es; *n. A swelling*:—Wid geþind *against a swelling*, Herb. 46, 4; Lchdm. i. 150, 1. [Cf. to-þunden.]

ge-þynge, es; *n. Growth, increase, advancement, honour*:—Dætte he hæbbe forþgeong and geþynge *that he may have advancement and honour*, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 11. Giþynge *provectum*, Rtl. 50, 21. [Cf. ge-þungen.]

ge-þynnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To thin, lessen, diminish*; attenuāre:—Geþynnode synt eágan mīne *attenuāti ōculi mei*, Cant. Ezech. Lamb. fol. 185 a, 14. v. ge-þinnian.

ge-þyrst; *adj. Thirsty*:—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde *the thirsty man milked the hind*, Shrn. 130, 4.

ge-þỹwan, -þỹan, -þíwan, -þēwan, -þeón, -þeówan; *p.* -þỹwde, -þỹde; *pp.* -þỹd *To press, impel, urge, force, impress, rebuke, oppress*; premēre, trūdēre, urgēre, compellĕre, imprimĕre, incrēpare, opprimĕre:—Se snāw geþỹþ hỹ and gebreatáþ *the snow presses and afflicts them*, Salm. Kmbl. 607; Sal. 303. Ðū Reádne Sǽ ricene geþỹwdest *increpāvit Mare Rubrum*, Ps. Th. 105, 9. He Ægypti egesan geþỹwde mid fealla tācna *pōsuit in Ægypto signa sua*, 77, 43. Hī mec þingum geþỹdan *they pressed me violently*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 10; Ra. 61, 14. Geþỹd and geþreátod *rebuked and threatened*, Andr. Kmbl. 871; An. 436. Gesāwon hī swilce mannes fōtlāsta fæstlīce on ðam stāne geþỹde *they saw as it were a man's footsteps firmly impressed on the stone*, Homl. Th. i. 506, 12.

ge-þỹwe; *adj. Customary, usual*:—Him geþỹwe wæs ðæt he oft ðǽr wunode [*other version has* his gewuna wæs] *sæpius ibidem diverti ac manere consueverat*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 24. Swā him geþỹwe ne wæs *as was not usual with him*, Beo. Th. 4654; B. 2332. v. ungeþeáwe.

ge-tīdan, -týdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [tīdan *to betide*] *To betide, happen*; contingere:—Getīdeþ oft *it often happens*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 13. Ðē-lǽs ðe ðē on sumum þingum wyrs getīde *ne deterius tibi āliquid contingat*, Jn. Bos. 5, 14. Getýdde hit, ðæt . . . *it happened that* . . . , Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tīgan; *pp.* -tīged *To tie, bind*:—Forhwon fealleþ se snāw wæstmas getīgeþ *why does the snow fall, bind up the fruits?* Salm. Kmbl. 606; Sal. 302. Ðǽr stōd ān ramm getīged be ðam hornum *there stood a ram tied by the horns*, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 3; i. 206, 10; Lk. Bos. 19, 30; Mt. Bos. 21, 2.

ge-tigþian *to grant*, Cd. 131; Th. 166, 23; Gen. 2752. v. ge-tīdian.

ge-tihhian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To appoint, determine, assign*; statuĕre, decernĕre, assignāre:—Swā he æt fruman getihhod hæfde *as he at the beginning had determined*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 220, 26. Hafast ðē ānum eall getihhad land and leóde *thou hast brought all the land and people on thyself*, Andr. Kmbl. 2642; An. 1322. v. ge-teohhian, -tiohhian.

ge-tihtan; *p.* te *To incite, urge, persuade*:—Ic getihte hundas mīne *instigo canes meos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15. Getiht *suasum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 53. Getiht *instigatus, prœmonitus, compunctus*, Hpt. Gl. 420.

ge-tihtlod, -tihtled, -týhtlod, -týhtled; *part.* [tihtlian *to accuse*] *Accused*; accūsātus:—Gif se getihtloda man māran werude beó ðonne twelfa sum *if the accused man be of a larger company than twelve*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Nān man ne tǽce his getihtledan man fram him, ǽr he hæbbe ryht geworhte *let no one dismiss his accused man from him before he has done what is right*, i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23.

ge-tilian, -tilgan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to strive after, to get by striving, to obtain, procure, acquire*; acquīrĕre:—Ne ic māran getilige to haldænne *nor do I strive to have more*, Shrn. 183, 3. Se ðe hit deþ him seluan ēce hellewīte ungesæliglīce getilaþ *he who does it will miserably get for himself everlasting hell torment*, Th. Chart. 117, 24. Hæbbe ic þearfe ðæt ic ðīne hyldo getilge *I have need that I acquire thy grace*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 8; Hy. 4, 29. [*Goth.* ga-tilon *to obtain.*] **II.** *to treat a patient*; curāre:—Ic wāt hū ðīn man getilian sceal *I know how you must be treated*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 32.

ge-tillan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To touch, reach, attain*; tangere, attingere:—Astrece ðīne hand and getill ealle ða þing de he āh *extende manum tuam et tange cuncta quæ possidet*, Job Thw. 165, 15. Weras blōda and fācenfulle nā healfe getilaþ *viri sanguinei et dolosi non dimidiabunt*, Blickl. Gl.

ge-tilþ, e; *f. Gain*; mercimonia, Hpt. Gl. 439.

ge-timbernes, -ness, e; *f. A building, edification*; ædificātio:—To gemynde and to getimbernesse ðara æfterfyligendra *ad mēmōriam ædificātiōnemque sequentium*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 25. Gitimbernise *ædificatio*, Rtl. 82, 36; 83, 13.

ge-timbran, -timbrian, -timbrigean; *part.* -timbriende; *p.* ode, ade, ede; *pp.* od, ad, ed [timbrian *to build*]. **I.** *to make of wood, to build, to build up, construct*; ædificāre, construĕre, exstruĕre:—Ciricean getimbran *to build a church*, Andr. Kmbl. 3265; An. 1635. He hēt getimbrian cyrican of treówe *he commanded a church of wood to be built*, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40: Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 23. Getimbrigean, Mt. Bos. 26, 61. Getimbriende Hierusalem Drihten *ædificans Hierusalem Dōminus*, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. Ic getimbre hūs *I will build a house*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 9; Gū. 221. Ic getimbrie, Mk. Bos. 14, 58. Ofer ðisne stān ic getimbrige mīne cyrcan *over this stone I will build my church*, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 2, 10, 11, 12. Nā ðū getimbrast hī *non ædificābis eos*, Ps. Spl. 27, 7. He getimbreþ eardwīc niwe *he builds a new dwelling-place*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 28; Ph. 430: Salm. Kmbl. 150; Sal. 74. Wā, ðæt ðes towyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrīm dagum hyt eft getimbraþ *vah qui destruis templum Dei, et in trīduo illud reædificas*, Mt. Bos. 27, 40: Mk. Bos. 15, 29. On ðam seáþe ufan se éadiga wer, Gūthlāc, him hūs getimbrode *over the eistern the blessed man, Guthlac, built himself a house*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 9: Gen. 4, 17: Ex. 24, 4. Ðe Rōme burh getimbredon *who built Rome*, Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 38, 41. Naman mīnne on ferhþlocan fæste getimbre *fast build up my name within their hearts*, Andr. Kmbl. 3339; An. 1673. Ðeáh ðe dæt port beó trumlīce on ælce healfe getimbrod *though the gate be firmly constructed on every side*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. Ðǽr getimbred wæs tempel Dryhtnes *where the temple of the Lord was built*, Andr. Kmbl. 1333; An. 667: Ors. 2, 1; Bos. 39, 30. Beóþ byrig mid Iudēum eft getimbrade *ædificābuntur civitātes Judæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 36: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. **II.** *to build up the mind, instruct, edify*; instruĕre:—Ic getimbrige ðē on wege *instrūam te in via*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 10.

ge-timbru, -timbro; *pl. gen.* -timbra; *n. An edifice, a building, structure*; ædificium, structūra:—Gē geseóþ ealle ða fægernessa ðissa getimbra . . . ealle ðās getimbro beóþ toworpene *ye see all the beauties of these buildings . . . all these buildings shall be destroyed*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 34–6: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 24, 1. Ðæt sind ða getimbru ðe nō [MS. nū] tydriaþ *these are the structures which shall not decay*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683: 39 b; Th. 131, 16; Gū. 456: Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Hruran and feóllan cynelīco getimbro and ānlīpie *ruēbant ædificia publica sīmul et privāta*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 45: 3, 8; S. 532, 32: Cd. 15; Th. 18, 20; Gen. 276. Getimbra hālgung *scenophegia* [=*scēnōpēgia*], Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 77; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* gizimbri; *n. materia, ædificium*: *Ger.* ge-zimmer; *n. timber-work*: and cf. *Goth.* ga-timrjo; *f. a building.*]

ge-timbrung, e; *f.* **I.** *an edifice, a structure, building*; ædificium, ædificātio, structūra:—Getimbrung *ædificium*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 12; Wrt. Voc. 47, 19: 86, 26. Hī geswicon ðære getimbrunge *they ceased from the building*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 21. Ðæt hī him ætýwdon ðæs temples getimbrunge *ut ostendĕrent ei ædificātiōnes templi*, Mt. Bos. 24, 1: Homl. Th. ii. 390, 13. Lōca hwylce getimbrunga *aspice, quāles structūræ*, Mk. Bos. 13, 1. **II.** *a definition*; definitio:—Getimbrung *definītio*, Cot. 69.

ge-timian, -týmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [tīma *time*] *To happen, befall*; accidĕre:—Getīmian *to happen*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 8. Getīmode hit ðæt he becom to heora byrig ðe wæs Gaza gehāten *it befell that he came to their city which was called Gaza*, Homl. Th. i. 226, 24: 318, 15. Him getīmode swīðe rihtlīce *it happened very justly to them*, 88, 29: ii. 160, 14: 304, 24. Getīmige dē swā swā ðū gelýfdest *be it to thee as thou hast believed*, i. 126, 21.

ge-ting, -tincg, e; *f. Condition, state*:—Missenlīcræ yldo and getincge men *homines conditionis diversæ et ætatis*, Bd. 1, 7: S. 478, 6.

ge-tingan; *p.* -tang *To press upon, throng*:—Corþer ōdrum getang *one troop pressed on the other*, Andr. Kmbl. 276; An. 138.

ge-tingcræft, es; *m. Mechanics*, Hpt. Gl. 479.

ge-tinge, -tynge *eloquence*; lepor, Lye.

ge-tinge, -tingce, -tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, eloquent*:—Getinge *disertus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 51. Getingce *lepida* vel *facunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 76, 129; Wrt. Voc. 55, 1. Gif se Hælend gecure æt fruman getinge lāreówas *if the Saviour had chosen at first eloquent teachers*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 1. Wer getinge *vir linguosus*, Ps. Spl. C. 139, 12. v. ge-tynge.

ge-tingelīc, -tyngelīc; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent*; lepidus, affabilis:—Getyngelīc *rhetoricus*, Hpt. Gl. 485: Cot. 179.

ge-tingelīce; *adv. Eloquently*:—Dæt cild getingelīce spræc *the child spoke eloquently*, Homl. Th. ii. 490, 32.

ge-tingness, -tyngness, e; *f. Eloquence, ease of speech*; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeaf getingnysse *to the dumb he gave eloquence*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 12. Oſ woruldlīcre getingnysse *from worldly eloquence*, 578, 4: ii. 140, 30: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 403. Metcundlīc getyngnis *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409.

ge-tiódе *appointed, determined, decreed*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 76; Met. 11, 38: 13, 26; Met. 13, 13; *p. of* ge-tión.

ge-tiohhian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To appoint, determine, ordain*; statuĕre, decernĕre:—Ðū ðǽm winterdagum wundrum sceorta tīda getiohhast *thou appointest wondrously short times to winter-days*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 41; Met. 4, 21. Swā him æt frymþe Fæder getiohhode *as the Father appointed to them at the beginning*, 29, 78; Met. 29, 38. Swā he getiohhod habbe *as he has ordained*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 20. v. ge-teohhian.

ge-tión, ic -tió, *pl.* -tiób; *impert.* -tió, *pl.* -tiób; *subj. pres.* -tió, *pl.* -tión *To draw, to attract*; trāhĕre, attrahere:—Hwæðer nū gimma wlite eówre eágan to him getió *does now the beauty of gems attract your eyes to them?* Bt. 13; Fox 40, 2: 38, 1; Fox 196, 15.

ge-tión; *p.* -tióde; *pp.* -tiód *To appoint, determine, ordain*; statuĕre,

decernère :—Swá him æt frymþe Fæder getiódе *as the Father appointed to it at the beginning*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 28 ; Met. 24, 14 : 13, 26 ; Met. 13, 13 : 11, 76 ; Met. 11, 38. v. ge-teón.

ge-tiorian. v. ge-teorian.

ge-titelian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To entitle, ascribe* :—Twá bёc for dære gelícnisse his gelogodan spræce man getitelode him *two books from the likeness to his style are ascribed to him*. Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 404.

ge-tíþ *draws, constrains*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 494, 11. v. ge-téon.

ge-tídian, -týdian, -tigdian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To grant, allow* :—Him nolde Alexander dæs getídian *Alexander would not grant him that*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Bos. 65, 7. Dæs him getídaþ Drihten Crist *the Lord Christ grants him that*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðú bæde me and ic ðé ne getídode *you asked me and I did not grant thee*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 57, 16 : Bd. 3, 3 ; S. 525, 30. Gif he eów dises ne getídode *if he has not granted you this*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 17. Hý him dære bene getigdedon *they granted him the request*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Bos. 47, 43 : Cd. 131 ; Th. 166, 23 ; Gen. 2752. Getída me *grant me*, Hy. 3, 2 : 55. Ic wille dæt gé ealle getíde mîne worde *I will that ye all allow my words*, Chr. 656 ; Ers. 31, 3. Hí his bénum getídodon *they should grant his prayers*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 42. Him wearþ dæs getídod *that was granted him*, 44 : Beo. Th. 4558 ; B. 2284.

ge-toge, es ; *n. A tugging, contraction, cramp, convulsion, spasm* ; contractio, convulsio, spasmus :—Wið sina getoge *for spasm of sinews*, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 23 ; Lchdm. i. 356, 3. v. ge-teón.

ge-togen *drawn, incited, restrained, educated, brought to an end, drawn together, strung*, Ors. 1, 14 ; Bos. 37, 14 : Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 507, 42. v. ge-teón.

ge-togennes, -ness, e ; *f. Cramp, convulsion* ; contractio, convulsio, Som.

ge-toht, es ; *n. A warlike expedition, battle* ; expéditio bellica, pugna :—Æt getohte *at the battle*, Byrht. Th. 134, 54 ; By. 104. v. tohte.

ge-torfian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To stone* :—Hig wæron myd stánum getorfode *they were stoned with stones*, St. And. 36, 19. v. torfian, oftorfian.

ge-tot, es ; *n. Pomp, splendour* ; pompa : —Ídel-wuldor dæt is gylp odde getot *vain-glory, that is pride or pomp*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 28. Riggon ðe mid ðam leásícum getote inneode *Riggo who entered with the false pomp*, 168, 16. Getote *pompa*, R. Ben. 7, Lye.

ge-trahtian, -trahtnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To treat, explain, expound, consider* ; tractáre, expónere, considérare :—Sume ðas race we habbaþ getrahtnod on ðre stówe *some of this narrative we have expounded in another place*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 23. Ða cwæþ Pilatus hú clypedon hig and hú byþ hit getrahtnod on Hebreisc *then said Pilate 'How did they call out and how is it explained in Hebrew,'* Nicod. 4 ; Thw. 2, 31. Getrahtad *interpretatum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 38, 41 : 9, 7. Huætd on woeg gie getrahtade *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33. Habbaþ word gearu wið ðam æglæcan eall getrahtod *we have words ready all considered against the wretch*, Andr. Kmbl. 2718 ; An. 1361.

ge-tredan *to tread down* ; conculcare :—Ðý læs hia getrede ða ilco miþ fótum hiora *ne forte conculcent eas pedibus suis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 6. Getreden biþ *conculcetur*, 5, 13 : Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 5.

ge-tregian, *to despise* ; despicere :—Þú ne getregedest mǽdenes innoþ *tu non despexisti virginis uterum*, Te Deum, Lye.

ge-tremine *a fort, fortress* ; munimentum, Prov. 12, Lye.

ge-tremman ; *p.* -tremede ; *pp.* -trened *To strengthen, establish, confirm* ; firmáre, confirmáre :—Eall úre líf he getremede *he strengthened all our life*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Hwá hine heáfice torhtne getremede tungolgimmum *who had established it bright on high with starry gems*, Exon. 24 b ; Th. 71, 5 ; Cri. 1151. Me gáste díne, God, getreme *strengthen me, O God, with thy spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 102 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 102. Getremed *confirmed*, 50, 133 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 133 : Blickl. Homl. 17, 6 : 119, 14. v. ge-trymman.

ge-treówan, -triówan, -triéwan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to trust, believe, have confidence, hope* ; confidere, credere, sperare :—Ic gemǽnscipe getreówe díngra háligra *I believe the communion of thy saints*, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 52, 55 : Ps. Th. 118, 15. Ic on díne word getreówe *in verbum tuum speravi*, 114 : 62, 1, 7 : 129, 5 : 124, 1 : 129, 6. Ic on díngum wordum getreówde *I trusted in thy words*, 5. Ic díngum wordum getreówde *in verbum tuum speravi*, 118, 74. Ðú in écne god díngum getreowdes *thou hast trusted in thy eternal God*, Exon. 72 a ; Th. 268, 21 ; Jul. 435. Gúþlác sette hyht in heofonas hálgu getreówde *Guthlac put his hope in heaven, trusted in salvation*, 39 a ; Th. 128, 19 ; Gú. 406. **II.** *to make true* or *credible* :—Díngewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum and mid sóþe is swíðe getreówed *testimonia tua credibilia facta sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 92, 6. **III.** *to persuade, suggest* :—We getréwaþ him *nos assadimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14 : 27, 20. Ðe hálig gást gitrúwaþ iówih alle ða ðe swá hwæt ic cweðo iów *spiritus sanctus suggeret vobis omnia quæcumque dixero vobis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. **IV.** *to make one's self out to be true, to clear one's self* :—Getriówe hine fácnes se ðe hine fǽde *let him who brings him up clear himself of treachery*, L. Alf. 17 ; Th. i. 72, 5. Getriówe hine ðæs sleges *let him clear himself of the slaying*, L. In. 34 ; Th. i. 122, 17. v. ge-treówian, ge-treówsian, ge-trûwan.

ge-treówe, -trýwe, -trûwe, -trêwe ; *def.* se -treówa ; *comp.* -treówra ; *superl.* -treówest ; *adj. True, trusty, faithful* ; fídus, fidélis :—Getreówe odde geleáfful *fidélis*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 27 : Ps. Lamb. 144, 14. Ælc getreówa man *every true man*, L. C. S. 23 ; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. B. Mid fulre gewitnesse and getreówre *with full and true witness*, L. Ath. v. § 10 ; Th. i. 240, 9. Gif þegen hæbbe getreówne man *if a thane have a true man*, L. C. S. 23 ; Th. i. 388, 16, MS. B. Ic wille him syllan mîne gewitnesse weorþe and getreówe *servabo testimentum meum fidéle ipsi*, Ps. Th. 88, 25 : 118, 111. Hwæder gé getreówe synd *whether ye are true*, Gen. 42, 33. Hý habbaþ freónda ðý má tilra and getreówra *they will have the more of excellent and faithful friends*, Exon. 107 a ; Th. 409, 2 ; Rä. 27, 23. Beó getreówra *be more trusty*, Prov. Kmbl. 76. Ðe he, getreóweste, gelufade *whom, most faithful, he loved*, Exon. 43 a ; Th. 144, 21 ; Gú. 681. DER. un-getreówe.

ge-treówfæstnian *to be faithful, firm, strong* :—Ðú getreówfæstnig *valeas*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 9.

ge-treówfull ; *adj. Faithful* ; fídélis :—Getreówfull *fidélis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Som. 11, 38. Gecýðnys getreówfull *testimónium fidéle*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ðú góda þeów and ðú getreówfulla *thou good servant and faithful*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 26.

ge-treówfullice ; *adv. Faithfully, confidently* ; fídúciáliter : — Getreówfullice ic déme on ðam *fidúciáliter ágam in eo*, Ps. Spl. 11, 6.

ge-treówian, -tríówian ; *p.* ode, ede ; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to trust, confide, hope* :—Nelle gé on ealdurmenn getreówian *nolite confide in principibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 2. Ic on ðín sóþfæst word getreówige *I will trust to thy true word*, Ps. Th. 118, 80, 43, 48 : 130, 5. Ic me on mînne Drihten getreówige *ego in te sperabo Domine*, 54, 24 : 70, 13. **II.** *to make a treaty, be confederate* [v. ge-treówþ] :—Ða beorn getreówedon betwuh him and sieredon ymbe ðone fæder *the children were confederates and plotted against the father*, Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 112, 13. Getreówod *fœderatus*, Cot. 85, Lye. **III.** *to clear one's self* :—Getriówie hine *let him clear himself*, L. Alf. 36 ; Th. i. 84, 15. v. ge-treówan, ge-trûwian.

ge-treówleás, -trýwleás ; *def.* se -leása ; *adj. Without faith, unfaithful, perfidious* ; perfídus :—Se getreówleása cyning *rex perfídus*, Bd. 3, 24 ; S. 556, 11.

ge-treówleásnes, -ness, -nys, -nyss, e ; *f. Infidelity, perfidy* ; perfídia :—Hí þrowedon heora getreówleásnesse *suæ perfidiæ pœnas luébant*, Bd. 5, 23 ; S. 645, 34. For heora getreówleásnysse *for their perfidy*, 2, 2 ; S. 504, 9 : 1, 8 ; S. 479, 34.

ge-treówlíc ; *adj. Faithful* ; fídélis :—Getreówlícu odde getrýwe ealle bebodu his synd *fidélia omnia mandáta ejus sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 8. Us is swíðe uncúþ hwæt úre yrfeweardas getreówlícres dón willon æfter úrum lífe *it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs will act after our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 36.

ge-treówlice, -tríówlice, -trîwlice, -trýwlice ; *adv. Faithfully* ; fídéliter :—Ðe him getreówlice þeówdon *qui illi fidéliter servíérunt*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 36 : 3, 23 ; S. 554, 13 : Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 81 : Blickl. Homl. 185, 24, 28. Getrîwlice, Th. Ch. 202, 26.

ge-treówsian, -trýwsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To justify one's self, clear one's self, prove one's self innocent* ; se justificáre, se purgáre :—Getreówsie hine fácnes *let him prove himself innocent of the treachery*, L. Alf. pol. 17 ; Th. i. 72, 5, note 8, MS. H : 36 ; Th. i. 84, 15, note 36, MS. B.

ge-treówþ, -trýwþ, e ; *f. A covenant, treaty, pledge* ; fœdus, pignus :—He gemunde ðara getreówþa *recordátus est fœderis*, Ex. 2, 24. v. ge-trýwþ.

ge-trêwe ; *adj. True, faithful* ; fídus, fidélis, Cot. 85. v. ge-treówe.

ge-tricce ; *adj. Faithful* [?] :—Gif he biþ eáþhylde and dære stówe getricce *si contentus fuerit consuetudine loci*, R. Ben. 61, Lye. v. ge-tryccan.

ge-triéwan, -tríówan. v. ge-treówan.

ge-trifulian *to rub down* ; triturare :—Genim ða reádan netlan ge-trifula *take the red nettle, bruise it*, L. M. I, 1 ; Lchdm. ii. 20, 15.

ge-trimmed ; *part.* [ge-trymman *to draw up*] *Drawn up* ; instructus :—Getrimmed fédа *cuneus*, Ælfc. Gl. 7 ; Som. 56, 79 ; Wrt. Voc. 18, 31.

ge-tríówlice ; *adv. Faithfully* ; fídéliter, Prov. 10. v. ge-treówlice.

ge-trîwe ; *def.* se -trîwa ; *adj. True, faithful* ; fídus, fidélis :—Ælc getrîwa man *every true man*, L. C. S. 23 ; Th. i. 388, 9, note 12, MS. A. v. ge-trêwe.

ge-trucian *to fail* ; deficere :—Ða dæt wín getrukede *deficiente vino*, Jn. Skt. 2, 3, col. 2.

ge-trudend, es ; *m. A seizer* ; raptor, Cot. 170, Lye.

ge-trúgung, e ; *f. A certainty, defence, refuge* ; confidentia, Ps. Vos. 88, 18.

ge-trum, es ; *n. A knot, band, mass, company, company of soldiers* ; nodus, caterva, cohors, exercitus :—Getrum *nodus, inter militária*, Ælfc.

Gl. 7; Som. 56, 81; Wrt. Voc. 18, 33. Fyrd sceal ætsomne, tírfæstra getrum *the army shall be assembled, a band of warriors*, Menol. Fox 523; Gn. C. 32. Under tungla getrumum *under the troops of stars*, Salm. Kmbl. 285; Sal. 142. He eft gewát getrume micle *he returned with a great company*, Andr. Kmbl. 1413; An. 707: Beo. Th. 1849; B. 922: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 12; Gn. Ex. 63. DER. ān-getrum, folc-, fyrd-, gār-.

ge-truma, an; *m. A company, troop of soldiers*; cohors, exercítus:—Wið ðara cyninga getrumau *with the kings' troop*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 19, 21. Ðéah hī wyrcen getruman wið me *si consistant adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4. v. ge-trum.

ge-trumian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad. I. *to grow strong, to recover, to gain strength*; convalescére:—Ðā he getrumad wæs *ut convaluit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3. II. *to make strong, confirm*; confirmáre:—Ðone ðū getrumodest *quem confirmasti*, Ps. Spl. 79, 16, 18. Getrummade *exortans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 18. Getrumáde *firmavit*, 9, 51.

ge-trūwa, an; *m. Confidence*; confidentia:—Ælcum getrūwan ic gyrne fultum dīnre forebingrædene *omni confidentia implóro auxílium tuæ interventiónis*, Wanl. Catal. 294, 4, col. 2.

ge-trūwian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to trust, hope*; confidere, sperare:—Ða de on heora feo getrūwigeaþ *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Bos. 10, 24. He getrūwade dæt he hine beswícan mihte *he trusted that he could circumvent him*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 10: 4, 1; Bos. 78, 44. Ðæm he getrūwode dæt hie his giongorscype fulgan wolden *of whom he expected that they would perform his service*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 25; Gen. 248. Ðū mīnum wordum getrūwodest *thou hast trusted my words*, 29; Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613: 33; Th. 44, 9; Gen. 706: Beo. Th. 3071; B. 1533: 5074; B. 2540. Beorges getrūwode wīges and wealles *in his hill he trusted, in his war and his wall*, 4634; B. 2322. Ic on dīnum wordum getrūwade *in verba tua sperávi*, Ps. Th. 118, 147: 51, 6. II. *to make a treaty*; sancire:—Hie getrūwedon on twā healfa fæste friodūwāre *they confirmed on both sides a fast compact of peace*, Beo. Th. 2194; B. 1095. v. ge-treówian.

ge-trūwung, e; *f. Confidence, trust*:—Getrūwung ūre *assumptio nostra*. Ps. Spl. C. 88, 18.

ge-tryccan *to trust*:—Getryccaþ *confidite*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 33.

ge-trym, es; *m.*? *A support*; firmámentum:—Ædele getrym eorþan weardaþ, biþ se beorht ahafen ofer beorgas *érit firmámentum in terra, in summis montium*, Ps. Th. 71, 16.

ge-trymman, -trymian, -trymigan, -tremman; he -trymmeþ, -trymþ; *p.* -trymde, -trymede; *pp.* -trymed, -trymmed, -trymd. I. *to confirm, strengthen, encourage, establish, found, set in order, arrange, draw up*; firmáre, confirmáre, mūnīre, confortāre, hortāri, fundāre, instrúere:—Ic Wærferþ bisceop mīd mīnre ágenre handa das sylene getrimme and gefæstnie *I, bishop Wærferth, with my own hand confirm and ratify this donation*, Th. Ch. 169, 3. Ða ðē māgon getrymian [getrymigan, MS. Bod.] *which may encourage thee*, Bt. 36, 1; Kor 172, 27. Ic getrymme ofer ðē eágan mīne *firmábo súper te óculos meos*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 8: Ps. Th. 74, 3. Getrymmeþ rihtwise Dribten *confirmat justos Dóminus*, Ps. Spl. 36, 18. Ealle geþeaht ðīn he getrymþ *omne consílium tuum confirmet*, 19, 4: Ps. Lamb. 36, 18. Ðū getrymdest ofer me hand ðīne *confirmasti súper me manum tuam*, Ps. Spl. 37, 2. Ðū me getrymedest *exhortátus es me*, Ps. Th. 70, 20: 79, 14, 16. He ða ymbhwyrft eorþan getrymede *firmávit orbem terræ*, 92, 2: 104, 20: 131, 11. He beforan ðam geate his folc getrymede *he drew up his army before the gate*, Ors. 4, 10; Bos. 92, 41. Getrym me *confirma me*, Ps. Spl. 50, 13. Ðīn weorc on us getryme *confirma hoc quod operátus es in nobis*, Ps. Th. 67, 26. Eall ðīn geþeaht he getrymie *omne consílium tuum confírmet*, 19, 4. Byþ his heorte getrymed *confirmátum est cor ejus*, 111, 7: 116, 2. Hit wæs ofer ðæne stān getrymed *fundáta érat súper petram*, Lk. Bos. 6, 48. He hæfde dæt folc getrymmed *he had drawn up the troops*, Byrht. Th. 132, 27; By. 22. Worde [MS. word] Drihtnes heofonas [MS. heofones] getrymde synd *verbo Dómini cæli firmáti sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 6. II. *v. reflex. To grow strong, gain strength, recover*; convalescére:—Ecbyrht hine ðære ádle getrymede *Ecgberct agritudinis convaluit*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559. 23.

ge-trymnes, -ness, e; *f. An exhortation, persuasion, a setting in order, an arraying*; hortátus:—Mid his getrymnesse *ejus hortátu*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 498, 35. Gitrymniso *ortamenta*, Rtl. 56, 4. Fyrdweorodes getrymnes *the arraying of a host*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36.

ge-trȳwan; *p.* de *To trust, hope*:—Ða de noldan on hine getrȳwan *those who would not trust in him*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 11. Ic getrȳwe in ðone torhtestan þrȳnesse þrym *I believe in the most glorious virtue of the Trinity*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 28; Gū. 617. Mīn sāwel on ðē swīðe getrȳweþ *in te confidit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Mægene getrȳweþ *trusts in its strength*, Frag. Kmbl. 65; Leás. 34: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 10; Gen. 569. Getrȳwde hwedre on Ælmihtiges Godes miht *he trusted however in the power of Almighty God*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 23. v. ge-treówan.

ge-trȳwe; *def.* se -trȳwa; *adj.* TRUE, *faithful*; fidus, fidēlis:—Beó blīðe, ðū gōda þeów and getrȳwa; forðamðe ðū wǣre getrȳwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette ðē ofer mycle *euge, serve bóne et fidélis; quia súper pauca fuísti fidélis, súper multa te constituam*, Mt. Bos. 25, 21, 23: 24, 45: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 9. He wearþ Criste getrȳwe *he became faithful unto Christ*, Elen. Kmbl. 2068; El. 1035: Beo. Th. 2461; B. 1228. He eallum mannum sǣde and bodode dæt wuldor his getrȳwan þeówes *omnibus fidélis sui fámuli glóriam prædicábat*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 10. Gif þegen hæbbe getrȳwne man *if a thane have a true man*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 16. Twegen getrȳwe men *two true men*, 30; Th. i. 392, 26: 394, 21. Ðam getrȳwestan witan *to the most faithful senator*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 105, 7. v. ge-treówe.

ge-trȳwian; *p.* ode. I. *to trust*:—Ic on dīnum wordum wel getrȳwade *in verbum tuum supersperavi*, Ps. Th. 118, 1. II. *to clear one's self*:—Getrȳwie hine dæs sleges *let him clear himself of the slaying*, L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15, MS. B. v. ge-treówian.

ge-trȳwleás; *adj. Perfidious*; perfidus, Greg. Dial. 2, 14. v. ge-treówleás.

ge-trȳwlīce; *adv. Faithfully, confidently*; fidēlĭter, fidūcĭālĭter:—Dæt fæsscīcnysse ūres Drihtnes Hælendes Cristes getrȳwlīce he gelȳfe *ut incarnātiónem Dómini nostri Iésu Christi fidéliter créðat*, Ps. Lamb. fol. 201 b, 29: 202 b, 42. Getrȳwlīce oðde baldlīce ic dō on him *fidúciāliter ágam in eo*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 6. v. ge-treówlīce.

ge-trȳwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To justify one's self*; se justificāre:—Dæt he him dæs getrȳwsige *that he may justify himself thereof*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 18. v. ge-treówsian.

ge-trȳwþ, e; *f. A covenant, treaty, pledge, faith, fidelity*; fœdus, pignus:—Ofer calle ða getrȳwþa ðe he him geseald hæfde *against all the pledges which he had given him*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 15: 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Lytle getrȳwþa wǣron mid mannum *there has been little faith amongst men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 8: 107, 74; 111, 220. v. ge-treówþ.

ge-tucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To torment, vex, punish*; pūnire:—Swilce he for his synnum swā getucod wǣre *as if he was so tormented for his sins*, Job Thw. 167, 14. v. tucian.

ge-tucian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To adorn, dress* [?]:—Ðǣr stent cwēn ðē on ða swýðran hand mid golde getucode, and mid ælcere mislīcre fægernysse gegyred *adstitit regina a dextris tuis in vestitu deaurato circumamicta varietate*, Ps. Th. 44, 11.

ge-twǽfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To separate, divert, detain, hinder, deprive*:—Ne læt ðū dec sīðes getwǽfan láde geléttan hīsgeðuhe monn *do not thou let any living man divert thee from thy course, hinder thy journey*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23: Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908: 963; B. 479. Sóna biþ dæt dec ādl oððe ecg eafoþes getwǽfeþ *soon will it be that disease or sword will deprive thee of vigour*, 3531; B. 1763. Sumne Geáta leód feores getwǽfde *one the Goths' prince separated from life*, 2871; B. 1433. Gūþ wæs getwǽfed *the contest was parted*, 3320; B. 1658. Swelaþ sǽ-fiscas sundes getwǽfde *the sea-fishes shall burn out off from the ocean*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 20; Cri. 987. Him se mǽra mōd getwǽfde *the great one took courage from them*, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53: 148; Th. 185, 8; Exod. 119 [?].

ge-twǽman, -twéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [twǽman *to separate*] *To cut off, separate, divide*; sepārāre, sejungĕre, dividĕre:—Ic hine ne mihte ganges getwǽman *I could not cut him off from his course*, Beo. Th. 1940; B. 968: L. N. P. L. 65; Th. ii. 300, 28. Ða man getwǽmde dæt ær wæs geméne Criste and cyninge *then was separated what was before in common to Christ and the king*, L. Eth. ix. 38; Th. i. 348, 20: Wald. 88; Vald. 2, 16. Ne getwǽme nán mann ða de God gesomnode *quod Deus conjunxit, hómo non sepáret*, Mt. Bos. 19, 6. Beó ælc sacu getwémed *let every strife be appeased*, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 30. Getwéman *to alienate*, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29. note p.

ge-twancg, es; *n. Fraud, deception*; colludium, fraus, deceptio, Hpt. Gl. 442.

ge-tweó; *gen.* -tweón; *m. Doubt, ambiguity*:—In gitui*á* *in ambiguitate*, Rtl. 105, 9.

ge-tweógan, -tweón; *p.* -tweóde; *pp.* -tweód; *v. pers. and impers. To doubt, hesitate*; dūbĭtare:—Ne getweóge ic nāwuht be godes ǽcnessa *I do not at all doubt about God's eternity*, Shrn. 195, 4. Nó him treów getweóde *his faith doubted not in him*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 25; Gū. 311: 40 b; Th. 134, 27; Gū. 515. Getúiga *hæsitare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Forhwon getwíódes tū *quare dubitásti*. Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 31: Lind. 28, 17. Ðā gehréow him dæt hyne ǽfre swā on his geþolte getweóde *then he repented that he had ever so doubted in his mind*, Shrn. 155, 19.

ge-tweónian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. impers. To seem doubtful to any one*; dūbium vĭdēri alĭcui:—Getweónode hī hwæder . . . *it seemed doubtful to them whether* . . . , Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 28.

ge-twīfeldad; *part. Doubled*; duplicātus:—Biþ dæt ǽfengyfel getwīfealdad *the evening refection will be doubled*, L. E. I. 38; Th. ii. 436, 30.

ge-twīfyldan, -twýfyldan *to double*:—Seó eahteode præteritum getwýfylt dæt æftre stæfgefége *the eighth preterite doubles the second syllable*, Ælfc. Gr. 28. 8; Som. 33, 1. Hī bcóþ getwyfylde *they are doubled*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 35.

ge-twin, es; *m. A twin*:—Geminus ðæt is on ūre geþeóde getwyn *geminus, that is in our language twin*, Shrn. 155, 30. Hí wǽron getwinnas *they were twins*, 92, 22: 134, 23· Salm. Kmbl. 729; Sal. 364: 216; Sal. 107 [?]. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwinal, ge-zuinele *geminus.*]

ge-twis; *adj. Germanus*, Hpt. Gl. 477. Getwise *fratres germani*, Gl. M. 392.

ge-twisa, an; *m. A twin*:—Twegen getwisan *two twins*, Gen. 38, 27: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 62, 197. Getwisan *gemini*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 13: Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 7, 5; Lchdm. iii. 244, 24.

ge-tȳan; *p.* de; *pp.* -tȳd *To instruct, teach, imbue*; instruere, imbuere, docere:—He Sanctus Martinus fulfremedlīce on Godes ǽ and on Godes þeówdōm getȳde and lǽrde *he perfectly instructed and taught St. Martin in God's law and service*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Dīn lār getȳde me *disciplina tua ipsa edocuit me*, Ps. Th. 17, 34: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 25: Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 112, 33. Gregorius wæs fram cildhāde on bōclicum lārum getȳd *Gregorius was from childhood instructed in book learning*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 17: Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 10: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11: Nar. 1, 14. On snytrum sýn swýðe getȳde *eruditos corde in sapientia*, Ps. Th. 89, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 2034; El. 1018.

ge-tȳd; *part. p. Skilful, learned;* peritus:—Wæs he se getȳdesta sangere *cantator erat peritissimus*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 11. v. ge-tȳan.

ge-tȳdan; *p.* -tȳdde [v. (?) ge-tȳd] *To make learned, skilled, to instruct*:—Dysine and ungelǽredne ic dē underfēng and dā dē getȳdde and gelǽrede *foolish and ignorant I received thee, and then made thee wise and taught thee*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 10. Ic þohte ealra swīðost ymb done abbud dē me getȳdde *I thought most of all of the abbot that had instructed me*, Shrn. 46, 33. [*Or* ge-tȳdde = ge-tȳde ?]

ge-tȳdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To happen;* contingēre:—Getȳdde hit, ðæt *. . . it happened that . . .*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 34.

ge-tyddrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To produce, bring forth*:—Swilce he swā fela wīnboga getyddrode *as if it so many vine-branches brought forth*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7.

ge-tȳdnes, -ness, e; *f. Learning, knowledge, skill;* erūditio, pēritia:—Wæs Cūþberto swā nȳcel getȳdnes and gelǽrednes to sprecanne *Cudbercto tanta ērat dicendi pēritia*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 19. Mid ða getȳdnesse ge cyriclīcra gewrita ge eác gemēnelīcra *cum erūditione litterārum vel ecclēsiasticārum vel genērālium*, 5, 23; S. 645, 15.

ge-tyhtan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To educate, teach, instruct;* erūdīre, dōcēre, instruēre:—Đe dū hine getyhtest *quem tu erūdīeris*, Ps. 93, 12. Byþ his heorte getrymed and getyhted *confirmātum est cor ejus*, 111, 7.

ge-tyhtlod, -tyhtled; *part. Accused;* accūsātus:—Đe oft getȳhtlod wǽron *who have often been accused*, L. Ath. i. 7; Th. i. 202, 25, note 48. Se getȳhtleda man *the accused man*, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8, note 19. v. ge-tihtlod.

ge-tȳma, an; *m. An advocate, avoucher, a warranter;* advŏcātus:—Be getýmum. Đæt ǽlc man wite his getýman *of warranters. That every man know his warranter*, L. A. G. 4; Th. i. 154, 12, 13. v. geteáma.

ge-tymbrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To build;* ædificāre:—Dæt sȳn getymbrod weallas *ædificentur mūri*, Ps. Spl. 50, 19. v. ge-timbrian.

ge-týme, es; *n. A team, yoke;* jūgum:—Ic bohte ān getýme oxena *jūga boum ēmi quinque*, Lk. Bos. 14, 19. Fýf hund getýmu oxena *quingenta jūga boum*, Job. Thw. 164, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23.

ge-tȳnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To shut up, hide;* opērire, inclūdere:—Se Hælend me in dam engan hām oft getýnde *the Saviour often shut me up in the narrow dwelling*, Elen. Kmbl. 1839; El. 921. Foldan getýned *hidden in earth*, 1441; El. 722. Ēgo hiora getýndon *oculos suos clausērunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Getýned wæs ðe dura *clausa est janua*, 25, 10.

ge-týne, es; *n. A court;* atrium:—On his getýnum ðe ymb Dryhtnes hūs deóre sindan *in atriis dōmus Dōmini*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. [Cf. tūn.]

ge-tynge; *adj. Talkative*:—Se getynga wer *vir linguosus*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ge-zungel *loquax, facundus;* gi-zungili *verbositas.*] v. ge-tinge.

ge-tyrfian. v. ge-torfian.

ge-tyrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow weary;* fātigāre:—Ðeáh ðū getyrige *if thou shouldest grow weary*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 23. v. geteorian.

ge-uferian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To exalt, elevate, delay, put off*:—Dæt he mid dæs wurþmyntes wuldre geuferod wǽre *to be exalted with the glory of that honour*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 26. Ic geseah ārleásne geuferodne *vidi impium elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Wæs dā þurh his langsume fær ðæra cildra slege geuferod *the children's slaying was delayed by his long journey*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 28.

ge-unārian *To dishonour*:—Hí hys cyn geunāredon *they dishonoured his race*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 31. Sýn geunārode *may they be dishonoured*, Ps. Spl. 34, 4.

ge-uncelēnsian *to make unclean, to pollute;* fœdare:—Romulus hiora angin geuncelēnsode mid his bróðor slege *Romulus polluted their undertaking with his brother's murder*, Ors. 2, 2; Bos. 40, 30.

ge-ungewlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To deprive of beauty:*— Ōððre hwīle gegierep mid dām winsumestum wlitum ōðre hwīle eft geungewlitegaþ *at one time adorns with the most delightful beauty, at another again deprives of beauty*, Shrn. 195, 11.

ge-unlustian *to loathe*:—Se lichoma geunlustaþ ða geógoþlustas to fremmenne *the body loathes to do the pleasures of youth*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8.

ge-unlybba, an; *m. Poison* [*particularly when used in witchcraft*]:—Ne lǽt ðū lybban ða ðe geunlybban wyrcon *thou shalt not suffer a witch to live*, Ex. 22, 18. v. unlybba, lyblāc.

ge-unnan; ic, he -an; ðū -unne, *pl.* -unnon; *p.* -ūde, *pl.* -ūdon; *subj.* -unne, *pl.* -unnen; *p.* -ūde, *pl.* -ūden; *pp.* -unnen *To give, grant, allow, concede;* concedere, indulgere, permittere, largiri:—Gif he us geunnan wile, ðæt we hine grētan mōton *if he will grant to us that we may greet him*, Beo. Th. 698; B. 346: Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Se cyning nolde him his feores geunnan *the king would not grant him his life*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 22: Andr. Kmbl. 358; An. 179: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 26. Hēr sit mīn mǽge de ic geann ǽgðer ge mīnes landes ge mīnes goldes ge ealles ðe ic āh ǽfter mīnon dæge *here sits my kinswoman, to whom I give both my land and my gold and all that I own, after my day*, Th. Chart. 337, 30: 560, 9, 11, 15. Ærðon me geunne ēce dryhten, ðæt *until to me shall grant the eternal Lord, that*, Salm. Kmbl. 499; Sal. 250. Me geūde ylda waldend, ðæt *the Ruler of men granted me, that*, Beo. Th. 3326; B. 1661. Þū geūdest his bearne his cynerīces *thou hast given his kingdom to his child*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 14. Ðæt ðæt him gōde menn geūdon *that which good men have given them*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 56. Hū Cnut cyncg and Ælfgifu seó hlǽfdige geūdan heora preóste ðæt he mōste ateón ðæt land swā him sylfan leófast wǽre *how king Cnut and the lady Ælfgifu granted their priest that he might dispose of the land as he liked best*, Th. Chart. 328, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 152, 15. God him geunne ðæt *. . . God grant him that . . .*, Chr. 950; Erl. 121, 5. Ðæra þinga wurde de se cyng him geunnen hæfde *worthy of those things that the king had granted him*, 1046; Erl. 173, 3. [*O. Sax.* gi-unnan; *p.* -onsta: *O. H. Ger.* gunnen; *p.* gi-onsta, *both with the same cases as the English verb: Ger.* gönnen.]

ge-un-rēt *saddened; pp. of* ge-un-rētan.

ge-un-rētan; *p.* -rētte; *pp.* -rēted, -rēt *To make sorrowful, sadden, trouble;* contristare:—Đā wæs se engel cwe∂ende 'Ne beó dū Maria geunrēted' *then the angel said 'Be not sorrowful, Mary,'* Blickl. Homl. 139, 15. Hý wurdon geunrētt mid mannewealme *they were troubled with pestilence*, Ors. 3, 10; Bos. 70, 27. Đā wearþ se cyning geunrēt for ðam āðe and for ðām de him mid sǽton nolde deáh hí geunrētan *et contristatus est rex propter jusjurandum et propter simul discumbentes noluit eam contristare*, Mk. Bos. 6, 26: Mt. Bos. 14, 9: Lk. Bos. 18, 23.

ge-un-rōtsian, -un-rōtsigean; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to make sorrowful, to offend;* contristare, contribulare, scandalizare:—Dæt we hī ne geunrōtsigeon *ut non scandalizemus eos*, Mt. Bos. 17, 27. Ne sý ūre nān geunrōtsod *let none of us be sad*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 19: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 9. Geunrōtsade swīðe *contristati valde*, Lind. 26, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. II. *to become troubled, discontented*:—Dæt se man geunrōtsige ongeán God for ungelimpum dises andwerdan līfes *so that a man becomes discontented with God for the mishaps of this present life*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16. Gāst geunrōtsod *spiritus contribulatus*, Ps. Spl. T. 50, 18.

ge-unsōþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disprove, refute, prove false;* refellēre:—Gif se ōðer dæt geunsōþian mǽge dæt him man onsecgan wolde *if the other can disprove that which any one would charge to him*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 24: L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 22.

ge-unstillian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disquiet, disturb;* inquiētāre:—Dætte ða mynster ða de Gode gehālgode syndon nǽnigum bisceope alýfed sī in ǽnigum þinge hī geunstillian *ut quæque monastēria Deo consecrāta sunt, nulli episcōpōrum liceat ea in aliquo inquiētāre*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 35.

ge-unþwǽrian, -unþwǽrigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To disagree, differ;* dissentire, discordāre:—Ic geunþwǽrige *dissentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 9. Dætte hie selfe ne geunþwǽrigen [geunþwǽrien, MS. Cot.] ðǽm wordum de hie lǽraþ, mid dý dæt hie ōðer dōn, ōðer hie lǽraþ *that they themselves differ not from the words they teach, by doing one thing and teaching another*, Past. 48, 4; Swt. 371, 12; Hat. MS.

ge-untreówsian, -untrȳwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be offended;* scandālizāri:—Ðeáh de hig ealle geuntreówsion on dē, ic nǽfre geuntreówsige *si omnes scandālizāti fuērint in te, ēgo nunquam scandālizābor*, Mt. Bos. 26, 33. Ealle gē wurþaþ geuntreówsode on me *omnes vos scandālum pātiemini in me*, 26, 31: 13, 21.

ge-untrumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *v. trans. To enfeeble, make weak or sick;* infirmāre, debilitāre:—Deófol geuntrumaþ ða hālan *the devil enfeebles the healthy*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. Đe God sylf ǽr geuntrumode *whom God himself had before enfeebled*, i. 4, 27. Þurh ðæs dracan blǽd eal seó menigu micclum wearþ geuntrumod *all the multitude were greatly sickened by the dragon's breath*, ii. 294, 23: 296, 9: 516, 17. Đe wǽron geuntrumode *qui infirmābantur*, Ju. Bos. 6, 2: Ps. Spl. 17, 38. II. *v. intrans. To be enfebled, be sick;* infirmāri, ægrōtāre:—

Hī geuntrumiaþ *infirmābuntur*, Ps. Spl. 9, 3. Ða geuntrumade he mid dære mettrymnesse podagre *then he was ill with the gout*, Shrn. 100, 18.

ge-untrýwsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To be offended;* scandālizāri:—Hig wǽron geuntrýwsode on him *scandālizābantur in eo*, Mt. Bos. 13, 57. **v.** ge-untreówsian.

ge-unwendness, e; *f. Unchangeableness*:—Deós ungewendnes *hæc immutatio*, Ps. Th. 76, 9.

ge-unwurðod *dishonoured*. v. unweordian.

ge-upped; *part. Revealed*:—Ne mihte Scs Neotus behýdd beón ðā ðā God hine geupped habben wolde *St. Neot could not be hid when God would have him revealed*, Shrn. 12, 15. v. ge-yppan.

ge-ūðe; *p. of* ge-unnan.

ge-ūtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To eject, banish, alienate;* ejicĕre, expellĕre:—Se cyng hine geūtode of earde *the king banished him from the country*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 29. Wæs Ōslāc geūtod of Angelcynne *Oslac was banished from England*, 975; Erl. 127, 8. He beād ðæt nāðer ne dære stōwe bisceop ne nānes bisceopes æftergenga ðæt land nǽfre of dære stōwe geūtode *he ordered that neither the bishop of the place nor any bishop's successor should ever alienate that land from the place*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 112, 9: iv. 72, 27, 32. Cwǽdon hī ðæt hit betere wǽre ðæt ic ða preóstas of Cristes cyrcean geūtode *they said it would be better that I should expel the priests from Christchurch*, iii. 349, 14. Ic nelle geþafian ðæt ǣnī man geūtige ān æker landes *nolo permittere ut quis unum jugerum excludat*, iv. 202, 15. Geūtian *exiliare*, Hpt. Gl. 517.

ge-ūtlagian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To outlaw;* proscrībĕre:—Man geūtlagode Ælfgār eorl *earl Ælfgar was outlawed*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 27: 1020; Erl. 161, 22.

ge-wācian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grow weak* or *lose energy, to flinch;* languescere, obtorpescere:—Gif hý ðær ne gewācodan [gewícadon, Laud] *if they had not there lost energy* [*stopped*], Ors. 3, 4; Bos. 50, 11. v. wácian, wícian.

ge-wacsan. v. ge-wascan.

ge-wadan; *p.* -wōd; *pp.* -waden. **I.** *v. intrans. To wade, go;* vadere, ire:—Sār gewōd ymb dæs beornes breóst *pain went around the man's breast*, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1248. Ord in gewōd *the point entered*, Byrht Th. 136, 26; By. 157: Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 29; Gū. 1001. Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde ðæt ða līðende land gesāwon *the ship had gone* [*so far*] *that the sailors saw land*, Beo. Th. 446; B. 220. **II.** *v. trans. To pervade, go through*:—Flód blōd geswōd *blood pervaded the flood*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 6; Exod. 462: Elen. Kmbl. 2378; El. 1490. v. wadan.

ge-wǽcan, -wǽcean; *part.* -wǽcende; *p.* -wǽcte, -wǽhte; *pp.* -wǽct, -wǽht *To weaken, affect, trouble, vex, afflict, oppress;* afficĕre, affligĕre:—Heó nele ða andweardan myrhþe gewǽcan mid nānre care ðære toweardan ungesælþe *it will not trouble the present joy with any care for the future unhappiness*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 21. Beóton hig done, and mid teónum, gewǽcende, hine forlēton īdelne *illi hunc cædentes, et afficientes contumēlia, dimiserunt inānem*, Lk. Bos. 20, 11. Hī mid deáþe hī gewǽceaþ *morte afficient eos*, Mk. Bos. 13, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 542, 17. Hig eall ðæt rice myd forspyllednysse gewǽhton *they destroyed all that kingdom*, St. And. 32, 32. Mid fefore gewǽht *suffering from fever*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Gewǽht ic eom *afflictus sum*, Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ðe mid dý hungre gewǽcte wǽron *who were oppressed with the hunger*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 31. Gelomp us ðæt we wurdon earfoþlīce mid þurste geswencte and gewǽcte *accidit nobis siti laborare*, Nar. 7, 30. We on ðinum yrre synt swíðe gewǽhte *in ira tua defecimus*, Ps. Th. 89, 9: Jud. 6, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 396, 28.

ge-wæccan *to watch*:—Ne mæhtes ðū ān hwīl gewæccæ *non potuisti una hora vigilare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 37. Gewaccas *vigilate*, 13, 35. Dætte we giuæcge *ut vigilemus*, Rtl. 124, 23.

ge-wǽcednyss, e; *f. Weakness:* — Him nān þing ne eglaþ ænigre brosnunge oððe gewǽcednysse *nothing pains him of any corruption or weakness*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29.

ge-wǽde, -wēde, es; *n. A garment, clothing;* vestimentum:—Saga hwæt ðis gewǽde [gewǽdu, MS.] sý *say what this vestment is*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 418, 5: Rä. 36, 14. He nywolnessa him to gewǽde woruhte *abyssus amictus ejus*, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Mīne gewǽda *vestimentum meum*, 68, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 148, 30. Wǽpen and gewǽdu *arms and clothing*, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Gewēde *vestimentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 4. Mid his gewēdum *vestimentis ejus*, 27, 31. He onfēng cynegewǽdum *purpuram sumpsit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 19. Ongon me gewēdum þeccan *he began to deck me with weeds*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 13; Rä. 10, 4. [*O. Sax.* gi-wādi: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wāti *vestimentum, vestis.*]

ge-wǽdian, -wēdian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dress, clothe, equip:* — Gewoedes *induite*, Rtl. 13, 31. Gewēdod *equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34. Gewēded *vestitus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8. Woere gewoedad *vestiebatur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 27.

ge-wǽdod; *part. Prepared, equipped;* appārātus, instructus:—Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewǽpnod and gewǽdod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34. v. ge-wǽdian.

ge-wæg *bore, carried*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22; *p. of* ge-wegan.

ge-wǽgan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to affect, weigh down, oppress;* afficere, deprimere, vexare:—Wīne gewǽged *affected by wine*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 315, 34; Mōd. 41. Wōpe gewǽged *oppressed with weeping*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 5; Met. 2, 3. Mid metelíeste gewǽgde *oppressed with lack of food*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 27. **II.** *to frustrate;* frustrari, irritum facere:—Cūþ sceal geweorþan ðæt ic gewǽgan ne mæg *that which I may not frustrate shall become manifest*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 452, 3; Dōm. 115. v. wǽgan, a-wǽgan.

ge-wæge, es; *n. A weight, measure*:—Gewæge *weight*, Herb. 1, 15; Lchdm. i. 74, 21: 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 1. Gewege, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 15, note. Gewæge [giwege, Rush.] *mensura*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. Gewoege ł gemet *mensura*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 38. v. ge-wegan.

ge-wǽgnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To frustrate, deceive, disappoint;* frustrari, Cot. 83.

ge-wǽlan *to vex, afflict*:—Hie wēron gewǽlde *erant vexati*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36. v. wǽlan, be-wǽlan.

ge-wǽltan *to roll*:—Gewæltено *provolutus*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 14. He gewælte stān micel to duru dæs byrgennes *advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium monumenti*, 27, 60.

ge-wæmednes, se; *f. A corruption;* corruptio:—Ānes wordes gewæmednys *a corruption of a word, a barbarism;* barbarismus, Som. v. ge-wemmedness.

ge-wǽmnod *armed*, Ælfc. T. 36, 22, *q.* ge-wǽpnod. v. ge-wǽpnian.

ge-wænian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to accustom;* assuefacere:—Folc to ælmessan gewænian *to accustom the people to alms*, L. Edg. C. 55; Th. 256, 9. **II.** *to wean;* ablactare, Gen. 21, 8. v. ge-wenian.

ge-wǽpnian, -wēpnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To arm, furnish with weapons;* armāre:—Ic gewǽpnige *armo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 41: 36; Som. 38, 36, 37. He mid rōdetācne his mūþ and ealne his līchaman gewǽpnode *he armed his mouth and all his body with the sign of the cross*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 23. Se stranga gewǽpnod his cāfertūn gehealt *fortis armātus custōdit atrium sum*, Lk. Bos. 11, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 15. Hī ðæt scip genāmon eall gewǽpnod and gewǽdod *they took the ship all armed and equipped*, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 34.

ge-wær; *adj. Aware;* conscius:—Hī his gewær wurdon *they were aware of him*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 39.

ge-wærlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lēhte; *pp.* -lǽht, -lēht *To remind, admonish;* commonefācĕre:—Cain wiste his fæder forgǽgednysse, and næs þurh ðæt gewærlēht *Cain knew his father's transgression, and was not admonished by it*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 40.

ge-wærlan; *p.* de *To go, pass:* — Ēghuoele on weg his gíwærlde *quisque in viam suam declinavit*, Rtl. 19, 39. v. wærlan.

ge-wæsc *a washing up* or *overflow of water;* alluvio:—Wætera gewæsc *aquarum alluvio*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Wrt. Voc. 55, 26. v. wæter-gewæsc.

ge-wǽtan, -wētan; *p.* -wǽtte; *pp.* -wǽted, -wǽtt *To wet, to make wet*:—Onsend Ladzarus ðætte he gewǽte his ýtemestan finger on wættre *send Lazarus, that he may wet the tip of his finger in water*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 6; Hat. MS. Strengas gurron wædo gewǽtte *the ropes creaked wet with the waters*, Andr. Kmbl. 749; An. 375: Ps. Th. 104, 36.

ge-wæterian, -wætrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To water, irrigate;* adāquāre, irrigāre:—Ðæt mǽge and cunne ðǽrra monna inngeþonc giendgeótan and gewæterian [gewætrian, MS. Cot.] *that he may be able and know how to irrigate and water the minds of others*, Past. 18, 5; Swt. 137, 10; Hat. MS. 27 a, 14. Ic betǽce hig ðam yrþlincge, wel gefylde and gewæterode *adsigno eos arātōri, bene pastos et adāquātos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 31. Teóh ðū forþ rēnscūras gif ðū miht and gewætera dīne æceras *bring forth rain-showers, if thou canst, and water thy fields*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 1.

ge-wald, es; *m. n. Power, mastery, sway*:—Ða Denescan āhton wælstōwe gewald *the Danes had the mastery of the battle-place*, Chr. 833; Th. 116, 7, col. 1: Cd. 214; Th. 268, 15; Sat. 55. v. ge-weald.

ge-waldan *to have power over*. v. ge-wealdan.

ge-walden. v. ge-wealden.

gewald-leðer *a power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 77; Met. 24, 39. v. geweald-leðer.

ge-wana, -wona, an; *m. A lack, want*:—Huædd me gwona is *quid mihi deest*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 20, v. wana.

ge-wand *turned*, Beo. Th. 2007; B. 1001; *p. of* ge-windan.

ge-wanian, -wonian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to lessen, diminish*:—Se lāreow ne sceal ða inneran gíémenne gewanian for dære ūterran abisgunge *the teacher is not to diminish his care of inner things for outer occupations*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 8; Hat. MS. His cynclícan gefe gewonian *to diminish his royal gift*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 27. Ðone hryre de se fealleuda deófol on engla werode gewanode *the loss that the falling devil caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23: 214, 24. He his godcundnesse nān wiht ne gewanode *he did not at all diminish*

his divinity, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Gewanude, Th. Chart. 203, 36. Gewonade, Exon. 44 a; Th. 148, 19; Gū. 747. Būton he his flæscllcan lustas gewanige *unless he diminish his fleshly lusts*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 3: Past. 48, 1; Swt. 127, 12; Hat. MS. Ne gē nān þing ne gewanion *ye shall not diminish ought*, Ex. 5, 8. Gewonige, God. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 27. Is min flet-weorod gewanod *my band of retainers is lessened*, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 6; Gen. 481: Gen. 8, 1. Đā wæs đæm tunglum gewonad heora beorhtnes *then had the stars their brightness diminished*, Shrn. 64, 22. **II.** *to be wanting*:—Giwonia deesse, Rtl. 71, 37.

ge-waran; *gen.* -warena; *pl. m.*; used as a termination to denote *inhabitants, dwellers*; incolæ:—Đa Rōmānisean ceastergewaran noldon gefaþian đæt Gregorius đa burh forlēte *the Roman citizens would not consent that Gregory should leave the city*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 13. v. waran.

ge-wardod *seen*; visus:—Þat he sȳ gewardod fram him *ut videatur ab illo*, R. Ben. interl. 49.

ge-warenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To warn, guard*; cavere:—Ælc gleáw mōd hit gewarenaþ *every prudent mind guards itself*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. warenian.

ge-warian *to protect*; protegere, Hpt. Gl. 489, 500.

ge-warnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To warn*:—God ou swefne hī gewarnode *God warned them in a dream*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 29. Đā gewarnode man hī đæt đēr wæs fyrd æt Lundene *then they had notice that there was a force at London*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 12. Đā wearþ Godwine gewarnod *then was earl Godwin warned*, 1052; Erl. 183, 2. Geboorh gewarnian *tuitionem præstare*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30, note.

ge-wascan, -wacsan; *p.* -wōcs *To wash*:—Ic hine mid mīnen handen gewōcha *I washed him with my hands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 261, 1.

ge-wāt *departed*; *p.* of ge-witan.

ge-wealc, es; *n. A rolling, motion, an attack*; volutatio, impetus:—Yđa gewealc *a rolling of waves*, Ap. Th. 11, 1: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 11; Seef. 6: 82 a; Th. 308, 28; Seef. 46: Beo. Th. 932; B. 464: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19; Edg. 45: Andr. Kmbl. 517; An. 259. Togeánes đān he manega gewealc and gewinn hæfde *against which he had many a struggle and contest*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 237, 9. v. ge-wilcþ, ge-wylc.

ge-wealcan; *p.* -weōlc; *pp.* -wealcen *To roll*; volvere, revolvere:—Fām biþ gewealcen *the foam is rolled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 1; Rä. 3, 4.

ge-weald, -wald, es; *m. n.* **I.** *power, strength, might, efficacy*; potestas:—Þurh geweald Godes *through the power of God*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 21; Gen. 11. Geweald hafaþ *shall have power*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 29; Cri. 1649. Wiste his fingra geweald *knew the power of his fingers*, Beo. Th. 1533; B. 764. Gif hit geweald āhte *if it possessed power*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 72; Met. 22, 36. Gif mon ōþrum đa geweald forsleá uppe on đam sweoran *if a man rupture the powers* [*tendons*] *on another's neck*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 10. **II.** *power over any thing, empire, rule, dominion, mastery, sway, jurisdiction, government, protection, keeping, a bridle-bit*; potestas, facultas, imperium, ditio, arbitrium, jus, camus:—Đæt he nāge đæra gewealdes *that he has no power over them*, L. Alf. pol. 77; Th. i. 100, 12: Jud. Thw. p. 153, 9. Đonne he his gewealdes hafaþ *when he has power over it*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 7; Gen. 635: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 126; Met. 9, 63. Gesealde wæpna geweald *gave power over weapons*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 31; Exod. 20. Āhte bega geweald, līfes and deáđes *he had power of both, of life and death*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 24; Gū. 494: Beo. Th. 3459; B. 1727: Shrn. 150, 13. On geweald gehwearf worold-cyninga *it passed into the power of worldly kings*, Beo. Th. 3372; B. 1684: Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. His geswaldes *of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21. Đæt se Gode mōte in geweald cuman *that he may come into God's dominion*, Exon. 32 b; Th. 103, 27; Cri. 1694; Cd. 10; Th. 13, 14; Gen. 202. Werþeóda geweald *the sway of nations*. 161; Th. 202, 4; Exod. 383. Winærnes gewealdes *jurisdiction over the wine-hall*, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654. Þū scealt wæpned-men wesan on gewealde *thou shalt be in subjection to man*, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 30; Gen. 920. Đæt mīn sāwul to đē sīdian mōte on dīn geweald *that my soul may proceed to thee, into thy keeping*, Byrht. Th. 136, 66; By. 178. Ic đē lǣte habban đis land to gewealde *I will let you rule this land*, H. R. 101, 33. Ic hine sealde to dīnum gewealde *I have given him into thy power*, Num. 21, 34. Đæt is God đe ealle þing on his geweáldum hafaþ *that is God, that hath all things in its power*, Salm. Kmbl. 178, 11: Blickl. Homl. 63, 3. Sīddan ic đā me hæfde đās þing ealle be geweáldum *quibus in potestatem redactis*, Nar. 5, 17. Under hālgra hyrda geweáldum *under the protection of holy guardians*, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 15; Gū. 386: Ps. Spl. 31, 12. [*O. Sax.* gi-wald; *f. potestas, facultas, imperium*: *Ger.* gewalt; *f: M. H. Ger.* gewalt; *f: O. H. Ger.* gawalt; *m. f.*] DER. hand-geweald, æht-, nýd-, ge-wealdes.

ge-weald, -wald, es; *m. n. Pudenda, inguen*:—Neáh đam gewealde *prope inguinem*, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 23: 5, 5; Lchdm. i. 94, 22, 24. Đæt gewcald, Lchdm. ii. 388, 9. v. ge-weald *power*.

ge-wealdan; *p.* -weōld; *pp.* -wealden *To wield, rule, have power over, command, control, cause.* **I.** *with gen*:—Ic gewealde ealles middaneardes *I rule all the world*, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 21. Gregorius đæs pāpan setles geweóld *Gregory ruled the papal see*, 132, 18. Būton dū eác ūre gewelde *except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us*, Num. 16, 13. Gif he abilhþe āhwām on unriht āhwār geweólde gebēte hit georne and gif him abulge ænig man swīđe forgife đæt *if he anywhere have wrongly been the cause of offence to any man, let him diligently make amends; and if any man have much offended him, let him forgive it*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 7. Wæpna gewealdan *to wield weapons*, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509. Swā heó đæs unlædan eádost mihte wel gewealdan *so she most easily might have complete power over the wretch*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. **II.** *with acc*:—Se đe gewylt đa đe he gesceóp *he who rules those whom he created*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 27: Th. Chart. 239, 37. Đe ealne middangeard geweóld *who ruled all the world*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 7. Hālig God geweóld wīgsigor *holy God controlled victory in battle*, Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554. **III.** *with instr*:—Nū leng ne mihte gewealdan dȳ weorce *now canst thou no longer control the work*, Andr. Kmbl. 2729; An. 1367: Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 24; Gū. 1199. Cyning geweóld his gewitte *the king got command of his senses*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703.

ge-wealden; *part. Subject, under the power* or *control of any one, inconsiderable, small*:—God gedēþ him geweáldene worolde dǣlas sīde rīce *God puts under his power parts of the world, spacious realms*, Beo. Th. 3468; B. 1732. Hond bið gelǣred wīs and gewealden *the hand is instructed, wise and under control*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 4; Cra. 46; 91 a; Th. 341, 7; Gn. Ex. 122. Meahtig dryhten scyreþ sumum gūþe blǣd geweáldenne wīgplegan *the mighty Lord assigns to one glory in war, battle under his control*, i.e. *successful*, 88 a; Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69. Drincan gewealden wīnes for eówres magan mettrymnesse *modico vino utere propter stomachum*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 6; Hat. MS. Đā næsdon hī nān wīn būton on ānum geweáldenum butruce *in uno parvissimo vasculo*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 1. Būton swīđe geweáldenum dæle eásteweardes dæs folces *except a small part of the people of the east of England*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 11: Ors. 4, 9; Bos. 92, 1. He myd us [wyrcþ] swā swā myd sumum geweálnum tōlum *he works with us as with some insignificant tools* [or *tools under his control, over which he has complete command?*], Shrn. 179, 28. v. Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 1. [Cf. ge-wealden-mōd.]

ge-wealdende; *adj. Powerful, mighty*; potens, validus:—Mid his geweáldendre hand *with his mighty hand*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. v. wealdende.

ge-wealdendlīce; *adv. Powerfully, mightily*; potenter, valide, Ps. Th. 135, 16.

ge-wealden-mōd; *adj. Subdued in mind, having the mind under control, self-controlled*:—Sum geweáldenmōd þafaþ in geþylde đæt he đonne sceal *one, self-controlled, suffers in patience what then he must* [cf. Luke 21, 19], Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 19; Cra. 70. v. ge-wealden.

ge-wealdes; *adv.* [*gen. of* ge-weald *power*] *Of one's power, of one's own accord, willingly*; sponte:—Gif man hine sylfne gewealdes ofslihþ *si quis sponte seipsum occiderit*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 268, 15. Se đe his gewealdes monnan ofsleá *he who slays a man of his own accord*, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 21, 26. Eówres gewealdes *quod ex vobis est*, Past. 46, 7, 8; Swt. 355, 19, 20, 25; Hat. MS.

ge-weald-leđer, ge-wald-leđer, es; *n.* [ge-, weald-leđer *a directing-leather*] *A power-leather, a directing-leather, a rein*:—Đonne he đæt geweáldleđer forlǣt đara bridla *when he shall let go the rein of the bridles*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 31: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 55; Met. 11, 28: 11, 149; Met. 11, 75: 24, 77; Met. 24, 39: 29, 155; Met. 29, 78.

ge-weallan *to boil, be hot*; fervescere, fervere, Rtl. 101, 26: 105, 3.

ge-weallod, -wealled; *part.* [weall *a wall*] *Walled, surrounded with a wall, fortified*; mūrātus, mūnītus:—Đa strengestan weras wuniaþ on đam lande and micele burga đǣr sind and mǣrlīce geweallode *cultores fortissimos habet et urbes grandes atque mūrātas*, Num. 13, 29. On ceastre gewealledre *in civitāte mūnita*, Ps. Spl. 30, 27.

ge-weardian. v. ge-weardod.

ge-wearmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become warm*; calere, calescere, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2, 36.

ge-wearnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To guard against, avoid*:—Hwǣr him wǣre fultum to sēcanne to gewearnienne swā rēđre hergunge *ubi quærendum est præsidium ad evitandas tam feras irruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37.

ge-wearþ *was, became, happened*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: Exon. 11 b; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210: Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307; *1st and 3rd sing. p. of* ge-weorþan.

ge-weaxan; *p.* -weóx; *pp.* -weaxen *To grow, grow up*; crescere:—Gūþ sceal geweaxan *war shall grow*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. Moises geweóx *Moises creverat*, Ex. 2, 11. Geweaxen *auctus*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 372, 22; Seel. 96: Gen. 38, 11. Đām landbūendum is beboden, đæt ealles đæs đe him on heora ceápe geweaxe, hig Gode done teóđan dǣl agyfen *to farmers it is commanded that of all which increases to them of their cattle, they give the tenth part to God*, L. E. I.

35; Th. ii. 432, 29. Gyf hit geweaxen man sý fæste 1 geár *if he be a grown man let him fast one year*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, note 11, line 9.

ge-wéd, es; *n. A raging, madness;* fúror insánus, rábies:—Wælhreówes [Nerónes] gewéd wæs fulwide cúþ *the madness of the cruel* [*Nero*] *was full widely known*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 9; Met. 9, 5. He langre tíde ealle heora mægþe mid gewéde wæs geondfarende *multo tempore tótas eórum provincias debacchando pervágátus*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 27.

ge-weddian *to weed;* herbis noxiis purgare, Cot. 178, 188, Lye.

ge-weddian *to betroth*:—Gewoedded *desponsata*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 27.

ge-wéded. v. ge-wǽdod.

ge-weder, -wider, -wyder, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wederu; *n.* [weder *weather*] *Weather, the temperature of the air;* tempestas, cæli tempéries:—Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ lídran gewederu donne se langienda dæg *the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 9, 21; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewederu *God's power ordereth all weathers*, 19, 4; Lchdm. iii. 278, 13.

ge-wefan *to weave;* texere, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70 [v. Grmm. D. M. p. 387]: 111 b; Th. 427, 2; Rä. 41, 85: Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 100, 101; Wrt. Voc. 40, 11, 12.

ge-wef[e], -wife, es; *n. A web;* textura. The word gets the meaning *fate, fortune*, from the spinning, which is the occupation of the Fates. Cf. Wyrd gewæf, Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 1; Reim. 70. See Grmm. D. M. 387:—Gewife *fatum, fortuna*, Cot. 88, Lye. Him Dryhten forgeaf wígspéda gewiofu *the Lord gave him the webs of success in war*, i. e. *he was successful in war*, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

ge-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen. **I.** *to bear, carry, move, go, proceed;* vehere, ire, procedere:—He to dære byrig gewæg mycelne aad *advexit illi urbi plurimam congeriem*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. To dǽm readorlicum blíde ic sý gewegen ríces coelnesse *ad ethera letus vehar regni refrigeria*, Wanl. Catal. 304, 49. He wið dam wyrme gewegan sceolde *he must proceed against the worm* [*dragon*], Beo. Th. 4792; B. 2400. [Cf. *Icel.* vega *to fight.*] **II.** *to weigh, measure*:—Gewihþ *weighs*, L. M. 2, 67; Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–25. Gewegen bíþ *remetietur*, Mt. Kmbl.-Lind. 7, 2: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 24. [Cf. a-wegan.]

ge-wélan; *pp.* ed *To bind together*:—Furh das þeóde gewélede togædere *through this people banded together*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 131.

ge-weldan *to rule, restrain;* regere, cohibere:—Dæt he hit donne [ne, MS. Cot.] mǽge to his wilian gewealdan [geweldan, MS. Cot.] so *that he then cannot restrain it according to his will*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 119, 17; Hat. MS. 24 a, 6. DER. wealdan.

ge-welgian, -welegian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To enrich, make wealthy, endow;* ditáre, dótáre:—Đú gemænifyldest gewelgian hine *multíplicasti lócupletáre eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Mid hire gestreóne he gewelgode Rome burh *he enriched Rome with its wealth*, Ors. 5, 13; Bos. 113, 36: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 1. Ic gewelegode Abram *ego dítávi Abram*, Gen. 14, 23. Hi nalæs mid deófolcræfte, ac mid godcunde mægene gewelgade cóman *illi non dæmonica, sed divina virtúte prædíti vénisbant*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 2: 4, 13; S. 582, 39. Þa de geára on sacerdháde zdellíce gewelegode wǽron *quos ólim sacerdótii grádu non ignobiliter potítos*, 3, 19; S. 548, 38.

ge-welhwǽr; *adv. Everywhere;* úbíque:—Is wíde cúþ þeódum gewelhwǽr *it is well known to people everywhere*, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 33.

ge-welhwílc; *adj. Every*:—On gewelhwilcum ende *on every side*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68: 108, 121.

ge-welt-leðer, es; *n. A power-leather, a rein*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 155; Met. 29, 78. v. ge-weald-leðer.

ge-wéman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed [ge-, wéman *to persuade, entice*] *To turn, incline, seduce;* inclinare, sedúcere:—Hí nædon done láreów de cúþe hí to sóþfæstnysse wege gewéman *they had not the teacher who could incline them to the way of truth*, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 30: i. 498, 18. Hine wolde se deófol fram Gode gewéman *the devil would seduce him from God*, ii. 448, 28: 478, 34: 542, 19. Seó costnung gewéma þone man to syngienne *the temptation seduces the man to sin*, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 9. Hí eów to ódrum Gode gewéman *they will seduce you to another God*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 9. Dæt we ne sceolon ná gefadian dæt deófol us gewéme fram Cristes bróðorrædene *we should not allow the devil to seduce us from the brotherhood of Christ*, i. 260, 11.

ge-wemman; *p.* -wemde; *pp.* -wemmed, -wemd *To stain, defile, pollute, profane, corrupt, vitiate, mar, injure;* coinquinare, turpare, pollúere, profanare, corrumpere, vitiare, contáminare, violare:—Ne mihte heora white gewemman wylm dæs wæfran líges *the heat of the flickering flame might not corrupt their beauty*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 1; Dan. 240. Ic gewemme *corrumpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 21. Dyder þeóf ne geneálæcþ, ne moþþe ne gewemþ *quo fur non apprópiat, neque tinea corrumpit*, Lk. Bos. 12, 33. Hí on dam temple gewemmaþ done restedæg *in templo sabbátum violant*, Mt. Bos. 12, 5. Ic honda gewemde *I have polluted my hands*, Cd. 52; Th. 672; Gen. 1094. Đú gewemdest his hálignesse on eorþan *profánasti in terra sanctitátem ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 32: Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 5; Cri. 1487. Da dín fæle hús ealh háligne gewemdan *coinquinavérunt templum sanctum tuum*, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Næs him gewemmed wlite *his beauty was not injured*, Andr. Kmbl. 2940; An. 1473: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 13; Gen. 71: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 15: Ps. Spl. 13, 2. He geseah síde sælwongas widlum gewemde *he saw the wide fertile plains defiled with pollutions*, Cd. 64: Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294.

ge-wemmednys, se; *f. Defilement, pollution*:—Ælfremed fram líchamlícere gewemmednysse *exempt from bodily defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 76, 15: 90, 2: ii. 478, 10: 552, 24: Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Gewemmednyssa *prævaricationes*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3.

ge-wemming, -wemminc, e; *f. A corruption, violation, profanation;* corruptio:—Be reste daga gewemminge *with regard to the profanation of sabbaths*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22.

ge-wemmodlíce; *adv. Corruptly, impurely*:—Gewæmmodlíce we sprecaþ *corrupte loquimur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8.

ge-wén, e; *f. Hope;* spes. v. ge-wéne.

ge-wénan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hope, expect, suppose, think, esteem*:—Ne þurfon hí to meotude miltse gewénan *they need expect no mercy from the Lord*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 35; Cri. 1366. Nellaþ gé gewénan welan unrihte *nolite sperare in iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Ic ær-mergen ic on dé gewéne *in matutinis meditabor in te*, 62, 6. Ic on God minne gewéne *spero in Deum meum*, 68, 3: 51, 7. Se sóþfæsta bóte gewéneþ *justus sperabit*, 63, 9. On his milde mód gewénaþ *sperant super misericordia ejus*, 146, 12: 144, 16. Ic me dysilíce ær þrage ne gewénde *I before expected not such a time for myself*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Gewéned ic eom *æstimatus sum*. Ps. Spl. 87, 4; 43, 25. Đás beóþ men gewénede *hi putantur homines fuisse*, Nar. 35, 33.

ge-wend, es; *n. A spiral shell, snail-shell;* coclea, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 81; Wrt. Voc. 34, 13. [Cf. ge-wind, windan.]

ge-wendan; *p.* -wende; *pp.* -wended, -wend. **I.** *v. trans. To turn, change, translate, incline, bring about*:—Gif hit eówer ænig mǽge gewendan dæt . . . *if any of you can bring it about that* . . . , Cd. 22; Th. 27, 35; Gen. 428. He cwæþ dætte æghwilc ungemyndig rihtwísnesse hine hræde sceolde eft gewendan in to sínum módes gemyndo *he said that every one unmindful of righteousness should speedily turn again to his mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 113; Met. 22, 57. Wicg gewende *he turned his steed*, Beo. Th. 635; B. 315. Gewend *conversus*, Lk. Bos. 22, 32. Dis folc eall to ýfele gewend ys *this people is all inclined to evil*, Ex. 32, 22. Him dræt heáfod wæs adúne gewended *his head was turned down*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 4. Ne biþ dé nó líf afyrred ac biþ gewenden [?] in dæt betere *life is not taken from thee but changed to the better*, Shrn. 119, 29. Donne weorþeþ sunne sweart gewended *then shall the sun be turned black*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 14; Cri. 935. **II.** *v. intrans. To turn* [*one's self*], *change, go, return*:—Wá biþ dam de sceal frófre ne wénan white gewendan *woe to the man that must expect no comfort, who must change* [*his condition*] *in nothing* [*whose state is hopeless and unchangeable?*), Beo. Th. 374; B. 186. He gewendeþ on da wyrsan hand *he turns to the worse side*, Salm. Kmbl. 997; Sal. 500. Hwílum hie gewendaþ on wyrmes líc *sometimes they turn into the body of a snake*, 305; Sal. 152. Siddan nǽfre to unrihtum ne gewendaþ *never afterwards do they turn to iniquity*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1230; El. 617. Drusiana hám gewende *Drusiana went home*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 20. Drihten gewende to heofenum *the Lord returned to heaven*, 74, 19. Gewendon ealle heom hám *they all went home*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 11, 6, 12, 15. Da wæs se cyng gewend ofer Temese *then the king was gone over the Thames*, 1006; Erl. 140, 29: 1052; Erl. 183, 18.

ge-wéne; *adv. Perhaps;* forte:—Gewoene *forte*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 2.

ge-wenge, es; *n. The cheek;* maxilla:—And dam de de slihþ on dín gewenge *et qui te percutit in maxillam*, Lk. Bos. 6, 29; and to him that schal smyte thee on o cheke, *Wyc.* An strǽl hyne gewundode on hys óðer gewenge *an arrow wounded him in one of his cheeks*, Shrn. 97, 14. Gewenge *maxilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 80; Wrt. Voc. 43, 13. v. wenge.

ge-wenian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to accustom, to accustom any one to one's self;* assuefacere:—Gewenede hine sylfne to heora synlícum þeáwum *he accustomed himself to their sinful manners*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 34, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 11; Met. 29, 6. Heora láreówas him bíódan da ilcan mettas de hí ær tame mid gewenedon *their teachers offer them the same meats which they before accustomed the tame with* or *with which they before accustomed them to be tame*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 18: L. Edg. C. 55; Th. ii. 256, 9. **II.** *to wean, to separate;* ablactare, a lacte depellere, depellere, seducere:—Dæt cild wearþ gewened *puer ablactatus est*, Gen. 21, 8. Se deófol wolde hine fram Gode gewenian *the devil would wean him from God*, Job. Thw. 165, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-wenian *assuefacere.*] v. wenian.

ge-weold. v. ge-wild.

ge-weorc, -worc, -werc, es; *n.* [ge-, weorc *a work*]. **I.** *work;* ópus, ópuscúlus:—Éue wæs geweorc Godes *Eve was God's work*, Cd. 38; Th. 51, 6; Gen. 822: Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 4; Cri. 112. Dæt dam þeódne wæs síþes sigehwíl, sylfes dædum, worlde geweorces *that was a victorious moment to the prince of his enterprise, by his own deeds, of his worldly*

work, Beo. Th. 5415; B. 2711. He geseah eald enta geweorc *he saw the antique work of giants*, Andr. Kmbl. 2988; An. 1497: 2155; An. 1079. Ou ðæt geweorc *in ŏpus*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 40. Ne wáciaþ ðás geweorc *these works fail not*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Mæ̂re wurdon his wundra geweorc *great were his wondrous works*, 45 b; Th. 155, 2; Gú. 854: 40 a; Th. 133, 35; Gú. 500. Of geweorcum ārwurþra fæderа *ex ŏpusculis venerabilium patrum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 33. **II.** *a fort, fortress*; arx:—He of ðam geweorce wæs winnende wið done here *he warred on the army from the fortress*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 5: 896; Erl. 94, 3, 21. He worhte him geweorc æt Middeltúne *he wrought him a fortress at Middleton*, 892; Erl. 89, 14: 894; Erl. 92, 4, 11. Đe æt hám æt ðæm geweorcum wæ̆ron *who were at home in the fortresses*, 894; Erl. 92, 18. Hí worhton tú geweorc *they wrought two forts*, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Geweorc *arx, figmentum, máchina*, Scint. 62: Cot. 85: 128, Lye. [*Goth.* ga-waurki: *O. Sax.* gi-werk: *O. H. Ger.* gi-werk.] DER. ār-geweorc, eald-, flán-, fyrn-, gold-, gúþ-, hand-, heáh-, land-, níþ-, sulh-.

ge-weorht, es; *n. Work, deed, merit, desert*; ŏpus, fácinus, mĕ̆rtum:—Đætte rinca gehwylc ŏðrum gulde edleán on riht be geweorhtum *that every man should render rightly to other a reward proportionable to his deserts*, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 53; Met. 27, 27. v. ge-wyrht.

ge-weorhta, an; *m. One working with another, accomplice:* — Gif mæsse-preóst þeófa gewita and geweorhta beó *if a mass-priest be an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9. v. ge-wyrhta.

ge-weorp, es; *n. A throwing, tossing, dashing, what is thrown up, a heap*; jactus, jactátio, projectio:—Ofer waroþa geweorp *over the dashing of the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 611; An. 306. Đæ̆r dú geseó tord-wífel on eorþan up weorpan ymbró hine mid twám handum mid his geweorpe *when you see a dung-beetle in the earth throwing up mould, catch it with both hands along with his casting up*, L. M. iii. 18; Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. v. winter-geweorp. ge-wyrp.

ge-weorpan, -worpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen. **I.** *to throw, cast*; jacere, projicere:—Hí habbaþ ingang swá mycelre bræ̆do, swá mon mæg mid lideran geworpan *they have an entrance of so much breadth, as one can throw with a sling*, Bd. 4, 13: S. 583, 11. Drihten hí gewyrpþ mid grīne *the Lord will cast a snare upon them;* pluet super peccatores laqueos, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Middý gewearp woedo his *projecto vestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 50. Geworpon būta *ejecerunt extra*, 12, 8, 41. Honda geworpon on hine *manus injecerunt in eum*, 14, 46. Swá gewundade wræ̆de slæ̆pe, sýn ðonne geworpene on wídne hlæ̆w *sicut vulnerati dormientes, projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. **II.** *to turn one's self away, go away, depart, pass by;* averti, abire, transire:—Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cuman, sumor hát *winter shall pass by, fair weather again shall come, hot summer*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 11; Gn. Ex. 77. DER. weorpan.

ge-weorþ, es; *n. Value, worth, price*, Th. Chart. 159, 1. v. ge-wyrþe.

ge-weorþan, -wiorþan, -wurþan, -wyrþan; he -weorþeþ, -wiorþ, *pl.* -weorþaþ; *p.* ic, he -wearþ, dú -wurde, *pl.* -wurdon; *subj. pres.* -weorþe, *pl.* -weorþen; *p.* -wurde, *pl.* -wurden; *pp.* -worden. **I.** *to be, be made, become, happen;* fíĕri:—Hú mágon ðás þing dus geweorþan *quomŏdo possunt hæc fíĕri?* Jn. Bos. 3, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Ne sécc dú þurh hlytas hú ðé geweorþan scyle *seek not by lots how it is to happen to thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Hú geweorþeþ ðæt *how happeneth that?* Salm. Kmbl. 684; Sal. 341: Andr. Kmbl. 2872; An. 1439. Gif feaxfang geweorþ *if there be a taking hold of the hair*, L. Ethb. 33; Th. i. 12, 3. Ealle gesceafte forhte geweorþaþ *all creatures shall tremble*, Andr. Kmbl. 2298; An. 1502. Hé gewyrþ mæ̆cre mæ̆ghe *he shall become a great nation*, Gen. 21, 18. Ðes síge geweaþ Punicum *this victory happened to the Carthaginians*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 23. Ic his mó̆der geweorþ *I have become his mother*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 13, 30; Cri. 210: 9 a; Th. 6, 33; Cri. 93. Ðú dissum hysse hold gewurde *thou hast been gracious to this man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550. Sió fæ̆hþ geweaþ gewrecen wrāþlíce *the quarrel was wrothfully avenged*, Beo. Th. 6115; B. 3061: Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 26; Gú. 64: Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Gewurdon manige wundor on manegum landum *many wonders happened in many lands*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16. Đæt me Meotud monewynnes milde geweorþe *that the Lord of mankind be merciful to me*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 23; Jul. 667: 78 b; Th. 294, 19; Cra. 17. Ðeáh mín bán and blód bútú geweorþen eorþan to eácan *though my bones and blood both become an increase to earth*, 38 a; Th. 125, 9; Gú. 351. Saga, hú ðæt gewurde *say how that happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558: Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 19; Cri. 238. Ðæt word wæs flæ̆sc geworden *verbum cáro factum est*, Jn. Bos. 1, 14: Homl. Th. i. 40, 17: Cd. 219; Th. 282, 5; Sat. 282: 223; Th. 293, 10; Sat. 453. Wæs onlice bí hig geworden [swá bí Zachariam] gewearþ and bí Elizabeþ his wífe *it had happened with them as it happened with Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth*, Shrn. 36, 12. We geségon windas and wégas forhte geworðne *we saw winds and waves become fearful*, Andr. Kmbl. 913; An. 457. **II.** *v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, befall, come together, agree, be agreeable;* contingĕre, evēnire, convēnire, plăcĕre:—Ne mih.te hí betwih him geþwærian and geweorþan *they might not accord and agree among themselves*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 2: Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 169, 1. Hú geweaṛþ ðé ðæs *how doth this befall thee?* Andr. Kmbl. 613; An. 307: Jud. 16, 21. Me geweaṛþ *convénior*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 6. Hý gewearþ, ðæt hý wordan to Rómánum friþes wilnian *they agreed that they would seek peace from the Romans*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 86, 17: 5, 10; Bos. 108, 29: 6, 30; Bos. 126, 24: Gen. 20, 13. Ða hí nánre sibbe geweaṛþ *when they could not agree upon any terms of peace*, Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 19. Ðeáh de Rómáne hæfde geworden ðæt . . . *though the Romans had agreed that* . . . , 4, 12; Bos. 98, 43. Hú ðone cumbolwígan hæfde geworden *how it had befallen the warrior*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 260. **III.** *cum dat.*:—Dá geweaṛþ ðam hláforde and ðám hýrigmannum wiþ ánum peninge *then the lord and the labourers agreed on a penny*, Th. An. 73, 29: 74, 21 [*or acc.*]. Geweaṛþ him and ðam folce on Lindesíge ánes ðæt hí hine horsian sceolde *it was agreed between him and the people of Lindsey that they should provide him with horses*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 1: Thw. 161, 30. Wyn dú ongeán done wuldres cyning and geworþe ðé and him *fight against the king of glory and let there be an agreement between thee and him*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* thea gumon alle giwarth that . . . : *Goth.* ga-wairþi *peace?*]

ge-weorþian, -wurþian, -wyrþian; *p.* ode, ade, ude; *pp.* od, ad, ud. **I.** *to set a price on, value*:—Done de wæs ær geweorþod *quem appretiaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 9, note. **II.** *to distinguish, honour, dignify, adorn, worship, adore, celebrate, praise:* insignire, honorare, ornare, instruere, mactare, adorare, celebrare:—Dú hine geweuldrast and geweorþast *glória et honóre cŏrónasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. Đé beorht Fæder geweorþaþ wuldorgífum *the bright Father dignifies thee with glorious gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940: Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 13. Me geweorþode wuldres Ealdor *the Prince of glory honoured me*, Rood Kmbl. 177; Kr. 90: 185; Kr. 94. He Abrahames cynn geweorþude *he honoured Abraham's race*, Ps. Th. 104, 6. Geweorþie wuldres Ealdor eall deós eorþe, ēcne Drihten *omnis terra adŏret te, Deus*, 65, 3. Gé wēnaþ ðæt ænig mæg mid fræmdum welum beón geweorþod *ye think that one can be made honourable by external riches*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 10, 11. Wæs ēþfynde Afrisc meówle, golde geweorþod *the African maid was easy to be found, adorned with gold*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 9; Exod. 580: 174; Th. 218, 18; Dan. 41: Elen. Kmbl. 2384; El. 1193. Wuldre geweorþad *honoured with glory*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 2; Ph. 551: Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Wíde is geweorþod háligra tíd *the time of the saints is widely celebrated*, Menol. Fox 237; Men. 120: 306; Men. 154.

ge-weoton *went, departed*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 34; *p. pl. of* ge-witan.

ge-wépan; *p.* -weóp, *pl.* -weópon; *pp.* -wópen *To weep, lament;* flere:—Petrus geweáp bitterlíce *Petrus flevit amare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 62. Giweópun alle *flebant omnes*, Rush. 8, 52. Gewópen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28.

ge-were, es; *n. A fort, fortress;* arx:—Hie ðæ̆r gewerc worhton *they there wrought a fortress*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 16. v. ge-weorc.

ge-werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure;* lædere, nocere:—Gif hwá on ceáse wíf gewerde *if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17: 26; Th. i. 50, 24. v. ge-wyrdan.

ge-weredlǽht, -werodlǽht *sweetened, made sweet*; indulcoratus, Scint. 64. v. werod.

ge-werged; *part. Accursed*:— Dara gewergedra *maledicorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11.

ge-wérgian, -wérigan; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To weary, fatigue;* fatigāre:—He gewérgad sæt *he sat wearied*, Beo. Th. 5697; B. 2852: Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 12; Gú. 1243. Mauritanie wæ̆ron mid ðam gewérgde *the Mauritanians were wearied by it*, Ors. 5, 7; Bos. 107, 7. Đe on lengtenádle gewérigade wæ̆ron *who were wearied with ague*, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

ge-werian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To put on, cover, clothe;* induĕre, vestire:—Giwoeria *to cover, conceal*, Rtl. 103, 3. Đe he mid gewered wæs *quibus indūtum ĕrat*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, note 39, 41. Gewered mid wæstme *covered with fruit*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 5; Gen. 462. In hwítum hræglum gewerede englas ne ófeówdun *angels appeared not clad in white robes*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 16; Cri. 447: 15 b; Th. 35, 3; Cri. 552. [*Goth.* ga-wasjan.]

ge-werian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* ed, od. **I.** *to defend, protect, take care of, make [land] free from claims;* defendĕre, procurare:—Ic gewerige *defendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 29. Se de land gewerod hæbbe *he who has defended land*, L. C. S. 80; Th. i. 420, 19. Fĕr of is gewerod ān and tuenti hide *twenty-one hides of it are held in undisputed possession*, Schmid, A. S. Ges. p. 614, col. 1. See also p. 677. Donnæ his dondæs hundseofontig híða and is nú eall gewæred and ðá hit æst mín láford mæ̆ st lǽt ðá wæs hit ierfelæ̆as *hujus terræ sunt* lxx *hidæ, et est modo tota bene procurata, quæ quando dominus meus michi eam tradidit omni peccunia caruit*, Th. Chart. 162, 26. Gange [ðæt land] into ðære stówe swá gewered swá hit stande mid mete and mid mannum and mid æ̆lcum þingan *let the land go afterwards to that place so provided as it may then be, with meat and with men and with everything*, 159, 3: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 300, 10. **II.** *to associate with for the cause of defence,*

to make a treaty with; assöciāre defensiönis causa, jungere fœdĕre :—Nalæs æfter micelre tíde dæt hī geweredon wið him, and heora wǽpen hwyrfdon wið Bryttas heora gefaran *non multo post juncto cum his fœdĕre, in sŏcios arma verterĭt*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 4, 35. v. werian.

ge-wesan *to be together, converse, discuss* :—Ic ſiſtan gefrægn mōdgleáwe men gewesan ymbe hyra wīsdōm *I have learnt that wise men had disputes and discussions about their wisdom*, Salm. Kmbl. 363; Sal. 181. Grein writes 'gewēsan'; *p.* -weós,' and compares 'ymbweosan' in the Northumbrian Gospels. But this word is wrongly written by Bouterwek, it should be 'ymbwoesan,' see Mk. Skt. p. 1. The Durham Ritual glosses 'conversatio' by 'giwosa,' and this may throw light on the meaning of 'gewesan.' Both *Goth.* and *O. H. Ger.* have the word 'gawisan, gi-wesan,' in the sense *to remain, abide*; restare.

ge-wēsan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To soak* :—Mid ecede gewēsed *soaked with vinegar*, Herb. 116, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 24. Gewēsan *inficere, miscere, fucare*, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. wōs.

ge-wēstan *to lay waste*; desolare :—Gewoested biþ *desolabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25.

ge-wēdnis, se; *f. Mildness*; lenitas :—Giwoednis *lenitas*, Rtl. 105, 1. v. wēde.

ge-wīcan; *p.* -wāc, *pl.* -wicon; *pp.* -wicen *To give way, fail, depart, retire*; cedere, deficere, recedere :—To hwȳ, Driht, gewic [gewite, Sur.] *dū feor ut quid, Domine, recessisti longe*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 1. Ne his mægenes [mæges?] lāf gewāc æt wīge *his kinsman's legacy failed not in the contest*, Beo. Th. 5251; B. 2629; 5148; B. 2577. v. wīcan.

ge-wīcian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To dwell, lodge, encamp*; hospitare, castra metari :—Hȳ landes hæfdon. dæt hȳ mihton on gewīcian *they had land on which they could encamp*, Ors. 2, 5; Bos. 46, 36. Ic on fægerum scūan fidera dūra gewīcie *in umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Se wilda fugel hūs getimbreþ and gewīcaþ dēr *the wild bird builds a house and dwells there*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 212, 1; Ph. 203. Ðonne gewīceaþ faroþ-lācende on ðam ċealonde *then the seafarers camp on that island*, 96 b; Th. 361, 13; Wal. 19. Ðā gewīcode he neáh ānre eá *then he encamped near a river*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 31: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 8: Blickl. Homl. 79, 14. v. wīcian.

ge-wider, -widor, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wideru, -widera, -widru; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air, a tempest*; tempestas, cæli tempĕries :—Hī monige dagas windes and gewidor abidon *opportūnos aliquot dies ventos expectārent*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ līðran gewideru [gewidera, MS. R.] ðonne se langienda dæg *the shortening day hath milder weather than the lengthening day*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 252, 9, MS. L: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 121; Met. 11, 61. On ðæm dæge eall godes folc seoal god biddan dæt he him forgefe smyltelīco gewidra and genihtsume wæstmas *on that day all God's folk are to pray God to give them fair weather and abundant harvests*, Shrn. 74, 11. Ðonne wind styreþ lāþ gewidru *when the wind stirs hateful tempests*, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. [Cf. *O. Sax.* un-giwideri: *O. H. Ger.* gi-witi *temperies, tempestas: Ger.* ge-witter.] v. ge-weder.

ge-widlian, -widligan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To defile, contaminate, make common*; coinquinare, contaminare, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 15. v. widl.

ge-widmærsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To publish, spread abroad, divulge, celebrate*; divulgare :—Ofer ealle Iudēa munt-land wæron dās word ge-widmærsode *super omnia montana Iudææ divulgabantur omnia verba hæc*, Lk. Bos. 1, 65; Mt. Bos. 28, 15. Iosep nolde hī gewidmærsian *Joseph nollet eam traducere*, 1, 19.

ge-wif, es; *n. An affection of the eye, web* :—Wið ælces cynnes brōc on eágon wið gewif *for every sort of malady in the eyes, for web*, Lchdm. iii. 290, 3. v. Hall. Dict. pin-and-web.

ge-wife *fortune, destiny*; fatum, Cot. 88. v ge-wef.

ge-wifian; *p.* ode, ade: *pp.* od, ad [wifian *to take a wife*] *To take a wife, marry*; uxōrem dūcĕre :—Gewīfodon *duxērunt uxōres*, Jud. 3, 6. Dæt cristen man gewīfige *that a christian man marry*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 13, 18: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Manige habbaþ genōg gesælilīce gewīfod *many have married happily enough*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 5. Gewīfad, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 7.

ge-wifsælig; *adj. Fortunate*; fato *vel* fortuna felix, Cot. 88, 194, 196, Lye [Cf. ge-wef.]

ge-wiglung, e; *f. Soothsaying, divination, spell* : — Ða gemearr ðe man drīfþ on misliċum gewiglungum *the erroneous practices that are carried on with various spells*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 4. v. wiglian.

ge-wiht, -wyht, -white, es; *n. Weight*; pondus :—Twegra pundra gewiht *two pounds' weight*; dupondius, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 114; Wrt. Voc. 38, 37: Th. Chart. 522, 22: Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 5. Gange ān gemet and ān gewihte *let one measure and one weight pass*, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Nū hæbbe we hit broht ongēn be ðam ylcan gewihte *quam nunc eodem pondĕre reportāvimus*, Gen. 43, 21: 23, 16: Lev. 26, 26. False gewihta *false weights*, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 13: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 14. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let measures and weights be carefully rectified*, vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 30: L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Gē etaþ hlāf be gewihte *ye shall eat bread by weight*, Lev. 26, 26. Mid twām hundred mancosan goldes be gewihte and mid v. pundan be gewihte seolfres *for two hundred mancuses of gold by weight and for five pounds by weight of silver*, Th. Chart. 557, 28. See Turner's Hist. Anglo-Sax. ii. Appendix ii. [*Ger.* gewicht.]

ge-wil, -will, -wile, -wyle, es; *n. A will, wish, pleasure*; vōluntas, arbitrium, vōtum :—Ne wend ðū ðē nō on ðæs folces unriht gewil *turn thou not thyself to the unjust wish of the people*, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 7: Hy. 7, 78; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 78. On ýfelra manna gewill *according to the will of evil men*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 2; Cri. 362: Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 1: 1, 12; Bos. 36, 33. Hit næs ne his gewile [-wyle, MS. A.] *it was not his will*, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11.

ge-wilcþ, e; *f. Rolling, motion [of waves]* : — Gewilcþ ýðe *motum fluctuum*, Ps. Spl. M. 88, 10.

ge-wilcumian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To welcome*; salutare :—Se cāsere hig gewilcumode *the emperor welcomed them*, L. Ælf. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 30.

ge-wild, -weold. es; *n. Power, control* : — Æfter ðæm ðe Alexander hæfde ealle Indie him to gewildon gedōn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 9. Geweoldum sylfes willum *spontaneously, of his own accord*, Beo. Th. 4446; B. 2222. [Cf. ge-weald, ge-wealdes, ge-wylde.]

ge-wildan *to exercise power over, rule over*, Gen. 3, 16: Ps. Spl. 105, 38. v. ge-wyldan.

ge-wile, es; *n. A will*; vōluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11. v. ge-wil.

ge-willnung *a wish, appetite*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. v. ge-wilnung.

ge-willsum; *adj. Desirable*; desiderābilis :—Hī hæfdon eorþan gewillsum *hābuērunt terram desiderābilem*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 24.

ge-wilnian, -wilnigan, to -wilnienne; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [wilnan *to desire*] *To wish, desire, expect, seek, strive for*; cupĕre, concupiscĕre, desiderāre, expĕtĕre, ambire : — Reáflācum nylle gē gewilnian *rapinas nōlite concupiscĕre*, Ps. Spl. 61, 10: Ps. Spl. 118, 20. Godes þegnas sceolon tō ðam ēcan līfe æfre gewilnian *God's servants must ever strive after the life everlasting*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 44. He ne sceal gewilnian ða woruldlīcan þinge *he must not desire the things of this world*, 22, 44. Dæt sum sume swīðe ondryslīcu, and eác to gewilnienne secgende wæs *ut quidam multa et trēmenda, et desiderānda narrāvĕrit*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 3. Ic gewilnige [gewilnie, MS. D.] *cupio*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8: 28, 1; Som. 30, 39. Ic gewilnige *ambio*, 30, 5; Som. 35, 8. Ælc ðæra ðe wīf gesyhþ and hyre gewilnaþ *omnis, qui vidĕrit mulĭerem ad concupiscendum eam*, Mt. Bos. 5, 28. Ic nānes eorþlices gestreónes ne flæsclices lustes ne gewilnige *I desire no earthly treasure nor fleshly pleasure*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 31: 512, 13. Gif hwā gewilnigeþ to gewītane *if any one desires to know*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Gewilnod *ambītus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10.

ge-wilnigendlīc, -wilniendlīc, -wilnindlīc; *adj. Desirable*; desiderābilis :—For nāht hī hæfdon eorþan gewilnigendlīce *pro nihilo hābuērunt terram desiderābilem*, Ps. Spl. 105, 23. Gewilniendlīc *desiderābilis*, Prov. 21. Gewilnindlīc, Prov. 8.

ge-wilnung, -willnung, e; *f. A wish, desire, longing, seeking, appetite, will, vow*; concupiscentia, desiderium, ambītus, appĕtītus, affectus, vōtum : — Gewilnung *ambītus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 35, 10. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnode etan mid eów ðās eástron *desidĕrio desidĕrāvi hoc pascha mandūcare vobiscum*, Lk. Bos. 22, 15. Hȳ férdon on gewilnunge heortan *transiērunt in affectum cordis*, Ps. Spl. 72, 7: Homl. Th. i. 136, 9, 31. For gewillnunge ðara ēcra gōda *pro appĕtītu ætternōrum bonōrum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 7. Ōðra gewilnunga *reliqua concupiscentiæ*, Mk. Bos. 4, 19: Num. 11, 34. Mid eallum gewilnungum *with all desires*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 25. Dæt ic agylde gewilnunga of dæge to dæge *ut reddam vōta mea de die in diem*, Ps. Spl. 60, 8.

ge-win, -winn, es; *n.* [winnan *to fight*]. I. *a battle, contest, war, strife, quarrel, hostility, tumult*; certāmen, pugna, bellum, tūmultus :—On ða tíde Troiāna gewin wearþ *the Trojan war happened at that time*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 24; Met. 26, 12. Sceolde he wore dæs gewinnes gedǽlan *he must get pain on account of that struggle*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 24; Gen. 296: 17; Th. 21, 12; Gen. 323; Bt. Met. Fox 25, 101; Met. 25, 51. On ðam gewinne *in the contest*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: 38, 1; Fox 194, 8: Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Hie gewin drugon *they fought*, Beo. Th. 1601; B. 798: 1758; B. 877. Heora gewinn mid ðam swīðe geiécton *their quarrel was thus much strengthened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 109, 4: 5, 13; Bos. 112, 43. He his mōdsefan wið ðam fǽrhagan fæste trymede feónda gewinna *he firmly strengthened his mind against the pr.il of the fiends' hostilities*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 29; Gū. 934. II. *labour, toil, sorrow, agony*; lābor, tribūlātio, ǽgŏnia :—Ðis gewin *hic lābor*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 29. Gewinn and sār *lābor et dŏlor*, Ps. Th. 89, 11: 72, 13. Wæs gewinnes endedōgor neáh geþrungen *the final day of his labour was near at hand*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 158, 6; Gū. 904: Ps. Th. 127, 2. Ðū scealt wunian in gewinne *thou shalt continue in toil*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 14; Cri. 622: 32 a; Th. 101, 10; Cri. 1656: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 17. He wæs on gewinne *factus in ǽgŏnia*, Lk. Bos. 22, 44. Þurh mycel gewinn *with much toil*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 5. On gewinnum *in lābōribus*, Ps. Th. 106, 11: 72, 4. III. *fruit of labours, gain, profit*; fructus lābōrum, lucrum, quæstus :—Hī folca gewinn fremdra gesǽton *lābŏres pōpŭlōrum possēdērunt*, Ps. Th. 104, 39; 77, 46. Gif hwilc man leóht dēþ on mīnum cirican of his gewinne *if any man*

puts a light in my church [*bought*] *out of his gain*, Nar. 47, 6, 15. [*O. Sax.* ge-win *strife*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-win *labor, certamen, quæstus*: *Ger.* ge-winn *gain.*]

ge-wind, es; *n.* [windan *to bend*] *A winding, circuitous ascent,* Ælfc. Gl. 55; Som. 67, 6; Wrt. Voc. 37, 4.

gewin-dæg, es; *m. A labour* or *trouble-day, battle-day;* laboris *vel* tribulationis dies, pugnæ dies:—On gewindæge *in the day of trouble,* Ps. Th. 77, 42. Of gewindagum weorþan sceolde lif alýsed *her life should be released from days of trouble,* Exon. 74 *b*; Th. 279, 9; Jul. 611: Cd. 205; Th. 254, 24; Dan. 616. Þoune cumbulgebrec on gewinndagum weorþan sceoldun *when there should be crashings of banners in days of battle,* Ps. C. 50, 12; Ps. Grn. ii. 227, 12. v. win-dæg.

ge-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden. **I.** *v. trans. To twist, weave, bend, wind;* torquêre, plectere, implicâre:—Ða þegnas gewundun dæt sigbêg of þornum *milites plectentes coronam de spinis,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2. Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwíte loccas, wræste gewundne *I have not white locks on my head, delicately wound,* Exon. 111 *b*; Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99. **II.** *v. intrans. To go, turn, turn about, revolve, roll;* ire, se vertêre, volvêre:—He meahte wídre gewindan *he might more widely turn about,* Beo. Th. 1530; B. 763. Se agléca on fleám gewand *the miserable being turned to flight,* 2007; B. 1001: Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Se líg gewand on láde men *the flame rolled on to the hostile men,* Cd. 186; Th. 231, 22; Dan. 251.

ge-winde; *adj.*:—Ða hit wæs wel gewinde on ða burh *when the wind was in the right quarter* [*for blowing the flames*] *on to the town;* ventum opportunum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 25.

ge-windwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To blow*:—Seó onblâwnes dære heofonlican onfædmnesse sý gewindwod on dê *let the inspiration of the heavenly embrace be blown into thee,* Blickl. Homl. 7, 27.

ge-winful, -full; *adj. Full of labour, laborious, troublesome;* laboriôsus:—Agustinus dysses gewinfullan geflites ende gesette *Augustinus hunc laboriôsi certáminis finem fecit,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 17.

ge-winfullíc, -winfullíc; *adj. Laborious, toilsome;* laboriôsus:—Dæt hí ne þorftan in swá frâecne slîpfætt, and on swá gewinfullícne, and on swá uncúþe ællþeódignysse féran *ne tam periculôsam, tam incertam peregrinatiônem adire debérent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 37. Dæt hí nó má ne mihton swá gewinfullícum fyrdum swencte beón *non se ultra tam laboriôsis expedivionibus posse fatigâri,* 1, 12; S. 481, 4.

ge-winfullice; *adv. Laboriously, with difficulty;* laboriôse:—Dæt eahta and twentig wintra gewinfullíce he heóld *id per annos viginti octo laboriôsissime tenuit,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 17.

ge-winna, an; *m. An enemy, adversary, a foe, rival;* hostis, inimîcus, æmûlus:—Cwom semninga hæleþa gewinna *the foe of men suddenly came,* Exon. 69 *a*; Th. 257, 7; Jul. 243. Gesaca *vel* gewinna *æmûlus,* Ælfc. Gl. 114; Som. 80, 17; Wrt. Voc. 60, 51. Læddon leóde láþne gewinnan to carcerne *the people led their hated foe unto the prison,* Andr. Kmbl. 2500; An. 1251: 2603; An. 1303. Beóþ dê hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan *hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee,* Exon. 36 *b*; Th. 118, 28; Gû. 246. Heora gewinnan hí êhtan *insequîtur hostis,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 23; 1, 23; S. 483, 13. Ða æfrran gewinnan *priores inimici,* S. 1, 12; S. 480, 33.

ge-winnan; *p.* -wan, -won, -wann, *pl.* -wunnon; *pp.* -wunnen. **I.** *to make war, fight, contend;* pugnare, bellum gerere:—Ne âna gewon *he fought alone,* Exon. 39 *a*; Th. 129, 15; Gû. 21; Bd. 3, 19; S. 548. **2.** Hû hie wið dæm dry gefliton and gewunnon *how they contended and strove against the sorcerer,* Blickl. Homl. 173, 3. **II.** *to obtain by fighting, to conquer, gain, win;* pugna consequi, obtinere, subjugare:—Hû he mihte Normandige of him gewinnan *how he might conquer* [*win*] *Normandy from him,* Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 25. Ne mágon we dæt on aldre gewinnan *we cannot ever obtain that,* Cd. 421; Th. 26, 6; Gen. 402. Ǽniig ne mæg friþ gewinnan *no one may gain peace,* Exon. 22 *b*; Th. 62, 14; Cri. 1001. Dæs ðe he heora sâulum to hæle and to ræde gewinnan mihte *provided that he could win their souls to salvation and counsel,* Blickl. Homl. 227, 4. He hit gewan mid wisdóme *he gained it by wisdom,* Th. Ap. 4, 19. Chananêus dâ wann wid Israêla bearn and sige on him gewann *the Canaanite fought against the children of Israel and gained a victory over them,* Num. 21, 1. Þone cyning ðe hie êr mid unrihte gewunnen hæfde *the king that had before unjustly conquered them,* Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 22. On âgenum hwílum mid earfeþum gewunnen *laboriously gained in their own time,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 55. Dâ wæs Rómâna rîce gewunnen *then the empire of the Romans was conquered,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 34; Met. 1, 17. [*O. Sax.* ge-winnan: *O. H. Ger.* ga-winnan: *Ger.* ge-winnen *to gain, obtain.*]

gewin-stôw, e; *f. A place to contend in, battle-place, wrestling-place;* certâminis lôcus, pâlæstra, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 49; Wrt. Voc. 26, 48.

ge-wintred, -wintrad; *part. Grown to full age, full-aged, aged;* adultus:—Oþ-dæt hit gewintred síe *until it be of age,* L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 7. Middý dû bist gewintrad *cum senueris,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 18. Þeáh he gewintred wære *though he was aged,* Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 7. Dæs gewintredan monnes *of a full-aged man,* L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 18. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* ge-jâret.] DER. un-gewintred.

gewin-woruld, e; *f. A world of toil;* tribulâtiônis plênus mundus:—Hý scofene wurdon on gewinworuld *they were thrust into a world of toil,* Exon. 45 *a*; Th. 153, 21; Gû. 829.

ge-wired; *part. p. Made of wire*:—Hyre aldan gewîredan preón an vi. mancussum *her old brooch made of* [*gold or silver*] *wire, worth six mancuses,* Th. Chart. 537, 34. v. wîr.

Gewis, Giwis, es; *m. Gewis, the great grandfather of Cerdic*:—Se Cerdic wæs Elesing, Elesa Esling, Esla Gewising, Gewis Wiging *Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa the son of Esla, Esla the son of Gewis, Gewis the son of Wig,* Chr. 495; Erl. 2, 5: 597; Erl. 20, 7. Giwis, 552; Erl. 16, 19. According to Asser it was from this name that the term Gevis-æ, applied by Bede to the West Saxons, was derived. 'Gewis, a quo Britones totam illam gentem Gegwis nominant,' see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 458. For the use by Bede, see Bd. 3, 7—'Gens Occidentalium Saxonum qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur . . . primum Gevissorum gentem ingredieus,' where the translation has 'West Seaxna þeód . . . Ða com he êrest upp on West Seaxum.' See also 4. 15, 16. Smith's note on the word is 'Gevissæ. Saxonicum est pro Occidentalium. Sic Visigothi, præposita tantum Saxonica expletiva *Ge.*' See Thorpe's Lappenberg i. 109, note.

ge-wis, -wiss; *adj. Certain, sure, knowing, foreknowing;* certus:—Gewis be heora gerihtnesse *certus de illorum correctione,* Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 45. Dæt is gesægd dæt he wære gewis his sylfes forþfore *qui præscius sui obitus existisse videtur,* 4, 24; S. 599, 14. Wite dæt êrest gewiss dæt dæt mód byþ dære sâwle æge *know first that as certain, that the mind is the soul's eye,* Shrn. 178, 2. Gewis is *constat,* Hpt. Gl. 419. Ða úþwitan de sædon dæt nǽfre nân wiht gewisses nǽre búton twæónunga *the philosophers that said that there was no certainty without doubt,* Shrn. 174, 25. Swá hitel gewis funden *found so little certain,* Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Gewis andgit *intelligence,* 5; Fox 252, 20, 30. We syndon gewisse dînes lífes *we are acquainted with thy life,* Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. He hí gewisse gedyde and gelærde be ingonge dæs êcan ríces *de ingressu regni æterni certos reddidit,* Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 35. On gewissum tídum *at certain times,* R. Ben. interl. 48. Of gewissum intingan *of certain causes,* R. Ben. interl. 63. Myd gewyssum gesceáde *with certain reason, wherefore:* propter certam rationem, quapropter, Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* giwis: *Ger.* gewiss *certus.*]

ge-wiscan, etc. v. ge-wýscan, etc.

ge-wisfullice; *adv. Knowingly, expertly;* scienter, Greg. pref. lib. 2, Dial.

ge-wisian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To direct, teach, shew*:—Bædon dæt him gewisade waldend se gôda hû hie libban sceolden *prayed the good Ruler to direct them how they were to live,* Cd. 40; Th. 52, 27; Gen. 850.

ge-wislíce, -wisslíce; *adv. Certainly, exactly, truly, especially, besides;* videlicet, scilicet, sane, utique, porro:—Gewisslíce *sane,* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 45. Gyf sóþlíce gewis ýce rihtwísnysse spreca þ *si vere utique justitiam loquimini,* Ps. Spl. C. 57, 1. Gewislíce ân þing is neád-behêfe *porro unum est necessarium,* Lk. Bos. 10, 42. Dû miht blissigan gewisslíce þíou *thou mayest certainly rejoice,* Homl. Th. ii. 132, 1. Se witegode be Criste swíde gewislíce swílce he godspellere wære *he prophesied about Christ with great exactness, as if he had been an evangelist,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414. Gewislíce ic hæbbe *certe habeo,* Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 7. Ic nât nâht gewislíce hwæðer dæs feós swá micel is *I do not know for certain whether there is so much money,* Th. Chart. 490, 15. Seó lenctenlíce emniht is gewislíce on duodecimia kl. April *the spring equinox is certainly on the twelfth day before the kalends of April,* Bd. de nat. rerum; Wrt. popl. science 11, 1; Lchdm. iii. 256, 8. Ic cwede nû gewislícor *I say now more exactly,* 8, 23; Lchdm. iii. 250, 4: Th. Ap. 15, 24. Dæs de hie gewislícost gewitan meahton *to the best of their knowledge,* Beo. Th. 2704; B. 1350.

ge-wiss, -wisslíce. v. ge-wis, ge-wislíce.

ge-wissend, es; *m. A director, ruler;* præceptor, rector, Hymn. Lye.

ge-wissian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To make* or *cause to know, to instruct, inform, direct, command, govern:* docere, edocere, regere, præcipere, dirigere:—Dæt he done iungan cniht gewissian sceolde *that he should instruct the young boy,* Ælfc. T. Lisle, 34, 3. To dam lande de ic dê gewissige *unto a land that I will shew thee,* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 42. On dam regole de us gewissaþ be dære hálgan Éastertíde *in the rule that directs us about the holy Eastertide,* Lchdm. iii. 256, 10. Heó gewissaþ and gescylt and gelæt *it directs and protects and guides,* Homl. Th. i. 52, 15. Se de gewylt and gewissaþ Israhêla folc *qui regat populum Israhel,* 78, 16. Swá swá him Gregorius êr gewissode *as Gregory had before directed him,* ii. 130, 22: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 64, 241. Se witega hine gewissode dæt he cûde gelŷfan *the prophet directed so that he was able to believe,* 70, 444. Dû gewissa ða sacerdas *tu præcipe sacerdotibus,* Jos. 3, 8. Ic gean ðara vi. punda de ic Éadmunde mînon brêðer gewissod hæbbe *I give the six pounds that I have indicated to my brother Edmund,* Th. Chart. 559, 6. Gif dû nelt beón gewissod *if thou wilt not be directed,* Ælfc. T. Lisle, 40, 12.

ge-wissung, e; *f. Direction, instruction, guidance*:—For fela gewissungum de seó ân bôc hæfþ toforan dâm ôðrum *for many directions which that one book has above the others,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 65, 295.

ge-wistfullian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To feast*:—Gewistfullian *epulari,* Lk.

Bos. 15, 23. Et drinc and gewistfulla *eat, drink, and feast*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 21. Gewistfullien *epulentur*, Blickl. Gl. Dæt ic mid mînum freóndum gewistfullode *ut cum amicis meis epularer*, Lk. Bos. 15, 29.

ge-wistian *to feast*:—Et drinc and gewista *comede bibe epulare*, Lk. Bos. 12, 19.

gewist-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To feast*; epulari:—Đã ongunnon hig gewistlǽccan *cœperunt epulari*, Lk. Bos. 15, 24.

ge-wisung, e; *f. Direction*:—Be Godes sylfes gewîsunge *by the direction of God himself*, Jud. pref. Thw. 153, 6.

ge-wit, -witt, es; *n.* I. *wits, senses, [right] mind, mind, intellect*:—Wîndruncen gewit *a mind stupefied with wine*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Đenden mec mîn gewit gelǽsteþ *whilst my intellect attends me*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 1; Gû. 347. He eft onhwearf wôdan gewittes *he recovered from madness*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 22; Dan. 628. Seó gedrêfednes dæt môd ne mæg his gewittes bereáfian *trouble cannot rob the mind of its faculties*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 25. Nû bidde ic dê dæt đû hî on gewitte gebringe *now I beseech thee bring her to her wits*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 11: Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 12; Jul. 144: 74 b; Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Sió wyrd cymþ of đam gewitte dæs ælmihtigan Godes *fate comes from the mind of the almighty God*, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 220, 1: Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 30; Hö. 78: 78 b; Th. 294, 10; Cri. 13: Andr. Kmbl. 631; An. 316: 1344; An. 672. Bûtan gewitte *irrational*, Salm. Kmbl. 46; Sal. 23. Se Hælend wôdum monnum gewitt forgeaf *the Saviour gave reason to the insane*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 14: H. R. 105, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 200; Met. 26, 100. He him geworfgeaf *he gave him intelligence*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 29; Gen. 250: Exon. 25 a; Th. 72, 26; Cri. 1178. Ic wât dæt dæt lŷf á byþ and dæt gewit *I know that life and mind will always exist*, Shrn. 199, 30, 26. Gehâlde gewitte *sanato sensu*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 13. II. *knowledge, understanding, consciousness*:—Tô syllenne his folce hys hæle gewit *ad dandam scientiam salutis plebi ejus*, Lk. Bos. 1, 77. Lêran sceal mon geongne monnan . . . sylle him wist and wǽdo ôþ dæt hine mon on gewitte alæde *a young man must be taught . . . give him food and clothing until he be brought to understanding*, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 13; Gn. Ex. 47. Hwá meahte me swelc gewit gifan gif hit God ne onsende *who could give me such understanding if God did not send it*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 671. Cyning geweóld his gewitte *the king recovered consciousness*, Beo. Th. 5399; B. 2703. [*O. Sax.* gi-wit: *O. H. Ger.* ge-wizzi.]

ge-wita, an; *m. One who is cognisant of anything, a witness, an accessory*; testis, conscius:—Gewita *testis*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 21. Ælmihtig drihten de is ealra þinga gewita *the Lord Almighty that is cognisant of all things*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 20. Đisæs is Oda gewita *of this is Oda witness*, Th. Chart. 510, 5. God sylf his is gewita *God is his own witness*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 9: i. 84, 4: Ps. Th. 88, 31. Đa leásan gewitan *the false witnesses*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 14, 29: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 72, 497. Geweotan, Th. Chart. 480. 16. We þissa wundra gewitan sindon *we are witnesses of these wonders*, Exon. 43 b; Th. 147, 10; Gû. 724. Gif heó clǽne sŷ and dæs fácnes gewita nǽre *if she be innocent and were not an accessory to the crime*, L. Ath. v. § 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 17. Dæt đû sŷ wommes gewita *that thou art an accessory to the crime*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 14; Fa. 19: Frag. Kmbl. 12; Leás. 7. Wildeóra gewita *one who has the same knowledge* [*wit*] *as the beasts* [Grein and Bouterwek write gewîta = socius], Cd. 206; Th. 255, 14; Dan. 624. [*O. Sax.* ge-wito: *O. H. Ger.* ki-wizo *conscius.*]

ge-witan; *p.* -wiste *To understand, know*; scire:—Hî woldon gewitan hwæt dæt wære *dignoscere quid esset*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 7; 4, 18; S. 587, 1; Beo. Th. 2705; B. 1350. Giuta scire, Rtl. 5, 18. Gif hwâ gewilnigeþ to gewitane hû gedôn mann he wæs *if any one wants to know what sort of man he was*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 10. Đone woeg giwutun *viam scitis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 4. Gewiste *sciens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 8: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 14; Rä. 30, 14. Embihtmen giwistun *ministri sciebant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. Dæt ne sê gewitten *quod non scietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Gâ and gewite *go and get to know*, Ap. Th. 13, 24.

ge-witan; ic -wite, đû -wîtest, -wîtst, he -wîteþ, -wît, *pl.* -wîtaþ; *p.* ic, he -wât, đû -wite, *pl.* -witon; *pp.* -witen. I. [wîtan, I. *to see*] *to see, behold*; videre, spectare:—Gewîte and beseoh wîngeard disne *vide et visita vineam istam*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. II. *to turn one's eyes in any direction with the intention of taking that direction, to set out towards, start, pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire, die*; transire, discedere. [*a*] *with the infin. of a verb of motion*:—Gewiteþ on weg faran engel *the angel departeth away*, Salm. Kmbl. 1003; Sal. 503. Gewât heógan mid lâcum hire *flew off with her offerings*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 27; Gen. 1471: 8; Th. 9, 1; Gen. 135: Andr. Kmbl. 2496; An. 1249: Beo. Th. 1710; B. 853. Geweotan, Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Gewît đû nû fêran *go now*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 36; Gen. 1746. Gewât him hâm sîdian *went off home*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161: Beo. Th. 3930; B. 1963. [*b*] *with other infinitives*:—Ic gewîte sêcan gârsecges grund *I go and seek the ocean's bottom*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 24; Rä. 3, 1. Heó on sîþ gewât wêsten sêcan *she on her journey went seeking the desert*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 29; Gen. 2265: 93; Th. 120, 24; Gen. 1999: Beo. Th. 230; B. 115: 3811; B. 1903. Him Noe gewât eaforan lǽdan *Noah went leading his offspring*, Cd. 67; Th. 82, 2; Gen. 1356: 96; Th. 126, 21; Gen. 2098. [*c*] *followed by a clause*:—Gewât dæt he in temple gestôd wuldres aldor *the prince of glory went so as to stop in the temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 1411; An. 707: Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 31; Gû. 1301. [*d*] *with prep. or adv. or adj*:—Hî forþ gewîtaþ for dæs sumores hâeton *they shall fade away for the summer's heat*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 4. He forþ gewât *he died*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 19: Rood Kmbl. 262; Kr. 133: Beo. Th. 2962; B. 1479. Đâ gewât se dæg forþ *dies cœperat declinare*, Lk. Bos. 9, 12. Fyrst forþ gewât *the time went on*, Beo. Th. 425; B. 210: Cd. 47; Th. 59, 36; Gen. 974: Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 6: Gû. 1107. Se to forþ gewât þurh đone æþelan *it* [*the dart*] *reached and pierced the noble man*, Byrht. Th. 136, 13; B. 150. Gif we gewîtaþ fram dê *if we depart from thee*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31: 21, 12: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 1; Gû. 248. Ne syndon me from gewitene *they have not departed from me*, Cd. 63; Th. 76, 11; Gen. 1255. Me lǽrdon Rômâne dæt ic gewât heonon onweg *the Romans advised me to depart away hence*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 14. Hwyder gewiton đa welan *whither has the wealth gone?* 99, 24. Đonne gewitan đa sâula niđer *then down went the souls*, 211, 4: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 32; Wal. 28. Gewît of đam menn *depart from the man*, Homl. Th. i. 458, 5: Blickl. Homl. 139, 13. Đâ he of life gewât *when he departed this life*, Beo. Th. 4934; B. 2471. Êfr đam dæt ôđer of gewîteþ *before the other goes away*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 22; Met. 29, 11. Gewât ofer wæghelm *went o'er the ocean*, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217. On fleám gewât *fled*, Cd. 205; Th. 254, 20; Dan. 614. He nǽfre onweg ne gewât *he has never departed*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1: Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 36. Gewiten under wađeman *retired under ocean*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97. In dæt êglond up gewîtaþ *they go up into that island*, 96 b; Th. 361, 8; Wal. 16. Đonon ne gewât *he departed not thence*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 31. Dæt us đâs tîda îdle ne gewîtan *that these times do not pass away without profit for us*, 129, 36. Seó deorce niht won gewîteþ *the dark night passes away murky*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99. [*e*] *used absolutely*:—Gyf đes calic ne mæge gewîtan *si non potest hic calix transire*, Mt. Bos. 26, 42. Nacode we wæron acennede and nacode we gewîtaþ *naked we were born and naked we depart*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Heofon and eorþe mæg gewîtan mîn word nǽfre ne gewîtaþ *heaven and earth may pass away; my words shall never pass away*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 5: 91, 21: 57, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Gif đû gewîtest *if you depart*, 225, 17. Hî đǽrrihte æfter đam drence gewiton *they died directly after the drink*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 21: Cd. 62; Th. 75, 7; Gen. 1236. Dæt leóht gewât *the light vanished*, Elen. Kmbl. 888; El. 94. Gif he gewîte êr đonne hia *if he depart before she does*, Th. Chart. 465, 30. Dæt wuldor dysses middangeardes is sceort and gewîtende *the glory of this world is short and transitory*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. Đare gewîtendre æhte dises middaneardes *labentibus hujus seculi possessionibus*, Th. Chart. 317, 6: Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Dagas sind gewitene *days are passed away*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 26; Seef. 80.

ge-witendlîc; *adj. Transitory*; transitorius:—Hwæt is đîós gewîtendlîce sibb *what is this transitory peace*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351. 24; Hat. MS. 67 a, 17. Mîn môd forhogode ealle đâs gewîtendlîcan þing *my mind despised all these transitory things*. Greg. Dial. Hat. MS. fol. 1 b, 14. Đis lǽncnlîce lîf and đis gewîtendlîce *this poor and transitory life*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 9. Yrfenuma to wîtendlîcum âhtum *heir to transitory possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 13.

ge-witendnes, se; *f. Departure*:—Sǽdon his gewîtendnesse *dicebant excessum ejus*, Lk. Bos. 9, 31.

ge-witennes, se; *f. Departure*:—Đâ dære tîde neálǽhte his gewitennesse *propinquante hora sui decessus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 508, 24. On đone ylcan dæg byþ dæs bisceopes gewytennys se wæs nemned scs Cassius *on the same day is the bishop's departure who was named St. Cassius*, Shrn. 97, 36.

ge-witfæst; *adj. Of sound mind*:—Nǽnig deófolseóc dæt he eft wel gewitfæst nǽre *no possessed person that was not in his right mind again*, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 17.

ge-widerworded; *part. p. Opposed*; adversatus, Rtl. 114, 1.

ge-witig. v. ge-wittig.

ge-wîtigian, -wîtgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To prophesy*:—Wel gewîtgade Esaias *bene prophetavit Esaias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 7: 11, 13. Swâ hit gewîtgod wæs *as it was prophesied*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 29: 83, 28.

gewit-leás; *adj. Witless, foolish, mad*; insanus. amens, stultus:—Gewitleás *amens*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 35. Wurde đû dæs gewitleás dæt đû waldende þonc ne wisses *thou wast so witless that thou wast not grateful to the Lord*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 92; Met. 19, 46.

ge-wit-leást, -witt-leást, e; *f. Folly, madness, phrensy*; stultitia:—On đinre gewitleáste *in thy folly*. Homl. Th. i. 424, 16: Ælfc. T. Lisle 32, 24. Wiđ đa âdle đe grêcas frenêsis nemnaþ dæt is on ûre geþeóde gewitlêst dæs môdes *for the disease which the Greeks call φρένησις, that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind*, Herb. 96, 4: Lchdm. i. 210, 1.

gewit-loca, an; *m. A container of intelligence, the mind*; intelligentiæ clausura, animus, mens, pectus, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 52; Met. 12, 26: Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 13; Bo. 14.

ge-witnes, -ness, e; *f.* **I.** *knowledge, cognisance, witness, testimony*:—Oðde ðeós gewitness weorðeþ on heágum *si est scientia in excelso*, Ps. Th. 72, 9. Bûton Godes willan and bûton his gewitnesse *without God's will and without his knowledge*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 212, 33; Gen. 31, 27, 31. Gif he stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hîrêdes *if he steal with the cognisance of all his household*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 16; L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Wundorlîc is ðin gewitnes *mirabilia testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 129, 24. He wearþ gemyndig his gewitnesse *memor erit testamenti sui*, 110, 4. Ne yfel gewitnes ne wrégde *nor had evil witness accused them*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Be leásre gewitnesse *of false witness*, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 9: L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 22. On hyra gewitnesse *they being witnesses*, Gen. 23, 9. On Moyses bôca gewitnesse *by the testimony of the books of Moses*, Blickl. Homl. 153, 5. Dæt is to gewitnesse dæt hit him ne lícode *that is for a testimony that they did not like it*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 13; Hat. MS. In gewitnisse hiora *in testimonium eorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 14. Johannes cŷþ gewitnesse be him *Johannes testimonium perhibet de ipso*, Jn. Bos. 1, 15. Át ðis gewitnesse wæs seo kining Offa *at this witnessing was king Offa*, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12. **II.** *used of persons*:—Ic Æthelmêr gewitnys *I Æthelmær am witness*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 12–18: iv. 206, 6–9. Wynflæd gelædde hyre gewitnesse dæt wæs Sigerîc arcebiscop, etc. *Wynflæd brought her witnesses, they were archbishop Sigeric, etc.*, Th. Chart. 288, 3: 539, 31. Here ealre ðe hêr bê gewitnesse *of all those that here are witnesses*, Chr. 675; Erl. 39, 21. Ymb huæd we willniás gewitnesa *quid desideramus testes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63. Fordam arísen ongeán me leáse gewitnessa *quoniam insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui*, Ps. Th. 26, 14: Hy. 7, 94; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 94. Beforan gewitnessum *before witnesses*, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [See Grm. R. A. pp. 608, 779.]

ge-witnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To punish, chastise*:—Se ðe mihte hine sôna on helle gewitnian *he that could at once punish him in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 124, 22. Ic gewîtnige *punio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 57. Hwî wurdon ða synfullan mid wætere gewîtnode? On Noes dagum gewîtnode God manna gâlnysse mid wætere . . . *why were the sinful punished with water? In Noah's days God punished men's wantonness with water* . . . , Boutr. Scrd. 22, 30: Gen. 20, 18. Se man wæs stranglîce gewîtnad *the man was severely punished*, Shrn. 73, 13: Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073.

ge-witnung, e; *f. Punishment*:—On ðære Sodomitisca gewîtnunge forbearn seó eorþe *in the punishment of the people of Sodom the earth was burnt*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 33.

ge-witodlîce *truly;* certe, sane, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 1. v. witodlîce.

gewit-scipe, es; *n. A testimony, witnessing;* testimonium, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 6; S. 492, 5, 6. [*O. Sax.* ge-wit-skepi *witness: O. H. Ger.* gi-wizscaf *testimonium.*]

gewit-seóc; *adj. Mind-sick, lunatic, demoniac;* energumenus, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 35; Wrt. Voc. 45, 67: 75, 52.

gewit-seócnes, -ness, e; *f. Insanity;* insanitas, Som.

ge-wittig, -witig; *adj. Wise, knowing, sane, conscious;* intelligens:—Heó dærrihte wearþ gewittig *she straightway became sane*, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 12: 142, 19. Ne forlæt ðê nân ðe gewityg byt *nor does any one forsake thee that is wise*, Shrn. 166, 28. Sum biþ gewittig æt winþege beórhyrde gód *one is expert at feasting, a good keeper of beer*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 26; Crä. 74: Beo. Th. 6179; B. 3094.

ge-wixlan. v. ge-wrixlian.

ge-wlacian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To make lukewarm;* tepefacere:—Ic eom gewlacod *tepefio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 38.

ge-wlætan; *p.* -wlætte; *pp.* -wlæted, -wlæt *To defile, debase;* fœdare:—Gif ðú swâ gewlætne mon mêtst *if thou shouldest meet a man so debased*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 12. DER. wlætan.

ge-wleccan, -wlecian; *pp.* -wleht, -wleced *To make lukewarm*:—Genim dysse ylcan wyrte seáw gewlæht [gewleht, MS. H.B.] *take of this same herb the juice made lukewarm*, Herb. 19; Lchdn. i. 114, 2: 80; Lchdm. i. 184, 1. Gewleced *made lukewarm*, L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 21, 29. [Cf. ge-wlacian, wleccan.]

ge-wlencan; *pp.* ed *To make proud, rich, to exalt:*—Ic Æþelræd eldorman gewelegod and gewlenced mid sume dæle Mercna ríces *I Ethelred alderman enriched and exalted with a part of the Mercians' realm*, Th. Chart. 129, 26. Wîrum gewlenced *adorned with wires*, Elen. Kmbl. 2525; El. 1264. [*O. Sax.* gi-wlenkid.]

ge-wlitegian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ad, od *To form, adorn, make beautiful;* formare, decorare, exornare, speciosum *vel* pulchriorem reddere:—Giwlitga *decorare*, Rtl. 105, 28. He gewlitegaþ æalle gesceafta *he adorns all creatures*, Shrn. 198, 12: Salm. Kmbl. 793; Sal. 396. Hand his gewlitegodon *manus ejus formaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 94, 5. Wel gewlitegod *formosus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 15. Wuldre gewlitegad *with glory beautified*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 8; Az. 187: 57 b; Th. 205, 23; Ph. 117: 108 a; Th. 413, 7; Rä. 32, 2: 128 b; Th. 493, 22; Rä. 81, 35: Andr. Kmbl. 1337; An. 669.

ge-wlô; *adj. Adorned;* ornatus:—Seó eorþe wæstmum gewlô *the earth with fruits adorned*, Cd. 85; Th. 107, 14; Gen. 1789. v. wlô.

ge-wonian. v. ge-wanian.

ge-wôpen *wept, lamented*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Som. 28, 28; *pp. of* ge-wêpan.

ge-woro, es; *n. A work;* factûra:—On geworce ðinum *in factûra tua*, Ps. Spl. 91, 4. v. ge-weorc.

ge-worpan *to throw, cast*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. v. ge-weorpan.

ge-worpen *thrown, cast;* projectus, Ps. Th. 87, 5; *pp. of* ge-weorpan.

ge-woruht = ge-worht *wrought; pp. of* ge-wyrcan, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 18.

ge-wosa, -wesa *a being together, conversation;* conversatio:—Ærfæst giwosa we gifylga bisene *piæ conversationis sequamur exempla*, Rtl. 51, 1: 32, 32: 74, 35.

ge-wræstan *to writhe, twist, join;* intorquere, Cot. 4.

ge-wrêðan *to be wroth, savage*:—Beran to him gewrâðan gesihþ *if he sees a bear savage at him*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 4.

ge-wrîðian; *p.* ede *To make angry*:—Ðâ gewrâðede hine Landfranc *then Lanfranc was angry*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 5.

ge-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To wreak, avenge, revenge, punish;* ulcisci, vindicâre, pûnire:—Gebeótode Cirus dæt he his þegen gewrecan wolde *Cyrus threatened that he would avenge his officer*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 44, 4: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1742. Ic heora unriht gewrece egsan gyrde *visitâbo in virga iniquitâtes eorum*, Ps. Th. 88, 29. Se gewrycþ mynne teónan on ðê *he will avenge on thee my wrong*, Shrn. 96, 16. God gewreco on dæm were *God will take vengeance on the man*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Ná ðú ûre gyltas egsan gewræce *avertisti ab ira indignâtiônis tuæ*, 84, 3: 98, 9. Ic dæt eall gewræc *I have avenged all that*, Beo. Th. 4015; B. 2005: 215; B. 107. Dæt mêgwinas mîne gewræcon *my kinsmen avenged that*, 4952; B. 2479: Cd. 94; Th. 123, 1; Gen. 2038. Hine hafaþ his heofonlîca Fæder swîðe gewrecen *his heavenly Father has amply avenged him*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 14: Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 17. Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen *his undeserved death was avenged*, Shrn. 93, 13.

ge-wrêgan; *p.* -wrégde; *pp.* -wréged, -wrêht [wrêgan *to accuse*]. **I.** *to accuse;* accûsare:—Ða þwyran hâdengyldan ðone apostol to ðam cyninge gewrégdon *the perverse idolaters accused the apostle to the king*, Homl. Th. i. 470, 6: Gen. 37, 2. Dæt hî hine gewrégdon *ut accûsârent illum*, Mk. Bos. 3, 2. Secgaþ wyrdwîrteras dæt Herodes wearþ gewréged to ðam Rômâniscan câsere *historians say that Herod was accused to the Roman emperor*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 6. Gytsung is gewrêht wið God *covetousness is accused before God*, 256, 22. **II.** *to stir up, excite, impel;* concîtare:—Gifen biþ gewrêged *the sea is impelled*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rä. 3, 3.

ge-wreot. v. ge-writ.

ge-wredian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To support*:—Mid his crycce hine gewredede *supported himself with his crutch*; baculo innitens, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 18, note.

ge-wrid, es; *n. A place where shrubs grow, thicket:*—Betwyx ða fenlîcan gewrido dæs wîdgillan wêstenes *amongst the fenny thickets of the wide wilderness*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 10. Betwux ða þiccan gewrido ðara bremela *amongst the dense thickets of brambles*, 5; Gdwin. 36, 12. Gewrid *glomulus*, Cot. 95: *fruticetum*, 90, Lye. [Cf. wrîdan.]

ge-wridian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To flourish:*—Unarîmed mengeo on manigfealdum ceápum geweóx and gewridode *the innumerable multitude of all sorts of cattle grew and flourished*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 2.

ge-wrincloð; *part. p. Wrinkled, crooked, winding:*—Ðe gewrincloda dîc *the winding dike*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 34, 9.

ge-wring, es; *n.* [ge-wringan *comprimere*, wringan *to wring*, torquere] *What one can wring or press out, drink, strong drink;* potus, sicera = *cíxepa*:—*Sicera* ælces cynnes [MS. kynnes] gewring bûtan wîne and wætere *what one can press out of every kind, except wine and water*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 120; Wrt. Voc. 27, 48.

ge-wringan; *p.* -wrang, *pl.* -wrungon; *pp.* -wrungen *To wring;* comprimere, coustringere:—Gewring ða wôs of hyre leáfon *wring the juice from its leaves*, Th. An. 116, 22. Munt gewrungen *mons coagulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 16. Gewrungan *wrung*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11.

ge-writ, es; *n. Something written, writing, scripture, inscription, a writing, letter, treatise, writ, charter, book:*—Oþ ðone first ðe hie wel cunnen Englisc gewrit arâdan *until such time as they can read English writing well*, Past. pref. Swt. 7, 13, 17. Ne rædde gé ðis gewrit *nec scripturam hanc legistis*, Mk. Bos. 12, 10. Dæt gewrit swâ be him cwæþ *the Scripture thus spake about him*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 15: 123, 6. Mid ðon worde dæs godcundan gewrites *with the word of divine Scripture*, 33, 20. Dæs hâlgan gewrites *of holy writ*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Dis gewrit *inscribtio*, Mk. Bos. 12, 16. Ða hêht he rædan dæt gewrit *then he ordered to read the letter*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 4, 35. Awrîtaþ eówre naman on gewrite ðonne æsænde ic ða gewrita mîne dôhtor . . . se cynge nam ða gewrita and geinseglode hî *write your names in a letter, then I will send the letters to my daughter . . . The king took the letters and sealed them*, Th. Ap. 20, 6–10: Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 11. Se pâpa seonde his gewrite to Engla lande *the pope sent his bull to England*, 675; Erl. 37, 15. Mid ðæs cynges gewrite *with the king's writ*, 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Ân oze ne ân cû ne ân swîn dæt næs gesæt on his gewrite and ealle

ða gewrita wǽron gebroht to him syððan *there was not an ox nor a cow nor a swine that was not put in his book* [*Doomsday Book*], *and all the writings were brought to him afterwards*, 1085; Erl. 218, 37: Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Ðis gewrit *this treatise*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 1. Ðeáh ðe gewrita oft nemnan ealle ða land Media *though books often call all those lands Media*, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 30. Ðæs gewritu secgaþ *as books say*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 1; Ph. 313: Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22; Edg. 14: 109 b; Th. 420, 9; Rä. 40, 1. Swā witgan us on gewritum cýðaþ *as sages tell us in books*, 56 a; Th. 199, 24; Ph. 30: Elen. Kmbl. 1651; El. 827. We rǽdaþ on hálgum gewritum *we read in holy writings*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 19. On gewritum *in scripturis*, Ps. Th. 86, 5. Us gewritu secgaþ *the Scriptures tell us*, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 23; Gen. 1121: 79; Th. 98, 15; Gen. 1630: 119; Th. 154, 30; Gen. 2563: Elen. Kmbl. 1345; El. 674. Ða hálgan gewreotu *the holy Scriptures*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8: 17, 21. On gewritu settan *to record in books*, Elen. Kmbl. 1305, 1313; El. 654, 658. Tuegen hlǽperas Ælfrēd cyning sende mid gewritum *king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 24. Úre bisceopas to me gewreoto sende *our bishops sent me letters*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 4. Ic hæfde ǽr on ōðre wīsan awriten ymbe mīn yrfe and hæfde monegum mannum ða gewritu ōðfæst *I had previously written in another way about my inheritance and had entrusted the writings to many men*, Chart. Th. 499, 29: 541, 22. DER. ǽrend-, erfe-, firn-, hand-, mæg-, ofer-, riht-, yrfe-gewrit.

ge-wrītan; *p.* -wrāt; *pp.* -writen *To write, to give* or *bestow by writing, to write along with others;* conscribere:—He lēt gewrītan hū mycel landes his arceb's hæfdon *he had written how much land his archbishops had*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 29: Th. Chart. 296, 10. Werfriþ bisceop and seó heorēdden æt Weogerna ceastre syliaþ and gewrītaþ æþelrǽde and æþelflǽde heora hlāfordum *bishop Werfrith and the society at Worcester give and convey by writing to their lords Ethelred and Ethelfled*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 4. Æþrēd aldorman and æþelflæd mercna hlāfordes mid us hit gewriotan *Ethelred alderman and Ethelfled, lords of the Mercians, joined with us in writing this*, 151, 2: Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 20. Seo kyning gewrāt *the king signed*, 23. Ðes writ wæs gewriten *this writing was written*, 33, 9. Hwæt is gewriten *quid scribtum est*, Lk. Bos. 10, 26: Ps. Spl. 39, 11. Gewriten yrfe *legatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Gewriten yrfe-weard *legatarius*, Lye.

ge-writere, es; *m. A writer:* — Gewríteres *scribæ*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2. v. wrítere.

ge-wriðan; *part.* -wriðende; *p.* -wrāð, *pl.* -wriðon; *pp.* -wriden *To bind, restrain, tie, tie together;* coartare, alligare:—Lim gewriðan *to bind the limb*, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 2. Ða myhta to gewrýðenne *potestatem ligandi*, Th. Chart. 334, 7. Engel gewriðende oððe geswencende hig oððe genyrwiende *angelus coartans eos*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 5. Se heora unrōtnesse gewriðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 3. Gewrīð *alligat*, Ps. Spl. 146, 3. Seó godcundnys gewrāð ðone ealdan deófol *the divinity bound the old devil*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 28: ii. 416, 3. Judas hine sylfne aheng mid grine and rihtlīce gewrāð ða forwyrhtan þrotan *Judas hung himself with a noose and rightly bound that wicked throat*, 250, 15. He his wunda gewrāð *he bound up his wounds*, 356, 28. Ðonne gewrīð ðū hý *then bind it*, Th. An. 116, 13. Ānra gehwilc manna is gewriðen mid rāpum his synna *every man is bound with the ropes of his sins*, Homl. Th. i. 208, 3: 456, 9: 462, 1.

ge-wrixl, -wrixle, es; *n. A change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course*:—Hwylc gewrixl sylþ se mann for hys sāwle *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua?* Mt. Bos. 16, 26: Mk. Bos. 8, 37. Cēpena þinga gewrixle *commercium*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 53; Wrt. Voc. 21, 41. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til dæt hie on bā healfa biegan scoldon freónda feorum *nor was the exchange good, that they on both sides must buy with the lives of friends*, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Nū hæfþ God swíðe gesceádwíslīce geset ðæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum *God hath very wisely appointed change to all his creatures*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 11. 111; Met. 11, 56: Shrn. 168, 11. On hys gewrixles endebyrdnesse *in ordine vicis suæ*, Lk. Bos. 1, 8. Benedictus hæfde Paulus gewrixle *Benedictus tenuit Pauli vices*, Gr. Dial. 2, 17, Lye: Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. [Cf. wæpen-gewrixle.]

ge-wrixl; *adj. Changing, vicarious;* vicarius, alternans, aptus, Hpt. Gl. 460, 476, 506.

ge-wrixlian, -wixlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. I. *to change*:—Gewixla *mutare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. II. *to get by exchange, obtain*:—Hie hæfdon gewrixled wīta unrīm *they had got punishments innumerable*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 3; Gen. 335. III. *to give in exchange, grant*:—Swā sceal gewrixled ðām ðe ǽr wel heóldon meotudes willan so *shall be granted to those that before well kept the Creator's will*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 23; Cri. 1261.

ge-wuldreágian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To crown*:—Se gewuldorbeágaþ ðē *qui coronat te*, Ps. Spl. 102, 4. Ðū gewuldorbeágodest hine *tu coronasti eum*, 8, 6. Stephanus is on Leden coronatus dæt we cwedaþ on Englisc gewuldorbeágod *Stephen is in Latin 'coronatus,' which we express in English by crowned*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 12; 52, 20.

ge-wuldrian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glorify*:—Ic hine gewuldrige *glorificabo eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Gewuldradon *glorificaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Hie gesāwon dæt heó wæs gewuldrod *they saw that she was glorified*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 25. Ðū cart gewuldrad *mirificatus es*, Ps. Th. 138, 12. Ðū gewuldroda cyning *thou glorified king*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 35.

ge-wun; *adj. Accustomed, usual:*— Gewune drenceas *usual drinks*, Herb 68; Lchdm. i. 172, 6. Gewune *assuetæ*, Mone Gl. 435. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-won *solitus, suetus, adsuetus*, Grff. i. 869.] v. ge-wuna; *adj.*

ge-wuna, an; *m. A custom, wont, manner, use, rite;* consuetudo:—Næs ðīn gewuna dæt ðū būtan dīnum diácone geoffrodest *it was not thy wont to offer without thy deacon*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 1. Wæs his gewuna dæt he sægde *referre erat solitus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 42. Ðǽr wæs gewuna dæm folce dæt . . . *the people there were accustomed to . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 6. Swā hit gewuna is *ut adsolet*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. [*Or do the two last belong to* ge-wunia, *adj.*? (cf. ge-wunelīc.)] Is nū geworden to full yfelum gewunan dæt menn swíðor scamaþ nū for gōddǽdum ðonne for misdǽdum *it has now become the very bad custom for men to be more ashamed of good deeds than of bad ones*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161. Mid ðon gewunon dære heofogoston gewemmednesse *by the practices of the most grievous impurity*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. Heó gemonþ dæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana *she remembers the wild manner of her parents*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 53; Met. 13, 27. Gewuna *ritus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Æfter gewunan *after the custom*, Lk. 1, 9: 2, 27, 42: Blickl. Homl. 207, 18: Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 2. Æfter ūron gewunon *nostro more*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 13. Of gewunan *from custom*, R. Ben. interl. 7. Ofer mīne gewunan *contrary to my custom*, Ælf. T. Lisle 43, 7. [*O. Sax.* gi-wono: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wona *consuetudo.*]

ge-wuna; *indecl. adj. Accustomed:*—Dydon eall swā hī ǽr gewuna wǽron *they did as they were wont to before*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 6. Suæ dætte he gewuna wæs *sicut consuevrat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Gewuna wæs se groefa *consueverat præses*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 15; Cd. 166; Th. 207, 27; Gen. 473. [*O. Sax* gi-wono.] v. ge-wun, -wuna, *subst.*

ge-wunden *wound*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99; *pp. of* ge-windan.

ge-wundian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od *To wound*:—And eft he hym sende ōðerne þeów and hī ðone on heáfde gewundodon, Mk. 12, 4. Hī hine mid spere gewundedon *they wounded him with a spear*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 23. Se swíðe gewundod wæs *he was sore wounded*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. v. wundian.

ge-wundorlǽcan *to make wonderful;* mirificare, Ps. Spl. 16, 8.

ge-wunelīc, -wunolīc; *adj. Accustomed, wonted, usual, ordinary;* consuetus:—Þam folce wæs gewunelīc dæt . . . *it was usual with the people to . . .*, Jud. 7, 8. Ðæm eádberhte wæs gewunelīc dæt he wunode on dýgolre stōwe *that Eadberht was in the habit of dwelling in a secret place*, Shrn. 82, 9: 88, 1. Eall dæt wæs gewunelīc on ðisan lande *all that was usual in this land*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 13: Blickl. Homl. 85, 29. Gewunelīcre mildheortnyssa *solita clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 25. Ūn ūre wīsan us to spræcþ swā dæt we þurh ða gewunelīcan spræce ða þing oncnāwan de us uncūþe wǽron *speaks to us in our manner so that through the speech to which we are accustomed we may understand those things that were unknown to us*, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* gewonelich *consuetus: Ger.* ge-wöhnlich.]

ge-wunelīce; *adv. According to custom, ordinarily, commonly;* rite:—Swíðe gewunelīce *very commonly*, Ælf. T. Lisle 17. Gewunelīce *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 44. Dæt mynster ðe gewunelīce is Magigeo nemned *monasterium quod Muigeo consuete vocatur*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 18. Heó oft gewunolīce cwæde *solita sit dicere*, 4, 19; S. 589, 24.

ge-wunian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. I. *to dwell, inhabit*:—Ne mágon ðǽr gewunian wīdférende ne ðǽr elþeódige eardes brūcaþ *there may not dwell wide wandering men, nor there do strangers enjoy a home*, Andr. Kmbl. 557; An. 279: Cd. 220; Th. 284, 24; Sat. 326. Næfre gewurþe dæt ðǽr on gewunige āwiht lifigendes *non sit qui inhabiter*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Ðū in dære stōwe stille gewunadest *in that place didst thou dwell quietly*, Exon. 121 a; Th. 465, 7; Hö. 100. Ic mīnum gewunade frumstaþole fæst *I dwelt fast in my original station*, 122 b; Th. 471, 17; Rä. 61, 2. Siddan gāst wīc gewunode in dæs weres breóstum *since the spirit inhabited a dwelling in the man's breast*, Elen. Kmbl. 2073; El. 1038. Him on dræt wēsten gewunode *dwelt in the wilderness*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 8. Him aspidas under welerum is gewunad fæste *venenum aspidum sub labiis eorum*, Ps. Th. 139, 3: Cd. 215; Th. 271, 9; Sat. 103. II. *to remain, stay, abide, continue*:—He leng on dam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not stop any longer in the country*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11: Ap. Th. 7, 4. Hý ealdríhta elcæs mōsten wyrðe gewunigan *they should remain in the enjoyment of every ancient right*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 73; Met. 1, 37: 2, 38; Met. 2, 19. Þurh ðīnra dǽda spēd dagas hēr gewuniaþ *ordinatione tua perseverat dies*, Ps. Th. 118, 91. He on dæs lārcówes wære gewunade *he continued in the teacher's protection*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 31; Gū. 331. III. *c. acc. To stop, live, associate with, continue in* or *with*:—Hie se leódfruma leng ne wolde gewunian *with them the prince no longer would abide*, Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1636. Ne gewuna wyrsan [MS. wyrsa] *do not associate with an*

inferior, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 22; Fä. 23. Dæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen wilgesîdas *that wih him in his age remain his loved comrades*, Beo. Th. 44; B. 22. Dæt hỹ ðis læne líf long gewunien *that they continue long in this poor life*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 33; Ph. 481. **IV.** *to be accustomed, wont* :—Se ârwyrþa bisceop gewunade oft secgan *reverentissimus antistes solet referre*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 7: 4, 23; S. 594, 38: 24; S. 596, 31: 5, 2; S. 614, 26. Đâ sæde Sompeius dæt loseph gewunode monige wundor to wyrcenne *Sompeius said that Joseph used to work many miracles*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 12. Him gewunode dæt he wæs geond dæt wêsten sundorgenga *was accustomed to go through the desert by itself*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Swâ swâ he gewunode *sicut consueverat*, Mk. Bos. 10, 1. Đes hâlga wer wæs gewunod dæt he wolde gân on niht to sê *this holy man was accustomed to go at night to the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 3. His môd to dâm woruldsælþum gewunod wæs *his mind was accustomed to worldly prosperity*, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [*O. Sax.* gi-wonon: *O. H. Ger.* gi-wonan *manere, solere, consuescere: Ger.* ge-wohnen *to be accustomed.*]

ge-wunsum; *adj. Pleasant*:—Swîðe gewunsum hit biþ dæt mon wîf hæbbe and bearn *it is very pleasant to have wife and children*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 8. [Cf. wynsum.]

ge-wurde *wast, hast been*, Andr. Kmbl. 1100; An. 550; *2nd sing. p. of* ge-weorþan: ge-wurde *happened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1115; An. 558; *p. subj. of* ge-weorþan: ge-wurdon *happened*, Ors. 5, 10; Bos. 108, 16; *p. pl. of* ge-weorþan.

ge-wurms; *adj. Full of matter, suppurated*; purulentus, Cot. 185, Lye. v. wyrmsig, wyrms.

ge-wurþan; he -wurþ; *subj. pres.* -wurþe, *pl.* -wurþon. **I.** *to be, become*; fîeri:—Ne mæg nân þinc gewurþan bûtan godes willan *nothing can happen without God's will*, Th. Ap. 22, 7: 9, 5. Hit gewurþ him of mînum fæder, ðe on heofonum ys *fiet illis a patre meo, qui in cælis est*, Mt. Bos. 18, 19. Ic ðé hâte dæt ðû hî gehele and gehealde ôþ-dæt ic wite hwæt God wylle, hwæt be me gewurþe *quam te silentio tegere vôlo, donec sciam quid de me fieri velit Deus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 38. Dæt ðâs stânas to hlâfe gewurðon *ut lâpides isti pânes fiant*, Mt. Bos. 4, 3: 5, 18. **II.** *v. impers. cum acc. To happen, come to pass, come together, agree*; evênire, convênire:—Ne meahte hie gewurþan *they might not agree*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 32; Gen. 1691. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wurþian; p. ode, ade; *pp.* od, ad *To distinguish, honour, adorn, celebrate, praise*; insignire, honôrare, ornâre, celebrâre:—Dæt gê gewurþien wuldres Aldor *that ye honour the chief of glory*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 1; Exod. 270. On Dryhtnes naman se dæg is gewurþod *the day is celebrated in the Lord's name*, Hy. 9, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 30: 7, 59; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 59. Hæfde he gewurþodne werodes aldor *he had honoured the prince of the multitude*, Cd. 143; Th. 179, 19; Exod. 31. Wæs ðis ealond gewurþad mid dâm æðelestum ceastrum *insula êrat civitâtibus nobilissimis insignîta*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyder, es; *pl. nom. acc.* -wyderu, -wydera; *n. Weather, the temperature of the air*; tempestas, cæli tempêries:—Bringþ sumor wearme gewyderu *summer brings warm weather*, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. Godes miht gefadaþ ealle gewydera *God's power ordereth all weathers*, Bd. de nat. rerum; Lchdm. iii. 278. 13, MS. R. Of untýdlîcan gewyderum *from unseasonable weather*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 55, 20. v. ge-weder.

ge-wyht, es; *n. A weight*; pondus:—Gewyht *vel* puud *pondus*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 113; Wrt. Voc. 38, 36. v. ge-wiht.

ge-wyld, -wild, es; *n. Power, dominion*:—Æfter ðam ðe Alexander hæfde ealle Inde him to gewyldon gedôn *perdomita Alexander India*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 21. [Cf. ge-weald *in pl.*]

ge-wyldan, -wildan; he -wyld, -wild, -wylt; *p.* -wylde; *pp.* -wyld; *v. a. To exercise power over, to tame, subdue, conquer, temper, seize, take*; dominari, domare, subigere, prehendere, capere:—Hî gewildon heora *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 38. He gewild ðê *ipse dominabitur tibi*, Gen. 3, 16. Dauid gewylde done wildan beran, and his ceaflas totær *David subdued the wild bear, and tore apart his jaws*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 13, 26: 14, 1. Hine nân man gewyldan ne mihte *nemo poterat eum domare*, Mk. Bos. 5, 4; Homl. Th. ii. 192, 25. Gewylt ealle þeóda *will subdue all the nations*, Deut. 31, 3. Heora flæscllcan gewilnunga gewyldaþ *they subdue their fleshly desires*, Homl. Th. i. 552, 24. Gewyld mid ðam ele ðe sỹ of lawer treówe gewrungan *temper with the oil which is wrung out of laurel*, Herb. 72, 2; Lchdm. i. 174, 11. Gewildaþ ða eorþan *subjicite terram*, Gen. 1, 28. Gewylde man hine *prehendat aliquis eum*, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 20: L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 22. Seó burh wearþ gewyld *the city was taken*, Ælfc. T. Lisle 42, 20: Jud. 16, 7. Đonne he hine hæfþ gewyldne *dum dominabitur pauperi*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. He hæfþ nû gewyld to mînum anwealde Scottas and Cumbras and eác swylce Bryttas *subditis nobis sceptris Scottorum, Cumbrorumque, ac Britonum*, Th. Chart. 240, 3. Alexander hine [Poros] gewildne gedyde *Porus captus est*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 35; Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Mid ele wel gewylde *well tempered with oil*, Herb. 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6. Ic me gedô allophilas ealle gewylde *mihi allophyli subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 59, 7.

ge-wylde; *adj. Subject, under one's power or control, in one's possession*:—Him wæs gelîce gewylde his wynstre and his swîðre *utraque manu pro dextra utebatur*, Jud. 3, 15. Nis ús nân lim swâ gewylde to ælcum weorce swâ us sind ûre fingras *we have no limb so at our disposal for every work as are the fingers*, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 7. Seó gewylde gleáwnes *consummata prudentia*, Nar. 2, 1. He hit eft gedyde unc swâ gewylde swâ hit dâ wæs dâ we hit him ödfæstan *he should put it again as much under our control as it was when we entrusted it to him*. Th. Chart. 484, 30: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 120, 19. He ne funde nân mâre landes ðe ðiderynn gewylde wære ðonne twâ hîda landes *he found no more land belonging thereto than two hides*, Th. Chart. 429, 3. Swâ he swîðor syngaþ swâ he deófle gewyldra biþ *the more he sins the more he will be in the devil's power*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 24. v. un-gewylde.

ge-wyldor, es; *m. A ruler, governor*; rector, gubernator, Som.

ge-wyle, es; *n. A will*; vôluntas, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 11, MS. A. v. ge-wil.

ge-wyllan; *pp.* ed *To boil*:—Gewyll *boil*, Herb. 12, 1; Lchdm. i. 102, 21. Wel gewyllede *well boiled*, 12, 3; Lchdm. i. 104, 6, MS. O. v. a-wyllan.

ge-wylwed *wallowed, rolled*; volutatus, Dial. 2, 2.

ge-wynsumian *to exult*; exultare, Rtl. 1, 17: 13, 37.

ge-wynsumlic; *adj. Pleasant*; acceptus, desiderativus, Hpt. Gl. 412, 446.

ge-wyrcan, -wyrcean; *p.* -worhte, dû -worhtest; *pp.* -worht. **I.** *to work, make, build, form, dispose, do, perform, celebrate, commit*:—Ûre Drihten wolde mannan gewyrcan *our Lord would make man*, Hexam. 10; Norm. 16, 16: 11; Norm. 18, 14. Gewyrcean mycelne tor *to build a great tower*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12; Bo. Th. 139, 6. Dû miht wundor gewyrcean *tu facis mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 76. 11. Gif ic godes meahte willan gewyrcean *if I could do God's will*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 31; Gen. 835. Ne meahte ic æt hilde mid Hruntinge wiht gewyrcean *I could not perform aught with Hrunting in fight*, Beo. Th. 3324; B. 1660. Þa noldon fleám gewyrcan *they would not fly*, Byrht. Th. 134, 9; By. 81. Hi woldon hyra Éastron gewyrcan *they would celebrate Easter*, Lk. Bos. 22, 7. God wille disse worlde ende gewyrcean *God will put an end to this world*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 33. He nest gewyrceþ *it makes a nest*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 230, 9; Ph. 469. Hie gewyrcaþ ænne líchoman *they form one body*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 16. Crist him to cwæþ 'Ic ðé geworhte' *Christ said to him 'I made thee,'* Blickl. Homl. 231, 28. Dû eall geworhtest þing þearle gód *thou didst make every thing exceeding good*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 88; Met. 20, 44. For ûres lífes dædum ðe we geworhtan *for our life's deeds that we have done*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 32. Geworhton me him to wæfersỹne *made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Mycel ýfel gewrohtan *did much harm*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 3. Þeáh we æbylgþ wið hine oft gewyrcen *though we oft offend against him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1024; El. 513. Sió wund ðe him se eorþdraca ær geworhte *the wound that the dragon had before given him*, Beo. Th. 5418; B. 2712. Hie geweorc geworht hæfdon *they had made a fort*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 2. He hæfþ mon geworhtne *he hath made man*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 18; Gen. 395. Synna ðe we wið Godes willan geworht habbaþ *the sins that we have done against God's will*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 15: 125, 4. Heora ciningas hæfdon sige geworht on heora feóndum *their kings had got victory over their foes*, 67, 9. Of glæse geworht *made of glass*, 127, 33. He nys swâ wel wid me geworht swâ he wæs *he is not so well disposed to me as he was*, Gen. 31, 5. **II.** *to get by working, gain, obtain, merit*:—Ic me mid Hruntinge dóm gewyrce *I with Hrunting will gain myself glory*, Beo. Th. 2986; B. 1491. Lof se gewyrceþ hafaþ heáhfæstne dóm *he gains praise, hath undying glory*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 327, 6; Vid. 142. Se ðe gewyrceþ dæt him wuldorcyning milde geweorþeþ *he who obtains that the king of glory becomes mild to him*, 63 b; Th. 234, 8; Ph. 536. Hû geworhte ic dæt *how did I merit this?* Cd. 127; Th. 162, 3; Gen. 2675. **III.** *with gen.* [cf. wyrcan *with gen.*]:—For hwam nele mon him georne gewyrcan dryhtscipes *why will not man earnestly gain himself worship*, Salm. Kmbl. 774; Sal. 386.

ge-wyrd, e; *f. Event, fate, destiny, condition*:—Ðeós æþele gewyrd *this noble event* [*the crucifixion*], Elen. Kmbl. 1291; El. 647. Sume cwǽdon dæt se steorra his gewyrd wære. Gewíte ðis gedwyld fram geleáffullum heortum dæt ænig gewyrd sỹ bûton se ælmihtiga scyppend *some said that the star was his destiny. Let this error depart from believing hearts, that there is any destiny except the Almighty Creator*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 11. Fore giwyrd líchomes *pro conditione carnis*, Rtl. 66, 37. Gewyrd *vel* gecwide *conditio*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 117; Wrt. Voc. 20, 54. Hit is of dæra bisceopa gehlote and of heora ágenre gewyrde dæt dæt hỹ secgaþ *in potestate esse antistitis quid velit fingere*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 65, 34. Gewyrd *fatum, parca, fortuna*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 467. Binnan ðam wendun gewyrda and gewât Éádríæd cyng *meanwhile matters changed and king Eadred died*, Th. Chart. 207, 22. [Cf. wyrd, ge-weorþan; *and see* ge-wyrde.]

ge-wyrdan, -werdan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To hurt, injure*; lædere, nocere:—Gif hwâ on ceáse wîf geswerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] *if any one in strife hurt a woman*, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 17. Gif hwâ geswerde [gewyrde, MS. G.] ôðres monnes wîngeard *if any one injure another*

man's vineyard, 26: Th. i. 50, 24. Ne mæg ðær rēn ne snāw gewyrdan *neither rain nor snow can there injure*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 1; Ph. 19. Hæfde hī hungor and þurst heard gewyrded *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.

ge-wyrde, -wyrd [?], es; *n. Speech, conversation, collection of words, sentence, rule* [?]:—Dæt ic mæge sum rust on weg adrīfan of mīnre tungan ðæt ic mǣge becuman to brǽddran gewyrde *that I may clear some rust away from my tongue, so that I may attain to more copious speech*, Shrn. 35, 22. Wīsra gewyrdum *by the rules of wise men*, Monol. Fox 132; Men. 66. Gewyrd *verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Goth.* gawaurdi: *O. H. Ger.* ga-wurti *comma, brevis dictio*, Graff. i. 1023.] Cf. andwyrde; *and see* ge-wyrd.

ge-wyrdelic; *adj. Historical, fortuitous*:—On gewyrdelīcum racum *in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 9. Gewyrdelic *historialis*, Hpt. Gl. 506; *fortuitus*, 410, 495. [Cf. *Ger.* geschichtlich *and* geschehen.]

ge-wyrdelīce; *adv. Accurately*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 414.

ge-wyrdlian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To hurt, injure;* lædere, nocere, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 11, col. 2. v. wyrdan.

ge-wyrht, es; *n. Work, deed, merit, desert*:—Deág ðīn gewyrhtu *if thy deeds are good*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 11: Fä. 4. Ða hēaðīcan gewyrhto Sancte Iohannes *the exalted deeds of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 5. Rǽcaþ ǽghwilcum men āgen gewyrhta *give to every man his deserts*, Hy. Grn. 7, 16. Be heora gewyrhtum *secundum opera eorum*. Ps. Th. 27, 5: 102, 10. Be gewirhton we þoliaþ ðās þing *deservedly do we suffer these things*, Gen. 42, 21. Ælcum men wrecan be his gewyrhtum *to punish every man according to his deeds*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 26. Būton gewyrhtum *undeservedly*, 22, 1; Fox 76, 15: 38, 3; Fox 202, 3. Wæs him forgolden æfter his āgenum gewyrhtum *he was requited according to his own deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. For heora gewyrhtum *for their deeds*, 125, 2: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 112. Mid gewyrhtum *deservedly*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 7. Seóþ ðonne on ēce gewyrht *they shall look then on an everlasting state* [*one whose character is determined by their deeds*], Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 29; Dōm. 61. [*O. Sax.* gi-wurhti *deed: O. H. Ger.* ka-wuruht, Graff. i. 975.]

ge-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker, doer, fellow-worker, accomplice*:—Ælc ðe gewita oððe gewyrhta sī *every one who is cognisant or co-operating*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Þeófa gewita and geweorhta *an accessory and accomplice of thieves*, L. Eth. 9, 27; Th. i. 346, 9: L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 1. Nū gē māgon oncȳðdǽda wrecan on gewyrhtum *now may ye wreak on the doers* [*their*] *grievous deeds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2361; An. 1182. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-waurstwa *a fellow-worker.*]

ge-wyrman *to warm*:—To gewyrmenne, Lchdm. i. 116, 1.

ge-wyrp, es; *n. A heap thrown up* [?]:—Andlang gewyrpes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 78, 29. v. ge-weorp, sand-gewurp.

ge-wyrpan; *p.* -wyrpte; *pp.* -wyrped *To recover;* verti, recuperare:—Gif se seóca man eft gewuiþ *if the sick man recovers*, L. Ælfc. P. 47; Th. ii. 384, 29. Godwine gesīcdone and eft gewyrpte *Godwin fell sick and got better again*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 13. He eft gewyrpte, and ðam orþe onfēng *he recovered again and got his breath*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 17. He hyne gewyrpte, ðeáh ðe him wund hrine *he recovered, though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5944; B. 2976. He ðá befrān on hwilcere tīde he gewyrpte *he then enquired at what hour he recovered*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 12. Sōna ðæt him bet wæs, and gewyrpte fram ðære untrumnysse *melius habere cœpit, et convalescens ab infirmitate*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 7.

ge-wyrsmed, -wyrmsed; *part. p. Full of matter, suppurated*:—Gewyrsmed, *saporatus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 20. v. wyrmsan, ge-wurms.

ge-wyrþan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To estimate, value*:—Oðre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid āþe gewyrþan and syððan be ðam gyldan *other unseen things may be estimated on oath, and then paid for accordingly*, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 7. Swā hit man gewyrþe *as it may be valued*, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11.

ge-wyrþan; he -wyrþeþ. -wyrþ *To be, become, happen;* fiēri:—Hū mihte ðæt gewyrþan *how might that happen?* Andr. Kmbl. 1145; An. 573. Cūþ ðæt gewyrþeþ *it shall be known*, Elen. Kmbl. 2381; El. 1192: 2548; El. 1275. Hū gewyrþ ðis *quomōdo fiet istud?* Lk. Bos. 1, 34. v. ge-weorþan.

ge-wyrðe, es; *n. Amount, content*:—Swā micel ðæt sȳ iii ǽgscylla gewyrðe *as much as three eggshells full*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 23. Ānes ǽges gewyrðe greátes sealtes *of rock salt the content of one egg*, 40, 10. [Cf. *Goth.* andwairþi *price, value.*]

ge-wyrþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To distinguish, honour, dignify;* insignīre, hönörāre:—Done sōþfæst cyning mid his sylfes miht gewyrþode *whom the just king honoured with his own power*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 11; Exod. 10. Sigore gewyrþod *honoured with victory*, Andr. Kmbl. 232; An. 116. Ða ðe beóp mid cræftum gewyrþode *who are dignified with virtues*, Bt. 30, 1; Rood 108, 25. v. ge-weorþian.

ge-wyrtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To season with herbs, to spice, perfume*:—Gewyrtad mid hyra weldǽdum *perfumed with their good deeds*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. Gewyrtod wīn [cf. *O. H. Ger.* der ge-wurzeto win] *factitium vinum*, Cot. 268, Lye. Sele him etan gewyrtodne hen fugel *give him to eat a fowl dressed with herbs* L. M 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 15.

ge-wyrtrumian *to root up, eradicate;* eradicare, Rtl. 65, 25.

ge-wyrtūn, es; *m. A garden*:—Ðær wæs fæger gewyrtūn *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1.

ge-wȳscan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to wish, desire;* optare, desiderare:—Ic wolde gewȳscan ðæt hī nǽfdon ða heardsǽlþa ðæt hī mihton ýfel dōn *I would wish that they had not the unhappiness of being able to do evil*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 3. **II.** *to adopt*:—Him to gāstlicum bearnum gewiscede *adopted as his spiritual children*, Homl Th. i. 520, 31.

ge-wȳscednys, se; *f. Adoption;* adoptio, R. Ben. interl. 2, Lye.

ge-wȳscendlic; *adj. Optative*:—Gewiscendlīc genet *modus optativus*, Ælfc. Gr. 21; Som. 23, 28. Gewiscendlīce *optativa*, 38; Som. 40. 25.

ge-wȳscendlice; *adv. By adoption*:—God Fæder Ælmihtig hæfþ ænne Sunu gecyndelice and menige gewiscendlīce *God, the Father Almighty has one Son naturally and many by adoption*, Homl. Th. i. 258, 26.

ge-wȳscing, e; *f. Adoption*, R. Ben. 2, Lye.

ge-ȳcan, -ýcean; *p.* te *To increase, add, eke*:—Se ðe dīsne freóls ge-ýcean wille geýce God his gesynta *qui hanc libertatis dapsilitatem augere voluerit, augeat dominus ejus prosperitatem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 14. Swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geýceþ monnes mōd, swā geýceþ se cræft his āre *as sorrow and cares increase a man's mind so a craft increaseth his honour*, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Ða geýhte he sum bigspell *he added a parable*, Lk. Skt. 19, 11, MS. A. v. ge-īcan.

ge-yde *subdued, conquered*, Chr. 617; Erl. 23, 16. v. ge-gān.

ge-yflian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to injure*:—Gif hine mon geyflige *if one injure him*, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Gif se cristena mann ðē geyfelode *if the christian man hath done thee wrong*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 25. Næs heora neáta nān geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Mid frǽcedo geyfled *contumelia adfectos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 6. **II.** *to become ill*:—Hine geyflade *he fell sick*, Th. Chart. 272, 29. Him geyfelade and ðæt him stranglīce eglade *he fell sick and it afflicted him severely*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 33. Lazarus wæs geyfled *Lazarus infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. 11, 2.

ge-ylca; *prn. The same*:—Ēall ðæ geylcan gerihta *all the same rights*, Th. Chart. 433, 36.

ge-ymnyttan. v. ge-emnettan.

ge-yppan; *p.* -ypte; *pp.* -ypped, -yped, -ypt *To open, reveal, declare, manifest, disclose*:—Ic geyppe *promo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4: Som. 31, 12. Wit wēndon ðæt ðæt sand uncre swaðe geypte *we expected that the sand would discover our track*, Shrn. 42, 19. Se geypte hæðenum dēman ðæt ðæs tiburtius wæs cristen *he disclosed to the heathen judge that this Tiburtius was a christian*, 116, 23. Him wæs on swefne geyped *it was revealed to him in a dream*, 112, 6. Hit þurh ænne þeówne mann geypped wearþ *it was discovered by a slave*, Ors. 3, 6; Bos. 58, 20: Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 25. Giypped sē *manifestetur*, Rtl. 13, 3: 102, 43. Biþ geypped *sciatur*. Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2447; An. 1225: Menol. Fox 311; Men. 159. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte *through him were many discovered*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20.

ge-yrfian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To stock with cattle*:—Swā geirfad swā hit nū stent *so stocked as it now stands*, Th. Chart. 158, 10.

ge-yrfweardian *to inherit*, Ps. Lamb. 24, 14. v. yrfweardian.

ge-yrgan, -irgan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To make cowardly, terrify*:—Ealle synd geyrgede ðe eardiaþ on disum lande *all the inhabitants of the land do faint because of us*, Jos. 2, 24: 8, 6: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 123. v. earg.

ge-yrman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To afflict, make miserable*:—Ðū mīne cuþe geyrmdest *thou didst afflict mine acquaintance*, Ps. Th. 87, 18.

ge-yrnan; *p.* -arn, -orn, *pl.* -urnon: *pp.* -urnen *To run, arise;* exoriri, surgere:—Ða georn ðær sōna upp genihtsumlīc yrnþ and wæstm *then an abundant crop and grain* [*fruit*] *soon rose* [*ran*] *up there*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 40.

ge-yrsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to anger, make angry*:—Hý geyrsedon *irritaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 105, 7. Irtacus ða wearþ swīðe ge-yrsod *Irtacus then became very angry*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 34. **II.** *to be angry*:—He nele swā micclum swā we gearniaþ us geyrsian *he will not be angry with us so much as we deserve*, 126, 6. v. yrsian.

ge-ȳwan, -eáwan, -eówan, -iéwan; ic -ýwe; ðū -ýwest, -ýwst; he -ýweþ, -ýwþ, *pl.* -ýwaþ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. trans. To shew, manifest, reveal;* ostendēre, prædicere, manifestāre, monstrāre:—Þeóden engla his þegnum seolfne geȳwde *the king of angels revealed himself to his disciples*, Elen. Kmbl. 974; El. 488. Me ðin dōhtor hafaþ geȳwed orwyrdu *thy daughter has shewn me indignity*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69: Elen. Kmbl. 1570; El. 787. DER. ȳwan.

gi-; for most words beginning with this prefix see ge-.

giccan *to itch*; prurire:—Wið giccendre wombe *for an itching stomach* [Cockayne prefers to translate the verb *to hiccup*, v. his Glossary], Lchdm. iii. 50, 13. Wið ōðrum giccendum blece *for other itching blotch*, 70, 27. [*Prompt. Parv.* ȝichin *prurire: A. R.* ȝiccheⁿ: *Chauc.* icche: *O. H. Ger.* iuchian *prurire, scalpere: Ger.* jucken *to itch.*]

giccig; *adj. Putrid;* putridus, purulentus, Hpt. Gl. 453.

GICEL, es; *m. An icicle*:—Īses gicel *stiria, stillicidia*, Ælfc. Gl. 16;

Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. [*Icel.* jökull.] DER. Cyle-, hilde-, hrīm-, īs-gicel.

gicelig; *adj. Icy;* glacialis, Hpt. Gl. 454, 465.

gicel-stān, es; *m. A piece of ice, hailstone:*—He sent gicelstān *mittit chrystallum*, Blickl. Gl.

gicenes, se; *f. An itch,* or *burning in the skin;* prurigo, Cot. 156.

giċþa, gyhþa, an; *m. Itch, itching:*—Giċþa *pruritus*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 62: Wrt. Voc. 20, 6: Past. 11; Swt. 70, 19; Cot. MS. Wið giċþan *against itch*, Herb. 21, 3; Lchdm. i. 116, 23; L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 19, 24: 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* ȝiktheꝑ *prurigo: O. H. Ger.* iuchido *prurigo, scabies.*] v. gihþa.

giċþa *hiccup*, Lchdm. ii. 4, 27.

gid, gidd, gied, giedd, gyd, gydd, ged, es; *n.* **I.** *a song, lay, poem;* cantus, cantilena, carmen, poema:—Gid oft wrecen *a song oft sung [recited]*, Beo. Th. 2135; B. 1065. Gidda gemyndig *mindful of songs*, Beo. Th. 1741; B. 868. Ðær wæs gidd and gleó *there was song and glee*, Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. Glēowordum gōl gyd æt spelle *sung in metre a lay in his discourse*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 4; Met. 7, 2. Geriseþ gleōmen gied *a song is proper for a gleeman*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gu. Ex. 167. Cūþ gyddum *known in lays [songs]*, Beo. Th. 304; B. 151. Se witga song and dæt gyd awræc *the prophet sang and recited the poem*, Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 20; Mōd. 51. Dæt ic ða ged ne mæg geféegean *that I cannot compose the poems [songs]*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 10; Met. 2, 5. **II.** as Old English or Saxon proverbs, riddles, and particular speeches were generally metrical, and their historians were bards, hence, *A speech, tale, sermon, proverb, riddle;* sermo, dictum, loquela, proverbium, ænigma:—Gyd æfter wræc *the speech afterwards recited*, Beo. Th. 4315; B. 2154. Mæg ic be me sylfum sōþ gied wrecan *of myself I can relate a true tale*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1. On gewunon gyddes gehwyrfed *in consuetudinem proverbii versum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 27. On gydde *into a proverb*, 3, 12; 537, 30. Nū me disses gieddes onsware ȳwe *now shew me an answer of this riddle*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 28; Rä. 56, 14. v. Grmm. D. M. 853.

giddian, gieddian, gyddian, giddigan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To sing, recite, speak:*—Ongan he giddian *he begin to sing*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24. Giddigan, 16, 4; Fox 56, 36: 21; Fox 72, 27. Se hiora cyning ongan ða siugan and giddian *Tyrtæi ducis composito carmine et pro concione recitato*, Ors. 1, 14; Bos. 37, 29. Ongan ða gyddigan þurh gylp micel *began then to speak through great pride*, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 21; Dan. 599. Se wīsdōm geoddode ðus *wisdom recited this song*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 168; Met. 1, 84. Wīga gyddode Beówulf mædelode *the warrior spake, Beowulf said*, Beo. Th. 1264: B. 630: Cd. 97; Th. 127, 6: Gen. 2106. Waldere gyddode wordum, Wald. 83; Vald. 2, 13. Ðus frōd guma in fyrndagum gieddade *thus sang a wise man in days of old*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571. Gyddedon hæleþ in healle hwæt seó hand write *heroes in hall discussed what did the hand write*, Cd. 210; Th. 261, 18; Dan. 728.

giddinġ, giedding, es; *f. Song, saying, discourse:*—Iobes giddinga *Job's songs*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 32; Ph. 549. Mid giddingum *with songs*, 92 b; Th. 347, 13; Sch. 12. Tō ðyssere gereccednysse genam se apostol menigfealde gyddunga and gewitnyssa heáhfædera and witegena *for this narrative the apostle took manifold sayings and testimonies of patriarchs and prophets*, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 11. Giddung *divinatio, cantus*, Hpt. Gl. 466. [*Chauc.* ȝedding.] v. gid.

giddiġ; *adj.* GIDDY; vertiginosus, Som.

gied, giedd, es; *n. A song, lay, riddle*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1: 114 a; Th. 437, 28; Rä. 56, 14: 18 a; Th. 45, 2; Cri. 713. v. gid.

giefa *a giver.* v. gifa.

giefan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give;* dare:—Ic eów meahte giefe *I will give you might*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 11; Cri. 478. He us ēst giefeþ *he giveth us food*, 16 b; Th. 38, 9; Cri. 604: 87 a; Th. 327, 23; Vy. 8. Ðū us freodōm gief *do thou give us freedom*, Hy. 5, 10; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 10. v. gifan.

giefernes, -ness, e; *f. Gluttony;* gula:—Gemidliaþ hiera giefernesse [gīfernesse, MS. Cot.] *refrenant gulam*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 345, 23; Hat. MS. 66 a, 9. v. gīfernes.

gief-stōl, es; *m. A gift-seat, throne of grace:* donorum thronus, gratiæ thronus:—Wile nū geséćan sāwla Nergend gæsta giefstōl *now will the Saviour of souls seek the spirits' throne of grace*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6; Cri. 572: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44. v. gif-stōl.

giefu, e; *gen. pl.* -end; *f. A gift, grace, favour;* donum, munus, gratia:—To giefe *as a gift*, or *freely, gratuitously*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 19; Ph. 658: 96 b; Th. 359, 32; Pa. 71. God-barn on grundum his giefe bryttaþ *the divine Child on earth his grace dispenseth*, 17 b; Th. 43, 2; Cri. 682. Us giefe sealde uppe mid englum *gave us favour above with angels*, 17 b; Th. 41, 24; Cri. 660: 32 a; Th. 101, 24; Cri. 1663. v. gifu.

gield, es; *n. A payment of money, recompense, substitute, offering, worship, service, a heathen deity*:—Sāwlum to gielde *for a recompense to their souls*, Exon. 23 b; Th. 66, 30; Cri. 1079. Wæs Abeles gield *was Abel's substitute*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 32; Gen. 1109: 5; Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101; 47; Th. 60, 5; Gen. 977: Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146; 58 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. v. gild.

gieldan, ic gielde, ðū gieltst, gielst, he gieldeþ, gielt, *pl.* gieldaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden *To yield, pay, render, repay, requite:*—Sceoldon gombon gieldan *they must pay homage*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Werum gieldeþ gafol *pays tribute to men*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 15; Rä. 33, 11: 34 a; Th. 109, 24; Gū. 95; 39 a; Th. 130, 9; Gū. 435. He dē mid wīte gieldeþ *he will requite thee with punishment*, 80 a; Th. 301, 15; Fä. 19: Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 22. v. gildan.

gieldra *older*, Th. Diplm. A. D. 901–909; 162, 18. v. ieldra.

giellan *to yell*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 19; Rä. 25, 3: 82 a; Th. 309, 25; Seef. 62. v. gellan.

gielp. v. gilp.

gielpan *to glory, boast, vaunt;* gloriāri, jactāre:—Dæt hȳ gielpan ne þorftan dǣdum *that they should not boast of deeds*, Exon. 36 a; Th. 116, 21; Gū. 210: 114 b; Th. 440, 4; Rä. 59, 12. v. gilpan.

giéman. v. gȳman.

gién, giéna *again, still, yet.* v. gēn, gēna.

giéng *went*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 15; Gen. 626; *p. of* gangan.

gierian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To clothe, deck, adorn;* induēre, vestīre, ornāre:—Hælep gierede mec mid golde *a man adorned me with gold*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 16; Rä. 27, 13. v. gearwian, gyrian.

gierstandæg *yesterday.* v. gyrstandæg.

gierwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To make ready, prepare, put on, clothe, adorn;* pārāre, induēre, vestīre:—Ongunnon him on uhtan æðelcunde mægþ gierwan to geonge *the noble women resolved to prepare for journey at dawn*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 19; Hö. 2. Bearn fæder and mōdor gierwaþ *father and mother adorn the child*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 23; Vy. 8. v. gearwian.

giest, es; *m. A guest:*—Mid giestum *with the guests*, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 11; Gen. 2455: 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 11; Reim. 11. DER. gryre-giest, hilde-, ryne-, stæle-. v. gæst.

giest-liċnys, -nyss, e; *f. Hospitality, entertainment;* hospitālitas:—Him se æðela geaf giestliċnysse *the noble [man] gave them entertainment*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 28; Gen. 2446. v. gæst-liċnes.

giestron *yesterday;* hesterus:—Ic giestron wæs acenned *I was yesterday brought forth*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 24; Rä. 41, 44. v. geostra.

giet, gieta *yet.* v. git, gita.

gietan. v. gitan.

gif, e; *f.: nom. acc.* gif [*as* tīd, dǣd] *A gift, grace;* donum, gratia:—Hū he his gif cȳðde geond woruld *how he shewed his grace throughout the world*, Andr. Kmbl. 1150; An. 575.

gif, gief, gyf, gib; *conj. with indic. or subj. If, though, whether:*—For ðȳ me þynċþ hetre gif iów swā þynċþ *therefore it seems to me better, if it seems so to you*, Past. pref; Swt. 7, 6. Gif hie brecaþ his gebodscipe *if they break his commandment*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 3; Gen. 434. Gif ic ǣngum þegne þeóden-mādmas forgeáfe *if to any follower I gave princely treasures*, 22; Th. 26, 19; Gen. 409. Gif ðū him wuht hearmes gespræce he forgifþ hit ðeáh *though thou didst speak to him aught of harm yet will he forgive it*, 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. Frægn gif him wære niht getæse *asked whether the night had been pleasant to him*, Beo. Th. 2643; B. 1319. Ðū wāst gif hit is swā we secgan hȳrdon *thou knowest if it is as we heard say*, 550; B. 272. [*Laym.* ȝif: *Orm.* ȝiff: *Piers P. Chauc.* ȝif, if: *O. Frs.* jef.]

gifa, gyfa, giefa, geofa, an; *m. A giver, bestower;* dator, largitor:—Me þinċþ betere dæt ic forlēte ða gyfe and folgyge ðam gyfan *it seems to me better to leave the gift and follow the giver*, Shrn. 176, 19. Used in the following compounds:—ār-gifa, æt-, beáh-, beág-, blǣd-, eád-, feorh-, gold-, hyht-, lāc-, mādþum-, rād-, sinc-, symbel-, wil-, will-. [*Laym.* rædsive *counsellor: O. Sax.* mēdom-gibo: *O. H. Ger.* gebo *dator.*]

gifan, gyfan, giefan, geofan, giofan; ic gife; ðū gifest, gifst; he gifeþ, gifþ; *pl.* gifaþ; *p.* geaf, gæf, gaf, gef, ðū geáfe, géfe, *pl.* geáfon, géfon; *pp.* gifen, giefen, gyfen *To give;* dare, impertire:—Hwā meahte me swelc gewit gifan *who could give to me such perception?* Cd. 32; Th. 42, 10; Gen. 672. Ic gife *impertior*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 13. Gife ic hit ðē *I will give it thee*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 26; Gen. 679. Us drincan gifest *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwæt gifst ðū me *quid dabis mihi*, Gen. 15, 2. God gifeþ gleáw word godspellendum *dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 12: Hy. 7, 102; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 102: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 22: Ps. Th. 68, 27. He nallas beágas geaf *he gave no rings*, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719. Gæf wæstm his *dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Spl. T. 66, 5. Him scippend geaf [gaf, MS. A.] wuldorlicne wlite *the Creator gave it wondrous beauty*, Salm. Kmbl. 114; Sal. 56. Gē him hleoþ gēfon *ye gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354 Weoruda waldend dē wist gife heofonlicne hlāf *the Lord of hosts grant to thee food, heavenly bread*, Andr. Kmbl. 776; An. 388. On Moyses hand wearþ wīg gifen *into Moses' hand martial force was given*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Ðær wurdon ða ǣdas gesworene his dōhter ðam Cāsere to gifene *oaths were then sworn there to give [in marriage] his daughter to the emperor*, Chr. 1109; Erl. 242, 23. [*Laym.*

Orm. Chauc. Piers P. ȝiven: *O. Sax.* geban: *Goth.* giban: *Icel.* gefa: *O. Frs.* jeva: *O. H. Ger.* geban.] DER. a-, æt-, ed-, for-, of-gifan.

gifen *the sea*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 29; Rä. 3, 3. v. geofon.

gifende *giving, giving in marriage*, Cot. 216. v. gifan, gift.

gifer, es; *m. A gluttion*:—Gifer hātte se wyrm *the worm's name is glutton*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. v. gīfre.

gīferlīce; *adj. Greedily, eagerly*; avide:—Ongan gīferlīce dæt gæres etan *virecta herbarum avidius carpere cœpit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 41. Gīferlīce *pertinaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 424. [Cf. *Icel.* gīfrliga *savagely*: *Mod. Icel. exorbitantly.*]

gīfer-nes, -ness, e; *f. Greediness, avarice, voracity, gluttony*; aviditas, gula:—Gīfernys bip dæt se man ār tīman hine gereordige oppe ær his mæle to micel þicge mid oferflōwendnysse ǣtes oppe wætes *greediness is a man's eating before the time, or taking too much at his meal with superfluity of meat or drink*, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 29. Him wæs metes micel lust ac þeáh mid nānum ǣtum his gyferuysse gefyllan ne mihte *he had great craving for food but yet could he not with any viands satisfy his voracity*, i. 86, 6: 168, 12. Ða niétenu for dære gewilnunge hiera gīfernesse simle lócigeaþ to dære eorþan *beasts because of their greedy desires ever look to the earth*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 20; Cot. MS. Dæt rīce dæt ða ǣrestan men forworhtan þurh heora gīfernesse *the kingdom that the first persons forfeited through their greediness*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 1: Num. 11, 4: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 2. [*Orm.* gifernesse: *Laym.* ȝivernesse.]

gifeðe, es; *n. What is granted by fate, lot, fortune, fate*:—Wæs dæt gifeðe to swīð de done dyder ontyhte *too strong was the fate that impelled him thither*, Beo. Th. 6163; B. 3085. On gifeðe *by chance*, Andr. Kmbl. 977; An. 489. v. Grmm. And. u. El. p. 108. [Cf. *Laym.* swulc ȝifueðe, 2nd MS. so moche god, v. 8118: *Icel.* gipta *good luck.*] v. next word.

gifeðe, gyfeðe; *adj. Given, granted* [*by fate*]; datus, concessus:—Gief dæt bip him gifeðe *if that be granted him*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 50, 2: Th. Chart. 470, 1: 472, 3. Nō gifeðe wearþ Abrahame dæt him yrfeweard wlitebeorht ides on worulde brohte *it was not granted to Abraham that the beautiful woman brought him an heir into the world*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 31; Gen. 1726: 101; Th. 134, 13; Gen. 2224: Beo. Th. 5454; B. 2730. Gyfeðe, 1115; B. 555. Him dæt gifeðe ne wæs *it was not granted him*, 3658; B. 2682. Hwæt him güdweorca gifeðe wurde *what work of war should be assigned him*, Andr. Kmbl. 2134; An. 1068: Beo. Th. 4976; B. 2491: 604; B. 299. v. Grmm. D. M. 843. [*Laym.* ȝifeðe: *O. Sax.* gibidig: *O. H. Ger.* gibedig.] v. ungifeðe, and preceding word.

gif-fæst; *adj. Gifted with, capable of, fitted for*; capax:—Sum bip wōþbora giedda gifæst *one is a poet gifted with song*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 20; Crä. 36: Cot. 57.

gif-heal, -heall, e; *f. A gift-hall, hall in which gifts are distributed*; aula in qua dominus dona distribuit:—Ymb ða gifhealle *around the gift-hall*, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838.

gifian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To bestow gifts*:—Se cyng him cynelīce gifode *the king bestowed gifts upon him royally*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 32. Hió ða gifede mycele þinc ðam biscope *she gave great gifts to the bishop*, H. R. 17, 12.

gif, giefi, gifel, gyfi, es; *n. Food, meat, piece of food*:—Līc bip wyrmes giefi *the body shall be the worm's food*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 374, 15; Seel. 126. Ðū wyrma gifi *thou food for worms*, 98 b; Th. 368, 16; Seel. 22. Hī dæt gyfi þēgun *they ate that food*, 61 b; Th. 226, 24; Ph. 410: 45 a; Th. 153, 8; Gū. 822. Hūsle gereorded dý æþelan gyfle *fed with the Eucharist, with the noble food*. 51 b: Th. 180, 5; Gū. 1275. Lytlum giefium *with the little bits of meat*, 88 b; Th. 332, 23; Vy. 89. v. æfen-gif.

gifnes, -ess, e; *f. A favour, grace*; beneficium, gratia:—Ealle we beþurfon Godes gifnesse *we all have need of God's grace*, Hy. 7, 114, 110; Hy. Grn. ii. 289. 114, 110. DER. for-gifnes.

gifol, giful; *adj. Generous, bountiful, liberal*; largus:—He swā gifol is and swā rūmedlīce gifþ *he is so liberal and gives so abundantly*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14.

gīfre; *adj. Useful, salutary*:—Niðum to nytte hælepum gīfre *of advantage to men, useful to warriors*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 12; Rä. 27, 28: 113 a; Th. 433, 6; Rä. 50, 3. v. ungīfre, and cf. *Icel.* gæfr.

gīfre; *adj. Greedy, covetous, voracious, eager, desirous*; avidus:—Gīfre gulosus, Wrt. Voc. 86, 51. Gīfere *vel* frec *ambro*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 83; Wrt. Voc. 50, 63. Tantalus se cyning ðe ungemetlīce gīfre wæs *Tantalus the king who was immoderately greedy*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 1. Ða farasēi ða ðe gīfre wāron *pharasæi qui erant avari*, Lk. Skt. 16, 14. Līg gold gīfre forgripeþ grædig swelgeþ *the flame voracious lays hold on gold, greedy devours it*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 15; Ph. 507: 38 a; Th. 124, 32; Gū. 346. Gīfrum grāpum *with greedy clutches*, 38 b; Th. 126, 28; Gū. 378: Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337. Gesyhst ðū nū ða sweartan helle grædige and gīfre *seest thou now the black hell greedy and ravenous?* Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 213; Th. 267, 2; Sat. 82: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 24; Seef. 62. Se gīfra gæst *the greedy spirit*, 22 a; Th. 60, 21; Cri. 973. Ic heora eom swīðe gīfre *I am very desirous for them*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 20. Līg gæsta gīfrost *flame, most ravenous of spirits*, Beo. Th. 2250; B. 1123. Gīfrost and grædgost *most rapacious and most greedy*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rä. 81, 24. [*Orm.* giferr: *Laym.* ȝifer: cf. *Icel.* gīfr; *n. pl. fiends.*]

gif-sceatt, es; *m. A gift-treasure, present*; donum pretiosum, munus:—Sælīðende gifsceattas Geátum feredon *sea-voyagers bore gift-treasures for the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 761; B. 378.

gif-stōl, gief-stōl, es; *m. A gift-seat, seat from which gifts are distributed, throne, throne of grace*; donorum thronus, solium, gratiæ thronus:—Ðone gifstōl grētan *to greet the throne*, Beo. Th. 338; B. 168. Brynewylmum mealt gifstōl Geáta *the gift-chair of the Goths was consumed by flames of fire*, Beo. Th. 4643; B. 2327: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 6: Cri. 572. Sceal gifstōl gegierwed stondan *a throne shall stand prepared*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 23; Gn. Ex. 69: 77 a; Th. 289, 7; Wand. 44.

gift, gyft, e; *f.* **I.** *a gift*; as a technical term, *the amount to be given by a suitor in consideration of receiving a woman to wife*:—Gif mon wīf gebycgge and sió gyft forþ ne cume *if a man buy a wife and the sum agreed upon be not forthcoming*, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 5. See the note. That matrimony in the olden times was a bargain may be seen by the words used in connection with it, e. g. gebycgan, in the passage above; see also ge-ceápian, ceáp. For an account of such a bargaining see Njál Saga, c. 2. See also Th. i. 254–6, Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. mundr, and Grmm. R. A. pp. 419 sqq. **II.** in *pl. f.* and *n.* gifta, giftu *marriage*; nuptiæ:—Giftu *nuptiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 22: 28, 4; Som. 31, 20: Mone Gl. 433 a. On ðam þriddan dæge wāron gifta gewordene *die tertia nuptiæ factæ sunt*, Jn. Bos. 2, 1: Mt. Bos. 22, 3. Crist wearþ to his gyftum geladod *Christ was invited to his marriage*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10, 11: Hy. 10, 17; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 17. Æt ðæm giftan sceal mæsseprēost beón *at the nuptials there shall be a mass-priest*, L. Edm. 13, 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Wīfigende and gyfta syllende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, Mt. Bos. 24, 38: Lk. Bos. 20, 34. Gifta dōn hearm getācnaþ *to keep a wedding betokens harm*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 21: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 17. [*Laym. Piers P.* ȝift *gift*: *O. Frs.* jeft: *O. H. Ger.* gift *gift*: *Goth.* fra-gifts *espousal*: *Icel.* gipt *a gift, wedding.*]

gift-būr, es; *m. A wedding-chamber, bride-chamber*:—Swā swā brȳdguma forþ gewītende of giftbūre his *tanquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo*, Ps. Spl. T. 18, 5.

gifte, an; *f. Dowry*:—Gilde be dære giftan mæþe *reddat pecuniam juxta modum dotis quam virgines accipere consueverunt*, Ex. 22, 17. [Cf. L. Alf. 29; Th. i. 52, 8; *and see* gift.]

giftelīc; *adj. Belonging to a wedding*; nuptialis, Cot. 139.

gift-hūs, es; *n. A wedding-house*; nuptiarum domus:—Ða wāron ða gyfthūs mid sittyndum mannum gefyllede *impletæ sunt nubtiæ discumbentium*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 10. v. gift-līc.

giftian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To give a woman in marriage*:—Ne wīfiaþ hī ne ne gyftigeaþ *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Ne giftigeaþ hī ne wīf ne lǣdaþ *neque nubunt neque ducunt uxores*, Lk. Skt. 20, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* gipta *to give a woman in marriage*; giptask *to marry*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-gift *venundatus, deditus.*]

gift-leoþ, es; *n. A marriage-song*; epithalamium, carmen nubentium, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 53; Wrt. Voc. 47, 57.

gift-līc; *adj. Nuptial, belonging to a marriage*; nuptialis:—Ða geseah he dær ænne man ðe næs mid gyftlīcum reáfe gescrȳd *vidit ibi hominem non vestitum veste nubtiali*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 11, 12. Dæt gyftlīce hūs *the house where the marriage was*, Homl Th. ii. 70, 16. Giftlīc *sponsalis*, Hpt. Gl. 525; *nuptialis*, 491. Gifslice *sponsalia*, Mone Gl. 354 a.

giftu. v. gift.

gifu, gyfu, giefu, giofu, geofu, gif, e; *pl. nom. acc.* -a, -e; *gen.* -a, -ena; *f.* **I.** *a gift, grace, favour*; donum, munus, beneficium, gratia, virtus, facultas:—Wæs gifu Hrōþgares oft geæhted *the gift of Hrothgar was often prized*, Beo. Th. 3773; B. 1884. Ðām he geaf micle gife freódōmes *to these he gave the great gift of freedom*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 1. Dæt hie ælmihtiges gife ānforlēten *that they the Almighty's gift might lose*, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 19; Gen. 693. Ic ðam mago-rince nūne sylle godcunde gife *I will give to the youth my divine grace*, 106; Th. 140, 17; Gen. 2329. We onfēngon gife for gife *we have received grace for grace*, Jn. Bos. 1, 16. Heó gefylled wæs wīsdōmes gife *she was filled with the gift of wisdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2285; El. 1144. Ða him wæstmas brohte geártorhte gife grēne folde *when to him the verdant earth should bring fruits, yearly-bright gifts*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 13; Gen. 1561. Sāulum on heofonum selest weorþlīca gifa *to souls in heaven thou wilt give worthy gifts*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. Næs hió to gnēþ gifa *she was not too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3864; B. 1930. Neorxna wang stōd gifena gefylled *paradise stood filled with gifts*, Cd. 11; Th. 13, 28; Gen. 209: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 18; Gū. 578. Ðīn mōd trymeþ godcundum gifum *strengtheneth thy mind with divine gifts*, Cd. 135; Th. 170, 8; Gen. 2810. Brȳdlīce gife *nuptialis dos*, Hpt. Gl. 511. Hlāfordes gifu *impost due to the Lord*, L. Eth. 3, 3; Th. i. 292, 16: L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 1: L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 7. See Thorpe's Glossary. To gifes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478. Gā hire ūt to gife būtan feó

let her go out free without money, Ex. 21, 11: Num. 11, 5. To gife *gratis*, Gen. 29, 15. Gifum *gratis*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. **II.** *the Anglo-Saxon Rune* ᚷ=*g*, the name of which letter in Anglo-Saxon is *gifu a gift*,—hence, this Rune not only stands for the letter *g*, but for *gifu a gift*, as :—ᚷ [Gifu] gumena byþ gleng and herenys *a gift is the honour and praise of men*, Runic. pm. 7: Kmbl. 340, 23; Hick. Thes. i. 135. [*Orm. gife: Laym.* geve: *R. Brun.* give: *Kath.* geoven, *pl: Piers P.* yeves: *O. Sax.* geba; *f. donum: O. Frs.* jeve: *O. H. Ger.* geba: *Goth.* giba: *Icel.* gjöf; *f. donum, munus.*] DER. beáh-gifa, bryd-, ead-, feorh-, freót-, frum-, hyht-, mádðum-, morgen-, sinc-, sundor-, sundur-, sweord-, wóþ-, wuldor-, wundor-.

gifung, gyfung, e; *f. A giving, granting, assent, consent*:—Mid gyfunge ðære synne *peccati consensu*, Bd. I, 27; S. 497, 11.

gigant, gygant, es; *m. A giant*; gigas:—Untydras onwócon, eotenas, swylce gigantas *unnaturall progenies sprang forth, monsters, also giants*, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. Swá swá gigant yrnuþ on his weg *ut gigas ad currendam viam*, Ps. Th. 18, 6. Ne se gigant ne wyrþ ná gehæled *nec gigas salvus erit*, 32, 14. He ðone gigant ofwearþ *he struck down the giant*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. [*Lat.* gigas; *gen.* gigantis.]

gigant-mæcg, es; *m. Giant progeny;* filius gigantis, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 36; Gen. 1268.

gi-hrinian, Jn. Skt. p. 188, 4. v. ge-regnian.

gihsinga *exugia*, Cot. 73, Lye. v. Lchdm. i. lxx, note 6.

gihþa, an; *m. Itch, itching*:—Unaberendlíc gyhþa ofereode ealne ðone líchaman *an unbearable itching over-spread the whole body*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. [The word used in the passage of Josephus describing Herod's condition is *κνησμός*.] v. gicþa.

gihþig, gíþig; *adj. Lymphaticus, vecors*, Hpt. Gl. 520.

gihþu. v. gehþo.

gild, geld, gield, gyld, es; *n.* **I.** *a payment of money, a tribute, compensation, retribution, substitute;* solutio, tributum, compensatio, remuneratio, retributio:—Beád ðá Swegen full gild *then Sweyn commanded a full contribution*, Chr. 1013; Th. 273, 6. Ðis wæs swíðe hefigtýme geár þurh mænigfealde gylda *this was a very grievous year on account of manifold taxes*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 25. Menn guldon him gyld *men paid him tribute*, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. On Abeles gyld *in compensation for Abel*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 22; Gen. 1104: 153; Th. 190, 15; Exod. 199. On ðære sunnan gyld *in the sun's stead*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 68, 14; Cri. 1103. IX gylde forgylde *let him pay nine[-fold] for compensation*, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. **II.** a GUILD, *society*, or *club, to which payments were made for mutual protection and support, more extensive than our friendly societies;* societas, fraternitas. The members of the A.-Sax. guild were answerable for each other's conduct, and thus character was made of the very greatest importance. v. Kmbl. Sax. Eng. i. 251–253; Th. Chart. p. xvi; pp. 605–17: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. **III.** *a payment to God, worship, service, sacrifice, offering;* cultus, sacrificium:—Ðú goda ussa gield forhogdest *thou hast despised the service of our gods*, Exon. 67 b; Th. 251, 17; Jul. 146. To ðam gielde *for that sacrifice*, Cd. 74; Th. 90, 26; Gen. 1501. His Waldende gilde onsægde *dedicated an offering to his Lord*, 137; Th. 172, 11; Gen. 2842: Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, note 12. **IV.** *a heathen deity;* numen:—Gif ðú onsecgan nelt sóþum gieldum *if thou wilt not sacrifice to true deities*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. **V.** *a visible object of worship, an idol;* idolum:—He sum gild bræc *he was destroying an idol*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 4; 221, 8, 20. Gyld of golde gumum arærde *reared up for the people an idol of gold*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 22; Dan. 175; 182; Th. 228, 18; Dan. 204. [*O. Sax.* geld: *n. retributio, tributum, cultus divinus, sacrificium: O. Frs.* jeld; *n: O. H. Ger.* gelt; *n: Goth.* gild; *n. tributum, census, multa: Icel.* gildi, gjald; *n. tributum, pœna, præmium, multa cædis.*] DER. æfter-gild, [-geld, -gield, -gyld], án-, bryne-, deófol-, ed-, feónd-, friþ-, frum-, god-, hæðen-, leód-, sceucc-, þeóf-, un-, wer-, wig-, wíðer-. v. Grmm. D. M. 34: R. A. 601, 649. [Cf. friþ-gild.]

gilda, gyld, an; *m. A member of a guild*:—Se gylda ðe ðáerne misgrét *the guildbrother that insults another*, Th. Chart. 606, 22: 609, 10. v. ge-gilda.

gildan, geldan, gieldan, gyldan, ic gilde, gielde, gylde, ðú giltst, gieltst, gyltst, gilst, he gildeþ, gilt, gielt, gylt, *pl.* gildaþ; *p.* geald, *pl.* guldon; *pp.* golden; *v. a: n. To yield, pay, restore, requite, give, render, make an offering, serve, worship;* reddere, solvere, tribuere, retribuere, rependere, restituere, servire, colere:—Gafol guldan *to pay tribute*, Ors. I, 10; Bos. 32, 24, 28: Mt. Bos. 17, 24. Ic mín gehát Dryhtne gylde *vota mea Domino reddam*, Ps. Th. 115, 8: 78, 13: 93, 22. Se gylt ælcum be his gewyrhtum *he requites each according to his works*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 244, 1: Ors. I, 1; Bos. 20, 35. Gilde ðæt ilce wíte ðæt se óðer sceolde gif he him ryhtes wyrnde *let him pay the like penalty that the other should if he had denied him justice*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 18. Drihtne guldon gód *they paid good to the Lord*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 9; Gen. 2419. Gilde be twifealdon *duplum restituet*, Ex. 22, 4, 7. Gilde twifealdon, 22, 9. Gilde ðone byrst *reddet damnum*, 22, 6, 12. Gild ðinum esne góde dæde *retribue servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Heaðo-ræsas geald mearum and mádmum *requited war-attacks with horses and treasures*, Beo. Th. 2099; B. 1047. Ðæt ælc gulde óþrum edleán ælces weorces *that each should render to another recompense for every work*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 51; Met. 27, 26. Mín sceal mid grimme gryre golden wurþan fyll and feorh-cwealm *my fall and murder shall be requited with grim horror*, Cd. 55; Th. 67, 18; Gen. 1102. Sceucc-gyldum swýðe guldan *servierunt sculptilibus eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Bebeád se cásere ðæt cristne men guldan deófolgeldum *the emperor ordered that christian men should worship idols*, Shrn. 88, 14, 22: 74, 26. Deófium geldan *to worship devils*, 110, 18. [*Laym. Orm.* ȝelden: cf. *Shakspere's* God ild you: *O. Sax.* geldan *reddere, retribuere, solvere, præstare: O. Frs.* jelda: *O. H. Ger.* geltan *reddere, solvere, retribuere, sacrificare: Goth.* -gildan, fra-gildan; *p.* -gald, *pl.* -guldum; *pp.* -guldans *to repay, requite: Icel.* gjalda.] DER. a-gildan, an-, on-, for-, ge-, to-.

gildan *to gild*. v. gyldan.

gilden. v. gylden.

Gild-ford, Gyldford, Guldeford [Gild *a fraternity;* ford *a ford: Domesd.* Gilda ad vadum] GUILDFORD, *a town in Surrey, on the river Wey*, Lye.

gild-rǽden, gyld-rǽden, -rǽdenn, e; *f. The relation involved in membership of a guild*:—Gif he nele to bóte gebúgan þolige he ðære geférrǽdene and ælcere óðre gyldrǽdene *if he will not submit to make amends let him forfeit the fellowship and every other interest in the guild*, Th. Chart. 606, 31. Ðæt byþ rihtlíce gecweden gyldrǽdene ðæt we dus dón *that is very properly agreed upon as a part of guild-membership, that we do thus*, 607, 24.

gild-scipe, gyld-scipe, es; *m. A guild-ship, society;* sodalitas:—Án gildscipe is gegaderod on Wudeburg lande *a guild-ship is gathered at Woodbury land*, Th. Diplm. 608, 30: 605, 8: L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 246, 12. v. gild.

gild-sester, es; *m. A measure belonging to a guild;* sextarius:—Scóte ælc gegylda ǽnne gyldsester fulne clænes hwǽtes *let each guildbrother contribute one guild-measure full of clean wheat*, Th. Chart. 606, 7: 611, 4.

gillan *to yell*, Salm. Kmbl. 535; Sal. 267. v. gellan.

Gillinga, Gillinga-hām GILLINGHAM, *in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 1, 18.

gillister, es; *n. Phlegm*, L. M. I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 18.

gillistre, an; *f. Phlegm, matter*, L. M. I, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 17: 72; 148, 6.

gilm, es; *m. A yelm, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle;* manipulus:—Eówre gilmas stódon *your sheaves stood*, Gen. 37, 7. v. gelm.

gilp *powder, dust;* scobs, Cot. 181.

GILP, gelp, gielp, gylp, es; *m. Glory, ostentation, pride, boasting, arrogance, vain-glory, haughtiness;* gloria, ostentatio:—Se seofoþa heáfod-leahter is ídelwuldor ðæt is gylp *the seventh chief sin is vain-glory, that is pride*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 27: 218, 22. He nolde nán þing dón mid gylpe forðon ðe se gylp is án heáfod-leahter *he would do nothing in pride, for pride is a deadly sin*, i. 170, 24. Geþenc be ðám gebyrdum gif hwá ðæs gilpþ hú ídel and hú unnyt se gilp bið *consider birth; if any one boast of that how vain and how useless is the boast*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 20: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 12; Sat. 254: 4; Th. 5, 10; Gen. 69: Blickl. Homl. 243, 9. Gilpes ðú girnest *thou desirest glory*, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 18. Hú Orosius spræc ymb Rómána gylp hú hí manega folc oferwunnan *how Orosius spoke of the glory of the Romans, how they overcame many peoples*, Ors. Bos. 12, 42. Is ðæt unnet gelp *that is useless glory*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 34, 26; Met. 10, 17, 13. Nǽfre gielpes to georn *never too eager for fame*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 22; Wand. 69. On ídel gylp *in vanitate sua*, Ps. Th. 51, 6. For ðinum ídlan gilpe *for thine idle boasting*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. [*Laym.* ȝælp, ȝelp: *Orm.* ȝellp: *O. Sax.* gelp: *O. H. Ger.* gelf *jactantia*, [*inanis*] *gloria.*]

gilpan, gielpan, gylpan, ic gilpe. gielpe, gylpe, ðú gilpst, gielpst, gylpst, he gilpþ. gielpþ, pl. gilpaþ, gielpaþ. gylpaþ; *p.* gealp, *pl.* gulpon; *pp.* golpen *To glory, boast, desire earnestly;* gloriari:—Gif ðú gilpan wille, gilp Godes *if thou wilt glory, glory in God*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 24. Nó ðæs gilpan þearf synfull sáwel *the sinful soul need not boast of this*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 9; Dom. 68. Ðæt hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste *that he liked to boast of such sport*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 38: Met. 9, 19. Ðæt ðú wile gilpan *that thou wilt boast*, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Ic wundrige forhwí hí gilpan swelces anwealdes *I wonder why they boast of such power*, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 1. Gelpan ne þorfte *had no cause to boast*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Ædelst. 44. Gylpan, Beo. Th. 4016; B. 2006: 5740; B. 2874. Ná ic ðæs gylpe *I boast not of that*, 1177; B. 586: 4116; B. 2055. Hú lange mánwyrhtan mordre gylpaþ *usquequo peccatores gloriabuntur?* Ps. Th. 93, 3: 73, 4. He gealp, ðæt him nówiht widstandan mihte *nihil resistére posse jactábat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 8. Hréþsigora ne gealp *he boasted not of glorious victories*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583. Burga aldor gramlíce gealp *the ruler of towns angrily boasted*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714. Swíðe gulpon *they exceedingly boasted*, 210; Th. 260, 20; Dan. 712. Sígore gulpon *they boasted of victory*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 29; Gen. 2017. Firenum gulpon

they wickedly boasted, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 8; Gū. 236. Dæt hī ne gulpan dæs *that they may not boast of it*, Ps. Th. 74, 4. [*Laym* ȝælpen, ȝelpen: *Orm.* ȝellpenn, ȝillpenn: *Chauc.* yelpe *to boast.*]

gilp-cwide, es; *m. A boastful speech*:—Þam wīfe ðā word wel licodon gilpcwide Geâtes *well did those words please the woman, the boastful speech of the Gaut*, Beo Th. 1284; B. 640: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 12; Gū. 1209. [*O. Sax.* gelp-quidi.]

gilpen; *adj. Boastful*:—Ne mæg he geþyldgian ðæt he dæt forhele ac wierþ ðonon gilpen *he cannot bear to conceal it, but becomes boastful on account of it*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 9: Cot. MS. Wāt ic ðæt wæron Caldēas gūðe ðæs gilpne *I knew that the Chaldeans were so boastful in war*, Salm. Kmbl. 413; Sal. 207.

gilp-georn; *adj. Desirous of glory*:—Se strangesta cyning and se gilpgeornesta *rex fortissimus et gloriæ cupidissimus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19.

gilp-hlæden; *part. p. Vaunt-laden*:—Cyninges þegn guma gilp-hlæden gidda gemyndig *a king's thane, a man filled with lofty themes, with memory rich in songs*, Beo. Th. 1740; B. 868.

gilplīc; *adj. Ostentatious, pompous, proud, vain-glorious*:—Dæt wære swīðe gilplīc dæd gif Crist scute ðā adūn *it would have been a very vain-glorious act if Christ had thrown himself down then*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 21. Gierelan gielplīces *of pompous garb*, Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 3; Gū. 138: 38 b; Th. 127, 22; Gū. 390.

gilp-līce; *adv. Proudly, vauntingly*; arroganter, Cot. 1, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* gelflīgho *jactanter.*]

gilpna, an; *m. A boaster*; jactator:—Betra bið se geþyldega wer ðonne se gilpna *melior est patiens arrogante*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 216, 14; Cot. MS: 20; Swt. 148, 19.

gilp-plega, an; *m. Play of which one may boast [war]*:—Gylpplegan gāres, Cd. 154; Th. 193, 2; Exod. 240.

gilp-sceaða, an; *m. An arrogant, boasting criminal*:—Gielpsceadan *boastful and wicked ones* [*the fallen angels*], Cd. 5: Th. 6, 29; Gen. 96. Ðone gelpscaðan *that proud and wicked man* [*Nero*], Bt. Met. Fox 9, 98; Met. 9, 49.

gilp-spræc, e; *f. Boastful speech*, Beo. Th. 1966; B. 981.

gilp-word, es; *n. A boastful word, a boast, vaunt*:—Hī him to gylpworde hæfdon ‘ðæt him leofre wære ðæt hī hæfdon healtne cyning ðonne healt rīce’ *their boast was ‘that they had rather have a halting king than a haling kingdom*,’ Ors. 3, 1; Bos. 53, 26. Gylpword *boastful words*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264: Beo. Th. 1355; B. 675: Byrht. Th. 139, 55: By. 274.

gilte, an; *f. A* GILT, *a young sow*:—Gilte *suilla* vel *sucula*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 34; Wrt. Voc. 22, 75. [Jelte *scropha*, Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: gilt *Hall. Dict.*: Icel. gilta *a young sow*: *O. H. Ger.* galza, gelza *sucula.*]

GIM, gimm, gym, gymm; *gen.* gimmes; *m.* **I.** *a* GEM, *jewel*; gemma:—Se stān bið blæc gym *the stone is a black gem*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 24. Ðæt nebb līxeþ swā glæs oððe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Gim sceal on hringe standan steáp *the gem shall stand prominent in the ring*, Menol. Fox 504; Gn. C. 22: Salm. Kmbl 570; Sal. 284. Gimmas līxton *jewels glittered*, Elen. Kmbl. 180; El. 90. Seó gesomnung dara deórwyrþra gimma *the collection of the precious gems*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Se ðe wæs gescrīd mid golde and mid gimmum *he that was clad with gold and with gems*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3: Cd. 227; Th. 305, 20; Sat. 649. Hī wurdon gehwyrfede to deórwurþum gimmum *they were turned to precious gems*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 5. **II.** *used metaphorically of the eye, the sun, stars, etc.* [cf. *Icel.* fagr-gim = *sun*]:—He his eágan ontýnde hālge heáfdes gimmas *he unclosed his eyes, the head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gū. 1276. Hluttor heofenes gim *the clear jewel of heaven*, i. e. *the sun*, 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183: 63 a; Th. 232, 33; Ph. 516: Beo. Th. 4151; B. 2072: Andr. Kmbl. 2538: An. 1270. Iunius on ðam gim astāhþ on heofenas up hýhst on géare *June in which the gem* [*sun*] *rises in the heavens highest in the year*, Menol. Fox 216; Men. 109. Hālge gimmas heofontungol sunne and mōna *holy gems, stars of heaven, sun and moon*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 22, 27; Cri. 692, 695. [*Laym.* gim: *later MS.* gim: *Icel.* [poetry] gim; *n: O. H. Ger.* gimma; *f.*]

gīman. v. gȳman.

gimbēre; *adj. Gemmifer, bullifer*, Hpt. Gl. 417.

gim-cyn, gym-cyn, -cynn, es; *n. A gem-kind, a precious stone, a gem*; genus gemmarum, gemma:—Se forma feohgītsere grōf æfter gimcynnum *the first miser delved after precious stones*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 114; Met. 8, 57: 15, 8; Met. 15, 4. Ón dære ēðyltyrf niððas findaþ gold and gymcynn *in that country men find gold and gems*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226: Elen. Kmbl. 2046; El. 1024.

gīme-. v. gȳme-.

gīming. v. gēmung.

gimmisc; *adj. Jewelled*; gemmeus:—Monige fatu gimmiscu *gemmea vasa*, Nar. 5, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* gimmisc *gemmarius.*]

gim-reced, es; *m. n. A hall adorned with gems*:—Ne hī gimreced setton searolīce *nor with art did they build palaces*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 50; Met. 8, 25.

gim-rodor, es; *m. A precious stone*; draconites, dracontia, Cot. 63, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 431.

gim-stān, es; *m. A gem, jewel, precious stone*:—Gimstān *gemma*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 23. Ðās gymstānas synd tocwȳsede *these jewels are crushed*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6, 13, 15, 21. Hī behwyrfdon heora āre on gymstānum *they turned their property into jewels*, 60, 28, 24. [*Laym.* ȝimston: *Icel.* gim-steinn.]

gim-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in gems, jeweller*:—Ðās gymwyrhtan secgaþ ðæt hī næfre swā deórwurþe gymstānas ne gemētton *the jewellers say that they never met with such precious jewels*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9.

GIN, es; *n. A gap, an opening, abyss*; hiatus:—Gārsecges gin *ocean's expanse*, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 3; Exod. 430. [*Icel.* gin *the mouth of beasts.*]

gin; *adj. Wide, spacious, ample*:—Beligeð ūton ginne rīce *encompasseth ample realms*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 7; Gen. 230: 46; Th. 59, 2; Gen. 957. Eall ðes ginna grund *all this spacious earth*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dōm. 12: 85 b; Th. 321, 24; Vid. 51: Beo. Th. 3106; B. 1551: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. [Cf. *Icel.* ginn-; and see Grmm. D. M. 297.]

ginan, ic gēne, ðū gīnest, gīnst, he gīneþ, gīnþ. *pl.* gīnaþ; *p.* gān, *pl.* ginon; *pp* ginen *To yawn*; hiare, Cot. 23. [*Icel.* gīna; *p.* gein *to yawn.*] Cf. ginian. DER. be-ginan, to-.

gind. v. geond.

gin-fæst; *adj. Very fast* or *lasting*; firmissimus:—Onfōn ginfæstum gife *to receive very fast gifts*, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 28: Gen. 2919; Beo. Th. 2546; B. 1271: 4370; B. 2182: Exon. 68 a: Th. 252, 24; Jul. 168: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 453; Met. 20, 227. [*Grein renders by* amplus; see gin.]

ging; *adj. Young*; jūvēnis:—Ic up ahōf eaforan gingne *I raised up a young offspring*, Elen. Kmbl. 706; El. 353: 1746; El. 875. v. geong.

gingifer, gingiber, gingifere, an; *f. Ginger*:—Ging fer *ginger*, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11: 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 3. Gingiber, Lchdm. iii. 92, 15. Gingifran broþ *broth of ginger*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6. Genym gingiferan *take ginger*, Lchdm. iii. 136, 17. [*Laym.* gingiuere. Cf. *French* gingembre: *O. French* gingibre: *Lat.* zingiber: *Gk.* ζιγγίβερις.]

gingra, an; *m. A disciple, vassal, follower*; discipulus, assecla:—He and his gingran awyrdaþ manna līchaman *he and his disciples injure men's bodies*, Homl. Th. i. 4, 24: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 20; Sat. 191: 224; Th. 298, 2; Sat. 526. His gingrum *to his disciples*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 21. He his gingran sent *he sendeth his vassal*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 5; Gen. 515: 26; Th. 34, 32; Gen. 546. v. geongra.

gingre, an; *f. A female servant, maid-servant*; fāmŭla: = Gingran sīnre *to her maid-servant*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132.

ginian, geonian, gynian; *p.* ode *To yawn, gape*:—Ic gynige *hio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39. Gewite seó sāwul ūt ne mæg se mūþ clypian ðeáh de he gynige *if the soul depart the mouth cannot cry, though it gape*, Homl. Th. i. 160, 9. Mid gynigendum mūþe *with gaping mouth*, ii. 176, 21: 510, 33. Seó eorþe swā giniende bād *the earth remained gaping so*, Ors. 3, 3; Bos. 56, 3. [*Wick. p. pl.* ȝeneden: *O. H. Ger.* ginen, ginon *hiare.*] v. geonian.

ginnan. v. a-, an-, be-, on-, under-ginnan.

ginung, e; *f. A yawning*; hiatus, Cot 23. [Cf. geonung.]

gin-, gynn-wised; *part. p. Well-directed, wise*:—Nænig monna wæs godes willan dæs georn ne gynnwised *no man was so eager for God's will nor so wise*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 154, 8; Gū. 839.

gió; *adv. Formerly. of old, before*; quondam, olim, pridem:—Se wæs gió cyning *who was formerly king*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 70; Met. 26, 35: 28, 60; Met. 28, 30: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 7, Cot. MS: 38, 1; Fox 194, 3: Elen. Kmbl. 871; El. 436: Beo. Th. 5036; B. 2521. Æror gió *before*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 490; Met. 20, 245. v. geó.

gioc, es; *n. A yoke*; jugum:—Ðæt swǣre gioc *the heavy yoke*, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 39: Met. 10, 20: 9, 110; Met. 9, 55. v. geoc.

gióc. v. geóc.

giofan; *p.* geaf, *pl.* geáfon; *pp.* gifen *To give*; dare:—Ne meahte se sunu Wonredes hond-slyht gifan [MS. giofan] *nor could the son of Wonred give a hand-stroke*. Beo. Th. 5937; B. 2972. v. gifan.

giofolnes, se; *f. Munificence, liberality*; munificentia, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 22; Hat. MS.

giofu, e; *f. A gift, grace*; donum, gratia:—Ðē cyning engla gefrætwode giofum *thee the king of angels adorned with gifts*, Andr. Kmbl. 3036; An. 1521. Ðæt wæs giofu gǣstlic *that was a ghostly grace*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 26; Cri. 42. v. gifu.

giógoð, giógad *youth*. v. geógoð.

gioleca, an; *m. A yolk*; ovi vitellus, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. v. geolca.

giolu. v. geolewe.

gió-man, -mann, es; *m. A man of old*; qui olim vixit:—Giómonna gestrīon *the wealth of men of old*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 46; Met. 1, 23. v. iú-man.

giómor; *adj. Sad, sorrowful;* mæstus:—Nū sceal ic wreccea giómor, singan sārcwidas *now shall I, a sad wretch, sing mournful songs*, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 6; Met. 2, 3. v. geómor.

giómor-mōd; *adj. Sad of mind;* mæstus animo:—He, giómormōd, giohđo mænde *he, sad of mind, bewailed his afflictions*, Beo. Th. 4526; B. 2267. v. geómor-mōd.

giond; *prep. acc. Through, throughout, over, in;* per, in:—Waldeþ giond werþióda *he rules throughout nations*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 70; Met. 24, 35: 11, 126; Met. 11, 63: 4, 74; Met. 4, 37: 11, 89; Met. 11, 45. v. geond.

giong; *def.* se gionga; *adj. Young;* jūvēnis:—Se æđeling biþ giong in geardum *the noble* [*bird*] *is young in its dwelling*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 5; Ph. 355: Beo. Th. 4883; B. 2446. Se gionga cyning *the young king*, Ors. 2, 4: Bos. 45, 15. v. geong.

giónga *went*, Beo. Th. 4810, note; B. 2409; *p. of* gangan.

giongor-scipe, es; *m. Youngership, service;* juvēnilis status, ministērium:—Dæt hie his giongorscipe fyligan woldan *that they would follow his service*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 26; Gen. 249. [*O. Sax.* jungar-skepi.]

giongra, an; *m. A vassal, follower, attendant;* assecla, sectātor:—Mōton we hie us to giongrum habban *we may have them as our vassals*, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 16; Gen. 407. v. geongra.

giorne; *adv. Diligently;* dīligenter:—Gif đū wilnige weorulddrihtnes heāne anwald ongitan giorne *if thou desirest diligently to behold the high power of the world's Lord*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 5; Met. 29, 3. v. georne.

giornfulnes *earnestness*, Past. 18, 2; Hat. MS. 25 b, 21. v. geornfulnes.

giow, es; *m? A griffin;* gryps, gryphus:—Giow *gryphus*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 3. v. giw.

giowian. v. giwian.

Gipeswīc *Ipswich*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4.

gipung, e; *f. Gaping;* os patulum, Gl. Prud. 991.

gird *a staff*, Ex. 4, 2. v. gyrd.

giren, girn *a snare*, Ps. Vos. 17, 6: 24, 16: 58, 6: 65, 10. v. grin.

girian; *p.* đū giredost *To prepare*, Ps. Spl. 146, 8. v. gearwian.

girnan *to yearn, seek for, require*, Ex. 21, 22. v. gyrnan.

girran *to chatter;* garrire. v. georran.

girwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prepare;* pārāre:—Girwan up swæsendo *to prepare a feast*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 7: Jud. 9. v. gearwian.

giscian *to sob, sigh;* singultire, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9.

gise *yes;* immo, etiam:—Gise, lā gese *yes, O yes*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 15. v. gese.

gisel, gȳsel; *gen.* gīsles; *dat.* gīsle; *m. A pledge, hostage;* obses:—Gȳsel *obses*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 63: Byrht. Th. 139, 36; By. 265. Būtan ānum Bryttiscum gīsle *except one British hostage*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 8. Ecgfierþ wæs to gisle geseald *Ecgfrid obses tenebatur*, Bd. 3, 24: S. 556, 26. Đū eādige Maria God đē hafaþ to gīsle on middangeardе geseted *thou blessed Mary, God hath placed thee on earth as a surety*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. Hiō genam đone ænne to gīsle *she took the one as hostage*, Elen. Kmbl. 1196; El. 600. He him āđas swōr and gīslas salde *he swore oaths to them and gave hostages*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28. Đā gyrnde he grides and gīsla *then he required protection and hostages*, 1048; Erl. 180, 6. [*Laym.* gisles, *pl: Icel.* gīsl: *Dan.* gidsel, gissel: *Swed.* gislan: *Ger.* geissel: *O. H. Ger.* kīsal *obses*. v. Grm. R. A. 619.]

gislian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od *To give hostages or security;* obsides dare:—He gīslode and hine man đeāhhwædere ofslōh *he gave hostages and yet he was slain*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Man gīslade đa hwīle in to đām scipum *hostages were sent to the ships during the time*, 994; Erl. 133, 29. Seó burhwaru gīslode *the town's people gave hostages*, 1013; Erl. 148, 8. Đa weasterman þægnas gīslodon *the western thanes gave hostages*, 17: 1015; Erl. 153, 1. [*Icel.* gísla *to give as hostage*].

gi-sprunt. v. ge-springan.

GIST, gyst, es; *m.* YEAST, *barm, froth;* spuma cervisiæ, Herb. 21, 6; Lchdm. i. 118, 10. Niwne gist *new yeast*, L. M. ii. 51, 1; Lchdm. ii. 266, 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* ȝeest *spuma.*]

gist, es; *m. A guest:*—Fundode gist of geardum *the guest hastened from the dwellings*, Beo. Th. 2280; B. 1138: 3049: B. 1522: Cd. 113; Th. 149, 9; Gen. 2472: 115; Th. 150, 20; Gen. 2494. v. gæst.

gist *a storm*. v. yst.

gist-. v. gæst-, gest-.

gist-līđe; *adj. Kind to guests, hospitable;* hospes:—Būton cræft mīn gistlīđe him beó *nisi ars mea hospita ei fuérit*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 11: Shrn. 129, 26.

gist-mægen, es; *n. A force composed of guests:*—Đāer frome wæron godes spellbodan hæfde gistmægen strengeo *there were bold messengers of God, the band of guests* [*the angels visiting Lot*] *had strength*, Cd. 115; Th. 150, 20; Gen. 2494.

git, gyt; *nom. You two*, vos duo, *σφῶϊ, σφώ*; *gen.* incer *of you two*, vestrūm duorum, *σφῴϊν, σφῷν*; *dat.* inc *to you two*, vobis duobus, *σφῷϊν, σφῷν*; *acc.* inc, incit *you two*, vos duos, *σφῶϊ, σφώ*; *personal pron. dual of* đū *thou:*—Gif git dæt fæsten fȳre willaþ forstandan *if you two will protect that fastness from fire*, Cd. 117; Th. 152, 16; Gen. 2521. Git me freóndscipe cȳđaþ *you two will shew friendship to me*, 117; Th. 152, 3; Gen. 2514. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ. Māge gyt drincan done calic đe ic to drincenne hæbbe? Đā cwædon hig, Wyt māgon [*vos duo*] *nescitis quid* [*vos duo*] *petatis. Potestis* [*vos duo*] *bibere calicem quem ego bibiturus sum? Dicunt ei,* [*nos duo*] *possumus*, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. Hwæt wylle gyt dæt ic inc dō *quid vultis* [*vos duo*] *ut faciam vobis* [*duobus*]? 20, 32. Gelȳfe gyt dæt ic inc mæg gehælan [*vos duo*] *creditis, quia hoc possum facere vobis* [*duobus*]? 9, 28. Incer twega *of you two;* vestrūm duorum, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Bo. 47. Ne gehwæder incer *nor either of you two*, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. Sȳ inc *fiat vobis* [*duobus*], Mt. Bos. 9, 29. Restaþ incit hēr *rest your two selves here*, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Git Iohannis *thou and John*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 467, 7; Hö. 135. [*Laym.* ȝit: *Orm.* ȝitt: *O. Sax.* git; *dat. acc.* inc: *Goth. gen.* igkwara; *dat. acc.* igkwis: *Icel.* it; *gen.* ykkr; *dat. acc.* ykkr.]

git, giet, get, gyt; *adv. Still, yet:*—Hēr mon mæg giet gesiōn hiora swæþ *their track may still be seen here*. Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15; Hat. MS. Be điosum git is swīđe ryhtlīce gecweđen to đæm wītegan *about which further is very rightly said to the prophet*, Swt. 162, 22; Cot. MS. And git hit is māre and eāc manigfealdre dæt dereþ đisse þeóde *and yet there are greater and more manifold things that hurt this people*, Swt. Æ. S. Rdr. 108, 106. Gyf heó gyt lyfaþ *if she yet lives*, Beo. Th. 1893; B. 944. Metod eallum weóld gumena cynnes swā he nū git dēþ *the Lord ruled all of the race of men as he yet does now*, 2081; B. 1058. He nyste ne ic đā git *he did not know, nor I as yet*, Pref. Ælfc. Thw. 2, 2: Gen. 8, 8: Beo. Th. 1077; B. 536. Đā gyt, Cd. 6; Th. 7, 35; Gen. 1160. Đā giet, 63; Th. 75, 25; Gen. 1245. He abād đā git đāre seofon dagas *he waited then yet other seven days*, Gen. 8, 10. Abraham cwæþ đā git *Abraham said further*, 18, 29. He sende to eallum đām cynegum de cuce đā git wæron *he sent to all the kings that were still alive*, Jos. 11, 1: Homl. Th. i. 72, 9. Đā get ic furđor geīegen *I yet further learned*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 21; Sat. 225. Đā giet, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 3. Alwalda đec gōde forgylde swā he nū git dyde *may the Almighty repay thee with good as he has done until now*, Beo. Th. 1917; B. 956. Ā ic dæt heóld nū giet *I have ever held that until now*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 21; Hö. 73. Ic wille mid giddum get gecȳđan hū *I will further make known in songs how* . . . , Bt. Met. Fox 13, 2; Met. 13, 1. Gif giet læst mīna lāra *if even now he obey my counsels*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 2; Gen. 618. Ne wæs đā giet wiht geworden *there was as yet nothing made*, 5; Th. 7, 8; Gen. 103. Nēfre git *never yet*, Beo. Th. 1171; B. 583. Swyđor gyt *yet more*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 182.

gita, gieta, geta, gyta; *adv. Yet, still:*—Dōþ gieta swā *yet do they so*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 7; Gen. 993. Gita *yet*, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 13; Met. 23, 7. Ne wearþ wæl māre æfter gieta folces gefylled *never yet was greater slaughter of people made*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 15; Ædelst. 66: Cd. 113; Th. 148, 34; Gen. 2466. Reord wæs đā gieta eorþbūendum ān gemæne *there was as yet one speech common to dwellers on earth*, 79; Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Hiora nǣnig næs đā gieta *as yet none of them existed*, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 24; Met. 8, 12. [*O. Frs.* jeta.]

GITAN, ic gite, gyte, gietе, đū gist, he gyt, *pl.* gitaþ gytaþ, gietaþ; *p.* geat, *pl.* geāton; *pp* giten TO GET, *take, obtain;* adipisci, capere, assequi. Only found in the following compounds:—a-gītan, an-, ahd-, be-, bi-, for-, ofer-, on-, under-: and-git; andgit, -ful, -fullīce, -ol, -tācen: forgitol, ofergitol, -nes: ongitful, -līce. [*O. Sax.* -getan; bi-getan *invenire, assequi*, far-getan, for-getan *perdere e memoria, oblivisci: O. Frs.* jeta; for-jeta *oblivisci: O. H. Ger.* gezan *adipisci: Goth.* -gitan; *p.* -gat, *pl.* -gētum; *pp.* -gitans *adipisci: O. Nrs.* geta *adipisci, assequi, gignere, dare, præbere.*]

gīþcorn, es; *n. Spurge laurel:*—Đeós wyrt đe man lactyridem and ōđrum naman gīþcorn nemneþ *this plant which is called lactericla and by another name githcorn*, Herb. 113: Lchdm. i. 226, 12: L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 9: v. glossary. [Hall. Dict. gith *corn-cockle: Palladius on Husbandrie* gith *cockle*, x. 155.]

gīþrife, gitrife, an; *f. Cockle;* agrostemma githago:—Gyþrife, L. M. i. 38, 4; Lchdm. ii. 92, 22. Gīþrife, 5; Lchdm. ii. 92, 27. Genim gitrifan, 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 18, 23.

gītsere, es; *m. An avaricious, a covetous person, miser:*—Đa đe wēron gītsaras *qui erant avari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 14. Se ungeseliga gȳtsere wile māre habban donne him genihtsumaþ *the miserable covetous man wants to have more than suffices him*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33, 35: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 16. He wæs se wyresta gītsere đe he gesealde wiđ feó heofeones hlāford *he was the worst covetous man because he sold for money the lord of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13, 10. Gītseras đe on mannum heora æhta on wōh nimaþ *covetous men who take their property from men wrongfully*, 61, 21. [*A. K.* gissare: *M. H. Ger.* gitesære.]

gītsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To covet, desire:*—Đa đe dæs welan gītsiaþ hī bīþ symle wædlan on hyra mōde *those who covet* [*worldly*] *wealth will ever be poor in their mind*, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Gȳtsaþ *covets*, Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Fōþres ne gītsaþ *it craves not food*, Exon. 114 b;

Th. 440, 1; Rä. 51, 11: Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 17. Đā ðū gītsiende blǽda nāme *when thou coveting didst take the fruit*, Cd. 42; Th. 55, 7; Gen. 890. Ðū gītsigendum eágum *with covetous eyes*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 26. Gȳtsian *concupiscere*, Ps. Spl. 61. 10. [*A. R.* ȝiscen: *M. H. Ger.* gitsen.]

gītsung, e; *f. Covetousness, avarice, cupidity, desire*:—Ða ðe ne sēcaþ heora āgen gestreón þurh gȳtsunge *those who do not seek their own gain through covetousness*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 34. Se þrydda heáfodlēahter is gȳtsung *the third chief sin is avarice*, 218, 21: 592, 6. Hī ongunnan gītsunge begān *concupiernut concupiscentias*, Ps. Th. 105, 12. Gītsung *avaritia*, 118, 36: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Þurh ða ungefyldan gītsunge worulddmouna *through the unsatisfied covetousness of worldly men*, Bt. 7, 3: Fox 20, 26. Grundleás gītsung gilpes and ǽhta *the boundless desire for glory and possessions*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15: Bt. 16, 3: Fox 56, 2. Nales he giémde þurh gītsunga lǽnes līfwelan *he cared not from covetousness for the frail wealth of this world*, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 4; Gū. 121. Þurh his āgene gītsunga he ǽfre ðas leóde mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs *through his own avarice he was ever harassing this nation with bad taxes*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 1: 1086; Erl. 222, 24. From disse worlde gītsungum *from the desires of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. [*Laym.* ȝitsung: *Orm.* ȝittsuning: *A. R.* ȝissung.]

giú. v. geó.

giuan. v. giwian.

Giúl *Yule, Christmas*. v. geól.

giung; *def.* se giunga; *adj. Young, youthful*; jūvĕnis, adolescens:—Wæs sum giung mon *erat quidam adolescens*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Se giunga *the young man*, Cd. 224; Th. 297, 3; Sat. 511. Ic ðé giungne underfēng *I took thee young*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23. v. geong.

giungra, an; *m. A junior, disciple, follower*: discipūlus, assecla:—He ðæt rīce forlēt and his giungrum bebēad *ipse relicto regno ac juvenĭoribus commendāto*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 10. v. geongra.

giw, giow, eow, es; *m? A griffin, a four-footed bird*; gryps = γρύψ, griphus:—Giw *griphus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 5.

giwian, giowian, giwan; *p.* ode; *pp.* de *To ask*; petere, postulare:—Wælde giwiga ł giuiade *postulasset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind 17, 7. Giuiga *petere*, Rtl. 179, 34. Ic giuge wælle *petam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Huu giues ðū *quomodo poscis*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 4, 9. Se ðe giuæþ *qui petit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 8. We giugaþ *poscimus*, Rtl. 52, 10. Giude *mendicans*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 16. Dæt hia giudon *ut peterent*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 20. Giwig *pete*, Mk. Skt. Lind. [Rush. giowa] 6, 22. Giwas *petite*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Giuwende *petentes*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 14. Giuendo *postulata*, 18. Giuiendum *petentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11.

giwung, e; *f. An asking, a petition*; postulatio, petitio:—Fīfo giunga *quinque petitionum*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 2. Giwunges, Rtl. 39, 23.

glad. v. glæd.

glād *glided, slid*, Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073; *p. of* glīdan.

Glademuð *Gledmouth*. v. Cledemūð.

gladian; *p.* ode. I. *to be glad*; exultare:—Ða gladia worhtest *quos lætari fecisti*, Rtl. 94, 15. Ða de gedrēfaþ me gladiaþ *qui tribulant me exultabunt*, Ps. Lanib. 12, 5. Abraham gladade ł glæd wæs *Abraham gavisus est; Wick.* Abraham gladide, Ju. Skt. Rush. 8, 56. Glada and blissa *be glad and rejoice*, Apol. Th. 7, 2. Ne gladige on dæt cyning *let no king rejoice at that*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. II. *to make glad*:—Ic gladige *gratificor*, Æflc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 3. Drihten mid to gladienne *to make glad the Lord therewith*, Lev. 1, 3. Gladigan *demulcere*, Hpt. Gl. 476. [*Icel.* gleðja *to gladden*; gleðjask *to become bright, glad.*]

glæd, es; *n. Gladness, joy*:—Swā missenlīce meahtig dryhten eallum dǽlеþ summum earfeþa dæl sumum geógoþe glæd *thus diversely does the mighty Lord allot to all, to one a share of troubles, to one the gladness of youth*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 14; Vy. 68. *Perhaps here the form given by Lye* ǽr sun gō to glade, v. Grm. D. M. 702–3. [Cf. *Icel.* gleði; *f: Dan.* glæde *gladness, merriment: and A. R.* gledfull.]

GLÆD; *adj.* I. *shining, bright*:—Glæd mid golde *bright with gold*, Exon. 125 a; Th. 480, 16; Rä. 64, 3. Wyrþ heó ungladu deáh heó ǽr gladu wǽre on to lōcienne it *[the sea] becomes turbid though before it was bright to look at* [cf. glæshlutru on to seónne, 24], *and the Latin* sordida visibus obstat], Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 21: Met. 5, 11. Godes condeile glædum gimme *God's candle, the bright jewel [the sun]*, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 3; Ph. 92: 64 b; Th. 237, 20; Ph. 593. Glæd seolfor *shining silver*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. Oðer bið golde glædra oðer bið grundum swearlra *one is brighter than gold, the other darker than the depths*, Salm. Kmbl. 975; Sal. 488. Gimma gladost *brightest of jewels*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 3; Ph. 289. II. *glad, cheerful, joyous, bright*:—Ða wærþ he swīðe glæd *then he was very glad*, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 20. Glæd wæs *gavisus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 56. Wosaþ glæd *exultate*. Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 23. Glædman *hilaris*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 87; Wrt. Voc. 50, 67. Ǽfre he bið ānes mōdes and glæd þurhwunaþ *he is ever of one mind and continues cheerful*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25: 72, 27. We wearþ glæd on his ansȳne *he was bright of face*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 20. Wīnes glæd *merry with wine*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 449, 28; Dóm. 78. Glæd gumena weorud *a joyous band of men*, 32 a; Th. 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Nolde gladu ǽfre syððan ætȳwan, *she, joyous, would not ever afterwards appear*, Cd. 72; Th. 89, 14; Gen. 1480. Iacob byþ on glædum sǽlum *exultabit Jacob*, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Sefa wæs ðē glædra *her mind was the gladder*, Elen. Kmbl. 1909; El. 956. III. *pleasant, kind, mild, courteous*:—Glæd man *jucundus homo*, Ps. Th. 111, 5. Glade fæmnan *virgines*, 148, 12. Glædman Hrōþgār *courteous Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 740; B. 367. Beó wið Geátas glæd geofena gemyndig *be kind to the Gauts, mindful of gifts*, 2350; B. 1173: 1730; B. 863. Mīn Drihten hine gedō glædne wiþ eów *may my Lord make him kind towards you*, Gen. 43, 14. Dæt we ðone Hǽleud hæbben us glædne *that we may have the Saviour propitious to us*, Th. Chart. 240, 26: Exon. 12 b; Th. 20, 10; Cri. 315. [*Icel.* glaðr *bright, glad: Dan.* glad *glad: O. H. Ger.* glat *limpidus, candidus: Ger.* glatt.]

glædene, an; *Gladden*. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

glædlīc; *adj. Bright, pleasant, kind*:—Scīneþ ðē leóht glædlīc ongeán *the light shineth bright over against thee*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 31; Gen. 615. Hū glædlīc biþ and gōd swylce *quam bonum et quam jucundum*, Ps. 132, 1. Me gūþhere forgeaf glædlīcne mǽþþum *Guthhere gave me a splendid jewel*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 31; Vid. 66.

glædlīce; *adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly, cheerfully*:—He glædlīce fram heom eallum onfangen wæs *he was gladly received by them all*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 17. He fræfrode hig and spræc glædlīce *he comforted them and spake kindly [unto them]*, Gen. 50, 21. He glædlīce all eorþlīc þing wæs oferhleápende *alaciter terrena quæque transiliens*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 13. Nū ðū dus rōtlīce and ðus glædlīce to us sprecende eart *qui tam hilariter nobiscum loqueris*, 4, 24; S. 598, 38: Cd. 109; Th. 143, 18; Gen. 2381.

glædman, Beo. Th. 740: B. 367. Thorpe and Kemble take this word as the oblique case of a noun = *gladness, pleasure*; but see 'glæd.'

glæd-mōd; *adj. Glad-minded, cheerful, of good cheer, joyous, pleasant, kind, courteous*:—Glædmōd wes ðū *animæquior es'o*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 49. Geát wæs glædmōd *the Gaut was glad of mind*, Beo. Th. 3574; B. 1785: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 462: Andr. Kmbl. 2119; An. 1061. Guman glædmōde god wurðedon *the men with cheerful mind worshipped God*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gongaþ glædmōde *go with gladsome mind*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 14; Cri. 576. He bið ðām gōdum glædmōd on gesihþe *he shall be to the good pleasant of countenance*, 21 a; Th. 56, 36; Cri. 911. Glædmōd *kind*, 48 a; Th. 165, 27; Gū. 1035. [*O. Sax.* glad-mōd.] v. glæd.

glædmōdnes, se; *f. Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness, kindness*:—Ac ðonne dæt mennisce mōd Godes glædmōdnesse mid gōdum weorcum ne geandsworaþ *sed cum largientem Deum humana mens boni operis responsione non sequitur*, Past. 50, 3; Swt. 391, 6.

glædnes, se; *f. Gladness, joy, cheerfulness*:—Ongan se bisceop lustfullian glædnesse his dǽda *delectabatur auditus alacritate actionis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Glædnisse miclo *gaudio magno*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 10: 13, 20: 25, 21. Glædniso *lætitia*, Rtl. 57, 2.

glædscipe, es; *m. Gladness, joy*:—Crist is mid ealles mōdes gleðscype to herienne *Christ is to be praised with joy of all the mind*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 19. Glædscip mīn *gaudium meum*, Ju. Skt. Rush. 3, 29. [*Laym.* gladscpie: *Orm.* gladdshipe: *A. R.* gledschipe.]

glædsted. v. glēdsted.

glæm, es; *m. Brightness, splendour, radiance*:—Se æðela glæm *the noble brightness [the sun]*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 31; Gū. 1252: Th. 179, 18; Gū. 1263. Sunnan glæm *the sun's radiance*, 59 b: Th. 215, 15; Ph. 253. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma hwæt ðū glæm hafast *my sweetest sunshine ah! thou hast radiant beauty*, 68 a; Th. 252, 23; Jul. 167. Ðē oftihþ glæmes grēne folde *the green earth shall deny thee her beauty*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 22; Gen. 1018. [*O. H. Ger.* gleimo *nitor.*]

glær, es; *n. Amber*; electrum, succinum, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 6; Wrt. Voc. 34, 66: Wrt. Voc. 286, 68. [Cf. *Icel.* gler *glass*; and see Grm. Gesch. D. S. 499.]

GLÆS, es: *n. Glass*:—Glæs *vitrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 5; Wrt. Voc. 34, 65. Beorhtre ðonne glæs *brighter than glass*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 10. Dæt scīre glæs *the clear glass*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 33; Cri. 1283. Dæt nebb lixeþ swā glæs oððe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, 60 a; Th. 218, 25; Ph. 300. Bið ðonne se flæschoma ascȳred swā glæs *then shall the body be as transparent as glass*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 36. Of glæse geworht *made of glass*, 127, 33. Mid glase geworht *wrought with glass*; comptos vitro parietes, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* glas, clas *vitrum, electrum: Icel.* gler.]

glæsen; *adj. Made of glass, grey*; vitreus:—Glæsen *vitreus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 60. Ðǽr is ahangen sum glæsen fæt *there is hung a glass vessel*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 1: ii. 158, 16: Blickl. Homl. 209, 4, 7. Hī toslōgon his glæsenne calic *they broke his glass chalice*, Shrn. 114, 25. Sæ glæsen *mare vitreum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 3. [*Piers P.* glasen: *Prompt. Parv.* glasyne: *O. H. Ger.* glesin.]

glæs-fæt, es; *n. A glass vessel, a glass:*—He sende him glæsfæt full wînes *misit ei calicem vini*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 12. [*Laym.* glæsfat: *O. H. Ger.* glasfaz.]

glæs-hluttor; *adj. Clear as glass:*—Ða sæ ðe ær wæs glæshlutru *the sea that before was clear as glass*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Is glisnaþ glæshluttur *ice glistens clear as glass*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341. 16; Rün. 11.

Glæstinga-burh; *gen.* burge; *dat.* byrig: Glestinga-byrig, Glastingbyri; *f.* Glastonbury, *Somerset:*—He getymbrade ðæt menster æt Glæstingabyrig *he built the monastery at Glastonbury*, Chr. 688; Erl. 42, note.

glæterian *to glitter, shine;* splendescere, Hpt. Gl. 419.

glæw. v. gleáw.

glappe, an; *f. Buckbean* [?], Lchdm. i. 398, 9: iii. 292, 7.

glas. v. glæs.

glauwnes. v. gleáwnes.

GLÆM, es; *m. A joyous noise, jubilation, joy:*—Hæfdon gleám and dreám engla þreáttas *the hosts of angels had joy and delight*, Cd. 1: Th. 2, 1; Gen. 12. [*Icel.* glaumr; *m. a merry noise, merriment, joy;* gleymask *to be merry.*]

GLEÁW; *adj. Clear-sighted, wise, skilful, sagacious, prudent, good;* sagax, prudens, astutus, sapiens, gnarus:—Gleáw *expertus*, i. e. *multum peritus*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 121; Wrt. Voc. 22, 35. Gleáw *sagax* vel *gnarus*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 9. Gleáw þeów *servus prudens*, Mk. Skt. 24, 45: 25, 2, 4. Ic gehírde secgan ðæt ðú wære gleáw dæron *I heard say that thou wast skilled therein*, Gen. 41, 15. Sumne wîsne man and gleáwne *a discreet and wise man*, 33. Ða ongan he mid gleáwe móde þencean and smeágean *cœptque sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 20. Nis mænig swá gleáw *there is none so skilful*, Cd. 221; Th. 286, 10; Sat. 350: Exon. 11 a; Th. 14, 17; Cri. 220: 120 b; Th. 463, 27; Hö. 76: Andr. Kmbl. 2992; An. 1499. Sum bið leóþa gleáw *one is skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 16; Crä. 52: 79 b; Th. 298, 33; Crä. 94: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 103; Met. 1, 52. Æcraftig gleáw geþances *cunning in the law, wise of thought*, Cd. 212; Th. 262, 13; Dan. 743. Swá him se gleáwa bebeád Gregorius *as the wise Gregory commanded him*, Menol. Fox 198; Men. 100. Þurh gleáwne geþanc *by skilful thought*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 3; Gen. 1078: Ps. Th. 67, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 1185; El. 594. Ic andette ëcne Drihten ðæue goodan God fordan ic hine gleáwne wât *confitemini Domino quoniam bonus*, Ps. Th. 106, 1: 117, 1. Ioseph se de gingst wæs hys gebróðra and eác gleáwra ofer hí ealle *Joseph who was youngest of his brethren and wi-e beyond them all*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 8. He wæs on ðám dagum gleáwast to wíge *he was in those days the most expert man in war*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 8. On gecynde se gleáwesta man *vir natura sagacissimus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Hwilc ðære geógoþe gleáwost wære *which of the youth were most skilful*, Cd 176: Th. 221, 1; Dan. 81. [*Laym.* glæuest *most skilful: O. Sax.* glau: *Goth.* glaggwus *diligent: Icel.* glöggr: *Scot.* gleg *quick of perception: O. H. Ger.* glaw: *Ger.* glau.]

Gleáw-ceaster, Gleáwan-ceaster, Gléu-cester, Glëw-cæster, Glëwcester, Glóu-cester, Glówe-ceaster; *gen. dat.* -ceastre Gloucester, *a county town in the west of England:*—Æþelflæd líd binnan Gleáwceastre *Ethelfleda lies buried at Gloucester*, Chr. 918; Erl. 109, 7.

gleáwe; *adv. Wisely, prudently, well:*—Efne me God gleáwe fultumeþ *ecce Deus adjuvat me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. Æet byþ secga gehwam snytru on frymðe, ðæt he Godes egesan gleáwe healde *initium sapientiæ timor Domini*, 110, 7: 142, 11. Gleáwast, 118, 99.

Gleáwe-cestre-scir *Gloucestershire*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 15.

gleáw-ferhþ; *adj. Of a wise mind, sagacious:*—Gleáwferhþ hæleþ *a man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446.

gleáw-hygende; *adj. Thinking wisely:*—Gif ðú onsecgan nelt gleáwhycgende *if thou, wisely considering, wilt not sacrifice*, Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 24; Jul. 252.

gleáw-hýdig; *adj. Wise of thought, heedful, prudent, sagacious:*—Gleáwhýdig wit *the woman wise of thought*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 30; Jud. 148: Elen. Kmbl. 1866; El. 935. Gláed man gleáwhýdig seteþ sóðne ðóm þurh his sylfes word *jucundus homo disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Th. 111, 5.

gleáwlíc; *adj. Wise, wary, astute:*—On sprǽcum gleáwlíce *in loquelis astuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

gleáwlíce; *adv. Prudently, wisely, clearly, well:*—Forþam ðe he gleáwlíce dyde *quia prudenter fecisset*. Lk Bos. 16, 8. Gleáwlíce *astute*, Blickl. Gloss. Gleólíce *clare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 25. Ða dæra bæcistra ealdor gehírde hú glæwlice he dæt swefen rehte *when the chief baker heard how well he explained the dream*, Gen. 40, 16: Exon. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 27 a; Th. 81, 24; Cri. 1328: Andr. Kmbl. 853; An. 427: Elen. Kmbl. 377; El. 189. Ic mîne sáwle wylle full gleáwlíce Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1. Ic gewitnesse wîse dîne ongeat gleáwlíce *initio cognovi de testimoniis tuis*, 118, 152: 106, 42: Andr. Kmbl. 1721: An. 863.

gleáw-mód; *adj. Of wise mind:*—Fród guma gleáwmod *a wise man sagacious in mind*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 8; Ph. 571: 47 a; Th. 167, 13; Gü. 975: Andr. Kmbl. 3156; An. 1581: Cd. 193; Th. 243, 22; Dan. 440.

gleáwnes, glauwnes, se; *f. Prudence, skill, wisdom, ability, sagacity, acuteness:*—Gleáwnys *argutiæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 48; Wrt. Voc. 61, 26. Gleáwnysse *prudentiam*, Ps. Spl. 48, 3: 104, 20. He hæfde ða gleáwnysse Godes beboda to healdenne and to lǽranne *industriam faciendi et docendi mandata cælestia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Twegen geonge ædelingas mycelre glauwnesse men of Angelþeóde *duo juvenes magnæ indolis, de nobilibus Anglorum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 29. Wer well gelǽred and scearpre gleáwnysse *vir doctissimus atque excellentis ingenii*, 4, 23; S. 594, 35. Þeód is bûton geþeahte and bûtan glǽwnisse *the nation is void of counsel and of understanding*, Deut. 32, 28. Beheald ðas sunnan mid gleáwnysse *behold this sun intelligently*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 34. Seó orþonce glâunes *the ingenious skill*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Mid gleáwnesse feónd oferfeohtaþ *with prudence they overcome the fiend*, Exon. 44 a; Th. 150, 6; Gü. 774: Elen. Kmbl. 1920; El. 962.

gleáwscipe, es; *m. Sagacity, wisdom:*—To rihtwîsra gleáwscype *ad prudentiam justorum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 17: 2, 47.

GLED, e; *f. Burning coal, live coal, gleed, ember, fire, flame;* pruna, carbo, flamma:—Gléd *pruna*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 75; Wrt. Voc. 27, 5: 82, 53. Glêda fýres *carbones ignis*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14: Ps. Th. 17, 12. Swá rícels byþ ðonne hit gléda bærnaþ *sicut incensum*, 140, 2: 119, 4. Ða þegnas stódon æt ðám glédon *stabunt ministri ad prunas*, Ju. Skt. 18, 18: 21, 9. Gloedo *scintillæ*, Rtl. 86, 34. Me is leófre dæt minne líchaman glêd fæðmie *I would rather that fire should embrace my body*, Beo. Th. 5298; B. 2652: 6220; B. 3114: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 4; Vy. 46: 108 a; Th. 412, 23; Rä. 31, 4. Goldfrætwe glêda forswelgaþ *flames shall devour the gold ornaments*, 22 b; Th. 62, 4; Cri. 996. Bið eal ðes ginne grund glêda gefylled *all this spacious earth shall be filled with gleeds*, 116 a; Th. 445, 24; Dôm. 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302. Glêdum spîwan *to spit forth flames*, Beo. Th. 4614; B. 2312: 4659; B. 2335. [*O. Frs.* glêd: *Icel.* glóð; *f. red-hot embers: O. H. Ger.* gluot *pruna: Ger.* gluth: *and cf. O. Sax.* glôd-welo.]

gleddian; *p.* ode *To spatter:*—Gledda, Lchdm. iii. 292, 14.

glêd-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5293; B. 2650.

glêd-fæt, es; *n. A fire-vat, chafing-dish:*—Dô glêda an glêdfæt *put live coals in a chafing dish*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 346, 3.

glêd-stede, es; *m. A place for a fire, an altar:*—Ón ðam glêdstyde *at the altar*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 22; Gen. 1810. On ðam glædstede gild onsægde *made an offering on the altar*, 137; Th. 172, 10; Gen. 2842.

glemm *a spot, blemish;* macula, Off. Reg. 15, Lye. [Cf. glam *a wound, sore*, Halliwell; *and see* headu-glem.]

glenc, glencg. v. glenge.

glendran *to devour, swallow;* devorare:—Monn glendrende † swelgande *homo vorax*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 19. Olbendu glendrende *camelum glutientes*, 23, 24. v. for-glendran.

gleng, e; *f. An ornament, honour;* ornamentum, decus:—Gifu gumena byþ gleng *gift is an ornament of men*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 24; Run. 7. Alege nú dîne glenga *now put off thine ornaments*, Ex. 33, 5, 6. Gebyrdne hine gesihþ glængce getácnaþ *if he sees himself bearded, it betokens honour*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5.

glengan, glengcan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a. To adorn, trim, deck, compose, set in order;* ornare:—Þeódnes cynegold sóþfæstra gehwone glengeþ *the prince's crown shall adorn each of the just*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 19; Ph. 606. Glengdon heora leóhtfatu *ornaverunt lampades suas*, Mt. Skt. 25, 7: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 14; Reim. 12. Glenged *adorned*, 352. 30; Reim. 3. Glengede word *composita verba*, Lye.

glenge, es; *m. An ornament:*—Hwâr beóþ ðonne ða glengeas and ða mycelan gegyrelan de he done líchoman ær mid frætwode *where shall then be the ornaments and the grand apparel with which he before decked his body?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 35. Glengas, 99, 24, 19: 115, 2. Gesih ðás glencas *vide has ædificationes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 2.

glengista [?]:—To ðon dæt hwæt hwygo to dære ongietenisse dissa mînra þinga ðín gehs and glengista geþeóde *ut aliquid per novarum rerum cognitionem studio et ingenio possit accedere*, Nar. 1, 20.

glenglîc; *adj. Full of pomp;* pompa plenus, Cot. 154.

gleó-, glig-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, harp;* musicum lignum, harpa:—Nis hearpan wyn, gomen gleóbeámes *there is no joy of harp, the mirth of the glee-beam*, Beo. Th. 4518; B. 2263. Sum mæg hearpan stírgan, gleóbeám grétan *one can awake the harp, touch the glee-beam*, Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 9; Cri. 670. Gligbeám *tympanum*, Blickl. Gloss.

gleó-, glig-cræft, es; *m. Glee-craft, art of music, minstrelsy, playing;* ars musica, histrionia, mimica gesticulatio, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. [*Laym.* gleo-cræft.]

gleó-dréam, es; *m. Glee-joy, pleasure caused by music;* jubilum:—Nú se herewîsa hleahtor alegde, gamen and gleódream *now the martial leader has ceased from laughter, sport and joy of music*, Beo. Th. 6034; B. 3021. [*Laym.* gleo-drem.]

gleó-gamen, -gomen, es; *n. Glee-pleasure, merriment, sport;* jocus, ludus jocularis. v. gleó, gamen.

gleó-hleóþriend *n. glee-sounder, musician, minstrel.* v. gliw-hleóþriend.

gleó-mǽden *a glee-maiden.* v. gliew-mǽden.

gleó-man, glī-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man, -mann, es; *m. A glee-man, musician, minstrel, jester, player, buffoon;* musicus, cantor, joculator, histrio, scurra, mimus, pantomimus:—Leóþ wæs asungen, gleómannes gyd *the lay was sung, the gleeman's song,* Beo. Th. 2324; B. 1160. Wera gehwylcum wislicu word gerīsaþ, gleómen gied *to every man wise words are fitting, song to the gleeman,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 1; Gn. Ex. 167; 874; Th. 326, 29; Wid. 136. Gligman *mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus,* Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 59, 60; Wrt. Voc. 39, 42, 43. Gligman *mimus* vel *scurra,* 73, 69: *sophista, parasitus,* Hpt. Gl. 406, 483, 504: *seductor,* Gl. Prud. Gif preóst in gliman wurþe *if a priest become a gleeman,* L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. Monige welige menn fēdaþ yfle gliigmen [gliimen, Cot. MS.] *nonnulli divites nutriunt histriones,* Past. 44, 6; Swt. 327, 7; Hat. MS. See Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, Bk. 7, c. 7.

gleomu, es; *f. Splendour:*—Gleoma gefrætwed *splendidly adorned,* Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 1; Ruin. 34.

gleó-, gliw-stæf, es; *m. Joy:*—Gliwstafum *joyously,* Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 22; Wand. 52. [Cf. *other compounds with* stæf, e. g. ǽr-, sār-stæf.]

gleow, gleó, gliw, glig, es; *n.* GLEE, *joy, music, musical accompaniment of a song, mirth, jesting, sport;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus, ludibrium:—Ðǽr wæs gidd and gleó *there was song and glee* [*music*], Beo. Th. 4216; B. 2105. And gegaderade, gleowe sungon, on ðæra manna midle geongra, on tympanis, togenum streugum *conjuncti psallentibus, in medio juvenum tympanistriarum,* Ps. Th. 67, 24: Cot. 84. v. Grm. D. M. 854. [*O. Nrs.* glý; *n. lætitia, gaudium.*] v. gliw, glig.

gleowian, gliowian, gliwian, glywian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To play on an instrument, sing, joke, jest, act the gleeman or buffoon;* fidiciare, jocari, scurrari, scurram agere:—Ðā ongan se wīsdōm gliowian *then wisdom began to sing,* Bt. 12; Fox 36, 6. Ðæt ænig preóst ne gliwige *that no priest act the gleeman,* L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 16. He sumu þing ætgædere mid him sprecende and gleowiende wæs ðe ðǽr ǽr inne wǽron *cum ibidem positi aliqua, una cum eis qui ibidem ante inerant, loquerentur ac jocarentur,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 34. Mādena glywiendra *juvencularum tympanistriarum,* Ps. Spl. 67, 27. [*Laym.* gleowien *to chant, play: A. R.* gleowede *was merry.*]

gleów-líce. v. gleáw-líce.

gleó-, gliú-word, es; *n. A musical strain, a song,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 3; Met. 7, 2.

gleow-stōl, es; *m. A glee-stool, seat of joy;* lætitiæ sedes *vel* sella:—Ðone gleowstōl [MS. gleáw- *prudens, gnarus*] brōðor mīn āgnade *my brother possessed the seat of joy,* Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 1; Rä. 88, 9.

glēsan *to gloss, explain;* interpretari. v. next word.

glēsing, e; *f. A* GLOSSING, *interpretation, explanation;* glossa:—Dæt is glēsinceg ðonne mann glēsþ ða earfoðan word mid eáðran Lēdene *that is glossing when one explains the difficult words with easier Latin,* Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43.

glēw. v. gleáw.

glid; *adj. Slippery, ready to glide;* lubricus, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 7.

glida, an; *m. A kite, glede:*—Glida *milvus,* Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 29; Wrt. Voc. 29, 48: 77, 14. Se ðe þurh reáflāc gewilnaþ ða þing ðe he mid his eágum widūtan sceáwaþ se is glida nā culfre *he who by rapine desires the things that he sees with his eyes without, he is a kite, not a dove,* Homl. Th. i. 586, 6: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 23; Rä. 25, 5. [*Icel.* gleða.]

GLĪDAN, he glīdeþ, glīt; *p.* glād, *pl.* glidon; *pp.* gliden *To* GLIDE, *slip, slide;* labi:—Sunne gewāt to sete glidan *the sun went gliding to its setting,* Andr. Kmbl. 2610: An. 1306: 2498; An. 1250: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 24; Ph. 102: Ps. C. 50, 145; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 145. Ðeós bāt glīdeþ on geofene *this boat glideth over the ocean,* Andr. Kmbl. 995; An. 498: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 340; Met. 20, 170: 29, 54; Met. 29, 27. Seó sunne glīt abūtan *the sun glides round it,* Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Heofenes gim glād ofer grundas *heaven's gem had glided over the earth,* Beo. Th. 4152; B. 2073: Homl. Th. i. 78, 23: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 15; Rein. 13: Andr. Kmbl. 741; An. 371: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ædelst. 15: Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 37. Ða git glidon ofer gārseeg *when ye glided over the ocean,* Beo. Th. 1034; B. 515. DER. a-glīdan, be-, bi-, ge-, ōþ-, to-.

glidder; *adj. Slippery;* lubricus.

gliddrian *to slip, totter;* nutare, Hpt. Gl. 503.

gliew-mēden, es; *n. A glee-maiden, female musician;* tympanistria, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 27.

glig, gligg, es; *n. Glee, music, minstrelsy, jesting, sport;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, ludibrium:—Mid dæm gligge [MS. Cot. ðam gligge] *with the music,* Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 25; Hat. MS. 35 b; 8. Hī hæfdon him to gligge his hālwende mynegunge *habebant inter se ludibrio salutarem ejus admonitionem,* Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 20. v. g'eó, gliw.

glig-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret;* tympanum, Ps. Spl. 80, 2: 150, 4. v. gleó-beám.

glig-cræft. v. gleó-cræft.

glig-gamen, -gomen *glee-pleasure.* v. gleó-gamen.

glig-georn; *adj. Glee-loving, fond of sport;* gaudii cupidus, joci amans, Off. Episc. 3.

gli-man, glii-man, gliig-man, glig-man. v. gleó-man.

gliowian. v. gleowian.

glisian *to shine, glisten:*—Se glisigenda wibba *cicindela, the glow-worm,* Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 59, 123; Wrt. Voc. 23, 77. [*Laym.* cliseden *glittered: O. Frs.* glisa *splendere.*]

glisnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glisten, shine:*—Īs glisnaþ glæshluttur *ice glistens bright as glass,* Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 16; Rün. 11. Se engel hæfde twegen beágas on hys handa ða glysnodon swa rōsan blōsman *the angel had two rings on his hand, they shone like roses,* Shrn. 149, 29. [*Laym.* glissenede: *p. part. pl: Wick.* glisninge.]

glitenung, e; *f. A flash, gleam:*—Mid glitenungum *coruscationem,* Ps. Spl. 143, 8.

glitinian, glitenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To glitter, glisten, shine:*—Geseah gold glitinian *he saw gold glisten,* Beo. Th. 5509; B. 2758. Heó glytenode on dæra engla mydle swā scȳnende sunne *she glittered amid the angels as the shining sun,* Shrn. 149, 7. His reáf wurdon glitiniende *vestimenta ejus facta sunt splendentia,* Mk. Skt. 9, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* glitmunjan: *O. H. Ger.* glizinon.]

gliw, es; *n. Glee, joy, minstrelsy, mirth, jesting, drollery;* gaudium, musica, facetiæ, mimus:—Ðȳ læs ðe him con leóda worn, oððe mid hondum con hearpan grētan, hafaþ him hys gliwes giefe *unless he knows many songs, or with hands can greet the harp, has his gift of glee,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 11; Gn. Ex. 172. Glæd wæs ic gliwum *glad was I in glee,* 94 a; Th. 352, 29; Reim. 3. Gumum to gliwe *for delight to men,* 57 b; Th. 207, 9; Ph. 139. Dæt geára iú gliwes cræfte mid gieddingum guman oft wrecan *what of yore, by art of minstrelsy, with their lays men oft related,* 92 b; Th. 347, 12; Sch. 11. Wynsum gliw *facetiæ,* Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 39; Wrt. Voc. 61, 19: Cot. 132: 214. v. gleow.

gliw-beám, es; *m. A glee-beam, timbrel, tabret;* tympanum, Ps. Spl. 149, 3. v. glig-beám, gleó-.

gliwere, es; *m. A jester, player, one who aims at pleasing with a view to gain, a flatterer;* parasitus, assentator, scurra, Hpt. Gl. 422: Gl. Prud. 618.

gliw-hleóþriend, es; *m. A glee-sounder, musician, minstrel;* musicus, fidicen, Cot. 134. v. gleó-hleóþriend.

gliwian. v. gleowian.

gliwian; *p.* ede *To adorn* [?]:—Me gliwedon wrætlīc weorc smiþa, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 17; Rä. 27, 13.

gliw-stæf, es; *m.* v. gleó-stæf.

gloed. v. glēd.

gloed-scof *a fire-shovel, warming-pan,* Lye.

glōf, es; *n. A cliff:*—Hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian *the hawk shall dwell wild on the cliff,* Menol. Fox 494; Gn. C. 17. [Cf. *Icel.* glūfr; *n. an abrupt descent.*]

glōf, e; *a weak pl.* glōfan *occurs; f. A* GLOVE; chirothēca = χειροθήκη:—Glōf hangode, sīð [glōf] wæs gegyrwed dracan fellum *his glove hung, it was made with dragon's skins,* Beo. Th. 4177; B. 2085. Glōf *mantium?* Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 118; Wrt. Voc. 25, 58. Wilfriþ cwæþ dæt he forlēte his twā glōfan on dam scipe *Wilfrid said that he had left his two gloves in the ship,* Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 14, 9, title. He mid gyrde of dam hūses hrōfe ða glōfe getǽhte *he reached the glove from the house-roof with a stick,* 22: 56, 4. Earnian mid dam glōfa him sylfum *deserviat per id cirotecas sibi,* L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 15. Foxes glōfa *buglosse,* Wrt. Voc. 67, 24: Herb. 144; Lchdm. i. 266, 16. [*Laym.* gloven; *pl: Icel.* glōfi; *m.*]

glōfung, e; *f. A providing with gloves:*—Glōfung him gebyreþ *he is to be provided with gloves,* L. R. S; Th. i. 438, 6.

glōf-wyrt, e; *f.* I. *lily of the valley;* convallāria mājālis, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *Apollinarem,* and ōðrum naman glōfwyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called* Apollināris, *and by another name glovewort,* Herb. 23, 1; Lchdm. i. 120, 3: L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 7: Wrt. Voc. 66, 62. II. *hound's tongue;* cynoglossum officīnāle, Lin:—Ðeós wyrt ðe Engle glōfwyrt, and ōðrum naman hundes tunge hātaþ *this plant, which the English call glovewort, and by another name hound's tongue,* Herb. 42; Lchdm. i. 144, 3.

glōm, es; *m* [?] *Gloom, twilight, darkness:*—Glōm ōðer *a second twilight,* i. e. *the twilight of evening, the first being that of morning* [?], Exon. 93 b; Th. 350, 30; Sch. 71. DER. ǽfen-, mist-, niht-glōm.

glómung, glómmung, e; *f. Twilight, gloaming;* crepusculum, Lye.

glōwan *to glow like a coal of fire;* candere, Lye.

glydering, glyderung, e; *f. What glides away, a vision, an illusion;* visio, Cot. 84.

glywian *to play on an instrument; part.* glywiende, Ps. Spl. 67, 27. v. gleowian.

GNÆT, gnætt; *gen.* gnættes; *m.* GNAT; culex:—Gedrehnigeaþ ðone

gnæt aweg *ye strain out the gnat*, Mt. Bos. 23, 24. Com hundes fleógan and gnættas *venit cœnomyia et cinipes*, Ps. Spl. 104, 29. Aaron slóh mid dære girde on ða eorþan, and gnættas wǽron gewordene on mannum and on yrfe; and ealle dære eorþan dust wæs gewurden to gnættum ofer eall Égipta land *Aaron percussit pulverem terræ, et facti sunt sciniphes* [*gnats*] *in hominibus, et in jumentis; omnis pulvis terræ versus est in sciniphes per totam terram Ægypti*, Ex. 8, 17, 16: Ps. Th 104, 27. Gnættas cómon ofer eall dæt land *gnats came over all the land*, Or. 1, 7; Bos. 29, 29.

GNAGAN, ic gnage, ðú gnæst, he gnæt, *pl.* gnídaþ; *p.* gnád, *pl.* gnidon; *pp.* gniden *To rub, break, rub together, comminute*; fricare, comminuere:—Hys leorningcnihtas ða ear mid hyra handum gnidon *his disciples rubbed the ears with their hands*, Lk. Bos. 6, 1. Gif ðú gang ofer his æcer bree ða ear and gníd *if thou go across his field pluck the ears and rub them*, Deut. 23, 25. Nim ænne siccan and gnid to sumum þinge *take a stick and rub it against something*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 3. Gnid ða þungana and on ufan dæt hêfd *rub the temples and the top of the head*, 292, 23. Gnid swíðe smale to duste *rub very small, to dust*, Herb. 1, 2; Lchdm. i. 70, 14. [*Dan.* gnide: *O. H. Ger.* gnîtan *fricare.*] DER. for-gnídan. ge-.

gnídennys, -nyss, e; *f. A rubbing, contrition.* v. for-gnídennys, Ps. Lamb. 13, 3.

gnídill *a pestle*; pistillum, Som.

gníding *a rubbing*; frictio, Som.

gnist, he gnít *rubbest, rubs; 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. of* gnídan.

gnôh, *pl.* gnôgon *gnawed, bit; p. of* gnagan.

gnorn, es; *m. Sorrow, sadness, affliction*; mœstitia:—Ne bíþ ðǽr ǽngum gódum gnorn ætýwed *no sorrow shall there be shewn to any good man*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 19; Cri. 1576. Gnorn þrowian *to suffer sadness*, Beo. Th. 5310; B. 2658.

gnorn; *adj. Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining*; mœstus:—Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ gnorne *catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Flugon forhtigende gylp wearþ gnornra *they fled in terror, their boast became more sorrowful*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 19; Ex. 454.

gnornan, gnornian; *p.* ede, ode; *pp.* ed, od *To grieve, mourn, be sad, bewail, lament*; mœrere:—Ic gnornige *mereo*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 49: Ps. Th. 54, 2. Ic cúþlice wât for hwon ðú gnornast *scio certissime quare mœres*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 42. Gnornaþ *he grieves*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92: 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gú. 1240. Gif hí fullie ne beóþ fela gnorniaþ *si non fuerint saturati, et murmuraverint*, Ps. Th. 58, 15. Dæt wíf gnornode *the woman mourned*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 4; Gen. 770: Beo Th. 2239; B. 1117: Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. Swá gnornedon godes andsacan *thus lamented God's adversaries*, Cd. 219; Th. 282, 1; Sat. 280: Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 7; Gú. 400. Ne scyle nân wís monn forhtigan ne gnornian *no wise man ought to fear or lament*, Bt. 40, 3: Fox 238, 8: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 19; Sat. 274. Sceoldon wræcmæcgas ofgiefan gnornende grêne beorgas *the exiles, sorrowing, must give up the green hills*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 6; Gú. 203: 42 b; Th. 142, 29; Gú. 651. He fêrde gnornigende *abiit mœrens*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. Geómor and gnorngende *sad and sorrowing*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 29: Cd. 39; Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. Gnorniende cynn *a mourning race*, 216; Th. 273, 9; Sat. 134: Ps. Th. 101, 4. Geonge for dê gnornendra care ðara ðe on feterum fæste wǽran *intret in conspectu tuo gemitus competitorum*, 78, 11. [*O. Sax.* gnornon.]

gnorn-cearig; *adj. Sad, sorrowful*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 6; Jul. 529.

gnorn-hof, es; *n. A house of grief, a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2016; An. 1010: 2087; An. 1045.

gnorn-scendende; *part. Hurrying away in sorrow*, Ps. Th. 89, 10.

gnorn-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Care, sorrow*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 13; Gú. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 1307; El. 655: 1951; El. 977.

gnornung, e; *f. Grief, lamentation, mourning*; mœstitia:—Gnornung *meror*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 51. Hêr is Brytta gnornung *gemitus Brittanorum*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42, note. Me hæfþ ðeós gnornung dære gemynde benumen *this grief hath deprived me of the remembrance*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 20: 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Mid mycelre gnornunge ymbe dæs cyninges slege *with great grief for the king's death*, Ors. 2, 4; Bos. 45, 24: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 13; Edg. 39. Seó árleáse helwarena steſn wæs gehýred and heora gnornung *the impious voice of the dwellers in hell was heard, and their lamentation*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4: 91, 30: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334: Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 29; Gú. 516. DER. heáh-gnornung.

gnorn-word, es; *n. A word of sadness, mournful discourse*:—Him oft betuh gnornword gengdon *oft mournful words passed between them*, Cd. 37; Th. 47, 27; Gen. 767. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gorn-word.]

gnyran [?] *to creak*; stridere:—Gnyrende *stridentes*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 12. See Skt. Etymol. Dict. gnarl.

gnyrn, es; *m. n* [?] *Grief, sorrow, evil, wrong*:—Lâc weorþade ðe hire brungen wæs gnyrna to geóce *the gift she honoured that was brought to her as a consolation of sorrows*, Elen. Kmbl. 2275; El. 1139. Þeóda waldend eallra gnyrna [MS. gnyrnra] leás *the ruler of nations, free from all evils*, 843; El. 422. Wlance drihtne guldon gód mid gnyrne *arrogant, they repaid good to the Lord with evil*, Cd. 111; Th. 146, 10; Gen. 2420. [Cf. gyrn.]

gnyrn-wracu, e; *f. Revenge for injury* or *grief, enmity, hate*, Elen. Kmbl. 718; El. 359. [Cf. gyrn-wracu.]

GOD, es; *m. God, the Deity, a god.* The following epithets occur:—dryhten, wealdend, nergend, hælend, sóþ, hâlig, mihtig, ælmihtig, lífgende, ealwealda, heáhengla, heofona, heofonengla, heofonrîces, gǽsta, mihta, mægena, weoruda. wuldres, sigores, sigora. Án God ys gód, Mt. 19, 17. Nys nán man gód, búton God âna, Lk. 18, 19. Hú gód Israhêl God, Ps. Spl. 72, 1. Hêr is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29. Enoch fêrde mid Gode, Gen. 5, 24. Ða leásan godas *false gods*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Rachel forstæl hire fæder hǽðenan godas *Rachel furata est idola patris sui*, Gen. 31, 19. Hwí forstæle ðú me mîne godas *cur furatus es deos meos*, 31, 30. Hǽðenan godas *heathen gods*, 31, 32. Hêðenan godas *heathen gods*, 31, 33. Ne wirc ðú ðé ágrafene godas *work not thou for thyself graven gods*, Ex. 20, 4. Drihten sylf ys Goda God, mære God, and mihtig, and egefull *the Lord himself is God of Gods, a great God, a mighty and a terrible*, Deut. 10, 17. Ne wyrc ðú ðé gyldne godas oððe seolfrene *make thou not to thyself golden or silver gods*, L. Alf. 10; Th. i. 44, 21: Ex. 32, 31: 23, 32: Jn. Skt. 10, 34, 35. Ða hǽðenan noldon beón gehealdene on feáwum godum. . . . Mánfullan men wǽron ða mǽrostan godas *the heathens would not be contented with few gods. . . . Guilty men were the mightiest gods*, Salm. Kmbl. p. 121, 40. [*Goth.* guþ; *m: O. Sax. O. Frs.* god: *Icel.* guð; *m. pl.* guðir *dii*: *O. H. Ger.* got; *m: Ger.* gott.] v. Grm. D. M. pp. 12 sqq. and cf. god; *n.*

god, es; *n. A god*:—Hiora godu syndon dryċræfta lâreówas *their gods are teachers of magical arts*, Ors. 1, 5; Bos. 28, 28. He wolde gesêcan helle godu *he would visit the gods of hell*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. Goddo [godo, Rush.] gie aron *dii estis?* Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 34. God *deos*, Rush. 35. Godu, Ps. Th. 81, 6: 94, 3. Syndon ealle hǽðene godu hilde deóful *omnes dii gentium dæmonia*, 95, 5, 4: Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Gif ðú fremdu godu forþ bigongest *if thou dost continue to worship strange gods*, 67 b; Th. 250, 2; Jul. 121. [*Goth.* guþa; *n. pl: Icel.* goð; *n. pl*]

gód; *adj.* good; bonus:—Þæs gódan gódnes bíþ his ágen gód *the goodness of the good is his own good*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14. Gód mann sóþlice of gódum goldhorde bringþ gód forþ *bonus homo de bono thesauro profert bona*, Mt. Bos. 12, 35. Mæg ǽnig þing gódes beón of Nazareth *a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse?* Jn. Bos. 1, 46. Crist. seðe ǽfre is gód deáh ðe we wâce sindon *Christ who is ever good, though we are weak*, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 20. Dǽr wearþ Heáhmund bisceop ofslægen and fela gódra monna *there was bishop Heahmund slain and many good men*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 34. Þa men hie gefliémdon and hira gódne dæl ofslógon *the men put them to flight and slew a good part of them*, 921; Erl. 106, 24: 913; Erl. 102, 7. Genim gibcornes leáfa gode handfulle *take good handfuls of leaves of githcorn*, L. M. ii. 65, 1; Lchdm. ii. 292, 10. Me is on gómum gód and swéte dîn ágen word *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Gód is dæt man Drihtne andette *bonum est confiteri domino*, 91, 1: 132, 1. Cyning and cwên sceolon geofum gód wesan *a king and queen shall be liberal*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 35; Gn. Ex. 84. Nis mon his gifena dæs gód *there is no man so good in his qualities*, 82 a; Th. 308, 15; Seef. 40. He is to freónde gód *he is good as a friend*, 67 a; Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. We dǽr góde hwile stódon *we stood there a good while*, Rood Kmbl. 140; Kr. 70. Him dæt geleánaþ lífes waldend gódum dǽdum *the ruler of life will repay them that with benefits*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 13; Dóm. 87. Þurh góde dǽda Gode lícian *to please God by good deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 129,

34. Dām ðe gōdes willan sỹn *to those who are of goodwill*, 93, 10: 37, 27. Gōdes lifes bysene onstellan *to set an example of good life*, 81, 6. Wæs he swīðe æþelra gebyrda and gōdra *he was of very noble and good birth*, 211, 19. Gōde sangeras *good singers*, 207, 31. [*Goth.* gōds. gōþs: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* gōd: *O. H. Ger.* guot: *Ger.* gut: *Icel.* gōðr.]

gōd, es; *n. Good, good thing, good deed, benefit, goodness, welfare*:—Æghwylc man sceal on worlde geearnian dæt him dæt gōd mōte to ēcum mēdum gegangan, dæt him his freónd æfter gedēþ. Se getreówa man sceal syllan his gōd on ða tíd ðe hine syſſne lyste his brūcan *each man must in this world deserve that the good that his friend does for him afterwards may conduce to eternal rewards. The true man must give his wealth at the time that it best pleases him to enjoy it himself*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 17. Hwæðer him yfel ðe gōd under wunige *whether evil or good dwell in it* [*the heart*], Exon. 27 a: Th. 82, 3: Cri. 1333. Gōd dōend *qui faciat bonum*, Ps. Th. 52, 4: Gen. 2, 9: Bt. 37, 3: Fox 192, 1. His gōd wæs swīðe gecȳðed *his goodness was very famous*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 57: Met. 20, 29. Dæt hēhste gōd *the supreme good*, 90: Met. 20, 46: Bt. 32, 1: Fox 114, 5. Swā hwæt swā we to gōde dōþ *whatever good we do*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 8: 215, 26: Ors. 6, 8: Bos. 120, 12. On ōðres gōde beón gefeónde *to rejoice at another's good*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Se ðe gōd ongynneþ *he who attempts good*, 21, 34. He Godes good on ðære his dæde ongeat, *he perceived in that deed of his the goodness of God*, 215, 33. He mid gōde gyldan wille uncran eaferan *he will repay our offspring with good*, Beo. Th. 2372; B. 1184. Aiwalda dec gōde forgylde *may the Omnipotent reward thee with good*, 1916; B. 956. Him sylfum nænige gōde beón *to be of no good to themselves*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. For eallum dām gōdum de he me dyde *pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi*, Ps. Th. 115, 3: 102, 2: Cd. 15; Th. 19, 14; Gen. 291: Homl. Th. i. 76, 7: Blickl. Homl. 29, 11. Būton he mid ōðrum gōdum hit geēce *unless he add thereto other good deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25. Is gaderige dyder mīne gōd *illuc congregabo bona mea*, Lk. Skt. 12, 18: Gen. 24, 10: Bd. 4, 24: S. 598, 4. He forsihþ eorþlīcu gōd *he despises earthly goods*, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 84; Met. 7, 42.

Goda, an; *m. A deity, god*; deus:—Ealra godena God *Deus deorum*, Ps. Th. 135, 2, 28. God godana *Deus deorum*, Rtl. 101, 10.

god-æpple *a quince apple*; cydonium, Cot. 34, 93.

god-bearn, es; *n.* I. *a divine child, the Son of God*; divinus filius, Dei Filius:—Ahangen wæs Godbearn on galgan *God's Son was hanged on the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 1434; El. 719. Gesēgon hī on heáhþu hlāford stīgan Godbearn of grundum *they saw the Lord, the Son of God, ascend on high from earth*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 21; Cri. 499: Andr. Kmbl. 1279; An. 640. II. *a god-child, a god-son*; filius lustricus, ex sacro fonte baptismi jam primum susceptus:—Godbearn to fela man forspilde *god-children, too many of them have been destroyed*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94.

god-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring only in L. Æłf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 4–8. q. v.

god-bōt, an; *f. An atonement made to the church*, L. Æthel. 6, 51; Th. i. 328, 4.

godcund; *adj. Of the nature of God, divine, religious, sacred*:—Seó godcunde ǽ *lex divina*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 2. Wiotan ægder ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra *wise men both of religious and secular orders*, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 3, 8; Hat. MS. Hēr sende Gregorius pāpa wel monige godcunde lāreówas *in this year pope Gregory sent very many religious teachers*, Chr. 601; Erl. 20, 11. In godcundum mægne *in divine power*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 134, 2; Gū. 501: 17 a; Th. 40, 13; Cri. 638. Godcunde bēc *sacred books*, Cd. 123; Th. 158, 4; Gen. 2612. [*O. Sax.* god-kund: *O. H. Ger.* gotchund: *Orm. Laym.* godcund.]

godcundlīc; *adj. Divine*:—Būton yldinge him becom seó godcundlīce wracu *without delay the divine vengeance came upon him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Đā ongeat he ðæt dǽr wæs godcundlīc mægen ondweard *then he perceived that there was divine power present*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

godcundlīce; *adv. Divinely, from heaven, by inspiration*; divinitus:—Godcundlīce *divinitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Đeáh he sē godcundlīce gesceádwīs *though he be divinely rational*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10: 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

godcundnys, se; *f. Divine nature, Deity, Divinity, Godhead, divine service*:—Se God wunaþ on þrȳnnysse untodǽledlīc and on ānnysse ānre Godcundnysse *the Deity exists in Trinity indivisible, and in unity of one Godhead*, Homl. Th. i. 276, 24. Seó hrepaþ swȳðost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse that [*book*] *treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Đeós wyrt hæfþ mid hire sume wundorlīce godcundnesse *this plant has in it a certain wonderful divine quality*, Herb. 50, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 24. Ond Wærferþ bisceop and se heórēd habbaþ geseted ðas godcundnysse *and bishop Werferth and the convent have established this divine office*, Chart. Th. 137, 28: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 32.

god-dǽd, e; *f. A good deed, a benefit*:—Menn swīðor scamaþ nū for gōddǽdum ðonne for misdǽdum *men are now more ashamed of good deeds than of misdeeds*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 161: Ex. 20 b; Th. 79, 7; Cri. 1287: 65 b; Th. 242, 6; Ph. 669. Ealra gōddǽda hī forgiten hæfdon *obliti sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 13.

god-dōhtor; *f. A* GODDAUGHTER:—Ic geann mīnre goddōhtor dæt land æt Strættūne *I grant to my goddaughter the land at Stretton*, Chart. Th. 548, 5.

gōd-dōnd, -dēnd, es; *m. One who does good, a benefactor*, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359.

god-dreám, es; *m. A heavenly joy*, Exon. 41 b; Th. 139, 32; Gū. 602: 51 b; Th. 180, 1; Gū. 1273.

god-fæder; *m.* I. *a* GODFATHER; baptizati susceptor, patrinus:—Gif hwā ōþres sleá godfæder *if any one slay another's godfather*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13. Hit wæs mīnes godfæder gyfu *it was my godfather's gift*, Chart. Th. 545, 21. II. *God the Father, the Divine Father*; Deus ille Pater, Divinus Pater:—Crist ys word and tunge God-Fæder; þurh hine synt ealle þinc geworht *Christ is the word and tongue of God the Father; through Him are all things made*, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Ic eom Crist . . . ic ðē fullwie on mīnne godfæder and on mec his efenēċne sunu and on done hālgan gāste *I am Christ . . . I baptize thee in the name of my heavenly Father and of me his co-eternal Son and of the Holy Ghost*, Shrn. 106, 13: 118, 6. Dū sitest on ða swīþran hand dīnum God-Fæder *thou sittest on the right hand of thy Divine Father*, Hy. 8, 31: Hy. Gru. ii. 290, 31. [*O. Sax.* god-fader *God the Father.*]

gōd-fremmende; *part. pres. used as a noun. One doing good, acting bravely*, Beo. Th., 603; B. 299.

God-fyrht, -ferht, -fríht; *adj. God-fearing*:—To oft man godfyrhte leahtraþ *too often the god-fearing are reviled*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ic hauе hēre godefrihte muneces *I have here godfearing monks*, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 1. Đā ongan Andreas grētan godfyrhtne *then began Andrew to greet the godfearing man*, Andr. Kmbl. 2043; An. 1024: 3030; An. 1518. Godferhte, Ps. C. 14; Grn. ii. 277. 14.

god-gespræce, es; *n. An oracle*:—Wæs ðis Godgespræce dysses gemetes *erat oraculum hujusmodi*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 1.

god-gild, -gield, -geld, -gyld, gode-gild, es; *n. An idol*:—He hēt wyrcan gyldeno godgeld and seolfrene . . . ðā abræc dæt mægden dæt gold and dæt scolfor of dǽm godgeldum *he bade make golden idols and silver . . . then the maiden broke the gold and the silver off the idols*, Shrn. 106, 2–4: 122, 9: L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Dæt he gulde dǽm hǽðnum godgyldum *that he should sacrifice to heathen idols*, Shrn. 101, 1: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 13. He heora godgieldum eallum widsóc *he renounced all their idols*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 4. Hī on Choreb cealf ongunnan him to godegylde georne wyrcean *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile*. Ps. Th. 105, 17. [Cf. deófol-gild.]

god-gildlīc; *adj. Phanaticus*, Cot. 152, Lye.

god [**gōd-** Þ] **-gim**, es; *m. A heavenly* [*an excellent?*] *gem*, Elen. Kmbl. 2225; El. 1114.

god-gyld. v. god-gild.

gōdian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. I. *to be* or *become good, to improve, get better*:—Donne gōdiaþ dæra lendena sār and dæra þeóna swīðe hræde *then the pains in the loins and thighs will very speedily get better*, Herb. 1, 28; Lchdm. i. 80, 1. On his dagum hit gōdode *in his days things improved*, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 13: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Gif his hreófla gōdigende wǽre *if his leprosy were getting better*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 27. Þurh dæt hit sceal on earde gōdian to āhte *by that means matters must somewhat improve in the land*, L. C. S. 11; Th. i. 382, 8. II. *to do good, make good, improve, endow, enrich*:—Mid eallum þingum gōdode *enriched* [*the place*] *with all things*, Lchdm. iii. 438, 10: Chr. 963; Erl. 123. 28. Gyf ænig sỹ ðe hit mid ǽnigan þingan geēcean wylle oððe gōdian *si quis autem hanc nostram donationem largioribus amplificare muneribus studuerit*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 29: Lchdm. iii. 442, 14: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9. Hig bǽdan done bisceop dæt hig mōstan dæt mynster gōdian *they asked the bishop that they might endow the monastery*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 290, 9: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 8.

goding, es; *m. The son of God*:—Đe hælend seðe wæs goding *the Saviour who was the Son of God*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 1.

gōd-leás; *adj. Without good, miserable, wretched*:—Dis ungesǽliġe geár and dæt gōdleáse *infaustus ille annus et omnibus bonis exosus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33.

gōdlīc, -lec; *adj. Goodly, good*:—Gōdlīc gumrinc *a goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Kā. 84, 4. Gōdlīce geardas *goodly dwellings*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 6; Gen. 740. Gōdlecran stōl *a goodlier throne*, 15; Th. 18, 31; Gen. 281. [*Laym.* godlich: *O. Sax.* gōdlīk: *O. Frs.* gōdlīk: *O. H. Ger.* guotlih.]

god-mægen, es; *n. A divine power, divinity*; numen:—Ic bæd ða godmægen *orabam numina*, Nar. 24, 22. Hie ondrēdon dæt hie hiora godmægne sceoldon beón benumene *they feared that they should be deprived of their divinity*; de numinum suorum statu timentes, 28, 13.

god-mōdor; *f. A* GODMOTHER:—Æt dam fulwihte hyre onfēng sum godes þeów dære noma wæs rōmāna . . . heó slēp æt dære godmōdor hūse *a certain servant of God, whose name was Romana, was her sponsor at baptism . . . she slept at the godmother's house*, Shrn. 140, 24.

Godmundingahām *Goodmanham*, between Pocklington and Beverley, a place a little to the east of York, beyond the river Derwent, where a famous Witena-gemót was convened by Edwin, king of Northumbria, in A. D. 625, to consider the propriety of receiving the Christian faith. The speeches were so much in favour of Christianity that the creed was at once received; these speeches are particularly worthy of notice, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 17.

gōdnes, -ness, e; *f. Goodness*:—Se hālga hī eft alȳsde and lēt hī forþgān for his gōdnysse *the holy man loosed them again, and let them proceed through his goodness*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 22; Ps. Th. 24, 8. Dæs gōdan gōdnes biþ his āgen gōd and his āgen edlēan *the goodness of the good is his own good and his own reward*, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 14: 33, 4; Fox 128, 15.

god-sǽd, es; *n. The fear of God, piety*:—Æþele cnihtas and æfæste ginge and gōde in godsæde *noble youths and pious, young and good in the fear of God*, Cd. 176; Th. 221, 19; Dan. 90.

godscipe, es; *m. Goodness*:—Godscipe *bonitas*, Rtl. 100, 11: 12, 23.

god-scyld, e; *f. A sin against a god, impiety*:—Ic nȳde sceal godscyld wrecan *I needs must avenge impiety*, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 29; Jul. 204.

god-scyldig; *adj. Guilty against God*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gū. 834.

god-sibb, es; *m. A sponsor*:—Godsibbas and godbearn *sponsors and godchildren*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 94. [*Ayenb.* godzyb: *Piers P. Chauc.* goss·b.]

gōd-spēdig; *adj. Rich in good*, Cd. 48; Th. 62, 4; Gen. 1009.

god-spell, es; *n. Gospel*:—Gōdspel *evangelium, id est, bonum nuntium*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 9. Hēr ys godspellys angyn *initium evangelii*, Mk. Skt. I, 1. Gelȳfaþ ðam godspelle *credite evangelio*, 15. Matheus ongan godspell ǽrest wordum wrītan *Matthew began first to write the gospel in words*, Andr. Kmbl. 24; An. 12. [*Laym. Orm.* goddspell: *Piers P.* godspel, gospel: *Chauc.* gospel: *O. Sax.* god-spell: *Icel.* guð-spiall: *O. H. Ger.* gotspel.]

godspell-bōc, e; *f. A copy of the gospels*:—Saltere and pistolbōc and godspellbōc *a psalter, a copy of the epistles, and a copy of the gospels*, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. [*Orm.* goddspellboc: *Icel.* guðspjallabók]

godspellere, es; *m. An evangelist*:—Iohannes se godspellere *John the evangelist*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 3, 27: Chr. 84; Erl. 8, 6. [*A. R. Ayenb.* godspellere: *Chauc.* gospellere.]

godspellian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To declare the gospel*: evangelizare:—Ic godspellige *evangelizo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 45. Godspellian [MS. A. godspel secgan] Salm. Kmbl. 132; Sal. 65. God gīfeþ gleáw word godspellendum *Dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 12.

godspellīc; *adj. Evangelical*:—He fylgde dæt weorc dæt him gewunelīc wæs dæt he godspellīce lāre lærde *solitum sibi opus evangelizandi exsequens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 3. Mid dysum wordum ða godspellīcan gesetnysse ongan *with these words began the gospel narrative*, i. 70, 11, 18.

godspellisc; *adj. Evangelical*:—Dæs godspellesca bodes *evangelicæ prædicationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 11.

god-sprǽce, es; *n. An oracle*:—Wæs sum godsprǽce and heofonlīc onwrigenes *oraculum cæleste*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 23. v. god-gesprǽce.

god-sprec, es; *n. An oracle*:—We neáh stōdan ðǽm godsprecum *we stood near to the oracles*, Nar. 28, 32.

god-sunu, a; *m. A* GODSON:—Đā onfēng he him and æt fulluhtbæþe nam æt dæs B' handa him to godsuna *then he accepted him and took him from the font at the bishop's hand as his godson*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 18. Hiora wæs ōðer his godsunu ōðer Æþerēdes ealdormonnes *one of them was his godson, the other was alderman Ethelred's*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 29: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13.

god-þrym; *gen.* -þrymmes; *m. Divine majesty*:—He geseah ðone hælend silfne standan on his godþrimme *he saw the Saviour himself stand in his divine majesty*, Shrn. 32. 2. Melchisedech godþrym onwrāh ēces alwaldan *Melchizedec revealed the divine majesty of the eternal ruler of all*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 24; Cri. 139.

god-web, gode-web, -webb; *gen.* -webbes: *n. A divine or very precious web, purple cloth, excellently woven material*:—Mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætewod *auro et purpura compositum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 32: Homl Th. i. 62, 26. Godweb mid golde gefāgod a *purple garment variegated with gold*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 20. Weofod bewrigen mid baswe godwebbe *an altar covered with a purple pall*, 207, 17. Twegea bleó godwebb *fine cloth of two colours*; ex duplici tinctura, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9; Hat. MS. Heó bewand sce adrianes hand on godwebbe *she wrapped up St. Adrian's hand in fine linen*, Shrn. 59, 35. Gold and godweb iosepes gestreón *gold and purple, Joseph's treasures*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 22; Exod. 587: Bt. Met. Fox 8, 49; Met. 8, 25. Geolo godwebb *yellow silk*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 25; Rä. 36, 10. Godwebba cyst *choicest of textures* [*the veil of the temple*], Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 8; Cri. 1135. [*O. Sax.* godu-webbi: *O. Frs.* god-wob; *Icel.* guð-vefr: *O. H. Ger.* gota-, goto-, gotu-, cota-, coti-weppi *sericum, purpura, polymitum, byssus*, Grff. i. 646–8.]

god-webben; *adj. Purple*:—Nā mid golde ne mid godwebbenum hrægłum *not with gold nor with purple raiment*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* gotaweppin *carbaseus, hyacinthinus, purpureus, coccineus, sericus.*]

godweb-wyrhta, an; *m. A weaver of godweb*:—To ðām diólgum godwebwyrhtum *ad abditos seres*, Nar. 6, 15.

god-wrac, -wrec; *adj. Impious*:—Crist forlēt mid him beón ðone godwracan þeóf *Christ let that impious thief* [*Judas*] *be with him*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 26. Đā ǽfestgodon dæt sume godwrece men *then certain wicked men were envious of that*, Shrn. 74, 28. Gangaþ ūt git godwrecan and gongaþ ūt git rōdewyrðan *come out ye two wretches that deserve to be hanged*, 43, 8.

god-wrecnis, -niss, e; *f. Wickedness, impiety*:—Hefig mān is and godwrecnis dæt mon hine menge mid his steópméder *cum noverca miscere grave est facinus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 10.

gold, es; *n. Gold*:—Dæs landes gold ys golda sēlost *the gold of that land is the best of all gold*, Gen. 2, 12: Cd. 12; Th. 14, 29; Gen. 226. Abram wæs swīðe welig on golde *Abram was very rich in gold*, Gen. 13, 6. Cnihtas cūþ gedydon dæt hie him dæt gold to gode noldon habban *the youths made known that they would not have that gold* [*the golden image*] *as their god*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 4: Dan. 197: 183; Th. 229, 9; Dan. 216. Read gold *aurum obrizum*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 110; Wrt. Voc. 38, 33. Ealle ðās goldsmiþas secgaþ dæt hī nǽfre ǽr swā clǽne gold ne swā rēad ne gesāwon *all these goldsmiths say that they never before saw such pure and such red gold*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 9. Eall mid reádum golde his cynestōl gewōrhte *he wrought his throne all with red gold*, H. R. 101, 2. Hundtwelftig mancæs reádes goldes *a hundred and twenty mancuses of red gold*, Th. Chart. 232, 10: 375, 28: Bt. Met. Fox 19, 11; Met. 19, 6: Cd. 109; Th. 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Wunden gold *twisted gold*, 91; Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193. *Other epithets applied to gold are* æpled, beorht, fæted, fætt, hyrsted, scīr, smǽte. Geared gumum gold brittade *Jared dispensed gold to men*, Cd. 59: Th. 72, 4; Gen. 1181. Goldes brytta *a dispenser of gold*, 137; Th. 173, 26; Gen. 2867. [*Goth.* gulth: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. Ger.* gold: *Icel.* gull.] DER. cyne-, fæt-, heáfod-gold.

gold-ǽht, e; *f. A possession* or *treasure of gold*, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748.

gold-beorht; *adj. Bright with gold*; auro splendens:—Beorn monig goldbeorht scān *many a warrior shone bright with golden ornaments*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 477, 33; Ruin. 34.

gold-bleoh; *gen.* -bleós; *n. A golden colour*; crisoletus, auricolor, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 89; Wrt. Voc. 34, 21.

gold-blōma, an; *m. A golden mass*:—Se hālga Gāst wunode on ðam gecorenan hordfæte . . . se goldblōma on ðas world becom and menniscne lichoman onfēng ǽt Sancta Marian *the Holy Ghost dwelt in the chosen treasury . . . the golden mass came into this world and received a human body from St. Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [*Or* blōma = *bloom, blossom*; cf. *Goth.* blōma: *Icel.* blómi?] v. blōma.

gold-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A town where gold is distributed* or *which is ornamented with gold*, Andr. Kmbl. 3308; An. 1657: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 2; Gen. 2549. v. Grm. A. u. E. xxxviii.

gold-fæt, es; *n. A golden vessel*:—Godes goldfatu *God's golden vessels*, Cd. 212: Th. 262, 36; Dan. 755. [*O. Sax.* gold-fat: *O. H. Ger.* golt-faz.]

gold-fæt [-fatu ?], es; *n. A thin plate of gold*; bractea, lamina aurea:—Stāne gelīcast gladum gimme dinne in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted weorþeþ *to a stone most like to a bright jewel when by the smiths' art it has been set in a bracelet*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 7; Ph. 303.

gold-fāh; *adj. Variegated* or *adorned with gold*:—Hīó becwiþ him hyre goldfāgan treówenan cuppan *she bequeaths to him her wooden cup ornamented with gold*, Th. Chart. 536, 17: Beo. Th. 621; B. 308: 5615; B. 2811. Goldfāg scinon web ǽfter wagum *the hangings along the walls shone interwoven with gold*, 1993; B. 994. [*Laym.* gold-fah, -faze, -fawe.]

gold-fell, es; *n. Gold skin, gold leaf*; bractea, Cot. 24, Lye.

gold-finc, es; *m. A gold-finch*; auricinctus, florentius, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 126; Wrt. Voc. 29, 21: 38; Som. 63, 36; Wrt. Voc. 29, 54.

gold-finger, es; *m. The ring-finger*:—Goldfinger *medicus* vel *annularis*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 21; Wrt. Voc. 44, 7: L. Ælf. pol. 59; Th. i. 96, 5: L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 12.

gold-frætwe; *pl. f. Gold ornaments*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 3; Cri. 996.

gold-geweorc, es; *n. Gold-work, what is made of gold*:—Ðǽr wæs dære sunnan anlȳcnys geworht of golde and heó wæs on gyldenum scryd and ǽt ðam wǽron gyldene hors . . . ðā eode ðǽr egeslīc deóful ūt of ðam goldgeweorce and ǽt goldgeweorc eall todrēas swā swā weax gemylt ǽt fȳre *there was an image of the sun made of gold, and it was on a golden chariot, and there were golden horses to the chariot . . . then came there a horrible devil out of the goldwork, and the goldwork all fell away as wax melts at the fire*, Shrn. 156, 10–16.

gold-gifa, an; *m. A giver of gold, a liberal lord* or *chief*:—Funde ðā

on bedde blācne licgan his goldgifan *he found then his lord lying pale on the bed*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 26; Jud. 279. Goldgyfan, Beo. Th. 5297; B. 2652. Cyninga ne cāseras ne goldgiefan *neither kings nor emperors nor lords*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 31; Seef. 83. *See other compounds under* gifa.

gold-hama, an; *m. A gilded or golden coat of mail*, Elen. Kmbl. 1980; El. 992.

gold-hilted; *adj. Having a golden hilt*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 27; Rä. 56, 14.

gold-hladen; *adj. Adorned with gold*, Fins. Th. 26; Fin. 13.

gold-hord, es; *m. n. A treasure, treasury;* thesaurus:—Nellen gē goldhordian eów goldhordas on eorþan . . . goldhordiaþ eów goldhordas on heofenan . . . ðær ðīn goldhord is ðār is ðīn heorte *nolite thesaurizare vobis thesauros in terra . . . thesaurizate vobis thesauros in cælo . . . ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–21: 2, 11: 13, 44, 52: Exon. 19 b; Th. 49, 18; Cri. 787. Goldhord dælan *to distribute treasure*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 2. Dæt goldhord, dæt yldum wæs lange behȳded *the treasure that was long hidden from men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1578; El. 791. Goldhord *thesaurarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 23; Wrt. Voc. 58, 63. He gesette done gārseeg on his goldhorde *ponens in thesauris abyssos*, Ps. Th. 32, 6. Ðe forþlǣdeþ fægere windas of his goldhordum *qui producit ventos de thesauris suis*, Ps. Th. 134, 8.

gold-hord-hūs, es; *n. A privy;* ypodromum, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 80; Wrt. Voc. 57, 57, see note.

gold-hordian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hoard, lay up treasure;* thesaurizare. Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20.

gold-hroden; *adj. Adorned with gold*:—Cwēn goldhroden *the queen adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614: 1285; B. 640: 3900; B. 1948: 4054; B. 2025: Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 29; Vid. 102.

gold-hwæte; *adj. Greedy for gold*, Beo. Th. 6140; B. 3074.

gold-lǣfra, an; *m. Gold-leaf;* bractea, Cot. 207, Lye.

gold-mæstling, -mæslinc, es; *n. Brass, latten;* auricalcum, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 65: Wrt. Voc. 85, 8.

gold-mādum, es; *m. A precious thing made of gold, treasure*, Beo. Th. 4820; B. 2414.

gold-sele, es; *m. A hall in which gold is distributed*, or *one adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 1434; B. 715: 2510; B. 1253: 3282; B. 1639: 4172; B. 2083. [Cf. gold-burh.]

gold-siowod *auro satus, acupictus, segmentatus*, Cot. 178, Lye.

gold-smiþ, es; *m. A goldsmith, worker in gold;* aurifex:—Tubalcain wæs ēgðer ge goldsmiþ ge īsensmiþ *Tubalcain was a worker both in gold and in iron*, Gen. 4, 22. Goldsmiþ *aurifex*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35: Homl. Th. i. 64, 8. Ðe Ēadrēd cyng gebōcode Ælfsige his goldsmiþe *which king Edred gave by charter to his goldsmith Ælfsig*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 431, 24: vi. 211, 7: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 67; Met. 10, 34.

gold-smiþu, e; *f. The art of the goldsmith*, Exon. 88; Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73.

gold-spēdig; *adj. Wealthy*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 245, 3; Jul. 39.

gold-peōf, es; *m. One who steals gold*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

gold-torht; *adj. Bright like gold*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 11; Sch. 78.

gold-weard, es; *m. A guardian of gold* [*a dragon*], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081.

gold-wine, es; *m. A liberal and kindly prince*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 22: Beo. Th. 2346; B. 1171: 2956; B. 1476: 4829; B. 2419: 5161; B. 2584: Elen. Kmbl. 401; El. 201: Exon. 77 a; Th. 288, 23; Wand. 35: 76 b; Th. 287, 31; Wand. 22.

gold-wlanc, -wlonc; *adj. Splendidly adorned with gold*, Beo. Th. 3766; B. 1881: Salm. Kmbl. 414; Sal. 207.

gold-wlencu, e; *f. A golden ornament*:—Donne ne gefultumiaþ dære sāule dara gimma frætwednes, ne dara goldwlenca nān *then the adornment of the gems does not help the soul, nor any of the golden ornaments*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 10.

GŌMA, an; *m. The palate; in pl. the fauces*:—Gōma *vel* hrōf dæs mūþes *palatum* vel *uranon*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 107; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Gōma *palatum*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 53. Ðes gōma hæc *faux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 71; Som. 14, 15. Ic eom on gōman swētra donne ðū beōbreād blende mid hunige *sweeter am I on the palate than didst thou blend honeycomb with honey*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 18; Rä. 41, 58: 113 a; Th. 433, 11; Rä. 50, 6. Ic ðō dæt ðīn tunge clifaþ to ðinum gōman *linguam tuam adherescere faciam palato tuo*, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 28. Me syndan gōman hāse *raucæ factæ sunt fauces meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 3: Soul Kmbl. 216: Seel. 110. Me is on gōmum gōd and swēte ðīn āgen word *quam dulcia faucibus meis eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 103: 136, 5: 149, 6. He ða grimman gōman bihlemmeþ fæste togædre *he clashes fast together the fierce jaws*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 26; Wal. 76. [*Prompt. Parv.* gome *gingiva*: *Icel.* gōmr *the palate*: *O. H. Ger.* guomo, gaumo, giumo *guttur, faux, palatum*: *Ger.* gaum, gaumen *the palate*.]

gombe, an; *f. Tribute*:—Niēde sceoldon gombon gieldon and gafol sellan *needs must they pay tribute and tax*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 11; Gen. 1978. Gomban gyldan, Beo. Th. 21; B. 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gambra, *used with* geldan.]

gomel, gomol, gamel, gamol; *adj. Advanced in age, aged, old, ancient;* ætāte provectus, sēnex, vētustus, vētus:—Se fugel weorþeþ gomel *the bird becomes old*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 24; Ph. 258: Beo. Th. 5578; B. 2793. Ahleōp se gomela *the aged* [*man*] *leapt up*, 2798; B. 1397: 5695; B. 2851. Biþ geōmorlīc gomelum eorle *it is sad for an aged man*, 4880; B. 2444. Gomele ymb gōdne ongeador sprǣcon *the old spake together about the good* [*warrior*], 3194; B. 1595. He on him gyrdeþ gomelra lāfe *he girds on him the relic of the ancients*, 4079; B. 2036. Forbærst sweord Beōwulfes, gomol and grǣgmǣl *Beowulf's sword burst asunder, ancient and grey-marked*, 5357; B. 2682. Se gomola eald ūþwīta *the ancient old sage*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65.

gomel-feax, gomol-feax, gamol-feax; *adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired;* cānus:—Gomelfeax gnornaþ *the hoary-locked grieves*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 14; Seef. 92.

gomel-ferhþ *aged.* v. gamol-ferhþ.

gomen, es; *n. Game, joy, mirth, sport;* jōcus, jūbilium, lætitia, lūdus:—Nis ðær gomen in geardum *there is no mirth in the courts*, Beo. Th. 4909; B. 2459: 4518; B. 2263: 3554; B. 1775. v. gamen.

gomen-wāðu, e; *f. A joyous path;* lætum iter:—Gewiton ealdgesīþas of gomenwāðe *the old comrades departed from the joyous path*, Beo. Th. 1713; B. 854.

gomen-wudu; *gen.* -wuda; *m. Pleasure-wood, glee-wood, a musical instrument, harp;* lætitiæ lignum, harpa = ἅρπη:—Ðǣr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere, gomenwudu grēted *there were song and sound at once together, the glee-wood* [*was*] *touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Ðǣr wæs gidd and gleó, hwīlum he hearpan wynne, gomenwudu grētte *there was song and glee, at times he touched the joy of harp, the wood of mirth*, 4222; B. 2108.

gomol *old, ancient*, Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682: Exon. 81 a; Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65. v. gomel.

gomol-feax; *adj. Hoary-locked, grey-haired;* cānus: = Gomolfeax hæleþ *a hoary-locked hero*, Chr. 975; Th. 228. 27, col. 2, 3. v. gomel-feax.

Gomorringas; *pl.* a *The people of Gomorrha*:—Eorþe gomorringa *terra Gomorræorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 15.

gond. v. geond.

gong. v. gang.

gongan. v. gangan.

gongel, *found in composition as in* fæst-gongel, wīð-. v. gangel-, gongel-wæfre.

gongel-wæfre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, a spider;* arānea viātica:—Wið gongelwæfran bīte *for the bite of a spider*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 17: 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 142, 23. v. gange-wifre.

gonge-wifre, an; *f. A ganging weaver, a spider;* arānea viātica:—Wið gongewifran bīte *against the bite of a spider* [*gangweaver*], L. M. 3, 35; Lchdm. ii. 328, 10. v. gange-wifre.

good. v. gōd.

gop, es; *m. A captive, slave* [?]. Cf. geōpan *and Icel.* hergopa; *f. one taken in war, a bondwoman. Or is the word connected with* geap *crafty*?—Þurh gopes hond, Exon. 113 a; Th. 433, 5; Rä. 50, 3.

gor, es; *n. Dung, dirt;* fimus, lutum, coenum:—Dæs cealfes flǣsc, and fell, and gor ðū bærnst ūte būtan fyrdwīcon *carnes vituli, et corium, et fimum combures foris extra castra*, Ex. 29, 14. Dæs gores sunu, ðone we wifel nemnaþ *son of the dung, which we call* [*dung-*] *beetle*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 11; Rä. 41, 72. Mid swīnenum gore *with swine dung*, Herb. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Feares gor *bull's dung*, Med. ex Quadr. 11, 10, 11, 12; Lchdm. i. 368, 5, 7, 9. Gor *sordem*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 34. [*Prompt. Parv.* gore *limus*: *Icel.* gor: *O. H. Ger.* gor *fimus*.]

gorst, gost, es; *m.* GORSE, *furze, bramble*:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man tribulus and ōðrum naman gorst nemneþ *this plant, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse*, Herb. 142, 1; Lchdm. i. 262, 16. Of gorstum *de tribolis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Ne wīnberian on gorste ne nimaþ *neque de rubo vindemiant uvam*. Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Ðā hēt ualerianus gebindan ðysne ypolitum on wildu hors ðæt hyne drōgon on gorstas and on þornas *then bade Valerian to bind this Hypolitus on wild horses that they might drag him into the brambles and thorns*, Shrn. 117, 13. Iunīperi dæt is gorst *juniper that is gorse*, L. M. i. 31, 3; Lchdm. ii. 72, 10. Gost *accidenetum*, Wrt. Voc. 33, 32. [*Prompt. Parv.* fyrrys or gorstys tre *ruscus*, p. 162, v. note.]

gorst-beám, es; *m. A bramble;* rubus:—Ofer ðone gorstbeám *super rubum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 26.

GÓS; *gen.* góse; *dat.* gēs; *acc.* gōs; *pl. nom. acc.* gēs, gees; *gen.* gōsa; *dat.* gōsum; *f. A* GOOSE; anser:—Gōs *auca*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 119; Wrt. Voc. 29, 15: 77, 32. Grǣg gōs *a grey goose*, Cot. 99, Lye. Hwīlum ic grǣde swā gōs *sometimes I cry as a goose*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 18; Rä. 25, 3. Gees [gēs, MS. H.] *geese*, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18. [*Icel.* gās: *O. H. Ger.* gans: *Lat.* anser: *Gk.* χήν.]

gōs-fugol, es; *m. A goose*, Th. Chart. 471, 31.

gōs-hafoc, es; *m. Goshawk;* aucarius, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 120; Wrt. Voc. 29, 16. [*Chauc.* gos-hauk: *Icel.* gās-haukr: *O. H. Ger.* gans-hapich.]

gost. v. gorst.

gōst, Shrn. 152, 35. v. gāst.

Gota, an; *m. A Goth;* Gothus; chiefly used in the *pl; nom. acc.* Gotan; *gen.* Gotena; *dat.* Gotum; *m. The Goths:* — Unrīm mānes se Gota fremede *the Goth perpetrated an excess of wickedness,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 89; Met. 1, 45. **I.** VISIGOTHS or *West Goths, under Alrica,* q. v. A. D. 382–410, etc: — Ða [MS. ðe] Gotan of Sciddiu mǽghe, wið Rōmāna rīce gewin upahōfon; and mid heora cyningum, Rædgota and Eallerīca [Alrīca] wǽron hātne, Rōmāne burig abrǽcon *the Goths, from the country of Scythia, made war against the empire of the Romans; and with their kings, who were called Rhadgast and Alaric, sacked the Roman city* [A. D. 410], Bt. 1; Fox 2, 1. Seó hergung wæs þurh Alarīcum [*acc. Lat.*] Gotena cyning geworden *hæc iuruptio per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est,* Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Ða Gotan coman of ðām hwatestan mannan Germania *the Goths came from the bravest men of Germany,* Ors. 1, 10; Bos. 34, 5, 11. **II.** OSTROGOTHS, or *East Goths, under Ermauric, Þeódric,* q. v. A. D. 475–526, etc: — Gotan eástan of Scidðia sceldas lǽddon *Goths from the east led their army from Scythia,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 2; Met. 1, 1. Hū Gotan gewunnon Rōmāna rīce *how the Goths conquered the empire of the Romans,* Bt. titl. 1; Fox x. 2. Eormanrīc āhte wīde folc Gotena rīces *Ermanric possessed the wide nations of the kingdom of the Goths,* Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 28; Deor. 23; 86 a: Th. 324, 3; Wid. 89; 86 b; Th. 325, 10; Wid. 109. Wēold Eormanrīc Gotum *Ermanric ruled the Goths,* Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 27; Wid. 18. [*Icel.* Goti, *pl.* Gotnar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xviii.

Got-land GOTHLAND; Gothia, Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 22, 2.

gōt-wōþe, an; *f. Goatweed:* ægopodium podagraria, L. M. i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 19; 38, 3; Lchdm. ii. 92, 7.

goung, e; *f. A sighing, sobbing, mourning;* gemitus: — Ðæs tuddres forþlǽdnysse bið goung and sār *in prolis prolatione gemitus,* Bd. 1, 27 resp. 8; S. 493, 21. [Cf. [?] *Gk. γοᾶν to sigh.*]

grad, es; *m.* [*Lat.* gradus] A GRADE, *step, order, degree, rank;* gradus, ordo: — Seofon stapas sindon circlīcra grada and hāligra hāda *seven are the degrees of ecclesiastical ranks,* L. E. B. 1; Th. ii. 240, 2. Blōd com uppon þām gradan and of þām gradan on þa flōre *blood came upon the steps and from the steps on the floor,* Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 28. Æt sumum sǽle ætslād se hālga wer on ðām heálícum gradum æt ðam hālgum weofode *on one occasion the holy man slipped on the tall steps at the holy altar,* Homl. Th. ii. 512, 11.

grǽd, es; *m. Greed, rapacity;* aviditas: — Fuglas hungrige grǽdum gīfre *birds hungry, greedily voracious,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 15; Gū. 710. [*Goth.* grēdus: *Icel.* gráðr *hunger, greed.*]

grǽdan ; *p.* de *To cry, call out;* clamare: — Ic grǽde swā gōs *I cry like a goose,* Exon. 106 b; Th. 406. 18; Rä. 25, 3. Ðonne grǽt se lāreów swā swā kok on niht *prædicator clamat quasi gallus cantat in nocte,* Past. 63; Swt. 459, 32; Hat. MS. Hine mon sceal swīðe hlūde hātan grǽdan oððe singan *he must be bidden to cry out or sing very loud,* L. M. 2, 5; Lchdm. ii. 182, 26. [*A. R. Piers P.* greden: Lupin. grædde; *p.*]

grǽde, es; *m. Grass, a herb;* gramen: — Grǽde *ulva,* Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 23; Wrt. Voc. 31, 33. Grǽdas *gramina,* Cot. 95. Lye.

grǽdig ; *adj.* GREEDY, *covetous;* avidus: — Grǽdig *vorator,* Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 82; Wrt. Voc. 50, 62. Ða fýnd heora grīpende wǽron swā swā grǽdig wulf *the devils were seizing them like the ravening wolf,* Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Līg grǽdig swelgeþ londes frætwe *flame, greedy, swallows the land's treasures,* Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 16; Ph. 507: Beo. Th. 242; B. 121: 3002; B. 1497. Sum to lyt hafaþ gōdes grǽdig *one hath too little, eager for goods,* Salm. Kmbl. 689; Sal. 344. Ða getīmode swā ðé þ ðam grǽdigan fisce ðe gesīhþ ðæt ǽs and ne gesihþ ðone angel ðe on ðam ǽse sticaþ *then it befel as it does to the greedy fish that sees the bait but sees not the hook which sticks in the bait,* Homl. Th. i. 216, 10. Helle grǽdige and gīfre *hell greedy and ravenous,* Cd. 37; Th. 49, 16; Gen. 793: 217; Th. 276, 21; Sat. 192. León-hwelpas sēcaþ ðæt him grǽdigum ēt God gedēme *catuli leonum . . . quærunt a Deo escam sibi,* Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gifrost and grǽdgost *most rapacious and most greedy,* Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 2; Rä. 81, 24. [*Goth.* grēdags: *O. Sax.* grādag: *Icel.* gráðugr: *O. H. Ger.* grātag.] DER. heoro-, hilde-, wæl-grǽdige.

grǽdig-, grǽdi-, grǽde-līce; *adv.* GREEDILY, *covetously;* avidē: — He gýmþ grǽdelice his teolunge *he attends greedily to his gain,* Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ðās fugelas habbaþ feónda gelīcnysse ðe gehwilce menn beswīcaþ and grǽdelīce grīpaþ to grimre helle *these birds are like the fiends, that deceive some men, and greedily snatch them to grim hell,* ii. 516, 10. Ðonne him hingraþ he yt grǽdīlīce *when he is hungry he eats greedily,* Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 21.

grǽdignes, se; *f.* GREEDINESS, *covetousness;* aviditas: — Grǽdinesse he lufode *covetousness he loved,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 25. Eorþlīcan grǽdignysse *greediness after earthly things,* Scint. 20, 11.

græf, graf, es; *n. A grave, trench:* — Æt openum græfe *at the open grave,* L. Æthelb. 22; Th. i. 8, 5: L. Eth. 5, 12; Th. i. 308, 4: 6, 20; Th. i. 320, 4: Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 24; Seef. 97: 91 b; Th. 342, 29; Gn. Ex. 149. Ic ongyte ðeáh ðæt ða worlde lustas ne sint eallunga awyrtwalode *of dīnum mōde ðeáh se graf geryd sī I perceive however that worldly pleasures are not entirely rooted out of thy mind, though the trench be sufficient,* Shrn. 184, 20. [*O. Sax.* graf: *O. Frs.* greb: *O. H. Ger.* grab: *Ger.* grab; *n: Goth.* graba: *Icel.* gröf; *f.*] DER. eorþ-, fold-, mold-græf.

græf, es; *n. A graving instrument, a style:* — Græf *graffium,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Wrt. Voc. 75, 17: *graphium* vel *scriptorium,* Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 114; Wrt. Voc. 46, 71.

græfa, græfe [?], an: — Twælf fōður græfan, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Earle in his note on this word, p. 300, suggests a translation other than that given by previous editors. By them it has been translated 'coal,' he suggests 'gravel.' The word may be of Celtic origin, and so may be compared with Old French *grave,* of which *gravel* is a diminutive. Celtic forms are *Bret.* grouan *gravel: Corn.* grow *gravel, sand: W.* gro *pebbles.*

grēfa, grēfa, an; *m. A pit, cave, hole:* — Grǽfe *speluncam,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 13. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii. [Cf. *Goth.* gróba; *f. a hole: Icel.* gröf; *f. a pit: O. H. Ger.* gróba; *f. fovea, scrobs, barathrum: Ger.* grube.]

græfere, grafere, es; *m. A graver, an engraver:* — Græfere *sculptor* vel *celator,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 121; Wrt. Voc. 47, 4.

græf-hūs, es; *n. A grave-house, house of the dead:* — Hell grim græfhūs *hell the grim house of the dead,* Cd. 228; Th. 309, 11; Sat. 708.

græf-seax, -sex. es; *n. A graving knife:* — Græfsex *scalprum* vel *scalpellum* vel *cælum,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 125; Wrt. Voc. 47, 7.

græft, es; *m:* græft, e; *f.* [?] *Carving, graving, a carved* or *graven image:* — Græft *sculptura,* Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 72, 122; Wrt. Voc. 47, 5. Ealle ða de gebiddaþ græftas *omnes qui adorant sculptilia,* Ps. Lamb. 96, 7: Ps. Spl. C. 105, 19: Homl. Th. i. 404, 27. Īrene græfta *ferrea sculptilia, carpenta,* Cot. 38, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* graft, grefti; *f. cælatura, sculptura, scultile.*]

græft-geweorc, es; *n. Carved* or *graven work, a graven image:* — Ne wirce ðū græftgeweorc *thou shalt not make any graven image,* Deut. 5, 8.

grǽg, grēg; *adj. Grey:* — Grēg *glaucus,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 90; Wrt. Voc. 46, 47. Deorce grǽg *elbus,* Wrt. Voc. 46, 48. Grǽg hwǽte *far,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Se grǽga mǽw *the grey mew,* Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Wulf se grǽga *the grey wolf,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. Sē grǽge glashluðre *the sea grey and clear as glass,* Bt. Met. Fox 5, 15; Met. 5, 8. Grǽgan sweorde *with a grey sword,* Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865: Beo. Th. 605; B. 330: 673; B. 334. [*Icel.* grár: *O. Frs.* grē: *O. H. Ger.* grāw: *Ger.* grau.]

grǽg-, grā-gōs *a grey goose, wild goose:* — Grǽg-gōs *canta,* Wrt. Voc. 280. 15: 62, 11: Mone Gl. 314. [*Icel.* grá-gás.]

grǽg-hama, an; *m. A corslet, coat of mail:* — Gylleþ grǽghama *the corslet rattles,* Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. [Cf. grǽge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334; and gullon gūþ searo, Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127. Grein takes the word as an adjective = *grey-coated, the grey-coated one,* i. e. *the wolf.* In support of this cf. scīrham, and the passages given under 'grǽg,' in which that adjective is applied to the wolf.]

grǽg-hiwe, -hæwe; *adj. Of a grey hue* or *colour,* Lye.

grǽg-mǽl; *adj. Of a grey colour,* Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2682. See under 'grǽg,' the passage in which that adjective is applied to weapons.

grǽp *a grip, furrow, ditch;* sulcus, Som.

græs, es; *n. Grass, plant;* grāmen: — Ón grēne græs *on the green grass,* Cd. 56; Th. 69, 17; Gen. 1137. Ða de of græses deáwe geworht wǽron *those that were made of the dew of grass,* Shrn. 66, 3. Sume hió twiccedan ða grasu mid hiora mūþe *some of them pulled the grass with their mouth,* 41, 2: Past. 23, 1; Swt. 173, 20. v. gærs.

græs-hoppa, an; *m. A grass-hopper, locust:* — Græs-hoppa *locustæ,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 4. Hȳ habbaþ fēt swylce græs-hoppan *pedes quasi locustæ,* Nar. 35, 7. v. gærs-hoppa.

græs-molde, an; *f. Grassland, greensward;* campus graminibus viridis: — Beówulf græs-moldan træd *Beowulf trod the greensward* [*grassy mould*], Beo. Th. 3767; B. 1881.

græs-wang, -wong, es; *m. A grassy plain,* Exon. 57 a; Th. 203, 2; Ph. 78: 65 b; Th. 243, 5; Jul. 6.

grētan to *bewail.* v. grētan.

grætta GRITS, *groats, bran;* farina crassior, furfur, Som. v. gryt.

græf. v. græf.

grāf, es; *m. A grove:* — Heó hæbbe ða wuduræddenne in dæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brūcaþ and ēc ic hire lēte to ðæt ceorla grāf *let her have right of pasturage in the wood which the 'ceorls' use, and besides I leave to her the 'ceorls'' grove,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 100, 14. Andlang dære lytlan dīc æt ðæs grāfes ende *along the little ditch at the end of the grove,* 249, 29. Forþ be ðam grāfe *along past the grove,* iii. 18, 31. Ðone grāf, 52, 23. Eác we writaþ him done grāf ðærto. Ðis syndon ða gemǽru ðe to ðæm grāfe gebyriaþ *also we assign to him in addition the grove. These are the boundaries that belong to the grove,* 261, 5–7. [*Laym.* groue: *Prompt. Parv.* grove *lucus.*]

grafan, ic grafe, græfe, ðū græfest, græfst, he græfeþ, græfþ, *pl.* grafaþ; *p.* gröf, *pl.* gröfon; *pp.* grafen. I. *to dig, delve, dig up;* fodere, effodere:—Ic be grunde græfe *I dig along the ground,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2. Dæt fýr græfeþ grimlîce eorþan sceâtas *the fire shall fiercely delve the tracts of the earth,* Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 1004: 95 a; Th. 354, 55; Reim. 66. Se forma feohgîtsere gröf æfter golde *the first miser delved after gold,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57: Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 4; Rä. 34, 6: 130 a; Th. 498, 24; Rä. 88, 6. Dæt ic gröfe græf *that I may dig a grave,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 355, 3; Reim. 71. II. *to* GRAVE, *engrave, carve;* sculpere, cælare:—Ic grafe *sculpo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 20. Ðonne hī wōhgodu worhtan and gröfun *in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum,* Ps. Th. 77, 58. Ac hý gröfon æghwylcne stān swā se cāsere geþohte *they carved each stone as the emperor designed,* Shrn. 146, 16. [*Laym.* graven: *Prompt. Parv.* gravin *sculpere: O. Sax.* (bi-)graƀan: *Goth.* graban: *Icel.* grafa: *O. H. Ger.* graban.] DER. a-grafan, be-, bi-.

grafet, es; *n. A trench* [?]:—On dæt lange grauet of ðam lange grafette, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 33: 195, 5, 7. Leo takes the word as a diminutive of 'gráf.'

gram, grom; *adj.* [grama *anger*] *Furious, fierce, wroth, angry, offended, incensed, hostile, troublesome:*—He swā grom wearþ on his mōde *he became so incensed;* rex iratus, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 32: 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23. Drihten wæs ðam folce gram *the Lord was angry with the people,* Deut. 1, 37: Cd. 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. Wearþ se cyng swīðe gram wið ða burhware *the king was very angry with the citizens,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. He wæs on his gāste gram *exacerbaverunt spiritum ejus,* Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic eom nalæs grames mōdes *non sum turbatus,* 118, 60. Of grammum folce *de populo barbaro,* 113, 1. Ðīn dæt grame yrre *thy fierce anger,* 68, 25: 84, 1: 108, 18. Seó eáðge biseah ongeán gramum *the blessed maid looked on the fierce one* [*the devil*], Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 12; Jul. 628: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 35; Gen. 582. Ða gramon Gydena ðe folcisce men hātaþ Parcas *the fierce goddesses whom common people call Parcæ,* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Grame gūþfrecan *fierce warriors,* Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224: Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919: Ps. Th. 104, 30. Grame me forhogedon *my enemies despised me,* 118, 141: 104, 15: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 238. Grame manige fremde þeóda *many hostile and strange nations;* alienigenæ, Ps. Th. 82, 6: 118, 138: Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 26; Rä. 72, 3. Ðǽr ða graman wunnon *where the fierce ones struggled,* Beo. Th. 1559; B. 777. In gramra gripe *into the grasp of foes,* Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. Gromra, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 2; Gen. 2485. Deófla strǽlas gromra gārfare *the shafts of devils, the spears of fierce spirits.* Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 5: Cri. 781. Ne beó ðū ælþeódegum gram *thou shalt not . . . oppress a stranger,* Ex. 23, 9. Ne beó ðū me gram *noli mihi molestus esse,* Lk. Skt. 11, 7: 18, 5. [*Laym.* gram: *Orm.* gramm: *O. Sax.* gram, the grambo *the devil: Icel.* granir *wroth;* *pl.* gramir, grömm *fiends, demons;* see Grmm. D. M. 942–3: *O. H. Ger.* gram *iratus: Ger.* gram.]

GRAMA, an; *m. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath, trouble;* ira, furor, molestia:—On graman dīnum *in ira tua,* Ps. Spl. 6. 1: 7, 6. Drihten wearþ yrre mid graman his folce *iratus est furore Dominus in populo suo,* Swt. A. S. Kdr. 73, 54–6: Gen. 19, 25. Ic ondrēd his graman and his yrre *I was afraid of his anger and hot displeasure,* Deut. 9, 19. Ðæne ūre yldran for graman to deaþe gedēmdon *whom our elders for anger doomed to death,* H. R. 9, 23. Wel hī sind Dere gehātene forðan ðe hī sind fram graman generode *well are they named Dere* [*= de ira*], *for they are saved from wrath,* Homl. Th. ii. 120, 35: 124, 9. Se upplíca grama *the wrath of heaven,* 538, 28. Æppla gaderian graman getācnaþ *to gather apples betokens trouble,* Lchdm. iii. 212, 21. [*Laym.* grome, grame: *A. R.* grome *anger: Chauc.* grame: cf. *O. H. Ger.* grame; *f. exacerbatio: Ger.* gram; *m. grief.*]

gramatisc-cræft, es; *m. The art of grammar,* Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26.

gram-bére, e; *adj. Angry, passionate;* iracundus, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5; Hat. MS.

grame, grome; *adv. Fiercely, cruelly, hostilely,* Ps. Th. 57, 5: 68, 3: 93, 2: 123, 7. Grome, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 21; Gen. 1260: 184; Th. 230, 15; Dan. 233: Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 21; Gn. Ex. 52.

gramfœrnys, se; *f. Anger, fury:*—Ælc gramfœrnys cymþ of deófle *omnis furor venit a diabolo,* L. Ecg. P. 4. 66; Th. ii. 226, 25.

gram-heort; *adj. Having a fierce, hostile heart or mind,* Beo. Th. 3368; B. 1682: Exon. 31 a; Th. 136, 14; Gū. 541: 102 b; Th. 387, 17; Rä. 5, 6. [*O. Sax.* gram-hert.]

gram-hygende; *part. Having fierce, hostile thought or purpose,* Ps. Th. 68, 25.

gram-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Fierce-minded, hostilely disposed:*—Gramhegdig, Ps. C. 50, 49; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 49. Gromhýdig guma, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 6: Az. 170: 18 b; Th. 46, 8: Cri. 734: Beo. Th. 3502; B. 1749. Ðǽr nǽfre feóndes ne bīþ gāstes gramhýdiges gang *where never shall be fiend's or fierce spirit's walk,* Andr. Kmbl. 3384; An. 1696: Ps. Th. 73, 4. Gramhýdige me oft onginnaþ *injusti insurrexerunt in me,* 85, 13. Gromhýdge, Exon. 38 a; Th. 124, 31; Gū 346: 116 a; Th. 445, 27; Dōm. 14. [*O. Sax.* gram-hugdig.]

gramlîc; *adj. Fierce, hostile, cruel:*—He hig betǽhte sumum gramlîcan cininge Iabin gehāton *he gave them into the hands of a fierce king named Jabin,* Jud. 4, 2. On heora gasthūsum is gramlîc inwit *nequitia in hospitiis eorum,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. [*Icel.* gramligr *vexatious.*]

gramlîce; *adv. Hostilely, evilly, fiercely:*—Gramlîce be Gode sprǽcan *male locuti sunt de Deo,* Ps. Th. 77, 20: 105, 12: Cd. 210; Th. 260, 23; Dan. 714.

gram-mōd; *adj. Of fierce or cruel mind:*—Hine nǽnig man grammōdne ne funde *no one found him cruel,* Blickl. Homl. 223, 33.

gram-word, es; *n. A word or speech expressing anger, wrath, hate, evil:*—Ne gē wið gode æfre gramword sprecan *nolite loqui adversus deum iniquitatem,* Ps. Th. 74, 5.

grandor-, grondor-leás; *adj. Guileless:*—Geong grondorleás *young and guileless,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 26; Jul. 271. [Cf. *Icel.* graudlauss, grandvarr *guileless.*]

grānian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To groan, lament, murmur:*—Grānude *lamentatæ,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 69. Hī grānedan *murmuraverunt,* Ps. Th. 105, 20. [*Laym.* granien, gronie: *A. R.* gronen: *Prompt. Parv.* gronin *gemere:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* grīnan *mutire: Ger.* greinen *to cry.*]

Grantabrycgscir *Cambridgeshire.*

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, *a village near Cambridge,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 30.

Grantan-brycg, e; *f.* Grante brycg, e; *f.* Granta-brycg, e; *f.* [*Hunt.* Grantebrige: *Dunel.* Grantabric, Grantnebrige, Grantebryge: *Hovd.* Grauntebrigge] CAMBRIDGE, *the chief town in Cambridgeshire, and seat of the University;* Cantábrigia, agri Cantabrigiensis oppidum primarium:—To Grantanbrycge *to Cambridge.* Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9. col. 2: 145, 9, col. 2: 921; Th. 195. 29. To Grante brycge *to Cambridge,* Chr. 875; Th. 144, 9, col. 1, 3. Forbærndon Granta-bricge *they burned down Cambridge.* Chr. 1000; Th. 264, 5, col. 1: 264, 8, col. 2: 265, 7, col. 1.

grānung, e; *f.* GROANING, *lamentation;* gemitus:—Me ymbhringdon sār and sorga and grānung *circumdederunt me gemitus mortis,* Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mīn grānung ðē nis na forholen *gemitus meus a te non est absconditus,* 37, 9. Wununga on ðām ne ablinþ grānung *dwellings in which groaning ceases not,* Homl. Th. i. 68, 7: L. E. I; Th. ii. 400, 7.

grāp, e; *f. Grasp, clutch:*—Me fæste hæfde on grāpe *fast had me in his grasp,* Beo. Th. 1114; B. 555: 881; B. 438. Hond earm and eaxle Grendles grāpe *hand, arm, and shoulder, Grendel's grasp,* 1676; B. 836. On grāpum *in the clutches,* 1534; B. 765: 3088; B. 1542: Andr. Kmbl. 2671; An. 1337: Exon. 38 b; Th. 126, 28: 47 a; Th. 162, 1. [*Icel.* greip; *f. the space between the thumb and the fingers, a grasp: O. H. Ger.* greifa; *f. bidens.*]

GRĀPIAN, gröpian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grope, touch, feel with the hands:*—Ic grōpige *palpo,* Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 42. Grāpige, 36; Som. 38, 46. Handa hī habbaþ and hī nā grāpiaþ *manus habent et non palpabunt,* Ps. Spl. 113, 15. Se cuma his cneów grāpode mid his hālwendum handum *the stranger felt his knee with his healing hands,* Homl. Th. ii. 134, 35. Hire wið healse heard grāpode bānhringas bræc *the hard blade touched her neck, broke the bone-rings,* Beo. Th. 3137; B. 1566: 4176; B. 2085. On dæt bānleáse brýd grāpode hondum *touched with hands that boneless bride,* Exon. 112 b; Th. 431, 20; Rä. 46, 3. Hie wurdon sōna ablinde and grāpodan mid heora handum on ða eorþan *they at once became blind and groped on the ground with their hands,* Blickl. Homl. 151, 6. Grāpiaþ *palpate,* Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Þýstro swā þicce dæt hig grāpion *darkness that may be felt,* Ex. 10, 21. Dæt ðū grāpie on midne dæg swā se blinda dēþ on þīstrum *thou shalt grope at noonday, as the blind gropeth in darkness,* Deut. 28, 29. Ðone lîchoman he æteówde to grāpigenne *he shewed the body to be touched,* Homl. Th. i. 230, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* greifon *palpare.*]

grāpigendlîc; *adj. Tangible:*—His lîchama wæs grāpigendlîc . . . he æteówde hine grāpigendlîcne *his body was tangible . . . he shewed himself tangible,* Homl. Th. i. 230, 25, 26.

grasian *to graze:*—Oxan grasiende gesihþ *if he sees oxen grazing,* Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [*Icel.* gresja *to graze.*]

grātan; *pl. Groats, the grain of oats without the husks:*—Nim ātena grātan *take groats of oats,* Lchdm. iii. 292, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* grautr *porridge.*]

Greácas. v. Grēcas.

GREÁDA, an; *m. A bosom;* sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames greádan *in sinum Abrahæ,* Lk. Skt. 16, 22, 23. Ða ðe beraþ on hira greádum ða ā libbendan fatu *those who bear in their bosoms the everliving vessels,* Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 6; Hat. MS. [*Ayenb.* greade: *Alis.* grede.]

GREÁT; *adj. Great, large, thick, coarse:*—Greát *grossus,* Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 101; Wrt. Voc. 51, 14. Swā swā greát beám *like a great tree,* Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 9. Æðelword Æðelmǽres sunu ðæs grǽtan *Ethelward son of Ethelmer the great,* Chr. 1017; Erl. 161, 7. Tū hund greátes hlāfes and þridde smales *two hundred great loaves and a third of small,* Th. Chart. 158, 25. God him send sfan greáte hagolstánas *God cast down upon them great hailstones,* Jos. 10, 11: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Ða wǽron unmetlîce greáte heáhnisse *ingenti grossitudine*

atque altitudine, Nar. 4, 22. Wǽron hie swá greáte swá columnan ge eác sume grýttran *serpentes columnarum grossitudine aliquantulum proceriores*, 14, 15. Greáte swá stænene sweras micle *vastitudine columnarum*, 36, 12. Mid greátan sealte *with coarse salt*; cum sale marino, Herb. 37, 5; Lchdm. i. 138, 14. Mid scearpum pílum greátum *with sharp and large stakes*, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. [*Orm.* grætt: *Laym.* grætt, great: *Chauc.* gret, greet: *O. Sax.* grôt: *O. Frs.* grât: *O. H. Ger.* grôz: *Ger.* gross.]

Greátan leag, leá, e; *f. Probably Greatley, near Andover, Hants;* Greatanleagensis:—Ealle dís wæs gesetted on ðam miclan synoð æt Greátanleage, on ðam wæs se ærcebiscop Wulfhelme, mid eallum ðǽm ædelum mannum, and wiotan [and Ædelstáne cyninge] *all this was established in the great synod at Greatley, in which was the archbishop Wulfhelm, with all the noblemen and witan* [*and King Athelstan*], L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. To-écan ðám dómum ðe æt Greátanleá and æt Exanceastre gesette wǽron, and æt Þunresfelda *in addition to the dooms which were fixed at Greatley, and at Exeter, and at Thunresfeld*, v. pref; Th. i. 228, 9.

greáte wyrt, e; *f. Meadow saffron;* colchicum autumnale:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man hieribulbum and ðǽrum naman greáte wyrt nemneþ *this plant which is called lepóβολβos and by another name great wort*, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 14: L. M. ii. 52, 1; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22.

greátian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To* GREATEN, *to become great* or *large;* grandescere, grossescere:—On ðæs siwenígean eágum beóþ ða æpplas hále, ac ða brǽwas greátiaþ *in lippi oculis pupillæ sanæ sunt, sed palpebræ grossescunt*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 2; Hatt. MS. 15 a, 18. [*A. R.* greaten *to grow great: O. H. Ger.* grôzen *grossescere.*]

greátnes, se; *f.* GREATNESS; magnitudo, R. Ben. 55, Lye.

Grêc *Greek*:—Cwæþende in Grêc *saying in Greek*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 46.

Grécas, Greácas; *gen.* a; *dat.* um; *pl. m. The Greeks;* Græci:—Ða gefélde he his líchoman healfne dǽl mid ða ádle geslægene beón, ðe Grécas nemnaþ paralysis, we cweðaþ lyft-ádl *then felt he that the half of his body was struck with the illness which the Greeks call paralysis, we call lift-ill*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 16. Of Grécum *from the Greek*, Ors. 5, 11; Bos. 109, 30. Ða fóron hí on Greácas *then they went against the Greeks*, Ors. 5, 12; Bos. 110, 38. Greáca land *land of the Greeks*, 5, 11; Bos. 109, 28.

Grécisc, Grêccisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian:*—Heora discipulas wǽron well gelǽrede ge on Grécisc gereorde ge on Lédenisc *eorum discipuli Latinam Græcamque linguam æque ut propriam in qua nati sunt norunt*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 27: 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Grêccisc, 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Grecus grécisc of ðam grecisso and grecor ic leornige grécisc *Grecus Greek of which grecisso and grecor I learn Greek*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 32. On grécisc *in Greek*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. On indisc and on grécisc sprecende *indice et grece loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Ða grécisean onginnaþ hyra geár æt ðam sunnstede *the Greeks begin their year at the solstice*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 18. [*Laym.* grickisc: *O. H. Ger.* grecisc: *Ger.* griechisch.]

Grêc-land, es; *n. Greece:*—Dionisius gewende on ðam tíman fram Grêclande *Dionysius returned at that time from Greece*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 33. [*Laym.* griclond.]

grédig. v. grǽdig.

Gregorius; *gen.* Gregories; *dat.* Gregorie; *acc.* Gregorium; *m. Gregory the Great, Pope* A. D. 590–604, *who sent Augustine and other missionaries to England in* 597; Gregórius:—Gregorius se hálga páfa, Englisere þeóde apostol, wæs of ǽdelboréne mǽgðe acenned. . . . Felix, se eáwfæsta páfa, wæs his fifta fæder. . . . Gregorius is Grécisc nama [=Γρηγόριος *watchful*, from *γρηγορέω I watch*], se sweigþ on Lédenum gereorde, *Vigilantius*, ðæt is on Englisc *Wacolre. Gregory the holy pope, the apostle of the English, was born of a noble family. . . . Felix, the pious pope, was his fifth father. . . . Gregorius is a Greek name which in the Latin tongue signifies* Vigilantius, *that is in English* Watchful, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24; 118, 8, 12. Æt Gregories ǽrendracan *from Gregory's messenger*, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 29. Augustínus cýdde ðam eádigan Gregorie, ðæt Angelcynn cristendóm underfêng *Augustine announced to the blessed Gregory, that the English nation had received Christianity*, 130, 24. Ðæt ðæt folc Gregorium to páþan gecoren hæfde *that the people had chosen Gregory for pope*, 122, 31. Gregorius ásende ǽrendracan to ðisum íglande. . . . Ðæra ǽrendracena naman synd,—Agustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Iohannes, Iustus. Ðás láreówas asende se eádiga páþa Gregorius, mid manigum ódrum munecum, to Angelcynne. . . . Agustínus dá mid his gefêrum ðæt synd gerehte feówertig de férdon be Gregories hǽse, óððæt hí becómon gesundfullíce to ðisum íglande *Gregory sent messengers to this island. . . . The names of these messengers are,—Augustinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Johannes, Justus. These teachers the blessed pope Gregory sent, with many other monks, to the English nation. . . . Augustine then with his companions, who are reckoned at forty men, journeyed by Gregory's command, till they came safely to this island*, Nat. S. Greg. Els. 28, 10–13; 28, 19–29, 6; 31, 15–32, 5.

gremettan *to rage, roar:*—Ic gremette *fremo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* gremizon *fremere, rugire.*] v. grimetian.

gremetunc, gremetung, e; *f. A raging, roaring, murmuring;* fremitus, Prov. 19, Lye. v. grimetung.

gremian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To provoke, irritate, exasperate, vex, revile:*—Hé ða ódre elpendas gremede *it irritated the other elephants*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 23. Gremedon *exacerbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hig me gremedon *they provoked me*, Lev. 26, 40: Num. 11, 20: Deut. 9, 7, 8. Ða ðe forþstópon hine gremedon *prætereuntes blasphemabunt eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. [*Laym.* gromien, gramie *irritare: A. R.* gremeþ *irritat: Goth.* gramjan: *Icel.* gremja: *O. H. Ger.* gremian *irritare, objurgare: Ger.* grämen.]

Grêna-wíc, Grêne-wíc, es; *n.* GREENWICH, *near London*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 4.

Grendel; *gen.* Grendles GRENDEL, *a monster destroyed by Beowulf:*—Grendel mǽre mearcstapa, se de móras heóld, fen and fæsten *Grendel the great traverser of the march, that ruled* [*held*] *the moors, the fen and fastness*, Beo. Th. 205–208; B. 102–104. [Grendel] reste genam þrítig þegna: gewát to hám mid ðære wælfylle [*Grendel*] *took thirty thanes in their rest: departed to his home with the slaughtered corpses*, 245–250; B. 122–125. Grendles módor *Grendle's mother*, Beo. Th. 3078–3085; B. 1537–1540: 3139–3141; B. 1567–1568.

GRÊNE; *adj.* Grene; viridis:—Grêne *viridis*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 80; Wrt. Voc. 46, 37. Wende man ðæt grêne to dan weofode *let the green* [*side of the sods*] *be turned to the altar*, Lchdm. i. 398, 17. Grêne folde *the green earth*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 14; Gen. 1561. Of grênum âre geworht *wrought of green copper*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 7. On grênum treówe in *viridi ligno*, Lk. Skt. 23, 31. Grêne eorþan *green earth*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 18; Gen. 1921. Grêne bearwas *green groves*, 72; Th. 89, 13; Gen. 1480. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte leáf ðonne heó grénost beó *take the leaves of the same plant when it is greenest*, Herb. 1, 4; Lchdm. i. 72, 7. [*O. Sax.* grôni: *O. Frs.* grêne: *Icel.* grænn: *O. H. Ger.* gruoni: *Ger.* grün.]

grênian *to become green, to flourish;* virescere, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114; Met. 11, 57. [*A. R.* greneþ; *pres. indic: Ayenb.* greni: *Prompt. Parv.* grenyn *vireo*; *Icel.* grôna: *O. H. Ger.* gruonan *virescere: Ger.* grünen.]

grênnes, se; *f.* GREENNESS; viriditas, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21.

grennian; *p.* ode *To grin, shew the teeth as an expression of pain, anger, etc;* ringere:—Ic grennige *ringo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 63. He grennade and grístbitade *he grinned and gnashed his teeth*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 11; Jul. 596. Grenniendum welerum hleahter forþbringan *ringentibus labiis risum proferre*, Scint. 55, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* grennen: *Prompt. Parv.* grennyn *ringo*: *Icel.* grenja *to howl: O. H. Ger.* grennat *mutiet.*]

grennung, e; *f.* GRINNING; rictus, Som. [*A. R.* grennung: *Prompt. Parv.* grennynge *rictus.*]

greofa, greaua *a pot;* olla, Cot. 146, 173, Lye.

greósan, ic greóse, ðú gríst, he grýst, *pl.* greósaþ; *p.* greás, *pl.* gruron; *pp.* groren *To frighten.* DER. be-greósan.

GREÓT, es; *n.* GRIT, *sand, dust, earth, gravel;* pulvis:—Hêt ðæt greót útawegan *he ordered the earth to be removed*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 24. Ðú scealt greót etan *dust shalt thou eat*, Cd. 43; Th. 59, 9; Gen. 909. Ic gewíte in greótes fæðm *I depart into dust's bosom*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 13; Ph. 556: Andr. Kmbl. 1587; An. 795: Beo. Th. 6315; B. 3168. Of greóte *from the earth*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 13; Ph. 267: Andr. Kmbl. 3246; An. 1626. Sand is geblonden grund wið greóte *the sand is mixed together, the abyss with the strand*, 849; An. 425: 475; An. 238: 508; An. 254: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gú. 1309. Hér líþ úre ealdor on greóte *here lies our chief in the dust*, Byrht. Th. 140, 68; By. 315: Andr. Kmbl. 2169; An. 1086: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 308. Ðeáh ðe hit sý greóte beþeaht líc mid lâme *though with dust it be covered, the body with clay*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 451, 4; Dôm. 98: Elen. Kmbl. 1666; El. 835. [*A. R.* greot: *Wick.* greet: *O. Sax.* griot; *n. sand, strand: Icel.* grjót; *n. stones, rubble: O. H. Ger.* grioz *glarea, arena: Ger.* gries *gravel, grit.*]

greótan, ic greóte, ðú grýtest, grýtst, he greóteþ, grýt, *pl.* greótaþ; *p.* greát, *pl.* gruton; *pp.* groten *To weep;* flere, lacrimare:—Heó sceal oft greótan *she shall often weep*, Salm. Kmbl. 753; Sal. 376. Se ðe on sefan greóteþ *who weeps in spirit*, Beo. Th. 2689; B. 1342. [*O. Sax.* griotan *to weep.*]

greót-hord, es; *n.* [greót *grit, dust, earth;* hord *hoard, treasure*] *An earthen treasure*, i. e. *the body*:—Greóthord gnornaþ gǽst hine fýseþ on écne geard *the body mourns, the spirit hastens to an eternal dwelling*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 6; Gú. 1240.

grep *a furrow, burrow* [*Prompt. Parv.* gryþpe *or a* gryppel *where watur rennythe away in a londe:* grip *a drain, ditch, trench*, Hall. Dict.] v. græp.

grétan, grǽtan; *p.* grêt, *pl.* grêton; *pp.* greten, grǽten *To bewail, deplore, weep;* plorare, deplorare, flere:—Lâþsíþ grétan *to bewail the dire journey*, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 13; Exod. 44. Beornas grétaþ *men shall wail*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 30; Cri. 992. Hú ða womsceaðan hyra eald-gestreón grêten *how the wicked doers shall bewail their works*

of old, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 10; Cri. 1572. [*Goth.* grētan: *O. Nrs.* gráta *plorare.*] DER. be-grētan.

grētan, he grēt, *pl.* grētaþ; *p.* grētte, *pl.* grētton; *pp.* grēted. **I.** *to approach, come to, visit, touch, attack, treat* or *use in any way, know carnally;* appropinquare, adire, visitare, tangere, hostiliter aggredi, afficere, cognoscere:—Đē wyrmas gyt gīfre grētaþ *the greedy worms yet come to thee*, Exon. 100 a; Th. 375, 14; Seel. 138. Đonne hine engel grētte *when the angel visited him*, 37 b; Th. 123, 25; Gū. 328. Nō he đone gifstōl grētan mōste *he might not touch the throne* [*gift-seat*], Beo. Th. 339; B. 168. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grētan *one may touch the harp with hands*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 11; Crā. 49. Siddan wæs eallum đām ōdrum swā mycel ege fram him, đæt hī hine grētan ne dorstan *afterwards the others were in so much fear of him, that they durst not attack him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 3. On sceortne -as geendiaþ grēcisce naman ac we ne grētaþ nū đa *Greek nouns end in short -as, but we shall not treat them now*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 24; Som. 10, 57. Se dæl se đæt flōd ne grētte *the part that the water did not touch*, 1, 3; Bos. 27, 29. Gomen-wudu grēted wæs *the glee-wood was touched*, Beo. Th. 2134; B. 1065. Đæt he ne grētte goldweard done *that he should not assail that gold-ward* [*that dragon*], Beo. Th. 6154; B. 3081: Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 41. Gif đe ænig mid wean grēteþ *if any one entreat thee evil*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. He ne grētte hī *non cognoscebat eam*, Mt. Bos. 1, 25. **II.** *to speak to, call upon, hail, greet, welcome, salute, take leave of, bid farewell to;* alloqui, invocare, ciere, salutare, lætari de, valedicere:—Gomol cōwic grētan hēt *the aged* [*prince*] *commanded to greet you*, Beo. Th. 6182; B. 3095: Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 1; Hat. MS. Ælfric munuc grēt Æđelwærd ealdormon *Ælfric the monk greets alderman Æthelward*, Pref. Thw. 1, 1. Đonne he on gaton grēteþ his grame feondas *cum loquitur inimicis suis in porta*, Ps. Th. 126, 6. Gif man mannan mid bi-mær wordum scandlīce grēte *if a man address another shamefully with abusive words*, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 5. Hȳ grētte blīđum wordum *he addressed her with kind words*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 17; Jul. 164. His God grētte *addressed his God*, Andr. Kmbl. 2059; An. 1032. Ongunnon hine grētan *ceperunt salutare eum*, Mk. Bos. 15, 18. Cwēn grētte guman on healle *the queen greeted the men in the hall*, Beo. Th. 1232; B. 614. Wulfas hilde grētton *the wolves hailed the battle*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 8; Exod. 181. Wāc ne grētton in đæt rinc-getæl *the weak they welcomed not into that martial number*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. Hrōþgār grētte Beówulf *Hrothgar took leave of Beowulf*, Beo. Th. 1308; B. 652. [*Orm.* gretenn: *Laym.* grætten *to accost, greet*; *p.* grætte: *O. Sax.* grōtian: *N. Frs.* groetjen: *O. Frs.* grēta: *N. Dut.* groeten: *N. Ger.* grüszen: *M. H. Ger.* grüezen: *O. H. Ger.* gruoȝan.] DER. ge-grētan.

grēting, e; *f. A greeting, salutation, present in acknowledgment of a favour done*; salutatio:—Hwæt seó grēting wǣre *qualis esset ista salutatio*, Lk. Bos. 1, 29. Đīnre grētinge stefn *vox salutationis tuæ*, 1, 44. Luflaþ grētinga on strǣtum *diligitis salutationes in foro*, 11, 43. Pāpa sende Ēadwine grētinge *the pope sent to Edwin greeting*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 20. Sendaþ mīn hēafod ān to grētinge and bringaþ mīnre mēder đæt hēo đæt cysse *send my head only in greeting and bring it to my mother that she may kiss it*, Shrn. 139, 28. Đā brōhte seó sēe damiane miedmicle grētinge gewritu secgaþ đæt đæt wǣre þrēo ægero *then she brought St. Damian a slight acknowledgment; books say that it was three eggs*, 135, 17, 23.

grętta. v. gryt.

grig-hund *a greyhound*, Cot. 173, Lye.

grillan; *p.* de *To provoke, offend*:—He willaþ grillan [griellan, Hat. MS.] ōđre men *they like to provoke other men*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 292, 19; MS. Cot. [*A. R.* gruellen *to make sad: O. E. Homil.* igrud, 2, 259, 30; and see other instances in Stratmann: cf. *Icel.* grellskapr *spite: Ger.* groll *rancour.*]

GRIM; *adj. Sharp, bitter, severe, fell, fierce, dire, savage, cruel,* GRIM, *horrible;* acer, immanis, sævus, crudelis, atrox, dirus:—He him æt his ende grim geweorþeþ and hine geläđeþ on ēce forwyrd *he* [*the devil*] *will become cruel to him at his end, and will lead him into eternal perdition*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 13: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 8; Dan. 230. Đæt wæs grim cyning *that was a fierce king*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 378, 29; Deór. 23. Grim and grǣdig *savage and greedy*, Beo. Th. 242; B. 121. Mycel wōl and grim *acerba pestis*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 29. Se grimma wītedōm *dira præsagia*, 3, 14; S. 541, 9. Wæs se winter to đæs grim đæt manig man his feorh for cȳle gesealde *the winter was so severe that many a man lost his life with the cold*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 31: Chr. 1005; Erl. 139, 37. Mid grimmon gefeohte *with severe fighting*, 5, 3: Byrht. Th. 133, 36; By. 61. On đam grimmun dæge dōmes dæs miclan *on the terrible day of the great doom*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 12; Cri. 1205. Đæt wæter wæs biterre and grimre to drincanne đonne ic ǣfre ænig ōđer bergde *amariorem elleboro fluminis aquam gustavi*, Nar. 8, 29. Cȳle đone grimmestan *the most severe cold*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Đeāh đū wǣre wyrmcynna đæt grimmeste *though thou hadst been of serpents the fiercest*, Soul Kmbl. 167; Seel 83. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* grim *acerbus, austerus, atrox, sævus, ferus: Icel.* grimmr: *Ger.* grimm.]

grīma, an; *m.* **I.** *a mask, visor, helmet*:—Gylden grīma *a golden helm*, Elen. Kmbl. 249; El. 125. Grīma *a mask*, Gl. Mett. 504. He mīne sāwle swylce gehealde wið ehtendra egsan grīman *ut salvam faceret a persequentibus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. [*Icel.* grīma *a sort of hood or cowl.*] See Grmm. D. M. 218–9. DER. beadu-, here-grīma. **II.** *a spectre;* larva:—Mec mæg grīma abrēgan *a spectre can terrify me*, Exon. 110 b; Th. 423, 7; Rä. 41, 17. v. eges-grīma in Appendix.

grimena, grimenæ *a caterpillar;* bruchus, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 32.

grimetan, grymetan, grimetian; *p.* ode, ede *To rage, roar, make a loud noise, grunt;* fremere, rugire, grunnire:—Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. 111, 9. Grimme grymetaþ *fiercely roars*, Exon. 128 a; Th. 491, 22; Rä. 81, 3. Leónhwelpas grymetigaþ *catuli leonum rugientes*, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Đā awēdde he and grymetede *he went mad and cried aloud*, Th. Anal. 125, 8: Ps. Spl. 37, 8. Ecg grymetode *loud rang the blade* [*as it was drawn from the sheath*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 24; Exon. 408. He gristbitade and grymetade *he gnashed his teeth and raged*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 15; Jul. 598. Sume sceoldan bión eaforas and đonne hī sceoldan hiora sār siofian đonne grymetodan hī *some had to be boars and when they should lament their misfortune then they grunted*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35. Grymetedon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 163; Met. 26, 81. Forhwon grymetedon þeóda *quare fremuerunt gentes?* Ps. Spl. C. T. 2, 1. Grymetigan *to roar*, Bt. Met. Fox 13. 58; Met. 13, 29. Fīf manna sāwla hreówlīce gnorniende and grimetende *five men's souls miserably wailing and crying out*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 28. Grimetende *rugientes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Swīđe grymetende *cum ingenti murmure*, Nar. 14, 27. Brim grymetende *the roaring ocean*, Exon. 95 b; Th. 356, 6; Pa. 7. Swā grymetigende leó *as a roaring lion*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 22. v. gremettan.

grimetung, grymetung, e; *f. Raging, roaring, grunting, loud noise;* murmur, fremitus, rugitus:—Swȳnes grymetunge *swine's grunting*, Guthl. 8; Gdwin. 48, 3: 46, 20. Leóna grymetunge *roaring of lions*, Shrn. 50, 9.

grīm-helm, es; *m. A helmet with a visor;* galea larvata, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 27; Exod. 174: 160; Th. 198, 29; Exod. 330: Elen. Kmbl. 516; El. 258: Beo. Th. 674; B. 334. See Grmm. A. E. xxviii; and grīma.

griming *witchcraft;* veneficium, Som.

grimlic; *adj. Grim, fierce, cruel, sharp, severe, bloody;* atrox, dirus, cruentus, crudelis:—Đone grimlīcan gārsecg *the fierce ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 15. Hit wyrþ đonne eges'lic and grimlīc *things will then become awful and terrible*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Đa Crētense hæfdon đone grimlecan sige *cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Se lēgdraca grimlīc gryre *the fire-drake, that fierce horror*, Beo. Th. 6074; B. 3041. Đa gewin wǣron grimlīcran đonne hȳ nū sȳn *struggles were more bloodthirsty than they now are;* quod crudelius graviusque erat quam nunc est, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 23.

grimlīce; *adv. Fiercely, severely, cruelly*:—Đām mannum sceolan đa dēman grimlīce stȳran *those men must the judges severely restrain*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 15. Oft hī grimlīce Godes costodan *tentaverunt Deum*, Ps. Th. 77, 41. Sprecеþ grimlīce *speaketh fiercely*, Soul Kmbl. 31; Seel. 16: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 19; Cri. 100, 4.

grimman, ic grimme, đū grimest, he grimmeþ, grimþ, *pl.* grimmaþ; *p.* gram, grom, *pl.* grummon; *pp.* grummen. **I.** *to rage, roar, make a loud noise;* fremere:—Đū hie grimman meaht gehȳran *thou mayest hear it* [*hell*] *rage*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 17; Gen. 793. Hwæl-mere hlūde grimmeþ *the whale-mere* [*the sea*] *rages loudly*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 3; Rä. 3, 5. [Cf. *O. Sax.* grimmid the grōto séo.] **II.** *to run with haste, hasten;* properare, currere, festinare:—Gūþmōde grummon *the warlike of mind hastened*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306. [So Grein translates the verb, but may not the word be taken more nearly in the sense of the preceding passages '*loud and fierce was their shout?*']

grimme; *adv. Grimly, fiercely*:—Hȳ him æfter dæm grimme forguldon đone wīgcræft đe hȳ æt him geleornodon *they afterwards gave him grim requital for the military skill they learnt from him*, Ors. 1, 2; Bos. 26, 30: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 15; Gen. 1275: 183; Th. 229, 2; Dan. 211: Beo. Th. 6017; B. 3012.

grimnes, se; *f.* GRIMNESS, *severity, fierceness, cruelty;* ferocitas, atrocitas:—Se deófol wile hit him mid grimnesse and mid yfele eall forgyldan *the devil will requite it all to him with cruelty and with evil*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 24. Hī sceoldan đām unriht-dōndum mid grimnesse stēran *they should restrain with severity all evil-doers*, 63, 12. On grimnesse *in exacerbatione*, Ps. Th. 94, 9. Cwǣdon to gūdlāce mid grimnysse *fiercely they* [*evil spirits*] *spake to Guthlac*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 33: Gū. 550. [*Prompt. Parv.* grymnesse *austeritas, rigor, horror, horribilitas.*]

grimsian; *p.* ede *To be fierce, cruel, to rage;* sævire:—Đā dara treówleásra cyninga beboda wið cristenum monnum grimsedon *cum perfidorum principum mandata adversum Christianos sævirent*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. He grimsigende forleás *sæviens disperderet*, 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Wōl mid grimme wæle lange feor and wīde grimsigende *pestilentia acerba clade diutius longe lateque desæviens*, 27; S. 558, 15: 4, 25; S. 601, 20.

grimsung, e; *f. Fierceness, roughness*:—Mid ungemetlīcre grimsunge *multa asperitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 14; Hat. MS.

grin, gryn, e; *f.* es; *n. A snare, gin, noose;* laqueus:—Swá swá grin he becymþ on ealle *tanquam laqueus superveniet in omnes,* Lk. Skt. 21, 35: Ps. Th. 123, 7. Grines *laquei,* Ps. Lamb. 34, 7. Of grames huntan grine *de laqueo venantium,* Ps. Th. 123, 6: 90, 3. Geheald me wið ðare gryne *custodi me a laqueo,* 140, 11. On grine *in laqueum,* 68, 23. Gryne, 65, 10. Ic fó mid grine *laqueo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 17. Iudas férde and mid gryne hyne sylfne ahéng *Iudas wente awey and goyinge awey he hangide hym with a grane.* Wyc; laqueo se suspendit, Mt. Bos. 27, 5: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 22. Mid ðý ilcan grine *in laqueo isto,* Ps. Th. 9, 14. He rínep ofer ða synfullan grinu *pluet super peccatores laqueos,* Ps. Lamb. 10, 7: Ps. Th. 17, 5: 34, 9. Fótum heó mínum grine gearwodon *laqueos paraverunt pedibus meis,* 56, 7: 141, 4. Mid grinum *laqueis,* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. [*Ayenb.* gryn *snare.*]

GRINDAN, gryndan; *part.* grindende. ic grinde, grynde, ðú grintst, grinst, he grint, pl. grindaþ; p. ic, he grand, grond, ðú grunde, pl. grundon; *pp.* grunden *To* GRIND, *grind together, rub, rub together;* molere, commolere, terere, frendere, allidi, collidi:—Ic seah searo grindan wið greóte *I saw a machine grind against the dust,* Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 30; Rä. 33, 4. Ic grynde *molo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Som. 31, 3. Ic grinde *commolo,* Ælfc. Gl. 36; Wrt. Voc. 28, 77. Ðú grinst *thou grindest,* Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Se hærufiota grond wið greóte *the floater of the surge* [*the ship*] *ground against the gravel,* Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 12; Gú. 1309. Hí grundon ofer me mid tóðum heard *frenduerunt super me dentibus suis,* Ps. Spl. 34, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373. Twá beóþ æt cwyrne grindende, án byþ genumen, and óðer byþ lǽfed *duæ molentes in mola, una assumetur, et una relinquetur,* Mt. Bos. 24, 41: L. Eth. 11; Th. i. 6, 6. Sume dara munecena cómon to grindanne *some of the nuns came to grind,* Th. Chart. 447, 1. DER. be-, for-, ge-grindan.

grindel, es; *m. A bar, bolt;* in *pl. lattice-work, hurdle;* crates:—Geslægene grindlas greáce *forged large gratings,* Cd. 19; Th. 24, 27; Gen. 384. Guest, English Rhythms, ii. 40, note 1, observes:—'As far as we can judge from the drawing which accompanies the description, the *grindel* was a kind of heavy iron grating, which rather encumbered the prisoner by its weight, than fixed him in its grasp.' [*O. H. Ger.* grintil *temo, repagulum, pessulum, obex, vectis:* cf. *Icel.* grind *a latticedoor.*]

grindere, es; *m. A grinder;* molitor, Som.

grind-tóðas *grinding teeth, the grinders,* Som.

gring, es; *n? Slaughter;* clades, Elen. Kmbl. 230; El. 115. v. gringan.

gringan, ic gringe, ðú gringest, gringst, he gringeþ, gringþ, *pl.* gringaþ; *p.* grang, *pl.* grungon; *pp.* grungen *To sink down, perish;* occumbere, prosterni:—On herefelda hæðene grungon *the heathen sank down upon the battle-field,* Elen. Kmbl. 252; El. 126. [Cf. cringan.]

gring-wracu, e; *f. Deadly punishment,* Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 14; Jul. 265.

grinian, grynian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od [grin *a snare*] *To ensnare;* ligare, illaqueare. DER. be-, ge-grinian.

grinu; *adj. Avidius,* Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 85; Wrt. Voc. 46, 42.

griósn *a pebble stone;* calculus, Prov. 20, Lye.

gripa, an; *m. A handful, a sheaf;* manipulus, pugillus:—Gripa *pugillus,* Hpt. Gl. 497. Genim dysse ylcan wyrte gódne gripan *take a good handful of this same plant,* Herb. 36, 4; Lchdm. i. 136, 4: 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Berende gripan heora *portantes manipulos suos,* Ps. Spl. 125, 8.

gripan, ic grípe, ðú grípest, grípst, he grípeþ, grípþ, *pl.* grípaþ; *p.* gráp, *pl.* gripon; *pp.* gripen; *v. a. To* GRIPE, *grasp, seize, lay hold of, apprehend;* capére, rapére, prehendére, apprehendére:—Ic on Lothe gefrægn hæþne heremægas handum gripan *I heard that the heathen leaders seized on Lot with their hands,* Cd. 114; Th. 149, 32; Gen. 2483: 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269. Oþ ðæt ðé heortan grípeþ ádl unlíðe *until severe disease gripeth thee at heart,* Cd. 43; Th. 57, 31; Gen. 936: Exon. 107 a; Th. 407. 19; Rä. 26, 7. Hwílum flotan gripaþ *sometimes they seize the sailor,* Salm. Kmbl. 304; Sal. 151. Grípaþ láre *apprehendite disciplinam,* Ps. Spl. 2, 12. Gráp on wráðe *laid hands on his enemies,* Cd. 4; Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61: 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 1381: 95; Th. 125, 1; Gen. 2072: 119; Th. 153, 28; Gen. 2545: Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501: Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 8; Rä. 84, 4. Ðú ðe samod mid me swétе gripe metas *qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos,* Ps. Spl. 54, 15: Cd. 42: Th. 55, 8; Gen. 891. Scearpe gáras gripon *the sharp arrows griped,* Cd. 95; Th. 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Swá swá leó hreáfiende oððe gripende oððe gyrretynde and grymetende *sicut leo rapiens et rugiens,* Ps. Lamb. 21, 14: Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. [*Goth.* greipan: *O. Sax.* grípan: *O. Frs. Icel.* grípa: *O. H. Ger.* grífan.] DER. be-, for-, ge-, to-ge-, ðý-, wid-gripan.

gripe, es; *m. A gripe, vulture;* gryps, vultur. [*Laym.* gripes, *pl.*: *Icel.* grípr: *O. H. Ger.* grif: *Prompt. Parv.* grype *vultur,* p. 212, note 4: Wrt. Voc. 252, 28 grype *vultur:* and see Nares' Glossary.]

gripe, es; *m. Gripe, grip, grasp, hold, clutch, seizure:* pugillus, prehensio, captus:—Se gripe ðære hand *pugillus,* Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 1; Wrt. Voc. 43. Gripe *pugilla,* Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 75. Eorþgráp heard gripe hirusan *earth's grasp, the fast hold of the ground,* Exon. 124 a; Th. 476, 15; Ruin. 8. Gripe méces oððe gáres fliht *the falchion's clutch or the javelin's flight,* Beo. Th. 3534; B. 1735: Andr. Kmbl. 373; An. 187: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 10; Jul. 125. Of gromra gripe *from the cruel ones' clutch,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 16; Jul. 215: 71 b; Th. 265, 34; Jul. 391: Salm. Kmbl. 97; Sal. 48: Elen. Kmbl. 2601; El. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 433; An. 217: 1901; An. 953. For mínum gripe *for my grasp,* Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 11; Rä. 70, 6: Beo. Th. 2300; B. 1148. Staþole strengra ðonne ealra stána gripe *stronger in position than the hold of all stones,* Salm. Kmbl. 257; Sal. 76. [*Laym.* gripen; *pl. grasps:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* grif: *Ger.* griff.] DER. fǽr-, mund-, níð-, stán-, sweord-gripe.

gripennis, se; *f. Captivity;* captivitas, Som.

gripu, e; *f. A cauldron:*—Seó ærene gripu *the brazen cauldron,* Salm. Kmbl. 94; Sal. 46.

grisan, ic grise, ðú grísest, gríst, he grísep, gríst, *pl.* grísaþ; *p.* ic, he grás, ðú grise, pl. grison; *pp.* grisen *To shudder, to be frightened;* horrere. [Me grises, A. R. 366, 7, note: gros. *p. King Horn.* 1314: his herte gros, *Man.* ed. Furn. 8532: him gros, Handl. Synne 7875.] DER. a-grísan, grísliċ, an-grísliċ, -grisenliċ.

grislíċ, gryslíċ; *adj.* GRISLY, *horrible, dreadful, horrid;* horridus, horrendus, horribilis. [*Laym.* grislich: *Orm.* grisslij: *A. R.* grislich: *Ayenb.* grislich: *O. Frs.* gryslik: cf. *O. H. Ger.* grisenlich, Grff. iv. 301: *Ger.* grässlich.] This word seems to belong to 'grísan' rather than to 'greósan,' so should be written with *i* rather than with *y.* The spelling in the Ormulum supports the short vowel. v. grísan.

grist, es; *m.* [?] *Grist, corn for grinding:*—Grist *molitura,* Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 107; Wrt. Voc. 34, 36. v. gyrst.

gristbátian *to gnash the teeth:*—Gristbátaþ mid his tóþum *fremet dentibus suis,* Ps. Th. 36, 12, note. [Gristbeatien, *Juliana,* 69, 17: *A. R.* gristbatede; and cf. *Laym.* gristbating.]

gristbátung, e; *f. A grinding, gnashing:*—Gristbátung tóþa *stridor dentium,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 12. [*Laym. O. E. Homl.* grisbating.]

gristbitian; *p.* ode, ede *To gnash* or *grind the teeth;* frendere, stridere:—Ic cearcige oððe gristbitige *strideo* vel *strido,* Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 7. Tóþum gristbitaþ [gristbitteþ, Lind.] *stridet dentibus,* Mk. Skt. 9, 18. He grennade and gristbitade *he grinned and ground his teeth,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 12; Jul 596. Gristbitedon mid heora tóþum ongeán me *striderunt in me dentibus suis,* Ps. Th. 34, 16. He ongan mid his tóþum gristbitian *cœpit dentibus frendere,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 14: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 21: Jud. 271.

gristbitung, e; *f. A gnashing of the teeth:*—Tóþa gristbitung [gristbiottung, Lind.] *stridor dentium,* Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42, 50: Blickl. Homl. 185, 7: Cd. 220; Th. 285, 7; Sat. 334. Gristbiotung, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Gristbittung, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

gristel, gristl, es; *m. Gristle;* cartilago, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 8.

gristel-bān, es; *n. A gristle bone;* cartilageum os.

gristian *to grind, grate, gnash,* Hpt. Gl. 513.

gristlung, grystlung, e; *Gnashing, grinding:*—Tóþa grystlung *stridor dentium,* Lk. Skt. 13, 28.

gristra, an; *m. A baker of dough made from grist, a baker;* cerealis pistor, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 108; Wrt. Voc. 34, 37.

grið, es; *n.* I. *peace limited to place or time, truce, protection, security, safety.* [The word comes into use during the struggles with the Danes. *Icel.* grið (v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.) means first *home, domicile,* then in *pl. truce, peace, pardon;* friðr is the general word, grið the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum)]:—Leóf-ig ealdorman grið wið hí gesætte *alderman Leofsig made a truce with them,* Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25. Ðonne nam man grið and frið wið hí *then was truce and peace made with them,* 1011; Erl. 145, 3, 4. We willaþ wið ðam golde grið fæstnian *for the gold we will make a truce,* Byrht. Th. 132, 53; By. 35. Heó gesóhte Baldwines grið *she sought the protection of Baldwin,* Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 3: 1048; Erl. 178, 34: 180, 17, 19. Ða gyrnde he griðes and gísla *then he required security and hostages,* 180, 6: 1095; Erl. 231, 25. Sette man him iv nihta grið *his safety was secured for four days,* 1046; Erl. 173, 4. Godes grið *protection belonging to the church,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 99. II. for the passages in which the word occurs as a technical term in the laws, see Thorpe, index to vol. i. of 'Ancient Laws and Institutes,' s. v. Schmid, p. 585, arranges the several 'griths' under the following heads:—(1) Place; churches, private houses, the king's palace and precincts; (2) Time; fasts and festivals, coronation days, days of public gemots and courts, times when the fyrd is summoned; (3) Persons; clergy, widows, and nuns. On this word, Stubbs, i. 181, says—'The *grith* is a limited or localized peace, under which the special guarantee of the individual, and differs little from the protection implied in the *mund* or personal guardianship which appears much earlier; although it may be regarded as another mark of territorial development. When the king becomes the lord, patron, and *mundbork* of his whole people, they pass from the ancient national peace of which he is the guardian into the closer personal or territorial relation of which he is the source. The peace is now the king's peace; . . . the *frith* is enforced by the national officers, the *grith*

by the king's personal servants: the one is official, the other personal; the one the business of the country, the other that of the court. The special peace is further extended to places where the national peace is not fully provided for: the great highways . . . are under the king's peace.' [*A. R. Laym.* griþ: *Orm.* griþþ.] DER. cyric-, hælnes-, hād-, hand-grið.

grið-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [grið *peace;* brice, bryce *a breach, violation*] *A breach of the peace;* pacis infractio *vel* violatio:—Griðbrice *infractio pacis,* L. Th. ii. 531, 12. Bēte man done griðbryce *let a man make amends for a breach of the peace,* L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 21: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 12.

griðian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed. **I.** *to make peace:*—Lundene waru griðede wið done here *the people of London made peace with the army,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 9. Griðode, 1046; Erl. 172, 6: 1070; Erl. 207, 19. Griðedon, 1068; Erl. 207, 2. Griðodon, 1087; Erl. 225, 15. **II.** *to protect, give 'grith:'*—Hwīlum healīce hādas griðiau mihton ða de dæs beforf *once those of high rank could extend protection to those that needed it,* L. Eth. 7, 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Godes þeówas griðedan *protected God's servants,* 24; Th. i. 334, 24: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 37. Griðian and fridian, L. Eth. 6, 42; Th. i. 326, 16: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 11: 4; Th. i. 360, 28. [*Laym.* griðien.]

grið-lagu, e: *f. Law concerning 'grith,'* L. Eth. 7, 9; Th. i. 330, 22.

griðleás; *adj. Without 'grith' or protection, unprotected,* Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41.

gritta *grit, bran;* furfur:—Ðās gritta *hic furfur,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. v. gryt.

groene *green,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 31. v. grēne.

groetan *to greet;* groeting *a greeting.* v. grētan, grēting.

grōf, *pl.* grōfon *carved,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 113; Met. 8, 57; *p. of* grafan.

grom. v. gram.

grōpian. v. grāpian.

grorn, es; *m* [?] *Grief, sadness;* luctus, mœror, Exon. 94 b; Th. 354, 22; Reim. 49.

grorne; *adv. Sadly, mournfully,* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 11; Cri. 1205.

grorn-hof, es; *n. A house of sadness, of woe,* Exon. 70 b; Th. 261, 32; Jul. 324.

grornian; *p.* ode *To mourn, murmur:*—Grornaþ eal middangeard *all the earth shall mourn,* Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 18; Cri. 971. Grornadun *murmurabant,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind 20, 11.

grornung, e; *f. Complaint, mourning:*—Būta grornunge *sine quærella,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6.

grot, es; *n. A particle, an atom;* particula:—Nān grot rihtwīsnesse *no particle of wisdom,* Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 6. Nān grot angdites *no particle of sense,* 41, 5; Fox 252, 22. Uneāþe ænig grot staþoles aðstōd *hardly any particle of foundation remained,* Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. [*A. R.* of al þe brode eorðe ne moste he habben a grot forte deien uppon. 260, 20: *Havel.* karf hem al to grotes, 472.]

GRŌWAN; *part.* grōwende; ic grōwe, ðū grōwest, grēwst, he grōweþ, grēwþ, *pl.* grōwaþ; *p.* greów, *pl.* greówon; *pp.* grōwen To GROW, *increase, spring, sprout, spring up;* crescere, frondere, virere, germinare, florere:—Lǽteþ hió ða blōwan and grōwan *it lets these blow and grow,* Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 6; Rä. 35, 9: 90 a; Th. 338, 3; Gn. Ex. 73: Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 84; Met. 22, 42: Salm. Kmbl. 969; Sal. 484. Spritte seó eorðe grōwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem,* Gen. 1, 11: Ps. Spl. 64, 11: Cd. 5; Th. 6, 13; Gen. 88. Ic grōwe *frondeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Ic grōwe *vireo,* 26, 2; Som. 28, 44: Mk. Bos. 4, 27. Leāf and gærs geond Bretene blōweþ and grōweþ *leaves and grass blow and grow over Britain,* Bt. Met. Fox 20, 198; Met. 20, 99: 29, 140; Met. 29, 70: Ps. Th. 91, 11: 146, 8: Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159: Hy. 3, 5; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 35. Eall se dæl dæs treówes upweardes grēweþ *all that part of the tree grows upwards,* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150. 2. Hī grōwaþ geára gehwilce on lencten tīd *they grow every year in spring time,* Bt. Met. Fox 29, 133; Met. 29, 67: Ps. Th. 103, 12: 64, 11. Greów *grew,* Beo. Th. 3441: B. 1718. Ða greówon [MS. greowan] and blōsmodon [MS. blosmodan] *the lands grew and blossomed,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 35: Ps. Th. 106, 36, 37. Forhwī ǽlc sǽd grōwe innon ða eorþan? *why should every seed grow in the earth?* Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31. Hwæt druge ðū grōwendra gifa? *what madest thou of the growing gifts?* Cd. 42; Th. 55, 6; Gen. 890. [*O. Frs.* grōwa: Icel. grōa: *O. H. Ger.* grōen, grūen *virescere.*] DER. a-, for-, ge-grōwan.

grōwnes, se; *f. Growth:*—Grōwnys hreódes *viror calami,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ne com ðǽr nǽnig grōwnes up ne wæstmas ne furþan brordas *nil omnino, non dico spicarum, sed ne herbæ quidem ex eo germinare contigit,* 4, 28; S. 605, 34.

gruncan *prurire,* Gl. Prud. 595.

GRUND, es; *m.* **I.** *ground, bottom, foundation;* fundus, fundamentum:—Grund *fundamentum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 29: 6, 48: Rtl. 82, 34. Ælc sǽ ðeáh heó deóp sȳ hæfþ grund on ðære eorþan *every sea, though it be deep, hath its bottom in the earth,* Lchdm. iii. 254, 20. Hordweard sōhte georne æfter grunde *the keeper of the hoard sought eagerly along the floor* [*of the cave*], Beo. Th. 4577; B. 2294: 5523; B. 2765: 5510; B. 2758. Grunde getenge *deep in the earth,* i. e. *lying, as it were, at the bottom of a hole,* Elen. Kmbl. 2226; El. 1114. Me to grunde teáh *he drew me to the bottom* [*of the sea*], Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553: Cd. 39; Th. 51, 29; Gen. 834. Ufan to grunde *from top to bottom,* 228; Th. 309, 2; Sat. 703: 229; Th 310, 15: Sat. 726: Salm. Kmbl. 61; Sal. 31. Sió gītsung ðe nænne grund hafaþ *avarice which hath no bottom,* Bt. Met. Fox 8, 92; Met. 8, 46. Mid fōtum ne mæg grund gerǽcan *cannot reach the bottom with his feet,* Salm. Kmbl. 453; Sal. 227: Beo. Th. 2739; B. 1367: Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 34; Wōl. 29. **II.** *ground, earth, land, country, plain;* terra, solum, campus:—Hie dæt gild gebrǽcan and gefyldan eal ōð grund *they broke the idol to pieces and cast it all to the ground,* Blickl. Homl. 221, 33. Eal ðes ginna grund *all this spacious earth,* Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 23; Dōm. 12: Cd. 5; Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Eall eorþan grund *all the earth,* 192; Th. 240, 5; Dan. 382. We men on grunde we *men on the earth,* Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 39; Hy. 9, 39. Neól ic fēre and be grunde græfe *prone I go and along the ground dig,* Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 3; Rä. 22, 2: 128 a; Th. 491, 23; Rä. 81, 3. Geond ealne yrmenne grund *through all the earth,* 14 b; Th. 30, 20; Cri. 481: 66 a; Th. 243, 14; Jul. 10: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 35: Gen. 134: 69; Th. 83, 31; Gen. 1388: Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 26; Ph. 118. He grund gesōhte *he fell to the ground,* Byrht. Th. 140, 13; By. 287: Andr. Kmbl. 3199; An. 1602. Grund and sund *earth and sea,* 1494; An. 748. Geond grunda fela *through many lands,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 326, 30; Vid. 136. On grundum *on earth,* 17 b; Th. 43, 1; Cri. 682: 18 b; Th. 46, 28; Cri. 744. Of grundum, 18 a; Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Rūme grundas swilce eác rēde streámas *spacious plains and fierce streams,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 30; Jud. 349. Grēne grundas, Andr. Kmbl. 1551; An. 777: Beo. Th. 2812; B. 1404: 4152; B. 2073: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 15; Ædelst. 15. **III.** *a depth, sea, abyss, hell;* profundum, abyssus:—On sǽs grund *in profundum maris,* Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. On grund *in abissum,* Lk. Skt. 8, 31. Grund eall forswealg *the abyss swallowed up all,* Andr. Kmbl. 3179; An. 1592. Sǽs sīdne grund *the sea's spacious depth,* Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40: Menol. Fox 323; Men. 113: Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393: 849: An. 425: Beo. Th. 3106: B. 1551. Wese ic earmum gelīc ðe on sweartne grund syddan astīgaþ *ero similis descendentibus in lacum,* Ps. Th. 142, 7. Ic of grundum cleopode *de profundis clamavi,* 129, 1. Ofer deópnesse ealra grunda *above the depth of all abysses,* Blickl. Homl. 141, 9. Deorce grundas *in abyssis,* Ps. Th. 134, 6: Cd. 213; Th. 265, 19; Sat. 10. Of grunde brymmes *de profundo pelagi,* Rtl. 61, 33. Of helle grunde *from the depth of hell,* Blickl. Homl. 67, 21: 85, 4: 33, 19: 65, 14. On helle grunde *in the depth of hell,* Th. Chart. 309. 8. Hēr is ðære sweartan helle grundes gȳman *bade him rule the black hell's abyss,* Cd. 18; Th. 22, 25, 31; Gen. 346, 349. To grunde *to hell,* 219; Th. 281, 9; Sat. 269: 227; Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. Grīp wið ðæs grundes *stretch forth thy hands towards the abyss* [*hell*], 228; Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Ðone deópan grund *the deep abyss,* Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. Hātne grund, Cd. 224; Th. 295, 13; Sat. 485. Grimne grund, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 16; Cri. 1527. Sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885; El. 944. Ðās grimman grundas *these grim depths,* Cd. 21; Th. 26, 15; Gen. 407: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 23; Sat. 260. On ðām grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari,* Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 25: Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* grund: Icel. grunnr *the bottom* [*of the sea,* etc.]: *O. H. Ger.* grunt *fundus, profundum:* Ger. grund: cf. *Goth.* afgrundiþa *abyss;* grundu-waddjus *a foundation.*] DER. bryten-, sǽ-, wæter-grund; un-grund.

grund-bedd, es; *n. The ground;* solum, Exon. 128 a; Th. 493, 3; Rä. 81, 24.

grund-būende; *pl. Inhabitants of the earth,* Beo. Th. 2016; B. 1006: Salm. Kmbl. 578; Sal. 288.

grunde-hirde, es; *m. A guard of the deep,* Beo. Th. 4279; B. 2136.

grunde-swelge, -swelige, -swilge, -swylige, -swulie, -an; *f.* GROUNDSEL; senecio:—Ompre, grundeswelge, ontre *dock, groundsel, radish,* L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 25. Grundeswylige *groundsel,* Herb. 77, 1; Lchdm. i. 180, 5. Genīm grundeswelgean *take groundsel,* L. M. 1, 22; Lchdm. ii. 64, 19: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 5: 1, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 15.

grund-fūs; *adj. Ready for hell, hastening to hell:*—Dæt þū feóndes bearn hafaþ grundfūsne gæst *that is a child of the devil, hath a spirit hastening hellwards,* Exon. 84 a; Th. 316, 15; Mōd. 49.

grundleás; *adj.* GROUNDLESS, *bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless;* fundo carens, profundissimus, immensus:—Se grundleás seáþ gæsta gīemeþ *the bottomless pit holds the spirits,* Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546: Bt. 9, 4; Fox 22, 32. Grundleás gītsung *boundless greed,* Bt. Met. Fox 7, 29; Met. 7, 15: Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 34; Wal. 46: Cd. 21; Th. 25, 7; Gen. 390. Wurdon grundleáse Geátes frige dæt him seó sorgfulu slǽp binom *Geat's loves were boundless so that anxious love took from him sleep,* Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 12; Deór. 15.

grundleás-līc; *adj. Bottomless, unbounded, boundless, immense:*—Swā grundleásīcu costung *such immense temptation,* Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 10.

grundlinga, -lunga; *adv. From the very bottom* or *root, entirely, totally*:—Grundlunge oðde mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpatus*: grundlunga *funditus*: grundlinga oðde mid wyrttruman mid ealle *radicitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3, 4. Hí tobræcon ða burh grundlinga *they destroyed the city to its very foundations*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 3; i. 72, 5. Grundlunge, ii. 164, 16.

grund-seeât, es; *m. A region of earth*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 27; Cri. 42: 17 a: Th. 41, 2; Cri. 649.

grundsôpa *ground soap;* saponaria officinalis: — Cartilago, Gl. C. Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 1.

grund-stân, es; *m. A foundation-stone*: — Grundstânas *cementum*, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 70; Wrt. Voc. 61, 47. [*Ger.* grund-stein.]

grund-wæg, es; *m. A foundation, the earth*:—He on grundwæge men of deáþe worde awehte he *[Christ] on this earth raised men from death by his word*, Andr. Kmbl. 1163; An. 582. [Cf. *Goth.* grundu-waddjus *foundation.*]

grund-wang, -wong, es; *m. The bottom, ground, floor, the earth*:—He done grundwong ongytan mihte *he could perceive the bottom [of the lake]*, Beo. Th. 2996; B. 1496: 5533; B. 2770. Grundwong ofgyfan *to give up the earth, to die*, 5169; B. 2588.

grund-weall, es; *m. A foundation*:—Þes grundweall *hoc fundamentum*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 60. Ic lecge grundweall *fundo*, 37; Som. 39, 20. Se cræft is ealtra bóclícra cræfta ordfruma and grundweall *that art is the beginning and foundation of all literary arts*, 50; Som. 51, 2: Wrt. Voc. 81, 6. Se grundweall dara munta *fundamenta montium*, Ps. Th. 17, 7: Lk. Skt. 6, 48. 49: Homl. Th. ii. 588, 20: Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 7, 67; Met. 7, 34. [*Orm.* grunndwall: cf. *Ger.* grund-mauer.] v. grund-wæg.

grund-wela, an; *m. Earthly wealth*:—Him grundwelan ginne sealde hêt ðám sinhíwum sáes and eorþan tuddorteónðra teohha gehwilcre wæstmas fêdan *he gave them ample riches of earth, bade for the man and wife each of sea's and land's productive tribes bring forth fruits*, Cd. 46: Th. 59, 1; Gen. 957.

grund-wyrgen, ne; *f. A wolf of the deep [Grendel's mother]*, Beo. Th. 3041; B. 1518.

grunian; *p.* ode *To make a loud noise, grunt*:—Swýn grunaþ *sus grunnit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* grun, grunni, Grff. iv. 328.]

grunung, e; *f. A crying out, roaring;* rugitus, barritus, mugitus, Hpt. Gl. 462, 508.

grut *vorago*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 507; grutte *abyssus*, 529.

grût; *indecl.* but also *dat.* grýt, Lchdm. iii. 28, 9; *f.* GROUT, *the wet residuary materials of malt liquor*; condimentum cerevisiæ:—Wyrc clam of sûrre rigenre grût oðde dáge *work a paste of sour rye grout or of dough*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 17. Grût mealtes, i. 31, 7; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. Genim ealde grût *take old grout*, i. 39, 2; Lchdm. ii. 100, 1: 28; Lchdm. ii. 68, 26: Lchdm. iii. 42, 28. [*Worte* siromellum, sed *growte* dicas agromellum, Wrt. Voc. 178, 3. Growtt *hoc idromellum*, 233, 33. Growte for ale *granomellum*, Prompt. Parv. 217, 3, where see note. *Mod. Engl.* grouts *grounds, dregs.*] Cf. next word; *also* cf. *Icel.* grautr; *m. porridge.*

grût; *pl. n. Fine meal*:—Grût *pollis*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 63: L. M. i. 61, 1; Lchdm. ii. 132, 15. VI ambra grûta *six measures of meal*, Th. Chart. 471, 13. [Cf. grytta, grot, greót, and the preceding word.]

grym. v. grim.

grymede *glyppus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 128; Wrt. Voc. 45, 31.

grymetan. v. grimetan.

grymetung v. grimetung.

grymetung, es; *m. n* [?] *Lamentation, grief, affliction, evil*:—Fela ic lâðes gebâd grynna æt Grendel *much evil have I experienced, many a grief at Grendel's hands*, Beo. Th. 1864; B. 930. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* grun; *m.* grunni; *f.* Grff. iv. 328; *and see* grunian, gyrn. *Or does* gryn = grin?]

gryndan; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to found.* [*Ger.* gründen.] v. ge-gryndan. **II.** *to come to the ground, to descend*:—Gryndende *descendens*, Cot. 68, Lye. v. agryndan.

grynde, es; *n. An abyss*, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 2; Sat. 331. v. æfgrynde (Appendix), un-grynde.

grynel, es; *m. Kernel;* toles, Mone Gl.

grynian *to ensnare.* v. grînian.

gryn-smiþ, es; *m. One causing grief, affliction, evil* [gryn, q. v.], Andr. Kmbl. 1833; An. 919.

gryre, es; *m. Horror, terror, dread, something horrible, dreadful*:—Ódrum on grye wæron to neósienne *aliis horrori erant visendum*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Him ðæs egesa stód gryre fram ðam gâste *terror was upon him therefore, horror from the spirit*, Cd. 201; Th. 249, 6; Dan. 526: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 12; Dóm. 21: 116 b; Th. 447, 22; Dóm. 43. Wæs se gryre læssa *the horror was less*, Beo. Th. 2569; B. 1282. Se lêgdraca grimlíc gryre *the firedrake, a fierce terror*, 6074; B. 3041: Cd. 195; Th. 243, 20; Dan. 439. Wíd ðæs egesan gryre *against the terror of that fear*, 197; Th. 245, 22; Dan. 467: 223; Th. 293, 13; Sat. 454. Ðæt he in done grimman gryre gongan sceolde *that he should go into that fell and fearful place*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 18; Gû. 543. Hie wyrd forsweóp on Grendles gryre *fate has swept them off into the terrible power of Grendel*, Beo. Th. 960; B. 478: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 32; Exod. 20. Mid gryrum ecga *with the terrors of swords*, Beo. Th. 971; B. 483: 1187; B. 591. [*Laym.* grure: *A. R.* grure: *O. Sax.* gruri.] DER. fær-, helle-, hinsíð-, leód-, wæl-, wésten-, wíg-gryre.

gryre-bróga, an; *m. Terror, horror*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 12; Cri. 849.

gryre-fæst; *adj. Terribly fast*, Elen. Kmbl. 1516; El. 760.

gryre-fâh; *adj. Terribly hostile* or *terrible in its variegated colouring*, Beo. Th. 5146; B. 2576.

gryre-gæst, es; *m. A dreadful guest*, Beo. Th. 5113; B. 2560.

gryre-geatwe; *pl. f. Terrible, warlike equipments*, Beo. Th. 653; B. 324.

gryre-hwîl, e; *f. A time of terror*, Andr. Kmbl. 935; An. 468.

gryre-leóþ, es; *n. A song of terror*, Beo. Th. 1576; B. 786: Byrht. Th. 140, 8; By. 285.

gryre-líc; *adj. Horrible, terrible*, Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 27; Rä. 24, 3: Beo. Th. 2886; B. 1441: 4278; B. 2136.

gryre-síð, es; *m. A terrible way*, Beo. Th. 2928; B. 1462.

grystlung. v. gristlung.

gryt *grues*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 25.

grýto; *f. Greatness;* grossitudo:—Ungemetlícre grýto and micelnysse *vincens grossitudine*, Nar. 8, 22.

grytta *and* **gryttan**; *pl. f. Grits, groats, coarse meal*:—Ðás gritta *hic furfur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 10, 47. Gretta *furfures*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 21. Beren mela oðde grytta *barley meal or grits*, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 8: 39; Lchdm. ii. 250, 2. Grytte, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 9. Of berenum gryttum *of barley grits*, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 7: 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 19. Hwæte gryttan *apludes* vel *cantabra*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53. [Cf. *A. R.* gruttene brede, 186, 11: *O. H. Ger.* gruzze *furfur*: *Ger.* grütze; *f. grit, groats.*]

gû-dæd, e; *f. A deed done in the past*, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12; Ph. 556. v. iú-dæd.

guma, an; *m. A man;* vir, homo:—Grêtte ða guma ôderne *then one man took leave of another*, Beo. Th. 1309; B. 652. God ealle cann guman gefancas *Dominus novit cogitationes hominum*, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Wiste ferhþ guman *knew the man's mind*, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 2; Gen. 2793. Guman God wurþedon *the men worshipped God*, 187; Th. 232, 14; Dan. 260. Gumena aldor *ruler of men*, 89; Th. 111, 30; Gen. 1863. God gumena weard *God, the guardian of men*, 184; Th. 230, 22; Dan. 237. Gumena gehwylc *each man*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 51, 25; Cri. 821: 32 a: Th. 101, 5: Cri. 1654. Gumena bearn *the children of men*, Beo. Th. 1760; B. 878. Geared gumum gold brittade *ǧared distributed gold to the people*, Cd. 59; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1181. [*Laym.* gume, gome: *Piers P.* gome: *O. Sax.* gumo; *m. vir, homo: O. Frs.* goma: *O. H. Ger.* goma: *Goth.* guma: *O. Nrs.* gumi; *m. homo, vir, primipilus: Lat.* homo.] DER. bryd-, dryht-, þeód-guma.

gû-mann, es; *m. A man of old*:—Ðám gûmonnum *antiquis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 27. v. gió-man.

gum-cynn, es; *n. Mankind, men, a race, nation;* humanum genus, gens, natio:—He þohte forgrîpan gumcynne *he resolved to destroy mankind*, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 14; Gen. 1275. Eom ic gumcynnes ânga oðer eorþan *amongst men on the earth I am unique*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 11; Rä. 85, 12: Beo. Th. 5524; B. 2765. Swá hwylc mægþa ðone magan cende æfter gumcynnum *whatever matron brought forth this son amongst men*, Beo. Th. 1892; B. 944. We synt gumcynnes Géata leóde *we are of the race of the Gauts' people*, 525; B. 260. [*O. Sax.* gumkunni.]

gum-cyst, e; *f. Manly virtue* or *excellence, munificence, liberality*:—Ðû ðé lær be ðon gumcyste ongit *learn from that, understand liberality*, Beo. Th. 3450; B. 1723. He siðdan sceal gódra gumcysta geásne hweorfan *afterwards shall he pass away wanting in all noble virtues*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 14; Jul. 381. Nú is þearf micel dæt we gumcystum georne hýran *now is it very needful that we with virtuous zeal attend*, Andr. Kmbl. 3210; An. 1608. Abraham gumcystum gód golde and seolfre gesælig *Abraham, noble in his munificence, blessed with gold and silver*, Cd. 85; Th. 106, 10; Gen. 1769: 86; Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810: Beo. Th. 2976; B. 1486. Gumcystum gód *brave* [or *munificent?*], 5079; B. 2543. *See the use of* cystum *under* cyst III.

gum-dreám, es; *m. The joys of men, this life*:—He gumdreám ofgeaf Godes leóht geceás *he gave up the joy of men, chose God's light*, Beo. Th. 4929; B. 2469.

gum-dryhten, es; *m. A lord of men;* virorum dominus, Beo. Th. 3289; B. 1642.

gum-fêða, an; *m. A troop of men*, Beo. Th. 2807; B. 1401.

gum-man, -mann, es; *m. A famous man, a man;* vir clarus, homo, Beo. Th. 2061; B. 1028.

gum-rice, es; *n. Power, rule over men, a kingdom, the earth*:—Nis ðé goda ænig on gumríce efne gelíc êce Drihten *non est similis tibi in*

diis, Domine, Ps. Th. 85, 7. On ðam gumrîce *in that kingdom*, Elen. Kmbl. 2439; El. 1221. Gumrices weard *the king*, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 25; Dan. 176.

gum-rinc, es; *m. A man*:—Gōdlīc gumrinc *a goodly man*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 7; Rä. 84, 4. Dysiges folces gumrinca gyden *a goddess of the foolish people, of men*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53: Cd. 75; Th. 93, 27; Gen. 1552.

gum-stōl, es; *m. A throne*, Beo. Th. 3908; B. 1952.

gum-þegen, es; *m. A man*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 11; Crä. 83.

gum-þēod, e; *f. A nation, people*:—Gumþeóda beam *the children of men*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 1; Gen. 226.

gund, es; *m. Matter, corruption*; pus, L. M. 1, 4: 2, 3: Lchdm. ii. 44, 23, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* gownde of eye *ridda, allugo*. See note, and v. Hall. Dict. gound. *O. H. Ger.* gund, gunt *virus, pus, tabum, tabes.*] DER. heals-gund.

gung; *adj. Young, youthful*; jūvénis, adolescens:—Ic eom gungre yldo *adolescentior sum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 3. Hī oflōgon ænne gungne Brytiscne man *they slew a young Briton*, Chr. 501; Erl. 15, 16. v. geong.

gungling *a youngling*.

GŪþ, e; *f.* [*a poetical word*] *War, battle, fight*; bellum:—Gūþ nimeþ freán eówerne *war shall take away your lord*, Beo. Th. 5066; B. 2536: 4960; B. 2483: 3320; B. 1658: 2251; B. 1123. Sumne sceal gūþ abreótan *war shall crush one*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 12; Vy. 16: 88 a; Th. 331, 15; Vy. 68. Bidan Grendles gūþe *to await Grendel's attack*, Beo. Th. 970; B. 483. Gūþe gefȳsed *ready for battle*, 1265; B. 630: Byrht. Th. 137, 27; By. 192: 140, 30; By. 296: Andr. Kmbl. 467; An. 234. He gūþe ræs fremman sceolde *he had to perform a waronslaught*, Beo. Th. 5245; B. 2626: 4712; B. 2356. Grimre gūþe *in fierce fight*, 1058; B. 527. Ðonne hie to gūþe gārwudu rǽrdon *when to battle they reared the spear-shaft*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 19; Exod. 325: Beo. Th. 880; B. 438: 2948; B. 1472: Byrht. Th. 132, 8; By. 13: 134, 34; By. 94: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ðe ðē æsca tīr æt gūþe forgeaf *who gave thee martial glory in fight*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 11; Gen. 2109: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 15; Jud. 123: Exon. 17 b; Th. 42, 17; Cri. 674: Beo. Th. 3074; B. 1535; Byrht. Th. 140, 9; By. 285; Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 10; Ædelst. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 2661; An. 1332. Æt ðære gūþe Gārulf gecrang *at the battle fell Garulf*, Fins. Th. 62; Fin. 31. Ðǽr ðū gūþe findest *there wilt thou find conflict*, Andr. Kmbl. 2698; An. 1351. Ær ðū gūþe fremme *before thou do battle*, 2708; An. 1356: Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 5; Rä. 21, 25. Se ða gūþe genæs *he had come safe out of the battle*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 33; Gen. 2019. Ðe ða gūþe forbeáh *who turned aside from the battle*, Byrht. Th. 141, 21; By. 315. Gūþe spōwan *to thrive in battle*, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393: Salm. Kmbl. 249; Sal. 124. Ic genēþde fela gūþa *I dared many a conflict*, Beo. Th. 5017; B. 2512: 5080; B. 2543. Guma gūþum cūþ *a man distinguished in battles*, 4362; B. 2178: 3920; B. 1958. [*Icel.* gunnr, gūðr *war* (only used in poetry): *O. H. Ger.* gund, Grff. iv. 219.] See Grmm. D. M. 393.

gūþ-beorn, es; *m. A man of war, warrior*; vir bellicosus, bellator:—Gūþbeorna sum wīcg gewende *one of the warriors turned his charger*, Beo. Th. 634; B. 314.

gūþ-bil, -bill, es; *n. A war-bill, a sword*, Beo. Th. 5162; B. 2584: 1610; B. 803.

gūþ-bord, es; *n. A warlike board, a shield*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 11: Gn. Ex. 203: Cd. 128; Th. 163, 5; Gen. 2693. [*Icel.* gunn-borð *shield.*]

gūþ-byrne; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 648; B. 321.

gūþ-cearu, e; *f. The care which is caused by battle*, Beo. Th. 2520; B 1258.

gūþ-cræft, es; *m. Warlike power* or *skill*, Beo. Th. 254; B. 127.

gūþ-cwēn, e; *f. A warrior queen*, Elen. Kmbl. 507; El. 254: 661; El. 331.

gūþ-cyning, es; *m. A warlike king*, Cd. 97: Th. 128, 8; Gen. 2123: Beo. Th. 401; B. 199: 3942; B. 1969: 4660; B. 2335: 5119; B. 2563: 5348; B. 2677.

gūþ-cyst, e; *f. Warlike excellence, bravery*:—Sunu simeones sweótum cōmon þridde þeódmægen gūþcyste onþrang *the sons of Simeon came in troops, a third great force bravely pressed on* [*or* cyst = *troop, band, and* gūþcyste onþrang = *pressed on in phalanx*, cf. sweótum cōmon], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 24; Exod. 343. [Cf. hilde-cyst.]

gūþ-deáþ, es; *m. Death got in fight*, Beo. Th. 4491; B. 2249.

gūþ-fana, -fona, an; *m. A military standard, ensign, banner*; signum vexillum:—Ðǽr wæs se gūþfana genumen ðe hī ræfen hēton *there was the banner taken that they called the Raven*, Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Ðæt heofonlīce tācn ðære hālgan rōde is sīre gūþfana wið ðone gramlīcan deófol *the heavenly sign of the Holy Rood is our banner against the fierce devil*, H. R. 105, 16: 52. Ða gūþfonan *signa*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 1. Ðǽr wǽron vii hund gūþfanena genumen *there were seven hundred standards taken*, 4, 1; Bos. 77, 29: Th. Chart. 430, 1. Under gūþfanum *under the standards*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 32; Jud. 219. [*Icel.* gunn-fani: *O. H. Ger.* gund-fano. Adopted in the French and Italian from the German, *O. Fr.* gun-fanon: *Ital.* gonfalone: hence *Mid. E.* gon-fanoun: *and* gun-faneur *a standard-bearer, A. R.* 300, 17.]

gūþ-flān; *m. f.* or gūþ-flā; *f. A war-dart*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 15; Gen. 2063.

gūþ-floga, an; *m. One that flies to battle, a dragon*, Beo. Th. 5049; B. 2528.

gūþ-freá, an; *m. A warlike lord* or *prince*, Andr. Kmbl. 2667; An. 1335.

gūþ-frec; *adj. Bold in war*:—Gūþfrec guma *man bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2235; An. 1119.

gūþ-freca, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 1; Ph. 353 [or perhaps this passage should be put under the preceding word]. Grame gūþfrecan gāras sendon *fierce warriors hurled spears*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 35; Jud. 224. v. freca.

gūþ-fremmende; *part. pres. One doing battle* or *fighting*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 14; Exod. 231: Beo. Th. 497; B. 246.

gūþ-fruma, an; *m. A warlike chief*, Beo. Th. 39; B. 20.

gūþ-fugel, es; *m. A bird of war, eagle*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rä. 25, 5.

Gūþ-geátas; *pl. The warlike Gauts*, Beo. Th. 3080; B. 1538.

gūþ-geatwe; *pl. f. Warlike dress* or *equipments*, Beo. Th. 796; B. 395.

gūþ-gelāca, an; *m. A companion, comrade in war, a warrior*, Elen. Kmbl. 86; El. 43.

gūþ-gemōt, es; *n. A battle-meeting, battle, fight*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 1; Gen. 2056: Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 28; Rä. 16, 25.

gūþ-getawa; *pl. f. War-equipments*, Beo. Th. 5265; B. 2636.

gūþ-geþingu; *pl. n. The lot to be expected from impending war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2044; An. 1024: 2088; An. 1045. v. ge-þing **III.**

gūþ-gewǽd, es; *n. A martial dress, war-weeds*, Beo. Th. 5228; B. 2617: 5453; B. 2730: 5694; B. 2851: 5735; B. 2871: 459; B. 227: 5240; B. 2623.

gūþ-geweorc, es; *n. A warlike work* or *deed*, Beo. Th. 1360; B. 678: 1967; B. 981: 3654; B. 1825.

gūþ-gewinn, es; *n. Battle, warlike contest*, Andr. Kmbl. 434; An. 217: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 10; Rä. 6, 5.

gūþ-hafoc, es; *m. A war-hawk, eagle*:—Earn grǽdigne gūþhafoc *the eagle, greedy war-hawk*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 13; Ædelst. 64. [Cf. *Icel.* gunnar-haukr.]

gūþ-heard; *adj. Stout in war*, Elen. Kmbl. 407; El. 204.

gūþ-helm, es; *m. A helm*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487.

gūþ-here, es; *m. A martial band, an army*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 18; Gen. 1967.

gūþ-horn, es; *m. A war-horn, trumpet*, Beo. Th. 2868; B. 1432.

gūþ-hrēþ, es; *m. Glory in war*, Beo. Th. 1642; B. 819.

gūþ-hwæt; *adj. Active, vigorous in war, valiant*, Apstls. Kmbl. 113; Ap. 57. [*Icel.* gunn-hvatr.]

Gūþ-lāc, es; *m. The hermit* or *saint of Crowland* [v. Crūland] *died at the age of* 41, *in* A. D. 714:—Gūþlāc se nama ys on Rōmānisc, Belli munus *the name Guthlac is in Latin, Belli munus*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 23. Se hālga Gūþlāc dās word gehȳrde *the holy Guthlac heard these words*, 4; Gdwin. 30, 9. Onginne ic nū be dam līfe dæs ēadigan weres, Gūþlaces *I begin now concerning the life of the blessed man Guthlac*, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 2: Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 15; 113, 17; 115, 29. Hæfde Gūþlāc ðā on ylde six and twentig wintra ðā he ǽrest on ðam wēstene [Crūlande] gesæt *then Guthlac was six and twenty years of age when he first settled in the desert* [*Crowland*], Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 3. Gūþlāc ǽfter ðon fiftyne geár de he lǽdde his līf, ðā wolde God his þeów gelǽdan to dære ēcan reste dæs heofoncundan rīces *after Guthlac had led his life for fifteen years, then God would lead his servant to the eternal rest of his heavenly kingdom*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 78, 19–22. A. D. 714, Hēr, forþferde Gūþlāc se hālga *here*, A. D. 714, *the saint Guthlac died*. Chr. 714; Erl. 44, 5. On ðone ændleftan dæg dæs mōndes bip sē gūþlāces geleornes dæs anceran on brytone *on the eleventh day of the month is the departure of St. Guthlac the anchorite in Britain*, Shrn. 71, 2.

gūþ-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song*, Beo. Th. 3048; B. 1522.

gūþ-mæcga, an; *m. A warlike man*; bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. A].

gūþ-maga, an; *m. A warlike man*; bellicosus vir, Salm. Kmbl. 181; Sal. 90 [MS. B].

gūþ-mōd; *adj. Of warlike mind*, Beo. Th. 617; B. 306.

Gūþ-myrce; *pl. The Ethiopians*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 10; Exod. 59. [Cf. Ælmyrca.]

gūþ-plega, an; *m. War-play, battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 35; By. 61: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 8; Cri. 573: Apstls. Kmbl. 43; Ap. 22: Andr. Kmbl. 2737; An. 1371.

gūþ-rǽs, es; *m. A warlike attack*, Andr. Kmbl. 3061; An. 1533: Beo. Th. 5974; B. 2991: 3159; B. 1577: 4844; B. 2426.

gūþ-reáf, es; *n. A warlike dress, armour*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 26; Jul. 387.

gūþ-reów; *adj. Fierce in fight*, Beo. Th. 115; B. 58.

gūþ-rinc, es; *m. A man of war, warrior*, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838: 3007; B. 1501: 3766; B. 1881: Byht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138: Andr. Kmbl. 309; An. 155: 783; An. 392.

gūþ-rōf; *adj. Famous in war*, Beo. Th. 1220; B. 608: Elen. Kmbl. 545; El. 273.

gūþ-sceaða, an; *m. One who harms by warlike attack*, Beo. Th. 4625; B. 2318.

gūþ-scear, es; *m. War-shearing, slaughter in battle*, Beo. Th. 2430; B. 1213. v. scear, inwit-scear.

gūþ-sceorp, es; *n. War-clothing*; vestitus *vel* ornatus bellicus, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 329.

gūþ-scrūd, es; *n. War-clothing*, Elen. Kmbl. 515; El. 258.

gūþ-searo; *n. Arms, armour*, Beo. Th. 435; B. 215: 661; B. 328: Andr. Kmbl. 253; An. 127.

gūþ-sele, es; *m. A war-hall, hall in which warriors sit*, Beo. Th. 890; B. 443.

gūþ-spell, es; *n. War-tidings*, Cd. 97; Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097.

gūþ-sweord, es; *n. A sword*, Beo. Th. 4314; B. 2154.

gūþ-þræc; *gen.* -þræce; *pl. nom. gen. acc.* -þraca; *f. War-force*; vis bellica:—Mid gūþþræce *with war-force*, Cd. 50; Th. 64, 6; Gen. 1046: 93; Th. 119, 2; Gen. 1973.

gūþ-þreát, es; *m. A martial band*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 2; Exod. 193.

gūþ-weard, es; *m. A war-guard, a king*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 26; Exod. 174: Elen. Kmbl. 27: El. 14.

gūþ-weorc, es; *n. A warlike work* or *deed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2133; An. 1068.

gūþ-wērig; *adj. Weary with battle*, Beo. Th. 3176; B. 1586.

gūþ-wīga, an; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4230; B. 2112.

gūþ-wine, es; *m. A comrade, friend in war*, Beo. Th. 3624; B. 1810: 5463; B. 2735.

gūþ-wudu, a; *m. War-wood, a spear*, Fins. Th. 11; Fin. 6.

gycel-stān. v. gicel-stān.

gyd, gyddian. v. gid, giddian.

gyden, e; *f.* gydene, an; *f. A goddess*; dea:—Iuno wæs swīðe heálīc gyden *Juno was a very lofty goddess*, Salm. Kmbl. 121, 32. Sceolde bión gydene *was said to be a goddess*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 19: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 105; Met. 26, 53. Óþ he gemētte ða graman gydena *until he met the fierce goddesses*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Seó hæfde gehāten heora gydenne Dianan dæt heó wolde hiere līf on fæmnhāde alūbban *she had promised their goddess Diana that she would live her life in virginity*; virgo vestalis, Ors. 3, 6: Swt. 108, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* guðja: *O. H. Ger.* gutin, gutenna: *Ger.* göttin.]

gydenlic; *adj. Nunlike, vestal*; vestalis, Cot. 179, Lye.

gyf. v. gif.

gyfa. v. gifa.

gyfan. v. gifan.

gyfen, es; *n. Ocean*:—Ne on gyfenes grund *not in ocean's bed* [*ground*], Beo. Th. 2792, note; B. 1394. v. geolon.

gyfl. v. gifl.

gyft. v. gift.

gyfu, e; *gen. pl.* -ena; *f. A gift, grace*; donum, gratia:—Gyfu gif hwylc is of me *donum quodcumque ex me*, Mk. Bos. 7, 11. Godes gyfu wæs on him *gratia Dei erat in illo*, Lk. Bos. 2, 40: Cd. 212; Th. 262, 5; Dan. 739. v. gifu.

gyfung. v. gifung.

gy-fylness, e; *f. Completion, end*:—Óþ ða gyfylnesse disse worlde *until the end of the world*, Blickl. Homl. 145, 16. v. ge-fylness.

gyhþa. v. gihþa.

gyhþu. v. gehþo.

gyld, gyldan. v. gild, gildan.

gylda. v. gilda.

gyldan; *p.* ede *To gild*, Chr. 1052; Th. 321, 25. [*Icel.* gylla: *O. H. Ger.* uber-guldete; *p.*]

gylden, gilden; *adj. Golden*; aureus:—Gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 11; Wrt. Voc. 21, 6. Gylden hæfr *bractea*, 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Gylden fel *bractea*, Cot. 27, Lye. Gyldena *vel* gegylde fatu *crisendeta*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 97; Wrt. Voc. 41, 48. Ða stōd dær gyldenu onlīcnes *then stood there a golden image*, Shrn. 88, 22. Dær is geat gylden *there is a golden gate*, Cd. 227; Th. 305, 19; Sat. 649. On sumum gyldenum weege *to a golden wedge*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Under gyldenum beáge *under a golden crown*, Beo. Th. 2330; B. 1163. To dam gyldnan gylde *to the idol of gold*, Cd. 182; Th. 228, 18: Dan. 204. Hrūg gyldenne *a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. [*Laym.* gulden: *Orm.* gilden: *O. Sax.* guldin: *O. Frs.* gulden, golden, gelden: *Icel.* gullinn: *O. H. Ger.* guldin: *Ger.* gülden, golden.] DER. eal-gylden.

gylden-beáh, -beág, es; *m. A crown*:—Mid gehālgodon gildenbeáge *with the hallowed crown*, Lev. 8, 9.

gylden-feaxa; *adj. Having golden hair*; auricomus, Cot. 11, Lye. [Cf. ge-feaxe.]

gylding-weeg *a gold mine, a vein of gold*; aurifodina, Cot. 16, 167, Som.

gylian; *p.* ede *To yell, shout out*:—Styrmde and gylede *shouted and yelled*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. v. gellan.

gyllan *yell, chirp*, Cd. 167; Th. 208, 26; Exod. 489: Fins. Th. 10; Fin. 6. v. gellan.

gylm. v. gilm.

gylþ, and its compounds. v. gilþ, etc.

GYLT, gilt, gielt, gielt, es; *m. Guilt, crime. sin, offence, fault, wrong, debt, fine, forfeiture*:—Gylt *facinus* vel *culpa*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 67. Adames gylt *Adam's guilt*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 5: 23, 5: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 19; Ph. 408. For dam gylte de hig worhton dæt gildene celf *for the sin of making the golden calf*, Ex. 32, 35; Deut. 9, 21. Eustatius hæfde gecýdd dam cynge dæt hit sceolde beón māre gylt dære burhwaru donne his *Eustace had told the king that it was more the citizens' fault than his*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 9. Man geūtlagode Ælfgār būtan ælcan gylte *Ælfgar was outlawed without any crime* [*being proved against him*], Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 28: 189, 35. Æt dam forman gylte dære fiohbōte onfōn *on the first offence to accept pecuniary compensation*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 8: L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 12: L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11: L. Ath. i, 11; Th. i. 206, 3: L. Edg. S. 2, 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif he dær gylt gewyrce *if he there do wrong*, L. Ath. i, 8; Th. i. 204, 8. Gylt ceápes *crime in business*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 10. Þurh forman gylt *through the first sin*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 17; Gen. 998. Forgyf us ūre gyltas *demitte nobis debita nostra*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12: Ps. Th. 84, 3. Gyltas *delicta*, Ps. Spl. 18, 13. Geltas, Ps. C. 50. 39; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 39. Gieltas, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 26; Ph. 461. Forgifnesse ealra heora gylta *forgiveness of all their sins*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 24: Eleu. Kmbl. 1631; El. 817. Gyltum forgiefene *given up to sins*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 2; Gū. 432. Forgeaf him done gylt *debitum dimisit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 27, 32. Ealle ða gyltes ða belimpeþ to mīne kinehelme *omnes forisfacturas que pertinent ad regiam coronam meam*, Th. Chart. 423, 3. [*Laym. A. R.* gult: *Orm.* gilt: *Ayenb.* gelt.] Cf. scyld.

gyltan; *p.* gylte; *pp.* gylt *To commit guilt* or *sin, to be guilty*:—Þara gyltendra scylda *the sins of the guilty*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 6; Hat. MS. [*Orm.* gilltenn: *Wicl.* gilten: *O. E. Homl.* gulte; *p.*] v. gyltiug, gyltend, a-, for-gyltan.

gylte GELT, *gelded*; castratus, Som.

gyltend, es; *m. A debtor, an offender*; debitor: — Gyltend *lapsus*, Rtl. 189, 25. Swā swā we forgyfaþ ūrum gyltendum *sicut nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris*, Mt. Bos. 6, 12. v. gyltende.

gyltende. v. gyltan.

gyltig; *adj.* GUILTY, *liable, bound*; reus:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on dære offrunge ðe ofer dæt weofud ys, se ys gyltig *quicumque juraverit in dono quod est super illud, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 18. [*A. R.* Heo is gulti of the bestes deaðe, 58, 17: *Chauc*, gulty.]

gylting, e; *f. Sinning, sin*: — Gyltinec *prævaricatio*, Rtl. 109, 41. Gultingum *delictis*, 66, 29. Gyltingum, 124, 42.

gyltlic *wicked, sinful*:—Gē gehȳrdon gyltlīce spræce *audistis blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65.

gym *a gem*. v. gim.

GŸMAN, gēman, gīman, giéman; *p.* de *To care for, take care of, take heed to, heed, observe, regard, keep*; *cum gen. acc.*:—Ic gȳme mīn wedd *I will keep my covenant*, Lev. 26, 42. Ic geornor gȳme ymb dæs gæstes forwyrd donne dæs līchoman *I care more earnestly about the spirit's destruction than the body's*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 12; Jul. 414. Ic ne gȳme dæs compes *I care not for the strife*, 105 b; Th. 402, 26; Rä. 21, 35: Lev. 26, 43. Egesan ne gȳmeþ *heeds not terror*, Beo. Th. 3519; B. 1757. Dryhten mīn gȳmþ *Deus curam habet mei*, Ps. Th. 39, 20. Ōdres ne gȳmeþ to gebīdanne yrfeweardes *he cares not to wait for another heir*, Beo. Th. 4894; B. 2451. Se deópa seád giémeþ gæsta *the deep pit keeps the spirits*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 26; Cri. 1546. Se de ne giémeþ hwæder hiī gæst sīe earm de eádig *who heeds not whether his spirit be miserable or blessed*, Th. 95, 6; Cri. 1553. Swilde geornlīce giémaþ dæt hie da eorþlīcan heortan gelæren *they take very diligent heed to instruct the wordly hearts*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 15; Hat. MS. Gȳmaþ, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Dæt he done stān nime hlāfes ne gȳme *to take the stone and neglect the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 616: Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 32; Jul. 70. He ǣtes ne gīmde *he did not care for food*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 110. Giémede, Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 3; Gū. 121. Dæt hig gīmdon dæs dæges and dære nihte *to rule the day and the night*, Gen. 1, 18. Moises and Aaron and hira bærn gīmdon dæs temples *Moses and Aaron and their children took charge of the temple*, Num. 3, 38. Rihtes ne gȳmdon *cared not for right*, Andr. Kmbl. 278; An. 139: Cd. 113; Th. 148, 20; Gen. 2459: Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 22; Cri. 706. Hī gȳmdon hwæder . . . *observabant si* . . . , Mk. Skt. 3, 2: Lk. Skt. 6, 7. Ne gīm ðū dryċræfta *regard not the arts of wizards*, Lev. 19, 31, 26: Deut. 18, 10: Beo. Th. 3525; B. 1760. Gēm *observe*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 6; Met. 29, 3. Gȳmaþ and warniaþ *intuemini et cavete*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6. Sceal ic nū ǣniges lustes gīman *shall I care now for any pleasure*, Gen.

18, 12. Ða ðe bet cunnon sceolon gýman ððra manna *those who know better are to take care of other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 1: Ps. Th. 77, 10: Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 5; Cri. 1569. Gif his ðé gémban lyst *if you pleased to care about it*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 2; Met. 31, 1. Gýman dæs grundes *to take charge of the abyss*, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 31, 25; Gen. 349, 346. [*Laym. A. R.* ȝemen: *Orm.* ȝemenn: *Piers P.* ȝeme: *Goth.* gaumjan; *O. Sax.* gómean: *Icel.* geyma: *Dan.* gjemme: *Swed.* gömma: *O. H. Ger.* goumon.] DER. for-, ge-, ofer-gýman. v. géman.

gýme, an; *f. Care*:—Hý dæs wealles náne gýman [giéman, Swt. 134, 21] ne dydan *they took no care of the wall*, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 68, 24. [*Orm.* gom: *Laym. A. R.* ȝeme: *O. Sax.* gôma; *f.* *Icel.* gaumr; *m.* gaum; *f. heed, attention: O. H. Ger.* gouma; *f.* Grff. iv. 203.] Cf. gýmen.

gýmeleás; *adj. Careless, negligent, uncared for, wandering, stray;* negligens:—Gýmeleás feoh [giémeleás fioh] *stray cattle*, L. Alf. 42; Th. i. 54, 9: Ps. Th. 70, 10. Ða gímeleasan men de heora lif adrugon on ealre ídelnisse *careless men who passed their life in all frivolity*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 56, 11. Gýmeleáse *heedless*, Exon. 73 a; Th. 271, 33; Jul. 491: Blickl. Homl. 55, 30.

gýmeleásian; p. ede *To neglect, be careless, despise;* negligere:—Monige gýmeleásedon ðám gerýnum ðæs hálgan geleáfan *aliqui, neglectis fidei sacramentis*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 6. DER. a-, for-gýmeleásian.

gýmeleáslice, gémeleáslice; *adv. Carelessly*; negligenter, R. Ben. 44, Lye.

gýmeleásnys, se; *f. Carelessness;* negligentia:—Forþgewitenum gýmeleásnyssum *præteritas negligentias*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 5.

gýmeleást, gímelíst, gémelést, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, neglect;* negligentia:—Hit gelamp þurh gýmeleáste *evenit per culpam incuriæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 27. For gíemeléste *for negligence*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 6. Gímeleáste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 68, 376. Ón heora ágeure gýmeleáste *from their own carelessness*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 11: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2. Þurh preósta gýmeléste *through the negligence of priests*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 6. Se Hælend ne forlét to gýmeleáste his gelufedan apostol *the Saviour did not leave his beloved apostle to neglect*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 33. [*Orm.* ȝemeleaste.]

gýmen, gémen; *f. Care, heed, solicitude, diligence, superintendence, rule;* cura:—Se réda rén sumes ymbhogan ungemet gémen *the fierce rain of some anxiety, immoderate care* [cf. se rén ungemetlíces ymbhogan, Fox 36, 19], Bt. Met. Fox 7, 56; Met. 7, 28: 101; Met. 7, 51. Dínre gýmenne ic wæs beboden *in te jactatus sum*, Ps. Th. 21, 8. Hér onfeng Pilatus gýmene ofer ða Iudéas *in this year Pilate received the government of Judæa*, Chr. 26; Erl. 7, 6: to gýmenne, Erl. 6, 7. Of his bisceoplícan gýmenne *cura pastorali*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 348, 35. Se stæf getácnaþ gýmene and hyrdrædene *the staff is a symbol of care and guardianship*, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 35. Man sceal healdan dæt hálige húsl mid mycelre gýmene *the holy eucharist must be kept with great care*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 11. He swá geornfulle gýmenne dyde ymb ða hæla úre þeóde *tam sedulam erga salutem nostræ gentis curam gesserit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 3. Weoruldsorge and gýmenne forlætan *sæculi curas relinquere*, 4, 19; S. 587, 38. Gýmene dó se Abbod *curam gerit abbas*, R. Ben. interl. 27, Lye. DER. be-, un-gýmen.

gýmend, es; *m. A governor;* gubernator, Scint. 32.

gýmmian *jugulare, occidere, perfodere*, Hpt. Gl. 495.

gýmung, e; *f. A marriage, nuptial:*—To gýmungum dæs heofonlícum bryðguman eádig fæmne ineode *ad nuptias sponsi cælestis virgo beata intravit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. v. gémung.

GYNAN *to* GAIN; lucrari, Lye.

gynd *beyond.* v. geond.

gyngra *younger*, Ps. Spl. 36, 26; *comp. of* geong.

gyngra, an; *m. A junior;* adólescentúlus:—Gyngra ic eom *adólescentúlus sum ego*, Ps. Spl. M. 118, 141. v. geongra.

gynian. v. ginian.

gynnan. v. ginnan.

gypigend *yawning;* hiuleus, Gl. Prud. 703.

GYR *a fir tree;* abies, Lchdm. iii. 328, col. 1. v. gyrtreów.

gyr, gyra; m. gyru; *f. Mud, fen, marsh*:—Gyr *lætamen*, Hpt. Gl. 516. Ou gyran torr [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. Gyrwe fenn *palus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 29. Gyran, gyras *paludes*, Lye. [Cf. *O. Frs.* cere, gere *dirty water.*] v. gor, Gyrwas.

GYRD, gird, gerd, e; *f. A staff, rod, twig*, as a measure of distance, *a yard*, as a measure of area, *the fourth part of a hide;* virga, virgata:—Gyrd *virga*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 3. Ðín gyrd and ðín stæf *virga tua et baculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Ðú dínes yrfes gyrde alýsdest *liberasti virgam hæreditatis tuæ*, 73, 3. Hit ys gird *it is a rod*, Ex. 4, 2. Ber Aarones girde into ðam getelde *bear Aaron's rod into the tabernacle*, Num. 17, 10: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 8, 11: i. 62, 34. He gebletsode ða grénan gyrda *he blessed the green twigs*, 64, 1. Fíorþe half gird *three yards and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 362, col. 2. Landes sumne dæl dæt is án gyrd *a certain portion of land, that is the fourth part of a hide*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 260, 32: 263, 7. Ðis synd dære ánre gyrde landgemæro *these are the boundaries of the one rood*, ii. 208, 18: L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 1, 2: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 24. Swá swýðe nearwelíce he hit léttt út aspyrian dæt næs án ælþig híde ne án gyrde landes dæt næs gesæt on his gewrite *so very narrowly did he have things searched out that there was not a single hide nor a rood of land that was not put down in his book*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 35. [*Orm.* ȝerrd: *A. R. Chauc. Piers P.* ȝerd: *O. H. Ger.* gardea, garda, gerta, kirta: *Ger.* gerte.]

gyrdan, girdan; *p.* gyrde; *pp.* gyrded *To* GIRD, *bind round*; cingere:—Ða ðú gingra wære ðú gyrdest ðé . . . donne ðú ealdast óðer ðé gyrt *cum esses junior cingebas te . . . cum senueris alius te cinget*, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Se ðe hine man gelomne gyrt *qua semper præcingitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. He girde hine *he girded him*, Lev. 8, 7. Hiue se hálga wer gyrde grégan sweorde *the holy man girded himself with a grey sword*, Cd. 138; Th. 173, 22; Gen. 2865: Fins. Th. 27; Fin. 13. Gyrd nú ðín sweord ofer ðin þeóh *accingere gladium tuum circa femur*, Ps. Th. 44, 4: Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Gyrded cempa *a belted warrior*, Beo. Th. 4162; B. 2078. [*Icel.* gyrða: *O. H. Ger.* gurten: *Ger.* gürten.] DER. be-, ge-, ymbgyrdan.

gyrdel, es; *m. A* GIRDLE, *belt, zone, purse;* cingulum:—Gyrdel *zona* vel *zonarium* vel *brachile* vel *redimiculum*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 28; Wrt. Voc. 40, 57. Gyrdel *cingulum* vel *zona* vel *cinctorium*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 47. Gyrdel *stropheum*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 33. Fellenne gyrdel *zonam pelliciam*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4: Mk. Skt. 1, 6. We hátaþ on léden quinque zonas dæt synd fíf gyrdlas *we call them in Latin quinque zonas, that is five girdles*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 20. Him bebeád dæt hí ne námon feoh on heora gyrdlum *præcepit ne tollerent in zona æs*, Mk. Skt. 6, 8. [*Icel.* gyrðill; *m. a girdle, purse: O. H. Ger.* gurtil; *m. cingulum, cinctorium, strophium, balteum: Ger.* gürtel.] v. gyrdels.

gyrdel-bred, es; *n. Pugillar*, Lye.

gyrdel-hring, es; *m. Ligula*, Lye.

gyrdels, es; *m. A girdle:*—*Gyrdels cingulum*, Recd. 40, 27; Wrt. Voc. 66, 35. Gyrdils *zonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 3, 4: 10, 9: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 6: 6, 8: Rtl. 79, 7. Gelíc gyrdelse *sicut zona*, Ps. Th. 108, 19: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4: 114 a; Th. 436, 34; Rä. 55, 11. v. gyrdel.

gyrd-weg, es; *m. A road with a fence on either side* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

gyrd-wite, es; *n. Punishment with a rod, the punishment that came upon the Egyptians through Moses' rod*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 22; Exod. 15.

gyren = grin, Ps. Th. 118, 110.

gyrian, gyrigan; *part.* gyrigende; *p.* ede, *pl.* gyredon. **I.** *to prepare;* preparare:—Gyrigende dúna *præparans montes*, Ps. Spl. 64, 7. Gyrede setl his *paravit sedem suam*, 102, 19. **II.** *to clothe;* vestire, amicire:—Swylce eác ða gegyrelan done líchoman Cúþberhtes gyredon *sed et indumenta quibus corpus Cudberti vestierant*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 611, 5. v. gearwian.

gyrla. v. gerela.

gyrman; *p.* de *To cry out, roar*:—Ic gyrmde *rugiebam*, Ps. Lamb. 37, 8.

gyrn, es; *n. Grief, affliction, trouble, evil, calamity, injury*:—Me biþ gyrn wítod *grief will be appointed me*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 396, 18; Rä. 16, 6. Gyrn æfter gomene *grief after joy*, Beo. Th. 3554; B. 1775. Alýsed of leódhete of gyrne *rescued from the popular hate, from calamity*, Andr. Kmbl. 2301; An. 1152: 3168; An. 1587. He gilleþ geómorlice and his gyrn seſaþ *mournfully he cries out, sighs forth his grief*, Salm. Kmbl. 536; Sal. 267. Gyrn þurh gástgedál *affliction through death*, Exon. 45 a; Th. 153, 31; Gú. 834. Gyldaþ nú mid gyrne dæt heó goda ussa meaht forhogde *requite now with evil her contempt of our gods' might*, 74 b; Th. 279, 25; Jul. 619. Dæs ða byre sidðan gyrne onguldon *for that the children greviously paid*, 61 b; Th. 226, 23. Wíta unrím grimra gyrna *torments numberless, grim troubles*, 68 a; Th. 252, 34; Jul. 173: 39 a; Th. 129, 7; Gú. 417. [Cf. *O. Sax.* gornword.] v. gryn.

gyrnan, girnan; *p.* de *To desire, beg, yearn*:—Ic ne me micles gyrne *I do not desire much for myself*, Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 20; Gú. 291. Glædmód gyrneþ dæt he gódra mæst dæda gefremme *joyous is eager to perform very many good deeds*, 62 b; Th. 229, 28; Ph. 492. Dæt mæden hire deáþes girnde *the maiden desired to die*, Apol. Th. 2, 24: 3, 8. Ne gyrne gé dæt eów man Láreówas nemne *vos nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Gyrnende *orantes*, Mk. Skt. 11, 24. [*Laym.* ȝeornen, ȝernen, girnen: *Orm.* ȝeornenn, ȝeonenn: *Piers P.* ȝerne: *Goth.* gairnjan: *O. Sax.* girnean, gernean: *Icel.* girna.] v. geornan.

gyrne; *adv. Earnestly*; enixe:—Hí gyrne cleopedon to Gode *they earnestly cried to God*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 22. v. georne.

gyrnes, gyrnys, -ness, -nyss, e; *f. Diligence, industry*; industria:—Þurh Osbrype gyrnysse *per industriam Osthrydæ*, Bd. 3, 11: S. 535, 12. v. geornes.

gyrning. v. geornung.

gyrn-stæf, es; *m. Affliction, trouble*:—Gleáw gyrn-staſa *skilled in afflicting*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 257, 10; Jul. 245.

gyrn-wracu; *f. Vengeance for trouble or injury*:—Geáro gyrnwræce *ready to revenge her grief*, Beo. Th. 4242; B. 2118: 2281; B. 1138.

Mārum sārum gyldan gyrnwræce *with greater pains to revenge their trouble*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 16; Gū. 405.

gyrran. v. georran.

gyrretynde *roaring;* rugiens, Ps. Lamb. 21, 11. v. gyrran.

gyrst *gnashing, grinding;* stridor, Hpt. Gl. 513. v. grist.

gyrst; *adj. Grinding, grating;* stridulus, Hpt. Gl. 513.

gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg, gysternīc-dæg YESTERDAY; heri:—Gyrstan-dæg *heri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 57. Swā hē wæs gyrstan-dæg and ǣran dæg *sicut erat heri et nudius tertius*, Gen. 31, 5.

gyr-treów, es; *n. A spruce fir;* abies, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 128; Wrt. Voc. 32, 62. v. gyr.

gyrwan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prepare, make ready, make, put on, clothe, adorn;* pārare, fācēre, vestire, ornāre:—Angan hine gyrwan *he began to prepare himself*, Cd. 23; Th. 28, 26; Gen. 442: Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796. Ic hæbbe gewealdmicel to gyrwanne gōdlecran stōl on heofne *I have great power to form a better throne in heaven*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 30; Gen. 281. Cyning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre *the king adorns me with treasure and silver*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 10; Rä. 21, 9. Wer and wīf bearn mid bleóm gyrwaþ *man and wife adorn their child with colours*, 87 a; Th. 327, 14; Vy. 3. v. gearwian.

Gyrwas; *pl. The people of a district in which Peterborough was situated:*—Se wæs of Gyrwa mǣgðe *de provincia Gyruiorum*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 22. Abbud dæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstyde on Gyrwa[n] lande *Abbas monasterii quod dicitur Medeshamstedi in regione Gyruiorum*, 4, 6; S. 573, 41. v. gyr *a marsh.*

gyse *yes:*—Hig cwǽdon,—Eówer lāreów, ne gylt he gafol? Đā cwæþ he, Gyse he dēþ *they said,—Your master, doth he not pay tribute? He said, Yes, he does;* dixerunt,—Magister vester, non solvit didrachma? Ait, Etiam, Vulg. Mt. Bos. 17, 25. v. gese.

gyst, es; *m. A guest:*—Ic wæs gyst mōdor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 8: Cd. 114; Th. 150, 1; Gen. 2485. DER. sele-gyst. v. gæst.

gyst-ern, es; *n. A guest-place, guest-chamber:*—To đam gysterne *to the guest-chamber*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 40. v. gest-ærn.

gysternlic-dæg *yesterday:*—Swylce gysternlīc dæg, ðe forþgewāt *tanquam dies hesterna quæ præteriit*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 4. v. gyrstan-dæg.

gyst-hūs, es; *n. A guest-house, guest-chamber;* hospitium:—Hwār is mīn gyst-hūs *where is my guest-house?* Mk. Bos. 14, 14. v. gæst-hūs.

gystigan *to lodge, to abide as a guest;* hospitari, Scint. 47.

gyst-sele, es; *m. A guest-hall;* hospitālis aula:—Ēdelēase ðysne gystsele gihþum healdaþ [MS. healdeþ] *the homeless hold this guest-hall in memory*, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 4; Exod. 534. v. gest-sele.

gyt *you two;* vos duo:—Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ [*vos duo*] *nescitis quid* [*vos duo*] *petatis*, Mt. Bos. 20, 22. v. git.

GYT, gyta. v. git, gita.

gytan. v. gitan, and its compounds.

gyte, es; *m. A pouring, shedding, inundation, flood:*—Beó his blōdes gyte ofer ūrum bearnum *his bloodshed be upon our children*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 20. Gyte *inundatio*, Cot. 108, Lye. Ne mihton hī for ðam ormǣtan gyte heora fēt of dære cytan astyrian *they could not move their feet from the cottage for the excessive flood*, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 6. Martyrdōm biþ gefremmed nā on blōdes gyte ānum *martyrdom is effected not by bloodshed only*, i. 544, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 23, 30. Mid teára gytum *with sheddings of tears*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* gussi *diluvium*; gussa *inundatio*; guz *fusio*, Graff, iv. 285: *Ger.* guss.]

gytenes. v. getenys.

gyte-sǽl, es; *m. Joy at the pouring out of wine:*—Đā wæs Olofernus on gytesālum *then was Holofernes joyous in feasting*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17: Jud. 22. [Cf. Đā wæs on sālum sinces brytta, Beo. Th. 1218; B. 607 and 2345; B. 1171.]

gyte-streám, es; *m. A current, flowing stream:*—Ebbe *vel* gyte-streám *renma*, Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 38; Wrt. Voc. 57, 20: Kecd. 37, 65; Wrt. Voc. 63, 78.

gyt-feorm [?], L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 26.

gytsere. v. gitsere.

gytsian. v. gitsian.

gytsung. v. gitsung.

H

In Anglo-Saxon the letter *h* represents the guttural aspirate and the pure spirant. In later English the guttural *h* is generally represented by *gh*, e. g. leóht *light*, heáh *high*. Under certain circumstances *h* takes the place of *c* and *g*, see those letters. In some cases it is dropped, e. g. bleó for bleoh; seón, *p.* seah; nabban = ne habban. In the Northumbrian specimens the use of the initial *h*, especially in the combinations *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, is uncertain, e. g. eorta = heorta, haald = ald, hlīf = līf, lysta = hlysta, hnett = nett, nesc = hnesc, hræst = ræst, ræfn = hræfn. The name of the Runic letter was hægl *hail*:—Hægl byþ hwītust corna, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4; the forms accompanying the poem and given by Kemble are these, ᚺ, ᛭, ᚻ.

ha ha; *interj. Ha ha!*—Ha ha and he he getācniaþ hlehter on lēden and on Englisc *ha ha and he he denote laughter in Latin and in English*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 17.

habban, tō habbanne, hæbbene; *pres. part.* hæbbende; *pres. indic.* ic hæbbe, hafa, đū hæfst, hafast, he hæfþ, hafaþ, *pl.* habbaþ, hæbbaþ; *p.* hæfde; *subj.* hæbbe, *pl.* hæbben, habban; *imper.* hafa, *pl.* habbaþ; *pp.* hæfed. I. *cum acc. To* HAVE, *possess, hold, keep*:—Swylce getrȳwþa swā se cyng æt him habban wolde *such pledges as the king wished to have from him*, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 19. Būton se biscop hie mid him habban wille *unless the bishop want to have it with him*, Past. Pref. Swt. 9, 6. Đa lǣwedan willaþ habban đone mōnan be dæm đe hī hine geseóþ and đa gelǣredan hine healdaþ be đisum foresǣdan gesceáde *laymen will have the moon according as they see it, and the learned hold of it according to the aforesaid distinction*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 10. Hē đa word nel on his heortan habban and healdan *he will not have and hold those words in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 8. Đonne māgon wē ūs God ælmihtigne mildne habban *then may we have God Almighty merciful to us*, 107, 17. Hāt twelf weras nyman twelf stānas and habban forþ mid eów *bid twelve men take twelve stones and have them along with you*, Jos. 4, 3. Đā hēt ic eald hrægl tōslītan and habban wið dæm fȳre and sceldan mid *jussi ergo scissas vestes opponere ignibus*, Nar. 23, 30. Hwilce gerihtæ hē āhte tō habbanne *what dues he ought to have*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 28: Cd. 15; Th. 18, 26; Gen. 279. Swā đa hālgan dydon đe nāht ne gyrndon tō hæbbenne *as the saints did who did not desire to have anything*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Se deáda byþ uneáde ælcon men on neáweste tō hæbbene *it will be a hard matter for any one to have the dead man in his neighbourhood*, 59, 15. Eall dæt him wæs leófost tō āgenne and tō hæbbene *all that he liked best to own and to have*, 111, 27. Ic hæbbe gewealdmicel *I have much power*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 29; Gen. 280. Ic hafo, Beo. Th. 4307; B. 2510. Ic hafu, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 10; Gū. 1040. Ic hæbbe đē tō secgenne sum þing *habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt 7, 40. Se hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan *who hath in his hands heaven and earth*, 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Đis leóht wē habbaþ wið nȳtenu gemǣne *this light we have in common with beasts*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Wē habbaþ nēdþearfe dæt wē ongyton *we have need to perceive*, 23, 1. Đa his mǣre word habbaþ and healdaþ *qui facitis verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Æfter đisum hæfde se cyng mycel geþeaht *after this the king held a great council*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 22: St. And. 32, 29: Chr. 1050; Erl. 176, 9. Hēr hæfde se cyng his hīrēd æt Gleáweceastre *in this year the king held his court at Gloucester*, 1094; Erl. 229, 27. Penda hæfde xxx wintra rīce and hē hæfde I wintra đā đā hē tō rīce fēng *Penda reigned thirty years, and he was fifty years old when he came to the throne*, 626; Erl. 22, 14. Đæt cilde hæfde læsse đonne þrȳ mōnđas dæs þriddan geāres *the child was not quite two years and three months old*, Shrn. 104, 18: Cd. 55; Th. 68, 14: Gen. 1117. Iudas hæfde onlīcnesse đara manna de willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian *Judas was like those men that desire to do evil to God's church*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 23. Hæfde cista gehwilc gārberendra x hund *each troop contained a thousand warriors*, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 11; Exod. 230. Hē ongan đa cnyhtas tō āxienne for hwig dæt folc done Hālelend swā yfele hæfde. Hig cwǽdon Hig habbaþ andan tō hym *he asked the men why the people treated the Saviour so ill. They said*, '*They bear malice to him*,' Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 18. Hē sceal bíon strǽc wið đa de āgyltaþ ond for ryhtwīsnesse hē sceal habban andan to hira yfele *contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiæ erectus*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 13. Óđ dæt hē done castel hæfde *until he got the castle*, Chr. 1102; Erl. 238, 14. Hine se mōdega mæg Higelāces hæfde be honda *the proud kinsman of Hygelac held him by the hand*, Beo. Th. 1632; B. 814. Æđelwulf his dōhtor hæfde him tō cuēne *Ethelwulf had his daughter for his queen*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 5. Heó hyt for Crystes andwlytan ǽfre hæfde *she ever considered it as Christ's countenance*, St. And. 38, 4. Eal þeódscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng *all the nation considered him as full king*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 36: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 87; Met. 26, 44: Mt. Kmbl. 14, 5. Đa Seaxan hæfdun sige *the Saxons got the victory*, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8: 909; Erl. 101, 20. Hī hæfdon hine mid heom ǒþ đēt hī ofslōgon hine *they had him with them till they slew him*, 1046; Erl. 174, 20. Hī on gewunan hæfdon *they have been accustomed*, L. Eth. 9, 31; Th. i. 346, 28. Hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte *fierce men held him captive*, Ps. Th. 104, 15. Đa hæfdon monige unwīse menn him tō worde and tō leásungspelle *quidam ridiculam fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 7. Gif cuiht wǽpn brede gilde se hlāford ān þund and hæbbe se hlāford æt dæt hē mǽge *if a follower draw a weapon, let the lord pay one pound, and let the lord get from him what he can*, Th. Chart. 612, 25. Đæt ǽrest is dæt man tō ōđrum lǽđde hæbbe *the first kind* [*of murder*] *is for a man to bear enmity to another*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Se de forhogaþ dæt hē ǽnig gemynd hæbbe Drihtnes eádmōdnesse *he that neglects to have any recollection of the Lord's meekness*, 83, 16. Æfghwilcum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra frēonda mā *the more friends every man has the better he likes it*, 123, 1. Be dam sacerde đonne hē mæssaþ hwæt hē on him hæbbe *of the priest when he says mass what he is to have on*, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 128, 19. Āwriten is dæt đīne englas

đē on hondum habban *it is written that thine angels shall take thee in their hands*, 27, 14. Đa hwīle đe wē dæt līf on ūrum gewealde habban *while we have the life in our power*, 101, 11. Uton gefencean hwylc handleah wē him forþ tō berenne habban *let us consider what recompense we have to produce for him*, 91, 14. Hafa đē wunden gold *take for thyself the twisted gold*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Gif man frigue man æt hæbbendre handa gefō *if a freeman be taken with stolen goods upon him*, L. Wiht. 26; Th. i. 42, 15: L. Ath. 1, 1; Th. i. 198. 16: 4, pref. Th. i. 220, 11. Wē beōþ hæbbende dæs đe wē ær hopedon *we shall be in possession of that which before we hoped for*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 34. Is seó stōw on micelre ārwurþnysse hæfed *in magna veneratione habetur locus ille*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 12. Mid dȳ hē mid done gesīþ hæfed wæs *dum apud comitem teneretur*, 4, 22; S. 591, 32. Adam and Eva on þendum wæron hæfde *Adam and Eve were held in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26. **II.** *with partitive gen.*:—Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Se đe đara mihta hæbbe ārāre cirican *he who has the means let him erect a church*, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 5: L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 22. Hē ne mōste đæs fyrstes habban đe hē gewilnode *he might not have any of the respite that he desired*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 28. **III.** *with the gerundial infin. to express the future*:—Đone calic đe ic tō drincenne hæbbe *calicem quem ego bibiturus sum*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 22 [cf. the formation of the future tense in the Romance languages]. **IV.** *with an uninflected participle*:—Đū mē forlǣred hæfst *thou hast seduced me*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 34; Gen. 818. Đæs līfes đe đū hafast ofslegen *the life that thou hast slain*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 25; Cri. 1479. For dissum æþeódigum đe wē on dissum carcerne betȳnd hæbbaþ *on account of this stranger whom we shut up in this prison*, Blickl. Homl. 245, 36. Gē habbaþ ūs gedōn lāđe Pharaone *ye have made us hateful to Pharaoh*, Ex. 5, 21. **V.** *with an inflected participle, sometimes also with an uninflected participle as well*:—Ic mīnes þeódnes hafa hyldo forworhte *I have forfeited my prince's favour*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 1; Gen. 836. Đū hæfst đē wið dryhten dȳrne geworhtne *thou hast made thyself dear to the Lord*, 25; Th. 32, 22; Gen. 507. Đū hafast helle bereáfod and dæs deáþes aldor gebundenne *thou hast despoiled hell, and bound the prince of death*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 22. Đīn āgen geleáfa đē hælþ gehēlende *thine own faith hath saved thee*, 15, 27: 85, 23. Đās þing wē habbaþ be him gewritene *we have written these things about him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 40. Đā cwæþ Iacob Bearnleásne gē habbaþ mē gedōnne *then said Jacob, Ye have made me childless*, Gen. 42, 36. Hie hine ofslægenne hæfdon *they had slain him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 1: 867; Erl. 72, 9. [*Laym.* habben, han: *Orm.* habbenn, hafenn: *A. R.* habben: *Goth.* haban: *O. Sax.* hebbian: *O. Frs.* hebba, habba: *Icel.* hafa: *O. H. Ger.* haben.]

DER. â-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, wid-, wider-, ymb-habban: nabban: bord-, dareþ-, dreám-, eard-, lind-, rand-, searo-hæbbende.

haca, an; *m. A hook* [?], *bolt or bar of a door*; pessulus, Gl. Mett. 638. [*Icel.* haki: *Dan.* hage: *Swed.* hake *a hook*: *O. H. Ger.* hako, hakko *uncinus, furca*: *Ger.* haken *a hook, clasp*: and cf. *Icel.* haka *the chin.*] See Skeat's Dict. hake, hatch, hackle.

haccian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hack*; concidere, secando comminuere, Lye. [*A. R.* hackede; *p: Chauc.* hakke; *O. Frs.* (to-)hakkia: *Dut.* hakken *to hew, chop*: Dan. hakke *to hack, hoe*: *Ger.* hacken *to chop, cleave.*] v. tō-haccian.

hacele, an; *f:* hæcla, an; *m* [?] *A cloak, mantle, upper garment, coat, cassock.* Lye gives the following meanings *lacerna, subucula, capsula, mantilia, pl.*:—Hacele *clamis*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 40; Wrt. Voc. 40, 67: 110; Som. 79, 51; Wrt. Voc. 59, 22: 284, 65. Đā bewrāh se ārleása gerēfa his ansȳna mid his hacelan *then the impious count covered his face with his cloak*, Nar. 42, 24. Đā gegyrede heó hȳ mid hǣrenre tunecan and mid byrnan dæt is mid lytelre hacelan *she dressed herself in a tunic of hair and in a byrnie, that is in a little cassock*, Shrn. 140, 30. Đā sende him mon āne blace hacelan angeán *a black mantle* [sagum] *was sent to him*, Ors. 5, 10: Swt. 234, 22. Saulus heóld ealra đæra stēnendra hacelan *Saul held the garments of all those who were stoning* [*Stephen*], Homl. Th. ii. 82, 22; i. 48, 1. Hæcla *pallium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 40. [*Goth.* hakuls; *m. a cloak*: *O. Frs.* hexil [=hekil(?)]: *Icel.* hekla; *f. a kind of cowled or hooded frock*: hökull; *m. a priest's cope*: *O. H. Ger.* hachul *cuculla, casula.*] See Grmm. D. M. 873 ff.

DER. mæsse-hacele. 'In the West of England the word *hackle* is specially used of the conical straw roofing that is put over bee-hives. Also, of the "straw covering of the apex of a rick," says Mr. Akerman, *Glossary of Wiltshire words*, v. Hackle.'—Earle's Chronicle, p. 338.

hacine pusta, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 21; Wrt. Voc. 28, 4.

hacod, es; *m. A pike*:—Hacod *lucius*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 69; Wrt. Voc. 55. 72: 77, 73. Hacodas *lucios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33. [Haked *a large pike* (Cambridgeshire): *O. H. Ger.* hachit, hechit, hæcid *lucius, mugil*: *Ger.* hecht *a pike.*] v. haca.

HÁD, es; *m.* **I.** *person;* persona:—Đū ne besceáwast nānes mannes hād *non respicis personam hominum*, Mt. Bos. 22, 16. Cyniges naman hæfde and wæs dæs hādes well wyrþe *regis nomine ac persona dignissimus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 40, MS. B. Weorþian wē đa clāþas his hādes *let us honour the clothes of his person*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 9. Hē wæs on ānum hāde twegra gecynda *he was of two natures in one person*, 33, 33. On þrȳm hādum efnespēdlīcum *in tribus personis consubstantialibus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 38: Homl. Th. ii. 42, 26. Þrȳ hādas synd worda. Se forma hād is đe sprecþ be him sylfum āna . . . Se ōđer hād đe se forma sprecþ tō . . . Se þridda hād is þe đam đe se forma hād sprecþ tō đam ōđrum hāde *there are three persons of verbs. The first person is he who speaks about himself alone . . . The second person is he whom the first speaks to . . . The third person is he about whom the first person speaks to the second person*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 23, 49–53. Hād dæt is *persona*, 15; Som. 17, 30. **II.** *sex*:—Gewuldrad is se heánra hād *the humbler sex is glorified*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ōđre monige æghwæđeres hādes *alii utriusque sexus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 12. Ælcere yldo and hāde *omni ætati et sexui*, 1, 1; S. 473, 22. Dæt hē ne forđon wīflīce hāde ārede *ut ne sexui quidem mulebri parceret*, 2, 20; S. 521, 25. **III.** *degree, rank, order, condition*:—Hād *gradus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 17. Gehwylces hādes menn *men of every degree*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 34: L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 19. Sundor ānra gehwilc herige in hāde *let each one separately praise thee in their degree*, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 16; Dan. 371: 28; Dan. 377: Th. 240, 27; Dan. 393. Fore ælcum hāde ciricelīca *pro omni gradu æcclesiastico*, Rtl. 175, 25: 193, 37. Wer on lǣwedum hāde *vir in laico habitu*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 7: 4, 11; S. 579, 19. Hē on lǣwedum hāde beón sceolde *he had to lead the life of a layman*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9. Heánra an hāde *higher in rank*, L. Eth. 6, 52; Th. i. 328, 14. Þurh hāligne hād gecȳđed *made known by clerks*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 107, 27; Gū. 65. Seofon hādas syndon gesette on bōcum tō Godes þēnungum intō Godes circan *seven orders are appointed in books for God's ministries in God's church*, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 1: L. Ælfc. C. 10; Th. ii. 346, 25. Monige sindon hādas under heofenum *many are the conditions under the heavens*, Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 3; Gū. 2. Biscopes ođđe ōđera hāda *episcopi vel reliquorum ordinum*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Wiotan ēgđer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcundra *wise men both clerks and laymen*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 3. Būtan hālgum hādum *extra sacros ordines*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 16. Mid myclum hādum biscopas and cyninges *those of high degree, as bishops and kings*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 122, 27. Swā wē settaþ be eallum hādum ge ceorle ge eorle *so we ordain for all degrees both gentle and simple*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 64, 3. Đām đe heora hādas mid clǣnnesse healdan *to those who keep their orders with purity*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 4. Gemǣnes hādes man *clericus*, L. Ecg. P. 2, 24; Th. ii. 192, 8: 16; Th. ii. 186, 31. Tō hāde fōn *to take orders*, 4, 8; Th. ii. 206, 7. **IV.** *state, condition, kind, nature, form* [*having the meaning which is preserved in the suffix* -hood, -head]:—Leóht hafaþ hād hāliges gāstes *light hath the nature of the holy spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 817; Sal. 408. Se heáþrym dæs Godes hādes *the excellent glory of the Godhead*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 18. Onsȳn yldran hādes *the aspect of an older state* [*a more advanced age*], Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 12; Gū. 471. Wæs se sūþduru hwæthwega hāde māre *the south door was somewhat greater in form*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. On weres hāde *in the form of a man*, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72. Onwendan hcora wuldor on đæne wyrsan hād hæđenstyrces *mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli*, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Hād oferhogedon hālgan lifes *they despised the state of a holy life*, Cd. 188; Th. 235, 2; Dan. 300. Fæmnan hād *virginity*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 31; Cri. 92: 14 a; Th. 28, 10; Cri. 444. Cildes hād, Exon. 65 a; Th. 240, 15; Ph. 639: 61 a; Th. 224, 7; Ph. 372. Þurh cnihtes hād onsȳne wearþ *he became visible in the form of a youth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Hæleþa leófost on gesīþes hād *dearest of men as a comrade*, Beo. Th. 2598; B. 1297. Næs sinc-mādum sēlra on sweordes hād *there was no better treasure among swords*, 4393; B. 2193. Þurh hæstne hād *by violence*, Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335: Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Þurh monigne hād *in many a form*, 54 b; Th. 191, 34. Blīs manigra hāda cwicera cynna *the joy of many kinds of living creatures*, Menol. Fox 182; Men. 92: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 15; Gū. 23. [*Laym.* hall, hōd: *Orm.* hād: *A. R.* hōd: *Ayenb.* hōd: *Goth.* haidus *manner, way*: *O. Sax.* hēd: *Icel.* heiðr *honour*: *O. H. Ger.* heit *persona, sexus, ordo, gradus.*]

-hād *a suffix forming abstract nouns*, e. g. bisceop-, cild-, man-, werhād, etc. In the oldest English it is found combined only with nouns, while in the later stages of the language, as in *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* words are formed with it from adjectives. An early instance occurs in the Laud MS. of the Chronicle 'druncenhed,' 1070; Erl. 209, 35. In later English it takes two forms, -hode, -hede; in modern times, -hood, -head. [*O. Sax.* hēd: *O. Frs.* -hēd, -hēde, -heid: *O. H. Ger.* -heit, -heiti: *Ger.* -heit: *Dan.* -hed.] v. hād.

hād-bōt, e; *f. A recompence, compensation*, or *atonement for injury done to persons in holy orders*, or hād-bryce; sacri ordinis violati compensatio, L. E. B. 4; Th. ii. 240, 17: L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 13.

hād-breca, an; *m. A violator of holy orders*; sacri ordinis violator: — Hād-brēcan *violators of holy orders*, L. C. S. 6; Th. i. 380, 2: Lupi Serm. i. 19; Hick. Thes. ii. 105, 3; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 178.

hād-brice, -bryce, es; *m.* [hād **II.** *holy orders in the church;* brice *a violation, breach*] *An injury done to persons in holy orders, a violation of holy orders:* ordinis infractura, sacri ordinis violatio:—Gif hwā hādbryce gewyrce, gebēte dæt be hādes mæde *if any one do an injury to a person in holy orders, let him make amends for it according to the degree of the order.* L. C. S. 50; Th. i. 404, 16. On hādbricum [MS. hādbrican] *in breaches of holy orders,* L. Eth. vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 19: v. 25; Th. i. 310. 18: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 148.

hādelice; *adv. Personaliter,* Hymn. Surt. 29, 13.

hāderung [= hād-ārung?] *Personarum acceptio,* Som.

hād-grip, es; *n. Peace, security,* or *privilege of holy orders;* sacri ordinis pax, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332. 25.

hādian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To ordain:*—Tō ðan dæt hē hine hādian sceolde *in order that he might ordain him,* Chr. 1048; Erl. 177. 20. Lēton hig hādian tō bisceopum *they got themselves ordained bishops,* 1053 Erl. 188, 14. Ealdorlicuys dæt hē bisceopas hādian möste *ordinandi episcopos auctoritas,* Bd. 2, 8; S. 510, 5. Hine hādigean tō bysceope *in episcopatus consecrare gradum,* 3, 7; S. 529, 9, note. Sende hē hine tō hādiganne *misit eum ordinandum,* 3, 28; S. 560. 8. Hādigenne, L. Ælf. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 26. Hēr mon hādode Byrnstān bisceop tō Wiutanceastre *in this year Byrnstan was ordained to the bishopric of Winchester,* Chr. 931; Erl. 110, 22. Ne hādige man æfre wudewan tō hrædlice *never let a widow take the veil too hastily,* L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 15. [*Laym.* hoded; *pp.: Orm.* hædedd.]

hād-notu, e; *f. The employment, ministry, office belonging to holy orders:*—Būton hē forworhte dæt hē dære hādnote notian ne möste *unless he should do amiss so that he might not exercise the office which belongs to his orders,* L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16.

hādod; *part. p. used as adj. Ordained, in orders, clerical as opposed to lay:*—Ða witan ge hādode ge læwede *the 'witan,' both clerical and lay,* Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 4: 1023; Erl. 162, 46: L. Edm. S. pref: Th. i. 246, 20.

hādor, es; *m. n* [?] *The clear, serene sky;* serenum:—Under heofenes hādor *under heaven's serene,* Beo. Th. 832; B. 416. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heiteri *serenum: Icel.* heið *the brightness of the sky.*] Cf. rodor, *and see* hādor; *adj.*

hādor, hāðor; *adj. Clear* [*applied both to light and to sound*], *bright, serene:*—Hādor heofonleóma *the clear heaven-light,* Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840: 2918; An. 1458: 178; An. 89: Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Scōp hwilum sang hādor on Heorote *at times the poet sang clear-voiced in Heorot,* Beo. Th. 998; B. 497. Seó sunne on hādrum heofone scīneþ *the sun shines in the clear sky,* Bt. 9; Fox 26, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 95; Met. 28, 48. Hādre heofontungol *the bright stars of the sky,* Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 693. Hādrum nihtum *in clear nights,* Bt. Met Fox 20, 463; Met. 20, 232. Se ðe heofen þeceþ hādrum wolcnum *qui operit cælum nubibus,* Ps. Th. 146, 8. Singaþ hādrum stefnum *they sing with clear voices,* Elen. Kmbl. 1492; El. 748. [*O. Sax.* hēdor: *O. H. Ger.* heitar *clarus, splendidus, serenus, micans: Ger.* heiter: *Icel.* heiðr *bright* (*of the sky, stars*).]

hādre, hæðre; *adv. Clearly* [*of light and of sound*]:—Hādre scīneþ rodores candel *the lamp of the firmament* [*the sun*] *shines brightly,* Beo. Th. 3147; B. 1571. Hæðre blīcan, scīnan *to shine brightly,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 20; Ph. 115: 120 b; Th. 462, 17; Hö. 53: 51 b; Th. 179, 6; Gū. 1257. Swēga mæste hādre *clearly with loudest melody,* 64 b; Th. 239, 10; Ph. 619: 54 a; Th. 190, 26; Az. 79. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scīneþ hādrost of hefone *when from heaven shines the sun most clearly and brightly,* Bt. Met. Fox 6, 7; Met. 6, 4. [*O. Sax.* hēdro.]

hād-swēpa *pronuba,* Ælfc. Gl. 93; Som. 75, 79; Wrt. Voc. 52, 29. v next word.

hād-swēpe, -swēpe, an; *f. A bridesmaid;* pronuba, paranymphus = *παράνυμφος.* Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 56, 58; Wrt. Voc. 50, 38, 40: 288, 80 [*Eltmüller compares* hād *in this word with Gothic.* hēþjo *a chamber.*]

hādung, e; *f. Ordination:*—On ðare smyrunge biþ læcedōm and nē biþ nā hādung *in the unction is healing and there is not ordination,* L. Ælfc. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 33. Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt hī ne beón tō feohgeorne æt hādunge *it is fitting for bishops not to be too eager after money at ordination.* L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32. On ælcere hādunge se ðe gehādod biþ hē biþ gesmyrod mid gehālgodum ele *at every ordination he that is ordained is anointed with consecrated oil,* Houl. Th. ii. 14, 25: 124, 2. Dæt hē ne hāding ne hāleging ne dō *not to ordain nor consecrate,* Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 4. [*Orm.* hading.]

hæbbendlic; *adj. Habilis:*—Sume habbaþ sceortne i *amabilis* lufigendlīc, *habilis* hæbbendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28: Som. 11, 41.

hæbbenga; *adv. With constraint, constrainedly.* [Somner gives this word and explains it by *cohibitio,* but it appears to be an adverb like eallenga, etc.]

hæbern. v. hæfern.

hæc; *gen.* hæcce; *f. A hatch, grating, a gate made of latticework* [?]:—Of dare ealdan hæcce, Th. Chart. 394, 15, 21: 395, 10, 22, 28: 396, 4, 5, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hec, hek, or hetche, or a dore *antica.* On this word the following note is given:—"'Antica, a gate, or a dore, or hatche *est antica domus ingressus ab anteriori,*" Ortus. "An heke *antica,*" Cath. Ang. "*Ostiolum* hek," Roy. MS. 17 c. xvii. f. 27. "Hatche of a dore *hecq,*" Pals. "*Guichét,* a wicket, or hatch of a doore," Cotg. Forby gives "hack, half-hack, a hatch, a door divided across." In the North, a heck-door is one partly latticed and partly panelled.' See also Skeat's Dict. *hatch.*] Cf. haca.

hæca *pessulus,* Som. v. haca.

hæcce, e; *f. A crosier:*—Dis mycel is gegolden of dære cyricean W. cyninge . . . of ðam candelstæfe x pund and of dære hæccce xxxiii marca *this much has been paid by the church* [*of Worcester*] *to king William . . . from the candlestick x pounds, and from the crosier xxxiii marks,* Th. Chart. 440, 4. Dæt hæcce wæs eall of gold and of seolfre *the crosier was all of gold and silver,* Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Eall dæt dider com dæt wæs ðone hæcce and sume scrīne and sume rōden *all that came there was the crosier and some shrines and some crucifixes,* 32. [Cf. haca.]

hæced. v. hacod.

hæcele. v. hacele.

hæcewol *exactor,* Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 94; Wrt. Voc. 18, 44.

hæc-wer, es; *m. A weir with a grate to take fish,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 450, 15, 22. ['A salmon-*heck,* a grate to take them in,' English Dialect Society, No. 30, p. 82. v. hæc.]

hædern. v. hēddern.

hædre; *adv. Straitly, hardly, oppressively, anxiously;* arcte, anxie:—Hyge hædre [hearde, A.] wealleþ *my mind is agitated with anxiety,* Salm. Kmbl. 1266; Sal. 62. [Mīne sāwle] hædre gehogode hāl *save* [*my soul*] *oppressed by anxious thoughts,* Exon. 118 b; Th. 456, 5; Hy. 4, 62

hædre. v. hādre.

hædfd. v. heáfod.

hædfding. v. efen-hæfdling, heáfodling.

hæfe, es; *m. Leaven;* fermentum:—Warniaþ fram herodes hæfe *cavete a fermento herodis,* Mk. Skt. 8, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hefo; *m. fæx: Ger.* hefen *yeast.*] v. ge-hafen.

Hæfeldan *the name of a Slavonic people:*—Wylte ðe man Hæfeldan hæt, Ors. i, 1; Bos. 18, 39: 19, 18. In explanation of this double naming, Bosworth, p. 36 (translation), quotes 'Wilsos, Henetorum gentem ad *Havelam* trans Albim sedes habentem,' v. note 12.

hæfen, e; *f. Having, property, possession:*—Be his āgenre hæfene *according to his own property,* Homl. Th. i. 582, 28: 580, 22: ii. 400, 2. [*Icel.* höfn; *f. a holding, possession:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* haba *possessio: Ger.* habe.]

hæfen, e; *f:* hæfene, an; *f. A haven, harbour, port:*—Of ēādre healfe dare hæfene *from either side of the harbour,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 5. Ic ann ða hæuene on Sandwic *I grant the port of Sandwich,* Th. Chart. 317, 21. Ða hæfenan on Sandwic *the port of Sandwich,* Chr. 1031; Erl. 162, 3: 1090; Erl. 226, 26. [*Icel.* höfn; *f: Dan.* havn: *Ger.* hafen.]

hæfen-blǽte, es; *m. A haven-bleater* [?], *a sea-gull;* bugium, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 62, 128; Wrt. Voc. 29, 23.

hæfenleást, *adj. Without property, poor, needy,* Ps. Lamb. 11, 5. v. hafenleás.

hæfenleást, e; *f. Poverty, penury:*—Þurh hæfenleáste *through poverty,* Lchdm. iii. 442, 19: Ps. Lamb. 43, 27. v. hafenleást.

hæfer, es; *m. A he-goat, buck;* caper:—Hæfer *caper,* Wrt. Voc. 288, 17. Nim hæferes smera *take goat's grease,* Lchdm. iii. 14, 8. [*Icel.* hafr: *Lat.* caper.]

hæferbûte, es; *m. Forceps,* Som.

hæferblǽte, es; *m. Bicoca,* Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 54; Wrt. Voc. 21, 42: 280, 28. [Cf. hammer-bleat *the snipe,* English Dialect Society, No. 20, p. 42.]

hæfern, es; *m. A crab;* cancer, Wrt. Voc. 281, 63. Hæfern *concern = cancer* [?], 291, 31. v. wæter-hæfern.

hæft, es; *m.* **I.** *one seized or taken, a captive:*—Hē licgan geseah hæftas in hylle *he saw captives lying in hell,* Cd. 229; Th. 309, 27; Sat. 717: 217; Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202: Exon. 104 a; Th. 10, 18; Cri. 154: Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Wē ðē biddaþ dæt ðū gehȳre hæfta stefne *we beseech thee to hear the voice of the captives,* Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 32; Cri. 360. Under hæftum *amid the captives,* Cd. 220; Th. 284, 9; Sat. 319. **II.** *one taken and enslaved, a slave, servant:*—Ða bebohtan bearn Iacobes Ioseph dær hine grame hæfdon tō hæfte *in servum venumdatus est Ioseph,* Ps. Th. 104, 15. Hweorfon ða hēðenan hæftas fram ðām hālgan cnihton *the heathen slaves went from the holy youths,* Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Gearwe stōdun hæftas heársume *ready stood the slaves obedient,* Exon. 43 a; Th. 145, 19; Gū 697. [*Icel.* hafti *a prisoner, bondman:* cf. *Goth.* hafts *joined: O. Sax.* haft: *O. H. Ger.* haft *vinctus, captivus.*]

hæft, es; *m.* **I.** *a bond, fetter;* vinculum:—Būtan hæftum *without bonds,* Salm. Kmbl. 823; Sal. 411: Cd. 222; Th. 291, 8; Sat. 427. Tō hæftum geferian *to bring into bonds,* 216; Th. 274, 2; Sat. 148: 215; Th. 270, 17; Sat. 92. Of hæftum lēdan *to bring out of captivity,*

224; Th. 296, 20; Sat. 505: 225; Th. 299, 21; Sat. 553. **II.** *captivity, bondage, imprisonment, keeping*; captivitas, custodia:—Is ðes hæft tó ðan strang *this imprisonment is so severe*, Elen. Kmbl. 1403; El. 703: Cd. 171; Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583. Hé betéhte hine on ðam hæfte sixtyne cempum tó healdenne *he committed him to the keeping of sixteen soldiers to hold*, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 29. Hé of hæfte áhlód fólces unrím *from captivity he drew forth people numberless*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 34; Cri. 568: Andr. Kmbl. 2797; An. 1401: 2938; An. 1472. Him on hæft nimeþ *takes into bondage to him*, 11 b; Th. 16, 29; Cri. 260: 41 a; Th. 138, 1; Gú. 569: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 31. In hæftum *in custodias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 12. [*Icel.* haft, hapt; *n. a bond, chain*: *O. H. Ger.* haft; *m*: *Ger.* haft; *m. clasp, rivet*: haft; f. *imprisonment*.]

hæft, hæfte, es; *n. A haft, handle*; manubrium:—Hæft and helfe *manubrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Nim ðæt seax ðe ðæt hæfte síe fealo hryðeres horn *take a knife, the handle of which is yellow ox-horn*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 22: 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 21. Folc Ebréa fuhton hæfte guldon hyra fyrngeflítu fágum sweordum *the Hebrew folk fought with the haft* [=sword, a part put for the whole, cf. ord, ecg?], *with stained swords repaid their quarrels of old*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263. [*Prompt. Parv.* heft *manubrium*: *Icel.* hepti; *n. a haft* or *hilt*: *O. H. Ger.* hefti *capulum, manubrium*: *Ger.* heft *haft, handle*.]

hæftan; *p.* hæfte; *pp.* hæfted, hæft *To seize, bind, arrest, make captive, imprison*:—Gif hé nite hwá hine áborgie hæfton hine *if he knows not who will be his surety let them arrest him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 8. Seó stów ðe dú nú on hæft eart *the place in which you are now imprisoned*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. Hæft mid hringa gesponne *bound with the clasp of rings*, Cd. 25; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762. Hringan hæfted *confined with rings*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Rä. 5, 2. Tó bodanne hæftedum *prædicare captivis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 18. [*Goth.* haftjan: *O. Saxe.* heftian *to bind, fetter*: *O. H. Ger.* heftan: DER. be-, ge-hæftan. v. hæft.

hæfte-clomm, es; *m. Fetter, bond*:—On hæftenra hæfteclommum *in the fetters of heathen men*, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 16.

hæfte-dóm, es; *m. Captivity, service*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 129; Met. 25, 65.

hæften, e; *f. Captivity, custody*:—Ða betste of ðes eorles hírede innan ánan fæstene gewann and on hæftene gedyde *he took the best of the earl's household within a fortress and placed them in custody*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 29.

hæft-encel, -incel, es; *m. A slave*; emptitius, Cot. 74, Lye.

hæfte-neód, e; *f. Custody, prison* [?]:—Úre bán syndon tóworpene be helwarena hæftenedóum *dissipata sunt ossa nostra secus infernum*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. [Grein gives as the meaning of the word *studium captandi* vel *tribulandi*; but is not *infernum* here paraphrased as the 'prison of the dwellers in hell?']

hæfting, e; *f. A fastening*:—Belúcaþ ða árenan gatu and ða hæftinga gehealdaþ ðæt wé ne beón gehæfte *close the brazen gates and keep the fastenings that we be not captured*, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 16. [Cf. *Ger.* heftung.]

hæftling, es; *m. A captive*:—Hæftling *captivus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 41. Ða áxode se ealdorman ðone hæftling hwæðer hé þurh dryccræft his bendas tóbræce *then the alderman asked the captive whether he broke his bonds by witchcraft*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10. Nabochodonosor hergode on Iudéiscre leóde and hí hæftlingas tó Babilone gelædde *Nebuchadnezzar warred on the Jewish people and led them captives to Babylon*, 58, 6: i. 108, 21: Gen. 31, 26.

hæft-méce, es; *m. A hilted sword*, Beo. Th 2918; B. 1457.

hæft-néd, -nied, -nýd, e; *f. Captivity, thraldom, custody*:—Israhéla folc on hæftnéde Babiloniscum cyninge þeówde *the people of Israel served the king of Babylon in captivity*, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27. Lýsan of hæftnéde *to release from captivity*, Elen. Kmbl. 593; El. 297. Ón hæftnéde habban *to hold in captivity*. Blickl. Homl 85, 23. Ón hæftnýde gelædan *to lead into captivity*, Ps. Th. 14, argument: L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. All Angelcyn ðæt búton Deniscra monna hæftniéde wæs *all the English that were not held in subjection by the Danish men*, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 28. On hæftnéd lædan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. Gehweorf úre hæftnéd *converte captivitatem nostram*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Se Drihten de ús fram deófles hæftnédum álýsde *the Lord who redeemed us from the devil's thraldom*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 34. Twegen gerésan on ðæra hæftnédum wæs se apostol gehæfd *two counts in whose custody the apostle was held*, ii. 294, 21.

hæftnian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To seize, capture*:—Hí hæftniaþ *captabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 21. Hæfned lædde ða on hæfnéde lange lífdon *capitivam duxit captivitatem*, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

hæft-nop, -neþ, es; *m. Custody, keeping, imprisonment*:—On hæftnoþe bíþ gehæfd *he will be imprisoned*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 34. On hæftnoþe gebringan *to imprison*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 21. Ðǽr hé on hæftnoþe wæs *where he was imprisoned*, 1101; Erl. 237, 40.

hæftnung, e; *f. Captivity, fastening, confinement*:—Hé hine gewráþ gelomlíce ac hine ne mihte nánes cynnes hæftnung gehealdan *he often bound him, but no kind of fastening could hold him*, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. On hæftnunge *in captivity*, 86, 3: Ps. Spl. 13, 11. Ǽr hé fordférde hé bcád ðæt man secolde unlésan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wæron *ere he departed he ordered that all those men who were in confinement should be released*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 39. Dón on hæftnunge *to put into confinement, imprison*, 1087; Erl. 225, 36.

hæft-nýd. v. hæft-néd.

hægel, hægl, es; *m.* **I.** *hail*:—Fýr, forst, hægel and gefeallen snáw *ignis, glacies, grando, nix*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Hægl, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Cymeþ hægles scúr *a shower of hail cometh*, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 13; Gen. 808. Hæglas and snáwas *hails and snows*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16. Heora wíngeardas wráde hægle néde fornámon *occidit in grandine vineas eorum*, Ps. Th. 79, 47. Sealde heora neát hæglum *tradidit grandini jumenta eorum*, 77, 48. **II.** the Anglo-Saxon rune ᚻ = *h*, the name of which letter is *hægl*:—ᚻ byþ hwítust corna *hail is whitest of grains*, Hick. Thes. 135; Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 4. Hægelas twegen *two H's*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 27; Rä. 43, 11. v. hagal.

hæghál; *adj. Safe, uninjured*; incolumis:—Éfgiondweards hígu ármorgenlícum tídum hæghále *representa nos matutinis horis incolumes*, Rtl. 124, 15: 98, 39: 174, 37.

hægl-faru, e; *f. A hailstorm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 26; Wand. 105.

hægl-scúr, es; *m. A shower of hail, hailstorm*, Andr. Kmbl. 2515; An. 1259. v. hagal-scúr.

hæg-steald, hæge-, heh-, es; *m*: e; *f*[?] *One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, bachelor, virgin*; mansionarius, cælebs, juvenis, virgo:—Hwæðer hé sig hægsteald ðe hǽmedceorl *utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28. Hegsteald *cælebs*, 14; Th. ii. 142, 13. Hægsteald módige wígend unforhte *youths courageous, warriors fearless*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. His hægstealdas *his young warriors*, Fins. Th. 81; Fin. 40. Hægestealdas and fǽmnan *juvenes et virgines*, Ps. Th. 148, 12. Swilce geongum hægstealde *ut ephebo hircitallo*, Mone B. 3434. Hehstald *virgo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 27. Hehstaldo *virgines*, Rtl. 47, 36. Hehstaldum *virginibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 1. Of heghstalde *de virgine*, Rtl. 126, 3. v. hago-steald.

hæg-steald; *adj. Unmarried, young*:—Hægstealdra, Cd. 89; Th. 111, 28; Gen. 1862: Beo. Th. 3782; B. 1889. See the preceding word.

hægsteald-hád, es; *m. The unmarried state, bachelorhood, virginity*:—Hehstaldháð *virginitas*, Rtl. 105, 19: Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 36. Hægstealdháð *cælibatus*, Mone B. 1419.

hægsteald-lic; *adj. Virgin*; virginalis, Rtl. 66, 1.

hægsteald-man = hægsteald, *q. v.*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192: Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 18; Rä. 55, 3.

hægsteáldnis, e; *f. Virginity*:—Hehstaltnisse *virginitatis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 3.

hægtesse, an; *f. A witch, hag, fury*:—Helle-rúne *vel* hægtesse *pythonissa*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. Hægtesse *Tissiphona*, 113; Som. 79, 115; Wrt. Voc. 60, 22. Gif hér inne sý ísenes dæl hægtessan geweorc hit sceal gemyltan . . . gif hit wǽre ylfa gescot oððe hit wǽre hægtessan gescot nú ic wille ðín helpan *if herein there be a bit of iron, a witch's work, it shall melt . . . if it were an elf's shot or it were a witch's shot, now will I help thee*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 1–12. v. Grmm. D. M. 992.

hæg-þorn, es; *m. Hawthorn*:—Hægþorn *alba spina*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 50; Wrt. Voc. 33, 46. Genim hægþornes leáf *take leaves of hawthorn*, Herb. 37, 6; Lchdm. i. 138, 17. Of ðam mappuldre tó ðam hægþorne *from the maple to the hawthorn*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 424, 3. [*Icel.* hagþorn: *M. H. Ger.* hagedorn.]

hæg-weard, hæcg-, es; *m. A hayward, the keeper of cattle in a common field, who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground*, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 11, 12. [*A. R.* heiward: *Prompt. Parv.* heyward *agellarius*. The following note is given on this word, p. 234:—'Bp. Kennett observes that there were two kinds of *agellarii*, the common herdward of a town or village, called *bubuleus*, who overlooked the common herd, and kept it within bounds; and the heyward of the lord of the manor, or religious house, who was regularly sworn at the court, took care of the tillage, paid the labourers, and looked after trespasses and encroachments: he was termed fields-man or tithing-man, and his wages in 1425 were a noble. "*Inclusarius* a heyewarde." "*Inclusorius* a pynner of beestes." "Haiward, haward *qui garde au commun tout le bestiail d'un bourgade*."']

hǽl, es; *n. Omen, auspice*:—Hǽl sceáwedon *they observed the favourable omen* (*for Beowulf's undertaking*), Beo. Th. 414; B. 204. [*Icel.* heill; *n. omen, auspice*: *O. H. Ger.* heil *omen, auspicium*.]

hǽl, e; *f. Health, safety, salvation, happiness*; salus:—Seó hǽl cymeþ symle fram Gode *salus a domino*, Ps. Th. 36, 38. Tó-dæg disse híwrǽdene ys hǽl geworden *this day is salvation come to this house*, Lk. Bos. 19, 9: Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cristes þénung is úre hǽl and folca álýsednys

Christ's service is our salvation and the redemption of peoples, ii. 586, 32. Him cymþ gōd hǽl *good health will come to them*, Lchdm. i. 342, 9. Sȳ him hǽl *Osanna*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 9. Hrædlīce heora hǽle brūcaþ *speedily they enjoy their health*, Homl. Th. i. 510, 8. Brūc disses beáges mid hǽle *use this collar with good fortune*, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Hēht hē Elenan hǽl ābēodan *he bade them greet Elene*, Elen. Kmbl. 2004; El. 1003: Beo. Th. 1311; B. 653. Dīne hǽle syle *salutare tuum da*, Ps. Th. 84, 6. [*Laym.* heal: *O. Sax.* hēli; *f: Icel.* heill; *f. good luck, happiness: O. H. Ger.* heili; *f. salus.*] Cf. hǽl; *n. and* hǽlu.

hǽl; *adj. Hale, safe, whole, sound*:—Hǽle and trume *safe and sound*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. v. hāl.

hǽla. v. hēla.

hǽlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To heal, make whole, cure, make safe, save*; sanare, salvare:—Ys hyt ālȳfed tō hǽlenne on restedagum *si licet sabbatis curare*, Mt. Bos. 12, 10. Earm heora ne hǽlþ hig *brachium eorum non salvavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 43, 4. Sweord mīn ne hǽlþ mē *gladius meus non salvabit me*, 43, 8. Hǽl ūs on heánessum *Hosanna in the highest*, Blickl. Homl. 72, 12: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 13. Hǽlaþ untrume *heal the sick*, Mt. Bos. 10, 8. Ic offrige mīne lāc Hǽlendum Criste *I will present my offerings to Jesus Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 17. Hī hrædlīce hǽlde wǽron *sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19. [*Goth.* hailjan: *O. Sax.* hēlean: *O. Frs.* hēla: *O. H. Ger.* heilan *sanare, curare, salvare: Ger.* heilen.]

hǽl-bǽre; *adj. Salutary*, Lye.

hǽle, es; *m. A man, brave man, hero* [a word occurring only in poetry]:—Frōd hæle *the aged man*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 14; Gen. 1222. Boitiús se hæle hātte *that man was called Boethius*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 105; Met. 1, 53: Cd. 74; Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502: 112; Th. 147, 27; Gen. 2446: 121; Th. 156, 16; Gen. 2589: Andr. Kmbl. 287; An. 144. [*Icel.* (in poetry only), halr *a man.*]

hǽle, an; *f. Health, safety*:—On gode standeþ mīn gearu hǽle *in Deo salutare meum*, Ps. Th. 61, 7.

hǽlend, hēlend, es; *m. A healer, Saviour, Jesus*:—Se Hǽlend ðe is genemned Crist *Iesus qui vocatur Christus*, Mt. Bos. 1, 16. Ðū nemst hys naman Hǽlend. Hē sōþlīce hys folc hāl gedēþ fram hyra synnum *vocabis nomen ejus Iesum; ipse enim salvum faciet populum suum a peccatis eorum*, 1, 16. Iesus is on Lēden Saluator and on Englisc Hǽlend *Jesus is in Latin Salvator and in English healer*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 22: i. 94, 27: Shrn. 47, 28. Hǽlend Crist *Jesus Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 420, 32. Ðū eart sōþ hēlend *thou art the true Saviour*, Hy. Grn. 8, 16. [*Laym.* hælend (2nd MS. helare): *Orm.* hælennde: *O. Sax.* hēliand: *O. H. Ger.* heilant: *Ger.* heiland.]

hǽlendlīc; *adj. Healthy, salutary*; salvans, prosperus, Hpt. Gl. 442, 511. [*O. H. Ger.* heilantlih *salubris.*]

hǽletend. v. hāletend.

hǽleþ, heleþ, es; *m. A man, warrior, hero* [a word occurring only in poetry, but there frequently]:—Gleáwferhþ hæleþ *the man wise of mind*, Cd. 57; Th. 70, 12; Gen. 1152: 59; Th. 72, 6; Gen. 1182, 94; Th. 122, 13; Gen. 2026: Beo. Th. 383; B. 190: 668; B. 331. Hæleþas heardmōde *warriors stern-minded*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. Hæleþ hātene wǽron Sem and Cham Iafeþ þridde *the heroes were named Shem and Ham, the third Japhet*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550. Hæleþa scyppend *creator of men*, Exon. 11 b: Th. 17, 7; Cri. 266: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 6; Gen. 2139: Andr. Kmbl. 41; An. 21. Hæleþa bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 30; Gen. 752. Heleþa sceppend *creator of men*, Hy. Grn. 8, 34. [*Laym.* hæleþ, heleþ: *O. Sax.* helid: *O. H. Ger.* helid (appears first in 12th cent. v. Graff. iv. 544): *Ger.* held.]

hǽleþ-helm, es; *m. A helm which makes the wearer invisible*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 2; Gen. 444. [*O Sax.* helid-helm: *O. H. Ger.* helot-, helant-helm *latibulum.*] v. Grm. D. M. 432, and cf. heoloþ-helm.

hǽletoþ, es; *m. Greeting, Hosanna*, Hpt. Gl. 467.

hǽlettung, e; *f. A greeting, salutation*:—Hǽlettungæ on geniōte *salutationes in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

hǽlfire, e; *f. A halter*:—Hǽlfire *capistrum*, Wrt. Voc. 84. 8. On hǽlfire *in camo*, Ps. Spl. C. 31, 12. Hǽlfira *chamos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* halfira *brachiale, capistrum: Ger.* halfter.]

hǽlig; *adj. Slippery, easily moved, fickle, inconstant*; levis:—Þam ungestæþþegan and ðam hǽlgan ðū miht secggan dæt hē bīþ winde gelīcra oððe unstillum fugelum *levis, atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, Bt. 37, 4: Fox 192, 23. [*Cf. Icel.* hāll *slippery: O. H. Ger.* hāli *lubricus, caducus.*]

hǽling, e; *f. Healing*:—Ic nān yfel on hym næbbe gemēt be hǽlinge *I have found no evil in him with regard to healing*, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 21. [*Prompt. Parv.* heelinge: *O. H. Ger.* heilunga *sanatio: Ger.* heilung.]

hǽlnes, se; *f.* I. *haleness, salvation*:—Nū sint hǽlnesse dagas *now are the days of salvation*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 246, 14. II. *a sanctuary*:—On circan and on hǽlnessan *in churches and sanctuaries*, L. Eth. 7, 25; Th. i. 334, 26. v. hāligunes.

hǽlnes-griþ, es; *n. Privilege of security belonging to a sanctuary*, L. Eth. 7, 19; Th. i. 332, 25.

hǽlo. v. hǽlu.

hǽlsend, es; *m. An augur*, Cot. 73, Lye.

hǽlsere, es; *m. A soothsayer, diviner*; aruspex, augur, extispex, Cot. 190: exorcista, Lye. v. hālsere.

hǽlsian *to foretell*; augurari, ariolari, auspicari, Cot. 14, 17, Lye. v. hālsian.

hǽlsung, e; *f. Divination, augury*; augurium, Cot. 11, Lye.

hǽlþ, e; *f. Health, healing, cure*:—Ðām ārīst rihtwīsnysse sunne and hǽlþ is on hyre fiðerum *to them shall arise the sun of righteousness, and healing is on its wings*, Lchdm. iii. 236, 31. Ðes þegen bæd for his þeówan hǽlþe *this officer prayed for the health of his servant*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 1. For hǽlþe heora untrumra *for the healing of their sick*, ii. 396, 21. Ūre līchamana hǽlþe wē āwendaþ *we pervert the health of our bodies*, 540, 9. Ealle ða wundra and hǽlþa āwrītan *to write down all the miracles and cures*, 28, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* heilida *sanitas, salus.*]

hǽlu, hǽlo; *indecl. f. Health, safety, salvation*:—Æt him is hǽlu mīn *ab ipso salutare meum*, Ps. Th. 61, 1. Sȳ hǽlu ūrum Gode ðe sitt ofer his þrymsetle *salvation be to our God that sitteth on his throne*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 18. Hǽlo, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 1; Cri. 411. Hǽlu būtan sāre *health without pain*, 32 a; Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Tō hǽlo hȳde *to a haven of safety*, 20 b; Th. 53, 33; Cri. 860. For heora sāwla hǽlu *for the salvation of their souls*, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 1. Hǽlo, L. M. Th. i. 102, 7. Uton hǽlu sēcan *let us seek salvation*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Drihten ūs sealde hǽlu and ēce ālȳsednysse *the Lord gave us salvation and eternal redemption*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. Heó forstæl hire hǽlu *she stole her health*, 394, 12. Gif gie hǽlo beádas *si salutaveritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 47. v. hǽl.

hǽlu-bearn, hǽlo-, es; *n. A child who brings salvation, the Saviour*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 37, 1; Cri. 586: 19 a; Th. 47, 12; Cri. 754.

hǽman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To lie with, have intercourse with, to marry*; concumbere, coire, nubere:—Wit wǽron swīðe unrōte geworden for ðȳ hǽmede ðe wē wēndon ðæt wit hǽman sceoldon *we became very sad on account of the intercourse that we expected we should be obliged to have*, Shrn. 39, 21. Mid ðām hæleþum hǽman wolden, Cd. 112; Th. 148, 18; Gen. 2458. Gif hwylc man wið ōðres riht-æwe hǽmþ *if any man lie with the lawful wife of another*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 8; Th. ii. 184, 21. Hē hǽmþ unrihtlīce *he commits adultery*, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. Ðām mannum ðe deófol mid hǽmþ *for those women with whom the devil hath carnal commerce*, L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344. 8. Ne hǽmeþ ne hǽmde bīoþ *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 30: 19, 10. Gif hwilc carlman hǽmde wið wimman hire unþrēaes *if any man lay with a woman against her will*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 7: Num. 25, 1. Ne hǽm ðū unrihtlīce *commit not adultery*, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 7. Gif ænig man hǽme mid ōðres wīfe *if a man be found lying with a woman married to an husband*, Deut. 22, 22: L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 98, 9.

hǽmed, es; *n. A lying with, sexual intercourse, marriage*; coitus:—Ða ðe rihtlīce healdaþ hyra ǽwe and for bearnes gestreóne hǽmed begāþ *those who rightly observe their marriage and for procreation of children have carnal intercourse*, Homl. Th. i. 148, 22. Mægþhād bīþ forloren on hǽmede *maidenhead is lost in intercourse*, ii. 10, 5: 220, 4. Be hǽmede *de coitu*, L. Eccg. C; Th. ii. 128, 26. On unrihton hǽmede *in adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 4: Shrn. 132, 6. Ic wið brýde ne mōt hǽmed habban *with a bride I may not have intercourse*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 11; Rä. 21, 28. Hǽmed *connubium*, Mone Gl. 340. Hǽmeda *connubii convenientia*, 417. Hǽmeða *himeneas*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 119; Wrt. Voc. 19, 2. Hǽmdo *nubtiæ*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 1.

hǽmed-ceorl, es; *m. A married man*:—Hwæðer hē sig hægstealdne ðe hǽmedceorl *utrum cælebs sit an uxoratus*, L. Eccg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 28.

hǽmed-gemāna, an; *m. Matrimony, marriage*; matrimonium, Cot. 129, Lye.

hǽmed-gifta, *pl. f. Nuptials*; hymenæi, Cot. 102, Lye.

hǽmed-lāc, es; *n. Sexual intercourse*; coitus, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 11; Rä. 43, 3.

hǽmed-scipe, es; *m. Marriage, matrimony*; connubium, Hpt. Gl. 482: lenocinium, seductio, 521.

hǽmed-þing, es; *n. Carnal intercourse, venery, matrimony*:—Sió lufu ðæs hǽmedþinges bið for gecynde *the desire of intercourse is from nature*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 14: Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Be hǽdenra manna hǽmedþincge *de gentilium hominum matrimonio*, L. Eccg. C; Th. ii. 128, 27. Gif hī him betwynan hǽmedþing fremmen *si inter se fornicationem commiserint*, 16; Th. ii. 144, 9. Be hǽmedþingum: eallum þyrrum līchomum hǽmedþing ne dugon *of venery: venery does not do for all dry constitutions*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 28: 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 4.

hǽmed-wīf, es; *n. A married woman*; uxor, matrona, Cot. 136, Lye.

hǽmere, es; *m. One who lies with another*; concubinus, Lye.

hæn, hen, henn, e; *f. A hen*:—Hæn *gallina*, Recd. 36, 56; Wrt. Voc. 63, 10. Seó henn *gallina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 37: Lind. Rush. henne. Hænne æges geolocan *the yolk of a hen's egg*, L. M. 1, 2, 23; Lchdm.

ii. 38, 6: 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 40, 10. [*Icel.* hæna: *O. H. Ger.* henna: *Ger.* henne.]

hēnan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To stone*:—For hwylcum dæra weorca wylle gē mē hænan . . . ne hēne wē dē for gōdum weorce *propter quod eorum opus me lapidatis . . . de bono opere non lapidamus te*, Jn. Skt. 10, 32, 33: 11, 8. Dū dē dā witegan hēnst *quæ prophetas lapidas*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Eall folc ūs hēnþ *plebs universa lapidabit nos*, 20, 6. Hēne hine man mid stānum *let him be stoned with stones*, Lev. 20, 2. v. hān.

hænep, henep, es; *m. Hemp*:—Henep, hænep, Herb. 27, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 1, 3: Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. [*Icel.* hampr: *O. H. Ger.* hanaf: *Ger.* hanf: *Lat.* cannabis: *Grk. κάνναβις.* 'Grimm and Kuhn both consider the Greek word borrowed from the East, and the Teutonic one from the Latin *cannabis*, which certainly made its way to them.' Curtius, i. 173.]

hæn-fugul, hen-, es; *m. A hen*: — Henfūgel *gallina*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 21. Gewurp tō sumum hen [hæn, MS. B.] fugule *throw it to a hen*, Herb. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 92, 16. iiii hænfugulas *four hens*, Th. Chart. 509, 18. Dǣr æfter swulten dā henne fugeles *after that the hens died*, Chr. 1130; Erl. 259, 25.

hænne-belle, an; *f. Henbane*; hyoscyamus, Lchdm. iii. 60, 7. Hennebelle, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 3, 6. Henne-belle *simphoniaca*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 96; Wrt. Voc. 30, 42.

hænnewol; *n. m. Henbane*. Lchdm. iii. Gloss.

hæplīc; *adj. Equal*; compar, Cot. 35, Lye. v. ge-hæp.

hæpse, an; *f. A hasp, clasp, fastening*:—Hæpse *sera*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 20: *clustella*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Sum slōh dā hæpsan *one struck the hasps* [*of the door*], Th. An. 124, 14. [*Prompt. Parv.* hespe of a dore *pessulum*: Icel. hespa *a hasp, fastening*: *Ger.* haspe.]

hæpsian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hasp, fasten with a bolt*:—Ic scitte sum loc oððe hæpsige *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 21.

hǣr, hēr, es; *n. Hair, a hair*:—Hǣr *capillus*, Wrt. Gl. 70, 30: *pilus*, Recd. 38, 21; Wrt. Voc. 64, 30. Hǣr *pili*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 54; Wrt. Voc. 42, 62. Loccas *vel* unscoren hēr *comæ*, 70, 56; Wrt. Voc. 42, 64. Gif hēr tō picce sīe *if the hair be too thick*, L. M. i. 87, 3: Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Ne sceal eów beón forloren ān hēr of eówrum heáfde *there shall not a hair of your head be lost*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 22. Dū ne miht wyrcan ān hēr dīnes feaxes hwīt oðde blacc *thou canst not make one hair of thy locks white or black*, 482, 19. His reáf wæs geworht of ōluendes hēre *his raiment was wrought of camel's hair*, ii. 38, 9. Dæt īren ne cume on hēre ne on nægle *that iron come not on hair, nor on nail*, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Ne losaþ dæt heáfod ðonne da hēr beóþ ealle geedstaðelode *the head perishes not when the hairs are all restored*, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 35. Wið widerweard hēr onweg tō ādōnne *for contrarious hairs, to remove them*, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Hēras heáfdes *capilli capitis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 30. Hiora is mycle mā ðonne ic mē hæbbe on heáfde nū hāra feaxes *multiplicati sunt super capillos capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 68, 4. Mid hērum oðde fæx hire *capillis suis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Se eádiga wæs blīðe on andwlitan mid hwītum hēre *the blessed man was cheerful in aspect, with white hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 20. Mid olfendes hērum gescrȳd *clothed with camel's hair*, i. 330, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Ic beleás hērum dām dē ic hæfde *I lost the hairs that I had*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 407, 36; Rä. 27, 5. [*O. Sax.* hār: *O. Frs.* hēr: *Icel.* hār: *O. H. Ger.* hār: *Ger.* haar.] For notices as to the importance attached to the hair in early times, see Grimm R. A. pp. 146, 240, 283, 339, 702; and see *feax* and its compounds. DER. hrycg-, tægl-hǣr.

hǣre, an; *f. Hair-cloth, sack-cloth*; cilicium, saccus:—Gefyrn hī dydun dǣdbōte on hǣran and on axan *olim in cilicio et cinere pœnitentiam egissent*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 21. Mid hǣran gescrȳdd *clad in sackcloth*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 27: Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Se cyning ðyde hǣran tō his līce *the king put sackcloth next to his skin*, Homl. Th. i. 568, 13. Dū slite hǣran mīne *concidisti saccum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. [*Laym.* ane ladliche here: *A. R.* here, heare, 'Iudit werede heare:' *Prompt. Parv.* hayre *cilicium*. *Cilicium, velamen factum de pilis caprarum* a heere. An haire *cilicium*: *Icel.* hæra; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* hārra, hāra; *f. cilicium, saccus.*]

hærean-fagol [?] *a hedge-hog*:—Stān gener hæreanfagol *petra refugium herinaciis*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. v. hatte-fagol.

hærelof. v. herelof.

hæren; *adj. Made of hair*; cilicius:—Hē hine đā gegyrede mid hǣrenum hrægle swīðe heardum and unwinsumum *he clothed himself then with a garment of hair very hard and unpleasant*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. Wring burh hǣrenne clāþ *wring through a hair cloth*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21. Reáf hǣren *vestimentum cilicium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 12. [*Wick.* heeren: *M. H. Ger.* hārin: *Ger.* hären.]

hærenes. v. herenes.

hærfest, es; *m. Harvest, autumn*:—Hærfest *autumnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 9; Wrt. Voc. 53, 23. Autumnus is hærfeste, Lchdm. iii. 250, 11. Se hærfest welig on wæstmum *the autumn rich in fruits*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 27: 21; Fox 74, 22; Bt. Met. Fox 29, 123; Met. 29, 62. Hærfest *æstatem*, Ps. Spl. 73, 18. Dæt gewrixle đara feówer tȳda dæt is lencten and sumer and herfest and winter *the change of the four seasons, that is spring and summer and autumn and winter*, Shrn 168, 12. Dæs ilcan hærfestes *in the course of the same autumn*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 13. Foran tō hærfestes emnihte *ante æquinoctium autumnale*, L. Ecg. P. 11; Th. ii. 208, 2: Th. Chart. 151, 11. On hærfæste *in autumno*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Đis wæs on hærfest *this was in autumn*, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* herueste *autumpnus*: *Icel.* haust; *n. autumn*: *O. H. Ger.* herbist; *m. autumnus*: *Ger.* herbst *autumn.*]

hærfest-handful *a due belonging to the husbandmen on an estate*:—Eallum æhte-mannum gebyreþ hærfesthandful *omnibus ehtemannis jure competit manipulus Augusti*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

hærfestlīc; *adj. Autumnal*:—Hærfestlīc dæg *autumnalis dies*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 19; Wrt. Voc. 53, 29. On dæs hærfestlīcan emnihtes ryne *in the course of the autumnal equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28: 252, 1.

hærfest-mōnaþ, es; *m. September*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 54. [Cf. *Robt. of Glouc.* Þe nexte monęþ afturward, þat heruest monęþ ys, He let clepe after hym August ywys. *Icel.* haust-mánuðr: *O. H. Ger.* herbist-manoþ: *Ger.* herbst-monat *September.*]

hærfest-wǽta, an; *m. Autumnal wet*; humor æstatis, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 7.

hēriht; *adj. Hairy*; crinitus, setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hæring, es; *m. A herring*:—Hwæt fēhst đū on sǽ? Hæringas *quid capis in mari? Aleces*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Đes hæring *hoc allec*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 22. Hæring *allec* vel *jairus* vel *taricius* vel *sardina*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 80; Wrt. Voc. 56, 3. Hæring *taricus* vel *allec*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 62. xxx þūsenda hæryngys ælce eáre 30 *thousand herrings every year*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 172, 3. [*O. Frs.* hereng: *O. H. Ger.* harinc: *Ger.* hāring.]

hæring-tīma, an; *m. Herring-season*:—Twegen hæringe-tīman *two herring-seasons*, Th. Chart. 338, 34.

hǣrlīc. v. hērlīc.

hǣr-loccas; *m. pl. Locks of hair, curls*; cincinni, crines, Hpt. Gl. 526.

hærn, e; *f. The tide, waves, sea*:—Hærn *æstus, flustrum*, Cot. 81, Lye. Hærn eft onwand *back went the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531. [*Icel.* hrönn *a wave.*]

hærn *or* hærne [?], es; *m. n? The brain*:—It gæde tō đe hærnes *it went to the brains*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* hernys *or* brayne *cerebrum*; herne panne of þe hed *cranеum*: *Icel.* hjarni; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hirni; *n. cerebrum*: *Ger.* hirn; *n.*]

hǣr-nǽdl, e; *f. A hair-pin*; calamistrum, Lye.

hærn-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 9; Gū. 1307.

hær-sceard, es; *n. Hare-lip*:—Wið hærscearde *for hare-lip*, L. M. 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 5. [Cf. *Frs.* haskerde *hare-lipped*: *Icel.* skarði *harelip* (a nickname): *Ger.* hasenscharte *hare-lip.*]

hærþan. v. herþan.

hǽs, e; *f. A command, hest, behest*:—Hǽs *jussio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 40. Gehīr God mīn gebed *exaudi Deus orationem meam*. On dysum is gebed and nā hǽs *hear my prayer, O God. In this there is a prayer, not a command*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 52: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Be his hlāfordes hǽse *by his lord's command*, Gen. 24, 10: Ex. 18, 23: Cd. 46; Th. 59, 18; Gen. 965: 69; Th. 82, 31; Gen. 1370: 85; Th. 106, 35; Gen. 1781. Būton ænigre hǽse *abs quolibet jussu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 54. Under abbodes hǽsum *under the commands of an abbot*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 29. [*Orm.* hæs: *Laym. A. R.* hest: cf. *Goth.* haiti.] DER. be-hǽs.

hæsel *galerus*, Lye.

hæsel, es; *m. The hazel*:—Hæsel *corilus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 95; Wrt. Voc. 32, 30. Hæsles ragu *the lichen of hazel*, L. M. i. 38, 8; Lchdm. ii. 96, 2: L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. Hwīt hæsel *wich hazel*; ulmus montana: saginus, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 96; Wrt. Voc. 32, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hesyl *corulus, colurnus*: *Icel.* hasl; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* hasal; *m*: hasala; *f. corylus, amygdalus*: *Ger.* hasel; *f.*] For special virtue of the hazel see Grimm. D. M. 927, and cf. hæslen. Cf. also the *Icel.* hasla völl *to challenge to a duel on a field marked out by hazel-poles.*

hæsel-hnutu, e; *f. A hazel-nut*: — Hæsl *vel* hæsel-hnutu *abellanæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 43; Wrt. Voc. 33, 40. [*O. H. Ger.* hasal-nuz: *Ger.* hasel-nuss.]

hæsel-wrid, es; *n. m* [?] *A hazel-thicket*: — Tō đam miclan hæslwride *to the great hazel-thicket*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 34. v. ge-wrid.

hæsel-wyrt, e; *f. Asarabacca, asarum Europæum*, Lchdm. iii. 329, col. 2.

hǽsere, es; *m. A commander, one who orders, commands, a master, lord*:—Hǽsere *præceptor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24, 45: 9, 49: 17, 13: 21, 7. Hǽsere *imperator*, Rtl. 192, 39.

hæslen; *adj. Of hazel*:—Genim æt fruman hæslenne sticcan oðde ellenne wrīt dīnne naman on āsleah þrȳ scearpan on gefylle mid đȳ blōde ðone naman weorp oðer eaxle on yrnende wæter and stand ofer ðone man đa scearpan āsleá dæt eall swīgende gedō *take, to begin with, a hazel or an elder stick, cut thy name thereon, cut three scores on the place, fill the*

name with the blood, throw it over thy shoulder into running water and stand over the man. Strike the scores, and do all that in silence, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 104, 6–11. Læt ðæt blōd on grēnne sticcan hæslenne weorp ðonne ofer weg āweg ðonne ne biþ nān yfel *let the blood run into a green spoon of hazel-wood, then throw it away over the road; then no harm will come of the bite,* 68; Lchdm. ii. 142, 19–21.

hæst, hēst, e; *f. Violence, fury*:—Ic þurh hēst hrīno lāðgewinnum *I violently touch my foes,* Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rä. 16, 28. Fære ne mōston wætres brōgan hæste hrīnan *the terrors of the water might not with violence touch the vessel,* Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. [Hæste may also be taken either as *adj.* agreeing with brōgan (v. next word), or as an adverb.] Grein compares with *Goth.* haifsts.

hæst, hæste [?]; *adj. Violent, vehement, impetuous*:—Ðū Grendel cwealdest þurh hæstne hād heardum clammum *thou didst kill Grendel violently with hard grasps,* Beo. Th. 2674; B. 1335. Nǣfre ðū ðæs swīðlīc sār gegearwast þurh hæstne nīþ ðæt ðū mec onwende worda dissa *never shalt thou, through vehement hate, pain so violent prepare as to turn me from these words,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 3; Jul. 56. Æst sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart līg sāre and grimme hāt [Junius hāte] and hæste hēdnum folce *sulphur and swart flame, sorely and fiercely, hot and vehement shall avenge it on the heathen folk* [Junius' reading might be taken and hæste would then be an adverb parallel with sāre *and* grimme: v. preceding word], Cd. 110; Th. 146, 2; Gen. 2416. [Cf. Grff. iv. 969, '*Si quis in curte episcopi armatus contra legem intraverit, quod alamanni* haistera hanti *dicunt*:' and for similar expressions, v. Grmm. R. A. 4.]

hæste; *adv.* [?] See two preceding words.

Hæstingas, Hestingas, Hæstinga ceaster *Hastings*:—And ða hwīle com Willelm eorl upp æt Hestingan *and that time Earl William landed at Hastings,* Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 3. Ða fērde se cyng tō Hæstingan *then the king went to Hastings,* 1094; Erl. 229, 35. Hī hæfdon ofergān Sūþsexane and Hæstingas [Hæsting, l. 36] *they had overrun Sussex and Hastings,* 1011; Erl. 144, 27. Tō Hæstinga ceastre *at Hastings,* L. Ath. 1, 14; Th. i. 208, 2.

hæstlīce; *adv. Violently, vehemently, fiercely,* Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 33; Jul. 136. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heistigo biscoltan, Grff. iv. 1063.]

hæswalwe *astur,* Som.

hæt, hætt, es; *m. A hat, covering for the head;* pileus, mitra, tiara:—Fellen hæt *galerus* vel *pileus,* Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 111; Wrt. Voc. 22, 26. Hæt *calamanca,* Wrt. Voc. 41, 8; *capitium,* 74, 57. Terrentius bær hæt on his heáfde, for ðon Rōmāne hæfdon gesett ðæt ða ðe hæt beran mōston mōston ǣgber habban ge feorh ge freódōm *Terentius pileatus, quod indultæ sibi libertatis insigne fuit,* Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 25–29. [*Icel.* höttr *a hood, cowl: Dan.* hat.]

hætan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To heat, make hot*:—Ðæt fȳr ðe man ðæt ordāl mid hātan sceal *the fire with which the ordeal is to be heated,* L. Ath. 4, 7; Th. i. 226, 11: 14. Tō hātanne magan *to heat the stomach,* L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 16. Hit gelamp sume dæige ðæt ðæs swānes wīf hētte hire ofen and se king ðǣr big set *it happened one day that the herdsman's wife heated her oven, and the king sat by,* Shrn. 16, 15. Hæt scenc fulne wines *heat a cup full of wine,* Lchdm. i. 370, 26: ii. 24, 25. [*Icel.* heita: Ger. heizen.]

hēte, an; *f. Heat*:—Cile and hēte ne geswīcaþ *frigus et æstus non requiescent,* Gen. 8, 22. Ða ðā scó hēte com ðā forscranc hit *when the heat came then it withered away,* Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30. On ðære hātan ðæs dæges *in the heat of the day,* Gen. 18, 1: Mt. Kmbl. 20, 12. For sunnan hætan *on account of the heat of the sun,* Herb. 100, 8; Lchdm. i. 214, 24: 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 23. Wið eágena hātan *for heat of the eyes,* Lchdm. i. 352, 5. Eówre glēda nāne hātan mīnum līchaman ne gedōþ *your embers cause no heat to my body,* Homl. Th. i. 430, 12. Ðæt hellice fȳr hæfþ unāsecgendlīce hātan and nān leóht *the fire of hell has heat unspeakable, but no light,* 532, 2. Ongan mid monegum hātum geswenced beón *multis cæpit æstibus affici,* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 31. Wið wunda hātum *for inflammations of wounds,* Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* heita *brewing.*] v. hātu.

hætera, hæteru, *pl. Garments*:—Hē hæfde ne hēlþe ne hætera *he had neither health nor garments,* Homl. Th. i. 330, 14. Se hund tōtær his hæteru sticmǣlmn of his bæce *the dog tore his garments to pieces off his back,* 374, 8. Sume hī cuwon heora hætera *some of them chewed their garments,* 404, 5. Gā hē út mid his hætron swyclon hē in com *let him go out with his garments such as he came in with,* Ex. 21, 4. [*Laym.* alle his hateren weoren totoren: *A. R.* hateren; *dat. pl: Piers P.* I have but one hatere: *Prompt. Parv.* hatyr, rent clothe *scrutum, pannucia: O. H. Ger.* hadarun; *dat. pl. pannis, mastrugis: Ger.* hader *rag, clout.*]

hǣþ, e; *f. A heath, waste, desert, uncultivated land*:—Hār hǣþ *the hoar heath,* Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Bera sceal on hǣþe *the bear shall [live] on the heath,* Menol. Fox 518; Gn. C. 29. [*Goth.* haiþi: *Icel.* heiðr *a low barren heath or fell: Ger.* heide (12th cent: Grff. iv. 809).]

hēþ, e; *f. Heath, heather*:—Hēþ *marica* vel *brogus,* Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 43; Wrt. Gl. 33, 3. Smeóce mid hēþe *smoke with heath,* Lchdm. i. 354, 24. v. Gloss. iii. 329, col. 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* hethe or lynge *bruarium: O. H. Ger.* heida *thymus, mirice: Ger.* heide, heidekraut.]

hēþ-berige, an; *f. Heath-berry, bilberry;* vaccinium:—Hēþbergean wīsan *heath-berry plants,* L. M. 3, 61; Lchdm. ii. 344, 10.

hæþ-cole *Cassis, galea,* Cot. 32, 36, Lye.

hæðen. v. heden.

hǣðen; *adj.* Heathen, *pagan, gentile;* and *subst. a heathen*:—Twā folc ðæt is Iudēisc and hǣðen *two peoples, that is Jew and gentile,* Homl. Th. i. 206, 32. Ðes wæs hǣðen *hic erat samaritanus,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 16. Gif ungefulled cild fǣrlīce bið gebroht tō ðam mæssepreóste hē hit mōt fullian sōna ðæt hit ne swelte hǣðen *if an unbaptized child be brought to the mass-priest suddenly, he must baptize it at once, that it die not heathen,* L. Ælfc. 26; Th. ii. 352, 17: L. M. I. P. 42; Th. ii. 276, 15. Hēr sæt hǣðen here on Tenet *in this year a heathen [Danish] army sat in Thanet,* Chr. 865: Erl. 70, 31. Ōð ðone hǣðenan byrgels *up to the heathen tomb,* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 250, 13. (The same phrase often occurs in the charters in the descriptions of boundaries.) Se hæfde wununge on hǣðenan byrgenum *he had his dwelling among the tombs,* Homl. Th. ii. 378, 26. Hēr hǣðne men ǣrest ofer winter sætun *in this year heathen [Danish] men first remained through the winter,* Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 23: 851; Erl. 66, 26. Bachseeg and Halfdene ða hǣðenan cyningas *Bachseeg and Halfdene the heathen kings,* 871; Erl. 74, 17. Ða ealdan Rōmānī on hǣðenum dagum ongunnon ðæs geāres ymbryne on ðysum dæge *the old Romans, in heathen days, began the circuit of the year on this day,* Homl. Th. i. 98, 20. *Used substantively*:—Ðæt hē forgefāfe gōdne willan ðam seócan hǣðenan *that he would grant good will to the sick heathen,* ii. 24, 33. Sume ða hǣðenan *some of the heathens,* i. 562, 28: 560, 8. Ða hǣðenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon *the heathens harried in Northumbria,* Chr. 794; Erl. 39, 19. Ðyssera hǣðenra fǣrlīcan deáþ *sudden death from these heathens,* Homl. Th. ii. 494, 31. Hǣðinra *gentium,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 25. Hǣðenra þeównēd *thraldom under the heathen,* Cd. 189; Th. 235, 17; Dan. 307. Hē hī on handgewealdum hǣðenum sealde *tradidit eos in manus gentium,* Ps. Th. 105, 30. Hie fērdon ongeán ðǣm hēdnum *they marched against the heathens,* Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. [Cf. *Goth.* haiþno; *f. a heathen, gentile woman: O. Sax.* hēðin: *O. Frs.* hēthen: *Icel.* heiðinn: *O. H. Ger.* heidan *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus, samaritanus: Ger.* heide *a heathen.*] v. Grmm. D. M. 1198.

hǣðena, an; *m. A heathen, gentile*:—Hǣðnana *gentium,* Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. See preceding word.

hǣðen-cyning, es; *m. A heathen king*:—Herige hǣðencyninga *a band of heathen kings,* Cd. 174; Th. 219, 13; Dan. 54.

hǣðen-cynn, es; *n. A heathen race,* Cd. 119; Th. 153, 29; Gen. 2546.

hǣðen-dōm, es; *m. Heathendom, paganism*:—Hī gecwǣdon ðæt hī ænne God lufian woldon and ǣlcne hǣðendōm georne ǣweorpan *they agreed that they would love one God and zealously put away every kind of heathendom,* L. E. G. pref; Th. i. 166, 12. Wē lǣrap ðæt preósta gehwilc cristendōm geornlīce ārǣre and ǣlcne hǣðendōm mid ealle ādwæsce *we enjoin that every priest zealously promote Christianity, and totally extinguish every kind of paganism,* L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 2: Cd. 183; Th. 229, 23; Dan. 221. [*Orm.* hæþenndom 'and tatt [*the death of the soul with the body*] iss mikell hæþenndom to leſenn and to trowenn:' *Icel.* heiðin-dómr: *O. H. Ger.* heidan-tuom: *Ger.* heidenthum.]

hǣðen-feoh, *gen.* -feós; *n. A heathen sacrifice,* Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 31; Jul. 53.

hǣðen-gild, -gield, -gyld, es; *n. Heathen worship, idolatry;* also *an idol*:—Ðis hǣðengyld deófles biggeng is *this idolatry is worship of the devil,* Homl. Th. i. 72, 4. Hǣðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 23; Jul. 15. Tō ðam hǣðengilde bugon *they turned to the idol* [*Baal-peor*], Num. 25, 2: 31, 16. Hē bæd hig georne ðæt hig būgan ne sceoldon fram Godes bigengum tō ðani bysmorfullum hǣðengilde *he prayed them earnestly not to turn from the worship of God to degrading idolatry,* Jos. 23, 7. Iulianus dā ongann tō lufigenne hǣðengyld *Julian then began to love idolatry,* Homl. Th. i. 448, 30. Ealle ða hǣðengyld de dās Indiscan wurdiaþ *all the idols that these Indians worship,* 454, 14. Hǣðengield, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 4; Jul. 22. v. gild.

hǣðen-gilda, -gylda, an; *m. A heathen worshipper, heathen, an idolater*:—Hē is gehiwod tō cristenum men, and is earm hǣðengylda *he is in appearance a Christian, and is a miserable heathen,* Homl. Th. i. 102, 16. Se yldesta hǣðengylda *the chief idolater,* 72, 9. Se ofslōh ðæs hǣðengyldan sunū *which slew the idolater's son,* ii. 294, 19. Se ealdorman wolde ða hǣðengildan forbærnan *the general then wanted to turn the idolaters,* 484, 8. v. gilda.

hǣðenisc; *adj. Heathenish, pagan*:—Heora biscepas sēdon ðæt heora godas bēdon ðæt him man worhte anfiteatra ðæt mon mehte done hǣðeniscan plegan ðǣrinne dōn *suasere pontifices, ut ludi scaenici diis expetentibus ederentur,* Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* heidanisc *gentilis: Ger.* heidnisch.]

hǽđen-mann, -monn, es; *m. A heathen:*—Hǽđinmonn *samaritanus*, Lk. Skt. Liud. 10, 33.

hǽđen-nes, se; *f. Heathenism, paganism;* gentilitas:—Đā ongunnon monige hǽđennysse þeáw forlætan *relicto gentilitatis ritu*, Bd. I, 26; S. 488, 12. Hē tō hǽđennysse wæs gehwyrfed *ad apostasiam conversus est*, 3, 30; S. 561, 39. [*Laym.* hæđenesse: *Chauc.* 'as wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse,' Prol. 49: *Piers P.* 'al was hethenesse some tyme Ingelond and Wales, 15, 435.]

hǽđen-scipe, es; *m. Heathenism, paganism:*—Wē forbeódaþ eornostlice ǽlcune hǽđenscipe. Hǽđenscipe biþ dæt man ídola weordige dæt is dæt man weordige hǽđene godas and sunnan ođđe mōnan fȳr ođđe flōd wæter-wyllas ođđe stānas *we earnestly forbid all heathenism: heathenism is to worship idols, that is to worship heathen gods, and sun or moon, fire or water, springs or stones*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17, 20. Dæt ys mycel hǽđenscype *id magnus est paganismus*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 20; Th. ii. 210, 19: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 296, 27: Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 31. Đa tungelwitegan dē wǽron on hǽđenscype wunigende hæfdon getācnunge ealles hǽđenes folces *the astrologers, who were yet heathens, betokened all heathen people*, Homl. Th. i. 106, 9: 70, 25, 28. [*Laym.* hæđenescipe.]

hǽđen-styre, es; *m. A heathen stirk, calf used in heathen worship, the golden calf made by the Israelites*:—Hī on Choreb swylce ealf ongunnon him tō godegylde georne wyrcean; onwendan heora wuldor on dæne wyrsan hād hǽđenstyrces hig etendes *fecerunt vitulum in Choreb, et adoraverunt sculptile; et mutaverunt gloriam suam in similitudinem vituli comedentis fœnum*, Ps. Th. 105, 17.

Hǽđfeld *Hatfield in Hertfordshire*:—Hēr gesæt Þeodorius ærcebiscop senoþ on Hǽđfelda *in this year archbishop Theodore presided over a synod at Hatfield*, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 11.

hǽđiht; *adj. Heathy*:—In đa hǽđihtan lēge *to the heathy lea*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21: 262, 22.

hǽđ-stapa, an; *m. A heath-stepper, an animal which wanders over heaths or uncultivated country*:—Đeáh đe hǽdstapa hundum geswenced heorot holtwudu sēce *although the heath-wanderer, the hart by the hounds wearied, seek that wood*, Beo. Th. 2740; B. 1368. Wulf hār hǽdstapa *the wolf, the grey wanderer of the heath*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 6: Vy. 13.

Hǽđum, æt *Slesvig*, Ors. I, 1; Bos. 21, 30, 39. [Cf. Ethelweard 'Anglia vetus sita est inter Saxones et Giotos, habens oppidum capitale, quod sermone Saxonico Sleswic nuncupatur, secundum vero Danos Haithaby.' *Icel.* Heiðabær.]

hǽđung [=hǽtung], e; *f. Heating, warming*:—Belimþ seó hǽđung tō đære hǽtan and seó onlihting belimþ tō đære beorhtnysse *the heating belongs to the heat and the illumination to the brightness*, Homl. Th. i. 286, 3.

hǽting, e; *f. Calipeatum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 43.

hætsan *to drive, urge, impel* [?]:—Hwīlum mec mīn freá hætst on enge *sometimes my lord drives me into a narrow place*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 3; Rä. 4, 5.

hættian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To take the hair and skin from a person's head*:—Đonne dō man ūt his eágan and ceorfan of his nōse and eáran and uferan lippan ođđe hine hættian *then let his eyes be put out and his nose and ears and upper lip be cut off; or let him have the hair and skin of his head pulled off*, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 14. [The Latin version here has 'aut corium capitis cum capillis (auferatur) quod Angli vocant behættie.' Another translation has 'vel decapilletur.'] Sume man hættode, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 39. In the note Earle quotes Florence of Worcester 'cute capitis abstracta.' Cf. Grmm. R. A. 703, where he quotes an explanation of the punishment by which the hair was dragged from a person's head, 'man windet im die haar mit einer kluppen oder knebel aus dem heupt.' He thinks the form hettian [hættian] has no sense, but may it not be connected with *hæt*, as it was just that part of the head which the hat covered that was affected? It was giving the victim the appearance of wearing a hat of a most ghastly kind.

hætu, hǽto; *indecl*; *f. Heat*:—Hǽtu *calor*, Ælfc. Gr. 4, 26. Þridde ágennys is seó hǽtu *the third property is the heat*, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 13, 18. Þystro and hǽto *darkness and heat*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 6; Gen. 389: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 146; Met. 20, 73. Hǽto *æstus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Gif se líchoma hwǽr mid heflíere hǽto sȳ gebysgod *if the body be troubled anywhere with heavy inflammation*, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Unācumendlíce hǽtu þrowiaþ and unāsecgendlíce cȳle *they suffer intolerable heat and unspeakable cold*, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. [*O. Frs.* hēte; *f. O. H. Ger.* heizi, heiz; *f. æstus, fervor*: *O. Sax.* hēt; *n.*] v. hǽte.

hǽtung. v. hǽđung.

hǽwen; *adj. Blue, azure, purple, discoloured*:—Hǽwen *glaucus*, Cot. 96: *jacinthina*, 185: *fulvus*, Lye. Ádō in æren fæt lǽt đǽr in ōđ dæt hit hǽwen sȳ *put into a brazen vessel, leave it therein until it be turned colour*, Lchdm. iii. 20, 18. Gyf dæt hūsl byþ fynig ođđe hǽwen *if the housel be mouldy or discoloured*, L. Ælf. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 9. Seó hǽwene lyft *the azure air*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. Genim đās wyrte đe grēcas brittanice and engle hǽwen hydele, Herb. 30; Lchdm. i. 126, 6. Hǽwene hnydele, iii. 24, 8. Đeós wyrt haſaþ lange leáf and hǽwene *this plant hath long leaves and purple*, Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 18: 150, 1: Lchdm. i. 274, 16. Seó heall wæs getymbred ynnan and ūtan myd grēnum and myd hǽwenum and myd hwȳtum *the hall was built within and without with green and with purple and with white*, Shrn. 156, 6. Hǽwen-grēn *cæruleus*, Cot. 53, Lye. Hǽwendeáge *hyacinthinus*, Lye.

hafa *and forms as from* hafian. v. habban.

hafecere, es; *m. A hawker*:—Wē lǽraþ đæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter, nor a hawker*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 7.

hafela, hafala, heafela, heafola, an; *m. The head;* caput; κεφαλή:—Se hwíta helm hafelan werede *the bright helm guarded the head*, Beo. Th. 2901; B. 1448: 2658; B. 1327: 3564; B. 1780. Of dæs hǽlendes heafelan *from the Saviour's head*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505. Heafolan, Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Hafalan, 896; B. 446.

hafe-leást, e; *f. Want of means, indigence*:—For haueléste *from lack of means*, Chr 675; Erl. 38, 12. v. hafen-leást.

hafen. v. hebban.

hafenian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To grasp, hold*:—Wǽpen hafenade heard be hiltum *he grasped the weapon hard by the hilt*, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Bord hafenede *he grasped his shield*, Byrht. Th. 132, 67; By. 42: 140, 57; By. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* hebinon, hefinon, Grff. iv. 737, 828.]

hafen-leás; *adj. Lacking means, poor, indigent*; inops:—Hafenleás *inops*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 20. Hē wæs swíđe welig wǽdlum and þearfum and symle him sylfum swíđe hafenleás *he was very wealthy for the poor and needy, and ever very indigent for himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 34. Sum hafenleás man sceolde ágyldan healf pund ānum menn *a certain indigent man had to pay a man half a pound*, 176, 34. Se hafenleása 178, 6. Se đe spēda hæfþ and đa āspendan nele hafenleásum brēđer *he that hath riches and will not expend them for his brother who lacks*, 318, 11: 484, 33: 178, 19. v. hæfen-leás.

hafen-leást, e; *f. Lack of means, indigence*; inopia:—Wē ne sceolon đa wannspēdigan for heora hafenleáste forseón *we ought not to despise those who are without means for their indigence*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 23. Fela sind þearfan þurh hafenleáste and nā on heora gāste. Sind eác ōđre þearfan nā þurh hafenleáste ac on gāste *many are poor from want of wealth, and not in spirit. There are also other poor, not from want of wealth, but in spirit*, 550, 3–5, 11, 12, 17. Úre sāule hafenleáste *the indigence of our souls*, ii. 8*, 26. Đā getīmode swā micel hafenleást dæt đa gebrōđra næfdon būton līf hlāfas tō heora ealra gereorde *then there befell so great a lack that the brethren had but five loaves for the refection of them all*, 170, 33. v. hæfen-leást.

hafetian *to clap* [*as a bird with its wings*, or *a man with his hands*], *applaud*:—Ic hafetige *plaudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 28. Flōdas hafettaþ handum *flumina plaudent manu*, Ps. Spl. 97, 8. Ærđan đe se hana hafttigende crāwe *before the cock clapping its wings crow*, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 4.

hafoc, hafuc, heafoc, es; *m. A hawk*; accipiter:—Heafuc *accipiter*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 15. Mid hafoce *accipitre*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15, 17, 31, 37. Gōd hafoc *a good hawk*, Beo. Th. 4519; B. 2263. Sum sceal wildne fugol ātemian heafoc *one shall tame the wild bird, the hawk*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 16: Vy. 86. [*Laym.* havek: *Icel.* haukr: *O. H. Ger.* hapuh, habich: *Ger.* habicht.] DER. gōs-, gūþ-, mūs-, spear-, wealh-hafoc. The word is found in many names of places, see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. index.

hafoc-cynn, es; *n. The hawk species*:—Ne ete gē nān þing hafoc-cynnes ne earncynnes eat *nothing of the hawk-kind or the eagle-kind*, Lev. 11, 13.

hafoc-fugel, es; *m. A hawk*:—Đeáh hafucfugel ābite *etiamsi accipiter momorderit*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 19.

hafoc-wyrt, e; *f. Hawk-weed* [?]; hieracium, L. M. 1, 14; Lchdm. ii. 56, 11.

hafud. v. heáfod.

hafud-sœcr, es; *m* [?]:—Tiópa hafudsœcer *decumanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 78; Wrt. Voc. 38, 4.

hafud-land, es; *n. A headland, boundary*:—Hafudland *limites*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 77; Wrt. Voc. 38, 3. ['*Headland*, the upper portion of a field, generally left unploughed for convenience of passage,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix. '*Adlands*, those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedge. Salop,' Halliwell. So in Surrey, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 12, p. 91. '*Headland*, that is which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other lands,' No. 30, p. 82.]

haga, an; *m. A place fenced in, an enclosure, a haw, a dwelling in a town*:—Haga *sæpem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. Se haga binnan port đe Ægelríc himsylfan getimbrod hæfde *the messuage within the town that Ægelric had built himself*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 86, 26: Th. Chart. 569, 2, 5: 514, 13: Cod. Dipl. ii. 150, 5, 11. Đis syndon dæs hagan gemǽru *these are the boundaries of the messuage* [in the previous part of the charter the gift is spoken of as *unam curtem*], iii. 240, 18. Đa hagan

ealle ðe hē be westan cyrcan hæfde *all the messuages that he had west of the church*, Th. Chart. 303, 10. Ænne hagan on porte *curtem unum in supradicta civitate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 72, 27: iii. 213, 13. Quandam hospicii portionem in præfata civitate sitam, quæ patria lingua *haga* solet appellari, vi. 134, 24; cf. 135, 14, 25. Tō hagan þrungon *they pressed to the entrenchment*, Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960: Beo. Th. 5777; B. 2892. [*Chauc.* hawe *yard*: in *Kentish dialect* haw *a yard*, or *enclosure*: *Icel.* hagi *a hedged field, a pasture.*] DER. bord-, cumbol-, fǽr-, swīn-, turf-, wīg-haga.

haga, an; *n. A haw, berry of the hawthorn;* also *used to signify any thing of no value* [?], [cf. Chaucer's 'not worth an hawe']:—Hagan *gignalia*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 24; Wrt. Voc. 33, 24. Hagan *quisquilia*, 285, 31. [*Prompt. Parv.* hawe, frute *cinum, cornum, ramnum.*]

hagal, hagol, es; *m. Hail;* grando:—Hagol *grando*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 100; Wrt. Voc. 52, 50: Homl. Th. ii. 192, 32. Hagol cymþ of ðām rēndropum ðonne hī beōþ geſrorene *hail comes of the raindrops when they are frozen*, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. Rēn hagal and snāw hrusan leccaþ *rain, hail, and snow moisten the earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 127; Met. 29, 64. Mid hagole *with hail*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 8. Gesihþ hreōsan hrīm and snāw hagle gemenged *sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail*, Exon. 77 a; Th. 289, 15; Wand. 48. [*Laym.* haȝel: *Icel.* hagl; *n. hoit;* Hagall; *m. the name of the rune* h: *O. H. Ger.* hagal; *m: Ger.* hagel.] v. hægel.

hagalian; *p.* ode *To hail*:—Hit hagalade stānum ofer ealle Rōmāne *saxea de nubibus grando descendens*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 20. [*Icel.* hagla: *M. H. Ger.* hagelen.]

hagal-scūr, hagol-, es; *m. A shower of hail*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 30: Menol. Fox 71; Men. 35. v. hægel-scūr.

haga-þorn, es; *m. Hawthorn*:—Of hagaþornum *de tribolis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. v. hæg-þorn.

hagian. v. on-hagian.

hagol-stān, es; *m. A hailstone*:—God him sende ufan greáte hagolstānas *God sent down upon them great hailstones*, Jos. 10, 11. Betwux ðām greátum hagolstānum *amid the great stones*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 18. [*Icel.* hagl-steinn: *M. H. Ger.* hagel-sten: *Ger.* hagel-stein.]

hago-spind, heago-, hecga-, es; *m. n? The cheek*:—Hagospind *genæ*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 41. Heagospind, 282, 56. Hecgaspind, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 78; Wrt. Voc. 43, 11. Heortes heagospind *a hart's cheek*, Lchdm. i. 336, 12. [Somner, Lye, and Wright print *swind* for *spind*, the form which occurs in the transcript by Junius; see note to passage quoted above from Lchdm. i. *Eágospind* occurs, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 4.] v. spind.

hago-steald, es; *m. One living in the lord's house, not having his own household, an unmarried person, a young person, young warrior*:—Hagostealdd onwōc mōdig from moldan *the young warrior* [*Christ*] *was roused exulting from earth*, Exon 120 a: Th. 460, 23; Hö. 21. Heafoc weorþeþ tō hagostealdes honda gelǽred *the hawk becomes trained to the youth's hand*, 88 b; Th. 332, 28; Vy. 92. [*O. Sax.* haga-stald, -stold *a servant, young man*: *O. H. Ger.* haga-stalt, -stolt *mercenarius, cælebs*: *Ger.* hagestolz *old bachelor.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 484, *and* hæg-steald.

hago-steald, es; *n. Celibacy*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 17; Rä. 21, 31.

hago-stealdmonn, es; *m.* = hago-steald, q. v. Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 3; Rä. 15, 2.

Hagustaldes eá, eé, hām *Hexham*, Chr. 681: 685: 766: 780: 789: 806: Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 30. [*Dun.* Hestaldesham, Hestaldesnige: *Ric.* Hestalasham: *Gerv.* Hestoldesham: *Kni.* Exseldesham.]

hagu-swind. v. hago-spind.

hal, es; *n. A secret place, a corner*:—Ðā gemētte hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wið ðam weofode *he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs. Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe dīsele hale, O. and N. 2.] v. helan.

hāl; *adj. Whole, hale, well, in good health, sound, safe, without fraud, honest;* often used in salutation:—Iosep āxode hwæðer hira fæder wǽre hāl *Joseph asked whether their father were well*, Gen. 43, 27. Se man wæs sōna hāl *statim sanus factus est*, Jn. Skt. 5, 9. Se biþ hāl geworden *he shall be saved*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Hē þurh dæt sōna wearþ hāl geworden *he was at once by that restored to health*, 223, 26. Gif hie mon gelācnian mǽge dæt hie hāl sīe *if it* [*the broken sinew*] *can be cured so that it be sound*, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 4. Mannes sunu com sēcean and hāl dōn dæt forwearþ *venit filius hominis quærere et salvare quod perierat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Gedō mē hālne *salvum me fac*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 30: Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hine ðām mannum hālne and gesundne āgeaf *restored him to the men safe and sound*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 21: 107, 17. Ðū mē behēte hāl and clǽne dæt dæt ðū mē sealdest *thou didst declare to me that what thou didst sell me was sound and clean*, L. O. 7; Th. i. 180, 22: 9; Th. i. 182, 4. Hē hyne hālne onfēng *he hath received him safe and sound*, Lk. Skt. 15, 27. Ic geaf hit on mīnon hālan līfe intō Cristes cyrcan *I gave it while of sound body to Christ's church*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 305, 12. Ðā betǽhte Ecgferþ on hālre tungan land and bōc Dunstāne *then Ecgferth in plain, unequivocal language delivered land and charter to Dunstan* [cf. *Icel.* með heilum hug *sincerely*], Th. Chart. 208, 11. Hāl wes ðū Iudēa cyning *Haue rex Iudæorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Lk. Skt. 1, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 1827; An. 916: Beo. Th. 818; B. 407. Hāle wese gē *Havete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Sȳ ðū hāl leōf Iudēisce leóde cyning *hail sir, king of the Jewish people*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 28. Hāl beó ðū *Have*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 49. Beó ðū hāl and sig gebletsod se ðe on Dryhtnes naman com *Osanna benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini*, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 32. [*Laym.* hal, hæl, hæil, hail, hol: Lauerd king wæs hæil [wassayl, later MS.], 14300: *Orm.* hal: *A. R.* hol: *Prompt. Parv.* hool: *Goth.* hails: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hēl: *Icel.* heill: *O. H. Ger.* heil: *Ger.* heil.] v. ge-, un-hāl.

halan [*or* hamlan] *afterbirth*:—Gāte geallan on wīne gedruncen wīfa halan him ofāðeþ *goat's gall, drunken in wine, removes women's afterbirth for them*, Lchdm. i. 356, 8. v. Gloss: Lchdm. ii.

hāl-bǽre; *adj. Wholesome, salutary;* salutaris, Scint. 32, 78, Lye.

hald. v. heald.

hālettan; *p.* te *To salute, greet, hail*:—Sum man hine hālette and grētte and hine be his naman nemde *quidam eum salutans ac suo appellans nomine*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12: 2, 12; S. 514, 31: Blickl. Homl. 155, 20. Iohannes hālette on hie mycelre stefne *John greeted her with a loud voice*, 143, 15. Hie hāletton on hie *they greeted her*, 139, 25.

hālettend, es; *m. The middle finger, the finger by which a sign of greeting is made*:—Hālettend midemesta finger *salutarius*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 21. Hāleteud *salutaris*, Recd. 38, 72; Wrt. Voc. 64, 81.

hālettung, e; *f. Greeting, salutation*: — Æfter ðæs engles bletsunga and hālettunga swīgende þohte hwæt seó hālettung wǽre *after the angel's blessing and greeting she considered in silence what the greeting might be*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hālettunge, 3, 21. Hælettungæ *salutationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 7.

half. v. healf.

hāl-fæst; *adj. Salutary;* qui potest sanare, Lye.

hālga, an; *m. A saint*:—Biþ gesmyrod ealra hālgena hālga *the saint of all saints shall be anointed*, Homl. Th. ii. 14, 16. Dæt wundor gelamp þurh ðæs hālgan mihte *that miracle happened through the saint's might*, 28, 28; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 212. Fram ðam rihtwīsan Abel ōþ ðam endenéxtan hālgan *from righteous Abel to the last saint*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 5. Godes hālgan sind englas and men *God's saints are angels and men*, i. 538, 23: 574, 22: ii. 112, 31. Hālgena lícaman ārison *the bodies of saints arose*, 258, 5. On done dæg æfter ealra hālgena mæssedæg *on the day after All Saints' day*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 32. November se mōnaþ onginþ on ealra hālgena mæssedæg *the month of November begins on All Saints' day*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 55. [*Chauc.* halwe: *Mod. E.* in All Hallows: *Ger.* heilige *a saint.*] v. hālig.

hālgawaras; *pl. Holy people, saints*:—Gisungan hālgawaras *cantabant sancti*, Rtl. 47, 26. Hālgawara dūra *sanctorum tuorum*, 62, 12. Hālgawæra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 52. [Cf. hālig-waras.]

hālgian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hallow, make holy, consecrate, sanctify*:—Hweðer hie ða ciricean hālgian dorston on ōðre wīsan *whether they durst consecrate the church otherwise*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 21, 24. Ne mihte ðū on ōðre wīsan bisceop hālgian būton ōðrum bisceopum *ordinare episcopum non aliter nisi sine episcopis potes*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 3. Ðū scealt hālgian hīrēd ūtnne *thou shalt hallow thy family*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310. Hēr man hālgode Ælfēhg tō arcebiscope *in this year Ælfheah was consecrated archbishop*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 138, 2: 1050; Erl. 176, 22. Nis eów þearf dæt gē ða ciricean hālgian *there is no need for you to consecrate the church*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 1. Hweðer hie ða ciricean hālgeden *whether they should consecrate the church*, 205, 11. Hālgig oððe hālga ðū *sanctifica*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 17. Hālgiaþ eówer fæsten *sanctify ye a fast*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Sȳ hālgad noma *hallowed be thy name*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 468, 19; Hy. 5, 2. [*Laym.* halȝien: *Orm.* hallȝhenn: *Prompt. Parv.* halwin *consecrare*: *O. Sax.* hēlagōn: *Icel.* helga: *O. H. Ger.* heilagōn: *Ger.* heiligen.]

Hālgo-land, es; *n. A district* [*fylki*] *of Norway, Hálogaland*:—Ōhthere sǽde dæt sió scir hātte Hālgoland dæ hē on būde. Hē cwæþ dæt nān mann ne būde be norþan him *Ohthere said that the district was called Halogaland that he lived in. He said that no one lived north of him*, Ors. 1, 1: Bos. 21, 16. See Aall's translation of the Heimskringla, p. 24, note.

hālgung, hālegung, e; *f. Hallowing, consecration, sanctification*:—Getimbra hālgung *scenophegia*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 78; Wrt. Voc. 16, 50. Niuæs hūses hālgung ł cirica hālgung *encenia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 22. Geworden is Iudēa hālgung *facta est Iudæa sanctificatio*, Ps. Spl. 113, 2: 77, 59. Biscopes hālgung *episcopi ordinatio*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 5. Ðeáh eallne circan habban hālgunge gelīce *though all churches have like consecration*, L. Eth. 9, 5; Th. i. 340, 27. Sede ða hālgunge oððe ða lectionem ne mæg æfter þeáwe gefyllan *qui consecrationem vel lectionem non potest rite implere*, L. Ecg C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 16. Hē ne hāding ne hāleging ne dō *let him not ordain nor consecrate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 28, 34. [*Prompt. Parv.* halwynge of holy placys *consecracio, dedicacio*: *O. H. Ger.* heilagunga *sanctificatio*: *Ger.* heiligung.]

hālgung-ram; *m. A consecrated ram*:—For ðam hit ys hālgungram *for it is a ram of consecration*, Ex. 29, 22.

hâli-. v. hâlig-.

hâlian ; *p.* ode *To become hale, whole, to heal, to get well* :—Lege tō ðam sāre hyt sceal berstan and hâlian *lay to the sore ; it shall burst and heal*, Herb. 148, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 272, 21. Hē dā ongan trumian and hâligan *ubi sanescere cœpit*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 591, 10. Ðonne hâlaþ dæt heáfod swýðe hrade *the head will heal very quickly*, Herb. 1, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 70, 16 : 2, 6 ; Lchdm. i. 82, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* heilen *sanescere.*]

hâlig ; *adj. Holy ;* sanctus, sacer :—Hâlig *sanctus, almus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8 ; Som. 7, 41. Dæt hâlige gewrit *scriptura*, Jn. Skt. 17, 12. Se hâliga frōfre gāst *paracletus sanctus spiritus*, 14, 26. Hâlig sealt *holy salt*, L. M. 3, 62 ; Lchdm. ii. 346, 30 ; 344, 14. Hâliges wæteres *some holy water*, 348, 2. Woroldlicra weorca on dam hâlgan dæge geswīce man georne *let people carefully abstain from worldly works on that holy day* [*Sunday*], L. Eth. 6, 22 ; Th. i. 320, 13. On ðone hâlgan Ðunresdæg *on holy Thursday*, L. Alf. pol. 5 ; Th. i. 64, 24. Ða hâlgan hādas *the clergy*, L. Edm. E. 1 ; Th. i. 244, 9. Hē spræc þurh hys hâlegra witegena mūþ *locutus est per os sanctorum prophetarum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ðām hâlgum tīdum *at those holy times*, L. C. S. 17 ; Th. i. 370, 9. Hâlige bēc *sacros libros*, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4 ; Th. ii. 196, 27. [*Laym.* hali, holy ; *Orm.* haliȝ : *Wick.* hooli : *O. Sax.* hêlag : *O. Frs.* hêlich : *Icel.* heilagr : *O. H. Ger.* heilag : *Ger.* heilig.]

hâlig-dæg, es ; *m. A holy day, Sunday* :—Be hâlidæiges freólse *of the festival of Sunday*, L. C. S. 45 ; Th. i. 402, 8. On hâligdagum *sabbatis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 2. [*A. R.* halidei : *Piers P.* halidai.]

hâlig-dōm, es ; *m.* I. *holiness, sanctity ;* sanctimonia : — Hâligdōm *sanctimonia*, Rtl. 100, 11. Mycel is se hâligdōm and seó weorþung sancte Iohannes *great is the sanctity and worthiness of St. John*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 16. Būton ða heánesse dæs hâligdōmes *nisi excellentia sanctitatis*, Past. 18, 3 ; Swt. 133, 14 : 57 ; Swt. 439, 23. II. *holy things, relics, holy work, a sacrament* :—Hâligdōm *sacramentum*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. On ðone Drihten ðe des hâligdōm is fore hâlig *by the Lord, before whom these relics are holy*, L. O. 1 ; Th. i. 178, 3, 12. Wē sceolon on dissum dagum lyligan ūrum hâligdōme ūt and inn *on these days we ought to follow our relics out and in*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 28. Dæt hig bereáfodan æt hâligdome and æt eallon þingan *they plundered the monastery of the relics and of every thing*, Chr. 1055 ; Erl. 188, 40. On dam hâligdōme swerian *to swear on the relics*, L. Eth. 3, 2 ; Th. i. 292, 14 : Th. Chart. 610, 31 : Chr. 1131 ; Erl. 260, 10. Ðýlæs ænig unclænsod dorste on swā micelne hâligdōm fōn ðære clænan degnenga dæs sacerd hādes *ne aut non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7, 1 ; Swt. 51, 1. Tō hâligdōm dinre gesibsumnesse tō āsend *ad sacramentum tuæ reconciliationis admitte*, Lye. Þurh hâlgum hâligdōm Drihtnes lichaman and blōdes *per sacrosanctum sacramentum Domini corporis ac sanguinis*, Lye. Hâligdōm and hâlige bēc handligan *religuias et sacros libros manu tractare*, L. Ecg. P. 3, 4 ; Th. ii. 196, 27 : 12 ; Th. ii. 200, 7. Hâligdōm and hādas and gehâlgode Godes hūs man sceal weorþian georne *holy things and holy orders and the hallowed houses of God must be zealously honoured*, L. Eth. 7, 28 ; Th. i. 336, 1 : 24 ; Th. i. 334, 23 : L. E. B. 1 ; Th. ii. 240, 9. Wē lǽrað dæt ealle ða þingc ðe weofode neáh beón, and tō cirican gebyrian, beón swīðe clǽnelice and wurþlīce behworfene, and dǽr ænig þingc fūles neáh ne cume ; ac gelogige man ðone hâligdōm swīðe ārwurþlīce *we enjoin, that all the things which are near the altar, and belong to the church, be very cleanly and worthily appointed, and where nothing foul may come near them ; but let the holy things be very reverently arranged*, L. Edg. C. 42 ; Th. ii. 252, 23–6. Þurh ealne ðane hâligdōm ðe ic on Rōme for mē and for ealne þeódscype gesōhte *by all the relics that I sought out in Rome for myself and for all the nation*, Th. Chart. 117, 10. III. *a holy place, sanctuary :* — Ðinne hâligdōm *sanctuarium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 7. Hē getimbrade his hâligdōm *ædificavit sanctificium suum*, 77, 69. Tō dæs hâligdōmes dura *to the door of the sanctuary*, Ex. 21, 6. Tōweard ðam hâligdōme *toward the sanctuary*, Chr. 1083 ; Erl. 217, 20. Ān is mid dæs kynges hâligdōme, ōðer is mid Leófrīce eorle and dæet þridde is mid ðam bisceop *one [of the writings] is in the king's sanctuary, a second is with earl Leofric, and the third is with the bishop*, Th. Chart. 372, 29 : 541, 25 : 571, 20. [*Laym.* halidom *relic : Orm.* haliȝdom *holiness ; pl. sacred things : Icel.* helgir dómar *relics ;* helgidómr *a sanctuary : O. H. Ger.* heiligtuom *sacramentum, sanctuarium : Ger.* heiligthum *sacred thing, relic, sanctuary.*]

hâlig-ern, es ; *n. A holy place, sanctuary* :—Hâligern *sanctuarium*, Blickl. Gl. Hâliern *sacellum*, Hpt. Gl. 482. On ðam hâlierne *in the holy place*, Ex. 29, 30.

hâlig-mōnaþ, -mōnþ, es ; *m. Holy month, September :* — On dæm nigoþan mōnþe on geáre bið xxx daga se mōnaþ hātte on lēden septembris and on ūre gepeóde hâligmōnaþ for ðon dæ ūre yldran dā dā hī hǽdene wǽron on dam mōnþe hī guldon hiora deófolgeldum *in the ninth month in the year there are thirty days. The month is called in Latin September, and in our language holy month, because our ancestors, when they were heathen, sacrificed to their idols in that month*, Shrn. 124, 28–31 : 136, 27. Hâligmōnþ, Menol. Fox 325 ; Men. 164. [*Bede*, De temporum ratione, c. 13, gives *Halegmonath* as the native equivalent of September, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.]

hâlig-nes, -ness, e ; *f.* I. *holiness, sanctity* :—Hâlygnyss *sanctitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 5, 22. Hâligngs on hâligngsse hys *sanctimonia in sanctificatione ejus*, Ps. Spl. 95, 6. On rihtwīsnesse and on hâligngsse *in righteousness and in holiness*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 36 : 155, 31. On hâligngsse *in sanctitate*, Lk. Skt. 1, 75 : Ps. Th. 88, 32. II. *a holy thing, relic* :—Seó hâligngis *the relic*, St. And. 42, 7. Ic hāte dē Veronix dæt dū āgif mē ða hâligngsse dē dū myd dē hæfst. Veronix him dā swýðe widsōc and sǽde, dæt heó nāne hâligngssa myd hyre nǽfde *I command thee, Veronica, that thou give up to me the relic that thou hast with thee. Then Veronica vehemently refused and said that she had no relics with her*, 40, 31–4. III. *a holy place, sanctuary* :—Gecwǽdon dæt hī hâligngsse Godes gesettan *dixerunt, possidemus sanctuarium Dei*, Ps. Th. 82, 9. Hâligngssa sindon tō grīðlēase *sanctuaries are too unprotected*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 41. Inngongende and útgongende beforan Gode tō dām hâligngssum *quando ingreditur et egreditur sanctuarium in conspectu Domini*, Past. 35, 4 ; Swt. 93, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* heilagnissa *sanctificatio, sanctitas.*] Cf. hâlig-dōm.

hâlig-rift, -reft, -ryft, e ; *f. A holy garment, veil* :—Hâligryft *theristrum*, Hpt. Gl. 525. Hió an hyre betsþ hâliryft *she gives her best veil*, Th. Chart. 538, 7. Heó dǽr hâligryfte onfēng *accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus*, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 587, 42 : Shrn. 94, 25 : Lchdm. iii. 430, 26. Sca hylda wæs xxxiii geára on lǽwedum hāde and xxxiii geára under hâligryfte *St. Hilda was for thirty-three years in the world and for thirty-three years in the cloister*, Shrn. 149. 5. Effigenia is dæs Heofenlican Cynges bryd and mid hâligrefte gehâlgod *Effigenia is the bride of the Heavenly King, and hallowed with the veil*, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 32. Matheus lēde hâligreft ofer hire heáfod *Matthew placed a veil on her head*, 478, 5.

hâlig-wæcca, an ; *m. One who observes vigils* :—Beón eádmōde and ælmysfulle and hâligwæccan *ut humiles simus et eleemosynis largi et sanctarum vigiliarum studiosi*, L. Ecg. P. 4, 64 ; Th. ii. 224, 27.

hâlig-wæter, es ; *n. Holy water* :—Sumne dæl dæs hâligwæteres *de aqua benedicta*, Bd. 5, 4 ; S. 617, 19 : L. Ath. 4, 7 ; Th. i. 226, 24 : L. M. 1, 64 ; Lchdm. ii. 138, 28. Mid hâligwætere *with holy water*, 62 ; Lchdm. ii. 136, 4. On hâligwætre *in holy water*, 45, 1 ; Lchdm. ii. 110, 14.

hâlig-waras, -ware ; *pl. Holy people, saints* :—Þerh mūþe hâligwara *per os sanctorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. Hâlgwara *sanctorum*, Rtl. 45, 1. [Cf. hâlga-waras.]

halm, hals. v. healm, heals.

hâlor *salvation* :—From hâlor āhwyrfan, oncyrran *to turn, seduce from salvation*, Exon. 70 b ; Th. 262, 3 ; Jul. 327 : 71 a ; Th. 264, 6 ; Jul. 360 : 72 a ; Th. 268, 30 ; Jul. 440.

hâls, e ; *f. Health, salvation* :—Dæt hâluberan hâls eft forgeaf *that saviour-child gave salvation again*, Exon. 16 a ; Th. 37, 3 ; Cri. 587. [*Icel.* heilsa *health.*] v. heáls-bōc.

hâlsere, es ; *m. An exorcist* :—Hâlsere *exorcista*, L. Ecg. C. 41 ; Th. ii. 166, 21 : Rtl. 194, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* heilisari *augur, aruspex.*] v. hâlsian.

hâlsian, heâlsian [Ettmüller connects this verb in the sense *obsecrare* with *hals*, and writes *halsian, healsian* ; the forms in which *ea* occurs seem to favour this writing, while reference to cognate dialects seems to point to *â*] *To beseech, entreat, implore, adjure, conjure, exorcise* :—Ic hâlsige and bidde ðone geláredan dæt hē dæt ūs ne wīte *I beseech and beg the learned not to blame us for it*, Guthl. prol ; Gdwin. 2, 10 : Blickl. Homl. 57, 33. Ic hâlsige dē þurh ðone liſiendan God *adjuro te per Deum vivum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63 : Exon. 72 a ; Th. 269, 6 ; Jul. 446 : Blickl. Homl. 151, 22. Ic eów hâlsige scucna englas dæt gē leng ne beran *I adjure you, devils' angels, that ye bear him no longer*, 189, 7. Ic dē hâlsige for ðinre þeówene Sancta Marian *I entreat thee for the sake of thy servant Saint Mary*, 89, 17 : Exon. 73 b ; Th. 274, 26 ; Jul. 539 : Cd. 222 ; Th. 290, 28 ; Sat. 422. Ic dē healsige *I beseech thee*, Bt. 22, 2 ; Fox 78, 10. Ic healsige *obsecro*, Past. 18, 6 ; Swt. 137, 17. Ic hâlsigo dec *exorcizo te*, Rtl. 100, 27 : 117, 34. Exorcista is on Englisc se ðe mid āþe hâlsaþ ða āwyrgedan gāstas ðe wyllaþ menn dreccan þurh dæs Hælendes naman dæt hī ða menn forlǽton *exorcista is in English he who with oath conjures the accursed spirits that will torment men, in the Saviour's name to leave those men*, L. Ælfc. C. 13 ; Th. ii. 348, 1. Hē done unlybban on Godes naman hâlsode *he exorcised the poison*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 24. For ðam ðe hē hâlsode Israhēla bearn *for he had strictly sworn the children of Israel*, Ex. 13, 19. Hē hie heâlsade *he entreated them*, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 178, 14 : Beo. Th. 4270 ; B. 2132. Fæder and mōdor hâlsedon hī dæt hī forlēten ðone cristes geleáfan *father and mother implored them to forsake the faith of Christ*, Shrn. 92, 13. Heālsa hine suā suā ðinne fæder *obsecra ut patrem*, Past. 25 ; Swt. 181, 2. On wigbedde tō hâlsienne *in altari ad augurandum*, Cot. 17, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* halsien : *Chauc.* halse : *O. H. Ger.* heilison *augurari :* cf. *Icel.* heilsa *to salute, greet.*] v. gehalsian [*where read* ge-hâlsian] *and* hâlsung.

hâlsigend, es ; *m. An exorcist* :—Exorcista is hâlsigend, L. Ælf. P. 34 ; Th. ii. 378, 6.

hâlsigendlíc, hâlsiendlíc; *adj. That may be entreated*:—Hâlsiendlíc *deprecabilis*, Ps. Spl. M. 89, 15.

hâlsigendlíce, hâlsiendlíce; *adv. Importune*, Greg. Dial. 1, 2, Lye.

hâlsung, healsung, e; *f. Supplication, beseeching, entreaty, adjuration, exorcising, exorcism, augury, greeting* [?]:—Micel is seó hâl-ung and mære is seó hâlgung đe deófla âfyrsaþ *great is the exorcising and greater is the hallowing that drives away devils*, L. C. E; Th. i. 360, 28. Hâlsung *exorcismus*, Mone Gl. 414. Mid wêpendre hâlsunga hine bædon *with weeping supplication prayed him*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 8. Hê breác ealdre healsunge *vetere usus augurio*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 40. On hâlsunge *in auspicium*, 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Mid eárum onfôh mîne hâlsunge *auribus percipe obsecrationem meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 1. Hâlsunga dôþ *obsecrationes faciunt*, Lk. Skt. 5, 33. Se de hâlsunga behealdaþ *quicunque exorcismos observat*, L. Ecg. C. 29, note; Th. ii. 154, 29. Hie [*the rich*] hæfdon eforgedrync and dyslîce and unrædlîce hâlsunga *they had excessive drinking and foolish and thoughtless greetings* [?], Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. On hâlsungum *in obsecrationibus*, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. On hâlsungum *precibus*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 19. [*A. R.* halsung *supplication*: *O. H. Ger.* heilisunga *omen, auspicium*: cf. [?] *Icel.* heil-an *greeting*.]

hâlsung-gebed, es; *n. Litany*, R. Ben. 9, Lye.

hâls-wurþung, e; *f. A celebration because of safety*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 11; Exod. 581. v. hâls.

hâl-wenda, an; *m. A saviour*:—Mîne eágan habbaþ gesewen đînne Hâlwendan. Se hâlwenda de hê embe spræc is île Hælend Crist se de com tô gehælenne ûre wunda dæt sindon ûre synna *mine eyes have seen thy Saviour [viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum]. The Saviour that he spoke about is Jesus Christ who came to heal our wounds, that is, our sins*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 32: 136, 21. [Cf. Hælend.]

hâl-wende; *adj. Conducive to health, salutary, healing, wholesome*:—Đes hâlwenda *hic saluber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 64. Đîn word is hâlwende *thy word is salutary*, Ps. Th. 118, 103. Hâlwoende đîn *salutare tuum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 30. Se middangeard wæs mannum hâlwende *the earth was healthful for men*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 8: 209, 10. Disse sylfan wyrte sêd on wîne gedruncen is hâlwende ongeán âttres drync *the seed of this same plant is wholesome against a draught of poison*, Herb. 142, 6; Lchdm. i. 264, 13: 157, 2; Lchdm. i. 284, 10. Hit is hâlwende bôte *it is a healing remedy*, 374, 24. Wê magon eów sellan hâlwende gepeahte hwæt gê dôn magon *possumus salubre vobis dare consilium quid agere valeatis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 14. Seó tunge de swâ monig hâlwende word gesette *illa lingua quæ tot salutaria verba composuerat*, 4, 24; S. 599, 11. Hâte baþu de wæron hâlwende gecwedene âdligendum lîchaman *hot baths that were said to be salutary for diseased bodies*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 21. Đa hâlwendan men *the men who taught a saving faith, the disciples*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 8. Swâ se lâcedôm yldra byþ swâ hê hâlwendra byþ *the older the medicine is the more healing it is*, Herb. 130, 3; Lchdm. i. 242, 5.

hâl-wendlíc; *adj. Salutary, healthful*:—Đæs Hælendes tôcyme wæs hâlwendlîc êgder ge mannum ge englum *the Saviour's advent was salutary for both men and angels*, Homl. Th. i. 214, 22: ii. 220, 20: 564, 7. Him se bisceop hâlwendlîce gepeaht forþbrohte *the bishop proposed to them salutary counsel*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18.

hâl-wendlíce; *adv. Salutarily*:—Hâlwoendlîce *salubriter*, Rtl. 9, 29. Se ylca Hælend de nû hâlwendlîce clypaþ on his godspelle *the same Saviour that now cries out salutarily in his gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 9.

hâl-wendnes, -ness, e; *f. Salubrity*:—Hibernia ge on brædo his stealles ge on hâlwendnesse ge on smyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle đonne Breotone land *Hibernia et latitudine sui status et salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum Brittaniæ præstat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29.

ham, hom, es; *m. A covering, garment, shirt*:—Ham *camisa*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 48. [*Icel.* hamr *a skin*.] v. hama. DER. byrn-, fyrd-, scîr-ham.

ham, hom, hamm, e; *f. The ham, the inner* or *hind part of the knee*:—Hamm *poples*, hamma *suffragines*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 44, 66, 65. Ham *poples*, 71, 50. Monegum men gescrincaþ his fêt tô his homme . . . gebede đa hamma *with many a man the feet shrink up to the ham . . . warm the hams*, L. M. 1, 26; Lchdm. ii. 68, 3–5. [*A. R.* mid hommen iuolden *with bent knees*: *Icel.* hôm *the ham* or *haunch of a horse*: *O. H. Ger.* hamma *poples, suffrago*.]

ham, hom; *gen.* hammes; *m. A dwelling, fold,* or *enclosed possession*. 'It is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the *Friesic* hemmen, it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker-work, etc., and so defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away.' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxvii, where see instances of the occurrence of the word in local names. It occurs as an independent word in the following passages:—Đonne geûđe ic Ælfwine and Beortulfe đes hammes be norþan dære littlan dîc, iii. 421, 15. Of đam beorg tô Cwichemhamme; of đam hamme, v. 157, 24. Đonne up on æscmêres hammas sûþewearde; of đân hammum, 338, 32. Đa hammas da đêr mid rihte tôgebyriaþ, 383, 18.

hâm, es; *m. Home, house, abode, dwelling, residence, habitation, house with land, estate, property*; domus, domicilium, prædium, villa, mansio, possessio:—Se hâm is gefylled mid heofonlîcum gâstum *that abode [heaven] is filled with heavenly spirits*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 33: 9, 7. Đes âtola hâm *this horrid abode [hell]*, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 26; Sat. 96. Tô cyniges hâme *ad mansionem regiam*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 7: Shrn. 187, 7, 22. Đâ gerâd Æþelwald đone hâm æt Winburnan . . . and sæt binnan đæm hâm mid đæm monnum đe him tô gebugon and hæfde ealle đa geatu forworht *then Ethelwald rode and occupied the residence at Winborne and sat within with those men that had joined him, and he had blockaded all the entrances*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 26–30. Mînre yldstan dehter dæne hâm æt Welewe and dære gingestan done hâm æt Welig *to my eldest daughter the vill at Wellow, and to the youngest the vill at Welig*, Th. Chart. 488, 29–33. Gif cyning æt mannes hâm drincaþ *if the king drink at a man's house*, L. Eth. 3; Th. i. 4, 1: L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1. Hælend com tô Lazares hâm *Jesus had come to the home of Lazarus*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 21. Đâ Noe ongan hâm stađelian *then began Noah to establish his home*, Cd. 75; Th. 94, 4; Gen. 556. In hûs fadores mînes hâmas meniga sint *in domo patris mei mansiones multæ sunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2: 23. Nâron đâ welige hâmas *there were not then splendid mansions*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. Wæs fordon hæbbend monigra hâmas *erat enim habens multas possessiones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 22. Hig cîptun ealle hire hâmas *vendebant omnia prædia sua*, Gen. 47, 20. On hira hâmon *in possessionibus suis*, 48, 6. Se cyng him wel gegifod hæfde on hâmon and on golde and seolfre and forbærndon Tegutûn and eác fela ôđra gôdra hâma . . . and đone hâm æt Peonhô . . . and đone hâm æt Wealthâm and ôđra cotlîfa fela *the king had given him many gifts of vills and of gold and silver. And they burned down Teignton and many other good vills too . . . , and the vill at Penhoe . . . , and the vill at Waltham, and many other hamlets*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 16–32. Đêr hê râd betwih his hâmum odde tûnum *equitantem inter civitates sive villas*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Abbud of Peortaneá đam hâm *Abbas de Monasterio Peartanea*, S. 519, 28. Æt hâm *domi*, Mk. Skt. 9, 33: Lk. Skt. 9, 61. Đû nêre æt hâm *you were not at home*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 26, 9. Hâm, *acc. is used adverbially after verbs of motion*:—Đâ hê hâm com *cum venisset domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 28. Hig cyrdon ealle hâm *reversi sunt unusquisque in domum suam*, Jn. Skt. 7, 53. Đâ se cing lyfde eallon Myrceon hâm *the king allowed all the Mercians to go home*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37: 1066; Erl. 200, 9. [*Goth.* haims; *f. a village*: *O. Sax.* hêm *a dwelling-place*: *Icel.* heimr *an abode, world, this world*: heim; *adv. home*: *O. H. Ger.* haim *domus, domicilium, patria*: haim; *adv*: *Ger.* heim.]

-hâm, es; *m.* 'The Latin word which appears most nearly to translate it is *vicus*, and it seems to be identical in form with the Greek *κώμη*. In this sense it is the general assemblage of the dwellings in each particular district, to which the arable land and pasture of the community were appurtenant, the *home* of all the settlers in a separate and well defined locality, the collection of the houses of the freemen. Whenever we can assure ourselves that the vowel is long, we may be certain that the name implies such a village or community,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxviii–ix. The distinction between *-ham* and *-hâm* seems to have been lost before the Norman Conquest, as in the Chronicle one MS. has *tô Buccingahamme*, another *tô Buccingahâm*, 918; Th. i. 190, col. 1, 2, l. 21. [*Icel.* -heimr, e. g. Álf-heimr *the abode of the elves*: *O. H. Ger.* -heim.]

hama, homa, an; *m. A covering*. [*Prompt. Parv.* hame *thyn skynne of an eye, or other like*: *K. Alis.* dragoun's hame (cf. *Icel.* hams *a snake's slough*): *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hamo *in compounds*: and cf. *O. H. Ger.* hemidi *camisa, vestimentum*.] v. ham. DER. byrn-, cild-, feđer-, flæsc-, gold-, græg-, heort-, lîc-, wuldor-hama.

hâma, an; *m. A cricket*; cicada, Wrt. Voc. 281, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* heimo *cicada, grillus*: *Ger.* heime, heimchen *cricket*.] v. Grmm. D. M. 1222.

hamacgaþ [?]:—Se đe gelîþ rađe hê hamacgaþ *he who takes to his bed will quickly be up again*, Lchm. iii. 184, 21.

hâm-bringan; *pp.*-broht *To bring a wife home, marry*:—Ne hî beóþ hâmbroht ne geæwnode *neque nubentur*, Mone Gl. 357. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heimbringa, Grff. 3, 201.]

hâm-cûþ; *adj. Familiar*:—Đa hâmcûþa stôwa *familiaria loca*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 1.

hâm-cyme, es; *m. A coming home, return*:—Æfter twegra geára ymbryne æfter đæs wælhreówan hâmcyme *after two years had elapsed after the return of the cruel tyrant*, Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. [*Will.* hom-kome: *Icel.* heim-kvâma, -koma *return home*.]

hamele, hamule, an; *f. An oar-loop*, but the word occurs only in a phrase, which may be borrowed from the Scandinavian. *Icel.* hamla *an oar-loop*, is used in the phrase, til hömlu = *per man* [v. Cl. and Vig. Dict.], and apparently with the same meaning we get Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 15, 21:—On his dagum man geald xvi scipan æt ælcere hamulan viii marc eall swâ man êr dyde on Cnutes cynges dagum . . . Đâ hî gerâdden det man geald lxii scipon æt ælcere hamelan viii marc *in his days sixteen ships were paid, eight marks to each of the crew, just as before was done in king Cnut's days . . . Then they decided that sixty-two ships should be paid, to each man eight marks.* William of Malmesbury says twenty marks were paid

to the soldiers of each vessel, ii. 12. Florence of Worcester, Chr. 1040, says eight marks to each rower, and twelve to the steersman, 'octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi et xii unicuique gubernatori præcepit dependi.'

hamelian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To mutilate:*—Same man hamelode *some were mutilated*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 38. [*Chauc.* a foot is hameled of thi sorwe, Tr. and Cr. 2, 138: hamling *the operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs*, Hall. Dict. *where see also* hamel: *Icel.* hamla *to mutilate*:—Sumir vörðu hamlaðir at höndum eða fótum *some had their hands or feet cut off: O. H. Ger.* bi-hamalon *mutilare*, pe-hamaloter *mutilatus*, Grff. iv. 945.]

hamer, homer, hamor, es; *m. A hammer*:—Hamor *porticulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 104; Som. 78, 13; Wrt. Voc. 56, 59. Cf. porticulus *a maylat*, 275, 1. 'Porticulus, malleus in manu portatus quo signum detur remigantibus,' Du Cange. Heoru hamere geþuren *the sword forged by the hammer*, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285. Carcernes dura hamera geweorc *the doors of the prison, the work of hammers*. Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. Homra, Exon. 69 a; Th. 256, 25; Jul. 237. Homera läfe *with the sword*, 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rä. 6, 7: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6. [*O. Sax.* hamur: *Icel.* hamarr: *O. H. Ger.* hamar: *Ger.* hammer.] v. Grmm. D. M. 165. DER. scip-hamor.

hamer-secg, homor-, es; *m. Hammer-sedge*, L. M. i. 56, 2; Lchdm. ii. 126, 19.

hamer-wyrt, hamor-, e; *f. Black hellebore*, Lchdm. iii. 330, col. 1: ii. 390, col. 1.

hāmettan; *p.* te *To provide with a home, to house*:—Denewulf bisceop lȳfde Beornulfe his mȩge dæt hē möste ða inberdan menn hāmettan tō Ebblesburnan nū hebbe ic hī hāmet *bishop Denewulf allowed Beornulf his kinsman to house the inborn people at Ebblesburn. I have now housed them*, Th. Chart. 152, 3–7. v. ge-hāmettan.

hām-færeld, es; *n. A going home*:—Dā Antigones dæt ongeat đā forlēt hē dæt sētl; ac Ymenis him wēnde fram Antigones hāmfærelde micelra untreówþa *when Antigonus heard that he abandoned the siege: but Eumenes anticipated for himself great treachery from Antigonus' going home*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 73, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* heim-ferð, -för *a going home: O. H. Ger.* heim-fart.]

hām-fæst; *adj. Resident, dwelling at home*:—Hū mæg đǣr đonne ānes rīces monnes nama cuman đonne đǣr mon furdum dære burge naman ne geheórþ ne ðære þeóde ðe hē on hāmfæst biþ *how can one great man's name come there, when the name of the town even and of the people among whom he dwells is not heard there*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 3: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 22. Gif mon becume on his gefān and hē hine ǣr hāmfæstne ne wite *si quis superveniat in hostem suum, et eum antea residentem nesciat*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 15. [Cf. hām-sittende.]

hām-faru, e; *f. Forcible entry into a man's house*; the same as hām-sōcn, q. v. [*Trev.* hamfare:—'Hamsokene oðer Hamfare *a rese imade in house, a fray made in an house*,' ii. 95: *Icel.* heim-för *an inroad.*]

hām-hæn, -henn, e; *f. A domestic fowl*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 25.

hām-leás; *adj. Homeless*:—Sceal hāmleás hweorfan *it must wander homeless*, Exon. 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rä. 40, 9.

hām-scīr, e; *f. The office of an ædile*; ædilitas, officium ædile, Cot. 71, Lye.

ham-scyld [?], L. Eth. 32; Th. i. 12, 1, where see note. Leo in his work on Anglo-Saxon Names quotes a passage from Richthofen in which *skeld* occurs in the sense of fence; so that the crime referred to in the passage would be the breaking through the fence which surrounded the *ham*. v. the translation of Leo, p. 40, note 2.

hām-sittende; *part. Sitting, dwelling at home, resident*:—Wē beódaþ se mon se đe his gefān hāmsittende wite dæt hē ne feohte ǣrđam đe hē him ryhtes bidde *we command that the man who knows his foe to be dwelling at his home fight not before he demand justice*, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 2: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 6; Dan. 687: Andr. Kmbl. 1372; An. 686: Cd. 86; Th. 108, 33; Gen. 1815. [*O. Sax.* hēm-sittiandi.]

hām-sōcn, e; *f. Attack on a man's house*; also *the fine paid for such a breach of the peace*. The following passage will illustrate the character of the offence:—'Hamsocna, quod domus invasionem Latine sonat, fit pluribus modis, extrinsecus vel et intrinsecus accidenciis. Hamsocna est, si quis alium in sua vel alterius domo cum haraido assaliaverit vel persequatur, ut portam vel domum sagittet vel lapidet vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat. Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum eat, ubi hostem suum esse scit, et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat; et qui aliquem in molinum vel ovile fugientem prosequitur, hamsocna judicatur. Si in curia vel domo, sedicione orta, bellum eciam subsequatur, et quivis alium fugientem in aliam domum infuget, si ibi duo tecta sint, hamsocna reputetur,' L. H. 80, 10, 11; Th. i. 587, 14–25. Other passages in the earlier laws and charters are:—Wē cwǣdon be hāmsōcnum sēđe hit ofer đis dō dæt hē þolige ealles dæs đe āge and sī on cyninges dōme hwæđer hē lif āge *we have ordained respecting 'ham-socns' that he who shall commit it after this forfeit all that he owns, and that it be in the king's judgment whether he have his life*, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 250, 9: L. Eth. 4, 4; Th. i. 301, 18. Đis syndon đa gerihta đe se cyning āh ofer ealle men on Wesseaxan dæt is hāmsōcne *these are the rights which the king has over all men in Wessex that is [the fines for] 'ham-socn,'* L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 13, see the note: 15; Th. i. 384, 6: Th. Chart. 333, 32: 359, 4: 369, 14. Gif hwā hāmsōcne gewyrce gebēte dæt mid fīf pundan dam cyninge *if any one commit 'ham-socn,' let him pay a fine of five pounds to the king*, 63; Th. i. 408, 27. [*Scot.* hame-sucken *the crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house*: *Icel.* heim-sōkn *an inroad* or *attack on one's home: O. Frs.* ham-, hem-sekenge *attack on one's house.*] v. sēcan, in its sense of *to seek with a hostile intent.*

hām-steall, es; *m. A homestead, residence*:—On his hāmstealle *at his homestead*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 255, 9. Đane hāmstal đet hē on set *the homestead at which he resides*, iv. 133, 8. [Homestall *a homestead*, Hall. Dict: *a mansion, seat in the country*, Bailey.]

hām-stede, es; m. *A homestead*:—Tō hāmstede *to the homestead*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 7. v. p. xxxviii s. v. stede for compounds in which the word occurs. [*O. Frs.* heem-steed *domicile*: cf. *Icel.* heimstöð *a homestead.*]

Hām-tūn [*or* Ham-tūn?] *Hampton*, a common local name, used for both the present Northampton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 12; and Southampton, Chr. 981; Erl. 129, 36: for other towns see the index to Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vol. vi.

Hāmtūn-scīr, e; *f. Hampshire*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 5.

hamule. v. hamele.

hām-weard; *adv. Homeward, in the direction of home*; domum versus, retro:—Đā neó hāmweard wæs *when it was on its way home*, H. R. 103, 24. Đā hȳ hāmweard wǣron *when they were on the way home*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 38. Ęgeas wearþ gelǣht fram atelicum deófle hāmweard be wege ǣrđan hē tō hūse cōme *Ægeas was seized by a horrible devil on the way home, before he came to his house*, Homl. Th. i. 598, 23. Æþelwulf đā him hāmweard fōr *Ethelwulf then journeyed homeward*, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 29: 885; Erl. 82, 30. Se esne hig hāmweard lǣdde tō his hlāforde *the servant brought her home to his lord*, Gen. 24, 61.

hām-weardes; *adv. Homewards*:—Sió ōđeru fierd wæs hāmweardes *the other force was returning home*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* heimwartes *domum versus: Ger.* heimwärts.]

hām-weorþung, e; *f. Honour* or *ornament to the house* or *home*:—Eofore forgeaf ānġan dōhtor hāmweorþunge *he gave Eofor his only daughter, an ornament of his home*, Beo. Th. 5988; B. 2998.

hām-weorud, es; *n. The body of people connected with a 'ham;'* vicani:—Đā com hē tō sumum hūse on ǣfentīd and eode on dæt hūs đǣr dæt hāmweorud eall tō symble gesomnod wæs *pervenit ad vicum quendam vespere intravitque in domum in qua vicani cœnantes epulabantur*, Bd. 3, 10: S. 534, 26.

hām-wyrt, e; *f. Home-wort*; sempervivum tectorum, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4: 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 19: 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 104, 14.

hana, an; *m. A cock*:—Se hana creów *gallus cantavit*, Mk. Skt. 14, 68, 30, 72. [*Goth.* hana: *O. Sax.* hano: *Icel.* hani: *O. H. Ger.* hano: *Ger.* hahn.]

han-crēd, -crǣd, hon-, es; m. *Cock-crowing, cock-crow, a division of the night*:—Hancrēd *conticinium*, *gallicinium*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122; Wrt. Voc. 53, 4. Seó niht hæfþ seofan dælas . . . fifta is gallicinium dæt is hancrēd *the night has seven divisions . . . the fifth is gallicinium, that is. cock-crow*, Lchdm. iii. 244, 4. Hēr wæs se mōna āþīstrod betwux hancrēd and dagunge *in this year the moon was eclipsed between cock-crow and dawn*, Chr. 795; Erl. 59, 25. On ǣfen đe on midre nihte đe on hancrēde đe on morgen *sero, an media nocte, an galli cantu an mane*, Mk. Skt. 13, 35: Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27: Homl. Th. i. 74, 21. Honcrēd, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 32; Seel. 68. Đone drenc on þreó þicge æt đām þrim honcrēdum *let him take the drink at three times at the three cock-crowings*, L. M. 2, 65, 2; Lchdm. ii. 294, 5. Se cyning embe forman hancrēd ūt gangende wæs *the king about the first cock-crowing was going out*, Lchdm. iii. 424, 34. Đā com se Hǣlend embe đone feórþan hancrēd *quarta autem vigilia noctis venit Iesus*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 25. [*O. Sax.* hano-krād: *O. H. Ger.* hana-crāt *gallicinium, galli cantus.*]

hand, hond, a; *f.* HAND, *side, power, control* [cf. mund]; used also of *the person from whom an action proceeds*:—Hand *manus*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 73. Middeweard hand *vola* vel *tenar* vel *ir*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 130; Wrt. Voc. 43, 54. Đin seó swýðre hand *dextera tua*, Ps. Th. 59, 5. Đǣr unc hwīle wæs hand gemǣne *there for a time we two had a hand to hand struggle* [cf. *Ger.* handgemein werden *to fight hand to hand*], Beo. Th. 4281; B. 2137. Sette Ephraim on his swīđran hand dæt wæs on Israhēles wynstran hand and Manasses on his winstran hand dæt wæs on Israhēles swīđran healfe *he placed Ephraim on his right hand, that was on Israel's left hand, and Manasseh on his left hand, that was on Israel's right hand*, Gen. 48, 13. Seó hælo his dære swýðran hands *salus dextera ejus*, Ps. Th. 19, 6. Gif hē heáhre hands dyntes onfēhþ *if he receives a right* [?] *hand blow* [cf. *Icel.* hœgri hönd *the right hand*, and see note on the passage for other translations. The analogy with the Icelandic, it may be observed, is not perfect, since the English does not (as in the

case of swíðre) use the comparative; so that the phrase may perhaps refer to the hand being raised for defence; or the reference may be to the upraised hand of the striker]. L. Eth. 58; Th. i. 18, 1. God álýsde hi lâdum of handa *quos redemit de manu inimici*, 106, 2. Tó onfónne æt bisceopes handa *to receive at the hand of the bishop*, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 3: Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 22. Æt Seaxena handa forwurðan *to perish at the hand of the Saxons*, 605; Erl. 21, 29. Mid brádre hand slógan *smote with open hand*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 32; Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Mid ðære ylcan hand *with the same hand*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15. Ða witan ðe dâ néh handa wǽron *the 'witan' that were near at hand*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 19. Hand on handa *hand in hand*, Ap. Th. 19, 18. Ðeóf ðe æt hæbbendre handa gefangen sý *a thief who is taken with the stolen property upon him*, L. Ath. 1: Th. i. 198, 17. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could lift hand and shield*, Beo. Th. 1316: B. 656: Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Ðǽr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwædre hond *there was great slaughter made on either side*, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 12: Byrht. Th. 135, 2; By. 112. On ǽgðera hand *on either hand*, L. Ath. 1, 23; Th. i. 212, 6. Wið ǽlce hand *on all sides, towards every one*, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 18. Ic wille dæt hit gange on ða nýhstan hand mé *I will that it go to the next of kin to me*, Th. Chart. 491, 13; 481, 22. Ða witan gerehton dæt heó sceolde hire fæder hand geclǽnsian be swá miclan feó *the 'witan' decided that she should clear her father in respect to so much money*; sapientes decreverunt quod ego patrem meum purgare deberem, videlicet sacramento xxx librarum, easdem triginta libras patrem meum persolvisse, 202, 1. Bútan osterlandes bêc and hé ða bôc unmendre handa hire tó lêt *excepto libro de osterlande quem bona volun-tate dimisit*, 37. Sí mé wuldres hyht hand ofer heáfod *may there be to me a hope of glory, hand over head*, i. e. *without difficulty* [hand-over-head *thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty*, Hall. Dict.], Lchdm. i. 390, 3, 5. Gif mon forstolenne man befó æt ódrum and síe sío hond ódcwolen sió híne sealde ðam men ðe hine mon ætbefêng *if a stolen man be attached in another's possession, and the hand* [*person*] *be dead that sold him to the man in whose possession he is attached*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: 136, 2: 75; Th. i. 150, 5: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 18, 20. His feoh onfón fremde handa *diripiant alieni omnes labores ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Handa dîne *manus tuæ*, 118, 73. Se ðe ofer ðis fals wyrce þolige dæra handa ðe hê dæt fals mid worhte *he that after this makes counterfeit money, let him lose the hands with which he made the counter-feit*, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 17. Domicianus wearþ ácweald æt his witena handum *Domitian was killed by his senators*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Gebindan handum and fótum *to bind hand and foot*, 570, 10. Be heora handum gebundne *bound by the hands*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 36. Sý ðeós gesetnys dus hêr geendod god helpe mînum handum so *let this composition here end, God help my hands*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 16. Ealle forgíefden ðone wer gemǽnum hondum *let them all pay the wergild in common*, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 17: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Ða genam Sanctus Martinus hine be hands *then St. Martin took him by the hand*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 19. Hit hyre on hand ágeaf *gave it into her hand*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130. Ðýlæs de eów on hand becume seó leáse gesetnys *lest the false account come into your hands*, Homl. Th. i. 436, 30. Him ealle on hand eodan ða hêðnan leóde *then all the heathen people submitted to them*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23: Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 13. Gif hig on hand gâþ *if they submit*, Deut. 20, 11. Ealle ða burgware ne mehton hiene ǽnne geniéddan dæt hê him an hand gân wolde *all the citizens could not force him, though a single man, to yield*, Ors. 3, 9; 134, 18. Dæs wíte on eówre handa geeode *on that account punishment came upon you*, Ps. 57, 2. Hê ealle gesceafta on his handa hafaþ *he hath all creatures in his hand*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 15. Se ðe hie on handa hæfþ *who has it in his possession*, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 17. Se hæfde his abbotríce s' Iofis of Angeli on hande *he held his abbacy of St. John of Angeli*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 27, 34: 256, 2. Ealle hé hí oðde wið feó geséalde oðde on his ágenre hand heóld *all of them he either sold for money or kept in his own hands*, 1100; Erl. 236, 6, 9. Mann sette Ælfgár ðane eorldóm on handa ðe Harold ǽr áhte *the earl-dom that Harold had before was put into Alfgar's hands*, 1048; Erl. 180, 29. Se ðe ic hit nú on hand sette *he into whose hand I now put it*, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3. Se ðe unriht gestreón on his handa stóde *he in whose hands was the unjust gain*, L. Eth. 2, 9; Th. i. 290, 5: Th. Chart. 369, 7. Þridde gewrit á mid ðam ðe dæt land on hande stande *the third copy always with him in whose possession the land is*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 235, 31. Gyf neód on handa stande *if there be present need*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6. Biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand *the Son of man shall be given into the hands of sinful men*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 1. On hand syllan *to give a pledge* or *promise*:—Hê sealde him on hand mid Cristes bêc dæt hê wolde ðisne þeódscype swá wel haldan swá ǽnig kynge ǽtforan him betst dyde *he promised him on the Gospels that he would rule this people as well as the king who before him had ruled best*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 31: 1064; Erl. 196, 1. Slaga sceal his for-specan on hand syllan *the slayer shall give pledge to his advocate*, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14: L. Eth. 2, 8; Th. i. 288, 16. Gif hwá his hand on hand sylle *if any one deliver himself up*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10. Cyricean hyrde tó cristes handa *shepherd of the Church for Christ*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 7. Ðet land eall ábégdon Willelme tó handa *brought all the land in subjection to William*, Chr. 1073; Erl. 212, 1. Him becómon swá micele welan tó handa *so great wealth came into his hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 30. Ic beóde ðé ðæt ðú berîde ðás land ðam hælge tó hande *I enjoin thee that thou perequitate these lands into the possession of the saint*, Th. Chart. 369, 22. Swá Ælfríc hig mínre móder tó handa bewiste *as Alfric administered it on behalf of my mother* [cf. *Icel.* einum til handa], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 19: 226, 4. Sý ðæt forworht ðam cyninge tó handa *let it be forfeited to the king*, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Tó Godes handa gefrætwod *equipped for God*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 32. Se cing lêt gerîdan ealle ða land ðe his módor áhte him tó handa *the king had all the lands that his mother owned brought into his own power*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 9: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 222, 6. Drihten gewylt eów ealle þeóda tó handa *the Lord will reduce all nations to subjection to you*, Deut. 31, 3. Hí cwǽdon dæt hî him ðet tó handa healdan scoldan *they said that they would hold it for him*, Chr. 887; Erl. 87, 3: 1036; Erl. 165, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 6. Drihten lêt hî tó handa ðam hǽðenan leódscipe Madian *the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian*, Jud. 6, 1: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Hêr leót Ceolrêd Wulfrêde tó hande ðet land of Sempigaham *in this year Ceolred let the land of Sempringham to Wulfred*, 852; Erl. 67, 33: 1091; Erl. 227, 7, 24: Anal. Th. 126, 14. Gif þeówwealh Engliscne monnan ofslihþ ðonne sceal se ðe hine áh weorpan hine tó honda hláforde *if a British slave kill an Englishman, then shall he who owns him give him up to the lord*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15: 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1: 24; Th. i. 78, 10. Gá bisceope under hand *arbitrio episcopi se dedat*, L. Eccg. P. 4, 52, note; Th. ii. 218, 33. Hî wǽron geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Alle þinge ðe hî under honde habben *all things that they have in their possession*, Th. Chart. 582, 1, 19: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 268, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* undir höndum einum *in one's power*.] Geléddon under hand hælep hǽðenum dêman *led the men in subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. 175; Th. 220, 14; Dan. 71. [*Goth.* handus: *O. Sax.* hand: *O. Frs.* hand, hond: *Icel.* hönd: *O. H. Ger.* hant: *Ger.* hand.] DER. mæg-, wǽpned-, wíf-hand.

hand [=and (?)] *also*:—Ymbe midne dæg and nóntíde eode se hîrêdes ealdor ût and dyde hand swá gelíce *exiit circa sextam, et nonam horam: et fecit similiter*, Anal. Th. 74, 4. Hí férdon swá tó Sandwíc and dydon hand dæt sylfa *they went to Sandwich and did just the same*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 5.

hand-bæftian, -beaftan, -beoftan; *p.* -bæftade, -beafte *To beat with the hands as an expression of grief* [?], *to lament*:—Ða ðe gemǽndon and hondbæftadon *quæ plangebant et lamantabantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 27. Wé hondbeafton *lamentavimus*, 7, 32. [Cf. apon þair brestes fast þai *beft*, Met. Homl. xviii.] v. beaftan.

hand-bana, -bona, an; *m. A murderer, homicide, one who slays with his own hand* [αὐτόχειρ], Beo. Th. 925; B. 460: 2665; B. 1330: 4997; B. 2502. [*O. Sax.* hand-bano: *Icel.* hand-bani *the actual slayer.*]

hand-bell, e; *f. A hand-bell*:—Ðǽr nǽron ǽr bûton vii upphangene bella and nú sind xiii upphangene and xii handbella *before there were but seven hung-up bells, and now there are thirteen hung-up bells and twelve hand-bells*, Th. Chart. 430, 6.

hand-bôc, e; *f. A hand-book, manual*:—Hand-bôc *manualis*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 46. Ða hálgan bêc saltere and pistolbôc . . . sangbôc and handbôc *the holy books: psalter and epistle-book . . . book of canticles and manual*, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. [*Ger.* hand-buch.]

hand-bona. v. hand-bana.

hand-brêd, -brêd, e; *f. A hand's breadth*:—Handbrêd *vel* span *palmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 127; Wrt. Voc. 43, 52. [*Chauc.* an hande brede, hondbrede: *Prompt. Parv.* hande brede *palmus*: cf. *Ger.* hand-breit, *adj.*]

hand-bred, es; *n. The palm of the hand*; palma:—Ðis handbred *hoc ir*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 26. Handbred *palma*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 2; Wrt. Voc. 43, 56. Hondbreodo *palmas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Sleánde mid handbreadum *striking with the palms of their hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 13. [*O. Frs.* hond-brede *palma.*]

hand-clâþ, es; *n. A hand-cloth, towel*:—Ic geseó Godes engel standende ætforan ðé mid handclâþe, and wîpaþ ðîne swátigan limu *I see God's angel standing before thee with a handcloth, and he wipes thy sweaty limbs*, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. [*Rel. Ant.* hand-clod: *Icel.* hand-klæði *a hand-towel.*]

hand-cops, es; *m. A handcuff, manacle*:—Handcops *manice*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 33. Tó gewríðenne cyningas heora on fótcopsum and ǽdele heora on handcopsum ísynum *ad alligandos reges eorum in compedibus et nobiles eorum in manicis ferreis*, Ps. Spl. C. 149, 8.

hand-cræft, es; *m. Skill or power of the hand, handicraft*:—Ðes lama wǽdla bûton handcræfte Godes beboda gefylde *this paralytic pauper without the use of his hands fulfilled God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 17. Mid his handcræfte *with his manual skill* [*in tent-making*], i. 392, 16. Wé lǽraþ dæt preósta gehwilc tó-eácan lâre leornige handcræft

georne *we enjoin that every priest besides book-learning diligently learn a handicraft*, L. Edg. C. 11; Th. ii. 246, 17. Éác him gerísaþ handcræftas gódе dæt man on his hírede cræftas begange *good handicrafts are also befitting him, that crafts may be practiced in his household*, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 23. [*O. Sax.* hand-kraft *strength, power of hand.*]

hand-cræftig; *adj. Mechanicus*, Lye.

hand-cweorn, -cwyrn, e; *f. A hand-mill*:—Héton hine grindan æt hira handcwyrne *ordered him to grind at their mill*, Jud. 16, 21. [*Icel.* hand-kvern.]

hand-dæd, e; *f. Handiwork*, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-tât *opus manuum.*]

hand-dæda, an; *m. One who does a deed with his own hand*:—Ðonne wille ic dæt eall scó mægþ sỹ unfáh bútan ðam handdædan *then I will that all the kindred be free from the feud except the actual doer of the deed*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 6, 12: L. Eth. 2, 5; Th. i. 286, 22. [Cf. hand-bana.]

hand-fæstan; *p.* -fæste *To pledge by giving the hand*, Lye. [*Orm.* hannd-fesst *betrothed*: *Scot.* hand-fast *to betroth by joining hands*: *Icel.* hand-festa *to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to pledge, betroth.*] v. next word.

hand-fæstung, -fæstnung, e; *f. A giving of the hand by way of pledge* or *assurance*:—Handfestnung *mandatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 110; Wrt. Voc. 20, 48. [*Scot.* hand-fasting, -fastnyng *marriage with the encumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off*: *Icel.* hand-festa, -festning, -festr *striking a bargain, the joining hands.* 'In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called haand-fæstning.' Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hant-feste *emunitas, cautio, testamentum, privilegium.*]

hand-full, e; *f. A handful*; manipulus:—Nimaþ handfulle axan of ðam ofene *tollite pugillum plenum* Lev. 2, 2. Nim micle handfulle secges *take a great handful of sedge*, L. M. 3, 67; Lchdm. ii. 354, 26. Genim micle twá handfulla *take two great handfuls*, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 12: Herb. 81, 5; Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Berende handfulla heora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Lamb. 125, 6. [*Orm.* hanndfull: *A. R.* honful: *Icel.* hand-fyllr: *Ger.* hand-voll.]

hand-gang, -gong, es; *m. Laying on of hands*:—Handgang *manus impositio*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 94; Wrt. Voc. 60, 3. [*Orm.* hanndgaing *laying on of hands* (used in connection with the Apostles, and with bishops at confirmation).]

hand-geclíht. v. ge-clíht.

hand-gemǽne. v. hand-.

hand-gemót, es; *n. A hand-meeting, battle*, Béo. Th. 3056; B. 1526.

hand-gesceaft, e; *f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 24; Gen. 455.

hand-gesella, an; *m. A companion who is close to one's side, comrade*, Beo. Th. 2966; B. 1481.

hand-gestealla, an; *m. One whose place is close at one's hand, a comrade, an associate*, Beo. Th. 5186; B. 2596. [Cf. preceding word, *and* eaxl-gestealla.]

hand-geswing, es; *n. Stroke given by the hand*:—Ðǽr wæs heard handgeswing *there were hard blows dealt by the hand*, Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115.

hand-geweald, es; *n. Power*:—Hé hí on handgeweald hǽdenum sealde *tradidit eos in manus gentium*, Ps. Th. 105, 30.

hand-geweorc, es; *n. Work of the hand, handiwork*:—Ðæra hǽdenra anlícnyssa sind gyldene and sylfrene manna handgeweorc *the idols of the heathen are of gold and of silver, the work of men's hands*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 26: Deut. 4, 28. His handgeweorc *the work of his hands* [*Adam and Eve*], Cd. 13; Th. 16, 11; Gen. 241: Ps. Th. 18, 1. Gerece úre handgeweorc *opus manuum nostrarum dirige*, 89, 19. On his handgeweorc byþ gefangen se synfulla *in operibus manuum suarum comprehensus est peccator*, 9, 15. [*Hom: Rel. Ant.* hond-iwerc: *O. Sax.* hand-giwerk.]

hand-gewinn, es; *n. Labour of the hands, struggle, strife, fighting*:—Ða munucas lifdon on hira ágenum handgewinne *the monks lived by the labour of their own hands*, Shrn. 37, 2. Be heora ágenum handgewinne lifigeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 606, note 2. Hefig hondgewinn *a heavy struggle*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 273, 34; Jul. 526. Hé sceal fore hǽdenra handgewinne gást onsendan *he shall because of the heathens' warfare give up the ghost*, Andr. Kmbl. 372; An. 186.

hand-gewrit, es; *n. What is written by the hand, a deed, contract*; chirographum:—Handgewrit *cirographum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 113; Wrt. Voc. 20, 51. Hondgiwrit *chyrographum*, Rtl. 32, 39. Sum man wrát his handgewrit ðam ǽwyrgedan deófle *a certain man put his hand to a contract with the accursed devil*,

hand-gewriðen; *pp. Hand-twisted*, Beo. Th. 3878; B. 1937.

hand-gift, e; *f. A wedding-gift*, Hy. 10, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 18. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hand-geba.] v. gift.

hand-gripe, es; *m. Grasp*, Beo. Th. 1934; B. 965. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-grif *pugillus*: *Ger.* hand-griff.]

hand-griþ, es; *f. Peace, protection, security*, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21: L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 24: vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 5; L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 20. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 182.

hand-hæbbende; *part. Having* [*stolen property*] *in one's hand* [cf. under *hand* the phrase *at hæbbendre handa*]:—Sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda *whether the thief be taken with the stolen property upon him or not*, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 32.

hand-hamer, es; *m. A hand-hammer*; malleus, Cot. 135.

hand-hefe, es; *m. A burden*:—Ne gehrínaþ ðǽm hondhæfum *non tangitis sarcinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 46.

hand-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for the hands, towel, napkin*; mantile, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 70; Wrt. Voc. 26, 67.

hand-hrine, es; *m. A touch with the hand*:—Þurh handhrine Hálíges Gástes *through a touch with the hand of the Holy Ghost*, Andr. Kmbl. 1099: An. 1002.

hand-hwíl, e; *f. A moment*:—Nis ná eów tó gewitenne ða tíd oððe ða handhwíle ðe mín Fæder gesette þurh his mihte *it is not for you to know the hour or the moment that my Father hath appointed through his might*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 26. [*Orm.* inn an hanndhwile *in a moment of time*: *A. R.* hondhwule: *Piers P.* handwhile.]

hand-hwyrft, es; *m. A turning of the hand, the time occupied by such a turning, a moment*, Lye. [Cf. hand-hwíl.]

handle, es; *n. A handle*. Cf. sulh-handla *stiba*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 8; Wrt. Voc. 15, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* handyl *manutentum*: *Jul.* hondlen; *dat. pl.*]

hand-leán, es; *n. A reward, recompence given by the hand, retribution*:—Uton wé geþencean hwylc handleán wé him forþ tó berenne habban *let us consider what recompence we have to offer him*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 13: Cd. 143; Th. 178, 29; Exod. 19: Beo. Th. 3087; B. 1541: 4195; B. 2094. [*O. H. Ger.* hant-lôn *bravium.*]

handlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To handle, feel*:—Gif mín fæder mé handlaþ *si attrectaverit me pater meus*, Gen. 27, 12. Hý ða spǽce swá lange handledon *they handled the suit so long*, Th. Chart. 302, 31. Hálige béc handligan *sacros libros manu tractare*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 4; Th. ii. 196, 28: 12; Th. ii. 200, 7: Lchdm. iii. 198, 23: 204, 2; 208, 24. [*Laym.* hondlien: *Orm.* hanndlenn: *Icel.* höndla: *O. H. Ger.* hantalôn *tractare*: *Ger.* handeln.]

hand-lín, es; *n. A hand-cloth, napkin*:—Hand-lín *manualis*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 117; Wrt. Voc. 25, 57. iiii subdiácones handlín *four sub-deacon's handcloths*, Th. Chart. 429, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* hand-lín *sleeves.*]

handlinga; *adv. With the hands*:—Nis be him geræd ðæt hé handling fénigne man ácwealde *it is not read of him that he killed any man with his own hands*, Homl. Th. i. 386, 1.

hand-locen; *pp. Fastened, woven by the hand*, Beo. Th. 649; B. 322.

handlung, e; *f. Touching, handling*:—Ðone ðe se eádiga Benedictus nǽ handlunge ac on besceónde fram his bendum álýsde *whom the blessed Benedict not by touching him, but by looking on him, had released from his bonds*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 4.

hand-mægen, es; *n. Might, power of hand*, Cd. 14; Th. 16, 22; Gen. 247: Andr. Kmbl. 1450: An. 725. [*O. Sax.* hand-magan, -megin: *Icel.* hand-megin, -megn.]

hand-mitta, an; *m. The sixth part of an ounce*: exagium, Lye.

hand-nægl, es; *m. A finger-nail*:—Ðonne beóþ him ða handnæglas wonne *then will his finger-nails be livid*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 22.

hand-plega, an; *m. Fighting*:—Heard handplega *hard fighting*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 23; Exod. 327: 95; Th. 124, 3; Gen. 2057: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 25. Hí nǽfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemitton ðonne Ulfcytel him tóbrohte *they had never had more disastrous fighting in England than in their engagement with Ulfcytel*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. v. plega *for similar compounds.*

hand-preóst, es; *m. A chaplain*; sacellanus, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 13; Wrt. Voc. 42, 22. Stigand de was des cinges rǽdgifa and his handpreóst *Stigand who was the king's counsellor and chaplain*, Chr. 1051: Erl. 182, 20.

hand-rǽs, es; *m. Onset, attack*, Beo. Th. 4150; B. 2072.

hand-rôf; *adj. Distinguished for exploits accomplished by the hands* [*used of warriors*], Cd. 155; Th. 193, 15; Exod. 247.

hand-sceaft, e; *f. That which is formed by the hand, a creature*; creatura, Lye.

hand-sceát, es; *m. A napkin*; manutergium, sudarium, Lye.

hand-sció; *m. A glove*, Beo. Th. 4158; B. 2075. Grein considers this meaning to be inadmissible and translates *impetus manibus factus*; but cf. 4177; B. 2085.

hand-scólu, -scálu, e; *f. A retinue*:—Mid his hondscóle *with his retinue*, Beo. Th. 3931; B. 1963. Handscále, 2638; B. 1317. [Cf. hand-gesella. geneát-scólu.]

hand-scyldig; *adj. Liable to the penalty of losing the hand*:—Se ðe gewundaþ man binnan ciricwagum se bíþ handscyldig *he that wounds*

a man within church walls shall be liable to lose his hand, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 9.

hand-seax, es; *n. A short sword, dagger*:—Hæfde hē twigecgede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15. Hæfdon handseax on heora handa *habentes in manibus vomeres*, 5, 13; S. 633, 16. Godes engel stōd mid handseaxe *God's angel stood with a dagger*, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 17. Ān handsecs on hundeahtotigan mancysan goldes *a dagger worth eighty mancuses of gold*, Th. Chart. 501, 3: 502, 16. Handsex, 527, 8. [*Laym.* hond-sæx: *Icel.* hand-sax *a short sword, dirk.*]

hand-selen, e; *f. A giving into the hand of another*; mancipatio, Cot. 136, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* hand-sal, -sala, -selja.]

hand-seten, e: *f. The setting of one's hand to a deed, etc., a signature, sign manual*:—Þas trymeþ se forespecena kyng mid Cristes rōde tācne and his weotena hondsetena his geofa *thus the aforesaid king confirms his gifts with the sign of Christ's cross and the signature of his witan*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 304, 11: 14; 89, 11. Mē saldan heora hondsetene ðisse gerādnesse *they put their hands to this agreement*, 100, 29. Hēr is seó hondseten. Ego Ó-wald archiepiscopus, etc. *here are the signatures. I Oswald archbishop, etc.*, iii. 260, 13. Ælfrīēd cing Ōsulfe his hondsetene sealde *king Alfred gave his sign manual to Oswulf*, ii. 133, 22.

hand-sliht, -slyht, es; *m. A slaying with the hand*:—Ne meahte hē ealdum eorle hondslyht giofan *he could not give a deadly blow to the old warrior*, Beo. Th. 5937: B. 2972: 5851; B. 2929. v. sliht *and its compounds*.

hand-smæll, es; *m. A slap with the hand*:—Sealdon him hondsmællas *dabant ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 3. v. smæll.

hand-spor, es; *n. A talon, claw*, Beo. Th. 1976; B. 986.

hand-stoc, es; *m. A handcuff, manacle*; manica, Hpt. Gl. 525, 526.

hand-þegen, es; *m. An attendant, one of a retinue, servant*:—Đā hē đā dyder fērde đā wǣron his handþegnas twegen *when he journeyed thither, two of his attendants were with him*, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 3. Willfriþ his preóst and his hond-þeng *Wilfrid his priest and attendant*; clericus illius, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 27: Cd. 224; Th. 295, 12; Sat. 485. [Cf. hand-gesella, -preóst.]

hand-þweál, es: *n. A washing of the hands*:—Hāndþweāles fæt *mallwise*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 87; Wrt. Voc. 25, 27.

hand-weorc, es; *n. Handiwork, work done by the hand*:—Handweorc Godes *the work of God's hand*. Cd. 167; Th. 209, 1; Exod. 492. Sinc hondweorc smiþa *treasure, the handiwork of artificers*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 6; Rä. 21, 7. Þurh dæt handweorc *by manual labour*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 19.

hand-worht; *adj. Hand-wrought, made with hands*: — Ic tōwurpe ðis handworhte tempel *ego dissoluam templum hoc manu factum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* handu-waurhts.] DER. un-handworht.

hand-wundor, es; *n. A wondrous thing wrought by hand*, Beo. Th. 5530: B. 2768.

hand-wyrm, es; *m. An insect supposed to produce disease in the hand*:—Handwyrm *surio* vel *brienssis* vel *sirineus*, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 25; Wrt. Voc. 24. 28. Handwyrm *ureius*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 4. Hondwyrm, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 24; Rä. 41, 96: 125 b; Th. 482, 15; Rä. 67, 2. Wið hondwyrmum, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 122, 21.

hand-wyrst, -wrist, e; *f. The wrist*:—Fædm betwux eiboga and handwyrste *cubitum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 125; Wrt. Voc. 43, 51. [Haliwell gives *hand-wrists* as a Somersetshire word.]

hangian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To hang, be suspended, depend*:—Ic hongige *pendeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 11: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 21; Rä. 15, 11. Đes hālga Hælend hangaþ unscyldig *this holy Jesus hangeth guiltless*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 14: Beo. Th. 4886; B. 2447. Manega sind beboda mannum gesette ac hī ealle hangiaþ on ðisum twām wordum *many are the commandments appointed to men, but they all depend upon these two sentences*, Homl. Th. ii. 214. 21. Đā đā Crist hangode on rōde for ūre ālȳsednysse *when Christ hung on the cross for our redemption*, 240, 22: Lk. Skt. 23, 39. Wīde sceós hangodan on hira fōtum and bogan hangodan on hiora eaxlum *wide shoes hung on their feet and bows hung on their shoulders*, Shrn. 38, 8. His loccas hangodon tō đām ancleowum *his locks hung down to his ancles*, Homl. Th. i. 466, 25. Swā hālig wer hangian ne sceolde *so holy a man ought not to be hung*, 596, 30. Hangigende, 594, 5. Hangiende, ii. 260, 25. [*Laym.* hongien; *p.* hongede: *A. R.* hongede: *Wick.* hangide: *O. Sax.* hangōn: *O. Frs.* hangia: *Icel.* hanga: *O. H. Ger.* hangen; *p.* hangeta.]

hangra, an; *m.* '*A meadow or grassplot, usually by the side of a road; the village green.*' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—Of đam hangran sūþ tō đære strǣt *from the meadow south to the road*, 229, 27: V. 374, 29. Ealle đa hangran betweónan dam wege and dam de tō Stānleáge ligþ gebyriaþ ealle tō Fearnebeorgan *all the meadows between the road and that which goes to Stanley all belong to Farnborough*, iii. 409, 17. [*Anger in local names*, e. g. Shelfanger, Birchanger.]

hār; *adj. Hoar, hoary, grey, old*; canus:—Hār hafþ *the grey heath*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 5; Exod. 118. Se hāra wulf *the grey wolf*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 15; Wand. 82. Hāres hyrste *the old warrior's arms*, Beo. Th. 5968; B. 2988: 3360; B. 1678: Cd. 164; Th. 193, 4; Exod. 241: 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. On đone hāran hæsel *to the grey* [*with lichens?*] *hazel*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 279, 14. Æt dære hāran apuldran *at the old apple-tree*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 202, 6. Of clife hārum *from the grey cliff*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 25; Met. 5, 13. On brime hāran *on the grey sea*, Menol. Fox 423; Men. 213. Hē geseah sumne hārne stān *he saw a grey stone*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26: Beo. Th. 1779; B. 887. Hārne middengeard *canescentem mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5. Hrīm and forst hāre hildstapan *rime and frost, hoary warriors*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260. Hāre byrnan *grey byrnies* [cf. grǣge syrcan, Beo. Th. 673; B. 334], Judth 12; Thw. 26, 15; Jud. 328. [*Chauc.* hoor: *Piers P.* hore: *Ayenb.* hore vrostes: *Alis.* hore al so a wolf: *Icel.* hārr.]

hara, an; *m. A hare*:—Hara *lepus*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 21; Wrt. Voc. 22, 62. Se hara mid dysse wyrte hyne sylfne gelācnaþ *the hare doctors itself with this plant*, Herb. 114, 1; Lchdm. i. 226, 22: Med. ex Quadr. 4; Lchdm. i. 342, 14, 16, 18. Haran man mōt etan and hē biþ gōd wið lengtenādle and wið ūtsiht gesoden on wætere and his geallan man mæg wið pipor mengan wið mūþsāre *leporem licet comedere, et bonus est contra dysenteriam et diarrhœum, in aqua elixus; et fel ejus miscendum est cum pipere contra dolorem oris*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 22. Genim haran wulle *take hare's fur*, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 13. Ne onscūnode nān hara nǣnne hund *no hare was afraid of any hound*, St. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Ic gefeó hwīlon haran *capio aliquando lepores*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 33. Hē sætte be đām haran dæt hī mōsten freó faran *he decreed concerning hares, that they should go free*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 30. [*Icel.* heri: *O. H. Ger.* haso: *Ger.* hase.]

haran hige *hare's foot*; trifolium arvense:—Genim đās wyrte đe man leporis pes and ōđrum naman haran hige nemneþ *take this plant which is called leporis pes and by another name hare's foot*, Herb. 62; Lchdm. 164, 17.

haran-specel, -sprecel *viper's bugloss*; echium vulgare, Lchdm. iii. 330.

haran-wyrt, hare- *harewort*; lepidium latifolium, Lchdm. iii. 330. Harewirta [MS. winta] *colocasia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 9; Wrt. Voc. 31, 20.

hār-hune [*and* hār hune], an; *f. Horehound*; marrubium vulgare:—Hārhune *marrubium* vel *prassium*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 67. Hārhune *marubium*, 79, 35. Rōmāne marubium nemuaþ and eác angle hāre hune *the Romans name it marrubium, the English also call it horehound*, Herb. 46; Lchdm. i. 148, 14. Genim đa hāran hunan *take horehound*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 104, 24. Genim hwīte hare hunan *take white horehound*, Lchdm. i. 374, 18.

harian, horian; *p.* ode *To cry*; clamare:—Tō đē ic horige *ad te clamabo*, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. [*O. H. Ger.* haren *clamare*, Graff. iv. 978 sqq.]

hārian; *p.* ode *To grow grey*:—Ic hārige *caneo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 43. Ic sceolde wesan ceorl on hāriendum heáfde *I should have to be a husband when my head was growing grey*, Shru. 39, 27.

Harold, Harald, es; *m.* **I.** *Harold, second son of Cnut*:—Hēr man geceás Harald ofer eall tō cinge and forsōc Hardacnut *in this year Harold was chosen everywhere king, and Hardacnut was renounced*, Chr. 1037; Erl. 166, 4. Hēr forþfērde Harold cyng on Oxnaforda *in this year king Harold died at Oxford*, 1039; Erl. 167, 12. **II.** *Harold, son of earl Godwin*:—Hēr forþfērde Eádward king and Harold eorl fēng tō đam rīce and heóld hit xl wucena and ǣnne dæg *in this year departed king Eáward and earl Harold came to the throne and held it forty weeks and one day*, 1066; Erl. 198, 1. Đǣr wearþ ofslægen Harold kyng *there was king Harold slain*, 202, 10.

Harpacnut, Hardacnut, es; *m. Hardacnut, son of Cnut*: — On đis ilcan geāre com Hardacnut cyng tō Sandwīc vii nihtum ǣr middan sumera. And hē wæs sōna underfangen ge fram Anglum ge fram Denum *in this same year king Hardacnut came to Sandwich seven days before midsummer. And he was at once received by both English and Danes*, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 17. Hēr forþfērde Hardacnut cyng *in this year died king Hardacnut*, 1041; Erl. 167, 30.

hārung, e; *f. Greyness, hoariness, age*: — Đa meolchwītan hārunge *lacteam caniciem*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 26; Som. 51, 64.

hārwelle; *adj. Hoary*:—Hārwelle *canescens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 5.

hār-wenge; *adj. Hoary, grey-haired*: — Hē wearþ fǣrlice gepuht cnapa and eft hārwenge *he suddenly appeared a youth, and again grey-haired*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 13. Hē hæfþ side beardas hwōn hārwenge *he has a good deal of hair on his face, rather grey*, 456, 18.

hās; *adj. Hoarse*: — Hās *raucus*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 38. Ic hræbse sumne cnapan đe nū hās *ys habeo quendam puerum qui modo raucus est*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Mē syndan gōman hāse *raucæ factæ sunt fauces meæ*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. [*Piers P.* hos, hors: *Chauc.* hors: *O. and N.* hos: *Wick.* hoos, hors: *Icel.* hāss: *O. H. Ger.* heis: *Ger.* heiscr.]

hā-sæta, an ; *n. A rower* :—And gerǽdde man ðā dæt ða scipu gewendan eft ongeán tō Lundene and sceolde man setton ōðre eorlas and ōðre hāsæton tō dām scipum *it was decided that the ships should go back again to London, and other commanders and other rowers were to be appointed to the ships*, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 183, 9. [*Icel.* hā-seti (hār *a thole*) *a thole-sitter, an oarsman*, opposed to the captain or helmsman.]

hāsian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od *To grow hoarse* :—Ic hāsige *raucio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30 ; Som. 34, 38.

hās-ness, e ; *f. Hoarseness* :—Hāsnys *raucedo*, Ælfc. Gl. 10 ; Som. 57, 26 ; Wrt. Voc. 19, 32. Hāsnyss *raucedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 8, 59. [*Prompt. Parv.* hoosnesse, hoorsnesse *rauc*itas, *rauc*or.]

hassuc, es ; *m. Coarse grass, a place where such grass grows* :—On ðone hassuc, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 25. [*v. Prompt Parv.* p. 228, note 2, where a passage is quoted in which the phrase *usque ad tercium hassocum* occurs in the defining of a boundary. In Engl Dial. Soc. No. 26, is the following :—'Hassock *or* Hassocks. A name sometimes assigned to *aira cæspitosa*, L. but more accurately regarded as a term indicating the large coarse tufts formed in meadows by this grass and some sedges, such as *Carex cæspitosa* and *C. paniculata*.' Cf. too No. 30 :—'Hassocks. "Great tufts of rushes, etc., called in Suffolk *hassocks*." ' No. 31. [Leicestershire] :—'*Hassock* a tuft of coarse rank grass ; an ant-hill.']

hasu, heasu ; *adj. Grey, ash-coloured, tawny ;* cinereus, fulvo-cinereus :—Hē of earce forlēt haswe culufran *he let out of the ark a grey dove*, Cd. 72 ; Th. 87, 20 ; Gen. 1451. Hwīlum ic onhyrge done haswan earn *sometimes I imitate the grey eagle*, Exon. 106 b ; Th. 406, 21 ; Rä. 25, 4. Se haswa fugel, 57 b ; Th. 206, 4 ; Ph. 121. Rēcas stīgaþ haswe ofer hrōfum *grey smoke mounts o'er the roofs*, 101 a ; Th. 381, 6 ; Rä. 2, 7. [*Icel.* hôss *grey* (applied to the wolf and eagle as above) : cf. Gen. and Ex. haswed, v. 1723. Grein quotes the following passage from Haupt's Zeitschrift, x. 346 :—'*Hasu* wol ursprünglich wolfgrau, und adlergrau, jene gemischte Farbe von goldgelb und grau : bald überwiegt der Gedanke an das Goldgelbe (vgl. blond), bald das Grau der Mischung.']

hasu-fāg ; *adj. Grey-coloured* :—Hrægl is mīn hasofāg *my raiment is grey*, Exon. 103 b ; Th 392, 23 ; Rä. 12, 1.

hasu-pāda, an ; *m. One having a grey garment* ; a term applied to the eagle, cf. hasu :—Ðane hasupādan, earn *the grey-coated one, the eagle*, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 115, 11, note.

haswig-feðera ; *adj. Having grey plumage*, Exon. 58 a ; Th. 208, 10 ; Ph. 153.

hāt, es ; *n. Heat* :—Hāt biþ onæled *heat shall be kindled*, Exon. 116 a ; Th. 445, 18 ; Dōm. 9 : 116 b ; Th. 447, 11 ; Dōm. 37. Hāt and ceald *heat and cold*, Cd. 192 ; Th. 239, 29 ; Dan. 377 ; 216 ; Th. 273, 5 ; Sat. 132 : Exon. 117 b ; Th. 451, 20 : Dōm. 106. Hāt þrowian *to suffer heat*, Beo. Th. 5204 ; B. 2605. [*O. Sax.* hēt ; *n.* cf. *O. H. Ger.* heiz, heizi ; *f. fervor, æstus.*]

hāt ; *adj. Hot, fervent, fervid, fierce* [of pain, punishment, etc.] :—Wæs him seó Godes lufu tō dæs hāt and tō dæs beorht on his heortan *the love of God was so fervent and bright in his heart*, Blickl. Homl. 225, 36. Hys gecynde is swīðe hāt *its nature is very hot*, Herb. 158, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 284, 22 : 124 ; Lchdm. i. 236, 11. Hungor se hāta *fierce hunger*, Exon. 64 b ; Th. 238, 32 ; Ph. 613. Wæs seó ādl hāt *fierce was the disease*. 47 a ; Th. 161, 1 ; Gū. 952 : Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on hātum stōwum *this plant is produced in hot places*, Herb. 115, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 228, 6. Hē hāte lēt teáras geótan *he let hot tears gush forth*, Exon. 48 a ; Th. 165, 14 ; Gū. 1029. Swā hāttra sumor swā māra þunor and līget on geáre *the hotter the summer the more thunder and lightning in the year*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. [*Orm.* hat : *Laym.* hat, hot : *A. R.* hot : *Chaue.* hot, hoot : *Prompt. Parv.* hoot : *O. Sax.* hēt : *Icel.* heitr : *O. H. Ger.* heiz : *Ger.* heiss : cf. *Goth.* heito ; *f. a fever.*]

hāt, es ; *n. A promise, vow* :—Ic sendo hāt fadores mīnes *ego mitto promissum patris mei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 49. Hātes *promissionis*, Rtt. 14, 14. [*Orm.* hāt : *Gen. and Ex.* hot : *Ps.* hates, hotes *vota* : *Icel.* heit ; *n. a solemn promise, vow* : cf. *Goth.* haiti ; *f. a command.*] v. ge-hāt.

Hātabaðan *Bath* :—Æt Hātabaðum *at Bath*, Chr. 972 ; Erl. 125, 9. v. Baðan.

HĀTAN ; ic hāte, ðū hātest, hætsþ, hē hāteþ, hāt, hāt, *pl.* hātaþ ; *p.* hēht, hēt, *pl.* hēhton, hēton ; *pp.* hāten. I. *to bid, order, command*, (*a*) *with acc. and infin* :—Drihten hwæt hætst ðū mē dōn *Lord, what dost thou bid me do?* Past. 58 ; Swt. 443. 24. Drihten hāteþ ða eorþan eft āgifan dæt heó ǽr onfēng *the Lord shall bid the earth give up what it received before*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 30. Mid ðam gemete wē hātaþ ōðre men dōn sum þinge *with that mood [the imperative] we command other men to do something*, Ælfc. Gr. 21 ; Som. 23, 23. Hē hēht englas him tō cuman and hie cōman *he bade angels come to him and they came*, 181, 5 : Andr. Kmbl. 729 ; An. 365. Ða hēt hē mē on ðysne sīþ faran *then he bade me go on this journey*, Cd. 25 ; Th. 32, 7 ; Gen. 499. Hie hine hēton dæt āttor etan *they bade him eat the poison*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 17. Mid ðý ðe ðū mē hāte of mīnum lichoman gewītan *when thou shalt bid me depart from my body*, 139, 13. Hāt mē cuman tō dē *jube me venire ad te*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. (*b*) *with infin. only* : — Ælfrēd kyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biscep and dē cýðan hāte *king Alfred bids greet bishop Werferth ; and I would that it should be known to you*, Past. Pref ; Swt. 3, 1–2. Ic Elfrēd dux hātu writan and cýðan an dissum gewrite Elfrēde regi *I alderman Alfred order to be written and made known in this writing to king Alfred*, Chart. Th. 480, 13. Ðonne hāteþ Sanctus Micahel blāwan ða feówer bēman *then St. Michael will order the four trumpets to be blown*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 12. Hǽt [Cot. hāt] fealdan dæt segl *gives order to furl the sail*, Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 250, 14. Ða hēht hē Simon infeccan beforan hine *then he ordered that Simon should be brought in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1 : Andr. Kmbl. 2459 : An. 1231 : Chart. Th. 137, 6. (*c*) *with a clause* :—Ic dē hāte dæt ðū ðās gesyhþe secge mannum *I command thee to tell this vision to men*, Rood Kmbl. 187 ; Kr. 95. Hē hǽt hine dæt hē hine fealde swā swā bōc *he shall bid it fold itself as a book*, Ps. Th. 49, 5. Hē hāteþ heofona cyning dæt ðū onsende *Heaven's king bids thee send*, Andr. Kmbl. 3008 ; An. 1507. Hēht dæt hē cuðme tō him *he commanded that he should come to him*, Chart. Th. 47, 11. Hēt dæt ðū āte *he bade that thou shouldst eat*, Cd. 25 ; Th. 32, 8 ; Gen. 500. (*d*) *without an object, or with acc. only* :—Gif ðū hætst ðonne mæg ic *if thou biddest, then I can*, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 31. Wē dydon swā ðū ūs hēte *we have done as thou didst command us*, i. 394, 21. Ða mon sceal swā micle mā hātan ðonne biddan *those are to be so much the more commanded than entreated*, Past. 26 ; Swt. 181, 21. (*e*) *with a verb of motion omitted* : — Hēht ōðre dæge hie ealle þrý in beforan hine *he commanded that next day they should all three come in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Ða hēht hē him tō ealle his discipulos *he summoned to him all his disciples*, 225, 12 : Cd. 127 ; Th. 161, 27 ; Gen. 2671 : Elen. Kmbl. 305 ; El. 153. Hēt tōsomne sīne leóde *summoned his people together*, Cd. 197 ; Th. 245, 26 ; Dan. 469. Maria hēht hý ōðre mid *Mary bade another accompany her*, Exon. 119 b ; Th. 459, 35 ; Hö. 10. Ða wæs tō ðam dōme Daniel hāten *then was Daniel summoned to the judgment*, Cd. 201 ; Th. 249, 19 ; Dan. 532. II. *to promise, vow* :—Gif ðū hætsþ hāðenfeoh *if thou dost vow heathen offerings*, Exon. 66 b ; Th. 245, 31 ; Jul. 53. III. *to call, name, give a name to* :—Nolde hē nō ða rūmmōdnesse hātan mīldheortnes ac ryhtwīsnes *non hanc vocare misericordiam, sed justitiam maluit*, Past. 45, 1 : Swt. 337, 2 : Cd. 106 ; Th. 140, 13 ; Gen. 2327. Consul dæt wē heretoha hātaþ *consul we call heretoha*, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 12. Ða deór hī hātaþ hrānas *those deer they call rein-deer*, Ors. I. 1 ; Bos. 20, 27 : Cd. 80 ; Th. 99, 19 ; Gen. 1648. And tū hine hēte ða flýman *and then you declared him a fugitive*, Chart. Th. 173. 6. God hēt ða fæstnisse heofenan *vocavit Deus firmamentum cælum*, Gen. 1, 8. Hē hēt his nāman Adam *he called his name Adam*, 5, 2 : Cd. 124 ; Th. 158, 7 ; Gen. 2613 : Beo. Th. 5625 ; B. 2806. Rōmāne hȳ tictatōres hēton *the Romans gave them the name of dictators*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 42, 28. Sum consul Boetius wæs hāten *a certain consul whose name was Boethius*, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 13 : Cd. 79 ; Th. 99, 13 ; Gen. 1645. Is dæt deór pandher bī noman hāten *that beast is called by the name of panther*, Exon. 95 b ; Th. 356, 17 ; Pa. 13. Hī nemnaþ ða eá archoboleta dæt is hāten dæt miccle wæter *archoboleta vocant quæ est aqua magna*, Nar. 35, 21. [*Laym.* haten, heht. In Chaucer this verb and the next are confounded, thus *highte = hâte ;* and *hight* is used for *hâten. Goth.* haitan *to name, call, bid, command : O. Sax.* hētan : *Icel.* heita *to call, name, promise, vow : O. Frs.* hēta : *O. H. Ger.* heizan, heizzan *nominare, appellare, jubere, præcipere* : *Ger.* heissen.]

hātan ; *pres.* and *p.* hātte, *pl.* hātton *To be called or named, have for a name* :—Cwæþ dæt se hēhsta hātan sceolde Satan siðdan *said that the highest should be called Satan afterwards*, Cd. 18 ; Th. 22, 22 ; Gen. 344. Ān eá of dām hātte Fison *one river of them is called Pison*, Gen. 2, 11. Saga hwæt ic hātte *say what I am called*, Exon. 106 b ; Th. 406, 13 ; Rä. 24, 16. Hū ne hātte hys mōdor Maria *nonne mater ejus dicitur Maria?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Ðe swā hātte *that was thus called*, Cd. 180 ; Th. 226, 17 : Dan. 172 : Bt. Met. Fox I, 105 ; Met. 1, 53. On ðǽm bōcum ðe hātton Apocalypsin *in the books called the Apocalypse*, Past. 58 ; Swt. 445, 35 : Ors. 2, 4 ; Bos. 42, 34. [*Goth.* haitada *I am called : Icel.* heita, ek heiti : *O. H. Ger.* heizan, Grff. iv. 1077 : *Ger.* heissen.]

hāte ; *adv. Hotly* :—Hāte glōwende *hotly glowing*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 35 : Cd. 19 : Th. 24, 26 ; Gen. 383 : 38 ; Th. 50, 18 ; Gen. 810 : Judth. 10 ; Thw. 22, 36 ; Jud. 94. Swā hē hātost mǽge *as hot as possible*, L. M. 1, 2 ; Lchdm. i. 34, 10 : Exon. 59 a ; Th. 212, 13 ; Ph. 209.

hāten [?] *heated* :—Mid hātene īsene *with heated iron*, L. M. 2, 25 ; Lchdm. ii. 218, 24.

hāt-heort, es ; *n. Fury, anger, wrath ;* iracundia :—Nū is gefylled dæt mycelle hātheort and dæt mycelle yrre ðyses ealdermannes *now is completed the great fury and the great wrath of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 10.

hât-heort; *adj. Furious, angry, irascible, passionate, ardent;* furiosus, iracundus, fervens:—Gif hwylc man tō dæm hâtheort sīg and strangmōd dæt hē tō nānum worldrihte and sybbe fōn nelle wið dæne de wið hine āgylt *si homo quis adeo furiosus et duro corde sit, ut nullum sæculare jus et pacem admittere velit cum eo qui in eum deliquerit*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 28; Th. ii. 194. 5. Ðes gerēfa is swīde hâtheort and hē dē wile forleōsan *this consul is very furious and will destroy thee*, Nar. 42, 4: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 16; Wand. 66. Ðonne da hâtheortan hie mid nāne forepōnce nyllaþ gestillan *cum iracundi nulla consideratione se mitigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 3. Timotheus hē ongeat hâtheortran ðonne hē sceolde *ferventioris spiritus vidit esse Timotheum*, 3; Swt. 291, 22. Dā wæs heora sum rēdra and hâtheortra ðonne da ōðre *then was one of them fiercer and more furious than the others*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6.

hât-heorte, an; *f. Anger, fury, rage:*—Ic dē bletsige fordon dū mē ne forlēte ūt gangan mid mīnre hâtheortan of disse ceastre *I bless thee that thou didst not let me go out of this city in my anger*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 15.

hâtheort-lice; *adv. Furiously, ardently, fervently:*—Da dē hē ær hâtheortlice lufode *which he before ardently loved*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 9: 17. Hie wæron tō don hâtheortlice yrre dæt hie woldan done cāsere cwicenne forbærnan *they were so furiously angry that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, 191, 11.

hâtheort-nes, -ness, e; *f. Wrath, anger, fury, rage, fervour, zeal:*—Deōs hâtheortnys *hic furor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26. Dis synt da ādelnyssa disse worlde . . hâtheortnys . . . *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . furor* . . . , L. Eccg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 33. Sio hâtheortness dæt mōd gebringþ on dæm weorce de hine ær nān willa tō ne spōn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Ðonne wyrþ dæt mōd beswungen mid dam welme dære hâtheortnesse *then is the mind scourged with the heat of anger*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 21. Hū gesceādwīs se reccere sceal bion in his hâtheortnesse *quæ esse debet rectoris discretio fervoris*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 6. Fȳr ys onæled on mīnre hâtheortnisse *a fire is kindled in mine anger*, Deut. 32, 22. Forlēt yrre and hâtheortnesse *desine ab ira et derelinque furorem*, Ps. Th. 36, 8: Homl. Th. i. 360, 3.

hât-hirtan, -hiertan, -hyrtan; *p.* te *To make angry:*—Ðonne is micel þearf dætte se, se da hâtheortnesse ofercuman wille, dæt hē hiene ongeán ne hâthirte *necesse est, ut hi, qui furentes conantur reprimere, nequaquam se in furore erigant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 296, 6.

haþoliþa, an; *m. The elbow joint:*—Læt him blōd of dam hālan haþoliþan *let him blood from the sound elbow*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 17. vide Glossary, s. v.

hât-hyge, es; *m. Anger, fury, wrath:*—Wē wæron on dīnum hâthige hearde gedrēfde *in furore tuo conturbati sumus*, Ps. Th. 89, 7. [Cf. hât-heort, -heorte.]

hatian, hatigean; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ed *To hate:*— Ne mæg middaneard eów hatian ac hē hataþ mē *non potest mundus odisse vos: me autem odit*, Jn. Bos. 7, 7. Da de done rihtwīsan hatiaþ da āgyltaþ *qui oderunt justum delinquent*, Ps. Th. 33, 21. Hie hatigaþ [hatigeaþ, Cot. MS.] hiera hiéramonna unþeáwas *they hate the vices of their subjects*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 4. Dōþ dām wel de eów ær hatedon *do well to those that formerly hated you*, 33; Swt. 222, 17. Hū ne hatige ic da ealle, Dryhten, da de dē hatigaþ? Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode. Swa mon sceal Godes fiénd hatigean *do I not hate all those, O Lord, who hate thee? With a perfect hatred I hated them. So shall God's enemies be hated*, 46; Swt. 353, 5–8. Hē sceal rȳperas and reáferas hatian and hȳnan *he must hate and humiliate robbers and plunderers*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. [*Goth.* hatan, hatjan: *O. Sax.* hatan, hatōn: *O. Frs.* hatia: *Icel.* hata: *O. H. Ger.* hazēn, hazōn: *Ger.* hassen.]

hâtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To become* or *get hot, to be hot:*—Hingrian þyrstan hâtian eall dæt is of untrumnysse dæs gecynnes *esurire, sitire, æstuare ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. I, 27; S. 494, 14. Nim ænne sticcan and gnīd tō sumum þinge hit hâtaþ dērrihte of dam fȳre de him on lūtaþ *take a stick and rub it against something, it gets hot directly from the fire which lurks in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4: Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. ii. 198, 4. Hâtode heorte mīn *concaluit cor meum*, Ps. Spl. C. 38, 4. Ōþ dæt se clam hâtige *till the paste gets hot*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 19. Ðonne byþ heó sōna hâtigende *it will at once be getting hot*, Herb. 90, 8; Lchdm. i. 196, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* heizēn *fervere.*]

hatigend, es; *m. One who hates, an enemy:*—Hatigend odde feónd *osor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 1.

hatol. v. hetol.

hatte-fagol *a hedge-hog*, Ps. Spl. M. 103. 19.

hatung, e; *f. Hating, hate, hatred:*—Hatung Godes beboda *hate of God's commands*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Mid dære rēdan chtnysse hatunge *with the hate of fierce persecution*, i. 84, 12. Da unrihtwīsan ic hæfde on hatunge *iniquos odio habui*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 61. Gē beóþ on hatunge eallum mannum *eritis odio omnibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. On hatunga, Lk. Skt. 21, 17. Hē becom on hatunga his herges *he came to be hated by his army*, Blickl. Homl. 193, 2. Bānu sume handlian hatunge getācnaþ *to handle bones betokens hate*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* hazunga *æmulatio.*]

hâtung, e; *f. A growing hot, heating:*—Wið wunda hâtunge *against heating of wounds*, Herb. 2, 16; Lchdm. i. 84, 20, note.

hât-wende; *adj. Burning, hot, torrid:*—Hâtwendne lyft *the torrid air*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74.

hâwere, es; *m. An observer, a spectator:*—Dȳlæs hie sīen tō ōderra monna gefeohte holde hāweras, and dōn him selfe nāwuht *lest they be friendly spectators of other men's struggle, and themselves do nothing;* ne, si in hoc præsentis vitæ stadio ad certamen alienum devoti fautores, sed pigri spectatores assistant, Past. 34, 1; Swt. 229, 17. [*Laym.* hauwares, hæweres *spies.*]

hâwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To view, look, observe, regard, survey, inspect:*—Ic hāwige burhan and dū beneoþan *ego supra aspicio, tu infra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 49. Drihten lōcaþ of heofenum and hāwaþ hwæder hē geseó ænigne dæra de hine sēce odde hine ongite *Dominus de cælo prospexit ut videat si est intelligens aut requirens Deum*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Nȳtene gelic de hāwaþ symle tō dære eorþan *like a beast that ever looks to the ground*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 8. Ælc man dara de æágan hēft ærest hāwaþ dæs de hē geseón wolde ōþ done first de hē hyþ gegehāwaþ *every man who has eyes first looks towards what he wants to see, until he has got it under his observation*, Shrn. 178, 6. Þreó þinc sint neódbehæfe dām eágan ēlcere sāwle . . ōdder dæt heó hāwien des de heó geseón wolden þridde dæt hī māgen geseón dæt dæt hī gehāwian *three things are necessary for the eyes of every soul . . . second that they look at what they want to see, third that they be able to see what they bring under their notice*, 179, 20. Gūþlāc eode sōna ūt and hāwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out at once and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Sōna swā hī wæron swā gehende dæt ægder on ōðer hāwede *as soon as they were so near as to be in sight of one another*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 8. Hȳ mē hāwedon and mē beheóldon *ipsi considerauerunt et conspexerunt me*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Drihten hāwa nū mildelīce on dās earman eorþan *Lord, look now mercifully on this miserable earth*, Bt. 4: Fox 8, 20. Hāwa dæt se inra wind dē ne tōwende *look that the inward wind do not cast thee down*, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Hāwa hwæder his ceaflas sīn tōswollene *notice whether his jowls be swollen*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 8. Hāwiaþ be gehwilcum *take notice in the case of each one*, Homl. Th. i. 332, 15. Nān mon ne scyle dōn his hond tō dære sylg and hāwian underbæc *no man shall put his hand to the plough and look back*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 403, 2. DER. be-, gehāwian.

hâwung, e; *f. Looking, observation:*—Ic eom geseádwīsnes and ic eom ælcum manniscum mōde on dam stale de seó hāwung byþ dām eágum *I am Reason, and in every human mind I hold the same place that observation does in the eyes*, Shrn. 178, 10: 21.

hē; *m:* heó; *f:* hit; *n. He, she, it:*—Dā hē gefōr dā fēng his sunu tō dam rīce *when he died his son came to the throne*, Chr. Erl. 2, 11. Him sprecendum hig cōmon *eo loquente veniunt*, Mk. Skt. 5, 35. Hē hine miclum gewundode *he wounded him severely*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Hē hiene him tō biscepsuna nam *he was godfather to him*, 853; Erl. 68, 14. Hē hire hand nam and heó sōna ārās *he took her hand and she at once arose*, Mk. Skt. 5, 41–2. Hē him þearle bebeád dæt hī hyt nānum men ne sādon and hē hēt hire etan syllan *præcepit illis vehementer ut nemo id sciret et dixit dari illi manducare*, 43. Dā cuēdon hie dæt him nænig mæg leófra nære donne hiera hlāford and hie nære his banan folgian noldon *then said they that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord, and they would never follow his murderer*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 18–20. Ealle dine gebrōdru beóþ under his þeówdōme *all thy brethren shall be servants to him*, Gen. 27, 37. Tō tācne dæt hē his gewald āhte *as a sign that he had had power over him*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 22. Da hæðenan hæfdon heora geweald *the heathen had power over them*, Jud. pref. l. 8. Gedrinc his þreó full fulle *drink of it three cups full*, Herb. 1, 9; Lchdm. i. 74, 1. Hæbbe ic his on handa *I have some of it in my hand*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 23; Gen. 678. Eorde and ealle hire gefyllednys and eal ymbhwyrft and da de on dam wuniaþ ealle hit syndon Godes āhta *earth and all its fulness, and all the globe and those who dwell on it, all are God's possessions*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 10. Etaþ disne hlāf hit is mīn līchama *eat this bread, it is my body*, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 33. Ic hyt eom *ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27: 28. Hit ys āwriten, Ne leofaþ se man be hlāfe ānum *scribtum est: Non in pane solo vivit homo*, 4, 4. Dā rīnde hit *then it rained*, 7, 27. Hit ārfenlæcþ *advesperascit*, Lk. Skt. 24, 29. Hit gelamp *it happened*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 23. Hit wæs winter *hiemps erat*, Jn. Skt. 10, 22. Hit līcode Herode *it pleased Herod*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Ðonne hit tōcymþ dæt hie hit sprecan sculon *when the time comes that they ought to speak*, Past. 46; Swt. 355, 10. Hit neálæcþ dam ende; and dȳ hit is on worulde ā swā leng swa wyrse, and swā hit sceal nȳde for folces synnum fram dæge tō dæge ær Antecristes tōcyme yfelian swīde; and hūru hit wyrþ donne egeslic *it is drawing near the end; and therefore the longer it goes on the worse it is in the world, and so for the people's sins it needs must get very bad from day to day before*

Antichrist's coming; and especially then it will be awful, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 1–5. Hwæt mägon wé his nú dón *what can we do now in the matter;* quid ergo facienus, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 14. Sume hit ne gedýgdan mid dam life *some did not come out of it with life*, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 12. Se arcebiscop äxode hýrsumnesse mid äþswerunge at him and hé hit forsóc *the archbishop required obedience with an oath of him, and he refused it*, 1070; Erl. 208, 16: 1039; Erl. 167, 19. Hí nämon hit dá on twá healfe Temese tó scipan weard *they took their way on both sides the Thames towards the ships*, 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hú mæg ic hit on drím dagum gefaran? ac má wén is dæt dú onsende dínne engel, se hit mæg hrædlícor gefaran . . . ic hit ne mæg hrædlíce gefaran *how can I do it in three days? it is better to send thy angel who can do it more quickly . . . I cannot do it quickly*, St. And. 4, 29–6, 2. Godes bearn nämon him wíf *the sons of God took them wives*, Gen. 6, 2. Hie woldon ða men him tó mete dón *they wanted to make the men food for themselves*, St. And. 4, 18. Sý dæt ylfa de him síe *be the elf what it may*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 29. Beó him æt hám *let him be at home*, Deut. 24, 5: Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Abrahami stód him under dam treówe *Abraham stood under the tree*, Gen. 18, 8. Heó sæt hire feorran *she sat her down a good way off*, 21, 16. Hí eodon heom *they went*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 17: 21. Hí fleóþ him flocemælum *they fly in flocks*, Homl. Th. i. 142, 9. Ondréd hé him *timuit*, Jn. Skt. 19, 8. Hæbbe hire dæt heó hafaþ *let her have what she has*, Gen. 38, 23. Eác him wolde Eádríc his ealdre gelǽstan *Eadric for his part would follow his chief*, Byrht. Th. 132, 4; By. 11. Dá bealh hé hine *indignatus est*, Lk. Skt. 15, 28. Dá beþohte hé hine *then he bethought himself*, 17. Reste dæt folc hit on dam seofoþan dæge *let the people rest on the seventh day*, Ex. 16, 30. Hie æt Tharse dære byrig hie gemétton *they met one another at the city of Tarsus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 2. Se eádiga Matheus and se háliga Andreas hie wǽron cyssende him betweónon *the blessed Matthew and the holy Andrew kissed one another*, St. And. 12, 19. Hí betwux him cwǽdon *inter se dicentes*, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Hig grétton hig gesybsumum wordum *they greeted each other with words of peace*, Ex. 18, 7. Hí dá hí gecyston *then they kissed each other*, Shrn. 89, 12. Hí micclum ege him ondrédon and cwǽdon ælc tó ódrum *timuerunt magno timore et dicebant ad alterutrum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 41: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 21; Met. 25, 11. Sume hí cómon feorran *quidam ex eis de longe venerunt*, Mk. 8, 3. Nú sceal hé sylf faran *now must he himself come*. Cd. 27; Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Hire selfre suna *her own sons*, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. Pilatus hymsylf áwrát ealle ða þyng *Pilate himself wrote all the things*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. On himselfum *in semetipso*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 1. Hú ne becýþaþ hig twegen spearwan tó peninge *are not two sparrows sold for a penny*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29: 5, 11. Hé dyde dæt hí twelfe mid him wǽron *fecit ut essent duodecim cum illo*, Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hí ealle þrý tógádere grétton done cyngc *all three of them together saluted the king*, Th. Ap. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Gewiton hie feówer *they four departed*, Cd. 92; Th. 118, 12; Gen. 1964: 191; Th. 238, 28; Dan. 361. Heora begra áhte *the property of both of them*, 90; Th. 113, 27; Gen. 1893. Him bám on breóstum in the *breasts of them both*, 10; Th. 12, 25; Gen. 190. Him eallum *to them all*, 156; Th. 194, 16; Exod. 261. Him twám hé wæs ætýwed *duobus ex eis ostensus est*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Hé Ninus Soroastrem Bactriana cyning se cúde manna árest drýcræftas hé hine oferwann and ofslóh [*Ninus*] *Zoroastrem Bactrianorum regem, eumdemque magicæ artis repertorem, pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10: St. And. 4, 3, 6. Wæs hé se man in weoruldháde geseted *in habitu sæculari constitutus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 3. Europa hió onginþ *Europa incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 14. Da de his líf dæs éadigan weres cúdon *those who were acquainted with the life of the blessed man*, Guthl. prol: Gdwin. 4, 26. Wé gesáwon Enac his cynryn *we saw the children of Anak*, Num. 13, 29, 33: Deut. 1, 28. Nilus seó eá hire áwielme *the source of the river Nile*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria *the boundaries of Africa and Asia begin from Alexandria*, 8, 28. Dæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne ódhebbe *istos ne locus superior extollat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 17. Da de hiera mildheortlíce sellaþ *qui sua misericorditer tribuunt*, 44; Swt. 319, 16. Wé his syndon *we are his*, Ps. Th. 99, 2. Hyra ys heofonan ríce *ipsorum est regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 10. Hé biþ unscildig de hine slóh *then shall he that smote him be quit*, Ex. 21, 19. Dóþ sídfæt dæs séftne and rihtne de hé sylfa ástáh ofer sunnan up *iter facite ei, qui ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Se wer de his tóhopa byþ tó swylcum Drihtne *vir cujus nomen Domini spes ejus*, 39, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 324; El. 162. Mid mínum bróðer steffane de fiola góddra dæda siond be him áwritene *with my brother Stephen about whom many good deeds are written*, H. R. 13, 12: Ps. Th. 145, 4. Dám witgum de god self þurht hí spec *the prophets by whom God himself spoke*, Shrn. 107, 11. Ælc nýten biþ odde hé odde heó *every animal is either male or female*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 35, 46. Woepen mon † hee and hiuu † wífmon *masculum et feminam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hé † woepenmon *masculinum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 23. [In later English the Northern dialect is first found adopting the forms which in Modern English have replaced the oldest, and the innovation gradually spread. Thus while the Northumbrian Metrical Psalter (before 1300) has *þai, þair, þam* in the plural, the declension in *Piers P.* is *hij* and *hei, here, hem*: and these forms with the exception of *hij*, are used by Wicklif and Chaucer. So with *she* for *heó*, which is still preserved in the Lancashire *hoo*. Amongst the cognate dialects the *O. Frs.* is that which agrees best with English. v. Hilfenstein, Comparative Grammar, p. 193.]

heá. v. heáh.

heaf, es; *n. Sea, water*, Beo. Th. 4947; B. 2477. [*Icel. Swed.* haf: *Dan.* hav *sea, ocean.*]

heáf, es; *m. Lamentation, mourning, weeping, wailing*:—Dǽr se ungeendoda heáf *there is the never-ending lamentation*, L. E. I; Th. ii. 394, 10: 400, 7. Wóp and heáf micel *ploratus et ululatus multus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 2, 18. Dǽr biþ heáf *illic erit fletus*, 24, 51. Nis hér nǽnig wóp ne nǽnig heáf gehýred *there is no weeping nor wailing heard here*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28: 115, 15: 219, 9: Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 32; Gú. 1020: Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 28. Dú gehwyrfdest minne heáf mé tó gefeán *convertisti planctum meum in gaudium mihi*, Ps. Th. 29, 11: Blickl. Homl. 195, 17. v. heóf.

heáfan; *p.* heóf, hóf *To mourn, wail, lament*:—Dæt wíf hóf hreówigmód *the woman mourned repentant*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Heófon gehygd *they lamented their purpose*, 221; Th. 285, 28; Sat. 344. v. heófan.

heáfd. v. heáfod.

heáfian. v. heófian.

heáflic; *adj. Mournful, lamentable, grievous*:—Dæt heáflíce gewrit *that mournful sentence*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6.

heáfoc. v. hafoc.

heáfod; *gen.* heáfdes; *dat.* heáfde; *pl.* heáfdu [v. Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 21–25] HEAD, *chief, source*, '*the commencing point, or the highest point, of a stream, of a field, hill, etc.* In reference to running water, the head is exactly converse to the gemýde or mouths. In the Saxon charters the word is of frequent occurrence, and, as it seems, generally to denote rising grounds. It is hardly distinguishable from the compound words and-heáfod, on-heáfod.' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxix:—His forweard heáfod *hæc frons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39; Som. 12, 60: Wrt. Voc. 70, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 266, 11. Æfteweard hæfod *occiput* vel *postea*: ofer healf heáfod *sinciput*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 35, 36; Wrt. Voc. 42, 43, 44. Healf heáfod *hoc sinciput*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24. Cúþ is dæt se áwyrgda gást is heáfod ealra unrihtwísra dæda, swylce unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo *it is known that the accursed spirit is the source of all unrighteous deeds, as also unrighteous men are members of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hine de wæs árur heáfod tó dam unrǽde *the man that had before been the author of that mischief*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 10. Heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *the chief of all exalted creatures*, Cd. 1; Th. i. 7; Gen. 4: Hy. 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 62. Hé getimbrede da burg Babylonie tó don dæt heó wǽre heáfod ealra Asiria *Babyloniam urbem instauravit, caputque regni Assyrii ut esset instituit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 14. Stæfes heáfud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Wid healfes heáfdes ece *for megrim*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 14, 17, 21. Þolige hé heáfdes *let him lose his head*, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. His heáfdes segl *his head's sun* [*the eye*], Andr. Kmbl. 100; An. 50. His eágan hálge heáfdes gimmas *his eyes, his head's holy gems*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 7; Gú. 1276. Hát mé heáfde beceorfan *order my head to be cut off*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 16. Wid tóbrocenum heáfde *for a broken head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 10. On dam heáfde foran *on the forehead*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22: 65; Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. His heáfod forweard mid dære hálgan róde tácne gewǽpnige *let him arm his head in front with the sign of the holy rood*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 8. Wé sceolon fyligan úrum Heáfde and faran fram deófle tó Criste *we ought to follow our Head, and pass from the devil to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 20. Ic dé gesette ealles Israhélum tó heáfde *caput te constitui in tribubus Israel*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 10. Dú settest ús mænige men ofer heáfod *imposuisti homines super capita nostra*, Ps. Th. 65, 10. Hér Offa hét Æþelbryhte dæt heáfod ofásleán *in this year Offa ordered Ethelbert's head to be struck off*, Chr. 792; Erl. 58, 2. Búton hé healde iii niht hýde and heáfod *unless he keep the hide and head three nights*, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Fare seó buruhwaru sylf tó and begyte da banan cuce odde deáde heora nýhstan mágas, heáfod wid heáfde *let the burghers themselves go and get the murderers, living or dead, or their nearest kinsmen, head for head*, ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. Æt dam ódran cyrre ne sý dǽr nán óder bót bútan dæt heáfod *the second time let there be no other reparation than the head*, i. 1, 2; Th. i. 282, 2, 23. Heáfdas feónda *capita inimicorum suorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Hie heora heáfdu slógan on da wagas *they struck their heads against the walls*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5. Hý habbaþ hunda heáfda *they have dogs' heads*, Nar. 32. Da heáfda wǽran ofácorfena *the heads were cut off*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 7. Nim des leáces heáfda *take the heads of this leek*, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. Heáfdu, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 20. Of Godes half and ealre hádode heáfde *on behalf of God and of all persons in orders*, Chr. 675; Erl. 37, 25: 963; Erl. 123, 15. Swá swá heó on dæg dép bufan úrum heáfdum *as by day it does above our heads*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 25. Done stán de

æt his heáfdum læg *the stone that lay at his head*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 16. Đā cōman ðyder tu wild deór and heóldan ðone līchoman ōðer æt ðǽm heáfdum ōðer æt ðǽm fōtum *then came thither two wild beasts and guarded the body, one at the head, the other at the feet*, Shrn. 83, 25: Rood Kmbl. 126; Kr. 63. Heáfdan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. [*Laym.* heaved, hæfed: *Orm.* hæfedd: *A. R.* heaved: *Piers P. Chauc. Wick.* hed, heed. The cognate dialects seem to offer two forms, differing in the root vowel, each of which may be represented in the English. Thus heáfod may compare with *Goth.* haubiþ: *O. Sax.* hōbid: *O. H. Ger.* haupit, houbit; while hæfod, hafud may compare with *Icel.* höfuð; v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. s. v.]

heáfod-ǽdre, e; *f. The cephalick vein*: — Lǽt him blōd on ðam winestran earme of ðære heáfodǽdre *let blood from the cephalick vein in his left arm*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 7.

heáfod-bān, es; *n. Head-bone, skull*: — Monnes heáfodbān bærn tō ahsan *burn a man's skull to ashes*, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 2. Wulfes heáfodbān bærn swīðe *burn a wolf's skull thoroughly*, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 3. [*Laym.* hæfd-, heued-bon *skull: Icel.* höfuð-bein.]

heáfod-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m. A head-ring, crown*: — Heáfodbeáh gyldenne *a golden crown*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 8.

heáfod-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f. A head-shelter, helmet*, Beo. Th. 2065; B. 1030.

heáfod-beorht; *adj. Having a bright, splendid head*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 2; Rä. 20, 2.

heáfod-biscop, es; *m. A head-bishop, high priest*:—Abiathar ðæra Iudēiscra heáfodbiscop *Abiathar high priest of the Jews*, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 31.

heáfod-bolla, an; *m. A skull*:—Heáfodbollan stōwe *Golgotha*, Lye.

heáfod-bolster, es; *n. A pillow*: — Heáfdbolster *capitale*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 104; Wrt. Voc. 25, 44. Under ðīnum heáfodbolstre *under thy pillow*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. ii. 342, 14.

heáfod-botl, es; *n. A chief dwelling, principal mansion*:—Dǽlon hī ðæt heáfodbotl him betweónan *let them share the chief dwelling between them*, Chart. Th. 529, 33: 542, 10: 597, 6. [*Icel.* höfuð-ból *a manor, domain.*]

heáfod-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Chief town, capital, metropolis*:—Forgeaf him wununge on Cantwarebyrig, seó wæs ealles his ríces heáfodburh *he gave him a dwelling in Canterbury, that was the chief town of all his kingdom*, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 31. Hī becōmon æt nēxtan tō ánre heáfodbyrig Suanir gehāten *they arrived at last at a chief town called Suanir*, 494, 2. Cartaina heora heáfodburh *Carthage their principal city*, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 84, 29. [*Orm.* ȝerrsalam wass hæfeddburrh off Issraeless riche: *Icel.* höfuð-borg *metropolis: O. H. Ger.* houpit-purch.]

heáfod-clǽþ, es; *n. Head-cloth, head-dress*: — Heáfodclǽþ *vel* cappa *capitulum vel capitularium*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 14; Wrt. Voc. 40, 48. [*A. R.* hore heued-clod sitte lowe, 424, 23.]

heáfod-cwide, es; *m.* **I.** *a saying of especial importance*:—Ða iiii heáfodcwidas in Actibus Apostolorum dus bebeódaþ *quattuor dicta præcipua in Actibus Apostolorum sic præcipiunt*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 33. **II.** *a chapter*:—Onginnaþ heáfudcuido *incipiunt capitulæ*, Rtl. 166, 17.

heáfod-cyrice, an; *f. A principal church, cathedral*, L. C. E. 3; Wilk. 127, 52. [*R. Glouc.* heued chirche of al Cristendom: *Icel.* höfuð-kirkja *high-church, cathedral.*]

heáfod-ece, es; *m. Head-ache*: —Wid heáfodece *for head-ache*, Lchdm. i. 4, 15: Herb. 75, 6; Lchdm. i. 178, 15. [*A. R.* heavedeche.]

heáfodeht; *adj. Having a head* [of plants]:—Heáfdehtes porres *of a leek having a head to it*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 230, 10.

heáfod-fæder; *m. A patriarch*, Lye.

heáfod-frætewnes, -ness, e; *f. A head-ornament*, Cot. 65, Lye.

heáfod-gemaca, -gemæcca, an; *m. An equal, a mate, fellow*:—Ða sylfan his heáfodgemacan hē forlēt *his very fellows he forsook*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 16. Ic mæg sleán mīne heáfodgemæccan [heáfudgemæcceas, Cot. MS.] *I may beat my fellow-servants*; cæperit percutere conservos suos, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Feówra sum his heáfodgemacene *with three of his equals*, L. Wih. 19, 21; Th. i. 40, 17, 21. Mid heora heáfodgemacum *cum suis similibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. [Cf. heáfod-mǽg.]

heáfod-gerīm, es; *n. The chief number, majority*; or *number of heads*, i. e. *of men* [cf. *the other compounds of* gerīm], Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 4; Jud. 309. v. next word.

heáfod-getel, es; *n. A principal, cardinal number*: — *Cardinales numeros* ðæt synd ða heáfodgetel, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 64.

heáfod-gewǽde, es; *n. A head-dress, veil*:—Ðæt beó ðē tō heáfodgewǽdon *let it be to thee for a veil*, Gen. 20, 16.

heáfod-gim; *m. f.* [?] *Jewel of the head, the eye*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 29; Cri. 1331: 89 b; Th. 336, 6; Gn. Ex. 44: Andr. Kmbl. 62; An. 31.

heáfod-gold, es; *n. A crown*:—Ðū him sylst heáfodgold tō mǽrþe *honore coronasti eum*, Ps. Th. 8, 6. [*Icel.* höfuð-gull *head-jewels.*]

heáfod-gylt, e; *f. A capital crime, deadly sin*:—Būton hine hwā mid heáfodgylte forwyrce ðæt hē weofudþēnunge ðanonforþ wyrðe sī *unless any one by deadly sin render himself unworthy thenceforth of the altar-service*, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

heáfod-hǽr, es; *n. A hair of the head*:—Heáfod-hǽr *capilli*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 55; Wrt. Voc. 42, 63.

heáfod-hréoþo; *f. Head-roughness*; capitis scabies, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii 228, 13.

heáfod-land. v. hafud-land.

heáfod-leahter, es; *m. A capital offence, mortal sin*: — Ælc ðara manna de mid heáfodleahtre besmiten biþ *unusquisque eorum hominum, qui capitalibus criminibus polluti sunt*, L. M. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 266, 3. Se ðe ða heáfodleahtras wyrcþ and on ðām geendaþ hē mōt forbyrnan on ðam ēcum fȳre *he who commits the deadly sins and dies in them shall burn in the everlasting fire*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 17.

heáfod-leás; *adj. Headless*: — Heáfodleás bodig *truncus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 30; Wrt. Voc. 44, 16: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 19; Rä. 15, 10.

heáfod-lencten-fæsten, es; *n. The chief Lent fast*, R. Concord.

heáfod-līc; *adj. Chief, capital*:—For heáfodlīcum gyltum *pro capitalibus criminibus*, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 3. Ðæt wē ūs healdan wið heáfodlīcan lehtras *to keep ourselves from deadly sins*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3.

heáfod-ling, es; *m. An equal, a fellow, mate*: — Heáfodlinges *cognates*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 16. Heáfudlinges *conservos*, 24, 49. [*Laym.* has hevedling *chief, captain, like Ger.* häuptling.]

heáfod-mǽg, es; *m. A near relation, a relation in the first degree*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 6; Gen. 1200: 78; Th. 96, 36; Gen. 1605: Beo. Th. 1180; B. 588: 4308; B. 2151. v. next word; and cf. *Icel.* höfuð-niðjar, höfuðbarmsmenn *agnates*: v. also cneów-mǽgas, and see Grmm. R. A. pp. 468–70, for terms belonging to the body in their application to degrees of relationship.

heáfod-mǽga, an; *m. A near relation*, Andr. Kmbl. 1884; An. 944. v. preceding word.

heáfod-man, -mann, es; *m. A chief man, prince, captain, leader*:—Heáfodman *vel* þegn *primas*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 5; Wrt. Voc. 42, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 514, 14. Þæt fole wearþ micclum āstyred, and ða heáfodmenn and ða bōceras *the people were much stirred up and the elders and the scribes*, i. 44, 30. Israhēla heáfodmen *heads of thousands in Israel*, Num. 1, 16: 13, 3: Jos. 23, 2. Þa heáfodmen *the lords* [*of the Philistines*], Jud. 16, 27: Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 15: 1101; Erl. 237, 14, 25. Ðǽr on wǽron twægen heáfodmenn Cnut and Hācun eorl *in them were two leaders, Cnut and earl Hakon*, 1075; Erl. 214, 7. [*Laym.* hæfdmen, *pl: Orm.* hæfeddmann: *Icel.* höfuð-maðr *a chief, leader: O. H. Ger.* haubitman *satrapa: Ger.* hauptmann *captain.*]

heáfod-mynster, es; *n. A chief minster, church*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 340, 27: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 17.

heáfod-panne, an; *f. A skull*: — Heáfodpanne *calvaria*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 24: 282, 40. Forheáfod *vel* heáfodpanne *calvarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 33; Wrt. Voc. 42, 41. Golgotha ðæt is heáfodpannan stōw *Golgotha quod est calvariæ locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33: Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Heáfodpannena stōw, Mk. Skt. 15, 22. Hundes heáfodpanne *a dog's skull*, L. M. ex Quad. 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 370, 3: L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4.

heáfod-port, es; *m. A principal town*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 21.

heáfod-rice, es; *n. A chief kingdom, empire*:—Feówer heáfodrícu *quatuor regnorum principatus*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 31.

heáfod-sār, es; *m. Pain in the head*, Herb. 4, 7; Lchdm. i. 90, 28.

heáfod-sién, -sȳn, e; *f. The eye*:—Ðǽr him hrefn nimeþ heáfodsýne *there* [*on the gallows*] *shall the raven take from him his eye*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 19; Vy. 36. Heáfodsiéna, Cd. 114; Th. 150, 11; Gen. 2490.

heáfod-slæge, es; *n. He d of a pillar* [?]; capital, Cot. 50, Lye. [Cf. ofer-slege.]

heáfod-smæl *capitium*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 43.

heáfod-stede, es; *m. A chief place*:—Heora þeówas hie benōman heora heáfodstedes ðæt hie Capitoliam hēton *servi invaserunt Capitolium*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 30. Hwīlum wǽran heáfodstedas and healīce hādas micelre mǽðe wyrðe *formerly the chief places and high ranks were entitled to much honour*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 6. [*O. Sax.* hōbid-stedi: *O. H. Ger.* houpit-stat *toparchia.*]

heáfod-stōl, es; *m. A chief place, capital*:—Þēbāna fæsten ðætte ǽr wæs ealra Crēca heáfodstōl *the city of Thebes which before was the chief place of all Greece*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 5: 3, 11; Swt. 144, 19. [*Icel.* höfuð-stóll *a chief seat.*]

heáfod-stōw, e; *f. A place for the head*:—Seó heáfodstōw cræftiglīce geworht ætȳwde *locus capitis fabrefactus apparuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 590, 1.

heáfod-swīma, an; *m. Swimming in the head, dizziness*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 28; Gen. 1568. [*Icel.* höfuð-svīmi *dizziness in the head.*]

heáfod-sȳn. v. heáfod-sién.

heáfod-þwéal, es; *n. A washing of the head*; capitilavium, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 26; Wrt. Voc. 37, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* houbit-twehela *capitilavium.*]

heáfod-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18,

5, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* heedwerke, heedwarke *cephalia, cephalargia: Icel.* hôfuð-verkr *head-ache.*]

heáfod-weard, es; *m. A chief guardian, chief officer:*—Cynnes heáfuð-wærd *tribunus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12. Ðæs herefolces heáfodweardas *the leaders of the army,* Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 239.

heáfod-weard, e; *f. A guarding of the [lord's] head, attendance as a guard upon the king.* The word occurs in an enumeration of the services required of the thane and the 'geneat,' Th. i. 432, 8, 17. So in Beowulf it is said of Wiglaf that he 'healdeþ heáfodwearde,' keeps guard over the dead king, Beo. Th. 5811; B. 2909. [Cf. *Icel.* hôfuðvörðr *a body-guard.*]

heáfod-wísa, an; *m. A chief director, ruler,* Cd. 79; Th. 97, 28; Gen. 1619.

heáfod-wôþ, e; *f. The voice,* Exon. 103 *a*; Th. 390, 17; Rä. 9, 3.

heáfod-wund, e; *f. A wound in the head,* L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 90, 13, 14. [*O. Sax.* hôbid-wunda.]

heáfod-wylm, es; *m. Burning* or *heat in the head,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 26, 2.

heáfod-wyrhta, an; *m. A chief workman,* Homl. Th. ii. 530, 7.

heafola. v. hafela.

heáf-sang, es; *m. An elegy,* Cot. 118, Lye.

heág. v. heáh.

heáge; *adv. High:*—Heáge flíhþ se earn *sublime volat aquila,* Ælfc. Gr. 41, 16. Beheáld ðás sunnan hú heáge heó ástíhþ *behold this sun, how high it mounts,* Homl. Th. i. 286, 31.

heago-rûn, e; *f. A mystery in which magic is involved, necromancy:*—Hû manibres ontýnde ða dryllícan bêc his bréðer iamnes and him geopenude ða heagorûne ðæs deófelgildes his bróður *aperuit mambres libros magicos fratris sui iamnis et fecit nicromantiam et eduxit ab inferis idolum fratris sui,* Nar. 50, 14. [Cockayne has the following note:—'Heag hic pro *veneficus, magicus* sumendus; nostrum HAG.']

heago-spind. v. hago-spind.

HÉÁH, héh; *adj.* HIGH, *tall, lofty, sublime, haughty:*—Heáh on bodige *statura sublimis,* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 7. Gyldenu onlícnes twelf elna heáh *a golden image twelve ells high,* Shrn. 88, 23. Se beám geweóx heáh *the tree grew high,* Cd. 202; Th. 251, 15; Dan. 564. Hwæt elles getácnaþ se heá torr bûton ðone heán foreþonc and ða gesceádwísnesse ðara gódena manna *what else does the high tower signify but the lofty forethought and the sagacity of good men,* Past. 56: Swt. 433, 24. Sió heá lár *lofty doctrine,* 63; Past. 459, 8. Seó heáge dûn *the high mountain,* Homl. Th. ii. 384, 29. Heáh heofoncyning *heaven's high king,* Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Hê on hrófe gestód heáh landes *he on the summit stood of the high land,* 140; Th. 175, 21; Gen. 2898. Hie be hlíðe heáre dûne eorþscræf fundon *they found a cavern by the side of a lofty hill,* 122; Th. 156, 26; Gen. 2594. Se deófol gesette hine uppan ðam scylfe ðæs heágan temples *the devil placed him upon the summit of the lofty temple,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 18. Seó éadignes ðæs heáh heáhengles tíd *the blessedness of the festival of the great archangel,* Blickl. Homl. 197, 4, 24. From stæpe heáum *from the high shore,* Exon. 106 *a*; Th. 405, 6; Rä. 23, 19. Uppan ánre swíðe heáhre dûne *upon a very high mountain,* Homl. Th. i. 166, 23. Unriht on heán hûse ácwǽdon *iniquitatem in excelso locuti sunt,* Ps. Th. 72, 6. On heágum *in excelso,* 9. Hôf ic mîne éagan tô ðam heán beorge *levavi oculos meos in montes,* 120, 1. Fram ðam heágan cederbeáme *from the tall cedar,* Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Hât ðû mê ánne heáhne tor getimbrian *order a high tower to be built for me,* Blickl. Homl. 183, 3. Hê ásette mîne fêt on swíðe heánne stân, ðæt ys on swíðe heáh setl *statuit super petram pedes meos,* Ps. Th. 39, 2. Ofer heáne hróf heofones dísses *beyond the lofty roof of the sky,* Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3. Ðone heán heofon *high heaven,* Cd. 35; Th. 45, 33; Gen. 736. Se ðe gebígde ðone heágan heofonlícan bígels *he who bowed the lofty vault of heaven,* Homl. Th. i. 170, 23: H. R. 103, 1. Ofer heáh wæter *over deep water,* Cd. 72; Th. 87, 19; Gen. 1451. Engel drihtnes lêt his hand cuman in ðæt heá seld *the angel of the Lord brought his hand into that lofty hall,* 210; Th. 261, 7; Dan. 722. Wǽron ôfras heá streámas stronge *the shores were high, the streams strong,* Exon. 106 *a*; Th. 404, 14; Rä. 23, 7. Wê ceorlaþ heáh treówu on holte *altum silvæ lignum succidimus,* Past. 58, 6; Swt. 443, 36. Wesan heá mihte handa ðínre âhafen ofer hæleþas *may the excellent powers of thy hand be exalted over men,* Ps. Th. 88, 12. Heágum þrymmum *in excellent majesty,* Cd. 1; Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hýd heáum ceólum *a haven for the tall ships,* Bt. Met. Fox 21, 22; Met. 21, 11. On heáh muntum heortas wuniaþ *montes excelsi domus cervis,* Ps. Th. 103, 17. Nâ gefahan ðæt se heárra derige ðam heánran *not to permit the higher to hurt the lower,* L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Stól heáhran, heárran *a loftier throne,* Cd. 15; Th. 18, 16, 26; Gen. 274, 282. Hêrra, Exon. 56 *a*; Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Tô hiéran hâde *to a higher rank,* Past. pref. Swt. 7, 15: Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14. Se mægþhâd is hírra ðonne se gesinscipe *præeminere virginitatem conjugio,* Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 23. Wearþ him hýtra hyge *he had a haughtier mind,* Cd. 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Hýrre ic eom heofone *higher am I than heaven,* Exon. 110 *b*; Th. 424, 12; Rä. 41, 38. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hýrran wǽron ðonne israêla êce drihten *said that his gods were superior to the everlasting lord of Israel,* Cd. 210; Th. 262, 26; Dan. 715. Ðêh ðe hî selfe wilnien ðæs heáhstan *etsi summa appetunt,* Past. 16, 4; Swt. 103, 16: Ps. Th. 112, 4. Se geworden is hwommona heágost *hic factus est in caput anguli,* 117, 22. Ðæs hêhstan heofonrîces, 90, 1. Seó is ealra dûna mǽst and hîgest *mons maximus et altissimus,* Nar. 37, 32. Se hýhsta ealra cuninga cyning *the most high king of all kings,* Exon. 32 *b*; Th. 103, 1; Cri. 1682. [*Goth.* hauhs: *O. Sax.* hôh: *O. Frs.* hâch, hâg: *Icel.* hár: *O. H. Ger.* hôh *altus, excelsus, celsus, excellens, sublimis: Ger.* hoch.]

heáh, heá; *adv. High:*—Bryne stígeþ heáh tô heofonum *the burning mounts aloft to heaven,* Exon. 63 *a*; Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521: Cd. 166 Th. 207, 15; Exod. 467: Ps. Th. 138, 6. Heáor *altius,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 16. On ðam gim âstíhþ on heofenas up hýhst on geáre . . . *in it* [*June*] *the sun mounts highest in the year,* Menol. Fox 218; Men. 110. v. heáge.

heáh-beorg, es; *m. A high mountain:*—Hê ðâs heáhbeorgas healdeþ swylce *et altitudines montium ipse conspicit,* Ps. Th. 94, 4. [*Icel.* hábjarg *a high rock;* há-fjall *a high fell.*]

heáh-biscop, es; *m. An archbishop, chief bishop, pontiff:*—Birhtwald Bretone heáhbiscop *Birhtwald archbishop of Britain,* L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 8. Mid gefeahte Wulfhelmes mînes hêhbisceopes *with the counsel of Wulfhelm my archbishop,* L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 194, 13. Se heáhbiscop and se hâlga Wilfrip *Autistes eximius Vilfrid,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 41. Heáhbiscop *pontifex,* 2, 3; S. 504, 44, note. Hêhbiscop *pontifex,* Rtl. 72, 8: *archiepiscopus,* 194, 27.

heáh-boda, an; *m. An archangel:*—Hêht sigores fruma his heáhbodan hider geflegan *bade the triumphant Lord his archangel fly hither,* Exon. 122; Th. 19, 3; Cri. 295.

heáh-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A chief town, large town:* also *a town having an elevated situation:*—Dǽr is Crêca heáhburg *there is the chief town of the Greeks,* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 21: Beo. Th. 2258; B. 1127. Tô ðære heáhbyrig *to the chief town* [*Babylon*], Cd. 209; Th. 259, 30; Dan. 699. Se kâsere geeode wel manega hêhburh *the emperor conquered a good many of the principal towns,* Chr. Erl. 5, 13. Ic wât heáhburg hêr âne neáh lytle ceastre *I know that near here is a town placed on high, a little city,* Cd. 117; Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517.

heáh-bytlere, es; *m. A chief-builder, architect,* Lye.

heáh-cleófa, an; *m. A principal chamber:*—His brýdbûras and his heáhcleófan ealle wǽron eorcnanstânum unionibus and carbunculis ðǽm gimcynnum swíðast gefrætwode *talami cubiliaque margaritis unionibusque et carbunculis nitebant,* Nar. 5, 2.

heáh-clif, es; *n. A high, lofty cliff:*—Beorgas gemeltaþ and heáhcleofu *the hills shall melt and the lofty cliffs,* Exon. 22 *a*; Th. 61, 3; Cri. 979. [Cf. heáh-beorg.]

heáh-cræft, es; *m. Excellent art* or *skill,* Exon. 109 *a*; Th. 417, 13; Rä. 36, 4.

heáh-cyning, es; *m. A chief, great king, God:*—Mid heáhcyning *with God,* Exon. 62 *b*; Th. 231, 3; Ph. 483. On ða swýðran healfe ðæs heáhcyninges *on the right hand of the great king* [*God*], Shrn. 118, 9: Cd. 6; Th. 8, 14; Gen. 124. Ðæt wæs hildesetl heáhcyninges *that was the war-seat* [*saddle*] *of the great king* [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 2083; B. 1039.

heáh-deór, heá-, es; *n. A stag, deer:*—Swá swíðe hê lufode ða heádeór swilce hê wǽre heora fæder *he loved the stags as if he were their father,* Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 29: Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 3. [Cf. *Ger.* die hohe Jagd *the hunting of deer.*]

heáhdeór-hund, es; *m. A stag-hound, deer-hound, a dog for hunting great game:*—Twegen hafocas and ealle his heádôrhundas *two hawks and all his deer-hounds,* Chart. Th. 501, 7. Twegen and twegen fédan ænne heádôrhund *duo et duo pascant unum molossum,* L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 20.

heáhdeór-hunta, an; *m. A stag-huntsman:*—Mînon heáhdeórhunton *to my stag-huntsman,* Chart. Th. 561, 24.

heáh-diácon, es; *m. An archdeacon*—Næs nâ ðâm ânum de Gode sylfum underþeódde syndon mid myclum hádum, biscopas and cyninga and mæssepreóstas and heáhdiáconas *not to those alone who are subject to God himself in high positions, as bishops and kings and archdeacons,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 24: Shrn. 17, 11.

heáh-ealdor, es; *m. A chief ruler:*—Hî cómon on ðæs heáhealdres hûs *veniunt in domum archæ-synagogi,* Mk. Skt. 5, 38.

heáh-ealdorman; *gen.* -mannes; *m. A chief alderman, ruler, patrician:*—Ætius mǽre man se wæs ûr ær heáhealdorman *Ætius vir illustris qui et patricius fuit,* Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 40. Ðe hælend cwæþ tô ðæm

hēhaldurmenn *ihesus ait archesynagogo,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 36. Hēha!-dormenn *patricius,* Rtl. 193, 5.

heáh-engel, es; *m. An archangel*:—Heáhencgel *archangelus,* Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 102; Wrt. Voc. 41, 52. Micahel se heáhengel se wæs ealra engla ealderman *Michael the archangel who was the chief of all angels,* Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Englas and heáhenglas *angels and archangels,* 103, 32: Homl. Th. i. 10, 13. [*Orm.* heh-enngell.]

heáh-fæder; *m. A patriarch;* also *the great Father,* i. e. *God*:—Heáhfæder *patriarcha,* Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 69, 118; Wrt. Voc. 41, 68. Hēhfæder *patriarcha,* Rtl. 195, 10. Cuoeþ lā hēhfæder *dixit abbo pater,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 36. Seó stondeþ on ða swýðran healfe ðæs heáhfæder *she stands on the right hand of the Father,* Shrn. 118, 9: Rood Kmbl. 266; Kr. 134. Ðeodosius se wæs ðære hādcenre hēhfæder *Theodosius who was the patriarch of the heathens,* Nar. 40, 5. Be ðam heáhfædere Abrahame *concerning the patriarch Abraham,* Homl. Th. i. 46, 11. Jacob gestrýnde twelf suna, ða sind gehātene twelf heáhfæderas *Jacob begat twelve sons, who are called the twelve patriarchs,* ii. 190, 25: i. 396, 9. [*Orm.* Godd heh-faderr *God the Father: O. H. Ger.* hōh-fater *patriarca.*]

heáh-fæst; *adj. Very fast, fixed*:—Hafaþ under heofonum heáhfæstne dōm *hath under heaven enduring glory,* Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 8; Wid. 143.

heáh-fæsten, es; *n. A chief fortress, a city*:—Heáhfæsten *castrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 109; Wrt. Voc. 36, 29. Hēhfæsten *polis* (πόλις), Rtl. 195, 14.

heáh-flōd, es; *m. High tide* [as opposed to *neap tide*], *deep water*:—Heáhflōd *malina:* nēpflōd *ledona,* Ælfc. Gl. 105; Som. 78, 30, 29; Wrt. Voc. 37, 12, 11. Lēt fleógan hrefn ofer heáhflōd *he let a raven fly over the deep water* [*of the deluge*], Cd. 71; Th. 87, 1; Gen. 1442. [Cf. *Icel.* hā-flæðr *a high flood-tide.*]

heáh-fore, e; *f. A heifer*:—Heáhfore *aunicula* vel *vaccula:* fæt heáhfore *altilium,* Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 85, 93; Wrt. Voc. 23, 44, 50. Heáhfru *altile,* Wrt. Voc. 287, 55. Ealond hwitre heáhfore *insula vitulæ albæ,* Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 41. Gif hē hrīderu ofrian wille bringe unwemme fear oððe heáfre *if he offer it of the herd, whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish,* Lev. 3, 1. Farra mīno and hēhfaro gislægno *tauri mei et altilia occisa,* Rtl. 107, 21. [hayfare *juvenca,* Wrt. Voc. 177, 7: *Prompt. Parv.* hekfere *juvenca.*]

heáh-freóls, es; *m. A high festival,* L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1.

heáhfreóls-dæg, es; *m. The day of a high festival,* L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25.

heáhfreóls-tíd, e; *f. The time of a high festival,* L. Eth. vi. 22; Th. i. 320, 13.

heáh-gerēfa, an; *m. A high reeve, reeve of high rank.* Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 156, observes of this word, 'It is a name of very indefinite signification, though not of very rare occurrence. It is obvious that it really denotes only a reeve of high rank, I believe always a royal officer; but it is impossible to say whether the rank is personal or official; whether there existed an office called *heáhgerēfscipe* having certain duties; or whether the circumstance of the shire or other reeve being a nobleman in the king's confidence gave to him this exceptional title. I am inclined to believe that they are exceptional, and perhaps in some degree similar to the Missi of the Franks, officers dispatched under occasional commissions to perform functions of supervision, hold courts of appeal, and discharge other duties, as the necessity of the case demanded; but that they are not established officers found in all the districts of the kingdom, and forming a settled part of the machinery of government.' See also Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 125, 343. Hēhgerēfa *proconsul,* Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som 78, 58; Wrt. Voc. 57, 38. Befora undercyningum ī hēhgeroefum *ante præsides,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Hēghgeroefa *comes,* Rtl. 193, 9. Cyninges heáhgerēfan gild iiii þūsend þrymsa *the 'wergild' of a king's high reeve four thousand 'thrymsas,'* L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 186, 8: Chr. 778; Erl. 55, 26: 779: Erl. 55, 36: 1001; Erl. 136, 6, 8, 23, 24: 1002; Erl. 137, 29.

heáh-gesamnung, e; *f. A chief assembly, synagogue*:—Ða com sum of heáhgesamnungum *et venit quidam de archesynagogis,* Mk. Skt. 5, 22.

heáh-gesceaft, e; *f. An exalted creature*:—Hē is heáfod ealra heáhgesceafta *he is the head of all exalted creatures,* Cd. 1; Th. 1, 8; Gen. 4.

heáh-geþungen; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished*:—Ic lǣrde heáhgeþungene men dæt lī ne ǣstigan on ofermēdu *I taught men of high rank not to be exalted in pride,* Blickl. Homl. 185, 13.

heáh-getimbrad; *adj. High-built,* Cd. 213; Th. 266, 29; Sat. 29. [*Icel.* hā-timbra *to build high.*]

heáh-getimbru, -getimbro; *pl. n. A lofty building, a place built on high,* Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 9; Gū. 556: 22 a; Th. 60, 24; Cri. 974: 25 a; Th. 72, 34; Cri. 1182: Cd. 35; Th. 46, 5; Gen. 739. [*O. H. Ger.* hōh-gizimbri *pergama* (πέργαμα), *capitolia.*]

heáh-gnornung, e; *f. Deep grief, sorrow, mourning*:—Hē gehȳrde heáhgnornunge ðæra de gebundene bitere wǣron *ut audiret gemitum vinculatorum,* Ps. Th. 101, 18.

heáh-god, es; *m. High God, the most High*:—Ic cleopige tō heáhgode *clamabo ad Deum altissimum,* Ps. Th. 56, 2.

heáh-græft; *adj. Carved in bas-relief*:—Heáhgræfte *anaglypha,* Cot. 7, Lye.

heáh-hād, es; *m. A high order, religious order*:—Heáhhādes men *men in holy orders,* L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 334, 6.

heáh-heort; *adj. High-hearted, haughty, proud,* Cd. 202; Th. 250, 1; Dan. 540. [*Goth.* hauh-hairts *proud.*]

heáh-hlīp, es; *n. A high hill,* Cd. 71; Th. 86, 31; Gen. 1439.

heáh-lēce, es; *m. A physician of the greatest skill*:—Sc. cosmas and sc. damianus wǣron heáhlǣcas and hȳ lācnodon ǣghwylce untrumnesse monna *St. Cosmas and St. Damian were very excellent leeches, and cured every infirmity of men,* Shrn. 135, 13.

heáh-landrica, an; *m. Irenarcha: εἰρηνάρχης,* Lye.

heáh-lāreów, es; *m. A chief teacher;* archimandrita, gymosophista, Lye.

heáh-līc, -līce. **v.** heá-līc, -līce.

heáh-lufe, an; *f. Deep love,* Beo. Th. 3912; B. 1954.

heáh-mæsse, an; *f. High mass,* L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 440, 32, 34: 442, 3: Chr. 1125; Erl. 254, 2. [*Icel.* hā-messa: *Ger.* hoch-messe.]

heáh-miht, e; *f. Great, excellent power*:—On his heáhmihtum *in potestatibus ejus,* Ps. Th. 150, 2.

heáh-mōd; *adj. Of high, lofty mind, noble, proud, haughty*:—Siðdan hine sylfne heáhmōd hefeþ on heánne beám *afterwards exultant raises itself on to a lofty tree,* Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112. Se ðe hine sylfne āhefeþ heáhmōdne se sceal heán wesan *he who exalts his proud self shall be abased,* 84 a; Th. 316, 25; Mōd. 54. [*O. H. Ger.* hōh-mōti; Cf. *Ger.* hoch-muthig.]

heáh-mōdness, e; *f. Pride*:—Dryhten ongiet swīðe feorran ða heáhmōdnesse *Deus alta a longe cognoscit,* Past. 41, 1: Swt. 301, 1.

heáh-nama, an; *A great, exalted name*:—Swā is gehālgod ðīn heáhnama *thus is thy great name hallowed.* Hy. 7, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 18.

heáh-, heáh-, heá-nes, -ness, e; *f. Highness, height, highest point, elevation, loftiness, sublimity, excellence*:—Dæs heánes wǣre ōd monnes swyran *its height was up to a man's neck,* Shrn. 81, 13. Sió heánes dara munta *altitudo montium,* Past. 51, 5: Swt. 397, 36. Hū micel sió heánes is and hū sodlīc *quam sit vera excellentia,* 41, 1: Swt. 299, 4. Mægnes heánnes *excellentia virtutis,* Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 38. Heánnise hiordes *celsitudo pastoris,* Rtl. 32, 21. Heáunisse dīnes mæht *sublimitatis tuæ potentia,* 97, 27. Þrittig fædma on heáhnisse *thirty cubits in height,* Gen. 6, 15. Of eorþan heánesse ōð heofones heáhnesse *a summo terræ usque ad summum cæli,* Mk. Skt. 13, 27. On ðæs heáhnysse ufeweardre *on the very top of it* [*the stalk*], Herb. 173, 1: Lchdm. 302, 24. Wē ne māgon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse hī nǣfre geseón *we cannot ever see it* [*heaven*] *for its remote elevation,* Lchdm. iii. 232, 15. Hē hæfde swā mycele heánnesse on ðæt cynerīce *tantum in regno excellentiæ habuit,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. For dæs rīces heánesse hīm weóxon ofermetto *in tumorem superbiæ culmine potestatis excrevit,* Past. 17, 4; Swt. 113, 6, 20. Heó bið āfeorrod swīðe feor from ðære sōdan heánesse *ab altitudine veræ celsitudinis elongatur,* 41, 2; Swt. 301, 20. On ðære heofonlīcan heánnesse *in heaven on high,* Shrn. 82, 20: Exon. 65 a; Th. 239, 34; Ph. 631: Elen. Kmbl. 2247; El. 1125. Gode sỹ wuldor on heáhnesse *gloria in altissimis deo,* Lk. Skt. 2, 14. Ðīn mægen is swā mǣre swā ðæt ænig ne wāt ðā deópnesse drihtnes mihta ne ða heáhnisse heofena kyninges *thy power is so excellent that none knows the depth of the might of the lord nor the height of heaven's king,* Hy. 3, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 35. Āstīgend on heáhnisse *ascendens in altum,* Rtl. 83, 3. Osanna on heáhnessum *osanna in excelsis,* Mk. Skt. 11, 10: Ps. Th. 92, 5: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 34; Cri. 410: 10 a; Th. 10, 35; Cri. 162. Of heánessum *de alto,* Ps. Th. 143, 8.

heáh-rodor, es; *m. The lofty sky*:—Under heáhrodore *under the lofty sky,* Cd. 8; Th. 10, 3; Gen. 151.

heáh-sacerd, es; *m. A chief priest*:—Ða heáhsacerdas and ða bōceras *summi sacerdotes et scribæ,* Mk. Skt. 14, 1: 11, 27; 8, 31.

heáh-sǣ; *f. High, deep sea*:—Wealdend heofones and eorþan and heáhsæ *ruler of heaven and of earth and of deep sea,* Bt. Met. Fox 11, 6; Met. 11, 3.

heáh-sǣl, e; *f. Great happiness*:—Mīnes mūþes mē mōdes willa on heáhsælum hraþe gebringe *voluntaria oris mei beneplacita fac,* Ps. Th. 118, 108.

heáh-sē-þeóf, es; *m. A chief pirate;* archi-pirata, Cot. 9, 171.

heáh-samnung, e; *f. A chief synagogue*:—Of hēhsomnungum *de archesynagogis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 22. **v.** heáh-gesamnung.

heáh-sangere, es; *m. A chief singer, arch-chanter*:—Se ārwurþa wer Johannes S. Petres cyricean ðæs apostoles heáhsangere *vir venerabilis Johannes archicantator ecclesiæ S. Apostoli Petri,* Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 23.

heáh-sceáwere, es; *m. A chief overlooker, overseer*:—Hēhsceáware *pontifex,* Rtl. 21, 1.

heáh-sciremann, es; *m. A procurator*:—Hēhsciremenn *procuratores,* Rtl. 193, 11.

heáh-seld, es; *n. A throne*:—Ðonne wē tō hēhselde hnīgan þencaþ *when we intend to bend to the throne,* Cd. 217; Th. 277, 21; Sat. 208:

221; Th. 287, 25; Sat. 372. Ymb ðæt hálge heáhseld godes *around the holy throne of God*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 11; Ph. 619. Hēhseldа wyn *the joy of thrones*, Cd. 213; Th. 267, 25; Sat. 43.

heáh-sele, es; *m. A high hall*:—Tó ðæm heáhsele *to the high hall*, Beo. Th. 1298; B. 647. [*Icel.* há salr *a high hall.*]

heáh-setl, es; *n. A high seat, throne, seat of honour* [*at table*], *seat of justice*:—Ðín heáhsetl *thronum*, Ps. Th. 88, 26. Fórðon hēhsedlі godes is *quia thronus Dei est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 34. Ðonne crist siteþ on his cynestóle on heáhsetle *when Christ sitteth on his royal seat, on his throne*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 7; Cri. 1218; Lchdm. iii. 426, 6. Se ríca man ðe sitt on his heáhsetle hrade geswícþ hē his gebeórscipes gíf ða þeówan geswícaþ ðæra teolunga *the great man that sits on his high seat will soon discontinue his feast if the servants discontinue the attendance*, Homl. Th. i. 272, 35. Ðá hē ðá sett on hēhsettle *sedente autem illo pro tribunali*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 19. Fore ðæm hēhsedle *pro tribunali*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 13. Be ðām unrihtwīsum cyningum ða wē gesiōþ sittan on dām hēhstan heáhsetlum *concerning unjust kings whom we see sitting on the highest thrones*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 2. [*Laym.* hæh-settle *throne*: *O. H. Ger.* hōh-sedal *thronus, solium, trielinium*: cf. *Icel.* há-sæti *a high seat* (*at table*).]

heáh-stede, es; *m. A high place*:—Ðenden ðær wunaþ on heáhstede hūsa sēlest *whilst there in its lofty place the best of houses continues*, Beo. Th. 575; B. 285. [*Icel.* há-staðr *a high place.*]

heáh-stefn; *adj. Having a high stem or prow*:—Heáhstefn naca *the high-prowed boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Heáhstefn scipu *high-prowed ships*, Exon 96 b; Th. 361, 2; Wal. 13.

heáh-strǽt, e; *f. High road*:—Swá in ða heáhstrǽt so *into the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 167, 21. Tó ðære hēhstrǽte *to the high road*, 246, 20.

hēh-sunn [?]; *adj. Very sinful*:—Openlīce synnige ł hēhsunne *publicani*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 15.

heáh-synn, e; *f. Mortal sin, crime, wickedness*:—Hēhsynn *crimen*, Rtl. 187, 25. Būta hēhsynne sint *sine crimine sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 5. Bebeorh ðē wið ða eahta heáhsynna *cave tibi ab octo capitalibus criminibus*. L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 5. Hēhsynna *scelera*, Rtl. 5, 16. Hēhsynno *facinora*, 42, 15.

heáh-þearf, e; *f. Great need*:—Æt heáhþearfe *at my greatest need*, Ps. Th. 117, 16, 20, 27.

heáh-þegen, es; *m. A great, high* or *chief minister* or *servant*:—Ón ðam wǽron gecorene twelf heáhþegenas *in that were chosen twelve chief ministers* [*the twelve apostles*], Homl. Th. ii. 520, 24.

heáh-þegnung, e; *f. High service*:—Heáhþegnunga hālіges gāstes *the high services of the holy Spirit*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 23; Exod. 96.

heáh-þeód, e; *f. A great, chief people*:—Was sum æþela man on ðære hēhþeóde Myrcna rīce *there was a certain noble man in the great kingdom of Mercia*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 2.

heáh-þrymness, e; *f. Great glory*, Hy. 7, 51; Grn. ii. 288, 51: 9, 43; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 43.

heáhþu, hēhþo, hiéhþo; *generally indecl*; *f. Height, high place, glory*:—Hē his āras of heáhþu hider onsendeþ *he will send his messengers hither from above*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 47, 24; Cri. 760: 19 b; Th. 49, 21; Cri. 789: 69 b; Th. 258, 10; Jul. 263. On hēhþo *on high*, Andr. Kmbl. 1745; An. 875: 1995; An. 1000. Of hēhþo *from above*, 2289; An. 1146. Of hiéhþa, Elen. Kmbl. 2171; El. 1087. Heofona heáhþu gereccan *to tell the glory of the heavens*, Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 33; Dōm. 31. Heofona heáhþu gestīgan *to mount to the heights of heaven*, 117 a; Th. 451, 2; Dōm. 97. Gesēgon hī on heáhþu hlāford stīgan of grundum *they saw the Lord ascend to heaven from earth*, 15 a; Th. 31, 19; Cri. 498. Heofonrīces hēhþe, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 8; Gen. 323. In heáhþum *on high*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 26, 8; Cri. 414: 44 a; Th. 149, 27; Gū. 768. Of heáhþum *from on high*, 46 b; Th. 158, 17; Gū. 910. [*Goth.* hauhiþa *height, loftiness, exaltation*: *O. H. Ger.* hōhida *altitudo, culmen.*]

heáh-þungen; *adj. Of high rank, distinguished, noble*:—Heáhþungen wer *the noble man* [*Moses*], Cd. 169; Th. 210, 18; Exod. 517. Hē befæste ðæt rīce heáhþungenum menn Haroldе *he committed the kingdom to a noble man, to Harold*, Chr. 1065: Erl. 198, 11; Edw. 30. Ða kyninges and ða ōðre heáhþungene men *kings and other men of high rank*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 22. Mōton wyt ðonne unc on heofonum heáhþungene beón *we two may then be exalted in heaven*, Soul Kmbl. 315; Seel. 161. v. heáh-geþungen.

heáh-tíd, e; *f. A high time, high day, festival, solemnity*:—Tó ǽghwilces apostoles heáhtīde fæste man and freólsige *at every apostle's festival let there be fasting and feasting*, L. Eth. v. 14; Th. i. 308, 15. Hēhtīde *solemnia*, Rtl. 8, 23; 9, 27. [*Icel.* há-tíð *a high day, festival.*]

heáh-timber, es; *n. A lofty building*:—Heáhtimbra gehwæs *of every lofty building*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 2; Crā. 45. v. heáh-getimbru.

heáh-torras; *pl. m. Alpes*, Hpt. Gl. 454.

heáh-treów, e; *f. An excellent, noble compact*, Cd. 162; Th. 202, 14; Exod. 388.

heáh-weofod, es; *n. The high altar*:—Gesceot bæftan ðæm heáh-weofode *propitiatorium* vel *sanctum sanctorum*, vel *secretarium*, vel *pastoforum*, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 27; Wrt. Voc. 59, 1.

heáh-weorc, es; *n. Lofty work*:—Æfter heáhweorce heofenes dīnes *secundum altitudinem cœli*, Ps. Th. 102, 11.

heáh-wita, an; *m. A chief councillor*:—Férde se cyng him hām and ða ealdormenn and ða heáhwitan *the king went home and the aldermen and the chief 'witan,'* Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10. v. Kmbl. Saxons in England, ii. 209, 9.

heal, hal, es; *m. n.* [?] *A corner, an angle, a secret place* [?]:—Heal oððe hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Ælc wag bíþ gebiéged twiefeald on ðæm healе *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 13. Ðā gemētte hē hine hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan wið ðam weofode *he found him leaning in the corner of his church against the altar*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 22. On halum *in abditis*, Ps. Spl. 16, 13. [Cf. we beth honted from hale to hurne, Pol. Songs Wrt. 150, 17. In one swiþe dijele hale, O. and N. 2.]

heal. v. healh *and* heall.

heála, an; *m. Rupture, hydrocele*:—Gif hē hæfde heálan *si fuerit ponderosus*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* haull; *m. hernia*: *O. H. Ger.* hola; *f.* [?] *hernia*, Grff. iv. 848.]

heal-ærn, es; *n. A house with a hall, palace*, Beo. Th. 156; B. 78.

heald, es; *n. Hold, guardianship, protection, rule*:—Hī gecuron Harold tó healdes ealles Engla landes *they chose Harold to rule over all England*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Wit synd ðisra landa hald and mund *we two will be a protection and a defence to these lands*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 73, 5. [*Orm.* hald *support*: *Icel.* hald; *n. upholding, support, custody, keeping.*] v. ge-heald.

heald; *adj. Bent, inclined*:—Ðeáh hī sīen āsigen tó yfele and ðider healde *though they are sunk to evil and thither inclined*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 29. Ealle bíoþ of dūne healde wið dære eorþan *all are bent down towards the earth*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 28. Ða men lāgon āþrenede on dære eorþan mid of dūne healdum ondwleotan *the men lay stretched out on the ground with faces turned downwards*, Shrn. 81, 26. [*Icel.* hallr *leaning, sloping*: *O. H. Ger.* hald *clivus, obliquus, pronus.*]

healdan, haldan; *p.* heóld; *pp.* healden. **I.** *to* HOLD, *keep, grasp, retain, restrain, confine, contain*:—Hēht Petrus and Paulus on bendum healdon *ordered Peter and Paul to be kept in bonds*, Blickl. Homl. 189 17: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 141; Met. 1, 71. Gif se hlāford wiste ðæt se oxa hnitol wǽre and hine healdan nolde *if the lord knew that the ox were wont to push with its horn, and would not keep it in*, L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 52, 12. Se wísa hilt his spræce and bītt tīman *the wise man restrains his speech and bides his time*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 14. Afene stréam healt ðone norþende *the river Avon bounds the north side*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 466, 21. Jacob heóld ðone yldran bróðer Esau be dam fét *Jacob held the elder brother Esau by the foot*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 22: Beo. Th. 1581; B. 788. Hē heóld his ǽhta him tó wlencum *he kept his possessions for his own glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 8. Judéi heóldon heora éaran *the Jews stopped their ears*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. Genim ðás ylcan wyrte and healdе hý mid dē *take this same plant and keep it with you*, Herb. 111, 3; Lchdm. i. 224, 22. Gif hé næbbe ǽhta ðonne healde hine man tó dōme *if he have no property, then let him be held to judgment*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 21: L. C. S. 43; Th. i. 402, 1. Se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde āgyfe ðam biscеope ðæne penig and ðǽrtō xxx penega *he that keeps it* [*Peter's pence*] *beyond that day, let him pay the penny to the bishop and thirty pence besides*, L. C. E. 9; Th. i. 366, 16. Healde ðonne on his mūþe of ðam ecede lange hwile *let him hold some of the vinegar in his mouth a long while*, Herb. 181, 4; Lchdm. i. 318, 2. Hū nyt rehton wé nū and rīmdon ða cǽga būton wé eác feáwum wordum ætīewen hwæt hie healden *of what use were it to describe and enumerate the keys, unless in a few words we shew what they lock up*, Past. 23; Swt. 178, 12. Wæterfatu healdende ǽmlīpige twýfealde gemetu oððe þrýfealde. Nís gecweden ðæt ða wæterfatu sume heóldon twýfealde gemetu, sume þrýfealde *waterpots holding singly two or three measures. It is not said that some of the waterpots held two, some three measures*, Homl. Th. ii 56, 21–5. **II.** *to hold, have, possess, occupy, inhabit*:—Hie leng ne mágon healdan heofonrīce *they may not longer occupy the heavenly kingdom*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 25; Gen. 732: 26; Th. 33, 34; Gen. 530. Fundon on sande hlīnbed healdan ðone ðe him hringas geaf *they found him who had given them rings occupying a couch on the sand*, Beo. Th. 6060: B. 3034. Dū ðe heofonhāmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in cœlo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1. Hēr Cynegils fēng tó rīce and heóld xxxi wintra *in this year Cynegils came to the throne and held it thirty-one years*, Chr. 611; Erl. 20, 34. Ðǽr heó ǽr mæste heóld worolde wynne *in whom before she had had her chief joy in this life*, Beo. Th. 2163; B. 1078: 6079; B. 3043. Úre ieldran ða ðe ðās stōwa ǽr hiéldon *our forefathers who occupied these places before*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 14: Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. **III.** *to rule, govern*:—Hie sealdon ánum unwísum cyninges þegne Miercna rīce tó healdanne *they gave Mercia to a foolish king's thane to rule*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 28: Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Gif hē hī rihtlícor healdan wolde ðonne hē ǽr dyde *if he* [*Ethelred*] *would rule them more righteously than he had done before*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 7: 1083; Erl. 217, 5. Ðū

eorþbūende ealle healdest *gentes in terra dirigis*, Ps. Th. 66, 4. Heóld ðæt folc tealа *he ruled that people well*, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 34; Gen. 1232; Beo. Th. 114; B. 57. Eác āh hlāforda gehwylc ðæs for mycle þearfe ðæt hē his men rihtlīce healde *also every lord has very great need to rule his men with justice*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 13. **IV.** *to behave, conduct* [*one's self*]:—Hū se sacerd hine healdan sceal and se diācon *quomodo sacerdos et diaconus se gerere debeant*, L. Eccg. P. iii. pref. v; Th. ii. 194, 29. Nolde ða bēc āgifan ǽr heó wyste hū getrīwlīce hē hi [hine?] æt landum healdan wolde *she would not give up the charters before she knew with what faith he would conduct himself* [or *treat her?*] *as regarded the lands*, Chart. Th. 202, 27. Wē sceolan eall ūre līf on eádmōdnesse healdan *we should lead all our life in humility*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 1. Heó hit heóld ǽr tō fæste wið hine *she had before dealt too hardly with him*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 10. Gif hē hine heólde swā swā hē sceolde *if he conducted himself as he ought*, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 15. Ic lǽrde weras ðæt hie be him ānum getreówlīce hie heóldan *I taught husbands to act faithfully, having to do with their wives only*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 24. **V.** *to guard, defend, keep, preserve, protect, maintain, sustain, regard, observe, take heed*:—Him behēton ðet hī woldon dīsne eard healdan *they promised him that they would defend this land*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Se ðe sceal healdan Israēla folc wið feóndum *qui custodit Israel*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Ðā hēht Neron healdan Simones līc þrȳ dagas *Nero ordered Simon's body to be kept three days*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 20. Hī ǽfre woldon fryþ and freóndscype in tō disan lande healdan *they would ever maintain peace and friendship towards this land*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 37. Uton healdan unc ðæt wit ne wēnan swā swā dīs folc wēnþ *let us guard ourselves from thinking as this people thinks*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 28. Healdan ðone hālgan sunnan dæg *to keep the holy Sunday*, Lchdm. iii. 226, 2. Ðæt hē hȳ healdan wille swā wær his wīf sceal *that he will keep her as a man shall his wife*, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 6. Utan ǽnne cynehlāford holdlīce healdan *let us loyally support one royal lord*, L. Eth. v. 35; Th. i. 312, 21: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 11. His mūþ hē sceal symble from yfelum wordum healdan *he shall ever keep his mouth from evil words*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Clǽnnysse healdan *castitatem servare*, L. Eccg. P. iii. 5; Th. ii. 198, 2. Wē sceolan ða tēn bebodu healdan *we ought to keep the ten commandments*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. Sceolde ic mīnne brōðor healdon *am I my brother's keeper?* Gen. 4, 9. Ðære heorde ðe hī healdan sceoldan *to the flock that they should have kept*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 15. Hī ne dorstan nān gefeoht healdan wið Willelm cynge *they dared not have any battle with king William*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 8. Oðer æt hām beón heora land tō healdanne oðer ūt faran tō winnanne *vicissim curam belli et domus custodiam sortiebantur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 17. Tō healdenne, Blickl. Homl. 11, 25. Se ðe hylt Israhēl *qui custodit Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 7. Swā swā sealt hylt ǽlcne mete wið forrotodnysse *as salt preserves every meat from corruption*, 536, 19. Healdeþ meotudes ǽ *keeps the law of the Lord*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 19; Ph. 457. Wið ōðrum unþeáwum hī sylfe healdaþ *they keep themselves from other vices*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 25. Ne ða Éastron swā healdaþ swā wē healdaþ *nec Pascha ita observant uti nos observamus*, L. Eccg. P. add. 5; Th. ii. 232, 18. Dīne gebrōðru healdaþ scēp on Sichima *thy brethren are keeping sheep in Shechem*, Gen. 37, 13, 2. Ebrēi healdaþ heora geáres angginn on lenctenlīcre emnihte *the Hebrews keep the beginning of their year at the spring equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 246, 17. Ða gelǽredan hine healdaþ be dīsum foresǽdan gesceáde *the learned consider it in accordance with the aforesaid distinction*, 266, 11. Ðū heólde mīne lichaman wið ǽlce besmittennysse *thou hast kept my body from every defilement*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 30. Hine swā lange heóld ōð ðæt man hire gryþ salde *she held the castle until they made terms with her*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 214, 18. Se cyng heóld his hīrēd on Winceastre *the king held his court at Winchester*, 1085; Erl. 218, 39. Ðonne hī wǽron be éastan ðonne heóld man fyrde be westan *when the Danes were to the east then the 'fyrd' was assembled to the west*, 1009; Erl. 144, 5. Heó hyt swýðe deórwyrþlice heóld *she held it very dearly*, St. And. 38, 3. Ða weardas heóldon ðæs cwearternes duru *the keepers kept the door of the prison*, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Wē nādor ne heóldon ne lāre ne lage Godes ne manna swā swā wē sceoldon *we have not kept as we should the doctrine or law of God or men*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 80. Ðā heóldon ða Judēi on heálīcum gewunan *the Jews then held it as a solemn custom*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 8. Heald ðonne georne ðæt se mete sī gemylt *observe then carefully that the meat be digested*, L. M. 2, 69; Lchdm. ii. 284, 2. Heald ðæt hie ne hrīnan eorþan ne wætre *take care that they do not touch earth or water*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 7. Āsette gē ðone lichoman tō dære byrgenne and hine dǽr healdaþ swā ic eów bebeóde *put down the body in the tomb and keep it there as I shall bid you*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 32. Healden hie hie ðæt hie ne weorden ealdormenn tō forlore hira hiéramonnum *caveat ne fiat subditis auctor ruinæ*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 16. Hit betere wǽre ðæt heora seht tōgædere wurde ðonne hȳ ǽnige sace hym betweónan heóldan *it would be better for them to come to an agreement than to maintain a suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 4: Blickl. Homl. 109, 16. **VI.** *to hold out, last, hold on, continue, hold with*:—Hē hēt ðæt weród healdan feste wið feóndum *he bade that band stand fast against the foes*, Byrht. Th. 134, 51; By. 102. Hē wel healdeþ stondeþ stīðlīce *it holds well, stoutly it stands*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 27; Sch. 86. Feówa ōðre ðe mid ðam eorle gyt heóldan *a few others that still continued with the earl*, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 7. Ðā nolde seó burhwaru ābūgan ac heóldan mid fullan wīge ongeán *the citizens would not submit but held their ground against him by all warlike means*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hig heóldon þurh ða brycge *they held on their way through the bridge*, 1052; Erl. 184, 23. Hī heóldon ofer sæ tō Flandran *they tgok their way across the sea to Flanders*, 1075; Erl. 214, 9. [Cf. *halda* as a nautical term in Icelandic, Cl. & Vig. p. 233, col. 1.] [*Goth.* haldan *to hold, keep, keep sheep*: *O. Sax.* haldan: *O. Frs.* halda: *Icel.* halda: *O. H. Ger.* haltan *servare, custodire*: *Ger.* halten.] DER. an-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tō-, ymb-healdan.

healdend, es; *m.* *One who holds, keeps, sustains, rules, a guardian, keeper, ruler*:—Hēr līþ beheáfdod healdend ūre *here lies our ruler beheaded*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 290. Ic ðæs folces beó hyrde and healdend *I will be the people's shepherd and keeper*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Se hālga healdend and wealdend *the holy preserver and ruler*, Andr. Kmbl. 450; An. 225. Se healdend *the ruler*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 17; Gen. 2161. From ðam healdende ðe mē hringas geaf *from the guardian who gave me rings*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 402, 1; Rā 21, 23. Mid healdendum *cum custodibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. v. healdan.

heald-nes, -ness, e; *f.* *Holding, keeping, observance*:—Ealles mǽst ymb eástrena healdnyssa *maxime in Pascha observando*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7.

heáldete; *adj.* *Ruptured, hydrocelous*:—Heáldede *hirniosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 126; Wrt. Voc. 45, 29. Heáldede *ydropicus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 62. Heáldede *ponderosus*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 4, 9, 11: Herb. 78, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 1: Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. [Cf. *Icel.* haula *ruptured*: *O. H. Ger.* holoht *ponderosus, cui humor viscerum in virilia labitur.*] v. heála.

healf, e; *f.* **I.** *a half*:—Healfe ðȳ swētre *sweeter by half*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 18; Met. 12, 9. **II.** *side, part*:—Mid ðæm worde bið gecȳded hwæþer healf hæfþ ðonne sige *with that phrase* [*asking permission to bury the dead*] *is declared which side has the victory*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 9. Him be healfe stōd cniht *by his side stood a youth*, Byrht. Th. 136, 16; By. 152. Fram ðære uferran healfe *from the upper part*, L. M. 1, 27; Lchdm. ii. 68, 14. On ðās healfe *hac*: on ða healfe *illac*: on ða swīðran healfe *dextrorsum*: on ða winstran healfe *sinistrorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 4, 6. Ðǽr stent lang leóma of hwilum on āne healfe hwilum on ǽlce healfe *there stands out from it a long light, sometimes on one side, sometimes on every side*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 20. On ægðære healfe *on either side*, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. Hī heregodon on heora healfe and Cnut on his healfe *they harried on their side and Cnut on his*, 1016; Erl. 154, 23: 1025; Erl. 163, 10. On twā healfe dære eás *on both sides of the river*, 896; Erl. 94, 11. Gif ðū fǽrst tō dære winstran healfe ic healde ða swīðran healfe gif ðū ðonne ða swīðran healfe gecīst ic fare tō dære winstran healfe *if thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right hand; or if thou depart to the right hand then I will go to the left*, Gen. 13, 9; 48, 13. [*Goth.* halba: *O. Sax.* halba: *O. Frs.* halve: *Icel.* hálfa: *O. H. Ger.* halb, halba, Grff. iv. 882–6: *Ger.* halbe.]

healf; *adj.* HALF:—Mē næs be healfan dǽle ðin mǽrþ gecȳdd *thy greatness was not half told me*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 23. Sie be healfum ðæm ðonne sió bōt *let the fine then be half that*, L. Alf. pol 11; Th. i. 68, 18: 39; Th. i. 88, 2: L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 17. Gē ðǽr būgiaþ on ðam fīftan dǽle healfum londes and unlondes *ye there dwell in the half of the fifth part* [*in the tenth part*, cf. l. 25] *of land and not-land*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Heó mid ðæm healfan dǽle beforan ðæm cyninge fārende wæs swelce heó fleónde wǽre *with half the army she was going before the king as if she were fleeing*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. Healfne sealde ðæm þearfan and mid healfum hine sylfne besweóp *he gave half* [*his cloak*] *to the poor man and wrapped himself up with half of it*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 7. Ðéah ðū wylle healf mīne rīce *licet demedium regni mei*, Mk. Skt. 6, 23; Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Habban hī ðone brȳce healfne and healfne ða munecas *let them have half the usufruct, and the monk's half*, Chart. Th. 547, 19. Heó healfne forcearf ðone sweoran him *she half cut through his neck*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 105. Sele ðonne ðæt healf tō drincanne *then give half of it to drink*, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 180, 23. Hie wǽron simle healfe æt hām healfe ūte *always half of them were at home and half out*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17: Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 25. Ic wille ðæt man frigæ hǽalue mīne men *I desire that half my men should be freed*, Chart. Th. 522, 5. Æfter ōðer healf hund daga *after a hundred and fifty days*, Gen. 8, 3. Hē heóld ðæt rīce ōðrum healfum læs ðe xxx wintra *he reigned twenty-eight years and a half*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Hit bið ōðres healfes fōtes gemet bufan ðæm heáfde *it is a foot and a half above the head*, Shrn. 69, 2. Se bāt wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hȳde *the boat was made of two and a half hides*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Ic him sylle vii æcras feorþe hælfne on ānum stede and feorþe hælfne an ōðrum stede *I give him seven acres, three and a half in one place and three and a half in another*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 263, 12–15. Nān rēn ne com ofer eorþan feorþan healfan

geáre *no rain came upon the earth for three years and a half*, Lchdm. iii. 276, 19. Dæt wæs ehtoþe healf híd *that was seven hides and a half*, Chart. Th. 550, 12. Seofon and twentigoþan healfes fótes *twenty-six feet and a half long*, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 12, 16, 19. [*Goth.* halbs: *O. Sax.* half: *O. Frs.* half: *Icel.* hálfr: *O. H. Ger.* halb: *O. Frs. has the same use of* half *with the ordinals*, other, thredda, fiarda, etc., half; so *O. H. Ger.* has andar halb, dritde halp, Grff. iv. 890: so *Ger. In Icel. the ordinal is placed after* hálfr, hálfr annarr, etc.]

healf-clǽmed, *adj. Half finished* [*of house built with mud*]:—Mín dæt healfclǽmede hús *my half-finished mud-hut*, Shrn. 39, 20.

healf-clypigende; *adj. Semi-vowel*: — Healfclypigende *semivocales*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 55, 56.

healf-cwic; *adj. Half alive, half dead*:—Halfcwic *semivivus*; *half dead*, Lk. Skt Lind. 10, 30. Helfcuicne, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 8. Funde hiene ænne be wege licgan healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum et extrema vitæ efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. Sume healfcwice flugon on fæsten *some half-dead fled to the fastness*, Elen. Kmbl. 266; El. 133: Blickl. Homl. 203, 19.

healf-deád; *adj. Half dead, palsied on one side*:—Wið dære healf-deádan áde *for the half-dead disease* [hemiplegia], L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 1: L. M. 1, 79; Lchdm. ii. 152, 2.

healf-eald; *adj. Half grown, of middle age*:—Halfeald swín *half-grown swine*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 246, 2.

healf-héafod, es; *n. The fore part of the head*; sinciput, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 24.

healf-hunding, es; *m. A creature having a dog's head*: — Healf-hundingas *cenocephali*, Nar. 34, 30: 22, 15.

healf-hwít; *adj. Half white, whitish*; subalbus, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 73; Wrt. Voc. 46, 30.

healf-mann, es; *m. Half man*:—Halfmann *semivir*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 23.

healf-penig-wurþ, es; *n. A halfpennyworth*, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 32.

healf-reád; *adj. Reddish*:—Healfreáde peran *crustumie* vel *volemis* vel *insana* vel *melimendrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 60; Som. 68, 40; Wrt. Voc. 39, 25.

healf-slǽpende; *adj. Half asleep*:—Ætýwde him gamalielus gást healfslǽpendum *the spirit of Gamaliel appeared to him when half asleep*, Shrn. 113, 5.

healf-soden; *adj. Half cooked*:—On healfsodenum mete *in semicocto cibo*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 2: Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 356, 18.

healf-trendel, es; *n. A hemisphere*:—Healftryndel, *emisperia*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 71: Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

healfunga; *adv. By halves, partially, imperfectly*: — Ðe shundredes ealdor geneálǽhte ðam Hálelende ná healfunga ac fulfremedlíce *this centurion did not approach the Saviour by halves, but fully*, Homl. Th. i. 126, 23. Hit is nyttre ðæt hit mon healfunga sprece *it is better that it should be said in part only*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 7: 32; Swt. 209, 22. Gif wé healfunga and be summum ðǽle heora gódan weorc secgeaþ *si quædam illorum bona ex latere requiramus*, 211, 16.

healf-weard, es; *m. One who has a share of another's property or power*: — Hé sette hine on his húse to halfwearde ealra him his ǽhta anweald betǽhte *constituit eum dominum domus suæ, et principem omnis possessionis suæ*, Ps. Th. 104, 17.

healf-wudu, a; *m. Field-balm*; calamintha nepeta, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 1.

heal-gamen, es; *m. Hall-mirth, song*, Beo. Th. 2136; B. 1066.

healh, halh [*in the declension the final* h *seems to be omitted before an inflection*]; *m.* A word of doubtful meaning. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxix. translates it *hall*, probably originally a *stone* building. Leo, A. S. Names, p. 52, takes it to be the same word as *ealh*. Somner gives *healh-stán* crusta, collyrida. In form it agrees with Latin *calx*. The following are some of the passages in which the word occurs:—Se westra éasthealh, Cod. Dipl. iii. 19, 6. On ðone west healh, 18, 25. Óþ cyninges healh, i. 257, 33. On Scottes healh; of dam heale, vi. 2, 2. In Stréones healh; of dam hale, 214, 25. On Hengestes healh; of Hengestes heale, iii. 80, 20. In Titten halh, 52, 11. [The word seems to have the same force as *haga* in the same charter, as *æt Batenhale* and *æt Batanhagan* both occur.] Æt Wreodanhale, i. 166, 18. On Rischale; of Rischale, iii. 399, 18. On hwítan heal; of hwítan heale, iii. 444, 4–5. On ða halas, iii. 34, 13. On fearnhealas; of fearnhealan, iii. 81, 14–5. On cotan healas, v. 401, 34. Tó hǽphalan; of hǽphalan, iii. 77, 13. Stréones halh, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 37. On Stréones heale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. [Strenaeshalch quod interpretatur Sinus fari, Bd. 3, 25; S. 532, 7.]

healic, es; *m. A herring*; halec: — Healic óðer sǽfisc *herring or seafish*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 250, 26.

heá-líc; *adj. High, elevated, lofty, sublime, proud, chief, very great, noble, distinguished, deep, profound*:—Nán gereord nis swá healíc swá Ebréisc *no language is so noble as Hebrew*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 28. Abram ðæt is healíc fæder *Abram, that is, great father*, i. 92, 13. Leóht swilce healíc sunnbeám *a light like a splendid sunbeam*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 152. Swíðe healíc nama *a name of great distinction*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 31: L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 11. Is án dæra eahta winda aquilo geháten se blǽwþ healíc and ceald *one of the eight winds is called aquilo; it blows high and cold*, Lchdm. iii. 276, 5. Healíc on his weorcum *actione præcipuus*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 8. Gebletsod ys Abram ðam healícan Gode . . . and gebletsod ys se healíca God *blessed be Abram of the most high God . . . and blessed be the most high God*, Gen. 14, 19, 20. Nis nán leahter swá healíc ðæt man ne mæge gebétan *there is no crime so deep that it may not be expiated*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 20. Hé næs ácweald þurh ðam healícan fylle *he was not killed by the fall from such a height*, 300, 20. Mid healícum gedwylde *through profound error*, 506, 27. On healícum gemóte *in a principal meeting*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 67, 348. Dæt lengtenfæsten mon sceal mid swíðe healícre gýmene healdan *the fast of Lent ought to be kept with the very greatest care*, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 5. Healíc þinge ðú ðærmid ongitst *thereupon thou wilt observe a remarkable thing*, Herb. 57, 2; Lchdm. i. 160, 1. Swá healícne dem his ágnes hryres *alta ruinæ suæ damna*, Past. 58, 2; Swt. 441, 26. Hafaþ healíce stefne *hath an excellent voice*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 31; Crá. 93. Healíce bodan *archangels*, Homl. Th. i. 342, 26: L. Eth. vii. 2; Th. i. 330, 6. Gif hie hwæt suá healícra yfela on him ongieten *if they perceive any very great evil in them*; si qua valde sunt eorum prava, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 6. On healícum muntum *on lofty hills*, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Wé lǽraþ ðæt man wið healíce synna scylde swýðe georne *we instruct people to guard very diligently against very great sins*, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 6. Healíce gegaderunga *legitima conjugia*, L. Ecg. C. 28; Th. ii. 152, 35. Spræc healíg word wið drihten sínne *spoke proud words against his lord*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 21; Gen. 294. Ælc sáwul sý underþeód healícrum anwealdum *let every soul be subjected to the higher powers*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 17. Se is healícost seðe ðone martyrdóm ǽfter Gode ástealde *he is most exalted who was the first martyr after God*, i. 50, 1. Ða recceras scoldon þencean ymb ðæt hélícuste and ða underþióddan scoldon dón ðæt unweordlícre *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a Rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 131, 19.

hea-líce; *adv. Highly, on high, excellently*: — Is ðín mildheort mód ánafen healíce *magnificatur misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 107, 4: 137, 6. Healíce ða Cyricean reccende *ecclesiam sublimiter regens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 12. Seó gódnys is of ðam Scyppende se ðe is healíce gód *that goodness is from the Creator, who is supremely good*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 19. Se ðe on heofonum is healíce sittende *who sitteth on high in heaven*, ii. 318, 3: 254, 27. Healíce geweorþod *highly honoured*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 18. Ðus healíce *in such a high degree*, 123, 2. Ðonne fremaþ hit healíce *it will do very great good*, Herb. 4, 2; Lchdm. i. 90, 7. Hé wolde ðæt his lof ðé healícor weóxe *he desired that his praise should grow the greater*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 30. Healícost fremede *was beneficial in the highest degree*, Herb. 73, 3; Lchdm. i. 176, 10.

heá-licness, e; *f. Loftiness, sublimity, greatness*:—Healícnyss *sublimitas*, Hymn Surt. 74, 26. Seó heofenlíce healícnyss wearþ geopenod *the greatness of heaven was revealed*, Homl. Th. i. 106, 31.

heall, e; *f. A hall, residence*:—Heall *aula*, Ælfc. Gl. 61, 107; Som. 78, 89; Wrt. Voc. 58, 4. Mycel and rúm heall *atrium*, 109; Som. 79, 21; Wrt. Voc. 58, 61. Seó heall ðæs Hálgan Gástes *the residence of the Holy Ghost*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 13. Heal, Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. On his ðære hálgan healle *in aula sancta ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Hé dreám gehýrde hlúdne in healle *loud merriment he heard in the hall*, Beo. Th. 178; B. 89: Cd. 210; Th. 261, 1; Dan. 719. Hie tó his healle ne tó his hírēde eft wendan noldan *they would not return to his* [*Nero's*] *residence nor household*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 18. On cynges healle *in the king's hall*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 7, 8: L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. Da healfenlican healle innférde *entered the heavenly hall*, Homl. Th. i. 52, 20. [*O. Sax.* halla: *Icel.* höll: *O. H. Ger.* halla *aula, palatium, templum*: *Ger.* halle.]

DER. gif-, medo-heall.

heal-líc; *adj. Belonging to a hall or palace*; aulicus, palatinus, Cot. 194, Lye.

heall-reáf, es; *n. A piece of tapestry for a hall*:—Ælfwine ic geann ánes heallreáfes *I give to Alfwine a piece of tapestry*, Chart. Th. 530, 35.

heall-wahrift, es; *n. Tapestry for hanging on the wall of a hall*:—Ic geann mínum suna ánes heallwahriftes, Chart. Th. 530, 33.

HEALM, es; *n.* I. HAULM, *straw, stem* or *stalk of grass, stalk of a plant*:—Healm *culmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 67, 127; Wrt. Voc. 38, 49. Healmes láf *stipulæ*, Som. 67, 129; Wrt. Voc. 38, 51. Gán and gadrion him sylfe ðæt healmes let *them go and gather straw for themselves*, Ex. 5, 7. Swá windes healm *sicut stipulam ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. Genim rigen healm and beren *take rye and barley straw*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 11. II. *a roof of straw* [?]:—Ciricsceat mon sceal ágifan tó ðam healme and tó ðam heorþe ðe se mon on bið tó niddum wintra *ciricsceattum debet reddere homo a culmine et mansione, ubi residens erit in Natali*, L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* halm *stipula*: *Icel.* hálmr: *m. straw*: *O. H. Ger.* halm; *m. culmus, calamus, stipula, festuca*: *Ger.* halm: *Grk. κάλαμος n reed.*]

healm-streaw, es; *n. Straw, stubble*:—Healmstreaw *stipulam*, Ps. Spl. 82, 12.

healoc, es; *m. n.* [?] *A hollow, corner, bending:* — Hēr sint tācn āheardodre lifre ge on dām læppum and healocum and filmenum *here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and hollows and membranes*, L. M. R. 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 5. [Cf. (?) *Prompt. Parv.* halke *angulus, latibulum: Chauc.* halke, *corner.*] v. holc, hylca.

heal-reced, es; *n. A palace:*—Hē healreced hātan wolde medoærn micel men gewyrcean *he would bid men make a palace, a great meadhouse*, Beo. Th. 136; B. 68.

heals, hals, es; *m. The neck, the prow of a ship:*—Se hals *the neck*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 22; Ph. 298. Gehæfted be dām healse *fastened by the neck*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 29; Gen. 385. Heals ealne ymbefēng *he clasped all the neck*, Beo. Th 5376; B. 2691. Lēt his francan wadan þurh dæs hysses hals *he let his weapon pass through the man's neck*, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. [*Orm.* halls: *Piers P. Chauc.* hals: *Prompt. Parv.* hals *collum, amplexatorium: Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hals: *Icel.* hāls *neck, part of the bow of a ship.*]

heals-beág, es; *m. A ring for the neck, necklace;* monile, collare, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. [*O. H. Ger.* hals-pouc *torques.*]

heals-beorh; *gen.* -beorge; *f. A protection for the neck, gorget, hauberk*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 423. [*Icel.* hāls-björg *a gorget: O. H. Ger.* hals-pirc, -perg *pectoria, lorica.*]

heáls-bōc, e; *f. A book which brings safety, an amulet, a phylactery*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. [*Icel.* hāls-bōk *a book to swear upon.*] v. hāls.

healsed, healsod, healscod *a cloth for the head*:—Healsed *caputium*, Cot. 170, Lye. In halsado *in sudario*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 20. Mid halsodo *sudario*, Jn. Skt. Rush. [halscode, Lind.] 11, 44. Halsodu *sudarium* [hascode, Lind.] 20, 7.

healseta, an; *m.* Se ealdormon rād þurh sumne wudu đā rǣsde ān nædre of holum treowe æt đam healsetan him on đone bōsm and hyne tōslāt dæt hē wæs sōna deád, Shrn. 144, 27.

heals-fæst; *adj. Stiff-necked, stubborn*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 2238.

heals-fang, es; *n.* A term occurring in the laws which Thorpe thus defines: 'The sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment had it been in use.' The word occurs in the following passages:—Gif ceorl būton wīfes wīsdōme deōflum gelde hē sīe ealra his āhtan scyldig and healsfange *if a married man without his wife's knowledge sacrifice to idols let him be liable in all his possessions and his 'heals-fang,'* L. Wih. 12, 11, 14; Th. i. 40, 5, 2, 10. Gylde man cxx scill. tō healsfange æt twelfhyndum were. Healsfang gebyreþ bearnum brōđrum and fæderan ne gebyreþ nānum mǣge dæt feoh būte đam de sȳ binnan cneōwe. Of đam dæge de dæt healsfang āgolden sȳ . . . , L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 23–7: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 20: L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 11: L. C. S. 37: Th. i. 398, 13: 45; Th. i. 402, 14: 61; Th. i. 408, 19: L. C. F. 14; Th. i. 428, 7: L. H. 11, 7, 10; Th. i. 521, 5, 10: 76, 6: Th. i. 582, 4. Schmid A. S. Gesetze, p. 609, suggests a different origin from that given by Thorpe, 'Es liegt nahe, an die Berechnung der Verwandtschaft-sgrade nach den Gliedern des menschlichen Leiber zu denken, wo dann die nächsten Verwandten, die auf den Halsfang Anspruch haben, in den Hals zu stehen kommen könnten, und damit hängt vielleicht Zusammen, dass die Gradberechnungen nicht von dem gemeinschaftlichen Stammvater, sondern dessen Kindern beginnen, sodass die näherstehenden Verwandten als *binnan cneowe* befindlich bezeichnet werden konnten.' But while this explanation might suit the circumstances described in the passage given above, from Edmund's Laws, it would not be applicable in the earlier passage from Wihtræd's Laws. Schmid seems to refer the penalty, in its origin, too exclusively to cases of killing; 'Eine Geldbusse, die bei einer Tödtung in Verbindung mit dem Wergeld an die nächsten Verwandten des Getödteten gezahlt werden musste, die aber auch sonst zur Bestimmung der Grösse einer Busse genannt wird.' [Cf. *Icel.* hāls-fang; *n. embracing:* hāls-fengja *to embrace.*]

heals-gebedda, an; *f. A bedfellow, consort around whose neck the arms are thrown, one dearly loved*, Beo. Th. 126; B. 63. v. heals-mægeþ.

heals-gund, es; *m. A swelling in the neck;* struma, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 10, 13, 15, etc.

healsian. v. hālsian.

heal-sittende; *pl. People sitting in a hall*, Beo. Th. 4035; B. 2015: 5728; B 2868.

heals-mægeþ, e; *f. A virgin embraced and beloved*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 6; Gen. 2155. v. heals-gebedda.

heals-mene, -myne, es; *m. A necklace, chain for the neck:* — Hē dyde gyldene healsmyne ymbe his swuran *he put a gold chain about his neck*, Gen. 41, 42. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni; *n: Icel.* hāls-men; *n.*]

heals-ome, an; *f. A humour in the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 26.

healsre-fæder, e; *f. The feathers of a pillow, down*:—Hnescre ic eom micle halsreſeðre *I am much softer than down*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 28; Rä. 41, 80. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* halsare *cervical.*]

heals-wida, an; *m. A necklace:*—Me healswidan hlāford sealde *my lord has given me a chain for my neck*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 12; Rä. 5, 4.

heals-wyrt, e; *f.* In Lchdm. ii. Gloss. are given the following plant-names:—1. *Campanula trachelium, Dan.* halsurt: *Ger.* halswurz, halskraut: *Du.* halskrind. II. *Hare's ear;* bupleurum tenuissimum. III. *Scilla autumnalis.* IV. *Symphytum album.*

HEALT; *adj.* HALT, *lame, limping:*—Healt *claudus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 35. Gif hē healt weorþ *if he become lame*, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. Hæfdon him tō lādteówe ænne wīsne mon, þēh hē healt wǣre and him tō gielpworde hæfdon dæt him leófre wǣre dæt hie hæfdon healtne cyning đonne healt rīce *they had as their leader a wise man though he was lame, and made it their boast that they had rather the king halted than the kingdom*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 28–31: Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8. Him tō eodan blinde and healte *the blind and halt went to him*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 21: Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1215: Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [*Goth.* halts: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* halt: *Icel.* haltr: *O. H. Ger.* halz.]

heal-þegen, es; *m. A hall-thane, one who resides or is occupied in a hall*, Beo. Th. 287; B. 142: 1443; B. 719.

healtian; p. ode; *pp.* od *To halt, limp, be lame:* — Ic healtige *claudico*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 27. Hī nū gyt heora ealdan gewunon healdaþ and fram rihtum stīgum healtiaþ *ipsi adhuc inveterati et claudicantes a semitis suis*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 19. Hȳ healtodan on heora wegum *claudicaverunt a semitis suis*, Ps. Th. 17, 43. Ne healtigeaþ leng *ut non claudicans quis erret*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 18.

healt-wudu, a; *m. The woodwork of a hall*, Beo. Th. 2639; B. 1317.

healtmol, hamol [?]; *adj. Frugal;* frugi, Cot. 86, Lye. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* hamal *mutilus.*]

heán; *adj. Low, mean, abject, poor, humbled, humble*:—Hiora heorte wæs heán on gewinnun *humiliatum est in laboribus cor eorum*, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Ic heán gewearþ hē mē hrađe lȳsde *humiliatus sum et liberavit me*, 114, 6. Nānig eft sīdade heán hyhta leás *none returned cast down and hopeless*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 25; Gū. 897. Đā dū heán and earm ærest cwōme *when abject and poor thou first didst come*, 39 a; Th. 129, 23; Gū. 425. Dēmaþ đam rīcan swā đam heánan and đam litlan swā đam miclan *judge the high as the low, and the little as the great*, Deut. 1, 17: Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Hū uncūþ bið æghwylcum ānum men his līfes tīd æghwēder ge rīcum ge heánum ge geongum ge ealdum *how unknown to every single man is the period of his life, both to the rich man and to the poor, to the young and to the old*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 8. Habbaþ mē gehnǣged heánne tō eorþan *humiliavit in terra vitam meam*, Ps. Th. 142, 3. Ægđer ge welige ge heáne *simul in unum dives et pauper*, 48, 2. Swā rīce swā heáne *vel divites vel pauperes*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Se scearpa deáþ de ne forlēt ne rīce menn ne heáne se hine genam *stern death who spares neither rich men nor poor, that seized him*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 35. Hī hī sylfe lēton ægđer ge for heáne ge for unwræste *ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Hī taliaþ dē wyrsan for heánan gebyrdan đa de heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige *they account the worse, for their humble birth, those whose forefathers were not rich in a worldly point of view*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 2. Ne wandige hē nā for rīcum ne for heánum *non vereri potentes neque humiles*, L. Ecg. P. i, 1; Th. ii. 172, 3. Heánra burhwered *vulgus* vel *plebs*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 82; Wrt. Voc. 18, 37. Heánra man vel ceorlīc ēhta *peculium*, 13; Som. 57, 122; Wrt. Voc. 22, 59. Se heánra hād *the weaker sex*, Exon. 92; Th. 7, 10; Cri. 99. Ne se heárra derige đam heánran *nor let the higher injure the lower*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Deáh hit se læsta wǣre and se heánosta *though it were the least and the lowest*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 23. [*Laym.* hæne, hene: *Goth.* hauns: *O. H. Ger.* hōn *humilis, infamis.*]

heán; *p.* heáde; *pp.* heád *To raise, heighten, exalt, advance*:—Mid singalum bysenum ārfæstre wyrcnysse hē ongan heán and miclian *continuis piæ operationis exemplis provehere curavit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 19. Heáþ and hebbaþ *exalt and raise*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 349, 6; Sch. 42. [*Goth.* hauhjan *to exalt: O. H. Ger.* hōhjan *exaltare: Ger.* erhöhen *exalt, raise.*]

heáne; *adv. Ignominiously, shamefully, abjectly*:—Đū sylfa mē heáne gehnǣgdest *humiliasti me*, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Scyldigra scōlu āscyred weorþeþ heáne from hālgum *the band of the guilty shall with shame be separated from the holy*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 17; Cri. 1609: 75 b; Th. 283, 16; Jul. 681. Swā hē sȳn fram dīnes handa heáne ādrifene *quidem ipsi de manu tua expulsi sunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. [In some of these passages the word may be a case of the adjective rather than an adverb.]

heá-nes. v. heáh-nes.

heán-līc; *adj. Ignominious, disgraceful, vile, poor*:—Tō heánlīc mē þincеþ dæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon unbefohtene *too shameful methinks that ye with our treasures should go to your ships without a struggle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 25. Swīđe nearewe sent and swīđe heánlīce đa menniscan gesælþa *very scanty and very poor are human felicities;* anxia enim res est humanorum conditio bonorum, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26: Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* hōn-līh *infamis, fœdus, ridendus, dedecor, indecor.*]

heán-lice; *adj. Ignominiously, ingloriously, disgracefully, miserably,*

humbly:—Faulus heánlíce hĭmweard ôþfléah *Fabius ignominiously fled homewards*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 13. Ne læt swá heánlíce ðín handgeweorc forwurþan *let not thine handiwork so miserably perish*, Hy. 7, 111; Hy. Gru. ii. 289, 111: Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 4; Cri. 31: 13 a; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372.

heán-mód; *adj. Dejected, cast down, humiliated*:—Ic sceal sárigferþ heánmód hweorfan *with sorrowing spirit and with dejected mind must I go*, Exon. 52 b; Th. 184, 32; Gú. 1353. Ic sceal feor donan heánmód hweorfan *I must go far thence with humiliated heart*, 71 a; Th. 265, 32; Jul. 390.

heán-spédig; *adj. Scantily, poorly endowed*:—Ðý læs hé forhycge heánspédigran *lest he despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 1; Crä. 26.

heáp, es; *m.* [*generally, but* ðeós earme heáp *occurs*, Cd. 215; Th. 270, 9; Sat. 87.] *A* HEAP, *pile, great number, host, multitude, crowd, band, troop, body of people, assembly, company*:—Galað ðæt is gewitnesse heáp *Galaad acervus testimonii interpretatur*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 5. Se hálga heáp hĕhfædera and witgena *the holy host of patriarchs and prophets*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 9. Fyrenfulra þreát heáp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Þegna heáp *a troop of thanes*, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Be ðam gesáligan heápe ðe mid ðam Hælende on ðisum lífe drohtnode *of the blessed company that lived with the Saviour in this life*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 22. Of ðam yfelan heápe gehádodra manna be ðám ðe úre Drihten cwæþ 'multi dicunt mihi, etc.' *of that evil band of men in orders about whom our Lord said, 'many will say to me,* etc.' L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 36: Apstls. Kmbl. 17; Ap. 9. Sum sceal on heápe hæleþum cwéman *one shall in company give pleasure to men*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 32; Vy. 77. Gewíteþ mid ðý wuldre mære tungol faran on heápe *the great star departs accompanied with that glory*, 93 b; Th. 350, 26; Sch. 69. Hwanon ferigeaþ gé heresceafta heáp *whence bear ye a heap of war shafts*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335. Hengestes heáp *Hengest's band*, 2186; B. 1091. His ðone gecorenan heáp *electos suos*, Ps. Th. 104, 38: L. Ælfc. P. 21; Th. ii. 372, 3. Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundreðu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Hine ða ða heápas frugnon hwæt hie wyrcean mihton ðæt hie Godes erre beflugon *when the multitudes asked him* [*John*] *what they could do to escape God's wrath*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 10: Cd. 161; Th. 202, 2; Exod. 382. Biscopan and gehálgodan heápan *for bishops and consecrated bodies*, L. Eth. vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 23. Heápum *in troops*, Cd. 81; Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693: 189; Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302: Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 29; Cri. 549: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 163. [*O. Sax.* hôp: *O. Frs.* hâp: cf. *Icel.* hópr *a troop, flock*: *O. H. Ger.* houf *strues, acervus*: *Ger.* haufe.] DER. gár-, wíg-heáp.

heáp-mælum; *adv. In heaps, by troops, bands, companies, flocks*:—Telle ðú and Aaron heápmælum *thou and Aaron shalt number them by their armies*, Num. 1, 3. Ne wæs ðá ylding tó don ðæt hí heápmælum cóman máran weorod of ðám þeódum ðe wé ær gemynegodon *non mora ergo confluentibus certatim in insulam gentium memoratarum catervis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483. 31. Ða dumban nióstenu hie hie gadriaþ heápmælum and hie ætsomne fédaþ *gregatim animalia bruta pascuntur*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 349, 23. Hý him heápmælum sylfe on hand eodon *they flocked to surrender to him*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 83, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* hiufmâlum *catervatim*.]

heápung, e; *f. A heaping, heap*:—Onfóþ hine and on ða heápunge eówre níðeruge gelédaþ *accipite et in cumulum damnationis vestræ ducite*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 14.

hearch. v. hearg.

HEARD, hard; *adj.* HARD, *harsh, austere, severe, rigorous, stern, stubborn, firm, hardy, brave*:—Hond and heard sweord *the hand and the hard blade*, Beo. Th. 5011; B. 2509. Ic wát ðæt ðú eart heard and mann *scio quia homo durus es*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. Heard is ðeós sprǽc *this is an hard saying*; durus est hic sermo, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Heó wæs ǽror ðam cynge hire suna swíðe heard *she had been before very hard to the king her son*, Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 36: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Se mon se ðe nú déme þ ðǽm earmun búton mildheortnesse, ðonne bið ðam eft heard dóm geteód *the man who now judges the poor without mercy, on him shall a hard sentence be then passed in requital*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 36: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 7; Gen. 432. Him rǽnig gew n hér on worlde tó lang ne tó heard þuhte *no labour here in the world seemed to him too long or too hard*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 3; Cd. 17; Th. 20, 30; Gen. 317. Hunger se hearda *severe famine*, 86; Th. 108, 32; Gen. 1815. Ðǽr wæs heard plega wælgára wrixl *there was hard fighting exchange of deadly darts*, 93; Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1989: Elen. Kmbl. 229; El. 115. Hé wæs ǽnræd heard and hygerǽf *he was resolute, hardy and noble-minded*, Andr. Kmbl. 465: An. 233: Beo. Th. 689; B. 342. Ðes hearda heáp *this stout band*, 868: B. 432. Wíges heard *bold in battle*, 1776; B. 886: Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 27; Crä. 39; Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Hé wæs heardes cynnes *he was of a brave race*, Byrht. Th. 139, 39; By. 266. Ðone deópan grund ðæs hátan lǽges and ðæs heardan lǽges *the deep abyss of hot and cruel flame*, Blick. Homl. 103, 15. Hine ða gegyrede mid hǽrenum hrægle swíðe heardum and unwinsumum *he clothed himself with raiment of hair very hard and unpleasant*, 221, 24. Ic hafu gecnáwen on heardum hyge ðæt ðú hálend eart middangeardes *I have acknowledged in my stubborn heart that thou art the saviour of the world*, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Beóþ ðé hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan *hunger and thirst will be hard adversaries to thee*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 28; Gú. 246. Ða heardan heortan *the hard hearts*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 2. Ða heardan þrowunga ðe hé ádreág *the hard sufferings that he endured*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Ic hine heardan clammum wríðan þohte *I thought to bind him with hard bonds*, Beo. Th. 1931; B. 963. Mé þinceþ ðæt ðú wǽre ðám ungelǽredum mannum heardra ðonne hit riht wǽre *videtur mihi quia durior justo indoctis auditoribus fuisti*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 32. Hige sceal ðé heardra ðé ðíre mægen lytlaþ *our courage shall be the stouter as our force lessens*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Nó ic gefrægn heardran feohtan *I have never heard of a harder fight*, Beo. Th. 1157; B. 576. Nǽfre hé ǽr ne síddan heardran hæle fand *never before or since did he find a stouter warrior*, 1442; B. 719. Se líchoma donne on ðone heardestan stenc and on ðone fúlostan biþ gecyrred *the body then shall be turned to the strongest and foulest stench*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Ða ðe gecwedene syndon ða heardestan men *who* [*the Scythians*] *are said to be very hardy men*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3. [*Goth.* hardus: *O. Sax.* hard: *O. Frs.* herd: *Icel.* harðr: *O. H. Ger.* hart, harti, hert, herti *durus, rigidus, asper, acer*: *Ger.* hart.]

heard-cwide, es; *m. Harsh language, reproach, abuse, contumely*:—Ic geþolade hosp and heardcwide *I suffered scorn and contumely*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444.

hearde; *adv. Severely, very much, greatly, sorely*:—Ða cwæþ se Hǽlend ðæt him hearde þyrste *then said Jesus that he was sore athirst*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 31. Hearde oisceamode *sorely ashamed*, 518, 31. Ðæs ðe wé wénaþ and hearde ondrǽdaþ *according to what we expect and very much fear*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Ll. ii. 380, 35. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hé of disse worlde móste *he very earnestly longed for the time when he might leave this world*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28.

heard-ecg; *adj. Hard of edge*:—Ða wæs on healle heardecg togen sweord *then in the hall was drawn the sword hard of edge*, Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 2984; B. 1490: Elen. Kmbl. 1513; El. 758: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rä. 6, 8. v. *other compounds with* ecg.

heard-fyrðe; *adj. Difficult to carry*:—Ðǽr oninnan bær eorl hard-fyrðne dǽl goldes *there within bore the earl a weighty portion of gold*, Beo. Th. 4483; B. 2245.

heard-heáwa, an; *m. A chisel*; scalprum, Som.

heard-heort; *adj. Hard-hearted, stiff-necked*:—Heardheort biþ se mann ðe nele þurh lufe ódrum fremigan ðǽt ðǽr hé mæg *that man is hard of heart who will not from love benefit others when he can*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Hwá is swá heardheort ðæt ne mæg wépan swylces ungelimpes *who is so hard of heart that he cannot weep at such misfortunes*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðis folc is hardheort *thou art a stiff-necked people*, Ex. 33, 3, 5: Homl. Th. i. 108, 22: ii. 258, 22. Gé sind ealra folca ungeleáfulluste and heardheortoste *ye are of all nations the most unbelieving and most stiff-necked*, Deut. 9, 6.

heard-heortness, e; *f. Hard-heartedness*:—Hwæt is seó stǽnige eorþe búton heardheortnyss *what is the stony ground but hard-heartedness*, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 35. Þurh ðone wah seó heardheortnes ðara híeremonna *per parietem duritia subditorum*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 24. Ic can eówre heardheortnisse *I know thy stiff neck*, Deut. 31, 27.

heard-hicgende; *adj. Bold in purpose*, Beo. Th. 793; B. 394: 1602; B. 799.

heardian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become hard, to harden*:—Ic heardige *dureo* and *duro*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6: 37; Som. 39, 26: Herb. 1, 19; Lchdm. i. 76, 18: 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4 Ðæt wyrmþ and heardaþ ðone magan *it warms and hardens the stomach*, L. M. 2, 10; Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Ðonne onginþ sió heardian *then the liver begins to harden*, 19; Lchdm. ii. 200, 25.

hearding, es; *m. A brave man, warrior, hero*, Elen. Kmbl. 50; El. 25: 260; El. 130: Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 1; Rún. 22. [Cf. ǽdeling and v. Grmm. D. M. 316, 321.]

heard-líc; *adj. Severe, fierce, hard, strict*:—Heardlíc eornost *severe seriousness*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37: Andr. Kmbl. 3100: An. 1553: Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dóm 37. Heardlícu wítu *severe punishments*, 69 b; Th. 258, 11; Jul. 263.

heard-líce; *adv. Hardly, sorely, harshly, sternly, bravely, stoutly*:—Heardlíce *duriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 41. Se Godes mau ongan heardlíce and bitterlíce wépan *the man of God began to weep sorely and bitterly*; solutus est in lacrymis, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 29. Hé heardlíce gewon wið Æþelbald cyning *he struggled hard with king Ethelbald*, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 30. Ðæt landfolc hardlíce wiðstódon *the people of the country withstood them stoutly*, 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Hé spræc heardlícor wið hig ðonne wið fremde men *he spoke more harshly to them than to strangers*, Gen. 42, 8. [*O. Sax.* hard-líko.]

heard-licness, e; *f. Hardness, severity, strictness*:—Sume hí sǽdon

ða heardlicnysse his lífes *some of them told the severity of his life*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 15.

heard-mód; *adj. Of a hard, unyielding spirit, self-confident, stout-hearted, brave*:—Éadig bið se man ðe symle bið forhtigende and sóþlice se heardmóda befylþ ou ýfel *blessed is the man that is ever fearing: and verily the self-confident man shall fall into evil*, Homl. Th. i. 408, 30. Hæleþas heardmóde *heroes stouthearted*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 2; Gen. 285. [*O. H. Ger.* hart-muat *obstinatus*; hart-móti *constantia, obstinatio, duritia*. Cf. *O. Sax.* hard-móðig: *Icel.* harð-móðigr.]

heard-módness, e; *f. Hardness of mind* or *heart*:—Stán is gesett ongeán done hláf forðan ðe heardmódnys is wíðerræde sóþre lufe *a stone is put in opposition to bread, because hardness of mind is contrary to true love*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 18.

heard-neb, -nebb; *adj. Having a hard beak* [*epithet of the raven*]:—Ða cwæþ se hálga tó dám heardnebbum *then said the saint to the ravens*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 15. v. *other compounds of* neb.

heardness, e; *f. Hardness*: — For eówer heortan heardnesse *ad duritiam cordis vestri*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8: Mk. Skt. 10, 5. Ðú æteówdest ðínum folce heardnyssa *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 5.

heardra, an; *m. The name of a fish*:—Heardra *mulus* vel *mugilis*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 64; Wrt. Voc. 55, 68: *mullus*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 63.

heard-ræd; *adj. Steadfast, firm*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. [Cf. *Icel.* harð-ræði *hardiness.*]

heard-sǽlig; *adj. Having hard fortune, unfortunate, unhappy*:—Sum bið wonspédig heardsælig hæle *one is indigent, an unfortunate man*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 12; Crá. 32: Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20; Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 27; Kl. 19.

heard-sǽlness, e; *f. Misfortune, calamity*:—Ða com eác seó ofermǽte heardsælnes *then came also the excessive calamity*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 17.

heard-sǽlþ, e; *f. A hard fate, ill fortune, misfortune, unhappiness, wickedness, misconduct*: — Gong inn and geseoh ða heardsælþa and ða sconde ðe dás hér dóþ *ingredere et vide abominationes pessimas quas isti faciunt hic*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 8. Ic wolde gewýscan gif ic mihte ðæt hí næfdon ða heardsælþa ðæt hí mihton ýfel dón *uti hoc infortunio cito careant, patrandi sceleris possibilitate deserti, vehementer exopto*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 4. Hit gebyrede þurh ða heardsælþa ðara wrítera ðæt hí for hora slǽwþe and for gímeléste and for recceléste forlêton unwriten ðara monna dæda ðe on hiora dagum foremǽroste wǽron *quam multos clarissimos suis temporibus viros scriptorum inops delevit oblivio*, 18, 3; Fox 64, 33.

heard-wendlice; *adv. Severely, strictly*: — Heardwendlîce [MS. B. heardlice] *districtius*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 40.

hearg-træf, es; *n. A heathen temple*, Beo. Th. 353; B. 175.

hearg-, herig-weard, es; *m. A guardian of a temple*, Andr. Kmbl. 2249; An. 1126.

hearh, hearch, herh, es; *m*: *pl.* hearga, *f. A temple, an idol*:—Se ylca hearh *quod fanum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 35. Sóna ðæs ðe hé gelíhte tó ðam hearge dá sceát hé mid his spere ðæt hit sticode fæste on ðam hearge *nec distulit ille, mox ut propiabat fanum, profanare illud, injecta in eo lancea quam tenebat*, 13; S. 517, 11. Siddan hé tór tó ðæm hearge ðe Egypti sǽdon ðæt hé wǽre Amones hora gode *inde ad templum Jovis Ammonis pergit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 23. Hé on ðam ylcan hearhge wigbed hæfde tó Cristes onsægdnyssa and óðer tó deófla onsægdnysse *in eodem fano et altare haberet ad sacrificium Christi et arulam ad victimas dæmoniorum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 33. Hie onhnigon tó ðam herige *they bowed to the idol*, Cd. 181; Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Gif ǽnig man gelýfe on Moloches heard *if any man believe on Moloch*, Lev. 20, 2. Hé hét his geféran tóworpon ealne hearh and ða getymbro and forbærnan *jussit sociis destruere ac succendere fanum cum omnibus septis suis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Ealle ða hearga(s?) [cf. Swt. 157, 7] *universa idola*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 22. Cwæþ ðæt his hergas hýrran wǽron and mihtigran mannum tó fríðe ðonne Israéla ége drihten *he said that his idols were greater and more mighty for the protection of men than the eternal Lord of the Israelites*, Cd. 210; Th. 260, 25; Dan. 715. On westhealfe Alexandres herga *aras Alexandri magni*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17. Ne ic ne clypige tó heora godum ne tó heargum ne gebidde mid mínre múþe *nec memor ero nominum eorum per labra mea*, Ps. Th. 15, 4. Ða wuldriaþ in hergum heara *qui gloriantur in simulacris suis*, Ps. Stev. 96, 7. Ða ongunnon hí ða hergas edniwian *cæperunt fana restaurare*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 561, 42: 562, 15. Mid ðý hé sóhte hwá ða wigbed and ða hergas ðara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hí ymbsǽte wǽron férest ǽidlian and tóweorpan scolde *cum quæreret quis aras et fana idolorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata primus profanare deberet*, 2, 13; S. 516, 39. Heora hergas tówearp *templa subvertit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2: Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 28; Cri. 485. And geeáþmédaþ hira herga *et adoraverint simulacra eorum*, Ex. 34, 15. Ne wirc gé eów hearga ne ágrafene godas . . . eówre hearga ic tóbrece *ye shall make you no idols nor graven image . . . I will cut down your images*, Lev. 26, 1, 30. [*Icel.* hörgr; *m.* 'a heathen place of worship, an altar of stone, erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn, built in open air, and without images,' Cl. and Vig. Dict: *O. H. Ger.* haruc, haruch, harug; *m. lucus, nemus, fanum, delubrum, ara.* The word perhaps occurs in the sense of *grove* in Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 25; Az. 110. Grein so translates the word in this passage.]

HEARM, herm, es; *m.* HARM, *hurt, injury, evil, grief, affliction, pain, injurious speech, calumny, insult*:—Hýnþ wel lyre vel hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47, 29. Éác is hearm gode módsorg gemacod *pain also and heart-sorrow is caused to God*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 2; Gen. 754. Nán hearm ne bið ðeáh hit nó ne gewyrðe *there is no harm if it do not happen*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 4. Ic forhele ðæt mé hearmes swá fela Adam gespræc eargra worda *I will conceal that Adam spoke so much calumny, so many evil words to me*, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 30; Gen. 579: 30; Th. 41, 24; Gen. 661: Exon. 10 a; Th. 11, 15; Cri. 171. Hé onfunde Godes ierre on ðam hearme de his bearne æfter his dagum becom *in damnationem secuturæ prolis ex eo iram judicis pertulit*, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 4. Nó hé mid hearme gæst ne grétte *not with insult did he greet the guest*, Beo. Th. 3788; B. 1892. Huscworde ongan herme hyspan *with words of contumely and insult began to revile him*, Andr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Gif hwæs weorc forbyrnþ, hé hæfþ ðone hearm and bið swá ðeáh gehealden þurh fýr *if any one's work is consumed he has the loss, and yet shall be saved by fire*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 30. Hí gefeordon máran hearm and ýfel ðonne hí ǽfre wéndon ðæt heom ǽnig burhwaru gedón sceolde *they got more damage and hurt than they ever expected any citizens would cause them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 13. Ǽr hí tó mycelne hearm gedydon *before they did too much harm*, 1004; Erl. 139, 20: Cd. 196; Th. 245, 6; Dan. 458. Ealle synt uncre hearmas gewrecene *all our injuries are avenged*, 35; Th. 47, 12; Gen. 759. Nyste ðæt hearma swá fela fylgean sceolde monna cynne *knew not that so many ills to mankind must follow*, 33; Th. 44, 13; Gen. 708: Andr. Kmbl. 2889; An. 1447. Mé is ðæt hearma mæst *that is greatest of griefs to me*, Byrht. Th. 138, 21; By. 233. [*O. Sax.* harm *pain, grief*: *Icel.* harmr *grief, sorrow, harm*: *O. H. Ger.* harm *calamitas, calumnia, contumelia, ærumna, injuria*: *Ger.* harm *grief, sorrow.*]

hearm = hréam [?] L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10, see note there and Schmid, p. 123.

hearm, herm; *adj. Causing harm* or *sorrow, grievous, injurious, evil, malicious*: — Herm bealowes gást *the malicious spirit of evil*, Cd. 228; Th. 307, 19; Sat. 682. Hé mé álýsde of hearmum worde *ipse liberavit me a verbo aspero*, Ps. Th. 90, 3. Ða inwit and fácen hycgeaþ on heortan þurh hearme geþoht *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde*, 139, 2. Tugon longne síð in hearmra hond *went a long journey into the power of evil ones*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 20; Ph. 441. Ne hyld ðú míne heortan ðæt ic hearme word þuruh inwitstæf útforlǽte *ut non declines cor meum in verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 140, 5.

hearma, an; *m. A shrew-mouse* [?]; nebila, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 6; Wrt. Voc. 22, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* harmo *mygale.*]

hearm-cwalu, e; *f. Grievous destruction*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 18; Cri. 1609.

hearm-cwedelian; *p.* ode *To speak ill of, calumniate*:—Ná hearmcwedelodon mé ofermóde *non calumnieturne me superbi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 122.

hearm-cweðan; *p.* -cwæþ *To revile, speak ill of*:—Mid ðý menn iuih hearmcueðaþ *cum homines vos exprobaverint*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Hearmcuæðon him *convitiabantur ei*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 32.

hearm-cweðend, es; *m. A calumniator*:—Hé ða hermcweðend hýneþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5.

hearm-cwide, es; *m. Injurious, abusive speech, calumny, blasphemy, a sentence pronouncing harm* or *sorrow*:—Heora hearran hearmcwyde *their lord's sentence*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 12; Gen. 625. Judéa cynn wið godes bearne ǽhóf hearmcwide *the race of the Jews against God's son blasphemed*, Andr. Kmbl. 1121; An. 561: 157; An 79. Áhrede mé hearmcwidum heánra manna *redime a calumniis hominum*, Ps. Th. 118, 134: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. [*O. Sax.* harm-quidi: *O. H. Ger.* harm-quiti *calumnia.*]

hearm-cwidian, -cwiddian; *p.* ode *To revile, calumniate, speak ill of*:—Ongan hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan [-cwidian, Cott.] *he began to revile and speak ill of him*, Bt. 18, 4: Fox 66, 33.

hearm-cwidol; *adj. Given to speak evil, calumnious*:—Gebiddaþ for hearmcwidele *orate pro calumniantibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. Ða wǽron hí ǽfter æþelborennysse oferhýdige and hearmcwydole *in consequence of noble birth they were haughty and given to speak contemptuously of others*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8.

hearm-edwit, es; *n. Grievous reproach*, Ps. Th. 68, 21.

hearm-fullic; *adj. Harmful, hurtful*:—Swurdboran hine gewordene gesíhþ hearmfullíc getácnaþ *to see one's self become a gladiator betokens something hurtful*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 26.

hearm-heortness, e; *f. Murmuring, grieving*; murmuratio, Cot. 187, Lye.

hearmian; *p.* ode *To harm, hurt, injure*: — Gif preóst ðóderne unwarnode lǽte ðæs ðe hé wite ðæt him hearmian wille *if a priest leave*

another unwarned of that which he knows will harm him, L. N. P. L. 33 : Th. ii. 294, 26 : Lchdm. iii. 202, 33. Gif ðū hine forgitst hit hearmaþ ðē sylfum and nā Gode *if thou forgettest him it harms thyself and not God*, Homl. Th. i. 140, 31. Ðeáh ðe hit hearmige sumum *though it may do harm to some*, H. R. 105, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* harmên *calumniari : Ger.* härmen *to afflict, grieve :* cf. *Icel.* hermask *to be annoyed.*]

hearm-leóþ, es ; *n. A sorrowful song, lamentation* :—Hearmleóþ galan *to sing a song of grief*, Andr. Kmbl. 2256 ; An. 1129 : 2684 ; An. 1344. Hearmleóþ ägől earm and unlæd *wretched and miserable sang a mournful song*, Exon. 74 b ; Th. 279, 18 ; Jul. 615.

hearm-líc ; *adj. Hurtful, injurious, painful, miserable, grievous* :—Hearmlíc him wære ðæt hē wurþe ðā ece *it would have been hurtful for him to become eternal then*, Hexam. 18 ; Norm. 26, 17. Ðæt wæs hreówlic and hearmlíc *that was sad and grievous*, Chr. 1057 ; Erl. 192, 21. [*O. Sax.* harm-lîk.]

hearm-loca, an ; *m. An enclosed place where hurt or affliction is suffered, a prison* :—Wræcstōwe under hearmlocan geföran *they reached their place of exile in hell*, Cd. 5 ; Th. 6, 19 ; Gen. 91. Hē his magubegne under hearmlocan hælo ábeád *he announced safety to his servant in prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 189 ; An. 95 : 2058 ; An. 1031 : Elen. Kmbl. 1386 ; El. 695.

hearm-plega, an ; *m. Strife*, Cd. 90 ; Th. 114, 2 ; Gen. 1898.

hearm-scearu, e ; *f. What is imposed as a punishment or penalty* ['was zur pein und qual auferlegt wird,' Grmm. R. A. 681] :—Wyrþ him wīte gegearwod sum heard harmscearu *for them punishment will be prepared, some severe penalty*, Cd. 22 ; Th. 28, 7 ; Gen. 432 : 37 ; Th. 48, 25 ; Gen. 781 : 38 ; Th. 51, 19 ; Gen. 829. [*O. Sax.* harm-skara : *O. Frs.* herm-skere : *O. H. Ger.* harm-, haram-skara *plaga, percussio, afflictio, castigatio, contritio, dejectio, calamitas, supplicium, scantinea*, Grff. vi. 529.]

hearm-sceaða, an ; *m. A grievous, pernicious spoiler*, Beo. Th. 1536 ; B. 766.

hearm-slege, es ; *m. A grievous blow*, Exon. 28 b ; Th. 88, 4 ; Cri. 1435.

hearm-spréc, e ; *f. Slander* ; calumnia, Som.

hearm-sprécol ; *adj. Calumnious*, Som. v. hearm-cwidol.

hearm-sprécolness, e ; *f. Slandering, traducing*, Som.

hearm-stæf, es ; *m. Hurt, harm, sorrow, trouble, affliction* :—Wē nū gehýraþ hwæ̆r ūs hearmstafas onwócan *we now hear whence troubles arose for us*, Cd. 45 ; Th. 58, 1 ; Gen. 939. Ne möstun hý Güþläces gæste sceáðan . . . ac hý ähöfun hearmstafas *they might not injure Guthlac's spirit . . . but they raised up troubles*, Exon. 35 b ; Th. 115, 35 ; Gū. 200. [Cf. *other compounds of* stæf.]

hearm-tán, es ; *m. A twig of sorrow or evil*, Cd. 47 ; Th. 61, 4 ; Gen. 992.

hearpe, hærpe, an ; *f. A harp* :—Hearpe *cithara*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 56 : Ps. Th. 56, 10. Psalm æfter hærpan sang *canticum* : æfter hærpan sang *psalmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34 ; Som. 62, 57, 58 ; Wrt. Voc. 28, 37, 38. Ðær wæs hearpan swég *there was the sound of the harp*, Beo. Th. 179 ; B. 89 : 4908 ; B. 2458 : 6039 ; B. 3023 : 4517 ; B. 2262 : 4221 ; B. 2107. Se hearpan æfrest handum sínum hlyn áwehte *he first awaked with his hands the sound of the harp*, Cd. 52 ; Th. 66, 5 ; Gen. 1079. Ðonne ðær wæs blisse intingan gedémed ðæt hī ealle sceoldan þurh endebyrdnesse be hearpan singan ðonne hē geseah ða hearpan him nealǽcean ðonne āras hē *cum esset lætitiæ causa ut omnes per ordinem cantare deberent ille ubi adpropinquare sibi citharam cernebat surgebat*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 6. Ic ðé on sealmfatum singe be hearpan *psallam tibi in cithara*, Ps. Th. 70, 20 : Exon. 86 b ; Th. 325, 1 ; Vid. 105. Ne bíþ him tō hearpan hyge . . . se ðe on lagu fundaþ *he has no mind to the harp . . . who on the ocean puts forth*. 82 a ; Th. 308, 23 ; Seef. 44. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fötum sittan feoh þicgan *one shall at his lord's feet sit with the harp and receive treasure*, 88 a ; Th. 332, 4 ; Vy. 80. Sum mid hondum mæg hearpan grētan *one with his hands can touch the harp*, 79 a ; Th. 296, 11 ; Crā. 49 : 91 b ; Th. 344, 10 ; Gn. Ex. 171 : 17 b ; Th. 42, 8 ; Cri. 669. [*Icel.* harpa : *O. H. Ger.* harfa *plectrum, chelys, psalterium, cythara : Ger.* harfe.]

harpe-, hearp-nægel, es ; *m. An instrument for striking the strings of a harp* : — Hearpnægel *plectrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 71 ; Som. 70, 96 ; Wrt. Voc. 43, 27. Apollonius his hearpenægl genam *Apollonius took his harp-nail*, Ap. Th. 17, 7.

harpene, an ; *f. A nightingale* ; aëdon, Cot. 19, Lye.

harpere, es ; *m. A harper* : — Hearpere *citharedus*, Ælfc. Gl. 114 ; Som. 80, 8 ; Wrt. Voc. 60, 44 : *citharista*, 73, 55. Án hearpere wæs on ðære þeóde de Thracia hātte . . . ðæs nama wæs Orfeus *there was a harper in Thrace whose name was Orpheus*, Bo. 35, 6 ; Fox 166, 29 : Past. 23 ; Swt. 175, 7. [*Icel.* harpari : *O. H. Ger.* harfere *citharedus.*]

harpestre, an ; *f. A female harper* :—Hearpestre *citharista*, Ælfc. Gl. 114 ; Som. 80, 9 ; Wrt. Voc. 60, 45.

harpe-streng, es ; *m. A harp-string* : — Hē ða hearpestrengas mid cræfte āstirian ongan *he began to move the strings of the harp skilfully*, Ap. Th. 17, 8. [*Icel.* hörpu-strengr.]

hearpian ; *p.* ode *To play on the harp, to harp* :—Hē mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu wagode *he could play on the harp so that the wood moved*, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 166, 32 : Ap. Th. 16, 16. Fægere hē hearpaþ *pulcre citharizat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 31. Ða hwile ðe hē hearpode *whilst he played on the harp*, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 170, 5. Stefen swæ̆ hearpara hearpandra in hearpum sínum *vocem sicut citharœdorum citharizantium in cytharis suis*, Rtl. 47, 24.

hearp-sang, es ; *m. A song to the harp, a psalm* :—Hearpsang *psalmus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34 : Som. 62, 56 ; Wrt. Voc. 28, 36.

hearp-slege, es ; *m. A striking, playing of the harp* :—On hearpan and on hearpslege and on stefne sealmcwides *in cithara, in cithara et voce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5. [*Icel.* hörpu-slagr *striking the harp.*]

hearp-swég, es ; *m. The sound of the harp* :—Sealmleóþ and hearpswég *psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gloss.

hearpung, e ; *f. Harping, playing on the harp* :—Hē hī hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga *he hath deserved her by his harping*, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 170, 8.

hearra, herra, hierra, an ; *m. A lord.* The use of this word, which occurs only in poetry, is noticeable. It occurs twenty-three times in that part of the Genesis [vv. 235–851] for which Sievers claims an old Saxon origin, and only four times elsewhere, Cd. 192 ; Th. 240, 28 ; Dan. 393 : Judth. 10 ; Thw. 22, 9 ; Jud. 56 : Byrht. Th. 137, 51 ; By. 204 : Chr. 1065 ; Erl. 198, 13. [In the Heliand *herro* occurs frequently. *Icel.* has *harri, herra : O. H. Ger. herro :* Grff. iv. 991.]

hearste-, hierste-panne, an ; *f. A frying-pan* :—Hē him tǽhte ðæt hē him genáme áne íserne hearstepanna *tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream*, Past. 21, 5 ; Swt. 161, 7 : 163, 22.

heart. v. heort.

hearwian *to cool* ; refrigerare, Lye.

heaðorian, heaðerian ; *p.* ode *To restrain* : — Se godcunda foreþonc heaðeraþ ealle gesceaſta *the divine providence restrains all creatures*, Bt. 39, 5 ; Fox 218, 31. Mid þearfedunesse ge mid heora ungelǽrednesse ðara láreówa fōre heaðoradon *paupertate ac rusticitate sua doctorum arcebant accessum*, Bd. 4, 27 ; S. 604, 29. v. ge-heaðorian.

heaðu, heaðo *war* ; a word occurring only in compounds. The word is found in proper names in Icelandic, e. g. Höð the name of a Valkyria, Höðbroddr, Höðr the slayer of Baldr ; and in *O. H. Ger.* e. g. Hadu-praht, v. Grmm. D. M. 204 : Cl. and Vig. Dict. höð. Cf. beadu, güþ, hilde *and their compounds.*

heáðu [= heáhþu ?] *indecl. f. The deep, the sea* ; altum :—Sceal hringnaca ofer heáðu bringan lāc and lustācen *over the deep shall the bark bring gift and love token*, Beo. Th. 3729 ; B. 1862.

heaðu-byrne, an ; *f. A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 3108 ; B. 1552.

heaðu-deór ; *adj. Brave, stout in war*, Beo. Th. 1380 ; B. 688 : 1548 ; B. 772.

heaðu-fremmende ; *part. Doing battle, fighting*, Elen. Kmbl. 258 ; El. 130.

heaðu-fýr, es ; *n. Fierce, hostile fire*, Beo. Th. 5037 ; B. 2522 : 5087 ; 2547.

heaðu-geong ; *adj. Young and active in battle* (?) [*Hickes reads* hearo], Fins. Th. 3 ; Fin. 2.

heaðu-glemm, es ; *m. A wound got in fight*, Exon. 114 a ; Th. 438, 6 ; Rä. 57, 3. v. glemm.

heaðu-grim ; *adj. Very fierce, cruel with the cruelty of war* :—Hungur heaðogrimne heardne *famne fierce and fell*, Ps. Th. 145, 6 : Beo. Th. 1100 ; B. 548 : 5375 ; B. 2691.

heaðu-helm, es ; *m. A war-helm, casque*, Beo. Kmbl. 6304 ; B. 3156.

heaðu-lāc, es ; *n. Battle*, Beo. Th. 1172 : B. 584 : 3952 : B. 1974.

heaðu-lind, e ; *f. A linden war-shield*, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 6 ; Ædelst. 6.

heáðu-líðende ; *part. Sea-faring*, Beo. Th. 3600 ; B. 1798 : 5902 ; B. 2955 : Andr. Kmbl. 851 ; An. 426.

heaðu-mǽre ; *adj. Illustrious in war*, Beo. Th. 5596 ; B. 2802.

heaðu-rǽs, es ; *m. A battle-rush, charge, onslaught*, Beo. Th. 1056 ; B. 526 : 1119 ; B. 557 : 2099 ; B. 1047.

heaðu-reáf, es ; *n. War-dress, armour*, Beo. Th. 807 ; B. 401.

heaðu-rinc, es ; *m. A warrior*, Judth. 11 ; Thw. 24, 9 ; Jud. 179 : Thw. 24, 29 ; Jud. 212 : Beo. Th. 745 ; B. 370 : 4923 ; B. 2466 : Cd. 154 ; Th. 193, 4 ; Exod. 241 : Bt. Met. Fox 9, 89 ; Met. 9, 45.

heaðu-rōf ; *adj. Famed for excellence in battle*, Beo. Th. 767 ; B. 381 : 1732 ; B. 864 : 4388 ; B. 2191 : Exon. 59 a ; Th. 213, 21 ; Ph. 228 ; Menol. Fox 27 ; Men. 14.

heaðu-sceared ; *adj. In* Beo. Th. 5650 ; B. 2829 ; *according to Thorpe the reading of the MS. is* scearede, *other editors read* sceardе. *In the former case may not the word be connected with* scear [q. v. *share in ploughshare*] *used here of the blade of a sword*, heaðo-scear *a war-share, blade?* and hearde heaðo-scearede = *with hard and deadly blades. If* scearde *is taken, the* Icel. skarð *may be compared, and the word* = *notched, hacked in battle.*

heaðu-seóc ; *adj. Wounded in fight*, Beo. Th. 5501 ; B. 2754.

heaðu-sigel, es ; *m. The sun* [the prefix seems to be used from seeing

the sun rise or set over the sea], Exon. 126 b; Th. 486, 17; Rä. 72, 16. [Cf. merecandel.]

heaðu-steáp; *adj. Standing out prominently in battle* [an epithet of the helmet], Bco. Th. 2494; B. 1245: 4312; B. 2153.

heaðu-swāt, es; *m. War-sweat, blood shed in battle*, Bco. Th. 2924; B. 1460: 3216; B. 1606: 3340; 1668.

heaðu-sweng, es; *m. A blow given in fight*, Bco. Th. 5155; B. 2581.

heaðu-torht; *adj. Clear-sounding and of warlike import*, Bco. Th. 5109: B. 2553.

heaðu-wæd, e; *f. Warlike weeds, dress*, Bco. Th. 78; B. 39.

heaðu-wælm, -welm ,-wylm, es; *m. Fierce, intense heat*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 14; Gen. 324: 149; Th. 187, 8; Exod. 148: Bco. Th. 165; B. 82: 5630; B. 2819: Andr. Kmbl. 3082; An. 1544: Elen. Kmbl. 1154; El. 578: 2607; El. 1305.

heaðu-weorc, es; *n. A work of war, a fight*, Bco. Th. 5776; B. 2892.

heaðu-wērig; *adj. Weary from fighting*, Vald. 2, 17.

HEÁWAN; *p.* heów, *pl.* heówon; *pp.* heáwen *To* HEW, *cut, strike, smite* [*with a sharp weapon*]:—Gif mon ōðres wudu heáweþ unāliefedne *if a man cut another's wood without leave*, L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 4. Mæst ælc ōðerne æftan heáweþ mid scandlīcum onscytum *almost all men calumniate* [lit. *strike from behind*] *each other with shameful attacks*, Swt. A.S. Rdr. 107, 84. Se seðe unwærlīce ðone wuda hiéwþ *is qui incaute ligna percutit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 16. Wē heáwaþ ðone wudu *ligna succidimus*, 167, 6. Hē heów ōð ðæt hē on hilde gecranc *he smote with his sword until in fight he fell*, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Heów ðæt hors mid dam spuran *he struck the horse with the spurs* [cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum], Elf. T. 36, 25. Dā heówon hī ðone stān swā swȳðe swā hī mihton *dolantes lapidem in quantum valebant*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Heówon hereflyman þearle mēcum mylenscearpum *they smote sorely the flying wich falchions sharp ground*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Ædelst. 23: Byrht. Th. 137, 4; By. 181. Linde heówon *they hewed the linden shields*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 304: Chr. 937; Erl. 112. 6; Ædelst. 6: Mt. Kmbl. 21. 8. [*O.Sax.* hawan, hauwan: *O.Frs.* hawa, howa: *Icel.* höggva: *O.H.Ger.* houwan: *Ger.* hauen.]

HEBBAN, hæbban; *p.* hōf, *pl.* hōfon; *pp.* hafen, hæfen *To* HEAVE, *lift up, raise*:—Ic mīne handa tō ðē hebbe and þenige *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Tō ðē ic hæbbe mīn mōd *ad te levavi animam meam*, 24, 1. Hine sylfne hefeþ on heáhne beám *raises it-self into a lofty tree*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 205, 13; Ph. 112: Ps. Th. 148, 14. Forðon hiora heáfod hebbaþ *propterea exaltabit caput*, 109, 8. Tō ðē ic mīne eágan hōf *ad te levavi oculos meos*, 122, 1. Hōfon hlūde stefne *raised a loud voice*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 8; Gū. 871. Hefe dū ðīne handa *leva manum tuam*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Hebbaþ upp eówre eágan *levate oculos vestros*, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. God bebeád his englum be ðē dæt hī ðē healdon and on heora handum hebban *God has given his angels charge concerning thee, that they may preserve thee and lift thee up in their hands*, Homl. Th. i. 516, 30. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could lift hand and shield*, Beo. Th. 1317; B. 656. Hē wæs upp hafen engla fæðmum *he was lifted up in angels' bosoms*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 41, 5; Cri. 651: 756; Th. 284, 7; Jul. 693. Wæs wōp hafen *then was a cry raised*, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157: Beo. Th. 6038; B. 3023. [*Goth.* hafjan: *O.Sax.* hebbian: *O.Frs.* heva: *Icel.* hefja: *O.H.Ger.* heffan, heuen *levare, extollere*: *Ger.* heben.]

hebbendlīc; *adj. Exalted*; exaltatus, Rtl. 181, 27.

hebel, hebeld, heben. v. hefel, hefeld, heofon.

Hebrēisc; *adj. Hebrew*:—On Hebrēisc specan *to speak in Hebrew*, Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 28. v. Ebrēisc.

HEDAN; *p.* de *To* HEED, *take care, observe, attend, guard, take charge, take possession, receive*:—Lazarus ne mōste ær on līfe hēdan ðære crumena his mȳsan *before when alive Lazarus might not take the crumbs of his table*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Wē hēdaþ ðære crumena ðæs hlāfes and ða Judēiscan gnagaþ ða rinde *we take the crumbs of the bread and the Jews gnaw the crust*. ii. 114, 33. Ða Judēiscan ne hēdaþ nā māre būton ðære stæfīcan gerecednesse *the Jews pay attention to nothing but the literal narrative*, 116, 4. Ne hēdde hē ðæs heafolan *he was not careful for his head*, Beo. Th. 5387; B. 2697. Bōte gesāwon hēddon hereréafes *they saw their compensation, took possession of the war spoils*, Cd. 171; Th. 215, 14; Exod. 583. Hēde seðe scīre healde ðæt hē wite ā hwæt eald landrāeden sȳ *videat qui scyrum tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32. Ðonne him forþsiþ gebyrige hēde se hlāford ðæs hē lāfe *when he dies let the lord take possession of what he leaves* [cf. 434, 27], 436, 9: L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt hī hunda ne hafeca hēdan tō swȳðe *it is befitting for bishops not to care too much for hounds or hawks*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Gif ðār nān man ne biþ ðe ðære heofonlīcan bodunge hēdan wille *if there be no man there that will heed the heavenly preaching*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 16. [*O. Sax.* hōdian *to take care of, guard*: *O.H.Ger.* huoten *custodire, observare*: *Ger.* hüten.]

hed-clāþ, es; *m. A thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble*, Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346, 17. v. heden.

hēdd-, hȳdd-ern, es; *n. A storehouse*:—Hȳddern *cellarium*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 5. Hēddern *penu*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 30: *poenum*, 13; Som. 16, 7. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas ðæt hig ne sāwaþ ne ne ripaþ nabbaþ hig hēddern ne hern *considerate corbos quia non seminant neque metunt quibus non est cellarium neque horreum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Swā swā mon hēddern ontȳnde ðara swētestena wyrta ðe on middangeardе wǣron *quasi opobalsami cellaria esse viderentur aperta*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 19. Drihten sent bletsunga ofer dīne hēddernu *the Lord shall send blessings upon thy storehouses*, Deut. 28, 8.

heden, es; *m. A hood, chasuble*:—Heden *casla*, Cott. 32, Lye. Sacerd ðonne hē mæssan singe ne hæbbe hē on heden ne cæppan *sacerdos cum missam cantat ne portet cucullum nec cappam*, L. Eccg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 9. Swā hwylc swā wile lectiones rǣdan ne biþ hē nȳded tō ðon ðæt hē him ofdō his oferhacelan oððe heden ac gyf hē euangelium rǣde wyrpe him of heden oððe cæppan on his gescyldro *quicunque lectiones legere velit, non necesse est ei cappam suam vel cucullum exuere; si autem evangelium legit, cucullum vel cappam super humeros dejiciat*, 20–24. Hæden *mastruca*, Lye. [Cf. hede *dress*, Halliw. Dict: *Icel.* hēðinn, a *jacket of fur* or *skin*.]

hefe, es; *m. Weight*:—Hū mihte hē gefrēdan æniges hefes swǣrnysse ðā dā hē ðone ferode ðe hine bær *how could he feel the heaviness of any weight when he carried one who bore him*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 26. Swilce hē būton hefe wǣre *as if he were without weight*, ii. 164, 35. On gemete and on hefe and on getale *in mensura et pondere et numero*, 586, 32. Hē micelne hefe gefrēt æt hys heortan *he feels a great weight at his heart*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 10. Āwend hefas leahtra *evente moles criminum*, Hymn. Surt. 23, 7.

hefeld, hebeld, hefel, hebel, es; *m.* [?] *Thread for weaving*:—Hefeld *licium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 50; Wrt. Voc. 59, 21. [Hevel *fine twine*, Halliw. Dict: cf. *Icel.* hefill; *m. the clew-lines* and *bunt lines of a sail*.]

hefeld-gyrd, e; *f. A weaver's shuttle*; liciatorium. Cot. 120, Lye.

hefeldian, hefaldian *to fix the weft or woof*:—Ic hefaldige *ordior*, Ælfc. Gl. 111; Som. 79, 73; Wrt. Voc. 59, 42.

hefeld-, hefel-þrǣd, es; *m. A thread for weaving*; licium:—Gewrīð tō ānum hefel [MSS. H. B. hefeld] þrǣde *bind it to a yarn thread*, Herb. 183; Lchdm. i. 320, 6. Dā tōbræc hē ða rāpas swā swā hefelþrǣdas *and he brake the withs as a thread of tow*, Jud. 16, 9. Hefelþrǣd *licium*, Cot. 193, Lye.

hefe-līc, *adj. Weighty, heavy, grievous, serious, grave, tedious, wearisome*:—Ðǣr nān hefelīc gefeoht ne wearþ *no serious fighting took place there*, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 28. Se cyng lēt beōdan myccel gyld and hefelīc *the king had a great and grievous tax proclaimed*, 1083; Erl. 217, 34. Ðæs ilcan geāres wæs swīðe hefelīc geār *it was a very grievous year that same year*, 1085; Erl. 219, 18. For hefelīcum gyltum *pro gravibus peccatis*, L. Eccg. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174, 17. Nū bidde ic ða ðe hit cunnon and ðis rǣdon ðæt hit him hefelīc ne beó *now I beg that my explanation may not be tedious to those who know the subject and read this*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10.

hefe-līce; *adv. Heavily, exceedingly, seriously, with difficulty*:—Hig hefelīce mid eárum gehȳrdon *auribus graviter audierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. For ðære ilcan eádmōdnesse hē ofermōdgaþ innan micle dȳ hefelīcor *de hac ipsa humilitate graviter intrius superbitur*, Past. 43, 3; Swt. 313, 3: 46, 5; Swt. 351, 6.

hefe-tīme; *adj. Troublesome, displeasing, tedious*:—Hit þuhte Moise swīðe hefetīme *Moses was displeased*, Num. 11, 10. v. hefig-tīme.

HEFIG, hefeg; *adj.* HEAVY, *weighty, oppressive, grievous, difficult, serious, grieved, important*; gravis, molestus:—Wæs torn were hefig æt heortan *in the man's heart was grievous anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 11; Gen. 980. Suīðe hefig is *quam difficile est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Hit swīðe hefegu scyld is *it is a very grievous crime*, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 36. Būtan hefegum gefeohte *without heavy fighting*; sine ullo prælio, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 11. Āhōfon hine of ðam hefian wīte *they lifted him off that heavy punishment*, Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Heó is hefegon swæce *it is of unpleasant smell*, Herb. 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9: 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 264, 20. Wermōd drincan sace hefige hit getācnaþ *to drink wormwood betokens a serious dispute*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 24: Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248. 11. Tō hwon sundon gē dȳses weorces swā hefige *why are you so grieved at this work*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Wurdon mē on yrre ysele and hefige *in ira molesti erant mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Hig bindaþ hefige byrdyna *alligant onera gravia*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 4. Eorþe is hefige ōðrum gesceafтum *earth is heavier than the other elements*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 265; Met. 20, 133. Wē māgon gebencean ðæt ðæt hefigre is ðæt man mid synnum him sylfum geearnige edwīt *we may consider, what is more important, that with sins a man may get disgrace for himself*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 24. Ða þing de synt hefegran ðære æ *quæ graviora sunt legis*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Hī eów hefigran wīsan budon tō healdanne ðonne wē him budon *they commanded you to keep a harder rule than we commanded them*, L. Ælf. 49; Th. i. 56, 15. Wiđ fō ādle ðeáh ðe heó

hefegust sý *for gout, though it be very bad*, Herb. 132, 4; Lchdm. i. 246, 22. Mid ðon gewunon dære heofogoston gewemmednesse synna *with the habit of the most grievous impurity of sins*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 6. [*O.Sax.* hebig: *O.H.Ger.* hebic, heuig *gravis, arduus, molestus.*]

hefige; *adv. Heavily, grievously, with difficulty, hardly*:—Æes wîte eft on eówre handa hefige geeode *for that punishment came upon you heavily*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hefia *vix*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 39. Forhwon âhênge ðû mec hefgor *why didst thou crucify me more painfully*, Exon. 29 b; Th. 91, 6; Gen. 1488. [*O.H.Ger.* heuigor *gravius.*]

hefigian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make heavy, oppress, grieve, afflict, vex*:—Forðon sió byrðen dære sconde hine diógollîce hefegaþ *quia gravit hunc in abditis pondus turpe*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 15. Ðone mete ðe hine hefegaþ on his breóstum *cibum, qui pectus deprimebat*, 54, 1; Swt. 419, 29. Ða ðe mê hefigiaþ *those who vex me*, Ps. Th. 37, 12. Wæs heó eft hefgod mid ðâm ærran sârum *erat prioribus aggravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Wolde mê hefigad beón mid sâre mînes sweoran *me dolore colli voluit gravari*, 589, 28. **II.** *to become heavy, to be aggravated* or *increased, to be burdened* or *oppressed*:—Hû sió byrðen wiexþ and hefegaþ *molem crescentis tentationis*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 12. Seó untrumnys dæghwamlîce weóx and hefegode *languor per dies ingravescebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 38. Monigum monnum ðe heora eágan sârgedon and hefegodan *nonnullis oculos dolentibus*. 4, 19; S. 589, 35: Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 20; Gû. 929: 47 b; Th. 163, 32; Gû. 1002. [*Laym.* heueje *to grow heavy, slumber*: *A. R.* heuegeþ *oppreses*: *Chauc.* hevieþ: *Prompt. Parv.* hevyyng *mestificio, gravo, aggravo, pondero.*]

hefig-lîc; *adj. Grievous, troublesome*:—Ne sig ðê hefilîc geþuht ðæt ðæt Sarra ðê sæde *let not that be grievous in thy sight which Sarah hath said*, Gen. 21, 12. Gif se lîchoma hwær mid hefiglîcre hæto sý gebysgod *if the body be anywhere troubled with inflammation*, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8.

hefig-lîce; *adv. Heavily, grievously*; graviter:—Abraham undernam hefiglîce ðâs word *the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight*, Gen. 21, 11. Hefiglîce *graviter*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hefilîce, Lk. Skt. 11, 53. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor and stîdlecor læran and ða wîf leóhtlecor *illis* [*viri*] *graviora, istis* [*feminæ*] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179, 16.

hefig-môd; *adj. Evil-minded, oppressive*:—Hefigmôde *molesti*, Ps. Spl. T. 54, 3.

hefig-ness, e; *f. Heaviness, slowness, weight, grief, affliction*:—Nân hæfignes dæs lîchoman ne mæg eallunga âtiôn of his môde ða rihtwîsnesse *no heaviness of the body can altogether take away rectitude from his mind*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29: 156, 12. Ne geman heó dære hefinysse *non meminit pressuræ*, Jn. Skt. 16, 21. Ýfelra sîcera hefignisse *malorum nostrorum pondere*, Rtl. 15, 30; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 12. Hefignise gebær *ægrotationes portavit*, 8, 17.

hefig-tîme, -týme; *adj. Grievous, wearisome, tedious, troublesome*:—Hefigtýme leahter is ungeföh fyrwitnys *immoderate curiosity is a troublesome vice*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 2. Gif hit is hefigtýme on dyssere worulde hit becymþ tô micelre mêde on dære tôweardan *if it is productive of trouble in this world, it attains to a great reward in that which is to come*, i. 56, 4: Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 6. Ne þince ðê tô hefitýme tô gehýrenne mîne sprâce *do not let it seem too tedious to thee to hear my speech*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 12. Se hefigtíma cwide ðe se wîtega gecwæþ be sumum leódscipe *the grievous sentence that the prophet declared concerning a certain nation*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 73, 543. Ða wudewan fram hefigtîmum heáfodece gehælde *healed the widow of a wearisome headache*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

hefigtîmness, e; *f. Trouble, affliction, vexation*:—Ðone hê tealde him tô frýnd ðe him sume hefigtýmnysse on belæsde *him he accounted his friend who brought some trouble upon him*, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 19. Hê is nû mid ylde oisett, swylce mid gelomlâcendum hefigtýmnyssum tô deáþe gebreád *it is now oppressed with age, as if wearied to death with frequent troubles*, i. 614, 21.

hefung, e; *f. Heaving, lifting up*; elevatio, speculatio, Lye.

HEG, hig, es; *n. Hay, grass*; fœnum:—Heg [Rush. hoeg] londes *fœnum agri*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 30. Ða bebeád se hælend ðæt ðæt folc sæte ofer ðæt grêne hig *præcipit illis ut accumbere faceret omnes super viride fœnum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 39. Heig [Rush. heg] *fœnum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 10. Ðær nænig mann for wintres cýle on sumera heg ne mâweþ *nemo propter hiemem fœna secet æstate*. Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Dô hig on ðîn bed *put hay on your bed*, Lchdm. iii. 178, 6. Wê gesâwon oft in cyrcean ægðer ge corn ge hig beón gehealdene *we have often seen both corn and hay kept in the church*, L. E. I. 8; Th. ii. 406, 30. [*Laym.* hey, heie: *Chauc.* hei, hai: *Goth.* hawi: *Icel.* hey: *O.H.Ger.* hewi, howe, hou *fœnum*: *Ger.* heu.]

HEGE, es; *m. A* HEDGE, *fence*:—Hege *sepes*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 56: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 24. Bebbanburh wæs ærost mid hegge betîned and ðæræfter mid wealle *Bamborough was first enclosed with a hedge and afterwards with a wall*, Chr. 547; Erl. 17, 9. Gâ geond ðâs wegas and hegas *exi in vias et sepes*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23. Ðû tôwurpe ealle hegas his *destruxisti omnes sepes ejus*, Ps. Spl. 88, 39. Gif hryðera hwelc sîe ðe hegas brece *if there be any beast that breaks hedges*, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 12. Mid heora hegum ðe hî ymbsette wâron *cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 448, 22. From hegum *a silvis*, Rtl. 118, 35. [Hav, hey *in provincial words*, e. g. heybote, hayboot = hedgeboot *the right of getting wood for mending fences*, Engl. D.al. Soc. vols. iii. vi. Haies, hays *ridges of lands as district boundaries*, vol. iv: *Prompt. Parv.* hedge, hegge.] v. hæg- *and* haga.

hege-clife, an; *f. Hedge clivers*; galium aparine, L. M. 1, 9; Lchdm. ii. 54, 8.

hegegian *to hedge, fence*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 16.

hege-rêwe, -rêwe, e; *f. A hedge-row*:—Ðanon on ða hegerâwe *thence to the hedge row*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 54, 11. Hegerêwe, iii. 48, 15.

hege-rife, an; *f. Heyriffe*; galium aparine, Lchdm. iii. Gloss. [*Prompt. Parv.* hayryf *rubea vel rubea minor, et major dicitur* madyr. v. note, p. 221. See English Plant-names, Engl. Dial. Soc. no. 26, p. 242 harif.]

heges-sugge *a hedge-sparrow*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 5; Wrt. Voc. 29, 28. [*O. and N.* hei-sugge: *Flower and Leaf* hay-sogge; *Gloucestershire dialect* hay suck.]

heg-, hig-hûs, es; *n. A hay-house*; fœnile, Ælfc. Gl. 109; Som. 79, 20; Wrt. Voc. 58, 60.

heg-, hege-stôw, e; *f. A place enclosed by a hedge* [?], Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 77, 27: 213, 8, 9: 263, 23, 26.

hêh. v. heáh.

hel [?] *a pretext*:—Mid yfelan helan earme men beswîcaþ *with evil pretexts defraud poor men*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 18. [Cf. *O.H.Ger.* hal *tegmen*. Grff. iv. 844.]

HEL, hell, helle, e; *f.* HELL, *the place of souls after death, Hades, the infernal regions, the place of the wicked after death*:—Helle *infernus*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 63, 103; Wrt. Voc. 36, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 11, 34. Satanas dære helle ealdor cwæþ tô dære helle . . . Seó hell swîðe grymme andswarode *Satan the ruler of Hell said to Hell . . . Hell answered very fiercely*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 13, 32, 40. In ðæt hâte hof ðam is hel nama *into that hot abode whose name is hell*, Cd. 217; Th. 276, 24; Sat. 193. Ðonne heofon and hel hæleþa bearnum fylde weorþeþ *when heaven and hell shall be filled with the children of men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Hel nimeþ wærleásra weorud *hell shall take the host of the faithless*, 31 b; Th. 98, 26; Cri. 1613. Him hel onfêng *hell received him*, Beo. Th. 1709; B. 852. Helle gatu *portæ inferi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Helle bearn *filium gehennæ*, 23, 15. Fýr byrnþ ôð helle endas *a fire shall burn unto the lowest hell*, Deut. 32, 22. Ôð helle *in infernum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. For ðam ða deádan ðe on helle beóþ ðin ne gemunan ne ðê andetaþ swâ swâ wê dôþ *quoniam non est in morte qui memor sit tui: in inferno quis confitebitur tibi*, Ps. Th. 6, 4. On dære sweartan helle *in the black hell*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 16; Gen. 761. Hig intô helle cuce sîðdon *they went down alive into the pit*, Num. 16, 33. Ic fare tô mînum sunu tô helle *I will go down into the grave unto my son*, Gen. 37, 35. Uton nû brûcan dísses undernmetes swâ ða sculon ðe hiora æfengîfe on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tanquam apud inferos cœnaturi*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 2. Swâ ðæt fýr on dære helle seó is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hâtte *as the fire on the hell that is in mount Ætna*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 20. Hire sâwle mon sceolde lædan tô helle *her soul was to be conducted to hell*, 35, 6; Fox 168, 5. [*Goth.* halja *Hades*: *O. Sax.* hel, hellia: *O. Frs.* hille: *Icel.* hel (*local and personal*): *O.H.Ger.* hella *gehenna, infernus, baratrum*: *Ger.* hölle.] v. Grm. D. M. 288–92: 760–7. See compounds with helle.

hel- v. hell-.

HĒLA, hæla, an; *m. The* HEEL:—Hêla *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hêl *calcaneum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Genim haran hêlan [hælan MSS. H. B.] *take hare's heel* [lat. *talum*], Med. ex Quadr. 4, 17; Lchdm. i. 346 16. Heó gehýden hælun mîne *ipsi calcaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Gif ðæt wîf mid ðâm hêlum stæpeþ *if the woman steps with the heels*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 14. [*O. Frs.* hêla, heila: *Icel.* hæll.]

hêlan; *p.* hæl, *pl.* hælon; *pp.* holen *To conceal, hide, cover*:—Gif ðû mê hylest ðine heortan geþohtas *if thou dost conceal from me thy heart's thoughts*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gu. Ex. 3. Ðonne eówaþ hê hî nalles ne hilþ *then it shows them and does not conceal them*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 26. Swâ hwâ swâ hilþ his gôdan weorc *si bona quæ agit occultat*, Past. 59, 4; Swt. 449, 29. Ða ðe hira gôd helaþ ðe hie dôþ *qui bona quæ faciunt abscondunt*, 23; Swt. 179, 9. Ic hæl mîne scylda *I concealed my sins*, Ps. Th. 31, 3: L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 21. Ðû heora fyrene fæste hæle *operuisti omnia peccata eorum*, Ps. Th. 84, 2. Hê hit hæl swîðe fæste wið his brôðor *he concealed it very carefully from his brother*, Ors. 6, 33; Swt. 288, 14. Hê ðæt hæl ærest sêce petre *he at first concealed that from St. Peter*, Shrn. 74, 20. Ealle ða de ðone gylt mid him wiston and mid him hælon *all those who were cognisant of that crime and joined with them in concealing it*, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 24. Hî hælon ðæt hî forhelan ne mihton *they hid what they could not keep hidden*, Lchdm. i. 392, 4. Ðû him fæste hel sôþan sprâce *hide carefully from them true speech*, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 11; Gen. 1836. Nân ôðrum his þeartle ne hele *let no one conceal from another what it is needful for him to know*, L. I.

P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 2329; An. 1166. Ða ðe willaþ helan dæt hī tō gōde dōþ *qui bona clam faciunt*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 23. Nele hē ūs nānwiht helan se ðe ūs lǽt hyne sylfne cunnan *he will not conceal anything from us who lets us know himself*, Shrn. 202, 12. Ic ne mæg leng helan be ðam līfes treó *I cannot longer conceal concerning the tree of life*, Elen. Kmbl. 1408; El. 706. [*Chauc.* hele: *A.R.* i-holen, *part. p.*: hele *to cover*, in the Surrey dialect: *O.Sax.* helan: *O.Frs.* hela: *O.H.Ger.* helan *celare, tegere*: *Ger.* hehlen.] DER. be-, for-helan.

held. v. hyld.

heldan. v. hyldan.

helde, an; *f. Allegiance, fealty*: — Hē dǽr on ðæs cynges willelmes heldan tō cynge gesette *he placed Edgar there as king in allegiance to King William*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 37. Heanrig ofer sæ fōr on ðæs cynges heldan *Henry went over sea as liege man of the king*, 1095; Erl. 231, 9. [Cf. un-helde; hyld, hyldo.]

helde, an; *f. Tansy*; tanacetum vulgare:—Helde *tanicetum*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 24: *tanaceta*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 87; Wrt. Voc. 30, 33. Genim heldan *take tansy*, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 20.

helе-. v. helle-.

helerung, e; *f. The turning of a balance*; trutinæ inclinatio, Cot. 136, Lye. v. helur-bled, heolorian, heolra.

helfe, es; *m. n.* [?] *Helve, handle*:—Hæft and helfe *manubrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 31; Wrt. Voc. 35, 20. Siō æcs āwient of ðæm hielfe *ferrum lapsum de manubrio*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 1. Gaderode me hylfa tō ælcum ðara tōla ðe ic mid wircan cūðe *I gathered me handles for each of the tools that I could work with*, Shrn. 163, 6. [*Orm.* helfe: *Prompt. Parv.* helve *manubrium*: *Wick.* helve: *O.H.Ger.* halap, halp, halbe, helbe *manubrium*. *Helve* is a word given as still belonging to the dialects of East Anglia.]

helfling, es; *m. A halfpenny*: — Ne becȳpaþ hig fīf spearwan tō helfinge *are not five sparrows sold for two farthings*, Lk. Skt. 12, 6. [*O.H.Ger.* helbeling *obolus*.]

helian; *p.* ode, ede *To hide, conceal, cover*: — Mīn unriht ic nā ne helede wið ðē *injustitias meas non operui*, Ps. Th. 31, 5. Heó helode hire nebb dæt hē hig ne mihte gecnāwan *she had covered her face that he might not know her*, Gen. 38, 15. Wē lǽraþ dæt ænig gehādod man his sceare ne helige *we enjoin that no man in orders conceal his tonsure*, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13. [*A.R.* helien: *Piers P.* helien, hylien; *pp.* helid, hiled: *Laym.* helede, *p*: *Wick.* hilide: *O. Sax.* bi-helian: *O.H.Ger.* hellen: *Ger.* hehlen.]

hell. v. hel.

hell-bend; *m. f. A hell-bond*:—Hellbendum fæst *fast in the chains of hell*, Beo. Th. 6137; B. 3072.

hell-cræft, es; *m. Hellish art*, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104.

hell-cwalu, e; *f. Hell-torment*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 15; Cri. 1190.

hell-deóful, es; *m. n. Orcus, Pluto*, Cot. 145, Lye.

hell-dor, es; *n. The gate of hell*:—Tō helldore *in infernum*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Æt heldore, Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 29; Gū. 531: Cd. 19; Th. 24, 20; Gen. 380: 23; Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. [*O.Sax.* hell-dor.]

helle-. *In the case of at least some of the following words which are given as compounds, they might be taken as independent words, the first of which is the genitive of* hel. *For the meaning of such combinations the second word may be referred to.*

helle-bealu; *gen.* wes; *n. Hell-bale, woe of hell*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 18; Cri. 1427.

helle-brōga, an; *m. The terror of hell*: —On hellebrōgan gesette hī syndon *in inferno positi sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 15. Of handa hellebrōgan *de manu inferi*, 48, 16.

helle-bryne, es; *m. Hell-fire*, Judth. 10; Th. 23, 11; Jud. 116.

helle-ceafl, es; *m. The jaws of hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 3403; An. 1705.

helle-cinn, es; *n. The race of hell*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 5; Cri. 1620.

helle-clam, -clom, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 6; Gen. 373. v. clam.

helle-deófol, -diófol, Exon. 75 a; Th. 280, 15; Jul. 629: Elen. Kmbl. 1799; El. 901: Andr. Kmbl. 2598; An. 1300. [Cf. hell-deófol.]

helle-dor, Exon. 121 a; Th. 464, 14; Hö. 87. [Cf. hell-dor.]

helle-duru, Elen. Kmbl. 2457; El. 1230.

helle-flōr, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 9; Sat. 70.

helle-fȳr, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 101; Met. 8, 51; Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 6; Cri. 1270. On helle fȳr *in gehennam ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 9. [*O.H.Ger.* hella-fiur *gehenna, tartarus*.]

helle-gāst, -gǽst, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 28; Jul. 457: 74 b; Th. 279, 17; Jul. 615; Beo. Th. 2552; B. 1274.

helle-geat, -gat, Homl. Th. i. 288, 1, 4.

helle-god, es; *n. A god of the infernal regions*:—Orfeus wolde gesēcan hellegodu and biddan dæt hī him āgeāfan eft his wīf *Orfeus would visit the gods of the infernal regions and pray them to give him his wife again*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. [*O.H.Ger.* hella-got *pluto, dis; pl. eumenides, manes*.]

helle-grund, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 4; Cri. 265: 16 a; Th. 35, 23; Cri. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 2608; El. 1305. [*O.Sax.* helli-grund: *O.H.Ger.* hella-grunt *tartarus*.]

helle-grut *the abyss of hell*, Hpt. Gl. 422. v. grut.

helle-, hylle-gryre, Cd. 223; Th. 291, 20; Sat. 433.

helle-hæft, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 16; Sat. 631.

helle-hæfta, Beo. Th. 1580; B. 788.

helle-hæftling, Andr. Kmbl. 2683; An. 1344: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 12; Jul. 246: Salm. Kmbl. 253; Sal. 126.

helle-heáf, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 19; Gen. 38.

helle-hinca, an; *m. The hell-limper, -hobbler, the devil lamed by his fall from heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 2343; An. 1173. Grimm [Deutsche Mythologie, 944–5] speaking of the devil observes 'Am ersten fällt sein lahmer fuss auf, daher der *hinkende teufel* [diable boiteux], *hinkebein*, vom sturz aus dem himmel in den abgrund der hölle scheint er gelähmt, wie der von Zeus herabgeschleuderte Hephäst.' [Cf. *Icel.* hinka: *O.H.Ger.* hinkan *claudicare*.]

helle-hund, es; *m. A hell-hound*:—Sȳ hē Judas gefēra Cristes belǽwendes and sȳ hē toren of hellehundes tōþum on ðām egeslīcum hellewītum mid eallum deóflum būtan ǽlcum ende būtan hē hit ǽr his endedæge rihtlīce gebēte *may he be the companion of Judas the betrayer of Christ, and be torn by the teeth of a helt-hound in the awful torments of hell among all the devils without any end, unless he make due reparation before his last day*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 18. [Cf. sceolde cuman dære helle hund ongeán hine ðæs nama wæs Cerueras *it was said that the hound of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168. 15.] v. Grimm. D. M. 948–9.

helle-hūs, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 24; Gū. 649.

helle-līc; *adj. Infernal*: — Helelīc deópnes *barathrum, vorago, profunda*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 97; Wrt. Voc. 36, 20. [*O.H.Ger.* helle-lich *tartareus*.] v. hel-līc.

helle-mere, es; *m. The lake of hell, Styx*: — Hellemere *hæc styx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 13. Helemere *Styx*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 99; Wrt. Voc. 36, 22.

helle-nīþ, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 13; Gen. 775.

helle-rūne, an; *f. One who is skilled in the mysteries of hell, the region of the dead, a sorceress, necromancer*:—Hellerūne *pythonissa*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 102; Wrt. Voc. 60, 10. [*O.H.Ger.* hellirūna *necromantia*: v. Grm. D. M. 1175, 1178.] v. hell-rūna.

helle-sceale, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133.

helle-sceaþa, Eleu. Kmbl. 1911; El. 957. v. hell-sceaþa.

helle-seáþ, es; *m. The pit of hell*:—Helleseáþ [Som. sceaþ] *erebum*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 98; Wrt. Voc. 36, 21: Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 29; Jul. 422.

helle-þegn, Exon. 48 a; Th. 166, 14; Gū. 1042.

helle-wite, es; *n. Hell-torment, punishment, hell*:—Hellewīte *tartara* vel *gehenna*, Ælfc. Gl. 54; Som. 66, 100; Wrt. Voc. 36, 23. Se for ðam mēde onfēhþ ēcum tintregum hellewītes *æternas inferni pœnas pro mercede recipiet*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 40: Hy. 6, 36; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 36. Mid heardum hellewītum *with hard pains of hell*, Soul Kmbl. 94; Seel. 47: 64; Seel. 32: Andr. Kmbl. 2106; An. 1054. [*O.Sax.* helliwīti *hell-torment*: *Icel.* hel-vīti: *Dan.* helvede *hell*: *O. H. Ger.* hellawīzi *gehenna, tartara*.]

hell-firen, e; *f. A hellish crime*, Exon. 98 a; Th. 366, 3; Reb. 6.

hell-fūs; *adj. Bound for hell*, Andr. Kmbl. 99; An. 50: Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 21; Cri. 1124.

hell-geþwing, es; *n. The restraint, constraint of hell*:—Se hellsceaða wiste dæt hie sceoldon hellgeþwiu[g] niéde onfōn *the devil knew that they must needs receive the restraint of hell*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 20; Gen. 696. [*O. Sax.* helli-gebwing.]

hell-heópo; *indecl*; *f. Hell*, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 29; Sat. 700. v. heópu.

hel-līc; *adj. Hellish, infernal*: — Ðeós hellīce sūsl *hic tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 29; Homl. Th. ii. 78, 20. Seó fæstnung dære hellican clȳsinge ne gebafaþ dæt hī ǽfre ūtábrecon *the fastening of the enclosure of hell does not permit them ever to break out*, i. 332, 20: ii. 80, 6. Wē wǽron mid eallum ūrum fæderum on dære hellican deópnysse *we were with all our fathers in the deep of hell*, Nicod. 24; Thw. 12, 19. Ða hellīcan fȳnd *the fiends of hell*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 27.

hell-rūna, an; *m. One skilled in the mysteries of hell, a sorcerer, necromancer*, Beo. Th. 328; B. 163. v. helle-rūne.

hell-sceaða, an; *m. A hell-harmer, fiend, devil*, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 22; Gen. 694: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364: Byrht. Th. 137, 2; By. 180.

hell-træf, es; *m. A hellish, infernal building*, Andr. Kmbl. 3379; An. 1693.

hell-waran; *pl. The inhabitants of hell*: — Ðās hellwaran *hi manes*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 14. Him urnon ealle hellwaran ongeán *all the inhabitants of hell ran to meet him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 29. Hlōgan helwaran *the dwellers in hell laughed*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 22; Hö. 21. Ðū mīne sāwle ālȳsdest of helwarena hinderþeóstrum *eripuisti animam meam ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Th. 85, 12: 140, 9. Helwarena stefn wæs gehȳred *the voice of hell's people was heard*, Blickl. Homl.

87, 3. Cýðnise hellwarana *testamentum inferorum*, Rtl. 11, 9. Tó hell-warum *ad inferos*, 101, 16. Ne forlæt ðú mîne sâwle mid hellwarum *leave not my soul in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 33. v. hell-ware, -waru.

hell-ware, -wara; *pl. The inhabitants of hell*:—Ealle gesceafta heofonwara eorþwara helwara onbûgaþ Criste *all creatures, those in heaven, those on earth, those in hell, bow to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 1: i. 36, 26. Ealle hellwara *all the inmates of hell*, Exon. 121 b; Th. 466, 18; Hö. 123. Wuldorweorudes and helwara *of the glorious host and of the dwellers in hell*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 20; Cri. 286: 114 a; Th. 437, 12; Rä. 56, 6. v. hell-waru.

hell-waru, r; *f. The body of inhabitants in hell*: — On ðam mycelan dôme ðær heofonwaru and eorþwaru and helwaru beóþ ealle gesomnode *in magno judicio ubi cœlicolæ et terricolæ et inferi omnes congregabuntur*, L. Ecg. C. pref; Th. ii. 132, 22: Hy. 7, 95; Grn. ii. 289, 95. Tó dare helware [*or* ðara helwara (?)] stíðe pínnesse *to the severe torment of the people of hell*, Chart. Th. 369, 34. [Cf. burh-ware, -waru, -wara.]

HELM, es; *m.* I. a HELM, *helmet*:—Leðer helm *galea*: îren helm *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3, 4. Helmes camb *crista*: helmes býge *conus*, 53; Som. 66, 76, 77; Wrt. Voc. 36, 2, 3. Se hwíta, hearda helm, Beo. Th. 2900, 4502; B. 1448, 2255. II. *a crown, the top, overshadowing foliage of trees*:—Helm *corona*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 39. Mid þyrnenum helme his heáfod befêngon *encircled his head with a crown of thorns*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26; Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Ful oft unc holt wrugon wudubeáma helm *full oft the wood covered us the shady top of the forest trees*, Exon. 129 a; Th. 496, 2; Rä. 85, 8. Ðæt se stenn and se helm móte ðý fæstor and ðý leng standon *that the stem and top may stand the faster and longer*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 33: Fox 150, 3. Hire hyrdeman sume âc âstâh and his orf læswode mid treowenum helme *her herdsman had ascended an oak and was feeding his cattle with its woody crown*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. Fordæm se þorn ðære gítsunga ne wyrþ forsearod on ðæm helme gif se wyrttruma ne bið færeorfen oððe forbærned æt ðæm stemne *si enim radix culpæ in ipsa effusione non exuritur, numquam per ramos exuberans avaritiæ spina siccatur*, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 341, 10: Runic pm. 18; Kmbl. 342, 31; Hick. Thes. i. 135. III. *a covering* [in this sense the word is preserved in some dialects. Thus in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Glossaries, English Dial. Soc. vols. ii. v. vi, *helm*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle, a shed built on posts]:—Wǽges helm [holm ?] *the covering made by the wave, the sea*, Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Under lyfte helm *under the air's covering*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rä. 4, 64. Helme gedýgled *concealed with a covering*, 1226; Th. 470, 10; Hy. 11, 33. IV. *in poetry the word is applied to persons, thus God and Christ are spoken of as* æþelinga, hæleþa, hâligra, duguþa, dryhtfolca, engla, gâsta, heofona, heofonrîces, wuldres helm *and* helm wera, ælwihta. *Similar phrases occur in speaking of earthly rulers*, æþelinga, heriga, lidmanna, wedra, weoruda helm and helm Scyldinga, Scylfinga. [*Goth.* hilms *a helmet: O. Sax.* helm: *Icel.* hjálmr: *O. H. Ger.* helm, *galea, cassis: Ger.* helm.] DER. bân-, grîm-, gûþ-, hæleþ-, heaþu-, heolop-, lyft-, mist-, niht-, sceadu-, sund-, wæter-helm.

Helma, an; *m. A* HELM, *rudder*: — Helma *clavus*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 124; Wrt. Voc. 56, 42. Be ðæm is swíðe sweotol dætte God ǽghwæs wealt mid ðæm helman his gódnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare jure credatur*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 14. [*Icel.* hjálm; *f.*]

helm-berend, es; *m. One who wears a helmet*: — Ne tóhte hé helm-berendra *he recked not of helmeted warriors*, Exon. 120 a; Th. 461, 18; Hö. 37. Gegrétte hwate helmberend *he greeted the bold warriors*, Beo. Th. 5027; B. 2517: 5277; B. 2642. [*O. Sax.* helm-berand: *and cf. the epithet* Hjálm-beri *helmbearer, given to Odin.*]

helmian; *p.* ode *To cover*:—Níht helmade beorgas steápe *night covered the high hills*, Andr. Kmbl. 2612; An. 1307.

helmiht; *adj. Full of leaves or boughs*; frondosus, Cot. 75, 198, Lye. v. helm II.

HELP, e; *f.* *also* es; *m.* HELP, *aid, succour*:—On ðæm burgum wæs getâcnad ðæt Crist is eádmódegra help *probans se esse conservatorem humilium*, Ors. 3, 2; Swt. 100, 25. Ðǽr is help gearu æt mǽrum manna gehwylcum *there is help ready at the hand of the mighty one for every man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1814; An. 909. Gionn helpe *præsta subsidium*, Rtl. 71, 37. Þa ðe hine helpe bidaþ *who ask him for help*, Ps. Th. 118, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 2061; An. 1033. Gehýr helpys bênan *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Uton helpan aa ðam raðost de helpes betost behófaþ *let us ever help him first who has most need of help*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 3. Helpes bedǽled *deprived of help*, MS. Cott. Nero A. i. fol. 73. Helpes biddende *asking for help*: sumes helpes biddende *asking for some help*, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 2. Hwá him tó hǽle and tó helpe on ðâs world âstâg *who came down to this world as their salvation and help*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 32. Ðâm burgwarum com mâra fultum tó útan tó helpe *more aid came from without to the citizens to help them*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 19. Rúmlícum helpe *benigno favore*, Rtl. 17, 35. Þurh ða gebedu gé mâgon on swíðe mycelan hylpe beón ge líbbendum ge forþfarenum *by prayers you may be of very great help both to the living and the departed*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 18: 21; Th. ii. 414, 36. Nǽnige helpe ðam byrnendan hûse gedôn mihton *nil ardenti domui prodesse valentes*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 34. Ðá nǽnig him ǽnige helpe findan mihte *cum nil salutis furenti superesse videretur*, 3, 11; S. 536, 25. Helpe úserne *adjutorium nostrum*, Rtl. 172, 23. Ðǽr mé wíð lâþum líesyrce mîn helpe gefremede *there against the foes my coat of mail afforded me help*, Beo. Th. 1107; B. 550. Gehýr mé and mé help freme *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 68, 17: Cd. 184; Th. 230, 20; Dan. 236. Dǽleþ help and hǽlo hælepa bearnum *distributes help and salvation to the children of men*, 226; Th. 301, 15; Sat. 586 [*O. Sax.* helpa; *f: O. Frs.* helfe; *f: Icel.* hjálp; *f: O. H. Ger.* helfa; *f. auxilium, adjutorium, subsidium, solatium: Ger.* hilfe.] v. helpe.

helpan; *p.* healp, *pl.* hulpon; *pp.* holpen; *v. trans. followed by gen. or dat. To help, aid, assist, succour*: — Ðú monegum helpst *thou helpest many*, Hy. 7, 44; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 44. Wíd fefre hylpþ marubis tó drincanne *for fever it helps to drink marrubium*, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 27. Hé helpeþ þearfan *parcet pauperi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. Ðonne helpe gé wel ðâm de gé lǽraþ gif hí eówre lârum fyligean willaþ *then do ye well help those whom ye teach, if they will follow your teaching*, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 21. Hé nyle helpan dæs folces mid ðam de God his healp *ex muneribus quæ perceperit prodesse aliis non curat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 45, 5. Ðonne ðu hine mîn *when thou didst help me*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða steortas hulpan ealle ðæs heáfdes *all the tails helped the head*, Shrn. 162, 16: Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 10; Cri. 1354. Help mîn *help me*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. God úre helpe. Amen *may God help us. Amen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 112, 225. Wé ou disum lífe mâgon helpan ðâm forþfarenum ðe on witnunge beóþ *we in this life may help the departed that are being punished*, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 11. Wé sceolon earnira manna helpan *we ought to help poor people*, 442, 14. Helpa *fovere*, Rtl. 122, 37. [*Chauc. Piers. P. p.* halp, help, *pl.* holpen; *pp.* holpen: *the pp.* holpen *occurs in the authorized version of the Bible*: *Goth.* hilpan: *O. Sax.* helpan: *O. Frs.* helpa: *Icel.* hjálpa: *O. H. Ger.* helfan: *Ger.* helfen.] DER. â-, ge-helpan.

helpe, an; *f. Help*: — Gif ðás fultumas ne sýn helpe *if these remedies are no help*, L. M. 2, 48; Lchdm. ii. 262, 15. [*Or should this be placed under* help?] Hé him helpan ne mæg ǽnige gefremman *he can give him no help*, Beo. Th. 4888; B. 2448.

helpend, es; *m. A helper*: — Helpend *adjutor*, Rtl. 45, 18. Ealles middangeardes hælend and ealra sâula helpend *the saviour of all the earth and the helper of all souls*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 190. Helpend and hælend wid hellsceaðum *a helper and saviour against the harmers of hell*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 252, 2; Jul. 157. Helpend ne hafo ic *I have no helper*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 7. Syððan hé ne hæbbe helpend ǽnne *quia non est qui eripiat eum*, Ps Th. 70, 10. Helpendra leás *without helpers*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 27; Cri. 1414.

helpend-bûre; *adj. Helpful, assistant*; opifer, Cot. 148, Lye.

helpend-lic; *adj. Auxiliary.*

hêl-spure, an; *f. A heel*: — Unrehtwîsnis hêlspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 48, 5] mînre *iniquitas calcanei mei*, Ps. Stev. 48, 6. Hêlspuran [hellspuran, Ps. Spl. 55, 6] mîne *calcaneum meum*, 55, 7.

helto; *f. Haltness, lameness*:—Âfyrr ðú dríhten from ðære stôwe blindnesse and helto and dumbnesse *remove O Lord from the place blindness and lameness and dumbness*, Shrn. 101, 35.

helur-bledu, e; *f. The scale of a balance*; lanx, Cot. 26, Lye. v. bledu.

hem; *m. A hem, border*: — Hem *limbus*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 7; Wrt. Voc. 26, 6. [*Laym.* þane hem: *Prompt. Parv.* hemme *fimbria, limbus.*] Cf. ham *an enclosure.*

hemlic, hymlíc, es; *m*: hymlíce, an; *f. Hemlock*: — Hemlíc *cicuta*, Ælfc. Gl. 43; Som. 64, 47; Wrt. Voc. 31, 57. Hemlic hátte wyrt *a plant called hemlock*, L. M. 1, 77; Lchdm. ii. 150, 15. Wyrc hie of hemlíc *make the salve of hemlock*, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 7. Nim hemlíc *take hemlock*, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 6. Wyll nyoðerweardne hymlíc *boil the lower part of hemlock*, Lchdm. iii. 50, 17. Hymlíce *cicuta*, p. 331, col. 1. Dó tó hymlícan *put hemlock to it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 27.

hemming, es; *m. A kind of shoe*; pero, Cot. 155, Lye.

hen. v. hæn.

hênan. v. hýnan.

-hende. v. an-, ân-, ge-, of-, on-, spær-hende.

henge-clif, es; *n. A steep, precipitous cliff*; præruptum, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 38; Wrt. Voc. 55, 43.

hengen, e; *f.* I. *hanging*: — Eode and hí sylfe âheng . . . Se deóful hí tó hire âgenre hengene gelǽrde *she went and hung herself . . . The devil persuaded her to her own hanging* [*to hang herself*], Homl. Th. ii. 30, 24. Hét hine hón and mid hengene þrâwan tó langere hwíle *bade hang him and for a long time torture him with hanging*, 308, 31. II. *that on which any one is hung, a gibbet, gallows, cross*:—Crist ðone de hí on hengene fæstnodon *Christ whom they fastened on a cross*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 22: 308, 30. Laurentius âstreht on ðære hengene þancode his Drihtne . . . Hé hêt âlýsan ðone diácon of ðære hengene *Lawrence stretched on the cross thanked his Lord . . . He ordered the deacon to be released from the cross*, i. 426, 32, 35. III. *prison, confinement, durance.* Schmid, p. 609, suggests a connection between this

meaning and that g'ven under I. in the following remark: 'Die grammatische Bedeutung des Wortes fürht darauf, dass ursprünglich darunter das Anhängen an einen Block oder das Einspannen in den Stock, als die Art der Sicherung eines Gefangenen, der man sich bediente, wenn Gefängnisse fehlten, verstanden worden sei.' Accordingly he translates the following passage, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 4: — Gif hê hine on hengenne [MS. B. hengene] âlecgge 'wenn er ihn in den Stock legt,' which Thorpe renders *if he lay him in prison*. In the latter sense it is found L. C. S. 35; Th. i. 396, 27: — Gif freóndleás man swâ geswenced weorþe dæt hê þorh næbbe done gebûge hê hengenne [MS. B. hengene] and dær gebûde ôþ dæt hê gâ tô Godes ordâle *if a friendless man be so distressed that he have no surety, then let him submit to prison, and there abide, until he go to God's ordeal*. Cf. L. H. 65, 5; Th. i. 568, 14, ponatur in *hengen*. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hie (Krist) welda thesa werold alla mid is henginnia alôsian, Hel. Heyne 5435: thuo sprak therô mannô ôder (the penitent thief) an thero henginna thâr hie geheftid stuod, 5591.]

hengen-wîtnung, e; *f. The punishment of imprisonment*: — Gif forworht man fripstôl gesêce and þurh dæt feorh geyrne donne sý þreóra ân for his feore bûte man bet geârian wille wergild êce þeówet hengenwîtnung *if a man who has forfeited his life gain a sanctuary, and thereby secure his life, let there be one of three things instead of his life, unless he obtain remission more favourably, wergild, perpetual thraldom, imprisonment*, L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18.]

hengest, es; *m. A gelding, horse, steed*: — Hengst *canterius*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 46; Wrt. Voc. 23, 8. Ân hundred wildra horsa and xvi tame hencgestas *a hundred wild horses and sixteen tame steeds*, Chart. Th. 548, 11. [*Laym.* hængest: *O. Frs.* hengst: *Icel.* hestr *a stallion, horse*: *O. H. Ger.* hengist *eunuchus, spado, cantarius, equus castratus*: *Ger.* hengst *a stallion.*] DER. brim-, faroþ-, fæt-, frîd-, mere-, sæ-, sund-, wæg-hengest.

Hengest, es; *m. Hengest*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 28: Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 1–21: 455; Erl. 13, 22–25: 457; Erl. 12, 17–20: 465; Erl. 12, 21: 473; Erl 12, 25: 488; Erl. 14, 3–4.

heng-wîte, es; *n. A fine to be paid for not keeping a criminal in custody so that he may be brought before the proper tribunal*: — Si quis latronem vel furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, ceperit, et captum ultra duxerit dabit x solid. de henwite [hengwite, French text], L. Will. I. 4; Th. i. 469, 27.

henna, an; *m. A fowl*: — Gif swŷn oddê henna ete of mannes lîchaman *si porcus vel gallina de corpore hominis ederit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 57; Th. ii. 220, 13. v. hæn.

henne-belle. v. hænne-belle.

hentan; *p.* te *To pursue, follow after, seize* [?]: — Gif hê man tô deáþe gefylle beó hê donne ûtlah and his hente mid hearme âlc dara de riht wille *if he fell a man to death, let him then be an outlaw, and let every one that desires right pursue him with hue and cry* [?], L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11. Nime donne leáfe dæt hê môte hentan æfter his âgenan *let him then take leave to follow after his own*, 19; Th. i. 386, 17. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hente *to seize, take, get*: *Prompt. Parv.* hentin *rapere.*] v. ge-hentan.

hênþ, hênþu. v. hŷnþ, hŷnþu.

heó. v. hê.

heó-dæg; *adv. To-day;* hodie, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 23; Gen. 661. [*O. Sax.* hiudu: *O. Frs.* hiudega, hiude: *O. H. Ger.* hiutu: *Ger.* heute: cf. *Goth.* himma daga.]

heóf, es: *m. Lamentation, grief, sorrow*: — Maximus mid micelum heófe gedrêfed him tô com *Maximus troubled with great grief came to him*, Homl. Th. i, 414, 17. Sæde dæt hie hæfden bet gewyrht dæt him mon mid heáfe [heófe MS. C.] ongeán cóme donne mid triumphan *Fabius oblatum sibi a senatu triumphum suscipere recusaret, quia luctus potius debebatur*, Ors. 2. 4; Swt. 70, 20. Heóf mûne *planctum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13 [heáf, Ps. Th. 29, 11].

heófan; *p.* de *To lament, grieve, wail, mourn*: — Hungre heófeþ *laments for hunger*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 342, 30: Gn. Ex. 150. Heófaþ mid handum [Ps. Th. wêpaþ and heówaþ] *plaudite manibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 46, 1: 97, 8. Wê heófdon and gê ne weópon *lamentavimus et non plorastis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. Gif hê mid inweardre heortan heófe *if he heartily grieve*, L. Pen. 8; Th. ii. 280, 10. Heófende spræc *lamenting he spoke*, Andr. Kmbl. 3113; An. 1559. Âlegdon dâ tô middes mærne þeóden hælep hiófende hlâford leófne *warriors lamenting laid down in their midst the great prince, the lord beloved*, Beo. Th. 6275; B. 3142. [*Goth.* hiufan; *p.* hauf, v. Lk. 7, 32: *O Sax.* heobandi, hiobandi, *part. pres: O. H. Ger.* hiufit *luget*; hiufanti *luctuosus.*] v. heófian, heáfan.

heófe-líce; *adj. Lamentable, grievous;* funebris, Som.

heófen. v. heofon.

heófian; *p.* ode *To lament, mourn, wail, bewail*: — Ic heófige *lugeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 63. Gê heófiaþ and wêpaþ *plorabitis et flebitis vos*, Jn. Skt. 16, 20. Hieremias heófode miclum dæs folces synna swâ swâ his bôc ûs segþ *Jeremiah lamented greatly the people's sins, as his book tells us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 70, 440. Dâ weópon hig ealle and heófodon hî *flebant autem omnes et plangebant illam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 52. Hî heófodon folces synna *they bewailed people's sins*, Homl. Th. i. 540, 30. Wâ eów đe nû hlihgaþ gê sceolon heófian and wêpan *woe to you that laugh now, ye shall mourn and weep*, 180, 15. Dâ ongann Ypolitus sârlîce heófian *then Hippolytus began sorely to lament*, 428, 12: 408, 9: L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 36. Heófigende *lugens*, Ps. Spl. 34, 17. Heófiende *flebilis*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 8. Of heófigendre menigu *from a mourning multitude*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Mid heófigendum stemnum *with lamenting voices*, ii. 420, 16. v. heófan.

HEOFON, heofen, heofun, hefon, heben, hiofon, es; *m.* HEAVEN; cælum:—Heofon and heofuna heofun and eorþe and ealle da þing de sind on him sind Drihtnes *the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's, the earth with all that therein is*, Deut. 10, 14. Heofen and eorþe sîde sæflôdas *cæli et terra, mare*, Ps. Th. 68, 35. Heofon and hel *heaven and hell*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 17; Cri. 1592. Heben til hrôfe *heaven for a roof*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 195, 13. Heofonas god *the god of heaven*, Hy. 3, 58; Hy. Gru. ii. 282, 58: Andr. Kmbl. 3000; An. 1503. Hiofones leóhtes beorhto *the brightness of the light of heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 77; Met. 21, 39. Of hefene *from heaven*, Beo. Th. 3146; B. 1571. Mid his worde synt getrymede heofonas *verbo Domini cæli firmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 32, 5. Dâ wæron fullfremode heofenas and eorþe *the heavens and the earth were finished*, Gen. 2, 1. Heofona rîce *regnum cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Of heofonum de of mannum *e cælo an ex hominibus*, 21, 25. Gif ic on heofenas up âstîge *si ascendero in cælum*, Ps. Th. 138, 6. [*O. Sax.* heban *and* himil: *Icel.* hiûn *and* himinn: *Goth.* himins: *O. Frs.* himul, himel: *O. H. Ger.* himil *cælum, lacunar*: *Ger.* himmel.] v. Grmm. D. M. 661.

heofon, heófon [?]:—Hergas on helle heofon dider becom druron deófolgyld, Cd. 145; Th. 180, 17; Exod. 47. Grein translates *heofon* lamentation and *druron* mourned; but may not *hergas* be from *hearg* q. v. and parallel to *deófolgyld*, and the passage be translated *the idols and false gods fell to hell and heaven came there?*

heofon-beácen, es; *n. A heavenly beacon* or *sign* [*the fiery pillar*], Cd. 148; Th. 184, 15; Exod. 107.

heofon-beohrt; *adj. Heaven-bright, bright with the light of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 21; Dan. 341: Exon. 23 a: Th. 63, 13; Cri. 1019.

heofon-bŷme, an; *f. A heavenly trumpet*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 59, 8; Cri. 949.

heofon-candel, -condel, e; *f. A heavenly candle* or *light* [*the sun*], Andr. Kmbl. 480; An. 243: [*the fiery pillar*] Cd. 148; Th. 184, 31; Exod. 115: [*sun and moon*] Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 17; Cri. 608: [*the stars*] 93 a; Th. 349, 30; Sch. 54.

heofon-col, es; *n. The coal of the heavens*: — Brûne hâtum heofoncolum *brown with the sun's heat* [*the Ethiopians*], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 5; Exod. 71.

heofon-cund; *adj. Heavenly, celestial*: — Heofoncund mett *manna*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31. Seó heofencunde weorþung *the heavenly honour*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 26. Heáh and hâlig heofoncund þrŷnes *O! high and holy heavenly Trinity*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Hŷ dæs heofoncundan boldes bîdaþ *they wait for the heavenly dwelling*, 33 b; Th. 107, 6; Gû. 54: 35 a; Th. 112, 11; Gû. 142. Da beóþ dære heofencundan Jerusalem burgware *who are citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* himina-kunds *cælestis.*]

heofon-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven, heavenly king*:—God heáh heofoncyning *God high king of heaven*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 7; Gen. 463. Ic eom heáhengel heofoncyninges *I am an archangel of the king of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 5: Cd. 23; Th. 30, 28; Gen. 474: Andr. Kmbl. 184; An. 92. Heofoncining on heora heortum beran *to bear the king of heaven in their hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 32. Heofoncyning hŷhst *most exalted of heavenly kings*, Exon. 117 b; Th. 451, 23; Dôm. 108. [*O. Sax.* heban-, himil-kuning: *O. H. Ger.* himel-chuning *superum regem* (*jovem*).]

heofon-déma, an; *m. A heavenly judge*, Cd. 228; Th. 306, 4; Sat. 658.

heofon-dreám, es; *m. Heavenly joy, joy of heaven*, Ps. Th. 113, 11: Soul Kmbl. 206; Seel. 104: Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 27; Az. 79.

heofon-dugup, e; *f. A heavenly host*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 7; Cri. 1655.

heofone, an; *f. Heaven*:—Heofone næs nâ ær ærðan đe se ælmihtiga wyrhta hî geworhte on anginne *heaven was not before the almighty workman wrought it in the beginning*, Hexam. 1; Norm. 4. Heofenan rîce *the kingdom of heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 2: 58, 4. God gesette hig on dære heofenan dæt hie scinon ofer eorþan *God set them in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth*, Gen. 1, 17. 14. On anginne gesceóp God heofenan and eorþan *in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth*, 1, 1.

heofon-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 8; Cri. 492: 21 b; Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928: 75 a; Th. 281, 7; Jul. 642: Hy. 7, 13; Hy. Gru. ii. 287, 13.

heofon-feld, es; *m. A Northumbrian local name*:—Is seó stôw on Englisc nemned Heofenfeld wæs heó geára swâ nemned for tâcnunge dæra tôweardra wundra fordon de dær dær heofonlice sigebeácen âræred beón sceolde and dær heofonlîc sige dam cyninge sealde wæs *vocatur locus ille*

lingua Anglorum Hefenfelth, quod dici potest Latine cælestis campus, quod certo utique præsagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit significans nimirum quod ibidem cæleste erigendum trophæum, cælestis inchoanda victoria, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 33. Seó stów is gehâten Heofonfeld on Englisc wid done langan weall de đa Rômâniscan worhton *the place is called in English Heavenfield, by the long wall that the Romans made*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 33.

heofon-fugol, es; *m. A bird of the air, fowl of heaven:* — Heofonfugelas healdaþ eardas *volucres cæli habitabunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 11: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 16; Dan. 387; 74; Th. 91, 21; Gen. 1515; 10; Th. 13, 11; Gen. 201.

heofon-hæbbende *arcitenens, sagittarius*, Lye.

heofon-hâlig; *adj. Heaven-holy, of celestial holiness*, Andr. Kmbl. 1455; An. 728.

heofon-hâm, es; *m. A heavenly home, heaven:* — On heofonhâme *in cælo*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 137, 6: 148, 4: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 33; Cri. 293. Đû đe heofonhâmas healdest and wealdest *qui habitas in cælo*, Ps. Th. 122, 1.

heofon-heáh; *adj. Heaven-high, reaching to heaven:*—Heofonheánne beám *a tree the height whereof reached unto heaven* [Dan. 4, 11], Cd. 202; Th. 250, 29; Dan. 554.

heofon-heall, e; *f. A heavenly hall:*—Ne hî swâ fûle ne môton intô his fægeran heofonhealle *nor may they so foul enter into his fair heavenly hall*, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 10.

heofon-hlâf, es; *m. Heavenly bread, bread from heaven, manna:*—Hî heofonhlâfe hâlige gefylde *pani cæli saturavit eos*, Ps. Th. 104, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himel-brot.]

heofon-hrôf, es; *m.* I. *the roof of heaven, heaven:* — Under heofunhrôfe *under the roof of heaven*, Exon. 58 a: Th. 209, 19; Ph. 173. II. *a roof, ceiling:*—Heofenhrôf *lacunar*, Cot. 119, Lye. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil *laqueare, lacunar, camera:* himilizi *lacunar, laquear.*]

heofon-hwealf, e; *f. The vault of heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 1089; An. 545: 2803; An. 1404.

heofonisc; *adj. Heavenly:* — Hû dæt heofenisce fŷr forbærnde dæt lond on dæm wæron đa twâ byrig on getimbred Sodome and Gomorre *how fire from heaven consumed the land in which were built the two cities Sodom and Gomorrah*, Ors. tit. 3; Swt. 1, 6. [Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* himilisk: *O. Frs.* himelesk: *Icel.* hifneskr, himneskr.]

heofon-leóht, es; *n. Heavenly light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1948; An. 976. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himel-licht.]

heofon-leóma, an; *m. A heavenly radiance, light*, Andr. Kmbl. 1675; An. 840. [Cf. *Icel.* himin-ljômi.]

heofon-lîc; *adj. Heavenly:* — Mîn se heofenlîca Fæder *Pater meus cælestis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35: Ps. Th. 67, 14. Đîn rihtwîsnes is swâ heáh swâ đa heofonlîcan muntas *justitia tua sicut montes Dei*, 35, 6. Heofonlîcæ þing *cælestia*, Jn. Skt. 3, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil-lîh *cælestis.*]

heofon-líce; *adv. From heaven, heavenly;* celitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3.

heofon-ligende [liñgende?] *cælebs, virgo, quod vitam cælestem agat*, Som.

heofon-mægen, es; *n. Heavenly might:* — Bibodu hâlgan heofonmægnes *the commands of the holy heavenly power* [*God*], Exon. 118 a; Th. 454, 19; Hy. 4, 35. Heofonmægna God *God of the heavenly powers*, 256; Th. 75, 8: Cri. 1218.

heofon-ríce, es; *n. The kingdom of heaven:* — Bið him heofonríce âgiefen *to them shall be given the kingdom of heaven*, Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 22; Cri. 1260. Heofenríces duru *the door of the kingdom of heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. Heofonríces weard *auctorem regni cælestis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20: Cd. 69; Th. 82, 17; Gen. 1363. [*O. Sax.* heban-rîki: cf. *O. Sax.* himil-rîki: *O. Frs.* himel-rik: *Icel.* himin-ríki: *Dan.* himme-rige: *O. H. Ger.* himil-rîchi: *Ger.* himmel-reich.]

heofon-steorra, an; *m. A star of heaven:*—Seó mænigeo mære wære swâ heofonsteorran *the multitude should be great as the stars of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 15; Dan. 321: 192; Th. 239, 17; Dan. 371. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 27; Cri. 1044.

heofon-stôl, es; *m. A heavenly throne*, Cd. 1; Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8.

heofon-þreát, es; *m. A heavenly band*, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 15; Sat. 222.

heofon-þrym, -mes; *m. Heavenly glory* or *majesty*, Andr. Kmbl. 962; An. 481: 3436; An. 1722.

heofon-timber, es; *n. A heavenly structure*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146.

heofon-torht; *adj. Heaven-bright*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73: Cd. 146; Th. 182, 19; Exod. 78: Andr. Kmbl. 2035; An. 1020: 2539; An. 1270: Bt. Met. Fox 23, 6; Met. 23, 3.

heofon-tungol, es; *n. A heavenly body:* — Hâdor heofontungol *the sun*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 47; Met. 22, 24. Hædre heofontungol *bright heavenly bodies*, Exon. 18 a; Th. 43, 23; Cri. 603; 56 a; Th. 199, 28; Ph. 32: Cd. 199; Th. 247, 23; Dan. 501. [Cf. *O. Sax.* himil-tungal: *Icel.* himin-tungl: *O. H. Ger.* himil-zungal *sidus.*]

heofon-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of heaven:* — Ealle gesceafta ge heofonware ge eorþware *all creatures, both those in heaven and those on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 4. Đa hâlgan heofenware *the holy dwellers in heaven*, 135, 17. v. next word.

heofon-waru, e; *f. The inhabitants of heaven:* — Hê dyde dæt eal heofonwaru wundrode *he caused all the inhabitants of heaven to wonder*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 35: Hy. 7, 95; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 95. Ealle heofonwara and eorþwara on his andwerdnysse beóþ onstyred *all those in heaven and on earth shall be moved in his presence*, Chart. Th. 390, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 360, 32. Bearn heofonwara *children of heaven-dwellers*, Salm. Kmbl. 930; Sal. 464. Ætforan heofonwarum and eorþwarum and helwarum *before the inhabitants of heaven and of earth and of hell*, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 5. Cristes âcennednys gegladode heofenwara and eorþwara and helwara, i. 36, 25.

heofon-weard, es; *m. The guardian of heaven, God*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 6; Gen. 120: 86; Th. 107, 28; Gen. 1796. [*O. Sax.* heban-ward *an angel.*]

heofon-wolcen, es; *n. A cloud of heaven, of the sky:* — Of heofonwolcnum *from the clouds of heaven*, Ps. Th. 147, 6. Đâêr mec fêddon hruse and heofonwolcn [? MS. wlonc] *where earth and rain from heaven fed me*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 485, 23; Râ. 72, 2. [Cf. *O. Sax.* himil-wolcan: *O. H. Ger.* himil-wolchen *nubes cæli.*]

heofon-wôma, an; *m. A heavenly sound, the sound heard at the day of judgment*, Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 18; Cri. 835: 22 b; Th. 62, 10; Cri. 999.

heofon-wuldor, es; *n. Heavenly glory*, Hy. 6, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 12.

heóf-sang, es; *m. An elegy*, Lye.

heófung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation, grieving:*—Đonne beóþ heora siblingas tô heófunge geneâdode *then will their relations be forced to mourn*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Mid micelre heófunge *with great lamentation*, ii. 516, 19. Biddende forgifennysse mid wôpe and heófunge *asking forgiveness with weeping and lamentation*, H. R. 107, 27. On dære wæron âwriteue heófunga *scriptæ erant in eo lamentationes*, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 8, 9. Âfr hê tô heófungum sôdre behreówsunge gecyrran mæge *before he can turn to the lamentations of true repentance*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 13.

heófung-dæg, es; *m. A day of mourning:*—Đa heófungdagas wæron đâ gefyllede *completi sunt dies planctus*, Deut. 34, 8.

heófung-tíd, e; *f. A time of mourning:* — Fram đisum dæge ôþ eástron is ûre heófungtîd *from this day until Easter is our time of mourning*, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 25.

heolca, an; *m.* [?] *Hoar-frost, rime:*—Swâ swâ bytte on heolcan *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 83.

heolfor, es; *n. Blood from a wound, gore;* cruor:—Blôd ût ne com heolfor of hreþre đeáh mec bite stîdecg stŷle *there came not out blood or gore from my breast though the steel with stiff edge bit me*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Râ. 88, 13. Heolfres þurstige *thirsty for gore*, 99 b; Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. Flôd blôde weól hâtan heolfre *blood and hot gore bubbled up in the water*, Beo. Th. 2850; B. 1423: 1702; B. 849: 2609; B. 1302: Andr. Kmbl. 2483; An. 1243: 2555; An. 1279: Cd. 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449: Th. 208, 1; Exod. 476.

heolfrig; *adj. Gory, bloody:*—Heolfrig hrereeáf *gory armour*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 317; 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 130.

heoloran, holrian; *p.* ede *To weigh in a balance, to consider:* — Hê holrede *pensavit, cogitavit*, Mone B. 1604. Heolorende *librantes*, Cot. 123: 180, Lye.

heolop-cynn, es; *n. A race living in a place of concealment* [?], *the devils in hell*, Exon. 30 b; Th. 94, 19; Cri. 1542. v. *next word*; *and* cf. heolstor.

heolop-helm, es; *m. A helm which conceals* or *makes invisible the wearer*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 362, 31; Wal. 45. [*Icel.* huliðs-hjálmr.] v. hæleþ-helm.

heolra, heolora, an; *m. The scale of a balance, a balance* [?]: — Twîfeald heolra *bilanx*, Lye. v. helur-blæd, heoloran.

heolstor, es; *n. That which covers* or *conceals, darkness, a veil, covering, place of concealment:*—Siđđan geâra goldwine mînne hrusan heolstre biwrâh *since long ago the veil of earth enwrapped my bounteous patron*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Nâgan wê dæs heolstres dæt wê ûs gehŷdan mâgon *we have not the place of concealment to hide ourselves in*, Cd. 215; Th. 271, 5; Sat. 101. Gewitan him đâ gangan under beámsceade hŷddon hie on heolstre đâ hie hâlig word drihtnes gehŷrdon *they retired then under the trees' shade, hid themselves in the darkness when they heard the holy word of the Lord*, 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Đâ com beácna beorhtost of heolstre *then came the sun out of darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 485; An. 243: Elen. Kmbl. 2223; El. 1113. Heolstre gehŷded helme gedŷgled þŷstre oferfæðmed *with a veil hidden, with a covering concealed, with darkness enwrapped*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 9; Hy. 11, 13: 61 b; Th. 227, 4; Ph. 418: 69 a; Th. 257, 2; Jul. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 2161; El. 1082. Sume wuniaþ on wêstennum gesittaþ hâmas on heolstrum *some dwell in deserts, occupy homes in hidden*

places, Exon. 33 b; Th. 107, 5; Gū. 54. [*Goth.* hulistr; *n. a veil*: cf. *Icel.* hulstr; *m. a sheath, case*: *Dut.* holster *holster*. *In Romaunt of Rose* hulstred *occurs = hidden* 'I wol herborow me There I hope best to hulstred be,' 6146.]

heolstor; *adj. Dark*:—Đær wunian sceal in đam heolstran hām hyhtwynna leás *there shall dwell in that dark abode reft of the joys of hope*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

heolstor-cōfa, an; *m. A dark, concealed chamber, grave*:—Deáþræced hæleþa heolstercōfan onhliden weorþaþ *the death houses, the graves of men shall be uncovered*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 31; Ph. 49.

heolstor-hof, es; *n. A dark dwelling, hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1524; El. 764.

heolstor-loca, an; *m. A dark enclosure, prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 288; An. 144: 2010; An. 1007.

heolstor-sceado; *f. A shadow that hides*, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 9; Gen. 103.

heolstor-scūwa, an; *m. Dark shadow, darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2508; An. 1255.

heolstrig; *adj. Latebrosus*, Cot. 169, Lye.

heona. v. heonan.

heonan, heonon, heonun, hionan; *adv. of place and time. Hence, from here*:—Heonon *ábhinc*, Ælfc. Gr. 16; Som. 20, 4. Feor heonan *far from here*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 19; Ph. 1. Ic mæg heonon geséon *I can see from here*, Cd. 32; Th. 41, 34; Gen. 666. Ær dū heonan mōte *ere thou mayest go hence*, Exon. 72 a; Th. 269, 29; Jul. 457. Đis is mín ágen cýþ ic wæs ær hionan cumen *this is my own country, from here did I formerly come*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 100; Met. 24, 50. Gáþ heonun *recedite*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 24. Ásend đé heonun nyþer *mitte te hinc deorsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Ge heonon ge đanon *from here and there, from any quarter*, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 16. Ic forþ heonun đine gewitnesse wel geheólde *I should henceforth keep thy testimony well*, Ps. Th. 118, 31, 24: Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 27; Cri. 582. Heonon forþ and ōþ on woruld *ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum*, Blickl. Gloss: Gen. 8, 21. Gif hit sceal heonan forþ gōdiende weorþan *if things from this time forward are to be improving*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 19. Mīn feorh heonan on đisse eahteþan ende geséceþ *my life shall reach its end on the eighth day from this time*, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 10; Gū. 1009. [*Laym.* heonne, hinnes: *Piers P.* hennes: *O. Sax.* hinan: *O. H. Ger.* hinan, hinnan *hinc*: *Ger.* hennen.]

heonane, heonone; *adv. Hence*:—Far heonone *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20. Đū mihte heonane gehýran *thou mayest hear from this place*, Cd. 37; Th. 49, 18; Gen. 794: 39; Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. [*O. Sax.* hinana: *O. H. Ger.* hinana *hinc*.]

heonan-síþ, es; *m. Departure, death*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 12; Dōm. 86.

heonon-weard; *adj. Going hence, passing away*:—Đeós world is heononweard *this world is passing away*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 20; Cd. 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431.

heonu, heono, henu, hona; *interj. Lo, behold*:—Heonu [henu, Rush.] *ecce*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 8. Heono, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Hona lá mīn hláford *ecce dominus meus*, Shrn. 60, 14.

heópa, an; *m. A briar, bramble*:—Ætt dæm heápe [heópe, Rush.] *secum rubum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 37. (*Or should this be placed under* heópe?) [*O. Sax.* hiopo: *O. H. Ger.* hiufo; *m. tribulus*.]

heóp-bremel, es; *m. A dog-rose, wild rose, bramble, briar*:—Heópbrymel *rubus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 22; Wrt. Voc. 33, 22. Heópbremles leáf *leaves of the dog-rose*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8.

heópe, an; *f. A hip, seed-vessel of the dog-rose;* also *the plant on which the hip grows* [?]:—Heópe *butuuus* [i.e. button, *Fr.* bouton, *knob*], Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 90; Wrt. Voc. 30, 36. Genim brēr đe hiópan on weaxaþ *take briar on which hips grow*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 15. [*Chauc.* hepe.] v. heópa.

heorcnian, hercnian; *p.* ode *To hearken, listen*:—Gūþlāc eode sóna ūt and hāwode and hercnode *Guthlac went out directly and looked and listened*, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 15. Ypolitus mid geþylde heora wordum heorcnode *Hippolytus listened to their words with patience*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 2. Maria gesæt æt Godes fōtum his word heorcnigende *Mary sat at the feet of God hearkening to his words*, ii. 440, 16. Đæt hit tō hefigtýme ne þince đām heorcnigendum *that it may not seem too tedious to the listeners*, 72, 23. [*Orm.* hertcnenn; *A. R.* hercnen: *Laym.* hercnede; *p*: *Chauc.* herknęth.]

heorcnung, hearcnung, e; *f. Hearkening, listening, hearing, power of hearing*:—Wé scealon úre eáran fram yfelre heorcnunge āwendan *we must turn away our ears from evil listening*, Homl. Th. i. 96, 23: ii. 564, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Hē forgeaf deáfum heorcnunge *he gave to the deaf hearing*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 13: ii. 16, 13. Hearcnunge, H. R. 7, 14. Drihten ic gehýrde heorcnunge đīne *Domine audivi auditionem tuam*, Cant. Abac. Lamb. fol. 189, 2.

HEORD, e; *f. A* HERD, *flock*:—Hiord *arimentum*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 53. Đær wæs ān swýna heord *erat grex porcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Ic hæbbe ōðre sceáp đa ne synt of đisse heorde *alias oves habeo quæ non sunt ex hoc ovili*, Jn. Skt. 10, 16. Hē dráf his heorde tō inneweardum đam wēstene *he led the flock to the backside of the desert*, Ex. 3, 1: L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. Rihtwīs hyrde ofer cristene heorde *a righteous shepherd over a christian flock*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 10. Of eówrum heordum *de gregibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 49, 10. Heora heorda wīslīce healdan *to keep their flocks wisely*. L. Eth. vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 14. Godcunde heorda *spiritual flocks*, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 34. [*Goth.* hairda: *Icel.* hjörð: *O. H. Ger.* herta *grex*: *Ger.* heerde.] v. hrīder-heord.

heordan '*hards of flax*; lini fila utiliora. Stuppa, Gl. C. 58 b. Naptarum heordena, Gl. Cleop. 65 c.' Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdys or herdys of flax, or hempe *stuppa, napta*. See note, p. 241. Hards, hurds *tow*, East Norfolk Gloss: Engl. Dial. Soc. vol. ii.]

heorde; *f. Care, guarding, custody*:—Hé ūt wæs gongende tō neáta scýpene dara heorde him wæs dære nihte beboden *egressus esset ad stabula jumentorum quorum ei custodia nocte illa erat delegata*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Forhwon beóþ æfre swā þrīste đa ungelæredan đæt hī underfōn đa heorde đæs lāreówdōmes *ab imperitis ergo pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur*, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 17. Monige underfōþ heorde *nonnulli gregis curam suscipiunt*, 18, 5; Swt. 135, 25. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* hirð *a king's body-guard*: hirði- a prefix, *tending, keeping*.]

heorde. v. hirde.

heord-, hyrd-ræden, e; *f. Guard, guardianship, care, keeping*:—Him is sinderlice betæht hyrdræden oðer eallum cristenum monnum *to him is especially committed the guardianship over all christian men*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 26. Geþyld is wyrttruma and hyrdræden ealra hāligra mægna *patience is the root and guard of all holy virtues*, 544, 5. Hī geswencaþ heora hlāford þurh ymhīdignysse heordrædene *they distress their possessor through solicitude of guarding*, 92, 18. Gehwilc hæbbe him betæhtne engel tō hyrdrædene *each has an angel assigned to him as guard*, i. 516, 32. Se stæf getācnaþ gýmene and hyrdrædene *the staff indicates care and guardianship*, ii. 280, 35. Tō heordrædene *ad custodiam*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 27. Đā gesette God æt đam infære engla hyrdrædene *then God set a guard of angels at the entrance*, Gen. 3, 24: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 32. Gē habbaþ heordrædenne *habetis custodiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 65. Heordrédena se de gesihþ swicunge hit getācnaþ *to see pickets betokens deception*, Lchdm. iii. 202, 13.

heóre, hýre; *adj. Gentle, mild, pleasant*:—Nis đæt heóru stōw *it is a savage place*, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Culufre fōtum stōp on beám hýre *the dove with her feet stepped on to the tree, gentle*, Cd. 72; Th. 88, 20; Gen. 1468. Đær se hýra gæst þīhþ an þeáwum *where the gentle spirit thrives in morals*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 126, 9; Gū. 368. [*Icel.* hýrr *sweet, smiling, mild*.] v. un-heóre.

heoro. v. heoru.

heorot, heort, es; *m. A hart, stag, male deer*:—Nān heort ne onscūnode nænne león *no hart shunned any lion*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Heorot hornum trum *the hart firm of horns*, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Heorut *cervus*, Ps. Stev. 41, 1. Swā hwā swā slōge heort oððe hinde hine man sceolde blendian *whoever killed hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27, 28. Mid heortes horne and mid ylpenbāne *with hart's horn and with ivory*, Herb. 131, 2; Lchdm. i. 244, 8: Med. ex Quadr. 2, 1, 2, 3; Lchdm. i. 334, 2, 5, 9. Heortas and hinda *harts and hinds*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 33; Met. 19, 17. Heortas *cervos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. [*Icel.* hjörtr: *O. H. Ger.* hiruz *cervus*: *Ger.* hirsch.]

heorot-berge, an; *f. Berry of the buckthorn*, Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 1. [hart-berries *vaccinium myrtillus*, Engl. Dial. Soc. No. 26.]

heorot-brembel, es; *m. Buckthorn*; rhamnus, Lchdm. ii. 391–2.

heorot-brēr, e; *f. v.* [?] heorot-brembel:—Heortbrēre *moro*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 17, 6.

heorot-, heort-clæfre, an; *f. Hart-clover;* medicago maculata, Lchdm. ii. 392.

heorot-crop *a bunch of the flowers of hartwort*, Lchdm. ii. 392.

Heorot-, Heort-ford, es; *m. Hertford*:—Æt Heorotforda [Heortforda MS. D.] *at Hertford*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 1: 673; Erl. 36, 2; 37, 2.

heorr, hior; *m. f. A hinge, cardinal point;* cardo:—Deós heorr *hic cardo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 61. Séo hior đe eall gōd on hwearfaþ *the hinge on which all good turns*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wæs đæt heorhte bold tōbrocen swíðe heorras tōhlidene *the splendid dwelling was sorely shattered, hinges were broken*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Heorras *serras*, Blickl. Gloss. Đis gesceád ys æfter đām feówor heorren *this distinction is according to the four cardinal points*, Lchdm. iii. 84, 11. [*Chauc.* 'no dore that he nolde heve oí *harre*;' *Prompt. Parv.* herre of a lock *cardo*. v. note, p. 237: *Icel.* hjarri a *hinge*.]

heorra, an; *m.* [?] *A bar, hinge* [?]:—Hē gestrangode heorran geata dīnra *confortavit seras portarum tuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 2. v. heorr.

heort. v. heorot.

-heort. v. blīð-, ceald-, earm-, gram-, grim-, hāt-, heáh-, heard-, mild-, riht-, rūm-, sam-, stearc-, wulf-heort. [*Goth.* -hairts: *O. Sax.* -hert.]

heort-cōdu, es; *f. A disease of the heart*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 176, 13.

HEORTE, an; *f. The* HEART:—Gif dīn heorte ace *if thy heart ache*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 1. Óþ đæt him heortan blōd foldan gesēce þ *until his heart's blood seek the earth*, Salm. Kmbl. 314; Sal. 156. Wyxþ wind

on dære heortan *wind waxeth in the heart*, L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. Of dæne heortan cumaþ ylle geþancas *de corde exeunt cogitationes malæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Lustum heortena *desideriis cordium*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [*Laym. A. R.* heorte: *Orm.* heorrte, herrte: *Chauc. Wick.* herte: *Goth.* hairto: *O.Sax.* herta: *O.Frs.* hirte: *Icel.* hjarta: *O.H.Ger.* herza: *Ger.* herz: *Lat.* cord-: *Grk.* καρδία.]

heort-ece, es; *m. Pain at the heart*:—Heó wið heortece well fremaþ *it is very beneficial for heartache*, Herb. 18, 3; Lchdm. i. 110, 19: *ad cardiacos*, 89, 3; Lchdm. i. 192, 16.

heorten; *adj. Of a hart*:— Healfes pundes gewihte beran smeruwes and heortenes *of bear's grease and of hart's, by weight of half a pound*, Herb. 101, 3; Lchdm. i. 216, 15.

heort-gesída; *pl. The entrails*; enta, Lev. 3, 3.

HEORÞ, es; *m. A* HEARTH, *fire-place*; and taking the name of the whole from that of a part, *a house*:—Heorþ *foculare*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 73; Wrt. Voc. 27, 2: *arula*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 76. Hí oflógon hine binnan his ágenan heorþae *they slew him in his own house*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 40. Hé sceolde bebeódan dæt hí nánan æt ælcum heorþe ánes geáres lamb *he was to command them to take a yearling lamb for every house*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 27: Chart. Th. 609, 7, 11, 30. Of ælcum heorþe, 27. Be ælcum frigan heorþe, L. Edg. I. 2; Th. i. 262, 17: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 29: L. In. 61; Th. i. 140, 14. Beþe hwilum ða sáran stówe æt heorþe *warm the sore place at times at the hearth*, L. M. 2. 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 26. Genim dæt séleste hunig dó ofer heorþ *take the best honey, put it over the fire*, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. Be heorþe, Lchdm. iii. 122, 21. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe *they pass along the hearth* [*the floor of the fiery furnace*], Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176. [*Prompt. Parv.* herthe, where fyre ys made *ignearium, focarium*: *O.Frs.* herth, hirth, herd: *O.H.Ger.* hert *arula*: *Ger.* herd.]

heorþa, herþa, an; *m. A deer-skin*:—Heorþa *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 39.

heort-hama, an; *m. A covering of the heart*:—Heorthama *bucleamen*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 102; Wrt. Voc. 45, 9. Đú nymst done heart-haman *thou shalt take the fat that covers the inwards*, Ex. 29, 22. [*O. Frs.* hert-hamo *præcordia.*]

heorþ-bacen; *adj. Baked on the hearth*:—Heorþbacen hláf *subcinericius* vel *focarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 64; Wrt. Voc. 41, 20. Mid heorþbacenum hláfe *with a loaf baked on the hearth*, Herb. 45, 2; Lchdm. i. 148, 8. Abraham nam dæt flæsc mid đám heorþbacenum hláfum, Gen. 18, 8. Hí worhton þeorfe heorþbacene hláfas *they baked unleavened cakes*, Ex. 12, 39.

heorþ-cniht, es; *m. A domestic, servant, attendant*:—Hió dyde sciella tó bisene his heorþcneohtum and dus cwæþ *sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus perhibetur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 18.

heorþ-fæst; *adj. Having a house of one's own*:—Sý hé heorþfæst sý hé folgere *whether he have a house of his own or be the follower of another man*, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 23.

heorþ-geneát, es; *m. A hearth-comrade, a follower who shares the hearth of his lord*:—Wé synt Hygelâces heorþgeneátas, Beo. Th. 528; B. 261: 3165; B. 1580: 4365; B. 2180: 6341; B. 3180; Byrht. Th. 137, 50; By. 204.

heort-hogu, e; *f. Heart-care*:— Đis mæg tó heorthoge ágehwylcum biscepe *this may be care of heart for every bishop*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 27. v. hogu.

heorþ-pening, -peneg, es; *m. A tax of a penny to be paid by every house* [e.g. *Peter's pence*]:— Be đon heorþpeninge. Sý ælc heorþpenig ágifen be Petres mæsse dæge: and seđe hine tó đam ándagan gelést nabbe, lǽde hine tó Rómе, and đær tó eácan xxx pænega and bringe đonne swutelunge dæt hé đær swá micel betǽhte hæbbe. And donne hé hám cume gylde đam cynge hundtwelftig scillinga *of the hearth-penny. Let every hearth-penny be paid up by St. Peter's mass day: and he who shall not have paid by that time, let him be led to Rome, and in addition thereto pay xxx pence, and then bring a certificate that he has there paid so much. And when he comes home let him pay the king a hundred and twenty shillings*, L. Edg. I. 4; Th. i. 264, 6-12. Sylle his heorþpænig on hálgan þunresdæge *let him pay his hearth-penny on holy Thursday*, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 26: 4; Th. i. 434, 19. Heorþpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 24.

heorþ-swǽpe, an; *f. A bridesmaid*; pronuba, Som. [Cf. hád-swǽpe.]

heorþ-werod, es; *n. A band of household retainers, those who share the same hearth, a family*:—Đá wearþ Jafeđe áfǽded heorþwerod suna and dóhtra *then for Japhet was reared a family of sons and daughters*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Se hálga hét his heorþwerod wǽpna onfón *the holy man bade his retainers take their weapons*, 94; Th. 123, 4; Gen. 2039: 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076: Byrht. Th. 132, 30; By. 24.

heort-lufe, an; *f. Love which comes from the heart*, Hy. 9, 29; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 29.

heort-seóc; *adj. Heart-sick*; cardiacus, Cot. 209, Lye.

heort-seócnes *cardialgia*, Lye.

heort-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the heart*:—Wið heortwærce *for pain in the heart*, L. M. 1, 17; Lchdm. ii. 60, 4.

heoru, heoro, hioro; *m. A sword*, Beo. Th. 2574; B. 1285: Exon. 92 a; Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. The word is a poetical one both in English and Icelandic, and in these dialects, as in Old Saxon, is mostly used in compounds. [*Goth.* hairus: *O.Sax.* heru (in compounds only): *Icel.* hjörr.]

heoru-cumbul, es; *n. A warlike ensign*, Elen. Kmbl. 213; El. 107.

heoru-dolg, es; *n. A sword-wound, deadly wound*, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944.

heoru-dreór, es; *m. Blood coming from wounds made by the sword, gore*, Beo. Th. 978; B. 487: 1703; B. 849.

heoru-dreórig; *adj.* I. *bloody with sword-wounds, gory*, Beo. Th. 1875; B. 935: 3564; B. 1780: 5434; B. 2720: Andr. Kmbl. 1991; An. 998: 2167; An. 1085: Elen. Kmbl. 2427; El. 1215. [*O.Sax.* heru-drórag.] II. *very sad, sad unto death*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 212, 28; Ph. 217.

heoru-dryne, es; *m. The sword's drink, blood flowing from a wound*, Beo. Th. 4706; B. 2358. [Cf. *Icel.* hjör-lögr (lögr *any liquid*) *blood.*]

heoru-fǽdm, es; *m. A deadly, hostile grasp*:—Wolde heoru [huru MS.] fǽdmum hilde gesceádan *meant with deadly grasps to decide the conflict*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 24; Exod. 504. [Cf. wælfǽdmum, Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.]

heoru-gífre; *adj. Greedy, eager to destroy*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 29; Cri. 977: 23 b; Th. 65, 25; Cri. 1060: 74 a; Th. 276, 16; Jul. 567; Th. 277, 25; Jul. 586: Beo. Th. 3000; B. 1498.

heoru-grǽdig; *adj. Greedy to destroy, bloodthirsty, savagely greedy*, Andr. Kmbl. 75; An. 38: 158; An. 79.

heoru-grim; *adj. Very fierce* or *cruel, savage*. Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 10; Cri. 1524: 31 b; Th. 98, 25; Cri. 1613: 47 a; Th. 161, 1; Gü. 952: 53 a; Th. 186, 29; Az. 27: 111 a; Th. 425, 12: Rä. 41, 55: Beo. Th. 3132; B. 1564: 3698; B. 1847: Elen. Kmbl. 237; El. 119: Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31: Cd. 189; Th. 235, 16; Dan. 307.

heoru-hóciht; *adj. Furnished with sharp hooks, barbed*, Beo. Th. 2880; B. 1438.

heoru-scearp; *adj. Terribly sharp*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 15; Rä. 6, 8.

heoru-sceorp, es; *n. Warlike dress*, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 20; Hö. 73.

heoru-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 5072; B. 2539.

heoru-swealwe, an; *f. A hawk*, Exon. 88 b: Th. 332, 17; Vy. 86.

heoru-sweng, es; *m. A blow with a sword*, Beo. Th. 3184; B. 1539: Andr. Kmbl. 1903; An. 954.

heoru-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon of war, a sword*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 263.

heoru-weallende; *part. pres. Boiling fiercely*, Beo. Th. 5556; B. 2781.

heoru-wearh; *gen.* -wearges; *m. A savage, bloody wolf*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267.

heoru-word, es; *n. A hostile, fierce word*, Exon. 81 a; Th. 305, 7; Fä. 84.

heoru-wulf, es; *m. A fierce wolf, a warrior*, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 7; Exod. 181. [Cf. here-wulf.]

heóþu, e; *f. A room, hall*:—Hé on heóþe gestód *he in the hall halted*, Beo. Th. 813; B. 404. [Dietrich in Haupt. x. 366 compares the word with *κύτος*: Heyne suggests a derivation from the root from which comes *heáh*, and translates as do Kemble and Thorpe *dais*, at the same time he gives the other etymology as a possible one.] v. hell-heóþo.

heow. v. hiw.

heowaþ, Ps. Th. 46, 1. v. heófan.

HÉR; *adv.* HERE, *in this world, at this time*:—Hér *hic*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 1. Đá ic hér ǽrest com *when I first came here*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 8; Gen. 2711. Hér gehýrþ Drihten đa đe híne biddaþ and him sylleþ heora synna forgyfnesse. Hér is his mildheortnes ofer ús ac đér is se éca dóm *in this world the Lord heareth those that ask him and giveth them forgiveness of their sins. In this world his mercy is upon us, but in the next is the eternal judgement*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 394, 4-16. Hér *in this year*, Chr. *passim*. [*Goth.* hér: *O.Sax.* hér, hiar: *O.Frs.* hír; *Icel.* hér: *O.H.Ger.* hiar, hier: *Ger.* hier.]

hér *hair*. v. hǽr.

hér; *adj. Noble, excellent, honourable, holy, sublime*:—Gehýr đis hére spel [herrespel, Thorpe], *hear this noble lay*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 32; Sch. 37. [*O.Sax.* hér: *O.H.Ger.* hêr, hére *almus, sanctus, magnificus*: *Ger.* hehr.]

héra, an; *m. One who obeys another, a servant, follower*:—Héra ł embehtmonn *minister*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 43. Héra ł þegn *minister*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 12, 26. Héro *ministros*, Rtl. 11, 35. Æþelinga hleó beorna beággifa hêrna hildfruma *the shelter of princes, ring-giver of warriors, warlike chief of his followers*, Elen. Kmbl. 201; El. 101. v. ambeht-héra *and* hýra.

hér-æfter; *adv. Hereafter*:— Swá swá wé eft hérǽfter secgaþ *as we shall again hereafter say*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 5.

héran. v. hýran.

hér-búende; *pl. People living in this world*, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 4; Gen. 1079; Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 38; Jud. 96: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 124; Met. 9, 62.

hér-bufan; *adv. Here above*: — Swá swá wé ær hérbúfan sǽdon on dísse ilcan béc *as we said before above in this same book*; sicut in priori hujus voluminis parte jam diximus, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 2.

hér-cyme, es; *m. A coming here, coming to this world, advent*: — Þurh dínne hércyme *through thy advent*, Exon. 11b; Th. 16, 8; Cri. 250.

herd. v. heord.

herdan. v. hyrdan.

herde. v. hirde.

HERE; *gen.* heres, heriges, herges; *m. An army, a host, multitude, a large predatory band* [it is the word which in the Chronicle is always used of the Danish force in England, while the English troops are always the *fyrd*], hence the word is used for *devastation* and *robbery*: — Ne dohte hit nú lange inne né úte ac wæs here and hunger bryne and blódgyte *it is now long since matters were thriving at home or abroad, but there has been ravaging and famine, burning and bloodshed*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 68. Micel here *turba multa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 14. Here *legio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 30: *exercitus*, 23, 11. Þeófas wé hátaþ ód vii men from vii. hlóþ ód xxxv siddan biþ here *up to seven men we call thieves, from seven to thirty-five a gang, after that it is an army*, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 14. [Cf. L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 1, be herige; and L. Æf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2.] Hé gearo wǽre tó dæs heres þearfe *he would be ready to supply the needs of the Danes*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 32: 878; Erl. 80, 3. Dæs heriges hám eft ne com ǽnuig tó láfe *of that host came no remnant back home*, Cd. 167; Th. 209, 30; Exod. 507: Elen. Kmbl. 410; El. 205. Herges, 285; El. 143. On East-Englum wurdon monige men ofslǽgene from ðam herige *in East Anglia many men were slain by the Danes*, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 15: Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. Herge, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51: Beo. Th. 2500; B. 1248. Se dæm here waldeþ *who rules that host*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 30; Met. 25, 15. Sió fierd ðone here gefliémde *the English force put the Danish to flight*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. Swá oft swá ða ódre hergas mid ealle herige sít fóron ðonne fóron hie *as often as the other armies marched out in full force then they marched*, Erl. 90, 5. Twelf hergas *duodecim legiones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Hergia[s] *agmina*, Rtl. 115, 10. Dý læs ǽfre cweðan ódre þeóda hǽdene herigeas *nequando dicant in gentibus*, Ps. Th. 78, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. Herigea mǽste *with the greatest of hosts*, 3001; An. 1503. Herega, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 29; Dan. 699. Heriga, Elen. Kmbl. 295; El. 148. Herga, 230; El. 115. Betwuh ðám twám hergum *between the two armies*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 219; El. 110. Herigum, 811; El. 406. [*Laym. Orm.* here: *Goth.* harjis: *O.Sax.* heri: *O.Frs.* hiri, here: *Icel.* herr: *O.H.Ger.* hari, heri *exercitus, agmen: Ger.* heer.] DER. æsc-, égor-, flot-, forþ-, gúþ-, inn-, ísern-, sín-, scip-, þeód-, út-, wæl-hers.

hére, e; *f. Dignity, majesty, greatness*: — Hwæt hiora hére búton se hlísa ǽn *what is their greatness but report alone*, Bt. Met. Fox 10. 107; Met. 10, 54. The prose, Fox 70, 10, has 'Hwæt is heora nú tó láfe bútan se lytla hlísa and se nama mid feáum stafum áwriten *signat superstes fama tenuis pauculis inane nomen litteris*.' [*O.H.Ger.* hére: *f. dignitas, majestas, magnitudo*: cf. *O.H.Ger.* hér-tóm *dignitas, auctoritas, principatus*, Grff. iv. 994: *O.Sax.* hér-dóm.]

here-beácen, -beácn, es; *n. A military ensign, standard*; also *a beacon, light-house*: — Herebeácn *farus*: upstandende herebeácn *pira*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 93, 90; Wrt. Voc. 41, 45, 43. Herebeácen and segnas beforan mé lǽddon *cum signis et vexillis*, Nar. 7, 16. [*O.H.Ger.* heri-pouhan *vexillum, signum*.]

here-bléaþ; *adj. Fearful in fight, timorous*: — Flugon forhtigende woldon herebleáþe hámas findan *fearful they fled and shunning the battle would find their homes*, Cd. 166; Th. 206, 17; Exod. 453.

here-bróga, an; *m. The terror produced by an army or by war*, Beo. Th. 928; B. 462.

here-býme, an; *f. A war-trumpet*, Cd. 147; Th. 183, 29; Exod. 99. [*Cf. Icel.* her-horn, her-luðr *a trumpet*: *O.H.Ger.* heri-, her-horn *classicum, tuba*.]

here-byrne, an; *f. A war-corslet*, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. [*Laym.* here-burne.]

here-cirm, es; *m. A war-shout, shout raised by a host*, Exon. 45b; Th. 156, 9; Gú. 872.

here-cumbol, -combol, es; *m. A military signal*: — Wordum and bordum hófon herecombol *with shouts and shields they raised the war-signal*, Elen. Kmbl. 49; El. 25. Cf. [?] Tacitus, Germania c. 3: 'As their line shouts, they inspire or feel alarm. It is not so much an articulate sound, as a general cry of valour. They aim chiefly at a harsh note and a confused roar, putting their shields to their mouths, so that, by reverberation, it may swell into a fuller and deeper sound.' [*Icel.* her-kuml *a war-token, arms on shields or helmets*.]

here-cyst, -cist, e; *f. A warlike troop*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 32; Exod. 177: 156; Th. 194, 7; Exod. 257: 158; Th. 197, 3; Exod. 301.

here-draca, an; *A war-drake, an arrow*: — Herdracan, Hickes' Thes. p. 192. [Cf. hilde-nædre.]

here-feld, es; *m. A field, battle-field*, Elen. Kmbl. 537; El. 269: 251; El. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 19; An. 10: 35; An. 18.

here-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Booty*: — Éal dæt herefeoh forléton *prædam amiserunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 5.

here-fǽda, an; *m. A martial band*, Exon. 32b; Th. 63, 1; Cri. 1013.

here-fléma, an; *m. One who flees from battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Æðelst. 23.

here-folc, es; *n. People forming an army*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 234. [*O.Frs.* hiri-folk: *Icel.* her-fólk *men of war*.]

here-fong, es; *m. An osprey; ossifragus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 6.

Here-ford, es; *m. Hereford*: — Ða men of Hereforda *the men from Hereford*, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 31.

here-fugol, es; *m. A bird which attends an army, eagle, vulture, raven*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 2; Exod. 161. v. earn, hrefn.

here-gang, es; *m. An irruption, attack by an army*: — Tó widscúfanne swá réþum heregange *ad repellendas tam feras irruptiones*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 37, MS. B. [*Laym.* hire-3eong: *Gen. and Ex.* heregong *military expedition*: *O.Frs.* hiri-, heri-gong *an attack*: cf. *Icel.* her-ganga; *f. a march*.]

heregeat-land, es; *n. Heriot-land*, Chart. Th. 546, 37.

here-geatu; *gen.* -geatwe; *f.* I. *military equipment*: — Hí willaþ eów tó gafole gáras sylían ǽttryune ord and ealde swurd ða heregeatu ðe eów æt hilde ne deáh *they will give you as tribute spears, the poisoned point and the swords they inherit, equipment for war that will not profit you in battle*, Byrht. Th. 133, 10; By. 48. Heregeatewa, MS. A: heregeatowe, B. wægeþ *it bears arms*, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Ða beóþ mid gyldenum hyltsweordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 17; Met. 25, 9. II. as a technical term, *heriot*. The amount of the heriot for various ranks is given L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4–20; further mention is also made in L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 26–414, 2: 74; Th. i. 416, 3–18: 79; Th. i. 420, 13–17. The word also occurs in the following passages in wills, Chart. Th. 499, 29: 512, 16: 540, 5: 550, 28: 573, 3. For the origin and nature of the heriot see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s.v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 98. [Cf. Grmm. R. A. 372–3.]

heregend-líc. v. herigend-líc.

here-gild, es; *n. A war-tax, the Danegild, tax to support an army*: — Hér wæs ðet heregeold geléest ðæt wǽrou xxi þúsend punda and xcix punda *in this year the Danegild was paid, it was twenty-one thousand and ninety-nine pounds*, Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 23. Swá fela sýðe swa menn gyldaþ heregyld oððe tó scipgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 23. Scotfré fram heregeld *free from payment of the war-tax*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 224, 20.

here-gríma, an; *m. A helmet*, Beo. Th. 797; B. 396: 4104; B. 2049: 5203; B. 2605.

heregung. v. hergung.

here-hand, a; *f. A hostile hand or power*: — Swá ðæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne árode *ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem, aut monasteriis manus parceret hostilis*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8.

here-hlóþ, e; *f. A hostile troop*, Exon. 48a; Th. 166, 13; Gú. 1042.

here-hýþ, -húþe, e; *f. Spoil, booty, plunder*: — Hér wæs mycel herehúþe [herehýþe, MS. C.] dær genumen *in this year much spoil was taken at Bamborough*, Chr. 993; Erl. 133, 2. Hé his done feorþan dǽl and dære herehýþe for Gode gesealde *quartam partem ejus et prædæ Domino daret*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 10. Hiera heres done mǽstan dǽl hám sendon mid hiora herehýþe *præcipuam exercitus sui partem onustam præda domum revocant*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 21. Mid dære herehýþe [herehúþe, MS. E.], Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 30. Ða mycele herehúþe tó scipon brohton *they brought the great booty to the ships*, 1001; Erl. 137, 15. Ða herehýþ he on helle genumen hæfde *the spoil that he had taken in hell*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 33. Genimon myccle herehýþ *to take great spoil*, 95, 2. Ymbe ða herehúþe hlemmeþ tógædre grimme gómban *on the prey he snaps together his fierce jaws*, Exon. 97b; Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Ðone here gefliémde and ða herehýþ áhreddon *put the Danes to flight and rescued the spoils*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 26. [*O.H.Ger.* heri-hunda, -hunta *præda*.]

here-láf, e; *f. The remnant of an army or people, what is left of an army after a battle, what is left after a battle, spoil*: — Se Chaldéa cyning com tó his earde mid dære húþe and dære herelafe on dære wæs Daniel se wítega and ða þrí cnihtas *the king of Chaldea came to his country with the spoil and the remnant of the people, among which was the prophet Daniel and the three children*, Swt. Á. S. Rdr. 68, 380, 392. Gúþrum se hǽdene king twelf dages hér on lande wunede and sydðan gewende mid his herelafe tó his ágenen earde *Guthrum the heathen king stopped twelve days in this land and afterwards returned with what remained of his army to his own country*, Shrn. 17, 8. Þurh gítsunge wearþ beswicen Sawl se cyning ða ða him leófran wǽron ða forbodenan herelafa ðonne Godes willa *through avarice was king Saul betrayed when he preferred*

the forbidden spoils of the host [*of the Amalekites*, v. 1 Sam. xv. 9] *to the will of God*, Basil. admn. 9; Norm. 54, 8. Costontinus ne Ânlâf mid heora herelâfum hlehhan ne þorftun *not Constantine nor Anlaf, with the remnants of their forces, had cause for laughing*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Ædelst. 47.

here-líc; *adj. Warlike, military*: — Ða herelîcan *res militares*, Cot. 47, Lye.

here-lof, es; *n. Praise gained in war, fame, glory*; also *a trophy*; rumor, fama, Hpt. Gl. 406, 511, 512: 447.

here-mæcg, es; *m. A man of war, warrior, man* [*used of the men of Sodom when attacking Lot*], Cd. 114; Th. 149, 31; Gen. 2483. [Cf. *Icel.* her-megir *warriors.*]

here-mægen, es; *n. A warlike force, an army, a host, multitude*, Exon. 116 b; Th. 447, 10; Dôm. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 1172: An. 586: 1456; An. 728: 2597; An. 1300: 3299: An. 1652: Elen. Kmbl. 339; El. 170.

here-man, -mann, es; *m. A soldier*: — Heremenn *milites*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 8. [*Icel.* her-maðr.] v. Grmm. R. A. 292.

hêre-man. v. hîre-man.

here-meðel, es; *n. A warlike assembly*; concio, Elen. Kmbl. 1096; El. 550.

here-nes, -nis, -ness, e; *f. Praise*: — Herenes mîn *laudatio mea*, Ps. Th. 103, 32: 110, 8: 117, 14. Herenis *laus*, Rtl. 30, 23: 174, 31. In herenesse Godes *in laudem Dei*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 17: 599, 12; Ps. 55, 10. Hê gecarnode dæt hê ða hâlgan hærenesse gehŷrde *laudes beatas meruit audire*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 35. v. here-word.

here-net, -nett, es; *n. A war-net, coat of mail, corslet*, Beo. Th. 3110; B. 1553.

here-nîþ, es; *m. Hostility, enmity which is felt by those at war with one another*, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2474.

here-nitig [?] *expeditio*, Cot. 73, Lye.

here-pâd, e; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258.

here-, her-paþ, es; *m. A road for an army, military road, road large enough to march soldiers upon* [occurs not unfrequently in charters]: — Ondlong herpoþes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. Up tô herpaþe and fram ðam herpaþe sûþrihte, 205, 20. On done brâdan herpaþ, iii. 23, 35. Wîsde herepoþ tô dære heân byrig *shewed a road for his army to the lofty city*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 12; Dan. 38. Hî swyrdum herpaþ worhton þurh lâdra gemong *they with their swords wrought a road through the press of their foes*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303. DER. þeód-herpaþ.

here-rǽswa, an; *m. A chieftain*, Elen. Kmbl. 1987; El. 995.

here-reáf, es; *n. Spoil, plunder, booty*: — Herereáf *spolia* vel *manubiæ* vel *prædæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 52; Wrt. Voc. 35, 38: *manubiæ, spolia*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 16, 23. Achan behŷdde of dam herereáfe *Achan concealed some of the spoil*, Jos. 7, 1, 11. Ðû ûs mycel herereáf gehête *thou didst promise us much spoil*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wið Walas and genâmon unârimedlico herereáf *Hengest and Æsc fought with the Britons and took countless spoils*, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26; 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hê tôdælþ his herereáf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Ic geseah betwux dam herereáfum sumne gildene dæl *I saw among the spoils a wedge of gold*, Jos. 7, 21.

here-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Bt. Met. Fox I, 141: Met. 1, 71: [here-ric, MS.] Beo. Th. 2356; B. 1176. [*O. Sax.* heri-rink.]

here-sceaft, es; *m. A war-shaft, spear*, Beo. Th. 675; B. 335.

here-sceorp, es; *n. War-dress*, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45.

here-serce, -syrce, an; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 3027; B. 1511.

here-sîþ, es; *m. The journey of an army, a military expedition, march*, Elen. Kmbl. 265; El. 133: Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 24; Râ. 30, 4: 84 a; Th. 317, 3; Mód. 60.

here-spêd, e; *f. Success in war*, Beo. Th. 129; B. 64.

here-spel. v. hêr.

here-stræl, es; *m. An arrow*, Beo. Th. 2874; B. 1435.

here-strǽt, e; *f. A military road, one allowing the passage of an army, highway, high road*: — Lêton done hâlgan be herestrâte swelan on sibbe *they left the saint sleeping in peace by the highway*, Andr. Kmbl. 1662; An. 833. Ðanan on herestrât *thence to the high road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 265, 30. [Cf. ôð ða wŷdestrâte, 32.] Wegas syndon drŷge herestrâta *the ways* [*through the Red Sea*] *are dry, the roads for the host*, Cd. 157; Th. 195, 29; Exod. 84. Ne mê herestrâta ofer cald wæter cûþe sindon *nor are the highways over the cold water known to me*, Andr. Kmbl. 400; An. 200. Gegier dæt dîne willas iernan bî herestrâtum *in plateis aquas divide*, Past. 48, 6; Swt. 373, 6. Æfter cyninga herestrâtum *along king's highways*, 373, 18. Ic hî âdilgode swâ swâ wind dêþ dust on herestrâtum *ut lutum platearum delebo eos*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Omnes herestrete omnino regis sunt, L. H. 10, 2; Th. i. 519, 11. [*O. Frs.* hiri-strete: *O. H. Ger.* heri-sträza *via publica.*] Cf. here-paþ, -weg.

here-swêg, es; *m. A martial sound*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 12; Ruin. 23.

here-teám, es; *m.* I. *plundering, spoiling, devastation, taking part in a* 'here,' i. e. *a predatory band of more than thirty-five members* [v. here]: — Se ðe hereteáme betogen sŷ *he who is accused of taking part in a* 'here,' L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 2, MS. H. Heardlîc hereteám *fierce devastation*, Andr. Kmbl. 3100; An. 1553. II. *what is got by an army, plunder, booty, spoil*: — Dæs hereteámes ealles teóþan sceat *a tithe of all the spoil*, Cd. 97; Th. 128, 4; Gen. 2121. Gewât hâm sîþian mid dŷ hereteáme ðe him se hâlga forgeaf *departed home with the spoil that the holy man gave him*, 98; Th. 130, 19; Gen. 2162.

here-téma, -týma, an; *m. A leader of an army, of a people, a ruler, general*: — Se hereteáma cyning selfa *the leader, the king himself* [*Theodoric*], Bt. Met. Fox 1, 62; Met. 1, 31. Se hereţýma, caldêa cyning, Cd. 205; Th. 253, 30; Dan. 603. Ða cwæþ hê hwæs sunu is hit ða cwæþ se bisceop mînes hereţêman *then said he 'whose son is it?' Then said the bishop 'my prince's'* [?], Shrn. 130, 9. Hê wearþ tô hereţêman *he became general*, Elen. Kmbl. 20; El. 10.

here-þréat, es; *m. A troop, band of soldiers*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 24; Exod. 574: *cohortes*, Cot. 51, Lye.

here-þrym *a cohort*, Cot. 84, Lye.

here-toga, -toha, an; *m. The leader of an army* or *of a people, a general*; dux, consul: — Heretoga *vel* heorl *dux*, Ælfc. Gl. 68; Som. 70, 2; Wrt. Voc. 42, 11. Heretoga *comes*, Rtl. 193, 9. Of ðê forþgêþ se heretoga seðe recþ mîn folc *ex te exiet dux, qui reget populum meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Consul dæt wê heretoha hâtaþ *consul which we call 'heretoha,'* Bt. 1; Fox 2, 12: 21; Fox 76, 4. Sum bið heretoga fyrdwîsa from *one is a leader, a good guide of the host*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 297, 31; Crâ. 76. Se heretoga Moyses *the leader Moses*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 25. Moises se mæra heretoga *Moses the great leader*, Num. 13, 1: Jud. 1, 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 60, 107. Utan ûs gesettan heretogan *let us make a captain*, Num. 14, 4. Heora heretogan twegen gebroðra Hengest and Horsa *duces eorum duo fratres Hengest and Horsa*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 28. Heora heretogena sum ofslægen wearþ *one of their leaders was slain*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 21. Twelf heretogan hê gestrîneþ *twelve princes shall he beget*, Gen. 17, 20. De heretochiis, L. Ed. C; Th. i. 456, note a. [*Laym.* here-toge: *O. Sax.* heri-togo: *Icel.* her-togi; *O. H. Ger.* heri-zoho, -zogo *dux, imperator*: *Ger.* herzog.] v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v.

here-togen [?]; *pp. Captive*: — Seó hereláf wunode dæs heretogan [heretoganan ?] folces on Chaldêiscum earde *the remnant of the captive people dwelt in the land of Chaldea*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 69, 393. [Cf. *Icel.* her-numinn, -tekinn *captive.*]

here-wǽd, e; *f. War-weed, armour*, Beo. Th. 3798; B. 1897. [*Icel.* her-váðir *armour.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 566–7.

here-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon of war*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3; Ps. Grn. ii. 149, 3.

here-wæsmun: — Nô ic mê an herewæsmun hnágran talige gûþgeweorca donne Grendel hine, Beo. Th. 1358; B. 677. *Thorpe reads* wæstmum [*see the use of* wæstm *in the plural*] *and translates 'in martial vigour.' Grein translates by* vis bellica *and refers the word to a nominative* wæsma, *comparing O. H. Ger.* wahsamo, wasmo, wasma *vigor, fructus, fertilitas*, Grff. i. 689. *Leo and Heyne connect with a root meaning rage, fury*, v. Leo. 494. *Taking either of the first the passage might be translated 'I do not account myself worse in the warlike fruits of martial deeds than Grendel himself,' or* an herewæsmum *and gûþgeweorca might be taken as both dependent upon* hnágran.

here-wǽda, an; *m. A war-hunter, a hunter whose game is the enemy*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 126: Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173. v. Grmm. Geschicht. D. S. 12 sqq.

here-weg, es; *m. A highway, high road*: — Ealles hereweg *publica via*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 52; Wrt. Voc. 37, 39. [*O. Frs.* heer-wei: cf. *Icel.* her-vegir *war-paths.*] v. here-paþ, -strǽt.

here-wic, es; *n. An encampment, camp, dwelling*: ← Mîne welan ðe ic hæfde syndon ealle gewitene and mîne herewîc syndon gebrosnode *my riches that I had are all departed and my dwellings are decayed*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26. Him mon sægde dæt dær mon cymen wæs of Alexandres herewîcum *he was told that a man was come from Alexander's camp*, Nar. 18, 9: Cd. 95; Th. 123, 26; Gen. 2051.

here-wísa, an; *m. The director, guide of an army, a leader, general*, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 15; Exod. 323.

here-wôp, es; *m. The shout raised by an army*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 2; Exod. 460. [*Icel.* her-óp *war-whoop, war-cry.*]

here-word, es; *n. Praise, applause*: — Ða wolde Brihtric gearnian him hereword *tunc cogitavit Brihtricus adquirere sibi laudem*, Chr. 1009; Erl 142, note 8. [*Laym.* hære-, here-word: A. R. 'a wiudes puf of worldes hereword, of mannes heriunge,' 148, 3.] v. here-nes, herian *to praise.*

here-wôsa, an; *m. One who is fierce in fight, a warrior* [?]: — Here-

wōsan hige *a warrior's soul*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 24; Dan. 629. Siddan ðā herewōsan heofon ofgēfon *since those who fiercely fought gave up heaven*, 5; Th. 6, 7; Gen. 85. [Cf. ealo-wōsa, wudu-wāsa.]

here-wulf, es; *m. A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015.

herfest. v. hærfest.

hergan. v. herian.

hergaþ, hergoþ, es: *m. Harrying, plundering, making war*:—Hē wæs ðā ūtāfaren on hergaþ *he was then gone out a harrying*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 20: 911; Erl. 100, 25: 918; Erl. 102, 30. Faran on hergoþ *to wage war*, Thw. 162, 37.

heregond-līc. v. herigendlīc.

hergere, es; *m. One who praises;* laudator, Rtl. 124, 17.

herigian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od *To harry, pillage, plunder, ravage, waste, devastate, make an incursion or a raid, make war*:—Þa Cwēnas hergiaþ hwīlum on da Norþmen ofer ðone mōr hwīlum dā Norþmen on hȳ *sometimes the Fins made incursions across the mountains on the Norwegians, sometimes the Norwegians on them*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3. Se here hergade on Peohtas *the Danes made raids upon the Picts*, Chr. 875; Erl. 78, 1. Fōr Willelm cyng into France mid fyrde and hergode uppan his āgenne hlāforde Philippe *king William marched with an army into France and made war upon his own lord Philip*, 1086; Erl. 220, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 58, 5. Wera hof hergode *laid waste the dwellings of men*, Cd. 69; Th. 83, 15; Gen. 1380. Þa hæðenan on Norþhymbrum hergodon *the heathens ravaged in Northumbria*, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 20. Hie hergodon ofer Mercna land ōþ hie cōmon tō Creccagelāde *they carried on their ravages across Mercia until they came to Cricklade*, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Mycel sciphere hider com and hergedon swīðe be Sēfarn *a great fleet came to this country and committed great depredations along the Severn*, 910; Erl. 101, 7. Gif ænig sciphere on Engla lande hergie *if any fleet commit ravages in England*, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 15. 18. sædon dæt hī woldan him sylfe niman and hergian dær hī hit ūndan mihton *protestantur se cuncta insulæ loca vastaturos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 38. Hī sceoldan ealle ætgædere faran and hergian *they should go all together and harry*, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 3. Hē wæs heriende and feohtende fiftig wintra *arma foras extulit, cruentamque vitam quinquaginta annis bellitegit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 28. [*Laym.* hærsien: *Chaue.* haried, harwed: *Icel.* herja *to harry;* herjask á *to wage war on one another*: *O. H. Ger.* harion, herion *populare, vastare*: cf. *Ger.* verheeren.] DER. ge-, ofer-, on-hergian.

hergung, heregung, e: *f. Harrying, harrowing, plundering, devastation, waging war, an irruption, incursion, invasion, a raid, plunder*:—Seó hergung wæs þurh Alaricum Gotena cyning geworden *inruptio quæ per Alaricum regem Gothorum facta est*, Bd. 1, 11: S. 480, 11. Hēðenra manna hergung ādiligode Godes cyrican in Lindisfarena ee þurh reāflāc and mansleht *the harrying of heathen men destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne by plundering and slaughter*, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 11. Dæt mæste ýfel ðe æfre ænig here dōn mihte on bærnette and hergunge and on mansliehtum *the greatest evil that any army could do in the way of burning and plundering and manslayings*, 994; Erl. 133, 18. On āre heregunge *in a single invasion*, Jos. 10, 40. Be his æriste and be his hergunga on helle *concerning his resurrection and his harrowing of hell*, Blickl. Homl. 83, 29. Hell oncneów Crist dā dā heó forlēt hyre hæftlingas út þurh dæs Hælendes hergunge *Hell acknowledged Christ when it let out its captives through the harrowing of Jesus*, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Hī hergodon and brohton tō ðam castele ða hergunge *they plundered and brought the plunder to the castle*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 19. Dā forlēt hē his hergunga *then he left off his harryings*, 1016; Erl. 154, 10.

herian, harian, hergan; *p.* ode, ede; *impers.* here *ha and here*; *pp.* ed *To praise*:—Đē ic herige swā swā wīsne man *te laudo ut sapientem*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 64: Ps. Th. 55, 4, 9. Ic herge, Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 28; Gū. 583. Dæt dæt mon hereþ *hoc ipsum quod laudatur*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 2. Leofaþ sāwl mīn and dē hercþ *vivet anima mea et laudabit te*, Ps. Th. 118, 175. Heraþ, 101, 16. Weleras dē mīne heriaþ *labia mea laudabunt te*, 62, 3. Wē dē hæriaþ *we praise thee*, Hy. 7, 116; Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 116. Hergaþ, Cd. 214; Th. 267, 33; Swt. 47. Ic nāt for hwȳ gē ða tīda swelcra bróca swā wel hergeaþ *I know not why ye praise so highly the times of such miseries*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4: Blickl. Homl. 89, 31. Hergaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Heó Drihten herede *she praised the Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 4: Lk Skt. 16, 8. Dæs cininges ealdormenn heredon hig beforan him *the princes of Pharaoh commended her before Pharaoh*, Gen. 12, 15. Hit is āwriten ne here dū nænne man on his līfe *it is written 'Praise no man during his life,'* Homl. Th. ii. 560, 13. Dē silfne ne here *do not praise thyself*, Salm. Kmbl. 262, 21. Here dū, Sion, swylce dūnne sōþne God *lauda Deum tuum, Sion*, Ps. Th. 147, 1. Mīn hearpe herige Drihten *let my harp praise the Lord*, 56, 10. Herge, Beo. Th. 6333; B. 3177. Đeáh hīra hiéremenn hie mid ryhte heregen *though their subjects with justice praise them*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 22. Herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Hergen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 191, 27: Az. 94. Hie heofona helm herian ne cūðon *they did not know how to praise the heaven's protector*, Beo. Th. 367; B. 182. Hergan, Exon. 88 b; Th. 4, 8; Cri. 49. Herigean, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Heó is ūs tō herianne *she is to be praised by us*, Blickl. Homl. 11, 11. Tō hergenne, 63, 21. Tō hergenne, 223, 27. Se hālga wer hergende wæs metodes miltse *the holy man was praising the Lord's mercy*, Cd. 190; Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Hergende, Andr. Kmbl. 1314; An. 657. Đū byst hered *perfecisti laudem* Ps. Th. 8, 2; Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. [*Laym.* herien, hærien: *A. R.* hereden *p.*: *Chaue. Wick.* herie: *Spens.* herry, hery: *Goth.* hazjan *to praise.*]

herian [=herewian; cf. gearwian, gerian] *to despise*:—Agar ongan āgendfreán herian *Hagar despised her mistress* [cf. Gen. 16, 4 'her mistress was despised in her eyes'], Cd. 102; Th. 135, 5; Gen. 2238.

herigend-, hergend-līc; *adj. Praiseworthy, laudable*:—Ne biþ nān anginn herigendlīc būtan gōdre geendunge *no beginning is praiseworthy without a good ending*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 26; 212, 29. Hergendlīc in worlda world *laudabile in secula seculorum*, Blickl. Homl. 139, 11. Hergiendlīc *laudabilis*, Rtl. 181, 27. Ða giftu beóþ hergendlīce *that marriage is praiseworthy*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 10.

herigend-, hergend-līce; *adv. Praiseworthily*:—Hē sylf herigendlīce leofode *he himself lived praiseworthily*, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 14. Hergiendlīce *laudabiliter*, Rtl. 105, 3. Hergeondlīce, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 193.

hēr-inne; *adv. Herein*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 4.

hēr-, hær-līc; *adj. Noble, excellent*:—Næs dæt hērlīc dēd *that was no noble deed*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 36; Met. 9, 18. Hærlīc, 1, 86; Met. 1, 43. [*O. H. Ger.* hēr-līh *insignis.*] v. hēr; *adj.*

hēr-nis, herstan, hērsum. v. hȳr-nis, hyrstan, hȳrsum.

hēr-ongemong; *adv. Here-among, amongst the rest, meanwhile*:—Gif wē Æfneres dæda sume hērongemong secgaþ *si Abner factum ad medium deducamus*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 13. Gif wē Salamones cuida sumne hērongemong eówiaþ *si Salamonis ad medium verba proferantur*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 33.

herra. v. hearra.

herþan; *pl. Testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 31. Wið hærþena sāre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2; Lchdm. i. 358, 4: Lchdm. iii. 116, 15: L. Alf. pol. 65; Th. i. 96, 25.

herþ-belig, -bylig, es; *m. Viscus, scrotum*: — Herþbelig, herþbylig *viscus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 35: 65, 13. Wið herþbylges sāre, L. Med. ex. Quadr. 5, 10; Lchdm. i. 350, 6.

herung, hering, e; *f. Praising, praise*: — Herung *laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 110, 10. For manna herunge *for the praise of men*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 33: 38, 10: 180, 20. On dære heringe dæs ealdgan weres *in praise of the blessed man*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 18: Bt. 27, 3; Fox 100, 4: 30, 1; Fox 108, 22.

herwan. v. hyrwan.

HETE, es; *m.* HATE, *hatred, enmity, malignity, malice, spite*:—Hete *nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 18. Ūs hōl and hete derede swīðe þearle *slander and hate have injured us very sorely*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Wæs his hete grim *fierce was its hate*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 1; Rä. 34, 5: Beo. Th. 5101; B. 2554: 286; B. 142. Hē forseah and on hete hæfde *odio habebat et despiciebat*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551; 25. Se wæs on hete heofoncyninges *he was hateful to the king of heaven*, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 32; Gen. 648. Ða Iudēiscan bōceras mid hete dræt tælðlon *the Jewish scribes blamed that with malice*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Đū scealt hine ālȳsan of lāþra hete *thou shalt release him from the hate of foes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1888; An. 946. Đone mæstan hete hē sent on eów *he shall pour upon you his fiercest hate*, Deut. 28, 59. Hete *malitiam*, Ps. Stev. 35, 5. Ic flȳma wæs dæt ic mē his hete berh and wearnode *qui vagabundus, hostium vitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 28. Þa tō Sione hete hæfdon *qui oderunt Sion*, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Hete hæfde hē æt his hearran gewunnen *he had gained hate from his lord*, Cd. 16; Th. 19, 34; Gen. 301: 37; Th. 47, 29; Gen. 768: 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode *perfecto odio oderam illos*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 353, 6. Mid inlīce hete *domestico odio*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 38. Hetas *malitias*, Ps. Stev. 93, 23. [*Laym.* hete: *Orm.* hēte: *Prompt. Parv.* hate: *Goth.* hatis: *O. Sax.* heti: *Icel.* hatr: *O. H. Ger.* haz *odium*: *Ger.* hass.] DER. bil-, cumbol-, ecg-, leód-, mód-, morþor-, nīþ-, scyld-, teón-, wæpen-, wīg-hete.

hete-grim; *adj. Of malignant cruelty* or *fierceness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2789; An. 1397: 3122; An. 1564. [*O. Sax.* heti-grim.]

hete-līc; *adj. Inspired by hate, hostile, malicious, evil*:—Heorowearh hetelīc *a wolf hostile and malignant*, Beo. Th. 2538; B. 1267. Mid hetelīcum geþance *with evil intent*, H. R. 99, 4. Atregeas and Thigesþres hū hī heora fæderas ofslōgan and ymb hiora hetelīcan forlignessa ic hit eall forlæte *Atrei et Thyestis odia, stupra et parricidia dissimulo*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 20. [*O. Sax.* heti-lik: *O. H. Ger.* haz-līh *invidus*: *Ger.* hässlich *ugly, wicked.*]

hete-līce; *adv. Fiercely, violently, vehemently*: — Hetelīce *mordicus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 5. Hine hetelīce swung [cf. Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13 mid grimmum swingum swong] *scourged him vehemently*, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 3. Ūs Godes yrre hetelīce on sitt *God's anger presses on us fiercely*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 108, 109. Hit sāh hetelīce swīðe *it sank with great violence*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 34. Hē hine hetelīce þīdde *he stabbed him violently*, Jud. 3, 21: Homl. Th. i. 452, 14: H. R. 107, 7. Hig

hetelīce slōh and nān þing ne belǣfde lybbende on him *smote them fiercely and left no thing living among them*, Jos. 11, 8. Ā hetelīce stȳre dam ðe þwyres willan *ever to punish those severely that desire perverseness*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17.

hetend. v. hettend.

hete-nīþ, es; *m. Enmity, hostility, malice, wickedness*: — Hī sprǣcon hetenīþ *locuti sunt nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. T. 72, 8. Geheald ðū mē wið hetenīþas and wið firenfulles folman *custodi me de manu peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 139, 4: Exon. 94 a; Th. 352, 22; Sch. 101. Grendel hetenīþas wæg *Grendel bore enmity*, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152.

hete-rōf; *adj. Active in hate* or *hostility, hostile*, Andr. Kmbl. 2839; An. 1422.

hete-rūn, e; *f. A charm causing hate* or *evil*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 6; Rä. 34, 7.

hete-sprǣc, e; *f. Hostile* or *malicious speech*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 22; Gen. 263.

hete-sweng, es; *m. A hostile blow*, Beo. Th. 4453; B. 2225.

hete-þanc, es; *m. A hostile thought*, Beo. Th. 955; B. 475: Exon. 70 a; Th. 261, 14; Jul. 315.

hete-þancol; *adj. Having hostile* or *evil designs*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4: Jud. 105.

hetlen; *adj. Bearing hate, hostile, malignant*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 5; Cri. 364.

hetol, hetel; *adj. Full of hate, hostile, malignant, evil*:—Se heáhengel ðe nū is hetol deófol *the archangel that now is a devil full of malice*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 22. Maxentius ða burh geheóld mid hetelum gepance *Maxentius held the town with hostile intent*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 21. Hī habbaþ nū ðone hetolan deófol him tō hlāforde *they have now the malignant devil as their lord*, 254, 1: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 66, 327. Hēr sind on earde cyrichatan hetole *here in the land are foes of the church full of malice*, 109, 154. [*A. R.* hetel: *O. H. Ger.* hazzal *malitiosus*.]

hettan; cf. hatian, *and see next word*.

hettend, hetend, es; *m. An enemy*: — Hettend lǣddon ūt mid æhtum abrahames mæg *the enemy led forth Abraham's kinsman with his possessions*, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011: 154; Th. 191, 4; Exod. 209: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Ædelst. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 61; An. 31. Hetend, Elen. Kmbl. 2357; El. 119. Hettende, Exon. 62 a; Th. 228, 21; Ph. 441. Hetende, Beo. Th. 3660; B. 1828. Hettendra, Cd. 97; Th. 127, 13; Gen. 2110: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 14; Jul. 663. Hettendum, Beo. Th. 6000; B. 3004. Hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. [*O. Sax.* hettend, hetteand, hetand.] DER. eald-hettend.

hice-māse, an; *f. The blue titmouse*:—Hicemāse *vel* wrenna *parrax*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 38; Wrt. Voc. 29, 56. [Cornish dialect, hickmal, hekky-mal *the blue titmouse*.] Cf. col-māse.

higan. v. hycgan.

hīd, e; *f. A hide of land*. The form *higed*, which occurs Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 5, 25, seems to shew that the word is connected with *hīwan, hīgan*, and this etymology is supported by the use of *familia* and *hīd* in the Latin and English versions respectively of Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The original meaning of the word would thus be 'as much land as will support one family.' v. Bd. 1, 25; S. 486. 19: 2, 9; S. 87, 32 [Latin]: 3, 4; S. 106, 33 [Latin]: 4, 16; S. 584, 14. Further, in the charters, *hīwisc* [q. v.] is used as equivalent to *hīd*. The Latin words used as equivalent are *mansus, mansa, mansio, manens, cassatus, terra tributarii, familia*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxx. See for further discussion of the word Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 4: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Schmid. A. S. Gesetze, p. 610.

hīdan. v. hȳdan.

hider; *adv. Hither*:—Hider *huc*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 65. Hideror *citerius*, Som. 41, 3. Sittaþ hēr ōþ dæt ic gā hider geond *sedete hic donec vadam illuc*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Hider and geond *huc illueque*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 3. Hider and dider *huc illuque*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Ne mæg hió hider ne ðider sīgan dē swīðor dē hió symle dyde *it cannot decline to one side or the other more than it ever did*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 328; Met. 20, 164. Sume hyder sume dyder *some on one side, some on the other*, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hider: *Wick.* hidir: *Goth.* hidre: *Icel.* hēðra.] v. hidres.

hider-cyme, es; *m. A coming hither, to this world, advent*: — Ðīn hidercyme *thy advent*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 12; Cri. 367. Fram Cristes hidercyme *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd, 1, 3; S. 475, 16: 1, 4; S. 475, 26. On his hidercyme *in his coming hither [to Hell]*, Blickl. Homl. 87, 2, 11. Hidercyme ðinne on wrāþra geweald *thy coming hither into the power of enemies*, Andr. Kmbl. 2634; An. 1318: Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142: 62 a; Th. 227, 10; Ph. 421: 16 a; Th. 37, 2; Cri. 587.

hider-weard; *adj. Hitherward, in this direction*: — Hie ār fætte wæron and beóþ hiderwearde *they were before fat and are still disposed this way*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 5.

hider-weard; *adv. Hitherward*: — On ðisum geáre menn sǣdon dæt Cnut cyng fundade hiderweard *in this year men said that king Cnut was making for this country*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 217, 40. [*Laym.* hider-ward, -wardes: *Piers P.* hiderward.]

hīd-gild, es; *n. A land tax, tax paid on every hide*: — Ðis mycel is gegolden of dære cyricean W. cyninge syððan hē ðis land āhte widūtan dam hīdgelde de nān man widūtan Godes agnum ātelian ne mæg *this much has been paid from the church [of Worcester] to king William since he owned this country, besides the hide-tax, which no one but God alone can reckon*, Chart. Th. 439, 22. [Cf. Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 33–5. Se cyng lēt beódan mycel gyld and hefelīc ofer eall Engla land dæt wæs æt ǣlcere hýde twā and hundseofenti peanega.]

hīd-mǣlum; *adv. By hides*:—Dæt līþ hīdmǣlum and æcermǣlum *it lies by hides and by acres*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 98, 4.

hidres; *adv. In the phrase* hidres dridres *hither and thither*: — Ic ondrǣde dæt ic dē lǣde hidres dridres on ða paþas of ðinum wege dæt ðū ne mæge eft dīnne weg āredian *verendum est, ne deviis fatigatus, ad emetiendum rectum iter sufficere non possis*, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 21: Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13.

hie. v. hé.

hiénþo. v. hȳnþ.

hiéran, etc. v. hȳran, etc.

hierde. v. hirde.

hierstan. v. hyrstan.

hiertan. v. hyrtan.

hiéwe-stān, es; *m. A hewn stone*:—Ælcne hiéwestān tōbeátan *to beat to pieces every hewn stone*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 10.

hīf. v. hȳf.

hig *hay.* v. heg.

hig *they.* v. hē.

higan. v. hīwan.

hige. v. hyge.

hī-gedryht, e; *A band of household retainers*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 32; Reim. 21.

higera, higora, an; *m*: higere, an; *f. A magpie* or *a woodpecker*; see Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 14; Rä. 25 where the name of a bird that can imitate various sounds is given by the runes G, A, R, O, H, I. Higera *picus*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 34. Higere *picus*, 281, 5: *gaia* vel *catanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 14; Wrt. Voc. 29, 37: *cicuanus*, Cot. 34, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hehara, hehera *picus, attacus, orin.*] v. Grein, ii. 72.

higian; *p.* ode *To hie, hasten, strive*:—Donne hē higaþ tō ðǣm godcundum þingum ānum *cum ad sola, quæ interiora sunt, nititur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 14. Se ðonne se de suā higaþ tō andweardnesse his scippendes *qui igitur sic ad auctoris speciem anhelat*, 14, 6; Swt. 87, 10. Se de æfter dæm higaþ dæt hē eádig sīe on disse worulde *qui festinat ditari*, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 14. Higaþealle mægne dæt hē wolde . . . *strives with all his might to* . . . , Bt. 30, 1: Fox 110, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 130; Met. 13, 65. Gehíeren ða reáferas ða de higiaþ wið dæs dæt hie willaþ ōðre men bereáfian hwæt be him gecweden is *cum aliena rapere intendunt, audiant, quod scriptum est*, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 16. Dætte suā hwelc suā inweard higige tō gangenne on ða duru dæs ēcean lifes *ut, quisquis intrare æternitatis januam nititur*, 16, 5; Swt. 105, 14: Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18: 37, 2; Fox 118, 16. Þa de hē gesyhþ tō Gode higian *those that he sees striving towards God*, Blickl. Homl. 29, 22. Hē sceal simle higian dæt hē weorþe geedniwad *he must ever strive to be renewed*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 10. [*Orm.* hiȝhenn: *Laym.* hiȝeden, *p. pl: A. R.* hien: *Piers P.* hyed, hiȝed, *p: Wick.* hiȝed, *pp.*]

higre [cf. higera] *or* hígre [cf. hīwan] *verna*, Cot. 23, Lye: Gl. Epin. 663.

hig-scipe. v. hīw-scipe.

hiht, hihtan. v. hyht, hyhtan.

hilc. v. hylc.

hild *grace.* v. hyld.

hild, e; *f.* [a poetical word] *War, battle*: pugna, prælium: — In the Scandinavian mythology Hildr is the name of one of the Valkyrias, and Grimm considers that the word occurs, denoting a person, in the Anglo-Saxon poetry, e. g. gif mec hild nime. Beo. Th. 909; B. 452: 2967; B. 1481. v. Grmm. D. M. 392 sqq. Hild swedrode *war ceased*, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901: 3180; B. 1585: 3698; B. 1847: Andr. Kmbl. 2840; An. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 36; El. 18: 298; El. 149. Hyne Hetware hilde gehnǣgdon *him the Hetwaras conquered in battle*, Beo. Th. 5825; B. 2916: 4159; B. 2076: 4586; B. 2298: Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14: Menol. Fox 493; Gn. C. 17: Apstls. Kmbl. 41; Ap. 21: Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162. Nǣfre hit æt hilde ne swāc manna ǣngum *never had it failed in fight any man*, Beo. Th. 2925; B. 1460: 3322; B. 1659: 5143; B. 2575: 5361; B. 2684: Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2149: Byrht. Th. 133. 24; By. 55: 135, 24; By. 123: 138, 20; By 223: 140, 14; By. 324: 131, 15; By. 8: Wald. 6; Vald. 1, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412: Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159: Fins. Th. 75: Fin. 37: Wald. 55; Vald. 1, 30: Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 5: Cri. 63: 104 a; Th. 395, 7; Rä. 15, 4: 120 a; Th. 461, 17; Hö. 37: Cd. 95; Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061: 155; Th. 193, 5; Exod. 241: Elen. Kmbl. 63; El. 32: 97; El. 49: 103; El. 52: 129; El. 65. Ongenþeów hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrunen *Ongentheow had heard of Higelac's fighting*, Beo. Th. 5897; B. 2952: 1299; B. 647: 3984; B. 1990;

Wald. 87; Vald. 2, 15; Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 31; Cri. 566: Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 181: 167; Th. 209, 25; Exod. 504: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251. Heardre hilde *with hard fighting*, Elen, Kmbl. 1065; El. 83: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 294. Fela ic gebād heardra hilda *many hard battles have I experienced*, Fins. Th. 52; Fin. 26: Andr. Kmbl. 2980; An. 1493. [*O. Sax.* hild: *Icel.* hildr: *O. H. Ger.* hilt.] v. Grff. iv. 912.]

hild-bedd, es; *n. Deathbed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2186; An. 1094.

hilde-bil, -bill, es; *n. Battle-blade, sword*, Beo. Th. 3337; B. 1666: 1118; B. 557: 3044; B. 1520: 5351; B. 2679.

hilde-bord, es; *n. A war-shield*, Beo. Th. 799; B. 397: 6270; B. 3139.

hilde-calla, an; *m. A war-herald*, Cd. 156; Th. 193, 26; Exod. 252.

hilde-cordor, es; *n. A warlike troop*, Apstls. Kmbl. 82; Ap. 41.

hilde-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in war, valour*:—Hildecystum *valorously*, Beo. Th. 5189; B. 2598.

hilde-deōfuL, es; *n. A devil, demon*:—Sindon ealle hīēdene godu hildedeōfuL *omnes dei gentium dæmonia*, Ps. Th. 95, 5.

hilde-dēor; *adj. Stout in war, brave*, Beo. Th. 629; B. 312: 1672; B. 834: 4220; B. 2107: 4372; B. 2183. Hæle hildedeór *a warrior brave*, 3296; B. 1646: 3630; B. 1816: 6213; B. 3111: Andr. Kmbl. 2003; An. 1004: Elen. Kmbl. 1868; El. 936. Hildedeóre *brave men*, Beo. Th. 6320; B. 3170. [Thorpe and Kemble take *deór* to be a noun.]

hilde-freca. v. hild-freca.

hilde-frōfor, ■: *f. War-help, a weapon, sword* [?], *shield* [?]:—Hæfde him on handa hildefrōfre [MS. frore] *had in his hand help for battle*, Vald. 2, 12.

hilde-gæst, -giest, es; *m. An enemy*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 5; Rä. 54. 9.

hilde-geatwe; *pl. f. War equipments*, Beo. Th. 1353; B. 674: 4713; B. 2362.

hild-egesa, an; *m. Terror of battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 226; El. 113.

hilde-gicel, es; *m. A drop of blood*, Beo. Th. 3217; B. 1606.

hilde-grēdig; *adj. Eager for battle*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 3; Exod. 162.

hilde-grāp, e; *f. Hostile grasp*, Beo. Th. 2896; B. 1446: 5007; B. 2507. In the latter passage Thorpe and Kemble take *grāp* to be a verb.

hilde-hlem, -hlæm, mes; *m. Crash of battle*, Beo. Th. 4691; B. 2351: 5081; B. 2544: 4408; B. 2201.

hilde-leóma, an; *m. A hostile, warlike ray*, Beo. Th. 2291; B. 1143 [*a sword*]: 5159; B. 2583.

hilde-leóþ, es; *n. A battle-song, war-song*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 211.

hilde-mæcg, es; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 1603; B. 799.

hilde-mēce, es; *m. A war-falchion*, Beo. Th. 4411; B. 2202.

hilde-nædre, an; *f. A war-adder, an arrow, dart, warlike missile*, Elen. Kmbl. 238; El. 119: 281; El. 141: Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222.

hilde-pīL, es; *m. A dart, bolt, javelin*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 5; Rä. 18, 6: 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rä. 16, 28.

hilde-rēs, es; *m. A warlike onset*, Beo. Th. 605; B. 300.

hilde-rand, es; *m. A shield*, Beo. Th. 2489; B. 1242.

hilde-rinc, es; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 2618; B. 1307: 2994; B. 1495: 3156; B. 1576: 6239; B. 3124: Byrht. Th. 136, 50; By. 169: Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5: Ædelst. 39: Elen. Kmbl. 525; El. 263: Rood Kmbl. 122; Kr. 61: 143; Kr. 72.

hilde-sæd; *adj. Wearied with battle*, Beo. Th. 5439; B. 2723.

hilde-sceorp, es; *n. War-clothing*, Beo. Th. 4316; B. 2155.

hilde-scūr, es; *m. War-shower, flight of missiles*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 24; Gū. 1116.

hilde-serce, an; *f. A war-shirt, corslet*, Elen. Kmbl. 468; El. 234.

hilde-setL, es; *m. A war-seat, saddle of a war-horse*, Beo. Th. 2082; B. 1039.

hilde-spell, es; *n. A warlike speech*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hilde-strengo; *f. Warlike strength*, Beo. Th. 4232; B. 2113.

hilde-swāt, es; *m. Hostile vapour or steam*, Beo. Th. 5109; B. 2558.

hilde-swēg, es; *m. Sound of battle*, Cd. 93; Th. 120, 7; Gen. 1991.

hilde-þremma, an; *m. A warrior*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 19; Jul. 64.

hilde-þrym, mes; *m. Warlike prowess*, Andr. Kmbl. 2064; An. 1034.

hilde-þryþ, e; *f. Strength in war*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 6; Rä. 20, 4.

hilde-torht; *adj. Having warlike splendour*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 18; Met. 25, 9.

hilde-tusc, -tux, es; *m. A battle-tusk, a tusk* or *tooth that serves as a weapon*, Beo. Th. 3026; B. 1511. [Cf. *Icel.* hildi-tannr.]

hilde-wǣpen, es; *m. A weapon of war*, Beo. Th. 77; B. 39.

hilde-wīsa, an; *m. A military leader, general*, Beo. Th. 2133; B. 1064.

hilde-wōma, an; *m. The crash and rush of battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 436; An. 218: Exon. 75 b; Th. 282, 15; Jul. 663: 67 b; Th. 250, 32; Jul. 136. v. Grmm. And. u. El. xxx.

hilde-wrēsen, e; *f. A chain used to secure those taken in war* [?], Salm. Kmbl. 586; Sal. 292.

hilde-wulf, es; *m. A war-wolf, warrior*, Cd. 95; Th. 123, 25; Gen. 2051.

hild-freca, hilde-, an; *m. A warrior*, Beo. Th. 4721; B. 2366: 4416; B. 2205: Andr. Kmbl. 251; An. 126: 2141; An. 1072. v. freca.

hild-from; *adj. Stout or bold in war*, Andr. Kmbl. 2405; An. 1204.

hild-fruma, an; *m. A military chief* or *prince*, Elen. Kmbl. 19; El. 10: 201; El. 101: Exon. 65 b; Th. 243, 7: Jul. 7: Beo. Th. 3360; B. 1678: 5291; B. 2649: 5662; B. 2835.

hild-lata, an; *m. One sluggish in war, slow to fight, a coward*, Andr. Kmbl. 466; An. 233: Beo. Th. 5684; B. 2846.

hild-stapa, an; *m. One who steps to war, a warrior*, Andr. Kmbl. 2517; An. 1260.

hild-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Power, force in war*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 9; Gen. 2157.

hil-hāma. v. hylle-hāma.

hill. v. hyll.

hilt, es; *m. n. Hilt, handle* [the plural, as in much later times, e. g. Shakspere's, is used of a single weapon]:—Đā wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince on hand gyfen *then was the golden hilt given into the old man's hand*, Beo. Th. 3358; B. 1677. Đæs swurdes mid dam sylfrenan hylte *the sword with the silver hilt*, Chart. Th. 558, 11. Ic dæt hilt đanon æfterede *I bore the hilt away from there*, 3341; B. 1668. Hylt, 3379; B. 1687. Blicaþ đa hiltas *the hilt shines*, Salm. Kmbl. 446; Sal. 223. Đa hilt since fāge *the hilt many-coloured with treasure*, Beo. Th. 3233; B. 1614. Be hiltum *by the hilt*, 3152; B. 1574. [*Icel.* hjalt; *n. the boss* or *knob at the end of a sword's hilt*; also *the guard between the hilt and blade*. For some account of the hilts of old swords see Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49.] DER. fealo-, fetel-, hroden-, wreoðen-hilt. v. next word.

hilte, an; *f. A hilt, handle*:—Hilte *capulus, capulum* [?], Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 47, 26; Wrt. Voc. 35, 34, 14. Hiltan *capulum*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 21. Swā dæt da hiltan eodon intō đam innope *the haft went in after the blade*, Jud. 3, 22. Ōþ đa hiltan *capulotenus*, Mone Gl. 432. [*O. H. Ger.* helza *capulus*.]

hilte-cumbor, es; *n. An ensign having a hilt*, Beo. Th. 2048; B. 1022.

hilted; *part. p. Provided with a hilt*. Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987.

hilt-leās; *adj. Without a hilt*:—Hiltleās sweord *ensis*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 46; Wrt. Voc. 35, 33.

hīna. v. hīne, hīwan.

hinan. v. heonan.

hinca. v. helle-hinca.

hind. v. hynd.

hind, e; *f. A hind, the female of the hart*:—Hind *cerva*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 23; Wrt. Voc. 22, 64. Hynd *cerva*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 27. Đā geseah se godes þeów wilde hinde melce *then the servant of God saw a wild hind in milk*, Shrn. 130, 3. Hē lægde laga dæt swā hwā swā slōge heort oddе hinde dæt hine man sceolde blendian *he made laws that whoever should kill hart or hind should be blinded*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 27. Sēcan heorotas and hinda *to hunt harts and hinds*, Bt. Met. Fox 19. 33; Met. 19, 17. [*Icel. Dan.* hind: *O. H. Ger.* hinta, hinda *cerva*: *Ger.* hinde. hindinn.]

hindan; *adv. From behind, at the back, in the rear, behind*:—Đā hēt hē gewrīdan đone pāpan and done ōderne preóst tō his hricge hindan *then he ordered the pope to be bound, and the other priest behind to his back*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31. Hindan þyrel *pierced from behind*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 24; Rä. 87, 5. Is him dæt heáfod hindan grēne *its head is green at the back*, 60 a; Th. 218, 12; Ph. 293. Hie hindan ofrīdan ne meahte *could not overtake them*, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 21: 894; Erl. 92, 22: Erl. 93, 7: 911; Erl. 100, 26: Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 25. Heówan herefīēman hindan þearle *smote sorely the fugitives, pressing on their rear*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23; Ædelst. 23. Se cyng fērde him æt hindan and offērde hī *the king marched in their rear [pursued them] and overtook them*, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. Pharao fērde him æt hindan and *Pharao pursued after them*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 226. [*Goth.* hindana *beyond*: *O. Sax.* bi-hindan: *O. H. Ger.* hintana: *Ger.* hinten.]

hindan-weard; *adv. At the further end, hindwards*:—Sindon đa fidru hwīt hindanweard *the wings are white at the tips*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 218, 21; Ph. 298.

hind-berige, -berie, -berge, an; *f. A raspberry*:—Hyndberige *acimus, erimigio*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 59: 67, 62. Genim hindbergean *take raspberries, erimigio*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 59: 67, 62. Genim hindbergean *take raspberries*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 8. Hindberge *ermigio*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. [hind-berry, hine-berry, v. English Plant Names, E. D. S. No. 26: *O. H. Ger.* hind-beri: *Ger.* hin-beere.]

hind-brēr, es; *m. A raspberry plant*; rubus idæus, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31.

hind-cealf, es; *m. n. A fawn*:—Hindcealf *hinnulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 19; Som. 59, 26; Wrt. Voc. 22, 67; 78, 29. [*Halliw. Dict.* hind-calf, *a hind of the first year*: *O. H. Ger.* hint-kalb *hinnulus, damma, dammula*.]

hindema; *adj. Last*:—Hindeman síðe *for the last time*, Beo. Th. & 4105; B. 2049: 5023; B. 2517. [Cf. *Goth.* hindumists.] Cf. next word.

hinder; *adv. Back, on the further side, behind, down*:—Mordor mon sceal under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan *murder must be buried under earth, down under ground*, Exon. 91 a; Th. 340, 24; Gu. Ex. 116. Hí mé ásetton on seád hinder *posuerunt me in lacu inferiori*, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Gengde on hinder *conversus est retrorsum*, 113, 3. On hinder hé eode *he [the devil] went behind*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 35. Hé on hinder gǽþ *he shall go back*, Salm. Kmbl. 254; Sal. 126. On hinder in helle hús *down into hell*, Exon. 42 b; Th. 142, 23; Gú. 648. [*Goth.* hindar *beyond*: *O. H. Ger.* hintar, hindar *retro, post*: *Ger.* hinter.]

hinder-geap, -gep; *adj. Crafty, cunning, guileful, deceitful*:—Hindergeap *versutus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 104; Wrt. Voc. 49, 11. Hindergepe *versuti*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. [*Orm.* Þatt mann iss fox and hinderrgæp and full off ille wiless, 6646. Cf. *Goth.* hindar-weis *deceitful*: hindar-weisei *guile*. Cf. *also* Carrais hine biðohte of ane hindere cræfte [hiþer crafte, 2nd MS.]: *Laym.* 10489: Þe grune of hindre Þat is of bipeching, *O. E. Homl.* ii. 213, 23: hinder-word, 59, 18: hinderfulle rede *consilium impiorum*, 33,] v. geap.

hinder-hóc, es; *m. A stratagem, artifice, snare*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 20; Mód. 34. [Cf. hinder-geap, hinder-scipe.]

hinderling, es; *m. A mean, base, contemptible person*:—Occidentales Saxonici, scilicet execastre, habent in proverbio summi despectus, quod summa ira commotus, unus vocat alterum hinderling, i. ab omni honestate dejectum, L. Ed. C. 35; Th. i. 459, 36. [*Orm.* halde Þe forr hinnderrling and forr well swiþe unnwresste, 4860. Halliwell in his Dictionary says under *hilding* 'the word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling* or *hinderling*.']

hinder-scipe, es; *m. Wickedness*; nequitia, Hpt. Gl. 415.

hinder-peóstru; *pl. Darkness in a remote or low place*:—Of helwarena hinderÞeústrum *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. 85, 12. v. hinder.

hinder-weard; *adj. Backward, slow*:—Nis hé hinderweard swár ne swongor swá sume fuglas ða de late Þurh lyft lácaþ fiÞrum *non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent*, Exon. 60 a; Th. 220, 2; Ph. 314.

hinde-weard, -werd; *adj. Hindward*:—Mid hindewerdum ðam sceafte *aversa hasta*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10 13: 295, 17: L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17: Exon. 106 a; Th. 403, 29; Rä. 22, 15.

hind-fald, es [*or* -falda, an]; *m. A hind-fold*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 112, 33.

hind-hæleþe, -heolaþ, -heoloþe, -hioloþe, an; *f. Water agrimony*:—Hyndhæleþan *ambrosia*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 60. Hindheolaþ, 79, 51. Genim hindhæleþan, Lchdm. iii. 74, 4. Hindheoloþan, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 7: 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 21. Hindhioloþan, L. M. 1, 66; Lchdm. ii. 142, 3: 1, 70; Lchdm. ii. 144, 22. v. Lchdm. iii. 331, col. 2.

hindrian; p. ede *To hinder, obstruct, keep back, repress*:—Á hé sceal hǽdendóm hindrian *he must always repress heathenism*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [*Icel.* hindra: *O. H. Ger.* hintarian, Grff. iv. 704: *Ger.* hindern.] v. ge-hindred.

hind-síð. v. hin-síð.

híne [=(?) hínan *as* gehúse=gehúsan, hiwæ=híwan *in the same verse*] *domesticos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. Is this the word which gives later English *hine*, Mod. E. *hind*, or are these taken from the gen. pl. of *hiwan*, *hina*, which occurs most frequently in phrases *hina fæder*, etc., and which may have come to be looked upon as an uninflected word used in such cases as the first part of a compound? In v. 36 *domestici* is glossed *hígu* Þ *hine* Þ *hiwen*, and 24, 34 *pater-familas*=*hine-fæder* [but this may be for *hina-fæder*]. [*Laym.* children and hinen, 368: *O. E. Homl.* ðin owune hine, i. 197, 112: *Chauc. Piers P.* hine.] v. híwan.

hin-fús; adj. *Ready to go away* or *depart*, Beo. Th. 1514; B. 755: Andr. Kmbl. 1223; An. 612.

hin-gang, -gong, es; *m. A going hence, departure, death*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 24: Cri. 1413: 30 b; Th. 95, 10; Cri. 1555: 44 b; Th. 150, 24; Gú. 783. [*O. H. Ger.* hina-gang *secessus*.]

hingrian. v. hyngrian.

hin-síð, hinn-, hind-, es; *m. A journey hence, away, from this world, departure, death*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 29; Hö. 7: 87 a; Th. 328, 7; Vy. 13: 97 b; Th. 364, 9; Wal. 68: 52 b: Th. 183, 22; Gú. 1331: Cd. 33: Th. 44, 32; Gen. 718: Th. 45, 3; Gen. 74: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 11: Jud. 117. Hindsíð, Blickl. Homl. 123, 6. [Cf. *O. Sax.* hin-fard: *O. H. Ger.* hine-fart *exitus, obitus*.]

hinsid-gryre, es; *m. Terror connected with death*, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 17; Sat. 456.

hió. v. hé.

hiofon. v. heofon.

hioful *the face*:—Ondwlita Þ hiofuI *facies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 11.

hion, e; *f. A bone of the head* [?]:—Gif sió úterre hion gebrocen weorÞeþ, L. Ethb. 36; Th. i. 12, 6, v. note, and cf. L. H. 93, 2; Th. i. 605, 12 si exterius os percussum sit.

hiop. v. heop.

hior. v. heorr.

hiord. v. heord.

hioro. v. heoru.

hír. v. hýr.

híran. v. hýran.

hird *retinue, court*:—Hé férde tó Wudestoke and his biscopes and his hird eal mid him *he [Henry] went to Woodstock, and his bishops and his court all with him*, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Dis geár heáld se kyng Heanri his hird on Windlesoure *this year king Henry held his court at Windsor*, 1127; Erl. 255, 1. Þás form as it occurs in late specimens may be merely a contraction of *híréd* [q. v.], or it may be a form influenced by the Danish *hird*. In the former case it should be written *hird*.

hird-clerc. v. hird-preóst.

hirde, hierde, heorde, hiorde, hyrde, es; *m. A herd, shepherd, pastor, guardian, guard, keeper*:—Hierde *arimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 52. Crist dú góda hyrde *Christ, thou good shepherd*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Ic eom dære stówe hyrde *I am the guardian of the place*, 201, 9. Hire ágenes hlóses hirde *the keeper of her own house*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 61; Met. 13, 31. Ríces hirde *the guardian of a kingdom, a prince, king*, 26, 16; Met. 26, 8. Cilda hyrde *vel* láreów *pædagogus*, Ælfc. Gl. 80; Som. 72, 103; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Ic dæs folces beó hyrde and healdend *I will be the people's keeper and preserver*, Cd. 106; Th. 139, 25; Gen. 2315. Ne ic hyrde wæs bróðer mínes *I was not my brother's keeper*, 48; Th. 62, 1; Gen. 1007. Heorde, Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 33; Gú. 719. Hiorde, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 101. Rihtwís hyrde ofer cristene heorde *a righteous shepherd over a christian flock*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 9. Hie settan him hyrdas tó *they set guards over him*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 26: 237, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 1986; An. 995. Úre ealdan fæderas wæron ceápes hierdas *antiqui patres nostri pastores*, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 5. Hyrdas *pastores ovium*, Gen. 46, 32. Hé hæfÞ geset his englas ús tó hýrdum *he hath appointed his angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 10. [*Goth.* hairdeis: *O. Sax.* hirdi: *Icel.* hirðir: *O. H. Ger.* hirti *pastor, custos*: *Ger.* hirte.] DER. beór-, cú-, feorh-, gát-, grund-, hors-, hríder-, neát-, sceáp-, swín-hirde.

hirde-belg, -belig, es; *m. A shepherd's bag*:—Ðá nam hé fíf stánas on his herdebelig *then he took five stones in his shepherd's bag*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17.

hirde-bóc, hierde-, e; *f. Liber Pastoralis*, Past. Pref. Swt. 7, 19.

hirde-leás; *adj. Without a shepherd*:—Ne beóþ hí hyrdeleáse ðonne hí dé habbaþ *having thee they will not be without a shepherd*, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Sceáp heordeleáse *oves non habentes pastorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 36.

hirde-líc; *adj. Pastoral*: — Ða byrdenne dære hirdelecan giémenne *pastoralis curæ pondera*, Past; Swt. 23, 11.

hirde-wyrt, e; *f.* I. the greater, *chlora perfoliata*. II. the lesser, *erythæa centaureum*, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1.

hird-ness, hyrd-, e; *f. Guard, keeping, custody*:—Hé betǽhte hig ða Þrí dagas tó hirdnysse *tradidit ergo illos custodiæ tribus diebus*, Gen. 42, 17. Gif hwá befæst his feoh tó hyrdnysse *si quis commendaverit pecuniam in custodiam*, Ex. 22, 7. Swá hí on niht hyrdnesse begangaþ *sicut custodia in nocte*, Ps. Th. 89, 5. On hyrdnyssa *in custodias*, Lk. Skt. 21, 12.

hird [=**híréd**] **-preóst**, es; *m. A domestic chaplain*: — Ælfric mín hírdprést, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 8: Chart. Th. 574, 10, 11.

hí-réd, hird, es; *m. A household, house, family, the body of domestic retainers of a great man or king, a court, the members of a religious house, a company, band of associates*:—Hiréd *vel* híwræden *familia*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 28. Se hálga hýréd wæs wunigende ánmódlíce on gebedum *the holy company continued with one accord in prayers*, Homl. Th. i. 314, 4: Cd. 226; Th. 302, 1; Sat. 592: 221; Th. 288, 5: Sat. 376. Se hird on Seynt Eádmundsbiri *the brotherhood at Bury St. Edmunds*, Chart. Th. 574, 28, 33. Mín ówen hird *my own family*, 575, 21. Hírédes fæder *paterfamilias*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 25. Hírédes ealdor, 20, 1. Hýréd hláford, Wrt. Voc. 73, 20. Hírédes móder *materfamilias*, 73, 21. An gewitnesse dæs hírédes æt Cristes cirican *with the witness of the brotherhood at Christchurch*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 36. Gif hé stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hírédes gongen hie ealle on Þeówot *if he steal with the knowledge of all his household let them all go into slavery*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. Of Davides húse and hírége *de domo et familia David*. Lk. Skt. 2, 4. Tó dæg is dísum hírége hál gefremmed *hodie salus domui huic facta est*, Homl. Th. i. 582, 5. Cwæþ dæt hé mid ðam Hælende on hýrége wære *said that he was in company with Jesus*, ii. 248, 31. Hit ne biþ ná hús bútan hit beó mid hírége áfylled *it is no house unless it be filled with a household*, 582, 13. Ic wille ðat alle míne men bén fré on hírde and on túne *I desire that all my men be free both in my household and vill*, Cod Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 269, 12. Ðam hírége intó ealdan mynstre *to the brotherhood at the old monastery*, Chart. Th. 499, 14. Lucinius bebeád dæt nán cristen mon ne cóme on his hiérde *Licinius omnes Christianos e palatio suo jussit expelli*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 28. On sumes cyninges hírége *in tanti patris familias dispositissima domo*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 18: 29, 2; Fox 104, 29: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 23: L. C. S 60; Th. i. 408, 14: L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 20. Ðá oferhogode

heredes hine mid hys hîrêde *sprevit autem illum erodes cum exercitu suo,* ✠ 404, 4. On mistlîcum and mænigfealdum hîwum *of divers and manifold forms,* Lchdm. iii. 234, 13. [*Goth.* hiwi *form.*] v. feala-, scîn-hîw.

hîwan, hîgan ; *pl. Members of a household, of a religious house, a family:* — Heora hîwan *their household,* Cd. 133 ; Th. 168 10 ; Gen. 2780. Hine ofslôgon his hîwan [cf. hîréd] *the members of his household slew him,* Chr. 757 ; Erl. 53, 8. Hîwan *members of a religious house,* L. Alf. pol. 5 ; Th. i. 64, 14. Denewulf bisceop and ða hîwan in Wintanceastre *bishop Denewulf and the brethren at Winchester,* Chart. Th. 151, 5. Hîgen, Chart. Th. 47, 33 : 70, 33 : 461, 18, 33. Ða hîwan ðe on ðam mynstre wæron *qui erant in monasterio,* Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 535, 18. Hîgo *familia,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4 : 12, 42. Hîgo ða ðe ġehaldab *familia quæ abstinet,* Rtl. 16, 11 : 14, 30. Hîgu *domestici,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. Faderes hîgna *patris familias,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27 ; Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25 : Chart. Th. 460, 9. Fæder hîna, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 20, 1 : 21, 33. Gehwilcre ðe his hîna wæs wæpned cynnes *every one that of his family was of the male sex,* Cd. 107 ; Th. 142, 34 ; Gen. 2371. Ða hrýmde heó tó hire hîwun *vocavit ad se homines domus suæ,* Gen. 39, 14. Mid hira hîwum *cum domibus suis,* Ex. 1, 1. Gâ tó dînum hûse tó dînum hîwum *vade in domum tuam ad tuos,* Mk. Skt. 5, 19. Bûton Noe and his seofan hîwon *except Noah and the seven members of his family,* Homl. Th. ii. 58, 34 : i. 20, 34. On middum hire hîwum *in medio eorum* [*the members of the monastery*], Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 588, 20 : Cnart. Th. 468, 19 : L. Alf. pol. 2 ; Th. i. 62, 5. Gîlêf hîgum dûnum *concede famulis tuis,* Rtl. 30, 17. Ût of earce hîwan lǽd ðû *lead thy family out of the ark,* Cd. 73 ; Th. 90, 3 : Gen. 1489. Hîwan [MS. A. munecas], Chr. 716 ; Erl. 45, 17. Hîwæ *domesticos,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 25. [*Ayenb. Chauc. Piers P.* hewe *a servant* : *Orm.* hiwenn *a family* : cf. *Goth.* heiwa-frauja *οἰκοδεσπότης* : *O. Sax.* hîwa *a wife* : *Icel.* hjú, hjún, hjón *man and wife, family, household* : *O. H. Ger.* hîwo *a married man* ; hîwa *a married woman.*] DER. gesam-, gesin-, in-, sam-, sin-hîwan.

hîw-beorht, hiow- ; *adj. Bright of hue, beautiful in form or colour,* Elen. Kmbl. 145 ; El. 73 : Cd. 14 ; Th. 17, 27 ; Gen. 265.

hîw-cûþ, heow- ; *adj. Familiar, well known:* — Hîwcûþ *familiaris,* Ælfc. Gl. 115 ; Som. 80, 62 ; Wrt. Voc. 61, 36. Ic ne eom him suð hîwcûþ *familiaritatis ejus notitiam non habemus,* Past. 10, 2 ; Swt. 63, 5 : Herb. 67, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 170, 13. Se ðe hine selfne hîwcûþne ne ongiet Gode *qui familiarem se ejus gratiæ esse nescit,* Past. 10, 2 ; Swt. 63, 8. Ða syndon heowcûþe ðe wê geseón ne mágon *those things are familiar that we cannot see,* Blickl. Homl. 97, 23. Hîwcûþe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 122 ; Met. 10, 61.

hîw-cûþlîce, hiew- ; *adv. Familiarly:* — Ða ðe hine hîwcûþlîce cûþan *qui eum familiariter noverunt,* Bd. 5, 2 ; S 614, 27. Hé biþ hiewcûþlîce þeów ðæm Godes feónde *hosti Dei familiarius servit,* Past. 47, 2 ; Swt. 361, 1. Hine God hiewcûþlîcor on eallum þingum innan lǽrde ðonne ôðre menn mid his gelômlîcre tôspræce *quem de cunctis interius per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat,* 41, 5 ; Swt. 304, 18.

hîwcûþ-rǽdness, e ; *f. Familiarity, intimacy ;* familiaritas, Ælfc. Gl. 116 ; Som. 80, 66 ; Wrt. Voc. 61, 40.

hîwe ; *adj. Beautiful in form or colour,* Exon. 60a ; Th. 218, 8 ; Ph. 291 : Th. 219, 4 ; Ph. 302. [Cf. twí-hiwe ; *or is* hiwe *dative of* hiw ?]

hîwen, es ; *n. A family, household:*—Ða þing ðe eówre hîwenu beþurfon *cibaria domibus vestris necessaria,* Gen. 42, 33. Tó mete eówrum hîwenum *in cibum familiis,* 47, 24. Hîwen *domestici,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 36. [*Orm.* hiwenn *a family.*] v. hîwan.

hiwene [?] *discoloration,* Lchdm. iii. 126, 8.

hiwere, es ; *m. One who pretends, a hypocrite :* — Hiwere *simulator,* Ælfc. Gr. 85 ; Som. 73, 105 ; Wrt. Voc. 49, 12. Wâ eów hiwerum *woe to you hypocrites,* Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17.

hîw-gedâl, es ; *n. A separation of man and wife, divorce:* — Hê sylle hyre hyra hîwgedâles bôc *det illi libellum repudii,* Mt. Bos. 5, 31 : 19, 7 ; Mk. Skt. 10, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* hjóna-skilnaðr *a divorce.*]

hiwian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od. *To form, fashion, shape, colour, feign, pretend:* — Hiwian *colorare,* Ælfc. Gl. 99 ; Som. 76, 112 ; Wrt. Voc. 54, 54. Ic hiwige *fingo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28 ; Som. 31, 61. Ðû hiwast swilce ðû dînum cildum hit sparige *you make as if you are saving it for your children,* Homl. Th. ii. 104, 8. Ealle ðe hiwiaþ hî wiðûtan mid eáwfæstum þeáwum and wiðinnan sind geǽttrode mid ârleásnysse *all that fashion themselves outwardly with pious manners, but inwardly are poisoned with impiety,* 404, 13. Sum fǽmne hî hiwode sârlîce seóce *some woman feigned herself very ill,* 506, 5. Herodes hiwode hine sylfne unrôtne *Herod pretended to be troubled,* i. 484, 26. Ðû hiwodest *formasti,* Blickl. Gl : Ps. Spl. C. 138, 4 : 93, 9. Hiwgende lang gebed *simulantes longam orationem,* Lk. Skt. 20, 47. v. ge-hiwian.

hiwian ; *p.* ode : *To marry:*—Hie forbiúdaþ mannum dæt hie hîwien *prohibentium nubere,* Past. 43, 9 ; Swt. 318, 1.

hiwing. v. hiwung.

hiwisc, hîgwisc. es ; *n. A family, household, house ;* also *a hide of land* [v. hîd] : — Fæder hiogwuisc, hiowisc, hiuwisc *paterfamilias,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 39 : 13, 25 : 14, 21. Gif hé hæbbe hiwisc landes *if he have a hide of land,* L. Wg. 7 ; Th. i. 186, 13 [cf. l. 23]. On Cotenes-

felde ān hȳwysce and þōder dēl of Branok hyalf hīwisce *in Cotensfield one hide, and the other part of Branok half a hide*, Chart. Th. 107, 26–8. Hīwisc, 428, 17. God bebeád Moyse dæt hē and eall Israhēla folc sceoldon offrian æt ælcum hīwisce Gode ān lamb ānes geāres *God commanded Moses that he and all the people of Israel should offer a lamb of the first year to God from every family* [a *lamb for an house*, Ex. 12, 3], L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 5.

hiw-leás; *adj. Wanting in form or in colour*: — Hiwleás *deformis*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 16. Hū hiwleáse hie beóþ *how colourless the patients are*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 2.

hiwleás-ness *want of form*; deformitas, Som.

hiw-lic; *adj. Having good form or colour, shapely*; formosus:— Ansīne hiwlīce hine habban fultum getācnaþ *to see one's self with a handsome face betokens support*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 8. Reáf hiwlīc habban blisse getācnaþ *to have a handsome robe betokens bliss*, 212, 6. Hiwlīc *figuratus*, Hpt. Gl. 432.

hiw-lic *matronalis*, Cot. 129, Lye.

hiw-rēden, e; *f. A family, household, house, a religious house*:— Hȳwræden *domus*, Ælfc. Gl. 106; Som. 78, 66; Wrt. Voc. 57, 45. Godes wīngeard is Israhēla hīwræden *God's vineyard is the house of Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 31: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6. Gang in tō dæm arce and eall ðīn hīwræden *ingredere tu et omnis domus tua in arcam*, Gen. 7, 1: 50, 8. For bēnum abbodes and dære heórādenes æt Bercleá *for the prayers of the abbot and of the brethren at Berkeley*, Chart. Th. 129, 30: 168, 24. Sib sī disse hīwrāddenne *pax huic domui*, Lk. Skt. 9, 5: 19, 9: Gen. 28, 2: Ex. 2, 1. Hīwrædene underfēhþ *familiam susceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 2.

hiw-sipe, hīg-, es; *m. A family, household, house*:— Hīwscype *domus*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 17. Wæs sum hiwscipes fæder and hīna ealdor *erat paterfamilias*, Bd. 5, 12: S. 627, 9. Đā onfēng heó ānes hīwscipes stōwe *accepit locum unius familiæ*, 4, 23: S. 593, 18. Ealle hīwscipas þeóda *universæ familiæ gentium*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 28. [*O. E. Hom.* of elchan hiwscipe, i. 87, 8. v. Ex. 12, 3.] DER. sin-hīwscipe.

hiwung, hiwing, e; *f. Forming, shaping, form, figure, pretence, feigning, hypocrisy, dissimulation*: — Hē ne bið ðonne geleáfa ac bið hiwung *it is not then belief but hypocrisy*, Homl. Th. i. 250, 21. Hywung, ii. 220, 32. Gē sind wiðinnan āfyllede mid hiwunge and unrihtwisnysse *within ye are filled with hypocrisy and unrighteousness*, 404, 21. Đa leásan lícceteras ðe mid hiwunge God sēcaþ *the false hypocrites that seek God with outward show*, i. 120, 2. Hē com mid hiwunge *he came with dissimulation*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 32. Mid dære hiwunga ðe hió licet dæt hió sīe gōd *mendacium specie bonorum*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 1. Hī on fruman tō Godes hiwunga gesceapene wǽron *in the beginning they were created in the image of God*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 7. Þurh hiwwinge *per figuras*, Num. 12, 8. Dæt hluttre mōd ðe Gode geliccaþ forsihþ ða hiwunga and healt sōdfæstnysse *the pure mind that pleases God despises pretences and holds the truth*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 8. Þurh deófles hiwunga *per diaboli figmenta*, L. Ecg. C. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 5. v. hiwian.

hiwung, e; *f. Marriage*:—Mid his hīwunge and his gefērena *with the marriage of himself and of his companions*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. v. hīwian.

hladan; *p.* hlōd; *pp.* hladen. I. *to heap, pile up, build, place, lade, load, freight*:—Ic mē hryċg hlade dæt ic habban sceal *I load my back with what I am to have*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 21; Rä. 4, 65. Wyrd wōp wecceþ weán hladeþ *fate awakens grief, heaps up misery*. Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Wē gelīce sceolon leánum hleótan swā wē weorcum hlōdun *we shall obtain rewards according as we built with our deeds* [cf. 1 Cor. 3, 12–14], Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 12; Cri. 784. Hlōdan *they loaded*, 106 a; Th. 404, 19; Rä. 23, 10. Ongan dā ād hladan *began then to build the pile*, Cd. 140; Th. 175. 25; Gen. 2901. Hȳ ne mōston on bǽl hladan leónne mannan *they might not place the beloved man on the pile*, Beo. Th. 4259; B. 2126. Him on bearm hladan bunan and discas *to heap up in his bosom cups and dishes*, 5543; B. 2775. Naca hladen herewǽdum *the bark laden with war weeds*, 3798; B. 1897. Wæs wunden gold on wǽn hladen *twisted gold was laden on the wain*, 6260; B. 3134. Hærfest wæstmum hladen *autumn laden with fruits*, Menol. Fox 281; Men. 142. II. *to lade, draw* [*water*]; haurire:— Ic hlade *haurio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 40. Swā hwæt swā ðū hlæst of ðam flōde *quidquid hauseris de fluvio*. Ex 4, 9. Hē hlōd wæter mid ūs *hausit aquam nobiscum*, 2, 19. Đā mid āne helme hlōd hit, Nar. 8, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 118, 21. Đa þēnas de dæt wæter hlōdon *ministri qui hauriebant aquam*, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. Hladaþ *haurite*. 8. Hlade ðonne mid dære ylcan hand ðæs wæteres mūþ fulne *let him then take up with the same hand a mouthful of the water*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 15: 74, 16. Wæter tō hladanne *ad hauriendam aquam*, Ex. 2, 16. Ne dō næfst nān þing mid tō hladanne *neque in quo haurias habes*, Jn. Skt. A. 4, 11. Gemētte ænne ealdne munuc wæter hladende *found an old monk drawing water*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 7. [*Orm.* lodenn, *p. pl*; lādenn, *pp. to draw* (*water*): *Ayenb.* lhade: *Prompt. Parv.* ladyn i. *onero, sarcino*; ii. *vatilo*: *Goth.* hlaþan *to load*: *O. Sax.* hladan (*like A. Sax.*): *O. Frs.* hlada *to lade*: *Icel.* hlaða *to lade, pile up, build*: *O. H. Ger.* hladan *onerare, ponere*: *Ger.* laden.] DER. ā-, ge-, tō-hladan.

hladung, e; *f. A drawing*, haustus, Som.

hlæd, es; *n. A heap, pile, mound*:—Beraþ hiere hlæd tō *comportabis aggerem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 5: 163, 10, 11. [*Icel.* hlað; *n.*: hlaði; *m. a pile, stack.*] v. hladan.

hlædder. v. hlæder.

hlæd-disc, es; *m. A dish on which many things are heaped up* [?]; satura [*sheet*, *A. Sax.*], Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 69; Wrt. Voc. 26, 66. v. hlæd.

hlædel, es; *m. An instrument for drawing water, a ladle*; antlia, Hpt. Gl. 418. [*Chauc. Piers P.* ladel.] v. hladan.

hlæden *a vessel for drawing water, a bucket*; hauritorium, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 54; Wrt. Voc. 24, 50.

hlæder, hlædder, e; *f.*: hlæddre, an [?]; *f. A ladder, flight of steps*; scala:—Đā geseah hē on swefne standan āne hlædre and godes englas up stīgende and nyðer stīgende on dære hlædre *viditque in somnis scalam stantem, angelos quoque dei ascendentes et descendentes per eam*, Gen. 28, 12, 13: Past. pref; Swt. 23, 17: Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 11; Ra. 56, 6. On lǽddran sittan, Lchdm. iii. 210, 23. Tō heofnum up hlædrae rærdon *they raised ladders up to the heavens*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 1; Gen. 1675. Hie æfter hlæddrum āstigon *they mounted by steps*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 7. [*Ayenb.* lheddre: *Piers P.* laddre: *O. Frs.* hladder, hleder: *O. H. Ger.* heitar, leitara: *Ger.* leiter.]

hlæder-wyrt, hlædder-, e; *f. Ladder-wort, ladder to heaven, Jacob's ladder*; polemonium cæruleum *or* polygonatum multiflorum [v. E. D. S. No. 26, 'ladder to heaven'], Lchdm. iii. 8, 25.

hlæd-hweól, -weogl, -wiogl, es; *n. A wheel used in drawing water*; antlia, Cot. 9, 101, Lye.

hlæd-trendel, es; *m. A wheel used in drawing water*; rota hauritoria, Hpt. Gl. 418.

hlǽfdige, hlǽfdie, an; *f. A lady, mistress of a house*; after Bertric's time it is the title given to the wife of the West-Saxon king. v. William of Malm. bk. ii. c. 2:—Hlǽfdige, *domina*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 79. Hīredes hlǽfdige *materfamilias*, 73, 21. Gif hwylc wīf hire wīfman swinge and heó þurh ða swingle wyrþ dēad and heó unscyldig bið fæste seó hlǽfdige vii geár *si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit et ex ilia verberatione moriatur, et innocens sit, domina vii annos jejunet*. L. Pen. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 2. Cristes þegnas cweþaþ dæt ðū sīe hlǽfdige wuldorweorudes *Christ's servants say that thou* [*the Virgin Mary*] *art the queen of the glorious host*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 15; Cri. 284. Hlǽfdige mīn *O lady mine!* Elen. Kmbl. 1309; El. 656. Đā com seó hlǽfdige hiderto tō lande *then came the lady* [*Ethelred's wife*] *to this country*, Chr. 1002: Erl. 137, 30: 1013; Erl. 149, 29. Æþelflæd Myrcena hlǽfdige, 918; Erl. 103, 1 [cf. Henry of Hunt. 'Hæc igitur domina tantæ potentiæ fertur fuisse, ut a quibusdam, non solum domina vel regina sed etiam rex vocaretur']. On þys ilcan geáre forþfērde seó ealde hlǽfdige Eádwerdes cinges möder *in this same year departed the old lady, the mother of king Edward*, 1051; Erl. 176, 19. Cnut cyneg and Ælfgifu seó hlǽfdige, Chart. Th. 328, 20. Swā eágan gāþ earmre þeówenan ðonne heó on hire hlǽfdigean handa lōcaþ *sicut oculi ancillæ, in manibus dominæ suæ*, Ps. Th. 122, 3: Cd. 103; Th. 137, 13; Gen. 2273. Agar forseah hire hlǽfdian *Agar despexit dominam suam*, Gen. 16, 4. Đā forlēt se cyng ða hlǽfdian seó wæs gehālgod him tō cwēne [*of Eward putting away his wife, Godwin's daughter*], Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 20. Him tō wītum dydon ða de ær wǽron heora hlǽfdian *those who before had been their mistresses, they made their wives*, Ors. 4, 3; Bos. 80, 6. [*Laym.* lafdi, leafdi: *Orm.* laffdiȝ: *Ayenb.* lhevedi: *Chauc. Piers P.* lady, ladi.] v. hlāford.

hlǽnan; *p.* de *To cause to lean, to incline*:—Siddan hȳ tōgædere gāras hlǽndon *after they had inclined their spears together*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 18; Jul. 63. DER. ā-, bi-hlǽnan.

hlǽne; adj. *Lean, meagre*; macer:—Hlǽne *macer*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 102; Wrt. Voc. 51, 15. Oxan fūle and swīðe hlǽne *boves fœdæ confectœque macie*, Gen. 41, 3. Nū wē sind hlǽne *anima nostra arida est*, Num. 11, 6: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 25. [*Laym. Piers P. Chauc.* lene.]

hlǽnian; *p.* ode *To make lean* or *to become lean*:—Dæt hē his lícchoman hlǽnige *ut caro maceretur*, Past. 14, 6; Swt, 87, 17. Ðonne dæt flǽsc hlǽnaþ *dum carnem macerant*, 43, 6; Swt. 313, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* lenyn *or* make lene *macero*.]

hlǽnnes, -ness, e; *f. Leanness*:—Hlǽnnes *macies* vel *tabitudo*, Ælfc. Gl. 89; Som. 74, 104; Wrt. Voc. 51, 17. Mōdes hlǽnnys *leanness of the mind*, Homl. Th. i. 522, 31.

hlǽnsian; *p.* ode *To make lean*; macerare, castigare, Hpt. Gl. 433. [Cf. *O. E Hom.* 'Carnis maceratio fleises lensing. Mon lenseþ his fleis hwenne he him ȝefeċ lutel to etene,' i. 147.]

hlæst, es; *n. Burden, freight, lading*:—Eów is holmes hlæst and heofonfuglas and wildu deór on ġeweald ġeseald *into your power is given the ocean's freight* [*fishes*] *and the fouls of the air and wild beasts*, Cd. 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Hwā dæm hlæste onfēng *who received that freight*, Beo. Th. 104; B. 52: Cd. 71; Th. 85, 29; Gen. 1422.

Hlæst beran *to bear a burden*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 23; Rä. 2, 15. Ic ástige mín scyp mid hlæstum mínum *ego ascendo navem cum meribus meis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. [*Chauc.* last: *Prompt. Parv.* leste, nowmbyr, as heryngys, and other lyke *legio: O.Frs.* hlest: *Icel.* hlass *a cart-load: Ger.* last *onus.*] v. hladan, brim-hlæst.

hlæstan. v. ge-hlæstan.

hlǽw, hlâw, hlâu, hlêw, es; *m.* **I.** *a low* or *law* [*occurring in names of places*], *a rising ground, an artificial as well as a natural mound, a funeral mound;* tumulus:—Wæs ðær on ðam ealande sum hlâw mycel ofer eorþan geworht, ðone ylcan men for feós wilnunga gedulfon and brǽcon *there was on the island a great mound made upon the earth, which same from the desire of treasure men had dug into and broken up*, Guthl. 4: Gdwin. 26, 5, 7: Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120. Dâ hý ofer done hlâw ridan *when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 14. Hátaþ hlâew gewyrcean se sceal tó gemyndum mínum leódum heáh hlífian on Hrones næsse, ðæt hit sǽliðend syððan hátan Biówulfes biorh *bid them make a mound; it shall as a memorial to my people tower high on Hronesness, so that hereafter may seafarers call it Beowulf's mount*, Beo. Th. 5597; B. 2802: 6295; B. 3158: 6319; B. 3170. Geworpene on wídne hlâew *projecti in monumentis*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. On hwelcum hlǽwa hrusan þeccen bán Wélandes *in what tomb do Weland's bones cover the ground?* Bt. Met. Fox 10, 85; Met. 10, 43. Beorgas ðær on muntas steápe ne stondeþ, ne stánclifu heáh hlifiaþ ne dene ne dalu ne dúnscrafu hlǽwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25. The word is found in local names, e.g. Cwichelmes hlæw, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 21 [for other examples see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxi], and exists still in the forms *-low*, as Ludlow, Hounslow; and *-law*, frequently applied to hills in Scotland. [Cf. *Icel.* haugr *a mound, funeral mound*; *how* in local names.] **II.** *the interior of a mound, a cave*:—Draca sceal on hlǽwe *a serpent shall dwell in a cave*, Menol. Fox 512; Gn. C. 26: Beo. Th. 5539; B. 2773. Eorþsele hlæw under hrusan *an earth-hall, a cave under ground*, 4813; B. 2411. [*Orm.* ille an lawe & ille an hill: *Havel.* lowe: *Goth.* hlaiw *a grave, tomb*; hlaiwasna *grave, sepulchre*: *O. Sax.* hlêwe (*dat.*) *grave*: *O. H. Ger.* hleo *mausoleum*; laeo *acervus*; hlêo *agger*; lêuua *aggeres.*]

HLÁF, es; *m. Bread, food, a loaf*:—Gehafen hlâf *fermentacius panis*: ceorlisc hlâf *cibarius*: geseónd hlâf *cerizimus panis*: hwæten hlâf *siligeneus* vel *triticeus*: heorþbacen hlâf *subcinericius* vel *focarius*: ofenbacen hlâf *clibanius*: gehyrst hlâf *frixius panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66: Som. 69, 59-69: Wrt. Voc. 41, 15-23. Litel hlâf *pastillus*: ofenbacen hlâf *fermentum*, 31: Som. 61, 84, 94: Wrt. Voc. 27, 14, 24. Him hylpþ eác ofenbacen hlâf, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 17. Smæl hlâf *artolaganus*, Cot. 21, Lve. Tú hund greátes hlâfes and þridde smales *two hundred* [*loaves?*] *of coarse bread, and a third of fine*, Chart. Th. 158, 25. Hwites hlâfes cruman *crumbs of white bread*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 21. Ne sý neáta cwyld ne ádl ne hlâfes hungor *let there not be murrain among cattle, or disease, or lack of food*, Shrn. 104, 27. Sing ðis on ánum berenan hlâfe and syle ðan horse etan *sing this over a barley loaf and give it the horse to eat*, Lchdm. iii. 68, 31: Blickl. Homl. 179, 31: Jn. Skt. 6, 9. Man sceolde dón dǽdbóte on hlâfe and on wætere *pœnitentia sit agenda in pane et aqua*, L. Eg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 4. Úrne dæghwamlícan hlâf syle ús tódæg *give us to-day our daily bread*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Mid Grécum diáconas ne móton brecan gehálgodne hlâf *apud Græcos diaconis non licet frangere panem sanctum*, L. Eg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 9: L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 22: L. Eg. C. 43; Th. ii. 254, 1. For hwon ne rǽcst ðú ús done hwítan hlâf done ðú sealdest Saban *quare non nobis porrigis panem nitidum quem Saba dabas*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Cyse and dryge hlâf *cheese and dry bread*, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 278, 21. Hlâf wexenne *a wax plaster*, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1, 2. Gesufelne hlâf, L. Ath. V. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 36. Ðeosfe hlâfas *unleavened loaves*, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. cxx. huætenra hlâfa and xxx. clénra *one hundred and twenty wheaten loaves and thirty made without bran*, 460, 16. cxx gesufira hlâfa, 32: 469, 3. On xii mónþum dú scealt sillan ðínum þeówan men vii hund hlâfa and xx hlâfa búton morgenmetum and nónmetum *in twelve months thou shalt give thy slave-man seven hundred and twenty loaves, besides meals at morn and noon*, Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18. Cweþ ðæt ða stánas tó hlâfum geweorþan *tell the stones to become loaves*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. [*Orm.* laf: *Laym.* laves, *pl: Ayenb.* hlove: *Goth.* hlaibs: *Icel.* hleifr: *O. H. Ger.* hlaiba, leib *panis, tortella*: *Ger.* laib.] DER. heofon-, offrung-hlâf.]

hlâf-æ̂ta, an; *m. A loaf-eater, domestic, servant*:—Ceorles hlâfæ̂ta *a 'ceorl's' servant*, L. Ethb. 25; Th. i. 8, 10. [Cf. hlâford, *and v.(?) under* hlâf *the passage from* Salm. Kmbl. 192, 18.

hlâf-gang, es; *m. The procession with the host*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 34.

hlâf-gebrece, es; *n. A fragment of bread*:—Swâ hlâfgebroca *sicut frustum panis*, Ps. Th. 147, 6.

hlâf-gebroc, es; *n. A fragment of bread*:—Ðara hlâfgebroca wæs tó lâfe twelf binna fulle *of the fragments there remained twelve baskets full*, Shrn. 48, 31.

hlâf-hwæ̂te, es; *m. Wheat for making bread*, Chart. Th. 144, 34.

hlâf-leást, e; *f. Lack of bread*:—For ðære hlâfleáste ða eorþan éton *for lack of bread they ate the earth*, St. And. 34, 20.

hlâf-mæsse, -messe, an; *f. Lammas, a name for the first of August*:—Ðæt wæs on ðære tíde calendas Agustus and on ðæm dæge ðe wé hátaþ hlâfmæsse *it was on the first of August, on the day that we call Lammas*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 17. On ðære níhte ðe gé hátaþ Hlâfmesse *on the day that you call Lammas*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 11. Bringeþ Agustus Hlâfmæssan dæg *August brings Lammas-day*, Menol. Fox 277; Men. 140. Betwix hlâfmæssan and middum sumera *between Lammas and midsummer*, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 5. Tóforan Hlâfmæssan, 1101; Erl. 237, 24. Æfter hlâmmessan, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. Tó Lámmæssan, 1085; Erl. 219, 3. [*Piers P.* lammasse: *Prompt. Parv.* lammasse *festum agnorum* vel *Festum ad vincula Sancti Petri.*] v. next word, and hlâf-sénung.

hlâfmæsse-dæg, es; *m. Lammas-day, the first of August*: —Of ðam gehálgedan hlâfe de man hálige on hlâfmæssedæg *from the hallowed bread which is hallowed on Lammas-day*, Lchdm. iii. 290, 27. Æfter hlâfmæsse [dǽge?], L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 9. Æfter hlâmmæssedæge. Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 33.

hlâford, es; *m.* A LORD; dominus, herus:—Hlâford *heros*, Ælfc. Gl. 87; Som. 74, 46; Wrt. Voc. 50, 28. Scipes hlâford *nauclerus*, 83; Som. 73, 66; Wrt. Voc. 48, 4. Hie cuǽdon ðæt him nǽnig mæg leófra nære ðonne hiera hlâford *they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 20. Cwǽdon ðæt him nán leófre hlâford nære donne heora gecynde hlâford, 1014: Erl. 150, 6. Hé wæs ǽgder mín mǽg and mín hlâford *he was both my kinsman and my lord*, Byrht. Th. 138, 23; By. 224. Dæs þegenes lof is dæs hlâfordes wurþmynt. Sý lof ðam Hlâforde ðe leofaþ on écnysse *the servant's praise is the Lord's honour. Praise be to the Lord that liveth for ever*, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlâfordes fótum sittan feoh þicgan *one shall sit with the harp at the feet of his lord, receive money*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 332, 5; Vy. 80. Hine gecés tó hlâforde Scotta cyning, *the king of Scots chose him as his lord*, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 14. Tó hlâforde geceósan *to elect king*, Ors. 3, 11; Bos. 74, 39. Óhthere sǽde his hlâforde Ælfrede cyninge *Óhthere said to his lord, king Alfred*, 1, 1; Bos. 19, 25. Ic geann mínum hlâforde syxti mancusa goldes *I give to my lord sixty mancuses of gold*, Chart. Th. 516, 32. Úrum hlâforde holde *loyal to our lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8. Ic mé be healfe mínum hlâforde be swá leofan men liegan þence *beside my lord, by one so loved, I mean to lie*, Byrht. Th. 141, 7; By. 318: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 9; Jud. 251: Andr. Kmbl. 823; An. 412. Heora hlâford gewrecan *to avenge their lord*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30. Hé bebeád done hlâford lufian swá híue selfne *he commanded to love the lord as himself*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 13. Áhte ic feá wintra folgaþ þíne holdne hlâford *I had for many years a good service, a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deór. 39. Álegdon ðá tómiddes mǽrne þeóden hlâford leófne *they laid down in their midst the great prince, their beloved lord*, Beo. Th. 6276; B. 3142. Ða menn ða ðǽr hlâfordas wǽron *the men that were lords there*, Chart. Th. 459, 16. Hlâforda wîn *honorarium vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 62, 1; Wrt. Voc. 27, 67. Heó [*Hagar*] gewát hire hlâfordum [*Abram and Sara*], Cd. 104; Th. 138, 21; Gen. 2295. [*Laym.* laverd: *Orm.* laferrd: *A. R.* loverd: *Proclam. H. III.* lhoaverd: *Ayenb.* lhord: *Piers P. Chauc.* lord.] DER. cyne-, eald-, hûs-, worold-hlâford.

hlâford-dôm, es; *m. Dominion, lordship*:—For Godes ege under ðæm geoke his hlâfordcdómes þurhwunigen and hine for Godes ege weorþigen, swá mon hlâford sceal *divino timore constricti ferre sub eis jugum reverentiæ non recusent*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 8. Se de on láreówes onlícnesse ða þénenga dæs ealdordómes gecierþ tó hlâforddóme *qui ex simulatione disciplinæ ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 24. [*Orm.* laferrd-dom.]

hlâford-gift *principatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412. [Cf. [?] Hlafordes gifu, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 292, 16, and see the Glossary.]

hlâford-hyldo; *f.* -hyld, -held [?] *m*; *or* -hyldu, e; *f. Fidelity to a lord, loyalty*:—Ac hí gecýðdon rade ðæs hwylce hlâford-hyldo hí þohton tó gecýdanne on heora ealdhlâfordes bearnum *but soon after they shewed what kind of loyalty they intended to shew to the children of their late lord*, Ors. 6, 37; Bos. 132, 23. Eall ðæt wé ǽfre for riht-hlâfordhelde dôþ *all that we ever do from true loyalty*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 10.

hlâford-leás; *adj. Lordless, not having a lord*:—Ætwitan mé ðæt ic hlâfordleás hám sídie *to taunt me that I return home without my lord*, Byrht. Th. 139, 8; By. 251: Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 35: Rä. 21, 22: Beo. Th. 5863; B. 2935: Andr. Kmbl. 810; An. 405. Be hlâfordleásum mannum *concerning men who have no lord*, L. Ath. i, 2; Th. i. 200, 4.

hlâford-scipe, es; *m. Lordship, rule*; dominatio:—Hlâfordscipe ðín *dominatio tua*, Ps. Spl. 144, 13. Hwí wæs Adame án treów forboden ðá ðá hé wæs ealles ódres hlâford? Tó ðan ðæt hé hine ne onhófe on swá micclum hlâfordscipe *why was one tree forbidden to Adam, when he was lord of every other? To the end that he might not exalt himself with so great lordship*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 28. Ðú winsþ wíd ðam hlâfordscipe de dú sell gecure *you strive against the rule you have yourself chosen*, Bt. 7,

2; Fox 18, 30. Ðonne wē āgyltaþ wið ða hlāfordas, ðonne āgylte wē wið done God ðe hlāfordscipe gescōp *cum præpositis delinquimus, ejus ordinationi, qui eos nobis præfecit, obviamus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 3: 29; Swt. 201, 22. Dominationes sind hlāfordscypas gecwedene, Homl. Th. i. 342, 32.

hlāford-searu; *f. n. Plotting against the life of a king* or *lord*:— Būton æt hlāfordsearwe dam hie nāne mildheortnesse ne dorston gecwædan *except in cases of treason against a lord; to that they dared not assign any mercy*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 9. Be hlāfordsearwe. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie, sīe hē his fēores scyldig and ealles dæs ðe hē āge *of plotting against a lord. If any one plot against the king's life, let him forfeit his life and all that he owns*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14: 1; Th. 60, 4: L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 1: L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 23: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 302, 1. [Cf. L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 312, 5: vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 16: L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1.]

hlāford-sōcn, e; *f. The 'seeking' a lord for the purpose of being in his service, and under his protection* [cf. hlāford sēcan, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 3: L. Ath. iv; Th. i. 220, 24]:—Ne dominus libero homini hlafordsokniam interdicat si eum recte custodierit, L. Ath. ii. 4; Th. i. 216, 25: iii. 5; Th. i. 218, 25.

hlāford-swīca, an; *m. A betrayer of his lord, a traitor to his lord*:— Se man ðe dis gefæst ne þearf hē him nā ondrædan hellewītan būtan hē beó hlāfordswica *the man that keeps this fast need not fear the pains of hell, unless he be a traitor to his lord*, Lchdm. iii. 228, 24. Hēr sind on earde on mistlice wīsan hlāfordswican manige *here in the land are in divers manners many traitors*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88: 110, 176. [*Laym.* lauerd-, louerd-swike *traitor*.]

hlāford-swice, es; *m. Treachery to a lord, treason*:—Ealra mæst hlāfordswice se bið on worulde dæt man his hlāfordes sāwle beswīce and full mycel hlāfordswice eác bið dæt man his hiāford of līfe forrǣde oððe of lande lifgendne drīfe *the greatest treachery in the world against one's lord is to betray his soul, and very great treachery also is it to deprive him of life, or to drive him from the country alive*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 88. v. hlāford-searu.

hlāf-sénung, e; *f. Blessing of bread, which took place on August first* or *Lammas-day*: — On ðam ylcan dæge [Aug. 1] æt hlāfsēunga, Shrn. 112, 8. v. hlāf-mæsse.

hlagol; *adj. Apt to laugh*, Lye.

hlām-mæsse. v. hlāf-mæsse.

hlanc; *adj. Lank, lean, gaunt*:—Dæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde *at that rejoiced the gaunt wolf in the wood*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 205. Swā dū on hrīme setest hlance cylle *sicut uter in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83.

hland, hlond, es; *n. Urine*, Lchdm. i. 362, 18: ii. 40, 20: 156, 14. [*Icel.* hland.]

hlāw. v. hlǣw.

hleahtor, hlehter, es; *m. Laughter*: — Hleahter *risus*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 35. Ða gesīdas wōp and hleahtor *the comrades weeping and laughter*, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347: Beo. Th. 1226; B. 611. Hie habbaþ sua micle mēde ōferra monna gōdra weorca sua wē habbaþ dæs hleahtres ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes *sic eis virtutum sanctitas, sicut stultis spectatoribus ludicrarum artium vanitas placet*, Past. 34, 2; Swt. 231, 6. Ðū ūs gesettest tō hleahtre and tō forsewennesse eallum dæm ðe ūs ymbsittaþ *posuisti nos derisu et contemptu his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hē wæs heáfde becorfen for scondfulles geþeórscypes hleahtre he [*John the Baptist*] *had his head cut off for the amusement of a shameful feast*, Shrn. 123, 8. Be hleahtre ðe of mīlte cymþ *of laughter that cometh from the spleen*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 142, 21. Hē ne sceal sprecan ydelu word ða ðe unnytte hleahtor up āhebben ne hē eác sceal lufigean micelne and ungemetlīcne cancettende hleahtor, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 35. Se herewīsa hleahtor ālegde *the host's leader hath put away laughter [is dead]*, Beo. Th. 6033; B. 3020. Hleahtor ālegdon dā hī swīðra oferstāg weard *they put away laughter when a stronger guard had overcome them*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 116, 1; Gū. 200. God mē worhte hlehter *risum fecit mihi deus*, Gen. 21, 6, Hwær beóþ ða ungemetlīcan hleahtras *where are the immoderate laughings*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18: 195, 15. [*Laym.* lehtre: *A. R.* leihtres, *pl.*: *Icel.* hlātr: *O. H. Ger.* hlahter *risus*.]

hleahtor-bǽre; *adj. Given to laughter*, Lye.

hleahtor-full; *adj. Scornful, derisive*:—Gebence ǣlc ðara tǣlendra and hleahterfulra *let every one that blames and derides reflect*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 14.

hleahtor-lic; *adj. Ridiculous*:—Gif hē hēr hwyle hleahterlīc word onfinde *if he here find any ridicule word*, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 12.

hleahtor-smiþ, es; *m. One who causes laughter, mirth, joy*:—Wōp wæs wīde woruldreáma lyt wǣron hleahtorsmiþum handa belocne *widespread was the wailing and little of this world's joys, the hands of those who wrought laughter were closed*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 10; Exod. 43.

hleápan; *p.* hleóp, *pl.* hleópon *and* hlupon [cf. *Icel.* hlupu]; *pp.* hleápen To LEAP, *jump, dance, run*:—Ic hleápe *salio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 45. Ðonne hleáþ se healta swā swā heort *the lame shall leap as a hart*, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 18. Se ðe hleápeþ *he who dances*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 11; Vy. 83. Hē hleóp on dæs cyninges stēdan *ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: 3, 9; S. 534, 3. Roger hēt ān of heom se hleóp intó dam castele æt Norþwic *Roger was the name of one of them, he threw himself into the castle at Norwich*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 34. Hēr Eádwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and misfīce fērdon on wuda and feldon *in this year earl Edwin and earl Morcere fled away and went different ways through wood and open country*, 1072; Erl. 210, 26. Dæt hie ne hliépen unwillende on dæt scorene clif unþeáwa *per multa, quæ non oppetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 214, 7. Lege on ða wunde gyf heó tōsomne hleápan wolde *lay on the wound if it be ready to close up* [cf. *Icel.* sárið var hlaupit í sundr], Herb. 90, 13; Lchdm. i. 198, 2. Hwīlum hleápan léton on geflit faran fealwe mearas *at times they made their fallow steeds run, contend on the course*, Beo. Th. 1733; B. 864. Hē ā wæs gangende and hleápende *ambulans et exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 23. Heó him beforan hleápende wæs *the hind kept running before them*. Lchdm. iii. 426, 32. Herodes swōr ðæt hē wolde dære hleápendan dehter forgyfan swā hwæt swā heó bæde *Herod swore that he would give the dancing daughter whatever she asked*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 34. [*Laym.* lepen; *p. pl.* leopen, lupen: *Orm.* læpen; *subj. p.* lupe: *Ayenb.* lheape; *p.* lhip: *Piers P.* lepen; *p. pl.* lope: *Chauc.* lepe; *p.* lep, leep: *Goth.* us-hlaupan *to leap up*: *O. Sax.* a-hlōpan: *O. Frs.* hlāpa: *Icel.* hlaupa *to leap*; also *to run*: *O. H. Ger.* hlaufan *currere*: *Ger.* laufen.] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, ofer-hleápan.

hleápere, es; *m. A leaper, dancer, runner, courier*:—Hleápere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 70. Tuegen hleáperas Ælfrēd cyning sende mid gewritum *king Alfred sent two couriers with letters*, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 23. [*Prompt. Parv.* lepare *or* rennare *cursor*: *Scot.* land-louper; *Icel.* hlaupari *a courser, charger*: *O. H. Ger.* loufari *circumcellio, cursor*: *Ger.* laufer.]

hleápestre, an; *f. A dancer*; saltatrix, Wrt. Voc. 73, 71.

hleápe-wince, an; *f. The lap-wing*: — Hleápewince *cucurata*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 22: *cucu*, 280, 27. [*Ayenb.* lhap-wynche: *Gower.* lappewinke: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe-wynge, lap-wynke *upipa*: *Wick.* lap-, leep-winke.]

hleáppettan; *p.* te *To leap up*:—Hē ongunne hleápettan *exsiliens*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 615, 22.

hleápung, e; *f. Leaping, dancing*: — Herodias swā mǣres mannes deáþ tō gife hire dehter hleápunge underfēng *Herodias received as a gift for her daughter's dancing the death of so illustrious a man*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 3: 480, 35.

hlec; *adj. Having cracks* or *rents*:—Hlec, *rimosus, scissurosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529. Swīðe lytlum sīcerað dæt wæter and swīðe dēgellīce on dæt hlece scīp, and deáh hit wilnaþ dæs ilcan ðe sió hīðde ỳþ dēþ on dære hreón sǣ būton hit mon ǣr ūtāweorpe *hoc agit sentina laterem excrescens, quod patenter procella sæviens*, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 15.

hlecan; *p.* hlæc [?] *To join, unite, cohere*:—Swā eác his folgeras swā hie unwiðerweardran and gemódran beóþ swā hie swīður hlecaþ tōsomne and eác fæstor tōsomne beóþ gefēgde tō gōdra manna hiénþe *sequaces quippe illius, quo nulla inter se discordiæ adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 20.

hlēda, hlēde; *m. A seat*: — Ðes hlēda, hlēde *sedile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 26.

hleglende [=hlegiende, cf. (?) hlehhan *or* hlēgiende, cf. (?) hlōwan] *sonans*, Cot. 24, Lye.

hlehhan, hlæhan, hlihhan, hlichan, hlīhan, hlihgan; *p.* hlōh; *pl.* hlōgan *To* LAUGH [*with gladness* or *contempt*], *to deride*:—Ic hliche *rideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 53: 47; Som. 47, 15. Hē gedēþ dæt wē hlihhaþ on morgen *ad matutinum lætitia*, Ps. Th. 29, 5. Eádgo da de nū gie woepeþ fordon gie hlæheþ *beati qui nunc fletis quia ridebitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Wǣ iúh ða ðe hlǣhas fordon gie woepaþ *væ vobis qui ridetis nunc quia lugebitis*, 25. Hlihgaþ, Homl. Th. i. 180, 14. Hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Hlīehaþ, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 19. Ðonne wē hliehaþ gligmonna unnyttes cræftes *when we laugh at the useless art of gleemen*, 34, 1; Swt. 231, 7. Ne hlōh ic nā . . . . ac ðū hlōge *non risi . . . . sed risisti*, Gen. 18, 15. Ðū hlōge and ic weóp *thou didst laugh and I wept*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 398, 15. Se eorl wæs ðē blīðra hlōh ðā, Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147: Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 23: Cd. 33; Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Hlōgun ł tēldon hine *deridebant eum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 53. Ða apostoli hlōgon dæra deófla leásunga and se ealdorman cwæþ mē stent ege dysse andsware and gē hlihaþ *the apostles laughed at the devils' lying words, and the general said 'Fear comes upon me at this answer, and you laugh.'* Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Ealle geseónde mē hlōgon on bysmor *omnes videntes me derisernt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 8: Exon. 120 a; Th. 160, 22; Hō. 21. Deáh ðē mon hwylces hlihge and ðū dē unscyldige wite ne rēhst ðū hwæt hỹ rædon hỹ teóþ dē dæs de hỹ sylfe habbaþ *though you are derided* [or *blamed?*] *for anything, and know yourself to be innocent, you shall not care what they say; they accuse you of what they have themselves*, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Hē sǣde dæt hē gesāwe crist selfne and dæt hē him hlōge tō *he said that he saw Christ himself, and that he smiled upon him*, Shrn. 70, 9. Hlehhan ne þorftun *they had no*

need to laugh, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 13; Ædfel. 47. Ne þorfton hlúde hlihhan, Cd. 4; Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hwæt sceal ic donne bútan hlehchan [Cot. MS. hlehhan] dæs donne gé tó lose weorþaþ *what shall I do but laugh at it, when you come to ruin*; ego quoque in interitu vestro ridebo, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Fordon hi hlyhhan mágen *for this reason they can laugh*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 24. Þá deóflu sægdon hlúde hlihhende *the devils said, laughing loudly*, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 30: i. 376, 5: Herb. 9; Lchdm. i. 98, 27. Hlichende, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 18. Mid hlihhendum múþe *with a smile on his lips*, Homl. Th. i. 428, 34: Elen. Kmbl. 1986; El. 995. Đæm hlæhendum *ridentibus*, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 7. [*Orm.* lahhshenn: *Laym.* lehȝen, lihȝen; p. loh, *pl.* loȝen: *A. R.* lauhwen: *Ayenb.* lheȝe: *Piers P. Chauc.* laughen: *Wick.* laȝhen, leiȝe; *p.* leiȝede: *Goth.* hlahjan; p. hlóh: *O. Sax.* hlahan; *p.* hlóg; *pp.* hlagan: *O. Frs.* hlaka; *p.* hlackade: *Icel.* hlæja; *p.* hló, *pl.* hlógu; *pp.* hleginn: *O. H. Ger.* hlahan; *p.* hlóc: *Ger.* lachen.] DER. á-, be-, bi-hlehhan.

hlehter, v. hleahtor.

hlem, mes; *m. A sound, noise, crash* :—Nán monn ne gehíerde ne æxe hlem ne bíetles suég *absque mallei sonitu*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 17. [*Cf. Icel.* hlam; *n. a dull, heavy sound*; hlamman *crash, din.*] DER. hilde-, inwit-, uht-, wæl-hlem.

hlemman; *p. de To cause to sound, to clash* :—Hé ymbe ða herehúþe hlemmeþ tógædre grimme gómban *about the prey he clashes his fierce jaws together*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 363, 30; Wal. 61. [*O. Sax.* hlamon: *Icel.* hlamma: *O. H. Ger.* hlamon *crepitare.*] v. hlimman.

hlenca *or* hlence, an; *m. or f. A link, a chain of links, a coat of mail formed with links or rings* [cf. hringlocen serce *and other compounds of* hring] :—Moyses bebeád frecan árísan habban heora hlencan beran beorht searo *Moses bade the warriors arise, take their coats of mail, bear their bright arms*, Cd. 153; Th. 191, 21; Exod. 218. Cf. L. M. 3, 55; Lchdm. ii. 342, 4; gif men sió heáfodpanne beó gehlenced *if a man's skull seem to be iron-bound*. [*Icel.* hlekkr; *m. a link, a chain of links: Dan.* lænke.] v. wæl-hlenca.

hlenor-teár, es; *m. Hyssop* :—Hlenorteáre *hyssopo*, Ps. Lamb. 508.

hlɔ́ð. v. hleów.

hleo.moc, hleomoce, an; *f. Brook-lime*, Lchdm. Gloss. ii. iii,

hleón. v. hleówan

hleonaþ, hleonian, hleonung. v. hlinaþ, hlinian, hlinung.

hleór, es; *n. A cheek, face* :—Hleór *malæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 79; Wrt. Voc. 43, 12. Hleór *maxilla*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 38: *facies*, 282, 37: Exon. 90 a; Th. 337, 18; Gu. Ex. 66: 29 a; Th. 88, 5: Cri. 1435. Ón ðam nósum oððe on ðam hleóre *on the nose or on the cheek*, Herb. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 86, 2: L. Ethb. 46; Th. i. 14, 11. Dó his hleór xxx sídum tó eorþan *vultum suum xxx vicibus ad terram inclinet*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 8: Exon. 37 b; Th. 122, 13; Gú. 305: Elen. Kmbl. 2195; El. 1099: Cd. 107; Th. 140, 33; Gen. 2337. [*Laym.* leores, *pl.*: *A. R.* leor: *Piers P.* lere: *O. Sax.* hlior, hlier, hlear, hleor: *Icel.* hlýr *cheek.*]

-hleór; *suffix in adjectives* blác-, dreóríg-, fæted-, swátig-, teárighleór.

hleór-bán, es; *n. Cheek-bone, temple* :—Þunwængum ł hleórbánum *temporibus*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5.

hleór-beran :—Eofor lic scionon [o]fer hleor beran gehroden golde fat [and] fyr heard ferh wearde heold, Beo. Th. 612-6; B. 303-5. Grein and Heyne take *hleor beran* as a compound, the former explaining '*was auf dem Gesicht getragen wird, Helmvisier?* [oder *faciei munimentum?*]' the latter rendering it *cheek*. Thorpe reads *beron*, Kemble *beran*, an infinitive after *scionon* = they seemed [?]. But may not the verb on which *beran* depends be *gewiton*, v. 607, vv. 608-11 be parenthetical, and *scionon* an adverb, the passage then being translated thus, *they went bearing above their faces the boar's shape, fairly* [scionon] *adorned with gold?*

hleór-bolster, es; *m. A cushion for the cheek, pillow*, Beo. Th. 1381; B. 688. [Cf. heáfod-bolster.]

hleór-dropa, an; *m. A tear*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 24; Gú. 1315. [Cf. *Icel.* hlýra skúrir *tears.*]

hleór-sceamu, e; *f. Shame* or *confusion of face*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

hleór-slæge, -slege, es; *m. A blow on the cheek or face* :—Hleórslægeas hé underfénge *alapas accepit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 6.

hleótan; *p.* hleát, *pl.* hluton. I. *to cast lots* :—Ic hleóte *sortior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 55. Đá hluton dá consulas hwelc hiera ǽrest dæt gewinn underfénge. Đá gehleát hit Quintus Flaminius *then the consuls cast lots which of them should first undertake that war. Then the lot fell to Quintus Flaminius*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 33. Donne seó tíd gewinnes and gefeohtes com donne hluton hí mid tánum tó dám ealdormannum and swá hwylc heora swá him se tán ǽtýwde donne gecuron hí done him tó heretogan *Satrapæ, ingruente belli articulo mittunt æqualiter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 24. Létou tán wísian hluton hellcraftum, Andr. Kmbl. 2205; An. 1104. Uton hleótan *sortiamur*, Ju. Skt. 19, 24. II. *to obtain by lot, get a share, share in, participate, obtain* :—Đæs ðú gife hleótest háligne hyht gif . . . *for that shalt thou obtain grace and holy hope, if* . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 960; An. 480. Hé ðám hlutan eádigne upwæg *they obtained glory, a blessed ascension*, Menol. Fox 382; Men. 192. Ða Godes þeówas on Israhéla þeóde náne landáre hleótan ne móston *to the servants of God among the people of Israel might not be allotted any landed possessions*, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 5. Hé sceolde þurh deáþes cyme dómes hleótan *he was to gain glory through the coming of death*, Exon. 47 a; Th. 160, 18; Gú. 945: 48 a: Th. 164, 20; Gú. 1014: 74 b; Th. 280, 1; Jul. 622: Runic pm. 1; Kmbl. 339, 6. Leánum hleótan *to obtain rewards*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 19; Cri. 783. [*O. Sax.* hliotan: *Icel.* hljóta *to get: O. H. Ger.* hliozan *sortiri.*] DER. ge-hleótan.

hleoðo, hleoðu. v. hlið.

hleódor, es; *n.* I. *hearing* :—Ontýn eárna hleódor dæt gehérnes behtful weorðe on gefeán blíðse forþweard tó dé *auditui meo dabis gaudium et lætitiam*, Ps. C. 50, 77; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. [Cf. *Icel.* hljóð, *e. g.* geta hljóð, biðja hljóðs *to give, ask for, a hearing*: *Goth.* hliuþ.] II. *what is heard, sound, noise, voice, speech, song* : — Đá hleódor cwom býman stefne ofer burhware *when the sound came of the voice of the trumpet over the city-dwellers*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 29; Dan. 178: Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 2; Vid. 105: 94 b; Th. 353, 46; Reim. 28: Andr. Kmbl. 3101; An. 1553. Heofonlíce hleódor gehýred wæs *a heavenly voice was heard*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 22; Gú. 1297: Cd. 162; Th. 204, 6; Exod. 417: Andr. Kmbl. 1478; An. 740. Hleódor háligra *the voice of saints*, Exon. 65 b; Th. 241, 14; Ph. 656: 108 b; Th. 414, 9; Ká. 32, 17. Bið dæs hleódres swég eallum songcræftum swétra *the sound of its voice is sweeter than all singing*, 57 b; Th. 206, 24; Ph. 131: 52 a; Th. 181, 15; Gú. 1293. Heriaþ hine on hleódre béman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, Ps. Th. 150, 3: 107, 2: Exon. 104 a; Th. 395. 8; Rä. 15, 4. Him brego sægde æt hleódre hwæt hé freman wolde *in speech with him the Lord told him what he meant to do*, Cd. 64; Th. 78, 8; Gen. 1290. Ic onhyrge gúþfugles hleódor *I imitate the war bird's* [*eagle's*] *voice*, 106 b; Th. 406, 22; Rä. 25, 5: 81 b; Th. 307, 8; Seef. 20: 49 b; Th. 171, 19; Gú. 1129: 42 b; Th. 143, 7; Gú. 657. Hleódra wyn *the delightful sound of the voices heard in heaven*, 56 a; Th. 198, 18; Ph. 12. Stefnum herigaþ hálgum hleódrum heofoncyninges þrym *with voices and holy songs they praise the glory of heaven's king*, Andr. Kmbl. 1445; An. 723: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 94; Met. 13, 47: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 22; Gú. 878: Cd. 81; Th. 102, 1; Gen. 1693. [*O. H. Ger.* hiuda *sonitus*: cf. *also Icel.* hljóð *sound*; hljóðan *a sound, tune*: *Dan.* lyd: *Swed.* ljud.] DER. efen-, ofer-, swég-, word-hleódor.

hleódor-cwide, -cwyde, es; *m. A saying, vocal utterance, words, speech, discourse* :—Ic dæt gehýre þurh dínne hleódorcwide dæt . . . *I learn from thy words that* . . . , Exon 72 b; Th. 270, 7; Jul. 461: Beo. Th. 3962; B. 1979. Éces word hálges hleódorcwide, Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 1; Ph. 399: Andr. Kmbl. 1786; An. 895. Bodan þurh hleódorcwide hyrdum cýðdon *messengers made known to the shepherds by speech*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 21; Cri. 450. Hleódorcwyde, Cod. 179; Th. 225, 16; Dan. 155: 190; Th. 236, 5; Dan. 316: 109; Th. 143, 20; Gen. 2382. Þurh hleódorcwidas, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 18; Az. 32. Hleódorcwydas, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 1; Gen. 2338. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten hálgan hlúdorcwidum *let us glorify the Lord of hosts with holy songs*, Hy. 8, 2; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 2. Andreas herede hleódorcwidum hálíges láre *Andrew praised with his words the doctrine of the holy one*, Andr. Kmbl. 1637; An. 820. Æfter hleódorcwidum *according to the word-*, 3240; An. 1623. [Cf. meðel-cwide.]

hleódor-cyme, es; *m. A coming that is attended with sound* [*of trumpets*: cf. hleódor cwom býman stefne, v. hleódor], *the coming of an army* :—Hie iudéa blǽd forbrǽcon billa ecgum and þurh hleódorcyme herige genámon beorhte frætwe ðá hie tempel strudon *they destroyed the glory of the Jews with the edge of the sword, and by their coming took with their host the bright ornaments, when they spoiled the temple*, Cd. 210; Th. 260. 15; Dan. 710. [Cf. þrym-cyme *a glorious coming.*] Thorpe and Bouterwek translate *oraculum, prophetia*; Grein takes *cyme* as a separate word, and as an adjective.]

hleódor-stede, es; *m. A place where words have been spoken*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 1; Gen. 2399. [Cf. medel-stede.]

hleódrian; *p.* ode *To sound, make a sound* [*with the voice*], *to speak, sing, cry, exclaim, resound* : — Dríhten hleódraþ of heofonum and se hýhsta syleþ his stefne *intonuit de cœlo Dominus et altissimus dedit vocem suam*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 19: Ps. Spl. 17, 15. Donne hleódriaþ hálge gǽstas sáwla sóþfæste song áhebbaþ *when holy spirits shall lift up their voices, just souls raise a song*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 12; Ph. 539. Đá hleódrade hlúdan stefne *then cried with a loud voice*, Andr. Kmbl. 2719; An. 1362: 1073; An. 537. Hleódrode, 921; An. 461. Geornlíce on gebede hleódrede *obnixius orationi incumberet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Azarias hleódrade drihten herede and ðá word ácwæþ *Azarias cried out, praised the Lord, and these words then spake*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 25; Dan. 281: Fins. Th. 2; Fin. 2. Dæt lond hleódrade for dara wyrma hwistlunge *sibilabat tota regio*, Nar. 13. 21. Him þuhte dæt hit eall betweox heofone and eorþan hleódrode ðám egeslícum stefnum *it seemed to him that all between heaven and earth it resounded with those awful voices,*

Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 4. Ic gehýrde dæt hit hleódrode *I heard that it* [*the cross*] *uttered a sound*, Rood Kmbl. 52: Kr. 26. Hit hleódrode ðá swíðe tóward Haraldes *the general voice was very much in favour of Harold*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 28. Hyre stefn oncwæþ word hleódrade *her a voice addressed, a word was heard*, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 17; Jul. 283: Andr. Kmbl. 2860; An. 1432. Hé wæs ðæra worda wel gemyndig ðe hé hleódrade tó Abrahame *memor fuit verbi quod locutus est ad Abraham*, Ps. Th. 104, 37. Fýnd ðíne hleódrodon *inimici tui sonuerunt*, Ps. Spl. C. 82, 2. Hí ealle samod mid gedrémum sange Godes wuldor hleódrodon *they all together with melodious song sounded the glory of God*, Homl. Th. i. 38, 7. Swá hleódrodon *so spake*, Andr. Kmbl. 1383; An. 691. Eáran habbaþ ne hí áwiht mágon holdes gehýran ðeáh ðe him hleódrige *aures habent et non audient*, Ps. Th. 134, 17. Hé sǽde dæt hé openlíce hí gehýrde betwyh óðer leóþ monig hleódrian and singan *referre erat solitus, quod aperte eos inter alia resonare audiret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547. 37. Ongan ðá hleódrian helle deófol hwæt is ðis lá manna *then exclaimed the devil of hell: Lo! what man is this*, Elen. Kmbl. 1798; El. 901. Múþ habbaþ and ne mágon wiht hleódrian *os habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 113, 13. Hleódrian *increpare, redarguere*, Cot. 51: 105, Lye. Mid hleódrigende dreáme *consona vocis harmonia*, Hpt. Gl. 467. Hleóðriyndum *sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. C. 150, 5. [*Cf. Icel.* hljóða *to sound, cry out*.]

hleódrung, e; *f. Speaking, reproving, reproof:* — Ná hæbbende on múþe his hleódrunga *non habens in ore suo redargutiones*, Ps. Spl. 37, 15.

hleów, hleó, es; *n. A shelter, protection, covering, refuge;* often applied to persons:—Dægscealdes hleó *the sun's* [*cf. Icel.* himin-targa = *the sun*] *covering*, i. e. *the pillar of cloud*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 22; Exod. 79. God hleó þarfendra *deus, refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Constantínus æðelinga hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 198; El. 99. Beorna hleó écre sælmihtig, Exon. 69 b; Th. 258, 28; Jul. 272. Duguþa hleó [*Guthlac*], 48 a; Th. 165, 26; Gú. 1034. Wes earmra hleó *be a refuge for the poor*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 32; Dan. 587. Eorla hleó [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1586; B. 791: *Hrothgar*, 2074; B. 1035: 3736; B. 1866: Exon. 100 b: Th. 379, 30: Deór, 41. Tó ðam bisceope reordode: Ðú eorla hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 2145; El. 1074. Freónda hleó [*Guthlac*], Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 33; Gú. 985. Sóþne god gǽsta hleó, 66 b; Th. 245, 23; Jul. 49. Hæleþa hleó [*Byrhtnoth*], Byrht. Th. 133, 62; By. 74. Heriga helm wígena hleó [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 300; El. 150. Wígendra hleó [*Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: [*Sigemund*], 1803; B. 899: [*Beowulf*], 3949; B. 1972: Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506: [*Andrew*], 1792; An. 898. Ðú eart weoroda god wígendra hleó, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wiggendra hleó Éadmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18; Edm. 12. Ðonne hí tó his húse hleówes wilniaþ *when they desire shelter at his house*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Under hleó *under shelter*, Cd. 209; Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691: Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 612; Th. 224, 11; Ph. 374: Andr. Kmbl. 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507. Ðe hé of hleó sende *whom he sent from the shelter* [*of heaven*], Cd. 5; Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Eallum tó hleó *as a refuge for all*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 29; Cri. 1197: Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. Uton gán on ðisne weald innan on ðisses holtes hleó *let us go into this wood, into the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840: Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Hé him beád his recedes hleów *he offered them the shelter of his house*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 18; Gen. 2441. Dæt hé donne stán nime wið hungres hleó hláfes ne gýme *that he should take a stone then as a protection against hunger, and care not for the bread*, Elen. Kmbl. 1228; El. 616. [*O. Sax.* hleo *in* waldes hleo: *O. Frs.* hlí: *Icel.* hlé; *n. lee* (*a sea-term*). Cf. also *Icel.* hlý *warmth;* hlýr *warm;* hlýja *to shelter: Goth.* hilja *a tent.*] DER. hûs-, turf-hleów.

hleówan, hleón, hlýwan; *p.* de. I. *to make warm, cherish, protect, shelter*:—Dære sunnan hǽto ðe ðás eorðan hlýweþ *the heat of the sun which warms this earth*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21. Wududearwas eorþwelan hleóþ [*cf.* holtes hleó; *or is* rén *the subject of the verb?*] *the groves protect the earth's wealth*, Exon 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. Se king dǽr sæt hleówwinde hine beo ðan fýre *the king sat there warming himself by the fire*, Shrn. 16, 16. [*Icel.* hlýja *to cover, shelter, make warm.*] II. *to become warm*:—Gif hit wæter sý hǽte man hit ðþ hit hleówe tó wylme *if it be water let it be heated until it become so warm as to boil*, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. v. hleów, hleówe, gehlýwan.

hleów-bord, es; *n. A board which serves for covering* or *protection* [*the binding of a book*], Exon 107 a; Th. 408, 14; Rä. 27, 12.

hleów-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A city which affords shelter, protection*, Beo. Th. 1828; B. 912: 3467; B. 1731.

hleów-dryhten, es; *m. A lord who protects, a patron*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 13; Wíd. 94.

hleówe; *adj. Warm, sheltered*:—Gefere ðæne mannan on swíðe fæstne cleofan and wearmne gereste him swíðe wel hleówe dǽr and wearme glǽda bere man gelóme inn *carry the man into a room very fast shut and warm, let him rest himself there quite warm and snug, and let warm coals be often carried in*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 12. [*Cf. Icel.* hlúa að einum *to make one warm and snug:* hlýr, hlær, *warm, mild: Wick.* lew *lukewarm.*] DER. ge-, un-hleówe.

hleów-fæst; *adj. Sheltering, protecting*:—Heáh gǽst hleófæst *exalted and sheltering spirit*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 27; Cri. 358.

hleów-feðer, e; *f. A sheltering wing*:—Gefór hleówfeðrum þeaht *journeyed covered by* [*his creator's*] *sheltering wings*, Cd. 131; Th. 165, 31; Gen. 2740.

hleów-hræscnes ?:—Miclode ofor mé hleóhræscnesse † forcærnednysse *magnificavit super me supplantationem*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 10.

hleów-leás; *adj. Not having or not affording shelter, protection, comfort, cheerless*:—Ða ðe hleóleásan wíc wunedon *those who had occupied a cheerless dwelling*, Andr. Kmbl. 261; An. 131. Ne mótun hí on eorþan eardes brúcan ac hý hleóleáse háma þoliaþ *they may not enjoy a home on earth but shelterless lose their dwellings*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 21; Gú. 193.

hleów-lora weorþan *to become unprotected*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 14; Gen. 1953.

hleów-mǽg, es; *m. A near relation, one who is bound to offer shelter* or *help* [?], Cd. 48; Th. 61, 34; Gen. 1007: 75; Th. 94, 3; Gen. 1556: 78; Th. 96, 16; Gen. 1596: 76; Th. 95, 21; Gen. 1582: Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 18; Seef. 25.

hleów-sceorp, es; *n. A protecting garment*, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 15; Rä. 10, 5.

hleów-stede, es; *m. A sheltered, warm place:* — Hleówstede *apricus locus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 24.

hleów-stól, es; *m. A place of protection, one's native city*:—Síðedon fǽmnan and wuduwan freóndum beslægene from hleówstóle *damsels and widows bereft of friends journeyed from their sheltering home* [*of the people of Sodom. driven from their city*], Cd. 94; Th. 121, 16; Gen. 2011.

hleówþ, hleóþ, hlíwþ, hlýwþ, e; *f. Shelter, protection, warmth*:—Hleówþ *apricitas*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 25. Ðonne him cælþ hé cépþ him hlýwðe *when he gets cold he looks out for warmth*, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Tó neste bǽron heora briddum tó hleówþe *bore it to their nest to shelter their young*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 23. Foresceáwian bigleofan and hleówþe *to provide food and shelter*, 462, 18. Hlýwþe, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 23. Cold bæþ ongeán ða hlíwþe *a cold bath to atone for the warmth*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Ða hlýwþe gódra weorca *the shelter of good works*, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 24. Gé hyra hulpon and him hleóþ géfon *ye helped them* [*the poor*] *and gave them shelter*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 11; Cri. 1354. [*Laym.* leoð *protection.*]

hleówung, hlýwing, e; *f. Shelter, refuge*:—Hlýwing *refugium*, R. Conc. 11, Lye.

hlét, hlíét, es; *m. A lot;* sors:— Missenlíce hlête *varia sorte*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 10. Be hlête *sorte*, Hpt. Gl. 426. Hé hí hæfþ oferstigene mid ðam hlíete his anwaldes *quos sorte potestatis excesserit*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 16. [*Goth.* hlauts; *m. a lot: O. Sax.* hlôt; *m: O. H. Ger.* hlôz; *m. n.*] v. hlot, hlyt.

hlichan. v. hlehhan.

hlid, es; *n. A lid, cover, the opening which is closed by the cover*:—Hlidd *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. 101, 28. Ðá lédon ða þegenas ðone Hælend ðǽron and mid hlide belucon úre ealra Álýsend *then the thanes laid Jesus therein, and closed up with a cover the Redeemer of us all*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 4. Se engel áwylte dæt hlid of dære þryh *the angel rolled away the cover from the tomb*, i. 222, 8. Hé tóáwylte mycelne stán tó hlide dære byrgene *advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium monimenti*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. [*Icel.* hlið *gate, gateway: O. H. Ger.* hlit *operculum.*] DER. ge-hlid.

hlídan. v. be-, of-, on-, to-hlídan.

hlid-fæst; *adj. Having a lid*:— Hió becwyþ Éadmǽre âne hlídfæsþe cuppan *she bequeaths to Eadmer a cup with a lid*, Chart. Th. 536, 4.

hlid-geat, es; *n. A swing-gate, folding-door*:—Ón ðonæ stocc ðæ dæt hlidgeat on hangodæ *to the post that the swing-gate hung on*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 176, 13. Of ðam hlidgeate, 236, 25. Hlidgata *valva*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 36; Wrt. Voc. 26, 35.

hliépa. v. hlýpa.

hliét. v. hlét.

hlífendre *minium*, Lye.

hlífian; *p.* ode *To stand out prominently, tower up, to be raised high*:—Ic hlífige under heofenum *I am high raised under the heavens*, Rood Kmbl. 167; Kr. 85. Se beorhta beág eádigra gehwam hlífaþ ofer heáfde *the bright crown rises o'er the head of each blessed one*, Exon. 64 b; Th. 238, 14; Ph. 604. Beorgas ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ ne stánclifu heáh hlífiaþ *nec tumulus crescit*. 56 a; Th. 199, 9, 27; Ph. 23, 32. Hlífiaþ eáran ofer eágum *ears stand up above my eyes*, 104 b; Th. 396, 14; Rä. 16, 4. Wududeárn hlífode tó heofontunglum *the tree towered up to the stars of heaven*, Cd. 190; Th. 247, 22; Dan. 501. Hlífade, Beo. Th. 163, 3801; B. 81, 1898. Hlífodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843. Hlífedon, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 9; Exod. 89. Gesáwon salo hlífian *saw the halls towering up*, 109; Th. 145, 10; Gen. 2403: Exon. 113 b; Th. 435, 16; Rä. 54, 1. Heáh hlífian, Beo. Th. 5602; B. 2805. Hlífigan, Cd. 139; Th. 174, 12; Gen. 2877: 205; Th. 253, 29; Dan. 603. Hlífigean, 66; Th. 79, 35; Gen. 1321. Mid dý ðe hé wæs

hlīfigende ofer sǽs þrim *whilst he was standing high up above the sea*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 5. DER. ofer-hlīfian.

hlīgan or hlīgan? *To allow one a reputation for anything, to give one glory*:—Ne forlēt dū ūsic ēce drihten for ðām miltsum dē-lec men hlīgaþ *forsake us not, eternal Lord, because of those mercies for which men account thee glorious*, Cd. 190; Th. 235, 25; Dan. 311. Willaþ mid ðȳ gedōn dæt hie mon hlīge wīsdōmes *they desire thereby to make men allow them a reputation for wisdom*; doctrinæ sibi opinionem faciunt, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 19. v. hlīsa.

hlīgiung, e; *f. Laughing*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

hlīgsa. v. hlīsa.

hlīhan, hlihhan. v. hlehhan.

hlimman; *p.* hlamm; *pl.* hlummon *To sound, roar* [*as the sea*], *clang, clash*:—Gārsecg hlymmeþ *the ocean roars*, Andr. Kmbl. 784; An. 392. Hlimmeþ, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rä. 3, 5. Dræd mē nc hlimmeþ *the thread makes no sound to me*, 109 a; Th. 417, 18; Rä. 36, 6. Scildas hlūde hlummon *loud clanged the shields*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 205. Ic nē gehȳrde būtan sǽ hlimman *I heard nought but the sea roaring*. Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 4; Seef. 18. v. hlemman.

hlimme, an; *f. A torrent*:—Dō hīm swā dū dydest Madiane and Sisare swylce Jabin ealle ðā nāmon Ændorwylle and Cisone clǽne hlimme *fac illis sicut Madian et Sisaræ; sicut Jabin in torrente Cisson; disperierunt in Endor*, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Ða ðe on wege weorðaþ wætres æt hlimman deōpes ondrincaþ *de torrente in via bibet*, 109, 8. Oft ūre sāwl swȳðe frēcne hlimman gedēgde hlūdes wæteres *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra*, 123, 4; 125, 4. v. hlimman; *and cf.* hlyn.

hlin. v. hlyn.

hlinaþ, hleonaþ, es; *m. A place to lie down in*:—Ic getimbre hūs and hleonaþ, Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 10; Gū. 222.

hlin-bedd, es; *n. A couch*:—Fundon on sande sāwulleásne hlin- [MS. hlim-] bed healdan *they found him without life occupying his couch*. Beo. Th. 6060; B. 3034. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlina *recubitus, accubitus, reclinatorium*.]

hlinc, es; *m.* I. *a link, linch, rising ground*; ‘agger limitaneus, parœchias, etc. dividens,’ Junius. The word occurs in the charters, e. g.:— Of dere dīc on þornhlinch; ðanone on dynes hlinch; of ðam hlince, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 223, 29. Ðanon on ðone miclan hlinc, Chart. Th. 160, 24. Fearnhlinc, landsore hlinc, sweord hlincas, wotan hlinc are other instances of its occurrence. In later times the word is given with a similar sense in provincial glossaries, e. g. in Suffolk some woods are called *links*: *linchets* grass partitions in arable fields, Lisle: *linch* a bawke or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, Pegge’s Kenticisms. v. E. D. S. Publications, and Halliwell’s Dict. II. *a hill, rising ground*:— Beorgas ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ ne stānclifu healh hlīnaþ ne dene ne dalu ne dūnscrafu hlǽwas ne hlincas *nec tumulus crescit nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 199, 13; Ph. 25. Heá hlincas, 101 b; Th. 384, 7; Rä. 4, 24.

hlin-duru, a; *f. A door formed of lattice-work, a grated door*:—Helle hīnduru [cf. *Icel.* Hel-grindr], Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 29; Wal. 78. Geseh hē fore hlīndura hyrdas standan *he saw guards standing before the grated door* [*of his prison*], And. Kmbl. 1985; An. 995. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlīnun, *pl. cancelli*, Grff. iv. 1096.]

hlīnian, hleonian; *p.* ode *To lean, bend, lie down, recline, rest*:— Ic hlīnige *cubo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. Ne ðær hleonaþ unsmēdes wiht *nor does aught unsmooth rest there*, Exod. 56 a; Th. 199, 14; Ph. 25. Ða ðe him godes egsa hleonaþ ofer heáfdum *those on whose heads rests the fear of God*, 33 b; Th. 106, 20; Gū. 44. Monige hleoniga þ mid Abraham *multi recumbent cum Abraham*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Hlīonigaþ [hlīniga þ, Lind.] ł restaþ *accumbent*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Hlionede hē in hūse *discumbente eo in domo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 10. Hleonede [hlionade, Lind.], 26, 20. Ān ðæra leorning cnihta hlīnode on ðæs hǽlendes bearme *erat recumbens unus ex discipulis ejus in sinu iesu*, Jn. Skt. 13, 23. Æt ðæm uferran ende Drihten hlīnode *Domino desuper innitente*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 101, 20. Ānra gehwylc hleonade wið handa *each one leaned on his hand*, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 19; Sat. 433. Ne hlina [hliona, Rush.] dū *non discumbas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 8. Hī sēcaþ ðæt hie fyrmest hlynigen æt ǽfengiefium *primos in cœnis recubitus quærunt*, Past. 1, 2; Swt. 27, 7. Hē fyrgenbeámas ofer hārne stān hleonian funde *he found the mountain trees resting on the grey rock*, Beo. Th. 2835; B. 1415. Ofer ða se hālga bisceop hlyniende forþfērde *cui incumbens obiit*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 18. Heó wæs hleonigende ofer hire ræste *she was lying on her bed*, Blickl. Homl. 145, 26. Fond hlīngende freán *found his master lying in his bed*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 2; Gū. 1120. [*Laym.* leonede, *p.*: *A. R.* leonie, *subj.*: *O. Sax.* hlinon: *O. H. Ger.* hlinen *obcumbere, incumbere, recumbere, inniti*.] DER. ge-, on-hlīnian: v. hlǽnan.

hlīn-ræced, es; *n. A place with grated doors, a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2924; An. 1465: Exon. 69 a; Th. 257, 6; Jul. 243. [Cf. hlīn-duru.]

hlīn-scūa, -scūwa, an; *m. The darkness of a prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2143; An. 1073: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 2; Jul. 544. v. preceding word.

hlinung, e; *f. Leaning, resting, a couch*:—Hlīnunge widersǽce *unfavourable to leaning*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 20. Ða forman hlinunga *primos discubitos*, Lk. Skt. 20, 46.

hlīsa, hligsa, hliosa, an; *m. Sound, rumour, report, reputation, renown, fame, glory*:—Hlīsa *fama*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 1. Ða ferde hys hlīsa intō ealle Syriam *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Ðes hlīsa wearþ cūþ ðæra leóda cynegum ðe begeondan Iordane eardiende wǽron *this report became known to the kings of the nations that were dwelling beyond Jordan*, Jos. 9, 1. Hwæt is heora nū tō lāfe būtan se lytla hlīsa and se nama mid feáum stafum āwriten *signat superstes fama tenuis paculis inane nomen litteris*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 10: 68, 21, 4. Hī wilnodon ðæs hlīsan æfter heora deáþe, 18, 4; Fox 68, 9. Sume hī gebycgaþ weorþlicne hlīsan disses andweardan lifes mid heora āgnum deáfre forþam hī wēnaþ ðæt hī næbben nān oðer fioh ðæs hlīsan, Bod.] wyrðe būtan hiora āgnum fiore *nonnulli venerandum sæculi nomen, gloriosæ pretio mortis, emerunt*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 27. Ðeáh ðē monig mon herige ne gelȳf ðū hīm tō wel: ac ðæs hlīsan þenc ðē silf hwæt ðæs sōþes sȳ *though many men praise thee, do not believe them too much; but thyself consider how much of this reputation is true*, Prov. Kmbl. 69. Gif wē mid hlȳsan gōdra weorca ūrne Drihten sēcaþ *if we come to our Lord with the fame of good works*, Homl. Th. i. 222, 4: Exon. 34 b; Th. 111, 17; Gū. 128: 33 a; Th. 105, 31; Gū. 31. Ðæt is ðonne dæt mon his mearce brǽde dæt mon his hlīgsan [hlīsan, Hatt MS.] and his noman mǽrsige *terminum vero suum dilatare est opinionis suæ nomen extendere*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 366, 13. Ða gehȳrde heó Salomones hlīsan *she heard of Solomon’s fame*, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 8: Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 9; Az. 85. Gē gehȳraþ gefeoht and gefeohta hlīsan *audituri estis prælia et opiniones prœliorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 6. v. hlīgan.

hlīs-bǽre; *adj. Famous, glorious*, Som.

hlīs-eádig; *adj. Successful in acquiring fame, famous, renowned*:— Biþ hlīseádigra se ðe hit selþ ðonne se ðe hit gaderaþ; eác ða welan beóþ hlīseádigran ðonne ðonne hie mon selþ ðonne hie beóu ðonne hī mon gaderaþ. Seó gītsung gedēþ heore gītseras lāðe and ða cysta gedōþ ða hlīseádige *hæc effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: avaritia odiosos, claros largitas facit*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11–17. Gif hē mǽre hlīseádig *egere charitudine*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 35.

hlīseádig-ness, e; *f. Renown, celebrity;* charitudo, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 3.

hlīs-ful; *adj. Famous, of good repute, renown*:—Hlīsful *famosus* vel *opinosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 82; Som. 73, 35; Wrt. Voc. 47, 39: *famosus*, Wrt. Voc. 75, 71. Ðȳ læs de hē wurde tō hlīsful on worulde and ðæs heofenlīcan lofes fremde wǽre *lest he should become too famous in this world and be a stranger to the praise of heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 26. Cumlīdnys is swīðe hlīsful þing *hospitality is a thing of very good repute*, 286, 16. Hlīsfulle weras *men of renown*. Gen. 6, 4.

hlīsful-lice; *adv. Gloriously*:—Ōswold cyning his cynedōm geheóld hlīsfullice *king Oswald maintained his kingdom gloriously*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99. 119.

hlīþ, es; *n. A slope, declivity, hill-side, hill*:—Of hlīþes nōsan *from the promontory*, Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892: Exon. 123 b; Th. 473, 28; Bo. 22. Beneoþan ðæm hlīþe *under the hill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15. Swā tō ðam westhlīþe, 123, 5. Hie be hlīþe heáre dūne eorþscræf fundon *they found a cavern on the slope of a lofty hill*, Cd. 122; Th. 156, 25; Gen. 2594. Weallsteápan hleoþu *hills steep as walls*, 86; Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803. Hleoþo, 72; Th. 88, 3; Gen. 1459. Hleoþa, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 6; Rä. 3, 7. Hlīþo, 130 a; Th. 498, 17; Rä. 88, 3. Beorgas steápe hleoþum hlīfedon *steep hills rose high with their slopes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1681; An. 843. [*Icel.* hlið *a slope, mountain side*: *O. H. Ger.* hlīta *clivus*: *Ger.* leite in cpds. Grff. iv. 1096.] DER. beorg-, burh-, fen-, heáh-, mist-, næs-, sand-, stān-, wulf-hlīþ.

hlīwþ. v. hleówþ.

hlodd. v. hlot.

hlond. v. hland.

hlosnere, es; *m. A listener*; auscultator, Hpt. Gl. 461.

hlosnian; *p.* ode *To listen, be silent in expectation of hearing, listen for the coming of a person, watch, await, or on the look out*:—Ða on sumere nihte hlosnode sum ōðer munuc his færeldes and mid sleaccre stalcunge his fōtswaðum filigde *then one night another monk was on the watch for his going, and with stealthy tread followed his footsteps*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 5. Eoda ða tō mæssan and hlosnode geornе be dære līfilcan onsǽgdenesse *he went then to mass and waited eagerly for the living sacrifice*, Homl. Swt. 3, 157. Æfter ðissum wordum weorud hlosnode swīgodon ealle *after these words the multitude listened* [*astonished* or *expectant*], *all were silent*, Andr. Kmbl. 1522; An. 762. Dæt folc hlosnende wæs gehērde hine *populus suspensus erat audiens illum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 48. Hlosniend *attonitus*, Cot. 3, Lye. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hlosen *audire, attendere, obedire, auscultari*: hlosenti *adtonitus*.]

hlot, es; *n. A lot, portion, share*:—Dis hlot *hæc sors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Hig wurpon hlot ðǽr ofer *sortem mittentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hlott, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 24. Hlott ł tān, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Æfter gewunan ðæs sacerdhādes hlotes *secundum consuetudinem sacerdoti*

sorte, Lk. Skt. I. 9. Sel mē dǽl ⁊ hlodd [hlott, Rush.] striónes *da mihi portionem substantiæ*. Lind. 15, 12. Hie sendon hlot him betweónum *they cast lots among them*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Hlotu wurþon *mittentes sortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 24: Lk. Skt. 23, 34. v. hlēt, hlyt.

hlōþ, e; *f.* **I.** *spoil, booty*:—Hē yteþ hlōþe *comedet prædam*, Bd. 1, 34: S. 499, 27. Mycle hlōþe þurh his lāre and fulluhte ðam ealdan feónde āfyrde *magnas antiquo hosti prædas docendo et baptizando eripuit*, 2, 20; S. 522, 22. **II.** *a band, troop, company, gang, crew, body of robbers*:—Þeófas wē hātaþ ōþ vii men from vii hlōþ ōþ xxxv siddan bið here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. Ðý geáre gegadrode ón hlōþ wīcenga *in that year a gang of vikings collected*, Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Com ðā hǽðenra hlōþ hāliges neósan *then came a band of heathens visiting the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2777; An. 1391: 3085; An. 1545. Feónda hlōþ *a fiendish crew*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 157, 5; Gū. 887. Gif mon twýhynde mon unsynnigne mid hlōþe ofsleá gielde se dæs sleges andetta sīe wer and wīte and ǽghwelc mon de on sīþe wǽre geselle xxx scill. tō hlōþbōte *if any one in company with others slay an unoffending 'twyhynde' man let him who acknowledges the blow pay 'wer' and 'wite;' and let every one who was engaged in the matter pay thirty shillings as fine*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 6–9. Ne cōman hig nā tō fiohtanne ac dæt hig woldan mid hlōþe geniman *they did not come to fight. but with the intention of robbing*, Shrn. 38, 10. Gesēh hē hǽðenra hlōþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1984; An. 994: 84; An. 42. Heó dæt weorud āgeaf hlōþe of ðam hātan hrēþre *she gave up that multitude, troops from her hot bosom*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 29; Cr. 1163: 75 b; Th. 283, 6; Jnl. 676. Hē ðā his here on tū tōdǽle sum ymb ða burg sætt and hē mid sumum hlōþum fōr and monega byrg bereáfode on Cheranisse *inde propter agendam prædam et curandam obsidionem divisit exercitum. Ipse autem cum fortissimis profectus, multas Cheronesi urbes cepit: profligatisque populis opes abstulit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 17: 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. Fōran hie hlōþum *they went in bands*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 12: Exon. 45 b; Th. 156, 1; Gū. 868: 99 b; Th. 373, 23; Seel. 114. **III.** *the crime of taking part in the action of a* hlōþ:—Be hlōþe. Seðe hlōþe betygen sīe geswicne se hine be cxx hīda oððe swā bēte, L. In. 14; Th. i. 110, 15. DER. here-hlōþ.

hlōþ-bōt, e; *f. Compensation or fine to be paid by a member of a 'hlōþ' for the wrong committed by any one of them*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 9. v. hlōþ.

hlōpere, es; *m. A robber, spoiler*; prædator, Cot. 170, Lye.

hlōþ-gecrod, es; *n. A press of troops or bands*:—Bierstep hlūde heáh hlōþgecrod *with loud noise breaks the press of [cloud-] troops on high*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 17; Rä. 4, 63.

hlōþian; *p.* ede *To take booty, rob, spoil*:—Ða de ǽlce geáre ofer done sæ hlōþedon and hergedon *qui anniversarias prædas trans maria cogere solebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Ða de monige geár ǽr hī onhergedon and hlōþedon *qui per multos annos prædas in terra agebant*, 1, 14; S. 482, 19.

hlōþ-sliht, es; *m. Slaying by a member of a 'hlōþ,'* L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5. v. hlōþ.

hlōwan; *p.* hleów *To low, bellow, make a loud noise*: — Oxa hlēwþ *bos mugit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 9. Hleówon hornboran *the trumpeters sounded*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54. Hlōwendra fearras flǽsc *the flesh of lowing oxen*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 15. [*Icel.* hlōa to *roar* (*of streams*): *O. H. Ger.* hlōon *mugire, rudere*.]

hlōwung, e; *f. Lowing, noise*: — Hlōweng *bombus*, Cot. 27, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hlōhunga *mugitus*.]

HLŪD; *adj.* LOUD, *sonorous*:—Heora stefn wæs swīðe hlūd *their voice was very loud*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 27: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 14; Exod. 107. Hlimman hlūdes wæteres *torrentem*, Ps. Th. 123, 4. Hlūdre stefne *with a loud voice*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 18. Hlūddre stefne, 15, 19: Cd. 227; Th. 302, 18. Hlūdan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 2720; An. 1362. Hlūde wæran hỹ ða hỹ ofer done hlǽw rīdan *loud were they when they rode over the hill*, Lchdm. iii. 52, 13. Francan wæron hlūde *loud was the sound of the javelins*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 20; Gen. 1982. Hlūddra sang *chorea*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 47; Wrt. Voc. 28, 28. Dæt ār donne hit mon slihþ hit bið hlūdre donne ǽnig ōðer ondweorc *aes dum percutitur amplius metallis ceteris sonitum reddit*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 267, 24. Hlūdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* hlūd: *O. H. Ger.* hlūt: *Ger.* laut.]

hlūd-clipol; *adj. Calling aloud*, R. Ben. interl. 7.

hlūde; *adv. Loudly*:—Folc de hlūde singeþ *a people that sings loudly*, Blickl. Homl. 149, 30: 217, 33. Dæs cocces þeáw is dæt hē micle hlūdor singþ on uhtan donne on dægrēd *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 2.

hlūd-stefn, -stemn; *adj. Loud-voiced*, Cot. 105, Lye.

hlūd-swēge; *adv. With a loud voice*:—Se hana sōna hlūdswēge sang *the cock straightway crowed with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33. Marcus swā swā leó hlūdswēge clipode, Ælfc. T. p. 25; Grn. 13, 8.

hlutor, hluttor; *adj. Clear, pure, bright, sincere*: — Hluttor wæter *limpha*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 69; Wrt. Voc. 54, 13. Swīðe wynsum and hluttor wǽta *a very pleasant and pure stream*. Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Hlutor, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 26; Met. 5, 13. Wæs hē hluttor and clǽne on his līfe *he was pure and clean in his life*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 9: Ps. Th. 72, 17. Ōþ ðæt byþ āhafen hluttor mōna *donec extollatur luna*, 71, 7: Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 9; Ph. 183. Gif ðīn ége bið hluttor *si oculus tuus fuerit simplex*, Lk. Skt. 11, 34. xxx ambra hluttres ealoþ, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Hlutres aloþ, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Dæt hig drincon hluttor wīn ' *thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape*,' Deut. 32, 14. Genim ða ylcan sealfe hluttre *take the same salve clear*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 3; Lchdm. i. 340, 2. Ōþ hlutturne dæg *usque ad ortum diei*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13. Þurh hlutterne dæg *during the daylight*, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 5; Rä. 21, 7. Hluttor pic *resin*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 44, 24: 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 25. Dō on hluttor æg *add the white of an egg*, 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 9. Lǽt standan ōþ hit sỹ hluttor nim donne dæt hluttre *let it stand till it be clear, then take the clear part*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 3. Weder hluttor gesihþ ceápes ferþrunge hit getācnaþ *if he sees clear weather, it betokens furthering of traffic*, 198, 17. Hluttre mōde and hylebwite *simplici et pura mente*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599. 8: Exon. 12 a; Th. 18, 34; Cri. 293. Mid hluttrum sāwlum *with pure souls*, Cd. 21; Th. 25, 21; Gen. 397. Mid hlutrum eágum *with clear eyes*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 74; Met. 21, 37. Done hlutrestan streám *the stream most pure*, 23, 5: Met. 23, 3. [*Orm.* lutter: *Goth.* hlutrs *pure*: *O. Sax.* hluttar: *O. Frs.* hlutter: *O. H. Ger.* hlutar *clarus, lotus, purus, mundus*: *Ger.* lauter.] DER. glæs-hlutor.

hlutor-, hluttor-lice; *adv. Clearly, plainly*: — Hlutorlīce tōcnāwaþ *clearly distinguish*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Gif hē him dæt hluttorlīce geċyðan wolde hwæt hē wǽre *si simpliciter sibi quis fuisset proderet*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 37: 5, 13; S. 634, 2.

hlutor-, hluttor-ness, e; *f. Clearness, purity*:—Hū heora gecynd būtan ǽlcre besmitennysse on ēcere hluttornysse þurhwunaþ *how their nature continues without any pollution in eternal purity*, Homl. Th. i. 538, 29. Tō hluttornisse geleáfan *ad simplicitatem fidei*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 42. On hluttornesse and on clǽnnesse *in sinceritate*, 4, 9; S. 576, 21: 2, 15; S. 518, 30.

hlutre, hluttre; *adv. Clearly, brightly*:—Heofon hlutre ongeat *heaven clearly perceived*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 3: Cri. 1150. Donne heofontungol hlutrost sċīneþ *when the sun shines brightest*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 48; Met. 22, 24. DER. dæg-hlutre.

hluttran [?] *to grow* or *make pure, clean, bright*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85. v. next word.

hluttrian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to become clear*:—Hit wile hluttrian *it will become clear*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 7. **II.** *to make clear, purify* [v. āhluttrian]: — Morgenrēn hluttraþ [*or is the verb in the plural?*] *the morning rain purifies*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 8; Az. 85.

hlȳd, es; *n. A sound*:—Losaþ gemynd heora mid hlȳde [MS. hlydne] *periit memoria eorum cum sonitu*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 7. [*Laym.* mid lude.] v. ge-hlȳd.

hlȳda, an; *m. The month noisy with wind and storm, March*:—Hagolscūrum færþ geond middangeard Martius rēðe Hlȳda *with hailshowers passes through the earth rude March* [*which we call*] *Hlyda*, Menol. Fox 74; Men. 37. Mōnaþ Martius ðe menn hātaþ hlȳda, Lchdm. iii. 152, 30. Ðæs mōnþes ðe wē hātaþ Martius done gē hātaþ Hlȳda, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On Martio ðæt is on hlȳdan mōnþe. Lchdm. iii. 152, 9; 250, 5. Se æresta frigedæg de man sceal fæsten is on hlȳdan *the first Friday to fast on is in March*, 228, 21. [*Lide* as a name for March is given in the E. D. S. East Cornwall Glossary.]

hlȳdan; *p.* de *To sound, make a loud noise, to clamour, vociferate*:—Ic hlȳde *strepo*. Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 63. Ic hlȳde *garrulo*, 36; Som. 38, 29. Se tympano bið geworht of drygum felle and dæt fell hlȳt donne hit mon sliehþ *in tympano sicca et percussa pellis resonat*, Past. 46, 2; Swt. 347, 5. Ðīne fȳnd hlȳdaþ *inimici tui sonaverunt*, Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 1: Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 14; Cri. 883. Se uncer hlāford hlȳdde ðǽr ūte *that master of ours was vociferating without*. Shrn. 43, 14. Hlōh and hlȳdde *he laughed and clamoured*, Judth, 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Ða hlȳddon hig and cwǽdon at illi *invalicebant dicentes*, Lk. Skt. 23, 5. Ða hē geseah hwistleras and hlȳdende menigeo *cum vidisset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Hlȳdende *clamando*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 91, 22, 23. Hlȳdende swīðust innan *sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19. Se ðe wylle drincan and dwæslīce hlȳdan drince him æt hām nā on Drihtnes hūse *he who wants to drink and make a foolish noise let him drink at home, not in the Lord's house*, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 40. Hēt hī mid handum sleán on dæt hleór dæt heó hlȳdan ne sceolde *he bade strike her with their hands on the face that she should not declaim*, Homl. Swt. 8, 70. [*O. Sax.* a-hlūdian: *O. H. Ger.* hlūtian *sonare, clamare, concrepare*: *Ger.* lauten.]

hlȳden. v. hlȳd.

hlȳdend *garrulus*, Cot. 170, Lye. v. hlȳdan.

hlȳdig *garrulus*, Hpt. Gl. 439. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* -hlūtig *-sonus*, Grff. iv. 1098.]

hlȳd-mōnaþ. v. hlȳda.

hlyn, hlin, es; *m.* [?] *The name of a tree, maple* [?], Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 17: Rä. 56, 9. [*Icel.* hlynr *maple*.]

hlyn, hlynn, hlin, es; *m. A sound, noise, clamour, din*: — Tō ðon

ðonne hit hāt wǽre and mon ða earman men oninnan dōn wolde hū se hlynn mǽst wǽre donne hie dæt sūsl ðǽron þrowiende wǽron *ut cum inclusus ibidem subjectis ignibus torreretur, sonum vocis extortæ capacitas concavi aeris augeret*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 25. Hlynn wearþ on ceastrum *a great cry arose in the cities*, Cd. 119; Th. 153, 30; Gen. 2546. Hlyn scylda and sceafta *the din of shields and shafts*, 95; Th. 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hlin, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 7; Rä. 2, 7. Hearpan hlyn *the sound of the harp*, 57 b; Th. 207, 1; Ph. 135; Cd. 52; Th. 66, 7; Gen. 1081: Beo. Th. 1227; B. 6, 11. DER. ge-hlynn.

hlynian; *p.* ode *To make a noise, roar*:—Wælfȳra mǽst hlynode *the greatest of funeral fires roared*, Beo. Th. 2244; B. 1120.

hlynn, e; *f. A torrent*:—Ofer þah hlynne *trans torrentem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 1. [*Scott.* lin. lyn, lynn *a cataract.*] v. *previous and following words*, and cf. hlimme and hlimman.

hlynnan; *p.* ede *To sound, make a noise, shout*:—Gūþwudu hlynneþ scyld scefte oncwyþ *the war-wood resounds, shield replies to shaft*, Fns. Th. 11; Fin. 6. Gārsecg hlynede *the ocean roared*, Andr. Kmbl. 476; An. 238. Hlynede and dynede *raised shout and din*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 18; Jud. 23. Stefn in becom hlynnan under hārne stān *the voice got in and sounded under the grey stone*, Beo. Th. 5099; B. 2553. Hlymnende hlūde streámas, *torrentes*, Ps. Th. 73, 15.

hlynsian, hlinsian; *p.* ode *To sound, resound*: — Reced hlynsode *the mansion resounded*, Beo. Th. 1545; B. 770. Hlinsade, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 26; Rä. 34, 3. Hōfan and hlynsadan hlūdan reorde *elevaverunt flumina voces suas*, Ps. Th. 92, 4. Hlynsodon, Andr. Kmbl. 3089; An. 1547.

hlȳp, es; *m. A leap, jump*:—Hlȳp *saltus*, Ælfc. Gl. 61: Som. 68, 49; Wrt. Voc. 39, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 14. Se dæg is gehāten saltus lunæ dæt is dæs mōnan hlȳp *the day is called saltus lunæ, that is, the moon's leap*, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24: Exon. 18 b; Th. 45, 16, 29; 46, 1, 13; Cri. 720, 726, 730, 736. Hlȳpum *by leaps*, Th. 46, 31; Cri. 747. Heorta hlȳpum *leaping like the hart*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 5; Dan. 574. [*Laym.* lupe, leope: *A. R.* lupes, *pl: Icel.* hlaup; *n: O. H. Ger.* louf *cursus: Ger.* lauf.]

hlȳp, e; *f.* [?]:—Dis sind ða landgemǽra . . . of dære ealdan hæcce into Presta hlȳpe . . . of ðam æssce tō dære ældan hlȳpe of dare hlȳpe, Chart. Th. 394, 16; 395, 9, 34, 35.

hlȳpa, hliépa, an; *m. That which helps in leaping, in leaping on* or *mounting a horse, a horse-block*:—Siðdan hē wæs ðæm cyninge tō ðon geset ðȳ his lifes ende, dæt hē sceolde swā oft stūpian swā hē tō his horse wolde, and hē ðonne se cyning hæfde his hryceg him tō hliépan *hoc infamis officii continua donec vixit damnatione sortitus, ut ipse acclinis humi, regem super adscensurum in equo dorso adtolleret*, Ors. 6, 24: Swt. 274, 25. Æt hinde hlȳpan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 249, 35. [v. Halliwell's Dict. 'leaping-block *a horse-block*: leaping *the operation of lowering tall hedges for the deer to leap over.*']

hlȳp-geat, es; *n.* [?]:—Ondlang geardes on dæt hlȳpgeat, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 180, 28.

hlȳrian *to puff out the cheeks as in blowing a trumpet, to blow* [*a trumpet*]:—Bȳmaþ ꝺ hlȳriaþ mid bȳman *buccinate tuba*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. v. hleór.

hlȳsa. v. hlīsa.

hlyst, es; *m:* e; *f. The sense of hearing, hearing, listening*:—Hlyst *auditus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða fīf andgitu . . . hlyst . . . *the five senses . . . hearing* . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 550, 11: i. 138, 27. Gif se hlyst ðȳstande dæt hē ne mǽge gehiéran *if the hearing be stopped so that he cannot hear*, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. Ða wearþ hæleþa hlyst *then was there listening of men*, Cd. 181; Th. 226, 28; Dan. 178: Exon. 55 b; Th. 196. 5; Az. 169. On ðæs folces hlyste *in aures plebis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 1. On hlyste *auditione*, Ps. Th. 111, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 29. Lǽcedōmas wid yfelre hlyste *leechdoms against bad hearing*, L. M. 1; Lchdm. ii. 2, 14. Gif[mon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe *if a man have bad hearing*, i. 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. [*Laym.* lust: *O. Sax.* hlust *hearing: Icel.* hlust *the ear.*] DER. ge-hlyst.

hlystan; *p.* te *To list, listen to, hear, hearken*:—Hī gefeallaþ on ða heortan ðe hiera hlyst *they fall on the heart that listens to them*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 1. Mid ðam ðe hē hlyste ðæs heofonlīcan sanges *whilst he was listening to the heavenly song*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 5. Ne hlyst ðū nā ungeseáwises monnes worda *do not listen to the words of an indiscreet man*, Prov. Kmbl. 47: Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5. Hlyst hider *hearken*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 341, 14. Sunu mīn hlyste mīnre lāre *fili mi acquiesce consiliis meis*, Gen. 27, 8. Ne hliste ðū his worda *non audies verba illius*, Deut. 13, 3. Hlystaþ hwæt ic secge *hear what I say*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 310, 8. Hlyste hē gōdes rǽdes *let him hearken to good counsel*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 16. Wé biddaþ ðē leóf ðæt ðū hlyste ūre sprǽce *oramus, domine, ut audias nos*, Gen. 43, 20. Man lāreówum hlyste *let teachers be listened to*, L. Eth. vii. 19; Th. i. 332, 26. Hig hlyston him *audiant illos*, Lk. Skt. 16, 29. Hē sceal bōclārum hlystan swȳðe georne *he must pay diligent attention to the teaching of books*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 8. Hig fundon hine hlystende *they found him listening*, Lk. Skt. 2, 46; Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 23. [*Laym.* lusten: *Orm.* lisstenn: *Ayenb.* lheste: *Icel.* hlusta.]

hlystend, es; *m. A hearer, listener*: — On mōde dære hlystendra *in the mind of the hearers*, Homl. Th. i. 362, 18.

hlystere, es; *m. A hearer, listener*:—Dæt āþweahþ his hlysteras from synna horewum *that washes its hearers from the foulnesses of sins*, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 7.

hlyt [*or* hlȳt?], es; *m. A lot, portion*: — Hlyt *sors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44; Som. 13, 3. Ðū gedydest dæt wé mǽtan ūre land mid rāpum and mīn hlyt gefeóll ofer dæt betste *funes ceciderunt mihi in præclaris*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. On handum ðīnum hlyt mīn *in manibus tuis sortes meæ*, Ps. Spl. 30, 18. Hlyt wīsode ðǽr hie dryhtnes ǽ dēman sceoldon *the lot appointed where they should judge the Lord's law*, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. On hlyte *sorti*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 18. Ðū hit tōdǽlst mid hlyte *tu eam sorte divides*, Deut. 31, 7. Mid hāligra hlyte wunigan *to dwell with the saints*, Elen. Kmbl. 1639; El. 821. Hī sendon hlyt *miserunt sortem*, Ps. Spl. 21, 17. Swā him dryhten sylf hlyt getǽhte *as God himself assigned a lot to them*, Andr. Kmbl. 12; An. 6: 28; An. 14. Ne sēc ðū þurh hlytas hū ðē geweorþan scyle *do not seek by casting of lots what thy fate is to be*, Prov. Kmbl. 32. Gif hwā hlytas begā *si quis sortilegia exercuerat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. [*The Pastoral has the form* hliet (v. hlēt), *which seems to correspond with the Gothic* hlauts *and would suggest ȳ not y in* hlyt. *But compare Icel.* hlutr, hlaut, Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. hlot.

hlyta, hlytta, an; *m. A diviner, one who divines by casting lots*:—Flaminius forseah ða sægene ðe da hlyttan him sǽdon dæt hē æt dæm gefeohte ne cōme wið Gallie *Flaminius contemtis auspiciis quibus pugnare prohibebatur adversum Gallos*, Ors. 4, 7: Swt. 184, 26. Tānhlyta *sortilegus*, Ælfc. Gl. 112: Som. 79, 106; Wrt. Voc. 60, 13. v. efen-hlyta; hlyt.

hlytere. v. tān-hlytere.

hlypran, Gen. 41, 27. v. lyþer.

hlytm *a parting* or *deciding by lot, an arranging of shares*:—Næs ðā on hlytme hwā dæt hord strude *the part of each in despoiling the hoard was not carefully allotted* [*each took what he could*], Beo. Th. 6243; B. 3126.

hlyttrian *to purify*:—Ic hlyttrige *liquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 41.

hlyttrung, e; *f. A purifying, refining*; defecatio *vel* purgatio, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 23; Wrt. Voc. 55, 27.

hlȳwing. v. hleówung.

hlȳwþ. v. hleówþ.

hnǽcan. v. nǽcan.

hnǽgan; *p.* de *To neigh*:—Ic hnǽge *hinnio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 58. Hors hnǽgþ *equus hinnit*, 22; Som. 24, 9. [*Wick.* neȝen: *Prompt. Parv.* neyyñ *hinnio: Icel.* gneggja, hneggja.]

hnǽgan; *p.* de *To cause to bow, bring low, humble, humiliate*:—Ic bebeóde bearnum mīnum dæt hie dē hnǽgon æt gūþe *I command my sons to humble thee in battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 2660; An. 1331. [*Goth.* hnaiwjan *to abase: Icel.* hneigja *to bow: O. H. Ger.* hneigjan *subjicere, inclinare: Ger.* neigen.] v. ge-hnǽgan, hnāh, hnīgan.

hnǽgan, Beo. Th. 2641; B. 1320. v. nǽgan.

hnǽgung, e; *f. Neighing*:—Horsa hnǽgung *neighing of horses*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35.

hnæpf, hnæpp, hnæp, es; *m. A cup, bowl*: — Hnæp *ciatus, anthlia*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 50, 51; Wrt. Voc. 24, 46, 47. Hnæp *anaphus*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 43. Hnæpp *patera*, 290, 74. Of ðam hnæpfe *from the bowl*, Chart. Th. 439, 31. ii gebonede hnæppas *two polished bowls*, 429, 30. [*Laym.* nap *a cup: A. R.* nep: *Du.* nap, *a cup, basin: O. H. Ger.* hnapf *cratera, patera*, Grff. iv. 1130: *O. French* hanap: *Low Lat.* hanapus, v. Skt. Dict. *hamper.*]

hnæppan *to strike*[?]:—Swā swā sīo nafu simle bīþ swā gesund hnæppen ða felga on dæt ðe hī hnæppen *if the nave is always quite safe the fellies may strike against what they will*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 26. [Cf. (?) nap *to strike the head sharply with a stick*, E. D. S. Mid-Yorkshire Glossary; knap *to strike;* nap *a stroke*, Halliwell Dict.]

hnæppian, hnæppung. v. hnappian, hnappung.

hnæsce. v. hnesce.

hnāh; *adj. Bent down, low, lowly, humble, abject, mean, poor*: — And hē hnāh tō eorþan āleát wið dæs engles *adoravitque eum pronus in terram*, Num. 22, 31. Næs hió hnāh ne tō gnēþ gifa *she was not mean nor too sparing of gifts*, Beo. Th. 3863; B. 1929. Iudas cwæþ dæt hē wēnde him trage [Kmbl. þrage] hingre *Judas said that he expected for himself humiliating pain*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Wēndon hie wera cwealmes þrǽge hnāgran *they expected the death of men, a still worse time*, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Nō ic mē hnāgran talige ðonne Grendel hine *I think myself no worse man than does Grendel himself*, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Ful oft ic leán teohhode hnāhran rince sǽmran æt sæcce *full oft have I appointed reward to a warrior inferior and of less worth in battle*, 1909; B. 952. [*Goth.* hnaiws *lowly, humble.*]

hnappian, hnæppian; *p.* ode *To slumber, sleep, doze*:—Ne slǽpþ ne ne hnappaþ se ðe hylt Israhēl *non dormitabit neque dormiet qui custodit Israel*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 6. Hnæppaþ, Ps. Spl. 120, 4. Se ðe hnæppaþ *qui dormit*, 40, 9. Ða mǽdenu hnappiaþ *the maidens slumber*, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 26. Ne slǽpþ se nō fæsde ac hnappaþ *non autem dormire ꝺed dormitare est*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 8. Ac ðonne hnæppiaþ ūre

bræwas *palpebræ vero dormitant*, 195, 2. Gif hē hwōn hnappode ðær-ge rihte hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimor *if he dozed a little, straightway nightly phantoms tormented him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ic hnæppode *ego dormivi*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. Đā hnappedon hig ealle and slēpon *dormitaverunt omnes et dormierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. [MS. A.] 25, 5. Ne ne hnæppie se healde ðē *neque dormitet qui custodit te*, Ps. Spl. 120, 3. Ne ne hnappigen ðine bræwas *ne dormitent palpebræ tuæ*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 193, 24, 19. Hnappiende *dormiens*, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. [*A. R.* nappen : *Chauc. Wick. Piers P.* nappe : *Prompt. Parv.* nappyñ *or* slomeryñ *dormito* : cf. *O. H. Ger.* nafīzan, Graff. ii. 1053.]

hnappung, hnæppung, e; *f. Slumbering, dozing, drowsiness* :—Æresð mon hnappaþ gif hē ðonne dære hnappunge ne swīcþ ðonne hnappaþ hē ōþ dæt hē o wierþ on fæstum slæpe *dormitando vero oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 195, 11. Wið hnappunge *against drowsiness*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 8, 10; Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Hnæppunge *dormitationem*, Ps. Spl. 131, 4: hnappunga, Ps. Th. *and* Lamb. [*Wick.* napping : *Prompt. Parv.* nappynge *or* slomerynge *dormitacio* : *O. H. Ger.* naffezung *dormitatio*.]

hnātan; *p.* hneót *To strike together, clash*, Andr. Kmbl. 8; An. 4. v. hnītan.

hneáw; *adj. Stingy, near, niggardly* :—Ðý læs se hneáwa and se gītsigenda fægnige dæs dætte menn wēnen dæt hē sīe gehealdsum on dæm ðe hē healdan scyle oððe dǣlan *ne aut cor tenacia occupet, et parcum se videri in dispensationibus exultet*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 17. Ic ðē hneáw ne wæs landes and lissa *I was no niggard to thee of land and favours*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 5; Gen. 2823. [*Icel.* hnöggr *niggardly, stingy* : *Ger.* ge-nau.] DER. un-hneáw.

hneáw-lice; *adv. Sparingly, stingily* : — Him dæs leán āgeaf nalles hneáwlīce *to him for that the Lord gave reward with no sparing hand*, Cd. 86; Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809.

hneáw-ness, e; *f. Stinginess, parsimony, niggardliness* : — Monig mon ðēþ micel fæsten, and hæfþ done hlīsan dæt hē hit dō for forhæfdnesse and ðēþ hit ðeáh for hneáwnesse and for feohgītsunge *many a man fasts much, and has the reputation of doing it for abstinence, and yet does it for stinginess and avarice* ; sæpe sub parsimoniæ nomine se tenacia paliat, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 6. Swā ða rūmmōdan fæsthafolnessee lēren, swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic prodigis prædicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus perituratum rerum custodia non augeatur*, 60; Swt. 453, 29.

HNECCA, an; *m. A* NECK. *nape of the neck, back of the head* :—Hnecca *cervix* vel *jugulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 116; Wrt. Voc. 43, 44: Wrt. Voc. 70, 26. Wā ðǣm de willaþ leggean bolster under ælcne hneccan menn mid tō gefōnne . . . Ðonne biþ se hnecca underlēd mid bolstre *væ his qui faciunt cervicalia sub capite universæ ætatis ad capiendas animas . . . Quasi cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Gnīd ðone hneccan mid ðý *rub the back of the neck with it*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 25. Ðæt ðū næbbe nān þing hāles fram ðām fōtwolmum ōþ done hneccan *sanari non possis a planta pedis usque ad verticem tuum*, Deut. 28, 35. [*Laym.* necke : *Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* nekke *collum* : *O. Frs.* hnecka : *Icel.* hnakki *the nape of the neck, back of the head* : *O. H. Ger.* hnach *testa capitis, occiput, cacumen* : *Ger.* nacken.]

hnesce, hnæsce, hnysce; *adj. Nesh, soft, delicate, tender, effeminate* :—Hnysce hwītel *linna*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 113; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Hnesce on mōde tō flæsclicum lustum *yielding easily to the lusts of the flesh*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Gefrēdan hwæt biþ heard hwæt hnesce *to feel what is hard, what soft*, 372, 32: Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Heó is hnesce on æðrine *it is soft to the touch*, Herb. 15, 1; Lchdm. i. 108, 1. Sīe ðēr eác lufu næs ðeáh tō hnesce *sit itaque amor, sed non emolliens*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 127, 2. Hwæt getācnaþ ðonne dæt flæsc būton unfæsð weorc and hnesce *quid enim per carnes nisi infirma quædam ac tenera*, 34, 6; Swt. 235, 15. Ðonne hys twig byþ hnesce *cum ramus ejus tener fuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Æðghwæt hnesces oðde heardes, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 6: Salm. Kmbl. 574; Sal. 286. Ðonne geþafaþ him mon on dære hnescean ðlecunge *eique mollities favoris adhibetur*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 21. Swā hē done hnescan þafettere on rēcelēste ne gebrenge *ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, 60; Swt. 453, 25. Ne gedafenaþ ūs dæt wē symle hnesce beón on ūrum geleáfan *it befits us not to be ever delicate in our belief*, Homl. Th. i. 602, 12. Mann hnescum gyrlum gescrȳdne *hominem mollibus vestitum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 8; Lk. Skt. 7, 25. Heó biþ hnesceum leáfum *it is a plant with soft leaves*, Herb. 6, 1; Lchdm. i. 96, 14. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros*, Gen. 33, 13. Syle him etan hnesce ægere *give him lightly boiled* (?) *eggs to eat*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 22. Ælc wuht biþ innanweard hnescost *every creature is softest inside*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Drihten nǣfre ne forsyhþ ða eáþmōdan heortan ne ða hnescestan *the Lord never despises the humble heart nor the weakest*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 5. [*A. R.* nesche : *Orm.* nesshe : *Chauc.* nesh : *Goth*, hnaskwus *soft*.]

hnescian, hnexian; *p.* ode *To make, or to become, soft, to soften* :—Ic hnexige *mollio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 53. Lege ðonne on ðēr hit heardige hnescaþ hyt sōna *apply where it is hard, it will at once soften*, Herb. 2, 11; Lchdm. i. 84, 4. Ðonne hnescaþ se swile sōna *then the swelling will soften at once*, L. M. 2, 19; Lchdm. ii. 202, 10. Se hearda stān ādamans hnescaþ ongeán ðæt līde buccan blōd *durus adamas leni hircorum sanguine mollescit*, Past. 37, 4; Swt. 271, 4. Hī hnescodon spræca *his molliti sunt sermones ejus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 24. Ongunnon ða godes cempan hnexian *God's warriors began to yield*, Homl. Skt. 5, 48, 51: 8, 29. [*Orm.* nesshenn : *Ayenb.* nhesseþ. *pres* : *Prompt. Parv.* neschyñ *or* make nesche *mollifico*.] DER. ā-hnescian.

hnesc-līc; *adj. Effeminate* :—Hē wæs swīðe hnesclīc man *he* [*Sardanapalus*] *was a very effeminate man*, Ors. 1, 12; Bos. 35, 15. Hī beóþ hneslice swā forlegene *hi sunt delicati ita fornicantes*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 18.

hnesc-līce; *adv. Gently, softly, tenderly* :—Hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclīce forberan ne sceal *subditorum mala tolerari leniter non debent*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 25. Ðonne hē his wambe suā hnesclīce ōlecþ *dum ventri molliter servinut*, 43, 5; Swt. 313, 12.

hnesc-ness, e; *f. Softness, delicacy, gentleness, weakness* :—Hnescnyss *mollities*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 56. Ðære hnescnesse ūres flæsces wē beóþ underþiédde *corruptionis nostræ infirmitatibus subjacemus*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 5. Genim ðyses wæstmes hnescnysse innewearde *take the inward soft part of this fruit*, Herb. 185, 2; Lchdm. i. 324, 9. Gif hwā for his hnescnysse ðæt fæsten āberan ne mæg *si quis præ mollitie sua jejunium perferre nequeat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 24. Gif þurh his hnescnysse seó heord forwurþ *if through his want of vigour the flock perish*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 22.

hnīfol, es; *m. The forehead* :—Hnifol *frons*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 46. Smire mid ða þunwangan and done hnifol and ufan ðæt heáfod *smear therewith the temples and the forehead and the top of the head*, L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 6.

hnīfol-crumb; *adj. Cernuus*, Cot. 45, 56, Lye.

hnīgan; *p.* hnāh; *pp.* hnigen *To bend, bow down, incline, descend, decline, sink* :— Ðonne hnīge eft under lyfte helm londe neār *then I bend again under the airy cover near the land*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 18; Rä. 4, 63. Loth ðām giestum hnāh *Lot bowed to the guests*, Cd. 112; Th. 147, 15; Gen. 2440. Hnāg ic ðām secgum tō handa *I bowed down within the reach of the men*, Rood Kmbl. 118; Kr. 59. Hnigon ða mid heáfdum heofoncyninge tōgeánes *bent then their heads before heaven's king*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 1; Gen. 237: 218; Th. 279, 18; Sat. 240: 225; Th. 298, 15; Sat. 533. Wit noldon hnīgan mid heáfdum hālgum Drihtne *we would not bend our heads to the holy Lord*, 35; Th. 46, 10; Gen. 742: 217; Th. 277, 22; Sat. 208. Ða hē tō helle hnīgan sceolde *when he must sink to hell*, 221; Th. 288, 4; Sat. 375. [*Goth.* hneiwan *to bend downwards, decline* : *O. Sax.* hnīgan : *Icel.* hnīga *to bow down, sink, fall gently* : *O. H. Ger.* hnīgan *obstipare, adorare*.] DER. ge-, on-, under-hnīgan; *and see* hnǣgan.

hnigian; *p.* ode *To bend down* [*the head*] : — Ðonne uplang āsitte hnigie *let him sit up and bend his head downwards*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 16.

hnipend *humilis*, Hpt. Gl. 436. v. next word.

hnipian; *p.* ode *To bow the head* :—Biþ wuhta gehwilc onhnigen tō hrusan hnipaþ of dūne on weoruld wlītaþ wilnaþ tō eorþan [cf. *in the prose version*, Fox 254, 28, ealle bióþ of dūne healde wid dære eorðan] *prona tamen facies hebetes valet ingravare sensus*, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 26; Met. 31, 13. Ða wearþ Cain suīðe hrædlīce irre and hnipode of dūne *iratusque est Cain vehementer, et concidit vultus ejus*, Past. 34, 5; Swt. 235, 6. [Þa nipeden hyo ealle *dormitaverunt omnes*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5, col. 2 : *Laym.* þa sunne gon to nipen : cf. *Icel.* hnípa *to be downcast, droop* : hnipna *to droop, despond* : *M. H. Ger.* nipfen ; *Ger.* nippen *to nod*.]

hnītan; *p.* hnāt, *pl.* hniton; *pp.* hniten *To strike, thrust, push, come against with a shock* :—Ðonne hniton fēðan *in the shock of meeting hosts*, Beo. Th. 2659; B. 1327: 5082; B. 2544. Gif oxa hnite wer oðde wīf *si bos percusserit virum aut mulierem*, Ex. 21, 28. Ðonne ic hnītan sceal hearde wið heardum *when I shall batter hard on the hard*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497, 21; Rä. 87, 4. [*Icel.* hnīta *to strike, clash*.] DER. of-hnītan.

hnitol; *adj. Given to striking, thrusting, pushing, having the head bent* [*as an animal when it butts* (?)] : — Hnitol *vel* cádmód *cernuus, pronus vel inclinatus*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 116; Wrt. Voc. 19, 1. Gif se oxa hnitol wǣre *si bos cornupeta fuerit*, Ex. 21, 29, 36: L. Alf. 27: Th. i. 48. 29.

hnītu, e; *f. A nit* :—Hnitu *lens* vel *lendix*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 8; Wrt. Voc. 24, 12. Hnite and wyrmas on weg tō dōnne ðe on cildum beóþ *to remove nits and worms that are on children*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 15; Lchdm. i. 364, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* nyte, wyrme *lens* : *Icel.* gnit ; *f* : *O. H. Ger.* niz : *Ger.* niss.]

hnoc *mutinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 83; Wrt. Voc. 23, 49. v. [?]hnot.

hnol, hnoll, es; *m. The top, crown of the head* :—Hnol *vertex*, Ælfc. Gl. 69; Som. 70, 32; Wrt. Voc. 42, 40: 64, 22. Eástdæl his hnol heóld *the crown of his head held the east*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 2. Fram ðam hnolle ufan ōþ his fōtwylmas neoðan *from the crown of his head down to the soles of his feet*, 480, 12: 452, 26: 524, 2. On hnol his

in verticem ejus, Ps. Spl. 7, 17: 67, 23. [*Wick.* nol *cervix*: *O. H. Ger.* hnol *culmen, cacumen, vertex, sinciput.*]

hnoppa, an; *m. Nap of cloth*; villus, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* noppe of a clothe *villus, tomentum*, see note.]

hnossian; *p.* ode *To beat, strike*:—Mec hnossiaþ homera lâfe *swords shall strike me*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 13; Rä. 6, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* hnoss *an ornament.*]

hnot; *adj. Bald, shaven, close-cut*: — Calu oððe hnot *glabrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 37. Hnot *mutilum, mutilatum*, Cot. 131, Lye. Tō ðon hnottan seale *to the pollard-willow*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 193, 35. On ða hnottan dīc of dære hnottan dīc *the dike without turf* (?). iii. 211, 24. [*Chauc.* not-heed, Prol. 109: *Dep. Rich.* not of his nolle, 3, 46: *Halliwell Dict.* not *smooth, without horns; to shear, poll*: see *Nares' Gloss.* nott, nott-pated, -headed.]

hnut-beám, es; *m. A nut tree*; corylus avellana: — Hnutbeám *nux vel nucarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 38; Wrt. Voc. 33, 35. Hnutbeámes rīnd, L. M. i. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 42, 3; 52, 1. Hnutbeámes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 6, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* hnuz-boum *amygdalus, nux, nucus, corylus*: *Ger.* nuss-baum.]

hnut-cyrnel, es; *m. n. A nut kernel*:—Genim hnutcyrnla, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19.

hnutu, e; *f. A nut*: — Hnutu *juglantis vel nux*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 97; Wrt. Voc. 32, 32. For æppla and hnuta ǽte *from eating of apples and nuts*, L. M. 2, 39; Lchdm. ii. 246, 21. Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34. Oðera hnutena cyrnlu *kernels of other nuts*, iii. 134, 23. Of frencissen hnutu[m] *made of French nuts*, 122, 28. Cyrnlu of pīntrȳwenum hnutum *kernels out of pine tree nuts*, Herb. 134, 2; Lchdm. i. 250, 9. Gif heó gelōme eteþ hnyte *if she is often eating nuts*, iii. 144, 20. Hnyte somnian, gaderian *to gather nuts*, 174, 5: 208, 18. On ðam ōðrum dæge wæs Aarones gyrd gemētt gröwende and berende hnyte *on the next day Aaron's rod was found growing and bearing nuts*, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 16, 18. Bringaþ ðam men lāc sumne dǽl tyrwan and hunig and hnite *deferte viro munera, modicum resinæ et mellis et amygdalarum*, Gen. 43, 11. [*Ayenb.* nhote: *Prompt. Parv.* note *nux, nucleus*: *Icel.* hnot; *f. pl.* hnetr: *O. H. Ger.* hnuz, nuz *nux, migdola*: *Ger.* nuss.] DER. hæsel-, pīn-hnutu.

hnygela [or hnigela ?], hnygele, an; *m. f. A shred, clipping*:—Hnygela *tomentum*; seolce hnygele *platum* [= placium, Som.] Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 3, 4; Wrt. Voc. 40, 37, 38. Hnyglan *putamina*, Cot. 152, Lye. [Cf. (?) nig *the clippings of money*: niggling *clipping*: niggler *a clipper*, Grose's Slang Dict: see also *Halliw. Dict.* niggle, niggling.]

hnȳlung, e; *f. A kneeling, reclining*; accubitus, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 52; Wrt. Voc. 41, 9.

hnyte. v. hnutu.

hō. v. hōh.

hō-banca, an; *m. A couch, sofa*; sponda, Wrt. Voc. 290, 13. v. hōh.

hoc; gen. hocces *Hock, mallow*:—Hocces leáf, L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 330, 3. Hocces mora, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Hoc, Lchdm. iii. 22, 2. [In E. D. S. Plant Names 'hock *althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundiflora*.' Skeat, Etymol. Dict. supposes the word was borrowed from Celtic: Welsh *hocys* mallows.]

HÓC, es; *m. A* HOOK: — Hooc *arpago* vel *palum*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 71; Wrt. Voc. 16, 43. Ic eom swā swā fisc on hōce *I am as the fish on the hook*, Nar. 40, 33. Ðonne biþ hē getealdi tō dære fȳrenan eá and tō ðam īsenan hōce *then shall he be assigned to the fiery river and the iron hook*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 25, 27. Wingearda hōcas ðe hī mid bindaþ ðæt him nēhst biþ *capreoli vel cincinni vel uncinuli*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 9; Wrt. Voc. 38, 59. Dā sōhtan heora gewinnan him sarwe and worhtan him hōcas *at contra non cessant uncinata hostium tela*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 21: Homl. Th. i. 362, 27. v. hinder-hōc.

hōced; *adj. Shaped like a hook, curved*: — Ōþ ðat hit cymþ tō ðan hōkedan gāran *until it comes to the curved strip of land*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 434, 10.

hōcer. v. hōcor.

hociht; *adj. Full of mallows*:—Ærest onlong Foss on ða hociht dīc of dere hocihtan dīc on ðone brādan þorn *to the mallowy ditch*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 365, 25. [So Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 1, translates the word; or should the word be written *hócíht* = with many bends? Cf. hōced.]

hōciht. v. heoru-hōciht.

hoc-leáf, es; *n. Mallow*:—Hocleáf *malva*, Wrt. Voc 79, 11. Hocleáf. Ðeós wyrt ðe man maluæ erraticæ and ōðrum naman hocleáf nemneþ byþ cenned ǽghwǽr on begānum stōwum *this plant, which is called malva erratica, and by another name hockleaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places*, Herb. 41, 1; Lchdm. i. 142, 4: L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 17. Hocleáf, Lchdm. iii. 48, 18.

hōcor, es; *m.* [?] *Mockery, scorn, insult, derision*: — Tō oft man mid hōcere gōddǽda hyrwe þ *too often good deeds are depreciated with derision*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 162. [*O. E. Hom.* to lusten hoker: *Laym.* hoker and scarn: *Chauc.* hoker and bissemare.]

hōcor-wyrde; *adj. Using scornful, mocking language*:—Hēr sind on earde hōcorwyrde ǽghwǽr *there are in the land here everywhere men of scornful speech*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 156. [Cf. *Laym.* Sexisce men mine unhæle me atwiten mid heore hokerworden.]

hōd, es; *m. A hood*; cucullus, caputium, Cot. 31, Lye. [*Laym. A. R.* hod: *O. H. Ger.* huot, hōt; *m. mitra, tiara, cidaris*: *Ger.* hut.]

hoeg. v. heg.

hoelan = hēlan *to speak evil of, calumniate*:—Hoelende *calumniantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 44. [*Icel.* hæla *to praise, flatter, boast.*] v. hōl, hōlian.

hof, es; *n. A house, hall, dwelling, building*; ædes, domus: — Lytel hof *ædicula*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 84; Wrt. Voc. 57, 60. Cinges hof *basilica*, Som. 78, 86; Wrt. Voc. 58, 1. Hof sēleste *dwelling most excellent* [*the ark*], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393: 66; Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316: 67; Th. 81, 15; Gen. 1345: 73; Th. 90, 2; Gen. 1489. Gif hwā hwylce hefige yfelnysse on his hofe geseó genime mandragoran on middan ðam hūse swā mycel swā hē ðonne hæbbe ealle yfelu hē ūt ānýdeþ *if any one see some grievous evil in his home, let him take mandragora into the middle of the house, as much as he has at the time, he will drive out all evils*, Herb. 132, 7; Lchdm. i. 248, 11: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 29; Gen. 1569: 112; Th. 148, 13; Gen. 2456. Hē gewāt from his āgenum hofe isaac lǽdan *he departed from his own house leading Isaac*, 139; Th. 173, 32; Gen. 2870. Him Hrōðgār gewāt tō hofe sīnum rīce tō reste *Hrothgar had gone to his sleeping-chamber*, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Tō hofe sīnum *to her dwelling*, 3019; B. 1507: 3953; B. 1974. Se hālga wæs tō hofe lǽded in ðæt dimme ræced *the saint was led to the building* [*prison*] *into that dark house*, Andr. Kmbl. 2616; An. 1309. Of ðam engan hofe, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 12; Jul. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 1420; El. 712. Tō hofe *to the* [*queen's*] *house*, 1111; El. 557. In ðam reónian hofe *underground*, 1664; El. 835. Him hof tǽhte *pointed out to them the dwelling* [*of Hrothgar*], Beo. Th. 630; B. 312. Dæt rǽdleáse hof *hell*, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44: 217; Th. 276, 23; Sat. 193. Hofa *ædes*, Ælfc. Gl. 107; Som. 78, 83; Wrt. Voc. 57, 59. Hē ða hofa gehealdeþ and begȳmeþ *qui illa oppida maritima observat*, Nar. 37, 26. Hofu, Andr. Kmbl. 1676; An. 840: Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 26; Ruin. 30. On Faraones hofun *in domos Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 24. Hofum, Beo. Th. 3677; B. 1836. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* hof: *Icel.* hof *a temple*: *O. H. Ger.* hof *curtis, curta, atrium, aula, domus*: *Ger.* hof.] DER. ceaster-, gæst-, gnorn-, grorn-, heolstor-, mearc-, morþor-, sand-, stān-, sūsl-, ȳþ-hof.

HÓF, es; *m. A* HOOF:—Hōf *ungula*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 6; Wrt. Voc. 43, 59: Wrt. Voc. 71, 76. Hors hōfum wlanc *the horse proud of hoofs*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rūn. 19. [*Icel.* hōfr: *O. H. Ger.* huof *ungula*: *Ger.* huf.]

hofding, es; *m. A chief, captain, principal, ringleader*:—Rawulf eorl and Rogcer eorl wǽron hofdingas [cf. yldast tō ðam unreode, l. 13] æt ðisan unrǽde *earl Ralph and earl Roger were ringleaders in this evil counsel*, Chr. 1076; Erl. 213, 31. [Borrowed from *Icel.* hōfðingi *a chief, leader, ringleader.*]

hofe. v. dim-hofe.

hōfe, an; *f. Hove, alehoof* [v. English Plant Names, E. D. S.]; glechoma hederacea:—Hōfe *viola*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 132; Wrt. Voc. 31, 13. Genim hōfan *take hove*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 20, 5. Brūne hōfe, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Genim ða reádan hōfan, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 14. Mersc-hōfe, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 10. Tūnhōfe, 3, 60; Lchdm. iii. 344, 2.

hofer, es; *m.* [?] *A hump, swelling*: — Hofer *gibbus* vel *struma*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* houar, houer *gibbus.*]

hoferede; *adj. Humpbacked*: — Hoferede *gybberosus* vel *strumosus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 70: 49, 7. Dæt cild biþ hoforode *the child is humpbacked*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 26. Hoferede *gibbus*, Past. 11, 1, 3; Swt. 65, 4; 66, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* houaradi *gibbus*; hofaroht *gibberosus.*]

hoffing, es; *m. A circle*; orbis: — Hoffingas *orbes*, Lye. [Leo, 40, 20; 197, 12, gives a gloss hōf-ring, hōf-hring *orbis*, explaining the word as a *horse-shoe.*]

hōf-rec, -ræc, es; *n. Hoof-track*:—Sing on ðæt hōfrec *sing over the hoof-track*, Lchdm. i. 392, 9. Dryp on ðæt hōfræc ðæt wex *drop the wax into the hoof-track*, iii. 286, 4.

hof-rede; *adj. Confined to the house*; clinicus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 30; Wrt. Voc. 45, 62.

hof-þela *tesqua*, Lye.

hof-weard, es; *m. An ædile*; ædilis, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 105; Wrt. Voc. 18, 54.

hog-. v. hoh-.

hoga; *adj. Careful, thoughtful, prudent*:—Hoga *prudens*, Rtl. 105, 1. Geleáffull þegn and hoga *fidelis servus et prudens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 25. Wosas gē hogo *estote prudentes*, 10, 16. Hogum *prudentibus*, 11, 25. Gearnfulle ł hogo wosa *solliciti esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 11.

hoga, an; *m. Care*, R. Ben. 53, Lye. v. ymb-hoga.

hoga-fæst; *adj. Careful, prudent*:—Hogofæste *prudentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 2, 4. v. hoh-fæst.

hoga-scipe, es; *m. Prudence, carefulness, thoughtfulness, wisdom*:—

Hogascip *prudentia*, Rtl. 81, 14. Hogoscip *prudentia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 47. Tō hogascipe *ad prudentiam*, 1, 17.

hogde. v. hycgan.

hogian ; *p.* ode *To employ the mind, to think, mind, consider, know, understand, care, be solicitous* or *anxious, to purpose, strive, intend, be intent on, resolve* :—Ymbe mīne māgas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47 ; Som. 47, 29. Đū hogast embe ðīne neōde *thou art busied about thy needs*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 23. Ne hogaþ hē be ðam heofenlīcan lǣcedōme *he is not anxious about the heavenly medicine*, ii. 470, 16. Hē hogaþ tō dære betran wynne *he directs his mind to the better joy*, Exon. 95 a ; Th. 355, 23 ; Reim. 81. Hogaþ *satagit*, Mone Gl. 3396. Hogiaþ *satagunt*, 435. Hia hogaþ *sapiant*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 5. For ðām mannum de mid māran gewilnunge ðæs āteorigendlīcan līfes hogiaþ ðonne ðæs ēcan *for those men whose minds are busied with a greater desire of the life that perishes than of the life eternal*, Homl. Th. ii. 368, 4 : 342, 28. Ymbe ðīne handgeweorc ic hogode georne *in factis manuum tuarum meditabar*, Ps. Th. 142, 5. Mid ðȳ ic wæs lytel ic hogade swǣ lytel *cum essem parvulus sapiebam ut parvulus*, Rtl. 6, 17. Ic ðæt hogode ðæt ic eówra leōda willan geworhte *I purposed to work your people's will*, Beo. Th. 1268 ; B. 632. Hwæt hogodest dū hidercyme ðīnne on wrādra gewealdˇ *why didst thou resolve to come hither into the power of hostile men*, Andr. Kmbl. 2633 ; An. 1318. Ic on ðīnre hēlu hogode *I thought on thy salvation*, Ps. Th. 118, 81. Đū ne hogodest *thou didst not consider*, Soul Kmbl. 83 ; Seel. 42. Hē on heortan hogode georne hū hē mid searuwe swylce ācwealde *he diligently considered in his heart how with cunning he might kill such*, Ps. Th. 108, 16 ; Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 92. Hē lythwōn hogode ymbe his sāwle þearfe *he thought little about the needs of his soul*, 101, 201 ; Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15. Se feónd hogode on ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan *the foe intended to cast men into that great perdition*, Cd. 32 ; Th. 43, 14 ; Gen. 690. Hē tō friþe hogode *his purpose was to protect*, Andr. Kmbl. 1244 ; An. 622. Ealle ðe mē yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, Ps. Th. 69, 3 : 57, 2. Hī hine lufedan leáse mūþe ne ðæs on heortan hogedan āwiht *dilexerunt eum in ore suo, et lingua sua mentiti sunt ei*, 77, 35. Ðæt hī ðȳ læs ymb fleám hogodan *minus posse fugam meditari*, Bd. 3, 18 ; S. 546, 26. Hogedon āninga *their only purpose was*, Judth. 12 ; Thw. 25, 9, 22 ; Jud. 250, 273. Hogodon georne hwā ðǣr mid orde ǣrost mihte on fǣgean men feorh gewinnan *they eagerly strove who there first with the sword's point might of the fey man win the life*, Byrht. Th. 135, 25 ; By. 123. Ne hoga ðū embe ðæt *be not anxious about that*, Homl. Swt. 3, 416. Hogiaþ *consider*, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 14. Hogiaþ *sapite*, Ps. Spl. C. 93. 8. Hogaþ gie *sapite*, Rtl. 13, 21 : 25, 5. Hogige se yfela ðæt hē āstande *let the evil man be intent upon standing*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 23. Wē sceolon hogian embe ða bōte *we must busy ourselves about the reparation*, 274, 11. Wē sceolon carfullīce hogian ðæt wē done māran gylt forfleón *we ought anxiously to endeavour to flee from the greater guilt*, 484, 5. Wē sceolon hogian hū wē hī begyton *we must consider how we may obtain it*, ii. 316, 25. Ne þurfon gē nō hogian on ðam anwealde ne him æfter þringan *ye need not aim at power nor press after it*, Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 29. Ne beó gē nā hogiende ymb ða morgenlīcan neóde *nolite esse solliciti in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Hogiende *cogitantes*, Mone Gl. 390. Hogiendum *nitentibus*, 420. [*Laym.* hoȝede, *p* : *Icel.* huga ; *pp.* hugat : *O. H. Ger.* hugeta, hogeta, *p.*] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, wid-, ymb-hogian. v. hycgan.

hogo-. v. hoga-.

hogu, e ; *f. Care, anxiety, solicitude* : —Habbon hī hoge ðæt hī sȳn swilce ðæt hī wurþullīce herigan māgon *let them have a care that they be such that they may worthily praise*, Homl. Th. i. 446, 32. Hē næfþ nān andgit ne hoga embe Godes beboda *he hath no understanding nor cares about God's commandments*, 132, 13. [*O. and N.* hoȝe : *R. Glouc.* howe.] v. heort-hogu, hoga.

hogung, e ; *f. Caring, anxiety, care* ; cura, Lye.

hōh, hō ; *gen.* hōs ; *m. A heel, hough* : — Hōh niþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 75. Hō *calx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72 ; Som. 14, 17. Hwæt is ðæs wīfes hō ? . . . Ðæs wīfes hō getācnode . . . *what is the woman's heel ? . . . The woman's heel signified* . . . , Boutr. Scrd. 20, 13, 19. Hōs mīnes *calcanei mei*, Ps. Spl. 48, 5. Dō on ðīnne winstran scō under ðīnum hō *put it into thy left shoe under thy heel*, Lchdm. i. 396, 2. Āheſþ hys hō ongeán mē *levabit contra me calcaneum suum*, Jn. Skt. 13, 18 : Gen. 3, 15. Him on hōh beleác heofonrices weard merehūses mūþ *God closed the door of the ark behind him*, Cd. 69 ; Th. 82, 16 ; Gen. 1363. Mīnra hōa *calcanei mei*, Ps. Th. 48, 5. Pharao him filigde æt ðām hōn *Pharaoh followed at their heels*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 22. Hōs mīne *calcaneum meum*, Ps. Spl. 55, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* hā-sin.]

hōh, hōgh, hō, hoo a form occurring in local names whose meaning is thus given by Kemble : 'Originally a point of land, formed like a heel, or bout, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea,' Cod. Dipl. iii. xxvi, where see the references to the various forms. Kemble's supposition is borne out by the following passage, in which the word occurs independently :—Wē ða fōron forþ be ðæm sǣ and ðǣr ða heán hōs and dene and gārsecg done æthiopia wē gesāwon *promuntoria ad oceanum in ethiopia vidimus*, Nar. 24, 9. [Cf. (?) over hil and hogh, Cursor Mundi 15826.]

hoh-, hog-fæst ; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise* : — Hogfæstum *prudentibus*, Nt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. v. hoga-fæst.

hōh-fōt, es ; *m. The heel* : — Hō ł hōhfōt *calcaneum*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 7.

hoh-, hog-ful ; *adj. Mindful, careful, anxious, wise, prudent* : — Ic nū on sibbe gesitte on mīnne cynestōl hohful embe ðæt hū ic his lof ārǣre *quiete pace perfruens, studiosius sollicite de laudibus Creatoris omnium occupor addendis*, Chart. Th. 240, 8. Ðā wearþ dæt mǣden mycclum hohful hū heó ǣfre wæras wissian sceolde *then became the maiden very anxious how she was ever to direct men*, Homl. Skt. 2, 121. Ðām de lufiaþ swīðor ða hēalīcan clǣnnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gālnysse *to those that love exalted chastity more than the wantonness which is full of care*, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 5. Hogfullum *prudentibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 25. [*Laym.* hoh-fulle, *pl* : *Orm.* hoȝhe-full.]

hohful-ness, e ; *f. Anxiety, care, trouble* : — Sǣde ic mīnum witun mīnes mōdes hohfulnysse *I told the anxiety of my mind to my* ' *witan,*' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 349, 11.

hōh-hwyrfing, e ; *f. A turning on the heel so as to describe a circle* [?] ; orbis, Som.

hohinge-rōd, e ; *f. A cross, gibbet*, W. Cat. p. 294.

hoh-, hog-līce ; *adv. Prudently, thoughtfully* :—Hogīce, *prudenter*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 8.

hoh-mōd ; *adj. Having an anxious mind, anxious*, Lye.

hohmōd-ness, e ; *f. Anxiety, trouble, care*, Som.

hōh-scanca, an ; *m. The shank* ; crus :—Sceápes hōhscancan, L. M. 1, 2 ; Lchdm. ii. 38, 8.

hōh-sinu, we ; *f. Hough-sinew, ham-string, heel-sinew* :—Gif hōhsino forad sīe *if a heel-sinew be broken*, L. M. 1, 71 ; Lchdm. ii. 146, 3. Heora horsa hōhsina dū oforirst *equos eorum subnervabis*, Jos. 11, 6. [*Wiek.* houȝ-senu : *Icel.* hā-sin : *Dan.* hase : cf. *O. H. Ger.* hahsanon *subnervare*, Grff. iv. 800.]

hōh-spor, es ; *n. The heel* ; calx, Ælfc. Gl. 75 ; Som. 71, 97 : Wrt. Voc. 45, 5.

HOL, es ; *n. A* HOLE, *hollow, cavern, den* :—Tō ðam ealdan hole ; of ðam hole, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 22. Swā swā leó dēþ of his hole *quasi leo in cubile suo*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Mec hæleþ ūt tȳhþ of hole hātne *a man draws me out hot from a hole*, Exon. 125 a ; Th. 480, 6 ; Rä. 63, 7. On ðis dimme hol *into this dark den* [*prison*], Bt. Met. Fox 2, 21 ; Met. 2, 11. Ðæt cūðe hol, Exon. 112 b ; Th. 431, 10 ; Rä. 45, 5. Wild deóra holl and denn *lustra*, Ælfc. Gl. 110 ; Som. 79, 38 ; Wrt. Voc. 59, 10. Hwelpas leóna on heora holum beóþ gelogode *catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 22. Foxas habbaþ holu *vulpes foveas habent*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20 : Lk. Skt. 9, 58. Hola, Homl. Th. i. 160, 33. [*Laym.* hol : *Chauc.* hole : *Prompt. Parv.* hoole or pyt in an hylle *caverna* : *O. Frs. O. Dut. Icel. O. H. Ger.* hol *concavum, caverna spelunca, antrum* : cf. *Goth.* hulundi *spelunca*.] v. hola.

hol, es ; *n. A covering* [?] :—Ān hol stæfes *apex*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 18.

hol ; *adj. Hollow* :—On middan hol *hollow in the middle*, Herb. 174, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 306, 9. Gif se weobud ufan hol nāre *si in altari fossa non esset*, Past. 33, 2 ; Swt. 217, 21. Hol stān *fornix*, Cot. 93, Lye. Sca maria hine ācende on dære nihte on ānum holum stānscræfe *St. Mary gave birth to him in a hollow cave*, Shrn. 29, 28. Ðæt wæter dranc of his holre hand *drank the water out of the hollow of his hand*, 50, 11. On ānne ealdne holne weg *to an old hollow way*, Chart. Th. 495, 8. Hole dene *convallem*, Ps. Spl. 59, 6. Hȳ beóþ innan hole *they are hollow within*, Herb. 180, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 316, 2. Gif heó hæfþ hole eágan *if she be hollow-eyed*, Lchdm. ii. 144, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* hol *cavus, concavus* : *York-dialect* holl : *O. Frs.* hol : *Icel.* holr : *O. H. Ger.* hol *cavus, concavus* : *Ger.* hohl.] v. holh.

hol ; *adj. Having a covering* or *crust* [?] :—Holne hlāf *tortam panis unius crustulam*, Ex. 29, 33. [Cf. hal-, heal-, healh-stān *crusta, crustulum*, Cot. 191, Lye.] v. also heal, healh ; hol.

hól, es ; *n. Vain speech, evil speaking without cause, calumny, slander* :—Hōl and hete and rȳpera reáflāc ūs derede *slander and hatred and the rapine of robbers hath harmed us*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 70. Hōl *calumnia*, Off. Episc. 8, Lye. Ne teó ic N. ne for hete ne for hōle [MS. H. hēle] ne for unrihtre feohgyrnesse *I do not accuse N. from hate or with the intention of slandering him or from an unjust desire for money*, L. O. 4 ; Th. i. 180, 11. Ðæs deópne āþ Drihten āswōr and ðone mid sōde swylce gefrymede ðæt hē hine for hōle ǣr ne āswōre gehēt Dauide swā hē him dyde syðdan *juravit Dominus David veritatem, et non frustrabitur eam*, Ps. Th. 131, 11 ; cf. Grff. iv. 849, huolian. [*Icel.* hól *flattery, boasting.*] v. hólunga, hoelan, hólian.

hola, an ; *m. A hole* : — Of ðam oterholan *from the otter hole*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* hole *foramen* : *Icel.* hola ; *f. a hole* : *O. H. Ger.* holi : *Ger.* höhle.]

holc, es ; *n.* [?] *A hollow, cavity* : — Weaxeþ ðæt yfele blōd on ðām holcum ðæs lichoman *the evil blood increases in the hollow parts of the*

body, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 7. On đām holcum dære lifre *in the hollows of the liver*, Lchdm. ii. 160, 26. [Cf. snikeđ in ed te breoste holke, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 19: *Halliwell Dict.* holke, holket *hollow:* or is the meaning similar to that of *hylca*, q. v ?]

hold, es; *m. A title which seems to have been introduced by the Danes. It occurs several times in the Chronicle*, e. g. Ysopa hold and Ōscytel hold, 905; Erl. 98, 34. Þurcytel eorl and đa holdas ealle, 918; Erl. 104, 22. Þurferþ eorl and đa holdas, 921; Erl. 107, 28. *It is the Norse* höldr *which is thus defined* 'sá er höldr er hann hefir öđöl at erfđum tekit bæđi eptir föđur ok móđur, þau er hann forellrar hafa átt áđr fyrir þeim,' see Cl. and Vig. Dict. höldr. *The importance of the hold in England is marked in the following passage:* — Holdes and cyninges heáhgerefan wergild iiii þúsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 4; Th. i. 478.

hold, es; *n. A carcase, body*:—Swā hwær swā hold byþ *ubicunque fuerit corpus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 28. Đā woldon ōđre fugelas fleón tō đam holde *descenderunt volucres super cadavera*, Gen. 15, 11. Swā swā grædige ræmmas đar đar hī hold geseōþ *like greedy ravens, where they see a carcase*, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Tōdǣlon đæs deađan hold him betwýnan *cadaver mortui inter se dispertient*, Ex. 21, 35. [Þu fule hold *olidum cadaver*, O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 15: *Icel.* hold *flesh.*]

hold; *adj. Kind, friendly, pleasant, favourable, gracious [of a prince to his subject], faithful, loyal, devoted, liege [of a subject to his prince]*:— Drihten geþyde dæt đæs cwearternes ealdor him wærþ swīđe hold *dominus dedit ei gratiam in conspectu principis carceris*, Gen. 39, 21. Hē wearþ cristnum monnum swīđe hold *benignus erga Christianos*, Ors. 6, 12; Swt. 266, 22. Swā hold is God mancynne đæt hē hæfþ geset his englas ūs tō hyrdum *God is so gracious to mankind that he hath appointed angels as our guardians*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 9: Cd. 60; Th. 73, 10; Gen. 1202: 1067; Th. 142, 26; Gen. 2367. Đam byþ God hold de biþ his hlāforde rihtlīce hold *God will be gracious to him who is rightly faithful to his lord*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 12. Hē cwæþ dæt hē heom hold hlāford beón wolde, Chr. 1014: Erl. 150, 10. Đonne biþ se holda þeówa geset ofer manegum gōdum *then will the faithful servant be set over many goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 23. Ic wille beón N. hold and getrīwe *I will be faithful and true to N.*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 4: Cd. 196; Th. 244, 4: Dan. 443: Beo. Th. 2463; B. 1229. Ic eom đīn hold scealc *tuus sum ego*, Ps. Th. 118, 94. Fram sōđum martirdōme đæs hālgan weres his holdan pāpan *from the true martyrdom of the holy man, his gracious pope*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 29. Hē horn hefeþ holdes ſolces *exaltavit cornu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 148 14. Heriaþ hine on hleōđre holdre bēman *laudate eum in sono tubæ*, 150, 3. Eáran habbaþ ne hī āwiht māgon holdes geþýran *ears have they but nought pleasing can they hear*, 134, 17. Holdum Gode ic sealmas singe *psallum Deo meo*, 145, 1. Ic gebōcie sumne dǣl landes mīnum holdan and getriówan þegne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 256. 8. Hē hī on hihte holdre lǣdde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Āhte ic holdne hlāford *I had a gracious lord*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 26; Deór. 39: Ps. Th. 150, 1: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 22; Gen. 2313. Ic geornlīce gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge *I diligently served God with loyal mind*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586. Heó dyde hit deáh þurh holdne hyge *yet did she it with purpose kind*, 33; Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708: Beo. Th. 539; B. 267. Āhyld mē đīn eáre tō holde mōde *graciously incline thine ear to me*, Ps. Th. 70, 2: 85, 6. Nele mē Israhēl behealdan holde mōde *Israel will not regard me with loyalty*, 80, 11; 118, 112. Ealle Rōmāne wurdon cristnum monnum swā holde dæt hie on monegum templum āwriten dæt ælc cristen mon hæfde friþ *all the Romans shewed so much favour to the Christians that they wrote up in many temples that every Christian man should have protection*, Ors. 6, 13; Swt. 268, 19: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 7: Gū. 251. Holde frýnd mē sēdon *faithful friends told me*, Homl. Th. 414, 7. Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde and getrýwe *let us ever be to our lord loyal and true*, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 9. Hī woldon him beón holde and gehýrsume *they [the monks] would be loyal and obedient to him [the abbot]*. Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 6. Alle mīne þegnes and mīne holde freónd on Hertfordesire *all my thanes and faithful friends in Hertfordshire*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 217, 5. Frýnd synd hie mīne georne holde on hyra hygesceafsum ic mæg hyra hearra wesan, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. Wē witon dæt ǣghwylcum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freóndra mā *we know that the more faithful friends a man has the better he likes it*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 1: Beo. Th. 979; B. 487. Is sāwl mīn symble on dīnum holdum handum *anima mea in manibus tuis semper*, Ps. Th. 118, 109. Holdost *most faithful*, Byrht. Th. 132, 31; By. 24. [*Laym.* þin holde mon: *Orm.* þin laferrd birrþ þe beon hold and trigg: *O. E. Homl.* mid holde mode: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hold: *Icel.* hollr *gracious, faithful, wholesome: O. H. Ger.* hold *propitius, fidelis, devotus: Ger.* hold.] v. un-hold.

hold-āþ, es; *m. An oath of fealty*: — Hī wēron his menn and him holdāþas swōron dæt hī woldon ongeán ealle ōđre menn him holde beón *they did homage to him and swore oaths of fealty to him that they would be loyal to him against all other men*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 7. Hē dyde dæt ealle đa healodmæn on Normandig dydon manrǣden and holdāþas & his sunu Willelme, 1115; Erl. 245, 12. [*R. Glouc. Havel.* holde-, holdoþ.]

holde; *adv. Graciously, with devotion*, Ps. Th. 71, 2: 142, 6. v. hold.

holdigean *eviscerare*, Gl. Prud. 337.

hold-līce; *adv. Graciously, with kindness or friendliness, with devotion or attachment, faithfully, loyally*: — Holdlīce *affectuose* vel *devote*, Ælfc. Gl. 115; Som. 80, 50; Wrt. Woc. 61, 28. Hē cwæþ swīđe holdlīce be ūs 'Fæder mīn īc wille dæt đa đe ū mē forgeáfe beón mid mē đǣr īc beó' *he said very graciously concerning us 'My Father, I will that those whom thou hast given me be with me where I am,'* Homl. Th. ii. 368, 10: Cd. 220; Th. 283, 27; Sat. 311: Ps. Th. 54, 1: 58, 3. Holdlīce *kindly*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 18; Cri. 1358. Hē mē holdlīce þegnade *he served me faithfully*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Hwā đās ælmesse holdlīce healde healde hine God, Chart. Th. 369, 29. Cwæđon holdlīce hýran woldon *said they would listen devoutly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3276; An. 1641. Eádwearde hýrdon holdlīce *loyally obeyed Edward*, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 33; Edw. 14: Exon. 41 b; Th. 138, 14; Gū. 576. Đæt Drihtne ful holdlīce hýran *ut serviant Domino*, Ps. Th. 101, 20.

hold-rǣden, e; *f. Faithfulness, loyalty, faithful discharge of duty to a superior*: — Hire hyrdeman þurh holdrǣdene sume ǣc āstāh *her herdsman in the discharge of his duty had ascended an oak*, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 30.

hold-scipe, es; *m. Loyalty, fealty, allegiance*:—Ealles đæra manna land hī fordydon đe wēron innan đæs cynges holdscipe *they destroyed the lands of all those men that were in allegiance to the king*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 15. Sægdon dæt hī hit dyden for đes mynstres holdscipe *said that they did it on account of the loyalty of the monastery*, 1070; Erl. 200, 15.

holen, holegn, es; *m. Holly*: — Holen *acrifolius*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 23; Wrt. Voc. 33, 23: *ulcia*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 12: *acrivolus*, 285, 37. Holegn *acrifolius*, Gl. Amplon. 131: Gl. Mett. 34 [Leo]. Holenrinde *holly-bark*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 12. Holenleáfa *holly leaves*, 3, 69; Lchdm. ii. 356, 11. Holen sceal in æled *holly shall to the fire*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 17; Gn. Ex. 80. Se fealwa holen *the sere holly*, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 19; Rä. 56, 10. [*A. R.* holin, holie. For the form *hollen* (*hollin, holyn*) see E. D. S. Plant Names, p. 263.] v. cneówholen.

holenga. v. holunga.

holh, holg, es; *n. A hollow, cavity, hole*:—Hwæt tācnaþ dæt holh on đæm weobude būton gōdra monna geþyld? Fordam đonne mon his mōd geeádmōdgeþ dæt hē wiđerweardnesse and scande forbere đonne geeácnaþ hē sum holh on his mōde swā swā dæt weobud hæfþ on him uppan. Holh wæs beboden dæt sceolde beón on đæm weobude uppan . . . wel hit wæs gecueden dæt dæt holh sceolde beón on đæm weobude ānre eine brād and āne eine long *quod est altaris fossa, nisi bonorum patientia quæ, dum mentem ad adversa toleranda humiliat, quasi more foveæ hanc in imo positam demonstrat? Fossa ergo in altari fiat . . . Bene autem hæc eadem fossa unius cubiti esse monstratur*, Past. 33, 3; Swt. 219, 1–10. Đǣr dǣr se ill hæfde his holh *ibi habuit foveam ericius*, 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. In đæm wæs dæt holg đæs nearwan scræfes, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. [*Laym.* holȝes, *pl. and* holh; *adj: R. Glouc.* holu, *sing. adj;* holwe, *pl: Chauc.* holwe, *pl. adj.*]

holian; *p.* ode *To hollow out, make hollow, dig, make a hole*; cavare:— Hī đā hwæthwega holodon and dǣrrihte dæt wæter swā genihtsumlīce ūt fleów dæt hit arn streámrynes of đam munte *they then hollowed out [the rock] a little, and straightway the water flowed out so abundantly that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 7. [*A. R.* ne holiȝ nout aduneward ase doþ þe uoxes: *Prompt. Parv.* holyn *cavo, perforo, terebro: Goth.* us-hulon *to excavate: Icel.* hola *to make hollow: O. H. Ger.* hulian, holon *fodere, perforarare, excavare: Ger.* höhlen.] DER. ā-holian.

hōlian *to speak evil of, slander, calumniate*:—Ne sele đū mē hōliendum mē *non tradas me calumniantibus me*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 121. [*Orm.* holen o þe laȝhe leod, 9319, *with which compare Goth.* holon *in* Lk. 3, 14: cf. *O. H. Ger.* huolian, Grff. iv. 849.] v. hōl, hōlunga.

hōlinga. v. hōlunga.

holl. v. hol.

holm, es; *m. A mound, hill, rising ground;* but in this sense, which belongs to the word in the Old Saxon, it is not found in English. I. Its most common use is in the latter, in the poetry, is in reference to water with the meaning *wave, ocean, water, sea*: — Freá engla hēht wesan wæter gemǣne đā stōd hrađe holm under heofonum *the lord of angels bade the waters be together, then quickly stood ocean under heaven far-stretching continuously*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 23; Gen. 161. Holm *the [Red] sea*, 157; Th. 195, 30; Exod. 284: 166; Th. 206, 9; Exod. 449. Holm *the water of the deluge*, 71; Th. 86, 15; Gen. 1431. Holm storme weól, Beo. Th. 2267; B. 1131. Holm heolfre weóll [*of the lake where Grendel dwelt*], 4282; B. 2137: 3189; B. 1592. Wīde rād ofer holmes hringc hof sēleste [*of the ark*], Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Eów is holmes hlæst and heofonfuglas and wildu deór on gewealdgeseald & *the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the earth are*

delivered into your hand, 74; Th. 91, 20; Gen. 1515. Wið holme foldan sceldun *guarded land against sea*, Exon. 22a; Th. 61, 4; Cri. 979. On holme, 97a; Th. 363, 9; Wal. 51: Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543: 2875; B. 1435. Æt holme *by the sea*, 3832; B. 1914. Sealt wæter hreóh mé holme besencte *tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Þá wæs heofonweardes gást ofer holm boren *the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters*, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 7; Gen. 121. Léton holm beran *they let the sea bear him*, Beo. Th. 96; B. 48. Ofer wídne holm, Exon. 79a; Th. 296, 23; Crä. 55. Ofer heánne holm, Elen. Kmbl. 1962; El. 983: Cd. 213; Th. 266, 4; Sat. 17: Exon. 77b; Th. 291, 14; Wand. 82. Þá ic on holm gestáh *when I embarked*, Beo. Th. 1269; B. 632: Andr. Kmbl. 858; An. 429. Heá holmas *deep waters*, Exon. 54b; Th. 193, 17; Az. 123. Holmas dælde waldend fíre *God divided the waters*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 24; Gen. 146: Exon. 93a; Th. 349, 31; Sch. 54. Híder ofer holmas *hither over the waves*, Beo. Th. 485; B. 240. Windge holmas *stormy seas*, Exon. 20a; Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Holma begang *the way across the waters*, Ps. Th. 138, 18: Andr. Kmbl. 390; An. 195: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 69; Met. 11, 30. Holma gebring, Beo. Th. 4271; B. 2132. Holma gelagu, Exon. 82a; Th. 309, 28; Seef. 64. **II.** From the Scandinavian *hólmr* an islet especially in a bay, creek, lake, or river, it is used in English with the meaning *land rising from the water, an island in a river, etc., holm [in local names]*:—Ðý ilcan geáre wæs dæt gefeoht æt dam Holme Cantwara and dara Deniscra, Chr. 902; Th. 180, col. 2. Hér fór Cnut Cyng tó Denmearcon mid scipon tó dam holme æt eá dære hálgan, 1025; Erl. 163, 7. [*Laym.* holm: *Prompt. Parv.* holm, place besydone a water *hulmus*; of a sonde yn the see *bitalassum* vel *hulmus*. v. p. 243, note 2, and 244, note 2.] DER. sǽ-, wǽg-holm.

holm-ærn, es; *n. A sea-house, vessel, ship*:—Holmærna mǽst earc Noes, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 30; Gen. 1422.

holm-clif, es; *n. A sea-cliff, cliff by the water-side*:—On, fram dam holmclife [*the* holm *is the lake where Grendel dwelt*], Beo. Th. 2846, 3274; B. 1421, 1635. Se de holmclifu healdan scolde *he who had to guard the sea-cliffs*, 465; B. 230. [*O. Sax.* holm-klif *a hill.*]

holmeg; *adj. Oceanic*:—Holmegum wederum *with storms such as blow at sea*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118.

holm-mægen, es; *n. The might of the ocean, the ocean*, Exon. 101a; Th. 382, 10; Rä. 3, 9.

holm-præc; *g.* -þræce; *f. The violence of the sea, the tossing of the waves, the ocean*, Andr. Kmbl. 933; An. 467. Ðú geworhtest heofon and eorþan and holmþræce *thou didst make heaven and earth and the sea with its tossing waves*, Elen. Kmbl. 1453; El. 728: Exon. 17b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678: 57b; Th. 205, 19; Ph. 115.

holm-weall, es; *m. A wall formed by the sea*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 16: Exod. 467.

holm-weard, es; *m. One who keeps guard at sea, a sea-warder*, Andr. Kmbl. 718; An. 359.

holm-weg, es; *m. A way over the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 764; An. 382.

holm-wylm, es; *m. The surge of the sea*, Beo. Th. 4814; B. 2411.

holor, holrian. v. heolora, heoloran.

HOLT, es; *m. n.* **I.** *a* HOLT, *wood, grove, copse*:—Holt *lucus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30: *nemus*, 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: *saltus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 104; Wrt. Voc. 32, 39: *nemus* vel *saltus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 34. Wildeóra holt, Salm. Kmbl. 116; Sal. 82. Holtes frætwe *fruit*, Exon. 57a; Th. 202, 22; Ph. 73. Hé lét him dá of handon fleógan hafoc wid dæs holtes *he let the hawk fly from his hands towards the wood*, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; *By.* 8: Rood Kmbl. 58; Kr. 29. Utan gán innan on disses holtes hleó *let us go within the shelter of this grove*, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840; Exon. 62a; Th. 227, 26; Ph. 429. Wulf holtes gehléda, Elen. Kmbl. 225; El. 113. Sum sceal on holte of heáhbeáme feallan, Exon. 87b; Th. 328, 21; Vy. 21: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 103, 73; Met. 13, 52, 37. Gewiton áweg tó holte *they went away to the wood*, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 12. Holt ofgeáfon *they left the wood*, Beo. Th. 5685; B. 2846: 5190; B. 2598. Abraham dá plantode æenne holt *Abraham vero plantavit nemus*, Gen. 21, 33. Ful oft unc hubt wrugon wudubeáma helm, Exon. 129a; Th. 496, 1; Rä. 85, 7. Ðú geond holt wunast *thou shalt dwell among the woods*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 6; Dan. 574. **II.** *wood*; lignum:—Ic geseah holt hweorfende *I saw wood moving*, Exon. 114a; Th. 438, 5; Rä. 57, 3. Wille bi[h]lánan *to pile wood round*, 74a; Th. 277, 7; Jul. 577. [*Laym. Chauc.* holt: *Prompt. Parv.* holt, lytylle wode *lucus, virgultum*, p. 244, v. note: *O. Frs.* holt *wood, stick*: Icel. holt *wood, coppice* (nearly obsolete); *a rough stony hill*: *O. H. Ger.* holz *nemus, silva, saltus, arbor, lignum*: *Ger.* holz.] DER. æsc-, firgen-, ofer-, wudu-holt.

holt-hana, an; *m. A wood-cock*; acegia, Gl. Mett. 41: Gl. Amplon. 138.

hól-tihte, an; *f. Calumny, slander*:—Hóltihte *vel* teóne *calumnia*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 36; Wrt. Voc. 21, 29.

holt-wudu, a; *m.* **I.** *a wood*; silva, nemus, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369: Exon. 58a; Th. 209, 16; Ph. 171. **II.** *wood from a* ✠ *holt, forest-wood*; lignum, Beo. Th. 4669; B. 2340: Rood Kmbl. 179; Kr. 91.

hólunga; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause, without intent*:—Hólunga *sine causa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 9. Nales hólunge *not without cause*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nalles hólinga, Beo. Th. 2156; B. 1076. Wæs his fæder gelǽred in ða gerýno Cristes geleáfan ac hólunga *pater ejus sacramentis Christianae fidei imbutus est, sed frustra*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 29. Gif hé hit hólinga dó fæste i geár *si casu fecerit, i annum jejunet*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 27. Dære tíde wæs dæt mǽste wæll geworden on Norþanhymbra þeóde and cyrican. Ne wæs dæt hólenga fordon óder dæra heretogena wæs hæfden óder wæs dam hædenan grimra *quo tempore maxima est facta strages in ecclesia vel gente Nordanhymbrorum, maxime quod unus ex ducibus paganus, alter erat pagano sævior*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 19. Mid ðý wé wid dam winde and wid dam sǽ holonga campodan *cumque cum vento pelagoque frustra certantes*, 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

hom, hóme, homer. v. ham, óme, hamer.

homela, homola, an; *m.* A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage:—Gif hé hine on bismor tó homolan bescire mid x scill. gebéte. Gif hé hine tó preóste bescire mid xxx scill. gebéte, L. Alf. pol. 35; Th. i. 84, 5. See the note there; see also on cutting the hair as a mark of disgrace, Grimm's Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, pp. 702–3. v. hamelian, and cf. [?] *Scot.* hummel, homyll *having no horns.*

hón; *p.* héng; *pp.* hangen *To hang, suspend, crucify*:—Gé hig hóþ *crucifigetis*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 34. Híne man héng *ille suspensus est in cruce*, Gen. 41, 13. Hig híne héngon *crucifixerunt eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 33. Ðone héngon on heáne beám fæderas ússe, Elen. Kmbl. 847; El. 424. Hóh híne *crucifige eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 13. Hóh hyne hóh hyne; Dá cwæþ pilatus tó him Nime gé híne and hóþ, Jn. Skt. 19, 6. Hóh on earm *hang it on to the arm*, Med. ex Quadr. 9, 12; Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Ðone óderne hé hét hón on gealgan *alterum suspendit in crucem*, Gen. 40, 22. Hét se wælhreówa híne hón on heardre hengene, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 29. Dǽr wǽron geládde twegen sceaþan for heora synnum tó hónne *there were brought two thieves to be crucified for their sins*, 254, 22. Tó hóanne *ad crucifigendum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Ic hæbbe mihte dé tó hónne, Jn. Skt. 19, 10. Dǽm hóendum *crucifigentibus*, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Frignan ongan on hwylcum dara beáma bearn wealdendes hangen wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1701; El. 851. [*Laym.* hon; *p.* heng: *Orm. Chauc. Piers P.* heng, *p.*: *Goth.* hahan; *p.* haihah: *Icel.* hanga; *p.* hékk *pendere*: *O. Frs.* hua; *p.* heng; *pp.* huen: *O. H. Ger.* hahan; *p.* hieng *figere, crucifigere, suspendere.*] DER. a-, be-, bi-, ge-hón.

hón *tendrils of a vine* [?]:—Dá geseah ic gyldenne wingeard trumlícne and fæstlícne and da twígo his hongodon geond da columnan. da wundrode ic dæs swíde. wǽron in dæm wingearde gyldenu leáf and his hón and his wæstmas wǽron cristallum and smaragdus eác dæt gimcyn mid dæm cristallum ingemong hongode *vineamque solidam auro argentoque inter columnas pendentem miratus sum. in qua folia aurea racemique cristallini ligis erant interpositi, distinguentibus smaragdis*, Nar. 4, 31.

hona, hon-, hond, hongian. v. hana, heonu, han-, hand, hangian.

hóp. v. fen-, mór-hóp.

HOPA, an; *m.* HOPE:—Geleáffullum mannum mæg beón micel hopa tó dam menniscum Gode Criste *believing men may have great hope on the human God, Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 350, 24. Ne bepéce Ézechias eów mid leásum hopan *let not Hezekiah deceive you with false hope*, 568, 8. [*Laym. Orm. A. R.* hope: *Du.* hoop: *Dan.* haab: *M. H. Ger.* hoffe.] DER. tó-hopa.

hóp-gehnäst, es; *n. The dashing together of waves in a bay* [?]:—Bídaþ stille stealc stánhleoþu streámgewinnes hópgehnástes ðonne heáh geþring on cleofu cryðeþ *the steep rocks await quietly the strife of the sea, the dash of the waves, when the press of waters towering up crowds on to the cliffs*, Exon. 101b; Th. 384, 13; Rä. 4, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* hóp *a small landlocked bay* or *inlet*: *Scot.* hope *a haven.*]

hopian; *p.* ode, ede *To hope, have hope* or *confidence* [*in a person*], *expect, watch for* [*with gen.*]:—Ic hopige tó him swá gódan and swá mildheortan dæt hé hit nylle sylf dón *I have confidence in him, so good and merciful, that he himself will not do it*, Chart. Th. 548, 20. Ðú dysegost manna ðú hopast dæt ðú hæbbe þoftrǽdene tó dam áwyrigedan deófle *thou most foolish of men, thou trustest that thou hast fellowship with the accursed devil*, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. Swá eác úre hiht ne becom ná tó dam de hé hopaþ *so also our hope has not arrived at that for which it hopes*, i. 250, 25. Ðonne hé eall forsihþ eorþlícu gód and hopaþ tó dám écum, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 87; Met. 7, 44. Se synfulla hopaþ symle dæs rihtwísan *considerat peccator justum*, Ps. Th. 36, 32. Dæt dæt Maria dyde tó dam wé hopiaþ *that which Mary did, for that we hope*, Homl. Th. ii. 442, 33. Landfranc gewát of dissum lífe ac wé hopiaþ dæt hé férde tó dæt heofanlíce ríce, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 15. Ic tó dé hopode *in te speravi*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. Hé hopode dæt hé gesáwe sum tácen *sperabat signum aliquod videre*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Hæbbende dæs de wé ǽr hopedon, Homl. Th. i. 250, 35. Wé tó dínum hidercyme hopodan and hyhtan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 11. Hopedon *sperabamus*, Lk. Skt. 24, 21. ✠ Dá fíf cyningas hopodon tó lífe *the five kings hoped to save their lives*, Jos.

10, 16. Ne hopige nân man tó dyssere leásunge, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 21. Hit nys nó unnyt dæt wé hopien tó Gode fordæm hé ne went swá swá wé dóþ *it is not vain for us to have hope in God; for he does not change as we do*, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Dæt hí swá hopigen tó dære forgiefnesse *ut sic de spe fiduciam habeant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 19. Bebeódaþ dæt hí ne hopian on heora ungewissum welan *bid them not to put their trust in their uncertain riches*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Ne þearf hé hopian nó dæt hé donian móte *he has no ground for hoping that he may go thence*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 12; Jud. 117. Ða hopiendan on ðé *sperantes in te*, Ps. Spi. 16, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* hoffen.] DER. tó-hopian.

hópig; *adj. In hills and hollows* [*applied to the sea in reference to the deep depressions between high waves*; cf. *Scot.* hope *a sloping hollow between two hills*, or *the hollow that is formed between two ridges on one hill*] :—Com ic on sæs hricg dæt mé sealt wæter hreóh and hópig holme besencte *veni in altitudinem maris; et tempestas demersit me*, Ps. Th. 68, 2.

hoppa. v. gærs-hoppa.

hóp-pâda, an; *m. An upper tunic, cope*:—Hóppâda *ependeton* [= ἐπενδύτης], Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 83; Wrt. Voc. 59, 52.

hoppe, an; *f. An ornament suspended from the neck, a bell* [?] *hung from a dog's neck*:—Hryderes belle and hundes hoppe ælc bið ânes scitt. weorþ and ælc is melda geteald *an ox's bell and that on a dog's collar, each is worth a shilling and each is reckoned an informer*, L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 16. Hie eall him gesealdon dæt hie dá hæfdon bûton dæt ælc wífmon hæfde âne yndsan goldes and ân pund seolfres and ælc wæpnedmon ânne hring and âne hoppan *ita ut nihil præter annulos singulos, bullasque sibi ac filiis, et deinde per filias uxoresque suas singulas tantum auri uncias, et argenti non amplius quam singulas libras relinquerent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21.

hoppere, es; *m. A dancer*; saltator, Som.

hoppestre, an; *f. A female dancer*:—Dæs mæran wítegan deáþ dære lyðran hoppystran tó méde forgeaf *rewarded that vile dancer with the death of the illustrious prophet*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 3. [*Chauc.* hoppestre.]

hoppetan; *p.* te *To jump about* [*for joy*], *leap, rejoice, to throb* [*of a wound*]:—Swá benne ne burnon ne burston ne hoppetan so *that the wounds should neither burn nor burst nor throb*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 1. Dæne dé méder on rífe hoppetende beclýsed Johannes undergeat *quem matris alvo gestiens clausus Johannes senserat*, Hymn. Surt. 51, 1. v. next word.

hoppian; *p.* ode *To hop, leap, dance*:—Dá blissode mîn cild on mînum innoþe and hoppode ongéan his Drihten *then rejoiced my child in my womb, and leaped towards his Lord*, Homl. Th. i. 202, 18. [*Chauc. Piers P.* hoppe *to dance, jump*: *Icel.* hoppa *to skip, bound*: *M. H. Ger.* hoppen: *Ger.* hüpfen.]

hopp-scýte, an; *f. A coverlet* [?]:—Ic geann ânes beddreáftes mid wahhryðe and mid hoppscýtan, Chart. Th. 529, 12.

hopu *lygustra*, Lchdm. iii. 332, col. 2.

horas. v. horh.

hora-seáþ, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. v. horu-seáþ.

hôr-cwene, an; *f. An adulteress, whore*:—Hórcwenan, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 21: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 21: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. [*Icel.* hór-kona *an adulteress*.]

HORD, es; *n. m.* HOARD, *treasure*:—Hord *thesaurus*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 47. Ða wæs óþboren beága hord *then was borne off the hoard of rings*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284: 6015; B. 3011. Hyrde dæs hordes *keeper of the hoard*, Exon. 130*a*; Th. 498, 7; Rä. 87, 9: Beo. Th. 1778; B. 887. Dæs ðe heáh hlioþo horde onféngon *after the lofty hills had received the treasure* [*the ark*], Cd. 71; Th. 86, 32; Gen. 1439. Hâdmum horde, Beo. Th. 4438; B. 2216. Hord eald enta geweorc, 5540; B. 2773. Dæt hord, 6244; B. 3126. Hord under hrusan [*the nails of the cross*], Elen. Kmbl. 2181; El. 1092. Hí ealgodon hord and hâmas *they defended treasures and homes*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 10; Æðelst. 10. Hé dæt fácen hafaþ in his heortan, hord unclæne *he hath that deceit in his heart, a hoard unclean*, Frag. Recd. 11; Leás 6. Hord, heortan geþohtas, Exon. 23*a*; Th. 65, 1; Cri. 1048: 23*b*; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056. Breósta hord, Th. 66, 17; Cri. 1074. Breósta hord, gást *the breast's treasure, the spirit*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 6; Gen. 1608. His synna hord onténde *he confessed his sins*, Ps. C. 50, 28; Grn. ii. 277, 28: 151, 155; Grn. ii. 280, 151, 155. Sáwle hord, Beo. Th. 4835; B. 2422. Hordas, gerýne *arcana*, Mone B. 4216 (v. gold-hord). [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Chauc.* hord: *Goth.* huzd; *n.*: *O. Sax.* hord; *n.*: *Icel.* hodd; *n.* (*but a late form* hoddar; *pl. occurs*) in poetry only *hoard, treasure*: *O. H. Ger.* hort; *n. thesaurus*.] DER. beáh-, bôc-, brand-, breóst-, feorh-, fæsc-, gold-, greót-, lîc-, mâdm-, mód-, sáwl-, wamb-, word-, wyrm-hord.

hord-burh, -burg, e: *f. A city containing treasure*, Cd. 93; Th. 121, 9; Gen. 2007: Beo. Th. 938; B. 467.

hord-cleófa, -clýfa, an; *m. A treasure-chamber, treasury, store-room, closet*:—Hí gâþ in tó dînum hûse and tó dînum bedde and tó dînum hordclýfan *ingredientur cubiculum lectuli tui et super stratum tuum*, Exod. 8, 3. Ic hæbbe on mînum hordcleófan ân wundorlíc weorc *I have in my treasury a wondrous work*, Homl. Skt. 5, 260. Hí sóhton ðone behíddan mete on heora hordcleófan *they sought the hidden food in their closets*, Ælfc. T. 42, 14; Grn. 21, 13. v. next word.

hord-cófa, an; *m. A place for treasure, a retired chamber, closet, a place where the thoughts are stored* [v. hord], *the breast, heart*:—Ða æfter ðon dá cégde seó hálige Mariæ tó eallum apostolum on hire hordcófan *post hec vocavit Sancta Maria omnes apostolos in cubiculo suo*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 34. Dæt hé his ferþlocan fæste binde healde [MS. healdne] his hordcófan *that he close fast his mind's coffer and preserve the treasury of his thoughts*, Exon. 76*b*; Th. 287, 14 [cf. 22]; Wand. 14. Hine mid ealle innancundum heortum hordcófan helpe biddaþ *in toto corde exquirunt eum*, Ps. Th. 118, 2.

hordere, es; *m. A treasurer, steward, chamberlain* [v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 106]:—Hordere *cellerarius*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 6. Dá hét hé his hordere dæt glæsene fæt syllan dam biddendan sudhlácone. Se hordere cwæþ him tó andsware gif hé dam biddendum sealde dæt hé nân þing næfde his gebródrum tó syllenne *then he bade his steward give the glass vessel to the requesting subdeacon. The steward said in answer, that if he gave it he should have nothing to give to his brethren*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 22: Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Ðis forward was makid wid ordríc hordere, Chart. Th. 438, 3, 7. Cynges hordera oððe úra gerefena swilc, L. Ath. i, 3; Th. i. 200, 23, see note. Nân man ne hwyrfe nânes yrfes bûtan dæs gerefan gewitnesse . . . oððe dæs horderes, 9; Th. i. 204, 19. [*Ayenb.* hordier *treasurer*.]

hord-ern, -ærn, es; *n. A store-house, store-room, treasury*:—Hordern *cellarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 100; Wrt. Voc. 58, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 24. *Cellaria uini id est* hordern *promptuaria*, Blickl. Gl. 259, 5: Ps. Surt. 143, 13. Bûton hit under dæs wífes cæglocan gebroht wære dæt is hire hordern and hire cyste *unless it has been put into the places which the wife locks up, that is, her storeroom and her chest*, L. C. S. 77: Th. i. 418, 21. Hordærne neáh *near to the treasure-house*, Beo. Th. 5655; B. 2831. Hé is gód hordern on tó scæwiene *it is a good day for examining a storeroom*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 6. Heora hordernu wæron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde *their storehouses were filled with manifold riches*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 16. Hordærna sum, Beo. Th. 4548; B. 2279.

horder-wice, an; *f. The office of a treasurer* or *steward*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 14.

hord-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for holding treasure*:—Se Hálga Gást wunode on dam æþelan innoþe and on dam gecorenan hordfæte [*of the Virgin Mary*], Blickl. Homl. 105, 15: Hy. 11, 18; Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 18. Hí geopenodon heora hordfatu [cf. Mt. 2, 11 *apertis thesauris suis*] and him lác geoffrodon, Homl. Th. i. 78, 27: 116, 3. On heora hordfatum behíddon *absconderunt inter vasa sua*, Jos. 7, 11.

hord-geat, -gat, es; *n. A door through which a treasure is reached*:—Hwylc dæs hordgates cægan cræfte ða clamme onleác *which, by the key's art, unlocked the fastenings of the door to the treasure*, Exon. 112*a*; Th. 429, 28; Rä. 43, 11.

hord-gestreón, es; *n. Hoarded, accumulated wealth, that which has been acquired and now forms a 'hord*:'—Sum wæs æhtwelig in commedia heóld hordgestreón *there was one of large possessions, he kept in Nicomedia his stored-up wealth*, Exon. 66*a*; Th. 244, 3; Jul. 22. Ne mót hé hionane lædan of disse worulde wuhte ðon mâre hordgestreóna ðonne hé hider brohte, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 21; Met. 14, 11: Beo. Th. 6175; B. 3092. Mæst hlifade ofer Hroþgâres hordgestreónum *the most towered above the riches that had come from Hrothgar's hoard*, 3803; B. 1899. Næs him hyht tó hordgestreónum *no hope had they in hoarded wealth*, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116.

hordian; *p.* ode TO HOARD, *lay up* [*treasure*], *store*:—Dæt hé for gýtsunge uncyste nânum ódrum syllan ne mæg dæt hé hordaþ and nât hwam swá swá se wítega cwæþ 'on ídel bið ælc man gedréfed se de hordaþ and nât hwam hé hit gegaderaþ' *what he from the vice of avarice can give to no other he hoards, and knows not for whom, as the prophet says 'In vain is every man troubled who hoards, and knows not for whom he gathers it,'* Homl. Th. i. 66, 3. Hordiaþ eówerne goldhord on heofenum *lay up your treasure in heaven*, ii. 104, 31. DER. gold-hordian.

hord-loca, an; *m. A treasure-chest, coffer*, metaph. *the mind* [v. hord]:—Þeáh de hé feohgestreón under hordlocæm æhte *though he had wealth in his coffer*, Exon. 66*b*; Th. 245, 11; Jul. 43. Heald hordlocan hyge fæste bind *keep thy thought's treasury, fast bind thy mind*, 122*a*; Th. 469, 16; Hy. 11, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1342; An. 671.

hord-mâdmum, es; *m. A valuable present, jewel*:—Healsbeága mæst, hordmâdmum, Beo. Th. 2400; B. 1198.

hord-mægen, es; *n. Abundance of wealth, riches*, Cd. 209; Th. 258, 13; Dan. 675.

hord-weard, es; *m. A guard of a hoard* or *treasure*:—Hordweard *the dragon which watched over the treasure*, Beo. Th. 4576; B. 2293: 4594; B. 2302: 5102; B. 2554: 5179; B. 2593. Hordweard hæleþa *the Danish king*, 2098; B. 1047: 3708; B. 1852. Hordwearda hryre [*of the death of the first-born in Egypt*], Cd. 144; Th. 179, 27; Exod. 35: [*of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*], 169; Th. 210,

6; Exod. 511. Hordwearda gestreón *the wealth of the princes of Israel*, 174; Th. 220, 3; Dan. 65.

hord-wela, an; *m. Hoarded, stored-up wealth*:—Đéáh đe hordwelan heólde lange, Beo. Th. 4677; B. 2344.

hord-weorþung, e; *f. The honouring a person by bestowal of treasure*, Beo. Th. 1908; B. 952.

hord-wynn, e; *f. The delightful object that consists in hoarded treasure [applied to the treasure guarded by the dragon]*, Beo. Th. 4533; B. 2270.

hóre, an; *f. A whore, harlot;* meretrix, Hpt. Gl. 475, 484. [*Laym. A. R.* hore: *Icel.* hóra: *O. H. Ger.* huora: *Ger.* hure.]

horeht. v. horheht.

horh, horg, es; *m. n. A clammy humour, phlegm, rheum*: —Hrog [=horg] *phlegma*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 51. Horg *flegma*, 282, 67. Sió gífernes ærist of dæs hores wǽtan *the voracity arises from the humour of the phlegm*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 3. Wið langum sáre ðara tófpa þurh horh, 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan ǽnigu ceald wǽte ðonne spíwaþ hie dæt horh . . . ðæt ofstandene þicce horh, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 15–21. Ðonne spíwaþ hie sóna done þiccan horh, 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 15. Horas *pituita*, i. e. *minuta saliva*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 55; Wrt. Voc. 46, 15. v. horu.

horheht; *adj. Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*:—Mid yfelre wǽtan horhehtre, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 9: 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. v. horweht.

horian, Ps. Th. 27, 1, note. v. harian.

horig, horhig; *adj. Foul, dirty, defiled*:—Swá hit gedafenlíc is dæt his reáf ne beó horig *so is it proper that his vestment be not foul*, L. Ælfc. C. 22: Th. i. 350, 21. Næs his reáf horig, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Mid horium reáfe, 528, 24. Mid horhgum scicelse, Th. Ap. 13, 26. [*O. E. Homl.* þat brinþ hori to clene: *Wick.* hoori *unclean*: *Chauc.* horowe; *pl.: O. H. Ger.* horig *lutulentus, cenosus.*]

hóring, es; *m. An adulterer, fornicator*:—Hér sindon miltestran and bearumyrðran and fúle forlegene hóringas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 181. [*Cf. Goth.* hōrs: *Icel.* hórr.]

HORN, es; *m. A* horn, *a drinking-horn, a cupping-horn, a trumpet, the horn-shaped projection on the gable-end of a house* [v. Dasent's translation of Njála, plate 3, p. cvii], *a pinnacle*:—Oxan horn biþ x þæninga weorþ *an ox's horn shall be worth ten pence*, L. In. 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Se horn mínre hælo *cornu salutis meæ*, Ps. Th. 17, 3. Horn stundum song *sometimes the horn sounded*, Beo. Th. 2851; B. 1423. Hwílum teóh mid glæse oððe mid horne *draw at times with a cupping-glass or horn*, L. M. 2, 18; Lchdm. ii. 200, 13. Sete horn on ða openan scearpan *put a cupping-horn on the open scarifications*, 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 21. Gif feorrancumen man oððe fræmde búton wege gange and hé ðonne nǽwþer ne hríme ne hé horn ne blǽwe for þeóf hé biþ tó prófiánne *if a man come from a distance, or a stranger, go out of the highway, and he then neither shout nor blow a horn, he is to be tried as a thief*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Syððan hie Hygeláces horn and byman galan ongeáton, Beo. Th. 5879; B. 2943. ii hnæppas and iiii hornas *two bowls and four drinking-horns*, Chart. Th. 429, 31. Ne byman ne hornas, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 30; Ph. 134. Ne hér disse healle hornas [horn næs, Th.] ne byrnaþ *nor here do this hall's gables burn*, Fins. Th. 7; Fin. 4. Ic wíht geseah wundorlíce horna ábitweónum húþe lǽdan *I saw a creature [the moon] wondrously bringing spoil between its horns*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 19; Rä. 30, 2. Heorot hornum trum *the hart firm-antlered*, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Oþ wigbeles hornas *usque ad cornu altaris*, Ps. Th. 117, 25. [*Goth.* haurn; *n. a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet, husk: O. Sax.* horn-[seli]: *O. Frs.* horn; *n. cornu, tuba: Icel.* horn; *n. a horn, drinking-horn, trumpet; a corner: O. H. Ger.* horn; *n. cornu, tuba, promontorium: Ger.* horn; *n.*] der. blǽd-, drenc-, fyhte-, gúþ-horn. v. án-horn.

horn [horh?]-ádl, e; *f. A disease of foul humours in the stomach*, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 31.

horn-bære; *adj. Horned, having horns;* corniger, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 20.

horn-blǽwere, es; *m. A horn-blower, trumpeter*: — Hornblǽwere *cornicen*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 63: Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 24. Ðǽr mihte wel bén ábúton twenti óðer þritte hornblǽweres, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 36. [*Cf. Goth.* haurnja: *O. H. Ger.* horn-blāso *tubicen, cornicen.*]

horn-boga, an; *m. A bow with the ends curved like a horn* or *a bow made of horn* [?], [*cf. Icel.* horn-bogi *a horn-bow*, Cl. and Vig. Dict.]:—Léton forþ feógan hildenædran of hornbogan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 222: Beo. Th. 4866: B. 2437. Ðǽr hé hornbogan [horn bogan?] hearde gebenden *þi confregit cornua arcuum*, Ps. Th. 75, 3.

horn-bora, an; *m. A horn-bearer, trumpeter*, Elen. Kmbl. 107; El. 54.

horn-fisc, es; *m. A garfish, a kind of pike*: — Hornfisc plegode glád geond gárseeg, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. [*Icel.* horn-fiskr: *Dan.* horn-fisk *garfish*, sxox belone.]

horn-geáp; *adj. Having a wide extent between the 'horns'* [v. horn], an epithet of a building: —Tempel dryhtnes heáh and horngeáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1335; An. 668: Beo. Th. 164; B. 82. [Cf. under geápne hróf, 1677; B. 836.]

horn-gestreón, es; *n. An abundance of pinnacles*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 11; Ruin. 23.

horn-þíc, es; *n.* [?] *A pinnacle*: — Sette hine ofer hornþíc temples *statuit eum supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 9.

horn-reced, es; *n. A house having 'horns'* [v. horn] or *pinnacles*, Beo. Th. 1412; B. 704.

horn-sæl, es; *n. A hall having 'horns' in its roof*:—Hornsalu, Andr. Kmbl. 2318; An. 1160: Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 10; Rä. 4, 8. v. horn-reced, -sele.

horn-sceaða, an; *m. A pinnacle*: — Ofer hornsceaðe temples *supra pinnaculum templi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 5. v. sceaða.

horn-scip, es; *n. A ship having a beak* [rostrum], *a ship with a horn-like projection in the bow*, Andr. Kmbl. 547; An. 274.

horn-sele, es; *m. A building having pinnacles*, Cd. 86; Th. 109, 11; Gen. 1821. [*O. Sax.* horn-seli.] v. horn-sæl.

hornung-sunu, a; *m. A bastard*, Cot. 142. [*O. Frs.* horning *spurius, nothus: Icel.* hornungr *a bastard son.*] v. Grmm. R. A. 476, note.

horo-. v. horu-.

hor-pyt, -pytt, es; *m. A dirt-pit, slough* [?]:—Tó ðæm horpytte, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 37, 21: 162, 9. v. horu.

HORS, es; *n. A* horse:—Geþracan hors *mannus* vel *brunnicus:* hors of stéden *vel of* asrenne *burdo*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 18, 19; Wrt. Voc. 17, 23, 24. Hors hófum wlanc, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 5; Rún. 19. Ne beó gé ná swylce hors *nolite fieri sicut equus*, Ps. Th. 31, 10. Ðá wæs Hróðgáre hors gebǽted wícg wundenfeax *then for Hrothgar was a horse bitted, a steed with plaited mane*, Beo. Th. 2803; B. 1399. Ne hé on horses hrycge cuman wolde ac hé his fótum geeode *non equorum dorso sed pedum incessu vectus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Nis horses flǽsc forboden *caro equina non est prohibita*, L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 16. Wið horses hreófle . . . dó on dæt hors swá hit hátost mǽge *for a horse's leprosy . . . apply it to the horse as hot as possible*, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 152, 10. Gelécnes horses and monnes, Exon. 109 b; Th. 418, 26; Rä. 37, 11. Ðí byþ swíðe dysig se ðe getrúwaþ on his horses swiftnesse *falsus equus ad salutem*, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Cwæþ mid hospe horse mete is bere *said contemptuously 'Barley is food for a horse,'* Homl. Skt. 3, 216. Man his hors under him ofsceát *his horse was shot under him*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 101, 42. Ic seah sroh [*the word is written in runes*] hygewloncne, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rä. 20, 1. Horsa steal *carceres*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 54; Wrt. Voc. 39, 37. Horsa hnǽgung *neighing of horses*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 2, 38. Hé wæs mid ðæm fyrstum mannum on ðæm lande nǽfde hé ðeáh má ðonne twentig hrýðera and twentig sceápa and twentig swýna; ond dæt lytle dæt hé erede hé erede mid horsan *he [Ohthere] was among the first men of the country; and yet he had not more than twenty oxen and twenty sheep and twenty swine; and the little that he ploughed, he ploughed with horses*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12–15. Ða hors oþþæt *it bore away the horses*, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 20; Rä. 23, 10. [*O. Sax.* hros; *n: O. Frs.* hars, hers, hors, ros; *n: Icel.* hross; *m: O. H. Ger.* hros; *n: Ger.* ross.] v. cræte-hors.

Horsa, an; *m. Horsa*:—On hiera dagum Hengest and Horsa gesóhte Bretene, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 1. Hér Hengest and Horsa fuhton wið Wyrtgeorne ðam cyninge in dære stówe ðe is gecueden Agælesþrep and his bróður Horsan man ofslóg, 455; Erl. 12, 13.

hors-bǽr, e; *f. A horse-bier*; feretrum caballarium, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 5. [*Laym. R. Glouc.* horse-bere: *Prompt. Parv.* hors-bere *lectica*, p. 247, see the note.]

horse; *adj. Quick, ready, active, valiant*, applied generally to mental activity [cf. snel *active: Icel.* snjallr *eloquent*], *wise, sagacious, sharp, quick-witted*:—Horse *prudens*, Cot. 191, Lye. Hwylc is hælepa ðæs horse and dæs hygecræftig dæt dæt mǽge ásecgan *who amongst men is so quick and cunning of mind as to be able to declare that*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 36; Rä. 2, 1. Nis ǽnig dæs horse ne dæs hygecræftig de ðín frumcyn mǽge fira bearnum sweotule gesécðan, 11 a; Th. 15, 24; Cri. 241. Horse and hreðergleáw herges wísa *a guide of the host, prompt and prudent*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13. On horscum wyllan *by the quick-flowing* [?] *spring*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 456, 15. Þurh horscne hád *through wisdom*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 7; Cri. 49. Módum horsce *sagacious of mind*, 54 a; Th. 190, 12; Az. 72. Horsce mé heredon hilde generedon feóndon biweredon *the valiant praised me, from battle saved me, from foes defended me*, 94 a; Th. 353, 27; Reim. 19. [*O. Sax.* horsk (hugiskaft): *Icel.* horskr *wise: O. H. Ger.* horsc *alacer, celer, præproperus, volucer, promtus, sagax*, v. Grff. iv. 1039–42.]

hors-camb, es; *m. A horse-comb, curry-comb*; strigilis, Wrt. Voc. 83, 34.

horse-líce; *adv. Readily, promptly, with activity* [*bodily or mental*], *wisely, prudently*:—Biþ seó tunge tótogen forðon heó ne mæg horsclíce [MS. horslíce] wordum wrixlan wið ðone wergan gǽst *the tongue shall be rent asunder, therefore it will not be able to converse readily with the accursed spirit*, Exon. 99 b; Th. 373, 28; Seel. 116. [Hors[c]líce *prudenter*, Cot. 138, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* horsc-līcho *naviter, strenue, agiliter.*]

hors-cræt, es; *n. A chariot;* biga, Lye.

hors-elene, -helene, an; *Elecampane;* inula helenium, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. Horshelene *helena*, Ælfc. Gl. 44; Som. 64, 68; Wrt. Voc. 32, 4. Horselene, Wrt. Voc. 79, 42. See horshele, E. D. S. Plant Names.

hors-ern, es; *n. A horse-house, stable:* — Horsern *æquiale*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 33; Wrt. Voc. 16, 7.

hors-gærstún, es; *m. A meadow for the pasturing of horses:*—Onbūtan ðone horsgærstūn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 414, 25.

hors-here, es; *m. A mounted force;* exercitus equestris, Lye. v. here.

hors-hirde, -hyrde, es; *m. A horse-keeper, groom:*—Horshyrde *pabulator*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 123; Wrt. Voc. 19, 6. Horshyrde *agaso*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 37.

hors-hwæl, es; *m. A walrus:* — Swīðost hē fōr ðīder tōeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge for ðǽm horschwælum for ðæm hie habbaþ swīðe ædele bān on heora tōþum *his principal object in going there, in addition to the observation of the country, was to get the walruses, for they have very excellent ivory in their tusks,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 36. [*Icel.* hross-hvalr: *Ger.* wall-ross.]

horsian; *p.* ode *To horse, provide with horses:*—West Seaxe horsodon ðone here *the people of Wessex provided the Danes with horses*, Chr. 1015; Erl. 153, 1. Hē beád ðæt man sceolde his here metian and horsian, 1013; Erl. 148, 3; 1014; Erl. 151, 2. DER. be-, ge-horsian.

hors-mínte, an; *f. Wild mint;* menthastrum, Lye. v. E. D. S. Plant Names, horse mint.

hors-sýdða, an; *m.* v. hors-bǽr.

hors-þegn, es; *m.* I. *a groom:* — Horsþēn *agaso*, Ælfc. Gl. 20; Som. 59, 42; Wrt. Voc. 23, 5: *mulio*, Hpt. Gl. 438: Gl. Mett. 516. II. *the title of an officer of the royal household* [cf. marescalcus *among the Franks*]:—Ecgulf cynges horsþegn, Wulfric cynges horsþegn, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 5: 96, 16. v. Kemble's Saxons in England ii. 107–8.

hors-wægn, -wǽn, es; *m. A chariot:*—Horswǽn *carpentum, currus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 68; Wrt. Voc. 34, 3.

hors-wealh, es; *m. A servant that attends to horses* [*Thorpe takes* weal*h to mean one of British origin*, v. Glossary]:—Be cyninges horsweale. Cyninges horswealh se ðe him mǽge geǽrendian ðæs wergield biþ cc scillt., L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 12.

hors-weard, e; *f. A taking care of horses:*—Horswearde healdan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 17.

hors-weg, es; *m. A horse-road:* — Tō horsweges heale, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 219, 2.

horu; *gen.* -wes; *m. Dirt, filth, foulness:* — Fæormaþ gyf ðǽr hwæt horwes on biþ *cleanse if there be any foulness in it*, Herb. 9, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 4. Horewes, Mone B. 3561. Gē mid horu speówdon on dæs andwlitan *ye foully spat on his face*, Elen. Kmbl. 594; El. 297. Mín flǽsc is ymscrȳd mid dustes horwum *my flesh is clothed with the filth of dust*, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 10. On his blōde āþwogen fram synna horwum *washed in his blood from the impurities of sins*, Homl. Swt. 11, 297. Horewum, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 8. [*O. E. Homl.* horie, hore (of þe hore þat is cleped hordom): *O. Sax.* horu *dirt: O. Frs.* hore: *O. H. Ger.* horo; *gen.* horawes; *dat.* horowe, horewe, horwe, hore *limus, cenum, lutum, palustre.*] v. horh.

horu-seáþ, es; *m. A foul pit, sink:*—Gesihst dū nū on hū miclum and on hū diópum and on hū þióstrum horaseáþe [MS. Cott. horoseáþa] ðara unþeáwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *videsne igitur quanto in cœno probra volvantur*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1.

horu-weg, es; *m. A dirty road, a lane* [?]:—Ðar horoweg ūtt sceát, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 173, 17. Horwegstige *devia semita*, Cot. 61, Lye.

horweht; *adj. Foul, filthy, dirty:*—Hine dā lǽddon on ðone sweartan fenn and hine ðā on ða horwehtan wæter bewurpon *they led him then to the black fen and flung him into the foul water*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 9. v. horheht.

hōs, e; *f. A bramble, thorn:* — Hōs *butrus*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 27: *rhamnus, vimen; butrus*, Cot. 25, 165, Lye. Twīgu † hōsa *rhamnum*, Ps. Spl. C. 57, 9.

hōs, e; *f. A company, band:*—Mid mægþa hōse *with a band of maidens*, Beo. Th. 1853; B. 924. [*Goth.* hansa *multitudo: O. H. Ger.* hansa *cohors:* cf. Hanse *applied to an association of towns.*]

hosa, an; *m.* [or hose; *f.* (?) v. next word, and cf. other dialects]. I. *a covering for the leg*, HOSE:—Hosa *caliga* vel *ocrea*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 48. [*Prompt. Parv.* hose *caliga*, p. 248, see note: *Laym.* hose, v. 15216: *R. Glouc.* (*in the corresponding passage*) hose: *A. R.* hosen; *pl: Chauc.* hosen: *Icel.* hosa; *f. a covering for the leg between the knee and the ankle, serving as a kind of legging or gaiter: O. H. Ger.* hose; *f. caliga: Ger.* hose; *f. breeches, hose.*] II. *a husk, a covering for a grain or seed* [or is this a different word?]:—Wilnade geſylle womb his of beánbælgum † pisum hōsum *cupiebat implere ventrem suum de siliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. v. Jamieson's Dict. hose *the seed-leaves of grain: vagina, the* hose *of corn.* See also E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, No. 5.

hose-bend, es; *m. A hose-band, garter:* — Hosebendas *periscelides*, Lye: Hpt. Gl. 517. [Cf. *Icel.* hosna-reim.]

hosp, es; *m. Reproach, opprobrium, contempt, contumely, insult, blasphemy:*—Hosp *opprobrium*, Ps. Spl. 14, 4: 21, 5. Ða ðe forþgewēteþ of welerum mīnum nā ic dō hosp *quæ procedunt de labiis meis, non faciam irrita*, 88, 34. Hē geseah mīnne hosp āfyrran *respexit auferre opprobrium meum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 25. Nū tō dæg ic ādyde ðæra Egiptiscra hosp fram eówrum cynne *this day have I rolled away the reproach of Egypt from off you*, Jos. 5, 9. Hǽðenra hosp, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215: Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 16; Cri. 171: 29 a; Th. 88, 22; Cri. 1444. Hī mid hosp his lāre forsāwon *they with contumely despised his teaching*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 5. Cwæþ mid hosp *said contemptuously*, Homl. Swt. 3, 216. Ða hrȳmde Julianus mid hosp and earmlīce gewāt *then cried out Julian blaspheming and miserably died*, 275. Swā hwilcne swā hī tō hosppe habban woldon hī cwǽdon be ðam ðæt hē wǽre Samaritanisc *whomsoever they wished to hold up to contempt, they said of him that he was a Samaritan*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 32. Ðonne wurdon hī tō hosppe gedōne *then were they made a reproach*, Ælfc. T. 12; Grn. 6, 22. Unrihtwīse habbaþ on hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wīsran *the unrighteous hold in contempt those that are better skilled in right than themselves*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 87; Met. 4, 44. Hospe gereccan *to reproach opprobriously*, Exon. 70 a; Th. 260, 21; Jul. 300: 90 a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Menigfealde earfoþnyssa and hospas wolde gehwā ǽdēlīce forberan wið ðan ðæt hē mōste sumum rīcan men tō bearne geteald beón *anybody would put up with all kinds of hardships and affronts on condition that he might be accounted the son of some great man*, Homl. Th. i. 56, 11.

hosp-owide, es; *m. Contemptuous, opprobrious, insulting language*, Elen. Kmbl. 1044; El. 523.

hosp-sprǽc, e; *f. Contemptuous, insulting language:* — Se eádmōda biscop ðe wē ymbe sprecaþ wæs swīðe geþyldig wið þwyrum mannum and him ne eglede heora hosppsprǽc ac forbær blīdelīce ðeáh de him man bysmor cwǽde *the lowly-minded bishop that we are talking about was very patient with perverse people, and their contemptuous language did not vex him, but he cheerfully bore with it, though he was reviled*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11.

hosp-word, es; *n. A word expressing contempt, contumely, reproach, abuse:*—Ān ðæra hospworda hē forbær suwigende *one of their reproaches he bore with in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 8. Ða hēt martianus mid his hospwordum ðæt hē sǽde his sīþ him eallum *then Martianus bade him with expressions of contempt tell his journey to them all*, Homl. Swt. 4, 283: Exon. 68 b; Th. 253, 33; Jul. 189. Ongan tō ðam hālgan hospword sprecan *began to speak words of contempt to the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317.

hoðma, an; *m. A covering* [?], *cloud* [?], *darkness:*—Ðǽr wīsna fela wearþ inlīhted ðe ǽr under hoðman hiholen lǽgon *there many things were illumined that before lay concealed in darkness*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 32; Cri. 45. Rīdend swefaþ hæleþ in hoðman *knights and warriors sleep in the darkness* [*of death*], Beo. Th. 4907; B. 2458. [Cf. heóðu.]

hrā. v. hrǽw.

hrāca, an; *m. Expectoration, spittle, matter brought up when clearing the throat:*—Ðæs seócan mannes hrāca biþ maniges hiwes *the sick man's expectoration is many-coloured*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 13. Hyt gelidigaþ ðone hrācan, Herb. 55, 2; Lchdm. i. 158, 10. Wið swīðlicne hrācan, 146, 2; Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Mycelne hrācan, 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 23. [*Icel.* hráki *spittle.*] v. hrācan.

hracca [hnacca?] *the back part of the head;* occiput, Som. [Cf. a *rack* of mutton, *dorsum ovile*, E. D. S. vol. 3, B. 18.]

hrace, an; *f.*: hraca, an; *m. The throat:*—Hrace *gula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 4: hracu, 64, 64. Ðǽr gȳnude on ðare hracan swylce ðǽr hwylc seáþ wǽre *there yawned in the throat as if there had been a pit*, Lchdm. ii. 364, col. 1. Ne hī on hracan āwiht hlūde ne cleopiaþ *non clamabunt in gutture suo*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Ne him gāst on hracan eardaþ *neque est spiritus in ore eorum*, 113, 16. Swille ða hracan *let him swill the throat*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 27. Stinge him on ða hracan ðæt hē māge spīwan, 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Hire man bestang sweord on ða hracan, Shrn. 56, 14. Fȳrene tungan and gyldenne hracan *a fiery tongue and a golden throat*, Salm. Kmbl. 148, 32. Hracan [bracan, Som.] *fauces*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 70, 109; Wrt. Voc. 43, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* racho *sublingium: Ger.* rachen *throat, jaws.*]

hracing, e; *f. A holding back, stopping, stay;* detentio, Rtl. 65, 27. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* hrakning *bad treatment, insult.*]

hracod *laceratus*, Som. [Cf. *Icel.* hrekja *to worry, vex.*]

hradian; *p.* ode *To quicken, hasten, accelerate, forward:*—Hreaða *accelera*, Ps. Stev. 30, 3. Hreaðedon *acceleraverunt*, 15, 4. DER. for-, ge-hradian.

hradung, e; *f. A hastening;* festinatio, acceleratio, Lye.

hrǽc. v. hreác.

hrǽcan; *p.* hrǽhte *To clear the throat, hawk, spit:*—Ic hrǽce oððe ic spǽte *screo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Som. 29, 17. Hrǽce hió him on ðæt nebb foran *huic in faciem mulier expuat*, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 43, 15. Gif hwā blōd swīðe hrǽce *if any one spit much blood*, Herb. 40, 2; Lchdm. i.

142, 1. Wið ðæt man hefelíce hrâce *for difficulty in clearing the throat in cases of cold*, 46, 1; Lchdm. i. 148, 12, 15. [*Icel.* hrækja *to hawk, spit:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* rachison *screare.*] v. hrâca.

hrâcea, an; *m. Clearing the throat, hawking:* — Þurh spâtl and hrâcean *by spittle and clearing the throat*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 8.

hrâcetung, e; *f. Retching, eructation:*—Wið bitere hrâcetunge, L. M. 2, 8; Lchdm. ii. 186, 26.

hrâc-gebræc, es; *n. A cold in the chest, hoarseness:* — Hrâc-gebræc *branchos* [=βράγχος], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 23; Wrt. Voc. 19, 29. v. bræc, gebræceo.

hrâctan; *p.* te *To eructate, retch:*—Bið sió wamb âþened and hrâctaþ gelôme *the stomach is extended and they eructate frequently*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 12.

hræc-tunge, an; *f. The uvula:* — Bið reád ymb ða hræctunga[n?], L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 10.

hrâcung, e; *f. A clearing of the throat, hawking:*—Gelome spâtunga oððe hrâcunga *frequent spittings or hawkings*, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 21. DER. blod-, wyrs-hrâcung.

hræd, hræd, hræd; *adj. Quick, swift, speedy, sudden, alert, rapid, prompt, active:*—Hræd oððe glæd *agilis:* hræddre *agilior:* ealra hrædost *agillimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 6. Hræd oððe glæd *alacer*, 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Tô hræd ierre *præceps ira*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 14, 11. Worda tô hræd, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 13; Vy. 50. Sum bið hræd tæfle *one is quick at games of chance*, 79 a; Th. 297, 25; Crâ. 73. Dæt wæs hræd ærendraca se tylode tô secganne hys ærndunge ær ðon ðe hê lyfde *that was a quick messenger, who strove to tell his message before he lived*, Shrn. 95, 20. Se gâst is hræd *spiritus promptus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Nîþ godes hræd [hrêd?] of heofonum *God's anger swift from heaven*, Cd. 206; Th. 255, 6; Dan. 620. Hræd and unlæt, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 9; Rä. 54, 11. Ðû ðe on hrædum færelde done heofon ynibhweorfest *qui rapido cælum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. On hræde spræce *in prosam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 22. Hræde weámetta *sudden sadnesses.* L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. Hrade [MS. T. hræþe; Fs. Th. hrade] fôt heora tô âgeótenne blôd *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. 13, 6. Ða hradan ðonne sint tô manianne *præcipites admonendi sunt*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 281, 20. Mê is fenyce fûre hredre is dæs gores sunu gonge hrædra *more swift than I is the fen-frog in its course, the son of dirt* [*beetle*] *is more rapid in its walk*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 426, 9–12; Rä. 41, 7[1–2]. [*Icel.* hraðr *swift, fleet: O. H. Ger.* hrat, hrad *velox.*]

hræd-, hræd-bîta, an; *m. An insect which eats away clothes*, etc; blata, Wrt. Voc. 281, 44.

hrædding. v. hredding.

hræd-fêrness, e; *f. Quickness, rapidity:*—Behealdaþ ða hrædfêrnesse disses heofenes *respicite cæli celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 6.

hræd-hýdigness, e; *f. Precipitancy, hastiness:*—Ðý læs hie unnytlice forweorpen ðæt ðæt hie sellen for hira hrædhýdignesse *ne præcipitatione hoc quod tribunut inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 2; Swt. 321, 18. Ðonne oncann hê hiene selfne for ðære hrædhýdignesse ðe hê ær tô fela sealde *occasionem contra se impatientiæ exquirit*, 4; Swt. 325, 16. For hrædhýdignesse *præcipiti festinatione*, 49, 1; Swt. 375, 16.

hræding, e; *f. Hurry, haste:*—Be ðisum þeófum ðe man on hrædinge fûle geâxian ne mæg and man eft geâxaþ ðe hê fûl bið *concerning the thieves that are not at once found out to be guilty, and afterwards it is found on enquiry that he is guilty*, L. Æðelst. v. 9; Th. i. 238, 29. Hi burigdon swâ swâ heó lîhtlucost mihten on swylce [h]ræding *they buried him as best they could in such a hurry*, Th. An. 123, 22.

hræd-lîc; *adj. Quick, hasty, sudden, speedy, precipitate:*—Hit wêre tô hrædlîc gif hê ða on cilderadole âcweald wurde *it had been precipitate, had he been slain then in the cradle*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 28. Æfter hrædlîce tîde *after a short time*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 28. Hê wæs mid hrædlice deáþe forgripen *morte immatura præreptus est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 36. Ðær forþférde Sideman bisceop on hrædlîcan deáþe *died suddenly*, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 36.

hræd-lice; *adv. Quickly, hastily, speedily, immediately, at once, forthwith:* — Hrædlîce *actutum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 64. Hrædlice hê âstâh of ðam wætere *confestim ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: *continuo*, 13, 5. 20. Gif ðû wille mildheortnesse ûs dôn sæge ûs ðæt hrædlice *if thou will do us kindness, tell us so at once*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Him ðá âþas swôron ðæt hie hrædlice of his rîce fôren *they swore oaths to him that they would speedily march out of his kingdom*, Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 11. Hê wæs æfter ðam swîðe hrædlice gehâlgod tô cyninge *very soon after that he was consecrated king*, 979; Erl. 129, 30. Hrædlîcor *otius;* hrædlîcost *ocissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 9. Se hit mæg hrædlîcor gefêran *he can perform the journey more quickly*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 24; Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 19.

hræd-lîcness, e; *f. Quickness, suddenness, rapidity, haste:*—Ða micclan welan ðe hig êrhwîlon âhton hê geseh on hrædlîcnysse ealle gewîtan *the great riches that they formerly owned he saw all quickly pass away*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 23.

hræd-ness, e; *f. Quickness, rapidity:*—Wundorlîcre hrædnysse *with wonderful quickness*, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ond wê ða mid ⊕ wunderlîcre hreðnysse porrum ðone cyning oferewomon *mira celeritate poro rege devicto*, Nar. 4, 4. Se on hrædnesse swâ mycele menigo heora fornom *quæ in brevi tantam ejus multitudinem stravit*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30.

hræd-spræce. v. un-hrædspræce.

hræd-wægn, -wæn, es; *m. A swift chariot:*—Se stiórþ ðam hrædwæne ealra gesceafta *volucrem currum regit*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 24, 81; Met. 24, 41.

hræd-wilness, e; *f. Precipitancy, haste:* — Sió hâtheortness and sió hrædwilnes dæt môd gebringþ on ðæm weorce ðe hine ær nân willa tô ne spôn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 9. Ðeáh for hrædwilnesse tô fôþ *tamen præcipitatio impellit*, 23, 2; Swt. 177, 15: 49, 1; Swt. 375, 20. [Cf. hræd-hýdigness.]

hræd-wyrde; *adj. Quick, hasty of speech:*—Ne sceal nô tô hâtheort ne tô hrædwyrde *he must not be too passionate nor too hasty of speech*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 17; Wand. 66.

hræfn, es; *m. A raven:*—Hrefn *corvus*, Wrt. Voc. 280, 33. Hræmn, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 35. Blac hræm *niger corvus*, 6; Som. 4, 21; Wrt. Voc. 77, 13. Noe âsende ût ænne hremn se hremn fleáh ðá ût and nolde eft ongeán citran *Noe dimisit corvum, qui egredietur et non revertebatur*, Gen. 8, 7. Ðá wæs sum wild hrem . . . hê ðá wearp ðam hremme done geættrodan hlâf *there was a wild raven . . . he threw the poisoned bread to the raven*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 21, 23. Se wanna hrefn wælgîfre fugel, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206: Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Hrefn blaca, 3606; B. 1801. Se swearta hrefn, Soul Kmbl. 108; Seel. 54. Ðær him hrefn nimeþ heáfosdŷne slîteþ salwigpâd sâwelleásne *there shall the raven, dark-coated, pluck from him his eyes, shall tear him lifeless*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 18; Vy. 36. Hræfen wan, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52: Fins. Th. 69; Fins. 34. Ðær wæs se gûðfana genumen ðê hî ræfen hêton *there was the banner taken which they* [*the Danes*] *called the Raven* [see Asser's life of Alfred under the year 878 for an account of this banner; and see further references in Cl. and Vig. Icel. Dict. under *hrafn*], Chr. 878; Erl. 81, 3. Hrefnes briddum *pullis corvorum*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. His sunu hangaþ hrefne tô hrôðre *his son hangs a solace for the raven*, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448. Saluwigpâdan ðone sweartan hræfn hyrnedneban *the black raven, dusky-coated, hard-beaked*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10; Æðelst. 61. Hî læccaþ eallswâ gŷfre hremnas of holde dôþ *they seize just as greedy ravens do from a corpse*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 5. Swâ swâ grædige ræmmas, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 3. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas *considerate corvos*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. [*Laym.* rem: *Icel.* hrafn, hramn: *O. H. Ger.* hraban, hram *corvus, corax: Ger.* rabe.] DER. niht-hrafn.

hræfn, es; *m. A crab:* — Se hrefn ðe sume menn hâtaþ crabba *the 'hrefn' that some people call a crab*, Shrn. 162, 21. Hrefnes geallan and leaxes *a crab's gall and a salmon's*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6, see note. Hræfnes geallan, Lchdm. iii. 2, 21. Genim cucune hrefn âdô ða eágan of and eft cucune gebring on wætre *take a live crab, put its eyes out, and put it back in the water alive*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 306, 20. v. hæfern.

hræfn-cynn, es; *n. Theraven-kind:*—Nân þing hrefncynnes, Lev. 11, 17.

hræfnes fôt *ravensfoot;* ranunculus gramineus, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1.

hræfnes leâc *orchis*, see Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 1. v. Grmm. D. M. 1144.

hrægel, hrægl, es; *n. A garment, dress, robe, rail* [in *night-rail*] *clothing:*—Geræwen hrægel *segmentata vestis:* þicce gewefen hrægel *pavidensis:* þenne gewefen hrægel *levidensis:* purpuren hrægel *clavus* vel *purpura:* fealu hiwes hrægel *polymita:* wögum bewerod hrægel *ralla* vel *rasilis:* geedniwod eald hrægel *interpola vestis:* geclûtad hrægel *panucla:* gediht hrægel *acupicta:* þrylen hrægel *trilicis*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 99–109; Wrt. Voc. 40, 10–19. Hrægl and hringas *robe and rings*, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Sæt ðær sum þearfa nacod bæd hrægles and ælmessan *a beggar sat there naked asked for a garment and an alms*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33. Hrægles þearfa ic mê leáfum þecce *lacking raiment I cover me with leaves*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. Disses hrægles neót *use this robe*, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Wîf môton under brûnun hrægle tô hûsle gân *mulieribus licet sub nigro velamine eucharistiam accipere*, L. Eccl. C. 37; Th. ii. 162, 7. Wese hê hrægle gelîc *fiat ei sicut vestimentum*, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Mid mete and mid hrægle *with food and clothing*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Se ðe mid ðon ânum hrægle wæs gegyrwed *who was dressed in that one garment*, 169, 1. On medmyclum hrægle geheáldene *moderate in dress*, 185, 17. Man hine forbærneþ mid his wêpnum and hrægle *he is burnt with his arms and clothing*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 8. Ðæt hrægl de hê ær ðæm þearfan sealde *the cloak that he had given to the beggar*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 18: 223, 8. Ongan his hrægl teran *began to rend his robe*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 283. Ða hwîtan hrægl ðara engla *the white robes of the angels*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 24. Sylle earmum mannum his ealde hrægl *let him give his old clothes to the poor*, 53, 13. Hie hæfdon manige glengas deórwyrþra hrægla *they had many ornaments of costly garments*, 99, 19. Beaduscrûda betst hrægla sêlest, Beo. Th. 912; B. 454. Ân cild hreglum [hræglum, MS. C.] bewunden *infantem pannis involutum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 12. ⊕ Mid godwebbenum hræglum *with purple raiment*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 20.

Hrægl *spolia*, Ps. Spl. 67, 13. [*O. Frs.* hreil, reil: *O. H. Ger.* hregil *indumentum, coturnus*; *pl. trophæa, spolia.*] DER. beadu-, beód-, brēc-, frum-, fyrd-, hryeg-, mere-, set-, setl-, wīte-hrægel.

hrægel-cist, e; *f. A clothes-chest, trunk*:—Ān hræglcysđ *one clothes-chest*, Chart. Th. 538. 20.

hrægel-gefrætwodness, e; *f. Elegance* or *adornment of dress*:—Hwǽr is nū heora gold and heora hrægelgefrætwodnes? L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 27.

hrægel-gewǽde, es; *n. Dress, clothes*, Cot. 118, Lye.

hrægel-hūs, es; *n. A vestry*: vestiarium, C. R. Ben. 67, Lye. [Rail-hus *vestiarium*, Wrt. Voc. 93, 56.]

hrægel-talu, e; *f. A fund for providing vestments*:—Ic đās land æcelīce sælde into sanctæ trinitatan đām hīwum tō hira beódlandæ and tō hregltalæ *ego has terras dono æternaliter familiæ æcclesiæ sanctæ trinitatis ad refectorium fratribus et ad vestimenta*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 218, 20.

hrægel-þegn, -þēn, es; *m. An officer of the royal household* or *of a monastery*:—Ic Leófríc hrægelþēn, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 351, 16. Æl-fríc wæs đā hrælþēn, Chart. Th. 170, 10. Hē scolde setten đǽr prior of Clunni and circeweard and hordere and reilþein, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 12. Hrægl̄þegn *vestiarius*, C. R. Ben. 55, Lye. [See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 106.]

hrægel-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of vestments*: — Hrægl-weard *vestiarius*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 69.

hrægl. v. hrægel.

hrǽglung, e; *f. Clothing*; vestitus, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 85; Wrt. Voc. 39, 68.

hrægn-loca = [?] hrægn-loca *that which encloses the brain, the skull*, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 1; Rä. 72, 21.

hræm, hræmn. v. hræfn.

hræn *capreolus*, Som. v. hrān.

hræron. v. hreran.

hrætele, hrætel-wyrt *rattlewort*, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hrǽd. v. hræd.

hrǽđa. v. hrēđa.

hrǽde. v. hrađe.

hrǽw, hrāw, hreáw, hrā, es; *n. m. The body of a man living or dead, a corpse, carcase, trunk, carrion*: — Líc *vel* hreáw *funus*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 74, 1; Wrt. Voc. 45, 25. Đū earma nū đū byst geworden dæt fúl-este hreáw and wyrma mete *thou miserable thing, now art thou become a very foul corpse and food for worms*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 398, 16. Hrā wundum wērig *the body weary with wounds*, Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279: 2062; An. 1033: Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 14; Gū. 254. Hē dæt hrā gescōp *he created the body*, 8 a; Th. 2, 5; Cri. 14. Hrā bíþ ācōlad *the corpse is cooled*, 59 a; Th. 213, 22; Ph. 228: Elen. Kmbl. 1767; El. 885. Hrā wide sprong *far away sprang the trunk* [*as the head was severed from it*], Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Đonne flǽsc onginneþ hrāw cōlian *when the flesh, the body begins to grow cold*, Runic pm. 29; Kmbl. 345, 14. Wealdendes hrāw *the ruler's* [*Christ*] *body*, Rood Kmbl. 106; Kr. 53: 144; Kr. 72. Đā lōcade hē on his āgenne líchoman swā swā on uncūþne hreáw *he gazed on his own body as on an unknown corpse*, Shrn. 52, 4. Đa sticca Simones hreáwes *the pieces of Simon's carcase*, Homl. Th. i. 380, 34. Sang se wanna fugel hrās on wēnan *the dusky fowl sang hoping for carrion*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 25; Gen. 1985. Furseus đā beseah tō his líchaman swilce tō uncūþum hreáwe, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 7. Đa líchoman heáhfædera hrā *the bodies, the patriarchs' corpses*, Andr. Kmbl. 1581; An. 792. Heora fædera hreáw *cadavera patrum*, Num. 14, 33. Hrǽ, hrāw [other MSS. hrāw, hrā] *corpses*, Chron. 937; Erl. 115, 9; Ælfelst. 60. Reócende hrāw *reeking carcases*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hrǽwas tō đa deáþlícan đínra þeówana *morticina servorum tuorum*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 2. Deádra hrāwsun *over the corpses of the dead*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 6; Exod. 41. [*O. Sax.* hrēo: *O. Frs.* hrē: *Icel.* hræ *a corpse, carrion*: *O. H. Ger.* hrēo *cadaver, funus*: cf. *Goth.* hraiwa-dubo.]

hrǽw *raw*. v. hreáw.

hrā-fyl, -fyll, es; *m. Slaughter*, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277.

hragan. v. ofer-hragan.

hrā-gīfre; *adj. Greedy for corpses, deadly*: — Hrāgyfra *funestus*, Cot. 90, Lye. [Cf. wæl-gīfre.]

hrāgra, an; *m. A heron*:—Hrāgra *ardea*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 111; Wrt. Voc. 29, 9: 63, 13. Hrāgra *larum*, Shrn. 29, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* raiger, regera *ardea*: *Ger.* reiher *a heron.*]

hrā-līc; *adj. Deadly* [?], *funereal* [?]; funebris, Cot. 88, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* rē-lih *funestus, funebris.*]

hramma, an; *m. Cramp, spasm*: — Hramma *spasmos*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 12; Wrt. Voc. 19, 21. Gif hwylcum men hramma derige *if cramp annoy any man*, Herb. 94, 11; Lchdm. i. 206, 21. Wið hramman, 153, 5; Lchdm. i. 280, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* hrammr *that with which one clutches, a bear's paw.*] v. hremman.

hramsan; *pl. Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic*; allium ursinum, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2. [See Skeat, Etymol. Dict.]

hran, hron, es; *m. A whale, a mussel* [?]: —Hran *ballena*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 62. Hron *ballena* vel *pilina*, 281, 55. Hran *musculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 78; Wrt. Voc. 56, 1. On huntunge hranes *in venationem balenæ*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 25. Hēr beóþ oft fangene seolas and hronas and mereswȳn *capiuntur sæpissime et vituli marini, et delphines necnon et ballenæ*, Bd. 1, 1; L. 473, 16. Hronesnæs, Beo. Th. 5603, 6264; B. 2805, 3136.

hrān, es; *m. A reindeer*:—Se byrdesta sceall gyldan fíf hrānes fell *a man of the highest rank has to pay five reindeer skins*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 20. Đa deór hī hātaþ hrānas; đara wǽron syx stælhrānas: đa beóþ swýđe dýre mid Finnum, forđæm hȳ fōþ đa wildan hrānas mid *those deer they call 'rein;' six of them* [*Ohthere's*] *were decoys: those are very precious among the Finns, for they catch the wild reindeer with them*, 10–12. [*Icel.* hreinn, see Cl. and Vig. Dict.]

hrand-spearwa, an; *m. A sparrow*:—Hrondsparwas † staras *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29.

hran-fisc, es; *m. A whale*:—Hronfixas, Beo. Th. 1085; B. 540.

hran-mere, es; *m. The whale-mere, the sea*:—Hronmere, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 19; Met. 5, 10.

hran-rād, e; *f. The whale-road, the sea*:—Ūs bær on hranrāde heáh-stefn naca *us the high-stemmed bark bore on the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 531; An. 266: 1267; An. 634. Geond hronrāde *throughout the ocean*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 19; Gen. 205: Beo. Th. 19; B. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 1641; An. 822.

hrađe, hrǽđe, hređe; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, soon, forthwith, straightway*:—Gā hrađe on đa strǽta *exi cito in plateas*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21: 16, 6. Cūþ is dætte hrađe Drihten dæs đe hē of đam fulwihtes bæþe eode đā fæstte hē sóna *it is known that the Lord directly after he came from baptism at once fasted*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23. Đa wæs hrađe ge-worden dæt hē gelýfde *then immediately it came to pass that he believed*, 153, 13. Gif heó hrađe gǽþ *if she walks quickly*, Lchdm. iii. 144, 8. Hrađe ǽfter *directly after*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Mē hrađe syđđan gefultuma *ad adjuvandum me festina*, 69, 1. Tō hrađe *too soon*, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 23. Hē wæs Godes bearn swā hrađe swā hē mannes bearn wearþ *he was the Son of God so soon as he became the Son of man*, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 1. Swíđe hrǽde *repente*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 14. Hēton ūt hrǽde æþeling lǽdan *they bade quickly lead out the noble one*, Andr. Kmbl. 2545; An. 1274: 3039; An. 1522. Đū ealne hrǽde hefon ymbhwearf-est *rapido cælum turbine versas*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 6; Met. 4, 3. Đā wæs hāten hrēđe *then was bidden straightway*, Beo. Th. 1986; B. 991. Hrēđe siđđan *directly after*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 94; Met. 25, 47. Ne scule gē hit nō đȳ hrađor þurhteón *none the sooner shall ye accomplish it*, Ps. Th. 4, 5: Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Nō hē fleótan meahte hrađor on holme *not more swiftly than I could he float on the ocean*, Beo. Th. 1090; B. 543. Hī hogedon hū hī unriht hrađost ācwǽdon *they considered how soonest they might utter iniquity*, Ps. Th. 72, 6. Swā hwilc swā gearo wearþ hrađost *whosoever was soonest ready*, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 3. Hē āfās swā hē hrađost meahte *he arose as quickly as ever he could*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1082. And hrađost is tō cwęđenne *in short*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 60. Dæt is nū hrađost tō secganne, Bt. 7; Fox 60, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* ok er þat skjótast af honum at segja.] [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Piers P. Chauc.* raþe; *compar.* raþer: *Icel.* hratt *quickly*; *superl.* (sem) hrađast: *O. H. Ger.* hrado *celeriter, protinus, continuo*; *compar.* hrador; *superl.* hradost *contissime.*]

hrađer. v. hrēđer.

hrađian. v. hradian.

hrāw. v. hrǽw.

hrā-wērig; *adj. Wearied in body*, or *grievously wearied, wearied to death* [cf. hrā-līc]:—Ic hæle hrāwērig gewīte on longne sīþ *I, a man sore wearied, shall depart on a long journey*, Exon. 63 b; Th. 235, 8; Ph. 554.

hreác, es; *m. A heap, stack, rick, reek* [in dialects, v. E. D. S. Old Country and Farming Words, ii, iii, and Halliwell's Dict.]:—Hreác *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44. Healfne æcer gauolmǽde on hiora ágienre hīwe and dæt on hreáce gebringan [*to mow*] *half an acre of 'gafol-meadow' in their own time and to bring the hay together in a reek*, Chart. Th. 145, 4. Hreácas *acervi*, Cot. 18, Lye. [*Prompt. Parv.* hreek *acervus*: *Chauc. Wick.* rekes; *pl*: *Icel.* hraukr *in* torf-hraukr *a peat-stack.*] v. hrycce.

hreác-copp, hreác-mete *food given to the labourers on completing a rick*, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 28, 27. The Latin version has *macoli summitas, caput macholi* for the former, and *firma ad macholum faciendum* for the latter. Thorpe in explanation of the passage quotes the following from Spelman 'Habetur macholum pro ipsa frugum seu garbo-rum strue, quam hodie dicimus *a reack or stack of corn*. Hujus olim ad constructionem epulari solebant agricolæ et messores.'

hreám, es; *m. A cry, outcry, hue and cry, crying, tumult, uproar*:—Dæra Sodomitiscra hreám ys gemenigfyld *clamor Sodomorum multiplicatus est*, Gen. 18, 20: Past. 55; Swt. 427, 33: Cd. 229; Th. 309, 28; Sat. 717. Đam hālgan were wæs geþuht dæt dæs gefeohtes hreám mihte beón ge-hȳred geond ealle eorþan *it seemed to the holy man that the uproar of the conflict could be heard over all the earth*, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 17: Cd.

166; Th. 206, 10; Exod. 449: Beo. Th. 2608; B. 1302. Hreám and wóp *crying and weeping*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 115, 15. Of dam leahtre cymþ hreám dysliċ dyrstignys and mansliht *from that sin comes uproar, foolhardiness and manslaughter*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 14. Hás ys for hreáme *raucus est præ clamatione*, Th. An. 19, 31. Julianus mid anþræcum hreáme forswealt *Julian with a horrible cry died*, Homl. Th. i. 452, 16. Ða heorde mid hreáme bewerian *to defend the flock with outcry*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 10. Gif hwá þeóf gemète and hine his þances ǽweg lǽte búton hreáme . . . and gif hwá hreám gehýre and hine forsitte *if any one find a thief and voluntarily let him escape without hue and cry . . . and if any one hear hue and cry and disregard it*, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14–17: 170, 10 [MS. hearme]. [*Laym.* ræm, ream: *Orm.* ræm: *A. R.* ream: cf. *Icel.* hreimr (=hreymr?) *a scream, cry*: hraumi *a noisy fellow*.] v. hrēman.

hreámig. v. hrémig.

hreán:—Wið hreán *for indigestion* [?], L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 16. Somner gives *phthisis*, but see hreáw, and cf. *Icel.* hrāi *crudeness*.

hreáðe-mûs, e; *f. A mouse ornamented, furnished with wings* [cf. hreódan?], *a bat*: — Tósnidenre hreáðemúse blód *the blood of a bat cut up*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Swilce eác cwóman hreáðemýs . . . hæfdon hie eác ða hreáðemýs téþ in monna gelícnesse *sed et vespertilionum vis ingens . . . habentes dentes in morem hominum*, Nar. 15, 5–8. [Cf. hrēre-mûs.]

hreáw *a body.* v. hrǽw.

HREÁW, hrǽw [*also written* hreów]; *adj.* RAW, *uncooked*:—Ne ne eton gē of ðam nān þing hreówes *non comedetis ex eo crudum quid*, Ex. 12, 9. Ne ete gē of ðam lambe nān þing hreáw, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 5. Syle etan oððe gesodene oððe hrǽwe *give [the plant] to eat either sodden or raw*, Herb. 136, 2; Lchdm. i. 254, 5. Ete ðara hundteóntig hreáwra *eat a hundred of them [lentils] raw*, L. M. 2, 13; Lchdm. ii. 190, 17. Meng wið hreáw ægru *mix with raw eggs*, I, 39; Lchdm. ii. 102, 7. Gif hī mon hreáwe swylgeþ *if they are swallowed raw*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 4, 10; Lchdm. i. 344, 16. Flǽscmettas hreáwe *carnes crudas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 13. [*Icel.* hrár *raw*: *Dan.* raa: *Swed.* rå: *Du.* raauw: *O. H. Ger.* rou *crudus*: *Ger.* roh.]

hreá-wîc, es; *n. A place of the dead, a place where people lie slain*, Beo. Th. 2432; B. 1214. [Cf. wæl-stōw.]

HREDDAN; *p.* de TO RID, *take away, save, liberate*:—God hī hredde wið heora fýnd *God rid them of*, or *saved them from, their enemies*, Homl. Th. i. 312, 9. Hrede ī nere *eripe*, Blickl. Gl. Ps. 58, 2. Būtan ðū ūsic æt ðam leódsceaþan hreddan wille *unless thou wilt save us from the destroyer*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 23; Cri. 274. Hwīlum ic wrāddum sceal stefne mīnre forstolen hreddan *sometimes with my voice I shall save the stolen from enemies*, 1042; Th. 396, 4; Rä. 15, 18. Óþ dæt him god wolde þurh hryre hreddan heá rīce *until god would take from him by death his exalted power*, Cd. 208; Th. 258, 5; Dan. 671. [*Orm.* redden: *O. Frs.* hredda, reda: *O. H. Ger.* rettan, Griff. 2, 471; *Ger.* retten.] DER. ā-hreddan.

hredding, e; *f. Saving, salvation, liberation*: — Ūs becom deáþ and forwyrd þurh wīf and ūs becom līf and hredding þurh wimman *death and destruction came upon us by a woman, and by a woman came life and salvation*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 33. His āgen līf syllan for ðæs folces hreddinge *to give his own life for the redemption of the people*, 240, 14. Ongunnon for his hreddinge biddan *began to pray for his liberation*, 534, 27. Heó mid hreáme hyre hrǽddinge ofclypode *the result of her outcry was to save her*, Homl. Swt. 2, 219.

hrēd-mōnaþ. v. hrēd-mōnaþ.

hrēfan; *p.* de *To roof*:—Hē lǽt it rēfen *he had it roofed*, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 8. v. ge-hrēfan.

hrefl, Wrt. Voc. 66, 12. v. hrisil.

hrefn. v. hræfn.

hrēh. v. hreóh.

hrem. v. hræfn.

hrēman. v. hrýman. [*From the meaning the word would seem to correspond to O. Sax.* hrōmian: *O. H. Ger.* hrōmian, hruomian *gloriari, jactare; but the adjective* hreámig, hrēmig, *though especially in the compound* sige-hrēmig *it agrees in meaning with the O. Sax.* hrōmag: *O. H. Ger.* hrōmag, hruomag *gloriosus*: siguhrōmlīh *triumphalis, points to a connection with the noun* hreám: *the verb is therefore given under* hrýman, *the most usual form under which the verb connected with* hreám *in form and meaning occurs*.]

hrēmig, hreámig; *adj. Clamorous* [*from joy* or *grief*], *exultant, lamenting, boasting, vaunting*: — Blissum hrēmig *exultant*, Andr. Kmbl. 3394; An. 1701: Elen. Kmbl. 2273; El. 1138: Exon. 48 b; Th. 168, 18; Gū. 1079: 57 b; Th. 206, 14; Ph. 126: 64 b; Th. 237, 19; Ph. 592. Gehþum hrēmig *lamenting*, 98 a; Th. 367, 18; Seel. 9. Hūþe hrēmig *exulting in spoil*, Beo. Th. 248; B. 124: 3768; B. 1882: 4114; B. 2054: Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Andr. Kmbl. 1728; An. 866. Wuldrum hrēmge *gloriously exulting*, Exon. 8 b; Th. 4, 17; Cri. 54. Wīges hreámige [*the e is written above the line*] *boasting of battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8; Æðelst. 59. Hrēmge [*so the* MS.], Beo. Th. 4715; B. 2363. DER. sige-hrēmig. v. hrēman.

hremman; *p.* de *To hinder, obstruct, cumber*:—Forceorf hit tō hwī hremþ hit ðisne stede *cut it down; why cumbereth it this place?* Homl. Th. ii. 408, 4. Ūre unlustas and leahtras ðe ūs hremaþ *our evil desires and vices that hinder us*, i. 156, 12. Ðī læs ðe seó smeáung dæra ǽhta hī æt dære lāre hremde *lest the contemplation of the possessions should be a hindrance to them in learning*, 60, 30: 394, 14. Ne hremmaþ mīnne martyrdōm *hinder not my martyrdom*, 592, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* hremma *to clutch*.]

hremming, e; *f. A hindering, hindrance, obstruction, obstacle, impediment*: — Nū is dære eorþan sinewealtnys and dære sunnan ymgang hremming dæt se dæg ne byþ on ǽlcum earde gelīce lang *now the roundness of the earth and the course of the sun is an obstacle to the day being equally long in every country*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Mycele swýðor sceal se sōþa Godes cempa būton ǽlcere hremminge hrǽde gehýrsumian Cristes sylfes bebodum *much more shall the true soldier of God, without any hindrance, at once obey the commands of Christ himself*, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 23.

hremn. v. hræfn.

hrenian *redolere*, Scint. 28, Lye.

hreoce *rutilus, ruilus*, Lye. v. reohhe.

HREÓD, es; *n.* A REED:—Hwī férde gē on wēstene geseón dæt hreód ðe byþ mid winde āstyred *quid existis in desertum videre harundinem vento moveri*, Lk. Skt. 7, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 11, 7. For cynegyrde him hreód forgeáfon *gave him a reed for a sceptre*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 27. Hreódes spīr *a spike of a reed*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. Gröwnys hreódes and ricsa *viror calami et junci*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Synd ðær manige eáland and hreód *there are there many islands and reeds*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 6. [*O. Dutch* ried: *O. H. Ger.* reod, ried, riet *carectum, carex*.]

hreód-bedd, es; *n. A reed-bed*:—Ða wæs ðǽr on middan ðam mere sum hreódbed *there was in the middle of the mere a reed-bed*, Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 50, 15. Heó ǽsette hyne on ānum hreódbedde be ðæs flódes ōfre *exposuit eum in carecto ripæ fluminis*, Ex. 2, 3. Ðeós wyrt bið cenned on dícon and on hreódbeddon *this plant [lion-foot] is produced in dikes and reed-beds*, Herb. 8, 1; Lchdm. i. 98, 13.

hreódeum [=hreódegum? cf. hreódiht] *reedy, covered with rough grass* [?]:—In heágum mórum and in hreódeum [other MS. hrēþum] *in arduis asperisque montibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27.

Hreód-ford *Redbridge, Hants*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 29.

hreódiht; *adj. Reedy*: — On ðone hreódihtan mōr, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 121, 20.

hreód-wæter, es; *n. Fenny land where reeds are growing*:—Ða wæs dæt land eall swā wē gefērdon ǽdrigad and fien and hreádwæteru *palus erat sicca et ceno habundans*, Nar. 20, 23.

hreód-writ, es; *n. A reed for writing, pen*; calamus scribæ, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

hreóf; *adj. Rough, rugged, scabby, leprous*: — Hreóf *leprosus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 2. Ðonne bið se lichoma hreóf ðonne se bryne ðe on dæm innoþe bið ūtāsliþ tō ðære hýðe *prorsus intimus usque ad cutis scabiem prorumpit*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 5. In hūse simonis dæs hreófan *in domo Simonis leprosi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Symones hreáfes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 3. Lǽcedōm wið hreófum līce *a recipe for a scabby body*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 1. Is ðæs hiw gelīc hreófum stāne *it looks like a rough stone*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 20; Wal. 8. Monige hreófe [hreáfo, Lind.] *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 27: 17, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2428; El. 1215: Blickl. Homl. 177, 15, Hreófum, Andr. Kmbl. 1155; An. 578. [*Icel.* hrjúfr *rough, scabby*: *O. H. Ger.* riob *leprosus*.]

hreófl, hreófol, e; *f. Roughness of the skin, scabbiness, leprosy*:—Ðonne bī dam sceabbe suíðe ryhte sió hreófl getācnaþ dæt wōhhæmed *in scabie fervor viscerum ad cutem trahitur, per quam recte luxuria designatur*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 4. Hreófol [Lind. hriófol] *lepra*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 3. Hriófal [Lind. riófol], Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 42: Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13. Wer full hriófle *vir plenus lepra*, 12. Wið horses hreófle . . . gif sió hreófol sīe micel, L. M. 1, 88; Lchdm. ii. 156, 10, 13. Wið hreóf[l]e, L. Med. ex Quadr. 6, 10; Lchdm. i. 352, 18. Sēde ete his lichaman hreófel *qui corporis sui scabiem edit*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 30.

hreófl; *adj. Leprous*:—Ða brohte hē hig [his hand] forþ hreófle swā hwīt swā snāw *quam protulit leprosam instar nivis*, Ex. 4, 6. v. next word.

hreófla, an; *m. A leper*:—Ða geneálǽhte ān hreófla tō him *ecce leprosus veniens*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2. On simones hūse ānes hreóflan, Mk. Skt. 14, 3. Ðæs hreóflan, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 6. Moyses ǽ forbeád tō hrepenne ǽnigne hreóflan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. Hreóflan synt gehālede *leprosi mundantur*, Lk. Skt. 7, 22.

hreófla, an; *m. Leprosy, scabbiness*:—Se hreófla him fram férde *lepra discessit ab illo*, Lk. Skt. 5, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 8, 3: Homl. Th. i. 120, 15. Swā mycel hreófla *tanta scabies*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. Geseah dæt hire

lichama wæs ǽfylled mid hreóflan *eam vidisset perfusam lepra*, Num. 12, 10. Wið sceápa hreóflan *against scab in sheep*, Lchdm. iii. 56, 19.

hreóflia. v. hreóf-lig.

hreóf-líc ; *adj. Having elephantiasis;* elephantinus, Hpt. Gl. 519. v. next word.

hreóf-lig ; *adj. Leprous* :—Ðá com sum hreóflig *there came a certain leprous man*, Homl. Th. i. 120, 11. Se hreoflia *the leper*, 122, 10. Getácnode ðes hreóflia man eal mancyn ðe wæs átelíce hreóflig . . . Lǽdlíc bið ðæs hreóflian líc *this leper betokened all mánkind that was foully leprous . . . Loathsome is the body of the leper*, 16–21 : 33. Wacode ealle ða níht mid ðam wǽdlian hreóflian, Homl. Swt. 3, 486. Reóflium menn gelíc *like a leper*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 13. Martinus getácnode ǽnne hreóflinne mannan, 512, 5.

hreóf-ness, e ; *f. Leprosy* :—Hreófnis swá snáw *lepra quasi nix*, Num. 12, 10.

hreóh, hrēh ; *n. Roughness of weather, storm, tempest* :—Flód ł hrēh middỳ ǽwarþ *inundatione facta*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 48. Sumne seal hungor áhīdan sumne seal hreóh fordrífan *famine shall waste one man, a storm drive another to destruction*, Exon. 87 a ; Th. 328, 10 ; Vy. 15. Ic bíde ðæs beornes ðe mé bóte eft mindóm and mægenes hreóh *expectabam eum, qui me salvum faceret a pusillo animo et tempestate*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. hreóh-full, and next word.

HREÓH ; *adj.* ROUGH, *fierce, savage, rough* [*of the weather, the sea,* etc.], *stormy, tempestuous, disturbed* [*of the mind*] : — Hreóh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Heom on becom swíðe hreóh weder, Chr. 1075 ; Erl. 212, 23. Hit wæs hreóh sǽ *mare exsurgebat*, Jn. Skt. 6, 18. Flód hreóh under heofonum, Cd. 69 ; Th. 83, 29 ; Gen. 1387 : Andr. Kmbl. 933 ; An. 466 : 3083 ; An. 1544. Hreóh wæter, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Ne wedra gebregd hreóh under heofonum *non ibi tempestas nec vis furit horrida venti*, Exon. 56 b ; Th. 201, 18 : Ph. 58. Brond hreóh onetteþ *the flame hurries fierce*, 59 a ; Th. 212, 19 ; Ph. 217. Hrióh bið ðonne seó ðe ǽr gladu onsíene wæs *rough then is the sea that before was smooth*, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 20 ; Met. 5, 10. Án wiht is hreóh and rēðe *there is a creature fierce and fell*, Exon. 127 b ; Th. 491, 20 ; Rä. 81, 2. Yrre gebolgen hreóh and hygeblind *angry, cruel and blind of mind*, 66 b ; Th. 246, 13 ; Jul. 61 : 74 b ; Th. 278, 9 ; Jul. 595. Hreóh and heorogrim, Beo. Th. 3132 ; B. 1564. Wæs hím hreóh sefa ege from ðam eorle *troubled was his mind, he was in fear of the man*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 142 ; Met. 1, 71. Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde widstondan ne se hreó hyge helpe gefremman *a weary heart cannot withstand fate nor the troubled mind afford help*. Exon. 76 b ; Th. 287, 18 ; Wand. 16 : 94 b ; Th. 354, 9 ; Reim. 43. Ðá wæs beorges weard on hreóum móde *then became the hill-ward of fierce mood*, Beo. Th. 5156 ; B. 2581. On ðære hreón sǽ *turbato mari*, Past. 9 ; Swt. 59, 2. Ón hreón móde *troubled*, Beo. Th. 2619 ; B. 1307. Wé geliden hæfdon ofer hreóne hrycg *we had sailed over a troubled sea*, Exon. 20 b ; Th. 53, 31 ; Cri. 859. Hreó hæglfare *a hailstorm*, 78 a ; Th. 292, 26 ; Wand. 105. Hreó wǽron ýða *rough were the billows*, Beo. Th. 1101 ; B. 548 : Andr. Kmbl. 1496 ; An. 749 : Exon. 55 a ; Th. 194, 19 ; Az. 141. Hreóra wǽga, 56 b ; Th. 200, 24 ; Ph. 45. Ðonne seó sǽ hreóhost byþ ðonne wōt hē gewiss smelte wedere tōwæard *when the sea is roughest then he knows certainly that fair weather is to come*, Shrn. 179, 18. [*Laym.* reh, ræh : *O. Sax.* hrē.] v. hreów.

hreohehe = **reohhe,** q. v.

hreóh-full ; *adj. Stormy* : — Hreóhfull geár *a stormy year*, Lye. v. hreóh.

hreóh-mōd ; *adj. Savage, fierce of mind, ferocious, troubled in mind* :— Hât and hreóhmōd *angry and savage*, Beo. Th. 4581 ; B. 2296. Hreóhmōd wæs se hǽðena þeóden *fierce of heart was the heathen prince*, Cd. 186 ; Th. 231, 4 ; Dan. 242. Se þeóden hreóhmōd *the prince with troubled heart*, Beo. Th. 4270 : B. 2132. v. hreóh.

hreóhmōd-ness, e ; *f. Ferocity*, Som.

hreóh-, hreó-ness, e ; *f. Roughness of the weather, of the sea, storm, tempest* :—Ofer eów cymeþ mycel storm and hreóhnes *tempestas vobis superveniet*, Bd. 3, 15 ; S. 541, 33. Hreánis *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. On ymbhwyrfte his hreóhnys strang *in circuitu ejus tempestas valida*, Ps. Spl. 49, 4 : Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Micel hreóhnys on ðære sǽ, 378, 14. Seó hreóhnys wearþ gestilled *the tempest was stilled*, i. 246, 10, 1. Ic geseó ðæt ðás bróðor synd geswencede of disse sǽwe hreónesse *I see that these brethren are wearied from the roughness of the sea*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 26. On disere cealdan hreóhnysse *in this cold storm*, Homl. Swt. 11, 187. Gif hwá hreóhnysse on rēwytte þolige . . . seó hreóhnys byþ forboden *if any one suffer stormy weather in rowing . . . the rough weather will be stopped*, Herb. 171, 3 ; Lchdm. i. 302, 5. Wið hagol and hreóhnysse . . . heó ǽwendeþ hagoles hreóhnysse, 176 ; Lchdm. i. 308, 10, 14, 16, 23. Hē dyde swíðe hreónesse ðære sǽwe *he made the sea very rough*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 5. On dissere worulde hreóhnyssum *in the storms of this world*, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 26.

hreól *a reel* ; alibrum, Ælfc. Gr. 111 ; Som. 79, 55 ; Wrt. Voc. 59, 26. [*Prompt. Parv.* reel, womannys instrument *alabrum.*]

Hreopa-, Hreope-, Hrypa-dún, e ; *f. Repton*, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 52, 1 : 874 ; Erl. 76, 21 : 875 ; Erl. 76, 33. Gūþlac férde tō mynstre de ys gecweden Hrypadún and ðǽr ða gerýnelícan sceare onfēng Sce Petres *Guthlac went to a monastery that is called Repton and there received the mystical tonsure of St. Peter*, Guthl. 23 ; Guthm. 16, 20.

hreórig ; *adj. Ruinous* : — Hrófas sind gehrorene hreórge torras *the roofs are fallen, the towers ruinous*, Exon. 124 a ; Th. 476, 6 ; Ruin. 3.

hreósan ; *p.* hreás ; *pl.* hruron ; *pp.* hroren *To fall* [*rapidly, headlong*], *fall down, go to ruin* ; ruere, corruere : — Ic hreóse *ruo* ; tō hreósenne *ruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28 ; Som. 30, 54. His weorc hrýst tō micclum lyre *his work falls to great perdition*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 25. Ðá hrýsþ se stōl nyðer *then the throne falls down*, L. I. P. 4 ; Th. ii. 308, 2. On hærfest hrēst and fealuwaþ *in autumn it falls and fades*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116 ; Met. 11, 58. Twegen unþeáwas hreósaþ on ǽnne man *duorum vitiorum languor irruit*, Past. 62, 1 ; Swt. 457, 9. Wongas hreósaþ *the plains shall sink away*, Exon. 19 b ; Th. 51, 5 ; Cri. 811. Hreósaþ tōbrocene burgweallas, 22 a ; Th. 60, 30 ; Cri. 977. Hreósaþ heofonsteorran *the stars of heaven shall fall*, 23 a ; Th. 64, 27 ; Cri. 1044. Ðǽr ne hægl ne hrīm hreósaþ tō foldan, 56 b ; Th. 201, 23 ; Ph. 60. Heofon and eorþe hreósaþ tōgadore *heaven and earth shall rush together*, Andr. Kmbl. 2875 : An. 1440. Ne hreósaþ hī tō hrusan hearde gebíged *non est ruina maceriæ*, Ps. Th. 143, 8. Swá dæt hē hreás and feóll on eorþan *ita ut corruens in terram*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 610, 13. Gomela Scylfing hreás blāc *the aged Scylfing fell down pale*, Beo. Th. 4969 ; B. 2488 : 5654 ; B. 2831. Hie hrūron gāre wunde *they fell wounded by the spear*, 2153 ; B. 1074. Hruron him teáras *tears fell from him*, 3749 ; B. 1872. Hie onweg hruron *they plunged away* [*of the creatures on the top of the water which sank to the bottom on the appearance of Beowulf and his companions*], 2865 ; B. 1430 : Andr. Kmbl. 3199 ; An. 1602. Dæt se swá stronglice hrure on ða circan *that it* [*the wind*] *beat so strongly on the church*, Shrn. 81, 22. Hreósan under heolstorhofu, Elen. Kmbl. 1525 ; El. 764 : Exon. 28 b ; Th. 86, 25 ; Cri. 1413. Gesihþ hreósan hrīm and snāw, 77 a ; Th. 289, 14 ; Wand. 48. Hit hreósan wile sīgan sond ǽfter rēne, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 44 ; Met. 7, 22. Hió is mā hreósende for ealddōme ðonne of ǽniges cyninges niéde *magis imbecillitate propriæ senectutis quam alienis concussæ viribus contremiscunt*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 76, 2. Ðý læs cild sỳ hreósende dæt is fylleseóc *lest a child be falling, that is, be ill of the falling sickness* [*epilepsy*], L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 12 ; Lchdm. i. 350, 12. Hrīd hreósende *the storm rushing*, Exon. 78 a ; Th. 292, 20 ; Wand. 102. Ongeán ðam hreósendum treówe *towards the falling tree*, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 35. Synt swíðe hreósende ðás gesælþa *these goods are very perishable*, Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 34, 22. [*Laym.* reosen ; *p.* rees ; *pl.* ruren : *Icel.* hrjósa *to shudder.*] DER. ā-; be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-hreósan.

hreóse. v. wind-hreóse.

hreósende. v. hreósan.

hreósend-líc ; *adj. Frail, perishable, ready to fall* :—Gē sēcaþ ðære heán gecynde gesælþa and heore weorþscipe tō dām nīðerlícum and tō dām hreósendlícum þingum *ab rebus infimis excellentis naturæ ornamenta captatis*, Bt. 14, 2 ; Fox 44, 30. Hreósendlíc *cassabundus, corruendus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 459.

hreóða. v. bord-, scild-hreóða.

hreóðan. v. hroden.

hreóung, hrīung, e ; *f. Shortness of breath, hardness of breathing* :— Hrīung *suspirium*, Ælfc. Gl. 10 ; Som. 57, 28 ; Wrt. Voc. 19, 34. Hreóung hlýdende swīðust innan *hard breathing sounding chiefly from within*, L. M. 2, 46 ; Lchdm. ii. 258, 19.

hreów *raw.* v. hreáw.

hreów, e ; *f. Sorrow, regret, penitence, penance, repentance* : — Būton him seó sōþe hreów gefultmige *unless true penitence help them*, Blickl. Homl. 101, 7 : Bt. Met. Fox 18, 21 ; Met. 18, 11. Ān hreów ys wydewan and fǽmnan *viduæ et puellæ una est pœnitentia*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 68, 9 ; Th. ii. 228, 30. Ic dec lǽdan sceal tō ðam hālgan hām ðǽr nǽfre hreów cymeþ *I shall lead thee to that holy home where sorrow never comes*, Exon. 32 b ; Th. 102, 20 ; Cri. 1675 : Beo. Th. 4645 ; B. 2328. Hū langæ ðū on hreówe ǽwunian sceole *quamdiu pœnitentiæ insistere*, Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 600, 11. On gōdre hreówe *in vera pœnitentia*, L. Eccg. C. 2 ; Th. ii. 136, 24. Mid synna hreówe *with repentance for sins*, L. Wih. 3 ; Th. i. 36, 18 : 5 ; Th. i. 38, 8. From ðære incundan hreówe *ab intentione pœnitentiæ*, Past. 53, 5 ; Swt. 415, 36. Būtan hreówe *without regret*, 44, 5 ; Swt. 324, 18. Dōn wē ūrum Drihtne sōþe hreówe and bōte, Blickl. Homl. 35, 36. Hreówe and dǽdbōte, 79, 5. Ne hē wíhte hafaþ hreówe on móde ðæt him hālig gǽst losige *he hath not regret for the loss of his holy spirit*, Exon. 30 b ; Th. 95, 16 ; Cri. 1558. Hreówa tornost *most grievous of sorrows*, Beo. Th. 4265 ; B. 2129. Hreówum gedreahte *afflicted with regrets*, Exon. 22 b ; Th. 61, 34 ; Cri. 994. [*O. and N.* reowe : *O. H. Ger.* hriuwa, hriuwi *pœnitentia, pœnitudo, dolor : Ger.* reue.]

hreów ; *adj.* In Andr. Kmbl. 2233 ; An. 1118 the alliteration seems to require *reów.* In the compounds blōd-, wæl-hreów the second syllable seems to be *hreóh* [or is it *reów*, or may *hreów* be a confusion of the two forms ?], as the form *hreóh* does not occur independently in the sense of

fierce. Grein separates *hreóh* [*hreów*] under two heads with the meanings *sævus, mæstus*, but this seems unnecessary, as the idea of mental disturbance may be derived from that of physical disturbance in *hreóh*, q. v. see also *hreówe.* However, as Ettmüller, p. 504, observes, perhaps the three forms *hreóh, hreów, hreáw* are sometimes confounded.

hreówan; *p.* hreáw *To rue, make sorry, grieve;* often *impers* :—Him nán yfel ne hrîwþ *quam mala nulla contristant*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 417, 1. Hí hêr syngiaþ and hit him nó ne hreówþ *they sin in this world and are not sorry for it*, 55, 2; Swt. 429, 17. Hreówеþ, Exon. 44 b; Th. 150, 23; Gû. 783; Cd. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Ðonne hreówеþ hire dæt heó hire gehât ne gefylde *pœnitentia mota quod votum sunm non impleverit*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 7. Hreáw him *pœnituit eum*, Ps. Spl. 105, 42. Hreáw hine, Ps. Th. 105, 34: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 17; Gen. 1276. Gif ðû ongite dæt him his synna hreówen *if you see that his sins cause him sorrow*, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 19. Swâ swâ hî læsse ongietad on him selfum dæs ðe him hreówan þyrfe *cum minus se respiciunt habere quod defleant*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 5. For dæm ðe hie ne mágon ealneg ealla on âne tíd emnsâre hreówan *neque enim uno eodemque tempore æque mens de omnibus dolet*, 53, 3; Swt. 413, 29. Ne hit him ne læt hreówan *does not let it trouble him*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 2: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 29, 36; Gen. 816, 819: Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 28; Cri. 1415: 100 a; Th. 376, 5; Seel. 150. [*Laym.* reouwen: *Orm.* reowеþ, *prs*; ræw, *p*: *Chauc.* reweþ: *Prompt. Parv.* ruwyñ *peniteo, penitet; compatior: O. Sax.* hrewan: *Icel.* hryggja, hryggwa *to distress, grieve: O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwan; *Ger.* reuen.] DER. ge-, of-hreówan.

hreów-cearig; *adj. Troubled, anxious, sorrowful* : — Hreðer innan swearc hyge hreówcearig *his soul grew dark within, his mind distressed*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 9; Gû. 1026: 73 b; Th. 274, 21; Jul. 536: Rood Kmbl. 49; Kr. 25. Hreówcearigum help *help to the troubled*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 11; Cri. 367.

hreówe; *adj. Sad, grieved, sorrowful, penitent* : — Hreówum teárum *lacrymis pœnitentiæ*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. [*O. Sax.* hriwi: *Icel.* hryggr *afflicted, grieved.*] v. hreów, *and for the form of the word* cf. treówe.

hreówian *to repent* : — Hreówigas *pœnitemini*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15. [*O. Sax.* hriwôn: *O. H. Ger.* hriuwôn.]

hreówig; *adj. Sad, mournful* :—Nû wit hreówige mágon sorgian for his sîþe *now may we mournful sorrow for his journey*, Cd. 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799. [*O. Sax.* hriwig: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwag *pœnitens, compunctus corde.*]

hreówig-môd; *adj. Sad at heart* :—Wîf hreówigmôd [*Eve*] Cd. 37; Th. 48, 5; Gen. 771. Hí hreówigmôde wurpon hyra wæpen of dûne *they disconsolate flung down their weapons*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 290. [*O. Sax.* hriwig-môd.]

hreów-, hríw-líc; *adj. Grievous, miserable, pitiful, sad* :—Hreówlîc *calamitosus*, Hpt. Gl. 518. His wîf wyrþe wydewe hreówlîc *fiat uxor ejus vidua*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Wâlâ ðæt wæs hreówlîc sîþ *alas! that was a miserable thing*, 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wé geseóþ ðæt wé elles hrîwlîcum deáþe forwurþan sceolon *we see that otherwise we shall perish by a miserable death*, St. And. 36, 7. [*Laym.* reowlich: *R. Glouc.* rewlich.]

hreów-líce; *adv. Miserably, cruelly, grievously* :—Ða ðe swâ hreówlîce ácwealde wæron *crudeliter interemptos*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 3: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 35. Blǽdran swîðe hreówlîce berstende *blisters bursting very painfully*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. Mágon hie swâ hreówlîce wêpan swâ gê mágon ðara ôðra blîþelîce hlihhan, 3, 7; Swt. 120, 6. Earme menn sindon hreówlîce besyrwde *poor men are grievously ensnared*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 106, 47. Hreówlîce gefærþ sede hine sylfne ðus forþ forscyldigaþ and gesǽlig biþ hê ðeáh . . . *miserably does he fare who thus continues to incur guilt; and yet he will be happy* . . . , L. Pen. 12; Th. ii. 280, 28: Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22.

hreów-ness, e; *f. Penitence, repentance, sorrow, contrition* :—Æfter his dǽdbôte hreównysse *post pœnitentiæ contritionem*, L. Ecg. P. Th. ii. 170, 13. Hreównisse [hréunisse, Rush.] *pœnitentiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 21. Hreónisse, 3, 8. Hreáwnise, 21, 29: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Hreónisse *pœnitentia*, Rtl. 8, 33.

hreów-ness. v. wæl-hreówness, *and* hreów.

hreówsian, hrýwsian; *p.* ode *To be sorry, grieve, repent, do penance* :—Dæt hê ǽfre ne beþence ymbe ða hreówsunge ðe hê ǽr hreówsade *deque pœnitentia qua antea pœnituit nunquam cogitare*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 26. Hire sint forgifena swîðe manega synna fordæmde hió swîðe hreówsade, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 12. Hrýwsode *pœnituit*, Ps. Spl. C. 105, 42. Hreówsiaþ *pœnitemini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 15. Sume wyllaþ dæt hê hreówsige *nonnulli volunt ut pœniteat*, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 9. Dæt se rihtwîsa man hreówsige hine sylfne swylce hê wið God forwyrht sîg *ut justus homo pœnitentiam agat eorum, quæ erga Deum deliquerit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 6. Heora synna hreówsian and dǽdbôte dôn, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 13. Ða ongann hê hreówsian *pœnitentia ductus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. Mînum hreówsiendan geþohte *to my sorrowing thought*. Bt. 3; Fox 4. 26. For hreówsigendne man *pro pœnitenti*, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 20. Fore hreósendum *pro pœnitentibus*, Rtl. 177, 7. [*Laym.* reousien: *O. H. Ger.* [h]riuwisôn.] DER. be-hreówsian.

hreówsung, e; *f. Sorrowing, sorrow, penitence, repentance* :—Hreówsung *pœnitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 510. Se apostol bebeád ðæt hî þrîtig daga be hreówsunge dædbêtende Gode geoffrodon *the apostle ordered that they for thirty days with penitence should offer to God doing penance*, Homl. Th. i. 68, 17. Gif hî hwæt gesyngodon hî hit eft mid hreówsunge gebêton *if they sinned in aught they should make amends therein with repentance*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 14. Hig hreówsunge dydon *pœniterent*, Lk. Skt. 10, 13. Dæt hê þurh ða hreówsunga gemête forgiefnesse beforan dære sôþfæstnesse *ut per lamenta veniam in conspectu veritatis obtineat*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 165, 22. Forlætaþ eówre hreówsunga *cease your lamentations*; capita vestra nolite nudare et vestimenta nolite scindere, Lev. 10, 6. Be his sylfes heortan hreówsungum *according to the penitence of his own heart*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 11. [*Orm.* reowwsunnge.] v. be-hreówsung.

hrepian, hreopian; *p.* ode *To touch, treat* :—Se ðe ófw hrepaþ hit mê biþ swá egle swylce hê hreppe ða seó mînes eágan *he that touches you, it will be as painful to me as if he touches the apple of my eye*, Homl. Th. i. 392, 15: 516, 22. Seó hrepaþ swýðost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse *it [the gospel of St. John] treats chiefly of Christ's divinity*, 70, 1. Swâ hraðe swâ his sceadu hî hreopode *as soon as his shadow touched them*, 316, 16: 492, 25. Hrepede, 176, 6. Gif ic his reáfes gefnæðu hreppe . . . heó hrepode his reáfes fnæðu . . . Hwâ hreopode mê . . . ðû ǽsaxt hwâ dê hreopode . . . ðæt wîf hine hrepode, ii. 394, 10–18. Wê ne hrepodon ðone traht *we did not treat the exposition*, i. 104, 6. Ne hrepa ðû ðæs treówes wæstm *touch not the fruit of the tree*, 14, 1: Homl. Swt. 5, 302. God bebeád ûs ðæt wé ðæt treów ne hrepodon *præcepit nobis deus ne tangeremus illud [lignum]*, Gen. 3, 3. v. gehrepod, *and next word.*

hreppan *to touch, treat* : — Ic hreppe *tango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 56. Ic hreppe Pharao mid ânum wîte *una plaga tangam Pharaonem*, Ex. 11, 1. Se ðe wudu hrepeþ *he who touches the wood*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 490, 7; Râ. 79, 7. Ða wé ne hreppaþ *those [nouns] we shall not treat of*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 30. Ðeáh hî hwâ hreppe heó hit ne gefrêt *though any one touch it [the soul] it does not feel it*, Homl. Swt. 1, 220. Ða rêðe deór ne dorston hî reppan *the fierce beasts durst not touch them*, 4, 405. Hire on beséon oððe hî hreppan *to look upon her or touch her*, 7, 151. Hwâ dearr hî hreppan, Homl. Th. i. 458, 17. His ágan hreppan mid ðam seáwe *to touch his eyes with the juice*, Herb. 31; Lchdm. i. 128, 12. Moyses ǽ forbeád tó hrepenne ænigne hreóflan *the law of Moses forbade to touch any leper*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 5. v. preceding word, and for such pairs of verbs see March's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, § 222. [*Icel.* hreppa *to reach, catch, obtain.*]

hrepsung, e; *f. The evening* :—Æfen oððe hrepsung *vesper*, Som.

hrepung, e; *f. Touch, touching* :—Hrepung *tactus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 15. Ða andgitu sint gehâtene ðus . . . tactus hrepung on eallum limum *the senses are named thus* . . . tactus *touch, in all the limbs*, Homl. Swt. 1, 199: Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26. Hê mihte mid his worde hine gehâlan bûton hrepunge ac hê geswutelode ðæt his hrepung is swîðe hâlwende geleáfullum *he could have healed him with his word without touching; but he shewed that his touch is very salutary to believers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 9. Drihten gehǽlde ða untruman þurh his reáfes hrepunge *the Lord healed the sick by the touch of his garment*, ii. 394, 5.

hrêr; *adj. Rear* [provincial], *not thoroughly cooked, lightly boiled* [*of eggs*] :—Nim hrêr henne æg *take a hen's egg lightly boiled*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* rere, or nesche, as eggys *mollis*; see the note p. 430.] v. hréren-brǽden.

hreran [?] *to fall* :— Dæt ic hryre ł gefealle [= ? hrure ł gefeólle] *ut caderem*, MS. T: hî hrêron, Ps. Spl. 117, 13.

hrêran; *p.* de *To move, shake, stir* :—Ic wudu hrêre *I move the wood*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 381, 9; Râ. 2, 8. Hrêra, 101 b; Th. 383, 9; Râ. 4, 8. Forhwí drêfe gê eówru mód mid unrihte fiónge swâ swâ ýða for winde ða sǽ hrêraþ *quid tantos juvat excitare motus*, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 5; Met. 27, 3. Hig wegdan hrêrdan heora heáfod *moverunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hrêr swîðe *stir thoroughly*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 9, 21. Hrêr mid sticcan, 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 28. Hrêre ðonne swîðe *let it be thoroughly shaken*, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 88, 1: 38; Lchdm. 92, 4: 94, 13. Hê ne lǽtaþ mîne fét lâðe hrêran *non dedit commoveri pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 65, 8. Hrêran mid hondum hrímcalde sǽ *to row on the ice-cold sea*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 21; Wand. 4. Sum mæg fromlíce oðer sealtne sǽ sundwudu drífan hrêran holmþræce, 17 b; Th. 42, 25; Cri. 678. [*O. Sax.* hrôrian: *Icel.* hræra *to move, stir*: *O. H. Ger.* hruorian *movere, agitare, tangere*: *Ger.* rühren.] v. on-hrêran. hrôr.

hrêred-ness, e; *f. Agitation, haste, precipitation* :—Ealle word hrýredness *omnia verba præcipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6.

hrêre-mûs, e; *f. A rear-, rere-mouse, bat* : — Hrêre-mûs *vespertilio*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 40. [See Nare's Gloss. *rear-, rere-mouse*, and cf. *Ger.* fleder-maus.] v. hreáde-mûs: hrôr.

hrêren-brǽden; *adj. Not thoroughly cooked* :—On ân hrêrenbrǽden æg *over an egg lightly cooked*, Lchdm. iii. 294, 8. v. hrêr.

hrêr-ness, e; *f. Motion, disturbance, agitation, commotion, storm* :—Hroernis michelo geworden wæs in sǽ *motus magnus factus est in mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Gâst hrýreuesse ł stormes *spiritus procellæ*, Ps.

Lamb. 106, 25. Eorþ hroernisse *terræ motu*, 27, 54. Swā ðū hī on yrre ehtest and drēfest dæt hī on hrērnesse hraðe forweorþaþ *ita persequeris illos in tempestate tua; et in ira tua conturbabis eos*, Ps. Th. 82, 11. v. eorþ-hrēreness.

hresigende. v. hrisian.

hrēst = **hrýst**, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 116; Met. 11. 58. v. hreósan.

hrētan. v. hrýtan.

hreþ. v. hræd.

hrēð, es; *m.* [?] *Glory, fame, triumph, honour*:—Siððan him gesēlde sigorworca hrēð dæt hē ealdordōm āgan sceolde ofer cynerīcu *afterwards fell to him the glory of victorious deeds, that he should have dominion over kingdoms*, Cd. 158; Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. Him wyrd ne gescrāf hrēð æt hilde *fate ordained not for him triumph in battle*, Beo. Th. 5143; B. 2575. [*O. H. Ger.* hruodi (*in proper names*), Grff. iv. 1153: cf. *Icel.* hróðr *praise, fame.*] v. gūþ-, sige-hrēð; hrēðig, hrōðor.

hrēða, an; *m. A garment made of goat's skin*; melotes, Cot. 133, Lye. v. bord-, scild-hreóða [-hrēða].

hrēðan; *p.* de *To glory, triumph*: — Hrēðdon hildespelle *they triumphed with the song of* [*victorious*] *battle*, Cd. 170; Th. 214, 22; Exod. 573.

hrēðe; *adj. Fierce, cruel, savage, rough*:—Wearþ hire wrāþ on mōde heard and hrēðe *was wroth with her, harsh and cruel*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 20; Gen. 2261. Deāþ neālǽcte strong and hrēðe, Exon. 49 b; Th. 170, 18; Gū. 1113. Hroðo suīðe sæví *nimis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. In heágum mōrum and hrēðum *in arduis asperisque montibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 27. Ðām hrēðestum feóndum *sævissimis hostibus*, Mone Gl. 346. v. rēðe.

hrēð-eádig; *adj. Glorious, noble, triumphant*:—Bið ðær his þegna eác hrēðeádig heáp *there too shall be a triumphant band of his servants*, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 33; Cri. 945. Sum bið on huntoþe hrēðeádigra deóra drēfend *one is more famous in hunting, a chaser of wild beasts*, 78 b; Th. 295, 23; Crā. 37. [*Thorpe and Grein take* hrēðeádigra *as gen., but see* Th. 298, 1; Crā. 78 *for another comparative.*] Hærfest bið hrēðeádegost hæleþum bringeþ gēres wæstmas ða ðe him god sendeþ *autumn is most glorious, it brings to man the fruits of the year which God sends them*, Menol. Fox 475; Gn. C. 8. [*Cf. Icel.* hróðr-auðigr *famous.*]

hrēðe-mōnaþ. v. hrēð-mōnaþ.

hreðer, hræðer, hraðer, es; *m.* [?] *Breast, bosom*:—Hreðor innan wæs wynnum āwelled *the breast within was joyously agitated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2036; An. 1020. Hreðer [hreder, MS.] innan weóll beorn breóstsefa, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539; 46 b; Th. 158, 15; Gū. 910; Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Hreðer innan swearc hyge hreówcearig *dark within grew his breast, troubled with care his mind*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 8; Gū. 1025. Hreðer ædme weóll *his breast heaved with breathing*, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2593. Is mē ænige gāst innan hreðres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. On breóston inne on hraðre, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 91; Met. 25, 46. Him of hræðre [hwæðre, MS.] gewāt sāwol *from his bosom departed the soul*, Beo. Th. 5631; B. 2819. Him on hreðre heáfodswīma heortan clypte *in his bosom stupor clasped his heart*, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 27; Gen. 1568. Ðe dryhtnes bebod heóldon on hreðre *who kept the lord's command in their breast*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 23; Cri. 1160. Him wæs hreów on hreðre hygesorga mæst, Beo. Th. 4645; B. 2328. Hē mē in hreðre bileác wīsdōmes gife, Exon. 51 a; Th. 176, 33; Gū. 1219: Andr. Kmbl. 138; An. 69: Cd. 161; Th. 201, 2; Exod. 366: Beo. Th. 2306; B. 1151. Ys mē on hreðre heorte gedrēfed *cor meum conturbatum est in me*, Ps. Th. 54, 4; 70, 8. Bið on hreðre drepen biteran strǽle *is smitten in the breast with the bitter shaft*, Beo. Th. 3494; B. 1745. Æt helle duru dracan eardigaþ hāte on hreðre *at hell's door dwell dragons that send fire from within* [*fīredrakes*], Cd. 215; Th. 271, 1; Sat. 99. Baðu hāt on hreðre *hot baths*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 16; Ruin. 42: Beo. Th. 6287; B. 3148. Blōd ūt ne com of hreðre *blood came not from my breast*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 499, 9; Rā. 88, 13. Mē on hreðre heáfod sticade *in her bosom she stuck my head*, 124 b; Th. 479, 9; Rā. 62, 5. Hālig heofonlīce gāst hreðer weardode ædelne innoþ *the holy heavenly spirit guarded her breast, her noble womb*, Elen. Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 20; Gū. 1102. Him hildegrāp hreðre ne mihte aldre gescēdan *the hostile grasp could not harm his breast, his life*, Beo. Th. 2897; B. 1446. Hreðra gehygd *counsel*, 4096; B. 2045: Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 28; Wand. 72. v. mid-hriðre.

hreðer-bealo; *n. Breast-bale, hurt to the mind, care, grief*, Beo. Th. 2690; B. 1343.

hreðer-cōfa, an; *m. The breast*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 25; Cri. 1329.

hreðer-gleáw; *adj. Prudent of mind*, Cd. 143; Th. 178, 17; Exod. 13.

hreðer-loca, an; *m. The breast*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 1; Gū. 1237; 82 a; Th. 309, 17; Seef. 58; 23 b; Th. 65, 17; Cri. 1056: Elen. Kmbl. 172; El. 86.

hrēðig; *adj. Triumphant, exultant.* [*Goth.* hrōþeigs *victorious, triumphant: Icel.* hróðugr *triumphant, glorious*; mod. *boasting.*] DER. eád-, eáð-, sige-, will-hrēðig.

hrēð-leás; *adj. Inglorious, joyless, without the joy of victory*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 21; Gū. 878.

hrēð-, hrēð-mōnaþ, es; *m. March*:—On ðæm þriddan mōnþe on geáre bið ān and þrittig daga and se mōnþ is nemned on lǽden martius and on ūre geþeóde hrēðmōnaþ *in the third month in the year are one and thirty days, and the month is called in latin* martius, *and in our language* hrēðmōnaþ, Shrn. 59, 9. Ðonne se hrēðmōnaþ bið āgān ðonne bið seó niht twelf tīda lang and se dæg ðæt ilce *when March is past then the night is twelve hours long and the day the same*, 69, 7. Bede in his work 'De temporum ratione' c. 13 says 'Rhedmonath a dea illorum Rheda, cui in illo sacrificabant, nominatur.' Grimm quotes similar forms from other German sources, *Retmonat, Redimonet*, as names of March or February; and supposes an *O. H. Ger. Hruod, Hruoda* to correspond to the English *Hrēð, Hrēðe*, which would be connected with *hruod* [v. hrēð] fame, glory. See D. M. 267.

hrēð-ness, e; *f. Fierceness, roughness* [*of weather*], *cruelty*:—Hroeðnise *sævitiam*, Rtl. 122, 14. Hroeðnise *tempestatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24. [Cf. hreóh-ness.]

hreðor. v. hreðer.

hrēð-sigor, es; *m. Glorious victory*, Beo. Th. 5160; B. 2583.

hric, hricg. v. hrycg.

hricse [= ? hrisc or hrics] *a rick, crick, a wrench accompanied with a small sound*:—Of fylle oððe of slege oððe of hricsca hwilcum *from a fall or from a blow or from any crick*, L. M. 1, 31; Lchdm. ii. 72, 23. [Cf. hriscan.]

hriddel, es; *n.* [?] *A riddle, sieve*, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* rydyl *cribrum.*] v. hridian, hridder.

hridder, es; *n. A sieve, instrument for winnowing corn*:—Hridder *capisterium, taratantara*, Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 116, 117; Wrt. Voc. 34, 45, 46. Ða ābxed his fōstormōðer ān hridder . . . Benedictus genam ða sticcu dæs tōclofenan hriddores . . . hī dæt hridder up āhēngon æt heora cyrcan geate, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16–24. [*O. H. Ger.* ritra *cribrum, cribellum.*] v. hriddel.

hridrian; *p.* ode *To sift, winnow*:—Satanas gyrnde dæt hē eów hridrude swā swā hwǽte *Satanas expetivit vos ut cribraret sicut triticum*, Lk. Skt. 22, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* ritaron *cribrare*: Ger. reitern *to sift.*]

hrif, rif, es; *n. The womb, belly*; uterus, venter:—Ðīn dæt fædmlīce hrif *thine enfolding womb*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Hrif *uterus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 8; 19. 12: Rtl. 51, 27. Dæt uferre hrif, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. Rif *vel* seó inre wamb *alvus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 55; Wrt. Voc. 44, 38. Wið hrifes āþundennesse *for puffing of the visceral cavity*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 24. Of mōdur hrife mīnre *de utero matris meæ*, Ps. Th. 138, 11: 70, 5. Of hryfe *ex utero*, Ps. Spl. 21, 8. On hrife ðære ā clǽnan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 15. Bān bið funden on heortes heortan hwilum on hrife *a bone is found in a hart's heart, sometimes in its belly*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 17; Lchdm. i. 338, 6. Ācsedon hwider hie ðeón woldon dæt hie ðǽr gener næfden būton hie on heóra wīfa hrif gewiton *quærentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 4. Lācnung on dæt hrif tō sendanne *to send medicine into the belly*, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 234, 19. Þurh mīnre mōdor hrif, Exod. 111 a; Th. 424, 27; Rā. 41, 44: 142; Th. 27, 4; Cri. 425. [*O. Frs.* rif, ref: *O. H. Ger.* href, ref *uterus.*] v. mid-hrif.

hrifþo, hriefþo; *f. Roughness of the skin, scurf*:—Heáfdes hrifþo, L. M. 2, 35; Lchdm. ii. 240, 20. v. hreóf.

hrif-wire, -wærc, es; *m. A pain in the belly*; yleos, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrif-wund; *adj. Wounded in the belly*:—Gif [hē] hrifwund [hrif wund, Thorpe] weorþeþ xii scill. gebēte. Gif hē þurhþirel weorþeþ xx scill. gebēte *if he be wounded in the belly let twelve shillings be paid. If he be run through let twenty shillings be paid* [cf. the passage given in the note from Alamannic Laws, 'si in interiora membra transpunctus fuerit, quod *hrefwunt* dicunt, cum xii sol. componat. Si transpunctus fuerit cum xxiv sol. componat.' See, too, Graff. i. 897-8], L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 6.

hrig. v. hrycg.

hrilsecung [?] *ratiocinatio*, Som.

HRÍM, es; *m.* RIME, *hoar-frost*:—Hrīm *pruina*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 102; Wrt. Voc. 52, 52. Hrīm and forst hāre hildstapan, Andr. Kmbl. 2516; An. 1259. Se hearda forst hrīm heorugrimma, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 12; Rā. 41, 55. Hægel se hearda and hrīm, 127 b; Th. 490, 11; Rā. 79, 9. Ðǽr ne hægl ne hrīm hreósaþ tō foldan *nec gelido terram rore pruina tegit*, 56 b; Th. 201, 22; Ph. 60. Hrīm hrusan bond hægl feól on eorþan *frost bound the land, hail fell on earth*. 81 b; Th. 307, 31; Seef. 32. Ne hægles hryre ne hrīmes dryre, 56 a; Th. 198, 27; Ph. 16. Mid herige hrīmes and snāwes *with the legions of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 406; Men. 204. On hrīme *in pruina*, Ps. Th. 118, 83. Hrīme gehyrsted *adorned with hoar-frost*, Menol. Fox 70; Men. 35: Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 4; Wand. 77. Wineleás guma gesihþ him beforan baðian brimfuglas brǽdan feðra hreósan hrīm and snāw hagle gemenged *the friendless man sees before him the sea-birds bathe, and spread their wings, sees rime and snow fall mingled with hail*, 77 a; Th. 289, 14; Wand. 48. Nǽnig mōste heora hrōfra hrīm æpla gedīgean *occidit moros*

eorum in pruina, Ps. Th. 77, 47. [*Icel.* hrím; *n.* hrími; *m: O. H. Ger.* rime *gelu*, Grff. ii. 506.]

hríman. v. hríwan.

hrím-ceald; *adj. Icy cold:* — Hrímcalde sæ̂, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 22; Wand. 4. [*Icel.* hrím-kaldr.]

hrim-gicel, es; *m. An icicle:* — Bihongen hrímgicelum, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 1; Seef. 17.

hrímig; *adj. Rimy, covered with hoar-frost:*—Swíðe hrímige bearwas *woods thickly covered with hoar-frost*, Blickl. Homl. 209, 32: 207, 27 [?]. Winter biþ cealdost lencten hrímigost *black frosts in winter, white frosts in spring*, Menol. Fox 411; Gn. C. 6.

hrímig-heard; *adj. Hard with frost, hard frozen*, Exon. 130 a; Th. 498, 25; Rä. 88, 7.

hrinan; *p.* hrán; *pp.* hrinen *To touch, reach, strike.* I. *with gen:*—Ðú his hrínan meaht *thou mayest touch it*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 34; Gen. 616. II. *with dat:*—Grundum ic hríne *the depths I touch*, Exon. 125 b; Th. 482, 22; Rä. 67, 5: 102 b; Th. 389, 8; Rä. 7, 4: 104 b; Th. 397, 31; Rä. 16, 28. Gif ic hríno wéde his *if I touch his garment*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 21. Se hælend and hrán [*or* andhrán? cf. *O. Sax.* ant-hrínan] égum heora *Iesus tetigit oculos eorum*, Rush. 20, 34. Se hélend hrán him *tangens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 41: Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 18; Rä. 40, 30. Hrinon hearmtánas drihta bearnum, Cd. 47; Th. 61, 4; Gen. 992. Déah ðe him wund hrine *though the wound had touched him*, Beo. Th. 5045; B. 2976. Ele synfulra æfre ne móte heáfde mínum hrínan *oleum peccatorum non impinguet caput meum*, Ps. 140, 7. Nænig wæter him hrínan ne mihte *no water might reach him*, Beo. Th. 3035; B. 1515: 1981; B. 988: Cd. 69; Th. 84, 11; Gen. 1396. Dæt hý him mid hondum hrínan mósten, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 5; Gú. 381: 73 a; Th. 273, 7; Jul. 512. Dé hondum hrínan, 36 b; Th. 119, 13; Gú. 254. Hrínande him *tangens eum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 41. III. *with acc:*—Ic hríno ðone hiorde *percutiam pastorem*, 14, 27. Gif hé mid his mihte muntas hríneþ *qui tangit montes*, Ps. Th. 103, 30: Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 4; Rä. 24, 12. Hrín ða góman mid *touch the fauces with it*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 10. Ne sceolon níne ða hálgan hrínan *nolite tangere christos meos*, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Wát ic Matheus þurh mǽnra hand hrínan heorudolgum, Andr. Kmbl. 1883; An. 944. IV. *with object omitted:*—Dæt hé má wolde afrum onfengum earme gǽstas hrínan léton *that he would further let the wretched spirits with their dire attacks touch him* [*Guthlac*], Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 17; Gú. 491. Swá hit him on innan com hrán æt heortan *so it came within him, touched him at his heart*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 9; Gen. 724. Óþ dæt deáþes folm hrán æt heortan *until the hand of death touched him at his heart*, Beo. Th. 4532; B. 2270. [*A. R.* rinedᵹ. *prs: Orm.* ran, *p: O. Sax.* hrínan: *Icel.* hrina *to cleave, to hurt: O. H. Ger.* hrínan *tangere, obtrectare.*] DER. æt-, and-, ge-, on-hrinan.

hrind. A word of doubtful meaning occurring in the following passage, 'Nis dæt feor heonon dæt se mere standeþ ofer dæm hongiaþ hrinde bearwas wudu wyrtum fæst wæter oferhelmaþ,' Beo. Th. 2731; B. 1363. Thorpe translates *barky*, Kemble *rinded*, but in this case there should be no initial *h*. In Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68. 5. 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 56, 57 *hrind* translates *caudex* vel *codex*, and *liber* is translated *seó inre hrind*, but perhaps the better reading for the former would be *rind = cortex*. Otherwise *hrinde bearwas* might be [?] 'groves with [large-] stemmed trees.' Grein compares the word with forms given by Halliwell *rind* frozen to death, *rinde* to destroy, and suggests *dead*; Heyne takes *hrinde = hrinende* and compares with *Icel.* hrina *sonare*. Might *hrinde = hringde* in the sense 'placed in a ring or circle,' so that *hrinde bearwas* would be the trees placed round or encircling the mere?

hrindan; *p.* hrand, *pl.* hrundon *To push, thrust:*—Hé hrand [MS. rand], Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 21; Rä. 55, 4. [*Icel.* hrinda *to thrust.*]

hrine, es; *m. Touch:*—Hrine *tactus*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 32. Drihten ðú ðe wé ne mágon ongytan mid hrine *Lord thou whom we cannot perceive with the touch*, Shrn. 166, 21. v. æt-hrine.

hrine-ness, e; *f. Touching, contact:* — Fram werelíce hrinenesse *a viri contactu*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 37. Mid ða ylcan hrinenesse *eodem tactu*, 31; S. 610, 34. v. ge-hrineness.

HRING, hringe, es; *m.* A RING, *circle, circuit, cycle, orb, globe, festoon:*—Ágymmed hringe *ungulus:* geheáfdod hringce *samothracius:* lytel hring *anelus*, Ælfc. Gl. 65; Som. 69, 30, 31, 49; Wrt. Voc. 40, 59, 60; 41, 6. Hringc *ansa*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 34: 284, 7. Hring *fibula*, *legula*, *sertum*, Cot. 85, 186, 190, Lye. Án fýren hring *globus ignis*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Mon geseah ymbe ða sunnan swelce án gylden hring *circulus ad speciem cælestis arcus orbem solis ambiit*, 14; Swt. 248, 9. Dæs seó hringc *circulus* [*pupillæ*], Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 64; Wrt. Voc. 42, 72. Se hring ealles geáres *totius anni circulus*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 40. Hring útan ymbbearh *the ring* [*armour formed of rings*] *protected him without*, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503: 4513; B. 2260. Sunnan hring beága beorhtast *the rainbow* [?], Exon. 60 a; Th. 219, 11; Ph. 305. Ðone hálgan hringe beteldaþ flyhte on lyfte *contrahit in cætum sese genus omne volantum*, 60 b; Th. 221, 24; Ph. 339. Ðonne dæt gecnáwaþ feónd dætte fira gehwylc on his hringe biþ fæste gefége̊d *when the devil knows that any man is fast fixed in his ring* [*fetters, chain* or *circle over which his power extends?*], 97 a; Th. 362, 22; Wal. 40. Gim sceal on hringe standan *the gem must stand in the ring*, Menol. Fox 594; Gn. C. 22. Syllaþ him hring on his hand *date anulum in manum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 22. Seðe his geleáfan hring mé lét tó wedde, Homl. Swt. 7, 30. Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne *doff'd from his neck a golden ring*, Beo. Th. 5611; B. 2809. Gewyrc ánne hring ymb ðone slite *make a ring round the incision*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. i. 112, 1. Ðú geáres hring mid gyfe bletsast *benedices coronæ anni benignitatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 64, 12. Ær sunne twelf mónþa hringe útan ymbgán hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 5. Ofer holmes hringc *over the ocean's circuit*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 5; Gen. 1393. Hringc ðæs heán landes, 137; Th. 172, 34; Gen. 2854. Wingearda hringa[s] *corimbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 11; Wrt. Voc. 38, 60. Hrægl and hringas *raiment and rings*, Beo. Th. 2394; B. 1195. Hringa hyrde, 4482; B. 2245: 3018; B. 1507: 4680; B. 2345. Heortan unhneáweste hringa gedáles *the heart least niggardly in the giving of rings*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 323, 4; Vid. 73. Hæft mid hringa gesponne *bound with the linked chain*, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 17; Gen. 762: 19; Th. 24, 14; Gen. 377. Hringum gehrodene *adorned with rings*, Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 27; Jud. 37: Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Hringum gyrded, Exon. 129 b; Th. 497. 22; Rä. 87, 4. Hringan, 102 b; Th. 387, 8; Rä. 5, 2. Hé wolde dæs beornes beágas gefecgan reáf and hringas, Byrht. Th. 136, 34; By. 161. Hringas dǽlan, Beo. Th. 3944; B. 1970: 6661; B. 3034. Ða nigontýnlícan hringas rihtra Éastrana and hét fordilgian ða gedwolan hringas feówer and hundeahtatig geára *circuli Paschæ decennovenales obliterratis erroneis octoginta et quatuor annorum circulis*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643. 26. [*Icel.* hringr *a ring, ring of a coat of mail, circle: O. H. Ger.* hring *circulus, orbis, spira, sphæra, bulla, corona, sertum, torques, vinculum, laqueus: Ger.* ring.] DER. bán-, bridels-, eág-, eáh-, eár-hring. v. beág.

hring, *in the phrase* wópes hring *occurs four times, in poems by the same author:*—Ða cwom wópes hring þurh dæs beornes breóst blát út faran weoll waðuman stréam, Andr. Kmbl. 2558; An. 1281. Ða wæs wópes hring hát heáfodwylm ofer hleór goten nalles for torne teáras feollon, Elen. Kmbl. 2262; El. 1132. Ðǽr wæs wópes hring torne bitolden wæs seó treówlufu hát æt heortan hreðer innan weoll, Exon. 15 b; Th. 34, 5; Cri. 537. Him ðæs wópes hring torne gemonade teagor ýðum weól háte hleórdropan, 52 a; Th. 182, 21; Gú. 1313. *The meaning given by Grein*, sonus [cf. hringan], *does not seem to suit the context very well, which, as in the second passage, where the phrase appears equivalent to* hát heáfodwylm, *points to shedding tears as the idea to be conveyed. Grimm explains* fletus intensissimus, quasi circulatim erumpens, And. u. El. p. 130, *and this seems to give the meaning though the connection with* hring *is not very evident.*

hringan; *p.* de; v. *trans. and intrans. To ring:*—His searo hringeþ *his armour rings*, Salm. Kmbl. 534; Sal. 266. Byrnan hringdon *their byrnies rang*, Beo. Th. 660; B. 327. Hí ringden ða belle *they rang the bells*, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 37. Hringe tácan *sonet signum*, Lye. Yc gef leáua ðám munche tó hringinde hyre týde *I give leave to the monks to ring their hours*, Chart. Th. 437, 13. [*Laym.* ringe; *p.* ringeden: 2nd MS. rongen: *R. Glouc. Chauc. Piers P.* ringe; *p.* rong: *Icel.* hringja.]

hring-bán, es; *n. A circular bone, bone in the shape of a ring:*—Hringbán dæs eágan *teuco*, Ælfc. Gl. 70; Som. 70, 73; Wrt. Voc. 43, 6.

hring-boga, an; *m. A serpent* [*from its being bent into coils* (hring)], Beo. Th. 5115; B. 2561. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-laginn *coiled up;* hringa sik *to coil* (*of a serpent*).]

hringed; *adj. Furnished with rings, formed of rings:* — Hringedu byrne *lorica*, Cot. 121, Lye: Beo. Th. 2495; B. 1245: 5224; B. 2615. [*Icel.* hringa *to furnish with a ring*: and *cf.* hringa-brynja *a coat of ring-mail: O. H. Ger.* gi-ringotero *hamata* (*lorica*).]

hringed-stefna, an; *m. A ship having its stern adorned with spiral* or *ring-shaped ornaments* [?], or *furnished with a ring* or *hook*; or *having a curved stern*, Beo. Th. 64; B. 32: 3799; B. 1898: 2266; B. 1132. [*Cf.* wunden-stefna; hring-naca; *and Icel.* hring-horni *the mythol. ship of the Edda.*]

hring-fáh; *adj. Of many colours, diversified with circular spots of colour* [?]:—Hringfégh *polimita* vel *oculata*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 29; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. Hét wirccean him hringfáge tunecan *fecit ei tunicam polymitam*, Gen. 37, 3. v. hring-wise.

hring-finger, es; *m. The ring-finger, the third finger*:—Hringfinger *anularis*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 23. Mid þuman and mid hringfingre, L. Med. ex Quadr. 1, 5; Lchdm. i. 330, 21. v. Halliwell Dict. ring-finger.

hringian *to surround, encircle.* [*Icel.* hringja: cf. *O. H. Ger.* gahringian *congyrare.*] v. ymb-hringian.

hring-íren, es; *n. The iron rings of a coat of mail*:—Gúþbyrne scán heard hand-locen hringíren scír song in searwum *the corslet shone, hard, hand-wrought, the bright iron rings rang in their armour*, Beo. Th. 650; B. 222.

hring-loca, an; *m. A coat of mail formed with rings*, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145.

hring-mǽl; *adj. Ornamented with inlaid rings* [*of a sword*], Beo. Th.

3133; B. 1564. [Cf. *Icel.* mál *used of inlaid ornaments*, e. g. múla-sax *an inlaid sword;* and for ring ornaments see Wotsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40.]

hring-mæled; *adj. Ornamented with inlaid rings:* — Hringmæled sweord. Cd. 93; Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992. v. preceding word.

hring-mere, es; *n. A round pool, a bath*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 21; Ruin. 45.

hring-naca, an; *m. See* hringed-stefna, Beo. Th. 2728; B. 1862.

hring-nett, es; *n. A net-work of rings, a coat of mail formed of rings:*—Hringnet bæron locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3783; B. 1889. [Cf. *Icel.* hring-kofl, -serkr, -skyrta *a coat of mail;* hring-ofinn *woven of rings*, an epithet applied to such a coat.]

hring-sele; *m. A hall in which rings are distributed* or *stored up*, Beo. Th. 4024; B. 2010 [*Hrothgar's palace*]: 6008; B. 3053 [*the cavern where the dragon guarded the treasure*]: 5672; B. 2840. v. beág-sel, -sele.

hring-seta *circenses ludi*, Cot. 43, Lye.

hring-sete *circus*, Cot. 183, Lye.

hring-sittend *circumsedens, spectans*, Hpt. Gl. 407.

hring-stede *circulare stadium*, Lye.

hring-þegu, e; *f. Acceptance of rings, of gifts given by a lord:*—Ne biþ him tó hergan hyrge ne tó hringþege, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 24; Seef. 44. v. beág-þegu.

hring-weorþung, e; *f. Honouring by the gift of a ring:*—Ne mægþ habban on healse hringweorþunge *no maiden's neck shall be graced with a ring*, Beo. Th. 6027; B. 3017. v. hord-weorþung.

hring-windel *sphæra*, Lye.

hring-wise, an; *f. In the phrase* on hringwísan *ring-wise, in rings:* — Hwites hiowes and eác missenlíces wæs hió on hringwísan fág *candido versicolore in modum ranarum*, Nar. 16, 1. v. hring-fáh.

hrínung, e; *f. Touch;* tactus: — In hríning hláfes *intincti panis*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid ríning t middý gehrán *tactu*, 8, 7.

hris, es; *n. A twig, branch.* RISE: —Hris *frondes*, Cot. 93, Lye. [*Laym. O. and N. Chauc.* ris: v. *Halliwell Dict.* rise: *Icel.* hris; *n. shrubs, brushwood: O. H. Ger.* hrís *ramus, frondes, ramusculus: Ger.* reis *a twig, rod.*]

hriscan. v. hrvscan.

hríseht; *adj. Bushy, bristly;* setosus, Cot. 186, Lye.

hrisel, hresl, es; *m.* [?] *A shuttle;* radius: —Hrisl *radiolum*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 54; Wrt. Voc. 59, 25: *radium*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 75. Hresl [hrefl, Wrt.] *radius*, 66, 12. Hrisil, Exon. 109 a; Th. 417, 20; Rä. 36, 7. v. hrisian, *and* cf. scytel.

hrisian; *p.* ede *To shake:*—Syrcan hrysedon *shook their coats of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226. Hrisedon heáfud *moverunt capita*, Ps. Surt. 21, 8: 108, 24. [Cf. Hresigende *febricitans*, Mk. Skt. I, 30 (later MS.).] Stefn drihtnes hrysiendis wésten *vox Domini concutientis desertum*, Ps. Spl. T. 28, 7. [*Laym.* rusien: *Ayenb.* resie: *Chauc.* rese: *Goth.* hrisian: *O. Sax.* hrisian *to shake, tremble:* cf. *Icel.* hrista *to shake.*] v. á-hrisian.

hristenda [hriscenda?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. v. hryscan, *or next word* [?].

hristlan *to rustle:*—Hristlend[e] *crepens*, Lye.

hristlung, e; *f. A rustling;* crepitus, strepitus, Lye.

hristung, e; *f. A quivering, spasmodic action:*—Ceolan hristung and hreóung hlýdende swíðust innan [*or should* hristlung (v. *preceding word*) *be read?*], L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. *Cockayne, who explains as above, compares with Icel.* hrista *to shake. See also* hristenda.

hríð, e; *f. A storm, tempest:*—Hríð hreósende *the driving storm*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 20; Wand. 102. [*Icel.* hríð; *f. a storm. snow-storm.*]

hríð, es; *m. Fever:*—Fefer dæt is micel hæto and hríð [MS. hrud], L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* rito; *m. febris.*]

hríð-ádl, e; *f. A fever:*—Gif him hríðádl getenge biþ *if fever be upon him.* L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 16.

hríder, hrýder, es; *n. Horned cattle, ox, cow, heifer:* — Jung hrýder *juniculus* [*anniculus?*], Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 86; Wrt. Voc. 23, 45. Geong hrýder L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Se hláford geáhsode dæt dæt hrýder [cf. fear, 7] geond dæt wésten férde *the master learned that the bull was going through the desert*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9, 11, 14, 19, 26. Dær wæron gecýpe hrýderu and scép *there were for sale oxen and sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 18. Hwílum hý him ráredon on swá hrýdro *sometimes they bellowed at him like oxen*, Shrn. 141, 10. Gif hrýdera steorfan *if cattle are dying*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 31. Đæron næs orfcymes nán máre búton vii hruderu, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 275, 7: Ex. 34, 19. Bige mid dam ylcan feó swá hwæt swá đé licige hrýdera and sceáp *emes ex eadem pecunia quidquid tibi placuerit sive ex armentis sive ex ovibus*, Deut. 14, 26. Hrýdera and scép, Jos. 6, 21. Næfde hé má đonne twentig hrýdera and twentig sceápa and twentig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Hrýdera gehlów *the lowing of oxen*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. Hine oftorfodon mid bánum and mid hrýdera [hrýderes, MS. F: neáta, MS. D.] heáfdum *they stoned him to death with bones and heads of cattle*, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 18. Hrýdra fald *bucetum*, Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 23; Wrt. Voc. 15, 22. Of hríderum *de armento*, Lev. 1, 3. Of nýtenum dæt ys of hríderum and of sceápum *de pecoribus id est de bobus et ovibus*, 2. [*A. R.* reoder: *Laym.* ruderen, rodere; *pl: R. Glouc.* roþeren: *O. Frs.* hríther, ríther, reder: cf. *O. H. Ger.* hrind *armentum, bos: Ger.* rind.] v. eald-hríder.

hríderen; *adj. Of cattle;* bovinus: — Genim hrýderen fæsc *take ox-flesh*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rinderin *bovinus, bubula (caro).*]

hríder-freóls *taurilia*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hríder-heáwere, es; *m. A butcher:* — Hrýderheáwere *bucida, qui boves mactat*, Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 33; Wrt. Voc. 28, 16.

hríder-heord, e; *f. A herd of cattle:*—Eówre sceáp and eówer hrýderheorda *oves tuæ et armenta tua*, Gen. 45, 10.

hríder-hirde, es; *m. A neat-herd, herdsman:* — Amos hátte sum hrýderhyrde *Amos was the name of a certain herdsman*, Homl. Th. i. 322, 35. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* Amos het a reoder heorde.]

hríðian; *p.* ode *To shake, quake, have a fever:*—Sió wamb hryt *the stomach is fevered*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 20. Hie hríðiaþ *they are feverish*, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Hé hríðode *he was sick with a fever*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 7. Hríðgende [cf. Lind. cuacende † bifigende] *febricitantem*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Hríðigende, Mk. Skt. I, 30. Hé biþ hríðende *he is feverish*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ridan *febricitare.*] v. hrisian.

hríding, e; *f. Fever, feverishness:*—Mid hríðingum swíðe strangum *with very violent fevers*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 2.

hríð-suht [?], e; *f. Fever:*—Hál of rideséhte *the fever left her*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 31. Perhaps the word is borrowed; cf. *Icel.* riðu-sótt *fever, ague.*

HRÓC, es; *m. A* ROOK, *a raven, a jackdaw:* — Hróc *graculus* vel *garrulus*, Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 27; Wrt. Voc. 29, 47: 77, 44. Hróc *gralus, grallus*, 62, 31: 281, 1: *garrula*, Shrn. 29, 1. Se selþ nýtenum mete and briddum hróca cígendum hine *qui dat jumentis escam ipsorum, et pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Spl. 146, 10. [*O. and N.* rok: *Prompt. Parv.* rook *frugella, graculus: O. Du.* rouca *garula: Icel.* hrókr: *O. H. Ger.* hruoh *graculus.*]

hroden; *pp. of* hreódan *Laden, laden with ornaments, ornamented, adorned:* — Brýd beága hroden *a bride adorned with rings*, Exon. 122 a; Th. 18, 31; Cri. 292. Đá wæs heal hroden feónda feorum *then was the hall burdened with the lives of his foes* [*filled with the slain*], Beo. Th. 2307; B. 1151. Hroden ealowæge *the ornamented ale-cup*, 995; B. 495: 2048; 1022. [Cf. *Icel.* hroðian *in* hroðit sigli.] v. beág-, ge-, gold-, sinc-hroden; on-hreódan.

HRÓF, es; *m. A* ROOF, *the top, summit, highest part* [cf. Tennyson's 'Why should we only toil the *roof* and crown of things?']:—Góma *vel* hróf dæs múþes *palatum* vel *uranon*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 106; Wrt. Voc. 43, 35. Hróf *camara*, 290, 2. Se hróf hæfde mislice heáhnysse *the roof was not all of one height*, Homl. Th. i. 508, 18. Dæt héhste gód is hróf ealra ódra góda *the chief good is the roof and crown of all other goods*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 35. Wið dæs heán hrófes dæs héhstan and-gites *in summæ intelligentiæ cacumen*, 41, 5; Fox 254, 16. Under fæstenne folca hrófes *under the firmament*, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 8; Gen. 153. Mec féredon under hrófes hleó *bore me under the shelter of the sky*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 409, 22; Rä. 28, 5. Martinus ástáh on dam stícelan hrófe, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 7. Đe ne beóþ tó dam hrófe đonne git cumen fulfremedra mægena *nondum ad extremam manum virtutum perfectione perductas*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 22. From hróf eardes *a summo terræ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 27. On hrófe gestód heán landes *he stopped on the summit of the mount*, Cd. 140; Th. 175, 20; Gen. 2898. Of hé[um] heofnes hrófe *ex summa cœli arce*, Rtl. 101, 24. Hé gescóp eorþan beárnum heofon tó [h]rófe *qui filiis hominum cælum pro culmine tecti creavit*, Bd. 4, 24: S 597, 22. Đenden hé on dysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrófe, Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89: Cd. 158; Th. 196, 28; Exod. 298. Dæt wé tó dam hýhstan hrófe gestígan *that we may mount to heaven*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 3; Cri. 749. Đe dæs húses hróf stadeliaþ *qui ædificant domum*, Ps. Th. 126, 1. Gif hwyle wíf seteþ hire bearn ofer hróf *si mulier aliqua infantem suum super tectum posuerit*, L. Eccg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 45. Ofer heánne hróf, Beo. Th. 1970; B. 983: 1857; B. 926: 1077; B. 836. Under beorges hróf *in the cave*, 5504; B. 2755. Đá gewát se engel up on heánne hróf heofona rices, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 2; Dan. 442. Fidru mid dæm ic fleógan mæg ofer heáne hróf heofones disses *pennæ quæ celsa conscendant poli*, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 5; Met. 24, 3; Cd. 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Ofer wealles hróf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9: Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 1; Rä. 30, 7. Hylles hróf, 104 b; Th. 397, 30; Rä. 16, 27. Helmes hróf, Beo. Th. 2064; B. 1030. Under wætera hrófas [*of passing through the Red Sea*], Cd. 170; Th. 214, 18; Exod. 571. Boðiaþ uppan hrófum *prædicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. [*Laym.* róf: *Orm.* rhof: *O. Frs.* hróf: *Icel.* hróf *a shed under which ships are built* or *kept.*] DER. heofon-, inwit-hróf.

Hrófes-, hrofe-ceastre; *f. Rochester*, Chr. 741; Erl. 46, 31: 885; Erl. 82, 20. Tó Hrofeceastre *in civitate quam gens Anglorum a pri-*

mario quondam illius qui dicebatur Hrof, Hrofæs cæstræ cognominat, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 25.

hrōf-fæst; *adj. Having the roof firmly fixed*:—Healle hróffæste, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 11; Met. 7, 6.

hrōf-sele, es; *m. A hall having a roof*:—Nænig wæter him for hrófsele hrínan ne mihte *no water could touch him for the roofed hall*, Beo. Th. 3034; B. 1515.

hrōf-stān, es; *m. A roof-stone, stone forming part of a roof*:—Of ðam hrófstáne, Homl. Th. i. 508, 33. [Cf. hrōf-tigel: *Mod. E.* roof-tree.]

hrōf-tigel, e; *f. A tile for roofing*:—Hróftigla *tegulæ, imbrices, lateres* vel *laterculi*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 92; Wrt. Voc. 38, 18.

hrōf-timber, es; *n. Material for roofing*, imbrex, Hpt. Gl. 459.

hrōf-wyrhta, an; *m. A workman who works at roofs, a builder*:—Hrófwyrhta *sarcitector* vel *tignarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 9; Som. 56, 125; Wrt. Voc. 19, 8.

hromese *acitula*, Cot. 206. v. hramsan.

hron, hrond-. v. hran, hrand-.

hrop. v. rop.

hrōp, es; *m. Crying, clamour, outery*:—Ðær bip á wóp and hróp *there shall be ever weeping and wailing*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 7. [*Laym.* rop: *Scot.* roup *an outcry, a sale by auction*: cf. *Goth.* hrōpei *clamor*: *Icel.* hróp; n. *scurrility, crying*: *O. H. Ger.* hruof; *m. clamor*: *Ger.* ruf.]

hrōpan; *p.* hreóp *To cry out, clamour, make a noise, shout, scream*:—Hreópon fríccan *the heralds shouted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2314; An. 1158: Elen. Kmbl. 108: 1097; El. 550. Hreópon mearcweardas *the warders of the border* [*the wolves*] *clamoured*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168. On hwæl hreopon [MS. hwreopon] herefugolas *the birds of war wheeled about screaming*, 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. Wóp áhófun hreópun hwílum wédende swá wilde deór, Exon. 46 *a*; Th. 156, 21; Gú. 878. Hrefnes briddum ðonne heú hrópende him cígeaþ tó *pullis corvorum invocantibus eum*, Ps. Th. 146, 10. [*A. R.* ropeđ, *prs*: *Scot.* roup *to cry, shout; to sell by auction*: *Goth.* hrōpjan; *p.* hrōpida *to cry out*: *O. Sax.* hrōpan; *p.* hreóp: *O. Frs.* hrópa; *p.* rōp *and* rōpte: *Icel.* hrópa; *p.* hrōpaði *to slander*; *to call aloud*: *O. H. Ger.* hruofan; *p.* hriof: hruofian; *p.* hruofta (Grff. iv. 1135) *clamare*: *Ger.* rufen; *p.* rief.]

hrōr; *adj. Stirring, active, agile, nimble, vigorous, stout, strong*:—Hrór hægstealdmon *a stout fellow*, Exon. 113 *b*; Th. 436, 18; Rä. 55, 3. Sæde ðæt his byrne ábrocen wære heresceorpum hrór [heresceorp unhrór, Th.] *said that his byrnie was broken, strong* [*though it was*] *as armour*, Fins. Th. 90; Fin. 45. Ðá Israélas źehte gesétan hróres fólces *et habitavit in tabernaculis eorum tribus Israel*, Ps. Th. 77, 56. Swá seó strǽle byþ strangum and míhtigum hrórum on handa *sicut sagittæ in manu potentis*, 126, 5. Ðá wæs of ðæm hróran [*Beowulf*] helm and byrne lungre álýsde, Beo. Th. 3262; B. 1629. Drihten his heáhsetl hrór timbrade *Dominus paravit sedem suam*, Ps. Th. 102, 18: 88, 26. Geseoh hróre meaht hysse ðínum *da potestatem tuam puero tuo*, 85, 15. Hróre stence *with strong perfume*, 132, 2. Ðæt hé fólc gesceóp fægere Drihten heraþ holdlíce hróre gepance *populus qui creabitur laudabit Dominum*, 101, 16. Nǽnig móste heora hróra hrím æpla gedígean *occidit moros eorum in pruina*, 77. 47. Hróran neátum oððe unhróran *mobilibus belluis aut immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [*O. Sax.* hrōr: cf. *O. H. Ger.* ga-hrōrig *viridis, floridus, florens*: *Ger.* rührig: cf. *also Prompt. Parv.* roorȳn or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngys *manumitto*; *and the epithet* roaring *as applied in the Elizabethan times to bullies*, v. Nares' Gloss. s. v.] v. fela-, un-hrōr; *and* hréran.

hroren-līc; *adj. Ready to fall*; ruiturus, Som.

hrōst, es; *m. A wooden framework* [*of a roof*], a ROOST: — Hróst *petaurum*; henna hróst *gallinarium*, Lye. [*Scot.* roost *the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from the one wall to the other*: cf. *O. Sax.* he (*Christ*) ina kuman gisah thurh thes huses hrost (*of the man who was let down through the roof*): *O. Du.* roest *craticula, gallinarium*; *Ger.* rost 'craticula *focaria, clathrum, fundamentum ædificii in cratis modum positum, clathrum galeæ*,' Grein: v. Grff. ii. 552, rōst; *m. craticula, arula, sartago, catasta.*]

hrōst-beág [?] *the woodwork of a circular roof*:—Tigelum sceáðeþ hróstbeáges hróf [MS. hrost beages rof] *the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles, the tiles fall off leaving the woodwork of the roof bare*, Exon. 124 *a*; Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 32.

hrot, es; *n. Thick fluid, scum, mucus*:—Gewyrc ðé lǽcedóm ðus of ecede and of hunige, genim ðæt séleste hunig ðó ofer heorþ áseóþ ðæt weax and ðæt hrot of *make yourself a medicine thus of vinegar and honey; take the best honey, put it over the fire, seethe* [*strain?*] *off the wax and the scum*, L. M. 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* hroz, roz *mucca, mucus, vomen, phlegma, reuma*: *Ger.* rotz.]

Hrōð- *in proper names*, e. g. Hróð-gār, -mund, -wulf. [Cf. hréð, hréðig.]

hrōð [or roð?]**-hund**, es; *m. Inutilis canis*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 77; Wrt. Voc. 23, 36. v. roð-hund.

hrōðor, es; *m. Solace, comfort, benefit, pleasure*: — Ic ðé Andreas onsende tó hleó and tó hróðre *I will send Andrew to you to protect and comfort you*, Andr. Kmbl. 221; An. 111: 1133; An. 567. His suna hangaþ hrefne tó hróðre *his son hangs a solace for the raven*, Beo. Th. 4887; B. 2448: Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Ðú ðe cwóme heánum tó hróðre *thou* (*Christ*) *who hast come for a comfort to the humble*, Exon. 13 *b*; Th. 26, 7; Cri. 414. Feóndum tó hróðor *to the delight of thy foes*, 17 *a*; Th. 39, 16; Cri. 623. Hungrum tó hróðor [cf. Soul Kmbl. 224, hungregum tó hrófre], 99 *b*; Th. 373, 27; Seel. 116; 71 *b*; Th. 267, 17; Jul. 416. Tó hleó and tó hróðer, 25 *a*; Th. 73. 29; Cri. 1197: Elen. Kmbl. 32; El. 16; 2317; El. 1160. Forðon ðé hróðra oftíhþ grêne fólde *therefore shall the green earth withdraw from thee her delights* [*fruits*], Cd. 48; Th. 62, 21; Gen. 1017. Gehwæðer ódrum hróðra gemyndig *each to other was mindful of benefits*, Beo. Th. 4349; B. 2171. Wérigmód heán hróðra leás *wearied, humbled, comfortless*, Andr. Kmbl. 2733; An. 1369. Heánmód hróðra bidǽled, Exon. 71 *a*; Th. 265, 33; Jul. 390. v. hréð.

hrūm, es; *m. Soot*: — Hrúm *cacobatus*, Wrt. Voc. 291, 24. Micelne sigelhearwan ðæm wæs seó onsýn sweartre ðonne hrúm *a great Ethiopian with a face blacker than soot*, Shrn. 120, 24. v. cetel-hrūm; hrýme.

hrūmig; *adj. Sooty*; fuliginosus, Cot. 31, Lye. v. be-hrūmig.

hrung, e; *f. A rung, staff, rod, beam, pole*: — Ongunnon stígan on wægn weras and hyra wícg somod hlóðan under hrunge ðá ða hors óðbær wægn tó lande *the men mounted the wain and their steeds with them, they stowed them under the rung* [*the pole that supported the covering?*]; *then the wain bore the horses to land*, Exon. 106 *a*; Th. 404, 19; Ra. 23. 10. [*Chauc. Piers P.* rong (*of a ladder*): *Goth.* hrugga *a staff*: cf. *Icel.* Hrungnir *name of a giant*, v. Grmm. D. M. 494: *Ger.* runge *a pin, bolt.*] v. scil-hrung.

hruse, an; *f. The earth, ground*:—Beofaþ middangeard hruse under hæleþum *the world shall tremble, the earth under men*, Exon. 20 *b*; Th. 55. 13; Cri. 883: Beo. Th. 5110; B. 2558. Ðǽr mé siteþ hruse on hrycge *there the earth presses on my back*, Exon. 101 *b*; Th. 383, 5; Rä. 4, 6. Ic goldwine mínne hruse heolstre biwráh *I buried my lord*, 76 *b*; Th. 287, 32; Wand. 23. Ligeþ him behindan hefig hrusan dǽl *there remains behind the heavy earthy part*, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 107; Met. 29, 53. Ne gelýfdon ðætte líffruma in monnes hiw from hrusan áhafen wurde *did not believe that the author of life had been raised from the ground in the form of a man*, Exon. 17 *b*; Th. 41, 19; Cri. 658. Ne hreósaþ hí tó hrusan *non est ruina maceriæ*, Ps. Th. 143, 18. Under hrusan *under ground*, Beo. Th. 4813; B. 2411: Elen. Kmbl. 435; El. 218. Wæs hungor ofer hrusan *there was a famine upon the earth*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126. 29; Edg. 55. Hreás on hrusan nallas ǽfter lyfte lácende hwearf, Beo. Th. 5654; B. 2831. Heofonas ðú wealdest hrusan swylce *tui sunt cœli et tua est terra*, Ps. Th. 88, 10: 120, 2: 133, 4. Under eorþan befeolan hinder under hrusan, Exon. 91 *a*; Th. 340, 24; Gn. Ex. 116. For ansýne écean Drihtnes heofonas droppetaþ hrusan forhtiaþ *terra mota est; etenim cœli distillaverunt a facie Dei*, Ps. Th. 67, 9. Heofenas blissiaþ hrusan swylce gefeóþ *lætentur cœli et exultet terra*, 95, 11. Hyllas and hrusan and heá beorgas ðec wurðiaþ, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. [Grimm D. M. p. 230 says 'mit *crusta* wird das ags. hruse genau verwandt sein.']

hrut *or* hrūt *balidus*, Cot. 28. Lye. *Ettmüller suggests* balidus = balans animal, *and compares Icel.* hrútr *a ram*: *Ducange has the following* 'balidus fortasse pro validus, ad coitum aptus.' *See* hryte.

hrūtan; *p.* hrcát, *pl.* hruton *To make a noise, to snore*; stridere, stertere:—Ic hrúte *sterto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3: Som. 30, 64. Ne æt niẽ hrútende hrisil scríðeþ *nor does the shuttle come whizzing at me*, Exon. 109 *a*; Th. 417, 19; Rä. 36, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* rowtyn, yn slepe *sterto*: *Chauc.* route *to snore, roar*, 'the wynde so loude kan to *route*:' *Wick.* routeþ *stertit*: *Piers P.* rutte *snored*: *E. D. S. Reprint. Gloss.* B. 15, rute *to cry fiercely*; rowt, rawt *to low like an ox or cow*: *Icel.* hrjóta (*older* rjóta) *to snore*: *O. H. Ger.* riuzan; *p.* rōz, pl. ruzun *flere, plangere, stridere*: cf. also ruzian, ruzon *stertere*; ruzonti *stridulus, stridens*, Grff. ii. 562.] v. reótan.

hruð, hruðer. v. hríð, hríðer.

hruxl *a noise*; strepitus, Som. v. hryscan, ge-hruxl.

hryc. v. hrycg.

hrycce. v. corn-hrycce.

hrycg, es; *m.* I. *a back of a man or animal*; dorsum, spina:—Hrigc *dorsum*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 47; Wrt. Voc. 44, 30. Hricc, Blickl. Gl. Bæc ł hricc, Ps. Spl. 17, 42. Swylce mé wǽre se hrycg forbrocen *dum configitur* [*confringitur*, Ps. Surt.] *spina*, Ps. Th. 31, 4. Hiora hrygc simle gebíéged . . . se hrygc ðæt sint ða híérmenn . . . se hrycg færiþ ǽfter ǽlcre wuhte *dorsum illorum semper incurva . . . qui subsequenter inhærent dorsa nominantur*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 9–14. Hét gewríðan ðone páþan and done óderne preóst tó his hrícge hindan, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 31: 416, 10. Pricaþ innan ðán sculdru[m] and on ðan hrigge swilce ðár þornas on sý *there are prickings in the shoulders and back as if there were thorns in*, Lchdm. iii. 120, 10. Ne hé on horses hrycge cuman wolde *non equorum dorso vectus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Se cyning hæfde his hrycg him tó hlíépan *ut ipse acclinis humi regem*

super adscensurum in equum dorso ad'olleret, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 274, 24. Ðonne went hé his hryceg tó him *jam terga in ejus faciem mittit*, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 8: Lchdm. iii. 242, 13. Of hry[g]um *de spiuis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 16. Hrygas *spinæ*, 13, 7. **II.** *a ridge, rigg [of barley, etc; see* Halliw. Dict. *rig], high line of continuous hills, an elevated surface* :—Aulang hrycges tó dære eorþburh *along the ridge to the earthen fort*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21. Eal bútan ánan hrycge, 19, 4. West ðonan on ðone hrycg, 416, 17.' Ofer ðæs temples hricg *supra pinnam templi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 9. Com ic on sáes hricg *veni in altitudinem maris*, Ps. Th. 68, 2. Ofer sáes hrygc, Lchdm. iii. 34, 16. Sende ic ofer wæteres hrycg ealde mádmas *I sent across the water old treasures*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres hricg. Salm. Kmbl. 38; Sal. 19. Æfter ðon wé tó londe geliden hæfdon ofer hreóne hrycg *ere to land we came across the rough sea*, Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 31; Cri. 859. Rídan ýða hrycgum *to ride on the crests of the waves*, 101 b; Th. 384, 25; Rä. 4, 33. [*Laym.* rugge: *A. R.* rug: *Ayenb.* reg: *Havel.* rig: *Piers P.* rugge: *Prompt. Parv.* ryggone, of a loud *porca*: *Icel.* hryggr *back, spine; a ridge*: *Dan.* rug: *O. H. Ger.* hrucki *dorsum, tergum*: *Ger.* rücken.] v. stán-, sund-hrycg. The word under the forms *rig, ridge* may be found in many compounds among various dialects. See E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, Halliwell's Dictionary, and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.

hrycg-bán, es; *n. Back-bone, spine*:—Hrygcbán *spina*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 4. [Rygboon, v. Halliw. Dict. under *rig*: *Prompt. Parv.* ryggebone of bakke (rigbone *or* bakbone) *spina, spondile*: *Dan.* ryg-ben *backbone, spine*: *O. H. Ger.* hrucki-beini *spina*.]

hrycg-brædan [-brǽdan?]; *pl. The parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Smyre ábútan ðane swyran and ábútan ða hrigbræde *smear the neck and on either side of the spine*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 24. [Cf. lenden-brædena (*gen. pl.*) and *O. H. Ger.* ruggi-bratun *palæ, sunt dorsi leva dextraque eminentia membra*. v. Grff. iii. 284–5, *where see the remark under* brat *as to the vowel*.]

hrycg-hǽr, es; *n. Hair on the back of an animal*:—Gif ðú hafast mid ðé wulfes hrycghǽr and tæglhǽr ða ýtemestan on sídfæte bútan fyrhtu ðú ðone síd gefremest ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his síd *if you have with you on a journey hairs from a wolf's back and from the tip of its tail, without fear you will perform the journey; but the wolf will have trouble about his journey*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 3; Lchdm. i. 360, 20.

hrycg-hrægel, es; *n. A dorsal, mantle*:—Ic geann ánes hricghrægles dæs sélestan ðe ic hæbbe *I give one dorsal the best that I have*, Chart. Th. 529, 10, where Thorpe appends this note in explanation of the word, "'manteau très riche d'ornemens, qui n'étoit porté que par les gens de haute condition." Roquefort, *voce* Dossal. A dorsal is also a wall-hanging of tapestry, used chiefly in the church at the back of the stalls.' vii setlhrægel and iii ricghrægel and ii wahtræft, 429, 28.

hrycg-mearh *the spinal marrow*. [*Dan.* ryg-marv *spinal marrow.*] v. next word.

hrycgmearh-liþ, es; *n. The spine*:—Hrygmerglið *spina*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 46.

hrycg-ribb, es; *n. A rib*: — Hricgrib *spondilia*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 22. Hrycrib, 283, 49.

hrycg-ríple, -riple *the parts of the back which stand out on the right and left side*:—Ricgriple *pale*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 20. Hrycriple *palæ*, 283, 45. v. hrycg-brædan.

hrycg-teúng, e; *f. A spasm in the lower part of the back*:—Hrigteúng *vel* hrifwirc *yleos*, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 57, 16; Wrt. Voc. 19, 24.

hrycg-weg, es; *m. A road running along a ridge* or *elevated piece of ground*:—On ðone beorh tó ðem ricgwege ðonne eást andlang hricgweges *on to the hill to the road that runs along it, and then east along the road*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 427, 33.

hrycgian *to plough into ridges*; resulcare, Gl. Prud. 716.

hryding, e; *f. A clearing, a patch of cleared land*:—Hryding *subcisiva*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 71; Wrt. Voc. 37, 57. [Cf. *O. E. Homl.* þe schal ruden þine wei *qui præparabit viam tuam*: *E. D. S. Cumberland Gloss.* rid, rud *to uproot trees or hedges*. 'The frequent names of Ridding and Rudding applied to houses and fields have doubtless originated from this:' *Icel.* [h]ryðja *to clear land, a road*, etc.]

hryfing, e; *f. Roughness, scab, crust of a healing wound*:—Smire mid hunige ðæt ðý ðé raþor sió hryfing of fealle, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 86, 4.

hrygile-búc, es; *m.* [?] Of ðam æscene ðe is ódre namon hrygilebúc gecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26. [Cf. ridgil-back *a back having a rise* or *ridge in the middle*, Halliwell's Dict. According to this the word might mean 'having a prominent belly' and refer to the shape of the vessel.]

hrýman, hrémian; *p. de To call, cry out, to cry out [with exultation or in lamentation, complaint], boast, exult, lament, murmur*:—Ne hé ne hrýmþ *neque clamabit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 19. Wé biddaþ ł wé hrémaþ *imploramus*, Rtl. 121, 1. Forhuon gie hrémas *quid ploratis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 39. Ða hrýmaþ tó hyra efengelícon *clamantes coæqualibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 16. Hig hrýmaþ tó mé and ic gehíre hira hreám *vociferabuntur ad me et ego audiam clamorem eorum*, Ex. 22, 23. Ða hrýmde heó tó hire hlúwun . . . ða hé gehírde ðæt ic hrímde *vocavit mulier ad se homines domus suæ . . . cum ego succlamassem et audisset vocem meam*, Gen. 39, 14, 15. Ða hrýmde sum wód man and cwæþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2. Se cæsere wédde and hrýmde dæges and níhtes *the emperor raved day and night*, Shrn. 139, 6. Ne dý hraðor hrémde *nor the more vaunted*, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 2; Dan. 756. Israhéla bearn hrímdon and ongeán Moisen micclum ceorodon *the children of Israel murmured against Moses*, Num. 13, 31. Gaas ðætte hréme *vadit ut ploret*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 31. Gif feorrancumem man oððe fremde búton wege gange and hé ðonne náwðer ne hrýme ne hé horn ne blǽwe *if a man from a distance or a stranger go off the high road and then neither call out nor blow a horn*, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 24. Ða ongunnon ða hrýman ðe þurh ðæs dracan blǽde álefóde wǽron, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 30. Wé sceolon hrýman swíðor and swíðor tó ðam Hálende, i. 156, 22. Ða begann hé tó hrýmenne and cwæþ, 152, 15. Mid fleáme com on his cyþþe Constontinus hréman ne þorfte *by flight Constantine got home, had little cause to boast*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 5; Æðelst. 39. Hréminde *ululatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 18: *plorantem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Mid micelre stemne hrýmende *crying with a loud voice*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 33. [*Laym. A. R.* remen: *Halliw. Dict.* reem, reme.] v. hreám, hrénig.

hrýme *soot;* fuligo, Cot. 83, Lye. v. hrúm.

hrympelle. v. rimpel.

hryre, es; *m. Fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, perdition, decay, decline, death*:—Hryre *casus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 10: *ruina*, Ps. Spl. 105, 28. His hryre wæs micel *fuit ruina ejus magna*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hægles hryre *fall of hail*, Exon. 56 a; Th. 198, 26; Ph. 16. Ðæt ðæs folces sceolde micel hryre beón *that there should be a great destruction among the Romans*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 45. Lices hryre *the fall of the body* [*death*], Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 26; Gú. 1066: 65 a; Th. 240, 27; Ph. 645: Andr. Kmbl. 457; An. 229. Ðǽr him næs ne líres lyre ne líces hryre *there was for him [Adam] no loss of life, no bodily decay*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 27; Gú. 801. Ýfle preóstas bióþ folces hryre *laqueus ruinæ populi mei sacerdotes mali*, Past. 2, 1; Swt. 31, 9. Dætte hie ðone spild dæs hryres him ondrǽden *ut præcipitem ruinam metuant*, 52, 5; Swt. 407, 21. Gif wé æfter dæm hryre úre scylda tó him gecierdon *nobis post lapsum redeuntibus*, 52, 3; Swt. 405, 16. Betwux dæra stána hryre betǽhte hé his fýnd Gode *whilst the stones were falling he commended his foes to God*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 23. Ðis cild is gesett manegum mannum tó hryre *positus est in ruinam multorum*, 144, 18: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 8; Met. 9, 4. Ða twá forman gesceapennyssa feóllon on hryre and seó þridde wæs on hryre ácenned, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 31. Ne fægnode ic on mínes feóndes hryre, 448, 22. On myclum hryre seó heord wearþ on sæ beseofen *magno impetu greæ præcipitatus est in mare*, Mk. Skt. 5, 13. Ðone hryre ðe se feallenda deófol on engla werode gewanode *the loss which the falling devil had caused in the host of angels*, Homl. Th. i. 32, 23. 28. Hordwearda hryre, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 6; Exod. 511: Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7. Ne timbreþ hé nó healle ac hryre *non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur*, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 33. Mid gelómlícendum hryrum *by frequent destructions*, Homl. Th. i. 578, 34. Hé gefylde hryras *implebit ruinas*, Ps. Spl. 109, 7. Hwilce hryras *quantas ruinas*, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1. v. leód-, líc-, wíg-hryre; *and cf.* dryre.

hryre; *adj.* [?] *Falling, decaying, perishing*: — Sódlíce mid ðisum wordum is geswútelod ðæt ðises middangeardes wæstm is hryre. Tó ðam hé wext ðæt hé feale *verily by these words is manifested that the fruit of this world is decaying* [or *a ruin* (?) *v. preceding word*]. *It grows that it may fall*, Homl. Th. i. 614, 8. [Cf. *for a similar relation in form between adj. and verb O. Sax.* luggi; *adj.* and liogan.]

hryred-ness, hrýre-mús, hrýre-ness. v. hréred-ness, hrére-mus, hréreness.

hryse, hrysca *irruptio*, Som.

hryscan *to make a noise*:—Hriscan *stridere*, Hpt. Gl. 494. Hristenda [hriscende?] *astridulus, stridulus*, Lye. v. hruxl.

hrysian. v. hrisian.

hrystan. v. hyrstan.

hrýtan; *p. te To scatter*: — Se ðe hrēt *qui sternit*, Prov. 10, Lye. [*Icel.* hreyta *to spread, scatter.*]

hryte *or* hrýte; *adj. Balidinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 94; Wrt. Voc. 46, 41. *The word occurs in a list of names of colours, but the meaning is uncertain. Ducange has* 'balidinus *forte* legendum *badius* vel *balius* nostris *bay, bayard*.' v. hrut.

hrýðer. v. hríðer.

hrýdig; *adj. Dismantled?* [cf. *Icel.* hrjóða *to strip, clear*] or *tottering?* [cf. hriðian], Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 5; Wand. 77.

hrýdda. v. rýdda.

hrýw-líc, hrýwsian. v. hreów-líc, hreówsian.

HÚ; *adv. How.* **I.** *in direct questions*:—Hú mæg man ingán on stranges hús *quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis?* Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29: 34. Hú ne synt gé sélran ðonne hig *nonne vos magis plures estis illis?* 6, 26: 25. Hú sculon wit nú líbban *how are we to live?* Cd. 38; Th. 50, 7; Gen. 805. **II.** *in exclamations [see also* **I**]:—Hú la! ne gewearþ unc tó áhum peninge *how now! was not our agreement for a penny?* Th. An. 74, 20. Hú gód is éce God *quam bonus*

Deus, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Eálá gǽsta god hū ðū mid noman ryhte nemned wǽre emmanuhel *oh! God of spirits, how rightly wast thou named by the name of Emmanuel!* Exod. 9 b; Th. 9, 6; Cri. 130: 11 a; Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Eálá on hū grimmum and on hū grundleásum seáde swinceþ ðæt sweorcende mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 3, 1, 2; Met. 3, 1. **III.** *in dependent clauses with indic. or subjunct:* — Nū wundraþ gehwá hū se deófol dorste geneálǽcan tō ðam Hǽlende *now every one will wonder how the devil durst come near Jesus*, Homl. Th. i. 166, 32. Wē gehīrdon hū gē ofslōgon twegen cynegas Seon and Og *audivimus quod interfecistis Sehon et Og*, Jos. 2, 10. Hī gehýrdon hū seó hālige spræc, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 37; Jud. 160. Wē gesáwon hū hē wæs on heofenas āstīgende, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8, 39. Ūs secgaþ bēc hū ástāg in middangeard bearn godes, Exon. 19 a; Th. 49, 15; Cri. 786. Ðā angan Thomas his spǽce hū hē com tō Cantuarebyri and hū se arcebiscop ǽxode hýrsumnesse at him *then Thomas began his speech, how he had come to Canterbury, and how the archbishop had demanded obedience from him*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 14. Ðā ǽxode se cāsere ðone ǽnne preóst hū his nama wǽre oððe hū gefyrn hē gelýfde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 15. Ðā wearþ dæt mǽden hohful hū heó ǽfre wæras wissian sceolde, Blickl. Swt. 2, 122. Gefada embe hū ðū wylle *dispose of it how thou wilt*, 3, 285. Hygcaþ his ealle hū gē hī beswīcen *consider of it all, how ye may entrap them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 9; Gen. 433. Ābīdan sceal miclan dōmes hū him metod scrīfan wille *must abide the great doom, how the Lord will adjudge to him*, Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. **IV.** *with a comparative* [cf. þý, swā]: — Lufade hine lenge hū geornor, Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 18; Gū. 109. **V.** *qualifying, or in combination with, other words:* — Hū mycel scealt ðū *quantum debes?* Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hū mycel gōd is on gehýrsumnesse and hū mycel yfel on ungehýrsumnysse, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 26. On ðyssere dǽde is geswuteló hū micclum fremige dære sōdan lufe gebed, Homl. Th. i. 50, 35. Hū micele swīðor *how much more?* 68, 24. On hū manegum wīsum is Godes weorc? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 14. Hū fela se hǽlend him dyde *quanta sibi fecisset thesus*, Mk. Skt. 5, 20. Hū fela sagena hig ongēn ðē secgeaþ *quanta adversum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 13. Hū lange forbere ic eów *usque quo patiar vos?* 17, 17. Hū long tīd *quantum temporis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Be gebrōðrum hū gesibbe wīf hig habban mōton *de fratribus quam prope cognatas uxores habere possint*, L. Ecg. C; Th. ii. 130, 8: 13. Hū hēh and deóp hell seó, Cd. 228; Th. 309, 9; Sat. 707. Witan hū ðū ǽdele eart, Hy. 3, 14; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 14. Mē com swīðe oft on gemynd hū geslīglice tīda wǽron giond Angelcynn *it has often come into my mind what happy times there were in England*, Past. Pref. Swt. 3, 4. Dæt se lǽreów ðe him tela tǽce him sylf elles hū dō *that the teacher who teaches him well, himself act otherwise*, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 4. Ne meg nū hū ælles beón *it cannot be otherwise*, Shrn. 195, 7. Hū geáres *according to the time of year*, L. M. 2, 34; Lchdm. ii. 238, 22. Swā hū swā hit gewurde *however it may have happened*, Homl. Th. i. 588, 29. Hī habbaþ æt Gode swā hū swā hī gecarniaþ *they will have from God, in accordance with whatever they merit*, ii. 326, 30. [*Laym. Orm.* hu: *A. R.* hwu, hu: *Ayenb.* hou: *Goth.* hwē: *O. Frs.* hu, ho: *O. Sax.* hwō: *O. H. Ger.* hweó, v. Grff. iv. 1193: *Ger.* wie.] v. ge-hū; hū-meta, -hwega.

hu-. v. hw-.

hucs. v. husc.

hūdenian *in the following passage:* — Hūdenige ǽrest hine selfne, ǒþ hē wacige and āhrisige sīdðan ōðre tō geornfulnesse gōdra weorca *prius se per sublimia facta excutiant, et tunc ad bene vivendum alios sollicitos reddant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 16. [Sweet, in the note on this passage, suggests that the word may be from the same root as *quatio*, adding that Prof. Skeat compares the Scotch *houd* to shake. May not the word however be used from a misconception of the Latin word, by which *excutere* is considered as connected with *cutis* = *hýd?*]

hūf, es; *m. Part of the mouth* or *upper part of the throat, a tumour affecting that part:* — Hūf *sublinguium*, Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 98; Wrt. Voc. 43, 28. Ad ufam. Ðes lǽcecræft deáh wyð ðone hūf *ad uvam. This medicine is good for tumour on the epiglottis*, Lchdm. iii. 106, 6. Of ðan ūfe droppaþ uppan ða tunga, 138, 28.

hūf, es; *m. A horned owl;* bubo, Wrt. Voc. 63, 19. [The word occurs both in English and *O. H. Ger.* with and without initial *h*, hūf, ūf; hūvo, ūvo *bubo.*] v. ūf.

hūfe, an; *f. A covering for the head:* — Hūfe *cidaris* vel *mitra*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 69, 11; Wrt. Voc. 40, 45. Biscopes hūf *flammeolum* vel *flammeum*, 112; Som. 79, 88; Wrt. Voc. 59, 55. Hūfan hættes *mitræ*, Lye. [*Chauc. Piers P.* houve: *Prompt. Parv.* howe, heed hyllynge *tena, capedulum, sidaris;* and see the note. p. 249: *Scot.* how *a coif, hood: Icel.* hūfa *a hood, cap, bonnet: O. H. Ger.* hūba *mitra, thyara: Ger.* haube.]

hūfian; *p.* ode *To put on a* hufe: — Hē his suna hūfode swā drihten bebeád *he put bonnets upon them, as the Lord commanded;* imposuit mitras ut jusserat dominus, Lev. 8, 13.

Hugas; *n. pl. The name of a people in the neighbourhood of West Friesland*, Beo. Th. 4998; B. 2502: 5820; B. 2914.

hugu. v. hwega.

hū-hwega, -hugu; *adv. About, somewhere about:* — Hūhugu ymb ða teóþan tīd dæges *hora circiter decima diei*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Hūhugu syx hund hīda *familiarum circiter sexcentarum*, 4, 19; S. 590, 3. Hūhwega ymb iii niht *somewhere about three days*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 280, 16. Hūhwego fīf hund manna, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14.

hū-ilpa, an; *m. The name of a bird so called from its note* [cf. *Ger.* uhu *owl*]? — Dyde ic mē tō gomene ganetes hleoþor and huilpan swēg, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21.

hulc, es; *m.* [?] *A light ship, a hulk* [*but in later times the word is applied to a heavy ship of clumsy make*]; liburna, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 102; Wrt. Voc. 56, 23. Si adveniat ceol *vel* hulcus, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, 9. [*Prompt. Parv.* hulke, shyppe *hulcus*, and see the note, p. 252: *O. Du.* hulke *navis oneraria: O. H. Ger.* holcho *actuaria navis.*]

hulc, es; *m. A hut, hovel, cabin:* — Hulc *tugurium*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 62: Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 116; Wrt. Voc. 58, 30: 85, 74. Gyf hē his scip uppe getogen hæbbe oððon hulc geworhtne oððon geteld geslagen dæt hē ðǽr friþ hæbbe and ealle his ǽhta *if he have drawn his ship ashore or have built a hut or pitched a tent, let him and all his property be unmolested*, L. Eth. i, 3; Th. i. 286, 9. Hē wolde geneálǽcan his hulce he [*the leper*] *wanted to reach his hut*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 10. On wǽlicum screafum oððe hulcum lūtigende *lurking in miserable dens or hovels*, 544, 30. [*Wick.* hulke, Is. 1, 8.]

hulfestre, an; *f. A plover;* pluvialis [the word occurs in a list of names of birds], Ælfc. Gl. 38; Som. 63, 24; Wrt. Voc. 29, 44.

hulfstan *ciupella*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 24.

hū-līc; *pron. Of what sort;* qualis: — Hē ǽhsode hwæt alexander se cyning dyde and hūlīc mon hē wǽre and in hwylcere yldo *he asked what king Alexander was doing, and what sort of man he was, and of what age*, Nar. 18, 12. Nū ic wille secgan hūlucur heó wæs *I will tell you what it* [*Carthage*] *was like*, Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 99, 57. Hūlīc is ðes *qualis est hic?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 27. Hūlīc is se organ tō begonganne, Ælm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 53. Hūlig, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 29. Gisih hūlīce [hūlco, Lind.] stānas and hūlīc [huulig, Lind.] timber *aspice quales lapides et quales structuræ*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. v. hwilc.

hulu, e; *f. A hull, husk:* — Hnute hula *culliole*, Ælfc. Gl. 31; Som. 61, 105; Wrt. Voc. 27, 34: Gl. Prud. 156: Hpt. Gl. 439. [*Prompt. Parv.* hoole or huske *siliqua;* hoole of pesyn or benys or oðer coddyd frute *techa;* see note, p. 242: *Scot.* hole *a husk:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* hulsa *siliqua: Ger.* hülse.]

Humbre, an; or *indecl. f. The Humber:* — Ōþ gemǽro Humbre [streámes] *ad confinium usque Humbræ fluminis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 17. Ōþ Humbre stréam *Humbræ fluvio*, 2, 5; S. 506, 11. Behionan Humbre . . . begiondan Humbre, Past. Pref; Swt. 3, 14, 16. Be sūþan Humbre, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 33. Ofer Humbre mūþan, 867; Erl. 72, 6. Humbra [MS. B. Humbran] cá, 942; Erl. 116, 10. Tō Humbran mūþan, 993; Erl. 132, 12. Com Tostig eorl intō Humbran mid lx scipum, 1066; Erl. 201, 6.

hū-meta; *adv. How, in what manner;* quomodo: — Hūmeta eodest ðū in *quomodo intrasti?* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 12, Hūmeta bitst ðū æt mē drincan *quomodo bibere a me poscis?* Jn. Skt. 4, 9. Hūmeta bodaþ hē [*Paul*] Cristes geleáfan? Homl. Th. i. 388, 2. Nū is tō besceáwigenne hūmeta se ælmihtiga God geþafaþ dæt . . . *now it is to be considered how it is that the almighty God permits that* . . . , 486, 17. Ðū sǽdest dæt ðū ne mihte witan hūmeta hē his weólde oððe hū hē his weólde *you said that you could not see in what manner or by what means he governed it* [*the world*]; quibus gubernaculis mundus regatur, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 25.

hun [hūn?], e; *f. Impurity* [?]; tabes, Cot. 192. v. hunel.

Hūnas *and* Hūne; *pl. The Huns:* — Hūne *Hunni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 15. Hūnas, Elen. Kmbl. 42; El. 21. Hūna cyning, 64; El. 32: Chr. 443; Erl. 10, 22. Ætla weóld Hūnum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 319, 26; Vid. 18: 85 b; Th. 322, 2; Vid. 57. [*Icel.* Húnar: *M. H. Ger.* Hiune.] v. Grmm. D. M. 489–91.

HUND, es; *m. A* HUND, *dog; applied to persons as a term of abuse in English and in other dialects:* — Ðā hē dider com ðā sceolde cuman dære helle hund ongeán hine dæs nama wæs Cerueras *when he came thither, it is said, that then the dog of hell, whose name was Cerberus, came towards him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 15. Wið hundes slite *for the bite of a dog*, Herb. 177, 2; Lchdm. i. 310, 8. Of dæs hundes handa *de manu canis*, Ps. Th. 21, 18. Ðone hǽðenan hund *the heathen dog* [*Holofernes*], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 7; Jud. 110. Swā hundas *ut canes*, Ps. Th. 58, 6. Dumbe hundas *canes muti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 89, 17. Hunda gebeorc *barking of dogs*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 35. Nys hit nā gōd dæt man nime bearna hlāf and hundum worpe *non est bonum sumere panem filiorum et mittere canibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 26. [*Goth.* hunds: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hund: *Icel.* hundr: *O. H. Ger.* hunt: *Ger.* hund.] DER. heáh-deór-, helle-, hrod-, wēðe-hund.

hundes beó *a dog-fly.* Cot. 54, Lye.

hundes cwelcan *berries of the wayfaring tree;* baccæ de viburno opulo, colocinthidæ, Lchdm. iii. 333, col. 2.

hundes fleóge *a dog-fly:* — Hundes fleóge *cinomia*, Ælfc. Gl. 21;

Som. 59, 119; Wrt. Voc, 23, 37. **Hundes fleógan** *muscam caninam*, Ps. Th. 77, 45: Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 1. [*Wick.* hound-fleȝe: *O. H. Ger.* hunt-, huntes-fliuge *cynomia*, *musca canina.*]

hundes heáfod *snapdragon*, Lchdm. ii. 395, col. 2.

hundes lús *a dog-fly*; cinomia, Wrt. Voc. 77, 54. [Cf. *Ger.* hunds-laus.]

hundes micge *cynoglossum officinale*, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2.

hundes tunge *hound's tongue*; cynoglossum officinale, Lchdm. ii. 333, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* huntes-zunga *cynoglossa.*] v. E. D. S. Plant Names, hounds-tongue.

hundes wyrm *a dog-worm*; ricinus, Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 33; Wrt. Voc. 24, 33.

HUND; *n. A* HUNDRED; centum:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceápa *si fuerint alicui centum oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 12. Hund sestra . . . hund mittena hwætes, Lk. Skt. 16, 6, 7. Senatum dæt wæs án hund manna ðéh heora æfter fyrste wǽre þreó hund, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Mid án hund scipa, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 30; Met. 26, 15. Sum hund scipa *some hundred ships*, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 5. Dæt flód stód ðá swá án hund daga and fiftig daga *obtinuerunt aquæ terram centum quinquaginta diebus*, Gen. 7, 24. Æfter óðer healf hund daga *post centum quinquaginta dies*, 8, 3. Mid penningum twæm hundum *denariis ducentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 37. Ðǽr wǽron twá hund and eahta and feówertig wera, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Mid ecl hunde [þridde healf hund, MS. E.] scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Ðá geceás Gedeon þreó hund manna, Jud. 7, 6. Þreó hund manna and eahtatýne men, Gen. 14, 14. Geseald tó þrim hunde penega *sold for three hundred pence*, Blickl. Homl. 69, 8: 75, 22. Þrium hundum peninga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Feówer hund geára, Gen. 15, 13. Ðá ðá hē wæs fíf hund geára, 5, 32. Nigon hund wintra and lxxi, Blickl. Homl. 119, 2. Hira monig hund ofslógon *slew many hundreds of them*, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 28. Hund síðon on dæge *a hundred times a day*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. [*Goth.* hund: *O. Sax.* hund: *O. H. Ger.* hunt. This word is the representative of a fuller form which is seen in Gothic as *taihun-têhund*, *-taihund* [Lk. 15, 4: 16, 6], and which points to a primitive *dakan-dakanta* = ten-tenth = hundred. The Latin *centum* shews a similar modification.] v. next word.

hund- as a prefix to numerals from 70 to 120 is a shortened form of the word which appears in Gothic as *têhund*, *taihund* [v. preceding word], and may be explained *decade*. *O. Sax.* prefixes *ant* [= *hund?*], in *O. Frs.* the prefix is *t*, and a trace of such forms is yet left in the Modern Dutch *t-achtig* = 80. On these numerals March remarks 'Gothic has *sibun-têhund*. The Anglo-Saxon form was once *hund-seofonta* [decade seventh], like *O. Sax. ant-sibunta*. The *-ta* changed to *-tig* through conformation with the smaller numbers, and *hund-*, whose meaning had faded, was retained as a sign of the second half of the great hundred.' Grammar, p. 75. See also Helfenstein's Comparative Grammar, p. 229. For the great hundred [120] cf. *Icel. tólfrætt hundrað* as distinguished from *tírætt hundrað*. See Cl. and Vig. Dict. *hundrað*.

hund-eahtatig; *num. Eighty*: — Hundeahtatig *octoginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Heó wæs wudewe óþ feówer and hundeahtatig geára *hæc vidua usque annos octoginta quatuor*, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Mid hundehtatigum scipum, Chr. Erl. 5, 2. Ær ðæm ðe Rómeburg getimbred wǽre iiii hunde wintrum and hundeahtatigum *anno ante urbem conditam* ccccIxxx, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 4.

hundeahtatig-wintre; *adj. Eighty years old*:—Hundeahtatigwintre and sixwintre wæs Abram ðá ðá Ager ácende Ysmael, Gen. 16, 16.

hunden; *adj. Of a dog*, *canine*: — Hundene *caninam*, Blickl. Gloss. [*O. H. Ger.* huntin *caninus.*]

hund-endlefontig; *num. One hundred and ten*:—Feówer and hundændlæftig ealdra swína *one hundred and fourteen old swine*, Chart. Th. 163, 3.

hund-endleftigoða; *num. One hundred and tenth*:—On ðæm eahta and hundælleftigoðan psalme *in the hundred and eighteenth psalm*, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 23.

hundes beó, etc. *See above after* hund.

hund-feald; *adj. Hundredfold*:—Hundfeald getel is fulfremed *the number a hundred is perfect*, Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Swá hwæt swá wé be ánfealdan Godes þearfum sylla þé hit ús forgylt be hundfealdum, ii. 106, 2. Mid hundfealdum, i. 180, 26. Sealdon wæstm sum hundfealdne *dabant fructum aliud centesimum*, Mt. Kmbl. MS. A. 13, 8.

hund-líc; *adj. Doglike*, *canine*:—Hundlíce [tĕþ] *canini*, Wrt. Voc. 282, 74. Nú sende hē hundas tó mē forðan de hē næfþ godcundlíce englas, ac hæfþ hundlíce *now has he sent dogs to me, for he has not divine angels, but he has doglike ones*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 3.

hund-nigontig; *num. Ninety*:—Hundnigontig *nonaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Se sumor hafaþ hundnygontig daga . . . Se winter hæfaþ tú and hundnigontig daga, Shrn. 83, 33; 146, 7. Hundteóntig geára wæs Abraham and his gebedda hundnigontig *Abraham was a hundred years old and his consort ninety*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 21. Nigon and hundnigontig *nonaginta novem*, Lk. Skt. 15, 4. Mid þrim and hundnigentigon scipum, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 2. Feówer hund geára and hundnigontig geára, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 71, 459.

hundnigontig-wintre; *adj. Ninety years old*, Gen. 17, 17.

hundred; *pl.* u; *n. A hundred*: — Getalu *vel* heápas *vel* hundredu *centurias*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 25; Wrt. Voc. 53, 34. Ðeáh de heora hundred seó *though there be a hundred of them*, Ps. Th. 89, 10. On lxv and þreó hundræd hī beóþ tódǽlede *they are divided into three hundred and sixty-five*, Nar. 49, 25. Seox hundred wintra and iii and hundseofenti wintra, Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 34. Hundræd scillinga *centum denarios*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 28. On twegera hundred penega wurþe, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Wið þrím hundred penegon, 12, 5. Mid twám hundred penegon, Mk. Skt. 6, 40. Hī dá sǽton hundredon and fíftigon *discubuerunt per centenos et per quinquagenos*, 37. [*O. Frs.* hundred, hunderd: *Icel.* hundrað: *O. H. Ger.* hundert: *Ger.* hundert. Two etymologies are suggested for the word; according to one *hunder-* corresponds to *Lat. centur-ia*; according to the other *-red* (*Icel.* rað) is a suffix akin to the *-rædr* which is found in *Icel.* átt-rædr, etc. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 175–6.]

hundred, es; *n. A hundred, a territorial division, the assembly of the men in such a division*:—Hū mon dæt hundred haldan sceal. Ǽrest dæt hī heó gegaderian á ymb feówer wucan and wyrce ǽlc man ðǽrum riht *how the [assembly of the] hundred is to be held. First, they [the men of the hundred] are to assemble themselves every four weeks; and each man is to do justice to other*, L. Edg. H; Th. i. 258, 2–4, and see the whole section. Fó se hláford tó healfan and tó healfan ðæt hundred *let the lord take half, and the hundred half*, L. Edg. 2, 7; Th. i. 268, 20. Gewitnys sý geset tó ǽlcere byrig and tó ǽlcum hundrode, L. Edg. S. 3; Th. i. 274, 8, 10. Twegen þegenas innan ðam hundrede, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 11: L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 384, 30: 19; Th. i. 386, 12. [Various explanations of the word have been given. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. 1, 97; see also following pages and pp. 71–3: Grmm. R. A. 532 sqq: Kemble's Saxons in England, c. ix: Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 613–4.]

hundredes ealdor, es; *m.* I. *a centurion*: — Ðá geneáhlǽhte hym án hundredes ealdor *accesit ad eum Centurio*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 5. II. *the presiding officer of the court of the hundred*:—Gif se hundrodes ealdor dæt geáscoþ, L. Edg. S. 10; Th. i. 276, 8. Cýðan hit dæs túnes men ðam hundredes ealdre, 8; Th. i. 274, 28.

hundredes man *apparently the same as preceding word*, II: — Cýðe hit man ðam hundredes men, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. v. hundred-mann.

hundred-gemót, hundredes gemót, es; *n. The assembly of the hundred* [v. hundred]:—Sǽce man hundredgemót swá hit ǽr geset wæs and ðǽr beó on scirebisceop and se ealdorman *let the hundredmoot be attended as was before appointed; and let the bishop of the shire and the alderman be there present*, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2–5. Sǽce man hundredes gemót be wíte *let the hundredmoot be attended under penalty of a fine*, L. C. S. 17; Th. i. 386, 1.

hundred-mann, es; *m. The chief of a hundred men, a centurion*:—Ðá clypode hē ðæne hundredman *accersito centurione*, Mk. Skt. 15, 44. Sette hig tó ealdrum and tó hundredmannum and tó fíftigesmannum and tó teódungmannum *constitui eos principes, tribunos et centuriones et quinquagenarios et decanos*, Deut. 1, 15. Þúsendmon and hundrydmen and fíftiesmen and teódingmen *tribunos et quinquagenarios et decanos*, Ex. 18, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hunteri *centurio.*]

hundred-penig, es; *m. 'A collection made for the support of his office by the sheriff or lord of the hundred*:'—Hundredpenegas, Chart. Th. 432, 25: 433, 29. v. Glossary.

hund-seofontig; *num. Seventy*:—Hundseofontig *septuaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 43. Ealles hundseofontig manna *seventy men in all*, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 30. His suna gestríndon twá and hundseofontig suna *his sons begot seventy-two sons*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 61, 154. Ne secge ic ðē óþ seofon síðas ac óþ seofon hundseofontigon síðon *non dico tibi usque septies, sed usque septuagies septies*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 22.

hundseofontig-feald; *adj. Seventy-fold*: — Septuagesima is hundseofontigfeald getel, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 28: 86, 2.

hundseofontig-wintre; *adj. Seventy years old*:—Ðá hē wæs seofon-hundwintre and seofon hundseofontigwintre, Gen. 5, 31.

hund-teóntig; *num. A hundred*: — Hundteóntig *centum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 44. Hundteóntig geára wæs Abraham *Abraham was a hundred years old*, Homl. Th. i. 92, 20. Joseph leofode hundteóntig geára and tín tó eácan *Joseph lived a hundred and ten years*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 63, 208. Hundteóntig and twentig *a hundred and twenty*, Shr. 85, 12. Hundteóntig and þreó and fíftig, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Fæder Abrahames wintra hæfde twá hundteóntig and fíve eác *and the days of Terah were two hundred and five years*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 26; Gen. 1741.

hundteóntig-feald; *adj. Hundredfold*:—Tó hundteóntigfealdre mēde, Blickl. Homl. 41, 19.

hundteóntigfeald-líc; *adj. Hundredfold*:—Ðæt hē on ðyssum lífe hundteóntigfealdlíce mēde onfénge *ut in hac vita centuplum acciperet*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 36.

hundteóntig-geáre ; *adj. Aged a hundred* :—Adam leofode hundteóntigeáre and þrittegeáre, Gen. 5, 3.

hund-twelftig ; *num. A hundred and twenty* :—Hundtwelftig geára wæs Moses ðá ðá hē gewāt *Moyses centum et viginti annorum erat, quando mortuus est*, Deut. 34, 7 : Cd. 64 ; Th. 76, 26 ; Gen. 1263. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mīla lang oððe lengra *from east to west the wood is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893 : Erl. 88, 28.

hund-twentig ; *num. A hundred and twenty* :—Mid ðam ðe hē wæs on ylde hundtwentig wintra *when he was a hundred and twenty years of age*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 1. Hē gean ðæra hundtwæntiga hīda æt Wyrðæ *he gives the hundred and twenty hides at Worth*, Chart. Th. 526, 32.

hundtwentig-wintre ; *adj. A hundred and twenty years old* :—Ic eom tō-dæg hundtwentigwintre *centum viginti annorum sum hodie*, Deut. 31, 2.

hund-wealh, es ; *m. A servant to attend to dogs* :—Hundwælh *canum servitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 8 ; Som. 56, 110 ; Wrt. Voc. 18, 58.

hund-wintre ; *adj. A hundred years old* :—Hē sylf wæs ðā hundwintre *cum centum esset annorum*, Gen. 21, 5. Wēnst ðū lā ðæt sunu beó ācenned of hundwintrum men *putasne centenario nascetur filius?* 17, 17.

hune, an ; *f. Horehound* ; marrubium vulgare :—Hunan seāw *juice of horehound*, L. M. 1, 3 ; Lchdm. ii. 42, 19. Nim hunan *take horehound*, 31 ; Lchdm. ii. 74, 8. Wyll ða hāran hunan *boil the horehound*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 14. v. hār-hune.

Hūne. v. Hūnas.

hunel ; *adj. Foul, wanton, impudent* ; procax, protervus, immodestus, impudicus, Lye. v. hun.

HUNGOR, es ; m. HUNGER, *famine* :—Nis ðǣr hungor ne þurst slǣp ne swār leger ne sunnan bryne *there is there neither hunger nor thirst, sleep nor grievous sickness, nor burning heat of the sun*, Exon. 32 a ; Th. 101, 20 ; Cri. 1661. Beóþ ðē hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 36 b ; Th. 118, 27 ; Gū. 246. Hæfde hī hungor and þurst *esurientes et sitientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 4. Hēr wæs se micla hungor on Angelcynne *in this year was the great famine in England*, Chr. 976 ; Erl. 127, 34. Hēr on þyssum geāre wæs se mycla hungor geond Angelcynn swilce nān man ǣr ne gemunde swā grimme, 1005 ; Erl. 139, 36. Hungor se hāta ne se hearda þurst, Exon. 64 b ; Th. 238, 32 ; Ph. 613. Se grimma hungor ne se hāta þurst, 112 a ; Th. 430, 5 ; Rā. 44, 3. Hunger se hearda hāmsittendum wælgrim werum, Cd. 86 ; Th. 108, 32 ; Gen. 1815. Hungres on wēnum blātes beódgæstes *in expectation of hunger, pallid guest at the board*, Andr. Kmbl. 2176 ; An. 1089. Hungre wǣron þearle geþreátod swā se þeódsceaða hreów rīcsode, 2230 ; An. 1116. Lǣtaþ cuelan hungre Cristes þearfan *cum fame crucientur Christi pauperes*, Past. 44, 6 ; Swt. 327, 6. Ic on hungre forwurðe *fame pereo*, Lk. 15, 17. Hungre ācwelan *to die of hunger*, Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 28 : 918 ; Erl. 104, 13. Hungre heoſeþ wulf se grǣga *the grey wolf howls for hunger*, Exon. 91 b ; Th. 342, 30 ; Gn. Ex. 150. Hungur heaðugrimne heardne, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Manncwealmas and hungras *pestilentiæ et fames*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. [*Goth.* huhrus : *O. Sax.* hungor : *O. Frs.* hunger, honger : *Icel.* hungr : *O. H. Ger.* hungar *fames* : *Ger.* hunger.]

hungor-biten ; *adj. Hunger-bitten, suffering from hunger* :—Ac ðes folces ðe be Hungire fōr fela þūsenda ðǣr and be wæge earmlīce forfōran and fela hreówlice and hungerbitene ongeán winter hām tugon *but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands perished miserably there and by the way, and many came home towards winter in pitiful plight and suffering from hunger*, Chr. 1096 ; Erl. 233, 22.

hungor-geār, es ; *n. A year of famine* : — Ðā hæfde se hālga wer gedǣled ðæs mynstres þing hafenleásum mannum for ðam hungergeāre *the saint had distributed the provisions of the monastery to indigent men on account of the year of famine*, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 20.

hungor-lēawe ; *adj. Hungry, famished* : — Ða hungerlēawan gefylde synt *famelici saturati sunt*, Ps. Lamb. Cantic. Annæ, 5.

hungrig ; *adj. Hungry, famished* :—Gewāt se wilda fugol hungri, Cd. 72 ; Th. 88, 10 ; Gen. 1463. Ðæm hungrige *esurienti*, Rtl. 5, 22. Gif ðū dissere hungrige ceasterwaran gehelpest *if thou helpest this starving town*, Th. Ap. 9, 18. Hungrig *esuriens*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 37. Hȳ him hungrige ymb hond flugon, Exon. 43 a ; Th. 146, 13 ; Gū. 709. Ða hungrian, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hungrium, 35 : 131, 16. Hungregum tō frōfre, Soul Kmbl. 224 : Seel. 116. [*Orm.* hunngriȝ : *O. H. Ger.* hungarag *impastus, esuriens, famelicus* : *Ger.* hungerig, hungrig.]

hunig, es ; *n. Honey* :—Ðǣr [Estland] biþ swīðe mycel hunig and fisc[n]aþ and se cyning and ða rīcostan men drincaþ myran meolc and ða unspēdigan and ða þeówan medo *in that country there is very much honey and fishing ; and the king and the principal men drink mare's milk, and the poor and the slaves mead*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 20, 15. Doran hunig *dumbledore's honey*, L. M. 1, 2 ; Lchdm. ii. 28, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* humbel-honag.] Englisces huniges *of English honey*, 2, 65 ; Lchdm. ii. 292, 23 : 3, 71 ; Lchdm. ii. 358, 10. Þynceþ þegna gehwelcum huniges bibread healfe dȳ swētre gif hē hwēne ǣr huniges teāre bitres onbyrgeþ *dulcior est apium mage labor, si malus ora prius sapor edat*, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 17 ; Met. 12, 9. Swā þicce swā huniges teār *as thick as honey that drops from the comb*, L. M. 1, 31 ; Lchdm. ii. 74, 4 : 2 ; Lchdm. ii. 28, 4. Tō ðam lande de eall flēwþ on rīdum meolce and hunies . . . of ðam lande de weóll meolce and hunie *in terram, quæ fluit rivis lactis et mellis . . . de terra, quæ lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 14, 13. Beón gif hī man ācwellaþ cwelle hig man rade ǣr hī tō dam hunige cumon, L. Ecg. C. 39 ; Th. ii. 164, 2. [*Orm.* huniȝ : *A. R.* huni : *Ayenb.* honi : *O. Frs.* hunig : *Icel.* hunang : *O. H. Ger.* honag, honig : *Ger.* honig.] v. wudu-hunig.

hunig-æppel, es ; *m. Pastillus*, Cot. 155, Lye.

hunig-bǣre ; *adj. Mellifluus*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 457.

hunig-camb, e ; *f. Honey-comb* :—Hunigcamb teáres *favum nectaris*, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.

hunig-flōwende ; *adj. Flowing with honey, dropping honey, melliſluous* :—Wyrta geblōwene hunigflōwende, Exon. 51 a ; Th. 178, 26 ; Gū. 1250. [Cf. *Icel.* hunangs-fljótandi *flowing with honey.*]

hunig-gafol, es ; *n. Rent paid in honey* :—Syllan huniggafol *to pay rent in honey*, L. R. S. 4 ; Th. i. 434, 31. [Cf. mid ūs is geræd ðæt hē (beó-ceorl) sylle v. sustras huniges tō gafole, 5 ; Th. i. 436, 1.]

hunig-smæc ; *gen.* -smæcces ; *m. Taste or flavour of honey* : —Hafaþ on gehātun hunigsmæccas *use honeyed words in their promises*, Frag. Kmbl. 53 ; Leás. 28.

hunig-sūce, -sūge, an ; *f. Privet, a plant from which honey may be sucked* : — Hunisūge *ligustrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 47 ; Som. 65, 31 ; Wrt. Voc. 33, 30. Hunisūce, Wrt. Voc. 68, 3.

hunig-swēs ; *adj. Like honey* ; melleus, Hpt. Gl. 481.

hunig-swēte ; *adj. Sweet as honey, melliſluous* : — Hē hlōd ðā mid þurstigum breóste ða flōwendan lāre ðe hē eft æfter fyrste mid hunigswēttre þrotan bealcette, Th. An. 45, 4.

hunig-teár, es ; *m.* '*Distillation from the comb, without squeezing, virgin honey* ; mel purissimum, e favo sponte quod effluxit, mell stillativun,' Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1 :—Hunigteár *nectar*, Hpt. Gl. 468. Hunigteáres *nectaris*, Mone Gl. p. 384. Sȳ gemenged tōgædre hunigteár and wīn *let virgin honey and wine be mixed together*, Lchdm. iii. 292, 16. Besmyra mid hunigteáre, 11. [Cf. *O. E. Hom.* swete al swā ān hunitār felle upe þīsre þīerte, i. 217, 27.]

hunig-teáren ; *adj. Sweet as honey* or *nectar* :—Hunigteárenne *nectareum*, Gl. Prud. p. 140.

hunigteár-līc ; *adj. Like nectar* ; nectareus, Cot. 138, Lye.

hūn-spuran ; *dolones* ; great spars or staves with small heads of iron, and swords within,' Som. Lye gives *hun-spera*, *-spura* dolo, Cot. 62. v. hūn-þyrel.

hunt, e ; *Hunting* :—Of hunte *de venatione*, Rtl. 117, 4. [*Or is* hunte *for* huntunge?].

hunta, an ; *m. A hunter* : — Hunta *venator*, Ælfc. Gr. 36 ; Som. 38, 43 ; Wrt. Voc. 73, 43. Ænne cræft ic cann. Hunta ic eom *unam artem scio. Venator sum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 1-6 : 22, 27. Wē lǣraþ ðæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere *we enjoin that a priest be not a hunter nor a hawker* [cf. Chaucer's Monk : 'He ȝaf nat of that text a pulled hen, That seith, that hunters been noon holy men']. L. Edg. C. 64 ; Th. ii. 258, 7. Eal wēste būton ðǣr huntan gewīcodon oððe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 17, 29. Wēste land būtan fiscerum and fugelerum and huntum, Swt. 17, 26. Bethsaida is gereht *domus venatorum* ðæt is huntena hūs, Shrn. 78, 9. [Ðā sōn ðāræfter ða sǣgon and hērdon fela men feole huntes hunten. Ða huntes wǣron swarte and micele and lādlīce, Chr. 1127 ; Erl. 256, 28. *Laym.* hunte ; *pl.* hunten : *Orm.* hunnte : *Chauc.* hunte.] v. hwæl-hunta.

hunta, an ; *m. A hunting spider* ; salticus scenicus *or* aranea tarantula [?] :—Wið ðon gif hunta gebīte mannan ðæt is swīðra *in case a hunting spider bite a man, that is the stronger*, L. M. 1, 68 ; Lchdm. ii. 142, 18 [see the note] : 14, 19. Wið huntan bite, 144, 2, 5.

Huntan-dūn, e ; *f. Huntingdon* :—Fōr se here of Huntandūne and of Eástenglum and worhton ðæt geweorc æt Tæmese forda and forlēton ðæt ōðer æt Huntandūne . . . And ða se firdstemn fōr hām ðā fōr ōðer ūt and gefōr ða burg æt Huntandūne and hie gebētte and geedneowade ðǣr heó ǣr tōbrocen wæs be Eádweardes cyninges hǣse, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 106, 16 : 107, 31. Tōward Huntendūne porte, 656 ; Erl. 31, 19.

Huntandūn-scīr, e ; *f. Huntingdonshire* :—Tō Huntandūnscīre, Chr. 1016 ; Erl. 154, 7.

huntaþ, huntoþ, es ; *m. Hunting, game* ; venatio :—On feáwum stōwum wīciaþ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra and on sumera on fiscaþe be ðære sǣ, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 17, 5. On huntoþe, Exon. 78 b ; Th. 295, 22 ; Cri. 37. Tō huntaðe [*a prayer*] *for hunting*, Rtl. 117, 1. On ðæt gerād ðet ðenne ðæs neód biþ his men beón gearuwe tō huntoþe *on the condition that, when there shall be need for it, his men may be ready for hunting*, Chart. Th. 148, 3. Isaac lufode Esau for his huntoþe *Isaac amabat Esau, eo quod de venationibus illius vesceretur*, Gen. 25, 28. Bring mē of dīnum huntoþe *affer mihi de venatione tua*, 27, 7 : Homl. Th. ii. 576, 34. Huntaþ dōn gestreón getācnaþ *to hunt betokens gain*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Mōna se fīf and twentigoþa huntoþas begān nytlīc *the five and twentieth moon is good for all sorts of hunting*, 196, 1. [*R. Glouc.* Edgar an honteþ ywend was.] v. hwæl-huntaþ.

huntaþ-faru, e ; *f. A hunting expedition, hunting :* — Cýþinga and folcgemóta and huntaþfara and woroldlícra weorca on ðam hálgan dæge geswíce man georne *let people diligently abstain from marketings and folk-moots and hunting expeditions and secular employments on the holy day* [*Sunday*], L. Eth. vi. 22 ; Th. i. 322, 12 : L. C. E. 15 ; Th. i. 368, 18. [Cf. the Icelandic law 'Maþr a at fiskja drottins dag eþa veiþa dag eþa veiþa annat ef hann vill. Hann scal hafa messu um morgininn aþr oc lata eigi veiþina standa fyrir tiþa sonninni.']

hún-þyrel, es ; *n. The hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went :*—Húnþyrlu *carchesia*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 49. [*Icel.* húnn *a knob at the end of a staff, at the top of a mast ;* hún-bora *the hole in the mast-head through which the halyard went.*]

huntian ; *p.* ode *To hunt :*—Ic ásende míne fisceras and hí gefixiaþ hí míne huntan and hí huntiaþ hí of ælcere dúne and of ælcere hylle *I will send for many fishers and they shall fish them ; and after will I send for many hunters and they shall hunt them from every mountain and from every hill* [A. V. Jer. 16, 16], Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Gif hím þince ðæt hé huntige beorge him georne wið his fýnd *if he fancies that he is hunting, let him guard himself well against his foes*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 19. Ne canst ðú huntian búton nettum *nescis venari nisi cum retibus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21. Ic fare huntian *venatum pergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24 ; Som. 25, 10. Huntigendra *venantium*, Ps. Spl. 90, 3 : 123, 6.

huntigestre, an ; *f. A huntress :*—Huntigystran *venatrices*, Nar. 38, 3.

huntig-spere, es ; *n. A hunting-spear, boar-spear :* — Bárspere *vel* huntigspere *venabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 51 ; Som. 66, 23 ; Wrt. Voc. 35, 12.

huntnaþ, huntnoþ, es ; *m. Hunting :*—Be huntnaþe. Ic wylle ðæt ælc man sý his huntnoþes wyrðe on wuda and on felda on his ágenan. And forgá ælc man míune huntnoþ hwær ic hit gefriþod wille habban *Of hunting. I will that every man have the right to hunt in wood and in open country on his own property. And let every man leave my hunting alone where I wish to have it preserved*, L. C. S. 81 ; Th. i. 420, 23–6. Wære ðú tó-dæg on huntnoþe *fuisti hodie in venatione ?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 35. Hé of huntnoþe com *venerat de venatu*, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 540, 33. On fiscnoþum and on huntnoþum and on fugelnoþum *piscationibus, venationibus, aucupationibus*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 350, 9.

huntung, e ; *f. Hunting :*—Mære on huntunge heorta and rána *cervorum caprearumque insignia*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 474, 41. Gyrstandæg ic wæs on huntunge *heri fui in venatione*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 3. Hwæt ðést ðú be ðínre huntunge ? Ic sylle cync swá hwæt swá ic gefó *quid facis de tua venatione ? Ego do regi quicquid capio*, 25–7. Of huntungum *de venationibus*, Rtl. 118, 39.

hup-bán, -seax. v. hype-bán, -seax.

húru ; *adv. At least, at all events, at any rate, in any case, however, even, yet, only, indeed, certainly, especially :*—Húru gif ic hæfde ænne penig *saltim si haberem unum denarium*, Ælfc. Gr. 44 ; Som. 46, 35. Húru nú hæfþ mín heáfod uppáhafen ofer míne fýnd *nunc autem exaltavit caput meum super inimicos meos*, Ps. 26, 7. Ðæt ic húru underfó sum fóstercild of hyre *si forte saltem ex illa suscipiam filios*, Gen. 16, 2. Beó ðú húru gehyrt *tu tantum confortare*, Jos. 1, 18, 17. Húru ðæt hig ofer níht ðæron ne wunigon *ita saltem ut non per noctem ibi restent*, L. Ecg. C. 39 ; Th. ii. 164, 2. Ódre lytle fugelas sind læssan ðonne heó sý and hwæðere hí ofsleáþ sum þing húru ðás fleógan *other little birds are less than it* [*the dove*] *is, and yet they kill something, at any rate these flies*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 17. Woldon híne habban húru swá deáðne *they would have him when he was dead at any rate*, 518, 23. Húru fífténe míla brád *at least fifteen miles broad*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 20, 8. Ðæt hé húru þreó þing ðananforþ healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6 ; Th. i. 306, 8 : L. C. E. 19 ; Th. i. 370, 33. Be emnihte oððe húru be ealra hálgena mæssan *by the equinox or in any case by Allhallows' mass*, L. Eth. ix. 9 ; Th. i. 342, 22. Eallum cristenum gebyreþ ðæt hí riht luſian and húru [*certainly*] gehádode men scylon á riht ræran, L. I. P. 7 ; Th. ii. 312, 34. Húru hit wyrþ ðonne egeslíc, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 104, 5. Gif hit on ænegum men ænige hwile fæstlíce wunaþ se deáþ hit húru áfirreþ, Bt. 8 ; Fox 26, 4. Ðæt deáh tó ælcum and húru tó deópum dolgum *it is good for all, and especially for deep wounds*, L. M. 1, 45 ; Lchdm. ii. 114, 1. Ðæt man cristene men and unforworhte of earde ne sylle ne húru on hæðene leóde *certainly not to a heathen nation*, L. Eth. v. 2 ; Th. i. 304, 15. Heora eáþmetto ne mihton náuht forstandan ne húru heora ofermetta *their humility could not avail aught, and certainly not their pride*, Bt. 29, 2 ; Fox 104, 34. [*A. R.* hure.]

húru-þinga ; *adv. Especially, at least, at any rate :*—Húruþinga *presertim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 65. Hú ne scolde híne húruþinga sceamian scofon dagas *nonne debuerat saltem septem diebus rubore suffundi ?* Num. 12, 14. Hyne bæðon ðæt hig húruþinga his reáfes fnæl æthrinon *rogabant eum ut vel fimbriam vestimenti ejus tangerent*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 36. Lætaþ mé fyrst ðý tómerigen húruþinga fyrst ðý tómerigen *allow me respite until to-morrow, only until to-morrow*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 23. Swilce hé swutellíce cwæde ' Gif gé noldon Gode lybban on cildháde, ne on geógoþe, gecyrraþ nú húruþinga on ylde to lífes wege,' ii. 78, 13.

HÚS, es ; *n. A* HOUSE, *a family :—Hic lar* þis fýr on ánfealdum getele, and hit getácnaþ hús on mænigfealdum getele, *hi lares* ðás hús ; ðanon is gecweden *lardum* spic, forðan hit on húsum hangaþ lange, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 9, 48. Baðieadra manna hús ðær hí hí unscrédaþ inne *apodyterium*, i. e. *domus qua vestimenta balneantium ponuntur*, Ælfc. Gl. 55 ; Som. 67, 9 ; Wrt. Voc. 37, 6. Lytle hús of bredan *tabernæ* vel *gurgustia*, Wrt. Voc. 37, 8. Byþ gelíc ðam wísan were se hys hús ofer stán getimbrode *assimilabitur viro sapienti qui ædificavit domum suam supra petram*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Gewát neósian heán húses *went and visited the lofty house*, Beo. Th. 233 ; B. 116. Maria húse gesætt *Maria domi sedebat*, Jn. Skt. Lind, 11, 20. Lét fleógan hreſn of húse út [*out of the ark*], Cd. 71 ; Th. 87, 2 ; Gen. 1442. Se wilda fugel ofer heánne beám hús getimbreþ, Exon. 58 b ; Th. 211, 24 ; Ph. 202. Ðæt fæge hús *the corpse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1759 ; El. 881. Israhéla hús *domus Israel*, Ps. Th. 113, 18, 19 : 134, 21. Nis nán wítega búton wurþscipe búton on his éðele and on his mægþe and on his húse *non est propheta sine honore nisi in patria sua et in cognatione sua et in domo sua*, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. [*Goth. O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger.* hús : *Ger.* haus.] DER. ambiht-, bán-, bed-, dóm-, eorþ-, feld-, feoh-, feorh-, friþ-, gæst-, geofon-, gift-, græf-, helle-, máu-, mere-, mordor-, nicor-, sáwel-, wig-, wíte-hús.

húsa, an ; *m. A member of a household :* — Fíondes menn húsa his *inimici hominis domestici ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 36. v. ge-húsa.

hús-bonda, -bunda, an ; *m. The master of a house :*—Án his manna wolde wícian æt ánes bundan húse his unþances and gewundode ðone húsbundon and se húsbunda ofslóh ðone óðerne. Ða wearþ Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeoran uppon heora and férdon tó ðam hús-bundon and ofslógon hine binnan his ágenan heorþa *one of his men wanted to stop at a man's house against his will, and wounded the man of the house, and the man of the house slew the other. Then Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs, and went to the man of the house and slew him in his own home*, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 177, 35–40. [*O. E. Homl.* þe husbonde þat is wit warneþ his hus þus, i. 247, 19 : *Laym.* of æverelche huse þat husbonde wunede, 31958 : *Prompt. Parv.* hose-, hus-bonde *paterfamilias ;* also *maritus : Icel.* [*from which the word seems borrowed*] hus-bóndi [=-búandi] *a house-master ; a husband.* Cf. *Chauc. Wick.* husbond-, housbonde-man *a householder.*]

hús-bonde, an ; *f. The mistress of a house :*—Ða Israéliscan wíf biddaþ æt ðám Egiptiscean wífon æt hira néhgebúron and æt hira húsbondum sylfrene fatu *postulabit mulier a vicina sua et ab hospita sua vasa argentea*, Ex. 3, 22.

hús-brice, es ; *m. Housebreaking, burglary :*—Húsbrice [-brec, MS. A.] and bærnet æfter woruldlage is bótleás *housebreaking and arson are according to the secular law inexpiable*, L. C. S. 65 ; Th. i. 410, 5. Cf. quedam non possunt emendari, que sunt husbreche, et bernet, L. H. 12, 1 ; Th. i. 522, 27 : 47 ; Th. i. 546, 10. [*O. Frs.* hús-breke : cf. *Icel.* hús-brot *housebreaking, burglary : and O. H. Ger.* hûs-prehho *prædator.*] v. brecan, á-brecan.

hús-bryne, es ; *m. The burning of a house, a fire :*—Æt húsbryne ælc mon ánne pening *at the burning of a house let every man contribute one penny*, Chart. Th. 614, 13. [*Icel.* hús-bruni : cf. *O. Frs.* hûs-brand.]

husc, hucs, hux, es ; *m.* [cf. hosp.] *Insult, scorn, scoffing, mockery :*—Abraham mid hucse bewand ða hleoðorcwidas on hige sínum [cf. *Sarah laughed within herself*, Gen. 18, 12], Cd. 107 ; Th. 140, 34 ; Gen. 2337 : 109 ; Th. 143, 21 ; Gen. 2382. Þurh hucx *per ironiam*, Cot. 186, Lye. [*Laym.* hux and hoker : *O. L. Ger.* hosc *subsannatio : O. H. Ger.* hosc *sugillatio.*] v. hux-líc.

husc-carl, es ; *m.* [*A word apparently taken from the Scandinavians, as the English form would be* hús-ceorl.] *A member of the king's bodyguard :* — Ðurstán mín húskarl *præfectus meus palatinus* Ðurstanus, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 202, 4. Urk mín húskarl, 221, 6. On gewitnesse ealra ðæs kynges húscarlan [-carla ?], 291, 15. Ða Densca húscarles, Chr. 1070 ; Erl. 207, 25. Man gerædde ðæt Ælfgifu Hardacnutes módor sóhte on Winceastre mid ðæs cynges húscarlum hyra suna, 1036 ; Erl. 165, 5. [*O. Frs.* hûs-kerl : *Icel.* hús-karl **I.** *a man-servant*, opposed to hús-bondi *a master ;* **II.** *a member of the king's body-guard.* See Cl. and Vig. Dict.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 118 sqq : Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 150.

husc-word, es ; *n. An insulting, scornful word* or *speech :*—Huscworde ongan ealdorsacerd hyspan, Andr. Kmbl. 1338 ; An. 669. [*Laym.* hux-word.]

HÚSEL, húsul, húsl, es ; *n.* THE HOUSEL, *consecrated bread and wine, the Eucharist :*—Ðæs hláfes wé onbyriaþ ðonne wé mid geleáfan tó húsle gáþ forðan de ðæt hálige húsel is gástlice Cristes líchama *that bread we taste when we believingly go to the Lord's supper, for the consecrated bread is spiritually Christ's body.* Homl. Th. i. 34, 18. Hwí is ðæt hálige húsel gecweden Cristes líchama oððe his blód, gif hit nis sóþlice ðæt ðæt hit geháten is ? Sóþlice se hláf and ðæt wín de beóþ þurh sacerda mæssan gehálgode oðer þing hí ætéowiaþ menniscum angitum wídútan and oðer þing hí clypiaþ widinnan geleáffullum módum. Wídútan hí beóþ gesewene hláf and wín ægðer ge on hiwe and on swæcce, ac hí beóþ sóþlice æfter ðære hálgunge Cristes líchama and his blód þurh gástlícere gerýnu, ii. 268, 21–9. Ðæt húsel is Cristes líchama ná líchamlíce ac gástlíce ná se líchama de hé on þrowode ac se líchama de hé embe spræc ðá ðá hé bletsode hláf

and wīn tō hūsle . . . anā cwæþ þe ðam gebletsodan hlāfe Ðis is mīn līchama and þe ðam gehālgodan wīne Ðis is mīn blōd . . . Understandaþ ðæt se Drihten dæghwamlīce bletsaþ þurh sacerda handa hlāf and wīn tō his gāstlīcan līchama and blōde *the housel is Christ's body, not bodily but spiritually; not the body that he suffered in, but the body that he spoke about when he blessed bread and wine for housel . . . and said of the bread he had blessed: 'This is my body,' and of the hallowed wine: 'This is my blood' . . . Understand that the Lord daily blesses, by the priest's hands, bread and wine so that they become his spiritual body and blood,* L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 15–24. Ðæm folce hūsel syllan *Eucharistiam populo dare,* Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13. Hē frægn hwæder hī ænig hūsel dǣrinne hæfdon. Ðā andswaredon hī hwylc þearf is ðē hūsles . . . Cwæþ hē Beraþ mē hwædere hūsel tō *interrogavit, si Eucharistiam intus haberent. Respondebant, 'Quid opus est Eucharistia?' 'Et tamen' ait 'afferte mihi Eucharistiam,'* 4, 24; S. 598, 35–9: L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16–38, 360, 5–15, 24–29. Tō hūsle gān *to go to the sacrament,* Blickl. Homl. 207, 5: 209, 6. Hūsle gereorded dȳ æpelan gyfte *having been fed with the Eucharist, that noble meal,* Exon. 51 b; Th. 180, 4; Gū. 1274. [*The older meaning of the word is seen from the Gothic* hunsl *sacrifice;* hunslian *to offer;* hunsla-staþs *an altar,* see Grmm. D. M. 35. The word is found in *Icel.* húsl: *Swed.* husl: *Orm. A. R. O. E. Hom.* husel: *R. Glouc.* housel: and for later use see Nares' Gloss.]

hūsel-bearn, es; *n. A person who may partake of the Eucharist:*—Hālig hūsulbearn [*Guthlac*], Exon. 40 b; Th. 135, 28; Gū. 531.

hūsel-disc, es; *m. Housel-dish, the plate for the consecrated bread, the paten:*—Hūseldisc *patena,* Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 91; Wrt. Voc. 25, 31: *patina,* Wrt. Voc. 81, 2. Ðis mon sceal wrītan on hūsldisce and on ðone drenc mid hāligwætere þweán and singan on *this is to be written on a paten and washed into the drink and sung over,* L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 136, 3.

hūsel-fæt, es; *n. A sacrificial vessel, [in Christian times] a sacramental vessel:*—Hūselfatu *vasa sacra,* Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9. Subdiaconus is underdiácon se ðe ða fatu byrþ forþ tō ðam diácone and þénaþ under ðam diácone æt ðam hālgan weofode mid ðām huselfatum, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 11. Hūslfatu hālegu *the vessels of the temple,* Cd. 209; Th. 260, 5; Dan. 705: 212; Th. 262, 24; Dan. 749.

hūsel-gang, es; *m. Attendance upon or partaking of the sacrament:*—Fulluht and synna forgyfenys hūselgang sind eallum gemēne earnum and cādigum *baptism and forgiveness of sins, attendance at the sacrament, are common to all, to poor and rich,* Homl. Th. i. 64, 32: ii. 48, 29. Se ðe hit singþ æt his endedæge ðonne forstent hit him hūselgang *he who sings it at his last day, for him it shall stand instead of receiving the Eucharist,* Lchdm. iii. 288, 16. Gearwige tō hūslgange oft and gelōme gehwā hine sylfne, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 7. Gearwige hine tō hūselgange hūru þrīwa on geāre, vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 7: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 370, 32. v. next word.

hūsel-genga, gengea, an; *m. One who goes to the Lord's supper, a communicant:*—Gif hē hūslgengea sīe, L. Wih. 23; Th. i. 42, 7: L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. Be hūslgengum, 15; Th. i. 112, 4.

hūsel-hālgung, e; *f. The sanctifying that comes from receiving the Eucharist, attendance at the Eucharist:*—Ðreó healíce þing gesette God mannum tō clǣnsunge ān is fulluht ōðer is hūselhālgung þridde is dǣdbōt . . . Se hūselgang ūs gehālgaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 27. Ūre gāstlīcan lāc sind ūre gebedu and lofsang and hūselhālgung *our spiritual gifts are our prayers and praise and attendance at the Eucharist,* i. 54, 27.

hūsel-lāf, e; *f. What is left of the housel:*—Man ne mōt hālgian hūsel on Langa Frigedæg . . . Gange se preóst tō ðam weofode mid ðære hūsellāfe ðe hē hālgode on Ðunresdæg *housel must not be hallowed on Good Friday . . . Let the priest go to the altar with what remains of the housel that he hallowed on Thursday,* L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 22.

hūsel-portic, es; *m. Sacristy:*—His līchoma wæs bebyriged beforan ðam hūselportice *sepultus est corpore ante secretarium,* Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 15.

hūsel-þegn, es; *m. An acolyte:*—*Acolitus* ðæt is hūslþēn, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. i. 166, 20.

hūsel-wer, es; *m. One who may take the sacrament, a communicant:*—Hūsulweras, Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 28; Gū. 768.

hūs-fæst; *adj. Having a house, being a householder:*—Ælc man hūsfæst on his ōwe land *every man having a house on his own land,* Chart. Th. 438, 5.

hūs-heofon, es; *m. A ceiling:*—Hūshefen *lacunar,* Cot. 119, Lye.

hūs-hlāford, es; *m. The master of a house:*—Secgeaþ ðam hūshlāforde *dicens patrifamilias,* Lk. Skt. 22, 11.

hūs-hleów, es; *n. Shelter afforded by a house:*—Gif [e] his hūshleów and mete and munde ðam de dæs beþurfe *let him give the shelter of his house and food and protection to him that needs it,* L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 25.

hūsian; *p.* ode *To house, give shelter in a house:*—Fēde þearfan and scrȳde and hūsige *let him feed the needy and clothe and house them,* L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 15. [*Icel.* húsa *to shelter;* hýsa *to house.*]

hūs-incel, es; *n. A small house, a habitation;* dimiculium, tabernaculum: — Husincil *tabernaculum,* Rtl. 181, 5, 15. In hūsincle *in domicilio,* Ps. Surt: hūsincyle, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hūsili *domiclium, domuncula.*]

hūsl. v. hūsel.

hūslian; *p.* ode *To housel, to administer the sacrament:*—Hȳ mihton wel habban wīf on ðām dagum forðan ðe hȳ nǣfre ne mæssodon ne menn ne hūslodon *they might well have wives in those days for they never celebrated mass nor administered the Eucharist to men,* L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wē lǣraþ ðæt ǣlc preósta seóce men hūslige ðonne heom þearf sī, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 10. Diaconus mōt ðæt fole hūsligan, L. Ælfc. C. 16; Th. ii. 348, 14. [Cf. Diaconus mōt hlāf sillan, L. Ælfc. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 12.] Gif man biþ tō hūsligenne, 29; Th. ii. 352, 31. [*Orm.* huslenn: *Prompt. Parv.* howselyn wythe the sacrament *communico,* see note, p. 250: *Piers P. Chauc.* houseled; *pp:* cf. *Shaks.* un-houseled: *Goth.* hunslian *to offer: Icel.* húsla *to give the Corpus Domini to a sick person.*]

hūslung, e; *f. The administration of the sacrament:*—Æfter ðære hūslunge gewāt tō ðam līfigendan gode, Homl. Swt. 3, 622: Homl. Th. ii. 548, 9.

hūs-rēden, e; *f. A house, family:*—Hūsrǣden israhēles *domus israel,* Ps. Lamb. 113 [2nd], 9. Hūsrǣdenne hire *domus ejus,* 47, 14.

hūs-stede, es; *m. The site of a building:*—Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on ealdum hūsstedum, Herb. 52, 1: Lchdm. i. 154, 25: 85, 1: Lchdm. i. 188, 12. [*O. Sax.* hūs-stedi: *O. Frs.* hūs-stede: *Icel.* húsa-staðr: *O. H. Ger.* hūs-stat.]

hūs-ting, es; *n. A word taken from the Scandinavians [Icel.* hús-þing *a council or meeting* to which a king, earl or captain summoned his people or guardsmen], *a meeting, court, tribunal,* apparently so called from its being held within a building when other courts were held in the open air. The word occurs in the following passages [Latin]:—Debet eciam in Londoñ, que caput est regni et legum, semper curia domini regis singulis septimanis die Lune hustingis sedere et teneri, L. Th. i. 457, 36. Ad folkemoth vel ad husteng, 463, 11. Non on hustenge neque in folkesmote, 503, 3. Ad pondus Hustingie Londonensis, Chart. Th. 533, 10. It is found also in English:—Mid hundeahtigum marcan hwītes seolfres be hūstinges gewihte, 329, 22. Hī [the Danes] leaddon ðone biscop tō heora hūstinga, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 17.

hūs-wist, e; *f. A house, household:*—Ic ingange on ðīnum hūswiste ł intō ðīnum hūse *introibo in domum tuam,* Ps. Lamb. 5, 8.

hūðe [v. herehūðe], e; *f. Prey, spoil, booty:*—Hūðe hrēmig *exulting in spoil,* Elen. Kmbl. 297; El. 149: Beo. Th. 248; B. 124. Cómon tō Moyse mid micelre hūðe *adduxerunt prædam ad Moysen,* Num. 31, 12. Se Chaldēa cining com ðā tō his earde mid ðære hūðe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 23: Cd. 174; Th. 220, 2; Dan. 65. Habbaþ nū ða hūðe and ðæt orf eów gemēne *prædam vero et omnia animantia diripiens vobis,* Jos. 8, 2: Cd. 97; Th. 127, 19; Gen. 2113: 98; Th. 129, 24; Gen. 2149. Hūða mǣste *greatest of spoils,* Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 35; Cri. 568. [Cf. *Goth.* hunths *captivity: O. H. Ger.* heri-hunda *prœda.*] v. here-hȳð.

hūðe, tō *in portum,* Ps. Lamb. 106, 30. v. hȳð.

hux-, husc-līc; *adj. Ignominious, involving shame, scorn, insult:*—Huxlīc *dedecor,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 34. Ða þuhte him tō huxlīc ðæt hē hīran sceolde ænigum hlāforde *it seemed to him too ignominious to obey any lord,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 36. Ða þuhte ðam heáhgerēfan huxlīc ðæt heó ōðerne tealde tōforan his gebyrdum, Homl. Swt. 7, 24. v. husc.

hux-līce; *adv. Ignominiously, disgracefully, unbecomingly:* — Ðone seó eorþlīce ārleásnyss huxlīce tealde *whom earthly impiety had disgracefully calumniated,* Homl. Th. i. 48, 23. Ða ðe hī huxlīce hēr on līfe gedrehton *those who shamefully afflicted them in this life,* Jud. 5; Thw. 156, 10. Gelǣdde ðone kining mid him swīðe huxlīce *carried the king with him very ignominiously,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 20.

hwā; *m. f.* hwæt; *n. Who; what.* **I.** *in direct questions [with indic. or subj.]:*—*Quis* hwā is werlīc hād *que* hwilc is wīfhīc, *cujus* hwæs, *cui* hwam *a quo* fram hwam . . . Gif ic cweðe *quis hoc fecit* hwā dyde ðis ðonne biþ se *quis interrogativum* biþ is āxigendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–27. Hwā hwylc mann swā Drihten ondrǣt *quis est homo qui timeat Dominum?* Ps. Th. 24, 10. Hwā is moncynnes ðæt ne wundrie *what man is there that does not admire?* Bt. Met. Fox 28, 10; Met. 28, 5. Hwā þegna, 86; Met. 28, 43. Hwæt is se gewuldroda cyning *quis est iste rex gloriæ?* Ps. Th. 32, 10. Hwæt hātte Noes wīf *what was Noe's wife called?* Salm. Kmbl. 184, 28. Hwæt wēnst ðū hwæt is ðes *quis putas est iste?* Mk. Skt. 4, 41: Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Hwæt ys ðes mannes sunu? Jn. Skt. 12, 34. Hwæt sind ðās būton þrymsetl heora Scyppendes *what are these but thrones of their Creator?* Homl. Th. i. 346, 11. Hwæt sind ða strangan? Ða beóþ strange and trume ðe þurh geleáfan wel þeónde beóþ, ii. 390, 22. Ða cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt cart ðu? Hē andwirde: Ic eom Esau. Ða cwæþ Isaac: Hwæt wæs se ðe mē ǣr brohte of huntoþe? Gen. 27, 32–3. Hwæt is se ðe slōh *quis est qui te percussit?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 68. Hwæt eom ic mauna ðæt ic mihte god forbeódan *what manner of man am I, that I could forbid God,* Homl. Swt.

10, 191: Elen. Kmbl. 1802; El. 903: Beo. Th. 479; B. 237. Hwæt is þinga de bitere sīe *what thing is there that is bitterer?* Past. 21; Swt. 164, 1. Hwæt nædðercynna sī on eorþan *how many kinds of snakes are there on the earth?* Salm. Kmbl. 204, 7. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam *what sons had Adam?* 184, 31. Hwæt synt dīnum esne ealra dagena *quot sunt dies servi tui?* Ps. Th. 118, 84. Hwæt gōdes dō ic *quid boni faciam?* Mt. Kmbl. 19, 16. Hwæt þinċþ eów be Criste hwæs sunu ys hē *quid vobis videtur de Christo? cujus est filius?* 22, 42. Hunta ic eom. Hwæs*? venator sum. Cujus?* Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 7. Hwæs wēnaþ se ðe nyle gemunan *what does he expect that will not remember?* Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Tō hwam gā wē *ad quem ibimus?* Jun. Sat. 6, 68. Bī hwon scealt dū lifgan *by what art thou to live?* Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 23; Gū. 244. For hwan nǣron eorþwelan gedǣled gelīce *why have not earth's treasures been equally divided?* Salm. Kmbl. 685, 693, 703; Sal. 342, 346, 351. For hwan gǣst dū swā būton wæstme dīnes gewinnes? St. And. 24, 15; Ps. Th. 73, 11: 113, 5. For hwon sēcest dū sceade? Cd. 42; Th. 54, 7, 12; Gen. 873, 876. On hwam mæg man gesċōn mannes deaþ *by what can one foresee a man's death?* Salm. Kmbl. 206, 10. On hwan *in quo?* Ps. Th. 118, 9. Tō hwæm willaþ gē þider faran *why will ye go thither?* St. And. 6, 18. Tō hwam, Salm. Kmbl. 894; Sal. 446. Tō hwan, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 17. Hwæne sēċe gē *quem quæritis?* Jn. Skt. 18, 7. For hwī *quare?* Ps. Th. 113, 5: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 19. For hwī swā *cur sic?* 27. Tō hwī stande gē fīdele *why stand ye idle*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 35. Hwȳ bīþ his anwald āhte dȳ māra gif hē nāh his selfes gewealdi *in what way will his power be at all the greater if he has not command over himself?* Bt. Met. Fox 16, 39; Met. 16, 20. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—Gif ic cweþe *nescio quis hoc fecit* nāt ic hwā dīs dyde oþþe don bīþ se *quis infinitivum* ðæt is ungeendigendlīc. Gif ic cweþe *tu scis quis hoc fecit* dū wāst hwā dys dyde ðon bīþ se *quis relativum* ðæt is ednesendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 27–30. Hogodon georne hwā ērost mihte on fæġean men feorh gewinnan *strove eagerly who might first obtain the life of a 'fey' man*, Byrht. Th. 135, 26; By. 124. Men ne cunnon secgan hwā ðæm hlæste onfēng. Beo. Th. 104; B. 52: Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. Ic nū scortlīce secgan scyle hwā ðæs ordfruman wǣron *I will now shortly tell who its authors were*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Nǣfdon hwæt hī ǣfton *nec haberent quod manducarent*, Mk. Skt. 8, 1. Ne rǣdde gē ðæt hwæt dauid dyde dā hine hingrede *nec hoc legistis quod fecit dauid cum esuiisset*, Lk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðonne seeal gehwā him æteōwian hwæt hē mid ðam punde geteolod hæf), Homl. Th. ii. 558, 10. Gehīeren hwæt āwriten is, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 7: 45; Swt. 341, 12: 52; Swt. 405, 29. Geþince gē hwæt gē sīen and hwelce gē sīen *pensa quod es*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14: 1, 3; Swt. 27, 23. Hē sǣde hyre hwæt heó man ne wæs *he told her how she was not a man*, Homl. Swt. 2, 78. Seó eorþe is tō wundrienne hwæt heó ǣrest oððe gōdra þinga cenne *mirandum est terra quantum aut bonarum rerum pariat*, Nar. 2, 12. Mē wæs uncūþ hwæt ðæs ðām līcian wolde ðe æfter ūs wǣren *I did not know how much of it would please those that should be after us*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Hit næs nā geséd hwæt Pirruses folces gefeallen wǣre, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 30. [Dæt is ungeliéfedlīc tō geseċganne] hwæt ðæs ealles wæs *what there was of it all*, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 16: Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 3. Hē nyste hwæt ðæs sōdes wæs *he did not know how much truth there was in it*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Hȳ ne āhsedan hwæt ðæra gefarenra wǣre. ac hwæt heora ðonne tō lāfe wǣre *they did not ask how many were dead, but how many of them were then left*, 4, 4; Bos. 80, 12. Dā befran se sceaða hwæt hē manna wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 27: Cd. 64; Th. 77, 6; Gen. 1271. Saga hwæt ic hātte *say what I am called*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 1; Rā. 4, 72. Ðæt hie geþencen hwæs folgeras hie sindon *ut cujus sint sequaces agnoscant*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 16. Wē cwǣdon hwæs se wyrde wǣre ðe ōðrum ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ed. 2; Th. i. 160, 10. Ic cȳðe hwæs ic gean intō ealdan mynstre, Chart. Th. 333, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 290; An. 145. Swā wæs gemearcod hwam ðæt sweord geworht ǣrest wǣre *so was marked for whom that sword was first wrought*, Beo. Th 3397; B. 1696. Ic ne can for hwam se streām ne mōt stillan nihtes *I know not why the stream cannot rest at night*, Salm. Kmbl. 795; Sal. 397. Lyt dū gemundest tō hwan dīnre sāwle þing siddan wurde *little didst thou mind to what thy soul's condition would come*, Soul Kmbl. 39; Seel. 20: Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Sió hālige gesomnung þurh gesceád-wīsnesse gesiehþ of huan ælc costung cymeþ *sancta ecclesia, quæ ex causis singulis tentamenta prodeant, per discretionem conspicit*, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 65, 24. Ac dū findst wið hwone dū meaht fiitan *sed contra quos valeatis vos extendere, semper invenitis*, 44, 8; Swt. 331, 5. Be hwȳ *according to what principle*, Chart. Th. 171, 7. Ic wundrige for hwȳ se gōda God lǣte ǣnig yfel beón *I wonder for what reason the good God allows any evil to exist*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 4. For hwig, St. And. 32, 13. Frægn hī mid hwī hī gescildan heora hūs *he asked them what they protected their house with*, Shrn. 90, 7. **III.** [an indefinite pronoun] *any one, some one; anything, something:*—Gif hwā on circan hwæt þeónġe *if any one steal anything in a church*, L. Alf. pol. 6: Th. i. 66, 2. Gyf hwā eów ǣnig þinge tōcwyþ *si quis vobis aliquid dixerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 3. Nellaþ hī gelȳfan ðeáh hwā of deáþe ārise *they will not believe, though one rose from death*, Homl. Th. i. 334, 21: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 53; Met. 10, 27. Ðeáh ānra hwā ealles wealde ðæs īglandes *though any one rule all that island*, 16, 31; Met. 16, 16. Hwæt hwā ōðrum tō wē gedō *what any one does wrongfully to another*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 26. Būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fyl genāme, Byrht. Th. 133, 56; By. 71. Gif hē næbbe hwæt hē selle *if he have not anything to give*, L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50, 16. Ne furþum ne giémaþ hwæt hie dōn oððe hwonne hie hwæt dōn *qui nequaquam, quæ quando agant, inspiciunt*, Past. 39, 3; Swt. 287, 7. Ānes hwæt tō singanne *to sing something*, 46, 2; Swt. 347, 6: Beo. Th. 6013; B. 3010. Tō ðæm gleáw dæt hē sweles hwæt tōcnāwan cunne *so skilled that he can distinguish in a matter of such a kind*, Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 26. Blæc oððe won oððe swilces hwæt *pale or livid or something of that kind*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 13: Beo. Th. 1764; B. 880. Gif hwæt ylles ys on bīþ, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 13. Lytles hwæt, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 4: 3, 9; Swt. 136, 18. Gif frīþgeard sī on hwæs lande *if a 'frīþgeard' be on any one's land*, L. N. P. L. 54: Th. ii. 298, 16. Gif hwæs brōðor deád bīþ *si cujus frater mortuus fuerit*, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðonne dǣr mōd hwæs wilnode tō witanne dǣs ðe hit ǣr for sweotole ongytan ne meahte, Shr. 164, 19. Ðeáh hwæm swá ne þince *though to any one it seem not so*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 32. Rinca hwæm, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 56; Met. 22, 28. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hē hwæt mǣrlīces and wundorlīces gedēþ, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 6: 40, 5; Swt. 297, 4. Hit bīþ on ánes hwæm ðē unfæstre *impar quisque inventitur ad singula*, 4, 1; Swt. 37, 15. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gesyhþ *directly any priest sees any one in error*, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26. Ðeáh mon hwone gōdra mid rihte herige, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 1; Met. 10, 1: Beo. Th. 312; B. 155. **IV.** *in combination with* swā, *whosoever, whatsoever, whatever:*—Swā hwā *quicunque*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 37: swā hwā *quisquis*, 34. Swā hwā swā ðē genýt þūsend stapa *quicunque te angariaberit mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41: Cd. 22; Th. 28, 20; Gen. 438: 24; Th. 31, 10; Gen. 483. Swā hwæt swā hig woldon *quæcumque volverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12: Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. [Hī mōsten cēsen of clerchādes man swā hwam (*acc.*) swā hī wolden, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 11. **V.** *taking the place of the earlier* se:—Hē wið done cyng geworhte for hwan hine se cyng ealles benǣmde *he acted against the king; on which account the king deprived him of everything*, 1104; Erl. 239, 31: 1110; Erl. 243, 15: 1117; Erl. 246, 21.] [*Laym.* wha; whæt, what, wat: *Orm.* wha; whatt: *A. R.* hwo; hwat: *O. and N.* hwo, wo; hwat, what, wat: *R. Glouc.* wo; wat: *Ayenb.* huo; huet: *Chauc. Piers P.* who; what: *Goth.* hwas, *m.*: hwō; *f.*: hwa; *n.*: *O. Sax.* hwe; hwat: *O. Frs.* hwa; hwet: *Icel.* hvar; hvat: *O. H. Ger.* hwer; hwaz: *Ger.* wer; was: *Lat.* quis; quid.] v. hwæt, hwȳ; ge-whā.

hwæcca, *a chest, hutch:* — Corn-hwæcca *arca frumentaria*, Lye. [*Piers P.* (A.) Til perneles porȳl be put in heore *whucche*, iv. 102: *Allit. Poems* Alle woned in the *whichche* (*ark*) þe wylde & þe tame, 49, 362: *Jos. of Arith.* Make a luytel *whucche*, 2, 39: *Prompt. Parv.* whyche or hoche, hutche *cista, archa*, pp. 242, 255, see note on latter page.]

hwæder, hweder; *adv. Whither:* — Hwæder gā ic *ego quo ibo*, Gen. 37, 30. Ic gesette him hwæder hē būgan sceal *constituam tibi locum, in quem fugere debeat*, Ex. 21, 13. Gif hē eów āxie hweder gē willon *si interrogaverit 'quo vadis?'* Gen. 32, 17. [*Goth.* hwadre *whither.*] v. hwider.

hwæg, hwæig, hweg, es; *n.* [?] *Whey:*—Hwæg *serum*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 36. Ðeówan wīfmen hwæig on sumera *to a servant maid shall be given whey in summer*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 32. Sceáphyrdes riht is ðæt hē hæbbe ... blede fulle hweges oððe syringe ealne sumor, 14; Th. i. 438, 25. DER. cȳse-, wring-hwæg.

hwæl, es; *m. A whale:* — Hwæl *balena* vel *cetus* vel *pistrix*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 54; Wrt. Voc. 55, 57. Hwæl *cætus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 31. Se hwæl bīþ micle læssa ðonne ōðre hwalas *the walrus is much less than other whales*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 3. On ðæs hwæles innoþe *in ventre ceti*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Hwæles ēðel *the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 548; An. 274: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 20; Seef. 60: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 22; Edg. 48. Bī ðam miclan hwale *concerning the great whale*, Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 10; Wal. 3. God ðā gegearcode ǣnne hwæl and hē forswealh done wītegan, Homl. Th. i. 246, 12. Wilt ðū fōn sumne hwæl? Nic. For hwī? Fordam plyhtīċe þinge hit ys gefōn hwæl *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo. Quare? Quia periculosa res est capere cetum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 15–22. Hē gesceáp ða micclan hwalas, Lchdm. iii. 234, 12. [*Icel.* hvalr: *O. H. Ger.* wal *balæna, cetus*, Grff. i. 839.] v. hors-hwæl.

hwēl:—On hwēl hreópon [hwreopon, MS.] herefugolas *the birds of war screamed as they wheeled round*, Cd. 150; Th. 188, 1; Exod. 161. [Cf. *Icel.* hvel.] v. hwēl in hweogul.

hwæla, an; *m. A whale:*—Hē is on middon hwælan hīwes *he is of a whale's shape in the middle*, Salm. Kmbl. 527; Sal. 263.

hwæl-hunta, an; *m. A whale-hunter, whale-fisher, whaler:*—Hwæl-hunta *cetarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 55; Wrt. Voc. 55, 59. Ðā wæs

hē swā feor norþ swā ða hwælhuntan firrest faraþ *was as far north as the whalers ever go*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 12.

hwæl-huntaþ, es; *m. Whale-fishing, whaling*:—On his āgnum lande is se betsta hwælhuntaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 5.

hwæl-mere, es; *m. The sea*, Exon. 101 a; Th. 382, 2; Rä. 3, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 739; An. 370.

hwæm *a corner*. v. hwem.

hwæne. v. hwēne.

hwænne. v. hwanne.

hwær [or hwær?], hwar; *adv. Where.* **I.** *in direct questions*:—Gyf ic cweþe *ubi possisti meum librum*, hwǽr lēdest ðū mīne bōc ðonne is se *ubi interrogativum* ðæt is ǽxigendlic, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 60. Hwǽr ys se Judēa cyning ðe ācenned ys *ubi est qui natus est rex Judæorum?* Mt. Kmbl. 2, 2. Hwǽr cwom mearg hwǽr cwom mago hwǽr cwom mǽddumgyfa *where is the steed gone, where the rider, where the giver of treasure?* Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92: Cd. 213; Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. **II.** *in dependent clauses*:—Gif ic cweþe *tu scis ubi liber tuus est* ðonne bið *ubi relativum*. Gif ic cwēde *nescio ubi inveniam meum librum*, nāt ic hwǽr ic finde mīne bōc, ðonne bið se *ubi infinitivum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 61. Ic næbbe hwǽr ic mǽge ealle mīne wæstmas gegaderian *I have not where I may gather together all my fruits*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 16: Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20. Hī gesāwon hwǽr hē ða deádan tō līfe ārǽrde, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 8: Cd. 32; Th. 41, 35; Gen. 667. Hwǽr mon unsōfte getilaþ on forewearde ða ǽdle *where the treatment is severe in the early stage of the disease*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Lōca hwǽr ðæt blōd ūtwealle *see where the blood wells out*, Lchdm. iii. 142, 15: 226, 13. Ða frægn wuldres aldor cain hwǽr abel eorþan wǽre *the Prince of glory asked Cain where on earth Abel was*, Cd. 48; Th. 61, 26; Gen. 1003. Ic sēce mīne gebrōðru hwar hig healdon hyra heorda, Gen. 37, 16. **III.** *indefinite, anywhere, somewhere*:—Gyf hȳ hwǽr hit tōbrǽcaþ *if they violate it anywhere*, L. Ælfc. C. 34; Th. ii. 356, 16: Homl. Th. i. 170, 18; 482, 26. Gif se līchoma hwǽr mid heflīcre hǽto sȳ gebysgod, Herb. 2, 6; Lchdm. i. 82, 8. Swā gelǽrede biscepas swā swā nū wel hwǽr [*or* welhwǽr] siendon *bishops so learned as now are nearly everywhere*, Past. pref. Swt. 9, 5: Chr. 897; Eri. 95, 19. Elles hwǽr *elsewhere*, Beo. Th. 277; B. 138. Hȳ writon hwǽr ānne dōm hwǽr ōðerne *they wrote at one place one doom, at another another*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 16. **IV.** *combined with* swā, *wheresoever, wherever*:—Swā hwǽr swā hēo bið *ubicunque fuerit corpus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 28. Swā hwǽr swā hē on wīc oððe on tūnas eode *quocunque introibat in vicos vel in villas*, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Swā hwǽr swā *ubicunque*, 14, 9. [*A. R.* hwar; *O. and N.* hwar, war: *Orm.* whær: *Laym.* whær, wher: *Chauc. Wick. Piers P.* wher: *Ayenb.* huer: *Goth.* hwar: *O. Sax.* hwār: *O. Frs.* hwēr: *Icel.* hvar: *O. H. Ger.* hwār.] DER. ā-, ǽ-, ǽg-, ge-, gewel-, nā-, nāt-, ō-, wel-hwǽr.

hwær *a vessel*. v. hwer.

hwæs; *adj. Sharp, keen*:—Hī hwæsne beág ymb mīn heáfod heardne gebȳgdon *they encircled my head with a crown sharp and hard [the crown of thorns]*, Exon. 29 a; Th. 88, 23; Cri. 1444. [*Goth.* hwass-aba *sharply: Icel.* hvass *sharp.*] Cf. hwæt.

hwæstrian, hwæstrung. v. hwāstrian, hwāstrung.

hwæt; *neut.* of hwā, *used as an adv.* or *interj. Why, what! ah!* — Be ðæs fólces heringe ic nāt hwæt wē ðæs fægniaþ *as regards popular applause, I know not why we rejoice at it*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 22. Hwæt befealdest ðū folmum ðīnum brōðor ðīnne *why hast thou felled thy brother with thy hands?* Cd. 48; Th. 62, 6; Gen. 1010: Andr. Kmbl. 1257; An. 629. Hwæt ðū leóda feala forleólce and forlǽrdest *how many people hast thou deceived and seduced!* 2726; An. 1365: Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. Hwæt iudas hēt ðā settan ðæt līc *ah! then Judas bade them put down the body*, H. R. 13, 26. Hwæt mē ðīn hand dyder lǽdeþ *etenim illuc manus tua deducet me*, Ps. Th. 138, 8. Hwæt ðā Sem and Jafeth dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *at vero Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23. Hwæt ðū ēce God *O! thou eternal God*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 7; Met. 20, 4: 20, 92; Met. 20, 46. Hwæt ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ūs ǽdrīfe fram dōme *nonne tu Deus qui repulisti nos?* Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hwæt wē nū gehȳraþ *ah! now we learn*, Cd. 45; Th. 57, 36; Gen. 939. Hwæt wē gefrunon twelfe tīreádige hæleþ *lo! we have heard of twelve glorious heroes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1; An. 1: Beo. Th. 1; B. 1: Cd. 143; Th. 177, 27; Exod. 1: Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Eá lā hwæt! Bt. Met. 4, 49; Met. 4, 25. [*So O. Sax.* hwat: *Icel.* hvat: *O. H. Ger.* waz *cur, quid, quare.*] v. hwā, hū.

hwæt; *adj. Quick, active, vigorous, stout, bold, brave*:—Sum bið tō horse hwæt *one is a bold rider*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 7; Cri. 81. Nis mon ofer eorþan tō ðæs hwæt ðæt hē ā his sāfōre sorge næbbe *there is no man on earth so bold as never to have anxiety for his journey on the sea*, 82 a; Th. 308, 16; Seef. 40. Ne scyle se hwata esne ymb ðæt gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule *virum fortem non decet indignari, quoties increpuit bellicus tumultus*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10: Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028. Hwatum Heorowearde, 4328; B. 2161. Hwate Scyldingas, 3206; B. 1601: 4111; B. 2052. Hȳ beóþ heortum þȳ hwætran *they will be the stouter of heart*, Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 30; Rä. 27, 20. Ðēh ðe Scipþie hæfdon māran monmenie and self hwætran wǽron *cum Scythæ et numero et virtute præstarent*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 25. Ðone cræftgestan dǽl and ða hwatestan men ealles dises middangeardes *fortissimas mundi partes*, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Of ðǽm hwatestan monnum Germanie *from the bravest men of Germany*, Swt. 48, 14. [*O. E. Homl.* hwat, wat: *Laym.* whæt, wat: *Ayenb.* huet: *O. Sax.* hwat: *Icel.* hvatr.] DER. ār-, bearhtm-, blēd-, dǽd-, dōm-, flyht-, fyrd-, gold-, gūþ-, leód-, mōd-, sund-, swīð-hwæt; *and see* hwæs, hwettan.

HWÆTE, es; *m.* WHEAT:—Hwǽte *triticum*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 17. Grǽg hwǽte *far*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Som. 9, 52. Þurh ða gemetgunge hwǽtes *per mensuram tritici*, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fyrsas ða de willaþ derian clǽnum hwǽte, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 9; Met. 12, 5. Hē hī fēdde mid hwǽte, Ps. 80, 15. Tō ðæm ðæt hē him tō tíde gemetlīce gedǽle ðone hwǽte *ut det illis in tempore tritici mensuram*, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 13. Fullne hwǽte on ðam eare *plenum frumentum in spica*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hwǽtas *frumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 10. On hwǽtum *frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. [*Orm.* whæte: *Ayenb.* huete: *Piers P.* whete: *Goth.* hwaiteis: *O. L. Ger.* huēte: *Icel.* hveiti; *n: Dan.* hvede: *O. H. Ger.* hwaizi *triticum, frumentum: Ger.* weizen.] DER. hlāf-hwǽte.

hwæt-eádig; *adj. Successful in war* [cf. *other compounds of* eádig]:—Bið se hwæteádig wiggeweorþod se ðe ðæt wicg byrþ *he shall be successful and honoured in war whom that steed bears*, Elen. Kmbl. 2388; El. 1195.

hwǽte-corn, es; *n. A grain of wheat*: — Genim hnutcyrnla and hwǽtecorn *take nut-kernels and grains of wheat*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 34, 19. [*O. E. Homl.* hwete-corn: *Icel.* hveiti-korn.]

hwǽte-cynn, es; *n. Wheat-kind*:—Hē dē gesadade mid dȳ sēlestan hwǽtecynnes holde lynde *adipe frumenti satiat te*, Ps. Th. 147, 3.

hwǽte-god *Ceres*, Lye.

hwǽte-gryttan; *pl. Coarse wheaten meal*:—Hwǽtegryttan *apludes* vel *cantalna* [= *cantabra*], Ælfc. Gl. 50; Som. 65, 124; Wrt. Voc. 34, 53.

hwæte-healm, es; *m. The straw* or *stalk of wheat*:—Genim hwǽtehealm and gebærn tō duste, L. M. 1, 60; Lchdm. ii. 130, 14.

hwǽte-land, es; *n. Wheat-land, land for growing wheat upon*:—Ðæt hæft se arcebisceop genumen tō hwǽtelande, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 159, 23.

hwǽte-melu, wes; *n. Wheaten meal* or *flour*:—Mid hwǽtemelwe, L. M. 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 12. [*Icel.* hveiti-mjöl.]

hwæten; *adj. Wheaten*: — Hwǽten hlāf *siligeneus* vel *triticeus panis*, Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 63; Wrt. Voc. 41, 19. Ic secge eów ðæt hwǽtene corn wunaþ āna būton hyt fealle on eorþan and sȳ dead *dico vobis nisi granum frumenti cadens in terram mortuum fuerit ipsum solum manet*, Jn. Skt. 12, 24. Mid hwǽtenan meluwe, Herb. 184, 4; Lchdm. i. 322, 13. Of hwǽtenum mealte geworht, iii. 74, 3. Hwǽtenne hlāf, L. M. 1, 53; Lchdm. ii. 126, 1: Ps. Th. 77, 25. On hwǽtene wyrte *in wheaten wort*, L. M. 2, 57; Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. Nim hwǽten corn, L. M. 1, 75; Lchdm. ii. 150, 8. cxx hwǽtenra hlāfa, Chart. Th. 460, 15.

hwǽte-smedeme, an; *f. Fine wheaten flour*:—Hunig and hwǽtesmedman, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5.

hwǽte-wæstm, es; *m.* [?] *Corn*; frumentatio, Ps. Vos. 77, 29, Lye.

hwæder; *pron.* **I.** *which of two*:—Hwæder ðara twegra dyde ðæs fæder willan *whether of them twain did the will of his father?* Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31. Hwæder ys māre ðe ðæt gold ðe ðæt templ ðe ðæt gold gehālgaþ *whether is greater, the gold or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?* 23, 17, 19. Hwæder wǽre twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung? Salm. Kmbl. 853: Sal. 426. Gebīde gē hwæder sēl mǽge wunde gedȳgan uncer twega, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hwædres ðonne ðara yfelra is betre ǽr tō tilianne būton swæðres swæðer frēcenlīcre is *quæ igitur pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quæ periculosius premit?* Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 21. Hwædres bið hira folgoþ betra? Salm. Kmbl. 740: Sal. 369. Hwæderne wylle gē ðæt ic forgyfe eów of ðisum twām *whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you?* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 21. Ða befran Pilatus hwæderne hī gecuron Hælend oððe Barraban? Homl. Th. ii. 252, 12. Nāst ðū hwæder beóþ ðæs rīcan mannes bān hwæder ðæs þearfan *thou knowest not which are the rich man's bones, which the poor one's*, Homl. Th. i. 256, 16. **II.** *one or other of two, either*:—Hie hit gesund begen āgifan swā hit hwæder hiora ǽr onfēnge būton hiora hwæder þingode ðæt . . . *let them both return it sound as either of them may have before received it, unless either of them made a condition that* . . . , L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 81; Met. 5, 41. Gif hwā tō hwæðrum dissa geníed sīe *if any one be forced to either of these*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 3. Tō manigenne sint ða gesonhīwan ðeáh hira hwæðrum hwæthwugu hwīlum misfīcige on ōðrum ðæt hie ðæt geþyldelīce forberen *admonendi sunt conjuges, ut ea, in quibus sibi aliquando displicent, patientes invicem tolerent*, Past. 51, 3; Swt. 395, 32. **III.** *each of two, both*:—Hwæder hāt and ceald hwīlum mencgaþ *both heat and cold at times mingle*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 5; Sat. 132. **IV.** *in combination with* swā, *whichever of two*:—Heora eáþmetto ne mihton nāuht forstanden ne hūru heora ofermetta dydon swā hwæþer swā hȳ dydon *their humility availed naught nor indeed did their pride, whichever course they followed*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 1. Bī swā hwæderre efes swā hit ðonne fierdleás

wæs *on whichever border there was then no force.* Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. On swá hwædere hond on *whichever hand*, Beo. Th. 1376; B. 686. Drihtenes áre oðde deóðes þeówet swá hwæder wé gecarniað hér on lífe, Hy. Gen. ii. 289, 99; Hy. 7, 99. [*Laym.* whader: *O. and N.* hweþer: *Chauc.* whether: *Goth.* hwaþar: *O. Sax.* hwedar: *O. Frs.* hweder: *Icel.* hvárr: *O. H. Ger.* hwedar.] DER. â-, æg-, nâ-, nô-hwæder; *and see* swæder.

hwæder, hweder; *conj. Whether.* **I.** *in direct questions:*—Hwæder ic móte lybban óþ dæt ic hine geseó *may I live till I see him?* Homl. Th. i. 136, 30. Hwæðer gé willen on wuda sécan gold dæt reáde? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 9, 29; Met. 19, 5, 15. Hwæder ðe ðin eágе mánful ys fordam ðe ic gód eom *an oculus tuus nequam est, quia ego bonus sum?* Mt. Kmbl. 20, 15. Hwæder cweþe wé ðe úre de dæra engla *shall we say ours or the angels?* Homl. Th. i. 220, 20. Cwyst ðú hwæder ic hyt sî *numquid ego sum?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 25. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—Lǽtaþ dæt wé geseón hwæder elias cume *sinite videamus si veniat helias*, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Gregorius befran hwæder dæs landes folc cristen wære de hæfden, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Hí nysten hwæder hé on Godes mihte ða þing worhte de þurh deóðes cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 17. Swíde hrædе æfter don hé gecýðde hwæder hé mǽnde de dæs módes fóster de dæs líchoman *qui hoc in loco pastionem cordis an corporis suaderet, afterwit*, Past. 18, 6; Swt. 137, 18. Hwæder hit sig de sóþ de leás *utrum vera an falsa sint*, Gen. 42, 16. Josep ǽxode hig hwæder hira fæder wære hál oðde hwæder hé lyfode *ille interrogavit eos dicens: Salvusne est pater vester? adhuc vivit?* 43, 27. Sceáwiaþ dæt land hwæder hit wæstmbære sî . . . and hwæder dæt landfolc sî tó gefeohte stranglíc oðde untrumlíc, feáwa on getele hwæder de fela, Num. 13, 19–20. [*O. Sax.* hwedar: *O. Frs.* hweder: *Icel.* hvárt: *O. H. Ger.* hwedar.] v. preceding word.

hwædere, hwæðre, hwæddre, hwedre; *adv. Yet, however, nevertheless:*—Ac nænig hwædere him gelíce dón ne mihte *but none however could do like him*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 39. Hwædere ðú meaht mé singan *attamen mihi cantare habes*, 597, 15. Hwædere for fremsumnysse *tamen pro benignitate*, 1, 27; S. 493. 7. Hwædere *verumtamen*, Ps. Th. 61, 5, 9; 67, 21. Deáh de . . . hwædere *although . . . yet*, Beo. Th. 3441; B. 1718. Ne dú hwedere on móde milde weorþest eallum *non miseraris omnibus*, Ps. Th. 58, 5. Nó hwedere reste fand *did not find rest however*, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 30; Gen. 1456. Hwæþre hé getrymede heora geleáfan mid ðon heofonlícon weorce deáh hie dæt word dæs heofonlícan gerýnes ne ongeáton, Blickl. Homl. 17, 7. Hwædre deáh *however*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 108; Met. 20, 54. Hwædre swá deáh, Bco. Th. 4876; B. 2442. Hwæddre, Past. 56, 2; Swt. 431, 26. Hwedre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31; 207, 34. v. deáh-hwædere.

hwædere, hwæðre [=hwæder]; *conj. Whether*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 15; Gü. 323; Bco. Th. 2632; B. 1314.

hwæt-hwega, -hwigu, -hugu; *pron.* and *adv.* [cf. *use of* something *in Shakspere.*] *Something, somewhat, a little:*—Sing mé hwæthwegu *canta mihi aliquid*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 12. Hwæthugu wundurlícre hálignesse *aliquid miræ sanctitatis*, 3, 9; S. 534, 1. Hwæthwegu seldcúþes *something strange*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hwæthwygo *aliquid*, Nar. 1, 18. Ic hwæthwugo on bócum geleornode, 39, 19. Huodhuoegu *aliquid*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 4. Hwæthwega *paulisper, parumper*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 65. Hé hwæthwego fram dam wage da limu áhóf, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82. 27: Homl. Th. ii. 90, 29. Hwæthwega ufor gán, 32, 22. Hwæthwegu tódǽled *somewhat separated*, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 14. Hwæthwiga *aliquantulum*, Ps. Th. 89, 15. Hwæthwygu, 93, 8. Hwæthwugu, Bt. Met. Fox 221; Met. 20, 111.

hwæt-hweganunges, -hwuganunges, -huginangas; *adv. Somewhat:*—Hwæthweganunges [MS. Cot. -hwugunnges] *aliquantum*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hwæthwegnunges, 11, tit; Fox xii. 10. Da níetenu donne beóþ hwæthuginangas [MS. Cott. -hwugunnges] from eorþan áhæfen *in animalibus vero jam quidem cogitationes aliquantulum a terra suspensæ*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 15.

hwæt-hwoegno ; *pron. Anything, something;* aliquid, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. hwæt-hwega.

hwæt-lice ; *adv. Quickly, speedily:*—Gehýr mé hwætlíce *exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Hwætlícor *citius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. [*Icel.* hvat-liga *quickly.*]

hwæt-mód ; *adj. Stout-hearted, bold:*—Hæleþ hwætmóde *men stout of heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 2009; El. 1006: Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 3; Az. 184.

hwæt-ness, e; *f. Quickness, agility:*—Seó fægernes and seó hwætnes dæs lichoman gebiissaþ done mon *pulcritudo atque velocitas videntur præstare celebritatem*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 8.

hwæt-ræd ; *adj.* [?] *Strong of purpose* or *counsel:*—Hwætréd, hygeróf, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 5; Ruin. 20.

hwæt-scipe, es; *m. Quickness, boldness, bravery, valour:*—Oft mon biþ swíde rempende and rǽsþ suíde dollíce on ǽlc weorc and hrædlíce and deáh wénaþmen dæt hit sîe for arodscipe and hwætscipe *sæpe præcipitata actio velocitatis efficacia putatur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 13. For hiora cræftum and for hiora hwætscipe íowra selfra anwald[es] eówetes unþonces habban mehton *by their strength and valour might have had dominion over you against your will;* armis vindicare potuissent, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 21. Sinope tóeácan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum dugupum hiere lif geendade on mægþháde *Sinope singularem virtutis gloriam perpetua virginitate cumulavit*, Swt. 46, 24.

hwalf. v. hwealf.

hwall ; *adj. Procax*, Cot. 171, Lye. [*O. H. Ger.* hwell *procax;* hwelli *pertinacia.*]

hwalwa [=hwalfa ?] *devexus*, Cot. 67, Lye. v. hwealf.

hwamm, hwomm, es; *m. A corner:*—Heáfod hwommys *caput anguli*, Ps. Spl. C. 117, 21. Huommes, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10; Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 17. Da eode út of dæs karcernes hwomme swíde egeslíc draca *then came a very horrible dragon out of a corner of the prison*, Nar. 43, 13. Hwommona heágost *caput anguli*, Ps. Th. 117, 21. On dínes húses hwommum *in lateribus domus tuæ*, 127, 2. In hwommum worþana *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. Ofer ealle heá hwommas *super omnes angulos excelsos*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7. v. hwemm.

hwam-stân, es; *m. A corner-stone:*—Iñ heáfut huomstânes *in caput anguli*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 42.

hwanan, hwanon, hwonan, hwanone; *adv. Whence.* **I.** *in direct questions:*—*Interrogativa* synd ǽxigendlíce, *unde* hwanan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 58. Hwanon hæfde hé coccel *unde habet zizania?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Hwanun wât ic þis *unde hoc sciam?* Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Hwanone sceoldest dú specan on Hebréisc *how should you speak in Hebrew?* Nicod. 4; Thw. 2, 27. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—Hí spyredan hwæt and hwanan hé wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 12. Ic ne wât hwonon his cyme sindon *I know not whence is his coming*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 18; Gü. 1196. Hwanan, Beo. Th. 4798; B. 2403. Dá nærde hé hwanon hé his wer águlde *he had not means to pay his 'wer,'* Chart. Th. 207, 36. [*Laym.* whanene: *O. and N.* wanene, hwenene, hwenne: *Ayenb.* huannes: *Chauc.* whennes: *O. Sax.* hwanan: *O. H. Ger.* hwanan, hwanana: *Ger.* wannen.] DER. æg-, ge-, nâ-, ô-hwanon.

hwanne, hwænne, hwonne; *adv. When.* **I.** *in direct questions:*—*Quando venisti* hwænne cóm dú? is *interrogativum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 64. Hwonne ǽr beó deád oðde hwænne his nama ǽspringe *quando morietur, et peribit nomen ejus?* Ps. Th. 40, 5. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—*Quando ero doctus* hwænne beó ic gelǽred, is *infinitivum*, Som. 40, 65. Sege ús hwænne dás þing gewurdon *dic nobis quando ista fient*, Mk. Skt. 13, 4: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 7. þincþ him tó lang hwænne hé beó genumen of dyses lífes earfoþnyssum *it seems to him too long [to the time] when he shall be taken from the troubles of this life*, Homl. Th. i. 140, 9. Lǽt gebídan beornas díne hwænne dú eft cyme *let thy men await the time of thy return*, Andr. Kmbl. 800; An. 400. Dá wæs ðæt hé sorgiende bád hwonne seó ádl tó him cóme *qui cum sollicitus horam accessionis exspectaret*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 6. Hit bi þ lang hwonne se hláford cume *moram facit Dominus meus venire*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. Hit earfoþe is fénegum menn tó witanne hwonne hé geclænsod sîe *it is difficult for any man to know when he is cleansed*, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 5. Sǽles bídeþ hwonne ǽr heó cræft hyre cýðan móte *it waits for the time for displaying its art* [cf. *O. Sax.* that wered béd hwan ér the fródo man giſrumid habdi waldandes willeon], Exon. 108 b; Th. 413, 29; Rä. 32, 13. **III.** *indefinite, at some time:*—Se ilca ús wile nú hwonne eft mid eallum egesan gesécan *the same will visit us again at some time with all terror*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 32. [*Laym.* whenne, wonne: *Orm.* whanne: *O. and N.* hwanne, wonne: *A. R.* hwonne, hwon: *Wick.* whanne: *Chauc.* whan: *Goth. O. Sax.* hwan: *O. H. Ger.* hwanne, hwenne *quando, aliquando: Ger.* wann.]

hwar. v. hwær.

hwarne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 30. v. hwergen.

hwast, es; *or* [?] hwasta, an; *m. An effeminate person* [?], *a eunuch:*—Hwastas *molles*, Som. Huastana *eunuchorum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 9.

hwâstrian, hwâstrian; *p.* ede *To whisper, murmur, mutter:*—Âgén mé hwâstredun ealle fýnd mîne *adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Lamb. 40, 8. Hwâstredon *murmurabant*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 11: Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 7: Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 61. Hwâstria *murmurari*, 6, 43. Hwâstrende *murmurantem*, 7, 32. [Cf. hwisprian, hwistlian; and *Icel.* hviskra, hvísla *to whisper.*]

hwâstrung, hwæstrung, e; *f. A whispering, murmuring, muttering:*—Þurh hwâstrunge *per susurrationem*, Confess. Peccat. Hwâstrung micel *murmur multus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* hviskran *a whispering.*]

hwat, es; *n. Augury, divination:*—Ne gímon hwata ne swefna *non augurabimini nec observabitis somnia*, Lev. 19, 26. Wé lǽraþ dæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde hwata and galdra *we enjoin that every priest forbid auguries and incantations*, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3. v. hwatung.

hwata ; *adj.* v. hwæt.

hwata, an; *m. An augur, diviner:*—Warna dé dæt dú ne gíme dry-crǽfta ne swefena ne hwatena *nec inveniatur in te, qui ariolos scisciletur et observet somnia et auguria*, Deut. 18, 10. v. fugel-hwata.

hwatend *iris illyrica*, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 1.

hwatung, e; *f. Divination:*—Ályfed nys ídele hwatunga tó begánne

permissum non est vanas divinationes exercere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 23, title; Th. ii. 180, 36. Nis nā sōdlīce ālȳfed nānum cristenum men dæt hē īdele hwatunga begā swā hǣdene men dōþ dæt is dæt hig gelȳfon on sunnan and on mōnan and on steorrena ryne and sēcon tīda hwatunga hyra þing tō begynnanne *homini christiano certe non est permissum vana auguria facere, uti gentiles faciunt, id est, quod credant in solem et lunam, et in cursum stellarum; et auguria temporum exquirant, ad negotia sua incipienda*, 23; Th. ii. 190, 30–3. Gif hwā hwatunga begā *si quis divinationes exerceat*, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. v. hwat.

hwealf, e; *f. An arched* or *vaulted covering*:—Under heofenes hwealf *under the vault of heaven*, Beo. Th. 1156; B. 576; 4034; B. 2015. Behealde hē hū widgille dæs heofenes hwealfa bīþ *late patentes ætheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Hū widgil sint heofenes hwealfe, Bt. Met. Fox 10, 13; Met. 10, 7. Hwalf *clima*, Cot. 56, Lye. [*Icel.* hválf; *n. a vault; the concavity of a shield.*] v. heofon-hwealf.

hwealf; *adj. Arched, vaulted, concave [of a shield]*:—Hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 29; Jud. 214. v. preceding word.

hwealfian *to arch, vault*, Som. [*Icel.* hvelfa *to arch, vault.*]

hwearf, es; *m. A crowd, troop, band of people*:—Hwearfum þringan *to press in crowds*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249; Exon. 36 *a*; Th. 118, 3; Gū. 234. [*O. Sax.* hwarf *a crowd.* Cf. hweorfan; *and* gang *a number of people* (*in its connection with the verb* gangan).]

hwearf, hwerf, es; *m. A turn, space, change, exchange, that which is exchanged*:—Be hwearfe. Nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan dæs gerēfan gewituesse . . . Gif hit hwā dō fō se landhlāford tō dam hwearfe *Of exchange. Let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve . . . If any one do so let the lord take possession of the property exchanged*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 16–21. In huarf *in spatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 13. Huelc seles monn hwerf fore sāuel his *quam dabit homo commutationem pro anima sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. Huoerf, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 37. Gif huerf gie sellas *si mutuum dederitis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 34. Huoerf, 35. Dæt wharfe and dæt foreward *pactionem et commutationem*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 241, 37. [Cf. *O. Frs.* hwarf, werf (*with numerals*) achte werf *octies: O. H. Ger.* sibun warb *septies;* hwarba *motus, vicis*, Grff. iv. 1235. Cf. *the use of* sīþ *in A. S. and the corresponding forms in other dialects, and the use of* gang *in Danish and Swedish, with numerals.*] v. ge-hwearf, hwearf-līce.

hwearf, es; *m. A wharf, bank, shore*:—Đā gyrnde dæt hē mōste macian foran gēn Mildryþe æcer ǣnne hwerf wið don wōdan tō werianne *then he desired that he might make a bank opposite Mildred's field for protection against floods* [?], Chart. Th. 341, 7. v. mere-hwearf.

hwearf; *adj. Turning about, shifting, veering, changeable*:—Norþan wind heaþogrim and hwearf *a wind from the north deadly fierce and whirling in eddies*, Beo. Th. 1100; B. 548. Thorpe, Kemble, Heyne read *andhwearf*=came against [us]; Grein takes *and hwearf*, and compares *Icel.* hverfr *shifty.* The word may describe a strong wind often shifting its direction and whirling round with violent gusts. Cf. ge-hweorf; hwerf-līc.

hwearfan. v. hwerfan.

hwearfian; *p.* ode *To turn, change, roll about, revolve, wander, move, toss about*:—Ic nū giet hwearfige mē self on ðǣm ȳðum mīnra scylda *adhuc in delictorum fluctibus versor*, Past. 65, 7; Swt. 467, 22. Ælc gesceaft hwearfaþ on hire selfre swā swā hweól and tō dam heó swā hwearfaþ dæt heó eft cume dǣr heó ǣr wæs *every creature turns on itself as a wheel, and it so turns to the end that it may come again where it was before:* repetunt proprios quæque recursus, redituque suo singula gaudent, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 32: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 150; Met. 13, 75. Hē bīþ fremede freán ælmihtigum englum ungelīc ǣna hwearfaþ *he shall be a stranger to the almighty Lord, unlike angels, alone shall he wander*, Salm. Kmbl. 70; Sal. 35. Drihtnes stīge hwearfaþ aa wīsra gewyrdum *Ascensionday ever changes according to the rules of the learned*, Menol. Fox 131; Men. 65. Wē hwearfiaþ heánlīce *we wander abjectly*, Exon. 13 *a*; Th. 23, 21; Cri. 372. Hālige englas ðǣrābūtan hwearfiaþ *holy angels hover round about the place*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 34. Dū wāst hū ða woruld-sælþa hwearfiaþ . . . hwī ne hwearfost dū mid him *thou knowest how worldly blessings change . . . why dost thou not change with them?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. Swā swā on wǣnes eaxe hwearfiaþ ða hweól *as the wheels turn on the axle of a waggon*, 39, 7; Fox 220, 32. Gūþ hwearfode *the battle rolled on* [or could *guþ* here be taken as a person, one of the Valkyrias, and *hwearfode*=hover about, as in the passage above, L. C. E. 4?], Cd. 149; Th. 187, 29; Exod. 159. Fana hwearfode on sceafte *the banner waved on its staff*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 20; Met. 1, 10. Hwæt is dē dæt dū dǣrmid ne ne hwearfige *why shouldest thou not change with them?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 22. Nis ānegu gesceaft de ne hwearfige swā swā hweól dēþ, Met. Fox 13, 147; Met. 13, 74. Hwearfode, 20, 411; Met. 20, 206. Hwearfian, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11. Heán hwearfian *to wander abject*, Andr. Kmbl. 1781; An. 893. Fōran hwearfigende [hwearfiende, MS. Cott.] geond dæt wēsten *they went wandering through the desert;* per vasta deserti evagatur, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 19. [*Goth.* hwarbōn *to go about; O. Sax.* hwarbōn: *Icel.* hvarfa *to wander about: O. H. Ger.* hwarbōn *versari.*]

hwearf-līce; *adv. In turn*:—Huoerflīce *vicissim*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 6.

hwearflung. v. hwerflung.

hwearft, es; *m. A circuit, circle, revolution*:—Hwæt bīdaþ gē on hwearfte *why do ye stand round waiting?* Exon. 15 *a*; Th. 32, 12; Cri. 511. Under heofones hwearfte *under heaven's circuit*, 110 *b*; Th. 424, 3; Rä. 41, 33. Brādne hwearft *the broad expanse [of the sky]*, 53 *b*; Th. 187, 29; Az. 38. Ymb wintra hwearft *after years have rolled on*, Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. v. ymb-hwearft, hwyrft.

hwearftlian; *p.* ode *To turn round, roll round, revolve, move about, rove*:—Ic hwearftlige *verso*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 15. Đa eágan đe nū þurh unālȳfedlīce gewilnunga hwearftliaþ *the eyes that now rove through unallowed desires*, Homl. Th. i. 530, 31. Se cwyrnstān de tyrnþ singallīce and nǣnne færeld ne þurhtihþ getācnaþ woruldlufe de on gedwylcum hwyrftlaþ and nǣnne stæpe on Godes wege gefæstnaþ *the millstone that is continually turning and makes no progress, betokens worldly love, that goes round and round in errors and takes no firm step in the way of God*, 514, 21. Micel trūwa hwearftlode on Petres heortan *great trust was revolving in Peter's heart*, 392, 34.

hwearfung, e; *f. A turning, revolution, change, exchange, barter*:—Đē wæs đeós hwearfung betere forđam de dissa woruldsælþa tō wel ne lyste *this change was more tolerable to thee, because thou didst not take too much pleasure in temporal blessings*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. On midre disse hwearfunga, Fox 22, 19. Dæt tācnaþ ceápunge and hwearfunge *that betokens chaffer and barter*, Lchdm. iii. 156. 6. Ne niht dū āra woruldsælþa hwearfunga onwendan *nor canst thou avert the revolutions of worldly happiness*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. v. hwerfung.

hweg. v. hwæg.

hwega. v. hū-, hwæt-, hwile-hwega.

hwelan, hwylan; *p.* hwæl *To roar, bellow*:—Streámwelm hwileþ *the surf roars*, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495. [Cf. *Icel.* hvella *a shrill sound;* hvellr *shrill.*] v. on-hwelan; hwelung.

hwelc. v. hwilc.

hwele *putrefaction*, Som. [*Prompt. Parv.* whele or whelke [whelle] *pustula.*] v. next word.

hwelian; *p.* ode, ede *To turn to matter*; in pus converti:—Đanon se andiga hwelaþ *inde invidus contabescit*, Lchdm. iii. 365, col. 1. Gif dæt līc heard sī ūtan lege on dane lācedom de dæt heard fordī hwelige and dæt yfel ūt teó *if the body be hard on the outside apply such leechdom as the hard part may turn to matter thereby, and may draw out the mischief*, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 23. [*Prompt. Parv.* whelyn, as soorys *pustulo.*] v. ge-hweled; hwele.

HWELP, es; *m. A* WHELP, *a young dog, the young of other animals*; catulus:—Hund *canis*, hwylp *catulus*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 53. Hwelp *catulus* [*leonis*], Ps. Th. 16, 11. Đa hwelpas etaþ of đām crumum de of hyra hlāforda beódum fealla þ *catelli edunt de micis quæ cadunt de mensa dominorum suorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 27: Mk. Skt. 7, 28. [*Laym.* whelp: *Orm.* (leness) whellp: *A. R.* hweolp: *Prompt. Parv.* whelp, lytyl howude *catellus, catulus: O. Sax.* hwelp: *Icel.* hvelpr: *Dan.* hvalp: *O. H. Ger.* hwelf *the young of animals* (*lion, tiger, ape*).] DER. león-, wæl-hwelp.

hwelung, e; *f. Sound, noise*:—Hwelung *clangor tubæ*, Cot. 109, Lye. v. hwelan.

hwem, hwemm, es; *m. A corner, angle*:—Hwæt fremaþ dære burh-ware deáh de dæt port beó trumlīce on ǣlce healfe getimbrod gif dǣr bīþ ān hwem open forlēten dæt se onwinnenda hēre þurh dam infær hæbbe *what does it avail the citizens, though the town be firmly built on every side, if a corner be left open, so that the assailing host may have entrance through it?* Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Hwæm *angulus*, Ps. Spl. T. 117, 21. Đa feówer hwemmas ealles middangeardes *the four corners of the whole world*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 21: ii. 252, 3. v. hwamm.

hwem-dragen; *adj. Sloping, not perpendicular*:—Wæs dæt ilce hūs hwemdragen nalas ǣfter gewunan mennisces weorces dæt da wagas wǣron rihte ac git swīðor on scræfes onlīcnesse dæt wæs ǣteówed *that same house had sloping walls, not at all after the custom of men's work so that the walls should be perpendicular, but it appeared much more like a cave*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. v. next word.

hwemman; *p.* de *To slope, incline*:—Hí hwemdon đā mid đām scypon wið dæs norþlandes *they inclined then with the ships towards the north shore*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 25.

hwēne, hwæne [=hwoene]; *adv. A little, somewhat*:—Hwēne ǣr *a little before*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 27. Hwēne ǣror, Homl. Th. i. 358, 24. Hwēne widdre đonne bydenfæt *somewhat wider than a bushel measure*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. Hwēne rūmedlicor *paulo latius*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 17. Niopor hwēne *somewhat lower*, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Hwēne heardor and strangor *paulo districtius*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. Hwēne ǣr, Shrn. 50, 13. Hwēne gangende *progressus pusillum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Hwoene læssan *paulo minus*, Ps. Stev. 8, 6. [*In Cumberland Dialect* wheen, whun *a few: Scot.* quheyne *few;* quhene *a small number;* wheen *a number.*] v. hwōn.

hweogul, hweowol, hweohl, hweól, es; *n. A wheel*:—Se firmamentum went on đām twām steorrum swā swā hweogel [hweogul, MS. L; hweowul,

MSS. R. P.] tyrnþ on eaxe *the firmament turns on those two stars just as a wheel turns on an axle*, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Swā swā hweowol *ut rotam*, Ps. Spl. 82, 12. Wǽnes hweowol *a waggon-wheel*, Shrn. 32, 12. Swā swā yrnende hweowol, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 29. Dære sunnan hweogul *solis rota*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 25. Hweól *rota*, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 48; Wrt. Voc. 16, 20. Dæt hweól hwerfþ ymbūtan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 29. Dæt unstille hweól de Ixion wæs tō gebunden dæt ōþstōd, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Dæs hweohles [hweoles, MS. Cott.] felga. 39, 7; Fox 222, 19. On hweohle *in rota*, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hwēl in hwēlum *rota in rota*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. [*A. R.* hweol: *Ayenb.* huęcel: *Orm.* wheol, whel: *Icel.* hvel, hjól: *Dan. Swed.* hjul. Zacher in his 'Das Gothische Alphabet,' pp. 114–5, compares the two forms *hweol*, *hweogel* with the Greek *κίρκος*, *κύκλος* (=*κύκνλος*) respectively, and so does not write hweól. See also Grmm. D. M. p. 664, where *hweol* is taken as corresponding to a Gothic *hwil*.]

hweóled; *adj. Provided with wheels*:—Hēhhwiólad wǽn *a waggon having high wheels*, Lye.

hweól-fāg; *adj. Circular and ornamented* [*applied to a dress*]:—Hwiólfāg *cyclas*, Cot. 49, Lye.

hweop *a whip*; flagellum, Som.

hweorf. v. hwearf.

hweorfa, an; *n. Something which turns, a joint, a whorl* [*of a spindle*]:—Hweorfa *vertuba*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 16. Hwerfa *vertigo*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 49; Wrt. Voc. 44, 32 [*in both cases the words occur among names of parts of the body—the two following are found among words connected with spinning*]. Hweorfa *verticillum*, Wrt. Voc. 66, 16: *vertelum*, 281, 72. Nim done hweorfan de wīf mid spinnaþ bind on his sweoran *take the whorl that women spin with, bind it on his neck*, L. M. 3, 6; Lchdm. ii. 310, 21. [Halliwell quotes Kennett's description of a *whorle*, 'the piece of wood put upon the iron spindle to receive the thread.' Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hwerbo *vortex*, *vorago*.] v. þeóh-hweorfa.

hweorfan, hworfan, hwurfan *To turn, change, go, return, depart, go about, wander, roam, hover about*:—Nǽfre ic from hweorfe ac ic mid wunige āwa tō ealdre *I will never go from you, but I will dwell with you for ever*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 8; Cri. 476. Dū hweorfest of hēnþum in gehyld godes *thou shalt pass from humiliations into the favour of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Mīn folc hider hweorfeþ *revertetur huc populus meus*, Ps. Th. 72, 8: Exon. 76 a; Th. 284, 27; Jul. 703. Siddan heó ofer brim hweorfeþ *after it* [*the sun*] *goes beyond the ocean*, 93 b; Th. 351, 17; Sch. 81: 110 a; Th. 422, 13; Rä. 41, 5. Gē tō mē on hyge hweorfaþ *ye turn to me in thought*, 98 a; Th. 366, 2; Reb. 6. On hinderling hweorfaþ mīne feóndas *convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: 69, 3. On heora āgen dust æfter hweorfaþ *in pulverem suum revertentur*, 103, 27. Hī tōwrecene wīde hweorfaþ *ipsi dispergentur*, 58, 15. Hweorfaþ æfter heorþe *they walk along the floor of the furnace*, Exon. 55 b; Th. 196, 18; Az. 176. Swā hweorfaþ gleómen sō *gleemen roam about*, 87 a; Th. 326, 28; Vid. 135. Dā seó scyld dā tō his heortan hwearf *ad cor suum rediit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 35. Ierre hē hwearf donan tō his āgnum, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Hē āna hwearf mondreámum from *he went alone from human joys* [i. e. *died*], Beo. Th. 3433; B. 1714. Hwearf geond dæt healreced Hærēdes dōhtor, 3965; B. 1981. Hē hwearf æfter wegum *he went along the roads*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 13: Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832. Hwearf dēr Hrōdgār sæt, 717; B. 356. Fæder ellor hwearf, 110; B. 55: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 112. Hwæt him dā tō heofenum hālig drihten *the holy Lord returned to heaven*, Cd. 13; Th. 16, 7; Gen. 240. Hwearf eft tō his āgnum biscopdōme, Chr. 813; Erl. 60, 22. Hē hwearf be wealle *he went along the wall*, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573: 2380; B. 1188. Hengest hwearf him on lāste *Hengest went after them*, Fins. Th. 35; Fin. 17. Gāstas hwurfon sōhton engla ęþel *spirits went and sought the angels' country*, Andr. Kmbl. 1280; An. 640. Hyssas hāle hwurfon in dam hātan ofne *the men walked unharmed in that hot furnace*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 5; Dan. 271. Blāce hworfon sceaþan hwearfdon, 214; Th. 269, 11; Sat. 71. Ær hī on tū hweorfon *before they separated*, Andr. Kmbl. 2102; An. 1052. Hweorfon da hæðenan hæftas fram dām hālgan cnihton *the heathen slaves went from the holy youths*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 28; Dan. 267. Hweorfaþ eft tō mē *return to me*, Blickl. Homl. 235, 16. Him his gebed hweorfe tō fyrenum *oratio ejus fiat in peccatum*, Ps. 108, 6. Dý læs hē for wlence of gemete hweorfe and forhycge heánspēdigran *lest from pride he depart from moderation and despise the more scantily endowed*, Exon. 78 b: Th. 294, 35: Crā. 25. Ær hē on weg hwurfe gamol of geardum, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hogedon georne dæt ǽ godes ealle gelǽste and ne āwācodon wereda drihtne ne dan nā gēn [(?) þan mægen, Th: hælnmægen, Grein: mægenhwyrfe, Btwk.] hwyrfe in hāðendōm *they strove earnestly to perform all God's law, and not to be apostate from the Lord of hosts any more than to turn to heathendom*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 22; Dan. 221. Hwonne se dæg cume dæt hē sceolde dæs ealles fdel hweorfan *when the day comes that he must depart having nothing of it at all*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 26. Dæt ic meahte hweorfan ymbe dinne done hālgan alter *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Th. 25, 6: Cd. 32; Th. 42, 5; Gen. 669. Dam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan *the man's mind began to change*, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Hweorfan fram helltrafum tō fægeran gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693. Hē lǽteþ hworfan monnes mōdgeþonc *he lets the mind of man roam*, Beo. Th. 3461; B. 1728. Hweorfan, Exon. 77 b; Th. 290, 29; Wand. 72. Hāmleás hweorfan *to wander homeless*, 110 a; Th. 420, 25; Rä. 40, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan gielleude faran, 108 b; Th. 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3: Cd. 219; Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270: 215; Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. On wræc hweorfan, 43; Th. 57, 15; Gen. 928: 48; Th. 62, 15; Gen. 1014. Of gesyhþe dīnre hweorfan *to go from thy presence*, 50; Th. 63, 21; Gen. 1035. Dæt hē in done grimman gryre gongan sceolde hweorfan gehȳned, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 20; Gū. 544. Com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wōma, Cd. 177; Th. 222, 25; Dan. 110. Hie wǽron eft hām hweorfende *they were returning home*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 10. Dā wæs Maria eft hweorfende tō hire hūse, 139, 3. Hie ymb dæt fuhton on hweorfendum sigum *Samniticum bellum ancipiti statu gestum*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 3. In the following passage the verb is transitive:—Fulwiaþ folc hweorfaþ tō heofonum *baptize people and turn them to heaven*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 25; Cri. 485. [*Goth.* hwairban *to walk*: *O. Saxe.* hwerban *to go, wander*: *O. Frs.* hwerva: *Icel.* hverfa: *O. H. Ger.* hwerban *redire, reverti, remeare, ambulare.*] DER. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, tō-, ymbe-hweorfan; v. hwerfan. [Cf. *Mod. E.* walk, went.]

hweorf-, hwyrf-, hwer-bān, es; *n. A joint* [*of the back*], *vertebra*, [*of the knee*], *the knee-cap*:—Hwyrtbān *vertibulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 43; Wrt. Voc. 19, 46. Hwerbān *vertibulum* vel *vertebra*, 74; Som. 71, 50; Wrt. Voc. 44, 33. Hweorbān *vertibula*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 38. Hwiorfbān, Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* whyrle-bone, or hole of a joynt *anca*, *vertebrum*, *vertibulum*, and see note, p. 524: *Scot.* whorle-bane *hip-joint*: *Ger.* wirbel-bein *vertebra.*]

hweoda. v. hwiða.

hweoðerian, hwoðerian; *p.* ode *To roar, be tempestuous*:—Se brym hwoðerode under his fōtswaðum *the sea roared under his footsteps*, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 19. v. hwiða.

hweoðerung, e; *f. Murmuring*; murmuratio, Lye.

hweowol. v. hweogul.

hwer, es; *m. A kettle, pot, basin, caldron, cooking-vessel*:—Hwer *lebes*; cyperen hwer *cucuma*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 84, 83; Wrt. Voc. 25, 24, 23. Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer *Moab olla spei meæ*, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Dā hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere leád and pic and hē hēt done cniht on dæs hweres welm āsetton *the emperor ordered lead and pitch to be melted in a caldron, and ordered the young man to be put into the boiling of the caldron*, Shrn. 91, 7. Āwyl da wyrte on hwere *boil the plants in a pot*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 18. Ænne sylfrene hwer on v pundon *a silver basin of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 35. Dǽr wǽron inne geseted hweras and pannan and hē clypte da hweras and cyste da pannan dæt hē wæs eall sweart and behrūmig *pots and pans had been put in there, and he embraced the pots and kissed the pans, so that he was all black and sooty*, Shrn. 69, 27, 30. [*Icel.* hverr *a caldron, boiler*; hverna *a pan, basin.*]

hwer-bān. v. hweorf-bān.

hwerf, hwerfa. v. hwearf, hweorfa.

hwerfan, hwierfan, hwirfan, hwyrfan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to turn, revolve, move about, go, return, depart*:—Oþ dæt dū eft hwyrfest tō him *until thou shalt return to him*, Blickl. Homl. 233, 29. Mannes sāwl hweōle gelīcost hwærfeþ ymbe hỳ selfe *man's soul, just like a wheel, revolves about itself*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 422; Met. 20, 211. Hwærfþ, 434; Met. 20, 217. Hwerfeþ, 28, 30; Met. 28, 15. Hwyrfeþ, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 3; Rä. 13, 12. Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte *hail whirls down from the sky*, Runic pm. 9; Kmbl. 341, 5. Hī hām hwyrfaþ *domum redeunt*, L. Ecg. P. i. 14; Th. ii. 178, 6. Cynna gehwylcum dara de cwice hwyrfaþ *for every race that living moves*, Beo. Th. 197; B. 98. Hig eft sydðan tōgædere hwyrfdon *postea iterum se conjunxerint*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 8; Th. ii. 206, 8. Hie eft hwirfdon tō hiora ealdormannum *they returned to their rulers*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Hwearfdon geond dæt atole scref *roamed through that horrid den*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. Gehwā hām hwyrfe *let every one return home*, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 1. On gemynd hwyrfe unrihtwīsnys fædera his *in memoriam redeat iniquitas patrum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 108, 13. Hwyrf eft on da ceastre *go again to the city*, Blickl. Homl. 249, 8. Wæs eft hwyrfende *was returning*, 199, 6: 207, 30: 249, 12. Dæt hwerfende hweól *the revolving wheel*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 35. **II.** *to turn, change* [*trans. and intrans.*]:—Hē hwierfde his stemne nales his mōd *vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 18. Adame his hyge hwyrfde and his heorte ongann wendan tō hire willan *Adam's mind changed, and his heart began to turn to her desire*, Cd. 33; Th. 44, 28; Gen. 716. Deáh de his leóht gelōmlice hwyrfe *though its light change frequently*, Lchdm. iii. 242, 16. Hwærfe hia *convertantur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15. Hiora heortan hē ongan hwyrfan *convertit cor eorum*, Ps. Th. 104, 21. Hwý dū woldest dæt seó wyrd swā hwyrfan sceolde *cur tantas lubrica versat fortuna vices?* Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12. **III.** *to exchange, barter* [*with gen.*]:—Adelwold biscep and Wulfstān Uccea hwyrfdon landa on Eádgāres cyninges gewytnesse *bishop Athelwold and Wulfstan Uccea exchanged lands with the witness of king Edgar*, Chart. Th. 230, 1. Nān man ne

hwyrfe nânes yrfes bûtan dæs gerêfan gewitnesse *let no man exchange any property without the witness of the reeve*, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204. 17. Nân man ne bycge ne hwyrfe [hwirfe, MS. 1.] bûton hê gewitnesse hæbbe *let no man either buy or barter unless he have a witness*, L. Eth. 1, 3; Th. i. 282, 26. Huerfa *mutuari*. Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 42. [*Laym.* whærven; *p.* whærfde: *Orm.* wherrfedd *perverse*: *O. Sax.* gi-hwerbian *to turn, change*: *Icel.* hverfa; *p.* hverfði *to turn*: *O. H. Ger.* hwarbian; *p.* hwarpta *versare, rotare, redire, convertere, revertere*, Graff. iv. 1233.] DER. â-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, ymb-hwerfan; *and see* hweorfan, hwearfian.

hwerfel. v. sin-hwerfel. [*O. H. Ger.* sin-hwerbal *rotundus, teres.*]

hwerfere, es; *m. A changer, trader.* [*O. H. Ger.* werbare *negotiator.*]

v. pening-hwerfere.

hwerf-lîc; *adj. Changeable, shifting, not enduring*:—Hû hwerflîce dâs woruldsælþa sint *quam sit mortalium rerum misera beatitudo*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* hwarb-, hwerb-lîh *versatilis, volubilis*: cf. *Icel.* hverfull *shifty, changeable.*] v. hwearf; *adj.*

hwerflung, e; *f. Wandering, error*:—Hwærflung *error*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. [Cf *Icel.* hvarfla *to wander.*] v. hwurf.

hwerfung, e; *f. Change, mutation, vicissitude*:—Hwæt singaþ ða leoþwyrhtan ôðres be disse woruld bûton mislica hwerfunga disse worulde *quid tragœdiarum clamor aliud deflet, nisi indiscreto ictu fortunam felicia regna vertentem?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 21. v. hwearfung.

hwergen; *adj. Somewhere*:—Elles hwergen *elsewhere, somewhere else*, Beo. Th. 5173; B. 2590. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* hwergin *usquam, alicubi*: cf. *Icel.* hvargi *wheresoever.*]

hwer-hwette, an; *f. A cucumber*:—Hwerhwette *cucumer*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 99; Wrt. Voc. 30, 47. Hwerwette, L. M. 1, 23; Lchdm. ii. 66, 9. Hwerhwettan gesihþ on swefnum untrumnysse getâcnaþ *if a man sees in dreams a cucumber it betokens illness*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 16.

hwerwe *a plant name*, perhaps *colchicum autumnale*:—Ða greâtan wyrt hwerwe hâtte, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 22. [Cf. Deós wyrt de man hieribulbum and ôðrum naman greâte wyrt nemneþ, Herb. 22, 1; Lchdm. i. 118, 13. v. Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 1.]

hwêsan; *p.* hweós *To wheeze, make a noise in breathing, to breathe hard*:— Gif hê mid earfoþnysse hwêst *if he breathes with difficulty*, Lchdm. iii. 122, 3. Hê hwêst swýðe hefelîce, 126, 9. Hê egeslîce hweós *he wheezed terribly*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. [*Icel.* hvæsa *to hiss.*]

hwet-stân, es; *m. A whetstone*:—Hwetstân *cos*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 100; Wrt. Voc. 38, 25: Ors. 4, 13; Bos. 100, 30. Nim ðonne hwetstân brâdne *then take a broad whetstone*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* wezi-stein, *cos*: *Ger.* weȝ-stein.]

hwettan; *p.* te *To* WHET, *sharpen, instigate, urge, incite, excite*:—Ic hwette *acuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 30, 48: Exon. 103 b; Th. 393, 1; Rä. 12, 3. Se lâece his seax hwæt *the physician sharpens his knife*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 5. Ûsic lust hwætep *desire urges us*, Andr. Kmbl. 571; An. 286. Durh dæt his môd hweteþ *by that means excites his mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 988; Sal. 495: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63: 83 b; Th. 314, 23; Môd. 18. Hwettaþ hyra blôdigan têþ *they whet their bloody teeth*, L. E. I. prm; Th. ii. 396, 6. Ic hig hwette tô fleánne *I instigated her to fly*, Shrn. 41, 25. Swâ ðîn sefa hwette, Beo. Th. 985; B. 490. Hwetton higeróflne, 413; B. 204. Hý hwetton *exacuerunt*, Blickl. Gloss. [*Laym.* whætte; *p: Icel.* hvetja *to whet, incite*: *O. H. Ger.* wezzen *acuere, exacuere, provocare*: *Ger.* weȝen.] DER. â-, ge-hwettan.

hwî. v. hwý.

Hwiccas, Hwicceas, *and* Hwiccan [?] *or* [?] Hwicce [cf. Seaxe]; *pl. The people of a small state which extended over Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and part of Warwickshire*:—Dæt is geseted in Huicca mægþe in dære stôwe de mon hâteþ Weogernaceaster *it is situated in the province of the Hwiccas, in the place that is called Worcester*, Chart. Th. 28, 31. Férde ðâ in Hwicca mægþe ðær wæs ðâ Osric cyning *divertit ad provinciam Huicciorum cui tunc rex Osric præfuit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 22. Wilfrid is Hwicna biscop *provinciæ Huicciorum Wilfrid episcopus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 22. Dý ilcan dæge râd Æþelmund aldorman of Hwiccium [Hwiccum MS. E.] ofer æt Cynemæres forda. Ða mêtte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsætum, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 5. Seó cwên dære nama wæs Æbbe on hire mægþe ðæt is on Hwyccum wæs gefullad *regina nomine Eabæ in sua, id est, Huicciorum provincia fuerat baptizata*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 16.

hwider; *adv. Whither* [*in direct interrogation, or in dependent clauses*]:—Hwider wylt ðû *quo vadis?* Gen. 16, 8: Deut. 1, 28. Hwyder gæst ðû *quo vadis?* Jn. Skt. 13, 36. Dû nâst hwanon hê cymþ ne hwyder hê gæþ *non scis unde veniat et quo vadat*, 3, 8: 12, 35. [*O. and N.* hwider, wider: *Ayenb.* huider: *Laym.* whuder, woder: *Gen. and Ex.* quider: *Wick.* whidir.] v. hwæder.

hwig. v. hwý.

HWÎL, e: *f. A* WHILE, *space of time*:—Wæs seó hwîl micel *it was a great while*, Beo. Th. 295; B. 146. Ða wæs hwîl dæges ær hê done grundwong ongytan mihte *it was a day's space ere he might feel the bottom*, 2995; B. 1495. Ær dæges hwîle *before day-time*, 4630; B. 2320. On dæges hwîle *in the day-time*, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 4; Dan. 349. Crist on dære hwîle tô helle gewende *Christ during that time* [*while in the tomb*] *went to hell*, Homl. Th. i. 26, 35. In hwîle tîde *in momento temporis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 5. Tô hwîle læn *momentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Bêtan tô hwîle *to make better for a time*, L. M. 3, 62; Lchdm. ii. 248, 7. Tô langre hwile *for a long while*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tô litelre hwile, Homl. Th. i. 64, 14. Tô suîde scortre hwîle, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Ða hwîle his lîfes *vivendi spatia*, 2; Swt. 249, 25. Ða hwîle disses andweardan lifes *the time of this present life*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 4. Ða hwîle ðe his lîf [tîma, l. 20] wæs, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 18. Sume hwile *some time*, 1055; Erl. 190, 12. Gôde hwîle ðone here gefliémde *put the Danes to flight for a good while*, 837; Erl. 66, 8. Nû is ðisses mægnes blæd âne hwile *for a while*, Beo. Th. 3528; B. 1762. Ænige hwîle, 5090; B. 2548. Elle hwile *all the while*, Byrht. Th. 140, 47; By. 364. Nû hwîle *just now*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Grendel wan hwîle wið Hrôðgâr *Grendel strove for a time with Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 306; B. 152: 211; B. 105. Ða ðe on carcerne hwile wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 262; An. 131. Man gîslade ða hwile *hostages were given the while*, Chron. 994; Erl. 133, 29. Ða hwîle de dû eart on wege mid him *dum es in via cum eo*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ða besæt sió fierd hie ðær ûtan ða hwîle de hie ðær lengest mete hæfdon *the English force besieged the Danes there as long as ever they had provisions there*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 29. Hwile mid weorce hwile mid worde hwile mid gebohte *at one time with deed, at another with word, at another with thought*, Hy. 3, 44–5; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 44–5. Dæs ungeendodan lifes hwîla *æternitatis infinita spatia*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. [*O. and N.* hwile: *A. R.* hwule: *Orm.* while: *Laym.* while, wile: *Goth.* hweila: *O. Sax.* hwîla: *O. Frs.* hwile: *O. H. Ger.* hwîla *hora, momentum*: *Ger.* weile: cf. *Icel.* hvila *a bed*; hvila *rest.*] DER. bearhtm-, dæg-, earfoþ-, gesceap-, gryre-, hand-, langung-, orleg-, rôt-, sige-, þræc-, wræc-hwîl. v. hwîlum.

hwile, hwylc, hwelc; *pron.* I. *which, who, of what kind*, [*in direct questions*]:—*Quis* hwâ is werlîc hâd, *que*, hwile is wîfiic, *quod*, hwilc nis nâdres cynnes; *cujus* hwilces; *cui* hwilcum; *quem virum laudas* hwilcne wer herast ðû; *a quo* fram hwilcum. *Pluraliter qui* hwilce; *quorum* hwilcera; *quibus* hwilcum; *quos laudas* hwilce herast ðû; *a quibus* fram hwilcum . . . *Qualis* hwile getâcnaþ þreó þingc *interrogationem* and *infinitionem* and *relationem*. Gif ic cwede *qualis est rex* hwile is se cinge, ðon bið hê *interrogativum* . . . Dû cwyþst *qualis est ille* hwilc is hê, ic cwede *talis est* swilc hê is, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 12–18, 57–63. Hwylc man is of eów *quis est ex vobis homo?* Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Hwylc þearf is dê hûsles *quid opus est Eucharistia?* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37. Hwâ is ûre Fæder? Se Ælmihtiga God. And hwilcera manna Fæder is he? Swutelîce hit is gesæd, yfelra manna. And hwilc is se Fæder? *who is our Father? The Almighty God. And of what sort of men is he Father? It is plainly said, of evil men. And of what kind is the Father?* Homl. Th. i. 254, 5–8. Hwylc is mihtig God bûtan ûre se mæra God *quis Deus magnus sicut Deus noster*, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hwylc is wîsra de ðâs mid gehygde healdan cunne *quis sapiens et custodiet hæc?* 106, 42. Hwylces dæra sufona byþ dæt wîf *cujus erit de septem uxor?* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 28. Hwylcum bigspelle widmete wê hit *cui parabolæ cumparabimus illud?* Mk. 4, 30. II. [*in dependent clauses*]:—Gif ic cwede *nescio qualis est rex* nât ic hwilc se cynge is, ðon is se *qualis infinitivum*. Gif ic cwede *tu scis bene qualis est* dû wâst wel hwilc hê is, ðon bið hit *relativum*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 21, 59–61. Geseó hê hwylc se man sig oððe ðæt neát *videat qualis homo sit vel pecus*, L. Ecg. C. 14; Th. ii. 142, 19. Gê habbaþ gehŷred hwilc ðes god is de gê wendon dæt eów gehælde, Homl. Th. i. 464, 10. Hwelc se bión sceal de tô reccenddôme cuman sceal *qualis quisque ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 5. Bæd dæt hê him geswutelode hwylc basilius wære on wurdscype mid him *prayed that he would reveal to him what manner of man Basil was in honour as compared with himself*, Homl. Swt. 3, 498. Sege ûs hwilc tâcn sî ðînes tôcymys *die nobis quod signum adventus tui*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 3. Hêt sêcan hwilc dære geógoþe gleáwost wære *bade seek which of the youth was most skilled*, Cd. 176; Th. 220, 34; Dan. 81: Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Cwên frignan ongan on hwylcum dara beánna bearn wealdendes hangen wære, Elen. Kmbl. 1698; El. 851. Dô mê wegas wîse dæt ic wite on hwylcne ic gange *notam mihi fac viam, in qua ambulem*, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Geþence gê hwæt gê sîen and hwelce gê sîen *pensa quod es*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Ða onfunde se môdiga, hwilce his mihta wêron *then the proud spirit found out what his powers were*, Ælfc. T. Gru. 2, 47. III. *indef. pron. any one, any, of any kind, some*:—Oððe gif hwylc cyninc wyle læran *aut quis rex iturus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Hwæt wênstû nû, gif hwelc forworht monn cymþ and bitt ûrne hwelcne dæt wê hine læden tô sumum rîcum menn and him gebingien *si enim fortasse quis veniat, ut pro se ad intercedendum nos apud potentem quempiam virum ducat*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 1. Ne hig ne gelŷfaþ ðeáh hwylc of deáþe ârise *neque si quis ex mortuis surrexerit credent*. Lk. Skt. 16, 31. Swelc ic wære hwelc folcîc mon and mê wære mete and wînes þearf *ut vini et carnis quidam emptor*, Nar. 18, 4. Wên is dæt hwilc wundor ineode on dæt carcern, St. And. 14, 28. Manslyht oððe elles hwilc dara heáfodlîcra leahtra *manslaughter or any other of the capital crimes*, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 5. Sôna swâ sacerda hwylc hwone on wôh gesyhþ *as soon as any priest sees any one in error*, 28; Th. ii.

424. 25. Gif mînra þegna hwilc, Cd. 22 ; Th. 27, 7 ; Gen. 414. Ânra hwilc *each one*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 129 ; Met. 20, 65. Gif him þince ðæt hê on hwylcere fægerre stôwe sî *if it seems to him that he is in some fair place*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 26. Æt mæstra hwelcre misdæde *for almost every misdeed*, L. Alf. 49 ; Th. i. 58, 6. Gyf hwylce ðâer beôþ ðara ðe hwæt âbyliþa wið ôðre habbaþ *if there are any there who have any grudges against others*, L. E. I. 36 ; Th. ii. 434, 7. Wê gesâwon oft in cyrcean âgðer ge corn ge hig ge hwylce worolðlîcu þing beôn gehealdene *we have often seen in churches corn and hay, and any kind of secular things kept*, 8 ; Th. ii. 406, 31. Gif hwâ biþ mid hwelcum welum geweorþod and mid hwelcum deôrwyrþum âhtum gegyrwed, Bt. 14, 3 ; Fox 46, 11.

IV. *combined with* swâ :—*Quisquis* swâ hwâ, *quæque* swâ hwilc, *quodquod* swâ hwilc ; *quicunque* swâ hwâ, *quæcunque* swâ hwilc, Ælfc. Gr. 18 ; Som. 21, 35, 37. Ðæs cyninges þegnas ðider urnon swâ hwelc swâ ðonne gearo wearþ *the king's thanes ran thither, whichever of them was ready*, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 50, 3. Swâ hwylc swâ sylþ ânne drinc *quicumque potum dederit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Swâ hwylcum manna swâ him gemet þuhte, Beo. Th. 6106 ; B. 3057 : 1890 ; B. 943. Swâ hwylce daga *in quacumque die*, Ps. Th. 137, 4. Dæt git ne lætsan wel hwilc ârende swâ hê sendeþ *that ye will not perform what business soever he sends*, Cd. 26 ; Th. 35, 15 ; Gen. 555.

V. *correlative of* swilc [v. I] :—Hit is scondlîc ymb swelc tô sprecanne hwelc hit ðâ wæs *it is shameful to talk about such a state of things as it then was*, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 48, 4. [*O. E. Homl.* hwilche ; *A. R.* hwuch : *Laym.* while, whulc : *Orm.* whillc : *R. Glouc.* wuch : *Piers P. Chauc.* which : *Goth.* hweleiks, hwileiks : *O. Sax.* hwîlik : *O. Frs.* hwelîk, hwelk, hulk, hwek : *Icel.* hvîlikr : *O. H. Ger.* hwelîh : *Ger.* welcher.] DER. âg-, ge-, wel-hwilc.]

hwilc-hwega, -hwugu, -hugu [*in the Northern Gospels the whole form is declined, elsewhere only* hwilc] ; *pron. Some, any, some one* :—Gehrân mec huoelchuoege *tetigit me aliquis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 46. Hwilc-æthwega yfel wæte *some evil humour*, L. M. 2, 59 ; Lchdm. ii. 284, 27. Bröder huoelchuoeges *frater alicujus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 28. Swâ hê sîe mid hwilcre-hwega byrþenne gehefegod *as if he is weighted with some burden*, L. M. 2, 23 ; Lchdm. ii. 212, 11. Gif man forleôse gehâlgodne mete hwylcne-hwugu dâl *si quis perdiderit cibi consecrati aliquantulum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 52, note ; Th. ii. 218, 23. Hwelcne-hugu dæl, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 110, 13. Hwelce-hwugu gerisenlîce leâfe dyde *he gave some suitable leave*, Past. 51, 4 ; Swt. 397, 25. Heô geþingode tô gode sumre hâdre fæmnan gæste hwylcre-hwegu næste in ðære êcan worulde, Shru. 133, 16. Ðe hwilce-hwega gefêlnesse hæbbe, L. M. 1, 35 ; Lchdm. ii. 82, 30. Hafaþ ðæt môd hwylce-hugu scyldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 490, 42. Hwylce-hugu tîd *aliquanto tempore*, 4, 22 ; S. 591, 31. Huælchuoego *quid*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15. Huoelchuoegu *aliquid*, Rtl. 146, 23. [Cf. hwæt-, hû-hwega ; and next word.]

hwilc-hwêne, -hwône ; *pron. indef. Some, some one* :—Bêcon hwelchuoene *signum aliquid*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 8. Wið huelchuône *adversus aliquem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 25.

hwilc-ness, e ; *f. Quality* :—Sume synd *qualitatis* ðe getâcniaþ hwilcnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 40, 31. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hweolîhi, hweolîhnissi *qualitas*.] v. ge-hwilcness.

hwîlen ; *adj. Lasting only for a time, transitory, brief* :—Uton sibbe tô him on ðas hwîlnan tîd hælu sêcan *let us seek in this brief season* [*the present life*] *peace and salvation from him*, Exon. 97 b ; Th. 365, 10 ; Wal. 87. [*O. H. Ger.* hwîlin *temporalis*.] v. un-hwîlen.

hwîlend-lic ; *adj. Lasting only for a time, of time, temporal, temporary, transitory* : — Þrîó þing sindon on ðis middanearde. Ân is hwîlendlîc . . . Ôðer þing is êce . . . Þridde þing is êce *three things there are in this world. One is of time . . . the second . . . and the third are of eternity*, Bt. 42 ; Fox 256, 15. Ðâ se cyning wæs ceasterwara gefremed ðæs êcan rîces and wolde eft dæt êþel sêcan his hwîlendlîcan rîces *rex ad æterni regni jam civis effectus, temporalis sui regni sedem repetiit*, Bd. 3, 22 ; S. 552, 33. Mid ðŷs hwîlendlîcan onwalde *temporali potentia*, Past. 17, 4 ; Swt. 113, 11. Mid dissum hwîlendlîcum þingum *temporali sollicitudine*, 18, 7 ; Swt. 139, 7. Ðû næfst ða hwîlendlîcan ârwyrþnessa ðe ðû âr hæfdest *thou hast not those temporary dignities that thou hadst before*, Bt. 8 ; Fox 24, 31. v. hwîlwendlîc.

hwîl-fæc *a space of time*, Lye.

hwîlon. v. hwîlum.

hwil-stycce, es ; *n. A fragment* or *short portion of time* :—Æghwæ ðæs ðe hie on ænegum hiora hwilstiecum gecearnian mægen *all that they can earn in any of their fragments of time*, L. Alf. pol. 43 ; Th. i. 92, 12.

hwîl-tîdum ; *dat. pl. as adv. At times, sometimes* :—Hwîltîdum oððe nû ðâ *modo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 37 : *aliquando*, Past. 57, 1 ; Swt. 437, 3 : Lchm. iii. 240, 23 : 242, 18. Êalc hê sceal hwîltîdum geara beôn on manegum weorcum tô hlâfordes willan *also at certain times he must be prepared for many kinds of work at the lord's pleasure*, L. R. S 5 ; Th. i. 436, 3. Ðeós woruld ðeáh ðe heó myrige hwîltîdum geþuht sŷ *this world though sometimes it appear joyous*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Seó sæ is hwîltîdum smylte and myrige on tô rôwene, hwîlon eác swîðe hreóh and egeful on tô beónne, 182, 32. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stunt-hwîla *momentum*, Grll. iv. 1226]

hwîlum, hwîlon ; *dat. pl. as adv. At times, for a time, sometimes, whilome* :—Hwîlon ic dyde swâ *aliquando feci sic . . . Dudum* gefyrn, *quandam* hwîlon, and *olim* getâcniaþ þreó tîda, forþgewitene and andwerde and tôwerde, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 39, 62–4. Ic wiste ðæt ðû hwîlon lufodest God *scivi te aliquando amasse Deum*, 24 ; Som. 25, 9. Ða ðe on horsum hwîlon wæron *qui ascenderunt equos*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Hwîlum tô gebede feôllon *sometimes they fell to praying*, Cd. 37 ; Th. 48, 18 ; Gen. 777 : 38 ; Th. 50, 17 ; Gen. 810. Hî hwîlum gelŷfaþ *qui ad tempus credunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hwîlon âr wê wæron hêr and bohton ûs hwâðe *jam ante descendimus, ut emeremus escas*, Gen. 43, 20. Ic secge ðæt ic hwîlon âr forsûwode *I say what I sometime before passed over in silence*, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Hwîlan âr, Bt. Met. Fox 29, 106 ; Met. 29, 53. Hwîlum on âne healfe hwîlum on æðce healfe *now on one side, now on every side*, Chr. 891 ; Erl. 88, 20. Ða hâlgan lâreówas hwîlon sprecaþ be ðam Ælmihtigan Fæder and his Sunu. hwîlon swutolîce embe ðære Hâlgan Þrynnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 26 : Cd. 216 ; Th. 273, 7–12 ; Sat. 132–5. [*O. Sax.* hwîlun : *O. H. Ger.* hwîlon *paulatim, nunc* ; hwilom . . . hwîlom *modo . . . modo* : *M. H. Ger.* wîlont, Grff. iv. 1225 : *Ger.* weiland *formerly*.]

hwîl-wende ; *adj. Temporary, lasting for a time, not eternal* :—Him fremede tô êcere hælþe seó hwîlwende ehtnys *the persecution that lasted but for a time, helped him to the salvation which lasts for ever*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 7. Hê hî mærsaþ on ðære êcan worulde for heora hwîlwendum geswince dises sceortan lîfes, 562, 5. Ðæt hî gelŷfon tô geâgenne ða êcan welan, ða ðe for his naman ða hwîlwendan spêda forhogiaþ, i. 64, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* hweila-hwairbs *lasting only for a time*.]

hwîlwend-lîc ; *adj. Temporary, lasting only for a time, not eternal* :—Hit is hwîlwendlîc *est temporalis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Þreó þing synd on middanearde ân is hwîlwendlîc . . . ôðer þing is êce . . . þridde þing is êce, Homl. Swt. 1, 25. Manna freóndscipe biþ swîðe hwîlwendlîc *the friendship of men lasts but a very short time*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Se ælmihtiga se ðe is êce leóht ârest ðæt hwîlwendlîc leóht geworhte, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 5. Hwîlwendlîc lîf . . . êce lîf *the life of time . . . the life of eternity*, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 15–20. Nalæs ðæt ân ðæt hê hî fram yrmþum êcre níðerunge ac swylce eác fram ðam mânfullan wæle hwîlwendlîcre forwyrde generede *non solum eam ab æerumna perpetuæ damnationis, verum et a clade infanda temporalis interitus eripuit*, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 27. Hê swanc for heofonan rîce swîðor ðonne hê hogode hû hê geheôlde on worulde ða hwîlwendlîcan geþincþu, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 93. Ðæt wê ða heofonlîcan þinga mid ðâm eorþlîcum and ða êcelîc mid ðâm hwîlwendlîcum geearniaþ, L. Ath. i. prm ; Th. i. 196, 27. [*Orm.* hwilwendlic : cf. *O. H. Ger.* wilwendige *fortuna*, Grff. i. 763.] v. hwîlend-lîc.

hwîlwend-lîce ; *adv. Temporarily, for a time only* :—Beóþ blôwende and welige hwîlwendlîce ðæt gê êcelîce wædlion *be flourishing and wealthy for time that ye may be beggars for eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 15 : 162, 15 : ii. 384, 26.

hwînan ; *p.* hwân ; *pl.* hwinon *To make a whistling, whizzing sound* [*as an arrow, etc. in its flight*] :—Ful oft of ðam heâpe hwînende fleâg giellende gâr *full oft from that band flew whistling the shrieking javelin*, Exon. 86 b ; Th. 326, 12 ; Vid. 127. [*Prompt. Parv.* whynyñ, as howndys or oþer beestys *ululo, gannio* : *Chauc.* for as an hors I coude bite and whine : *Icel.* hvína ; *p.* hvein *to give a whizzing sound* [*as an arrow*], e. g. órvarnar flugu hvínandi yfir hôfuð þeim : *Dan.* hvine *to whistle* (*of the wind*) ; hvin *a piercing shriek*.]

hwiôð. v. hweôd.

hwiod. v. hwið.

hwirfan. v. hwerfan.

hwirfel, es ; *m. A whirl-pool* [?] :—Oð ðone hwyrfel, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 412, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* hvirfill *a ring* ; *the crown of the head* ; *a top, summit* : *Dan.* hvirvel *a whirl-pool* ; *the top of the head* : *O. H. Ger.* hwirvil *turbo* : *Ger.* wirbel.]

hwirf-pôl, es ; *m. A whirl-pool* :—Hwyrfepôle *vorago, syrtis*, Cot. 59, Lye.

hwisprian ; *p.* ode, ede *To mutter, murmur*, WHISPER : — Alle hwispredon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 7. Hwispradun, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 41 : *murmurarent*, 61. Nallaþ gê hwispriga *nolite murmurari*, 43. [*Prompt. Parv.* whysperyñ *mussito* : *O. Du.* wisperen : *O. H. Ger.* hwispalôn *sibilare* : *Ger.* wispern.] v. following words.

hwisprung, e ; *f. A muttering, murmuring*, WHISPERING : —Hwisprung *murmur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12.

hwistle, an ; *f. A pipe, flute*, WHISTLE : — Hwistle oðde pîpe *musa* ; hwistle *fistula*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 60, 65. Mid hwistlum *tibiis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 32. [*Chauc.* so was hire joly whistle wel ywette.]

hwistlere, es ; *m. A piper, player on a flute* :—Pîpere oðde hwistlere *tibicen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 9, 25. Ða hê geseah hwisteras *cum vidisset tibicines*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23.

hwistlian ; *p.* ode *To make a hissing sound. to hiss, whistle* : — Hê hwystlode stranglîc[e] stemne *he [the devil] made a great hissing*, Nar. 43, 17. [*Wick.* whistlen *hiss* (A. V.) : *Piers P.* whistlen (*to birds*).]

hwistlung, e; *f. A hissing*, WHISTLING, *piping, music*:—Ðeós hwistlung *hic sibilus*, ðás hwystlunga *hæc sibila*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 28. Hwistlung *sibilatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 67; Wrt. Voc. 46, 24. Huislung *simphonia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Ic beswíce fugelas mid hwistlunge *decipio aves sibilo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. Suá suá mid lídre wisdlunga mon hors gestilleþ suá eác mid dære illcan wistlunga mon mæg hund ástyrigean *lenis sibilus equos mitigat, catulos instigat*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21.

HWÍT; *adj.* WHITE, *bright, clear, fair, splendid*: — Hwít *albus*; *amineus* vel *albus*, Ælfc. Gl. 79; Som. 72, 71–2; Wrt. Voc. 46, 28–9. His reáf hwít scínende *vestitus ejus albus refulgens*, Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Wlitescýne hwít and hiwbeorht hæleþa náthwylc *some man beauteous, shining and bright of hue*, Elen. Kmbl. 145; El. 73. Hwít heard stán *creta* vel *cimolia*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 40; Wrt. Voc. 37, 29. Se hwíta stán mæg wid stice *the white stone is effective against stitch*, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 9. Se hwíta helm *the shining helm*, Beo. Th. 2900; B. 1448. Ðú ne miht ænne locc gedón hwítne oððe blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Hæfde hé hine swá hwítne geworhtne gelíc wæs hé ðám leóhtum steorrum *so splendid had he formed him he was like the bright stars*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 4; Gen. 254. Leóht hwít *clear light*, 29; Th. 38, 33; Gen. 616. Ðone hwítan hláf *panem nitidum*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Fæt ælce dæge and forgang hwít *jejuna quotidie et abstine te ab albo*, L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 5. Gedó æges hwít tó *add white of egg*, L. M. 3, 59; Lchdm. ii. 342, 18. Dó æges ðæt hwíte tó, 1, 13; Lchdm. ii. 56, 6; 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 21; Horn. Th. i. 40, 27. His reáf wæron swá hwíte swá snáw *vestimenta ejus facta sunt alba sicut nix*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 2. Ða scíran dagas hwítan *the clear bright days*, L. M. 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Hwíte metas *lacticinia* [cf. *Icel.* hvítr matr *milk, curds, etc. opposed to flesh*], Lye. Wǽron on dyssum felda unríme gesomnunge hwíttra manna and fægera *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum albatorum conventicula*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Engla and deófla, beorhtra and blacra, hwítra and sweartra, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Hire þuhte hwítre heofon and eorþe *heaven and earth seemed brighter to her*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603. Engla scýnost and hwíttost *most beautiful and most splendid of angels*, 18; Th. 22, 11; Gen. 339. [*Goth.* hweits; *O. Sax. O. Frs.* hwit; *Icel.* hvítr: *O. H. Ger.* hwíz *albus, candidus, lacteus: Ger.* weiss.] v. call-, geolu-, healf-, snáw-hwít.

hwíta. v. sweord-hwíta.

hwítan *to make white, to polish*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 48; Reim. 62. v. hwítian.

Hwít-cirice, an; *f. A local name*, WHITCHURCH:—Æt Hwítcíricean, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 7.

hwít ówidu, cudu, es; *n.* v. cwudu.

hwítel, es; *m. A* WHITTLE, *a cloak, mantle, blanket*:—Hwítel *sagum*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 60, 111; Wrt. Voc. 25, 51. Hnysce hwítel *linna*, 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 23. Seó wimman mid hire hwítle bewreáh hine *she covered him with a mantle*; opertus ab ea pallio, Jud. 4, 18; L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 76, 23. Ðá hét Benedictus beran ða tócwysedan lima on ánum hwítle intó his gebedhúse, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 21. Sem and Jafeth dydon ánne hwítel on hira sculdra *Sem et Japheth pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23. Ða eode ðes bróðor sume dæge ðæt hé wolde his reówan and hwítlas ða de hé on cumena búre brúcende wæs on sáe wacsan and feormian *hic cum quadam die lenas sive saga quibus in hospitale utebatur in mari lavasset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 10. [*A. R.* (MSS. C. T.) hwitel (other MS. kurtel): *Piers P.* for when he streyneþ hym to strecche þe straw is hus whitel, C-text 17, 76: *Halliwell Dict.* whittle '*a blanket. Kennett says "a coarse shagged mantle." The whittle, which was worn about* 1700, *was a fringed mantle, almost invariably worn by country women out of doors': Icel.* hvitill *a white bed cover.*] v. gafol-hwítel.

Hwít-ern, es; *n. Whitherne in Galloway*:—His mynster is æt Hwíterne, Chr. 565; Erl. 19, 7. [Cf. Bd. 3, 4:—Qui locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgo vocatur *Ad candidam casam*, eo quod ibi ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Brittonibus more fecerit. See also 5, 23:—On dære stówe ðe is geciged æt Hwítan earne *quæ candida casa vocatur*, S. 646, 31.]

hwít-fót; *adj. Having white feet*:—Hwítfót *albipedius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 48. Huítfoot, 99, 71.

hwíða, hweoda, an; *m*: hweoðu, e; *f. A breeze*:—Hwíða oððe weder *aura*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 43: Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 109; Wrt. Voc. 52, 59. Hwioðan oððe oreþe *aura*, ii. 6, 56. Ælc hwíða windes *every breath of wind*, Past. 42. 1; Swt. 306, 6. Hé fýste mæg ealde oncyrran ðæt hí windes hweoðu weorþeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 29. On lyftu þ tó hwíðan þ tó wedere *in auram*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28. On lyfte [MS. C. wedyre þ hweoðan], Ps. Spl. 106, 29. [*Icel.* hviða *a squall of wind.*]

hwítian; *p.* ode *To be or become white, to whiten*:—Ic hwítige *albeo, albesco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 6: *albo, albico*, 36; Som. 38, 29–30. Ðæt ðæt fel hwítige *that the skin may become white*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 6. [*A. R.* hwiteþ *prs. becomes white: Piers P.* whitten *to make white: Prompt. Parv.* whytoñ or make whyte *dealbo, candido: Goth.* ga-hweitjan *to make white: O. H. Ger.* hwízên *to become white; Ger.* weissen *to whiten.*]

hwíting, e; *f. Whiting, chalk and size*:—Of hwítingmelwe, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 20.

hwiting-treów, es; *n. Whitten tree;* pirus aria:—Hwítingtreów *varicus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 25; Wrt. Voc. 33, 25. v. Lchdm. iii. 334. col. 1.

hwít-leác, es; *n. Onion*; allium cæpe:—Hwítleác *poletis*, Ælfc. Gl. 41; Som. 63, 118: Wrt. Voc. 30. 61.

hwít-loc; *adj. Having white or bright, shining hair*:—Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 12; Rä. 48, 3. v. next word.

hwít-locced; *adj. Fair-haired, having bright hair*, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 7; Rä. 78, 4.

hwít-ness, e; *f. Whiteness*:—Seó reádnes dære rósan and seó hwítnes dære lilian, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30: Homl. Th. i. 444, 14. His gewǽda scínon on snáwes hwítnysse *his raiment shone with the whiteness of snow*, ii. 242, 7.

Hwít-sand *Wissant near Calais*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 5.

hwít-stów *is the translation of Libanus*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16.

hwom. v. hwamm.

hwón; *adj. Little, few* [but the word occurs for the most part only in the neuter acc. with a substantive or adverbial force = *a little*]:—Dó huniges hwón tó *put a little honey to it*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 15. Hwón buteran, 8; Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Hwón buteran and pipores hwón and hwón sealtes, 2, 52; Lchd n. ii. 268, 25–6. Swá hwæt swá hé læs and hwón hæfde geearnunge *si quid minus haberet meriti*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 1. Bealosíþa hwón, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 24; Seef. 28. Dó hwón on dine tungan *put a little on to your tongue*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 18: I, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 7. Genim hwón sealt *take a little salt*, 2; Lchdm. ii. 32, 3. Ácrind and hwón wermód geenua *pound oak rind and a little wormwood*, 52; Lchdm. ii. 124, 22. Hwón aron ða de onfindes ða ilco *pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 14. Ofer lytla þ hwón *super pauca*, 25, 21. Hwón þ unmonige *paucos*, p. 15, 7. Búta hwón untrymigo gehǽlde *nisi paucos infirmos curavit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 5. Hwónum *paucis*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 19. Ðanon hwón ágán *progressus inde pusillum*, Mk. Skt. 1, 19. Utón ús hwón restan *requiescite pusillum*, 6, 31. Hwón *paululum*, Lind. 14, 35. Hine hwón fram ðám cnihtum gewende, Ap. Th. 21, 27. Gif huidir huón ic sægde *quominus dixissem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 2. Gif hé hwón hnappode *if he dozed a little*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Ða hwón onslép, Shrn. 60, 17. Hwónu, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 11. Ðám mannum de mágon hwón gehýran *for those people who can hear but little*, L. Med. ex Quadr: Lchdm. i. 362, 20. Mót ic nú cunnian hwón dinne fæstrǽdnesse *pauculis rogationibus*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 34. Hé wæs hwón giernende dissa woroldþinga and mǽlra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 28. Hé dǽr bád westanwindes and hwón norþan *he there waited for a wind rather from the north of west*, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15. Hwón lange *rather long*, Herb. 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 24. Hwón weredre swæce *of a rather sweet taste*, 151, 1; Lchdm. i. 276, 9. Tó hwón God andrǽdeþ *fear God too little*; minime, Past. 17, 2; Swt. 109, 15: 63, 7; Swt. 417, 35. [*O. E. Hom.* wan: *Laym.* whon.] v. lyt-hwón; hwón-líc, -líce; hwéne.

hwonan. v. hwanan.

hwón-líc; *adj. Little, slight, small*:—Gif wé eów ða gástlícan sǽd sáwaþ hwónlíc bið dæt wé eówere flǽslícan þing rípon *if we sow the spiritual seeds for you, it is a slight matter that we reap your fleshly goods*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. Ic wearþ belocen on ánre lytlan byrig mid hwónlícum fultume *I was shut up in a little town with an inconsiderable force*, Homl. Swt. 7, 247.

hwón-lice; *adv. Little, slightly*:—Ða hwílwendlícan geþincþu ðe hé hwónlíce lufode *the temporal dignities that he loved but little*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 94. Nú gé hábbaþ hwónlíce tó geswincenne, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 14. Hé byþ hwónlíce biter on byrginge *it is a little bitter of taste*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 9. Hwónlíce þyrnihte, 161, 1; Lchdm. i. 288, 16. Heó hwónlíce undergéþ dære eorþan geendunge *it goes a little below the horizon*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 6: 134, 3. Him hwónlíce speów *he had but little success*, Homl. Skt. 7, 94. Mid dære sceall seó sáwul ealle þing gemǽtegian dæt hit tó swíde ne sý ne tó hwónlíce *therewith shall the soul moderate all things, that there be not error by excess or by defect*, 1, 162. Hwónlícost *minus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 47. Ón ðám máran ðe swýðor syngaþ, on ðám lǽssan ðe hwónlícor syngaþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 27. Hwónlícost *minime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 49.

hwón-lotum; *adv. A little while*:—Hwónlotum *parumper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 46.

hwonne, hwonon. v. hwanne, hwanon.

hwópan; *p.* hweóp *To threaten*:—Ne ondrǽd ðú ðé ðeáh de elþéodige egesan hwópan heardre hilde *fear not though strangers threaten terror and cruel war*, Elen. Kmbl. 164; El. 82. Bǽlegsan [bell egsan, MS.] hweóp hátan líge ðæt hé on wéstenne werod forbærnde nymðe hie moyses býrde *with terror of fire, with hot flame it* [*the pillar of fire*] *threatened that it would consume the host in the wilderness, unless they hearkened to Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 12; Exod. 121. Geofon deáþe hweóp *the ocean threatened death*, 166; Th. 206, 6; Exod. 447: Th. 208, 3; Exod. 477. Ongan dæd ðurh swefn sprecan tó ðám æpelinge and him yrre hweóp *then did God speak in a dream to the prince and in anger threatened him*, 125; Th. 159, 18; Gen. 2636. Ðonne hý him yrre hweópan frécne fýres wylme. Exon. 35 a; Th. 113, 22; Gú. 161. Ðǽr ænig ne mæg léþþum hwópe *there cannot any threaten injuries*, 64 a; Th. 236, 31; Ph. 582. [*Goth.* hwópan *to boast.*]

hworfan. v. hweorfan.

hwōsan. v. hwēsan.

hwōsta, an; *m. A cough:*—Hwōsta *tussis*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 5: Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 33. Hwōsta and nearones breósta, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 26. Hine dreceþ þyrre hwōstan and him on ðam hwōstan hwīlum losaþ sió stemn *he is troubled with a dry cough and at times during the cough he loses his voice*, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Wið hwōstan hū hē missenlīce on mon becume and hū his mon tilian scyle *for cough, in what different ways it comes on a man and how it must be treated*, 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* hosse, host, hoost *tussis: Scott.* host, hoast, hoist *a cough: Icel.* hósti: *O. H. Ger.* huosto *tussis: Ger.* husten.]

hwōstan; *p.* te *To cough:*—Hwōstaþ [hwosaþ, MS.] gelōme *they cough frequently*, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* hostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn *tussio, tussita: Scott.* host, hoist *to cough: Icel.* hósta: *Dan.* hoste: *O. H. Ger.* huostōn: *Ger.* husten.]

hwōderian. v. hweoderian.

hwu. v. hū.

hwugu. v. hwega.

hwurf *a going about, wandering, error:*—Huurf *error*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 64.

hwurfan. v. hweorfan.

hwurf-bān, Lchdm. iii. 98, 16. v. hweorf-bān.

hwurf-lic; *adj. Changeable;* mutabilis, Hpt. Gl. 470, 62. v. hwerf-līc.

hwurfling, es; *m. That which turns:*—Hwurflinces *orbis*, Hpt. Gl. 453.

hwurful; *adj. Changeable, fickle:*—Hwæt getācniaþ ða trumran ceastra būtan hwurfulu mōd *what do the strong cities betoken but fickle minds*; quid per civitates munitas nisi suspectæ mentes, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 7.

hwurful-ness, e; *f. Changeableness, mutability:*—Ða twigu dære hwurfulnesse *genimina mutabilitatis*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 1. Hió hit gecȳþ self mid hire hwurfulnesse dæt hió biþ swīðe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 34.

HWÝ, hwī; *inst. of* hwæt. WHY. **I.** *in direct questions:*—*Interrogativa* synd āxigendlīce *cur* hwī, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 58. Hwī didest dū dæt *quare hoc fecisti?* Gen. 3, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 9, 11. Hwý sceal ic æfter his hyldo þeówian? Cd. 15; Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. **II.** *in dependent clauses:*—Se wīsa Augustinus smeade hwī se hālga cȳdere cwæde . . . *the wise Augustine inquired why the holy martyr said* . . . , Homl. Th. i. 48, 10. Ēall dæra Iudēiscra teóna ārās þurh dæt hwī Drihten Crist seðe æfter flǽsce sōdlīce is mannes sunu eác swilce wære gecweden Godes sunu *all the quarrel of the Jews had its origin from this, why Christ, who according to the flesh is truly the son of man, should also be called the son of God*, 16. Ða āscade hē Ædelm hwý hit him ryht ne þuhte dæt wē him gerēhte hæfden *then he asked Ælhelm why that did not seem right to him which we had arranged for him*, Chart. Th. 171, 12. Ða ōðre ða ðe ðǽr nǽron þurh gewrite atīwdon hwī hī ðǽr beón ne mihton *the others who were not there shewed by letter why they could not be there*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 6. v. hwā.

Hwyccas, hwyder, hwylc. v. Hwiccas, hwider, hwilc.

hwylca, an; *m. A swollen vein;* varix, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 129; Wrt. Voc. 45, 32.

hwyrfan, hwyrf-bān, hwyrfel, hwyrfere, hwyrfolung, hwyrf-pōl. v. hwerfan, hweorf-bān, hwerfel, hwerfere, hwerflung, hwirf-pōl.

hwyrf-ness, e; *f. Giddiness:*—Wið brægenes hwyrfnesse, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20.

hwyrft, es; *m. A turn, revolution, going, course, orbit, circuit, orb, circle:*—Ða de ofercumaþ allum hwyrfte *quæ superveniunt universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 26. Hwā ne wundraþ dætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habban *who does not wonder that some stars have a less orbit than others?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Heofonsteorran beliūgaþ brādne hwyrft *the stars of heaven encompass a spacious circle* [*the earth*], Cd. 190; Th. 236, 16; Dan. 322. Geþancmeta on hwilce healfe dū wille hwyrft dōn cyrran mid ceáfe *consider on which side thou wilt bend thy course, turn with thy cattle*, 91; Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ǽnigne *si descendero in infernum*, Ps. Th. 138, 6. Helle hlīnduru nāgon hwyrft ne ūtsīþ ǽfre *never is there return or passage out through the grated doors of hell*, Exon. 97 b; Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. Nāhton mātan hwyrft *they could go no further*, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 6; Exod. 210. Nāh ic hwyrft weges [*Grein reads* hwyrftweges] *I cannot return*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 6; Rā. 4, 6. Sōna æfter ðǽm wordum helle hæftas hwyrftum scrīdaþ þūsendmælum *straightway after those words shall the captives of hell by thousands bend thither their steps*, Cd. 227; Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631: Beo. Th. 329; B. 163. Ða wæs āgangen geára hwyrftum *then had passed in course of years*, Elen. Kmbl. 2; El. 1. DER. ed-, ymb-hwyrft. v. hwearft.

hwyrftlian. v. hwearftlian.

hý. v. hē.

hycgan, hycgean; *p.* hogde. **I.** *to employ the mind, take thought, be mindful, think, consider, meditate:*—Bēc bodiaþ ðam ðe wiht hycgeþ *books tell to him that thinks at all*, Salm. Kmbl. 476; Sal. 238. Hycgeþ ymbe se ðe wīle *he shall think about it who will*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 2; Met. 19, 1. Ðām ðe mid heortan hycgeaþ rihte *his qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeaþ on heortan *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde*, 139, 2, 8. Gif gē tealа hycgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3223; An. 1614. Hwæt hē on hyge hogde heortan geþoncum *what he meditated in his mind with the thoughts of his heart*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 14; Gū. 1227. Ðū wið Criste wunne hogdes wið hālgum *thou didst strive with Christ, didst plot against the saints*, 71 b; Th. 267, 28; Jul. 422. Hycgaþ his ealle hū gē hī beswīcen *all think of this, how ye may deceive them*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 8; Gen. 432. Hicgeaþ on ellen *let your thoughts be of valour*, Fins. Th. 21; Fin. 11. Dæt seó forlætene cyrice ne hycgge ymb ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ *that the forsaken church will take no thought for those that live in her neighbourhood*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. Hū dū ymb mōdlufan mīnes freán on hyge hycge *how thou mayest think in thy mind of the love of my lord*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 5; Bo. 10. Hū gōd biþ dætte brōður on ān hiegen *how good it is that brothers should be unanimous*, Ps. 132, 1. Wærwyrde sceal wīsfæst hæle breóstum hycgan *a man cautious of words and wise must keep his thoughts to himself*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 24; Fā. 58. Uton wē hycgan hwǽr wē hām āgen and ðonne geþencan hū wē ðider cumen *let us consider where we may have a home, and then devise how we may come thither*, 83 a; Th. 312, 30; Seef. 117. Ā sceal snotor hycgean ymbe ðisse worulde gewinn *ever must the prudent man meditate about the struggle of this world*, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54. Ic mid heortan ongann hycggean *meditatus sum cum corde meo*, Ps. Th. 76, 6. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. 154; Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. Micel is tō hycganne wīsfæstum menn hwæt seó wiht sȳ *to a sagacious man it is a great subject for thought what the creature may be*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 14; Rā. 29, 13. Hycgenne, 108 b; Th. 414, 21; Rā. 32, 23. Hycgende mon *a man who thinks*, 92 b; Th. 347, 10; Sch. 10. Wē sculon ā hycgende hǽlo rǽdes gemunan sigora waldend *mindful of saving counsel must we ever remember the disposer of victories*, 84 b; Th. 318, 13; Mōd. 82. Gemune ūs on mōdsefan forþ hycgende folces ðīnes *remember us, being continually mindful of thy people*; memento nostri in beneplacito populi tui, Ps. Th. 105, 4. **II.** *to direct the mind* [*to an object*], *to be intent upon, to intend, purpose, determine, endeavour, strive:*—Ic hicge *molior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51: *nitor*, 36; Som. 38, 53. Ic mid ealre mīnre heortan hige hyege swīðe dæt ic dīn bebod ātredde *ego in toto corde meo scrutabor mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 69. Ic hycge dæt ic sōðne dōm symble healde *statui custodire judicia justitiæ tuæ*, 106: 146. Hió hogde georne dæt hire mæglhād clǽne geheólde *she earnestly determined to keep her maidenhood pure*, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 18; Jul. 29. Freóndrǽdenne heó from hogde *her mind revolted from relationship with him* [i. e. *she determined not to marry*], Th. 244, 28; Jul. 34. Hicg þegenlīce *viriliter age*, Jos. 1, 18. Hycge swā hē wille ne mæg wērigmōd wyrde widstondan *strive as he will the weary-hearted cannot withstand fate*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 15; Wand. 14. Ne hycge tō slǽpe se de heoldeþ dē *neque obdormiet qui custodit te*, Ps. 120, 3. Hēt dā hyssa hwæne hicgan tō handum *he bade then each of his men look to the arms in their hands*, Byrht. Th. 131, 6; By. 4. Ongunnon dæt ðæs monnes māgas hycgan þurh dyrne geþoht dæt hȳ tōdǽlden unc *this did the man's kinsmen through dark design endeavour, to part us two*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 12; Kl. 11. Wē ðæs sculon hycgan georne dæt . . . *we must therefore earnestly endeavour to* . . . , Cd. 19; Th. 25, 22; Gen. 397: 226; Th. 302, 6; Sat. 594. **III.** *to direct the mind with a feeling of confidence, to hope:*—Ic on dē geare hycge *sperabo in eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 2. Ic hycge tō dē *in te speravi*, 142, 8. Hycge him hālig folc hǽlu tō Drihtne *sperate in eum, omnis conventus plebis*, 61, 8. Wē cunnon hycgan and hyhtan dæt . . . *we can hope that* . . . , Frag. Kmbl. 83; Leas. 44. [*Goth.* hugjan: *O. Sax.* huggian: *Icel.* hyggja *to think, intend, purpose: O. H. Ger.* huggen *meditari, sperare*, Graff. iv. 786.] DER. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, wid-hycgan; *and see* hogian.

-hycgende. v. bealu-, deóp-, gleáw-, gram-, heard-, morðor-, nīþ-, rǽd-, stíð-, swíð-, þanc-, þrīst-, wís-, wiðer-hycgende.

HÝÐ, e; *f.* HIDE, *skin:*—Hýð *cutis* vel *pellis*; *corium* vel *tergus*, Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 31, 32; Wrt. Voc. 44, 17, 18. Getamnede hýð *subacta coria* vel *medicata* vel *confecta*, 17; Som. 58, 103; Wrt. Voc. 22, 19. Hiora hýð biþ swīðe gōd tō sciþlapum *their* [*walruses'*] *hide is very good for ship-ropes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 2. Him seó hýð āheardod wæs on ðǽm cneówum swā ólfendan cneó beóþ *the skin on his knees had got as hard as a camel's knees are*, Shrn. 93, 10. Þurh dære hýðe wunda ādwæscte his mōdes wunda *through the wounds of his skin extinguished the wounds of his mind*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 31. Twegen sciþrāpas ðǽr of hwæles hýðe geworht ðǽr of sioles, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 22. Se bāt wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hýðe *the boat was made of two hides and a half*, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 9. Þincþ him [*cattle*] genōg on ðam ðe hī binnan heora ǽgenre hýðe habbaþ tōeácan dam fódre ðe him gecyndelīc biþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox, 44, 23. Gif mon ōðrum rīb forsleá binnan gehālre hýðe geselle x scill. tō bōte gif sió hýð sīe tōbrocen . . . *if a man fracture another's rib without breaking the skin let him pay ten shillings in compensation; if the skin be broken* . . . , L. Alf. pol. 70; Th. i. 98, 11–13. Dā heó [*the snake*] gefylled wæs hē hēt hȳ behyldan and dā hýðe tō

Rôme bringan . . . heó wæs hundtwelftiges fôta lang, Ors. 4, 6; Bos. 85, 1. Hē healde iii niht hŷde [*of an ox*] and heáfod and sceápes eallswá. And gif hē đa hŷde ãweg sylle gilde xx ôran, L. Eth. iii. 9; Th. i. 296, 18. Hwæt sind gescŷ būton deádra nŷtena hŷda? Homl. Th. ii. 280, 30. Ic bicge hŷda and fell *ego emo cutes et pelles*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 29. Horses hŷda hī habbaþ him tō hrægle *pelliculas equorum ad vestimentum habentes*, Nar. 38, 2. In the Laws the word is used in technical phrases relating to flogging [cf. colloquial 'to give one a *hiding*']:—Wealh gafolgelda cxx scill. . . . . weales hŷd twelfum *the 'wer' of a tenant of British race is one hundred and twenty shillings . . . the 'hide gild' of a man of British race is twelve shillings* [the 'hide-gild' of a *þeów* (v. infra), whose *wer* was half that of a *wealh*, was six shillings; if the same proportion was kept, the *weales hŷd* would be, as here, twelve shillings], L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Þeówman þolie his hŷde oððe hŷdgyldes *let a slave be flogged or pay the 'hide-gild,'* L. E. G. 7, 8; Th. i. 172, 1. 7; L. C. S. 45; 47; Th. i. 402, 16, 26. Đara hyrda ælc bolige đære hŷde, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 3. Gif þeów deóflum geldaþ vi scill. gebēte oððe his hŷd *if a slave offer to devils let him pay six shillings or be flogged*, L. Wih. 13: 15: 10; Th. i. 40, 8, 11: 38, 22. Gif hwá his hŷde forwyrce and cirican geíerne sie him sió swingelle forgífen *if any one be liable to flogging* [lit. *forfeit his hide*] *and escape into a church, let the scourging be forgiven him*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 15. Se đe ēnig dissa dō, gilde wíte. frîman xii ōr, þeówman đa hŷde, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. v. Grm. R. A. 703. [*Laym. A. R. O. and N.* hude: *O. Frs.* hûd, hēd: *Icel.* hûð *a hide:* also a law term as above, e. g. fyrirgöra húð sinni *to forfeit one's hide*; leysa húð sína *to redeem one's hide*; cf. hýða *to flog: O. H. Ger.* hût *cutis, corium, pellis, tergus, birsa: Ger.* haut.]

-hŷd = -hygd, q. v.

HŶDAN ; *p. de To* HIDE, *conceal:*—Ic mē wið heora hete hŷde *absconderem me ab eo*, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Se lǽce hŷd his ísern wið done monn đe hē snīđan wile *the surgeon hides his knife from the man that he means to cut*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Hŷt *abscondit*, Swt. 187, 9. Se đe his hwǽte hŷtt *qui abscondit frumenta*, 49, 1; Swt. 377, 13. Hýdeþ, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 34; Seef. 102. Hī on holum hýdaþ hī *in cubilibus suis se collocabunt*, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Fleóþ đonne tō muntum and hié hýdaþ for đara engla onsýne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 26: Past. 15, 1; Swt. 89, 15. Ic on mīnre heortan hŷdde *in corde meo abscondi*, Ps. Th. 118, 11: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 109; Met. 29, 55. Đe hælend hine hŷdde *Iesus abscondit se*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 59. Hýddon hié *they hid themselves*, Cd. 40; Th. 53, 12; Gen. 860. Hŷde se đe wylle *hide who will*, Beo. Th. 2526; B. 2766. Ne syļþ hé hit ūs tō đon dæt wē hit hýdon, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Crist hét hine hýdan dæt hearde ísen [*put up his sword*], Homl. Th. ii. 246, 24. Nō đū mīnne þearft hafelan hýdan [*bury*], Beo. Th. 896; B. 446. Hwær se wuldres beám under hrusan hýded wǽre *where the tree of glory* [*the cross*] *under ground was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 436; El. 218. Đǽr đa ǽdelestan hŷdde wǽron, 2214; El. 1108. [*Orm.* hidenn; *Laym. A. R. O. and N.* huden: *Ayenb.* hede: *Chauc.* hide.] DER. â-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-hýdan.

hŷdd-ern. v. hēdd-ern.

hŷdels, es; *m. A place of concealment, hiding-place, cavern:*—Hýdels þeáfana *spelunca latronum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11. 17. Gif hit on hýdelse funden sỹ *if it be found in a place of concealment*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 4. [*Laym.* an hudlese wuneden *lived in caverns: A. R.* ine hudles *in secret: Trin.* break out of his hydels (hudels, huydels) *de latibulo suo erumpens*: *Wick.* in hidils (hudlis) *in abscondito.*]

hŷd-gild, es; *n. A payment made to escape the punishment of flogging.* v. hŷd.

hŷdig; *adj. Made of hide, leathern:*—Hýdig fæt *bulga*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 28; Wrt. Voc. 26, 28. [Cf. leđer-coddas *bulgæ*, 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.]

hŷdig = hygdig, q. v.

HŶF, e; *f. A* HIVE:—Hŷf *canistrum* vel *alvearium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 60; Wrt. Voc. 25, 2. Hŷf *alvearia*. Wrt. Voc. 284, 40. Hŷfe *alvearii*, ii. 4, 64. Hŷfi *alvearia*, 100, 1. Wið dæt beón æt ne fleóh genim đās ylcan wyrte đe wē veneriam nemdon and gehōh tō đære hŷfe đonne beóþ hỹ wungyude *that bees may not fly away, take this same plant that we called veneria and hang it to the hive, then will they be stationary*, Herb. 7, 2; Lchdm. i. 98, 1. Mæđerecīþ on đinre hŷfe đonne ne āsponþ nān man đīne beón ne hī man ne mæg forstelan đa hwīle đe se cīþ on đære hŷfe bīþ [*put*] *a plant of madder in your hive; then nobody will lure away your bees, nor can they be stolen while the plant is in the hive*, Lchdm. i. 397, 2–4. [Hē wunede eall niht swā drāne dōþ on hīue *he lived exactly as drones do in the hive*, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 20. *Rel. Ant.* huive: *M. L. Ger.* huve.]

-hygd. v. ge-, ofer-, wan-hygd, -hŷd.

hygdig, hŷdig; *adj. Disposed, minded, careful, considerate, chaste, modest:*—Þancolmōd wer þeáwum hŷdig *a man of thoughtful mind, virtuously disposed*, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Hygdig *casta*, Rtl. 68, 12. Hygdigo frīođōm *casta libertas*, 105, 1. Hygdego, 109, 35. [*O. Sax.* hugdig, hūdig (*in compounds*).] DER. ân-, bealu-, deóp-, fæst-, gleáw-, gram-, læt-, lytel-, nīþ-, ofer-, ređe-, stīđ-, þrīst-, un-, wan-, wīs-, wider-hygdig, -hŷdig.

hygdig-līce; *adv. Chastely:*—Hia seolfa hia hygdiglige beheóldon *seipsos castraverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

hygdig-ness, e; *f. Chastity, modesty:*—Hygdignisse *castitatis*, Rtl. 77, 33: 103, 40. Hygdignisse *pudore*, 110, 5.

hyge *the upper part of the throat, fauces:*—Hyge *faus* [*faux* or *fauces?*] Wrt. Voc. 282, 78: ii. 36, 46.

hyge, es; *m. Mind, heart, soul:*—Cwæþ dæt hīne his hige speóne dæt hē wyrcean ongunne getimbro *he said that his heart lured him to attempt making buildings*, Cd. 15; Th. 18, 17; Gen. 274. Ofþ hīne his hyge forspeón and his ofermetta ealra swīdost *until his heart seduced him, and his pride most of all*, 18; Th. 22, 34; Gen. 350. Hyge Euan wífes wāc gebōht *the mind of Eve, weak thought of woman*, 30; Th. 40, 34; Gen. 648. Đam þegne ongan his hige hweorfan *the man's mind began to change*, 33; Th. 44, 8; Gen. 706. Næs hīm blīđe hige *no cheerful mind was his*, 178; Th. 223, 10; Dan. 117. Wearþ him hýrra hyge đonne gemet wǽre *haughtier grew his soul than was meet*, 198; Th. 247, 2; Dan. 491. Him wæs geómor sefa hyge murnende *mournful was their mind, sorrowing their soul*, Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Forđon is mīn hyge geómor, 115 a; Th. 442, 24; Kl. 17. Se hreó hyge, 76 b; Th. 287, 18; Wand. 16. Ys mīnre heortan hige hluttor and clǽne *quia delectatum est cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. Hyge wearþ mongum blīssad *the heart of many was made glad*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 71, 30; Cri. 1163. Hīhende hyge *a gladsome mind*, Elen. Kmbl. 1986; El. 995. Hyge wæs him hinfūs *he was minded to flee away*, Beo. Th. 1514; B 755. Ne bið him tō hearpan hyge *no mind hath he for the harp*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 23; Seef. 44. Ne wæs him bleáþ hyge *no coward heart had he* [cf. *Icel.* hug-blauðr *timid*; hug-bleyði *cowardice*], Andr. Kmbl. 462; An. 231. Đā wæs hyge onlyrded *then was his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841. Se hearda hyge wunade *the stout heart continued*, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 31; Gū. 517. Hyge sceal heardum men *a bold man must have courage*, 92 a; Th. 346, 15; Gn. Ex. 205. Hige sceal đē heardra heorte đē cēnre đē ūre mægen lytlaþ *the firmer must courage be, braver the heart, the more our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hyge wēallende *a mind agitated by violent emotions*, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Weóll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. 18; Th. 23, 5; Gen. 354. Mīn hyge dreóseþ bysig æfter bōcum: hwīum hyge heortan neáh healde wealleþ, Salm. Kmbl. 122–6; Sal. 60–2. Đū wāst đæt ic eom unwīs hygcs *tu scis insipientiam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 6. Ic mīn gehāt niđ hyge gylde đæt mīne weleras ǽr wīse gedǽldan *reddam vota mea, quæ distinxerunt labia mea*, 65, 12: 102, 19. Ic andette đē mid hyge ealle heortan mīnre *confitebor tibi in toto corde meo*, 110, 1: 118, 69: 94, 10. Wesan dīne eáran gehýrende mid hige on eall gebedd esnes đīnes *fiant aures tuæ intendentes in orationem servi tui*, 129, 2. Mid hyge þencan *to think with the mind*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Wese heorte mīn on hige clǽne *fiat cor meum immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 118, 80. On mīnum hyge hreóweþ *I am grieved to think*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 31; Gen. 426. Ne meahte hē æt his hige findan dæt hē wolde þeódne þeówian *he could not find it in his heart to serve his prince*, 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266. Hālig on hige *holy of thought*, 133; Th. 168, 9; Gen. 2780: Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 14; Jul. 533. On heardum hyge *in my hard heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 1614; El. 809. Hēt hicgan tō hige gōdum *bade them see to it that they were of good courage*, Byrht. Th. 131, 7; By. 4. Hī on heofon setton hyge hyra mūþes *posuerunt in cælum os suum*, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Hæfde hyge strangne *he had a strong heart*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 9; Gen. 447. Heardrǽdne hyge, 107; Th. 141, 21; Gen. 2348. Ic geornlīce gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge *diligently I served God with loyal heart*, 28; Th. 37, 7; Gen. 586: Beo. Th. 529; B. 267. Þurh yrne hyge *in anger*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 39, 10; Cri. 620: Andr. Kmbl. 1941; An. 973. Dīnne hyge geféstna *strengthen thine heart*, Exon. 93 a; Th. 348, 33; Sch. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. Dōþ eówre heortan hige hāle and clǽne *effundite coram illo corda vestra*, Ps. Th. 61, 8. Nyllan gē eów on heortan đa hige stađelian *nolite cor apponere*, 11. [*Laym.* huse: *Orm.* hiȝ: *Goth.* hugs: *O. Sax.* hugi: *O. Frs.* hei: *Icel.* hugi, hugr: *O. H. Ger.* hugu, hugi *animus, sensus, affectus.*] DER. hât-hyge.

hyge-bend, es; *m*: e; *f. A tie or bond which is furnished by the mind:*—Hygebendum fæst *fixed firm by the mind's chains*, Beo. Th. 3761; B. 1878.

hyge-blind; *adj. Having the mind blinded*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 13; Jul. 61.

hyge-blīđe; *adj. Glad at heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 3378; An. 1693: Exon. 107 a; Th. 408, 31; Rä. 27, 20.

hyge-clǽne; *adj. Pure in mind*, Ps. Th. 104, 3.

hyge-cræft, es; *m. Mental power, intellect, wisdom:*—Ealle þeóde ēcne Drihten mid hygecræfte herigan *let all nations praise the Lord with the powers of their minds*, Ps. Th. 116, 1: 118, 61, 73. Gif đū mē dīnne hygecræft hylest and dīne heortan gebohtas *if thou dost conceal from me thy wisdom and thy heart's thoughts*, Exon. 88 b; Th. 333, 12; Gn. Ex. 3. Wisdōm higecræft heáne, Cd. 176; Th. 222, 1; Dan. 98. Hygecræftum, Hy. 6, 3; Hy. Gn. ii. 286, 3.

hyge-cræftig; *adj. Having mental power, wise, sagacious*, Exon.

11 a; Th. 15, 25; Cri. 241: 92 b; Th. 348, 8; Sch. 25: 101 a; Th. 380, 37; Rä. 2, 1.

hý-gedriht. v. hī-gedryht.

hyge-fæst; *adj. Firm of mind, prudent, wise*, Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 33; Rä. 43, 14. [*Icel.* hug-fastr *steadfast.*] Cf. hoga-fæst.

hyge-frōd; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent*, Cd. 92; Th. 117, 13; Gen. 1953.

hyge-frōfor, e; *f. Comfort for the mind or heart*, Elen. Kmbl. 709; El. 355: Hy. 9, 13; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 13.

hyge-gælsa; *adj. Slow, sluggish*:—Nis hē hinderweard ne hygegælsa swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða de late þurh lyft lācaþ fiþrum *non tamen est tarda, ut volucres quæ corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 3; Ph. 314. v. gælan.

hyge-gāl; *adj. Light-minded, wanton*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 394, 2; Rä. 13, 12. v. gāl.

hyge-gār, es; *m. A dart of the mind, a wile, device*, Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 21; Mód. 34.

hyge-geómor, -giómor; *adj. Sad in mind, mournful, sorrowful*, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 18; Gen. 879: Andr. Kmbl. 2175; An. 1089: 3112; An. 1559: Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 20; Gū. 1129: Beo. Th. 4807; B. 2408: Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 29; Cri. 891. Hygegeómorne, 115 a; Th. 442, 28; Kl. 19. Hygegeómre, 10 a; Th. 10, 17; Cri. 154: 22 b; Th. 61, 33; Cri. 994: 70 b; Th. 262, 4; Jul. 327: 45 b; Th. 155, 8; Gū. 857: 46 a; Th. 157, 31; Gū. 900: Elen. Kmbl. 2429; El. 1216.

hyge-gleáw; *adj. Wise, prudent, having clear mental vision*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 23; Cri. 1194: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 25; Edg. 51: Elen. Kmbl. 665; El. 333.

hyge-grim; *adj. Cruel of mind, fierce, savage*, Exon. 74 b; Th. 278, 9; Jul. 595.

hyge-leás; *adj. Thoughtless, careless, foolish*:—Ne gerīsep biscopum ne æt hām ne on sīde tō hygeleás [iunglic, MS. G.] wīse ac wīsdōm and weorþscipe gedafenaþ heora hāde *a too thoughtless manner is not seemly for bishops, neither at home nor when travelling, but wisdom and dignity are becoming to their rank*, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 41. Higeleás plega *senseless play*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 6. Hygeleáse *lacking wisdom* [*the rebellious angels*], Cd. 3; Th. 4, 10; Gen. 51. Leahtra hegeleásra *of sins committed thoughtlessly*, Ps. C. 50, 144; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 144. [*Icel.* hug-lauss *faint-hearted.*]

hyge-leást, e; *f. Thoughtlessness, foolishness, folly, want of wisdom, heedlessness*:—Ēálā gē cildra gālþ ūt būtan hygeléaste tō claustre oððe tō leorninge *O vos pueri egredimini sine scurrilitate in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 9. Ne ūs ne gedafenaþ dæt wē ūrne licharnan de Gode is gehālgod mid unþæslicum plegan and higeléaste gescyndan *it doth not beseem us to put our body, that is sanctified to God, to shame with indecent play and folly*, Homl. Th. i. 482, 12. Wē sceolon blissian on ūrum Drihtne nā on higeléaste *we ought to rejoice in our Lord, not in folly*, ii. 292, 32. Englas wæron befealleue on da hātan hell þurh hygeléaste and þurh oferméttо *angels had fallen into the hot hell through folly and through pride*, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 29; Gen. 331. Biscopum gebirað wīsdōm . . . ne gerīsaþ heom micele oferméttа ne ænige higeliste, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* hug-leysa *timidity.*]

hyge-mēd, e; *f. Honour that is shewn with the heart or mind, reverence*; or *fitness that is determined by the mind* [?]:—Wiglāf healdeþ higemēdum [hige mēdum, Th.] heáfodwearde *Wiglaf keeps guard reverently* [or *duly*], Beo. Th. 5810; B. 2909. v. mēd.

hyge-mēde; *adj. Wearying the heart or mind*, Beo. Th. 4875; B. 2442.

hyge-rōf; *adj. Stout, strong of mind or heart, magnanimous*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 6; Ruin. 20: 46 b; Th. 159, 13; Gū. 926: Andr. Kmbl. 465; An. 233: 2009; An. 1007: Beo. Th. 413; B. 204: Cd. 82; Th. 102, 32; Gen. 1709: 75; Th. 93, 22; Gen. 1550: Exon. 15 b; Th. 33, 31; Cri. 534: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 1; Jud. 303.

hyge-rūn, e; *f. A secret of the mind or heart*:—Cyriacus hygerūne ne māþ gāstes mihtum tō Gode cleopode *Cyriacus did not conceal the secret of his heart, but with the powers of the spirit cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. v. Grimm. A. u. E. 139. [*Icel.* hug-rúnar *magical runes with a power of wisdom.*]

hyge-sceaft, e; *f. Mental constitution, mind, disposition, heart*:—Frýnd synd hiē mīne georne holde on hyra hygesceaftum *they are my zealous friends, loyal in their hearts*, Cd. 15; Th. 19, 8; Gen. 288. [*O. Sax.* hugi-skafti; *pl.*]

hyge-snottor; *adj. Wise of mind, prudent, sagacious*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 23; Gū. 1082: 71 a; Th. 265, 24; Jul. 386: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 14; Met. 10, 7.

hyge-sorh, -sorg, e; *f. Mental care, anxiety*, Cd. 94; Th. 122, 31; Gen. 2035: Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 21; Cri. 174: 47 b; Th. 162, 28; Gū. 982: 50 a; Th. 174, 15; Gū. 1178: 51 a; Th. 176, 32; Gū. 1219: Cd. 37; Th. 48, 16; Gen. 776: Beo. Th. 4646; B. 2328.

hyge-teóna, an; *m. Deliberate injury* or *offence*:—Ic hīm hygeteónan hwītan seolfre bēte *with white silver will I make reparation to him for injury*, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 13; Gen. 2731: 69; Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Higeteónan spræc on fæmnan *from her heart spoke injuriously against the woman*, Cd. 103; Th. 136, 21; Gen. 2261.

hyge-þanc, es; *m. Thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1634; An. 818: Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 30; Cri. 1331: 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rä. 36, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 311; El. 156: Ps. Th. 74, 5.

hyge-þancol; *adj. Thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 681; An. 341: Cd. 176; Th. 221, 26; Dan. 94: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 20; Jud. 131.

hyge-þrymm, es; *m. Strength of heart* or *mind*, Beo. Th. 683; B. 339.

hyge-þýþ, e; *f. Pride of heart* or *mind, insolence*:—Higeþýþe wæg *was insolent*, Cd. 102: Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238.

hyge-þyhtig; *adj. Doughty of heart*, Beo. Th. 1497; B. 746.

hyge-treów, e; *f. Faith deliberately pledged*, Cd. 107; Th. 142, 25; Gen. 2367.

hyge-wælm, es; *m. Agitation of the mind, violent emotion*, e. g. *anger*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980.

hyge-wlanc; *adj. Proud, elated in mind*, Exon. 105 a; Th. 400, 1; Rä. 20, 2: 112 b; Th. 431, 21; Rä. 46, 4.

hyht, es; *m.* [*f.* Ps. Th. 77, 53.] *Hope, joyous expectation, joy*:—Hiht on Gode *hope in God*, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 11. Dære gāstlīcan strenge mycel hyht *the great hope of spiritual strength*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 28. Mē is hālig hyht on hine *spes mea in Deo est*, Ps. Th. 61, 7: 70, 4. Dū eart hyht ealra de on dysse eorþan ūtan syndon *spes omnium finium terræ*, 64, 6. Hwīlum hiē gehēton æt heargtrafum wigweorþunga bædon dæt him gāstbona geóce gefremede. Swylc wæs þeáw hyra hæðenra hyhtt *sometimes they vowed in their temples idolatrous honours, prayed that the destroyer of souls would afford them help. Such was their custom, such the hope of the heathens*, Beo. Th. 360; B. 179. Dū eart mīn se sōda hiht *tu es spes mea*, Ps. Th. 141, 5. Ælc hyht līfes *omnis spes vitæ*, Rtl. 3, 28. Dū cēgst his noman Iohannes and dē bip ðonne hyht and geféa *vocabis nomen suum Johannem et erit gaudium tibi et exultatio*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 10. Līfes hyht and ealles leóhtes geféa, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 32; Cri. 885: 42 a; Th. 141, 23; Gū. 631. Dær is hyht and blis *there is joy and bliss*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 47, 5; Cri. 750: 15 b; Th. 33, 22; Cri. 529: 46 b; Th. 159, 14; Gū. 926. Ne bip him tō hearpan hyge ne tō wīfe wyn ne tō worulde hyht *he hath no mind for the harp, nor delight in woman, nor joy in life*, 82 a; Th. 308, 26; Seef. 45. Næs him tō mādme wyn hyht tō hordgestreónum, Andr. Kmbl. 2229; An. 1116. Sigbēg hyhtes *corona spei*, Rtl. 1, 15. Hygtes, 3, 26. Is mē Moab mīnes hyhtes hwer *Moab olla spei meæ*, Ps. Th. 59, 7. Dære hælo de hē ūs tō hyhte forgeaf *for the salvation which he hath given us to hope for*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 28; Cri. 613. Hæbbe ic mē tō hyhte heofonrices weard *I have the guardian of the kingdom of heaven as my hope*, 68 b; Th. 255, 10; Jul. 212. Hæfdon hym tō hyhte helle flōras beornende bealo *they had the bottom of hell and burning torments to look forward to*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 8; Sat. 70. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nymþe weán and wītu *we have nothing to expect but woe and punishments*, 220; Th. 285, 9; Sat 335. Se beorn wæs on hyhte *the man was in good hopes* [*of performing his journey*], Andr. Kmbl. 478; An. 239: 1274; An. 637. Ic eom wunderlīcu wiht wīfum on hyhte *I am a wondrous creature giving joy to women*, Exon. 106 b; Th. 407, 7; Rä. 26, 1: Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 16; Rūn. 16. Hē hī on hihte holdre lædde *deduxit eos in spe*, Ps. Th. 77, 53. Ic hālignе gāst hyhte belūce emne swā ēcne *I believe the Holy Ghost to be just as eternal*, Hy. 10, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 41. Hē him forgeaf ēces līfes hyht, Blickl. Homl. 137, 7. Hī on God ænne heora hyht gesetton *they placed their hope on God only*, 185, 15: Ps. Th. 113, 20. Beón ða ofdrædde ða de sint ofsette mid flæscīlcum lustum, and nabbaþ nænne hihte tō engla werode *let those be afraid that are oppressed with fleshly lusts and have nothing to hope for from the angelic host*, Homl. Th. i. 222, 29. Dæt hī gleáwne hihte tō Gode hæfdan *ut ponant in Deo spem suam*, Ps. Th. 77, 9. Ic hihte on ðon hæbbe georne *exultabo*, 62, 7. Hyhta leáse helle sōhton *hopeless they sought hell*, Exon. 75 b; Th. 283, 18; Jul. 682. Hyhtum tō wuldre *with hopes of glory*, 116 b; Th. 448, 3; Dōm. 48. [*O. E. Homl.* huht, hiht: *Orm.* hihht: *O. and N.* hihte, higte.] DER. tō-, woruld-hyht.

hyhtan; *p.* te *To hope, trust, look forward to with hope* or *joy, rejoice*:—Ic under fiðrum hihte *sub pennis ejus sperabis*, Ps. Th. 90, 4. Ic dē hihte tō *sperantem in te*, 85, 2. Hihte ic tō dīnra handa hālgum dædum *in operibus manuum tuarum exultabo*, 91, 3. Heorte min and flæsc hyhtaþ georne on ðone lifgendan Drihten *cor meum et caro mea exultaverunt in Dominum vivum*, 83, 2. Hē hyhte tō mē *in me speravit*, 91, 14. Dām [dē] longe his hyhtan hidercyme *to those who had long hoped for his advent*, Exon. 10 a; Th. 9, 29; Cri. 142. Sione bearn symble hihtan *filii Sion exultant*, Ps. Th. 149, 2. Se þeóda lārcēow lærde ða rīcan dæt hī heora hiht ne besetton on dām swicelum welum, ac hihton on God dæra gōda syllend *the teacher of the gentiles taught the rich that they should not set their hope on deceitful riches, but should hope in God, the giver of good things*, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Wē cunnon hyhtan dæt wē heofones leóht āgan mōton *we can hope that we may possess the light of heaven*, Fragm. Kmbl. 84; Leás. 44. Ic ellen wylle habban and hlyhhan and mē hyhtan tō *I will have courage, and laugh and look forward with hope*, Exon. 119 a; Th. 456, 22; Hy. 4, 70: 12 b; Th. 21, 26; Cri. 340. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō hyhtanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 9. [*O. and N.* hihte.] v. ge-hyhtan.

hyht-ful; *adj. Full of hope* or *joy, joyous, exultant, glad, pleasant*:—Ic þurh Judas ær hyhtful gewearþ and nū gehȳned eom þurh Judas eft *through Judas formerly I became exultant, and now again through Judas am I humiliated*, Elen. Kmbl. 1842; El. 923. Ontȳn earna hleódor dæt mīn gehēmes hehtful weorþe *auditui meo dabis gaudium*, Ps. C. 50, 78; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 78. Him on läste beleác hihtfulne hām hälig engel *a holy angel closed behind them the pleasant abode* [*paradise*], Cd. 45; Th. 58, 14; Gen. 946. Wē hyhtfulle hælo gelȳiaþ *we, filled with hope, trust the salvation* [*or* hyhtfulle *may agree with* hælo], Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 17; Cri. 119.

hyht-gifa, an; *m. One who gives hope* or *joy* [*an epithet of Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 1700; El. 852.

hyht-gifu, e; *f. A gift which causes hope* or *joy*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 31; Reim. 21.

hyhting, e; *f. Exultation, joy*:—Hihting *exultatio, lætitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 30.

hyht-leás; *adj. Without hope* [*of that which is promised*], *joyless*:—Āhōf brȳd Abrahames hihtleásne hleahtor *Abraham's wife laughed incredulously* [*without hope that the promise of a son would be fulfilled*], Cd. 109; Th. 144, 9; Gen. 2387. v. hyht-ful.

hyht-lic; *adj. Giving*, or *having, cause for hope* or *joy, hopeful, pleasant, joyous, exultant*:—Hyhtlīc heorþweorod *a hopeful family*, Cd. 78; Th. 96, 35; Gen. 1605. Beóþ donne eádge đe đær in wuniaþ hyhtlīc is dæt heorþwerud *happy are they that dwell therein, joyous is that band*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 352, 1; Sch. 91: Cd. 95; Th. 125, 8; Gen. 2076. Hyhtlīc heofontimber *the pleasant frame of heaven*, 8; Th. 9, 23; Gen. 146: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 18; Dōm. 24. Hyhtlīcra hām, Cd. 218; Th. 278, 3; Sat. 216: 216; Th. 273, 17; Sat. 138. Donne biþ hyhtlīcre . . . biþ dæt ærende eádiglīcre, Soul Kmbl. 250; Seel. 129. Hāma hyhtlīcost, Andr. Kmbl. 207; An. 104. [*O. E. Hom.* hihtliche bure *a pleasant chamber*: cf. *Laym.* un-huhtlic.]

hyht-plega, an; *m. Joyous play, sport*, Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 14; Cri. 737: 105 b; Th. 402, 12; Rä. 21, 28.

hyht-willa, an; *m. Desire accompanied by hope* or *joy*:—Hyhtwillan leás *without hope of attaining any good*, Cd. 216; Th. 274, 25; Sat. 159.

hyht-wynn, e; *f. Joy of hope*:—Ne þearf hē hopian nō dæt hē donan mōte ac đær wunian sceal hyhtwynna leás *no need has he to hope that he may go thence, but there shall he dwell hopeless and joyless*, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 14; Jud. 121.

hyle, es; *m. A bend, turn, winding*:—Ābrocen land *vel* hilces *anfractus*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77, 9; Wrt. Voc. 55, 12. Wōge hylcas *anfractus, reflectus*, Hpt. Gl. 448. Hylcas *anfractus*, 486. Hylcum *anfractibus*, 493.

hyld, held, es; *m. Favour, protection, grace* [*of a superior to an inferior*], *loyalty, allegiance* [*of the inferior to the superior*]:—Ic hälsige eów for dæs cāseres helda dæt gē mē secgon *I adjure you by your allegiance to the emperor that you tell me*, Nicod. 8; Thw. 4, 7. Gecȳþe dæt on Godes helde and on hläfordes *let him declare that on his faith towards God and the lord*, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 23. On gesyhþe đara hāligra đe dīnne held curan *in the sight of the saints that chose thine allegiance* [*chose thee as their lord*]; ante conspectum sanctorum tuorum, Ps. Th. 51, 8. Đe his hyld curon, Cd. 198; Th. 246, 19; Dan. 481. Gē đe ūres dæs hälgan Godes held begangeþ *ye who practise loyalty towards our holy God*, Ps. Th. 133, 2. Đeáh đe ic on mīnes hūses hyld gegange *si introiero in tabernaculum domus meæ*, 131, 3. Hyld hæfde his ferlorene *he had lost the favour of his chief*, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 1; Gen. 301. Hæfde wuldres beám werud geläded on hild godes *the pillar of glory had conducted the host into the favour of God*, 170; Th. 214, 13; Exod. 568. On gästes hyld, 195; Th. 243, 23; Dan. 440. Hylda leáse *without favours*, Exon. 53 a; Th. 186, 20; Az. 21. Đē æfre on fullum hylum hold and on fulre lufe *faithful to thee with full faith and with full love*, Chart. Th. 598, 31. For eówrum hyldum đe gē mē symble cȳddon *for your fidelity that you have ever shewn me*, L. Edg. 5, 12; Th. i. 276, 19. v. helde, hyldu, gehyld, hold; Grmm. R. A. 252.

hyldan, heldan; *p. de*; *trans. and intrans. To bend, incline, heel, tilt*:—Đū gestaþoladest eorþan swīđe fæstlīce dæt heó ne helt on nāne healfe *thou hast fixed earth very firmly, so that it does not incline to any side*, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 130, 36. Heldeþ, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 327; Met. 20, 164. Hylde hine hleór bolster onfēng *he bent himself* [*to the couch*] *and the pillow received his cheek*, Beo. Th. 1380; B. 688. Đā hig hyra andwlitan on eorþan hyldun *cum declinarent vultum in terram*, Lk. Skt. 24, 5. Hié tō gebede hyldon *they bent down to pray*, Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Ne hyld đū mīne heortan *ut non declines cor meum*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Ic hyldan mē ne dorste *I dare not bow myself* [*the Ruthwell cross has* hælda ik ni darstæ], Rood Kmbl. 90; Kr. 45. Is mīn feorh tō helldore hylded geneahhe *vita mea in infernum appropinquavit*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. [*Laym.* scipen gunnen helden: *A. R.* helden win ine wunden: *Prompt. Parv.* heldyn or bowyn *inclino, flecto, deflecto*, p. 234, see note: *Wick. Piers P.* helde *fundere*: *O. Sax.* af-heldian: *Icel.* halla *to lean* or *turn sideways*; hella *to pour out*: *Dan.* hælde *to incline*: *Swed.* hälla: *O. H. Ger.* halden *vergere, recubare*; haldian, heldian *inclinare, declinare.*] DER. ā-, on-hyldan.

hyldan; *p. de To flay, take off the skin*:—Hyldeþ *discoriat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 78. And hyldon đa offrunge *detractaque pelle hostiæ*, Lev. 1. 6. [*Laym. Wick.* hilde: *Icel.* hylda *to slash.*] v. be-, on-hyldan; hold *and* hyldere.

hyld-āþ, es; *m. An oath of fealty* or *fidelity*:—Đus man sceal swerigean hyldāþas *in this manner are oaths of fealty to be sworn*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 2: see 252, 5. v hold-āþ.

hylde, an; *f. The slope of a hill*:—Ōþ dæs clifas norþ hyldan *to the north side of the cliff*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 418, 24. [*Icel.* hallr; *m. a slope, hill: O. H. Ger.* halda; *f. clivus.*] v. hyldan, held.

-hylde. v. earfoþ-, on-hylde *and* heald.

hylde-mǣg, es; *m. A near and dear kinsman*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 1; Gen. 1094: 94; Th. 122, 25; Gen. 2032.

hyldere, es; *m. A flayer, butcher*: — Hyldere đđe cwellere oddē flæsctawere *lanio* vel *lanista* vel *carnifex* vel *macellarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 121; Wrt. Voc. 60, 27. From hyldercum *a lanionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 2. v. hyldan, hold.

hylding, e; *f. A bending, inclination*; curvatura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 66.

hyld-ræden, e; *f. Fidelity*:—Ælc ōdrum āþ on hāligdōme sealde sōdre heldrædenne *each should give to other on the relics an oath of true fidelity*, Chart. Th. 610, 32. v. hold-ræden.

hyldu, e; hyldo; *indecl. f. Kindness, favour, affection, friendship, grace, fidelity, loyalty* [v. hold.]:—Ys mē heortan gehygd hyldu Drihtnes *Deus cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 21. His hyldo is unc betere tō gewinnanne donne his widermēdo *his favour is better for us to gain than his hostility*, Cd. 30; Th. 41, 20; Gen. 659. Đē wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo donne dīn sylfes bearn *his* [*God's*] *peace and grace were dearer to thee than thine own child*, 141; Th. 176, 33; Gen. 2021. Unc is his hyldo þearf *we need his favour*, 32; Th. 41, 30; Gen. 664: Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Hyldo tō wedde *as a pledge of favour*, Beo. Th. 5089; B. 2098. For ealdre hyldo *from old friendship*; amicitia vetus, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 28. Eallum monnum nānuht swā gōd ne þuhte swā hié tō his hyldo becōme *to all men nothing seemed so good as to obtain his favour*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 18. Ācwæþ hine fram his hyldo, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 6; Gen. 304. Hyldo *affectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 12. Swā ic āge Pharaones helde *so may I possess the favour of Pharaoh*; per salutem Pharaonis, Gen. 42, 15. Wē hraðe begytan hyldo dīne *cito anticipet nos misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Wutun ūrum Hælende hyldo gebeódan *jubilemus Deo salutari nostro*, 94, 1. Ic hyldo sōhte *I sought grace*, 118, 123. Englas đe ær godes hyldo gelæston *angels who were loyal to God*, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 9; Gen. 321: Ps. Th. 55, 10: 84, 8. [*O. Sax.* huldi *grace, favour, devotion*: *O. Frs.* helde, hulde: *Icel.* hylli *favour*] DER. ge-hyld. v. hold: gehyldo *and* see helde, hyld.

hyll. v. hel.

hyll, es; *m*: e; *f. A hill*:—Hyll *collis*, Ælfc. Gl. 97; Som. 76, 62; Wrt. Voc. 54, 6. Þurþ hylles hrōf *through the top of the hill*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 29; Rä. 16, 27. Stondende on lythum hylle, Shrn. 70, 14. Hī huntiaþ hī of ælcere hylle *they shall hunt them from every hill*, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hyllas *montes*, Ps. Spl. C. 71, 3. Hyllas and heá beorgas, Cd. 102; Th. 240, 7; Dan. 383. Hyllas and cnollas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 45, 11; Cri. 717. Gebigde synt hylla middaneardes *incurvati sunt colles mundi*, Cant. Abac. 6. Dūna and hylla *montes et colles*, Hymn. T. P. 75. Donne hie cweþaþ tō đæm dūnum and tō đæm hyllum *tunc incipient dicere montibus et collibus*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 33: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 30. [*Laym. A. R.* hul: *Orm.* hill: *Ayenb.* hell: *Prompt. Parv.* hylle.] v. sand-hyll.

hyll-hāma, an; *m. A cricket*:—Hilhāma *cicada*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 7; Wrt. Voc. 29, 29. Hyllehāma oddē gærstapa *cicada*, ii. 21, 54. v. hāma.

hyll-wyrt, e; *f. Hill-wort*: — Hylwurt *samum*, Ælfc. Gl. 40; Som. 63, 82; Wrt. Voc. 30, 34. Hylwyrt *pollegia*, 44; Som. 64, 83; Wrt. Voc. 32, 19. v. Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. In E. D. S. Plant Names hill-wort is given as [1] *mentha pulegium*; [2] *thymus serpyllum*.

hyl-song *a timbrel*:—On hylsongæ *in tympano*, Ps. Spl. T. 150, 4.

hylsten. v. hilst-n (*Appendix*).

hylte, es; *m. A wood, shrubbery*:—Scoom hylti *frutices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60.

hymblīcae *cicuta*, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 8. v. hemlīc.

Hymbre. v. Norþan-, Norþ-, Sūþ-hymbre.

hymele, an; *f. The hop plant*; humulus lupulus, Lchdm. ii. 392, col. 2. [*Icel.* humall: *Dan.* humle *hop-plant.*]

hymen, es; *m. A hymn*:—Be dam hymene đe wē be hire gewohhton *of the hymn that we composed about her*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 16.

hȳnan, hēnan; *p. de To abuse, humiliate, rebuke, correct, treat with insult* or *contumely, despise, oppress, afflict, ill-treat, bring* or *lay low, subject*:—Đām ilcan monnum đe hē ær þreátaþ and hēnþ *ipsis fratribus qui corriguntur*, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 117, 16. Đa đe hē ær hīnþ *those whom he subjects there*, 32, 2; Swt. 218, 19. Hē hermcwēdend hȳneþ *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Th. 71, 5. Sēde iuih gehēneþ mec hēnes sēde wutedlīce mec hēnes gehēneþ done sēde mec sende *qui vos spernit me spernit, qui autem me spernit spernit eum qui me misit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 16. Dæt se bealofulla hȳneþ heardlīce *the baleful one cruelly afflicts it*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 27; Cri. 260. Hī hȳnaþ đa heorde đe hī sceoldan healdan *they ill-treat the flock that they ought to keep*, L. I. P. 12;

Th. ii. 320. 17: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 135. Ic hiora fýnd fylde and hýnde *ad nihilum inimicos eorum humiliaverim*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Hié Godes hálgan hýnde mid wítum *he oppressed God's saints with tormentes*, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 25. Hé bebeád dæt hié mon on ælce healfe hiénde *he ordered that they should be treated with insult on every side*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 6. Se gúþsceaþa Geáta leóde hatole and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4627; B. 2319. Hé heów and hýnde *he smote and felled*, Byrht. Th. 141, 18; By. 324. Hí Godes cyrican hýndan and bærndon *they evilly entreated and burned the churches of God*, Chr. 684; Erl. 41, 22. Hý ða slógon and hýndon de ealle Rómáne friþian woldon, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 70, 4. Hefe ðú dine handa and hýn hiora oferhygd *raise thine hand and humble their pride*; leva manum tuam in superbiam eorum in finem, Ps. Th. 73, 4. Ne hén ðú *ne despicias*, Rtl. 43, 13. Hergian and hýnan *to ravage and ill-use*, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 79, 1. Of dæs handum de hine hýnan wolde *from the hands of him that would have laid him low*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Hé sceal ríperas and reáferas hatian and hýnan *robbers and plunderers he must hate and humble*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 20. Ic wolde helpan dæs de unscyldig wære and hénan done de hine yfelode, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 17. Hénan ða yflan and fyrþrian ða gódan *to bring the evil low and to promote the good*, 39, 2; Fox 212, 22. Ic eom frymdi tó dé dæt hí helsceaþan hýnan ne móton *I am suppliant to thee that fiends of hell may not evil entreat it* [*the soul*], Byrht. Th. 137, 3; By. 180. [*O. E. Hom* stala and steorfa swíde eow scal hene: *Laym.* hænen and hatien; *Goth.* haunjan *to humiliate*: *O. Frs.* hêna: *O. H. Ger.* hônjan *debilitare, illudere*: *G.r.* höhnen.] DER. á-, for-, ge-hýnan; *and see* hean.

-hynde. v. six-, twelf-, twý-hynde.

hynden, e; *f. A legal association of one hundred men. It will appear from the following passage that the* hynden *was an association of ten tithings*: — Dæt wé tellan á x. menn tógædere and se yldesta bewiste da nigene tó ælcum dara geláste ðara de wé ealle gecwédon and sýddan da hyndena heora tógædere and ælmne hyndenman de ða x. mynige tó úre ealre gemæne þearfe and hig xi. healdan dære hyndene feoh [*resolved*:] *that we always count ten men together, and that the chief one should direct the nine in each of those duties that we have all agreed upon; and then groups of ten tithings and* [*in each such group*] *one chief man* [hyndenman] *who may admonish the ten* [*chiefs of tithings*] *to the common benefit of us all; and let these eleven keep the money of the* hynden *to which they belong*, L. Æðelst. v. 3; Th. i. 230, 22–232, 3. On dære hyndenne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 11. v. next word; and see for a discussion of the term Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 242, sqq.

hynden-mann, es; *m. The head man of a* hynden: — Dæt wé ús gegaderian á emban ælme mónaþ gif wé mágon and ælmtan habban da hyndenmenn and da de da teóþunge bewitan . . . and habban ða xii [xi?] menn heora metscype tógædere [*resolved*:] *that we gather to us once every month, if we can and have leisure, the* hyndenmen *and those who direct the tithings . . . and let these eleven* [*the* hyndenman *and one from each tithing in the* hynden *of which he was the head*] *have their refection together*, L. Æðelst. v. 8; Th. i. 236, 1–6. v. preceding word; and cf. hundred-mann.

hyngrian, hyngran; *p.* ode, ede *To hunger.* I. *with nom. of person*:—Éádige synd gé de hingriaþ nú *beati qui nunc esuritis*, Lk. Skt. 6, 21. Éádige da de rihtwísnesse hingriaþ *beati qui esuriunt justitiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Hungrian is of untrumnysse dæs gecynnes *esurire ex infirmitate naturæ est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 14. Hwænne gesáwe wé dé hingriendne *quando te vidimus esurientem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37. Dane hingriendan *famelicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 27. Gé géfon hingrendum hláf, Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 12; Cri. 1355. God gefylþ da hingrigendan mid his gódum, Homl. Th. i. 202, 35. II. *with dat. or acc. of person*:—Siddan him hingrode *afterwards he hungered*, 166, 12. Him nán þing ne hingrode, 168, 19. Hine hingrede *esuriit*, Lk. Skt. 4, 2. Mé hingrode *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35. Dá ongan hyne syddan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. [*Piers P.* þe hungreþ: *Goth.* huggrjan *impers. with acc.*: *O. Sax.* gihungrian: *O. Frs.* hungera: *Icel.* hungra: *O. H. Ger.* hungarian *pers. and impers. with acc. esurire*: *Ger.* hungern.] v. ge-hyngran.

hyngrig; *adj. Hungry*:—Ic wæs hingegrig *esurivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. v. hungrig.

hýn-ness, e; *f. Humiliation, abasement. proscription*:—Unsceaþþendra hýnnysse *proscriptionibus innocentum*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 25, note. v. hean, hýnan.

hynni-laec *ascolonium*, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 6. v. enne-leác.

hýnþ, e; hýnþu [-o]; *indecl. f. Humiliation. abasement, disgrace, contempt, injury, harm, loss*:—Hýnþ wé lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*. Ælfc. Gl. 81: Som. 73, 24; Wrt. Voc. 47. 29. Mycel hýnþ and sceamu hyt ys men nelle wesan dæt dæt hé ys and dæt de hé wesan sceal *magnum damnum et verecundia est homini nolle esse quod est, et quod esse debet*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 3. Héuþa *detrimentum, damnum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Sorh is mé tó secganne hwæt mé Grendel hafaþ hýnþo gefremed *a grief it is to me to say what harm Grendel hath done me*, Beo. Th. 954; B. 475: 1190; B. 593. Undóm déman earmum tó hýnþe *to judge unjust judgment to the injury of the poor*, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 24. Hí willaþ geinnian da æftran hýnþe mid dám uferan gestreónum *they desire to supply the consequent loss with the heavenly gains*, Homl. Th. i. 340, 33. Hýnþu and hráfyl *injury and slaughter*, Beo. Th. 559; B. 277. Wé hénþo geþoliaþ *we shall suffer humiliation*, Cd. 222; Th. 289, 18; Sat. 399. Helle hiénþu heofones mærþu *the disgrace of hell, the glory of heaven*, Exon. 16b; Th. 37, 10; Cri. 591. Hýnþu unrim *ills unnumbered*, Cd. 37; Th. 48, 15; Gen. 776. Fela heardra hýnþa *many cruel injuries*. Beo. Th. 3348; B. 1666. Hénþa. Bt. Met. Fox 12, 41; Met. 12, 21. Ná beóþ da éadige de for hýnþum odde lirum hwilwendlícra hydda heófiaþ *they are not blessed. who mourn for losses of temporal comforts*, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. Eall gé dæt mé dydon tó hýnþum *ye did all that against me*, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 24; Cri. 1514. Hié in hýnþum sculon wergþu dreógan *in abject state shall they undergo damnation*, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210. Dú hweorfest of hénþum in gehyld godes *thou shalt go from humiliations into the grace of God*, Andr. Kmbl. 233; An. 117. Dæt wé on dam tóweardan life hýnþa forbúgan mágon *that in the life to come we may escape disgrace*, H. R. 17, 29. Hénþa, Dóm. L. 6, 88. Ic heóld nú nigon geár wíd ealle hýnþa dínes fæder gestreón *I have kept now nine years thy father's wealth from all losses*, Homl. Skt. 9, 42. [*O. E. Hom.* hend: *O. H. Ger.* hônida *contumelia, ignominia, calumnia, dedecor, crimen, humilitas.*] v. heán, hýnan.

HYPE, es; *m.* THE HIP, *haunch, upper part of the thigh*:—Hype *clunis*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 49: *ilia*, li. 110, 54. Ánra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype for nihtlícum ege *every man had his sword upon his thigh because of fear in the night* [Song of Sol. 3, 8], Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Dó his sweord tó his hype *ponat vir gladium super femur suum*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 2. Hypas *clunes*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 70; Wrt. Voc. 44, 52. [*A. R. Glouc.* hupe: *Wick. Chauc.* hipe, hippe: *Goth.* hups; *m: Icel.* huppr: *m: O. H. Ger.* huf; *f. femur, coxa, clunis*: *Ger.* hüfte.]

hýpe, an; *f. A heap*:—Hýpe *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 70. Hí beóþ gegaderode tó micelre hýpan gif wé hí weaxan lætaþ *they will be gathered together into a great heap, if we let them grow*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. Goldes and seolfres ungerime hýpan, i. 450, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* hûfo; *m. strues, acervus, tumulus, congeries.*] v. mold-hýpe, heáp.

hype-bán, es; *n. The hip-bone*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 54; Wrt. Voc. 44, 37. Hupbán *catacrinis*, ii. 22, 63. Hupbánan *lumbi*, 54, 11.

hýpel, es; *m. A heap*:—On hýpel *in cumulum, in augmentationem*, Hpt. Gl. 465. Hypplas *congeries*, 499. On reáde hýplas *in rubicundas congeries*, 449. Cf. scald-hýflas *vel* sond-hyllas *alga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73. [Hupel *acervus*, Wrt. Voc. 89, 44: *Wick.* hipil: *Trev.* huples; *pl.* Cf. also *Wick.* hipilmelum *acervatim.*]

hype-, hup-seax, es; *n. A knife hanging at the hip, a dagger, short sword*:—Lytel sweord *vel* hypesex *pugio* vel *clunabulum*, Ælfc. Gl. 52; Som. 66, 50; Wrt. Voc. 35. 37. Helm oddæ hupseax, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 6; Cra. 64. Helmas and hupseax, Judth. 12; Th. 26, 15; Jud. 328.

hype-werc, es; *m. Pain in the hip, sciatica*:—Hipwerc *sciascis*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 42; Wrt. Voc. 19, 45.

HÝR, e; *f.* HIRE, *payment for service done* or *money lent, interest*:—Ne nim ðú ná márе æt him tó hýre donne ðú sealdest. Ne syle ðú ðín feoh tó hýre *computabuntur fructus ex tempore, quo vendidit, et quod reliquum est, reddet emptori. Pecuniam tuam non dabis ad usuram*, Lev. 25, 27, 37. Tó hýre *ad usuram*, Deut. 23, 19. Hwí ne sealdest ðú mín feoh tó hýre *quare non dedisti pecuniam meam ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 23. De hyra feoh lánaþ tó hýre *qui pecuniam suam mutuam dant fenore*, L. Ecg. P. iii. proem; Th. ii. 194, 31. [*Laym.* hure: *A. R.* hure, huire: *Piers P.* hyre: *Wick.* hire: *Du.* huur *wages*: *Dan.* hyre *hire*: *O. Frs.* hêre *a lease.*]

hýra, an; *m. A hired servant, hireling*: — Se hýra se ðe nis hyrde *mercenarius qui non est pastor*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12, 13; Homl. Th. i. 238, 14: 240, 15. Hýrena þeówe gé fleóþ . . . swá se hýra donne hé done wulf gesyhþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings . . . as the hireling does when he sees the wolf*, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 38, 14.

hýra, an; *m. One who is subject to another*:—Æþelbryhtes hýra *sub potestate positus Ædilberti*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 21.

HÝRAN, héran, híeran; *p.* de [*with acc., with infin., and with acc. and infin.*] I. *to* HEAR, *hear of*:—Morgensteorran ðe wé óðre naman æfensteorra nemnan héraþ *the morning star which we hear called evening star by another name*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 29; Met. 4, 15. Nænigne ic sélran hýrde hordmádmum *no better treasure did I ever hear of*, Beo. Th. 2399; B. 1197. Æfre ic ne hýrde ðon cymlícor ceól gehladenne héahgestreónum *never have I heard of a bark any fairer laden with treasures*, Andr. Kmbl. 720: An. 360. Wundorlícor donne æfre byre monnes hýrde *more wonderfully than ever child of man heard*, Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 19; Ph. 129. Ic londbúend secgan hýrde *I have heard the people of the country say*, Beo. Th. 2697; B. 1346. Ne hýrde ic idese lædan mægen fægerre *I have not heard of a queen leading a fairer force*, Elen Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Hýrde ic dæt hé done healsbeáh Hygde gesealde *I have heard that he gave the collar to Hygd*, Beo. Th. 4350; B. 2172. II. *to listen to, follow, serve, obey, be subject to, belong to*:—Ic hêro *servio*. Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 29. Se port hýrþ in on Dene *the port belongs to the Danes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ic gean dæs landes æt Holungaburnan and dæs de dærtó hýrþ *I grant the land at*

Hollingbourn and what belongs thereto, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Se haga æt Wiltúne đe hýrþ intó Wilig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 415, 4. Hé mínum lárum hýreþ [MS. hyraþ] *he listens to my teachings*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 264, 29; Jul. 371. Đa men đe híraþ intó heora mynstre *the men that belong to their minster*, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 384, 4. Đa ígland de in Denemearce hýraþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 31. Đás land eall hýraþ tó Denemearcan, 36; 20, 4. Inc hýraþ eall *all shall be subject to you two*, Cd. 10; Th. 13, 20; Gen. 205. Gif gé hýraþ mé *if ye obey me*, 106; Th. 139, 26; Gen. 2315. Đú tunglu genédest đæt hie đé tó héraþ *legem pati sidera cogis*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 10; Met. 4, 5. Hýrde on dam đa bysene đæs árestan hyrdes Godes cyricean *in quo exemplum sequebatur primi pastoris ecclesiæ*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Hié cwædan dæt se án wære sóþ God se de Martinus hýrde *they said that he alone was true God whom Martin followed*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 1. Englas hérdon hím *angeli ministrabant illi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. Æt Israhelisce folc hýrdon gode and Moise his þeówe *populus credidernnt domino et Moysi servo ejus*, Ex. 14, 31. Tó đæm landum eallum đe đærtó hiérdon *to all the lands that thereto belonged*, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 32. Filgan hí dam láfordscipe de dæt land tó hýre *let them follow the lordship that the land belongs to*, Chart. Th. 549, 33. Eal dæt folc de đé híran sceal *omnis populus qui subjectus est tibi*, Ex 11, 8. Ne mæg nán mon twám hláfordum híéran *nemo potest duobus dominis servire*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 24. Héra, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 24. Gif hé Gode wile rihtlíce hýran, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 36. Him æghwilc hýran scolde gomban gyldan *him each one had to obey, to him pay tribute*, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10. Héran, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 61; Met. 1, 31. Holdlice hýran woldon *were ready loyally to obey*, Andr. Kmbl. 3277; An. 1641. Hádengild hýran wig weorþian *to follow false Gods, to worship idols*, Apstls. Kmbl. 94; Ap. 47. [*Goth.* hausjan: *O. Sax.* hôrian *to hear, obey*: *O. Frs.* héra: *Icel.* heyra *to hear, hearken; belong to*: *Dan.* hóre: *O. H. Ger.* hôrian *audire, auscultare, obedire, pertinere*: *Ger.* hören.] DER. ge-, mis-, ofer-hýran.

hýran *to hire.* v. hýrian.

hyrcnian *to hearken*, Andr. Kmbl. 1307; An. 654: Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 21; Gú. 979. v. heorcnian.

hyrdan, herdan, hierdan; *p.* de *To make hard, strong* or *bold, to embolden, encourage, brace*:—Sóna æfter đon suíde lídelice hierde [hirde, Cott. MS.] đa de hí unfæsdráde wisse *caute monendo postmodum, quæ infirma sunt, roborat*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 8. Tó dam wáge geság heafelan onhylde hyrde đá géna ellen on innan *to the wall he sank, bowed his head, yet within did he brace up his strength*, Exon. 51 a; Th. 178, 15; Gú. 1244. Hyrde hine georne *diligently encouraged him*, Wald. 1; Vald. 1, 1. Herd hyge dinne heortan stadola *make thy soul strong, firm fix thine heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 2427; An. 1215. [*Goth.* ga-hardjan *to harden*: *O. Sax.* gi-herdian *to make strong, firm*: *O. Frs.* herda: *Icel.* herða *to harden, temper* [*iron*]; *to exhort, cheer*: *O. H. Ger.* hartian *confortare.*] DER. á-, for-, ge-, on-hyrdan. v. heardian.

hyrde. v. hirde.

hyrdel, es; *m. A hurdle, a frame of intertwined twigs* or *bars*:—Hyrdel *cleta, cratis*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 44; Wrt. Voc. 26, 43: *cratis* i. *flecta*, 49; Som. 65, 88; Wrt. Voc. 34, 20. Đá forlét se cásere đone hálgan líchaman uppon dam ísenan hyrdle *then the emperor left the holy body* [*of St. Lawrence*] *on the iron hurdle*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Hyrþil *cratem, flecta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 45. Hyrdlas *crates*, 80, 22. [*Prompt. Parv.* hyrdel *plecta, flecta, cratis*: *R. Glouc.* an chyrche of herdles and of serden: cf. *Goth.* haurds *a door*: *Icel.* hurð *a door, a hurdle*: *O. H. Ger.* hurt *crates, craticula*: *Ger.* hürde *a hurdle.*]

hyrd-ness. v. hird-ness.

hyrd-réden. v. heord-ráden.

hyrdung, e; *f. Strengthening, restoring*: — Hyrdung *constructio* vel *instructio*: ealdere timbrunga bóte *instructio*: niwe timbrung *constructio*, Ælfc. Gl. 62; Som. 68, 74-6; Wrt. Voc. 39, 57-9. v. hyrdan, á-hyrding.

hýre *hire.* v. hýr.

hýre-borg, es; *m. Interest, usury*:—Hiéreborg (*or*? hiére, borg) *fenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 18.

hý-réd. v. hí-réd.

hýred-ness *fame, report*; fama, Lye.

hýre-gilda, an; *m. One who receives* (?) *pay for service, a mercenary*:—Hýregildan *mercedarii*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 96; Wrt. Voc. 18, 46.

hyrel [?]:—Andlang dære fyrh dæt hit cymþ tó hyrel; donne þwyres ofer hyrel on da furh ofer clænan dúne, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 435, 9.

hýre-, hiére-, hýr-mann, es; *m. One who obeys*, or *is subject to, another, a subject, follower, servant, subordinate*, [*as an ecclesiastical term*] *a parishioner, a hearer*:—Fordon oft for dæs láreówes unwísdóme misfarað đa híéremenn and oft for dæs láreówes wísdóme unwísum hiéremonnum biþ geborgen *for often from the ignorance of the teacher the followers go astray, and often from the wisdom of the teacher the followers are preserved*; per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 5. Se hryge dæt sint đa hiéremenn *hi, qui subsequenter inhærent, dorsa nominantur*, Swt. 29, 12. On ódre wísan sint tó monianne đa ealdormen on odre wísan đa hiéremenn *quomodo admonendi subditi et prælati*, 28; Swt. 189, 13. Bist dú úre cyning odde beóþ wé dine hýrmen *rex noster eris aut subjiciemur ditioni tuæ?* Gen. 37, 8. Wé beódaþ eác úrum híremannum *we also command our subjects*, L. Æðelst. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 1. Æt his hýremannum *from his subordinates*, 11; Th. i. 240, 16. Eówrum hýremonnum cýðan *to make known to your parishioners*, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20. His hiéremonnum *auditores suos*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 17. His hýrmen, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22. Is gehwylcum mæssepreóst micel þearf dæt hé his hýremen georne lære, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 6; 28; Th. ii. 424, 33. v. hýran.

hýr-geoht, es; *n. A hired yoke of oxen*:—Be hýrgeohte, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7.

hýrian; *p.* ode: hýran; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To hire*: — Ús nán man ne hýrode *nemo nos conduxit*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 7. Nán man ús ne hýrde, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 5. Sede wolde hýrian wyrhtan, 72, 19. [*A. R.* huien: *Prompt. Parv.* hyryn *conduco*: *Laym.* hureden, *p. pl.*: *Piers P.* huyred, *pp.*: *O. Frs.* hêra: *O. Dut.* hueren: *M. L. Ger.* huren.] v. á-hýrian, ge-hýran.

hyrian; *p.* ede *To imitate*:—Hió hyrigaþ monnum *they imitate men*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. v. æfter-, on-hyrian.

hýrig-mann, es; *m. A subject, follower, parishioner*:—Hýrigmonnum, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 27. Hýrigmen, 28; Th. ii. 424, 16. v. hýre-mann.

hýrig-mann, es; *m. A person hired to work*: — Đá gewearþ dam hláforde and dám hýrigmannum wid ánum peninge *an agreement to work for a penny was made between the lord and the workmen he had hired*, Th. An. 73, 30.

hýrling, es; *m. A hireling, one who works for hire*:—Hí heora fæder on scipe forléton mid hýrlingum *relicto patre suo in navi cum mercenariis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 20.

hýr-mann, es; *m. One who works for hire*:—Hýrman *mercenarius*, Wrt. Voc. 86, 40. Mid dæm hýremonnum *cum mercenariis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20. [Hurmon, Wrt. Voc. 95, 51.]

hýr-mann. v. hýre-mann.

hyrnan; *p.* de *To project in the shape of a horn* or *wedge*:—Andlang dæs streámes on done mædhami de hyrnþ into Scylfúne and ránd Scylfúne and-lang streámes dæt it cymþ tó dam mylewere de hyrnþ intó ducelinge dúne *along the stream to the meadow-enclosure that projects wedge-shaped into Scylfton; and from Scylfton along stream until it comes to the mill-weir that juts out into Ducklingdown*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 92, 29. [Cf. '*Herne*, a nook of land, projecting into another district. pałish, or field,' Forby.] v. hyrne.

hyrne, an; *f. A horn, corner, angle*:—Hyrne *angulus*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 73. Dæt wæter de man da bán mid áþwóh binnan dære cyrcan wearþ ágoten on ánre hyrnan *the water that the bones were washed with in the church was poured away in a corner*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 162. Tó dæs hegges hyrnan *to the corner of the hedge*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 423, 18. Tó mórmæde norþ hyrnan, 449, 19. On stræta hyrnum *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. On dæs weofodes hyrnan *super cornua altaris*, Ex. 29, 12: Lev. 4, 18: 8, 15. On da feówer hyrnan dære earce *per quatuor arcæ angulos*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 21. [*A. R.* hurne: *R. Glouc.* hurne: *Prompt. Parv.* hyrne *angulus*, see note, p. 241: *Chauc.* herne: *Piers P.* huirne, hirne, hyrne: *O. Frs.* herne: *Icel.* hyrna *one of the horns* or *points of an axe head*; *a mountain peak.*] v. horn.

-hyrne. v. án-, þreó-hyrne.

hyrned; *adj. Provided with a horn* or *beak* [*of a ship*], *having angles* or *corners*:—Da hyrnedan næddran *the horned snakes*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 7. Hyrnde ciólas *ships having horn-shaped prows*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 46; Met. 26, 23. v. án-, eahta-, ofer-, six-hyrned.

hyrned-nebba; *adj. Horny-* or *hard-beaked* [*epithet of raven and eagle*], Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 28; Jud. 212: Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 11; Æðelst. 62.

hyrnen; *adj. Made of horn*: — On stefne bémen hyrnene [Ps. Spl. býman hyrnendre; Ps. Stev. hornes hyrnes: *Wick.* þe horniene trumpe] *voce tubæ corneæ*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* hurnin *corneus.*]

hýr-ness, e: *f. Obedience, subjection, a district in subjection to secular or ecclesiastical authority*:—His mód biþ áfédd mid dære smeáunge dære wilnunga ódterra monna hiérnesse *in occulta meditatione cogitationis ceterorum subjectione pascitur*, Past. 8, 2; Swt. 55, 6. Hé underþeódde and him tó hérenysse geteáh *subjecit*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 33. Wæs hé árest arcebiscopa dæt him eall Angelcynn hýrnysse geþáfode *is primus erat in archiepiscopis, cui omnis Anglorum ecclesia manus dare consentiret*, 4, 2; S. 565, 22. Underþeódde on hérnysse *subjecti*, 30; S. 561, 36. Ne spane nán mæssepreóst nánne mon of ódre cyrcean hýrnysse tó his cyrcan ne of ódre preóstscyre lære dæt mon his cyrcan ge-sécе *let no priest entice any man from the parish of another church to his church, nor persuade any one to come from another district to attend his church*, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31. Eall Beorcleá hýrnesse hí áwæston, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 21. From hwæm ondfóap gæfle odde hérnisse *a quibus accipiunt tributum vel censum?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 25. v. mis-hýrness; hýran, hýre-mann.

hyrnetu, hyrnet, e; *f. A hornet*:—Hyrnet *crabro*, Ælfc. Gl. 22; Som. 59, 107; Wrt. Voc. 23, 63. Hyrnetu *crabro*, ii. 16, 25. Hurnitu, 105, 46. Ic ásende hyrnytta *mittam crabrones*, Ex. 23, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* hornuz *crabro, scabro*: *Ger.* hornisz.]

hyrn-ful; *adj. Full of corners*; angulosus, Hpt. Gl. 409.

hyrn-stán, es; *m. A corner-stone*:—Hé is se hyrnstán de gefégþ da twegen weallas tógædere *he is the corner-stone that joins together the two*

walls, Homl. Th. i. 106, 12, 23. [*Orm.* he wass himm sellf þatt hirnestan þatt band ta twezzenn waȝhess.]

hýr-oxa, an; *m. A hired ox*, L. In. 60; Th. i. 140, 7, note.

hyrst, e, *f. An ornament, a decoration, jewel, anything of value, trapping, equipment, armour, implement*:—Hyrsta *falerarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 74. Hryste *farelas*, 108, 34. Hyrsta sċýne bord and brād swyrd brúne helmas *beautiful equipments, shield and broad sword, brown helms*, Judith. 12; Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317; Fins. Th. 41; Fin. 20. Bēg and siglu eall swylce hyrsta swylce on horde ār men genumen hæfdon *ring[s] and jewels, just such ornaments as before men had taken in the hoard*, Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. Íren byrnan heard swyrd hilted and his helm hāres hyrste *the iron byrnie, the hard and hilted sword, and his helm, the hoary one's equipments*, 5968; B. 2988. Hyrste [hyrsta, Soul Kmbl. 114] dā teādan ne gold ne seolfor [*not*] *the red ornaments, nor gold nor silver*, Exon. 99 a; Th. 370, 15; Seel. 57. Hwilum mec āhebbað hyrste nūne *sometimes my trappings* [*wings*] *raise me up*, 103 a; Th. 390, 1; Rä. 8, 4; 103 b; Th. 392, 16; Rä. 11, 8; Th. 392, 24; Rä. 12, 1. Hyrste gerīm rodores tungel *number* [*heaven's*] *ornaments, the stars of the firmament*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 7; Gen. 2189. Þéah de hyrsta unrīm āhte *though he owned jewels innumbered*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 12; Jul. 43. Ne mōt hē dara hyrsta hionane lādan wuhte ðon māre hordgestrēona ðonne hē hider brohte *defunctum leves non comitantur opes*, Bt. Met. Fox 14, 17–22; Met. 14, 9–11. Fyrnmanna fatu hyrstum behroren *vessels of men of old, deprived of their ornaments*, Beo. Th. 5517; B. 2762. Hilderincas hyrstum geweredе, Elen. Kmbl. 526; El. 263. Hyrstum frætwed wlītig on wāge, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 22; Rä. 15, 11; 108 b; Th. 413, 15; Rä. 32, 20; 113 b; Th. 436, 1; Rä. 54, 7; 129 a; Th. 495, 22; Rä. 85, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* hrusti, Gff. ii. 546] DER. ge-, wīg-hyrst.

hyrst, es; *m. A hurst, copse, wood*. The word occurs most frequently in compounds, e. g. *hnut-hyrst, æsc-hyrst*, etc., and is still found as *hurst* in names of places. See Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. xxxii, and Leo's Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 107: — In hyrst sciofingden, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. 273, 6. Wermōd hēr on hyrstum heasewe standeþ *wormwood stands dusky here in the woods* [Greiu takes *hyrstum* under the previous word], Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 24; Rä. 41, 61. v. horst, hurst, Grff. iv. 1042.

hyrstan, hyrstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To ornament, decorate, deck*:—Beón hyrst *comi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 43. Hyrsted sweord. Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Helm hyrsted golde, 4503; B. 2255. Hyrsted gold *gold fairly wrought*, Cd. 98; Th. 130, 5; Gen. 2155. Hyrstedne hróf hālgum tunglum *the [heavenly] canopy adorned with holy stars*, 46; Th. 58, 34; Gen. 956. Beorc beþ on helme hyrsted [hrysted, MS.] fægere *the birch at its top is fairly adorned*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 32; Rün. 18. [*O. H. Ger.* hrusten *ornare*, Grf. ii. 546.] v. ge-hyrstan; īsen-hyrst.

hyrstan, hierstan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To fry, roast*:—Ic herste *frigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 64. Hwæt is þinga ðe bietere sīe on dæs lāreówes mōde oððe hit suīður hierste *quid vero acrius doctoris mentem frigit?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 2. Nim āne clāne panne and hyrste hý mid ele *take a clean pan and fry them with oil*, Lchdm. iii. 136, 4. Hē hine hēt āþenian on frenum bedde and hine ewīcne hirstan and brādan and swā hine mon má hirste swā wæs hē fægera on ondwlitan *he ordered him to be stretched on an iron bed and roasted alive; and the more he was roasted the fairer was his face*, Shrn. 116, 3–5. v. ge-hyrstan.

hyrste *a little gridiron;* craticula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 53.

hyrste-panne. v. hearste-panne.

hyrst-geard, es; *m. An enclosed wood* [?]:—In done hyrstgeard, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 19, 1.

hyrsting, hiersting, e; *f. Frying, burning, a frying-pan* [?]:—Hyrsting *cremium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 4. Hyrstyngc[-panne?] *frixorium*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 69. Hyrstung *frixorium*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 65. Hyrsting *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Mid disse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbæned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* harsta *frixura*.]

hyrsting-hlāf, es; *m. Crust*:—Hersting hlāfum *crustis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 51.

hyrsting-panne, an; *f. A frying-pan*:— Hyrsting [dyrsting, MS.] panne *sartago* vel *frixorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 25; Som. 60, 59; Wrt. Voc. 25, 1.

hyrsudon [?], Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11, note.

hýr-, heár-sum; *adj. Obedient, compliant*:—Se ðe him hýrsum beón wolde hē gehēt *qui sibi obtemperantibus promitteret*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Him hýrsum beón *ei obtemperare*, 2, 12; S. 574, 16. Hit biþ his lāreówum hýrsum *it is obedient to its teachers*, Salm. Kmbl. 798; Sal. 398. Wé beóþ hírsume *erimus obedientes*, Ex. 24, 7. Nemne ic gode sylle hýrsumne hige *unless I give to God an obedient mind*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 13; Gū. 340. Heársume, 42 b; Th. 144, 13; Gū. 677; 43 a; Th. 145, 19; Gū. 697. [*O. E. Homl.* her-sum: *Orm.* herr-summ: *Laym.* hær-sum: *O. H. Ger.* hôr-sam.] v. ge-hýrsum.

hýrsumian; *p.* ode, ede *To be obedient, obey, serve*:—Windas and sæ him hýrsumiaþ *venti et mare obediunt ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 368, 28. Hýrsumiaþ *ancillantur*, Ælfc. Gl. 100; Som. 77. 6; Wrt. Voc. 55. 9. Wé ðē on dissum ne hérsumiaþ *we shall not obey thee in this*, Blickl. Homl. 243. 19. Dā hālgan heofonware him hýrsumedon, 135. 17. Hē ðām bebodum heársumede, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 41. [*O. E. Homl.* hersumian: *O. H. Ger.* hôrsamôn *obedire.*] v. ge-hýrsumian.

hýrsum-ness, e; *f. Obedience, subjection*:—Myrcna cyninge on hýrsumnesse underþēodded syndon *Merciorum regi subjectæ sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Þurh ða hýrsumnysse ðe wē heom hýrsomiaþ *through the obedience with which we obey them*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* hersamnisse: *Laym.* hersumnesse.] v. ge-hýrsumnys.

hyrtan, hiertan; *p.* te TO HEARTEN, *encourage, animate*:—Tó heora āgenre þearfe hyrteþ *ad propriam eorum necessitatem animat*, L. M. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 266, 8. Hyrt *cohortat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 5. Mid ðǣm worde hē hierte mid ðǣm hē brégde *favet ergo ex desiderio, et terret ex præcepto*, Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 11. Hyrte hyne hordweard *the hoard-ward [dragon] took courage*, Beo. Th. 5197; B. 2593. [*Laym.* hirten: *Prompt. Parv.* hertyn *animo.*] v. ge-hyrtan.

hyrwan, hyrwian; *p.* de, ede *To speak ill* or *contemptuously of any one, blaspheme, despise, condemn, treat ill, oppress, vex, harass*:—Oderne herweþ *alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 24. Đa earman đe nū Godes bebodu hyrwiaþ beóþ cwylmede *the miserable men that now despise God's commandments shall be tormented*, L. E. I; Th. ii. 396, 36. Đū heruwdest Godes bebodu, Blickl. Homl. 49, 36. Hē hyrwde godes naman and wirigde hine *cum blasphemasset nomen et maledixisset ei*, Lev. 24, 11. Đā hyrwdon hī ealle hine *omnes condemnaverunt eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Hiē hyrwdon ðē *they despised thee*, Elen. Kmbl. 710; El. 355. Gē gewritu herwdon *ye despised the scriptures*, 774; El. 387. Ne hyrw đū ūre godas *blaspheme not our gods*, Homl. Th. i. 424, 13. Ne hyrwe gē ūtancymenne man *non exprobretis advenæ*, Lev. 19, 33. Sceal wīs cyning cristendōm miclian and mærsian and ā hē sceal hæfdendōm hindrian and hyrwan *a wise king must ex'end and magnify christianity, and ever must he hinder and harass heathendom*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* harwian *exasperare*, Grff. iv. 1043.] v. ge-hyrwan.

hyrwe *name of a tree;* torriculum, Wrt. Voc. 285, 50.

hyrwend, es; *m. A blasphemer*: — Lēd ūt done hirwend *educ blasphemum*, Lev. 24, 14.

hyrwend-lic; *adj. Contemptible, despicable*:—Heruendlīcae *contemptum*, Ep. Gl. 7 d, 9. Heuuendlīce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 31. Đa hirwendlīcan *contentibiliora*, 15, 62.

hyrw-ness, e; *f. Contempt, reproach*:—Hirwnessæ *contemptus*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 141. Gefyled wē synd hirwnesseum *repleti sumus despectione*, 122, 4.

hyscan; *p.* te *To mock, deride, taunt, reproach*:—Hē hiscþ geþeahtas ealdra *reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Lamb. 32, 10. Seðe eardaþ on heofonum hyseþ [hyscþ?] hý *qui habitat in cælis irridebit eos*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. Ðonne hyscte hē on đa godcundan lāreówas, Wulfst. 235, 25. Hyhsan *conviciari*, Gl. Prud. 696. Hihsendes *subsannantis*, Hpt. Gl. 524. v. husc, ge-, in-hyscan.

hyse, es; *m. A young man, warrior*: — Hyse cwom gangan *there came a young man*, Exon. 113 b; Th. 436, 14; Rä. 55, 1. Him be healfe stōd hyse unweaxen cniht on gecampe *by his side stood a youth not yet grown up, a boy in battle*, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Hyse [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217: Andr. Kmbl. 1190; An. 595: 1622; An. 812: Elen. Kmbl. 1043; El. 523. Hē lēt his francan wadan þurh dæs hysses hals *he pierced the man's neck with his javelin*, Byrht. Th. 135, 60; By. 141. Hysse dūnum *puero tuo*, Ps. Th. 85, 15. Tó Abrahame his āgenum hysse *ad Abraham puerum suum*, 104, 37. Đissum hysse hold *gracious to this man*, Andr. Kmbl. 1099; An. 550. Hysas, Byrht. Th. 135, 24; By. 123. Beornas feóllon, hyssas lāgon, 135, 2; By. 112. Noldon da hyssas hýran lārum hǣdnum *the youths would not listen to heathen lore*, Cd. 183; Th. 229, 14; Dan. 217: 184; Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231. Hēt hyssa hwæne *bade each man*, Byrht. Th. 131, 2; By. 2: 135, 34; By. 128: Fins. Th. 96; Fin. 48. v. þegn-hyse.

hyse-beorþor, -berþor, -borþor, es; *n. The bearing of male offspring, the offspring itself, a young man*:—Hyseberþor *puerperium*, Mone B. 3894. Hyseborþor, 4975. Hyseborþ[or], Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 42. Woldon on dam hyseborþre [cf. 2253, se geonga] heafolan gescēnan *they would hurt the head of the man*, Andr. Kmbl. 2285: An. 1144. v. beorþor.

hyse-berpling, es; *m. The bearing of a male child, a male child* [?]; *puerperium*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 8; Wrt. Voc. 17, 16.

hyse-cild, es; *n. A male child*: — Ælc hysecild betwux eów beó ymbsuiden *circumcidetur ex vobis omne masculinum*, Gen. 17, 10. Gif hit hysecild byþ *si masculus fuerit*, Ex. 1, 16. Hyscild *mas*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 22; Wrt. Voc. 50, 6. Beó hit hysecild beó hit mædencild *sit masculus infans, sit femina*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 21; Th. ii. 190, 21: L. M. cont. 2, 60; Lchdm. ii. 172, 17. Đā fēddon hīe đa mædencild and slōgon đa hysecild *mares enecant, feminas nutriunt*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 11: Homl. Th. i. 30, 15.

hyseþ, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 4. v. hyscan.

hyse-wíse, an; *f. The manner of young men*:—Hysewíse *hireitallo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 26. This gloss is sufficiently explained by the following quotation from Paulus' epitome of Festus, ed. Müller, p. 101:—*Hirquitalli* pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti. Further, in the notes to this word is added, *hirquitalli βούπαιδες*; *irquitalus νηπιώτατος*.

hyspan; *p.* te *To mock, scorn, taunt, revile, insult, reproach*:—Drihten hispeþ hý *Dominus subsannabit eos*, Ps. Spl. 2, 4. Hũ lange hyspeþ feónd *usque quo improperabit inimicus?* 73, 11. Se ðe hespþ *qui calumniatur*, Kent. Gl. 497. Hý mẽ hyspaþ *exprobraverunt me*, Ps. Th. 41, 12. Tógeánes mẽ hyspton ealle fýnd míne *adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Hyne hyspdun *improperabant ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 44. Ðone hyspton *quod exprobraverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Hié Cristes bebod hyspton and hit forsáwon *they scorned Christ's commandment and despised it*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 25. Hyspton hearmcwidum *mocked opprobriously*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 15; Cri. 1121. Ðæt nã hyspen *ut non insultent*, Blickl. Gl. Hyspan *exprobrare*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20. Ongan hine hyspan and hearmcwiddigan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1341; An. 671. Fram stemne hyspendes *a voce exprobrantis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. Hyspendra *exprobrantium*, Blickl. Gl. v. hosp, ge-hyspan. v. hyspan.

hysping, e; *f. Reproach, reviling, contumely*:—Siðdan hẽ his hyspinge gehẽred hæfde *acceptaque contumelia*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35.

hysp-ness, e; *f. Reproach, opprobrium*:—Ðũ settest ũs hyspnesse neáhgebũrum ũrum *posuisti nos opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 15.

HÝÐ, e; *f.* '*A* HITHE, *or place that receives the ship, etc., on its landing; a low shore, fit to be a landing place for boats, etc.,' a port, haven*:—Hýð *angiportus, i. refrigerium navium*, Ælfc. Gl. 5; Som. 56, 32; Wrt. Voc. 17, 36: *confugium*, i. *statium, portus*, ii. 131, 51. Hýð *portus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 13, 8. Seó ãn hýð byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ðám ýstum ũrra geswinca *hic portus placida manens quiete*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 21, 25; Met. 21, 11, 13. Ðæt hie wilnigen ðære hýðe ðæs gesinscipes *ut conjugii portum petant*, Past. 51, 8; Swt. 401, 33. Martha swanc ðá swilce on rẽwette and Maria sæt stille swilce æt ðære hýðe, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 32. Hera ðone steórman ac nã ærdan ðe hẽ becume gesundfúl tó ðære hýðe, 560, 22. Cómon ðær þrý men tó ðære hýðe *three men came to the landing-place*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Ðær æt hýðe stód æðelinges fær, Beo. Th. 63; B. 32: Elen. Kmbl. 495; El. 248: Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 8; Gú. 1307. Hẽ hí on hælo hýðe gelædde *eduxit eos in portum*, Ps. Th. 106, 29: Exon. 20 b; Th. 53, 34; Cri. 860: Salm. Kmbl. 489; Sal. 245. [*Prompt. Parv.* hythe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde *stacio.* 'Hithe occurs in the names of seaports, and also landing-places on rivers, far from the coast,' p. 242, note 1. Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. xxxii, notes 'Rotherhithe (hrýðra hýð) the place where oxen were landed; Clayhithe, near Cambridge; Erith, in Kent and Cambridge, Éárhýð; Cwénhýð, Queenhithe.']

hýð; *gen.* hýðe; *f. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit*:—Hýð *vel* freme *commodum, questus*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 25; Wrt. Voc. 47, 30. Gif feohbót ãrísep dæt gebyrep rihtlice tó þearfena hýðe *if a money-fine arises, it is properly applied for the benefit of the needy*, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. Uton dón þearfum sume hýðe úre góda *let us do some good to the needy with our wealth*, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 35. Ða ðe for lírum hwílwendlícra hýðða heónaþ *those who mourn for losses of temporary advantages*, i. 550, 29. On earmra manna hýðdum *for the advantage of poor men*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 11. Se hýra smeáþ embe ða woruldlícan hýðða and læt tó gýmeleáste ðæra sceápa lyre *the hireling inquires after worldly advantages, and leaves to neglect the loss of the sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 240, 29.

hýðan; *p.* de *To despoil, plunder, lay waste, pillage, ravage*:—Híðeþ and tó hám týhþ *it plunders and brings home*, Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 25; Rä. 35, 4. Hýðaþ wíde gífre glẽde *widely shall the greedy flames lay waste*, 23 a; Th. 64, 28; Cri. 1044. Hit feor and wíde hýðde and hergode *longe lateque devastans*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 17. Cwæþ ðæt hẽ mid his gesíðum wolde hýðan eal heofona ríce *said that with his comrades he would ravage all the kingdom of heaven*, Salm. Kmbl. 909; Sal. 454. Hiðende lẽg *the wasting flame*, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 23; Cri. 974: 130 b; Th. 499, 28; Rä. 88, 22: 109 a; Th. 416, 5; Rä. 34, 7. Hiðendum *grassantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 49. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* far-hundit *captivus*, Grff. iv. 965.] v. hũð, ã-hýðan.

hýðegung, e; *f. Profit, advantage;* commodum, Lye. v. ge-hýðegod.

hýðe-líc; *adj. Convenient, advantageous*:—Ðæt wæs hýðelíc *that was convenient*, Exon. 124 b; Th. 478, 17; Ruin. 42. v. hýð, ge-hýðelíce, be-hýðelíce.

hýð-gild, es; *n. A port-due* [?]:—Hýðgilda *portunalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515.

hýð-líc; *adj. Relating to a port*:—Ða hýðlícan *portunalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 19.

hýð-scip, es; *n. A pirate-ship*: — Hídscip *myoparo*, Ælfc. Gl. 103; Som. 77, 100; Wrt. Voc. 56, 21. Hýdscip *mioparo*, ii. 59, 26. v. hýðan.

hýð-weard, es; *m. One who guards a hithe*, Beo. Th. 3833; B. 1914.

hyw. v. hiw.

hýwyt *hewn, cut;* dolatum; i. incisum, planum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 63.

I

THE Runic character ᛁ for this vowel was named *ís*:—Ís byþ oferceald ungemetum slídor; glisnaþ glæshluttur gimmum gelícust, Runic pm. Kmbl. p. 341.

The short *i* generally corresponds to Gothic *i*, e. g. *in*, Goth. *in*, *biddan*, Goth. *bidjan;* the long *i*, which is sometimes written *ii*, e. g. *ríiknæ* on the Ruthwell Cross, to Gothic *ei*, e. g. *ísern*, Goth. *eisarn*, *bídan*, Gothic *beidan*. In early West Saxon MSS., however, *i*, *í* are found arising from other sources. Thus the mutation of the breaking *ea* is written *i*, e. g. *ildu*, *irmþu* from *eald*, *earm*; and the mutations of *eó*, *eá* are written *i*, e. g. *onlihtan*, *hiran*. In such cases, however, instead of *i* the diphthong *ie* is very often found; and not only in such, but also in those where the root-vowel is *i* or *í*, e. g. *ongietan*, *wietan* [=*witan*]; even in the place of *ý*, e. g. *iedegende*. In the later MSS. instead of *i* or *ie*, *y* is found very commonly; indeed even in the earlier MSS. *y* has in some instances already made its way into the place of *i*, thus *ryht* is the form regularly used in Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care. In the case of *niht* in the earliest times, in that of *miht* and its compounds in later, *i* takes the place of original *a*.

Initial *i* before *a*, *o*, *u* is there where most generally *ge* is used; for examples see below.

iã; *adv. Yea*:—Ét ðú tódæg? Iã ic dyde *manducasti hodie? Etiam feci*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 40, 17. Eart ðú Esau mín sunu? And hẽ cwæþ: Iã leóf ic hit eom *tu es filius meus Esau? Respondit: Ego sum*, Gen. 27, 23. Se kyng befealh georne hire bréðer óþ dæt hẽ cwæþ iã wíd *the king pressed her brother eagerly until he said yes inreply*, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 23. v. geá.

íáces súre, Wrt. Voc. 286, 21. v. geác.

iacinð, es; *m. Jacinth*: — Iacinde [iacinte, Cot. MS.] *ex hyacintho*, Past. 14, 4; Swt. 87, 3.

Ianuarius; *m. January*: — Forma mónaþ folc mycel Ianuarius hẽton *the Romans called the first month January*, Menol. Fox 19; Men. 10.

IC; *pron. of 1st pers. s. I*:—Ic Ædelstán cyninge cýðe *I, king Athelstan, proclaim*, L. Ath. I, prm; Th. i. 194, 2. Ic hyt eom *it is I;* ego sum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 27. Ic sylf hit eom *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Ic eom Gabriel ic de stande beforan gode *ego sum gabrihel qui adsto ante deum*, I, 19. For Wulfgáres sáwle ðe ic hit selle *for Wulfgar's soul* [*I*] *who give it*, Chart. Th. 496, 24. [*Laym. O. and N.* ic, ich, ihc: *Orm.* icc, I: *Chauc.* ich, I: *Goth. O. Frs. O. Sax.* ik: *Icel.* ek: *Dan.* jeg: *Swed.* jag: *O. H. Ger.* ih: *Ger.* ich: *Lat.* ego: *Gk.* ἐγώ.] For other forms in the declension of the pronoun of the first person, see the several words.

ícan, íécan, ícean, ýcan; *p.* íhte, ícte *To* EKE, *increase, add to, augment*:—Ðú ýcest ðíne yrmþo *thou dost increase thy misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2381; An. 1192. Hwæt is ðis manna ðe ícep ealdne níð *what man is this that adds to ancient hate?* Elen. Kmbl. 1866; El. 905. Ýcep, Exon. 89 a; Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Sunne and móna íécaþ eorþwelan *sun and moon increase the wealth of earth*, 16 b; Th. 38, 23; Cri. 611. Ýcaþ, 119 a; Th. 457, 32; Hy. 4, 93. Dã íhte hẽ eft his synna *auxit peccatum*, Ex. 9, 34. Ðær eác ýcte tó *also he added thereto*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 15. Ícete, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 25; Gen. 1122: 108; Th. 143, 9; Gen. 2376. Ícte, 59; Th. 72, 22; Gen. 1190. Siðdan wócan ða ícton mægburh Caines *afterwards were born those who increased the kindred of Cain*, 52; Th. 65, 13; Gen. 1065. In ealdum hí dissum íhtan synne *in omnibus his peccaverunt adhuc*, Ps. Th. 77, 31. Ac da hwíle de hẽ gíernþ dæt hẽ his welan íéce hẽ ágíemeleásaþ dæt hẽ forbúge his synna *profecto enim, qui augere opes ambit, vitare peccatum negligit*, Past. 44, 9; Swt. 331, 16. Hwyle eówer mæg þencende ícan ãne elne tó his anlícnesse *quis vestrum cogitando potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?* Lk. Skt. 12, 25. Ðú gehẽte ðæt ðú hyra frumcyn ícan wolde *thou didst promise that thou wouldest increase their race*, Cd. 190; Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. Hí sculon éáce dæg eácan [Cott. MS. ýcan] ðæt mon ælce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Ýcan, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 11; Jud. 183: Exon. 108 a; Th. 413, 3; Rä. 31, 9. Ýcean *augmentare*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Ýced *increased*, Exon. 53 b; Th. 187, 25; Az. 36. [*Laym.* æchen, eche: *Orm.* ekenn: *R. Glouc. Chauc.* eche: *O. Sax.* ókian: *O. H. Ger.* auhhón *augere, adjicere.*] v. eác, écan, éacan.

ice. v. yce.

ícend, es; *m. One who increases* or *augments*:—Ðon hẽ cymþ of ðam worde *augeo* ic geíce and hẽ getácnaþ geeácnunge ðon macaþ hẽ *hic auctor* ðes ícend and *hæc auctrix* ðeós ícestre *when it comes from the word* augeo *I increase, and indicates augmentation, then it makes* hic auctor *this augmenter, and* hæc auctrix *this augmentress*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 42–4.

ícestre, an; *f.* v. preceding word.

icge gold, Beo. Th. 2219; B. 1107. The translation of this phrase is difficult. Thorpe has 'moreover,' Kemble 'heaped up;' Heyne suggests comparison with *Sskr.* iç *dominare, imperare*, and gives 'Schatzgold, reiches gold;' Grein's note is as follows: 'Sollte vielleicht zu *icg* das Altn. *yggr* [terror] zu halten sein, da das Gold Altn. auch *ógnar ljómi* [splendor terroris] heisst? oder sollte sich etwa der Begriff Sühngold herausbringen lassen?' Grundtvig suggests the reading *ége-gold*, i.e. gold given in addition on the occasion of a solemn reconciliation.

Iclingas; *pl. The name of a Mercian family to which St. Guthlac belonged*:—Iclinga wǽron gecnemnede hẽ [*Guthlac's father*] *was of that chiefest and noblest race that were called Iclings*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 4. [Icelingtún (*Ickleton in Cambridgeshire?*) *occurs* Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 300, 24; *and there is* Icklingham *in Suffolk.*]

Í-dæges; *adv. On the same day:*—Se ðe sleá his ágenne þeówne esne and hé ne sÿ ídæges deád *he who smites his own slave, and he die not on the same day*, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 13. Hí ne móston metes þicgan gif hí ígdæges tó mynstre gecyrran mihton *they were not allowed to partake of food if they could return to the monastery on the same day*, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 32. Swá hraþe swá hé him tó com ýdæges swá gewát hé of ðisum andwerdum life *as soon as he came to him, on the same day, he departed from this present life*, 176, 3. [Cf. í-síðes.]

ÍDEL; *adj.* I. *empty:*—Tó hwan mæg ðis eorþlíce hús gif hit ýdel stent? Hit ne biþ ná hús búton hit beó mid hírede áfylled *what purpose can this earthly house serve, if it stand empty? It is not a house unless it be filled with a household*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 12. Is nú fordí gehwilcum men tó hogienne ðæt hé ýdel ne cume his Drihtne tógeánes on ðam gemænelícum æriste *now is it therefore for every man to take care that he come not empty-handed to meet his Lord at the general resurrection*, 558, 18. Ðonne se geohsa of ðære ídlan wambe cymþ *when the hiccup comes from the empty stomach*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 28. Ídelne hine forlêton *dimiserunt eum inanem*, Lk. Skt. 20, 10, 11. Sáwle ídle *animam inanem*, Ps. Th. 106, 8. Hé forlêt ða rícan ídele, Homl. Th. i. 204, 6. II. *not possessing, destitute, void, devoid* [*with gen.*]:—Londrihtes mót monna æghwilc ídel hweorfan *every man must wander destitute of land-right*, Beo. Th. 5768; B. 2888. Se deófol on sumum uncystum gebringþ done ðe hé gemêt ídelne ælces gódes weorces *the devil brings into some vices him whom he finds devoid of every good work*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 13. Ða ðe ídle beóþ swelcra gieſa *those who are devoid of such gifts*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17. III. *vain, useless, idle, to no purpose*:—Seó eorþe wæs ýdel and æmtig *terra erat inanis et vacua*, Gen. 1, 2. Ídel sangere *temelici*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 57; Wrt. Voc. 39, 40. Eall eówer geswinc biþ ídel *consumetur incassum labor vester*, Lev. 26, 20. Ýdel biþ se lácedom ðe ne mæg ðone untruman gehâlan; swá biþ eác ýdel seó lâr ðe ne gehælþ ðære sáwle leahtras *vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick; so also is the doctrine vain that does not heal the sins of the soul*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Wese wíc heora wêste and ídel *fiat habitatio eorum deserta*, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Unnyt oððe ýdel *supervacuus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. Oft biþ swíðe ídel and unnyt ðara yfelena manna hreówsung *plerumque mali inutiliter compunguntur*, Past. 54, 4; Swt. 431, 1. Ðes wída grund stód ídel and unnyt, Cd. 5; Th. 7, 14; Gen. 106; Beo. Th. 830; B. 413; 293; B. 145. Man byþ merwe gesceaft mihtum ídel *homo vanitati similis factum est*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Ídel gelp him on ne rícsode *vanæ gloriæ contemptorem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 9. Ídel gylp *vanitas*, Ps. Th. 51, 6. Ídel searu, 138, 17. Ídel gielp *inanis gloria*, Past. 62, 1; Swt. 457, 20. Ídel wuldor *vainglory*, Exon. 33a; Th. 107, 12; Gú. 57. Hé næfre nóht leásunga ne ídeles leóþes wyrcean ne mihte *nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 14; S. 596, 42. Ða bodan ðæs ídlan fætes *the messengers of the useless vessel*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 16. Hig ðá æfter ridon ídelum færelde *they rode after, but their journey was to no purpose*, Jos. 2, 7. Guman gepâncas ídle synt *cogitationes hominum vanæ sunt*, Ps. Th. 93, 11. Ðær ðæt heáfod biþ unhál eall ða limu biób ídelu *languente capite membra incassum vigent*, Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 8. Ydele spellunga *fabulæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Som. 52, 2. Ne hí ðær ænig unnit ne gepâtan ne ídele spæce ne ídele dæde. L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 6: Hy. 7, 108: Hy. Grn. ii. 289, 108. Ídel word *idle words*, Exon. 37a; Th. 120, 30; Gú. 279. On ídel *in vain*; nequiquam, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 55. On ídel gê swincaþ and eówre fýnd his brúcaþ *frustra seretis sementem, quæ ab hostibus devorabitur*, Lev. 26, 16. Ne nemne gê drihtnes naman on ídel, Deut. 5, 11. Ne sint hig eów on ídel beboden *non incassum præcepta sunt vobis*, 32, 47. On ídel hí mê wurdiaþ *in vanum me colunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 7; Ps. Th. 62, 8. IV. *idle, unemployed*:—Hé geseah ódre on strête ídele standan *vidit alios stantes in foro otiosos*, Mt. Kmbl 20, 3. Hwí stande gê hêr eallne dæg ídele, 6: Exon 92a; Th. 345, 6; Gn. Ex. 184. [*Orm. Piers P. Chauc.* on ídel *in vain: O. Sax.* îdal: *O. Frs.* îdel: *O. H. Ger.* îtal *vanus, inanis: Ger.* eitel.] v. mân-ídel.

ídel, es; *n. Idleness, vanity, futility, frivolity*:—Ðæt ýdel fêt unþeáwas *idleness nourishes bad habits*, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Ælc ýdel fêt unhálo, 61. Wé lêraþ ðæt preóstas ðâr ne gepâtan ne ídele spæce ne ídele dæde ne ænig ídel *we enjoin that priests do not permit there [in the church] idle talk or action or any frivolity*, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 27. Gif ðú gesihst manega gêt ýdel getácnaþ *if thou seest many goats it betokens frivolity*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. Nys eác mid ídele tó forlætenne ðæt wundor ðæt þurh witedómes craeft hé wiste *nor is the miracle, that he knew things by prophetic power, to be lightly dismissed*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2 [cf. 76, 10]. Ða ídlo *vanitates*, Rtl. 162, 32. v. preceding word.

ídel-georn; *adj. Fond of idleness, lazy, inert*:—Ne beó ðú tó slépor ne tó ídelgeorn forðan ðe slêp and ðæt ýdel fêt unþeáwas and unhálo ðæs lícoman *be not too fond of sleep or idleness, for sleep and idleness nourish bad habits and bad health in the body*, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Eálá gê eargan and ídelgeornan *ah! ye sluggish and lazy ones*; inertes, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 30.

ídel-gild, es; *n. False worship, idolatry*:—Hig mê tirigdon mid híra ídelgildum *ipsi me provocaverunt in eo qui non erat deus et irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis*, Deut. 32, 21. v. ídelness.

ídelgild-offrung, e; *f. An offering to an idol:*—Ídelgildoffrung *idolothytum*, Ælfc. Gl. 18; Som. 58, 109; Wrt. Voc. 22, 25.

ídel-hende; *adj. Empty-handed, empty*:—Ne cum ðú tó mînum húse ídelhende *nec apparebis in conspectu meo vacuus*; none shall appear before me empty, Ex. 34, 20. Gif hé cume ídelhende tó *si vacuus appropinquat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 21. Hé biþ ealra his âhta ídelhende *he shall be destitute of all his possessions*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Nó ídelhende bona of ðam goldsele gongan wolde, Beo. Th. 4169; B. 2081. Ne lêt ðú hine gân ídelhende íram ðé *nequaquam vacuum abire patieris*, Deut. 15, 13. Forlcórton hine ídelhende *dimiserunt eum inanem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 10, 11. Ðonne gê út faraþ ne fare gê ídelhende *cum egrediemini, non exibitis vacui*, Ex. 3, 21. [Cf. *Ayenb.* idel-honded.]

ídel-ness, e: *f. Idleness, vanity, frivolity, uselessness, futility, emptiness, falseness*:—Seó ýdelnes is ðære sáwle feónd *idleness is an enemy of the soul*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Ælces líbbendes mannes mægen and anwald is ídelnes *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 6. Ðonne hí mid fulle gesceáde ongietaþ ðæt ðæt wæs leás and ídelnes ðæt hí ær heóldon *cum certo judicio deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse*, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 19. Sebastianus cwæþ ðis is swutol gedwyld and leás ýdelnyss, Homl. Skt. 5, 274. Sanctus Paulus cwæþ ðæt sió gítsung wære hearga and ídelnesse geféra *avaritia quæ est idolorum servitus*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 6. On ídelnisse gê fæstniaþ eówer mód on him *incassum cor figitis*, 51, 2; Swt. 395, 29. Ne mínne noman ne cige ðú on ídelnesse, L. Alf. 2; Th. i. 44, 7. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwísnysse and Babilonia winþ ongeán for unrihtwísnysse seó óðer for sóðfæstnysse óðer for ýdelnysse *Jerusalem fights for righteousness, and Babylon fights in opposition for unrighteousness: the one for truth, the other for falsehood*, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 31. Ða gímeleásan men ðe heora líf ádrugon on ealre ídelnisse *the careless men who passed their lives quite idly*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 13. Nys eác mid ídelnysse tó forlætenne ðæt wundor ðe ðes hálga wer foresæde *nor is the wonder which this holy man foretold to be lightly dismissed*, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 77, 10 [cf. 70, 2]. Ne ðú manna bearn tó ídelnesse geworhtest *non vane constituisti filios hominum*, Ps. Th. 88, 40: Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Forhwan gê mid ídelnesse ealle árísaþ árðon leóht cume *in vanum est vobis ante lucem surgere*, Ps. Th. 126, 3. Hwí lufige gê ídelnessa and sêcaþ leásunega *quid diligitis vanitatem, et quæritis mendacium?* 4, 3. Hé forlêt ða ídelnesse deófolgylda *relictis idolorum superstitionibus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 26. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worlde *hæ sunt vanitates hujus mundi*, L. Eccg. P. 1, 8; Th. ii. 140, 32. On ídelnyssum heora *with their vanities*, Cant. Moys. ad fil. 21. [*O. Frs.* tó ýdelnisse *in vain: O. H. Ger.* îdalnissa *desolatio.*]

ídel-spræce; *adj. Talking idly, vainly*:—Ða felaídelspræcan *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23, 3; Swt. 175, 25.

ides, e; *f. A woman* [it is a word little used except in poetry, and it is supposed by Grimm to have been applied, in the earliest times, like the Greek *νύμφη*, to superhuman beings, occupying a position between goddesses and mere women, v. D. M. 372]:—Ides *virgo*, Kent. Gl. 1196. Freólecu mæg ides ǽw.scmôd [*Eve*], Cd. 42; Th. 55, 18; Gen. 896. Freólecu mæg ides eaforan fêddon [*Cain's wife*], 50; Th. 64, 22; Gen. 1054. Whitebeorht ides [*Sarah*], 82; Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Monig blâchleór ides [*the women of Sodom and Gomorrah*], 92; Th. 118, 24; Gen. 1970. Freólecu mæg ides egyptisc [*Hagar*], 101; Th. 134, 19; Gen. 2227. Ides ælfscînu [*Judith*], Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 11; Jud. 14. Ides Helminga beághroden cwên [*Wealtheow, Hrothgar's queen*], Beo. Th. 1245; B. 620. Ides Scyldinga, 2341; B. 1168. Ides onlícnes *a woman's form*, 2706; B. 1351. Him brýda twá idesa eaforan fêddon [*Lamech's wives*], Cd. 52; Th. 65, 34; Gen. 1076. Weras and idesa, Exon. 50b; Th. 176, 7; Gú. 1205. Eorlas and hira idesa mid, Andr. Kmbl. 3275; An. 1640. A weak form occurs in Hpt. Gl. 456, 76:—Tó, on ýdesan *in juvenculam*. [*O. Sax.* idis: *O. H. Ger.* itis *matrona*; itis-lîh *matronalis*, Graff. i. 159. Grimm D. M. 373 takes the Icel. *dís* to be the same word, and compares the phrase from the Edda *dís skjöldunga* with the similar phrase given above from Beowulf.]

idig [?]; *adj. Busy, active*:—Tóþas idge *busy teeth [referring to the eating of the forbidden fruit by Adam and Eve]*, Exon. 61b; Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. [Cf. *Icel.* iðja *activity:* iðinn *assiduous, diligent*; iðja *to be active, busy.* The passage is somewhat uncertain, as the MS. has *þas.* and Thorpe prints as if there were a gap between *þas* and *idge.*]

ídiso, sylles, es; *pl.* e; *m. n* [?]. *Property, household stuff*:—Ýddisc *supellex*, Ælfc. Gl. 27; Som. 80, 98; Wrt. Voc. 25, 38. Ýddisce *supplex*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 28. Ne forlæte gê nân þing of eówrum ýddisce *nec dimittatis quidquam de supellectili vestra*, Gen. 45, 20. Ágif dises ceorles ýddysce [cf. âhta l. 18, þing, l. 23] *give up this fellow's property*, Homl. Th. ii. 180, 27. DER. in-ídisc. v. éad, édisc.

ídlian; *p. ode To become vain or idle, come to nought, to make vain or empty*:—Him hyge brosnaþ ídlaþ þeódscype *their mind corrupts, discipline comes to nought*, Exon. 81a; Th. 304, 13; Fä 69. Ídlodon on ídelnyssum heora *irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis*, Cant. Moys. ad. fil. 21. Wæs ídlod *cassaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 515. Ídelude *exinanita*, Ps. Spl. T. 74, 8. [Cf., *O. H. Ger.* ki-îtallant *adnullabunt*: Ger. ver-eiteln.] DER. á-, ge-ídlian.

ídol, es; *n. An idol*:—Hǽdenscype bið dæt man ídola [ídol, MS. 13; deófolgyld, MS. G.] weordige *it is heathendom, to worship idols*, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 18. Ídola wurðing *worship of idols*, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1.

íé *gen. dat.* of eá, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 10, 11, 14.

ie, ié. *For words beginning with these combinations look under* i, í, *and see the preliminary remarks under the letter* I.

IFIG, ifegn, es; *n. Ivy*:—Ifig *eder*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 2. Ifegn *eder*, ii. 106, 78. Yfig. Ðeós wyrt ðe man hederam crysocantes and ódrum naman ifig nemneþ is geæweden crysocantes fordý ðe heó byrþ corn golde gelíce *Ivy. This plant, which is named hedera crysocantes, and by another name ivy, is called crysocantes, because it bears berries like gold*, Herb. 121; Lchdm. i. 234, 1–4. Nim dæt ifig ðe on stáne weaxe *take the ivy, which grows on stone*, L. M. 3, 30; Lchdm. ii. 326, 3. Ifies seáw *juice of ivy*, 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 40, 26. Weal se is mid ifige bewrigen *a wall that is covered with ivy*, Shrn. 139, 27. [*O. and N.* ivi: *Prompt. Parv.* ivy *edera*: *O. H. Ger.* ebah *hedera*, Grfl. i. 91.] DER. eorþ-ifig.

ifig-crop, -cropp, es; *m. A cluster of ivy berries*:—Ifigcrop *corymbus*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 2.

ifig-croppa, an; *m. A cluster of ivy berries*:—Ifigcroppena fíf and xx *five and twenty bunches of ivy berries*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 18.

ifig-leáf, es; *n. An ivy leaf*:— Nim ifigleáf ðe on eorþan wyx þ *take leaves of ivy that grows on the ground*, L. M. 3, 31; Lchdm. ii. 326, 11.

ifig-tearo; *n.* -tara, an; *m. Ivy tar, gum that comes from ivy when it is cut*:—Nim sciptearo and ifigtearo, L. M. 1, 76; Lchdm. ii. 150, 12. Dó cláene ifigtaran ðær on g f dú hæbbe [cf. dó gódne sciptaran tó, 326, 14], 3, 26; Lchdm. ii. 322, 27.

ifiht; *adj. Covered with ivy*:—On ðonæ ifihtan stoc *to the ivy-covered post*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 176. 8. In ða ifihtan ác, 379, 29. On ðone ibihttan alr; of ðam ibihtan alre, v, 124, 27.

-ig *a suffix connoting possession of an object denoted by the stem, used in the formation of adjectives, and represented in modern English by* y. *Early English and cognate forms may be seen in the following examples*: *Orm.* modiȝ; *Laym.* modi: *A. S.* módig: *Goth.* módags: *O. Sax.* módag, módig: *Icel.* móðugr, móðigr: *O. H. Ger.* muotig, muotich, muodic: *Ger.* müthig: *Orm.* mahhtiȝ: *Laym.* mæhti: *A. S.* meahtig: *Goth.* mahteigs: *O. Sax.* mahtig: *O. Frs.* machtich: *Icel.* máttugr, máttigr: *O. H. Ger.* mahtig: *Ger.* mächtig: *A. S.* hálig: *Icel.* heilagr: *Goth.* handugs.

íg, e; *f. An island*:—Wulf is on íége ic on ðderre fæst is dæt églond fenne biworpen sindon wælreówe weras ðǽr on íge *the wolf is on one island, I on another; closely is that island surrounded with fen, fierce men are there on the island*, Exon. 100b; Th. 380, 6–11; Rä. 1, 4–6. *The word occurs in names of places*:—Án ígland dæt is Meresíg hátten, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Hér hǽðne men on Sceápíge sǽtun, 855; Erl. 68, 23. Æt Ædelinga íge, [eigge, MS. A.], 878; Erl. 81, 5. Of Ceortesíge, 964; Erl. 124, 3. On Beardanigge, 1016; Erl. 44, 14. [*Icel.* ey *frequent in local names*, e. g. Fær-eyjar *the Faroe islands*, Orkneyjar *the Orkneys*: *Dan.* ø: *Swed.* ö.]

íg-búend, es; *m. A dweller in an island, an islander*:—Hí ígbúend ðdre worde Badan nemnaþ *island-dwellers by another name call it Bath*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Ðis ǽrendgewrit Agustinus ofer sealtne sǽ súdan brohte ígbúendum *this letter Augustine brought across the salt sea from the south to the islanders*, Past. Pref; Swt. 9, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* ey-búi *an islander.*] v. ég-búend *and next word.*

íg-búende; *part. Dwelling in an island*:—Swá hine cígaþ ígbúende Ængle and Seaxe weras mid wífum *so call it the island-dwellers, Angles and Saxons, men and women*, Menol. Fox 367; Men. 185. v. *preceding word.*

íg-dæges. v. í-dæges.

-íge *-eyed.* v. -eáge.

ígeoþ, ígoþ, iggaþ, iggoþ, es: *m. An eyot, ait, islet, small island*:—Ða ásende hé hine on wræcsíþ tó ánum ígeoþe ðe is Paðmas gecíged *then he sent him away into exile to an island that is called Patmos*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31. Binnan ánum ígoþe Pathmos geháten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 23. Binnan iggoþe, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 61, 7. Hié flugon up be Colne on ánne iggaþ *they fled up along the Colne on to an island*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 28. Ðus feale synden dere ýgetta de liggeþ intó Chertesége *so many are the islets that belong to Chertsey*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. v. 17, 30.

igil, il, es; *m. A hedgehog, porcupine, an urchin*:—Se mára igil *istrix* [=ὕστριξ], Ælfc. Gl. 24; Som. 60, 29; Wrt. Voc. 24, 30. Il *yricius* vel *equinacius*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 21. Se lǽssa il *iricius*; se mára il *istrix*, ii. 49, 52, 53. Hé wæs ðara [strǽla] swá full swá igl bið byrsta *he [St. Sebastian] was as full of arrows as a hedgehog is of bristles*, Shrn. 55, 9. Se iil ǽrdæm hé gefangen weorðe mon mæg gesíon ǽgðer ge his fét ge his heáfod ac sóna swá hiene mon gefehþ swá gewint hé tó ánum cliewene and tihþ his fét swá hé inmest mæg and gehýt his heáfod *ericius eum apprehenditur, ejus et caput cernitur, et pedes videntur; sed mox ut apprehensus fuerit, semetipsum in sphæram colligit, pedes introrsus subtrahit, caput abscondit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 9–12. Il, Swt. 243, 6. Ðonne bið ðæs iles heáfud gesewen *caput enim ericii cernitur*, 241, 16. Hé [Eádmund] all wæs biset mid heoræ scotungum swylce ýles burstæ swá swá Sebastianus wæs, Th. An. 122, 17. Iles byrsta, Homl. Skt. 5, 428. Stán is gener iglum [Blickl. Gl. ílum] *petra est refugium erinaceis*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 18. [*A. R.* ylespilles felles *hedgehogs' skins*: *Trev.* iles piies *ericii*: *Icel.* igull *a sea-urchin*; igul-kóttr *a hedgehog*: *O. H. Ger.* igil *erinacius*: *Ger.* igel *hedgehog, urchin.*]

íg-land, es; *n. An island*:—Brittene ígland is ehta hund míla lang and twá hund brád. And hér sind on ðís íglande fíf geþeóde *the island of Britain is eight hundred miles long and two hundred broad. And at present there are five languages in this island*, Chr. pref; Erl. 3, 1. Heora cyng him gesealde dæt ígland ðe man Ii nemnaþ, 565; Erl. 18, 1. Sió wunode on ðam íglande, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 21. Hié cómon on ðn ígland dæt is úte on ðære sǽ dæt is Meresíg háten. Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24; Bt. 38, 1; Fox 184, 11. Ðæt íland ðe wé hátaþ Thyle, 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. [*Laym.* i-lond: *Icel.* ey-land.] v. eá-, ég-, eig-land.

ígoþ. v. ígeoþ.

-iht *an adjective suffix having much the same meaning as* -ig, *or as the Latin* -osus, e. g. sténiht: *O. H. Ger.* steinaht: *Ger.* steinicht *petrosus. Icel. has a suffix* -óttr.

íht, e; *f. Increase*:—Ic sóhte hwylc wǽre elnes oððe íehte eorlscipes se Pater Noster *I sought what in respect of power or increase of valour the Pater Noster might be*, Salm. Kmbl. 22; Sal. 11. v. ícan.

Ii, Hii, *Iona*:—Heora cyng him gesealde dæt ígland ðe man Ii nemnaþ . . . Nu sceal beón ǽfre on Ii abbod and ná biscop and ðan sculon beón underþeódde ealle Scotta biscopas forðan ðe Columban was abbod ná biscop *their king gave him [Columba] the island that is called Iona . . . Now there must always be in Iona an abbot and not a bishop, and to him all the bishops of the Scots must be subject, for Columba was abbot, not bishop*, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 1–8. Wæs hé sended of ðam eálande and of ðam mynstre ðe Hii is nemned *de insula quæ vocatur Hii*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 11.

iil, il. v. igil.

ilca; *pron.* [*occurs in the weak declension only*]. *The same*:—Hé sylf oððe se ylca *ipse*; heó sylf oððe séo ylce *ipsa*; hí sylfe oððe ða ylcan *ipsi*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 53–4. Ðú þyst se ilca se ðú ǽr wǽre *tu idem ipse es*, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Se ilca hét ácwellan ða rícostan witan *the same man [Nero] ordered the greatest senators to be killed*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 47; Met. 9, 24. Hæfþ se ilca god eorþan and wætere mearce gesette *the same God hath appointed a limit to earth and water*, 11, 127; Met. 11, 64. Ðis is se ilca ealwalda god ðone on fyrndagum fæderas cúðon, Andr. Kmbl. 1501; An. 752. Seó ylce bóc *idem libellus*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 16. Hé weorþan sceolde eft dæt ilce dæt hé ǽrðon wæs *it should become again the same, that it was before*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 21; Ph. 379. Hié cwǽdon dæt tæt ilce hiera geférum geboden wǽre *they said that the same offer had been made to their comrades*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 22. On ðisse ylcan tíde *hac ipsa hora*, Ex. 9, 18. On ðære ylcan tíde *eadem hora*; Wick. *in the same hour*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hí smeágaþ unriht and on ðam ilcan forweorþaþ *scrutati sunt iniquitatem; defecerunt scrutantes scrutinio*, Ps. Th. 63, 5. Gelice disse ilcan ðe wé ymb sprecaþ *like the very one we are talking about*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 5; Met. 26, 3. Ðisne ilcan þreát *this same band*, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 2; Cri. 570. Ðyssum ylcum tídum *his temporibus*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Swá ðam ilcum byþ ðe nellaþ ðínre ǽ bebod healdan so *shall it be with those, who will not keep thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 36. [*Ilk* is used as late as the time of Chaucer, and remains yet in the phrase 'of that ilk,' but its place was gradually occupied by *same* (the Icelandic *sami*) which occurs once in the Ormulum.]

ilce; *adv. In the same way*:—Hú ne eom ic monn swá ilce swá ðú *am I not a man the same as you are?* Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 12. Eft swá ilce *again in the same way*, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 10. [Cf. swilce.]

ild, e; *f.* **I.** *an age, period of time*; ǽvum, sæculum:—Yld *ævum*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 118; Wrt. Voc. 52, 68. Hér wæs seó forme yld dissere worulde and seó ðder yld wæs óþ Abrahames tíman . . . Seó þridde yld wæs ðá wuniende óþ Dauid *at this time was the first age of this world, and the second age was till Abraham's time . . . The third age was lasting then till David*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 5, 34. Hé com on ðære syxtan ylde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Se eahtoþa dæg getácnode ða eahtoþan ylde dyssere worulde, Homl. Th. i. 98, 8. Be ðám syx yldum, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 15. **II.** *age, time of life, years*; ætas:—Þadig is heora yld seó ðe ðá gyt ne míhte Crist andettan and móste for Criste þrowian *blessed is their [the children of Bethlehem] age, which as yet could not confess Christ, and might suffer for Christ*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 3. Ealle wé cumaþ tó ánre ylde on ðam gemǽnelícum ǽriste ðeáh ðe wé nú on myslícere ylde of dyssere worulde gewíton *we shall all come at one age at the general resurrection, though now we depart from this world at different ages*, 23–5. Deóplícor mid ús ðú smeágast ðonne yld úre anfón mæge *profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra capere possit*, Th. An. 33, 11. Hé wæs ðá sixhund geára on ylde *he was six hundred years of age*, Gen. 7, 6. Ðá was ágán his ielde xxiii wintra *he was then twenty-three years of age*, Chr. prm; Erl. 4, 19. Hé leng ne leofaþ ðonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21. Ærdæmðe hé self wǽre fulfremedre ielde *nisi perfecta ætate*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 335, 19. Hundehtatig ylda *octoginta anni*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. **III.** *mature or old age, eld*; senectus, vetustas:—Yld *senectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 28. Seó nóntíd

biþ ūre yld forðan ðe on nōntīde āsīhþ seó sunne and ðæs ealdigendan mannes mægen biþ wanigende *the ninth hour is our old age, for at the ninth hour the sun sinks, and the force of the man that grows old is diminishing*, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 20. Geseweneð yld *wearied age*, Dōm. L. 16, 255. Ðonne mē yldе tūn on gesīge *in tempore senectutis*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. On hyre yldе ācende sunu *peperit filium in senectute sua*, Gen. 21, 2. Cild ðæt ðe heó Abrahame on his yldе ācende *filium quem peperit ei [Abraham] jam seni*, 7: Beo. Th. 43; B. 22. Sume beóþ gelǣdde on cildhāde tō rihtum līfe, sume on cnihthāde, sume on gebungenum wæstme, sume on yldе, sume on forwerodre ealdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 26. Ðǣr is geógoþ būton yldе *there is youth without age*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 17: Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 6; Cri. 1654. Gōd sceal wyd yfele geógoþ sceal wið yldе sacan, Menol. Fox 562; Gn. C. 50. Nǣron eówre gescī mid yldе fornumene *nec calceamenta pedum vestrorum vetustate consumpta sunt*, Deut. 29, 5. Gesceádlīce tōsceádan yldе and geógoþe *to distinguish discreetly between age and youth*, L. de Cf. 4; Th. ii. 262, 5. **IV.** *age, old people, chief people* [v. ealdˈ]:—Seó yld hī gehæd and seó iuguþ wrāt *age prayed and youth wrote*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 21. Ðǣr wærþ Éast-Engla folces seó yld ofslagen *there the principal men of the East Angles were slain*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 33. [*Goth.* alds, alþs *an age, generation*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* eldi [*old*] *age*; *antiquitas, senectus*: *O. Frs.* elde: *Icel.* elli *old age*: *O. H. Ger.* alti, elti *ætas, ævum, senium, senectus, vetustas.*] v. eld, æfter-yld; ildu.

ilda. v. ildu.

ildan; *p.* de *To delay, tarry, defer, put off, postpone, procrastinate, delay the notice of anything, connive at, dissimulate*:—Tō hwon yldestū middangeard tō onlȳhtenne *why dost thou delay to enlighten the world?* Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. Tō hwon yldest ðū ðæt ðū raðost dō ðæt man ðās menn wītnige and cwelle *why dost thou delay at once to cause these men to be punished and killed*, 183, 1. Seó hālige cyrice sum þing þurh sceāwunge yldeþ and swā ābireþ and ældeþ ðæt oft ðæt wiðerwearde yfel āberende and yldende bewerað *sancta ecclesia quædam per considerationem dissimulat, atque ita portat et dissimulat, ut sæpe malum quod adversatur portando et dissimulando compescat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 29–32. Ðā se brýdguma yldе *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Hē ilde [Cott. MS. ielde] and þafode ða scylda *dissimulavit culpas*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 22. Hē ða gewilnunge nāht lange ne yldе *he did not long delay that desire*, Th. Ap. 1, 17. Ne yldе hē hit ðā leng *nec exinde distulit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 34. Hē yldе ðā gyt *distulit*, Ps. Th. 77, 23. Ne yld ðæt dū mē ārie *ne tardaveris*, 39, 21. Ðeáh ðe ic hit læng yldе *though I should longer delay to notice the matter*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 11. Ne ðæt se aglǣca yldan þohte *nor did the wretch mean to delay that*, Beo. Th. 1483; B. 739: 4471; 2239. Yldan *dissimulare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 37. Yldende tō andettenne *differentes confiteri*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 5. Ðonne se lāreów ieldende sēcþ ðone tīman ðe hē his hiéremenn sidelīce on þreátigean mæge *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quæritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* altian *differre*; altōn *dissimulare*; altinōn *differre, dissimulare, elongare.*] v. ældan, ildcian, ildian; for-ildan.

ildcian; *p.* ode *To delay*:—Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hē geypt ac se wīsa hit ieldcaþ and bitt tīman *totum spiritum suum profert stultus, sapiens autem differt et reservat in posterum*, Past. 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. v. elcian, eldcung.

ilde; *pl. m. Men* [a poetical term]:—Hāta þ ylde eorþbūende fison *men, earth-dwellers, call it Pison*, Cd. 12; Th. 14, 19; Gen. 221. Yldo ofer eorþan, 163; Th. 205, 15; Exod. 436. Nædran ða aspide ylde nemnaþ, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Ylda ǣghwilc *every man*, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 4; Gen. 480. Ylda gehwilc, Ps. Th. 77, 4. Earmlic ylda cwealm *miserable slaughter of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 363; An. 182: 3108; An. 1557. Ylda Waldend *God*, Beo. Th. 3327; B. 1661. Ilda cyn *the race of men*, Elen. Kmbl. 1040; El. 521, Ylda bearn *the children of men*, Cd. 113; Th. 149, 6; Gen. 2470: 177; Th. 222, 17; Dan. 106. Sceal mid yldum wesan ismahel hāten *shall be called among men Ishmael*, 104; Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286: Beo. Th. 154; B. 77. Ðæt wæs yldum cūþ, 1415; B. 705: Ps. Th. 144, 9. Niht becwom ōðer tō yldum, Beo. Th. 4240; B. 2117: Menol. Fox 174; Men. 88: Elen. Kmbl. 1581; El. 792. [*O. Sax.* eldi; *pl. men*; *elder born children of men*: *Icel.* öld; aldir; *pl.* [*in poetry*] *men*; alda börn *children of men.*]

ildend, es; *m. One who delays*:—Næs ðā nānig yldend [ylding?] tō ðam ðæt syddan hī on ðæt hūs cōmon hī ðā sōna ðone hālgan wer gebundon *there was no one, after they had got into the house, who delayed at once to bind the holy man*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 5. *See note, where the other reading* ylding *is given.*

ildend-lic; *adj. Tardy, dilatory*:—Eldendlīce *morosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 58.

ildest; *superl. of* eald. **I.** *eldest, oldest*:—Ūre ieldesta mǣg *parens primus [Adam]*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Hē sōhte fram ðam yldestan ōþ ðone gingestan *quos scrutatus, incipiens a majore usque ad minimum*, Gen. 44, 12. Ða yldestan *senes*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða yldestan chus and cham hātene wǣron *the eldest were named Cush and Ham*, Cd. 79; Th. 97, 22; Gen. 1616. **II.** As the *oldest* might be supposed best fitted to fill the highest positions the word gets the meaning *principal, chief, greatest*:—Se yldesta *cardinarius, i. primarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 66; Wrt. Voc. 34, 1. Yldest byrla *magister calicum*, 113; Som. 79, 130; Wrt. Voc. 60, 34. Hē wæs ieldestđ [*summus*] ofer ða hālgan cirican, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 16. Hwylc hyra yldest wǣre *quis eorum major esset*, Lk. Skt. 9, 46, 22, 24. Ieldesta bisceop *pontifex maximus*, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 2. Tyrus hēt him tō clypian ðone de on ðam scype yldost wǣre *Tyrus bade call to him the principal man on the ship*, St. And. 28, 6. Hē clipode him tō his yldestan gerēfan *dixit ad servum seniorem*, Gen. 24, 2. Aaron and ða yldestan men *tam Aaron quam principes synagogæ*, Ex. 34, 31. Ða ieldestan men de tō Bedanforda hiérdon, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 23. Ða yldestan witan gehādode and leáwede Angelcynnes, 1012; Erl. 146, 7: 978; Erl. 127, 9. Ða yldestan þægenas, 1015; Erl. 151, 19. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon *all the principal men of Wessex*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1. Ða de ieldeste wǣron *equites*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 24. Ða yldstan setl on gesamnungum *the highest seats in the synagogues*; primas cathedras in synagogis, Lk. Skt. 20, 46. Ic hit rehte ðām yldostan Egiptan witun *I told it to the chief wise men of Egypt*, Gen. 41, 24. [*Laym.* ældeste: *Ayenb.* eldeste: *Icel.* elztr: *O. H. Ger.* altist, altost *primus, primogenitus*; thie altoston thes folkes *seniores*. For the use similar to that given under **II.** of a word denoting in the first instance age, cf. *Goth.* þai sinistans (lit. *eldest*) manageins *by which Ulfilas translates οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ*; and *the passage in Ammianus Marcellinus* 'sacerdos omnium maximus apud Burgundios vocatur *sinistrus*.'] v. ildra.

ildian; *p.* ode *To delay, defer, put off*:—Nis forðī nānum synfullum tō yldigenne āgenre gecyrrednysse dýlæs ðe hē mid sleacnysse forleóse ða tīd Godes fyrstes *it is not, therefore, for any sinner to delay his own conversion, lest by remissness he lose the time of God's respite*, Homl. Th. i. 350, 14. v. ildan.

ilding, e; *f. Delay, putting off, deferring, prolonging, delaying to notice anything, connivance*:—Ylding *tricatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 19. Ne wæs ðā yldinge tō ðon ðæt hī heápmælum cōman *non mora ergo confluentibus caterwis*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 31. Ne wæs ða yldinge ðæt monige gelýfdon *quid mora? crediderunt nonnulli*, 1, 26; S. 487, 39: 3, 9; S. 533, 38. Ða hit mycel yldinge wæs *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt is ðæt līf elles dysses middangeardes būton lytelu yldinge ðæs deáþes *what else is the life of this world but a little deferring of death?* Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Hit biþ deáþes yldinge swīðor ðonne līfes *it is rather the deferring of death, than the prolonging of life*, 32. Beó dū on tīd gearu ne mæg ðæs ārendes yldinge wyrðan *be thou at the time ready, thy errand may not brook delay*, Andr. Kmbl. 430; An. 215. Ða bæd hē hine yldinge and fyrstes *petens inducias*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 7. Būtan ǣnigre yldinge *sine ulla dilatione*, 1, 27; S. 493, 30. Būton yldinge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 34. Būton ǣlcere yldinge, Blickl. Homl. 87, 4. Be ðære ildinge [MS. Cott. ieldinge] suīðe wel Drihten þreáde Iudēas *qua dissimulatione bene Iudæam Dominus corripit*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 19. Ðæt ic yldinge onfō tō līfnanne *ut inducias vivendi accipiam*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 34. Ieldinga *morarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 57. **v.** ildan, eldung.

ildo. v. ildu.

ildra; *m.* ildre; *f. n. comp. of* eald. **I.** *elder, older, grand* [in *grand-father*, cf. eald-fæder, -móder]:—Ældra *senior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 48. Seó yldre hātte Lia and seó gingre Rachel *nomen majoris Lia, minor vero appellabatur Rachel*, Gen. 29, 16. Hys yldra sunu wæs on ǣcere *erat filius ejus senior in agro*, Lk. Skt. 15, 25. Mīn yldra mǣg *my elder brother*, Beo. Th. 940; B. 468. Yldra bröðor, 2653; B. 1324. Ōþ ðæt hē yldra wǣrþ *until he got older*, 4746; B. 2378. Ic eom micle yldra *I am much older*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 424, 20; Rä. 41, 42. Ældra fæder *avus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 22. Yldra fæder *avita*, 78, 3. Geornful tō witanne ðætte ǣr wæs ǣr ðū ācenned wēre oððe furðum ðū yldra fæder geboren wēre *desirous to know what was before you were begotten, or even before your grandfather was born*, Shrn. 198, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 872; El. 436. For mīne sāwle and for mīnes fæder and for mīnes ieldran fæder *for my soul, and for my father's, and for my grandfather's*, Chart. Th. 496, 21: 497, 15. Þurh heora yldran mōdor lāre hī gelýfdon þode *through their grandmother's teaching they believed on God*, Shrn. 53, 10, 16, 21. Ða gingran ārīsaþ wið ðām yldrum *the younger shall arise against the elder*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 23. Swelce snytro swylce manegum ōðrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *such wisdom as is withheld from many older minds*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28. **II.** *greater, superior* [v. ildest **II.**]:—Hwæðer ys yldra de se de þēnaþ de se de sitt *quis major est qui recumbit an qui ministrat?* Lk. Skt. 22, 27. Gewurþe hē swā swā gingra seðe yldra ys betwux eów *qui major est in vobis fiat sicut junior*, 26. Ða de synt yldran habbaþ anweald on him *qui majores sunt, potestatem exercent in eos*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25. [*Orm.* eldre: *Laym.* aldre, eldere: *O. Sax.* aldiro (*as a noun*): *Icel.* elri: *O. H. Ger.* altero.] v. next word.

ildra, an [*but the singular rarely occurs*]; *m. A parent, ancestor, father, forefather, predecessor, elder*:—Ðā mē yldra mīn āgeaf andsware fæder reordode *then my father answered me and spake* [cf. 872; El. 436: 891; El. 447: 906; El. 454], Elen. Kmbl. 921; El. 462. Hī forgeten hæfdon ðara wundra heora yldran on lōcadan *obliti sunt mirabilium quæ ostendit coram patribus eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 13. Ūre ieldran ða de ðās stōwa ǣr hiōldon hiē lufodon wīsdōm *our forefathers, who formerly held these places, loved wisdom*, Past. Pref.; Swt. 5, 14: Exon.

47 a; Th. 160, 20; Gū. 946. Úre yldran swultan and swíðe oft ús from wendan *our parents have died and very often gone from us*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. Wǽron his yldran fæder and mōdor hǽðne *his parents, father and mother, were heathens*, 211, 19: 213, 2. Úre yldrena lage *traditionem seniorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Twegen gebrōðru de hæfdon behwyrfed ealh heora yldrena gestreón on deórwyrþum gymstānum *two brothers who had converted all their parents' wealth into precious stones*, Homl. Th. i. 60, 23. Bebirge mē mid mīnum yldrum *condas me in sepulchro majorum meorum*, Gen. 47, 30. Eafora æfter yldrum *the son after the parents*, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 1; Gen. 1129. Suna ic lǽrde dæt hiē hýrdon heora yldrum *I taught sons to obey their parents*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 20. Nolde hē him geceósan welige yldran *he [Christ] would not choose wealthy parents for himself*, 23, 25. [*Laym.* aldren, ældere, eldre *forefathers: R. Glouc.* eldren: *Piers P. Chauc.* eldres: *O. Sax.* aldiro *a forefather*; *pl. parents*; eldiron, *pl. parents*: *O. Frs.* alder, elder, aldera, ieldera *father, parent*: *O. H. Ger.* altiron, eldiron *parentes*: *Ger.* ältern, eltern *parents*.] v. eldran.

ildu; *indecl. f.* **I.** *an age*; ævum:—Nis dæt tō geortrȳwianne dæt on ūre yldo dæt beón mihte dæt forþgongendre yldo oft geworden getreówe spell secgaþ *nec diffidendum est nostra etiam ætate fieri potuisse, quod ævo præcedente aliquoties factum fideles historiæ narrant*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 32: 3, 27; S. 558, 31. **II.** *age, time of life*; ætas:—Ōþ nigon and fīftig wintra mīnre yldo *usque ad annum ætatis meæ quinquagesimum nonum*, 5, 24; S. 647, 32. On dære ǽrestan yldo his līfes *in prima ætate*, 5, 13; S. 633, 32. Mid dī de heó bicom tō gīftelīcre yldo *when she arrived at a marriageable age*, Th. Ap. i, 10. Đa de nabbaþ nāwþer ne ildo ne wīsdōm *quos vel imperfectio vel ætas prohibet*, Past. 49, 3; Swt. 383, 21. **III.** *age, old age*; senectus:—Seó yldo and se ende dæs heora līfes *their old age and the end of their life*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. Heora yldа geliffæsted wæs, 18. Him æfter dȳ yldo ne derede *after that age should not harm him*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 24; Gen. 471. Nis dǣr on dam londe yldu ne yrmþu *there is not in that land old age nor misery*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6; Ph. 52. On geógoþe . . . on yldo, 88 a; Th. 330, 32; Vy. 60. Geógoþ būton yldo, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Heó hire on yldа dā wǽre *she was in her old age*, 163, 10. Nū gyt syndan manige manna swylce đe hiom yldo gebīdan ǽr tō genihte *adhuc multiplicabuntur in senecta uberi*, Ps. Th. 91, 13. Đa yldu wendan tō līfe *to turn old age to life*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 23; Ph. 190. Mīne yldo beóþ ǽgfwǽr genihtsum *senectus mea in misericordia uberi*, Ps. Th. 91, 9. [*Orm. A. R. R. Glouc. Ayenb. Piers P. Chauc. Wick.* elde *age, old age, eld*: *Icel.* öld *an age*. v. ild *for other related words*.] v. æfter-, ǽr-, frum-yldo; ældo, eldo, ild.

ile, es; *m.* **I.** *the sole of the foot*:—Ile [? cf. 283, 75 hela *calx, occurring in a very similar list*] *calx*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 47. Ilas, wearras *calces*, ii. 127, 45. From his hnolle ufewerdan ōþ his ileas neoþewerde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Mid īsenum pīlum heora ilas geǽstnode *fastened the soles of their feet with iron nails*, Homl. Skt. 5, 388. **II.** *hard skin* [*such as comes on the sole of the foot?*], *callosity*:—Ile *callus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78; Som. 72, 51; Wrt. Voc. 46, 11. Weorras *vel* ill *callos*, ii. 103, 16. Him weóxon ylas on olfendes gelīcnysse on his cneówum *callosities grew on his knees, just as on a camel's*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26. [To þe yle of hire helen, Marh. 10, 19: *O. Frs.* ili, ile, il *hard skin*: *Icel.* il; *gen.* ilar; *f. the sole of the foot*.]

ilf, e; *f. an elf*:—Đanon untydras ealle onwōcon eotenas and ylfe *thence sprang all monstrous things, giants and elves*, Beo. Th. 224; B. 112. Gif hit wǽre ēsa gescot oððe hit wǽre ylfa gescot oððe hit wǽre hægtessan gescot *if it were Æsir's shot, or elves' shot, or witches' shot*, Lchdm. iii. 54, 10. [Cf. *Scot.* elf-shot; elf-arrow, *Halliw. Dict*; Grmm. D. M. 429: *Prompt. Parv.* elfe *lamia*, 138, see note: *M. H. Ger.* elbe; *f.* see Grmm. D. M. 411.] v. ælf, -elfen.

ilfette, an: ilfetu, e; *f. A swan*:—Aelbitu *olor, cicnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 47: *tantalus*, 98, 30. Ilfatu *alvor*, 6, 55. Ilfetu *olor*, 63, 40. Ylfete *cignus*, Ælfc. Gl. 36; Som. 62, 105; Wrt. Voc. 29, 3. Elfetu, Wrt. Voc. 62, 5. Ylfette *olor* vel *cignus*, 77, 25. Ylfete song *the song of the swan*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 6; Seef. 19. Sume fugelas beóþ langsweorede swā swā ylfettan *some birds are long-necked, such as swans*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 17. [*Icel.* álpt, álft 'the common Icel. word for *swan*; svan is only poët:' *O. H. Ger.* albiz, alpiz, elpiz *olor*, Grff. i. 243.]

ilfig; *adj. Affected by elves* [?], *mad, frantic*:—*Fanaticus*, i. *minister templi, futura prædicnens*, vel ylfig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 40. Ylfie vel mōnaþseóce *comitiales*, i. e. *garritores*, 132, 26. *Comitiales, lunaticos* wanseóce i. *garritores*, ylfie, Hpt. Gl. 519, 44.

illeracu, e; *f. A surfeit*; crapula, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 62. v. ge-illeracþ.

ilnetu *ciciris* [? v. DuCange 'cicurris *domesticus sus*'], Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 15.

im-byrdling. v. in-byrdling.

impe [?], an; *f. An imp, scion, graft, shoot*:—Dæt is sió hālige gesomnung Godes folces dæt eardaþ on æppeltūnum donne hie wel begāþ hira plantan and hiera impan ōþ hié fulweaxne beóþ *ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quæ ad viriditatem intimam exculta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [Gunge *impen* me bigurt mid þornes, *A. R.* 378, 24: Yzet mid guode *ympen*. Þe ilke *ympen* byeþ þe virtues, *Ayenb.* 94, 34: I was the coventes gardyner, for to graffe *ympes*, *Piers P.* 5, 137: *Prompt. Parv.* impe or graffe *surculus*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* impītunga *insertio*: ga-impitōn *inserere*, Grff. i. 262: and see Skeat's Etym. Dict. *imp*.]

IN; *prep. cum dat. inst. acc.* 'In is not found in Alfred's Metres, in the Runic poem, or in Byrhtnoþ; it occurs twice in the metrical Psalms, three times in Cædmon's Genesis; elsewhere in the poetry *in* and *on* freely interchange; but *in* prevails in the North, *on* in the South. The distinctive *on* has a vertical element [*up* or *down*], which easily runs to *against* or *near*,' March, p. 163. **I.** *with dat. inst. In, on*:—Wē sceolan on disse sceortan tīde geearnian ēce ræste donne mōtan wē in dære engellīcan blisse gefcón mid ūrum Drihtne *we must in this short time earn eternal rest, then may we in angelic bliss rejoice with our Lord*, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. On sumre stōwe hē wæs dæt man mid his handa neálīce gerǽcean mihte in sumre eáðelice mid heáfde gehrīnan *in one place the roof was so that it could hardly be reached with the hand, in another it could easily be touched with the head*, 207, 22. Hē wæs on Pannonia dære mǽgðe ǽrest on worulde cumen, in Arrea dæm tūne. Wæs hē hwedre in Italia āfēded, in Ticinan dære byrig, 211, 16–18. Đara monna đe in đam here weorþuste wǽron *of the men that were most distinguished in the army*, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 21. In woruldhāde *in sæculari habitu*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 592, 42: 4, 7; S. 574, 34. In regollīces līfes lāre swýðe geornful *regularis vitæ institutioni multum intenta*, 4, 23; S. 593, 33. Eall đa hē in gehērnesse geleornian mihte *cuncta quæ audiendo discere poterat*, 4, 24; S. 598, 5. Hafaþ in hondum heofon and eorþan, Exon. 42 a; Th. 140, 32; Gū. 619. Wē sculon ā gemunan in mōde đone sigora waldend *we must ever keep in mind the disposer of victories*, 84 b; Th. 318, 15: Mōd. 83. Lifgan fracoþ in folcum *to live vile among nations*, 10 b; Th. 12, 33; Cri. 195. Đū đe in dryhtnes nonian cwōme *thou who didst come in the name of the Lord*, 13 b; Th. 26, 5; Cri. 413. In hwītum hrægłum gewerede *clad in white raiment*, 14 a; Th. 28, 15; Cri. 447: Cd. 154; Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Wuniaþ in wynnum *they dwell in delights*, 224; Th. 296, 26; Sat. 508. Faſaþ in geþylde *allows in patience*, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 20; Cri. 71. Ic on unrihtum eác đan in synnum geeácnod wæs *I was conceived in iniquity and in sin*, Ps. C. 50, 60; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 60: Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 9. In campe *in battle*, Beo. Th. 5003; B. 2505. In Caines cynne đone cwealm gewræc ece Drihten *the eternal Lord avenged that death among the race of Cain*, 214; B. 107. Ne mōste Efe đā gyt wlītan in wuldre *Eve might not as yet look on glory*, Cd. 222; Th. 290, 2; Sat. 409. Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwīte loccas *I have not white hairs on my head*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 427, 28; Rā. 41, 98. Ābīdan sceolan in sinnlīfe *they shall abide in eternal night*, 31 b; Th. 99, 29; Cri. 1632. In grimmum sælum *in rough seasons*, 89 b; Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. In līfdagum *in lifetime*, Cd. 163; Th. 204, 22; Exod. 423. In geárdagum *in days of yore*, Beo. Th. 2; B. 1. [Cf. On fyrndagum, Andr. Kmbl. 2; An. 1.] On stōwe seó is gecīged in Hripum, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 38. In dȳs ginnan grunde *in this wide world*, Judth. 9; Thw. 21, 1; Jud. 2. **II.** *with acc. into, in, to*:—Ǽr đon de hē in heofenas āstige *before he ascended into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 16. Genāman his līc and in đa stōwe āsetton đe Vaticanus hātte *they took his body and put it into the place called the Vatican*, 191, 33. Đā eode hē in đa cetan *then he went into the cell*, 219, 14. Gūþlāc sette hyht in heofenas, Exon. 39 a; Th. 128, 18; Gū. 406. Heó hine in dæt mynster onfēng . . . Hē eall in dæt swēteste leóþ gehwyrfde *susceptum in monasterium . . . Ipse cuncta in carmen dulcissimum convertebat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3–7. Đā gewāt heó in Eást-Engla mǽgþe *secessit ad provinciam Orientalium Anglorum*, 4, 23; S. 593, 8: Exon. 96 b; Th. 361, 7; Wal. 16. Ne inlǽd ūsih in [West Sax. on] costunge *ne inducas nos in temtationem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13: Hy. 6, 28; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 28. Beraþ forþ scīre helmas in sceaþena gemong *bear forth your bright helms into the press of the foes*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Hēton æðeling lǽdan in wrāđra geweald, Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275. Đā wæs eft geseted in aldordōm babilone weard *the king of Babylon was restored to sovereignty*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 16; Dan. 641. Đā hié đā in đone heofon lōcodan ǽfter hīm *as they looked after him into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 21. Se ǽgend upārārde reáde streámas in randgebeorh *the Lord hath raised up the waters of the Red Sea as a protection*, Cd. 156; Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296. Gelǽred in đa gerȳno Cristes geleáfan, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 28. In đa tíd bād done ēcan sige *ipso tempore coronam exspectabat ætternam*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14: 2, 3; S. 504, 20. In āne tīd *in one hour*, Andr. Kmbl. 2183; An. 1093. Đīn dōm wunaþ in ǽlce tīd *thy glory lasteth to all time*, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 26; Cri. 406. In ealle tīd, Exon. 83 a; Th. 313, 15; Seef. 124: 95 b; Th. 356, 25; Pa. 17. In woruld weorulda *in sæcula sæculorum*, Elen. Kmbl. 901; El. 452. **III.** In *sometimes follows its case*:—Đǽr se eádga mōt eardes neótan, wyllestreáma wuduholtum in, wunian in wonge, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 20; Ph. 362. Blǽd wīde sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. Th. 38; B. 19. [*Goth. O. Frs. O. H. Ger. Ger.* in: *Icel.* í: *Lat.* in: *Grk.* ἐν.]

in [*adv. and noun*]. v. inn.

in-, inn-. In the case of some of the verbs where *in* is given as a prefix perhaps it should be separated; the passages may then be taken as illustrating the adverb *inn*.

in-æberan; *p.* -bær *To bring in*:—Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft innæbær *of the dog that brought his hand in again*, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 14.

in-ádl, e; *f. An internal disease*:—Sára inádle, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 28. Wið eallum inádlum, 2, 41; Lchdm. ii. 252, 6.

in-ælan; *p.* de *To kindle*:—Eów wæs ád inæled *for you a pile was kindled*, Exon. 42 a; Th. 142, 6; Gú. 640. v. on-ælan.

in-ásendan; *p.* de *To send in*:—Hí inásendan dæt bed *summiserunt grabatum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.

in-áwritting, e; *f. An inscription*:—Innáwritting *inscribtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 24.

in-bærniss, e; *f. Incense, frankincense*:—Inbærnis *tus*, Wrt. Voc. 289, 54. Inbernisse *incensum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. an-, on-bærniss; and cf. in-récels.

in-belǽdan; *p.* de *To lead in, introduce*:—Dú inbelǽdst hig *introduces eos*, Cantic. Moys, 17.

in-belgan; *p.* -bealg; *pp.* -bolgen *To exasperate*: — Ða inbolgeno *aspirando*, Rtl. 15, 40. v. á-belgan.

in-belúcan; *p.* -leác *To shut*:—Þá ða duru inbeleác æfter him *then he shut the door after them*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 26.

in-bend; *m. f. An internal bond*:—Wæs se bánconfa ádle onǽled inbendum fæst *his body was inflamed with disease, fast with the fetters within*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 18; Gú. 928.

in-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pp.* -boden *To announce, declare, proclaim*:—Inboden fæsten *indicto jejunio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 5. v. on-beódan.

in-beornan; *p.* -wand *To burn, be on fire*:—Inbiorne wé *inardescamus*, Rtl. 95, 27.

in-beran; *p.* -bær *To bring in*, Beo. Th. 4310; B. 2152.

in-berdlıng. v. in-byrdling.

in-berþ. v. in-byrd.

in-bestingan; *p.* -stang *To pierce, penetrate, make a thrust which enters but does not go quite through*:—Gif hé þurhstinþ .vi. scill. gebéte. Gif man inbestinþ .vi. scill. gebéte, L. Ethb. 64; Th. i. 18, 12.

in-bewindan; *p.* -wand *To wrap up, enwrap*:—Innbewand *involvit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 53. Imbewunden *involutum*, 2, 12.

in-bewreón; *pp.* -wrigen *To cover up*:—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum *with their faces covered up*, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 28; Gen. 1585.

in-bindan; *p.* -band *To unbind*:—Án sceal inbindan forstes fétre *one shall unbind the fetters of frost*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 8; Gn. Ex. 75. v. an-, on-bindan.

in-birding. v. in-byrding.

in-birigan; *p.* de *To taste*:—Inberigde *gustavit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 9. v. on-birian.

in-blǽwan; *p.* -bleów *To inspire, breathe upon*:—Inbleów on hine *insuflavit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 22. Ðec inblǽwende *te inspirante*, Rtl. 103, 32.

in-borh; *gen.* -borges: *m. A security required in cases where property had been stolen, bail*:—Gif hwá þíófe betogen sý . . . donne niman ða de hit tógebyreþ on his ágthan inborh *if any one be accused of theft . . . then let those to whom it appertains take security from his property*, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 20. Ðonne sette mon inborh *let security be given* [the property in dispute is *þeófstolen*, v. l. 12], L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 10. [Cf. L. H. 1; Th. i. 589, 19, de suo aliquid pro *inborgo* retineatur. Heore godfæderes scullen beo *inborges* for hem, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 32. Inboreges, ii. 17, 20.]

in-brengan; *p.* -brohte *To bring in or to, present*:—Hú micele hefigra biþ se wénenda deáþ donne se inbrohta *how much more grievous is death when it is expected than when it is presented to us*, Shrn. 42, 31. v. next word.

in-bringan *to bring in, present*:—Ða hí ne mihton hine inbringan *cum non possent offerre eum illi*, Mk. Skt. 2, 4.

in-bryne, es; *m. A fire, burning*:—Inbyrno *incendia*, Rtl. 64, 12.

in-byrdan; *p.* de *To stimulate, instigate, incite, animate, inspire*:—Inbyrdendre Godes gefe *God's grace instigating me*, Chart. Th. 129, 25. Breóstum inbyrded *animated in spirit*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 274, 18; Jul. 535. Breóstum inbyrded tó ðam betran hám, 42 a; Th. 141, 12; Gú. 626. Ða wæs, þurh dæt hálige treó, imbyrded breóstsefa, Elen. Kmbl. 1680; El. 842. Inbyrded breóstsefa, 2089; El. 1046. v. on-byrdan.

in-byrdniss, e; *f. Inspiration, animation, compunction, feeling*:—Mid ða mǽstan swétnesse and inbyrdnisse [inbrydnisse, MS.] *maxima suavitate et compunctione*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34; 3, 19; S. 549, 21. Tó inbyrdnesse [inbyrdnesse, MS.] and tó gemynde dære æfterfyligendra *ad instructionem memoriamque sequentium*, 17; S. 585, 16. note. v. on-byrdniss.

in-búan *to inhabit*:—Seðe inbýeþ in dæm *qui inhabitat in ipso*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 21.

in-búend, es; *m. An inhabitant, native*:—Inbúend *colonus, incola, inquilinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 25.

in-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. A hall, vestibule*:—Inburh *atrium*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 35.

inburh-fæst; *adj. Stationed in a hall;* atriensis; scil. atrii janitor, seneschallus, lictor, Lye.

in-byrde; adj. *Born in a master's house*:—Dunne wæs inbyrde tó Hǽdfelda *Dunne belonged by birth to Hatfield*, Chart. Th. 650, 28. Wifús and Dunne and Seoloce syndan inbyrde tó Hǽdfelda, 649, 33. Ða inberdan menn tó Eblesburnan, 152, 8. See next two words, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 203 sqq. [Cf. *Icel.* inn-borinn *native*: *O. H. Ger.* in-burto *oriundus*; in-burtig *indigena*: *O. L. Ger.* in-burdig *indigena*.]

in-byrding, es; *m. A slave born in a master's house*:—Inbirding *vernaculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 103; Wrt. Voc. 18, 52. v. next word.

in-byrdling, es; *m. A slave born in a master's house*:—Inberdling *vel* fóstorling *verna* vel *vernaculus*, Ælfc. Gl. 86; Som. 74, 34; Wrt. Voc. 50, 17. Inbyrdlingc *vernaculus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 82. Sicul inberdli[n]c, sicilisc inbyrdlincg (= -byrdling) *siculus indigena*, Hpt. Gl. 499. Mín inbyrdling biþ mín yrfenuma *vernaculus meus heres meus erit*, Gen. 15, 3. Ælc werhádes man on eówrum mægðum and inbyrdlingum and geboht þeówa *omne masculinum in generationibus vestris, tam vernaculus quam emptitius*, 17, 12. Ealle werhádes men his inhírédes ágðer ge imbyrdlingas ge gebohte þeówan *omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam emptiti*, 27.

inc; *dat.*: inc, incit; *ac*: incer; *gen. of dual of pronoun of 2nd person*:—Inc ágényrnþ sum man *occurrit vobis home*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13. Nys mé inc tó syllanne *non est meum dare vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Hwí gewearþ inc swá dæt gyt dorston fandian Godes *why have ye* [*Ananias and Sapphira*] *agreed to tempt God?* Homl. Th. i. 316, 33. Bǽm inc *to you both*, Exon. 13 a; Th. 22, 26; Cri. 357. Inc bám twám, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 30; Gen. 562. Neótaþ inc ðæs ódres ealles wariaþ inc wid ðone wæstm me wyrþ inc wilna gǽd, 13; Th. 15, 18–21; Gen. 235–6. Incit, 130; Th. 165, 16; Gen. 2732: 139; Th. 174, 19; Gen. 2880. Incer twega *of you two*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 14; Bo. 47. Yncer ágðer ofslyhþ oðerne and hundas licciaþ eówre blód and fugelas fretaþ incer flǽsc and yncer wíf beóþ on ánum dæge wudewan, Shrn. 148, 1–4. Gehwæder incer *either of you two*, Beo. Th. 1173; B. 584. [*Laym.* 1st MS. inc selven; 2nd MS. 3ou seolve: *Marh.* inc baðen; *Orm.* junnc baþe; gunkerr baþre.] v. git, incer.

inca, an; *m. Doubt, question, cause of complaint, offence, ill-will* or *fear*:—Inca *apporia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 8: *occasio*, R. Ben. 38, Lye. Ða ongan hé mé ácsian hwædere ic wiste hwæder ic on riht bútan incan gefullad wære *cæpit me interrogare, an me esse baptizatum absque scrupulo nossem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 45. Ða frægn hé hwæder hí ealle smylte mód and bútan eallum incan blíðe tó him hæfdon. Ða andswaredon hí ealle dæt hí mǽnigne incan tó him wiston *then he asked them, whether they all were peaceably and kindly disposed to him without any cause of complaint. Then they all answered that they knew no cause of complaint against him;* interrogavit, si omnes placidum erga se animum, et sine querela controversiæ ac rancoris haberent. Respondebant omnes, se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere, 4, 24; S. 598, 39–41. Ðú mé scealt edwítt mín of áwyrpan dæt mé tó incan áhwár gangeþ *thou shalt cast from me my reproach, which everywhere goes as a cause of fear to me;* amputa opprobrium meum, quod suspicatus sum, Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðeáh ðe ic nó [MS. on] ingcan wiste hú ic mine heortan heólde mid sóðe *though I did not know any cause of complaint, as to the manner in which I had kept my heart truly;* ergo sine causa justificavi cor meum, 72, 11. Ne ic culpan in ðé incan ǽnigne ǽfre onfunde womma geworhtra *I found not fault in thee, nor cause of complaint for sins committed*, Exon. 10 b; Th. 11, 29; Cri. 178. Incan *scrupulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 7. Incan *causas*, 130, 13.

-incel *a diminutive suffix*, e. g. ráp-incel, scíp-incel, hús-incel.

in-cempa, an; *m. A member of a household capable of bearing arms*:—Incempa, gescota *communipularius, collega, miles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 48. v. in-hírdman, in-hírēd, in-cníht.

incer; *adj. pron. 2nd person dual. Of* or *belonging to you two*:—Ic nú ðás þing wríte tó ðé gemǽnelíce and tó mínre méder and mínum geswustrum forðon incer lufu sceal beón somod gemǽne *nunc tibi et matri mee sororibusque meis de singulis regni mei commodis scribebam, que tibi et illis communia esse arbitror*, Nar. 3, 6–9. Sý inc ǽftyr incrun [MS. A eowrum] geleáfan *secundum fidem vestram fiat vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 29. Ðý læs gyt láð gode incrum [*Adam and Eve*] waldende weordan þyrfen, Cd. 27; Th. 36, 25; Gen. 577. Tó incre andsware, Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. Biddaþ incerne [*Moses and Aaron*] god, Ex. 10, 17. Dǽlan somwist incre [*Hagar and Sarah*], Cd. 104; Th. 137, 27; Gen. 2280. Fyllaþ eorþan incre [*Adam and Eve*] cynne, 10; Th. 13, 4; Gen. 197. [*Laym.* 1st MS. incker moder inc hateþ; 2nd MS. 3oure moder 3ou hoteþ: *Gen. a. Ex.* gunker: *Goth.* iggkwar.] v. git, inc.

incge, *in the phrase* incge láfe [*a sword*], Beo. Th. 5747; 13, 2577, *appears to be a proper name*. Ing *occurs in stanza 22 of the Runic poem, an.*! Ing-winas *is a name of the Danes in Beowulf.*

in-cigan; *p.* de *To invoke*:—Ic incégo *invoco*, Rtl. 119, 5.

in-cigung, e; *f. Invocation*:—Innceigungum *invocationibus*, Rtl. 121, 26. Inncceingne *invocationem*, 122, 22. Inceigence, 172, 8.

incit. v. inc.

in-cleofa, an; *m. An inner chamber, closet, bed-chamber, den, cave*:—Incleofa *cellarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 56: *camera*, 127, 79. Incleofe *spelunca*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 10. Forþ of hire inclifan *out of her closet*, Chart. Th. 230, 17. On inclifum [bedcliofum, MS. T.] eówrum *in cubilibus vestris*, Ps. Spl. 4, 5. On incleofum [bedcliofum, MS. T.] his *in cubili suo*, 35, 4. On incleofum [bedclyfum, MS. T.] heora *in cubilibus suis*, 149, 5: Blickl. Gl. Ácende eorþe heora froggan on inclyfum heora

cyninga *edidit terra eorum ranas in penetralibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. Hwelpas leóna on incleofum heora hí gesomnaþ *catuli leonum in cubilibus suis collocabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 103, 23.

in-cnapa, an; *m. A domestic servant*, Lye. v. next word.

in-cniht, es; *m. A servant in a house, household* or *domestic servant*:—Incniht *cliens* vel *clientulus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 80. Incniht *parasitus, cliens, domesticus*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 483, 514. Se hlâford gegaderode micele menigu his incnihta *the master gathered together a great many of his household servants*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 13. [*O. L. Ger.* in-kneht *apparitor: O. H. Ger.* in-kneht *vernaculus, servus* vel *domigena, verna, inquilinus, apparitor.*]

in-cofa, an; *m. An inner chamber*, [*metaph.*] *the breast, heart*:—On his incofan † on his clyfan in *cubili suo*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 5. On dîglum † on incofan † on eówrum clyfum *in cubilibus vestris*, 4, 5. Eal dæt hé hæfde on his incofan *all that he had in his breast*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 35; Met. 22, 18. v. brócst-cofa.

in-codu, e; *and* an; *f. An internal disease*:—Wið incoðe, L. M. 2, 55; Lchdm. i. 276, 6. Fela incoða hé gehælde untrumra sáwla mislicra manna *many diseases of sick souls of diverse men he healed*, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 33. Incoða *infirmitates*; incoðe *fibras* [=*febris?*], Hpt. Gl. 453. Incoðan *melancholias*, 478. [Cf. in-ádl.]

in-cuman; p. -com *To come in, enter*:—Þonne gé incumaþ on dæt lond ðe ic eów sille *cum ingressi fueritis terram, quam ego dabo vobis*, Lev. 23, 10. On swá hwilcum húse swá gé incumaþ *whatever house you enter*, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 8. Gá hé út mid swilcum reáfe swilce hé incom *cum quali veste intraverit, cum tali exeat*, Ex. 21, 3. Đá hié tósamne incóman *when they entered together*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 5. Ðær nǽfre nǽnig dæl regnes incuman ne mæg *never can any rain enter there*, 125, 33. Incuma *introire*, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 45.

in-cund; *adj. Internal, inward, intimate*: — Ða ðǽre werod brúcaþ dære incundan embwlátunge his godcundnysse swá dæt hí náteshwón fram his andweardnysse ásende ne gewítaþ *the other hosts enjoy the closest contemplation of his divinity, so that on no account do they depart on any mission from his presence*, Homl. Th. i. 348, 7. Dære þeóde sáwla þurh ða ýttran wundra beóþ getogene tó dære incundan gife *the souls of that people are drawn by those outward miracles to the inward grace*, ii. 132, 3. Þonne hé ða úterran þing dón sculon, dæt hié ne síen dæm incundum ingeþance ánfrede . . . hié lǽtaþ ácólian ða incundan lufan *ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 5-9. Wið ǽgþwylcum incundum earfoþnyssum *for all internal difficulties*, Herb. 90, 11; Lchdm. i. 196, 21. Tó incundum *ad intima*, Kent. Gl. 999. v. nánre, inne-cund.

in-cúð; *adj. Strange, not friendly, grievous*: — Hé wolde eác swylce þurh done regul oncnáwan ða wíslícan gefadunge ðe snotorlíce geset is be incúðra þinga endebyrdnesse *he wished also to know by means of the Rule [of Benedict] the wise arrangement, that is prudently appointed concerning the disposition of strange matters*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 26. Hé hálegra cyricena land incúðum reáferum tódǽlde *he [Edwy] distributed the lands of holy churches to strangers and robbers*, 436, 1. v. next word.

in-cúðlice; *adv. Grievously, sorely*:—Ða began se ealda incúðlice siccetan and mid wóþe wearþ ofergoten *then the old man began to sigh grievously and became suffused with tears*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1.

in-dǽlan; *p. de To impart, infuse*:—Dæt léht scínende indǽl heartum úsum *illud lumen splendidum infunde cordibus nostris*, Rtl. 2, 13. Indǽlde *infudit*, 47, 1.

Indea, India *India*:—Dæt sint India gemǽro *in his finibus India est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 15. Hé fór on Indie *Indiam petit*, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 4. Ða wilnode ic Indeum inwearde tó geseónne *interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens*, Nar. 5, 17. On Indea *to India*, Chr. 883; Erl. 83, 17.

Indéas; *pl. Indians*:—Dæm strengstan Indéa cyninge *fortissimo Indorum rege*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 17. Tó Indéum, Apstls. Kmbl. 85; Ap. 43; Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 22. Óþ Indéas, Bt. Met. Fox 16, 35; Met. 16, 18.

in-dípan; *p.* te *To dip in, immerse*:—Dætte indǽpe útaweard fingeres in wætre *ut intinguat extremum digiti in aquam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. [Cf. *Goth.* daupjan.]

Indisc; *adj. Indian*:—Ðone gársecg mon hǽt Indisc *e qua oceanus Indicus vocari incipit*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8. On indisc sprecende *indice loquentes*, Nar. 25, 16. Indisce mýs *mures indici*, 16, 5. Indiscum wordum *indico sermone*, 29, 8.

in-drencan; *p.* te *To soak, saturate, inebriate*:—Hí dá sylfe betweónum indrencton mid dám cerenum dære gódspellícan swétnyssе *they mutually saturated each other with the wines of evangelic sweetness*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 7. [Cf. *Ger.* ein-tränken *to soak, impregnate.*] v. indrincan.

in-drífan; p. -dráf *To impel, send forth, utter*:—Hé in wítum word indráf *in torments he spoke impetuously*, Cd. 214; Th. 269, 29; Sat. 80.

in-drincan; p. -dranc *To imbibe, drink*:—Indranc *inbibit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i, 7. Indrungno [*Rush.* indruncne] *inebriati*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10.

in-dryhten; *adj. Noble, courtly, befitting one who belongs to a king's body-guard* [cf. *Icel.* inn-dróttr *a king's body-guard*]:—Dæt biþ in eorle indryhten þeáw dæt hé his ferþlocan fæste binde *it is a noble habit in a man, to bind fast his mind's casket*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 11; Wand. 12. Ic eom indryhten and eorlum cúð *I am noble and known to men*, 130 b; Th. 500, 3; Rä. 89, 1. Ic wát indryhtne giest, 112 a; Th. 430, 1; Rä. 44, 1. *Does* indryhten wicg *ippus* (=? *ἵππος*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 37 *belong here?*

in-dryhto; *f. Nobleness, honour, glory*:—Blǽd is gehnǽged eorþan indryhto ealdaþ and searaþ *glory is laid low, earth's honour grows old and withers*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 8; Seef. 89. Gehwone wyrta wynsumra ðe wuldercyning ofer eorþan gescóp tó indryhtum ældra cynne *every pleasant plant that the king of glory created on earth as honours for the race of men*, 58 b; Th. 211, 15; Ph. 198.

Ine, es; *m. Ine, king of the West Saxons from* A. D. 688 *to* 726:—Hér Ine fêng tó Wesseaxna ríce and heóld xxxvii wint., Chr. 688; Erl. 42, 4. Hér Ine férde tó Róme and dǽr his feorh geseálde, 728 [726, MS E]; Erl. 44, 33. Ine wæs Cénréding. pref; Erl. 4, 10. The laws of Ine are given in Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, vol. i. pp. 102–150.

in-éddisc. v. in-ídisc.

in-elfe. v. in-ylfe.

in-erfe. v. in-írfe.

in-fær, es; *n. An entrance, ingress*:—Ða gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdrǽdene *then God set a guard of angels at the entrance*, Gen. 3, 24. Mid ðam innfære mid ðam ðe hé inn áfaren wæs *by the entrance at which he had entered*, Homl. Th. i. 178, 2. Hé hæfþ gerýmed rihtwísum mannum infær tó his ríce *he hath opened to righteous men an entrance to his kingdom*, 28, 13. Geopenige úre sárnys ús infær sóðre gecyrrednysse *let our affliction open to us an entrance to true conversion*, ii. 124, 7. Of inferum *aditis*, i. *ex ingressibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 49. v. in-faru.

in-færeld, es; *n. An entrance*:—Úre gást forhtode tó eówrum infærelde *elanguit cor nostrum ad introitum vestrum*, Jos. 2, 11. Infærelde *introitus*: infærelda *vestibula, introitus*, Hpt. Gl. 498.

infangeneþeóf '*the right to judge one's own thief when taken within the jurisdiction, and the privilege consequent upon that jurisdiction, viz. the receiving of the mulct, or money-payment for the crime*,' Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xlv. The word, which does not occur in the earlier laws, is thus defined in those of Edward the Confessor:—Ðe infangeneþef. Justicia cognoscentis latronis sua est de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 4. In the preceding chapter, 'descripcio libertatum diversarum,' it is said the lords 'haberent eos [*their men who had committed crime*] ad rectum in curia sua, si haberent sachatn et socham, tol et theam, et infangene thef.' Other passages in which the word is found are L. Wil. I. 2; Th. i. 467, 27, Si quis eorum, qui habent soche et sache et tol et them et infangene theof, implacitetur in comitatu; and L. H. xx. c; Th. i. 528, 9, Archiepiscopi, episcopi, comites, et alie potestates in terris proprie potestatis sue sacam et socnam habent tol et theam et infongentheaf. The word also occurs in the following charters of Edward the Confessor:—Concedo eis in omnibus terris suis prænominatis, consuetudines hic Anglice scriptas, scilicet, infangene þeóf, etc. Chart. Th. 359, 3. A similar enumeration occurs in 384, 25 and in 411, 32. In 369, 13 the word occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter. See also Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 227, 9, where is the form 'mid infangenum þeófe.'

in-faran; p. -fór *To go into, enter*:—Ic infare on húse ðínum *introibo in domum tuam*, Ps. Spl. 5, 8. Innfarenþ *ingredietur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 9. Inför se cinge on ða sé *ingressus est pharao in mare*, Cantic. Moys. 19. Dis synd Israhéla naman ðe inféron on Égipta land *hæc sunt nomina filiorum Israel, qui ingressi sunt in Ægyptum*, Gen. 46, 8. Infarap tó his cafertúnum *introite in atria ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 95, 8. Ne mæg hé infaran on godes ríce *non potest introire in regnum dei*, Jn. Skt. 3, 5. Dæt hé ǽlmessan underfénge ǽt dám infarendum *that he might receive alms from those entering*, Homl. Skt. 10, 27.

in-faru, e; *f. Invasion, march into a country, inroad*: — Se cyng bæd hine faran intó Cent . . . ac se eorl nolde ná gepwǽrian dære infare *the king bade him [Godwin] march into Kent . . . but the earl would not assent to the invasion*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 11.

in-feccan *to fetch in*:—Ða héht hé done dry infeccan beforan hine *he ordered the sorcerer to be fetched into his presence*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 1.

in-féran; p. de *To enter*:—Infoerden *ingredientur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 21. Gé in gíwinne hiora infoerdun *vos in laborem eorum introistis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 38.

in-fíht, -feoht, es; *n. An attack made upon a person by one inhabiting the same dwelling; it was a breach of the peace for which a fine had to be paid to the head of the house if he were competent to exercise jurisdiction*:—Infiht [infitht, MS.] *vel insocna est quod ab ipsis qui in domo sunt contubernales agitur; hoc eciam vita emendabitur patrifamilias, si questionem habent querentem vel quesitam*, L. H. 80, 12; Th. i. 587, 25.

in-findan; p. -fand *To find, discover*:—Soecaþ gé and gé infúndes *quærite et invenietis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 7. Infund restende *invenit vacantem*, 12, 44. Ic ne infand in him intinga *ego non invenio in eo causam*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 6. Infunden wæs *inventa est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 18. v. on-findan.

in-flǽscness, e; *f. Incarnation*, Lye.

in-flǽde; *adj. Full of water [of a stream]*:—Tigris eá infléde *Tigris, stream of abundant flood*, Cd. 12; Th. 15, 12; Gen. 232. Lǽt nú streámas weallan, eá infléde, Andr. Kmbl. 3006; An. 1506. v. flǽde.

in-fóster, es; *n. Rearing, breeding:*—Hit mīn āgen ǣht is and mīn infóster *it is my own property and my rearing*, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 7.

in-frōd; *adj. Very old or very wise:*—Hē him helpe ne mæg eald and in-frōd ǣnige gefremman *old and stricken in years he can afford him no help*, Beo. Th. 4889; B. 2449. Him wæs wēn ealdum infrōdum, 3752; B. 1874.

-ing *a suffix of feminine nouns denoting action.*

-ing. I. *a patronymic suffix:*—Sume naman syndon patronymica, dæt synd fæderlice naman, æfter Grēciscum þeáwe, ac seó Lēdenspræc næfþ ða naman; hī sind swā ðeáh on Engliscre spræce, Penda, and of ðam Pending, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 52–4. Ælfrēd Æþelwulfing *Alfred the son of Ethelwulf*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3. The use of this suffix is well shown by the genealogies in the Chronicle, e. g. pref; Erl. pp. 2, 4; 835; Erl. 68, 69, with which may be compared similar lists in Icelandic where *-son* is used. See also Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23–38 where the suffix is used with the foreign names, e. g. *Seth Adaming* Seth son of Adam. In a rather extended sense the suffix is found in the names of families or peoples, who are regarded as descendants of a common ancestor, and traces of this use remain in many place-names in England. 'The Wælsings, in Old Norse Völsungar, reappear at Walsingham in Norfolk, Wolsingham in Northumberland, and Woolsingham in Durham. The Billings at Billing, Billingham, Billinghoe, etc. Such local names are for the most part irregular compositions, of which the former part is the patronymic *-ing*, declined in the genitive plural. The second portion is a mere definition of the locality, as -geat, -hyrst, -hām, -wīc, -tūn, -stede, and the like. In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural, as Tōtingas, Tooting, Surrey; Wōcingas, Woking, Surrey; Meallingas, Malling, Kent. . . . In dealing, however, with these names, some amount of caution is necessary: it is by no means enough that a name should end in *-ing*, to convert it into a genuine patronymic. On the contrary it is a power of that termination to denote the genitive or possessive, which is also the generative case: and in some local names we do find it so used: thus Æðelwulfing lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 179, a. 801] is exactly equivalent to Æðelwulfes lond, the estate of a duke Æðelwulf, not of a family called Æðelwulfings. So again, dæt Folcwining lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], dæt Wynhearding lond [Cod. Dipl. No. 195, a. 811], imply the land of Folcwine, of Wynheard, not of marks or families called Folcwinings, and Wynheardings. [Cf. Cāsering ✝ caseres gafel *didrachma*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 24.] Woolbedington, Wool Lavington, Barlavington, are respectively Wulfbæding tūn, Wulflāfing tūn, Beorlāfing tūn, the tūn or dwelling of Wulflāf, Wulfbæd, and Beorlāf. Between such words and genuine patronymics the line must be carefully drawn, a task which requires both skill and experience; the best security is, where we find the patronymic in the genitive plural. . . . Changes for the sake of euphony must also be guarded against, as sources of error: thus Abingdon in Berks would impel us strongly to assume a family of Abingas; the Saxon name Æbban dūn convinces us that it was named from an Æbba [*m.*] or Æbbe [*f.*]. Dunnington is not Duning tūn, but Dunnan tūn.' Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 59, nn; see also the text in the following pages, and Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 82–3. 89. As was seen above in *Adaming*, the native suffix could be applied in the case of individuals to foreign names: it was so also in the case of peoples. Thus in the Rushworth Gloss, Mt. 8, 28, 'in lond gerensinga' translates *in regionem Gerasenorum*; in 10, 15 'eorde sodominga and gomorringa' is the rendering of *terra Sodomorum et Gomorræorum*, and above in v. 5 of the same chapter we have 'cæstra samaringa' for *civitates samaritanorum*. These may be compared with the forms in the Chronicle, West Kentingas, 999; Erl. 134, 28; East Centingas, 1009; Erl. 142, 19; Centingas, 1011; Erl. 144, 27. II. The suffix is also found in nouns formed from adjectives with a force which may be seen in the following examples:—ǽdeling *a prince:* earming *a wretch.*

ing *the name of the nasal guttural* ᛝ ng, *in the Runic alphabet. In the Gothic the name seems to have been* iggws, see Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 3. *In the Runic poem* 22; Kmbl. 343, 27 *it is taken as the name of a prince of the East Danes:*—Ing wæs ǽrest mid Ēast Denum gesewen secgum; ōþ hē siððan eft ofer wǽg gewāt. Þus hēardingas ðone hæle nemdon. This name [cf. Gothic form] may be the same as that found in a genealogy in the Chronicle a. 547:—Esa wæs Inguing Ingui Angenwitting, Erl. 16, 11. As a proper name or as part of a proper name Ingi occurs in Icelandic, e. g. Ingi-björg, Ing-veldr, Ingi-mundr, Ingólfr: 'many more compounds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cf. also Yngvi and Ynglingar.' Cl. and Vig. Ingi. For the Rune see Zacher, pp. 30, 56–7: Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 31, 82: and for the name Grmm. D. M. pp. 320–1.

ing, e; *f. A meadow, an ing* [in dialects of north and east, see E.D.S. Reprinted Glossaries, Nos. 2, 15, 16, 17]. The word occurs in local names, e. g. Ing-ham, Ing-thorpe, Iuk-set, Ink-pen; see Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 306. [*Icel.* eng; *f. a meadow;* engi; *n. meadowland, a meadow: Dan.* eng: *Swed.* äng.]

in-gān; *p.* -eode *To go in, enter:*—On swā hwylce burh swā gē ingāþ . . . Ðonne gē ingān on ðæt hūs *in quamcumque civitatem intraveritis . . . Intrantes in domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11, 12. Ðā hē ineode *ingresso*, Gen. 48, 3. Hē on ðæs gesīðes hūs ineode, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 16. Hū mæg man ingān on stranges hūs *quomodo potest quisquam intrare in domum fortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29: Lk. Skt. 8, 51. Hē nolde ingān *nolebat introire*, 15, 28.

in-gang, es; *m. Entrance, entry, ingress, entrance-fee:*—Þurh ðē sceal beón se ingang eft geopenod *through thee* [*the Virgin Mary*] *shall the entrance* [*to heaven*] *be again opened*, Blickl. Homl. 9, 8. Hundteóntiga swīna ingang *right of entry into a pasture for a hundred swine*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 283, 12. Ingong and ūtgong *ingress and egress*, Chart. Th. 578, 26. Dæt beó gelæst binnan twām dagum be dæs inganges wīte *let that be done within two days, under penalty of forfeiting the entrance-fee*, 606, 10, 20. Gebēte hē be his ingange, 25. Gylde his ingang, 35. Be ūtgonge Israhēla folces of Ægypta lande and be ingonge dæs gehātlondes *de egressu Israel ex Ægypto et ingressu in terram repromissionis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Him ōðres līfes ingang gegearwode *vitæ alterius ingressui paravit*, S. 599, 2. Ingang ðīn and ūtgang ðīn *thy going out and thy coming in*, Ps. Spl. 120, 8. Inngang, Ps. Th. 117, 19. [*O. E. Homl. A. R.* in-gong: *Laym.* in-geong; *Piers P.* in-gong, -gang *entrance: O. Frs.* in-gong, -gung: *Icel.* inn-ganga, -gangr *entrance, entering: O. H. Ger.* in-gang *introitus, aditus, vestibulum, janua: Ger.* ein-gang.]

in-gangan; *p.* -gēng *To enter, go in:*—Ic ingange *ingredior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 33, 47. Ic on unscyldignyssa mīnre ic ingange *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Ingangeþ cyninge wuldres *introibit Rex gloriæ*, 23, 7. Ōþ dæt ic ingange on hāligra godes *donec intrem sanctuarium Dei*, 72, 17. Gē nū þyder ingongaþ *do ye now enter in*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 2. Cyricean duru ingangan *ecclesiæ januam ingredi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wæs ingangende on dære hālgan Marian hūs *entered the house of the Holy Mary*, Blickl. Homl. 147, 1. Ingongende, 4. Dæt deófol genam mid him ōðre seofon deófło and ingangende on dæt carcern, 243, 5. Ðonne is ōðer ingangendum dam mōnþe ðe wē agustus hātaþ se ǣresta mōnan dæg *the second day is at the beginning of the month that we call August, the first Monday*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 16. Dæt ða ingangendan leóht geseón *ut intrantes videant lumen*, Lk. Skt. 8, 16.

in-geat [?] *cubiculum*, Lye.

in-gebed, es; *n. Hearty, earnest prayer:*—Gange mīn ingebed [*or* gebed in?] on ðīn gleáwe gesihþ *intret oratio mea in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 87, 2. [From the Latin *intret* the *in* might be expected to belong to the verb; if so it should occupy some other place.]

in-gebyrigan; *p. de To taste:*—Ingeberigde *gustavit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 9.

in-gedōn *to put in:*—Hē on dæt gemynegade mynster ingedōn wæs *monasterio supra memorato inditus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 9.

in-gefeoht, es; *n. Intestine or civil war:*—Dætte Bryttas sume tīd gestildon fram ūtgefeohte and hie sylfe præston on ingefeohtum *ut Brittones quiescentibus ad tempus exteris, civilibus sese bellis contriverint*, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 12. [Cf. in-gewinn.]

in-gefolc, es; *n. A native race*, Cd. 149; Th. 186, 22; Exod. 142. [Cf. in-gefeóde.]

in-gehrif, es; *n. The womb:*—Of ingerife *ex utero*, Ps. Spl. T. 21, 8. v. hrif.

in-gehygd, -hȳd, e; *f:* es; *n. Thought, mind, intent, sense, knowledge, understanding, conscience, intention, purpose:*—Hwæt fremaþ ðē dæt ðin cyst stande ful mid gōdum and ðīn ingehȳd beó ǽmtig ǽlces gōdes *what doth it profit thee that thy chest stand full of good things, and thy mind be empty of every good thing?* Homl. Th. ii. 410, 11. Dæs mannes wīsdōm is ārfæstnys and sōð ingehȳd dæt heó yfel forbūge *the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding*, Homl. Skt. 1, 237. Æfæstre ingehȳde *religiosæ intentionis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 10. Treów ingehȳdes gōdes and yfeles *liguum scientiæ boni et mali*, Gen. 2, 9. Gē ætbrudun dæs ingehȳdes cǽge *tulistis clavem scientiæ*, Lk. Skt. 11, 52. Cherubin is gecweden gefyllednys ingehȳdes oððe gewittes, Homl. Th. i. 344, 3. Ure wuldor is seó gecȳdnys ūres ingehȳdes *our glory is the testimony of our conscience*, ii. 564, 32. Mid ealle inngehygde heortan mīnre *in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 145. Ðā onwende heó hine fram dære yfelan ingehygde his mōdes *revocavit eum illa ab intentione*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 574, 37. Wæs se yfca munuc mid hluttre ingehȳde dæs applican edleánes *erat idem monachus pura intentione supernæ retributionis*, 4, 3; S. 567, 18. Ðā andwyrde eugenia and cwæþ mid disum ingehȳde dæt ða gewylnunga dissere andweardan worulde synt swīðe swicole *then answered Eugenia and spoke to this effect, that the desires of this present world are very deceitful*, Homl. Skt. 2, 163. Mid ingehygde *conscientia*, Ps. Stev. ii. 203, 11. Se Hālga Gāst him forgeaf ingehȳd ealra gereorda *the Holy Ghost gave them knowledge of all languages*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 13. Sumum men hē forgifþ wīsdom sumum gōd ingehȳd *to one man he gives wisdom, to another good knowledge* [cf. 1 Cor. xii. 8], 322, 26. Wæter getācnaþ on dyssere stōwe mennisc ingehȳd, ii. 280, 2. Ða [*the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit*] sind wīsdōm and andgit, rǽd and strengþ, ingehȳd and ārfæstnys; Godes ege is se seofoða, 292, 23. Hē heóld his þeáwas swā swā healīc biscop and his munelīce ingehȳd swā þeáh betwux mannum *he behaved as an exalted bishop, and yet to all intents and purposes was a monk among men*, 506, 13. Hī hæfdon dæt gōde ingehȳd on heora heortan dæt hī woldon Gode ānum gecwéman and nā cēpan dysegra manna herunge *they had the good sense in their hearts, to wish to please God only, and not to care for the*

praise of foolish men, 564, 29. Seó geháung geopenaþ Criste hire ingehýd and ða digelan gepohtas on sóðre andetnysse *the church opens her mind and secret thoughts to Christ in true confession*, 586, 20. Ðus áfandaþ God his gecorenan, ná swilce hé nyte heora ingehýd, Boutr. Serd. 23, 7. Ðæt gold getácnode úrne geleáfan and úre gódne ingehíd ðe wé Gode offrian sceolon, Gen. pref. Thw. 3, 33. On ðam is godcundnesse wén ðe manna ingehygd wát and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ða eorþlican sorga hie forléton and ða ingehýd heora heortan ful fæstlice on done heofonlican hyht gestaþelodon *they dismissed earthly cares, and fixed full firmly the intents of their heart on the heavenly hope*, 135, 29. Ingehýd *conscientias*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 8. Ic ingehygd eal geondwlíte *I survey all his mind*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 16; Jul. 399. Sió swíðe gedræcþ seſan ingehygd monna gehwelces *sorely does it trouble the thought of every man's mind*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 84; Met. 25, 42. God ingehýda dribten is *Deus scientiarum dominus est*, Cantic. Au. 3. [Cf. in-geþanc.]

in-gehygdness, e; *f. Intention, purpose:* — Ic ontýne on sealmlofe ingehygdnessa ł foresetnysse *aperiam in psalterio propositionem*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 5.

in-geléddan; *p.* de *To lead* or *bring in, introduce:*—Ingelédde ofer hie Drihten weter séwe *the Lord brought upon them the water of the sea*, Cantic. Moys. 23; Thw. notæ, p. 30. Óþ ðæt ic ðé ingelæde on mínes Fæder hús *until I bring thee into my father's house*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 19. Ingeláded *introducta*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37.

in-geladian; *p.* ode *To invite:*—Se ðe ðé ingelaðode *is qui te vocavit*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9, 10. Ða sæde hé sum bigspel be ðám ingeladudan ðicebrat *ad invitatos parabolam*, 7.

in-gemynd, es; *n.:* e; *f. Memory, mind, remembrance:* — Ic ðæs wuldres treówes oft hæfde ingemynd *oft had I remembrance of the tree of glory*, Elen. Kmbl. 2504; El. 1253. Hílíc is se organ ingemyndum tó begongánne ðam ðe his gást wile ásceádan of scyldum *of what nature is the Pater Noster for use by the mind, in the case of him who will separate his spirit from guilt*, Salm. Kmbl. 108; Sal. 53. v. in-gehygd.

in-gemynde; *adj. Recollected, remembered, in mind, in memory:*— Ða wæs ðam folce on ferhþsefan ingemynde swá hím á scyle wundor ða ðe worhte weoroda dryhten *then did the people remember in mind, as is ever their duty, the miracles which the Lord of Hosts wrought*, Elen. Kmbl. 1788; El. 896.

in-genga, an; *m. An aggressor, invader:* — Seoððan Grendel wearþ ingenga mín *since Grendel became my aggressor*, Beo. Th. 3557; B. 1776.

in-geótan; *p.* -geát *To pour in:* — Hí on ælce healfe inguton *they poured in on every side*, Guthl, 5; Gdwin. 34, 18.

in-geóting, e; *f. A pouring in, purification:*—Yngeóting *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483.

in-gerec, es; *n. A tumult:* — Hé ðá eác on ðam ingerece ðderne cyniges þeng mid ðý mánfullan wæpne ácwealde *in ipso tumultu etiam alium de militibus sica nefanda peremit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 26. v. ungerec, gerec.

in-gerif. v. in-gehrif.

in-gesteald, es; *n. Household goods:* — Tó scypum feredon eal ingesteald swylce hie æt Finnes hám findan meahton sigla searogimma, Beo. Th. 2314; B. 1155.

in-geswell, es; *n. An internal swelling;* empus [= ἔμπυος], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 30; Wrt. Voc. 19, 36.

in-geþanc, es; *m. n. Thought, thinking, cogitation, intent, mind, heart, conscience:*—Seaxes ord and seó swíðre hond eorles ingeþonc and ord somod *the knife's point and the right hand, the mind of man and the point combined*, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 8; Rä. 61, 13. Ðæt ingeþonc ælces monnes ðone líchoman lít [lǽt?] ðider hit wile *the mind of every man bends* [*leads?*] *the body whither it will*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 235; Met. 26, 118. Gif hé his ingeþances anweald næþ *if he has not power over his mind*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 26. Eft sint tó manigenne ða gebyldegan ðætte ðæt hie mid hiera wordum and ðædum forgiefaþ ðæt hie ðæt eác on hiera ingeþonce forgifen ðý læs hé mid ðý níðe yfles ingeþonces tóweorpe ða mægenu ðæs gódan weorces ðe hé Gode útan anwealglíce forgeaf *contra admonendi sunt patientes, ne in eo, quod exterius portant, interius doleant: ne tantæ virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolant, intus malitiæ peste corrumpant*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Mid eádmóde ingeþonce ðú mé cíddest *me humili intentione reprehendis*, prm; Swt. 22, 10. Suelcum ingeþonce geríst *cujus intentioni bene congruens*, 10, 1; Swt. 61. 9. Se Déma se ðe ðæt inngeþonc eall wát hé eác ðæm inngeþonce déme *intus quippe est qui judicat, intus, quod judicatur*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 11. Geleornigen eác ða bearn ðæt hí sua híéren hira ieldrum sua sua hie selfe wieten on hira inngeþonce beforan ðæs ðiéglan Déman eágum ðæt hí hit for Gode dón *illi discant, quomodo ante oculi arbitri oculos sua interiora componant*, 28, 1; Swt. 191, 2. Óf úrum ágnum ingeþonce *a nobismet ipsis*, 49, 4; Swt. 385, 9. Mid ealles módes geornfullan ingeþance higie *with diligent thought of the whole mind strive*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 18. Agustinus worhte twá béc be his eágnum ingeþance *Augustine composed two books about his own mind*, Shrn. 164, 16. Ðú ongitst ðín ágen ingeþance ðæt hit bíþ micele beorhtre ðonne seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 28. God besceáwaþ ælces mannes ingeþanc *Deus intuetur cujuslibet hominis cogitationem*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 13. Hyra ingeþanc hig forléósaþ on hyra wege *they lose their conscience on their way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 22. Nú ic wilnige ðæt ðeós spræc stigge on ðæt ingeþonc ðæs leorneres *ut ad lectoris sui animum gradiatur*, Past. prm; Swt. 23, 16. Se dysega ungeþyldega all his ingeþonc hé geypt *totum spiritum suum profert studtus*, 33, 4; Swt. 220, 10. Dryne se onwende gewit wera ingeþanc *a drink that perverted the wit, the mind of men*, Andr. Kmbl. 70; An. 35. Nǽfdon hí máre monnum gelíces ðonne ingeþonc; hæfde ánra gehwyle his ágen mód, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 188; Met. 26, 94. Hie forgytaþ ðæt hie hwéne ǽr ymbhygdigum eárum and ingeþancum gehýrdon reccean *they forget what they a little before with anxious ears and minds have heard related*, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. Ðá azarias ingeþancum hleódrade *then did Azariah sing full thoughtfully*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 24; Dan. 280. Ingeþoncum beoñaþ *they tremble at heart*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 63, 4; Cri. 1014. Hiorte geclánsod and geeádmédde ingeþancum, Ps. C. 50, 128; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 128. Óþ ðæt hé ongeat ðæs módes ingeþances *until he understood the mind's thoughts*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 10, 5. Hie behealdaþ ealle ða ingeþoncas hiora módes *tota illud mentis intentione custodiunt*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 14. Unclǽne ingeþoncas *impure thoughts*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 34; Cri. 1316. Uton word and weorc rihtlíce fadian and úre inngeþanc clǽnsian georne *let us order our words and works aright, and purify our thoughts diligently*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 218. Gesamnige swá hé swíðost mǽge ealle tó ðæm ánum his ingeþonc *let him collect, as far as possible, all his thoughts to that one object*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 24; Met. 22, 12.

in-geþeóde; *pl. Peoples, nations:*—Dryhten is ofer ealle ingeþéóde [? MS. inca þeode.] se heáhsta *excelsus super omnes gentes Dominus*, Ps. Th. 112, 4: Cd. 163; Th. 205, 30; Exod. 443.

in-gewinn, es; *n. An intestine struggle:*—Scortlíce is hæbbe nú gesǽd hiora ingewinn *I have now shortly related their intestine struggles*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. [Cf. in-gefeoht.]

in-gewitness, e; *f. Knowledge, knowing, consciousness, conscience:*— Besmitene syndon ge heora mód ge heora ingewitnys *coinquinata sunt et mens eorum et conscientia*, Bd. 1, 17; S. 494, 42. Ða wyrstan ingewitnesse mé ic geseó *pessimam mihi scientiam præ oculis habeo*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32.

Ingwine; *pl. A name of the Danes*, Beo. Th. 2092; B. 1044: 2642; B. 1319. v. Grmm. D. M. 320–1; *and see* Ing.

in-heald *interrasilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 24.

in-hebban *to raise, remove*, Exon. 12 a; Th. 20, 6; Cri. 313.

in-heord, e; *f. A herd belonging to the lord and kept on his estate:*— Æhteswáne ðe inheorde healt gebyreþ . . . *servo porcario, qui dominicum gregem curie custodit, pertinet* . . . , L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

in-here, es; *m. A native army, the army of a country, home-force:*— Se here férde swá hé sylf wolde and se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleóde ælcne hearm ðæt him náðor ne dohte ne innhere ne úthere *the Danes went as they liked, and the English levy did every kind of harm to the people of the country, so that neither the native nor the foreign army did them any good*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13.

in-hirdmann, es; *m. A member of a retinue or body-guard:*—Þegnas ł innheardmenn *milites*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 9. v. hird.

in-hírēd, es; *m. Household, family, house:*—Tirus wæs on Cryst gelýfende hé sylf and eall hys ynhýrēd *Tyrus believed on Christ, he himself and all his household*, St. And. 30, 15. Inhýredes *clientelæ*, Hpt. Gl. 523. Ealle werhádes men his inhírēdes ǽgðer ge inbyrdlingas ge gebohte þeówan *omnes viri domus illius, tam vernaculi quam empitii*, Gen. 17, 27. Ða wearþ gefulled fæder and sunu mid heora innhýrēde *then was baptized the father and son with their household*, Homl. Skt. 5, 308. v. in-híwan.

in-hírness, e; *f. A belonging to any one:*—Ðe Ædelrēd cyning geúde God elmihtigum and his hálgan apostolan Petre and Paule on ēce inhýrnesse *which king Ethelred granted to Almighty God and to his holy apostles Peter and Paul to belong to them for ever*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 136, 14.

in-híwan, -hígan; *pl. Members of a household, of a convent, domestics:*—Gif gesíþcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhíwum *if a 'gesithcund' man make terms with the king for his household*, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 3. Ælce gǽre ǽne dægfeorme inhiowum *every year one day's provision for the members of the convent*, Chart. Th. 509, 14. Gie aron inhígo godes *estis domestici Dei*, Rtl. 82, 33. [Cf. Al mi nestfalde cun beod me meast feondes and mine *inhinen* alre meast hearmen, Jul. 33, 5.] v. híwan.

in-hoh; *adj. Evidens, manifestus*, Hpt. Gl. 523.

in-hold; *adj. Thoroughly loyal, loyal from the heart:*—Abbodissum wé tǽcaþ ðæt hí inholde sín and ðæs hálgan regoles gebodum eallum móde þeówigen *we teach abbesses to be heartily loyal, and to be subservient to the commands of the holy rule with all their mind*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 28.

in-ídise, es; *m. n.* [?] *Household furniture:*—Inéddisc *vel* inorf *entheca g. suppellex*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 90; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16.

in-ílve. v. in-ylfe.

in-irfe, es; *n. Household stuff* or *goods:*—Se ðe micel inerfa [MS.

Cott. innierfe] and misliċ ágan wile hē beþearf eáċ micles fultumes *pluribus adminiculis opus est ad tuendam pretiosæ supellectilis varietatem*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44. 10. v. in-orf; *and cf. O. Frs.* in-bold, in-gōd *household furniture.*

in-lād, e; *f. A way in, bringing in, introduction, entrance-fee* [? v. ingang]:—Æhtu ōra seulfres tō inlāde *eight oras of silver as entrance-fee*, Ju. Skt. p. 188, 9. Mid inlāde and útlāde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5. v. lād.

in-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead* or *bring in, introduce*:—Ne inlǽd ūsiħ in costunge *ne inducas nos in temtationem*, Mt, Kmbl. Lind. 6, 13. Se ðe má manna inlǽde donne hē sceole *he who introduces more men than he ought*, Chart. Th. 606, 32. Mid ðý inlǽddon ðone cnæht aldro his *cum inducerent puerum parentes ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 27.

in-lænde, -lændisc. v. in-lende, -lendisc.

in-lagian; *p.* ode *To restore an outlaw to the protection of the law*:—Ærest dæt hē hīs ágenne wer gesylle dam cyninge and Criste and mid dam hine sylfne inlagige *first, that he* [*a man who has committed manslaughter in a church*] *pay his own 'wer' to the king and to Christ, and therewith inlaw himself*, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 13. Inlagie, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 3. Cf. Si rex paciatur ut qui in ecclesia fecerit homicidium ad emendacionem veniat, primo episcopo et regi precium nativitatis sue reddat, et ita se *inlegiat*, L. H. 11, 1; Th. i. 520, 11. v. ge-inlagian.

in-land, es; *n.* '*Demesne land, that part of a domain which the lord retained in his own hands, in contradistinction to* út-land *terra tenementalis, signifying land granted out for services*; terra dominicalis, pars manerii dominica':—Wulfége dæt inland and ælfége dæt útland, Chart. Th. 502, 13. Sex æceras innlondes ágðer ge mǽdlondes ge eyrþlondes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 95, 16. xxx hīda .ix inlandes and xxi. hīda gesettes landes . . . is sum inland sum hit is tō gafole gesett *thirty hides, nine of 'inland' and twenty-one hides of let land . . . some is 'inland,' some of it is let*, iii. 450, 11–18. Ágðer ge of þegnes inlande ge of geneátlande, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 8. Þat inlond de Leófríc hædde tor his eádmódre hērsumnesse, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl iii. 256, 11. His hlāfordes inland, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 27.

in-lādian; *p.* ode *To invite*: — Dā cwæþ hē tō dam de hine inlaðode *dicebat ei qui se invitaverat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ic wæs cuma and gē mē inlaðodon *hospes eram, et collegistis me*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35.

in-lenda, an; *m. A native*:—Inlenda *indigena*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 102; Wrt. Voc. 18, 51: ii. 49, 47. Inle[n]da *accola, habitator*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 52. Inlendan *accolas*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 10. v. next word.

in-lende; *adj. Native, indigenous*:—Inlænde ic eam on eorþan *incola ego sum in terra*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 19. Ðǽr on fyrd hyra fǽrspell becwom ōht inlende *there to their host came tidings sudden and terrible, fear of the men of the land* [*the Israelites hearing of the pursuit by the Egyptians*], Cd. 148; Th. 186, 9; Exod. 136. David mǽnde tō Drihtne be his feónðum ágðer ge inlendum ge útlendum *David complained to the Lord about his enemies, both of his own land and of other lands*, Ps. Th. 2, Arg. [*Lel.* inn-lendr *native*: cf. *O. Frs.* in-lendes: *O. H. Ger.* in-lenti *patria*, Grff. ii. 238.]

in-lendisc; *adj. Native, indigenous*: — Inlendisc *indigena* vel *incola*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 63. Sī hē gemang eów swā inlendisc *sit inter vos quasi indigena*, Lev. 19, 34. Ðǽr útlendisc man inlendiscan derie *where a foreigner injures a native*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Se forsǽda bisceop angan tō befrínenne sume inlendisce ymbe dæs íglondes gewunan *the aforesaid bishop began to ask some of the natives about the customs of the island*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 28. Hæbben for dī da ungelǽredan inlendisce dæs hálgan regules cýððe þurh ágenes gereordes anwrigennesse *the unlearned natives therefore may have knowledge of the holy Rule, through an explanation in their own language*, 442, 8. [*Icel.* inn-lenzkr *indigenous*: *Ger.* in-ländisch.]

in-lendiscness, e: *f. Incolatus, peregrinatio*, Lye.

in-lic; *adj. Inner, internal, inward*:—Inlíca *intimus*, Hymn. Surt. 66, 13. Se inlíca dēma *internus arbiter*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 19. Mid done inlican gewitan *apud internum testem*, 5, 6; S. 618, 32. Mid inlíce hete *domestico odio*, 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Fram dam inlícum bendum dara synna *internis peccatorum vinculis*, 4, 25; S. 600, 2. [*O. Frs.* in-lék, -lík: *O. H. Ger.* in-lih *internus.*]

in-líce; *adv. Inwardly, internally, thoroughly, heartily*: — Hē hine bæd and hēt hæt hē inlíce dam biscope freónd wǽre *amicum episcopo fieri petiit et impetravit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 8. Ðū miht openlíce ongiten dæt dæt is for inlíce gōd þing dæt . . . *you can plainly perceive that that is a very thoroughly good thing that* . . . , Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 32. [*Piers P.* in-liche: *O. H. Ger.* in-liho *medullitus.*]

in-líchamung, e; *f. Incarnation*:—Inlíchomung *incarnatio*, Rtl. 44, 40: 66, 27.

in-líhtan; *p.* te *To illumine, enlighten*: — Ðū tída gehwane inlíhtes *thou dost enlighten every season*, Exon. 9 b; Th. 7, 29; Cri. 108. Inléhteþ dec *inluminabit te*, Lk. Skt. Rush, 11, 36. Inlíhteþ *inluminat*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Hine inlýhte *he enlightened him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 108, 9; Gū. 70. Dæt ðū inleóhte *that thou illumine*, 9 b; Th. 8, 9; Cri. 115. Inlíhte *inluminare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 79. Inlíhted, Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 29; Cri. 43. Inlýhted, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gū. 817. v. on-líhtan.

in-líhtend, es; *m. One who enlightens*:—Inlíhtend *inluminator*, Rtl. 2, 11.

in-líhtian; *p.* ode *To illumine, enlighten*:—Inléhteþ dec *inluminabit te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 36. Inlíchtade *inluminasset*: inlíchtet *inluminatus*, Ju. Skt. p. 6, 1, 2.

in-líþewāc; *adj. Inflexible, intractable*; intractabilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. v. un-líþewāc.

in-líxan, -líxian *to shine, grow light*:—Sunnadæg inlíxade [wæs inlíxende, Rush.] *sábbatum inlucescebat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 54.

in-merea *inscribtio*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16.

INN, es; *n. A dwelling, house, chamber, lodging*:—Næs Beówulf ðǽr ac wæs óðer in ǽr geteohhod *Beowulf was not there, but other lodging had before been assigned to him*, Beo. Th. 2604; B. 1300. Dā eode hē tō his inne ðǽr hē hine restan wolde *intravit cubiculum, quo dormire disponebat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 18: Cd. 76; Th. 94, 25; Gen. 1567: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 70. Hē com tō his inne *venit in domum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 36. Sóna swā hī ūt of dam inne eodon *directly they went out of the house*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16. Dā lǽdde heó hine on dа cyrcan . . . and on dam ylcan inne hē oncneów hwæt ðǽr inne wæs *then she led him into the church . . . and in the same house he recognized what was therein*, 22; Gdwin. 96, 23–98, 5. Dā hē tō his inne com hē hine ǽnne ðǽr inne beleác and hine sylfne ofslōh *when he came to his house, he shut himself in alone, and slew himself*, Ors. 4, 5; Bos. 81, 39: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 10. Se steorra him dæs cildes inn gebēcnode *the star pointed out to them* [*the Magi*] *the child's lodging*, Homl. Th. i. 110, 16. Ðǽr Petrus inn hæfde *where Peter lodged*, 372, 34. [*Laym.* he hafde an *in* ysarked tojeines him: *Orm.* þær he wass at *inne*: *A. R.* in: *Piers. P.* where dowel was at *inne*: *Icel.* inni; *n. abode, home.*]

inn-. v. in-.

inn, in; *adv. In, within*:—Ic wæs cuma and gē mē ne in ne geladodun *I was a stranger, and ye did not invite me in*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 43. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ eów dæt gē in ne gān on costunge *vigilate et orate ut non intretis in temtationem*, 26, 41. Gangaþ inn þurh dæt nearwe geat *intrate per angustam portam*, 7, 13: Ps. Th. 117, 19. Dæne se geatweard lǽt in *whom the porter lets in*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Hē ǽwearp da scyllingas in on dæt templ *he cast the money into the temple*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 5. Æt hām gebring and nǽfre in on ðone mon *bring it home and never into the man's presence*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 292, 26. Dæt land beág dæt sūþryhte oðde seó sǽ in on dæt land, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 18. Hēht ðōre dæge hie ealle þrý in beforan hine *next day he ordered them all three in before him*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 18. Ðǽr gedydon twā weofedu in *they put two altars in there*, 205, 15. Duru dæt mannes heáfod ge da sculdro mágan in *a door so that a man's head and shoulders may get in*, 127, 9. Dā heó ða in tō dære hálgan Elizabethe eode *when she went in to the holy Elizabeth*, 165, 28. Dā eode Simon in tō Nerone, 175, 10. Dā eodan hī in tō swǽsendum, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 31. Hreóh wæter tō minum feore inn flówep and gangeþ *introierunt aquæ usque ad animam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 1. Dā mē gerýmed wæs stōd inn under eorþ-weall *when a road was cleared for me in under the earthwall*, Beo. Th. 6171; B. 3090. [*Goth.* inn: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* in: *Icel.* inn: *O. H. Ger.* in, Grff. i. 287: *Ger.* ein.]

inna [?], an; *m. The womb*:—In inna *in utero*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 15, 31, 41: 2, 21. Inna *vulvam*, 2, 23.

innan; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc. In, into, within, from within.*

I.—Gē synt innan fulle reáfiáces *intus estis pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Hig synt innan fulle deáda bāna *intus plena sunt ossibus mortuorum*, 23, 27. Heorot innan wæs freóndum ātýlled, Beo. Th. 2039; B. 1017. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum *his breast was agitated within by dark thoughts*, 4652; B. 2331. Sniire mid da eágan innan *smear the eyes therewith inside*, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 5. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumaþ *abintus de corde hominum malæ cogitationes procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Innan and útan, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 1: Gen. 1322: Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005: 60 a; Th. 219, 2; Ph. 301.

II. *with gen*:—Is mē ænige gást innan hredres *anxiatus est in me spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 4. Hie hiora onweald innanbordes [cf. *Icel.* innan-borðs] gehiöldon *they maintained their power at home*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 7. Innabordes *intus*, Rtl. 2, 21.

III. *with dat*:—Dā hē sæt innan hūse *discumbente eo in domo*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 10. Hē ádrār út ealle da de ceápodun innan dam temple *ejiciebat omnes vendentes et ementes in templo*, 21, 12. Gif hē ǽr on dæs ofermōdan engles wīsan innan his geþance of Godes gesiehþe ne áfeólle *nisi more superbientis angeli a conspectu conditoris prius intus aversione mentis caderet*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 359, 1. Hē wæs bebyrged innan dære cyrican *he was buried inside the church*, Chr. 789; Erl. 57, 32. Ródetácn wearþ æteówed innan dære dagenge *a cross appeared at dawn*, 806; Erl. 60, 24.

IV. *with acc*:—Feall innan da sǽ *jacta te in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Ne gā gē innan samaritana ceastre *in civitates Samaritanorum ne intraveritis*, 10, 5: Andr. Kmbl. 2350; An. 1176. Innan dās týd Gifemund forþférde and Brihtwald gehálgode Tobian on his stedl *at this time* [*or meanwhile*] *Gifemund died and Brihtwald consecrated Tobias in his place*, Chr. 693;

Frl. 43, 17. Hēr fōr se here innan Mierce *in this year the Danes marched into Mercia*, 868; Erl. 72, 21. **V.** *in combination with* in, on [cf. *O. Sax.* an innan], geond, be ;—Đā hēt ic feá strǽla sendan in ða burh innan *paucas in civitatem dejici sagittas imperavi*, Nar. 10, 22. In ðone ofn innan, Cd. 184; Th. 230, 24; Dan. 238; Exon. 58 b; Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. On ðæt morþer innan, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Burgum in innan, Beo. Th. 3941; B. 1969. In innan *intrinseca*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. Eardode ic in innan, Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 31; Seel. 33. Ne wæs mē feorh đā gēn, ealdor in innan, 103 a; Th. 391, 10; Rä. 10, 3. Innan on disses holtes hleó, Cd. 39; Th. 52, 7; Gen. 840. On innan đē *in te*, Ps. Th. 147, 2. Geond woruld innan, Exon. 14 b; Th. 29, 28; Cri. 469; 95 b; Th. 355, 43; Pa. 4. Geond Bryten innan, 45 b; Th. 155, 5; Gū. 855. Be innan đam carcerne, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 2. [*Laym.* inne: *A. R.* inne, ine: *Ayenb.* ine: *Goth.* innana; *adv and prep. with gen: O. Sax.* innan *adv. and prep. with dat. acc: O. Frs.* inna, ina; *id: Icel.* innan; *adv. and prep. with gen: O. H. Ger.* innan, innana; *adv. and prep. gen. dat. acc.* Grff. i. 296: *Ger.* innen.] **v.** innane.

innan-bordes. v. innan, II.

innan-burhware; *pl. Those living within a town*—Đa geférscipas innanburhwara and útanburhwara *the fellowships of the in-townsmen and of the out-townsmen*, Chart. Th. 510, 31.

innan-cund; *adj. Inward, internal, not superficial, thorough, earnest, genuine, sincere*:—Đonne deáh hit wið æghwylcre innancundre unhīéðo *then it does for every internal complaint*, Herb. 2, 22; Lchdm. i. 86, 18; Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. Ic đē mid ealre innancundre heortan sēce *in toto corde meo exquisivi te*, Ps. Th. 118, 10. 2. **v.** in-, inne-cund.

innane; *adv. Within*:—Hig beóþ innane reáfigende wulfas *intrinsecus sunt lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. **v.** innan.

innan-onfeall. v. onfeall.

innan-weard; *adj. Inward, internal, interior*:—Ælc wuht cwices biþ innanweard ǽnescost *mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede reconditur*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 6. Flet innanweard *the interior of the hall*, Beo. Th. 3957; B. 1976: 1987; B. 991. Breóst innanweard *the breast within*, Andr. Kmbl. 1294; An. 647: Exon. 71 b; Th. 266, 19; Jul. 400. Eal innanweard wæs wynsumra đonne hit in woruldе mæge stefn āreccan *all the interior of the dwelling was more delightful than any voice in the world can declare*, 52 a; Th. 181, 16; Gū. 1294. Mec īsern innanweardne bennade *iron wounded me within*, 130 a; Th. 499, 6; Rä. 88, 11. [*Icel.* innan-verðr.] **v.** inne-weard.

inne; *adv. In, within, inside, in-doors*:—Đonne đēr biþ man deád hē līfþ inne unforbærned mid his freóndum . . . and ealle đa hwīle đe dæt līc biþ inne đēr sceal beón gedrync and plega *when there is a man dead, he lies unburnt in the house among his friends . . . and all the while that the body lies inside, there has to be drinking and playing*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 20-6; Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Gif man inne feoh geninneþ se man iū gelde gebēte *if a man take property within* [i. e. *in a house*] *let that man pay a threefold compensation*, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1 [cf. *Icel.* brenna inni *to be burnt to death in a house*]. Hwæðer đe ūte đe inne *utrum intus an foris*. Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Ne mæg đē deófol sceþþan inne ne ūte *the devil cannot harm thee in-doors nor out*, L. M. 3, 58; Lchdm. 342, 15. Sīe se drenc đēr inne đēr se seóca man inne sīe *let the drink be in the same place that the sick man is in*, 3, 64; Lchdm. ii. 352, 15. On đām scyran de ordríc abbud hafþ land inne *in those shires that abbot Ordric has land in*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 228, 5. Alle đa đe đēr inne eardedon *all who dwelt therein*, Chr. 491; Erl. 14, 6. Hie sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside* [*York*], 867; Erl. 72, 14. Đone here mētton đēr on đam geweorce and hine inne besetton *they found the Danes there in the fort, and besieged them inside*, 868; Erl. 73, 25. Đēr wǽron fīf wucan inne *they were in there five weeks*, 910; Erl. 100, 15. Seó ān inne āwunode. Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 16. Bēte swá seó dōmbōc sægde gif hit sý hēr̄inne. Gif hit sý eást inne gif hit sý norþ inne bēte be đam đe đa frihgewritu sægdan *let him make 'bōt' as the law says, if it be in this part of the country. If it be in the east or north let him make 'bōt' according to what the treaties say*, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 7. Inne ou đære þeóde, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 31. On breóstum inne *within their breasts*, Bt. Met. Fox 25, 90; Met. 25, 45. Hēr inne *herein*, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 16; Gen. 436. Hié đēr inne fulgon *they got in*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 27: Beo. Th. 2567; B. 1281. [*Goth*, inna: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* inne: *Icel.* inni *in-doors: O. H. Ger.* inna, inni, inne *adv. and prep. intus, intra.*] **v.** innor, innemest.

inne-cund; *adj. Internal, inward*:—Is geornlīce tō beheáldenne đonne hie đa ūterran þing dón sculon đeáh hie ne sīen đæm innecundan ingeþonce āfierrede . . . hī đonne lǽtaþ ācólian đa innecundan lufan *est vigilanter intuendum, ne, dum cura ab eis exterior agitur, ab interna intentione mergantur . . . ab intimo amore frigescunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 5–8. **v.** in-, innan-cund.

inne-fare, an; *f. The intestines*:—Wið wambe cōfe and wið innefaran sāre *for dysentery*, L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 22. Sió filmen biþ þeccende đa wambe and đa innefaran *the film covers the stomach and the inwards*, 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 17.

innemest; *adv. A superlative form from* inne: —Innemest *intime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13.

innemest; *adj. Inmost*:—Ealle đa innemestan geþohtas *all the inmost thoughts*; omnia cogitationum interiora, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 7.

innera, innra; *adj. Inner, interior*:—Seó inre hrind *liber.* Ælfc. Gl. 59; Som. 68, 6; Wrt. Voc. 38, 57. Se innra man dæt is seó sāwl *interior homo, id est anima*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 6. Se inra wind, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. Þurh đa twá pund wæs getācnod ǽgđer ge dæt ýttre andgit ge dæt inre *by the two pounds was signified both the external and the internal sense*, 554, 34. Se leó gewāt on dæt inre wēsten *the lion departed into the interior of the desert*, Giostr. Frag. 110, 22. Eall mīn innera *omnia interiora mea*, Ps. Th. 102, 1. Ealle mine đa inneran, Blickl. Homl. 89, 2. Đeáh hē mē đara ūterrena gewinna gefréode đeáh winnaþ wíd mē đa inran unrihtlustas *though he has freed me from outward struggles, yet the inner lusts strive with me*, Ps. Th. 15, 7. On đām inneran gōdum ge on đām ūttran *interioribus bonis et exterioribus*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 39. [*O. Frs.* inra: *Icel.* inri, iðri: *O. H. Ger.* innero, Grff. i. 297.]

inne-weard; *adj. Inward, internal, interior*; the word may generally be rendered by the phrase *the inner part of* [the noun with which it agrees]. In the neut. sing. and pl. it is used as a noun, *intestines, viscera, the inward part*:—Inneweard þeoh *femeu*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 78; Wrt. Voc. 44, 60. Des windiga sele eall inneweard *all the interior of this windy hall*, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 15; Sat. 137. Hū hēh and deóp hell inneweard seó, 228; Th. 309, 10; Sat. 707: Beo. Th. 2000; B. 998. Tó inneweardum đære þyrigenne swā mycel swētnysse stencg *tantæ fragrantia suavitatis ab imis ebullivit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 17. Of inneweardre heortan *intimo ex corde*, 2, 1; S. 501, 14; 3, 27; S. 559, 4. Mid inneweardum mōde *with all my mind*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7, 24. Inneweard *intestina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 62; Wrt. Voc. 44, 44. Innoþes innewearde *viscera*, 75; Som. 71, 99; Wrt. Voc. 45, 7. Đā gewand him ūt eall his inneweardе *all his intestines came out*, Homl. Th. i. 290, 19. Etaþ dæt heáfod and đa fēt and dæt inneweardе, ii. 264, 6: 280, 7. Etaþ his heáfod and his fēt and inneweardе *caput cum pedibus ejus et intestinis vorabitis*, Ex. 12, 9. Innewerde, 29, 17. **v.** innan-, in-weard.

innian; *p.* ode *To get within, put in, bring in, put up, lodge*:—Hē weroda syðdan hē innaþ *interius recepta dulcescant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Đā hī đider cōmon đā woldon hī innian hī đǽr heom sylfan gelīcode *when they came thither then they wanted to put themselves up, where it pleased themselves*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 35. [Me nuste wære hem inny *people did not know where to lodge them*, R. Glouc. 336, 14. Þe kyng lette lede hem to a feir old court and *innes* hem þere, Jos. 174 Theseus *ynned* hem, everich at his degre, Chauc. Kn. T. 1334. *O. Frs.* innia *to harbour, lodge: O. H. Ger.* innón *recipere, suscipere, adjungere, afferre*, Grff. i. 298.] **v.** inne. ge-innian.

innihte; *adv. Within certain limits*:—Innihte beborene *municipales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 16.

in-niwian; *p.* ode *To renew*:—Inniwa *innova*, Rtl. 168, 23.

innon. v. iunan.

innor; *adv. e|ve of* inne :—Innor *interius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* innor *interius.*]

INNOÞ, innaþ, es; *m. f.* [?] *The inner part of the body, the inside, stomach, womb, bowels, the breast, heart*:—Innoþ *alvus*; wifes innoþ *uterus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 52, 30: *viscus*, 9; Som. 12, 12, Wifmannes innoþ *matrix, uterus*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 56; Wrt. Voc. 44, 39. Eádig is se innoþ đe đē bær *beatus venter qui te portavit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27. His innoþ tōfleów *his bowels gushed out*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Dætte hira mōdes innaþ ýfele and heñgliçe mid gefylled wæs *quæ mentis intima deprimebat*, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419, 32. Sió his innaþ wan wætere gelīc *intravit sicut aqua in interiora ejus*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Wið innoþes sār *for sore of inwards*, Herb. 11, 2; Lchdm. i. 102, 11. Wið innoþes fæstnysse *for costiveness*, 63: Lchdm. i. 164, 16. Wæstm đe of his innaþe ágenum cwōme *de fructu ventris tui*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Đa litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe *collidebantur in utero ejus parvuli*, Gen. 25, 22. Hē biþ swīðe līþe on đam innoþe *it is very mild in the stomach*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 31. Ealle đās ýfelu of đam innoþe cumaþ *omnia hæc mala ab intus procedunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Đē ic andette mid mūþe and mid mīnre heortan and mid eallum innoþe ic đē gewihlige *with my mouth and with my heart I confess thee, and with all that is within me I desire thee*, Homl. Skt. 7, 237. Hālig gāst hrēder weardode æðelne innoþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2289; El. 1146. Mæg hē eft cuman on his mōdor innoþ *numquid potest in ventrem matris suæ iterato intróire?* Jn. Skt. 3, 4. Innaþas *viscera*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 76. Eádige synt đa innoþas đe ne cendun *beati ventres qui non genuerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. Wið innoþa wræc *for pain of intestines*, L. Med. ex Quadr. 2, 18; Lchdm. i. 338, 9. Wið tōbrocenum innoþum *for ruptured bowels*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 236, 23. On innoþas his *in interiora ejus*, Ps. Spl. M. 108, 17. Dæt sār hwyrfde on hire innoþas *converso ad interanea dolore*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 26. Innaþo *viscera*, Rtl. 13, 33. [*O. E. Homl.* inneþ: *O. L. Ger.* innethron *viscera: O. H. Ger.* innod *uterus, viscera*; innodili *viscera.*]

innoþ-tyderness, e; *f. A weakness of the intestines*: —Wið eallum innoþtydernessum, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 24.

innoþ-wund, e ; *f. A wound of the intestines* :—Wið innoþwundum, L. M. 2, 33 ; Lchdm. ii. 236, 18, 21.

innung, e ; *f. A putting* or *getting in, what is put* or *got in* :—Se heofon is betera and fægera donne eall his innung būton monnum ānum *the heaven is better and fairer than all it includes, except men only*, Bt. 32, 2 ; Fox 116, 10. Ðes tūnes cýping and seó innung [*the getting in*, or *revenue?*] ðara portgerihta gange intō dere hálgan stōwe *villæ mercimonium censusque omnis civilis sanctæ ecclesiæ deserviat*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

in-orf, es ; *n. Household goods* :—Inēddisc *vel* inorf *entheca*, g. *suppellex* Ælfc. Gl. 58 ; Som. 67, 90 ; Wrt. Voc. 38, 16. Gif hit sȳ innorf *if it be goods from a house* [*that are taken*], Lchdm. iii. 286, 5. For hwilcum gylta fērdest ðū ðus æfter mē and tōwurpe eall mīn inorf *quam ob culpam meam sic exarsisti post me et scrutatus es omnem supellectilem meam?* Gen. 31, 36. v. in-irfe.

inra. v. innera.

in-rēsan ; *p. de To rush upon* :—Inrēsdon *inruerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 25. Inrǽsan *inrumpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 84.

in-rēcels, es ; *n. Incense* :—Inrēcels, *incensum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 9.

in-sēte ; *adj. Belonging to one who is 'settled in' the household of the lord, one who lives close to the lord's mansion* [?] :—Insēte hūs *vel* lytel hūs *casa vel casula*, Ælfc. Gl. 108 ; Som. 78, 113 ; Wrt. Voc. 58, 28. v. -sǽta, -sēte.

in-sceáwere, es ; *m. An inspector* :—Ofer-insceáweras *super-inspectores*, Rtl. 194, 25, 29.

in-sceáwung, e ; *f. Inspection*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 6.

in-segel, es ; *n. A seal, signet* :—Insegel *sigillum vel bulla*, Ælfc. Gl. 29 ; Som. 61, 31 ; Wrt. Voc. 26, 30. Insegl *sigillum*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 4. Geþenc nū gyf dīnes hlāfordes ǽrendgewrit and his insegel tō dē cymþ hwæðer ðū mǽge cweþan ðæt ðū hys willan dǽr on gecnāwan ne mæge *consider now, if your lord's letter and his seal come to you, whether you can say that you cannot recognise his pleasure in them*, Shrn. 176, 10. Insegle *signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 37. Ðā com Sparhafoc tō him mid dæs cynges gewrite and insegle, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 177, 20. Swā hwæðer swā heó beó fūl swā clǽne binnan ðam insegle *whether it* [*the hand*] *be foul or clean within the seal*, L. Ædelst iv. 7 ; Th. i. 226, 32. Ðā sende se cyning his insegel tō ðam gemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 22. [Þet inseil þe þe deofel ne mei nefre tobreocan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 33. He haued his merke on me iseilet wið his inseil, Marh 5, 16. Bisett wiþ seffne insezȝiless, Orm. *O. Frs.* in-sigel, -sigil *a seal* : *Icel.* inn-sigli *a seal, a seal-ring* ; also *the wax* affixed to a deed : *O. H. Ger.* in-sigili *sigillum, signaculum, lunula, annulus, moneta* : *Ger.* in-siegel.] v. insigle.

in-seglian ; *p.* ode *To seal, place a seal upon* :—Hig innsegldon ðone stān *signantes lapidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Inseglige man ða hand *let a seal be put upon the hand*, L. Ædelst. iv. 7 ; Th. i. 226, 30. [*Icel.* innsigla *to seal* : *O. H. Ger.* in-siglian *signare*.] v. ge-inseglian.

in-seglung, e ; *f. A sealing, seal* :—Ic bidde ðē for godes lufan ðæt ðū mē unlȳse ða insæglunge *I pray thee for the love of God that thou unloose for me the seal*, Homl. Skt. 3, 537. [*Icel.* inn-siglan *sealing*.]

in-sendan ; *p. de To send in* :—Insendes *immittit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Insende engel dryhten *immittit angelum Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 33, 8 ; 39, 4.

in-setness, ꝛ ; *f. A rule, regulation, institute* :—Insetnissum *institutis*, Rtl. 34, 14. Insætnissum, 18, 21.

in-settan ; *p.* te *To appoint, institute* :—Insette *instituit*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 593, 38.

in-sigle, es ; *n. A seal, signet* :—Hē brohte insigle tō mē . . . Ðā āgeaf ic ðæt insigle ðē *he brought a signet to me . . . Then I gave the signet to thee*, Chart. Th. 173, 8, 11. Wyrðe ard onfōa bōc and untȳne insigloe his *dignus es accipere librum et aperire signaculum ejus*, Rtl. 29, 19. v. in-segel.

in-siht, e ; *f. An account, narrative, argument* :—Onginneþ insiht æfter iohannem *incipit argumentum secundum Johannem*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 1. [*Goth.* in-sahts *narrative*.]

in-sittende ; *part. Sitting within* :—Ealra wǽron fīfe eorla and idesa insittendra, Exon. 112 b ; Th. 432, 3 ; Rä. 47, 7.

in-smoh ; **gen.** -smōs [?] ; *m. A slough* :—Hē āgeaf ðone clǽnan gāst and ðæs licaman insmoh [*exuvias*] forlēt monnum tō mundbyrde *he gave up the clean spirit, and left the slough of the body as a protection for men*, Shrn. 126, 2. v. smūgan ; and cf. *O. Frs.* in-smuge *a creeping in*.

in-spinn, es ; *n. An instrument for spinning, a spindle* :—Inspinn *netorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 110 ; Som. 79, 46 ; Wrt. Voc. 59, 17. Inspin, Wrt. Voc. 66, 15. [Netorium *fusus* quo netur : *fusum, fusile*, Du Cange.]

in-stæppan ; *p.* te *To step in, enter* :—Ic ne instæppe oððe ingā oððe ic ne fare *non introibo*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 4. Instæppaþ oððe ingāþ on gesihþe his *introite in conspectu ejus*, 99, 2. On unscyldignysse mīnre instæppende ic eom *in innocentia mea ingressus sum*, 25, 11. Hī sume gesāwon englas instæppende *some of them saw angels entering*, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 23.

in-stæpe, es ; *m. Entrance* :—Hī gemētton ðæt ece lif on instæpe ðæs andweardan lifes *they found the life eternal at the entrance of the present life*, Homl. Th. i. 84, 7. [*O. Frs.* in-stap, in-steppi *entrance*.] v. next two words.

in-stæpe, -stepe ; *adv. At the outset, at once, directly, immediately* :—Instæpe *confestim*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 514, 21 ; *extemplo*, 4, 25 ; S. 601, 30. Ārās hē instæpe *surrexit continuo*, 5, 5 ; S. 618, 14. Hī instæpe fram mīnre gesihþe gewiton *statim disparuerunt*, 5, 13 ; S. 633, 15. Ðonne wǽre mīn blōd instæpe āgoten *then had my blood been at once shed*, Shrn. 39, 17. Seó strǽl instepe wearþ eft gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. v. next word.

in-stæpes, -stepes ; *adv. At once, immediately* :—Se mon se ðe ōðerne ācwelþ and instæpes hine sylfne ongyteþ ðæt hē mycel mān gedōn hæbbe *the man who kills another, and at once perceives himself to have done a great wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 5. Hē ðā sōna instæpes geseh *he then immediately saw*, 15, 27. Ðēh gē sōna instæpes ðǽre mēde ne ne onfōn, 41, 13. Instepes, 33, 19. Ðæt fæsten wæs ongunnen instepes ðæs ðe . . . *the fast was begun directly after . . .*, 35, 5. Hī flugon instæpes *they fled forthwith*, Elen. Kmbl. 254 ; El. 127.

in-standan ; *p.* -stōd *To be near* or *present* ; instare :—Ēce instondaþ wuldur *perennis instat gloria*, Rtl. 165, 7. Instond[end]um *instantibus*, 69, 11.

in-standendlīc ; *adj. Present, of to-day* :—Hlāf ūre instondenlīce sel ūs tō dæge *give us to-day our daily bread*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11.

in-stede, -styde [*or* in stede ; cf. *Icel.* í-stað *on the spot, at once*] ; *adv. On the spot, at once, immediately* :—Instyde *continuo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 48. Instyde *statim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28 ; 2, 12.

in-stice, es ; *m. An inward stitch, a pricking sensation within* :—Wið instice, L. M. 2, 54 ; Lchdm. ii. 274, 27.

in-stihtian ; *p.* ode *To arrange, regulate, dispose* :—Instihtade ł dihtade *instigan/e*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 6. v. stihtian.

in-sting, es ; *m. Authority* :—Nān ðere biscope ne habbe nān insting on ðæt mynster *let no bishop have any authority in that monastery*, Chart. Th. 348, 12. v. on-sting.

in-swān, es ; *m. The herd who had charge of the lord's swine* :—Ælc gebūr sylle .vi. hlāfas ðam inswāne ðonne hē his heorde tō mæstene drīfe *omnis geburus det vi. panes porcario curie quando gregem suum minabit in pastinagium*, L. R. S. 4 ; Th. i. 434, 21.

in-swāpen. v. swāpan.

in-swōgenness, e ; *f. A rushing in with a loud sound, violent entrance* :—Hē mid dæs unclǽnan gāstes inswōgennisse þrycced wæs *spiritus inmundi invasione premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 507, 4. v. swōgan.

inðer ; *adv. Apart* ; seorsum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 1.

in-picce ; *adj. Gross, thick* :—Inþicce is hearta folces disses *incrassatum est cor populi hujus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15.

in-pīnen, e ; *f. A female domestic servant* ; incola, Germ. 401, 125.

in-timbrian ; *p.* ede, ode *To instruct* :—Hē hī intimbrade and gelǽrde *he instructed and taught them*, Bd. 4, 16 ; S. 584, 34. Intimbrede, 4, 27 ; S. 603, 45. In cyriclicum þeódscipum and in mynsterlicum heálīce intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, Bd. 5, 8 ; S. 621, 35 ; S. 622, 2. v. on-timbrian.

in-tinga, an ; *m. A cause, sake, plea, case, occasion, matter, affair, business* : — Intinga *pragma*, Ælfc. Gl. 12 ; Som. 57, 93 ; Wrt. Voc. 20, 34 : *negotium*, 81 ; Som. 73, 17 ; Wrt. Voc. 47, 24 : *causa* *vel negotium*, 90 ; Som. 74, 115 ; Wrt. Voc. 51, 28 : *causa*, Wrt. Voc. 83, 62. Þysse þeóde wæs se ǽresta intinga tō onfōnne Cristes geleáfan ðæt . . . *huic genti occasio fuit percipiendæ fidei, quod . . .*, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 510, 18. His intinga wæs geondsōhte beforan Agaþone *causa ejus ventilata est præsente Agathone*, 5, 19 ; S. 639, 28. Se forma intinga mennisces forwyrdes wæs ðā ðā se deofol āsende ōðerne deófol tō Evan *the first cause of man's perdition was when the devil sent another devil to Eve*, Homl. Th. i. 194, 30. Ðæt mīn sāwul lybbe for dīnum intingan *ut vivat anima mea ob gratiam tui*, Gen. 12, 13. For hwilcum intingan *quam ob causam*, 19. Tō ðisum is genumen se gręcisca y for intingan gręcisca namena *to these* [*the vowels*] *is added the Greek y for the sake of Greek names*, Ælfc. Gr. 2 ; Som. 2, 51. For his intingan hē hit dēþ *sui causa facit*, 17 ; Som. 20, 50 : Homl. Th. i. 84, 2. Ic ongann be ðam intingan hwæthwega geornlicor smeágan *I began to inquire somewhat more diligently about the matter*, ii. 32, 23. Gif hiō of cealdum intingan cymþ ðonne sceal mon mid hātum lǽcedōmum lácnian *if it* [*the disease*] *comes from a cold cause then it is to be cured with hot medicines*, L. M. 1, 1 ; Lchdm. ii. 22, 5. Būton intingan *sine causa*, Ps. Spl. 3, 7. Būtan intingan hig mē wurdiaþ *sine causa colunt me*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Ðā hī ðā heora intingan him wēpende sǽdon ðā wæs hē sōna mid mildheortnysse gefylled *when with tears they had told him their business, he was at once filled with pity*, Guthl. 12 ; Gdwin. 58, 25. Tōsceád intingan mīnne *discerne causam meam*, Ps. Spl. 42, 1. Dēm intingan dīnne *judica causam tuam*, 73, 23. Ne finde ic nānne intingan on dysum men *nihil invenio causæ in hoc homine*, Lk. Skt. 23, 4, 14. Hē nolde sylfan intingan ðām ludēiscum ðæt hē hī forsāwe ðe Godes ǽ heóldon and ðæt hēðene folc him tō getuge *he would not give the Jews cause to complain, that he despised those who kept God's law, and drew to him the heathen people*, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 5. Forðon misenlīce intingan gelimpeþ *quia diversæ causæ impediunt*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 573, 7.

in-tō ; *prep. Into.* I. *with dat* :—Hū gǽst intō ðam arce . . . and twegen gemacan ðū lǽtst intō ðam arce *ingredieris arcam . . . et bina induces in arcam*, Gen. 6, 18, 19. Noe eode intō ðam arce *ingressus est Noe in arcam*, 7, 7. Ic gange intō ðære byrig *in urbem vado*. Ic

gange intō ðinum huse *introibo in domum tuam.* Intō ðære ceastre rād se kyning *in civitatem equitavit rex,* Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 15–7. Ðā se hælend com intō ðæs ealdres healle *cum venisset Iesus in domum principis,* Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. Sume urnon intō cyrcean and belucan ða duran intō heom *some ran into the church and shut the doors upon them,* Chr. 1082; Erl. 217, 13. **II.** *with acc.*:—Fērde his hīrsa intō ealle Syriam *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Wiđ feó sealdon wīde intō leódscipas *they sold them far and wide into various nations,* Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. **III.** *with inst.*:—Ða ongeáton hie ðæt se eádiga Michael him sylfa ðæt tācn dæs þiges gecýðde intō ðý swīðan slæpe *then they perceived that the blessed Michael had himself made known that token of victory in the deep sleep,* 205, 4.

in-trahtnung, e; *f. Explanation, interpretation:* — Sōþ intrahtnung *vera interpretatio,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

in-trifelnng, e; *f. Intritura,* Cot. 109, Lye.

in-wǽte, au; *f. An inward humour:*—Gif hit biþ cumen of yfelre inwǽtan *if it is come of an evil inward humour,* L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

in-weard; *adj. Inward, inner, internal:* — Gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceaþ *si toto corde quæsieris,* Deut. 4, 29. Biddaþ mid inweardre heortan ðysne Godes apostol, Homl. Th. i. 68, 8. Ða wilnode ic indeum inneweardē tō geseónne *interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens,* Nar. 5, 17. **v.** innan-, inne-weard.

in-weard; *adv. Within:* — Ðætte inweard is *quod intus est,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 39. Ða hig inweard fōron ðā gemytton hig twegen ealde weras *when they went in, they met two old men,* Nicod. 31; Thw. 18, 3. [Let þene lust gon inward, A. R. 272, 8. Inwardes, 92, 6.]

inweard-līc; *adj. Inward, internal:*—Innweardlīc *interius,* Rtl. 4, 20. On heora inweardlīcum stōwum *in their inward parts,* L. Med. ex Quadr. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 19, MS. H.

inweard-līce; *adv. Inwardly, thoroughly, heartily, earnestly:* — Herodes innweardlīce gelearnade from him *Herodes diligenter didicit ab eis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 7, 8. Innweardlīce cliopaþ hine *invocate eum,* Rtl. 10, 26. Is ðæt for inweardlīce riht racu *that is a very thoroughly right explanation,* Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 9. Se ðe æfter rihte mid gerece wille inweardlīce æfterspyrian swā deóplīce ðæt hit tōdrīfan ne mæg monna ǽnig *quisquis profunda mente vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille deviis falli,* Bt. Met. Fox 22, 3; Met. 22, 2. Wearþ ðā him inweardlīce gelufod *he was heartily loved by him,* Homl. Th. i. 58, 18. Ða de tō geleáfan cyrden hē ða inweardlȳcor lufade *credentes arctiori dilectione amplecteretur,* Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 16.

in-weorud, es; *n. A band of domestics* or *courtiers, a household:*—Ðæt wæs innweorud Earmanrīces, Exon. 86 b; Th. 325, 13; Vid. 111. [Cf. in-hīrēd.]

inwid, inwit, es; *n. Fraud, guile, deceit, evil, wickedness:*—Inwid *dolus,* Ps. Spl. T. 14, 3. Ne beó nǽnig man hēr on worldrīce bregda tō full ne inwit tō leóf *let no man in this world be too full of wiles, nor let guile be too dear to him,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. Ne wæs æfre fācen ne inwid on his heortan *nor was ever deceit nor guile in his heart,* 223, 31. Gramlīc inwit *nequitia,* Ps. Th. 54, 15. Mān and inwit, 9. Forðan mē inwit næs on tungan *quia non est dolus in lingua mea,* 138, 2. Mān inwides *dolus,* 54, 10. For inwite *propter dolos,* 72, 14. Mid inwite [mit fācne, A. S.] *dolo,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 4. Gē on heortan hogedon inwit *in corde iniquitates operamini,* Ps. Th. 57, 2. Hió ða inwit feala ỹwdan on tungan *locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa,* 108, 2. His esnum inwit fremedan *dolum facerent in servos ejus,* 104, 21. Ða inwit and fācen hycgeaþ on heortan *qui cogitaverunt malitias in corde,* 139, 2. Hie sprecaþ fācen and inwit, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 31; Gen. 2414. Inwit syredon *they plotted evil,* Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Hwær āhangen wæs waldend þurh inwit, Elen. Kmbl. 413; El. 207. [*O. Sax.* inwid; cf. *Goth.* inwindiþa *injustice.*]

inwid-. v. inwit-.

inwidda, inwit; *adj. Guileful, deceitful, evil, wicked, malicious:*—Gelpan ne þorfte eald inwidda [inwitta, MSS. B. C. inwuda MS. D.], *no cause to boast had he, old and crafty,* Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Ædelst. 46. Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wīne *so the evil one [Holofernes] all through the day his men drenched with wine,* Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 20; Jud. 28. Ealle weleras inwiddæn *universa labia dolosa,* Ps. Spl. T. 11, 3. Wordum inwitum *with guileful words,* Cd. 229; Th. 310, 22; Sat. 731. [Cf. *Goth.* inwinds *unjust, perverse.*]

in-wise, an; *f. A condiment:*—Ðæt hit sīe on ða onlicnesse geworht ðe senop biþ getemprod tō inwisan *that it may be made like mustard when it is mixed for a condiment,* L. M. 2, 6; Lchdm. ii. 184, 22.

inwit. v. inwid, inwidda.

inwit-fēng, es; *m. A wily* or *malicious grasp,* Beo. Th. 2898; B. 1447.

inwit-flān, es; *m. A treacherous shaft,* Exon. 83 b; Th. 315, 27; Mōd. 37.

inwit-full; *adj. Deceitful, guileful, malicious, evil:*—Inwitfull *dolosus, insidiosus, fraudulentus, callidus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 66. Ne mæg ðǽr inwitfull ǽnig gefēran womscyldig mon *there may none guileful come, none guilty of sin,* Cd. 45; Th. 58, 18; Gen. 498. From ðære inwitfullan yflan tungan *a lingua dolosa,* Ps. Th. 119, 3. Hē āfyllеþ ða inwitfullan word of his tungan *he causes deceitful words to fall away from his tongue* [cf. Ps. Th. 14, 3, non egit dolum in lingua sua], Blickl. Homl. 55, 16. Ða geseah sigora waldend hwæt wæs monna mānes and dæt hī wǽron inwitfulle *then saw the Lord of victories what the wickedness of men was, and that they were full of deceit,* Cd. 64; Th. 77, 10; Gen. 1273. Synfulra and inwitfulra mūþas *os peccatoris et dolosi,* Ps. Th. 108, 1.

inwit-gæst, es; *m. A guileful, evil guest,* Beo. Th. 5333; B. 2670.

inwit-gecynd, es; *n. A malicious, evil nature,* Salm. Kmbl. 660; Sal. 329.

inwit-gyren, e; *f. A treacherous snare:*—Forhỹddon mē oferhỹdge inwitgyrene *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi,* Ps. Th. 139, 5.

inwit-hlemm, es; *m. A stroke treacherously* or *maliciously given,* Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47.

inwit-hrōf, es; *m. A deceitful, evil roof [the fire-drake's den],* Beo. Th. 6238; B. 3123.

inwit-net, es; *n. A net of treachery* or *malice,* Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167.

inwit-nīþ, es; *m. Malicious, treacherous enmity,* Beo. Th. 3720; B. 1858: 3898; B. 1947: Hy. 3, 40; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 46. [*O. Sax.* inwid-nīð.]

inwit-rūn, e; *f. Malicious, guileful counsel,* Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 7; Jul. 610.

inwit-scear, es; *m. Slaughter effected by craft,* Beo. Th. 4949; B. 2478. [Cf. gūþ-scear.]

inwit-searo; *n. Malicious* or *treacherous artifice,* Beo. Th. 2206; B. 1101.

inwit-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Sorrow brought about by malice* or *guile,* Beo. Th. 1666; B. 831: 3477; B. 1736.

inwit-spell, es; *n. A tale of evil,* Cd. 94; Th. 122, 9; Gen. 2024.

inwit-stæf, es; *m. Evil, wickedness, malice;* nequitia, Ps. Th. 54, 15: 140, 5.

inwit-þanc, es; *m. Evil, malicious, deceitful thought* or *purpose,* Andr. Kmbl. 1339; An. 670: 1118; An. 559: Elen. Kmbl. 616; El. 308: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 16; Met. 9, 8: 27, 46; Met. 27, 23: Beo. Th. 1502; B. 749.

inwit-wrāsen, e; *f. A chain of guile* or *malice,* Andr. Kmbl. 126; An. 63: 1892; An. 948.

in-wreón; *p.* -wrāh; *pl.* -wrigon *To uncover, reveal:*—Ðū mē inwrige wyrda gerȳno *thou hast revealed to me the mysteries of fate,* Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 813. v. on-wreón.

in-writting, e; *f. An inscription;* inscriptio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 5.

in-wund, e; *f. An inward wound:*—Wið inwunde magan *for an inward wound of the stomach,* L. M. 2, 9; Lchdm. ii. 188, 11. [Cf. *O. Frs.* in-werdene *internal injury.*]

in-wuneness, e; *f. Persistence, perseverance;* instantia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 41.

in-wunung, e; *f. Habitation, dwelling,* Lye.

in-ylfe, es; *n. A gut, bowel:* — Inelfe *intestinum,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 55. Inilve, 284, 2. Inelve *interamen,* 286, 60. Ðȳ læs ðæt innelfe ūtsīge *lest the matrix prolapse,* L. M. 3, 37; Lchdm. ii. 328, 25. Gif men sīe innelfe ūte . . . gedō ðæt innelfe on done man *if a man's bowel protrude . . . put the bowel into the man,* 3, 73; Lchdm. ii. 358, 23–5. Inelfe *viscera,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 32. Inilve, 285, 58. Sume nimaþ hwelpes innylfe *some take a whelp's intestines,* L. Med. ex Quadr. 9, 5; Lchdm. i. 362, 7. [*Icel.* inn-ýfli, -ylfi; *n. pl. entrails, bowels: O. H. Ger.* inn-uveli, -oveli *viscera.*]

Iob, es; *m. Job:*—Sum wer wæs geseten on ðam lande ðe is gehāten Hus, his nama wæs Iob, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 10. Iobes dōhtra, 458, 32. Tō mīnum þeówan Iobe, 456, 30. Be ðan eádigan were Iob, 446, 4.

Iob, es; *m. Jove, Jupiter:*—Job Saturnes sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox, 162, 5. Ercules Iobes sunu, 16, 2; Fox 52, 34. Iobes templ, Nar. 37, 23. v. Iofes.

ioc. v. iuc, geoc.

Iofes, es; *m. Jove:*—Ðanc hafa ðū, Iofes, Ors. 4, 1; Bos. 77, 37. Hyra hēhstan godes hūs Iofeses, 4, 2; Bos. 79, 11. v. Iob.

Iól *Yule,* Chart. Th. 423, 5. v. Geól.

iór, es; *m. The name of the rune* ᚼ; also of a fish, perhaps *the eel:*—ᚼ byþ eáfixa [sum] and ðeáh â brūceþ fōdres on faldan *eel is a river-fish, and yet ever eats food on the ground,* Runic pm. 28; Kmbl. 345, 4. See Zacher's Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 26; Taylor's Greeks and Goths, pp. 97–8.

Iotas, Iutan; *pl. The Jutes:*—Ða cōmon ða men of þrim mēgðum Germanie of Ald-Seaxum of Anglum of Iotum. Of Iotum cōmon Cantwara and Wihtwara ðæt is seó mēgð ðe nū eardaþ on Wiht and ðæt cyn on West Sexum ðe man nū git hāt Iutna cyn *then came the men from three tribes of Germany, from old Saxons, from Angles, from Jutes. From the Jutes came the people of Kent and Wight, that is, the tribe that now lives in Wight and the race among the West Saxons that is to the present time called the Jutes' race,* Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 10–14. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, i. 15, has *Geat* for *Iot,* but in 4, 16 *Iutorum provincia* is rendered *Eota land.* See Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 511 sqq. [*Icel.* Jótas *Jutes.*]

íów, íówian, íówih. v. eów, eówian, eówíc.

ír; *adj. Angry*:—Yr on móde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. v. irre, ir-sciepe.

Íra-land, es; *n. Land of the Irish, Ireland*:—Gewitan him dá Norþmenn Dyflen sécean eft Íraland [Yraland, hira land], Chr. 937; Th. 206, col. 2, l. 15; Æðelst. 56. In Ors. I, 1; Swt. 19, 15, 16 Íraland *is doubtful*. In the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's History *Hibernia* generally is rendered by *Hibernia Scotta eoiland*. v. Ír-land.

Íras; *pl. The Irish* [v. Íra-land]:—Férde twelf geár bodiende betwux Yrum and Scottum and siddan ofer eal Angelcyn *he went twelve years preaching among the Irish and Scotch, and afterwards over all England*, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. *But the people of Ireland are often spoken of as* Scottas, e. g:—Fyhtas cóman ǽrost on norþ Yberniam up and ðǽr bǽdon Scottas dæt hi ðǽr móston wunian, Chr. Erl. 3, 9. Scotta sum dæl gewát of Yberniam on Brittene, 18. Þrie Scottas cuómon tó Ælfrede of Hibernia, 891; Erl. 88, 5. *So in Alfred's Orosius it is said* Igbernia dæt wé Scotland hátaþ, I, 1; Swt. 24, 16. [*Icel.* Írar.]

íren, es; *n. Iron, an iron weapon* [cf. use of *steel* in modern English], *a sword, blade*:—Dæt swurd, dríhtlic íren, Beo. Th. 1788; B. 892. Gif dæt gegangeþ dæt áld oðde íren níneþ ealdor dúnne *if it come to pass, that disease or sword take off thy prince*, 3700; B. 1848. Mé sceal wǽpen níman, ord and íren, Byrht. Th. 139, 12. Áres and írenes *æris et ferri*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23, note. Heardes írenes grindlas *gratings of hard iron*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 25; Gen. 383. Ðeáh hé wǽre mid írene ymbfangen, 224; Th. 297, 15; Sat. 513. Hélt his sweord níman, Ieóflic íren, Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. His sweord, írena cyst, 1350; B. 673: 1609; B. 802. Bite írena, 4511; B. 2259. Iren eegheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2363; An. 1183. [*Icel.* járn: *Dan.* jern: *Swed.* järn.] v. hringíren; ísen, ísern.

íren; *adj. Of iron, iron*:—Ecg wæs íren *the edge was of iron*, Beo. Th. 2922; B. 1459: 5549; B. 2778. Hé híne hét áþenian on írenum bedde and híne cwicne hirstan *he bade stretch him on an iron bed, and roast him alive*, Shrn. 116, 2. Mid írenum gyrdum *with iron rods*, 115, 24: Salm. Kmbl. 55; Sal. 28: 942; Sal. 470. Scyttelas yrenne hé forbræc *vectes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. v. eal-íren, *the following compounds, and* ísen, ísern.

íron-bend, es; *m. An iron bond or band*:—Liegaþ mé ymbe írenbendas, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 2; Gen. 371. Írenbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 2001; B. 998. [Cf. *Goth.* eisarna-bandi.]

íren-byrne, an; *f. An iron byrnie*:—Námon írenbyrnan, heard swyrd hilted, and his helm, Beo. Th. 5965; B. 2986.

íren-geló̄ma, an; *m. An iron implement*:—Ða írengeló̄man *ferramenta*, Nar. 9, 19. v. geló̄man.

íren-heard; *adj. Iron-hard*, Beo Th. 2227; B. 1112.

íren-helm, es; *m. An iron helmet*:—Írenhelm [*or* íren helm; *but cf. preceding compounds*] *cassis*, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 14; Wrt. Voc. 35, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* járn-hattr a kind of *helmet*.]

íren-preát, es; *m. A band having iron armour*, Beo. Th. 666; B. 330.

íre-þweorh; *adj. Having the mind perverted by rage*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 248, 3; Jul. 90.

írfan; *p.* de *To inherit*:—Yrfan hí swá hí wyrde witan *let the land devolve upon such as they know to be worthy* or *entitled* [v. wyrde], Chart. Th. 578, 9. v. [?] Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. xxxiii–v on the leases of church lands for lives, in which such phrases as the following occur:—His dæg forgeaf, and æfter his dæg twám *yrfewearðum*. Such lives were sometimes named in the instrument setting forth the grant. [*O. Frs.* ervia *to inherit*: *O. L. Ger.* gi-ervan *hereditare*: *Icel.* erfa *to honour with a funeral feast*; mod. *to inherit*: *O. H. Ger.* erbet *hæreditabit*: *Ger.* erben.]

írfe, ierfe, yrfe, es; *n. Inheritance, property*:—Gewriten yrfe *legatum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 96; Wrt. Voc. 20, 37. Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Som. 57, 101; Wrt. Voc. 20, 41. Yrfe dríhtnes *hereditas Domini*, Ps. Spl. 126, 4. Yrfe sceal gedǽled deádes monnes *a dead man's property must be divided*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 18; Gen. Ex. 80. Ne wilna ðú dínes néhstan ierfes mid unríhte *covet thou not thy neighbour's goods*, L. Alf. 9; Th. i. 44, 21. Þolige his wǽpna and his ierfes *let him forfeit his weapons and his property*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14. Gif hwá gefeohte on cyninges húse síe hé scyldig ealles his ierfes, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 3. Ðonne is riht dæt heó sý healfes yrfes wyrðe and ealles gif hý cild gemǽne hæbban *then is it right that she be entitled to half the property, and to all if they have children together*, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 15. Ðú dínes yrfes ǽdele gyrde álýsdest *liberasti virgam hæreditatis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 3. Malalehel wæs ǽfter iarede yrfes hyrde fæder on láste *Mahalaleel was after Irad the guardian of the heritage, in succession to his father*, Cd. 52; Th. 65, 17; Gen. 1067. Nelle ic from mínum hláforde ne from mínum wífe ne from mínum bearne ne from mínum ierfe *I will not go from my lord, nor from my wife, nor from my child, nor from my goods*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 9. Ne sylle gé dæt land on ece yrfe *terra non venietur in perpetuum*, Lev. 25, 23. His yrfe forhogode *hæreditatem suam sprevit*, Ps. Th. 77, 62. Gif hé wite hwá ðæs deádan ierfe hæbbe tíeme ðonne tó dam ierfe and bidde ða hond ðe dæt ierfe hafaþ dæt hé him gedó ðone ceáp unbeceásne oððe geçýðe dæt se deáda nǽfre dæt ierfe áhte *if he know who has the property of the dead, let him then vouch the property to warranty, and demand of the hand which has that property, that he make the chattel uncontestable to him; or prove that the dead man never owned that property*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 136, 4–8. Him on láste heóld land and yrfe malalehel, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 8; Gen. 1167. [Under the single form *yrfe* two words seem to be comprised; the one just given, also written *ærfe*, *erfe*, and another, which would correspond with a Gothic *aurbi*, connected with *orf*, with the meaning *cattle*. With the former may be compared *Goth.* arbi; *n. heritage, inheritance*: *O. Sax.* erbi; *n*: *O. L. Ger.* ervi; *n. hæreditas*: *O. Frs.* erve; *n*: *O. H. Ger.* arbi, erbi, arpi; *n. possessio*: *Ger.* erbe; *n*: *Icel.* arfr; *m. inheritance*; erfð; *f. inheritance*. *See* yrfe, orf]. v. sundor-írfe; and Grmm. R. A. pp. 466–7; 565.

írfe-bēc; *pl. f. A will, testament*:—Uncwedene yrfebēc *ruptum testamentum*: forswiged yrfebēc *suppressum testamentum*: underne yrfebēc *nuncupatio*: samhíwna yrfebēc *jus liberorum*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 102–8; Wrt. Voc. 20, 42–6: ii. 49, 14. Áwégune yrfebēc *iuritum testamentum*: unatlíce yrfebēc *inofficiosum testamentum*, 49, 15–18.

írfe-first, es; *m. A delay before entering upon an inheritance*; cretio, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 106; Wrt. Voc. 20, 44.

írfe-gedǽl, es; *n. A division of an inheritance* or *property*:—Yrfegedǽl *familiæ erciscundæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 109; Wrt. Voc. 20, 47. Yrfegedǽl *familia erciscundæ, quia ærciscunda enim apud veteres divisio nuncupabatur*, ii. 39, 26.

írfe-gefíit, es; *n. A dispute about inheritance*: — Ða gehýrde wé manegu yrfegefíita *then did we hear of many disputes about the inheritance*, Chart. Th. 486, 12.

írfe-gewrit, es: *n. Writing concerning an inheritance, a will, testament*:—Ac hit gelamp dæt Æðelréd cinge gefór ða ne cýðde mé nán mann nán yrfegewrit ne náne gewitnesse dæt hit ǽnig óðer wǽre bútan swá wit on gewitnesse ǽr gecwǽdon *but it happened that king Ethelred died; then no man made known to me any testament or any witness that it was any other than as we two before with witness agreed*, Chart Th. 486, 7. On ðam yrfegewrite *in the testament*, 32.

írfe-hand, a; *f. One who manages the estate of a deceased person, an administrator* [?]:—Se mann se tó londe fóe ágefe hire erfehonda xiii pund pendingæ and heó forgifeþ xv pund for ðý ðe mon ðás feorme ðý soel gelǽste *let the man who succeeds to the land give to her administrator thirteen pounds of pennies; and he will give fifteen pounds, in order that this refection may be the better provided*, Chart. Th. 474, 9. v. hand.

írfe-láf, e; *f. An hereditary relic, heirloom, what is left of an inheritance, inheritance, heir*:—Hé fédeþ folc Iacobes and Israhéla yrfeláfe *pascere Jacob servum suum, et Israel hæreditatem suam*, Ps. Th. 77, 70. Æghwylcum mádðum gesealde yrfeláfe *to each he gave a gift, an heirloom*, Beo. Th. 2110; B. 1053. Hé bátwearde swurd gesealde. dæt hé sydðan wæs mádme ðý weorðra, yrfeláfe, 3810; B. 1903. Wolde líge gesyllan his swǽsne sunu ángan ofer eorþan yrfeláfe he [*Abraham*] *was ready to give to the flame his dear son, the only heir that was left him on earth*, Cd. 162; Th. 203, 14; Exod. 403.

írfe-land, es; *n. Land that passes as an inheritance, heritable land*:—Ic cýðo hú mín willa is ðæt mín ærfelond fére ðe ic gebohte on ǽce ærfe *I declare how my will is that my heritable land shall go, that I bought in perpetual inheritance*, Chart. Th. 476, 12. Hie dydon mín land him selfum tó ierfelonde *dederunt terram meam sibi in hereditatem*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 30. Gebletsa dín yrfeland *benedic hæreditati tuæ*, Ps. Th. 27, 10. Sealde heora eorþan on yrfeland *dedit terram eorum hæreditatem*, 135, 22.

írfe-numa, an; *m. One who takes an inheritance, an heir*:—Ðes and ðeós yrfenuma *hic et hæc heres*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 33. Mín inbyrdling biþ mín yrfenuma . . . Ne byþ ðes ðin yrfenuma ac ðone ðú hæfst tó yrfenuman ðe of ðé sylfum cymþ *vernaculus meus heres meus erit . . . Non erit hic heres tuus, sed qui egredietur de utero tuo, ipsum habebis heredem*, Gen. 15, 3–4: 21, 10. Ðes ys yrfenuma *hic est heres*, Mt. Knibl. 21, 38: Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Hit wǽre geþuht dæs ðé mǽre gemynd dæs fæder, ðá ðá se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs geçíged dæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. Fæderas and móddru bestandaþ heora bearna líc and heora yrfenuman him sylfum tó forwyrde forestæppaþ *fathers and mothers stand about the corpses of their children, and their heirs precede them to destruction*, ii. 124, 18. Se ðe sitte uncwydd and uncrafod on his áre on lífe dæt nán man on his yrfenuman ne spece ǽfter his dæge *he who sits without contest or claim on his property during life, that no one bring an action against his heir after his day*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Gif hwá tó deádan týme, búton hé yruenoman hæbbe ðe hit elǽnsie, ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. Gif se bónda ǽr hé deád wǽre beclypod wǽre donne andwyrdan ða yrfenuman swá hé sylf sceolde deáh hé líf hæfde *if the man of the house before his death were cited, then let the heirs answer as he himself would have had to do if he had lived*, L. C. S 73; Th. i. 416, 1. Se man ðe on fyrdunge ætforan his hláforde fealle, beún ða heregeata forgyfene, and fón ða yrfenuman tó lande and tó áhtan, 78; Th. i. 420, 16. [*Goth.* arbi-numja *an heir*: *O. H. Ger.* arpi-, erpi-nomo *hæres*: *Ger.* erb-nehmer: cf. *Icel.* arf-takari, arf-taki, arf-tökumaðr *an heir*.]

irfe-stōl, es; *m. An hereditary seat*:—Se burgstede, eádges yrfestōl, Exon. 52 a; Th. 181, 14; Gū. 1293. Eafora chuses yrfestōle weóld, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 13; Gen. 1629. Ne þearf ic yrfestōl eaforan bytlian ænegum mínra . . . ne sealdest ðū mē sunu *I need not build an hereditary seat for any descendant of mine . . . thou hast not given me a son*, 99; Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176.

irfe-weard, es; *m. The guardian of an inheritance, an heir, possessor of a property*:—Hēr ys se yrfeweard [erfuard, Lind: erfeword, Rush.] *hic est heres*, Lk. Skt. 20, 14. Ðǽr mē gifeðe ænig yrfeweard æfter wurde *if any heir to follow me had been granted me*, Beo. Th. 5455; B. 2731: Cd. 83; Th. 103, 33; Gen. 1727. Ōðres ne gýmeþ tō gebīdanne yrfeweardas *cares not to await another heir*, Beo. Th. 4897; B. 2453. Wæs swā mycel mancwealm dæt manige land binnan ðære byrig wǽran būtan ælcum yrfewearde *there was so great a pestilence that many lands within the city were without any to inherit them*, Ors. 5, 2; Bos. 102, 13. Ūs is swīðe uncūþ hwæt ūre yrfeweardas and lāstweardas dōn willon ǽfter ūrum life *we are very ignorant of what our heirs and successors will do after our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 35. Ða de God bletsiaþ beóþ eorþan yrfeweardas *benedicentes eum possidebunt terram*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Gerēfa mīn mynteþ dæt mē ǽfter sīe eaforan sīne yrfeweardas *my steward supposes that after me his children shall be heirs*, Gd. 100; Th. 131, 29; Gen. 2183. Hwæðer freá wille ǽnigne dē yrfewearda on worulde lǽtan, 101; Th. 134, 26; Gen. 2230. Ða sylfan wilniaþ him tō yrfeweardum tō habbanne *ipsos habere heredes quærunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 18. Ic landes sumne dǽl sumum wīfe hiere dæg forgæaf and ǽfter hiere dæge twām yrfeweardum *I granted a certain portion of land to a certain woman for her life, and after her death to be held for two other lives*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 5, 10. See i. xxxiv. Forlēt hē ðæs hwilenlecan rīces yrfeweardas his suna þrý *tres suos filios regni temporalis heredes reliquit*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 8. [*Gen. and Ex.* er(f)ward: *O. Sax.* erbi-ward: *Icel.* (poēt.) arf-virðar *an heir.*]

irfe-, irf-weardness, e; *f. An inheritance*:—Yrfeweardnes *hereditas*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 95; Wrt. Voc. 20. 36. Drihtnes dǽl wæs his folc and Iacob his yrfeweardnis *pars domini populus ejus, Jacob funiculus hereditatis ejus*, Deut. 32, 9. God cwæþ dæt hē sylf wǽre heora yrfeweardnyss, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 7. Ðonne bīþ ūre seó yrfeweardnes *nostra erit hereditas*, Mk. Skt. 12, 7.

irfe-, irf-weardian; *p.* ode *To inherit, possess an inheritance*:—Ðū yrfeweardast on eallum þeódum *tu hæreditabis in omnibus gentibus*, Ps. Spl. 81, 7. Hī yrfeweardaþ eorþan *hereditabunt terram*, 36, 11. Dæt ðū yrfeweardige eorþan, 36. DER. be-irfeweardian.

irfeweard-wrītere, es; *m. One who specifies his heir in writing, a testator*:—Yrfeweardwritere *legatarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 99; Wrt. Voc. 20, 39.

irfe-writend, es; *m. One who writes concerning the disposition of his property, one who makes a will*:—Yrfewrītend *testator*, Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 100; Wrt. Voc. 20, 40.

irf-. v. irfe-.

irgþ, e: irgþu, irgþo; *indecl*; *f. Sluggishness, cowardice, timorousness, pusillanimity*:—Wē witon georne dæt hie for iergþe nāðer ne durran ne swā feor friþ gesēcan ne furþon hie selfe æt hām hie werian *we know well that they from cowardice dare neither seek peace at such a distance, nor even defend themselves at home*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 28. For eówre forhtnysse and yrhþe ðe eów eglaþ *propter cordis tui formidinem, qua terreberis*, Deut. 28, 67. Se man ðe ætfleó fram his hlāforde oððe fram his gefēran for his yrhþe sý hit on scipfyrde sý hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hē āge and his āgenes feores *the man that flies from his lord, or from his comrade, from cowardice, be it on an expedition by sea or by land, let him lose all that he owns and his own life*, L. C. S. 78; Th. i. 420, 8. Ðā hēton hī secgan dysses landes wæstmbǽrnysse and Brytta yrgþo *nunciatum est simul et insulæ fertilitas, ac segnitia Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15. Furh lyðre yrhþe Godes bydela ðe clumedon mid ceaflum ðǽr hī scoldon clīpian *through the vile sluggishness of God's messengers, who mumbled with their mouths when they should have cried aloud*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 202. [*Laym.* Ardur, *ærhde* bideled, 23546: *O. and N.* he for *arehþe* hit ne forlete, 404: *O. H. Ger.* argida *hebitudo, ignavia.*] v. earg.

irhþ. v. irgþ.

Iringes weg *via secta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 50. v. Grmm. D. M. 332.

Īr-land, es; *n. Ireland*:—Ðrie Scottas cuōmon tō Ælfrēde cyninge of Yrlande, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 6, note. Tō Īrlande, 918; Erl. 104, 15: 1051; Erl. 176, 18. Se preóst cwæþ dæt ān wer wǽre on Īrlande gelǽred, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200. Hē fērde geond eal Yrrland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 28. v. Īra-land.

ir-līc; *adj. Angry*:—Hē swīðe irlīcum andwlitan beseah tō ðam iungan cuhte *he looked at the young man with a very angry countenance*, Th. Ap. 4, 6: 5, 3.

irman; *p.* de *To make miserable* or *wretched, to afflict, vex*:—Ðā ongunnan twā þeóda Pyhtas norþan and Scottas westan hī onwinnan and heora ǽhta niman and hergian and hī fela geára yrmidon and hȳndon *then began two peoples, the Picts from the north, the Scots from the west, to attack them, and to take their possessions, and to harry, and afflicted and vexed them many years*; Brittania denique subito duabus gentibus transmarinis vehementer sævis, Scottorum a circio, Pictorum ab aquilone, multos stupet gemitque per annos, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 24. Hē hæfde him tō gamene hū hē eorþcyningas yrmde and cwelmde *he* [*Nero*] *made it his sport, how he could vex and torment the kings of this earth*, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 94; Met. 9, 47. Ic mæg sleán and iermran mīne heáfodgemæccan *I can beat and vex my companions*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 12. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* ki-ermit uuerdemes *aporiamur*, Graff. i. 423.] v. for-, ge-yrman.

irmen, yrmen; *adj.* A word occurring mostly as a prefix with the idea of *greatness, universality*. In the following passages it occurs independently:—Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund *go through the whole earth*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 18; Cri. 481. Ofer ealne yrmenne grund, 66 a; Th. 213, 14; Jul. 10. [*O. Sax.* irmin-: *Icel.* jörmun-, e. g. jörmungrund *the earth.* See Grmm. D. M. 104–7: 325, sqq.] v. eormen-.

irmen-þeóde; *pl. The peoples of the earth*:—Bringeþ Agustus yrmenþeódum hlāfmæssan dæg *August brings Lammas day to all the nations of earth*, Menol. Fox 276; Men. 139. [*Cf. O. Sax.* ik allun skal irminthiodun dōmōs adēlian *I shall judge all the nations of the world*, Hel. 3316.]

irming, es; *m. A poor, mean, wretched, miserable person, a wretch*:—Ic com āna forlǽten yrming *unicus et pauper sum ego*, Ps. Th. 24, 14. Ic com yrming and þearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, 39, 20. Ðū eart dē godes yrming *as to thee, thou art God's pauper*, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 22; Gū. 243. Betere is ðē dæt dē sceamige nū hēr beforan mē ānum yrminge donne eft beforan Gode on ðam mycelan dōme *melius est tibi nunc hic coram me solo misero pudefieri, quam posthac coram Deo in magno judicio*, L. Eccl. C. prm; Th. ii. 132, 20. Ða ða iermingas ðe ðǽr tō lāge wurdon ūt of ðǽm holan crupon ðe heó on lutedan *when the wretched people that remained crept out of the holes that they had lurked in*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 29. Se ðe ǽnigne dissa iermiga besuīcþ *qui scandalizaverit unum de pusillis istis*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 30, 17. Dæt is sið fripstōw and sió frōfor ān ealra yrminga ǽfter dissum weoruldgeswincum *that alone is the asylum and the comfort of all the wretched after these labours in the world*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 33; Met. 21, 17. [Makede him *erming* þe he was er king, O. E. Homl. 2, 62: Þu *erming* þu wrecche gost, O. and N. 1111: Agag þe king, þu ært an *ærming*, Laym. 16690: *Icel.* armingi *a poor fellow, a wretch*: *O. H. Ger.* arming *pauper.*] v. earming, eming.

irmþ, e; irmþu, irmþo; *indecl. f. Poverty, penury, misery, wretchedness, calamity, distress, disorder*: — Yrmþ *miseria*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Nis ðǽr on ðam londe yldu ne yrmþu *in that land there is not age or misery*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 6: Ph. 52: 64 b; Th. 238, 34; Ph. 614. Him gewearþ yrmþu tō ealdre *upon them* [*Adam and Eve*] *came misery for ever*, 73 a; Th. 272, 24; Jul. 504: 119 a; Th. 457, 15; Hy. 4, 84. Ne bīþ him hyra yrmþu ān tō wīte ac dara ōðerra ead tō sorgum *nor alone shall their own misery be torment, but the bliss of the others shall be a grief*, 26 b; Th. 79, 19; Cri. 1293. For yrmþe unspédig[ra] *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðeós of hyre yrmþe eall dæt heó hæfde sealde *hæc de pœnuria sua omnia quæ habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. 12, 44. Ðonne sende hē him fultum þurh sumne dēman ðe hī ālīsde of heora yrmþe *then he sent them help by some judge, who released them from their misery*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 26. Wið dæs migðan yrmþe *for disorder of the urine*, Herb. 163, 3; Lchdm. i. 292, 7. Ic ādreáh feala yrmþa ofer eorþan *I suffered many miseries on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1939; An. 972: Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 5; Cri. 1269. Ic com gefylled mid iermþum *saturatus sum miseria*, Past. 36, 5; Swt. 253, 8. Seðe hine fram swā monigum yrmþum and teónum generede *qui se ex tot ac tantis calamitatibus ereptum*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Dæt hī ðām yrmþum ā ne widstanden *in miseriis non subsistent*, Ps. Th. 139, 10. Gif hē ðære tīde yrmþo beswicode *si temporis illius ærumnis exemptus*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 36. Ðus hī heora yrmþo ārehton *ita suas calamitates explicant*, 1, 13; S. 481, 43. Disse worlde yrmþa *the miseries of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 61, 3. Yrmþo, 203, 20. Dreógan yrmþu būtan ende *to suffer endless misery*, Elen. Kmbl. 1902; El. 953. Ðū scealt ēcan dīne yrmþu, Andr. Kmbl. 2767; An. 1386. Yrmþo, 2381; An. 1192. Ides yrmþe gemunde *the woman remembered her misery*, Beo. Th. 2523; B. 1259. Hē ða yrmþu oncyrde ðe wē ǽr drugon *he averted the miseries that before we suffered*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 38, 29; Cri. 614. [*O. E. Homl.* ermðe *poverty*: *Laym.* ærmde *misery*: *O. H. Ger.* armida *paupertas, inopia, penuria.*] v. ermþu, earmþu, eormþu, weoruld-irmþu.

irnan; *p.* arn, *pl.* urnon; *pp.* urnen *To run*: — Ic yrne *cucurri*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 32. Seó eá Danai irnþ ðonan sūþryhte *the river Don runs thence due south*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17. Æspringe irneþ wið his eardes, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 29; Met. 5, 15. Hē arn him sylf tō his hryðera falde *ipse ad armentum cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 7. Ðonne orn hē eft inn tō dæm temple *ad templum recurrit*, Past. 16, 3; Swt. 103, 4. Ðū urne mid him *simul currebas cum eo*, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Ða urnon him tōgēnes twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse *occurrerunt ei duo habentes dæmonia*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Gangende dyder urnon, Mk. Skt. 6, 33: Jn. Skt. 20, 4. Tō ðam ylcan ryne ðe hié ǽr urnon, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 12. Dæt hī mǽgen iernan and fleón tō dæs lāreówes móde *ut ad pastoris mentem recurrant*, Past.

16. 4; Swt. 103, 22. Hē sceal yrnan forþ *he must run forth*, Exon. 128 b; Th. 494, 9; Rä. 82, 5. Seó [eá] is irnende of norpdǽle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 15. Ac hí forweorþan wǽtere gelícost donne hit yrnende eorþe forswelgeþ *ad nihilum devenient, velut aqua decurrens*, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Oþ dæt wintra biþ þúsend urnen *until a thousand years are passed*, Exon. 61 a; Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. DER. á-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, ðþ-, tó-, þurh-, under-, up-, ymb-irnan. v. rinnan.

irnere. v. fore-irnere.

irre, es; *n. Anger, wrath, ire, rage*:—Donne tyht hie dæt ierre [Cott. MS. irre] dæt hie wealwiaþ on ða wēdenheortnesse . . . Þonne dæt ierre æfþ anwald dæs monnes hē self nát hwæt hē on dæt irre dēþ *impellente ira in mentis vesaniam devoluuntur . . . Quos cum furor agit in præceps, ignorant quidquid irati faciunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 5–10. Godes yrre ys ofer hig *egressa est ira a domino*, Num. 18, 46. Nū is gefylled dæt mycelle hátheort and dæt mycelle yrre dyses ealdermannes *now is completed the great rage and anger of this ruler*, Blickl. Homl. 151, 11. Sīe ælc monn lætt tó iorre iorra forðon weres sōþfæst godes ne giwyrcaþ *sit omnis homo tardus ad iram; ira enim viri justiiam Dei non operatur*, Rtl. 28, 21: 40, 35; 41, 3. Seó genceádwīsnes sceal wealdan ægðer ge dǽre wilnunga ge dæs yrres *reason must rule both desire and anger*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132. 9. Hē him weg worhte wrāðan yrres *viam fecit semitæ iræ suæ*, Ps. Th. 77, 50. Ic biddе dē, hláford, dæt ic mōte būtan yrre wið dē sprecan *oro, domine mi, loquatur servus tuus verbum in auribus tuis et ne irascaris*, Gen. 44, 18. Wurdon mē on yrre yfele and hefige *in ira molesti erant mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Dæt gē fleón fram ðam tōwerdan yrre *fugite a ventura ira*, Lk. Skt. 3, 7. Dā cwæþ se hláford mid yrre *tunc iratus paterfamilias dixit*, 14, 21. Mid miclum wylme and yrre onstyred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 41. Dā wæs hē mid yrre swíðlice onstyred, Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Ic ondrēd his graman and his yrre *timui indignationem et iram illius*, Deut. 9, 19. Ageót ofer hī ðín dæt grame yrre *effunde super eos iram tuam*, Ps. Th. 68, 25. Ða hine on yrre gebringaþ *qui in ira provocant*, 65, 6. Dē læs gē habban godes yrre *ne super omnem coetum oriatur indignatio*. Lev. 10, 6. Hē gearwe wiste dæt hie godes yrre habban sceoldon, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 24; Gen. 695: Exon. 61 b; Th. 226, 20; Ph. 408. Godes yrre bær *the wrath of God was upon him*, Beo. Th. 1427; B. 711. [Godess irre iss upponn himm, Orm. 18000: *O. E. Homl. A. R.* eorre: *Reliq. Antiq.* urre.] v. eorre, *and next word.*

irre, yrre; *adj.* I. *Gone astray, wandering, confused, perverse, depraved*:—Dæt wæs earfoþcynn yrre and rēðe *genus pravum et peramarum*, Ps. Th. 77, 10. Oþ dæt his eáge biþ æfþancum ful yrre geworden *until his eye is filled with evil thoughts and gone astray*, Salm. Kmbl. 994; Sal. 498. Sumum mēces ecg yrrum ealowōsan ealdor ōfþringeþ *the edge of the sword crushes the life out of one, confused* [or *angry?*] *and mad with drink*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 10; Vy. 49. Ealle synt yrre ða ðe unwíse heora heortan hige healdaþ mid dysige *turbati sunt omnes insipientes corde*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. II. *angry, enraged, wrathful, indignant*:—And ierre hē hwearf ðonan *and he went away in a rage*, Chr. 584; Erl. 18, 25. Iorra *iratus*, Rtl. 179, 36. Hwī eart ðū yrre *quare iratus es?* Gen. 4, 6. Se cyning wæs yrre wið mē, 41, 10. Hē wæs mē yrre, Deut. 1, 37. Dā wearþ yrre god and ðam werode wrāþ, Cd. 2; Th. 3, 12; Gen. 34. Ne hine nēnig man yrne ne grammōdne ne funde *nor did any man find him angry or cruel*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 33. Þurh yrne hyge *with angry purpose*, Exon. 16 b; Th. 36, 10; Cri. 620. Hē hine on yrre mōd gebrohtan *exacerbavernut eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 40. Ða irran [Cott. MS. ierran] nyton hwæt hie on him selfum habbaþ and eác ðætte wierse is ðætte hie ful oft wēnaþ ðætte hiera hierre [Cott. MS. ierre] sīe ryhtwíslic anda *ignorant quidquid a semetipsis patiuntur irati; nonnunquam vero, quod est gravius, iræ suæ stimulum justitiæ zelum putant*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 10. Hie wǽron tó ðon hátheortlice yrre dæt hie woldan ðone cāsere cwicenne forbærnan *they were so furiously enraged, that they wanted to burn the emperor alive*, Blickl. Homl. 191, 11. Yrre wǽron begen rēde *angry were both and fierce*, Beo. Th. 1543; B. 769. [Ford wende þe eorl ire [2nd MS. yr] on his mode, Laym. 18597: Þe eorre Demare *iratus Judex*, A. R. 304, 24: *Goth.* airzis wisan *or* wairþan *to go astray, err*; airzei, airziþa *error*; airzjan *to lead astray*: *O. Sax.* irri *angry*; irrian *to disturb, confuse*: *O. L. Ger.* irrōn *errare, commovere*: *O. H. Ger.* irri *vagus, lascivus*; irre sīn *errare*; irra-heit *error*; irrado *impedimentum*: irran *impedire, confundere*; irrōn *errare, apostatare*: *Ger.* irre *confused, wandering*; irren *to err, go astray.* Cf. irsian, *and see* Diefenbach i. 21: Grff. i. 449 sqq.] v. eorre.

irre-mōd; *adj. Of angry mood, angry-minded*:—Eode yrremōd, him of eágum stōd lige gelícost leóht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1456; B. 726.

irre-weorc, es; *n. A work undertaken in anger*:—Engla drihten wile uppe heonan sāwla lǽdan and wē seoddan ā dæs yrreweorces hēnþo geþoliaþ *the Lord of angels will up from hence lead souls, and we ever after shall suffer the humiliation of that angry feat* [the harrowing of Hell], Cd. 222; Th. 289, 17; Sat. 399.

irringa, irrenga; *adv. Angrily, in anger*:—Be ðæm ilcan hē cwæþ eft ierringa *hinc iterum iratus dicit*, Past. 56, 7; Swt. 435, 11. Ða tō evan god yrringa spræc, Cd. 43; Th. 56, 27; Gen. 918. Seó beó ecal losian ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ *the bee shall perish when she stings anything in anger*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 18, 13; Met. 18, 7. Yrrenga, 26, 167; Met. 26, 84. Se bræda sǽ of clomme bræc up yrringa on eorþan fæðm *the broad sea from durance broke up angrily on to earth's bosom*, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 31; Cri. 1147. Gē mec yrringa up geläddon dæt ic of lyfte londa getimbru geseón meahte, 39 b; Th. 131, 13; Gū. 455. Hē yrringa slōh *he angrily smote*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565: 5921; B. 2964. v. eorringa.

ir-scipe, es; *m. Anger*:—Æfter mycelnes[se] his irscipes *secundum multitudinem iræ suæ*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 4.

irsian; *p.* ode. I. *to be angry, to rage*:—Hū lange yrsast ðū on dīnes esnes gebed *quousque irasceris in orationem servi tui*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Synfull yrsaþ *peccator irascetur*, 111, 9. Ðonne ūs ðara manna mōd yrsade and ūs wiðerwearde wǽron *cum irascaretur animus eorum adversum nos*, 123, 3. Swā him yrsade se for ealle sprǽc feónda mengu so *did he, who spake for all the multitude of fiends, rage against him* [*Guthlac*], Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 11: Gū. 171. Moises ðá yrsode and āxode *iratusque Moyses ait*, Num. 31, 14. His gebrōðru yrsodon swíðe wið hine *invidebant ei fratres sui*, Gen. 37, 11. Ne yrsa ðū wið mē, Nar. 43, 7. Yrsiaþ *irascimini*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 5. Ic biddе dæt ðū ne yrsie *obsecro ne irascaris*, Gen. 18, 32. Yrre is ðære sāwle forgifen tō ðý dæt heó yrsige ongeán leahtres *anger is given to the soul that it may be angry against vice*, Homl. Skt. 1, 104. Dæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall *that with which rightly it must be angry*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 13. Ðǽr ðǽr ðū neóde irsian scyle gemetiga dæt deáh *in case you needs must be angry, still be moderate*, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Úþwitan secgaþ dæt sió sāwul hæbbe þrió gecynd ān is dæt heó biþ wilnigende oðer dæt hió biþ irsiende þridde dæt hió biþ gesceádwīs *philosophers say that the soul hath three natures, one is that it desires, the second that it is angry, the third that it is rational*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Dæt irsigende mōd hē gegremeþ and wierse ierre [Cott. MS. irre] hē ástyreþ *irati animus ad deteriora provocatur*, Past. 10, 3; Swt. 63, 13. Hwæthwugu biþ betweoh ðǽm irsiendan and ðǽm ungeþyldgan . . . ða iersigendan him tó getiōþ dæt dætte hie eáþe būtan bión meahton *in hoc ab impatientibus iracundi differunt . . . isti, quæ tolerentur, important*, 40, 4; Swt. 293, 15. Ða Iudēiscan yrsigende cwǽdon tō Criste *the Jews being angry said to Christ*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 4. II. *to make angry, to anger, provoke*:—Hí yrsodon moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16.

irsigend-līc; *adj. Capable of anger*:—Úþwitan secgaþ dæt ðære sāwle gecynd is þrýfeald. Ān ðǽl is on hire gewylnigendlic ōðer yrsigendlic þrydde gesceádwīslic *philosophers say that the nature of the soul is threefold. There is one part in her capable of desire, a second capable of anger, a third is rational* [cf. Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4], Homl. Skt. 1, 97.

irsung, e; *f. Anger, readiness to anger, irascibility*:—Twā ðara geceyndu habbaþ nētenu swā same swā men ōðer ðara is wilnung ōðer is irsung *two of those natures beasts have the same as men, one of them is desire, the other is anger*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 6. Yrsung, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 371; Met. 20, 185. Oft ungemetlicu irsung biþ gelicet dæt menn wēnaþ dæt hit sīe ryhtwíslic anda *sæpe effrenata ira spiritalis zeli virtus æstimatur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 11. Sió geceádwīsnes sceal on gehwelcum waldan semle irsunge [cf. wealdan ðæs yrres, Fox 132, 10], Bt. Met. Fox 20, 397; Met. 20, 199. Of irsunge wyxt seófung and of irsunge geþwǽrnesse lufu *from anger grows sighing, and from gentleness love*, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Gē yldran ne sceolan gē eówru bearn tō yrsunge geciegean *ye parents, ye shall not provoke your children to anger*, L. E. I. 33; Th. ii. 430, 39. Hē hyne sceal forhabban wyd yrsunga *he shall restrain himself from anger*, Lchdm. iii. 140, 27. Ac ða irsunga [Cott. MS. iersunga] sindun swíðe ungelíca ðǽr biþ swelce hit sīe irres anlīcnes . . . ōðer biþ dæt ierre dæt mon sīe gedrēfed on his mōde būtan ǽlcre ryhtwísnesse ōðer ðara irsunga biþ tō ungemetlice ātyht on dæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceal ōðer on dæt hió ne sceal biþ ealneg tō swíðe onbærned *sed longe alia est ira, quæ sub æmulationis specie subripit, alia, quæ turbatum cor et sine justitia prætexta confundit. Illa enim in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur; hæc autem semper in his, quæ non debet, inflammatur*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 9–14.

irþ, e; *f.* I. *ploughing, tilling*:—For yrþe *for ploughing*; ad arandum, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27. II. *the produce of arable land, a crop*:—Dæt ðæs wæstmes yrþ ðǽr mā upyrnende wǽre. Ða him ða dæt sǽd broht wæs ofer ealle tíd tō sāwenne and ofer eallne híht wæstm tó beranne ðe hē on ðam ylcan land seów ða georn ðǽr sōna upp geníhtsumlíc yrþ and wæstm *ut illius frugis ibi potius seges oriretur. Quod dum sibi adlatum, ultra omne tempus serendi, ultra omnem spem fructificandi, eodem in agro sereret; mox copiosa seges exorta est*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 38–602, 1. Ic sello ðās land mid cwice erfe and mid earþe and mid eallum þingum ðe tō londum belimpaþ *I give these lands with the live stock, and crops and all things that belong to the lands*, Chart. Th. 481, 3. Rīpe yrþe *maturam segetem*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 35, note. III. *ploughed land*:—Cf. on ða foryrþe ēástewerde, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 449, 32 *where Kemble translates* foryrþ '*the land which is first ploughed*,' xlii. [On erthes *aracionibus*, Pall. 4, 68: *Scott.* earth *the act of earing or ploughing*.] v. gærs-, gafol-, lencten-yrþ; *and* erian.

irþ-land, es; *n. Arable land*:—Ierþland *arva*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 6. Yrþland

arva, 289, 77. Ðanon up andlang yrþlandes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 23, 31. Ic ãwēste ðinne buruh and gewyrce tō yrþlande *I will lay waste thy city and make it into ploughed land*, Homl. Skt. 3, 224. Ðonne is ðes londes ðe ic hīgum selle xvi gioc ærþelandes and mēdwe *now of the land that I give to the convent there are sixteen acres of arable land and meadow*, Chart. Th. 477, 26.

irþling, es; *m.* **I.** *a husbandman, farmer, ploughman* :—Yrþlinge *arator*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 34: Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 8. Noe ðā yrþling began tō wircenne dæt land *coepitque Noe vir agricola exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Mōna se twentigoþa cild ācenned yrþlincg *a child born on the twentieth day of the moon will be a husbandman*, Lchdm. iii. 194. 6. Hwæt sægest ðū Yrþlinge *quid dicis tu, Arator?* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Hwilce ðē geþuht betwux woroldcræftas heoldan ealdordōm ? Eorþtilþ forðam se yrþling ūs ealle fētt *qualis tibi videtur inter saeculares artes retinere primatum? Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit*, 30, 23–8. Sume synt yrþlincgas sume scēphyrdas sume oxanhyrdas *alii sunt aratores, alii opiliones, quidam bubulci*, 19, 3. *Laboratores* sind yrþlingas and ēhtemen, tō ðam ānum betæhte, ðe hig ūs bigleofan tiliaþ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 19. **II.** *the name of a bird, a cuckoo* [?] :—Irþling *cucuzata*, Wrt. Voc. 281, 14: *biribiciaolus*, 281, 22. Ærþling *tanticus*, 29, 63. Geác *cuculus*, eorþling *biribicaliolus*, 63, 3–4. Yrþling *berbigarulus* vel *tanticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 60. Erdling *bitorius*, 102, 1. Erþling *enistrius*, 143, 57. In connection with the cuckoo it may be noticed that *cucusare* is given in DuCange as the verb properly used of the note of the cuckoo; and see Grmm. D. M. 640, sqq. on the cuckoo as associated with a particular season of the year. However, in Wrt. Voc. 62, 22 the *lapwing* is glossed by *cucurata*.

is *is.* **v.** eom.

ÍS, es; *n.* **I.** ICE :—Ís *glacies*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 103; Wrt. Voc. 52, 53. Hwī ne wundriaþ hī hwī ðæt ís weorþe *why do not they wonder why ice comes?* Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35. Ofer ēástreamas ís brycgade *the ice formed a bridge over the streams*, Andr. Kmbl. 2524; An. 1268: Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 4; Gn. Ex. 73. Ises gicel *stiria, stillicidia*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 68; Wrt. Voc. 21, 55. Hit eal gemealt ise gelīcost *it all melted just like ice*, Beo. Th. 3221; B. 1608. Ðā ēode hē sunne nihte on ise unwærlice *dum incautius forte noctu in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Styccum healfbrocenra īsa *semifractarum erustis glaciorum*, 5, 12; S. 631, 26. **II.** *the name of the Rune* ᛁ = i :—ᛁ byþ ofercealdd ungemetum slidor *ice is exceedingly cold and excessively slippery*, Runic pm. 11; Kmbl. 341, 14. [*O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* īs; *n: Icel.* íss; *m: Ger.* eis; *n.*]

-isc, *modern -ish, a suffix of adjectives, connoting the quality of the object denoted by the stem*, e. g. ceorl-isc *churl-ish*, cild-isc *child-ish*; *also connotes origin from a place or stock*, e. g. Engl-isc, Grēc-isc, Iudē-isc. The suffix may be seen in the cognate dialects in the following words, *Goth.* þiud-isk-o *after the manner of the Gentiles*; Iudaiw-isk-s: *O. Sax.* menn-isk *human: O. Frs.* mann-isk: *Icel.* bern-sk-r *childish*; En-sk-r *English: Dan.* Engel-sk *English: O. H. Ger.* diut-isc: *Ger.* deut-sch.

ís-ceald; *adj. Ice-cold* :—Ísceald sæ, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 28; Seef. 14: 307, 5; Seef. 19: Bt. Met. Fox 27, 6; Met. 27, 3.

ísen, iesen, iesend. **v.** Lchdm. iii. 361, col. 2; *and* gesen *in the appendix.*

ÍSEN, es; *n. Iron, steel, an implement made of iron* :—Isen *ferrum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 13: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Ðis ȳsen *hic calibs*, 9; Som. 13, 18. Eorþe swilce ísen *terra ferrea*, Deut. 28, 23. Ðā wæs se ofen onhǣted ísen eall þurhglēded *then was the furnace heated, the iron made red hot*, Cd. 186; Th. 231, 8; Dan. 244. Ísenes scearpnyss *acumen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 31. Gemeng tōgædere mid glōwende ísene *mix together with a glowing iron*, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 216, 1. Ne delfe nān man ða moran mid ísene *let no man dig up the roots with iron*, Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. Būtan ælcan ísene genumen *gathered without using any iron implement*, Lchdm. iii. 4, 29 [cf. Grmm. D. M. 1148, sqq. as to the use of iron in getting plants]. *The two following passages refer to the ordeal* [v. ísen-ordāl] *by hot iron* :—Gif hē hine lādian wille ðonne gā hē tō ðam hātum ísene and lādige ða hand mid ðe man tȳhþ *if he be willing to clear himself, then let him go to the hot iron, and clear the hand therewith that is accused*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. 206, 23. Ælc tiónd āge geweald swā hwæðer hē wille swā wæter swā ísen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. Ācēle ðū wealhāt ísen ðonne hit furþum sīe of fȳre ātogen *cool very hot iron when it is just drawn from the fire*, L. M. 2, 45; Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [*Ayenb.* izen (*but the general form in middle English is that with* r): *O. H. Ger.* isen: *Ger.* eisen.] **v.** īren, īsern; brand-, delf-, gād-, ordāl-ísen.

ísen; *adj. Iron, made of iron* : — Ísen *ferreus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 58. Seó gyrd wæs eal ísen *the rod was all iron*, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Hig hyne on ānum ȳsenum scrȳne gebrohton on dære byrig Damascus *they brought him in an iron chest to the city of Damascus*, St. And. 38, 8. Drihten sett ísen geoc on eówerne swuran *dominus ponet jugum ferreum super cervicem tuam*, Deut. 28, 48. Ísene bendas *vincula ferrea*, Ps. Th. 149, 8. Ādrīfan ísene nǣglas þurh ða handa, Homl. Th. i. 146, 11. Ðā wurdon hrædlice forþ āborene ísene clūtas and ísene clawa and ísen bedd . . . Decius cwæþ 'Lecgaþ ða ísenan clūtas hāte glōwende tō his sīdan,' 424, 18–35. **v.** īren, īsern.

ísen-grǽg; *adj. Iron-grey* :—Ísengrǽg *ferrugo*, i. *color purpuræ subnigræ*: ísengrǽgum blōstme *ferrugineo flore* vel *purpureo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 63–67. Ða ísengrǽgan *ferrugineas*, 38, 44. [*Icel.* járn-grár: *Ger.* eisen-grau.]

ísen-hearde, an; *f. Ironhard*; centaurea nigra, Lchdm. iii. 4, 28: 22, 31: 334, col. 2. See Plant Names in E. D. S. Pub. iren-harde, iron-heads, iron-weed.

ísen-hyrst; *adj. Fitted with iron* :—Ærest of ísenhyrste gate . . . eft in on ísenhyrsten geat *first, from the gate fitted up with iron . . . back to the same gate*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27 . . . 131, 19. [Cf. *Icel.* járn-sleginn *mounted with iron.*]

ísenian; *p. ode. To furnish or cover with iron (armour)*: Ða ísnodan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52.

ísen-ordāl, es; *n. The ordeal by hot iron*, in which the accused who wished to clear himself had to bear, on the naked hand, a piece of red hot iron. The passages from which the following extracts are taken will illustrate this mode of trial :—Gif hit sȳ ȳsenordāl beón þrēo niht ǽr man ða hand undō *if it be the ordeal by hot iron, let it be three days before the hand be undone*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 3. Wē cwǽdon . . . ðæt man . . . myclade ðæt ordālȳsen ðæt hit gewege þrȳ pund . . . and hæbbe se teónd cyre swā wæterordāl swā ȳsenordāl swā hwæðer him leófre sȳ *we have ordained that the ordeal-iron be increased so that it weigh three pounds . . . and let the accuser have the choice of ordeal by water or by iron, whichever he prefer*, iv. 6; Th. i. 224. 12–16. *See too*, Dōm be hātan īsene, 7; Th. i. 226, 7, sqq; *and* Schmid A. S. Gesetz. p. 419. [Cf. *Icel.* bera járn, járn-burðr *in* Cl. and Vig. Dict. *and see* Grmm. R. A. 915, sqq.] **v.** ordāl.

ísen-panna, -panne, an; *m. f. A frying-pan* :—Ísenpanna *sartago*, Wrt. Voc. 82, 68. Ísenpanne, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 94; Wrt. Voc. 25, 34. *See other compounds of* iren, īsen, īsern.

ísen-smiþ, es; *m. An iron-smith, worker in iron, blacksmith* :—Tubalcain wæs ēgder ge goldsmiþ ge ísensmiþ *Tubalcain fuit malleator et faber in cuncta opera æris et ferri*, Gen. 4, 22. Ic hæbbe smiþas ísen[e]smiþas goldsmiþ seolforsmiþ ārsmiþ *habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium, ærarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [Cf. *Wick.* iren-smiþ: *Icel.* járn-smiðr *a blacksmith: O. H. Ger.* īsarn-smid *faber ferrarius*: *Ger.* eisen-schmied.] **v.** ísen-, īsern-wyrhta.

ísen-swāt, es; *m.* [?] :—Smīt on ísenswāt, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. *See* iii. 366, col. 1.

ísen-tanga, an; *m. A pair of snuffers* :—Candel *candela*; ísentanga *muncterum*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 34–5. **v.** tang, tange.

ísen-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in iron, blacksmith* :—Ísenwyrhta *ferrarius*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 28. **v.** īsen-smiþ, īsern-wyrhta.

ísern, es; *n. Iron, an instrument or weapon made of iron* :—Sweord sceal on bearme driht līc ísern *the sword shall lie in the lap, the noble steel*, Menol. Fox 511; Gn. C. 26. Oft mec ísern scōd sāre on sīdan *oft has iron harmed me sorely in the side*, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 14; Rä. 71, 13: 130 a; Th. 499, 5; Rä. 88, 11. Āres and ísernes *æris, ferri*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 23; Gen. 1088. Ísernes dǽl, Exon. 114 b; Th. 439, 25; Rä. 59, 9. Wið slege ísernes oððe stenges *for a blow from iron [sword] or stick*, Herb. 32, 8; Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wið wunda som hȳ sȳn of íserne som hȳ sȳn of stenge, 63, 3; Lchdm. i. 166, 9. Achilles mid dysse sylfan wyrte (*yarrow*) gehǽlde ða ðe mid íserne geslegene and gewundude wǽran, 90, 1; Lchdm. i. 194, 8. Ðū swyltst nalles mid íserne ācweald swā ðū wēnst ac mid ātre *morieris, non ferro quod suspicaris, sed veneno*, Nar. 31, 27. Gebundene on íserne *ligatos in ferro*, Ps. Th. 106, 9. Íserne wund, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 2; Rä. 6, 1. Þurh dæt ísern dæt mægen dara þreátunga is getācnod *per ferrum increpationis fortitudo signatur*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 163, 24. Se lǽce hȳd his ísern wið ðone monn ðe hē snīdan wile *the surgeon hides his knife from the man he wants to cut*, 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. [*Goth.* eisarn *iron, an iron fetter*: *O. Sax.* īsarn: *O. L. Ger.* īsarn *chalybs*: *O. Frs.* īsern: *Icel.* ísarn (*occurs five times in old poetry; the usual form is* járn): *O. H. Ger.* īsarn.] **v.** īren, īsen; hóc-, leóht-, mearc-, stemping-īsern.

īsern; *adj. Iron, made of iron* :—Hē him tǽhte dæt hē him genǽme āne īserne hearstepannan and sette betweoh hine and ða burg for īserne weall *et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream, et pones eum murum ferreum inter te et inter civitatem*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 7: Cd. 186; Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Īserne steng *vectes ferreos*, Ps. Th. 106, 15. Hēt gebindan beám ðone miclan ārenum clammum and īsernum *he bade bind that great tree with brazen bands and with iron*, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 29; Dan. 520. [*Goth.* eisarneins: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* īsarnin: *Ger.* eisern.] **v.** īren, ísen.

īsern-byrne, an; *f. An iron byrnie or corslet* :—Hē him of dyde īsern-byrnan, Beo. Th. 1347; B. 671. **v.** īren-byrne.

īsern-gelōman. **v.** gelōman.

īsern-here, es; *m. An iron-clad host* : — Īsernhergum ān wīsode, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 33; Exod. 348.

īsern-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker in iron, a blacksmith*; ferrarius, Ælfc. Gl. 2; Som. 55, 46; Wrt. Voc. 16, 18. **v.** īsen-wyrhta.

īs-gebind, es; *n. A bond of ice* :—Winter ȳfe beleác īsgebinde *winter locked up the wave with icy bond*, Beo. Th. 2270; B. 1133.

īs-geblǽd, es; *m.* [?] *A blister that is produced by ice* :—Wið ȳsgeblæd Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

ís-gicel. v. gicel.

ísig; *adj. Icy, covered with ice*:—Dǽr stôd hringedstefna ísig and útfûs, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33. v. eall-ísig.

ísig-feðera; *adj. Having ice on the wings*:—Stearn ísigfeðera, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 15; Seef. 24.

í-síðes; *adv. At that time, at once, directly*:—Man ísíðes sôna ðǽrǽfter swyteləþ *it is immediately thereafter manifested*, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 338, 11. [Cf. í-dæges.]

Ismahēli; *pl. m. Ishmaelites, Bedouins*:—Đá þiccodan ðider semninga ða ismahēli on horsum and on olfendum *then crowded thither on a sudden the Bedouins, on horses and camels*, Shrn. 38, 4.

Ismahēlitas; *pl. m. Ishmaelites*:—Ismahēlita, *Ismahelitum*, Ps. Th. 82, 6. Ysmahēlitum *Ismaelitis*, Gen. 37, 28.

Ismahēlitisc; *adj. Ishmaelite*:—Æt dām Ismahēlitiscum mannum *de manu Ismaelitarum*, Gen. 39, 1.

ís-mere, es; *m. A mere covered with ice*:—Scīneþ sunne sôna ísmere weorþeþ tō wætre *the sun shines, at once the icy lake turns to water*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 123; Met. 28, 62.

Ispania *Spain*; Hispania, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1. 7, 9.

-isse. *This suffix, Lat.* -issa, *which in later English became the common suffix to mark the feminine gender, is found before the Norman Conquest in the word* abbud-isse *abbess*. [Cf. -estre.]

Ístas; *pl. m. The Esthonians*:—Ic wæs mid Ístum, Exon. 86 a; Th. 323, 31; Vid. 87. [*Icel.* Eistr.] v. Êste; *and see* Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 499, sqq.

istoria *history*:—Istoriam Indēa rīces, Salm. Kmbl. 7; Sal. 4.

-istre. v. -estre.

Italie, a; *pl. The Italians or Italy*:—Pencentes Italīa folc, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 27. Pirrus fōr of Italium (*ab Italia*), 4, 1; Swt. 158, 30: 154, 32.

íð, íéð, ýð; *adv. compve. More easily*:—Dæt hie hiera godum ðē íéð blōtan mehten *that they might the more easily sacrifice to their gods*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 29. Hwā meahte íéð monnum rǽdan būtan scylde đonne se ðe hī gescōp *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa, quam is, qui hos nimirum regeret, quos ipse creaverat?* Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Đỹ ỹþ, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 6; Hō. 66. v. eáðe, ēð.

íðan; *p. de To lay waste, desolate, destroy*:—Ic ýðde cotena cyn and on ýðum slōg niceras nihtes, Beo. Th. 846; B. 421. Ýðde đisne eardgeard ælda scyppend *the creator of men laid waste this world*, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 20; Wand. 85. Ýðan, 126 a; Th. 484, 13; Ra. 70, 7. Íðende *depopulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 27. [*Icel.* eyða *to lay waste, destroy, waste desolate: O. H. Ger.* ôdian *desolare*, Graff. i. 150: *Ger.* ver-öden.] v. ā-íðan.

íðast, íðost; *adv. superl. Most easily*:—Ýðast meahtan frōfre findan *might find comfort most easily*, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 15; Cri. 800. Ýðæst, 26 b; Th. 79, 1; Cri. 1284. Ýðost, Hy. 7, 3; Hy Grn. 287, 3. v. íð.

íð-belig; *adj. Easily made angry*:—Ne wē tō ýðbelige [eáðbylige, MS. D.] ne sỹn, ne tō langsum yrre hæbben, Wulfst. 253, 11.

íð-dǽde; *adj. Easy to do*:—Hit wæs Gode ýðdǽde, đā hē hit swā gedōn habban wolde, Wulfst. 15, 18. v. eáð-dǽde.

íðe; *adj. Easy, pleasant*:—Nō dæt ýðe byþ tō befleónne *that is not easy to flee from*, Beo. Th. 2009; B. 1002: 4822; B. 2415. On his heortan hē Gode þancie ealles dæs đe hē him forgeaf ǽgðer ge ýðran ge unýðran *in his heart let him thank God for all that he has given him, both pleasant and unpleasant*, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Ūs dis se æðeling ýðre gefremede *this the prince has made easier for us*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 25; Cri. 627. v. eáðe, ēðe, un-íðe.

íðe-lice; *adv. Easily*:—Íédelīce and scortlīce ic hæbbe nū gesǽd hiora ingewinn *without making the account difficult or long I have now related their intestine struggle*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 28. Íédelīce forneáh būton ælcon gewinne *easily, almost without any struggle*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 28. Ýðelīce, Beo. Th. 3116; B. 1556. Fordæm se lytega feónd swā micle íédelīcor đæt mōd gewundaþ swā hē hit ongiet nacodre dare byrnan wærscipes *quia hostis callidus tanto liberius pectus percutit, quanto nudum a providentiæ lorica deprehendit*, Past. 56, 1; Swt. 431, 10. v. eáðe, ēðelīce, un-íðelīce.

íð-fynde; *adj. Easy to find*:—Ýðfynde, Andr. Kmbl. 3092; An. 1549. v. eáð-, ēð-fynde.

íð-gesỹne; *adj. Easy to see*:—Ýðgesỹne, Beo. Th. 2493; B. 1244. v. ēð-gesỹne.

íð-ness, e; *f. Easiness, freedom, ease, satisfaction, delight*:—Hwelce íðnesse hæfþ God æt ūrum wītum *neque Deus nostris cruciatibus pascitur*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 11. v. un-íðness, ēðness.

íū. v. geó.

íuc, ioc *a yoke*; jugum, Wrt. Voc. 284, 54: ii. 46, 37: *juger*, 38. Ioc *jugum*, Ælfc. Gl. 3: Som. 55, 58; Wrt. Voc. 16, 30: Ps. Spl. C. 2, 3: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 29, 30: Rtl. 108, 21. [*These examples should be given under* geoc.] v. geoc.

íuc-boga, an; *m. The bow or curved part of a yoke*:—Iucboga *jujula* [among things connected with vehicles], Wrt. Voc. 284, 50: *jugula*, ii. 46, 36.

íucian; *p. ode To join, yoke*:—Ic iucige *jungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 53. v. ge-iukod.

íuc-sticca, an; *m. The bar of a yoke*:—Ioc-sticca *obicula*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 61; Wrt. Voc. 16, 33. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* iuh-rota *pertica*, Graff. ii. 491.)

íuc-têma, an; *m. An animal yoked with another*:—Ioctēma *jugalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 3; Som. 55, 59; Wrt. Voc. 16, 31. [cf. ge-týme.]

Iudan burh *Jedburgh*, Chr. 952; Erl. 118, 26.

íú-dǽd, e; *f. A deed done of old or formerly*:—Gú-dǽda, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 12: Ph. 556. Iúdædum, 76 a; Th. 284, 26; Jul. 703: Cd. 217; Th. 276, 10; Sat. 186.

Iudēa *Judea*:—Fram Iudēa *de Judæa*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. On đam wēstene Iudēæ *in deserto Judææ*, 3, 1.

Iudēas; *gen. a*; *pl. m. The Jews*; Judæi. Jn. Skt. 2, 20. Eal Iudēa þeód *omnis Judæa* Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Betwux đām Iudēum, Jn. Skt. 10, 19.

Iudēisc; *adj. Jewish*:—Đā stōd ān Iudēisc wer, đæs nama wæs Nichodemus, Nicod. 11; Thw. 5, 38: Jn. Skt. 18, 35. Crist cwæþ be đām ungeleáffullum Iudēiscum wā eów *Christ said of the unbelieving Jews 'Woe to you,'* Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 5.

íú-geára; *adv. Formerly*:—Breoton wæs iúgeára Albion hāten *Britannia cui quondam Albion nomen fuit*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 8. v. geó-geára.

iugian *to join, yoke*:—Ic iugie hī tō syl *jungo eos ad aratrum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15. v. iucian.

iúgoþ *youth, young people*, Jos. 5, 5: Homl. ii. 506, 21: Homl. Skt. 6, 2. v. geógoþ.

Iūla, an; *m. December* or *January*:—Mōnaþ Decembris, ærra Iūla, Menol. Fox 439; Men. 221. v. Geóla.

íú-leán, es; *n. A reward for something done long ago*:—Iúleán dæs đe hine of nearwum Widia ūt forlēt *a reward, because in time past Widia released him from straits*, Wald. 2, 7.

íú-mann, es; *m. A man of old, of a former time*:—Iúmonna gold, Beo. Th. 6096; B. 3052. v. gió-mann.

íú-meówle, an; *f. One who was a maiden long ago, an old woman*:—Ió-meówlan, Beo. Th. 5854; B. 2931.

iung; *adj. Young*:—Sum iung man, Th. Ap. 3, 23: 4, 7: Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 27: Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 106; Wrt. Voc. 32, 41: 64, 93; Wrt. Voc. 32, 28. v. geong.

iung-lic; *adj. Youthful*:—Iunglicre ylde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 40. v. geong-lic.

iung-ling, es; *m. A youth*:—Iunglingc *juvenis*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 19: Gen. 4, 23. Sum iungling him fyligde *adulescens quidam sequebatur eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 51: Homl. Th. ii. 312, 16. v. geong-ling.

Iútan, Iútas. v. Iótas.

íú-wine, es; *m. A friend of old or former times*:—Wāt his iúwine eorþan forgiefene *knows that his friends of old are committed to earth*, Exon. 82 b; Th. 311, 15; Seef. 92.

ÍW, es; *m. Yew*:—Íw *taxus*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 64, 131; Wrt. Voc. 32, 65: Wrt. Voc. 79, 74: 285, 49. Se hearda íw, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 18; Rä. 56, 9. On đone ealde íw đonan of đon íwe *to the old yew; thence from the yew*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 218, 35. *In proper names*, vi. 306, col. 2; 307, col. 1. [*Chauc.* ew: *Icel.* ýr *a yew, a bow: O. H. Ger.* îwa *taxus: Ger.* eibe.] v. eow.

íwan; *p. de To show, bring before the eyes, display, reveal*:—Ýweþ and yppeþ *shews and reveals*, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Đā ýwde hē đǽr synne wisan *culpam esse demonstravit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 2. Đā ýwde ic him sôna đa ylcan bōc đara reogola *quibus statim protuli eundem librum canonum*, 4, 5; S. 572, 25. Mid his sylfes dǽde ýwde and cýðde *propria actione præmonstraret*, 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ýwaþ mē āfine peninc *ostendite mihi denarium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 24. Wēnþ gif hē hit him íewe dæt hē him nylle geþafigean dæt hē hine snīðe *he expects, if he show it [the knife] to him, that he will not allow him to cut him*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 25. Đīne miltse ýwe *show thy mercy*, Exon. 11 b; Th. 15, 32; Cri. 245. Dæt land đe ic đē ýwan wille *the land that I will show thee*, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 11; Gen. 1751. Ord and ende dæs đe him ýwed wæs *the beginning and end of what was revealed to him*, 180; Th. 225, 31; Dan. 162. DER. æt-, ge-, ōþ-íwan [-ýwan]; *and see* eáwan, eówan.

K.

THE letter *k* appears to have had no distinct duty to perform in the oldest English, but to have been a mere variant of *c*. In the MSS. (more particularly the Cotton) of Alfred's translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care, where in the words *kyning*, *kynn* &c. it occurs not unfrequently, this writing is not uniform. Thus in Sweet's edition *Angelkynn* is found p. 2, ll. 3, 13, but *Angelcynn* l. 4; whilst in each case the Hatton MS. has *c*. So in the following page in l. 10, *kynn*, in l. 20, *cynn*. On pp. 2, 3, l. 1 *kyning* is the writing of both MSS. while pp. 34, 35, l. 14 it is *cyning*: p. 32, 20–1 we find *kyning*, *kynehad*, the Hatton MS. in the same passage has *c*: p. 38, ll. 13, 18 *kyning*, *kynestol*, where the Hatton MS. has *cyning*, *kynestol*: pp. 6, 7, l. 18 both have *kynerice*: p. 84, ll. 10, 12, 13 *kynelic* occurs four times, in the Hatton MS. it is twice written with *c*, twice with *k*. On p. 212, l. 15 is found *Crist*, while the Hatton writes *Krist*; on p. 152, line 5 the Cotton MS. has *kræft*, while the Hatton MS. *craft*. On p. 459, ll. 29, 31, 32 (Hatton MS.) occur the forms *kokka*, *kokkum*, *kok*. So in the Chronicle. Erl. p. 8, l. 15 *kyning*, but

p. 6, l. 23 *cyning*: p. 24, l. 1, *kyning*; 26, 1. *cyning*. The later use with regard to the letter may be, to some extent, illustrated from the concluding years. For many years previous to 1111 the form is *cyng*, in that year we have *Kyng* Henri; again until 1122 the opening line of each annual contains the phrase *Cyng* Henri, then until the end the spelling is *k*.

Words beginning with *k* are to be looked for under *c*.

L.

In the later specimens of the West Saxon dialect those words in which the vowel *a* immediately preceded a combination of consonants beginning with *l* are generally found to have undergone a change which was represented by writing *ea* instead of *a*. This change does not occur to the same extent in the earlier specimens, and seems not to occur at all in the Northumbrian dialect, or in the kindred languages. Thus in the translation of Gregory's Pastoral Care and in the Parker MS. of the Chronicle *alle*, *onwald* are found as well as *ealle*, *onweald*, while in Ælfric's Homilies they are regularly written in the latter form. So the West Saxon forms, *healdan*, *sealt*, *healf*, are found in the Northumbrian Gospels as *halda*, *salt*, *half*, and in Gothic, O. Sax., Icel., O. H. Ger. the vowel also is *a*.

In the Runic alphabet the character, which in name and form agrees with the Scandinavian rune ᛚ, *lögr*, was ᛚ, *lagu*. The same name seems to have been given to the corresponding letter in the Gothic alphabet, though it occurs only in a corrupt form *laar* = *lagus*. The meaning of this word may be seen from the verses in the Runic poem that are devoted to the letter:

Lagu byþ leódum	*water to wanderers*
langsum geþuht	*wearisome seemeth*
gif hí sculun néþan	*if they must venture*
on nacan tealtum	*on vessel unsteady*
and hí sǽ́þa	*and them the sea-waves*
swýðe brégaþ	*sorely affright*
and se brimhengest	*and the sea-horse*
bridles ne gýmþ	*steering despiseth.*

Runic pm. 21; Kmbl. 343, 19–26.

lā. **I.** *interj. Lo! Oh! Ah!*:—Lā nǽddrena cyn *Oh! generation of vipers*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7: 12, 34. Lā ðú líccetere, 7, 5. Lā freónd *amice*, 22, 12. Lā Drihten *Domine*, Ps. Th. 21, 17: 118, 176. Lā hū oft hí gremedon hine *quotiens exacerbaverunt eum!* Ps. Spl. 77, 45. Áfæst lā and hī lā hí and wel lā well and dyllíce ðǽre syndon englisc interjectiones, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 28. Weg lā weg lā *enge, enge*, Ps. Th. 69, 4. Wā lā se tówyrpþ ðæt tempel *ua qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. Wā lā āhte ic mīnra handa geweald *alas! had I power over my hands*, Cd. 19; Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wā lā wā *heu, proh dolor!* Bd. 2, 1; 8. 501, 14. Wei lā wei, [cf. Chauc. *weilawey*: Shakspere *welladay*] Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12, Cott. MS. Wel lā meu wel *oh! men*, 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel lā, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 1; Met. 21, 1. **II.** *Euclitic particle used to emphasise interrogation, exclamation, entreaty, affirmation, negation*:—Understenst dū lā *sentisne*, wylt dū lā *visne*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Is dǽr genoh lā *satis-ne est*, Som. 46, 40. Hū lā ne wurpe wē þrȳ cnúhtas intō ðam fýre *why, did not we cast three youths into the fire?* Homl. Th. ii. 20, 12. Wēnst dū lā ðæt dū beó álýsed fram ðisum tintregum *do you suppose then that you will be released from these torments?* Homl. Th. i. 424, 29. Ðā cwæþ ic hwæt is ðæt lā *then said I 'what then is that?'* Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 14, Hwæt is ðæt lā þinga? 38, 3; Fox 200, 2. Hwæt is dis lā manna? Elen Kmbl. 1802; El. 903. Hwæt biþ hit lā elles būton flǽsc seoddan se ēcea dǽl of biþ hwæt biþ lā elles seó lāf būton wyrma mete *why, what else is it but flesh when the eternal part is away? what else then is the remnant but worms' food?* Blickl. Homl. 111, 31. Hwǽr biþ lā ðonne se ídla lust? hwǽr beóþ ðonne ða symbelnessa? 58. 16. Is ðis lā wundorlíc and winsum spell *this is indeed a wonderful and delightful speech*, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 10. Ðæt lā mæg secgan se ðe sōð and ríht fremeþ *that indeed may he say who does truth and right*, Beo. Th. 3404; B 1700: 5720; B. 2864. Ðæt lā wæs fæger, Cd. 223; Th. 293, 18; Sat. 457. Utou lā geþencan *let us then determine*, 227; Th. 305, 9; Sat. 644. Ac feor ðæt lā sī ðæt . . . *seó abit ut* . . . Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 24. Ic ðæs lā wísce ðæt wegas mīne on dīnum willan weorðan gerǽhte *I do indeed wish that my ways may be directed according to thy will*; utinam dirigantur viæ meæ, Ps Th. 118, 5. Bidde ic ðē lā gif . . . *precorque si* . . . Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 40: 4, 3; S. 568, 27: Dōm. L. 6, 65. Nese lā nese, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 27. v. ēálā.

lāc; *generally neuter, but occasionally feminine* [v. Shrn. pp. 3-4], *or masculine, as in the compound* lyb-lāc q. v. The idea which lies at the root of the various meanings of this and of the next word seems to be that of motion. Thus *lācan* and Icel. *leika* are used to describe the motion of a vessel riding on the waves, the flight of a bird as it rises and falls in the air, the flickering, wavering motion of flame, and the like; while Gothic *laikan* renders σκιρτᾶν in Luke i. 41, 44: vi. 23. From this idea of activity we pass to that of *games*, *playing*, *dancing* &c.; and so Gothic *laiks* = χορός in Luke xv. 25; in Icel., where the meaning *play*, *sport* is the prevailing one (see also compounds in which *leik-* occurs), *leikr* is used of *dancing*, *athletics*, *various games*, *music*, as in *strengleikr*, *leika* = to play, to *lake* in the dialect of the North of England. In O. H. Ger. the application is generally to music, *leih*, *leich* = modus, modulus, carmen versus, but in *rang-leih* = wrestling the meaning is similar to the Icelandic (see Grff. ii. 152–3.) And just as *plega* is used, by itself or in its compounds, of war and battle, so in the Icelandic poetry we have *Hildar leikr*, *sverða leikr* = battle (see Cl. and Vig. Dict. p. 382, col. 2), and in English *lāc* could be applied in the same way. But in the latter language the more frequent meanings are those of *offering*, *gift*, and to connect these with the preceding ones Grimm notes the association of dancing and playing with offerings and sacrifices. From this special meaning of *offering* the more general one of *gift*, *present* might easily come. To quote his words 'Das wort (*lác*) scheint einer wurzel mit dem goth. *laiks* (saltatio) ahd. *leih* (ludus, modus) altn. *leikr*, ursprünglich also tanz und spiel, die das opfer begleiteten, allmählich die gabe selbst zu bezeichnen,' D. M. 35. The passages which follow will shew the English use of the word. **I.** *battle, struggle*:—Wīga unlæt lāces *a warrior not slow to fight* (*referring to death which was approaching Guthlac*), Exon. 47 b; Th. 104, 5; Gū. 1007. **II.** *an offering, sacrifice, oblation*:—Gode onsægdnesse tō beranne ðæs hālgan lāces *ad offerendas Domino victimas sacræ oblationis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 26. Hí him sculon lāces lof lustum bringan *sacrificent sacrificium laudis*, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Ic ðē lāces lof lustum secge *tibi sacrificabo hostiam laudis*, 115, 7. Ic ðē lustum lāce cwēme *voluntarie sacrificabo tibi*, 53, 6. Aud bærnon uppan ðam weofode drihtne tō lāce *adolebuntque super altare in oblationem domino*, Lev. 3, 5. Offrian tō lāce *to offer as a sacrifice*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 27. Hie drihtne lāc begen brohton *they both brought an offering to the Lord*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 2; Gen. 975. Se rinc Gode lāc onsægde, 85; Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Onbleót ðæt lāc Gode, 142; Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933. Ðū scealt blōtan sunu, and leófes līc forbærnan, and mē lāc bebeódan, 138; Th. 173, 9; Gen. 2858. Ðū dīnne lāc offrige, Homl. Skt. 7, 119. Þurh lāc ðære hālwendan onsægdnesse *per oblationem hostiæ salutaris*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Mára is allum cwicum lācum and sægdnissum *majus est holocaustomatibus et sacrificiis*, Mk. Skt. Rush 12, 33. Æniġ ðæra þinga ðe gedwolgodum tō lācum betǽht biþ *any thing that is appointed to false gods for sacrifices*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 30. Nemne hē lufige mid lācum ðone ðe gescōp heofon and eorþan *unless by offerings he shew his love to him that created heaven and earth*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 13; Jul. 111. Mid hāligra lofsanga lācum cōman *with offerings of holy hymns they came*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 9. Gode lāc onsægdon, 201, 13: Guthl. 20; Gdwin 32, 13. On ðām lācum geleáfsumra *fidelium oblationibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Geoffrode lāc *obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20. Genimaþ eów lāc and ingangaþ on his wīctūnas *tollite hostias et introite in atria ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 8. Seó cwēn Sabæ geseah ða lāc ðe man Gode offrode *the queen of Sheba saw the offerings that were made to God*. Homl Th. ii. 584, 16. Hē fræt fiftýne men and ōðer swylc ūt offerede lāðlícu lāc *he* (*Grendel*) *devoured fifteen men and as many bore away, horrid sacrifices*, Beo. Th. 3172; B. 1584. **III.** *a gift, present, grace, favour, service; a present or offering of words, a message*:—Lāc *munus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Som. 12, 14. Lāc *munus* vel *zenia*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 77; Wrt. Voc. 28, 55. Lāc *elogia*, i. e. *munus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 19: 29, 24: *xenium, donum*, Hpt. Gl. 496: *munificentia*. 414. Gūþlāc se nama ys on rōmānisc *belli munus*. Guthl. 2; Gdwin 10, 23. Leóht wē geseóþ lāce *lumen videmus munera*, Hymn. Surt. 43, 17. Belātenre fæderes lāce *promisso Patris munere*, 95, 27. Lāce *eulogiæ, benedictionis*, Hpt. Gl. 496. Tōforan ðære cyn-lícan lāce ðe hē hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. Sende tō lāce *sent it as a present*, Elen. Kmbl. 2398; El. 1200. Hē ðære mægeþ sceolde lāce (*acc. fem ?*) gelǽdan lāþspel tō sōþ *he to the maiden must bring the message, the grievous tale too true*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 28; Gū. 1317. Tíd is ðæt ðū fēre and ða ǽrendu eal bibence ōfestum lǽde swā ic ðē ǽr bibeád lāc tō leófre *time is that thou go and think about those errands* [cf. Th. 173, 24 sqq. where Guthlac speaks of his burial], *with speed bring, as I before bid thee* [cf. Th. 172, 31 sqq], *the message to my dear sister*, 51 b; Th. 179, 35; Gū. 1272. Heó lāc weorðade ðe hire brungen wæs *she honoured the gift* [*the nails of the cross*] *that was brought her*, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Cwæþ hē his sylfes suna syllan wolde . . . Hie ða lāc bradе þēgon tō þance *he said he would give his own son . . . They that gift soon accepted thankfully*, Andr. Kmbl. 2224; An. 1113. Ða hālgan þrýnesse geornе biddan dæt hēo ðæt lāc dræt hie þurh done hālgan heáhengel ǽrest ǽteówde mannum wundorlíc tācn ðæt hie ðæt mannum tō fýlgenne oncýðde *earnestly to entreat the holy Trinity that the grace of shewing by the holy archangel a wondrous token to men, that that it would make known to men for their guidance*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. Ðonne onsōþ hī from Gode māran mēde donne hī from ænigum ōðrum lācum dōn *then shall they receive from God greater reward than they do from any other gifts*, 45, 34. Him lācum cwēnaþ *dona adducent*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. Lācum, þeódgestreónum, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. Him eorla hleó gesealde māþmas xii.

hēt hine mid ðǽm lācum leóde sēcean, 3740; B. 1868. Culufre gewāt fleógan eft mid lācum hire (*the olive branch*), Cd. 72; Th. 88, 28; Gen. 1472. Hī geopenodon heora hordfatu and him lāc geoffrodon gold and rēcels and myrram *they opened their treasures, and presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh* [Mt. 2, 11], Homl. Th. i. 78, 27. Lāc gifan, Exon. 100 b; Th. 380, 2; Rä. 1, 1. Bringan lāc and luftācen *to bring gifts and love-tokens*, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863. Lāc *munera*, Ps. Spl. T. 14, 6. **IV.** *medicine*:—Heofendlicere lāc [= heofenlicere lāce] *cælestis medicinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 36. Lāc *medicamine*, 507, 77. Lāc *medicamenti*, 527, 18. [*Laym.* 1st MS. lac, 2nd MS. lock *gift*: *Orm.* lac *a sacrifice, offering*: *Gen. a. Ex.* loac; *Piers P.* laik *a game.*] v. ag-, æfen-, beadu-, berne-, brýd-, cwic-, feoht-, freó-, ge-, hǽmed-, headu-, lyb-, mæsse-, reáf-, sǽ-, scín-, wed-, wíf-, wíte-lāc. *It also occurs in proper names*, e. g. Güþ-lāc, Hyge-lāc.

lācan; *p.* leóle, lēc; pp. lācen. **I.** *to swing, wave about, move as a ship does on the waves, as a bird does in its flight, as flames do*:—Ic lāce mid winde *I wave about with the wind*, Exon. 108 a; Th. 412, 17; Rä. 31, 1. Sum lāceþ on lyfte *one swings in the air* [*of the man who is hung on a tree*], 87 b; Th. 328, 25; Vy. 23. Is dæt frēcne stréam ýða ofermēta de wé hēr on lācaþ *perilous is the stream, huge the waves, on which here we toss*, 20 a; Th. 53, 24; Cri. 855. Hie ofer feorne weg ceólum lācaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 506; An. 253. Fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācaþ fiðrum *birds which slowly through the air move with their pinions*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 220, 7; Ph. 316. Brondas lācaþ on ðam deópan dæge *fires shall flame up on that solemn day* [cf. *to play* applied to flame, and *Icel.* logi lēk um þā v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. leika II. 2], 116 b; Th. 448, 23; Dóm. 58. Ða ðe lācaþ ymb eaxe ende *those stars that revolve about the pole*, Bt. Met. Fox 28, 44; Met. 28, 22. Leóle on lyfte *he took his flight through the air* [*of the lost angel who was to tempt Adam*], Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448: Exon. 114 a; Th. 438, 15; Rä. 57, 8. Hē leóle ofer laguflód *he bounded o'er the water*, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fugel uppe sceal lācan on lyfte *up in the air must the bird wing its flight*, Menol. Fox 537; Gn. C. 39. Hwylc hyra [*the seraphim*] nēhst mǽge nergende flihte lācan, Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 11; Cri. 399. Dū meahtes ofer rodorum feðerum lācan, feor up ofer wolcnu windan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 17; Met. 28, 9. Heofonfuglas ða ðe lācende geond lyft faraþ, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 24; Az. 144: Beo. Th. 5657; B. 2832: Elen. Kmbl. 1797; El. 900. Lagu lācende *the tossing waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lācende lig *the leaping flame*, Cd. 197; Th. 246, 8; Dan. 476: Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 23; Cri. 1595: Elen. Kmbl. 1156; El. 580: 2219; El. 1111. **II.** *to play* [as in 2. Sam. 2, 14 'Let the young men play before us . . . And every one thrust his sword in his fellow's side,' cf. æsc-plega], *make use of a weapon, fight*: Ða ne dorston ǽr dareðum lācan on hyra mandrýhtnes miclan þearfe *who before had not dared at their lord's dire need to join in the javelin-play*, Beo. 5689; B. 2848. **III.** *to play* [*a musical instrument*]:—Hió dumb wunaþ hwæðre hyre is on fóte fæger hleóþor; wrætlīc mē þinceþ hū seó wiht mǽge wordum lācan þurh fót neoþan *dumb does it dwell, yet in its foot hath a fair voice; wondrous it seems to me how the wight can play with words by its foot from below*, Exon. 108 b; Th. 414, 13; Rä. 32, 19. [*Orm.* to þeowwtenn Godd and lakenn [*sacrifice*], 973; þa þre kingess lakedenn [*presented*] Crist wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess, 7430: *Havel.* leike; *p.* leikede *to play*: *Piers P.* laike *to play*: *Goth.* laikan; *p.* lailak: *Icel.* leika; *p.* lēk: *M. H. Ger.* leichen.] DER. be-, for-, geond-lācan: daroþ-, faroþ-, lyft-lācende. v. lācan, ellen-lāca, and preceding word.

lāc-dǽd, e; *f. Munificence*; munificentia, Hpt. Gl. 496.

lāc-gifa, an; *m. One who gives gifts*:—Drihten is lācgeofa manna bearnum *dominus dedit dona hominibus*, Ps. Th. 67, 18.

lacing (?):—Dis sint ða landgemǽra. ǽrest of cealcforda on ealdan lacing . . . ðoñ tō smalan wege and on lacing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 317, 22–26. [Cf. (?) lacu.]

lāc-līc; *adj. Sacrificial, having the nature of a sacrifice or offering*:—Swā oft swā hī offrodon ða lāclīcan lāc ðe ðā gewunelīce wǽron *as often as they offered the sacrificial offerings that were then customary*, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 18.

lācnian; *p.* ode *To heal, cure, tend, take care of, treat, dress* (*a wound*):—Ic lācnige *medeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 47. Se lǽce ðonne hē on untīman lācnaþ wunde hió wyrmsep *secta immature vulnera deterius inflammat*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3. Dæt lācnaþ done milte *that heals the milt*, L. M. 2, 38; Lchdm. ii. 246, 11. Hē mid ælmessan sāwla lācnaþ, Exon. 122 a; Th. 467, 30; Alm. 9. Betwyh don de hine mon lācnode *inter medendum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 15. Lācnode *fomentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 17. Lǽcnode, 91, 39. Hē hine lācnude *curam ejus egit*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Lécnade monigo *curavit multos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. I, 34. Ne ða wanhālan gē ne lācnedon *neque ægras sanavistis*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ðonne dæt dolh open sý genim ða ylcan wyrte unsodene . . . lācna ða wunde ðǽrmid ðonne byþ heó sōna hāl *when the incision* (*made by a snake*) *is open, take the same plant unsodden . . . dress the wounds therewith; it will soon be well*, Herb. 90, 16; Lchdm. i. 198, 16. Lācna mid dý, L. M. 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 19. Lā lēce lēcna dec solfne *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 23. Cymeþ and lēcnigaþ *venite et curamini*, 13, 14. Ðonne sceal man mid cealdum lǽcedómum lācnian *it must be cured with cold medicines*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 4. Ðan scealt ðū hine dus lācnigean, Lchdm. iii. 126, 12. Freónd ðe his gýmenne dyde and his wunda lācnian wolde *amicos qui sui curam agerent*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 2. Ðis is þearf dæt se se ðe wunde lācnian (Hatt. MS. lācnigean) wille géote wīn on *necesse est, ut, quisquis sanandis vulneribus praeest, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 11. Se lācnigenda *the physician*, 21, 2; Swt. 153, 4. Lācnod wæs fram his wundum *curabatur a vulneribus*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 30. [*O. E. Homl.* lechinen: *Laym.* lechinien (2nd MS. lechnie), lacnien (2nd MS. lechni): *A. R.* lecnen: *Piers P.* lechnede (*other* MS. lechede), *p.*: *Goth.* lēkinon, leikinon *to cure, heal*: *O. L. Ger.* lācnōn *mederi*: *Icel.* lækna: *O. H. Ger.* lāhinon *mederi, fomentare, temperare.*] v. ge-lācnian, lǽcnan; lǽce.

lācnigend-lic; *adj. Medical, surgical*:—Lācnigendlīc tōl *a surgical instrument*, Hpt. Gl. 478.

lācnung, lǽcnung (v. sealf-lǽcnung), e; *f. Healing, cure, remedy, medicine*:—Lācnung *medicamen*, R. Ben: *medicamentum*, Hpt. Gl. 478. On gōdan lǽce bið gelang seóces mannes lācnung *the sick man's cure depends on a good doctor*, L. Pen, 1; Th. ii. 278, 4. Ða hē gehǽlde de lācnunga beþorfton *eos qui cura indigebant sanabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 11. Gebēte wið hine ða wunde and begyte him ða lācnunge *compenset ei vulnus, et sanationem ei comparet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25 [*O. E. Homl.* hit (*Christ's blood*) beo mi *lechnunge*, i. 202, 16: *Jul.* ne mahte he wid ute þe *lechnunge* of hire luue libben, 7, 4: *Icel.* lækning *a cure, medicine; the art of healing*: *Dan.* lægning *healing*: *O. H. Ger.* lāchenunga *medicine.*]

lacra, Fins. Th. 68; Fin. 34. v. læc.

lāc-sang, es; *m. A song made when offering* (?):—Lācsang (MS. lane sang) *offertorium*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 62; Wrt. Voc. 28, 42.

lactuca, an; *f.* This word seems to retain its Latin form in the nominative, but otherwise conforms to English usage, and is generally treated as a weak noun. The form *lactucas*, however, occurs in the Leechdoms, which, though it looks like a strong plural masc., seems to be singular:—Lactuca hātte seó wyrt ðe hī etan sceoldon mid ðām þeorfum hlāfum heó is biter on þigene *lettuce was the name of the herb that they were to eat with the unleavened loaves; it is bitter in the eating*, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26. Nim lactucan ǽne hand fulle *take a hand full of lettuce*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13. Eton þeorfe hlāfas mid dære lactucan ðe on felda wixþ *edent azymos panes cum lactucis agrestibus*, Ex. 12, 8. Etan þeorfe hlāfas mid feldlicere lactucan, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 3. Lācnian innan mid lactucan *to cure by the internal application of lettuce*, L. M. 2, 37; Lchdm. ii. 244, 16. Mid feldlicum lactucum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 19. Him is tō sellanne lactucas *lettuce is to be given him*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7. Him is nyt dæt hē hlāf þicge and lactucas dæt is leahtric *it is beneficial for him to eat bread, and* lactucas, *that is, lettuce*, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ladducha, latoch, lattouch *lactuca*, Graff. ii. 202.]

lacu, e; *f. A pool, pond, piece of water, lake*:—Ōþ dæt seó lacu ūt scýt—dæt norþ andlang lace *to the point where the water runs out of the lake . . . then along the lake*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 26. Ðonne of exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace of dære lace eft on exan *then from the Exe to the small pool, from the pool again to the Exe*, ii. 205, 10. Tō æscwylles lace heáfdon, 24. Tō æscwylles lace, 20. On Suttūninga lace, iii. 211, 23. Andlang foslace, 25, 19. On ða ealdan lace; andlang lace on ða norþeá, vi. i. 20. Laca *lacos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 52. [Meres and laces, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 19: *Laym.* ouer þen lac (2nd MS. þe lake) of Siluius and ouer þen lac (2nd MS. þan lake) of Philisteus: *Prompt. Parv.* lake *lacus.* It might be supposed that *lacu* was taken from Latin *lacus*, and the fact that the gender of the Latin is not that of the English word does not disprove the supposition; for feminine *porticus* gives masculine *portic*, and masculine *versus* gives neuter *fers.* And in the specimens of later English just quoted (in *Laym.* it will be observed the gender is no longer feminine) it may have been to Latin that the English word is due; but there may have been at an earlier time a native word: cf. *leccan* to water, and O. H. Ger. *lacha*; f. palus, botinus, Graff. ii. 100.]

lād, e; *f.* **I.** *a course, way*:—Micel is lād ofer lagustreám *great is the way across the water*, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423: Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 17; Reim. 14. Brimwudu lāde fūs *the ship swift in its course*, 52 a; Th. 182, 6; Gū. 1306. Ne lǽt dū ðec sīdes getwǽfan lāde geletan līfgende monn *do not thou let living man divert thee from thy journey, hinder thee from thy way*, 123 b; Th. 474, 3; Bo. 24: Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Hū lomp eów on lāde ðā dū gehogodest sæcce sécean ofer sealt water, 3978; B. 1987. Ic freónda þeþearf on lāde ðonne ic sceal langne hām āna gesécan *I need friends on my way, when alone I must seek my long home*, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92: Andr. Kmbl. 551; An. 276. Noe tealde dæt hē (*the raven*) hine, gif hē on dære lāde land ne funde, sécan wolde, Cd. 72; Th. 87, 5: Gen. 1444. Se ūs ðās lāde sceóp *who shaped this course for us*, 89; Th. 110, 21; Gen. 1841. **II.** *a lode, watercourse* (*as a component in local names*):—Mariscem quam circumfluit laegnlaad, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 190, 6. Ad aquæ ripam laenlāde, 163, 16. Cappelād, Wodelād are other instances occurring in the Charters. **III.** *carrying, carriage, bringing* (*see* lǽdan):—Sunnandæges cýþinge wé forbeódaþ and ælc weorc and ælce lāde āgðer ge on wǽne

ge on horse ge on byrdene *we forbid Sunday traffic and all work and all carrying* (*of goods*, &c.) *both by waggon and by horse and by the man himself*, L. N. P. L. 55; Th. ii. 298, 22. [The word *lád* in this passage can hardly be translated 'journeying;' for, in the first place, such a meaning does not well suit the phrase *on byrdene*, and, next, some journeying was allowed. Thus, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 21–, it is said no secular work was to be done 'būtan hwam gebyrige dæt hē nýde faran scyle; ðonne mōt hē swā rīdan swā rōwan swā swilce færelde faran swylce tō his wege gebyrige.' The threefold division of the means of carriage seems to be that found in the Icelandic law where, dealing with the observance of Sunday, it is said of the amount that might be carried in journeying on that day 'er rētt at bera á sjálfum ser (= on byrdene) eþa fara á skipi eþa bera á hrossi.'] On sumon hē sceal lāde lǽdan *on some lands the 'geneat' has to furnish means of carriage*, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 14. Cf. 436, 5–6:—Hē sceal beón gehorsad dæt hē mæge tō hlāfordes seáme dæt syllan oððe sylf lǽdan. The word used in both cases in the Latin translation is *summagium*, in reference to which, and to the English words which it translates, may be quoted Thorpe's explanation in his glossary: 'Lád, seám, summagium. A service, which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burthen, or, as defined by Roquefort (*voce* somey): "Service qu'un vassal devoit à son seigneur, et qui consistoit à faire faire quelques voyages par ses bêtes de somme." *See* Spelman *sub voce, and* Du Cange voce Sagma.' The phrase *lāde lǽdan* occurs in a similar passage, dealing with the duties of the 'geneát,' in Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31–:—Se geneát [at *Dyddanham*] sceal wyrcan swā on lande, swā of lande, hweder swā man bỹt and rīdan, and auerian, and lāde lǽdan, drāfe drīfan, and fela ōðra þinga dōn. The later English *lode* seems to keep this meaning. Thus *Prompt. Parv.* 310, lode or caryage *vectura*; lodysmanne *vector, lator, vehicularius:* the verb *lead* is found with the sense of *carry*, e g. p. 62 cartyn or *lede* wythe a carte; and in the note, and again in a note on p. 293, we have the phrases 'to *lede* dong,' 'to *lede* wheet,' &c. See also scip-lād. **IV.** *Sustenance, provision, means of subsistence*:—Ne sceal se dryhtnes þeów in his mōdsefan māre gelufian eorþan ēhtwelan ðonne his ānes gemet dæt hē his līchoman lāde hæbbe *nor shall the servant of the Lord love more of earth's possessions, than a sufficiency for himself, that he may have sustenance for his body*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 27; Gū. 360. With this use of *lād* may be compared the later English *lif-lode* which, besides the meaning *conduct*, has that of *sustenance*:—Heo tilede here lyflode . . . heo fonden hem sustynance ynow, R. Glouc. 41, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* lyvelode *victus*; lyflode or warysone *donativum*. So *O. H. Ger.* lîb-leita *victus, annona, alimonium*. [In further illustration of *lād* the following native and foreign words are given. *Orm.* þe steoressmann a33 lokeþþ till an steorrne þatt stannt a33 still . . . forr þatt he wile follȝhenn a33 þatt illke steorrness *lade (guidance)*; o lade *on the way*: *A. R.* lode *burthen* (v. III): *Mod. E.* lode-star: *Icel.* leið. **I.** *a way, course, road.* **II.** *a levy*: *O. H. Ger.* leita, *funus, ducatus; pl. exequiæ*; see also *compounds of* leiti, Grff. ii. 187]. DER. brim-, eá-, ge-, in-, lagu-, lîf-, mere-, sǽ-, scip-, ūt-, ýð-lād.

lād, e; *f.* **I.** *excuse, defence against a charge*:—Nū hī nabbaþ nāne lāde be hyra synne *nunc excusationem non habent de peccato suo*, Jn. Skt. 15, 22. Dætte hē nāne lāde ne mæge findan ac sīe sūa mid his āgnum wordum gebunden *et in nulla sui defensione se exerceat, quam sententia proprii oris ligat*. Past. 26, 3; Swt. 185, 16. Þa nǽnige lāde gedōn ne māgon on dōmes dæge ah sceolon mid deófium in ēce wīte gefeallan *those will not be able to make any defence at the day of judgment, but will have to fall with devils into everlasting punishment*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 20. **II.** as a technical term in the laws, *purgation, exculpation, the clearing one's self from a charge or accusation*. The accused might clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of a certain number of compurgators, or he might undergo some form of ordeal. The *lād* varied with the character of the deed with the commission of which the accused was charged. In the *ánfeald lād*, if the purgation were by oath, the oaths of the accused, and two others were necessary, in the *þrýfeald lād*, the accused was to bring five compurgators; if the ordeal was used, in the former case the iron weighed one pound, in the latter, three. Other passages than those cited below, which may illustrate the terms *ánfeald, þrýfeald*, are the following:—Wē cwǽdon be ðām morþslyhtum dæt man dỹpte ðone āþ be þrýfealdum and myclade dæt ordālīsen dæt hit gewege þrý pund, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 12–14. Gange hē tō ðam þrýfealdan ordāle; and ofgā man dæt þrýfealde ordāl ðus: nime fīfe and beó hine sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 3–5: 44; Th. i. 402, 7. The term 'lād,' it will be seen from the following passages, does not, as Schmid observes, occur in the laws before Ethelred's time, *canne* and *andsæc* being used previously:—Gyf mon ðone hlāford teó . . . nime him fīf þegnas tō and beó him sylf syxta and lādie hine ðæs. And gif seó lād forþcume beó hē dæs were wyrðe *if the lord be accused . . . let him take to himself five thanes, and be himself the sixth, and clear himself of the charge. And if he be successful in clearing himself, let him be entitled to the* 'wer,' L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 7: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 22. Gif him seó lād byrste *if the attempt to clear himself fail*, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 14: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 21: 31; Th. i. 396, 5. Gif lād forberste, 54; Th. i. 406, 10. Ðeáh lād teorie, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14: 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Ne stent nān ōðer lād æt tihtlan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan būte man þafian wille *no other method of clearing a man upon accusation is valid between Welsh and English but the ordeal, unless it be permitted*, 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Lāde wyrðe beón *to be entitled to clear one's self* (*by oath or by ordeal*), L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Sỹ ǽlc getrȳwa man de tihtbysig nǽre and nāðor ne burste ne āþ ne ordāl ánfealdre lāde wyrðe *let every true man that has not previously been accused, and in whose case neither oath nor ordeal has failed, be entitled to single purgation*, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Dūnstān gedēmde dæt se mæssepreóst nǽre, gif hē wīf hæfde, ǽnigre ōðre lāde wyrðe, būtan eallswā lǽwede sceolde de efenboren wǽre, gif man mid tihtlan dæne belēde, L. Edg. C. 60, note; Th. ii. 256, 38. Gebyreþ dæt mon ōðrum riht wyrce ge æt lāde ge æt ǽlcre sprǽce ðe him betweox biþ *it is proper for men to do right to one another both as regards clearing themselves of charges and as regards any suits that there are between them*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. Gif æt lāde mistīde dēme se bisceop *if the attempt to clear himself miscarry, let the bishop pass sentence*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 27. Gelādige hine mid fulre lāde, 42; Th. i. 400, 25. Gelādige swā mid þrýfealdre swā mid ánfealdre lāde be dam de seó dǽd sī, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 2: L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 15. Lādige hine mid þrýfealdre lāde, L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 20: 48; Th. i. 404, 3. Ofgā man ánfealde ðe mid ánfealdan forāþe and þrýfealde lāde mid þrýfealdan forāþe [*the Latin version has the following in explanation*:—Qui autem conquirere debet simplicem purgationem, simplici sacramento hoc faciat, hoc est, accipiat duos et sit ipse tertius, et sic jurando conquirat. Triplex vero juramentum sic conquiratur; accipiat quinque et ipse sit sextus, et sic jurando acquirat triplex judicium aut triplex juramentum']. 22; Th. i. 388, 14. Se geréfa namige ða lāde *let the reeve name the compurgators*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 1. Se de oðer dæt lāde gebafie oððe se de hỹ sylle gilde vi healfmarc *he that admits, or he that offers, purgation after that, shall pay six half-marks*, Th. i. 298, 7. Hēr swuteleþ an (dissum gewrite) dæt Godwine bæfþ geléd fulle lāde æt ðan unrihtwīfe de Leofgār bisceop hine tihte and dæt wæs lǽd æt Licitfelda *in this writing is declared that Godwine has fully cleared himself of the charge in the matter of the woman about whom bishop Leofgar accused him: and he cleared himself at Lichfield*, Chart. Th. 373, 31. *See* wer-lād, cor-snæd, ordāl, lādian; Stubb's Const. Hist. i. 609–; Grmm. R. A. 856, 859–; Du Cange *sub voce* lada; Richthofen's Altfries. Wört. lēde, lāde.

lādian, *p.* ode. **I.** *to excuse, clear* [*one's self of a charge*], *exculpate, defend*: — Ðe hit symle lytiglīce lādaþ *sese callide defendentis*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 244, 9. For ðan dū tōwyrpest dīne fỹnd and ealle ða de unrihtwīsnesse lādiaþ and scyldaþ *ut destruas inimicum et defensorem*, Ps. Th. 8, 3. Dære leóhtmōdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lādode dā hē cwæþ . . . *a mentis levitate se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit, cum dicit* . . . Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 7. Dā lādode hē hine *ille se excusans*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 26. Dā cwæþ Petrus wǽre ðū mid dīnum fæder dā hē mē swā lādode dæt hie mē ne gegripon *then said Peter 'Wast thou with thy father when he made such excuse for me that they did not seize me?'* Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Him Rōmāne his forwierndon and hit under dæt lādedon for ðon de hē ǽr æt dæm ōðrum cirre sige næfde *the Romans refused it* [*the triumph*] *to him, and excused* [*the refusal*] *under the pretext that before on the other occasion he had not gained the victory*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 31. Ic bidde dē dæt ðū mē lādige *I pray thee to excuse me*, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 10. Dæt synfulle mōd de hit simle wile lādian *peccantem animam excusantemque se*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 7. Hū mæg ic lādigan lādan sprǽce oððe andsware ǽnige findan wrādum tōwīdere *how can I clear myself of the hateful charge, or find any answer in reply to my foes?* Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 9; Cri. 183. **II.** as a technical legal term [lād, II.] *to clear from an accusation*. [Amongst instances in which suspicion of crime is removed by the oath of the suspected party and the oaths of compurgators, may be taken that of King Alfonso who, when suspicion rested on him of complicity in the murder of his brother Sancho, cleared himself by the oaths of himself and twelve of his vassals. See the account in the Cronica del Cid. cc. 76–79.]:—Gif se hūshlāford hit nāt lādie hine [*shall clear himself by oath*] *si latet fur, dominus domus . . . jurabit, quod non extenderet manum in rem proximi sui*, Ex. 22, 8. Gif hē hine lādian wille gā hē tō ðam hātum īsene and lādige ða hand mid ðe man tỹhþ dæt hē dæt fācen mid worhte *if he be willing to clear himself, then let him undergo the ordeal by hot iron, and therewith clear the hand with which he is accused of committing the fraud*, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 22–4. Gyf mon ðone hlāford teó, nime him fīf þegnas tō, and beó him sylf syxta, and lādie hine ðæs [*by his own oath and the oaths of five compurgators clear himself of that charge*], L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4–6, 13. Hē hine twelfa sum lādige dæt hē da sōcne nyste *let him clear himself by his own oath, supported by the oaths of eleven others, from the charge of having known that the slain man had sought sanctuary*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Gif man hwilcne man teó dæt hē ðone man fēde de ūres hlāfordes grīþ tōbrocen habbe lādige hine mid þrinna xii (cf. *Icel.* þrennar tylftir), L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29. Mæssepreóst lādige hine on dam hūsle . . . Diacon mine six his gehādan and lādige mid ðām . . . &c. L

Eth. ix. 19-27; Th. i. 344, 346; L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 364. Bútan hé hine ládian mæge ðæt hé him nán fácn on nyste *unless he can clear himself from the charge of having known of any fraud in the man*, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Bútan hé hine ládian durre be ðæs flýman were [*the degree of* láð *to be determined by the status of the fugitive*] ðæt hé hine flýman myste, i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Ládian be ðæs cynges wergilde oððe mid þrýfealdan ordále, L. Eth. v. 30; Th. i. 312, 6. Ládian be ðam deópestan áþe oððe mid þrífealdan ordále, vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 18. Gif mon cyninges þegnum, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 6. Gif se hláford hine ládian wylle mid twám gódum þegenum, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 12. DER. á-, be-, ge-ládian; *see previous word.*

ládigend-líc; *adj. Excusable*:—Ládiendlíce *excussabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 19.

lád-mann, es; *m. A leader, guide*:—Ðú canst wegas geond ðæt wésten beó úre ládmann *thou knowest the ways through the desert; be our guide;* eris ductor noster, Num. 10, 31. Abram férde of Egipta lande and Farao him funde ládmen *præcepit Pharao super Abram viris et deduxerunt eum*, Gen. 12, 20. [Cf. *Laym.* 3e scullen habben lædesmen and forð 3e scullen liden (2nd MS. lodesmen forþ 3ou to lede): *Ayenb.* Þe sippmen yhyerþ þane smite of Þe lodesmanne: *Prompt. Parv.* p. 311, n. lodesman *pilot.*]

lád-rinc, es; *m. A word of uncertain meaning occurring in the following passage*:—Gif cyninges ambihtsmiþ oððe laadrinc mannan ofsléhþ meduman leódgelde forgelde *if the king's smith or 'ládrinc' kill a man, let him pay for it with a half fine* [cf. § 21; Th. i. 8, 3), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 8. The word, as Schmid observes, might have the same meaning as *lád-mann* q. v. just as Layamon uses the compound *lod-cniht*, 'biforen rad heore *lod-cnihte*' 25730; or taking *lád* in the sense of journey the reference may be to a messenger of the king. cf. L. In. 33; Th. i. 122, 13 where it speaks of 'Cyninges horswealh se de him mæge geǽrendian.' But there is another use of láð [v. lád, III) which perhaps is that in the passage; then the *lád-rinc* would be the king's carrier, one who did for the king similar service to that which the *geneát* does for his lord. In the Prompt. Parv. *lody-manne* is rendered by *vector, lator, vehicularius.*

ladsar *laserwort*; laserpitium:—Nim ladsar, Lchdn. iii. 88, 20.

lád-scipe, es; *m. Leadership, command;* ducatus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 70.

lád-teáh, lát-téh; *gen.* -teáge, -tége: *f. A leading-rein*:—Láttéh *ducale*, Ælfc. Gl. 21; Som. 59, 64; Wrt. Voc. 23, 24.

lád-teów, es; *m. A leader, guide, conductor, a leader in war, general*:—Ænne of þám þrím englum ða de him on ǽghwǽre gesihþe ládteów wæs *unum de tribus angelis, qui sibi in tota utraque visione ductores adfuerunt*, Þd. 3, 19; S. 548, 31. Ðæt hé his ládteów beón sceolde on Breotone *ut ipse eum perduceret Brittaniam*, 4, 1; S. 564, 15. Hengest se de wæs ǽrest ládteów and heretoga Angelcynnes on Breotene *Hengist qui Brittaniam primus intravit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 34. Hé sende fyrd dære wæs Beorht ládteów and heretoga *misso cum exercitu duce Bercto*, 4, 26; S. 602, 5. Ládteáw, Bt. tit. 36; Fox xviii. 4. Láteáu, Kent. Gl. 131. Ládtow *dux*, Ps. Surt. 30, 4; 54, 14. Mín ládþeów *dux mihi*, Ps. Th. 30, 4; Ps. Spl. C. 54, 14. Ðú eart ǽgðer ge weg ge ládþeów *tu semita, dux*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Látteów *dux*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 49. Heretoga and látteów *dux*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 18. Látteów wæs dara leóda *duces eorum*, Ps. Th. 67, 25. Ic eom ealdor and látteów drihtnes heres *sum princeps exercitus domini*, Jos. 5, 14. Wilferþ bæd ðæt hé him siðfæstes látteów wǽre *Wilfridum ducem sibi itineris fieri rogaret*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35; 2, 20; S. 521, 41. Látteów dæs weges, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 11. God, lífes látteów, Elen. Kmbl. 1037; El. 520: 1794; El. 899. Lífes látþeów, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 8; Exod. 104. Wæs ðæt se mín látþeów se de mé ǽr lǽdde *ille erat ipse qui me ante ducebat*, Bd. 5, 12: S. 629, 8. Látþeów *ductor*, S. 629, 40. Láþeów *dux*, Ps. Spl. 54, 14. Lífes láddeów *the guide of life*, Dóm. L. 52, 9. Deas and deós láteów oððe heretoga *hic et hæc dux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 9: Wrt. Voc. 72, 60. Drihten de eówer látteów *ys dominus qui ductor est vester*, Deut. 31, 8. Ðæt hé dæs látteówes lárum hýre *that he listen to the guide's instructions*, Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 5; Gú. 335: Elen. Kmbl. 2417; El. 1210. Hé sóhte hine him tó látteówe on ðæm wege *ducem requirebat in via*, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 305, 5. Seó leó gif heó blódes oubirigþ ábit ǽrest hire ládteów *the lioness, if she tastes blood, will first rend her keeper*; primusque lacer dente cruento domitor rabidas imbuit ira, Bt. 25; Fox 38, 14. Þurh sume da Wyliscean de him tó wǽron cumen and his lǽdteówas wǽron *by means of some of the Welsh who had come to him and were his guides*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 233, 39. Hig synt blinde and blindra látteówas (Lind. látuas) *cæci sunt, duces cæcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Wǽron heora látteówas and heretogan twegen gebróðra Hengest and Horsa, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ic mé dá mid genom .cc. ládþeówa and eác l. de da génran wegas cúdan dara síðfato *acceptis .cl. ducibus qui breviatates itinerum noverant*, Nar. 6, 7. Gé preóstas synd gesette tó ládþeówum and tó láreówum ofer Godes folc. L. Ælfc. P. 5; Th. ii. 366, 4. Him dá Rómáne æfter dæm ládteówas gesetton, de hie consulas héton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 68, 2. Ealle mine ladþeówas de mec on swelc earfeðo geléddon *locorum demonstratores qui nos in insidias deducebant*, Nar. 16, 25. In Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6; Rtl. 38, 15; 193, 15. the form *látwa* with pl. *látuas*, Mt. 15, 14, occurs; also *látwu*, Rtl. 193, 17, 19; and in 2, 5 *látuan* glosses *ducere*. [*O. E. Homl.* latteu *a guide*: *Jul.* lauerd, liues lattow: *cf. Icel.* leiðtogi *a guide.*] v. under-ládteów.

ládteów-dóm, es; *m. Leadership, guidance, conduct*:—Mid engla ládþeówdóme *ducentibus angelis*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 41. Ðýlæs hí underfó done ládteówdóm (Hat. MS. látteówdóm) dæs forlores *ne ducatum suscipiat perditionis*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 32, 9 Done ládteówdóm (Hat. MS. látiówdóm) dæs folces *plebium ducatum*, 7, 2; Swt. 50, 18. Ládteówdóm (Hat. MS. látteówdóm) geearwian *ducatum præbere*, 18, 7; Swt. 138, 16. Ládteówdóm *magisterium, pædagogium*, Hpt. Gl. 477.

ládung, e; *f.* **I.** *An excusing, a clearing of or defending against a charge, an apology, excuse, a defence, exculpation*:—Ládung *apologia*, Ælfc Gl. 106; Som. 78, 64; Wrt. Voc. 57, 43: *excussatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. God lǽt him fyrst ðæt hé his mándæda geswíce gif hé wile: gif hé nele ðæt hé beó bútan ǽlcere ládunge swíðe rihtlíce tó deófles handa ásceofen *God allows the wicked man time, that he may, if he will, cease from his wicked deeds: that, if he will not, he may, having nothing to plead in his defence, very justly be thrust into the hands of the devil*, Homil. Th. i. 270, 1. Mód ymbtrymedu mid lytelícre ládunge *mentes fallaci defensione circumdatæ*, Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8. Hí simle sécaþ endeléase ládunga *semper improbas defensiones quærunt*, 35, 2; Swt. 239, 8. **II.** as a legal term, *purgation, the clearing himself on the part of an accused person, by oath or by some form of ordeal, of the charge made against him*:—And stande betwux burgum án lagu æt ládunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. Bisceop sceall æt tíhtlan ládunge gedihtan ðæt ǽrcig man óðrum ǽnig wóh beódan ue mǽge áðor oððe on áþe oððe on ordále *when accusation is made, the bishop shall so order the proceedings by which the accused is to clear himself, that no man may be able to offer wrong to another in the matter of taking oath or of undergoing the ordeal*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 15. v. lád, ládian. be-ládung.

lǽ *hair*:—Læ wiffex *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 46. [*Icel.* lá *hair*: cf. lóð *shagginess*; also *a flock of wool.*] Perhaps we may compare here *lee* of threde, Prompt. Parv. 291, where the following note is given. 'Forty threads of hemp-yarn are termed in Norfolk a lea. The "lea" by which linen yarn was estimated at Kidderminster, contained 200 threads.' Halliwell gives as a northern word '*lea* the seventh part of a hank or skein of worsted.'

lǽc *a gift.* v. lác.

lǽc; *adj.* The word, if this be the true form of it, occurs only once, in the following passage:—Gárulf gecrang ealra ǽrest . . . ymb hyne gódra fela hwearf lacra hrár hræfn wandrode sweart and sealobrún, Fins. Th. 64-70; Fin. 33-5. All the editors for *hrær*, which Hickes gives, read *hráw*, but in the MSS. *r* (ƿ) and *s* (ſ) are so nearly alike that perhaps *hrás*, the genitive of *hrá*, was the original word. With regard to *lacra* various explanations have been given. Kemble and Conybeare print *hwearflacra*, Ettmüller reads *hwearflícra*, Thorpe *hwearf láðra*, Grein *hwearf lacra.* Taking the word to be independent, and retaining the reading of Hickes, we may compare it with *Icel. lakr* lacking, defective, and render it by *weak, failing (from wounds), wounded.* Another form that attracts comparison is given by Graff ii. 100, *lah*, which has reference to cutting, and this suggests the rendering *wounded.* With the reading *hrás* for *hrær* the passage might be translated '*first of all sank down Garulf . . . around him moved many a stout man weak or wounded in body: the raven wheeled round swart and dusky.*' Ettmüller p. xxiv, giving a meaning to *wandrian* which it will hardly bear, translates the doubtful part of the passage '*volubilium* (=*mortuorum*) *cadavera corvus conculcavit.*' Similarly, as regards the first part, Conybeare has '*circa illum fortes multi caduci moriebantur.*'

lǽca, an; *m. A leech, doctor, physician*:—Se lǽca de sceal sáre wunda wel gehǽlan hé mót habban góde sealfe ðærto *the doctor who has to make a good cure of painful wounds, must have good salve for the purpose*, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15; 5; Th. ii. 278, 20. v. lǽce.

-lǽca. v. ag-, ellen-, lyb-, scín- lǽca.

lǽcan; *p.* lǽhte, lǽcte *To move quickly, spring, leap* [*as flame*]:—Hwílum se wonna lég lǽhte wíð des láþan *at times the lurid flame leaped towards the fiend*, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 25; Sal. 716. DER. Æfen-, dyrst-, ed-, efen-, geán-, gedyrst-, geneá-, geriht-, geþríst-, lof-, neá-, riht-, sumor-, þríst-, winter-lǽcan; *and see* lácan.

læccan, læccean; *p.* lǽhte; *pp.* lǽht *To take, grasp, seize, catch, apprehend, capture*:—Lǽdeþ hine and lǽcceþ and hine geond land spaneþ *leadeth and taketh him, and through the land lures him*, Salm. Kmbl. 989; Sal. 496. Hí læccaþ of manna begeatum hwæt hí gefón mágan eallswá gýfre hremmas of holde dóþ *they seize of men's gettings what they can grasp, just as greedy ravens do from a corpse*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 4. Hí gærs æton georne and ǽlc lǽhte of óðrum gif hé hwæt lítles hæfde *they eagerly ate grass, and each seized from the other, if he had any little bit*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 10. Heora ǽgðer uppon óðerne túnas bærnde and eác menne lǽhte *in their struggle they burned one another's towns and captured one another's men*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 13. Dætte diórito iúsh nin le lægca *ut non tenebræ vos compræhendant*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Allswá tó þeáfe gió feordon mid suordum and stengum tó læccanne mec *tam-*

quam ad latronem existis cum gladiis et lignis comprehendere me, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 48. Dæt wíf wearþ ðá læht and geléad tó ðam cininge *sublata est mulier in domum Pharaonis*, Gen. 12, 15. [*Orm.* to laccheun þurrh trapp; bikahhtt and lahhtt (*pp.*): *A.R.* lecche; þ. lahte: *O. and N.* grine þe for to lacche: *Piers P.* to lacche foules; þ. lauȝte: *Gen. and Ex.* lagt *pp.*] v. ge-læccan.

LÆCE, es; *m.* I. A LEECH, [Shakspere uses the word once, and even now it has not quite died out, but perhaps, in prose at least, its meaning is usually that given by Bailey in his Dictionary 'a Farrier or Horse-Doctor,' a doctor rather for animals than men], *doctor, physician* :—Lǽce *medicus*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 4. Ealá lǽce gehæl ðé sylfne [lá lèce lécne ðec seolfne, Lind.] *medice cura te ipsum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Cyneferþ lǽce se æt hire wæs ðá heó forþférde *medicus Cynifrid, qui morienti illi adfuit*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 41. Hálig lǽce [*the Deity*] Hy, 7, 62; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 62. Hé [*the Pater Noster*] is lamena lǽce, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 77. Lǽteþ flint brecan his sconcan ne biþ him lǽce gód *he shall cause the stones to break his legs, no doctor shall avail him*, 206; Sal. 102. Nys hálum lǽces nán þearf *non est opus valentibus medico*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 12: Lk. 5, 31: Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 8; Gu. Ex. 45. Hé hine gelǽdde on his lǽcehús and hine lácnude and brohte ódrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde ðam lǽce *duxit illum in stabulum et curam ejus egit, et altera die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario*, Lk. Skt. 10, 34–5. Oððe hí lǽceas (Ps. Spl. lǽcas) weccean *aut medici suscitabunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 10. Ðeáh ða woroldlecon lǽceas [Hat. MS. lǽcas] scomaþ dæt hí onginnem ða wunda lácnian ðe hí gesíon ne mágon . . . hwílon ne scomaþ ða ðe ðæs módes lǽceas bíon sceoldon ðeáh ðe hí náne wuht ongitan ne cunnon dara gæstlecena beboda dæt hí him onteóþ dæt hí sín heortan lǽceas *tamen sæpe qui nequaquam spiritalia præcepta cognoverunt, cordis se medicos profiteri non metuunt: dum qui pigmentorum vim nesciunt, videri medici carnis erubescunt*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 19–26, 2. Witodlice ne mágon lǽceas [MS. B. lǽcas] náht mycel hælan bútan dísse wyrte *certainly, doctors cannot heal much without this plant*, Herb. 20, 4; Lchdm. i. 114, 22. Lǽcas lǽraþ dísse lǽcedóm, L. M. 2, cont. 18, 20; Lchdm. ii. 160, 17, 22. Lǽceas secgaþ, 19; Lchdm. ii. 160, 19. Seó cóðu de lǽcas hátaþ paralisin, Horml. Th. ii. 546, 29. Gelácna ðú hý forðan ðú édest miht ealra lǽca, Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Fram manegum lǽcum *a compluribus medicis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Is seó geoluwe swá ðeáh swíðost lǽceon [MS. B. lǽcon] gecwéme *the yellow is however most suitable for doctors*, Herb. 165, 1; Lchdm. i. 294, 11. Josep heáh his þeówan lǽcon *Joseph præcepit servis suis medicis*, Gen. 50, 1. Seó fordǽlde on lǽcas eall dæt heó áhte *in medicos erogaverat omnem substantiam suam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 43. Lǽceas, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* lache, leche: *Orm.* læche: *A. R.* leche: *Chauc. Piers P.* leche: *Prompt. Parv.* leche *aliptes, empiricus, medicus, cirurgicus*, a surgion; p. 291 note, q. v.: *Goth.* lêkeis, leikeis: *O. Frs.* leza, letza, leischa: *O. H. Ger.* lâhhi, lâche *medicus*: *Dan.* læge: cf. *Icel.* laknari, læknir.] v. heáh-lǽce.

II. a *leech* (species of worm) :—Lǽce *sanguisuga* vel *hirudo*, Ælfc. 23; Som. 60, 5; Wrt. Voc. 24, 9: *sanguisuga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 17. Lyces *sanguissuge*, Kent. Gl. 1085. [*Prompt. Parv.* leche.]

-lǽcea. v. ag-lǽcea.

lǽce-bóc, e; *f. A book on medicine, book of recipes* :—Ðonne sceal him mon blód lætan on ðás wísan de deós lǽcebóc segþ *then shall he be let blood in these ways that this book on medicine sayeth*, L. M. cont. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 168, 12. [*Dan.* læge-bog *a medical book.*]

lǽce-cræft, es; *m. The art of medicine, a particular instance of the application of this art, a remedy, recipe, medicine* :—Swá gedéþ se lǽcecræft dæt se mon biþ lǽce *medicina medicos facit*. Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 31. Ic ðé wille nú secgan hwelc se lǽcecræft is mínre láre hé is swíðe biter on múþe *I will now tell thee of what kind the medicine of my teaching is. It is very bitter in the mouth*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 28. Ðes lǽcecræft ys ǽfandud *this remedy is a proved one*, Herb. 183, 1; Lchdm. i. 320, 9. Brúce dysses lǽcecræft[es] *use this remedy*, Lchdm. iii. 126, 20. Ðis sceal dan manna tó lǽcecræfte *this shall be a remedy for the men.* 22. Wé habbaþ hwædere ða bysne on hálgum bócum dæt mót se de wile mid sóðum lǽcecræfte his líchaman getemprian *we have however the examples in holy books that he who will may cure his body with true leechcraft* [cf. wiccecræft l. 22], Horml. Th. i. 474, 34. Lǽcecræftas and dolgsealfa and drencas wid eallum wundum *medicines and unguents and potions for all wounds*, L. M. cont. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 8, 26. Lǽcecræftas be lífre ádlum *recipes for diseases of the liver*, L. M. cont. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 160, 10. Be wylddeóra lǽcecræftum *of medicines obtained from wild animals*, Lchdm. i. 326, 9. On dissum árestan lǽcecræftum gewritene sint lǽcedómas wid eallum heáfdes untrymnessum *in these first recipes are written remedies for all infirmities of the head*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 18, 1. [Ne þurh nenne lǽcecræft ne mihte he líf habben, Laym. 7616: þurrh Crisstenndomess lǽchecraftt, Orm. 1869: he ne seched nout leche ne lechecraft, A.R. 178. 13: þe kyng lette do under lechecraft hem þat ywonded were, R. Glouc. 141, 6: lered lechecraft his lyf for to save, Piers P. 16, 104: *Dan.* læge-kraft *healing power.*] cf. lǽce-dóm.

lǽce-cræftig ; *adj. Skilled in medicine* :—Arestolobius wæs háten án cing hé wæs wís and lǽcecræftig hé ðá gesette fordon gódne morgendrænc wid eallum untrumessum ðe mannes líchoman iond styriaþ *there was a king named Arestolobius, he was wise and skilled in medicine, for which reason he composed a good-morning drink for all infirmities that stir throughout man's body*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 16.

lǽce-cyn, es; *n. The race of physicians or surgeons* :—Nǽfre [ic] lǽcecynn on folcstede findan meahte ðara ðe mid wyrtum, wunde gehælde *never could I find on the battlefield the leeches, those who with herbs my wounds would heal*, Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 20; Rä. 6, 10.

lǽce-dóm, es; *m. Medicine, a medicine, remedy, cure* :—Lǽcedóm *medecina*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 5: Lchdm. ii. 16, 9–27. Lécedom, Kent. Gl. 148. Lǽcedóm *malagma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 59: *cura*, 92, 61. In untrymnisse wæs ðú lécedóme *in infirmitate sis medecina*, Rtl. 105, 13. Ón ðare smyrunge biþ lécedóm and sinna forgifnes and ne biþ ná hádung *unctionis medicinal, and in it there is forgiveness of sins, but there is no ordination*, L. Ælfc. P. 48; Th. ii. 384, 32. Ýdel biþ se lǽcedóm ðe ne mæg done untruman gehælan *vain is the medicine that cannot heal the sick*, Horml. Th. i. 60, 34. Bútun hé done tíman árðlige dæs lǽcedómes ðonne biþ hit swutol dæt se lácniganda forliés þ ðone cræft his lǽcedómes *nisi cum tempore medicamenta conveniant, constat procul dubio, quod medendi officium amittant*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 3–5. Hwí ne bidst ðú ðé lífes lǽcedómes æt lífes frean, Dóm. L. 6, 81. Mycel wund behófaþ mycles lǽcedómes *grande vulnus grandioris curam medelæ desiderat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 40. Tó lǽcedóme and tó hǽle untrumra manna *ad medelam infirmantium*, 3, 10; S. 534, 24. For hwylcum lǽcedóme *pro aliquo remedio*, L. Ecg. C. 21; Th. ii. 156, 14. Becuman tó ðam sóþan lǽcedóme *pervenire ad veram medelam*, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 174, 4: Blickl. Homl. 107, 15. Ne hogaþ hé be ðam heofenlícan lǽcedóme, Horml. Th. ii. 470, 16. Wid untrumnysse lǽcedóm sécan *medicamentum contra ægritudines explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Him lǽcedom bǽron *illis solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 10. Ða sóhte Colemannus dysse unsibbe lǽcedóm *quæsivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Ic wolde symbe done lǽcedóm ðara ðinra lára hwéne máre gehýran *remedia audiendi avidus vehementer efflagito*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 17. Ús is nédþearf dæt wé sécan done lǽcedóm úre sáuwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Þurh his lǽcedóm *by means of the remedy he has provided*, Cd. 226; Th. 301, 30; Sat. 589. Lǽcedóm findan, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 13; Cri. 1573. Lǽcedómas, see Lchdm. ii. pp. 2–16: pp. 158–174. Hí tó ðám dweoligendum lǽcedómum deófolgylde éfeston *ad erratica idolatriæ medicamina concurrebant*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 7. Tó lécedómum écum *ad remedia æterna*, Rtl. 23, 20. Untrymnessa lǽcedómas onférgon *languorum remedia conquisiere*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 47. Lege on lǽcedómas ða de út teón ða yfelan wǽtan *apply remedies that may draw out the evil humour*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 26. [*O. E. Homl.* síf he lechedom con, i. 111, 2: *Orm.* Drihhtinness læchedom and sawless eþe sallfe, 1851: *O. H. Ger.* lâh-tuom *medicina, medicamentum, fomentum*: cf. *Icel.* læknis-dómr *medicine*: *Dan.* læge-dom *medicine, healing power, cure.*]

lǽcedóm-ness, e; *f. A plaster* :—Lǽcedómnessa oðde sealfe *cataplasma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 30.

lǽce-feoh ; *g.* -feós; *n. A physician's fee, money paid to a doctor* :—Swá hwylc man swá ódrum womwlite ongewyrce forgylde him done womwlite and his weorc wyrce óþ dæt seó wund hál sig and dæt lǽcefeoh dam lǽce gylde, *quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendet ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur, et mercedem medico solvat*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 19. [Cf. Si vulneravit quis alium, et sat sfacere debeat, in primis reddat ei *lich-fe* quantum scilicet in curam vulneris impendit, L. W. I. 1, 10; Th. i. 471, 25. Cf. *Icel.* læknis-fé.]

lǽce-finger, es; *m. The leech-finger, the fourth finger* [though in one gloss it seems to be the *little-finger*] :—Ðuma *pollex*, scytelfinger *index*, middelfinger *medius*, lǽcefinger *medicus*, éaðrefinger *auricularius*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 30–34. At p. 44. 7–8 the names are different :—Goldfinger *medicus* vel *annularis*, lǽcefinger *auricularis*, Ælfc. Gl. 73: Som. 71, 22. Sing on dine lǽce-finger paternoster, Lchdm. i. 394, 2. [In later times it was the fourth finger e. g. Halliwell in his Dictionary quotes from a MS. of the 15th cent.

> Ilke a fyngir has a name, als men thaire fyngers calle,
> The lest fyngir hat *lityl man*, for hit is lest of alle;
> The next fynger hat *leche man*, for qwen a leche dos oȝt,
> With that fynger he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wroȝt.

In Prompt. Parv. p. 291 note the reason for the name is given differently. 'The fourth finger was called the leech finger, from the pulsation therein found, and supposed to be in more direct communication with the heart, as in the tract attributed to Joh. de Garlandiâ . . . it is said '*Stat medius* [medylle fyngure] *medio, medicus* [leche fyngure] *jam convenit* [accordyt] *egro.*"' See too in the same writer's *Dictionarius*, Wrt. Voc. p. 121, 35 '*medicus* dicitur digitus eo quod illo medici imponunt medicinam.' Cf. *Icel.* læknis-fingr.]

lǽce-hús, es; *n. A hospital, a house where the sick are tended by a leech* :—Hé hine gelǽdde on his lǽcehús [Lind. lécehús] and hine lácnude And brohte ódrum dæge twegen penegas and sealde dam lǽce and dus cwæþ Begým þys *illum duxit in stabulum et curam ejus egit. Et altera*

die protulit duos denarios et dedit stabulario et ait curam illius habe, Lk. Skt. 10, 34–5. [The translator seems not to have kept close to the text, but to have rendered the passage in accordance with the part played by the Good Samaritan. A more literal translation is given Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125 where *in stabulum* is rendered *tó ðæm giesðhúse.*] [*Prompt. Parv.* a leche house *laniena, quia infirmi ibi laniantur*, p. 291, note 4.]

læce-sealf, e; *f.* *A medicinal salve* or *ointment*, *a plaster*; malagma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 77.

læce-seax, es; *n.* *A surgeon's knife*:—Se læce hýt ðonne his læceseax under his claðum *medicus abscondit igitur ferrum medicinale sub veste*, Past. 26, 3; Swt. 187, 9.

læce-wyrt, e; f. **I.** *a herb having medicinal virtue*:—Se wísa Augustinus cwæþ ðæt unpleólíc sý deáh hwá læcewyrte þicge ac ðæt hé tæl þ unálýfedlícre wiglunge gif hwá ða wyrta on him becnitte búton hé hí tó ðæm dolge gelecge *the learned Augustine said, that it is not dangerous, though any one eat a medicinal herb; but he considers it as unlawful sorcery, if any one bind the herbs on himself, unless he lay them to the wound*, Homl. Th. 1. 476, 4. **II.** *the name of a particular plant*:—Læcewyrt *quinquenervina* [*quinquenervia*], Wrt. Voc. 286, 39. Léciwyrt *quinquenervia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 57. Lácewyrt. Þeós wyrt ðe man lichanis stefanice and ðórum naman lácewyrt nemneþ *this plant which is named λὐχνις στεφανικὴ and by another name leechwort* [Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 396, col. 2 suggests *campions* or *ragged robin* or one of that kindred as the plant here meant], Herb. 133, 1; Lchdm. i. 248, 15–7. Læcewyrt *plantago lanceolata*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7: 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 14. See Cockayne as above where he gives lakeblad *plantago major*, in West Gothland. [*Dan.* læge-urt *medicinal plant*: cf. *Icel.* læknis-gras *a healing herb.*]

lǽcnan *to tend*:—Lácuende *procurans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 72. v. lácnian.

lǽcnung. v. lácnung.

lǽcung, e; *f.* *Healing*, *remedy*. [*O. E. Homl.* hit beo mi *lechunge* hit beo mi bote, i. 187, 35: *O. H. Ger.* láhunka *remedium.*] v. sealf-lǽcung, *and* cf. lácnung.

lǽd, Chart. Th. 166, 21. v. lǽwed.

lǽd. v. un-lǽd.

LÆDAN; *p.* de; *pp.* lǽded, lǽd TO LEAD, *conduct*, *take*, *carry*, *bring*, *bring forth*, *produce* [the word translates the Latin verbs *ducere*, *ferre* with many of their compounds]:—Ic naman Dríhtnes herige and hine mid lofsange lǽde swylce *laudabo nomen Dei mei cum cantico, et magnificabo eum in laude*, Ps. Th. 68, 31. Twegen gemacan ðú lætst in tó ðam arce *bina inducias in arcam*, Gen. 6, 19. Se wísa mon eall his líf lǽt on gefeán [cf. orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 80; Met. 7, 40] *duces serenus ævum*, Bt. 12; Fox. 36, 24. Se blinda gyf hé blindne lǽt *cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 14. Lét, Dóm. L. 18, 294. Se ðe nimeþ þ lǽdeþ synne middangeardes *qui tollit peccatum mundi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 29. Gé cunnon hwæt se hláford is se ðisne here lǽdeþ, Exon. 16 a; Th. 36, 11; Cri. 574. Man ða moldan nimeþ and men wídde geond eorþan lǽdaþ tó reliquium *the earth is taken, and men carry it far and wide over the world as relics*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 16. Hí hergiaþ and tó scipe lǽdaþ *they harry and carry off the plunder to their ships*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 37. Hí Crist heriaþ and him lof lǽdaþ *Crist they laud and to him bring praise*, Hy. 7, 25; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 25. Ic wille ácwellan cynna gehwylc ðara ðe lyft and flód lǽdaþ and lǽdaþ *I will destroy every kind that air and water produce and nourish*, Cd. 65; Th. 78, 25; Gen. 1298. Wæstme tydraþ ealle ða on Líbanes lǽdaþ [MS. lǽdeþ] on beorge cwice cederbeámas ða ðú sylfa gesettest *cedri Libani quas plantasti*, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Ða men mon lǽdde tó Winteceastre tó ðæm cynge *the men were brought to Winchester to the king*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 10. Se deófol hine genam and lǽdde hine on swíðe heáhne munt *assumpsit eum diabolus in montem excelsum valde*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8: Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ðá cwæþ hé tó ðam engle ðe hine lǽdde *then said he to the angel that conducted him*, 43, 32. Eal ðæt fólc hine lǽdde mid gefeán, 249, 21. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd wid Norþanhymbre *Egbert led a force against the Northumbrians*, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 7. Hé wæs ofslegen mid ealle ðý weorude ðe hé lǽdde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 34. Hé oubeád ðæt hé of Róme cóme and ðæt betste ǽrende lǽdde *mandavit se venisse de Roma ac nuncium ferre optimum*, 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hé ancorlíf lǽdde *vitam solitariam duxerat*, 4. 27; S. 603, 28. Hé lǽdde *eduxit*, Blickl. Gl. Hé hine lǽdde forþ tó ðon cafortúne ðæs húses. Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Lǽde mon hider tó ús summe untrumne mon. Ðá lǽdde mon forþ sumne blindne mon of Angelcynne. Wæs hé ǽrest lǽded tó Brytta biscopum *adducatur aliquis æger . . . Allatus est quidam de genere Anglorum, oculorum luce privatus*; *qui oblatus Brittonum sacerdotibus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 21–5. Ða Abraham ǽhte lǽdde of Egypta ðédelmearce, Cd. 90; Th. 112, 20; Gen. 1873. Hé hét smiðian ǽne lytle róde ða hé lǽdde on his swíðran *he ordered a little cross to be forged, that he laid upon his right hand*, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. His degnas lǽddon him tó ðone eosol *his disciples brought the ass to him*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 6. On hæftnéd lǽddon *led into captivity*, 79, 22. Ða fíf cyningas mit húde lǽddan (*predati sunt*) Loth gebundenne, Prud. 2 a. Mé lǽddon *me deduxerunt*, Ps. Spl. 42, 3. Ða ilcan de ǽr landgemǽre lǽddon *the same that before had marked the boundaries of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 19. Hettend lǽddon út mid ǽhtum abrahames mǽg of Sodoma byrig, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 17; Gen. 2011. Ne lǽd ðú ús in costunge *lead us not into temptation*, Hy. 6. 27; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 27. Lǽd út mid ðé *educ tecum*, Gen. 8, 17. Ðá cwæþ hé tó his gerefan lǽde in ðás menn and gearwa ðíre þénunga *præcepit dispensatori domus suæ dicens: Introduc viros domum, et instrue convivium*, 43, 16. Ðá cwæþ hé lǽde hig tó mé *adduc, inquit, eos ad me*, 48, 9. Lǽdaþ hig forþ and forbearnaþ hig *producite eam ut comburatur*, 38, 24. Fare gé tó eówrum húse and lǽde eówerne gingstan bróðor tó mé *vos abite in domos vestras et fratrem vestrum minimum ad me adducite*, 42, 20. Gáþ and lǽdaþ út ðæt wíf *producite eam*, Jos. 6, 22. Lǽde seó eorþe forþ cuce nítenu *producat terra animam viventem*, Gen. 1, 24. Lǽdae þrouuc *tollat crucem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Hé his ða menniscan gecynd on heofenas lǽddon wolde *he would take his human nature into heaven*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 24. Hé hét his lícchoman up ádón and lǽdon tó Wintonceastre *translatus in Ventam civitatem*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24: Blickl. Homl. 193, 10. Hé fordon cóme ðæt hé sceolde mete lǽdan *propter victum adferendum*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 8. Hí hæfdon ǽrend ðe hí him lǽdan sceolden *haberent aliquid legationis quod deberent ad illum perferre*, 5, 10; S. 624, 22. Ne dorste síðdan nán Scotta cininga lǽdan here on ðás þeóda, Chr. 603; Erl. 21, 16. Sceal ic lǽdan ðinne sunu eft tó ðam lande ðe ðú of fórdest? Beó wær æt ðam ðæt ðú mǽfre minne sunu ðyder ne lǽde *numquid reducere debeo filium tuum ad locum, de quo egressus es? Cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc*, Gen. 24, 4–5. Wíf lǽdan *to take a wife*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5: 212, 8. Þuhte mé ðæt ic gesáwe treów on lyft lǽdan *methought that I saw a tree borne aloft*, Rood Kmbl. 9; Kr. 5. Wudu mót him weaxan tánum lǽdan *wood may grow, be productive of twigs*, Exon. 119 b; Th. 438, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 105. Ecbyrht munuclíf wæs lǽdende on Hibernia, Bd. 3, 27 tit.; S. 558, 8. Hé wæs eft swá ǽr lof lǽdende *he was again as before bringing forth praise*, Andr. Kmbl. 2952; An. 1479. Se ána ealra beáma up lǽdendra *it alone of all trees that bear on high their branches*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 209, 30; Ph. 178. Sagaþ Matheus ðætte se Hǽlend wǽre lǽded on wésten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 4. Ðá wæs geond ða werþeóde wíde lǽded mǽre morgenspel *then was a mighty report carried far and wide among the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 1935; El. 969. Feorran lǽded *brought from far*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 2; Rä 29, 6. Ðæt wæs lǽd æt Licitfelda *that [the exculpation from the charge] was produced at Lichfield*, Chart. Th. 373, 34. Tó ðam écan sétle ðæs heofonlícan ríces lǽded wæs *ad æternam regni cælestis sedem translatus est*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 11. Fordon of Breotone nædran on scípum lǽdde wǽron *nam de Brittania adlati serpentes*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 34. [*Laym.* læden *to lead, take*: *Orm.* ledenn ȝuw *to conduct yourselves*: *A. R.* lede lif: *Gen. and Ex.* leden song *to sing*: *O. Sax.* lédian *to lead, bring, bear*: *O. L. Ger.* lédian, leidan *ducere, deducere*: *O. Frs.* lêda *to lead, conduct*: *Icel.* leida: *O. H. Ger.* leitan: *Ger.* leiten.] v. lád, III. á-, an-, for-, ge-, in-, on-, óþ-, út-, wíd-lǽdan.

lǽdan, *to excuse*. v. lǽdend.

Lǽden, es; *n.* **I.** *Latin, the Latin tongue*:—Is ðæt Lǽden on smeáunge gewrita eallum ðám ðórum gemǽne *quæ* [i. e. *lingua Latinorum*] *meditatione scripturarum cæteris omnibus est facta communis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. Swá geléred ðæt hé Grécisc gereord of miclum dǽle cúþe and Lǽden him wæs swá cúþ swá swá Englisc *in tantum institutus, ut Græcam linguam non parva ex parte, Latinam non minus quam Anglorum noverit*, 5, 20; S. 641, 34. Wé ne durron ná máre ǽwrítan on Englisc ðonne ðæt Lǽden hæfþ, ne ða endebirdnisse ǽwendan búton ðam ánum ðæt ðæt Lǽden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ ná ǽne wísan on ðære spræce fadunge [fandunge, Thw.]. Ǽfire se ðe ǽwent of Lǽdene on Englisc, ǽfre hé sceal gefadian hit swá ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his ágene wísan, elles hit biþ swíðe gedwolsum tó rǽdenne ðam ðe ðæs Lǽdenes wísan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 5–11. Hé Grécisc geleornode mid Lǽdene *Græcam cum Latina didicit linguam*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 16. Of Lǽdene on Englisc áreccean *to translate from Latin into English*, Past. pref; Swt. 3, 15. Of Lǽdene tó Englisscum spelle gewendan, Bt. pref; Fox viii, 9. *Glossa* is ðonne man glésþ ða earfoþan word mid eáðran lǽdene *faustus* is on ðórum lǽdene *beatus* ðæt is eádig *fatuus* is on ðórum lǽdene *stultus* ðæt is stunt *a gloss is when the difficult words are explained with easier Latin*; *another Latin word for* faustus *is* beatus i. e. *happy*; *another Latin word for* fatuus *is* stultus i. e. *foolish*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 43–4. Ða bóc ðe is genemned on Lǽden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierdebóc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hér is geleáfa lǽwedum mannum ðe ðæt lǽden ne cunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 2. Gitrahtad on lǽden [Lind. in Latin] *interpræatum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 41. On lǽden [Lind. lǽddin] *latine*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 20. Didymus, gemi-

nus in lætin, Lind. 20, 24, margin. Hí beóþ oft ðdres cynnes on lêden, and ðdres cynnes on englisc; wé cweþaþ on lêden *hic liber*, and on englisc ðeós bóc, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 37–40. On lêden *latine* and *latialiter*, 38; Som. 41, 32. Gelærede on lêden and on grécisc, Homl. Skt. 2, 44: Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Sum mæssepreóst cúðe þe dæle Lýden understandan *a certain mass-priest could understand Latin partially*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. p. 1, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* Lâtína; *f.*]

II. *any tongue, speech, language* :—Spasmus dæt ys on ûre leodene hneccan sâr *σπασμός, that is in our language, a pain at the back of the neck*, Lchdm. iii. 110, 1. Mara dæt ys on ûre lýden biternys, Ex. 15, 23. Ealle hig sprecaþ ân lýden *est unum labium omnibus*, Gen. 11, 6. [*Laym. cerno* an Englisc leoden, ich iseo, 29677: *Mark.* þe monep ðat on ure ledene is ald englisch esterlid inempnet, 23, 6: *A.R.* on ebreuwische ledene, 136, 24; on englische leodene, 170, 9: *Piers P.* I leve his ledne be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes chiterynge, 12, 253: *Chauc.* every thing that any foul may in his ledene seyn, F. 435 [see Skeat's note in the Clarendon Press edition]. For the extended use of forms in Romance from *latinus* cf. the passage, given in that note, of Dante's Canzone beginning 'Fresca rosa novella,' 'Cantino gli augelli ciascuno in suo *latino*;' Parad. iii. 63 si che 'l raffigurar m'è piu latino [*clear*]; Convito bk. 2, c. 3 a piu *latinamente* veder la sentenza. In Old Spanish *ladino* is explained 'el que sabe otra lengua o lenguas ademas de la suya.' Is it possible that in the case of English the forms *geþeóde, þeód* may have had some influence in giving currency to *lýden* in the general sense of *language*, by suggesting a connection of this latter form with *leód*?]

Lêden; *adj. Latin* :—Leden *latinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 32. Ealle naman lêdenre spríce [lêdenspræce, MS. O.] ðe on a geendiaþ *all latin nouns that end in a*, 7; Som. 6, 55. Ða gemetu gebyriaþ tó lêdenum leódcræfte *metres belong to latin poetry*, 50; Som. 51, 66. On lêdenum gereorde, Homl. Skt. 6, 367. Lêdene láreówas maciaþ on sumum namum accusativum on *im*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 14, 32. Stafum crécciscum and lâdenum [latinum, Lind.] *litteris græcis et latinis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 38. See the compounds of which *Lêden* forms the first part.

Lêden-bóc; *f. A Latin book* :—Nân man næfþ lêdenbóca angit be fullon bûton hê done cræft cunne *no man perfectly understands Latin books, unless he know that art [grammar]*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65. Awriten on lêdenbócum *written down in Latin books*, Homl. Skt. p. 4, 48. Ða ealdan lâces gesetton on lêdenbócum, Lchdm. iii. 152, 1.

lêdend, es; *m. One who leads* or *brings* :—Se wæs ús bringend, lâra lêdend, Exon. 10a; Th. 9, 27; Cri. 141.

lêdend, es; *m. One who excuses* :—Ne hyld ðú mîne heortan dæt ic lêdend wese lâdra firena *ut non declines cor meum ad excusandas excusationes in peccatis*, Ps. Th. 140, 5. Cf. lâdian.

Lêden-gereord, -gereorde, es; *n. Latin, the Latin language* :—Of lêdengereorde on englisc, Lchdm. iii. 440, 27.

Lêden-geþeóde, es; *n. The Latin language* :—Lâre mon furður on Lædengeþíode ða ðe mon furðor læran wille . . . Ða ic ða gemunde hû sió lâr Lædengeþíodes áfeallen wæs giond Angelcynn *let those to whom it is desired to give further instruction, be instructed in Latin . . . When I remembered how the teaching of Latin was decayed throughout England*, Past. Pref; Swt. 7, 13–17.

Lêdenisc; *adj. Latin* :—On Lêdenisc gereorde ge on Grécisc, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. On Lêdennisc, 4, 2; S. 565, 28: 5, 8; S. 622, 1. On lâddin ł lêdinisc *latine*, Jn. Skt. Kmbl. 19, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in latinisgon *latine*.]

Lêden-nama, an; *m. A Latin noun* :—Gif ðú nâst sumne lêdennaman [læden- MS. H] hwylces cynnes hê sý *if you do not know some Latin noun, of what gender it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 35.

Lêden-spræc, e; *f. The Latin speech* or *language* :—Ealle naman lêdenspræce [*also* lêdenre spræce] *all Latin nouns*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 55. On lêdenspræce, 2; Som. 2, 47. Hâlige láreówas hit áwriten on lêdenspræce, Homl. Skt. p. 6, 51. Se cræft geopenaþ lêdenspræce [MS. H. lâden-] Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 50, 65.

Lêden-stæf, es; *m. A Latin letter* :—Hit wæs áwriten grécisceon and lêdenstafon *erat scribtum græce et latine*, Jn. Skt. 19, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* Lâtînu-stafr.]

Lêden-ware; *pl. The Latins, the Romans* :—Lædenware wendon hié ealla on hiora âgen geþeóde *the Romans turned them all into their own language*, Past. Pref; Swt. 6, 3. On Lêdenwara gereorde *lingua Latinorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 4. *Sui* næfþ nænne nominativum nâðer ne mid Grécum ne mid Lêdenwarum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 5. Firgilius wæs mid Lêdenwarum sélest *amongst the Romans Virgil was best*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 5.

Lêden-word, es; *n. A Latin word* :—Dâs word ne beóþ nâ lêdenword gif se *r* byþ âweg gedôn, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 54.

lêdere, es; *m. A leader, guide*, Cant. Moys. [?], Lye. [Piers P. leder: *O. Frs.* folk-lêdera: *O. H. Ger.* leitari *duæ*.]

lêd-ness, e; *f. A bringing forth, production* :—On ðæs tuddres lêdnysse *in prolis prolatione*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 21 note. v. forþ-lêdness.

lêd-teów. v. lâd-teów.

lêf. v. lâf, leáf.

lêfan; *p.* de.

I. *to leave* :—Ic lâfe eów sibbe *pacem relinquo vobis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 27. Ic lâfe *lego*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 66. Gif hwæs bróðor deád biþ and lâfþ his wîf *si cujus frater mortuus fuerit et dimiserit uxorem*, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Hig ne lâfaþ on ðé stân ofer stâne *non relinquent in te lapidem super lapidem*, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. Se forma lâfde his bróðer his wîf *primus reliquit uxorem suam fratri suo*, Mt Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða men de hê beæftan him lâfde ær *those men that before he had left behind him*, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Hié begeáton welan and ûs lâfdon *they got wealth and left it us*, Past. pref; Swt. 5, 15. Swâ hit his yldran begéaton and lêtan and lâfdon ðam tó gewealde de hŷ wel ûdan, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3. Dînum mágum lâf folc and rîce *leave to thy kinsmen people and power*, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. Donne him forþsíð gebyrige gŷme his hlâford dæs hê lâfe *when his death happens, let his lord take charge of what he leaves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 28: 5; Th. i. 436, 9. Ne bíþ lâfed stân uppan stâne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Ân byþ genumen and ôðer byþ lâfed, 24, 41. Heora landâre de him lâfed wæs *their landed property that was left them*, Homl. Skt. 4, 82. Nâ lâfedum sâde *non relicto semine*, Mk. Skt. 12, 20. Dæt da bân âne beón lâfed *so that the bones only are left*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 26.

II. *to remain, be left remaining* :—Gif hwæt lâfde *if anything remained*, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 14. Hia lâfdun *superaverunt*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 12. [*Goth.* bi-laibjan *to remain*: *O. Sax.* far-lêbian *to remain*; lêbôn *to be left*: *O. Frs.* lêva *to leave*: *Icel.* leifa *to leave*: *O. H. Ger.* leibjan *relinquere*: leibên *to remain*.] DER. be-, ge-, ofer-lâfan.

lâfan *to allow*. v. lîfan.

læfel, es; *m. A cup, vessel, bowl* :—Læfel *sciffus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 66. Lævel, 25, 18. Lævil *manile*, 290, 69. Læuel *aquemanile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 14. Label *aquemale*, 100, 60. Lebil *manile*, 113, 43. Lebl *triplia*, 122, 62. Se læfyl dé gê forstêlon wæs mînum hlâforde swîðe dýre *scyphus, quem furati estis, ipse est, in quo bibit dominus meus*, Gen. 44, 5. Æren fæt, læfel oððe cêc, Lchdm. iii. 292, 9. Of ðæm hlæfe, Chart. Th. 439, 30. Donne gesealde Adelwold biscop his cynehlâforde ânne sylfrenne lefel on fîf pundum *dedit autem Athelwoldus episcopus regi quoddam vas argenteum quinque libras appendens*, 236, 11. Nym mînne sylfrenan læfyl *scyphum meum argenteum*, Gen. 44, 2. viii læfas *eight cups*, Chart. Th. 429, 36. [*Laym.* water me brohte mid guldene læflen: *O. L. Ger.* lavil *pelvis*: *O. H. Ger.* label, lapel *labium, concha, pelvis*, Grff. ii. 78–9.]

læfend, es; *m. One who misleads* [*a traitor*, =lâwend?]; seductor, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 110; Wrt. Voc, 49, 17.

læfer, e; *f.*

I. *a rush* :—Læfer *pirus* [*l. papyrus*], *gladiolus*, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 15: Wrt. Voc. 33, 15: *scirpio*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 9: *scirpia*, 289, 44. Lebr *scirpea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Eórisc, leber *scirpea*, 120, 17. Genim læfre neodowearde *take the lower part of a bulrush*, Lchdm. i. 382, 21.

II. *a thin plate of metal* :—Gylden læfr *bractea*, Ælfc. Gl. 58; Som. 67, 111; Wrt. Voc. 38, 34. Xerxes beworhte ða bígelsas mid gyldenum lærfum *Xerxes wrought over the arches of the roof with golden plates*, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. Mid lærfum *liscis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 9. [See E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. *levers*: Grff. ii. 80 leber *scirpus*, *herba rotunda*.]

læfer-bedd, es; *n. A bed of rushes* :—Læferbed *pirorium* [v. læfer], Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 14; Wrt. Voc. 33, 14. [Cf. *liver-ground* the place where the plant grows, E. D. S. Plant Names s. v. levers.]

-læg. v. or-læg.

læl, lêl, e; *f.*

I. *a pliant twig, withe, whip, switch* :—Læl *vimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 13; Wrt. Voc. 33, 12: *vibex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 4: 96, 35. Læla *mastigias* [mastigia *flagrum, flagellum, virga*, Ducange], 55, 25. Lêlan *vibice*, 123, 68.

II. *a weal, mark left on the flesh by a stroke from a rod, stripe, mark, bruise, swelling* :—Sylle wunde wid wunde læl wid læle *reddat vulnus pro vulnere, livorem pro livore*, Ex. 21, 25: L. Ælfc. 19; Th. i. 48, 22. Ne sý him blôdig wund lîces læla ac gê hine gesundne âsettaþ ðær gê hine genôman *let there be no bloody wound on him, no stripes on his body, but do you put him down sound, where you took him*, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 34: Gû. 671. Læla *livor*, Kent. Gl. 763. Læla *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50. Wid lâdum lâlum and wommum *ad perniones*, L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 20; Lchdm. i. 378. 15. Wid dæt man lâla and ôðre sár of lîchaman gedô *in order that weals and other sores may be removed from the body*, Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 21. Wid yfele lâla *oiδήματα*, 153, 4; Lchdm. i. 280, 1. Ða eode se mæssepreóst tó ðam bysceope and hym cówde ða lâla dæra swyngellan ðe hê from dryhtne onfêng *then the priest went to the bishop and shewed him the marks of the scourging that he had received from the Lord*, Shrn. 98, 18. [(?) *Scot.* leill *a single stitch in marking on a sampler*.] v. lâlan, lâlian; *and* cf. [*for the double use*] walu.

lâlan *to become black and blue with blows, to be bruised* :—Geseoh nû seolfes swæde swâ ðin swât âgeát blôdige stîge lîc lâlan *see now thy track, where thy blood hath poured forth, a bloody path, see thy body bruised*, Andr. Kmbl. 2884; An. 1445. *Kemble and Grimm read* lîclâlan *spots* [*of blood*] *on the body, but* cf. lâlian.

lâlian *to become black and blue*; livescere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 41.

lǽmbis lieg. v. lendis lieg.

lǽmen; *adj. Made of clay, earthen*:—Lǽmen fæt *lagena*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 93; Wrt. Voc. 25, 33. Lǽmen fet *vas fictile*, Kent. Gl. 1001. Lǽmen crocca *testa*, Ps. Th. 21, 13. Lǽmen fæt *a vessel of earth*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 2; Jul. 574: L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 15. Lǽmene fatu *fictilia* vel *samia*: reáddе lǽmene fatu *aretina* [MS. *alsierina*], Ælfc. Gl. 66; Som. 69, 94, 95; Wrt. Voc. 41, 46, 47. Lǽmene fatu beóþ on ofne áfandode, Homl. Th. i. 554, 33. Leomo lǽmena *limbs of clay*, Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. Lǽmina *fictilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* leimin *fictilis, luteus.*]

lǽn, lân [*v. under* lǽn-land], e; *f.* **I.** *a loan, grant, gift*:—Lǽn *commodum*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 5; Wrt. Voc. 21, 1. Lǽn *commodum, lucrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 1: *depositum* i. e. *commendatum*, 139, 1. Borg *vel* lǽn *fenus* i. e. *lucrum, usura*, 148, 24. Tó hwíle lǽn *momentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 15; Som. 58, 47; Wrt. Voc. 21, 36. Æet hridder tôbærst on dære lǽne. Seó fó-tormódor weóp for dære áwyrdan lǽne *the sieve broke in two during the loan. The foster-mother wept for the injured loan*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Sum man sceolde ágyldan healf pund and wæs dearle geswenct for dære lǽne *a certain man had to pay back half a pound, and was exceedingly harassed on account of the loan*, 176, 35. Hé tó dære lǽne fácn ne wiste *he knew of no ill-design in the loan* [*of arms*], L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 7. Se ðe æt his néhstan hwæt tó lǽne ábit *qui a proximo suo quidquid mutuo postulaverit*, Ex. 22, 14. Ðé biddaþ manega þeóda dûnes þinges tó lǽne and dû ne bitst nánne *funerabis multis gentibus, et ipse a nullo fenus accipies*, Deut. 28, 12. Tó lǽne syllan *mutuum dare*, 15, 8. Tó lǽne beún *to be lent*, Past. pref; Swt. 9, 7. Lǽne syllaþ *mutuum date*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Ðá meahte heó wíde geseón þurh dæs lâdan lǽn *then could she widely see through the fiend's gift*, Cd. 29; Th. 38, 3; Gen. 601. Lǽn Godes, ælmihtiges gife, 32; Th. 43, 18: Gen. 692. Ðeáh hé him nánra ôðerra lǽna [*but* Cott. MS. leana] ne wêne *though he expect no other benefits*, Bt. 24, 3: Fox 84, 1. **II.** [*in connection with land*] *a grant that may be recalled, lease, fee, fief*:—Landes lǽn *precarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 6; Wrt. Voc. 21, 2. Mon gerehte ðæt yrfe cinge fordon hé wæs cinges mon and Ordlâf fêng tó his londe fordon hit wæs his lǽn dæt hé onsâte hé ne meahte i á his forwyrcan *the property went to the king because he* [*Helmstan*] *was the king's man; and Ordlaf took the land, for the land that he* [*Helmstan*] *occupied was held in fee from Ordlaf, so he* [*Helmstan*] *could not forfeit it*, Chart. Th. 173, 4. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. lix. Ðá oferbád Ælfeh his bróðor and fêng tó his lǽne [cf. geûðe hé him &c. 9–12] *then Ælfeh survived his brother, and resumed the lands he had granted to him*; mortuo Ælfrico Ælfegus statim omnia præstita sua, quæ fratri suo viventi præstiterat [resumpsit], 272, 13, 21. Ælcne man lyst sidðan hé ænig cotlýf on his hlâfordes lǽne getimbred hæfþ dæt hé hine móte hwílum dar on gerestan and his on gehwilce wîsan tó dære lǽnan [*is this a form* lǽne, an; *f.* = lǽn, *or can it be the adj.* lǽne *transitory, as the opposite of which* ǽce *occurs afterwards, with the noun that it qualifies omitted?*] tilian ôþ done fyrst dе hé bócland and ǽce yrfe gecarnige *every man, after he has built any cottage on land granted him by his lord, desires that he may rest himself therein at times, and in some fashion provide for himself from the grant* [?], *until the time that he has gained a freehold and a perpetual possession*, Shrn. 164, 2–8. Æþelwald and Alhmund his sunu hit woldon habban on his lǽne and hîna *Ethelwald and his son Alhmund would hold it* [*certain land*] *of him* [*the bishop*] *and of the convent in fee*, Chart. Th. 140, 32. Denewulf bisceop and ða hýwan on Wintanceastre ænlǽnaþ Ælfrêde his deg xl hîda landes æt Alresforda æfter dære lǽna ðe Tûnbryht bisceop ǽr álênde his yldran *bishop Denewulf and the convent at Winchester lease to Alfred for his life xl hides of land at Alresford, according to the lease that Tunbryht granted before to his parents*, 147, 29. [*O. E. Hom.* se riche *lane as* beoð þeos sustren, i. 257, 22: *A. R. Ayenb.* lone *what is lent: Piers P.* lone, loone, lene. The double form of the word in later English may be partly owing to Scandinavian influence. Icelandic has both lǽn; *n. a fief, fee, grant*, and lân; *n.* (though an older feminine is indicated) *a loan, fief. O. Frs.* lên; *n. a grant, fee, fief: O. H. Ger.* lêhan; *n. fœnus, beneficium, usura, præstatio: Ger.* lehen; *n. fief, fee.*] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 310.

lǽnan; *p. de To lend. grant, lease*:—Lǽnþ *commodat*, Ps. Spl. 36, 27: 111, 5: Blickl. Gl. Lênþ *fenerator*, Kent. Gl. 699. Gif gé lǽnaþ ðám ðe gé eft æt oníôþ hwilc þanc is eów sôþlîce synfulle synfullum lǽnaþ *si mutuum dederitis his a quibus speratis accipere quæ gratia est vobis? nam et peccatores peccatoribus fœnerantur*, Lk. Skt. 6, 34. Hig lǽnaþ eów and gé ne lǽnaþ him *ipse fœnerabit tibi et tu non fœnerabis ei*, Deut. 28, 44. Æet hé hæbbe dæt land æt Ludnitûne iii. geár for ðâm þreóm pundum de hé lânde, Chart. Th. 434, 33. Lǽn mé þý hlâfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. Lǽne mé ða bóc tó rædenne *commoda mihi librum ad legendum*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 20. Ne lǽne ðínum bróðer nân þing tó hîre *non fœnerabis fratri tuo ad usuram pecuniam*, Deut. 23, 19. Ys forboden dæt hé his feoh tó nánum unrihtum gafole ne lǽne *prohibitum est, pecuniam suam ullo injusto fœnore mutuam dare*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 30; Th. ii. 194, 16. Ymb dæt land dæt ða mâ firmdig tó wǽran dæt ic dé ǽndæ *de terra illa, de qua egisti apud me, ut ego eam tibi commodarem*, Chart. Th. 162, 15. Him drihten mihte spêde lǽnan *the Lord could grant him success*, Cd. 95; Th. 124, 8; Gen. 2039. Hlǽnan *mutuare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. [*Laym.* lenen *to grant*:—þis lond he hire lende, 228: *Orm.* lenen: *Chaue.* lene: *Prompt. Parv.* leendyñ *presto, fenero: O. Fris.* lêna *to lend. grant: Icel.* lêna *to grant*; lâna *to lend: O. H. Ger.* lêhanon *mutuari: Ger.* lehnen.] DER. â-, be-, ge-, on-lǽnan.

lǽn-dagas; *pl. m. The days granted to a man in which to live, the time during which a man lives*:—Sceolde lændaga [MS. þend daga] æþeling ende gebidan worulde lífes *the end of the days that had been granted, of life in this world, was to come upon the prince*, Beo. Th. 4672; B. 2341. Swâ sceal æghwylc mon álǽtan lǽndagas, 5175; B. 2591. Cf. lǽne.

lǽnding. v. lending.

lǽne, an; *f.* = [?] lǽn, Shrn. 164, 6. v. lǽn II.

lǽne; *adj. Granted as a* lǽn [q. v.], *granted for a time only, not permanent, transitory, temporary, frail* [generally used as an epithet of things of this world when they are contrasted with those of the next]:—Ac ic wolde witan hweðer ðé þuhte be ðam ðe dû hæfst hweðer hyt wêre ðe lǽne ðe ǽce *but I would know whether you thought of what you have, that it was temporary or eternal*, Shrn. 176, 29. Hêr bið feoh lǽne hêr bið freónd lǽne hêr bið mon lǽne *in this world shall not wealth endure, or friend, or man*, Exon. 78 a; Th. 292, 32; Wand. 108: Elen, Kmbl. 2539; El. 1271. Dis lǽne líf ðe wê lífiaþ on *this transitory life in which we live*, Ps. Th. 62, 3. Ðis deáde líf, lǽne on londe, Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 32; Seef. 66. Ðeós lǽne gesceaft [*the world*], 20 a; Th. 52, 34; Cri. 843. Ðis is lǽne dreám [*the present life*], Cd. 169; Th. 211, 25; Exod. 531. Lǽnes landes bryce *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 31. Lǽnan lífes leahtras, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 16; Ph. 456: Cd. 156; Th. 194, 29; Exod. 268. Ende him on becum disses lǽnan lífes *there came upon him an end of this life which is but for a moment*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 8. Ne biddan wê ûrne Drihten dyses lǽnan welan, ne dyssa eorþlîcra geofa ðe hrædlîce from monnum gewîtaþ, 20, 11. Se dæg wæs fruma ðyses lǽnan leóhtes, and hé bið fruma ðæs écan æfterfylgendan, 133, 10. Má dereþ monna gehwylcum módes unþeáw ðonne mettrymmes lǽnes líchoman, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 225; Met. 26, 119. Éádgár dis wâce forlêt líf dis lǽne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32. Suelce hé cwǽde ic eów onlǽne ðás gewîtendan and ic eów geselle ða þurwuniendan. Gif ðonne ðæs monnes mód and his lufu bið behleápen eallunga on ða lǽnan sibbe ðonne ne mæg hé nǽfre becuman tó dære de him geseald is *relinquo scilicet transitoriam, do mansuram. Si ergo in ea cor, quæ relicta est, figitur, nunquam ad illam quæ danda est, pervenitur*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 350, 12–16. Monnes líffdagas lǽne syndan, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Æghwilc þing ðe on ðís andweardan lífe líca þ lǽnu sindon eorþlîcu þing á fieóndu *everything that pleases in this present life, transient are they, earthly things ever fleeting*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 58; Met. 21, 29. Sceoldon sêcan dreám æfter deáþe, and ðás lǽnan gestreón, ídle ǽhtwelan forhogodon, Apstls. Kmbl. 166; Ap. 83. Gylt gefremmaþ þurh lîchaman lêne geþohtas, Ps. C. 50, 15; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 15. [*O. E. Homl.* þif we forleosað þas lenan worldþing, i. 105, 30: *O. Sax.* lêhni (fehu, werold).] DER. un-lǽne.

lǽne-, lǽn-lic; *adj. Transitory, transient, not enduring*:—Cwæþ se godspellere Martha and Maria getâcniaþ ðis lǽnelîce líf and ðis gewîtendlîce, Blickl. Homl. 73, 9. Hêr is seó lǽnlîc winsumnes ac ǽfter is seó syngale nearones *in this world is the delight that endures not, but in the next is the anxiety that continues for ever*, L. E. I. pref; Th. ii. 394, 7.

lǽnend, es; *m. A creditor, lender*:—Lǽnend *fenerator* vel *commodator* vel *creditor, redditor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. Twegen gafolgyldon wǽron sumum lǽnende *duo debitores erant cuidam feneratori*, Lk. Skt. 7, 41.

lǽnend-lic; *adj. Transitory, transient*:—Uton geþencan hû lǽnendlîc ðeós woruld ys, Wulfst. 136, 27. v. lǽne-lîc.

lǽnere, es; *m. A creditor, lender*:—Lǽnere *creditor*, Ælfc. Gl. 113; Som. 79, 124; Wrt. Voc. 60, 29. [*Ayenb.* lenere: *Wick.* leenere: *Prompt. Parv.* lendare *fenerator, creditor: O. Frs.* lêner: *O. H. Ger.* int-lêhenari *fœnerator.*]

lǽnian, Gen. 50, 15. v. leánian.

lǽn-land, es; *n. Land let on lease, which was never out of the possession of the lessor*:—Ðonne is dæs landes iii hîda de Oswald arcebisceop bócaþ Eádrîce his þegne swâ swâ hé hit ǽr hæfde tó lânlande *there are three hides of land that archbishop Oswald conveys by charter to the possession of Eadric his thane, such as before he held by lease*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 165, 5. Fíf hîda de Oswald bócaþ Eádrîce swâ swâ hé hit ǽr hæfde tó lǽnlande, 217, 20. Wé wrîtaþ dæt hé hæbbe hit swâ rûm tó bóclande swâ hé ǽr hæfde tó lǽnlonde, 258, 29. Eall dæt yrfe dæ ic hæbbe on lǽnelendum, v. 333, 21. v. lǽn; and see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. lxii: Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. xi.

lǽnung. v. feoh-lǽnung.

læpeldre *a dish, platter*:—Læpeldre fæt *paropsis* vel *catinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 26; Som. 60, 89; Wrt. Voc. 25, 29. Se ðe bedyþ on disce mid mê his hlâf on læpeldre *qui intingit mecum manum in parapside* [Mt. 26, 23], Homl. Th. ii. 244, 4.

-læpped *having laps* or *lobes*:—Fíf-læppedu, Lchdm. ii. 160, 12.

læppa, an; *m. A skirt* [*of a garment*], *lappet, lobe* [*of the ear &c.*],

lap [in dew-*lap*: cf. also *lop*-eared], *a detached portion, a district* :— Læppa oððe ende *ora*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 30. Hȳ mōstan ðam læppan frīþ gebiegean ðe hȳ under cynges hand oferhæfdon *they might purchase peace for that district which, subject to the king, they ruled over*, L. Eth. ii. 1: Th. i. 284, 13. Ón læppan his hrægles *in oram vestimenti ejus*, Ps. Spl. C. 132, 3. Hē genam his loðan fænne læppan tō tācne ðæt hē his gewealð āhte, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 36, 6. Hē forcearf his mentles fænne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscidit*, 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21: 199, 11, 17. Læppan *vel* fnado *fimbria*, Ælfc. Gl. 64; Som. 68, 128; Wrt. Voc. 40, 33. Lappan *lacinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 51. Līfre læppan *vel* þearmas *fibræ*, 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Hēr sint tācn āheardodre līfre ge on ðām læppum and filmenum *here are symptoms of a hardened liver both on the lobes and the membranes*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 4. Sió līfer hæfþ fīf læppan, 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [*P. L. S.* Þe lappe of oure loverdes cloþ, 21, 29: *Laym.* leyde uppe his lappe [1st MS. bærm], 30261: *Chauc.* lappe: *Piers P.* he shal lese for hir loue a lappe of caritatis, 2, 35: *Prompt. Parv.* lappe, skyrte *gremium*, p. 287 where see note: *O. Frs.* lappa: *Dut.* lap *a remnant, patch*: *Dan.* lap *a patch*: *O. H. Ger.* lappa *lacinia*: *Ger.* lapp.] DER. eár-, fræt-, līfer-læppa.

lǽr. v. lár.

lǽran; *p.* de *To teach, instruct, educate, to give religious teaching, to preach, to teach a particular tenet* or *dogma, to enjoin a rule, to exhort, admonish, advise, persuade, suggest* :—Ic lǽre *instruo*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Som. 32, 4: *erudio*, 30; Som. 34, 60. Ic tȳ oððe lǽre *imbuo*, 28, 3; Som. 32, 40. Ic eów lǽre Godes ege *timorem Domini docebo vos*, Ps. Th. 33, 11. Ānra manna gehwylcne ic myngie and lǽre ðæt ānra gehwylc hine sylfne ongyte *I admonish and exhort every man to understand himself*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Ic lǽre *persuadeo*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 107; Wrt. Voc. 54, 50. For ðon ic lǽre ðæt ðæt tempel wē on fȳre forbærnon *unde suggero ut templa igni contradamus*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ne mæg ic ðæt ðón ðæt ðú mē lǽrest *non hoc facere possum quod suggeris*, 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Ðū lǽrst ūs *tu doces nos*, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Paulus ðæt ilce lǽreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Lǽrþ *erudit*, Kent. Gl. 470. Wē lǽraþ ðæt . . *we enjoin that*, L. Edg. C; Th. ii. 244–258. Gyf se dēma diss geāxaþ wē lǽraþ hyne and gedōþ eów sorhleáse *si hoc auditum fuerit a præside, nos suadebimus ei et securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Ic lǽrde sibbe ymb manige þeóda; ǽrest ic lǽrde ðæt men lufodan hié him betweónan . . . Fæderas ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora bearnum done þeódscipe lǽrdon Drihtnes egsan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 10–20. Se Hálga Gāst hié āgþwylc gōd lǽrde, 131. 30. Lǽrde Paulinus Godes word *præcicabat Paulinus verbum*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. Ðæt Agustinus Brytta biscopas lǽrde and monade *ut Augustinus Brittonum episcopos monnerit*, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Lǽrde hine and manede *ammonens*, 2, 12; S. 514, 37: Blickl. Homl. 19, 36: Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 16. Ðā lǽrde se cāsere hine ðæt hē forlēte Cristes geléafan *the emperor advised him to leave the faith of Christ*, Shrn. 83, 14. Ðā gewundode se cyning ðæt hē hine trymede and lǽrde *solebat eum hortari*, Bd. 3. 22; S. 552, 10. Hī lǽrde tō healdenne reogollīces līfes þeódscipe *disciplinam vitæ regularis custodire docuit*, S. 553, 10. Hē ful baldlīce beornas lǽrde *full boldly he exhorted the warriors*, Byrht. Th. 140, 61; By. 311. Se wīdermēda wordum lǽrde folc tō geseohte, Andr. Kmbl. 2302; An. 1198. Leóde lǽrde on līfes weg *he brought people by his teaching into the way of life*, 339; An. 170. Hē lǽrde men geornlīce tō Godes geleáfan *he urged men in his teaching to a belief in God*, Shrn. 125, 8. Se bisceop hié lǽrede ðæt hié sendon tō ðæm pápan *the bishop advised them to send to the pope*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 18. Scottas lǽrdon geonge and ealde on reogollīcne þeódscipe *imbuebantur præceptoribus Scottis parvuli Anglorum, una cum majoribus, studiis et observatione disciplinæ regularis*, Bd, 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hí hī on metercræfte and on tungolcræfte and on gramatisccræfte tȳdan and lǽrdon, 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Hī him līfes weg bodedon and lǽrdon *verbum ei vitæ prædicarent*, 1, 25; S. 487, 8. Ða ðe bododan and lǽrdon *qui dogmatizabant*, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. Hī hī trymedon and lǽrdon ðæt hī fæsten worhtan, 1, 12; S. 480, 31. Ðā cleopedon his þegnas him tō and hine bǽdon and geornlīce lǽrdon ðæt hē hine ofslōge *cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 18. Mē bǽdon and lǽrdon Rōmāne ðæt ic gewāt heonon onweg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 13. Hine hys yldran tō woruldfolgaþe tyhton and lǽrdon, 211, 28. Sume lǽrdon ðæt hine mon onweg ācurfe *quidam abscindendum esse dicebant*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611. 20. Lǽr ūs *doce nos*, Lk. Skt. 11, 1: Ps. Th. 118, 12. Ðū ðē lǽr be ðon, Beo. Th. 3449; B. 1722. Lǽraþ ðæt hig healdon ealle ða þing ðe ic eów bebeád, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Lǽre Pharao *ut suggeras Pharaoni*, Gen. 40, 14. Ða men ðe bearn habban lǽran hié ðām rihtne þeódscipe, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Heora scriftbēc tācan and lǽran, 43, 8. Se mæg hine sylfne be ðare bysene lǽran *he may teach himself by this example*, 101, 6. Hē ongan lǽran tō healdenne ða þing. Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 41. Lange sceal leornian se ðe lǽran sceal *long must he learn who is to teach*, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 8. Mid brōðorlīce lufan hī manigean and lǽran *eis fraterna admonitione suadere*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Wæs ic sealdtō fēdanne and tō lǽranne *datus sum educandus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Cyningas and rīce men sendon heora dōhtor ðider [*France*] tō lǽranne *filias suas eruriendas mittebant*, 3, 8; S. 531, 18. Ðæt willsume weorc ðām þeódum godspell tō lǽranne *desideratum evangelizandi gentibus opus*, 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Godcunde lāre tō lǽranne on Angelþeóde, 2, 2; S. 502, 10. Tō lǽrenne, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Lǽrende and strangende hira heortan, 249, 17. Lǽrendum Athannano *instante Adamnano*, Bd. 5, 15; S. 635, 10. Cneohtas and geonge men tȳdde and lǽrde wǽron *pueri erudirentur*, 3, 18; S. 546, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 345: El. 173. [*Orm. Laym.* læren: *A. R.* learen, leren: *Gen. and Ex.* leren *to learn*: *R. Glouc.* lere *to learn*: *Piers P.* lere: *Chauc.* lere *to learn*: *Prompt. Parv.* lerȳn or techȳn another *doceo*; lerȳn or receyue lore of anothere *addisco*: *Goth.* laisjan *to teach*: *O. Sax.*, *O. L. Ger.* lērian: *O. Frs.* lēra: *Icel.* læra *to teach*; but in modern usage *to learn*: *Dan.* lære *to teach, learn*: *O. H. Ger.* lēran *docere, instruere, monere, redarguere*: *Ger.* lehren.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-lǽran.

-lǽred. v. ge-, sam-, þurh-, un-lǽred.

lǽrest, *least* :—Æt ðam lærestan whitewamme iii scillingas and at ðam māran vi scill. *for the smallest disfigurement of the face iii shillings, for the greater vi shillings*, L. Ethb. 56; Th. i. 16, 15. As this seems to be the only instance in which this form occurs, Schmid suggests that *r* is wrongly written for *s*, but the O. Frs. *lerest* may justify the presence of the *r*. v. læssa.

lǽrestre, an; *f. A female teacher, an instructress, preceptress* :—Lǽrestre *doctrix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Zup. 71, 8. Siddan clypode heó hire tō ða ylcan lǽrestran, Homl. Th. ii. 543, 8. [Cf. *Wick.* lerere: *Prompt. Parv.* lerare *doctor, instructor*: *Goth.* laisareis: *O. H. Ger.* lērari: *Ger.* lehrer; *but the form to which these point, and which would be a masculine corresponding to* lǽrestre, *seems not to occur, the usual word being* lāreów.]

lǽr-gedēfe :—Leorna lāre lǽr gedēfe wene dec in wisdōm. Exon. 80ó; Th. 303, 31; Fä. 61. *In this passage Etmüller and Grein take* lǽrgedēfe *as an adj. but* lǽr *may well be, as Thorpe takes it, the imperat. of* lǽran, *which verb naturally accompanies* leornian.

lǽrig. A word of doubtful meaning occurring only twice :—Bærst bordes lǽrig, Byrht. Th. 140, 6; By. 284. Ne him bealubenne gebiden hæfdon ofer linde lǽrig. Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Grein suggests comparison with *λαισήϊον a buckler, target*, and that the word like *rand* may mean *the rim of the shield* and also *the body of the shield*. Either rendering is admissible so far as the sense is concerned.

lǽring, e; *f. Instruction, teaching* [see next two words and *Icel.* læring *teaching, learning*: *O. H. Ger.* lērunga *institutio, doctrina*.]

lǽring-mǽden, es; *n. A girl who is receiving instruction, a female pupil* :—Nim nū lāreów and bryng ðīnum lǽringcmǽdene *take now, master, and bring them to thy pupil*, Th. Ap. 20, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-mær *a female disciple*.]

lǽring-mann, es; *m. A disciple*: discipulus, R. Ben. 5, Lye. [Cf. *Icel.* læri-sveinn *a disciple*.]

lǽre; *adj. Empty* [see next word.] [*O. and N.* lere house: *R. Glouc.* was þis lond of Romaynes almest lere, 81, 1: *O. Sax.* lāri: *O. H. Ger.* lāri *inanis*: *Ger.* leer.] v. ge-lǽr.

lǽr-ness, e: *f. Emptiness* :—Se cymþ of tō micelre lǽrnesse *it* [*hiccup*] *comes of too much emptiness*, L. M. 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 60, 20.

lǽs, we, e; *f. A pasture, leasow* [still found in local names] :—Lǽs *pascua*; gemǽne lǽs *compascuus ager*, Ælfc. Gl. 96; Som. 76, 44, 47; Wrt. Voc. 53, 51, 54. Se wudu and seó lǽs is gemǽne tō ðām ān and twentigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 28. Sceáp lǽswe dīnre *oves pascuæ tuæ*, Ps. Spl. 73, 1: 78, 14: 94, 7: 99, 4: 22, 1. Hit is gescræpe on lǽswe sceápa and neáta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14. Ic wylle hī healdan on genihtsumere lǽse *I will keep them in an abundant pasture*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 15. On gemǽnre lǽse, L. Edg. 5, 8; Th. i. 274, 26: 9; Th. i. 276, 1: L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 14. Ic drīfe sceáp mīne tō heora leáse *mino oves meas ad pascua* . . . Ic lǽde hig tō lǽse *ego duco eos* [boves] *ad pascua*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 13, 27. Ne land ne lǽsse [lǽswe? MS. H. lǽse], L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 7. Fint lǽse [lēsua, Lind: lēswe, Rush.] *pascua invenies*, Jn. Skt. 10, 9. Waldon ða swāngerēfan ða lǽswe fordur gedrīfan, Chart. Th. 70, 20. Lǽswe *pascua*, Wrt. Voc. 80, 49. Lǽsa *pascua*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 24. Mid heora fæder heordum on lǽsum *in pascendis gregibus patris*, Gen. 37, 12. [*O. E. Homl.* leswe; *acc: Laym.* leswa [and MS. lesewes]; *pl: A. R.* leswe: *Wick.* leswe, lesewe: *R. Glouc.* lese. Tusser uses *lease = pasture*.] v. eten-lǽs.

lǽs, e; *f. A letting* [*of blood*] :—Blōdes lǽs *bloodletting*, L. M. 3, 47, cont; Lchdm. ii. 302, 23. Cf. Þurh ða blōdlǽse geclænsad, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 18; and v. blód-lǽswu, lǽtan: cf. ǽs *and* etan.

LǼS; *adv. also used in conjunctional phrases and as a noun. Less, lest* :—Hió mē lytle lǽs lāde woldan disses eorþweges ende gescrīfan *paulominus consummaverunt me in terra*. Ps. Th. 118, 87. Nōht ðon lǽs *nihilominus*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 516, 6. Nōhte ðon læs, 3, 6; S. 528, 10. Nōhte ðý læs unārǽfnendlīc *non minus intolerabile*, 5, 12; S. 627, 38. Cȳð ðis folc ðæt hig ne gān ofer ða gemǽro ðē læs hig swelton *contestare populum ne forte velit transcendere terminos et pereat*, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ðē les *ne*, Kent. Gl. 161. Wē hine mid swá micle mārran unrylte oferhycgeaþ swá hē læs forhogaþ ðæt hē ūs tō him spane. Past. 52, 4; Swt. 407, 18. Ðý læs ðe, Homl. Th. i. 88, 32: Gen. 32, 11. Ān læs

twentig *undeviginti*, twām læs twentig *duodeviginti*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 41. Hē rixode twā læs xxx geára, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Oðrum healfum læs de xxx wintra, 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ðý ilcan sumera forweard nō læs ðonne xx scipa *that same summer no less than twenty ships were lost*, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Ðā wæs ágangen fif þúsend geára and āne geáre læs donne twā hund, Shrn. 29, 34. Gif læs manna beó *sin minor est numerus*, Ex. 12, 4. Swā man māre spryçþ swā him læs manna gelýfeþ *the more a man speaks, the fewer men believe him*, Prov. Kmbl. 38. Swā mid læs worda swā mid mā *whether with fewer words or with more*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Forðon hit næs þeáw on ðæm tídum dæt mon ǣnig wæl on ða healfe rīnde ðe ðonne wieldre wæs būton ðær ðý læs ofslagen wære *quia scriptorum veterum mos est, ex ea parte quæ vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum : nisi forte cum adeo pauci cadunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Ðes dæg is geweorþod mid manegum godcundum geofum næs ðara gifena læs donne Drihtnes árist and eác ðonne seó gifu dæs Hálgan Gástes *this day is distinguished by many divine gifts, no less gifts than the Lord's resurrection, and also than the gift of the Holy Ghost*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 3. Āhte ic holdra ðý læs, Beo. Th. 929; B. 487: 3897; B. 1946: Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 27; Rä. 10, 11. Ða de læs āgan 33 b; Th. 106, 33; Gū. 50. Læsast brūcan, 37 b; Th. 122, 22; Gū. 309. Liegende beám læsest gróweþ, 91 b; Th. 343, 19; Gn. Ex. 159. Ðonne hī læst wēnaþ *when they least expect*, Ps. Th. 13, 9: 10, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 104, 12: Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 30. Hū gē fullecost māgon Gode þiówian ðær eów læst þinġ mierþ *quod facultatem præbeat sine impedimento Domino observiendi*, Past. 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. [*O. Sax.* les.]

læsast, læsest. v. læs, læssa.

læs-boren; *adj. Of inferior birth* :—Wē lǽraþ dæt ǣnig forþboren preóst ne forseó ðone læsboренan *we enjoin that any highborn priest do not despise the one of inferior birth*, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 246, 21.

læs-hosum = [?] læst-hosan; *pl. Some species of covering for the foot, socks without soles* :—Fōt-leáste [= -læste], læshosum [= læsthosan] *cernui* [‘*cernui* socci sunt sine solea,’ Ducange], Ælfc Gl. 28; Som. 61, 17; Wrt. Voc. 26, 16. v. læst, læst-wyrhta.

læsian. v. læswian.

læssa; *adj. cpve. Less* :—Se ðe læssa ys ys on heofena ríce him māre *qui autem minor est in regno cælorum, major est illo*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Hwædere hē dām de on sceare māran wǽron on ðām mægnum eáþmōdnesse and hýrsumnesse nōhte ðon læssa wæs *verum eis quæ tonsura majores sunt virtutibus humilitatis et obedientiæ non mediocriter insignitus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Ðæt māre leóht and ðæt læsse leóht *luminare majus et luminare minus*, Gen. 1, 16. Gaderodon sum māre sum læsse *collegerunt, alius plus, alius minus*, Ex. 16, 17. Ne eart ðū læst [læssest, Rush.] *negvaquam minima es*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Nis dæt læsast, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 7; Gū. 741. Ðara ānum ðeáh hit se læsta wǽre and se heánosta *to one of them, though it were the least and the humblest*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 22. Ðæt læste fæc *parvissimum spatium*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Ðone læstan dǽl þunges *the least bit of aconite*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 268, 31. Ðara læstena worda hreówsian *se de tenuissima verbi lacerationc reprehendunt*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 15. Se ðe tówyrpþ ān of dysum læstum [leasestum, Lind: læsest, Rush.] bebodum . . . se bið læst [leasest, Lind: se læsesta, Rush.] genemned on heofonan ríce *qui solverit unum de mandatis istis minimis, . . . minimus vocabitur in regno cælorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Æt læstan I scypa *at least* 50 *ships*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 173, 15. [*O. Frs.* lessa.] v. lærest.

læst. v. læssa, læs.

læst *a track*. v. læst.

læst, e; *f. A covering for the foot, a boot* :—Læste *ocreæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. v. læs-hosum, læst-wyrhta, läst, *and Icel.* leistr; *m. a short sock : O. H. Ger.* leist *calopodium, forma : Ger.* leisten.

læst *act, performance* (?) :—Nalles hige gehyrdon hāliges láre siddan leófes leóþ læste neár swēg swiðrode *they did not neglect the holy one's* [*Moses*] *teaching, after the loved one's lay, when the time drew nearer for action* [*crossing the Red Sea*], *and his voice died away*, Cd. 158; Th. 197, 17; Exod. 308. v. Bouterwek's Cædmon i. 321; *and* cf. ful-læst, ge-læst.

læstan; *p.* te. I. *to follow, attend, accompany, do suit and service* :—Sōna ðá beótunge dǽdum læstan *neque seguius minas effectibus prosequuntur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 39. MS. C. Allum ðām de him læstan woldon *with all those who would follow him*, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 31. Gif hī leódfruman læstan dorsten, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 54; Met. 1, 27. Him se lichoma læstan nolde *the body would not do him service* [*of Grendel powerless in the grasp of Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 1629; B. 812. II. *to do, perform, observe, carry out, execute, discharge* [*a debt or duty*] :—Le lufan symle lǽste wið eówic *I will ever love you*, Exon. 14 b; Th. 30, 10; Cri. 471. Gif hē lǽst mīna lāra *if he does my teachings*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 3; Gen. 619. Ðenden ðū mīne láre lǽstest, 99; Th. 130, 32; Gen. 2169. Lǽstes, 27; Th. 36, 15; Gen. 572. Forðon hē ða godspellīcan bebode heóld and lǽste *quod evangelica præcepta servaret*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 23: 4, 25; S. 600, 20. Dæt hī da ungewerigadre geornfullnysse fyldon and læston *ut instituta indefessa instantia sequerentur*, 4, 3; S. 568, 15. Dæt mid dǽdum læston ða de hī ongitan mihton *ut ea quæ intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Wē sōdfæstes swaðe folgodon, læston lārcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347; An. 674. Læstun, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 21; Cri. 1225. Bibeád ic eów . . . earge gē dæt læstun *my command was . . . ill have ye performed it*, 30 a; Th. 92, 3; Cri. 1503. Leófa Beówulf læst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2662: Cd. 106; Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Læste ðū georne his ambyhto *do diligently his messages*, 25; Th. 33, 9; Gen. 517. Ðū læstan scealt dæt his bodan bringaþ, Th. 32, 26; Gen. 509. Geongordōm læstan, 30; Th. 41, 26; Gen. 663. Gif ðū wilt his wordum hýran and his bebodu læstan *if thou wilt hear his words, and do his commands*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1: Exon. 45 a; Th. 152, 28; Gū. 815. [Ic an six marc silures and ðat schal Godríc mīne bróðer lésten (*pay*), Chaít. Th. 566, 23, 31.] III. *to continue, last* :—Ðonne him dagas læstun *in their life-time*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 79, 12; Cri. 1289. [Dæt fír læste swa lange þ hit wæs liht ofer eall, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 25. ð lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king, 1137; Erl. 262, 19.] [*Gen. and Ex.* lesten *to perform* : *Orm.* lasstenn *to last* : *Laym.* læsteþ *lasts* : *O.E. Homl.* lasteþ : *A.R.* lesteþ : *Mark.* leasteþ : *Mand.* laste *to perform* : *Goth.* laistjan *to follow* : *O. Sax.* lēstian *to do, perform* : *O. Frs.* lästa, lēsta, *to do, perform, pay* : *O. H. Ger.* leistan *reddere* : *Ger.* leisten.]

læste, es; *m* [?]. *A shoemaker's last* :—Læste *musticula* [‘*mustricola* machina ad stringendos pedes, hoc est, ad calceum suendum qui pedes tegit et stringit : forma in qua calceus suitur,’ Ducange]. Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 25; Wrt. Voc. 26, 24. Læste *vordalium* [?], Wrt. Voc. 287, 37. [lest *formipedia*, Wrt. Voc. 181, 13 : *Prompt. Parv.* leste, sowtarys forme *formula, calopodia* : *Dan.* læst *a last* : *O.H.Ger.* leist *calopodium, forma* : *Ger.* leisten.] v. læst.

læstend, es; *m. One who performs or executes* :—Dara þinga de hē ōðre lǽrde tō dōnne hē sylfa wæs se wylsumesta fyllend and lǽstend *eorum quæ agenda docebat erat executor devotissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 4. Fylgend and lǽstend, 4, 3; S. 568, 15, note.

Læsting, Læstinga eá *Lastingham in Yorkshire* :—Fram ðām bróðrum dæs mynstres de Læstinga eá is nemned, Bd. pref: S. 472, 17. Getimbrede ðǽr mynster dæt is nū gecýged Læstinga eá, 3, 23; S. 555, 3. Hē gewāt tō his mynsterscire dæt is on Læstinga eá, 5, 19; S. 639, 14. On Læstinge, 4, 3; S. 566, 28.

læst-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker* :—Læstweorhta *caligarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 23; Wrt. Voc. 26, 22. Læstwyrhta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 66. v. læst.

læswian, læsian : *p.* ode, ede, *trans. and intrans. To pasture, feed, graze* :—Lc læswige *pasco*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 13. Ic læsewige, læswige, 28; Som. 30, 33. Ic hī læswige on dōme and on rihtwīsnysse *I will feed them in judgement and righteousness*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 18. Hig man læswode on mōrium lande *pascebantur in locis palustribus*, Gen. 41, 2. Ðā læswede heó hire fēstermōdor sceápum *then she fed her foster-mother's sheep*, Shrn. 101, 14. Ðā læswede hē mid his fæder sceápum, 108, 31. Ða assan wid hī læswodon *the asses were grazing by them*, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 6. Læswa mīne scēp *feed my sheep*, 290, 30. Oxanhyrde mōt læswian ic. oxan oðde mā on geniænre lǽse *bubulco licet adherbare duos boves, et alicubi plus, in communibus pascuis*, L. R. S. 12; Th. i. 438, 13. Heord læswiende *grex pascens*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Lǽsgende, Mk. Skt. 5, 11. Hwylc eówer hæfþ þeów scēp lǽsgende [lésuande, Lind.] *quis vestrum habens servum pascentem*, Lk. Skt. 17, 7. Heord swýna lǽsiendra [lésuandra, Lind.] *grex porcorum pascentium*, 8, 32. On læswigendum eówdum *in pascendis gregibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 20. [*O. E. Homl.* leseweþ, *prs.* 3 : *A. R.* leswe, *imper* : *Wick.* leseweden, *p.* 3.]

læt, es; *m. One of a class that was inferior to that of the ceorl but above that of the slave.* The word occurs only in the following passage :—Gif[man] læt ofslæhþ ðone sélestan lxxx scill. forgelde gif ðane óderne ofslæhþ lx scillingum forgelde ðane þriddan xl scillingum forgelden *if any one slay a ‘læt’ of the highest class, let him pay eighty shillings; if he slay one of the second, let him pay sixty shillings; let them pay for one of the third with forty shillings*, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12–14. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v: Grmm. R. A. 305–309: Grff. ii. 190: Thorpe's Glossary: Kemble's Saxons in England, i. c. 8: Lappenberg's Hist. ii. 321.

læt; *adj. Late, slow, sluggish, tardy* :—Wundrodon dæt hē on dam temple læt wæs *mirabantur quod tardaret ipse in templo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 21. Hræd tō gehíéranne and læt tō sprecenne *velox ad audiendum, tardus ad loquendum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 281, 6. Hlæt, Rtl. 28, 19. Nalas elnes læt *not slow of courage*, Beo. Th. 3063; B. 1529. Ne sceal se tō sǽne beón, dissa lārna tō læt, seðe him wile lifgan mid Gode, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 17; Dōm. 89: Apstls. Kmbl. 66; Ap. 33. Se mæssepreóst se ðe bið tō læt ðæt hē dæt deófol of men ádrīfe *the priest who is too slow in driving the devil from a man*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 22: Exon. 74 a; Th. 276, 29; Jul. 573; 76 a; Th. 285, 11; Jul. 712. Heora behreówsung wæs tō lætt *their repentance was too late*, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 15. Nis seó stund latu dæt . . . *the time does not tarry, when* . . . Andr. Kmbl. 2422; An. 1212: Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 16; Gū. 875. Nis seó tíd latu, 51 a; Th. 178, 4; Gū. 1239. Be latre meltunge *of sluggish digestion*, L. M. 2, 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 6. Wið latre meltunge, 2, 34;

Lchdm. i. 238, 27. Late gange *gradu lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 76. Læte *dissides*, i. *tardi*, 141, 6. Ne beóþ æfre tó late *numquam sunt sera*, 62, 18. Swæfna gewisse synt oft late *dreams are certain, but often late of fulfilment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 27. Dæt hí ne beón ne wordes ne weorces, ne ealles tó hræde ne tó swíðe læte, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 36. Nalæs late wǽron eorre æscberend tó ðam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 92; An. 46. On heortan læte [hlatto, Lind.] tó gelýfenne *tardi corde ad credendum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 25. Dæt hé ðý lætra biþ tó uncystum *that it* [*the body*] *be the less ready to vices*, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 20. And á swá hit forþwerdre beón sceolde swá wæs hit lætre *and ever as things ought to have been more forward, did they go on more slowly*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 33. Siddan ðú spræce tó ðínum þeówe ic hæfde ðé lætran tungan *ex quo locutus es ad servum tuum, impeditioris et tardioris linguæ sum*, Ex. 4, 10. [*Goth.* lats *slothful*: *O. Sax.* lat: *O. Frs.* let: *Icel.* latr: *O. H. Ger.* laz *piger, segnis, stupidus, tardus*: *Ger.* lass.] v. unlæt, lata; lætemest, lætest.

-lǽta. v. freó-, frig-, scyld-lǽta.

LǼTAN, *p.* lēt, leórt; *pp.* lǽten. The ellipsis of a verb in the infinitive, the meaning of which may be inferred from the context, not unfrequently takes place after *lǽtan;* and the connection of many of the meanings which follow with the simple one seems explainable in this way. **I.** *to* LET, *allow, permit, suffer*:—God lēt him fyrst dǽt hé his mándǽda geswíce *God allows him time that he may cease from his crimes*, Homl. Th. i. 268, 32. Ðonne ne lǽteþ hé ús nó costian ofer gemet *then he will not let us be tempted beyond measure*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Gif Drihten ðé lǽteþ ðone teóþan dǽl ánne habban *if the Lord lets thee have only the tenth part*, 51, 3. God lēt hí habban ágenne cyre, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19. Ne leórt ænigne monno tó fylgenne hine *non admisit quemquam sequi se*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Ðá onlýsde hé hine and lēt hine féran æfter ðam biscope *absolvit eum, et post Theodorum ire permisit*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 3. Se dēma lēt ða módor tó dam suna on synderlícre clýsinge *the judge allowed the mother to come to the son in a chamber apart*, Homl. Skt. 4, 342. Se ēca Drihten hine sylfne lēt lǽdon on ða heán dúne *the Lord eternal allowed himself to be led on to the high mountain*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 10. Drihten ealle ða gefylde ða ðe hié on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his naman *the Lord had filled all those who let themselves, or were content to, hunger and thirst for his name's sake* [cf. in Icel. *lita* with a reflex. infin.], 159, 17. Lǽt beón ealne dæg *let it be all day*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 25. Lǽtaþ ǽgðer weaxan *sinite utraque crescere*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Lēte *pateretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 4. Hé lífde būton synnum ðeáh ðe hē hine lēte costian, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. Lǽtan nánne lybban *to let none live*, Ex. 14. 5. Se ðe mýn blōd nolde lǽtan ágeótan *he that would not suffer my blood to be shed*, Nicod. 20; Thw. 10, 17. Lēton, Exon. 46 b; Th. 152, 3; Gū. 921. Gif ðú ðé wilt ðón manegra beteran ðonne scealt ðú ðé lǽtan ánes wyrsan *if thou wilt make thyself the superior of many, thou must allow thyself to be the inferior of one*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 14. **II.** *to let* [*alone*], *let go, give up, dismiss, leave, forsake, let* [*blood*]:—Ne recce ic hwæt hí déman. Ic lǽte tó ðínum dóme má ðonne tó hiora *I care not what judgements they make. I give myself up, or trust, to your judgement more than to theirs*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Hwý nelt dú gēman dæt mín sweostor mé lēt ane þegnian *why dost thou not heed that my sister leaves me to serve alone?* Blickl. Homl. 67, 31. Hé lēt his hlāfordes gebod tó gíemeliéste *he leaves to neglect* [*neglects*] *his lord's command*, Past. 17, 8; Swt. 121, 14. Lǽt ðonne ān dæt gefeoht sume hwíle *he lets the battle alone then for some time*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 10. Hé cwæþ tó him lǽtaþ dæt nett on ða swíðran healfe ðæs réwettes . . . hig lēton *dixit eis mittite in dexteram navigii rete . . . miserunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Dæt ic sylf ongeat ne lēt ic dæt unwriten *what I myself knew, I did not leave unwritten*, Bd. pref; S. 472, 26. God hine lēt frigne *God left him free*, Homl. Th. i. 18, 29. Ic lēt mīne wylne tó dē *ego dedi ancillam meam in sinum tuum*, Gen. 16, 5. Se arcebiscop lēt hit eall tó heora ágene rǽde *the archbishop left it all to their own discretion*, Chart. Th. 341, 11. God hí hāðenum leódum lēt tó anwealde *God left them to the power of heathen nations*, Jud. 1, 8. Hē lēt hī tó handa Madian *tradidit illos in manu Madian*, 6, 1. Ða gyrnde se cyng ealra ðæra þegna ðe ða eorlas ǽr hæfdon, and hí lētan hī ealle him tó handa, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 9. Gē forsāwon eall mín geþeaht and lēton eów tó gíemeléste ðonne íc eów cíðde *despexistis omne consilium meum et increpationes meas neglexistis*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 22. Swá swá hit his yldran lētan and lǽfdan ðam tó gewealde *as his parents left and bequeathed it to be at his disposal*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 3; Lchdm. iii. 286, 15. Hine eft ðǽm manunn hálne and gesundne ágeaf ðām ðe hine ǽr deáðne lēton *gave him back safe and sound to the men who before had left him dead*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 22. Lǽt ðíne lāc beforan ðam altare *relinque munus tuum ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Lǽt ðú him blōd on ǽdre *let blood for him from a vein*, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Beó ðú be ðínum and lǽt mē be nánum *be thou with thine, and leave me with mine*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. Gif hē tōþ of ásleá lǽt hig fríge *dentem si excusserit, dimittet eos liberos*, Ex. 21, 27. Lǽte hig fríge, 26. Wé lǽraþ ðæt man ǽnig ne lǽte unbiscpod tó lange, Wulfst. 120, 15. Lǽte [dæt feoh] ān and fó se ágend tó *let him give up* [*the property*], *and let the owner take it*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9: 12; Th. i. 34, 12. Hwilce hwíle hine wille Drihten hēr on worlde lǽtan *how long the Lord will leave him in this world*, Blickl. Homl. 125, 9. Hē sceal lǽtan his unnyttan geþancas of his móde *he must dismiss his idle thoughts from his mind*, Wulfst. 234, 26. Ðonne hē hí nyle lǽtan tó hiera ágnum wilnungum *quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22. Hē nó be ðæm ánum lǽtan wolde ac ofer ðone gārsecg ðone ylecan leóman ðæs fullan geleafan áspringan lēt *he would not leave off when that* [*the spreading of the gospel over part of the world*] *only was done, but caused the same beam of the perfect faith to spring forth across the ocean* [*to England*], Lchdm. iii. 432, 16. Wid poccum swíðe sceal mon blōd lǽtan, L. M. 1, 40; Lchdm. ii. 106, 3. Nis him blōd tó lǽtanne, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. **III.** *to let, cause, make, get, have, cause to be, place*:—Ic hine symble gehýre and mīne mildse ofer ðone láte *I will ever hear him, and my mercy shall be upon that man*, Wulfst. 264, 11. Swá hí hiora lufe neár Godе lǽtaþ swá hí bióþ orsorgru *the nearer to God they place their love, the more free are they from care*, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 24: 40, 7; Fox 242, 26–28. Hé lēt betwux him and nánum feóndum ðæt hē nǽfre gesewen [wæs] fram him *posuit tenebras latibulum suum*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ða fōr hé norþryhte be ðæm lande lēt him ealne weg ðæt wēste land on ðæt steórbord *then he sailed due north along the coast: he had the waste land all the way on his starboard*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10. Ða hé lēt standan beforan ymbeūtan ða eardungstōwe *quos stare fecit circa tabernaculum*, Num. 11, 24. Hé sette scole and on ðære hé lēt cnihtas lǽran *he set up a school, and had boys taught in it*; instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. Se cing lēt gerīdan ealle ða land ðe his módor āhte him tó handa, Chr. 1042; Erl. 169, 19: 1023; Erl. 162, 35: 1035; Erl. 164, 22. Wit ðæt ða lētan and unèþelíce þurhtugan ðæt hē dæs geþafa wolde beón *with difficulty we got him to assent to it*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hí lēton hig hādian tó bisceopum *they got themselves ordained bishops*, 1053; Erl. 188, 14. **IV.** *to make a thing appear* [*so and so*], *make as if, make out, profess, pretend, estimate, consider, suppose, think*:—Ic lēto *existimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 18. Hē lēttes *arbitretur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Ne lǽtaþ wē *non dissimulamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 22. Ealle wé lǽtaþ efendýrne Englisene and Denisene *we estimate all at the same amount, Englishman and Dane*, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 152, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* manngjöld skyldi jöfn látiu ok spora-höggit.] Ðonne wé disses middangeardes welan foresettaþ and ūs leófran lǽtaþ ðonne ða lufan ðara heofonlícra éadignessa *cum mundi divitias amori cælestium præponimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 16. Fela is ðæra ðe embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leóhtlíce lǽtaþ *many are there that esteem lightly of blessings or cursings* [cf. *Piers P.* iv. 160–161 moste peple . . . *leten* mekenesse a maistre and Mede a mansed schrewe. Loue *lete* of hir lipte and lewte þit lasse: *Orm.* 7523– uss birrþ *lætenn* unnorrelig and litell off uss sellfenn and *lætenn* wel off o þre menn], L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 36. Gē beótlíce lǽtaþ *ye boast*, Wulfst. 46, 15. Hý þencaþ and lǽtaþ ðæt tó warseype, ðæt hý ōðre māgan pǽcan, 55, 2. Hē lēt ðæt hyt Dryhtnes sylfes andwlyta wǽre *he supposed that it was the face of the Lord himself*, St. Andr. 42, 9. Ða sendun hig mid searwum ða de rihtwíse lēton *observantes miserunt insidiatores qui se justos simularent*, Lk. Skt. 20, 20. Ða lēton hý sume ðæt ðæt mycel unræd wǽre *some of them considered it a very bad plan*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 32. Manige lēton ðæt hit cometa wǽre *many supposed that it was a comet*, 1097; Erl. 234, 13. Dæs ðe men lēton *as men supposed*, Erl. 234, 17. Hí hí selfe lēton sǽgðer ge for heáne ge for unwræste *they considered themselves as abject and undone;* ultima propemodum desperatione tabuerunt [cf. *Piers P.* xv. 5 somme *leten* me for a lorel], Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 22. Lēton ða gedwealde men, swylce Simon Godes sylfes sunu wǽre, Wulfst. 99, 7. Ðæt man þurh ðæt lǽte ðæt hé sī ðæs legeres wyrde *so that for that reason it be considered that he is worthy of such burial*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. Ðæt hé ða ðe him underþiédde sīen lǽte him gelīce *æqualem se subditis deputet*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 15. Ðæt cild ðe læg on cradele ða gýteras lēton efenscyldig and hit gewittig wǽre, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 420, 2. Ic wælle lēa *æstimabo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 20. Se ealdormonn sceal lǽtan hine selfne gelīcne his híéremonnum, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 8. **V.** *to behave towards, treat*:—Dam elþeódigan and útancumenan ne lǽt ðú nó uncūþlíce wið hine *as regards the alien and foreigner do not behave unkindly towards him* [cf. *Icel.* björn lætr allblítt við hana], L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. **VI.** *to let* [*land, &c.*]:—Éadward cyning and ða híwan in Wíntanceastre lǽtaþ tó Dænewlfe bisceope twentig hída landes, Chart. Th. 158, 7. Ða com sum ōðer and beád māre ðonne ðe ōðer ǽr sealde and se cyng hit lēt ðam menn ðe him māre beád *then some other man came and offered more than the other had before given, and the king let it to the man that offered more*, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 10. Ða hý lētan him tó ðæt land æt Éadburge byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 76, 5: Chart. Th. 151, 6. **VII.** *with adverbs*:—Ðás ōðre lǽtaþ ðone n āweg on sopinum *these others let the n fall away in the supine*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 60. Ælmǽr abbod hí lētan āweg *they let abbot Aylmer go away*, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 13. Ða cwǽdon ða witan ðæt betere wǽre ðæt man ðenc ǽþ āweg lēte ðonne hine man

sealde . . . Đá lēt hé ðone áþ áweg *then the witan said that it would be better that the oath should be dispensed with than that it should be taken . . . Then he omitted the oath*, Chart. Th. 289, 24–30. Æt ealre ðære hergunge and æt eallum ðām hearmum ðe ār ðam gedōn wǽre ār ðæt friþ geset wǽre man eall onweig lēte and nān man ðæt ne wræce ne bōte ne bidde *as regards all the harrying and all the injuries that were done before the peace was made, let it all be dismissed, and let no man avenge it or ask for compensation*, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 3. Petrus cnucode ōþ ðæt hī hine inn lēton *Peter knocked until they let him in*, Homl. Th. i. 382, 23. Hē lǽt him eaþelīce ymbe ðæt *he takes it easily*, Wulfst. 298, 30: Homl. Skt. 4, 342. [*Goth.* lētan : *O. Sax.* lātan : *O. Fries.* lēta : *Icel.* láta : *O. H. Ger.* lāzan.] DER. ā-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, tō- lǽtan.

lǽt-byrd, e ; *f. A late* or *slow birth* :—Se wīfman se hire cild āfēdan ne mæg gange tō gewitenes mannes birgenne . . . and cweþe ðās word ðis mē tō bōte ðære lāþan lætbyrde *let the woman who cannot nourish her [unborn] child go to the grave of a dead man . . . and say these words : 'May this help me with the troublesome late birth,'* Lchdm. iii. 66, 21.

-lǽte. v. ā-lǽte.

lætemest ; *a double superlative of* læt. *Last* :—In ðæm lætemestan dæge *in novissimo die*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 44 : 39, 40. Stōwe ða lætemestu *novissimum locum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 9, 10. Monige wutudlīce biōþun ǽrist da forþmæstu and ða lætemestu forþmest *multi autem erunt primi novissimi et novissimi primi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Ða endo ꝺ lætmesta *novissima*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

lætemest ; *adv. Lastly, at last, finally* :—Lætemest (lætmest, Lind.) *novissime*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 16, 14.

lǽtere. v. blōd-lǽtere.

lætest ; *superl. of* læt. *Last* :—Ðe lætest [ða lætmesta, Lind.] *the last*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 27. [*O. Eng. Homl.* latest : *Orm.* latest : *A. R Laym.* last.]

lǽd, es ; *n. Land* :—Dō swā ic lǽre beó ðē [Lchdm. ðū] be dīnum and lǽt mē be mīnum ne gyrne ic dīnes ne lǽdes ne landes ne sace ne sōcne ne ðū mīnes ne þearft *do as I advise ; be thou with thine and leave me to mine ; I desire nothing of thine, neither lea nor land, neither 'sac' nor 'socn' ; nor needest thou mine*, L. O. 14 ; Th. i. 184, 15 ; Lchdm. iii. 288, 8. The Icelandic has the same alliterative phrase, e. g. 'deyr fé ; deyja frændr ; eyðisk land ok lāð.'

lǽd *a lathe* [e. g. Kent is divided into six *lathes*], *a district containing several hundreds*, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 100. The word occurs in the Latin laws of Edward the Confessor :—In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocabatur *lēð*, quod isti dicunt tithinge [*or* trihinge], Th. i. 455, n. 3. In L. Hen. I. viii. 2 occurs amongst the names of other officials *leidegrevei = lǽðgerēfan*, Th. i. 514, note 1. Cf. *Icel.* leið, leiðangr *a levy : Dan.* leding, Skeat, Etymol. Dict. under *lathe*, suggests that lǽd = lægð, in which case perhaps it may be compared with *Dan.* lægd *a levying district.*

lǽðan ; *p. de To speak ill of, accuse, abuse, execrate, detest, hate* :—Man eall hyrweþ ðæt man scolde herian and lāðeþ [lǽðeþ ?] ðæt man scolde lufian *people scorn what they ought to praise, and hate what they ought to love*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 167. Gif hwelc cymiþ tō mē and ne lǽdes [lǽdues, Lind] færder his *si quis venit ad me et non odit patrem suum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 26. Miððý iuih lǽðeþ menn *cum vos oderint homines*, Lind. 6, 22. Ða ðe lǽdes ꝺ lǽdeðon *qui oderunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 44. Ða ðe lǽddon, Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 71. Hý wǽron ealle ānspræce ðonne hý mē leahtrodon and lǽddon *loquebantur simul*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* leiða *to make a person loathe a thing : O. Sax.* a-lēdian *to disgust : O. H. Ger.* leidan *accusare, detestari* ; leidēn *execrari, odiosum facere.*] v. be-lǽdan, lādian.

lǽdd[u], e ; lǽddo ; *indecl. ; f. An injury, offence, hatred, enmity, malice* :—Lǽdde *livoris*, Wt. Voc. ii. 50, 16. Miꝺ lǽdo hæfe ðū fūnd dīnne *odio habebis inimicum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 43. Lǽddo *odio*, 24, 10. Sefe unlage rǽre oðde undōm gedēme heonon forþ for lǽdde oðde for feohfange he *that from this time forth shall set up unjust law, or judge unjust judgement on account of malice or of bribery*, L. C. S. 15 ; Th. i. 384, 9. Þurh Þendan lǽdde hyra cyninges, Bd. 3, 18 ; S. 546, 14. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt ārest ðæt man tō ōðrum lǽdde hæbbe *now first it is murder, that a man hate another*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Ne dōm ic ðē lǽdo *non facio tibi injuriam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 13. Ðæt hié ongieten ðæt ðæt sindon ða forman lǽddo ðe hié Gode gedoon mǽgen *ut noverint, quod hanc primam injuriam faciunt Deo*, Past. 45, 2 ; Swt. 329, 7. Ðara lǽdda de gē lange drugon *for the injuries that ye have suffered long*, Judth. 11 ; Thw. 23, 36 ; Jud. 158. Hē miꝺ lǽddum ūs eglan möste, Thw. 24, 12 ; Jud. 185. Ðone Jacobum Judēa leorneras ofslōgan for Cristes lǽddum *that James the disciples of the Jews slew from hatred to Christ*, Shrn. 93, 12. Lǽddum hwōpan *to threaten injuries*, Exon. 64 a ; Th. 230, 31 ; Ph. 582. [Cf. *Icel.* leiða ; *f. irksomeness : O. H. Ger.* leida ; *f. accusatio.*]

læt-hȳdig ; *adj. Slow-minded, slow of thought, dull* :—Nis mon on moldan . . . ðæs læthȳdig ðæt hine se ārgifa ealles biscyrge mōdes crælta *no man is there on earth so dull, that the bounteous giver hath quite cut him off from powers of mind*, Exon. 78 b ; Th. 294, 5 ; Crā. 10.

læt-līce ; *adv. Slowly* :—Ðā andswarode hē him lætlice *then he answered him slowly*, Guthl. 20 ; Gdwin, 80, 12. Lætlīcor *more slowly* Exon. 118 a ; Th. 454, 16 ; Hy. 4, 33.

lætmest. v. lætemest.

læt-rǽde ; *adj. Slow of counsel, deliberate* :—Oft mon bip suiðe wandigendre æt ælcum weorce and suiðe lætrǽde and wēnaþ menn ðæt hit sie for suārmōdnesse and for unarodscipe and bip ðeáh for wisdōme and for wærscipe *often a man will be very hesitating in every action, and very deliberate, and men suppose that it is from stupidity and from cowardice, and yet it is from wisdom and caution ;* the Latin however has ꝺ sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur,' Past. 20, 1 ; Swt. 149, 14.

lætsum ; *adj. Slow, late* :—Wæs swīðe lætsum geār on corne and on ælces cynnes wæstmum *it was a very late year for corn and crops of every kind*, Chr. 1089 ; Erl. 226, 18.

lætt, e ; *f. A lath* :—Lætta *asseres*, Ælfc. Gl. 29 ; Som. 61, 42 ; Wrt. Voc. 26, 41. Latta *vel* reafteres *asseres*, 108 ; Som. 78, 123 ; Wrt. Voc. 58, 35, [*Hic asser* a lath, Wrt. Voc. 235, 37 : *Prompt. Parv.* lathe latthe, laththe *tignus, tignum, tigillum : O. H. Ger.* latta, lata *tignum, asser, tegula : Ger.* latte *a lath.*]

læuw. v. leów.

lǽwa, an ; *m. A betrayer, traitor* :—Lǽwa *proditor* vel *traditor*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 43. Judam scarioð se wæs lǽwa [hlēga, Lind] *iudam scarioth qui fuit proditor*, Lk. Skt. 6, 16. His lǽwa him tācen sealde *dederat traditor eius signum eis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 44 : Homl. Th. ii. 246, 10. Mid Judan ðe Cristes lēwa wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 21. Hēr is ðæs lǽwan hand *ecce manus tradentis me*, Lk. Skt. 22, 21.

lǽwan ; *p. de To betray* :—Þonne lǽweþ bröðer öðerne hǽðnum on deáþ and sunu se lǽweþ his fæder *then one brother shall betray another to the heathen to death, and a son he shall betray his father*, Blickl. Homl. 171, 21. [*Goth.* lēwjan, *to betray : O. H. G.* gi-lāti ; *p.* (*he*) *betrayed.*] v. be-lǽwan.

lǽwed, léud, es ; *m. A layman* :—Gif man lēud ofsleá an þeówþe licge būtan wyrgelde *if a layman be slain while thieving, let no wergild be paid for the slaying.* L. Wih. 25 ; Th. i. 42, 13. v. next word.

lǽwede ; *adj. Lay, laic, not learned, not of the church* ; by gradual change of meaning it has become the later *lewd* :—Lǽwede man *laicus*, Wt. Voc. 72, 8. Ðara manna sum wæs becoren preóst sum wæs lǽwede sum wæs wīfmon *e quibus hominibus quidam erat adtonsus ut clericus, quidam laicus, quædam femina*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 628, 35. Hī underfēngon ða dígelnyssa ðære lāre ðe ðæt lǽwede folc undergitan ne mihte *they* [*the apostles*] *received the mysteries of the doctrine that the unlearned people could not understand*, Homl. Th. i. 190, 13. Būton ða lāreówas screádian symle ða leahtras þurh heora lāre áweg ne bip ðæt lǽwede folc wæstmbǽre on gódum weorcum, ii. 74, 17. Hē munuclīce leofode betwux ðam lǽwedan folce *he lived as a monk among laymen*, 97, 67. Sum wer wæs on lǽwedum hāde *fuit vir in laico habitu*, Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 632, 7. Þeáh ðe hé ðā gyt on lǽwedum hāde beón sceolde . . . hé munuclīfe gyta swíðor lifde ðonne ðonne lǽwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 9–11. Ðæt hit nǽfre on lǽdu hand ne wende *that it should never pass to a lay hand*, Chart. Th. 166, 21. Ealle ge bescorene ge lǽwede, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 526, 36 : 5, 7 ; S. 621, 14. Ða ðe mid him wǽron swíðust lǽwde *qui cum ipso erant, maxime laici*, 5, 6 ; S. 618, 42. Ða witan ealle ge hādode ge lǽwede *all the witan both churchmen and laymen*, Chr. 1014 ; Erl. 150, 4. Ne ūre nǽnig his līf ne fadode swá swá hé scolde, ne gehādode regollīce ne lǽwede lahlīce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. Þurh gelǽredra regolbryce and þurh lǽwedra lahbryce *through breach of* [*monastic*] *rule by the learned and breach of law by the unlearned*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. [In the later English the *lewed* are contrasted with the *lered*, e. g. *Orm.* 3a *læwedd* folc, 3a *læredd* ; and Robert Manning writes 'not for þe *lerid* bot for the *lewed* :' *Prompt. Parv.* lewde *illiteratus, inscius, ignarus, laicus.*]

lǽwend, es ; *m. One who betrays, a traitor* :—Lǽwend *proditor*, Ælfc. Gl. 85 ; Som. 73, 125 ; Wrt. Voc. 49, 18 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 75. Lēwend, Kent. Gl. 1156.

lǽwerce. v. lǽwerce.

Lǽwes, Lǽwe *Lewes in Sussex* :—Tō Lǽwe [other MS. Lǽwes] *at Lewes*, L. Ath. i. 14 ; Th. i. 208, 1. Æt Hamme wiꝺ Lǽwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 388, 18. Hamme juxta Lǽwes, vi. 46, 11.

lāf, e ; *f.* I. *what is left, remnant, remains, relic, remainder, rest, lave* [in northern dialects] :—Lāf *superstes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 11, 7. Healnies lāf *stipulæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 59 ; Som. 67, 131 ; Wt. Voc. 38, 51. Ðǽr wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslægen and sió lāf wiꝺ done here friþ nam *there was immense slaughter, and those who were left made peace with the Danes*, Chr. 867 ; Erl. 72, 17 ; 894 ; Erl. 93, 1. Seó wǽpna lāf *the weapons' leavings, the survivors of a battle*, Cd. 93 ; Th. 121, 5 ; Gen. 2005. Secg gāra lāf se ða gūþe genæs, 94 ; Th. 121, 32 ; Gen. 2019. Ða Norþmen dreórig darapa lāf, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 115, 3 ; Ædelst. 54. Seoddan se écea dǽl of þíð ðæt is seó sāwl hwæt hīþ elles seó lāf būton wyrma mete *when the eternal part, that is the soul, is gone, what else is the rest but food for worms?* Blickl. Homl. iii. 32. Ic beó tō lāfe *reste*, Ælfc. Gr. 24 ; Som. 25, 62. Ne wearþ ðǽr forþon ān Bret tō lāfe *there* [*at Anderida*] *was not even one Briton left*, Chr. 491 ; Erl. 14, 7. Ðæs folces ðe ðǽr tō

lâfe wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 20. Betâcan eów on hæ̂denra hand heries lâfe *to deliver you into the hands of the heathen, all that is left of* or *by a host*, Wulfst. 295, 20. Sumes þinges lâfe *reliquiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 19. Lâfa árleásra forwurþaþ *reliquiæ impiorum interibunt*, Ps. Spl. 36, 40. Wætra lâfe *the survivors of the flood*, Cd. 75; Th. 93, 21; Gen. 1549. Hí nâmon ða lâfa *tulerunt reliquias*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 20. II. *used in poetry of weapons with the gen. of the implement employed in making them* :—Ic eom wrâdra lâf fýres and feóle *I am the leaving of foes, of fire and of file* [a sword, forged in the fire and sharpened by the file], Exon. 126 a; Th. 484, 6; Rä. 70, 3. Homera lâfa *swords*, Beo. Th. 5651; B. 2829: Exon. 102 b; Th. 388, 14; Rä. 6, 7: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 6; Ædelst. 6. III. *what is left as an inheritance, legacy, heirloom* [of armour or weapons: 'das schwert ist des mannes grösztes kleinod, das nur auf seinen nächsten männlichen erben übergeht' Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12]:—Beaduscrûda betst dæt mîne breóst were þ; dæt is Hrædlan lâf, Welandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 913; B. 454. Gomel swyrd Éanmundes lâf *an ancient sword, an heirloom from Eanmund*, 5216; B 2611: 5250; B. 2628. Ðæ̂r brægd eorl Beówulfes ealde lâfe, 1595; B. 795: 2981; B. 1488. Hét in gefetian Hrédles lâfe; næs sincmâddum sélra on sweordes hâd, 4389; B. 2191. IV. *a relict, widow* :—Lâf *vel* forlæten wîf *derelicta*, Ælfc. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 65; Wrt. Voc. 50, 46. Ne nime dæs forþfarenan lâf nânne ôderne man bûton his brôður *uxor defuncti non nubet alteri, sed accipiet eam frater ejus*, Deut. 25, 5. And æfre ne geweorþe dæt Cristen man gewîfige on dæs lâfe de swá neâh wære on woroldcundre sibbe *and never let it happen that a Christian man marry the relict of him who was so near* [*within the prohibited degrees*] *in worldly relationship*, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 15: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 23. Se forlêt his fulluht and lífode on hêdenum þeáwe swá dæt hê heafde his feder lâfe tô wîfe, Chr. 616; Erl. 21, 40. Paulinus genam Æ̂delburge Éadwines lâfe and gewât on scipe tô Cent, 633; Erl. 25, 21. Ða gewât Éadric . . . Ða hæfde Éadrîc lâfe and nân bearn *then Eadric died . . . Eadric left a widow but no child*, Chart. Th. 272, 22. [*Goth.* laiba *a remnant: O. Frs.* lâva: *O. Sax*, lêba: *Icel.* leif: *O. H. Ger.* leiba.]

DER. ege-, ende-, eormen-, here-, húsel-, met-, sæ̂-, un-, weá-, ýð-, yrfe-lâf.

lafian; *p.* ode *To lave, bathe, pour water on* :—Nim done wætan and wyrm and lafa dín heáfod mid *take the liquor and warm it and lave thy head with it*, Lchdm. iii. 48, 7. Wyrc dæt bæþ of ðâm ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre gecnuwa ða wyrta swíðe wel lege on dæt wæter lafa on done swíle *make the bath of the same herbs in cold spring-water, pound the herbs very thoroughly, lay on, pour the water on to the swelling*, L. M., I, 31; Lchdm. ii. 74, 29. Genim beren eár beseng lege on swá hât and hât wæter lafa on *take a barley ear, singe it, apply it as hot as possible, and pour hot water on*, I, 51; Lchdm. ii. 124, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* labian, labên, labôn *reficere, refocillare: Ger.* laben.] v. ge-lafian.

lafor, es; *m. A leopard* [so Cockayne, but ought not the word in the following passage to be *eoforas*?]:—Swelce éac laforas ðæ̂r cwôman unmæ̂tlîcre micelnisse and monig óðer wildeór and eác tigris *nec minus apri ingentis forme mixti maculosis lincibus tygribusque*, Nar. 15, 1.

-lafte. v. twi-lafte.

lag-. v. lah-.

laga, an; *m. Law* :—Stande ân laga, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22, MS. B. Ræ̂de gê forþ lagan fyrþor ic wolde gíf mê tô anhagode *proceed further in determining laws; I would, if it were convenient for me*, Wulfst. 275, 11. v. riht-, woruld-laga.

-laga. v. ân-, ût-laga.

lagian; *p.* ode *To make a law, ordain* :—Lagiaþ gôde woruldlagan and lecgaþ dæ̂rtôeácan dæt ûre cristendôm stande *ordain good secular laws, and add thereto the establishment of our christianity*, Wulfst. 274, 7. [*Kath.* lahede *ordained.*] v. ge-in-, in-, ût-lagian.

lago-. v. lagu-.

lagu, e; *f. Law, statute, decree, regulation, rule, fixed custom* :—Lagu *jus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 12, 22. God him sette æ dæt ys open lagu dam folce tô steóre *God appointed them law, that is a plain rule, for the guidance of the people*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36. *Deuteronomium* dæt ys ôder lagu, 39. Gif hê hine lâdian will dô dæt be dam deópestan âde on Engla lage and on Dena lage be dam de heora lagu sî *if he will clear himself, let him do it by the most solemn oath in the district under English law; in that under Danish, by what their law may be*, L. Eth. vi. 37; Th. i. 324, 20. Manna gehwilc ôdrum beóde dæt riht dæt hê wille dæt man him beóde and dæt is swýðe riht lagu *let every man offer that justice to another that he wishes to be offered to himself, and that is a very just rule*, 49; Th. i. 326, 32. Nû is seó ealde lagu geendod æfter Cristes tôcyme and men ne ceósaþ nû on dissere cristenan lage of nânum biscopcynne ôðerne biscop ac of sélcum cynne *now the old law is ended after Christ's advent, and men do not now under the Christian law choose a bishop from an episcopal race, but from any race*, L. Ælfc. P. 40; Th. ii. 380, 24. Hig gesceótaþ tô Aarones dæle and his suna écre lage *cedent in partem Aaron et filiorum ejus jure perpetuo*, Ex. 29, 28. Hwî forgýmaþ dine leorningcnihtas ûre yldrena lage? . . . Gê for nâht dydon Godes bebod for eówre lage *quare discipuli tui transgrediuntur traditionem seniorum*? . . . *Irritum fecistis mandatum Dei propter traditionem vestram*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2, 6. Ðâr hæfþ âne lage earm and se welega *there poor and rich shall have one law*, Dôm. L. 12, 163. Godes lage healdan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 105, 36, 23. Hê niwade dâr Cnutes lage, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ðâr þegen âge twegen costas lufe odde lage *where a thane has two alternatives love or law* [i. e. where a case may be arranged amicably or by appeal to law], L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 6. Dis synd da bebodu and dômas and laga de drihten gesette *hæc sunt judicia atque præcepta et leges quas dedit dominus*, Lev. 26, 46. Dis ys seó æ de Moises foresette and laga and dômas *ista est lex quam proposuit Moyses, et hæc testimonia et ceremoniæ atque judicia*, Deut. 4, 44–45. Ic wille dæt hig beón swá gódera lagana wurde swá hig best wæran on âniges cynges dæge *I will that they be entitled to as good laws as there ever have been in any king's day*, Chart. Th. 416, 24. And ic wille dæt woruldgerihta mid Denum standan be swá gódum lagum swá hý betst geceósen mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 30. Hwilc ôder þeód is swá mære dæt hæbbe laga and rihte dômas and ealle æ *quæ est alia gens sic inclyta, ut habeat ceremonias justaque judicia et universam legem*, Deut. 4, 8. Hê lægde laga dæt swá hwâ swá slôge heort odde hinde dæt hine man sceolde blendian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 26. Ic wylle dæt man rihte laga upp ârære and âghwilce unlage georne âfylle, L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 7. In the phrases *on Engla, Dena*, &c. *lage*, which may be compared with the *Icel. í þrænda lögum, lagu* is nearly equivalent to 'district in which certain [English, Danish, &c.] laws prevail,' and in Cl. & V. Dict. [v. lög ii.] *lög* is rendered 'law community, commmion, also a law district.' So in L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 3 it is said:—Gif hlâford his þeówan freólsdæge nýde tô weorce gylde lahslîtte inne on Deone lage and wîte mid Englum. These laws are the first in which *lagu* or *lah-* occurs, afterwards these forms are not unfrequent, and are continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror 'en Dene lahe, en Merchene lahe, en West Sexene lahe.' Th. i. 466, and in L. H. I. 'in Denelaga,' 566. From the time of the appearance of the word it would seem that its use was due to Scandinavian influence. v. Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 15 sqq. In Icelandic the word is used in the sense of law only in *pl.* lög: *Dan.* lov. v. land-, mæg-, riht-, þegen-, un-, woruld- lagu; laga *and* lah.

lagu, lago; *m.* I. *sea, water* :—Dæt gelimpan sceal dætte lagu flôweþ ofer foldan *it shall come to pass that the sea shall flow over the earth [at the last day]*, Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 1; Dôm. 1. Lagu, wæter under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 3265; B. 1630. Lagu lâcende *the tossing water*, Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 437. Lyft and lagu [cf. *Icel.* lopt ok lögr] land ymbclyppaþ gârsecg embegyrt guniena rice *air and sea embrace earth, ocean girds round the kingdom of men*, Bt. Mt. Fox 9, 72; Met. 9, 40. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe and lagu swîge, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 16; Rä. 4, 11. Lagu land geféol lyft wæs onhrêred *sea fell to earth, air was stirred* [*of the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*], Cd. 167; Th. 208, 12; Exod. 482. Ðâ gesundrod wæs lago wið lande, 8; Th. 10, 27; Gen. 163. Lago yrnende, 12; Th. 13, 32; Gen. 211. Willfiód ongan lytligan eft, lago ebbade [*of the subsiding deluge*], 71; Th. 85, 12; Gen. 1413. Mid lande and mid loge mid wude and mid felde *cum terra et cum aqua, cum sylva et cum agro*, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 1. Under lyft ofer lagu, Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Â hafaþ longunge seóe on lagu fundaþ, 82 a; Th. 308, 30; Seef. 47. Ne lagu drêfde ne of [on?] lyfte fleág *it troubled not water, nor flew it in air*, 106 a; Th. 404, 31; Rä. 23, 16. Ic ymb sîþ spræce and on lagu þence, 119 a; Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. II. *the name of the Rune* ᚹ :—Lagu byþ leódum langsum geþuht gif hî sculun nêdan on nacan tealtum *water to men wearisome seemeth, if they must venture on vessel unsteady*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 19; Rün. 21. Swá ᚹ tôgîdæþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2536; El. 1269. [*Goth.* (see the name of Gothic *l*) lagus: *O. Sax*, lagu (in cpds.): *Icel.* lögr; *m. sea, water, liquid*; also *name of Rune* ᚹ: *O. H. Ger.* lagu *name of Runic letter.*]

lagu-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in matters connected with the sea* :—Lagucræftig mon, Beo. Th. 423; B. 209.

lagu-fæ̂dm, es; *m. A watery embrace* :—Ýð sió brûne lagufæ̂dme beleólc *the dark wave played round me with its watery embrace*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 26; Rä. 61, 7.

lagu-fæsten, es; *n. A water-fastness, sea, ocean* :—Ofer lagufæsten, Andr. Kmbl. 796; An. 398: 1650; An. 826: Elen. Kmbl. 2031; El. 1017. Lagofæsten, 497; El. 249.

lagu-flód, es; *m. Sea, ocean, stream, wave, water* :—Lagufiód *unda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 33. Lyfthelm and lagufiód *air and sea*, Menol. Fox 553; Gn. C. 46. Swá wê on lagufióde ofer ceald wæter ceólum liðan geond sídne sæ, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 16; Cri. 851. Heliseus leóle ofer lagufiód on swoutâde, 75 b; Th. 283, 2; Jul. 674. Fereþ oft lagofiód on lyfte *oft bears water aloft*, 114 b; Th. 440, 3; Rä. 59, 12. Æ̂r gescôp êce dryhten lagufióda bigong *before had the Lord eternal created the course of the waters*, 54 b; Th. 193, 29; Az. 129: Bt. Met. Fox 20, 345; Met. 20, 173. Twelf sîþum dæt tîrfæste lond geondlâce lagufióda wynn *fons duodecies undis irrigat omne nemus*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 16; Ph. 70. Lagefiódum þodenum *ceruleis turbinibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 38. ᚹ flódum bilocen, Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 26; Cri. 807. Ofer lagoflódas, Andr. Kmbl. 487; An. 244.

lagu-lád, e; *f. A way across water*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 19; Wand. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 627: An. 314. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lagu-lidandi *a seafarer.*]

lagu-mearh, -mearg: *m. A sea-steed, ship*, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 7; Gū. 1306. [Cf. *Icel.* lög-dýr, -fákr *a ship.*]

lagu-sīþ, es; *m. A sea-journey*:—Dære läfe lagosīþa *for those who are left after sea-journeyings* [*those who were saved in the ark*]. Cd. 67; Th. 81, 11; Gen. 1343. Lagosīþa rest *rest from sea-journeyings* [*on coming out of the ark*], 73; Th. 89, 26; Gen. 1486.

lagu-strēt, e; *f. A sea-road, the sea*:—Ofer lagustræte, Beo. Th. 483; B. 239.

lagu-streám, es; *m. Sea, stream, river, water*:—Folde and lagustream *earth and sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 86; Met. 11, 43. On lagostreáme [*the Danube*], Elen. Kmbl. 273; El. 137. Lyft wið lagustreám *air with water*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 22; Sch. 84. Lād ofer lagustreám, Andr. Kmbl. 845; An. 423: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 31; Met. 26, 16. Ðær lagustreámas wyllan onspringaþ *fons in medio est*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 27; Ph. 62. Lagustreáma full *full of water*, 102 a; Th. 385, 1; Rä. 4, 38. Ælys mē and genere wið lagustreámum manegum wæterum *eripe me, et libera me de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 8: Cd. 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. Ofer lagustreámas [*the waters of the deluge*], 161; Th. 201, 5; Exod. 367. Ofer lagustreámas *across the sea*, Beo. Th. 599; B. 297. [*O. Sax.* lagu-strōm.]

lagu-swimmend, es; *m. A creature that swims, a fish*:—Lagu-swimmendra, Salm. Kmbl. 580; Sal. 289.

lah; *n.*(?) *Law*:—Ælc mynetere de betihtlad sī bīcge him lah mid xii ōran [cf. bicge him lage, Th. i. 294, 8] *let every minter that is accused buy himself law with xii ores* [v. lah-ceáp], L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296. 16. [*Icel.* lög, is neuter.] v. lagu; lah-ceáp.

lah-breca, an; *m. A law-breaker*, Scint. 2, Lye.

lah-bryce, es; *m. A breach of the law*:—Dæt wæs geworden dæs de hē sæde þurh gelēredra regolbryce and þurh lǣwedra lahbryce *that happened, according to him* [*Gildas*], *through the violation of their rule by ecclesiastics, and through the breaking of the law by laymen*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 199. Deōfisce dǣda on mistlīcan lahbrycan [MS. D. lagbrycan] on hādbrycan and on ǣwbrycan *devilish deeds in the shape of diverse violations of law, of holy orders and of marriage*, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18. Wearþ ðes þeódscipe swīðe forsyngod þurh lahbrycas and þurh ǣswicas þurh hādbrycas and þurh ǣwbrycas, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 147.

lah-ceáp, -cōp, es; *m. Payment made for re-entry into legal rights which have been lost*; redemptio privilegiorum quæ per utlagationem fuerint amissa:—Lahceáp, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Lahcōp, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. In the note on the latter passage an illustration is quoted from old Danish Law, where 'bylagh' [*town law*] being lost under certain conditions after an absence of a year and a day, a man 'bōr at *kōbe* sigh thet igen a ny.' The term is found in Old Sleswick Law:—'Rex habet quoddam speciale debitum in Slæswick, quod dicitur *Lægkkōp*, quo redimitur ibi hereditas [quorundam] morientium.' In the same passage occurs the phrase 'emere lagh.' v. lah.

lah-lic; *adj. Lawful*, Scint. 9, Lye. v. next word.

lah-lice; *adv. Lawfully, according to law*:—Ne ūre nǣnig his līf ne fadode swā swā hē scolde ne gehādode regollice ne lǣwede lahlice *nor hath any one of us ordered his life as he should, neither those ordained according to their rules nor the laymen according to the law*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 107, 78. Dæt hī lǣran dæt gehādode menn regollice libban and lǣwede lahlice heora līf fadian, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 27.

lah-mann, es; *m. A man acquainted with, and whose duty it was to declare, the law*:—xii lahmenn scylon riht tēcean Wealan and Ænglan vi Englisene and vi Wylisce. Þolien ealles dæs hỹ āgon gif hī wōh tēccen oþþe geládian hī dæt hī bet ne cūþon *xii lawmen shall declare the law to Welsh and English, vi English and vi Welsh. Let them forfeit all they own if they declare wrong; or clear themselves* [*on the ground*] *that they knew no better*, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. In L. Ed. C. 38; Th. i. 461, 21 the latinized form of the word occurs:—Postea inquirat justicia per *lagemannos*, et per meliores homines de burgo vel hundredo vel villa. See Cl. & Vig. Dict. *sub voce* lögmaðr.

lah-riht, es; *n. Legal right*:—Æghwylc lahriht ge burhriht ge landriht *every legal right, both of town and country*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 19. Gif hwā openne widercwyde ongeán lahriht Cristes oþþe cyninges gewyrce *if any one act in open contradiction to the legal right of Crist or of the king*, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 9.

lah-slit; *n*[?]; -sliht, -slite, es; *m*; -slitt, e; *f.* According to its component parts the word means *a breach or violation of the law;* in the Laws however it is applied to *the fine payable for the breach*, and is used only with reference to the Danes, the corresponding term among the English being *wite*:—Beó se wið done cyninge hundtwelftig scill. scyldig on Engla lage . . . and on Dena lage lahslites scyldig, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 15. Gebēte dæt he dæm de seó dǣd sỹ swā be wīte swā be lahslīte [lahslite, MS. B.] *let him make 'bot' for that according to what the deed is, either by 'wite'* [*if English*] *or by 'lahslit'* [*if Danish*], L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Gif preóst fulluhtes forwyrne ðam de dæs þearf sỹ, gylde wīte mid Englum and mid Denum lahslit, dæt is twelf ōran, 10–13. Gylde swā wīte swā lahslīte [lahslite, MS. B], 2; Th. i. 168, 3. Gylde lahslitte inne on Deone lage and wīte mid Englum, 7; Th. i. 172, 3. Lahslite, 8; Th. i. 172, 7. Lahslit, 9; Th. i. 172, 11. Ðonne gilde hē lahsliht, L. N. P. L. 51: 52: 53; Th. ii. 298, 9: 12: 15. The word is continued in the Laws of William the Conqueror:—In Danelahe erit in forisfactura de suo *laslite* [*laxlite* in French], Th. i. 483, 24. In Th. i. 168, note a, a passage is quoted from old Swedish law in which 'lagslihtʼ occurs. See also Grmm. R. A. 623: Steenstrup's Normannerne, iv. 264 sqq.

lah-wita, an; *m. One who has a knowledge of law, a lawyer*:—Cyningan and bisceopan eorlan and heretogan gerēfan and deman lārwitan and lahwitan gedafenaþ mid rihte dæt hī Godes riht lufian *it rightly befits kings and bishops, nobles and generals, sheriffs and judges, those who have learning and those who know law, to love God's justice*, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 14.

lām, es; *n. Clay, mud, mire, earth*:—Laam *argilla*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 35; Wrt. Voc. 37, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 66. Lām *a[r]gella*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 7: *limus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 4: Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 81. Lāmes gelīcnes *the body* [*after death*], Exon. 98 a; Th. 368, 9; Seel. 19. God gesceóp man of dære eorþan lāme *formavit dominus deus hominem de limo terræ*, Gen. 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 12, 29: 236, 15. Āfæstnod ic eom on lāme grundes *I sink in deep mire;* infixus sum in limo profundi, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Genera mē of lāme *deliver me out of the mire;* eripe me de luto, C. 68, 18. Lāme bitolden *covered with earth* [*buried*], Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 11; Ph. 555: 50 a; Th. 173, 27; Gū. 1167: 117 b; Th. 451, 5; Dōm. 99. Ic āworpe ða myht fram mē de mē fram dē gehāten ys swā dæt lām de ic myd mỹnum fōtum ontrede *I cast away from me the power that is promised me by thee, as the dirt that I tread upon with my feet*, Shrn. 151, 22. [*O. L. Ger.* lēmo, leimo *limus: O. H. Ger.* leim *argilla, limus, lutum: Ger.* lehm.]

lama, loma, lame; *adj. Lame, disabled in the limbs, maimed, crippled, weak, paralysed, palsied, paralytic*:—On sīdan lama *pleuriticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 25; Wrt. Voc. 19, 31. Lame *debilis* vel *enervatus*, 77; Som. 72, 22; Wrt. Voc. 45, 55. *Conclamatus* i. *commotus, convocatus, desperatus, vel* loma, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 28: *conclamatus*, 105, 20. Ānne man se wæs lama *hominem qui erat paraliticus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 18. Ic eom lama þearfa *egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 22. Ða læg dær sum creópere lama fram cildhāde *then lay there a cripple lame from his childhood*, Homl. Skt. 10, 25. Ānne bædrydan for eahte geárum lama *a bedridden man paralysed for eight years*, 42. Man ne mót nān þing gehālan on restedagum þēh hyt lama beó nū hælþ hē āgðer ge healte ge blynde ge deáfe ge dumbe ge gebỹgede laman and deófolseóce, Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 29. An mæden seó wæs lama *puella paralytica*, Bd. 3, 9: S. 533, 5. Hē wæs lama and eallra his lima þēnunge benumen *deficiente penitus omni membrorum officio*, 5, 5: S. 617, 37. Mid langre ādle laman legeres swīðe gehefigod *longo paraly:is morbo gravatam*, 3, 9: S. 534, 5. Oft him feorran tō laman liomsceóce cwōmon healle hreófe and blinde *oft to him from far came the lame, the crippled, the halt, the leprous, and the blind*, Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214. Lamena [lamana, MS. B.] hē is lǣce *of the lame it is the leech*, Salm. Kmbl. 155; Sal. 77. Iii hit oftræd and hié tō loman gerēnode dæt hié mec ǣnigre note nytte beón ne meahton *duos et l. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 26. Laman *paralyticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. [*O. Sax.* lamo: *O. Frs.* lam, lom: *Icel.* lami, lama: *Dan.* lam *lame, palsied, paralytic: O. H. Ger.* lam *claudus, mancus, debilis, paralyticus.*] v. ād-, lim- lama.

lamb, es; *and* lamber; *n. A lamb*:—Dæt lamb sceal beón ānwintre *erit agnus anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5. Hēr is Godes lamb *ecce agnus dei*, Jn. Skt. 1, 29. Swā plegende lamp *quasi agnus lasciviens*, Kent. Gl. 214. Hē gefullode ðone wulf and geworhte tō lambe *he baptized the wolf and made it a lamb*, Homl. Th. i. 390, 26. Godes lomber folgian, Exon. 48 a; Th. 164, 22; Gū. 1015. Nyme ælc mann ān lamb *tollat unusquisque agnum*, Ex. 12, 3. Swā swā lamb *sicut agni*, Ps. Spl. 113, 4. Swā scōne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Lambra, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Mid lamba rysle *cum adipe agnorum*, Deut. 32, 14. Abram gesette seofon lamb on sundron *statuit Abram septem agnas seorsum*, Gen. 21, 28. Ic eów sende swā swā lamb [lombor, Lind: lombor, Rush.] betwux wulfas *ego mitto vos sicut agnos inter lupos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 3. Heald mīne lamb [lombor, lomboro, Lind: lombor, Rush.] *pasce agnos meos*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15, 16. [*Orm.* lammbre; *pl: Ayenb. Piers P.* lambren: *Goth. O. Sax. Icel. O. H. Ger.* lamb; in *O. H. Ger.* lember, lembir *as well as* lamb *are found in pl.* v. Grff. ii. 214.]

lambes cerse, an; *f. Lamb's cress*; cardamine hirsuta;—Cersan sǣdes sume men hātaþ lambes cersan, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 24, 16. v. E. D. S. Plant names.

Lamb-, Lambe-hỹþ, e; *f. Lambeth in Surrey*:—Hēr forþferde Hardacnut æt Lambhỹþe, Chr. 1041; Erl. 167, 30. Ðis synd ða landgemǣre intō Lambehỹþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 158, 4. v. hỹþ.

lam-byrd, e; *f. A lame, weak, imperfect birth*, Lchdm. iii. 66, 22. v. læt-byrd.

lām-fæt, es; *n. A vessel of clay, the body*, Exon. 74 a; Th. 277, 9; Jul. 578: 100 a; Th. 375, 4: Seel. 133.

lamprede, an; *f. A lamprey* [Low Latin *lampreda.*]:—Hwilce fixas

geféhst đú? Lampredan *quales pisces capis? murænas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* lampreda, lantprida *murenula*, Grff. ii. 241.]

lām-pytt, es ; *m. A clay-pit* :—Swā andlang mearce on lāmpyttas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 252, 24.

lām-seāde [?], an ; *f. A clay-* [*or mud-*] *pit* :—Of sceadwellan in lām-seādan ; of lāmseādan in ledene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 80, 14.

lām-wyrhta, an ; *m. A worker in clay, a potter* : — Lāmwyrhte [-wrihta, Lind.] *figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 7. Lāmwyrhtæ [-wrihtæs, Lind.], 10.

LAND, es ; *n.* I. Land as opposed to water or air, *earth* :—Wē đec in lyft geläddun oftugon đē landes wynna *we led thee aloft, earth's pleasures withdrew from thee*, Exon. 39 b ; Th. 130, 15 ; Gū. 438. Đā siđđan tōferđon đa apostolas wide landes geond ealle đās world *then afterwards the apostles separated and went far and wide on earth, throughout all this world*, L. Ælfc. P. 21 ; Th. ii. 372, 6 : Wulfst. 105, 6. Monigra folca ceápstōw of lande and of sǽ cumendra *multorum emporium populorum terra marique venientium*, Bd. 2, 3 ; S. 504, 19. Úsic æt lande gebrohte, 5, 1 : S. 614, 10. Hig tugon hyra scypo tō lande *subductis ad terram navibus*, Lk. Skt. 5, 11. Đā cōmon hié tō lande on Cornwalum, Chr. 891 ; Erl. 88, 11. Wǽron đa menn uppe on lande of āgāne, 897 ; Erl. 95, 24. Ān scip flotigende swā nēh đan lande swā hit nýxt mǽge, 1031 : Erl. 162, 7. Đā gesundrod wæs lago wið lande. Cd. 8 ; Th. 10, 27 ; Gen. 163. Com đā tō lande swíđmōd swyman, Beo. Th. 3250 ; B. 1623. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer lande, Exon. 101 b ; Th. 383, 15 ; Rā. 4, 11. Lifigende đa đe land tredaþ *living creatures that walk the earth*, Cd. 10 ; Th. 13, 16 ; Gen. 203. II. *a land, country, region, district, province* :—Đæs landes gold ys golda sēlost *asrum terræ illius optimum est*, Gen. 2, 12. Is seó cirice on Campania đæs landes gemæro *the church is on the borders of the land of Campania*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 19. Úres landes mann *nostras* : eówres landes mann *vestras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15 ; Zup. 94, 8 : 102, 21. Ne nim đū nāne sibbe wið đæs landes menn *ne ineas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Twegen landes menn and ān æl|þeódig, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 20. Twegen sacerdas de ǽr on lífe wǽron his landes menn *two priests who before, when living, had been his countrymen*, 342, 3. Đā cōmon đa landes menn [*the Northumbrians*] tōgeánes him and hine ofslōgon, Chr. 1068 ; Erl. 205, 2. Hí wǽron of Galiléam đæm lande, Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Hē leng on đam lande gewunian ne mihte *he could not live longer in that country*, 113, 11. On Lindesse lande *in provincia Lindissi*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 34. Andreas sette his hand ofer đara wera eágan đe đǽr on lande wǽron *Andrew placed his hand upon the eyes of the men who were there in that country*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 3. Ceólwulf and Eádbald of đæm lande āfóron *Ceolwulf and Eadbald left the country*, Chr. 794 ; Erl. 58, 6. Æl|þeódige mæn of lande mid heora ǽhtum and mid synnum gewiten *let foreigners depart from the country with their goods and with their sins*, L. Wih. 4 ; Th. i. 38, 2. Þerh ōđer woeg eft gecerrdon in lond hiera *per aliam viam reversi sunt in regionem suam*, Mt. Kmbl, Lind. 2, 12. Mid đý hī đider cōman on land *cum illo advenissent*, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 624, 1. Đæt wǽron đa ǽrestan scipu Denisera monna đe Angelcynnes lond gesōhton, Chr. 787 ; Erl. 56, 16. Ælc dæra landa đe ænigne friþige dæra đe Ængla land hergie *every land that affords protection to any of those that harry England*, L. Eth. ii. 1 ; Th. i. 284, 17. Đā lǽdde hē mē on fyrran land *cum me in ulteriora produceret*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 628, 9. In đa nēsta gemæro and londo [lond, Rush.] *in proximas villas et vicos*. Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 36. III. *land, landed property, estate, cultivated land, country* [as opposed to *town*] :—Gesāwen æcer *vel* land *seges*, Ælfc. Gl. 97 ; Som. 76, 48 ; Wrt. Voc. 53, 55. Land *solum vel tellus vel terra*, *vel arvum*, 98 ; Som. 76, 98 ; Wrt. Voc. 54, 42. Đis land *hoc rus*, Ælf. Gr. 9 ; Som. 12, 21. Land *agellum*, Bd. 4, 12 ; S. 581, 5. Se ārfæsta bigenga dæs gāstlican landes *pius agri spiritalis cultor*, Bd. 2, 15 ; S. 519, 8. xii hīda gesettes landes *xii hides of cultivated land*, L. In. 64 : 65 ; Th. i. 144, 6 : 9. Be gyrde londes *of a yard of land*, 67 ; Th. i. 146, 1. Þolige landes and liies *let him lose land and life*, L. C. E. 2 ; Th. i. 358, 21. On lande *ruri*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 18. Sý hit binnan byrig sý hit upp on lande, L. C. S. 24 ; Th. i. 390, 5. Ge on lande ge on ōđrum þingum ge on ōđrum gestreónum *consisting of land and of other things and of other acquisitions*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 7. Noe began tō wircenne đæt land *cæpit Noe exercere terram*, Gen. 9, 20. Būton earmre wudewan đe nǽfde nān land *except a poor widow that had no land*, L. Ath. v. 2 ; Th. i. 230, 20. Færende on lond *euntes in villam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 12. Heora wlenca wǽron swíđe monigfealde on landum and on wīngeardum, Blickl. Homl. 99, 15. Hēr geswutelaþ on đissum gewrite đæt Leófric eorl and his gebedda habbaþ geunnen twā land *hac inscriptione manifestatur Leofricum comitem et Godgivam comitissam duas villas concessisse*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 20. Ælc đe forlǽt land [londo, Lind.] *omnis qui reliquit agros*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 29 : Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 636, 35. Feówer land hē forgeaf æl|þeódigum tō andfenge and tō ælmesdǽdum *he gave four estates for the reception of strangers and for deeds of charity*, Homl. Skt. 7, 386. Byrig and land þurhféran *oppida et rura peragrare*, Bd 3, 28 ; S. 560, 32 : 3, 30 ; S. 562, 13. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic languages.] DER. burg-, eá-, eard-, éast-, ēg-, el-, elc-, ēđel-, feld-, feor-, folc-, gehlot-, heáfod-, heáh-, íg-, in-, irfe-, irþ-, lín-, mearc-, mór-, omer-, sand-, síd-, sundor-, sundorgeref-, tún-, þeód-, un-, út-, wea[lh]-, wíd-, wyn-, wyrđe-land.

-landa. v. ge-landa.

land-ǽdl, e ; *f. Nostalgia* [so Cockayne, but cf. lond-úil *epilepsy*, Prompt. Parv.] : —Wíđ londádle, L. M. 2, 65 ; Lchdm. ii. 296, 13.

land-ælf, e ; *f. A land-elf* :—Landælfe *ruricolas musas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 83.

land-āgend, es ; *m. A land-owner, one of those to whom a country belongs, a native* :—Hī wǽron on myclum ege đām sylfan landāgendum đe hī ǽr híder laþedon *ipsis qui eos advocaverant indigenis essent terrori*, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 34 note. [Cf. *Icel.* land-eigandi *a land-owner*.]

land-āgende ; *adj. Owning land* :—Gif gesíþcund mon landāgende forsitte fyrde, geselle cxx scill. and þolie his landes, L. In. 51 ; Th. i. 134, 8. Landāgende man, L. N. P. L. 49 : 52 ; Th. ii. 298, 4 : 10. Landāgende men ic lǽrde đæt híé heora gafol mid gehygdum āguldon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. DER. un-landāgende.

land-ār, e ; *f. Property in land, landed estate* :—Of Seint Petres landāre *in territorio Sancti Petri*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 242, 16. Hē hīm đa landāre forgeaf đe hē đæt mynster on getimbrade *quo concedente et possessionem terræ largiente, ipsum monasterium fecerat*, Bd. 4, 18 ; S. 586, 35. Wilniende đætte héó him funden swylce londāre swylce hē mid ārum on beón mehte *desiring that they should provide him such an estate as he might reside on with dignity*, Chart. Th. 47, 21. Dæt land æt Bocinge intō Cristes cyrcean, and his ōđre landāre intō ōđran hālgan stówan, 540, 26. Nimaþ đis gōd and bicgaþ eów landāre, Homl. Th. i. 64, 12. Đa đe landāre hæfdon hī hit beceápodon, 316, 10 : ii. 224, 5. Ic wille đæt se cyng beó hláford đæs mynstres đe ic getimbrede, and đære landāra đe ic dyđerinn bēcweden hæbbe, Chart. Th. 547, 31.

land-begenga, an ; *m.* I. *a cultivator of land, husbandman, farmer* :—Se mæra landbegenga [londbegenga, MS. Cott.] *magnus colonus*, Past. 40, 3 ; Swt. 293, 2. Gif hit on Wōdnes dæig þunrige đæt tācnaþ landbigengena cwealm and cræftigra *if it thunder on Wednesday, that betokens death of husbandmen and craftsmen*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 14. Āgæf đa đǽm londbigencgum [-bigengum, Rush.] *locavit eam agricolis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 1. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native* :—Đā sægdon mē đa londbigengan *mihi locorum incole affirmabant*, Nar. 20, 16. Đām sylfan landbigengum *ipsis indigenis*, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 34. Ealle đa landbigengan ūtamǽran *omnes indigenas exterminare*, 4, 16 ; S. 584, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-pikengeo *accola, indigena*.]

land-begang, es ; *m. Cultivation of land, or habitation in a land* :—Londbigonges mīnes *incolatus mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 54. v. preceding word.

land-bōc ; *f. A charter in which land is granted* :—Đis is đara xxv hīda landbōc đe Eádgār cyng gebócede Gode and Sca. Marian intō Abbandūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 29, 10. Ic wylle đæt man āgyfe đām hīwum æt Domrahamme hyra landbēc, ii. 116, 35. Landbēc *donatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 77.

land-brǽce, es ; *m. Breaking up* or *ploughing of* [*fallow*] *land* :—Landbrǽce *procisio*, Ælfc. Gl. 1 ; *Som.* 55, 20 ; Wrt. Voc. 15, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* brāhha *aratio prima* ; brāhhōn *proscindere*, Grff. iii. 268 : *Ger.* brachen *to plough a field after it has been lying fallow*.]

land-būend, es ; *m.* I. *a cultivator of the land, husbandman* :—Fæder mīn londbūend [-býend, Rush.] is *pater meus agricola est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 1. Đa landbūendo *agricolæ*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 38. Đǽm londbūendum *agricolis*, 33 : 40 : Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 2. Đǽm scipmannum is beboden gelíce and đǽm landbūendum dæt ealles dæs đe him on heora ceápe geweaxe hig Gode done teóþan dǽl āgyfen *it is commanded to those who trade with ships, just as to those who cultivate land, that they give to God the tenth part of all their increase*, L. E. I. 35 ; Th. ii. 432, 28. Sende đa londbūend *misit agricolas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 34. II. *an inhabitant of a country, a native, a dweller on earth* :—Hælep wǽron irre landbūende *the men were angry, the inhabitants of the land*, Judth. 11 ; Thw. 24, 36 ; Jud. 226. Ælda bearn, londbūendra, Exon. 130 b ; Th. 500, 23 ; Rā. 89, 11. Gesette sunnan and mónan leóman tō leóhte landbūendum, Beo. Th. 191 ; B. 95. Londbūendum, Exon. 78 b ; Th. 295, 7 ; Crā. 29 : 87 a ; Th. 326, 22 ; Víd. 132. Londbūendum [*the Jews*], Judth. 12 ; Thw. 26, 7 ; Jud. 315. Ic dæt londbūend leóde mīne secgan hýrde *I heard the land's inhabitants, my people, say*, Beo. Th. 2694 ; B. 1345. v. next two words.

land-būend, e ; *f. A settlement, colony* :—Seó landbūend *colonia*, Nar. 33, 8. v. note p. 78.

land-būende ; *adj. Inhabiting a country, living on the earth* :—Hwā đæs leóhtes londbūende brūcan mōte *who that lives on land may enjoy that light*, Exon. 93 b ; Th. 351, 15 ; Sch. 80.

land-būness, e ; *f. A settlement, colony* :—Seó landbūness is swíđost cýpemonnum geseted *hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum*, Nar. 33, 15. Londbūnes *colonia*, 35, 18.

land-ceáp-, cōp, es ; *m. A fine* or *tax paid when land was purchased* :—Landcōp, L. Eth. iii. 3 ; Th. i. 292, 16. Landceáp, L. N. P. L. 67 ; Th. ii. 302, 5. Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Fordrēde mīnum þegne nigen hígida lond . . . hē salde tō londceápe xxx mancessan and nigen

hund scill. wið dæm londe *I, King Berchtwulf, sell my thane Forthred nine hides of land . . . he gave xxx mancusses as fine at the purchase, and nine hundred shillings for the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 5, 24–31. [Cf. *Icel.* land-kaup ; *n. the purchase of land ;* in Norse, *a fine to be paid to the king* by one exiled or banished : *O. Frs.* land-kāp.] v. lah-ceáp.

land-cofa, an ; *m.* A translation of *Sicima* [Shechem], Ps. Lamb. 59, 8.

landes mann. v. land.

land-fæstен, es ; *n. A land-fastness, a strong military position on land, a pass* :—Leonida on ānum nearwan londfæstenne him wiðstōd *Leonida in angustiis Thermopylarum obstitit*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 80, 14.

land-feoh ; *gen.* -feós ; *n.* ‘*A recognitory rent for land,*’ Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22. v. Kemble’s Saxons in England ii. 328–9.

land-fird, e ; *f. An expedition, journey by land, a land-force* :—Ne him tō ne dorste sciphere on sǽ ne landfyrd *the fleet durst not approach them at sea nor the land force* [*on land*], Chr. 1001 ; Erl. 137, 18. Man sceolde mid scypfyrde and eác mid landfyrde hym ongeán faran, 999 ; Erl. 134, 30. Se man ðe ætfleó fram his hlāforde sý hit on scypfyrde sý hit on landfyrde þolige ealles ðæs ðe hē āge and his āgenes feores, L. C. S. 78 ; Th. i. 420, 9. Ðæt is fyrdfara sig hit on scipfyrde sig hit on landfyrde *scilicet expeditio, sive sit in navali collectione, sive in pedestri*, Chart. Th. 333, 20. Ðā gestihtade hē ðæt hē wolde landfyrde ðider gelǽdan *terrestri itinere illo venire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15 ; S. 541, 26.

land-folc, es ; *n. The people of a land or country* :—Hwæðer ðæt landfolc sī tō gefeohte strangliċ oððe untrumliċ *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20. Ðet landfolc hardliċe wiðstōd *the people resisted stoutly*, Chr. 1046 ; Erl. 171, 4 : 1070 ; Erl. 207, 22. On sumere tīde com micel hungor on ðam lande and gehwǽr ðæt landfolc micclum geangsumode *at one time a great famine came on the land and very much afflicted the people everywhere*, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 32 : 164, 19.

land-fruma, an ; *m. A prince of a country* :—Leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 61 ; B. 31.

land-gafol, es ; *n. Rent for land* :—Hē sceal landgafol syllan *he must pay rent*, L. R. S. 2 ; Th. i. 432, 13. Hē sceal . . . his lāforde wyrcan . . . ne þearf hē landgafol syllan *he must work for his lord, then he need not pay rent*, 3 ; Th. i. 432, 23. v. gafol-land.

land-gehwearf, es ; *n. An exchange of land ;* commutatio terræ :—Ðis is seó gerǽdnes ðe Byrhtelm biscop and Aþelwold abbod hæfdon ymbe hira landgehwerf . . . Se biscop gesealde ða hīda æt Cenintūne and se abbud gesealde ðæt seofontȳne hýda æt Crydanbricge, Chart. Th. 191, 6.

land-gemaca, an ; *m. A neighbour* :—*Vicinum* landgemacena, (*in margin*) *affinium* landgemaca, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18–20.

land-gemǽre, es ; *n. A boundary, confine* :—Ligeþ ðæt londgemǽre [*of Asia and Africa*] sūþ ðonan oðer Nilus ða eá, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 29. Cirus fōr oðer ðæt londgemǽre oðer ða eá ðe hātte Araxis *Cyrus passed the boundary, the river that was called Araxis*, 2, 4 ; Swt. 76, 6. Ðis syndon ðara twegra hīda landgemǽru *these are the boundaries of the two hides*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 25. Landgemǽro, 207, 34. The word is of frequent occurrence in the Charters. Sī se man āwirged, de forhwyrfe his frēondes landgemǽro *maledictus, qui transfert terminos proximi sui*, Deut. 27, 17. Oðer landgemǽru *extra terminum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47 ; Som. 47, 29. Ðā cōman hī mid sciphere on heora landgemǽro *advecti navibus inrumpunt terminos*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 480, 34 : Ps. Th. 45, 8.

land-gemirce, es ; *n. A boundary* :—Se westsūþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westeweardum et ðæm gārsecge *Europæ in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 23. Ðǽr Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tōgædre licgaþ, 10. Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnaþ of Alexandria, 28. Landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 424 ; B. 209.

land-gesceaft, es ; *n. The earthly creation, created things on earth* :—Bǽdon bletsian eall landgesceaft ēcne drihten *they called upon all created things on earth to bless the Lord eternal*, Cd. 191 ; Th. 238, 25 ; Dan. 360.

land-geweorc, es ; *n. The principal stronghold of a country, one which it has been the work of the country to build* [cf. Beo. Th. 135–152 ; B. 67–76], Beo. Th. 1880 ; B. 938.

land-gewyrpe, es ; *n. A heap of earth thrown up* [?] :—Andlang ðare landgewirpa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 30. On ðā landgewyrpu . . . andlang ðara landgewyrpa, 434, 2–4.

land-hæbbende ; *adj.* I. *owning land* :—Monnes landhæbbendes, L. In. 45 ; Th. i. 130, 10. Cf. landāgende. II. *holding a country as a ruler* :—Landhæbbende ł his cynnes lātwa *tribunus*, Rtl. 193, 15.

land-hæfen, e ; *f. Property in land* :—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hīde londes, his wer biþ cxx scill., L. In. 32 ; Th. i. 122, 8.

land-here, es ; *m. A military force which acts on land* [opposed to *sciphere*], or *which belongs to the land* [opposed to a foreign force] :—Æfter ðam gegadorode micel here hine of EástEnglum ægðer ge dæs landheres ge ðara wicinga ðe hié him tō fultume āspanen hæfdon *after that a great force collected from East Anglia, both of the native force and of the vikings that they had allured to their assistance*, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 107, 15. Hēr fōr Æþelstān in on Scotland ægðer ge mid landhere ge mid scyphere, 933 ; Erl. 110, 27. [*Icel.* land-herr *people of the land.*]

land-hlāford, es ; *m.* I. *a land-lord, an owner of land, lord of the manor* :—Tōdǽle man ða eahta dǽlas on twā and fō se landhlāford tō healfum tō healfum se bisceop sý hit cynges man sý hit þegnes [cf. H. I. 11 ; Th. i. 520, 18–20 reliquum in duas partes dividant, dimidium habeat dominus, dimidium habeat episcopus, sit homo regis vel alterius], L. Edg. i. 3 ; Th. i. 264, 3 : L. Eth. ix. 8 ; Th. i. 342, 19 : L. C. E. 8 ; Th. i. 366, 9. Healde se landhlāford ðæt forstolene orf ōþ ðæt se āgenfrigea ðæt geǽcsige *let the lord keep the stolen cattle until the owner get to hear of it*, L. Edg. S. 11 ; Th. i. 276, 14 : L. Eth. i. 3 ; Th. i. 282, 27. And nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse oððe ðæs mæssepreóstes oððe ðæs landhlāfordes, L. Ath. i. 10 ; Th. i. 204, 18. II. *the lord of a country* :—Hū stīde se landhlāford spræc wið hig, and hig cwǽdon se landhlāford wēnde ðæt wē wǽron sceáweras *locutus est nobis dominus terræ dure et putavit nos exploratores esse*, Gen. 42, 30.

land-lagu, e ; *f. Law or regulation prevailing in a district* :—Ðeós landlagu stænt on suman lande *hæc consuetudo stat in quibusdam locis*, L. R. S. 4 ; Th. i. 434, 29. Landlaga sýn mistlīce swā ic ǽr sǽde *leges et consuetudines terrarum sunt multiplices et varie, sicut prelibavimus*, 21 ; Th. i. 440, 19.

land-leás ; *adj. Landless, not having land* :—Be landleásum mannum. Gif hwylc landleás man folgode on ōðre scire, L. Ath. i. 8 ; Th. i. 204, 4.

land-leód, es ; *pl.* e, an [cf. Seaxe, Seaxan] ; *m. An inhabitant of a country* :—Landleód *accola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 76 : [*in*]*digena*, 28, 59. Eft hē frægn hwæðer ða ylcan landleóde Cristene wǽron *rursus interrogavit, utrum iidem insulani Christiani essent*, Bd. 2, 1 ; S. 501, 12 : 4, 26 ; S. 602, 8. Ac hīi ða londleóde tiolode mā ūssa feónda willan tō gefremmanne ðonne ūrne *sed illi [periti regionum] majorem hosti quam mihi favorem accommodantes*, Nar. 6, 19. Ðā wurdon ða landleóde his ware and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 917 ; Erl. 102, 16. Ðæt folc eal ðæt ðǽr tō lāfe wæs ðara landleóda beág tō Eádwearde cyninge *the people, all that remained of the inhabitants of the district, submitted to king Edward*, 921 ; Erl. 108, 1. Hē wæs ðæs cynges swica and ealra landleóda, 1055 ; Erl. 189, 4. Hié from ðām londleódum þurh seara ofslægene wurdon *conspiratione finitimorum per insidias trucidantur*, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 44, 28. Hē betealde hine wið Eádward cyng his hlāford and wið ealle landleódan *he cleared himself to his lord king Edward and to all the people*, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 187, 20.

land-leód, es ; *m.* [?] : e ; *f. The people of a country* :—Se wer gebirap māgum and seó cynebōt ðām leódum ; *other reading* :—Ðam were habbaþ ða mǽgas and ðam cynebōt se [seó ?] landleód, L. Wg ; Th. i. 190, 9, and note 14. Schmid p. 396 gives the further reading :—Ðæt cynebōt tō ðam landleód. [These passages seem corrupt, so that much reliance perhaps cannot be placed upon them for determining the gender, but it may be noticed that *O. H. Ger. lant-liut* is masc. v. Grff. ii. 195.] Se fyrdinge dyde ðære landleóde ǽlcne hearm *the levy did the people of the country every kind of harm*, Chr. 1006 ; Erl. 140, 12. Ealle ðās landleóda beliegaþ ūs *all these people will surround us*, Jos. 7, 9.

land-lyre, es ; *m. Loss of land* :—For his landlyre hēr on lande *on account of his loss of land in this country*, Chr. 1105 ; Erl. 240, 11.

land-mann, es ; *m. A native of a country* :—Nāh nāðer tō farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðē mā būtan gesettan landmen se hine sceal ǽt stæde underfōn and eft ðǽr būtan fācne gebringan. Gyf se landman ǽniges fācnes gewita sý ðonne sý hē wītes scyldig. L. O. D. 6 ; Th. i. 354, 23–7. Landmanna cyme *the coming of the men of the country*, Cd. 151 ; Th. 189, 4 ; Exod. 179. v. landes mann *under* land. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-man *patriota.*]

land-mearc, e ; *f. Boundary of an estate or of a country* :—Seó landmearce liþ of Terstān upp be Hohtūninga mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 5. Londmearce neáh *near to the land's boundary*, Exon. 75 a ; Th. 280, 27 ; Jul. 635. [*O. H. Ger.* lant-marcha *funiculum.*] Cf. landgemǽre, -gemirce.

land-mearc ; *adj. Belonging to the boundaries of a country* :—Mīn is se landmearca and mīn is mannaseisca landsplot *meus est galaad* (=heap of witness) *et meus est mannases*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9.

land-openung, e ; *f. Breaking up of land ;* proscissio, Ælfc. Gl. 57 ; Som. 67, 68 ; Wrt. Voc. 37, 54.

land-rǽden, ne ; *f. Institution, disposition, ordinance of a district or country* :—Hēde se ðe scīre healde ðæt hē wite ā hwæt eald landrǽden sý and hwæt þeóde þeáw *videat qui scyram tenet, ut semper sciat que sit antiqua terrarum institutio, vel populi consuetudo*, L. R. S. 4 ; Th. i. 434, 33.

land-rest, e ; *f. A land-couch, grave* :—Lǽtan landreste *to leave the grave*, Andr. Kmbl. 1561 ; An. 782.

land-rīca, an ; *m. A powerful man in a district, a landed proprietor, a land-lord ;* the term seems equivalent to *land-hlāford*, q. v. :—Heáh landrīca *ierarchon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 29. Fō se landrīca tō healfan, and tō healfan ðæt hundred, L. Edg. S. 8 ; Th. i. 274, 30. Gif cyninges þegn oððe ǽnig landrīca hit forhæbbe, gilde x. healt-mearc, healf Cristе healf cynge, L. N. P. L. 58, 59 ; Th. ii. 300, 3 : 6, 7. Fare ðæs cinges

gerēfa tō, and dæs bisceopes, and dæs landrícan [cf. landhlāford, 11], L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 8: L. Eth. ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 16. Healf landrícan, healf wǣpentake, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 8, 9. Hē ðeáh gange ðam landrícan tō ordāle, 4; Th. i. 294, 20. Healf landrícan, healf cinges gerēfan binnan port, 7; Th. i. 296, 8. Gylde dam cyninge oððe landrícan, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 348, 13. Healf Criste and healf landrícan, L. N. P. L. 49; Th. i. 298, 5. Gif hwā borhleás orf hæbbe, and landrícan hit befón, āgife dæt orf and gilde xx óran, L. Eth. iii. 5; Th. i. 296, 1.

land-ríce, es; *n.* **I.** *A territory, region, estate* :—Bócland *vel* landríce *fundos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 18. Hē dāgiet lytel landríce hæfde būton ðære byrig ānre *he had as yet little territory except the town only*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 14. Ic hæbbe gesǣd ymb da þrié dǣlas ealles dises middangeardes ac ic wille nū ðara þreóra landríca gemēre gereccan *tripartiti orbis divisiones dedi, ipsarum quoque partium regiones significare curabo*, 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5.

land-riht, es; *n.* **I.** *the law of the land, the rights and privileges belonging to the inhabitant of a country or to the owner of land* [?]:—Londrihtes mōt ðære mǣgburge monna ǣghwilc īdel hweorfan *shall each man of the family wander lacking the rights of those who live in the land*, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Grimm, R. A. 731 q. v. quotes in illustration from Saxo the order of Frotho: 'Si quis in acie primus fugam capesseret, *a communi jure alienus* existeret.' See also pp. 39–42. Mid rihtum landrihte swā hit on lande stonde *in accordance with the regular law of the land, as it stands in the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Unc mōdige pmb mearce sittaþ . . ne willaþ rūmor unc landriht heora *round our border sit bold ones, who will not more largely allow us their landright*, i. e. *will not allow us to possess more land in their country*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 28; Gen. 1911. Hē landriht gehah *he received landright, he was settled in the country with the right of a native*, 161; Th. 200, 10; Exod. 354. Āhte ic fela wintra folgaþ tīhe holdne hlāford ōðdæt Heorrenda nū leódcræftig mon londryht gehah dæt mē eorla hlēo ær gesealde *good service had I for many a winter, a kind lord; until now Heorrenda, a man skilled in song, has received land right; the prince had before given me that*, i. e. *H. was now admitted, as Deór had been before, to the rights of a native, and had succeeded in attracting to himself the favour before shown to Deór*, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 29; Deór. 40. **II.** *that which is due from land or estates* :—Begenes lagu is dæt hē þreó þinc of his lande dō . . . Eác of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cynges gebanne *the law as regards the thane is that he do three things for his land. Also for many lands or estates, more extensive dues arise upon decree of the king*, L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 6. [*O. Sax.* land-reht *law of the land* e. g. itō aldironō ēo, therō liudiō landreht: *O. Frs.* land-riucht: *O. H. Ger.* laut-reht *jus, lex: Ger.* land-recht *common law.*]

land-sǽta, an; *m. One settled in a country, a colonist* :—Ōdres eardes landsēta *colonus*, Ælfc. Gl. 8; Som. 56, 100; Wrt. Voc. 18, 49. [*O. L. Ger.* land-sētio: *Ger.* land-sass.]

land-sceap, es; *n. A district, tract of country, land* :—Swā hē on landsceape stille stande ðǽr hine storm ne mæg wind āwecgan *as if it* [*the vessel*] *stand still on land, where storm or wind cannot move it*, Andr. Kmbl. 1002; An. 501. v. land-scipe.

land-scearu, e; *f.* **I.** *a share, division, or portion of land, land, country* : — Sume hine lǽtaþ ofer landscare rīdum tōrinnan. Nis dæt rædlīc þing gif swā hlutor wæter tōflōweþ æfter feldum ōð hit tō fenne werþ *some let it* [*spring of water*] *run away over their land in rills. It is not a wise thing if water so pure disperses itself along the fields, until it becomes a marsh*, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 5. Hēton lǽdan ofer landsceare . . . drōgon æfter dūnscrǽum ymb stānhleoðo efne swā wīde swā wegas tōlǽgon innan burgum strǽte stānfāge *they bade lead him over the country . . . they dragged him by mountain caves, across rocky slopes, far as the roads stretched, within the towns, the streets with many-coloured stones*, Andr. Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. **II.** *a boundary of land* [cf. *Icel.* skör *a rim, edge*]. With this meaning the word occurs in charters which Kemble [Cod. Dip. iii. xii.] notices as being of comparatively late date and belonging to the extreme south of England:—Dis his ðara fíf hīda landscaru tō westtūne [*then follow the boundaries*: cf. landgemǽra *in such phrases*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 338, 4. Of ðam hlince tō dam beorge tō Ælfrēdes landscare; ðonne is hit ðǽr feówer furlanga brād būtan feówer gyrdan; ðonne gǽþ hit ðǽr niðer be ðara wyrhtena landscare, 420, 25–7. Ðonne ǽast andlang hrīcgweges tō Brytfordinga landscare, 302, 16. *The word also occurs in compounds* landscar-hlinc [*also* landscare hlinc], landscar-ǽc. [Halliwell in his Dictionary gives *land-share* as a Devonshire word, meaning 'headland of a field': he also gives the word *land-score*.]

land-scipe, es; *m. A tract of land, region* :—Ic ā ne geseah lāðran landscipe *never saw I a more hateful region*, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 11; Gen. 376. [*O. Sax.* land-skepi: *Icel.* land-skapr *a region: O. H. Ger.* lant-scaf *regio, provincia, patria.*]

land-seten, e; *f.* **I.** *Land in possession or occupation, an estate* :—Dis his sió landseten æt Stāntūne ðe Cēnwold hæfde [then follow the boundaries], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 403, 24. [cf. ii. 143 where it is said 'Æþelwulf suo fideli ministro nomine Cenwold jure hereditario possidendam condonavit terram in loco ubi a ruricolis Stantun nominatur.' And 144, 'Territoria istius agelli his terminibus circumdata esse videntur.' **II.** *occupation of land* :—Gebyreþ dæt him man tō landsetene sylle ii oxan and i cū and vi sceáp *moris est ut ad terram assidendam dentur ei ii boves, et i vacca, et vi oves*, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23.

land-setla, an; *m. An occupier of land, a tenant* :—Ic an mīne landsetlen here toftes tō ōwen ǽchte *I give to my tenants their tofts into their own possession*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* land-sidilo *accola, colonus, indigena*, Grff. vi. 310: also *a tenant.* v. Grmm. R. A. 317: cf. *Icel.* land-seti *a tenant.*]

land-sidu, a; *m. Custom of a country* :—Gemacaþ dæt his ege wierþ tō gewunan and tō landsida *he causes the fear of him to become a habit and custom of the country*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 25. Be landside *according to the usage of the district*, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Ealle landsida ne sýn gelīce *omnium terrarum instituta non sunt equalia*, 4; Th. i. 434, 30. [*O. Sax.* land-sidu.]

land-sittende; *adj. Occupying land* :—Hē lētt gewrītan hū mycel ǽlc man hæfde ðe landsittende wæs innan Englalande on lande oððe on orfe and hū mycel feós hit wǽre wurþ he [*William I.*] *caused to be written how much every man that was in the occupation of land in England, had in land or in cattle, and how much money it was worth*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 32.

land-sōcn, e; *f. Search for land or country* :—Tōfaran on landsōcne *to separate in search of land* [*of the dispersion at the tower of Babel*], Cd. 80; Th. 100, 17; Gen. 1665: 81; Th. 102, 12; Gen. 1699.

land-spēd, e; *f. Property in land* :—Ða munecas tō biscopan gewurdan dære cyrcean landspēde [*substantiam aecclesiae*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 24.

land-spēdig; *adj. Rich in landed property, having large estates* :—Landspédig *locuples*, Ælf. Gl. 88; Som. 74, 72: Wrt. Voc. 50, 52. Ðes and ðeós landspēdiga *hic et hæc locuples*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 22.

land-splott, es; *m. A small portion, or plot, of ground* :—Mín is mannaseisca landsplot *meus est mannases*, Ps. Lamb. 59, 9. Ðisne landsplot becwæþ Æþelwine intō Abbendúne [it is spoken of before as *parva ruris particula, ruris particula*], Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 39, 12.

land-stede, es; *m. Land, country*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 22; Kl. 16.

land-stycce, es; *n. A small portion of land* :—Him gebyreþ sum landstycce for his geswince *convenit, ut aliquam terre portiunculam habeat pro labore suo*, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 8. Him man hwilces landsticces geann, 19; Th. i. 440, 14.

land-waru, e; *f. The people of a country, country*, Beo. Th. 4631; B. 2321. [Cf. burh-, ceaster-waru.]

land-weard, es; *m. The guard of a country, prince, ruler*, Beo. Th. 3785; B. 1890.

land-wela, an; *f. The wealth of this earth*, Exon. 63 a; Th. 232, 11; Ph. 505.

lane, an; *f. A lane, a narrow and bounded path, a street in a town* :—Hit cymeþ on ægles ionan; ondlang ðære lonan dæt hit cymeþ eft in ða burnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 7. On ða ealdan lanan, 456, 3. Ðīnne līchoman geond ðisse ceastre lanan hīe tōsteneaþ *thy body shall they scatter through the streets of this city*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5: 241, 21, 25. [*O. Frs.* lona, lana.] v. norþ-lane.

lane-sang. v. lāc-sang.

lang *length of time.* v. leng.

LANG; *adj.* LONG, *tall* :—Hē sǽde dæt dæt land sīe swīðe lang norþ ðonan *he said that the land stretches thence far to the north*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Se wudu is eástlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mīla lang oððe lengra *the wood, measuring from east to west, is a hundred and twenty miles long, or longer*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Dæt is þrittiges mīla lang ǽast and west *habet ab oriente in occasum triginta circiter milia passuum*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Dæt hē wǽre lang on bodige *quod esset vir longæ staturæ*, 2, 16; S. 519, 33. Dæt is nū ðæs līchoman gōd dæt mon sīe fæger and lang and brād, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Eádweard se langa, Byrht, Th. 139, 53; By. 273. Se biþ lang lífes and welig *he shall be long-lived and wealthy*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 18. Næs lang tō dý dæt his bróðor dyses lænan lífes tīman geendode *it was not long before his brother died*, 434, 24. Nis hit lang tō ðon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Hié tealdon dætte Israhēla ríce sceolde beón hēr on eorþan mycel and lang *they reckoned that the kingdom of Israel should be great and lasting here on earth*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 18. Tō langum gemynde *as a lasting memorial*, Homl. Skt. pref. 51. Langere tíde *tanto tempore*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 11. Mid langre ádle *longo morbo*, 3, 9; S. 534, 5. Ofer swā langne weg sǽs and landes *per tam prolixa terrarum et maris spatia*, 2, 18; S. 520, 36. Ealle ðás naman habbaþ langne .o. on eallum casum *all these nouns have long o in all cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 52. Ða andswarode hē ymbe long *then answered he after long*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Lange tíde *multis temporibus*, Lk. Skt. 8, 27, 29. Hiwgende laug gebed *simulantes longam orationem*, 20, 47. Ða beóþ eahta and feówertiges elna lange and ða mǽstan fiftiges elna lange. Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 6. Ða de tō lang tō seccenne syndon *which are too long to narrate*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 12. Wæs se líchoma sponne lengra ðære þrīh *corpus mensura palmi longius erat*

sarcofago, 4, 11; S. 580, 5. Ne bið hē lengra ðonne syfan elna lang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 4. Ðis ealond hafaþ mycele lengran dagas on sumera ðonne ða sūþdælas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 32. Ða bebeád hē ðæt him mon lengran cwidas beforan cwǽde *præcepit eum sententias longiores dicere*, 5, 2; S. 615, 14. Ða onfōþ lengestne dōm *hi accipient prolixius judicium*, Mk. 12, 40. [The word occurs in all the Teutonic dialects.] DER. and-, dæg-, ealdor-, ge-, morgen-, niht-, sumor- lang; *it also is found in combination with the words denoting the points of the compass*, ēast-lang, &c.

Langa-Frige-dæg *Good-Friday*:—Ðes passio gebyreþ on Langa-Frigadæg, Jn. Skt. 18, 1, rubric. Man ne mōt hālgian hūsel on Langa-Frigedæg forðan ðe Crist þrowode on ðone dæg for ūs *the eucharist must not be consecrated on Good Friday, for Christ suffered for us on that day*, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 16. [On langfridæi him on rode hengen, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 25.] [*Icel.* Langi-frjádagr: *Da.* Lang-fredag. In the E. D. S. Holderness Glossary *Lang-Friday* is given as the first Friday in Lent.]

Langa-land, es; *n. Langeland* an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark:—On bæcbord him wæs Langaland . . . and ðās land eall hyraþ tō Denemearcan, Ors. 1, 1: Swt. 19, 35. [*Icel.* Langa-land.]

langaþ. v. langoþ.

Langbeardas, -beardan; *m. pl. The Lombards*:—Ða Gallie ðe mon nū hāt Longbeardas, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 25. Tō Longbeardna lande, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 9. Longbeardum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 320, 21; Vid. 32: 86 a; Th. 323, 18; Vid. 80. [*Icel.* Lang-barðar.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxv; cf. Heaðo-beardan.

lange; *adv. Long, a long time, far*:—Lange *diu*; leng *diutius*; ealra lengst *diutissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 10. Longe *procul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 71: *penitus*, 72. Ða hē ða lange and lange hearpode *when then he had harped a long, long time*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 5. Hū longe *how long*, Past. pref; Swt. 9, 4. Hū langæ, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 10. Nōht longe æfter ðon *not long after that*, Shrn. 105, 9. Swā lange swā gē dydon ānum of dysum mīnum læstum gebrōðorum swā lange gē hyt dydon mē *quamdiu fecistis uni de his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 40: Blickl. Homl. 169, 21. Genōh lange *long enough*, Deut. 1, 6. Hwæt mæg ic leng ðōn *ultra quid faciam?* Gen. 27, 37. Hwider mæg ic nū leng fleōn *quo enim nunc fugiam?* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. Swaðer uncer leng wǽre [lifede, 38] *which of us two lived the longer*, Chart. Th. 485, 29. Ðænne ðū lengc ne mōst līfes brūcan, Dōm. L. 32, 61. Lencg, Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Leng swā swīðor, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 30; Gen. 989. Swā leng swā swīðor, Exod. 19, 19. Nā leng heó ne gebād ðonne hit dæg wās *she waited only till it was day*, Apol. Th. 19, 2. Ðone aldormon ðe him lengest wunode *the alderman that stopped with him longest*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 21.

lang-fǽre; *adj. Lasting, enduring, old*:—Nānwuht nis langfǽres on ðis andweardan līfe *there is nothing lasting in this present life*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. On langfǽre ylde bet hē dēþ *at an advanced age he will do better*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. Eác ða treówa ðe beóþ āheāwene on fullum mōnan beóþ heardran wið wyrmētan and lengfǽrran [langferran, MS. L.], 268, 10. Swā eác treówa gif hī beóþ on fullum mōnan geheāwene hī beóþ heardran and langfǽrran tō getimbrunge *so too trees, if they are cut down at the full moon, are harder and more lasting for building*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* lanc-fāri *longævus*, Grff. 3. 574.]

lang-first, es; *m. A long space of time*:—Nolde fæder engla in disse līfe longfyrst ofer ðæt wunian lēton *the father of angels would not let him remain in this life a long space after that*, Exon. 46 b; Th. 159, 2; Gū. 920.

langian; *p.* ode *To grow long*:—Ðonne se dæg langaþ ðonne gǽþ seó sunne norþweard oþ ðæt heó becymþ tō ðam tācne ðe is gehāten Cancer, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Se langienda dæg, 252, 6, 9. Eft on langiendum dagum hē ofergēþ done sūðran sunnistede, 14.

langian; *p.* ode: *v. impers. with acc. of pers. To cause longing, desire, discontent, or pain in a person*:—Langaþ ðē āwuht *dost thou desire aught?* Cd. 25: Th. 32, 1; Gen. 496. Hæleþ langode hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten *the men longed for the time when they might step from durance*, 71; Th. 86, 16; Gen. 1431. Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne hē of disse worlde mōste, Blickl. Homl. 227, 1. Mec longade *I was ill at ease*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 18; Kl. 14. Longiga *tædere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. Dæt ūs nū æfter swelcum longian mæge swelce dā wǽron *that we should now long for such times as then were*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 27. Ða ongan hine eft langian on his cyððe *then he began to long again for his native land*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 15. [*O. Sax.* langōn (*with acc. of pers.*): *Icel.* langa (*pers. and impers.*): *O. H. Ger.* langēn, langōn (mih langet *desidero.*)]

langian; *p.* ode *To summon, call*:—Godes ængel cwæþ ðæt hē sceolde dē him tō langian [MS. U. gelangian] *God's angel said that he was to summon thee to him*, Homl. Skt. 10, 122. v. ge-langian.

langian; *p.* ode *To belong, pertain*:—Alle ða land ðe longen intō dære hālagen stōwe *all the lands that belong to the holy place*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-langōn *pertingere.*] v. lengan *to belong.*

lang-līce; *adv. Long, at length, for a long time*:—Langlīce *tractim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 12. Hēt ðone diácon langlīce swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13: ii. 490, 5. Langlīce on gebedum læg, 160, 35: 510, 25. Langlīce bæd, i. 66, 23. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lang-līh *long* (of time): *Icel.* lang-liga *for a long time past.*]

lang-līfe -līf; *adj. Long-lived*:—Langlīfe *longævus*, Ælfc. Gl. 35; Som. 62, 95; Wrt. Voc. 28, 72. Langlīf [MS. C. langlīfe, Grff. 2, 320, 1] *longævus*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 59. Dæt ðū sī langlīfe *ut longo vivas tempore*, Deut. 5, 16: 4, 1. Langlīfe and gileáffull swā Sarra *longeva et fidelis ut Sarra*, Rtl. 109, 39. Langlīfe hē bið *he shall live long*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 4. [*Icel.* lang-lífr: *O.H.Ger.* lanc-līp *longævus*, Grff. 2, 46.]

lang-mōd; *adj. Patient, long-suffering*:—Longmōd *longanimis*, Ps. Stev. 7, 12. [*Ps.* 102, 8 lang-mode: *O. H. Ger.* lanc-mōt *longanimis*: cf. *Ger.* lang-mūthig *patient, long-suffering.*]

lang-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Brādnyss langnyss heáhnyss and deópnyss *breadth, length, height and depth*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 21. Langnysse dagena ic geīylle hine *longitudine dierum replebo eum*, Ps. Spl. 90, 16. Ðonne sceal man dysne wyrttrumen gedrīgean and ða langnysse tōceorfan on pysena gelīcnysse *this plant is to be dried, and its length cut up into pieces about the size of peas*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Ealle ōðre dagas on twelf mōnþum habbaþ mislīce langnisse *all other days in the twelve months have various lengths*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2.

langoþ, es; *m. Longing, desire, discontent*, or *weariness that arises from unsatisfied desire*:—Æfter men dyrne langaþ born *a secret longing for the man burned within him*, Beo. Th. 3763; B. 1879. Hine ne meahte longaþ geletten, Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 29; Gū. 330. Ic æfre ne mæg ðære mōdceare mīnre gerestan ne ealles ðæs longaþes ðe mec on dissum līfe begeat *never can I be at rest from my grief of mind, nor from all the weariness that in this life hath laid hold on me*, 115 b; Th. 444, 2; Kl. 41. Wā bið ðam ðe sceal of [on?] langoþe leōfes ābīdan *woe to him that must wait, with unsatisfied longing, for one that he loves*, Th. 444, 26: Kl. 53. Hæfde him tō gesīþþe sorge and longaþ *he had for company sorrow and discontent*, 100 a; Th. 377, 14; Deór. 3. Forðon mec longeþas lyt gegrētaþ *therefore longings visit me little*, 37 a; Th. 121, 11; Gū. 287. Forlēt longeþas lænra dreáma *he gave up desires for transitory delights*, Th. 122, 5; Gū. 301.

lang-sceaft; *adj. Having a long shaft*:—Mid longsceaftum sperum *longas habebamus hastas*, Nar. 13, 24. Mid longsceaftum sperum *venabulis*, 15, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* lang-skeptr.]

lang-scip, es; *n. A long-ship, a large war-ship*:—Ða hēt Alfrēd cyng timbran langscipu [*other* MSS. lange scipu] ongēn ða æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 11. [*Icel.* lang-skip.]

lang-strang *glosses* longanimis *in* Ps. Lamb. 102, 8.

lang-sum; *adj. Long, taking a long time, prolix, lasting a long time, long-enduring, long-suffering*:—Nis mē dæs þearf tō secgenne forðon hit longsum is and eác monegum cūþ *nec per ordinem nunc retexere nostrum est, quia et operi longum et omnibus notum videtur*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 16. Ða tō talanna longsum is *quos enumerare longissimum est*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 2962; An. 1484. Hū langsum wæs him se hlīsa *how lasting was that fame for him?* Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5: Beo. Th. 3076; B. 1536. Hwæt gif ic bīde merigenes se ebrēisca cwæþ ne bið hit swā langsum *'What if I last till morning?' The Jew said 'It will not be so long,'* Homl. Skt. 3, 585. Ðonne seó āheardung dære līfre tō langsum wyrþ *when the hardening of the liver lasts too long*, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 210, 4: Beo. Th. 268; B. 134: Homl. Skt. 4, 128. On dam tīman wæs swīðe langsum līf on mancynne *at that time life lasted long among men*, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 3. Lufu langsumu *lasting love*, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 18; Gen. 1906. Langsum *longanimis*, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mid heora langsuman gebede *sub obtentu prolixæ orationis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 40: Hpt. Gl. 500, 25. Ðam þeódscype tō langsuman ræde *to the lasting advantage of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 5: Cd. 219; Th. 280, 4; Sat. 250. Gehælede fram heora langsumum bröce *healed from their long sickness*, H. R. 105, 2. Him and his gebeddan tō langsumum genīnde *as a lasting memorial for him and his consort*, Chart. Th. 605, 12. His sāwle tō gescyldnesse on langsuman sýðe *as a protection to his soul on its long journey*, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 7. Ða þrý cyningas hæfdon langsume spræce wið ðone gedrehtan Job, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 24. Langsume *longanimem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 52. Tō langsumum wýtum, Homl. Skt. 4, 120. Him ēce geceás langsumre līf *he chose for himself a more enduring, an eternal life*, Apstls. Kmbl. 39; Ap. 20. Ūs selfum betst word and longsumast æt ūrum ende gewyrcan *to gain for ourselves the best and most enduring fame at our death*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. [*O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* langsam *longus, diuturnus, prolixus*: *Ger.* langsam *slow.*]

langsum-ness, e; *f. Length*:—Langsumnysse daga *longitudinem dierum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 4. Swā dæt hī ne beóu þurh ða deópnysse ēmōde ne þurh ða langsumnysse āþryte *so that they be not discouraged by the deepness, nor wearied by the length*, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 8. Ealle ōðre dagas on twelf mōnþum habbaþ mislīce langsumnysse, Lchdm. iii. 258, 2 note. Ða brādsumnessa and ða langsumnessa, Wulfst. 244, 27.

lang-sweored, -swyred; *adj. Having a long neck, long-necked*:—Sume fugelas beóþ langsweorede swā swā swanas *some birds are long-*

necked, such as swans, Hexam. 8 ; Norm. 14, 16. Ða beóþ langswyrede ðe lybbaþ be gærse swá swá ulfend and assa, 9 ; Norm. 16, 2.

lang-twidig ; *adj. Granted for a long time* :—Ðú scealt tó frófre weorþan eal langtwidig leódum ðinum *thou, granted for long to them, shalt prove a comfort to thy people*, Beo. Th. 3420 ; B. 1708.

langung, e ; *f. Longing, desire, weariness* or *grief* that comes from unsatisfied desire :—Hié langung beswác eorþan dreámas éces tǽdes *the longing for the joys of earth cheated them of eternal good*, Cd. 173 ; Th. 217, 28 ; Dan. 29. Hé for ðære langunga and for ðare geómrunga ðæs ódres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte . . . him nǽfre seó langung ne geteorode *for grief and sorrow at the other's death he could not live in that land any longer . . . his grief never wore itself out*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10–14. Ða wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora heortan ðá hié ðæt ongeáton ðæt hé leng mid him líchomlíce wunian nolde, 135, 21. Ða myclan byrþenne áberan ðære mycclan langunga heora ðæs leófes Hláfordes *to bear the great burden of the great longing after their dear* [*departed*] *Lord*, 135, 8. Tó frófre for ðære miclan langunga Drihtnes framfundunga *as a comfort for the great grief at the Lord's departure*, 131, 14. For longunge *præ tædio*, Ps. Spl. C. 118, 28. Longunge fús *longingly eager*, Exon. 119 a ; Th. 458, 8 ; Hy. 4, 97. Á hafaþ longunge se ðe on lagu fundaþ *ever hath he weariness whose way is on the water*, Exon. 82 a ; Th. 308, 29 ; Seef. 47. Langunga habban æfter ðám freóndum *to think with grief of dead friends*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26.

langung, e ; *f. Lengthening, prolonging, delay* :—Longunga *prolixæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 40 ; *prolixa* [in both cases = *prolixe*], Jn. Skt. p. 7, 18. On ælcre longunge geþyldige *patient in every delay*, Past. 5, 1 ; Swt. 41, 16.

langung-hwíl, e ; *f. A time of longing* or *weariness* :—Feala[ic] ealra gebád langunghwíla, Andr. Kmbl. 249 ; An. 125.

lann, lonn, e ; *f. A bond, fetter* :—Licgeþ lonnum fæst *lies fast in fetters*, Salm. Kmbl. 531 ; Sal. 265. Fæste gebindan, lonnum belúcan, 557 ; Sal. 278. [Grein refers to Grff. 2, 217 'Lanna *lamina* (among words referring to weaving.)']

lapian ; *p.* ode *To lap, lick* :—Ic lapige *lambo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28 ; Som. 32, 25. Gedó ðonne on glæsfæt and ðonne mid hláfe oððe mid swá hwilcum mete swá ðú wille lapa on *then put it into a glass vessel, and then, with bread or with whatever food you will, lap it up*, L. M. 2, 6 ; Lchdm. ii. 184, 24. Lapien on hunig *let them lap up honey*, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* lepja *to lap* as a dog : *O. H. Ger.* laffan ; *p.* luof *lambere.*]

lappa. v. læppa.

LÁR, e ; *f.* I. LORE, *teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, cunning, science, preaching, doctrine, dogma, precept* :—Lár *disciplina : doctrina*, Ælfc. Gl. 80 ; Som. 72, 100, 101 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 57, 58. Folclíc lár *omilia*, 35 ; Som. 62, 75 ; Wrt. Voc. 28, 53. Lár *dogma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 8, 24. On ðam wæs áwriten Lár and Sóðfæstnys *in quo erat Doctrina et Veritas*, Lev. 8, 8. Seó hálige lár *sancta prædicatio*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 495, 40. Seó rihtgelýfde lár wæs dæghwamlíce weaxende *crescente per dies institutione catholica*, 3, 28 ; S. 560, 39. Bisceopes dægweorc bið . . . lár oððon leornung *a bishop's daily work . . . is . . . teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8 ; Th. ii. 314, 19. Him tó fultume godcundre láre *sibi adjutorem evangelizandi*, Bd. 2, 4 ; S. 505, 14. Mynster tó timbrianne ðám monnum ða de Scotta láre fyligdon *ad construendum monasterium his qui Scottos sequebantur*, 5, 19 ; S. 638, 39. Láre *gravitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 34. Ic mé gýbbordes sweng láre gebearh *I warded off the blow from me by cunning*, Cd. 128 ; Th. 163, 7 ; Gen. 2693. Hé sceal habban láre ðæt hé mǽge Godes folc mid wísdóme lǽran *he must have learning, that he may be able to instruct God's people with wisdom*, Homl. Th. i. 206, 26. Hú giorne ða godcundan hádas wǽron ǽgder ge ymbe láre ge symbe liornunga . . . and hú man útanbordes wísdóm and láre hieder on lond sóhte *how diligent the clergy were about teaching and learning . . . and how wisdom and instruction were sought here by foreigners*, Past. pref ; Swt. 3, 9–12. Ne sceolan ða láreówas ágimeleásian ða láre, Blickl. Homl. 47, 29 : 7, 11. Tó bodigenne godcunde láre *ad prædicandum*, Bd. 2, 3 ; S. 504, 16. Þurh his láre *docendo*, 2, 20 ; S. 522, 22. Hé godspellíce láre lǽrde *opus evangelizandi exsequens*, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 9. Hálliges láre [cf. langsum leornung, 2962] *the story of the saint*, Andr. Kmbl. 2955 ; An. 1480. Lǽre *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 66. Bodigende his láre *prædicans præceptum ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 6. Hálige lára *dogmatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 58. Ic wolde ymbe ðone lǽcedóm ðara dínra lára hwéne máre gehýran *I would hear a little more of the medicine of those instructions of thine*, Bt. 22, 1 ; Fox 76, 17. Lárna, Exon. 117 a ; Th. 450, 17 ; Dóm. 89 : Andr. Kmbl. 964 ; An. 482. Gif wé ódre men teala lǽrað, and hí be úrum lárum rihtlíce for Gode líbbaþ, ðonne bringe wé Drihtne swétne stenc on úrum dǽdum and lárum, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Hig lǽraþ manna lára *docentes doctrinas hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Betwih ódre láre tó lífgeanne *inter alia vivendi documenta*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 526, 20. Wið Aureum and his láre *contra Arium et ejusdem dogmata*, 4, 17 ; S. 585, 44 : 586, 1. Wé sceolan healdan ða lára ðara seówer godspellera *we must keep the precepts of the four evangelists*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 11. II. *exhortation, admonition, counsel, suggestion, instigation, persuasion* :—Mid his getrymnesse and láre *ejus hortatu*, Bd. 1, 33 ; S. 498, 35. Mid his dæghwamlícre láre *quotidiana exhortatione*, 2 9 ; S. 510, 37. Láre *hortamentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 55. Ealle ða men Julius hét ofsleán ðe æt dære láre wǽron ðæt mon Pompeius ofslóg *Julius ordered all the men to be killed who advised that Pompey should be slain*, Ors. 5, 12 ; Swt. 242, 23. Hé wið his hláford wan for ódra manna láre *he fought against his lord at the instigation of other men*, 6, 35 ; Bos. 131, 11. Hlyste mínre láre *acquiesce consiliis meis*, Gen. 27, 8. Þurh Wulfheres láre *suggerente rege Wulfhere*, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 7. Wes ðú ús láretna gód *be liberal to us of thy counsels*, Beo. Th. 2469. Lárum *hortamentis*, Bd. 2, 2 ; S. 502, 14. Hié swýðor fylgaþ deófles lárum *they rather follow the suggestions of the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 10 : 61, 13. Ðín ríce for his lárum gefeallep *thy kingdom will fall because of his counsels*, 181, 34. [*O. Sax.* lára : *O. Frs.* lâre : *O. H. Ger.* lêra *doctrina, dogma, sermo, præceptum, exhortatio, consultum* : *Ger.* lehre.] DER. bóc-, folc-, freónd-, mis-, un- lár.

lár-bóc ; *f. A book which conveys instruction* : Swá swá Beda ǽwrát, Engla þeóde láreów, on his lárbócum, Chart. Th. 241, 20.

lár-bysn, e ; *f. An example, proof, specimen* :—Lárbysn *documentum* vel *specimen*, Ælfc. Gl. 80 ; Som. 72, 104 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 61.

lár-cræft, es ; *m. Knowledge, science* :—Ic íglanda ealles hæbbe lárcræftas onlocen. Salm, Kmbl. 5 ; Sal. 3.

lár-cwide, es ; *m. Precept, doctrine* :—Wé sóðfæstes láston lárcwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1347 ; An. 674.

láreów, es ; *m. A teacher, master, preacher* :—Láreów *doctor* vel *imbutor*, vel *eruditor : dogmatista*, Ælfc. Gl. 80 ; Som. 73, 98, 102 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 55, 59. Cilda láreów *pædogogus*, Som. 73, 103 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 60. Láreów *dogmatista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 50. Wé cildra biddaþ dé éálá Láreów dám tácce ús sprecan *nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 1. Ne gyrne gé ðæt eów man Láreówas nemne ún ys eówer Láreów *nolite vocari Rabbi : unus enim est Magister vester*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8. Hé is ordfruma and láreów ealre clænnesse *he is the origin and teacher of all purity*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Heó æfter ðon wæs magister and láreów ðæs mynstres *deinde magistra exstitit*. Bd. 3, 24 ; S. 557, 5. On ðære heó mihte Gode willsumra wífmonna láreów and féstermóður gestandan *in quo ipsa Deo devotarum mater ac nutrix possit existere feminarum*, 4, 6 ; S. 574, 17. Wæs se Columba se ǽresta láreów ðæs cristenan geleáfan *erat Columba primus doctor fidei christianæ*, 5, 9 ; S. 622, 40. Be ðære láre mínes láreówes, Blickl. Homl. 185, 8 : Exon. 14 b ; Th. 29, 6 ; Cri. 458. Hí sendon Aidan ðone biscop Angelþeóde tó láreówe *ad prædicationem gentis Anglorum Aidanum miserant auristitem*, Bd. 5, 22 ; S. 644, 25 : 3, 5 ; S. 527, 29. Hé ða hálgan láreówas hider onsende *alios prædicatores mittens*, 2, 1 ; S. 501, 36. [*Orm.* lârew : cf. *O. Sax.* lêreo.] DER. heáh-láreów.

láreów-dóm, es ; *m. The office of a teacher. mastership, governance, teaching* :—Forðonðe nán cræft nis tó lǽranne ðæm de hine ǽr geornlice ne leornode forhwon beóþ ǽfre suæ þríste ða ungelǽredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láriówdómes ðonne se cræft ðæs láreówdómes bið cræft ealra cræfta *nulla ars doceri præsumitur, nisi intenta prius meditatione discatur. Ab imperitis ergo pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur, quando ars est artium regimen animarum*, Past. 1, 1 ; Swt. 25, 15–19. Ne hí scoldon ne underfón ða áre ðæs láreówdómes *ne locum regiminis subeant*, 2, arg ; Swt. 29, 19. Ðæt bip ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hé þurh ða stemne his láriówdómes ætíéwe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplícan éðles *debitum rectoris est supernæ patriæ gloriam per vocem prædicationis ostendere*, 21, 5 ; Swt. 159, 22. Tó Criste hí Angle gehwyrfde mid árfæstnysse láreówdómes *ad Christum Anglos convertit pietate magistra*, Bd. 2, 1 ; S. 500, 28. Mid ealdorlícnesse láreówdómes *auctoritati magistri*, 4, 27 ; S. 603, 44. Wæs on his láreówdóme áféded *erat in magisterio illius educatus*, 4, 3 ; S. 569, 6 : 5, 19 ; S. 638, 15 : L. Ælfc. P. 10 ; Th. ii. 368, 3. Ðætte unlǽrde ne dyrren underfón láreówdóm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1, arg ; Swt. 25, 14 : Homl. Th. ii. 320, 12.

láreów-líc ; *adj. After the manner of a teacher* :—Láreówlíc *exhortatorium*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 45. Láreówlícum cræftum *gymnicis* (gl. *magistrialis*) *artibus*, 405, 8.

láreów-setl, es ; *n. The seat of a teacher* or *doctor* :—Ofer Moyses láreówsetl *super cathedram Mosi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 2.

lár-hlystend, es ; *m. One who listens to instruction, a catechumen*, Mone B. 2802.

lár-hús, es ; *n. A house for instruction, a school* ; gymnasium, Hpt. Gl. 405, 11.

lár-leást, -lýst, e ; *f. Lack of learning* or *instruction* :—Þurh lárleáste hí ne cunnon ne lǽdan ne lǽran hí *through want of knowledge they cannot guide or teach them*, L. I. P. 19 ; Th. ii. 326, 28. Wé sceolon bodigan ðám lǽwedum dý læs de hý for lárlýste losian sceoldan *we must preach to the laymen, lest for lack of instruction they should perish*, L. Ælfc. C. 23 ; Th. ii. 352, 1 : Wulfst. 79, 19.

lár-líc ; *adj. Instructive* :—Súme Godes þeówan mid lárlícre spræce ódre getrymmaþ *some servants of God confirm others with instructive discourse*. Homl. Th. i. 346, 22. Hit is swíðe gedafenlíc ðæt gé sume lárlíce word æt eówerum láreówum gehýron, ii. 282, 31.

lār-smiþ, es; *m. A wise man, a counsellor*:—Lársmiþas, Elen. Kmbl. 406; El. 203. Lársmeoþas, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1221.

lār-spell, es; *n. A discourse, sermon, homily, treatise*:—God cwæþ be láreówum on his lárspelle *God said of teachers in his sermon*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 25. Se bisceop ðam folce sǽde lárspell, Homl. Skt. 3, 141. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lárspella *I have composed quite forty homilies*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. Swá swá wē áwriton æror on ōðrum lárspellum, 4, 15. Ða apostoli gesetton eác swilce lárspell [*the epistles*] tō ðām leódscípum ðe tō geleáfan bugon, 14, 3. [*Laym. Grm.* lar-spell *a sermon.*]

lār-swic, es; *m. n.* [?] *Deception, seduction, delusion, treachery*:—Mycel is nýðþearf manna gehwylcum, ðæt hē wið deófles lárswice warnige symle, Wulfst. 309, 14.

lār-wita, an; *m. A learned man*:—Lárwitan and lahwitan, L. I. P. 5: Th. ii. 308, 14.

laser, es; *m. n.* [?]. *A tare, cockle*:—Laser, *zizania*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 29; Wrt. Voc. 55, 34. Lasur *Iolium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 15. Ætan ł lasor *zizania*, 72, 61.

lāst, lǽst, leást, es; *m. A step, footstep, sole of the foot, track, trace*:—Lǽst *solum*, Ælfc. Gl. 75; Som. 71, 98; Wrt. Voc. 45, 6. Dū ðās werþeóde wræccan lāste feorran gesóhtest *from far with the foot of an exile this people hast thou sought*, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 22; Gen. 2478. Sarran brýde lāste beddreste gestāh, 129; Th. 164, 15; Gen. 2715. Of lāste *e vestigio, statim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 33. On lāste *e vestigio*, 107, 41. Him on lāste setl wīde stōdan *behind them heaven stood spacious*, Cd. 5; Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Malalehel wæs æfter Jarede yrfes hyrde fæder on lāste *Mahalaleel was after Jared the guardian of the heritage in succession to his father*, 52; Th. 65, 18; Gen. 1058. Him on lāste fōr sweót Ebrēa *on their track marched the band of Hebrews*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 298. Yldran ūsse ān forlēton done wlitigan wong on lāste *our parents left that beauteous plain behind*, Exon. 62a; Th. 238, 2; Ph. 440. Fræstwe lēton licgan on lāste, 104a; Th. 394, 30; Rä. 14, 11. Ða wearþ forht ferþ manig folces on lāste *then was the mind of many a man of that folk left in fear*, Andr. Kmbl. 3191; An. 1598. Hié dǽs lāðan lāst sceáwedon *they marked the track of the foe*, Bco. Th. 265; B. 132. Lāst weardian [cf. lást-weard] *to guard the track of one gone before, to remain behind*; also *to follow in the steps of another.* Cyning ūre gewāt þurh dæs temples hrōf dǽr hỳ tō sēgun ða de leófes lāst weardedun [*of the disciples watching the ascension of Christ*], Exon. 15a; Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten life bildene lāst weardian wiste *who knew his lord, of life bereft, remained behind*, 52a; Th. 182, 19; Gū. 1312. Sceal se líchoma leást weardigan eft on eorþan *the body shall again be left in the ground*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 482; Met. 241. Hē his folme forlēt lāst weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Hỳrde ic ðæt ðām frætwum feówer mearas lāst weardode *I heard that four steeds followed those trappings*, 4335; B. 2164. Him arn on lāst hỳstre genip *dark cloud succeeded it*, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 8; Gen. 138. Him fleáh on lāst earn ǽtes georn, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 209. Gescoh nū seolfes swæde . . . Ða on lāst beseah leóflic cempa '*see now thine own track.*' . . . *Then the good warrior looked behind*, Andr. Kmbl. 2880–90; An. 1443–48. On lāst faran *to return*, Beo. Th. 5883; B. 2945. Wessexe on lāst legdun lāþum þeódum *the West Saxons hung on the rear of the foe*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 22; Ædelst. 22. On lāst [cf. *Icel.* á lesti] *at last.* Dū sārgige on lāsd *gemas in novissimis*, Past. 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Hit on lāst of his tungan útábirst tō openum bismere *ad extremum usque ad apertas lingua contumelias erumpat*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 8. Ðæt mōd him ārest nā ne ondrǽt ða lytlan scylda, ne ðonne on lāst ða miclan, 57, 2; Swt. 437, 28: Bt. 7, 20; Fox, 16, 11; Fox 72, 7. Lāstas wǽron wide gesýne, gang ofer grundas, Beo. Th. 2809; B. 1402. Ic sume in bryne sende ðæt him lāsta wearþ sīdast gesýne *some have I sent into the fire, so that no trace of them was left*, Exon. 72b; Th. 270, 33; Jul. 474. Blódgum lāstum, 36b; Th. 119, 25; Gū. 260. Ðonne is ðēr geworht emb ða lāstas . . . ðæt man mæg tō ðǽm lāstum onhnīgan and mænige men ða moldan neomaþ on ðǽm lāstum *the footsteps are built about, yet so that people can stoop down to the footsteps, and many men take the earth from the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 5–11, 15, 19. Ðæt nǽnig man ða lāstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte ne mid golde ne mid seolfre *so that no man might overlay the footsteps themselves, neither with gold nor with silver*, 125, 35. Sceáwian lāðes lāstas, Beo. Th. 1686; B. 841. Lāstas lecgan [cf. colloquial *to make tracks*] *to journey, travel.* Ic lāstas sceal wīde lecgan *wide must I wander*, Cd. 49; Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Gewīt ðū fēran, lāstas lecgan, 137; Th. 172, 26; Gen. 2850: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400. [*Goth.* laists *a footstep.*] DER. æf-, feorh-, lét-, fǽðe-, fót-, sweart-, úrig-, wíd-, wræc-lāst. v. lǽst.

lāst. v. ge-lāst.

lāstian. v. wræc-lāstian.

lāst-weard, es; *m. One who keeps in the steps of another, a successor, pursuer*:—Bone lāstweard, his swǽsne sunu [*Isaac*], Cd. 162; Th. 203, 7; Exod. 400. Wrǽcmon gebād lāðne lāstweard *the fugitive awaited the foe that followed*, 148; Th. 186, 13; Exod. 138. Ūs is swīðe uncūþ hwæt ūre yrfeweardas and lāstweardas getreówlīces dón willon efter ūrum lífe *it is quite unknown to us how faithfully our heirs and successors will act after our death*, Blickl. Homl 51, 36. Ic ne mīne lāstweardas *neither I nor my successors*, Chart. Th. 29, 12.

lāst-word, es, *n. Report, reputation*:—Eorla gehwam lāstworda betst *the best reputation for every man*, Exon. 82b; Th. 310, 12; Seef. 73.

lata, an; *m. One who is late or slow*:—Deáh heó dæs bearnes lata wǽre *though she were late in bearing the child*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. [*Icel.* lati *the lazy one.*] v. hild-lata.

late; *adv. Slowly, late, at length, at last*:—Alexander late unweorð-lícne sīge gerǽhte [*anceps*] *pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. Hū ne cymþ se deáþ deáh ðe hē late cume and ǽdēþ eów of disse worulde *sera vobis rapiet hoc etiam dies*, Bt. 19; Fox, 70, 16. Gif wit ðæt ealle sculon āsmeágan ðonne cume wit late tō ende disse béc oððe nǽfre, 42; Fox, 256, 22. Hū late hī on dysne middangeard ācennede wurdon and hū raþe hī him eft of gewītan sceolan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 23. Late on geáre *late in the year*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 11. Late mylt gǽten flǽsc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16. Gif heó gǽþ late . . gif heó hraþe gǽþ, Lchdm. iii. 144, 7: Exon. 49b; Th. 172, 2; Gū. 1137. Ic dræt gecneáw tō late *too late I perceived it*, 72a; Th. 269, 2; Jul. 444: Elen. Kmbl. 1412; El. 708. Sīð and late *at last*, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Ǽr oððe lator *prius aut posterius*, Athan. 25. Lator *tardius*, Bd. 4, 9: S. 577. 10. Ðæt ðæt lator bið, ðæt hæfþ anginn, Homl. Th. i. 284. 7. Onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 20. Ðæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg, and latost wealowigan, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Sỳ ágyfen be emnihte oððe latest be ealra hālgena mæssan *let it be paid by the equinox, or at latest by All-Hallows' Mass*, Wulfst. 208, 5.

lāteów. v. lād-teów.

lād, es; *n. What is hateful* or *harmful, harm, evil, injury, hurt, trouble, grief, pain, annoyance, enmity*:—Dætte monnum hēh is laaþ [*adj.*?] is mid Gode *quod hominibus altum est, abominatio est apud deum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15. Hit sōna nǽnig lād ne bið it [*the pain*] *will soon be no annoyance*, Herb. 1, 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. Hē mē nōwiht lādes ætȳwde *ille mihi nil inimicitiarum intulerit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 25. Ðæt hē ðē nānwiht lādes ne dō *ut nec ipse tibi aliquid mali faciat*, 514, 3. Ðæt him mon nōht lādes gedōn dorste *ne qui prædicantibus quicquam molestiæ inferret*, 5, 10; S. 624, 6. Ic eom mid dæs lādes sāre swīðe oþþrycced *I am sorely oppressed with the pain of this trouble*; insitus animum mœror praegravat, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 14. Ða ungeþyldegan ne mágon āberan nānwuht dæs lādes ðe him mon on legþ oððe mid wordum oððe mid dǽdum *the impatient cannot bear any annoyance that is put upon them either by word or deed*; impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 16. Ðeáh hié nán mann mid lāðe ne grēte hié sēceaþ ða de hié fleóþ *though no man attacks them, they seek those that flee from them*; iracundi se declinantes insequuntur, 293, 19. Hié hit tō nánum fācne ne tō nánum lāðe nǽfdon dætte ða earman wīfmen hié swā tintredon *nec tamen miseriæ hominum pressura temporum deputata est*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 13. Wið dæm de hié of dæm londe mōsten būton lāðe *ut tutum et incolumem exercitum a locorum periculo liberaret*, 6, 32; Swt. 286, 28. Mid lufe ge mid lāðe *with what is pleasant and what is unpleasant*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. Nis hit gōd dæt hié sīen on ðam lāðe *it is not good that they be in that durance* [*the fiery furnace*], Cd. 193; Th. 243, 2; Dan. 430. Ne dō ic him nā lād *I will not harm them*, Gen. 18, 30: Nar. 16, 22. Ēalā hwæt dū mē mycel ýfel and lād dēst mid dīnre ærninge *O quam magnum væ facis mihi sic equitando*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 14; Cd. 21; Th. 25, 11; Gen. 392. Wið eal dæt lād de intō land fare *against all the harm that comes into the land*, Lchdm. i. 388, 14. Ðonne hié lād gedōþ hié sculon lufe wyrcean *when they do evil, they must act so as to regain love*, Cd. 29; Th. 39, 11; Gen. 624. Ðū mīne sāwle of deáþes lādum widlǽddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 55, 11. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lēd: *O. H. Ger.* leid *dolor, moeror, injuria, malum, execratio*: *Ger.* leid.]

lād; *adj.* **I.** *Causing hate, evil, injury, annoyance; hateful, hated, loathed, loth, displeasing, injurious, grievous*:—Lāth *ingratus*, Ep. Gl. 12b, 16. Laath *invisus*, 12f, 5. Ða wæs ic swīðe onscūnende and mē lād wæs *multum detestatus sum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Deáh hit lād wǽre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 7. Him wæs lād tō āmyrrene his ágenne folgaþ, 1048; Erl. 178, 11. Fram allum mannum hē bið lād *he shall be hated of all men*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 19. Se wæs lād Godes, on hete heofoncyninges, Cd. 30; Th. 40, 31; Gen. 647. Swā lād wæs Pēna folc Scipian *so hateful were the Carthaginians to Scipio*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Mānswara lād leóda gehwam, Exon. 10b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Leófest on life lād bið dænne *what is dearest in this life, shall then be hateful*, Dōn. L. 16, 243. Lād bið ǽghwǽr winneleás hæle *he is everywhere unloved, a friendless man*, Exon. 87b; Th. 329, 9; Vy. 31. Wæs dæt gewinn tō lād and longsum *that strife was too grievous and long*, Beo. Th. 268; B. 134. Hē mē álỳsde of lādum grine huntum unholdum *ipse liberavit me de laqueo venantium*, Ps. 90, 3. Lǽdan on lāðne sið *to lead to hell*, Exon. 118b; Th. 455, 20; Hy. 4, 52. Dec gelegdon on lāðne bend *they put thee into grievous captivity*, Cd. 225; Th. 298, 27; Sat. 539. Ða fuglas ūs nǽnige lāðe ne yfle ne

wæron *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Ða rihtwīsan sint lāðe and forþrycte *the righteous are hated and oppressed*, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 23. Hē hæfde fela ēhta ðe him wǣron lāðe tō forlǣtenne *he had many possessions that he was loth to leave*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 56, 7. Gē habbaþ ūs gedōn lāðe Pharaone, Ex. 5, 21. Lāð gewidru *grievous storms*, Beo. Th. 2754; B. 1375. Næs ic him lāðra ōwihte ðonne his bearna hwylc *I was not a whit less dear to him than any of his children*, 4856; B. 2432. Ic ā ne geseah lāðran landscipe *never saw I scene more hateful*, Cd. 19; Th. 24. 11; Gen. 376. Sege ðinum leódum miccle lāðre spell *tell to thy people a tale that will please much less*, Byrht. Th. 133, 15; By. 50. Gnornsorga mæst wyrda lāðost *greatest of griefs, most grievous of fates*, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 978. Ðǣr dē lādast biþ, Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 17; Gū. 560. Āne ða mǣstan synne and Gode þa lāðustan *one of the greatest sins and most displeasing to God*, Ex. 32, 21. II. *bearing hate to another, hostile, malign, inimical*:—Ne leóf ne lāð *nor friend nor foe*, Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Lāð wid lāðum *foe with foe*, 884; B. 440. Lāðe cyrmdon *the foes shouted*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 3; Exod. 461. Wið lāðra lygesearwum *against false wiles of foes*, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776; Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 304. Ðæt on land Dena lāðra nǣnig sceððan meahte, Beo. Th. 490; B. 242. Lāðan fingrum *with hostile fingers*, 3015; B. 1505. Lāðum eágan, Cd. 151; Th. 189, 3; Exod. 179. Lāðum wordum, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 17; Cri. 1376. Álýs mē fram lāðum *libera me a persequentibus me*, Ps. Th. 141. 7. Ðæt hē ðē ne forlǣte lāðum tō handa, Dōm. L. 30, 29. Hē ne lǣteþ mīne fēt lāðe hrēran, Ps. Th. 65, 8. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* lēd: *Icel.* leiðr: *O. H. Ger.* leid *exosus, odiosus, invisus, tristis, malignus, ingratus*: *Ger.* leid.] v. þurh-lāð.

lāð-bite, es; *m. A wound*:—Blōd æstsprang lāðbite līces, Beo. Th. 2248; B. 1122.

lāðe; *adv. With hatred* or *enmity, in detestation*:—Hió mē lytle læs lāðe woldon disses eorþweges ende gescrīfan *paulominus consummaverunt me in terra*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Ðis ungesǣlige geár gyt tō-dæg lāðe wunaþ *this miserable year still continues in detestation to-day*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* leido *invise, odiose.*]

lāðettan; *p.* te *To be odious or hateful, be hated, be hostile, to abominate, hate*:—Lāðetteþ *detestantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 8. Man lāðette tō swýðe ðæt man scolde lufian *people hated too much what they ought to love*, Wulfst. 168, 13. Uncer lāðette ǣgðer ōðer ðeáh de hē hit ōðrum ne sǣde *each of us hated the other, though he did not say so to the other*, Shrn. 39, 22. Ðās gyltas ne mǣgon ūre sāwla ofsleán ac hī mágon hī ǣwlǣtan and Gode lāðettan *these sins cannot destroy our souls, but they can pollute them and be hateful to God*, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 29. Hundas beorcynde gesihþ oððe him lāðhetan *if a man sees dogs barking, or be hostile to him*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 26. Olfendas geseón and fram him gesihþ lāðhetan *to see camels and if he sees himself to be hated by them*, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* leidezan, leidezzan *detestari, abominari, aversari, inhorrescere*, Gl. 2, 177.] v. lāðian.

lāð-genīðla, an; *m. A foe, enemy*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 201, 3; Ph. 50: 69 a; Th. 256, 15; Jul. 232.

lāð-geteóna, an; *m. One who does evil, an enemy*, Beo. Th. 1953; B. 974: 1123; B. 559.

lāð-gewinna, an; *m. A hated opponent, an enemy*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 33; Rä. 16, 29.

lāðian; *p.* ode *To invite, call, call upon*:—Hwīlum ic rincas laðige tō wīne *at times I invite men to wine*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 32; Rä. 15, 16. Ðyder ðe unc laðaþ and cēgþ uncer Drihten *whither our Lord invites and calls us*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 26: Cd. 226; Th. 301, 29; Sat. 589. Loth hig laðode geornlīce *Lot compulit illos oppido*, Gen. 19, 3. Hē hī laðede ðæt hī onfēngon ðam gerýno Cristes geleáfan *ad fidei suscipiendæ sacramentum invitaret*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 31. Mē of weorulde cīgde and laðode *me de sæculo evocare dignatus est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 18. Heora ða leásan godas hié him laðodan on fultum *they called upon their false gods to help them*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 31. Hē hēht hām laðian Mellitum and Iustum *revocavit Mellitum et Justum*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 33. Ða hēt hē Willfriþ tō ðam sinoþe laðian *vocari jussit Wilfridum*, 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Hē sende his þeówan tō laðigenne mancynn tō ðære ēcan feorme, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 5. [*Goth.* laþōn: *O. Sax.* lathian: *O. Frs.* lathia: *Icel.* laða: *O. H. Ger.* ladōn: *Ger.* laden.]

lāðian; *p.* ode *To be hateful* or *loathed*: — Heora fela wǣron mid olfendes hǣrum tō līce gescrýdde and ðǣr lāðode sōftnys *many of them were clad with camel's hair next to the body, and there softness was hateful*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Hió ðæm folce lāðade *she was hateful to the people*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 15. [Þe schal laðin his lue, Jul. 16, 6: þat te schal laði þi lif, H. M. 9, 2: him loðie, A. R. 324, 27: us lotheth þe lyf, Piers P. prol. 155: *O. Sax.* lēdōn: *O. H. Ger.* leidōn.] v. lēdan, lāðettan.

lāð-leás; *adj. Innocent, harmless, free from harm or annoyance*:—Gif hē lāðleás [MS. H. ladleas] beó sēce swylcene hlāford swylcne hē wille fordý ðe ic an ðæt ǣlc ðara ðe lāðleás [MS. H. ladleas] beó folgie swylcum hlāforde swylcum hē wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. 1, 220, 24–222, 1. Lāðleáse *immunes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 68.

lāð-līc; *adj. Hateful, loathsome, disgusting, unpleasant, detestable, abominable, horrible*:—Lāðlīc *detestabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 5. Lāðlīc biþ dæs hrēoflian līc mid menigfealdum springum *the leper's body is loathsome with manifold ulcers*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 21. Ðæt is lāðlic līf ðæt hī swá maciaþ *it is an abominable life that they do so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 26: Exon. 266; Th. 78, 19; Gri. 1276. Þinċþ his neáwist lāðlīco and unfæger his [*the dead man's*] *nearness seems disgusting and displeasing*, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Nis ðǣr ne se lāðlīca cyle ne lāðlic storm, Dōm. L. 16, 259, 262: Soul Kmbl. 306; Seel. 157. Hine mon ðǣr lāðlīce deáþe ācwealde *eum detestanda omnibus morte interfecit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 46: 541, 10. Lāðlīc wīte, Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Hēr æfter sint lungenāda lāðlīcu tācn *here follow the unpleasant symptoms of lung disease*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 9. Ða lāðlecan *obscena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* lothli *abominabilis*: *O. Sax.* lēð-līc: *Icel.* leiði-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* leid-līh *detestabilis, execrabilis, exosus, horrendus.*]

lāð-līce; *adv. Hatefully, detestably, horribly, unpleasantly*:—Ongunnon lāðlīce rýnan *they began to roar horribly*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 166; Met. 26, 83. Wit gewídost lifdon lāðlīcost *we should live as far apart as possible, and in most grievous sort*, Exon. 115 a; Th. 442, 17; Kl. 14.

lāð-scīpe, es; *m. A painful condition, calamity*:—Abram wolde Loth ālynnan of lāðscipe [*when Lot was carried off captive*], Cd. 95; Th. 123, 20; Gen. 2048.

lāð-searu *a fell device*, Cd. 195; Th. 243, 14; Dan. 436.

lāð-sīþ *a painful journey*, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 12; Exod. 44.

lāð-spell, es; *n. A painful, grievous story*:—Hié ealle ðǣr ofslōgon būton ānum se ðæt lāðspel æt hām gebodade *omnes ibidem trucidati sunt; uno tantum ad enunciandam cladem reservato*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2160; An. 1080: Exon. 52 b; Th. 182, 29; Gū. 1317.

lāð-treów *a fell, harmful tree* [*the tree of knowledge*], Cd. 30; Th. 40, 25; Gen. 644.

laðu. v. freónd-, neód-, word-laðu.

laðung, e; *f. A calling, invitation*; vocatio, Past. 52, 4; Swt. 405, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* ladunga *vocatio, evocatio, ecclesia.*] v. ge-laðung.

lāð-wende; *adj. Evilly disposed, evil, hostile, malignant*:—Wæs lāðwendo ongan wið Sarran winnan *Hagar was evilly disposed and began to strive with Sarah*, Cd. 102; Th. 135, 7; Gen. 2239. Gyf mon mēte ðæt hē gæt geseó ðonne mæg hē wēnan ðæs lāðwendan feóndes him on neáwyste *if a man dream that he sees goats then may he expect the devil in his neighbourhood*, Lchdm. iii. 176, 3. Lāðwende here [*the fallen angels*], Cd. 4; Th. 5, 7; Gen. 68. Ludon lāðwende rēðe wæstme *fruits evil and dire sprang forth*, 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 989. Lāðwende men *evil men*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 97, 24; Cri. 1595. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* leid-wentige *calamitas*, Graff. 1, 763.]

lāðwende-mōd; *adj. Evilly* or *hostilely disposed*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 11; Gen. 448.

lāð-weorc, es; *n. An evil work, work that is hateful to another*:—Leornedan lāðweorc Gode, Ps. Th. 105, 26. [*O. Sax.* lēð-werk: and cf. *O. H. Ger.* leid-tāt *supplicium.*]

latian; *p.* ode *To be slow, to linger, loiter, delay*:—Ic latige on sumere stōwe *moror*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 14. Hwī latast ðū swā lange ðæt ðū ðē lǣce ne cýðst *why dost thou delay so long to show thyself to the leech?* Dōm. L. 6, 66. Lataþ *tardat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 48. Deáþ ne lattaþ *mors non tardat*, Rtl. 11, 7. Eall líchoma heſegaþ and latiaþ ða fēt *all the body grows heavy, and the feet are sluggish*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 23. Ic latode *distuli*, Cant. M. ad f. 27. Deáth ðe hē ða get latode on dissum líchomlícum gebyrde *though his birth was still deferred*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 7. Hit is swytol ðæt man dæs latode ealles tō lange, Wulfst. 168, 2. Ne lata ðū *ne cuncteris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 34. Ne yld ðū ť ne lata ðū *non tardaveris*, Ps. Spl. 39, 24: Ps. Th. 69, 7: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 23; Cri. 373. Smeáge hūru georne gehwā hine sylfne and dæs nā ne latige tō lange *at any rate let every one examine himself, and not delay in that too long*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 111, 192. Nō latiendum *non cunctante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 22. [*Icel.* lata *to be slow*: *O. H. Ger.* lazōn *tardare.*]

latta. v. lætt.

lāt-tēh, -teów. v. lād-teáh, -teów.

latu. v. word-latu.

lātwa. v. lād-teów.

laur, lawer, es; *m. Laurel, bay*:—Laures croppan, seáw, blēda, leáf, Lchdm. ii. 20, 17: 226, 2: 228, 25: 230, 3. Mid lawere gebeágod *crowned with laurel*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27.

laur-beám, es; *m. Laurel*:—Laurbeám *daphnis* vel *laurus*, Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 110: Wrt. Voc. 32, 45. Lauwer [lawer] beám *laurus*, Wrt. Voc. 79, 78. Laurbeárne gelíce *similes lauro*, Nar. 36, 30.

laur-berige, an; *f. A berry of the laurel*: — Lauberigan, Lchdm. iii. 122, 22: 6, 16. Laurberigie, 106, 1. Lauwinberigean, 136, 28. Lauwerberian, i. 376, 6.

laur-treów, es, *n. Laurel*:—Laurtreówes leáf, Lchdm. iii. 88, 10. Of lawertreówe, i. 174, 11.

lawer, laber *laver* [a plant. v. E. D. S. Plant Names], Lchdm. i. 254, 1, 2.

lāwerce, an; *f. A lark, laverock*:—Lāuerce *alauda*, Ælfc. Gl. 3;

Som. 62, 127 ; Wrt. Voc. 29, 22. Läwerce *tilaris*, Wrt. Voc. 62, 42 : *laude*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 49. Léwerce *caradrion*, 13, 46. Läuricae *allaudа*, 100, 9. Läurice *laudæ*, 112, 26. Läferean beorh *occurs several times in charters.* v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 307. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Lérichanvelt. [*Icel.* lævirki : *O. H. Ger.* lérahha *caradrius*, *caradrion*, *aloda*, *laudula* : *M. H. Ger.* lérche : *Ger.* lerche.]

leác, læc, léc, es ; *n.* Generally, *a garden herb* [as in leác-tún, &c.], *an alliaceous plant* [v. compounds], *a leek* :—Dis léc *hoc cepe* : dis leác *hoc porrum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13 ; Som. 16, 32, 35. Leác *ambila*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 24 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 49. Láce, Ep. Gl. 2 d, 8. Leáces heáfod *cartilago*, 17, 40. Æet greáta cráuleác ; nim ðes leáces heáfda, Lchdm. i. 376, 3. On dære mycele ðe leáces, Herb. 49 ; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Leáces sæd, Lchdm. i. 104, 26. Gebeát ðæt leác [*garlic*]. L. M. 2, 32 ; Lchdm. ii. 234, 21. Leác, i, 32 ; Lchdm. ii. 78, 7 : iii. 16, 10. Nim forcorfen leác and cnuca hyt, 102, 13. v. bráde-, cráw-, crop-, enne-[ynne-], gát-, hol-, hwíte-, por-, seeg-leác. [*Icel.* laukr ; *m.* : *O. H. Ger.* louch *cepa*, *porrum*.]

leác-cærse, an : *f.* '*A cress with an onion-like smell*, alliaria officinalis' E. D. S. Plant Names. Cockayne says 'erysimum alliaria,' Lchdm. ii. 318, 7 : 320, 3. In Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 40, leáccærse *id est* túncærse glosses *nasturcium*.

leác-, leáh-tric, es ; *m. A lettuce* :—Leáhtric *lactuca*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 47 : ii. 50, 57. *Lactucas* ðæt is leáhtric, L. M. 2, 16 ; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6 : 3, 8 ; Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Ða geseah heó ænne leáhtric ðá lyfe hí ðæs and hine genam and forgeat ðæt heó hine mid Cristes ródetácne gebletsode *then she saw a lettuce and had a longing for it, and took it and forgot to bless it with the sign of the cross*, iii. 336, col. 1. Wudu-léctric *lactuca silvatica*, Herb. 31 ; Lchdm. i. 128, 6, 8.

leác-trog, -troc, es ; *m. A bunch of berries* : — Leáctrogas *corimbos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 78 : 104, 70. Leáctrocas *corimbus*, Ep. Gl. 8 f, 34. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 336, col. 1, puts this with the preceding word.

leác-, leáh-, léh- tún, es ; *m. A garden of herbs, a kitchen-garden* :—Leáhtún *ortus olerum*, Wrt. Voc. 285, 76 : ii. 64, 9 Ðér wæs léhtún *ubi erat hortus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1 : 19, 41. Nán man on dysne dæg wyrte in léhtúne ne fatige, Wulfst. 227, 8 : 231, 18. Monn sende in léhtúne his *homo misit in hortum suum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 19. [*Misc.* leyhtun *a garden.*] Cf. wyrt-tún.

leáctún-weard, es ; *m. A gardener* :—Léctúnweard *olitor*, Ælfc. Gl. 31 ; Som. 61, 82 ; Wrt. Voc. 27, 12. [*Misc*, leyhtunward *a gardener.*]

leác-weard, es ; *m. A gardener* : — Leácweard *holitor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 57. Lécueard *hortulanus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 15. Lécweord, p. 8, 4. Cf. wyrt-weard.

LEÁD, es ; *n. Lead* :—Leád *plumbum*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 11. Ðæt leád is hefigre ðonne ænig óðer andweorc *plumbum ceteris metallis est gravius*, Past. 37, 3 ; Swt. 269, 7. Irenes and leádes ða meu on ðæm londum wædliað and goldes genihtsumiað *ferro et plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4 : Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 23. Beworhte mid leáde, Homl. Skt. 3, 532. Ðú herast ðone manegere ðe begytt gold mid leáde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 26.

leáden ; *adj. Leaden* : — Leáden *plumbeus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 4, 60. Sí ðæt álfæt ísen oððe æren leáden oððe lǽmen, L. Ath. iv. 7 ; Th. i. 226, 15 : Nar. 46, 3. Mid leádenum swípum swingan, Homl. Th. i. 426, 13.

leád-gedelf, es ; *n. A lead-mine* :—Eft in leádgedelf ; of leádgedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 7.

leád-stæf, es ; *m. A scourge* [*cf. last entry under* leáden] :—Leádstafum *mastigiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 75.

LEÁF, es ; *n. A* LEAF *of a tree, of a book, a shoot* :—Leáf hys ne fylþ *folium ejus non defluet*, Ps. Spl. ; his leáf and his blǽda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seariaþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Leáf *antes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 16. Leáf *folia*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 19 : 24, 32 : Mk. Skt. 13, 28 : Bt. Met. Fox 11, 114 ; Met. 11, 57. Man scóf ðara bóca leáf ðe of Hibernia cóman and ða sceafþan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum qui de Hibernia fuerant, et ipsam rasuram aquæ immissam*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 474, 37. Mid grénum leáfum *virentibus foliis*, Gen. 8, 11. [*Goth.* laufs ; *m.* : *O. Sax.* lóf : *O. Frs.* láf : *Icel.* lauf : *O. H. Ger.* laub *folium*, *frons* : *Ger.* laub.] DER gold-leáf.

LEÁF, e ; *f.* LEAVE, *permission, license* :—Leáf *licentia*, Ælfc. Gr. 33 ; Som. 37, 17. Lóciaþ ðæt ðús eówru leáf ne weorðe ðórum monnum to biswice *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6 ; Swt. 451, 32. Gif him lif seald wǽre, Bd. 1, 23 ; S. 486, 8, note. Ða seofan cnihtas ðe be ðínre leáfa lyfedan búton ehtnisse *the seven youths that by your leave lived without persecution*, Homl. Skt. 4, 255. Se Englisca be fulre leáfe hine werige *Anglicus plena licentia defendat se*, L. Wil. ii. 2 ; Th. i. 489, 13. Hé sæt on ðam biscopríce ðe se cyng him ǽr geunnan hæfde be his fulre leáfe, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 177, 27. Be ðæs cynges lǽfe and rǽda, 1043 ; Erl. 169, 25. Bútan ðæs cyninges leáfe and his witena, 901 ; Erl. 96, 28. Bútun ðæs bisceopes leáfe *absque permissu episcopi*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 573, 4. Ða ðe willaþ gríþan on swelcne folgaþ for hiera gítsunge hió dóþ him tó leáfe ðone cwide ðe sanctus Paulus cwæþ *qui præsse concupiscunt, ad usum suæ libidinis instrumentum apostolici sermonis arripiunt, quo ait*, Past. 8, 1 ; Swt. 53, 7. Hé begeat ðá leáfe ðæt hé of ðam lande móste *he got leave to go out of the country*, Homl. Skt. 5, 328. Hí habbaþ leáf [Cott. MS. leáfe] ýfel tó dónne *they have leave to do evil*, Bt. 38, 4 ; Fox 204. 13. Hæbbe hé fulle leáfe swá tó dónne, L. Wil. ii. 1 ; Th. i. 489, 8. Ða ða Aulixes leáfe hæfde ðæt hé ðonan móste, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 42 ; Met. 26, 21. Mé ða leáfe forgyf tó geopenienne ðone ingang ðínre hálgan cyrcan, Glostr. Frag. 106, 13. Leáfe syllan *to give leave*, Gen. 50, 5 : Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Hí bǽdon lǽfa æt mé *they asked leave of me*, Guthl. 14 ; Gdwin 62, 13. [*Cf. Icel.* leyfi, *leave* : *O. Sax.* or-lóf : *Icel.* or-lof : *O. H. Ger.* urlaup *licentia*, *permissus.*]

leáfa, an ; *m. Belief, faith* :—Hú mæg se leáfa [other MS. geleáfa] beón forþgenge gif seó lár and ða láreówas áteoriaþ *how can belief be prosperous if teaching and teachers fail*, Ælfc. Gr. pref ; Som. 1, 37. Leáfa *fides*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 10 : 15, 28. Leáfo, 21, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* laubo.] v. ge-leáfa.

leáfa [?], an ; *m. Leave* :—Be his leáfan árárde mynster *with his leave raised a monastery*, Homl. Skt. 6, 145.

leáf-full ; *adj. Believing, faithful* :—Leáffull *fidelis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21 : Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 27. Ic cýðe on ðissan gewrite eallum leáffullum mannum hwæt ic gerédd habbe wið míne arcebiscópes, Chart. Th. 347, 26. God cwæþ tó Moysen ðæt hé wolde cuman and hine ætforan ðam folce gesprecan ðæt hí ðý leáffulran wǽron *God said to Moses that he would come and talk with him before the people, that they might be the more believing* [v. Exod. 19, 9], Homl. Th. ii. 196, 18.

leáf-helmig ; *adj. Having a leafy top* ; frondicoma Germ. 390.

leáf-hlystend, es ; *m. A catechumen* :—[Ge ?] leáfhlestend *catechumenus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 12. v. ge-leáfhlystend.

leáf-, léf-, lýf-ness ; *e* ; *f. Leave, permission, licence* :—Gif him léfnys sealde wǽre *if leave had been given him*, Bd. 1, 23 ; S. 486, 8. Lýfnes *licentia*, 4, 18 ; S. 586, 34 : 2, 1 ; S. 501, 32 : 5, 19 ; S. 640, 10. Bútan heora leóda geþafunge and leáfnysse *absque suorum consensu ac licentia*, 2, 2 ; S. 502, 35. Bútan kyninges lénesse [MSS. B. H. leáfe], L. Alf. pol. 8 ; Th. i. 66, 16. Mid his léfnysse *accepta ab eo licentia*, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 11. Mid Ebrinum lýfnysse, 4, 1 ; S. 564, 44. Heó his leáfnysse hæfde ðæt . . . *she would have his permission to* . . . 1, 25 ; S. 486, 34. Nymde þurh leáfnysse his ágenes abbudes *nisi per demissionem proprii abbatis*, 4, 5 ; S. 572, 38. Hí máran léfnysse onféngon tó léranne *majorem prædicandi licentiam acciperent*, 1, 26 ; S. 488, 5. Lýfnesse, 5, 11 ; S. 625, 30. Lýfnesse sealde ðæt . . . *gave leave to* . . . , 1, 25 ; S. 487, 20. Him lýfnesse sealde tó farene, 4, 1 ; S. 564, 34. Heó freó léfnesse sealdon, 2, 5 ; S. 507, 10. Forgeaf him lýfnesse, 4, 22 ; S. 502, 9. v. leáf.

leáf-scead, es ; *n. A place made shady by leaves or foliage*, Exon. 58 b ; Th. 212, 4 ; Ph. 205.

leáf-wyrm, es ; *m. A canker, caterpillar* :— Hé sealde leáfwyrme (MS. C. treowyrme) wæstm heora *he gave their increase unto the caterpillar* (A.V.), Ps. Spl. 77, 51.

leágung, e ; *f. Lying* :—Ðý læs on mé mǽge ídel spellung oððe scondlíc leágung [leásung ?] beón gestǽled *ne aut fabulæ aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 21.

leáh ; *g.* **leás** ; *m. A lea, meadow, open space, untilled land* :—Ðanne is ðér se leáh ðe man ðæt lond mid fríþe haldan scæl an ésthealfe síd ealdæ strǽt &c. *now there is the open space (?) by which the land is protected; on the east side the old road &c.*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 20. Ðonne geúðe ic Ælfwine and Beorhtulfe ðæs leás and ðæs hammes be norþan dære lytlan díc *I granted Alfwine and Beorhtulf the meadow and the enclosure to the north of the little dike*, 249, 33. Æt ðam leá ufe-weardan, 36. Tó ðam leá . . . on eástewearadan ðam leá . . . tó fealuwes leá ðæt on fealuwes leá . . . fram fealuwes leá, 250, 2, 16, 29, 32. Æt Eardulfes leá . . . tó Apelwoldes leá, Chart. Th. 293, 22. Ðæt intó Eardulfes leá, ðæt eft tó ðære greátan díc, 292, 4. Þurh ðone leá tó ðam miclan hæslwride, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. 250, 34. Betweox ða twegen leás, 21. Lytle leás *amarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 14. v. next word.

leáh ; *g. leáge* ; *f. A lea*, as a termination of local names *-leigh, -ley, -ly* ; it occurs frequently in the charters :—Hríðra leáh *campus armentorum*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 232, 21. Ðis syndon ða landgemæro tó madanleáge (cf. 120, 28 madan lieg) ærest on witena leáge, iii. 121, 13–4. On mapodorleáge ; be easton ðære leáge . . . eft on Heortleáge westeweardre, 407, 7, 8, 13. On hemléclége, 437, 4. Ðonne on ðæt (ða ?) lége . . . ðonon on gerihte on riscleáge, 10, 24–5. Of ðam clýfe on heán leage : ðæt on lungan leáge . . . ðonne on Swonleáge, 48, 6, 7. On Wytleáhe ; of Wytleáge, 14, 6. Óð ða lége, 406, 27. [*Piers P.* bad hym eryen his leyes, 7, 5 : *Promp. Parv.* lay, londe not telyd, see note 2, p. 285 ; cf. *Pol. Songs Wrt.* mi lond leye liþ and leorneþ to slepe, 152, 10 : ley lond *tere freche*, Wrt. Voc. 153, 4. *O. H. Ger.* v. Grmm D. M. 1202, *has* lôh ; *m. lucus*, which occurs also in local names, e. g. Hohenlohe, Grff. 2, 127–8 : the same suffix is found in Water-*loo.*]

leáh ; *g.* leáge ; *f. Lye, a mixture of ashes and water* :—Láeg *læxiva*, Wrt. Voc. ii, 112, 28. Leáh *lexiva* 50, 50 : *lixa*, 52, 13. On bitere lége, L. Med. Ex. Quad. 9, 14 ; Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Ofergeót ða ascen micle, mac swá tó lége, 378, 11. Wyrc him leáge of ellenahsan, L. M. 3, 47 ; Lchdm. ii. 338, 25. [*Ayenb.* we byeþ alle ywesse of onelepi

leȝe, 145, 22: *Prompt. Parv.* ley for waschynge *lixivium*, 294, see note: *O. H. Ger.* louga *lixivia.*]

leahan, v. leán.

leáh-hrycg, es; *m.* *The ridge of a lea*:—Tō dæm ealdan lǽghrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 17.

leáh-mealt-wurt *some kind of wort*: — Lēhmealtwurt *lexinum* (? *lixivum*, cf. *lixivum mustum* the wine that runs out of the grapes before they are pressed), Ælfc. Gl. 33; Som. 62, 23; Wrt. Voc. 34, 6.

leahter, es; *m.* I. *a moral defect, a crime, fault, offence, sin, vice, disgraceful or shameful act, reproach, opprobrium, blame, disgrace*:—Leahter *crimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 29. Hosp, lehter *probrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 35. Æghwilc meunisc leahter on dǽm eádigan Sancte Johanne cennendum gestilled wæs *every human vice was stilled in the blessed St. John's parents*, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15, 1. Būtan leahtre *sine crimine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 3: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 5. Hié eodan on eallum Drihtnes bebodum būtan leahtre *they walked in all the commandments of the Lord blameless*, Blickl. Homl. 161, 31. Būtan ælcon womme and swā clǽne fram ælcon leahtre *stainless and pure from every vice*, Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 31. *Vitia* dæt synd lehtras on lēdenspræce, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 53. Swā sceal wīsdómes bodung healdan manna heortan wið brosnunge fúlra leahtra, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 21. Ic mē synnum and leahtrum þeóldе *vitiorum implicamentis solebam servire*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 30. Hē unscyldig and būtan leahtrum wæs clǽne gemēted *absque crimine inventus est*, 5, 19; S. 639, 30. Bysmrian leahtrum belecgan *to revile and load with opprobrium*, Andr. Kmbl. 2591; An. 1297. Hē begann tō lufienne leahtras tō swíde *he began to love vices too much*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17. 13. Leahtras *noxas* (cf. gylt *noxam*, 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 41. Ydel byþ seó lār de ne gehǽlþ dære sāwle leahtras (v. II.) and unþeáwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Wið ða heáfodlīcan leahtras *against the deadly sins*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 3. II. *a bodily defect, disease, disorder, hurt, malady*:—Hyt āfeormaþ done leahtor de grēcas hostopyturas hātaþ, dæt ys, scurf dæs heáfdes, Herb. 184, 4: Lchdm. i. 322, 15. Hyt ealne done leahtor genimeþ *it takes away all the malady*, 13, 3; Lchdm. i. 106, 2. Heó done leahtor [*cancer*] gehǽlan mæg, 32, 3; Lchdm. i. 130, 14. Leahtras *noxas* [cf. dare *noxam*, 64], Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 41. Wið leahtras dæs mūþes *for blotches of the mouth*, Herb. 145, 3; Lchdm. i. 268, 13. Wið misenlīce leahtras dæs bæcþearmas, 165, 3; Lchdm. i. 294, 15. DER. syn-leahter.

leahter-cwide, es; *m.* *Opprobrious, insulting, injurious speech, blasphemy*:—Æfter leahtorcwidum, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 18; Jul. 199.

leahter-full; *adj.* *Vicious, seductive*:—Leahterfulle þeáwas *vitiosos mores*, Bd. 3, 13: S. 538, 32. Leahte[r]fulle *decipulosa* i. *illecibrosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 1.

leahter-leás; *adj.* *Faultless, free from defect, free from sin, innocent*:—Fordon nis nān man leahtorleás *quoniam nemo vitiorum expers est*, L. Ecg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 16. Done ðū ōderne man tǽle, donne gebenc ðū dæt nān man ne þyþ leahterleás, Prov. Kmbl. 3. Ic ða meorde wāt leahtorleáse *I know the reward to be faultless*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 14; Gū. 1060. Hié freóndrǽdenne fæste gelǽston leahtorleáse *firmly should they friendship maintain, free from offence*, Elen. Kmbl. 2415; El. 1200.

leahter-lice; *adv.* *Viciously, noisomely*:— Dæt deáde flǽsc rotaþ leahtorlice donne se deádlīca lichama þeówaþ gālnysse *the dead flesh rots noisomely when the mortal body is a slave to lust*, Homl. Th. i. 118, 13.

leahter-wyrþe, v. un-leahterwyrþe.

leahtrian; *p.* ode. I. *to charge with crime, impeach, accuse, blame, revile, reproach*:—Ic leahtrige *criminor*; ic leahtrode *criminatus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 61. Man godfyrhte lehtreþ ealles tō swīðe *godfearing men are reviled far too much*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 110, 163. Ða de da tīda fūres cristendōmes leahtriaþ *hi qui de temporibus Christianis murmurant*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 33. Đā herede hē and nānuht ne leahtrade *laudavit*, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 14. Hý wǽran ealle ānsprǽce donne hý mē leahtrodon and lǽþdon *loquebantur simul*, Ps. Th. 40, 7. Dæt hié dās tīda leahtrien, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 31. Gif se midwinter byþ ou Seternes deag da clēnan beóþ leahtrode *if midwinter be on a Saturday the guiltless will be accused*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 12. Leahtrian *insimulare*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 3. II. *to corrupt, vitiate*:—Lehtriende *inficians*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 7. v. ge-leahtrian.

leáh-trie, v. leác-trie.

leahtrung, e; *f.* *Accusation, blame, detraction*:—Lehtrung *derogatio*, Ælfc. Gl. 61; Som. 68, 44; Wrt. Voc. 39, 28.

leáh-tūn, v. leác-tūn.

leán, es; *n.* *Reward, recompense, remuneration, requital, retribution*:—Leán *meritum laboris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 40. Se de dæt gelǽsteþ him biþ leán gearo, Cd. 22; Th. 28, 14; Gen. 435. Him dæs grim leán becom *terrible retribution befel them for that*, 2; Th. 3, 36; Gen. 46. Gif hē eal wel gefriðaþ [de] hē wealdan sceal donne biþ hē gōdes leánes ful wel weorde *if he protects well all that he has to keep, then is he quite entitled to good pay*, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 18. Ic de tō leánes dinne noman mærsige *in recompense I will magnify thy name*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 28. Hwæt dést ðū ūs dæs tō leáne *what recompense will you give us for that?* Homl. Th. i. 392, 33: Cd. 135; Th. 170, 27; Gen. 2819. Sigores tō leáne *as a reward of victory*, Beo. Th. 2047; B. 1021. Be hundféaldon hē onfēhþ leán *centuplum accipiet*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 29. Wē sceolan habban ānfald leán dæs de wē on līfe ǽr geworhtan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 21. Gebyreþ dæt man his geswinces leán gecnāwe þ *it is proper that the reward of his labour be acknowledged* [i. e. *he be rewarded for his labour*], L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 12. Dǽr leán cumaþ werum bī gewyrhtum *there rewards come to men according to their deserts*, Exon. 27 b; Th. 84, 2; Cri. 1367. Sægde leána þanc and ealra ðara de him sīd and ǽr gifena drihten forgifen hæfde, Cd. 142; Th. 177, 22; Gen. 2933. Gē eów ondrǽdaþ dæt gē onfōn tō lytlum leánum *you are afraid of receiving too little reward*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 21. Leánum mīne gife gyldan *to requite my gift*, Cd. 22; Th. 27, 4; Gen. 412. Nealles ic dām leánum forloren hæfde, mægnes mēde, Beo. Th. 4296; B. 2145. Donne forlíest gōd man his leánum donne hē his gōd forlæt *tum suo praemio carebit, cum probus esse desierit*, Bt. 37, 2; For 189, 26. Dæt edleán is ofer ealle ōdre leán tō lufienne, Fox 190, 1. [*Goth.* laun: *O. Sax.* lōn: *O. Frs.* lān: *Icel.* laun; pl.: *O. H. Ger.* lôn *praemium, merces, stipendium, remuneratio*: *Ger.* lohn.] DER. æfter-, and-, dæd-, drinc-, ed-, eft-, ende-, feorh-, fóstor-, hand-, iú-, morþor-, sige-, sigor-, wider-, word-, wuldor-lean.

leán; *p.* lōg [*a weak form also occurs* (cf. *Icel.*):—Se de wolde leógan oftost on his wordon, ealle hine *leádan*, da de God lufedan, Wulfst. 168, 17.] *To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove, scorn*:—Ne leá ic dē nā dæt dū ǽgder lufige *I blame thee not for loving either*, Shrn. 197, 2. Hý nǽfre man lyhþ se de secgan wile sōð æfter rihte *a man that will rightly tell the truth will never blame them*, Beo. Th. 2101; B. 1048. Đa de dæt unlīefde leáþ and swā dēaþ dōþ *qui accusant prava, nec tamen devitant*, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 12. Paulus dæt yfel dære forlegnesse swā manegum āwiergdum lehtrum lōh *Paulus fornicationis vitium tot criminibus execrandis inseruit*, 51, 8; Swt. 401, 26. Hē him lōh dæt hē hæfde his brōðor wīf him tō cīfese *he reproached him with having his brother's wife as his concubine*, Shrn. 123, 1. Nales wordum lōg mēces ecge *he brought no word of blame against the blade's edge*, Beo. Th. 3627; B. 1811. Đara monna de mē dæt lōgon dæt ic dǽm wegum fērde *hominum qui dixerant mihi ne festinarem*, Nar. 6, 27. Done sīdfæt him snotere ceorlas lythwōn lōgon *prudent men a little blamed him for that journey*, Beo. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne hié wineþrihten wiht ne lōgon, 1729; B. 862. Ne dē silfne ne hera ne dē silfne ne leah *neither praise thyself, nor blame thyself*, Prov. Kmbl. 36. Herigaþ oft suā suīde suā hié hit leán scoldon *plerumque laudant etiam, quod reprobare debuerant*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 6. Đa dēman beóþ swīðor tō herigenne donne tō leánne, Blickl. 63, 21. Eal swilc is tō leánne nǽfre tō lufianne, L. Eth. vi. 29; Th. i. 322, 22. Bōclāre leánde and unriht lufiende *scorning booklearning and loving wrong*, Wulfst. 82, 2. [*Goth.* laian; *p.* lailō *to revile*; *O. Sax.* lahan; *p.* lōg: *Icel.* lā; *p.* lāði *to blame*: *O. H. Ger.* lahan; *p.* luog *vituperare.*] v. be-leán.

leán-gifa, an; *m.* *One who gives recompense* or *reward*:—Swylce se rihtwisa leángyfa nō mid wordum ac mid dǽdum ðus cwǽde *as if the righteous Recompenser had said not with words but with deeds*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23.

leánian; *p.* ode *To reward, recompense, requite, pay*:—Ic dē da fǽhþe leánige ealdgestreónum *I will recompense thee for the strife with ancient treasures*, Beo. Th. 2765; B. 1380. Đū ūs leánest unfreóndlīce *thou dost requite us unkindly*, Cd. 127; Th. 162, 29; Gen. 2688. God mærlīce leánaþ ǽghwylcum ðara de him gōd behēt and dæt eft fullīce gelǽst, Lchdm. iii. 436, 16: Exon. 20 a; Th. 52, 4; Cri. 828: 113 a; Th. 434, 12; Rä. 51, 9. Gūþlāce God leánode ellen mid ārum, 39 a; Th. 129, 13; Gū. 420. Mē deone wælrǽs wine Scyldinga leánode manegum mādmum, Beo. Th. 4211; B. 2102. Lofe leánige, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 13; Az. 121. Dæt hió him leánige dæt hē ǽr tela dyde *that it may reward him for having done well*, Bt. 40, 1; For. 236, 4. Đām gōdum leánian hiora gōd *to reward the good for their goodness*, 39, 12; Fox 230, 25. Nū ic wolde dē done unþanc mid ýfele leánian *valet mannus mea reddere tibi malum*, Gen. 31, 29. Đā cwæþ heó dæt heó ne dorste him swā leánian swā hē hire tō geearnud hæfde *then said she, that she dared not requite him as he had deserved of her*, Chart. Th. 202, 21. Æghwylcum ānum men gyldan and leánigean ǽfter his sylfes weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 123, 34. [*O. Sax.* lônôn: *O. Frs.* lânia: *Icel.* launa: *O. H. Ger.* lônôn *retribuere, munerare, reddere*: *Ger.* lohnen.] v. ge-leánian.

leánung, e; *f.* *Reward, recompense*:—Leánung [? leasung, Wrt.] *hostimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20. v. ed-leánung.

leáp, es; *m.* I. *a basket, a basket containing a certain amount*, [two-thirds of a bushel? '*Lepe* quod est tertia pars duorum bussellorum;' in Sussex, time of Ed. I.] *a weel for catching fish*:—Leáp *corbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 6: *calatus*, 127, 73. Leóht leáp *imbilium*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 27: ii. 46, 40. Leáp *vel* wiligе *cophinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 32; Wrt. Voc. 55. 37. Leáp *vel* bogenet *nassa*, Bd. Som. 73, 90; Wrt. Voc. 48, 28. Sēdere gebyreþ dæt hē hæbbe ælces sǽdcynnes ænne leáp fulne, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 9. Leápas *corbes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 52. Đā bær man up of ðan de hi lǽfdon twelf leápas fulle, Wulfst. 293, 32. II. *trunk* [*of the body*], Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 111. [The word is to be found among English dialects, see the no e in Prompt. Parv. p. 296; also the following reference in E. D. S. Publications '*Leap a*

large deep basket; a chaff basket, B. 2. *Leap* or *lib* half a bushel [in Sussex], B. 16, 18. *Lep* a large wicker basket, Gloss. of old farming words, vi. *Leap* a wicker basket for catching eels, Lincoln. *Icel.* laupr *a basket of lattice work.*] v. sæd-leáp.

leás; *adj.* I. *loose, free from, destitute* or *void of, without* :—Hé wæs ealra fyrena leás *he was free from all sins*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 2 : Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 25; Cri. 123. Wer womma leás *a man spotless*, Cd. 188; Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283. Land leóhtes leás and lîges full *a land without light and full of flame*, 18; Th. 21, 32; Gen. 333. Rîces leás *powerless*, 19; Th. 24, 4; Gen. 372. Bûendra leás *without inhabitants*, 5; Th. 6, 16; Gen. 89. Alles leás écan dreámes *void of all eternal joy*, 217; Th. 276, 1; Sat. 182 : Beo. Th. 1705; B. 850. Nâge wé nâne þearfe dæt wé dyses weorþan leáse ac utan dôn swá ûs þearf is gelæstan hit georne *we have no need to fail in this; but let us do, as there is need for us, diligently perform it*, Wulfst. 38, 13. II. *vain, false, lying, deceitful, deceptive, faulty* :—Leás *pellax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 60. *Solocismus* bið sum leás word on ðam verse, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 51. Ðonne sægde Petrus dæt hé wære leás dry *then said Peter that he was a false sorcerer*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Hit is swíðe leás tôhopa *falsus equus ad salutem*, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hwæder hit sig ðe sôð ðe leás ðe gé secgaþ *utrum vera an falsa sint, quæ dixistis*, Gen. 42, 16. Se leása gewita *the false witness*, Deut. 19, 19. Se leása gylp *vainglory*, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. Mid leásre gecýdnesse *with false witness*, 173, 35. Ne beó ðú on liésre gewitnysse ongên dînne nêhstan *non loqueres contra proximum tuum falsum testimonium*, Exod. 20, 16 : Wulfst. 40, 11. Leáse mûðe *with lying mouth*, Ps. Th. 77, 35. Sume sêdon leáse cýdnesse ágen hine *quidam falsum testimonium ferebant adversus eum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 57. Leáse sybbe ne sceal mon syllan *feigned friendship must not be formed*, Glostr. Frag. 112, 14. Ðonne cumaþ leáse Cristas and leáse witegan *surgent enim pseudo-cristi et pseudo-prophetæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 24. Ðâs leásan spell *hæc fabula*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Fram leásum witegum *a falsis prophetis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. Widsacaþ ðâm leásum welum *renounce the deceitful riches*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ða leásan godas *false gods*, 201, 30. Fiscere ðone leásostan *a fisherman most false*, 179, 14. [*R. Glouc.* les : *Prompt. Parv. Chauc.* lees : *Goth.* laus *empty, vain* : *O. Sax.* lôs *free from* ; *false* : *O. Frs.* lâs : *Icel.* lauss *loose, free, void* : *O. H. Ger.* lôs *levis, turpis* : *Ger.* los.]

leás es; *n. Falsehood, falseness* :—Hî ongietaþ dæt ðæt wæs leás and îdelness ðæt hî ær heóldon *they perceive that that was falsehood and vanity that they formerly held*; deprehenderint falsa se vacue tenuisse, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 18. Ðæt leás, Elen. Kmbl. 1157; El. 580. Gif gé ðîsum leáse leng gefylgaþ *if longer ye follow this falsehood*, 1148; El. 576. Bûtan leáse *truly*, Bt. 41, 1; Fox 244, 12 : Bt. Met. Fox 30, 36; Met. 30, 18. [*A. R.* leas *falsehood*, 82, 16 : *Laym.* buten lese.]

-leás a frequently occurring suffix used to form adjectives, having the force of *without* [v. leás I.], modern *-less*. It is found in the cognate dialects. v. leás.

leás-bregd, -brēd ; *adj. False, deceitful, cheating* :—Ðú leásbrêda feónd and fâcnes ordfruma, Homl. Skt. 6, 314.

leás-bregd, -brēd, es; *m. Deceit, fraud, a trick, cheat, wile* :—Hé hiwode þurh dryċræft fela leásbregda *he performed many tricks by magic*, Wulfst. 99, 16. Swicol on dædum and on leásbregdum, 107, 2. Þurh his leásbregdas, 252, 19. Mid leásbregdum earmum mannum deriaþ *to harm poor men with tricks*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 25.

leás-bregdende, -brēdende ; *adj. Wily, deceitful* :—Hund sîdon lîhþ se leásbrēdenda *centies mentitur versipellis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 31.

leás-bregdness, -brēdness e ; *f. Deception, falsehood*, Leo. 220, 22.

leás-cræft, es; *m. A false art, deception* :—Hé hié getýhþ tô eallum uncystum and tô ðære lufan disse worlde mid his leáscræftum *he draws them to all vices and to the love of this world with his false arts*, Blickl. Homl. 25, 12.

leásere, es; *m.* I. *a false person, hypocrite* :—Leáseras ϸ lêgeras *falsos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 8. II. *one who feigns* or *acts, a buffoon, jester* :—Se wæs êrest sumes kâseres mima, ðæt is leásere and sang beforan him scandlîcu leóþ *first he was some emperor's* mima, *that is, jester, and sang obscene songs before him*, Shrn. 121, 9. Ðâ gesealde hé ða fæmnan his leáserum, 154, 23. Ða hêt hé his leáseres hine lædan tô ðæm wuda, 83, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* lôsare *dolosus.*]

leásettan ; *p.* te *To feign, pretend* :—Leásetende ðæt hî woldon hine eft tô life âræran *pretending that they would raise him to life again*, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 10.

leás-ferhþness, e ; *f. Inconstancy, falseness, folly* :—Hû micel leóhtmôdnes and leásferhþnes *quanta mentis levitas*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 10. v. leás-líc.

leás-fyrhte (= (?) leás-ferhþ), *false* :—Leásfyrhte is unrihtwîsnys him *mentita est iniquitas sibi*, Ps. Spl. 26, 18.

leás-gewitness, e ; *f. False witness* :—Leásgewitnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5.

leás-gilp, es; *m. Vain-glory* : — Ðæt hié ne wilnigen leásgielpes *ne inanem gloriam quaerant*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 24.

leásian ; *p.* ode *To lie* :—Leásiaþ ðé fŷnd dîne *mentientur tibi inimici tui*, Ps. Spl. C. 65, 2.

leásing, es ; *m. A false person* [cf. earming] :—Nâfre ðú gelærest dæt ic leásingum dumbum and deáfum deófolgieldum gaful onhâte *never shalt thou persuade me to promise tribute to false creatures, to dumb and deaf idols* [*or is* leásingum = *his, falsely.* v. leásung], Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 23; Jul. 149.

leás-líc ; *adj. False, vain, frivolous* :—Wênþ dæt hit hæbbe sum heálîc gôd gestŷned . . . ond mé þinċþ dæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swíðe leáslîce mærþe *it supposes that it has gained some exalted good . . . and methinks it has purchased a very false greatness*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Leáslîce cristene *false christians*, Wulfst. 93, 8. Leóhtlîcu weore and leáslîcu *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. Mid leáslîcum wordum hî hine beswîcaþ *with false words they deceive him*; blandientes sermone ut decipiant eos, Nar. 37, 5. Ða leáslîcan ceápas binnan ðam Godes hûse geþafedon *they allowed false bargains within God's house*, Homl. Th. i. 406, 15.

leás-líce ; *adv. Falsely, deceptively* : — Leáslîce *falso*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 35. Leáslîce geclypode oðde âwritene *pronounced or written wrongly*, 50; Som. 51, 52. Hit biþ swíðe leáslîce on siolufres hiewe [*stannum*] *argenti speciem mentitur*, Past. 37, 3; Swt. 269, 3 : Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20 note.

leás-licettan ; *p.* te *To dissemble, feign* :—Leáslîccettan *dissimulari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 38.

leás-licettung, e ; *f. Dissimulation, pretence* :— Næs hê begangende leáslîcetunge *he did not practise dissimulation*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin 12, 18.

leásmôd-ness, e ; *f. Inconstancy, want of stability* :—Ðære leóhtmôdnesse and ðære leásmôdnesse sanctus Paulus hine lâdode *a quibus* [*mentis levitas, cogitationum inconstantia*] *se alienum Paulus fuisse perhibuit*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 6.

leás-ness, e ; *f. Levity, fickleness; falseness, lying* :—Þurh leásnesse *per mendacium*, Confess. Peccat. Ðæt ic swá wære âlŷsed from ðære scylde ðære swŷðe îdlan leásnesse *ut sic absolvar reatu supervacuæ levitatis*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 30.

leás-ŏlecung, e ; *f. Flattery, cajolery* : — Leásŏlecung *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leás-sagol ; *adj. Saying what is false, mendacious* :—Se ðe wære leássagol weorðe se sôdsagol *he that told lies, let him tell the truth*, Wulfst. 72, 16.

leás-spanung, e ; *f. Seduction, allurement, enticement* :—Leássponunge *nec lenonum* [*lenocinium?*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 71.

leás-spell, es ; *n. A false story, fiction, fable* : — Leásspel *figmenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 43. Se swylcum menn leásspell secgaþ *de quibus fabulæ ferunt*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 26.

leás-spellung, e ; *f. Idle, vain,* or *false talking* : — Leásspellunga *fabulationum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14. Leásspellunga *nenias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 74. Sôna swá hit forlæt sôdcwidas swá folgaþ hit leásspellunga *ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16.

leást. v. læst.

-leást, -liést, -lêst, -lŷst *a termination of nouns formed from adjectives in* -leás.

leás-tyhtan ; *p.* te *To wheedle, flatter* :—Leástyhtendum *lenocinantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 15.

leás-tyhtung, e ; *f. Wheedling, flattery, cajolery* :—Leástihtinge *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 68.

leásung, e ; *f. Leasing, lying, vain* or *frivolous speech, fiction, false witness, falsehood, falseness, hypocrisy, deception, deceitfulness, artifice* :—Leásung *vel* faam *famfaluca* (*Ital.* famfaluca, *a whim, trifle*, and see Ducange, s. v.), Ep. Gl. 9 d, 12. Leásung dissa woruldwelena *fallacia divitiarum*. Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Leásung *falsitas*, Rtl. 37, 31. Heóra leásung wæs gecyrred tô heom sylfum *mentita est iniquitas sibi*, Ps. Th. 26, 14. Ðæs forwyrd and leásung and forleornung swíðe raþe cymþ tô him ðe hê hine sylfne dêþ tô ðon ðe hê nis *for this reason destruction and lying and error come quickly to him, that he makes himself out what he is not*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 34. Sôdfæstnysse feóung and seó lufu lîges and leásunge *odium veritatis amorque mendacii*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. *Nebulonis* heowunga ; *fallacis* scûan ϸ leásunge, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. Hé næfre nôht leásunga ne îdeles leóþes wyrcean ne mihte *nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, 4, 24; S. 596, 52. Fulle mid leásunge *pleni hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 28. Ne beó ðú leás gewita. Ðis bebod wiðcweþ leásunge ' *Thou shalt not be a false witness.*' *This commandment forbids leasing-making* [cf. *Scott.* ' *leasing-making* the crime of uttering falsehood against the king to the people or *vice versa*'], Homl. Th. ii. 208, 27. Ða Judéiscan noldon gehŷran Cristes sôdfæstnysse, forðan ðe hî wæron âfyllede mid heora fæder leásunge, 226, 24. Ðonne glâd dæt deófol ût mid his leásunge swá swá smŷc æt his ságdura *then the devil by his artifice stepped out at his eye in the form of smoke*, Shrn. 52, 33. Wrec ðé gemetlice dŷ læs ðe men [man?] leásunga teó dæt ðú dîne cysta cŷðe *revenge thyself in moderation, lest the people be falsely made, that thou display thy virtues*, Prov. Kmbl. 46. Leásunga *frivola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 55. Leásunga *factiones*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 3. Leásunga *lenonum*, 500, 55. On leásungum *in mendaciis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Se hlisa ðe hê êr mid leásungum wilnode *the reputation* (*of philosopher*)

that he had before desired under false pretences, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 5. Nelle wé eác mid leásungum þyllíc líccetan, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Leásingum beswicen dæt hé wéneþ furþon dæt hé man ne sý [so] *deceived by false notions that he thinks even that he is not man*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2243; El. 1123. For dínum leásungum *on account of thy falsehoods*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 28; Sat. 62. Dú fordést đa de symle leásunga specaþ *thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing* [A. V.], Ps. Th. 5, 5. Onscúna dú á leásunga, L. Ælf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 482, 25. Fácen and leásunga from úrum heortum ádoon *to remove deceit and falseness from our hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 27. Þurh áđbrycas and þurh weddbrycas and þurh mistlíce leásunga, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 151. Búton đú forlǽte đa leásinga, weohweorđinga, Exon. 68 a; Th. 253, 13; Jul. 179: Elen. Kmbl. 1375; El. 689. Đyllíce leásunga hí worhton and mihton cáþe secgan sóþsped gif him đa leásunga næron swéltran, Bt. 35, 4; For 162, 14; 38, 1; For 196, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* leesynge *mendacium*; lesynge *nuga*: *Icel.* lausung *lying, falsehood.*]

leásung-spell, es; *n. A false* or *foolish story, a fable*:—Đá hæfdon monige unwíse menn him tó worde and tó leásungspelle đæt sió hǽle nære for hiora synnum ac sǽdon dæt hió wǽre for Fetontis forscapunge *ex quo quidam, dum non concedunt Deo potentiam, suas inanes ruinationas conquirentes, ridiculum Phaetontis fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8.

leáþor, es; *n* [?]. *A kind of nitre used for soap, lather*:—Leáþor *nitrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 3. Óf leáþre *nitria*, 61, 27. Gnída swíđe dæt heó sý eall gelćpred þweah mid dý leáþre đæt heáfod gelóme *rub strongly so that it may be all lathered, wash the head frequently with the lather*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 4. [*Icel.* laudr; *n. froth* or *foam* of the sea water; a kind of *nitre* or *soap*.]

leáþor-wyrt, e; *f. Lather-wort, soap-wort*; saponaria officinalis:—Leáþorwyrt, *borith, erba fullonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 47: 38, 43: L. M. 1, 3; Lchdm. ii. 42, 22.

leáw-finger, es; *m. The forefinger*:—Leáwfinger *index*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. [Cf. [?] O. H. Ger. gi-lou *versutus, sollers, gnarus*, Grff. 2, 35.]

leax, læx, lex, es; *m. A salmon, lax* [Scott.]:—Lex *salmo* vel *esocius*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 65; Wrt. Voc. 55, 70. Leax *ysox*, 65, 66: *esox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 48. Laex *isic*, 112, 8. Leax sceal on wæle mid sceóte scríđan *swiftly shall the salmon in the stream's eddy move*, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Leaxes geallan, L. M. 3, 2; Lchdm. ii. 308, 6. Hwý gé nú ne settan on sume dúne fiscnet eówru, đonne eów fón lysteþ leax? Bt. Met. Fox 19, 23; Met. 19, 12. Hwæt fésst đú on sǽ? Hæringcas and leaxas *quid capis in mari? Aleces et iscios*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. Đis is seó gerǽdnes . . . gesyllan ǽlce geare xv. leaxas *this is the agreement . . . that they give xv salmon every year*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 34: L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 19. [*Icel.* lax *a salmon: O. H. Ger.* lahs *salmo, esox*: Ger. lachs.]

leax-heáfod, es; *n.*?:—Leax heáfod *capital*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128. 43.

leber, lebr. v. lǽfer.

lec *rimosus*, Germ. 400. v. hlec.

lec (?), *sweet*:—Lec *dulcia*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 47.

léc. v. leác.

léc, es; *m. Look, sight*:—Wé sceolon ǽwendan úrne léc fram yfelre gesihþe, urne hlyst fram yfelre spræce, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 3. v. on-léc.

leccan; *p.* lehte, leohte *To moisten, wet*:—Ic lecce *rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Hæglas and snáwas and se oftrǽda rén leccaþ đa eorþan on wíntra *hiemem defluus irrigat imber*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 16: Met. Fox 29, 128; Met. 29, 64: Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 4; Ph. 64. Sumu twigu hé lehte mid wætere *some twigs he watered*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 7. His eágospind mid teárum leohte *wetted his cheeks with tears*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin 82, 4. Leohte dæt líde land lago yrnende, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 30; Gen. 210. Seó wæs wætrum weaht and wæstmum þeaht lagostreámum leoht *it was refreshed by the waters, covered with various growths, irrigated by running streams*, 91; Th. 115, 21; Gen. 1923. Leccende *ágans*, Ps. Surt. 103, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* lekjan; *p.* lacta *rigare, irrigare*: *Ger.* lecken: cf. *Icel.* leka; *p.* lak *to drip*.] DER. ge-, geond-leccan.

leccing, e; *f. Watering, moistening*:—Leccinc *irrigatio*, Kent. Gl. 33.

léce. v. láce.

lecg, e; *f. Some part of a weapon, the cross bar in the hilt* [?]:—Án handsex and [an?] dæræ lecge is hundeahtati mancussa goldæs, Chart. Th. 527, 9. Leo takes *lecg* = gift, legacy, and then a dish of three pounds and a cup of equal amount would go to make up the amount of eighty mancusses. As regards the value of a *handseax*, Chart. Th. 501, 5 may be quoted, where one worth eighty mancusses is mentioned. [Cf. *ledge*, a bar E. D. S. Publ. B. 20: *ledge* the horizontal bar of a gate, Lincolnshire. In *Prompt. Parv.* legge, ouer twarte byndynge *ligatorium*, occurs: other words that suggest themselves by their form for comparison are *M. H. Ger.* lecke *lieste, saum*: *O. H. Ger.* legge *tornaturus, intransversum ligna tornata*: *Icel.* lögg the *ledge* or *rim at the bottom of a cask*.]

LECGAN; *p.* legde, lægde, lédе *To cause to lie*. I. *to lay, place, put, lay* [*a dead body in the grave.*]:—Syđđan hé đanne grundweall legþ *postea quam posuerit fundamentum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Đa ungeþyldegan ne mágon áberan nánwuht dæs láđes de him mon on legþ *impatientes ab aliis illata non tolerant*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 17. Wá đǽm de willaþ under ǽlcne elnbogan lecggean pyle . . . Se legeþ pyle under ǽlces monnes elnbogan seđe . . . *væ his qui consunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere, est* . . . 19, 1; Swt. 143, 14. Cwén mec hwílum hond on legeþ, Exon. 127 a; Th. 489, 8; Ra. 78, 4. Đa land de hig díderin leccgeaþ beón đa dám gebrógran de dǽr binnan beóþ tó fódnoþe and tó scrúde *let the lands, that they assign thereto, be for the feeding and clothing of the brethren there*, Chart. Th. 370, 25. Sege mé hwar đú hine lédest *dicito mihi ubi posuisti eum*, Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se cyng lægde hí wid Eádward kyng hire hláforde *the king laid* [*buried*] *her by King Edward her lord*, Chr. 1075; Erl. 214, 12. Léde him ætforan *posuit coram eis*, Gen. 18, 8. Hé nam stánas and lédе under his heáfod, 28, 11. Hine betellan æt ǽlc dæra þinga de him man on lédе *to clear himself from every thing that was laid to his charge*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Abraham legde hleór on eorþan, Cd. 107; Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Se mec wráede on æt frumsceafte legde *who at the beginning binding laid on me*, Exon. 101 b; Th. 383, 22; Rä. 4, 14. Wé on bearm lægdon *we put them into our laps*, Salm. Kmbl. 864; Sal. 431. Gé on his wergengan wíte legdon *ye imposed pain upon his pilgrim*, 43 a; Th. 144, 29; Gú. 685. Dæt folc gealdheom swá mycel swá hí heom on legdon *the people paid as much as they imposed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 15. Hig lægdon ǽrende on hine tó dam cynge *they commissioned him to the king*, 1064; Erl. 194, 24. Đá lægdon hí fýr on *they set fire to it*, 1083; Erl. 209, 1. Lege hit hér beforan đínum freóndum *pone hic coram fratribus tuis*, Gen. 31, 37. Legaþ dǽrtóeácan *add thereto*, Wulfst. 274, 7. Sleá mon hine and on fúl lecge *let him be slain and buried in unconsecrated ground*, L. Eth. i. 4; Th. 284, 2: vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6: L. C. S. 33; Th. i. 396, 17. Hwá wolde gelýfan dæt Sarra sceolde lecgan cild tó hyre breóste tó gesoce *quis crederet, quod Sara lactaret filium*, Gen. 21, 7. Josue hét lecgan him on uppan ormǽte weorcstánas *præcepit, ut ponerent super os ejus saxa ingentia*, Jos. 10, 27. Legan done mæst *to lower the mast*, Bt. 41, 3; For 250, 15. Ægru lecgan *to lay eggs*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 30. Lástas lecgan *to go, journey*, Cd. 109; Th. 145, 3; Gen. 2400: 118; Th. 153, 9; Gen. 2536: Exon. 82 a; Th. 309, 14; Seef. 57. II. *to cause to lie* [*dead*, v. licgan], *to slay*:—Hine lecge for þeóf seđe him tó cume *let him that comes at him slay him for a thief*, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 10. Gif hine hwá lecge, L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 9. Se de mid þeófe stande and mid feohte, lecge hine man mid dam þeófe. v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23. Dæt hine man lecgan ne móste, Th. i. 230, 6. [*Goth.* lagjan: *O. Sax.* leggian: *O. Frs.* leia: *Icel.* leggja: *O. H. Ger.* legjan: *Ger.* legen.] DER. a-, be-, ge-, of-, tó-, under-, wid-lecgan.

lecþ, e; *f.* ?:—Lecþ [=? legþ] *peana*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 29. Ducange gives '*peanius* lignum tectis conficiendis aptum;' Spanish has *peana* a pedestal, a frame put at the foot of an altar to tread upon.

lecþa, an; *m. The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects*:—*Sentina* lectha *ubi multae aque colliguntur in navem*, Ep. Gl. 23 d, 15. Lectha *sentina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 27. Cf. (?) lec, hlec.

Léden. v. Lǽden.

léf [*or* lef?]; *adj. Weak, injured, infirm*:—Léf *debilis*, Germ. 389. On fýre hí ne lyst lócian gif se æppel léf bið *men do not like to look at fire if the apple of the eye be injured*, Bt. 38, 5; For 204, 29. Léf mon láces behófaþ *a sick man needs a doctor*, Exon. 80 b; Th. 336, 8; Gn. Ex. 45. On fédе líf seonobennum seóc *weak for walking, sick with sinew-wounds*, 87 b; Th. 328, 16; Vy. 18. Oft him feorran tó laman liomseócе lédе cwómon *oft from far to him the paralytic, the cripple, the infirm came*, Elen. Kmbl. 2426; El. 1214. See note to Grmm. A. u. E. p. 166. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* léf: *Dut.* loof.] v. á-, ge-léfan; léf; *n.* léfung.

léf, es; *n. Hurt, damage, injury*:—Đeore seófþan níht gif wind byþ léf byþ litel *if there is wind on the fourth night, the damage will be little*, Lchdm. iii. 164, 17.

léfan *to permit*. v. lífan.

lefel. v. lǽfel.

léf-ness. v. leáf-ness.

léft, e; *f. A vow*; votum, Ps. Spl. T. 64, 1: 65, 12. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* leyfi *praise*.]

léfung, e; *f. Weakening, laming, lameness, paralysis*:—Dí læs đe hí đás léfunge on heora limum gebrohton *lest they should bring this paralysis* [*want of power to speak, walk and see*] *upon their limbs*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 18.

lég. v. líg.

leger, es; *n.* I. *a lying*:—Hys spéda hý forspendaþ mid dan langan legere dæs deádan mannes inne *they squander his wealth with the long lying of the dead man in the house*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 9. II. *a lying sick* or *dead, sickness, death*:—Nis dǽr hungor ne þurst ne slǽp ne swár leger *there is neither hunger nor thirst nor sleep nor grievous sickness*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 56 b; Th. 201, 15; Ph. 56. On dam sixtan dæge his legeres on *the sixth day of his illness*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 28. Mid langre ádle laman legeres swíde gehefigod *longo paralysis morbo gravatam*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 6. Moyses and Aaron geendodon heora líf swádeáh búton legere *Moses and Aaron ended their lives, yet without sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 13. Se preóst sceal smyrigan đa seócan symble on legere *the priest must always anoint the sick in ill-*

ness, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354. 14. Tó hæbbenne and tó syllanne for lífe and for legere *to have and to give during life and at death*, Chart. Th. 208, 3. Đá cwæþ se cyng dæt mihte beón gebóden him wið clænum legere *then the king said, the offer might have been made to him, if the death had been by fair means* [it was by drowning], 31. **III.** *a place to lie in, a couch, a lair, a place where the dead lie, a grave*:—Hálig leger [legerstów (?)] *cimiterium*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Þolige hé clæines legeres and Godes mildse *let him forfeit a hallowed grave and God's mercy*, L. N. P. L. 62, 63; Th. ii. 300, 19. 22: Wulfst. 39. 19. Wé lǽraþ dæt man innan circan ænigne man ne birige búton . . . hé si dæs legeres wyrðe *we enjoin that no man be buried within a church, unless he be worthy of such a place of burial*, L. Edg. C. 29; Th. ii. 250, 17. On gehálgodan legere licgan *to be buried in consecrated ground*, 22; Th. ii. 248, 20. Ge on lífe ge on legere *both alive and in the grave*, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 22: vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14: ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 19. Unsac hé wæs on lífe beó on legere swá swá hé móte, i. 184, 13; Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. Líchoman, se ðe on legre sceal weorþan wyrme tó hróðor, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 15; Jul. 415. Be dære róde ðe ér in legere wæs lange bedyrned [*of the cross that had been buried*]. Elen. Kmbl. 1200; El. 602: 1442; El. 723. Líc legere fæst, 1762; El. 883. Se wæs fíttiges fótgemearces lang on legere *he was fifty feet long in the place where he lay*, Beo. Th. 6078; B. 3043. Leger dis *lectum istum*, Rtl. 111, 24. On legir *in lectum*, 181, 7. Fryndlegre weardiaþ ðonne ic on úhtan ána gonge *my friends rest in their couches, when ere the dawn I go solitary*, Exon 115 b; Th. 443, 23; Kl. 34. [*O. E. Homl.* (to) leire *couch*: *O. Sax.* legar: *O. Frs.* leger: *O. H. Ger.* legar *cubile, lustrum, accubitus, concubitus*: *Ger.* lager: *Goth.* ligrs; *m. a couch.*]

leger-bære; *adj. Suffering from sickness*:—Bútun hé on hláfordes neóde beó oðde legerbære *unless he be on his lord's necessary business, or suffering from sickness*, Chart. Th. 611, 20.

leger-bedd, es; *n. A sick-bed, bed of death, grave*:—Sum mæden hé gehælde dæt de langlíce læg on legerbedde seóc *a maiden he healed that had long been confined to her bed by sickness*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Árís nú and ber hám dín legerbed, i. 472, 25. Dæt ðú ðus ládlíc legerbed cure *that thou shouldst choose so loathly a couch* [*the grave*], Soul. Kmbl. 307; Seel. 157: Wulfst. 187, 12. Sceal dís sáwelhús legerbedde fæst wunian wǽlræste, Exon. 47 b; Th. 164, 2; Gú. 1005; Beo. Th. 2019; B. 1007. [*O. Sax.* legar-bed.]

-legere, v. for-legere.

leger-fæst; *adj. Sick, ill*, R. Ben. 39, Lye. [*O. Sax.* legar-fast.]

legerian; *p.* ode *To be ill, afflicted with sickness*, v. ge-legerian.

leger-stów, e; *f. A burial-place, cemetery*:—Hálig leger [legerstów ?] *cimeterium, poliandrium*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 74; Wrt. Voc. 34, 9. Cyricean de legerstów on sý *a church at which there is a burial-place*, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 12: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 24: 3; Th. i. 360, 23. Dæt hí þolian worolddhta and gehálgodre legerstówe *that they forfeit worldly possessions and a consecrated burial-place*, L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 14: 4; Th. i. 246, 6. Ypolitus bebyrigde ðone hálgan líchaman on dære wudewan legerstówe *Hippolytus buried the holy body in the burial-place of the widow*, Homl. Th. i. 430, 26. [*Laym.* leir-stow.]

leger-teám, es; *m. Matrimony, sexual intercourse* [*lawful or unlawful*]:—Matheus him sægde dæt hé wǽre swá synnig wið God gif hé ða gehálgodan fǽmnan tó legerteáme onfénge swá se þeów wǽre se ðe fénge on kyninges queóne tó unryhtum hǽmde *Matthew said to him, that he would be as guilty against God, if he received the consecrated virgin as his wife, as the slave would be who took a king's queen to commit adultery with her*, Shrn. 132, 4. Legerteám *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34.

leger-wíte, es; *n. A fine for lying with a woman*, L. H. 23; Th. i. 529, 23: 81; Th. i. 589, 3. [*Trev.* leir-wite *fine for lying with a bond-woman.*]

légetu *lightning*. v. lígetu.

Legra ceaster. v. Ligora ceaster.

léh *lye*. v. leáh.

léhtan *to alleviate*. v. líhtan.

lehter *disgrace*. v. leahter.

léh-tric, -tún. v. leác-tric, -tún.

lél. v. lǽl.

lelopre [*error for* gelopre *according to Cockayne*. v. gelod-wyrt], *A kind of dock*:—Lelodrae *lapatium* (=λάπαθον; cf. uude docce *lapatium*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 2), Ep. Gl. 13 f, 31. Lelothras *radinape*, 22 b, 32. Lelopre *lapadium*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 14: ii. 54, 24. Lelodrae *lapatium*, 112, 35. Lelothrae *rodinope*, 119, 24.

lemian; *p.* ede *To lame, cripple, enfeeble, strike* [?]:—Swá wildu hors ðonne wé hié áresð gefangnu habbaþ wé hié strácian mid brádre handa and lemiaþ *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41, 4; Swt. 303, 11. Hine sorhwylmas lemedon [MS. lemede] tó lange *the waves of care had crippled him too long*, Beo. Th. 1814; B. 905. [*Icel.* lemja *to beat so as to lame or disable, to suppress*: *O. H. Ger.* lemian *debilitare*: *Ger.* lähmen.]

lempedu, e; *f. A lamprey*:—Lempedu *lempridu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 42.

lemp-healt, laempi-halt; *adj.* The word occurs in Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 20, and in Ep. Gl. 13 f, 4 as the gloss of *lurdus* which Ducange explains as *foul*, cf. Ital. *lordo*, or *stupid*, cf. Fr. *lourde, lourdand*. Lye quotes without reference *lempe* lenitas; *Icel.* has *lempiligr* pliant, could the word mean 'unable to bend, stiff, awkward?'

lencg; *adv. Longer*. v. lange.

lencten, lenten, lenten, es; *m. Spring, Lent*:—Lencten *ver*: foreward lencten *vel* middewærd lencten *ver novum*: æfterwærd lencten *ver adultum*, Ælfc. Gl 95; Som. 76, 7, 12-14; Wrt. Voc. 53, 21, 26, 27. Swá nú lencten and hærfest; on lencten hit grêwþ, and on hærfest hit fealwiaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 22. Gif middes wintres messedeg biþ on sunnandeg, ðonne biþ gód winter and lengten windi, Lchdm. iii. 162, 26. Winter biþ cealdost, lencten hrímigost, Menol. Fox 471; Gn. C. 6. Wæs dá lencten ágán bútan ví. nihtum ǽr sumeres cyme on Maias Kt., Elen. Kmbl. 2452; El. 1227. Dæs sylfan lentenes hé fór tó Rôme *in the course of the same spring he went to Rome*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 13. Đá com Æðelréd cyning innan dam lenctene hám tó his ágenre þeóde, 1014; Erl. 150, 17. Sunnan glæm on lenctene lífes tácen weceþ *the sun's gleam in spring wakes signs of life*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 16: Ph. 254. Đé má ðe man mót on lenctene fiscces brúcan *any more than flesh may be eaten in Lent*, Wulfst. 305, 25. Sumor ðú and lencten swylce geworhtest *ástatem et ver tu plasmasti ea*, Ps. Th. 73, 16. Done lencten wǽron him on Cent *during the spring they were in Kent*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 14. Nis nán blódlǽstid swá gód swá on foreweardne lencten *there is no time for letting blood so good as in the early spring*, L. M. 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 148, 3: 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 228, 8. Gif mon in lencten hálig ryht in folce bútan leáfe álecgge gebéte mid cxx. scilt *if any one in Lent suppress holy law among the people without leave, let him make amends with cxx shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 40; Th. i. 88, 13. Ðú dydes sumer and lenten, Ps. Surt. 73, 17. [*Piers P.* lenten: *Prompt. Parv.* lente: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lengiz *and* lenzo *ver*: *Ger.* lenz. v. Grmm. D. M. 715.]

lencten-ádl, e; *f. A fever, typhus fever, tertian fever*:—Lengtenádl *tipus*, Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 24; Wrt. Voc. 19, 30. Lenctenádl *tertiana*, 289, 58. Lenctinádl *tertiana*, ii. 122, 20. Án lytel cnihт fram lengtenádle wæs geláchnod . . . sum cnihт on laugre lengtenádle wæs hefiglíce geswenced *puerulus e febre curatus sit . . . puerulus quidam longo febrium incommodo graviter vexatus fuit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 2–5. Ða ðe on lengtenádle wǽron *febricitantes*, 4, 6; S. 574, 6. Wið lenctenádle, L. M. 1, 62; Lchdm. ii. 134, 28: 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12.

lencten-bryce, es; *m. A breach of the Lenten fast*:—Gif hwá openlíce lengctenbryce gewyrce, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 29.

lencten-dæg, es; *m. A day in Lent*:—Lengctendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3: Wulfst. 117, 15.

lencten-eorþe, an; *f. Land ploughed in the spring*; veractum. Ducange gives '*veractum* champ reonné' and refers to *warectum* 'terra novalis, seu requieta, quia alternis requiescit, sic dicta, inquit Edw. Cokus quasi vere novo victum, vel subactum.'], Ælfc. Gl. 1; Som. 55, 16; Wrt. Voc. 15, 16.

lencten-fæsten, es; *n. The fast of Lent*, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25: 40; Th. i. 88, 12: L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22: Wulfst. 117, 9.

lencten-lic; *adj. Vernal, lenten*:—Lengtenlíc dæg *dies vernalis*, Ælfc. Gl. 95; Som. 76, 11; Wrt. Voc. 53, 25. Manegra manna cwyddung is dæt seó lenctenlíce emnihт gebyrige rehtlíce on Marian mæssedæge, Lchdm. iii. 256, 4. Ða clénsan tíd lenctenlíces fæstenes *the pure time of the Lenten fast*, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Dæs lænctenlíces emnihtes dæg *the day of the vernal equinox*, Lchdm. iii. 238, 17. Ebréi healdaþ heora geáres anginn on lenctenlícre emnihte, 246, 17. On lenctenlícre tíde *in spring time*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Nú is ús álýfed dæt wé dæghwomlíce on dyssere lenctenlícan tíde úre líchaman gereordigan mid forhæfednysse and clænnysse. Stuntlíce fæst se lenctenlíc fæsten, se ðe on ðisum clænum tíman hine sylfne mid gálnysse befýlþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 13–17.

lencten-sufel, es; *n. Food for the spring* or *for Lent*:—Syster beána tó længtensufle *i. sester fabe ad quadrigesimalem convictum*, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31.

lencten-tíd, e; *f. Spring-time, spring, Lent*:—*Ver* is lenctentíd, Lchdm. iii. 250, 9. Hit wæs lenctentíd *erat vernum tempus*, Gen. 48, 7. On lengtentíde mónþes tíde *mense verni temporis*, Ex. 34, 18. Nǽfre on lenctentíde *never in Lent*, Wulfst. 305, 24. Hé on lenctentíd gesceóp ðone forman dæg dyssere worulde dæt is xv cl. Aprilis *he in spring created the first day of this world, that is the 18th of March*, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 4: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 135; Met. 29, 68.

lencten-tíme; *adj. Vernal*:—Lenctentíme *vernali* (s. *tempore*) Hpt. Gl. 496, 44.

lencten-wicu, an; *f. A week in Lent*:—Dys sceal on þursdæg on dære ódre lenctenwucan *this shall be read on Thursday in the second week in Lent*, Rubc. Ju. Skt. 5, 30.

-lenda, -lende. v. in-, ut-lenda, -lende.

lendan; *p. To arrive, come to land*:—Man hine lǽdde tó Eligbyrig . . . sóna swá hé lende on scype man hine blende *he was brought to Ely . . . as soon as he arrived he was blinded on board ship*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 27; Ælf. Tod. 14. [*Icel.* lenda *to come to land, get to*: *O. H. Ger.* lantian *applicare.*] v. ge-lendan.

lenden-bân, es; *n. The loin-bone*:—Lendenbân neopeward *sacra spina*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 52; Wrt. Voc. 44, 35. [Cf. *Misc.* 12, 360, leigeð his skinbon on oðres *lendbon.*]

lenden-, lende-brǽd, e, *f*: -brǽda, an; *m. A loin*:—Lendebrǽde *lumbulos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 31. Lendebrǽde, 113, 35. Wið lendenbrǽdena sâre *against lumbago* [?], Herb. 1, 10; Lchdm. i, 74, 3. Sió helt ða lendenbrǽdan *it [the liver] has a hold on the false ribs*, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 1. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lenti-prâto; *m. ren, renunculus, lumbulus, lumbus*, Graff. 3, 285: *Ger.* lenden-braten *loin, sirloin: and see* hrycg-brǽdan.]

lenden-reáf, es; *n. A covering for the loins, an apron*:—Lenden-, síd-reáf *lumbare* vel *renale*, Ælfc. Gl. 63; Som. 68, 112; Wrt. Voc. 40, 22.

lendenu; *pl. The loins, reins*: — Lendenu *renes* vel *lumbi*, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 53; Wrt. Voc. 44, 36. Lændenu *lumbi*, 65, 26. Lendena *renes*, 71, 41. Laendiuo *rien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 17. Lendene *renes*, Ps. Spl. T. 15. 7. Beón eówer lendena ymbgyrde . . . On ðám ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægbhád tó understandenne *let your loins be girded . . . By the girded loins virginity is to be understood*, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. Beóþ eówre lændenæ ymbgirde . . . on ðám lændenum is getácnad swá swá wé leorniaþ on bócum seó fúle gálnes, L. Ælfc. P. 13–14; Th. ii. 368, 32–35. Begyrdaþ eówer lendenu *renes vestros accingetis*, Ex. 12, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 8. Se Johannes hǽrde fellenne gyrdel embe hys lendenu *ipse Joannes habebat zonam pelliciam circa lumbos ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* lenda; *f. ren*: *Icel.* lend; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* lenti: *f. Ger.* lende; *f.*]

lenden-wærc, es; *m. A disease of the kidneys*; nefresis [nefritis?], Ælfc. Gl. 10; Som. 57, 39; Wrt. Voc. 19, 42.

lending, e; *f. Landing, landing-place*:—Ic ann ealle ða lændinge and ða gerihte of ðam ilkan wætere *concedo omnes exitus ejusdem acquæ*, Chart. Th. 317, 22. [*Icel.* lending *landing, landing-place.*]

lendis lieg *bofor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 12. Laembis lieg, 11, 28.

-lendisc. v. dún-, eówer-, in-, up-, úre-, út-lendisc.

leng; *adv. Longer.* v. lange.

leng, e; *f. Length* [of time or space], *height, stature*:—Mannes leng *statura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 4. Nǽfre ne sý se hálga easterdæg gemǽrsod ǽr ðan de ðæs dæges lenge [lenege MS. P; længe, MS. L.] ofertíge ða niht *never let the holy Easter-day be celebrated, before the length of the day exceed the night*, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Swá micel swá seó sé heó mæst widteóhþ and git ánes mannes lenge ðe healt ánne spreót on his hand and streçþ hine swá feor swá hé mæg ǽrǽcan intó ðere sǽ *quantum mare plus se retraxerit, et adhuc statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant* spreót, *et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Lenge *proceritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 8. Hú lang wæs Adam on lenge gesceapen *how tall was Adam created?* Salm. Kmbl. 180, 19. Hwilc eówer mæg geícan ǽne eline to his lenge? Homl. Th. ii. 464, 2. Forneán on lenge ungeendod *almost infinite in length*, 350, 7. Þreóhund fæðma biþ se arc on lenge, Gen. 6, 15. Far geond ðis land on lenge and on brǽde *perambula terram in longitudine et in latitudine sua*, 13, 17: Nar. 33, 22. Leáf on fingeres længe *leaves of the length of a finger*, Herb. 147, 1: Lchdm. i. 270, 22. On fingres lencge, 150, 1; Lchdm. i. 274, 14. Seó sunne stód stille ánes dæges lengе [længce, MS. M.] *the sun stood still for the length of one day*, Lchdm. iii. 262, 9. Dó ðus ða lange de hit bepurfe *do thus for the length of time that is necessary*, 114, 18. Tele ða lengе dære hwíle . . . *compare the length of time* . . . Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. On ðinum handum synd ða lenge mínra tída *in manibus tuis tempora mea*, Ps. Th. 30, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* lengi: *Ger.* länge.] v. lengu.

lengan; *p. de To make* or *to become long, protract, delay, extend, lengthen*:—Lengeþ, Exon. 107 b: Th. 411, 6; Rä. 29, 8. Ða lengde hit man swá lange *it was so long delayed*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 10. Ne lengde ða leóda aldor wítegena wordcwyde ac hé wíde beád metodes míhte *the prince was not slow to heed the prophet's words, but widely proclaimed the might of the Lord*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 25; Dan. 646. Hyre loí lengde geond londa fela *her praise extended through many lands*, Exon. 86 a; Th. 324, 23; Vid. 99. Giestas lisse lengdon *the guests prolonged their pleasure*, 94 a; Th. 353, 13; Reim. 12. Hí lengdon (*prolongaverunt*) unrihtwísnyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 128, 3. [*Havel.* lenge *to prolong*: *Ayenb.* lenge *to delay*: *Piers P.* lenge *to delay, tarry*: *Icel.* lengja *to lengthen, prolong*: *O. H. Ger.* lengjan *protrahere, differre.*] DER. gelengan.

lengan; *p. de To pertain, belong*:—Donne leó byþ ii and xx niht eald dæt ðú gesihst hit lengeþ tó góde and geféan *when the moon is twenty-two nights old, what thou seest belongs to good and to joy*, Lchdm. iii. 160, 9. v. lenge, langian, ge-lang.

lenge; *adj. Belonging, related*:—Him biþ lenge húsel *to them belongs the housel*, Exon. 326; Th. 103, 9; Cri. 1685. Gód biþ wið God lenge *good hath affinity with God*, 91 a; Th. 341, 5; Gn. Ex. 121. v. *preceding word*, and ge-lenge.

lengian; *p.* ode *v. impers. To long*:—Lengaþ hine hearde *sorely doth he long*, Salm. Kmbl. 542; Sal. 270. [Cf. *Icel.* lengjask mjök *to long exceedingly.*]

lengeo, lengo. v. lengu.

leng-fǽrra. v. lang-fǽre.

lengten. v. lencten.

lengþ, e; *f. Length*:—On lengþe mid him hé begeat ealle ða éastlond *at length with them he gained all the east country*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144. 1. [Hit weáx on lengþe *it grew in length*, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22.] [*Icel.* lengd *length.*]

lengu; *indecl. f. Length*:—Gerisenlíce lengo tó gemete ðæs líchoman *congruæ longitudinis ad mensuram corporis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 14. Seó wæs ungeendodre lengo *infinitæ longitudinis*, 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Hí tóætýcton lengeo ðære þrýh twegra fingra gemet *additerunt longitudini sarcofagi quasi duorum mensuram digitorum*, 4, 11; S. 580, 6. Ðæs lengo ne his heánesse ǽnig ende gesewen was *cujus neque longitudini neque altitudini ullus esse terminus videretur*, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Tó lengo his *ad staturam suam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 6, 27. Lengu dæga *longitudine dierum*, Ps. Surt. 90, 16. Lengu, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Se de lífa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he who determines the length of every life*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 2; Gú. 483. Tele nú ða lengu dære hwíle, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6 note. v. leng.

lent, e; *f. A lentil*:—Lent *legumen* (cf. lentis, legumen, Ep. Gl. 13 e, f, 8), Germ. 390. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* línsi; *f. lens*: *M. H. Ger.* línse.]

leó, *g.* león; [*a dat.* leóne *and acc. f.* leó *are found as well as regular forms* león: *the dat. pl.* leónum *is put under* leóna q.v.] *m. f. A lion, lioness*:—Leó *leo*, Wrt. Voc. 77, 78. Leó *leo, leena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 47, 49. Dæt nǽfre míne týnd ne gríþen míne sáwle swá swá leó *nequando rapiat ut leo animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 2: 21, 11. Ða ongan seó leó fæguian . . . Seó leó mid hire earmum scræf geworhte, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7, 15. Ðonne seó leó bringþ his hungregum hwelpum hwæt tó etanne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Seó leó ðeáh hió wel tam sé and hire magister swíðe lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 9. Etan leóin flǽsc . . . Nim león gelynde *to eat lion's flesh . . . take lion's suet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 12; Lchdm. i. 364, 22, 24. Gefriða mé of ðæs león múðe *libera me de ore leonis*, Ps. Th. 21, 19. Of león hwelpum, 56, 4: 103, 20. León hwelpas *leunculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 42. *Griffus* fiderfóte fugel, leóne gelíc on wæstme, Wrt. Voc. 78, 2. Hió sceolde forsceoppan tó león and ðonne seó sceolde sprecan ðonne rýhde hió *she turned into a lioness, and when it ought to have spoken, then she roared*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 33. Nán heort ne onscúnode nǽnne león, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9. Hé gelǽhte ǽne león be wege, Jud. 14, 5. Ða wildan leó hé gewylde *the wild lion he subdued*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Ðú miht tredan león and dracan *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90, 13: Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. Ús symle león and beran úre ehtan *incursantibus leonibus ursisque*, Nar. 12, 3. Ða ðe león wǽron ongunnon rýnan, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 165; Met. 26, 68. Tólýsеþ leóna mægen *molas leonum confringet*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. Hwelpas leóna *catuli leonum*, Ps. Spl. 103, 22. Hý mon sende in wildra deóra menigo, in leóna and in berena, Shrn. 133, 10: Wulfst. 200, 23. Hwænne áhredst [dú] míne ángan sáwle æt ðǽm leónum (leóm, Ps. Surt.) *restitue a leonibus unicam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 17. Hé hét gelǽdan león and beran, manega and mycele, Homl. Skt. 4, 403. [In *Orm.* and *Laym.* leo *occurs as well as* leon. *Icel.* leó; *m*: *O. H. Ger.* lio, leuuo; *g.* leuuen, Grff. 2, 31.]

leód, es; *pl.* [which is more frequent] leóde; *m. A man*, poet. *a prince* [cf. *Icel.* álfa ljóði]; in *pl. men, people, people of a country, country* [cf. *the use of proper names*, e. g. hé gewát intó Galwalum *he departed into Gaul*, Chr. Erl. 5, 14]:—Leód Ebréa [*Abraham*], Cd. 136; Th. 171, 28; Gen. 2835. Ebréa leód, 98; Th. 130, 21; Gen. 2163. Wedera leód [*Beowulf*], Beo. Th. 687; B. 341: 702; B. 348: 1254; B. 625. Gif hwá his ágenne geleód [MS. H. leód] bebycgge *if any one sell his own countryman*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Ða hatedon hine his leóde *cives autem ejus oderant eum*, Lk. Skt. 19, 14. Ða leóde ða flugon ða hié done here tóweardne wiston *the people fled when they knew the army was coming*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 12. Ða flugon ða hǽðnan leóde, 203, 16. Lifigende leóde, Cd. 205; Th. 255, 3; Dan. 618. Leóde ne cúðan móðblinde men meotud oncnáwan *people, men mind-darkened, could not their maker recognize*, Exon. 25 a; Th. 73, 10; Cri. 1187. Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wé synt gumcynnes Geáta leóde *by race are we men of the Gauts*, 526; B. 260. Hé ealle ða landbigengan wolde útámæran and his ágenra leóda mannum gesettan *omnes indigenas exterminare, ac suæ provinciæ homines pro his substituere contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Hit ná geweorþan sceolde dæt se wære leóda cyning se de ǽr wæs folce þeów *it ought not to be, that he that had been a servant to a people, should be a king of men*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 21. Leóda lífgedál Lothes gehýrde bríd *Lot's wife heard the death of men*, Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561. Leóda ǽnigum nytte *of use to any man*, Beo. Th. 1501; B. 793. Láþ leóda gehwam, Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 31; Cri. 194. Hælepa ǽdel, leóda gesetu, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Wé dissa leóda land gesóhton, 535; An. 268. Dǽr wæs þreó þúsend dæra leóda *there was three thousand of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 570; El. 285. Leóda bearn [cf. *O. Sax.* liudi-barn] *the children of men*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 11; Cri. 1119: Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 32; Edg. 24. Leóda [MS. leode] þeódum, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Geáta leóda cempan *warriors of the men of the Gauts*, Beo. Th. 416; B. 205. Ic eówra leóda willan geworhte, 1273; B. 634. Næs ðǽr má sínra leóda nemne ellefne orettmægas, Andr. Kmbl. 1326; An. 663. Wæs hé eallum his leódum leóf *ipse* [*Oswin*] *amabilis omnibus præfuit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 33. Bæd hé Theodor dæt hé him and his leódum bisceop funde [*sibi suisque*], 4, 3; S. 566, 25. Tó nytnysse his leódum *utilitati suæ gentis*, 2, 16; S. 520, 3. Dæt Súþseaxna

mǽgþ sceolde habban ágenne bisceop on heora leódum *ut provincia Australium Saxonum ipsa proprium haberet episcopum*, 5, 18; S. 636, 14. Æþelwulf tó his leódum cuom, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 31. Æþeódige men . . . swǽse men in leódum *aliens . . . natives of the country*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3. [Cf. below, Bco. Th. 3741.] Đǽm Cristenum leódum com Godes engel on fultum *God's angel had come to the Christians as a help*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 25, 20: Cd. 24; Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489: 157; Th. 195, 16; Exod. 277. Hié wíf tó Denum feredon lǽddon tó leódum *they bore her to Denmark*, Bco. Th. 2322; B. 1159. Wǽron æþelingas eft tó leódum fúse tó farenne *the nobles were eager to go back to their people*, 3613; B. 1804. Gif cyning his leóde tó him gehátiеþ and heom mon dǽr yfel gedó *if a king summon his people to him and evil is done to them there*, L. Ethb. 2; Th. i. 2, 8. Ceadwealla slóh đa Norþhymbran leóde æfter heora hlǽfordes fylle, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 95, 9. Leóda, 96, 40. Leóde hogode on dæt micle morþ, men forweorpan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 14; Gen. 690: Andr. Kmbl. 339; An. 170. Leóde, Judéa cyn, Elen. Kmbl. 416; El. 208. Hét hine leóde swǽse sécean *bade him seek his own people*, Bco. Th. 3741; B. 1868: 2677; B. 1336. Land and leóde, Andr. Kmbl. 2643; An. 1323: Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 6; Edw. 25. Gif đú dæt gerádest dæt đú đíne leóda lýsan wille *if you decide to save thy men*, Byrht. Th. 132, 56; By. 37. [*O. L. Ger.* liud: *m*: *pl.* liudi: *O. Sax.* liudi: *O. Frs.* liode, liude: *Icel.* lýðir; *pl.* [e. g. af lýðum sínum *by his people*]: *O. H. Ger.* liuti *homines*: *Ger.* leute.] v. burh-, éast-, ge-, land- leód; *and next word.*

leód, e; *f. A people, nation, race, district occupied by a people* [*v. preceding word, and* cf. mǽgþ], *country*:—Hit wæs hwílum on Engla lagum dæt leód and lagu fór be geþinchum *at one time it was in the laws of the English, that the people and the law went according to ranks*, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 11. Đæt leód and lagu trumlíce stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Feówer folccyninges, leóde ræswan, Cd. 95; Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. Đa fǽhþe eówer leóde *the hostility of your people*, Bco. Th. 1197; B. 596. Tó fela Deniga leóde, 1396; B. 696: 1202; B. 599. Se wæs Cantwara leóde *oriundus de gente Cantuariorum*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 27. Moyses leóde *from the Israelites*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 16; Exod. 152. Wæs his gewuna dæt hé his ágenе leóde Norþanhymbra mǽgþe sóhte *solebat suam, id est, Nordanhymbrorum provinciam revisere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 6. Hé wæs ealle đa land and leóde þurhfærende *omnia pervagatus*, 3, 30; S. 562, 13. Úres hláfordes gerádnes is dæt man cristene menn of earde ne sylle ne húru on hǽdene leóde *our lord's ordinance is, that Christian men be not sold out of the land, certainly not into a heathen country* [*or* leóde = *men*, preceding word], L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 16: Bco. Th. 387; B. 192. Đone Denisca leóda luſiaþ swýðost *him* [*Thor*] *the Scandinavian peoples love most*, Wulfst. 106, 23. Beneuentius and Sepontanus hátton đa twá leóde *Benevento and Sepontus were the two places called*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 22. Ealle him leóda lácum cwemaþ *all nations shall make offerings to please him*, Ps. Th. 71, 10. [*O. Sax.* liud-: *O. Frs.* liod: *Icel.* ljóð-; lýðr; *m. people, common people*: *O. H. Ger.* liut; *m. n.* populus, plebs.] v. land-leód, *and preceding word.*

leód, es; *m. Fine for slaying a man* [cf. leudus, id est weregildus; *and see other passages in* Grimm. R. A. 652]:—In xl nihta ealne leód forgelde *let him pay the whole fine within forty days*, L. Ethh. 22; Th. i. 8, 6. Healfne leód, 23; Th. i. 8, 7. v. leód-geld, wer-geld.

leóda, an; *m. A man, one of a people or country*:—Gif hwá his ágenne geleód [MS. B. leódan] bebycgge *if any one sell a man of his own people*, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 3. Be leódan bygene *concerning the sale of a man of one's own country*, Th. i. 110, 1 note.

leódan; *p.* leád; *pl.* ludon *To spring, grow*:—Swá Libanes beorh líðeþ and gróweþ *sicut cedrus Libani multiplicabitur*, Ps. Th. 91, 11. Of đam twige ludon rédе wæstme *from that branch sprang dire fruits*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 29; Gen. 89. [*Goth.* liudan: *O. Sax.* liodan: *O. H. Ger.* ar-, fram-liutan.] DER. á-, ge-leódan.

leód-bealu, wes; *n. Harm* or *bale which affects a people*, Bco. Th. 3448; B. 1722: 3896; B. 1946.

leód-biscop, es; *m. A bishop of a district, province,* or *diocese, a bishop subordinate to an archbishop, a suffragan.* The leódbiscop *ranks with the* ealdorman, *the* arcebiscop *with the* æþeling. In Rtl. 194, 34–40 occurs the following 'Chore episcopi; Grece core, Latine vicari, episcopi: hii in vicis et villis constituti habentes licentiam constituere gradum minorem, non presbiterum neque diaconum, propter scientiam episcopi in cujus regione est.' The Greek form is here glossed by *liódbiscop*, the Latin by *scirebiscop.* Ercebiscop *archiepiscopus*; leódbiscop, *episcopus*, Wrt. Voc. 71, 70, 71. Se hálga Cúðbertus Lindisfarnensiscere geláþunge leódbiscop [cf. hé wæs tó biscope gecoren dære cyricean æt Lindisfarena éá, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 7], Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22. Gif hwá arcebiscopes oððe æþelinges borh abrece . . . Gif hwá leódbiscopes oððe ealdormannes, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 408, 8–10. Đæt Turonisce folc hine geceás him tó leódbiscope *the people of Tours chose him as their bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 3: Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 34. Bútan hit beforan cuninge oððe leódbiscope oððe ealdormen beó, Chart. Th. 612, 13. Sécе man tó đam leódbiscope; and gif man furþor scule tó đam arcebiscope; and syðđan tó đam páþan, Wulfst. 275, 6. Gif hé sóhte leódbiscop oððe ealdorman donne áhte hé vii nihta griþ, L. Eth. vii. 5; Th. i. 330, 14. Đá bǽdon ealle đa leódbiscopas đone hálgan apostol dæt hé đa feórþan bóc gesette *then all the provincial bishops asked the apostle to compose the fourth gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 6. Hé lét gewritan hú mycel landes his arcebiscopas hæfdon and his leódbiscopas and his abbodas and his eorlas, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 30. [Mid arcebiscopes and leódbiscopes and abbotes, 1125; Erl. 254, 8. Ealle đa leódbiscopes đa đá wǽron on Englalande, 1129; Erl. 258, 10.] *Icel. adopts from English* ljóð-, lýð-biskup *a suffragan bishop.*] Cf. scír-biscop.

leód-burh; *f. A people's town, a town of a country, town occupied by a people*:—Of dysse leódbyrig [*Sodom*], Cd. 116; Th. 150, 33; Gen. 2501. Hé eaferum lǽfde lond and leódbyrig *he to his children left his land and its towns*, Bco. Th. 4933; Th. 2471.

leód-cyning, es; *m. The king of a people*:—Beówulf Scyldinga leóf leódcyning, Bco. Th. 107; B. 54. [*Laym.* leod-king.]

leóde; *pl. people.* v. leód.

leód-fruma, an; *m. The first in time of a people, the founder of a people, a patriarch; the first in rank among a people, a prince, chieftain, king*:—Him wæs án fæder leóf leódfruma *one father had they, founder beloved*, Cd. 161; Th. 200, 9; Exod. 354. Leódfruma [*St. Andrew*], Andr. Kmbl. 3318; An. 1662; [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 382; El. 191. Mín leódfruma *my lord*, Exon. 115 a: Th. 442, 5; Kl. 8. Séthes cynn, leófes leódfruman, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 26; Gen. 1246. Of đam leódfruman brád folc cumaþ *from that patriarch* [*Isaac*] *shall come nations wide-spreading*, 106; Th. 140, 24; Gen. 2332. Gif hí leódfruman lǽstan dorsten *if they durst follow their chief*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 53; Met. 1, 27. Cyning, leófne leódfruman, Exon. 60 b; Th. 222, 7; Ph. 345: [*Hrothgar*], Bco. Th. 4266; B. 2130: [*St. Andrew*], Andr. Kmbl. 1977; An. 991.

leód-geard, es; *m. The dwelling of a people, country*:—Sunu æfter heóld leódgeard, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 20; Gen. 1225. Ethiopia land and leódgeard, 12; Th. 15, 6; Gen. 229: 85; Th. 106, 18; Gen. 1773. [Cf. *Icel.* ljóð-heimar *the people's abode, the world.*]

leód-gebyrga, an; *m. The protector of a people, a prince, chief man*:—Se æþeling, leódgebyrga [*Constantine*], Elen. Kmbl. 405; El. 203. Hláford đínne, leódgebyrgan [*Hrothgar*], Bco. Th. 543; B. 269. Leódgebyrgean *the chief men of the city* [cf. ceastre weardas *applied to the same persons in* v. 767], Elen. Kmbl. 1108; El. 556.

leód-geld, es; *n. The fine paid for slaying a man*, L. Ethb. 21; Th. i. 8, 4: 7; Th. i. 4, 9. v. Grmm. R. A. 653, *and* leód.

leód-geþyncþ, es; *f. Rank existing amongst a people*:—Be leódgeþinchum, L. K.; Th. i. 190, 10.

leód-gewinn, es; *n. Strife*:—Lǽt sace restan, lǽt leódgewin, Exon. 68 b; Th. 254, 22; Jul. 20.

leód-gryre, es; *m. Terror affecting a people*, Salm. Kmbl. 558; Sal. 278.

leód-hata, an; *m. A tyrant*:—Nalæs swá swá sigefæst cyning ac swá swá leódhata *non ut rex victor sed quasi tyrannus*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 29. Bana, lǽt leódhata [*the angel that destroyed the first-born in Egypt*], Cd. 144; Th. 180, 4; Exod. 40. For wédenheortnesse dæs leódhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 2: Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 30. Lǽdne leódhatan [*Holofernes*], Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 22; Jud. 72. Hér sind on eorde leódhatan grimme ealles tó manege *here in the land are fierce tyrants all too many*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 109, 155. Áwyrgede womsceaðan, leáse leódhatan, Elen. Kmbl. 2597; El. 1300. Cyninga đa habbaþ under him mægnigfealde leódhatan *reges sub se multos habentes tyrannos*, Nar. 38, 19.

leód-hete, es; *m. Hate* or *enmity felt by a people*, Andr. Kmbl. 2278; An. 1140: 224; An. 112: 2300; An. 1151.

leód-hryre, es; *m. Fall* or *destruction of a people*, Bco. Th. 4771; B. 2391: 4064; B. 2030.

leód-hwæt; *adj. Very brave* [cf. leód *a prince*?]:—Se leódhwate lindgeborga, Elen. Kmbl. 21; El. 11. [*Grein suggests* lindhwata leódgeborga; cf. leód-gebyrga.]

leód-mǽg, es; *m. A kinsman as being one of the same race, tribe* or *people, a man of the same nation with one's self*:—Hí fundon fíf hund leódmǽga *they found five hundred of their race*, Elen. Kmbl. 759; El. 380. Leódmágum feor *far from my kinsmen* [*Abraham in Egypt*], Cd. 128; Th. 163, 6; Gen. 2694.

leód-mægen, es; *n. The might of a people, its fighting men*:—Deat leódmægen, gúþrófe hæleþ, eorlas æscrófe, Elen. Kmbl. 544; El. 272. Lofige hine eald his leódmægen *laudate eum omnes virtutes ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 2. Leódmægnes worn *a host of warriors*, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195: Th. 188, 13; Exod. 167.

leód-mearc, e; *f. A people's territory, a country*, Andr. Kmbl. 572; An. 286: 1554; An. 778.

leód-riht, es; *n. Public law, common law, the law which affects a whole people, law of the land*; pus publicum:—Mid rihtum landrihte and leódrihte swá hit on lande stonde *in accordance with the common law of the land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 35. Bútan leódrihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1357; An. 679. v. folc-, land-riht.

leód-rúne, an; *f. A witch, wise woman* [cf. burh-rúne *furia*; helle-

rûne *pythonissa*: Grmm. D. M. 375 *on the forms of feminine names in* -rûn, -rûna]:—Wið ælcre yfelre leódrûnan . . . eft óðer dust and drenc wið leódrûnan, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 138, 23, 26. Cockayne translates the word 'heathen charm.' Cf. *Laym.* 9121 seolcuðe leodronen [tocke, and, MS.]: leoten weorpen & fondien leodrunen [*incantations*], 15499, 15511: leodrunen [deorne rouning, 2nd MS.]. 14553.

leód-scearu, e.; *f. A people, nation,* Cd. 160; Th. 199, 12; Exod. 337. Cf. folc-scearu.

leód-sceaða, an; *m. A harmer of men, a public enemy*:—Láð leódsceaða hreddan *to save from the devil,* Exon. 11 b; Th. 17, 20; Cri. 273. Ic ðam leódscaðan [*Grendel*] hondleán forgeald, Beo. Th. 4193; B. 2093. Hearmcwide láðra leódsceaðena [*the Mermedonians who abused St. Matthew*], Andr. Kmbl. 159; An. 80. [*O. Sax.* liud-skado (*the devil*).] cf. folc-sceaða.

leód-scipe, es; *m. A people, nation, country occupied by a people*:—Ðe ðes leódscype longe bieode *whom this people have long worshipped,* Exon. 68 b; Th. 255, 2; Jul. 208. Of ðam leódscipe ðe is Siria gehâten *from the country that is called Syria,* Homl. Th. i. 400, 7: Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 30; Ph. 582. Ealium his leódscipe tó þearfe *for the behoof of all his people,* L. Edg. pref; Th. i. 262, 4: L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 10. Woruldrihta ic wille dæt standan on ælcum leódscipe [*English and Danish and British, see the rest of the section*], L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23: Beo. Th. 4400; B. 2197. On ðam leódscipe [*the Greeks*], Bt. Met. Fox 30, 3; Met. 30, 2. Hwæt tó bóte mihte æt ðæm færcwealme ðe his leódscipe swýðe drehte, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 10: Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 9: Beo. Th. 5495; B. 2751: Bt. Met. Fox 1, 135; Met. 1, 68. Ðrý leódscipas sind gehâtene India, Homl. Th. i. 454, 11. Hí cyning habban woldon swá swá óðre leódscipas hæfdon *they wanted to have a king, as other nations had,* Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 45. Tó ðam leódscipum de tó geleáfan bugon, 14, 3. Ða cynegas de eardodon on ðám leódscipum *reges Amorrhæorum et Chanaan,* Jos. 5, 1. Bodigende geleáfan ðám leódscipum de sind gecwedene Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithinia, Asia, Italia, Homl. Th. i. 370, 26: L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 28. Hé wid feó sealdon wíde intó leódscipas *sold them into distant countries,* Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. [*O. Sax.* liud-skepi *a people*: *O. H. Ger.* liut-scaf.] Cf. þeód-scipe.

leód-stefn, es; *m. A race, family, people,* Ps. Th. 82, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* liut-stam: cf. *O. Sax.* liud-stemni; *adj. belonging to a people.*]

leód-þeáw, es; *m. Custom of a people or country*:—Ða hé tó mé cwom ða grétte hé mé sóna and [h]álette his leódþeáwe *cum me more rituque salutaret,* Nar. 27, 3. Ne wolde ðám leódþeáwum Loth onfón *Lot would not adopt those customs of the country,* Cd. 92; Th. 116, 18; Gen. 1938.

leód-weard, e; *f. The guard or government of a people or country,* Cd. 59; Th. 72, 1; Gen. 1180: 60; Th. 72, 3; Gen. 1196: 145; Th. 181, 6; Exod. 57.

leód-wer, es; *m. A man of a nation*:—Leódweras [*the Egyptians*], Cd. 89; Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ofer leódwerum [*the Israelites*], 148; Th. 184, 20; Exod. 110.

leód-werod, es; *n. The host formed by a people*:—Wolcen lædde leódwerod [*the Israelites*], Cd. 146; Th. 182, 17; Exod. 77.

leód-wita, an; *m. A man of intelligence in a people*:—Ða wæron þeódwitan [leódwitan, MS. H.] weorþscipes wyrþe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. v. Grmm. R. A. 267.

leód-wynn, e; *f. Joy that comes from being among one's own people*:—Leódwynna leás, wineleás wræcca, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 25; Hy. 4, 89.

leóf, *used as a form of address to one or to many, cf. modern 'dear sir'*:—Wé biddaþ dé leóf dæt dú hlyste úre spræce *oramus, domine, ut audias nos,* Gen. 43, 20: 3, 10: Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 1, 5, 14. Ða cwæþ dæt wíf tó him leóf dæs mé þingþ dú eart witega *dicit ei mulier domine video quia propheta es tu,* Ju. Skt. 4, 19. Hí cwǽdon, leóf, wé wyllaþ geseón done hǽlend, 12, 21. Seó gegaderung his leorningcnihta cwæþ Drihten leóf wilt dú nú gesettan ende dysre worulde *the assembly of his disciples said, Lord, wilt thou now put an end to this world,* Homl. Th. i. 294, 24. Ic bidde eów leóf dæt gé gecirron tó mínum húse *obsecro, domini, declinate in domum pueri vestri,* Gen. 19, 2. Gefyrn ic hine cúðe leóf . . . La leóf nele hé gelýfan mínum wordum *long ago I knew him, Sir . . . Ah! Sir, he will not believe my words,* Glostr. Frag. 2, 10, 19. Lá leóf *O Lord,* Gen. 18, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31. Hí cwǽdon tó ðám apostolon lá leóf hwæt is ús tó dónne *they said to the apostles, Sirs, what shall we do?* Homl. Th. i. 314, 33. v. next word.

LEÓF; *adj.* LIEF, *desirable, pleasant, acceptable, loved, beloved, dear;* used substantively, *one who is dear, a friend, loved one*:—Se ðe gód ongunneþ and dónne ǽblinneþ ne biþ hé Godes leóf on dæm néhstan dæge *he who begins good and then ceases, will not be God's friend at the last day,* Blickl. Homl. 21, 35. Wæs hé eallum his geférum leóf *he was dear to all his companions,* 213, 12: Cd. 4; Th. 5, 30; Gen. 79. Hé wæs leóf Gode, 130; Th. 165, 26; Gen. 2737. Ealre his þeóde leóf heora rice tó habbanne and tó healdenne *totæ suæ genti ad tenenda servandaque regni sceptra exoptatissimus,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 33. Ne ænig mon ne leóf ne lád *no man, neither friend nor foe,* Beo. Th. 1026; B. 511. Gode is swíðe leóf dæt gé earmum mannum syllon *it is very acceptable to God, that you give to poor men,* Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. On ða tíd wæs mannum leóf ofer eorþan and hálwende *at that time it was pleasant for men upon earth, and healthful,* 115, 8. Fá cwæþ Petrus and Andreas tó Johanne dú leófa drihten gecýðe ús hwylce gemete dú cóme tódæg tó ús *then said Peter and Andrew to John, 'Dear Sir, tell us how thou camest to us to-day,'* 141, 20. Brúc disses beáges, Beówulf leófa, mid hæle, Beo. Th. 2437; B. 1216. Eálá leóf hláford, *O, mi domine,* Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Hér is mín leófa sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus,* Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Matheus mín se leófa, beheald on mé, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forþférde Gode se leófa fæder Agustinus *defunctus est Deo dilectus pater Augustinus,* Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 30. Se leófa cuma and se lufigendlíca *hospes ille amabilis,* 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Mé sealde sunu on leófes stæl dæs ðe Cain ofslóh *he gave me a son in place of the loved one, him whom Cain slew,* Cd. 55; Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. Leófes and láðes *of friend and foe,* Beo. Th. 5813; B. 2910. Fela sceal gebídan leófes and láðes *he shall experience much pleasure and pain,* 2126; B. 1061. Ic ðé wolde leófum losfang cweþan, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Álédon leófne þeóden on bearm scipes, Beo. Th. 68; B. 34. Hláford leófne, 6276; B. 3142. Leófe díne *dilecti tui,* Ps. Th. 59, 4. Míne bródru leófon *my dear brethren,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 43. Ðǽr ne biþ leófra gedál ne láðra gesamnung *there shall not be parting of friends there, or meeting of foes,* Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Fá cwǽdon hié dæt him nǽnig mág leófra nǽre donne hiera hláford *then they said that no kinsman was dearer to them than their lord,* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 19. Hí cwǽdon dæt him nán hláford leófra nǽre donne hiora gecynda hláford, 1014; Erl. 150, 25. Leófre mé ys dæt ic hig sylle dé donne ódrum men *melius est, ut tibi eam dem, quam alteri viro,* Gen. 29, 19. Ic wylle and mé leófre sig gif dú mâge *volo et multum delector, si potes,* Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Æghwilcum men biþ leófre swá hé hæbbe holdra freónda má *the more true friends he has, the better every man likes it,* Blickl. Homl. 121, 36. Ús biþ donne leófre ðonne eal eorþan wela gif hé ús miltsian wile *if he will shew us mercy, shall we not prefer that to all the wealth of earth?* 51, 29. Ænne tíman donne ús wǽre leófre donne eall dæt on middanearde is, dæt wé áworhtan georne Godes willan, L. C. E. 18; Th. i. 370, 18. Ne dém dú óderne dóm dæm liófran and óderne dæm láðran, L. Alf. 43; Th. i, 54, 12. Him wǽron ǽr his ǽhta leófran tó hæbbenne donne Godes lufu *he would rather have his possessions than God's love,* Blickl. Homl. 195, 9. Eall forlǽteþ dæt him wæs leófost tó ágenne and tó hæbbenne, 111, 26. For oft hit wyrþ raðost forloren donne hit wǽre leófost gehealden *too often it is most quickly lost, when keeping it would be most pleasant* [*or* leófost *adv.* ?], Wulfst. 109, 4. Þes is mín leófesta sunu *hic est filius meus carissimus,* Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Dú leófesta [Hat. MS. leófusta] bródur *frater carissime,* Past; Swt. 22, 9. Ic sende grétan done leófastan cyning Ceólwulf, Bd. ded; S. 471, 8. Míne gebródra ða leófostan *my dearest brethren,* Homl. Th. ii. 4, 19. Men ða leófostan, 188, 25: Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Leófestan, 9, 13. Ða word de hé wénþ dæt him leófoste sýn tó gehýrenne *the words that he thinks will be most pleasant for him to hear,* 55, 20. [*Goth.* liubs: *O. Sax.* liof: *O. Frs.* liaf, lief: *Icel.* ljúfr: *O. H. Ger.* liub, liob, lieb *gratus, desiderabilis, carus, optatus, amicus*: *Ger.* lieb.] DER. fela-, mód-, ofer-, un-leóf. The word occurs forming part of proper names, e.g. Leóf-ríc, Leóf-sunu, Leóf-wine; so in other dialects.

leófan; *p.* leáf; *pl.* lufon. Grein suggests that this verb is found in the following passage: — Ædelweardas lufan lífwelan ðenden hié lét metod, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56. Is it possible however that a verb such as *hæfdon* should be supplied, and that *lufan* is the accusative after it?

leofen. v. lifen.

leofian. v. lifian.

leófian, *p.* ode *To be dear or pleasant, to delight*:—Him leófedan londes wynne bold on beorhge *the pleasures of the country were dear to him, the house on the hill,* Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 19; Gú. 110. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* ge-lievan *delectari, delectare*: *O. H. Ger.* liubjan *diligere, affectare, commendare.*]

leóf-líc; *adj. Lovely, beautiful, delightful, pleasant, lovable, dear*:—Wíglâf leófílic lindwíga *Wiglaf, warrior dear,* Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603. Leóflíc cempa, Andr. Kmbl. 2891; An. 1448. Leófílíc wíf, Elen. Kmbl. 572; El. 286. Eafora leófílíc on lífe, Cd. 82; Th. 103, 4; Gen. 1713. Leófílíc geþwǽrnes *fair concord,* Dóm. L. 18, 270. Done wlitigan wong and wuldres setl leófílíc *the beauteous plain and the pleasant seat of glory,* Exon. 62 a; Th. 228. 18; Ph. 440. Hié Sarran wlite heredon óð dæt hé lǽdan hêht leófílíc wíf tó his selfes sele, Cd. 89; Th. iii. 16; Gen. 1856. His sweord leófílíc íren *his sword, weapon of price,* Beo. Th. 3622; B. 1809. Lofiaþ leófílícne *they laud the beloved (God),* Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. [*Goth.* liuba-leikr *lovely* (Phil. 4, 8): *O Sax.* liof-lík: *O. Frs.* liaf-lík: *O. H. Ger.* liub-lih *amoenus, venustus, pulcher, gratus, elegans, splendidus*: *Ger.* lieb-lich.]

leóf-líce; *adv. Kindly, graciously, gladly, lovingly*:—Ðeáh ðe ic scyle ealle wucan fæstan ic dæt leófílíce dó *though I have to fast all the week, I will do it gladly,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 7. Hé leófílíce lífes ceápode moncynne *graciously he purchased life for mankind,* Exon. 24 a; Th. 67,

29; Cri. 1096. Fore onsỹne ẽces déman lǽddon leóflíce *before the face of the eternal judge they led him lovingly*, 44 a; Th. 149. 3; Gú. 756. [*O. H. Ger.* lub-lîho *gratifice, perfloride, evitaliter.*]

leóf-spell, es; *n. A pleasant message*:—Leóíspell manig, Elen. Kmbl. 2032; El. 1017.

leóf-tǽle, -tǽl; *adj. Loving, dear, desirable, estimable, grateful, pleasant, gracious*:—Hé bið freónd and leóftæl lufsum and líðe *he* (*Christ*) *shall be friendly and gracious, kind and gentle*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 4; Cri. 913. Hé is monþwǽre, lufsum and leóftæl, 96 a; Th. 387, 21; Pa. 32. Ốðer bið unlǽde on eorþan ốðer bið eádig swíðe leóftæle mid leóda dugúþum *one will be miserable on earth, the other fortunate, high in favour with the best of men*, Salm. Kmbl. 733; Sal. 366. Nán cræft nis Gode deórwyrðra ðonne sió lufu ne eft dam deófle nán cræft leóftælra ðonne hié mon slíte *nil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Đa welan beóþ hlíseadigran and leóftælran ðonne ðonne hié mon selþ ðonne hié beón ðonne hí mon gadraþ. Seó gitsung gedẽþ heore gítseras lǽde fægðer ge Gode ge monnum and ða cysta gedõþ ða simle leóftæle and hlíseádige *divitiæ effundendo magis quam coacervando melius nitent: siquidem avaritia semper odiosos, claros largitas facit*, Bt. 13; Fox. 38, 13–17.

leóf-wende; *adj. Pleasing, gracious, acceptable, amiable, estimable*:—Nõ híófwende *non gratus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 62. Sum bið leófwende hafaþ mód and word monnum gebwǽre *one man is amiable, he hath mind and speech in accord with men*, Exon. 79b; Th. 298. 13; Crá. 84. Ne beó ðú nõ tó tælende ac beó leófwende *be not too ready to blame, but be amiable*, 81 a; Th. 305, 22; Fá. 92. Dæt ic meotud ðínum lárum leófwendum lyt geswíce *that I, O Lord, little desert thy pleasant precepts*, Andr. Kmbl. 2581; An. 1292. Wuton wuldrian weorada dryhten lufian híófwendum lífes ágend *let us glorify the Lord of hosts, gratefully love the disposer of life*, Hy. 8, 3; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 3: Exon. 14b; Th. 29, 31; Cri. 471. Deáh hit gód seó and deóre ðeáh bið hlíseádigra and leófwendra se ðe hit selþ ðonne se ðe hit gaderaþ and on ðám reáfaþ *though it* (*gold*) *be good and precious, yet will he be of better repute and esteem who gives it, than he who collects it and robs it from another*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 12.

LEÓGAN; *p.* leáh; *pl.* lugon *To lie, tell a lie, say falsely, break one's word, play false, deceive, feign*:—Ic leóge *mentior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 53. Eal hit is swá, ne leóge ic, Blickl. Homl. 179. 3. Đú lýhst dæt đú God sỹ *thou sayest falsely that thou art God*, Homl. Th. i. 378, 7. Seó orsorge wyrd simle líhþ and lícet *prospera fortuna semper mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30: Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 30. Hé líhþ hím sylfum, Wulfst 66, 3. Se ðe lyhþ oððe dæs sóðes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 364; Sal. 181. Má sceamigan ðonne fagnian ðonne hí geheóraþ dæt hím man on líhþ *qui falso prædicantur, suis ipsi necesse est laudibus erubescant*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8. Ic geseó tó sóðe males mé sefa (MS. selfa) leógeþ *I do indeed see, my mind deceives me not*, Cd. 193; Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Đíne feóndas ðé fǽcne leógaþ (lẽgaþ, Ps. Surt.) *mentientur tibi inimici tui*. Ps. Th. 65, 2: 80, 14. Nú cwǽdon gedwolmen dæt deófol gesceóre sume gesceafta, ac hí leógaþ, Homl. Th. i. 16, 20. Oft ða unþeáwas leógaþ and lícettaþ dæt hí sién góde þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentiuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Đá dá hé leág *fefellisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 26: Exon. 84b; Th. 318, 12; Mód. 81. Hér begann se deófol tó reccanne hálige gewrita and hé leáh mid dære race *here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he spake falsely in his exposition*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. Đá swóran hié swíðe dæt hié sóð sægdon and nóht lugon ðara þinga *quibus jurantibus se nichil falsi commiscere*, Nar. 25, 28. Sǽdon dæt hí wǽran on Criste gelýfede, ac hí lugon swá ðeáh, Homl. Skt. 2, 303. Hig hym fæla ongeán lugon *they brought many false charges against him*, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 39. Gé tó dæge wǽron Somnitum þeówe gif gé hím ne álugen (other MS. lugon) íówra wedd *hodie Romani Samnio servirent, si fidem fœderis ipsi Samnitibus servavissent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 13. Ne leóh ðú leng *noli ultra fallere*, Ex. 8, 29. Ne leóh ðú *non mentiemini*, Lev. 19, 11. Swá wénaþ manige men, dæt des diáccon leóge be ðam fýre, Wulfst. 206, 13. Done ilcan geþanc is dé ǽr sǽde, ǽr hé leóge, dæt hé dé leógan ne durre, Blickl. Homl. 179, 29. Búton Prisicianus lúge *unless Prisician have made a mistake*, Ælfc. Gr. 17; Som. 20, 49. Se ðe wolde leógan on his wordon, Wulfst. 168, 17. Đonne onginþ him leógan se tóhopa dære wrǽce *then the hope of revenge begins to deceive them*, Bt. 37; Fox 186, 23: Bt. Met. Fox 25, 100: Met. 25, 50: Exon. 90a; Th. 337, 27; Gn. Ex. 71. Đǽne nǽhstan mæg leógan *quem nemo potest fallere*, Hymn. Surt. 33. 15. Đú leógende sagast, Blickl. Homl. 179, 22. Đonne hí secgeaþ ælc yfel ongén eów leógende *cum dixerint omne malum adversum vos mentientes*, Mt. Kembl. 5, 11. Gé sind leógende *mentita es*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 21. [*Goth.* liugan: *O. Sax.* liogan: *O. Frs.* liaga: *Icel.* ljúga: *O. H. Ger.* liugan *mentiri, fallere, fugere*: *Ger.* lügen.] Der. á-, for-, ge-, of- leógan.

leógere, es; *m. A liar, one who speaks* or *acts falsely, a false witness*:—Up árísaþ leáse leógeras, Wulfst. 79, 4. Leógeras, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 380, 5. Đá cómon twegen dæra leógera *venerunt duo falsi testes*, Mt Kmbl. 26, 60. [*Icel.* ljúgari *a liar*: *O. H. Ger.* liugari *fictor.*]

LEÓHT, líht, es; *n.* LIGHT, *a light*:—Geweorþe leóht and leóht wearþ geworht *fiat lux, et facta est lux*, Gen. 1, 3. Twéone leóht *crepusculum*: tweónul leóht *maligna lux* vel *dubia*, Ælfc. Gl. 94; Som. 75, 122, 125; Wrt. Voc. 53, 3, 6. Dæt leóht ðe wé dægréd hátaþ *the light that we call dawn*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 28. Ic geseó ðis hús mid swá mycele leóhte gefýlled dætte dæt eówer blácern and leóht mé is eallinga þýstre gesewen *domum hanc tanta luce impletam esse perspicio, ut vestra illa lucerna mihi omnimodis esse videatur obscura*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 3. Dære sunnan beorhtnys and dæs mónan leóht and ealra tungla, Homl. i. 64, 29: Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Đenden him leóht and gæst somod fæst seón *whilst he lives*, Exon. 31 a; Th. 96, 27; Cri. 1580. Đú eart dóhtor mín múra eágna leóht *thou art my daughter, the light of mine eyes*, 67 a; Th. 248, 14; Jul. 95. Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. 41, 42. Se blinda bæd his eágena leóhtes *the blind man asked for his eye-sight*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 6: Elen. Kmbl. 596; El. 298. Se dæg wæs fruma dyses lǽnan leóhtes *the day was the beginning of this transitory light*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 10. Godes cyrcan mid leóhte and lácum gelómne gegrétan *to visit God's church frequently with candles and offerings*, Wulfst. 308, 28. Of dissum leóhte álǽded *de hac vita subtractus*, Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 23. Đa de hí of dissum leóhte foreode *qui eas ex hac luce præcesserant*, 4, 7; S. 575, 4. Se sacerd forbærnþ ða dríhtne tó leóhte and tó wynsumum stence *adolebit ea sacerdos in holocaustum et suavem odorem domino*, Lev. 1, 9. Ón lífgendra leóhte *in lumine viventium*, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Ic tó ðé æt leóhte gehwam wacie *ad te de luce vigilo*, 62, 1. Be dæges leóhte *by daylight*, Exon. 107b; Th. 410, 17; Rä. 28, 17. Hé hié lǽdaþ tó líhte ðær hí líf ágon á tó aldre, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 2; Sat. 361. Geearnian leóht dæs écan lífes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Dæt þridde ne geseah dære sunnan leóht nǽfre, Glostr. Frag. 8, 27. Hé Godes leóht geceás *he died*, Beo. Th. 4930; B. 2469: Exon. 52b; Th. 184, 13; Gú. 1343. Éadgár ceás hím ðóder leóht, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 30; Edg. 22. Drihten nam in ðder leóht Agustinus, Menol. Fox 191; Men. 97. Beó nú leóht on dære heofenan fæstnysse *fiant luminaria in firmamento cœli*, Gen 1, 14. Gesceóp God twá micele leóht *God created two great lights*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 7. Wé sceolon on ðisum dæge beran úre leóht tó cyrcan and lǽtan hí dǽr bletsian *we must on this day carry our lights to church and have them blessed there*, Homl. Th. i. 150, 27. [*Goth.* liuhaþ: *O. Sax.* liht: *O. Frs.* liacht: *Icel.* ljós: *O. H. Ger.* líoht, líeht *lux, candela, lucerna, lumen*: *Ger.* licht.] Der. æfen-, fýr-, heofon-, morgen-leóht.

leóht, léht, líht; *adj. Light, bright, cheerful* (perhaps the passages in which the word has the meaning of *cheerful* should be put under the next word v. leóht-mód), *shining, clear*:—Cwæþ dæt his líc wǽre leóht and scéne *he said that his body was bright and beautiful*, Cd. 14; Th. i. 26; Gen. 265. Léht (líht, Rush.) bið all líchoma ðín *lucidum erit totum corpus tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23. Bebod dríhtnes leóht *præceptum dominum purum*, Ps. Spl. C. 18, 9. Him wæs leóht sefa... blídheort wunode *his soul was unclouded by sorrow... blithe of heart he continued*, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253. Him wæs leóht sefa, ferhþ gefeónde, Elen. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Swá leóhtes andwlitan men *tam lucidi vultus homines*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Đam de ic ofonn leóhtes geleáfan *to whom I grudge clear belief*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 265, 8; Jul. 378: Apstls. Kmbl. 131; Ap. 66. Leóhte gesihþe *lucidus aspectu*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 32. Æt leóhtum fýre *at a bright fire*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. Se ðe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge *he who robs a man in daylight*, L. Eth. iii. 15: Th. i. 298, 11. Đa þióstro dinre heortan willaþ mínre leóhtan lǽre widstondan, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 43; Met. 5, 22. Mid leóhtum andgite *with clear understanding*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31: Wulfst. 252, 5. Gé syttaþ ealle nicht and drincaþ óft leóhtne dæg, and swá ǽwendaþ dæg tó nihte and niht tó dæge, 297, 28. Be leóhtne dæg *in matutino*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Dó ðine ansýne eane ðínum leóhte *faciem tuam illumina super servum tuum*, 118, 135. Donne wurþaþ ðín eágan swá leóht *then shall thine eyes become so clear*, Cd. 27; Th. 35, 34; Gen. 564. Gelíc wæs hé (*Lucifer*) ðám leóhtum steorrum, 14; Th. 17, 7; Gen. 256. Dæt wé magon oft leóhtum dagum gescón *quam sæpe lucidioribus diebus aspicere solemus*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 15. Leóhte nihte on sumera hafaþ *lucidas æstate noctes habet*, S. 473, 29. Se heofen mót brengon leóhte dagas, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 21. Wurde ðín líchoman leóhtra micle, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 13; Gen. 502. Eác wǽre ðam earman leóhtre on móde gif hé dæs rícan mannes welan ne gesáwe *also the poor man would have been more cheerful, if he had not seen the rich man's wealth*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 11. Benedictus ðe ús bóc áwrát leóhtre be dǽle ðonne Basilius *Benedict who wrote us a book clearer in some respects than Basil did*, Basil prm; Norm. 32, 9. Ingeþonc leóhtre and beorhtre ðonne se leóma sunnan on sumera, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 43; Met. 22, 22: Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 11. Léga leóhtost *brightest of flames*, 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. [*O. Sax.* liht: *O. Frs.* liacht: *Icel.* ljóss: *O. H. Ger.* líoht, líeht *lucidus*: *Ger.* licht.]

leóht, léht, líht [*from comparison with other dialects the proper spelling would seem to be* líht, *but* leóht (*or* leoht?), *in West-Saxon at least, is the regular form*]; *adj. Light, not heavy, inconsiderable*; *not slow, quick, ready, nimble, fickle, easy*:—Mín byrðyn ys leóht (Lind. léht; Rush. líht) *onus meum leve est*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Leóht and leoþuwǽc *nimble and supple*, Exon. 79b; Th. 298, 12; Crá. 84. Hé is snel and swift and leóht *levis et velox est*, 60b; Th. 220, 9; Ph. 317; 52a; Th. 182, 6;

Gū. 1306. Mē leóht slǽp oferarn *levis mihi somnus obrepsisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33. Leóht drenc *a light drink*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 26. Leóht wȳn, Lchdm. iii. 122, 1. Hwilum ða leóhtan scylda beóþ beteran tō forlǽtenne *aliquando leviora vitia relinquenda sunt*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 7. Hȳ habbaþ swȳðe lytle scypa and swīðe leóhte *they have very little ships and very light ones*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 8. Ðæt sió wamb dȳ ðē leóhtre sie *by it the stomach may be relieved*, L. M. 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Wið mōdes (? innoþes, MS.) hefignesse . . . sōna biþ ðæt mōd leóhtre, Lchdm. iii. 50, 23. Leóhtre ic eom micle ðonne ðes lytla wyrm *I am much lighter than this little worm*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 426, 19; Rä. 41, 76. Lihtre *tolerabilius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 15. Wē underfōþ scortne ryne ðæs leóhtran gewinnes *we have a short course of the easier conflict*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 10. Mid nānum leóhtran þinge gebēte ðonne him mon ǽceorfe ða tungan of, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 80, 21. Hȳ habbaþ ðæs ðē leóhtran gang *they shall walk the easier for it*, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 15; Lchdm. i. 342, 12. Se hæfde moncynnes leóhteste hond *he had of all men the readiest hand*, Exon. 85 b; Th. 323, 1; Wíd. 72. [*Goth.* leihts: *O. Sax.* liht(-líc): *O. Frs.* lîcht: *Icel.* léttr: *O. H. Ger.* lihti *levis, facilis*: *Ger.* leicht.]

leóhtan; *p.* te *To give light, to illumine, make light, cause to shine*:—Ðǽr leóhtes ne leóht lytel sperca earmum ǽnig *there doth not any little spark give light to the miserable ones*, Ðōm. L. 14, 218. Hē lofe leóhteþ leofe ða hālgan *hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Ðīne ligetta leóhteþ and beorhteþ, 143, 7. Beorhte leóhte ðinne and-wlitan *illuminet vultum suum*, 66, 1. v. lihtan.

leóht-bǽre; *adj. Luminous, brilliant, splendid*:—Hyra leóhtbǽran ryne *their (the stars) luminous course*, Lchdm. iii. 272, 10. Ā ðæs dōm āge leóhtbāre lof se ūs dis līf giefeþ *ever therefore may he have glory, splendid praise, who giveth us this life*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 299, 34; Crā. 112.

leóht-beámed; *adj. Having bright beams or rays*:—Sind sume steorran leóhtbeámede, fǽrlice ārīsende and hrædlice gewītende, Homl. Th. i. 610, 2.

leóht-berend, es; *m. Lucifer*:—Leóhtberend *Lucifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 19. Ðā wæs ðæs teóþan werodes ealdor swīðe fæger and wlitig gesceapen swā ðæt hē wæs gehāten Leóhtberend, Homl. Th. i. 10, 22. Se hātte Lucifer, ðæt ys Leóhtberend, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 35.

leóht-berende; *adj. Light-bearing, Lucifer, luminous*:—Lucifer hāten, leóht-berende, Cd. 221; Th. 287, 15; Sat. 367. Swylce ān oðen eall smōciende and leóhtberende fȳr fērde oðer ða lāc *apparuit alibanus fumans et lampas ignis inter divisiones illas*, Gen. 15, 17.

leóht-brȳdness, e; *f. Illumination*:—Leóhtbrædnesse *facibus*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 11.

leóhte; *adv. Brightly, clearly*:—Leóhte and beorhte scīnaþ *clearly and brightly they shine*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 35: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Ðōm. 20: 26 a; Th. 76, 14; Cri. 1239: Elen. Kmbl. 2229; El. 1116: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Leóhte oncnāwan *clearly recognise*, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119: Elen. Kmbl. 1929; El. 966. Wæs se blāca beám bōcstafum āwriten beorhte and leóhte, 183; El. 92. Wearþ mē on hige leóhte *my mind was enlightened*, Cd. 32; Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Scȳnan leóhtor *to shine more brightly*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902.

leóhte; *adv. Lightly, easily, gently*:—Līhte *lento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49. 62. Ðā wæs heó gesewen þurh twegen dagas ðæt hire leóhtor wǽre *videbatur illa per biduum aliquanto levius habere*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3. [*O. Sax.* liohto: *O. H. Ger.* lihto *leviter, leniter*.]

leóhte; *p.* leoht; *pp.* ve. leccan.

leóht-fæt, es; *n. A lamp, light, lantern*:—Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 30; Som. 61, 55; Wrt. Voc. 26, 54. Ðīnes līchaman leóhtfæt is ðū ēage *lucerna corporis est oculus*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 22. Leóhtfatu *lampades*, 25, 1. Judas com mid leóhtfatum *Judas venit cum lanternis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 246, 9. Hē leóhtfatu (lehtfeatu, Ps. Surt.) micel geworhte *fecit luminaria magna*, Ps. Th. 135, 7: Hymn. Surt. 126, 12. [*O. Sax.* lioht-fat: *O. H. Ger.* lioht-faz *lucerna, lampas, luminarium* (cœli), *lanterna*.]

leóht-fruma, an; *m. The author* or *origin of light* (cf. lucis auctor, Exon. 65 b; Th. 242, 3; Ph. 667):—Līfes leóhtfruma *God*, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 14: Gen. 175: 43; Th. 57, 10; Gen. 926: Exon. 41 a: Th. 137, 26; Gū. 565: 41 b; Th. 138, 24; Gū. 581: Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 46: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 143; Met. 11, 72.

leóht-gesceot, -gescot, es; *n. Contribution made to furnish the church with lights*. The various regulations respecting it may be seen in the following passages:—Gif hwā leóhtgesceot ne gelǽste, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wīte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 4. Gelǽste man leóhtgescot þrīwa on geāre, L. Eth. V. 11; Th. i. 308, 2: vi. 19; Th. i. 320, 3. Leóhtgescot gelǽste man tō Candelmæssan; dō oftor se ðe wille, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Leóhtgescot þrīwa on geāre: ǽrest on Ēastertīdan, healfpeningwurþ wexes ǽt ǽlcre hīde; and eft on Ealra Hālgena mæssan eall swā mycel; and eft tō ðǽm Sanctam Mariam clǽnsunge eal swā, L. C. E. 12; Th. i. 366, 31. Leóhtgescot þreówa on geāre: ǽrest healfpeningwurþ wexes tō Candelmæssan, and eft on Ēastertīdan and þridan sīþe tō Ealra Hālgena mæssan, Wulfst. 116, 6. Leóhtgescota, 113, 11. Leóhtgescot gelǽste man be wīte tō Cristes mæssan and tō Candelmæssan and tō Ēastron; dō oftor se ðe wylle, 311, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* ljóstollr *fee to a church for lighting*.]

leóhtian; *p.* ode *To give light*:—Leóma leóhtade leóda mǣġþum *a ray gave light to the tribes of men*, Exon. 11 a; Th. 15, 10; Cri. 234. v. lihtan.

leóhtian, *p.* ode *To grow light, become less heavy*, or *easy, be relieved*:—Ðonne leóhtaþ him se līchoma *his body will be relieved of the pain*, Herb. 1, 16; Lchdm. i. 76, 2. v. lihtan *to ease*.

leóhting, e; *f. Lighting*:—Leóhtes leóhting *lucubrum*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 89; Wrt. Voc. 41, 42. v. lihting.

leóht-isern, es; *n. A candlestick*:—Lēhtīsern *candelabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 21: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 16.

leóht-leás; *adj. Without light*:—Hē sǽde ðæt hē wǽre gelǽd tō leóhtleásre stōwe *he said that he was conducted to a place without light*, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 29.

leóht-līc; *adj. Light, bright, shining*:—Lyftfæt leóhtlīc [*the moon*], Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Rä. 30, 3.

leóht-līc; *adj. Light, of little weight* or *value*:—Leóhtlīcu weorc *levitas operis*, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 309, 1. [*O. Sax.* liht-lik: *Icel.* létt-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* lihti *levis, infimus, humilissimus*.] v. next word.

leóht-līce; *adv. Lightly, slightly, gently, without trouble* or *effort, easily, quickly*:—Swā swā leóhtlīce gebylged *quasi leviter indignata*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 24. Swā swā hē leóhtlīce onslǽpte *quasi leviter obdormiens*, 4, 11; S. 580, 2. Geswēt swīðe leóhtlīce mid hunige *sweeten very slightly with honey*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 3: 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 20. Hī forlēton ða scipo ðus leóhtlīce . . . and lēton ealles þeódscipes geswinc ðus leóhtlīce forwurþan *they abandoned the ships thus lightly . . . and let all the nation's labour thus lightly come to nought*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 10–13. Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor lǽran and ða wīf leóhtlecor *illis* [men] *graviora, istis* [women] *injungenda sunt leviora*, Past. 24; Swt. 179. 16. [Swā swā heó lihtlucost mihten *as quickly as they could*, Th. An. 123, 21.] [*Icel.* létt-liga *lightly, easily, readily*: *O. H. Ger.* lihtlihho *leniter, levius*: *Ger.* leicht-lich.]

leóht-mōd; *adj. Of light* or *cheerful mind, light-hearted, easy-tempered*; *light-minded* (v. next word), *inconstant, fickle*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 338, 30; Gn. Ex. 86. [Cf. *Icel.* létt-látr *cheerful*: létt-lyndr *easy-tempered*: létt-ūð *light-heartedness*; mod. *levity, frivolity*: *O. H. Ger.* liht-mōtig *levis*.]

leóhtmōd-ness, e; *f. Lightness of mind, want of gravity* or *steadiness, levity, frivolity, inconstancy*:—Gif ǽresd se wyrttruma biþ forcorfen ðæt is sīð leóhtmōdnes . . . Mon hine bewarige wið ða leóhtmōdnesse . . . Paulus cwæþ 'Wēne gē nū ðæt ic ǽnigre leóhtmōdnesse brūce' . . . hē ðære leóhtmōdnesse unþeáwes nānwuht nǽfde *cum prius radicem levitatis abscidunt . . . Mentis levitas caveatur . . . Paulus dicit 'Numquid levitate usus sum?' . . . levitatis vitio non succumbo*, Past. 42, 3; Swt. 308, 2–11: 32, 2; Swt. 215, 2: 33, 6; Swt. 225, 12. For hira leóhtmōdnesse *levitate cogitationum*, 42, 1; Swt. 305, 17. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lihtmōti *levitas*.]

leóht-sceáwigend *light-seeing*; lucivida, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 56.

leóht-sceot. v. leóht-gesceot.

leóle. v. lācan.

leóma, an; *m. Light, radiance, sheen, splendour, lightning, ray* or *beam of light*:—Ðes leóma *hoc jubar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 9, 43. Candeles leóma *lampas*, Ælfc. Gl. 67; Som. 69, 88; Wrt. Voc. 41, 41. Leóma *globus*; leómum *globis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 74, 75: 109, 73: *globis, luminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 27. Fȳres leóma *illuminatio ignis*, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Sunnan leóma *the light of the sun*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 56, 16; Cri. 901. Swegles leóma *the radiance of the sky*, 57 a; Th. 204, 26; Ph. 103. Berhtre ðonne se leóma sunnan on sumera *brighter than sun-light in summer*, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 46; Met. 22, 23. Stōd se leóma him of swylce fȳren þeccle ongeán norþdǽle middangeardes *the brightness* [*tail of a comet*] *proceeded from them* [*two comets*] *as a fiery torch towards the north*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29: Beo. Th. 5532; B. 2769. God ēastan sende leóhtne leóman *God from the east sent bright radiance*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191: Cd. 223; Th. 294, 11; Sat. 469. Ðæt nānes mannes gesihþ ǽnes leóhtes leóman sceáwian ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 76, 11. Fȳrleóht geseah blācne leóman beorhte scīnan *he saw the firelight, a pale gleam, shine brightly*, Beo. Th. 3038; B. 1517. Seó sunne byþ swā feorr sūþ āgān ðæt hyre leóman ne māgon tō ðam lande gerǽcan *the sun is gone so far south, that its rays cannot reach that land*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 10: Cd. 148; Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. Leóman *fulgura*, Hymn. T. P. 73: Ps. Lamb. 134, 7. Leómena leás *blind*, Exon. 87 a; Th. 328, 13; Vy. 17. Leómum inlȳhted *illumined with his rays*, 42 a; Th. 141, 14; Gū. 627. Seó sunne behȳdde hire hātan leóman *the sun hid its hot beams*, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 34. [*O. Sax.* liomo: *Icel.* ljómi *radiance, a ray*.]

DER. æled-, beadu-, bryne-, fȳr-, ge-, heofon-, hilde-, sweord- leóma.

leomu *limbs*. v. lim.

león. v. leó.

león; *p.* lāh. *To lend, grant for a time*:—Mīn lond ðe ic hæbbe, and mē God lāh, Chart. Th. 469, 25: Bco. Th. 2916; B. 1456. Lih mē þreó hlāfas *commoda mihi tres panes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 5. [*Goth.*

leihwan : *O.Sax.* far-lîhan ; *O.L.Ger.* lîan : *O.Frs.* lîa : *Icel.* ljá ; *O.H.Ger.* lîhan *commodare, fenerare, mutuare : Ger.* leihen.] v. on-lêon.

león-fót, es ; *m. Lion's foot* [plant name] ; alchemilla vulgaris :—Leónfót *leontopodium*, Wrt.Voc. 67, 50 : Herb. 8, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 98, 12. Liónfót *leontopedium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 48. [*Icel.* ljóns-fótr *alchemilla.*]

leóna, an ; *m. A lion or lioness* :—Zosimus tó dam leónan cwæþ : Éalá ðú mæsta(e) wildeór [cf. l. 15 seó leó mid hire earmum], Glostr. Frag. 110, 9. Oft hálige men wunedon on wéstene betwux wulfum and leónum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 5 : 488, 4 : 572, 13 : ii. 192, 24. Fram leónum *a leonibus*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*Icel.* leóna *a lioness* : león, ljón ; gen. ljóns : *m. n. a lion.*] v. leó.

leonian. v. línian.

leópard, es ; *m. A leopard* :—Fore hundum tigros and leópardos hî fêdaþ *pro canibus tigres et leopardos nutrunt*, Nar. 38, 4. [*Icel.* leóparðr, hlébarðr : *O. H. Ger.* lébarto, lêbard, leóparto.]

leóran ; *p. de To go, depart, pass, pass away* :—Ic ne leóru *non emigrabo*, Ps. Surt. 61, 7. Leoreþ *transeat*, 56, 2. Wið ða hwîle líóres [geleóreþ], Rush.] heofon and eorþo *donec transeat cælum et terra*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. Hê leórde ðonan *transiit inde*, 11, 1 : Andr. Kmbl. 247 ; An. 124. Hê tó drihtne mid sibbe leórde he *departed in speace to the Lord*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 30. Hê leórde tó heofonum *migravit ad cælos*, Bd. 2, 7 ; S. 509, 36. Of dissum leóhte leórde, 3, 20 ; S. 550, 26. Leórde *transivit*, 4, 23 ; S. 592, 39. Þe of weorulde leórdan *qui de sæculo migraverant*, 4, 22 ; S. 592, 27. Ða leórdon da gástas tó écum gefeán, Shrn. 134, 7. Lungre leórdon, nalas leng bídon, Andr. Kmbl. 2085 ; An. 1044. Leór ſ gewít heonan *transi hinc*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 20. Þé gedafenaþ dæt ðú leóre on díne bære, Blickl. Homl. 149, 11. Leóre from mé ðes calic *transeat calix iste*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 39. Dætte munecas ne leóran of stówe tó ódre *ut monachi non migrent de loco ad locum*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 572, 37. Leóran *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 42. Leórendum dagum *in the transitory days [of this life]*, Exon. 118 a ; Th. 454, 9 : Hy. 4, 30. DER. á-, forþ-, be-, fore-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-leóran.

leóred-ness, e ; *f. Migration, departure, extasy, vision* :—Lióredneſsse *visione spiritali*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 30. v. ge-leóredness.

leornere, es : *m. A learner, disciple scholar, learned person, reader* :—Be dam wrát Beda se leornere *of him the scholar Bede wrote*, Shrn. 155, 25. Gif leornere geþéh þurh láre dæt hé hád hæfde and þénode Criste *if a scholar succeeded by learning so that he had holy orders and served Christ*, L. R. 7 ; Th. i. 192, 12. Brýde beág béc leornere *a ring for a bride, books for a scholar*, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 341, 25 ; Gn. Ex. 131. Đone leornere ic nú búdde *lectorem obsero*, Bd. pref ; S. 472, 31. Swá leornéras segaþ *as scholars say*, Shrn. 63, 10 : Exon. 62 a ; Th. 227, 17 ; Ph. 424. Se Hælend tóbræc da hláfas and sealde his leornerum, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 21 : Blickl. Homl. 131, 20. Johannes gesende twægen leorneras his *Joannes mittens duos de discipulis suis*. Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 2, 1 : 10, 1. Ealle da geléredestan men and da leorneras *multis doctioribus viris*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 30. v. stæf-leornere.

leór-ness, e ; *f. Going, departure, withdrawal* :—Dægas leórnisse his *dies assumptionis ejus*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 51. Leornisse *transmigrationis*, Ps. Surt. ii. 191, 3. In leórnisse *in secessu* [cf. gang II.], Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 17. v. ge-, ofer-leórness.

leornesse [?] Bd. 6, 5 ; S. 527, 16, *other MSS. have* geornesse.

leornian ; *p. ode To learn, study, read* :—Swá swá in dære béc his líſes gemétep swá hwylc swá hí rædeþ and leornaþ *sicut in volumine vitæ ejus quisque legerit inveniet*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 611, 7. Ælc ðe gehýrde æt fæder and leornode *omnes qui audivit a patre et didicit*, Jn. Skt. 6, 45. Fram ðám hé dæt gemet leornode regollíces þeódscipes *a quibus normam disciplinæ regularis didicerat*, Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 554, 35. Hé hálige gewritu leornade and smeáde *scripturis legendis operam dare*, S. 555, 29. Þa ðe hé on gewritum leornode tó dónne *ea quæ in scripturis agenda didicerat*, 3, 28 ; S. 560, 16. Gé ne leornodan *non legistis*, 4, 3 ; S. 569, 17. Leorna dæt ðú ondræde drihten *ut discas timere dominum*, Deut. 14, 23. Leorneaþ æt mé *discite a me*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Leornigeaþ bigspell be dam ſictreówe *ab arbore fici discite parabolam*, 24, 32. Syle andgit dæt ic díne gewitnesse wel leornige *da mihi intellectum ut sciam testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 125. Ic hit for dære hælo ðe hit leornige oðde gehýre áwrát *ob salutem legentium, sive audientium narrandam esse putavi*, Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 634, 2. Lange sceal leornian se ðe léran sceal *long must he learn who has to teach*, L. Ælfc. P. 46 ; Th. ii. 384, 15 : L. I. P. 14 ; Th. ii. 322, 8. Béc on tó leornianne *libros ad legendum*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 27. Ða hús ða de on tó gebiddenne and tó leornigenne geworhte wæron *domunculæ quæ ad orandum vel legendum factæ erant*, 4, 25 ; S. 601, 12. Ealswá David dyde leornigendum móde [*with docile mind*], Wulfst. 172, 22. [*O. Frs.* ge-lerna, -lirna : *O. H. Ger.* lernên, lirnên *discere, meditari : Ger.* lernen. *Goth.* has leisan, *and* ga-laisjan sik : *O. Sax.* lînôn : *mod. Scandinavian dialects use forms corresponding to* léran.] v. ge-leornian.

leornung, e : *f. Learning, study, meditation, reading* :—Lár oðde leornung *teaching or learning*, L. I. P. 8 ; Th. ii. 314, 20 : Past. pref ; Swt. 3, 10. Micel is tó secganne langsum leornung dæt hé in líſe ádreág *much is it to tell, lengthy the reading, what he in life underwent*, Andr. Kmbl. 2962 ; An. 1484. Geleoso dære godcundan leornunge *studia divinæ lectionis*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 29. On smeáwunge and on leornunge háligra gewrita . . . ðonne hí on heora leornunge wæron and heora béc ræddon and beeodan *meditationi scripturarum . . . cum illi intus lectioni vacabant*, 4, 3 ; S. 567, 29–34. On leornunge úra stafa *nostrarum lectione litterarum*, 5, 14 ; S. 635, 8. On leornunge *in discendo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gáþ úr tó claustre oðde tó leorninge *egredimini in claustrum vel in gymnasium*, 36, 9. Hí hiene níeddon tó leornunga ðéh hé gewintred wære *they compelled him to go to school, though he was an old man*, Ors. 6, 31 ; Swt. 284, 21. Tó liornunga ódfæste, Past. pref ; Swt. 7, 12. Ðú hatodest leornunga *tu odisti disciplinam*, Ps. Th. 49. 18. Mid ða leornunga dissa bóca *hujus [libri] lectione*, Bd. 5, 18 ; S. 636, 4. Tó begangenne his leornunge *lectioni operam dare*, 5, 2 ; S. 614, 35. Hé micle gýminge hæfde háligra leornunga *curam non modicam lectionibus sacris exhibebat*, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 27. On hálgum leornungum, 4, 2 ; S. 565, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* lirnunga, lernunga *disciplina, industria, doctrina, lectio.*]

leornung-cild, es ; *n. A scholar, pupil, disciple* :—Benedictus bemándne dæt his leorningcild Maurus dæs ódres deáþes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 10.

leornung-cnáht, es ; *m. A youth engaged in study, scholar, disciple* :—Leorningcnáht *discipulus* vel *mathites*, Ælfc. Gl. 80 ; Som. 72, 99 ; Wrt. Voc. 46, 56. Nys se leorningcnáht ofer his láreów *non est discipulus super magistrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24. Si ðú his leorningcnáht, wé synt Moyses leorningcnihtas, Ju. Skt. 9, 28. [The word occurs frequently in the Gospels, as it regularly translates *discipulus.*] Monige deáh de hí næfre leorningcnihtas næren wilniaþ deáh láreówas tó beónne *plerique qui, quæ non didicerint, docere concupiscunt*, Past. proem ; Swt. 25, 8. Dá undergeat se preóst dæt hé ne mihte done hálgan wer líchamlíce ácwellan, and wolde dá his leorningcnihta sáwla fordón, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 30.

leornung-creeft, es ; *m. Learning, erudition* :—Da de leornungcræft hæfdon *scholars*, Elen. Kmbl. 760 ; El. 380.

leornung-hús, es ; *n. A house for study, a school* :—Leorninghús *gymnasium*, Ælfc. Gl. 107 ; Som. 78, 76 ; Wrt. Voc. 57, 54 ; Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 56.

leornung-mann, es ; *m. A learner, pupil, scholar, student, disciple* :—Sum leorningman well geláred on gewritum *scholasticus quidam doctus studio literarum*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 18. Árest discipula and leorningmon reogollíces líſes *primo discipula regularis vitæ*, 3, 24 ; S. 557, 4. Ic wylle tó him gecyrran and biddan dæt ic móte heononforþ his leorningman beón, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 15. Hí [*Martha and Mary*] wæron dæs Hælendes leorningmen, 438, 18. Mæssepreóstas sceolon symble æt heora húsum leorningmonna sceole habban, and gif hwylc gódra wile his lytlingas hiom tó láre befæstan, hig sceolon swíde lustlíce hig onfón and him éstlíce tácan, L. E. I. 20 ; Th. ii. 414, 7–10.

leórt. v. lêtan.

leósan. v. be-, for-leósan.

LEÓþ, es ; *n. A song, poem, ode, lay, verses* :—Dis leóþ *hoc carmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 9, 28. Leóþ *poema*, Ælfc. Gl. 112 ; Som. 79, 98 ; Wrt. Voc. 60, 6. Sárlíc leóþ *tragœdia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Leóþ wæs ásungen *the song was recited*, Beo. Th. 2323 ; B. 1159. Leóþ Gode úrum *carmen Deo nostro*, Ps. Spl. 39, 4. Hé for ðon næfre nóht leásunga ne ídeles leóþes wyrceanne mihte *unde nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 42. Dý betstan leóþe gegleneed *optimo carmine compositum*, S. 597, 37. Dæt leóp singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Dis leóþ him andswarað for gewitnysse and dæt leóþ ne ádiligaþ nán man of dínes ofsprinages múþe *respondebit ei canticum istud pro testimonio, quod nulla delebit oblivio ex ore seminis tui*, Deut. 31, 21. Ic geworhte hí eft tó leóþe *I made a poetical version of it*, Bt. proem ; Fox viii, 10. Ða ic dis leóþ ásungen hæfde *when I had recited these verses*, 3, 1 ; Fox 4, 16. Leóþ *odai*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 63. Leóþa gleáw *skilled in songs*, Exon. 79 a ; Th. 296, 16 ; Crä. 52. Omerus wæs mid Crécum leóþa cræftgast, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 4 ; Met. 30, 2. Ic líóþa fela sang, 2, 1 ; Met. 2, 1 : Exon. 91 b ; Th. 344, 8 ; Gen. Ex. 170. Leóþum and spellum leódum reahte *in songs and stories he related to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 15 ; Met. 30, 8. Ða líóþ de ic geó lustbærlíce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 6. Hé gewunode gerisenlíce leóþ wyrcean ða de tó ærfæstnesse and tó árfæstnesse belumpon *carmina religioni et pietati apta facere solebat*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 31. Ne wéne ænig celda cynnes dæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige write wódcræfte *let none imagine of the race of men that with lying words my lays I compose, writing in verse*, Exon. 63 b ; Th. 234, 29 ; Ph. 547. [*Goth.* awi-liuþ : *Icel.* ljóð : *O. H. Ger.* leod, lied *carmen : Ger.* lied.] DER. æſen-, bismer-, bryd-, byrgen-, byrig-, dæg-, dryht-, fús-, fyrd-, galdor-, gift-, gryre-, gúþ-, hearm-, hilde-, líc-, sæ-, sige-, sorg-, wig-, wóp-leóþ.

leóþ-cræft, es ; *m. The art of poetry, poetry, verse, a poem* :—Des leóþcræft *hoc poema* : ðás leóþcræftas *hæc poemata* [all the other cases are also given], Ælfc. Gr. 9 ; Som. 8, 16–21. Hé bíþ swá deáh on leóþcræfte ágðer ge lang ge sceort *it [i of the genitive in certain words] is however in poetry both long and short*, 18 ; Som. 21, 51. Da gemetu gebyriaþ tó lédenum leóþcræfte *metres pertain to Latin poetry*, 50 ; Som. 51, 66. Sixfealdum leóþcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 47. Hé ðone leóþcræft geleornode *canendi artem didicit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 596, 40.

leóþ-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in poetry:*—Leóþcræftig mon, Exon. 100 b; Th. 379, 28; Deór. 40.

leóþ-cwide, es; *m. A poem:*—Ic nát for hwí eów sindon ðá ærran gewin swá lustsumlíce on leóþcwidum tó gehíeranne *I do not know why the earlier contests are so pleasant for you to hear in poems*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2.

leóþ-gidding, e; *f. A poem, song*, Andr. Kmbl. 2956; An. 1481.

leoþian. v. ä-leoþian, lipian.

leóþian; *p.* ode *To sing, sound:*—Wód ðǽr ne lythwón leóþode ðonne in lyft ástág ceargesta cirm *a second cry sounded, nor weakly, when to the heavens rose the wail of the troubled spirits*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gú. 363. Folcum ic leóþode *to peoples I sang*, 94 b; Th. 354, 4; Reim. 40. [Goth. liuþón *to sing*: *O. H. Ger.* liudón *canere, jubilare.*]

leóþ-líc; *adj. Poetical:*—Beda díses hálgan líf ǽgðer ge ǽfter ánfealdre gerecednysse ge ǽfter leóþlícere gyddunge ǽwrát *Bede wrote this saint's life both in prose and in verse*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 1.

leoba. v. leoþu.

leóþ-sang, es; *m. A song, poem:*—In swinsunge leóþsanges *in modulationem carminis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 35. For his leóþsongum *cujus carminibus*, S. 596, 36.

leoþu. v. liþ.

leoþu [Þ]:—Wæs on lagustreáme lád ðǽr mé leoþu ne biglád [cf. (?) *Icel.* lið *a host, people*, or lið *a ship*], Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 18; Reim. 14.

leoþu-bend; *m. f. A fetter, bond:*—Ic ðé álýse of dyssum leoþubendum *I will release thee from these bonds*, Andr. Kmbl. 200; An. 100: 2746; An. 1375: 327; An. 164. Of leoþobendum, 2066; An. 1035: 3127; An. 1566. Lioþobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. [*O. Saxe.* lido-bend.]

leoþu-bíge, -big; *adj. Flexible at the joints, humble, meek:*—Ðá wearþ ðæt hálige líc hál on eorþan gemét líþebíge on limum *the holy body was found in the earth sound, and with the limbs not yet stiff*, Homl. Th. ii. 152, 33. Ic gesette eów sóðe gebysnunge, ðæt eówer ǽlc sceole ódres fét ábwean, swá swá ic láreów eów líþebíg [*humble*] ábwóh, 242, 28.

leoþu-cófge, an; *f. A limb-key, key which consists of limbs*:—Ðé [*the Virgin Mary*] ǽfter him engla þeóden eft unmæle líoþucáfgan bileác, Exon. 12 b; Th. 21, 13; Cri. 334.

leoþu-creft, es; *m. Bodily skill, skill in the use of the limbs*:—Se gedǽlep missenlíce leoþucræftas londbúendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 6; Crá. 29. Segn eallgylden hondwundra mǽst gelocen leoþucræftum [*skillfully; or* leóþocræftum, (cf. leóþcræft *and next word*) *with charms, magically*; cf. the Danish banner, the Raven, supposed to be woven by the daughters of Ragnar, and to which extraordinary qualities were attributed. See also Burnt Njal, c. 156.]

leóþu-creft, es; *m. Poetic art or skill*, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. v. preceding word.

leoþu-cræftig; *adj. Skilful with the limbs*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268.

leoþu-fæst; *adj. Firm of limb, strong, able*:—Sum biþ bócа gleáw, lárum leoþufæst, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 34; Crá. 95.

leoþu-gebynd. v. leoþu-sár.

leoþu-líc; *adj. Belonging to the limbs, bodily*:—Leoþolíc and gástlíc, Andr. Kmbl. 3254; An. 1630. [*O. H. Ger.* lido-líh.]

leóþu-rún, e; *f. Counsel conveyed in verse*, Elen. Kmbl. 1042; El. 522.

leoþu-sár, es; *n. A pain of the limbs or joints*:—Leoþusár *vel* gebind *condolomata articula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 67.

leoþu-sirce, an; *f. A coat of mail*:—Locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784; B. 1890.

leoþu-wǽc; *adj. With pliant joints, flexible, pliant, supple:*—Líþowác *habile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 67. Leoþuwác, 110, 25. Leóht and leoþuwác *nimble and supple*, Exon. 79 b; Th. 298, 12; Crá. 84. Swilce líðewácum *velut lentescente*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 36. Líðewácum tagum [?tánum] *lentis vimibus*, 514, 69. [*O. H. Ger.* lido-weih *flexible*; lentus.] v. un-leoþuwác.

leoþuwác-ness. v. un-leoþuwácness.

leoþu-wácung, e; *f.* In Ps. Spl. T. 78, 11 *compeditorum* is glossed by *líþewicunga*.

leoþuwécan, líþewécan; *p.* -wǽhte *To become or to make soft*, or *pliant, to grow calm, to assuage, soften*:—Líþewǽcaþ brymmas sǽs *the surges of the sea become still*, Hymn. Lye. Líþewǽhte *lenteserat*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 30. Líþewáhtan *mollescerent, delenirent*, 481, 13. Leoþewǽce *mitigare, pacificare*, 495, 22. v. ge-líþewécan.

leóþ-weorc, es; *n. Song-making, poetry*; poesis, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 99; Wrt. Voc. 60, 7.

leóþ-wíse, an; *f. A poetical manner, verse*:—Mycel Englisc bóc on leóþwísan geworht *a large English book composed in poetry*, Chart. Th. 430, 24. Áwend of Lédene on Englisc on leóþwíson. Homl. Th. ii. 520, 10.

leóþ-word, es; *n. A word in a poem*, Andr. Kmbl. 2975; An. 1490.

leóþ-wyrhta, an; *m. A poet*:—Leóþwyrhta *poeta vel vates*, Ælfc. Gl. 112; Som. 79, 100; Wrt. Voc. 60, 8: 73, 68. Hleot [=leóþ] wyrhta *melopius*, 291, 26. Leódwyrhta *melopius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 50. Ælfréd cyning Westsexna leóþwyrhta, Bt. Met. Fox introduc. 5; Met. Einl. 3.

leów, es; *pl.* (?) leówer, leówera; *n. A thigh, ham*:—Án hríðres læuw *a ham of beef*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 355, 7. Leówer *pernas*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 13. Léwera, lxxiii, 31. [*Or is* leower *a different word.* Cf. *Icel.* lær *thigh*, and see Lchdm. iii. 366, col. 1.]

leówe, an; *f. A league, a mile*:—Leóuue *miliarium*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 81; Wrt. Voc. 38, 7. [*Lat.* leuca, leuga *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces*; a word of Celtic origin.' Skt. Etym. Dict. under *league.*]

lepeþ:—Sum sceal wildne fugel ǽtemian . . . fédeþ on feðerum . . . lepeþ lyftswiftne lytlum gieðum oþ dæt se wælisca his ǽtgiefan eáþmód weorþeþ, Exon. 88 b; Th. 332, 14–27; Vy. 85–91. Grein compares with *M. H. Ger.* erlaffen *languefacere*, the passage would then mean that the hawk's fierceness and wildness were subdued by giving it little to eat. Might we however for *lepeþ* read *léfeþ* [cf. *léf*] or *léweþ* [cf. *ge-léwan*] = weakens, which would give very much the same meaning?

les. v. ge-les.

lesan; *p.* læs; *pl.* lǽson; *pp.* lesen *To lease* [= *glean* dialect.], *gather, collect:*—Se eorþlíca anweald nǽfre ne sǽwþ cræftas ac lisþ and gadraþ unþeáwas *earthly power never sows virtues, but collects and gathers vices*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Gif gé lesaþ wyrte on Sunnandæg *if ye gather herbs on Sunday*, Wulfst. 231, 18. Ic læs *I collected*, Elen. Kmbl. 2474; El. 1238. Hí lǽson ǽfre forþ mid heom ealle ða butsecarlas ðe heó gemétton *they kept on all the while collecting and joining to themselves all the sailors they found*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 15. Ne gé ne gaderion ða ear ðe bæftan eów beóþ ac lǽtaþ þearfan and úlácymene hig lesan *nec remanentes spicas colligetis, sed pauperibus et peregrinis dimittetis eas*, Lev. 23, 22. [*Piers P. Wick.* lese *to glean: Goth.* lisan: *O. Sax.* lesan: *O. L. Ger.* lesan *to read: O. Frs.* lesa: *Icel.* lesa: *O. H. Ger.* lesan *legere, colligere: Ger.* lesen.] DER. ä-lesan.

lésan *to loose*. v. lísan.

lesu; *indecl. f. Numen*:—Leso *numine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 19.

lesu; *adj.* v. lysu.

letanía, an; also with *pl.* -as; *m. A litany*:—Dæt hé dysne letanían sungan *quia hanc litaniam modularentur*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 24. Mid reliquium and mid letanían, Wulfst. 170, 18. Cristes folc mǽrsiaþ letanías, Shrn. 79, 28.

leter. v. eald-leter.

LEÐER, es; *n. Hide, skin, leather.* [The word is found chiefly, if not exclusively, in compounds. So in Icelandic, though frequent in modern usage, it is not found in old writers except in compounds. *O. H. Ger.* leder *corium.*] v. geweald-, healś-, weald-leder.

leðer-codd, es; *m. A leather bag*:—Leðercoddas *bulgæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 16; Som. 58, 58; Wrt. Voc. 21, 45.

leðeren, líderen, leðern, leðren; *adj. Leathern, of leather*:—Leðern *scorteus*, Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 126; Wrt. Voc. 54, 66. Leðren fæt *scortia*, 16; Som. 60, 75; Wrt. Voc. 25, 15. Líderene trymsas *asses corteas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. Lidrinae *scorteas*, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* lidirin *pellicea*: *Ger.* ledern.]

leðer-helm, es; *m. A leather helmet*; galea, Ælfc. Gl. 51; Som. 66, 13; Wrt. Voc. 35, 3.

leðer-hose [-hosu?]; *f. A leather covering for the leg, gaiter*:—Leðerhosa [-hosan?] *caligas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. [*Icel.* leðrhosa; *f. a gaiter: O. H. Ger.* leder-hosa; *f. ocrea, cenarga.*] v. hosa.

leðer-wyrhta, an; *m. A tanner, currier*; byrsarius, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 49: 102, 38: 127, 31. Lediruuyrcta, Ep. Gl. 6 d, 13.

léðran. v. lýdran.

letig. v. lytig.

lettan; *p.* te *To cause to be slow* [læt], *to let, hinder, impede, delay*:—Ne leteþ *non tricaverit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 75. Dæs andwearda wela ámerþ and læt [MS. Cot. let] ða men de beóþ átihte tó ðám sóþum gesǽlþum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Dæt flǽsc oft lett [MS. Hat. lætt] ða geornfulnesse and ðone willan ðæs þeóndan módes hér on worulde. Swá swá men oft lett fundiende monnan and his fæ̀relt gǽlþ, swá gǽlþ se líchoma dæt mód, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 4–6. Oþ oreldo hí hine hwílum lettaþ *they sometimes defer it* (*death*) *until extreme old age*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10. Dæt syðdan ná brimlíþende láde ne letton *so that afterwards they did not hinder seafarers from their course*, Beo. Th. 1142; B. 569. Ac ic ðé hálsige dæt ðú mé nó leng ne lette *tu modo quem excitaveris ne moreris*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 32. Gyf donne dissa þreóra þinga ǽnig hwylcne man lette, dæt hine tó dam fæstene ne onhagie *if any of these three things hinder any man, so that the fast be inconvenient to him*, Wulfst. 285, 4. Hwí wille gé lettan úre síþfæt *why will ye hinder our journey?* Homl. Th. ii. 336, 11. Wé ðé dæs nú nellaþ lettan dæs ðú ǽr geþoht hæfdest *we will not hinder thee from that which thou didst before purpose*, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 24. [*O. Sax.* lettian: *O. Frs.* letta: *Icel.* letja: *O. H. Ger.* lezjan *retardare.*] v. ge-lettan, latian.

letting, e; *f. Letting, hindering, obstruction, delay, retarding*:—Deós yl[d]fulle letting *hæc morosa tricatio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 6. Lettinge *obstaculo*, 523, 16. Lettincge *offendiculo*, 429, 35. On dære lettinge his fæ̀rcltes *in ejus itineris retardatione*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 254, 20. [Se cyng scipa út on sǽ sende his bróðer tó dære and tó lættinge, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 19.] Blindne se de hine gesihþ lettincge getácnaþ *if a man* [in a dream] *sees himself blind, it betokens hindrance*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14: 202, 3: 204, 2.

leu, leuw. v. leów.

léwsa, an; *m. Weakness, infirmity, misery*:—Eágan mīne sārgodon for léwsan *oculi mei languerunt præ inopia*, Ps. Spl. T. 87, 9. v. léf, ge-léwan, líb-. v. lyb-.

LIBBAN; *p.* lifde *To* LIVE:—For ðam ic lybbe and gē lybbaþ *quia ego vivo et vos vivetis*, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Ne lybbe ic, ac Crist leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 165, 23. Wē lybbaþ mislīce on twelf mōnþum; nū sceole wē lybban Gode, wē ðe ðǽrum tīman ūs sylfum leofodon, Homl. Th. i. 180, 17. Godes þeówas de be gódra manna ælmessan libbaþ *God's servants who live by the alms of good men*, Wulfst. 120, 4. Hié be ūrum lārum libbaþ *they live according to our instructions*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 15. Eal his līf hē lifde būton synnum, 33, 16. Hē on wynsumnesse lifde, 113, 7: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 27. Hē on ælfþeódignesse lifde *exulabat*, S. 559, 30. Hē hēr on eorþan engelīce līfe lifde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 33: 213, 11. Se þeódcyning þeáwum lyfde *the king lived virtuously*, Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Wynnum lifde *lived joyously*, Exon. 111 b; Th. 428, 13; Rä. 41, 107. Wē ealne dysne geár lifdon mid ūres lichoman willan *we have lived all this year as it was pleasing to our body*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 27. Æfter ðon de hī lǽrdon hī sylfe þurh eall lifdon *secundum ea quæ docebant ipsi per omnia vivendo*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 37. Hī dǽgyt on hæðennysse gedwolum lifdan *paganis adhuc erroribus essent implicati*, 2, 1; S. 501, 13. Đā nāmon hī him wintersetl on Temesan and lifdon [lifedon, MS. E.] him of Éast Seaxum *they took up their winter quarters on the Thames and got their provisions out of Essex*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4 note. Swā đā drihtguman dreámum lifdon, Beo. Th. 199; B. 99. Swā swā dīácon de regollīf libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344, 21. Swīnes scearn dæs de on dūnlande and wyrtum libbe, L. M. 1. 20; Lchdm. ii. 62, 28. Ne hié selfe dý beteran ne taligen de đa ōðre đeáh đa ðǽr be him libben *ne se meliores æstiment, quia contineri per se ceteros vident*, Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 19. Þā niétenu onlútaþ tō dǽre eorþan fordon hīé sculon be dære libban, 21, 3; Swt. 154, 17. *Laboratores* synodon weorcmen, de tilian sceolon dæs de eal þeódscipe þig sceal libban, Wulfst. 267, 15. Uton libban đam līfe de scrift ūs wīsige, 112, 18: 150, 13. Līfe swilcum libban *vitam talem vivere*, Hymn. Surt. 90, 13. Hē sǽde dæt hē wolde ōðer oðde ðǽr libban oðde ðǽr lecgan *he said that he would either live* [*conquer*] *there or die there*, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 33: Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 158, 32. Hē hié ealle geniédde dæt hié āþas swóran, dæt hié ealle ætgædere wolden oðde on heora earde lecgean, oðde on heora earde libban, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Hē cwæþ 'Đū eart dæs lífgendan Godes sunu.' Se is lybbende God de hæfþ līf þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. i. 366, 33. Eall dæt ic hæbbe on libbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 12. Nān man nān þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorþ ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Hý hit be đān libbendan habban *let them have it during their lifetime*, Chart. Th. 491, 25. [*Goth.* liban: *O. Sax.* libbian: *O. Frs.* libba: *Icel.* lifa: *O. H. Ger.* leben.] v. lifian.

libn. v. lifen.

līc, es; *n. A body* [*living or dead*] generally the latter; the word remains in *lich*-gate, *lyke*-wake:—Līc oðde lichama *corpus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 16. Līc ǽgðer ge cuces ge deáðes *corpus*; līc oðde hreáw *funus*; līc oðde hold *cadaver*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 51-54: 49, 25. Næs nān hūs on eallum Egipta lande de līc inne ne lǽge *neque erat domus, in qua non jaceret mortuus*, Ex. 12, 30. Ealle đa hwile de dæt līc biþ inne, ðǽr sceal þeón gedrync and plega, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 25. Ðǽr dæs hǽlendes līc ālēd wæs *ubi positum fuerat corpus iesu*, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Cwæþ dæt his līc wǽre leóht and scéne, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 25; Gen. 265. Þendan þu somod līc and sáwle lifgan móte *whilst both soul and body may live together*, Exon. 27 a; Th. 81, 21; Cri. 1327. Līc and gæst, 46 b; Th. 160, 8; Gū. 940: 50 a; Th. 172, 25; Gū. 1149. Næs fýre gemǽled ne līc ne leoþu *neither body nor limbs were marked by the fire*, 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Līc sāre gebrocen, bānhūs blōdfāg, Andr. Kmbl. 2808; An. 1406. Đē is gedāl witod līces and sáwle, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 20; Gen. 931. Sweostor mīn līces mǽge *my sister, kinswoman according to the flesh*, 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833. Līces lustas *lusts of the flesh*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409: 26 b; Th. 79, 28; Cri. 1297. Gang tō cirican tō dæs hálgan Oswaldes līce and sīte ðǽr *ingredere ecclesiam, et accedens ad sepulcrum Oswaldi, ibi reside*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Stōd se biscop æt dam līce, 4, 11; S. 580, 13: L. Edg. c. 65; Th. ii. 258, 13. Bæþ wið dam miclan līce *a bath for elephantiasis*, L. M. 1, 32; Lchdm. ii. 78, 18. Mynte dæt hē gedǽlde ánra gehwylces līf wið līce *meant to part the life of each one from the body*, Beo. Th. 1470; B. 733. Hē dæt andweorc of Adames līce ǽleohpode, Cd. 9; Th. 11, 18; Gen. 177. Hē sceáf reáf of līce, 76; Th. 94, 21; Gen. 1565. Forþ gewāt Cham of līce *Ham died*, 79; Th. 97, 35; Gen. 1623. Hī his līc nāmon and hine on byrgene lédon, Mk. Skt. 6, 29: Beo. Th. 4261; B. 2127: L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5: vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Dæs mynstres brōðra þodon scē. Cūþberhtes līc of eorþan, and hī dæt gemētton swā gesund swā hē dāgyt lifde, Shrn. 82, 14. Se ūs līf forgeaf, leomu, līc and gæst, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 25; Cri. 777. His [*the Phœnix*] līc, 59 b; Th. 216, 14; Ph. 268. Hē wearp hine đā on wyrmes līc, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Eowre līc sceolon sweltan on disum wēstene *vestra cadavera jacebunt in solitudine*, Num. 14, 32. Ðǽr dara arcebisceopa līc bebyrigde syndon *ubi archiepiscopi Cantiæ sepeliri solent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 565, 5. Forlēosan līca gehwile dara de līfes gāst fǽdmum þeahte, Cd. 64; Th. 77, 26; Gen. 1281. Līcu *cadavera*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 27. [*Goth.* leik: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* lik: *Icel.* lík: *Dan.* lig: *Swed.* lik: *O.H.Ger.* lîh: *Ger.* leiche.] DER. eofor-, wyrm-líc.

-līc. v. ge-līc, *and the numerous adjectives of which* -līc [*modern* -ly] *forms the last part.*

-līca. v. efen-, ge-, man-, swīn-līca.

līcan *to please*:—Ne līcaþ him đeáh his earfoþu *his troubles do not please him*, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Wel līcaþ Drihtne đa de hine him ondrǽdaþ *beneplacitum est Domino super timentes eum*, 146, 12. [*Goth.* leikan: *O. H. Ger.* líchên.] v. līcend-līc; līcian.

līc-beorg [beorg; *m. a hill, funeral mound*; *or* beorg; *f. protection; or* beorg *connected with* beorgan *to taste, eat, a literal reproduction of* sarcophagus?] *a sarcophagus*:—Līcbeorg *sarcofago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 50

līc-bysig; *adj. Of active body, active with the body*:—Ic eom līcbysig lāce mid winde *active am I of body, move hither and thither with the wind*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 22; Rä. 31, 1.

līccettan. v. līcettan.

līccian; *p.* ode *To lick*: — Ic līccige *linguo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 57: *lambo*, 32, 25. Seó lyft līccaþ and ǽtyhþ done wǽtan of ealre eorþan and of dære sǽ, and gegaderaþ tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 12. Fýnd his eorþan līccaþ [līccigeaþ, Th.] *inimici ejus terram lingent*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Đa reádan deór heora lipa līccodon mid lídran tungan, Homl. Skt. 4, 407: Lk. Skt. 16, 21. Līccedon *linxerunt*; līcigan *linexere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 54. 55. His fétlāstas līcciende. Glostr. Frag. 110, 3. [*O. Sax.* likkôn: *O. H. Ger.* lechôn *lambere, lingere*: *Ger.* lecken.] v. ge-līccian.

līccung, e; *f. Licking*:—Hundes līccung gehǽlþ wunda *a dog's licking heals wounds*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 23.

-līce *a frequent adverbial termination, modern -ly.*

līcend-līc; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant*:—Fordon on his folce is fægere Drihtne wel līcendlīc *quia beneplacitum est Domino in populo suo*, Ps. Th. 149, 4. v. līcend-līc.

līcend-līce; *adv. Pleasingly*:—Fordon mīn gebed nū gyt bēcnum standeþ dæt hīm on wīsum is wel lȳcendlīce *quoniam adhuc est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8.

Licetfeld, a; *m. Lichfield in Staffordshire*:—Hǽfde hē bisceopsetl on dære stówe de geeȳd is Licitfeld, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 44. Liccetfelda bisceop, 5, 24; S. 646, 14. Æt Licettfelda, Shrn. 59, 20. On Licetfelda, Chr. 716; Erl. 45, 14. Æt Licetfelda, Chart. Th. 373, 34.

licettan; *p.* te *To feign, pretend, profess falsely, simulate*:—Forðam seó orsorge wyrd simle líhþ and licet dæt mon scyle wēnan dæt heó is sió sōþe gesælþ *illa* [*prospera fortuna*] *enim specie felicitatis, cum videtur blanda, mentitur*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. Oft đa unþeáwas leógap and licettaþ dæt hī sīen gōde þeáwas *plerumque vitia virtutes se esse mentiuntur*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 2. Hē licette hine selfne dæt hē wǽre ungeleáffull *in se personam infidelium transfigurans*, 16, 2; Swt. 101, 8. Job licette dæt hē sceolde bión se hiehsta god *Jove feigned to be the supreme god*, Bt. 28, 1; Fox 194, 13. Licetton *scenimatizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 49. Đā licettan hī fleám beforan him *simulantibus fugam hostibus*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Dæt is wísdōm dæt wís man licette dysig *it is wisdom for a wise man to feign folly*, Prov. Kmbl. 37. Đeáh hē liccete untrymnesse, Ps. Th. 40, 9. Nelle wē mid leásungum dyllīc líccetan *we will not feign such things with falsehoods*, Homl. Skt. pref. 49. Monige sint de mon sceal wærlīce licettan *nonnulla prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 13. Bíþ gōd tō líccettanne suelce hē hit nyte *it is good to make as if he did not know it*, 151, 9. Líccettende *scemmatizans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 70. Đus mid wordum líccetende *offering the following pretext*, Homl. Th. i. 400, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* lîhizan *simulare, fingere*]. v. ge-, leás-líccettan.

licettere, es; *m. One who feigns, a hypocrite*: — Líccetere *ypochrita*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 39: *fictor* vel *hipocrita*, 49, 13. Swylce leáse líccteras [líccetteras, Rush.] *sicut hypocritæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. Wā eów líccteras *væ vobis, hypocritæ*, 23, 13. Líccetteras, 23, 15. Líceteras and leógeras Godes graman habban būton hig geswīcan *may those who are false in deed and in word have the wrath of God, unless they desist*, L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. Wel wítegod Isaias be eów líccteterum *bene prophetavit Esaias de vobis hypocritis*, Mk. Skt. 7, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* lîhizari *hypocrita.*] DER. riht-, þeód-líccettere.

licettung, e; *f. Feigning, pretence, false representation, simulation, hypocrisy*:—Líccetung *hypocrisis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Hwǽr com seó manigfealde líccetung heora freónda *what is become of the manifold flattery of their friends?* Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Iman gē synt fulle líccettunge [MSS. A. B. líccetunge] *intus pleni estis hypocrisi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Būtan líccetunge *sine hypocrisi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Dæt his gesacan on miclum dǽle líccettunge and leáse wið hine syredon and onsægdon *accusatores ejus nonnulla in parte falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Þurh líccetunge *per simulationem*, Confess. Peccat. [*O. H. Ger.* lîhizunga *dissimulatio.*] v. leás-líccettung.

lic-fæt, es; *n. The body*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 20; Gū. 1063.

LICGAN; *p.* lǽg; *pl.* lǽgon; *pp.* legen. I. *To* LIE, *be at rest,*

be in bed, lie dead, lie low, fail :—Árís nú hwí líst dú neowel on eorþan *surge! cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hwæt ligst dú on horwe? Dóm. L. 6, 77. Mín cnapa líþ on mínum húse lama *puer meus jacet in domo paralyticus*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6. Gif hine on iii níhte ealdne mónan gestandeþ se líþ fæste and swylt *if sickness attack him when the moon is three days old he will be confined to his bed and will die*, Lchdm. iii. 182. 8. Ðonne díne fræsc ligeþ *when thou art dead*, Cd. 100; Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Nú se wyrm ligeþ *the serpent is dead*, Beo. Th. 5484; B. 2745. Ðonne wind ligeþ weder bíþ fæger *when the wind is at rest the weather is fair*, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. Swá dín blæd líþ *so shall thy glory lie low*, Cd. 202; Th. 251 13; Dan. 563. Ða creópendan licgeaþ mid ealle líchoman on eorþan *creeping things lie on the earth with all the body*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155. 17. Heora líchoman licgaþ on eorþan and beóþ tó duste gewordne, Blickl. Homl. 101, 2. Á ðær hé læg [*in his bed*] hé hæfde his handa upweardes, 227, 16. Hé læg æt forþsíde *he lay at the point of death*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 7: Homl. Skt. 3, 301. Néfre on óre læg [*failed*] wídcúþes wíg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1041. Ðær se cyning ofslægen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 14. Hié símle feohtende wæron óð hié alle lægon *they kept on fighting until they all lay dead*, 50, 7. On carcern-um lægon *they lay in prison*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 18. Hí eallne done geár an monncwealme lægan *all that year they suffered from a pestilence*, 3, 5; Swt. 106, 10. Lige on ða síðan *lie on the side*, L. M. 1, 47; Lchdm. ii. 118, 10. Licge bútan wyrgelde *let him lie* [*dead*] *without wergeld*, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Gif hine mon ofsléa licgge hé orgilde. L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 15. Hine wulfas ábiton ðær hé ástífod lǽge, Blickl. Homl. 103, 8. Hié gemétton ða seofon hyrdas deáde licgan, 239, 25. Tó tácne ðæt hié óðer woldon oððe ealle líbban oððe ealle licgan *parato animo, ni vincant, mori*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 32: Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 28. Gif hé nylle hit geþafian léton hine licgan *if he will not allow it, they shall kill him*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 9. Ðær ða scipu sceoldan licgan *the ships were to lie there*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 24. Hwæt hé gefélde cealdes æt his sídan licgean, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 15. Hé má gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and níhtes sittan and licgean *magis in officina sua die noctuque residere consuerat*, 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Licggean, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 27. Ðæt mægu ðæs licgendan *the virtue of the dead man*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 7. Hana ða licgenda[n] áweċþ *gallus jacentes excitat*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 36. Licgende feoh *dead* [*as opposed to live*] *stock, other property than cattle, ready money* : — Heó beceápode ða scínendan gymmas and eác hire landáre wið licgendum feó *she sold the shining gems and her landed property too, for ready money*, Homl. Skt. 9, 54. Eall ðæt ic hæbbe on líbbandan and on licgendan *all the live and dead stock that I have*, Chart. Th. 548, 13. Ðǽr wæs xx M horsa gefangen ðéh hié ðǽr nán licgende feoh ne métten *pecorum magna copia abducta, auri atque argenti nihil repertum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 32. And nán man nán þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weorþ ne líbbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. See Grmm. R. A. pp. 491 sqq.

II. *to lie, be situated* [of a place], *go* or *run* [of a road or stream] : — Ón ðam wege ðe líþ tó Éuphfrate *in via, quæ ducit Euphratam*, Gen. 35, 19. Swá swá se weg líþ, wé faraþ, Num. 21, 22. Tó ðam wege ðǽr éast ligþ . . . on ðone wege ðe líþ tó Stánléage . . . ðam wege ðe tó Stanléage ligþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 2–17. Sió stów ðe se weg tó ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Seó Wisle líþ út of Weonodlande and líþ in Estmere . . . and ligeþ of ðæm mere west and norþ on sǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 7–12. On Swalewan streáme se ligþ be Ceterehttúne *in fluvio Swalua, qui vicum Cataractam præterfluit*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Lindesse ligeþ út on sǽ *Lindissi, pertingens usque ad mare*. 2, 16; S. 519, 19: 1, 25; S. 486, 21. On his gehlotland de líþ on Ephraim dúne *in finibus possessionis suæ, quæ est sita in monte Ephraim*, Jos. 24, 30. Saulus rice swá hit súþ ligeþ ymbe Gealboe, Salm. Kmbl. 382; Sal. 190. Seó forme India líþ tó ðæra Silhearwena ríce seó óðer líþ tó Medas, seó þridde tó ðam micclum gársecge *the first India extends to the kingdom of Ethiopia, the second to Media, the third to the great ocean*, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12. On ðam wege ðe læg tó Thamnaþa *in bivio itineris, quod ducit in Thamnam*, Gen. 38, 14. Ðá læg ðǽr án micel eá up in on ðæt land, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 20. Hé wolde fundian hú longe ðæt land norþryhte lǽge he *wanted to try how far the land extended due north*, Swt. 17, 8.

III. *with prep. or adv.* :— Se hláford de ryhtes wyrne and for his yfelan man licge *the lord who refuses justice, and makes his wrong doing man's cause his own*, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 15. Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West Seaxon lágon ongeán swá hí lengost míhton *earl Godwin and all the chief men in Wessex opposed as long as ever they could*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 2. xiiii æceras and ða mǽde de ðǽr tó líþ *xiiii fields and the meadow belonging thereto*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. Mid eallon ðám þingon de ðǽr tó læg forðam de his witan hím sǽdon ðæt hit hwílon ǽr læg ðiderin *with everything that belonged thereto; for his witan told him that in former times it had belonged to that place*, vi. 190, 20. Ælc dæra landa de on mínes fæder dæge læg intó Cristes cyrcean, iv. 232, 10. [Ic wille ðæt ðæt ligge intó sainte Petre 219, 26: 220, 19.] [*Goth.* ligan : *O. Sax.* liggian : *O. Frs.* liga : *Icel.* liggja : *O. H. Ger.* ligan, liggan : *Ger.* liegen.]

DER. ā-, æt-, be-, dyrn-, for-, ge-, tō-licgan.

líc-hama, an ; *m. The body* [generally of a living person], *the corporeal, in contrast to the spiritual, part of man* : — Se líchoma biþ líchoma ða hwíle de hé his líma ealle hæfþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 6. Is ðæs monnes líchoma betera ðonne ealle his ǽhta . . . seó sáwl betere donne se líchoma, 32, 2; Fox 116, 11–13 : Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Hire líchama wæs áfylled mid hreóflan, Num. 12, 10. Ðæt dín líchama sí eallum fugelum tó mete *sit cadaver tuum in escam cunctis volatilibus cœli*, Deut. 28, 26. Ðis is nún líchaman [líchama, MS. A.] *hoc est corpus meum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 26. Án líchama mid his fæder wæs *una caro cum patre fuit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 15. Cépecnihtas hwítes líchoman and fægeres andwlitan *pueros venales candidi corporis, ac venusti vultus*, 2, 1; S. 501, 7. Ðínes líchaman leóhtfæt is dín eáge, Mt. 6, 22. Hé wearþ dá mann gesceapen on sáwle and on líchaman *he became then man formed of soul and body*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 30. Ðonne betǽcþ Crist ða mánfullan mid líchaman and mid sáwle intó helle-wíte *then will Christ deliver the wicked, body and soul, into hell*, ii. 608, 7. Hí tú beóþ in ánum líchoman *erant duo in carne una*, Bd. i, 27; S. 491, 14. Hé wæs álǽded of líchaman *raptus est e corpore*, 3, 19; S. 547, 33 : 4, 3; S. 569, 46. Ne beó gé bréġyde fram ðám de done líchaman ofsleáþ and nabbaþ syððan hwæt híg má dón, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. In ðam ealra ǽrcebiscopa líchoman syndon bebyrged bútan twegra, heora líchaman sindon on ðære cyricean sylfre gesette, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 36. Wé nán ðing nabbaþ búton land and líchaman, Gen. 47, 18. Hé healdeþ ða deáðan líchaman ungemolsnode *he keeps the dead bodies undecayed*, Shrn. 82, 21. [*O. Sax.* lík-hamo : *O. Frs.* líkkoma, líema : *Icel.* líkami, líkamr : *O. H. Ger.* líchamo.]

líchama-leás ; *adj. Without a body, incorporeal* :—Englas líchamleáse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 25.

líchama-, lícum-líc [*cf. cognates under* líc-hama] ; *adj. Bodily, corporeal, material, carnal, not spiritual* : — Seó [heofene] is gehâten firmamentum seó is gesewenlíc and líchamlíc *it [heaven] is called the firmament; it is visible and material*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 14. Hyre líchomlícre dóhtor *filia ipsius carnalis*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. His lícumlícre untrumnesse *corporea infirmitas*, 4, 1; S. 564, 5. Óswald hæfde lícumlícre yldo xxxvii wintra *anno ætatis suæ trigesimo octavo*, 3, 9; S. 533, 13. Hí wilnodon ðæs líchomlícan deáþes . . . wið ðan écan lífe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3; Blickl. Homl. 103, 10. Se hálega gást ástáh líchamlícre ansýne *corporali specie*, Lk. Skt. 3, 22. Wæs hé líchomlícre gebyrdo æþeles cynnes *erat carnis origine nobilis*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 15. Lícumlícre gegaderunga *copulæ carnalis*, 2, 9; S. 511, 1. Ealle ða líchamlícan gód biþ forcúþran ðonne dære sáwle cræftas, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5. Ne geseó wit unc ofer ðæt líchomlícum éagum *we shall never see one another after that with our bodily eyes*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 21: Blickl. Homl. 21, 20. [*Icel.* líkamligr : *O. H. Ger.* líhham-líh *corporalis, carnalis.*] DER. un-líchamlíc.

lícham-, lícum-líce ; *adv. Bodily, in the body* :—Ðeáh de hé líchamlíce on heora slege andweard nære *though he was not present in the body at their slaughter*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 33. Líchamlíce *corporaliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 6. Seó stów de Drihten líchomlíce néhst on stód on middan-gearde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 15. Hié híne líchomlíce gesáwon *they saw him with their bodily eyes*, 135, 19. Ðeáh de hé lícumlíce æfward wære *quamvis corporaliter absens*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 6.

líc-hord, es ; *n ; The inner parts of the body*, Exon. 46 b ; Th. 159, 19; Gú. 929 : 47 b ; Th. 163, 31 ; Gú. 1002.

líc-hrægel, es ; *n. Wounding-shelter* :— Hí dydon sċe Cúþberhtes líic of eorþan . . . dá bæron hí ðæs líchrægles dǽl tó Eádberhte dæm biscope, Shrn. 82, 16.

líc-hryre, es ; *m. Fall of the body, death*, Cd. 52; Th. 67, 11; Gen. 1099.

lícian ; *p. ode To please* :—Ic lícige *placebo*, Ps. Spl. T. 114, 9. Ne mæg nán man híne sylfne tó cynge gedón ac ðæt folc hæfþ cyre tó ceósenne done tó cyninge de him sylfum líca *no man can make himself king, but the people have the option of choosing him as king who pleases them*, Homl. Th. i. 212, 8. Hé mé wel líca, ii. 40, 5. Ðé líca se almihtiga God bet ðonne Þeodisius, Shrn. 196, 35. Ealle da þing de hé her líciaþ sint eorþlíce, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 35. Hit lícode Herode, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6 : Mk. Skt. 6, 22. Swá heó wiste ðæt his fæder lícode, Gen. 27, 14. Ac mé swá ðeáh nó ne lícade on him ðæt hé ða weorþunge Éástrena on riht ne heóld *however I did not like in him his not keeping Easter rightly*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 2. For ðí sceolde ǽlc mou beón on ðam wel gehealden ðæt hé on his ágenum earde lícode *erit igitur pervagata inter suos gloria quisque contentus*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Hí cwǽdon ðæt him ealle ða wel lícedon, 4, 5; S. 572, 24. Ðé is sélost ðæt ðú Gode lície, Blickl. Homl. 64, 34. Ac lícige swá hit líċige *but please as it may*, Wulfst. 191, 21. Æghwylc man þurh góde dǽda Gode lícian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 129, 34. Hé dam cyninge wæs líciende, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 9. Him silfan líċigende, Lchdm. iii. 190, 24. [*O. Sax.* líkôn : *O. Frs.* líkia : *Icel.* líka.] DER. ge-, mis-lícian ; v. líc an.

líciend-líc ; *adj. Pleasing, pleasant* :—Se is Gode wel líciendlíc *beneplacitum est Deo*, Ps. Th. 67. 16. Teala líciendlíc, 68. 13. v. líciend-líc.

líc-lǽlan. v. lǽlan.

líc-leóþ, es ; *n. A funeral song, dirge* ; epicedion, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 2.

líc-mann, es ; *m. A person having to do with a corpse* :—Ealle da líc-menn wurdon áfyllede mid dam wynsumum stence, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 8 : 334, 31. His líc læg ealle da níht inne beset, ac hé árás of deáþe. Da

lícmenn ðá ealle flugon ǽweg, 348. 20: 548, 15. Ðá bær sum wuduwe hire suna líc tó bebyrgenne . . . Seó dreórige módor mid ðám lícmannum hí ástrehte ǽt ðæs hálgan apostoles fótum . . . Johannes ofhreów ðære méder and ðæra lícmanna dreórignysse, i. 66, 15–21. [*Icel.* lík-maðr.]

líc-ness, e ; *f. Likeness, form, image, stature* :—Lícnessa *imaginis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 5. Tó licnesse *ad staturam*, 6, 27. an-, ge-, un-ge-lícness.

líc-pytt, es ; *m. A grave* :—Lícpytt [MS. ic pytt] *scrobs*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 51 ; Som. 13, 17.

líc-rest, e ; *f. A place of rest for a dead body, tomb, sepulchre* :—Hé hæfde ðæt land syððan him sylfon tó licreste *he had the land afterwards for his own burial place*, Gen. 23, 20. On líchryste *in cœmeterio*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 67. Man slóh ǽn geteld ofer ða hálgan bán binnan ðære líchreste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Heó hyre líchreste geceás on élig byrig *she chose her burial place in Ely*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 17. [*Laym.* þu hit scalt leden to ðere *lichraste* . . . þer þine wines liggeþ.]

lícsan. v. líxan.

líc-sang, es ; *m. A funeral song, dirge* :—Wópleóþ ł birisang ł líc-sang *tragœdiam, miserium, luctum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 56. [*Icel.* líksöngr.]

líc-sár, es ; *n. A body-wound, a mortal wound* [?], Beo. Th. 1635 ; B. 815 : Exon. 28 b ; Th. 87, 25 ; Cri. 1430.

líc-sirce, an ; *f. A coat of mail*, Beo. Th. 1105 ; B. 550.

líc-þegnung, -þénung, e ; *f. Last offices done to the dead, funeral, exequies* :—Ic mæg habban ǽrwurþfulle líchénunge of heofigendre menigu *I may have honourable service done to my corpse by a mourning multitude*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 33. Ða ða his frýnd ða líchénunge gearcodon *when his friends were performing the last offices for the dead*, ii. 28, 3. Þa fæmnan dedan hire líchénunge and lǽddon hí tó byrgenne, Shrn. 87, 27. Líchénunga *exsequiæ*, Ælfc. Gr. 13 ; Som. 16, 17.

líc-þeóte, an : *f. A pore* :—Líchéotan *pori* i. *spiramenta unde sudor emanat*, Ælfc. Gl. 73 ; Som. 71, 41 ; Wrt. Voc. 44, 25.

líc-prowere, es ; *m. A leper, one suffering from ulcers on the body* :—Líchrowere *leprosus*, Ælfc. Gl. 78 ; Som. 72, 32 ; Wrt. 45, 64. Lazarus wæs líchrowere [*ulceribus plenus*], Homl. Th. i. 328, 15 : Homl. Skt. 3, 480. On Símones húse ðæs líchroweres *in the house of Simon the leper*, Blickl. Homl. 73, 2. Manega líchroweras *multi leprosi*, Lk. Skt. 4, 27 : H. R. 105, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* lík-þrá *leprosy.*]

líc-tún, es ; *m. An enclosure in which to bury people, a grave-yard, cemetery* :—Hí woldon ðæt heora líctún wǽre gesetted *cimeterium fieri vellent*, Bd. 4, 7 ; S. 574, 37 : Glostr. Frag. 8, 20. On ðæra bróðra líctune wæs bebyriged *in cœmeterio fratrum sepultum est*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 543, 46 : 4, 10 ; S. 578, 2. 17, 28 : Chart. Th. 157, 23. Hé nǽfre binnan nánum gehálgodum líctúne ne licge *let him never lie in a consecrated graveyard*, L. Ath. i. 25 ; Th. i. 212, 20 : L. C. E. 22 ; Th. i. 372, 35.

lícum-líc. v. lícham-líc.

lícung, e ; *f. Pleasing, pleasure, gratification* :—Ðætte hié for ðære lícunga ðære heringe ðe hié únigeaþ eác gebǽfigen ða tæclinge *ut dura admittunt favores, quos diligunt, etiam correptiones recipiant*, Past. 41, 4 ; Swt. 303, 19. Wel gedafonaþ ðætte ða gódan recceras wilnigen ðæt hié monnum lícigen, forðæm ðætte þurh ða lícunga hí mǽgen gedón ðætte hiera Dryhten lícige ðæm folce, 19, 3 ; Swt. 147, 7. Ne sylþ Gode lícungæ his *non dabit Deo placationem suam*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 7. Lícongum *libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52. 34.

líc-wiglung, e ; *f. Necromancy.* L. Edg. C. 16 ; Th. ii. 248, 3.

líc-wund, e ; *f. A wound*, Cd. 154 ; Th. 193, 1 ; Exod. 239. [*O. Sax.* lík-wunda.]

líc-wyrþe ; *adj. Fit to please, pleasant, well-pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, estimable, sterling* [*of money*] :—Ne mæg heó nán ðæra þinga gedón ðe Gode lícwyrþe beó *nequit quidquid eorum facere quæ Deo grata sunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16 ; Th. ii. 188, 5 : Wulfst. 279, 17. Lícworþe, Shrn. 170, 31. On ðære lícwyrþe is Gode eardian *in quo beneplacitum est Deo habitare*, Ps. Lamb 67, 17. Suǽ wæs lícewyrþe before ðec *sic fuit placitum ante te*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 26. Ðé micle má lícwerþe se gehnysta gást *much more pleasing to thee is the contrite spirit*, Ps. C. 50, 126 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 126. Ne lǽt ðú unlofod ðæt ðú swutele ongite ðæt lícwyrþe sý *leave not unpraised what you clearly see is estimable*, Prov. Rhdr. 62. Hwæt þíp ðǽr donne lícwyrþes búton his gód and his weorþscipe ðæs gódan cyninges *quid in eis aliud, quam probitas utentium, placet ?* Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 16. iiii pund lícwyrþes feós *four pounds of sterling money*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 254, 15. For his lícweorþan feó, 255, 11. Ðínre ðære lícwurþan mundbyrdnesse *to thine acceptable protection*, Glostr. Frag. 108, 16. Him swá gecwéme and lícwyrþe fole, Lchdm. iii. 434, 5. Hié Gode swíðe lícwyrþe forhæfdnesse brengaþ *placentem Deo abstinentiam offerunt*, Past. 43, 8 ; Swt. 314, 21.

lícwyrþ-ness, e ; *f. Good pleasure* :—On ðínre lícwyrþnysse *in beneplacito tuo*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 18.

líd, es ; *n. A vessel, ship* :—On lides [*the ark*] bósme, Cd. 67 ; Th. 80, 21 ; Gen. 1332 : 71 ; Th. 85, 6 ; Gen. 1410 : Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 27 ; Ædelst. 27. Tó lides stefne, Erl. 112, 34 : Ædelst. 34 : Andr. Kmbl. 806 ; An. 403 : 3411 ; An. 1709. Seó [*the dove*] eft ne com tó lide [*the ark*] fieógan, Cd. 72 ; Th. 89, 11 ; Gen. 1479. Lǽt nú geferian flotan úserne, lid tó lande, Andr. Kmbl. 795 ; An. 398. [*Icel.* lið ; *n. a ship* (almost exclusively in poetry.)] v. liþ.

lída, an ; *m. A sailor, traveller* :—Lida biþ longe on síþe, Exon. 90 b ; Th. 339, 34 ; Gn. Ex. 104. [*Icel.* liði *a sailor, traveller.*] v. sǽ-, sumor-, ýð-lída ; and líðan.

líðeþ, Ps. Th. 91, 11. v. leódan.

líd-mann, es ; *m. A sailor, seaman* :—Wícinga werod . . . lidmen, Byrht. Th. 134, 44 ; By. 99. Lidmanna sum, 136, 41 ; By. 164. Lidmanna helm (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3251 ; B. 1623. Líðmonna freá [*Ulysses*], Bt. Met. Fox 26, 126 ; Met. 26, 63. [Cf. *Icel.* liðs-maðr.]

líd-weard, es ; *m. One who guards a ship* :—Lidwearda on merebáte, Andr. Kmbl. 487 ; An. 244.

líd-wéríg ; *adj. Weary of being on shipboard*, Andr. Kmbl. 963 ; An. 482.

Líd-wiccas, Lid-wícingas ; *pl.* The people of Brittany [or using the name of the people for the country] *Brittany* :—Carl fénġ tó eallum ðam westrice . . . bútan Lidwiccium *Charles took all the western kingdom . . . except Brittany*, Chr. 885 ; Erl. 84, 13. Two other MSS. have Lidwícingum, Th. 154, 155, and this form occurs in the Scop's Tale :—Ic wæs mid Lidwícingum, Exon. 86 a ; Th. 323, 17 ; Vid. 80. Micel sciphere com súþan of Lidwicum, Chr. 910 ; Erl. 101, 32. Lidwiccum, 918 ; Erl. 102, 22. The word seems to contain the British name for Armorica, *Llydaw*. v. notes to the passages from the Cod. Exon. and from the Chron. 918.

LÍF, es ; *n.* LIFE [the opposite of death], *mode of life, period during which a man lives* :—Hwæt is ðæt líf elles dysses middangeardes búton lytelu ylding deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Twá líf sind sódlíce . . . ðæt án líf is deáðlíc, ðæt óðer undeáðlíc, Homl. Th. i. 224, 14–16. Ðis andwarde líf manna on eorþan, Bd. 2, 13 ; S. 516, 14. Lífes treów *lignum vitæ*, Gen. 2, 9. Lífes wæter *aqua viva*, Jn. Skt. 4, 10. Lífes weg, Blickl. Homl. 17, 19. Lífes bæþ, Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 507, 19. For heora lífes geearnunge geþungon ðæt hí wǽron abbudissan *on account of the merit of their lives succeeded in becoming abbesses* ; præ merito virtutum, 3, 8 ; S. 531, 23. Seó þearlwísnes ðæs heardan lifes *districtio vitæ arctioris*, 4, 25 ; S. 599, 32. Reogollíces lífes þeódscipe, 3, 22 ; S. 553, 10. On ðære bée Cúþberhtes lífes, 4, 30 ; S. 609, 32. Ealle hig wǽron hálliges lifes menn, Wulfst. 270, 15. Hé geendode his dagas ǽfter mycclum geswince his lífes, Chr. 1016 ; Erl. 155, 3. On ðam ýtemestan dæge his lífes, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 543, 19, col. 1. Lífes *alive* :—Ætýwde ðæt hé lífes wæs *quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19 ; S. 640, 24. Geǽxian hwæðer hé lífes wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 1 : L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 14 : Chart. Th. 471, 34 : Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. i. 234, 28. 32. Ðǽr beliſon swáðeah lífes on ðam myustre feówer and twentig muneca, Homl. Skt. 6, 351. Gif hé biþ vi nihta eald and hine ǽdl gestandeþ se biþ lífes [*he will survive*], Lchdm. iii. 182, 12. [*Icel.* lífes *alive.*] Sume hit ne gedýgdan mid ðam lífe *some did not get off with their lives*, Chr. 978 ; Erl. 127, 13. Heó of deáþe férde tó lífe *she went from death unto life*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 595, 32. Hé forþférde of ðyssum lífe and férde tó ðam sóðan lífe, 2, 1 ; S. 500, 13. On ðís lífe, Dóm. L. 32, 80. Hé nǽfre ná man geþuht, gif hé mannes lífe ne lyfode, Homl. Th. i. 150, 8 : Blickl. 167, 33. Se hálga Augustinus be his hálan líue hine hádode tó biscope [*while alive and in health*], Chr. 616 ; Erl. 22, 27. Þearfendum lífe wunedon *pauperem vitam agebant*, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 484, 8. Be muneca lífe *de vita monachorum*, 2, 4 ; S. 505, 33. On munuclícum lífe geseted, 4, 27 ; S. 603, 24 : 5, 1 ; S. 613, 6. Seó bóc þe is ǽwriten be his lífe, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 32. Seó freólsbóc ealra ðare landa ðe in tó ðæm mynechina lífe [*nunnery*, v. munuc-líf] æt Wiltúne forgifene sint, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. On, tó lífe [*Icel.* á lífi *alive*] *alive, living* :—Ðá hé on lífe wæs *adhuc vivens*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Hé wæs on lífe eorþlíc cing, hé is nú ǽfter deáþe heofonlíc sanct, Chr. 979 ; Erl. 129, 9. Ða hwíle de hig on lífe beón *quamdiu in vivis erunt*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 19 ; Th. ii. 188, 28. Hwí hig heóldon ða wífmenn tó lífe *why they kept the women alive*, Num. 31, 15. Hé lǽfde uneáðe ǽnne tó lífe, Wulfst. 106, 8. Se deáþ cymeþ ðæt hé ðæt líf ǽfyrre, Bt. 8 ; Fox 26, 7. Sylle líf wíð lífe *reddat animam pro anima*, Ex. 21, 23. Ðeáh hé líf hæfde *if he had been alive*, L. C. S. 73 ; Th. i. 416, 1. Wé ús nyton witod líf ǽt ǽfen, Wulfst. 151, 17. Líf and land weran, 274, 17. Preóstas and nunnan heora líf rehtan *let priests and nuns order their lives*, 269, 15. Líif, Bd. 3, 18 ; S. 545, 42, col. 2. Nis mé tíd mín líf tó onwendenne *there is no time for me to change my life*, 5, 14 : S. 634, 32 : Past. 17, 4 ; Swt. 111, 23. Seó Cúþburh ðæt lýf [*monastery*] æt Wínburnan árárde, Chr. 718 ; Erl. 45, 19. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel.* líf : *O. H. Ger.* líp *vita, conversatio, habitus.* In Icelandic the word has also the meanings *body* [e. g. líf ok sála] *person*, and the latter use is found in Piers. P. e. g. no *lyf* elles. In *O. H. Ger.*, v. Grff. ii. 44, it is seldom, if ever, used with the meaning of the modern *leib.* DER. ancor-, edwít-, ende-, feorh-, munuc-, myster-, regol-, sundor-, woruld-líf.

líf, *permission.* v. leáf.

líf ; *adj.* v. léf.

lífat [?], Lchdm. iii. 82, 13.

lífan, léfan, lýfan ; *p. de To give leave, allow, permit* :—Ða feówer ic eów lýfe tó sǽde and tó mete *quatuor reliquas permitto vobis in escas*

et in cibum, Gen. 47, 24. Ic ðé selfes dóm lífe *I allow you to decide*, Cd. 91; Th. 115, 7; Gen. 1916. Moyses lýfde eów eówer wíf tó forlætenne *Moses permisit vobis dimittere uxores vestras*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 8. God lýfde Adame, ðæt hé móste brúcan ealra wæstma, Wulfst. 9, 6: Blickl. Homl. 189, 22. Ðá bæ̀don hý ðæt hé lýfde him on ða gán. Þá lýfde hé him, Lk. Skt. 8, 32. Ðá se cing lýfde eallon Myrceon hám and hig swá dydon *then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to go home, and they did so*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 37. Wé hit ne selfe ne lufedon ne eác ðórum monnum ne líodon [lēfdon, Hat. MS] *we did not love it ourselves nor allow it to other men*, Past. pref; Swt. 4, 6. Ic bidde ðæt ðú mé lýfe ofer ðín land tó férenne *obsecro, ut transire mihi liceat per terram tuam*, Num. 21, 22. Tó ðam dyrstig, ðæt hé æ̀fre lífe æ̀nigan men dis fæsten tó ábrecenne, Wulfst. 174, 60. Gif príost læ̀fe unrihthæ̀med, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 9. Gif eów Crist lýfan wylle, ðæt . . . Exon. 41 a; Th. 137, 27; Gú. 565. [*Icel.* leyfa *to permit*] v. ā-, ge-lífan.

lífan, lēfan, lýfan; *p.* de *To believe:* — Ðá lýfde Simplicius and fulwihte onfēng, Shrn. 146, 18. Ða dysegan men ðe ðysum dryʒcræftum lýfdon, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 197; Met. 26, 99. Swá is tó lýfenne ðæt . . . Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. [*Goth.* laubjan.] v. ge-lífan.

lífan *to remain.* v. be-lífan.

líf-brycgung, e; *f. Life, intercourse;* conversatio, Rtl. 7, 29.

líf-bysiʒ; *adj. Busy about saving life, struggling for life, anxious about life;*—Ðæt hé for mundgripe mínum scolde licgean lífbysiʒ sóltan his líce swíce *that for my handgrip he should lie struggling for life, unless his body should escape*, Beo. Th. 1936; B. 966.

líf-cearu, e; *f. Care* or *anxiety about life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430: Cd. 42; Th. 54, 17; Gen. 878.

líf-dæg, es; *m. A day of life, any portion of the time that a person lives:*—Ðín geleáfa in líffæʒe úrum móde þurhwunige *may belief in thee while we live continue in our hearts*, Hy. 6, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 8. Swá his líffæʒas lǽne syndon, Ps. Th. 102, 14. Ic on líffæʒum healde ðínra worda wæru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*, 118, 17: 139, 8: Cd. 162; Th. 203, 25; Exod. 409: Elen. Kmbl. 880; El. 441. On hyra líffæʒum *in the days of their life*, Exon. 25 b; Th. 75, 22; Cri. 1225: 97 b; Th. 364, 23; Wal. 75: Bt. Met. Fox 15, 11; Met. 15, 6. Ic him líffæʒas lange lyfde *longitudine dierum repleam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 16: Chart. Th. 372, 18. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðæs þeódscaþan líffæʒas, Wulfst. 86, 17. Sumon dæʒbóte and sumon má dæʒa and sumon ealle his líffæʒas, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 14: Cd. 43; Th. 56, 10; Gen. 910. Hé him líffæʒas leóſran ne wisse ðonne hé hýrde heofoncyninge *no pleasanter time in his life did he know, than when he obeyed heaven's king*. 162; Th. 203. 25; Exod. 409. Oflét líffæʒas *died*, Beo. Th. 3248; B. 1622. [*Icel.* líf-dagar.]

lífen, leofen, e; *f. That by which one lives, support, sustenance:*—Líbn *vicatum* [= *victum*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 51; Ep. Gl. 28 b, 17. Lífes tó leofne *for the support of life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2247; An. 1125. [*Cf. Goth.* libains *life.*] v. and-lífen.

LÍFER, e; *f. The* LIVER:—Lifer *jecur*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 50: 71, 6. Lífre læppan *fibræ*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 110; Wrt. Voc. 45, 16. Ðære lífre nett *reticulum jecoris*, Ex. 29, 13. Ealle ða þing ðe tó ðære lífre clífiaþ *cuncta, quæ adhærent jecori*, Lev. 1, 8. Se vultor seeolde forlætan ðæt hé ne slát ða lífre Tyties ðæs cyninges, Bt. 35, 6; Fox, 170, 3. [*Icel.* lifr: *O. H. Ger.* libara: *Ger.* leber.]

lífer *a level surface* [?]; libramentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 78. v. [?] læfer.

lífer-ádl, e; *f. Disease of the liver*, L. M. Cont. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 162, 2.

lífer-býl, e; *f. A prominence on the liver*, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20. v. next word.

lífer-hol, es; *n. A hollow in the liver:*—Hwæðer on ðám líferbýlum ðe on ðám líferholum, L. M. 2, 21; Lchdm. ii. 204, 20.

lífer-læppa, an; *m. A lobe of the liver:*—Líferlæppa *fibra* i. *vena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55. Libriæppan *fibræ*, 108, 54.

lífer-wæ̀rc, es; *m. Pain in the liver:*—Wið eallum líferwæ̀rcum, L. M. Cont. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 162, 5.

lífesne, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9. v. lybesn.

líf-fadung, e; *f. The ordering* or *regulating of one's life:*—Be gehádodra manna líffadunge *of the ordering of the life of men in orders*, L. Wilk. 82, 22.

líf-fæ̀c, es; *n. The time during which life lasts, life:*—On lǽnan líffæce, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. Æfter heora líffæce, Wulfst. 4, 6: 5, 5.

líf-fæst, *adj. Living, having life, quickened:*—Ðæt hé onfón wolde ðam gerýne ðære líffæstan róde Cristes *ad susciptendum mysterium vivificæ crucis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29: Glostr. Frag. 108, 4. Ic mid ða líffæstan ýðe þurgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 17. Ða líffæstan leoþu, Exon. 37 a; Th. 327, 19; Vy. 6. v. next word.

líf-fæstan; *p. te To give life, quicken, vivify:*—Ðonne hine God líffæstep *when God shall quicken him;* Deo vivificante, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. Gást is se ðe líffæstep *spiritus est qui vivificat*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 63. Hé is se líffæstenda God, Homl. Th. i. 280, 23; ii. 598, 7. v. ge-líffæstan.

líffettan. v. lyffettan.

líf-freá, an; *m. The Lord of life* [epithet of God], Exon. 8 a; Th. 2, 7, 30; Cri. 15, 27: Beo. Th. 32; B. 16: Cd. 40; Th. 53, 28; Gen. 868: 1; Th. 2, 9; Gen. 16: 86; Th. 108, 18; Gen. 1808: 156; Th. 195, 3; Exod. 271: 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396.

líf-fruma, an; *m. The author of life*, [*Christ*], Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 16; Cri. 656: [*God*], 23 a; Th. 64, 25; Cri. 1043: Andr. Kmbl. 2570; An. 1286: [*Christ*] 1124; An. 562: Elen. Kmbl. 670; El. 335: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504: 42 a; Th. 140, 13; Gú. 609: [*God*], Cd. 208; Th. 256, 20; Dan. 643.

líf-gedǽl, es; *n. Parting with life, separation from life, death*, Beo. Th. 1687; B. 841: Exon. 87 b; Th. 330. 2; Vy. 45: 48 a; Th. 164, 29; Gú. 1019: Cd. 119; Th. 154, 25; Gen. 2561.

líf-gesceaft, e; *f. A condition of life as ordered by fate*, Beo. Th. 3910; B. 1953: 6120; B. 3064.

líf-getwinnan; *pl. m. Twins*, Salm. Kmbl. 284; Sal. 141.

LÍFIAN, leofian; *p.* ode *To* LIVE:—Ne swelte ic ac ic lifige *non moriar, sed vivam*, Ps. Th. 117, 17: 118, 93. Ðú eádiʒ leófast, 127, 2. Denden ðú hēr leofast, Cd. 43; Th. 57, 29; Gen. 935. Ðǽr hit lifaþ swá unnyt swá hit wæs *where it continues as useless as it was before*, Beo. Th. 6316; B. 3168. Lyfaþ *vivet*, Ps. Th. 71, 15. Þurh Godes fultum, ðe lyfaþ and rixaþ á būtan ende, Blickl. Homl. 131, 6. Leofaþ, 13, 29. Ða gástlícan lāre, ðe úre sául big leofaþ, 57, 9. On gewinne and on swǽte hé leofaþ, 59, 36. Se ðe him sylfum leofaþ *he who lives to himself*, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 4. Be heora ágenum handgewinne lifiʒeaþ *proprio labore manuum vivant*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 22: 4, 28; S. 605, 16. Be dæm balzanum ða men in dæm londe lifiʒeaþ *opobalsamo vescuntur*, Nar. 31, 6. Godes is dæt yrfe ðe wé big leofiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 18. Ðǽm mannum ðe be his lārum lifiaþ, 61, 13. On hwylcum geswince hié lifiaþ, 59, 25. Gif wé ða dagas fulfremedlice for Gode lifiʒeaþ, 35, 25. Ða hwile de wé lifiaþ hēr on worlde, 35, 35. Se cyning Eghippus leofode his lif on eáwfæstre drohtnunge, 476, 16. Se hálga swá leofode swá hé tǽhte, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 19. Se æ̀peling lyfode [other MS. leofode] ðá syx ʒear, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 21. Hé ðǽr sum fæc on forhæbbendum líf lifede *aliquandiu continentissimam gestit vitam*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 16. Hí for heofonan ríces lufan on ellþeódignesse lifedon *pro æterna patria exulaverant*, 5, 10; S. 624, 12. Ðú leofa būtan mé ǧif ðú mæʒe *live without me, if you can*, Wulfst. 259, 5. Ic beó láreów georn ðæt hé monþeáwum mínum lifige *I am diligent in teaching him to live according to my customs*, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 5; Jul. 410. Ðone geleáfan ðý Cristenan þeáwe lifiʒean and ðone wel healdan *fidem more christiano servare*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 31. Hū hī mid heora gefērum drohtian and lifiʒean scylon *qualiter cum suis clericis conversentur*, 1, 27; S. 488, 37. Leofiʒean, S. 489, 21. Hé wolde his líf on æ̀lþeódignysse lyfian *peregrinus vivere vellet*, 3, 27; S. 559, 9. Se líchoma būtan mete and drence leofian ne mæʒ, Blickl. Homl. 57, 10. On forhæfdnesse lifiʒean, 35, 21. Hé ongan lifiʒean ongeán Godе ārdon ðe hē him sylfum lifiʒean mihte, 165, 22. Gif seó upplice ārfæstnys mé æ̀nig fæc tó lifiánne forgifan wylle, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538. 31. Ic symle tílode tó lifiʒenne tó ðínes mūþes bebode. 4, 29; S. 607, 28. On dwolan lifiʒende, 2, 15; S. 518, 42. Be Diocletiane lyfʒendum *vivente Diocletiano*, 1, 8; S. 479, 28: Chart. Th. 485, 33. Sume forlætaþ ða hig ǽr hæfdon and be lifiendre ċwenan eft ódre nimaþ *some leave the wives they had before, and while the wife is still living, take another*, Wulfst. 269, 23. Sum ðéh hé forlǽte ða hē ǽr hæfde, hé be lifiendre ðære eft ódere nimþ, L. Eth. vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 10. Hine þurh ðone lifiʒendan Drihten hálsedon, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14. [*O. Frs.* livia.] v. ā-, ge-lífian; ċwic-, un-lifiʒende; líbban.

líf-lād, e; *f. Conduct of life, way of life, life*, R. Ben. 1, Lye [cf. hwa so eauer boc writ of mi *liflade*, Marh. 20, 16: heo goð mid gode *lifode* touward þe riche of heouene, A.R. 350, 4. It is also used to mean that by which life is supported, *livelihood*:—Heo tilede here *lyflode*, R. Glouc. 41, 22: lyvelode *or* lyfhode *victus*, Prompt. Parv. 308. So *O. H. Ger.* lib-leita *victus, annona, alimonium, alimentum.*]

líf-leás; *adj. Lifeless, without life:*—Ðú bist deád and ða ðe ðé tó lóciaþ beóþ lífleáse eác *morte morieris tu et omnia quæ tua sunt*, Gen. 20, 7. Fela templa ārǽrdon and mid andgitleásum anlícnyssum áfyldon *erected many temples, and filled them with images that were without sense and without life*, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 28.

líf-leást, -lǽst, e; *f. Loss of life, death:*—On ǽlcum ðara daga ǧif man ænige ǽddran geopenaþ on ðara tíde ðæt hit biþ lífleást oðde langsum sār *on each of those days, if a vein be opened at that hour, it is death or long disease*, Lchdm. iii. 152, 5. Bendas oðde þuntas hwílum lífléasta *bonds or blows, at times death*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 27.

líf-líc; *adj. Pertaining to life, living, causing life, vital:*—Lífliċ *vitalis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 36. Lífliċ ys blód lǽtan *to let blood* [*at this time*] *is as much as a man's life is worth*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 28. Is hwædere swá tó lǽtanne swá ðæt lífliċe mæʒen ne ǽspringe *blood however is to be let so that vital power be not dissipated*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 12. Wyll lífliċ *fons vivus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 15. Ic eom se lífliċa hláf ðe of heofonum ástāh *I am the living bread, that came down from heaven*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 5. Ðæra nǽddrena geslit wæs deádlíċ Cristes deáþ wæs lífliċ *the bite of the serpents brought death; Christ's death brought*

life, 238, 31. Líflic onsægednys *a living sacrifice*, i. 358, 18: 482, 12. Ádylegode of dære líflícan béc *blotted from the book of life*, 68, 11. Líflícum blóde *vivido sanguine*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 21. God áblεow on his ansýne líflícne blǽd, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 26.

líf-lice; *adv. Vitally, so as to infuse life*:— Hē genam đā hlāf and hine líflice hálgode, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 10.

líf-lyre, es; *m. Loss of life*:—Gif líffyre wurþe *if loss of life occur*, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 11.

líf-neru, e; *f. Support of life, food*:—Tó lífnere Andr. Kmbl. 2180; An. 1091. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* líf-nara *sustenance: O. H. Ger.* líb-nara *victus, alimonia.*]

lífnes, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9 note. v. lyfesn.

lífrig; *adj. Connected with the liver*:—Đæt þiccæ and lífrige blód, L. M. 2, 40; Lchdm. ii. 250, 10.

líft *the air*. v. lyft.

líft, lýft *a grant, allowance*:—Ús bóceras beteran seegaþ lengran lýft wynna *learned men tell us of a better and longer grant of joys*, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 24; Exod. 531. Cf. líftan. [*Bouterwek suggests* lyst (= lust) wynna, Grmm. Gr. ii. 466 *would read* lyſtwynna *recreatio in aere; Thorpe suggests* líf *for* lyft.]

líf-weard, es; *m. A guardian of life* [*Christ*], Elen. Kmbl. 2069; El. 1036.

líf-weg, es; *m. A way which leads to life, way of life, one's path in life*:—Lífweg [*the road followed by the Israelites under the guidance of the pillar of cloud*], Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. Uton nú ealle úre lífwegas geornlíce rihtan *let us diligently amend our ways*, Wulfst. 75, 22. Líde lífwegas, Exon. 43 b; Th. 148, 5; Gū. 740.

líf-wela, an; *m. Riches that confer* or *possess life, heavenly riches, wealth belonging to this*, or *to the next, life*:— Him wæs wuldres dreám, lífwela leófra đonne đās leásan godu, Apstls. Kmbl. 97; Ap. 49. Đa lífwelan, swáse sweglđreámas, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 33; Cri. 1348. Lífwelan *the wealth of this world*, Cd. 174; Th. 219, 17; Dan. 56.

líf-welle; *adj. From a living spring*:—Lífwelle wæter [wæter cwicwelle, Rush.] *aquam vivam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10.

líf-wrāđu, e; *f. A support of life*, Beo. Th. 1946; B. 971: 5746; B. 2877.

líf-wynn, e; *f. A pleasure* or *joy of life*:—Hē lytle hwíle lífwynna breác *a little while he enjoyed the pleasures of life*, Beo. Th. 4201; B. 2097: Exon. 19 b; Th. 50, 27; Cri. 807: Elen. Kmbl. 2535; El. 1230.

lig, lēg, es; *generally masc. but* dæt lēg *occurs. Flame, lightning*:—Líg *flamma*, Wrt. Voc. 76, 49: 82, 52. Lēg, 284, 12. Đæt fýr and dæt lēg [se líg MS. C.] swíđe weóx . . . Đā fór se wallenda lēg . . . đǽr se lēg mæst wæs, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 19–24. Se lēg ongan sleán ongeán đone wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Wonna lēg *the pale flame*, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Hlemmeþ hāta lēg, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 9; Cri. 933. Reáda lēg, 19 b; Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Sweart líg, Cd. 110; Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Ne biþ đǽr [*heaven*] nánes líges gebrasl, Dōm. L. 16, 259: Beo. Th. 166; B. 83. Wylm đæs wæfran líges *the heat of the flickering flame*, Cd. 185; Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ligges leóma, 190; Th. 237, 25; Dan. 343. Đone deópan grund đæs hātan lēges and dæs heardan lēges [*hell*], Blickl. Homl. 103, 15. For dæs lēges [*lightning*] bryne, 203, 11. Lēges blæstas, Andr. Kmbl. 3103; An. 1554. Biscopas mid folcum mid sserne and líge fornumene wǽron *presules cum populis ferro et flammis absumebantur*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 2. Fýres líge wæs fornumen, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. On fires líge *in flamma ignis*, Ex. 3, 2. On brādum ligge, Wulfst. 188, 3. Ligge gelícost, Beo. Th. 1458; B. 727. For dracan lége *for the flame that was sent forth by the dragon*, 5092; B. 2549. Blácan lýge, Andr. Kmbl. 3081; An. 1543. Úre synna líg, Wulfst. 287, 9. Hī wǽron on ǽnne unmǽtne lēg gesomnade *in immensam aduuati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. Đǽr [*hell*] hē hæfþ weallendeue lēg, and hwílum cýle đone grimmestan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. On đæt líg tó đé hweorfan, Cd. 35; Th. 46, 33; Gen. 753. Líga *fulminum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 30. On fýrenra lēga onlícnesse *in the form of flames of fire*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 20. Lēgea, 135, 3. Monige heápas sweartra lígea *crebri flammarum tetrarum globi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 16, 22. Lēga leóhtost, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 33; Met. 9, 17. Wununga ǽfyllede mid brastligendum lígum, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5: Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. Brand and bráde lígas, Cd. 18; Th. 21, 16; Gen. 325: 36; Th. 47, 20; Gen. 763. Mellitus đa lígeas his byrnendre ceastre gebiddende ádwæscte *Mellitus flammas ardentes suæ civitatis orando restinxerit*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 2. Ligeas gemonigfealdaþ and hī gedrēfeþ *fulgura multiplicavit et conturbavit eos*, 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Lías *flammas*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 29. [*O. E. Homl.* leies; *pl.: Piers P.* leye: *A. R.* leie: *Jul.* ley: *Icel.* leygr *a flame* [poet.]: *O. H. Ger.* louch, loug *flamma*: cf. *O. Sax.* lōgna: *Icel*, log, logi *a flame, lowe.*]

lig-bǽre; *adj. Flame-bearing, flaming, fiery*:—Ligbǽrum *flammifera*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 71. Ligbǽrum scridum *flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 13.

lig-berend; *adj. Flame-bearing, fiery*:—Ligberend *flammiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 9. Légberend, 36, 52.

lig-bryne, es; *m. Burning of flame, fire*:— Æfter lígbryne, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 20; Ph. 577. Légbryne, 22 b; Th. 62, 15; Cri. 1002.

líg-cwalu, e; *f. Torment*, or *death by fire*, Elen. Kmbl. 591; El. 296.

líg-draca, an; *m. A fire-drake, dragon vomiting flames*, Beo. Th. 4655; B. 2333. Légdraca, 6073; B. 3040.

Lige *the river Lea*. v. Lyge.

lige, ligen, *a lie*. v. lyge, lygen.

lig-egesa, an; *m. Fear caused by fire*, Beo. Th. 5554; B. 2780.

ligen; *adj. Flaming, fiery*:—Ligen *flammaticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 5. Dær wæs ligen swurd gelogod æt đam ingange *there was placed a flaming sword at the entrance*, Hexam. 19; Norm. 28, 1. Légene sweorde, Elen. Kmbl. 1511; El. 757. Heofen ligenne gesíhþ *if he sees the heavens fiery*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 14. Ligen dære sunnan hweogul *flammeam solis rotam*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 23. Se ealda deófol hine æteówode mid byrnendum múþe and ligenum eágum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* laugin *flammeus.*]

liget, es; *m. n.*: ligetu, e; *f. Lightning, a flash of lightning*:— Ligit *fulgor* vel *fulmen*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 46. Hys ansýn wæs swylce ligyt, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3: 24, 27. Đǽr begann tó brastligenne micel þunor and liget sceótan, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 23. Swā hāttra sumor swā māra þunor and liget, Lchdm. iii. 280, 10. [Swā stor þunring and lǽgt wes, swā dæt hit ácwealde manige men, Chr. 1085: Erl. 219, 22.] Æfter đæm wolcne cymeþ lēgetu and þunor, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33. Lēgitu, Ps. Surt. ii. 196, 19. Lēgite *fulgoris*, 190, 15. Men sweltaþ for dæs þunres ege ánum and dære ligette, Wulfst. 207, 26. Dæt fýr ábyrst út þurh ligett [ligette, MS. R. P.], Lchdm. iii. 280, 7. Hē lǽdeþ wind and liget, Ps. Th. 134, 7. Gif ligette and þunorráde eorþan and lyfte brēgdon *si corusci ac tonitrua terras et aera terrerent*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Lígette *coruscationes*, Ps. Th. 76, 15. Ligetta, 143, 7: *fulgura*, Ex. 19, 16: Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 15; Az. 102. Đā flugon đa lēgetu swylce fýrene strǽlas, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Ligetu, Ps. Th. 17, 12: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 2; Dan. 380. Ligetas, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Ligettas *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15. Ligetta [lýgyttu, MS. C.] *fulgura*, Ps. Spl. 134, 7. Hē gemanigfealdode his ligeta *fulgura multiplicavit*, Ps. Th. 17, 14. Lēgite, Ps. Surt. ii. 197, 34. [Cf. *Goth.* lauhatjan *to lighten*: *O. H. Ger.* laugazan: lōhazan *rutilare, micare, coruscare.*]

liget-ræsc, es; *m. Lightning*:— Ic geseah Satanan swā swā ligetræsct of heofone feallende, Lk. Skt. 10, 18, MS. A. v. líg-ræsc.

liget-slíht, e; *f. A flash of lightning*:—Đā com þunerrād and lēgetsleht and ofslōh đone mǽstan dǽl dæs hǽđnan folces, Shrn. 57, 35. Lēgedslæht *fulgor*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 18.

lig-fǽmende, -fámblǽwende, -fýrberende [-ferbærnde, MS.] *vomiting flame*: flammivomus [the words are those used by the several MSS. in] Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 12.

líg-fýr, es; *n. Flaming fire*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 18; Exod. 77.

líg-hrægel [?]:—Lígrægel *orbiculata* [*vestis*], Ælfc. Gl. 29; Som. 61, 30; Wrt. Voc. 26, 29. Cf. Ducange *duo orbicularia* de opere ad acum *under* orbiculare.

líg-locc; *adj. Having flaming locks*: — Lígloccum *flammicomis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 12.

líg-loccod; *adj. Furnished with fiery locks*: — Lígloccode [-liccode, Wrt.] *flammicomos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

lígnian; *p.* ede *To deny*:—Đū lígnest nū đæt sīe lífgende se ofer deófium dugeþum wealdeþ, Cd. 212; Th. 263, 18; Dan. 764. Hū hine [*Christ*] lygnedon leáse on geþoncum, Exon. 24 a: Th. 69, 13; Cri. 1120. [*Goth.* laugnjan: *O. Sax.* lōguian *to deny*: *O. H. Ger.* lauganian *negare, diffiteri, inficiari*: *Ger.* lauguen.]

líg-ræsc, es; *m. Lightning, a flash of lightning, bright light*:—Lígræsc *coruscatio i. fulgor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 2. His ansýn wæs swylce lígræsc, Nicod. 15; Thw. 7, 20. Ic geseah Satanan swā swā lígræsc of heofone feallende *videbam Satanan sicut fulgor de cælo cadentem*, Lk. Skt. 10, 18: 17, 24. Dæt leóhtræf dæs lígræsces *lucerna fulgoris*, 11, 36. For lígræsce *præ fulgore*, Ps. Spl. 17, 14. Lígrascas *coruscationes*, 76, 18. Lígræscas *fulgura*, 96, 4. Légræscas, 17, 16: *coruscationes*, Blickl. Gl. Dæt đū ǽwende hagolas and lígræsceas [-ræceas, MS. O.] *that thou avert hail and lightning*, Herb. 176; Lchdm. i. 308, 23. Lígræseas gesihþ orsorhnesse hit getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 17. Lighræscas, Ps. Lamb. 134, 7.

líg-ræscetung, e; *f. Lightning*:—Lígrescetunga *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 15.

líg-spiwol; *adj. Vomiting flame*:—Đǽr beóþ đa welras gefylde. ligspiwelum bryne, Dōm. L. 14, 209: Wulfst. 139, 9.

líg-þracu; *gen.* -ræce; *f. Violence* or *tumultuous movement of flames*:—Æfter lighræce *after the fire has spent its force*, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 15; Ph. 225.

líg-ýþ, e; *f. A wave of flame*, Beo. Th. 5338; B. 2672.

líht. v. leóht.

líhtan; *p.* te *To shine, lighten, give light*:—Hit líht *fulminat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Som. 24, 7. Dæt leóht lýht on þýstrum *lux in tenebris lucet*, Jn. Skt. 1, 5. Se móna líht on níht, Bt. 21; Fox. 74, 25. Swā swā dæt leóhtfæt líeht on nieht úrum eágum, dætte đa gewritu on dæg liehten úrum móde, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 15. Líhteþ *luceat*, Ps. Surt. ii. 202, 11: Exon. 64 a; Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Wedercondel (*the sun*) wearm weorodum lýhteþ, 58 b; Th. 210, 18; Ph. 187. Ne hēr dæg lýhteþ *day shines not here*,

Cd. 215; Th. 271, 14; Sat. 105. Líhte *auroreseret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 54. Đá dæg lýhte *at dawn*, 180; Th. 225, 23; Dan. 158: Andr. Kmbl. 2794; An. 1399: Exon. 21b; Th. 58, 21; Cri. 939. Swá se ligræse lýhtende scínþ *sicut fulgor coruscans fulget*, Lk. Skt. 17, 24. Hé wæs byrnende leóhtfæt and lýhtende *ille erat lucerna ardens et lucens*, Jn. Skt. 5, 35. Sumre niwre gyfe líhtende *nova quadam relucente gratia*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 26. [*Goth.* liuhtjan: *O. Sax.* liúhtian: *Icel.* lýsa: *O. H. Ger.* liuhtjan: *Ger.* leuchten.] DER. ā-, geond-, in-, on- líhtan; *and see* leóhtan.

líhtan; *p.* te. I. *to make light or easy, to alleviate, relieve, assuage*:—Líht dæt ðone swencendan magan *that relieves the labouring stomach*, L. M. 2, 7; Lchdm. ii. 186, 20: 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 13. Gif ðær hwylc witeþeówman sý bútan dyson hió gelýfþ tó hyre bearnon dæt hí hine willon lýhtan for hyre sáulle *if there be any penal slave besides these, she trusts to her children that they will relieve* (release, v. líhting) *him for her soul's sake*, Chart. Th. 535, 38. Đá wolde ic mínne þurst lehtan *sitim levare cupiens*, Nar. 8, 28. II. *to relieve of a burden, to light, alight*:—Hé lýhte of his horse *he alighted from his horse*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 32. Đá líhte se eorodman, 3, 9; S. 533, 33: H. R. 103, 17: Byrht. Th. 132, 28; By. 23. [*Icel.* léhta *to lighten, ease, leave off what is laborious*: *O. H. Ger.* ga-líhtan *lenire, levare, relevare.*] DER. ā-, ge-líhtan; *and see* leóhtian *to grow light.*

líhte, v. leóhte.

líhting, e; *f. Lighting, shining, illumination, giving light*:—On líhtinge fýres *in illuminatione ignis*, Ps. Spl. 77, 17. God geworhte ðæt máre leóht tó dæs dæges líhtinge, Gen. 1, 16. Ða steorran sint tó níhtlícere líhtinge gesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 110, 15. Mid sóðre sunnan líhtincge ðære heortan álíhte, Btwk. 196, 17. Nú is ælc dæg of dære sunnan lýhtinge, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18. Hí (*the stars*) nabbaþ náne lýhtinge for dære sunnan andwerdnysse, 236, 1. Se móna næfþ náne líhtincge *the moon shall not give her light*, Wulfst. 137, 12. Dæt swearte fýr him náne líhtinge ne déþ '*from those flames no light*,' Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Healde man ælces sunnandæges freólsunga fram nóntíde dæs Sæternes dæges óþ dæs mónandæges líhtinge, L. Edg. i. 5; Th. i. 264, 20: Wulfst. 117, 4: 207, 12. Đæt ða gesceaftu gesewenlíce wurdon þurh dæs dæges líhtinge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 3. Líhtunge *coruscationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 76, 18. DER. ā-, on-líhting. v. leóhting.

líhting, e; *f. Lightening, alleviation, relief, mitigation, release*:—Dis is seó líhtingc ðe ic wylle eallon folce gebeorgan ðe hig ær dyson míd gedrehte wæron ealles tó swýðe *this is the relief that I will secure to all folk in regard to matters with which they were ere this all too much harassed*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 18. Ðonne biþ him geseald his synna líhtingc *then shall a release from his sins be given him*, L. Pen. 18; Th. ii. 286, 3. Gif dæt ríht tó hefig sý sécc siddan ða líhtinge tó ðam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 12.

líhting-ness, e; *f. Lightness of taxation*; levitas tributi, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 22.

líht-líce. v. leóht-líce.

líht-ness, e; *f. Lightness, brightness*:—Se sunnandæg is wuldorlíc dæg and líhtnesse dæg, Wulfst. 230, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* liuht-nissa *illuminatio.*] DER. ā-líhtness.

lilie, lilige, an; *f. A lily*:—Lilie *lilium*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 60; Wrt. Voc. 30, 10. Liliæ. Ðás wyrt man lilie and ódrum naman *lilium* nemneþ, Herb. 109; Lchdm. i. 222, 5. Lilige, Lchdm. iii. 24, 9. Genim ða twá wyrta, dæt is, lilie and róse; ber tó bearneácenum wífe . . . gif heó nimþ lilian, heó cenþ cnyht; gif heó nimþ rósan, heó cænþ mæden, 144, 10–13. Þeáh ðe lilie sý beorht on blóstman ic eom betre ðonne heó, Exon. 110b; Th. 423, 24; Rä. 41, 27. Drince hé lilian wyrttruman ǽwylledne on wíne, L. M. 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 90, 13. Genim neoþeweardre lilian, Lchdm. i. 374, 6. Godes gelaþunga hæfþ on sibbe lilian, dæt is clæne drohtnung; on ðam gewinne, rósan, dæt is martyrdóm, Homl. Th. ii. 546, 2. Besceáwiaþ æcyres lilian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 27. [*O. Sax.* lilli: *Icel.* lilja: *O. H. Ger.* lilia; *f*; lilio; *m*: *Ger.* lilie.]

LÍM, es; *n.* (but it also occurs with adj. fem. :). *A limb, joint, member of a body, branch of a tree*:—Án lim *membrum*; má lima *membra*, Wrt. Voc. 70, 20, 21. Gif men cíne hwylc lim, genim regen mela, dó on dæt lim, L. M. 1, 73; Lchdm. ii. 148, 22. Be dæs limes (*the finger*) micelnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 6. Limes dæl *commata* (*commota*, Wrt.) Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 25. On ælcre lime, L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 288, 22. Wið foredum lime *for a broken limb*, 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 22, 26. Ne biþ nán tó dæs lytel liþ on lime áweaxen, Soul Kmbl. 192; Seel. 96. Ic nán lim onstyrian ne mihte *I could not stir a limb*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 26. Hafa ðínne níextan swá swá ðín ágen lim, Basil Admn. 5; Norm. 44, 24. Monegu limu beóþ on ánum men, and weorþaþ déah ealle tó ánum líchoman, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 25. Gif wé tó lange sittaþ, slapaþ ða lima, Homl. Th. i. 490, 1. Gé sindon Cristes líchama and leomu (cf. *Icel.* Guðs, fjándans limir), ii. 276, 19. Unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Dæs biscopes leoma on dysse byrigenne syndon betýned, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 22. Leomu gnornian *the* (*leafless*) *branches* (*shall*) *mourn*, Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 35; Gn. Ex. 26. Án ðínra lima *unum membrorum tuorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29: Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 17. Hé biþ Cristes líma án, Wulfst. 37, 5. Þurh deófles oððe his lima láre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 16. Leoma, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Leomena, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. Fram árleásum deófles limum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 8: Wulfst. 37, 7: Ps. Th. 21, 15. Ic geseó oðre æ on mínum leomum . . . synne æ seó is on mínum limum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 35–37. Leomum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 11: 167, 2. Leomum and leáfum *with branches and leaves*, Beo. Th. 194; B. 97. Hé ongan his limu þræstan, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 15. Hé his líma gesette and hine gerestan wolde, 4, 11; S. 579, 32. Limo 4, 24; S. 597, 10. Leomu, 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Áðyde ða leomu and dæt heáfod on weg dæs sceápes, Blickl. Homl. 183, 24. Leomo lémena, Exon. 8a; Th. 2, 6; Cri. 15. [*Icel.* limr; *m. a limb, a joint* (*of an animal*): lim; *n. a branch*; limar; *pl. f. branches of a tree.*] DER. gecynd-, sceam- lim.

LÍM, es; *m.* Lime, *material which causes adhesion, cement, mortar, glue, gluten, bird lime, thick substance made of curds, paste*:—Ánes cynnes lím *bitumen*, Ælfc. Gl. 56; Som. 67, 43; Wrt. Voc. 37, 31. Lím tó fugele *gluten*; eglím *glara*, Ælfc. Gl. 80, 81; Som. 72, 118, 119; Wrt. Voc. 47, 1, 2. Gebærnd lím *calcis viva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 49. Lím *cementum*, i. *cesura lapidis*, 130, 62: *bitumen*, 11, 8: *cola*, 20, 24: *gluten*, 40, 25: *glus*, 40, 72. Liim, caluuer *galmilla*, 109, 55. Lím, molecgn *galmilla*, 40, 62. Liim, molegn, Ep. Gl. 10 f, 32. Lím *calmilla*, Wrt. Voc. 290, 35: *gluten*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Swá lím gefæstnaþ fell tó sumum brede *as glue fastens a skin to a board*, 44; Som. 45, 25. Límes *calcis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 52. Ácstnod ic eom on líme grundes *infixus sum in limo profundi*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. Ic beswíce fugelas mid líme *decipio aves glutino*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 13. Eorþan líme . . . dæt is syndrig cynn, symle biþ dý heardra dé hit swearte sǽstreámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. 66; Th. 80, 2–10; Gen. 1322–1326. Þurh lím *per cola*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 7. [*Icel.* lím; *n. lime, glue, paste*: *O. H. Ger.* lîm *bitumen, gluten, viscus*: *Ger.* leim; *m.*] DER. æg-, fugel-, stán-lím; and see ge-líman, -límian.

limb-stefning, e; *f. An awning, curtain*; periptasma, Ælfc. Gl. 116; Som. 80, 69; Wrt. Voc. 61, 46.

lim-gelecg, es; *n. The disposition* or *arrangement of the limbs, form, shape*:—Limgelecg *liniamento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 31.

lim-hál; *adj. Sound of limb*, Exon. 42b; Th. 143, 14; Gú. 661.

límian. v. ge-límian (*Appendix*).

líming, e; *f. Daubing, plastering, cementing*:—Líming *liture*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 43. Líminge *lituræ*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 54. [*A. R.* limung *joining*: *Icel.* líming *glutinatio.*]

lim-lǽfw, e; *f. Injury to the limbs, mutilation*:—Bendas oððe dyntas . . . hwílum lim-lǽfwa and hwílum líflǽsta *bonds and blows . . . at times mutilations of the limbs, and at times deprivation of life*, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 27. v. next word.

lim-lǽfweo; *adj. Maimed* or *injured in the limbs*:—Gif limlǽweo (other MS. -læpeo) lama ðe forworht wǽre weorþe forlǽten and hé æfter ðam þreó níht álíbbe siddan man mót hylpan *if a criminal that has been mutilated be left, and he live after that three days, then he may be helped*, L. E. G. 10; Th. i. 172, 16. v. lǽf, ge-lǽfan, lǽwsa *and preceding word.*

lim-lama; *adj. Lame in the limbs, crippled*:—Manege ðær wurdan hále, ðe ær wǽran limmlaman, Wulfst. 4, 12.

lim-leás; *adj. Without limbs*:—His (*Christ's*) gástlíca líchama, ðe wé húsel hátaþ, is of manegum cornum gegaderod, búton blóde and báne, limleás and sáwulleás, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 22.

lim-mǽlum; *adv. Limb-meal* (used by Shakspere in Cymbeline), *limb by limb, a limb at a time*:—Limmælum *membratim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 55: *membratim, particulatim*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 3: *membratim, per singula membra*, 486, 44. [*Laym.* he hine limmele todroh.]

lim-nacod; *adj. With uncovered limbs, naked*:—Se éadega wer [*Noah*] him selfa sceáf reáf of líce; læg dá limnacod, Cd. 76; Th. 94, 23; Gen. 1566.

-limp. v. ge-, mis-limp.

limpan; *p.* lamp, *pl.* lumpon *To befall, happen, fall* (*to one's share*), *pertain, belong, affect, concern*:—Ða yfelan habbaþ gesǽlþa, and him gelimpþ (Cott. MS. limpþ) oft æfter heora ágnum willan, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 5. Ða unrihtwísan ne beóþ ná swylce ne him eác swá ne limpþ *non sic impii, non sic*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Éádig biþ dæt folc ðe him swá on foldan fægre limpeþ *beatum populum, cui hæc sunt*, 143, 19: Exon. 81b; Th. 306, 26; Seef. 13. Hwæt limpeþ dæs tó dé of hwylcum wyrtruman ic ácenned sí *quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus?* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 27. Sorgaþ ymb ðderra mouna wísan ðe him náuht tó ne limpþ *is busied about other men's affairs, that do not all concern it*, Past. 53, 5; Swt. 415, 21. Ðis sind ða landgemǽra dæs londes ðe lympþ tó Stúre *these are the boundaries of the land that belongs to Stour*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 34. Hú lomp eów on láde *what hap was yours by the way?* Beo. Th. 3978; B. 1987. Twegra sceopa ðærtó ðe limpende beóþ *of two ships that are thereto pertaining*, Chart. Th. 28, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* limphan, limfan *convenire.*] DER. ā-, be-, ge-limpan.

limp-líce; *adv. Fitly, opportunely, conveniently*:—God swíðe limplíce geset dæt gewrixle eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 21.

lim-rēden, e; *f. A cloak* (?). In Hpt. Gl. 465, 72 *limrædenne* is given as a marginal reading against *chlamide*.

lim-seóc; *adj. Having diseased limbs,* Andr. Kmbl. 1157; An. 579: Elen. Kmbl. 2425; El. 1214.

lim-wǽd, e; *f. A garment:*—Swā limwædum *sicut vestimento,* Ps. Th. 103, 2.

lim-wæstm, es; *m. Limb-growth, stature, size of body:*—Ic eom limwæstmum dūrē ic gelutian ne mæg *so large am I of limb, that lie hid I cannot,* Cd. 216; Th. 273, 2; Sat. 130.

lim-wērig; *adj. Having the limbs wearied:*—Ālēdon hié dǽr limwērigne, Rood Kmbl. 125; Kr. 63.

līn, es; *n. Flax, linen, something made of linen:*—Flæx ł līn *linum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. Līn *manitergium,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 44. Besweópun hine mid līne *ligaverunt eum linteis,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 19, 40. Mid ðȳ onfēng dæt līn *cum accepisset linteum,* 13, 4. Bohte līn and hine biwand in līne *mercatus sindonem eum involvit sindone,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 46: Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 53. Gisæh ða līn gisetedo *vidit linteamina posita,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [*Goth.* lein *linen: O. Sax.* līn: *Icel.* līn *flax, linen: O. H. Ger.* līn *linum: Ger.* lein.] DER. biscop-, heáfod-, breóst-, hand-, swāt- līn.

līnd, e; *and* linde, an; *f.* **I.** *the linden or lime-tree:*—Lind *seno* vel *tilia,* Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 111; Wrt. Voc. 32, 46. Linde *tilie,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 29. In ða greátan lindan; of dære lindan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 24. On ða gemearcodan lindan; of dære gemearcodan lindan, vi. 182, 2. Ðonon in āne linde, iii. 392, 1. **II.** *what is made of the wood of the tree, a shield* (in poetry):—Wisse hē gearwe, dæt him holtwudu helpan ne meahte, lind wid lige, Beo. Th. 4971; B. 2341. Ofer linde lǽrig, Cd. 154; Th. 192, 29; Exod. 239. Under linde *protected by the shield,* Andr. Kmbl. 91; An. 46. Leófsunu his linde āhōf, Byrht. Th. 138, 63; By. 244. Rond, geolwe linde, Beo. Th. 5213; B. 2610. On fyrd wegan fealwe linde, Cd. 94; Th. 123, 14; Gen. 2044. Under lindum, 154; Th. 192, 7; Exod. 228: 155; Th. 193, 23; Exod. 251. Bordum beþeahte, hwealfum lindum, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 214. Beraþ linde forþ, Thw. 24, 16; Jud. 191. Scyldas wēgon, linde bǽron, Byrht. Th. 134, 45; By. 99: Beo. Th. 4719; B. 2365. Hwīte linde, Cd. 158; Th. 107, 4; Exod. 301. [*Icel.* lind *a lime-tree;* poet. *a shield, a spear: O. H. Ger.* linta *tilia: Ger.* linde.] DER. heaðu-lind; *and see* linden.

lind-croda, an; *m. Shield-press, battle,* Cd. 93; Th. 120, 21; Gen. 1998.

linden; *adj. Made of the lime-tree:*—Sċyld, leóht linden bord, Exon. 90 b; Th. 339, 16; Gn. Ex. 95.

Lindisfaran; *pl. Name of people settled in part of Northumbria* (the word occurs generally with *eá* or *eá-land*):—Oswald Aidanum on Lindesfarona ealonde biscopsetl forgeaf (*in insula Lindisfarnensi*): on Lindesfearona eá, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 20, 35. Lædde mon his līchoman tō Lindisfarena eá, 3, 17; S. 543, 37, col. 2. Mid ðām brōðrum dære cyricean æt Lindisfarena *a fratribus ecclesiæ Lindesfarnensis,* pref; S. 472, 29. Is Cynebyrht Lindisfarena biscop *provinciæ Lindisfarorum Cyneberct episcopus præest,* 5, 24; S. 646, 22. Hēr forþferde Higbald Lindisfarna biscop, Chr. 803; Erl. 61, 22. Hē wæs on ðam munuclīfe ðe is Lindisfarneá gehāten, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 6.

Lindisfarnensisc; *adj. Of Lindisfarne:*—Se hālga Cūþberhtus, Lindisfarnensiscere gelaþunge leódbiscop, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 22.

Lindesse, Lindisse, Lindesīge *Lindsey, the northern part of Lincolnshire* [Lat. Lindi colonia]:—Lǽrde Scs. Paulinus Godes word on Lindesse: seó mǽgþ is seó nýhste on sūþhalfe Humbre streámes, ligeþ ūt on sǽ, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 18. On Lindesēge mǽgþe, 519, 16. On Lindese, 3, 11; S. 535, 14. On Lindesse and on Éast-Englum, Chr. 838; Erl. 66, 13: 873; Erl. 76, 19: 874; Erl. 76, 21. Lindisse, 627; Erl. 25, 5. On Lindesīge ge on Norþhymbran, 993; Erl. 133, 4: 1013; Erl. 147, 20: 1014; Erl. 151, 2. His lȳchama resteþ on Lyndesse mǽgþe Shrn. 155, 24.

Lindis-ware; *pl. The people of Lindsey:*—Man gehālgode Lindiswarum tō biscope Éádhēd; se wæs on Lindissi ǽrost biscopa, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 8.

lind-geborga, an; *m. A protector bearing a shield, a warlike protector* [?]. v. leód-hwæt.

lind-gecrod, es; *n. A shield-bearing crowd,* Andr. Kmbl. 2442; An. 1222.

lind-gelāc, es; *n. A shield-conflict, battle,* Apstls. Kmbl. 151; Ap. 76.

lind-gestealla, an; *m. A companion in arms,* Beo. Th. 3950; B. 1973.

lind-hæbbende; *part. as noun. Shield-bearer, warrior,* Beo. Th. 495; B. 245: 2808; B. 1402.

lind-hōh; *gen.* -hōs; *m. A* hōh [q. v.] *where lime-trees are growing* [?]:—On lindhōh; of lindhō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 33.

lind-hrycg, es; *m. A ridge on which lime-trees are growing* [?]:—On lindrycg; of lindrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 20.

lind-plega, an; *m. Shield-play, battle,* Beo. Th. 4085; B. 2039: [MS. hild-] 2151; B. 1073.

lind-weorud, es; *n. A band armed with shields,* Elen. Kmbl. 283; El. 142.

lind-wīga, an; *m. A warrior armed with a shield,* Beo. Th. 5199; B. 2603.

lind-wīgend, -wiggend, es; *m. A warrior armed with a shield,* Bt. Met. Fox 1, 25; Met. 1, 13: Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 539; El. 270.

līne, an; *f.* **I.** *a line, rope, a coil of rope:*—Langre līnan *with a long line,* Salm. Kmbl. 589; Sal. 294. Līnan *spiræ,* Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 78, 14; Wrt. Voc. 56, 60. **II.** *a line, row, line for guidance, rule, canon:*—Þurh dæs cantices ewide, Cristes līnan [*the rule laid down by Christ in the Lord's Prayer*], Salm. Kmbl. 34; Sal. 17. Dǽr seal wesan se torhta æsc ān an līnan ācas twegen hægelas swā some '*æ' must occur once, 'a' and 'h' twice* [*in forming the words* hæn, hana], Exon. 112 a; Th. 429, 25; Rä. 43, 10. [*Icel.* līna *a line (cord),* line (mathem.): *O. H. Ger.* linna *linea.*] DER. sceát-, steding-, sund-, toh-līne.

līnen; *adj. Made of flax, linen:*—Līnen *lineum:* līnen wearp *linostema,* Ælfc. Gl. 62, 63; Som. 68, 97, 98; Wrt. Voc. 40, 6, 8. Līnnin rȳhae *villa,* Ep. Gl. 28 d, 19. Līnen *byssina,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 31. Hig bewundon hine mid līnenum clāþe [līnninum hræglum, Lind.] *ligaverunt eum linteis,* Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Mid līnenum reáfe *subucula linea,* Lev. 8, 7: Past. 14, 4; Swt. 83, 23. Līnen hrægel *linteum,* Jn. Skt. 13, 4. Hió becwiþ līnnenne cyrtel oððe līnnen web *she bequeathes a linen kirtle or a piece of linen,* Chart. Th. 537, 24. Ne hē wyllenra hrægla breác ac līnenra ealra, Shrn. 93, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* līnin *lineus: Ger.* leinen.]

līnen-werd; *adj. Dressed in linen:*—Hē wæs līnenwerd and his lændena wǽron ymbgirde *he was clothed in linen, and his loins were girded,* L. Ælfc. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 11. [Cf. wolleward *dressed in woollen garments,* Piers P. B. 18, 1.]

līnete, an; *f. A linnet* [*for connection with* līn cf. *Ger.* hanf *hemp,* hänfling *linnet*]:—Līnete *cardella,* Wrt. Voc. 62, 46.

līne-twige, -twigle, an; *f. A linnet:*—Līnetwige *carduelis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 43: 103, 13: *fronulus,* 36, 3. Līnetuigle *fronulus,* 109, 14. Cf. þisteltuige *cardella,* 102, 76. [Cf. *Scot.* lyntquhit *a linnet.*]

-līng. v. deór-, eorþ-, geong-, hæft-, hȳr-, nīð-ling.

-līng, -linga, -lunga. v. bæc-, ears-, hinder-ling; bæc-, grund-, hand-linga.

līn-hǽwen; *adj. Flax-coloured* [?]:—Þurh līnhǽwenne clāþ, Lchdm. iii. 2, 23: 4, 22.

līnian, leonian *to leave* [?]:—Ic leonige ðǽrum eorþcyningum tō bysne dæt hié witen ðȳ gearwor dæt mīn þrym and mīn weorþmynd māran wǽron donne ealra ðāra kyninga de in middangearde ǽfre wǽron *I leave it* [*an account of my exploits*] *as an example to other kings, that they may the better know that my glory and honour were greater than all other kings that ever were in the world,* Nar. 33, 2. v. ā-līnian.

līn-land, es; *n. Land where flax grows:*—Dæt lytle līnland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 4. [*Cf. Icel.* līn-akr.]

līnnan; *p.* lann, *pl.* lunnon *To cease, leave off, desist, part from, lose:*—Blǽd his blinniþ blisse linniþ [-aþ MS.] listum [lissum?] linneþ *his glory comes to an end, he ceases from joy, desists from delights,* Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 30; Reim. 53. Lunnon sāwlum *they parted from their souls* i. e. *they died,* Cd. 167; Th. 209, 9; Exod. 496. Ealdre linnan *to die,* Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 21; Vy. 54: An. 2277; An. 1139: Beo. Th. 2960; B. 1478. Ealdres linnan, 4878; B. 2443. [*Goth.* af-linnan: *Icel.* linna: *O. H. Ger.* bi-linnan.] DER. ā-līnnan, blīnnan [= be-linnan], ā-, ge-blinnan.

līn-sǽd, es; *n. Linseed:*—Līnsǽd *elimos* vel *lini semen,* Wrt. Voc. 69, 32. Mid līnsǽde, Herb. 39, 3: Lchdm. i. 140, 13.

līn-wǽd, e; *f. A linen garment, linen cloth:*—Hē drīgde hig mid ðære līnwǽde de hē wæs mid begyrd *coepit exercere linteo quo erat præcinctus,* Jn. Skt. 13, 5. Hē geseah ða līnwǽda licgan *videt posita linteamina,* 20, 5: Lk. Skt. 24, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* līn-wāt *linteamen.*]

līn-wyrt, e; *f. Flax,* L. M. 1, 25; Lchdm. ii. 66, 17: 3, 65; Lchdm. ii. 354, 10.

lippa, an; *m. A lip:*—Ufeweard lippa *labium:* nīdera lippe *labrum:* foreweard feng ðære lippena tōgædere *rostrum,* Ælfc. Gl. 71; Som. 70, 93–95; Wrt. Voc. 43, 24–26. Lippan *labia,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 24. Āwergode beón heora tungan and lippan, Wanl. Catal. 137, 51. Wið lippe sār. Eft sōna ðes lǽcedóm sceal dan manne ða hyra lippa beóþ sāre oððe hyra tunga . . . smire mid ða lippa, Lchdm. iii. 100, 15–21. [*O. Frs.* lippa; *m*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* lepor: *O. H. Ger.* leffur *labium*: leís *labium.*]

lira, an; *m. Fleshy part of the body without fat or bone, brawn:*—Lira *pulpa* vel *viscum,* Ælfc. Gl. 73; Som. 71, 37; Wrt. Voc. 44, 21. Lira *pulpa,* Wrt. Voc. 65, 12: 290, 48: ii. 76, 10. Sār þeóh and lira *the thigh and the fleshy parts are sore,* L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 11. Ða liran ðara lendena sāriaþ *the fleshy parts of the loins get sore,* 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. [Toleac lið ba and lire *broke both joints and flesh,* Jul. 59, 10. Lire *the flesh of an animal* or *rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky,* E. D. S. Whitby Glossary. See also Halliw. Dict. *Scot.* lire *flesh or muscles, as distinguished from the bones.*] DER. ears-, spear-lira.

lireht; *adj. Brawny, fleshy:*—Hī habbaþ lirehte fēt, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 14.

lísan, lýsan; *p.* de *To loosen, release, redeem, deliver*:—Mín sáwl ða ðú sylf lýsdest *anima mea, quam redemisti*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Se sylfa cyning mid sínе líchoman lýsde of firenum, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 22; Cri. 1210. Gif hé ða hand lésan [álýsan, MS. H; lýsan, MS. B.] wille . . . gelde swá tó his were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 5: Byrht. Th. 132, 57; By. 37: Elen. Kmbl. 592; El. 296: Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41. [*Goth.* lausjan: *O. Sax.* lósian: *O. Frs.* lésa: *Icel.* leysa: *O. H. Ger.* lósen: *Ger.* lösen.] v. á-, ge-, on-, tó-lísan; untólísende.

lísian *to release, redeem*:—Gif hé on hand gán wille dó hine man on carcern swá hit æt Greátanleá gecweden wæs and hine be dam ylcan lýsige *if he is ready to submit, let him be put in prison, as it was determined at Greatanlea* [v. Th. i. 108], *and according to the same let him be redeemed*, L. Æthelst. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 33.

lísing, es; *m. A freedman*:—Lísingas and þeówe, Chart. Th. 592, 1. Búton ðam ceorle ðe on gafollande sit, and heora [*the Danes*] lésingum [lýsingum]; ða syndan efendýre, ágðer tó ec. scilt., L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 3. [*Icel.* leysingi, leysingr *a freedman.*]

lísing, e; *f. A loosing, releasing, redemption*:—Lésing *redemtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 38. v. á-, crism-lísing.

lísne, Ps. Th. 52, 6. v. [?] lyswen.

lís-ness, e; *f. Redemption, release, deliverance*; redemtio, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 68: 2, 38. DER. á-, tó-lísness.

lísnian. v. be-lísnian.

liss, e; *f. Mildness, lenity, mercy, kindness, favour, grace, delight, joy*:—Hé bæd dæt Lazarus móste his tungan dryþan ac him næs getíðod dære lytlan lisse *he prayed that Lazarus might put a drop of water on his tongue; but that little favour was not granted to him*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 30. Ic dé biddan wille lífes and lisse *I will ask thee for life and favour*, Ps. C. 50, 6; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 69. Hé þancode lífes leóhtfruman lisse and ára, Cd. 90; Th. 113, 19; Gen. 1889. Hé him dære lisse leán forgildeþ *he will requite him for that grace* [*honouring God*], Exon. 14 a; Th. 27, 21; Cri. 434. Ða eádigan ceasterwaran gefeóþ and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on écum gefeán, Wulfst. 265, 12. Lifgan in lisse lucis et pacis *to live in the delight of light and peace*, Exon. 656; Th. 242, 12; Ph. 672. Hé onfón sceal blisse mínre lufan and lisse *he shall receive my joy, my love and my favour*, Cd. 106; Th. 140, 23; Gen. 2332: 190; Th. 237, 19; Dan. 340. Forgif mé tó lisse bitre bealodæde *in mercy to me forgive my evil deeds*, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 21; Hy. 4, 18. Lífes tó lisse *to save life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2223; An. 1113. Lisse ic gelýfe leahtra gehwylces *I believe in the forgiveness of sins*, Hy. Grn. ii. 294, 54. Se rinc on líchoman lisse sóhte *Enoch while yet in the body sought* [*heaven's*] *joy*, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 14; Gen. 1204. Dé is édelstól gerýmed, lisse on lande, 73; Th. 89, 25; Gen. 1486. Ic dé lissa língendum giet léte brúcan, 126; Th. 161, 10; Gen. 2663: 136; Th. 171, 6; Gen. 2824: Exon. 13 a; Th. 23, 24; Cri. 373: Beo. Th. 4306; B. 2150. Wilna biscirede, lufena and lissa, Exon. 48 b; Th. 166, 27; Gú. 1049. Lufum and lissum, Cd. 130; Th. 165, 25; Gen. 2737. Wé dé getáhton land tó lissum dú ús leánest nú unfreódnlíce *we assigned thee land for thy delight, now dost thou repay us in fashion unfriendly*, 127; Th. 162, 28; Gen. 2688. Lissum *kindly, graciously*, Andr. Kmbl. 1735; An. 870. v. líds.

lissan *to soften, weaken, tame, subdue*:—Yldo beoþ on eorþan ágehwæs cræftig . . . lisseþ eal dæt heó wile beám heó ábreótеþ . . . friteþ wildne fugol . . . heó oferwígeþ wulf *on earth age has power over everything . . . she subdues all that she will; the tree she destroys . . . the wild bird she devours . . . the wolf she conquers*, Salm. Kmbl. 590; Sal. 294. [Cf. I trowe my peyne shalle never *lisse*, Chauc. R. R. 4128: it shulde *lisse* me, Gow. iii. 82, 19: hire care to *lisse*, Will. 631. Jamieson gives the verb in his Scottish Dict. lis *to ease, assuage*; liss *to cease, stop.*] v. liss.

list, es; *m.*: list, e; *f. Art, skill, craft, cunning, artifice*:—Lot seeal mid lyswe list mid gedéfum *cunning goes with evil, skill with things proper*, i. e. lot *and* list *are the names for a corresponding vice and virtue*, Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 17; Gn. Ex. 189. Ðú miht león and dracan liste gebýgean *conculcabis leonem et draconem*, Ps. Th. 90. 13. List *art* (*of poetry*), Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 5; Met. Einl. 3: Exon. 79 a; Th. 296, 13; Crä. 50. Þurh ealle list, 27 a; Th. 81, 5; Cri. 1319. Dæs líchoman listas and cræftas of dæm móde cumaþ *the arts and powers of the body come from the mind*; intus est hominum vigor arce conditus abdita, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 216; Met. 26, 108. Hé fela engiþ leornian lista *many arts doth he learn*, 28, 153; Met. 28, 77: Cd. 13; Th. 16, 5; Gen. 239. Mid listum speón idese on dæt unriht *with wiles he lured the woman to that wrong*, 28; Th. 37, 12; Gen. 588: 32; Th. 43, 8; Gen. 687. Listum *skilfully, craftily, cunningly*:—Him listum áteáh rib of sídan *skilfully drew a rib from his side*, 9; Th. 11, 19; Gen. 177: 77; Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586: Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 2; Jud. 101: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 84; Met. 13, 42: 1, 118; Met. 1, 59: Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781: Ps. Th. 87, 10. Wyl tógædere listum *boil them skilfully together*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 11: 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 8. Hé dé hét listas lǽran *he bade teach thee arts*, Cd. 25; Th. 33, 8; Gen. 517. [*Goth.* lists: *O. Sax.* list: *O. Frs.* lest: *Icel.* list; *f*: *O. H. Ger.* list; *m. f. ars, ingenium, astutia, peritia*: *Ger.* list; *f.*]

líste, an; *f. A list, hem, border, selvage*:—Líste *lembus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 1: 50, 68. Listan *lembum*, 112, 54. Lístum, *lembus*, 50, 69. [*Icel.* lista; *f*: listi; *m. list, border*: *O. H. Ger.* lista; *f. limbus, fimbria*: *Ger.* leiste.]

list-hendig; *adj. Having skilful hands*:—Sum bið listhendig tó áwrítanne wordgeríme, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 1: Crä. 95.

listig, líste-líce; *adv. Skilfully*: Seód æt leóhtum fýre listelíce, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 7.

list-wrenc, es; *m. Wile, artifice*, Lye. v. lot-wrenc.

lítan [*from* lútan, as bígan *from* búgan] *to cause to bow, to bend, incline*:—Dæt ingeþonc ǽlces monnes done líchoman lít ðider hit wile *the mind of every man inclines the body whither it will*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 237; Met. 26, 119.

líte-líce. v. lytig-líce.

líþ, es; *m. n. A joint, lith* [Scott. e. g. the Laird of Auchinleck to Johnson, Cromwell 'gart kings ken they had a *lith* in their necks'], *member of the body, limb*:—Líþ *artus*: lytel líþ *articulus*, Wrt. Voc. 283, 16, 17: Soul Kmbl. 191; Seel. 96. Dætte sum man fram deáþes líþe wæs gehǽled *ut sit quidam a mortis articulo revocatus*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 3. Dæt hé dyppe his fingres líþ on wætere *that he may dip the tip of his finger in water*, Lk. Skt. 16, 24. On done líþ dæra eaxla, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 12. On dæt líþ, 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 6. Líþu *artus*, Wrt. Voc. 64, 77. Ða máran líþa *artus*, Ælfc. Gl. 72; Som. 71, 4; Wrt. Voc. 43, 58. Gif men his leoþu acen, Herb. 3, 1; Lchdm i. 86, 21. Foxes leoþu, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 1; Lchdm. i. 338, 20: Exon. 87 a; Th. 327, 18; Vy. 6: 74 a; Th. 278, 3; Jul. 592. Sint mé leoþ tólocen líc sáre gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. Býgendlíc on dám gepeódnessum his líþa *flexilibus artuum compagibus*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 38. Betwyh líþum *inter femora*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 68, 6; Th. ii. 228, 24. Hé dé worhte of líþum mínum, Cd. 38; Th. 50, 33; Gen. 818. Leoþum onfón, Exon. 23 a; Th. 64, 3; Cri. 1032. Líþa *articulos*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 61. Bigdon heora heáfda tó dære hálgena fótum and heora líþa líccodon, Homl. Skt. 4, 407. Of láme ic dé leoþe gesette, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 31; Cri. 1382. Leoþo, Andr. Kmbl. 1562; An. 782. Leomena líþ, Salm. Kmbl. 205; Sal. 102. [*Goth.* liþus; *m. a limb, member*: *O. Sax,* liđ; *m*: *O. Frs.* lith; *n*: *Icel.* liðr; *m. a joint, limb*: *O. H. Ger.* lid; *m. n. artus, articulus, membrum*: *Ger.* g-lied.] v. hrycgmearh-líþ, leoþu-.

líþ, es; *n. Strong drink*:—Ða him dæt líþ gescired wæs *digesto vino*, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 295, 6. Dam men de hine ne lyst his metes ne líþes *for the man that does not care for his meat or drink*, L. M. 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 16. Of mistlícum dryncum dæs líþes *from various strong drinks*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Se de ús oferdrenċ mid dæs ecan lífes líþe *aeterna nos dulcedine inebrians*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 15. Ða bær unc mon líþ forþ *oblato poculo*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. [*Goth.* leiþus *σίκερα*: *O. Sax.* liđ: *O. Frs.* lith: *Icel.* liđ *cider*: *O. H. Ger.* lid, lith *potus, liquor, poculum, fiala, sicera*: *it remains in some provincial German words*, e. g. leit-haus *an ale-house*; leit-geber *keeper of an ale-house.*]

líþ, es; *n.* [*The Scandinavian form of* lid q. v.] *a fleet*:—Dæs sumeres com det líþ of Humbran *in the course of the summer the fleet came from the Humber*, Chr. 1070; Erl. 210, 4: 1052; Erl. 183, 12: 1069; Erl. 207, 12. [*Icel.* liđ *a host* by land or sea.]

líð; *adj.* v. líde.

Líða, an; *m. Name of the months June and July*:—Se móna þ is nemned on lǽden Iunius, and on úre gepeóde se ǽrra Líða, for ðon seó lyft bið ðonne smylte and ða windas. Oud monnum bið ðonne gewunelíc dæt hí líðaþ ðonne on sáes bryme, Shrn. 87, 34. Se ǽrra Líða, 99, 11. Ærra Líða, Junius, Menol. Fox 213; Men. 108. Móna þ ðone wé nemnaþ on lýden Iulius . . . ðone móna þ wé nemnaþ on úre gepeóde se æftera Lýða, Shrn. 99, 26: 110, 24. [íþe mone þ *on* ure ledene is ald englisch efterlið inempnet iulius o latin, Marh. 23, 6.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 56 sqq.

líþ-ádl, e; *f. Gout*:—Líþádl *arteticus* vel *artriticus*, Ælfc. Gl. 11; Som. 57, 44; Wrt. Voc. 19, 47. Wið líþádle, L. Med. ex Quad. 3, 11; Lchdm. i. 340, 25.

líðan; *p.* láð *To go* [generally by sea], *sail*:—Ic tólíðe, ic líde *applicabo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 54. Monnum bið gewunelíc dæt hí líðaþ ðonne [ǽrra Líða, *June*] on sáes bryme, Shrn. 88, 1. Ða de sæ séceaþ mid scipe líðaþ *qui descendunt mare in navibus*, Ps. Th. 106, 22. Hé ofer sæ láð in Gallia ríce *navigavit Galliam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 1: Shrn. 60, 5. Se cyning sylfa and se hálga bisceop líðan on dæt ealond *rex ipse cum sanctissimo antistite insulam navigavit*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Nú is ðon gelícost swá wé on laguflode ofer cald wæter ceólum líðan, Exon. 20 a; Th. 53, 18; Cri. 852. Líðan cymeþ *comes sailing*, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 11; Gn. Ex. 109: 108 b; Th. 415, 23; Rä. 34, 1: Andr. Kmbl. 512; An. 256: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 119; Met. 26, 60. Lídendum wuda *a ship*, Exon. 103 b; Th. 392, 9; Rä. 11, 5. Ða líðende land gesáwon *those sailing saw land*, Beo. Th. 447; B. 221. Dá wæs sund líden *then was the sea passed* [cf. *Icel.* líða *as a transitive verb*], Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. Dóhtor mín eácen up líden *my daughter, great and grown up* [?], Exon. 109 a; Th. 416, 13; Rä. 34, 11. [*Goth.* ga-leiþan: *O. Sax.* líđan: *Icel.* líða: *O. H. Ger.* ga-lídan *peregrinari, cedere, evanescere.*] DER. be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, tó-, ymb-líðan; brim-, eá-, headu-, mere-, sǽ-, scip-, wǽg-líðende.

líðan *to suffer loss* [?] :—Beám sceal leáfum líðan *a tree must lose its leaves*, Exon. 89 a; Th. 334, 34; Gn. Ex. 26. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* líðan *to suffer.*]

líðan *to assuage, mitigate, soften* :—Dæt se hié líðe and hæle *foveantur sananda*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 124, 12. v. líðian.

líðe, líð ; *adj. Lithe, soft, gentle, meek, mild, serene, benign, gracious, pleasant, sweet* :—Swá fæder þenceþ his bearnum milde weorþan swá ús God dám ðe hine lufiaþ líðe weorþeþ *sicut miseretur pater filiis, ita misertus est Dominus timentibus se*, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Leorniaþ æt mé dæt ic eom líðe and swíðe eádmód *discite a me, quia mitis sum et humilis corde*, Homl. Th. i. 210, 18. Hé biþ dám gódum lufsum and líðe, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914. Óðer [wæstm] wæs swá wynlíc wlitig and scéne líð *the other [fruit] was so delightful, beauteous and fair, delicate*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 17; Gen. 468. Hwæðer him cume ðe réþu wyrd ðe líðu *whether fortune foul or fair come to him*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 9. Líðe † smilte *serenum*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 15. Hé forlét eall dæt ðær líðes wæs and swétes *vino epulisque deseruit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Cumb fulne líðes aloþ *a coomb full of mild ale*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8: Chart. Th. 105, 12. Dreám líðes líðes *the joy of the serene life [of heaven]*, Exon. 32 a; Th. 100, 7; Cri. 1638. Mid líðre *mulsa*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 14. Mid líðra tungan *with lithe tongue*, Homl. Skt. 4. 407. Mid líðran gesceafte [*water*], Bourt. Scrd. 22, 30. Andwlitan mid líðan *vultu sereno*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 11: 143, 2. Mid líðere spræce *with gentle speech*, Ap. Th. 2, 25. Mid líðre wisdlunga mon hors gestilleþ *lenis sibilus equos mitigat*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 21. On líðum wíne, Herb. 57, 1; Lchdm. i. 160, 1: 80, 2; Lchdm. i. 182, 19. Líðne (*leuis*) drenc, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Dæt líðe land *the pleasant land*, Cd. 12; Th. 13, 31; Gen. 211. Eádige beoþ ða líðan . . . Ða synd líðe and gedéfe, ða de ne widstandaþ yfelum, ac oferswýðaþ mid heora goodnesse done yfelan, Homl. Th. i. 550, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 5. Líðe æppla *mitia poma*, Æflc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 26. Nú ic freónda beþearf líðra on láde *now need I gracious friends on my course*, Apstls. Kmbl. 183; Ap. 92. Hearda wunda beóþ mid líðum beðengum gehnescode *dura vulnera per lenia fomenta mollescunt*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 20. Swíðe líðum wordum *with very gentle words*; humanitatis lege eos mulcens, Nar. 25, 10: Exon. 37 b; Th. 124, 3; Gú. 334. Mid líðum styrungum *with gentle gestures*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 8. Lagu lácende sceal líðra wyrðan *the tossing wave shall become calmer*, Andr. Kmbl. 874: An. 437. Oft byþ dæt brocc líðre *the disease is often less severe*, Wulfst. 12, 5. Ðéer syndon lýðran wedera donne on Brettania *coeli solique temperie magis utilis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 19. Se sceortigenda dæg hæfþ líðran gewederu donne se langienda dæg, Lchdm. iii. 252, 9. Líðesta *mittissime*, Hymn. Surt. 65, 11: 126, 2. Manna mildust, leódum líðost, Beo. Th. 6346; B. 3183. [*O. Sax.* líði : *Icel.* líðr : *O. H. Ger.* línde líud *lenis, mollis: Ger.* ge-lind, -línde.] DER. cum-, gæst-, uncum-, un- líðe ; v. líðig.

líþe-bíge. v. leoþu-bíge.

líðeg. v. líðig.

líðe-líc ; *adj. Gentle, mild, soft:* — Líðelíce stefne *lena voce*, Nar. 36, 21. Mid líðelícum wordum *with gentle words*, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 8.

líðe-líce ; *adv. Gently, mildly, softly, kindly, graciously* :—Líðelíce, fægere *pedetemtim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 49. Hé hié líðelíce hælan wolde *graciously he would heal them*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 26. Líðelíce hé ádlaþ *he will have a mild attack of illness*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Hwílum líðelíce tó þreátianne hwílum suíðlíce and stræclíce tó þrafianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 11. Ðú scealt líðelíce monian *suadendo, blandiendo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 22. Sume þearflícor sume líðelícor synd gerihte *quidam districtius, quidam levius corrigantur*, S. 490, 11: L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5.

líðend, es ; *m. A traveller, sailor* :—Líðend bróhte elebeámes twig án tó handa *the traveller (the dove) brought home an olive-branch* [Bouterwek takes *líðend* to be a dative; if it is, the word refers to Noah], Cd. 72; Th. 88, 29; Gen. 1472. v. éé-líðend, líðan.

líðercian ; *p.* ode *To soften, charm, flatter* :—Líðercaþ, ólleccaþ *adulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 7. Líðercade *promulserit*, 117, 72. Líðircadae, Ep. Gl. 17, 30.

líðere, an ; *f :* líðera, an ; *m. A sling* :—Líðere *funda*, Wrt. Voc. 84, 34. Lydre, 35, 30. Líðre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 41. Leðera *funda :* líðeran *fundibulæ*, 36, 23, 24. Swá mycelre bræddo swá mon mæg mid líðeran geworpan *amplitudinis quasi jactus fundæ*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 11. Mid his líðeran ofwearp done geleáfleásan ent, Æflc. T. Grn. 7, 18. Of blacere líðran, Salm. Kmbl. 54; Sal. 27. v. stæf-líðere.

líðeren. v. leðeren.

líðer-líc ; *adj. Of a sling* :—Líðerlícum swége *fundali stridore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 16.

líþe-wác, líþewácan. v. leoþu-wác, leoþuwácan.

líþ-geat. v. hlíd-geat.

líðian ; *p.* ode *To be, become*, or *make* líðe [q. v.] : — Miltsige man for Godes ege and líðige man georne *let mercy be shewn for fear of God, and let kindness be diligently shewn*, L. Eth. vi, 53; Th. i. 328, 28. Swá hwæt swá gé gebindaþ hér ofer eorþan eall hit wyrþ on heofenan mid Godes yrre gebunden bútan gé líðian *whatsoever ye bind on earth shall all be bound in heaven with God's anger, unless ye be gracious*, Wulfst. 178, 4. Biþ dæs innoþes sár líðigende dæt hit sóna nænig láð ne biþ *the disease of the stomach will grow easier, so that soon it will be no annoyance*, Herb. 1, 11; Lchdm. i. 74, 10. [*Icel.* lina *to soften, alleviate, abate : O.H.Ger.* lindian *mollire, blandiri.*] DER. ge-, on-líðian ; v. líðigian, líðan.

líðig ; *adj. Lithe, pliant, supple, flexible, soft, yielding* :—Heó biþ líðig swá cláþ ongeán deóñes láre *it [a man's heart] is pliant as cloth to the devil's teaching*, Wulfst. 234, 22. Ða geláhte Petrus hire líðian [líðigan, MSS. U. B.] hand *then Peter took her supple hand*, Homl. Skt. 10, 73. On his líðegum cneówum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 27. His líðegan fingeras, 512, 1.

líðigian, líðegian ; *p.* ode *To make*, or *be soft* or *yielding, to assuage, calm* :—Gewyle ýða his ðú líðegast *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Spl. 88, 10. Se de on ðam árran tócyme líðegode se démþ stídne dóm æt ðam æfteran tócyme *he that was mild at the first advent shall judge stern judgement at the second*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 17. Dæt ðú líðegie *ut mitiges*, Ps. Spl. 93, 13. Uton líðegian úre móde *leniamus animum nostrum*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. v. ge-líðian.

líþ-incel, es ; *n. A little joint ;* articulus, Wrt. Voc. 283, 17: ii. 8, 3.

líþ-líc. v. riht-líþlíc.

líð-mann. v. líd-mann.

líð-ness, e ; *f. Softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, kindness* : — Hí sind gesewene mid líðnysse ac heora líðnys is sóðlíce ásolcennys *they appear with gentleness, but their gentleness is really sluggishness*, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 11. On ligette is óga and on snáwe líðnyss ðære beorhtnysse *in lightning is the terror of brightness, in snow its mildness*, i. 222, 32. Hé forbær manna yfelnysse þurh his líðnysse *he endured the evil of men by reason of his gentleness*, 320, 16. Swá is tó mengenne ða líðnesse wið ða rédnesse *miscenda ergo est lenitas cum severitate*, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 124, 13. DER. cum-, gæst-líðness.

líþrian, *p.* ede *To lather, smear* :—Lédrede *unxit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 2. Lýþre mid sápan, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 5. [*Icel.* leyðra *to wash.*]

líðs, e ; *f. Gentleness, calm, ease, pleasure* :—Líðsa and wynna hám *a home of pleasures and of joys [Eden]*, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 13; Gen. 945. Líðsum gewunedon *they lived at ease*, 80; Th. 100, 28; Gen. 1671. v. liss.

líþ-seáw, es ; *n. The oily matter between the joints, synovia* :—Gif mon biþ on eaxle wund dæt dæt líþseáw út flówe gebéte mid xxx scill., L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. Manegum men líþseáw sýhþ . . . wið líþseáwe, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 10–13.

líðs-, lits-mann *a sailor* :— Ða lídsmenn [*the Danes*], Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 14. Litsmanna, 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [*Icel.* líds-maðr.] v. lid-mann.

líþule [=líþ-ele, Cockayne, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1] *synovia* :—Gif líþule út yrne, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3, 8. v. líþ-seáw.

líðung, e ; *f. Relieving, alleviation, relief* : — Hé ongit ðæs innoþes líðunge *he will find relief for the stomach*, Herb. 18, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 2.

líþ-wærc, es ; *m. Pain in the joints* :— Wið líþwærce, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 2, 4.

líþ-wége, es ; *A drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Beo. Th. 3969; B. 1982.

líð-wyrt, e ; *f. Dwarf elder* :—Lýðwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man ostriage and ódrum naman lýðwyrt nemneþ, Herb. 29, 1; Lchdm. i. 124, 13. Líð-wyrt, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 132, 13. Líðwyrt *ostriago*, Wrt. Voc. 69, 26 : *eripheon*, 68. 12 : *ostriago*, ii. 65, 48. v. Gloss. to Lchdms. ii. iii.

lítel, litig. v. lytel, lytig.

líxan, licsan ; *p.* te *To shine, glitter, gleam* :—Seó reádnes ðære rósan líxeþ on ðé, and seó hwítnes ðære lílian scíneþ on ðé, Blickl. Homl. 7, 30. Móna líxeþ, Exon. 18 a; Th. 44, 6; Cri. 698. Dæt nebb líxeþ swá glæs oððe gim *the beak glitters like glass or gem*, 60 a; Th. 218, 24; Ph. 299. Sóðfæste scínes † líxeþ swá sunna *justi fulgebunt sicut sol*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 43. Líxaþ, 64 b; Th. 238, 15; Ph. 604. Líxte *fulminavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 18: Exon. 15 a; Th. 31, 34; Cri. 505: Beo. Th. 627; B. 311. Ðonne deag líxte, 975; B. 485. Sumum scínan ða scilla and líxtan swylce hié wǽron gyldene *auri fulgori similes*, Nar. 13, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 46; El. 23: 180; El. 90: 2229; El. 1116: Cd. 148; Th. 185, 20; Exod. 125. Hié gesáwon eóred líxan *they saw the host glitter*, 149; Th. 187, 28; Exod. 157: Exon. 57 a; Th. 204, 8; Ph. 94. Ðonne ligette líxan cwóman *illuxerunt coruscationes tuæ*, Ps. Th. 76, 15: Bt. Met. Fox 9, 25; Met. 9, 13. Líxende *fulgens*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 4: *lucens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Líxxændum *coruscantibus*, Rtl. 3, 1. Liéxende ligetta, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 14; Az. 106. Líxende lof *brilliant praise*, 93 a; Th. 349, 20; Sch. 49. v. in-líxan.

líxende ; *adv. Splendidly* : — Fegerlíce † lícsendo *splendide*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19.

líxung, licsung, e ; *f. Splendour, brightness* : — Líxung *splendor*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 11: Rtl. 3, 13. Lícsung, 38, 29.

lobbe, an ; *f. A spider* : — Úre gǽr swá swá lobbe oððe rynge beóþ ásmeáde *anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur* [cf. Ps. Th. 89, 10, anlícast geongewefran ðonne híó geornast biþ dæt héó áfére fleógan on nette], Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Mistlice þreála gebyriaþ for synnum bendas oððe dyntas carcernþýstra lobban *various punishments are proper for sins, bonds or blows, prison darkness, spiders*, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 26. Cf. (?) *Icel.* lubbi *a shaggy longhaired dog.*

loc, es ; *n.* **I.** *A lock, bolt, bar, that by which anything is closed, an enclosed place, enclosure, fold* :—Loc *clausura*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 17. Locc *mandra vel ovile*, 23, 55. Loc *cauda*, 85, 73. Gāta loc *titula*, 288, 20. Locc ł fæstene *clustello*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 72. In scīpa locc *in ovile ovium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1 : p. 6, 2. Ic scitte sum loc oddе hæpsige *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37 ; Som. 39, 21. Uton belūcan ðās circan and dæt loc inseglian, Hom. Skt. 3, 329. Sceápa locu *caule*, Ælfc. Gl. 2 ; Som. 55, 21 ; Wrt. Voc. 16, 6. Ða locu feóllan, clūstor of ðām ceastrum, Exon. 120 a ; Th. 461, 22 ; Hö. 39. Ealle ða īsenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. Hwylc manna is dæt his āgene sāwle fram helle locum generige *quis eruet animam suam de manu inferi*, Ps. Th. 88, 41. Tō helle locum geléded beón sceolde *ad infernī claustra raperetur*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 22 : 5, 13 ; S. 633, 20. Mid ðām trumestum locum getimbrade *seris instructa firmissimis*, 1, 1 ; S. 473, 27. Ðonne wē sittaþ innan ceastre ðonne wē ūs betýnaþ binnan ðǽm locum ūres mōdes *in civitate quippe considemus, si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus*, Past. 49, 4 ; Swt. 385, 6 : L. E. I. 45 ; Th. ii. 442, 13. Heó hēht ða rōde in seolfren fet locum belūcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2051 ; El. 1027. Locu *mandras, caulas*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 30. Loca *caulas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Godes engel undyde ða locu dæs ewearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 27 ; Exon. 12 b ; Th. 20, 21 ; Cri. 321. **II.** *A close, conclusion, settlement* :—Loces *syllogismi, conclusionis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 65. And dises loces ārendracan wǽran . . . Ðonne is hēr seó gewitnes ðe æt ðisum locе wæs *and of this settlement the commissioners were . . . Here are the witnesses that were at this settlement*, Chart. Th. 303, 12–19. Mid ðām ilcan mannan ðe ār dæt loc makedon *with the same men that had before made the settlement*, Chr. 1094, Erl. 230, 3. [*Icel.* lok *a conclusion* ; loka *a lock, latch*.] DER. ār-, clūster-, word-loc ; v. loca.

lōc, lōca *look, see, look you* ; the word often occurs in connection with a pronominal form, and seems equivalent to a suffixed *-ever*, loca hū *however*, &c. :—Efne oddе lōca nū hēr hit is *en*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 40, 56 : Homl. Th. i. 358, 9. Hig cwǽdon Lōca nū hū hrædlīce þæt fictreów forscranc *dicentes : quomodo continuo aruit ficulnea*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 20. Lōca nū hū hē hyne lufode *ecce quomodo amabat eum*, Jn. Skt. 11, 36. Þreá hig lōca hū dē wylle *punish her, look you, as you will*, Gen. 16, 6. Dū hæfst dæt feoh mid dē, gefada embe, lōca, hū dū wylle, Homl. Skt. 3, 285 : 4, 262. Hī fērdon lōc [MSS. C.D. lōca] hū hī wolden *they went however they liked*, Chr. 1009 ; Erl. 142, 26. Lōca, hwā ūt gange, licge hē ofslagen, Jos. 2, 19. Lōca, hwā dære mihte āge, hē mōt gehǽtne man ālȳsan [*whoever has the power*], Wulfst. 294, 32. Lōca hwylc cristen man sȳ ungesibsum, 295, 4. Hlystan lōca hwæt ða lāreówas tǽcan, 294, 26. Dōn lōc hwæt wē māgon, 141, 28 : 150, 11. Lōc hwæt eald sī *hic et hæc et hoc vetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32 ; Som. 12, 9. Lōc hwæt hæbbe tȳn fēt *decempes*, 49 ; Som. 50. 49. Bide mē lōce hwæs ðū wille *ask me for whatever you will*, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 10. Lōc hwǽr ic hit gefrīpod wille habban *wherever I will have it protected*, L. C. S. 81 ; Th. i. 420, 26. Lōca hwonne *whenever*, Wulfst. 199, 16. Swā dæt lōc hwenne dæt flōd byþ ealra hēhst, Chr. 1031 ; Erl. 162, 5. Lōc hweder ðæra gebrōðra oðerne oferbide wǽre yrfeweard ealles Englalandes *whichever of the two brothers should survive the other, should inherit all England*, 1101 ; Erl. 237, 31 : Chart. Th. 605, 27. v. lōcian.

loca, an ; *n. That which closes or shuts, a bar, bolt, lock, an enclosed place, locker* :—Hepse ł locа *clustella, serra*, Hpt. Gl. 500. Ālȳsde leóda beam of locan deófla [*hell*], Elen. Kmbl. 362 ; El. 181. Under helle cinn under līges locan, Exon. 31 b ; Th. 99, 7 ; Cri. 1621 : 72 b ; Th. 270, 32 ; Jul. 19. Se ðe healdeþ locan *who guards the lock*, 8 a ; Th. 2, 14 ; Cri. 19 : Salm. Kmbl. 371 ; Sal. 185. DER. bān-, bræcn-, breóst-, burg-, feorh-, ferhþ-, ferþ-, fȳr-, fyrhþ-, gewit-, hearm-, heolstor-, hord-, hreðer-, hring-, nīþ-, þeóster-, word-loca ; v. loc.

loca, an ; *m. A lock of wool* :—Loca *floccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 71, cf. locc.

loc-bore, an ; *f. One wearing long hair, a free woman* :—Frī wīf locbore, L. Ethb. 73 ; Th. 1. 20, 7. See the note there, and Grmm. R. A. 286, 239.

locc, es ; *m. The hair of the head, a hair, a lock of hair, a curl, ringlet* : — *Comatus* se ðe hæfþ loccas, *coma* is locc, Ælfc. Gr. 43 ; Som. 45, 9. Locc unscoren *coma* vel *cirrus*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 45. Locc *uncinus*, 42, 48. Loc *coma*, 70, 33 : *cicinnus* ł *vinnus*, ii. 131, 12 : *cirrus, crinus*, 24. Ne ān loc of eówrum heáfde forwyrþ *not a hair of your head shall perish*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 33 : Andr. Kmbl. 2845 ; An. 1425. Locces *cicinni*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 44. Se deófol lǽdde hine ūt of ðære cyrican be ðam locce, Wulfst. 236, 10. Ðū ne miht ǣnne locc gedōn hwītne oddе blacne *non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 36. Se scīnenda lig his locc up āteáh *the shining flame drew up his hair*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 3. Wīfmannes loccas *crines* : loccas *vel* unscoren hǽr *comæ*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 49, 64. Loccas *capilli*, 64, 27. Loccas oddе feaxeácan *antiæ frontis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 66. Winde loccas *cincinni*, 20, 43 : 14, 23. Locca *criniculorum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 27. Cyrpsum loccum *crispantibus*, 435, 11. Loccum *cirris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 70. Hī ne scoldon hira loccas lǽtan weaxan *non comam nutrient*, Past. 18, 7 ; Swt. 139, 13. Teóh him ða loccas and wringe ða eáran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, L. M. 2, 16 ; Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Hē hæfde crispe loccas *capillis crispis*, Bd. 5, 2 ; S. 615, 30. Fȳrene loccas, Cd. 148 ; Th. 185, 10 ; Exod. 120. Wundne loccas *curled locks*, Exon. 111 b ; Th. 428, 7 ; Rä. 41, 98. [*Icel.* lokkr : *O. H. Ger.* loc, loccc *cincinnus, capillus, crinis* : *Ger.* locke.] DER. eár-, hǽr-locc.

-locc, -locced, *-locked*. v. hwīt-, līg-, wunden-locc, hwīt-, līg-locced.

loccian. v. ge-loccian.

locen, *an enclosed place* (?), Cd. 220 ; Th. 283, 6 ; Sat. 300.

locer *a carpenter's tool, a plane* :—Locor *runcina*, Wrt. Voc. 287, 12. Locer, sceaba, ii. 119, 32. Locaer *vel* scraba, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 23.

loc-feax, es ; *n. Hair* :—Dæs wonges locfeax *cæsaries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 57.

loc-gewind, es ; *n. Hair* :—Locgewind *vel* fexnes *capillatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 38.

LŌCIAN ; *p.* ode To LOOK, *see, gaze, observe, regard, take heed, look (to), belong, pertain* :—Gif ic on ealle ðīne bebodu lōcie *dum respicio in omnia mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 6. Ðū eádmōdra lōcast *humilia respicit Dominus*, 137, 6. Ðās sǽlāc ðe ðū tō lōcast *these offerings from the sea that thou dost look at*, Beo. Th. 3313 ; B. 1654. Hē on ðās eorþan ealle lōcaþ *qui respicit terram*, Ps. Th. 103, 30. Lōcaþ unhīóre *looks fiercely*, Salm. Kmbl. 532 ; Sal. 265. Ealles ðæs ðe mē dǽr tō lōcaþ *all that there belongs to me*, Chart. Th. 542, 11. Ðās ił bēc lōciaþ intō Ryppel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 19, 22 : 256, 31. Būton Raab āna libbe and ða ðe lōciaþ tō hire *sola Rahab vivat cum universis, qui cum ea in domo sunt*, Jos. 6, 17 : 8, 1. Hié simle lōcigeaþ tō ðære eorþan *they* (*animals*) *always look to the earth* ; ad terram semper inclinentur, Past. 21, 3 ; Swt. 155, 20. Hwæt stondaþ gē hēr and up on ðysne heofon lōciaþ ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. Ða lōcode Petrus tō Paule, 187, 34. Lōcode dā up wið Simones, 189, 6. Hē forþ lōcade of his ðam heáh hālgan setle *prospexit de excelso sancto suo*, Ps. Th. 101, 17. Hē on heofon lōcode *intuens in cælum*, Mk. Skt. 6, 41. Oþ hē on ðone æpleling lōcude *until his eyes fell on the atheling*, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 48, 34. Hié lōcodan æfter him, Blickl. Homl. 121, 22. Blinde men gehǽlde dæt hié lōcodan *healed blind men so that they saw*, 173, 28 : Wulfst. 5, 1. Ðǽr men tō lōcedon *where men were looking on*, 98, 21. Lōcæ feóndmīnne *respice inimicos meos*, Ps. Spl. T. 24, 20. Lōca nū *receive thy sight*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. 'Lōca hider ;' dā lōcade hē ðider, Wulfst. 236, 20. Lōciaþ brāde and nān þing gecnāwaþ *look far and wide, and understand nothing*, 47, 13. Gāþ and lōciaþ *ite et videte*, Mk. Skt. 6, 38. Lōciaþ nū dæt ðiós eówru leáf ne weorðe ðrūm monnum tō biswice *videte, ne forte hæc licentia vestra offendiculum fiat infirmis*, Past. 59, 6 ; Swt. 451, 32. Fore cyningum dǽr hig eágum on lōcian *in conspectu regum*, Ps. Th. 118, 46. Ic rǽhte mīne hond tō eów nolde iówer nān tō lōcian *extendi manum meam, et non fuit qui aspiceret*, Past. 36, 1 ; Swt. 247. 22. God hēt hyne lōcian tō heofonum *suspice cælum*, Gen. 15, 5. Hié ongeán lōcian ne mihton for ðæs ilcan bēames bryne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. Swīðe fæger an tō lōcianne, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 74, 13. Matheus ðā lōciende geseah Drihten Crist, Blickl. Homl. 229, 30. Forðam ðe lōciende hig ne geseóþ *quia videntes non vident*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 13. v. lōc.

locor. v. locer.

loddere, es ; *m. A beggar, poor person* :—Se rīca besilþ on his pælenum gyrlum and cwyþ 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelica *but the rich man looks at his purple robes and says 'the beggar with his rags is not my fellow*,' Homl. Th. i. 256, 8. [*Icel.* loddari *a tramp, juggler* : cf. *O. H. Ger.* lotar *cassus, vanus, inanis*.] v. lodrung.

lodrung, e ; *f. Nonsense, triviality* :—Lodrung *nenias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 51. [cf. *O. H. Ger.* loter unde unrett *iniquitas* ; lotarum sprācha *nenias*, Grff. ii. 204.] v. loddere.

lof, es ; *n. m. Praise, glory, a song of praise, hymn* :—Ðam Dryhtne sȳ lof and wuldor *to the Lord be praise and glory*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 32. Sȳ dē þanc and lof ðīnre mildse, Hy. 7, 58 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 58. Ðǽr bið gehȳred ðū hālige lof, 7, 32 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 32. Dis lof *hic pean*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 11 ; Som. 9, 21. Be ðam Fortunatus on fæmnena lofe cwæþ *de quo Fortunatus in Laude Virginum ait*, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 476, 32. Be ðam is gecweden on ðære brȳde lofe, Past. 11, 2 ; Swt. 65, 22. Gecwedenum lofe *hymno dicto*, Mk. Skt. 14, 26. Wē cweþaþ lof ymb hié, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Drihtnes lof singende, 231, 9. Lof secgean, Ps. Th. 106, 31. Eall folc Gode lof sealde, Lk. Skt. 18, 43. Wē herigaþ hira cræftas and ðeáh nyllaþ hī habban forðæm wē hiera nabbaþ nān lof *we praise their arts, and yet do not wish to have them, for we get no credit from them*, Past. 34, 2 ; Swt. 231, 8. Ic eów sylle mīne sibbe þurh mīn dæt hēhste lof (*the Holy Ghost*), Blickl. Homl. 157, 30. Gegān longsumne lof *to earn lasting praise*, Beo. Th. 3076 ; B. 1536. Lofa ic cwæþe ðē *laudem dixi tibi*, Ps. Spl. 118, 164. Lofu ł herunga *præconia, laudes, favores*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 2 : *melos*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 31. [*O. Sax., O. L. Ger., O. Frs., Icel.* lof : *O. H. Ger.* lob laus, *favor, hymnus* : *Ger.* lob.] DER. here-lof.

lōf, es ; *m.* ?—Hæfde sigora weard on ðam wangstede wǽre betolden leófne leódfruman mid lófe sīnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1978 ; An. 991. Grimm A. u. E. 989 would translate 'lōf' *hand*, comparing *Goth.* lōfa : *Icel.* lófi (*Scott.* loof) *the palm of the hand*. In Hpt. Gl. 525, 8 *redimicula* is

glossed 'wrædas oðde cynewiðdan, lofas;' would this be the same word as that in the above passage?

lof-bære; *adj. Laudatory, giving praise:* — Lofbærum werodum *hymniferis choris*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 12.

lof-dæd, e; *f. A deed deserving praise*, Beo. Th. 48; B. 24.

lof-georn; *adj. Desirous of praise:*—Se ðe wære lofgeorn for ðælan weorþscype weorþe se carfull hū hē swýðast mæge gecwēman his drihtne *he that was eager for praise on account of empty honour, let that man be careful how best he may please his Lord*, Wulfst. 72, 10. Manna lofgeornost *of all men most desirous to deserve praise (Beowulf)*, Beo. Th. 6347; B. 3183. [*Jactancia* þet is idelþelp on englisc, ðenne mon biþ lofgeorn and deþ for þelpe mare þenne for godes luue, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 29. *Lecl.* lof-gjarn: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lob-gerni *jactantia*.]

lof-herung, e; *f. Praising, commendation*:—Ic ágylde lofherunga ðē *reddam laudationes tibi*, Ps. Lamb. 55, 12.

lofian; *p.* ode *To praise, value, put a price upon*:—Mīne weleras gefeoþ wynnum loſiaþ donne ic dē singe *gaudebunt labia mea dum cantavero tibi*, Ps. Th. 70, 21. Wē dē hæriaþ and loſiaþ *we laud and praise thee*, Dōm. L. 48, 116: Cd. 192; Th. 240, 33; Dan. 396: Elen. Kmbl. 904; El. 453: Exon. 13 b; Th. 25, 13; Cri. 400. Job herede helm wera, hælend lofede, 173; Th. 40, 6; Cri. 634. Song āhōfun, lofedun lifferuman, 15a; Th. 31, 31; Cri. 504. Hē gehȳrde hū hī God lofodon and heredon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 36. Loſa *lauda*, Ps. Lamb. 147, 1. Dec mihtig God gāstas loſige, Cd. 192; Th. 239, 21; Dan. 373. Loſigen, Exon. 54 b; Th. 192, 2; Az. 100. Ic gehȳrde hine ðinne dād and word loſian, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 24; Gen. 508. [*O. Sax.* loſōn: *Icel.* loſa: *O. H. Ger.* lobōn *hymnizare, glorificare, commendare, magnificare*: *Ger.* loben.] v. ge-loſian; loſung.

lof-lāc, es; *n. An offering made to do honour*:—Ða hæðenan him brohton oft mistlīce loſlāc *the heathens often brought him offerings of divers kinds to do him honour*, Wulfst. 107, 6.

lof-lēoðan; *p.* -lǣhte *To praise:* — Sāwle mīn lōflēoðeþ [MS. -aþ] ł heraþ ðē *anima mea laudabit te*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 175.

lof-līc; *adj. Praiseworthy, laudable, honorable*:—Of loſlīcere *laudabili, honorabili*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 45. [*Icel.* lof-ligr: *O. H. Ger.* lobe-līh *laudabilis*: *Ger.* lōb-lich.]

lof-līce; *adv. Honorably, gloriously*:—Uton wē gehȳran hū swīðe loſīce Sanctus Johannes wæs mid dæs Hālgan Gāstes mægenum gefylled, Blickl. Homl. 165, 16. [*Icel.* lof-liga *gloriously*.]

lof-mægen, es; *n. Abundance* or *greatness of praise*:—Hwyle mæg spēdlice eall Drihtnes loſmægen leóde gehȳran *quis auditas faciet omnes laudes Domini*, Ps. Th. 105, 2.

lof-sang, es; *m. A song of praise, hymn, psalm*, as an ecclesiastical term *lauds*:—Loſsang *ymnus*, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 45; Wrt. Voc. 28, 26. Fram ðære tīde dæs ūhtlīcan loſsanges *a tempore matutinæ laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23. Ða se sealmsang gefylled wæs dæs ūhtlīcan loſsanges *expletis matutinæ laudis psalmodiis*, 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Mid loſsange *cum cantico*, Ps. Th. 68, 31: Ex. 15, 21. Mid þysum loſsange *with this psalm* (v. Ps. Th. 53, 1), Homl. Skt. 11, 89. Moises sang Gode loſsang *cecinit Moyses carmen hoc Domino*, Ex. 15, 1. Ða hig hæfdon heora loſsang gesungenne *hymno dicto*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 30. Loſsang cweþan *laudem dicere*, Ps. Th. 118, 164. Æfter ða hālgan loſsangas and mæssan gefyllede wēron *after the holy psalms and masses were completed*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 29. God heriaþ mid gāstlīcum loſsangum, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Som. 49, 11. Him loſsangum cwēmdan *cantaverunt laudes ejus*, Ps. Th. 105, 11. 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' sungon englas . . . Nū forlǣte wē ðās loſsangas, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 3. Ic sang ūhtsang æfter ðā wē sungon dægrēdlīce loſsangas *cantavi nocturnam, deinde cantavimus matutinales laudes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27; Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 5. [*O. Sax.* lof-sang: *Icel.* loſ-söngr: *O. H. Ger.* lob-, lobe-sang *hymnus*.]

lof-singende *hymning, hymn-singing*: — Loſsingende *hymnizantes*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 9.

lof-sum; *adj. Deserving praise, excellent, noble*:—Wæstm wæs loſsum, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 17; Gen. 468. [*O. Sax.* lof-sam; *O. H. Ger.* lob-sam *probabilis, meritus*: *Ger.* lobe-sam.]

loft *air*:—Heó ne līþ on nānum þinge ac on lofte heó stynt *it (the earth) does not rest on anything, but stands in the air*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. v. lyft.

lofung, e; *f. Praising, appraising*:—Næſþ Godes rīce nānes wurþes lofunge ac biþ geloſod be dæs mannes hæfene. Heofenan rīce wæs ālæten ðisum gebrōðrum for heora nette and scipe and ðam rīcan Zacheo tō healfum dǣle his āðhta and sumere wudewan tō ānum feorþlinge and sumum menn tō ānum wæteres drenc *God's kingdom hath no fixed price, but a price is put upon it according to a man's property. The kingdom of heaven was allowed to these brothers for their net and ship, and to the rich Zacheus for half his possessions, and to a certain widow for a farthing, and to a certain man for a drink of water*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 21–26. Lofunga ł herunga *laudationes*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 15.

-loga. v. ād-, treów-, wǣr-, wed-, word-loga.

lōgian (v. lōh); *p.* ode *To lodge, place, put in order, arrange, frame*: —Tō þreágenne gē lōgiaþ eówere spræce *ye frame your speech to reprove*, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 25. Hī on heora scype heora nett lōgodon *in navi componentes retia*, Mk. Skt. I, 19. Wē lǣraþ dæt man intō circan ǣnig þinga ne lōgige dæs ðe ðartō ungedafenlīc sī *we enjoin that nothing be lodged in the church that is unsuitable for the place*, L. Edg. c. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. [Ne neuer se stede ne uurþe lōged mid ōðere bōdes manne ðanne mid moneke, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 9.] v. ge-logian.

logðor, logeðer *plotting mischief, wily, crafty*:—Logðor *cacomicanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 77: 127, 35. Logðer, 13, 31. Logeðer *marsius* (cf. (?) '*Marsi* homines, quibus naturalem vim contra serpentes inesse olim creditum, incantatores,' Ducange, v. wyrm-galere), 55, 58.

lōh; *gen.* lōges; *n. A place, stead*:—Gehādode Tobias on his lōh (on his steall, two other MSS.), Chr. 693; Thorpe 67, 9 col. 3. [*O. Frs.* lōch; *dat.* lōge *a place*: *O. H. Ger.* luog *specus, cubile*: *M. H. Ger.* luoc *locus*. v. Grmm. R. A. 955.]

lōh-sceaft, es; *m. A bolt, bar* (?):—Gaderode mē kigelas and stuþan sceaftas and lōhsceaftas, Shrn. 163, 6.

Loidis *Leeds*:—Ða æftran cyningas him botl worhton on ðam lande de Loidis[is] hāten *reges posteriores fecere sibi villam in regione quæ vocatur Loidis*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 21: 3, 24; S. 557, 12.

lōma *a tool*. v. and-, andge-, ge-lōman.

lomb, lond, long. v. lamb, land, lang.

lōm-lǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte *To use often, repeat, frequent*:—Lōmlǣhtan *frequentabant*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 44. v. ge-lōmlǣcan.

loppe, an; *f. A flea* (?), *a spider* (?); also *a silk-worm*:—Furþum ðeós lytle loppe hine hwīlum deáðne gedēþ *even this little flea sometimes kills him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 13. Seoluewyrm oðde sīdwyrm oðde loppe *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 23 (or is this a different word, corresponding to another meaning of *bombix*, 'silk or fine wool;' cf. *Icel.* lyppa *wool drawn into a long hank before being spun*? In Ps. Lamb. 38, 12 *sicut araneam* is glossed 'swā swā ætterloppan'; if this is not a mistake for 'āttercoppan,' by which the word is rendered in Ps. Spl. 38, 15, 'loppe' would be rather a *spider* than a *flea*, and the same word might be used for the silk worm, as both insects are spinners. And in Wrt. Voc. 24, 1 *loppe* (apparently however intended to be a Latin word) is given as the equivalent of 'fleónde nædre *vel* āttorcoppe.') [Lop *a flea*, in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Reprinted Gloss. B. 15, 22; C. 1; and gloss. of Mid-Yorkshire and Holderness: *Dan.* loppe.]

lopystre, an; *f. A lobster, a locust*:—Loppestre *polypus*, Ælfc. Gl. 102; Som. 77, 77; Wrt. Voc. 56, 3: 77, 69. Lopust *locusta*, ii. 113, 11. Hwæt fēhst dū on sē? Crabban and lopystran *quid capis in mari? Cancros et polypodes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Lopestro (loppestra, Rush.) *lucustas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 6.

lor, es; *n.* (v. dæt forlor, Past. Swt. 403, 13). *Loss, destruction*:—Dæt tō lore weorþe ān dīne lioma *ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 29; 9, 17: 10, 6. Dæt nǣniges mannes feorh tō lore weard for ðam ofslægenan cyninges brēðer *ut nullius anima hominis pro interfecto regis fratre daretur*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 23. Ðās heán mihta hēr on worulde āfcallaþ and tō lore wurþaþ *these lofty powers here on earth decay and perish*, Wulfst. 149, 4: 262, 17. Ēðel de nǣfre tō lore ne weorþeþ *nunquam amittenda hæreditas*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 4. Þonne hié him ǣr tīde tō tíoþ dæt hī ne mágon, ðonne is him tō ondrǣdenne dæt him weorþe tō lore dæt hié tó ryhtre tīde gefolgian meahton, dæt is se wisdōm, de hié ǣr tīde wilniaþ and eówiaþ, ac hé him wyrþ ðonne swīðe ryhtlīce tō lore *admonendi ne, cum arripiunt intempestive, quod non valent, perdant etiam quod implere quandoque tempestive potuissent: atque scientiam, quia incongrue conantur ostendere, juste ostendantur amississe*, 49, 3; Swt. 383, 25–28. Ðonne ðin lichoma beó tō lore gedōn and ðin flǣsc gebrosnod *quando consumseris carnes et corpus tuum*, 36, 2; Swt. 249, 13. Tō hwon sceolde ðeós smyrenes ðus beún tō lore gedōn *why should this ointment be thus wasted?* Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. DER. for-lor; *and see* los.

lorh, lorg, e; *f. A pole, a weaver's beam*:—Lorh *vel* webbeám *liciatorium* [lignum in quo licium involvitur, et laqueus qui de filo solet fieri, Ducange], Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 48; Wrt. Voc. 59, 19. Lorg *amitis* [*amis* lignum bifurcatum, per quod venatores expandunt retia, ad capiendas feras, Ducange], 285, 17: ii. 8, 38. Loerge *amites*, Ep. Gl. 1 b, 3.

lorian. v. losian.

los, es; *n. Loss, destruction*:—Ða þing tō lose wurdon ðe on ðam scipe wēron *peditis his quæ in navi erant rebus*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 20. Ðonne gē tō lose [Cott. MSS. lore] weorþaþ *in interitu vestro*, Past. 36, 1; Swt. 249, 1. Weg ðiú lǣdas tō lose *via quæ ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13. Dæt tō lose weorþe *ut pereat*, Rush. 18, 14: 5, 30. Hū hine mæhtes tō lose gedōa *quomodo eum perderent*, Lind. 12, 14. [*Icel.* los *looseness, breaking up*.] v. lor.

los-, lose-wist, e; *f*: es, ns. [?] *Hurt, loss, destruction, waste*:—Tō huon losuist ðiós smirinisse āworden wæs *quid perditio ista ungenti facta est*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 4. Loswist [loswest, Rush.] walana *deceptio divitiarum*, 4, 19. Suna losuistes [loswest, Rush.] *filius perditionis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 17, 12. Of losuist *de interitu*, Rtl. 169, 33. Sāules loswist geþolas *animæ detrimentum patiatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 26. Losuist [loswest] gedōe, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 36: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 25.

lose [?] *frutectum, locus ubi ponunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 23.

losian; *p.* ode *To perish, be lost, stray, escape*:—'Drihten ic losige.' Cweþ 'ic losige' ðý læs ðe ðū losige '*Lord, I perish.*' *Say* '*I perish,*' *lest thou perish*, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 1–2. Hwílum losaþ sió stemn *sometimes the voice is lost*, L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 264, 14. Hwæt losaþ sēfre ðæm ælmihtigan Gode *what is ever lost to the Almighty God?* Homl. Skt. 11, 278. Gif hwylc mann hæfþ hund sceápa and him losaþ ān of dām . . . ða nigon and hundnigontig ðe nā ne losedon *si fuerint alicui centum oves et erraverit una ex eis . . . nonaginta novem, quæ non erraverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 12, 13: Homl. Th. i. 338, 27. Nō hē on helm losaþ *she shall not escape into shelter*, Beo. Th. 2789; B. 1392. Ealra ðæra sāwla ðe þurh ðæt losiaþ *all the souls that perish through that*, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 37. Ðæt sǣd ðe feóll be ðam wege mid twýfealdre dare losode [*perished*], Homl. Th. ii. 90, 14. Ðā losade hió him sōna *she was at once lost to him*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 15. Hē onweg losade *he escaped*, Beo. Th. 4199; B. 2096. Fíftig þurh fleám onweg losedon *quinquaginta fuga lapsos esse*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 6. Ðý læs ðe ðū losige *ne tu pereas*, Gen. 19, 15. Gif hē losige and hine mon eft gefō *if he escape and be caught a second time*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 11: 1; Th. i. 60, 17. Gif hit [feoh] him losige, 20; Th. i. 74, 17. Gaderiaþ ða lāfe and hī ne losion *gather the remnants, and let them not be lost*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 21. Ne sceal hē for ðām læssan losian *he shall not be lost for the lesser sins*, ii. 336, 22. Swā swā seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Ðætte nū foraldod is ðæt is forneāh losad *quod enim antiquatur, prope interitum est*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 9. Ðonne ðē mon ǣrest secge ðæt dīn ceáp sỹ losod, Lchdm. iii. 60, 9: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. Mē syndon losode fóta gangas *effusi sunt gressus mei*, Ps. Th. 72, 1. v. ge-losian.

losigend-līc; *adj. Ready to perish, in danger of destruction*:—Ða tōweardan frecednyssa ðises losigendlīcan middangeardes, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 7. Se ðe ðā losigendlīcan buruhware [*people of Jerusalem*] bemǽnde, i. 408, 6.

losing, e; *f. Loss, perdition*: Tō lose ł losing *ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

lot, es; *n. Deceit, guile, fraud, craft, cunning*:—Náuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas ne ðæt leáse lot ðe beoþ mid ðām wrencum bewrigen *nil perjuria, nil nocet ipsis fraus, mendaci compta colore*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189 [v. list]. Mid his lote bewunden *encompassed with his deceit*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 243, 1: 46, 3; Swt. 347, 19. Þurh ðara scuccena lot *daemonum solertia*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14 note. v. lytig.

lotendra? *madendum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 46.

loða, an; *m. A cloak, upper garment*:—Loða *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 58: *lacerna*, 53, 65: *sandalium*, 119, 55: *sagulum*, 119, 58: *colobium, dictum quia longum est, et sine manicis*, 134, 37. Hē genom his loðan ænne læppan *he took a skirt of his robe*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 5. Loðan *clamidem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 31. Hloðan, gegirelan *liniamento*, 50, 4. Heora andwlitan bewrigenum under loðum *their faces wrapped under their cloaks*, Cd. 77; Th. 95, 29; Gen. 1586. [*Icel.* loði *a fur cloak*; cf. loðinn *shaggy*: *O. H. Ger.* ludo, lodo *birrus, penula, lodix, genus vestimenti.*]

lot-wrenc, es; *m. Deceit, deception, cunning, fraud, device, wile, craft*:—Lotwrænc *deceptio, fraus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 13. Mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deófla dydon *with what deception devils did it*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 18. Philippus mid his lotwrence ālīefde ðæt heora anwaldas móston standan swā hié ǽr dydon *Philip, with his craftiness, allowed their powers to stand as they did before*, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif hwā mid his lotwrencum ōðres mannes folgere fram him āþǽce sī *quis versutiis suis alius hominis pedisequum ab eo allexerit*, L. Ecg. P. ii, 14; Th. ii. 186, 22. Ðā wearþ se mann mid deófles lotwrencum bepǽht, Homl. Th. i. 192, 11: 376, 9: Wulfst. 84, 19. For his lotwrencium, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 19. Þurh ðara scuccena mislīce lotwrencas *daemonum varia solertia*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 220, 14. Hē heora lotwrencas [-wrenceas, MS. B.] wiste *sciens versutiam eorum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ða ðe disse worulde lotwrencas cunnon *sapientes hujus seculi*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 5: Swt. 205, 17.

lotwrenc-geást, e; *f. Wiliness, cunning*:—Hē heora lotwrencceáste *sciens versutiam eorum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 15.

lox, es; *m. A lynx*:—Lox *linx*, Ælfc. [Gl. 19: Som. 59, 14; Wrt. Voc. 22, 55. Aristoteles sǽde ðæt deór wǽre ðæt mihte ǽlc wuht þurheoán ge treówa ge furþum stānas; ðæt deór wē hātaþ lox, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* luchs, lohs *lynx, pardus, panthera*: *Ger.* luchs.]

loxe in loxanwudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. Cf. [?] Grff. ii. 163 'luhsa, *Linsa* [*sylvestris, Gottheit*]'; *or* loxan wudu = *lynx-wood*.]

lūcan; *p.* leác, *pl.* lucon; *pp.* locen *To close, conclude, fasten, lock*:—Ðæt hē leác on hālre tungon *qui statim conclusit et omnino confirmavit totum quod pater suus in vita sua fecerat*, Chart. Th. 272, 5. On ðæt gerād ðe ðæt stande ðe wit beforan ðam ealdormen lucan *on the condition that that arrangement stand which we concluded before the alderman*, 597, 32. Hrīm and forst lucon leóda gesetu *rime and frost shut up men's dwellings*, Andr. Kmbl. 2519; An. 1261. Ðǽr com flōwende flōd æfter ebban lucon lagustreámas *there came flowing flood after ebb, the streams intertwined or closed up* [*the surface of the water shewing a network of lines from the varying currents, as the tide flowed up the river*], Byrht. Th. 133, 46; By. 66. Siddan ða ỹslan eft onginnaþ lūcan tōgædere gelungne tō cleowenne *afterwards the ashes begin to close up again, pressed to a ball*; in massam cineres coactos, Exon. 59 a; Th. 213, 16; Ph. 225. Lūcan eorþan cīdas (*frost shall*) *lock up the germs of earth*, 90 a; Th. 338, 6: Gn. Ex. 74. Lūcan [onlūcan?], Cd. 220; Th. 283, 5; Sat. 300. Sincgim locen *the jewel fastened in its setting*, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264. Locen *is applied to coats of mail, which were formed of* [*interlacing*] *rings fastened on to some material to which they might be sewn, see* hring with its *compounds*, *and* cf. brogden byrne; *also Icel.* hring-ofin:—Locene leoþosyrcan, Beo. Th. 3014; B. 1505: 3784: 1890. Locen beág *a closed ring* [*not a spiral* wunden beág], 5982; B. 2995: Andr. Kmbl. 605; An. 303. [*O. Sax.* ant-, bi-lūkan: *O. Frs. Icel.* lūka: *O. H. Ger.* lūhhan.] DER. ā-, be-, ge-, on-, tō-, un-lūcan.

lūcan; *p.* leác *To pull up*:—Swā swā londes ceorl of his æcere lỹcþ ỹfel weód monig, Bt. Met. Fox 12, 55; Met. 12, 28 [*E. D. S. Mid-York, Gloss.* louk, look *to weed*: *Holderness Gloss.* lookers *weeders in a cornfield*; look *to hoe weeds in a field of young corn*: lowker *runcinator*, Wrt. Voc. 218, col. 2: *O. H. Ger.* ar-, ūz-liuhhan *evellere*, Grff. ii. 138.] v. ā-lūcan.

lud-geat, es; *n. A back door, postern*:—þurh ludget *per seudoterum* [*ψευδοθυρον*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 72. þorh ludgæt, 116, 70: Ep. Gl. 18 b, 16.

lufe. v. lufu.

lufe-līc. v. luf-līc.

lufen, e; *f. Hope* [?]:—Sceal eall ēdelwyn eówrum cynne lufen ālicgean [lufena licgean, MS.] *all delight in their country and hope shall fail your kin*, Beo. Th. 5764; B. 2886. [Grein who emends thus compares *lufen* with Gothic *lubains*; Grimm takes *lufen* = *leofen* victus, R. A. 731.]

lufestice, es, *also*, an; *m. Lovage*:—Lufestice *lubestica*, Ælfc. Gl. 39; Som. 63, 79; Wrt. Voc. 30, 27: 69, 23. Lubestica *conixe*, 67, 40. Lufestice *libestica*, 79, 2. Genim lubastican wyrttruman, Herb. 146, 3; Lchdm. i. 270, 7. Lufestices sǽd, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 20; iii. 128, 22. Genim lufestice, 4, 10.

lufestre, an; *f. A sweetheart*:—Lufestran *amatricis*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

lufian; *p.* ode *To love, feel affection for, shew love to*:—Simon lufast ðū mē . . . hē cwæþ tō him ðū wāst ðæt ic ðē lufige *Simon diligis me . . . dicit ei tu scis quia amo te*, Jn. Skt. 21, 15. Se ðe lufaþ his sāwle forspilþ hig *qui amat animam suam perdet eam*. 12, 25. Lufiaþ mid lācum ða ðe læs āgun *shew their love with gifts to those that have less*, Exon. 33 b; Th. 106, 32; Gū. 50. Hē ágsode hỹ, hwā wolde on ðære geférrædenne beón ðe hē wǽre, and ðæt lufian ðæt hē lufode, L. Edg. 4; Th. i. 162, 6. Hē mē mid syndrige lufan lufode, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 33. Hū ūs wuldres weard wordum and dǽdum lufode in līfe, Andr. Kmbl. 1193; An. 597. Ðū mē on ðinum weorcum lufadest *delectasti me in factura tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 3. Hī hine lufedan leáse mūðe *dilexerunt eum in ore suo*, 77, 35. Lufigean his nēhstan swā hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Ðæt is tō lufigenne on dysse wyrte ðæt heó hafaþ gehwǽdne wyrttruman *it is an excellent property of this plant, that it has a small root*, Herb. 140, 1; Lchdm. i. 260, 5. Ðeos lufigenda wer *hic amans vir*; ðis lufigende wīf *hæc amans fœmina*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 49. Hē wæs fram eallum mannum lufad, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 11: 5, 19; S. 637, 19. v. ge-lufian.

lufiend, lufigend, es; *m. A lover*:—*Amans Deum*, lufigende God, is participium, and *amans Dei* is nama, ðæt is, *amator Dei*, Godes lufigend, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 61. Swā swíðe se cyning wæs geworden lufiend ðæs heofonlīcan rīces, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 5 col. 2. Ic hæbbe ðēderne lufiend *I have another lover*, Homl. Skt. 7, 27. Se wīsdōm gedēþ his lufiendas wīse, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Lufigendas, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 27.

lufiend-, lufigend-līc; *adj. Lovely, lovable, amiable*:—Lufigendlīc *amabilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 40. Lufigendlīc miht *amanda virtus*, 26; Som. 28, 19. Luffendlīc stede *amenus locus*, Ælfc. Gl. 48; Som. 65, 63; Wrt. Voc. 33, 59. Swíðe lufigendlīc and leóf ǽghwǽðere þeóde *utrique provinciæ multum amabilis*, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 16: 4, 3; S. 568, 16. Swíðe lufiendlīce sind geteld ðīn *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Surt. 83, 2.

luf-līc; *adj. Lovely, lovable, worthy of love, amiable, dear*:—Lufiic *amabilis*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 5. Cild ācenned gōd lufiic *a child born at this time will be good and amiable*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 5. Hū lufiice geteld ðīn *how amiable are thy tabernacles*; quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Ps. Spl. 83, 1.

luf-līce; *adv. Amiably, kindly, dearly, with good will or love, willingly*:—Lufiice *affabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 11. Hē lufiice him hỹrde *libenter eum audiebat*, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hē lufiice swā gedyde *libentissime se facturum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 31: Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ælfrēd cyning hāteþ grētan Wærferþ biscep his wordum lufiice and freóndlīce *with love and friendship*, Past. Swt. 3, 1: Blickl. Homl. 199, 36. Hū lufiice hē ūs gesōht hider on middangeard *with how great love he visited us here on earth*, 129, 11: Wulfst. 204, 16. Ic wylle cỹþan lufiicor ðonne ic gebīege *volo vendere carius quam emi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19.

luf-rǽdenn, e; *f. Love*:—Hig gesetton hatunge for lufrǽddenne mīnre *posuerunt odium pro dilectione mea*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 5.

luf-sum; *adj. Amiable, pleasant, lovable*:—Lufsum swā Rahel *amabilis ut Rachel*, Rtl. 109, 37. Lufsum and līfe leōfum monnum *amiable and kind to the men that are dear to him*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 57, 5; Cri. 914: 96 a; Th. 357, 21; Pa. 32.

lufsum-līce; *adv. Kindly, graciously*:—Đā sende Vitalianus se pāpa cyninge lufsumlīce ārendgewrit, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 18.

lufsum-ness, e; *f. Amiability, pleasantness, love, kindness*:—Lufsumness *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Lufsumnisse *dilectionis*, Rtl. 3, 24: 13, 21. Lufsumnisse *jocunditatem*, 45, 33.

luf-tācen, es; *n. A token of love*, Beo. Th. 3730; B. 1863.

luf-tīme; *adj. Giving rise to love, pleasant, grateful*:—Gregorius dæt luftýme weorc gefremede *Gregory performed that grateful work* [*the conversion of the English*], Homl. Th. ii. 126, 26.

LUFU, e *and* an [v. Anglia vi. 176]; *f.* LOVE:—*Te amo* đē ic lufige, đon befylþ mīn lufu on đē and đū mīht cwe̊þan *amor a te* ic eom gelufod fram đē, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 36. Gif đonne đæs monnes mōd and his lufu bið behleāpen on đa lǣnan sibbe *si ergo in ea* [*pace*] *cor quæ relicta est figitur*, Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 14. Swā mycel lufu tō godcundre lāre *tantus amor persuadendi*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 20. Sǣde hire đā his lust and his willan dæt his lufu wǣre dæt hē đa stōwe neōsode đara eádigra apostola *indicavit ei desiderium sibi inesse beatorum apostolorum limina visitandi* 5, 19; S. 637, 30. On đæm welme đære sōþan lufan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10: Exon. 107 a; Th. 409, 7; Rä. 27, 25. Mid brōđorlīce lufan hī lǣran dæt hī rihte sibbe and lufan betwih him hæfdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 8. For Godes lufon *pro Domino*, 3, 19; S. 547, 16. For ūre lufan *for love of us*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Mid lufe ge mid lāđe, 45, 8. For hylde and lufe *affectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 65. Gif hē secge dæt hē hæbbe hire freōndscipe dæt ys be lufe *si dicat se amicitiam ejus habere, id est, amatorie*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 17; Th. ii. 230, 17. Hié sceolan lǣran Godes lufan and manna, Blickl. Homl. 77, 20. Godes ege and his lufe fæstlice on ūrum heortum healdan, 131, 3. And đar þegen āge twegen costas lufe ođđe lage and hē đonne lufe gecēose *and where a thane has a choice of two courses, love or law* [*an amicable settlement or appeal to law*] *and he choose the former*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 5. Đeós woruld nǣre wyrđe dæt man tō hire lufe hæfde ealles tō swīđe *this world does not deserve to be loved too much*, Wulfst. 273, 14. For Godes ege and for his lufu, 302, 27. Đēr wē sib and lufu samod gemētaþ, Hy. 7, 30; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 30. Lufena tō leāne, Exon. 119 b; Th. 459, 11; Hy. 4, 115. Đeāh monn good ongynne for sumes wītes ege, hit mon sceal đeāh geendigean for sumes gōdes lufum, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 265, 7. For đǣm lufum đe hī tō him habbaþ *per caritatem*, 52, 7; Swt. 409, 13. Đone mon lufaþ for lufum. Bt. 24, 3; For 82, 34. For đīnum lufum, 22, 2; For 78, 12. Hē onfēng đa ilcan gecynde for ūrum lufon *he received the same nature for our sakes*, Blickl. Homl. 23, 24. For mīnum lufan, Wulfst. 231, 17. Lufum *voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. DER. bearn-, bryd-, ead-, eard-, feoh-, freónd-, fyrhþ-, gāst-, heáh-, heort-, mǣg-, man-, mōd-, ofer-, sib-, sorg-, treów-, wīf-lufu.

luf-wende; *adj. Beloved, amiable, pleasant*:—Cild ācenned lufwende *a child born* [*at that time will be*] *amiable*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. Mid lufwendum mōdes willan *cum benevolo animi affectu*, Lye. Đa lufwende eardas *dilecta rura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 42.

lufwend-līc; *adj. Amiable*; amabilis, Lye.

luh (a borrowed word apparently, Welsh *llwch*; cf. *pól* and Welsh *pwll*]; *n. A loch, lough*:—Ofer đæt luh *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 13: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 22. Ofer luh ł lytel sǣ, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1.

Lunden *London*:—Hē bebohte hine on Lundenne *he sold him in London*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 3: Chr. 839; Erl. 66. 16: 898; Erl. 96, 20. Of Eástenglum and of Lunden, 992; Erl. 131, 33.

Lunden-burh; *f. London*:—Đes geāres forbarn Lundenburh, Chr. 1077; Erl. 215, 12. Đa Bryttas forlēton Kentland and mycclum ege flugon tō Lundenbyrig, Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 29: 872; Erl. 76, 15. Đý ilcan geāre gesette Ælfrēd cyning Lundenburg, 886; Erl. 84, 26.

Lunden-ceaster, e; *f. London*:—Is heora [*East Saxons*] ealdorburh nemmed Lunden-ceaster on ofre geseted đæs foresprecenan streámes [*the Thames*] . . . Đā hēt Æþelbyrht on Lundenceastre cyricean getimbrian and đa gehālgian Sce. Paule, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 17–23. Se wæs Lundenceastre biscop, 2, 7; S. 509, 8. Eác swylce Ést-Seaxum hē gesette Ercenwold biscop in Lundenceastre, 4, 6; S. 573, 43.

Lundenisc; *adj. Belonging to London*:—Lundenisc *Londoniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 28.

Lunden-waran, -ware; *pl. The people of London*:—Mellitum đone biscop Lundenwaran onfōn ne woldon *Mellitum Londonienses episcopum recipere noluerunt*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 37. Đā wurdon Lundenware hēđene, Chr. 616; Erl. 23, 10.

Lunden-wīc, es; *n. London*:—Æþelbyrht gesealde Mellīte biscopsetle on Lundenwic, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 22.

lund-laga, an; *m. Rein, kidney*:—Đes lundlaga *hic rigen* ođđe *ren*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13; Som. 9, 34. Lundlaga *lien*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 14: *renunculus*, ii. 118, 72. Lundlagan *renunculi*, Wrt. Voc. 44, 67: *renunculæ*, 65, 58. Đū nymst twegen lundlagan *sumes duos renes*, Ex. 29, 13: Lev. 8, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* lundir; *pl. f. the flesh along the back*: *O. H. Ger.* lunda *arvina*; *and see* gelynd, gelyndu.]

lungen, e; *f. A lung*:—Lungen *pulmo*, Wrt. Voc. 45, 11: *pulmon*, 65, 51. Lungena *pulmones*, 71, 5. Đone man đe bið lungenne wund, L. M. 1, 38: Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. [*Icel.* lungu; *pl. n. the lungs*; *O. H. Ger.* lunga, lungina; *f. pulmo*: *Ger.* lunge.]

lungen-ādl, e; *f. Disease of the lungs*, Lchdm. iii. 20, 24: 22, 8.

lungen-sealf, e, *f. A salve for the lungs*:—Đās wyrte sculon tō lungensealfe, Lchdm. iii. 16, 6.

lungen-wyrt, e; *f. Lung-wort*, Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 1: iii. 337, col. 1.

lungre; *adv. Quickly, soon, at once, straightway, speedily*:—Loth eode lungre ūt *Lot went out straightway*, Cd. 113; Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461: Beo. Th. 5480; B. 2743. Cyning ālȳsde hine lungre, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Wēn is dæt hī ūs lifigende lungre wyllen, sniómе forsweolgan, 123, 2. Đǣr him līfgedāl lungre weorþe*þ* *there the parting with life shall happen to him suddenly*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 3; Vy. 45: 10 a; Th. 11, 8; Cri. 167. Hié lungre ǣr feorh ālēton *just before they had lost their lives*, Andr. Kmbl. 3255; An. 1630. Næs him gewemmed wlite ne wlōh of hrægle lungre ālȳsed *his beauty was not spoiled nor a fringe of his garment even loosened* [Grimm would translate *lungre* here *acriter*, *fortiter*], 2942; An. 1474. [Cf. *O. Sax.* lungar *strong*: *O. H. Ger.* lungar *strenuus*.]

lūs; *f. A louse*:—Lūs *pediculus* vel *sexpes*, Wrt. Voc. 24, 11. Swīnes lūs *usia*, 24, 34. Luus *pedula*, ii. 117, 8. Hine byton lȳs, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. Hē āfylde eal heora land mid froggon, and siđđan mid gnættum, eft mid hundes lūsum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 21. [*Icel.* lūs: *f*; *pl.* lȳss: *O. H. Ger.* lūs *pediculus*: *Ger.* laus.]

LUST, es; *m.* LUST, *desire, pleasure, voluptuousness*:—Epicurus sǣde dæt se lust wǣre dæt hēhste gōd *Epicurus summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3; For 84, 23. Swā mycel hǣto and lust Cristes geleáfan *tantus fervor fidei et desiderium*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 4. Him wæs metes micel lust *he had a craving for food*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 6. Lust ođđe gēlsa *luxus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 11. Hwǣr beōþ đonne se īdla lust and seó swētnes dæs hǣmedþinges đe hē ǣr hātheortlīce lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Lustes *veneris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 79. Luste *oblectamento*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68. Mid ungeswencedlīce luste heofonlīcra gōda *infatigabili cælestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35. Nū is đīn folc on luste *now is thy people desirous*, Andr. Kmbl. 2046; An. 1025: Elen. Kmbl. 276; El. 138. Wedres on luste *glad on account of fair weather* or [?] *desirous of fair weather*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 28; Wal. 26. Of luste flǣsces *ex voluntate carnis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. In lust *in luxum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 3: Hpt. Gl. 514, 5. Him sǣde his willan and his lust *ei indicasset desiderium suum*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 7. Ofer lust mīnne *a desiderio meo*, Ps. Th. 139, 8. Đonne hafaþ hē micelne lust *ita ingentem libidinem haberet*, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 8; Lchdm. i. 358, 20. Plegan, lustas *ludrica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 64. Him swedraden synna lustas *sinful lusts were stilled in him*, Exon. 34 a; Th. 109, 3; Gū. 84. Se man hine forhabban sceal on manegum þingum his līfes lusta *homini a multis vitæ suæ libidinibus abstinendum sit*, L. Ecg. P. 1, 5, arg; Th. ii. 170. 10. Hē hine ætbrād đām flǣsclīcum lustum, Homl. Th. i. 58, 19. Hē fulgēþ his lustum and his plegan *he follows his desires and his pleasure*, 66, 12. Tō đām upplīcan lustum *ad superna desideria*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Of lustum diss līfes *voluptatibus vitæ*, Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Lustum *joyfully, gladly, voluntarily*, Cd. 1; Th. 2, 8; Gen. 16. Ic đē lustum lāce cwēme *voluntarie sacrificabo tibi*, Ps. Th. 53, 6. Nēde ođđe lustum, Bt. Met. Fox 9, 88; Met. 9, 44. Mid lustum, Dōm. L. 6, 70. Wesan on lustum *to live joyously*, Cd. 23; Th. 30, 26; Gen. 473. Here wæs on lustum *joyous were the people*, Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162. Ne heora lustas ne heora willan gefyllan *nec desideria vel vota complere*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 38. Līces lustas, Exon. 71 b; Th. 267, 2; Jul. 409. [*Goth.* lustus: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* lust *luxus, appetitus, venus, delectatio, concupiscentia*: *Ger.* lust.] DER. firen-, syn-, un-lust.

lust; *adj.* (?) *Pleased, glad, desirous*:—Đæt đū ne gehȳre lustum mōde dæra twȳsprǣcena word *that thou be not glad* or *desirous to hear the words of the double-tongued* [or does *lustum* belong to the preceding word ?], Wulfst. 246, 10.

lust-bǣre; *adj. Producing* or *having desire* or *pleasure, desirous, desirable, pleasant, agreeable*:—Lustbǣre *libens*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 18: 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustbǣre on gesihþe *aspectu delectabile*, Gen. 3, 6. Ic wæs swīđe lustbǣre hine tō gehȳranne *me audiendi avidum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. Sió hálu hine gedēþ lustbǣrne *salubritas videtur præstare voluptatem*, 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Wǣron lustbǣre for đone leōfan drihten wīta tō þrowienne, Homl. Skt. 4, 116. Đās word sind lustbǣre tō gehȳrenne *these words are pleasant to hear*, Homl. Th. i. 130, 16.

lustbǣr-līc; *adj. Desirable, pleasant*:—Ēálá hū lustbǣrlīce tūda on đam dagum wǣron *O tempora desiderio dignissima!* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 25.

lustbǣr-līce; *adv. With delight, pleasure, eagerness, pleasantly*:—Đa leōþ đe ic geó lustbǣrlīce song *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7. Đā se wīsdōm đis leōþ lustbǣrlīce āsungen hæfđe *hæc cum philosophia leniter suaviterque cecinisset*, 36, 1; Fox 170, 25.

lustbǽr-ness, e; *f. Desire, pleasure, pleasantness*:—Lustbǽrnes *delectatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 56. Ða bereáfodon ælcere lustbǽrnesse *they robbed me of every pleasure*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 11. Wé ðonne ne beóþ onælde mid ðære lustbǽrnesse ures módes ðonne bistilþ sió slǽwþ on ús ðþ ðæt heó ús ǽwyrtwalaþ from ælcere lustbǽrnesse gódra weorca *ipsa quippe mentis desidia, dum congruo fervore non accenditur, a bonorum desiderio funditus convalescente furtim torpore mactatur*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 3. Hit biþ onstyred mid ðære lustbǽrnesse *ex delectatione pulsatur*, 53, 6; Swt. 417, 13. Þurh Evan lustbǽrnesse oferswíðed *delectatione superatus*, 53, 7; Swt. 417, 28. Hí náne lustbǽrnisse nabbaþ hí tó sécanne *they have no desire to seek them*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 23. Lustbǽrnesse nimþ *cupidinem contrahat*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 202, 4: Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 72.

lust-full; *adj. Desirous*:—Gif his hwá síe lustfull máre tó witanne séce him ðonne self ðæt *if any one be desirous to know more of it, let him seek it himself*, Ors, 3, 2; Swt. 100, 27.

lustfullian; *p.* ode *To rejoice, be glad, take pleasure* [*in*]: — Swá ic lustfullige on ðisum láðum wítum, swá swá se ðe gesíhþ ðone ðe hé gewilnode, Homl. Skt. 8, 116. Heó lustfullode on hire fóstormóder húse, Nar. 40, 12. Se cyning ongan lustfullian ðæt clǽnese líf háligra and heora ðám swétestan gehátum [*rex*] *ipse delectatus vita mundissima sanctorum, et promissis eorum suavissimis*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 8. Mid ðý se líchoma ongynneþ lustfullian *cum caro delectari cœperit*, 1, 27; S. 497, 22. Wé witan ðæt se líchoma ne mæg lustfullian bútan ðam móde *cum caro delectare sine animo nequeat*, 497, 28. Ða ongan hé lustfullian ðæs biscopes wordum, 2, 9; S. 511, 34. Ða ongan se biscop lustfullian his wíslícra worda, 5, 19; S. 637, 46. Evan swá swá líchoma wæs lustfulliende *Eva velut caro delectata est*, 1, 27; S. 497, 15; 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Lustfulligende, 4, 25; S. 600, 22. DER. ge-lustfullian.

lustful-lice; *adv. With joy* or *pleasure, joyfully, gladly*:—Lustfullíce *libenter*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 30. Se mildheorta Drihten onféhþ swíðe lustfullíce eallum ðǽm gódum ðe ǽnig man gedéþ his ðæm néhstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 25.

lustful-ness, e; *f. Pleasure, delight, desire*:—Lustfulnes *oblectamenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 49. Seó lustfulnys biþ þurh líchoman *delectatio fit per carnem*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13, 10, 18, 12, 30: Past. 53, 6; Swt. 417, 7, 8, 21, 24, 25. Drihten eallum geleáffullum monnum heora gong gestaþelade tó lífes wege ðæt hié mágon þurh ða lustfulnesse heora módes mid gódum ðǽdum geearnian leóht ðæs écan lífes *the Lord established for all believers their passage to the way of life, that they may through the ardent desire of their mind earn with good deeds the light of everlasting life*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 20.

lustfullung, e; *f. Pleasure, delight*:—Of ýdelum gylpe biþ ácenned lustfullung leásre herunge *from vainglory is born a delight in false praise*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 33. Lustfullunge *oblectamento*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 68.

lustgeorn-ness, e; *f. Desire, concupiscence*:—Lustgeornisse *fornicationis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 16. Lustgiornisses *concupiscentiæ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19.

lust-grin, e; *f. Snare set by pleasure*, Soul Kmbl. 46; Seel. 23. [The MS. has *lustgryrum* for which Grein proposes to read *lustgrynum*.]

lūs-þorn, es; *m. The spindle tree*; euonymus Europæus:—On lúsþorn; of lúsþorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 19. [v. *E. D. S. Plant Names* louse-berry tree: *Dutch* luizen-boom.]

lust-lice; *adv. With pleasure, gladly, willingly*: — Lustlíce *libenter*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 32. Lustlíce onfón *libenter excipere*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 18: 3, 3; S. 525, 30. For ðé wé wolden lustlíce sweltan *for thee we would gladly die*, Ap. Th. 26, 6. Ðe nú lustlíce sibbsumes fríþes æt eów biddende sindon *who now are willing to ask a friendly peace from you*, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 48, 22. Ða godcundan láre lustlíce gehýran, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28: 49, 32. v. for-lustlíce.

lustmoce, an; *f. Lady's smock*; Cardamine pratensis:—Lustmoce croppan, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 92, 23. Lustmocan crop, Lchdm. ii. 92, 8. Genime lustmocan, 1, 30; Lchdm. ii. 70, 17.

lustsum-líc; *adj. Pleasant, delectable*:—Ic nát for hwí eów sindon ða ǽrran gewín swá lustsumlíce on leóþcwidum tó gehíéranne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lustsam *amoenus, dulcis, delectabilis*.]

LŪTAN; *p.* leát; *pl.* luton; *pp.* loten *To lout, bow, bend forward, stoop, fall down before one*:—Hé lúteþ æfter *he boweth after it*, Salm. Kmbl. 806; Sal. 402. Leútt [hleát, Lind.] tó fótum his *procidit ad pedes ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush, 5, 22. Hé ǽrás and ðá tó eorþan leát *he rose up, and then bowed to the ground*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 74, 7. Hé leát tó ðæs cáseres eáre *he bent down to the emperor's ear*, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Ðæt heofonlíce wolcn leát wíd his and hine genam *the cloud from heaven stooped towards him, and received him*, 296, 2. Hé forþ leát on his andwlitan *prociderat in faciem*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 11. Hé leát forþ ðæt him man áslóh ðæt heáfod of *he bent forward so that his head was struck off*, Ors. 6, 34; Bos. 130, 16. Hé leát forþ tó ðæm men ðe hine sleán mynte, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7. Gásta unclǽnra lutun tó him *spiritus inmundi procidebant ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 11. Lod and Josue luton wíd heora (*the angels they saw*), Homl. Th. i. 38. 21. Ðeáh heó onsíge and lúte tó ðære eorþan *though she* [*the sun*] *sink and stoop to the earth*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Forþ lúten wé *procidamus*, Ps. Surt. 94, 6. [*R. Glouc. Chauc.* Piers P. loute: *Icel.* lúta *to bow down*.] DER. á-, ge-, on-, under-lútan.

luder-. v. lyðer-.

lutian; p. ode *To lie hid, be concealed, lurk, skulk, be latent*:—Sum gedwyld lutaþ ðǽr *aliquis latet error*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 46. Of ðam fýre ðe him on lutaþ *from the fire that is latent in it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 4. Hú moniga dígla costunga ðæs ealdan feóndes lutigeaþ on ðýs andweardan lífe *quanta in hujus vitae itinere tentamenta antiqui hostis lateant*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 159, 24. Ðú lutodest ðþ ðis on ðam láðum cristendóme *thou hast skulked until now in that detestable Christianity*, Homl. Skt. 5, 413. Ða iermingas út of ðæm holan crupon ðe heó on lutedan *the wretched creatures crept out of the holes that they had lurked in*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 30. Ða ódre ðe lutedon on ðære dígelnisse *insidiæ, quæ latebant*, Jos. 8, 19. Lutiaþ ðær þrý dagas *ibi latitate tribus diebus*, 2, 16. Eal ðæt gehýddes lutige *omne, quod clausum latet*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 153, 15. Nys hyt swá stearc winter ðæt ic durre lutian æt hám for ege hláfordes mínes *non est tam aspera hyems ut audeam latere domi prae timore domini mei*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Férde ðá lutigende geond heges and weges geond wudes and feldes swá ðæt hé [*king Alfred*] gesund becom tó Æþelingége, Shrn. 16, 11. Dígelne leahter on menniscre heortan lutigende *secret sin lurking in the human heart*, Homl. Th. i. 496, 18. Cwæþ ðæt hé god wǽre on mannes hiwe lutiende *said that he was a god concealed in the form of a man*, ii. 474, 22. [*Laym. Trev. Piers P. Chauc.* lotie *to lie hid: O. H. Ger.* luzên *latere*, Grff. ii. 322.] Cf. lot, lytig.

lybb, es; *n. Medicine, drug, simple*, in a bad sense *poison*; the word often implies the use of witchcraft, see the compounds; as Grimm says 'aus der bedeutung des erlaubten *φάρμακον* gieng hernach die des schädlichen, zauberhaften hervor.' D. M. 1103:—Lyb *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 31. Lybb, Ep. Gl. 17 b, 13. Ðæt biþ lyb wið wíd eágena dimnesse *that is a medicine for dimness of eyes*, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 30, 14. Oxna lyb *green or black hellebore*, Lchdm. ii. 34, 28. Ðis ðé lib be cyrneles *this may be a medicine for thee for churnel*, iii. 62, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* lubbe; *dat. suco*: cf. lubbian *medicare*: *Icel.* lyf; *f.* also *n. a herb, simple*, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft, or supernatural power; cf. ú-lyfjan *poison*; lyfja *to heal*: *O. H. Ger.* luppi; *n. maleficium, succus lethiferus*; luppón *medicare*: cf. *Goth.* lubja-leisei *φαρμακεία*.] v. cýslybb, un-lybbe, lybesn.

lybbestre, an; *f. A witch, sorcerer*:—Lybbestran *carios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 12. v. lybb, lyb-lǽca; *and cf. O. H. Ger.* luppari *veneficus, maleficus*.

lyb-corn, es; *n.* '*A grain of purgative effect*, especially the seeds of various *euforbias*, probably also of some of the gourds, as *momordica elaterium, cucumis colocynthis*,' Cockayne Lchdm. ii. 397, col 2:—Libbcorn *catharticum*, Wrt. Voc. 67, 8. Libcorn *lacyride*, 67, 73: *tytymalosca*, 68, 55. Lybcorn *cartomo*, ii. 14, 14; *lattyride*, 54, 23: *cartam*, 103, 53; *chartamo*, 76: *catarticum, potus*, 129, 43. Wyrc ðtyrnendne dræncc genim fíf and hundeahtatig lybcorna *make a purgative drink thus*; *take eighty-five purgative seeds*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 12: 20, 1. Wyrc óðerne [spíwdrænc] of beóre and of feówertig lybcorna, 20, 10.

lyb-cræft, es; *m. Magic, witchcraft, skill in the use of* lybb:—Hió him sealdon áttor drincan ðæt mid myclen lybcræfte wæs geblanden, Blickl. Homl. 229, 12.

lybesn, lyfesn, lybsen, e; *f. A charm, an amulet*:—Lyb, lybsn *obligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 23. Lyb, lyfesn, 63, 23. Lybsin *lustramenta*, 82, 10. Lyfesna *filacteria*, 36, 72: 73, 16. Lybesne *strenas*, 121, 36. Swá swá hí ðæt sende wíte fram Gode scyppende þurh heora galdor oððe lífesne oððe ódre dígolnesse deófolcræftes bewerian míhte *quasi missam a Deo conditore plagam per incantationes, vel fylacteria, vel alia dæmonicæ artus arcana cohibere valerent*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 9.

lyb-lác, es; *n. m. Sorcery, witchcraft, the art of using drugs* or *potions for the purpose of poisoning*, or *for magical purposes*:—Dis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worulde . . . lyblác . . . scíneræft *hæc sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . maleficium . . . ars magica* [Gothic *has* lubjaleisei = *φαρμακεία*, A. V. witchcraft], L. Ecg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hér ys seó bót hú ðú meaht díne æceras betan gif ðǽr hwilc ungedéfe þing on gedón biþ on dry oððe on lybláce, Lchdm. i, 398, 3. Gif hí hwilc man níman wile oððe hyra æthrínep ðonne forbærnaþ hí sona eall his líc ðæt syndon ungefrægelícu lyblác *if any man wants to catch them* [*certain fowls*] *or touches them, then at once they consume all his body: those are most extraordinary cases of witchcraft*, Nar. 34, 3. Wið ealra bealwa gehwylc ðara lybláca *against every harm from sorceries*, Lchdm. i. 402, 11. Wé cwǽdon be ðǽm wiccecræftum and be líblácum gif ðǽr man ácweald wǽre . . . *we have ordained concerning witchcrafts and sorceries, if in such cases any one were killed* . . ., L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 246, 13–16. Bebeorh ðé wíd lybláca and áttorcræftas *cave tibi a maleficiis et veneficiis* [cf. ne unrihtlybláca ne ongynne wé, Wulfst. 253, 11, MS. D.], L. Ecg. C. prm; Th. ii. 132 9. DER. unriht-lyblác. v. next word.

lyb-lǽca, an; *n. A sorcerer:*—Lyblǽcan *caragios* [*caragius* sortilegus, præstigiator qui characteribus magicis utitur, Ducange], Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 53. v. fugel-hwata.

lyb-wyrhta. v. unlyb-wyrhta.

lȳb, Bt. Met. 12, 55; Met. 12, 28. v. lūcan.

lȳden. v. lǽden.

lȳfan. v. lifan.

lyfesn. v. lybesn.

lyffetere, es; *m. A flatterer:*—Lyffetere *adulator*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 40. Liffetere, 49, 14. Ðonne ādumbiaþ ða ȳdelan lyffeteras *then shall the vain flatterers be dumb*, Homl. Th. ii. 570, 35. Faraþ tō ðām lyffeterum ðe eów ǽr leáslīce ōlǽhton *go to the flatterers that before fawned on you falsely*, 570, 23: i. 494, 10.

lyffettan; *p.* te *To flatter, pay court to:*—Ic lyffytte *adulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Ða byrþeras ðe hine tō byrgenne feredon synd ōlǽcunga lyffetyndra geférena *the bearers who carried him to the grave are the blandishments of flattering companions*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 28. Lyffetyndra tungan gewrīdaþ manna sāwla on synnum *the tongues of flatterers bind the souls of men in sins*, 494, 6.

lyffetung, e; *f. Flattery, adulation, paying court to:*—Lyffetung *adulatio*, Wrt. Voc. 85, 41. Liffetung. 49, 15. Herige hine nā on ðisum līfe, ac æfter his geendunge, ðonne ne deraþ nān lyffetung ðām herigendum, and nān upāhefednys ne costnaþ ðone geheredan, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 19. Ne hlyste gē heora geswǽsan lyffetunge, 404, 29. Heora nān ne gedyrstlǽce ðæt heó Godes landāre woroldrīcum sellen for lyffetunge *let none of them dare to give God's lands to the powerful of the earth as a means of paying court to them*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 32. Ðæt mǽden ne mihte beón bepǽht þurh ǽnige lyffetunge fram hire leófan drihtne, Homl. Skt. 7, 86. Hwǽr beóþ ða līdan lyffetunga ðe hine forlǽddon ǽror *where are the fair flatteries that formerly seduced him?* Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 27. Ða smēdan lyffetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Lyffetungum befangen, i. 492, 32.

lȳf-ness. v. leáf-ness.

lyft, es, e; *m. f. n. Air, atmosphere, breeze, sky, heavens, cloud:*—Lyft *aer*, Wrt. Voc. 52, 55. Lybt *sudum*, li. 121, 66. Stemn is geslagen lyft . . . ǽlc stemn biþ geworden of dæs mūþes clypunge and of ðære lyfte cnyssunge; se mūþ drȳfþ ūt ða clypunge and seó lyft biþ geslagen mid ðære clypunge, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Som. 2, 31–35. Ān ðæra [*the elements*] is eorþe, ōðer wæter, þridde lyft, feówrþe fȳr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 30. Ðeós lyft ðe wē on libbaþ is ān ðæra feówer gesceafta . . . Lyft is swȳðe þynne, seó ofergǽþ ealne middangeard, and up āstīhþ forneán ōþ ðone mōnan, on ðam fleóþ fugelas . . . Ne mihte heora nān fleón nǽre seó [ðæt MS. R.] lyft ðe hī byrþ. Ne nān man næfþ nāne orþunge būton þurh ða lyfte [ðæt lyft MS. M.], Lchdm. iii. 272, 12–22. Seó lyft ðonne heó āstyred is byþ wind, 274, 10. Se storm and seó stronge lyft *the storm and the strong blast*, Exon. 22 b; Th. 61, 28; Cri. 991. Seó hǽwene lyft *the azure air*, Cd. 166; Th. 207, 33; Exod. 476. Ðeós lyft sceaþ unwederlīce *rutilat triste cælum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Lyft *nubes, aer*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 52. Seó lyft hī ofersceadewude and stefn com of ðære lyfte *facta est nubis obumbrans eos et venit vox de nube*, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðære lyfte fugelas, Gen. 1, 28. Laguflōda gelǽc lyfte and tungla *the movement of waters, of air and of stars*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 346; Met. 20, 173. Under lyfte helm, Exon. 102 a; Th. 386, 19; Rä. 4, 64. Lixeþ lyftes mægen, 116 b; Th. 448, 16; Dōm. 55. Ón genipum lyftes *in nubibus aeris*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Se giem jacintus, se is lyfte onlīcusd on hiwe, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 5. Beore bȳþ lyfte getenge *the birch towers to the sky*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 2; Rún. 18. Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte, 341, 5; Rún. 9: Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 10; Dōm. 20. Nān wolcn næs on ðære lyfte gesewen *no cloud was seen in the sky*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 35. Ecelc on lyfte *sported in air*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 10; Gen. 448. On lyfte cumende *venientem in nube*, Lk. Skt. 21, 27. On lofte heó stynt *it [the earth] rests in the air*, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 20. Under lyfte *sub divo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 839; An. 420. Nalles ǽfter lyfte lācende hwearf *he went not sporting through the air*, Beo. Th. 5656; Þ. 2832. Hē gesette storm his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram*, Ps. Spl. 106, 29. Hē gesceōp ðæt upplīce lyft, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ðæt lyft hē gesceōp, Norm. 8, 17. Sōna swā hī [*snakes*] dæs landes [*Ireland*] lyft gestuncan, swā swulton hī, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 35. Ðonne līgette and þunorrāde corþan and lyfte brēgdon, 4, 3; S. 569, 13. Swā oft swā hē lyft onstyrige, 569, 29. Hī fleóþ geond ðās lyft, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 1464; El. 734. On lyft āstāh *rose into the air*, 1796; El. 900. Ðū þurh lyft lǽtest leódum tō freme mildne morgenrēn *for the benefit of men thou dost let the gentle morning rain fall through the air*, Exon. 54 a; Th. 190, 30; Az. 81. Fugel under lyft ofer lagu lōcaþ georne, 57 a; Th. 204, 21; Ph. 101. Āhafen on ða heán lyft *raised aloft*, Cd. 69; Th. 84, 22; Gen. 1401. Hātwendne lyft *the torrid air*, 146; Th. 182, 12; Exod. 74. Ðonne gē geseóþ ða lyfte cumende on westdǽle *cum videritis nubem orientem ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. 12, 54. Hibernia on smyltnysse lyfta is betere mycle ðonne Breotone land *Hibernia serenitate aerum multum Brittaniæ præstat*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. Geleht lyftum *moistened by the clouds*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 195; Met. 20, 98. Lyftu ☩ *æthera, aera*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 48. Geond lyftu *per aera*, Hymn. Surt. 66, 5. Ðās lyfta and windas hē āstyraþ, Wulfst. 196, 6. [*Goth.* luftus; *m: O. Sax.* luft; *m. f: Icel.* lopt; *n; O. H. Ger.* luft; *f. n.: Ger.* luft; *f.*]

lȳft. v. lift.

lyft-ādl, e; *f. Palsy, paralysis:*—Mid ða ādle ðe Grēcas nemnaþ *paralysis*, wé cweþaþ lyftādl, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 17. Fram lyftādle gehǽled *a paralysi sanatus*, 610, 2. Wið lyftādle, L. M. 1, 59; Lchdm. ii. 130, 1.

lyft-edor, es; *m. An enclosure formed by clouds* [? v. lyft]:—Sīdboda lyftedoras bræc *the pillar of fire broke through the clouds*, Cd. 155; Th. 193, 24; Exod. 251.

lyften; *adj. Aërial, airy:*—Hwī is ðæt tācn on ðære lyftenan heofonan gesewen *why is that sign* [*the rainbow*] *seen in the aërial heaven?* Boutr. Scrd. 21, 23. Hī sind genumene tō lyftenre heofenan nā tō rodorlīcre *they* [*Enoch and Elijah*] *are taken to the aërial heaven, not to the etherial heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Lyftene gnættas *the gnats of the air*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* luftin *aëreus.*]

lyft-fæt, es; *n. An aërial vessel* [*the moon*], Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 21; Rä. 30, 3.

lyft-fleógend, es; *m. That which flies in the air, a bird:*—Lyftfleógendra, Salm. Kmbl. 579; Sal. 289.

lyft-floga, an; *m. A flier in the air* [*a dragon*], Beo. Th. 4619; B. 2315.

lyft-gelāc, es; *n. Motion in or of the air:*—þurh lyftgelāc on lind becwom [*he was borne through the air*], Andr. Kmbl. 1653; An. 828. þurh lyftgelāc lēges blǽstas weallas ymbwurpon [*the winds blew the flames*], 3102; An. 1554.

lyft-geswenced; *adj. Weather-beaten:*—Ceól lyftgeswenced on landstōd, Beo. Th. 3830; B. 1913.

lyft-helm, es; *m. The air, atmosphere, cloud:*—Lyfthelm and lagufloð *air* [*or cloud?*] *and water*, Menol. Fox 553; Gu. C. 46. Wǽron land heora lyfthelme beþeaht *their lands were covered with cloud*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 13; Exod. 60.

lyft-lācende *sporting* or *playing in the air, moving hither and thither in the air:*—Ic bidde ðæt ðū mē gecȳðe hwæt ðes þegn sȳ lyftlācende, Exon. 69 b; Th. 259, 12; Jul. 281. Forlāt rēc āstīgan lyftlācende, Elen. Kmbl. 1588; El. 796. Sīð tugon lyftlācende *took their way in flight through the air* [*of evil spirits*], Exon. 34 b; Th. 110, 31; Gū. 117. Hefonfugelas lyftlācende, Cd. 192; Th. 240, 17; Dan. 388.

lyft-sceaþa, an; *m. The robber of the air* [*the raven*], Exon. 87 b; Th. 329, 24; Vy. 39.

lyft-wundor, es; *n. A wonder of the air* [*the pillar that conducted the Israelites*], Cd. 146; Th. 183, 11; Exod. 90.

lyft-wynn, e; *f. The pleasantness of the air:*—Lyftwynne heóld *enjoyed himself* [*the dragon*] *by flying through the air*, Beo. Th. 6079; B. 3043.

Lyge, an; *f. The river Lea:*—Úre landgemǽra up on Temese and ðonne up on Ligan [Ligean, 2nd text] and andlang Ligan [Ligean] ōþ hire æwylm *our* [*English and Danes*] *boundaries: up on the Thames, then up on the Lea, up to its source*, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 9. Ða Denisscan tugon hira scipu up on Temese, and ðā up on Lygan, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 32. Se foresprecena here worhte geweorc be Lygan, 896; Erl. 93, 35. Lygean, 913; Erl. 102, 2.

lyge, es; *m. A lie, lig* [provincial], *falsehood:*—Ic eów tō sōþe secgan wille and dæs in līfe lyge ne wyrþeþ *in truth I will tell you, and never shall it prove false*, Elen. Kmbl. 1147; El. 575. Sōþfæstnysse feóung and seó lufu liges and leásunge *odium veritatis amorque mendacii*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 24. Liges fȳr *mendacii ignis*, 3, 19; S. 548, 13. Būta lyg *verumtamen*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 24. Hī on lige lange feredon *de mendacio compellantur*, Ps. Th. 58, 12. Mengan lyge wið sōðe, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Ðū ǽr sægdest sōþlice and nū on lyge cyrrest, 1329; El. 666. Ðū ūs gelǽrdæst þurh ðinne lyge *thou didst persuade us through thy falsehood*, Cd. 214; Th. 268, 11; Sat. 53. Hwæder him mon sōþ ðe lyge sagaþ, Exon. 27 a; Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307. Ic ðē tō sōþe secgan wille, nelle ic lyge fremman, 67 b; Th. 250, 27; Jul. 133. Mān on móde, in mūþe lyge, 80 b; Th. 302, 13; Fä. 35. [*Icel.* lygi; *f. a lie: O. H. Ger.* lugi; *f. mendum, falsum, figmentum, fabula: Ger.* lüge.]

lyge, lycce; *adj. Lying, mendacious, false:*—Sōhtun lyge gewitnisse wið ðone hǽlend . . . ðonne monige lyge [leáse ł lycce, Lind.] gewitu cwōmun ætnǽhste ðā cwōman twægen lyge [leáso ł liycce, Lind.] gewitu *quærebant falsum testimonium contra Jesum . . . cum multi falsi testes accessissent novissime autem venerunt duo falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 59–60. Monige lyge ł leáse wītga *multi pseudoprophetæ*, 24, 11: 24, 44. Behaldeþ eów wið lyge ł leáse wītgu *attendite a falsis prophetis*, 7, 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* luggi: *O. H. Ger.* luggi, lucki *mendax, falsus.*] *See also the compounds of which* lyge *is the first part.*

lyge *a plant name*, sicalia, Wrt. Voc. 68, 72.

Lygean-burh, *Lenborough, near Buckingham:*—Hēr Cūþwulf genom Lygeanburg, Chr. 571; Erl. 18, 13. See Green's Making of England, pp. 118 sqq.

Lyge-tūn, Lyg-tūn *Leighton, in Bedfordshire:*—Ðæt rād ūt wið Lygtūnes, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 16. Æt Lygetūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 3.

lygen, e; *f. A lie, falsehood* :—Đǽr lyt gehâta biþ đǽr biþ lyt lygena *where there are few promises, there are few lies*, Prov. Kmbl. 7. Mid ligenum *with lies*, Cd. 25; Th. 31, 36; Gen. 496; 26; Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531: 28; Th. 37, 11; Gen. 588. Lygenum, Th. 37, 31; Gen. 598. [*O. Sax.* lugina: *O. H. Ger.* lugina *mendacium.*]

lygen-word, es; *n. A lying word, lie, falsehood* :—Mid ligenwordum, Cd. 33; Th. 43, 32; Gen. 699. Cf. lyge-word.

lyge-searu, wes; *n. A false trick, artifice, wile, snarè, lying art* :—Hý ligesearwum âhôfun hearmstafas *with lying arts they stirred up mischiefs*, Exon. 35 b; Th. 115, 34; Gū. 199: Elen. Kmbl. 415; El. 208. Lygesearwum, Exon. 19 a; Th. 48, 23; Cri. 776.

lyge-spell, es; *n. A false speech* :—Mid ligespelle *me[n]dosa mandata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* lygi-saga *a lying story, false report.*]

lyge-synnig; *adj. Guilty of lying, false* :—Lygesynnig feónd, Elen. Kmbl. 1795; El. 899.

lyge-torn, es; *n. Feigned anger* or *grief* [?] :—Ne biþ cwênlîc þeáw dætte freoþuwebbe feores onsæce æfter ligetorne leófne mannan *it is no womanly fashion that a peacewearer* [*woman*] *attack a loved man's life, having only a pretended cause for anger against him* [? *Thorpe reads* ligtorn *burning anger*], Beo. Th. 3890; B. 1943.

lyge-word, es; *n. A lying word, lie, falsehood* :—Lygeword spâcon *locuti sunt falsa*, Ps. Th. 57, 3: Cd. 210; Th. 261, 3; Dan. 720. Ne wêne ænig dæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige, Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 28; Ph. 547. [*Icel.* lygi-orð.]

lyge-wyrhta, an; *m. A liar, a forger of lies* :—Mid đâm ligewyrhtum *with the forgers of lies*, Fragm. Kmbl. 19; Leás. 11.

lyg-ness, e; *f. Deceitfulness, falseness* :—Lygnisse weolan *fallacia divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22.

lýgnian. v. lignian.

lýhtan. v. líhtan.

lynd, e; *f. Grease, fat, fatness* :—Lind *arvina*, Wrt. Voc. 65, 14. Lynde [*a*]*rvina*, 284, 6. Hê hî fêdde mid fætre lynde hwæte *cibavit eos ex adipe frumenti*, Ps. Th. 80, 15: 147, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* lunda *arvina.*]

lyni-bôr [v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 7 boor *dasile*] *a gimlet, auger* :—Lynibôr *terebellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 287, 14. v. next word.

lynis, es; *m. An axletree* :—Spâcan *radii* : felg *canti* : lynis *axedo* : eax *axis*, Wrt. Voc. 284, 47-51. Lynis *axsedo* : lynisas *axsedones*, ii. 7, 52, 51. [*Wm. of Shoreham* linses *axles*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* lun *obex*: *Du.* luns: *Ger.* lünse *a linch-pin*; *Dan.* lun-stikke *a linch-pin.* Linch-, lin-pin *is earlier spelt* lins-pin.]

lypen-wyrhta, an; *m. A tanner, currier* :— Lypenwyrhta *byrseus*, Wrt. Voc. 288, 14. Leðerwyrhta oððe lypenwyrhta *byrseus*, ii. 11, 49.

lyre, es; *m. Loss, damage, destruction, detriment* :—Lyre *jactura*, Wrt. Voc. 74, 51. Hýnþ wé lyre *vel* hearm *dispendium* vel *damnum* vel *detrimentum*, 47, 29. Hire lima lyre [*of a person paralysed*], Homl. Th. ii. 546, 31. 'Ic wille ofgân æt ðê his blôd' dæt is his lyre '*I will require at thy hands his blood*,' *that is, his destruction*, i. 6, 27. Lîfes lyre *death*, Exon. 44 b; Th. 151, 26; Gū. 801. Ne se enga deáþ, ne lîfes lyre, 56 b; Th. 201, 8; Ph. 53. Ne biþ đǽr wædl ne lyre ne deáþes gryre, Dôm. L. 16, 265: Wulfst. 139, 32. Hê macode heora lîf tô lyre *he destroyed them*, 106, 6. Hwîlum forlidenesse ic þolie mid lyre ealra þinga mînra *aliquando naufragium patior, cum jactura omnium rerum mearum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. On lyre *in perditione*, Ps. Lamb. 87, 12. Lyre *jacturam, damnum*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 43. Nâ beóþ ða eádige ðe for hýnþum oððe lirum hwîlwendlicra hyðða heóñaþ, Homl. Th. i. 550, 28. DER. feorh-, land-, lîf-lyre; *and see* lor.

lýsan, lýsing. v. lîsan, lîsing.

lyssen. v. lyssen.

LYSTAN; *p.* te TO LIST, *cause pleasure* or *desire* [with dat, or acc. of person in whom the feeling is caused, and gen. of the thing, or infin.]:—Mé ne lyst *piget*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 23. Mé lyst rædan *lecturio*, 34; Som. 37, 56. Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 51, 16. Hû ne biþ ælc mon genóg earm dæs ðe hé næfþ ðonne hit hine lyst habban *is not every man poor enough as regards that which he has not, when he desires to have it?* Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 2. Ne him nǽfre genóg ne þincþ ǽr hé hæbbe eall dæt hine lyst, 33, 2; Fox 124, 7. Wel mé licode dæt đû ǽr sǽdest and dîses mé lyst nû get bet *I liked well what you said before, and am still better pleased with this*, 35, 4; Fox 162, 3; 34, 6; Fox 142, 12. Đam men đe hine ne lyst his metes *for the man who has no appetite for his food*, L. M. 1, 19; Lchdm. ii. 62, 15. Ðonne hine ǽtes lyste þ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 12; Wal. 52: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 27; Met. 10, 14. Se leahtor deþ dæt đam men ne lyst nân þing tô gôde gedôn *that sin causes a man to have no desire to do anything to good purpose*, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 22. Him lyste đǽr on dîgolnysse his gebedu begangan, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 33. Hine lyste mid him etan and drincan *ipse delectaretur manducare et bibere cum eis*, 5, 5; S. 618, 16: Beo. Th. 3591; B. 1793. Hine nânes þinges ne lyste on disse worulde *he cared for nothing in this world*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 12: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 142; Met. 26, 71. Se gesceádwîslica willa dæt hine đara twega lyste *the rational will which delights in them both*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 26: Bt. Met. Fox 10, 2; Met. 10, 1. Hê sceal syllan his gôd on đa tîd đe hine sylfne sélest lyste his brûcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* lustôn (*with gen.*) *to desire*: *O. Sax.* lustean (*acc. of pers., gen. of thing*): *Icel.* lysta (*acc. of pers.*): *O. H. Ger.* lustjan (*acc. of pers., gen. of thing*, or *infin.*); *cf. also* lustôn *to desire*: *Ger.* lüsten (*impers.*)] DER. ge-, of-lystan.

lystere (=? hlystere):—Lysteres *fautoris*, Hpt. Gl. 5714, 40.

lysu; *adj. Depraved, corrupt, evil, dishonourable, shameful, profligate* : — Lyswe lârsmeoþas *corrupt counsellors*, Andr. Kmbl. 2441; An. 1222. Cf. lyswen.

lysu, wes; *n. What is depraved* [v. preceding word] :—Gif cyning æt mannes hâm drincaþ and đǽr man lyswæs hwæt gedô ii bôte gebête *if the king be entertained at a man's house, and any evil be done there, let a double fine be paid*, L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2. Gif frî wîf leswæs hwæt gedêþ xxx scill. gebête, 73; Th. i. 20, 7. Lot sceal mid lyswe, list mid gedêfum [v. list], Exon. 92 a; Th. 345, 16; Gn. Ex. 189.

lyswen, lyssen; *adj. Full of matter, corrupt, purulent*; *depraved* [?]:—Ðonne se swile tôbyrst ðonne biþ seó micge lyswen swilce worms, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 26. [In Ps. Th. 52, 6 the word *lisne* occurs; can this be the adverb from this adjective, taken in the sense given to *lysu*:—Manna bân mihtig Drihten lisne tôsceáde þ *scatters with shame* or *dishonour*?] v. lysu *and next word.*

lyswen, lyssen *matter, purulence* : — On đære þrotan biþ swyle and lyssen, L. M. 1, 4; Lchdm. ii. 46, 14.

lyt; *indecl. used as subst. adj. and adv. Few, little* :—Đæra is nû tô lyt ðe wile wel tæcan *there are now too few of those that will teach well*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 22. Đæra biþ ealles tô lyt, ðe hê ne beswîce, Wulfst. 97, 7. Is swîðe lyt monna dæt ne sý mid đǽm sumum besniten *there are very few men that are not defiled with some of them*, L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 4. Wôp wæs wîde, woruldðreáma lyt, Cd. 144; Th. 180, 9; Exod. 42. Đê eádes tô lyt þuhte, Exon. 28 a; Th. 86, 1; Cri. 1401. Wergendra tô lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2882. Dæt lyt manna þâh *it succeeded with few*, 5665; B. 2836. Hê on folce lyt freónda hæfde, Cd. 124; Th. 158, 32; Gen. 2626. Cyning hæfde wîgena tô lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 126; El. 63. Hê mid lyt wordum ac geleáffullum his hæle begeat *he obtained his salvation with words few but full of faith*, Dôm. L. 6, 61. Ne sceal hê tô lyt þancian heora ælmessan *he shall not be too sparing of thanks for their alms*, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. Forðon hê lyt genihtsumede on smeáwunge and on leornunge hâligra gewrita hê dý mâ mid his handum wonn and worhte *nam quo minus sufficiebat meditationi scripturarum, eo amplius operi manuum studium impendebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Hê lyt ongeat dæt him swâ earme gelamp. Cd. 76; Th. 94, 24; Gen. 1566. Dæt eów swâ lyt gespeówe, Andr. Kmbl. 2688; An. 1340. [*O. Sax.* lut (werodes).]

lyteg. v. lytig.

LYTEL; *adj.* LITTLE :—Nû gyt is ân lytel fyrst *adhuc modicum*, Jn. Skt. 14, 19. Hwæt is dæt lîf elles bûton lytelu ylding dæs deáþes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 27. Lytulu spræc, Exon. 116 a; Th. 445, 16; Dôm. 8. Se lytla finger, L. Alf. pol. 60; Th. i. 96, 7. Lâ lytle heord *pusillus grex*, Lk. Skt. 12, 32. On swâ lytlum fæce *in such a little space*, Elen. Kmbl. 1917; El. 960. Ælfrêd cyning gefeaht wið ane ðone here lytle werede, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Lytle læs *paulo minus*, Ps. Th. 118, 87. Lytle ær, Elen. 1325; El. 664. Lytle lengre ðonne seofon fôta, Lchdm. iii. 220, 4. Lytle mâre ðonne feówer, 220, 12. Dæt lytle dæt hê erede, hê erede mid horsan, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 18, 15. Lytle hwîle sceolde hê his lîfes niótan, Cd. 24; Th. 31, 16; Gen. 486. Se lîcette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. On ælcum þinglum ðe đǽr unbecweden biþ, on bôcum and on swylcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 536. 26. On swîðe lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecynd genôg *paucis minimisque natura contenta est*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10. Đa lytlan *parvulos*, Ps. Th. 114, 6. Lytlum *by little, by degrees, in little pieces, a little at a time* :—Lytlum *paulatim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 30. Tôbrec hig lytlum *divides eos minutatim*, Lev. 2, 6. Sele dæt lytlum sûpan, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 1. Hê gewýt swâ lytlum and lytlum fram Gode *so little by little he departs from God*, Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 35: Past. 39, 1; Swt. 283, 9. Íc geseah weaxende blôsman litlum and litlum *videbam crescere paulatim in gemmas*, Gen. 40, 10. [*Goth.* leitils; *O. Sax.* luttil: *Icel.* lîtill: *O. H. Ger.* luzil, luzzil.]

lytel; *neut. of adj. used as subst. or adv. A little* :—Dô lytel sealtes tô *put a small quantity of salt to it*, Herb. 2, 19; Lchdm. i. 86, 7. Hwerhwette niþewearde ân lytel *the lower part of cucumber, a little*, L. M. 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 336, 4. Mycel *multum*, lytel *parum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34. Ymbe lytel *post pusillum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 70. Ymbe ân lytel gê mé ne geseóþ and eft ymbe lytel gê mé geseóþ *modicum non videbitis me et iterum modicum et videbitis me*, Jn. Skt. 16, 16.

lytel-fôta; *adj. Having small feet* :—Litelfôta *petilus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 132; Wrt. Voc. 45, 35.

lytel-hygdig-, hýdig; *adj. Small-minded, pusillanimous* : — Non dæs lytelhýdig ne dæs hæthýdig *no man of mind so small and so sluggish*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 4; Cra. 10.

lyte-líc. v. lytig-líc.

lytel-môd; *adj. Of little courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous* :—Se

mec hâlne dyde from lytelmôdum *qui me salvum faceret a pusillanimo,* Ps. Surt. 54, 9. Ða lytelmôdan and ða unþristan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte hié weorþaþ oft ormôde *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suæ sunt conscii, plerumque in desperationem eadunt,* Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 7.

lytel-ne; *adv. All but, almost, nearly:* — Hé lytelne [lytesne?] Breotona rice forlêt *Brittaniam pene amisit,* Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 22.

lytel-ness, e; *f. Littleness:* — Sume [*adverbs*] syndon *quantitatis*; ða getâcniaþ mycelnysse oððe lytelnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 34.

lytes-nâ, lytes-ne, lytest-ne; *adv. Almost, nearly, within a little:* — Lytesnâ *concedam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 49. Lytisnâ, 14, 65: Ep. Gl. 7 d, 31. Wæs his rice brâd wîd ofer werþeóde lytesnâ ofer ealne yrmenne grund *his realm was broad, wide over mankind, almost over all the world,* Exon. 66 a; Th. 243, 13; Jul. 10. Lytestne eall his weorod ofslegen wæs *omnis pene ejus est casus exercitus,* Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 32: 3, 24; S. 556, 30. Lytesne [*pene*] of ealre Lindesse stôwum, 3, 11; S. 535, 25. Lytesne of eallum *de cunctis prope,* 3, 14; S. 540, 11. Bôc lytestne unâberendlîcre byrþenne *codicem ponderis pene importabilis,* 5, 13; S. 633, 6.

lyðer-, luðer- full; *adj. Base, vile, dissolute, depraved:* — Leófan men ne beón gê nâðor ne leáse ne luðer- [lyðer- MS. B] fulle, ne fûle ne fracode, ne on ænige wîsan tô lehterfulle, Wulfst. 40, 5.

lyðer-lîc; *adj. Sordid, mean, vile:* — Se cyning self mid swîðe lyðerlîcum gegierelan *ipse imperator sordida servilique tunica discinctus,* Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 16. [The word comes to mean *lazy* in later times. Cf. Tusser 'some *litherly* lubber leaveth undone that another will do.']

lyðer-lîce; *adv. Wickedly, vilely:* — Luðerlîce *pessime,* Ælfc. Gl. 99; Som. 76, 101; Wrt. Voc. 54, 45. [Leiden swa *luðerliche* on hire lichâet hit bræc oueral, Marh. 5, 21: A. R. 290, 8. A clerk hath *litherly* byset his while Bot if he cowde a carpenter bygyle, Chauc. Miller's Tale, 113.]

lyðre; *adj. Evil, wicked, base, mean, poor, sordid, vile, lewd, depraved:* — Dæt Godes feoh ne ætlicge and hé beó lyðre þeówa gehâten *that God's money be not idle, and he be called a wicked servant,* Ælfc. Gr. pref; Som. 1, 30. Lytel is se fyrst dyses lîfes and lyðre is *few and evil are the days of this life,* Wulfst. 109, 2. Hû længe and hû lyðre dis lîf is on tô getrûwianne, 189, 3. Ealâ ðû lyðra þeówa *serve nequam,* Mt. Kmbl. 18, 32: Lk. Skt. 19, 22: Horn. Th. ii. 552, 6. Ic eom se lyta for ðê and se lyðra man, se syngige swîðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 41; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 41. Eówre lyðre mód *incircumcisa mens,* Lev. 26, 41. Gif hwylc wîf for hwylcum lyðrum andan hire wîfman swinge *si mulier aliqua, ex prava aliqua invidia, ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit,* L. Eccg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11. Se ðe Crist belæwde for lyðrum sceatte *who betrayed Christ for filthy lucre,* Horn. Th. ii. 244, 26: Wulfst. 297, 26. Dæs mæran wîtegan deáþ dære lyðran hoppestran [*the daughter of Herodias*] tô mêde forgeaf, Horn. Th. i. 484, 3. Lyderne earhscype *base cowardice,* Wulfst. 53, 12. Þurh lyðre yrhþe, 166, 26. Ða seofon hlyðran ear *septem spicæ tenues,* Gen. 41, 27. Oðre lyðre cynn *cetera adulterina genera,* Ælfc. Gl. 101; Som. 77, 31; Wrt. Voc. 55, 36. Lyðra bearn *filii excussorum,* Ps. Th. 126, 5. Se Hælend geþafode lyðrum mannum dæt hî hine ofslôgon, Horn. Th. i. 168, 6. Se ealdorman hî betâhte lidrum mannum tô behealdenne *the aldorman entrusted it to base* [cf. ða wæron yfele and earge l. 27] *men to hold,* Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 131, 23. Eár lyðre and forscruncene *spicæ tenues et percussæ uredine,* Gen. 41, 6. Þurh lîchaman lêdre geþohtas *through the wicked thoughts of the body,* Ps. C. 50, 41; Ps. Grn. ii. 277, 41. [*A. R. Laym.* luðer: *Piers P.* luþer, liþer: *Prompt. Parv.* lyder or wyly *cautus* [see note for *lither* = lazy in later English]: cf. *Ger.* lüder-, lieder-lich.]

lyðre; *adv. Badly, vilely:* — Habbaþ wê alle for dîmum leásungum lyðre gefêred *we have all fared miserably for thy falsehoods,* Cd. 214; Th. 268, 29; Sat. 62.

lyt-hwôn; *subst.* and *adv. A little* [*space, time, quantity*]: — Meng lythwôn wid huuig *mix a little with honey,* L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 20. Lythwôn becom cwicera tô cýððe *few living reached their country,* Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 5; Jud. 311: Elen. Kmbl. 284; El. 142. Dá hê wæs lythwôn ðanon âgân *progressus pusillum,* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39: Mk. Skt. 14, 35. Hé his eágan lythwôn fram dære eorþan up âhôf, Glostr. Frag. 104, 13. Þara ðe lythwôn rêccaþ embe bôca beboda, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 34: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 200: Bco. Th. 408; B. 203. Ne lythwôn *not a little,* Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 32; Gû. 363. Ða geswîgode heó lythwôn *parumper reticuit,* Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. v. lyt.

lytig, lyteg; *adj. Cunning, astute, sly, artful, crafty, wily:* — Litig *procax,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 48. Se lytega sætere *seductor callidus,* Past. 65, 2; Swt. 463, 11. Hû manega costunga dæs lytegan feóndes *quanta hostis callidi tentamenta,* 21, 5; Swt. 161, 18. Fordæm him [*a simple person*] is micle îedre tô gestîganne on ðone ryhtan wisdôm, ðonne dæm lytegan sîe tô anbûganne, for dæm ðe hê bið âr upâhefen for his lotwrencium, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 18. Marius ðone consul â swâ lytigne swâ hê wæs *Marii consulis, qui non minore pene quam ipse præditus erat astutia,* Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 32. Ðone leásun lytegan dû scealt hâtan fox *insidiator occultis surripuisse fraudibus gaudet? vulpeculis exaequetur,* Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 17. On leásungum lytige *in mendaciis vafri,* Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29. Ða lytegan *sapientes hujus seculi,* Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 24: 205, 3.

lytigian; *p.* ode *To act cunningly:* — Ongunnon lytegian ða lâðe gystas *began then to act guilefully the hateful guests,* Byrht. Th. 134, 18; By. 86. v. be-lytigian.

lytig-, lyte-lîce; *adj. Deceitful, false:* — Ymbtrymedu mid lytelîcre lâdunge *fallaci defensione circumdatæ,* Past. 35, 5; Swt. 245, 8.

lytig-, lyte-lîce; *adv. Cunningly, artfully, craftily:* — Ðe hit symle lytiglîce lâdaþ *sese callide defendentis,* Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 8. Litelîce *callide,* Ex. 32, 12. Ða woruldsæ̂þa mid swîðe manigre swêtnesse swîðe lytelîce ôleccaþ ðâm môdum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Hû lytelîce hý ðonne deófol bepêhte, Wulfst. 11, 9, 16. Ne weorþeþ on woruldе lytelîce swicolra ðonne hê wyrþeþ *none in the world is more craftily deceitful than he,* 54, 22. Se ðe litelîcost cûðe leáslice hiwian unsôþ tô sôþe *he that most cunningly could make untruth appear truth,* 128, 9.

lytig-ness, e; *f. Cunningness, craftiness, astuteness:* — Dære nædran lytignes *astutia serpentis,* Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22.

lytlian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become little, to lessen, diminish:* — Gidæfnaþ dæt ih lytlige *oportet me minui,* Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 30. Ðonne lytlaþ him se tôhopa ðe hê hæfde ða hê synful wæs *spem, quæ esse potuit de peccatore, subtraxit,* Past. 58, 10; Swt. 447, 14. Heorte sceal ðe cênre môd ðê mâre ðê ûre mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the hardier be, courage the more, the fewer our forces,* Byrht. Th. 140, 65. Lytlaþ dæt his anweald and êcþ his ermþa *it lessens his power, and increases his miseries,* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 19. Drenc ðe lytlaþ ða yfelan wætan, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 282, 10. Ðonne lyttlaþ hê dæt fæsten *tunc breviabit jejunium,* L. Eccg. P. Add. 19; Th. ii. 234, 18. Cristes lage wanedon and cyninges lage lytledon *Christ's laws waned, and the king's laws were weakened,* L. Eth. ix. 37; Th. i. 348, 19. Lytligen ða grambæran hiera gedrêfednesse *damnent iracundi perturbationem,* Past. 40, 2; Swt. 291, 2. Willfiôd ongan lytligan, Cd. 71; Th. 85, 11; Gen. 1413. Hý mon sceal lytlian *they shall be lessened,* L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 178, 12. Se ðe hit þence tô litlianne, gelitlige hine God elnihtig her on woruldе, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iv. 171, 21. Biþ se ece litliende [litligende, MS. B], Herb. 3, 3, 4; Lchdm. i. 88, 2, 7.

lytling, es; *m. A little one, a young person, child:* — Se ðe underfêhþ ænne lytling on mînum naman *he that receives one little one in my name,* Homl. Th. ii. 286, 30. Lyttlingas, i. 512, 21. Furþon litlingcas nellaþ forbîgean mê *nec parvuli nolunt præterire me* [*the baker*], Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Ða litlingas fuhton on hire innoþe, Gen. 25, 22. Ænne of ðyssum lytlingum *unum de pusillis istis,* Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6: Horn. Th. i. 84, 11. His efenealdan lytlingas [*the children killed in Bethlehem*], 88, 12. Ic hæbbe hnesce litlingas *parvulos habeam teneros,* Gen. 34, 13: 50, 21. Gif hwylc gôdra wile his lytlingas hiom [*priests*] tô lâre befæstan, hig sceolon swîðe lustlîce hig onfôn, and him tâcan, L. E. I. 20; Th. ii. 414, 8.

lytluc[e], es; *m. A bittock, small piece:* — Lytluccas (MS. lyttuccas) *segmenta, particulas,* Germ. 400, 531.

lytlum. v lytel.

M

Original *m*, generally speaking, is preserved in Anglo-Saxon, and is found corresponding to *m* in the Gothic and other cognate dialects, e. g. *mê, manna, dôm*; Goth. *mik, manna, dôms.* When, however, *m* is not initial, the correspondence is not always maintained; thus, A.S. *fîf*, but Goth. *fimf*; A.S. *sôfte*, O.H.Ger. *samfto.* Also for earlier *fn* is found *mn*, as in *emn* along with *efn*, Goth. *ibn*; *stemn* and *stefn*, Goth. *stibna.* In some inflexions *m* is no longer found; so in the 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. *eom* is the only instance in which the old person-ending has maintained itself; though *beón, dôn*, and *gân* offer occasional instances of its retention in the Northern Gospels; while the *m* which is found in the plural of the Gothic and O. H. Ger. conjugations has left no trace. In declensions *n* in the later times began to take the place of *m* in the dative, so *ðan* for *ðam.*

The form of the Runic letter, whose name was *man*, was ᛗ, but from the similarity to the *d*-rune (*dæg*) ᛞ, the two seem to be sometimes confounded. In each case the symbol was sometimes employed, after the runes had been generally supplanted by the Latin letters, to express the word which was its name; thus in the Durham Ritual *quis* is glossed *ænig* ᛗ, *nemo, ne ænig* ᛗ: the same symbol being also used to gloss *dies.* The form of the rune accompanying the Runic poem is ᛗ, Kmbl. plate 16, fig. 11, and the verse attached to it the following:—

Man byþ on myrgþe	Men will be cheerful,
his mâgan leóf	dear to their friends,
sceal deáh ânra gehwyle	shall yet each one
ôðrum swîcan	depart from other,
fordam dryhten wile	for the Lord will
dôme sînum	by his doom
dæt earme flæsc	the 'vile body'
eorþan betæcan.	commit to earth.

Kmbl. 343, 11–18.

mā; *indecl. ctve. used as subst. and adj. More.* **I.** *as subst.:—* Sume naman sind *omonima;* ða getācniaþ mā þinga mid ānre clypunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 13. Seó þridde declinatio hefþ ealhta and hundseofontig geendunga oððe mā, 9; Som. 8, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1264; El. 634. Hē hæfþ weāna mā donne æniges mannes gemet sỹ dæt hié ārīman mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36: 213, 28. Æghwylcum men biþ leófre swā hē hæbbe holdra freónda mā, 123, 1. Mid ðỹ eówer mā is *cum sitis numero plures*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Ne gehērde ða ondsware mā manna donne ða mīne getreówestan freónd, Nar. 32, 15. Mā dæra ludēisera ealdra embe Cristes cwale smeádon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 28. Nǽfde hē mā donne twentig swỹna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Nō dē lādes mā gedōn mōton *no worse may they do thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 2885; An. 1446. Ða habbaþ twegen mislīce casus and nā mā on gewunan . . . nis dǽr nā mā mislīcra casa *they have two different cases, and no more generally . . . there are no more different cases*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3–7: 15; Som. 17, 38: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Donatus tēþ gyt mā tō ðysum . . Gyt synd mā dyssera æfter Priscianus, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 46, 6–10. Gyt mā wæs ðe dæt dōn ne wolde *there were yet more who would not do that*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 17. Swā dǽr mā beáh tō dam sōdan geleáfan, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 27. Ðā geneálǽhton mā hine meldigende, 248, 32. Nabbaþ syððan hwæt hig mā dōn *non habent amplius quod faciant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 4. Hwæt sceal ic donne mā secgean fram Sancte Johanne, Blickl. Homl. 169, 24: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 22: Ps. Th. 125, 2. Gif hē mā wille, drince hē hāt wæter, L. M. 2, 59; Lchdm. ii. 284, 5. Be dam man mæg genāwan and be mā þinga, Wulfst. 5, 4. Swā mid lēes worda, swā mid mā, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12. Hē ne ūde dæt ǽnig ōder man ǽfre mǽrða ðon mā gehēdde donne hē sylfa *he would not allow that any other man should have any more distinctions than he himself had*, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. Wāt ic sorga ðỹ mā, Cd. 42; Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. Mā wundra *plura signa*, Jn. Skt. Lind, 7. 31. **II.** *as adj.:—* Seó sāwul ys mā donne se lichama and se lichama mā donne dæt reáf *anima plus est quam esca, et corpus quam vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 23. Mā wēn is dæt ðū onsende ðinne engel *there is more hope if you send your angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Mā wæter of ðinum mūþ ðū ne send, 247, 7. Ic nelle nān word mā of ðinum mūþe gehȳran, Nar. 45, 23. Ic wæs sixtỹne sīðum on sǽbāte . . . is þys āne mā *I have been sixteen times in a sea boat...this is once more*, Andr. Kmbl. 984; An. 492. Dæt wæs mā cræft ðonne hit eorþbūend ealle cūþan [cf. use of *mikil* in *O. Sax.* kūðean kraft mikil], Exon. 13*b*; Th. 26, 24; Cri. 421. Ne synd nā mā namanspeligende būtan ðās fīftēne *there are no more pronouns than these fifteen*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 6. *v. next word, and* **māst.**

mā, mǽ; *adv. More, rather, further:—* Mǽ *amplius*, Ps. Surt. 50, 4. Gāþ mā tō dām sceápum *potius ite ad oves*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 6: 28. Ælces monnes æþelo bióþ mā on dam mōde ðonne on dam flǽsce, Bt. 30, 1; Fox, 110, 2: Past. 17, 9; Swt. 121, 22. Nis him blōd tō lǽtanne ac mā hira man sceal tīlian mid wyrtdrencum *he is not to be let blood, but rather the symptoms are to be treated with drinks made from herbs*, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 82, 16. Hē ðone nā eft ne wyrge, ac hine mā bletsige, L. Ē. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 12. Forðon ðe Godes willa is dæt tō Columban mynstre hē mā fære and lǽre *Dei enim voluntatis est ut ad Columbæ monasteria magis pergat docenda*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 39. Hē mā geceás dæt hē wæs eft hām hweorfende *he preferred to return home*, 5, 2; S. 615, 33. Him wīslīcre and gehyldre wǽre dæt hī mā hām cyrdan ðonne hī ða eallreordan þeóde gesēcan sceoldan, 1, 23; S. 485, 32. Dæt hié mā mehten heora weras wrecan *that they might better avenge their husbands*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 4. Gyt mā oððe gyt swīðor *immo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 18: Bt. 32, 1; Fox, 114, 17. Ne ðonne mā *nor further*, 16, 3; Fox, 54, 29. Ongunnon hī Moyses mā bysmrian, Ps. Th. 105, 14. Se mā eallum Angelcyningum Brytta þeóde fornom *qui plus omnibus Anglorum primatibus gentem vastavit Brittonum*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 19. Wēnestū recce hē hire ǽfre mā *numquid revertetur ad eam ultra*, Past. 52, 3; Swt. 405, 12: Cd. 216; Th. 273, 21; Sat. 140. Ne synga ðū nǽfre mā, Jn. Skt. 8, 11. Dæt ðū mā ne sīe mīnra gylta gemyndig, Elen. Kmbl. 1630; El. 817. Mā of heora mūþe hit ne eode *it (water) no longer came out of its mouth*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 9. Sægdon dæt hī nō mā ne mihton swencte beón *they said that they could not be troubled any more*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 3. Ðam mycle mā hē scrýt eów *quanto magis vos vestit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Mycle mā, 7, 11. Swā mycele mā, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hwæt is dæt ðē mā dæt ǽnig man mæge ðǽrum dōn dæt hē ne mǽge him dōn dæt ilce *quid autem est, quod in alium facere quisquam potest, quod sustinere ab alio ipse non potest*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Ðā clypodon hig dæs ðē mā [so *much the more*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* des diu mēr: *Ger.* desto mehr], Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31: Mk. Skt. 6, 51: 10, 48. Hit ðǽr ne weaxt ðē mā ðe gimmas weaxaþ on wīngeardum *it does not grow there any more than jewels grow in vineyards*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 10: 34, 1: Fox 134, 15. Ðæra mǽðma ne rōhte ðē mā ðe reócendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. 7, 20: L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6. Gelpan ne þorfte Costontinus ne Anlāf ðỹ mā *no need had Constantine to boast, no more had Anlaf*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 12; Æðelst. 46. Næs him se swēg tō sorge ðon mā ðe sunnan scīma *the noise (of the flames) was not troublesome to them any more than sunshine*, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Hié dæs ne onmunden ðon mā ðe eówre geféran, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 25. Ða ne wolde se pāpa dæt gepafigean ne da burhware ðon mā *then the pope would not permit it, no more would the citizens;* et si pontifex concedere illi quod petierat voluit, non tamen cives potuere permittere, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33: Ps. Th. 93, 13: Salm. Kmbl. 436; Sal. 218. Mā and mā *magis magisque*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 15. Weaxan ā mā and mā, Past. 37, 1; Swt. 263, 18. Se wela de [hī] him dæghwamlīce gesamnodan mā and mā, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. [*Mo, moe* remains down to Shakspere's time. *O. Frs.* mā; *adv. and subst.;* other dialects have forms which contain the comparative suffix: *Goth.* mais: *adv.;* ni þana mais *no more;* *O. Sax.* mēr; *subst. and adv.;* þan mēr *any more: Icel.* meir: *adv.; O. H. Ger.* mēr; *adv.*]

maca, an; *m. A make, mate, match:—* Fadores æc gimaca dæm maca *patrisque compar unice* (the glosser seems to have misunderstood *unice*), Rtl. 165, 11. [*Make* is used by Ben Jonson. *Icel.* maki *a match, mate: Dan.* mage.] v. ge-maca, ge-mæc.

maca-, macca-līc; *adj. Fit, suitable, convenient:—* Mid ðỹ dæg maccalīc [macalīc, Rush.] gecuom *cum dies opportunus accidisset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21 [*Scot.* makly *seemly: Icel.* mak-ligr *meet, becoming, fitting.*] v. ge-mæc, *and preceding word.*

MACIAN; *p.* ode *To* MAKE, *do, act:—* Ic macige ðē mycelre mǽgþe *faciam te in gentem magnam*, Gen. 12, 2. Seó forme declinatio macaþ hire genitivum on *ae*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 4: 24; Som. 24, 24. Dæt is dæt hēhste gōd dæt hit eall swā nichtiglice macaþ *that is the highest good, which does everything so mightily*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Ne swincaþ ā ymbe ǽnige þearfe ac maciaþ eall be luste and be ēþnesse . . . Dæt is lāþlīc lif dæt hī swā maciaþ *they never labour at any necessary matter, but do all for pleasure and ease . . It is a detestable life, that they act so*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 23–26. Sweriaþ mē dæt gē dōn wið mē swilce mildheortnisse, swā ic macode wið ców, Jos. 2, 12. Dā befrān heó dæt cild hū hit macode on eallum dam fyrste *then she asked the child what it had been doing in all the time*, Homl. Th. i. 566, 20. Swā hē hit macode on his līfe *such was his practice in his life*, ii. 354, 24. Jubal wæs fæder dæra de organan macodun, Gen. 4, 21. Forðan hī macodon mǽst det unseht betweónan Godwine eorle and dam cynge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 27. Dæt ic macige mete ðinum fæder ðǽr of, Gen. 27, 9. Dæt da cristenan hine tō martyre ne macion *that the Christians may not make a martyr of him*, Homl. Skt. 5, 460. Hē (*Lucifer*) wolde hine macian tō gode, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 43. Bǽdon sume dæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen *some asked, that Samson should make sport for them*, Jud. 16, 25. Riht is dæt mynecena mynsterlīce macian *it is right that nuns that should practise the rules of their monasteries*, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 32. Gestihtode hū men sceoldon ðǽrinne hit macian *qualiter debeant conversari dispensat*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 98, 11. Se wisdōm sǽde him hū hé hit macian sceolde gif hé heora þegen beón sceolde, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x, 16. [*O. Sax.* makōn: *O. Frs.* makia: *O. H. Ger.* machōn: *Ger.* machen.] v. ge-macian.

mā-cræftig; *adj. Very* (?) *skilled* or *powerful:—* Hwanon cōmen gē ceólum līdan mācræftige menn, Andr. Kmbl. 513; An. 257. Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sēlran mētte, mācræftigran, 943; An. 472. [Grimm in a note on the former passage suggests that *mā* in this compound may be a substantive from the same root and with the same meaning as *mere.*]

macung, e; *f. Making, doing, action:—* Þurh ðes macunge mǽst se eorl Rotbert dises geáres ðis land mid unfriþe gesōhte *it was mostly his doing that Earl Robert attacked this country in the course of this year*, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1.

mād (v. ge-maad *vecors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 36); *adj. Unreasoning, foolish, mad:—* Þrinteþ him on innan ungemēde mād mōd *within him (one guilty of* oferhygd) *swells a mind displeasing by its folly*, Exon. 83*b*; Th. 315, 2; Mōd. 25. v. ge-mād.

mādm. v. mādm.

mǽ, *more.* v. mā.

mæc; *adj. Well-matched, equal, agreeable* (?):—Hār hildering hrēman he þorfte mæcan (*other MSS.* mecca, meca, mecga) gemānan *the grey-haired warrior had no need to boast of well-matched intercourse*, i. e. *would not boast of being a match for those against whom he fought, and by whom he had been defeated*, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Æðelst. 40. [*Prompt. Parv.* make or fyte *and* mete; mak, fyt, esy *aptus, conveniens: Icel.* makr *suitable, easy to deal with.*] v. ge-mæc.

mæced [= mā-ēced? cf. mā-geēct] *glosses* mactus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 53.

Mæcedonie; *pl. The Macedonians:—* Philippus Mæcedonia cyning, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 5. Gewin wid Mæcedonie, Swt. 202, 33.

Mæcedonisc; *adj. Macedonian:—* Dæt Mæcedonisce gewin, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 5.

mǽce-fisc. v. mēce-fisc.

mæcg, mecg, es; *m. A man:—* Ic meþelcwide mæcges (*the angel that visited Guthlac*) ongeat, Exon. 50*b*; Th. 175, 9; Gū. 1192. Mægþ and mæcgas, 45*a*; Th. 153, 29; Gū. 833: 113*a*; Th. 434, 7; Ra. 51, 7. Frēfra ðīne mæcgas (*the disciples of St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 843; An. 422. Mæcga misgehȳd *men's evil intent*, 1543; An. 773. Mæcgea (mecga, MS. C.) mundbora (*Edmund*), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 8.

Mecga (*those in hell*) gnornunge, Cd. 220; Th. 285, 8; Sat. 334. Mæcgum (*the children in the fiery furnace*), 187; Th. 232, 24; Dan. 265. Ađam iécte siddan mægþum and mægum mágburg sínе *Adam afterwards increased his family with daughters and sons*, 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. DER. ambeht-, earfoþ-, eóred-, Geát-, gigant-, here-, hilde-, oret-, wræc-mæcg.

mæcga, an; *m. A man*, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. v. gúþ-, ofer-, wræc-mæcga.

mæcige, Lchdm. iii. 126, 19. v. mecgan.

mæctor. v. mǽte.

MÆD, e *and* we; mǽdwe, an; *f. also* (?) mǽdwa, an; *m. A* MEAD, *meadow*:—Mæd *pratum*, Ælfc. Gl. 57; Som. 67, 75; Wrt. Voc. 38, 1: 96; Som. 76, 45; Wrt. Voc. 53, 52. XII æcras an westhealfe ðære strǽte and án mǽdwa beneoþan ðæm hiiþe *xii acres on the west side of the road, and one meadow beneath the hill*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 52, 15. vi æcras mǽde on ða geréfmǽde, 53, 2. XVI gioc ærþelandes and mǽdwe, i. 316, 26. On Wíferþes mǽduan hege *to the hedge of Wiferth's meadow*, iii. 78, 21. Andlang heges on Eomeres mǽduan (cf. on Eomeres mǽdwa, 405, 24); of ðam mǽduan . . . andlang burnan on Hereferþes mǽduan, 78, 6-9. Tó wudumǽdwan; of ðæm mǽdwan, 246, 22. (In the last two passages perhaps the forms are plural as in) Tó ðǽm mǽdwum wið súdan ða mǽdwa, 169, 2-3. [Mid læswe and mid mǽdwe, Chr. 777; Erl. 55, 12.] Gelice and mon mǽd mǽwe *just as one mows a meadow*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15. XIIII æceras and ða mǽde ðe ðár tó líþ Dúnstán gebohte æt Uhtlufe *xiiii acres and the meadow pertaining thereto Dunstan bought of Uhtlufu*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 3, 34. Norþrihte on mære mǽde westewearde, iii. 416, 18. Of ðere ealdan díc ðæt on wylihte mǽdwan; of wylihte mǽdwan, 235, 16. On rýdmǽdwan ufewarde, 378, 14. Eahta æceras mǽdwa . . . xii æceras mǽdwa, 4, 12-13. Mǽda *prata*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on mǽdum *this plant is produced in meadows*, Herb. 1, 1; Lchdm. i. 70, 2. [Cf. *Ger.* mähde *a meadow*.] v. gafol-, geréf-, mór-mæd; mǽþ.

mæd, mædan. v. ge-mæd, ge-mædan.

mæden. v. mægden.

mæder (?), *a measure*:—Ofgeót mid. iii. mædrum ealoþ, Lchdm. iii. 28, 16.

mædere, an; *f. Madder*:—Mæddre *vermiculi*, *rubia*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 13, 19; Wrt. Voc. 31, 24, 29. Mædere *anchorum*, 67, 38: *veneria*, 68, 38: *sandix* (*herba*), Hpt. Gl. 524, 41. Ðeós wyrt de man *gryas* and ódrum naman mædere nemneþ, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 12: L. M. 2, 51; Lchdm. ii. 268, 15. [*Icel.* maðra.] v. feld-mædere.

mædere-cíþ, es; *m. A sprig of madder*, Lchdm. i. 397, 2.

mæd-land, es; *m. Meadow-land, grass-land which is mown*:—Ægðer ge mædlondes ge eyrþlondes *both of land for mowing and of arable land*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 95, 16. Médlandes, vi. 219, 4. v. mædwe-land.

mæd-mǽwet, *the mowing of a meadow*:—Éac hé sceal hwiltídum geara beón on manegum weorcum tó hláfordes willan tóeácan . . . mædmæwecte *also he shall at times be ready for labour of many kinds at his lord's pleasure, besides . . . mowing his meadows*, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 3-5.

mæd-rǽdenn, e; *f. A mowing, grass mown on a piece of land*:—Seó mædrǽden benipan díc betweónan cealdan lace and cullig, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. vi. 153, 10. Cf. wudu-rǽdenn.

mæd-splott, es; *m. A plot of meadow-land*:—Ænne mǽdsplot, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 7.

mædwa. v. mæd.

mædwe-land, es; *n. Meadow-land, land where grass that is to be mown grows*:—Hió sellaþ him ðæt médweland bí westan Sæferne . . Éc twelf æceras gódes mǽdwelandes, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10-18: vi. 219, 3. v. mæd-land.

MÆG, es; *m. A relative, kinsman*:—Mæg *propinquus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 45: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 51. Hwylc þynceþ ðé ðæt sý ðæs mæg ðe on ða sceaðan befeóll *quis videtur tibi proximus fuisse illi qui incidet in latrones?* Lk. Skt. 10, 36. Meig *contribulius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 26. Meeg, Ep. Gl. 6 f, 17. Se wæs his mæg and his freónd and hæfde his sweoster tó wífe *qui erat cognatus et amicus ejus, habens sororem ipsius conjugem*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 6: Blickl. Homl. 113, 22. Him cýþdon ðæt hiera mágas him mid wáron . . And ðá cuǽdon hié ðæt him nǽnig mág leófra nære ðonne hiera hláford . . and ðá budon hié hiera mágum ðæt hié gesunde from eodon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17-21. Hér Æþelherd cining forþférde and fǽng Cúðréd his mág tó West-Seaxna ríce, 740; Erl. 47, 33: 754; Erl. 49, 18: 962; Erl. 120, 2. Abrahames mág (*Lot*), Cd. 94; Th. 121, 19; Gen. 2012. Higeláces mág (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 820; B. 408. Úre ieldesta mág *our first parent*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 15. Ne hǽme nán man wið his mǽges (*fratris*) wíf, Lev. 18, 16. Mǽges *filii*, Cd. 140; Th. 176, 5; Gen. 2907. Moises heóld his mǽges (*soceri*) sceáp, Ex. 3, 1. Moises gecirde tó his mǽge, 4, 18. Abrahame, mǽge Lothes, Cd. 141; Th. 177, 2; Gen. 2923. Cénwalh gesalde Cúþréde his mǽge (*fratrueli*), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 15. Ne bysmra ðú ðínne mág *non facies calumniam proximo tuo*, Lev. 19, 13. Gif man gehádodne man odde ælþeódigne forrǽde ðonne sceal him cyninge beón for mág and for mundboran, L. C. S. 40; Th. i. 400, 6. Ne his mágas (*fratres*) ne gelýfdon on hyne, Jn. Skt. 7, 5. His eorþlícan mágas *his kinsmen according to the flesh*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 12. His mágas and his frýnd *cognati atque amici*, L. Eeg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 22. Gif bana of lande gewíteþ his mágas healfne leód forgelden, L. Ethb. 23; Th. i. 8, 7. Bócland him his mágas (MS. B. his yldran) leáfden, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 16. Hine móton his mágas (MS. B. mágas) unsyngian *his kindred may exculpate him*, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 8. Sunu odde mágas (MS. B. mágas), 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Mága *affinium*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 18. Ænig ðínra mága odde yldrena *aliquis de tuis parentibus aut cognatis*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 15. Mid gýmenne múnra mága *cura propinquorum*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Se wæs ædelboren of ǽwfæstum mágum *he was nobly born of pious parents*, Homl. Skt. 4, 3. Suna ic lǽrde ðæt hié hýrdon heora yldrum and heora mágum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 21. Súþ-Seaxe and Eást-Seaxe from his mágum (*ancestors*) ǽr mid unryhte ánídde wǽrun, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 23. Gif beódj gesealde fram mágum and gebródrum and cúdum and freóndum *trademini a parentibus et fratribus et cognatis et amicis*, Lk. Skt. 21, 16. Lǽrað eówre suna and eówre mágas *docebis filios ac nepotes tuos*, Deut. 4, 9. Mágos *propinquos*, Kent. Gl. 368. Bearn árísaþ ongén mágas *insurgent filii in parentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 21. Ymbe míne mágas ic hogige *erga propinquos curo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Ðíne leófostan frýnd fæder and módor and ðíne mágas *patrem tuum et matrem et omnem cognationem tuam*, Jos. 2, 18: Ps. Th. 73, 8. Ealle wyrd forsweóp míne mágas, Beo. Th. 5622; B. 2815: Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. [*Laym.* mæi *a cousin: Goth.* mégs *a son-in-law: O. Sax.* mág *a relation: O. Frs* mêch: *Icel.* mágr *a father-in-law: O. H. Ger.* mág *cognatus, affinis*.] v. cneó-, fæderen-, freó-, fríðe-, heáfod-, hleó-, hylde-, leód-, mǽdren-, neáh-, wine-, woruld-mæg; un-mæg; ge-mágas.

mæg, e; *f. A woman, kinswoman*:—Freólecu mǽg (*Eve*), Cd. 42; Th. 55, 17; Gen. 895: (*Cain's wife*), 50; Th. 64, 21; Gen. 1053: (*Hagar*), 101; Th. 134, 18; Gen. 2226. Drihtlícu mǽg (*Sara*), 89; Th. 111, 2; Gen. 1850: 133; Th. 168, 12; Gen. 2781. Mǽg ælfscíno (*Sara*), 86; Th. 109, 23; Gen. 1827: 130; Th. 165, 11; Gen. 2730. Seó eádge mǽg, sancta Maria, Exon. 9 a; Th. 6, 21; Cri. 87. Seó æþele mǽg (*Juliana*), 68 a; Th. 253, 4; Jul. 175. Seó wuldres mǽg, 74 b; Th. 278, 20; Jul. 600. Cáseres mǽg (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 660; El. 330: 1335; El. 669. [*Laym.* may: *Orm.* mazz: *Chauc.* mai.] v. eád-, wyn-mǽg.

mæge *may*. v. mágan.

mæg-bana, an; *m. A destroyer of one's kinsmen*:—Hit (*surfeiting*) biþ mǽgbana, and hit ne murneþ for nánum men, ne for fæder ne for méder ne for bróðer ne for swuster ne for nánum gesibban men, Wulfst. 242, 5.

mæg-bót, e; *f. The 'bót' paid to the kinsman of a slain man for the slaying of the latter.* It seems to be used only in the case of the spiritual relationship of godfather and godchild:—Gif hwá ódres godsunu sleá odde his godfæder síe sió mægbót and sió manbót gelíc. Weaxe sió bót be ðam were swá ilce swá sió manbót déþ ðe ðam hláforde sceal . . Gif hé on ðone geonbyrde ðe híne slóg ðonne ætfeale sió bót ðæm godfæder swá ilce swá ðæt wíte ðam hláforde déþ *if any one slay another's godson or his godfather, let the compensation to the godfather or godson and that to the lord of the dead man be alike. Let them both increase in proportion to the 'wer' . . . If he (the slain man) strove against him that slew him, then let there be no 'bót' to the godfather just as there is no 'wíte' to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 13-20. Ægðer ge mægbóte ge manbóte fullíce gebéte, L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7.

mæg-burh; *gen.* -burge; *f. Kindred, family, relatives, tribe*:—Mágburg *cognatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 70. Weóx under wolcnum mágburh Semes, Cd. 82; Th. 102, 20; Gen. 1703: 100; Th. 132, 14; Gen. 2193: 81; Th. 102, 4; Gen. 1695. Ne weorþeþ sió mágburg gemicleðu eaforan mínum, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 31; Rä. 21, 20. Heó ongan his mágburge men geícean sunum and dóhtrum, Cd. 56; Th. 69, 7; Gen. 1132: 101; Th. 134, 5; Gen. 2220: Beo. Th. 5766; B. 2887. Hé hit ne móste sellan of his mágburge *he might not sell it* (bócland) *out of the family*, L. Alf. pol. 41; Th. i. 88, 18. Wes mágburge mínre árfæst *be kind to my kindred*, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 8; Gen. 2825: Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 3; Vy. 62. Gielden sídðan his mágas ðone wer gif hé mágburg (-borh, MS. B.: -burh, MS. H.) hæbbe *freó let his kinsmen afterwards pay the wergild, if he have free kindred*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 19. Mægburge mínre *my children*, Exon. 104 b; Th. 397, 15; Rä. 16, 20. Iécte mægburg síne, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 27; Gen. 1123. Mágburh, 52; Th. 65, 14; Gen. 1066. Cúðe ǽghwilc mágburga riht *each one knew the rights of the tribes*, 161; Th. 200, 5; Exod. 352. Ða de mágburge mǽst gefrunon frumcyn feora fæderælpelo gehwæs *those who were best informed as to families, as to the origin of men, and the ancestry of each*, Th. 200, 21; Exod. 360.

mæg-cild, es; *n. A young kinsman*:—Hine ǽhsode hwǽr hé his mǽgcildum cumen hæfde ðe hé him forstolen hæfde *asked him what he had done with his young kinsmen (cousins) whom he had stolen away from him*, Lchdm. iii. 424, 37. Ðý læs ænig man cweðe ðæt ic mínne mǽgcild mid wó fordémde *lest any man say that I wrongfully decided against my kinsmen (nephews)*, Chart. Th. 486, 27.

mæg-cúð; *adj. Related*:—Mǽgcúðre sibbe *cognate propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 34.

mæg-cwealm, es; *m. Murder of a father* or *kinsman*:—Mégcualm *parricidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 53.

mǽg-cynren, es; *n. Race, family*:—Macynnere [=(?) mægcynrene] *prosapia*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 11.

mægden, mǽden, es; *n. A maiden, girl, virgin*:—Mǽden oððe geong wîfman *puella*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 5. Nis ðis mǽden nâ deád ac heó slǽpþ . . . Hé nam ðæs mǽdenes módor, Mk. Skt. 5, 39–40. Ðú nû sceáwa ðines mæg(d)enes (*the Virgin Mary*) eáþmödnesse, Blickl. Homl. 159, 4. Ðâ wearþ ðæs mægdnes mód miclum geblissad, Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 3; Jul. 608. Hit sealde ðam mǽdene (*the daughter of Herodias*), and ðæt mǽden hit sealde hire méder, Mk. Skt. 6, 28. Gif hwâ mǽden nýdnǽme *si quis violenter virginem opprimat*, L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 3. Ne nýde man nâðer ne wîf ne mǽden tó ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislícige *let no woman, whether she have been married before or not, be forced to a marriage which she dislikes*, 75; Th. i. 416, 20: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Mǽdenu *virgines*, Ps. Th. 44, 15. Tó abbudissan gehádod ofer má ðonne twâm hund mǽdenum, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 20. Mǽdenu niman on þeáwe gódne tîman getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* magatîn: *M. H. Ger.* magetîn.]

mægden-ëew, e; *f. Marriage with a virgin*:—Ðæt biþ rihtlîc lîf ðæt cníht þurhwunige on his cnihthâde óþ ðæt hé on rihtre mǽdenǽwe gewîfige and hæbbe ða sydðan and nǽnige ódre ða hwile ðe seó líbbe *that is right life, that a young man remain a bachelor until in lawful matrimony he take a maiden to wife, and let him have her afterwards and no other while she lives*, L. I. P. 22; Th. i. 332, 29.

mægden-cild, es; *n. A female child, girl*:—Gif hit hyscelid byþ ofsleáþ ðæt gif hit sî mǽdencild healdaþ ðæt *si masculus fuerit, interficite eum, si femina reservate*, Ex. 1, 16. Ðonne ða wîf heora bearn cendon, donne fêddon hié ða mǽdencild and slógon ða hyscild, and ðǽm mǽdencildum hié fortendun ðæt swîðre breóst foran, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 10–12. Tácende ðâm mǽdencildum *docendo puellas*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 16.

mægden-hâd, es; *m. Maidenhood, virginity*:—Deáh wæs hyre (*the Virgin Mary*) mægdenhâd ǽghwæs onwalg, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 5; Cri. 1420. Gif ǽnig wer oððe wîf gehâte ðæt hé wylle mǽdenhâd gehealdan *si quis vir aut mulier voverit virginitatem servare*, L. Eccg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 1. v. mægþ-hâd.

mægden-, mǽden-heáp, es; *m. A virgin band, troop of maidens*, Dôm. L. 18, 288.

mægden-lîc; *adj. Maidenly, girlish, virgin, virginal*:—Mǽdenlîc *puellaris, virginalis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 5, 23. Seó mǽdenlîce clânnys *virginalis castitas*, Hymn. Surt. 118, 21. Mǽdenlîcere *virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 38. Godes sunu þurh mǽdenlîcne innoþ ácenned wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 458, 33.

mægden-mann, es; *m. A maid, virgin*:—Mǽdenman *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 6. Gâ ân mǽdenman tô, and hô hit on his sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. Gif hwylc mǽdenman on geférrǽdene mid gehádodum wunaþ *si puella aliqua in societate cum ordinatis habitet*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 9. Gif man wið cyninges mǽgdenman geligeþ, L. Ethb. 10; Th. i. 6, 4. For ðon Mesiane noldon ðæt Lacedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægden *propter spretas virgines suas in solemni Messeniorum sacrificio*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. [*Orm.* Sannte Marȝe wass æfre *maȝȝdennmann.*] v. mægþ-mann.

mǽge, an; *f. A kinswoman*:—Elizabeth dîn mǽge (MSS. A. B. mage.) *Elisabeth cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Hêr sit Leófláed mîn mǽge, Durcilles wîf, Chart. Th. 337, 30. Cwæð ðæt heó wære gramena mǽge, Deáđes dóhtor, Homl. Skt. 2, 173. Saga ðæt ðú sîe sweostor mîn, lices mǽge, Cd. 89; Th. 110, 4; Gen. 1833: 127; Th. 162, 18; Gen. 2683. In Dauides dyrre mǽgan (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 9 a; Th. 7, 5; Cri. 96. v. mâge, mæg.

Mægelan, Mægelang, *Milan*:—Tô Mægelan [Mægolange, MS. C.] *apud Mediolanum*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 30.

MÆGEN, es; *n.* I. MAIN, *might, strength, force, power, vigour, efficacy, virtue, faculty, ability*:—Úrum líchoman cymþ eall his mægen of ðam mete ðe wê þicgaþ *all its strength comes to our body from the food that we take*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 34. Ðæt mycle mægen mînra handa *the mighty power of my hands*, Ps. Th. 80, 13. Micel dríhten ûre and micel mægen his *Magnus Dominus noster, et magna virtus ejus*, Ps. Spl. 146, 5. Ðǽm monnum ðe him mægen and cræft wiexþ eác hwîlum eáklaþ æfter ðæm mægenum ða costunga *crescente virtute plerumque bella tentationis augentur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 8. Se wæs moncynnes mægenes strengest *he was mightiest among men*, Beo. Th. 395; B. 196. Nânne man ðæs ne tweóþ ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt strongliċ weorc wyrcþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem, cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ær hí geseón Godes rîce on mægne cuman *donec videant regnum dei veniens in virtute*, Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Hé sealde ǽghwylcum be hys ágenum mægene *dedit unicuique secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Lufa dînne drihten mid eallum mægne *diliges dominum tuum ex tota fortitudine tua*, Deut. 6, 5. Of eallum dînum mihtum and of eallum dînum mægene *ex omnibus viribus tuis et ex omni mente tua*, Lk. Skt. 10, 27. Eallon mægene tilian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Widstandan ealle mægene, Past. 15, 1; Swt. 91, 1: Beo. Th. 5328; B. 2667. Ðú ne wênst ðæt heó mǽge swâ mycel mægen habban *you will not expect that the plant can have so great efficacy*, Herb. 12, 4; Lchdm. i. 104, 12. Hé moncynnes mǽste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Ða de snyttro mægn and módcræft mǽste hæbben *those who in the greatest degree have wisdom, ability and mental power*, Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Ðonne hî ðæt mægen ðære unmǽtan hǽto ârǽfnan ne mihton *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 41. Mægyn and mihta (*angeli*) *potentes virtute*, Ps. Th. 102, 19. Eall his bearna mægen *omnes virtutes ejus*, 20. Seó sýfernes and ódre mægnu *sobrietas et alie virtutes*, Prud. 54 a: 64 a. Ða sóðan welan dæt sind hâlige mægnu *the true riches, they are holy virtues*, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 310. Mægenu, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 9. Mægno and cræftas, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 1. Wîsdóm módur eallra mægena *virtutum omnium nutrix*, 10; Fox 26, 24. Mycelre mægna fǽmne *magnarum virgo virtutum*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 12. Geleáfa is ealra mægena fyrmest, Homl. Th. i. 134, 2. Gebyld is wyrtruma ealra hâligra mægna, and ungebyld is ealra mægna tóstencednys, ii. 544, 6. Þurh dînra mægna spéd *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 516; Met. 20, 258: Cd. 1; Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Ða de faraþ fram leahtrum tó mægnum *those who pass from vices to virtues*, Homl. Th. ii. 54, 26. Mægnum, Prud. 28 a. Ða ongunnon hî mód and mægen niman . . . Mód and mægen Bryttas onfénġon *ceperunt illi vires animosque resumere . . . vires capessunt Brittones*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15–19. Deáh de ic nû gyt ða ǽrran mægen ne hæbbe *etsi necdum vires pristinas recepi*, 5, 3; S. 616, 34: 5, 4; S. 617, 25. Heó hæfþ ðâs mægnu *it (kenbane) has these virtues*, Herb. 5, 1; Lchdm. i. 94, 10. Megene *vires*, Kent. Gl. 930. II. *an exercise of power, effort, a mighty work, miracle*:—Mægene *conamine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 57. Hé ne mihte ǽnig mægen wyrcan *non poterat virtutem ullam facere*, Mk. Skt. 6, 5. Ân mægen and ân wundor of monegum ásecgan *unum e pluribus virtutis miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. Monige mægen and hálotácen gefremede wǽron *innumeræ virtutes sanitatum nosscuntur esse patratæ*, S. 524, 28. On him synd mægenu geworht, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Ða burga on ðâm wǽrun gedóne manega hys mægena, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20. III. *a force, military force*:—Gif ðæt full mægen ðǽre wǽre ne eodan hî nǽfre eft tó scipon *if the full force had been there, they would never have got back to the ships*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 34. Úre mægen lytlaþ *our force lessens*. Byrht. Th. 140, 65; By. 313. Mægen, folc Ebrêa, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15, 10; Jud. 261, 253. Werod, módigra mægen, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 2; Exod. 101: 158; Th. 197, 1; Exod. 300. Mægen forþ gewât, 160; Th. 199, 30; Exod. 346. Mægen (*the Egyptian army*) wæs ádrenced, 166; Th. 206, 28; Exod. 458. Seó sibgedriht bád mâran mægenes *the Israelites awaited the greater force of the Egyptians*, 154; Th. 191, 15; Exod. 215. Mægenes wîsa (*Belshazzar*), 209; Th. 260, 2; Dan. 703. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra donne hé mæ[ge]nes hæfde *he was quicker in his actions than in proportion to the force he had*; celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. Hé self fôr ðǽrtô mid eallum ðæm mægene de hé ðǽrtô gelǽdan mehte *he himself marched thither with all the troops that he could lead there*, Swt. 80, 24. Martyra mægen unlytel *no small host of martyrs*, Andr. Kmbl. 1752; An. 878: Beo. Th. 894; B. 445. Mægen unrîme *hosts innumerable*, Elen. Kmbl. 121; El. 61. [*O. Sax.* megin: *Icel.* magn *and* megin: *O. H. Ger.* magan, megin, *robur, vigor, vis, virtus, fortitudo.*] DER. beadu-, deáþ-, eal-(æl-), eorþ-, eorl-, folc-, gæst-, gesîþ-, hand-, here-, heáh-, heofon-, holm-, hord-, leód-, lof-, ofer-, ræd-, tórþ-, þeód-mægen.

mægen-ágende; *adj. Possessing strength, mighty,* Beo. Th. 5666; B. 2837.

mægen-byrðenn, e; *f. A mighty burden*, Beo. Th. 3254; B. 1625: 6174; B. 3091.

mægen-corper, es; *n. A powerful band*, Cd. 93; Th. 119, 27; Gen. 1986.

mægen-cræft, es; *m. Main force, great power* or *might, mighty power*:—Mægencræft ðe him meotud engla forgiefen hæfde *the power which the Lord of angels had given him*, Exon. 49 a; Th. 170, 1; Gû. 1105. Is ðæt mægencræft micel móda gehwylces ofer líchoman (cf. hit is micel cræft ðæs módes for ðone líchoman, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 10), Bt. Met. Fox 26, 29; Met. 26, 105. Ðæt hé þrittiges manna mægencræft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 765; B. 380. Mircne mægencræft, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri. 1280. [*O. Sax.* megin-kraft: *O. L. Ger.* megin-craft *majestas*: *O. H. Ger.* magan-kraft *majestas.*]

mægen-cyning, es; *m. A chief, mighty* or *powerful king*:—Mægencyning (*God*), Elen. Kmbl. 2493; El. 1248: Exon. 116 b; Th. 448, 21; Dôm. 57: (*Christ*), 21 a; Th. 57, 11; Cri. 917. Mægencyninga meotod *the Lord of mighty kings*, 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943: 116 a; Th. 445, 12; Dôm. 6. [*Cf. Icel.* megin-dróttning (*the Virgin Mary*): megin-skjöldungr (*Christ.*)]

mægen-dǽd, e; *f. A mighty deed, an action requiring strength*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 9; Crä. 12.

mægen-eáca, an; *m. An increase of strength, succour*:—Monnum tô mægeneácan *a succour for men*, Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 14; Az. 138.

mægen-eácen; *adj. Endowed with strength, powerful*:—Môde mægen-

eácen, Exon. 79 b; Th. 299, 7; Crä. 98. Mægeneácen folc (*the victorious Hebrews*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 35; Jud. 293.

mægen-earfeþe, es; *n. A great labour* or *hardship*:—Nales fore lytlum geómre, ac fore ðám mæstum mægenearfeþum, Exon. 22 a; Th. 60, 4; Cri. 964. Mægenearfeþu, sár and swár gewin and sweartne deáþ, 28 b; Th. 86, 20; Cri. 1411.

mægen-ellen, es; *n. Mighty valour*, Beo. Th. 1323; B. 659.

mægen-fæst; *adj. Strong, vigorous, firm*:—Sealde him snyttru mægenfæste gemynd *he gave him wisdom, vigorous thought*, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 28; Gú. 445. Ælc líchamlíce gesceaft ðe eorþe ácenþ is fulre and mægenfæstre on fullum mónan ðonne on gewanedum *every bodily creature that earth produces is more complete and more vigorous at the full moon than when the moon has waned*, Homl. Th. i. 102, 21. [Cf. mægen-leás.]

mægen-folc, es; *n. A mighty people*:—Mægenfolc micel (cf. *O. Sax.* meginfolk mikil *the multitude that flocked about Christ*) *a people mighty and vast* (*the good at the day of judgment*), Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 1; Cri. 877.

mægen-fultum, es; *m. A powerful help*:—Næs ðæt mǽtost mægenfultuma (*the sword lent to Beowulf by Hunferth*), Beo. Th. 2915; B. 1455.

mægen-heáp, es; *m. A powerful band*:—Mægenheápum, Cd. 151; Th. 190, 11; Exod. 197.

mægen-heard; *adj. Very strong, powerful*:—Ðam de sitteþ on ufan meare mægenheardum, Runic pm. 5; Kmbl. 340, 5.

mægenian, mægnian; *p.* ode *To gain strength*:—Mód mægnode *mind gained might*, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 55; Reim. 33. v. ge-mægened.

mægen-leás; *adj. Without strength, powerless, weak, feeble*:—Mægenleás *enervis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 6: *elumbis*, Germ. 396, 216. Seó sáwul, gif heó næfþ ða hálgan láre, heó biþ ðonne weornigende and mægenleás, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. [*Icel.* megin-lauss.]

mægenleas-líce; *adv. Feebly, impotently*:—Mægenleaslíce *eviscerando*, Germ. 398, 122.

mægen-leást, e; *f. Weakness, feebleness, impotence*:—Ðá ofhreów ðam munece ðæs hreóflian mægenleást (*inability to walk*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 11. Módes mægenleást *weakness of mind*, ii. 220, 5. Hí ne mihtou for heora mægenleáste ða meniu bewerian (*of the Jews reduced by famine during the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 8.

mægen-rǽs, es; *m. A mighty* or *violent attack*:—Mægenrǽs forgeaf hilde bille (*Beowulf attacking Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3043; B. 1519.

mægen-rôf; *adj. Of great power*:—Módig and mægenrôf mid ðære miclan hand (*applied to God*), Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275. Þegn, mægenrófa man, Exon. 109 b; Th. 419, 9; Rä. 38, 3.

mægen-scipe, es; *m. Power, might*:—Metodes mægenscipe, Cd. 173; Th. 217, 9; Dan. 20.

mægen-spéd, e; *f. Abundance of strength, strength* (cf. on ðínes mægenes miclum spédum *in virtute tua*, Ps. Th. 73, 13), *power, virtue*:—Ic dé sceal meotudes mægenspéd gesecgan *to thee am I to tell the Maker's abundant might*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 6; Sch. 24. Hé mec for miltsum and mægenspédum nǽfre wille án forlætan *on account of his mercy and his might he will never forsake me*, 42 a; Th. 140, 17; Gú. 611: Andr. Kmbl. 2572; An. 1287. Mín múþ sægeþ ðíne mægenspéde *os meum pronuntiabit justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 14.

mægen-stán, es; *m. A mighty stone* or *rock*:—Him on innan felþ muntes mægenstán (cf. þǽr micel stán wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte on innan fealþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28), Bt. Met. Fox 5, 31; Met. 5, 16. Ðis synd ðæra xx hída gemæro . . andlang wægæs ôþ ðonæ mægenstán, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 112, 18.

mægen-strang; *adj. Strong in power*:—Hú ðú mǽre eart mihtig and mægenstrang *how great thou* (*Christ*) *art, how mighty and strong in power*, Hy. 3, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 21. Ðú eart se miccla and se mægenstranga, 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Mægenstrong, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rä. 84, 3.

mægen-strengo; *indecl. f. Main strength, great force*:—Gúþcyning (*Beowulf*) mægenstrengo slôh hilde bille *with mighty force the warrior-king smote with his battle-blade*, Beo. Th. 5350; B. 2678. Sum bið gleáw módes cræfta sum mægenstrengo onfénþ *one is skilled in the arts of the mind, another receives great bodily strength*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 15; Crä. 33.

mægen-strengþu; *indecl.*: **-strengþ,** e; *f. Great strength, power*:—Hí ðíne mægenstrengþu mǽrsien wíde *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ic siges mihte and mægenstrengþe swá micele eów sille ðæt gé eów tó gamene feóndа áfillaþ swá fela swá gé reccaþ *I will give you so great victorious might and power, that it shall be sport to you to slay as many foes as you can count*, Wulfst. 132, 19.

mægen-þegen, es; *m. A mighty minister* (an angel), Exon. 49 a; Th. 169, 23; Gú. 1099.

mægen-þreát, es; *m. A mighty band*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 26; Dan. 45: 169; Th. 210, 8; Exod. 512.

mægen-þrymm, es; *m.* (The word is used almost exclusively in reference to the Deity). I. *Majesty, greatness, glory*:—Se myccla mægenþrym *the great majesty* (*of Christ*), Blickl. Homl. 179, 8. Mægenþrymmes God *Deus majestatis*, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Mægenþrymmes dines *majestatis tuæ*, 144, 5. His mægenþrymmes *magnitudinis ejus*, 150, 2. His ríces ongin, ne his mihte, ne his mægenþrymmes nǽfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Hé (*Christ*) hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, and gegyrede hine þeówlíce, 103, 3. Ðonne se heofenlíca déma cymþ on egeslícum mægenþrymme, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 9: Lk. Skt. 9, 26, 31, 32. Mid ðý mǽstan mægenþrymme, Exon. 22 b; Th. 62, 30: Cri. 1009. Johannes on Godes mægenþrymme hí gebletsode, Homl. Th. i. 64, 4. Wé gesáwon Godes mægenþrim and his micelnisse (*majestatem et magnitudinem suam*), Deut. 5, 24. II. (*using the attribute for the person*), *Christ*:—Mægenþrym árás, sigefæst and snottor, Exon. 120 a; Th. 420, 25; Hö. 22. III. *great power, might*:—Gé geséoþ mannes Bearn sittende on ða swýðran healfe Godes mægenþrymmes *videbitis filium hominis sedentem a dextris virtutis Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. Ic sóhte hwylc wǽre mægenþrymmes oðde elnes se Pater Noster, Salm. Kmbl. 20; Sal. 10. Ín ðam mægenþrymme mid ðam sý áhefed heofon and eorþe *in that mighty power with which is uplifted heaven and earth*, Exon. 93 b; Th. 351, 31; Sch. 88. Hé hine of sáwle deáþe áwehte þurh ðone mægenþrym *he raised him from the death of the soul through divine power*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 10. Mægenþrymmum mǽst *mightiest*, Cd. 160; Th. 199, 35; Exod. 349. IV. *an instance in which the divine glory or power is displayed*:—Éftwyrd cymþ, mægenþrymma mǽst, dæg dǽdum sáh (*doom's day*), Cd. 169; Th. 212, 16; Exod. 540. V. *the glory of heaven, heaven, the angels who inhabit heaven*:—Wuldres ealdor middangeardes and mægenþrymmes *the prince of glory, of earth and of heaven*, Exon. 68 a; Th. 251, 33; Jul. 154. Hé is cyning middangeardes and mægenþrymmes, wuldre biwunden, 65 b; Th. 241, 33; Ph. 665: 16 a; Th. 35, 13; Cri. 557. Ufan of roderum, of his mægenþrymme, 98 a; Th. 368, 24; Seel. 29. Hèht sigores fruma his heáhbodan hider (*to earth*) geféogan of his mægenþrymme, 12 a; Th. 19, 5; Cri. 296. Næs énig ðá giet engel geworden ne ðæs miclan mægenþrymmes nán *was not any angel then created, nor any of that great and glorious band*, 12 b; Th. 22, 16; Cri. 352.

mægenþrym-ness, e; *f. Majesty, magnificence, glory*:—His mægenþrymnes (-þrymmes, MS.) micellíc standeþ *magnificentia ejus ejus*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Mæg[en]þrymnysse *majestatis*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 18. Ælmihtig God, ánes geeyndes, and ánre mægenþrymnisse on ánre godcundnysse, Hexam. 2; Norm. 4, 23. Ðonne sit hé on dómsetle his mægenþrymnysse, Wulfst. 287, 31. Mæg[n]þrumnysse *majestati*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 52. God sylf se ðe ǽfire þurhwunode on his miclan wuldre and on his mægenþrimnisse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 4. Ða ðe gesáwon míne mægenþrimnisse *qui viderunt majestatem meam*, Num. 14, 22.

mægen-þyse, an; *f. Violence, force*:—Sóna ðæt onfindeþ se ðe mec féhþ ongeán and wið mægenþisan mínre genǽsteþ ðæt hé hryege sceal hrusan sécan *soon doth he find that fights against me, and with my force comes into conflict, that with his back he must visit the earth*, Exon. 107 b; Th. 410, 2; Rä. 28, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* þysja *to rush.*]

mægen-weorc, es; *n. A mighty work*:—Hú micle synt ðíne mægenweorc *quam magnificata sunt opera tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. [*Icel.* megin-verk; *pl. mighty works.*]

mægen-wísa, an; *m. The leader of a force* or *army*, Cd. 170; Th. 213, 17; Exod. 553.

mægen-wudu, a; *m. A mighty spear-shaft*:—þegn Hróðgáres cwehte mægenwudu mundum *Hrothgar's thane shook his mighty shaft with his hands*, Beo. Th. 477; B. 236.

mægen-wundor, es; *n. A very great wonder* (of the circumstances attending the day of judgement), Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 31; Cri. 927.

mæger; *adj. Meagre, lean*:—Ða men beóþ mægre and bláce on onsýne ðeáh ðe hié ǽr fætte wǽron *the men will be lean and pale of aspect, though before they were fat*, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. [*Icel.* magr: *Dan., Swed., Du.* mager: *O. H. Ger.* magar *macilentus*: *Ger.* mager.]

mægerian; p. ode *To macerate, emaciate, make lean*:—Mægeregan *macerare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 16: 96, 34. [*Icel.* megra *to emaciate*: *O. H. Ger.* magarian *macerare, macrescere*; cf. magar fleiski *pulpa*: *Ger.* magern.]

mægeþ, mǽgeþ. v. mægþ, mǽgþ.

mægeþe *name of a plant*. v. mageþe.

mǽg-gemôt, es; *n. A meeting of kinsmen*:—Hé bebeád ofer ealne middangeard ðæt ǽlc mægþ tógædere cóme, ðæt ǽlc man ðý gearor wiste hwǽr hé gesíbbe hæfde. Ðæt tácnode ðæt on his dagum sceolde beón geboren se se ðe ús ealle tó ánum mǽggemôte gelaþaþ, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 18.

mǽg-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a list of kinsmen, a genealogical table, pedigree*, Cot. 213, Lye.

mǽg-gildan (?) *to pay part of the wergild for a homicide committed by a kinsman*:—Ne þearf se frigea mid ðam þeówan mǽggieldan (*or should this be* mǽge gieldan? cf. *MS. B. which has* mid ðam þeówan men gyldan. But the word is supported by L. H. i. 70, 5:—Non cogitur liber cum servo *meggildare*), L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 1.

mǽg-hǽmed, es; *n. Incest*:—Nǽnig mǽghǽmed ne unclǽne fremme *nullus incestum faciat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 15.

mǽg-hand, a; *f. A relation, kinsman*:—Nis Ædelmôde énig mǽghond

neór ðes cynnes ðanne Eádwald *there is no nearer relative to Ethelmod in the family than Eadwald*, Chart. Th. 466, 1. Wes hit becueden his bróðar suna and siddan nénniggra méihanda má ðes cynnes, 465, 20. Cf. ða nýhstan hand mé, 491, 13.

mægister. v. magister.

mǽg-lagu, e; *f. Law regulating the duties and responsibilities of kinsmen* (mǽgas), e. g. in the matter of paying or receiving certain parts of the wergild if one of their number slew or was slain:—Hé (mynstermunuc) gǽþ of his mǽglage ðonne hé gebýhþ tó regollage, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 2. v. mǽgþ-lagu *and* lagu.

mǽg-leás; *adj. Without kinsmen:*—Gif hé sí mǽgleás *if he have no kinsmen*, L. Eth. ix. 24; Th. i. 344, 28: L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 16: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 24. Fædrenmǽga mǽgleás mon *a man having no kinsmen on the father's side*, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 20.

mǽg-líc; *adj. Belonging to kinsmen:*—Hé hine lufode ná swá micclum for ðære mǽglícan sibbe *he loved him, not so much because they were relations*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Nǽfde hé ðæt angdit þurh mǽglíce láre *he did not have that intelligence through the teaching of his parents*, 368, 10.

mǽg-lufu, an; *f. Love:*—Heó sagaþ ðæt heó mǽglufan mínre ne gýme *she* (*Juliana*) *says that she cares not for my* (*Heliseus'*, *who wished to marry Juliana*) *love*, Exon. 66 b; Th. 246, 31; Jul. 70.

mǽg-mordor, es; *n. Murder of a kinsman:*—Mǽgmordor *parricidium*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 74. Mǽgmordres wítnung *parricidii actio*, Ælfc. Gl. 14; Som. 58, 15; Wrt. Voc. 21, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mág-mord *parricidium.*]

mǽg-myrðra, an; *m. One who murders a kinsman, a parricide:*—Mǽgmyrðra *parricida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 15: Hpt. Gl. 509, 72.

mægn. v. mægen.

mǽg-racu, e; *f. The account of a family, a genealogy:*—Ðis is seó bóc Adames mǽgrace *hic est liber generationis Adam*, Gen. 5, 1. Gif ðú telst ða mǽgrace fram Judan ðonne findst ðú fíf mǽgþa *if you reckon the genealogy from Judah, then you will find five generations*, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 19.

mǽg-rǽdenn, e; *f. Kinship, relationship:*—Gesibbere mǽgrǽdenne *consanguinitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 20. Hé (*Julius Cæsar*) hiene (*Octavianus*) for mǽgrǽdenne gelǽrde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 24. Nǽfre ic ðæs þéodnes þafian wille mǽgrǽdenne *I will never consent to marry the prince*, Exon. 67 a; Th. 249, 9; Jul. 109.

mǽg-rés, es; *m. An attack by men upon their kinsmen:*—Wearþ ðes þeódscype swýðe forsyngod þurh morddǽda and þurh mándǽda . . þurh mǽgrǽsas and þurh manslihtas *this nation is sunk in sin through deeds fell and foul . . through attacks of kinsmen upon kinsmen and through manslaughters*, Wulfst. 164, 4.

mǽg-scír, e; *f. A division of a people, containing the kinsmen of a particular family:*—Teá monna lǽtwu ofer téno oððe of mégscíre is *decanus super x. vel decurio* (the glosser seems to have taken *de* as a separate word) *est*, Rtl. 193, 19.

mǽg-sibb, e; *f.* I. *kinship, relationship:*—Eva hine hálsode for scá Marian mǽgsibbe ðæt hé hire miltsade. Heó cwæþ tó him gemyne mín drihten ðæt heó wæs bán of mínum bánum and flǽsc of mínum flǽsce *Eve conjured him* (*Christ*) *on account of her kinship to St. Mary to pity her. She said to him 'Remember, my Lord, that she was bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh,'* Shrn. 68, 15. Hé (*Christ*) hym (*men*) his mildse onwreáh and his mǽgsibbe gecýðde. Ǽr ðam wé wǽron steópcild gewordene, Wulfst. 252, 9: Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Wel is tó warnianne ðæt man wite ðæt hý (*the man and woman about to be married*) þurh mǽgsibbe tó gelænge ne beón (i. e. *are not within the prohibited* (*seven*) *degrees*), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. Seó hálige æ forbeódeþ ða sceondlícnysse onwreón mǽgsibba (ðære mǽgsibbea, MS. B.) *sacra lex prohibet cognationis turpitudinem revelare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 7. II. *Love between kinsmen, affection:*—Mǽgsibbe *affectui* vel *dilectione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 52. Mégsibbi, Ep. Gl. 3 b, 9.

mǽgsib-líc; *adj. Of kin, related:*—Mǽgsiblícum *contribulibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 18.

mǽg-slaga, an; *m. The slayer of a kinsman:*—Mǽgslaga *parricida*, Ælfc. Gl. 85; Som. 73, 114; Wrt. Voc. 49, 21: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 46. Se mǽgslaga Cain *the fratricide Cain*, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 28. Hér syndan mannslagan and mǽgslagan, Wulfst. 165, 27: 266, 26.

mǽg-sliht, es; *m. The slaughter of a kinsman:*—Wearþ ðes þeódscipe swíðe forsingod þurh manslihtas and þurh mǽgslihtas, Wulfst. 130, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* mág-slaht; *f. parricidium.*]

mægþ, mægeþ; *without inflection in the sing. and in the n. ac. pl., f. A maid, virgin, girl, maiden, woman* (almost confined to poetry):—Gif man mægþ gebigeþ ceápe geceápod sý gif hit unfácne is *if a man make terms for his marriage with* (lit. *buys with a price*, cf. *Icel.* kona mundi keypt) *a woman, let the bargain stand, if it be without fraud*, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 1. Wæs seó fǽmne geong, mægþ mánes leás (*the Virgin Mary*), Exon. 8 a; Th. 3, 14; Cri. 36. On fǽmnan, mægeþ unmǽle, 18 b; Th. 45, 18; Cri. 721: 122 b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Þa torhtan mægþ (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 35. Mægþ scýne *maiden fair*, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Ofer mægþ giunge, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 134; Met. 26, 67. Þurh Judithe láre, mægþ módigre, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 18; Jud. 335. Mægeþ, bryde ðínre (*Sarah*), Cd. 134; Th. 169, 10; Gen. 2797. Hé ðære mægeþ (*Guthlac's sister*) sceolde lǽce geládan lád spel, Exon. 52 a; Th. 182, 27; Gú. 1316. Mægþ and mægcas, 45 a; Th. 153, 29; Gú. 833. Mægeþ and mægcas, 113 a; Th. 434, 7; Rä. 51, 7. Him tó nimaþ mægeþ tó gemæccum *take to themselves maidens as mates*, Cd. 64; Th. 76, 18; Gen. 1259. Mægþa síð *the maidens' coming*, 123; Th. 157, 11; Gen. 2604: Beo. 1853; B. 924. Swá hwylc mægþa swá ðone magan cende, 1890; B. 943. Mægþa cynnes *of womankind*, Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 16; Jul. 551. Mægþum and mægcum, Cd. 55; Th. 68, 26; Gen. 1123. [*Goth.* magaþs *a maid, virgin: O. Sax.* magaþ: *O. Frs.* megith: *O. H. Ger.* magad *virgo: M. H. Ger.* maget: *Ger.* magd.] v. heals-mægeþ.

mǽgþ, e; *f. Importunate desire, ambition:*—Ðæt mód sǽde ðæt him nǽfre seó mǽgþ and seó gítsung forwel ne lícode, Bt. tit. 17; Fox xii, 24. Cf. Ðú wást ðæt mé nǽfre seó gítsung and seó gemǽgþ dísses eorþlícan anwealdes forwel ne lícode *scis ipsa minimum nobis ambitionem mortalium rerum fuisse dominatum*, 17; Fox 58, 23. v. máh, ge-mǽhþ (*with which* ge-mǽgþ *in the above passage should be put*).

mǽgþ, mǽgeþ, e; *f. A collection of* mǽgas. I. with a more limited extent, *a family, stock, race:*—Mǽgþ oððe styb *styrps*, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 17. Mǽgþ *progenies*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48: *cognatio*, Ps. Spl. 73, 9. Mýgþ *propinquus*, Kent. Gl. 876. Ða wæs án mǽgþ ðe nǽfre ne ábeáh tó nánum deófolgylde . . Seó mǽgþ ásprang of Noes eldtsate suna . . And dyssere mǽgþe God sealde ǽ . . fordan ðe hé wolde of dyssere mǽgþe him módor geceósan, Homl. Th. i. 24, 5–20. Woldon ofsléan Claudius for Gaiuses þingum ðæs árran césares and ealle ða ðære mǽgþe wǽron *evertenda penitus Caesarum universa familia decrevissent*, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 258, 25. Rím miclade monna mǽgþe, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 22; Gen. 1244. Mǽgþe ðínre (*Abraham's*), 84; Th. 105, 34; Gen. 1763. Nis nán wítega búton wurþscipe búton on his éðele and on his mǽgþe (*cognatione*) and on his húse, Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Ða hwíle ðe ænig man wǽre on hira mǽgþe ðe godcundes hádes beón walde *as long as there was any man of their stock that was willing to take orders*, Chart. Th. 166, 16. II. as a technical term in the laws, *relatives, kindred, the* mǽgas *who were living at the same time, and to whom the* mǽg-lagu *applied:*—Gá seó mǽgþ him on borh *let the family go bail for him* (*the thief*), L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 24. Gif ðonne ðær gebyrige ðæt ǽnig mǽgþ tó ðan strang sý . . ðæt ðonne þeóf foran forstande, V. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 9: 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 3: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 5. Béte ðam cyninge swá ilce swá ðære mǽgþe *let amends be made to the king in the same way as to the kindred*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 17: L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 7. Ealle of ǽgðere mǽgþe, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 21. Se slaga wille bétan wið mǽgþe, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. Gebéte wið ða mǽgþe, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 27: L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. III. in a wider sense, *descendants of a common ancestor living at the same time, a generation:*—Ðé ic geseah sóðlíce rihtwísne ætforan mé on dissere mǽgþe *te enim vidi justum coram me in generatione hac*, Gen. 7, 1. On ealræ mǽgþe *in omni generatione*, Ps. Spl. 44, 19. Hwí is áwriten on ðære béc Genesis ðæt Abrahames cynn sceolde gecyrran ongeán fram Aegypta lande on ðære feorþan mǽgþe and seó óðer bóc Exodus sægþ ðæt hí férdon of Aegyptan lande on ðære fíftan mǽgþe? . . Gif ðú telst ða mǽgrace fram Iudan ðonne findst ðú ðǽr fíf mǽgþa, and gif ðú telst fram Leui ðonne findst ðú ðǽr feówer mǽgþa, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 16–20: Homl. Th. ii. 458, 34. Noe wæs rihtwís wer on his mǽgþum *Noe vir justus fuit in generationibus suis*, Gen. 6, 9: 9, 12. IV. with wider limits than those implied by *family*, (*a*) *a tribe, subdivision of a people:*—Mǽgþ *tribus*, Wrt. Voc. 72, 48: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 23. Gegaderiaþ eów tó mǽgþum [and gange] ðæt gehlot fram mǽgþe tó mǽgþe and be manna híwrǽdenum *accedetis singuli per tribus vestras, et quamcumque tribum sors invenerit, accedit per cognationes suas*, Jos. 7, 14. Of Asseres mǽgþe *de tribu Asser*, Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Leóda mǽgþe *the tribes of men*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 16; Gen. 1665. Ðæra mǽgþa ealdras *principes tribuum*, Num. 1, 4. Of ðám twelf mǽgþum, 13, 3: Blickl. Homl. 155, 30. (*b*) *a people, nation:*—Ðære mǽgþe monwísan *the manners of the people* (*of Sodom*), Cd. 92; Th. 116, 20; Gen. 1939. Ná dyde hé swylc ǽlcre mǽgþe *non fecit taliter omni nationi*, Ps. Spl. 147, 9: 49, 7. Gebannan manigre mǽgþe geond disne middangeard, Beo. Th. 150; B. 75. Ðonne hé ys tóweard on micelre mǽgþe and ða strengstan mǽgþe nú ealra eorþan mǽgþ beóþ on him gebletsode *cum futurus sit in gentem magnam ac robustissimam et benedicendæ sint in illo omnes nationes terræ*, Gen. 18, 18. Fremde þeóde, oððe mǽgþe, Ps. Th. 88, 43. Hæfdon ða mǽgþa ǽlcne for ǽcne god *the nations held each to be god eternal*, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 98; Met. 26, 49. Mǽgþa tída *tempora nationum*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24: Cd. 124; Th. 158, 12; Gen. 2616: Beo. Th. 49; B. 25: 9; B. 5. (*c*) as in the case of proper names the word for the people is used for their country, so *province, country:*—Seó mǽgþ West-Seaxna *provincia occidentalium Saxonum*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 2. Seó ylce mǽgeþ ǽrest dysne biscop ágenne onfénge *hunc primum eadem provincia proprium accepit praesulem*, 4, 12; S. 581,

24. Willferþ bisceop Súþ-Seaxna mǽgþe (*provinciæ*), 4, 13; S. 581, 37. From Armoricano dære mǽgeþe, 1, 1; S. 474, 7. Mid his mǽgþe Éast-Englum, 2, 15; S. 518, 27. On Beornicia mǽgþe, 2, 14; S. 518, 14. Hé férde geond ealle Angelcynnes mǽgþe *perlustrans universa*, 4, 2; S. 566, 1. Him twá mǽgþe (*duas provincias*) forgeaf, 4, 13; S. 582, 10. Ða mǽgþe de mon hátep Gallia Belgica, 1, 1; S. 473, 12. On Palestina dære mǽgþe, Shrn. 100, 26. On Tiro dære mǽgþe, Th. Ap. 3, 24: Blickl. Homl. 211, 16: Andr. Kmbl. 528; An. 264. [*Orm.* oft Æsæress mas3þe.] v. fæderen-, folc-, ge-, médren-, súþ-, wer-mǽgþ.

mæegþa, an; *m. Maithen, may-weed;* anthemis cotula: — Mæegþa *herba putida*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 11; Wrt. Voc. 31, 22: *calvna* (= *calmia*, v. Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2), 39; Som. 63, 71; Wrt. Voc. 30, 19. Him mon mæegþan tó mete gegyrede, Lchdm. iii. 34, 11. v. mageþe.

Mæegþa land *the Polish province of Mazovia* (?): — Be norþan Horiti is Mæegþa land; and be norþan Mæegþa londe Sermende óþ ða beorgas Riffen, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 21.

mæegþ-, mæegeþ-blæed, es; *n. Pudendum muliebre*:—Mæegeþblædd *virginal*, Germ. 400, 8. Leo 508, 9 says on this word 'Dieselbe Bedeutung hat Blatt noch in der deutschen Jägersprache: das Blatt einer Ricke, einer Hinde.'

mæegþ-bót, e; *f. The fine to be paid by an unmarried woman*:—Mæegþbót sí swá fríges mannes *let the fine to be paid by an unmarried woman be the same as that by a free man (for the same offence)*, L. Ethb. 74; Th. i. 20, 9. This regulation follows one that settles the fine to be paid by 'frí wíf locbore.'

mæegþ-, mæegeþ-hád, es; *m.* I. *maidenhood, virginity, celibacy, chastity*:—Dú cennest cyning ealra cláennessa and dínne mæghádd nó ne gewemmest, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36: Exon. 12a; Th. 18, 25; Cri. 289: 9a; Th. 6, 16; Cri. 85: Homl. Th. i. 460, 4. Mæghádd is ágðer ge on wǽpmannum ge on wífmannum. Ða habbaþ rihtne mæghádd ða de fram cildháde wuniaþ on clænnesse, 148, 13. Mæigháad, 7. Dæt sindan ða da de mid wífum ne beóþ besmitene, and hira mægeþhád habbaþ gehealdenne, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 7. Mæ[g]þhádes *virginitatis, puritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 32: *castitatis*, 441, 69: *celibatus, pubertatis*, 453, 56. Hé sceal foresceáwian dam mádene hire mægþhádes wurþ (*pretium pudicitiæ*), Ex. 21, 10: L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Án man de sí mægþhádes man, cnapa oððe mægden, Herb. 104, 2; Lchdm. i. 218, 21. Hire meiþhádes *pupertatis sue*, Kent. Gl. 26. Ic bidde dé for Scam. Marian mægþháde, Bt. Fox 260, 3. II. *a body of young persons*:—Mægeþháde *pedagogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 30. [*Mark.* meidhad: *Orm.* mas3þhadd: *O. H. Ger.* magad-heit *virginitas, pubertas, coelibatus.*] v. mægden-hád.

mæegþ-hád, mæegeþ-hád, es; *m. Kinship, relationship*:—'Se de his bróðor ne lufaþ hé wunaþ on deáþe.' Ealle wé sind gebródra de on God gelýfaþ and wé ealle cwepaþ 'Úre Fæder de eart on heofonum.' Ne gedyrstlǽce nán man be mægþháde bútan sódre lufe '*he who loveth not his brother continueth in death*' . . . *All we are brethren that believe on God, and we all say* '*our Father that art in heaven.*' *Let no man presume on kinship without true love*, Homl. Th. i. 54, 6–11.

mæegþhád-líc; *adj. Virgin, virginal*:—Mæg[þ]hádlícre sidefulnysse *pudicitiæ virginalis*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 65.

mæegþ-lagu = **mǽg-lagu** q.v., L. C. E. V; Th. i. 362, 28.

mæegþ-leás; *adj. Belonging to no family, not of distinguished family*; ignobilis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 73.

mæegþ-mann, es; *m. A maiden, virgin*:—Gif man mæghman néde genimeþ *if a maiden be carried off by force* (*to be married*), L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 3. v. mægden-mann.

mæegþ-sibb, e; *f. Kindred*:—Mǽgþsybbe *parentelæ*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 10. v. mǽg-sibb.

mæg-tudor, es; *n. That which is produced from the same stock*:—Mǽgtudre *cognatæ*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 52. Cf. magu-tudor.

mæg-wine, es; *m. A kinsman and friend*:—Mon mænig be his mǽgwine *many a man standing by his kinsman* (of the people at the tower of Babel), Cd. 80; Th. 100, 9; Gen. 1661. Mǽgwinas míne, Beo. Th. 4951; B. 2479. Mǽgwinum, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 4; Exod. 146: 158; Th. 197, 28; Exod. 314: Salm. Kmbl. 719; Sal. 359. [*O. Sax.* mág-wini.]

mæg-, mǽg-wlite, es; *m. Appearance, form, species*; species, forma, aspectus:—Mægwlit *aspectus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 3. Mægwlit (mǽgwlitt, Rush) onsióne his *species vultus ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Tó mǽgwlite andgytes *ad formam sensus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 34. Dæt dú meahte minum weorþan mǽgwlite gelíc, Exon. 28b; Th. 87, 30; Cri. 1433. Gedyde'ic dæt dú onsýn hæfdest, mǽgwlite mé gelícne, 28a; Th. 84, 35; Cri. 1384: Andr. Kmbl. 1711; An. 858. Ne mégulit (mǽgwlit, Rush.) his geségon *neque speciem ejus vidistis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 37. Mǽgwlite, Rtl. 2, 7. Mǽgewlit Godes *majestatem Dei*, 1, 19. Mon ne mǽge da lástas on óderne mǽgwlite oncyrran; ah hié á béoþ on dære ilcan onsýne *the footsteps cannot be changed into another form; but they always appear the same*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. Ælc hafaþ mǽgwlite metodes and engla, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 17; Gen. 1530. Monge mǽgwlitas *many species*, Exon. 43a; Th. 146, 7; Gú. 706: Bt. Met. Fox 31, 9; Met. 31, 5. Woroldgífe monige on misenlícum mǽgwlitan *dona in diversis speciebus perplura*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 21.

mæegwlitian *to form, shape*:—Oferhiuad † [ofer] mǽgwlitgad *transfiguratus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 2.

mæegwlit-líce; *adv. Figuratively*:—Mǽgwlitlíce *figuraliter*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 10.

mæhe (*for* mæhte?) *dicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 75.

mæht, mæhtig. v. meaht, meahtig.

mǽl, mál, mél, es; *n. m.* (?) I. *a measure*:—Dó wínes þrié mél on *four three measures of wine on*, L. M. 1, 45; Lchdm. ii. 110, 26. v. cucler-mǽl, dæg-mǽl, fot-mǽl, mǽl-tange; *and* cf. *Icel.* mál *a measure: Dan.* maal. II. *a mark, sign, cross, crucifix*:—Hér óþiéwde reád Cristes mǽl on hefenum *in this year a red cross appeared in the sky*, Chr. 773; Erl. 52, 23. Mid dám wæs sum mycel gylden Cristes mǽl *in quibus crucem magnam auream*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9. Hé dæt Cristes mǽl hræde weorce geworhte . . and dæt Cristes mǽl genam and on done seáþ sette, 3, 2; S. 524, 16–18. Bæron Cristes róde tácen sylfrene Cristes mǽl *crucem pro vexillo ferentes argenteam*, 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Ænne sylfrene mále on V. pundon *a silver crucifix of five pounds*, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Don on ealdan Cristes mǽle; of dam Cristes mǽle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 66, 34. Ealle hit writen mid Cristes mǽl *all signed it with a cross*, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 25. v. fýr-mǽl, ge-mǽl, grǽg-mǽl: *O. Sax.* hobid-mǽl *head on a coin* and cf. *Icel.* mál *applied to the inlaid ornamenting of weapons: and English* hring-, wunden-mǽl. *The word is also used for the sword itself* brogden mǽl, Beo. Th. 3236; B. 1616: 3338; B. 1667: Elen. Kmbl. 1574; El. 759. v. mál-sweord. III. *fixed, suitable, appointed time, season, occasion*:—Mǽl is mé tó féran *it is time for me to go*, Beo. Th. 637; 316. Dá wæs sǽl and mǽl dæt tó healle gang Healfdenes sunu, 2021; B. 1008. Dá dæs mæles wæs mearc agongen *then was the appointed time past*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 16; Gen. 1719: 224; Th. 296, 12; Sat. 501. Ic dæt mǽl geman donne wé gehéton ússum hláforde *I remember the time when we promised our lord*, Beo. Th. 5259; B. 2633. Ælce mǽle *on each occasion*, Exon. 119a; Th. 457, 30; Hy. 4, 92. Se gewealdhafaþ sǽla and mǽla *he hath power over times and seasons*, Beo. Th. 3226; 1611. Efne swylce mǽla swylce . . . *just at such times as* . . . , 2502; B. 1249. Mǽla gehwylce *on every occasion*, 4121; B. 2057: Ps. Th. 118, 62. Dú him mete sylest mǽla gehwylce and dæs tídlice tíd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, 144, 16: 21. Dæt ár fealа mǽla behýded wæs *which long before was hidden*, Elen. Kmbl. 1971; El. 987. Ærran mǽlum *on former occasions*, Beo. Th. 1819; B. 907: 4466; B. 2237: 6062; B. 3035. IV. *the time for eating, a meal*:—Dás hálgan lenctenlíce tíde gehealdan mid clænum fæstene ǽlce dæge tó ánes mǽles (*having only one meal a-day, cf. Icel.* fasta einmælt), Wulfst. 285, 2. Hé gereordade æt ánum mæle fíf þúsend manna *he fed at one (meal) time five thousand men*, 293, 27. Yfel bíþ dæt man rihtfæstendtide ár mæle ete, L. C. S. 47; Th. i. 402, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. Gífernys bíþ dæt se man ár tíman hine gereordige oððe ær his mǽle tó micel þicge *it is greediness when a man eats before the time or takes too much at his meal*, 218, 30. Ne fæsþ se nó Gode ac him selfum se de dæt nyle þearfum sellan dæt hé donne on mæle lǽfþ ac wile hit healdan eft tó ódrum mǽle *non Deo, sed sibi quisque jejunat, si ea quæ ventri ad tempus subtrahit, non egenis tribuit sed . . custodit*, Past. 43, 8; Swt. 317, 4. Múþa gehwylc mete þearf mǽl sceolon tídum gongan *every mouth needs meat; meals must there be at times*, Exon. 91a; Th. 341, 13; Gn. Ex. 125. [Laym. Orm. mæl; *O. E. Homl. A. R.* mel: *Chauc.* mel, meel *a meal: Prompt. Parv.* meel *pastus: Goth.* mêl *a time: Icel.* mál *time, meal-time, season: O. H. Ger.* mâl *time, occasion: M. H. Ger.* mâl: *Ger.* ein-mal, etc.: *M. H. Ger.* mâl *time for eating, meal: Ger.* mahl.] v. -mǽlum.

mǽl, e; *f. A speech, talk, conversation*:—Gemuna da mǽla de wé oft æt meodo sprécon *think of the talks that we oft had at table*, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. [*Icel.* mál; *n. speech, colloquy, talk.*] v. mǽlan.

mǽl, es; *n. A cause, suit, action* (?):—Dú symle furdor feohtan sóhtest mǽl ofer mearce *thou didst ever press on to fight, didst pursue thy cause* (i. e. *carry on war*) *over the border*, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. I, 19. Cf. *Icel.* mál *a suit, cause;* sækja mál *to prosecute* (as a law term). Stephens takes *mǽl* here = *mark, goal:* Rieger (quoted by Grein) takes it = *gemót, concio*, so figuratively battle. v. mái.

mǽlan; *p. de To speak*:—Se stán mælde for mannum *the stone spake before men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1533; An. 768. Wícinga ár wordum mælde, Byrht. Th. 132, 35; By. 26: 133, 1; By. 43: 137, 63; By. 210. Hyre se feónd oncwæþ, wordum mǽlde, Exon. 70b; Th. 263, 18; Jul. 351. Be eów Essaias for weorodum wordum mǽlde, Elen. Kmbl. 702; El. 351. Him dá tó wuldorgást wordum mǽlde, Cd. 141; Th. 176, 16; Gen. 2913. Him Andreas wid, wine þearfende, wordum mǽlde, Andr. Kmbl. 600; An. 300. Him dá tógénes dæ gleáwestan wordum mǽldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1072; El. 537. Hwæt mé God on mínum módsefan mælan wille *quid loquatur in me dominus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. [*Orm.* mælenn: *Havel.* mele: *Icel.* mæla *to speak.*] v. ge-, on-mǽlan.

mǽlan *to mark*. [*Goth.* mêljan *to write: O. Sax.* málon *to mark* (of

a wound made by a sword): *O. H. Ger.* mâlôn, mâlên *pingere: Ger.* malen *to paint.*] v. hring-, scîr-mæled; mæl II.

mælan *to spot, blemish.* v. ge-mælan, mál, un-mæle.

mǽl-cearu, e; *f. Care* or *trouble belonging to a particular time*:—Swâ ða mælceare maga Healfdenes singala seáþ *so did Healfdene's son ever brood over the trouble of that time*, Beo. Th. 380; B. 189.

mǽl-dæg, es; *m. A day, season, an appointed time*:—Hê ðæs mǽldæges self nê wénde ðæt him Sarra bringan meahte on woruld sunu *he himself never hoped for the day when Sarah could bring him a son into the world*, Cd. 107; Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2339. Hê moncynnes mæste hæfde on ðæm mældagum mægen and strengo, 79; Th. 98, 18; Gen. 1632.

mǽl-dropa, an; *m. Phlegm*:—Mældropa *flegma.* i. *saliva*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 39.

mǽl-dropiende *phlegmatic*; flegmaticus, Ælfc. Gl. 77; Som. 72, 13; Wrt. 45, 47.

Mældûn Maldon *in Essex*, Chr. 913; Erl. 102, 5: 920; Erl. 104, 32: 993; Erl. 132, 5.

mǽle *spotted.* v. un-mæle.

mǽl-gesceaft, e; *f. That which happens at its appointed time in accordance with the decrees of fate*:—Ic bâd mælgescefta *I waited for that which in due time fate would assign me*, Beo. Th. 5467; B. 2737.

mǽl-mete, es; *m. Food to eat*:—Ne bið ðæc mælmete nymþe mores græs *no food shall there be for thee but the grass of the moor*, Cd. 203; Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. [*Grein, quoting Dietrich, would read* mæl mête (= *obvius*), v. Hpt. Zeitsch. x. 358.]

mǽl-sceafa, an; *m. A canker*:—Mælscæfa *eruca*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 3; Wrt. 24, 7. Mælsceafa *caniglata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 19. Mælsceafa *eruca*, Wrt. Voc. 78, 66; Zup. 310, 5. In the last reference one MS. (v. Wrt. Voc. 91, 23) has *mæslesceafe;* in Wrt. Voc. 161, 23 *maseles* translates *rugeroles* (see also Skeat's Dict. s.v. *measles*), so *mǽl*, in this word, would mean a *spot.*

mǽl-tange, an; *f.* -tang, es; *m.* (?) *A pair of compasses*:—Mæltange *circinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 49; Som. 65, 70; Wrt. Voc. 34, 5: 62; Som. 68, 78; Wrt. Voc. 39, 61. Mæltanges prica *centrum*, 39, 62.

-mælum *-mal* (in piece-*meal*). v. æcer-, bit-, dǽl-, drop-, flocc-, folc-, fôt-, heáp-, híd-, lim-, nam-, sceáf-, stæp-, stund-, stycce-, þrag-, þreát-, þûsend-, worn (wearn)-, wræd-mælum.

mǽnan; *p. de To mean.* I. of persons (*a*) *to intend to convey a certain sense*:—Gif hê of wege ænige gebrohte . . ðæt is ðæt ic mǽne gif hê ænigne man on synne bespeóne *if he have brought any man out of the way . . . , what I mean, is, if he have lured any man to sin*, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 12. Hwet mǽnde Crist ða cwæþ: 'Ða unrihtwisan faraþ on ǽce wîtu,' Shrn. 197, 18. God dâ geopenude Abrahame hwæt hê mid ðære spræce mǽnde, Gen. 18, 20. (*b*) *to intend to indicate a certain person* or *thing without direct statement*:—Cweþan swâ hê tô ânum sprece and hwædre ealle mǽneþ *to say, as if he speaks to one and yet means all*, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 24; Cri. 1378. Hê gecýðde ðæt hê ne mǽnde (*indicaret*) ðis andweardе lîf, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 22. Hwylc beren mǽnde hê ðonne elles bûton heofona rîce, Blickl. Homl. 39, 27. Crist mǽnde ðone ǽcan deáþ . . . ða Iudêiscan mǽndon disne andweardan deáþ, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 20. Ne mǽnde ûre Drihten mid ðisum wordum ða treówa de on appeltûne wexaþ, 406, 9. (*c*) *to mean, purpose, have as an object to which the mind is directed, intend*:—Gif hê ðara nán ne dêþ ðonne nât hê hwæt hê mênþ (Cott. MS. mænþ) *if he does none of these, then he does not know what he means*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 28. Ða ongon hê sprecan swîðe feorran ymbûtan swilce hê nâ ða spræce ne mǽnde, 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. Hwæt ðû ðonne mâne mid ðære gîtsunge ðæs feós *what do you mean by the greed of money?* 32, 1; Fox 114, 7. II. (of things) *to signify, have a certain signification* or *purpose*:—Saga hwæt ic mǽne, Salm. Kmbl. 472; Sal. 236: Exon. 124 b; Th. 479, 18; Rä. 62, 9. Oft gehwâ gesihþ fægre stafas and nât hwæt hî mǽnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Hwæt mǽnde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 234, 31. Faraþ and leorniaþ hwæt ðæt mǽne: 'Ic wylle mildheortnysse, and nâ offrunge,' 470, 18. Geleornian hwæt fulluht mǽne, Wulfst. 123, 4. Understandan hwæt ða twâ word *mǽnan, abrenuntio* and *credo*, 38, 8. [*O. Sax.* mênian: *O. Frs.* mêna: *O. H. Ger.* meinian: *Ger.* meinen.] v. ge-mǽnan.

mǽnan; *p. de To tell of, relate, declare*:—Ne wyrneþ word lofes, wîsan mǽneþ mîne for mengo (cf. *O. Sax.* thû fora thesaro thiod telis, mahtig mênis), Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 14; Rä. 21, 11. Hæleþ hý hospe mǽnaþ *men speak of her contemptuously*, 90 a; Th. 337, 17; Gn. Ex. 66. Secgas nemnaþ, mǽnaþ mid mûþe meodugâles gedrinc, 88 a; Th. 330, 26; Vy. 57. Þý læs ðæt weras gieddum mǽndan be mê lifgendum *lest men should tell of it in songs during my lifetime*, 50 b; Th. 176, 9; Gû. 1206. Ic mæg singan and secgan, spell mǽnan, hû mê cynegôde cystum dohten, 85 b; Th. 321, 32; Wid. 55: Beo. Th. 2139; B. 1067. Ðâr wæs Beówulfes mǽrþo mǽned *there was told Beowulf's greatness*, 1718; B. 857. [*O. Sax.* mênian, gi-mênian *to make known: O. H. Ger.* meinian *dicere:* ga-meinian *dicere, dicere, Grff.* ii. 785, 788.]

mǽnan; *p. de To lament, mourn, complain.* I. *intrans.*:—Ðû simle mid wôpe and mid unrôtnesse mǽnst gif ðê ænies willan wan biþ (*tu*) *qui abesse aliquid tuae beatitudini tam luctuosus atque anxius conqueraris*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 22. Ða hê gehîerde ðæt ðæt folc mǽnde tô him Arone ymb hiera earfedo *Moyses cum contra se et Aaron conqueri populum cognovisset*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4. Ealle wordum mǽndon, Cd. 222: Th. 288, 24; Sat. 388. II. *followed by a clause*:—Ða welan ðe dû mǽndest ðæt dû forlure *the wealth which you complain of having lost*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18. Bonan mǽndon ðæt hý monnes bearn oferþunge, Exon. 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gû. 401. III. *with acc.*:—Hû Boetius his earfodu tô Gode mǽnde, Bt. tit. cap. 4. His tungan hê mǽnde swîðost *he complained most of his tongue*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 31. Basilius mende ðæt unriht, Homl. Skt. 3, 322. Hê misbeád his munecan and ða munecas hit mǽndon lufelîce, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 4. Hî mændon mondryhtnes cwealm *they mourned their lord's death*, Beo. Th. 6289; B. 3149. Ic wundrige hwæt ðê seó oððe hwæt ðû mǽne *admiror cur aegrotes*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 11. Hû miht ðû mǽnan ðæt wyrse nû ðû ðæt leófre hæfst gehealden *poterisne, meliora quaeque retinens, de infortunio jure caussari?* 10; Fox 28, 10. Cyning mǽnan *to mourn their king*, Beo. Th. 6324; B. 3172. Ic gehêre gnorniende cynn grundas mǽnan (*the devils in hell*), Cd. 216; Th. 273, 10; Sat. 134. Ðæt ic sceal teárum mǽnan *that I must mourn with tears*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 10; Jul. 712. v. bemǽnan.

mǽne; *adj.* I. *mean, wicked, false, evil*:—Synna lustas mǽne môdlufan *the pleasures of sin, vicious love*, Exon. 71 a; Th. 364, 26; Jul. 370. Hygeleáse mǽne *mad and false* (*the rebel angels*), Cd. 4; Th. 4, 11; Gen. 52. Þurh mǽnra hand searonettum beseted, Andr. Kmbl. 1882; An. 943. II. the word however occurs most often in reference to oaths:—Se ðe his þances mǽnne âþ swerige and hê wite ðæt hê mǽne bið æfter ðam *qui sua sponte perjuraverit et postea scit quod perjurus est*, L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. ii. 158, 20, 14, 16. Gif hwâ swereþ and se âþ beó mǽne . . se ðe mǽne âþas begâ *si quis juraverit et perjurium sit . . . Qui perjuria commiserit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68; Th. ii. 228, 7–9: L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 31. Gif mæssepreóst stande on leáre gewitnesse oððe on mǽnan âþe *if a masspriest be concerned in false witness or perjury*, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 9: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 30. Se ðe mânâþ (*other MS.* mǽnne âþ) swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Be mǽnan âþe. Gif hwâ mǽne âþ swerige, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 3–4. Gebête ðone mǽnan âþ, L. In 35; Th. i. 124, 13. Swerian mænne âþ þurh swâ miclan mægenþrymme, Wulfst. 214, 15. Eall yfel forlætan ge on manslihte ge on mǽnum âþum, 228, 21. v. un-mǽne; mân.

mǽne; *adj. Common*:—Mǽna læse *common pasturage*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 284, 8. v. ge-mǽne.

mængan, Mæn-fig, mænig, mænigeo, mænnisc. v. mengan, mon-fig, manig, menigu, mennisc.

maenoe. v. mene.

mǽnsumian; *p.* ode. I. *to have the companionship of a person, to marry*:—Ne hiá mǽnsumiaþ (mǽnsumigaþ, Rush.) ne hiá bibon ge-mǽnsumad (*i.* ne ceorl hæfis wífes gemâna ne wíf hæfis ceorles) *neque nubent neque nubentur*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 25. II. *to share with another, to communicate*:—Mǽnsumede *participavit, communicavit*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 2.

mǽnsumung, e; *f.* I. *communion, admission to fellowship with others* (opp. of excommunication):—Benedictus cwæþ ðæt hî unâmânsumode wæron . . . Hî underfêngon ða hâlgan mǽnsumunge æt Gode þurh his þeówan Benedicte, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 31. II. *participation*:—Hê ûs forgeáfe dǽl on his rîce, and mǽnsumunge on his godcundnysse, i. 140, 11.

mæntel. v. mentel.

mær. v. wudu-mær.

mæra, mera, an; *m. An incubus*:—Mera † satyrus *incuba*, Ep. Gl. 12 f, 14. v. mære.

mǽr-âc, e; *f. An oak which serves as part of a boundary* (?):—Of ðære âc in ða mǽrâc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 31. v. mǽr-bróc, mearc-bêce.

mǽran, mâran; *p. de To make known, celebrate, declare, proclaim*:—Mîn mûþ sægeþ ðîne mægenspêde and dîn sôþfæst weorc mǽreþ *os meum pronuntiabit justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 14. Songe lofiaþ mǽraþ môdigne meaglum reordum *they praise with song and with powerful voices celebrate the noble bird*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 21; Ph. 338. For cyning mǽraþ leófne leódfruman *they proclaim the loved chief as king*, Th. 222, 6; Ph. 344. Swylce mîn tunge tûdum mǽrde dîn sôþfæst weorc *sed et lingua mea tota die meditabitur justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 22. Ðæt hî heora bearnum budun and sægdun and cinn ôðrum cýðden and mǽrden *ut notam faceret eam filiis suis; ut cognoscat generatio altera*, 77, 7. Gê sceyldigra synne secgaþ, sôþfæstra nô môd and monþeáw mǽran willaþ, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 26; Gû. 478. Hit nǽnig mon lût cýðan ne môste, ðý læs hié for ðon ormôde wæron, Nar. 32, 22. [*Goth.* merjan *to proclaim, announce: O. Sax.* mârian; *Icel.* mæra *to praise: O. H. Ger.* mârian *diffamare, declarare, clarificare, praedicare.*] v. ge-mǽran.

mǽr-apeldre, an; *f. An apple-tree which serves as a boundary*:—Hit cymeþ tô mǽrapeldran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 5.

mǽr-bróc, es ; *m. A brook which forms a boundary*, cf. mearc-bróc :—Tó mǽrbróce ; of mǽrbróce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 5 : 438, 27 : v. 284, 29 (*where* mǽr-bróc *is the same as* merc-bróc *of* l. 13). v. mere *and* mǽre *a boundary*.

mæro. v. mearc, mearh.

mǽr-díc, e ; *f. A boundary dike* :—On ða mǽrdíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 24. On ða ealdan mǽrdíc, 449, 10.

mære *a mere*. v. mere.

mære, mare, mere, an ; *f. A night-mare, a monster oppressing men during sleep* (cf. passage quoted in Cl. and Vig. under *mara* : 'Ên er hann hafði litt sofnat, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann. Menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum ; en er þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins, þá trað hón höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann') :—Mære *faecce*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 44 : *incuba*, 111, 46. Mere *fecce*, 35, 26. Gif mon mare ríde, L. M. 1, 64 ; Lchdm. ii. 140, 9. Hí beóþ góde wið nihtgengan and maran, 3, 1 ; Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. [*Prompt. Parv.* mare or nyȝhte mare *epialtes* ; mare or wyche *magus, maga, sagana*, and see note, p. 326 : *Icel.* mara : *M.H.Ger.* mare : *Ger.* mahr : cf. *French* cauchemar.] v. mær, mæra.

mǽre, es ; *n. A boundary, limit, confine, border* :—Ondlong ðæs mǽres (meres?) heges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 30 : ii. 250, 7 (?). In mǽre Judéana *in fines Judaea*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 1. In mǽrum *in villas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In mǽrum (mǽro, Rush.) *in vicos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* mærr *a border-land.*] v. ge-mǽre ; mǽr-ác, -apeldre, -bróc, -díc, -heg, -stán, -þorn, -weg.

mǽre ; *adj. Great, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, sublime, splendid, celebrated, famous, widely known* (of persons or things) :—Mǽre *clarus, insignis, nobilis, perspicuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 66 : *inclytus*, 46, 10, 11. Mère weard *percrebuit*, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 10. Mǽre *celeber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18 ; Zup. 44, 10. Mǽrne *celebre*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 45. Beorht ł mǽre *præclara, splendida*, 436, 43. Mær[re] *illustrius*, 460, 25. I. (*of persons and* (a) *in a good sense*) :—Dryhten ys mǽre God and mihtig *Dominus est deus magnus et potens*, Deut. 10, 17. Ðú eart mǽre God, and Jacobes God se mǽra, Ps. Th. 83, 8 : 103, 23. God mǽre (*excelsus*) ælýsend heora is, Ps. Spl. 77, 39. Freá ælmihtig, mǽre þeóden, Cd. 40 ; Th. 52, 34 ; Gen. 853. Se mǽra Fæder (*God*), L. Ælfc. C. 3 ; Th. ii. 344, 4. Hé byþ mǽre beforan Drihtne *erit magnus coram domino*, Lk. Skt. 1, 15 : 32. Ðéah hé on ðam lande seó mǽre dome biþ hé on ðǽrum unmære *though he be famous in one country, he is not in another*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 15. Wæs hé (*St. Martin*) swíðe mǽre geond middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 221, 1. Mǽru cwén *the illustrious queen* (*Wealhtheow*), Beo. Th. 4037 ; B. 2016. Sunu se ðe biþ góde mǽre *a son* (*Isaac*) *who shall be great in goodness*, Cd. 100 ; Th. 132, 24 ; Gen. 2198 : Beo. Th. 3909 ; B. 1952. Mihtum mǽre *great in power*, Elen. Kmbl. 679 ; El. 340. Marian mǽrre meówlan *of Mary, maiden illustrious*, Exon. 14 a ; Th. 28, 13 ; Cri. 446. Smeágende cwidas and dǽda ðara mǽrena (*illustrium*) were fúre þeóde, Bd. pref. ; S. 471, 13. Ðes ys mǽrra (*major*) ðonne dæt templ, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 6. Nis betwux wífa bearnum nán mǽrra wítega ðonne Johannes, Lk. Skt. 7, 28. Nán man ne biþ for ðǽres góde nó dý mǽrra ne nó dý geheredra *splendidum te aliena claritudo non efficit*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 27. David wæs hearpera mǽrost, Ps. C. 50 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 276, 4. Ðás mánfullan men wǽron getealde for ða mǽrostan godas, Wulfst. 106, 17, (*b*) in a bad sense, *notorious, distinguished by evil deeds* ; insignis :—Hæfdum ênne gebundenne mǽrne (mærne, Lind.) monn se wæs háten Barrabas (cf. *O. Sax.* mâri megínthiot) *habebat vinctum insignem qui dicebatur Barabbas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 16. Grendel, mǽre mearc-stapa, Beo. Th. 206 ; B. 103 : 1528 ; B. 762 (?). II. (*of things*) :—Sum deófolgild de mid ðǽm hæðenum mannum swíðe weorþ and mǽre wæs *a certain idol that was held in high honour and esteem among the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Swíðe mǽre burh se is háten Sepontus *a very famous town which is called Sepontus*, 197, 20. On ðam mǽran (*illustri*) túne, se is nemned æt Walle, Bd. 3, 21 ; S. 551, 11 : Cd. 205 ; Th. 254, 10 ; Dan. 609. Tó ðære mǽran byrig (*the heavenly Jerusalem*), 227 ; Th. 304, 4 ; Sat. 624. Tempel heáhst and háligost, hælepum gefrǽgost, mǽst and mǽrost (*Solomon's temple*), 162 ; Th. 202, 28 ; Exod. 395. Dæt wæs dæt mǽreste hús ðe on eorþan geworht wurde *that (the temple) was the most splendid house that was built in the world*, Wulfst. 278, 1. Mǽre wurdon his wundra geweorc wíde and síde *far and wide spread the fame of the wonders he wrought*, Exon. 45 b ; Th. 155, 1 ; Gú. 853. Ealle ðeós mǽre gesceaft *the universe*, Rood Kmbl. 24 ; Kr. 12. Mǽre wundur *mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 106, 30 : 110, 3. Sunne mǽre tungol *the sun, resplendent star*, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 14 ; Æðelst. 14. Mǽrost tungla, Exon. 57 b ; Th. 205, 28 ; Ph. 119. In dege mǽrum *in die insigni*, Ps. Surt. 80, 4. Ðone mǽron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstige, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10 : Cd. 8 ; Th. 10, 11 ; Gen. 155. Seó mǽre tíid (*Easter*), Menol. Fox 114 ; Men. 57. Se mǽra dæg *the great and terrible day of the Lord*, Exon. 23 b ; Th. 65, 16 ; Cri. 1055. Dæt is mǽre spell *no common tale is that*, Cd. 119 ; Th. 155, 2 ; Gen. 2566 : Elen. Kmbl. 1936 ; El. 970. Æfter disse dǽde his noma wæs weorþ and mǽre geworden *after this deed his name became honoured and famous*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4 : Exon. 107 a ; Th. 409, 11 ; Rä. 27, 27. Is wuldur ðín wíde and síde ofer ðás eorþan ealle mǽre *in omnem terram gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 6. Se mǽresta hlísa *fama celeberrima*, Bd. 3, 13 ; S. 538, 37. Dæt is mǽro wyrd *that is a tremendous event* (*the deluge*), Cd. 69 ; Th. 84, 18 ; Gen. 1399. Ðín mægen is swá mǽre, swá dæt ænig ne wát eorþbúende ða deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, Hy. 3, 31 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 31. (*In a bad sense*) Caudenes Furcules seó stów gewearþ swíðe mǽre for Rómána bismere *Caudinas furculas satis celebres et famosas Romanorum fecit infamia*, Ors. 3, 8 ; Swt. 120, 21. [Cf. *Goth.* waila-mêrs *of good report* ; *Icel.* mærr ; *O. H. Ger.* mâri *memorabilis, famosus, illustris, insignis, clarus.*] v. efen-, folc-, fore-, forþ-, freá-, fríð-, heaðo-, un-, wíd-mære.

mǽre *pure, in the phrase* mǽre peningas = *Lat., meri denarii* i.e. coins made of pure silver, v. Ducange s.v. *merus*, quoted by Schmid. The passage in which the word is found occurs in L. Alf. pol. 3 ; Th. i. 62, 10 :—Mid V. pundum mǽrra þæninga. With this may be compared the following passage :—For hís líceweorðan feó, dæt is ił punde mérehwítes seolfres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 255, 12.

mǽrels, mǽrels, es ; *m. and* **mǽrels-rǽp**, es ; *m. A rope for mooring a ship* ; pronesium [v. Ducange : '*pronexium* funis quo navis religatur ad palum'] :—Mǽrelsráp *pronesium*, Ælfc. Gl. 105 ; Som. 78, 21 ; Wrt. Voc. 57, 3. Mǽrels *prosnesium*, 63, 62. [Both words occur in lists giving the names of ships, and their various parts. Cf. *Du.* marlijn, *also* marl-reep = mar-reep *a marline, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them* : *O. Du.* maren *to tie knots*, which occurs in English in the phrase to *moor* a ship. *Also* cf. marlyñ *illaqueo*, marlyd *illaqueatus*, Prompt. Parv. 327, and note.] v. scip-mǽrels.

mǽre-torht. v. mere-torht.

mǽrh. v. mearh.

mǽr-hegg, es ; *m. A boundary* (?) *hedge* :—Ondlong ðære burnan ðý hit cymeþ tó ðæm mǽrhege ; ondlong ðæs mǽres heges dæt hit cymeþ up on ða dúne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 29. Cf. gemǽr-haga.

mǽr-hlísa, an ; *m. Great fame, celebrity* :—Mid mǽrhlísan *celebri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 74.

mǽrian ; *p.* ode *To become great, be distinguished* :—Swá mǽre-gend[iend]um cýðere *tanto prestanti martiri*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 3.

mæring *a plant name* :—Hwít mæringc (Cockayne suggests *sweet basil*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 21.

mǽr-líc ; *adj. Great, magnificent, glorious, splendid, illustrious* (of persons or things) :—Mǽrlíce *magnificas*, Gl. Wülck. 254, 11. I. (*of persons*) :—Mǽrlíc (*God*) on hálignysse *magnificus in sanctitate*, Cant. Moys. 11. Dæt wæter feóll ofer Pharaones mǽrlícum riddum *the water fell upon Pharaoh's splendid knights*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 31. II. (*of things*) :—Mýrlíc cynehelm *corona inclita*, Kent. Gl. 67. Gabrihel bodade Zacharian his mǽrlícan drohtnunge *Gabriel announced to Zacharias his* (*John's*) *glorious life*, Homl. Th. i. 352, 26. Ða hæfde dæt cild swíðe mǽrlíce stemne *the boy had a magnificent voice*, Wulfst. 152, 11. Hwæðer má mǽrlecra dǽda gefremed hæfde ðe Philipus ðe Alexander *which had performed more splendid deeds, Philip or Alexander*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 130, 27. Hwæðer ðé ðonne þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlíc seó gegaderung ðara þreóra þinga . . oððe hwæðer hit ðé þince eallra þinga weorþlícost and mǽrlícost *obscurumne hoc, atque ignobile censes esse, an omni celebritate clarissimum?* Bt. 33, 1 ; Fox 120, 31. [*O. Sax.* mâr-lîk : *O. H. Ger.* mâri-lîh.] v. fore-, un-mǽrlíc.

mǽrlíce ; *adv. Magnificently, excellently, nobly, splendidly, with distinction* :—Mǽrlíce *insigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 81 : Hpt. Gl. 512, 47. Ðam sý mǽrlíce mægen and wurðment bútan ende *cui sit magnifice virtus et honor sine fine*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 32 : Hy. 7, 19 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 19. Hé mǽrlíce weorhte *magnifice fecit* (he hath done excellent things, A. V.), Cant. Es. 5. Sum welig man . . dæghwamlíce mǽrlíce (*splendide*) leofode, Homl. Th. i. 328, 13. Joseph leofode on dam lande (*Egypt*) mǽrlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 8. Hwæt is ðes mihtiga ðe ðus mǽrlíce férep (*Christ entering Jerusalem*), Blickl. Homl. 71, 14. Mǽrlíce dæt líc behwurfon mid miclum wópe *celebrantes exequias planctu magno*, Gen. 50, 10. Healdaþ ðisne dæg on eówerum gemynde and freólsiaþ hine mǽrlíce, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 15. Swá hé ús mǽrlícor gifeþ swá wé him mǽrlícor þancian scylon *the more excellent his gifts are, the more excellent ought our thanks to be*, Wulfst. 261, 20. [*O. Sax.* mâr-lîko.]

mǽr-ness, e ; *f. Greatness, distinction, celebrity* :—Mycelnesse ł mǽrnesse *magnitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 3. Mǽrnesse *insignia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 12. Mǽrnessa *preconia*, 66, 39. v. fore-mǽrness.

mǽr-pytt, es ; *m. A pit that forms part of a boundary* (?) :—On ðone mǽrpyt ; of ðam pytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 439, 1. Éast tó mǽrpytte, ii. 250, 5.

mǽrsere, es ; *m. One who proclaims* or *makes widely known, a herald* :—Mǽrseris *preconis*, Rtl. 56, 35.

mǽrsian ; *p.* ode. I. *to make great, extend* :—Hig tóbrǽdaþ hyra healsbúce and mǽrsiaþ heora reáfa fnadu *dilatant philacteria sua, et magnificant fimbrias*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. II. *to make known, spread the knowledge of anything, declare, proclaim, announce, celebrate* :—Ic mǽrsige *insignio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30 ; Som. 34, 60. Mǽrsaþ

tunge mîn spǽce ðîne *pronuntiabit lingua mea eloquium tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Wē mērsiaþ *prædicamus*, Rtl. 71, 25: 6, 11. Ðîne mægenstrengþu mǽrsien wîde *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Th. 144, 6. Ðǽr gæsta gedryht Hǽlend hergaþ, and heofoncyninges meahte mǽrsiaþ, singaþ Metude lof, Exon. 64 b; Th. 239, 6; Ph. 617. Sceal manna gehwylc weorc Godes wîde mǽrsian (*annuntiaverunt*), Ps. Th. 63, 8. Wuldur ðîn wîde mǽrsian (*cantare*), 70, 7. Mērsiga dæt word *diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 45. Ðætte hiá ne mērsades hine *ne manifestarent eum*, 3, 12. Ðæt is dæt mon his mearce brǽde ðæt mon his hlîsan and his naman mǽrsige *terminum suum dilatare*, *est opinionis suæ nomen extendere*, Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Mǽrsedon *celebrabant*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 21. Mǽrsud [wearþ] *crebruit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 71. Ðǽr hǽlo untrumra manna and neáta mǽrsode syndon *sanitates infirmorum et hominum et pecorum celebrari non desinunt*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 19.

III. *to celebrate (a particular event, season, &c.)*:—Hi símbeldæg wē mērsiaþ *ejus natalitia celebramus*, Rtl. 44, 30. Be ðisse hálgan tíde (*birthday of John the Baptist*) weorþunga ðe wē nū tōdæg mērsiaþ sceolan . . . swíðe ús is des dæg tō mǽrsienne . . nǽniges Godes háligra gebyrd círicean ne mǽrsiaþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and ðyses Johannes, Blickl. Homil. 161, 4–11: Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 19: Homl. Th. i. 324, 8. Wē ðe his ǽriste mǽrsiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Swēg mǽrsiendes *the voice of one celebrating a festival*; sonus epulantis, Ps. Lamb. 41, 5.

IV. *to celebrate, perform a rite, ceremony, &c. with due solemnity*:—Ða hálgan gerỳne mǽrsian *sacra mysteria celebrare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23. Ða symbelnysse tō mǽrsianne mæssesanges *missarum sollemnia celebrandi*, S. 497, 1: 2, 5; S. 507, 12.

V. *to magnify, exalt, praise, glorify*:—Clypa mē on dæge ðînre gedrēfednysse and ic ðē áhredde and ðū mǽrsast mē *invoca me in die tribulationis; eripiam te, et magnificabis me*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 8. Mǽrsa ðînne Sunu þæt ðē Sunu ðē mǽrsige *clarifica filium tuum ut filius tuus clarificet te*, 360, 8. Mîn sāwl mǽrsaþ Drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. 1, 46. Ic onginne ðē tō mǽrsigenne *incipiam exaltare te*, Jos. 3, 7. Ðǽr Sicilia sǽstreámum in ēþel mǽrsaþ *where Sicily, the sea streams among, her land makes illustrious*, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 32; Met. 1, 16. [*O. L. Ger.* ge-mārsōn *mirificare.*] v. ge-, wid-mǽrsian; mǽran.

mǽr-stān, es; *m. A boundary-stone*:—Ðis syndon ða landgemǽro . . . On mǽrstān; of mǽrstāne on ðone ealdan gāran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 28.

mǽrsung, e; *f.* **I.** *a making known, report, rumour*:—Sprance mērsung ðiús (*fama hæc*) in alle eorþo, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 26. Gefehto and mērsungo (*opiniones*) ðara gefehto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. **II.** *fame, renown, celebrity*:—Gesprang mērsung his in alle Syria *abiit opinio ejus in totam Syriam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 24. Herodes gehērde mērsung (*famam*) Hǽlendes, 14, 1. Gesprang mērsung (*rumor*) his in all lond, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. **III.** *celebration (of a rite, festival, &c.)*:—Gibedes dísses gērlícre mērsunge *observationis hujus annua celebritate*, Rtl. 9, 21. Mǽrsung his gebyrdtíde *the celebration of his birthday*, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. Ðās fíftig daga sind ealle gehālgode tō ānre mǽrsunge, 312, 23. On ðære Ēastrena mǽrsunge *in celebratione Paschæ*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 21. Mid ða mǽrsunga ðara heofonlícra gerỳna, 2, 9; S. 510, 37; 4, 22; S. 591, 21. **IV.** *a making great, magnifying, glorification*:—Se Fæder hine sette tō his swíðran on heofenan rīce. . Deós is Cristes mǽrsung æfter ðære menniscnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 28. Mid ealre þoncunga and mǽrsunga hine herian *to praise him with giving thanks and glory to him*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. **V.** *Greatness, magnificence, excellency, honour, favour*:—Syllaþ mǽrsunge Gode ūrum *date magnificentiam deo nostro*; ascribe ye greatness to our God (A. V.), Cant. M. ad f. 4. Mērsunge *favore*, Rtl. 8, 40. Ofer gesamnunge is his mǽrsung *his excellency* (magnificentia) *is over Israel*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 35: Ps. Spl. 110, 3: 70, 23. Ðæt ic synge ealne dæg mǽrsunga (*magnitudinem*) ðíne, 70, 9. Stefn Drihtnes on mǽrsungum *the voice of the Lord is full of majesty*, 28, 4. v. cyric-, ge-mǽrsung.

mǽrsung-tíma, an; *m. A time of celebration* or *glorification*:—Ðā wæs his mǽrsungtíma, ðæt se Fæder hine mǽrsode swá ðæt hē hine sette tō his swíðran on heofenan rīce, and him forgeaf andweald on heofenan and on eorþan, and eác ofer hellwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 25.

mærþ *a weasel.* v. mearþ.

mǽr-þorn, es; *m. A hawthorn tree which serves as a boundary*:—Of ðæm pytte on ðone díc, ðæt on mǽrþorne; of ðæm þorne norþ on done hwítan stān, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 168, 33.

mǽrþu, mǽrþo; *indecl.*: mǽrþ, e; *f.* **I.** *greatness, honour, glory, fame*:—Gesprang mērþu his in all lond Galilee *processit rumor ejus in omnem regionem Galilææ*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 28. Lof wíde sprang, miht and mǽrþo, ofer middangeard, þeodnes þegna, Apstls. Kmbl. 13; Ap. 7. Ðǽr wæs Beówulfes mǽrþo mǽned *there was celebrated Beowulf's glory*, Beo. Th. 1718; B. 857: 1322; B. 659. Mǽrþo fremman *to achieve glory*, 4274; B. 2134. Ðæt hié him tō mǽrþe burh geworhte *that they should build a city in their own honour*, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 12; Gen. 1663. Ðū ongunne ætȳwan ðíne mǽrþe (*magnitudinem*), Deut. 3, 24: Ps. Lamb. 150, 2. Sillaþ mǽrþe (*magnificentiam*) ūrum Gode, Deut. 32, 3. Dryhtne ðe hyre weorþmynde geaf mǽrþe *to the Lord that gave her honour and glory*, Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 344. Geceósan swá helle hiénþu swá heofones mǽrþu, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 11; Cri. 591. Mē þincþ dæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swíðe leáslíce mǽrþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ic ongite dæt . . ða mǽstan mǽrþa ne sint on dysse woruldgylpe *video . . nec celebritatem gloria posse contingere*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 4. Mǽrþa gesáligost *most blessed of glories*, Salm. Kmbl. 136; Sal. 67. Mǽrþa ðíne hig tellaþ *magnitudinem tuam narrabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 144, 6. Eálá mīn drihten . . mǽrþum gefrǽge, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 4; Met. 20, 2. Hine God trymede mǽrþum and mihtum *him God confirmed with glory and with might*, Elen. Kmbl. 29; El. 15. **II.** *a great, honourable, glorious action, a wonderful thing, mighty work*:—Hē hēt ða hȳde tō Rōme bringan and hié ðǽr tō mǽrþe āþenian for ðon heó wæs hundtwelftiges fōta lang *corium* (*serpentis*) *Romam devectum* (*quod fuisse centum viginti pedum spatio ferunt*) *cunctis miraculo fuit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 16. Sceoldon hiera senatus ða menn beforan him drīfan gebundene ðe ðǽr gefongene wǽron, ðæt heora mǽrþa sceoldon ðý þrymlícran beón, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30. Ðǽr syndon ða micclan mǽrþa dæt syndon ða geweorc ðe Alexander hēt gewyrcean *ibi sunt illa magna insignia que Alexander operari jusserat*, Nar. 33, 20. Mǽrþa georne *eager to do great things*, Cd. 80; Th. 101, 5; Gen. 1677. Hæbbe ic mǽrþa fela ongunnen, Beo. Th. 821; B. 408: 5284; B. 2645: Exon. 82 b; Th. 310, 34; Seef. 84. Ðū hit worhtes eall . . deáh ðē nǽnegu nēdþearf wǽre ealra ðara mǽrþa *thou didst make it all . . though thou didst not need all those mighty works*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 51; Met. 20, 26. Mǽrþa fruma *God*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 15; Edg. 41. Standaþ and geseóþ Drihtnes mǽrþa (*magnalia*), Ex. 14, 13: Hy. Surt. 96, 36. Mǽrþa, Ps. Spl. 105, 21. Ic wylle fǽhþe sēcan, mǽrþum (*gloriously, nobly*) fremman, Beo. Th. 5021; B. 2514. Hǽfdon neowne gefeán mǽrþum (*wondrously, miraculously*) gemēted, Elen. Kmbl. 1738; El. 871. [*Goth.* mēritha *fame, report: O. Sax.* mārida: *O. H. Ger.* mārida *fama, opinio, rumor, praeconium, claritudo.*] v. ellen-mǽrþu.

mǽr-weg, es; *m. A boundary* (?) *road*:—On ðone mǽrweg; ondlong dæs mǽrweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 33. Ondlong dæs lytlan weges dæt hit cymeþ on ðone norþran mǽrweg; ondlong dæs mǽrweges, 33, 5: 77, 26. [*Cf.* mearc-weg, 202, 5; *but also* on piddes meres weg, 77, 14.]

mǽr-weorc, es; *n. A great, splendid work*, Ps. Th. 110, 4.

Mǽs, e; *f. The Maes* or *Meuse*; Mosa:—Hēr fōr se here up onlong Mǽse feor on Fronclond, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* Masa: *Ger.* Maas.]

mæscre, an; *f. A mesh of a net*:—Mæscre *macula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 5. v. masc.

mæsen [*or* (?) mæseren]; *adj. Of maple*:—Vi mæse[r]ne sceala *vi vessels of maple*, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [*Cf. Icel.* mösur-skál *a vessel of maple*; 'such bowls are frequently mentioned in inventories of churches; cp. mid. H. G., where *maser* is even used of *a chalice, a maple-wood cup.*' Cl. and Vig. Dict. See also *Prompt. Parv.* masere *murrus*, p. 328 and note there. The noun perhaps occurs in Maser-feld, Chron. 641; Erl. 27, 8.]

mæslen, mæsling *v.* mæstling.

mæsle-sceafe. v. mǽl-sceafa.

mæsse, messe, an; *f.* **I.** *a service of the church, mass*:—Mæsse *missa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 8. Ǽne þrowade Crist, ac swáðeáh dæghwomlíce bið his þrowung geedníwod þurh gerỳnu dæs hálgan hūsles æt dære hálgan mæssan; fordī fremaþ seó hálige mæsse miclum ge ðām lybbendum ge ðām forþfarenum, Homl. Th. ii. 376, 10–13. Nū is seó mæsse gemynd Drihtnes þrowunge, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. 6, 13. Mæssan singan *to celebrate mass*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 23: 4, 22; S. 592. 8. Mæssan dón, 4, 22; S. 591, 29 note. Se biscop and se mæssepréost sceolan hūru embe seofon níht mæssan gesingan for eal cristen folc ðe ǽfre ácenned wæs, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Ǽfter ðon ðe ðǽr wǽron ða hálgan lofsangas and mæssan gefyllede, 207, 59. **II.** *a festival day when a solemn mass was celebrated, -mas in Christmas, Michaelmas, &c.*:—Temples mæssa *scenopegia*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 2. Ǽfter Andrēas mæssan, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Tō sanctae Michaheles mæssan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 2. Tō sancte Martines mæssan, 211, 11. Ǽr ealra háligra mæssan, Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 22. Tō Cristes mæssan, 1104; Erl. 239, 13. Wē Marian mæssan healdaþ, Menol. Fox 40; Men. 20: L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. [From Low Latin *missa* v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *mass*, for the meaning. *Icel.* messa: *O. H. Ger.* messa, missa: *M. H. Ger.* messe: *Ger.* messe.] v. candel-, capitol-, hlāf-mæsse; mæsse-dæg.

mæsse-ǽfen, es; *m. The eve of a festival*, e.g. *Christmas Eve*:—On sče Michaeles mæsseǽfen, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 13. Fæstaþ dæra háligra martyra mæsseǽfenas, Wulfst. 136, 19.

mæsse-bóc; gen. -bēc; *f. A mass-book, missal*:—Saltere and pistolbóc, godspellbóc and mæssebóc, sangbóc and handbóc, gerīm and pastoralem, penitentialem and rǽdingbóc, ðās bēc sceal mæssepreóst nēðe habban, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13: Chart. Th. 430, 7. On ðæm ealdan sacramentorium, dæt is on ðǽm ealdan mæssebōcum, Shrn. 88, 5. [*Orm.* Havel. messe-bok: *O. H. Ger.* missi-puoh *missalis: Icel.* messu-bók.]

mæsse-créda, an; *m. The creed used in the service of the mass, the Nicene creed*:—On ðam sinoþe (on dære ceastre Nicēa) wǽron gesette

ða hálgan cyriċþénunga, and se mæssecrēda, L. Ælfc. C. 4; Th. ii. 344, 9. *The* mæssecrēda *is given in* Homl. Th. ii. 596, 24–598, 14.

mæsse-dæg, es; *m. A festival* (v. mæsse, II.):—Úton sēcan ûre cyrcean Sunnandagum and mæssedagum *frequentemus ecclesias nostras diebus Dominicis, et diebus festis*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 29: Blickl. Homl. 47, 27. Be mæssedaga freólse, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 1. November enginþ on ealra hálgena mæssedæg, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 56. Uppon sċe Laurent mæssedæg, Chr. 1103; Erl. 239, 5. [*Orm.* messedai33 to freollsenn: *Ayenb.* messedaȝes *holidays.*]

mæsse-gierela, an; *m. Vestment used at the celebration of the mass*, Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 19.

mæsse-hacele, an; *f. A cope*:—Mæssehacele *casula*, Wrt. Voc. 81, 42. [Ic ân þeódréd mîn wîte mæssehacele ðe ic on Pauie bouhte, Chart. Th. 515, 16: 512, 30. Messehacel, Chr. 963; Erl. 123, 16. Mæssehakeles, 1070; Erl. 207, 35: 1122; Erl. 249, 8.] [*Icel.* messuhókul *a cope: O. H. Ger.* missa-hachul *casula.*]

mæsse-hrægel, es; *n. A surplice*:—Se sacerd scolde beón fæste bewǽfed on bǽm sculdrum mid ðæm mæssehrægle *in utroque humero sacerdos velamine superhumeralis adstringitur*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9. Ðes páp̄a gesette ðæt mæssepreóstas ne sceoldon brūcan gehálgodra mæssehrægla būton on cyrcean ānre, Shrn. 112, 19.

mæssian; *p.* ode *To say mass*:—Be ðam sacerde ðonne hē mæssaþ hwæt hē on him hæbbe *de iis quibus indutus esse debet sacerdos, cum missam celebrat*, L. Edg. C. tit. ix.; Th. ii. 128, 19. Mæssode se apostol ðam folce, Homl. Th. ii. 478, 14. For mé gelōmlice mæssaþ *pro me missas crebras facit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. For hreówsigendne man man mót mæssian ymb. xxx nihta, L. Ecg. C. 36; Th. ii. 160, 21. Hȳ mihton wel habban wīf on ðām dagum forðan ðe hȳ nǽfre ne mæssodon, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 8. Wé lǽraþ ðæt preóst on ǽnigum hūse ne mæssige, būton on gehálgodre circan, L. E. B. 30; Th. ii. 250, 18. (*For other regulations see* §§ 31–33. 35, 37; and L. N. P. L. 13, 14, 16, 18; Th. ii. 292, 16–24.) Benedictus ǽsende āne ofeletan, and hēt mid ðære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 27. Ymbe underntīd ðā dā se bróðor wæs gewunod tō mæssigenne, 358, 21. [*Icel.* messa.]

mæsse-lác, es; *n. The mass-offering, the host*:—Mæsselāc *fertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 41: 147, 76. Messelāc, Ælfc. Gl. 34; Som. 62, 61; Wrt. Voc. 28, 41. [v. Ducange: '*fertum* genus panis, in Glossis MSS. Isidoro et Papiæ dicitur oblatio, quæ ad altare fertur et sacrificatur a Pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur. In Festus; *fertum* genus libi dictum, quod crebrius ad sacra ferebatur altero genere libi.']

mæsse-niht, e; *f. The night which precedes a festival* (mæsse-dæg):—Ðis sceal on mydde-wyntres mæssenyht (i.e. *on Christmas morning*) tō ðære forman mæssan, Lk. 2, 1 (rubric). Nāgan lǽwede men wífes gemānan mæssenihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

mæsse-preóst, es; *m.* I. *A priest not of the Christian church*:—Melchisedec wæs cyninge and mæssepreóst, Prud. 5 a. Ðā ewǽdon ða ealdras and ða mæssepreóstas tō Pilate, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 22: 11; Thw. 6, 2. II. *a priest of the Christian church, who had attained the last of the seven appointed orders, and might celebrate the mass. His orders were the same as those of the bishop, but the latter alone could ordain priests, confirm children, and consecrate churches. He might be a regular or not. There is the* mæssepreóst ðe regollíce libbe *or the* folcisc mæssepreóst ðe regollíf næbbe, L. Eth. ix. 10, 21; Th. i. 344, 11, 21; *but he was forbidden to marry. As compared with the laity his oath was equal to that of a thane, and he was worthy of thane-right.* [v. mæsse-þegen.] *His presence was necessary at a wedding, and he was one of those who were proper witnesses when property was exchanged. For manslaughter and other crimes he might be deprived of his orders.* See the passages below taken from the Laws. Mæssepreóst *presbiter*, Wrt. Voc. 42, 21: 71, 75. Swā hwæðer ðū sȳ swā mæssepreóst swā munuc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 35. Ælc mæssepreóst sceal beón swā hē gehāten is *sacerdos*, ðæt is on Lēden *sacrum dans* . . Hē sceal syllan hálignysse ðam folce ðe hē tō lārеówe bíþ geset, L. Ecg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 16. *Presbiter* is mæssepreóst oððe ealdwita; nā ðæt ǽlc eald sȳ, ac ðæt hē cald sȳ on wísdōm. Se hálgaþ Godes hūsel, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 20. Beggen sind on ānum hāde, se biscop and se mæssepreóst, ðæt is on ðam seofoþan cirichāde, L. Ælfc. P. 35; Th. ii. 378, 14. Nis nā māre betwyx mæssepreóste and bisceop būton se bisceop bíþ gesett tō hādigenne preóstas, and tō biscepgenne cild, and tō hálgyenne cyrcan, and tō gýmenne Godes gerihta, L. Ælfc. C. 17; Th. ii. 348, 25. Mæssepreóstes āþ and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendȳre; and for ðām seofon cirichādan ðe se mæssepreóst gepéah ðæt hē hæfde, hē bíþ þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14. *For the books necessary for the* mæssepreóst *and for rules to be observed by him in celebrating mass see passages given under* mæsse-bōc, mæssian *respectively.* Æt ðām giftan sceal mæssepreóst beón mid rihte, L. Edm. B. 8; Th. i. 256, 6. Nān man ne hwyrfe nānes yrfes būtan ðæs gerēfan gewitnesse, oððe ðæs mæssepreóstes, oððe ðæs landhlāfordes oððe ðæs horderes, oððe ōðres ungelygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 18. Gif hwá ðonne ða teóþunge gelǽstan nelle, fare ðæs cynges gerēfa and ðæs biscēopes, and ðæs mynstres mæssepreóst, L. Edg. i. 3 Th. i. 262, 25. Mæssepreóstum and diáconum is eallunge forboden ǽlc hǽmed. Þreó hund biscopa and eahtatýne gesetton canon, ðæt nán mæssepreóst oððe diácon on his wununge wífhādes mann næbbe, būton hit sȳ his móder, oððe sweoster, oððe fadu, oððe mōdrie; and gif hē dearnunge oððe eáwunge wífes brūce, ðæt hē his hādes þoligе, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 27–33: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 12: iii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 7. *But the rule is still stricter in* L. E. I. 12; Th. ii. 410, 7. Nis hyt ryht ðæt ǽnig wífmon mid mæssepreóste on hūsum wunige. *Other regulations which concern the* mæssepreóst *follow q.v.* Gif mæssepreóst manslaga wurðe oððe elles mānweorc tō swīðe gewurce, ðonne þolige hē ǽgðēres þe hādes ge eardes, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4: L. Ecg. P. iii. 3; Th. ii. 196, 23: iv. 2; Th. ii. 204, 10. For other crimes and their punishment see L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8–16: L. Ecg. P. iv. 7; Th. ii. 206, 1. Ic Ælfríc munuc and mæssepreóst, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Arrius se mæssepreóst *Arius presbyter*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 33. Mammǽa sende æfter Origenise ðæm gelǽredestan mæssepreóste, 6, 18; Swt. 270, 27. [*Icel.* messu-prestr.] v. efen-mæssepreóst.

mæssepreóst-hād, es; *m. The orders of a mass-priest*:—Of ðære tíde ðæs ðe ic mæssepreósthāde onfeng *ex quo tempore accepti presbyteratus*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 32: 5, 1; S. 613, 12.

mæssepreóst-scīr, e; *f. The district attached to the church at which a masspriest officiated*:—Gif man hwylc metrum cild tō mæssepreóste bringe, sȳ of swylcre mæssepreóstscýre swylce hyt sȳ, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 21. Cf. Ne spane nān mæssepreóst nānne man of ōðre cyrcean hȳrnysse tō his cyrcan, ne of ōðre preóstscýre lǽre ðæt mon his cyrcan gesēce, and him heora teóþinge syllan, and ða geryhtu ðe hig ðam ōdrum syllan sceoldan, 14; Th. ii. 410, 33–40.

mæsser-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest*:—Mæsserbanan (MS. C. sacerdbanan), Wulfst. 165, 28.

mæssere, es; *m. One who says mass, a mass-priest*:—Mæssere *presbyter*, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1: Exon. 55 a; Th. 194, 34; Az. 149.

mæsse-reáf, es; *n. Vestment used when celebrating mass*:—Wé lǽraþ ðæt ǽlc preóst hæbbe corporalem ðonne hē mæssige, and subuculam under his alban and eal mæssereáf wurdlíce behworfen, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 250, 28: L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 19. Ic geann ānes mæssereáfes mid eallum ðam ðe ðǽrtō gebyreþ, Chart. Th. 529, 8.

mæsse-sang, es; *m. The service of the mass*:—Ða symbelnysse tō mǽrsianne mæssesánges *missarum sollemnia celebrandi*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Mæssesong dōn *missas facere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 4. Gewuna mæssesonga *consuetudo missarum*, 1, 27; S. 489, 33. On mæssesangum and on sealmsangum, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 17.

mæsse-þegen, es; *m. A mass-priest*:—Mæssepegnes and woruldþegnes wergild iī þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. mæsse-preóst.

mæsse-tíd, e; *f. A time at which mass was said*:—Æt mæssetīdum *tempore missæ*, L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 20.

mæsse-wín, es; *n. Wine used in the service of the mass*:—Messewīn *infertum vinum*, Ælfc. Gl. 32; Som. 61, 126; Wrt. Voc. 27, 52. [*Icel.* messu-vín.]

mæst, es; *m. A pole to support a sail, a mast*:—Mæst *malus* vel *artemo*: *artemon* vel *malus*, Ælfc. Gl. 83, 104; Som. 73, 81: 77, 126; Wrt. Voc. 48, 19: 56, 43. Mest *malus*, 63, 47. Mæstum *malis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 15. Mæst (?) *columbarium*, 134, 61 (cf. ār-locu *columbaria*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 41). Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antennarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 20: Menol. Fox 508; Gn. C. 24: Beo. Th. 71; B. 36: 3801; B. 1898: 3814; B. 1905: Andr. Kmbl. 929; An. 465. Hē hæt fealdan ðæt segl, and eác hwilum leegan ðone mæst, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 15; Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* mast *malus.*]

mæst, es; *m. Mast, fruit of forest trees* e.g. *oak, beech, used for feeding swine*:—Drím hunde swína mæst, ond se biscop and ða hīgen āhten twǽde wuda ond ðæs mæstes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 279, 3. Mid wude and mid felde mid mæste *cum sylva et cum agro, cum porcorum esca*, iv. 202, 2. Micle beámas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* mast *sagina.*] v. mæsten, mæstan.

mæst. v. micel.

mǽst; *adv.* I. *most, chiefly, especially*:—Se westsūþende Europe landgemirce is in Ispania westeweardum and mǽst (*maixme*) æt ðæm íglande ðætte Gades hātte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Ðara nýtena meole ðe hȳ mǽst bī líbbaþ, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 10. Geond ealle world, and ðeáh mǽst in Thasalia, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 8. Swā hié mǽst mehten *as much as ever they could*, 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32: Past. 28; Swt. 190, 9. Ealles mǽst *maxime*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 7. Preóst oftor ne mæssige ðonne þríwa mǽst ðara þinga (*at the utmost*), L. Edg. C. 37; Th. ii. 252, 4. II. *with the adj.* eall, *almost, nearly*:—Hit is eal mǽst mid hāligra manna naman geset *it is almost all occupied with holy men's names*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 22. Ðæt him sealde mǽst eal his sunu *almost all of which his son gave him*, Chart. Th. 271, 33. Wígheard and mǽst ealle (*omnes pene*) his geféran, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 25. Hié mǽst ealle ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 22. Swā swā ealle mǽst dyssere declinunge, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 7; Som. 9, 9. Ða ōðre ealle mǽst *almost all the others*, 9, 4; Som. 10, 24. Ealle mǽst ðās word, 30; Som. 38, 35. v. mā, *and* micel.

mæstan; *p.* mæste; *pp.* mæsted, mæst *To fatten*:—Maestun *saginabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 61: Ep. Gl. 24 b, 27. Ic wylle ðæt man mæste mînum wîfe twâ hund swîna, Chart. Th. 596, 21. Is mæst *saginatur, nutritur*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 43. Weorþaþ mæsted *pinguescent*, Ps. Th. 64, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* Mastyñ beestys *sagino, impinguo*; mast-hog, mastid swyne *maialis*: *O. H. Ger.* mastian *to feed*; ge-mestet, ge-mast *fattened*, v. Grff. ii. 882: *Ger.* mästen.] v. â-, ge-mæstan.

mæst-cist, e ? *f. The hole in which the mast is fixed*:—Mest *malus*: mastcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. 63, 48, 49. Mæstcyst *modius*, ii. 59, 27. [‘dicitur *modius* cavum illud in navi cui arbor institit’, Forcellini.]

mæstel-bearh; *gen.* -bearges; *m. A fattened barrow pig*:—*Aute porcos*, before bergum; ðæt sindon ða mæstelbergas; ðæt aron ða gehâdade menn, and ða gôde menn, and ða wlonce menn forhogas Godes bebod and godspelles, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 6 note.

mæsten [n], es; *n. Mast-pasture, pasture for swine, consisting of the fruit of forest trees*:—Man mæste mînum wîfe twâ hund swîna, ðænne ðær mæsten sŷ, Chart. Th. 596, 23: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. Be unâliefedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unâliefed swîn gemête, L. M. 49; Th. i. 132, 11. Ðonne hê [se inswân] his heorde tô mæstene drîfe, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 21. [Ðis gear wæs gæsne on mæstene, Chr. 1116; Erl. 245, 36.] v. mæsten-ræden.

mæsten-treów, es; *n. A tree producing mast*:—Mæstentrîów *suberies* (*suberes* ?) Ælfc. Gl. 45; Som. 64, 102; Wrt. Voc. 32, 37.

mæsten-ræden [n], e; *f. The right to feed swine in places where there was mast*:—[Hæbbe] mæstenrædene ðonne mæsten beó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 10. v. mæst-ræden.

mæst-land, es; *n. Land on which mast is produced*:—Eall ðæt wudulond ðæt Æþelbald gesealde tô mæstlonde, Chart. Th. 140, 2.

mæstling, mæsling, mæslen [n], es; *n.* I. *A kind of brass*. The word is used to gloss *aes, aurichalcum*, and *electrum*:—Mæstlingc ær and tin *aurichalcum, aes et stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Mæstlinc, grêne ær *auricalcos*, Wrt. Voc. 286, 66. Cwicseolfer *vel* mæstling *electrum* i. *sucus arboris*, ii. 142, 78. Mæslen *aes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 8. Ðæt mæslenu (mæslen, Rush.), 12, 41. Mæslen, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. II. *a vessel made of the metal* (? *v. Halliw. Dict.* ‘Plater, disse, cop and *maseline*’):—Calicea frymþa and ceâca and ârfata and mæstlinga *baptismata calicum et urceorum et eramentorum et lectorum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 4. Gedôn on cyperen fæt oððe mæstling [-fæt ?] oððe brasen, Lchdm. iii. 292, 17. [*A. R.* copper, *mestling*, breas: al is icleopet or: *Halliw. Dict.* bras, *maslyn*, yren and stel; where also *mastelyn* panne: *R. Glouc.* mastling: cf. also *Icel.* mersing, messing *brass*: *M. H. Ger.* messinc: *Ger.* messing.] v. gold-mæstling.

mæstling-, mæsling-smiþ, es; *m. A worker in brass*:—Mæstlincsmiþ *aerarius*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 7; Wrt. Voc. 47, 14. Mæslingcsmiþ, 73, 32.

mæst-lôn (?) *pulleys at the top of the mast over which the ropes are drawn*:—*Carceria*, mæstlôn, *sunt in cacumine arboris trocliae, quasi flicteria, per quas funes trahuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 59.

mæst-ræden [n], e; *f. The right of feeding swine in places where mast is produced*:—Hê nâfre hine bereâfian wolde ðære mæstrêddene ðe hê him âlêfed hæfde on Longan hrycge, Chart. Th. 140, 35. v. mæsten-ræden.

mæst-râp, es; *m. A rope fastening a sail to a mast*, Cd. 146; Th. 182, 27; Exod. 82.

mæst-twist, es; *m. A rope to support a mast, a stay*:—Mæsttwist *parastates*, Ælfc. Gl. 104; Som. 77, 127; Wrt. Voc. 56, 44. Mæstwist, 63, 48.

mæt = mete, q.v.

mætan; *p.* te *To dream* (with dat. or acc. of person; cf. *Icel. dreyma* which takes acc. of dreamer and of dream):—On âre nihte ealdne mônan, swâ hwæt swâ dê mæteþ ðæt cymþ tô gefeán, Lchdm. iii. 154, 15. Gyf mon (*acc.* cf. l. 27) mæteþ ðæt hê geseó . . . , 168, 8. Gyf man mæte ðæt hê hæbbe . . , 176, 2. Ongitan swelce eów mæte, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 4: tit. 26; Fox xiv, 16. Hit gelamp ðæt hine mætte, Gen. 37, 5. Mîn swefen ðe mê mætte, 37, 6. Oðer swefen hine mætte, 37, 9: 41, 5, 11: 42, 9. Gif hê seegе ðæt him mætte swefen, Deut. 13, 1. Ðære Perpetuan mætte ðæt heó wære on weres hiwe, Shrn. 60, 28. [*Chauc.* meten.] v. ge-mætan.

mæte; *adj. Moderate, mean* (*between two extremes*), *small, poor, bad*; in the cpve. *inferior*, applied to persons, *of a middle or lower class*:—Reste hê ðær mæte weorode (*alone*), Rood. Kmbl. 138; Kr. 69. *So again* Ic *âna* wæs mæte werede, 245; Kr. 124. Unrîm ealra cwycra, mycelra and mætra (*pusilla et magna*), Ps. Th. 103, 24: 113, 21: Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 16; Gû. 24. Ic dê feáwe dagas mînra mættra môde secge *I will tell thee the fewness of my days poor and evil*; paucitatem dierum meorum enuntia mihi, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Ðe mætu sprecaþ ofer mê *qui maligna loquuntur super me*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 30. Biþ seó sîþre tîd sæda gehwylces mætrae in mængne (*inferior in virtue*), Exon. 33 a; Th. 105, 2; Gû. 17. Gif hió biþ gôd drenc, biþ on peninge; gif mætra, biþ on ôðrum healfum oððe on twâm; and gif îfel þrîm, ac ne mæ, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 24. Hors tô healfan punde gif hit swâ gôd sŷ; and gif hit mætre sŷ, gilde be his wlites wyrþe, L. Ath. V. 6; Th. i. 232, 25. Nalæs ðæt ân ðættre da (mæteran, MS. B.) . . ac êác swylce cyningas and ealdormen *non solum mediocres . . sed etiam reges et principes*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43 note. Eall ðâs getimbro ge ða mâran ge ða mættran *cuncta hæc ædificia publica vel privata*, 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Micle and mættran (MS. and micle mættan), Chart. Th. 510, 32. Mætran, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 11 note. Næs ðæt mêtost mægenfultuma *not poorest of aids was that*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Mêtestum *pessimi*[s ?], Kent. Gl. 711. v. ge-, ofer-, or-, un-, unge-mæte.

mæþ, e; *f.* (*but* oefer ðînne mæd, Prov. Kmbl. 27.) I. *measure, degree, proportion*:—Gilde be ðære giftan mæþe *reddet pecuniam juxta modum dotis*, Ex. 22, 17: L. Eccg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176, 28. Be ðære synne mæþe *secundum peccati gradum*, tit. i; Th. ii. 170, 5: Ors. i, 12; Swt. 56, 4. Be ðæde mæþe, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 364, 1. Beó seó êht gescyft swîðe rihte wîfe and cildan and nêhmâgon êlcum be ðære mæþe ðe him tô gebyrige *let the property be shared among the wife and children and near relatives with strict justice, to each according to the proportion that is proper for him*, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 2. II. *the measure or extent of power, ability, capacity, efficacy*:—Nis nâ eówer mæþ tô witenne ðone tîman *it is not for you to know the time* (Acts 1, 7), Homl. Th. i. 298, 12. Ure mæþ nis ðæt wé ealle Godes gecorenan eów gereccan, ii. 72, 1: 188, 28. Nis êfre ænîges mannes mæþ ðæt hê cunne God swâ forþ geherian swâ hê wyrþe *is it never within any man's power to praise God to the extent he deserves*, Btwk. 194, 15. Ðeáh hit ûre mæþ ne sîe ðæt wé witan hwæt hê sîe, wé scolun ðeáh be ðæs andgites mæþe ðe hê ûs gifþ fundigan, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Ælc winþ be his andgites mæþe *each strives according to the measure of his understanding*, 41, 4; Fox 250, 26: Homl. Th. i. 344, 22. Crist dælþ his gyfe his limum be gehwylces mannes mæþe *according to each man's ability*, ii. 526, 8. Gif ðû oncnâwst ðinne Drihten mid ðînum êhtum be ðinre mæþe, i. 140, 30. Gôdne dæl êlces be ðære mæþe (*efficacy* of the ingredient), Lchdm. iii. 12, 20. Dô ðærtô be ðæs hunges mæþe, 76, 9. Gôde sind ðâs þing (*bread, fish, &c.*) be heora mæþe *these things are good as far as they go*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 26. Ofer mæþe ûre dû forþtýhst sprâce *ultra ætatem nostram protrahis sermonem*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðeáh wé nû ofer ûre mæþ þencen *sive mente excedimus*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 11. Ðæt môd ðe ofer his mæþ biþ upâhæfen *animus qui extra se in elationem ducitur*, 36, 7; Swt. 255, 18. Ðû scealt gelŷfan on ðone lifigendan God and nâ ofer ðîne mæþe môtian be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. Ðû bæde ofer mîne mæþe *thou hast asked beyond my power*, Homl. Skt. 3, 515. Ne wilna ðû ofer ðînne mæd tô witanne ymbe ða heofonlîcan þing, Prov. Kmbl. 27. Manna gehwylc mæg be his mæþe, mid ðâm lâcum ðe hê hæfþ, Gode êadе gecwéman, fordæm ne gewilnaþ hê nâ mâran ðonne ðæs mannes mæþa beóþ, Wulfst. 280, 27. III. *degree, rank, status, condition*:—‘Ne onwrêah ðé flæsc ne blôd disne geleáfan.’ Flæsc and blôd is gecweden his flæsclîce mæiþ ‘*flesh and blood did not reveal this belief to thee.*’ *His fleshly condition is called flesh and blood*, Homl. Th. i. 368, 9. Ða wæron þeódwitan weorþscipes wyrþe, ælc be his mæþe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. i; Th. i. 190, 13. Eallum cristenum mannum gebyraþ ðæt hí hâda gehwylcne weorþian be mæþe, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 360, 28: L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 8. IV. *due measure, right*:—Hê þeáh swâ hit mæþ wæs fægere forþweord *he made good progress, as was right and fit*, Wulfst. 17, 8. Manna gehwilc ôðrum þeóde ðæt riht ðæt hê wille ðæt man him beóde, be ðam ðe hit mæþ sî, L. Eth. vi. 49; Th. i. 326, 31. Manna mâ ðonne hit ænig mæþ wære *more men than was at all right*, Byrht. Th. 137, 33. Ofer mæþe *justo amplius*, Ger. 395, 58. V. *due measure in regard to others, honour, respect* (v. mæþ-full): —Hwilum wæron heáfodstedas and heálice hâdas micelre mæþe and munde wyrþe, and gripian mihton ða ðe ðæs beþorftan and ðærtô sôhtan aa be ðære mæþe ðe ðærtô gebyrede *formerly chief places and high orders were entitled to much respect, and to the right of giving protection, and they could afford sanctuary to those that needed it, and repaired thereto, ever according to the dignity that thereto belonged*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 7. Se wæs ðonne mæþe and munde swâ micelre wurþe, swâ ðonne ðam hâde gebirede, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 13. Ðæt Godes circan beón beteran mæþe and munde wyrþe, Wulfst. 266, 9. Godes þeówas syndan mæþe and munde gewelhwar bedælde, 157, 19. Man sceal mæþe on hâde gecnâwan *people must feel respect for the clergy*, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 26. Ælc cristen man âh mycele þearfe ðæt hê on ðam gripe mycle mæþe wite (*shew great respect to*), 25; Th. ii. 338, 38: Wulfst. 161, 2. Se hæfþ ârfæstnysse ðe mæþe cann on ôðrum mannum . . and nele forseón ôderne, 51, 30. Deófol sendeþ ârleásnesse ðæt ungesêlig man mæde ne geseó on his underþeóddum ne on his efenlîcan *shews no respect for his subordinates or equals*, 53, 24. [*Orm.* mett and mæþ i clæþess: *Allit. Poms.* in mesure and meþe.]

mæþ, e; *n.* (?) *Math* in after-*math, mowing, hay-harvest*:—Freóh ælces weoruldcundes þeówetes bûton þreom þingum án is circsceat and ðæt hê mid eallum cræfte twuga on geâre [wyrce ?] æne tô mæþe and ôðre sîþe tô ripe *free from every secular service except three things; one is church scot, and* (*the other two*) *that he* [*work*] *with all his might twice a-year, once at hay-harvest, the other time at corn-harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* mâd: *M. H. Ger.* mât; *gen.* mâdes; *n*: also *f*: *Ger.* mahd; *f.*] v. mæðere.

Mǽðas, Mǽde, Mǽdas, Mǽdas *the Medes*:—Siddan hæfdon Mǽde onwald: ofer Mǽdas dæt lond: Asiria anwald gehwearf on Mǽdas: Mǽda rice, onwald: on dara Mǽda anwalde: Mǽda ealdorman: betuh Mǽdum: Mǽdum gafol guldon: cyning in Mǽden, Ors. I, 12; 2, I; Swt. pp. 52, 54, 60. Mǽda mǽddumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189: Cd. 209; Th. 259, 7; Dan. 688. Mǽdum, Th. 258, 26; Dan. 681. v. Mǽdisc.

mæðel, medel, medel, es; *n.* **I.** *an assembly, a deliberative or judicial meeting, council*:—In mæðle *in curia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 45: Ep. Gl. 12 d, 35. An medle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Sum in mæðle mæg mǒdsnottera folcrǽdenne forþ gehycgan, ðær witena bið worn ætsomne, Exon. 79 a; Th. 295, 30; Crä. 41: 128 b; Th. 494, 16; Rä. 83, 2. On medle, Elen. Kmbl. 1088; El. 546: 1182; El. 593. Se þeoden ongan gepinges wyrcan . . and ða on dam medle bebeád, Cd. 197; Th. 245, 28; Dan. 470. Upp ástǒdon manige on medle *many stood up in the assembly*, Andr. Kmbl. 3250; An. 1628. Æt medle on dam miclan dæge *at the assembly on that great day (of judgment)*, 2870; An. 1438: Exon. 63 b; Th. 234, 10; Ph. 538. Mæðel hégan *to hold a meeting, take counsel, consult, address* (cf. *Icel.* heyja þing):—Ða mǒdigan mid him mæðel gehédon (*took counsel together*), Andr. Kmbl. 2100; An. 1051. Hé wið ǽnne dæra (*pillars*) mæðel gehéde (*addressed*), 2991; An. 1498. **II.** *speech, address, harangue, conversation*:—Ðú gehýrdest ðone hálgan wer Moyses on medle (cf. *Icel.* vera á mäli *to converse*) *thou didst hear the holy man Moses when conversing with him*, Elen. Kmbl. 1568; El. 78 b. Mǒdiges medel menige gehýrdon *many heard the proud one's harangue* (*of Moses addressing the Israelites when pursued by Pharaoh*), Cd. 156; Th. 194, 3; Exod. 255. [*Goth.* maþl *ἀγορά*: *O. H. Ger.* madal *in cpds.* v. Grff. ii. 706: cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* mahal *concio.*] v. mædlan, mæðelian, here-mæðel.

mæðel-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A house of meeting for speaking or for consulting*:—In mædelern *in preterium* (l. *pretorium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 52: 74, 23.

mæðel-cwide, es; *m. Discourse, converse*:—Ic dæs þeódnes word mæðelcwide ongeat gæstes spráce *I the words of the prince, his discourse, have heard, the guest's speech*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 9; Gú. 1192. Hyrcnigan hálges lára mildes mæðelcwida *to listen to the instructions of the holy man, the discourses of the kind one*, 47 b; Th. 162, 23; Gú. 980. Meaht ðú mæðelcwidum worda gewealdan *are words at thy command for discourse*, Th. 163, 4; Gú. 988. Ðonne wé on geflitum séton mæðelcwidas mengdon *when we sat in discussion, and now one, now another spoke*, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432.

mæðel-hégende; *part. pres. Attending, holding* or *addressing an assembly* or *council, consulting, conversing* (cf. Icel. *þing-heyjandi* 'the ðaw term for any person who visits a *þing*, on a summons to perform any public duty,' Cl. and Vig.):—Biscopas and bóceras and ealdormen mæðelhégende (*in council*), Andr. Kmbl. 1217; An. 609. Beornas cómon mæðelhégende . . Ða wæs tó dam þingstede þeód gesamnod *men came who had to attend the meeting . . Then was the people collected at the meeting-place*, 2194; An. 1098. Hwæt se manna wæs mæðelhégendra *who of men that speak was he*, 524; An. 262. Héht gebeódan mæðelhégende on gemót cuman, ða ðe deóplícost Dryhtnes gerýno reccan cúdon, Elen. Kmbl. 557; El. 279. v. mædel.

mæðel-hergende; *past. pres. Speech-praising, esteeming conversation highly*: — Monige beóþ mæðelhergendra, sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ. Exon. 83 b; Th. 314, 13; Mód. 13.

Mæð-hild, e; *f. A woman's name, Matilda*:—Wé ðæt Mæðhilde gefrugnon, Exon. 100 a; Th. 378, 10; Deór. 14. *Grein would read* mæd hilde, *comparing* mæd *with Icel.* meiða *to injure, spoil.*

mæðel-stede, es; *m.* **I.** *A place of assembly, place where a meeting is held* (cf. þing-stede):—Tó dam mæðelstede manige cómon snottere sclerǽdend, Andr. Kmbl. 1315; An. 658: 1393; An. 697. Swá him Offa ǽr ásóde on dam mæðelstede dá hé gemót hæfde, Byrht. Th. 137, 40; By. 199. Is eów rǽdes þearf on mæðelstede (*in the queen's palace*), módes snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 1104; El. 554: Cd. 179; Th. 224, 33; Dan. 145. Tó dam mæðelstede (*Mount Moriah*), 162; Th. 203, 1; Exod. 397. On dam mæðelstede (*the place of the last judgment*), 169; Th. 212, 20; Exod. 542. **II.** *a place of hostile meeting, a battle-place*:—Hé ne meahte on dæm mæðelstede wið Hengeste wiht gefcohtan, Beo. Th. 2169; B. 1082. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mahal-stat *curia.*]

mæðel-word, es; *n. A word used in a formal address*:—Þegn Hródgares mæðelwordum frægn (*of the question put by the coast-guard to Beowulf on his landing*), Beo. Th. 478; B. 236.

mǽdere, es; *m. A mower*:—Siþberend veil mǽdre *falcarius*, i. *falciferens* vel *falcifera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80. Mǽderas *fenisece*, 148, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* mádari *feniseca, messor.*]

mæþ-full; *adj, Shewing respect to others, courteous, humane* (v. mæþ, **V.**):—Mǽdfull *humanus*, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 42. v. mæþ-líc, mæþian.

mæþian; *p.* ode *To regard, respect*:—Hé syló árleásnysse dæt hé ne árige ne eác ne mæþige his underþeóddum ne his gelícum *the devil gives pitilessness, so that the man neither spares nor regards his subordinates or his equals*, Wulfst. 59, 17. v. mæþ, **V**; ge-mæðian.

Mǽdisc, Mǽdisc; *adj. Of the Medes*:—Mycel fyrd Mǽdiscra monna, Nar. 17, 8. v. Mǽdas.

mædlan, medlan, a word occurring only in poetry, *to speak*:—Ðær (*at the day of judgment*) hé (*Christ*) tó dam eádgestum ǽrest mædleþ, Exon. 27 b; Th. 82, 14; Cri. 1338. Gehýreþ cyning mædlan, sprecan réde word, 19 b; Th. 50, 9; Cri. 797. Ic God mædlan gehýrde, Cd. 26; Th. 33, 23; Gen. 524. Ongan wordum mædlan, 101; Th. 134, 2; Gen. 2218: Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 30; Cri. 1364: 50 a; Th. 174, 10; Gú. 1175. Medlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2879; An. 1442. v. mæðelian.

mæþ-leás; *adj. Without moderation, greedy*:—'Ðás fugelas habbaþ feónda gelícnysse, ðe menn grǽdelice grípaþ tó grimre helle.' Ða hét Martinus ða mæþleásan fugelas dæs fixnoþes geswícan, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 11.

mæþ-líc; *adj, Moderate, in accordance with due measure, proper to a person's degree, having regard to others* (v. mæþ-líce):—Beón ða heregeata swá hit mæþlíc sý *let the heriots be as is proper to the several degrees (earl's, king's thane, &c.)*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 4. Gif hwilc forwyrht man hiówan gesǽce, bió se þingad swá hit mǽdlíc sió be dæs geltes mǽde *if any criminal betake himself to the convent, let terms be made for him, as may-be fit and proper according to the measure of the crime*, Chart. Th. 509, 23. v. mæþ, un-mæþlíc.

mæþ-líce; *adv. With due regard to others, courteously*:—Mæþlíce *humaniter*, Ælfc. Gr. 45; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mæþrian; *p.* ode *To shew respect to, honour*:—Búton hé hwæne furþor gemæþrian (mǽdrian, MS. A. gemǽdian, MS. B.), and hé him dæs weorþscipes geunne, L. C. S. 12; Th. i. 382, 15.

mǽting, e; *f. A dream*:—On xxii nihta seó mǽtinga bið eall costunge full; ne bið dæt ná gód swefen, Lchdm. iii. 156, 7. Gé mǽtinge mine ne cunnon, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 24; Dan. 141.

mǽt-líc. v. ofer-, un-ge-mǽtlíc.

mǽt-ness. v. or-, un-mǽtness.

mǽw, meáu, méu, es; *m. A sea-mew, gull*:—Mǽw *alcedo* vel *alcion*, Ælfc. Gl. 37; Som. 63, 1; Wrt. Voc. 29, 24: 62, 13: *alacid*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 62: *alcido*, 10, 31. Meáu *aleido*, 100, 2: *gabea*, 109, 56: *larus*, 112, 35. Méu *larus*, 50, 59. Méu vel mǽg *larum*, Shrn. 29, 2. Se grǽga mǽw, Andr. Kmbl. 742; An. 371. Mǽw singende, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 11; Seef. 22. Mǽwes song, 106 b; Th. 404, 25; Rä. 25, 6. Mere, mǽwes édel, 123 b; Th. 474, 6; Bo. 25. [*Icel.* már: *Dan.* maage: *Du.* meeuw: *O. H. Ger.* meh: *Ger.* möwe.]

maffa, an; *m. A caul*; omentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 43: Ep. Gl. 17 d, 23.

maga, an; *m. The* MAW, *stomach*:—Maga *stomachus*, Ælfc. Gl. 76; Som. 71, 114; Wrt. Voc. 45, 19: 65, 54: Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 40. *Fleumon*, magan untrymness, 39, 12. Magan *masdi*, 56, 9. Gif se maga áþened síe, L. M. 2, 2; Lchdm. ii. 158, 4. Be geswelle dæs magan, 158, 6. Hú done cealdan magan ungelíclíce mettas lyste, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 160, 7. Hit done magan ealne áfeormaþ, Herb. 70; Lchdm. i. 162, 19. Lege ofer done magan, L. M. 2, 15; Lchdm. ii. 192, 20. [*H. M.* mahe: *A. R. Chauc. Piers. P.* mawe: *Icel.* magi: *Dan.* mave: *O. H. Ger.* mago: *Ger.* magen.] v. mage.

maga; *adj. used as subst. Powerful, strong, a powerful person*:—Ic lære ælcne dara ðe maga sí *I advise every one that is powerful*, Shrn. 163, 12. Ne derige se maga ðam unmagan *let not the strong injure the weak*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 1. Se maga and se unmaga ne mágon ná gelíce byrdene áhebban, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 2: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 160. Ne mæg se unmaga ðam magan gelíce byrdene áhebban, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 7. v. dirn-, un-maga.

mǎga, an; *m.* (cf. nið *for similar division of meanings*) **I.** *a relative*, v. heáfod-, nið-mǎga; mǎge. **II.** *a son*:—Mǎga Healfdenes (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 381; B. 189: 2953; B. 1474: 4293: B. 2143. Mǎga Ecgþeówes (*Beowulf*), 5168; B. 2587. Ic (*Christ*) sylf gestág mǎga in módor, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 4; Cri. 1420. Fæder eft lærde mǎgan, 80 a; Th. 301, 32; Fä. 28. Ðonne módor mǎgan cenneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 742; Sal. 370. On mǎgan, ðín ágen bearn, Cd. 109; Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Mǎgan (*Isaac*) geládde Abraham, 162; Th. 203, 2; Exod. 397. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sínne, mǎgan, Th. 204, 2; Exod. 413. **III.** *a man*:—Se mǎga geonga (*Wiglaf*), Beo. Th. 5343; B. 2675. On dære mægþe mǎga wæs háten Tubal Cain, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 11; Gen. 1082. Mǎga cystum eald *a man old in virtues*, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 7; Fä. 2. Se mǎga (*Christ*), Andr. Kmbl. 1278; An. 639: 1630; An. 816: (*St. Andrew*), 1967; An. 986: 1249; An. 625. Mǎga mǎne fáh (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978. v. gúþ-, wuldor-mǎga.

MAGAN (*the infin. does not occur in* W. S. *but* mæge *glosses* posse, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 1; *and* **magende** (cf. *Icel.* megandi) = *quiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Megende *valens*, Kent. Gl. 189: *the later English forms seem to point to* magan, *Gen. and Ex.* mugen: *Orm.* muȝhenn: *Chauc.* mowen: *Wick.* mowe: *Prompt. Parv.* mown. *Icel. has* mega: *O. H. Ger.* magan *and* mugan: *M. H. Ger.* mugen, mügen: *Ger.* mögen); *prs.* ic, hé mæg, ðú meaht, mæht, meht, miht; *pl.* mágon, máhan, mǽgon (*or* magon?): *Goth.* keeps *a*

throughout: *Ieel.* megum: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* mugan: *O. H. Ger.* (sie) magun, mugun (*later* mugen); *p.* meahte, mæhte, mehte, mihte (*Goth.* mahta: *O. Sax.* mahta, mohta; *O. Frs.* mechte: *Icel.* mátti: *O. H. Ger.* mahta, mohta: *M. H. Ger.* mohte: *Ger.* mochte); *subj. prs.* mæge, mâge, mége, meige (*or* mæge? *Icel.* megi: *O. Sax.* mugi: *O. H. Ger.* megi, mugi) **I.** *to be strong, efficacious, to avail, prevail, be sufficient*:—Gif ðū meht *si vales*, Kent. Gl. 52. Wel mæg ðæm dæg wērignise his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 41. Ne meg mon *non praevaleat homo*, Ps. Surt. 9, 20. Ne mâgon ūre woruldfrȳnd ūs ðonne ǣnigum gōde *our friends will avail us nothing then*, Wulfst. 151, 12. Helle gatu ne mâgon ongēn ða *portæ inferi non prævalebunt adversum eam*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Magan tō *to serve a purpose, be good for, have an effect, be the cause of*:—Ne mæg tō nāhte *ad nihilum valet*, 5, 13. Biþ men full lytle dȳ bet ðeáh ðe hē gōdne fæder hæbbe, gif hē self tō nāuhte ne mæg, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 30. Tō hwan mæg ðis eorþlīce hūs, gif hit ȳdel stent, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 12: 432, 15: Past. Swt. 7, 12. Him mæg tō sorge ðæt hē nāt hwæt him tōweard biþ *it causes him anxiety that he knows not what will happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Wæs geworden ðætte seó ylce eorþe mihte tō hæle *factum est ut ipsa terra gratiæ salutaris haberet effectum*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 34: Exon. 21 b; Th. 57, 21; Cri. 922: 100 a; Th. 374, 17; Seel. 127: 82 b; Th. 311, 30; Seef. 100. Magan wið (cf. *Icel.* mega við) *to prevail with* or *against, to be efficacious against* (of a medicine) *to be good for* (*a disease*):—Gif ic swā wel wið ðē mæg *if I am so influential with thee*, Homl. Skt. 3, 176. Wið ælcum āttre mâgon *contra venenum valent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36. Ðeós wyrt mæg wið manega untrumnyssa, Herb. 171, 1; Lchdm. i. 300, 24: L. Med. ex Quad. 5, 3; Lchdm. i. 348, 9: L. M. 2, 64; Lchdm. ii. 290, 10. Ðis mæg horse wið ðon de him biþ corn on ða fēt, Lchdm. iii. 62, 24. Migtigra wīte wealdeþ ðonne hē him wið mæge *one too mighty for him to withstand is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. 200; Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. **II.** *to be strong, be in good health* (*so Icel.* mega vel, &c.):—'Hū mæg hē?' Hig cwǣdon ðæt hē wel mihte '*sanusne est?*' '*Valet*,' *inquiunt*, Gen. 29, 6. Ða sǣde se cnapa ðæt hē swīðe wel mihte, Homl. Skt. 3, 435. Ðonne ðū mē getrymedest, ðæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. **III.** *to be able, may* (because a thing is possible):—Ic mæg *queo*; magende *quiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 21. Ic mæg *queo*, ðū miht *quis*, hē mæg *quit*; ic mihte *quivi*, 30; Som. 35, 5. (1) *With infin.*:—Ic mid handum ne mæg heofon gerǣcan, Cd. 216; Th. 275, 9; Sat. 169. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht dīne æceras bētan, Lchdm. i. 398, 1: Cd. 27; Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565. Ðū . . de ǣghwylc miht wundor gewyrcean, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Hū mæg ðæt yfel þeón ðætte ælces monnes ingeþanc wēnþ ðætte gōd sīe, Bt. 24, 4: Fox 86, 12. Ðæt mæg engel dīn eaþ gefēran, 387; An. 194. Eall dis mâgon him sylfe geseón . . . mâgun leóda bearn oncnāwan, Exon. 24 a; Th. 69, 5–12; Cri. 1115. Hī ne mâgon ðone earman gesyllan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 1. Him ða stormas derian ne mâhan (mægon, Cott. MS.), 7, 3; Fox 22, 6. Wē ðæt sōþ mægon secgan, Cd. 94; Th. 121, 21; Gen. 2013. [Beo ðan wē mugen understanden, Shrn. 17, 26.] Ðæt hē āna mǣge gerīman, Cd. 163; Th. 205, 21; Exod. 439. Ic mæge, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 61. Ic mēge *possim*, Ps. Surt. 70, 8. Ðū meige *possis*, Kent. Gl. 958. Ðæt ic mǣge geseón, Homl. Th. i. 152, 22. Cunnige mâge man of eágum teáras gerǣcan *try whether tears can be drawn from their eyes*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 4. Gif wē hit mægen āþencan, Cd. 21; Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400: 226; Th. 302, 11; Sat. 597. Uē mǣgi, Rtl. 45, 3. Mǣgi hiá, 95, 16. Widdra ðonne beſæðman mǣge foldan sceattas, 163; Th. 204, 32; Exod. 428. [Dæt heó þurh ða mugen tō lifes wege becumen . . ðæt ða ðe ðǣr ingāþ mugen ðone leóme geseón, Shrn. 12, 10–13.] Ne meahte hē æt his hige findan, Cd. 14; Th. 18, 1; Gen. 266: Beo. Th. 3322; B. 1659. Mehte, 2168; B. 1082. Eáþe heó mehte beón geseald, Blickl. Homl. 69, 7. Swā swā mihte beón fīf þūsend wera, Homl. Th. i. 182, 16. Ðū meahtes geseón ǣgðer ge fēt ge heáfod, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 14: St. And. 10, 22: Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 19; Gū. 440. Mihtest, Blickl. Homl. 175, 28. Ða ne meahton āsecgan, 145, 13: Cd. 115; Th. 150, 14; Gen. 2491. Wē ðæt deór gewundigan ne meahte, Nar. 21, 4. Maehtun, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. Mehton, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Mihton, 79, 16. Ðæt hīe lāðra nǣnig sceððan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Oþ ðæt ðū meahte . . forsiōn, meahtes . . lācan, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 11–17; Met. 24, 6–9. Mihte, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Swā hit men fægrost geþencean meahton, 125, 23: Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. Meahten, Exon. 64 a; Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Meahte, 39 a; Th. 128, 14; Gū. 404. Mehten, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 3. Mihtan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 14: 137, 1. Mihten, Cd. 224; Th. 298, 11; Sat. 500. Mihton, Blickl. Homl. 49, 10. Mihte, Ps. Th. 77, 1. (2) *followed, by a clause*:—Hwā mæg ðæt hē ne wundrige, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 9. (3) *with ellipsis of the infin.* (*a*) *of a verb which occurs elsewhere in the sentence*:—Gelácna ðū hȳ forðan ðū ēdest miht (gelācnian), Hy. 1, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 280, 6. Nelle ic aldre beneótan, ðeáh ic eáde mǣge, Beo. Th. 1365; B. 680. Ðæs ofereode, ðisses swā mæg, Exon. 100 a; Th. 377, 22; Deór. 7. Telle ðās steorran, gif ðū mâge, Gen. 15, 5: Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. Forlǣte swā hē oftost mǣge, Bt. Met. Fox 22, 18; Met. 22, 9: 27, 58, 66; Met. 27, 29, 33. Ārās swā hē hraðost meahte, Exon. 49 a; Th. 168, 24; Gū. 1080. Wolde ic freóndscipe dīnne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 958; An. 479. (*b*) *of a verb whose place is taken by* swā:—Wolde freádrihtnes feorh ealgian, ðǣr hiē meahton swā, Beo. Th. 1599; B. 797. Cwǣdon ðæt heó rīce āgan woldon, and swā eáðe meahtan, Cd. 3; Th. 4, 4; Gen. 48. Wyllen forsweolgan, gif hī swā mâgon, Ps. Th. 123, 2. (*c*) *of a verb to be inferred from the context* (i) *verbs of motion*:—Nō ðȳ ǣr fram meahte (*might escape*), Beo. Th. 1513; B. 754. Ic ne mæg of dissum liofobendum, Cd. 19; Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Ne mæg hē on ðæt *non intrabit in illud*, Mk. Skt. 10, 15. On done forecwedenan portic mā ne mihte *prædicta porticus plura capere nequivit*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 38. Ðæt ic up heonon mǣge, Cd. 222; Th. 291, 3; Sat. 425. (ii) *other verbs* (see also **I**):—Wel ðæt swā mæg *that may well be so*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 18. Þuhte heom ðæt hit mihte swā, ðæt hiē wēron seolfe sweiges brytan, Cd. 213; Th. 266, 15; Sat. 22: Andr. Kmbl. 2786; An. 1395. Wolde hyre būr ātimbrian, gif hit swā meahte, Exon. 108 a; Th. 411, 28; Rā. 30, 6. Wisdōm sǣde ðæt men mihton (*could understand*) be Gode swelce hī mǣte, Bt. tit. 26; Fox xiv. 16. Ne mâgon dam breahtme bȳman ne hornas (*cannot equal*), Exon. 57 b; Th. 206, 29; Ph. 134. **IV.** *may* (*because a thing is permissible or lawful, because there is sufficient cause*):—Ðū miht ðæs habban þanc, ðæt ðū minra gifa wel bruce. Ne miht ðū nō gereccan ðæt ðū dīnes āuht forlure, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 12. Hū miht (mæht, Lind.) ðū secgan dīnum brēðer, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Ðū meaht ðē forþ faran, Cd. 26; Th. 34, 25; Gen. 543. Hiē leng ne mâgon healdan heofonrice, 35; Th. 45, 24; Gen. 731. Nū wit mâgon sorgian for his sīðe *we have good cause to rue his journey*, 38; Th. 49, 29; Gen. 799; Exon. 9 b; Th. 8, 34; Cri. 127. Hwæðer sēl mæge wunde gedȳgan, Beo. Th. 5054; B. 2530. Hit ne meahte swā *that was not allowed*, Exon. 41 a; Th. 136, 29; Gū. 548. **V.** *in the Northumbrian Gospels the verb is used as an auxiliary in the translation of the Latin subjunctive, or fut. indic.*:—Synngiga mæge *peccabit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wē habbas ī mâgon habba *habebimus*, 21, 38. (*Also the W. S. version in* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 54, *has* hū mâgon beón gefyllede *quomodo implebuntur*.) Hū hine mæhtes tō lose gedōa *quomodo eum perderent*, 12, 14. Ðatte hiá ēton ī mæhton eata *quod manducarent*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 1. Huu hine hiá ācuoella mæhton (mæhtun, Rush.) *perderent*, 11, 18. Mæghton (mæhtun, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 2.

magdala-treów, es; *n. An almond-tree*; amigdala *vel* nutida, Ælfc. Gl. 47; Som. 65, 36; Wrt. Voc. 33, 34.

mage, an; *f. The belly*; ventriculus, Ælfc. Gl. 74; Som. 71, 43; Wrt. Voc. 44, 26. *v.* maga.

mâge, an; *f. A kinswoman*:—Elizabeþ ðīn mæge (mâge, MSS. A. B.) *cognata tua*, Lk. Skt. 1, 36. Seó cwēn his mâge *regina propinqua illius*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 24. Ða landes ðe hire mâge hire geūþe, Chart. Th. 338, 14: 337, 27. From bearme ānre mâgan, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 25; Rā. 44, 14. Grendles mâgan (*mother*) gang, Beo. Th. 2786; B. 1391. Be hire mâgan (*propinqua*), Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 3. Ne hæfme nān man wið his mâgan ne wið his mæges wīf, Lev. 18, 16. Se wolde niman his mâgan (*cousin*) tō wīfe, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 19. Menn hæfdon on frymþe heora mâgan tō wīfe, Homl. Skt. 10, 215. *v.* mǣge, mâga.

mā-geēct (mā = *magis*, ge-ēcan = *augere*), *mactus* (= *magis auctus*):—Ða mâgeēctan *macta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 3. Cf. 54, 71. Mâgeēcte *morota* (*macta?*), 57, 24.

Mage-sǣte, -sǣtan; *pl. The people of Herefordshire*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 158, 4.

mageþe, an; *f.* A plant-name, *maythe, chamomile, ox-eye*:—Mageþe *beneolentem* [*camemelon*], Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 27: *obtalmon*, 68, 50. Magoþe *optalmon*, ii. 65, 52. Ðās wyrte ðe man *camemelon*, and ðōrum naman mageþe nemneþ. Herb. 24; Lchdm. i. 120, 14. Wildre magþan wyrttruman (*matricaria chamomilla*) L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 15. Magoðe, L. M. 1, 64; Lchdm. ii. 140, 7. Ða reádan magoþan (*anthemis tinctoria*), 140, 4. [Maiþe *camomilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 27. Mathen (maythe) *ameroke*, 162, 20. Maythe *embroca*, 190, 51. See Lchdm. ii. 398, col. 2, iii. 337, col. 1, and E. D. S. Plant-names under *mathes* and *May-weed*.] *v.* mægþa.

magister, mægister, es; *m. A master*:—Se magister, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 20. Byrla magister (cf. byrla ealdor, *v.* 20). Gen. 40, 21. Mægister, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 6. Mīn mægister Euripides, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 20. For his magistre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10. Ðeáh hió hire magister lufige, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 10. His āgenne magistre, 29, 2; Fox 104, 19. Magistra betst, Bt. Met. Fox 30, 8; Met. 30, 4. Hī hæfdan magistras, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34. Mægestras, Ex. 1, 11.

magu, a; *m.* **I.** *A child, son*:—Ða wearþ eafora fēded, mago Caines, Malalahel, Cd. 58; Th. 70, 28; Gen. 1160. Mago Ecglāfes (cf. Ecglāfes bearn, 1003), Beo. Th. 2935; B. 1465. Mago Healfdenes (cf. sunu Healfdenes, 541), 3738; B. 1867: 4027; B. 2011. Eald fæder ongon his mago monian, Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fā. 60. Ðinum magum (māgum?) lǣf folc and rīce, Beo. Th. 2361; B. 1178. **II.** *a young person, a servant* (cf. cniht, cnapa, geongra):—Ongan his

magu frignan (cf. ombehtþegn, l. 9), Exon. 47 b; Th. 162, 30; Gū. 983.

III. *a young, strong man, a man* (cf. cniht):—Hwǽr cwom mearg hwǽr cwom mago *where is the steed gone? where his rider?* 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Mago Ebrēa (*Abraham*), Cd. 100; Th. 132, 34; Gen. 2203: 109; Th. 145, 25; Gen. 2411: 127; Th. 161, 32; Gen. 2674. Maga gemēdu, Beo. Th. 499; B. 247. [*Goth.* magus *παῖς* (*puer, servus*): *O. Sax.* magu *child*: *Icel.* mǫgr *a son, a man.*]

magu-dryht, e; *f. A band of young men*:—Oþ dæt seó geóguþ geweóx, magodriht micel, Beo. Th. 134; B. 67.

magu-geóguþ, e; *f. Youth*, Exon. 28 b; Th. 87, 23; Cri. 1429. [Cf. *O. Sax.* magu-jung *young*].

magu-rēdend, es; *m. One who advises men*:—Woldon cræfta gehygd magorǽdendes (*St. Andrew*) mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2920; An. 1463.

magu-rēswa, an; *m. A leader of men, a chief*:—Se magorēswa mǽgþe sīnre dōmas sægde, Cd. 79; Th. 98, 2; Gen. 1624. Se ðe lǽdde, mōdig magorēswa (MS. -ræwa), 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55: 143; Th. 178, 25; Exod. 17.

magu-rinc, es; *m. A child, young man, a man, warrior*:—Se magorinc sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. 104; Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285: (*Isaac*), 106; Th. 140, 15; Gen. 2328. Ða magorincas (*youths*), Abraham and Loth, 82; Th. 103, 6; Gen. 1714: (*Cato and Brutus*), Bt. Met. Fox 10, 111; Met. 10, 56. Cwom LX monna . . ne meahton magorincas ofer mere feolan, Exon. 106 a; Th. 404, 9; Rä. 23, 5. Magorinca heáp (*the men in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1464; B. 730. Magorinca mōd, Bt. Met. Fox 1, 51; Met. 1, 26.

magu-þegn, *m. A thane, vassal, follower, retainer, warrior, servant*:—Ic eom Higelāces mǽg and magoþegn, Beo. Th. 520; B. 408: (*Beowulf's follower, Wiglaf*), 5507; B. 2757. Mǽrum magoþegne (*a retainer of Hrothgar*), 4164; B. 2079: (*God's servant, Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 188; An. 94: (*St. Andrew*), 2416; An. 1209. His engel, mǽrne magoþegn, 731; An. 366. Ic magoþegnas (*servants*) mīne hāte flotan eówerne healdan, Beo. Th. 591; B. 293. Mōdige magoþegnas (*the Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2281; An. 1142: 3028; An. 1517: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62: Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jud. 236. Magoþegna ðone sēlestan (*Æschere* s. vv. 2654 sqq.), Beo. Th. 2815; B. 1405.

magu-timber, es; *n.* **I.** *A child*:—Dā heó wæs magotimbre cācen worden *when she was with child*, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 36; Gen. 2235. Mē sealde sunu sigora waldend, and mē cearsorge mid dỹs magotimbre of mōde āsceáf, 55; Th. 68, 10; Gen. 1115. [Cf. *Icel.* manns-efni (efni *material, stuff*) *a promising young man.*] **II.** *progeny, all those who are born*:—Ne sỹ ðæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan gif hī ne wanige se dās worulde teóde *there would be no bounds upon earth to those who are born, if they waned not through him that created the world*, Beo. Th. 89 a; Th. 335, 13; Gu. Ex. 33.

magu-tudor, es; *n. Offspring*:—Ēr dỹ magotudre mōdor wǽre cācen be eorle, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 13; Gen. 2765. Ūs dīs se æpeling gefremede . . monnes magutudre *for us, the human race, the prince* (*Christ*) *did this*, Exon. 17 a; Th. 39, 28; Cri. 629. Cf. magu-timber.

māh; *adj. Wicked, wanton*, Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 47; Reim. 62, v. ge-māh.

māl, es; *n. A mole, spot, mark*:—Füll maal on [h]rægel *stigmentum*, Ælfc. Gl. 28; Som. 61, 13; Wrt. Voc. 26, 12. Māl *maculam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 9: 92, 19. [*Goth.* mail *spot, blemish*: *O. H. Ger.* meil.]

māl, es; *n.* **I.** *an action, suit, cause*:—Māl *clasma* (cf. *clasma* clam oððe wed oððe wæra. 'This barbarous word meant in medieval Latin, an action at law, for a bond or other obligation,' 21, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 42: Hpt. Gl. 496, 4. [*Icel.* māl *an action*: *O. H. Ger.* mahal *concio, pactio, fœdus.*] **II.** occurring late in the chronicle and borrowed from Icelandic (?):—Ðǽr bær Godwine up his māl (*case*) (cf. *Icel.* bera upp māl), Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Eádweard scylode ix scypa of māle (=*Icel.* skilja af māli) *put an end to the agreement with, paid off, nine ships*, 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Hē sette ealle ða litsmen of māle, 1050; Erl. 176, 13. Se cyng sealde his lande swā deóre tō māle swā heó deórost mihte *made as hard terms as ever he could*, 1086; Erl. 220, 8. [*Icel.* māl *a case; terms, agreement.*] v. mǽl *and next word.*

māl-dæg, es; *m. An agreement, covenant, settlement* (?) (*Icel.* mǽlidagi) *or a day on which terms are fixed* (?) (*O. H. Ger.* mahal-tag *dies sponsionis*) *a day when the dowry was settled*:—Ic an mīne wīfe al þe þing þe ic haue on Norfolke so ic hire gaf tō mund and tō mǽldage, Chart. Th. 574, 1. v. mǽl-dæg.

māletung, e; *f. Verbosity*:—Hlỹdig gewyrd, malelung (maletung?) *garrula verbositas*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 60.

malsera. v. next word.

malscrung, e; *f. Bewitching, fascination*:—Malscrung *fascinatus*, i. *laudatis stultæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 7: *fescinatio*, 108, 23. Wið malscrunge, Lchdm. iii. 36, 13. Wið feóndes costunga and nihtgengan and maran and malscra (malscrunga?), L. M. 3, 1; Lchdm. ii. 306, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* mascrunc *fascinatio, laus stulta*: cf. *Goth.* untila-malsks *προπετής*: *O. Sax.* malsk *proud*: *Allit. pms.* Þe mon malskred (*fascinated, spell-bound*) in drede; þat malscrande mere: *Will.* hou he hade . . malskrid (*wandered as under the influence of a charm, mazed*) aboute.]

māl-sweord, es; *n. A sword with inlaid ornament*:—Ic geann ðæs mālswurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* māla-sax *an inlaid sword.*]

malt, malu. v. mealt, mealu.

Mame-ceaster, e; *f. Manchester*:—Mameceaster on Norþhymbrum, Chr. 923; Erl. 110, 4.

mamme, an; *f. A teat, breast* (*Lat.* mamma):—An mamman *in papillas*, Germ. 401, 77.

mamor, es; *m. Deep sleep, unconsciousness*:—Mamor *soporem*, Kent. Gl. 695. Momna (=mamor?) *sopor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. next word.

mamorian, mamrian *to be deep in thought about anything* (?):—Hī mamriaþ mān and unriht *they are plunged in thought of crime and wrong*; scrutantes scrutinio, Ps. Th. 63, 5. [*Somner gives* mamerung *dormitio, dormitatio*: cf. *later English* mammering:—He sits now in a *mammering*, As one that minds it not. Halliw. Dict. q. v. See also Nare's Glossary.]

man, mon; *indef. pron.* (*originally nom. of noun* mann q. v.; cf. *French* on *from* homo). *One, anyone, they, people;* it is often used with the active voice where modern English would take the passive:—Man brohte his heáfod on ānum disce and sealde ðam mǽdene *allatum est caput ejus in disco, et datum est puellæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 11. Tō middyre nihte man hrȳmde *media nocte clamor factus est*, 25, 6. His brōþur Horsa man ofslōg, Chr. 455; Erl. 12, 15. Man gehālgode ii. biscopas on his stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7. Hine man hēng . . Hyne man dyde up and hine man efsode and scrȳdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cynge *ille suspensus est in cruce. Eductum de carcere Ioseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata obtulerunt regi*, Gen. 41, 13, 14. Ne ete man his flǽsc *non comedentur carnes ejus*, Ex. 21, 28. Gif hē næbbe hwæt hē wið dære stale sylle sylle man hine wið feó. Gif man cucu finde dæt hē stæl *si non habuerit, quod pro furto reddat, ipse venundabitur. Si inventum fuerit apud eum, quod furatus est, vivens*, 22, 3, 4. Hū mæg man (*quisquam*) ingān on stranges hūs, būton hē gebinde ǽrest ðone strangan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Worhte man hit hēm tō wīte, Cd. 17; Th. 21, 2; Gen. 318. Hit gedēfe bið dæt mon his winedryhten herge, Beo. Th. 6332; B. 3176. [*Later English* me: *Du.* men: *Ger.* man.]

mān, es; *n. A bad, shameful action, a crime, crime, guilt, wickedness*:—Maan *facinus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84; Som. 73, 98; Wrt. Voc. 49, 5. Mān, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 54: *piaculum*, 68, 68. Mān and inwit *guilt and guile*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Mān and unriht *iniquitas*, 118, 69. Mān, yfel endeleás, Andr. Kmbl. 1388; An. 694. Mān and morðor (cf. *O. Sax.* mēn endi mordwerk), misdǽda worn (v. For 58, 2, hwilc mān hē weorhte), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Mānes *fraudis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 44. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Māne *piaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50: Lev. 19, 29. Mid manegum māne *with many a crime* (cf. cāc ðam wæs unrīm ōdres mānes, Met. 1, 44), Bt. Fox 1, 10. Gē mid māne men ongunnon *irruitis in homines*, Ps. Th. 61, 3: Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. For þỹ māne (*the murder of Abel*), Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Māne fāh *stained with crime*, 1960; B. 978. Mān *nequitiam*, Ps. Spl. 72, 8: Ps. Th. 140, 4. Tō ðam ilcan men (*Achan*) ðe dæt mān (*taking of the forbidden spoil*) gefremede, Jos. 7, 17: Cd. 10; Th. 12, 22; Gen. 189. Ne swera ðū mān (cf. *O. Sax.* ni thū mēnes ni sweri) *non perjurabis*, Lev. 19, 12. Se man de swereþ mān, 5, 4. For ǽghwæðrum dyssa māna *utroque scelere*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 40. Hī geclǽnsian dæra ǽrrena māna *a pristina flagitiorum sorde purgare*, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On manegum mānum (*flagitias*) hī sylfe besencton, 1, 22; S. 485, 12. Ealle ða mān (*scelera*) de ic ǽfre gefremede, 5, 13: S. 633, 8. [*Orm.* man inn a)nss and i wittness: *O. Sax.* mēn: *O. H. Ger.* mein *nefas, indicium*: *Icel.* mein *hurt, harm.*] v. next word.

mān; *adj. Wicked, false, base*:—Mān inwitstæf *nequitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 15. Heora mænige mǽne swultan *many a wicked one of them died*, 77, 30. Nāuht ne deregaþ monnum māne āþas *nil perjuria nocet ipsis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 16. Mānum treówum woldon hié dæt feorhleán, fācne gyldan, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. [*Icel.* meinn *mean, base*: *O. Frs.* mein *false* (*oath*): *O. H. Ger.* mein.] v. mǽne *and preceding word.*

man-. v. mann-.

mān-āþ, es; *m. A false oath, perjury*:—Se de mānāþ [*other reading* mǽnne āþ] swerige *he who commits perjury*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. 212, 18. [*Orm.* þatt tu ne swere nan manaþ: *O. E. Homl.* man-að: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* mēn-ēd: *Icel.* mein-eiðr: *Du.* meen-ed: *O. M. Mod. H. Ger.* mein-eid.] v. mān; *adj.*, mǽne.

mān-bealu, wes; *n. Wicked injury*, Cd. 174; Th. 218, 27; Dan. 45.

mān-bryne. v. mann-bryne.

mancus, es; *m. A mancus, the eighth of a pound, the sum of thirty pence*:—Fíf penegas gemacigaþ ǽnne scillingc and xxx penega ǽnne mancus (*other* MSS. manccus, mancs), Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. *In Cnut's laws the heriot of an earl included* twā hund mancus goldes (*which is rendered in a Latin version by* quinquaginta marcas auri, v. Schmid. p. 309, *so that the* mancus *is the fourth of a* marc), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 8. Cf. *for an instance of the manner in which this might be*

paid the will of an ealdorman *where the heriot included* feówer beágas twegen on hundtwelftigum mancosum and twegen on hundeahtatigum, Chart. Th. 500, 3. *The value of the* mancus *is also seen from* L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1:—Oxan tó mancuse *compared with* Th. i. 232, 7 *where an ox is rated at thirty pence*, be xxx pænega oððe be ánum hrýdere. The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters. Gedæle hé ælcum mæssepreóste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Chart. Th. 471, 19. Ágyfe man mínra (*king Alfred*) ealdormanna ælcum án hund mangcusa . . . and Æderéde ealdormenn án sweord on hundteóntigum mancusum, 489, 29–33. Ic geann ælcum bisceope v. mancessa goldes, 544, 8. Án hund mancosa, 596, 9. Mancussa, 530, 13. Ænne beáh on þrittigan mancysan, 501, 9. Áues beáges on sextigum mancussum goldes, 529, 4: 531, 4. Mid xvi. mancussum reádes goldes, 536, 21. Týn mancusas goldes, v. mancusas goldes, 544, 11–14. [*O. H. Ger.* mancusa, manchusa, manchussa (*nummos*) *aureos, philippos, solidos*, Grff. ii. 808: *O. L. Ger.* mancusi *aureos.*]

mand, mond, e; *f. A basket, mand, maund* (archaic or dialectic v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 1: 15: 16: Mid-Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Gloss. *Prompt. Parv.* mawnd, skype *sportula*, p. 300, see the note for other examples):—Mand *corvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 20: *cophinus*, ii. 74, 47: 104, 62: *qualus*, 118, 47: *corben*, 104, 42. Manda *coffinos*, 17, 47: 72, 68. Twælf monde full *duodecim cophinos plenos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 20: 16, 9. Hú monig monda *quot sportas*, Lind. 16, 10. Mondo, Mk. Lind. 8, 8. Huu monig mondo (monde, Rush.) *quot cophinos*, 19.

mān-dǽd, e; *f. An evil deed, crime, sin*:—Mándæd *crimen, peccatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 3. Mándæda *scelera*, 149, 29. Hé sume mándæde (*aliquid sceleris*) gefremede, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Mándæda forlétan *intermissis facinoribus*, S. 601, 27. His synne and mándæde *scelera sua*, 5, 13; S. 632, 12: Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mándæda *facinorum, peccatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 14: 469, 9: *flagitiorum*, 529, 73: Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 17. Đá dá hé đa módigan preóstas for heora mándædon danan út ádréfde and dérinne munecas gelógode, Chart. Th. 227, 21. Wolde mid mándædum menn beswícan, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 16; Gen. 451. [*O. E. Homl.* man-dede: *O. Sax.* mén-dád: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tât *scelus, flagitium, facinus, piaculum*: cf. *Icel.* mein-górð *offence.*]

mān-dǽde; *adj. Doing evil, wicked, flagitious*:—Hé sceal mándæde men þreágean þearle he *must sharply rebuke evil-doers*, Wulfst. 266, 24: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18. Ealles tó ídele ælcere góddæde and tó mándæde *far too deficient in every good deed and too ready to do evil*, 14; Th. ii. 322, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* mén-dádig: *O. H. Ger.* mein-tátig *flagitiosus, sacrilegus.*]

mān-deorf; *adj. Labouring to do evil, wicked*:—Ne mæg se yfela preóst mid his yfelnysse, đeáh hé mándeorf sý and mánful on dádum, ne mæg hé náfre Godes þénunge gefilan, náðer ne dæt fulluht, ne da mæssan, L. Ælfc. P. 41; Th. ii. 382, 12. v. deorfan.

mān-drinc, es; *m. An evil, poisonous drink*:—Done mándrinc (*the poison from an arrow*, cf. ættren l. 7), Exon. 106 b; Th. 406, 6; Rä. 24, 13.

manetian (?), *to admonish, reprove*:—Gé monetigaþ Godes ége bearn (cf. vv. 1331 sqq. *for the speech of the* ealdorsacerd), Andr. Kmbl. 1492; An. 747. Cf. manian.

mān-fǽhþu; *f. Guilt, wickedness* (cf. máne fá, morþorscyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 3196; An. 1601: *also* Beo. Th. 1960; B. 978):—Mánfǽhþu bearn (*those who were drowned by the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 11; Gen. 1378.

mān-feld, es; *m. The field of crime*:—Mon hátt dæt lond Mánfeld đær hié mon byrgde *obruta est in campo, qui nunc Scleratus vocatur*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 20.

mān-folm, e; *f. A hand that does evil*:—Alýs mé and genere wið mánfolmum fremdra beorna, Ps. Th. 143, 8.

mān-fordǽdla, an; *m. One who wickedly destroys*:—Mánfordǽdlan (*the sea monsters that attacked Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1130; B. 563.

mān-forwyrht, es; *n. Sin, crime*:—Fore moncynnes mánforwyrhtum, Exon. 24 a; Th. 67, 28; Cri. 1095.

mān-freá, an; *m. The prince of evil, the devil*:—Mordres mánfreá, Andr. Kmbl. 2627; An. 1315: Elen. Kmbl. 1880; El. 942: Exon. 73 b; Th. 275, 6; Jul. 546.

mān-fremmende; *part. Doing evil, working wickedness*:—Mid mannum mánfremmendum *cum hominibus operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 6: Exon. 67 b; Th. 250, 34; Jul. 137: 29 a; Th. 88, 9; Cri. 1437: Elen. Kmbl. 1810; El. 907.

mān-ful; *adj. Evil, wicked, flagitious, producing an evil effect, dire*:—Mánful *profanus*, Ælfc. Gl. 84: Som. 73, 101: Wrt. Voc. 49, 8: *infandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 2: *flagitiosus, criminosus*, 149, 27. Mánfull *nequam*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 30: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Mánful, 20, 15. Án sundorhálga oðer mánfull (*publicanus*), Lk. Skt. 18, 10, 11, 13. Dæt mánfulle wuht *the devil*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 7. Mánfulles *fanaticae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 61. Mánfulles scínláces *fanaticæ superstitionis, nefandæ vanitatis*, 488, 40: 509, 38. Becom dæt tó cáran dæs mánfullan (*nefandi*) ealdormannes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 6. Đone mánfullan *flagitiosum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 52. Mánfulle and synfulle *publicani et peccatores*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 10, 11: Mk. Skt. 2, 15, 16. Đonne ús mánfullc menn onginnaþ *cum insurgerent homines in nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 2; Andr. Kmbl. 359; An. 180. Mánfulre wurte *divorum (nefandorum) graminum*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 9. Sodoman and Gomorran dæra mánfulra þeóda, Gen. 14, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 84; An. 82: Salm. Kmbl. 298; Sal. 148. Đa mánfullan *infandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 69. Eác mycle mánnfullran (*sceleratiora*) fremedon, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. [*O. Sax.* mén-ful: *O. H. Ger.* mein-fol *profanus, flagitiosus, nefarius, funestus.*]

mānful-líc; *adj. Evil, wicked*:—Hé sǽwþ mánfullíce geþohtas intó dæs mannes heortan, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 17.

mānful-líce; *adv. Wickedly, Sckd.* 1.

mānful-ness, e; *f. Wickedness*:—Git Martianus for his mánfulnysse nolde on God gelýfan, Homl. Skt. 4, 389. Hé leornode ǽfre máran and máran on his mánfulnysse and ne lét nánne his gelícan on yfele, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 28.

mān-genga, an; *m. One conversant with* or *practising evil, a sacrilegious person*:—Done mángengan and done widíecohtend *rebellem ac sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 18.

mān-genþla, an; *m. A wicked, evil persecutor*:—Dæt ne móton mángenþlan, grame grynsmiþas, gáste gesceðþan, Andr. Kmbl. 1832; An. 918.

mangere, es; *m. A monger* (in iron-*monger*, cheese-*monger*, &c.), *merchant, trader, dealer*:—Mangere *mercator* vel *negotiator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 72. Hwæt sægst du, mangere (*mercator*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 23. Ne preóst ne beó mangere *a priest shall not be a merchant* (cf. *Icel.* prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi né okri), L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1. Wé lérap dæt preósta gehwilc tilige him rihtlíce and ne beó ænig mangere mid unrihte, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24. Heofena ríce is gelíc dam mangere (*negotiatori*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 45. Dú herast done mangere de begytt gold mid leáde, Homl. Th. i. 254, 25. [*Icel.* mangari: *O. H. Ger.* mangari, mengari; *Graff quotes an O. L. Ger.* fleiscmengere.] v. flæsc-mangere.

mān-gewyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness*, Ps. Th. 77, 38.

mangian; *p.* ode *To trade, traffic, act as a monger*:—Ic mangige *mercor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 27, 12. Mid sceápum hé mangaþ *he traffics with sheep*, Homl. Th. i. 412, 6. Gif man mid cirican mangige, béte be lahslite, L. N. P. L. 20; Th. ii. 292, 28. Hwæt forstent ænigum menn dæt đeáh hé mangige dæt hé ealne dísne middangeard áge gif hé his sáule forspildt *what does it benefit any man, though he come to own all this world by his trading, if he destroys his soul*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 9. [*A. R.* mangen: *O. Sax.* mangón: *Icel.* manga *to trade*: cf. *Du.* mangelen *to barter.*] v. ge-mangian.

mangung, e; *f. Trade, traffic, business, commerce, dealing*; also *merchandise*:—Mangung *mercimonium*, gestreón i. *commercium*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 44. Mid mangunge ł gestreóne *commercio*, 478, 31. Fram mangunge *a negotio*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6. Hig férdun, sum tó his túne, sum tó his mangunge (*negotiationem*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 5. Se færþ embe his mangunge (cf. sume tó heora ceápe, l. 9), Homl. Th. i. 524, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mang *traffic.*]

mangung-hús, es; *n. A house for traffic*:—Ne wyrce gé mínes feder hús tó mangunghúse (*domum negotiationis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 16.

mān-hús, es; *n. A house of wickedness, hell*:—Mánhús fæst under foldan, đær bið fýr and wyrm, open scræf yfela gehwylces, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 7; Exod. 535.

manian, manigean, monian; *p.* ode. I. *to bring to mind what ought to be done, to urge upon one what ought to be done, to admonish, exhort, instigate*:—Donne manige ic dæt gé eów álésan of eówrum synnum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 32. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne dæt hé his ágene dæda georne smeáge, 109, 11. Manaþ *cohortatur, ammonet*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 52. Uton forhradian Godes ansýne on andetnysse, swá swá se witega ús manaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 24. Monaþ módes lust tó féran, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 7; Seef. 36. Ealle đa gemoniaþ módes fúsne féran tó síþe . . . swylce geác monaþ, Th. 309, 6; Seef. 53. Menede *instigavit, monuit*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 30. Hé manode hig georne dæt hig Moyses ǽ heóldon, Jos. 23, 6. Manade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 11. Agustinus Brytta biscopas for rihtgeléáffulra sibbe lǽrde and monade (*monuerit*), 2, 2; S. 502, 3. Hine mid dísum wordum manode, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 33. Hí hí manedon and lǽrdon dæt hí him wǽpno worhton, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. Ougan hí manigean and lǽran dæt hí sibbe hæfdon, 2, 2; S. 502, 8. Manian, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. Maniende *instigantes, incitantes, cohortantes*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 23. II. *to bring to mind what should not be forgotten, to admonish, remind, suggest, prompt*:—Forþon ic eów manige ealle dæt *therefore I remind you all of it*, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7. Hér ús manaþ and mynegaþ be (*we are here reminded of*) dísse hálgan tíde weorþunga, 161, 3. Manaþ swá and myndgaþ sárum wordum Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Mec dæs þearf monaþ, micel módes sorg, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 21; Jul. 717. III. *to tell what ought to be done, to teach, instruct, advise*:—Hé hié mid dissum wordum lǽrde and manode *he taught them what they should do in these words*, Blickl. Homl. 169, 12. Hé ús lǽrde and monade, hú wé ús gebiddan sceoldan, 19, 36. Hé dyde swá swá hé manede, Homl. Th. i, 238, 23. God bebeád Moyse dæt hé

manode dæt folc, dæt swá hwá swá ábiten wǽre, besáwe up tó dære ǽrenan næddran, ii. 238, 17. Heó lǽrde hine and manede, dæt dæt ne gedafenade, dæt hé sceolde his freónd on gold bebycgean, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 37. Fæder ongon his mago monian (cf. I. 13 lǽrde), Exon. 80 b; Th. 303, 28; Fä. 60. **IV.** *to claim of a person* (acc.) *what is due* (gen); in jus vocare (cf. *the Frankish* ad mallum mannire, *and the use of* monere *in the laws*. v. Grmm. R. A. 842; *Mod. Ger.* mahnen *to ask payment of a debt: Icel.* mana *to provoke, challenge*):—Hwane manaþ God máran gafoles donne done biscop *of whom will God demand more tribute, than of the bishop?* Blickl. Homl. 45, 16. Drihten manaþ ǽgþwylcne man dæs de hé him hér syleþ, 49, 31. Dam de Drihten micel syleþ, mycles hé hine eft manaþ, Wulfst. 261, 22: 148, 18. Forgield mé dín líf...dæs lífes ic manige, Exon. 29 b; Th. 90, 24; Cri. 1479. Láþ se de londes monaþ, leóf se de máre beódeþ, 89 b; Th. 337, 5; Gu. Ex. 60. Dá cwæþ se de dæs feós manode, Shrn. 127, 30. Mana done dæs ǽngyldes, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 11. [*O. Sax.* manôn: *O. Frs.* monia *to admonish; to claim* (with gen.): *O. H. Ger.* manôn, manên *monere, suggerere* with acc. of person (and gen. of thing)]. v. ā-, fore-, ge-manian; maniend, manung.

mān-ídel; *adj. Wicked and vain*:—Dara múþas spreca mánídel word *quorum os locutum est vanitatem*, Ps. Th. 143, 9, 13.

maniend, es; *m. One who claims (debts &c.)*:—Se wæs ǽrest theloniarius dæt is gafoles moniend *he (St. Matthew) was first theloniarius, that is a tax-gatherer*, Shrn. 131, 24.

MANIG, maneg, monig, mænig; *adj.* **I.** with a noun or adjective, MANY, (with sing. noun) *many a*:—Dǽr bip swýde manig burh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 14. Dá wæs ymb da gifhealle gúþrinc monig, Beo. Th. 1681; B. 838. Manig man cwyþ *multi dicunt*, Ps. Th. 4, 7. Geong manig, Beo. Th. 1712; B. 857. Monig, 345; B. 171. With a plural verb:—Wlanc manig on stæþe stódon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Maniges þinges hé wilniaþ, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 142, 32. Dises hí wundriaþ and manies þyllíces, 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Mid manegum máne, 1; Fox 2, 10. Manegum men þuhte, 11, 1; Fox 32, 24. Swíde manigne hláford and swíde manigne mundboran, Shrn. 35, 32. Mid monige wíte, 101, 23. Dé biddaþ manega þeóda, Deut. 28, 12. Hú da monegan yflan wundor wurdon on Róme, Ors. 4, 2, tit; Swt. 3, 25. Ic sceal dara monegena gewinna geswigian, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Dú bist manegra þeóda fæder, Gen. 17, 4. Hé sende Agustinum and ódre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. **II.** used absolutely:—On manig dælan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 11. Dú tósyndrodest hig on manega, Hy. 7, 65; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 65. Mænego, 9, 21; Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 21. Dyllícu þing and ódre manega, Shrn. 35, 28. Mænige geſóþ hwælas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 1. Hwí árísaþ swá mænige wid mé, Ps. Th. 3, 1. Dǽr módlíce manega sprǽcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 43; By. 200. Hié witon dæt dæt ilce yfel ofereode, swá da monegan ǽr dydan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Manigra sumne *one of many*, Beo. Th. 4188; B. 2091. **III.** with a genitive:—Moniges breác wintra, Cd. 62; Th. 74, 31; Gen. 1230. Heáfod hé gebrece þ hæleþa mæniges, Ps. Th. 109, 7. Heora manigne ofslóg, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, 41, 15; Fox 252, 20. Monige dara bróðra sáedon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 4. Geseah hé rinca manige, Beo. Th. 1461; B. 728. [*Goth.* manags: *O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* manag: *O. Frs.* monich: *Ger.* manch.] v. un-manig.

manig-brǽde (P.); *adj. Consisting of many things*:—Mænibrǽde dóm *satura lex* (*lanx*?), Ælfc. Gl. 13; Som. 57, 111; Wrt. Voc. 20, 49. Cf. (?) brǽdan *to roast*.

manig-feald; *adj.* **I.** *Manifold, multifarious, of many kinds, various, consisting of many parts, complex*:—Mænigfeald *multiplex*, Ps. Th. 67, 17. Ys mænigfeald *multiplicata est*, 118, 69. Des pistol is swíde menigfeald ús tó gerecconne *this epistle is very complex for us to expound*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 7. Ús þincþ tó manigfeald dæt wé swíðor ymbe dis sprecon, Lchdm. iii, 276, 8. Manigfealde *multifariam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 51. Manigfealdne *multimodam*, 58, 20: Exon. 17 b; Th. 41, 27; Cri. 662. On swá manigfeald gedǽled, Bt. 34, 9; For 146, 17. Wé swá monigfeald witon, alra tácna gehwylc, Elen. Kmbl. 1284; El. 644. Da manigfealdan mine gebohtas, Exon. 18 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4. 8. Þurh monigfealdra mægna gerýno, 16 b; Th. 38, 7; Cri. 603; 42 a; Th. 140, 26; Gú. 616. For dæm mistlícum and manigfealdum weorúldbisgum, Bt. prooem; For viii, 5. Hit sceal heonanforþ mænigfealdre weorþan, Wulfst. 83, 19. Monigfealdran, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 2; Gú. 1221. Wæs dǽr seó monigfealdeste wól, mid moncwealme, ge eác dætte ne wíf ne nióten ne mehton nánuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. **II.** *Manifold, numerous, abundant;* as a grammatical term, *plural*:—Menifeld *augmentatus*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 51. *Numerus* is getel, *singularis* anfeald, and *pluralis* menigfeald, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 15, 59. Sume naman maciaþ heora mænigfealdan dativum on *-bus*, 7; Som. 6, 64. On hyra menigfealdan spǽce *in multiloquio suo*, Mt. 6, 7. Manifealde *copiosa*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 5. Mid mænifealdre *crebra*, 512, 34. Heora ǽhta wǽron menifælde, Gen. 13, 6. Hí cómon swá mænigfealde swá swá sandceosol, Jos. 11, 4. Mænigfealdum þénungum *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 78. [*Goth.* manag-falþs: *O. Sax.*, *O. H. Ger.* managfald *multiplex, frequens, varius*.]

manigfeald-líc; *adj. Manifold, having many parts, of many kinds, various*:—Deáh hit ús manigfealdlíc þince, sum gód, sum yfel, hit is deáh him ánfeald gód, Bt. 39, 6; For 220, 8. Fordon wǽron swá manigfealdlíce sorga Cristes þegnum *therefore Christ's servants had such manifold sorrows*, Blickl. Homl. 135, 18. Sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlíce cirican þegnas *Church ministers of many kinds*, 207, 32.

manigfeald-líce; *adv. Manifoldly, in many ways;* as a grammatical term, *in the plural*:—Monígfealdlíce *multipliciter*, Ps. Surt. 62, 2. Wé mihton be eallum dám ódrum stafum mænigfealdlíce sprecan *we might speak of all the other letters under various heads*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 10. Mænigfealdlíce *pluraliter*, 5; Som. 3, 42: 13; Som. 16, 9, 12. Se ealda mænegfealdlíce bæd *the old man made many prayers*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 18. Mænifealdlíce, Menol. Fox 185; Men. 94. [*O. H. Ger.* managfalt-lîho *multifariam*.]

manigfeald-ness, e; *f. Multiplicity, complexity; abundance, great number*:—Manifealdnes *perplexitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 20. Of monigfaldnise *ex habundantia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. On mænigfealdnysse *in multitudine*, Ps. Spl. 65, 2: 68, 20: Cant. Moys. 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* managfaltî *multitudo, affluentia*.]

manigfildan; *p. de To multiply*:—Ic mænigfylde *multiplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* managfaltôn *multiplicare*.] v. ge-mænigfyldan.

manig-síðes; *adv. Many times, often*:—Manisíðes swuteláp dæt man wile on ǽnne God gelýfan, Wulfst. 144, 11.

manig-teáw, -tiwe; *adj. Skilful, dexterous*:—Mænigtíwe *sollers*, Wrt. Voc. 73, 49. [Menituwe, 88, 48.] Mænigtýwe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43; Som. 12, 67. Mænigteáwum *sollerti*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 29. Dære mænigteáwestan *sollertissimæ*, 407, 65. v. æl-teáw.

manigteáw-ness, e; *f. Skill, dexterity*:—Mænigteáwnys *sollertia*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 3. Menigteáwnysse *sollertiam*, 407, 7.

MANN, man, monn, es; *m.* **I.** MAN, *a human being of either sex*:—*Hic et hæc homo* ǽgber is mann ge wer ge wíf, Ælfc. Gr. 9; Som. 8, 54. Des mann *iste homo*, dises mannes *istius hominis, dat.* disum menn, *acc.* dysne mann, *abl.* fram disum menn; *pl. n. acc.* das menn, *gen.* dyssera manna, *dat.* disum mannum, 15; Som. 18, 25–28. Uton wircean man (*hominem*) tó úre andlícnisse...God gesceóp man tó his andlícnisse, Gen. 1, 26, 27. Se man (*homo*) wæs geworht on libbendre sáwle, 2, 7. Wást dú hwæt mon síe. Dá cwæþ ic: Ic wát dæt hit is sáwl and líchoma. Dá cwæþ hé: Hwæt dú wást dæt hit biþ mon da hwíle de seó sáwl and se líchoma undǽlde beóþ; ne biþ hit nán mon siddan hí tódǽlde bióþ, Bt. 34, 9; For 148, 3–6. Hú Hanna án mon wæs onwaldes giernende, Ors. 4, 5 tit; Swt. 3, 32. Hiene ofslóg Othon án mon, 6, 6; Swt. 262, 9. Hé geceás him tó fultume Traianus done mon, 6, 10; Swt. 264, 18. Hé ofslóg Albínus done mon, 6, 15; Swt. 270, 10: 6, 26; Swt. 276, 23: 6, 31; Swt. 284, 20. Gif hund mon tóslíte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Gif mon swá geráhne mon ofsléa, 28; Th. i. 80, 2. Syxhynde mon, 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif mon cierlisc mon gebinde, 35; Th. i. 84, 2. Hwæne secgeaþ menn dæt sý mannes sunu *quem dicunt homines esse filium hominis?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 13. Hwæt eom ic manna dæt ic mihte God forbeódan '*what was I, that I could withstand God?*' Homl. Skt. 10, 191. Dá dú ǽrest tó monnum becóme *cum te matris ex utero natura produxit*, Bt. 7, 3; For 20, 10. Englas hé worhte, da sind gástas, and nabbaþ nánne líchaman. Menn hé gesceóp mid gáste and mid líchaman. Nýtenu hé gesceóp on flǽsce bútan sáwle. Mannum hé gesealde uprihte gang, da nýtenu hé lét gán álotene, Homl. Th. i. 276, 1–5. *Used of a male*:—Deós biþ geciged fémne, for dam de heó ys of were genumen. For dæm forlæt se man fæder and módor and gebeót hine tó his wífe, Gen. 2, 23–24. Gelíc dam dysigan men (*viro*, cf. wísan were, 24), Mt. Bos. 7, 26. Hé sáde hyre hwæt heó man ne wæs *he told her that she* (*Eugenia*) *was no man* (cf. vv. 48–53 from which it is seen that Eugenia was dressed as a man), Homl. Skt. 2, 78. *Used of a female*, cf. wíf-man:—Dæt se mon (*woman*) swǽte swíðe, L. M. 3, 38; Lchdm. ii. 332, 1. Ercongota hálí fémne and wundorlíc man, Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 5. Agathes clypode: 'Mín drihten de mé tó menn gesceóp,' Homl. Skt. 8, 185. His módor wæs cristen, swíðe gelýfed mann, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. *Used of both*:—Twegen men, wer and wíf (*Adam and Eve*), 206, 21: Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 24: Cd. 33; Th. 45, 18; Gen. 728. **II.** *a man who is under the authority of another* (cf. mann-ræden), *a servant, vassal, liege-man;* as an ecclesiastical term, *a parishioner*:—Se cyng Melcolm gríðede wid done cyng Willelm and his man wæs, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 6. Sý hit cynges man, sý hit þegnes, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 4. Sý dæs mannes man de hé sý, L. C. S. 13; Th. i. 382, 20. Nán man his men fram him ne tǽce, ǽr hé clǽne sý ǽlcere sprǽce, 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Ne underfón nán man ódres mannes man bútan dæs leáfe de hé ǽr fyligde, L. Ed. 10; Th. i. 164, 16: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20. Ealle da landsittende men ofer eall Englaland, wǽron dæs mannes men de hí wǽron. And ealle hí bugon tó him and wǽron his menn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 4–6. Se de hý feormige odde hyra manna ǽnigne, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 220, 12. Eác is mæssepreóstum micel þearf dæt hig hyra mannum cýðen, L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 422, 34. **III.** *the name of the Rune*

for M, which is sometimes used instead of writing the word *man*, e. g. ǽnig ᛗ *quis*, Rtl. 11, 41. Ne ǽnig ᛗ *nemo*, 13, 25, 29. ᛗ byþ on myrgþe, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rún. 20. *So the compound* mann-dreám *is written with the rune in*, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. The word forms the second part of very many compounds. [Cognate forms are found in all the Teutonic dialects, but in Gothic a nominative occurs only in the weak form, and in *Icel.* the nom. takes the form *maðr*.] v. man, manna.

manna, monna, an; *m. Man, a man*:—Hwæt is se manna *quid est homo?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. Oh mannan mōd, 117, 8. For ðissum earfoþnessum ðe wē ðissum mannan dydon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 18. Ic ādilige ðone mannan *delebo hominem*, Gen. 6, 7. God geworhte ǽnne mannan of lāme, Homl. Th. i. 12, 29. Ðā wolde God wyrcan mannan, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 9. Gif man frigne mannan ofsleahþ, L. Ethb. 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Eorlcundne mannan, L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8. Gif frigman mannan forstele, 5; Th. i. 28, 10. Abraham, leofne mannan, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 11; Gen. 2587. Geongne monnan, Exon. 89 b; Th. 336, 9; Gn. Ex. 45. Fremde monnan, 90 b; Th. 339, 32; Gn. Ex. 103. [*Goth.* manna: *Icel.* manni.] v. mann.

manna, monna; *indecl. Manna*:—Nemdon ðone mete manna, Ex. 16, 31: Ps. Spl. T. 77, 28: Num. 11, 9. Monna, Past. 17, 11; Swt. 125, 19.

mann-bǽre; *adj. Productive of men*:—Ic tōwurpe ðās burh and tō yrþlande āwende, swā ðæt heó biþ cornbǽre swīðor ðonne mannbǽre, Homl. Th. i. 450, 12.

mann-bōt, e; *f. A fine to be paid to the lord of a man slain.* Its amount was regulated by that of the 'wer':—Sīe sió mǽgbōt and sió manbōt gelīc. Weaxe sió [mǽg]bōt be ðam were swā ilce swā sió manbōt dēþ ðe ðam hlāforde sceal, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 14–16. Æt twýhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte xxx. scillingas, ǽt vi. hyndum lxxx. scillingas, ǽt twelfhyndum cxx., 70; Th. i. 146, 13–15: L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 21: L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 27: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 7: L. W. I. 7; Th. i. 471, 11: L. H. I. 43; Th. i. 543, 27. [*Icel.* mannbætr; *pl.*]

mann-bryne, es; *m. A fire in which men lose their lives* (?):—Ðā wæs swīðe micel mancwealm, and se micela manbryne wæs on Lundene, and Paules mynster forbarn, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 6. [Thorpe with previous translators renders the word by *fever*; Earle would read *mānbryne* = destructive fire. If *mānbryne* be taken perhaps an *incendiary fire* is meant.]

mann-cwealm, es; *m. Death of men, pestilence, mortality, slaughter*:—Mancwealm *pestilentia*, Bd. 1, 14, tit; S. 482, 14. On ðǽm dagum wæs se mǽsta mancwealm (*pestes plurimas diresque morbos*), Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 15. Se micla moncwealm *ingens pestilentia*, 3, 3; Swt. 102, 4. Ðý ilcan geāre wæs micel mancwealm, Chr. 664; Erl. 34, 21. Wæs swīðe micel mancwealm (cf. se fǽrcwealm ðe his (*Edgar*) leodscipe swýðe drehte and wanode, L. Edg. 5; Th. i. 270, 9), 962; Erl. 120, 5. On ða tīd dæs mancwealmes *tempore mortalitatis*, Bd. 3, 30, tit; S. 561, 31. Mec ongan hreówan ðæt monc ynnes tuddor sceolde mancwealm seón, Exon. 28 b; Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Hū monege missenlīce moncwealmas gewurdon *quantae cladis gentium fuere*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 11. Manncwealmas (*pestilentiæ*) beóþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7.

mann-cwealmness, e; *f. Man-slaying, homicide*:—Monncualmniss *homicidium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. (moncwælmnisse, Rush.) 15, 7.

mann-cwild, e; *f. Mortality, pestilence*:—On ða tīd dæs micelan wōles and moncwylde *tempore mortalitatis*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15.

mann-cynn, es; *n.* **I.** *mankind, men, the human race*:—Engla hlāf āeton mancynn *panem angelorum manducavit homo*, Ps. Th. 77, 25. Sende se Fæder his āncennedan sunu tō cwale for mancynnes ālȳsednysse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. For ealles mancynnes hǽle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 14. Ord moncynnes (*Adam*), Cd. 55; Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Drihten of deaþe ārās mancynne tō bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 21. Hīne sceoldan geond dysne middangeard mancynne bodian, 121, 4. Hīne on woruld tō moncynne mōdor brohte, Cd. 132; Th. 167, 23; Gen. 2770. Hine feor forwræc Metod mancynne fram *the Lord drove him away far from men*, Beo. Th. 221; B. 110. Hē wolde mancyn lȳsan, Rood Kmbl. 82; Kr. 41: Blickl. Homl. 71, 26. Hē ealle eādmōdnysse wið mancynn gecȳdde, 123, 31. **II.** *a race of men, a people, men* (a limited number):—Ðonne is sum eáland on ðære Reádan Sǽ ðǽr is moncynn (*hominum genus*) ðæt is mid ūs Donestre genemned, Nar. 37, 1. Æfter ðam ðe Iosue ðæt mankyn (*the Israelites*) gebrohte tō ðam behātenan earde. Jud. pref. 3. Hē ða burg gewann and eall ðæt moncynn ācwealde *he took the town and slew all the inhabitants*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 16. Micel ðæs moncynnes sum ācwealde sum on Mæcedonie lǽdde *magnam Romanorum praesidiorum multitudinem partim occidit, partim in Macedoniam duxit*, 4, 11; Swt. 208, 15. [*Laym.* mon-kun: *Orm.* mann-kinn: *Ayenb.* man-kende: *O. Sax.* man-kunni: *Icel.* mann-kyn: *O. H. Ger.* man-chunni *humanum genus, generatio.*]

mann-dréam, es; *m. Human joy, joyous life among men, joyous noise*:—Ðū ne gemyndgast sæfter mandreáme, ne wāst būtan wildeóra þeáw *thy mind shall not be according to human life, nor shalt thou* (*Nebuchadnezzar*) *know aught but the habit of wild beasts*, Cd. 203; Th. 251, 30; Dan. 37: Andr. Kmbl. 74; An. 37. Cain fāg gewāt mandreám fieón, Beo. Th. 2533; B. 1264. Līfde and lissa breāc Malalehel mondreáma hēr, Cd. 59; Th. 71, 26; Gen. 1176. Meodo heall moni g ᛗ dreáma full, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 14; Ruin. 24. Hē āna hwearf mondreámum from, Beo. Th. 3435; B. 1715. [*Laym.* Þa aras þe *mondrem* þat þe uolde dunede a3en.]

mann-dryhten, es; *m. A lord of men, liege lord* (cf. mann, **II.**):—Mandryhten, Beo. Th. 3961; B. 1978. Ūre mandryhten (*Beowulf*), 5287; B. 2647. Mondryhten, 5722; B. 2865. Mondrihten, 876; B. 436. Æfter mandrihtne, æfter ðam ǽdelinge (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 207; Th. 256, 8; Dan. 637. Ðā ic ðæt wīf (*Sarah*) gefrægn wordum cȳðan hire mandrihtne (*Abraham*), 102; Th. 135, 15; Gen. 2243. Hē fore his mondryhtne mōdsorge wæg (*of Guthlac and his disciple*), Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 5; Gū. 1024: (cf. onbehþegn, Th. 170, 29) 49 b; Th. 171, 10; Gū. 1124. [*O. Sax.* Mattheus ward im ūses drohtines man, kōs . . milderan medgeƀon than ēr is mandrohtin wāri an thesero weroldi, 1200.]

mann-eáca, an; *m. An increase of human beings*:—Ðæt hié wǽron ortriéwe hwæðer him ǽnig moneáca cuman sceolde *ut defectura successio crederetur* (*on account of pestilence no children were born alive*), Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 20.

mann-faru, e; *f. A going of men or a moving band of men*, v. faru:—Wē ðās wíc māgun fōtum āfyllan, meara þreátum and monfarum, Exon. 36 b; Th. 119, 20; Gū. 257. [Cf. *Laym.* al mi mon-uerde (2nd MS. alle mine cnihtes), 16453: he sende after man-ferde (1st MS. monweored), 10747.]

mann-fultum, es; *m. Military force, troops*:—Hié ǽr tweóde hwæðer hiene mon mid ǽnige monfultume gefīċman mehte *they before doubted whether he* (*Hannibal*) *could be routed by any troops*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 16: 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Hié gegaderodon māran monfultum ðonne Philippus hæfde *they got together a greater force than Philip had*, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 16.

mannian; *p.* ode *To supply with men, to garrison*:—Heora ǽlc fērde tō his castele and ðone mannoden and metsoden swā hig betst mihton *every one of them went to his castle and garrisoned and provisioned it as well as ever they could*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. v. ge-mannian, full-mannod.

mann-leás; *adj. Without men, uninhabited, deserted*:—Rōfleáse and monleáse ealde weallas *parietinæ*, Ælfc. Gl. 110; Som. 79, 35; Wrt. Voc. 59, 8. [*Icel.* mann-lauss.]

mann-líca, an; *m. A human form, image of a man, statue*:—Ælfre sīddan se monlíca (*the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned*) stille wunode, Cd. 119; Th. 155, 1; Gen. 2566. Eall Adames cynn de mōdor gebær tō manlícan *all the race of Adam that mother gave the form of man to at birth*, Wulfst. 137, 26: Dōm. L. 131. Ænne manlícan (*the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar set up*), gyld of golde ārārde, Cd. 180; Th. 226, 20; Dan. 174. Hē þurh dreócræft wurhte stānene manlícan and ǽrene, and hié hié styredan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 23. Twegen manlícan (*images in the sick man's eyes of the observer*) beóþ on mannes eágum; gif dū ða ne gesihst, ðonne swilt se man, and biþ gewiten ǽr þrím dagum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 11. v. Grmm. D. M. 1133. [*Goth.* man-leika *imago*: *O. H. Ger.* man-lîha *statua, imago, figura, effigies*: *Icel.* mann-líkan *a human image, idol, being in human shape.*]

mann-líce; *adv. Manfully, in a manner becoming to a man, nobly*:—Swā manlíce mǽre þeóden heaðorǽsas geald mearum and mādmum, Beo. Th. 2096; B. 1046. [*Icel.* mann-liga: cf. *O. H. Ger.* man-lîh *virilis.*]

mann-lufu, an; *f. Love of men*:—Woldan ðæt him tō mōde fore monlufan sorg gesōhte, ðæt hē sīþ tuge eft tō ēþle *they desired that for love of men care would visit his mind, that he might take his journey back to his country* (*and not remain as a hermit*), Exon. 37 b; Th. 123, 18; Gū. 324.

mann-mægen, es; *n. A force of men, a troop of men, cohort*:—Ðæt monnmægen þ þegna uorud *cohortem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. *O. Sax.* man-kraft *a host of people.*]

mann-menigu; *f. A multitude of people*;—Manmenio (*the tribe of Reuben*), Cd. 160; Th. 199, 5; Exod. 334. [*Grein reads* mān menio *but there seems no reason to apply such an epithet to the* menio *in question.*] Ðēh ðe Scipþie hæfdon māran monnmenne *cum Scythae numero praestarent*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 24.

mann-mirring, es; *f. Destruction of men*:—Ac man þǽr ne gespǽdde būtan manmyrringe *they did not succeed without loss of men*, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 29.

mann-rǽdenn, -rāden, e; *f.* **I.** *homage, the condition of being another's man* (v. mann, **II.**):—Ðā cwǽdon ūre frīnd ðæt wē cōmon tō cówre mantrǽdene *then our friends said that we should come and make submission to you*, Jos. 9, 11. Ealle hig bugon tō Israēla manrǽdene, 13, 1. 5: Th. An. 120, 27. Sum man deófle mannrǽdene beǽsete *a certain man sold himself to the devil*, Homl. Th. i. 448, 15. [Hē dyde ðæt

ealle ða heáfodmæn on Normandig dydon manrǽden his sunu Willelme, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 12. Cf. Hí hadden him manrēd maked, 1137; Erl. 261, 32. *Laym.* he heora monredne onfeng.] **II.** *service or dues paid by the tenant to the owner:*—Dæt is ǽrest of ðam lande æt Nigon hídon seó mannrǽdden intó Tantún, cirhsceattas . . ., Chart. Th. 432, 22.

mann-rím, es; *n. A number of men:*—Dínre mǽgþe monrím, Cd. 84; Th. 105, 35; Gen. 1763. Monrím mægeþ (mægþa?) *a number of women (the Egyptian women spoken of before as* ireó and þeówe), 131; Th. 166, 15; Gen. 2748. Hwæt ðǽr eallra wæs on manríme . . . deádra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1296; El. 650.

mann-scipe, es; *m. Humanity, kindness, civility:*—Manscipes weldǽd-um underþeódde *humanitatis offitiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 38. Manscipe gyfan beþearfendum and ælþeódigum *humanitatem peregrinis et egentibus impendere*, 155, 5.

mann-silen, e; *f. The wrongful selling of men into slavery:*—Þurh mannsylena, Wulfst. 164, 1. Mansilena, 130, 1. Leódhatan ðe þurh mansylene bariaþ ðás þeóde, 310, 5. Cf. earme men wǽron út of disan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tó gewealde, 158, 13. *And see* L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 14.

mann-slaga, an; *m. A homicide, man-slayer:*—Manslaga *homicida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 44; L. Edm. E. 4; Th. i. 246, 7. Ne beó dú manslaga *non occides*, Deut. 5, 17; L. Eth. ix. 1; Th. i. 340, 8; L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gē sind manslagan *ye are murderers*, Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. Ðyder sculan mannslagan, Wulfst. 26, 14. [*O.H.Ger.* man-slago.]

mann-slege, es; *m. Man-slaying, homicide:*—Gif þeóf brece mannes hūs nihtes and hē weorðe ðǽr oðslegen, ne sīe hē (*the slayer*) nā mansleges scyldig. Gif hē ǽfter sunnan upponge dis dǽþ, hē bíþ mansleges scyldig, and hē ðonne self swelte, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Be manslege. Gif Ænglisc man Denisene ofslēa gylde hine mid xxx pundum, oððon mon ðone handdǽdan ǽgyfe, L. Eth. i. 5; Th. i. 286, 20.

mann-slíht, -slieht, -slæht, sleht, es; *m. Manslaughter, homicide, murder:*—Da heáfodleahtras sind, manslíht . . ., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 4. Ðonne mæg hē beón orsorg dæs monnslihtes (monnsliehtes, Hatt. MS.) *reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 166, 20. Manslehtes beteún, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 5. Be monslihte (monnslyhte, MS. H.), L. In. 34; Th. i. 122, 15: L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 1: L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 1. Be ðám monnum ðe heora wǽpna tó monslyhte lǽnaþ. Gif hwá his wǽpnes ǒðrum onlǽne dæt hé mon mid ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Manslyht gewyrcan *to commit murder*, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Hēðenra manna hergung ǽdiligode Godes eyrican þurh reáflac and mansleht, Chr. 793; Erl. 59, 12. Manslæht, Confess. Peccat. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worlde . . manslehtas (*homicidia*), L. Eccg. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34: Wulfst. 164, 4. Ðǽr wǽron swá mícle monslihtas on ǽgðere healfe dæt hié mon bebyrgan ne mehte *inhumatas strages reliquit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 30. Ungetíma ǽgder ge on monslehtum ge on hungre, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 19: Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 18. [*Laym.* monslæht: *A. R.* mon-sleiht: *Gen. and Ex.* man-slagt: *O. Sax.* man-slahta: *O. Frs.* mon-slachta: *O. H. Ger.* man-slaht.]

mann- (mán-?) **swica,** an; *m. A traitor:*—Ðyder (*to hell*) sculan mannslagan and ðider sculan manswican, Wulfst. 26, 15.

mann-peáw, es; *m. A manner, custom, practice:*—Gē scyldigra synne secgaþ sōþfæstra nō monþeáw mǽran willaþ *ye rehearse the sin of the guilty, the practice of the just ye will not celebrate*, Exon. 40 a; Th. 132, 25; Gū. 478. Dæt hē monþeáwum mīnum lifge *that he live according to my customs*, 71 b; Th. 267, 4; Jul. 410. Hē forlǽteþ lāre ðíne, and manþeáwum mínum folgaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1856; El. 930. In monþeáwas, Exon. 55 b; Th. 197, 15; Az. 190. [Cf. þe hwile hit (*a child*) is lutel ler him *monþewes*, Morris Spec. i. 152, 432.] Cf. mann-wīse.

mann-þeóf, es; *m. A man-stealer:*—Manigu wíte [wǽron] mǽran ðonne ódru; nú sint ealle gelíce bútan manþeófe, cxx scill, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7. Cf. Gif mon *forstolenne* man befó æt ódrum, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 16. Gif þeówne man man *forstéle*, L. Ædelst. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 4. Man-stealing is dealt with in Theodore's Liber Penitentialis: 'si quis servum alterius, vel quemcunque hominem, furtu quolibet in captivitatem duxerit aut transmiserit, vii annos pœniteat, ii in pane et aqua,' xxiii. 13. See also xlii. 5.

mann-þwǽre; *adj. Gentle, mild, meek, not harsh, courteous:*—Manþwǽre *cicur*, i. *mansuetus, placidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 35; *cicur*, 17, 12: i. 288, 46. Cyninge dín cymeþ ðē monnþwǽre (*mansuetus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 5. Milde and monþwǽre, Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Earmum mannum milde and manþwǽre *pauperibus benignus et mitis*, L. Eccg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 14. Manþwǽre (*propitius*) heora fyrendǽdum, Ps. Th. 77, 37. Mildheort and manþwǽre *misericors et miserator*, 144, 8: Bt. 42; Fox 258, 9. On þeáwum monþwǽre *moribus civilis*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. On ǒðre wīsan sint tó manienne ða monþwǽran on ǒðre da grambǽran *quomodo admonendi mansueti et iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 287, 20: Ps. Th. 33, 2: 149, 4. God geriht ða manþwǽran (*mites*) on dómum, 24, 7. Manna mildust and monþwǽrost *most gentle and courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6345; B. 3182.

mann-þwǽrness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, courtesy:*—Forðam oft gebyreþ dæm monþwǽran ðonne hē wierþ riéce ofer ǒðre menn dæt hē for his monnþwǽrnesse ǽslāwaþ and wierþ tó unbeald forðæm sió unbieldo and sió monnþwǽrnes bióþ swíðe anlice *nonnunquam enim mansueti, cum praesunt, vicinum et quasi juxta positum torporem desidiae patiuntur*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 24. Manþwǽrnes *mansuetudo*, Ps. Th. 89, 12: 131, 1. Mycelre monþwǽrnysse (*mansuetudinis*) mon, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 31. On his hátheortnesse (*fervor*) and on his monþwǽrnesse (*mansuetudo*), Past. 21, tit; Swt. 151, 6. Scearpnyssa beóþ ǽwende tó smēdum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mōd, and unlíþe gecyrraþ tó manþwǽrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30: ii. 226, 9: Blickl. Homl. 33, 29.

mann-werod, es; *m. A band of people, an assembly:*—Ða Philippuse gebyrede dæt hē for ðæm plegan út of dæm monweorode ārād, Ors. 3, 7: Swt. 118, 33. Gemun ðín mannweorod *memento congregationis tuæ*, Ps. Th. 73, 2. [*Laym.* mon-weored: *O. Sax.* man-werod.]

mann-weorþ, es; *n. The value or price of a man:*—Gif mannes esne eorlcunde mannan ofslæhþ . . se ágend ágefe ðone banan, and dō ðǽr þrió manwyrþ tó. Gif se bana ǒþþyrste feorþe manwyrþ hē tó gedó, L. H. E. 1–2; Th. i. 26, 8–28, 1: 3–4; Th. i. 28, 4–8.

mann-weorþung, e; *f. The worshipping human beings:*—Wē lǽraþ dæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde wilweorþunga . . and manweorþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 3.

mann-wise, an; *f. Custom, fashion, usage, manner of men:*—Æfter monwīsan *after the manner of men*, Exon. 9 a; Th. 5, 30; Cri. 77. Hē dære mǽgþe monwīsan fleáh *he shunned the customs of that country*, Cd. 92; Th. 116, 21; Gen. 1939.

mān-sceaða, -scaða, an; *m.* **I.** *A wicked and harmful person:*—Se mānsceaða (*the fire drake*), Beo. Th. 5022; B. 2514. Se mānscaða (*Grendel*), 1428; B. 712: 1479; B. 737: (*Grendel's mother*), 2682; B. 1339. Mīne myrðran and mānsceaðan (*evil spirits*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 5; Gū. 622: 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881: (*the giants before the flood*), Cd. 64; Th. 77, 2; Gen. 1269: (*the Egyptians who oppressed the Israelites*), 144; Th. 179, 31; Exod. 37. **II.** *a sinner, one who wickedly does wrong:*—Ðonne mānsceaða fore Meotude forht on ðam dōme standeþ, Exon. 30 b; Th. 95, 20; Cri. 1560. Ðǽr fýr maansceaðan ða synfullan forbærnde *flamma combussit peccatores*, Ps. Th. 105, 16. [*O. Sax.* mēn-skaðo *applied to the devil and to the Jews.*]

mān-sceatt, es; *m. Usury, unjust gain:*—Of mānsceatte and of māne *ex usuris et iniquitate*, Ps. Th. 71, 14.

mān-scyld, e; *f. Guilt, sin:*—Ðú eart dæt hālige lamb de mānscilde middangeardes tówurpe, Hy. 8, 23; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 23. [*O Sax.* alāt ūs managorō mēnskuldio *forgive us our trespasses.*]

mān-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of crime:*—Mē mānscyldigne (*Cain*), Cd. 49; Th. 63, 7; Gen. 1028: 50; Th. 64, 11; Gen. 1048.

mān-slagu, e; *f. A wicked blow:*—Ne móton hié ðínne líchoman lehtrum scyldige deáþe gedǽlan, ðeáh dú drype þolige, myrce mānslaga (*or* manslagan *in apposition to* scyldige?), Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220.

mānsumlan. v. ā-mānsumian.

mānsumung, e; *f. Anathema:*—Nellaþ ða apostoli nǽnne rihtwīsne mid heora mānsumunge [āmānsumunge?] gebindan, Homl. Th. i. 370, 10. v. ā-mānsumung.

mān-swara, -swora, an; *m. A perjurer, one who swears falsely:*—Gif man mannan mānswara hāteþ, L. H. E. 11; Th. i. 32, 4: Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 30; Cri. 193. Mānswaran, Blickl. Homl. 61, 13: 63, 13. Mānsworan, Wulfst. 26, 16: Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 23; Cri. 1612: L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18, 19: L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 19, 20. [*Icel.* mein-svari: *O. H. Ger.* mein-swero *perjurus.*]

mān-swaru, e; *f. Perjury:*—Mānswara *perjuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 70: L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 15. [*Laym.* monsware: cf. *Icel.* mein-særi; *n.*]

mān-swrian; *p.* swōr; *pp.* -sworen *To swear falsely, commit perjury, forswear:*—Gif man wāt dæt ōðer mānswraþ (*or* mān sweraþ, cf. se man de swereþ mān, v. 2), Lev. 5, 1. Be mānsworum. Ða de mānswriaþ, L. Edm. S. 6; Th. i. 246, 14. Ne swerige hē dýlæs hē mānswerige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 8. Ða mānsweriendan *perjurantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 8. [*Laym.* þ he weore touward his lauerd mansworе: *Scott.* to mansweir *to perjure*; manswearing *perjury:* Mid. York. Gl. main-swear *to forswear.*]

manung, e; *f.* **I.** *monition, admonition, advice:*—Seó monung dære godcundan ārfæstnesse *admonitio divinæ pietatis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Ða sealdon hī strange manunge *dant fortia monita*, 1, 12; S. 481, 13. Tó onfónne and tó ongitanne da monunge dære hālwendan lāre *ad suscipienda et intelligenda doctrinæ monita salutaris*, 2, 12; S. 512, 26. **II.** *a claiming* or *exaction of debt, tribute, &c.:*—Gafules manung *exactio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 10. Ic beóde dæt hý nān man ne brocie mid feós manunge, Chart. Th. 472, 10. **III.** *the place where toll is demanded, the district in which a power of summoning or exacting is exercised:*—Monno sittende æt gæflæs monunge *hominem sedentem in teloneo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 9. Nemne man on ælces gerēfan manunge swá fela manna swá man wite dæt ungelynge sýn, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 9. Dæt wē rīdan be eallum tó mid dam gerēfan de hit on his

monunge sÿ, v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 13. **IV.** *the people residing in such a district, and bound to answer his summons*:—Fō se gerēfa tō mid his monunge, and ādrīfe dæt spor ūt of his scīre, v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 22. v. manian.

mān-wamm, es; *m. A blot caused by sin*:—Mānwomma gehwone geseón on ðām sāwlum *to see every guilty stain in the souls*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 27; Cri. 1280.

mān-weorc, es; *n. A wicked work, crime*:—Gif mæssepreóst mānweorc tō swīðe gewurce, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 4: L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 14. Dæt hȳ mōstun mānweorca tōme lifgan, Exon. 25 b; Th. 74, 25; Cri. 1211: 72 b; Th. 270, 2; Jul. 459. Dæt ic in mānweorcum mōd oncyrre, 72 a; Th. 268, 28; Jul. 439. Ær man āweódige ða unriht and ða mānweorc ðe man wīde sǽwþ, Wulfst. 243, 19. [*O. Sax.* mēn-werk.] Cf. mān-dǽd.

mān-weorc; *adj. Doing evil, wicked*:—Dæt ðū mē swā mānweorcum inwrige wyrda geryno, Elen. Kmbl. 1621; El. 812. v. mān-wyrhta.

mān-word, es; *n. A wicked word*:—Ys hyra mūðes scyld mānworda fealа ða hī mid welerum āspræcan *delicta ores eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 58, 12.

mān-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of wickedness, a sinner*:—Mānwyrhtan *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 93, 3: *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 118, 3.

mapulder (-dur, -dor); *m.* (?) *f.* (?) *A maple tree*:—Mapuldur *acerabulus*, Ep. Gl. 26, 14: Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 1. Mapuldor, 4, 26: L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 6. Mapulder *acer*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. Mabuldor *acerabulos*, 285, 35. On dære (dæne?) ealdan mapolder, Chart. Th. 146, 26. Tō ðon reádleáfan mapuldre; of ðam mapuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 298, 16. The word is found in several place-names in the Charters v. Cod. Dip. vi. 313, and still occurs, e. g. Mappleðurwell in Hampshire, Mappleðam in Oxfordshire. v. mapultreów, *and cf.* apulder.

mapulderen; *adj. Made of maple*:—Mapuldern *acernum*, Ælfc. Gl. 46; Som. 65, 1; Wrt. Voc. 33, 1. On mapoldren geat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 18.

mapul-treów (*it is made masc. in the following*):—In ðonne mapultrē . . from ðam mapoltrē, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 1–2. v. mapulder.

māra, *more.* v. micel.

māran. v. mǽran.

marc, es; *n. A mark, half a pound* (in the laws only the half-mark occurs):—Swīðe strang gyld, dæt wæs viii. marc, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Six marc silures . . āne marc goldes, Chart. Th. 566, 21–29. ii marc gold, 567, 33. Tō marc goldes tō ðe kynges heregete and half-marc goldes ðe erl Harold and half-marc goldes Stīgand bisscop, 573, 10–14. Wið x marcun goldes, Wanl. Cat. 150, 11. Gilde x healfmarc, L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 2. (See also several of the following paragraphs.) Tō viii. healfmarcum āsodenes goldes, L. A. G. 2; Th. i. 154, 1. [*O. Frs.* merk, mark; *f: Icel.* mörk; *f: M. Lat.* marca.]

mare, mǽrels. v. mære, mærels.

mare, an; *f. Silverweed*, L. M. 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. [*Icel.* mara. v. Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i.]

margen. v. morgen.

marian. v. ā-marian *and* mirran.

market, es; *n. Market*:—Ðat market æt Dūnhām *mercatum de Dunham*, Chart. Th. 422, 20 (a charter of Edward the Confessor). [Market and toll. Ic wille ðat markete beó in þe selue tūn, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 5–18.] [*O. Frs.* merked, market: *Icel.* markaðr: *O. H. Ger.* markat *mercatus, forum*; all from Latin *mercatus.*] v. geár-market.

marma, an; *m. Marble*:—Heó hæfþ hwītes marman (marbran, MS. H.) bleoh *it has the colour of white marble*, Herb. 51, 1; Lchdm. i. 154, 14. [*Cf. Icel.* marmari: *O. H. Ger.* marmul.] v. marman-stān.

marman-stān, es; *m. Marble, a piece of marble*:—Gehēr ðū marmanstān, Andr, Kmbl. 2994; An. 1500. Þrūh of marmanstāne, Homl. Th. i. 564, 20. On ðam marmanstāne, 506, 11: Blickl. Homl. 203, 35: 207, 13. [*Cf. Icel.* marmara-steinar *slabs of marble.*]

marm-stān, es: *m. Marble, a piece of marble*:—Þes marmstān *hoc marmor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 31: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 19. Of marmstāne geworht, Chart. Th. 241, 12. On mearmstāne, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 12; Ph. 333. Of fiðerscītum marmstānum geworht *made of squared blocks of marble*, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. [*Laym.* mearm-stān, marbre-ston: *R. Glouc.* marbre-ston: *O. E. Homl.* marbel-ston: *cf. O. H. Ger.* marmulstein *marmor.*]

marmstān-gedelf, es; *n. Marble-quarrying*:—Mā ðonne twā þūsend cristenra manna de tō marmstāngedelfe gesette wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 560, 32.

Maroara; *The people of Moravia*:—Hié Maroara habbaþ bewestan him þyringas . . . Be eástan Maroara londe is Wisle lond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 10–17.

martyr, martyre, es: *m. A martyr*:—Se strengesta martyr *martyr fortissimus*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. Wæs se martyre from moncynnes synnum āsundrad, Exon. 40 a; Th. 133, 5; Gū. 485. Hē wilnade ðæt hē mid ðone martyr þrowian móste, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 18. Hī cōman tō ðæs martyres hūse, S. 477, 9. Ðǽr martiras meotode cwēmaþ, Cd. 228; Th. 305, 30; Sat. 655. Hē gemynegode ðara eádigra martyra, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 33: Andr. Kmbl. 1751; An. 878. Martira gemynd, Menol. Fox 137; Men. 69. Æfter gerisenre āre martyrum, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 17. [*O. L. Ger.* martir: *O. Frs.* martir, martil: *O. H. Ger.* martyr.]

martyr-dōm, es; *m. Martyrdom*:—Mid sige martyrdōmes, Homl. Th. i. 374, 24. Hē (*Stephen*) is fyrmest on martyrdōme, ii. 34, 22. His martyrdōme wyrþe *ejus martyrio condigna*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 7. Hē gearcodon heora mōd tō ðam martyrdōme, Homl. Skt. 5, 150. Martyrdōm (*martirium*) þrowiende, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 36: Menol. Fox 249; Men. 126: 287; Men. 145. [*O. H. Ger.* martar-toam *martyrium.*]

martyr-hād, es; *m. Martyrdom*:—Se ðe rǽdeþ bōc mīnes martyrhādes, Nar. 47, 11. Hē martyrhād gelufade, Exon. 39 b; Th. 130, 24; Gū. 443. Ne heora martyrhāda wona wǽron heofonlīcu wundru *nec martyrio eorum cælestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4.

martyrian. v. ge-martyrian.

martyrung, e; *f. Suffering as a martyr*:—Ymbe his martyrunga *de passione Christi*, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 254, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* martirunga *passio.*]

masc, max, es; *n. A mesh, a net, toil*:—Ic wyrpe max mīne on eá *pono retia mea in amne*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 9: 21, 13. On ðām maxum *in retibus*, 21, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* maske of a nette *macula: Scott.* mask *a crib for catching fish*; to mask *to catch in a net*: cf. *Icel.* möskvi *a mesh: O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* masca *a mesh*; mascun; *pl. retia, plagæ, maculæ.*] v. mæscre.

mæsc-, mǽx-wyrt, e; *f. 'Mash-wort, the wort in the mash-tub.* On the malt boiling water is poured and allowed to stand three quarters of an hour; the liquid is wort, or mash-wort,' Lchdm. ii. 399, col. i:—Mǽxwyrte amber fulne, L. M. 1, 41; Lchdm. ii. 106, 16. Wylle swīðe on mǽxwyrte, 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 14. Dō price mǽxwyrt on gemang, 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 96, 18. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* maschyn yn brewynge *misceo*, maschynge *mixtura: Scott.* to mask *to infuse*; mask-fat *a vat for brewing: Dan.* mask *grains: Swed.* mǽsk: *Ger.* meisch *mash*; meisch-fass *mash-tub.*]

mǽse, an; *f.* (*Mouse* in) *tit-mouse*:—Mǽsae *parrula*, Ep. Gl. 20b, 13. Mǽse *parula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: 116, 36. [*O. and N.* mose: *O. H. Ger.* meisa *parus, parix: Ger.* meise: *Du.* mees: *Icel.* meisingr.] v. col-, cum-, frǽc-, hice-, spic-mǽse.

masian. v. ā-masian.

massere, es; *m. A merchant*:—Gif massere geþeáh dæt hē fērde þrīge ofer wīdsǽ be his āgenum crǽfte, se wæs ðonne syððan þegenrihtes weorþe, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Ne beó ænig mangere mid unrihte, ne gītsigende massere, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 24: L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 1.

maða, an; *m. A grub, worm, maggot*:—Maþa *tomus* (=*tarmus*), Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 12; Wrt. Voc. 24, 16. Maða (maðu?) *cimex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 44. His gesceapu maðan weóllon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Cf. Eorþ-maða (-maða?) *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 44. [York. Gl. mad *an earthworm*: *Prompt. Parv.* make, maþe, wyrm yn þe fleshe *tarmus: O. E. Homl.* meaðen i forrotet flesch, i. 251, 19: *Goth.* maþa *a worm: O. L. Ger.* matho *lignorum et lardi vermis: O. H. Ger.* mado *tarmus, tarmes: Ger.* made: cf. *Icel.* maðkr *grub, worm.*] v. maðu.

maðelian; *p.* ode *To speak, harangue, make a speech, declaim*:—Maðelaþ *concionatur*, i. *conclamat, loquitur, contestatur in populo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 34. Maðalade *contionatur, declamat*, Wülck. Gl. 15, 36. Satan maðelode, sorgiende spræc, Cd. 18; Th. 22, 27; Gen. 347. Abraham maðelode . . ongan his brȳd wordum lǽran, 86; Th. 109, 9; Gen. 1820: Beo. Th. 701; B. 348: 747; B. 371. Byrhtnoþ maðelode, wordum maðle, Byrht. Th. 132, 66; By. 42. Byrhtwold maðelode, hē ful baldlīce beornas lǽrde, 140, 60. Elene maðelade, and fore eorlum spræc, Elen. Kmbl. 807; El. 404. Wīdsīþ maðolade, wordhord onleác, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 19: Vid. 1. Maðeliendra *concionatorum, rhetorum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 76. v. mæðlan.

maðelere, es; *m. One who speaks or harangues*:—Maðelere *contionator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 72. Mōtere *vel* maðelere *concionator*, i. *locutor*, 135, 32.

maðelig; *adj. Tumultuous, inciting to tumult* as in the case of one who harangues people (?):—Maðeli *tumultuosa*, Kent. Gl. 725.

maðelung, e; *f. Loquacity, garrulity*:—Maðelunge *garrulitatis, verbositatis, loquacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 42.

māðm. v. māðum.

maðu, e; *f. A bug, maggot* (?):—Maðu *cimex*, Ælfc. Gl. 23; Som. 60, 9; Wrt. Voc. 24, 13: 78, 69. [*Prompt. Parv.* mathe *cimex, tarmus.*] v. flǽsc-maðu, maða.

māðum, mādm, mādm, māððum, es; *m. A precious or valuable thing* (often refers to gifts), *a treasure, jewel, ornament*:—Gylden mādm, sylofren sincstān, searogimma nān, middangeardes wela Ōdeles eágan ne onlȳhtaþ, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 40; Met. 21, 20. Māððum ōdres weorþ gold mon sceal gifan *treasure shall change hands, gold must be given*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 11; Gn. Ex. 155. Næs him tō māðme wynn, hyht tō hordgesteónum, Andr. Kmbl. 2228; An. 1115. Deórum māðme (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3060; B. 1528. Æġhwylcum eorla drihten mād-

ðum gesealde *to each the lord of earls* (*Hrothgar*) *gave a rich present*, 2109; B. 1052. Hē ðone māððum byreþ ðone ðe ðū mid rihte rǽdan sceoldest *he the jewel bears, that of right should be thine*, 4117; B. 2055. Mādm, goldhilted sweord, Exon. 114 a; Th. 437, 26; Rä. 56, 13. Ðis synd ða mādmas ðe Æðelwold sealde intō ðam mynstre . . ōn Cristes bōc mid sylure berēnod, and iii. rōde eác mid sylure berēnode, ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 21–26. Fato ł mādmas *vasa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 29. Hió hyre ða betstan mādmas tó Cantwaran cyricean brohte, Lchdm. iii. 422, 14. Heora dýre gold ne biþ nāhte wurþ wið ða foresīdan mādmas (*St. Swiðhun's bones*), Glostr. Frag. 2, 30. Hī be hyra gate tó sǽ eodon, and mādmas ofer ł mīla fram sǽ fættan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 27. Ic (*Hrothgar*) ðæm gōdan (*Beowulf*) sceal mādmas beódan, Beo. Th. 776; B. 385. Mādmas, 3739; B. 1867. Ealde mādmas (*the spoil of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea*), Cd. 171; Th. 215, 19; Exod. 585. Welan þicgan, mādmas and meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 62. Gehēt unrīm mādma and cynelīcra gyfena *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta regia vel donaria largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 8. Ða ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon mādma and bōca gefyldæ, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Unc sceal worn fela mādma gemǽnra *many a precious thing will we share*, Beo. Th. 3572; B. 1784: 5590; B. 2799. Ðǽr wæs mādma fela, frætwa geladed, 72; B. 36. Mādma, 81; B. 41. Dýrwurþe eallum mādmum *omnibus ornamentis pretiosior*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 41. Ðæt se fēnge ǽgðer ge tō lande ge tō mādmum and tō eallum his āhtum *that he should succeed to the land and to the valuables and to all his possessions*, Chart. Th. 486, 1. On circlīcum mādmum (*then follows a list of crucifixes, chalices and other valuables connected with a church*), 429, 11. [Se cyng sende his dōhter mid mænigfealdan mādman ofer sǽ, Chr. 1110; Erl. 242, 33.] Rūmheort beún mearum and mādmum, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 2; Gn. Ex. 88; Beo. Th. 3800; B. 1898: 2100; B. 1048. Wine Scyldinga fættan golde fela leánode, manegum mādmum, 4212; B. 2103. [*Laym.* mađmes; *pl.* (2nd MS. godes): *Orm.* maddmess; *pl.* (*the gifts brought by the Magi*): *Goth.* maiþms ðώρον: *O. Sax.* mēdmōs; *pl. gifts, precious things*: *Icel.* meiðmar; *pl. gifts, presents.*] v. dryht-, gold-, hord-, ofer-, sinc-, þeóden, wundor-mādum.

mādum-ǽht, e; *f. A costly possession, valuable, treasure*:—Ne nom hē mādmǽhta mā, ðeáh hē monige geseah, būton ðone hafelan and ða hilt somod since fāge *more things of price he took not, though many he saw, than the head and the hilt gay with gold*, Beo. Th. 3230; B. 1613. Draca mādmǽhta wlonc *the dragon proud of his treasures*, 5659; B. 2833.

mādum-cist, e; *f. A treasure-chest, treasury*:—Nys hyt nā ālýfed ðæt wē āsendon hyt on ūre mādmcyste (*in corbanan*, cf. *Goth.* kaurban, þatei ist maiþms, Mk. 7, 11), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6.

mādum-fæt, es; *n. A costly vessel*:—Mādðumfæt mǽre, Beo. Th. 4801; B. 2405. Ða genam hē ða mādmfatu, gyldene and sylfrene, binnon Godes temple, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 25. Ða mādmfatu ðæs temples ungerīme, gyldene and sylfrene, mid ōðrum goldhordum, 66, 7. [Ðā Ælfrēd king forlēt his mādmes and mādmfaten, Shrn. 16, 10.]

mādum-gestealdˌ, es; *n. Treasure, riches*:—Eall ðæt māddumgestealdˌ ðe in ðæs ǽdelinges āhtum wunade, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 32; Jul. 36.

mādum-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure*:—Næs heó tō gneáð gifa Geáta leódum, mādmgestreóna, Beo. Th. 3866; B. 1931.

mādum-gifa, an; *m. A giver of costly gifts, a liberal prince*:—Hwǽr cwom māddumgyfa? Exon. 77 b; Th. 292, 1; Wand. 92. [*O. Sax.* mēdom-giho (*Christ*).]

mādum-gifu, e; *f. A costly gift*:—Æfter māddumgife, Beo. Th. 2606; B. 1301.

mādum-hirde, es; *m. A treasurer*:—Ða mādmhyrdas ðe ðæt feoh heóldon de mon ðām ferdmonnum on geáre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 13.

mādum-hord, es; *n. Treasure*:—Mādmhorda mǽst (*the Ark with its contents*), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 6; Exod. 368. [*O. Sax.* mēdom-hord.]

mādum-hūs, es; *n. A treasure-house, treasury*:—Mādmhūs *gazophilacium*, Ælfc. Gl. 81; Som. 73, 11; Wrt. Voc. 47, 18. Mādmhūs, 86, 48: *erarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 42. On ðæs cynges mādmhūse *in ærarium regis*, Gen. 47, 14: Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 13. Gesæt se Hǽlend binnan ðam temple ætforan ðam mādmhūse, Homl. Th. i. 582, 12. Hē lǽdde ða ællþeódgan ārendracan on his mādmhūs and him geiéwde his goldhord, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 39, 3. Ða fōr Julius and ābræc hiera mādmhūs (*ærarium*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 15.

mādum-sele, es; *m. A hall in which a prince gives costly gifts*, or *a hall containing costly things* (cf. gold-sele):—Mēda māddumselas, Salm. Kmbl. 379; Sal. 189.

mādum-sigle, es; *n. A costly jewel*:—Geseah māddumsigla fela, Beo. Th. 5508; B. 2757.

mādum-sweord, es; *n. A costly sword*:—Mǽre mādðumsweord, Beo. Th. 2050; B. 1023.

mādum-wela, an; *m. Wealth consisting of costly things*:—Æfter māddumwelan (*the contents of the fire-drake's cave*), Beo. Th. 5493; B. 2750.

matt, meatt, e; meatte, an; *f. A mat*:—Matte *spiato* (=*psiato*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 7. Meatte *matta*, i. 82, 20. Meatta *storia* vel *psiata*, i. 41, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* matte *matta, storium: O. H. Ger.* matta, madda *psiatum, matta.*]

mattuc, mattoc, meottic, es; *m. A mattock, kind of pickaxe*:—Mattuc *ligonem*; mattucas *lagones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 35, 36. Mettac *tridens*, i. 289, 59. Mettocas *ligones, rastros*, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 29: *lagones*, 13 b, 20: *ligones*, 13 f, i: Wrt. Voc. ii, 50, 77: *rastros*, 118, 68. Meottoc *tridens*, 122, 64. Meotticas *ligones*, 112, 66. Ðonne hēt hē hiene (*the rock*) mid fȳre onhǽtan and siddan mid mattucun heáwan *rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. [Mattok *bidens*, Wrt. Voc. 234, 10: *Prompt. Parv.* mattok, pykeye or twybyl *ligo, marra.* Welsh matog, *a hoe.*]

māwan; *p.* meów [cf. *Laym.* medewen heo *meowen* (2nd MS. *mewen*)]; *pp.* māwen *to mow*:—Ðǽr nǽnig mann heg ne māweþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Gelīce ond mon mǽd māwe, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 15: Ps. Th. 128, 5. Rīpan and māwan, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. Māwenum hege, Ps. Th. 102, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* mājan: *Ger.* mähen.]

max, mǽx-wyrt. v. masc, mǽsc-wyrt.

mē; *dat.*: mē, mec, meh, mech; *acc. of pronoun of first person. Me*:—Ealle þing mē synt gesealde *omnia mihi tradita sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Ælcne de mē (Lind. meh; Rush. mec) cȳð *omnis qui confitetur me*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 32. Ða ðe swencaþ mec *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Surt. 3, 2, 5, 6. Hālne mē dōa *salvum me fac*, 3, 7; 4, 2. Se ðe gelēfes on mech (mec, Rush.) *qui credit in me*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Ne hæfes dū dǽl mech (mec, Rush.) mid *non habes partem mecum*, 13, 8. Hē mē habban wile dreóres fāhne, gif mec deáþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 897, 899; B. 446, 447. [*Goth.*, nis; *dat.*: mik; *acc.*: *O. Sax.* mi; mi, mik: *O. Frs.* me; mi: *Icel*, mēr; mik: *O. H. Ger.* mīr; mih.]

meagol, megol; *adj. Earnest, strenuous, firm*:—Ðæt ic Gode and Sancta Marian meaglum móde on ēce yrfe geseald hæbbe *what I, with mind immovable, have given as a perpetual inheritance to God and St. Mary* (cf. the form 'Ego donationem *indeclinabiliter* consensi,' 322, 6), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 5. Mandryhten holdne gegrētte meaglum wordum *the lord (Hygelac) greeted his liege (Beowulf, on his return) with earnest words, gave him a hearty greeting*, Beo. Th. 3964; B. 1980: Exon. 43 a; Th. 146, 8; Gū. 706. Fugla cyn hine weorþeden meaglum stefnum, 46 a; Th. 157, 13; Gū. 891: 60 b; Th. 221, 22; Ph. 338. v. un-meagol *and following words.*

meagol-lice; *adv. Earnestly, strenuously*:—Hié ðone lifgendan God and ðone hālgan heáhengel Michael meagollīce (cf. Homl. Th. i. 504, 7 *where in the same narrative* geornlīce bǽdon *occurs*) gebǽdon *they earnestly prayed to the living God and the holy archangel Michael*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 13. Hē hafaþ wīslīcu word, wile meagollīce mōdum tǽcan, Cd. 169; Th. 211, 16; Exod. 527.

meagol-mōd; *adj. Of earnest mind, earnest, strenuous*:—Ic synful bydde ðæt ðū onsende in mē (mē in?) heortan meagolmōd gemynd and gedēfe hreówe and sōðe ondetnesse ealra mīnna synna *I, sinful, pray that thou send into my heart an earnest mind, and suitable penitence, and the true confession of all my sins*, Wanley Cat. 246, 9.

meagolmōd-ness, e; *f. Earnestness, diligence*:—Hē sang ǽghwylce dæge mæssan Gode tō lofe mycl swȳðe mycelre meagolmōdnysse and myd wēpendum teárum *every day he sang mass to the praise of God with very great earnestness, and with tears*, Shrn. 98, 3. Ðæs wē sceolan mid ealre heortan meagolmōdnesse ūrum Drihtne þanc secgan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. v. next word.

meagol-ness, e; *f. Earnestness*:—Lufian wē hine mid ealle ūre heortan meagolnesse *let us love him in all earnestness of heart*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 23. v. preceding word.

meaht, maht, mæht, meht, mieht, miht, e; *f.* (*but* mihtes, Ps. Th. 70, 18). I. *Might, power, virtue, ability*:—Meaht eorþlīces rīces *potestas terreni imperii*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 13. Seó godcunde meht, Blickl. Homl. 19, 20. Gif hāto oððe meht ne wyrne lǽt him blōd *if heat, or his ability to bear it do not forbid, let him blood*, L. M. 2, 42; Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. Miht is Drihtnes *potestas Dei est*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Meahte *opis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 26: *potentatus*, 77, 78. Mihte lufigend *amans virtutis*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 255, 10. His rīces ongin, ne his mehte, ne his mægenþrymmes nǽfre gewonad ne weorþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 17. Ðīnes mihtes þrym *potentiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 18. Meahte *nutu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 78: 91, 31. Ungelǽrende fiscere, nāwðer ne on worde ne on gebyrdum mid nǽnigre mihte (*ability*) gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Hē on mihte (mæhte, Lind.) and on mægene unclǽnum gāstum bebȳt (*in potestate et virtute*), Lk. Skt. 4, 36. Būtan ðīnre miht *abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 10. Maht *potentiam*, Ps. Surt. 144, 4. Meahte *numen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 25. Ðīn wuldor ūs gecȳd, cræft and meaht, Exon. 53 b; Th. 188, 11; Az. 44. Swā swā mæht hæbbende *sicut potestatem habens*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 29. Ða mæhte (ðæt mæht, Lind.) sede eode from him *virtutem quæ exierat de eo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29. Hē nǽnige mehte wið ūs nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Þurh his godcunde meht, 121, 15. Ðīn mægen is āterod and ða mihte ðū nǽfst, Homl. Skt. 3, 611. Se weard hafaþ miht and strengþo, Cd. 45; Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. *Virtutes* sind

gecwedene mihta, þurh ða wyrcþ God ſela wundra, Homl. Th. i. 342, 27. His meahte synt *powers are his*, Ps. Th. 98, 10. Þurh dīnra mehta spēd *through the abundance of thy powers*, Bt. Met. Fox 4, 64; Met. 4, 32. His mihta name *nomen majestatis ejus*, Ps. Th. 71, 19. Ðū sǣs wealdest mihtum *tu dominaris potestati maris*, 88, 8. Gāstes miehtum, Hy. 8, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 12. Eallum hire mihtum and mægenum *with all her might and main*, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 352, 5. Eallum mihtum, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9. Mid eallum mægene and eallum mihtum *ex omni virtute, et omnibus viribus*, L. Eccg. C. pref.; Th. ii. 132, 13. On hyre yldrena mihtum *in potestate parentum suorum*, 27; Th. ii. 152, 15. Dæt geþyld oferswīddum leahtrum sprecþ tō dām mihton (mægnum, 28 a) *patientia devictis vitiis ad virtutes loquitur*, Prud. 28 b. On dīne ða myclan mihte *in potentias Domini*, Ps. Th. 70, 15. Mihta strange, 102, 6. **II.** *an exercise of power, mighty work*:—Swilce mihta (mæhto, Lind.: mæhte, Rush.) ðe þurh his handa gewordene synd *virtutes tales quæ per manus ejus efficiuntur*, Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ne dyde mæhto ł mægno monigo *non fecit virtutes multas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58: 14, 2. [*O. E. Homl.* maht: *Laym.* mæht, miht: *Orm.* mahht, mihht: *Ayenb.* miȝt: *Goth.* mahts: *O. Sax.* maht: *O. Frs.* macht, meht: *Icel.* māttr: *O. M. H. Ger.* maht: *Ger.* macht: *Du.* magt.] v. eall-, heáh-, un-meaht.

meaht; *adj.* **I.** *mighty, powerful*:—Se meahta moncynnes fruma, Exon. 61 a; Th. 224, 17; Ph. 377. Se micla dæg meahtan Dryhtnes, 20 b; Th. 54, 16; Cri. 869. Ealle ðīnes mūdes meahte dōmas, Ps. Th. 118, 13. **II.** *possible*:—Alle mæhte sindun mid God *omnia possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 27. [*Goth.* mahts *possible.*] v. æl-miht.

meahte-, meaht-līc; *adj. Possible*:—Gode synt mihtelīce ða ðing ðe mannum synt unmihtelīce *quæ impossibilia sunt apud homines possibilia sunt apud Deum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 27. Ealle þing synd gelȳfedum mihtlice (MS. A. myhtelīce), Mk. Skt. 9, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* māttu-ligr *mighty; possible: O. H. Ger.* maht-līh *possibilis.*] v. un-mihtelīc.

meahte-, meaht-līce; *adv. Mightily, powerfully, with power, in power*:—Mihtelīce *potenter*, Hy. Surt. 26, 4. Myhtylīce *potentialiter*, 29, 11. Mihtlȳce *potenter*, 49, 19. Sǣ oncneów ðā Cristofer hyre ȳða mihtelīce eode *the sea acknowledged him, when Christ in his might walked over the waves*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 17. Mid ðām hē ðȳ mihtlīcor widscūfan mihte *quibus potentius confutare posset*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 39. Meahtelīcor, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 27; Rä. 41, 62. [Cf. *Icel.* māttu-liga *mightily.*] v. meahtig-līce.

meahtig, mæhtig, mehtig, mihtig; *adj.* **I.** *mighty, powerful, able*:—Meahtig God, Ps. Th. 98, 9: Exon. 44 a; Th. 149, 12; Gū. 760: Hy. 4, 108; Hy. Grn. ii. 285, 108. Dryhten strong and maehtig (*potens*), Ps. Surt. 23, 8: 71, 12: Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 29. Mæhtih, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 19. Meahtig God, Ps. C. 50; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89. Cyning rīce and mihtig *rex potentissimus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 16. Wyrta mōdor, innan mihtigu, Lchdm. iii. 32, 8. Heó was swā mihtegu wið God ðæt heó sealde blindum gesihþe, Shrn. 31, 12. Meotud bið meahtigra ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. 83 a; Th. 312, 28; Seef. 116. Migtigra, Cd. 200; Th. 248, 33; Dan. 522. Allra mæhtigust is snytro *omnium potentior est sapientia*, Rtl. 81, 9. On ðysum eahta dǣlum (*parts of speech*) synd ða mǣstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen* and *verbum*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 5. **II.** *possible*:—Mæhtiga *possibilia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. Cf. meaht; *adj.* and meahte-līc, meahte-līce. [*Goth.* mahteigs: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* mahtig: *Ger.* mächtig: *O. Frs.* machtich: *Icel.* māttigr.] v. eal-, efen-, fela-, fore-, ofer-, swīð-, tīr-, un-meahtig.

meahtig-līce; *adv. Mightily, powerfully, with might*:—Ðæt is ðæt hēhste gōd ðæt hit eall swā mihtiglīce macaþ, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 32. Mihtiglīce hē mihte mid his worde hine gehǣlan būton hrepunge *by an exercise of power he could have healed him with his word, without touching*, Homl. Th. i. 122, 8. Ðās seofonfealdan gīfa wunodon on Criste æfter ðære menniscnysse swīðe mihtiglīce, Wulfst. 57, 9. [*O. Sax.* mahtiglik *mighty.*] v. meahte-līce.

meaht-leás; *adj. Powerless*:—Ðonne (*at the day of judgement*) stent ealra hergea mæst heortleás and earh, mihtleás and āfǣred, Wulfst. 137, 23. [*Icel.* māttlauss *weak.*]

meaht-mōd, es; *n. Strong feeling, passion*:—Wǣron heaðowylmas heortan geteȝe mihtmōd wera *fierce rage pressed on the heart, and the mighty passions of men*, Cd. 149; Th. 187, 10; Exod. 149.

mealа. v. melu.

Mealdumes burh *Malmsbury*:—Aldhelme abbode æt Mealdumesbyrig, Cod. Dip. Birch 154, 6. Æt Meldum, ðæt is ōðrum naman Maldumes buruh geclypud, 24, Binnon Mealdelmes byrig, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 312, col. 2.

meale-hūs. v. melu-hūs.

mealm, es; *m. Sand, chalk*(?) (see next two words). [*Goth.* malma; *m. ἄμμος*: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* melm; *m. pulvis: Icel.* mālmr; *m. sand* (in names of places).]

mealmiht; *adj. Sandy, chalky*(?):—Tō mealmehtan leáhe (*the land lay in Surrey*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 394, 13. [E. D. S. Ellis' Farming Words, 'The chalk and mould were so mixed together, that in Hertfordshire we call it a *maumy* (*malmey*) earth.' 'A chalk or a *maume*.' 'Chalk, *maume*, or loam.']

mealm-stān, es; *m. Maum-stone*. 'In agro Oxoniensi lapidem invenies friabilem, quem *maum* vocant indigenæ.' E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15. A correspondent of Dr. Bosworth's writes: 'The *Maumstone* is to be found, more or less, all over Wiltshire, especially towards Stonehenge. It is used for the foundation of walls, and the poor people use it for whitening, in keeping their hearth-stones clean. It is not so white as chalk, and is much more brittle.'—Mon heardlīce gnīde ðone hnescestan mealmstān, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 28.

mealt; *adj. Cooked, boiled*(?):—On gewylledre mealtre meolce (mealtre = gewylledre? Cockayne says the word should be struck out), Lchdm. iii. 6, 17. v. miltan.

mealt, malt, es; *n. Malt*:—Malt *bratium*, Ep. Gl. 6 b, 2: Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 18. Mealt, 11, 44: 127, 15: *macetum*, 58, 13. [*Icel.* malt; *n. O. H. Ger.* malz *brasium.*] v. alo-malt.

mealt-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of malt*:—Sceóte man swā hwæt swā witan gerǣdan, hwilum weaxgescot, hwilum mealtgescot, Wulfst. 171, 2.

mealt-hūs, es; *n. A malt-house*; brationarium, Ælfc. Gl. 108; Som. 78, 127; Wrt. Voc. 58, 38. [Cf. *Icel.* malt-hlaða.]

mealt-wyrt, -wurt, e; *f. Malt-wort*:—Maltwyrt *acinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 37, 54. Mealtwurt, ii. 28, 7. v. leáh-mealtwurt.

mealwe, an; *f. Mallow*:—Malwe *malva*, Ælfc. Gl. 42; Som. 64, 31; Wrt. Voc. 31, 41. Mealewe, 67, 56. Wildre mealwan seáw, L. M. 2, 24; Lchdm. ii. 214, 14. Hē hlāf þiege and mealwan, 16; Lchdm. ii. 194, 6: 33; Lchdm. ii. 238, 14. [From *Lat.* malva.] v. mersc-mealwe.

mearc, e; *f.* **I.** *a mark, sign* made upon a thing:—Tācon ł merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. Cf. onmerca *inscribio*, 12, 16. Merce ł tǣfes heafud *apicem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. Mearce *caracteres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 81. **II.** *a mark, ensign*:—Hē nam ðone stān and ārārede hine tō mearce (*in titulum*; for a pillar, A. V.), Gen. 28, 18. Moyses getimbrode twelf mearca (*titulos*; pillars, A. V.), Ex. 24, 4. Nimaþ ða sigefæstan mearca *victricia tollite signa*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 66. [*O. Frs.* merke; *f. a mark*; macula: *Icel.* mark; *n. a mark, sign*; merki; *n. a mark, landmark*; *standard*: *O. H. Ger.* marcha, marca *titulus*: *M. H. Ger.* marc; *n. a sign.*]

meare, e; *f.* **I.** *a limit, bound, term* (of time):—Ða dæs mǣles wæs mearc āgongen *then was the limit of the time passed*, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 17; Gen. 1719: 224; Th. 296, 13; Sat. 501. Him ðæt tō mearce wearþ hē ðǣr feorhwunde hlēat *that proved his life's limit; there his death-wound he got*, Beo. Th. 4758; B. 2384. **II.** *a limit, boundary* (of place), (a):—Beó ðǣr gemeten nygon fēt of ðam stacan tō ðære mearce (*the limit up to which the hot iron had to be carried*; cf. Grmm. R. A. 918), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 13. Hē hæfþ heora mearce swā gesette ðæt hié ne mōt heore mearce gebrǣdan ofer ða stillan eorþan *ut fluctus avidum mare certo fine coerceat, ne terris liceat vagis latos tendere terminos*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 27: Bt. Met. Fox 11, 129, 139, 146; Met. 11, 65, 70, 73: 20, 177; Met. 20, 89. Swā ðæt heora nān ōðres mearce ne ofereode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 32. (b) *a boundary* (= gemǣre) *of a particular estate*:—Ðis is eástmærc tō stānmere . . . swā tō Rithmærce, Cod. Dip. B. 280, 18, 12. Swā be mearce . . . ðonon sūð andlang mearce, 148, 31–37. His metis rus hoc gyratur . . . forþ on ða mearce . . . andlang mearce . . . ðonon tō Æðelbirhtes mearce . . . ðonan forþ on ða mearce tō Beonetlēgæ gǣmǣre . . . ðonan west on ða mearce ðǣr Ælfstān līþ on hǣðenan byrgels . . . ðonan Wulfstanes mearce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 120, 26–131, 13. Be rihtre mearce (cf. be gerihtum gemǣre, l. 22) tō ðǣm gemǣrþornan; dæt tō ðære reádan rōde; swā forþ be ealdormonnes mearce; ā be mearce ðæt hit cymþ on Icenan, 404, 31–405, 2. Heallingwara mearc, 400, 24. (c) *a boundary, confine of a district, border*:—Sī swā hwǣr swā hit sȳ, swā be norþan mearce, swā be sūþan, ā of scīre on ōðre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 26: 4; Th. i. 232, 19. Cēpeman oððe ōðerne ðe sió ofer mearce cuman, L. H. E. 15; Th. i. 32, 17: L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 17. (Thorpe in the last two examples would take mearc to be the limit of an estate.) Ðū symle furðor feohtan sōhtest mǣl ofer mearce, Wald. 1, 33; Vald. 1, 19. Dæt is ðonne ðæt mon his mearce brǣde . . . hira mearce mid tō tȳmanne *terminum suum dilatare est . . . ad dilatandum terminum suum* (cf. getryman hira landgemǣru, 4), Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 13–15: Cd. 136; Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ (*sit on our borders*), 91; Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Mercе gemǣrde wið Myrgingum, Exon. 85 a; Th. 321, 6; Vid. 42. Hē sume on wræcsīd forsende sume on ōðra mearca gesette *alios avulsos a sedibus suis, alios in extremis regni terminis statuit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 34. **III.** *the territory within the boundaries*; fines:—Hit wæs geond ealle Rōmāna mearce ðæt *it was the custom throughout all the Roman territories* (cf. *O. Sax.* thero marka giwald ēgan *to succeed to the throne*), Bt. 37, 4; Fox 100, 13. Hwīlum wyceg byreþ mec ofer mearce, hwīlum merchengest fereþ ofer flōdas, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 11; Rä. 15, 6. Mearce healdan (or **II.** c), Cd. 98; Th. 128, 32; Gen. 2135. Nǣfre on his weorþige weá āspringe mearce mā scýte mān

inwides *non defecit de plateis ejus usura, et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [*Goth.* markôs; *pl. borders* (of a country): *O. Sax.* marka *border, district: O. L. Ger.* marka *district: O. Frs.* merke *limit, district: Icel.* mörk *a forest;* in compounds, *a border-land, district: O. H. Ger.* marcha, marka *limes, confinium, terminus, fines: Lat.* margo.] v. ēdel-, first-, land-, leód-, tæl-, þéód-, Weder-mearc; ge-mearc, ge-mirce, *and the following compounds with* mearc-; *and cf. these with compounds of* mǽr-. On the *mark* see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 49–52, and Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i.

mearc-bēce, an; *f. A beech-tree which forms part of a boundary*:—Þis synd dæra viii. hída landgemǽra . . . tō dære mearcbēcean; of dære bēcean, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 9. On ða ealdan mearce bēcan, 296, 26.

mearc-beorh; *gen.* -beorges; *m. A hill which forms part of a boundary*:—Predicta tellus his terminis circumcincta. Ærest on æscwoldes hláw: ðonne on gemōtbiorh . . . ðonne on mearcbiorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 14. Æt ðære mearcbeorh, iii. 175, 35. Cf. gemǽr-beorh, iii. 403, 27. [Kemble says 'the *mearcbeorh* appears to denote the hill or mound which was the site of the *mearc-mōt*.' Saxons in England, i. 56.]

mearc-bróc, es; *m. A brook which serves as a boundary*:—Andlang Ecclesburnon tō ðam mearcbróce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 193, 31. Þis synd ða landgemǽra. Ærest ðǽr mercbróc seýt on Seolesburnan; of mearcbróce . . . swā andlang burnan eft on mērbróce, 284, 12–30.

mearc-denu, e; *f. A valley which serves as a boundary*:—Tō mearcdene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 23.

mearc-dīc, e; *f. A ditch which serves as a boundary*:—On ða ealdan mercdīc, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 7.

mearcere, es; *m. A notary, writer*:—Mærcerum, wrí[terum] *notariis*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 67.

mearc-hof, es; *n. A dwelling in a mark* or *country*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 14; Exod. 61.

mearcian; *p.* ode (mearc *a mark*). **I.** *to make a mark on anything*:—Hē byreþ blōdig wæl . . . mearcaþ (*marks with blood*) mórhopu, Beo. Th. 904; B. 450. Mearciaþ on marmstāne hwonne se dæg and seó tíd geeáwe *in marmore signant titulo remque diemque*, Exon. 60 b; Th. 221, 11; Ph. 333. Mearcode *sulcaret* ł *scriberet* ł *labararet*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 6. Hē mearcode ða stōwe, Homl. ii. 160, 35. Mearca ðē sylfne mid tācne dære hálgan róde, i. 534, 22. Mearcie (*brand*) man hine (þeówman) æt ðam formean cyrre, L. C. S. 32; Th. i. 396, 9. Mercande *signantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 66. **II.** *to mark out, design*:—Ælc cræftega þencþ and mearcaþ his weorc on his móde ǽr hē it wyrce *every artificer considers and marks out his work in his mind before he does it*, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 4. Him tō gingran metot mearcode *the Lord marked them out for his servants*, Cd. 23; Th. 29, 33; Gen. 459. [*O. Sax.* markôn *to mark out: O. Frs.* merkia: *Icel.* marka *to mark; mark out, design;* merkja *to mark: O. H. Ger.* marchôn *significare, notare;* markjan, markên *notare, designare.*] v. ge-, tō-mearcian; fore-mearcod.

mearcian; *p.* ode (mearc *a limit*) *To fix the bounds* or *limits of a place*:—Se mearcode ða stōwa ðe gē eówre geteld on sleán sceoldon *metatus est locum, in quo tentoria figere deberetis*, Deut. 1, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* marchôn *definire, collimitare.*]

mearc-īsen, es; *n. A branding-iron*:—Mearcīsen *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 18. Mearcīsene *cauterio*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 22. Hē sǽde ðæt hē gesēge ðæt ic wǽre gemearcod mid deófles mearcīsene, Shrn. 37, 13. v. next word.

mearc-īsern, es; *n. A branding-iron*:—Mearcīsern *cauterium*, Ep. Gl. 8 d, 35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76: *ferrum quo note pecudibus inuruntur*, 3. Mercīseren, 102, 58.

mearc-land, es; *n.* **I.** *a border-land, waste land lying outside the cultivated*:—Se mylenhām and se myln and ðæs mearclandes swā mycel swā tō þrím hídon gebyraþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 11. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 50. Mearclonde (*the sea coast*) neáh, Exon. 101 b; Th. 384, 6; Rä. 4, 23. Him ðe feára sum mearclond gesæt (*of Guthlac when he retired to his hermitage.* Cf. *what is said before of his dwelling place*:—Wæs seó londes stōw biniðen fore monnum, ōððæt meotud onwrāh beorg on bearwe, 34 b; Th. 110, 32–35), Exon. 35 a; Th. 112, 17; Gū. 145. Hēht ymbwīcigean Æthanes byrig mearclandum on *bade them encamp about Etham's town, in its borders*, Cd. 146; Th. 181, 27; Exod. 67. **II.** *a district, country, territory*:—Dæt mearcland, folcstede gumena, hæleþa ēðel, Andr. Kmbl. 37; An. 19. Geweoton ða wītigan mearcland tredan, 1603; An. 803. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 46 sqq. [*Icel.* mark-land *forest-, border-land.*]

mearc-mōt, es; *n. The place where the assembly* (mōt) *of a district* (mearc) *was held*:—Þis syndon ða landgemǽra . . . tō mercemōt; fram mercemōte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 71, 31. v. Saxons in England, i. 55.

mearc-pæd, es; *m. n.*(?) *A path leading through a country*:—Be mearcpaðe, strǽte neáh, Andr. Kmbl. 2124; An. 1063. Ic siðade wīddor mearcepaðas (*paths across the marches?*) træd, mōras paðde, Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 7; Rä. 71, 10. Gewāt hē ðā féran ofer mearcpaðu (-paðum? -wadu, Grimm, Kemble), ðæt hē on Membre becom, Andr. Kmbl. 1575; An. 789. v. mearc-wæd.

mearc-stapa, an; *m. One who wanders about the desolate mark* or *border-land*:—Grendel, mǽre mearcstapa, Beo. Th. 206; B. 103. Hié gesāwon swylce twegen micle mearcstapan mōras healdan; ōðer wæs ídese onlícnes ōðer on weres wæstmum wrǽclāstas træd . . . Hié dýgel lond warigeaþ, wulfhleoþu, windige næssas, frēcne fengelād, 2698–2722; B. 1347–1359. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 48.

mearc-stede, es; *m. Desolate, border-land*:—Saga mē from ðam lande ðǽr mǽnig fíra ne mæg fōtum gestæppan . . . Hē on ðam felde geslōg xxv dracena, . . forðan ðās foldan ne mæg fíra fēnig, ðone mearcstede, mon gesēcan, fugol gefieógan, ne ðon má foldan neát, Salm. Kmbl. 418–436; Sal. 209–218. v. preceding word.

mearc-þrēat, es; *m. A band of men occupying the frontier of a country*:—Manna þengel mearcþréate rād (cf. Th. 187, 33: 188, 14), Cd. 151; Th. 188, 25; Exod. 173.

mearc-treów, es; *n. A tree serving as a boundary*:—Donne tō mearctreówe, Cod. Dip. Kembl. iii. 434, 18. Cf. gemǽr-treów.

mearcung, e; *f.* **I.** *a marking, mark*:—*Nota* dæt is mearcung Dæra mearcunga sind manega, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 19. Mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. **II.** *a marking out, description, arrangement, disposition*:—Mercung *descriptio*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 2. Mearcung *capitulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 40. Mearcunge *constellationem, constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 1, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* marchunga *propositum, institutio.*] v. fore-, ge-, on-mearcung.

mearc-wæd, es; *n. Boundary-water, the water by the shore*:—Wlanc monig on stæþe stōdon stundum wrǽcon ofer mearcwaðu and ðā gehlōdon hildesercum wǽgþengestas *many a proud one stood on the shore; now and again they pressed over the border-floods, and then laded the wave-steeds with their war-shirts* (but cf. mearc-pæd), Elen. Kmbl. 465; El. 233.

mearc-weard, es; *m. A mark-warden, a wolf*, Cd. 151; Th. 188, 14; Exod. 168.

mearc-weg, es; *m. A road that forms part of a boundary*:—Andlang mearcweges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 40, 3. On mearcwei, iii. 202, 5. Cf. mǽr-, gemǽr-weg.

meard. v. meord.

mear-gealla, an; *m. A kind of gentian*:—Mergelle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 1. Wyl mergeallan on meolcum, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 18. v. mersc-meargealla.

mearh, mærh, es; *n. m. Marrow, pith;* also *a sausage.* Cf. mearhgehæcc:—Mearh *medulla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 23. Mearg, 283, 48. Mærh, 70, 47. Merg, ii. 114, 3. Mearh *lucanica* (*lucanica* genus farciminis ex porcinis carnibus concisis a Lucanis populis, a quibus Romani milites primum didicerunt, Forcellini), 51, 55: *amilarius*(?), 6, 59: 100, 19. Mærh, 113, 22. Meargh, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 53 (given amongst words *de suibus*). Mearh *medulla* vel *lucanica*, 44, 42. Mid mearche *cum medulla*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Wuduþistles ðone grēnan mearh de biþ on ðam heáfde, L. M. 3, 70; Lchdm. ii. 358, 1. Gedō dæt mearh on ða eágan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 9. Heortes smeoruw oððe ðæt mearh, Herb. 96, 3; Lchdm. i. 208, 22. Nim foxes smero and rāhdeóres mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25. Wulfes mearh, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 6; Lchdm. i. 362, 9. Heortes mearg, 10, 4; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Nim mærc, sāpan (MS. mærcsāpan) and hinde meolc, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1. Mearga *medullas*, Germ. 397, 493. [*O. L. Ger.* marg: *O. Frs.* merg: *Icel.* mergr; *m.: O. H. Ger.* marag, marg, mark: *Ger.* mark; *n.*]

mearh; *g.* meares; *m. A horse, steed*:—Mearh moldan træd, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Cyninges mearh, 2383; El. 1193. Se swifta mearh burhstede beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Hwǽr cwom mearg, hwǽr cwom magu, Exon. 77 b; Th. 291, 34; Wand. 92. Sum biþ meares gleáw *one is skilful in the management of a steed*, 79 a; Th. 297, 17; Crä. 69. Tomes meares, 91 a; Th. 342, 13; Gn. Ex. 142. Dā hē on meare rād, on wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54: Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176. Þe him mænigne mear gesealde, Byrht. Th. 137, 19; By. 188. Eahta mearas, Beo. Th. 2075; B. 1035. Fealwe mearas, 1735; B. 865. Mearas æppelfealuwe, 4333. Mearas and mādma, 4338; B. 2166. Mearum and mādmum, 3800; B. 1898. Beornas cómon wiggum gengan on mearum mōdige, Andr. Kmbl. 2193; An. 1098. [*Icel.* marr *a steed* (in poetry; used in compounds, e. g. vāg-marr *wave-steed*, of ships: *O. H. Ger.* marah, march *equus.*] v. lagu-, sǽ-, ýð-mearh.

mearh-cofa, an; *m. A marrow-chamber, a bone*:—Mearhcofan ossa, Ps. Th. 101, 3.

mearh-gehæcc, es; *n. A kind of pudding, a sausage*:—Mearhgehæc *isica* (*insicia* genus farciminis, seu obsonii ex carne concisa, Forcellini), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 35. Mærhgehæc (-hæt, Wrt.) *isicia*, i. 27, 22. [Halliwell gives '*hack* the lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine: *hackin* a pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog: *hack-pudding* a mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits: *hatcher* a dish of minced meat.] v. *next word and* haccian.

mearh-hæccel, es; *n. A sausage, hog's-pudding*:—Gehæccea oððe mearhæccel *farcimen* (*farcimen* intestinum varie ac minutim concisa carne refertum, Forcellini), Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 77. v. preceding word.

mearh-, mearg-līc; *adj. Marrowy, fat*:—Onsegdnisse merglīce ic

offriu *holocausta medullata offeram*, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* marag-haft (*in same passage*).]

mearrian; *p.* ode *To err, go astray*:—Ne þynch ðeáh ðám monnum ðæt hī áuht mearrigen ðe ðæs wilniaþ tō begitanne ðæt hī māran ne þurfon tilian *num enim videntur errare hi, qui nihilo indigere nituntur?*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 1. v. ge-mearr, mirran.

mearþ, es; *m. A marten, a kind of weasel*:—Mearth *furuncus*, Ep. Gl. 9 d, 11. Mearþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 21: *furo, idem deminutive furunculus*, 39, 58: *ferunca* vel *furunculus*, i. 22, 51. Mærþ *feruncus*, 78, 17: *rumusculus*, ii. 76, 36. Merþ *ferunca*, 40, 12. Se byrdesta sceall gyldan xv mearþes fell (*cf. Icel.* marð-skinn.), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 20. Ofer mearþes hryċg (*in an enumeration of boundaries*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 20. [*Icel.* miörðr.]

mearu, mæru, meru, myru; *adj. Tender, soft, delicate*:—Þonne his twig biþ mearu (*tener*), Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Merwe, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Mearuwe *delicatus i. tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 40. Gyf se līchoma mearu (MS. B. mearuw) sȳ *if the body be tender* (*with sores*), Herb. 102, 2; Lchdm. i. 216, 24. Hwæder sió gecynd ðæs līchoman sīe heard ðe hnesce and mearwe, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Man bȳþ merwe gesceaft, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Myra *tenellus*, Kent. Gl. 62. Se myrwa *nactus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 71. Ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *tenellis ecclesiæ crementis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Blōd flēow of hire ðæm merwan lichoman, Shrn. 101, 22. Genim ðās wyrte swā mearwe *take this plant as young and tender as possible*, Herb. 89, 1; Lchdm. i. 192, 8, 12. Mearawa *tenera*, *gracilia*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 42. Ne gedafenaþ ūs ðæt wē symle hnesce beón on ūrum geleáfan swā swā ðās merwan cild, Homl. Th. i. 602, 13. Þurh ða myrwan *per tenera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 23. Hī (*the leaves*) beóþ mearwran (MS. H. mearuwran), Herb. 153, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 15. Ða hwītan lichoman beóþ mearuwran and tedran ðonne ða blacan, L. M. 1, 35; Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. Mærwost, 2, 14; Lchdm. ii. 190, 21. On mearwis[tum?] *in tenerrima*, *gracillima*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 69. Merewistan *gracillima*, 521, 29. [*A. R.* meruwe (*of young trees*): *O. H. Ger.* marawi, maro *tener*, *delicatus*; *there is besides* muruwi, murwi *with same meaning*: *M. H. Ger.* mürwe: *Ger.* mürbe.]

mearuw-ness, e; *f. Tenderness, delicacy*:—Hira mōdes mearuwnesse (Cott. MSS. meruwenesse) *eorum teneritudinem*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 18. Marenysse *teneritudine*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 35.

meatt. v. matt.

meáu. v. mǣw.

mec. v. mē.

mēce, es; *m. A sword, falchion, blade*:—Mēce *machera*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 44: 424, 30: Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 47: *mucro*, 114, 35. Mécha *aciem gladii*, *vim gladii*, 98, 36. Mēche *frameam*, Ps. Spl. T. 16, 14. Mēces ecge, Beo. Th. 3628; B. 1812. Mid āwendenlīcum mēce *romphæa versatili vel volubili ancipiti*, *utraque parte acutus*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 70. Slōh fāgum mēce, Judth. 10; Thw. 23, 4; Jud. 104. Scīrne mēce *a bright blade*, Exon. 79 *a*; Th. 297, 8; Crā. 65. Heardne mēce, Byrht. Th. 136, 47; By. 167. Mēcea gemānan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6; Æddelst. 40. Mēcum mylenscearpan, Erl. 112, 24; Æddelst. 24. [*Laym.* mæche: *Goth.* mēki (*acc.*): *O. Sax.* māki: *Icel.* mækir.]

mēce-fisc, es; *m. A mullet*:—Mēce-(mǣce-)fisc *mugil*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup, 308, 5. Cf. gār-fisc.

mecg. v. mægg.

mecgan; *p.* mægde (?) *To stir, mix*:—Cnuca eall ðās tōgadere and magce tōgadere *pound all these together, and stir together*, Lchdm. iii. 134, 8. Nime ðat dust and mæcige mid ðan æge *take the dust and stir it up with the egg*, 126, 19. Strēam sceal mecgan mereflōde *the river shall stir up* (*as it pours in*) or *mix with, the ocean*, Menol. Fox 507; Gn. C. 24.

mechanisc; *adj. Mechanical*:—Án wurþlīc weorc on mechanisc geweorc, Homl. Skt. 5, 251.

mēd, e; *f. Meed, reward*:—Mēd *merces*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Som. 11, 25: Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 45: *merx*, ii. 58, 41. Ðīn mēd byþ swīðe micel, Gen. 15, 1: Lk. Skt. 6, 35. Hwæt byþ ūs tō mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27: Judth. 12; Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 335. Elles næbbe gē mēde mid eówrum fæder ðe on heofenum ys, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Mēde onfōn, 6, 5. Hē mē mēde gehēt, Beo. Th. 4275; B. 2134. Ðē sind gehealdene dīne mēda gewisse, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 24: Cd. 19; Th. 130, 29; Gen. 2167. Ðū mēdum scealt onfōn, 141; Th. 176, 24; Gen. 2916: Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 34. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mēda, miéda: *O. Frs.* mēde, meide, mūde: *O. H. Ger.* micta, miata: *Ger.* miete.] v. meord.

mēdan. v. on-mēdan.

Mēdas, Mēdisc. v. Mǣdas, Mǣdisc.

mēdder, mēddern. v. mōdor, mēdren.

med-drosna; *pl. f. Dregs of mead*, L. M. 1, 56; Lchdm. ii. 126, 15.

-mēde; *subst.* and *adj.* v. eáþ-, ge-, ofer-, unblīðe-, unge-, widermēde (-mēdu).

medel. v. mædel.

medeme. v. medume.

mēderce. v. mȳdrece.

mēderen. v. mēdren.

meder-wyrhta. v. meter-wyrhta.

Medeshāmstede, es; *m. Peterborough*:—Abbud ðæs mynstres ðe gecweden is Medeshāmstyde on Gyrwan lande, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 41. Nama hit gāuen Medeshāmstede, forðan ðet ðǣr is ān wæl ðe is gehāten Medeswæl, Chr. 654; Erl. 29, 9. Hē geaf hit ðā tō nama Burch ðe ǣr hēt Medeshāmstede, 963; Erl. 123, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kembl. vi. 312.

mēd-gilda, an; *m. One who receives pay, a needy person*:—Wædla ł mēdgylda *mendicus*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 18. Se hȳra oððe se mēdgylda *the hireling or the mercenary*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 5. Swā swā mēdgildan (*hireling's*) dagas, ii. 454, 27. Nafa ðū ðinne nēhstan for weal and for mēdgildan *non fratrem tuum opprimes servitute famulorum*, Lev. 25, 39.

-medla. v. an-, on-, ofer-medla.

medlen. v. midlen.

mēd-līc. v. mæþ-lic.

med-micel; *adj.* I. *not great, moderate, small* (of time, space, quantity):—Se medmicla fyrst *modica illa intercapedo*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 14: Blickl. Homl. 111, 24. Is on westan medmycel duru, 127, 8. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ medmycclum feó, 61, 30. Ðā fēng hē tō medmycclan bigleofan, ðæt wæs tō ðam berenan hlāfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 5. Hæfde hē medmycel (*permodicum*) mynster, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 21. Cærenes gōdne bollan fulne, and ecedes medmicelne, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 24, 20. Midmycle (*other MS.* medmycle), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Medmiclu and miclu *pusilla et magna*, Blickl. Gl. *Used as a noun*:—Dō medmicel on ða eágan *put a little into the eyes*, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. Medmicel pipores, 2, 44; Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. Medmicel hlāfes, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ðæs medmāsta (*or* medmasta? *from* medume. v. *also under* II, III) geleáfe *minime fidei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 30. II. *not great, trifling, venial, not important*:—Gif man medmycles (*exigui*) hwæthwega deóflum onsæge, fæste i. geár; gif hē mycles hwæt onsecge, fæste x winter, L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Medmycel ærende wē dyder habbaþ, Blickl. Homl. 233, 11. Ða gōd de ic ǣfre dyde wǣron swīðe feáwe and medmicle (*nimium pauca et modica*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 38. Ne māgon wē būton ðæm medmyclum synnum beón, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. On mycclum gyltum oððe on medmycclum, 107, 14. Micclum þingum and medmiclum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 12. Ðæt ic on ðam medemǣstan (medemæstan?) geþohte gesyngode *quæ tenuissima cogitatione peccavi*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 10. III. *not great, lowly, mean, poor*:—On medmyclum hrægle geheáldene *content with mean apparel*, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. On ðone medmycclan innoþ ðære ā clǣnan fæmnan *into the lowly womb of the ever clean virgin*, 5, 18, 33: 23, 23. Æt ānum of ðissum medmǣstan *unum de pusillis istis*, L. Ecg. P. Add. 23; Th. ii. 236, 10.

medmicel-ness, e; *f. Smallness*:—Medmicelnysse gāstæs *pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Spl. 54, 8.

medmicle; *adv. Humbly, meanly*:—Oft wīc beóþ on manegum stōwum medmycle gesette; seó ceaster ðonne wæs hēh and aldorlīc, Blickl. Homl. 77, 24.

medo. v. medu.

mēdren, mēdern, mēddern; *adj. Maternal*, (of lineage) *on the mother's side*:—Éadweard his brōðor on mēdren (cf. *Icel.* möðerni *the mother's side*), Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 28. Þurh mēdderne *per maternam*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 70. Of mēdernum hrīfe *de vulva*: mēdernum *maternis*, 441, 41, 25. Of mēddernum geeácnungum *partubus*, 480, 9. v. *following words and* ge-mēdred.

mēdren-cynn, es; *n. Maternal kin, kin by the mother's side*:—Ælfrēdes reht meódrencynn *Alfred's direct maternal kin*, Chart. Th. 483, 5. Ðæt wē ðīn mēdrencynn mōtan cunnan, nū wē āreccan ne māgon ðæt fædrencynn, Exon. 11 *b*; Th. 15, 34; Cri. 246.

mēdren-gecynd, es; *n. Nature derived from the mother*:—Hē wæs sōð man þurh his mēdrengecynd (mēddrengecynd) *he was very man in the nature derived from his mother*, Wulfst. 17, 7.

mēdren-mǣg, es; *m. A kinsman by the mother's side, maternal kinsman*:—Mēddernmāgas *cognati*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 80. Ðara mēdrenmæga (mēddrenmāga, MS. H.) dæl, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 21. Gif hē mēdrenmāgas nāge, 27; Th. i. 78, 21.

mēdren-mǣgþ, e; *f. Kindred by the mother's side*:—Gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, viii fæderenmǣgþe, and iii. mēdrenmǣgþe, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 19.

med-rīce; *adj. Of little power, not powerful, of the lower as opposed to the higher classes*:—Medrīca gesetnyssa *plebiscita*; rīccra gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 65–66.

med-sǣlþ, e; *f. Bad fortune, ill success*:—Ðæt hīé mōsten gefandian hweðer hīé heora medsǣlþa oferswīðan mehte, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 28.

mēd-sceatt, es; *m.* I. *payment in reward of service done, a reward, wages, fee*:—Ne onfēng hē ðæt tō mēdsceatte *he did not accept it as a fee*, Shrn. 135, 24. Hē ne sealde Gode nānne mētsceat for his sāule . . . Ðæt is ðonne se mēdsceat wid his sāule ðæt hē him gielde gōd weorc *non dabit Deo pretium redemtionis animæ suæ. . . Pretium namque redemtionis dare, est opus bonum reddere*, Past. 45, 2; Swt. 339, 9–11. Swelce hié ða mētsceattas rīmen de hié Gode sellen . . . Ac hié sceoldon

gehiéran ðone cwide ðe áwriten is: 'Se ðe médsceattas gaderaþ hé legeþ hié on þyrelne pohcan.' An þyrelne pohchan se legþ ðæt hé tó métsceatte sellan þenċþ *quasi mercedem numerant . . . Audiant, quod scriptum es: 'Qui mercedes congregavit, misit eas in sacculum pertusum.' In sacculo pertuso videtur, quando pecunia mittitur*, 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16–21. **II.** *payment for service or favour expected* (generally in a bad sense), *a gift, present, a bribe*:—Sí se áwirged ðe unscildigne man belǽwe wið médscette *maledictus, qui accepit munera, ut percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis*, Deut. 27, 25. Ælc wóh for lyðran médsceatte geléttaþ tó rihte, Wulfst. 297, 26. Se man ðe bringþ médsceat ðam gerefan, se geǽrendaþ bet ðonne se ðe mǽnne ne bringþ, 238, 8. Gif hwá æt þeófe médsceatt nime, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 14. Swylc gerefa swylc médsceat nime, and ódres ryht þurh ðæt álecge, iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 5: L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 12. Médsceattas *munera propriæ*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 9. Médsceattas álbendaþ wísra manna geþancas, Deut. 16, 19. Swýðre heora gefylled is of médsceattum (*muneribus*), Ps. Spl. 25, 10: L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 17: L. Ed. 7; Th. i. 162, 25.

med-spédig; *adj. Unprosperous, poorly provided*:—Ne biþ ǽnig ðæs earfoþsǽlig mon on moldan, ne ðæs medspédig ðæt hine se árgifa ealles biscyrge módes cræfta *no man upon earth is there of such hard fortune or so meanly endowed, that the gracious giver quite cuts him off from powers of mind*, Exon. 78 b; Th. 294, 3; Crá. 9.

med-strang; *adj. Of moderate means, of middle rank*:—Ic lǽrde wlance men and heáhgeþungene . . . Ic lǽrde eác ða medstrangan men (cf. Homl. Th. i. 370, 20, *see under* medume) . . . and þearfum ic lǽrde, Blickl. Homl. 187, 13–17.

med-, met-trum; *adj.* **I.** *not strong in health, infirm, weak, ill*:—Hwá biþ medtrum ðæt ic ne síe for his þingum seóc *quis infirmatur, et ego non infirmor?* Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 4. Se mettruma líchoma *debile corpus*, 61, 2; Swt. 455, 27. Sint tó manianne ða mettruman (*ægri*), 36, 4; Swt. 251, 20. Manega wurdon mettrume gehǽlede, Homl. Th. ii. 512, 7. Mettrumra *ægrotorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 20. **II.** *of inferior position* (?):—Nalæs ðæt án ðætte ða metruman (MSS. O. T. mǽttran: MS. B. mǽteran) men ymb heora nédþearfnesse wǽron ac eác cyningas and ealdormen from hire geþeaht sóhton *non solum mediocres in necessitatibus suis, sed etiam reges ac principes ab ea quærerent consilium*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 43. Cf. med-strang.

med-, met-trum-, -trym-ness, e; *f. Infirmity, ill-health, sickness, illness*:—Seó lange mettrumnes ðæs seócan mannes, ðonne hine God forlǽtan nele éþelíce lifian, ne hé swyltan ne móte, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Hwílum of þrycþ done líchoman ungemetlícu mettrymnes (*languor*). Ongeán swelce metrymnesse mon beþorfte stronges lǽcedómes . . . swá hé mǽge ða mettrymnesse (*morbum*) mid geflićman, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–30. Se de biscephád underféhþ hé underféhþ ðæs folces mettrymnesse *quasi ad ægrum medicus accedit*, 9; Swt. 59, 23. Hé gefór on ðære mettrymnesse, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 21. Ða gehǽldon hié sum wíf of micelre medtrumnesse, Shrn. 135, 16. Mettrumnesse, Ps. Th. 5, arg: 6, arg: 15, arg: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 13. Ða lǽcas cunnon heora medtrumnesse ongitan, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 16. Mettrymnysse *infirmitates*, Ps. Spl. C. 15, 3. Metrymnisse *ægrotationes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 17. Wíf sceolon gemunan hyra mettrummessa and hyra hádes tyddernessa *women must remember their infirmities and the weaknesses of their sex*, L. E. I. 6; Th. ii. 406, 12.

medu, meodu, a; *n.*: wes; *n. Mead, a drink made from honey*:—Medu *medo* vel *medus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 41. Meodu *medo*, 82, 30. Medo *mulsum*, 290, 60. Medo, geswét *vel* weall *defrutum*, i. *vinum*, ii. 138, 24. Meodu, Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. Medewes *defruti*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 74. Ða mǽla de wé oft æt meodo spræcon, Byrht. Th. 137, 66; By. 212. Tó medo, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604. Ða wé medu þégon, 5260; B. 2633. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Wylle swá swýðre medo, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 270, 7. Gedó on done drenc swíde gód medo, 2, 53; Lchdm. ii. 274, 15. Hwítne medu, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. Ðǽr hý meodu drincaþ, Exon. 105 b; Th. 401, 16; Rä. 21, 12. Medewa, wín *defruta*, *decocta vina*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 38. [*Icel.* miöðr; *m: O. H. Ger.* meto, mito *mulsum*, *medum: Ger.* meth: *Lithuan.* middus: *Gk. μέθυ.*]

medu-ærn, es; *n. A house in which mead is drunk, a banqueting-house*:—Medœrn micel, Beo. Th. 138; B. 69.

medu-benc, e; *f. A bench in a banqueting-hall*:—Medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1556; B. 776. On ðære medubence, 2108; B. 1052. Medobence, 4376; B. 2185. Meodobence, 3808; B. 1902. Meodubence, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 9; Vy. 48.

medu-burh; *f. A city in which mead is drunk, one in which meaddrinking warriors live*:—On ðære medobyrig, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 2; Jud. 167. On meoduburgum, Exon. 123 a; Th. 473, 18; Bo. 16.

medu-dreám, es; *m. Joy attending mead-drinking, festivity*:—Ne seah ic meduðreám máran, Beo. Th. 4036; B. 2016. Meododreáma, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 8; Bo. 44.

medu-drenc, es; *m. Mead*:—Ðonne biþ heom heora meodudrenc wín and beór eall tó écum þurste áwend *then shall their mead and wine and beer all be turned for them to eternal thirst*, Wulfst. 245, 4.

medu-drinc, es; *m. Mead-drinking*:—Fore medodrince *instead of mead-drinking*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 307, 12; Seef. 22.

medu-full, es; *n. A mead-cup*:—Meoduful, Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 2; Vy. 66. Medofol, Beo. 1253; B. 624: 2034; B. 1015.

medu-gál; *adj.* '*Flown with wine*,' *excited with mead*:—Holofernus módig and medugál, Judth. 11; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26: Cd. 209; Th. 260, 1; Dan. 703. Meodugál, Exon. 88 a; Th. 330, 16; Vy. 52. Meodugáles gedrinc, 330, 27; Vy. 57.

medu-heall, e; *f. A mead-hall, banqueting-hall*:—Ðeós (*Hrothgar's*) medoheal, Beo. Th. 972; B. 484. Meodoheall, Exon. 124 a; Th. 477, 13; Ruin. 24. In meoduhealle, 76 b; Th. 288, 6; Wand. 27: 79 a; Th. 297, 16; Crá. 69: 85 b; Th. 321, 33; Víd. 55. In medohealle, Elen. Kmbl. 2515; El. 1259.

meduma, meoduma, an; *m. A weaver's beam*:—Meoduma *insubula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 33: 282, 18. (Cf. Webbeámas *insubulæ*, 59, 43.) Meodoma, ii. 46, 33.

medume, medeme, meodume; *adj.* **I.** *middling, moderate, common*:—Medeme *mediocer*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 67. Gif hwylc man forsteal deórwurþe þing . . . Gif hwylc man medeme þing (*rem mediocrem*) stele, L. Ecg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 17–20. **II.** *occupying the middle or mean position as regards (a) size, amount*, etc.:—Medume leódgeld *a half fine* (cf. *medietas leudis*, and other examples, Grmm. R. A. 653), L. Ethb. 7; Th. i. 4, 9: 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Hé hæfþ medenne wæstm *he is of middle height*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. Heáfdu medumra manna *heads of average, ordinary men*, Salm. Kmbl. 525; Sal. 262. Gehwar gebúrrihta sýn hefige, gehwar medeme (*moderate*), L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5. Se mǽsta segl *acateon;* se medemesta segl *epidromas;* se lesta *dalum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 51–53. (*b*) *place, rank, means*:—Medemra þegna heregeata *the medial thanes' heriots*, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 12. Le tǽhte ðám rícan . . . ic tǽhte ðám medeman mannum . . . Ic bebeád þearfum, Homl. Th. i. 378, 20. Heáfodmynstres griþbryce . . . medemran mynstres . . and ðonne git læssan, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Ðæs medemestan lífes (*the life mid-way between the best and worst*, cf. mon forlǽt ðæt wyrreste líf and ne mæg git cuman tó ðæm betstan, 10), Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 15. (*c*) *age*:—Mínre yldstan dóhter . . . ðære medemestan . . . ðære gingstan, Chart. Th. 488, 28–32: 489, 23–25. **III.** *observing the just mean, perfect, meet, fit, worthy*:—Hé wæs þurh eall meodum (MS. B. medeme: MS. O. medum) *erat dignus per omnia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 19. Meoduma, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 37. Hwelc se beón scolde de medome (*dignus*) hierde bíon sceolde, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 20. Mederne, Blickl. Homl. 129, 35. Hé wyrþ ǽlces cræftes mederne (*fit for, capable of*) . . . ǽlces þinges swá mederne swá hé ǽfre mederast (medomist, MS. Cott.), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25–29. Hwylc ðæt mederne gód wæs hwylc ðæt unmederne *quæ sit imperfecti, quæ perfecti boni forma*, 35, 1; Fox 134, 4. Mederne fæsten *a proper fast*, L. E. I. 39; Th. ii. 436, 35. Mederne lác, Blickl. Homl. 37, 32. Ful medomne wæstm, 55, 5. Drihtne tó geearninne medome folc (' *a prepared people*,' Lk. 1, 17), 165, 15. Ne gedéþ se anweald gódne ne meodumne (MS. Cott. medomne) *power makes him neither good nor worthy*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 20. Gódne and mederne, Blickl. Homl. 129, 23, 32. Mid mederum wæstmum hreówe *dignis pœnitentia fructibus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 8. Mederne þinc *res dignas*, Kent. Gl. 396. Drihten ðú de eall mederne geworhtest and náht unmederes, Shrn. 165, 31. Ne mágon wé nánwuht findan betere (MS. Cott. mederre) ðonne God, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 26. Nis meodumre ne mára ðonne *it is not too good nor too great for*, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125, 16; Gú. 355. Ðæt mederæste *the best*, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 10. Ða medumestan ealdras *exspectabiles senatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* metam, metem.] v. un-medume.

medumian, medemian, medmian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to fix the measure of anything*:—Dóm æfter déde medemige man be mǽde *according to the deed let the measure of doom be fixed in proportion*, L. Eth. vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 6: vi. 53; Th. i. 328, 17. Man sceal medmian and gescádlíce tóscádan ylde and geógoþe *youth and age must have their proper place assigned them, and be discreetly distinguished*, vii. 52; Th. i. 328, 18. Medmian (medemian), L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 8. **II.** *to deem worthy* (v. medume, **III.**), *respect, esteem*:—Ic gemedemige (*other* MSS. medemige) dé tó ðam þinge *dignor te illa re*, and medemigende dé tó ðam þinge *dignans te illa re*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 250, 9–10. Weofodþéna mǽde medemige man, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* metamên *temperare, moderare, dimidiare.*] v. ge-medemian.

medum-líc; *adj.* **I.** *middling, moderate, small*:—Gehwǽdum ł medemlícum *mediocri*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Hé hæfþ medemlíce nosu (cf. medmicle neosu þynne *naso pertenui*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34) *he has a slender nose*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 18. **II.** *worthy, honourable*:—Medomlícan *dignitosam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 64. Medomlice *dignitosa*, 106, 55: 140, 27.

medum-líce; *adv.* **I.** *moderately, in a small degree, imperfectly*:—Medomlíce *mediocriter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 27. Wé cunnon ðære leóde gereord, ná medemlíce ac fulfremedlice, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 3. **II.** *worthily, fitly, kindly* (cf. mǽþ-líce, medum-ness): —Hí ne

mâgon medomlīce (Cott. MSS. medumlīce) Þénian *ministrare digne nequeunt*, Past. I, 2; Swt. 27, 10. Suíðe medomlīce Iacobus his stírde *hinc pie Iacobus prohibet*, 3, I; Swt. 33, 9. Medomlīce *benigniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. II, 3. Meodomlīce *digne*, Ktl. 2, 41.

medumlic-ness, e; *f. Smallness* :—Gehwǽdnys ł medemidlīcnys (medemlīcnys?) *mediocritas, parvitas*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 14.

medum-ness, e: *f.* **I.** *worth, dignity* :—Medumnes (Cott. MSS. medomnes) *dignitas*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Nán man for his ríce ne cymþ tó cræftum and tó medemnesse ac for his cræftum and for his medumnesse hé cymþ tó rice *non virtutibus ex dignitate, sed ex virtute dignitatibus honor accedat*, 16, I; Fox 50, 20–22. Gé underþíódaþ eówre héhstan medemnesse under ða eallra nyðemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quæque detruditis*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. Dæt gé nǽfre swá héalíce medumnesse (*the priestly office*) ne forwyrcen, L. E. I. I; Th. i. 402, 27. Ealdordómes medomnysse, Shrn. 151, 19. **II.** *kindness, condescension, appreciation of worth in others* (cf. mǽþ, **V**) :—Medemnysse dínre *benignitatis tuæ*, Blickl. Gl. ; Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Medumnysse *benignitatem*, 51, 3: Blickl. Homl. 145, 33. Cf. medumlīce, **II.**

medumung, e: *f.* **I.** *the fixing of the measure of anything* :—Á sceal dóm æfter dǽde and medemung be mǽde *ever shall doom be according to deed, and fine be fixed with fair measure*, L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 5: L. E. B. 10; Th. ii. 242, 11. **II.** ? :—Ðonon á be ecge on ða medemunga (medemunga); et dære medemuncge (mædemunge) on ðone ealdan widig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 25, 21–23: v. 286, 31–33. [*O. H. Ger.* metemunga *temperies, temperamentum.*] v. medumian.

medu-rǽden[n], e ; *f. Strong drinks, cellar* (in the sense of the liquors contained in it) :—Rúmheort beón meodorǽdenne *liberal with liquors*, Exon. 90 a; Th. 339, 3; Gn. Ex. 88.

medu-scenc, es; *m. A draught* or *cup of mead* :—Meoduscencum hwearf geond dæt healreced (cf. Ymbeode ides Helminga ðǽdæt heó Beówulfe medoful æt bær, 1244–), Beo. Th. 3965; B. 1980.

medu-seld, es; *n. Mead-house, house in which feasting takes place*, Beo. Th. 6123; B. 3065.

medu-setl, es; *n. A mead-seat, a seat in a banqueting-hall*, Beo. Th. 10; B. 5.

medu-stíg, e ; *f. Path to the mead-hall* :—Cyning of brýdbúre treddode . . . and his cwén mid him medostíg gemæt . . . Hróðgár tó healle geóng, Beo. Th. 1845–1855; B. 920–925.

medu-wæge, an: -wæg, e; *f. The Medway* :—Sint ǽes londes gemǽra : an westhealfe Scipflíót, an norþhalfe Meodowæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 71, 25. Miodowæge, iii. 400, 26. Partem fluminis Meduwaeian, i. 135, 34. Andlang Medwæge, 283, 4. Andlang Medwægan, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 24. In tó Medewæge, 1016; Erl. 157, 4. Óþ mediwægan sindan ða gemǽra. Fram Miadawegan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 24. Óþ Miodowegan, 17. In flumen Medewiæge, iii. 386, 26. Óþ ða eá Medewegan, 400, 31.

medu-wang, es; *m. A mead-plain, the ground surrounding the house where mead is drunk* :—Tó sele comon feówertýne Geáta gongan, módig (*Beowulf*) on gemonge meodowongas træd. Ðá com ingán ealdor þegna, Beo. Th. 3291; B. 1643.

medu-wérig; *adj. Sated with feasting*, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 229: 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245.

medu-wyrt, e ; *f. Meadow-sweet*, also *mead-sweet* :—Meodowyrt *melleuna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 43: L. M. I, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 14. Medowyrt, Lchdm. ii. 96, 17: I, 44; Lchdm. ii. 108, 11. Medewyrt *malletina* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 1: Lchdm. iii. 6, 12: 16, 9. Meodeuyrt *mellauna, papamo*, 304, 1, 35. [*Scott.* med-uart: *Dan.* mjöd-urt.]

med-wís; *adj. Not wise, dull, foolish* :—Ða medwísan *hebetes*, Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 6, 15, 21; 205, 2, 4, 17. Sume wísran sume medwísran *quosdam sapientes, quosdam tardiores*, 30, 2; Swt. 205, 7. Medwísum men, Exon. 102 b; Th. 387, 24; Rä. 5, 10.

mégan, megen, megende. v. mǽg, mǽw, mægen, magan.

meh, meht. v. mé, meaht.

méi, meig. v. mǽg.

mela. v. melu.

melc, meolc ; *adj. Giving milk, milch* :—Melc *foetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 57: *fetus*, ii. 36, 33. Melce and tydrende *foetus*, 36, 32. Hé geseah wilde hinde melce and se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde, Shrn. 130, 3. Wið tittia sár wífa de beóþ melce, Herb. 19, 4; Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Meolce breóst *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 14. [*Icel.* mjólkr *giving milk*: *O. H. Ger.* melch *foetus*: *Ger.* melk.]

melcan ; *p.* mealc, *pl.* mulcon ; *pp.* molcen *To milk* :—Ic melce *mulgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Som. 28, 55. Melke, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Se ðe melcþ *qui emulget*, Kent. Gl. 1121. Milcíþ *morgit* (?), Ep. Gl. 14 f, 16. Milcet, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 73. Milcit, 114, 17: *mulgit*, Wülck. 33, 26. Hé éwa mealc, Shrn. 61, 19. Dæt fæt ðe dú wille on melcan, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 9. Níge molcen, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 13: 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* melchan.] v. meolcian.

melcing-fæt, es ; *n. A milk-pail* :—Melcingfata *mulctra*, Germ. 390, 66. v. meolc-fæt.

meld, e; *f.* [*O. H. Ger.* melda ; *f. delatura, delatio, proditio*] *Declaration, proclamation* :—Hé wíde bead Metodes mihte dær hé meld áhte *he declared the Lord's power widely, where he could proclaim it*, Cd. 208; Th. 256, 30; Dan. 648.

melda, an; *m.* **I.** *a narrator, an informer, announcer* :—Dæs ðe ic ǽfre on ealdre ǽngum ne wolde monna oðer moldan melda weorþan *what I would never relate to any man upon earth*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 3; Gü. 1203: 73 b; Th. 275, 28; Jul. 557. Sió æse bíþ melda, nalles þeóf *the axe is an informer, not a thief* (i. e. the noise made by hewing with an axe would attract the attention, which a thief would certainly shun, v. Grmm. R. A. 47), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 23: L. Edg. H. 8; Th. i. 260, 17. Þurh ðæs meldan hond; se sceolde wong wísian, Beo. Th. 4802; B. 2405. Ic tó meldan wearþ *I turned informer* (cf. Th. 259, 28 sqq., 270, 10 for the narrative forced from the devil by Juliana: cf. also Jul. pp. 39 sqq.), Exon. 74 b; Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Ðæt wé ðæs morþres meldan ne weorþen *that we be not informers of the crime*, Elen. Kmbl. 856; El. 428. **II.** *a betrayer* :—Gé sind meldan and manslagan (*betrayers and murderers*, Acts vii. 52), Homl. Th. i. 46, 24. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* meldari *sponsor*: *O. H. Ger.* meldari *delator, proditor.*]

meldan ; *p.* ede *To announce, declare* :—Ús frunon fæcnum wordum meldedan *they questioned us, with crafty words declared*, Ps. Th. 136, 3. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, mældan for monnum, Exon. 105 a; Th. 399, 18; Rä. 19, 2. Meldan, 109 b; Th. 411, 13; Rä. 29, 12. v. tó-meldan, meldian.

melde, an ; *f. Orach*, a plant-name :—Melde, Lchdm. iii. 6, 11. Nim meldon ða wyrt, 54, 23. [*Dan.* meld : *O. H. Ger.* malta *beta* ; melda *atriplex* : *Ger.* melde.] v. tún-melde.

meld-feoh, *gen.* -fós ; *n. Fee paid for giving information* :—Se ðe hit (forstolen flǽsc) ofsþyraþ, hé áh ðæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. v. Grmm. R. A. 656.

meldian ; *p.* ode, ede. **I.** *to declare, announce, tell* :—Múþ habbaþ and ne meldiaþ wiht os *habent, et non loquentur*, Ps. Th. 134, 16. Hí sprecaþ unnyt sæcgeaþ and wóh meldiaþ *pronuntiabunt et loquentur iniquitatem*, 93, 4. Ælfréd cræft meldode *Alfred displayed his art*, Bt. Met. Fox Introd. 4; Met. Einl. 2. Ic sceal mód meldian swá dú mé beódest *I must tell all my mind, as thou dost bid me*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 10; Jul. 463. Ongan meldigan ðone hálgan wer *the devil began to tell who the holy man was*, Andr. Kmbl. 2341; An. 1172. Ðá geneálǽhton má hine meldigende (*declaring that Peter was with Jesus*), Homl. Th. ii. 248, 32. **II.** *to inform against, accuse* :—Oft mec ísern scód sáre on sídan, ic swígade, nǽfre meldade monna ǽngum (*never accused any man* (?) or *told no man*), Exon. 126 a; Th. 485, 17; Rä. 71, 15. Meldadun *vel* wroegdun *defferuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 17. Meldedun, 25, 26. *Desequnt vel* meldadan i. *accusabant*, 139, 15. Hé nolde meldian on his gefǽran ðe mid him sieredon *he would not inform against his companions who had plotted with him*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. [*O. Sax.* meldôn *to declare, betray, proclaim* : *O. H. Ger.* meldên, meldôn *prodere, deferre, producere* : *Ger.* melden.] v. ge-meldian, meldan.

meldung, e; *f. Information* (against a person), *betrayal* :—Hé swýðe mánfullice ácweald wæs þurh meldunga his ágenes wífes *multum nefarie peremptus est proditione conjugis suæ*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* meldunga *proditio, delatura* : *Ger.* meldung.]

mêle, mæle, es ; *m. A cup, bowl, basin* :—Meeli *alnium*, Ep. Gl. 26, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 72. Mêli *avnm* (= *alvium*?), 101, 31. Mêle *albium*, 8, 27: i. 285, 9: *patera*, 24, 39. Mêlas *karchesia*, 24, 42: *ciatos*, ii. 22, 44. Dó mêle fulne buteran on, L. M. 1, 36; Lchdm. ii. 86, 17. [Halliw. Dict. meles and payles.] v. wæter-mêle (-mæle).

mele-, mil-deáw, es ; *n. m. Honey-dew, nectar* :—Hunig[deáw] oðde mildeáw *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 38. Nó hé fóddor þigeþ mete on moldan nemne meledeáwes dǽl gebyrge se dreórep oft æt middre níhte *non illi cibus est nostro concessus in orbe, ambrosios libat cælesti nectare rores, stellifero teneri qui cecidere polo*, Exon. 59 b; Th. 215, 29; Ph. 260. [Swetter is munegunge of þe þen mildeu o muðe, O. E. Homl. i. 269, 5. In *Prompt. Parv.* and *Wick.* the word has the modern sense *blight, uredo, aurugo*; so *O. H. Ger.* mili-tou : *M. H. Ger.* mili-tou : *Ger.* mehl-thau. The first part of the word seems to mean *honey*, cf. milisc and *Goth.* miliþ *honey*. Grmm. D. M. p. 607, gives another etymology, connecting it with *Icel.* mél *bit* (*of a bridle*), the dew being the foam which fell from the bit of the horse Hrímfaxi.]

melsc. v. milisc.

meltan ; *p.* mealt, *pl.* multon ; *pp.* molten. **I.** *to melt, become liquid, be consumed, dissolved* :—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 7. Mylt *dissolvitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 25. Swá weax meltep, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Mylteþ, 67, 2. His sylfes hám brynewylmum mealt (*was consumed*), Beo. Th. 4642; B. 2326. Multon meretorras (*when the waters of the Red Sea fell upon the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484. Ðonne mé nǽgen mylte *dum defecerit virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Ne sceal ánes hwæt meltan (*be consumed on the pile*), Beo. Th. 6014; B. 3011. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Mylteude *liquidas*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. **II.** of food, *to digest* :—Late mylt gæten flǽsc *goat's flesh digests slowly*, L. M. 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 16, 25. Ða scearpan þing unýþelice meltaþ, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii.

212, 2. Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte, 2, 29; Lchm. ii. 226, 5. Ða ðe on dære uferan wambe gewuniaþ and ne mágon meltan, 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 17. Myltan, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 222, 18. Wel meltende mettas, 2, 16; Lchdm. ii. 196, 21. v. for-, ge-meltan; miltan.

meltung, e; *f. Melting* (of food), *digestion*:—Ðara metta meltung, L. M. 2, 17; Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. Hió næfþ gôde meltunge *it (the stomach of a watery nature) hath not good digestion*, 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 27. v. un-meltung.

melu, melo, mela, mealu, mealu, wes; *n. Meal, flour*:—Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32: *farina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 17: ii. 38, 70. Swá swá mon melo (Cott. MS. meolo) sift, ðæt melo (meolo) þurherýpþ ælc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Ðæt mela biþ gôd, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 94, 2. Genim hwætenes meluwes smedman, L. M. 1, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. Melwes (Lind. mælo) *farinæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 33. Melues *similæ*, Lev. 6, 20. Melewes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Melewes *polline*, mealewes *farinæ*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 36, 37. Ðrittig mittan clænes melowes (*fine flour*) and sixtig mittan ôdres melowes, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 32. Meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 10. *Pollis* smedma, *pollinis* of melowe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 48. Windlas mid meluwe *canistra farinæ*, Gen. 40, 16. Of rigenum melwe, L. M. 2, 32; Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Genim beren mela gôd, L. M. 1, 5; Lchdm. ii. 50, 3. Beren meala, Lchdm. iii. 8, 15. [*Icel.* mjöl: *O. H. Ger.* melo *farina, polenta, pulvis*: *Ger.* mehl.] v. ed-melu.

melu-gescot, es; *n. A contribution* or *payment made in meal*:—Hwilum weaxgescot, hwilum mealtgescot, hwilum melagescot, Wulfst. 171, 2 note. [Cf. *Icel.* mjöl-skuld *rent to be paid in meal.*]

melu-hûs, es; *n. A house in which to keep meal*:—Mealehûs *farinale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 41.

men *in* nim sealtes, þrý men *take of salt three parts*, L. M. 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*Cockayne compares the word with Swedish* mån *apart.*]

mend-lîc (?); *adj. Moderate, small*:—Tó medmyclum (MS. C. mendlîcum) fæce *ad modicum*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21.

mene, myne, es; *m. A necklace, an ornament*:—Maenoe *crepundia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 44. Mene *lunules*, 71, 1. Myne *crepundium* i. *monile gutturis*, 136, 68. Myne *vel* sweorbêh *monile* vel *serpentinum*, i. 40, 50: 74, 58. Ðes myne *hoc monile*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 2; Som. 8, 28. Brôsinga mene, Beo. Th. 2403; B. 1199. (v. Grmm. D. M. 283.) Menas *monilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 60: *crepundia*, *ornamenta*, *monilia*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 30: 517, 29. Mynas, 481, 43: *lunulas*, 458, 30. Menum *monilibus*, 434, 71. Mynum *lunulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 71. [*O. Sax.* hals-meni: *Icel.* men; *n. a necklace*: *O. H. Ger.* menni; *pl. monilia.*] v. heals-mene.

menen, mennen, minnen, es; *n. A female servant, bondwoman, handmaid*:—Án menen ł þeówæ *ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69: *vernacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 37. Mennen *ancilla*, 2, 39. Sunu menenes ðines *filius ancillæ tuæ*, Ps. Surt. 115, 16: 122, 2. Minenes, p. 200, 6. Be ceorles mennenes niédhæmede. Gif mon ceorles mennen tó nédhæmde gefréaþ, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78. 11–12: Cd. 103; Th. 136, 14; Gen. 2258: 97; Th. 128, 13; Gen. 2126. Ðeáh hwá bebycgge his dôhtor on þeówenne ne sîe hió ealles swá þeówu swá ôðru mennen is, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. ccc ðara monna, esna and mennena (*servos et ancillas*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 20. [Cf. *Icel.* man; *n. a bondman* or *bondwoman*: *O. H. Ger.* mana-houpit = *a servant*; v. Grmm. R. A. 301.] v. drunc-, mere-, þeów-menen (-mennen).

menen-lîc (=?), myniend-lîc *hortandus, ammonendus*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 64.

mene-scilling, es; *m. A coin worn as an ornament*:—Meðescillingas *lunules*, Ep. Gl. 13 b, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 15. Mynescillingas, 49, 72.

mengan, mængan, menegan; *p.* de. I. *to mix, mingle, combine*:—Ic menge *mango* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 42. Mengio, 113, 59: Epl. Gl. 156, 36. Mænge *margo* (*mango?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 48. Menget *confundit*, 105, 11. Ic mínne drinc mengde wið teárum *potum meum cum fletu temperabam*, Ps. Th. 101, 7. Ðú wið fýre foldan mengdest, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 223; Met. 20, 112. Ðara blód Pilatus mengde (*miscuit*) mid hyra offrungum, Lk. Skt. 13, 1. Ðonne wé medelcwidas mengdon *when we conversed*, Salm. Kmbl. 865; Sal. 432. Hí hí wið mánfullum megndan þeóde *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Hí mínne mete mengde wið geallan, 68, 22. Meng ða blisse wið ða unrótnesse, Prov. Kmbl. 71. Fiflcáfon seáw meneg (mængc, MS. B) tó wíne, Herb. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 88, 12. Menge mon wid áseowen hunig, L. M. 2, 26; Lchdm. ii. 220, 10. Nánne wætan hí ne cúþon wid humige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Mængan, Bt. Met. Fox 8, 48; Met. 8, 22. Mengan lyge wid sóde, Elen. Kmbl. 612; El. 306. *Of sexual intercourse*:—Is eác bewered ðæt mon hine menge wið his bróðor wífe *cum cognata misceat prohibitum est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 16, 10. II. *intrans*:—Hât and ceald hwílum mengcaþ, Cd. 216; Th. 273, 6; Sat. 132. III. *to mingle together, stir up, disturb*:—Mengan merestreámas, Exon. 123 b; Th. 475, 3; Bo. 42. Meregrundas mengan, Beo. Th. 2903; B. 1449. [Cf. his mod him gon mengen, Laym. 3407: wraþþe meinþ þe heorte blod, O. and N. 945. *Prompt. Parv.* mengyn *misceo*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mengian: *O. Frs.* mengia: *O. H. Ger.* chi-menghid; *pp.*: *Ger.* mengen.] v. ge-, geond-mengan.

mengung, mengcung, e; *f. Mixture, preparation, composition*:—Mencingc *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 250, 30. [*Prompt. Parv.* mengynge *mixtura, commixtio.*] v. ge-mengung.

menian, menig. v. mynian, manig.

menigdu; *f. A multitude, a body of people*:—Menigdu *manum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* managoti; *f. manus.*]

menigu, mengu, menigeo; *indecl.*: also *gen.* e; *f. A many, multitude, crowd, great number*:—Seó menigu ðara freónda, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 6. Menigo, Andr. Kmbl. 898; An. 449. Menego, Cd. 214; Th. 270, 1; Sat. 83. Menigeo (MS. A. mængeo) *turba*, Mk. Skt. 2, 13. Mængeo (MS. A. mænio), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 8. Mænegeo, Cd. 121; Th. 156, 14; Gen. 2588. Mengu, Elen. Kmbl. 450; El. 225. Mengeo, Cd. 80; Th. 100, 13; Gen. 1663. Mengio, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 20. Menio, Cd. 223; Th. 294, 25; Sat. 476. Mænieo, 173; Th. 216, 12; Dan. 5. Dære menigo þeáw, Andr. Kmbl. 354; An. 177. Menego, Cd. 220; Th. 284, 14; Sat. 321. On menigeo *in multitudine*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Mængeo, 68, 13. Mid manigeo, Rood Kmbl. 300; Kr. 151. From mengu *a multitudine*, Ps. Surt. 63, 3: Exon. 66 b; Th. 245, 16; Jul. 45. Mid mengo, Elen. Kmbl. 754; El. 377. For dære meniu, Gen. 16, 10. For dære miclan menige, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 36. Of menge wetra *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 17. For dære mænige, Rood Kmbl. 221; Kr. 112: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 121; Met. 26, 61. Ic álýse ealle ða menigo, Andr. Kmbl. 201; An. 101. Menigeo (MS. A. mænio) *turbam*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 25. Mænegu (Rush. mengu), 15, 33. Mænego, Cd. 91; Th. 116, 7; Gen. 1932. Manegu, Hy. 10, 8; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 8. Menigo *multitudinem*, Ps. Surt. 9, 25. Menigo, Exon. 128 b; Th. 493, 12; Rä. 81, 29. Mengeo, Cd. 83; Th. 103, 30; Gen. 1726. Meniu *exercitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 46. God ða miclan Pharones menge gelytlode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27: Cd. 56; Th. 69, 8; Gen. 1132. Cómon menigu (MS. A. mængu: Lind. menigo) *conveniunt turbæ*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Ða menigeo (MS. A. mænio: B. mængeo: Rush. menigu: Lind. menigo) *turbæ*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 23. Forlæt ðás mænegeo (MS. A. mængyeo: B. mængu: Rush. mengu) *demitte turbas*, 14, 15. Ða eargan mengo *fugaces turmas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 48. [*Goth.* managei: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* menegî, menigî: *O. Frs.* menî: *O. H. Ger.* managî, manegî, menigî *multitudo, turba, legio, caterva*: *Ger.* menge.] v. mann-menigu.

menisc, men-lufigende, mennen. v. mennisc, menn-lufigende, menen.

mennisc; *adj. Human*:—Nán mennisc man *no human being*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 15. Ne gegrípe eów nǽfre nán costung bûton menniscu *tentatio vos non apprehendat, nisi humana*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 12. Ðus mǽrsode se mennisca Crist his heofenlîcan Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 11. Ða getreówde hê in godcundre fultom ðâr se mennesca wan wæs, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Anginn menniscre álýsednysse . . . intinga mennisces forwyrdes, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27–30. Mennisce handa hit ne mihton tówurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Hæleþa forlor, menniscra morþ, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. [*Goth.* mannisks: *O. Sax.* mennisk, mannisk: *O. Frs.* mannisk: *Icel.* mennskr: *O. H. Ger.* mennisc.]

mennisc, es; *n. Men, people*:—Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle mîne ðáda mid heora wordum onwendan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 24. Ðonne eówre wærgaþ mennisc *when men curse you*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 11. Gif ðǽr ôðer mennisc borh síe *if other people be surety*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 19. Ða wearþ micel mennisc geweaxen *then men began to multiply*, Homl. Th. i. 20, 21. Ðǽr wæs mycel mennisc tówcard *there was a great multitude of people coming*, 182, 5. Ðeáh eal mennisc wǽre gegaderod *though all men were gathered together*, 26, 26. Dære þeóde mennisc swá wlitig wǽre *the men of that nation were so beautiful*, ii. 120, 22. Dæt ðú ne nyme wíf mínum suna of ðisum menisce (*de filiabus Chananæorum*), Gen. 24, 3. Josue ofslóh eall ðæt mennisc ðe on muntum wunode (*omnem terram montanam*), Jos. 10, 40: Thw. 161, 37. Ácwealde ðæt carme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mannisco, mennisco *homo*: *Ger.* mensch.]

mennisc-lîc; *adj. Human*:—Menniscîic *humanus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 42. Menniscîic (*humanum*) is ðæt mon on his móde costunga þrowige, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 71, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* manisc-, menisc-, mennisc-lîh *humanus*: *Ger.* mensch-lich.]

mennisc-lîce; *adv. Humanly, after the manner of men*; humaniter, humanitus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 43: 42, 6.

mennisc-ness, e; *f.* I. *humanity, human nature* (generally in reference to Christ), *incarnation*:—Crist becom on hire innop and þurh hî on menniscnysse wearþ ácenned (*was born a man*), Homl. Th. i. 194, 8. Ne wearþ se Fæder mid menniscnysse befangen, 284, 23. Wé wurþiaþ úres Hælendes ácennednysse æfter ðære menniscnysse. Hé wæs ácenned mid líchaman and mid sáwle, se ðe wæs ǽfre mid ðam Fæder wunigende on dære godcundnysse, ii. 4, 20. Úre Hælend Crist underfêng menniscnysse, 600, 6. Fram Drihtnes menniscnysse *ab incarnatione Domini*, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 5. Æfter dære drihtenlîcan menniscnysse, 1, 6; S. 476, 16. II. *humaneness, humane behaviour*:—Hí syndon fremfulle (*benigni*) menn, and gyf hwylc mann tó him cymeþ ðonne gyfaþ hî him wíf ǽr hî hine on weg lǽtan. Se Macedonisca Alexander ða ða hé him tó com ða wæs hé wundrende hyra menniscnysse (*miratus*

est eorum humanitatem), Nar. 38, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* mannisc-nissa; *and* cf. mennig-heit *humanitas, incarnatio.*]

menniscu, e; *f. Humanity, state of man*:—Hē forleás his mennisce *ut homo esse perderet*, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 39, 24. [*Mid. E.* menske *honour*: *O. Sax.* menniski *humanitas*: *Icel.* menska: *O. H. Ger.* mennigī.]

mentel, es; *m. A mantle, cloak*:—Mentel *colobium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 38. Hē forcearf his mentles ǣnne læppan *oram chlamydis ejus abscidit*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 21. Mid twyfealdum mentle *diploide*, Ps. Spl. 108, 28. Hyre beteran mentel, Chart. Th. 537, 32. [*Lat.* mantellum: *Icel.* möttull: *O. H. Ger.* mantel, mandal *chlamys, pallium.*]

mentel-preón, es; *m. A mantle-pin, brooch*:—Hió becwiþ hyre mentelpreón, Charl. Th. 533, 33.

meó; *gen.* meón *A shoe* or *sock covering the foot*:—Meó *pedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 2. Meón *pedulos* (cf. Wülck. 601, 19–21 '*pedules*, pars caligarum que pedem capit, *a vampey*: *pedulus* a pynson, or a sok'), 82, 1: *calsus* (cf. *Fr.* chausser: *Span.* calzar *to put on shoes*), ii. 127, 71.

meodu-, meocs, meohs, meole; *adj.* v. medu-, meox, melc.

meolc, meoluc, milc, e; *f. Milk*:—Þeós meolc *hoc lac*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 76; Som. 14, 21: Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 31. Sūr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac*: þicce meolc *colustrum*, 28, 2–3. Āwilled meolc *juta*, 290, 45. Hē (*the Pater Noster*) biþ sāwle hunig and mōdes meolc, Salm. Kmbl. 135; Sal. 67. Meoluc, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 9: Ps. Th. 118, 70. Of ðam lande ðe weóll meolce and hunie . . . ðe flēwþ on ridum meolce and hunies, Num. 16, 13–14. Mid þynre meolce *with skim milk*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Mid lytle meolc (MS. B. meoloce) wætere gemengedre *cum parvo lacte aqua mixto*, 3, 23; S. 554, 33. Ðe flēwþ meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Abraham nam meoloc, Gen. 18, 8. Meoluc, Deut. 32, 14. Dō on þeorfe meoluc *put into skim milk*, L. M. 2, 52; Lchdm. ii. 272, 1. Ða rīcostan men drincaþ myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Is ðæt ealond welig on meolcum *dives lactis insula* (*Hibernia*), Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 40. Wyl on meolcum *boil in milk*, L. M. 2, 65; Lchdm. ii. 296, 19. Mid cū meolcum, 2, 25; Lchdm. ii. 218, 22. From milcum āðēen *ablactatus*, Blickl. Gl. [*Goth.* miluks: *O. Frs.* melok: *Icel.* mjólkr: *O. H. Ger.* miluh.] v. frum-meolc.

meolc-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for holding milk, a milk-pail*:—Meolcfæt *mulctrale* vel *sinum* vel *mulctrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* melich-faz *multra.*] v. melcing-fæt.

meolc-hwīt; *adj. Milk-white*:—Of meolchwȳttre *lacteo*, Germ. 389, 70. Meolchwītum *lacteis*, 397, 32.

meolcian; *p.* ode. I. *to milk, take milk from an animal*:—Se geþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde and dranc ða meolc, Shrn. 130, 4. Nān wīf hire yrfe ne meolcige, būtan heó ða meolc for Godes lufan syllan, Wulfst. 227, 10. Hyt biþ gōd ceáp tō milcian, Lchdm. iii. 178, 30. II. *to give milk, to suckle* (v. ge-milcian):—Ða breóst ða de nǣfre meolcgende nǣron, Blickl. Homl. 93, 32. [*Icel.* mjólka *to milk*; also *to give milk.*] v. melcan.

meolc-sūcend, es; *m. A suckling*:—Meolocsūcendra *lactantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 71. Meolcsucgendra, 73, 9.

meolc-teónd, es; *m. A suckling*:—Of mūðe cilda and milcdeóndra *ex ore infantium et lactentium*, Ps. Surt. 8, 3.

meolu, meoluc. v. melu, meolc.

meord, meord, meard, e; *f. Reward, pay*:—Byþ ðē meorð wið God, Andr. Kmbl. 550; An. 275. Meard *premium*, Rtl. 165, 5. Leán ł meard (mearda, *pl.* Lind.) *merces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 12. Leán ł mearde *mercedem*, 6, 2; (meard, Lind.), 10, 41. Geld him meard *redde illis mercedem*, Lind. 20, 8. Meorde (mearda, Lind.) onfōeþ *mercedem accipit*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 36: Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 13; Gū. 1059: 62 b; Th. 230, 15; Ph. 472: 76 a; Th. 286, 9; Jul. 729. Meorda hleótan, gingra geafena, 48 a; Th. 164, 20; Gū. 1014. Ðē sīe þonc meorda and miltsa *to thee be thanks for rewards and mercies*, 118 b; Th. 456, 15; Hy. 4, 67. Morða, 95 a; Th. 355, 24; Reim. 82. [*Goth.* mizdo: *Gk.* μισθός.]

meoring, e; *f. Obstacle, impediment, hindrance*:—Moyses oferða fela meoringa fyrde geläedde *Moses with many hindrances led the army across them*, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 16; Exod. 62. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* marunga *impedimentum.*] v. mirran.

meornan; *p.* mearn, *pl.* murnon; *pp.* mornen *To care, feel anxiety, trouble one's self about anything, reck*:—Nalles for ealdre mearn *he recked not of life*, Beo. Th. 2889; B. 1442. Nalas for fǣhþe mearn *for fear of the feud was not troubled*, 3079; B. 1537. Nō mearn fore fyrene *he cared not for the crime he committed*, 273; B. 136. Lyt ænig mearn ðæt hié ūt geferedon dȳre mādmas *little anxiety did any feel about bringing out the precious treasures*, 6250; B. 3129. Wōdon wælwulfas for wætere ne murnon (*cared nought for water*), Byrht. Th. 134, 39; By. 96. v. be-meornan *and* murnan.

meós, es; *m. n.* (?) *Moss*:—Treówes meós *muscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 72. Ragu and meós fornymþ eówres landes wæstmas *omnes fruges terræ tuæ rubigo consumet*, Deut. 28, 42. Sumne dæl ealdes meóses ðe on ðam hālgan treówe geweaxen wæs (*aliquid de veteri musco*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 10: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 30. Meóse *muscum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 38. Cf. meós mōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* mios: *M. H. Ger.* mies; *m. n.*] v. mos *and next word.*

meós; *adj. Mossy*:—Innon meóson mōre; of meóson mōre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 23.

meóse, meotud, meottuc. v. mēse, metod, mattuc.

meoto *thought* (?) *in*:—Site nū tō symle and onsēl meoto secgum swā ðīn sefa hwette *sit now at the feast, let loose thy thoughts to men, as thy mind prompts thee*, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489.

meówle, an; *f. A maid, damsel, virgin, woman*:—Ælnlícoste meówle *juvencula pulcherrima*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 39. Seó hālige meówle (*Judith*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 10; Jud. 56. Him brȳd sunu, meówle (*Mahalaleel's wife*) tō monnum brohte, Cd. 58; Th. 71, 17; Gen. 1172. Afrisc meówle, 171; Th. 215, 7; Exod. 579. Meówle, seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. 87 b; Th. 330, 5; Vy. 46. Secg oððe meówle *man or maid*, 102 b; Th. 387, 15; Rä. 5, 5. Ceorles dōhtor, mōdwlonc meówle, 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rä. 26, 7. Freólícu meówle *a damsel fair*, 124 b; Th. 479, 2; Rä. 62, 1. Marian, mærre meówlan, 14 a; Th. 28, 13; Cri. 446. In wīfes lufan, fremdre meówlan, 80 b; Th. 302, 20; Fä. 39. Wið ða hālgan mægþ, Metodes meówlan (*Judith*), Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 15; Jud. 261. [*Goth.* mawilo *a damsel, girl.*] v. iū-meówle.

meox, mix, myx, es; *n. Muck, dung, ordure, dirt*:—Meox *stercus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 17: *coenum*, 13; Som. 16, 6: *rudera* vel *ruina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 12. Fugeles meox *avium stercus*, L. Ecg. P. add. 10; Th. ii. 232, 32. Ðæt treów biþ bedolfen and mid meoxe beworpen . . . ðæt meox is ðæt gemynd his fūlan dǣda . . . Hwæt is fūlre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 29–33: Lk. Skt. 13, 8. Licgaþ forsewene swā swā meox (Cott. MS. miox) under fēltūne, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 11: Homl. Skt. 2, 241. Heó eall forseah on meoxes gelīcnysse, 8, 38. Ða nȳtenu forrotedon on heora meoxe, Homl. Th. i. 118, 15. Būton hē ārest ārīse of ðam reócendum meoxe, ii. 320, 23. Ðone hlāf ðe biþ tō meoxe āwend, i. 258, 2. Tō meohxe, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Meoxe (meoxene?) *sterquilinio*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 21. Mixe, horwe *ceno*, i. *luto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 70. Of myxe dustes *de fece pulveris*, Hy. Surt. 136, 1. Meoxa *stercorum*, 484, 22. [*Mid. E.* mix, mex: *Frs.* miux: cf. *Goth.* maihstus: *O. H. Ger.* mist.]

meox-bearwe, an; *f. A dung-barrow, basket for carrying dung*:—Wylige oððe meoxbearwe *corbis* vel *cofinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2. v. meox-wilige.

meoxen. v. mixen.

meox-force, an; *f. A fork used for removing dirt*:—Myxforce *rotabulum* (*rotabulum* furca vel illud lignum cum quo ignis movetur in fornace causa coquendi: et dicitur sic, quia rotat et proruit ignem furni gratia coquendi vel *stercora* purgandi), Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34.

meox-wilige, an; *f. A basket for carrying dung*:—On meocswilian *in cophino*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 7. v. meox-bearwe.

merc, Mercе, Mercisc, merce, mercels. v. mearc, Mirce, Mircisc, merece, mircels.

mere, mære, es; *m. f* (?). I. *the sea* (*mer* in *mer*-maid):—Mere swīðe grāp on fæge folc (*of the waters of the deluge*), Cd. 69; Th. 83, 18; Gen. 138. Mere (*the Red Sea*) stille bād, 158; Th. 197, 2; Exod. 300: 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 458. Mere sweoderade, ýða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Æt meres ende *on the shore*, 442; An. 221. Ofer wīdne mere, 566; An. 283. Ofer sealtne mere, Menol. Fox 203; Men. 103. Mere sēcan, mǣwes ēþel, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. II. *a mere, lake*:—Meri *stagnum*, Ep. Gl. 25 b, 16. Mere *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 15: ii. 121, 28. Nis ðæt feor heonon ðæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. In ealonde ðæs myclan meres (*stagni*), Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 10. Seó menigeo ðe stōd begeondan ðam mere, Jn. Skt. 6, 22. On culfran mere; of ðæm mere . . . On weorces mere; of ðære mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 37–77, 3. Wið ðone mere *secus stagnum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 1, 2: 8, 22. Ðæt wē fundon sumne swīðe micelne mere in ðæm wære fersc wæter, Nar. 11, 26. On mære *in stagnum*, Blickl. Gl. Be norþan hodes mære . . . ðonon up on done mære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 19–26. Ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super rivos ac paludes et omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. III. *an artificial pool, cistern*:—On Syloes mere *in natatoria Siloae*, Jn. 9, 7, 11. Drinc ðæt wæter of dīnum āgenum mere *bibe aquam de cisterna tua*, Past. 48, 5; Swt. 373, 4, 8. [*Goth.* marei; *f.*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* meri; *f.*: *Icel.* marr; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* mari, meri; *m. n.*: *Ger.* meer; *n.*: *Lat.* mare.] v. fisc-, hran-, hring-, hwæl-, is-, sund-, wīn-, ýð-mere.

mere, myre, an; *f. A mare*:—Mere *equa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 7. Mire, 287, 78. Myre, ii. 30, 42: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 7, 2. Myran meolc, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 16. Ðære myran sunu, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. On myran rīdan, 2, 13; S. 517, 7. [*Icel.* merr: *O. H. Ger.* meriha, marha: *Ger.* mähre.] v. ass-, stōd-mere.

mēre. v. mǣre.

mere-bāt, es; *m. A sea-boat*, Andr. Kmbl. 492; An. 246.

mere-candel, e; *f. The sea-candle, the sun which rises from*, or *sets in the sea*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 114; Met. 13, 57. Cf. heáðu-sigel.

merece, merce, es; *m. Marche* (a plant), *smallage*; apium graveolens:—Merici *apio*, Ep. Gl. 1 f, 4. Merice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 46. Merce, 8, 44:

i. 286, 5: *apium*, 30, 37: 66, 69. Swînes mearce *apiaster*, ii. 7, 7. Merce *merculiaris*, 59, 45: *apiaster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 16. Merces sæd, Herb. 97, 1; Lchdm. i. 210, 8. Grênes merces leáf, L. M. i. 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 23. Genim merce niodoweardne, i, 61; Lchdm. ii. 134, 3. Merece (meric, Lind.) *mentam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. [*Dan.* mærke *smallage*, *water-parsley*.] v. stân-, wudu-merece (-merce).

mere-cist, e; *f. A sea-chest*:—Noe ongan wyrcan micle merecieste (*the ark*). Cd. 66; Th. 79, 26; Gen. 1317.

mere-deáþ, es; *m. Death in the sea, death by drowning*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 9; Exod. 512. Meredeáþa mæst (*the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), 166; Th. 207, 9; Exod. 464.

mere-deór, es; *n. A sea-beast*, Beo. Th. 1120; B. 558. [*O. L. Ger.* meri-dier *a water-fowl*: *O. H. Ger.* meri-tier.]

mere-fara, an; *m. A sea-farer*, Beo. Th. 1008; B. 502.

mere-faroþ, es; *m. Sea-waves*:—On merefaroþe *on the waves*, Andr. Kmbl. 577; An. 289: 701; An. 351: Exon. 122 b; Th. 471, 16; Rä. 61, 2.

mere-fisc, es; *m. A sea-fish*:—Wæs merefixa mód onhrêred, Beo. Th. 1102; B. 549. [*O. H. Ger.* mere-uisc *piscis maris*.]

mere-flód, es; *m.* **I.** *a flood of water, deluge*:—Merefloda *diluvium*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. 67; Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. Streám fleów ofer foldan . . . miclade mereflód, Andr. Kmbl. 3050; An. 1528. **II.** *a body of water, flood, ocean*:—Mereflódes ýþa, Bt. Met. Fox 27, 4; Met. 27, 2: Cd. 167; Th. 209, 23: Exod. 503. On mereflóde middum *in the midst of the waters*, 8; Th. 9, 21; Gen. 145. Bi-sencte on mereflóde *drowned in ocean*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 271, 10; Jul. 480: 82 a; Th. 309, 19; Seef. 59.

mere-grot, es; *n. A pebble* or *stone of the sea, a pearl*:—Ne forlête ic ðê nǽfre, mín meregrot! Blickl. Homl. 149, 2. Is heofena rîce gelîc ðam mangere ðe sóhte dæt góde meregrot. Ða hê funde dæt ân deórwyrðe meregrot ðá bohte hê dæt meregrot, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 45–46. Bergean swylce meregrota (*margaritæ*), Nar. 37, 29. Gefrætwod swâ swâ mid meregrotum, Homl. Th. i. 596, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* meri-grioz *margarita*, *unio*.] v. next word.

mere-grota, an; *m. A pearl*:—Meregrota *margarita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 24. On ðâm beóþ oft gemêtte ða betstan meregrotan *quibus inclusam sæpe margaritam optimam inveniunt*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 18. [Cf. *O. Sax.* meri-grita, -griota.]

mere-grund, es; *m. The bottom of a sea* or *lake*, Beo. Th. 2902; B. 1449: 4207; B. 2100.

mere-hengest, es; *m. A sea-steed, a ship*, Exon. 104 a; Th. 395, 12; Rä. 15, 6: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 49; Met. 26, 25.

mere-hrægel, es; *n. A sea-garment, a sail*:—Merehrægla sum, segl sâle fæst, Beo. Th. 3815; B. 1905.

mere-hûs, es; *n. A sea-house* (*Noah's ark*), Cd. 65; Th. 78, 34; Gen. 1303: 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364.

mere-hwearf, es; *m. A sea-wharf, sea-shore*, Cd. 169; Th. 210, 16; Exod. 516.

mêre-hwît. v. mâre *pure*.

mere-lâd, e; *f. A sea-way, the road which the sea furnishes*, Exon. 123 b; Th. 474, 9; Bo. 27.

mere-lîðende *sea-faring, a sea-faring person*, Cd. 71; Th. 84, 34: Gen. 1407: Beo. Th. 515; B. 255: Andr. Kmbl. 705; An. 353. [Cf. *Icel.* mar-liðendr; *pl. sea-farers*.]

mere-men[n], e; *f. A siren*:—Meremen *sirena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 6. Meremenna *sirenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 65. [Brutus iherde siggen þurh his sæmonnen of þan ufele ginnen þe cuðen þa *mereminnen*, Laym. 1337: *O. H. Ger.* mer-min *siren*; meri-meni, -menni *scylla*.] v. next word and Grmm. D. M. 404–407.

mere-menen, -mennen, e; *f. A siren*:—Meremenin *sirina*, Wülck. 47, 7. Meremennena *sirenarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* mar-mennili; *m. a sea-goblin*.] Cf. mere-wîf.

mere-næddra, an; *m.* -nædre, an; *f. A sea-adder, a lamprey*:—Merenæddra *murena* vel *murina* vel *lampreda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 65. Myre-næddra, 77, 72. Merenædre, ii. 59, 23.

mere-smylte; *adj. Having the sea calm*:—Meresmylta wîc, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 24; Met. 21, 12.

mere-strêt, e; *f. The road which the sea furnishes*, Elen. Kmbl. 483; El. 242: Beo. Th. 1032; B. 514.

mere-streám, es; *m. A sea-stream, the sea, water of the sea*, Cd. 39; Th. 51, 27; Gen. 833: 154; Th. 191, 5; Exod. 210: 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Merestreám ne dear ofer eorþan sceát eard gebrædan (cf. sæ, Bt. Fox 74, 26), Bt. Met. Fox 11, 130; Met. 11, 65: 20, 228; Met. 20, 114. Óþ merestreámas *unto the waters of the sea*, Cd. 199; Th. 247, 27; Dan. 503: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 65; Met. 28, 33. Manegum merestreámum *de aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 143, 12. [*O. Sax.* meri-strôm.]

mere-strengu; *f. Strength in the sea, strength for swimming*:—Ic merestrengo mâran âhte, earfeþo on ýðum, donne ænig oðer man, Beo. Th. 1070; B. 533.

mere-swîn, es; *n. A sea-pig, porpoise, dolphin*:—Des mereswîn *hic delfin*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 14; Som. 9, 37: Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 15: i. 281, 56. Mereswîn *bacharus*, 281, 57: 65, 61: *delphin* vel *bocharius* vel *simones*, 55, 60. Mereswýn *bacharus*, 21, 46. Meresuîn *bacarius*, ii. 102, 11. Ælc seldfynde fisc ðe weordlîc byþ, styria and mereswýn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 28. Nim mereswînes fel, L. M. 3, 40; Lchdm. ii. 334, 1. Mereswýn and stirian *delphinos et sturias*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9: Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. [*Icel.* mar-swîn: *O. H. Ger.* meri-suîn: *Ger.* meer-schwein *dolphin, porpoise*.]

mere-þyssa, an; *m. A sea-rusher, a ship*:—On mereþyssan, Andr. Kmbl. 892; An. 446. On mereþissan, 514; An. 257. [Cf. *Icel.* þysja *to rush*; þyss *uproar*.]

mere-torht; *adj. Bright from bathing in the sea* (epithet of morning):—Sió sunne brencþ eorþwarum morgen meretorhtne *the sun rising from the sea brings bright morn to men*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 121; Met. 13, 61. Becwom ofer gârseeges [begong] morgen mæretorht [*or* mæretoruht *splendidly bright*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* mâri-mihil], Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29; Exod. 346. Cf. mere-candel.

mere-torr, es; *m. A tower formed by the sea* (*the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea*), Cd. 167; Th. 208, 16; Exod. 484.

mere-weard, es; *m. A sea-ward, one who keeps guard in the sea*:—Se mereweard (*the whale*), Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 13; Wal. 53.

mere-wêrig; *adj. Weary of journeying on the sea*:—Merewêrges mód *the mind of the sea-weary man*, Exon. 81 b; Th. 306, 23; Seef. 12.

mere-wîf, es; *n. A water-witch, woman living in a lake* (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 3042; B. 1519. [*O. H. Ger.* meri-wîb *sirena*.]

mergen. v. merigen.

merian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To purify, refine*:—Dam de his gâst wile mergan (MS. B. merian) of sorge âsceádan of scyldum *for him who will purify his spirit from the dross of care, separate it from guilt*, Salm. Kmbl. 112; Sal. 55. v. â-merian.

merig. v. mirig.

merigen, merien, mergen, es; *m.* **I.** *morning*:—Úres andgites merigen is ûre cildhâd, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 14. Ða se mergen geworden wæs *when it was morning*, St. And. 10, 3. Mergen þridda, Cd. 8; Th. 10, 11; Gen. 155: Beo. Th. 4213; B. 2103: 4255; B. 2124. Merien *mane*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 53. On mergenne *mane*, Ps. Spl. 91, 2: Ps. Th. 54, 17: 89, 16: Beo. Th. 1134; B. 565. In merne *mane*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 1: 21, 18. Tó merne, 16, 3. On ðam dæge worhte God merigen and æfen, Homl. Th. i. 100, 5. On mergen *mane*, Ps. Spl. 89, 6. **II.** *the morning of the next day, morrow*:—Dû ðe nâst hwæðer ðû merigenes gebîde *thou that knowest not whether thou wilt live to see the morrow*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 26. Hwæt gif ic bîde merigenes, Homl. Skt. 3, 585. In merne *in crastinum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. On merne, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 43: 12, 12. Tó merne *cras*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 32. On mergen *in crastinum*, Jn. Skt. 1, 43: 12, 12. On merien, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 16. Wê nyton hwæt tó merigen bið tóweard, 82, 17: i. 374, 21: 462, 3. Tó merigen *cras*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. v. æfr-, ærne-mergen, *and* mergen.

merigen-, mergen-dæg, es; *m. Morrow*:—Hê dæs mergendæges gebîdan môste, Blickl. Homl. 213, 25. v. morgen-dæg.

merigen-, mergen-lîc; *adj.* **I.** *belonging to the morning*:—Se merigenlîca tilia *the labourer who came to work in the morning*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 29. Se mergenlîca steorra *the morning star*, Blickl. Homl. 137, 32. **II.** *belonging to the morrow*:—Ðam ne fyligþ merigenlîc dæg, forðan ðe him ne forstôp se gysternlîca, Homl. Th. i. 490, 19. Ðýs mergenlîcan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 143, 21: 147, 29. v. morgen-lîc.

merigen-, mergen-tíd, e; *f. Morning-time, morning*:—Fram ðære mæran mergentíde óþ dæt æfen cume *a custodia matutina usque ad noctem*, Ps. Th. 129, 6. v. morgen-tîd.

merisc. v. mersc.

merne. v. merigen.

merra, merran, merring. v. mirra, mirran, mirring.

mersc, es; *m. A marsh*:—Mersc *calmetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 42: 103, 10: 127, 55. Tó mærsce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 32. Ðat lond at Ðorpe mid mêdwe and mid merisce, iv. 295, 7. On sealtum mersce, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Hê ða weaxendan wende eorþan on sealtne mersc (*in salsuginem*), Ps. Th. 106, 33: Blickl. Gl.: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 4; Exod. 333. Ne fersc ne mersc, Lchdm. iii. 286, 21. Sumra wyrta eard bið on merscum *alias herbas ferunt paludes*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 23. On feldum and on mǽdum and on sealtum merscum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 8. Mersc *Romney Marsh*, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 11.

mersc-land, es; *n. Marsh-land*:—Forneáh ælc tilþ on mersclande forfêrde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12.

mersc-mealwe, an; *f. Marsh-mallow*:—Merscmealewe *althea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 20. Merscmealwe *hibiscum*, ii. 43, 3. Merscmealuwe. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *hibiscum* and ôðrum naman merscmealwe (-mealuwe, MS. B.) nemnaþ, Herb. 39; Lchdm. i. 140, 3–5. Merscmealwan crop, L. M. 3, 63; Lchdm. ii. 350, 24. Nim merscmealwan, 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 12.

mersc-mear-gealla, an; *m. A kind of gentian*; gentiana pneumonanthe:—Nim merscmeargealan, L. M. 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 100, 5: 1, 50; Lchdm. ii. 124, 1.

Mersc-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of marshy land*:—Myrcena cining oferhergode Cantware and Merscware (*men of Romney Marsh*), Chr. 796;

Erl. 59, 40. Monige on Merscwatum *many of the men of the fens*, 838; Erl. 66, 12.

mertze (?) :—Mertze *merꝛe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 82. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* merzi *merꝛe*, Grff. ii. 861.]

mes (?) *dung* :—Gesomna cũe mesa *collect cow-dung*, L. M. 1, 38; Lchdm. ii. 98, 5. [‘Mes *stercus*, *fimus* (Kilian),’ Cockayne.]

mēsan *to feed, eat* :—Ic mēsan mæg meahtelīcor ealdum þyrse *I can eat mightier meals than an old giant*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 425, 26; Rä. 41, 62. v. mōs.

mēse, meóse, mīse, mýse, an; *f. A table*; also *what is on a table* :—Mīse (MS. T. mēse) *mensa*, Ps. Spl. 68, 27. Meóse *mensorium* (*mensorium* quod est in mensa, ut mantile, et vas escarium), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 61. Mýse ł beód *mensa*, 82, 21. Ða hwelpas etaþ of dām crumon ðe fealla þ of heora hlāfordes mýsan . . . Seó mýse is bōclīce lār . . . Be dære mýsan cwæþ se wītega: Drihten ðū gegearcodest mýsan on mīnre gesihþe, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 24–28: i. 330, 31, 34: Ps. Spl. 127, 4: Mk. Skt. 7, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 21, 30. [*Goth.* mēs; *O. H. Ger.* mias, meas *mensa*.]

met. v. ge-, tæl-met.

metan; *p.* mæt, *pl.* mǣton; *pp.* meten. **I.** *to mete, measure* :—Ic mete *metior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 32. Ic meotu *metibor*, Ps. Surt. 59, 8: 107, 8. Ælc dæra þinga ðe man met on fate *everything that is measured in a vessel*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 8. On ðam ylcan gemete ðe gē metaþ eów byþ gemeten *qua mensura mensi fueritis*, *remetietur vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 2. Hwīlum mid folmum [hē] mæt weán and wītu, Cd. 229; Th. 309, 22; Sat. 714. **II.** *to measure out, mark off, assign the bounds of a place* :—Se geleáfa and seó lufu mǣton ðone stede hwær hió drihtnes tempel rārran woldan, Prud. 80. Ðū gedydest dæt wē mǣtan ūre land mid rāpum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Wicsteal metan *castra metari*, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92. **III.** *to measure by paces, to traverse, pass over* :—Him eoh fore mīlpaðas mæt, Elen. Kmbl. 2523; El. 1263. Férdon forþ ðanon, fēðelāstum foldweg mǣton, Beo. Th. 3271; B. 1633: 1032; B. 514: 1838; B. 917. Forþ gesāwon līfes lātþeów līfweg (liftweg?) metan, Cd. 147; Th. 184, 9; Exod. 104. **IV.** *to measure one thing by* or *with another, to compare* :—Se swēg wæs be winde meten *the sound was compared to the wind*, Blickl. Homl. 133, 31. Hē mæt ðone welan tō dære winestran hanła *he compared wealth to the left hand*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 18. Ne sint hī nō wiþ eów tō metanne *they are not to be compared with you*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 10: 39, 8; Fox 224, 5: Bt. Met. Fox 21, 83; Met. 21, 42. Tō metenne wid dæt mōd, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 6: 32, 2; Fox 116, 7. Tō mettanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. [*Goth.* mitan: *O. L. Ger.* metan: *O. Frs. Icel.* meta: *O. H. Ger.* mezan: *Ger.* messen.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, wid-, wiðer-metan.

mētan; *p.* te *To paint* :—Ic mēte *pingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 60. Swā mēteras mētaþ on anlīcnyssan *as painters paint in likenesses*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5. Seó ðe mētan sceall *pictura*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 3. Mētton ofergeweorke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. [Þeȝȝ haffdenn liccness metedd, Orm. 1047. Cf. *Goth.* maitan *to cut*: *Icel.* meita *to cut*; meitill *a chisel*: *O. H. Ger.* meizan *to cut*; meizil *a chisel*.] v. ā-, ge-mētan, *and* mēting.

mētan; *p.* te *To meet with, come upon, come across, find* :—Ealle ðe hē mildheorte mēteþ and findeþ, Ps. Th. 75, 6. For ðý hī hit ne gemētaþ (MS. Cott. mētaþ) ðe hī hit on riht ne sēcaþ, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Gē unæþelne ēnigne [ne] mētaþ (gē nānne ne māgon mētan unæþelne, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16), Bt. Met. Fox 17, 34; Met. 17, 17. Moette *offendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 41. Mētte, 63, 35. Ða ēode hē furþor ōþ hē gemētte (MS. Cott. mētte) ða Parcas *then he went on until he came upon the Fates*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Ða mētte hē ðane man forþféredne *he found the man departed*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 17. Hē ne mētte mundgripe māran, Beo. Th. 1506; B. 751: Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471: 1106; An. 553. Hē þreó mētte rōda ætsomne *he came upon three crosses together*, Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833. Hī mētton *invenerunt*, Ps. Spl. 106, 4. Nime se ðe hit on his æcere mēte, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 14. Swā ār swā hē hādes wyrþne mon mētan mihte *as soon as he could meet with a man worthy of the (episcopal) rank*, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 26. Ðær byþ sōþ symble mēted *truth is ever found there*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Dæt sigorbeácen mēted wǣre, funden in foldan, Elen. Kmbl. 1969; El. 986. [*Goth.* ga-mōtjan: *O. Sax.* mōtian: *O. Frs.* mēta: *Icel.* mœta.] v. ge-mētan.

met-cund (? meter-cund, q. v.); *adj. Metrical* :—Ðý metcundan (dy-metcunda, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 30. v. next word.

metcund-līc; *adj. Metrical* :—Metcundlīcere getincnesse *metrica facundia*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 17. v. preceding word.

MĒTE, mæte, es; *m.* MEAT, *food* :—Mete *cibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 80. Mīn mete (mett, Lind. Rush.) is dæt ic wyrce dæs willan ðe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 4, 34. Gesoden mæt on wætere *elixus cibus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 17. Swēte mete *dapis*, ii. 28, 29. Ðū scealt mid earfoþnyssum ðē metes tilian *thou shalt with hardships get thyself food*, Homl. i. 18, 15. Dæt hig beón eów tō mete *ut sint vobis in escam*, Gen. 1, 29: Cd. 38; Th. 50, 25; Gen. 814. Gā hyt eft in tō ðam hālegan mynstre mid mete and mid mannum *let it revert to the holy monastery with meat and with men*, Chart. Th. 379, 21. Wyt æton swētne mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Dæt ic macige mete dīnum fæder *ut faciam escas patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9. Gif hý him syddan ne dōþ mete ne munde *if they afterwards give him neither food nor favour*, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 7. Ðær mæte þygde, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Mettas *cibaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 71: *dapes*, 28, 1: *fercula*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 75. Ða mettas (*cibos*) ðe God self gesceóp, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 319, 1. Mīnum þeówum ic sylle mettas, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 65. Se ðe mettas (*escas*) hæfþ, Lk. Skt. 3, 11. Earmra hungur hē oferswýþde mid mettum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 24. Mid cynelīcum mettum (*regalibus epulis*) gefylled, 2, 6; S. 528, 14. Fram swēttrum mettum *a cibis luculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. [*Goth.* mats: *O. Sax.* meti: *O. Frs.* mete: *Icel.* matr: *O. H. Ger.* maz; *n. esca*.] v. æfen-, cōcor-, dæg-, ēst-, flæsc-, hreác-, mæl-, morgen-, nōn-, pan-, undern-, wyrt-mete.

mete-ærn, es; *n. A room for taking meals in* :—Gemæne metern *cænaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 50.

mete-āfliúng, e; *f. Atrophy*; atrophia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 44.

mete-bælg, es; *m. A bag for food, wallet*:—Būta metbælge (met-bælig, Lind.) *sine pera*. Lk. Skt. Kush. 22, 35.

mete-corn, es; *n. Corn for food* :—Ilk habbe his metecũ and his metecorn, Chart. Th. 580, 7. v. next word.

mete-cũ, e; *f. A cow that is to furnish food* :—Ānan esne gebyreþ tō metsunge xii pund gōdes cornes and i gōd metecũ, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. v. preceding word.

mete-fæt, es; *n. A dish* :—Micel and rūm metfæt *graves et ampla parabsis*, Germ. 403, 18.

mete-fætels, es; *m. A wallet* :—Metefætels *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39.

mete-fisc, es; *m. An edible fish* :—Ðes metefisc *hic mugil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 10.

mete-gafol, es; *n.* Tax *or* rent *paid in food* :—On sumen lande gebūr sceal syllan huniggafol, on suman metegafol, on suman ealugafol, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 32.

mete-gearwa; *pl. f. Preparations of food* :—Ōðre hwætene (MS. wætan) metegearwa sint tō forbeódanne *other preparations of wheaten food are to be forbidden*, L. M. 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 210, 26.

mete-gird. v. met-gird.

metegian, metegung. v. metgian, metgung.

mete-lāf, e; *f. A remnant of food* :—Dǣlon ealle ða meteláfe *let them distribute all the remnants of food*, L. Ædelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 7. On dīne meteláfa *in reliquias ciborum tuorum*, Ex. 8, 3. Ða metláfo *reliquias*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20.

mete-leás; *adj. Without food, lacking food* :—On sumere tīde wæs micel menigu mid ðam Hælende on ānum wēstene meteleás (*nec haberent, quod manducarent*), Homl. Th. ii. 396, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698. Heó wunode seofon niht meteleás *she remained seven days without food*, Homl. Skt. 10, 283. [*Icel.* mat-lauss.]

mete-leást, -liést, -lǣst, -lést, -líst, e; *f. Want of food* :—Him ofhreów dæs folces meteleást, Homl. Th. ii. 396, 19. Ða wǣron hié mid meteliéste gewǣgde *they were reduced by want of food*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 27. For meteliéste heora líf ālǣtan, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 120, 30. Meteléste *inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 34. Meteléste, 497, 31. Meteleáste *cibi inopia*, 517, 66. Murnende mōd males meteliste, Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 29; Rä. 1, 15. For meteleáste mēde, Andr. Kmbl. 77; An. 39: 2315; An. 1159. [Cf. *O. Sax.* meti-lōsi: *Icel.* mat-leysa *lack of food*.]

metend, es; *m. One who measures* or *metes* :—Him leán āgeaf metend (*God*), Cd. 86; Th. 108, 21; Gen. 1809. Middangeardes metend *ex Ormista* (the A. S. gloss seems to be intended as a translation of the title commonly given to Orosius’ History, [H]Ormesta Mundi, and is *the measurer* or *describer of the world*, i. e. a general history of the world), Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 18. Cf. metod, metten.

metend-līce, meten-ness. v. ā-metendlīce, wid-metenness.

meter, es; *n. Metre* :—Missenlīce metre *diverso metro*: eroico metre *heroico metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* meter; *n.*]

meter-creeft, es; *m. The art of versification*; ars metrica, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25.

meter-cund; *adj. Relating to metre* :—Metercund *catalecticus*, *ubi in pede versus una sillaba deest*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 41. Ðý metercundum *catalectico*, 17, 67.

mētere, es; *m. A painter* :—Mētere *pictor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 72: 75, 18. Sīd reáf swylce mētere[s] wyrceþ on anlīcnysse *toga*; scrūd swā mēteras mētaþ on anlīcnyssan *cinctus gabinus*, 41, 3, 5. Ælfnōþ ðe mētere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 261, 20. v. mētan, mēting.

meter-fers, es; *n. Hexameter verse* :—Be his līfe wē āwriton ge meterfers ge gerædre spræce *de vita illius et versibus heroicis et simplici oratione conscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 13. Meterfersum *versibus hexametris*, 5, 18; S. 636, 6.

meter-geweorc, es; *n. Verse* :—Paulinus bēc of metergeweorce on gerāde spræce ic gehwyrfde *I turned Paulinus’ books from verse into prose*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 648, 21.

meter-līc; *adj. Metrical, poetical* :—Mid meterlīcum fōtum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* meter-līh.]

met-ern. v. mete-ærn.

meter-wyrhta, an; *m. A verse-maker, poet*:—Mederwyrhta *metricus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 7. Meterwyrhta, 55, 64. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* meter-wurcha *poetica musa*.]

mete-, met-[?]sacca, an; *m. A kind of measure*:—Metesacca *legula* (*ligula* mensuræ genus quod alio nomine cochlea dicitur et est octava pars cyathi) vel *coclea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 62.

mete-seax, es; *n. A meat-knife, knife used in cutting food, dagger*:—Hiene mid meora metseacsum ofsticedon, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* maz-sahs *cultellum*.]

mete-sōcn, e; *f. Desire for food, appetite*:—Of dæs magan ādle cumaþ ungemetlíca metesōcna, L. M. 2, 1; Lchdm. ii. 174, 27.

mete-swamm, es; *m. An edible mushroom*:—Metteswam *fungus* vel *tuber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 52.

mete-þearfende; *part. Wanting food*:—Hié ǽghwylene ellþeódigra dydon him tō mōse meteþearfendum *they made every foreigner food for themselves in want of meat*, Andr. Kmbl. 54; An. 27: 272; An. 136.

mete-þegn, es; *m. An officer whose duty it is to see after food, a sewer*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 31; Exod. 131. [Cf. disc-þegn.]

mete-ūtsiht, e; *f. A disease which causes food to pass the bowels without digestion*:—Meteūtsiht *lienteria* (λειεντερία), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 54. Meteūtsihþ, ii. 53, 75.

met-fæt. v. mete-fæt *and* gemet-fæt.

metgian, metegian, metian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to assign due measure* (with dat.):—Ðonan metgaþ ælcum be his gewyrhtum *thence assigns to each due measure according to his deserts;* quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accomodat, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 23. **II.** *to moderate, regulate* (with acc.):—Se ilca God se ðæt eall metgaþ *the same God who regulates all that*, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 188; Met. 11, 88. **III.** *to measure in the mind, consider, meditate upon* (cf. *Goth.* mitōn *to consider*):—Ic ðīne gewitnysse on mōde metegie georne *testimonia tua meditatio mea est*, Ps. Th. 118, 24. Dæt ic æ ðīne metige *lex tua meditatio mea est*, 118, 174. Ic æ ðīne on mōde metegade, 118, 97, 143: 142, 5. Ic on dīnre sōdfæstnesse symble meteode (*meditabor*), 118, 16. Ic metegian ongan mænigra weorca *meditatus sum in omnibus operibus tuis*, 76, 10. v. ge-metgian.

met-gird, -geard, -gyrd, e; *f. A rod for measuring, a rod, perch*:—Metgeard *pertica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 5. Riht is dæt ne beó ǽnig metegyrd lengre ðonne ōðer, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 6. Ðonne is dæs imbganges ealles þriú furlanges and þreó metgeurda, Chart. Th. 157, 27. Twegræ metgyrda brād, 232, 17.

metgung, metegung, e; *f.* **I.** *moderation, temperance*:—Wīsdōm is se hēhsta cræft, and se hæfþ on him feówer ōðre cræftas, ðara is ān wærscipe, ōðer metgung, þridde is ellen, feórþe rihtwīsnes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 34. **II.** *meditation*:—Mē is metegung hū ic æ ðīne ǽnast healde *lex tua meditatio mea est*, Ps. Th. 118, 77. v. ge-metgung.

Mēdas, mēdel. v. Mǽdas, mædel.

mēde; *adj.* **I.** *weary, exhausted* (with labour, hunger, disease, etc.):—Hē hine ðǽr hwīle reste, mēde æfter ðam miclan gewinne, Rood Kmbl. 129; Kr. 65. Mēde and meteléas, Elen. Kmbl. 1220; El. 612: 1392; El. 698: Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 15; Gn. Ex. 111. Mēde for ðām miclan bysgum *exhausted by disease*, 49 a; Th. 168, 25; Gū. 1083. Mē swā mēdum (*exhausted from want of food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1620; El. 812. Mēdne *fessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 26: Exon. 47 b; Th. 163, 3; Gū. 988: 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gū. 1131. Mēde stōdon, hungre gehæfte, Andr. Kmbl. 2316; An. 1159: 78; An. 39. Hié slǽp ofercode mēde be mæste, 929; An. 465. **II.** *weary in mind, troubled, sad*:—Dē unrōtne, mēdne, mōdseócne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30; Gū. 1235. Hyge geómurne, mēdne mōdsefan, 52 a; Th. 182, 16; Gū. 1311. Ongunnon sorhleóþ galan, ðā hié woldon sīðian mēde fram ðam mǽran þeódne, Rood Kmbl. 137; Kr. 69. Mēdra frēfrend *comforter of the weary-hearted*, Exon. 62 a; Th. 227, 13; Ph. 422. **III.** *troublesome, causing weariness*:—Nelle ðū mē moede ł hefig wosa *noli mihi molestus esse*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 7. [*O. Sax.* mōdi: *Icel.* mōdr *weary, exhausted: O. H. Ger.* muodi *fessus, fatigatus, lassus: Ger.* müde.]

mēdema = (?) meduma:—Mēdema persa (wersa, Wrt.) *tramarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 27.

mēdian *to grow weary*:—Wið miclum gonge ofer land . . . mucgwyrt nime him on hand oððe dō on his scō ðý læs hē mēdige *for much walking over the country . . . let him take mugwort into his hand, or put it into his shoe, lest he grow weary*, L. M. 1, 86; Lchdm. ii. 154, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* muodēn *fatiscere, lassari:* cf. *Icel.* mœda *to weary, trouble.*] Cf. ge-mēdgian.

mēdig; *adj. Weary, exhausted*:—Hié hiene mēdigne on cneówum sittende mētten, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 31. Ða ðe tō lāfe beón mōston wǽron tō ðæm mēdie ðæt hié ne mehton ða gefarenan tō eorþan bringan *the survivors* (*of the pestilence*) *were exhausted to such a degree, that they could not inter the dead*, 2, 6; Swt. 86, 28. v. mēde.

metian *to supply with food*:—Ðā bead hē ðæt man sceolde his here metian (MS. C. mettian) and horsian *he ordered that his army should be supplied with food and with horses*, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 3. v. metsian.

mēting, e; *f. A painting, picture*:—Mētincg *pictura*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 61. Mētinge, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 73: 75, 19. Swā swā on mētinge bið forsewen seó blace anlícnys, ðæt seó hwīte sý beorhtre gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 334, 12. On ōðre wīsan wē sceáwiaþ mētinge, and on ōðre wīsan stafas. Ne gǽþ nā māre tō mētinge būton ðæt ðū hit geseó and herige, 186, 5–7. v. mētan.

met-līc. v. un-metlīc.

metod, metud, meotud, meotod, es; *m.* A word found only in poetry (the phrase *se metoda drihten* occurs twice in Ælfric's Homilies, but in alliterative passages). The earlier meaning of the word in heathen times may have been *fate, destiny, death* (cf. metan), by which Grein would translate *metod* in Wald. 1, 34; Val. 1, 19:—Ðý ic dē metod ondrēd ðæt ðū tō fyrenlīce feohtan sōhtest (Stephens here takes *metod* as vocative with the meaning of prince); in this sense it seems to be used in its compounds, and in the Icelandic *mjötuðr* weird, bane, death (Cl. and Vig. mjötuðr, **II**). Could this be the meaning in the phrase *se metoda drihten* used of Christ in the following passages?—Ne dorston ða deófiu, ða ðā hī ādrǽfde wǽron, intō ðām swȳnum, gif hē him ne sealde leáfe, ne intō nānum men forðan se metoda drihten ūre gecynd hæfde on him sylfum genumen, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 4–7. Gemyndig on mōde hū se metoda drihten ewæþ on his godspelle be his godcundan tōcyme, 512, 27. But the word, which occurs frequently, is generally an epithet of the Deity as the O. Sax. *metod;* so too Icel. *mjötuðr* (Cl. and Vig. mjötuðr, **I**) is applied to heathen gods:—Metod engla, lífes brytta, Cd. 6; Th. 8, 9; Gen. 136. Blīdheort cyning, metod alwihta monna cynnes, 10; Th. 12, 29; Gen. 193. Hine forwræc metod manc ynne fram, Beo. Th. 220; B. 110. Metud *O Lord!* Elen. Kmbl. 1634; El. 819. Middangeardes meotud, Exon. 116 b; Th. 449, 2; Dōm. 65. Cyninga wuldor, meotud mancynnes, Andr. Kmbl. 343; An. 172. Sōdfæst meotud, 772; An. 386. Meotod hæfde miht ðā hē gefestnade foldan sceátas, Cd. 213; Th. 265, 3; Sat. 2. Meotod mancynnes, 223; Th. 293, 22; Sat. 459. Meotod alwihta, 228; Th. 308, 24; Sat. 697. Mægencyninga meotod, Exon. 21 b; Th. 58, 29; Cri. 943. Cf. metend, metten.

metod-gesceaft, e; *f. Decree of fate, death*:—Sum sceal seonobennum seóc sār cwānian, murnan meotudgesceaft (*approaching death*), Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20. [*O. Sax.* hie iro mundoda widar metodigiskeftie (*the death of her son*).] v. next word.

metod-sceaft, e; *f. Decree of fate, doom, fate after death*:—Ealle Wyrd forsweóp mīne māgas tō metodsceafte (*to their doom*), Beo. Th. 5623; B. 2815. Gāst onsende Matheus his tō metodsceafte (*to the fate appointed to it*), in ēcne gefeán, Menol. Fox 342; Men. 172. Weccaþ of deáþe dryhtgumena bearn tō meotudsceafte *the children of men shall awake from death to doom*, Exon. 21 a; Th. 55, 24; Cri. 888. Hē forþ gewāt metodsceaft seón *he died*, Cd. 83; Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: Beo. Th. 2364; B. 1180. Heó metodsceaft (*the death of her kinsmen*) bemearn, 2158; B. 1077.

metod-wang, es; *m. The plain where the decrees of fate are executed, a battlefield*:—Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, on meotudwange, Andr. Kmbl. 21; An. 11.

met-rāp, es; *m. A line for sounding the depth of water*:—Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrāp *bolidis* (*Bolis*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 46: 11, 17.

met-seax. v. mete-seax.

met-scipe, es; *m. Food, refection*:—Habban ða xii heora metscype tōgædere, and fēdan hig swā swā hig sylfe wyrðe munon, and dǽlon ealle ða meteláfe, L. Ædelst. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 6. [*Icel.* mat-skapr *victuals, food.*]

metsian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to feed*:—Ðū metsast ūs *cibabis nos*, Ps. Spl. 79, 6. Hē metsode hī *cibavit illos*, 80, 15: *nutriebat*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 28: *saginaverit*, 493, 9. Ðū ūs geþafodest him tō metsianne swā swā sceáp, Ps. Th. 43, 13. **II.** *to furnish with provisions*:—Heora ælc fērde tō his castele and done mannoden and metsoden swā hig betst mihton *each of them went to his castle and manned and provisioned it as well as ever they could*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 16. Him man metsod *they were furnished with provisions*, 1006; Erl. 141, 11. v. ge-metsian.

metsung, e; *f. Provision, food*:—Be manna metsunge. Ānan esne gebyreþ tō metsunge xii pund gōdes cornes, L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 25. Hī tō metsunge fēngon and tō gafle *they accepted provisions and tribute*, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 26. Ða gerǽdde se cyng ðæt man him gafol behēte and metsunge, 994; Erl. 133, 23: 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Beád ða Swegen full gild and metsunga tō his here, 1013; Erl. 149, 3. Heom man geaf gīslas and metsunga, 1052; Erl. 184, 6.

mettoc. v. mattoc.

metten, e; *f. One of the Fates*:—Ða graman gydena (MS. Cott. mettena) ðe folcisce men hātaþ Parcas, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 24. Cf. metend, metod.

mētto, met-trum, metud, mēu. v. eáþ-, ofer-mētto, med-trum, metod, mǽw.

miccl; *adj. Mickle, great.* **I.** of size; magnus:—Mycel *magnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 54, 67. Mycel belle *campana*, 81, 39. Þurhslegene mid ðare ādle ðæs myclan līces (*elephantiasis*), Lchdm. ii. 399, col. 2. Micel *grandem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 70. Ða miclan tān *alloces*, 5, 18.

God geworhte twā micele leóht, ðæt māre leóht tō ðæs dæges lihtinge, and ðæt læsse leóht tō ðære nihte lihtinge, Gen. 1, 16. Se læssa tí *iricius;* se māra tí *istrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 52, 53. Ic tōwurpe mīne bernu and ic wyrce māran (*majora*), Lk. Skt. 12, 18. Hit is ealra wyrta mǽst *majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Feldhūsa mǽst, Cd. 146; Th. 183, 3; Exod. 85. Of mǽstan dǽle *maxima ex parte*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 2: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 2. Ðā geseah ic beforan unc ðone mǽstan weal, 5, 12; S. 629, 13. Ða tēþ of ādō ða ðe hē mǽste hæbbe *remove the biggest teeth it has*, L. Med. ex. Quad. 1; Lchdm. i. 326, 13. **II.** of quantity, *much, many;* multus:—Mycel *multum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 67. Ðā com micel wynsum stenc, Shrn. 91, 28. Gē sāwaþ micel sǽd and rīpaþ litel *sementem multam jacies in terram et modicum congregabis*, Deut. 28, 38. Him fyligdon mycele menigu (*turbæ multæ*), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 25. Ēálā sāwel ðū hæfst mycele gōd (*multa bona*), Lk. Skt. 12, 19. Ðes man wyrcþ mycele tācna (*multa signa*), Jn. Skt. 11, 47. Him mon sōhte mǽstra dæga ǽlce *they were attacked most days*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 15. His fultum mihte mǽstra (MS. C. mǽstne) ǽlcne hera flāna on heora feóndum āfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Bos. 132, 10. **III.** *great* in a metaphorical sense:—God, ðū eart se micla kyning, Hy. 3, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 282, 38. Ic ne eom swā micel swelgere *I am not so great a glutton;* non sum tam vorax, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. Ðā wæs geworden mycel (*loud*) stefn of heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14: Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. Micel sīdo mid Rōmwarum wæs ðæt ðǽr nāne ōðre on ne sǽton būton ða weorþestan (*a custom carefully observed*), Bt. 27, 1; For 96, 1. Micel is ðæt and wundorlīc ðæt ðū gehǽtst *magna promittis*, 36, 3; Fox 174, 30. Micel ōga him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Biþ ðǽr seó micele milts āfyrred, Exon. 28 a; Th. 84, 9; Cri. 1371. On ðam miclan dæge (*the day of judgment*), 23 a; Th. 65, 7; Cri. 1051. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe, Beo. Th. 5691; B. 2849. Mǽre þ miclu weorc drihtnes *magna opera domini*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 2. Se līcette litlum and miclum, gumena gehwylcum, Bt. Met. Fox 26, 72; Met. 26, 36. Ne ārās betwyx wīfa bearnum māra Johanne Fulwihtere, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Ðes is māra ðonne Saolmon, 12, 42. Nys ōðer māre bebod, Mk. Skt. 12, 31. Ne þorfte hē nā māran fultumes ðonne his selfes, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 23; 33, 1; Fox 120, 13. Se hæfþ māran synne se ðe mē sealde, Jn. Skt. 19, 11. Ǽgðer ge on ðǽm māran (*main*) landum ge on ðǽm īglandum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 25. Ðonne ðæt gefeoht mǽst wǽre *when the fight was hottest*, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 18. Se mǽsta *precipuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 66. Drihten is on Sion dēma se mǽsta, Ps. Th. 98, 2. Manege tellaþ ðæt tō mǽstum gōde and tō mǽstere gesǽlþe ðæt mon sīe simle blīðe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 12. On ðæm mǽstan dæge (*the day of judgment*), Exon. 115 b; Th. 445, 11; Dōm. 6. Pirrusan ðone mǽstan feónd Rōmānum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 4. On ðām wǽron ða ārestan and ða mǽstan (*primi et præcipui*), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 7. **IV.** *neuter used substantively* (a) *with gen.*:—Ic nāt nāht gewislīce hwæðer ðæs feós swā micel is, ne ic nāt ðeáh his māre sȳ, Chart. Th. 490, 15. Heora heriges wæs mycel ofslægen, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 35. Hē wæs wilniende ðæt hē ðæs gewinnes mehte māre gefremman *he was desirous to carry on the struggle*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 8. Hit māre ðæs landes forbærnde ðonne hit æfre ǽr dyde, 5, 2; Swt. 220, 16. Ðæt hī þurh ðæt mǽge mǽst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; For 82, 25. Ðǽr manna wese mǽst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Se dīssum herige mǽst hearma gefremede, Andr. Kmbl. 2397; An. 1200. (b) *without gen.*:—On swā miclum heó hæfþ genōg swā wē ǽr sprǽcon. Gif ðū heore māre selest . . ., Bt. 14, 1; For 42, 11. Ðæt hē mid swā lytle weorode swā micel anginnan dorste, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 16. Hū mycel scealt ðū *quantum debes?* Lk. Skt. 16, 5. Hū mycel hē dyde mīnre sāwle, Ps. Th. 65, 14. Ðæt hē genōg hæbbe and nō māran ne þurfe, Bt. 26, 1; For 92, 10. Ðǽm ðe ænigre wuhte māre habbaþ . . . swā hē māre hæfþ swā hē mā monna ōleccan sceal, 26, 2; For 92, 29–33: 26, 3; For 94, 16. Ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe māre . . . Hwæt māre dēst ðū? Gewyslīce māre ic dō, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 23–35. Ðonne hī mǽst tō yfele gedōn hæfdon, ðonne nam man grið and frið wið hī, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. **V.** *oblique cases used adverbially*:—Se lǽce biþ micles tō beald (*much too bold*), Past. 9; Swt. 61, 2. Ðara micles tō fealu winþ wiþ gecynde, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 32; Met. 13, 16. Micles on æþelum wīde is geweordod hāligra tīd, Menol. Fox 236; Men. 119. Hié God wolde onmunan swā micles, Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897. Micclum *nimium*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Ne cweþe ic nā ðæt ðeós bōc māge micclum tō lāre fremian, pref.; Som. 1, 43; Herb. 17, 2; Lchdm. i. 110, 10. Falle micclum ðæs wundrodon, Homl. Th. i. 42, 16, 21; Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne him mycelum ondrǽdeþ, 111, 6. Swā man æt mēder biþ miclum fēded, 130, 4: Andr. Kmbl. 244; An. 122: Bt. Met. Fox 13, 40; Met. 13, 20. Micel ic gedeorfe *multum laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Oftor micle *much oftener*, Bt. Met. Fox 19, 37; Met. 19, 19. Hē wæs micle ðē blīðra, 9, 63; Met. 9, 32. Swīðe micle scyrtran ymbhwearft, 28, 14; Met. 28, 7. Nōht micle ǽr, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 21. Ðam mycle mā (*quanto magis*) hē scrýt eów, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Ic þegnum ðinum dyrnde and sylfum ðē swīðost micle *I concealed it from thy servants, and from thee much the most*, Cd. 129; Th. 164, 12; Gen. 2713. [*Laym. O. E. Homl. A. R. Chauc. Ayenb.* muchel, mochel: *Orm Havel.* mikel; *Gen. & Ex.* mikel, michel: *Goth.* mikils: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mikil: *Icel.* mikill: *O. H. Ger.* michil.] ✠

micel-ǽte; *adj. Eating much, gluttonous*:—Ic geseó dæghwamlīce ðæt ðū mycelǽte eart, Shrn. 16, 20. Cf. ofer-ǽte.

micel-dōend; *adj. Doing great things*; magnificus, Rtl. 45, 14.

micel-heáfded; *adj. Having a great head*:—Mycelheáfdode *capitosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34. Micelheáfdede, ii. 22, 69.

micelian, miclian, micelian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to become great, to increase in size or in quantity*:—Micelaþ *grandescit, crescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 42. Rīm miclade, Cd. 63; Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243: Andr. Kmbl. 3050; An. 1528. Wæter miladon *the waters waxed*, 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt folc ongan weaxan and myclian (*grandescere*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 33. On ðǽm dagum wæs ðæt norþmeste (rice) micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. **II.** *to make great, to increase the size or quantity* of a thing:—Man myclade ðæt ordálýsen *the ordeal-iron should be increased in weight*, L. Ædelst. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13. Ðæt ic mǽgburge mōste ðīnre rīm miclian, Cd. 101; Th. 134, 7; Gen. 2221. **III.** metaphorically, *to extol, magnify*:—Miclaþ sāwel mīn drihten *magnificat anima mea dominum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 46. Mycclaþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 2. Ic miclīu *magnificabo*, Ps. Surt. 68, 31. Wē miclaþ *magnificabimus*, 11, 5. Eal ðæt folc his noman mycceldon, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Myclian wē his noman, 13, 7. [*Jul.* muchelin, mucli: *A. R.* muchelen: *Ps.* mikel: *Goth.* mikiljan: *Icel.* mikla: *O. H. Ger.* michilēn.] v. ge-miclian.

micel-līc; *adj. Great, grand, magnificent, splendid, illustrious*:—Micellīc *magnificum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 64. Wæs se wer for Gode and for mannum micellīc (*magnificus*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 38. Hū his mægenþrymnes mycellīc standeþ, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Hwæt ðæt sīe mǽrlīces and micellīces ðæt git mec gehātaþ *quid sit illud quod mihi tam illustre et tam magnificum pollicemini*, Nar. 25, 12: Bt. 18, 1; For 62, 21. Hū micellīce (*magnificata*) sind were ðīn, Ps. Surt. 91, 6. [*Icel.* mikilligr: *O. H. Ger.* michil-līh *illustris, magnificus.*]

micel-līce; *adv.* **I.** *greatly, grandly, splendidly*:—Singaþ dryhtne forðon micellīce (*magnifice*) dyde, Ps. Surt. p. 184, 15. **II.** *greatly, exceedingly*:—Micellīce intimbred *multipliciter instructus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 622, 2. Micellīce gelǽred *doctissimus*, 5, 23; S. 645, 13. [*Icel.* mikilliga: *O. H. Ger.* michil-līho *magnifice, magnopere, exaggerative.*]

micel-mōd; *adj. Having a great mind, magnanimous*:—Nis his micelmōdes mægenes ende *magnitudinis ejus non est finis*, Ps. Th. 144, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* michil-muot *magnanimus, animosus.*]

micel-ness, e; *f.* **I.** *greatness, bigness, size*:—Stānas on pysna mycelnysse *stones the size of peas*, Herb. 180, 1; Lchdm. i. 314, 22: Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Se clād wæs swīðe gemǽte hire micelnysse *the garment was exactly adapted to her size*, Homl. Skt. 7, 157. His micelnesse ne mæg nāu man ǽmetan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 12. **II.** *greatness* (of quantity), *multitude, abundance*:—Ðā wæs geworden mid ðam engle mycelnes (*multitudo*) heofonlīces werydes, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Ne meahton ǽsecgan for ðæs leóhtes mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 145, 14. Æfter micelnisse ðīnre mildheortnisse, Num. 14, 19. **III.** *greatness, magnificence*:—Micelnys *magnificentia*, Ps. Spl. C. 8, 2. In micelnisse *in magnificentia*; in mikelnes, Ps. Surt. 28, 4. On mycelnysse earnes ðīnes *in magnitudine brachii tui*, Cant. Moys. 16: Ps. Spl. 78, 12. Ūs weorþ þurh ðīne mycelnesse milde and blīðe, Ps. Th. 66, 1. Sancte Johannes mycelnesse se Hǽlend sylfa tācn sægde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 17. [*Wick.* michelnes: *O. H. Ger.* michil-nessi *majestas.*]

micel-sprecende; *adj. Talking big, boasting*:—Tungan micelsprecende *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

micelu, e; *f. Size*:—On ðære mycele de leáces *of the size of a leek*, Herb. 49, 1; Lchdm. i. 152, 16. [*Goth.* mikilei *greatness: O. H. Ger.* michilī *magnitudo, quantitas.*]

micelung, miclung, e; *f. A doing of great things*; magnificentia:—Miclung ꝥ mǽrsung weorc his *magnificentia opus ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 110, 3. v. ge-miclung.

micga, an; *m. Urine*:—Hlond *vel* micga *lotium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 63: *urina*, 46, 8. Drince buccan micgan . . . sēlost ys se micga ðæt hē sȳ oftost mid fēded, L. Med. ex Quad. 6, 16; Lchdm. i. 354, 12, 15. Fūles hlondes, miggan *foetentis lotii*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 19. Stingendum miggan *putenti lotio* (*urina*), 487, 65. [*A. R.* migge.] v. micge.

micge, an; *f. Urine*:—Geseáwa ǽlce dæge ðæt ðīn ūtgong and micge sīe gesundlīc. Gif sīó micge sīe lytelu . . ., L. M. 2, 30; Lchdm. ii. 226, 20. Ðonne onginþ ðære hæto welm wanian þurh ða micgean, 2, 23; Lchdm. ii. 212, 7: 1, 37; Lchdm. ii. 88, 20.

micgern. v. micgern.

micgþa. v. migþa.

micgung, e; *f. Making water*:—Miggung *minctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 9.

micle, micles, miclum; miclung. v. micel; micelung.

MID, (in Gloss. Ep. and Lindisfarne Gospels) mid; *prep. with dat. acc. inst. With*; at the root of the various meanings lies the idea of association, of being together. **I.** having very nearly the same force as *and*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*:—Hig lǽddon hī of ðære byrig mid eallum

hire mâgum (*Rahab et cunctum cognationem illius*), Jos. 6, 23. Wé sungon seofon seolmas mid letanian, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. Se feónd mid his geférum eallum feóllon of heofnum, Cd. 16; Th. 20, 10; Gen. 306. Dú scealt friþ habban mid sunum dínum *thou and thy sons shall be protected*, 65; Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Æðelinga beam, weras mid wífum, 83; Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. (b) *with acc.*:—Wes dú hál mid ðás willgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916. **II.** with the idea of joint action or companionship, *in conjunction with, in company with, along with*, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*:—Ic sang úhtsang mid gebróðrum *cantavi nocturnam cum fratribus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25. Mittan wítegan clypige, R. Ben. 29, 6. Mit ðam wítegan cweðan, 31, 16. Ðá férde se Hælend mid him, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Mycel menegu wæs mid hyre, 7, 12. Ðá bebeád se fæder ðæm consule ðæt hé mid his fierde angeán fóre, and hé beæftan gebád mid sumum ðæm fultume, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 19. Gefeaht Æþelhelm wið Denisene here mid Dornsǽtum, Chr. 837; Erl. 66, 8. Se winterlíca wind wan mid (*in league with*) ðam forste, Homl. Skt. 11, 144. Ic fleáh mid fuglum, Exon. 126 b; Th. 487, 16; Rä. 73, 3. Hé fulluhtes gerýno onfénġ mid his þegnum dé mid hine wǽron, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 27. Ða eágan . . . ætgædere mid ðæs martyres heáfde on eorþan feóllan, 1, 7; S. 478, 38. (b) *with acc.*:—Dé dǽlnimende gedéþ mid hine, 2, 12; S. 515, 29. Hé bæd ðæt hé mid ðone martyr þrowian móste, 1, 7; S. 478, 18: 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Nemþe hé Cristes geleáfan onfénge mid ða þeóde dé hé ofer cyning wæs, 3, 21; S. 551, 1. Hé gewát mid cyniug engla, Cd. 60; Th. 73, 26; Gen. 1210: Beo. Th. 1329; B. 662. Ðæt mínne líchaman mid mínne goldgyfan glédi fæðmie, 5297; B. 2652. Ic mid mec gelǽdde míne frýnd, Nar. 29, 26. Mid dryhten rúne besǽton, Andr. Kmbl. 1252; An. 626. (c) *with inst.*:—Eode hé in mid ǽne his preósta, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 4. His hand mid dý earme dé of his líchoman ǽslegen wæs hé hét tó áhón, 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Mid medmycele werede hé férde, 3, 24; S. 556, 20. **III.** with the idea of reciprocal action:—Hé wolde mid his freóndum spræce and geþæht habban, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 36. **IV.** expressing the relation between animate and inanimate things, (a) *with dat.* or *inst.*:—Ðá ða wífmen urnon mid stánum wið ðara wealla *cum matronae currerent, et convehere in muros saxa gestirent*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 11. Twelf stánas hí hæfdon forþ mid him, Jos. 4, 8. Faran tó eá mid scype mínum, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 23. Ic ástíge mín scyp mid hǽstum mínum, 26, 31: Beo. Th. 250; B. 125. Hælend cymeþ mid wolcnum, Cd. 227; Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Hí férdon mid dý hálgan Cristes mæle, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 22. (b) *with acc.*:—Ða (*these things*) mid hine brohte, 2, 4; S. 505, 38. Mid ða nóþe niðer gewiteþ, Exon. 97 a; Th. 361, 31; Wal. 28. **V.** with the idea of an association which affords protection or help:—For ðan ðe ic beó mid ðé on eallum ðám ðe ðú tó færst, Jos. 1, 9; Mt. Kmbl. 28, 20. Theodosius hæfde ðone wind mid him, ðæt his fultum mehte mǽstra ǽlcne heora flána on hiora feóndum áfœstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. **VI.** with the idea of permanent association, (residing) *with, at*, (when the relation expressed is that of one to many) *among*; apud, penes, (a) *with dat.*:—Elles nǽbbe gé méde mid eówrum Fæder (*apud patrem vestrum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Bæd æt Gode ðæt hé him geswutelode hwylc Basilius wǽre on wurðscype mid him (*in what estimation he was with God*), Homl. Skt. 3, 498. Eallum ús leófre ys wíkian mid (*apud*) ðam yrþlinge ðonne mid (*apud*) dé, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Ys seó mildheortnes mid (*apud*) dé, Ps. Th. 129, 4. Albanus hæfde ðone andettere mid (*penes*) him, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7. Mid mannum ic eom *apud homines sum*, mid ðam biscope hé wunaþ *apud episcopum manet*. . mid eów hé is *penes vos est*, mid démum *penes judices*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 23–47. Ic wæs mid Englum, Exon. 85 b; Th. 322, 10; Vid. 61 (and often). Ic hæfde dé mid ðám fyrmestan dé mínum hýrēde folgodon *I held thee among the first who followed my court*, Homl. Skt. 5, 412: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 13. Gefrugnen mid folcum *known among nations*, Exon. 111 a; Th. 14, 26; Cri. 225. (b) *with acc.*:—Is mín hyht mid God, 37 a; Th. 121, 16; Gú. 289: 39 a; Th. 128, 27; Gú. 410. Sibb sý mid eówic, 75 b; Th. 282, 25; Jul. 668. Wuna mid úsic, Cd. 130; Th. 164, 29; Gen. 2722. **VI** a. *between*:—Dǽma mid unc twih *a judge between us two*, 102; Th. 136, 5; Gen. 2253. **VII.** expressing an accompanying circumstance, the phrase being often equivalent to an adverb of manner, (a) *with dat.*:—Mid gódum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27: 35, 27. Mid his sylfes willan, willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22, 15. Mid mycelre willsumnysse bodian *magna devotione predicare*, 3, 3; S. 526, 4. Hé hæfde hí mid mycelre áre mid him, 4, 1; S. 564, 33. Wæs sió fǽmne mid hyre fæder willan beweddad, Exon. 66 a; Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32. Brúc dísses beáges mid hǽle, Beo. Th. 2438; B. 1217. Ic eów mid gefeán ferian wille, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 347. Winnan mid mǽne (*criminally*), Cd. 16; Th. 19, 30; Gen. 299. Mid swáte and mid sorgum libban, 24; Th. 31, 8; Gen. 482. Wíf ðonne heó mid cylde biþ *mulier gravida*, L. Ecg. C. 28, tit; Th. ii. 130, 14. Heó wæs mid bearne (cf. *Icel.* ganga með barni), Shrn. 60, 33. Ða heó mid ðam bearne wæs, 149, 1. Swá mid ðam cilde wearþ, Homl. Th. i. 460, 7. (b) *with acc.*:—Dæt hé mid ða mǽstan swétnesse (*maxima suavitate*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34. (c) *with inst.*:—Ðá ongan hé mid gleáwe móde þencean, 3, 10; S. 534, 20: Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 20. **VIII.** expressing the idea of instrumentality, *by, through*, (a) *with inst.* or *dat.*:—Hié wǽron gebrocede . . . mid dæm dæt manige ðara sélestena cynges þéna forþférdon *they suffered from the death of many of the best king's thanes*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ne canst ðú huntian búton mid nettum? . . . Mid swiftum hundum ic betǽce wildeór, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 21–27. Ðú dæt land tódǽlst mid hlyte (*sorte*), Deut. 31, 7. Mid dissum woruldgesǽlþum and mid dís andweardan welan mon wyrcþ oftor feónd ðonne freónd, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2–4. Mid his handum gesceóp, Cd. 14; Th. 10, 30; Gen. 251. Hié hoera líchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid dý wealde, 40; Th. 129; Gen. 846. Stód bewrigen folde mid flóde, 8; Th. 10, 15; Gen. 157. Ofgeót mid scýre wíne ealde, L. M. 2, 11; Lchdm. ii. 188, 20. Mid monige wíte þreágan, Shrn. 101, 23. Mid dý blóde gewurþad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 24. Mid deáþe fornumen, forgripen, 1, 27; S. 492, 30: 3, 8; S. 532, 27. Mid his lǽre *by means of his teaching*, 3, 28; S. 560, 38. Mid gýmenne mínra mâga *by the care of my kinsmen*, 5, 24; S. 647, 22. Dǽle hé swá mycel feoh for hyne swá hé ǽr mid him nam (*as much as he got with him*, i. e. *by selling him*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 26; Th. ii. 212, 12. Eom ic leóhte geleáfan and mid lufan gefylled, Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 9; Gú. 624. Hé frægn hí mid hwí hí gesceldan heora hús wið dæs fýres frécennysse, Shrn. 90, 7. Gewiton mid dý wǽge in forwyrd sceacan *carried by the wave they hurried to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. 12; Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. (b) *with acc.* (*and inst.*):—Hé mid hí féran sceolde tó ðon dæt hé ða fǽmnan ǽghwæder ge mid ða (dære, MS. B.) mǽrsunge heofonlícra gerýna ge mid his dæghwamlícre lâre trymede, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 37. Hé monige . . . mid ða leornunga dissa bóca gelǽdde, 5, 18; S. 636, 4: Cd. 100; Th. 133, 9; Gen. 2208. Se mihtiga slóh mid hálige hand, 167; Th. 208, 18; Exod. 485. **IX.** having reference to time, *with, at*:—On úhtan mid ǽrdæge, Beo. Th. 253; B. 126: Andr. Kmbl. 2776; An. 1390: 3048; An. 1527: Cd. 121; Th. 155, 19; Gen. 2575. **X.** *giving direction*:—Onlong bróces mid streáme *along the brook in the direction in which it runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 226, 20. **XI.** in adverbial or conjunctional phrases, (a) *with* eallum, ealle:—Hyne myd scrýne myd eallum on feastum cwearterne beclýsdon *they shut him up cage and all in prison*, St. And. 38, 9. Mid ealle *penitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 46. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus*; mid wyrttrurnan mid ealle *radicitus*, Som. 42, 3–4. Hié ásettan hí on ǽnne síþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 24 (cf. *Icel.* með öllu). (b) *with dat. or inst. case of the demonstrative*, denoting that the two actions expressed by the verbs in the connected clauses are in close association, being either simultaneous, or the one following upon, and being regarded, more or less, as the result of the other, *when, since, seeing that*; cum:—Mid ðam ðe se apostol stóp intó ðære byrig, ða bær man him tógeánes ánre wydewan líc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Mid ðam ðe hé hig geseah ðá ésste hé *quos cum vidisset, cucurrit*, Gen. 18, 2. Hú yfele mé dóþ manege woruldmenn, mid ðam dæt ic ne mót wealdan mínra ágenra þeówa *how ill do many men act towards me, when I may not rule my own servants*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 19. Mid dý de heó gehýrde . . . ðá cwæþ heó, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19: 15, 6. Mid dí ðe hié cómon . . . hié gemétton seofon hyrdas standan, 237, 17. Mid dý de (*dum*) hé hine geseah on singalum gebedum . . . ðá wæs hé seminga mid ðam godcundan gyfe gemildsad, Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 37. Mittě *dum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 8. Mid dý (*cum*) Peohtas wíf nǽfdon, bǽdon him fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. Gif hé eów ne wyllan árísan tógeánes, mid dý eówer má is (*cum sitis numero plures*), 2, 2; S. 503, 13: 1, 27; S. 493, 42. Mid dí hé dis cwæþ, hé ástáh on heofenas, Blickl. Homl. 237, 15. **XII.** *used after its case or as an adverb*:—On ðam clífian de him gód mid worhte *cleave to him who did good with them*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 10, 12. Ða him mid scoldon *which were to go with him*, Beo. Th. 82; B. 41. Ðara de hé him mid hæfde, 3255; B. 1625: 1783; B. 889: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 24. Manega ódre de him mid (*simul cum eo*) férdon, Mk. Skt. 15, 41. Mid férdan *comeant, simul pergebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 45. Hé his heres þriddan dǽl gehýdde and him self mid wæs, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 27. Hiue mid wunode án ombehtþegn, Exon. 47 a; Th. 162, 8; Gú. 972. Biddan ðone ele dæt ðú Adam mid smyrian móte *to ask for the oil, to anoint Adam with*, Nicod. Thw. 13, 23. Smyre ðone man mid, Herb. 54, 3; Lchdm. i. 158, 2. Ða sceolde hé sendan lýgetu and windas, and tówyrpan eall hira geweorc mid, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 14. Ic wilnode andweorces ðone anweald mid tó gerecenne, 17; Fox 60, 8: 20; Fox 72, 24. Se forma hád and se óder hád beóþ ǽfre ætgedere . . . se þridda hád is hwílon mid, hwílon on ódre stówe, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 39. Ðonne se mon nó his ágenne gielp mid ne sécþ, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 15. Gif hé nóht geseón ne mǽge mid, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Hé hæfde mildheortnysse ða þearfan mid tó fréfrigenne, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Geond ðone ofen eodon and se engel mid, Cd. 191; Th. 238, 14; Dan. 354. Dæt wæs Satane and his gesíðum mid, Exon. 30 a; Th. 93, 7; Cri. 1522. Ælc ðara de mid stande *every one that stands by* (*assists*) *him*, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 200, 3. [*Mid* occurs in Piers P., and still remains in *mid*-wife: *Goth.* miþ, mid;

O. Sax. midi, mid: *O. Frs.* mith, mit, mei: *O. L. Ger.* mid, mit, met: *Icel.* með: *Swed. Dan.* med: *O. H. Ger.* miti, mit: *Ger.* mit: *Du.* met.]

midd; *adj. with superl.* midemest, midmest *Mid, middle.* **I.** of place:—Seó burh wæs on midre dære eá (*in medio amne*), Nar. 10, 11. Đā wē wǽron on middre dære sǽ (*in medio mari*), Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 23. Is on middre dære cyricean, 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Hire (*the axis*) midore ymbe (cf. ymb đa eaxe middewearde, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23). Bt. Met. Fox. 28, 46; Met. 28, 23. On middum đīnum temple *in medio templi tui*, Ps. Th. 47, 8. On merefīðde middum, Cd. 8; Th. 9, 22; Gen. 145. Gāþ from geate tō geate þurh midde đa ceastre (*per medium castrorum*), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 383, 3: St. And. 14, 17. On middum đǽm ūrum wīcum *in media castrorum parte*, Nar. 12, 24. Đa gesettan scēp in middum wulfum (*in medio luporum*), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 16. Hē mē lǽdde betweoh midde đa þréatas *inter choros medios*, 5, 12; S. 629, 26. Hālettend midemesta finger *salutarius*; ēċwiscberend midmesta finger *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 21–22. Gif hī done midmestan weg ǽredian willaþ, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 23. Đa sēlestan men . . . đa midmestan . . . swā biōþ đa midmestan men, 39, 7; Fox 222, 1–10, 15. **II.** of time:—Tō middes dæges Crist wæs on rōde āþened, Btwk. 216, 14. On middes wintres mæsseniht, Chr. 827; Erl. 62, 30. Swā hē in swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortum solis solstitialem*, 5, 12; S. 627, 35. Fæste ān lengten foran tō middan wintra (*ante Natale Christi*) . . . fæste ii lengtenu, ān tōforan middan sumera (*ante mediam æstatem*), ōđer foran tō middan wintra, L. Eccg. P. iv. 22, 23; Th. ii. 210, 25–28. Tō middan (middum, MS. B.) wintre, L. Ath. iv. pref.; Th. i. 226, 5. Tō middyre (MS. A. myddre) nihte *media nocte*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Æt midre niht, Ps. Th. 118, 62. Æt middre nihte, Exon. 50 b; Th. 216, 2; Ph. 262. Æt middere niht, Cd. 144; Th. 179, 32; Exod. 37. Hē leng ne leofaþ đonn on midre ilde *he will not live beyond middle age*, Lchdm. iii. 162, 21: Ps. Th. 54, 24. On midne dæg *meridie*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 47. Seó seofoþe tīd dæges, đæt is ān tīd ofer midne dæg, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 27. On midne winter, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 28. Ofer đone midne sumor *after midsummer*, 1006; Erl. 140, 5. Ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11. On middе niht, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 40. [*Goth.* midjis: *O. Sax.* middi: *O. Frs.* midde: *Icel.* miðr: *O. H. Ger.* mitti.] v. on-middan, tō-middes.

mid-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12: Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 33: Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Middæg *meridies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 46: Hymn. Surt. 16, 29. Đæs middæges gereord, R. Ben. 65, 20. Tō middæges, 65, 18. Tō middæge *at midday*, Lchdm. iii. 218, 4, 6, 9, etc. On đæm sumerlīcan sunnstede on middæge (MS. R. middan dæge), 258, 15. [*O. Frs.* mid-dei: *Icel.* mið-dagr: *O. H. Ger.* mittitag: *Ger.* mit-tag.] v. middel-, midne-dæg.

middæg-līc; *adj. Midday, meridian*:—Dære middæglīcan sunnan sċīman beorhtre *solis meridiani radiis praeclarior*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 23. Fram deófle middæglīcum *ab daemonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. C. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* mittitaga-līh.]

middæg-sang, es; *m. The midday service*:—Ūhtsang and prīmsang, undernsang and middægsang, nōnsang and æfensang, and nihtsang, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio sextae horae.* Middægsang. On midne dæg wē sculon God herian, Btwk. 216, 13: R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 7.

middæg-tīd, e; *f. The midday hour, noon*; meridies, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 66.

middandæg-līc, *adj. Midday, meridian*:—Fram middendægīlcum deófle *ab daemonio meridiano*, Ps. Lamb. 90, 6.

middan-eard, es; *m. The middle dwelling, the abode of men, the earth, the world* (in a physical sense):—*De mundo.* Middaneard is gehāten eall đæt binnan đam firmamentum is . . . Seó heofen and sæ and eorþe synd gehātene middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 254, 6–9. Hē sǽde, đæt eal đes middaneard nǽre đē māre drīges landes ofer đone mycelan gārsecg, đonne man ǽnne prician āpriciе on ānum brādum brede. And nys đes middaneard būton swylce se seofoþa dǽl ofer đone mycelan gārsecg, se đe mid his ormǽtnysse ealle đās eorþan ūtan embliþ, Wulfst. 146, 19–24. Middaneardes gewissast đū đe getimbrunge *mundi regis qui fabricum*, Hymn. Surt. 91, 21. Đone eard Asiam, se đe is geteald tō healfan dǽle middaneardes, Horn. Th. i. 68, 35. Ēalā middaneard! ealā dæg leóhta! ealā upheofon! Cd. 216; Th. 275, 2; Sat. 165. Sume sceolon hweorfan geond hæleþa land . . . geond middaneard, 219; Th. 281, 16; Sat. 272. Geond eorþan . . . ofer middaneard, Ps. Th. 137, 6: 144, 12. Đū miht on ānre hand befealdan ealne middaneard, Hy. 7, 120; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 120. **II.** *the world, mankind*:—Ealle đē heriaþ . . . eall middaneard, 9, 38; Hy. Grn. ii. 292, 38. Middaneardes Hælynd *salvator mundi*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Ic eom middaneardes leóht đa hwīle đe ic on middanearde eom, 9, 5: 8, 12. [*Laym.* midden-erd; cf. *Laym. Orm. Gen. and Ex. Havel.* middel-erd, -ærd.] v. middan-geard *and next word.*

middaneard-līc; *adj. Earthly.* **I.** in a physical sense:—Đæt heó mid hyre hǽtan middaneardes (other MSS. middaneardlīce) wæstmas ne forbærne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. **II.** as distinguished from spiritual or heavenly, *worldly, mundane, earthly*:—Godes sunu becom tō đissum middanearde tō đī đæt hē mid his hālgan lāre middaneardlīc gedwyld (*human error*) ādwǽscte, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 13: 366, 9. On middaneardlīcum lustum *in worldly pleasures*, 368, 3. Ealle middaneardlīce þing forhogiende *despising all the things of this world*, 130, 1. Middaneardlīce genīpu *mundana nubila*, Hymn. Surt. 74, 3: 91, 23: Homl. Skt. 2, 241.

middan-geard, es; *m.* **I.** *the middle dwelling* (*between heaven and hell*), *the earth, world*:—Middangeard *chosmos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 36. Se lǽssa middangeard *microchosmos*, 56, 22. On Godes onwealde is eal đes middangeard, and đās windas and đās regnas syndon ealle his, and ealle gesceafta syndon his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 19. Đes middangeard was tō đon fæger, đæt hē teáh men tō him þurh his wilte, 115, 10. Đes middangeard daga gehwylce fealleþ and tō ende ēfsteþ, 59, 26: Exon. 77 a; Th. 290; Wand. 62. Cwealmdreóre swealh middangeard *earth drank gore*, Cd. 47; Th. 60, 23; Gen. 986. Gefylled wearþ eall đes middangeard monna bearnum, 75; Th. 93, 30; Gen. 1554. Beofaþ middangeard, hrūse under hæleþum, Exon. 20 b; Th. 55, 12; Cri. 882. Ealne đisne ymbhwyrft đises middangeardes swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymbliggeþ *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1. Middangeardes, eorþan sceáttа, Beo. Th. 1507; B. 751. Rīce middangeardes đǽr nō men būgaþ *hunc orbem, mors ubi regna tenet*, Exon. 58 a; Th. 208, 17; Ph. 157. Rīcsian on điosan middangearde, Ors. 1, 2, tit.; Swt. 1, 4. Seó rōd bịþ ārǽred on đæt gewrixle đara tungla, seó nū on middangearde ǽwergede gāstas fīemeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 24. Đæt nǽre nǽfre nǽnig tō đæs hālig men on đissum middangearde, ne furþum nǽnig on heofenum, 117, 26. Swā hwǽr swā đys godspel bỵþ gebodud on eallum myddangearde (*in toto mundo*), Mt. Kmbl. A. 26, 13. Geond ealne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 69, 19. Đā ic wīde gefrægn weorc gebannan manigre mǽgþe geond đisne middangeard, Beo. Th. 151; B. 75: Exon. 33 a; Th. 104, 1; Gū. 1: 95 b; Th. 355, 37; Pa. 1. God đysne middangeard tōcleófeþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35: Andr. Kmbl. 322; An. 161. **II.** *the world and they that dwell therein, mankind*:—Se middangeard ūs wæs lange underþeóded, and ūs deáþ mycel gafol geald, Blickl. Homl. 85, 11. Him æteówde eal eorþan rīce and īdel wuldor đisses middangeardes, 27, 17: 65, 15. Līf đysses middangeardes *this present life*, 59, 27. Gē synt middaneardes (-geardes, MS. A.) leóht *vos estis lux mundi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 14. Đa hwatestan men ealles đises middangeardes. Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Hū gesǽlig seó forme eld wæs đises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3. Heofones waldend, ealles waldend middangeardes, Exon. 16 a; Th. 35, 12; Cri. 557: 65 b; Th. 241, 32; Ph. 665: Andr. Kmbl. 453; An. 227. Middangeardes weard (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 205; Th. 253, 17; Dan. 597. Gecȳþ nū middangearde blisse, Blickl. Homl. 87, 24. Hē getācnaþ đysne middangeard, se wæs synna and māna full. 75. 5. Hē com on đære syxtan ylde on đysne middangeard mancyn tō ālȳsenne, 71, 26: Homl. Th. i. 62, 11. [*Goth.* midjun-gards *οἰκουμένη*: *O. H. Ger.* mittan-, mittin-gart: cf. myddellyard *the world*, Chest. Plays 1, 67: *O. Sax.* middel-gard: *O. H. Ger.* mittil-gart *orbis: Icel.* mið-garðr. 'The Icel. Edda has preserved the true mythical bearing of the word.—The earth (miðgard), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (úthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Út-garð, the abode of giants; the Miðgard is defended by the Ás-garð (*the burgh of the gods*), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within.'—Cl. and Vig. Dict. s.v. See also Grmm. D. M. 754.] v. middan-eard.

middangeard-līc; *adj. Terrestrial, physical as opposed to spiritual*:—Forđon hē oft stormas đara werigra gāsta fram his sylfes sceþenisse and his geférena mid bedum widsceáf, wæs đæt đæs wyrþe đæt hē wið đam middangeardlīcum windum and līgum swīđian mihte (*ventus flammisque mundialibus*), Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 34. v. middaneard-līc.

middan-sumor, -winter. v. *under* midd, **II**, *where perhaps in the instances in which* middan *occurs that word is to be taken as the first part of a compound.* Cf. middle-sumor, -winter, and middandæg-līc.

midde, an; *f. The middle* (*only in the phrase* on middan):—Se fugel haſaþ iiii heáfdu . . . and hē is on middan hwælan hiwes *the bird hath four heads . . . and in the middle it is of a whale's shape*, Salm. Kmbl. 526; Sal. 262. Forwrāt hē wyrm on middan, Beo. Th. 5404; B. 2705. Mūđ wæs on middan, Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rā. 33, 9. On æge bỵ gioleca on middan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 339; Met. 20, 170. [*O. Sax.* middea (an middean): *Icel.* miðja (í miðju): cf. *O. H. Ger.* mittī (in mittī): *Ger.* mitte.] v. on-middan.

middel, es; middela (?), an; *m. The middle, centre*:—In midle *in centro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 13. On middele (Ps. Lamb. midle) innoþes mīn *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13, 21. Hē ānne cnapan gesette on hyra middele (*in medio eorum*), Mk. 9, 36. Se đe ālǽdde Israhel of middele heora . . . þurh middele his, Ps. Spl. 135, 11, 14. Of midle *ex centro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 47. Of đæs wuda midle, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202,

6; Ph. 65. Hió is gesceapen on ðam middle, betwux ðære dryġan and ðære cealdan eorþan and ðam hâtan fýre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 37. Hió is on midle fýres and eorþan, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 163; Met. 20, 82. On midle mînra dagena, Ps. Th. 101, 21. Is ðis ealond geseted ongeán midle Sûþ-Seaxna (*contra medium Australium Saxonum*), Bd. 4, 16; S. 585, 1. Intô ðam middelan (intô middan, other MS.) ðere stréte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 9. On middel dæs unmætan cyles, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 42: 628, 1. On ðone middel ðære mæran byriġ, Elen. Kmbl. 1724; El. 864. Hié gegripan on hire middel *laid hold of her waist* (cf. Laym. 28069, þa leo iueng me bi þan midle: Piers. P. 5, 358, B. text), Blickl. Homl. 141, 29. [Cf. *Icel.* á, í medal *among*; á, í milli (*from* midli) *between: M. H. Ger.* mittel.] v. next word.

middel; *superl.* midlest; *adj. Middle*:—Be midelen streáme *in mid stream*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 15. Se midlesta finger *the middle finger*, L. Alf. pol. 58; Th. i. 96, 3. Be ðam midlæstan (*the third in a list of five names*) is nû tô secgenne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 15. Swâ biþ ðâm midlestan monnum *so it is with men of an intermediate class* (*between the best and the great majority of mankind*), Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 4 (v. midd). [*O. Sax.* middil-gard: *O. Frs.* midel; *superl.* midlest, -ost, -ast: *Icel.* meðal-, *in cpds.: O. H. Ger.* mittil: *Laym. Gen. and Ex. A. R. Ayenb. have superl.* midlest.] *Middel* is found as the first part of many names of places, e. g. *Middel-tún* Middleton, *Middel-hâm* Middleham, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 315; see also following words.

middel-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Syle drincan middeldagum, Lchdm. iii. 74, 6: L. M. 1, 15; Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Hé ðonne on middeldagum inne gewunode, 1, 72; Lchdm. ii. 146, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mittila-tagun *meridianus* (*ventus*).] Cf. middel-niht.

middel-dæl, es; *m. The middle*:—Ongên ðæm middeldæle (other MS. middele) on ðæm éastende *ad mediam frontem orientis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 6.

Middel-Engle, a; *pl. The Middle Angles, the Angles of Leicestershire* (v. Green's Making of England, pp. 74–80):—Of Engle cóman Éast-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce and eall Norþhembra cynn *de Anglis Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies . . sunt orti*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Middel-Angle, Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 12. Middel-Engla mæġþ . . . wæs cristen geworden. Þissum tûdum Middel-Engle Cristes geleáfan onfêngon, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 36–39. Ðâ wæs Dêma biscop geworden Middel-Engla and eác Myrcna samod . . . hé forþférde on Middel-Englum on ðam þeódlande ðe is nemned on Feppingum, S. 551, 32–36: 3, 24; S. 557, 17. [When the Middle Angles had a bishop of their own the see was at Leicester.] Færþinga þreó hund hýda is in Middel-Englum, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 27. Ðone Ceaddan se ercebiscop fæsende Myrceon tô biscope and Middel-Englum and Lindesfarum, Shrn. 59, 14.

middel-finger, es; *m. The middle finger*:—Middelfinger *medius* vel *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 6: 71, 32: ii. 58, 5. Gif man middelfinger of âslæhþ iv. scill. gebête, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 11.

middel-flêra, an; *m.* -flêre, an; *f. A partition* (?; it occurs as an alternative with words meaning) *the gristle of the nose, bridge of the nose*:—Middelflêra *interpinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 48. Nose gristle *vel* middelflêre *internasus* vel *interfinium* vel *interpinium*, i. 43, 20. [v. interfinium *the grystell of the nose*, Wülck. 590, 15: *bryg of the nese*, 634, 9: 675, 25.]

middel-fôt, es; *m. The middle of the foot, the instep*:—Middelfôt *subtel*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 3.

middel-gemêru; *pl. n. A middle* or *central district*:—On Filistina middelgemêrum *in the centre of the land of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 509; Sal. 255.

middel-gesculdru, -gescyldru; *pl. n. The part between the shoulders*:—Middelgesculdru *interscapilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 29. Middelgescyldru *interscapulum*, ii. 49, 49. [Cf. *Icel.* midi-herðar *mid-shoulders.*]

middel-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Nalles æfter lyfte lâcende hwearf middelnihtum, Beo. Th. 5658; B. 2833: 5557; B. 2782: Bt. Met. Fox 28, 93; Met. 28, 47: Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 4; Rä. 87, 7. Cf. middel-dæg *and* mid-niht.

middel-Seaxe, -Seaxan; *pl. The Middle-Saxons*, Saxons who settled in the district west of London, and whose name is preserved in the present Middlesex: they appear to have been an offshoot of the East Saxons. v. Green's Making of England, p. 111, note:—Hêr Middel-Seaxe (*but* MS. E. Middal-Engla, *v. under* Middel-Engle) onfêngon ryhtne geleáfan, Chr. 653; Erl. 26, 24. Hî hæfdon ðâ ofergân i. Éast-Engle, and ii. Éast-Seaxe, and iii. Middel-Seaxe, 1011; Erl. 144, 33. In provincia quæ nuncupatur Middel-Seaxan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 59, 20 (the charter is of a king of Essex). In Middil-Saexum, 142, 7.

middes. v. tô-middes.

midde-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ðis godspel gebyraþ on middesumeres mæsseáfen, Lk. Skt. 1, 1, rubric. On middesumeres dæg, Herb. 4, 5; Lchdm. i. 90, 17. [*Icel.* mid-sumar.] v. midde-winter, mid-sumor.

midde-weard; *adj. Mid-ward, middle of* (the noun with which the word agrees):—Middeweard hand *vola* vel *tenar* vel *ir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 54. Middeweard lencten *vel* foreweard lencten *ver novum*, 53, 26. Middeweard hit mæg bión þrîtig mîla brâd oððe brâdre *Norway may be thirty miles or more across the middle*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 31. Andlangæs bröces middesweardes *along the middle of the brook*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 31. On middeweardum (-an, MSS. R. L.) hyre tyne, Lchdm. iii. 250, 26. On middeweardre sæ *in medio mari*, Cant. Moys. 8. Ymb ða eaxe middeweardre hwearfaþ *they revolve about the middle of the axis*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23. Seó eá is irnende þurh middewearde Babylonia burg *medium Babyloniam interfluentem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 3: 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. *As a noun*:—On middeweardan innopes mînes *in medio ventris mei*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 15.

midde-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Ðis sceal on Sunnandæg betweox myddewintres mæssedæge and twelftan dæge, Lk. Skt. 2, 33, rubric. Ne miht ðû wîn wringan on midne winter (meddewinter, MS. Bod.), Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. v. midde-sumor, mid-winter.

mid-eard, es; *m. The world*:—Mideardes ordfruman *mundi originem*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 30. Seó sunne ðe onlîht ealne mideard, Homl. Skt. 1, 72. v. middan-eard.

mid-fæsten, es; *n. Mid-Lent*:—Wæs mycel gemôt tô midfestene, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* mid-fasta *mid-Lent.*]

mid-feorh, *gen.* -feores; *m. n. The period of middle age*:—Midferh *juventus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 17. Oft bið on hâlgum gewrietum genemned midfeorh (MS. mid feorwe) tô giúgoþhâde *aliquando adolescentia juventus vocatur*, Past. 49, 5; Swt. 385, 31. [Cf. Ps. Th. 54, 24 on middum feore: *O. Sax.* (man) mid-firi: *O. H. Ger.* mitti-uerha *dimidio* (*dierum meorum*).] v. next two words.

mid-ferhþ, es; *m. n. Middle life* or *age*:—On cnihthâde . . . swâ forþ eallne giógoþhâd . . . and ðonne lyfte êr his midferhþe, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 25.

mid-ferhtness, e; *f. Middle age*:—Seó heora iúgoþ and seó mid-fyrhtnes bûtan ǽgwylcum leahtre gestanden, hwylc talge wê dæt seó yldo and se ende dæs heora lífes wǽre? Blickl. Homl. 163, 3–6.

mid-help, es; *m.*: e; *f. Help, assistance*:—Tô midhelpe *adjuvando*, Rtl. 29, 36.

mid-hrif, es; *n. m.* [mid *middle*, hrif *ventus*] *The mid-riff, the diaphragm, separating the heart from the stomach, etc.*; also *the entrails*:—Midrif *disseptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 51: *exta*, 44, 49. Wið ðæt mannes midrif ace, Herb. cont. 3, 6; Lchdm. i. 6, 21. Midrife, Lchdm. i. 88, 11. On ðam uferan hrife oððe on ðam midhrife, L. M. 2, 46; Lchdm. ii. 260, 20. Of ðam midhrife, se is betweox ðære wambe and ðære lifre, 2, 56; Lchdm. ii. 278, 10. [*O. Frs.* mid-ref.] v. *next word, and see* hrif.

mid-hriðere, -hridir, es; *n. The membrane enclosing the entrails*:—Midhridir, niopanweard hype *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54. Midhriðre *omentum*, i. 65, 56. Midhryðre, 284, 3. Midhryðere, ii. 64, 4. [*O. Frs.* midrithere *membrana qua jecor et splen pendent*; cf. also mid-rede, -rith *the mid-riff*: mydrede *diafragma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 208, 31.]

midl, es; *n.* **I.** *a bit, curb* (*of a bridle*):—Midl *frenum* vel *lupatum*: bridles midl *chamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 21, 22. Midlum *lupatis* (*repagulis*), Hpt. Gl. 406, 27. Of ísenum midlum ł bridlum *ferratis salivaribus* (*repagulis*), 458, 3: Homl. Th. i. 360, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 2349; El. 1176: 2384; El. 1193. Midlum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 49. **II.** *the thong which bound the oar to the pin*:—Midla *strupiar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 6. Midlu, 63, 65. [Cf. *in the same list of words connected with ships* âr-wiðde *struppus*, 56, 37.]

midlen, es; *n. The middle, midst, centre*:—Of midlene *ex centro* i. *ex medio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 66. On medlene *in meditullio* i. *in medio*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 37. Ic eom on eówrum midlene, Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On fýres midlene *de medio ignis*, Deut. 4, 15: 5, 24. Hé eardode in hâðenra midlene . . . on þorna midlynæ, Shrn. 125, 7–8. Ða englas âsyndriaþ ða yfelan of ðære gódra midlene, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 49. Ic eom on hyra midlene, 18, 20. On midline *in dimidio*, Blick. Gl. Se Hálend gesette ænne lytling on hyra midlen, 18, 2. Ða férde hé þurh hyra midlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30.

mid-lencten, es; *n. m. Mid-Lent*:—On mydlenctenes Sunnandæg, Jn. Skt. 6, 1, rubric. Tô midlængtene, Chart. Th. 349, 28.

midlest. v. middel.

midl-hring, es; *m. The ring of a bit*:—Midlhringas *armillae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 18.

midlian; *p.* ode *To bridle, curb, restrain*:—Forðæm is sió tunge gemetlîce tô midliganne (midlianne, Cot. MSS.) *lingua itaque discrete frenanda est*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 11. v. ge-midlian; ā-, un-, unge-midled.

midlian; *p.* ode *To mediate*. [*Icel.* miðla *to mediate.*] v. midligend *and* ge-midlian.

mid-lifiend, es; *m. One co-existent with another*:—Uppstige dæs midlifiendes [dæs lifigendan, MS. Ca.], Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note. v. next word.

midligend, es; *m. A mediator*:—Uppstige dæs midligendes Godes *ascensionem mediatoris, Dei*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 24, note.

midlung, e; *f. The middle, midst*:—Of midlunge hwelpa *de medio catulorum*, Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Of midlunge ðinum bôsme *de medio sinu*

tuo, 73, 11. On midlunge sceaduwe dǽþes *in medio umbrae mortis*, Ps. Spl. 22, 4: Cant. Moys. 19: Cant. Abac. 2: Ps. Lamb. 73, 12. On midlunga, 81, 1. v. next word.

midlunga; *adv. To a moderate* or *middling degree, intermediate between much and little*:—Sam hé hine miclum luſige, sam hé hine lytlum luſige, sam hé hine mydlinga luſige, Shrn. 194, 14. v. preceding word.

midmest. v. midd.

midne-dæg, es; *m. Mid-day*:—Se rehta geleáfa swé swé midnedæg *tides velut meridies*, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 25. Cf. ærne-mergen *in another version of the same hymn*:—Clænnyss sý swá swá ærnemergen, geleáfa swá swá middæg, Hymn. Surt. 16, 27.

mid-ness, e; *f. Middle, midst*:—In midnesse dæs mynstres . . . wit wǽron on midnesse miccles eges; ða genámon wit on midnysse dæs cówdes twegen buccan, Shrn. 41, 20–27.

mid-niht, e; *f. Mid-night*:—Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas . . . feórþa is *intempestum*, dæt is midniht, Lchdm. iii. 244, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 32. Midniht *intempestum* vel *intempesta nox*, i. 53, 5. On middre nihte wearþ clypung gehýred . . . Hwæt getácnaþ seó midniht búton seó deópe nytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* mið-nætti: *O. H. Ger.* mittinaht: *Ger.* mitter-nacht.] v. middel-niht; midd, **II.**

mid-rǽd, e; *f. A riding with another*:—Dæt ælc man wǽre ðórum gelástfull ge æt spore ge æt midrǽde (*in accompanying the other in following the trace of the lost property*), L. Æðelst. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 12. [*Icel.* með-reið.]

midrece. v. mýdrece.

mid-rif. v. mid-hrif.

mid-singend, es; *m. One who sings with another*; concentor, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 23.

mid-siðian; *p.* ode *To accompany*:—Hú ne midsíðgadest ðú *comitarisne tú?* Midsíðige *comitatur, sequitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 34–38. Midsíðudu *comitata*, 23, 39. v. ge-midsíðian.

mid-spreca, an; *m. One who speaks on behalf of another*:—Paulus wæs midspreca and bewerigend dære ealdan *é Paul was an advocate and defender of the old law*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* með-mæli *the speaking a good word for one.*]

mid-sumor, es; *m. Mid-summer*:—Ǽr midsumeres mæsseǽfen, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 5. v. midde-sumor.

[**midsumor-dæg**, es; *m. Midsummer-day*:—Tó midsumer dæi, Chr. 1131; Erl. 259, 34.]

mid-weg, es; *m. Mid-way*:—Segor stód on midwege betweox ðǽm muntum and ðǽm merscum, Past. 51, 5; Swt. 399, 13.

mid-winter, es; *m. Mid-winter, Christmas*:—Gif se (seo, MS.) midwinter biþ on Wódnesdæg, ðonne biþ heard winter and grim . . . Gif heó byoþ on Ðunresdæg, ðonne byoþ gód winter . . . Gif se midwinter byþ on Frigendæge, ðonne byþ onwendǽlíc winter . . . Gif se midwinter byþ on Seternesdæg, ðonne byþ winter gedréfedlíc, Lchdm. iii. 164, 1–10. On ðære hálgan midwintres tíde, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 7. [*O. Frs.* mid-winter.] v. mid-sumor, midde-winter.

mid-wist, e; *f. The being with others, presence, society*:—Þurh fonthálgunge gewyrþ sóna Godes midwist *by the hallowing of the font God becomes at once present*, Wulfst. 36, 2. Ælc ðe gewita oðde gewyrhta sí ðǽr útlendisc man inlendiscan derie geládie dære midwiste *let every one that is cognisant or co-operating, where a stranger injures a native, clear himself of the participation*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 29. Snottre men luſiaþ midwist míne, Exon. 130 b; Th. 500, 17; Rä. 89, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* mite-wist *consortium, participatio.*]

mid-wunung, e; *f. Dwelling with others*:—Þúsend þúsenda þénodon wealdende, and tén þúsend síðan hundfealde þúsenda him mid wunodon. Óðer is þénung, óðer is midwunung, Homl. Th. i. 348, 5. Ece líf and midwununcg mid Gode, R. Ben. 133, 18. Dæt wé on ðam tóweardan lífe díófla midwununga forbúgan mágon, H. R. 17, 29.

mid-wyrhta, an; *m. One who works with others, a co-operator*:—On dæt gerád dæt hé wǽre his midwyrhta ǽgðer ge on sǽ ge on lande *on the condition that he would co-operate with him by sea and by land*, Chr. 945; Erl. 116, 31: Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 25. Hyt ǽwriten hys, dæt ælcum welwyrcendum God myd beó mydwyrhta, Shrn. 179, 29.

mígan; *p.* máh, *pl.* migon *To make water*:—Ic míge *mingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 63. Ic míge *meio*; míge gé *meite*; mígan *meire*, 33; Som. 37, 44–45. Dæt hé mýhþ (*mingit*), byþ sweart, Lchdm. iii. 140, 22. Ðám ðe under hý mígaþ, L. Med. ex Quad. 8, 12; Lchdm. i. 360, 8. [*Laym.* mæh, meh; *p.*: *Icel.* míga: *M. L. Ger.* mígen.] v. ge-mígan.

miggung. v. micgung.

míging, e; *f. A making water*; minctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 10.

migol; *adj. Diuretic*:—Ðám monnum synd tó sellanne migole drincan, L. M. 2, 22; Lchdm. ii. 206, 27: 208, 7. Mid wyrtdrencum úfyrnendum oðde migolum, I, 35; Lchdm. ii. 206, 17.

migoþa, migþa, micgþa, an; *m. Urine*:—Gif se micgþa ætstanden sý, Herb. 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 5. Heó earfoþlícnysse dæs migþan ástyreþ, 143, 1; Lchdm. i. 266, 3. Mid his selfes migoþan, ii. 42, 1. Swá hwæt swá ðæne migþan gelet, 4, 6; Lchdm. i. 90, 26: 7, 3; Lchdm. i. 98, 8: 152, 1; Lchdm. i. 278, 4. v. micga, miegung, cú-migoþa.

míht. v. meaht.

míl, es; *n. Millet*:—Miil *milium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 9. Míl, 55, 68.

míl, e; míle (?), an; *f. A mile*:—Álecgaþ hit on ánre míle ðone mæstan dǽl fram dæm túne, ðonne óderne . . . óð ðe hyt eall álǽd biþ on dære ánre míle, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 30–32: Blickl. Homl. 129, 4. Leóuue, míle *milliarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 7. Twelf míla, Blickl. Homl. 197, 23. Of ðære burnan tó míla stáne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 22. Hund þúsenda míla, Cd. 229; Th. 310, 9; Sat. 724. Ehta hund míla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. On nygan mílum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30. [*Icel.* míla: *O. H. Ger.* míla, mílla.]

míle. v. meolc.

milcen; *adj. Of milk*:—Mylcen mete *food made of milk*, L. M. 1, 67; Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

milcian. v. meolcian, melcan.

mild-heorht; *adj. Mildly bright, serene*:—Miltheorhtum leóhte *luce serena*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 29.

MILDE; *adj.* **I.** MILD, *gentle, meek, benign, liberal* (?):—Se wæs milde wer and monþwǽre *vir omnium mansuetissimus ac simplicissimus*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 603, 35. Heora cining cymeþ milde and monþwǽre (*mansuetus*, cf. Mt. 21, 5), Blickl. Homl. 71, 4. Ic eom milde and eáþmódre heortan *mitis sum et humilis corde*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 4. Dæt milde mód (*Guthlac*), Exon. 43 b; Th. 146, 17; Gü. 711. Of árfæstre heortan and milde, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27. Milde *mitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 43. Spræc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2348; B. 1172. Mildre *indulgentior*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 44, 49. Manna mildost (*Moses*), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 8; Exod. 549. Cwǽdon dæt hé wǽre manna mildust and monþwǽrost *they said that he was kindest and most courteous of men*, Beo. Th. 6344; B. 3182. Se leó gewát swá swá dæt mildoste lamb, Glostr. Frag. 110, 22. **II.** of the more towards the less powerful, *merciful, clement, propitious*:—Biddende dæt Drihten him árfæst and milde wǽre *Dominum sibi propitium fieri precabatur*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 31. God beó ðú milde (*propitius*) mé synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13; Ps. Lamb. 98, 8: Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. Mé milde weorþ *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. His milde gehigd *misericordia sua*, 56, 4. Cyning cystum gód, clæne and milde (*clement*), Chr. 1065; Erl. 199, 6. Ðam mildestan cyninge Wihtrǽde ríxigendum *in the reign of the most clement king Wihtræd*, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 4. [*Goth.* milds: *O. Sax.* mildi: *O. Frs.* milde: *Icel.* mildr *mild*; also *munificent*: *O. H. Ger.* milti *mansuetus, largus, munificus.*] v. un-milde.

milde; *adv. Mercifully, graciously*:—Ús milde æteów dínne andwlitan, Ps. Grn. 79, 18: Ps. C. 50, 72; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 72: Hy. 6, 35; Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 35: Exon. 11 b; Th. 16, 7; Cri. 249. [*O. Sax.* mildo.]

mil-deáw. v. mele-deáw.

milde-líc; *adj. Merciful, clement, propitious*:—Mildelíc *propitius*, Rtl. 37, 19. [*Icel.* mild-ligr *gentle.*]

milde-líce; *adv. Graciously, kindly, mercifully*:—His se cyning mildelíce onféng *the king received him kindly*, Ors. i, 8; Swt. 40, 18. Swá mildelíce wæs Rómeburg on fruman gehálgod mid bróðor blóde, 2, 2; Swt. 66, 4. Háwa mildelíce on ðás earman eorþan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Mildelíce *propitiatus*, Rtl. 120, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-lîhho *largiter*: *Icel.* mild-liga *gently.*]

mild-heort; *adj.* **I.** *kind-hearted, of gentle disposition, meek*:—Leorniaþ æt mé forðon ðe ic eom mildheort and eáþmód (*mitis et humilis corde*, Mt. 11, 29), Blickl. Homl. 13, 19. Uton beón eáþmóde and mildheorte and ælmesgeorne, 95, 26. Ðá weóp hé eác sylf . . . swá hé wæs manna mildheortost, 225, 23. **II.** *merciful, compassionate, gracious, clement*:—Ðú God mildheort (*misericors*), Ps. Spl. 85, 14: *miserator*, 102, 8. Beóþ mildheorte swá eówer faðer is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36: Blickl. Homl. 97, 32. Ðín mildheort mód *misericordia tua*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Mid mildheortum weorcum *with works of mercy*, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19. Cyng ðú mildheortesta *rex clementissime* (*Christ*), Hymn. Surt. 86, 29: Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 39 note. Hé wæs eallra monna mildheortast *he was most compassionate of all men*, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* milt-herzi *misericors.*]

mildheort-líce; *adv. Kindly, compassionately, mercifully*:—Mildheortlíce *misericorditer*, L. Eg. P. i. 9; Th. ii. 176, 15: ii. 2; Th. ii. 182, 27: Past. 44, 1; Swt. 319, 12, 14: Blickl. Homl. 101, 36. Mildheortlícor *clementius*, Hymn. Surt. 138, 1.

mildheort-ness, e; *f. Mercy, compassion, pity, clemency*:—Hys mildheortnes *misericordia ejus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 50. Drihtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. Úre sáula smerian mid mildheortnesse ele, 73, 24. Þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Mid ánre mildheortnyssa *sola clementia*, Hymn. Surt. 115, 27: Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 13. Mildheort God . . . ðú ðe gehilst mildheortnysse *Deus misericors . . . qui custodis misericordiam*, Ex. 34, 6. Hí náne mildheortnesse ne geearnodon, Bt. 38, 4; Fox 202, 28. Godes móðor híre mildheortnisse dære burhware gecýðde, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 15. Ðáer beóþ gegearwode Godes mildheortnessa,

Blickl. Homl. 193, 20 : 103, 18. Hē him lytle mildheortnesse gedyde, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 128, 15.

mild-hlēahtor, es ; *m. Gentle laughter* :—Bysmrodon mē mildleahtre (*or* mid hleahtre ?) *subsannaverunt me subsannatione*, Ps. Spl. 34, 19.

mildian ; *p.* ode *To become mild* :—Mildode *mansuescit*, Germ. 399, 435. v. ge-mildian.

milds, mildsian, mildsiend, mildsung. v. milts, miltsian, miltsiend, miltsung.

milescian. v. miliscian.

mīl-gemearc, es ; *n. Space of a mile* or *distance measured by miles* :—Nis dæt feor heonon milgemearces dæt se mere standeþ *it is not far hence, measuring by miles, that the mere lies*, Beo. Th. 2728 ; B. 1362. Cf. fōt-, geār-gemearc, and mīl-getæl.

mīl-gemet, es ; *n. A mile-measure, a mile-stone* :—On dæt mīlgemæt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 252, 21.

mīl-getæl, es ; *n. The number of paces in a mile, a mile* :—On rūme dæs læssan mīlgetæles ðe *stadia* hātte fīf hund and dæs miclan mīlgetæles ðe *leuua* hātte þreó hund and eahta and syxtig *reckoning according to the smaller mile, which is called* stadia, *it is five hundred miles, and according to the great mile, which is called* leuua (*league*), it is 368, Nar. 33, 9–11.

miliſc ; *adj. Honeyed, sweet, mellow,* (of drink) *mulled* :—Milisc apuldor *melarium :* milisc æppel *metianum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 54, 55. (Melarium, *pomarium melis* (μῆλοις), *hoc est malis, consitum*, Du Cange : the Anglo-Saxon glosser seems to connect the word with *mel* ?.) Milisc æppel *nicalalbum*, 289, 74 : ii. 60, 42. Dære miliscan *mulsæ*, 32, 66 : 54, 35. Myliscre, Hpt. Gl. 520, 39. Drince mylsce drincan, sió gebēt ða biternesse dæs geallan, L. M. 1, 42 ; Lchdm. ii. 108, 2. Milscra (milscre, Wrt.) treówa blōsman *qui[n]tinas*, g. *caducas* (Du Cange quotes Isidore : ' Flores malorum (*punicorum*) a Græcis appellati sunt quintinæ. Latini caducum vocant '), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 16. Melsc appla *nicolaos* (cf. *nicolaus* = *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 79 ; *nicolatis* palmæpla, 60, 67), Hpt. Gl. 496, 65. Genim milsce æppla (*dates* ?), L. M. 2, 4 ; Lchdm. ii. 182, 19. Mylsce æppla, 2, 16 ; Lchdm. ii. 194, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* milska *a honeyed beverage ;* milska *to mix* (a beverage) : *Goth.* miliþ *honey.*] v. next word.

miliſcian *to become sweet* or *mellow* :—Milescian *mitescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 8.

mīl-pæþ, es ; *m. A road along which miles are reckoned* :—Wlance þegnas mæton mīlpaþas meara bōgum *proud thanes traversed the roads on their steeds*, Cd. 151 ; Th. 188, 20 ; Exod. 171 : Elen. Kmbl. 2523 ; El. 1263 ; Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 16 ; Rūn. 5.

miltan, mieltan, meltan ; *p.* te. **I.** *trans.* (a) *To melt* :—Nim heortes mearg mylt *take heart's marrow, melt it*, L. Med. ex Quad. 10, 4 ; Lchdm. i. 366, 4. Mylt buteran, Lchdm. iii. 6, 22. Beó æle calic geworht of myldendum antimbre (*of fusible material*), gilden oðde seolfren, glæsen oðde tinen ; ne beó nā hyrnen, ne hūru treówen, L. Ælfc. P. 45 ; Th. ii. 384, 6. (b) *to digest* :—Sió wamb seó ðe bið hātre gecyndo melt mete wel . . . Seó ðe bið wæterigre gecyndo næfþ gōde meltunge, swīðost on ðām mettum ðe uneáþe melte beóþ, L. M. 2, 27 ; Lchdm. ii. 220, 22–28. (c) *to refine by melting* :—Dæm ðe his gāst wile meltan (MS. B. miltan) wið mordre āsceáðan of scyldum *by him who will refine his spirit from the dross of crime, separate it from sins*, Salm. Kmbl. 111 ; Sal. 55. **II.** *intrans.* (=meltan) *To melt, become liquid* :—Ic mylte *liqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35 ; Som. 38, 8. Ðonne mē mægen and mōd mylte *dum defeceret virtus mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 8. Weax miltende *cera liquescens*, Ps. Spl. 21, 13. Myltende *madens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 56. Myltende[s] *liquidas*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 73. [*Icel.* melta *to digest.*] v. ge-miltan, meltan.

milt-cōdu, e *and* an ; *f. Disease of the spleen ;* lienosis, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 74.

MILTE, es ; *m.* : an ; *f. The* MILT, *spleen* :—Milti, Ep. Gl. 256, 24. Milte *lien*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 67 : 112, 71 : *splen*, i. 45, 12 : *splena*, 65, 52. Se milte bið emlang ðære wambe, L. M. 2, 36 ; Lchdm. ii. 242, 15, 22, 28. Þeós milte *hic splen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 13 ; Som. 9, 34. Hyt gelamp hwīlon ðæt man þearmas mid ðære miltan uppan ðās wyrte gescearp, ðā geclyfude seó milte tō ðysse wyrte and heó hrædlīce ða miltan fornam . . . hȳ beón būtan miltan gemētte, Herb. 57, 1 ; Lchdm. i. 160, 3–10. Wið miltan sāre . . . heó ðæt sēr fornimþ ðære miltan, 32, 6 ; Lchdm. i. 130, 22 : L. Med. ex Quad. 2, 8 ; Lchdm. i. 334, 23. Wið ðam wǣtan yfle ðæs miltes . . . ðæt lācnaþ ðone milte, L. M. 2, 38 ; Lchdm. ii. 246, 9–11, 18. Of milte, Lchdm. ii. 248, 1. Wið āswollenum milte, 2, 45 ; Lchdm. ii. 256, 16. [*O. Frs.* milte ; *f.* : *Icel.* milti ; *n.* : *O. H. Ger.* milzi ; *n.* : *Ger.* milz ; *f.*]

milte-seóc ; *adj. Splenetic* :—Milteseóc *lienosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 41. Wið milteseócum men, him mon sceal sellan eced, L. M. 2, 39 ; Lchdm. ii. 248, 9 : 2, 41 ; Lchdm. ii. 252, 5.

milte-wærc, milt-wræc, es ; *m. Pain in the spleen* :—Be miltewærce, L. M. 2, 36 ; Lchdm. ii. 242, 1 : 3, 16 ; Lchdm. ii. 318, 9. Wið milt-wræce, L. Med. ex Quad. 9, 5 ; Lchdm. i. 362, 5.

miltestre, an ; *f. A harlot* :—Myltestre *meretrix* vel *scorta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 72 : Gen. 38, 15. Ne lǣt ðū ðīne dohtor beón myltestre *ne prostituas filiam tuam*, Lev. 19, 29. Beclypte seó myltestre ðæt clǣne mæden, Homl. Skt. 2, 169 : 7, 178. Cōmon tō ānre miltistran hūse *ingressi sunt domum mulieris meretricis*, Jos. 2, 1. Melt[r]estran hūs *lupanar*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 61. Myltistryna hūs, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16 ; Som. 9, 45 : Homl. Skt. 7, 148. Oðde ðū mid mǣdenum dīnne lāc geoffrige, oðde ðū lādum myltestrum scealt beón geferlǣht, 7, 119. Mānfulle and myltystran *publicani et meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 31, 32.

miltestre-hūs, es ; *n. A brothel* :—Myltestrehūs *lupanar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 53.

milts, milds, e ; *f.* **I.** *mildness, kindness, favour, mercy* (most commonly with reference to the Deity) :—Mid dec milds is *apud te propitiatio est*, Ps. Surt. 129, 4. Ðonne wurþe ūs eallum Godes milts ðē gearuwre, L. C. E. 19 ; Th. i. 372, 5 : L. C. S. 85 ; Th. i. 424, 23 : Past. 44 ; Swt. 325, 13. Bið ðǣr seó miccle milts āfyrred . . . ðæs Ælmihtigan, Exon. 28 a ; Th. 84, 10 ; Cri. 1371. Ūs wæs ā syððan Merewioingas milts ungyfeþe, Beo. Th. 5835 ; B. 2919. Þolige hē clǣnes legeres and Godes mildse, L. N. P. L. 62 ; Th. ii. 300, 19. Ðū mid mildse mīnre fērest *thou shalt depart with my favour*, Andr. Kmbl. 3344 ; An. 1676. Hē Drihtnes mildheortnysse gecȳðde and ða mildse bæd monna cynne *misericordiam Domini invocaret, et eam generi humano propitiari rogaret*, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 569, 9. Mildtse gecȳðan, onwreón, Blickl. Homl. 39, 23 : 107, 2. Hæbbe hē Godes mildtse (mildse), L. Eth. v. 9 ; Th. i. 306, 20 : L. N. P. L. 64 ; Th. ii. 300, 24. Gemyne mildsa ðīnra *reminiscere miserationum tuarum*, Ps. Surt. 24, 6 : 68, 17. Seceggan wē him þanc ealra his miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 26 : 109, 10. Āsecggan ða miltsa ðe hē wið dis mennisce cynn gecȳðde, 103, 19. For his miltsum *by his mercies*, Exon. 88 b ; Th. 333, 6 ; Vy. 98 : 42 a ; Th. 140, 16 ; Gū. 611. **II.** *meekness, humility* (?), *joy* (?), (cf. *O. H. Ger.* milti *hilaritas*) :—Ðec Anananias and Azarias and Misahel miltsum [*humbly* (?), *joyously* (?)] hergaþ, Exon. 55 a ; Th. 195, 11 ; Az. 154 : Th. 194, 29 ; Az. 146 : 54 b ; Th. 193, 8 ; Az. 118.

miltsian, mildsian ; *p.* ode *To have* or *take pity upon a person, shew mercy, be merciful, pity.* **I.** *not followed by an object* :—Ic miltsige *indulgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3 ; Som. 28, 54 : *ignosco*, 28, 1 ; Som. 30, 31. Miltsige (mildsige, MS. B.) man for Godes ege *for fear of God let mercy be shewn*, L. C. S. 68 ; Th. i. 410, 22 : L. Eth. vi. 53 ; Th. i. 328, 28. Cum and mildsa, Hy. 7, 27 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 27. **II.** *with dative* :—Ic miltsige ðē *misereor tui* . . . miltsa ūs Drihten *miserere nostri Domine*, Ælfc. Gr. 41 ; Som. 43, 63–64. Ðū eallum miltsast ðām ðe on ðē gelȳfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 145, 19. Hē bæd ðæt Hælend him miltsade, 19, 13. Hē ðīnum mǣndǣdum miltsade eallum *qui propitiatur omnibus iniquitatibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 102, 3. Mon mildsige ðām yfelum, Bt. 39, 1 ; Fox 212, 7 : 38, 7 ; Fox 210, 18. Gebrōðru, miltsige eów God, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 24. Eálá ! ðū man, miltsa ðē, L. E. I. pref. ; Th. ii. 394, 30. Miltsa mē *miserere mei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 48. Miltsa eallum dīnum wiðerwinnum, and āgyld gōd for yfele, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 2. Mildsa monna cynne, Hy. 8, 32 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 290, 32. Him wile git God miltsian, Blickl. Homl. 47, 7. Gif hē ūs ārian and miltsian wile, 51, 30. Bið hē sōna ūs efenþrowiende and hraðe miltsiende, 19, 30. Hælend wæs miltsigende Adame, 87, 35. **III.** *with genitive* :—Hē þearfendra miltsude, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Miltsa mīn *miserere mei*, 56, 1. Tíd tō mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. Miltsigende ðīn *miserens tui*, miltsigende his *miserens illius*, Ælfc. Gr. 41 ; Som. 43, 63. **IV.** *with a preposition*, v. miltsiend. v. ge-miltsian.

miltsiend, mildsiend, es ; *m. One who takes pity* :—Ðū nāre miltsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Mildheort and mildsiend *miserator et misericors*, Ps. Spl. 102, 8. Mildsiend *miserator*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 15. Milsend, Rtl. 69, 7 : 170, 9. v. ge-mildsiend.

miltsigend-līc ; *adj. To be pardoned, venial* :—Miltsigendlīc *propitiabilis*, Germ. 401, 130. Hwī wæs ðæs hēahengles syn unmiltsigendlīc and ðæs mannes miltsigendlīc ? Boutr. Scrd. 17, 21.

miltsung, mildsung, e ; *f. Mercy, pity, compassion, a shewing mercy, pardon, indulgence* :—Hit is rihtre ðæt him mon mildsige ðæt is ðonne hiora mildsung ðæt mon wrece hiora unþeáwas *it is more fitting that mercy be shewn them. Now this it is to shew them mercy, to punish their vices*, Bt. 38, 7 ; Fox 210, 18. Ealle for miltsunge stefne uton sellan *omnes pro indulgentia vocem demus*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 22. Swā micclum swā ðæs mannes gecynd unmihtigre wæs swā hit wæs leóhtre tō miltsunge *the weaker was man's nature, the easier was it to pardon*, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 24. Būtan forgifenysse ƒ miltsunge (milsunge) *sine respectu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 53. Hē ūs mid his miltsunge (*sua miseratione*) gescylde, Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 524, 24. Petrus tihþ ða geleáffullan þurh þingrǣdene þurh miltsung him forgyfenre mihte *Peter draws the faithful by intercession, by the merciful exercise of the power given to him*, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 2. Crist mæg ðīne nytennysse þurh his miltsunge onlīhtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gemune miltsunga ðīnra (*miserationum tuarum*), Ps. Spl. 24, 8 : 50, 2. v. un-miltsung.

milt-wræc. v. milte-wærc.

mimor. v. ge-mimor *and next word.*

mimorian; *p.* ode *To keep in the memory, remember*:—Pater noster and crēdan mymerian (mynegian, MS. C.) ða yldran and tæcan heora gingran, Wulfst. 74, 15.

mīn; *adj.* I. *small*:—Ne dē sunne on dæge ne gebærne ne dē mōna on niht mīn ne geweorþe *may the sun not burn thee by day, nor the moon withhold her light from thee by night*, Ps. Th. 120, 6. II. *mean, vile*:—Hwilum cyrdon eft minne mānsceaþan on meunisc hiw *at times the vile criminals turned into human form*, Exon. 46 a; Th. 156, 27; Gū. 881. [The positive does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, but comparative and superlative forms are found in Gothic, O. Frs., O. Sax., Icel. and O. H. Ger. Cf. also Lat. *minor, minimus*.] v. mīnsian, mīn-dōm.

mīn; *pron. gen.* of ic *Of me*:—Beó ðū mīn gemyndig, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Miltsa mīn, 56, 1. Ne æthrīn ðū mīn, Jn. Skt. 20, 17. Ic sprece *ego loquor, mihi* spræc *mei locutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 56. Ær ðū ða miclan meaht mīn oferswīdest, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 25; Jul. 521. Ne wāt ic hygeþoncum mīn, 109 a; Th. 417, 14; Rā. 36, 4. Hē wæs mīn on ða swīðran, Elen. Kmbl. 694; El. 347. Mīn sylfes gāst wæs ōrmod worden, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Mīn sylfes weorc hī gesāwon, 94, 9. (Cf. next word.) [*Goth.* meina: *O. Sax. O. Frs. Icel. O. H. Ger.* mīn.]

mīn; *adj. pron. Mine, my.* I. *with a noun*:—Mīn cnapa līþ on mīnum hūse lama . . . Ne eom ic wyrde dæt ðū ingange under mīne þecene . . . Ic cweþe tō mīnum þeówe, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 6–9. Hwyle is mīn mōdor and hwylce synt mīne gebrōðra, 12, 48. Fæder mīn! 26, 39. Ðis is mīnes fæder willa, Jn. Skt. 6, 40. Mīnre fadan ylfre móder, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 19. On minre gesihþe, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Ne cunne gē mē ne mīnne fæder, Jn. Skt. 8, 19. Nimaþ mīn geoc ofer eów, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 29. Mīne fearras and mīne fuglas synt ofslegene, and ealle mīne þing synt gearwe, 22, 4. Mid lyre ealra þinga mīnra, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Hū gelȳfe gē mīnum wordum, Jn. Skt. 5, 47. II. *as predicate*:—Eall eorþe ys mīn, Ex. 19, 5. Ealle ða þing synd mīne, Gen. 31, 43. Dīne twegen sunna beóþ mīne, 48, 5. III. *used substantively*:—Wlwine habbe ðat lond ðe hē mīnes hafde, Chart. Th. 580, 24. Ic heóld mīn tela, Beo. Th. 5468; B. 2737. Gif ic mōt mīne wealdan, Cd. 102; Th. 136, 1; Gen. 2251. Ealle mīne synt ðīne, and ðīne synt mīne, Jn. Skt. 17, 10. Ðū mundbora wǣre mīnum, Exon. 120 b; Th. 463, 25; Hō. 75. Ða mīnan, Cd. 224; Th. 296, 19; Sat. 504. IV. *with a pronoun*: — Hēr is mīn se gecorena sunu *hic est filius meus dilectus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Ðes mīn sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 24. Se mīn wine, Exon. 115 b; Th. 444, 21; Kl. 50. Mīn se ēca dæl in gefēan fareþ, 38 a; Th. 125, 11; Gū. 352. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, 68 a; Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Bi ðam bitran deáþe mīnum, 29 b; Th. 90, 18; Cri. 1476. Ic mid mec gelǣdde mīne þrié ða getreówestan frýnd, Nar. 29, 27. Mīne ða hālgan, Ps. Th. 104, 13; 121, 8. Ða manigfealdan mīne geþohtas, Exon. 118 a; Th. 453, 1; Hy. 4, 8. V. *with* self (a) *agreeing with the noun* (see also preceding word):—On mīnne sylfes dōm, Beo. Th. 4301; B. 2147. (b) *agreeing with* self:—Mīnes sylfes mūþ *os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Mīnes sylfes gebed *oratio mea*, 140, 2. Mīnre sylfre sīþ, Exon. 115 a; Th. 441, 20; Kl. 2. VI. *with* āgen:—Ic ne mōt wealdan mīnra āgenra þeówa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 20. [*Goth.* meins: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* mīn: *Icel.* mínn.]

mīn-dōm, es; *m. Smallness, abjectness, pusillanimity*:—Ic bīde ðæs beornes ðe mē bōte (? bēte) eft mindōm *expectabam eum qui me salvum faceret a pusillo animo*, Ps. Th. 54, 7. v. mīn, minsian.

mīne, es; *m. A minnow*:—Myne *vel* ælepūte *capito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 75. Mynas and ælepūtan *menas et capitones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

mīn-lice; *adv. In my way, in my manner*:—Mīnlice *meatim* (=*meo more*, Wülck. 32, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 46.

minna (?) *a sheaf*:—Ða minnan gaderaþ *qui manipulos colligat*, Ps. Spl. T. 128, 6.

minsian; *p.* ode *To lessen, diminish, become small*:—Wlite minsode, Cd. 187; Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Minsade, Exon. 94 a; Th. 353, 48; Reim. 29. Cf. Ne mæg ænig man Godes mihta ne his mǣrþa geminsian, Wulfst. 35, 3. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* minsōn *to make less*: cf. *Icel.* minnka *to make less*.] v. next word.

minsung, e; *f. Parsimony*:—Forhæuednys *parsimonia*; minsong *abstinentia*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 41.

minte, an; *f. Mint*:—Minte *menta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 11: ii. 98, 18: *mentha*, i. 67, 65. Eal mintan cyn *mentastrum*, ii. 56, 34. Gē de teóðiaþ mintan, Lk. Skt. 11, 42: Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. v. bröc-, feld-, fen-, hors-, sæ-, tūn-minte.

mirc-apuldor *a dark apple-tree*:—Mircapuldur *melarium* (as if from μέλας?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 78. v. milise.

Mircan. v. next word.

Mirce, Mierce, Myrce; *pl. The Mercians*, (and as the name of the people is used where modern English uses the name of their country) *Mercia* [see Green's The Making of England, p. 85]:—Hēr Mierce wurdon Cristne, Chron. 655; Erl. 28, 1. Ða nāmon Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) friþ wið done here, 872; Erl. 76, 16. Of Engle cōman Ēast-Engle and Middel-Engle and Myrce (*Merci*) and eall Norþhembra cynn, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 25. Mierena cyning, land, rīce, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 7: 877; Erl. 78, 26: 794; Erl. 58, 7. Mircena cining, 704; Erl. 43, 30. Mercna land, rice, cyningcynn, 905; Erl. 98, 14: 655; Erl. 28, 4: Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 8. Myrcna cynn, mǣgþ, þeód, 3, 21; S. 551, 23: 4, 3; S. 566, 24: 2, 12; S. 515, 7. Myrcna landes is þrittig þūsend hýda dǣr mon ǣrest Myrcna hæt, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 15. Myrcena cining, land, Chr. 792; Erl. 59, 1: 796; Erl. 59, 39: L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 25: L. Eth. i. pref.; Th. i. 280, 4. Ða lēng Æðelbald tō rīce on Mercium (Myrcum, MS. E.), Chr. 716; Erl. 44, 14. In Mercum preóst, 731; Erl. 47, 10. On Myrcean, L. C. S. 14; Th. i. 384, 1. On West-Seaxan and on Myrcan and on Ēast-Englan, 72; Th. i. 414, 14: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 146. Hine on Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) lǣddon, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 12. Hē fōr ofer Mierce on Norþ-Walas, 853; Erl. 68, 10. Innan Mierce (Myrce, MS. E.) tō Snotengahām, 868; Erl. 72, 21. Of Wesseaxum on Mercе, 853; Erl. 68, 22. v. Norþ-, Sūþ-Mirce; *and* mearc.

mirce; *adj.* I. *dark, murky*:—Ða mircan gesceaft (*Hell*), Exon. 116 a; Th. 446, 23; Dōm. 26. Gang ofer myrcan mōr *her course o'er the dark moor*, Beo. Th. 2814; B. 1405. II. in a metaphorical sense (of sin, crime, etc.) *dark, black, evil*:—Mircne mægencræft mānwomma gehwone *dark power, each sinful stain*, Exon. 26 b; Th. 78, 26; Cri, 1280. Ðeáh ðū drype þolige, myrce mānslaga, Andr. Kmbl. 2437; An. 1220. Leahtras mirce māndæde *crimes, black deeds of wickedness*, Exon. 62 b; Th. 229, 18; Ph. 457. Mircast mānweorca *blackest of crimes*, 73 a; Th. 272, 26; Jul. 505. [*Havel.* mirke: *Chauc. Piers P.* merke: *Prompt. Parv.* myrke *obscurus, tenebrosus*: *O. Sax.* mirki: *Icel.* myrkr: *Dan. Swed.* mörk.] v. mirc-apuldor, æl-myrca, Gūþ-myrce.

mirce, es; *n. Darkness*:—Se ðe hié of ðam mirce (*the fiery furnace*) generede, Cd. 196; Th. 244, 15; Dan. 448. Myrce (*or adv.*?) gescȳrded *shrouded with darkness*, Andr. Kmbl. 2628; An. 1315. [*Piers P.* men þat in *merke* sitten: *Scot.* mirk: *Icel.* myrkr; *n. darkness*; mjörkvi *darkness, thick fog*: *Dan.* mörke.]

mircels, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *a sign, mark, token*:—Ðū āsettest ðīnes wuldres myrecels on worlde, sete nū ðīn wuldres tācn in helle, Blickl. Homl. 87, 16. II. *a mark to aim at*:—Hē miste mercelses, and his mǣg ofsceāt, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. Hī setton hine tō myrcelse, and heora flān him on āfæstnodon, Homl. Sk. 5, 426. III. *a signet, seal*:—Gehealdenre mercelse *salvo signaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 27. Insegle, mercelse *signaculo*, 504, 37. IV. *an ensign, a trophy*:—Ða hēt se hǣðena cyning his heáfod of āsleán and his swīðran earme, and settan hī tō myrcelse, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 135. Ða ðū gehēte dæt dec hālig gāst wið earfeþum eáde gescilde for ðam myrcelse de (dec?) monnes hond from dīnre onsȳne āhwyrfde *when thou didst promise, that the Holy Spirit would easily shield you from troubles, on account of the ensign* (*the cross*?) *that would turn man's hand from thy face*, Exon. 39 a; Th. 120, 30; Gū. 429. V. *a marked spot*:—Hē hēt ða gebrōðru ādelfan ænne pytt, dǣr dǣr hē fēr gemearcode... Ða gebrōðru dā eodon tō ðam mercelse, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 1–6.

Mircisc; *adj. Mercian*:—Be Merciscan āde, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 18.

mire *a mare*. v. mere.

mirgan; *p.* de *To be merry, to rejoice, be glad*:—Fægniaþ and myrgaþ Gode mid wynsumre stemne *jubilate Deo in voce exultationis*, Ps. Th. 46, 1.

mirgen *that which causes delight, poetry* (?):—Him wæs lust micel dæt hē ðiossum leódum leóþ spellode, monnum myrgen *great his* (*Alfred*) *delight was lays to relate, matter of mirth for men*, Bt. Met. Fox introd. 9; Met. Eínl. 5. Cf. miriginess.

mirhþ. v. mirigþ.

mirige; *adj. Pleasant, delightful, sweet*:—Myrige leóþ *dulce carmen*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 17. Ðeós woruld deáh ðe heó myrige hwīltīdum gebuht sȳ *this world, though it seem at times pleasant*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 17. Ðeós woruld is hwīltīdum myrige on tō wunigenne, 182, 24. Gærs myrige on tō sittenne, 182, 15. Wǣre hit ðonne murge mid monnum, Bt. Met. Fox 11, 203; Met. 11, 102. Eall se eard wæs mirige (*or adv.*?) mid wætere gemenged, Gen. 13, 10. Dōmes dæg, ðæt is se myriga dæg, Wulfst. 244, 15. Hwæt ða woruldlustas myreges (myrges, MS. Cott.) brengaþ *quid habeat jucunditatis*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 4. Ne geleofaþ man nāht mirliges ða hwile de mon deáþ ondrǣt *one gets no pleasure from life, while one fears death*, Prov. Kmbl. 16. Mid merigum lofsange *dulci ymno*, Hymn. Surt. 141, 38. Him ða twigu þincaþ swā merge *the boughs seem so pleasant to them*, Bt. Met. Fox 13, 89; Met. 13, 45. Ða mergen *amoena*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 36. [*Laym. A. R.* murie: *Gen. and Ex.* mirie: *Prompt. Parv.* myry yn chere *letus, jocundus*; myry, mery weder *malacia*: *Chauc. Piers P.* murie, merie.] v. next word.

mirige; *adv. Pleasantly, sweetly, gladly*:—His mōdor gehȳrde hū myrge hē sang mid ðām munecum and hyre wæs myrge on hyre mōde *his mother heard how sweetly he sang with the monks, and she was glad at heart*, Wulfst. 152, 11–13.

mirig-ness, e; *f. Pleasantness, sweetness* (of sound), *music*:—Myrgnis *musica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 45. v. mirgen, mirige.

mirigþ, mirgþ, mirhþ, myrþ, e; *f. Pleasure, joy, delight, sweetness* (of

sound):—Dæg byþ myrgþ eádgum and earmum *day is a delight to rich and to poor*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 12; Rún. 24. Wá him ðære mirigþe bûte hê ðæs yfeles ær geswîce *alas for his delight, unless first he leave evil*, Hy. 2, 6; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 6. Hê âdrâfed wæs of neorxena wanges myrþe (*paradisum voluptatis*), Gen. 3, 24. For ðære mirhte (mergþe, MS. Cott.) ðæs sônes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 11. On heofonan rîces mirhþe, Ælfc. T. Grn. i, 11. Myrhþe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 4. Þa heorde tô heofonlîcre myrhþe (myrþe, MS. B.) lædan, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 11. Man byþ on myrgþe (*joyous*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 11; Rún. 20. Dû ðær nâne myrhþe on næfdest ðâ ðâ dû hié hæfdest *thou hadst no pleasure in them, when thou hadst them*; nec habuisse te in ea pulcrum aliquid, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 17. Dîn rîce ðær wê gemêtaþ ealle mirhþe, Hy. 7, 31; Hy. Grn. ii. 287, 31. Ðær (*heaven*) syndan mihta, mærþa and myrhþa, Wulfst. 5, 5: 167, 9: 28, 7. Adam wearþ of myclum myrhþum bescofen tô hefigum geswincum, 104, 1. v. myrige, un-mirigþ.

mirra, merra, an; *m. One who leads astray, a deceiver*:—Merra *seductor*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63.

mirran, mierran, merran; *p.* de. **I.** *to be a stumbling-block to, to hinder, obstruct*:—Ðe ðone ungeseáwîsan mirþ (*scandali occasionem præbere*), Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 4. Sió ofersmeáung mirþ (*is a hindrance to*) ða unwîsan, 15, 5; Swt. 97, 17. Ðæt eów læst þinga mierþ *sine impedimento*, 51, 7; Swt. 401, 17. Ðæs andwearda wela âmerþ and læt (MS. Cott. myrþ and let) ða men ðe beóþ âtihte tô dâm sôþum gesâlþum, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 3. Merþ, tit. 32; Fox xvi, 12. Seó ungeseáwîsnes heora éagena hî myrþ (âmerraþ, Cott. MS.), 32, 2; Fox 116, 26. Gyf hî ðê myrraþ and lettaþ, Shrn. 185, 5. Hwî mirraþ git ðis folc fram heora weorcum *quare sollicitatis populum ab operibus suis?* Ex. 5, 4. God nolde ðæt hié ðone Cristendôm mierde leng *God would not that they should longer obstruct Christianity*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 21. Gif hwâ Godes lage wyrde oððe fôclage myrre, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 12. **II.** *to waste, squander*:—Þý læs mon unnytlîce mierre ðæt ðæt hê hæbbe *ne, quæ possident, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 3. Ne myr dû eal ðæt dû hæbbe, ðý læs ðe gehearfe tô ôðres mannes âhtum, Prov. Kmbl. 73. Gif dû dîn âgen myrre, ne wît dû hit nâ Gode, 51. Se hordere nâ mynstres âhta ne ýte, ne nâ myrre, R. Ben. 55, 4. **III.** *intrans. To err*:—Gié merras ł gedwellas *erratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 29. [*Goth.* marzjan *σκανδαλίζειν*: *O. Sax.* merrian (*trans.* and *intrans.*): *O. Frs.* meria: *O. H. Ger.* marrian *impedire, scandalizare.*] v. â-, ge-myrran.

mirrelse, an; *f. A hindrance, stumbling-block*:—Gif sôþfæstra þurh myrrelsan môd ne ôðcyrreþ *if the mind of the righteous, through rock of offence, turn not aside*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 25; Jul. 338.

mirring, e; *f.* **I.** *hindering, leading astray*:—Merrunga *seductiones*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 8. Cf. mirra. [*O. Frs.* meringa *hindrance*: *O. H. Ger.* marunga *impedimentum.*] **II.** *waste, squandering* (v. mirran, **II**):—Oððe se gielpna for his gôda mierringe (mirringe, Cott. MSS.) gielpe and wêne ðæt hê sîe kystig and mildheort *aut cum effuse quid perditur, largum se glorietur*, Past. 20, 2; Swt. 149, 20. Ða uncystgan cysta lâere hê, swâ hê ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur*, 60; Swt. 453, 27. v. mann-mirring.

mirt, myrt *a mart, market*:—Cêping *mercatum*: scipmanne myrt þe (Wrt. se) cêping *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 9–10.

mis-, miss-, mist-, misse- a prefix denoting *defect, imperfection, Goth.* missa- (*for* miþto- *a participial form connected with root meaning* to lose): *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* mis-: *Icel. Da. Swed.* mis-: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, missi-: *M. H. Ger.* misse-: *Ger.* mis-, miss-.

mis-begân *to cultivate badly, waste, dissipate*:—Misbegâs onsióne hiora *exterminant facies suas* (cf. unrôtlice dôþ *exterminant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 64), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 16.

mis-beódan; *p.* -beád, *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden *To do wrong to, to offend, abuse, ill-use*:—Hê misbeád his munecan on fela þingan *he ill-used his monks in many things*, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Ðê læs ænig man ôðrum misbeóde *lest any do wrong to other*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 22: Chart. Th. 320, 13: 416, 13. Ne misbeóde ænig ôðrum, forðam eal ðæt ænig man ôðrum on unriht tô hearme gedeþ, eal hit sceal eft mænigfealdlice derian him sylfum, Wulfst. 112, 7–11. Misbeódan, 157, 20. Gif him ænig man healice misboden hæbbe (cf. Who hath yow misboden, or offended, Chauc. Kn. T. 51), L. Edg. C. 5; Th. ii. 244, 18. [*Piers P. mysbede* nouȝte þi bondemen: *Icel.* mis-bjóða *to ill-use, offend.*]

mis-boren; *pp.* **I.** *mis-born, mis-shapen at birth, abortive*:—Gif cild misboren sŷ, Herb. 115, 3; Lchdm. i. 228, 10. (Cf. H. M. 33, 34: ȝif hit (the child) is mis-born, as hit ilome limpeð.) **II.** *degenerate*:—Misboren *degener*, Germ. 393, 130. v. mis-byrd, -byrdo.

mis-bregdan *to remove, draw aside* (?):—Misbroden [ic eom ?] *disto* i. *differo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 50. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-brigði *deviation.*]

mis-byrd, e; *f. A mis-birth, abortion*:—Misbyrd *abortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 13: 98, 17: Ep. Gl. 2 f, 4. [*Da.* mis-byrd *miscarriage, abortion.*]

mis-byrdo; *f. indecl. Imperfect nature* or *quality*:—Be wambe missenlîcre gecyndo oððe ðære misbyrdo, L. M. 2, 27; Lchdm. ii. 220, 14. Sió wamb sió ðe biþ cealdre gecyndo oððe misbyrdo, 222, 3. [Cf. *Da.* mis-byrd *mean birth.*]

mis-bysnian; *p.* ode *To set a bad example*:—Gif ða lâreówas wel tâcaþ and wel bysniaþ ðonne beóþ hî gehealdene; gif hî mistâcaþ, oððe misbysniaþ, hî forþæraþ hî sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 3–5.

miscan, miscean *to injure, afflict*:—Hwî lætst dû mê gân unrôtne ðonne mê mysceaþ mîne fŷnd *quare tristatus incedo, dum affligit me inimicus?* Ps. Th. 44, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* miskt *a misdeed, offence.*]

mis-cealfian; *p.* ode *To cast a calf*:—Miscalfaþ *abortabit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 1.

miscian; *p.* ode *To mix, to mix in due proportion*:—Hê of dæm heán hrôfe hit eall gesihþ and ðonan miscaþ and metgaþ ælcum be his gewyrhtum *qui, cum ex alta providentiæ specula respicit, quid unicuique conveniat, agnoscit, et, quod convenire novit, accommodat*, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 22. Gehwæðeres sceal mon nyttian and miscian ðæt ðone líchoman hæle *each method* (*treatment by hot or by cold remedies*) *shall be used and applied in due proportion, that the body may be cured*, L. M. 1, 1; Lchdm. ii. 22, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* misken *miscere: M. H. Ger. Ger.* mischen.]

mis-cirran *to pervert*:—Oft ic miscyrre cûðe spræce, Bt. Met. Fox 2, 15; Met. 2, 8. v. mis-fôn.

mis-crocettan *to make a horrible noise*:—Hî (*evil spirits*) miscrocetton on hâsrûnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. v. cræcetung.

mis-cweðan. **I.** *to speak amiss* or *incorrectly*:—Miscweden word *barbarismus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46: Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 49. *Solecismus*, ðæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnysse ðære ræ̂dinge of ðam rihtan cræfte, 50, 22; Som. 51, 49. **II.** *to curse*; maledicere:—Se ðe miscweðes feder ł moeder *qui maledixerit patri aut matri*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Miscuêdon him *maledixerunt ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 28. [*Cf. Goth.* missa-kwiss *dissension: Icel.* mis-kvíðr *a slip in pleading.*]

mis-dæd, e; *f. A mis-deed, evil action, transgression, offence, injury*:—Mîne misdæda biôþ simle beforan mê *delictum meum coram me est semper*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 18. God him geunne ðæt his gôde dæda swŷðran wearþan ðonne misdæda, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 6. Gif hund mon tôslîte æt forman misdæde geselle vi scill't . . . Gif æt ðissa misdæda hwelcere se hund losige . . . Gif se hund má misdæda gewyrce, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 3–6. Menn scamaþ for gôddædan swŷðor ðonne for misdædan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Forsyngod þurh mænigfealde synna and þurh fela misdæda, 163, 20: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 15: L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 16. Gif hwâ lengctenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh ænige healîce misdæda, L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [*Goth.* missa-dêds: *O. L. Ger.* mis-dât *delictum: O. Frs.* mis-dêd: *Da.* mis-daad: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-tât *offensio, delictum, culpa, injuria: Ger.* misse-that.]

mis-dôn *to act wrongly, offend, transgress*:—Gif hit geweorðeþ ðæt man unwilles ænig þing misdêþ, nâ biþ ðæt nâ gelîc ðam de sylfwilles misdêþ, and eác se ðe nŷdwyrhta biþ ðæs ðe hê misdêþ, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21: L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 262, 6. Se ðe misdôeþ *qui male agit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 20. Se ðe misdyde, hê hit gebête, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 15. Tô fela is ðæra ðe misdydan, Wulfst. 270, 30. [Durste nân man misdôn wið ôðer on his tîme, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 7.] [*O. Frs.* mis-dûa: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-tuon *delinquere, offendere, culpare.*]

mis-efesian *to cut the hair improperly* (of the tonsure):—Wê lærað, ðæt ænig gehâdod man his sceare ne helige, ne hine misefesian ne lâte, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 13.

mis-endebyrdan *to arrange improperly, put in wrong order*:—Gif preóst misendebirde ciriclîce gearþênunga, L. N. P. L. 38; Th. ii. 296, 7.

mis-lîc. v. missen-lîc.

mis-fadian *to misconduct, order wrongly*:—Gif hê his lîf misfadige *if he do not order his life aright*, L. Eth. ix. 29; Th. i. 346, 20. Gif preóst ordâl misfadige, L. N. P. L. 39; Th. ii. 296, 9.

mis-fadung, e; *f. Misconduct, irregularity*:—For oft hit getîmaþ ðæt sacu and ungeþwærnessa on mynstre âspringaþ þurh ðæs profostes misfadunge, R. Ben. 124, 5. Þurh ðis beóþ âwecte saca and tala, ungeþwærnessa and misfadunga, 124, 18. Misfadunga *exordinationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 78.

mis-faran. **I.** *to go astray, to err, transgress*:—Oft for ðæs lâreówes unwîsdôm misfaraþ ða hiéremenn *per pastorum ignorantiam hi, qui sequuntur, offendant*, Past. 1, 4; Swt. 29, 4. Ðæt men for nytennysse misfaran ne sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 5. [Cf. If Joseph sag hise bredere misfaren His fader he it gan unhillen and baren, *Gen. and Ex.* 1911.] **II.** *to fare badly, have ill success*:—Sume secgaþ ðæt hî (*certain animals*) þurh bletsunge misfaraþ, and þurh wyrigunge, geþeóþ, Homl. Th. i. 100, 31. Þurh deófol fela þinga misfôr *by the devil's agency many things have gone on badly*, Wulfst. 104, 22. Se ðe Gode nele hŷran, witod hê sceal misfaran, 178, 21. [*O. Frs.* mis-fara *to act falsely: Icel.* mis-fara *to go astray, to transgress*; mis-farask einum *to go badly with one: Da.* mis-fare *to miscarry: O. H. Ger.* missa-faran *to transgress.*] v. mis-féran.

mis-fêdan *to feed improperly*:—Misfêdeþ *glosses* de-pascet *in* Ps. Spl. T. 48, 14.

mis-féran *to go astray, transgress*:—Hê (*Saul*) ðæt folc bewerode

wíd ða hǽðena leóda, ðeáh hē misfērde on manegum ōðrum þingum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 4. [*Laym.* mis-ferde; *p. wandered: Havel.* mis-ferde; *p. acted ill.*] v. mis-faran.

mis-fōn *to fail to take, to mistake:*—Ic hwīlum gecoplīce funde ac ic nū gerādra worda misfō *once I readily invented, but now I fail to get appropriate words*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Be dǽm ðe on cyricean misfōn. Gif hwylc brōðor wǽg þ and misfēhþ (*makes a mistake*) on boduncge sealma, R. Ben. 71, 4–5. Wīn gedēþ, dæt furþon witan oft misfōþ and fram rihtum geleáfan būgan, 65, 5. Þȳ læs ǽnig dære tale brūce dæt hē dȳ dæge misfēnge (*mistook the day*), Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. [Mine songe þah he beó god me hine mai misfonge (*mis-apply, take wrongly*), O. and N. 1374: cf. *Icel.* mis-fangi *a taking one thing for another.*]

mis-gedwild, es; n. *Error:*—Dæt wē sōðfæstra, þurh misgedwield, mōd oncyrren, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 1; Jul. 326.

mis-gehygd, es; n. *Evil mind* or *thought*, Andr. Kmbl. 1543; An. 773. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-huga *to think evil.*]

mis-gelimp, es; n. *Mishap, misadventure:*—Hē sende misgelimpu on manna bearn, Wulfst. 211, 30.

mis-gemynd, e; *f. Evil memory* or *memorial:*—Ýweþ him earmra manna misgemynda *shews him the evil memories of wretched men*, Salm. Kmbl. 987; Sal. 495.

mis-gewider, es; n. *Bad weather:*—Hwanan sió ādl cume be mis-gewiderum, L. M. 2, 36; Lchdm. ii. 244, 11. v. mis-wider.

mis-gīman *to fail to take care, to neglect:*—Gif preóst sceare misgȳme beardes oððe feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294. 27.

mis-grētan *to affront, insult:*—Se gylda ðe ōðerne misgrēt . . . gebēte hē dæt wið done man ðe hē mysgrētte, Chart. Th. 606, 22–27. Gif hwilc gegilda ōðerne misgrēte, 612, 18. Cf. mis-beódan.

mis-hæbbende *being ill:*—Alle mishæbbende *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 16. Cf. yfel-hæbbende.

mis-healdsumness, e; *f. Want of observance, negligence:*—Be muneces mishealdsumnysse *de monachi inobservantia*, L. Eccg. P. iii. tit. 11; Th. ii. 196, 3.

mis-hīran *to pay no attention to a person speaking, to disobey:*—Se ðe eów gehȳrþ, hē gehȳrþ mē, and se ðe eów mishȳrþ, hē mishȳrþ mē, R. Ben. 19, 23. Mid ðām murcnerum ðe Gode mishȳrdon, 21, 5. Mancynn Gode mishȳrde, Wulfst. 104, 23. Mishȳrdan, 13, 13. Ūre bisceopas ðe wē nǽfre mishȳran ne scylon on nān ðara þinga ðe hī ūs tǽcaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 19.

mis-hirness, e; *f. Disobedience, act of disobedience:*—Forlǽt mē hȳ on wīta lǽdan, and ða mishērnessa gewrecan, ðe hȳ wið ðē forworhtan, Wulfst. 256, 4.

mis-hwirfed; *pp. Perverted:*—Swā hit is mishweorfed *sic rerum versa conditio est*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 18. Mishwyrfedre *praepostero*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 41: 518, 19. v. next word.

mis-hworfen; *pp. Perverted, inverted:*—Tō mishworfenum *depravandam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 73: 85, 61. Mishworvenre tīde *tempore praepostero*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* missa-huarpida *eversio*; missa-huarpari *eversor.* Grff. iv. 1236, 1237.]

mis-lǽdan *to mislead, lead astray:*—Gif hē lāre ne can, ne hē leornian nele, ac mislǽt his hȳrmen and hine silfne forþ mid, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 22.

mis-lǽran *to teach wrongly, to persuade a person to do what is wrong:*—Ðā ongunnon heora māgas behreówsian dæt hī ǽfre ða martyras mislǽran woldon, Homl. Skt. 5, 119. [Luþer men ðat hine mislerede, Laym. 4311.]

mis-lār, e; *f. Bad teaching* or *doctrine*, Scint. 21: 78.

mis-libban *to lead a bad life:*—Bīþ mannum sceamu dæt hī mislybban sceolon, and ða nȳtenu healdaþ heora gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 18.

mis-, mist-, misse-līc; *adj.* I. *wanting in likeness* or *unity, unlike, diverse, various:*—Sorh manig and mislīc, Frag. Kmbl. 2; Leás. 2. Hū ne sǽdon wē dæt ðis andwearde līf nǽre nō dæt hēhste gōd, forðam hit wǽre mistlīc (MS. Cott. mislīc), Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 17. Mistlīc *promiscuum, mixtum*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 5. Mistlīc bleó *discolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 35. Mistlīces bleós *discolor*, 77, 5. Gescȳ mistlīce. cynnes *calceamenta diversi generis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 31. Se hrōf wæs on mislīcre heánesse *the roof was of varying height*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 21. Se ðe micel inerfe and mislīc āgan wile, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 10. Synna beóþ mislīce, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Mistlīce wōge wegas *divortia, diverticula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Mistlīcra (*variarum*) cræfta biggenceras, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 1. Misselīcum sweccum *variis odoribus*, Kent. Gl. 1016. Mistlīcum *diversis*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 73. Dæt geár wæs hefigtȳme on manegum þingum and mislīcum . . . þurh mistlīce cōda, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5–9. Mistlīce *varios, multimodos*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 33. II. *diverging from the usual course* (?), *erratic* (v. mis-līce, II):—Mistlīcum *errabundis, vagabundis*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 20. [*Goth.* missa-leiks *various: O. Sax.* mis-līc: *O. H. Ger.* missa-, mis-lih *varius, diversus, dispar, multiplex, multifarius.*]

mis-, mist-līce; *adv.* I. *diversely, variously, in different ways:*—Godwine his gefēran mislīce ofslōh *Godwine killed his companions in different ways*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 33; Ælf. Tod. 2: Exon. 107 b; Th. 411, 13; Rä. 29, 12. Hī his mistlīce (Cott. MS. mislīce) willnigen, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 26. II. *in an irregular manner* (v. mis-līc, II):—Ēadwine eorl and Morkere eorl hlupon ūt and mislīce fērdon (*went wandering about*) on wuda and on feldon ōþ þæt Ēadwine wearþ ofslægen fram his āgenum mannum, Chr. 1052; Erl. 210, 26. [Cf. Laym. 6270: fulle seouen ȝere heo misliche foren (*wandered about*).]

mis-lician *to displease:*—Gif heó mislīcaþ (*displicuerit*) ðam hlāforde, Ex. 21, 8. Se ðe him sylfum mislīcaþ tō dī dæt hē Gode gelīcige, Homl. Th. i. 512, 35. Ðonne eów mislīciaþ ða mettrumnessa ðe gē on ōðrum monnum geseóþ, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 13. Hē him sylfum mislīcade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 10. Þeós ūre mynegung wile mislīcian eów wel manegum, L. Ælfc. P. 2; Th. ii. 364, 14. [*Icel.* mis-līka: *O. H. Ger.* misse-lichēn *displicere.*]

mis-, mist-līcness, e; *f. Diversity, variety:*—Be swefena mistlīcnysse *de somniorum diversitate*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 4. Mislīcnysse *varietate*, Ps. Spl. 44, 11. Mistlīcnesse *varietates, diversitates*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 75. Ðās ylcan mislīcnysa dæra foresǽdra tīda, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 12.

mis-limp, es; n. *A mishap:*—Mislimp *excessus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 67. Mislimp tearte *casus asperos*, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5.

mis-limpan *to turn out unfortunately:*—Ǽfter dæm ðe him swā oftrǽdlīce mislamp hiē angunnan hit witan heora lātteówum *iterum infelicius victi sunt; propter quod ducem suum exsulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 24. Nis nān wundor ðeáh ūs mislimpe *it is no wonder, though we have ill success*, Wulfst. 163, 16. Gif hit geweorðe dæt folce mislimpe þurh here oððon hunger, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 28. [*O. E. Homl.* him mai sone mislimpe.]

mis-micel; *adj. Wanting in greatness* or *quantity* (?), *few:*—On feorhgebeorh hæfde eallum eorþcynne ēce lāfe frumcneówe gehwæs fæder and móder tuddorteóndra geteled rīme mismicelra (misselīcra or missenlīcra?) donne men cunnon *to preserve the life of all that lives on earth Noah had an everlasting remnant* (*one from which an endless line of descendants would come*), *an original pair, father and mother, of every one of the offspring-producers, few in number*, (*fewer indeed*) *than men know*, (or ? *of many kinds when reckoned up, more so than men know*), Cd. 161; Th. 201, 16; Exod. 373.

mis-rǽcan *to reach* or *touch wrongly*, metaph. *to apply abusive language to a person:*—Dæt man biddendne þearfan misrǽce *to abuse a needy person who begs* (*is one of the lighter offences*), Homl. Th. ii. 590, 25. v. ge-rǽcan (*the last example there given*).

mis-rǽd, es; *m.* I. *evil advice* or *direction, mis-guidance:*—Hī beóþ geyrmede þurh unwīsne cyning on manegum ungelimpum for his misrǽde *they* (*a people*) *are made miserable through an unwise king, by many mischances, on account of his misguidance*, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 3. II. *evil conduct:*—God hī (*the Israelites*) betǽhte dam hǽðenan folce feówertig geāra for heora misrǽde, Jud. 13, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-ræði *an ill-advised deed.*]

mis-rǽdan *to counsel amiss, give bad advice:*—Gif geferrǽden dæne rǽd on gemænum geþeahte misrēdaþ (-rǽdaþ) and feáwa witena dæs gefēres ða þearfe wīslicor tōcnāwaþ stande dara rǽd ðe mid Godes ege and wīsdōme ða þearfe geceósaþ *if the society in a general council act ill-advisedly* (*in the choice of an abbot*), *and a few wise men of the society with greater wisdom recognize what is necessary, let their counsel prevail, who with the fear and wisdom of God choose what is necessary*, R. Ben. 117, 19. [Cf. *Laym.* 'we adredeð ðat heo him mis-ræden.' Þa answerede þe abbed: 'Næi ac heo him radeþ god,' 13130: *Ayenb.* me him gyleþ and misret, 184, 31: *Icel.* mis-ráðit *ill-advised.*]

missan; *p.* miste. I. *to miss, fail to hit* (with gen. of object):—Hē miste mercelses, Beo. Th. 4869; B. 2439. II. *to escape the notice of a person* (with dat.): Beó se canon him ætforan eágum, beseó tō gif hē wille, dȳ læs ðe him misse (*lest any part be omitted by him*), L. Edg. C. 32; Th. ii. 250, 25. [*Laym.* missen *to notice the absence of a person: Gen. and Ex.* missen *to lose, fail: Prompt. Parv.* missyn *careo: O. Frs.* missa *to be without: Icel.* missa *to fail to hit, to lack, to omit, to lose: O. H. Ger.* missan *carere.* The verb governs the gen. in the cognate dialects.]

mis-scrence; *adj. Shrivelled up, distorted:*—Hī (*demons*) hæfdon wōge sceancan and missecrence tān, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 1. Cf. ge-screncge.

mis-scrȳdan *to clothe improperly:*—Bindaþ done misscrȳddan (*the man who had not on the wedding garment*), Homl. Th. i. 530, 13.

missen-, misen-, missend-līc; *adj. Dissimilar, different, diverse, various, divers:*—Hwītes hiowes and cāc missenlīces *candido versicolore*, Nar. 16, 1. Draca missenlīces hiwes, 43, 13. For missenlīce heora feaxes hiwe ōðer wæs cweden se bleaca Heáwold ōðer se hwīta (*pro diversa capillorum specie*), Ed. 5, 10; S. 624, 16. Misenlīco wilddeór him cōmon tō, Shru. 88, 16. Wid misenlīce (misendlīce, MS. B.) leahtras, Herb. tit. 165, 3; Lchdm. ii. 62, 8. Missendlīce cynnu *diversitatem gentium*, Rtl. 32, 1. Hē gedǽlep missenlīce (*or adv.?*) leoþocræftas londbūendum, Exon. 78 b; Th. 295, 4; Crä. 28. Hē ūs sylep missenlīcu mōd, 89 a; Th. 334, 8; Gu. Ex. 13. Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlīcum ādlum (*variis languoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Mid eallum missenlīcum āfēddum blōstmum *with all the various flowers that are brought forth*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 31. For missenlīcum intingan *diversis ex causis*, Bd.

4, 1; S. 564, 17. Mid missendlícum blóstmum *variis floribus*, 1, 7; S. 478, 22. v. mis-líc.

missen-líce; *adv. Variously, diversely, differently:*—Ðeáh hē híe mannum missenlíce dǽle, Blickl. Homl. 39, 18; Exon. 88 a; Th. 331, 6; Vy. 64; 79 b; Th. 299, 18; Crā. 104.

missenlic-ness, e; *f. Variety, diversity:*—Ðanon him wæs eágena missenlícnes geseald *thence was given him variety of eyes*, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 14. Ðeós wyrt is gecweden *iris illyrica* of ðære missenlícnysse (*variegated character*) hyre blóstmena, for ðý de is gefuht dæt heó done heofonlícan bogan mid hyre bleó gefenlǽce, Herb. 158, 1; Lchdm. i. 284, 14. Missenlícnesse *varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 16.

missere, missare, es; *n. A period of half a year* [cf. *Icel.* ár heitir tvau misseri, *but the word also means* a year: *as in the following examples the Icelandic word* (*also written* missari) *occurs generally in the plural.* v. Grmm. D. M. 716]:—Swā ic Hring-Dena hund missera (*fifty years*) weold, Beo. Th. 3543; B. 1769; 3001; B. 1498. Fela missera *many a year*, 309; B. 153; 5234; B. 2620: Cd. 145; Th. 180, 23; Exod. 49. Hē forþ gewāt misserum frōd (*well stricken in years*), 83; Th. 104, 30; Gen. 1743. Missarum frōd, 107; Th. 141, 16; Gen. 2345.

mis-spōwan *to succeed badly*:—Hē sǽde ðæt hit ðæm cyninge læsse edwit wǽre, gif ðæm folce būton him missepēowe *if it went ill with the people when he was not with them*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 34.

mis-sprecan *to murmur*:—Missprecа *murmurari*; missprēcon *murmurabant*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 43, 41.

mist, es; *m. Mist, dimness*:—Mist *vel* genip *nebula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 61. Dymnys oððe myst *caligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðā slōh ðǽr micel mist *facta est caligo tenebrosa*, Gen. 15, 17. Ær se þicca mist þinra weorðe, Bt. Met. Fox 5, 11; Met. 5, 6. Woruld miste oferteáh *covered the world with mist*, Exon. 51 b; Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Tōdrif ðone mist ðe nū hangaþ beforan ūres mōdes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32. Ðone sweartan mist, mōdes þióstro, Bt. Met. Fox 23, 9; Met. 23, 5. Ða mistas ðe ðæt mōd gedrēfaþ, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 17. On ðās sweartan mistas (*hell*), Cd. 21; Th. 25, 9; Gen. 391. *Dimness* (*of sight*):—Lǽcedōmas wið eágna miste, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 26, 6. Of wlætan cymþ eágna mist, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Ðeós eáhsealf mæg wið ǽlces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wið mist, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* mistr *mist.*] v. eáh-, gedwol-, wæl-mist; mistian, mistrian.

mis-tǽcan *to teach wrongly*:—Gif ða lāreówas wel tǽcaþ, ðonne beóþ hī gehealdene; gif hī mistǽcaþ, hī forpǽraþ hī sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 4. [*Gen. and Exx.* mis-tagte *mis-directed.*]

mistel, es; *m.* (?). **I.** *basil*:—Mistel *ocimum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 37: ii. 65, 51. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *ocimum*, and ðǽrum naman mistel nemneþ, Herb. 119, 1; Lchdm. i. 232, 11. Heó hafaþ leáf neáh swylce mistel, 137, 1; Lchdm. i. 254, 12. v. eorþ-mistel. **II.** *mistletoe*:—Mistil *viscus*, Ep. Gl. 28 d, 21. Mistel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 59. v. āc-mistel. [*Da.* mistel: *O. H. Ger.* mistil; *m. viscus.*] v. next two words.

mistel-lām, es; *n. Bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe*:—Mistellām *viscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 65.

mistel-tān, es; *m. Mistletoe*:—Mistiltān *viscarago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 66. [*Icel.* mistil-teinn; *Da.* mistel-ten.] v. tān *a twig.*

mist-glōm *darkness caused by mist*:—Helle sēceþ grundleásne wylm under mistglōme *seeks hell, bottomless burning, amid the misty gloom*, Exon. 97 a; Th. 363, 1; Wal. 47.

mist-helm, es; *m. A veil or covering of mist*:—Oft ic misthelme forbrægd eágna leóman *oft have I drawn a misty veil before the light of their eyes*, Exon. 72 b; Th. 270, 25; Jul. 470.

mis-þeón; *p.* -þāh *To succeed badly, to fail to improve, to degenerate*:—Ic misþeód *degenero*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 29. Misþíhþ *degenerat*, ii. 138, 36. Misthāgch *degeneraverat*, 106, 30. Misþāh, 25, 36: Exon. 95 a; Th. 354, 39; Reim. 58. [*O. H. Ger.* missi-dihan *deprimi.*] v. geþeón.

mist-hlīþ, es; *n. A mist-covered hill-side*:—Ðā com of mōre under misthleoþum Grendel gongan *then came from the moor, under the misty slopes, Grendel walking*, Beo. Th. 1425; B. 710. Ðis leóhte beorht (*the sun*) cymeþ morgna gehwam ofer misthleoþu wadan ofer wǽgas, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 8; Sch. 60.

mistian; *p.* ode *To grow dim*:—Mē mistiaþ mīne eágan *caligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 48. v. mistrian.

mis-tīdan; *p.* de (*used impersonally*) *To turn out badly*:—Gif æt lāde mistīde *if the attempt at exculpation prove a failure*, L. C. S. 57: Th. i. 406, 27. [Cf. *O. and N.* þu miht wene þat þe mistide, 1501.] Cf. mis-tīmian.

mistig; *adj. Misty, covered with mist*:—Ofer mōr mistig *super montem caliginosum*, Rtl. 18, 38. Hē heóld mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162.

mis-tīmian; *p.* ode *To happen amiss, to do amiss* (with dat. of person):—Gif ðū hwene gesihst geþeón on gōde blissa ou his dǽdum and gif him hwæt mistīmaþ besārga his unrōtnysse *if you see any one flourish in goodness, rejoice at his deeds, and if any mischance befall him* (or *if he do anything amiss?*) *sorrow for his disquietude*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 44, 30. [Gyf ænie prusten mistīmide on āþaran mynstre ne fōre hē nāwider ac gesōhte hē his nāgaburas and him þingadan *if there were misconduct on the part of any priest in either monastery, he would go no whither, but would seek his neighbours, and they would mediate for him*, Chart. Th. 324, 8. *A. R.* þe ueorðe is Gledschipe of his vuel, lauhwen oðer gabben, gif him misbiueolle (mistimes, MS. T.; mistimeð, MS. C.), 200, 21.]

mist-līc. v. mis-líc.

mistran; *p.* ede *To grow dim*:—His eágan ne mistredon *non caligavit oculus ejus*, Deut. 34, 7. v. mistian.

mis-trīwan *to mistrust, be diffident*:—Wē mistrīwaþ *difidimus*, Rtl. 39, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* mis-trūa *to mistrust*: *O. H. Ger.* missa-trūēn *diffidere*: *Ger.* miss-trauen.]

mis-tucian *to maltreat*:—Ðe abbot wolde hī (*the monks*) mistukian, and sende æfter lǽwede mannum, and hī cōmon intō capitulan fullgewēpnede, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 9.

mis-tyhtan *to incite* or *persuade to what is wrong, dissuade*:—Hig ðæt folc mistihton *murmurare fecerant multitudinem*, Num. 14, 36. Hē cwæþ tō dām māgum ðe ða martyras mistihton (*urged them to renounce Christianity*), Homl. Skt. 5, 69. v. next word.

mistyhtend-líc; *adj. Dissuasive*:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *deortativa*, ðæt synd forbeódendlíce oððe mistihtendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 8.

mis-weaxan *to grow in an improper way*:—Ðæt hī symle ða mis-weaxendan bōgas of āscreádian, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 12.

mis-wendan; *p.* de. **I.** *trans. To pervert, apply to a wrong use, abuse*:—Ðā miswendon sume ða englas heora āgenne cyre, and hȳ sylfe tō deóflum geworhton *then some of the angels made an ill-use of the choice that was theirs, and made themselves devils*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 7. Hē began tō þreágenne ða gebrōðru ðe miswende wǽron *he began to rebuke the two brothers who were perverted*, 66, 34. Mid þweorum ðū bist miswend *cum perverso perverteris*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 27. **II.** *intrans. To turn in a wrong direction, be perverted*:—Gif seó gewylnung miswent, ðonne ācenþ he[ó] gȳfernesse and forlygr and gītsunge, Homl. Skt. 1, 102. [*Ayenb.* hwanne he miswent and went to þe worse half al þet he yherþ, 62, 15: *O. H. Ger.* missa-wenten *evertere*; missa-wentit *transversus, obliquus.*]

mis-weorc, es; *n. An evil deed*:—Miswerc *mala opera*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 19. [*Icel.* mis-verk.]

mis-weorþan *to turn out badly* (for a person, dat.):—Gif ða penegas teóþ swīðor ðonne ðæt gold ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hraðe *if the pennies weigh more than the gold, then will it soon prove a bad thing for the man*, Wulfst. 240, 4.

mis-weordian, -wurðian *to dishonour, treat disrespectfully*:—Gif preóst circan miswurðige, ðe eal his wurdscipe of sceal ārīsan, gebēte ðæt, L. N. P. L. 25; Th. ii. 294, 10.

mis-wider, es; *n. Bad weather, storm*:—Gif hwæt fǽrlīces on þeóde becymþ, beón hit hereræsas, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, Wulfst. 271, 2. v. mis-gewider.

mis-wissian *to mis-direct*:—Gif mæssepreóst folc miswissige æt freólse and æt fæstene, gylde xxx scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 8.

mis-wrītan *to write incorrectly, make a mistake in writing*:—*Barbarismus*, ðæt is ānes wordes gewæmmednyss, gif hit bið miswriten, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 21; Som. 51, 48. On manegum wīsum miswritene, 50, 23; Som. 51, 54.

mīte, an; *f. A small insect, a mite*:—Mīte *tamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 16. [*Chauc.* These wormes, ne these motthes, ne these mites Upon my paraille fret hem never a del: *O. Du.* mijte *acarus*: *O. H. Ger.* mīza *culex.*]

mið. v. mið.

mīðan; *p.* māð, *pl.* mīðon; *pp.* mīðen. **I.** *to conceal, dissemble* (a) *with gen.*:—Ðū mē tǽldeð forðon ic mīn māð and wolde fleón ða byrðenne ðære hirdelecan gīemenne *pastoralis curae me pondera fugere delitescendo voluisse reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 11. Mē nǽfre næs ealles swā ic wolde ðeáh ic his miðe *it was never with me just as I would, though I dissembled the fact*, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 28. (b) *with acc.*:—Ic on mōde māð, monna gehwylcne, þeódnes þrymcyne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 18; Gū. 1229. Hē ða wyrd ne māð, fǽges (*Guthlac*) forðsīð, 52 b; Th. 182, 33; Gū. 1319. Ða hié ūs gesāwon hié selfe sōna in heora hūsum deágollīce hié miðan *visis nobis continuo inter tectorum suorum culmina deliturerunt*, Nar. 10, 18. Ne sceal ic mīne onsȳn for eówere mengu miðan, Exon. 43 a; Th. 144, 18; Gū. 680. Ic miðan sceal monna gehwylcum sīðfæt mīne, 127 b; Th. 491, 12; Rā. 80, 13. Ic monnan funde heardsǽligne mōd miðendne *I found a man of hard fortunes, his thoughts concealing*, 115 a; Th. 442, 29; Kl. 20. (c) *case undetermined*:—Miðiþ *dissimulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 42. Miðeþ, 25, 51. Fela gē fore monnum miðaþ, ðæs ðe gē in mōde gehycgaþ, Exon. 39 a; Th. 130, 10; Gū. 436. Cyriacus hygerūne ne

mād tō Gode cleopode *Cyricaeus concealed not the secret of his mind, but cried to God*, Elen. Kmbl. 2196; El. 1099. Hwīlum bip gōd tō mīdanne his hiérемonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 8. Mīdene *concealed*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 24. **II.** *intrans. To be concealed, lie hid*:—Ðonne bip sōna sweotol æteówod on him ðæt ār deágol mād *then at once will be made manifest in him what before lay hid*, L. M. 2, 66; Lchdm. ii. 298, 8. Monig þing ge egeslīce ge willsumlīce de ōðre men mīdon *multa, quae alios laterent, vel horrenda, vel desideranda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30. Mīðende *dilitiscendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 39. **III.** *to avoid, refrain from, forbear (with inst.* (?) *dat.* (?) *or intrans.)*:—Ic þurh mūþ sprece . . . hleoðre ne mīðe *I speak with my mouth . . . refrain not from sound*, Exon. 103a; Th. 390, 20; Rä. 9, 4. Wulf on walde wælrūne ne mād, Elen. Kmbl. 56; El. 28. Ne mīd ðū for menigo *forbear not on account of the multitude*, Andr. Kmbl. 2419; An. 1211. Ne mæg ic dȳ mīdan, Exon. 125a; Th. 481, 1; Rä. 64, 10. [*Havel.* his sorwe he couþe ful wel miþe (*conceal*), 948: *Gen. and Ex.* dog ðis folc miðe (*forbore*) a stund, 3807: *O.Sax.* mīdan (*with gen. acc. and intrans.*) *to avoid, forbear: O. H. Ger.* mīdan *vitare, cavere, latere, latitare, occultare, erubescere: Ger.* meiden: *O. Frs.* for-mītha.] v. be-mīdan.

mitinc. v. mitting.

mitta, an; *m. A measure, both dry and liquid, as for corn, meal, ale, honey*; according to one passage it seems equal to two 'ambers':—Under mittan *sub modio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 9: Hpt. Gl. 505, 4. Under mitte (mytte, Rush), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Mitta, Mk. Skt. 4, 21: mitto, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 33. Selle mon xxx ombra gōdes Weleces aloþ, ðet limpaþ tō xv mittan, and mittan fulne huniges, oðde twegen wînes, Chart. Th. 460, 22–28. Mittan *bata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 52: *chori*, 15, 82. His bigleofa wæs ælce dæg þrittig mittan clænes melowes and sixtig mittan ōðres melowes '*Solomon's provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal*' (1 Kings 4, 22), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 31–32. Hund mitteua *centum choros*, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. Wīf gehȳdeþ in meolo mitto þrīó *mulier absondit in farinae sata tria*, Lind. 13, 21. [Cf. *Goth.* mitaþs, mitaþjō *a measure: O. H. Ger.* mezzo: *Ger.* metze.] v. an- (on-), cyric-, hand-mitta.

mittan; *p.* te *To meet with, find*:—Ne meahton ceastre weg cūðne mittan *viam civitatis non invenerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 3. v. ge-mittan.

mitting, e; *f. A meeting*:—Ðonne habbaþ wē gecweden ðæt ūre mytting sīe þrīwa on xii mōnþum *we have agreed that our meeting be thrice a year*, Chart. Th. 613, 25. Se mæsseprēost ā singe twā mæssan æt ælcere mittinge, 614, 5. v. gār-, ge-, word-mitting.

mix. v. meox.

mixen, [n]e; *f. A mixen, dung-heap;* also *dung*:—On ðære nyðe-mestan flēringe (*of the ark*) wæs heora gangpyt and heora mixen, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 7. Meoxine *sterculii*, Germ. 397, 449. Job sæt on his mixene, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. Nis hyt nyt ne on eorþan ne on myxene (mixen, Lind.: mixenne, Rush.) *neque in terram neque in sterculinium utile est*, Lk. Skt. 14, 35. Ðeós wyrt bip cenned on ealdum myxenum (myxennum, MS. H.), Herb. 14, 1; Lchdm. i. 106, 12. Meoxena *sterquilinia*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 2. Ic sendo mickseno (mixenne, Rush.), *mittam stercora*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8.

mixen-plante, an; *f. The mixen-plant;* '*solanum nigrum*, which is morella minor, and is often found on mixens. Otherwise *night-shade*,' Lchdm. iii. 338, col. 2:—Of ðære wyrte de man hāteþ myxenplante, L. M. 1, 58; Lchdm. ii. 128, 23.

mōd, es; *n.* **I.** *the inner man, the spiritual as opposed to the bodily part of man*, e. g. ða ryhtæþelo bīþ on ðam mōde, næs on ðam flæsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19. Ðone blindan de on lichoman wæs gehǣled ge eác on mōde, Blickl. Homl. 21, 10. Like the English *spirit, soul* it can be used to denote a person, e. g. ðæt ædele mōd (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2486; An. 1244: (*St. Juliana*), Exon. 68b; Th. 255, 4; Jul. 209. Ðæt milde mōd (*St. Guthlac*), 43b; Th. 146, 17; Gū. 711; and throughout Alfred's translation *ðæt mōd* represents Boethius, e. g. ðā ðæt mōd dillīc sār cwe þende wæs se wīsdōm him blīþum eágum on lōcude and hé for ðæs mōdes geómerunge næs nāuht gedrēfed *haec ubi continuato dolore delatravi, illa vultu placido, nihilque meis questibus mota*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 23–26. (a) with more especial reference to intellectual or mental qualities, *mind*:—Gesceád *ratio*, mōd *mens*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 48. Mōd *vel* gehanc *animus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 33. Seó sāwul is *animus*, ðæt is mōd, ðonne heó wāt; heó is *mens*, ðæt is mōd, ðonne heó understent, Homl. Skt. 1, 184: Blickl. Homl. 229, 14, 18. Nū ic wāt tela and ic onfēng gewit mīnes mōdes, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 34. Hit is ælces mōdes wīse ðæt sōna swā hit forlǣt sōþ-cwidas swā folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Hē ongeat ðæs mōdes ingehancas, 7, 1; Fox 16, 5. Hāles mōdes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 15. Hē dā cwices mōdes (*animi vivacis*) geornlice leornade, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 37. Mōdes snyttru, Exon. 17b; Th. 41, 28; Cri. 662: 78b; Th. 295, 14; Crā. 33: Cd. 52; Th. 66, 16; Gen. 1085. Heó cwæþ on hyre mōde *dicebat intra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 21. Nis mē on gehance *vel* on mōde *non mihi est cordi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 47. Ic hæfde mē ēce geár ealle on mōde *annos aeternos in mente habui*, Ps. Th. 76, 5. Gleáw on mōde, Cd. 107; Th. 143, 2; Gen. 2373: 213; Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Mōde gegrīpan *to comprehend*, Exon. 92b; Th. 348, 10; Sch. 26. Mōd *mentes*, Wülck. 253, 30. (b) with reference to the passions, emotions, etc., *soul, heart, spirit, mind, disposition, mood*:—God bip ðonne þearlwīsra donne æfre ānig mōd gewurde *God shall then be more severe than ever any soul might be*, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31. Ðā weóp hē sylf, and his mōd wæs onstyred, 225, 22; Cd. 35; Th. 47, 10; Gen. 758. Him wæs murnende mōd *sad hearts had they*, Beo. Th. 99; B. 50. Hī lǣrdon ðæt hī him wǣpno worhton and mōdes strengþo nāman *they (the Romans) urged them (the Britons) to make themselves weapons and to take courage*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. In mōdes heánnesse *in extasi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 20. On gnornunga mōdes *in merore animi*, Kent. Gl. 517. Mōdes heánes *loftiness of soul*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 20: 31, 34. Ðæt is dīnes mōdes willa *the desire of thy heart*, 225, 19. Ða de betran mōdes wǣron *those who were better disposed*, 215, 11. His þegnas wǣron flæsclices mōdes (*carnally minded*), 17, 5: Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25: 5, 3; Swt. 222, 2: Ps. Th. 118, 60: 144, 5. Lufa dīnne drihten mid ealre dīnre heortan and mid eallum mōde (*ex tota anima tua*), Deut. 6, 5: 13, 3. Forseó disse worulde wlenco gif ðū wille beón welig on dīnum mōde; forðam ða de ðās welan gītsiaþ, hī bīþ wædlan on hyra mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Hē wæs ā on larum mōde and heofonlīce blisse mon mihte ā on his mōde ongytan *he was always the same, and heavenly joy might ever be seen in him*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 34. Ða wǣron hié swīðe erre on heora mōde *then were they very angry in their hearts*, 149, 28: Cd. 3; Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63: 16; Th. 20, 2; Gen. 302. God onsende on ðara brōðra mōd ðæt hī woldan his bān geniman *God put it into the hearts* (in animo) *of the brethren to take his (Cuthbert's) bones*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 28. Bēgan wē ūre mōd from ðære lufan disse worulde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 22. Is mē nū swīðe earfeþe hiera mōd tō āhwettane, nū hit nāwþer nyle beón, ne scearp ne heard, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 30. Hī hine on yrre mōd gebrohtan *in ira concitaverunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 40: Cd. 3; Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60: 21; Th. 26, 7; Gen. 403. Hý se sylfa cyning ýlsde þurh milde mōd, Exon. 25b; Th. 74, 23; Cri. 1211. Ða tydran mōd, 43b; Th. 147, 19; Gū. 729. Drihtnes weg gegearwian tō heora mōdum, Blickl. Homl. 81, 8. Hē ūs sylep missenlīcu mōd (*different dispositions*), Exon. 89a; Th. 334, 8; Gn. Ex. 13. Mōde, *inst. with much the same force as the Romance suffix* -mente, -ment:—Unforhte mōde *fearlessly*, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Untweōgende mōde *undoubtingly*, 171, 13. Erre mōde, 189, 25. Sorgiende mōde, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 8. Mid freó mōde, 2, 5; S. 507, 32. **II.** a special quality of the soul, (a) in a good sense, *Courage, high spirit*:—Æfter dam de his mōd wæs mid dam bismre āhwæt hē for eft on Perse and hī gefȳmde *after his courage had been sharpened by this disgrace, he again marched against the Persians, and put them to flight*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 17. Heorte sceal dē cēnre mōd sceal dē māre dē ūre mægen lytlaþ *heart shall the braver be, courage the higher, as our force dwindles*, Byrht. Th. 140, 64; By. 313. Ða ongunnon hī mōd niman *then they began to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 15. Hē hæfde mōd micel, Beo. Th. 2338; B. 1167. Woldon ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2785; An. 1395. (b) in a bad sense, *Pride, arrogance*:—Ðæs engles mōd, Cd. 1; Th. 3, 2; Gen. 29. Hyre mōd āstāh *her (Hagar's) pride mounted up*, 101; Th. 134, 35; Gen. 2235: 205; Th. 253, 18; Dan. 597: Exon. 42a; Th. 141, 27; Gū. 633. Cf. Hē wæs on swā micle ofermētto āstigen *efferatus superbia*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 8. Næs mē for mōde *it was not from pride in me*, 28b; Th. 87, 22; Cri. 1429. Him se mæra mōd getwǣfde, bælc forbīgde, Cd. 4; Th. 4, 14; Gen. 53. Þurh dīn (*Lucifer's*) micle mōd, 35; Th. 46, 2; Gen. 738. **III.** applied to inanimate things, *Greatness, magnificence, pride*:—Heriaþ hine æfter mōde his mægenþrymmes *laudate eum secundum multitudinem magnitudinis ejus*, Ps. Th. 150, 2. Mycel mōd and strang dīnes mægen-þrymmes *magnificentiam majestatis tuae*. 144, 5. Ne mihton forhabban werestreámes mōd *they could not restrain the pride of the flood (of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea)*, Cd. 167: Th. 208, 24; Exod. 448. [*Goth.* mōds *anger: Icel.* mōðr *wrath, grief: O. Sax. O. Frs.* mōd *mind, heart, courage: O. H. Ger.* muot *mens, animus, anima, cor: Ger.* muth.] v. ofer-mōd.

-mōd *in composition of adjectives.* v. ācol-, an-, ān-, ættren-, æwisc-, blīðe-, deór-, dreórig-, eád-, eád-, forht-, freórig-, gāl-, gealg-, geómor-, gewealden-, glæd-, gleáw-, gūþ-, heáh-, heán-, heard-, hreóh-, hreówig-, hwæt-, irre-, lāðwende-, leóht-, meagol-, meaht-, micel-, ofer-, or-, reomig-, reónig-, rēðe-, rēðig-, rūm-, sārig-, scéoh-, stīð-, stylt-, styrn-, swīð-, þancol-, þearl-, til-, torht-, torn-, wérig-, wrād-mōd.

mōd-blind; *adj. Having the mind's eye darkened, undiscerning*:—Leóde ne cūðan, mōdblinde men, Mcotud oncnāwan, Exon. 25a; Th. 73, 11; Cri. 1188: Andr. Kmbl. 1627; An. 815: Elen. Kmbl. 611; El. 306. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* muot-plinti *coecitas animi.*]

mōd-blissiende *rejoicing at heart*:—Mōdblissiendra *laetantium*, Ps. Th. 67, 17.

mōd-bysgung, e; *f. Anxiety of mind*:—Đam de his synna sāre geþence þ mōdbysgunge micle dreógeþ *to him who his sins with sorrow remembers, much anxiety suffers of mind*, Exon. 117 a; Th. 450, 7; Dōm. 84.

mōd-cearig; *adj. Anxious at heart*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 286, 18; Wand. 2. [*O. Sax.* mōd-karag.]

mōd-cearu, e; *f. Sorrow of heart, grief*:—Đæt gelumpe mōdcearu mæ gum, Exon. 35 a; Th. 114, 1; Gū. 166. Ic æfre ne mæg ðære mōdceare mīnre gerestan, 115 b; Th. 443, 34; Kl. 40. Dreógeþ mīn wine micle mōdceare, Th. 444, 22; Kl. 51. Hygesorge wæg, micle mōdceare, 47 b; Th. 162, 29; Gū. 983; 52 a; Th. 182, 26; Gū. 1316; Beo. Th. 3560; B. 1778; 3989; B. 1992. Higum unrōte mōdceare mændon mondryhtnes cwealm *troubled in mind they mourned with sorrow of soul their lord's decease*, 6289; B. 3149. [*Laym.* heo þolede modkare, 3115; *O. Sax.* mōd-kara.]

mōd-cræft, es; *m. Mental power or skill*:—Đa de snyttro mid eów and mōdcræft habben, Elen. Kmbl. 815; El. 408. Mōdcræfte sēc þurh sefan snyttro dæt ðū wite, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 4; Cri. 441.

mōd-cræftig; *adj. Possessing mental power, intelligent, skilled*:—Mōdcræftig snið, Exon. 79 a; Th. 297, 2; Crā. 62.

mōd-cwānig; *adj. Sad at heart*:—Mengo mōdcwānige, Elen. Kmbl. 754; El. 377. v. cwānian.

mōddor, mōdðrige. v. mōdor, mōdrige.

mōd-earfoþ, es; *n. Travail of soul, distress of mind*:—Ic wonn (MS. þonc) mōdearfoþa mā, Exon. 119 a; Th. 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86.

mōde-līc, -wāg, mōder. v. mōdig-līc, -wāg, mōdor.

mōd-full; *adj. Proud, arrogant*:—Cild ācenned [biþ] wealllende mōdful *a child born (on the eleventh day of the moon) will be turbulent and arrogant*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 26. [Oswi hæfde emes sunen þe weoren swiðe þrute gumen, and ma of his cunne þe weoren mōdfulle, Laym. 31464.]

mōd-gehygd, es; *n. Thought*:—Ic tō ðē mid mōdgehygde clypade *I cried to thee in thought*, Ps. Th. 87, 13. Hine fyrwyt bræc mōdgehygdum *his thoughts were distracted by curiosity*, Beo. Th. 471; B. 233.

mōd-gemynd, es; *n.*: e; *f. Mind, thought, intelligence*:—Đā wæs mōdgemynd miclum geblissod hyge onhyrded *then was his mind much rejoiced, his heart confirmed*, Elen. Kmbl. 1676; El. 840. Đa de leornungcræft þurh mōdgemynd hæfdon *those who had knowledge through intelligence*, 761; El. 381; Andr. Kmbl. 1375; An. 688; Exon. 96 b; Th. 360, 9; Wal. 3.

mōd-geómor; *adj. Sad at heart, of mournful mind*:—Đæt eorlwerod mōdgiómor sæt, Beo. Th. 5779; B. 2894. Þeód wæs mōdgeómre, Andr. Kmbl. 2227; An. 1115; 3412; An. 1710.

mōd-geþanc, es; *m. n. Mind, thoughts, thought*:—Hē mid his eágum up tō heofonum lōcade ðyder his mōdgeþanc á gesceted wæs *with his eyes he looked up to heaven, whither his thoughts were ever directed*, Blickl. Homl. 227, 17; Exon. 50 a; Th. 173, 33; Gū. 1170. Mōdgeþonc, Bt. Met. Fox 31, 37; Met. 31, 19. Næron gē swā cācne ofer ealle men mōdgeþances *ye were not so gifted above all men with understanding*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 16; Dan. 137. Mætra on mōdgeþanc *more humble in mind*, 207; Th. 256, 3; Dan. 635. Nū gē fyrhþsefan and mōdgeþance mīnne cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 1067; El. 535. Nū wē sceolan herigean metodes mōdgeþanc (-gidanc) *nunc laudare debemus creatoris consilium*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 20. Monnes mōdgeþonc, Beo. Th. 3462; B. 1729: Bt. Met. Fox 5, 45; Met. 5, 23. Ne þearf hē gefeón mōdgeþance *he need not rejoice in his heart*, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 5; Gen. 1524. Ón hige sīnum, mōdgeþance, 107; Th. 141, 3; Gen. 2339. Đā þeahtode þeóden ūre mōdgeþonce, 5; Th. 6, 23; Gen. 93. Swā monig beóþ men ofer eorþan swā beóþ mōdgeþancas *quot homines, tot sententiae*, Exon. 91 b; Th. 344, 4; Gn. Ex. 168; 91 a; Th. 341, 11; Gn. Ex. 124.

mōd-geþoht, es; *m. Mind, thought*:—Mihtigne on his mōdgeþohte *mighty of mind*, Cd. 14; Th. 17, 1; Gen. 253. [*O. Sax.* mōdgiþaht.]

mōd-geþyldig; *adj. Patient of soul*, Andr. Kmbl. 1962; An. 983.

mōd-gewinna, an; *m. A foe of the mind, care, anxiety*:—Læt ðē ālsūpan sorge of breóstum, mōdgewinnan, Cd. 134; Th. 169, 9; Gen. 2797.

mōd-glæd; *adj. Of gladsome mind*, Exon. 49 b; Th. 171, 23; Gū. 1131.

mōd-gleáw; *adj. Wise of mind*, Salm. Kmbl. 361; Sal. 180.

mōd-hete, es; *m. Hate*:—Ic hine wergþo on mīne sette, and mōdhete, Cd. 83; Th. 105, 21; Gen. 1756.

mōd-hord, es; *n. m. The mind*:—Mōdhord onleác weoruda dryhten and ðus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172.

mōd-hwæt; *adj. Strong of soul, courageous, brave*:—Mægeþ mōdhwatu *a maiden strong of soul*, Exon. 122 b; Th. 470, 14; Hy. 11, 16. Nymðe hié mōdhwate Moyses hýrde *unless they with courage good obeyed Moses*, Cd. 148; Th. 185, 17; Exod. 124. Đa mōdhwatan *the courageous ones*, 191; Th. 238, 20; Dan. 357.

mōdig; *adj.* I. *of high* or *noble spirit, high-spirited, noble-minded*:—Đis is se ēcea God mōdig and mægenrōf *this is the eternal God, noble and mighty*, Cd. 156; Th. 195, 11; Exod. 275; Exon. 18 b; Th. 46, 32; Cri. 746: Rood Kmbl. 81; Kr. 41. Dæt wæs mōdig cyn *that was a high-spirited race*, Cd. 173; Th. 216, 16; Dan. 7. Se fugel engla eard gesōhte, mōdig, meahtum strang, Exon. 17 a; Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Is se wyrhta mōdig meahtum spēdig *of noble mind is the maker, abundant in might*, 56 a; Th. 198, 14; Ph. 10: 42 b; Th. 143, 26; Gū. 667. Dæt is mōdig wuht *it (the bull) is a high-spirited creature*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Run. 2: Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Hlōh dā mōdi man (*Byrhtnoth*), Byrht. Th. 136, 6; By. 147. Se mōdiga (*Holofernes*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 52. Se mōdega māg Higelāces (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1630; B. 813. Se mōdga (*the Phenix*), Exon. 59 b; Th. 216, 3; Ph. 262. Geáta leód trūwode mōdgan (*Beowulf's*) mægnes, Metodes hylde, Beo. Th. 1344; B. 670. Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ, þeóda þrymfæste, Cd. 91; Th. 114, 20; Gen. 1907. Mōdge magupegnas, Exon. 77 a; Th. 290, 8; Wand. 62. II. *bold, brave, courageous* (physically or morally):—Wæs from se ðe lǣdde, mōdig magorāswa, Cd. 145; Th. 181, 2; Exod. 55. Gæþ se de mōt tō medo mōdig *he that may shall go bold to the mead*, Beo. Th. 1212; B. 604: Andr. Kmbl. 481; An. 241. Dæt wæs mōdig secg *a brave man was he*, Beo. Th. 3629; B. 1812: 3021; B. 1508. Næs ænig dæs mōdig mon ofer eorþan . . . dæt mec ðus bealdlīce bendum bilegde, Exon. 73 a; Th. 273, 8; Jul. 513. Sió hand gebarn mōdiges mannes, Beo. Th. 5329; B. 2698. Beówulfes sīþ, mōdges merefaran, 1008; B. 502. Hægstealdi mōdige, wīgend unforhte, Cd. 160; Th. 198, 24; Exod. 327. III. *proud, arrogant*:—Mōdig *superbus* . . . eádmōd *humilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 25, 27. Ne beó nænig man hēr on worldrīce tō mōdig, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. Mōdig and medugāl '*flown with insolence and wine*,' Judth. 10; Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 26. Mære and mōdig (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. 177; Th. 222, 15; Dan. 105. Æfter ðære mōdigra gāsta hryre, Homl. Th. ii. 82, 11. Hē tōstæncte ða mōdigan *dispersit superbos*, Cant. Mar. 51. IV. *hearty, earnest, impetuous;* in a bad sense, *bold, headstrong, stubborn, wilful*:—Bidde ic monna gehwone . . . dæt hē mec neódful . . . gemyne mōdig *I pray every man that diligently and heartily he bear me in mind*, Exon. 76 a; Th. 285, 28; Jul. 721. Merestreám mōdig *the impetuous flood* (v. mōd, III; and mōdigian), Cd. 166; Th. 207, 17; Exod. 468. Mōdig *contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42. Gif ænig man hæbbe mōdigne sunu and rancne *si genuerit homo filium contumacem et protervum*, Deut. 21, 18. On ōðre wisan sint tō manianne ða mōdgan (*protervi*), on ōðre ða unmōdgan (*pusillanimes*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 4. [*Goth.* mōdags *angry: Icel.* mōðugr: *O. Sax.* mōdag: *M. H. Ger.* muotec: *Ger.* muthig.] v. fela-, ofer-, til-, un-mōdig.

mōdigian, mōdigan; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *become proud, to glory, exult*:—Se unwæra oft mōdegaþ on gōdum weorcum *the heedless is often proud of good works*, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Se rīca mōdegode on his welum *the rich man gloried in his wealth*, i. 328, 19. Se deófol ðe mōdegode *the devil who grew proud*, 138, 11. Swā mōdgade wuldres cempa *thus exulted the soldier of glory* (*Guthlac*), Exon. 37 a; Th. 121, 25; Gū. 294. Bebeódaþ dām rīcum dæt hī ne mōdigan on heora ungewissum welan, Homl. Th. i. 256, 25. Đā begann hē (*Lucifer*) tō mōdigenne for dære fægernesse ðe hē hæfde, 10, 22. Wā lā wā dæt ænig man sceolde mōdigan swā, hine sylf upp āhebban, and ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 36. II. *to take offence through pride*:—Sum æþelboren cild heóld leóht ætforan his mȳsan, and ongann mōdigian dæt hit on swā wārlīcum þingum him wīcnian sceolde. Se hālga undergeat his mōdignysse, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. III. *to bear one's self proudly, impetuously*:—Flota mōdgade (*moved proudly*), Cd. 160; Th. 198, 32; Exod. 331. Đær ær wegas lāgon mere mōdgade (v. mōdig, IV) *where before ran the roads, now raged the sea*, 166; Th. 206, 27; Exod. 428. v. ofer-mōdigian.

mōdig-līc; *adj.* I. of persons, *Noble-mind, high-souled, courageous, brave*:—Ēálá mīn drihten! dæt ðū eart ælmihtig, micel, mōdlīc, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 3; Met. 20, 2. Mōdiglīce menn sīdfrome *brave men, bold in travel*, Andr. Kmbl. 491; An. 246. Ne seah ic elþeódige men mōdiglīcran *no braver men from foreign lands have I seen*, Beo. Th. 680; B. 337. II. of things (v. mōd, III), *Superb, magnificent*:—Nænig man nafaþ tō ðon mōdelīco gestreón hēr on worlde, Blickl. Homl. 111, 24: 113, 6.

mōdiglīce; *adv. Boldly, bravely*:—Modelīce manega sprǣcon de eft æt þearfe (MS. þære) þolian noldon *many used brave words, who would fail at need*, Byrht. Th. 137, 42; By. 200. [þo mihhte modiglike onnþæn Anndswerenn þuss, Orm. 2035.]

mōdig-ness, e; *f.* I. in a bad sense, *Pride*:—Mōdignys *superbia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 26. Se eahteoða heáfodlealnter is mōdignyss (þe ehtuðe sunne is ihatan *superbia*, þet is on englisc modinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 33), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 22. Flǣsces tōbryte mōdignesse *carnis terat superbiam*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Đa heofenlīcan myrhþe ðe ða englas þurh mōdignysse forluron, Homl. Th. i. 360, 28. II. in a good sense, *Highmindedness, magnanimity, greatness of mind which does not resent injury*:—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlīcne cynedōm up wegaþ:

sōþfæstnys, mōdignes (*patientia*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 28. [Þætt wære mōdignesse ȝ idell ȝelp, Orm. 12040: stiȝþ on heh þurh modinesse, O. and N. 1405.]

mōdig-wǽg, es; *m. An impetuous wave*:—Mōdewǽga mæst (*the water that overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. 167; Th. 209, 14; Exod. 499. v. mōdig. IV.

mōd-leás; *adj. Spiritless, dull;* excors, Kent. Gl. 400.

mōd-leást, e; *f. Want of courage, pusillanimity*:—Đā wearþ se wælhreówa wōdlīce geancsumod, ðæt his māgas ne mihton his mōdleáste ācuman, ac hēton ācwellan ðæt mæden, Homl. Skt. 9, 125. [Þe sixte unþeau is þet þe ðe to lauerd bið iset þet he for modleste ne mei his monnan don stere, O. E. Homl. i. 111, 24.]

mōd-leóf; *adj. Dear to the heart, beloved*:—Fæder lǽrde mōdleófne māgan, Exon. 80 a; Th. 301, 32: Fā. 28.

mōd-lufu, an; *f. Heart's love, affection*, Beo. Th. 3650; B. 1823: Exon. 26 a; Th. 77, 25; Cri. 1262: 71 a; Th. 264, 26; Jul. 370: 76 a; Th. 284, 18; Jul. 699: 123 a; Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9. [*O. H. Ger.* mōt-luba *affectu.*]

mōdor; *gen.* mōdor, mēder; *dat.* mēder; *f. A mother* (of human beings or of animals):—Heó is ealra libbendra mōdor, Gen. 3, 20. Hēr is dīn mōdor, Mk. Skt. 3, 32. Ānes cildes mōdor *mater*; manigra cilda mōdur *materfamilias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 20, 21. Fæder and mōdor, Exon. 103 a; Th. 391, 8; Rä. 10, 2. Mōdur, Gen. 37, 10: Ps. Th. 108, 14. Ðæt is mōddor monigra cynna, Exon. 112 a; Th. 428, 16; Rä. 41, 2: 128 a; Th. 492, 13; Rä. 81, 15. Þridde mōder *proavia*: feówerþe mōder *abavia*: fifte mōder *tritavia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 56, 58, 60. Wynburge þridde mōdor, Chart. Th. 650, 23. Of his mōdor (mōderes, Lind.: moeder, Rush.) innoþe, Lk. Skt. 1, 15. Of mōdur hrife, Ps. Th. 70, 5. From bearme mōddor, Exon. 112 b; Th. 430, 27; Rä. 44, 15. Þurh geleáfan ðæs fæder and ðære mēder, Homl. Th. ii. 52, 2: 50, 35: 116, 13: i. 66, 21. Hē mīn ne ræcþ ne ðære mēder, Homl. Skt. 4, 313. Þurh þinpunge his ðære eádigan mēder, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Segþ his fæder and mēder, Mk. Skt. 7, 11: Ps. 130, 4: Wulfst. 119, 3: Cd. 50; Th. 64, 10; Gen. 1048: Exon. 8 b; Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36. Riht is ðæt ðæt bearn mēdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 4: 99 a; Th. 370, 7; Seel. Ex. 53. Nim ðæt cild and his mōdor, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 13. Gif mon cū oðde stōdmyran forstele, and folan oðde cealf of ādrīfe forgelde . . . and ða mōder be hiora weorðe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Ealle fæderas and mōddru, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 32: 124, 17. Heáp mōddra *caterva matrum*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 5. Dē læs hē ofsleá ðās mōdra, Gen. 32, 11. [*The Gothic uses* aiþei, *the other dialects use a form corresponding to the English.* O. *Sax.* mōdar: O. *Frs.* mōder: *Icel.* mōðir: O. *H. Ger.* muotar: *Lat.* mater: *Grk.* μήτηρ.] v. beó-, eald-, fóstor-, steóp-mōdor.

mōdor-cynd, e; *f. The nature derived from the mother*:—Hē wæs sōþ man þurh his mēdrengecynd (mōdercynde, MS. H.), Wulfst. 17, 7.

mōdor-leás; *adj. Motherless*:—Fylstan fæderleásum and mōderleásum cildum, Wulfst. 228, 22.

mōdor-līc; *adj. Maternal*:—Mōderlīc *maternus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 57. Mōderlīcere stæddinysse *materna gravitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37.

mōdor-slaga, an; *m. A matricide;* matricida, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 46.

mōdren, mōddren; *adj. Maternal*:—Mōddrenum flæsce ic brūce *materna carne vescor*, Ap. Th. 4, 12. v. mēdren.

mōdrige, mōderge, mōddrige, an; *f.* I. *an aunt*:—Mīn mōdrige *matertera mea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 25: 51, 53: Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 21. Mōdriæ, Kent. Gl. 1190. Bisceop næbbe on his hūse nænne wīfman būton hit sȳ his mōdor . . . oðde mōdrige, L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 14. Mōddrie, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 32. Mōdrigan sunu *fratrueles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 53: 55, 31. Mōdrian sunu *consobrinus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 21: Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 9. Mōdergan sunu, Shrn. 93, 3. Mōddrian sunu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 5: Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 2, 27, 28. II. *a cousin*:—Mōderge *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 31. Mīnre mōdrigan mōder *matertera mea materna*, 55, 33. Tō ðære hire (*the Virgin Mary*) mōddrian ðære hālgan Elizabethe, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. [His moddrie sune, Laym. 30644.]

mōd-sefa, an; *m.* [*a poetical word with much the same meaning as* mōd, e. g. Swā bióþ ānra gehwæs monna mōdsefan āwegede of hiora stede, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 47; Met. 7, 24 = swā ðæt mennisce mōd bið āweged of his stede, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17: *and* Gif heora mōdsefa meahte weorþan staþolfæst gereaht, 11, 195; Met. 11, 98 = gif heora mōd wǽre gestaþelod, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40.] *The inner man, mind, spirit, soul, heart*:—Ðæt ðin mōdsefa māra wurde and ðin līchoma leóhtra micle *that thy mind would be mightier and far fairer thy body*, Cd. 25; Th. 32, 10; Gen. 501. Ða wæs mōdsefa miclum geblissod *greatly then was his heart gladdened*, Andr. Kmbl. 1783; An. 894: Elen. Kmbl. 1748; El. 876. Wæs mōdsefa āfȳsed on forþwege *my soul longed to be gone*, Rood Kmbl. 246; Kr. 124. Mē ðīn mōdsefa līcaþ *you please me*, Beo. Th. 3711; B. 1853. Ne gemealt him se mōdsefa *his heart did not fail*, 5249; B. 2628. Helle gemundon in mōdsefan *hell had they in mind*, 362; B. 182. Ic ne mētte on mōdsefan māran snyttro, Andr. Kmbl. 1107; An. 554. Ne sceal se Dryhtnes þeów in his mōdsefan (*in his heart*) māre gelufian eorþan āhtwelan, Exon. 38 a; Th. 125. 22; Gū. 358: 66 b; Th. 247, 1; Jul. 72. Man cweþeþ on his mōdsefan *dicet homo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. On mōdseofan, 115, 2. Mōdsefan āsecgan *to open one's heart to another*, Exon. 76 b; Th. 287, 6; Wand. 10. Hē his mōdsefan fæste trymede *he his soul surely stablished*, 46 b; Th. 159, 26; Gū. 933: Andr. Kmbl. 2420; An. 1211. Syððan hē mōdsefan mūnne cūðe *after he knew my heart*, Beo. Th. 4028; B. 2012: Exon. 54 a; Th. 188, 24; Az. 50. Beóþ mōdsefan dālum gedǽled, sindon dryhtguman ungelīce, 83 b; Th. 314, 29; Mōd. 21. [*O. Sax.* mōdsebo: *Icel.* mōð-sefi.]

mōd-seóc; *adj. Sick at heart, with mind diseased, distressed*:—Unrōtne, mōdseócne, Exon. 51 a; Th. 177, 30: Gū. 1235. [*O. H. Ger.* muot-siuh: cf. *Icel.* hug-sjukr *distressed.*]

mōd-seócness, e; *f. Disease of the stomach*:—Mōdseócnes *vel* [mōd-] unmiht *morbus cordis* (*cardiacus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 66.

mōd-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Prudent of mind, wise, sagacious*:—Frōd fæder freóbearn lǽrde, mōdsnottor, Exon. 80 a; Th. 300, 6; Fā. 2. In mæcle mōdsnottera, 79 a; Th. 295, 31; Crā. 41: 100 a; Th. 374, 19; Seel. Ex. 128. Mōdsnotra, Soul Kmbl. 249; Seel. Verc. 128.

mōd-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Care or sorrow of mind, sorrow of soul*:—Eác is hearm Gode, mōdsorg gemacod, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 3; Gen. 755. Hē mōdsorge wæg hefige æt heortan *sorrow of soul bore he heavy at heart*, Exon. 48 a; Th. 165, 6; Gū. 1024: Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61. [Mid muchele modsorȝe (sorewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8692.]

mōd-staþol, es; *m. The foundation on which the mind rests*:—Steðefæst mōdstaþol bið witena gehwilcum weorþlīcre micle ðonne hē his wīsan fāgige tō swīðe *a firm foundation for the mind is much more honourable for every man of counsel, than an excessive variation of manners*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38.

mōd-staþolfæstness, -staþolness, e; *f. Stability of mind*:—Ongeán mōdstaþolnysse (-staþolfæstnesse, MS. C.) and mōdes strencþe se mānfulla deófol sendeþ wācmodnysse and lyðerne earhscype, Wulfst. 53, 10.

mōd-swīð; *adj. Strong of mind or soul*:—Wec ðū in mē mōdswīðne geþanc *crea in me spiritum rectum*, Ps. C. 50, 89; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 89.

mōd-þracu; *gen.* -þræce; *f. Impetuosity of mind, impetuous or daring courage*:—Ic dæm gōdan (*Beowulf*) sceal for his mōdþræce mādmas beódan, Beo. Th. 775; B. 385. [*O. Sax.* mōd-thraka *conflict of mind, grief*:—Sind that mōdthraka manno gehwilikumu, that hē farlātan skal liobana herron, Hel. 4775.]

mōd-þreá; *gen.* -þreán; *m. f. Pain or torment of mind*:—Egsa micel mōdþrea *terror, great torment of mind*, Exon. 102 a; Th. 385, 25; Rä. 4, 50.

mōd-þryðu (o); *indecl. f. Violence of mind*:—Mōdþryðo wæg folces cwēn *a violent heart bore the queen of the people*, Beo. Th. 3867; B. 1931.

mōd-þwǽre; *adj. Gentle, meek, mild*:—Hē gerehþ mōdþwǽre on dōme *diriget mansuetos in judicio*, Ps. Lamb. 24, 9.

mōd-þwǽrness, e; *f. Gentleness, meekness, patience*:—Mōdþwǽrnes (*patientia vel* gedyld, MS. E.), Wulfst. 69, 1.

mōd-unmeaht, -miht. v. mōd-seócness.

mōd-welig; *adj. Rich in spiritual or mental gifts*:—Gregorius, Rōmwara betest, monna mōdwelegost, Past. Swt. 9, 12.

mōd-wēn, e; *f. Hope entertained by the mind*:—Forþ āscūfan ðæt mīnes freán mōdwēn (*P*, MS.) freoþaþ middelnihtum *to push on what my lord's hopes favour at midnight (to carry out the plans which are thought on at night, and in which he hopes to succeed?)*, Exon. 129 b; Th. 498, 3; Rä. 87, 7.

mōd-wlanc; *adj. Proud, haughty, of high courage*:—Nis ðæs mōdwlonc mon ofer eorþan ðæt hē ā his sǽfōre sorge næbbe *no man upon earth is of courage so high, as on his sea-journey ne'er to feel fear*, Exon. 82 a; Th. 308, 13; Seef. 39. Mōdwlonc meówle *haughty maiden*, 107 a; Th. 407, 18; Rä. 26, 7.

mohþe. v. mōdðe.

molcen, es; *n. Curdled milk*:—Molcen *lac coagolatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 29: ii. 52, 7. Swā þicce swā molcen, L. M. 3, 39; Lchdm. ii. 332, 18. Nim sūr molcen, 1, 39; Lchdm. ii. 98, 25.

mold-ærn, es; *n. An earth-house, a grave*:—Þeáh mīn līc scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 28; Ph. 564: Rood Kmbl. 130; Kr. 65: Andr. Kmbl. 1604; An. 803.

molda *or* molde, an; *m. or f. The top of the head*:—Ðæt galdor man sceal singan ærest on ðæt wynstre eáre ðænne on ðæt swīðre eáre ðænne ufan ðæs mannes moldan *the charm must first be sung into the left ear, then into the right ear, then on the top of the man's head*, Lchdm. iii. 42, 9. [Cf. Trev. v. 369, 7: þe Longobardes used to schere of þe heere of hir heed from þe *molde* to þe nolle (from the toppe un to the hynder parte, MS. Harl.) *comam capitis a cervice usque ad occipitium tondebant.* Halliwell gives *mold* the suture of the skull.]

molde, an; *f.* I. *mould, dust, sand, earth*:—Molde *sabulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 24: *sablo*, ii. 119, 39: 89, 36. Of ðære moldan (*pulvere*) ðæs flōres monige untrume men gehālede wǽron. Ond heó

bæd dæt hyre man sumne dæl dære hálwendan moldan (*pulveris*) sealde, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 5-8: 3, 10; S. 534, 23, 29. Ða de for hund wintrum mid eorþan moldan (*pulvere terrae*) bewrogene wǽron, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Þonne hit (*cadaver*) biþ on da byrgenne set, donne wyrpeþ man moldan ofer hit, L. Eccg. C. 36; Th. ii. 162, 3. His þegnas mid moldan hit (*a cross*) gefæstnedon *adgesto a militibus pulvere, terrae figeretur*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 19. Be moldan da de on dære stówe genumene wǽron. 3, 9; S. 533, 27. **II.** *ground, earth, land*:—Molde *vel* land *humus, rus, arvum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 61: *humus*, 70, 12: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 53. Of dære moldan tyri *from the grass of the ground*, Exon. 56 b; Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. God forþ ǽteáh of dære moldan (*de humo*) ælces cynnes treów, Gen. 2, 9. Þeóda wealdend árás of moldan (*rose from the grave*), Hy. 10, 34; Hy. Grn. ii. 293, 34: Exon. 120 a; Th. 460, 24; Hö. 22. Þonne of disse moldan men onwecniaþ, deáde of duste árísaþ, Cd. 227; Th. 302, 22; Sat. 604. Da moldan de meolce and hunige flówþ *humum lacte et melle fluentem*, Num. 14, 8. Mearh moldan træd *the steed trod the ground*, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. **III.** *earth* (the dwelling place of men):—Ne mihte ða on moldan man gerímran *no man on earth might number them*, Ps. Th. 104, 30: 127, 5: Cd. 202; Th. 251, 21; Dan. 567: Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 13; Seel. 75. Of moldan on da mæran gesceaft *from earth to heaven*, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 561; Met. 20, 281. Men ofer moldan *men upon earth*, Rood Kmbl. 23; Kr. 12: Hy. 3, 12; Hy. Grn. ii. 281, 12: Exon. 50 b; Th. 176, 2; Gü. 1203. Meotud da moldan gesette, 56 a; Th. 198, 15; Ph. 10. [*Goth.* mulda *dust*: *Icel.* mold *mould, earth*: *O. H. Ger.* molta *pulvis, humus, solum, terra.*] v. græs-molde.

mold-corn, es; *n.* '*The granular tuber of saxifraga granulata, and the plant itself*,' Cockayne:—Moldcorn *vulnetrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 8: Lchdm. iii. 18, 8.

mold-græf, es; *n. A grave*:—Wæs lǽded lic tó moldgræfe, Exon. 75 b; Th. 284, 1; Jul. 690. Ænra gehwylc from moldgrafum sécep Meotudes dóm, 63 b; Th. 233, 13; Ph. 524.

mold-hrérende *moving upon earth*:—Nis dæt monnes gemet moldhrérendra *it is not within the compass of man, of those who move upon earth*, Exon. 92 b; Th. 348, 13; Sch. 27.

mold-hýþe, an; *f. A heap of earth or dust*:—Donne biþ hit swylce hé sý mid sumere moldhýþan ofhroren *it is as though he be overwhelmed by a heap of dust*, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33.

mold-stów, e; *f. A place on the earth, a site,* or *a place in the earth, a grave*:—Moldstówe, stówlícere moldan *situ* i. *sepulcro*, Germ. 391, 195.

mold-weg, es; *m. A way upon earth, earth*:—Gif wé on moldwege fundne weorþen *if we are found on earth*, Exon. 70 b; Th. 262, 18; Jul. 334: 48 a; Th. 164, 15; Gü. 1012: Elen. Kmbl. 931; El. 467.

mold-wyrm, es; *m. An earth-worm, a worm in the grave*:—Dec (*the body*) sculon moldwyrmas monige ceówan, Exon. 99 a; Th. 371, 7; Seel. 72. [*O. H. Ger.* molt-wurm *stellio.*]

molegn, es; *n.* (?) *A thick substance made of curds*:—Molegn *calmum* (occurs under the heading *de mensa*), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 34: ii. 17, 20: *galmum*, 40, 63: Ep. Gl. 10 f, 15: *galmilla*, 10 f, 32. Molegen *galmilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 64. Moling *galmum*, Wülck. 24, 4.

molegn-stycce, es; *n. A portion of* molegn (?):—Molegnstycce *galmulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 54.

molsnian; *p.* ode *To moulder, become corrupt, decay*:—Sóna hé molsnaþ and wyrþ tó dære ilcan eorþan de hé ǽr of gesceapen wæs *soon it (the body) suffers corruption, and turns to the same earth from which before it was made*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 28. Donne hit (hūsl) molsnaþ tó þicgenne *cum prae mucore percipi non potest*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 48; Th. ii. 218, 8. Deáh mín lic scyle on moldærne molsnad weorþan, Exon. 64 a; Th. 235, 29; Ph. 564. v. á-, for-, ge-molsnian.

momna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 82. v. mamor.

mon. v. man.

món *in the phrase* full món *plenilunio*:—Fullum móne *plenilunio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* -māni *in* niu-māni *neomenia*; uol-māni *plenilunium*; unter-māni *interlunium*, Grff. 2, 795.]

móna, an; *m.*: *but also* móne, an; *f.* **I.** *the moon*:—Se móna and ealle steorran underfóþ leóht of dære miclan sunnan, Lchdm. iii. 236, 19. Se móna wæs æt fruman on æfen gesceapen, 264, 26. Sunna and móne (*but* næs se móna dágyt uppe, 29, 22), Nar. 28, 20: Bt. Met. Fox 29, 73; Met. 29, 37. Dæs sunnan ásprungnis odde dære mónan, Nar. 28, 10. Dæs mónan trendel *the moon's disc*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 4. **II.** *moon* as in new, full *moon*, the reference being to the stage reached in a lunar month:—Níwe móna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se níwa móna, Lchdm. iii. 264, 26. Móna se forma, se óder, se þridda, etc., pp. 184–196. [Ful]les mónan *plene lunae*, Kent. Gl. 210. Nǽfre búton on níwum mónan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. On ánre nihte ealdne mónan . . . on tweigra nihta mónan, etc., 154, 15–28, 156, 1–16. Hé gesette done mónan fulne, 238, 27. Dæt geár hæfþ twelf níwe mónan, 248, 25–26. [*Goth.* mēna; *m.*: *Icel.* māni; *m.*: *O. Sax.* māno; *m.*: *O. Frs.* móna; *m.*: *Du.* maan; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* māno; *m.*: *M. H. Ger.* māne; *m. also f.*; mānt, mānde: *Ger.* mond; *m.*]

Mónan-æfen, es; *m. Monday-eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnanǽfen efter hire setlgange ób Mónanǽfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 19. v. Mónanniht.

Mónan-dæg, es; *m. Monday*:—Útgangendum dam mónþe de we Aprelis hátaþ, se nýhsta Mónandæg & ingangendum dam mónþe de we Agustus hátaþ se æresta Mónandæg . . . se æresta Mónandæg æfter útgange dæs mónþes Decembris *the last Monday in April . . . the first Monday in August . . . the first Monday after the end of December*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14–18. On Mónandæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 2, 12: 7, 32. [*O. Frs.* móna-, mónan-dei: *O. H. Ger.* māno-tag: *Ger.* mon-tag: *Icel.* māna-dagr: *Dan.* man-dag.] v. Món-dæg.

Mónan-niht, e; *f. Monday eve, the evening of Sunday*:—Hé ús donne myngaþ dæs Sunnandæges weorces and dæs Sæternesdæges ofer nón and dære Mónannihte, Wulfst. 210, 10. v. Mónan-æfen.

mónaþ, mónþ, es; *pl.* mónaþ, mónþas; *m. A month, lunar* or *calendar*:—Ælce mónþe seó sunne yrnþ under án dæra tácna . . . Ælc dæra twelf tácna hylt his mónaþ, and donne seó sunne hí hæfþ ealle underurnen, donne byþ án geár ágán. On dam geáre synd getealde twelf mónþas . . . Dæs mónan mónaþ is donne hé geeyrþ níwe fram dære sunnan óð dæt hé eft cume hyre forne ágeán, eald and áteorod, and eft þurh hí beó outend. On dam mónþe synd getealde nigon and twentig daga and twelf tída, dis is se mónelica mónaþ . . . Se mónelica mónaþ hæfþ æfre on ánum mónþe xxx nihta, and on ódrum nigon and xx. On swá hwilcum sunlícum mónþe swá se móna geendaþ, se byþ his mónaþ. Ic cwede nú gewislícor; gyf se ealda móna geendaþ twám dagum binnan Hlýdan mónþe, donne byþ hé geteald tó dam mónþe, Lchdm. iii. 244–250. Ða án mónuþ ágan wæs, Gen. 29, 14. Fullne mónoþ, Num. 11, 20. Se teóþa mónþ, October, Menol. Fox 360; Men. 181. On done seofenteóþan dæg dæs mónþes, Gen. 7, 11: Lev. 23, 5. Healfum mónþe se móna biþ weaxende, healfum hé biþ wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Þý syxtan mónþe dæs de Sanctus Johannes on his módor bósm onfangen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 165, 24. Æfter nigan mónþa fæce, 9, 29. Feola mónþa, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 19. On xii mónþum, Chart. Th. 433, 10. Fif, syx mónþas, Lk. Skt. 1, 24: 4, 25. Feówer, eahta, seofon, nigon, twelf, feówertýne mónaþ, Ors. 6, 28; Swt. 278, 8: 6, 31; Swt. 286, 2: Blickl. Homl. 193, 13: 89, 19: 39, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 490, 25. The names of the months are as follows: Se æftera Geóla *January*. Sol-mónaþ *February*, Hréd- or Hlýd-mónaþ *March*, Éaster-mónaþ *April*, þrimilci *May*, se æfra Lída *or* Sear-mónaþ *June*, se æftera Lída *or* Mæd-mónaþ *July*, Weód-mónaþ *August*, Hálig-*or* Hærfest-mónaþ *September*, Winterfylliþ *October*, Blót-mónaþ *November*, se æfra Geóla *December*. See the several words for references, and Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi for the month-names in Anglo-Saxon and related dialects. [*Goth.* mēnōþs: *Icel.* mánuðr: *Dan.* maaned: *Swed.* monad: *O. L. Ger.* mānuth: *O. Frs.* mónath: *O. H. Ger.* mānod: *Ger.* monat.]

mónaþ-ádl, e; *f. A disease that occurs at intervals of a month*:—Da de donne on gewunon mónaþádle numene beóþ . . . Dæt wíf mid dý heó done gewunan þrowaþ mónaþádle *cum in suetis menstruis detinentur . . . Mulier dum consuetudinem menstruam patitur*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 40–43.

mónaþádlig; *adj. Suffering from* mónaþádl:—Gif hwylc man gangeþ tó mónaþádligum wífe *si quis vir ad menstruatam mulierem accedat*, Bd. i. 27; S. 493, 42.

mónaþ-blód, es; *n. Menstruum*:—Mónaþblód *menstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 22: *menstrua*, i. 46, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* mānod-blóti *menstruus.*]

mónaþ-bót, e; *f. Penance extending over a month*:—Sumon geárbóte, sumon má geára . . .; sumon mónþbóte, sumon má mónþa; sumon wucubóte, sumon má wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 12.

mónaþ-fyllen, e; *f. The time of full moon*:—Mónaþfylene *plenilunio*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 63.

mónaþ-geeynd, e; *f. Menstruum*:—Gif wífe tó swíde of flówe sió mónaþgeeynd, L. M. 3, 38: Lchdm. ii. 330, 26, 13.

mónaþ-líc; *adj.* **I.** *monthly*:—Da mónaþlecan *menstrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 34. **II.** *lunar*:—Mónoþlices clywnes *lunaris luminis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* mōnoþ-líc: *O. H. Ger.* mānod-lih *menstruus.*] v. symbel-mónaþlíc.

mónaþ-seóc; *adj.* **I.** *lunatic, epileptic*:—Mónaþseóc *lunaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 65. *Comitiales* i. *garritores* ylfne vel mónaþseóce, ii. 132, 26 (v. ilfig). Mónaþseóce *lunaticos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24: Herb. 10, 2; Lchdm. i. 100, 18. **II.** *suffering from* mónaþádl:—Bearneácnigende wíf and mónaþseóc, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* mānod-siuh *lunaticus*: *and cf.* mānod-suhtig *menstruata.*] v. món-seóc.

mónaþseóc-ness, e; *f. Lunacy*:—Wíd mónoþseócnysse, gyf man dás wyrte dam mónoþseócan ligegendon ofer álegþ, sóna hé hyne sylfne hálne up áhefþ, Herb. 66, 2; Lchdm. i. 170, 4.

mond = (?) mód, Exon. 40 b; Th. 134, 26; Gü. 514.

Mōn-dæg, es; *m. Monday*:—Ælce Mōndæge, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 21. v. Mónan-dæg.

mōne-, **mōn-līc**; *adj. Lunar*:—Þis is se mōnelīca [mōnlīca, MS. P.] mōnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 248, 20: 250, 1. Seó sunne biþ hwīltīdum þurh dæs mōnelīcan trendles underscyte āþȳstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

Mon-īg, e; *f. The Isle of Man* or *Anglesey*; Mona:—Đā gehergodon hī Monīge [Mænīge] þone ðær they *harried the Isle of Man*, Chr. 1000 (ed. Thorpe). Monīge Brytta ealand Angelcynnes rīce hē underþeódde *Mevanias insulas imperio subjugavit Anglorum*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 16. [*Icel.* Mön; gen. Manar *Isle of Man.*]

mōn-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, epileptic*:—Mōnsēk (fylleseóc, W. Sax.) hī is *lunaticus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Kush. 15. Mónsēkæ *lunaticos*, 4, 24. v. mónaþ-seóc.

mōr, es; *m.* I. *a moor, waste and damp land*:—Moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 23. Mōres græs *the grass of the field* (*which Nebuchadnezzar was to eat*), Cd. 203; Th. 252, 8; Dan. 575. On ðone hreódhtan mōr; of ðon mōre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 21: Beo. Th. 1424; B. 710. Ofer myrcan mōr, 2814; B. 1405. Ys on Breotoneland sum fenn unmæte mycelnysse . . . Ðǽr synd unmæte mōras, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 1–4. Fennas and mōras *paludes*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 14. Sumra wyrta eard biþ on dūnum sumra on merscum sumra on mōrum *aliae herbae montibus oriuntur, alias ferunt paludes*, 34, 10; Fox 148, 24. Ofer burna and ofer mōras *super rivos et paludes*, Ex. 8, 5. Mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 326; B. 162: 207; B. 103. II. *high waste ground, a mountain*:—Licgaþ wilde mōras wið eástan . . . on ðǽm mōrum eardiaþ Finnas . . . Ðǽr hit (*Norway*) smalost wǽre, hit mihte beón þreora mīla brād tō ðæm mōre; and se mōr syddan, on sumum stōwum, swā brād swā man mæg on twām wucum oferfēran . . . Ðonne is tōemnes dæm lande sūðeweardum, on ōðre healfe ðæs mōres, Swéoland (*Ohthere's description of Norway*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27–34, 19, 1–2. Ne munt ne mōr, Salm. Kmbl. 845; Sal. 422: 681; Sal. 340. In mōr hēh *in montem excelsum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 8: 5, 1. Swā unefne is eorþe þicce, syndon ðās mōras mycłum āsprotene, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ungefēredra mōra *inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. In heágum mōrum and in hrēðum *in arduis asperisque montibus*, 4, 27; S. 604, 27: 3, 23; S. 554, 20. Of ðissum wēstum wīdum mōrum *a desertis montibus*, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Waldend scōp wudige mōras, Exon. 54 b; Th. 193, 12; Az. 120. [*O. H. Ger. M. H. Ger.* muor; *n. a marsh, bog.*]

mōraþ, mōrod, es; *n. A drink formed by boiling down and sweetening wine* (*with mulberries*), *a decoction of wine and herbs*:—Mōraþ *carenum* (cf. *carenum* æþele alu, ii. 23, 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 64. Ne ete fersce gōs . . . ne fersc swīn ne nāht ðæs ðe of mōrode cume. Gif hē hwilc dissa ete sīe ðæt sealt *do not let him eat fresh goose or fresh pork or aught of that which comes out of a decoction of wine and herbs* (*has been cooked with wine and herbs?*). *If he eat any of these, let it be salted*, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9. Āwylle on ealdum mōrode, 88, 14: 122, 16. Nim eald mōrod, iii. 14, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* mōraz *mulberry wine.* v. Du Cange, moratum.]

mōr-beám, es; *m. A mulberry tree* or *blackberry bush*:—Mórbeám *morus* vel *rubus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 60: *murus*, 80, 26. Mārbeámas *moros*, Ps. Surt. 77, 47. [Cf. Wick. mōr-tree.]

mōr-denu, e; *f. A swampy* or *fenny valley*:—Of ðam stocce inn on mōrdene; of mōrdene inn on ðere saltstrēt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 30. Cf. mōr-fæsten.

more, moru, an; *f.* (*also* mora *in cpds.* q. v.) *An* (*edible*) *root, a carrot, parsnip*:—Bētan more *a root of beet*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 19. Wylisc moru *carrot* . . . Englisc moru *parsnip*, L. M. 3, 8; Lchdm. ii. 312, 16, 21. Eolonan moran dust, doccan moran dust, 1, 54; Lchdm. ii. 126, 6. Mintan broþ oððe moran (*carroi*), 1, 18; Lchdm. ii. 62, 6: 2, 28; Lchdm. ii. 224, 25. Nim celeþonian moran and glædenan moran and hocces moran, 3, 41; Lchdm. ii. 334, 27. Ete wælwyrte moran, Lchdm. i. 354, 13. Nim Englisce moran, L. M. 1, 2; Lchdm. ii. 38, 15. Moran *pastinace*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 13. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, L. M. 3, 12; Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* moraha, morach *pastinaca*, *cariota*: *Ger.* möhre.] v. feld-, weal-, weald-more; æg-moran.

mōr-fæsten, es; *n. A place secure from attack from the swampy character of the country*:—Hē (*Alfred*) lytle werede uniéþelīce æfter wudum fōr, and on mōrfæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 34.

morgen, es; *m.* I. *morning, morn*:—Ðā hyt morgen wæs *mane facto*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 1: Blickl. Homl. 235, 18. Syddan morgen com, Beo. Th. 2159; B. 1077: Cd. 160; Th. 199, 29: Exod. 346. On morgene *mane*, Ps. Th. 91, 2. On morgenne *in matutino*, 100, 8. Æt ðære þriddan tīde on morgenne, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35: 203, 2. On morgne *at morn*, Exon. 50 b; Th. 175, 10; Gū. 1192: Th. 176, 29; Gū. 1217. On marne *mane*, Ps. Surt. 5, 4, 5: 54, 18: Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Bringþ morgen tō mannum Decembris, Menol. Fox 435; Men. 219. On morgen *mane*, Gen. 28, 18: Blickl. Homl. 69, 28: 231, 36. Swīðe ǽr on morgen, Ps. Th. 18, 5. Morgena gehwilce *every morning*, Cd. 40; Th. 52, 23; Gen. 848: Ps. Th. 58, 16. Morgna gehwam, Exon. 93 a; Th. 350, 7; Sch. 60. Morna, Beo. Th. 4892; B. 2450. Drince þrȳ morgenas *let him drink three mornings*, Lchdm. i. 88, 13. Nigon morgenas, ii. 118, 5. viiii morgnas . . . viii morgnas, 294, 1. Morghenas, ii. 6, 17. II. *the morning of the next day, morrow*:—Gā and c m tō morgenne *go, and come to-morrow*, Past. Swt. 325, 1. On r gne *on the morrow*, Beo. Th. 4961; B. 2484. On morne, Bd. 2, 6, 3. 508, 7. Tō morgen *cras*, Ex. 8, 23: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30: Kent. Gl. 54: Cd. 111; Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. Tō morhgen (morgen, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen, morwen: *A. R.* morwen: *Ayenb.* morȝen: *Chauc. Piers P.* morwe: *Laym.* morȝen, marȝen, morwe: *Goth.* maurgins: *Icel.* morginn: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* morgan: *O. Frs.* morn: *Dan. Du. Ger.* morgen: *Swed.* morgon.] v. ǽr-morgen, ǽrne, and mergen.

morgen-ceald; *adj. Chilled with the cold of early morning*:—Sceal gār wesan monig morgenceald, Beo. Th. 6036; B. 3022.

morgen-colla, an; *m. Dread* (?) or *rage* (?), *furious attack* (?) *which comes in the morning*:—Him fǽrspel bodedon, morgencollan, atolne ecgplegan, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 6; Jud. 245. v. collen-ferhþ.

morgen-dæg, es; *m.* I. *morning, day-light*:—Ðā hit wæs tōforan dæges ðā cwōman fugelas . . . hī eft gewiton. Ðā hit on morgendæg wæs ðā . . ., Nar. 16, 24. II. *the morrow*:—Be ðan morgendæge þencean, Blickl. Homl. 213, 22. v. mergen-dæg.

morgen-drenc, es; *m. A drink or potion to be taken in the morning*:—Hē gesette gōdne morgendrænc wið eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. iii. 70, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* morgin-drykkja.]

morgen-gifu, e; *f. The gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage*:—Morgengifu *dos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 53. Hit (*five hides of land*) wæs hire morgengifu ðā heó ǽrest tō Aðulfe com, Chart. Th. 170, 24. Gif heó (*a widow*) binnan geáres fæce wer geceóse, ðonne þolige heó ðære morgengyfe, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8 (cf. 522, 3: 576, 2). Ic cȳðe hwæt ic mīnum wīfe tō morgengife sealde, ðæt is Beadewan and Burgestede and Strātford and ða þreó hȳda æt Heánhealan, Chart. Th. 596, 31. Hig ðone cinc bǽdon ðæt heó mōste gesyllan hire morgengife intō Cristes cyrcean, 540, 18. Gif hió bearn ne gebyreþ fæderingmāgas āgan morgengyfe, L. Ethb. 81; Th. i. 24, 2. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen-giwe: *A. R.* marhen-, marech-, morh-giue: *Laym.* mor-, mær-ȝeue *douaire: Prompt. Parv.* mor-yve *dos: Icel.* morgun-gjöf: *Dan.* morgen-gave: *O. H. Ger.* morgan-geba: *Ger.* morgen-gabe.] v. Grmm. R. A. 441.

morgen-lang; *adj. Having a long morning*:—Eorlwerod morgenlongne dæg mōdgiómor sæt *sad at heart sat the warriors through a day whose evening seemed as if would never come*, Beo. Th. 5780; B. 2894.

morgen-leóht, es; *n. The morning light, morning*, Beo. Th. 1213; B. 604: 1839; B. 917. [*Laym.* morȝen-, more-liht: *O. H. Ger.* morganlioht *mane.*]

morgen-līc; *adj.* I. *morning*:—Morgenlīc *matutinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 67. From gehæld morgenlīcum *a custodia matutina*, Rtl. 181, 1. Tō morgenlīcum tīdum *ad matutinas horas*, 36, 35. Ic beó dȳs morgenlīcan dæge (*on the morning of this day:* St. Mary's death seems to have taken place on the day when she says this) gongende of līchoman, Blickl. Homl. 143, 2: 139, 18. II. *of to-morrow*:—Se morgenlīca dæg *crastinus dies*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. [*Icel.* morgun-ligr *matutinus: O. H. Ger.* morgan-līh *matutinus.*] v. mergen-, myrgen-līc.

morgen-mete, es; *m. A morning meal, breakfast*:—On xii mōnþum ðū sealt sillan ðinum þeówan men vii hund hlāfa and xx hlāfa, būton morgenmetum and nōnmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 129, 19. [sief he frend were me sceolde ȝief him his *morȝemete* (cf. 231, 19 where it is called *forme mete*) þat he þe bet mihte abide þane more mete, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 33.]

morgen-regn, es; *m. Rain that falls in the morning*:—Ðū þurh lyft lǽtest, leódum tō freme, mildne morgenrēn, Exon. 54 a; Th. 191, 2; Az. 82.

morgen-seóc; *adj. Sick in the morning*:—Him biþ ā sefa geómor, mōd morgenseóc, Exon. 119 a; Th. 458, 4; Hy. 4, 95.

morgen-spell, es; *n. A story* or *narrative told in the morning*:—Ðā wæs wīde lǽded mǽre morgenspel . . . ðæt Cristes rōd funden wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1936; El. 970.

morgen-spræc, e; *f. The periodical assembly of a guild held in the morning*, or *on the morrow after the guild-feast*:—Se gegilda ðe ne gesēce his morgenspǽce gilde his syster huniges *the member of a guild, who does not attend the assembly of the guild, shall pay a sester of honey*, Chart. Th. 613, 7. [Cf. And if any broþer be somound to any *morwespeche* . . . and wil nouht come, he scal paye a pound of wax, English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54. See also the Glossary for other references to the word, and Introduction, pp. xxxii–xxxiii, for remarks upon it. In the Promptorium morow-, morwe-, mor-speche = *crastinum colloquium*; cf. English Guilds, p. 30, where a meeting is held 'on morwe aftyr þe gylde day.']

morgen-steorra, an; *m. The morning star*:—Ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wē hātaþ morgensteorra *Lucifer*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 3: 39, 13; Fox 234, 3: Bt. Met. Fox 4, 26; Met. 4, 13. [*Prompt. Parv.* morow-,

morwyn-sterre *Lucifer:* cf. *Icel.* morgun-stjarna: *Ger.* morgen-stern.] v. æfen-steorra.

morgen-swég, es; *m. A sound made in the morning:*—Đã wæs on ûhtan Grendles gûþcræft gumum undyrne. Đã wæs æfter wiste wôp up âhafen, micel morgenswég, Beo. Th. 258; B. 129.

morgen-tíd, e; *f. Morning-tide, morning:*—In morgentíd *in matutinis*, Ps. Surt. 100, 8. On morgentíd, Beo. Th. 973; B. 484: 1041; B. 518: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14. On ða morgentíd, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 1; Jcd. 236. Útgong morgentíde *exitus matutini*, Ps. Surt. 64, 9. Tó morgentíde *ad matutinum*, 29, 6. In morgentíd *in matutino*, 72, 14. [*Gen. and Ex.* morgen-tid: *O.Sax.* morgan-tíd: *Icel.* morgun-tíðir *matins.*] v. mergen-tíd.

morgen-torht; *adj. Bright with the brightness of morning* (applied to the sun), Andr. Kmbl. 482; An. 241.

morgen-wacian; *p.* ode *To get up early in the morning:*—Morgenwacode *manicabat* (v. Lk. 21, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 72: 56, 58.

mór-héþ, e; *f. A mountain-heath:*—Swâ líg freteþ môrhéþ *velut flamma incendat montes*, Ps. Th. 82, 10.

mór-heald (?):—Wæron land heora lyfthelme beþeaht mearchofu môrhealdi, Cd. 145: Th. 181, 14; Exod. 61. *Grein takes the word to be an adjective = placed on a mountain slope*, cf. *O.H.Ger.* halda; *f. clivus: Icel.* hallr; *m. a slope,* '*their march-dwellings were the mountain-slope.*' *Or perhaps* heald, ge-heald *in the sense of* keeping *might be compared, as also* hald *fermum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 71, so mór-heald = *mountain-hold* or *fastness. Yet again,* heald *may be* [*a northern form* (?) *of*] *the verb* = heóld, '*the mountain guarded their march-dwellings.*' *Bouterwek and Thorpe read thus.*

mór-hop, es; *n. A pool in a marsh:*—Hê byreþ blódig wæl . . . mearcaþ môrhopu *he* (*Grendel*) *will bear the bloody corse . . . will mark the marshy pools* (*with the blood*), Beo. Th. 904; B. 450. Cf. fen-hop.

mórig; *adj. Marshy, fenny:*—On môrium lande *in locis palustribus*, Gen. 41, 2. v. mór-mæd.

mór-land, es; *n. Moor-land, wild hilly country:*—Se ðe on wêstenne, mêde and meteleás, môrland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Hê wunede on ðâm môrlandum (*in montanis*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 33. Se êresta lâreów on ðâm môrlandum ða ðe syndon tó norþdæle Pehta ríces *primus doctor transmontanis Pictis ad aquilonem*, 5, 9; B. 622, 40. Ofer alle môrlonda *super omnia montana*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. i. 65.

mór-mæd, e; *f. A marshy meadow:*—Tó môrmæde norþhyrnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 19. v. mórig.

morne, môrod. v. morgen, môraþ.

mór-pyttt, es; *m. A marshy pool:*—On môrpyt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 381, 9.

mór-sceaþa, an; *m. A bandit, a robber who takes refuge in the moors* (v. mór):—Đone mórsceaþo (*Barabbas*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 15, 11. Wæs Barabbas mórsceaþe (sceaþa, Rush.) *erat Barabbas latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 40. Swâ tó mórsceaþe (scaþe, Rush.) gié cwômun (*ad latronem*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 55. Tuoge mórsceaþo *duo latrones*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 27: Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 33.

mór-seáþ, es; *m. A boggy, marshy pit*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 13.

mór-secg, es; *m. n. Sedge:*—Bedde hys bed myd mórseegce, Lchdm. iii. 140, 25.

mór-stapa, an; *m. A moor-stepper, traverser of the moors:*—Mære mórstapa (*the bull*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 11; Rún. 2.

mortere, es; *m. A mortar:*—Mortere *mortariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 28. Se ealra mæsta mortere *girba*, 42, 22: i. 20, 25. Gepuna eall tôsomne on ânum mortere, Lchdm. i. 216, 13: 142, 18.

morþ, es; *n. m.* I. *death, destruction, perdition:*—Hit wæs hæleþa forlor menniscra morþ ðæt hié tó mete dædon ofet unfæle *it was men's ruin, our race's destruction, that for their food they took that evil fruit*, Cd. 33; Th. 45, 5; Gen. 722. Mid morþes cwealme *with death's pang*, 35; Th. 47, 9; Gen. 758. Đæt micle morþ (*death which followed the eating of the forbidden fruit*), 30; Th. 40, 16; Gen. 640. Nys ûs nâ tó seegenne done sceamlícan morþ de ðær gedôn wæs (*the mortality, attended with so many horrible circumstances, that happened at the siege of Jerusalem*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 15. II. *that which causes death:*—Dû (*the evil soul*) wære ðær (*in this world*) morþ and myrþra, ac dû ne mihi hér (*in the next world*) swâ beón, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ic bidde ðæt man dæs morþes (*deadly sin, marriage by men in orders*) heononforþ geswíce, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 334, 23. Hé (*the devil*) hogode on ðæt micle morþ (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*) men forweorpan, forlêran and forlædan, Cd. 32; Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Man têh ðæt morþ (*apparently an image of the intended victim whose destruction was being attempted through witchcraft by a widow and her son*, v. III *and* morþ-dæd) forþ of hire inclifan. Đâ nam man ðæt wîf and ádrencte hî æt Lundenebrycge, Chart. Th. 230, 17. III. *murder;* (a) as a technical term, *slaying with an attempt at concealment of the deed.* Cf. the distinction in Icelandic law between *morþ* murder and *víg* manslaughter, 'þat er morþ ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi í gegn,' but if declaration (*lysing*) were made it was *víg.* v. Cl. & Vig. Dict. and Grmm. R. A. 625. Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. p. 633, suggests that *morþ* has particular reference to death caused by witchcraft or by poison, and refers to the connection in which the compounds *morþ-dæd-, weore, -wyrhta* occur: see the passages given under those words. See also the last passage under II:—Gif open morþ weorþe ðæt man sŷ âmyrdred âgífe man mâgum done banan and gif hit tihtle sŷ and æt lâde mistîde déme se bisceop *if there be a death and it afterwards appear that the man was murdered, the* (*supposed*) *murderer being discovered, let the latter be given up to the kinsmen* (*of the slain man*), *and if the accusation be brought, and the attempt of the accused to clear himself fail, let the bishop pass sentence*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Æbere morþ æfter woruldlage is bôtleás *slaying, which is proved to be murder, according to the secular law, cannot be compounded for*, 65; Th. i. 410, 5. (b) as a general term, *murder, homicide:*—Hî swylc geblôt and swylc morþ dônde wæron (*of Busiris sacrificing strangers to the gods*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 26. Đæs ðe hê blódgyte, wælfyll weres wæpnum gespêde), morþ mid mundum, Cd. 75; Th. 92, 13; Gen. 1528. [*Laym.* morþ *destruction: O. Sax.* morð: *O. Frs.* morth: *Icel.* morð: *O.H.Ger.* mord: *Lat.* mort-.] v. morþor.

morþ-bealu, wes; *n. Deadly harm, murder*, Beo. Th. 272; B. 136. v. morþor-bealu.

morþ-crundel. v. crundel.

morþ-dæd, e; *f. A deed which causes destruction,* (a) *of the body:*—Be ðæm wiccecræftum and be liblâcum and be morþdædum, gif man ðær âcweald wære (v. *last passage under* morþ, II, *and* morþ-weorc), L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 11. (b) *of the soul, deadly sin, evil deed:*—Hê gewenede swâ hine sylfne tó heora synlícum þeáwum and tó mârum morþdædum mid ðam mânfullum flocce . . . Swâ férde se cníht on his fracebum dædum and on morþdædum micclum gestrangod on orwênnysse his âgenre hæle, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 18–24. Wearþ ðes þeódscype swŷðe forsyngod . . . þurh morþdæda and þurh mândæda, Wulfst. 163, 21. [Þonne scalt þu (*the body*), erming, up arisen ímete þine morþdeden, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 37.]

morþor, es; *n. m.* I. *murder:*—Manige men wênaþ ðæt morþor sŷ seó mâste synne; ac ûs is tó witenne ðæt þreora cynna syndon morþras. Đæt is ðonne ðæt êreste, ðæt man tó ôðrum lâfþe hæbbe, and hine hatige . . . Đa æfstigan men, ðêh hî sŷn ðæs morþres scyldige, hî hit him tó nânre synne ne gelŷfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 34–65, 11. Þara banena byre morþres gylpeþ, Beo. Th. 4116; B. 2055. Đeáh hié (*cannibals*) morþres fealа gefremed habben, Andr. Kmbl. 1950; An. 977. Morþres on luste, 2282; An. 1142. Draca morþre swealt *the dragon perished by the sword*, Beo. Th. 1789; B. 892. Ic on morþor ofslôh minra sumne hyldemâga, Cd. 52; Th. 66, 32; Gen. 1093. Morþor sceal mon under eorþan befeolan, ðe hit forhelan þenceþ, Exon. 90 b; Th. 340, 23; Gn. Ex. 115. Morþer *homicidium*... fore morþre *propter homicidium*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25. Ne dû morþur ne fremme *non homicidium facies*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 18: Lind. 27, 16. Morþur *homicidia*, 15, 19. II. *mortal sin, great wickedness:*—Wælhreówes árleásta fela, mân and morþor, misdæda worn (cf. hwilc mân and hwilce árleásnesse Neron weorhte, Fox 58, 2), Bt. Met. Fox 9, 13; Met. 9, 7. Morþres brytta (*Holofernes*), Judth. 10; Thw. 22, 33; Jud. 90: (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2342; An. 1142. Đæt wê ðæs morþres meldan ne weorþen, hwâr ðæt hâlige treó beheled wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 855; El. 428: 1248; El. 626. Đære synwræce sceoldon, morþres ongyldan, Exon. 45 a; Th 153, 30; Gû. 833. Hû lange mânwyrhtan morþre gylpaþ *usque quo peccatores gloriabuntur*, Ps. Th. 93, 3. Seó sâwl sceal mid deóflum drohtnoþ habban in morþre and on mâne, Wulfst. 187, 18. Morþor (*adultery*), Exon. 10 b; Th. 12, 29; Cri. 193. Ic andette mînes módes morþor, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 82; Sal. 41. III. *torment, deadly injury, great misery:*—Swâ hwæt swâ wit morþres þoliaþ, hit is Adame forgolden, Cd. 35; Th. 47, 4; Gen. 755. Se hié of ðam morþre álŷsde (*from the fiery furnace*), 196; Th. 244, 23; Dan. 452. God wearp hine on ðæt morþer innan (*into hell*), 18; Th. 22, 18; Gen. 342. Heó his mægwinum morþor fremedon (*greatly afflicted*), 149; Th. 187, 5; Exod. 146. Sceolde his wîte habban, ealra morþra mæst, 16; Th. 19, 26; Gen. 297. Đe ûs monna mæst morþra gefremede, sârra sorga, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 181. [*Goth.* maurþr *φόνος.*] v. morþ.

morþor-bealu, wes; *n. Deadly hurt, murder:*—Geseón morþorbealo mâga, Beo. Th. 2162; B. 1079: 5477; B. 2742. v. morþ-bealu.

morþor-bedd, es; *n. The bed of death. the bed where a murdered man lies:*—Wæs ðam yldestan mæges dædum morþorbed stréd (*of a man shot by his brother*), Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436.

morþor-cofa, an; *m. A prison,* Andr. Kmbl. 2008; An. 1006.

morþor-cræft, es; *m. Deadly* or *murderous art* or *power:*—Ðær sylfétan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*) édel healdaþ morþorcræftum, Andr. Kmbl. 353; An. 177.

morþor-cwealm, es; *m. Murder, slaughter,* Exon. 91 b; Th. 343, 4; Gn. Ex. 152.

morþor-hete, es; *m. Murderous, deadly hate,* Beo. Th. 2214; B. 1105.

morþor-hof, es; *n. A place of torment* or *extreme misery* (*hell*), Elen. Kmbl. 2603; El. 1303.

morþor-hūs, es; *n. A house of torment (hell)*, Exon. 31 b; Th. 99, 15; Cri. 1625.

morþor-leán, es; *n. Recompense of sin* or *a terrible recompense*:—Đǽr (*in hell*) sceolan þeófas and þeódsceaþan, leáse and forlegene, lífes ne wénan, and mánsworan morþorleán seón, Exon. 31 b; Th. 98, 24; Cri. 1612.

morþor-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of murder* or *of grievous sin*, Andr. Kmbl. 3197; An. 1601.

morþor-slaga, an; *m. A murderer, homicide*:—Morþorslago *homicidas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 7. v. morþ-slaga.

morþor-slagu (?), e; *f. Murder, homicide*:—Morþurslaga *homicidium*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 13. Morþorslago (morþurslagu, Rush.) *homicidia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

morþor-slege, es; *m. Murder, homicide*:—Swā hwylc swā morþorslege þafaþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14.

morþor-sliht, es; *m. Slaughter, the slain*:—Hwæt wæs on maurime morþorslehtes, deádra gefeallen, Elen. Kmbl. 1297; El. 650. v. morþsliht.

morþor-wyrhta, an; *m. A worker of iniquity* or *of murder*:—Hér syndan mánsworan and morþorwyrhtan, Wulfst. 165, 30. v. morþwyrhta.

morþ-slaga, an; *m. A murderer, an assassin*:—Sý ǽlc morþslaga áwirged *maledictus, qui clam percusserit proximum suum*, Deut. 27, 24. Oferlyll biþ mǽgbana and morþslaga, Wulfst. 242, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* morð-slaga: *pl.*] v. morþor-slaga.

morþ-sliht, es; *m. Murder, assassination*:—Be morþslihtum, L. Ædelst. iv, 6; Th. i. 224, 11, 12. v. morþor-sliht.

morþ-weorc, es; *n. An act which causes death* (*by witchcraft* or *poison*):—Hǽdenscipe biþ dæt man . . . wiccecræft lufige oððe morþweorc gefremme (*causes death by witchcraft or poison*, v. morþ, III), L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21. Deóflice dǽda on morþweorcum and on manslihtan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 15: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. [*O. Sax.* mord-werk.] Cf. morþ-dǽd *and next word.*

morþ-wyrhta, an; *m. One who causes death* (*by witchcraft* or *poison*):—Wiccan oððe wigleras, mánsworan oððe morþwyrhtan, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20 (see note): L. Eth. vi. 7, 36; Th. i. 316, 21, 324, 11: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7: Wulfst. 266, 25. v. morþ, III.

moru. v. more.

mōr-wyrt, e; *f. Moor-wort*:—Wyrc hié (*a salve*) of dære smalan móruwyrte (*drosera rotundifolia*, Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 128, 8.

mos, es; *n. A moss, a marshy place*:—In dæt micle mos; of dæm mose, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 121, 19. Cf. Tō mossetena gemǽre, and swā big mossetena gemǽre . . . Þis syndon dæs landes gemǽre æt mosleáge, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 56, 22, 28. [*N. of England and Scott.* moss (*as in* moss-trooper): *O. H. Ger.* mos *palus*: *cf. Icel.* mosi *a moss*: *Dan.* mose *a bog, moor.*]

mōs, es; *n. Food, nourishment*:—Gē oftugon hrægles nacedum, móses meteleásum, Exon. 30 a; Th. 92, 11; Cri. 1507. Tō móse *ſete ad edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 66. Đū his heáfod sealdest tō móse (*in escam*), Ps. Th. 73, 14. Tō móse *manducare*, 77, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27: 271; An. 136: Salm. Kmbl. 576; Sal. 287. Móse fédan, Exon. 36 b; Th. 118, 26; Gū. 245. Wista ł mósa *epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* muos, mós *esca, cibus*: *O. H. Ger.* muos, mós *cibus, esca, edulium, coena, alimonia*: *Ger.* mus: cf. ge-müse.]

mot, es; *n. A mote, an atom*:—Mot *atomos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 37: ii. 8, 10. Mote *atomo*, 9, 62. Tō hwī gesihst đū dæt mot (*festucam*) on đines bróđor ēgan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 3, 5. Đū gesāwe gehwǽde mot on đines bróđor eáge, R. Ben. 12, 3. Dæt lytle mot . . . đone mot, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41, 42.

mōt *a meeting, court.* v. folc-, ge-mōt, *and compounds in which* mōt *forms the first part.*

mōt, e; *f.* (?) *Toll, tax*:—Mót dæs cyninge[s] *nomisma census*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 19. [*Goth.* móta *toll, custom*: cf. *Icel.* múta *a fee*: *O. H. Ger.* mūta *toll*: *Ger.* mauth.]

mōtan = (?) mētan:—Gif man ōđerne sace tihte and hē đane mannan mōte (*meet with*; Price translates *cite*, see his note) an medle oððe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11.

[**mōtan**;] ic, hē mōt, đū mōst; wē mōton; *p.* mōste (*from* mót-te). **I.** *to be allowed, may, mote,* (a) *with an infinitive*:—Mót ic drincan *licet mihi bibere*, ic mōste *mihi licuit*, gif wē mōstan *si nobis liceret*, beón álýfed *licere*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 15. Wē mōton *nobis licet*, đū mōstest *tibi licuit*, 44; Som. 46, 29. Đū mōst heonon hūđe lǽdan, Cd. 98; Th. 129, 25; Gen. 2148: Beo. Th. 3347; B. 1671. Monna gehwylc geceósan mōt swā helle hiénþu swā heofones mǽrþu, Exon. 16 b; Th. 37, 9; Cri. 590. Gif hē ūs geunnan wile dæt wē hine grētan mōton, Beo. Th. 700; B. 347. Ne mágon hié and ne mōton (*are not able and are not permitted*) đinne lichoman deáþe gedǽlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2431; An. 1217. Dæt hié on dæt fǽgon, dæt ic swā lytle hwīle lifgean móste, Nar. 32, 21. Dæt đū wilwega wealdan móstest, Ps. Th. 90, 11. Móstes, Exon. 28 a; Th. 85, 10; Cri. 1389. Hé him álýfde dæt hī ærnan móstan, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 42. Dæt ic gást mínne ágifan móte, Andr. Kmbl. 2832; An. 1418. Dæt đū móte trætwa dǽlan, Cd. 136; Th. 171, 15; Gen. 2828. Dæt hé đa yldu móte wendan tō lífe, Exon. 58 b; Th. 210, 24; Ph. 190. Đǽr wē mōtun sēcan, 65 b; Th. 242, 8; Ph. 670. Mōtan, 11 b; Th. 16, 1; Cri. 246. Móten, 13 a; Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. (b) *with ellipsis of infinitive*, (1) *to be supplied from preceding clause*:—Đa ic for God wille gemundbyrdan gif ic mōt, Cd. 114; Th. 149, 12; Gen. 2473. Blǽd biþ ǽghwæm dæm đe Hælende hēran þenceþ, and wel is þam đe dæt mōt, 221; Th. 287, 11; Sat. 365. Uton fleón đa hwīle đe wē mōton, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 20. Nū cweþaþ oft preóstas đat Þetrus hæfde wīf; fulsōþ hȳ secgaþ, forđam đe hé swā móste đā, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 23. (2) *to be inferred otherwise*:—Ic him yfle ne mōt *I may not be harmful to him*, Exon. 127 b; Th. 491, 5; Rä. 80, 9. Đū of nēđe mōst (*mayst go*), Andr. Kmbl. 230; An. 115. Nǽfre hió tó helle mōt, Exon. 110 a; Th. 421, 19; Rä. 40, 20. Hē begeat leáfe dæt hē of đam lande móste, Homl. Skt. 3, 328. Dæt Metellus tō Rōme móste, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 25. Dæt hē móste mid đæm sunu wið Somnitum, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 17. **II.** *to be obliged, must*:—Man mōt on eornost mōtian wið his drihten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Londrihtes mōt monna ǽghwylc ídel hweorfan, Beo. Th. 5765; B. 2886. Dæt hit sceaden mæl scýran móste, 3883; B. 1939. [This verb is one of the small class of verbs called preterite-present. The infin. does not occur in any of the dialects, but in the forms which are found the conjugation is the same as that of the A. S. verb. *Goth.* ga-mōt; *p.* -mósta: *O. Sax.* mōt; *p.* mósta: *O. Frs.* mōt; *p.* mōste: *O. H. Ger.* muoz, mōz; *p.* muosi, muoste.]

mōt-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A court-house*:—Mótern *praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 28. v. gemōt-ærn.

mōt-bell, e; *f. A bell rung to call an assembly together*:—Debent statim pulsatis campanis, quod Anglice vocant *mótbel*, convocare omnes et universos, quod Anglice dicunt *folcmóte*, L. Edw. Conf. Schmid, p. 509, § 4.

mōtere, es; *m. One who addresses a meeting*:—Mótere *vel* maþelere *concionator, i. locutor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 31. On mótera ford; of mótera forde andlang mótera lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* motare *or* pletare *disceptor*, p. 345, *and see note.*] v. m tian, II, III.

mōt-gerēfa, an; *m. The gerēfa who presides at a court* or mōt:—Swā dæt nān scýrgerēfe oððe mōtgerēfe đǽr habban ǽne sócne oððe gemōt būton dæs abbudes ágen hǽse (*nullus vicecomes vel praepositus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 9. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 181, 155, note 2.

mōđđe, an; *f. A moth*:—Mōđđe *tinea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 15: 78, 70. Đǽr mōđđe (mohđa, Lind. Rush.: mousþe, mouste, Wick.) hit fornimþ *ubi tinea demolitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20: Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Mōđđe word fræt, Exon. 112 b; Th. 432, 4: Rä. 48, 1. Đǽr mōđđan hit ǽwēstaþ, Wulfst. 286, 32. [*H. M.* mohđe: *Prompt. Parv.* mouste: *Chaue.* mouhtes; *pl.*: *Icel.* motti: *Ger.* motte.]

mōt-hūs, es; *n. A house where a court or assembly is held*:—Dōmhūs *vel* mōthūs *epicaustherium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 52. Mōthūses *prod*[*r*]*omi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 61.

mōtian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to address one's self, speak* (*to a person*), *converse* (v. mōtung):—Man mōt on eornost mōtian wið his Drihten se đe wyle dæt wē sprecon mid weorcum wið hine *the Lord, who will have us speak to him by our deeds, must be addressed in all seriousness*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 15, 3. Ne hiwa đū swilce đū mid bilewitnysse mǽge đē gān orsorh tō mǽdena hūsum and wið hī mōtian dæt đin mód ne beó ýfele besmiten þurh đa ýdelan spellunga *do not pretend, as if in innocency you can go secure to maidens' houses and converse with them, and your heart not be defiled through the idle conversations*, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 11. Gif se munuc wyle gān tō wīfmanna hūsum and wið hȳ mōtian, and gif đǽm mǽdenum líkiaþ hyra lustýman spræce, 48, 15. [Cf. Stille beo þu, ne schaltu motin wiđ me na mare, Marh. 17, 26.] **II.** *to address an assembly* (cf. mōtere):—Herōđes hætde gemōt . . . Mid đam đe hē swīdost mōtođe, on his dómsetle sittende (cf. Acts 12, 21: *Herod sat upon his throne, and made an oration*), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 30. **III.** *to discuss, dispute, moot a question* (cf. a *moot* point):—Đū scealt gelýfan on đone lifgendan God, and nā ofer đīne mǽđe mōtian be him, Hexam. 3; Norm. 6, 17. [Cf. ge-mōtod, *and Prompt. Parv.* mootyn *discepto, placito*; mōtynge *disceptacio.*]

mōt-lēđu *in* Chart. Th. 433, 22. *The word occurs in a list of services due from the tenant of certain land, and seems to mean 'courts, assemblies':*—Þreó mótlǽđu ungeboden on xii mónþum *the tenant must attend three courts a year without summons. In the same charter, in similar lists, occur two phrases which seem identical in meaning with that just given*, þrīwa sēcan gemōt on xii mónþum, 433, 9, *and* iii gemōt on geáre, 433, 32. The charter is later than 1066, perhaps the *Icel.* leið *an assembly*, may be compared. Cf. also kynnis-leið *a visit to relations.*

mōt-stōw, e; *f. A place of assembly, forum*:—Mótstōw on burge *forus* (*forum?*) *vel prorostra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 43: 47, 22. v. gemōt-stōw.

mōtung, e ; *f. Conversation, discourse* :—Of mōtunge *colloquio, sermocinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 26. v. mōtian, I.

mōt-weorþ ; *adj. Entitled to attend a* mōt :—Ealle ða men ða beón mōtwurðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 32.

mucg-, mug-wyrt, e ; *f.* A plant name *mug-wort*, (Scott.) *muggart, muggon*, also called *mother-wort*. In the Herbarium, Lchdm. i, three kinds of *mug-wort* are mentioned :—Mugcwyrt. Þeós wyrt ðe man *artemisiam* and ōðrum naman mucgwyrt nemneþ (*Artemisia vulgaris*), 102, 1–3. *Herba artemisia tragonthes* ðæt is mugcwyrt (*Artemisia dracunculus tarragon*), 102, 18. Mucgwyrt. Þeós wyrt þridde ðe wē *artemisiam lepteſilos*, and ōðrum naman mucgwyrt nemdon (*Artemisia Pontica*), 104, 15–18. Mugwort was supposed to prevent weariness on a journey, v. Lchdm. i. 102, 3–7 : ii. 154, 8–12. Mugwyrt *artemisia* vel *matrum herba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 51 : 66, 61. Mucgwyrt, ii. 8, 36. Mugwyrt *gagantes* (see above, Lchdm. i. 102, 18), i. 68, 78. Mucgwyrt, ii. 42, 40. See Lchdm. iii. 339 for other references, and Grmm. D. M. 1152.

mucxle, mūdrica. v. muscle, mȳdrece.

mūga, mūha, mūwa, an ; *m. A mow* (as in barley-*mow*), *a heap* (of hay, corn) :—Mūha *acerus*, Wülck. 3, 10. Mūwan *acervum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 10. Mūwan, hreácas *acervos*, 9, 55. Gif fȳr bærne mūgan oððe standende æceras *si ignis comprehenderit acervos frugum sive stantes segetes in agris*, Ex. 22, 6. [Cf. Wrt. Voc. i. 154, 23 a mowe (reke, MS. Camb.) *une moye :* Sparewen grupen in þen *mu3en*, Laym. 29280 : *Icel.* mūgi *a swathe*.]

mūl, es ; *m. A mule* :—Mūl *mulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 25 : 78, 10 : 287, 49 : ii. 56, 40. Ne beó gē nā swylce hors and mūlas, Ps. Th. 31, 10. [*From Lat.* mulus. *Icel.* mūll : *O. H. Ger.* mūl : *Ger.* maul (-thier, -esel).]

mūl-hirde, es ; *m. A mule-keeper* :—Mūlhyrde *mulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3 ; Som. 8, 37.

munan (a pret. pres. verb) ; ic, hē man, ðū manst, wē munon ; *p.* munde. I. *to remember, be mindful of, to be careful of* :—Til mon tiles and tomes meares *a good man thinks of, is careful of, a good and quiet horse*, Exon. 91 a ; Th. 342, 12 ; Gn. Ex. 142. [Cf. *Icel.* muna *to remember with feelings of gratitude, hate*, etc.] II. *to consider, think* :—Fēdan hig swā swā hig sylfe wyrþe munon *let their meal be such as they consider suitable*, L. Ath. v. 8 ; Th. i. 236, 7. Ðæt hine God dæs cynedōmes weorþne munde, Ps. C. 50, 150 ; Ps. Grn. ii. 280, 150. [*Goth.* ga-munan ; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munum ; *p.* -munda *to remember : O. Sax.* far-munan ; *prs.* -man, *pl.* -munun ; *p.* -munsta *to despise : Icel.* muna ; *prs.* man, *pl.* munum ; *p.* mundi *to remember*.] v. ā-, ge-, of-, on-munan.

mund, e ; *f.* I. *a hand* :—Hē cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 477 ; B. 236 : 6037 ; B. 3022. Merestrēta mundum brugdon (*swam*), 1033 ; B. 514. Mundum brugdon scealcas of sceaðum scīrmǣled swyrd, Judth. 11 ; Thw. 24, 38 ; Jud. 229. Gif monna hwelc mundum sīnum aldre beneótep, Cd. 50 ; Th. 63, 31 ; Gen. 1040. Ic gefēng mid mundum mægenbyrðenne, Beo. Th. 6173 ; B. 3091. II. *a hand* (as a measure) :—Stānen bedd þrȳm mundum hiérra ðonne dæs hūses flōr, Shrn. 69, 4. III. (a) *protection* (cf. *to be in a person's hands, and* v. hand) :—Wē woldon gesettan ðās bōc mannum tō getrymminge and tō munde ūs sylfum *we wished to compose this book to encourage other men, and to secure ourselves*, Homl. Skt. pref. 71. Gē orsorge wuniaþ on lande under mȳnre munde, Wulfst. 132, 16. Ða hǣdenan mid lācum heora leásra goda munde and gescyldnysse bǣdon, Homl. Th. i. 504, 19. Munde *patrocinium*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 19. Gif hȳ him syððan ne dōþ mete ne munde *if afterwards they do not feed or shelter him*, L. Edm. S. 1 ; Th. i. 248, 7. Gif mete and munde ðam de dæs beþurfe, L. Edm. Pen. 15 ; Th. ii. 282, 25 : Hy. 7, 48 ; Hy. Grn. ii. 288, 48. Hwī wēnst ðū ðæt hȳ habban nānege munde heora freónda on disse weorulde *why do you think that they* (*the good who are dead*) *afford no protection to their friends in this world*, Shrn. 202, 25. (b) in a technical sense, *Guardianship* :—Ða betǣhte Ecgferþ land and bōc on cynges gewitnesse Dūnstāne arcebisceope tō mundgenne his lāfe and his bearna. Ða hē geendod wæs ðā rād se bisceop tō ðam cynge myngude dære munde and his gewitnesse *then Ecgferth delivered land and charter, with the witness of the king, to archbishop Dunstan, that he might act as guardian in respect to them, on behalf of his widow and children. When he died, the bishop rode to the king, and reminded him of the guardianship and his witness*, Chart. Th. 208, 10–18. (c) in a personal sense, *A protector, guardian* (cf. mund-bora, mundbyrdness, II) :—Ðæt hē bed ðærtō gehealdan and mund under mē, Chart. Th. 391, 17. Ic wile ðæt Æðelhelm sȳ hire mund and dæs landes, 545, 23. Ic wille ðæt Ælfrīc and Ælfhelm beón mund and freónd intō ðære stōwe, 547, 37. Ic eom ðæs mynstres mund and upheald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Bē Alfrīc and Tofi and Ðrunni dese quides mundes, Chart. Th. 567, 1.] IV. as a technical term in the laws, (a) *protection, guardianship* extended by the king to the subject, *the king's peace*, by the head of a family to its members :—Gif man his mæn freóls gefe freólsgefa āge munde dare hīna *if a man give his slave freedom, let him who gives the freedom be the guardian of the freedman's family*, L. Wih. 8 ; Th. i. 38, 16. Ðonne ðæt gedōn sȳ ðonne rāre man cyninges munde ðæt is ðæt hȳ ealle gemēnum handum of ēgðere mǣþe on ānum wǣpne dam sēmende syllan ðæt cyninges mund stande *when that is done, then let the king's peace be declared, that is, that they all of either kindred, with their hands in common upon one weapon, engage to the mediator that the king's peace shall not be broken*, L. E. G. 12 ; Th. i. 174, 20–22 : L. Edm. S. 7 ; Th. i. 250, 19. Be munde. Hwīlum wǣron heáfodstedas and heálíce hādas micelre mǣþe and munde wyrþe and gridian mihton ða ðe dæs beþorf[ton] (*they were entitled to afford protection, and might give 'grid' to those that needed it*), L. Eth. vii. 3 ; Th. i. 330, 7 : Wulfst. 157, 19. Se ærcebiscop spæc tō mē ymbe Xþes circean freóls, ðæt heó hæfþ nū læsse munde ðonne hió hwilan ǣr hæfde, Chart. Th. 308, 20. [Ich wile ðat níé habben alsuá hiere rigte dane tūn mid alsuá muchele munde alsuá on mēseluen stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 7.] (b) *the fine paid for violation of* mund, cf. mund-bryce, mund-byrd :—Mund dare betstan widuwan eorlcunde, L. scillinga gebēte, L. Ethb. 75 ; Th. i. 20, 10. Gif man widuwan unāgne genimeþ, ii gelde seó mund sȳ, 76 ; Th. i. 20, 14. Heáfodmyntes gridbryce bēte man be cyninges munde, ðæt is mid .v. pundum (*let the fine be as in the case of breach of the king's* mund, cf. gif hwā cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebēte ðæt mid .v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11 ; Th. i. 330, 29), L. Eth. ix. 5 ; Th. i. 342, 1 : L. C. E. 3 ; Th. i. 360, 19. Gif hwā folces fyrdscip āwyrde, gebēte ðæt georne, and cyninge ða munde, L. Eth. vi. 34 ; Th. i. 324, 6. [*O. Sax.* mund *hand : Icel.* mund ; *f. hand* (mostly poetry) ; also *hand* (a measure) : *O. Frs.* mund *guardianship* ; also *a guardian : O. H. Ger.* munt *palmus, cubitus ; protectio ; protector*, Grff. ii. 815 : 813. v. Grmm. R. A. 447.] v. fēde-mund. The word also is found in proper names, e. g. Eád-mund.

mund (?) :—Hū ic fǣmnanhād mund inne geheóld and eác mōdor gewearþ Meotodes suna, Exon. 9 a ; Th. 6, 32 : Cri. 93.

mund-beorh, -beorges ; *m. A sheltering hill* :—Hī (*Jerusalem*) synd mundbeorgas micle ymbūtan, Ps. Th. 124, 2.

mund-bora, an ; *m.* I. *one who can give protection* (mund), *a protector, patron, guardian, advocate* :—Forspeca *vel* mundbora *advocatus, patronus vel interpellator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 42. Mundbora *patronus*, ii. 67, 24 : *subfragator*, 121, 55 ; Ep. Gl. 24 b, 31 : *advocatus*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 73. (a) applied to the Deity :—Se ðe (*Christ*) is fūre mundbora, Homl. Th. i. 350, 25 : Exon. 120 b ; Th. 463, 24 ; Hö. 75 : 68 a ; Th. 251, 36 ; Jul. 156. Drihten ðīn mundbora *Dominus protectio tua*, Ps. Th. 120, 5. Ūres mundboran (*Christ*) lāre folgian, Blickl. Homl. 169, 17 : (*God*), Exon. 40 b ; Th. 134, 25 : Gū. 514 : 8 a ; Th. 2, 33 ; Cri. 28. (b) to angels or saints :—Tō ðæm heáhengle Michaele, swā tō ðæm getreówestan mundboran, Blickl. Homl. 201, 27. Hē (*Dives*) ðone wolde habban him tō mundboran, ðam de hē nolde ǣr his cruman syllan, Homl. Th. i. 330, 27. (c) to earthly kings :—Wes ðū (*Hrothgar*) mundbora mīnum magoþegnum, Beo. Th. 2964 ; B. 1480. Eádmund cyning, māga mundbora, Chr. 942 ; Edm. 2. Eádgār, West-Seaxena wine, Myrcene mundbora, 975 ; Erl. 125, 17. Éást-Engla cyning and seó þeód gesōhte Ecgbryht him tō mundboran, 823 ; Erl. 62, 25 : 921 ; Erl. 108, 14. Sceal him (*an ecclesiastic or a foreigner who was wronged*) cyng beón oððon eorl and bisceop for mǣg and for mundboran, L. E. G. 12 ; Th. i. 174, 8 : L. Edm. ix. 3 ; Th. i. 348, 6 : L. C. S. 40 ; Th. i. 400, 6. II. *a guardian* (of things) :—Þara mādma mundbora wæs, Beo. Th. 5552 ; B. 2779. [*O. Sax.* mund-boro : *O. L. Ger.* mundboro *municeps : O. H. Ger.* munt-poro *patronus, protector*.]

mund-bryce, es ; *m.* I. *a breach of* mund (v. mund, IV) :—Wē cwǣdon be mundbrice, se de hit dō, ðæt hē þolige ealles dæs de hē āge, L. Edm. S. 6 ; Th. i. 250, 9. Gif hwā cynges mundbrice gewyrce, gebēte ðæt mid v. pundum, L. Eth. vii. 11 ; Th. i. 330, 29. Ou Centlande æt ðam mundbryce (*for the offence*), v. pund ðam cingce, and þreó ðam arcebiscope, L. C. E. 3 ; Th. i. 360, 20. II. *the fine paid for the offence to the authority whose* mund *was violated* :—Ðis syndon ða gerihta de se cyning āh ofer ealle men on Wessexan, ðæt is, mundbryce . . . , L. C. S. 12 ; Th. i. 382, 13. Gif hwā folces fyrdscip āmyrre ðæt hit ǣnote weorþe forgilde hit fullīce and cyninge ðone mundbrice (*pay the fine to the king for the offence*), L. Eth. vi. 34 ; Th. i. 324, 7. Bēte cyninge be fullan mundbryce, 42 ; Th. i. 400, 24 : L. C. E. 2 ; Th. i. 360, 5. On Cantwara lage cyning and arcebiscop āgan gelīcne and efendȳrne mundbryce, L. Eth. vii. 6 ; Th. i. 330, 18. Mundbrǣcas and ǣlces wȳtes, Chart. Th. 333, 33.

mund-byrd, e ; *f.* (v. mund, mund-bora). I. *protection, patronage, aid* :—Mundbyrd *suffragium*, Ep. Gl. 24 b, 32 : *patrocinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 59 : ii. 66, 53 : 116, 3 : Hpt. Gl. 497, 59. Hē þancaþ Gode his mundbyrde, ðonne hē hine of hwylcum earfoþum ālysed hæfþ, Ps. Th. 17, arg. Se ðe him ēcean Godes tō mundbyrde miht gestreónep *qui sperat in Domino*, 83, 13 : Cd. 83 ; Th. 105, 14 ; Gen. 1753. Mundbyrde and fultome *presidio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 41. Under mundbyr[d]e *sub pretextu*, 79, 84 : 84, 15. Ic mundbyrd on dē hæfde *tu es meus protector*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Heó funde mundbyrd æt ðam mǣran þeódne, Judth. 9 ; Thw. 21, 2 ; Jud. 3 : Andr. Kmbl. 1447 ; An. 724 : Exon.

35 a; Th. 113, 11; Gū. 113. Gif ðū ðē tō swā mildum (*heathen gods*) mundbyrd sēcest, 68 a; Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Ða mundbyrde (*patrocinium*) ðæs fērendan fæder tō Drihtne, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 41. Geornlīce mundbyrde gelȳfaþ tō ðære stōwe (*a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 3. Ðæt folc beág tō Éadweardе cyninge and sōhton his friþ and his mundbyrde, Chr. 921; Erl. 108, 2. Ūs gehæl mid mundbyrdum *nos salva patrociniis*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 44. **II.** *the fine paid for a violation of* mund (v. mund, **IV** a, b; mund-bryce, **II**):—Cyninges mundbyrd .L. scillinga, L. Ethb. 8; Th. i. 6, 1: 15; Th. i. 6, 12. Ciricean mundbyrd .L. scill. swā cinges, L. Wih. 2; Th. i. 36, 17. Scyldig (*liable to pay*) cyninges mundbyrde, L. Alf. pol. 5 Th. i. 64, 11. Forgylde ðem mæn his mundbyrd (*the fine for violating the man's* mund *by fighting in his house*), L. H. E. 14; Th. i. 32, 15: L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 1. [*O.Sax. O. L. Ger.* mund-burd: *O. H. Ger.* mundi-burd.]

mundbyrdan. v. ge-mundbyrdan.

mundbyrdness, e; *f.* **I.** *protection*:—Ic fare swā hwyder swā ðū mē tō mundbyrdnysse gerecst *I will go whithersoever thou dost direct for my protection*, Glostr. Frag. 106, 24. **II.** in a personal sense (v. mund, **III** b), *A protector, patron, advocate*:—Ic ðē mē tō mundbyrdnysse geceóse wid ðīn āgen bearn *I choose thee for my advocate with thy own child*, 106, 19. Swā swā ic ār cwæþ dīnre ðære līcwurþan mundbyrdnysse, 108, 16. **III.** *a protection of rights granted by charter*:—Ic wille ðæt ðeós mundbyrdnesse beó strang *volo ut haec confirmatio vim obtineat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 20: 205, 7. Icc nelle ðat any man dās mundbyrdnesse tōbreke, 213, 19.

mund-cræft, es; *m. Power of hand* or *power to protect*:—Cunne ic his mihta, his mægen, and his mihta, and his mundcræftas, Lchdm. i. 384, 13.

mund-gripe, es; *m. Hand-gripe, grasp*:—Ðæt hē þrittiges manna mægencræft on his mundgripe hæbbe, Beo. Th. 766; B. 380. Strenge getrūwode, mundgripe mægenes, 3072; B. 1534. Æfter mundgripe, 3880; B. 1938. Ðæt hē ne mētte middangeardes on elran men mundgripe māran, 1510; B. 753.

mund-heáls, -hāls, e; *f.* (?) *Safety which comes from the protection* (mund) *afforded by another* (?):—Ða se ælmihtiga ācenned wearþ sīdðan hē Marian mundheáls geceás *when Christ was born, after he had chosen a safe retreat in Mary's protecting womb*, Exon. 14 a; Th. 28, 14; Cri. 446.

mundian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to protect, shelter, guard*:—Se ðe ðē mundaþ swā swā fæder, Hom. Th. i. 274, 6: Exon. 36 a; Th. 117, 28; Gū. 231. Baldwine geaf Ælfgife wununge on Bricge and hē hī mundode and heóld ða hwīle ðe heó ðær wæs, Chr. 1037; Erl. 167, 4. Cristenum cyninge gebyreþ ðæt hē Godes āre mundie, Wulfst. 266, 17. **II.** in a technical sense, *To act as guardian*. v. mund, **III** b. [*O. Sax.* mundōn: *O. H. Ger.* muntōn *defendere*.] v. ā-, ge-mundian.

mundiend, es; *m. A protector, guardian*:—Ic hine bidde ðæt hē mīn fulla freónd and mundiend beó on mīnum dege, Chart. Th. 525, 8.

mund-leów, (-leáw ?), -laú, -leú, e; *f. A basin for washing the hands*:—Mundlaú *vescada* (among things belonging to the table), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 68. Mundleú, ii. 123, 22: *conca* (cf. *Ital.* conca *a laver*: *Span.* cuenca *a wooden bowl*), 105, 7. Mundleów *conca, coclea*, 136, 15. [*Icel.* mund-laug *a basin for washing the hands, especially before and after a meal.*]

mund-rōf; *adj. Ready* or *active with the hands*:—Þegn mægenstrong and mundrōf, Exon. 129 a; Th. 495, 5; Rä. 84, 3.

munec, munecian, munecenu. v. munuc, munucian, mynecenu.

munt, es; *m.* [*from Lat.* mons] *A mount, hill, mountain*:—Munt *mons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 4. Wæs se munt Garganus bifigende, Homl. Th. i. 504, 28. Tō Oliuetes muntes nyðerstige, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. Ofer ðæs muntes cnæpp, 4, 29: Ex. 19, 20. Ne mæg hūs on munte lange gelæstan, Bt. Met. Fox 7, 36; Met. 7, 18. Munte *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 6. Munt *Scyllam*, 529, 20. Āþūtan ðone munt, Ex. 19, 12. Ðæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Tō ðām muntum, 14, 10. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. On heálicum muntum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29. Ða dā hē com tō muntum, ða gemētten hine sceaþan, 502, 24. Tō Alpes ðæm muntum, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 16. Ofer ða muntas ðe Caucaseas wē hātaþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10: Gen. 8, 4. v. fore-munt.

munt-ælfen, e; *f. A mountain-nymph*:—Muntælfen *oreades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 14.

munt-geōf, -iōf, -giōþ, es; *m. The Alps*:—Muntiōfes clifu *Alpes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 41. From muntgiōþ ōð ðone mæran wearþ (cf. betwux ðām muntum and Sicilia, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4), Bt. Met. Fox 1, 27; Met. 1, 14. Ða wæs ofer muntgiōþ monig ātyhted, 1, 15; Met. 1, 8. Hē com tō Alpis ðæm muntum . . . and done weg geworhte ofer munt Iōf, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. Muntgeōfa *Alpium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 27.

munt-land, es; *n. A hilly country*:—Fērde on muntland *abiit in montana*, Lk. Skt. 1, 39.

munuc, munec, es; *m.* [*Lat.* monachus] *A monk*:—Munuc *monachus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 19. Ic Ælfric munuc and mæssepreóst, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12: Bd. 5, 12: S. 630, 41. Be ðām ðe munecum heora feoh būtan leáfe befæstaþ. Gif mon ōðres monnes munuce feoh ōðfæste, būtan dæs munuces hlāfordes lēfnesse, L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 13–16. Swā swā daſnaþ munuce, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Ic eom geanwyrde munuc *professus sum monachum*, 18, 28. Godes þeówas, biscopas, abbudas, munecas, preóstas, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Wē willaþ ðæt munecas regollīcor libban ðonne hī nū ār dīsan on gewunan hæfdon, ix. 31; Th. i. 346, 27. Muneca gehwyle ðe ūte sȳ of mynstre and regoles ne gȳme . . . gebūge georne intō mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1. Be munuca cynne. Feówer synt muneca cyn, R. Ben. 9, 2–3. Syx synt muneca cynerena, 134, 3. Hē beád, ðæt nān his bearna ðæt menster leng mid preóstan gesette, ac ðæt hit ēfre mid munecan stōde, Chart. Th. 227, 17. Hē sende Godes þeów Agustinum and ōðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. [*Icel.* mūnkr: *O. H. Ger.* munich.] v. munster-munuc.

munuc-cild, es; *n. A boy that is being brought up to be a monk*:—Sum munuccild drohtnode on his mynstre, and hæfde micele lufe tō his fæder and tō his mēder. Swīðor for ðære sibbe ðonne for Godes dāle wearþ ða oflangod, and arn of mynstre tō his māgum, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 33. Ān munuccild wunode on Mauricius mynstre . . . hæfde ðæt munuccild swīðe mærlīce stemne, Wulfst. 152, 7–11: 22.

munuc-gegerela, an; *m. A monastic dress*:—Gegyrede hīne mid his munucgegyrelan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 10.

munuc-hād, es; *m. Monk-hood, the monastic state* (of women as well as of men):—Munuchād and abbudhād syndon on ōðre wīsan (*different from the seven orders previously mentioned*), L. Ælfc. C. 18; Th. ii. 348, 31. Ægðer ge preósthādes ge munuchādes menn *both the secular and regular clergy*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 16. Wæs sum mæssepreóst munuchādes *quidam monachus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 41, MS. B. Hē weoruldhad forlǣte and munuchāde (*habitum monachicum*) onfenge, 4, 24; S. 598, 2. Of munuchāde on bisceophāde gecorene de *monachorum collegio in episcopatus gradum adsciti*, 4, 12; S. 581, 21: Blickl. Homl. 219, 32. Seó ǣrest wīfa is sēd in Norþanhymbra mǣg þe dæt heó munuchāde and hāligrīfte onfenge *quae prima feminarum fertur in provincia Nordanhymbrorum propositum vestemque sanctimonialis habitus suscepisse*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 23.

munuc-heáp, es; *m. A band of monks, the monks of a monastery*:—Ān abbod . . . mid eallum his munucheápe, Anglia viii. 325, 43.

munucian; *p.* ode *To make a person a monk*:—Hē hine mōt munecian *se monachum potest facere*, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 13.

munuc-līc; *adj. Monastic*:—On munuclīcre drohtnunge *in monachica conversatione*, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 96, 46: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 2: 4, 27; S. 603, 24. Hē wolde ārǣran on his biscoprīce munuclīcne regol, Homl. Skt. 6, 59. Healdan his munuclīce scrūdwære, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Hē heóld his munelīce ingehȳd swā deáh betwux mannum *he preserved the habit of mind which he had when a monk though mixing with men*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 13. On munuclīcum hādum *in monachico habitu*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 21.

munuc-līce; *adv. Monastically, after the manner of a monk*:—Hē munuclīce leofode betwux ðām lǣwedan folce, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 67.

munuc-līf, es; *n.* **I.** *the monastic life*:—Monige of Breotone for intingan munuclīfes (*monachicae conversationis gratia*) gewunedon sēcan Francna mynstro, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 17. Hē in hēardnesse munuclīfes līfde *in monachica districtione vitam duxit*, 4, 26; S. 602, 40. Man on munuclīfe gelǣred *viro monachica vita instituto*, 3, 21; S. 551, 40: (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 1. Hē munuclīfe swīðor līfde ðonne lǣwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 10. Hē ārǣrde mynster and munuclīf *he established a monastery and monastic discipline*, Homl. Skt. 6, 146. Munuclīf lǣdan, dōn *monachicam vitam ducere, agere*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 7: (*of a woman*), 4, 23; S. 593, 19. Hē sundorlīf and munuclīf wæs foreberende *vitam privatam et monachicam praeferens*, 4, 11; S. 579, 8. **II.** *the place in which the monastic life is lived, a monastery*:—Hē ārǣrde him munuclīf . . . Ðæt mynster hē gelōgode mid wellybbendum mannum, ðæt wæron hundeahtatig muneca, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 14. Hē ārǣrde six munuclīf on Sicilia lande, and ðæt seofoþe binnan Rōmāna burh getimbrode, on ðam hē sylf regollīce under abbodes hæfsum drohtnode, 118, 27: Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 4. Munuclīfa *coenobiorum, monasteriorum*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 22. Āþelwold biscop æft ða lāre (*Latin*) on munuclīfum ārǣrde, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 42. [Cf. *Icel.* mūnk-līfi *a monastery.*]

munuc-regol, es; *m.* **I.** *the rule of a monastic order*:—Basilius āwrāt munucregol, Homl. Skt. 3, 145. **II.** *the monastic order which observes a certain rule*:—Ic geann intō ēlcum munucregole .i. pund, Chart. Th. 544, 12.

munuc-stōw, e; *f. A place for monks*; locus monachorum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 42.

munuc-wise, an; *f. The manner of monks*:—On munucwīsan gescrȳd, Homl. Skt. 6, 247.

mūr, es; *m. A wall*:—Burstan mūras and stānas, Exon. 24 b; Th. 70, 23; Cri. 1143. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* mūra; *f.*: *O. Frs.* mūre; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* mūra, murī; *f.*: *M. H. Ger.* mūre, mūr; *f.*: *Ger.* mauer; *f.*: *Icel.* mūr; *m.* all from Latin *murus*.]

murcen (?); *adj. Sad, complaining*:—Da ðe murcne ār hungur heardne geþoledan, Ps. Th. 145, 6. [v. murcian, murcnian, *and cf. for*

similar relation murnan *and* un-murne, Ps. Th. 75, 4; *also* weoren Bruttes bliðe an mode þæ ær weoren *murne*, Laym. 10159.]

murcian; *p.* ode *To grieve, complain, repine*:—Hwí murcnast (MS. Bod. murcas) ðū wið mīn *quid tu reum me quotidianis agis querelis?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Murcaþ forðý ðæt hē Gode nolde þeówian *gemunt homines quod Deo servire noluerunt*, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 250, 16. Ðæt hī him ondrǽden and murkien for hira unfullfremednesse *ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant*, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 13. Sōna swā ic ðē on disse unrōtnesse geseah ðus murciende (Cott. MS. murcniende) *cum te moestum lacrymantemque vidissem*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27. v. murcung, murcnian.

murcnere, es; *m. One who murmurs*:—On ēcum wīte mid dām murcnerum, R. Ben. 21, 5.

murcnian; *p.* ode *To murmur, complain, repine, grieve*:—Hwæt murcnast ðū æfter dæm ðe ðū forlure oððe tō hwon fagnast ðū ðæs ðe ðū ær hæfdest *quid est, quod vel amissis doleas, vel laeteris retentis?* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 31: 7, 3; Fox 20, 3 (v. murcian). Hī murcniaþ ł geómriaþ *murmurabunt*, Ps. Spl. 58, 17. Gē murcnodon *murmurastis*, Deut. 1, 27. Ne murcniaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 43. Ðā ongunnon hig murcnian ongēn ðone hīrēdes ealdor, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 11. Ðonne onginþ hē tō murcnienne, and þincþ him tō lang hwænne hē beó genumen of dyses līfes earfoþnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 140, 19. Ða Phariséi gehýrdon ða menigeo dus murcnigende be him, Jn. Skt. 7, 32: Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 27 (v. murcian). v. be-murcnian.

murcnung, e; *f. Complaint, murmuring*:—Ðā gehýrde Dribten folces murcnunge (*murmurationes*), Ex. 16, 11. Ic syngede þurh tale and þurh murcnunge (*per detractionem et per murmurationem*), Confess. Pecc. Wōplīcum murcnungum *flebilibus questibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 26. Hiōfum, murcnungum *questibus*, 472, 64.

murcung, e; *f. Complaint, grief, murmuring*:—Hwæt is eówer murcung (*murmur*) wið unc? Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 5. Mid suā micelre murcunga his āgen mōd gedrēfþ *tanto mentem moerore conturbat*, 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Ðæt hié weorþen on murcunga and on ungeþylde *ad impatientiae murmurationem prorunnt*, 45, 3; Swt. 341, 3. Hý ðē willaþ on murcunga gebringan ðonne hié ðē fram hweorfaþ *fortuna cum discesserit allatura moerorem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19 note.

murge. v. mirige.

murnan; *p.* de. **I.** *intrans. To mourn, be sad, be anxious*:—Gif ðū ðonne heora þegen beón wilt and ðē heora þeáwas líciaþ tō hwon myrnst ðū swā swíde *si probas, utere moribus, ne queraris*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 7. Sēlre biþ ǽghwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðæt mīn murnende mōd, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 18: Beo. Th. 99; B. 50: Andr. Kmbl. 3332; An. 1669: Exon. 101 a; Th. 380, 28; Ka. 1, 15. Geómor sefa, hyge murnende, 15 a; Th. 31, 24; Cri. 500. Cwom seó murnende Maria, 119 b; Th. 459, 33; Hö. 9: 121 a; Th. 464, 22; Hö. 91. Bonan guornedon, mændon murnende, 38 b; Th. 128, 8; Gū. 401. Murnan on mōde *to be sad at heart*, Cd. 35; Th. 45, 31; Gen. 735: Judth. 11; Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 154. Hī murnaþ on mōde, Cd. 169; Th. 212, 6; Exod. 535. Ne beó ðū on sefan tō forht, ne on mōde ne murn *be not fearful of mind, nor anxious of heart*, Andr. Kmbl. 197; An. 99. **II.** *with prepositions* for, æfter:—Ne mæg ná for feore murnan se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán *not for life must he care that his lord will avenge*, Byrht. Th. 139, 25; By. 259. Ne murn ðū for dī mēce ðe wæpn mādma eyst, Wald. 1, 44; Vald. 1, 24. Hyge wæs oncyrred ðæt hié ne murndon æfter mandreáme *the mind was o'erthrown, so that after the glad life of men they longed not*, Andr. Kmbl. 73; An. 37. **III.** *trans.* (a) *To mourn, lament*:—Sum sceal murnan meotudgeseaft mōde gebysgad *the Maker's decree shall one mourn, troubled in mind*, Exon. 87 b; Th. 328, 19; Vy. 20: Salm. Kmbl. 971; Sal. 485. (b) *to care about, regard*:—Se ðe hiora welt ne murnþ nāuþer ne friénd ne fiénd ðē mā ðe wēdende hund *he that rules them regards neither friend nor foe any more than he would a mad dog* (cf. se hlāford ne scrīfþ freónde ne feónde, Met. 25, 15). Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7. [*A.R.* murnen; *p.* murnede: *Laym.* murnede; *p.*: *Piers P.* mornede; *p.*: *Goth.* maurnan *μεριμνᾶν*: *O. Sax.* morniōn: *Icel.* morna: *O. H. Ger.* mornēn *moereo*; *part.* mornēnti *moestus*.] v. be-murnan, meornan.

murnung, e; *f. Grief, anxiety*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 19. v. murcung (last passage).

murra, myrra, an; *m. Cicely*:—Murra hātte wyrt, Lchdm. ii. 18, 3. Nim murran ðā wyrt, iii. 8, 1. Myrran, 14, 20.

murre *myrrh.* v. myrre.

mūs, e; *f.* **I.** *a mouse*:—Muus *mus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 41. Mūs *sorex*, i. 23, 31: *mus* vel *sorex*, 78, 23. Ðeós mūs *hic mus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 20. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs ðæt wǽre hlāford ofer ōðre mýs, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. Mýs *sorices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 73. [Ðæt gewrit beó geworpen mūsen tō gnagene, Chart. Th. 318, 28.] **II.** *a muscle*:—Mūs ðæs earmes *torus* vel *musculus* vel *lacertus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 48. [*Icel.* mūs, *pl.* mýss *a mouse*; also *a muscle*: *O. H. Ger.* mūs *mouse*; *muscle*: *Ger.* maus *mouse*; *muscle*: *Gk.* *μῦς mouse*; *muscle.*] v. hreáðe-, hrére-, scirfe-, sise-mūs; mūse-pise.

muscelle, muscle, muxle, musle, an; *f.* [from Latin] *A muscle* or *mussel, a shell-fish*:—Muscle *muscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 76. Muxle, i. 77, 71: *geniscula*, 281, 62. Mucxle, 65, 68: ii. 41, 19. Musclan scil *conca*, 15, 35. Of muscellan *de conca*, 26, 39: 75, 71: 89, 35. Musclan, Hpt. Gl. 417, 9. Hēr beóþ oft numene missenlīcra cynna muscule (muslena, note). Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 17. Muslan *musculos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* muscula; *f.*]

musc-fleotan. v. must-fleóge.

mūse-pise, an; *f. Mouse-pea, a vetch*:—Mūsepise *vicia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 55.

mūs-fealle, an; *f. A mouse-trap*:—Muusfalle *muscipula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 34. Mūsfealle *pelx*, 71, 28. [*Prompt. Parv.* mows-falle: *O. H. Ger.* mūs-falla; *f. muscipula*: *Ger.* mäuse-falle.]

mūs-fealu; *adj. Mouse-coloured*:—Mūsfealu, bleórēad *myrteus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 8. [*Ger.* mäuse-fahl.]

mūs-hafoc, es; *n. A mouse-hawk*:—Mūshafoc *siricarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 17: *suricarius*, 280, 21. Mūshabuc *soricarius*, ii. 120, 81.

must, es; *m.* (?) *Must, new wine*:—Must *mustum* (cf. nīwe wīn *mustum*, 27, 47), Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 36. Must mid hunig gemenged *inomellum*, 27, 45. Heortan manna must and wīndrinc myclum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Ne mihte ðū wīn wringan on midne winter, ðeáh ðē wel lyste wearmes mustes, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. Ðās men sindon mid muste fordrencte (*'these men are full of new wine.'* Acts 2, 13), Homl. Th. i. 314, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* most; *m.*: *Ger.* most; *m.* From Latin.]

must-fleóge, an; *f. A small fly found in wine*; bibio, parva musca quae in vino nascitur:—Mustfleógan (musefleotan, Wrt.) *bibiones*, *mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74. Cf. bibulus musti bibiones (Anglice *myntys*) arcet amurca, 176, 24.

mūþ, es; *m.* **I.** of persons, (a) *The mouth*:—Mūþ *os*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 52. Mūþes hrōf *palatum*, 64, 58. Gān[i]gende mūþe *hiulco rostro*, ii. 79, 34. Hē for ðý sāre ne mihte his hand tō mūþe gedōn *could not put his hand to his mouth*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 4. Eall ðæt on ðone mūþ gǽþ, gǽþ on ða wambe, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17. Mūþum *buccis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 16. (b) *the mouth* as an instrument of speech:—Be ǽlcon worde ðe of Godes mūþe gǽþ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 4. Hē æt his sylfes mūþe gehýrde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 40. Mūþas ealle ða unriht sprecaþ *os loquentium iniqua*, Ps. Th. 62, 9. (c) *the face*:—Ic sprece tō him mūþe tō mūþe, Num. 12, 8. **II.** of things, *A mouth, opening, orifice*:—Ælces kynnes mūþ *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57: Exon. 108 b; Th. 415, 10; Rä. 33, 9. Duru sceal on healle, rūm recedes mūþ, Menol. Fox 533; Gn. C. 37. Gif mon bið on hrif wund . . . gif hē þurhwund biþ, æt gehwederum mūþe twentig scill., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96. 12. Beleác heofonrīces weard merehūses mūþ (*the door of the ark*), Cd. 69; Th. 82, 18; Gen. 1364. [*Goth.* munþs: *Icel.* munnr, mūðr: *O. Sax.* mūd: *O. Frs.* muth, mund: *O. H. Ger.* mund.]

mūþa, an; *m.* **I.** *the mouth of a river*:—Ðǽr ligeþ se mūþa ūt on ðone gārsecg ðære ié ðe mon hātep Gandis (*ostia fluminis Gangis*) . . . Be sūþan ðæm mūþan is se port Caligardamana . . . be norþan ðæm Gandes mūþan is se port Samera. Be norþan ðæm porte is se mūþa ðære ié . . . Ottorogorre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 6–13. On Limene mūþan . . . Se mūþa is on ēastweardre Cent . . . On ða eá hī tugon up hiora scipu ōþ ðone weald. iiii mīla fram ðæm mūþan ūtanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25–32. Ælc ceápscip frip hæbbe ðe binnan mūþan cuman, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 20: ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 6. Ofer Humbre mūþan, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 7. On sūþhealfe Sæfern mūþan . . . ōþ Afene mūþan, 918; Erl. 104, 4–5: Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20. Ofer ðone mūþan *trans fretum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18, 28. On hwelcum wæterum and on ǽghwelcra eá mūþum hī sculun sēcan fiscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. **II.** *an opening, door*:—Recedes mūþan, Beo. Th. 1452; B. 724. [*Icel.* munni *mouth* (of a cave, etc.).] v. ge-mýþe.

mūþ-ādl, e; *f. A mouth-disease*:—Mūþādl on gōman *mentedra* vel *oscedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 64: ii. 58, 7. v. mūþ-coþu.

mūþ-bana, an; *m. One who destroys with the mouth*:—Him Grendel wearþ tō mūþbonan, leófes mannes líc eall forswealg, Beo. Th. 4165; B. 2079.

mūþ-bersting, e; *f. A breaking out about the mouth*:—Mūþberstinge (*in a list of diseases*) *frenus* (cf. *frenuseuli*, ulcera circa rictum oris, similia his quae fiunt jumentis asperitate frenorum, Isid. 4, orig. 8), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 14. Mūþbersting, ii. 39, 17. Mūþberstung, 150, 56.

mūþ-coþu, e; *f. A mouth-disease*; oscedo (= oris ulcus), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 13: ii. 64, 2.

mūþ-freó; *adj. At liberty to speak*:—Hwí ne synt wē mūþfreó? hū ne mōton wē sprecan ðæt wē willaþ, Ps. Th. 11, 4.

mūþ-hēl, es; *n. Salutary words pronounced by the mouth*:—Mōdiges (*Moses*) mūþhæl (cf. ēce rǽdas Moyses sægde, Th. 210, 15–17), Cd. 170; Th. 213, 14; Exod. 552.

mūþ-hrōf, es; *m. The roof of the mouth, palate*:—Mūþhrōfe *palato*, Hpt. 414, 22.

mūþ-leás, *adj. Without a mouth*:—Ic sccolde mūþleás sprecan, Exon. 123 a; Th. 472, 1; Rä. 61, 9.

mūtian. v. bi-mūtian.

mūtung, e; *f. A loan* (?):—Mūtung *vel* wrixlung *mutuum*, Wrt. Voc.

ii. 58, 60. Cf. lán *commodum;* wrixlung *mutuum*, i. 21, 1–3: *and* tó borge *mutuum*, Kent. Gl. 817.

mūwa, muxle. v. mūga, muscelle.

mycel. v. micel.

mycg, mygg, es; *m.*: mycge (?), an; *f. A midge*:—Mygg *culix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 60: *sciniphes*, 120, 9. Mycg *culix*, 15, 55. Mygc, i. 281, 36. Micge (micgc?) *culex*, 24, 17. Mycgæs *cynomya*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 29. Wið gnættas and micgeas, Lchdm. i. 54, 14. Heó gnættas and micgeas (micgas, MS. B.) ácwelleþ, 266, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* muggia; *f. culex*: *O. H. Ger.* mucca, mugga; *f. culex, conopis, scinifes*: *Ger.* mücke: *Icel.* mý; *n.*: *Dan.* myg: *Swed.* mygg.]

mycgern *fat about the kidneys*:—Micgern *exugium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 10: *exugia*, ii. 30, 13. Micgerne *exugia* i. *minctura*, 146, 31. Rysele, mycgern *axungia*; micgern *arvina*, i. *adeps* ł *pinguedo*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 4–7. [*Leo suggests borrowing from Welsh* mychiryn *lard.*]

mycg-nett, es; *n. A mosquito-net*:—Fleóhnet *vel* micgnet *conopeum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 24.

mydd, es; *n. A bushel;* modius:—Hannibal sende tó Cartaina þrió mydd gyldenra hringa his sige tó tácne *Annibal in testimonium victoriae suae tres modios annulorum aureorum Carthaginem misit*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* muddi: *O. H. Ger.* mutti *modius.*]

mýdrece, an; *f. A chest*:—Mýderce (mēderce, MS. J.) oððe cyst *loculus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 313, 15. Ðæs synt twá micle mýdercan, and án hrægleysd, and án lytulu towmýderce, and eác twá ealde mýdercan, Chart. Th. 538, 19–22. Heó becwiþ him twá mýdrecan, and ðær aninnan án bedreáf, eal dæt tó ánum bedde gebyreþ, 536, 24: 537, 26. vi. midreca, 430, 2. Múdrica *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6.

mýgþ. v. mægþ.

myl *dust*:—Dæt dære ylcan stówe myl wið fýre wæs freomigende *ut pulvis loci illius contra ignem volveret*, Bd. 3, 10, tit.; S. 534, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* mul *pulvis*, p. 348, and note. Cf. *Icel.* mylja *to crush.*]

myldan, mylden. v. be-mylđan, miltan I (a).

mylen, es; *m. A mill*:—Myln *molendenum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 7. Mylen *mula*, ii. 58, 16: R. Ben. 127, 6. Se mylenham and se myln ðærtó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10. Of Éadweardes mylne, 438, 26: 439, 2. Ne mylnum nis álýfed tó eornenne (*on Sunday*), Wulfst. 227, 11. [Myln *molendinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 60: *A. R.* mulne: *Wick.* milne: *Icel.* mylna: *O. H. Ger.* mulín; *f.*: *Du.* molen.]

mylen-bróc, es; *m. A mill-brook*:—On mylenbróc; ðonne andlang streámes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 30.

mylen-ham[**m**], es; *m. An enclosure in which a mill stands*:—Hit (*the boundary*) cymþ nyðer tó ðam mylenhammæ and se mylenham and se myln ðærtó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 189, 10.

mylen-hweogul, es; *n. A mill-wheel*:—Seó heofon æfre tyrnþ onbútan ús swiftre ðonne æníg mylenhweól (-hweowul, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 232, 19.

mylen-pūl, -pōl, es; *m. A mill-pool*:—On mylepūl; of mylenpülle in Afene streám, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 401, 8. In ðone mylenpōl; of ðam pōle tó ðære portstræte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 418, 1.

mylen-scearp; *adj. Ground sharp*:—Heówan mēcum mylenscearpum, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 24; Æðelst. 24. v. next word.

mylen-stān, es; *m. A stone for grinding*:—Feól oððe mylenstān *lima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 75: i. 287, 2.

mylen-steall, es; *m. A mill*:—Tó myllnstealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 4, 14. Mylenstall, 169, 9. v. next word.

mylen-stede, es; *m. A mill-stead, mill*:—Ðysne mylenstede ðe ðærtó gebyreþ æt Leóferes hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 10.

mylen-stíg, e; *f. A path to a mill*:—Æfter ðam grénan wege in tó ðære mylnstíge; of ðære mylenstíge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 9.

mylen-troh, -trog, es; *n. A mill-trough, the channel in which water comes to a mill-wheel*:—Mylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16.

mylen-waru, e; *f. A mill-dam* (? cf. *Icel.* vörr; *f. a fenced-in landing place*):—Andlang streámes on ða mylenware; of ðare mylenware tó ðare swéte apuldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 7. Cf. mylen-wer.

mylen-weard, es; *m. A miller*:—Mylenwyrd *molendinarius* vel *molinarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 35. Mylewearde *molendarus*, ii. 58, 17.

mylen-wer, es; *m. A mill-weir, mill-dam*:—Andlang streámes dæt it cymþ tó ðam mylewere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 92, 30.

mylma, an; *m. A retreat* (?); recessus, Germ. 398, 150.

myltan, mylte, myltestre. v. miltan, milte, miltestre.

-mynd. v. freónd-, ge-, weorþ-mynd.

myndgian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to bear in mind, recollect*:—Gē sweltaþ deáþe nymþe ic dóm wite sóðan swefnes ðæs mín sefa myndgaþ *ye shall die unless I know the import of the true dream, of which my mind is still conscious*, Cd. 179; Th. 224, 31; Dan. 144. Wé ðæs hereweorces myndgiaþ (*recollect*), and ða wiggþræce on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. **II.** *to bring to the mind of another, recall, remind*:—Manaþ swá and myndgaþ mǽla gehwylce sárum wordum, Beo. Th. 4120; B. 2057. Ic wolde ðé nú myngian (Cott. MS. myndgian) ðæra manigfealdan láre ðe ðú mé ǽr gehéte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. v. ge-myndgian, mynegian *and next two words.*

myndgiend, es; *m. One who reminds*:—Gyf Frysna hwylc ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wǽre, Beo. Th. 2215; B. 1105.

myndgung, e; *f. A reminding one of anything, admonition*:—Sió myndgung ðara háligra gewrita *divinae admonitiones verba*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 8.

myndig; *adj. Mindful*:—Myndig wæs Petrus wordes ðætte cweden wæs him, Mk. Skt. Kush. 14, 72. v. ge-myndig.

mynd-leás; *adj. Senseless, foolish*:—Se wísdóm hine sylfne ætbret fram myndleásum geþohtum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 4. v. ge-myndleás.

myne, es; *m.* **I.** *the mind*:—Mód mægnade, mine fægnade, Exon. 94 b; Th. 353, 56; Reim. 33. **II.** *mind* (as in to have a *mind* for anything), *purpose, desire*:—Lǽssan hwíle ðonne his myne sóhte *for a less time than he would have desired*, Beo. Th. 5138; B. 2572. Wæs him út myne fleón fealone stream *they had a mind to escape, to flee the yellow stream*, Andr. Kmbl. 3073; An. 1539. Gē holdlice hyge staþeladon mid módes myne (*with full purpose of heart*), Exon. 27 b; Th. 83, 20; Cri. 1359. Hé lárum wile, þurh módes myne, mínum hýran, 71 a; Th. 265, 10; Jul. 379: 74 a; Th. 282, 2; Jul. 657. Nó hé ðone gifstól grétan móste for Metode ne his myne wisse *he might not approach the throne because of the Lord, and knew not his purpose*, Beo. Th. 341; B. 169. **III.** *love*:—Hwǽr ic feor oððe neáh ðundan meahte ðone ðe in meoduhealle mine wisse (*would feel love, would love*), oððe mec fréfran wolde, Exon. 76 b; Th. 288, 7; Wand. 27. [Do þu þis mid gode mune (*intent*), þenne eart þu godes sune, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 53. *Goth.* muns *purpose, device, readiness: Icel.* munr *the mind; mind, longing; love.*] v. wíf-myne.

myne. v. mene, mine.

mynecenu, e; *f. The feminine form corresponding to masc.* munuc:—Mynecenu *monacha* vel *monialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 20: Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Munuc and mynecenu ðe Gode sylfum beúþ gehálgode, and hyra gehát Gode gehāten habbaþ, L. Eccg. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 198, 32. Seó mynecynu *monacha*, iv. 9; Th. ii. 206, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 184, 1. Bysn be sumere mynecyne, 546, 26. Gif hwá mynecene, ðe Godes brýd biþ gehāten, him tó wífe nimþ, beó heó ámánsumad, L. Eccg. P. ii. 19; Th. ii. 188, 21. Godes þeówas, munecas and mynecena, preóstas and nunnan, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 26. Munecas and mynecena, canonicas and nunnan, vi. 2; Th. i. 314, 17: L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 7. Be mynecenan. Riht is ðæt mynecena mynsterlíce macian, esne swá wé cwǽdon ǽror be munecan (*v. next paragraph where* preóstas and nunnan *are taken together*), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 31–33. Eugenia hæfde ástealed mynecena mynster, Homl. Skt. 2, 311. Munecena mynstru, R. Ben. 136, 4. Ða forlǽtenan mynstru mid munecum gesettan and eác mid mynecenum, Chart. Th. 240, 17. Basilisca wearþ módor ofer manega mynecena, Homl. Skt. 4, 85. Mynecæna, Lchdm. iii. 440, 15. [Ealra ðare landa de intó ðæ mynechina life æt Wiltúne forgifene synt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 117, 25. *Laym.* munechene: *Piers P.* monchen: *Trev.* minchin.]

mynegian, mynngian; *p.* ode (*with acc. of person and gen. of thing, or with a clause*). **I.** *to bring to one's own mind, recall*:—David myngode ðæra gyfa ðe God his fædrum and his foregengum sealde, Ps. Th. 43, arg. **II.** *to bring to another's mind*, (a) *to remind*:—Drihten ús ðonne myngaþ ðæs Sunnandæges weorces *the Lord will remind us then of the work done on Sunday*, Wulfst. 210, 9. Mec ðæra nægla fyrwet myngaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2156; El. 1079. Ic ðé ǽr mynegode (Cott. MS. myndgode) ðære ilcan spræce, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 7. Hú ne mynegodest (Cott. MS. myndgodest) ðú mé ðære ilcan spræce, 35, 2; Fox 156, 14. Ic wolde ðé myngian (Cott. MS. myndgian) ðære manigfealdan láre ðe ðú mé ǽr gehéte, 40, 5; Fox 240, 11. Wé willaþ eów myngian, dæt hit ne gange eów of gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 220, 3. (b) *to bring a duty to the mind, to admonish, exhort*:—Eów ic mynegie *vos moneo*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 18, 3. Mīne wylna ic mynegige *meas ancillas moneo*, 19, 6. Ic myngige and manige manna gehwylcne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 11. Ic myngie and lære, 107, 10. Manaþ ús and myngaþ seó ár and seó eádignes, 197, 3. Mynegaþ, 161, 3. Menegaþ *instigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 63. Éadweard cyning myngode his wytan dæt hý smeádon hú heora friþ betere beón mæhte, L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 160, 23. Minga hine *hunc exhortare*, Deut. 1, 38. Ælc biscop done cyning myngige (MS. B. myndgige) dæt ealle Godes cyrcan sýn wel behworfene, L. Edm. E; Th. i. 246, 11. Ænne hyndenman, de ða .x. myngige tó úre ealre gemǽne þearfe, L. Ædelst. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 2. Wé willaþ myngian freónda gehwilcne, dæt gehwá hine sylfne beþence, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 6. (c) *to remind of a debt, to ask for payment.* v. manian:—Myngaþ *exigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 81. Sǽde on heortan hys ne myngeþ (*requiret*), Ps. Spl. T. 9, 15. Gif hé gelómlíce þurh his bydelas his gafoles myngaþ *if he by his messengers often asks for his tribute*, L. Edg. S; Th. i. 270, 20. Heáhberht oft ðæs myngode, oððe ðæs landes bæd, Chart. Th. 167, 6. Se ðe nimþ ða þing de díne synt ne myngea ðú hyra (*ne repetas*), Lk. Skt. 6, 30. **III.** *to have in the mind, to purpose, intend, determine*:—Menegiaþ, hogiaþ *conati sumus, decrevimus*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 66. [*A. R.* munegen: *Mark.* munegin;

Laym. munegie: *Piers P.* munge, menewe: *O. H. Ger.* bi-munigôn.] v. ge-mynegian.

mynegung, e; *f.* **I.** *admonition, exhortation* (v. mynegian, **II** b):—Mynegung *monitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 16. Mynigung, 43; Som. 44, 53. Mynegunge *monitionem*, 15; Som. 18, 4. Þurh Albinus mungunge (*hortatu*), Bed. pref.; S. 472, 8. 'Ne ondrǽde gé eów' hé cwæþ . . . þurh dǽs minegunge . . . . L. Ælfc. P. 13; Th. ii. 364, 26. Þurh dæs apostoles mungunge (mungunge, MSS. O. F.; minegunge, MS. T.), R. Ben. 53, 1. Heó wolde þurh his mynegungum hire mód getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10. Æfter mynegungum Ædeluuoldes de mé oft manode, Chart. Th. 240, 30. Menegungum *hortamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 52. **II.** *a demand for payment of what is due, a claim* (v. mynegian, **II** c):—Þurh da gedurstegnysse de folces men widhæfton dære gelómlícan mungunge (myngunge, MS. F.) . . . ðe úre láreówas dydon ymbe dæt neádgafol úres Drihtnes, L. Edg. S.; Th. i. 270, 25. Ne forlǽte hé ða mynegunge *let him not relinquish the claim*, L. Ædelst. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 26.

mynele, an; *f. Desire, longing*:—Dæt hé tó his earde ǽnige nyete módes mynlan *so that he* (*Ulysses*) *felt no heart's desire for his native land*, Bt. Met. Fox 21, 133; Met. 26, 67. v. myne.

myne-líc; *adj. Pleasant, desirable*:—Oft hé geþah mynelícne máþþum, Exon. 84 b; Th. 318, 25; Vid. 4. [*O. Sax.* muni-lîh: *Icel.* mun-ligr *pleasant.*] v. myne.

mynet, es; *n.* **I.** *a coin*:—Mynet *nummisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 48. Mynit *nomisma*, ii. 114, 75. Mynete *nummismate*, 61, 14: 96, 80. Genim pipores swilce ǽn mynet gewege, diles sǽdes swilce iiii mynet gewegen, Lchdm. ii. 192, 14. Ætgýwaþ mé dæs gafoles mynyt, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Dæt hí sceoldon dæt gyldene mynet (*aureum illud numisma*) mid him geniman, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 1. Hé hét dæm cwelre syllan .xxv. gyldenra myneta, Shrn. 129, 12. **II.** *coinage, money*:—Dæt ǽn mynet sý ofer eall dæs cynges onweald, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 18: L. Edg. i. 8; Th. i. 268, 27. Ǽn mynet gange ofer ealle dás þeóde butan ǽlcon false, L. Eth. vi. 32; Th. i. 322, 28: L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 15: Wulfst. 272, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* munita: *f. nomisma, moneta*; *O. H. Ger.* muniza, munizza; *f.: Ger.* münze. *From Latin* moneta.]

mynet-cîpa, an; *m. A money-dealer*:—Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ on Godes gelaþunge, and ne caraþ ymbe Cristes teolunge, se biþ mynetcýpa getalod, Homl. Th. i. 412, 16.

mynetere, es; *m.* **I.** *a moneyer, a money-changer, money-dealer*:—Mynetere *nummularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 15: *trapezita*, 57, 33: *trapezeta* vel *nummularius*, 73, 47. Miyniteri *numularius*, *nummorum praerogator*, ii. 115, 2. Mynetere *trapezita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 43. Mynetera *nummulariorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 51. Munetera, 73, 8, 41. Ða setl ðara mynetera *the seats of the money-changers*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyt gebyrede dæt dú befæstest mín feoh myoyteran, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 554, 8. Hé gemétte sittende mynteras, Jn. 2, 14. **II.** *a minter, one who coins*:—Mynetere *monetarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 33. Be myneterum . . . Nán man ne mynetege bútan on porte. And gif se mynetere fúl wurþe, sleá man of ða hand de hé dæt fúl mid worhte, and sette upp on ða mynetsmiddan . . . On Cantwara byrig .vii. mynteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–26. Ælc mynetere de man tíhþ dæt fals feoh slóge . . . gif hé fúl beó, sleá hine man, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–15. Ða mynteras de inne wuda wyrcaþ odde elles hwǽr; dæt ða bión heora feores scyldige, iii. 16; Th. i. 298, 13. Godes feoh biþ befæst mynteterum tó sleánne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. Ic habbe geunnen Baldewyne abbode ónne meonetere widinne Sæint Edémundes byrg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 223, 6. [*O. Sax.* muniteri *a money-changer*: *Icel.* myntari *a minter*: *O. H. Ger.* munizari, munizzari *numularius*, *monetarius*, *trapezita*: *Ger.* münzer.]

mynetian; *p.* ode *To mint, coin*:—Nán man ne mynetege bútan on porte, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 19. [*O. Sax.* gi-munitôd: *O. H. Ger.* munizôn *cudere.*]

mynet-smiddе, an; *f. A mint, place for coining.* v. mynetere, **II.**

myngian. v. mynegian.

mynian; *p.* ede (cf. myne, **II**) *To have as the object of desire* or *purpose, to intend, direct one's course to an object*:—Dær mín hyht mynehþ tó gesécenne *my heart's desire is to visit there*, Exon. 48 b; Th. 167, 17; Gú. 1601: Andr. Kmbl. 583; An. 294. Ic lære ǽlcne dara de maga sí and manigne wæn hæbbe dæt hé menige tó dam ilcan wuda *I advise every one that is able and has many a waggon, to direct his steps to that same wood*, Shrn. 163, 13.

mynster, es; *n.* **I.** *a monastery, a place where a body of monks* or *of nuns resided*:—Gif hit beón mæg, swá sceal mynster beón gestaþelod, dæt ealle neádbehéfe þing dær binnan wunian, dæt is wæterscype, mylen, wyrtún and gehwylce misenlíce cræftas de synd góde tó begánne, R. Ben. 127, 4–7. Wæs se ǽrest abbod dæs ylcan mynstres Petrus háten, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 5: 2, 2; S. 502, 40. Mynstres aldor, L. Wih. 17; Th. i. 40, 13. Gif hwá gefeohte on cyninges húse síe hé scyldig ealles his ierfes . . . Gif hwá on mynstre gefeohte, hundtwelftig scill. gebéte, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 4. Gif hwá gefechteþ on mynstre bútan circean gebéte . . . be mynstres mǽde, L. Eth. viii. 10; Th. i. 330, 26. Muneca gehwylc de úte sý of mynstre . . . gebúge georne intó mynstre, v. 5; Th. i. 306, 1–3. Gif hwá nunnan of mynstre út álǽde, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 15. Wæs heó . . . on ðam mynstre de on Franclande wæs getimbrad fram dære abbadissan de Fara hátte . . . fordon on da tid ne wæron monige mynstra getimbrade on Angelþeóde; fordon monige of Breotone gewunedon sécan Francna mynstro, Bd. 3, 8: S. 531, 12–17. Mid dý de wǽn dá com, de da bán on lǽded wæron, in dæt foresprecene mynster, dá ne woldan da híwan de on dam mynstre wǽron him lustlíce onfón, 3, 11; S. 535, 17. Se munuc de mynster nǽbbe, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 6. On mynstrum fæste gewunian and regollíce líbban (*said of abbots*), ix. 32; Th. i. 348, 1. In mynsterum, Exon. 38 b; Th. 127, 16; Gú. 387. Coloman twá mynstro geworhte, Bd. 4, 4; S. 570, 30. Twá ædele mynstere, 4, 6; S. 574, 12. Mynstru, R. Ben. 139, 4. **II.** *a church, minster* (v. mynster-clǽnsung):—Ne sín ealle circan ná gelícre mǽde worldlíce wyrde . . . Heáfodmynstres grípbryce . . . béte man be cyninges munde . . . and medemran mynstres mid hundtwelftigan scill., L. Eth. ix. 5; Th. i. 342, 1: L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 21. Man ágife ælce teóþunge tó dam ealdan mynstre (*ad matrem ecclesiam*) de seó hýrnes tó hýrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 7. Dæs mynstres mæssepreóst, i. 3; Th. i. 262, 25. (See also sections 2 and 5.) Oswold fullworhte on Eferwíc dæt ǽnlíce mynster de his mǽg Eádwine ǽr begunnen hæfde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 90. [*Laym.* munster *a monastery*: *Orm.* i þe3ȝre minnstre (*the temple*, cf. i þe kirrke, 1099), 1017: *O. H. Ger.* munustiri *monasterium.* From the Latin.] v. heáfod-, munn-mynster.

mynster-clǽnsung, e; *f. Purification of a minster* (*within whose walls a man has been slain*):—Donne bête man dæt ciricgrip intó dære circan . . . and da mynsterclánsunge begite (cf. gif ǽnig man Godes ciricgrip swá ábrece dæt hé binnon ciricwágum manslaga weorþe, ll. 6–8), L. Eth. ix. 3; Th. i. 340, 18: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 360, 6.

mynster-gang, es; *m. Going into a monastery, entering on a monastic life*:—Heó donne mót gif heó wile dæt forlætan and hyre mynstergang geceósan *tunc, si velit, licebit ei id derelinquere, et vitam monasticam sibi eligere*, L. Ecg. C. 20; Th. ii. 146, 23.

mynster-hâm, es; *m. A monastic house, monastery*:—Gif hwá dara mynsterhâma hwelcne, for hwelcre sylde gesécе, de cyninges feorm tó belimpe, odde óderne freóne híérēd, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 23. Done oferécan mon gedǽle ginð mynsterhâmas tó Godes circum in Súdregum and in Cent, Chart. Th. 482, 18.

mynster-hata, an; *m. A hater* or *enemy of monasteries*:—Hér syndan sacerdbanan and mynsterhatan, Wulfst. 165, 28.

mynster-líc; *adj. Monastic*:—Man árárde cyrcan on his ríce geond eall and mynsterlíce gesetnyssa (*monastic institutions*), Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 71. [*O. H. Ger.* munistri-lîh *monasterialis.*]

mynster-líce; *adv. Monastically, in a manner suitable to a monastery*:—Riht is dæt mynecena mynsterlíce macian (*act in accordance with monastic rules*), L. I. P. 15; Th. i. 322, 32. Hé æþele mynster getimbrede. Dá hé dá dæt hæfde mynsterlíce ge þeáwlíce gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

mynster-lif; es; *n.* **I.** *monastic life*:—Gif hláford nylle hire mynsterlífes geunnan, odda hiá siolf nylle, Chart. Th. 471, 2. Hé mynsterlíf dam weoruldlífe forbær *monasticam saeculari vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 7. Hé him sendan sceolde sume eáwfæste munecas de him mynsterlíf ástealdon, Homl. Skt. 6, 57. **II.** *a place in which the monastic life is lived*:—Mynsterlíf *coenobium* (cf. *hec cenobium* an abbay, i. 230, 8), Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 47: 93, 32: *gurgustia*, 93, 33. Ic wille dæt dær árfre beó mynstrelíf and samnung (*a monastery and brotherhood*), Chart. Th. 391, 29. Cf. munuc-lif.

mynster-mann, es; *m. A man who lives in a monastery, a monk*:—Gif hit mynsterman sig *si monasticus sit*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 10. Dás bóc be dæra hálgena lífe de mynstermenn mid heora þénungum wurdiaþ, Homl. Skt. pref. 44: Swt. Rdr. 100, 148. Dæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermanna, de gemǽnan lífe drohtniaþ on mynstre, R. Ben. 134, 5: 9, 3. Mynstermannum gedafenaþ dæt hí on stilnysse heora líf ádreógan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 29: Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 38.

mynster-munuc, es; *m. A monk who lives in a monastery*:—Ne þearf ǽnig mynstermunuc mid rihte fæhþbóte biddan, L. Eth. ix. 25; Th. i. 346, 1. Da mynstermunecas urnon tó, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 23. Benedictus mid his mynstermunecum, 178, 33: i. 532, 33.

mynster-prafost, es; *m. The provost of a monastery*:—Ælfnóð mynsterprauost, Chart. Th. 434, 4.

mynster-preóst, es; *m. A priest who conducts service in a minster*:—Wé lǽraþ dæt mæssepreósta odde mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan circan dyre, ne binnan weohstealle bútan his oferslipe, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 8.

mynster-scîr, e; *f. The management of a monastery*:—Hé gewát tó his mynsterscíre *ad monasterii sui curam secessit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13.

mynster-stów, e; *f. A place where there is a minster, a town*:—Hé férde geond ealle ge þurh mynsterstówe ge þurh folcstówe *per cuncta et urbana et rustica loca*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 27.

mynster-þeáw, es; *m. A monastic custom*:—Cyriclíce þeáwas odde

mynsterþeáwas *ritus ecclesiastici sive monasteriales*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 24.

mynster-þegnung, e; *f. Service done in a monastery*:—Deós foresceáwung sý gehealden ... on eallum mynstres þénungum (mynsterþénungum, Wells Frag.), R. Ben. 85, 17.

mynster-wise, an; *f. A custom or manner followed in a monastery*:—Se abbod ongeat sume ða mynsterwísan tó gerihtanne *the abbot managed to correct some of the abuses practised in the monastery*, Glostr. Frag. 110, 27.

myntan; *p.* te. **I.** *to mean, intend, purpose, determine*, (a) *with infin.*:—Se de Gode mynteþ bringan beorhtne white, Exon. 23 b; Th. 65, 22; Cri. 1058. Mynte ic hié hátan yflan *I had a mind to order them to be punished*, Nar. 25, 27. Heó hí mynte for hý tó abbudissan gesettan *abbatissam eam pro se facere disposuerat*, Bd. 5, 3; 616, 19. Hé mynte hine sleán, Blickl. Homl. 223, 7, 9, 11, 16. Hé mynte mid his discipulum tó his mynstre féran, 225, 11: Beo. Th. 1428; B. 712. Ða mynton wé ús gerestan, Nar. 14, 25: Bt. Met. Fox 26, 143; Met. 26, 72. (b) *with infin. to be supplied*:—Gif ðú seó riht cyning swá ðú ær myntest, Cd. 228; Th. 308, 8; Sat. 688. Mynte se mæra hwær hé meahte ðanon fleón *the mighty one designed (to get) where he could flee thence*, Beo. Th. 1528; B. 762. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* myntyñ or amyñ towarde *attempto*.] (c) *with a clause introduced by* ðæt:—Geréfa min mynteþ ðæt mé æfter síe eaforan síne yrfeweardas *my steward means his children to be heirs after me*, 100; Th. 131, 27; Gen. 2182. Hé mynte ðæt hé gedælde líf wid líce, Beo. Th. 1466; B. 731. (d) *with a case*:—Wit sculon sécan ðæt ðæt wit ær myntan *sed quae proposuimus intueamur*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 11. Hí hím sylfum ríce mynton, Wulfst. 145, 26. **II.** *to think, suppose*:—Mynton ealle, ðæt se brego and seó mægþ wǽron ætsomne, Judth. 12; Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 253. v. ge-myntan.

mynung (?) *admonition*:—Úre hálige fæderes mid gelómrædre menunge ús gemenegiþ, Chart. Th. 316, 27. v. mynegung, manung.

Myrce, myrce, myrcels, myre, myrhþ, myrgan, myrige. v. Mirce, mirce, mircels, mere, mirigþ, mirgan, mirige.

myrgen-líc; *adj. Morning*:—Ðýs myrgenlícan dæge heó biþ gongende of líchoman *she will depart before evening*, Blickl. Homl. 141, 33. v. morgen-líc.

myrran, myrrelse, myrring. v. mirran, mirrelse, mirring.

myrre, myrra, an; *f. Myrrh*:—Hí hím lác brohton; ðæt wæs gold and récels and myrre, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Seó myrre getácnode ðæt hé wæs deádlíc, Homl. Th. i. 116, 10. Myrra déþ ðæt ðæt deáde flǽsc ne rotaþ, 118, 11. Murre *myrra*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Wín gemenged mid myrran *myrratum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 59. Uton him bringan myrran, Homl. Th. i. 116, 25: 118, 17. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* myrra.]

myrt. v. mirt.

myrten, es; *n. Flesh of animals that have died a natural death*:—Ne ǽnig man myrtenes ǽfre ne ábíte, Wulfst. 71, 1. Gif hé myrten ete *si morticinam ederit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 26. v. next word.

myrten; *adj. That has died by disease*:—Gif swýn etaþ myrten flǽsc *si porci carnem morticinam ederint*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 18. Grécas myrten flǽsc nǽnigum men ne lýfaþ ac ða hýda ðæra myrtenra neáta hý heom dóþ tó scón *Graeci carnem morticinam nulli permittunt, de pellibus tamen morticinorum animalium calceamenta sibi faciunt*, Th. ii. 166, 29–31.

myrþ. v. mirigþ.

myrþra, an; *m. A murderer, homicide*:—Se man biþ myrþra (*homicida*), se ðe his bróþor hataþ, L. Ecg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 10. Gif hwylc man for his mǽges wræce man ofsléa, dó (*do penance*) hé swá myrþra, vii. geár oððe .x., L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18; Th. ii. 230, 19, 21: Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 37. Ðú (*the soul*) wǽre ðǽr (*in the world*) morþ and myrþra, Wulfst. 241, 9. Ðonne biþ hé ealra ðara manna deáþes sceldig and myrþra beforan ðæs écan Déman heáhsetle, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. Myrþran and mánswaran, 61, 13. Míne myrþran and mánsceaþan (*the devils*), Exon. 42 a; Th. 141, 4; Gú. 622. Myrþra *homicidas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 7. [*Goth.* maurþrja: *O. H. Ger.* murdreo *latro*.] v. bearn-, mæg-, self-myrþra.

myrþrian *to murder*. [*Goth.* maurþrjan: *O. H. Ger.* murdrian *jugulare*.] v. for-, of-myrþrian.

myrþrung, e; *f. Murder, homicide*:—Myrþrunge *parricidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 30.

myrwa. v. mearu.

mysci; *pl. Flies*:—Sóna cwóman mysci manige *venit cynomyia*, Ps. Th. 104, 27. [From *Lat.* musca.]

mýse *a table*. v. mése.

mýðe (?); *pl. The mouth of a stream*:—Andlang bróces on ða mýðy; of ðes gemýðon on Ceahhanmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 25. v. ge-mýðe.

mýðe (?), an; *f. The mouth of a stream*:—Érest fram mýðan in cyrstilmæl ác ... eft in ða mýðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 20–380, 7. v. múða.

myxen. v. mixen.

N.

N, like *m* (q. v.), in Anglo-Saxon generally corresponds to *n* in Gothic and in other cognate dialects, e. g. *net, hand, ân*; Goth. *nati, handus, ains*; O. H. Ger. *nezzi, hant, ein*; O. Sax. *net, hand, ên*; but, like *m*, it falls away before *ð* and *s*, and the vowel which preceded the *n* is lengthened, e. g. *cûð, tôð, ôðer, mûð, hûsel, est*; Goth. *kunþs, tunþus, anþar, munþs, hunsl, ansts*; O. H. Ger. *chund, zand, andar, mund, anst*; O. Sax. *kûð, tand, ôðar, mûð, anst*. If, however, *n* and *s* come together by the loss of an intervening vowel the *n* remains, e. g. *winstre*; O. H. Ger. O. Sax. *winistar*. The character which appears in the Runic poem is ᚾ, and the verse, in which the name (cf. Icel. *naud*) is given, is the following:—

Nýd byþ nearu on breóste — oft tó helpe
níða bearnum, — and tó hǽle gehwǽdre
weorðeþ heó ðeáh — gif hí his hlystaþ ǽror.
Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8–13.

nā, nō; *adv. No, not*; non. **I.** *qualifying a verb expressed or implied*, (a) *without any other negative particle*:—Ná cunne *nesciat*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 28. Fela gódra háma de wé genemnan ná cunnan, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 29. Fremde ná heom God setton on gesyhþe, Ps. Th. 53, 3. Ná ðú andwlitan dínne áwend fram mé, 101, 2. Swá sceal man dón, ðonne hé gegán þenceþ longsumne lof, ná ymb his líf cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ealle hí scínaþ, ná hwǽðre ðeáh ealle efenbeorhte, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 460; Met. 20, 230. Gewíte ðes calic fram mé, ðeáhhwǽdere ná swá swá ic wylle, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 39. Ða habbaþ twegen casus and ná má on gewunan, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 3. Ðæt is se ęþel de nó geendad weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 100, 12; Cri. 1640. Ic gelýfe nó ðæt him eorþwelan ece stondeþ, 309, 33; Seef. 66. Nó ðæt ðín aldor wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, ne ðý hraðor hrémde ... ac ðæt oftor gecwæþ ... ðæt hé wǽre ána Drihten, Cd. Th. 263, 34; Dan. 754. Nó seoddan ðæt hí mósten in done écan andwlitan, 288, 8; Sat. 377: 304, 23; Sat. 634. (b) *with other negatives*:—Hyt ná ne feóll *non cecidit*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Ne eom ic ná Crist, Jn. Skt. 1, 20. Ráde de mon ná ne rímde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Næs ðæt ná ðæt hé nyste, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ne hé hine ná ne onstyreþ, 21, 27. Ðæt ðás láreówas ne sceolan Godes dómas náwðer ne ná wanian, ne ne écan, 81, 4. Ne wandige ná se mæssepreóst nó for ríces mannes ege, 43, 9. Nǽron gé nó mín gemunende, ne gé nó geþohton, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 21. Swá nán óðer ná deþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 107. Nabbaþ ðás naman ná ódre gebígednysse, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 24. Nis ná má casa on gewunan ... nis ná má mislícra casa, 14; Som. 17, 4–7. Ne behófaþ náðor dyssera pronomina ná má stemna búton twegra, 15; Som. 17, 38. Ne synd ná má namanspeligende bútan ðás fífténe, Som. 17, 46: Blickl. Homl. 35, 24. Nó má, Exon. Th. 441, 25; Kl. 4. Telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, næs ná ðé, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Næs ná for ðam ðe ðæs landes swá fela wǽre, ac for ðam ðe se Wendelsæ hit hæfþ swá tódǽled, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 25. Lufian wé hine ... næs nó on gesundum þingum ánum, ac eác swylce on wíderweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7. **II.** *qualifying* (a) *an adjective*:—Mid langum scípum ná manegum, Chr. Erl. 3, 7. Ðý ilcan sumera forwearþ nó læs (*= not a smaller number*) ðonne xx scipa, 897; Erl. 96, 14. Wíse sweltende samod ná wís *sapientes morientes, simul insipiens*, Ps. Spl. 48, 9. (b) *an adverb or adverbial phrase*:—Nis nó ðæt án ... ac eác *not only ... but also*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 15. Næs hit ná ðæt án ðæt ðú on ungemetlícum ungesǽlþum wǽre, ac eác ðæt ðú fulneáh mid ealle forwurde, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 6. Ðe ná ðæt án mé, ac eác swylce míne geféran, mæg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 31: L. Ecg. P. iii. 1; Th. ii. 196, 13. Ná ðá git *non dum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 55. Ná swá *numquam ita*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 9. Ná lancge *non diu*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Ná elles *haud secus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 3. Ðú hit ná hú elles begitan ne mihte, Bt. 32; Fox 114, 8. Ne mæg hé nó ðé raþor, Bt. tit. 32; Fox xvi, 15. Næs him nó ðý læs underþeóded eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Ðá ná dé læs beseah Lothes wíf underbæc, Scrd. 22, 42. Nó ðý fægra wæs, Cd. Th. 203, 6; Exod. 399. Nó ðý sél dyde, 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne sý ná tó ðæs hwón (*on no account*) geendod náðer ne dægrédsang ne ǽfensang bútan dam drihtlícan gebede, R. Ben. 38, 14: 87, 1, 10: 95, 7. Ná tó hwón (ná tó ðæs hwón, MS. T.), 111, 10. v. lytes-ná.

nabban (*= ne* habban, *the verb is conjugated throughout*) *not to have, to be without*:—Nǽbbe ic synne gefremed, Cd. Th. 160, 15; Gen. 2650. Nǽbbe ic welan, Andr. Kmbl. 601; An. 301. Nafast hláfes wiste, 621; An. 311. Ðú nǽfst nán þing, Jn. Skt. 4, 11. Næft ðú, Bt. Met. Fox 20, 71; Met. 20, 36. Hé nǽnige mehte nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 33. Hé wilnaþ ... ðæs ðe hé næft, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 34, 2. Næfþ, Ps. Th. 71, 12. We nabbaþ, Mk. Skt. 9, 13. Earmra manna gehelpan de sylfe nabbaþ and ðæra myhta nabbaþ ðæt hió wyrcen mágon, L. E. I. 3, Th. ii. 404, 22. Hí heora nabbaþ má ðonne hí heora habban, Bt. 26, 1;

Fox 90, 19. Donne ðú hæfdest ðæt ðú noldest oððe næfdest ðæt ðú woldest, Fox 90, 31. Næfde heó nóht on hire, Blickl. Homl. 147, 15. Næfde gé, Jn. Skt. 9, 41. Nafa ðú fremde godas, Deut. 5, 7. Ðonne gé faran næbbe gé mid eów hláf, Blickl. Homl. 233, 17. Gif hé wíf næbbe, Ex. 21, 4. Ne mæg ðæt ná beón ðæt ða bearn langunga nabban, Blickl. Homl. 131, 26. Næbben, Beo. Th. 3705; B. 1850. Hét mé fremdne god hergan, oððe hí nabban, Exon. Th. 247, 12; Jul. 77. Sint hí ðé plíolícran hæfd ðonne næfd, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, note 10. [*O. Frs.* combines the negative with the verb in the same way.] v. ge-næfd.

nabo-gár, nabula. v. nafo-gár, nafola.

naca, an; *m. A boat, bark, ship, vessel*:—Ne hié scip ferep, naca, Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rä. 59, 5. Sǽgeáp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896. Heáhstefn naca, Andr. Kmbl. 532; An. 266. Of nacan stefne, 582; An. 291: Exon. Th. 306, 14; Seef. 7. On bearm nacan, Beo. Th. 433; B. 214. Nédan on nacan tealtum, Runic pm. 343, 22; Rún. 21. Flotan níwtyrwydne, nacan, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. [*O. Sax.* nako: *O. H. Ger.* nacho: *Icel.* nökkvi.] v. hring-, sé-, yð-naca.

nacian; *p.* ode *To strip (the clothes off a person)*:—Ða hé ðæt nolde hé wæs nacod and on carcern onsended *when he would not do that (deny Christ), he was stripped and sent to prison*, Shrn. 51, 12. [The shenship of his flesh he shal *nakyn*, Wick. Lev. xx, 19; he *nakide* (later version, *made nakid*) the hous of the pore man, Job xx, 19: O nice men, whi *nake* ye youre bakkes, Chauc. Boeth. l. 4288: *Prompt. Parv.* nakyn *nudo, denudo*, v. p. 351, note 1. The verb *to nake* occurs as late as Tourneur who has '*nake* your swords;' v. Skeat Dict. s. v. naked.] v. be-nacian, nacod.

nacod, næcad; *adj.* **I.** *naked, bare:* nudus:—Nacod *exertum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 70. Næcad *exerta*, 107, 78. (a) of persons, *without clothing*:—Nacod and ceald *nuda*, 61, 65. Nacod plegere *gymnosophista*, i. 17, 10. Ic eom nacod (*nudus*), Gen. 3, 10, 11. Ða sæt ðǽr sum þearfa nacod, bæd him hrægles, Blickl. Homl. 213, 33: Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. Ic wæs nacud and gé mé scrýddon, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36: Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474. Gif ðú earm gewurðe, geþenc ðú ðæt ðín móder ðé nacodne gebǽr, Prov. Kmbl. 15. Nacode wé wǽron scennede, and nacode wé gewitaþ, Homl. Th. i. 64, 28. Gé gefón hrægl nacedum, Exon. Th. 83, 13; Cri. 1355. Nacode scrýdan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. Se feónd swá micle ieðlícor dæd mód gewundaþ swá hé hit ongiet nacodre dære byrnan wærscipes, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 10. (b) of an animal, *unsaddled, bare-backed*:—Hé nolde on nacedum assan rídan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 27. (c) of a sword, *naked, unsheathed*:—Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 27: Beo. Th. 1082; B. 539. **II.** *bare* in a metaph. sense, (a) of persons, *destitute, stripped of property*:—Se nacoda wegférend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3: Fox 46, 29. Ðú (*Adam*) scealt on wræc hweorfan, nacod méd-wædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedǽled, Cd. Th. 57, 16; Gen. 929. Ðú (*Laban*) mé (*Jacob*) woldest forlætan nacodne, Gen. 31, 42. (b) of words, *not accompanied by deeds*:—God nele ðæt ðú hine luſie mid nacodum wordum ac mid rihtwísum dǽdum, Basil admn. 4: Norm. 40, 18. [*Goth.* nakwaþs: *Icel.* nökviðr: *O. Frs.* nakad: *O. H. Ger.* nachot, nahhut: *Ger.* nackt.] v. eall-, lim-nacod: nacian.

nacodian. v. ge-nacodian. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-, ant-nachatôn.]

nácan *to kill*:—Ic nǽce (other MSS. knǽce, nǽte) oððe ic ácwelle *neco*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 56. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* neihan *immolare*, Grff. 2, 1015.]

næced, e; *f. Nakedness*:—Gif hwylc man stele mete oððe clǽdas and hine hungor oððe nacede ðǽrtó drífe (*fames vel nuditas eum coegerit*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 4. Drihten ásent hungor on eów and þurst and nacede, Deut. 28, 48. [Goth. nakwadei: *Icel.* nekt *nakedness.*]

næcednes, e; *f. Nakedness*:—Swá ðæt hig ne gesáwon heora fæder nǽcednesse, Gen. 9, 23. Ðé ne sceamaþ dínre nǽcednysse, Homl. Th. i. 432, 5.

næct, nædder-, næddre, nædel. v. niht, næder-, nædre, nædl.

næder-bita, an; *m. An ichneumon*:—Nǽderbíta *hinc neomon* (= *ich-neumon*). Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 49. Nædderbíta *cicidemon*, 131, 40.

næder-winde, an; *f.* The name of a plant, *adder-wort*:—Nǽddre-winde *viperina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 26. v. next word.

næder-, nædre-wyrt, e: *f. Adder-wort;* polygonum bistorta:—Nædder-wyrt *viperina*, Wülck. Gl. 300, 23. Nædrewyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *viperinam* and ódrum naman nædderwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 96, 11. Nædderwyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *basilisca* and ódrum naman nædder-(nǽddre-, MS. O) wyrt nemneþ, 242, 7: iii. 8, 24. Genim nædderwyrte, ii. 110, 25. [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, *adderwort*, and Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

nǽdl, e; *f. A needle*:—Nǽdl *acus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 4: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 18. Hwanon seámere nǽdl *unde sartori acus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33. Þurh nǽdle (nédle, Rush.) eáge *per foramen acus*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 24: Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Þurh nǽdle þyrel, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Nǽdle sceorpran, Soul Kmbl. 230; Seel 116. Mid nédle *acu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 37. Mid nædlae, Ep. Gl. 19 f, 30. [*Goth.* nêþla: *O. Sax.* nâdla: *O. Frs.* nêdle: *O. H. Ger.* nâdala: *Icel.* nál.] v. feax-, hǽr-nǽdl.

nædre, næddre. an; *f. Any kind of serpent, adder, viper*:—Nædre *gipsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 55: *natrix*, 97, 36: 60, 77. Snaca oððe nædre *coluber*, 16, 75. Gerumpenu, gehyrnedu nædre *coluber cerastis*, 15, 68: 16, 2. Mé nædre beswác, Cd. Th. 55, 20; Gen. 897. Nǽddre *vipera* vel *serpens* vel *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 55. Fleónde nǽddre, 24, 1. Dære nædran *basilisci*, ii. 12, 2: 86, 58. Eáter gelicnisse nedran (*serpentes*), Ps. Surt. 57, 5: Cd. Th. 271, 8; Sat. 102. Dære scortan nǽddran *spalangii*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 25. Nedran *colubri*, Kent. Gl. 1095. God cwæþ tó dære nǽddran (*ad serpentem*), Gen. 3, 14. Nædran *celidrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 21. Nædran *hilidros*, i. *celidros*, 43, 38. Swá swá Moyses áhóf ða nǽddran . . . Ða sende God fýrene nǽddran . . . God bebeád Moyse ðæt hé geworhte ǽne árlene nǽddran, and sette up tó tácne, and ðæt hé manode ðæt folc ðæt swá hwá swá fram ðám nǽddrum ábiten wǽre, besáwe up tó dære árlenan nǽddran, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 4–19. Nædran *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Gif mon hine (gagates) on fýr deþ, ðonne fleóþ ðǽr neddran onweg, Bd. 1, 1: S. 473, 25. Nædrena *draconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 71. Nǽddrena áttor *venenum aspidum*, Deut. 32, 33. Lá nǽddrena (ætterna, Lind.; nedrana, Rush.) cyn *progenies viperarum*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7: 12, 34. Hig wurpon ealle hira gyrda uyðer and hí wurdon tó nǽddrum (*versae sunt in dracones*), Ex. 7, 12. [*Goth.* nadrs: *Icel.* naðr (*in poetry*); *m.*; naðra; *f.*: *O. Sax.* nadra: *O. H. Ger.* natra, natara; *f.*: *Ger.* natter.] v. hilde-, mere-, wæter-nædre.

nædre = ne hæfde. v. nabban.

nǽfig; *adj. Not having means, poor*:—Þarfa ł nǽfga (nǽge, Lind.) *mendicus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 9, 8. Nǽfgum (nǽfigum, Lind.) *egeus*, 13, 29. Nǽfigum, Lind. 12. 5.

nǽfre (= ne ǽfre); *adv. Never.* **I.** alone:—Nǽfre ǽtýwde swylc, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Nǽfre ic máran geseah eorl ofer eorþan, Beo. Th. 500; B. 247. Nǽfre gé mid blóde beódgereordu eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 26; Gen. 1518. Ládig biþ se de in his ǽþle geþíhþ; earm se him his frýnd geswicaþ; nǽfre (?) sceal se him his nest ásprinpeþ (*never shall he thrive whose provision fails him* (?). Grein takes *nefre* = infirmus), Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. **II.** with another negative:—Ne hit nǽfre ne gewurde *nec unquam fiat*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40. 14. Dæt hí nǽfre ne gedóþ, Bt. 14, 2: Fox 44, 15. Nǽfre sídan Rómáne ne rícsodon on Bretone, Chr. 409; Erl. 10, 7. Hié nǽfre his banan folgian noldon, 755; Erl. 50, 20. Nán man ne dorste sleán ódderne man, næníde hé nǽfre swá mycel gedón wíd done ódderne. 1086; Erl. 222, 6.

nǽgan, négan; *p. de To address, accost, speak to*:—Nigeþan síþe nǽgde se gomola, sǽgde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 5; Fä. 65. *But generally the verb is accompanied by* wordum:—Ðú mé wordum nágest, fúsne frignest, 175, 26; Gú. 1200. Hine weroda God wordum nǽgde, Cd. Th. 179, 4; Exod. 23. Hé done wísan wordum nǽgde (hnǽgde, MS.) freán Ingwina, Beo Th. 2641; B. 1318. Ongan ðá wíf weras wordum négan, Elen. Kmbl. 574; El. 287: 1115; El. 559. v. ge-nǽgan.

nægel, nægl, es; *m.* **I.** *the nail of a finger* or *toe*:—Nægel *unguis*; næglas *ungues*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 60. Fingras *digiti* . . . nægel *ungula*, 65, 4. Nægl, 283, 25. Nægl *unguana*, ii. 124, 10. Gif nægl of honda weorðe *if a nail come off a hand*, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7: ii. 80, 20. Gif þuman nægl of weorðeþ, -iii. scill. gebéte . . . Æt ðám neglum geþwylcum scillinġ *if a thumb-nail come off* (*from a blow*) the bót *shall be* iii *shillings* . . . *For each finger-nail a shilling* (cf. L. Alf. pol. 56–60; Th. i. 94, 96 *where the* bót *for the thumb-nail is* 5 *shillings, for the nail of the fore-finger and for that of the ring-finger* 4 *shillings each, for that of the middle finger* 2 *shillings, and for that of the little finger one shilling*), L. Ethb. 54, 55; Th. i. 16, 9–14. Wíd scurfeðum nægle; nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4: i. 370, 9: iii. 114, 21. Deóplíc dǽdbót biþ . . . , dæt hren ne cume on hǽre ne on nægle, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 280, 21. God of ðam lǽme flǽsc worhte and blód, bán and fell, fex and nǽglas, Homl. Th. i. 236, 16. **II.** *a nail, peg*:—Nægl *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. Nægl *paxillum, palum*, 116, 27. Nægles *epigri* vel *clavi*, i. 39, 63. Nægle *cuspide*, ii. 21, 24. Ðǽr hýdde wǽron nǽglas (*the nails by which Christ was fastened to the cross*) on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 2216; El. 1109: 2227; El. 1115: 2344; El. 1173. Ne gelýfe ic búton ic geseó dæra nægela (*clavorum*) fæstnunge on his handa, and ic dó mínne finger on dære nægela stede, Jn. Skt. 20, 25. Dæt fýr code andlang dara nægla de seó studu mid gefæstnad wæs tó ðam wáge, Bd. 3, 17: S. 544, 31, col. 1. Mid nǽglum þurh-drífan ða hwítan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110: Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hié námon treówu, and slógon on ðderne ende monige scearpe ísene nǽglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 5. Heó lǽdde tó hire suna ða ísenan nǽglas de wǽron ádrífene þurh Cristes folman, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 15. Nægelas geseón anxsumnysse getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 24. **III.** *an instrument for striking the strings of a harp*, v. hearpe-nægel, Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [*O. Sax.* nagal (*in both senses*): *O Frs.* neil (*in both senses*): *O. H. Ger.* nagal *unguis, clavus, paxillus*: *Icel.* nagl *unguis*; nagli *clavus*: cf. *Goth.* ga-nagljan.] v. hearpe-, scóh-, steór-nægel.

nægel-seax, es; *n. A knife for cutting the nails:*—Næglsex *novacu-lum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 22; *novacula*, 86, 22. [*Laym.* nail-sax (-sex).]

nægen = ne mægen:—Gedō ðæt hý nægen dōn ðæt yfel ðæt hý þencaþ *make them unable to do the evil that they devise;* decidant a cogitationi-bus suis, Ps. Th. 5, 11.

nægled-bord. v. næglian.

nægled-cnearr, es; *m. A vessel the planks of whose sides are nailed together*:—Gewitan him đā Norþmen nægledcnearrum, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 2; Æðelst. 53.

næglian; p. ode, ede *To nail, fasten with nails:*— Hī dulfon † nægledun handa mīne and fēt mīne *foderunt manus meas, et pedes meas*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17. Siæ nægled on rōde *crucifigatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 23. Ne hié scip fereþ naca nægled bord (*or* nægled-bord; adj ?) *nor does ship carry her, vessel, nailed plank* (*or with nail-fastened sides*), Exon. Th. 439, 17; Rä. 59, 5. Siddan nægled bord, fær sēlestede, flōd up āhōf, Cd. Th. 85, 22. Hwonne hié of nearwe ofer nægled bord stæppan mōsten *when from durance over the vessel's (the ark) nail-fastened side they might step*, 86, 20; Gen. 1433. Hió [næ]gled sinc hæleþum sealde *(bracelets fastened with rivets or studs)*, Beo. Th. 4051; B. 2023. Nægledе (ætlede, Th.) beágas, Exon. Th. 474, 22; Bo. 34. Nægledne, 400, 7; Rä. 20, 5. [*Goth.* ga-nagljan: *Icel.* negla: *O. Sax.* neglian; negilid sper, neglit skip: *O. H. Ger.* nagalian.] v. ge-nægled.

Nægling *the name of Beowulf's sword*:—Nægling forbærst, sweord Beówulfes, Beo. Th. 5354; B. 2680.

næh, næht, nǽht, næm, nǽman, nǽmne. v. neáh, niht, nāht, nīd-nǽm, be-, mīd-nǽman, nemne.

nǽming, e: *f. Acceptance, agreement, bargain*:—Ceáp *distractio*; sala *venditio*; nǽmingce *contractio* vel *contractus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 54–56.

nǽnig (=ne ænig). I. used as an adjective, *not any, none, no*, (a) without another negative:—Nǽnig ōðer hỹ ǽfre mā eft onlūce, Exon. Th. 20, 27; Cri. 324. Đeáh đe nǽnegu nēdþearf wǽre, Met. 20, 25. Đǽr nǽngu bīþ niht on sumera, 16, 13. Naenge earbeđe *nullo negotio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Nǽnigne ic sēlran hỹrde hordmǽdmum, Beo. Th. 2398; B. 1197. Hafaþ tōþ nǽnigne, Exon. Th. 439, 24; Rä. 59, 8: Cd. Th. 272, 20; Sat. 122. Him dæs nǽnige bōt dydon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23. (b) with other negatives:—Nǽnig mon ne sceal lufian ne ne gēman his gesibbes, 23, 16. Đæt wīte đe nǽfre nǽnig ende ne becymeþ, 51, 31. Ne hē nǽnigne man unrihtlīce forđēmde, ne hine nǽnig man yrne ne tunde, 223, 32. Đǽr him nǽnig wæter wihte ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3032; B. 1514. Ōðer nǽnig selra nǽre, 1723; B. 859. Nis nǽnigu gecynd, Salm. Kmbl. 839; Sal. 419. Ne sỹ eów nǽnigu cearo, Blickl. Homl. 145, 8. Ne hié nǽnigo firen ne gewundode, 161, 33. Næs nǽnig ylding, 87, 17. Nis nǽnig māre mægen, 31, 30. Eów nǽnig wuht ne deraþ, And. 14, 8. God đonne ne gỹmeþ nǽnges mannes hreówe, Blickl. Homl. 95, 29. Nǽnges þinges māre þearf nǽre, 175, 8. Hé nǽfre nǽnigum woruldrīcum men onbūgan nolde, 223, 27. Warna đē đæt đū hỹt nǽnegum men ne secge, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Đet hē nǽnigum ōðrum men ne sǽde, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 3: Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Hié eów tō nǽnigre āre ne belimpeþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 23: 179, 15. Hī ne mihtan dære heorde nǽnige gōde beón, 45, 16. Hē nǽnige mehte wið ūs nafaþ, 31, 33: 79, 7. Ne bideþ hē æt ūs nǽnig ōðer edlean, 103, 21. Ne đēr nǽnige þingunga ne beóþ, 95, 30: 157, 13: 185, 9. Hē nǽfre nǽnige godcunde englas nǽfde, 181, 28. II. as a substantive, *no one, not any one*, (a) without another negative:—Nǽnig bihelan mæg wom unbēted, Exon. Th. 80, 23; Cri. 1311: 294, 20; Crä. 18: Beo. Th. 3870; B. 1933. Nǽnig ōðerne freóþ, Frag. Kmbl. 69; Leás. 36; Exon. Th. 491, 29; Rä. 81, 6. Nǽnegum þuhte dæg on þonce, Met. 12, 15. Se đe nǽngum scōd, Exon. Th. 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Nǽnige *neminem*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 57. Đǽr hē nǽnige forlēt bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 2074; An. 1039. (b) with other negatives:—Nis nǽnig swā snotor nymþe God seolfa, Cd. Th. 286, 8; Sat. 349. Đone nǽnig heonon ne sceáwaþ, Blickl. Homl. 31, 9. Nǽnigne tweógean ne þearf, 83, 9. III. with partitive gen. (a) without another negative:—Nǽnig fira đæs frōd leofaþ, Exon. Th. 351, 6; Sch. 76. Nǽnig wera gewiste, 412, 13; Rä. 30, 13. Nǽnig manna is, Andr. Kmbl. 1088; An. 544: Salm. Kmbl. 120; Sal. 59. Him nǽnig wæs ǽlǽrendra ōðer betera, Elen. Kmbl. 1008; El. 505. Nǽnig heora þohte, Beo. Th. 1385; B. 691. Nǽnegum āraþ leóde Deniga, 1201: B. 598. Ic nǽngum sceđđe burgsittendra, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rä. 26, 2. Mid đỹ se cyning nǽnige þinga (*nulla tenus*) his bēnum gefaþian wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 11. (b) with other negatives:—Ne đǽr nǽnig wihte wēnan þorfte, Beo. Th. 316; B. 157: 490; B. 242. Nǽnig gumena ongitan ne mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1971; An. 988: Salm. Kmbl. 867; Sal. 433. Nǽniges Godes hāligra gebyrd, ne his heáhfædera . . . ciricean ne mǽrsiaþ nemþe . . . , Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Nis đæt mīn miht ne nǽniges ūres (= ūre nǽniges), 151, 29. Be dare nǽnigum gecweden beón ne mihte, 161, 22. Ne eart đū đon leófre nǽngum lifgendra, Exon. Th. 370, 5; Seel. Ex. 54. Deós dǽd nǽnige þinga forholen ne wurþe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 24: Met. 10, 16: 19, 37. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas nāteshwōn nǽnig þinga būtan ōðrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21.

nǽnig-wiht; *adv. Nothing, not, not at all*:—Andreas nǽnigwuht đū gefirnodest *Andrew, thou hast nothing sinned*, And. 10, 20. v. nān-wiht.

nǽniht. v. nān-wiht.

nǽp, es; *m. Turnip, rape*:—Nǽp *napus, rapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 44, 51: *napis*, 68, 18: 286, 26: ii. 114, 56. Wilde nǽp *nap silvatica*, i. 31, 27: *diptamnus* vel *bibulcos*, 32, 5. Nim Ænglisc nǽp, Lchdm. iii. 12, 14. Nim smælne nǽp, 40, 5. Healde hine wið nēþas, and wið đa þing de windigne æþm on men wyrcen, ii. 214, 3. [Nepe *bacar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 191, 39: nepe *coloquintida, cucurbita*, Prompt. Parv. 353. See also E. D. S. Plant Names, *nape, nep: Icel.* næpa; *f. a turnip.*]

nǽp-sǽd, es; *n. Seed of turnip or of rape*:—Genim senepes sǽdes dæl and nǽpsǽdes, Lchdm. ii. 24, 15. Nim senepsæd and nǽpsæd, iii. 88, 15.

nǽpte, nǽre, nǽron. v. nepte, næs.

næs = ne wæs *was not*:—Wǽre đū tōdæg on huntnoþe? Ic næs, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1: 34, 9. Đū nǽre mildsiend ofer heora cild, Blickl. Homl. 249, 6. Man næs, đe đa eorþan worhte, Gen. 2, 5. Nǽron đā welige hámas, ne diórwyrþra hrægla hī ne girndan, forđam hī đā git nǽran, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4–6. Đa cyninges Rómeburg begeáton dēer Mutius nǽre (*if it had not been for Mucius*), Ors 2, 3: Swt. 68, 20. Gif hē nǽre yfeldǽde, ne sealde wē hine đē, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Hié wỹscaþ đæt hié nǽfre nǽron ǽcennede Blickl. Homl. 93, 28. [*O. Frs.* nas = ne was; nēre = ne wēre.]

næss; *adv. Not.* I. alone:—Būton hit riht sprǽc sỹ and behēfe næs fidel *nisi recta locutio sit et utilis, non anilis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 16. Ic wylle mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Gif hit fæger is, đæt is of heora āgnum gecynde, næs of dīnum; heora fæger hit is, næs đīn, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 33. Heó wæs ful cweden, næs ætmetugu, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Ic cỹđe mid dǽdum, næs mid wordum ānum, 181, 25: Ps. Th. 48, 12. Næs hié dære fylle gefeáh hædon, Beo. Th. 1128; B. 562: 6140; B. 3074. II. with another negative:—Ābrēd of đa fideru, næs ne cerfe, Lev. i, 17. Ic ondrǽde đæt hé wirige mē, and næs nā bletsige, Gen. 27, 12. Đonne telle ic đa weorþmynd đæm wyrhtan, næs nā đē, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Gif đū gesāwe þeóf, đū urne mid him, næs nā ongeán hine, Ps. Th. 49, 19. Gesceapene tō đon ēcan līfe, næs nā tō đon ēcan deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 61, 8. Næs nā mid golde, ac mid gōdum dǽdum, 95, 19. Lufian wē hine næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac ǽac swylce on widerweard-um þingum, 13, 7. [*O. Frs.* nas.]

næsse *fawn-skin*:—Fel *pellis*, hỹd *cutis* vel *corium*; næsc *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 37–39. Gefōh fox, ásleah of cucum đone tuxl, lǽt hleápan ǽweg, bind on næsce, hafa đē on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 13: 140, 10. Dō on næsc, 36, 8. Naescum *tractibus* (cf. tracta; *pl. in mulomedicina em-plastrum ex variis medicamentis compositum, et in tela linea distentum*, Forcellini.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 77.

næsse. v. nese.

næs-gristle *the gristle* or *cartilage of the nose:* — Naesgristlae *cartilago*, Ep. Gl. 7 b, 5. Naesgristle, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 45. Nægsristle, 13, 10. [Þe laðe helle wurmes þe freoteð ham ut te ehnen ant te nease gristles, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16.] v. nos-gristle.

næss, ness, es; *m.* I. *a ness, land running out into water, head-land, promontory.* [The word *ness* found in English local names is mostly of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* nes; but, in a charter of 778, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 382, 28, Tucingnæs occurs, and in another of 801 is the passage, 'adjecto uno piscatorio on Taemise fluuio ubi dicitur Fiscnaes,' i. 216, 25. Other instances in the charters are, Herces næs, iii. 437, 1: on scearpan næsse, 438, 22. Earna næs *Eagles-ness*, Beo. Th. 6055; B. 3031, Hrones næs *Whales-ness*, 5603; B. 2805, are examples of the word in foreign local names]:—Æt brimes næsse *at the sea-headland*, Andr. Kmbl. 3417; An. 1712. Beorh wæteryđum neáh, be næsse, Beo. Th. 4478; B. 2243. Gesæt on næsse cyning, 4825; B. 2417. Wearþ on næs (*of a lake*) togen wundorlic wǽgbora, 2883; B. 1439: 3205; B. 1600. Se đe næs (*by the sea*) gerād, 5789; B. 2898. Windige næssas *wind-swept headlands*, 2721; B. 1358. Neowle næssas *headlands that plunge into the water*, 2826; B. 1411. Hié Geáta clifu ongitan meahton, cūþe næssas, 3828; B. 1912. II. in connection with *under, nider*, and often in pl. *ground* (as in under-*ground*):—Ongan đā eorþan delfan, dæt hē on twentigum tōtmælum feor funde behelede under neolum nider næsse gelỹdde in þeóstorcofan (*he found the cross hidden twenty feet underground*), Elen. Kmbl. 1061; El. 832. Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs (*underground*, i. e. *to hell*), Judth. Thw. 239; Jud. 113. Sunne gewāt tō sete glīdan under niðan næs (*sink beneath the horizon*), Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Fyrgenstream under næssa genipu niðer gewīteþ (*the stream disappears in a dark chasm*), flōd under foldan, Beo. Th. 2724; B. 1360. Hī (*the fallen angels*) gedūfan sceolun niðaer undaer næssas (*to hell*) in done neowlan grund, Cd. Th. 266, 32: Sat. 31: 270, 15; Sat. 91. Ingong in đæt atule hūs (*hell*) niðer under næssas, neóle grundas. Exon. Th. 136, 2; Gū. 535. v. sǽ-næss *and next word.*

næsse, an; *f. A headland, promontory, cape*:—Ōþ đa norþmestan næssan on eorþan *to the most northerly cape on earth*, Met. 9, 43. Næssun (-an?) *litora*, Germ. 400, 488. v. næss.

næss-hliþ, es ; *n. The slope of a headland* :—Gesáwon on næshleoþum ☙ nicras licgean, Beo. Th. 2858 ; B. 1427.

næstan. v. ge-næstan.

næster *cancale* (=? *καυκαλίς wild carrot*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 74.

næs-þyrel, -þyrl, es ; *n. A nostril*:—Næsþyrel *pennula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 66 : *nares*, ii. 62, 5. Dō on ðæt næsþyrl, Lchdm. i. 352, 4. On næsþyrl bestungen, 348, 4. His (*the dead man*) næsþyrlo beōþ belocene, Blickl. Homl. 59, 14. Wiđ næsþyrla (næsþurla, 14, 11) sāre, Lchdm. i. 114, 19. Blōdryne of næsþyrlon, 282, 12. Mid hundes lūsum, ða flugon intō heora mūđe and heora næsþyrlum, Homl. Th. ii. 192, 22. Hit gæþ þurh eówre næsþyrlu *exeat per nares vestras*, Num. 11, 20 : Ps. Spl. 113, 14. Dō on ða næsþyrlu, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Wick.: Prompt. Parv.* nese-pirl.] ∨. nos-þyrel.

nēotan ; *p.* te *To trample upon, crush, subdue* :—Oft ic cwice bærne nēte mid nīþe *oft the living I burn, painfully oppress them*, Exon. Th. 389, 7 ; Rä. 7, 4. Hē sceal weorđan his līfe tō nytte mid ðȳ ðæt hē nēte his nnþeáwas *mores pravorum premere, vitae prodesse*, Past. 46, 5 ; Swt. 353, 10. Nēotende *proterentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 3 : Ep. Gl. 18 b, 27. ∨. ge-nēotan *and next word.*

nēting, e ; *f. Blaming, upbraiding* :—Ac hū wēne wē hū micel scyld ðæt sīe ðæt monn āþreóte ðære nētinge yfelra monna and nime sume sibbe wið ða wierrestan *pensandum ergo est, quando ab increpatione quiescitur, quanta culpa cum pessimis pax tenetur*, Past. 46, 6 ; Swt. 353, 11. [Cf. *Goth.* naiteins *blasphemy.*]

nafa *a nave.* v. nafu : nafa = ne hafa. ∨. nabban.

nafela, an ; *m. The navel* :—Nabula *umbilicus*, Wülck. Gl. 54, 13. Navela, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 50. Ðīnum nafelan, Kent. Gl. 32. Hē (*Minutius*) hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, Ors. 4, 1 ; Swt. 156, 11. [*O. Frs.* navla : *Icel.* nafli : *O. H. Ger.* nabalo.]

nafel-sceaft, e ; *f. The navel* : — Ðisne lǣcedōm man sceal dō ðan manne se his nafulsceaft in tȳhþ, Lchdm. iii. 124, 22.

nafeþa, an ; *m. A nave* :—Naveþa *modiolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 22.

nafu, e ; *f.* : nafa (?), an ; *m. A nave* :—Nafu *modialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 55. Sió nafa (nafu, Cott.) nēhst ðære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7 ; Fox 220, 29. Sió nafu, Fox 222, 1. Se nafa, 222, 12. Fæst on ðære nafe, 222, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12. [*Icel.* nöf : *O. H. Ger.* naba *modiolus.*]

nafu-gār, es ; *m. An auger* :—Nabogaar *terebellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 21. Nabogār *rotrum*, 119, 31. Nafogār *foratorium*, 149, 74 : *foratorium* vel *terebellum*, 38, 50. Navegār *terebrum*, i. 16, 12 ; 84, 63. [Wymble, nauger *terere*, 170, 17 : *O. H. Ger.* naba-gēr *terebellus*, *terebellum*, *terebrum* : *Icel.* nafarr : *Du.* ave-gaar.]

-nāg. v. ge-nāg.

nāgan = ne āgan. **I.** *not to have*, (a) with acc. :—Nāh se sacerd nāne þearfe (*sacerdoti non opus est*), ðæt hē forwyrne ðam men rihtre andetnysse, L. Ecg. P. i. 2 ; Th. ii. 172, 11. Gif hē nāh his selfes geweald, Met. 16, 21. Helle hlinduru nāgon hwyrft, Exon. Th. 364, 29 ; Wal. 78. Đeáh đū hī nǣfre nāhtest, Bt. 14, 2 ; Fox 44, 1. Hē nāhte his līchoman geweald, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11. Nāhton hīé nāđer ne mete ne freónd, Ors. 2, 8 ; Swt. 92, 34. Sī on cynges dōme hwæđer hē līf āge đe nāge, L. Eth. vii. 9 ; Th. i. 330, 25. (b) with gen. :—Nágan wē ðæs heolstres, ðæt wē ūs gehýdan māgon, Cd. Th. 271, 5 ; Sat. 101. **II.** *not to be allowed, ought not* :—Nāh nāđer tō farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc man on Wylisc, L. O. P. 6 ; Th. i. 354, 23. Nāge hē hió ūt on elþeódig folc tō bebycgganne *it shall not be allowable for him to sell her abroad into a foreign people*, L. Alf. 12 ; Th. i. 46, 13. Ón ða gerād ðæt hine nāge nān man of tō āceápienne, Chart. Th. 151, 13. Ðæt hit nāge nān man fram ðære stówe tō dǣlanne, 157, 6.

nāht. v. nā-wiht.

nā-hwǣr, -hwār, -wēr ; *adv.* **I.** *no-where, in no place* :—Nā-hwǣr *nusquam*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 55. Đū ne ætstande nāhwār on đisum eardе *nec stes in omni circa regione*, Gen. 19, 17. Hē sōhte his wǽpnu, ac hē ne geseah hī nāhwār, Homl. Skt. 3, 257 : Blickl. Homl. 59, 20 : 181, 23. Đeáh hē hire nāwēr ne geneálǣce on ælcere stōwe hē is hire emnneáh *though the sky nowhere approach the earth, it is everywhere equally near to it*, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 22. **II.** *in no case, never* :—Đās *prepositiones* ne beóþ nāhwār āna, ac beóþ ǽfre tō sumum ōđrum worde gefēgede, Ælfc. Gr. 47 ; Som. 48, 50. Ne heard sweopu hūse đinum nāhwār sceþþan [mágon], Ps. Th. 90, 10. Đū mē nāhwār forlēte *thou didst never forsake me*, Homl. Th. i. 74, 32. **III.** *in no respect, not at all* :—Eall moncynn and ealle nētenu ne notigaþ nāhwār neáh feórþan dǽles disse eorþan *men and animals do not use anywhere near a fourth part of this earth*, Bt. 18, 1 ; Fox 62, 8 : 18, 2 ; Fox 64, 6. Nese lā nese ne nāwēr neáh, Shrn. 196, 28. Ne trūige ūs swā wel, ne nāwēr neáh swā đām, 197, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* hvergi nær.]

nā-hwǣrn (?), -wērn ; *adv. No-where* : — Nāwern *non usquam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 9 : 95, 8. Cf. ǽgwērn, Ors. Swt. 154, 22.

nā-hwæđer, nāwđer, nāđer, nōđer ; *pron. Neither* :—Nāđor *neuter, neutra, neutrum* ; nādres *neutri* ; nādrum *neutro*, Ælfc. Gr. 18 ; Som. 21, 49. Getācnigende ođđe sum þyngc tō dōne, ođđe sum þingc tō þrowiganne, ođđe nāđor, 19 ; Som. 22, 23, 25. Nāudær næ sīe tō đon gedurstig ne cyning næ bisceop ne nānes hādes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens, sit tam audax*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 26. Ne forníme nōđer ođer oðer will *let neither of you deprive the other against his or her will*, Past. 51 ; Swt. 399, 34. Hī gecýđaþ đonne hié endlaþ đæt hié nāwđer ne biōþ, 16, 3 ; Fox 56, 27. Đa þing đa đe nāuđer ne sint, ne getrēwe tō habbenne ne eác đe tō forlǽtanne, 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 15. Dydon swā hwæđer swā hȳ dydon ne dohte him nāwđer *whichever of the two they did, neither did them any good*, Bt. 29, 2 ; Fox 106, 2 : Exon. Th. 12, 22 ; Cri. 189. His rihtwīsnys nolde hī neádian tō nāđrum Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. Godes gelaþung nis būton nāđrum đæra (*the strong and the weak*), ii. 390, 29. Swā mīn sāwl bād ođđ swylce heó for nāhwæđer nōwiht hǽle *sicut expectavit anima mea, pro nihilo salvos facies eos*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Đæt se yfela mæge dōn yfel đeáh hē gōd ne mǽge, and se deáda ne mǽge nāuđer dōn, Bt. 36, 7 ; Fox 182, 25. Hié nāđer (nāwđer, Cott. MS.) ne māgon, ne đīn helpan ne heora selfra, 14, 1 ; Fox 42, 9. Hié nāđer næfdon siđđan, ne heora namon ne heora anweald, Ors. 3, 1 ; Swt. 98, 7. Se đe nāđor nele, ne leornian ne tǽcan, Ælfc. Gr. pref. ; Som. 1, 34. ∨. next word.

nā-hwæđer, nāwđer, nāđor ; *conj. Neither* : — Đā đā wē hit nōhwæđer ne selfe ne lufodon ne eác ōđrum monnum ne lēfdon *when we neither loved it ourselves nor allowed it to other men*, Past. Swt. 5, 6. Wē nōhwæđer ne hit witan nyllaþ ne hit bētan nyllaþ, ne furđum ne rēcaþ hwæđer wē hit ongieten, 28 ; Swt. 195, 5. Nāwđer ne đa wōhhæmendan, ne đa de diófulgieldum þiówiaþ, ne đa unfæsđrādan, ne đa þiófas, ne đa giétseras, ne đa reáferas Godes rīce ne gesittaþ, 51 ; Swt. 401, 26. Nǽron nāwđer ne on Fresisc gescǽpene, ne on Denisc, Chr. 897 ; Erl. 95, 15 : Blickl. Homl. 45, 14. Lāreówas ne sceolan Godes dōmas nāwđer ne nā wanian, ne ne ēcan, 81, 4. Hié nāwđer ne him sylfum helpan ne mihton, ne nānum đara de tō him āre wilnodan, 223, 2 : Bt. 29, 2 ; Fox 106, 5. Đā nolde hē āsendan nāđor ne engel, ne heáhengel, ne wītegan, ne apostolas, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 15. ∨. preceding word.

nā-hwanon ; *adv. From nowhere* : — Sió his gesǽlþ him nāhwonan ūtane ne com, ac wæs simle on him selfum, Bt. 34, 7 ; Fox 144, 20.

nā-hwider ; *adv. No-whither, to no place* :—Hȳ nāhwider faraþ būtan đæs abbodes rǽde, R. Ben. 137, 10.

nalas (-læs, -les), nalles. v. nealles.

nām, e ; *f. Seizure of property belonging to one which is in the hands of another* :—Be naame. Ne nime nān man nāne nāme, ne innan scīre ne ūt of scīre, ǽr man hæbbe þrīwa on hundrede his hrīves gebeden ; (*but on the failure of legal means*) nime đonne leáfe đæt hē móte hentan æfter his āgenan, L. C. S. 19 ; Th. i. 386, 9–17. Cf. Nullus *namium* capiat . . . accipiat licenciam *namium* capiendi, L. W. I. 45 ; Th. i. 485, 13–17 : L. H. I. 29, 2 ; Th. i. 533, 7. Nulli sine judicio vel licencia *namiare* liceat alium in suo vel alterius, 51, 3 ; Th. i. 550, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* land-nám in Norse law *an unlawful holding of another man's land*, and hence a *fine* for trespassing on another man's land ; in Icel. *the taking possession of land as a settler* : nes-nām *in phrase* nema nesnām *to land on a ness and seize cattle* : nām *a seizing by the mind, learning* : *O. H. Ger.* nāma ; nōt-nāma *rapina.*]

nama, an ; *m.* **I.** *a name* :—Sumum men, đam is Æþelm nama, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 24. Wæs đæm hæftmece Hrunting nama, Beo. Th. 2919 ; B. 1457. Đære (eá) is Geon noma, Cd. Th. 15, 9 ; Gen. 230. *Ego hoc feci*, ic dyde đis, đon stent se ic on đīnes naman stede, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 3, 33. Naman *titulo*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 4 : *vocabulo*, 517, 61. Hē nemþ his āgene sceáp be naman *propias oves vocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. 10, 3. Be naman cīgean, Ps. Th. 146, 4. Đone ilcan wē hātaþ ōđre naman æfensteorra, Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 3 : 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 27. Dū nemdest eall mid āne noman, Met. 20, 56. Him se pāpa Petrus tō noman scōp, Bd. 5, 7 ; S. 620, 43. God him sette naman Adam, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hī him naman gesceópon, 92, 27. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34 ; Gen. 719. **II.** *a noun* :—*Nomen* is nama, mid đam wē nemnaþ ealle þing . . . *Pronomen* is đæs naman speliend . . . *Amans* lufigend cymþ of đam worde *amo*, ic lufige ; đon nymþ hē of đam naman him ealle đa six casus, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 3, 26–46. Sume synd āgene naman, swā swā is Éadgār, Dūnstān. Sume gemǽnelīce, kyninc, biscop, Som. 4, 10–11. [*Goth.* namō : *Icel.* nafn : *O. Sax.* namo : *O. Frs.* noma : *O. H. Ger.* namo.] ∨. freó-, heáh-nama.

nam-bōc ; *f. A book in which names are written, a register* :—Nombēc *albo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 1.

nam-bred, es ; *n. A tablet on which names are written, a register* :—Nombred *albo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 35.

nam-cūþ ; *adj. Having the name well-known, celebrated, famous, of note, of renown* :—Nabochodonossor se namcūþa cining, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 15. Ælcre namcūþre wyrte dǽl *a bit of every well-known plant*, Lchdm. i. 398, 9. Twegen sacerdas đe ǽr on līfe wǽron swīđe namcūþe, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 3. Heáhfæderas namcūþe weras (*the twelve patriarchs*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 2 : R. Ben. 33, 20. Ón đām gemōtan đeáh rǽdlice wurđan on namcūđan stōwan *in those assemblies, though advisedly they were made in places of note*, L. Eth. ix. 37 ; Th. i. 348, 18. Se rīca biþ namcūđre on his leóde đonne se þearfa *the name of the rich man is better known in his country than that of the poor man*, Homl. Th. i. 330, 5. [Sodome and Gomorre, and alle þe nomecuðe buruhwes (*famous cities*), A. R. 334, 25. Cf. *Icel* nafn-kunnigr *famous.*] ☙

namcūþlīce; *adv. By name:*—Úre mæþ nis ðæt wē ealle Godes gecorenan eów namcūðlīce gereccan *it is not within our power to recount to you by name all God's elect*, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 2. Hē gehwilce eardas namcūðlīce on gemynde hæfde, i. 558, 25. [Þurh him and ðurh ealle his freond namcūðlīce, Chr. 1127; Erl. 256, 12.]

namian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to name, mention the name of, mention:*—Git ðū namast Crist *dost thou still name the name of Christ?* Homl. Skt. 8, 165. Ða twā tabelan getācnodon ða twā bebodu ðe ic nū namode, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 21. On ðære ylcan byrig ðe wē ær namodon, 296, 32. Namedon, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 7. Ðæt ðū nānne brȳdguman nǣfre mē ne namige *that you never mention the name of any bridegroom to me*, Homl. Skt. 9, 37. Ðeáh ðe wē ðās sinderlīce namian *though we mention the names of these in particular*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 23. **II.** *to name, appoint by name to a particular duty, nominate:*—Gif hē ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 21. Beforan his witum ðe se cyng silf namode, L. Æðelst. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 6. **III.** *to name, give a name to:*—Hwī namode Crist Abel rihtwīsne? Boutr. Scrd. 18, 6. [*O. Frs.* nomia: *O. H. Ger.* namōn.] v. ge-namian.

nam-mǣlum; *adv. Name by name:*—Nammǣlum *nominatim, per singula nomina*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 28.

namnian; *p.* ode *To name, call by name:*—Se namnode ðone Hælend be his naman, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 16. [*O. Frs.* namna, nanna.] v. nemnan.

nām-rǣden[n], e; *f. Learning, erudition:*—Nāmrǣdenne *litterature*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 19. [Cf. *Icel.* nām *learning, study.*]

nān [=ne ān]; *pron.* **I.** as adjective, *not one, none, no*, (a) without other negatives:—Nān mǣrra man wurde ācenned, Menol. Fox 319; Men. 161. Hit is nānum men getiohhod ac is eallum monnum *it is not intended for one man, but for all men*, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 15. (b) with other negatives:—Ne nān heora ān nis nā læsse ðonne eall seó þrynnys *and no one of them is less than all the Trinity*, Homl. Th. i. 284, 1. Nān heort ne onscunode nǣnne león, ne nān hara nǣnne hund, ne nān neát nyste nǣnne andan ne nǣnne ege tō ðǣrum, 35, 6; Fox 168, 9–11. Nān swylc ne cworn . . . brȳd, Exon. Th. 18, 28; Cri. 290. Swā nān ōðer nā dēþ mōnaþ, Menol. Fox 392; Men. 197. Nān þing ðæs folces belyfen næs *there was nothing left of the people*, St. And. 34, 13. Næs ðæt nān þing wundor ðæt . . . *it was no wonder that*, Deut. i. 37. Ða cild ðe niton nānes þinges nān gesceád ne gōdes ne yfeles, 1, 39. Seó leáse wyrd ne mæg ðam men dōn nǣnne dem, forðam heó nis nānes lofes wyrðe, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 22–24. Ne cyning næ bisceop ne nānes hādes man *nullus rex aut episcopus, vel aliquis alius potens*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Hié nǣfre tō nānum men ne becumaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 27. Hē on nāne wīsan ne mæg forbūgan *he can in no wise avoid*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. Ðā ne mihton hig him nān word andswarian ne nān ne dorste hyne nān þing māre āxigean, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 46. Ne sǣdon hyt mē nāne swā sōdfeste men, Shrn. 204, 22. **II.** as predicate:—Forhwī ðē hātan dysige men wuldor nū ðū nāne eart (nān neart, MS. Cott.) *why do foolish men call thee glory, when thou art none*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 3. **III.** as substantive, (a) absolutely, *none, no man, nothing*:—Nān mihtigra ðē nis, ne nān ðin gelīca, 33, 4; Fox 128, 11. Nān in nearowe nēþan mōste, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rä. 54, 13. Ðam wæs nān tō gedǣle, Cd. Th. 84, 20; Gen. 1400. Hē nolde nǣnne forlǣtan ðe him fylgian wolde, Hy. Grm. 10. 38. Deáþ nāne forlēt, Met. 10, 66. (b) with partitive genitive:—Næs ǣnig engel geworden, ne ðæs miclan mægen-þrymmes nān, Exon. Th. 22, 17; Cri. 352. Him ne mæg ealdfeónda nān ātre sceþþan, 229, 2; Ph. 449. Gūþbilla nān, Beo. Th. 1610; B. 803: 1980; B. 988. Næs heora neáta nān geyfelad *jumenta eorum non sunt minorata*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ne þearf hæleþa nān wēnan, Met. 7, 6. Hwæt wille gē cueðan hwæs oððe hwæs gē sīen? gē habbaþ gecȳðed ðæt gē ūres nānes (=ūre nānes) ne siendon *quid vos hujus vel illius dicitis, qui nullius vos esse monstratis?* Past. 32, 1; Swt. 211, 14. Nānne ne sparedon ðæs herefolces, Judth. 11; Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Nāne þinga beór ne drince *on no account let him drink beer*, Lchdm. ii. 88, 10. [*Icel.* neinn: cf. *O. Sax.* nēn: *O. H. Ger.* nein (*particle of negation*).] v. nǣnig.

nān-wiht, nān-uht. **I.** as subst. *nothing:*—Nānwiht *nihil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 32. Heó hire self gecȳþ ðæt heó nānwuht ne bið *she herself shews that she is nothing*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 24. Ðū wēndest ðæt ðē nānwuht unrihtlīces on becuman ne mihte, 7, 3; Fox 22, 15: 16, 3; Fox 56, 31: 38, 2; Fox 198, 6. Ðæt gecynd nyle nǣfre nānwuht widerweardes lǣtan gemengan, 16, 3; Fox 54, 36. Hió nānwuht elles ne lufaþ būtan ðē, 10; Fox 28, 24. Hē nānwuht ealles (*nothing at all*) næbbe ymbe tō sorgienne, 11, 1; Fox 32, 12. Hié hiora nānwuht ongiotan ne meahton, Past. Swt. 5, 12. Ðone ðe ðū nānwiht yfles on nystest, Blickl. Homl. 85, 36. Nānuht berendes, ne wīf ne nīeten, ne mehton nānuht libbendes geberan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 18. Nānuht āgiefan nolde ðæs ðe hié bēna wǣron, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 35. Gē nānuht nabbaþ fæstes ne stronges, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. *The Northern gospels have* nǣnihet (*from* nǣnig?):—Nǣnihet unmæht bið *nihil impossibile erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. Tō nōwihte ł nǣnihte *ad nihilum*, 5, 13. Bibeód him ðæt nǣnihet (ne ǣnihit, Lind.) hiáf gilǣdde on woeg *praecepit ne quid tollerent in via*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Nǣneht ł ne ōht (nǣniht ł nōht, Rush.) *nullam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 22. **II.** as an adverb, *nothing, not at all, no whit*:—Hē his godcundnesse nānwiht ne gewanode *he no whit diminished his divinity*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 9. Ne gefyrenodest ðū nānwuht *thou hast done no sin*, 235, 34. v. nā-wiht.

nāpan. v. ge-nāpan *and* nīpan.

nard, es; *m. Spikenard;* nardus:—Sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes *alabastrum ungenti nardi spicati praetiosi*, Mk Skt. 14, 3. Nardys, Lchdm. i. 184, 19. Ete nardes eár, 354. 12. Ele ðe sȳ of nardo, 246, 20. Nardes stenc, Exon. Th. 423, 28; Rä. 41, 29. [*Goth.* nardus: *O. H. Ger.* narda. *From Latin.*]

naru. v. ealdor-, feorh-, līf-naru.

nāst. v. nytan.

nasu; *f. The nose:*—Nasu *naris;* eall seó nasu *columpna;* forewerd nasu *pirula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 63–65. Gif nasu þyrel weorþ, L. Ethb. 45; Th. i. 14, 10: 48; Th. i. 14, 13. Gif man ōðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ, 57; Th. i. 16, 17. [*Icel.* nös: *O. H. Ger.* nasa.] v. nosu.

nāt. v. nytan.

nātes-hwōn; *adv. Not at all, by no means:—Haud, adverbium*, ðæt is on Englisc nātes-hwōn, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 16; Som. 51, 25. Nāteshwōn *haud, minime, nullatenus*, 38; Som. 40, 13–15: *nequaquam*, Som. 41, 55: *nequaquam, nullo modo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 60: *haud*, 466, 70: *minime*, 470, 24. Ne eart ðū nāteshwōn wacost burga *thou art by no means least of towns*, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. Ne mæg ic nāteshwōn būton mynstre nihtes wunian, ii. 182, 33: 80, 16. Sume teolunga sind ðe man earfoþlīce mæg oððe nāteshwōn (*hardly or not at all*) būton synnum begān, 288, 22: Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hē ne āwyrpþ nāteshwōn his wǣpna him fram, ǣr ðam ðe ðæt gewinn wurðe geendod, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 9. Ne sculon mæsseþreóstas nāteshwōn būtan ōðrum mannum mæssan syngan, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 21. v. nā-wiht.

nāðor. v. nā-hwæðer.

nāt-hwǣr; *adv. In some place unknown*, Exon. Th. 480, 8; Rä. 63, 8: 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5.

nāt-hwæt; *pron. indef. Something unknown:*—Rūwes nāthwæt *something rough, but what I know not*, Exon. Th. 479, 17; Rä. 62, 9: 436, 23; Rä. 55, 5: 499, 25; Rä. 88, 21.

nāt-hwilc; *pron. indef. Some one, I know not who:*—Hæleþa nāthwylc *some man, I know not who*, Elen. Kmbl. 146; El. 73. Hē, gumena nāthwylc, Beo. Th. 4459; B. 2233. Þara banena byre nāthwylces *the child of one of those murderers, but I know not of which*, 4113; B. 2053: 4451; B. 2224. Þurh nāthwylces . . . , Exon. Th. 12, 21; Cri. 189. Hē in nīþsele nāthwylcum wæs *in some unknown hall was he*, Beo. Th. 3031; B. 1513. (Cf. sceaða ic nāt hwylc, 554; B. 274.)

nāuht. v. nā-wiht.

nāwa [=ne āwa]; *adv. Never:*—Ðæt is swīðe strang ðam ðe ðæt nāwa ǣr þigde *it is very strong for him who never before tasted it*, Lchdm. ii. 252, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nēo: *Goth.* ni aiw.] v. āwa.

nā-wērn. v. nā-hwǣrn.

nā-wiht, nō-wiht, nā-uht, nāwht, nāht, nōht. **I.** as subst. *with gen.* es; *n.* (a) *nothing, naught, a thing of no value, an evil thing:*—Is tō cȳdanne hwele nāwuht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) ðes woruldgielp is *intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 6. Nāwuhtes cearu ofer ða ryhtwīsnesse *care for nothing besides righteousness*, Swt. 302, 9. Ðū hī miht tō nāwihte (*ad nihilum*) forniman, Ps. Th. 72, 16, 17: 107, 12. Spoede mīne swē swē nōwiht beforan ðē bið *substantia mea tanquam nihil ante te est*, Ps. Surt. 38, 6. Tō nōwihte, 14, 4: 80, 15. Fore nōwihte *pro nihilo*, 55, 8. Hē nōwiht ne fremede *nec ipse aliquid profecisset*, Bd. 5, 9 tit.; S. 622, 6. Hē nōwiht elles ne dyde, 2, 14; S. 518, 8. Yfel is nāuht. Ðēr yfel āuht wǣre, ðonne mihte hit God wyrcan. For ðȳ hit is nāuht, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 10–11. Heore þinch eall nāuht (nōht, Cott. MS.) ðæt heó hæfþ, 10; Fox 28, 28. Hū ne is se anweald ðāra nāuht? 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Hū ne wāst ðū ðæt hit nis nāuht gecynde ne nāuht gewunelīc ðæt ǣnig widerweard þing bión gemenged wið ōðrum widerweardum *do you not know that it is not a natural or usual thing, for contraries to be mingled with other contraries*, 16, 3; Fox 54, 11. Ne eart ðū nō eallunga tō nāuhte gedōn *thou art not altogether brought to naught*, 10; Fox 30, 4. Weorðan tō nāuhte *to come to naught*, Met. 11, 87. For nāuht tō habbene *to be considered worthless*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 17. Mon ongiet mid hwelcum stæpum ðæt nāwht (nāuht, Cott. MSS.) wæs þurhtogen *quibus vestigiis nequitia sit perpetrata*, Past. 35, 3; Swt. 241, 18. Naht *nichil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 68: *nihili*, 47, 33; *nihil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Som. 9, 13. Nāht mē wana bið *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Spl. 22, 1. Nis ðæs mannes fæsten nāht, ðe hine sylfne on forhæfednysse dagum fordrenċþ, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 23. Heora dȳre gold ne bið nāhte wurð wið ða foresǣdan mādmas *their precious gold will be worth nothing in comparison with the aforesaid treasures*, Glostr. Frg. 2, 29. Tō nāhte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Spl. 14, 5: Ps. Th. 59, 11. Ne ðæt tō nāhte nyt ne bið *it is to no purpose*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hig tellaþ min wedd for nāht *irritum facient factum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. For nāhtum *pro nihilo*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 15. Ungeleáfsumum nōht bið clǣne *infidelibus*

nihil est mundum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 40. Mon nóhtes wyrþe his sáule ne déþ ne his goldes ne his seolfres *a man does not make his soul worthy of anything, of his gold or of his silver*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 5. Nǽfdon heó nóht on hire, búton dæt án dæt heó hæfde mennisce onlícnesse, 147, 15. Ne forstent hit him nóht, ne him nóhte ðon má ne beóþ forlǽtna his ágna synna, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 19. ¶ genitive used as predicate :—Ða sǽlþa ðe hé ǽr wénde ðæt gesǽlþa beón sceoldan, náuhtas nǽran (*were worthless*), Bt. 10 tit.; Fox xii. 6. Eówer godas ne synd náhtes, Homl. Skt. 7, 205. (b) with a genitive :—Eallinga náwiht mægenes hæfep seó ǽlfæstnys *nihil omnino virtutis habet religio illa*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Ic dæs nówiht wát, Exon. Th. 393, 5; Rä, 12, 5. Ealles náuht *nothing at all*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 8. Náuht elles *nothing else*, 3, 2; Fox 6, 11. Hé ne mæg útane náuht ágnes habban, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8. Þes náht yfeles ne dyde *hic nihil mali gessit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 41. Náht elles búton *nothing but*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 3. Nóht elles ne wunaþ, búton dæt án, 101, 4. Gif wé yfles nóht gedón habbaþ, Exon. Th. 262, 8; Jul. 329. **II.** as an adverb, *not* :—Hit gelamp neáht micelre tíde ǽfter his slæge (*non multo exacto tempore*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30. Náht feor eást, 2, 13; S. 517, 15; Blickl. Homl. 43, 26. Mannum ðe náht swíðe God ne luſiaþ, 53, 18; Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 27. Ic wát dæt ðú náht (áuht, Cott. MSS.) ne forslǽwodest, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 15. Heó nóht láta ne wæs, Blickl. Homl. 163, 8. Ne þurfan gé nóht besorgian hwæt gé sprecan, 171, 18. Ne wæs hé nóht leor on oferhygd áhafen, 215, 32. Nóht longe ofer ðis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gü. 1144. Ǽfter nóht langre tíde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 10. Ic nóht ðon ǽr dære ærninge blon, 5, 6; S. 619, 15. [*O. Frs.* ná-wet: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nō-wiht.] v. nátes-hwón *and following words.*

náwiht-, náht-fremmend, es; *m. One who does evil* :—Genere mé fram níðe náht-fremmendra *eripe me de operantibus iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 58, 2.

náwiht-, náwht-, náuht-gítsung, e; *f. Wicked avarice* :—Ðonne hié wilniaþ þurh ða náwhtgítsunga (náuhtgídsunga, Cott. MSS.) dæt hié hira woruldspéda ícean *dum per avaritiae nequitiam multiplicari appetunt*, Past. 44, 10; Swt. 333, 5.

náwiht-, náht-líc; *adj. Good for nothing, worthless, naughty* :—Seó hæfde nigon dohtra, náhtlíce and fracode, Homl. Skt. 8, 11. Manna ráðas syndon náhtlíce ongeán Godes gepeaht *men's plans are of no avail against God's counsel*, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 27. Ða hé geceás ðe dyslíce and nahtlíce gepuhte synt *he chose those that seemed foolish and of no account*, R. Ben. 138, 30. v. next word.

náwiht-, nóht-líce; *adv. Worthlessly, evilly* :—Dætte nóhtlíce ðú ðóe *ut nequiter facias*, Ps. Surt. 36, 8, 9.

náwiht-, náht-ness, e; *f. Worthlessness, cowardice* :—Heom seggan Brytwalana náhtnesse (MS. E. náhtscipe. Cf. secgan Brytta yrgþo (*segnitia*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 12, 6.

náwiht-, náuht-wela, an; *m. False wealth, wealth that is not really wealth* :—Gé wénaþ dæt eówre náuhtwelan (nóht-, Cott. MS.) sien eówra gesǽlþa, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 37.

náwder. v. ná-hwæðer.

Nazarenisc, Nazarese; *adj. Of Nazareth* :—Se Nazareniscea (Nazaresca, Liud.) Hǽlend, Mk. Skt. 10, 47; 14, 67. Ðone Nazareniscean (Natzarenisca, Lind.) Hǽlend, Jn. Skt. 18, 5.

ne. **I.** *adv.* (a) *Not*; non, ne :—Ic ne dyde *non feci*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Nis hit swá hit nys *non, non*, 40, 23. Warna dæt ðú dæt ne dó *cave ne hoc facias*, 40, 9. Hwí forbeád God eów, dæt gé ne ǽton of ǽlcum treówe? Gen. 3, 1. Hí nyllaþ geswícan dæt hí ódre men ne reáfigen, Past. 45, tit; Swt. 335, 4. Ne gǽst ðú ðanone *non exies inde*, Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ne sleh ðu. Ne syngа ðú. Ne stel ðú, Ex. 20, 13–15. (b) *no, nay* :—Ne secge ic eów *I tell you, Nay*, Lk. Skt. 12, 51: 13, 5. Ne secge ic ná, 13, 3. **II.** *conj. Nor, neither*; ne, neque, nec :—Ne tunge ne handa oððe eágan syngion *ne lingua nec manus oculive peccent*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 47. Ne ic ne herige ne ic ne tǽle *nec laudo, nec vitupero*, 45, 49. Ne ic ne dyde ne ic ne ðó *neque feci, neque faciam*, 38; Som. 40, 9. Ne fare gé ne ne fyliaþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 23. Ne hig ne cweðaþ *neque dicent*. 17, 21. Ne him eác nǽfre genóg ne þincþ ǽr hé hæbbe eall dæt hine lyst, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 6. Suelcum ingeþonce geríst dæt hé for licuman tiedernesse ne for worold-bismere únum wið ða scíre ne winne, ne hé ne síe giétsiende óðerra monna ǽhta, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 9–11. Ða ðe nóhwæðer ne óðerra monna ne wilniaþ, ne hiora ágen nyllaþ sellan, Past. 45, tit.; Swt. 335, 1. *The word often occurs with other negatives.* v. ná, ná-wiht, ná-hwæðer; *it also coalesces with many words beginning with a vowel, with w or with* h. v. nabban, nágan. næs, neom, nic, nyllan, nytan; nán, ná-, nát-, nǽfre, nǽnig. [*Goth.* ni: *O. Sax.* ne, ni: *O. Frs.* ne: *O. H. Ger.* ni.]

né-, neá-, neád. v. neó-, neáh-, níd.

neádian; *p.* ode (v. níd, **VI**) *To force, compel, constrain* :—Neádaþ forlǽtan *cogit intermittere*, Hymn. Surt. 56, 13: 84, 17. Útlagan ús wépan neádiaþ *exules nos flere cogunt*, 56, 3. Se ðe ðferne neádaþ ofer his míhte tó drincenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 31. God hine ne neádode on nádre healfe, ac lét hine habban his ágene cyre, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 30. Ne neádige hine man tó fæstene *ne cogatur ad jejunium*, L. Eccl. P. iv. 25; Th. ii. 212, 5: L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 29. Neádede *cogeret*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 19. Neádiendum *cogente*, 503, 39. His deópe rihtwisnys nolde hí neádian tó nádrum, Homl. Th. i. 112, 3. v. ge-, of-neádian, nídan.

neádian, neódian; *p.* ode (v. níd, **IV**) *To be necessary* :—On cealdum eardum neódaþ (is neód, W. F.), dæt dæs reáfes máre sý, on hleówfæstum læs. Dæs abbodes forsceáwung sceal beón be ðysum, hú dæs neódige, R. Ben. 89, 6, 8.

neádigness, e; *f. Obligation* :—Neádinysse ł neóde *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 14.

neádlunga; *adv. Forcibly, against one's will* :—Manega gewilniaþ ódres mannes wólíce and hí beóþ benǽmede neádlunga hyra ágenes *many covet another man's goods, and they shall be forcibly deprived of their own*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. v. níðlinga *and next two words.*

neádung, e; *f. Force* or *violence used against any one, compulsion, necessity* :—Ðeós neádung *haec vis*, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 29; Som. 11, 62. Of ðisum leahtre (gítsung) beóþ ácennede reáflác, stala, unmǽþlic neádung, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 12. Hé nolde geniman ús neádunge of deófies anwealde, i. 26, 30. Hine betellan swilce hé neádunge gefremode dæt fácn *to excuse himself, as if he committed that crime of necessity*, H. R. 105, 26. Neádunge *vim*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 70. [*Icel.* nauðung *compulsion.*] v. next word.

neádunga(-inga); *adv. Forcibly, not willingly, under compulsion, of necessity* :—Hé nolde níman mancyn neádunga of dam deófle búton hé hit forwyrhte *he would not have taken mankind by force from the devil, unless he had forfeited it*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 5. Ðone cníht de hé neádinga genam (*rapuisset*), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 10. Hí hine neádunga mid him lǽddon *invitum duxerunt*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif lǽweda mid nam neádinga (*invite*) man oíslcá, L. Eccg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 16. Neádunga, L. M. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 266, 27. Gif hé (*man*) wǽre neádunga (*without power of choice, necessarily*) Gode underþeód, ðonne nǽfde hé nán wuldor for gódum weorcum, Boutr. Scrd. 17, 26. Sió leáse gesǽlþ tíhþ on lást neádinga (*inevitably*) ða ðe hiere tó gepeódaþ from dǽm sódum gesǽlþum; seó wíderweardnes full oft ealle ða de hiere underþeódde bióþ, neádinga getíhþ tó dám sódum gesǽlþum, swá swá mid angle fisc gefangen bið, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7–11. v nídinga *and preceding word.*

neáh; *adj.* **I.** *nigh, near* :—On dam neáhgum mynstre [neáhnunnan-mynstre] *de vicino virginum monasterio*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4 note. Neágum *proximis* (cf. *O. L. Ger.* nâan *proximum*), Germ. 399, 409. Seó ús neárre Ægyptus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 3. Seó ús neárre Ispanía, Swt. 22, 31: 24, 9. Síe se láreów eallum monnum se miéhsta and eallum monnum e nþrowiende on hira gesúincum *sit rector singulis compassione proximus*, Past. 16; Swt. 97, 22. Seó mǽgþ is seó nýhste on súþhalfe Humbre stréames *provincia* (*Lindissi*) *quae est prima ad meridianam Humbrae fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 19. Nýhsta *proxima*, Ps. Spl. 21, 10. Sió néste hond *the nearest relative*, Chart. Th. 481, 21. Gif hwylc man wíðige on his néhstan mágan (*proximam cognatam*), L. Eccg. P. ii. 18; Th. ii. 188, 16. Hiera néhstan fríend, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 1. Heora nýhstan mágas, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 32. **II.** in cpve. *later, latter*; superl. *last, latest.* v. ende-néhst :—Se ǽftera ł nǽrra *novissimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 31. His ða nérran tíde wǽron wyrsan dám ǽrran *habuit posteriora pejora prioribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 31. Cedd and Adda and Bete and Dema, se nýhsta wæs Scyttysces cynnes, 3, 21; S. 551, 15. Ðis is Byrhtrices níhsta cwide (*last will*), Chart. Th. 500, 24. Óder is se áresta apostol, óder se néhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 9. On dæm néhstan dæge *on the last day*, 21, 35. On ða néhstan tíd dísse worlde, on dómes dæge, 123, 32. Óþ ða nýhstan orþuncge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælfc. E.; Th. ii. 392, 9. From Ninuse hiora árestan cyninge óþ Sardanapolim heora níhstan, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 8. Be dám néahstan twám is ǽfter tó cwe þanne *de ultimis infra dicendum est*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Monige beóþan ða árestu néhstu and ða néhstu árestu, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 30. From dám néhstum óþ ðe árestu n, 20, 8. Æt neáhstan *postremo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 19. Æt néhstan (Rush. níhsto) *novissime*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 11: Blickl. Homl. 85, 1. Æt néxtan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 23. Æt níehstan, Cd. Th. 84, 19; Gen. 1400. Æt níhstan, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Æt nýhstan, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 4. Æt nýxtan, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 20: 1010; Erl. 144, 9. v. níhsta *and next word.*

neáh, néh *nigh, near.* **I.** *as adv.* (1) of place :—Ealle hire mágas ða de ðǽr neáh wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 139, 16. Ic wát heáhburh hér áne neáh, Cd. Th. 152, 9; Gen. 2517. Feor oððe neáh, 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ge neáh ge feor, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 7. Ge néh ge feor, Andr. Kmbl. 1083; An. 542. Gá híder neár *accede huc*, Gen. 27, 21. Mid ðý ic ðá wolde neár geseón *quos cum adire vellemus vicinius*, Nar. 22, 11. Swa fyr swá nýr, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 16. Ðǽr ðǽr hé níehst rýmet hǽfde, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. (2) of time :—Disses middangeardes ende (*or dat.?*) swíðe neáh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 23. Eall dás getimbro neáh is dæt hí eall fýr forníme þ and on axsan gehwyrfe þ *cuncta haec aedificia, in proximo est ut ignis absumens in cinerem convertat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 33. Nemnan dæt ús neáh (*lately*) geweard gecýþed, Gen. Th. 107, 26; Gü. 64. Ða ic híne néhst geseáh *when I last saw him*, Cd.

Th. 34, 12; Gen. 536. Đonan hý God nýhst eágum sẽgun, Exon. Th. 34. 1; Cri. 535. (3) of degree, *near, nearly, about*:—Heó hafaþ leáf neáh swylce mistel, Lchdm. i. 254, 12. Đa Finnas and đa Beormas sprǽcon neáh ân geþeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 34. Hié æt nihstan hæfdon ealra đara anwald ðe ær nèh heora hæfdon *in the end they had dominion over all those who before nearly had dominion over them*, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 35. Swá neáh wæs þúsend áurren *so nearly had a thousand years passed* (*all but twenty-seven*), Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 23. Swíðe neáh đú ongeáte đæt riht, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 10. Nihtscúwan neáh ne mihton (*could not nearly*) heolstor áhýdan, Col. Th. 184, 29; Exod. 114. Hí ne notigaþ nâwēr neáh feórþan dæles disse eorþan *they do not use anywhere near a fourth part of the earth*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 9. Dæt gẽ dón ne mágon. ne furþum nâwēr neáh, 18, 2; Fox 64, 6: Shrn. 196, 28: 197, 13. Ne mæg hió ðeáh gescínan áhwǽrgen neáh ealla gesceafta *the sun cannot reach with its rays anywhere near all creatures*, Met. 30. 10. Ús is þearf dæt wẽ geþencen hwæt Dauid cwæþ and eác đon dón swá wẽ nýhst mágan *we must consider what David said, and besides that act as nearly as we can accordingly*, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 38. **II.** *as prep. with dat.* (1) of place:—Neáh helle *secus infernum*, Ps. Spl. 140, 9. Neáh [Lind. Rush. nèh] đam túne *juxta præedium*, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Seó flóweþ neáh đære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 5. Him wæs engel neáh, Exon. Th. 112, 14; Gū. 143. Dæt nân ne sǽte hiere x mílum neáh *that no one should settle within ten miles of it* (*Carthage*), Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 22. Tó đæm túne neáh Oliuetes dúne, Blickl. Homl. 69, 33. Gang mẽ near hider *come hither nearer to me*, 179, 30. Seó Ægyptus đe ús nær is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Swá hẽ bíþ dære sunnan near swá bíþ hire fyrr *whether it (the moon) is nearer to the sun or farther from it*, Shrn. 64, 32. Swá near ende dyssere worulde swá mâre ehtnys dæs deófles *the nearer to the end of the world, the greater the devil's persecution*, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 15. Ne bíþ hió merestreáme đẽ near đe on midne dæg, Met. 28, 37. Đã se swég mẽ nýr wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 31. Swá swá sió nafu fẽrþ nẽhst (Cott. MS. neáhst) dære eaxe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 1. Sceall beón se læsta dæl nýhst đæm túne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 33. (2) of time:—Ne dúre forþóre swá neáh is *neque mori adhuc habes*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 37, 32: 3, 8; S. 531. 36. Đære týde is neáh, đæt Godes cyrce hafaþ sybbe on eorþan, Shrn. 154, 33. Bíþ nèh đæm seofoþan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. Hié wẽndon đæt hit near worulde endunge wǽre đonne hit wǽre, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 6. (3) of manner:—Ic dó neáh đam de đú cwæde *juxta verbum tuum faciam*, Ex. 8, 10. Neáh (*juxta*) eallon đám þingum, đe Drihten bebeád, Num. 1, 54; 8, 20. Neáh andefene *prope modum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 73. Ágnung þíþ nẽr đam de hæfþ đonne đam de æfter spreçh *possession is nine points of the law*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 20. Ús sylfe gerihtlǽcan swá neáh swá wẽ nýhst mágon đam rihte *to direct ourselves as much according to right as we possibly can*, Chart. Th. 615, 24. [*Goth.* nêhw; *adv.*; *cpve.* nêhwis: *Icel.* nâ- (*in cpds.*); nær; *adv.* (*pos. and cpve.*): *O. Sax.* nâh; *adv. prep. with dat.*; *cpve.* nâhor: *O. Frs.* nî, nei; *adv.*: *O. H. Ger.* nâh; *adv. prep. with dat.*; nâh; *adv. contiguus, vicinus.*] v. efen- (emn-), un-neáh, *the preceding word, the cpds. with* neáh-, *and* neáwung.

-neah. v. be-, ge-neah.

neáh-búend, es; *m. A near-dweller, a neighbour*: — Ic eom neáhbúendum nyt, Exon. Th. 407, 8; Rä. 26, 2.

neáh-búr. v. neáh-gebúr.

neáh-dún, e; *f. A neighbouring hill*: — Of đæm neáhdúnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium speluncis*, Nar. 14, 6.

neáh-eá; *f. A neighbouring river*: — Hié of đæm neáhêum and merum đa hrónîscas up tugon and đa ǽton, Nar. 22, 9.

neáh-eáland, es; *n. A neighbouring island*: — Ón đysum neáheálande dæt is nemned Ulcani, Shrn. 86, 1.

neáh-freónd, es; *m. A near friend* or *relation*:—Đǽr wæs mycel menigo manna gegaderod his mâga and eác ôðra his nèhfreónda, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 22. [*Icel.* nâ-frændi *a near kinsman.*]

neáh-, neáh-gebúr, nêhche-, nêhhe-, nêche-, nêhe-búr, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhgebúr *adfinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 68: *convical*, 135, 56. Mîne frýnd and mîne mâgas and mîne neáhgebúras *amici mei, et proximi mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. His neáhgebúras (nẽhebúras, Lind.: nẽhgibúras, Rush.) *vicini*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Hyre nêhchebúras (nẽhhebúras, MS. A.: nẽhebúras, Lind.: nẽhgibúras, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 58. 65. Nẽhhebúras, 14. 12: 15, 6. Neapolite đa heora nẽhgebúras, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19. Nẽchebúrena gefeoht *intestinum bellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 16. V. men his neáhgebúra (nẽhbúra), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. On his nẽhebúra gewitnesse, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Se đe æfter ænegum ceápe ríde, cýþe his neáhgebúrum ymbe hwæt hẽ ríde, L. Edg. S. 7; Th. i. 274, 20: Ps. Th. 30, 13. Ne lađa đú đíne welegan neáhgebúras, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 21. [Cf. *Icel.* nâ-búi *a neighbour.*] v. next two words.

neáh-gebýrild, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhebýrildas *vicinas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 9. v. next word.

neáh-gebýren, e; *f. A neighbour*:—Heó clypaþ hyre frýnd and nẽhhebýryna (-byrna, MS. A.) *convocans amicas et vicinas*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. v. neáh-gebúr.

neáh-gehûsa, an; *m. A neighbour*:—Nẽhgehûsum mînum *vicinis meis*, Ps. Surt. 30, 12: 78, 4, 12: 79, 7.

neahhige; *adv. Abundantly, frequently*, Ps. Th. 138, 9. v. ge-neahhie.

neáh-, neá-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte, -lǽcte *To draw nigh, approach*:—Đis fýr mẽ swíðe nealǽceþ *ignis mihi adpropinquat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 24: Exon. Th. 164, 4; Gū. 1006. Deáþ nealǽcte, 170, 16; Gū. 1112. Hẽ nealǽhte *accessit*, Gen. 27, 27. On đære tíde đe nealǽhte nidđa bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 32; Gen. 1284: Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hí nealǽhton tó đære ceastre *adpropinquantes civitati*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 21. Hí đam mynstre nealǽctan, 4, 25; S. 600, 28. Tó him nealǽcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. v. ge-, tó-nealǽcan.

neáh-, neá-lǽcung, e; *f. A drawing nigh, approach*:—Đã đá hẽ gefrédde his deáþes nealǽcunge *when he was sensible of the approach of his death*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 8. Hý sylfe fram manna gesyhþe ǽscyrìende đara manna nealǽcynge nă underfôþ *cutting themselves off from the sight of men they do not admit the approach of men*, R. Ben. 135, 1. v. ge-nealǽcing.

neáh-lîc; *adj. Near*:—Unrôtnysse neáhlîce *tribulatio proxima*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 12. [*Icel.* nâ-ligr *near, close at hand.*] v. next word.

neáh-, neá-líce; *adv. Nearly, about*:—Hié nealíce swá fela (*tot pene*) þearfena ofsleáþ swá hié ídelîce mid hiera ælmessan gehelpan meahton, Past. 45, 1; Swt. 335, 15. Hý blôwaþ đonne nealíce (*just about when*) ôðre wyrta scrincaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. [*Icel.* nâ-liga *nearly, almost*: *O. H. Ger.* nâh-lîcho *ferme.*] v. ge-nẽhlîce.

neáh-, neá-, nẽh-mǽg, es; *m. A near kinsman*:—His gebrôđru and his neámâgas *fratres ejus omnisque cognatio illa*, Ex. 1, 6. Neáhmâga *adfinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 8. His nẽhmâga sum and his worldfreóndа, Blickl. Homl. 113, 9. Se man leóf his nẽhmâgum and his worldfreóndum, 111, 27. Wífe and cildan and nẽhmâgon (MS. B. neáhmâgum), L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. [*Icel.* nâ-mâgr *a near kinsman by marriage.*]

neáh-mǽgþ, e; *f. A neighbouring province* (v. mǽgþ, **IV.** c):—On đa neáhmǽgþe *in proximam provinciam*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 23. Đæra neáhmǽgþa *finitimarum provinciarum*, 3, 24; S. 557, 15.

neáh-, nẽh-mann, es; *m. A neighbour*:—Him se gesîþ eác fultumade and calle đa neáhmenn *juvante etiam comite ac vicinis omnibus*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 14. Đa nẽhmen *vicini*, 1, 33; S. 499, 10. Úrum neáhmannum *vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6: Shrn. 73, 35.

neáh-munt, es; *m. A neighbouring mountain*:—Of đæm neáhmunte (*ex vicino monte*) wealleþ wæter, Nar. 31, 7.

neáhness, e; *f. Nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hwylc tôweard yfel đú đé on neáhnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 1. On nẽhnesse his cytan *in vicinia cellae illius*, 5, 12; S. 630, 42.

neáh-nunnan-mynster. v. neáh, **I.**

-neáhsen. v. ge-neáhsen.

neáh-sibb, e; *f. Relationship*: — Nẽhsibbe *propinquitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 36.

neáh-sibb; *adj. Related*:—Wẽ lǽraþ đæt ænig cristen man ǽfre ne gewîfie on his mǽges lâfe đe swá neáhsib (neáh sib, Th.) wǽre, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. Nân man ne wîfige on neáhsibban (neáh sibban, Th.) nẽr (m², Th.) đonne widûtan đam .iiii. cneówe *let no one take a wife among his relations nearer of kin than beyond the fourth degree*, L. N. P. L. 61; Th. ii. 300, 14.

neáhsta *a neighbour.* **v.** nîhsta.

neáh-stôw, e; *f.* **I.** *a neighbouring place*:—Ealle đa neáhstôwa đǽr ymbûtan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 22. **II.** *neighbourhood*:—On đære circean oðđe on hire neáhstôwe, Shrn. 81, 24.

neaht. v. niht.

neáh-þeód, e; *f. A neighbouring people*:—Europe ne Asia ne ealle đa neáhþeóda, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 28. Ægđer ge hié self wẽndon ge ealle đa neáhþeóda đæt hié ofer hié ealle mehte anwald habban, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 6.

neáh-tíd, e; *f. A time close at hand*:—Đæt heó tô đon đider com đæt heó hire sǽde đa neáhtîde hire geleórnesse *quod ipsa ei tempus suae transmigrationis in proximum nunciare venisset*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 33.

neáh-tûn, es; *m. A neighbouring town*:—Sum eald man wæs in đam nẽhtûne đǽr ic wæs đæs nama wæs Malchus *there was an old man in the town near where I was, whose name was Malchus*, Shrn. 36, 6.

neáh-wæter, es; *n. A piece of water that is near*:—Wẽ gewîcodon be đǽm neáhwætrum, Nar. 22, 24.

neáh-west, -wist, e; *f.*: es; *m.* **I.** *nearness, neighbourhood*:—Hẽ ne dorste his neáwiste geneálǽcan *he dare not come into his neighbourhood*, Homl. Th. i. 88, 21. Ungewóniendlíc for đære sunnan neáweste *uninhabitable on account of the nearness of the sun*, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. On đære neáwiste næs nân wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 18. In đara neáwiste *in quorum vicinia*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 28. Hig on neáwiste (*in vicino*) eardodon, Jos. 9, 16: Elen. Kmbl. 133; El. 67. Wæs đǽr on neáweste (*in proximo*) hûs, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 27: Blickl. Homl. 197, 20: Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 13. Đá wícode se cyng on neáweste đare byrig, 896; Erl. 94, 5. Swá feala earmra manna swá on đæs rícan

neáwiste sweltaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Ða ðe on hire neáwiste lifgeaþ, 43, 2. Ne [mágon] hüse ðinum on neáweste náhwær sceþþan *flagella non apprοpiabunt tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Ealle ða wæpnedmen ðe him on neáweste wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 2. Ealle ða rícu ðe him on neáweste beóþ oððe on neáweste, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 3. Tó ðæs ríces neáwiste belimpeþ seó stów *ad cujus vicina pertinet locus ille*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 22. **II.** *the being with another, presence, society, fellowship*:—Hwæt is betere ðonne ðæs cyninges folgaþ and his neáwest (cf. ðæs cyninges geférræden, l. 2) *what is better than to serve and be with the king?* Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 7. Hwelc is ǽngum men mǽre daru ðonne hē hæbbe on his geférræ̀denne and on his nēweste feónd on freóndes anlícnesse, 29, 2; Fox 106, 14. Þinċþ his neáwist (*the presence of the dead body*) láþlico and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Ne cume hē ná on ðæs cyninges neáwiste (ansýne, MS. H.), L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 3. Se sacerd dēmde ðæt hē sceolde beón áscyred fram manna neáwiste *the priest judged that he (the leper) should be separated from the society of men*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 25. Hē férde tó fólces neáwiste and bodade, 352, 11. From afre nēweste geleáfulra sýn heó ásceádene, Chart. Th. 29, 19. Mid ðý ic wæs him on neáwiste, hē ðus wæs sprecende, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23. Forlǽt mec englas geniman on ðínne neáwest (*into thy presence*), Exon. Th. 455, 13; Hy. 4, 49. Ic forboden ǽlcon bisceope and mæssepreóste ðæt hig nánes wífmannes neáweste mid him næbbon (*ne mulieris alicujus societatem secum habeant*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 198, 8. Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig preóst ne lufige wífmanna neáwiste, L. Edg. c. 60; Th. ii. 256, 21. Hī wífes neáwiste forlēton, L. Ælfc. C. 1; Th. ii. 342, 14: Homl. Skt. 10, 204. Libia and Agrippina wurdon swā gelýfede ðæt hī forbugon heora wera neáwiste, Homl. Th. i. 374, 33. Ne can ðara idesa ōwðer þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwist, Cd. Th. 148, 36; Gen. 2467. [*Laym.* ne-, neo-weste (-uste): *Icel.* nā-vist *presence*: *O. H. Ger.* nāh-wist *praesentia*.]

nealles, nalles, nallæs, nallas, nales, nalæs, nalas; *adv. Not, not at all*:—(a) in the second clause of a sentence. Ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan, nealles ðē *I ascribe the honour to the maker, not to thee*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19 note. Swā sceal mǽg dōn, nealles inwitnet ōðrum bregdan, Beo. Th. 4340; B. 2167: 4365; B. 2179. Hē spræc þurh feóndscipe, nalles hē hié frēme lǽrde, Cd. Th. 38, 22; Gen. 610: 14, 2; Gen. 212. Hēt hine ðære sweartan helle grundes gýman, nalles wið God winnan, 22, 26; Gen. 346. Nallæs, Soul Homl. 206; Seel. Verc. 104. Hwæðere him on ferhþe greów breósthord blódreów, nallas beágas geaf, Beo. Th. 3443; B. 1719: 3503; B. 1749. Ic feówer men geseó tó sōðe, nales mē selfa [sefa?] leógeþ, Cd. Th. 242, 9; Dan. 416. Ðǽr heó brynewelme bīdan sceolden, nales swegles leóht habban, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Warað hine wræclást, nales wunden gold; ferþloca freórig, nalæs foldan blǽd, Exon. Th. 288, 16–19. Ðis ic cweþe æfter forgifenysse nalæs æfter bebode *hoc autem dico secundum indulgentiam, non secundum imperium*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 45. Hī ǽwendan ǽweg, nalæs wel dydan, Ps. Th. 77, 57: Andr. Kmbl. 92: An. 46. Ðū eart geong, nalas wintrum frōd, 1012; An. 506: Beo. Th. 2991; B. 1493: Blickl. Homl. 207, 17. (b) in the first clause:—Nealles him handgestealdan ymbe gestōdon, ac hý on holt bugon, Beo. Th. 5185; B. 2596: 4296; B. 2145: 4446; B. 2222. Nealles ... hwæðre, 5738; B. 2873. Heó nalles on goldes wlite ne scīneþ, ac on sundorweorþunge heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 8: Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863: 249, 14; Dan. 530. Nales, Exon. Th. 60, 1; Cri. 963: 111, 3; Gū. 121. Nalæs ... ðágyt, Beo. Th. 85; B. 43. Nalas ... ah, Blickl. Homl. 121, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 3180; An. 1593. Nales ðæt ān ðæt ... ac eác swelce *not only ... but also*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27: 1, 7; Swt. 40, 4. Nalæs ðæt ān ðæt ... ac swylce eác, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 4: 1, 14; S. 482, 24; 4, 29; S. 608, 17. Nalæs ðæt ān ... ac eác, 2, 12; S. 514, 8. Ēcan gesǽlþa sōhtan nallas þurh ðæt ān ðæt hī wilnodon ðæs líchomlícan deáþes, ac eác manegra sārlícra wíta hié gewilnodon, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. (c) with an adjective or adverb:—Nealles swæslīce, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Nalles hōlinga, 2156; B. 1076. Nalles hneáwlīce, Cd. Th. 108, 20; Gen. 1809. Nales feám sīdum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633; El. 818. Nales hōlunge, Cd. Th. 61, 14; Gen. 997. Nales swā wíde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 55. Nales [nalles, 60, 69] ungeráde *non dissona*, 86, 12. Monge, nales feá, Exon. Th. 72, 11; Cri. 1171. Nalæs æfter mycelre tíde, 4, 23; S. 593, 24. Oft, nalæs seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4.

neán; *adv.* **I.** *from near*:—Neán and feorran *from near and far*, Cd. Th. 14, 28; Gen. 225. Feorran oððe neán, 64, 8; Gen. 1047. Somnaþ sūþan and norþan, éastan and westan, faraþ feorran and neán, Exon. Th. 220, 26; Ph. 326: Beo. Th. 1683; B. 839. Ic eów wísige ðæt gē genōge neón sceáwiaþ beágas *I will guide you so that from near ye may gaze on rings in abundance*, Beo. Th. 6200; B. 3104. **II.** *near, close at hand*:—Gif ðū Grendles dearst neán bīdan *if thou durst here await Grendel*, 1061; B. 528. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wíg wíde gesýne, neán and feorran, 4624; B 2317. Hī ðære eaxe útan ymbhwerfaþ, ðone norþende neán ymbcerraþ (cf. hī sint swá neáh ðam norþende ðære eaxe, Fox 214, 20), Met. 28, 14. **III.** *nearly, about*:—Neán twelfwintre *fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Ða wæs geworden æfter ðam wordum neán (MS. A. neáh) eahta ðagas, 9, 28. Ða wæs neán seó syxte tíd *erat autem fere hora sexta*, 23, 44. Wē ðæs hereweorces neán myndgiaþ *we bear that warlike deed in mind nearly as it happened, have an accurate remembrance of it*, Elen. Kmbl. 1311; El. 657. v. for-neán.

neap *a cup*, Lchdm. i. 374, 23. v. hnæpf.

Neapolite; *pl. The Neapolitans*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 19.

neár; neara, nearo. v. neáh; nearu.

nearu; *adj.* **I.** *narrow, strait, confined, not spacious*:—Neara scræf *gurgustulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 29. Neare pyt *puteus angustus*, Kent. Gl. 901. Gangaþ inn þurh ðæt nearwe (MS. B. nearuwe: Lind. nearuo: Rush. naarwe) geat ... Ealá hū neara (MS. A. nearu: Lind. naruu: Rush. naru) is ðæt geat *intrate per angustam portam ... Quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13–14: Lk. Skt. 13, 24. Se sāð ðe ǽgðer is ge nearo ge hreóh, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. Alexander him ðæt ondrēd for ðære nearwan stōwe ðæt hē ðā on wæs *timens angustias quibus inerat locorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 25. In ān nearo fæsten ungeféredra móra *in angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. Nearo wíc *mansionem angustam*, 4, 28; S. 605, 23. Tōbrǽdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan (cf. ofer ðās nearowan eorþan sceátas, Met. 10, 16), Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25. Binnon nearwum gemǽrum *intra fines angustiores*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 9. Nearewum *artis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 67. Mid ða nearwan *arta*, 5, 57. Ofereode stīge nearwe, enge ānpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. **II.** *narrow, limited, poor, restricted*:—Hū ne ongite gē hū neara (Cott. MS. nearo) se eówer hlísa beón wile, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 14. Swíðe nearewe (Cott. MS. nearwa) sent and swíðe heánlíce ða menniscan gesǽlþa, 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hēt hié from hweorfan neorxna wange on nearore líf, Cd. Th. 58, 11; Gen. 944. **III.** *strait, oppressive, causing anxiety* (of that which restricts free action of body or mind):—Nýd byþ nearu on breóste níða bearnum *need straitens the breast of man*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rūn. 10. Nearo níhtwaco *the anxious night watch*, Exon. Th. 306, 13. In hæft under nearone clom (*under confining fetter*), Exon. Th. 138, 2; Gū. 570. Ðone nearwan níþ onfōn, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 304, 22; Sat. 634. Of ðǽm nearwum bendum, Homl. Skt. 3, 197: Exon. Th. 435, 6; Rā. 53, 3. Under nearwum clommum, 134, 22; Gū. 511. Hié wilnodan ðæt hē hié of ðǽm nearwan þeóstrum ālēsde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. **IV.** *oppressed, not having free action*:—Wið nearwre sworetunge *for difficult breathing*, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hym beóþ on hyra brösten nearuwe (*people with asthma*), iii. 116, 23. **V.** *strict, severe*:—Ðæt hié ne þyrfen bíon gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dōme *ut a districta judice videri non debeant*, Past. 53, 2; Swt. 413, 16. [*O. Sax.* naru.]

nearu, we; nearu (o); *indecl. f.* **I.** *confinement, durance, prison*:—Hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten, of enge ūt ǽhta lǽdan (*when they might come out of the ark*), Cd. Th. 86; Gen. 1433. Hió bebeád ðæt hine man of nearwe and of nýdcleofan, fram ðam engan hofe forlēte, Elen. Kmbl. 1418; El. 711. Nægles of nearwe scīnende *the nails shining from the hole where they had been hidden*, 2227; El. 1115. Neb wæs mín on nearwe *my face was in confinement*, Exon. Th. 392, 1; Rā. 11, 1. Siððan mē nioþan upweardne on neare fégde *afterwards fixed me upside down in durance*, 479, 12; Rā. 62, 6: 480, 8; Rā. 63, 8. **II.** *a strait, difficulty*:—On nearwe *in a strait*, Elen. Kmbl. 2203; El. 1103. Nearwe genýddon on norþwegas wiston him be súþan Sigelwara land *the difficulties of the situation forced them to the north for they knew that to the south of them lay the land of the Ethiopians*, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exon. 68. Nearu, nearo þrowian *to be in straits*, Andr. Kmbl. 828; An. 414: Beo. Th. 5182; B. 2594. Hē ǽfr fela nearo nēþende níða gedīgde *from many straits and strifes had he come safely*, 4689; B. 2350. Hine of nearwum ūt forlēt, Vald. 2, 8. In nearowe nēþan *to venture into difficulties*, Exon. Th. 436, 12; Rā. 54, 13.

nearu-bregd, es; *n. A wile* or *trick that brings others into straits* (v. *preceding word and* nearu, **III**):—Nēþde ic nearobregdum, ðǽr ic Neron biswāc, ðæt hē ǽcwellan hēt Cristes þegnas, Exon. Th. 260, 24; Jul. 302.

nearu-cræft, es; *m. An art that confines* or *imprisons* (?):—Beorh wunode on wonge nearocræftum fæst ðǽr on innan bær eorl gestreóna ... feá worda cwæþ: Hold ðū nū hrúse eorla ǽhte *the mound stood on the plain firm in its prisoning powers (able to keep in durance the treasure entrusted to it); therein bore the earl treasures ... few words he spake: Hold thou now, earth, the possessions of earls*, Beo. Th. 4475–4488; B. 2241–2248. v. nearu; *f.* **I.**

nearu-fāh; *adj. Disastrously hostile, bearing enmity the result of which is to reduce others to straits*:—Wæs ðæs wyrmes wíg wíde gesýne, nearofáges níð, hū se gūþsceaþa Geáta leóde hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4623; B. 2317.

nearu-grāp, e; *f. A close grasp*:—Ān wiht is ... hreóh and rēþe hafaþ ryne strongne ... and þe grunde faraþ ... neól is nearogrāp, Exon. Th. 491, 28; Rā. 81, 6. v. grāp.

nearu-líc; *adj. Oppressive, distressing, grievous*:—Feala mē se Hǽlend hearma gefremede, níða nearolícra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. v. next word.

nearulíce; *adv.* **I.** *narrowly, within narrow limits, briefly*:—

Nearolīce *strictim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 60. Ys seó foresǽde bōc (*Genesis*) on manegum stōwum swīðe nærolīce gesett (*is a mere narrative of events*), and deáh swīðe deóplice on ðam gāstlicum andgite, Ælfc. Gen. Thor. 4, 3. **II.** *oppressively, grievously* :—Ða ðe nearwlīcast cūdan swician *those who knew how to cheat in most oppressive manner*, L. I. P. 12 ; Th. ii. 320, 24. **III.** *narrowly, exactly, strictly* :—Manegu dīglu þing siudon nearolīce (*subtiliter*) tō smeágenne *many secret things are to be narrowly examined*, Past. 21, 3 ; Swt. 153, 13. Swā swýðe nearwelīce hē hit lētt ūt āspyrian (*of the enquiry which was made when Doomsday Book was compiled*), Chr. 1085 ; Erl. 218, 34. [He nule nout so neruhliche demen ase ȝe sigged, A. R. 334, 14.]

nearuness, e ; *f.* **I.** *a strait* :—Mid longre neoronesse be eástan Constantinopolim ligeþ *juxta Constantinopolim longae mittuntur angustiae*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 21. **II.** *oppression, distress* (of body) :—Nearones breósta *oppression of the chest*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 27. Ðæt (*asthma*) ys nearunyss . . . and breóst byþ innen mid micle nearnysse, iii. 116, 23–26. **III.** *distress* (of mind), *anxiety, tribulation, trouble, grief* :—Hēr is seó lǽflīce winsumnes ac ðǽr is seó syngale nearones *in this world is the transient delight, in the next is the perpetual distress*, L. E. I. introd. ; Th. ii. 394. 8. Hū ne witon wē ðæt nān nearewnes ne nān unrōtnes nis nān gesælþ *nam non esse anxiam, tristemque beatitudinem quid attinet dicere?* Bt. 24, 4 ; For 86, 20. Hē on swā micelre nearanesse become *he fell into so great trouble* (*was imprisoned*), 1 ; For 2, 27. Swā hwā swā ða flǽscflican unþeáwas forlǽtan wile hē sceal gefōlian micele nearanesse *corporis voluptatum appetentia plena est anxietatis*, 31, 1 ; For 110, 26. Seó hreówsung ne beoþ nā būtan sorge and būton nearonesse, For 110, 29. On swā micelre mōdes unrēto and nearonisse *anxietate*, Nar. 30, 24. Nearonessa *angustia*, Ps. Th. 118, 143. On mīnum earfoþum and nearonessum *in tribulatione*, 4, 1. Of nearonessum heora *de necessitatibus eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 6. Nearonessum mōdes *mentis angoribus*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 33 note.

nearu-nīd, -nēd, e ; *f. Sore need, grievous trouble* :—Ða menigo ðe ðē mid wuniaþ on nearonēdum [*or* (?) on nearo nēdum *in confinement by force*], Andr. Kmbl. 203 ; An. 102. From naronēðe *de angusta* (as if *angustia* ?), Lk. Skt. p. 8, 6.

nearu-searu, we ; *f. A wile that causes restraint* or *confinement* (?) :—Hýdde wǽron þyrh nearusearwe næglas on eorþan (*of the nails in the cross that had been buried*), Elen. Kembl. 2215 ; El. 1109.

nearu-sorh, -sorg, e ; *f. Oppressive care, grievous trouble* :—Nearu-sorge dreáh, Elen. Kmbl. 2520 ; El. 1261.

nearu-þanc, es ; *m. Illiberal thought, wickedness* :—Feóndlīcra nearaþanca *spiritalium nequitiarum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 61. Syle heom æfter nearuþancum (nearoþancnysse, Ps. Lamb. 27, 4), wiðmētednyssa heora *da illis secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5.

nearu-þancness. v. preceding word.

nearu-þearf, e ; *f. Pressing need* :—Ic on ýðum slōg niceras nihtes, nearoþearfe dreáh, Beo. Th. 849 ; B. 422 : Exon. Th. 5, 14 ; Cri. 69.

nearu-wrenc, es ; *m. A trick* or *wile that causes anxiety* or *trouble*, Exon. Th. 316, 5 ; Mód. 44.

nearwe ; *adv.* **I.** *straitly, strictly, closely* :—Nearwe gebunden *straitly bound*, Exon. Th. 463, 2 ; Hō. 64. Hyne sār hafaþ nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1957 ; B. 976 : Elen. Kembl. 2550 ; El. 1276 : Met. 21, 5. **II.** *narrowly, strictly, exactly* (of enquiry) :—Peódcwēn ongan georne sēcan nearwe, tō hwan hió ða nǽglas gedōn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2313 ; El. 1158 : 2476 ; El. 1240. **III.** *oppressively, forcibly* :—Ðonne hiue æt niehstan nearwe stilleþ G, Salm. Kmbl. 268 ; Sal. 133. Nearwe gebēged, Cd. Th. 292, 26 ; Sat. 446. **IV.** *anxiously, in a manner causing trouble* :—Hyge gnornende nihtes nearwe *the mind mourning in anguish at night*, Exon. Th. 174, 25 ; Gū. 1183. Ferþ gebysgad, nearwe genǽged, 162, 35 ; Gū. 986. Ða heó nearwe beswāc yldran ūsse *when the serpent deceived our first parents to their hurt*, 226, 30 ; Ph. 413 : Frag. Kmbl. 51 ; Leás. 27.

nearwe-līce. v. nearu-līce.

nearwian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make narrow, straiten, compress* :—Se ðe mec nearwaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 25 ; Rä. 26, 10. **II.** *to become narrow, contracted* :—Seóa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32 ; Gen. 1570. Sinc searwade, sīb nearwade, Exon. Th. 353, 63 ; Reim. 37. v. ge-nearwian, nirwan.

neát, es ; *n. A neat, an ox* or *a cow, cattle, beast, animal* :—Gif neát mon gewundige, weorpe ðæt neát tō honda oððe forepingie, L. Alf. pol. 24 ; Th. i. 78, 9. Nān neát nyste nǽnne andan tō ðǽrum, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 10. Ne ligeþ hē ealdinga on ðære eorþan suā ða creópendan wuhta, ac bið hwæthwugu upāhæfen suā ðæt neát from eorþan, Past. 21, 3 ; Swt. 157, 1. Fugel oððe fisc on sǽ oððe eorþan neát, feldgongende feoh būtan snyttro, Exon. Th. 371, 23 ; Seel. 80. Foldan neát, Salm. Kmbl. 436 ; Sal. 218. Ic eom anlīc ānum neáte *ut iumentum factus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Sealde heora neát (*jumenta*) hæglum, 77, 48. Deór and neát *bestiae et universa pecora*, 148, 10. Ða dumban neát, Andr. Kmbl. 134 ; An. 67. Tō neáta scypene *ad stabula jumentorum*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 9. Nǽnig mann scypene his neátum ne timbreþ, 1, 1 ; S. 474, 32. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátum gelīce, Bt. 14, 1 ; Fox 242, 3 note : 41, 5 ; Fox 254, 5. [*O. Frs.* nât ; *Icel.* naut *cattle, oxen* : *O. H. Ger.* nôz *jumentum*.] v. sleg-neát.

Neátan-leáh (?) *Netley*, Chr. 508 ; Erl. 14, 18.

neáten, neá-west. v. niten, neáh-west.

neáwung, e ; *f. Nearness, coming near* :—In neáwung sīe sumer *in proximo sit aestas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28.

nebb, es ; *n.* **I.** *a neb* (dialect.), *nib, a beak, a beak-shaped thing* :—Neb *rostrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 25. Ðæt nebb (*of the Phœnix*) līxeþ swā glæs oððe gim, Exon. Th. 218, 24 ; Ph. 299. Neb (*of a ship*), 392, 1 ; Rä. 11, 1. Neb (*of a plough*), 403, 1 ; Rä. 22, 1. Nebb (*of a rake*), 416, 23 ; Rä. 35, 3. Neb (*of a musical instrument*), 413, 16 ; Rä. 32, 6. Ic (*a key*) bregde nebbe, 498, 6 ; Rä. 87, 8. Ic (*a helm*) hæbbe heard nebb, 489, 29 ; Rä. 79, 1. **II.** *a nose, the gristle of the nose* :—Neb *internasum* (cf. nose gristle *internasus*, 43, 20), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 50. Gif mon ōðrum ðæt neb (nebb, MSS. B. H. ; næb, MS. G.) of āsleá, gebēte him mid. lx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 48 ; Th. i. 94, 8. **III.** *the face, countenance* :—Neb *facies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 51 : *vultus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 6. Hys nebb (*facies*) wæs mid swātlīne gebunden, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Neb, Met. 31, 23. Be blǽdrum ðe on mannes nebbe sittaþ . . . smyre ðæt neb mid, Lchdm. i. 86, 5–8. Mid ðam wlitegostan nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðonne wē wendaþ ūre neb tō eástdǽle, 262, 10 : ii. 102, 16. Heó helode hire nebb (*vultum*), Gen. 38, 15 : Ex. 3, 6. Spǽte ðæt wīf on his nebb (*faciem*), Deut. 25, 9 : Num. 12, 14. Ða forceáw hē his āgene tungan and wearp hine on ðæt neb foran (*in os tyranni abjecit*), Bt. 16, 2 ; Bt. 52, 25. Hý habbaþ twā neb on ānum heáfde *duas in uno habentes capite facies*, Nar. 35, 24. [*Icel.* nef (*gen. pl.* nefja) *the nose* ; *the beak of a bird*.]

nebbian ; *p.* ode *To turn the face towards anyone* (?), *to retort upon anyone* (?) :—Se rīca besihþ on his pǽllenum gyrlum, and cwyþ : 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelica.' Ac se apostol Paulus hine nebbaþ mid disum wordum (*retorts upon him, meets him, with these words*) : 'Ne brohte wē nān þing tō disum middangearde, ne wē nān þing heonon mid ūs lǽdan ne māgon, Homl. Th. i. 256, 7–12.

neb-corn, es ; *n. A pimple on the face* :—Gif nebcorn on wīfmannes nebbe weaxan . . . hit āfeormaþ of ealle ða nebcorn, Lchdm. i. 118, 22–25.

neb-gebræc, es ; *n. A defluxion from the head, mucus of the nose* :—Nebgebræc *coriza* (= κορύζα), Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 28 : ii. 135, 77.

Nebrond, es ; *m. Nimrod* :—Freónd Nebrondes, Salm. Kmbl. 426 ; Sal. 213. v. Nefrod.

nebwlāt-ful ; *adj. Bold, impudent, shameless* :—Nebwlātful, scamleás *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 78. v. *next word and* wlātian.

neb-wlātung, e ; *f. Dejection* ; vultus demissio, Lye.

neb-wlitu, e ; *f. The form of the face, the face, countenance* :—Heora nebwlitu sceán swā swā sunne, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 10. Ic ne mæg on his nebwlite beseón, Homl. Skt. 7, 104. Hī gesāwon his nebwlite swylce sumes engles ansýne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 5. Sege ūs his nebwlite *describe his face to us*, 456, 15. Ne behealde gē heora nebwlite, ii. 404, 28.

nēchebúr, necte-gale, nēd-. v. neáh-gebūr, nihte-gale, nīd-.

nediende (?) *abominandum, execrandum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 40.

nefa, an ; *m.* **I.** *a nephew* ; nepos :—Bróðer sune *vel* suster sune ðæt is nefa, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 71. Neva *nepos*, 72, 35. Hlōþhere Ægelbrýhtes nefa (cf. hē him onsende Leutherium his nefan (*nepotem*), Bd. 3, 7 ; S. 530, 29), Chr. 670 ; Erl. 34, 29 : 789 ; Erl. 57, 34 : Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31 ; Som. 11, 69. Eám and nefa, Exon. Th. 431, 35 ; Rä. 47, 6. Heó wæs Ēdwines nefan (*nepotis*) dohtor, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 593, 2. Hē swylces hwæt secgan wolde eám his nefan, Beo. Th. 1766 ; B. 881. **II.** *a grandson* :—Nefena bearnum *pronepotibus, filiis nepotum*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 50. Ealdra nefena *pronepotum*, 445, 50. **III.** *a step-son* :—Nefa *prifignus*, Wülck. Gl. 41, 28. [*Icel.* nefi *a cognate kinsman, a nephew* : *O. Frs.* neva ; *O. H. Ger.* nefo *nepos, sobrinus* : *Ger.* neffe.] v. for-, ge-nefa.

nefene, an ; *f. A niece* or *grand-daughter* :—Bróðer dochter *vel* suster dohter, nefene *neptis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 72. Nefenu[m] *nepotibus* (*neptibus* ?), Hpt. Gl. 485, 42.

nefne, nemne. **I.** *conj.* connecting clauses, *Unless, except* :—Hē hyra mā ācwellan wolde, nefne hīm witig God forstōde, Beo. Th. 2116 ; B. 1056 : 6101 ; B. 3054 : Exon. Th. 340, 5 ; Gn. Ex. 106 : 345, 11 ; Gn. Ex. 186. Hī sǽdon, nemne (*nisi*) hī him māran andlyfne sealdon, ðæt hī woldan him sylfe niman, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 37. Hē læg swā swā dēad mon nemne dynre ēðunge ānre ætýwde ðæt hē līfes wǽre *quasi mortuus jacebat, nisi tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, 5, 19 ; S. 640, 24. Nymne, 1, 27 ; S. 493, 38. Nō hē fōddor þigeþ, nemne meledeáwes dǽl gebyrge, Exon. Th. 215, 29 ; Ph. 260 : 124, 12 ; Gū. 338 : 249, 10 ; Jul. 109 : Beo. Th. 3108 ; B. 1552 : 5302 ; B. 2654. Nǽfne, 506 ; B. 250. On weres wǽstmum, nǽfne (*except that*) hē wæs māra ðon ænig man ōðer, 2710 ; B. 1353. Hwæt hǽfde seó godcunde þurh ða menniscan nemne būton ðæt heó mihte beón ācenned, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. **II.** connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause

being the same as that in the first, and not expressed :—Ne gehȳrde nǽnig man on his mūþe ōht elles nefne Cristes lof and nytte spræce, 223, 36: Exon. Th. 308, 28; Scef. 46. Nǽneg dorste nefne sinfreá, Beo. Th. 3873; B. 1934. Ic lyt hafo heáfodmāga nefne ðec, 4309; B. 2151. Ðǽt unc ne gedǽde nemne deáþ ána ǒwiht elles, Exon. Th. 442, 34; Kl. 23: Andr. Kmbl. 1327; An. 664. **III.** *prep. Except* :—Nemne feáum ānum, Beo. Th. 2167; B. 1081.

nefre. v. nǽfre.

Nefrod, es; *m. Nimrod* :— Nefrod se gigant; se Nefrod wæs Chuses sunu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 17. v. Nebroud.

nefte. v. nepte.

né-fugol, nēgan, nēh, nēhsta, neht, nele, nellan. v. neó-fugol, nǽgan, neáh, nīhsta, neht, nyllan.

nemnan, nemnian; *p.* nemde. **I.** *to name, give a name to a person or thing* :—Ðū cennest sunu ðone ðū nemnest Hǽlend, Blickl. Homl. 7, 19, Ðū nemdest mid āne noman ealle tōgædere woruld, Met. 20, 55. Þā hé nemde (*nominavit*) apostolas; Simonem dæne hé nemde (*cognominavit*) Petrus, Lk. Skt. 6, 13–14. Hé ðone yldestan Noæ nemde, Cd. Th. 75, 4; Gen. 1235. Hig nemdon (*vocant*) hyne hys fæder naman Zachariam, Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Dysne dæg hié nemdon síges dæg, Blickl. Homl. 67, 13. **II.** *to use such and such a name or title in speaking of a person or thing* :—Ðone wé wīsel wordum nemnaþ *which we call beetle, when we speak of it*, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rä. 41, 73. Hine tō sylfcwale seccgas nemnaþ *men speak of him as a suicide*, 330, 25; Vy. 56. Éác hī ōðre worde beornas Baðan nemnaþ *men also use the name Bath in speaking of it*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 13: 975; Erl. 124, 32. David sylf nemde hine drihten *ipse David dicit eum dominum*, Mk. Skt. 12, 37. Heó sylf hié þeówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Drihten ða cynelīcan burh forhogodlīce naman nemde *the Lord used a contemptuous name* (wīc) *in speaking of the royal city*, 77, 23, 26. Þis andwerde līf hé nemde for weg *this present life he spoke of as a way*, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 23. Ðone hwītan hlāf (*the eucharistic bread*) ðone ðū sealdest Saban ūssum fæder nemdon heó hine swá (*sic eum appellare consuerant*), Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 15. Ne gyrne gē dæt eów man Lāreówas nemne *nolite vocari Rabbi*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 8: Ps. Th. 82, 4. Ðēh ðe gewrito oft nemnen eal ða lond Mēdia, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 24. Ðeáh mon anweald and genyht tō twǽm þingum nemne ðeáh hit is ān *though power and abundance be spoken of as two things, yet are they one*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21. Hī gewunedon hī mōder cȳgean and nemnian (tō hāteune and tō nemnenne, MS. B.) *quam matrem vocare consueverant*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 39. Dæs fæder wæs Wóden nemned, 1, 15; S. 483, 30: Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. On ðæm bōcum ðe nemned is *Actus Apostolorum*, 133, 11: 137, 31. Ðæt wæs swīðe heálīc nama ðæt Sanctus Johannes engel wæs nemned, 167, 32. Ðam is tō naman nemned Drihten *Dominus nomen est ei*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. **III.** *to call upon the name of, address by name, to invoke* :—Ne nemn ðū Drihtnes naman on ýdel ne byþ unscyldig se ðe his noman on ýdel nemþ *non assumes nomen Domini Dei tui in vanum! nec enim habebit insontem Dominus eum, qui assumpserit nomen Domini frustra*, Ex. 20, 7. Ic naman ðínne nemde, Dryhten, Ps. Th. 118, 55. Hé nemde mē mínne noman *vocavit me nomine meo*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 37. Hine se ār be naman nemde, Elen. Kmbl. 155; El. 78. Se nemde God niþþa bearna ǽrest ealra. Cd. Th. 69, 13; Gen. 1135. God nemdon and hine bǽdon, 48, 22; Gen. 779. Ongan swegles weard be naman nemnan, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 81. **IV.** *to mention by name, to mention, relate* :—For míne brōðru ic bidde, and mīne ða neáhstan nemne swylce, Ps. Th. 121, 8. Ðǽm unþeáwum ðe ic ǽr nemde. Met. 25, 62. Ealle ða ðǽru gōd ðe wé ǽr nemdon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 24: Cd. Th. 288, 20; Sat. 383. Sege hwæt ic þence, nemn gif ðū hit gerecceran mǽge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 14. Mágun wé nemnan *we can tell*. Exon. Th. 107, 25; Gū. 64. Ðeáh ðe ic hȳ nīhst nemnan sceolde *though I should mention their names last*, 326, 10; Vid. 126. *Pronomen* spelaþ ðone naman ðæt ðū ne þurfe tuwa hine nemnan *the pronoun represents the noun so that you need not mention it (the noun) twice*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 3, 30. Swá on ðære ilcan lāre nemned (*mentioned*) is, Blickl. Homl. 133, 34. **V.** *to name, nominate* :—Gif landágende man ætsace, ðonne nemne man him his gelīcan ealswá micel Wente swá cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52; Th. ii. 298, 10. [*Goth.* namnjan: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* nemuian: *Icel.* nefna.] v. ge-nemnan, namnian, namian.

nemne. v. nefne.

nemnigend-lic; *adj. Nominative* :—*Nominativus* is nemnigendlīc, mid ðam casu wé nemnaþ ealle þing, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Som. 6, 17.

nemþe. v. nimþe.

Nen *the river Nen in Northamptonshire* :—Ðæt water, ðæt man cleopeþ Nen, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 17.

neó *a corpse.* v. dryht-nē, neó-bedd, -fugol, -sīð. [*Goth.* naus: *Icel.* nār.]

neó-bedd, es; *n. A bed for a corpse* :—Ic in mīnum neste neóbed ceúse *I shall die in my nest*' (A. V.), Exon. Th. 235, 7; Ph. 553. God wearp hine niðer on ðæt neóbedd (*that couch of corpses, Hell*; cf. Milton '*that fiery couch*'; and *Icel.* ná-strönd *the place where the dead came, who had not fallen in battle*), Cd. Th. 22, 19; Gen. 343.

neód, nēd, níéd, nýd, e; *f. Desire, eagerness, diligence, earnest endeavour* :—Wæs him neód micel ðæt hié tōbrugdon hra fíæschoman him to fōddorþege *great was their desire to rend the bodies of men for their repast*, Andr. Kmbl. 316; An. 158. Bíþ him neód micel ðæt hē da yldu móte wendan tō lífe feorg geong onfōn *it is most eager to turn old age to life, to receive youth*, Exon. Th. 210, 22; Ph. 189: 228, 3; Ph. 432. (Cf. *O. Sax.* was im niud mikil that sie selbon Krist gisehan mōstin *they desired eagerly to see Christ.*) Ūs is eallum neód ðæt wé dīn médrencynn mōtan cunnan *we all desire to know thy descent on the mother's side*, 15, 33; Cri. 245. Wundorlīc is geworden dīn wīsdōm ne mæg ic him on neóde ā neáh cuman (*I cannot with all my endeavours come near it*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Noe tealde ðæt hē on neód hine gif hē land ne funde sécan wolde *Noah reckoned that if the raven did not find land it would eagerly seek him*, Cd. Th. 87, 4; Gen. 1443. Hié God herigaþ, and him be namon gehwam on neód (*earnestly*) sprecaþ, 242, 25; Dan. 424. Ic dīnne naman on neód secge *confitebor nomini tuo*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Sōðfæste dīnne naman willaþ þuruh neód herigean *justi confitebuntur nomini tuo*, 139, 13. Se ðe naman dīnne þurh neód forhtaþ *he that is earnest in reverencing thy name*, 60, 4. ¶ *The instrumental with adverbial force occurs very frequently in the Psalms.* Neóde, nēde, nēde, nýde *earnestly, diligently, eagerly* :—Weoroda mæst fore Waldende gǽþ neóde and nýde (*the good will go eagerly, the wicked only on compulsion*), Exon. Th. 66, 15; Cri. 1072. Oft hē hǽþengield gesōhte neode geneahhe (*very diligently*), 244, 7; Jul. 24: Ps. Th. 82, 12, 13. His naman neóde heriaþ, 67, 4. His naman neóde lufiaþ, 68, 37. Hī hyrdnesse neóde begangaþ *they diligently keep watch*, 89, 5: 112, 2: 121, 6. Nēde, 105, 36: 118, 55. Nýde, 118, 132: 114, 4. Níede, Ps. Ben. 43, 27. Þurh dīnra neóda (néda, MS. Verc.), lust *by the pleasure of thy passions*, Exon. Th. 369, 29; Seel. Ex. 48. Hē ūs on hæft nimeþ ofer ūsse neóde lust (*contrary to our desires*), 16, 30; Cri. 261. Wé ðǽrinne andlangne dæg níóde nāmon *in the hall the live long day we took our pleasure*, Beo. Th. 4238; B. 2116. [*O. Sax.* niud: *O. Frs.* niod: *O. H. Ger.* niot; *m. desiderium, cupido.*] v. next word.

neód (= neád) *necessity. The distinction in form between the word = Goth.* nauþs, *and the preceding word seems not to have been observed in A. S. MSS. See the passages under* nīd.

neód-fracu, e; *f. Desire, appetite, the object of desire* or *of appetite* :— Wuhta gehwilc hnipaþ of dūne, wilnaþ tō eorþan, sume nēdþearfe, sume neódfræce (cf. ealle beóþ of dūne healde wið dære eorþan and ðider wilniaþ ǒdre ðæs ðe hī lyst ǒdre dæs ðe hī beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 28). Met. 31, 15.

neód-freónd. v. níd-freónd.

neód-ful; *adj. Earnest, zealous* :—Bidde ic monna gehwone ðe ðīs gied wrǽce, ðæt hē mec neódful gemyne, Exon. Th. 285, 26; Jul. 720.

neódian *to be necessary.* v. neádian.

neód-laðu; *f. Earnest, hospitable invitation* :—Hē frægn gif him wǽre æfter neódlaðu niht getǽse *Beowulf asked if to Hrothgar the night had been pleasant after the hospitality of the preceding evening* (?) (cf. him wæs ful boren and freóndlaðu worum bewægned, 2389; B. 1192), Beo. Th. 2644; B. 1320.

neód-lice; *adv. Diligently, sedulously, zealously, eagerly, earnestly* :— Smire ða sīdan mid dý neódlīce *smear the sides with it diligently*, Lchdm. ii. 262, 11. Ðā ǽfste se abbud wið ðæs muneces, and neódlīce (*eagerly, anxiously*) cwæþ: 'Hwǽr is se ðe ðū feredest?' Homl. Th. i. 336, 22: ii. 26, 5. Lustlīce gehyrdon ða ðe him gelǽrde wǽron and eác swylce neódlīce mid dǽdum lǽston ða ðe hī ongitan mihton *libenter ea quae dicerentur, audirent; libentius ea quae intelligere poterant, operando sequerentur*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 18. Gōd is ðæt man neódlīce Drihtnes naman āsinge, Ps. Th. 91, 1: 128, 6: 133, 3: 148, 12. Neódlīce on naman dīnum ealle eorþbūend egsan habbaþ *greatly do all dwellers on earth stand in awe of thy name*, 101, 13. Mē neódlīce tō forsceape scȳhte, Cd. Th. 53, 21; Gen. 897. Nǽnig dīnra þegna neódlucor ne gelustfullīcor hine sylfne underþēodde tō ūra gōda bigange ðonne ic *nullus tuorum studiosius quam ego culturae deorum nostrorum se subdidit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 5. Nýdlīcor *libentius*, 4, 13; S. 583, 4. [*O. Sax.* niud-līko.]

neód-lof, es; *n. Diligent praise* : — Herian naman Drihtnes mid neódlofe (cf. hebbaþ neódlīce eówre handa on hālig lof, 133, 3), Ps. Th. 148, 12.

neód-spearuwa, an; *m. An active, restless sparrow* (cf. (?) sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid; cheaterеð euer aut chirmeð, A. R. 152), Ps. Th. 123, 6.

neód-weorþung, e; *f. Great honouring* :—For naman dīnes neódweorþunge *propter nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 142, 11.

neó-, né-fugol, es; *m. A bird that feeds on carrion, a vulture* or *crow* :—Nēfuglas sittaþ þeódherga wæl þicce gefylled *carrion-birds sit gorged with the slain*, Cd. Th. 130, 12; Gen. 2158.

neól. v. neowol.

neom, neam, nam = ne eom *am not*, nis = ne is *is not* :—Ðæs gescȳ neom (nam, Lind.: næm, Rush.) ic wyrðe tō berenne, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Neam ic *non sum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 30. Sí eówer spræc: Hyt ys, hyt ys;

nyt nys, hyt nys, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 37. Nis ālȳfed *it is not allowed*, Homl. Th. i. 94, 29.

neómian (?) *to produce harmonious sounds*:—Nægl (*plectrum*) neómigende (MS. neome cende), Exon. Th. 332, 12; Vy. 84. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger.* niumôn *jubilare, psallere*; there is also the noun niumo *modulatio, sonus, canticum.*]

neón. v. neán.

neorxna wang, es; *m. Paradise*:—*Paradisum* dæt wē hātaþ on Englisc neorxna wang, Hexam. 16; Norm. 24, 5: Cd. Th. 13, 26; Gen. 208: Blickl. 17, 15: Homl. Th. i. 12, 32. Gif hē bepeat and yt rinde sió ðe cymþ of neorxna wonge, ne dereþ him nān ātter. Ðonne cwæþ se ðe ðās bōc wrāt hiú wære torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 4. Neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 9; 3, 8. Neorxnewong, Hpt. Gl. 447, 2. Nearxnewang, Hy. Surt. 64, 25. Nerxnewang, 47, 12. Nercsna ([n]erexna, Rush.) wong, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 43. Neirxna wong, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 5; Rtl. 124, 7. Nerxna wong, 124, 3.

neósan; *p.* de (?) *with gen. acc. or clause.* **I.** *to search out, find out by enquiry*:—Wolde ic ānes tō ðē cræftes neósan dæt ðū mē getæhte hū ðū sæhengeste sund wisige *one art would I find out by enquiry of thee; that thou wouldest teach me how for the sea-horse thou guidest its swimming*, Andr. Kmbl. 968; An. 484. Hȳ neósan cwōman, hwædere him ðæs wonges wyn swedrade, Exon. Th. 123, 12; Gū. 321. **II.** *to seek, visit* (a) a place:—Gewāt his beddes neósan *Holofernes sought his couch*, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 63: Beo. Th. 3587; B. 1791. Setles neósan, 3576; B. 1786. Ceóles neósan, 3617; B. 1806: Andr. Kmbl. 620; An. 310. Ēðles neósan, 1660; An. 832: 2050; An. 1027. Burga neósan, Elen. Kmbl. 304; El. 152. Wīca neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: Exon. Th. 184, 5; Gū. 1339. Þȳstra, wīta neósan *to seek hell*, 275, 23; Jul. 554: 280, 18; Jul. 631. Hāmes niósan, Beo. Th. 4722; B. 2366: 4765; B. 2381. Ece stadulas neósan, Cd. Th. 207, 30; Exod. 474. (b) a person:—Ūser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Com dā hæðenra hlōþ hāliges neósan, Andr. Kmbl. 2778; An. 1391: Exon. Th. 170, 30; Gū. 1119. Ic his neósan wille, 145, 8; Gū. 691. Word āres oft neósendes (dīn), 175, 6; Gū. 1190. **III.** *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. sēcan):—Wyrm yrre ewom fiónda niósan, lāðra manna, Beo. Th. 5336; B. 2671. [*Goth.* bi-niuhsjan *to spy out: Icel.* nýsa *to pry, enquire: O. Sax.* niusian: *O. H. Ger.* niusian *niti, conari.*] v. next word.

neósian; *p.* ode *with gen. acc. or clause.* **I.** *to search out, find out by enquiry or inspection, to inspect*:—Wolde neósian Nergend, hwæt his bearn dyde, Cd. Th. 53, 2; Gen. 855. Gewāt neósian heán hūses hū hit Hring-Dene gebūn hæfdon *he came and inspected the lofty house, how the Hring-Danes had ordered it*, Beo. Th. 230; B. 115. **II.** *to seek, visit* (a) a place:—Wæs his gewuna dæt Norþanhymbra mægþe sōhte and neósode *solebat Nordanhymbrorum provincian revisere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 7. Gewiton him wigend wīca neósian, Frysland geseón, Beo. Th. 2255; B. 1125. (b) a person:—Mannes sunu ðe dū neósast (*visitas*), Ps. Th. 8, 5. Neósode hē mīn eft *me revisens*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 43. Se hine āgehwylce daga neósade, Exon. Th. 162, 11; Gū. 974. Hwīlum mennisce āras neósedon (hine *or* his), 157, 16; Gū. 892. Ic wæs on ðæm carcerne and gē mīn neósodon, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 29. Se leófa cuma se ðe gewunade ūre brōðer neósian (*visitare*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Ðone ðe hī untrumne neósian cōman, 4, 11; S. 579, 40: R. Ben. 17, 2. Ðonne Drihten ūre hwylces neósian wille, Blickl. Homl. 125, 13. **III.** *to seek with hostile intent* (cf. sēcan), *to visit with calamity, disease*, etc.:—Leomu hefegedon, hē gecnēow dæt hine ælmihtig ufan neósade (cf. the phrase *the visitation of God*), Exon. Th. 159, 24; Gū. 931. Ðæt Ongenþeów Eofores niósade (MS. niosad), Beo. Th. 4966; B. 2486. [*O Sax.* niusōn.] v. ge-neósian *and preceding word.*

neó-sīþ, es; *m. Death*:—Se sceal æfter neósīþum wunian wītum fæst Exon. Th. 316, 27; Mód. 55.

neósung, e; *f. A visiting, visitation*:—Synna forgyfenys, hūselgang and Godes neósung sind eallum gemēne, Homl. Th. i. 64, 32. Johannes wearþ on ðysum dæge tō heofenan rīces myrhþe þurh Godes neósunge genumen, 58, 4. Mid ðȳ dā æfter langre tīde com tō him for neósunge intingan (*gratia visitationis*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 41. Būton niósunga *absque visitatione*, Kent. Gl. 710. v. ge-neósung.

neótan, niótan; *p.* neát, *pl.* nuton *To enjoy, have the benefit of, make use of*, (a) with gen.:—Brūc disses beāges and disses hrægles neót, Beo. Th. 2439; B. 1217. Niótaþ inc ðæs ōðres ealles *all other take for your use*, Cd. Th. 15, 18; Gen. 235. Lifes, feores neótan *to live.* Hwylc is manna dæt feores neóte *quis est homo, qui vivet*, Ps. Th. 88, 41: Exon. Th. 328, 14; Vy. 17. Niótan, Cd. Th. 31, 17; Gen. 486: 26, 4; Gen. 401. Mīnes ēdelrīces eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 25; Cri. 1462: 223, 18; Ph. 361: 356, 14: Pa. 11. Geofona neótan, 225, 5; Ph. 384: 152, 6; Gū. 804. Willum neótan blǣdes and blissa, 184, 21; Gū. 1347: 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Dæt hē ðær brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, and welan neótan lifes and lissa, 208, 2; Ph. 149. Sēcan swegles dreámas and (ðara dreáma) willum neótan, Andr. Kmbl. 1620; An. 811. Wǣpna neótan *to make good use of his weapons*, Byrht. Th. 140, 55; By. 308. (b) with acc.:—Ic ðē on ða fægran foldan gesette tō neótenne neorxna wonges beorhtne blǣdwelan, Exon. Th. 85, 14; Cri. 1391. [*Goth.* niutan: *O. Sax.* niotan: *O Frs.* niata: *Icel.* njóta: *O. H. Ger.* niuzan (*with gen. and acc.*) *uti, frui.*] v. be-, (bi-)neótan.

neóten. v. niten.

neopan; *adv. Down, beneath, from beneath*:—Nyþan (niþan, neoþan) *dedeorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 10. On heofenum and on eorþan neoþan *in coelo sursum et in terra deorsum.* Jos. 2, 11. Ealle stōwa hē neoþan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Dæt wæter wæs sweart under ðæm clife neoþan, 211, 2: Cd. Th. 20, 18; Gen. 311. Wrætlīc is seó womb neoþan, Exon Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307: 392, 2; Rā. 11, 1: 407, 14; Rā. 26, 5: 414, 14; Rā. 32, 20. Ðū mē of neowelnesse neoþan ālȳsdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19: 103, 7: Elen. Kmbl. 2228; El. 1115. Neoþan, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rā. 62, 6. v. be-, wid-neoþan, *and next word.*

neodane; *adv. Beneath, below*:—Hēr is fȳr micel ufan and neoþone, Cd. Th. 24, 8; Gen. 375. Ufane and neoþane, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax.* niðana: *O. H. Ger.* nidana *subtus, subtu.*]

neopan-weard; *adj. Low in position*:—Nioþanweard hype *ilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 54.

neopemest. v. *next word and* neoþor.

neopera, niþera; *adj.* (*without a positive form*) *Lower*:—Neoþera welor *albrum* (=*labrum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 79: i. 282, 71. Niþera lippe *labrum*, 43, 25. Ðū gen-reddest mine sāule of dære neoþeran helle, Blickl. Homl. 89, 28. Neoþran, Ps. Spl. 85, 12. On seáde ðam neoþeran *in lacu inferiori*, 87, 6. Cyng āh ðone uferan and bisceop ðone nyþeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. On nyþerum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Spl. 138, 14. On ða neoþran eorþan, 62, 9. On ðās niþeran dǣlas disse ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 239, 6. Yfemest is eallra gesceafta fȳr oðer eorþan, folde neoþemest, Met. 20 85. On dære nyþemystan (*lowest*) bytminge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 10. Ða niþemestan ic gebrenge æt ðām hēhstan, and ða hēhstan æt ðām niþemestan, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35. Gē underþiódaþ eówre hēhstan medemnesse under ða ealra nyþemestan gesceafta, 14, 2; Fox 44, 34. On ða neoþemestan helle wītu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 6.

neope-, nioþo-, niþe-weard; *adj. Low, situated beneath, bottom of* (the noun with which the adjective agrees):—Niþeweard fōt *planta*; hōh niþeweard *calx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 73, 75. Is se hals grēne nioþoweard and ufeweard, Exon. Th. 218, 23; Ph. 299. On nyþeweardum ðam munte *ad radices montis*, Ex. 19, 17. Hē (*Noah's ark*) wæs on nyþeweardan wíd, and on ufeweardan nearo, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Wyrc hié of nioþoweardre netlan, Lchdm. ii. 128, 6. Wyl neoþewearde netelan, 312, 5. Lege on ðone pyt neoþeweardne *lay it at the bottom of the pit*, i. 398, 22. Neoþuard *crepidinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 5. Tōsliten of ufewerdum ōþ neoþewerd (niodŭord, Lind.: nioþawordum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Nyþeweard (nioþaweard, Lind.: neoþewearde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Of neoþeweardum *imis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 57. Fram his hnolle ufewerdan ōþ his ilas neoþeweorde *from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet*, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27.

neopor, nioþor, niþor; *adv.* (*without a positive form*) *Lower, in an inferior position*:—Niþor *inferius*, nyþemyst *infime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 14. Se ðe wæs neoþor on endebyrdnysse weorþ fyrmest on þrowunge *he (Stephen) that was lower in order, was first in suffering*, Homl. Th. i. 50, 4. Ða hēo ða hié in ðæm gefeohte neoþor gesēgon *qui dum se inferiores in bello conspicerent*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 16. Ðē læs ðe dæt mōd sȳ neoþer ðonne se lichoma, Homl. Skt. i, 58. Nioþoror, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. Sió eorþe is nioþor ðonne æniġ ōðru gesceaft, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 20. Nioþor hwēne, Beo. Th. 5392; B. 2699. Dæt mōd glīt nioþor and nioþor (niþor and niþor, Hatt. MS.) stæpmælum, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 278, 2. Hine nyþor āsette Metod *the Lord humbled him* (*Nebuchadnezzar*). Cd. Th. 247, 7; Dan. 493.

neówan, neówe, neowel, neówian, neówinga, neówness. v. nīwan, nīwe, neowol, nīwian, nīwinga, nīwness.

neowol, nīfol, nihol, nihold, neól, niwol; *adj.* **I.** *prone, prostrate*:—Nihol *pronus*, Ep. Gl. 20 b, 2. Nihold, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 20. Hwī list ðū neowel on eorþan *cur jaces pronus in terra?* Jos. 7, 10. Hē feóll niwel on ða eorþan, Gen. 33, 3. Niwol, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Neowol, Met. 1, 80. Ðærrihte fērde eall seó heord myclum onrāse niwel on sæ *ecce impetu abiit totus grex per praeceps in mare*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 32. Neól ic fēre, Exon. Th. 403, 2; Rā. 22, 1. Hīt swā niowul (*prostrate*) up ārārde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 26. Neowle nihtscūwan *the shades of night that had settled down upon earth*, Cd. Th. 184, 28; Exod. 114. Ða neowelan *cernua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 14: 78, 59. Neóle *cernuas*, 83, 3. Nióle, 18, 42. Nīfle nædran cynn *serpentes*, Ps. Th. 148, 10. **II.** *deep down, low, profound* (v. neowolness):—Niól *infima*, 110, 73. Under neólum niþer næsse *deep underground*, Exon. Homl. 166o; El. 832. In ðam neólan scræfe *in that deepest den* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 283, 23; Jul. 684. In dissum neowlan genipe (*hell*), Cd. Th. 271, 7; Sat. 102. In ðone neowlan grund *to that profound abyss*, 267, 1; Sat. 31: 270, 16; Sat. 91. In ðis neowle genip, 275, 31; Sat. 180: 292, 25; Sat. 446. Drihten for ðē of ðæm heán heofone on ðās neowlan gesceaft niðer āstāh *for thee the Lord descended from the high heaven to this lower world.* L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 2. Gē beoþ forāltene on ðone neowlan helle seáð *ye shall be dismissed to the bottomless*

þit, 396, 18. Gæst ellor hwearf under neowelne næs, Judth. Thw. 23, 9; Jud. 113. Sunne gewät tō sete glīdan under niþan næs, Andr. Kmbl. 2611; An. 1307. Nyþer geſeallaþ under neowulne grund *descendunt usque ad abyssos*, Ps. Th. 106, 25. Neowle næssas *low-lying headlands*, Beo. Th. 2826; B. 1411; Niþer under næssas, neóle grundas (*hell*), Exon. Th. 136, 3; Gū. 535.

neowol-líc; *adj. Profound:*—Hē siccetunga teáh of niwellícum breóste *he heaved sighs from the depths of his breast*, Homl. Skt. 7, 66.

neowolness, e; *f. A deep place, an abyss:*—Neowelnys *abyssus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 6. Seó neólnes cliopaþ tō dære neólnesse *abyssus abyssum invocat*, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Ealle wyllspringas dære micelan niwelnesse, Gen. 7, 11: 1, 2. Of neowelnesse *de abyssis terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. In neólnesse, in sūsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1882; El. 943 Ealle neowelnessa *omnes abyssi*, Ps. Th. 148, 7. Neowelnyssa, Cant. Moys. 5. Neólnessa, Blickl. Homl. 93, 12. On þa neowolnesse dæs seaþes *in profunda*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Neólnisse *abyssos*, Ps. Surt. 32, 7, Nywolnessa, Ps. Th. 103, 7.

nēp; *adj. Lacking, scanty* (?):—Mægen wæs on cwealme fæste gefeterod forþganges nēp *the force of the Egyptians was fast fettered in death, they could make no advance* (*when they were overwhelmed in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 207, 20; Exod. 469. v. next word.

nēp-flōd, es; *m. A neap-tide, a very low tide:*—Nēpflōd *vel* ebba *ledona*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11: *ledo*, 63, 74: ii. 98, 22. On ælcum āmum geáre weaxeþ dæt flōd dæs sǽs feówer and twentigum sīþa, and swā oft wanaþ; fyllepflōd biþ nēmned on lǽden *malina*, and se nēpflōd *ledo*, Shrn. 63, 31. [Cf. Eng. Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425, 30, where '*neep* sesons' are mentioned, the times of neap-tides.]

nepte, nefte, an; *f. Nep* or *nip* (v. E. D. S. Plant-Names), *cat's mint*:—Nepte *nepita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 40. Næpte, i. 30, 21. Nepte. Ðās wyrte man *nepitamon*, and ōðrum naman nepte nemneþ, and eác Grēcas hī *mente orinon* hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 208, 7–9. Nefte, ii. 122, 13: 316, 5: 318, 12. Neptan sǽd, iii. 72, 11. Wyl neftan, ii. 62, 25: 76, 19: 142, 3: 266, 11. [*Prompt. Parv.* nepte *nepta*.]

ner, es; *n. A refuge:*—Geworden is [Dryhten] ner oððe rōtnes ðam þearfan *factus est Dominus refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. v. ge-ner.

nergend, nerigend, neriend, es; *m. A saviour, preserver:*—Ðec, mihtig God, nergend, Cd. Th. 239, 24; Dan. 375. Crist nergend, Hy. Grn. ii. 291, 39. Dryhten God, nerigend fira, Andr. Kmbl. 2573; An. 1288. Neregend, 581; An. 291. Se Godes cwide is folces nerigend (MS. B. neriend), Salm. Kmbl. 162; Sal. 80. Nergendes hās *God's command*, Cd. Th. 173, 19; Gen. 2863. Nergende leóf, 77, 35; Gen. 1285. Ealra fæmnena cwēn cende ðone sōþan Scyppend and ealles folces Fērfrend, and ealles middangeardes Hælend, and ealra gāsta Nergend, and ealrasāula Helpend, Blickl. Homl. 105, 18. [*O. Sax.* neriand (*Christ*).]

nerian; *p.* ede *To save:*—Wyrd oft nereþ unfǽgne eorl *if a man's death be not doomed, oft destiny saves him*. Beo. Th. 1149; B. 572. Of neádum heora hē nerode (*eripuit*) hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 6. Hié hālig God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 13; Gen. 1397: 90, 6; Gen. 1491. Hí freá nerede fram hellcwale, Exon. Th. 73, 14; Cri. 1189. Ðīn ealdor nere, Cd. Th. 151, 2; Gen. 2502. Dæt ðū nerige (*eruas*) mē, Ps. Spl. 39, 18. Se ðe wyle oððe sceall nerian *eruiturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 26. Hyne God wolde nergan wið nīþum, Exon. Th. 135, 16; Gū. 525. Gewiton feorh heora fleáme nergan, Cd. Th. 120, 126; Gen. 2000. Nergean, 151, 16; Gen. 2509. Tō nergenne, 234, 1; Dan. 285. Tō nergenne, Exon. Th. 185, 11; Az. 6. Neriende Crist (cf. *O. Sax.* neriendi Krist), Hy. Grn. ii. 286, 4, 28. Nerigende, Cd. Th. 238, 15; Dan. 355. Nergende Crist, 300, 25; Sat. 570. [*Goth.* nasjan: *O. Sax.* nerian: *O. Frs.* nera: *O. H. Ger.* nerian *alere, pascere, sustentare, salvare*: *Ger.* nähren: cf. *Icel.* næra *to nourish*.] v. ge-nerian.

nering, e; *f. Protection, defence:*—Nerin[ge] *presidio, protectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68.

Neron, es; *m. Nero:*—Neron cwæþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 33. Nerones wīf Libia, 173, 13. Tō Nerone, 173, 10.

nerwet. v. nirwett.

nesan; *p.* næs; *pl.* nǽson; *pp.* nesen *To be saved from, to escape from:*—Ðām ðe mid sceolon mereflōd nesan *those who are to be saved with you from the flood* (*the living creatures in the ark with Noah*), Cd. Th. 81, 7; Gen. 1341. v. ge-nesan.

nese (=ne sī); *adv. No* (*the opposite of* gese):—Wylt ðū ðis? Nese *vis hoc? Non*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 13. Wylt ðū wē gadriaþ hig? Ðā cwæþ hē, Nese (*non*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 29. Syllaþ ūs of eówrum ele ... Ðā andswarudun ða gleáwan, Nese, 25, 9. Ðā cwæþ hē: Nese (Lind. næsæ) fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 16, 30. Sume cwǽdon, he is gōd; ōðre cwǽdon, nese (Lind. næse), ac hē beswīceþ ðis folc, Jn. Skt. 7, 12. Næsi, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 5. Hwæðer ðū swelces āuht geworhtes habbe. Nese, nese, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 26, 33.

-nes[s], -nes[s], -nys[s], a frequently occurring suffix of feminine abstract nouns, cf. *Goth.* -assus, e. g. ufar-assus: *O. H. Ger.* -nessī; *f.* nessi; *n.*: -nissa, -nissi; *f.* -nissi; *n.* v. Grimm. Gram. ii. 321 sqq.

ness. v. næss.

nest, es; *n. A nest;* also *the young birds in the nest;* nidus:—Nest *nidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 39: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ic in mīnum neste neóbed ceóse, '*I shall die in my nest*,' Exon. Th. 235, 6; Ph. 553: 212, 25; Ph. 215. Nest timbran, gearwian, getimbran, wyrcan *to build a nest*, 210, 20, 21; Ph. 189: 228, 2; Ph. 432: 229, 6; Ph. 229. Ðīne bearn gegaderian swā se fugel deþ his nest (*nidum*) under his fiderum, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Heofones fuglas habbaþ nestp (MS. A. nest: Lind. nesto) *volucres coeli habent nidos*, 9, 58. Nest (Lind. nestas † nesto), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 20: Homl. Th. i. 160, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* nest *nidus*.] v. nistian, nestlian.

nest, es; *n.* **I.** *provisions, victuals:*—Se him his nest āsprincge *he whose provisions fail him*, Exon. Th. 335, 23; Gn. Ex. 38. Sum sceal on feorwegas gongan, and his nest beran, 329, 3: Vy. 28. On dæm fæstese ðe hyre foregenga hyra begea nest þyder lǽdde, Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 128. **II.** *provisions served out at fixed times, rations:*—Nest *epimenia* (*ἐπιμήνια*, cf. fōstraþas *epimoenia*, 32, 41. *Epimenia* expensae vel exennia vel tributa quae dantur per singulos menses, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 32. Ða cempan cwǽdon: Hwæt dō wē? Ða sǽde hē him: Beóþ ēdhylde on eówrum andlyfenum (Lind. Rush. nestum = *stipendiis*), Lk. Skt. 3, 14. [*Icel.* nest; *n. provisions: O. H. Ger.* wega-, fart-nest *viaticum*.] v. weg-nest, nest-pohha.

nēst, nésta. v. neáh, nīhsta.

nestan; *p.* te *To spin:*—Ne wynnes and ne nestas *non laborant neque nent*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 28. Nestaþ, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* nist *a pin*; nista *to pin*: *O. H. Ger.* nestilo, nestila *vitta, funiculus, redimiculum, vitta, fibula, ansa*: *Ger.* nestel.]

nestlian; *p.* ede *To make a nest:*—Ðār spearwan nestliaþ *illic passeres nidificabunt*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 16. [Þar nestleþ (1st MS. næstieþ) hearnes, Laym. 21753. Nestlyñ *nidifico*; nestlyd *nidificatus*; nestelynge *nidificatio*, Prompt. Parv. 354.] v. nistian, nistlan.

nest-pohha, an; *m. A bag for food, wallet:*—Nestpoha *pera*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* nest-baggi *a wallet*.]

neta, an; *m. A cavil:*—Inilve *intestinum;* midhryþre *onentem;* neta *disceptum;* blind þearm *cecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 2–5. v. nette.

netele, nettle, netel, an; *f. A nettle:*—Netele *urtica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 43: ii. 65, 49. Netle, i. 31, 60: 68, 25. Netel (netele, nettle) *urtica*; blind netel (netele, nettle) *archangelica*, 79, 30, 31. Netle, blinde netle, Lchdm. ii. 66, 4. Netele. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *urticam*, and ōðrum naman netele nemneþ, i. 310, 14–16. Seó reáde netele *lamium purpureum*, iii. 52, 11: ii. 58, 10: 92, 10. Netelan sǽd, i. 228, 24: ii. 94, 12. Of nioþoweardre netlan, 128, 7. Nim netelan, 152, 10: 312, 5. Ða greátan netlan (*urtica dioica*), 86, 12. Smale netelan (*urtica urens*), 68, 4. Netlan *verticeta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* nezila] v. worþig-netele.

nēten, neteness. v. nīten, nytenness.

nēðan; *p.* de *To have courage to do, to dare to do, to venture:*—Nēþeþ hwīlum meówle dæt heó on mec grīpeþ *the maiden has at times the courage to lay hold on me*, Exon. Th. 407, 15; Rā. 26, 5. Nēðde ðǽr ic Nero beswāc *I dared to go where I deceived Nero*, 260, 24; Jul. 302. Hē in dæt būrgeteld nēðde *he ventured into the pavilion*, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Git on deóp wæter aldrum nēðdon *ye ventured into deep water at the risk of your lives*, Beo. Th. 1024; B. 510: 1080; B. 538. Ic nēðan gefrægn hæleþ tō hilde *I have heard that warriors dared to do battle*, Cd. Th. 124, 9; Gen. 2060. Nēðan on nacan tealtum *to venture upon the unsteady vessel*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. In nearowe nēðan, Exon. Th. 436, 13; Rā. 54, 13. [*Goth.* ana-nanþjan *to be bold*: *Icel.* nenna *to strive, have a mind to*: *O. H. Ger.* nendjan *insurgere*; gi-nendjan *audere*.] v. ge-nēðan.

nēðing, e; *f. Daring, audacity:*—Dæt hē þurh nēðinge wunne, Exon. Th. 109, 33; Gū. 99. Ða swā swīðe hiene ondrēdan ðe on westeweardum disses middangeardes wǽron dæt hié on swā micle nēðinge ... hiene æfter friþe sōhton on éastweardum ðeosan middangearde *those who were in the west of this earth feared him* (*Alexander*) *so much, that they had the courage to visit him in search of peace in the east of this earth*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. [*Icel.* nenning *activity, energy:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* nendigī *audacia*.]

net-gearn, es; *n. Net-yarn, string for making nets:*—Ān cliwen gōdes nettgemes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 7.

net-rāp, es; *m. A toil:*—Netrāpas *plagas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 26: 57, 21.

nett, es; *n.* **I.** *a net* (for fowling, fishing, or hunting):—Net *rete*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 16. Nyt, 73, 41. Ned *cassis*, ii. 14, 3. Hyra net wæs tōbrocen, Lk. Skt. 5, 6. Ūres fisceres nett *nostri piscatoris rete*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 19, 57. Fealla þ on nette his *cadent in retiaculo ejus*, Ps. Spl. 140, 11. Ic mīn nett ūt lǽte *laxabo rete*, Lk. Skt. 5, 5: Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Lǽtaþ dæt nett on ða swīðran healfe, Jn. Skt. 21, 6. Ic brēde nett *plecto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 8. Ōþ dæt ðe hig (wildeór) cuman tō ðām nettan ... Ne canst ðū huntian būton mid nettum? Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 15–21: 22, 11. On fealu wīsan ic beswīce fugelas, hwilon mid nettum, 25, 11. Hí forlēton hyra nett (netta, Lind.) *relictis retibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22: Homl. Th. i. 578, 21. **II.** *a mosquito-net:*—Nette, fleógrȳfte *conopio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 18. **III.** *net-*

work, web :— Swā tedre swā swā gangewiſran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Ðonne hió (*the spider*) geornast biþ dæt heó āfǣre fleógan on nette, 89, 10. Folc gescylde hālgan nette (*with a net-work of clouds*), Cd. Th. 182, 11; Exod. 74. [*Goth.* nati: *O. Sax.* netti, (fisk-)net: *O. Frs.* nette: *Icel.* net; *gen. pl.* netja: *O. H. Ger.* nezzi *rete.*] v. ǣl-, boge-, breóst-, deór-, dræg-, feng-, fisc-, fleóh-, here-, hring-, inwit-, mycg-, searo-, wæl-nett, *and next word.*

nette, an; *f. The net-like caul* :—Nette (*under the heading* de membris hominum) *disceptum* i. *reticulum* (cf. hoc reticulum, pinguedo circa jecur, 704, 7), Wülck. Gl. 293, 6. Nettae *oligia*, 35, 34. Nytte *obligia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 18. Nette, ii. 63, 39: *disceptum*, 46, 19. [*Icel.* netja *the caul*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* nezzi *adeps intestini*; *pl. intestina.*] v. neta.

neurisn, e; *f. A kind of paralysis* :—Wiđ paralisin and wiđ neurisne, Lchdm. i. 12, 21: 130, 11.

newe-, niwe-, nu-seóda, an; *m. The pit of the belly* :—Be ðam nafolan and bæc̄þearme and neweseódan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 1. Niweseódan, 164, 8. Sió biþ on ða swīðran sīdan ābened ōþ ðone neweseódan, 198, 1: 242, 19: 258, 6. Nuseódan, 160, 12. Cf. (?) seód.

nē-west, nēxt, nēxta. v. neáh-west, neáh, nīhsta.

nī-. v. nīw-.

nic = ne ic *not I* :—Wilt đū fōn sumne hwæl? Nic *vis capere aliquem cetum? Nolo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 17. Eart đū wītega? Hē cwæþ nic, Jn. Skt. I, 21. Eart đū of dysses leorningcnihtum? Đā cwæþ hē: Nicc, ne eom ic, 18, 17.

nī-cend, -cumen. v. nīw-cenned, -cumen.

nicor, es; *m.* I. *a hippopotamus* :—Him wǣron đa breóst gelīce niecres breóstum *hypopotami pectore*, Nar. 20, 29. Nicoras *hypopotami*, 11, 11. II. *a water-monster* :—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseónde on norþanweardne đisne middangeard, đǣr ealle wætero niþer gewitaþ, and hē đǣr geseah ofer đæm wætere sumne hārne stān . . . and under đæm stāne wæs niccra eardung and wearga. And hē geseah . . . manige swearte sāula . . . and đa fýnd on nicra onlīcnesse heora grīpende wǣron . . . gewitan đa sāula niþer and him onfēngon đa nicras, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29–211, 5. On nicera mere, Beo. Th. 1695; B. 845. Ic on ýđum slóg nicras nihtes, 848; B. 422: 1154; B. 575. Niccras, 2859; B. 1427. [*Icel.* nykr *a sea-goblin*; *a hippopotamus*: *O. H. Ger.* nichus *a crocodile.* v. Grmm. D. M. 135, 146.]

nicor-hūs, es; *n. The abode of a 'nicor,'* Beo. Th. 2827; B. 1411.

nīd, næd, nēd, nēod, nīéd, nýd, es; *n.* : *e.*; *f.* I. *necessity, inevitableness* :—Neód (nēd, Liud. Rush.) ys dæt swycdōmas cumon *necesse est ut veniant scandala*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7: Homl. Th. i. 514, 33. Gif dæt nýd ābǣdeþ *cum ipsa necessitas compellit*, Bd. I, 27; S. 497, I. Nemne hwylc nýd māre ābǣdde, 3, 5; S. 526, 28. Swā hyne nýd fordrāf, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. Nýd biþ wyrda heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Ēadfriþ for neóde (neáde, MS. T.: nýde, MS. B.) tō Pendan gebeáh *Eadfrid necessitate cogente ad Pendam transfugit*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 15: Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 11. Mid nýde gebǣded *necessitate cogente*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 7. Nýde genýdde *forced by necessity*, Beo. Th. 2014; B. 1005. II. *necessity, need, urgent requirement* :—Ne nēd is đē dætte hwelc đec gifregne *non opus est tibi ut quis te interroget*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 30. Mē is neód *necesse habeo*, ic habbe neóde *necesse habeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 38. Nis Gode nān neód ūre ǣhta, Homl. Th. i. 140, 24. Nis Gode nān neód dæt wē gōd wyrcan, ne hē nān þing ne hæt for his āgenre neóde, Homl. Skt. 11, 299. Seó þearlwīsnes dæs heardan līfes him ārest of nýde becom for bōte his synna ac forþgangende tīde dæt hē dæt nýd on gewunon gecyrde . . . *ex necessitate obveneraf, sed . . . necessitatem in consuetudinem verterat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 32. Nabbaþ hī neóde tō farenne, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 16: Lk. Skt. 14, 18. III. *a necessary business, duty* :—Neád *debita*, Wrt. ii. 139, 68. Ūs is neód (*it is our bounden duty*) dæt wē đa hālgan eástertīde be đam sōđan regole healdon, Lchdm. iii. 256, 17. Ūs is twýfeald neód on bōclicum gewritum. Ānfeald neód ūs is, dæt wē đa bōclican lāre mid carfullum mōde smeágan; ōđer dæt wē hī tō weorcum ǣwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 23. Hē fērde emþe sumere neóde *he was going about some necessary business*, 508, 15. Nolde Maurus of đam mynstre faran for nānre neóde, būtan hē nýde sceolde, Homl. Skt. 6, 290. Ēadsige hine wel lǣrde and tō his āgenre neóde and ealles folces manuđe (*exhorted him with regard to his duty as king*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 168, 5. Hē wolde gān embe his neóde forþ, Homl. Th. i. 290, 18. Gafele ł nēdde (neáde?) *debito, necessitate*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 29. Neóde *debitum*, 456, 14. On đam tōweardan līfe ne beóþ dās nēoda (*the duties of feeding the hungry, etc.*), ne đās þénunga Homl. Th. ii. 442, 18. Neódum *cawsis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 57. IV. *need, what one wants* :—Dæt man underfō māre đonne his līchaman neód sý, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 21. Mid dý hī đā dæt scyp gehlæsted hæfdon mid đām þingum đe swā mycles sīþlǣtes nýd ābǣdde *cum navi imposuissent quae tanti itineris necessitas poscebat*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 18. Ne lufode hē woruldlīce ǣhta for his neóde ána (*to supply his own needs only*), ac tō dælenne ellum wædliendum, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 21. Gylde se tūnscipe tō dære muneca neóde (*ad usus*), Chart. Th. 307, 26. Tō dæs mynstres neóde, 362, 7. Đū hogast embe đīne neóde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 24. Đām mannum đe heora neóde habbaþ *who have what they want*, ii. 106, 18. Hē syļþ him his neóde *he gives him what he wants*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. God dæghwamlīce ūs dęþ ūre neóde *God daily supplies our needs*, Basil Admn. 4; Norm. 40, 29: Homl. Th. i. 516, 9. Ealle ūre neóda ǣgđer ge gāstlīce ge līchamlice, 272, 16. V. *necessity, need, difficulty, hardship, distress* :—Lust hæfþ wīte and neád wuldorbeáh gegearwaþ *pleasure hath punishment and hardship is a preparation for a crown*, R. Ben. 26, 9. Đā cwǣdon hié dæt him leófre wǣre dæt hié an swelcan niéde deáþ fornōme đonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begeáte *tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 25–27. Sume men đa wǣtan for dæm nýde þigdon *suam urinam vexatos ultimis necessitatibus haurientes*, Nar. 9, 22. Moises sǣde Drihtne dæs folces neóde, Ex. 15, 25. Of neádum mīnum genera mē *de necessitatibus meis erue me*, Ps. Spl. 24, 18: 106, 6. Nēdum, 30, 9. Niédum, Andr. Kmbl. 2754; An. 1379. VI. *force, compulsion* :—Rīccra manna need *vis potestatis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 28. Ne eom ic nānre neáde gecnēwe, Chart. 1296, 1. Him beóþ ealle mid nēde (*by force*) on genumene, Blickl. Homl. 49, 26. Mid nǣnigum nēde gebǣded, 83, 32. Đa kynincgas đe ic mid nēde tō hýrsumnesse gedyde, Nar. 32, 19. Mā hreósende for ealldōme đonne of ǣnīges cyninges niéde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 3. Heofena rīce þolaþ neád (*vim*), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Néd, Ps. Surt. 37, 13. Nýd, Ps. Spl. 37, 12. VII. *the name of the rune*, ᚾ, N; hence the symbol is sometimes put instead of writing the word, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 8; Rūn. 10: Exon. Th. 429, 22; Rä. 43, 8: 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704: Elen. Kmbl. 2519; El. 1261. [*Goth.* nauþs: *Icel.* nauð, neyð: *O. Sax.* nōd: *O. Frs.* nēd: *O. H. Ger.* nōt *vis, violentia, exactio, necessitas, tribulatio, angor.*] v. hæft-, nearo-, ōht-, þeów-, þrea-nīd; nēde, nēdes, *and* neód.

nīdan; *p. de To force, compel, urge* :—Ic nýde *cogo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 14. Hē ūs ne nēt (Cott. MS. nēd) tō dam dæt wē nēde scylen gōd dōn, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Hē nýt (*compellet*) eów dæt gē faron ūt, Ex. 11, 1. Hié hié selfe nīdaþ (Cott. MSS. niédaþ) tō healdonne swīgean, Past. 38, 1; Swt. 271, 16. Se pāpa nēdde Adrianus dæt hē biscophāde onfēnge, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 6. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs dæt wǣre hlāford ofer ōðre mýs and nīdde (Cott. MS. nédde) hié æfter gafole (*exacted tribute from them*), Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 3. Hē nýdde his leorningcnihtas on scyp stīgan, Mk. Skt. 6, 45. Ne nýdde hē nā dæt folc tō his cwale *he did not force the people to kill him*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 1. Đā nýdde hē done unclǣnan gāst ūt, Lk. Skt. 9, 42. Hē hié nýdde in fæðm týres, Cd. Th. 230, 14; Dan. 233. Đa Egiptiscan nýddon (*urgebant*) dæt folc ūt of hira lande, Ex. 12, 33. Đā nýddon hine his yldran tō dæm dæt hē sceolde woroldīcum wǣpnum onfōn, Blickl. Homl. 213, 1. Ðone hig nýddon dæt hē bǣre hys rōde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Nýd *compelle*, Lk. Skt. 14, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 376, 14. Ne niéde (MS. H. nýde) đū hine *you shall not press him* (*the debtor*), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hwæder seó godcunde foretiohhung oðde sió wyrd ūs nēde tō đam đe hī willeu, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 15. Nēdendum dōme *urgente decreto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 68. Ic eom nýded, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. [*Goth.* nauþjan: *Icel.* neyða: *O. Sax.* nōdian: *O. Frs.* nēda: *O. H. Ger.* nōtian.] v. ge-nýdan, neádian.

nīd-bād, e; *f. An exaction, a due, toll* :—Ic Ædelbald Myrcna cincg wæs beden from bisceope Milrēde dæt ic him ālēfde alle nēdbāde tuegra sceopa, Chart. Th. 28, 25: 29, 8. Hē nymeþ nýdbāde *he* (*Grendel*) *takes toll*, Beo. Th. 1200; B. 598. v. bādian, bǣdan, nīd *debitum*, nīdgafol, *and next word.*

nīd-bādere, es; *m. One who exacts toll* :—Ic him ālýfde alle nēdbāde tuegra sceopa, ða đe đǣr ābǣdde beóþ from đǣm nēdbāderum in Lundentūnes hýđe, ond nǣfre ic ne mīne lāstweardas ne đa nēdbāderas geþrīstlǣcen dæt heó hit onwenden, Chart. Th. 29, 7–14. v. preceding word.

nīd-bebod, es; *n. An urgent command, mandate* :—Healdeþ nýdbibod hālgan Dryhtnes, Exon. Th. 350, 32; Sch. 72.

nīd-behēfe; *adj. Necessary, needful* :—Neádbehēfe *necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 65. Ān þing is niédbehēfe, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. Is đeáh niedbehēfe ungelǣredum woroldmonnum, Lchdm. iii. 440, 32. Se man wæs đam dēman þearle nýdbehēfe, Homl. Skt. 4, 144. On eallum dissum þingum is geþyld nýdbehēfe, Homl. Th. i. 470, 31. Seó hand getācnaþ ūrne nýdbehēfan freónd, đe ūs ūre neóde dęþ, 516, 8. Synd gesealde from đam abbode ealle neádbehēfe þing, R. Ben. 92, 2: 127, 5. In Godes lofe and in nýdbehēfum weorcum wē sceolon gewunigan. L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 31. Wē habbaþ đa nýdbehēfestan ānunga āwritene, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 12. v. nīd-behōf *and next word.*

nīd-behēfe (P) *necessity* :—Đā hnēdbihoefe (Lind. nēd) hæfde *quando necessitatem habuit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 25.

nīd-behōf; *adj. Necessary, needful* :—Ān þing is nýdbehōf, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 9. v. nīd-behēfe.

nīd-behōflīc; *adj. Necessary* :—Hē sǣde dæt him wǣre his līf nýdbehōflīc *quia multum necessaria sibi esset vita ipsius*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 3.

nīd-bęþearf; *adj. Necessary* :—Sume bēc đa đe nīdbęþearfosta (nīdbęþyrfesta, Cott. MSS.) sīen, Past. præf.; Swt. 7, 7.

nīd-boda, an; *m. One who announces violence or distress* (v. nīd, V,

VI):—Sincalda sæ, nýdboda (*the Red Sea which overwhelmed the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 207, 29; Exod. 474.

nīd-brŷce, es; *m. Necessary use, requirement, need*:—Đā wolde se hālga sum hūs timbrian tō his nēdbŕcum, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31.

nīd-bysig; *adj. Troubled by distresses*:—Đǽr (*in hell*) dū (*the devil*) nýdbysig fore oferhygdum eard gesōhtes, Exon. Th. 267, 31; Jul. 423.

nīd-bysigu, -bysgu; *f. Distress, trouble*:—Nýdbysgum neāh, Exon. Th. 354, 11; Reim. 44.

nīd-clamm, -clomm, es; *m. Necessity, need, distress*:—Of neādclammum heora hē ālædde *de necessitatibus eorum eduxit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 28.

nīd-cleofa, -clafa (?), an; *m. A prison*:—Dæt hine man of nearwe and of nýdcleofan fram dam engan hofe up forlēte, Elen. Kmbl. 1419; El. 711. In nēdcleofan nearwe geheaðrod, 2249; El. 1276. Đā wæs carcernes duru behliden . . . symle heó wuldorcyning herede in dam nýdclafan, Exon. Th. 256, 31; Jul. 240. v. next word.

nīd-cofa, an; *m. A prison*:—Se hālga wæs lǽded in dæt dimme ræced, sceal ðonne in neādcofan nihtlange fyrst wunian, Andr. Kmbl. 2619; An. 1311.

nīd-costing, e; *f. A distressing trial, affliction*:—Nearwum genǽged nýdcostingum, Exon. Th. 171, 14; Gū. 1126.

nīd-dǽda, an; *m. One who does something under compulsion*:—Gif hē æfter sunnan upgonge dis dēþ (*kills the housebreaker*), hē bið manslieges sceyldig, and hē ðonne self swelte, būton hē nīeddǽda (nýd-, MS. H.) wǽre (*unless he were forced to do it in self-defence*), L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 21. Cf. Se ðe hine nēdes ofslōge oððe unwillum oððe ungewealdes, 13; Th. i. 46, 22. v. nīd-wyrhta.

nīde, neáde, neóde, nīðe, nīede, nýde; *adv.* (*a case of* nīd, q. v.). **I.** *of necessity, as a natural, inevitable consequence, from force of circumstances*:—Gif gē neáde swā dōn sceolon (*si sic necesse est*), dōþ swā gē wyllon, Gen. 43, 11. Wegférende mōton for neóde mete neáde ferian and for unfriþe man mōt freólsǽfenan nýde fulfaran betweonan Eferwīc, and six mīla gemete *travellers may, when compelled by circumstances, carry food to supply their needs; and on account of war, a man may, on the eve of a festival, when compelled by circumstances, travel between York and a distance of six miles*, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25–27. Forðamðe wē witon dæt ān wealdend is ealra þinga wē sceolon þeón nēde gelpafan (*we must inevitably assent to the conclusion*) dæt hē sīe se hēhsta hrōf ealra gōda, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Þes middangeard nēde (*as the result of natural, inevitable laws*) on dās eldo endian sceal, Blickl. Homl. 117, 35. Wæs his fæder cininges þegna aldorman. Đā sceolde Sanctus Martinus nēde (*as an inevitable result*) beón on his geógoþhāde on dære gefērādenne cinninges þegna, 211, 22. Niéde sceal bíon gebrocen dæt mōd dara hiéremonna, gif se lāreów āgiémleásaþ dæt hē hiera ūtan ne helpe, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 13; Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 20. Đǽr dǽr dū neóde irsian scyle, gemetiga dæt ðeáh, Prov. Kmbl. 24. Hit is on worulde swā leng swā wyrse, and swā hit sceal nýde ǽr Antecristes tōcyme ýfelian swíðe, Wulfst. 156, 4: 157, 8. **II.** *of necessity, because a law, natural, moral or human, is to be satisfied*:—Đis sceal se mæssepreóst nēde bebeódan *the priest is bound by his duty to proclaim this*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 6. Đone andleofan ðe hē nēde big lifgean sceolde (*the provision that nature required*), 213, 20. Đās bēc sceal mæssepreóst nēde habban (*these books are indispensable*), and hē ne mæg būtan beón, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 15. Niéde hē sceolde him forgyfan ānne (*custom required it*), Lk. 23, 17. **III.** *from force, under compulsion, without free-will*:—Nān nyle onginnan dæt dæt hē nele, būton hē nēde scyle (*unless he is forced*), Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 9: 41, 4; Fox 252, 3. Sceal nēde riht wyrcean se ðe ǽr nolde, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 9. Nēde oðde lustum hēran, Met. 9, 44. Niéde sceoldon gombon gieldan, Cd. Th. 119, 10; Gen. 1977. v. next word.

nīdes; *adv. Of necessity, not willingly*:—Se ðe hine nēdes (nýdes, MS. G.) ofslōge, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. v. nīd-dǽda *and preceding word.*

nīd-, nýd-fara, an; *m. One who journeys under compulsion, who is forced to march*, Cd. Th. 191, 1; Exod. 208. v. *next word and* nīd-genga, -dǽda.

nīd-fara, e; *f. A journey one is forced to take, death*:—Fore there neidfaerae naenig uuirthit thonc-snotturra than him tharf sīe, Archaeologia, vol. xxviii. p. 357. v. nīd-gedāl.

nīd-freónd, es; *m. One closely connected by relationship or friendship*:—Hē wæs þāpan ǽhte bifealden Enagrius his neódfreóndes, Shrn. 36, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* nōt-friunt; *pl. necessarii.*] v. nīd-gestealla, -mǽg.

nīd-gafol, es; *n. A tax that must be paid, tribute*:—Nēdgaefel ðæm cāsere *tributum Caesari*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 2. Ymbe dæt neádgafol ūres Dribtenes, dæt sýn ūre teoþunga and cyricsceattas, L. Edg. S.; Th. i. 270, 26, 13. v. nīd-gild.

nīd-gedāl, es; *n. An inevitable parting, the parting of body and soul*:—Nis nū swíðe feor dam ýtemestan endedógor nýdgedāles, Exon. Th. 172, 9; Gū. 1141. Se Dryhtnes ðōm wīsade tō ðam nýhstan nýdgedāle, 129, 5; Gū. 416. Þurh nýdgedāl, 158, 9; Gū. 906.

nīd-genga, an; *m. One who is forced to go or one who goes in misery*:—Nacod nīdgenga (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 255, 32; Dan. 633. v. nīd-fara.

nīd-gestealla, an; *m. One who is closely bound to another by the ties of comradeship*:—Hié á wǽron æt nīða gehwam nýdgesteallan, Beo. Th. 1769; B. 882. v. nīd-freónd.

nīd-geweald, es; *n. Power that is forcibly exercised or that causes distress, tyranny*:—Of deófles nýdgewalde genered, Exon. Th. 89, 2; Cri. 1451.

nīd-gewuna, an; *m. A necessary, suitable custom* (v. nēd, **IV**):—Neádgewuna *debitus usus*, i. *congruus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 72.

nīd-gild, es; *n. Enforced payment, tribute, exaction*:—Scandlīce nýdgild ūs sind gemǽne, Wulfst. 162, 11. [*Icel.* nauð-gjald.] v. nīd-gafol.

nīd-gilda, an; *m. One who is forced to pay*:—Neádgilda *debitor i. obnoxius, reus*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 74.

nīd-gripe (?) *a violent grasp*: — Hyne (*Grendel*) sār hafaþ in nīdgripe (MS. mid gripe; Th. nīþgripe) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956, B. 976.

nīd-hād, es; *m. Force, compulsion*:—Neádhāde *vim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 54.

nīd-, nēd-, niéd-, nýd-hæmed, es; *n. Rape*, L. Alf. pol. 25, 26; Th. i. 78. 11–18.

nīd-hæmestre, an; *f. A woman who has been violated, a mistress*:—Nēdhæmestran *amatricis*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 70.

nīd-hæs, e; *f. A command which is attended by compulsion*:—Man for cyning gebidde and hine būton neádhæse heora willum weorðigen *let people pray for the king, and honour him without injunction, of their own accord*, L. Wih. 1; Th. i. 36, 16.

nīd-help; *m. f. Help in need, needful help*:—Un wīsum scrīfte bið swíðe forþ gelang forsyngodes mannes nýdhelp, L. Pen. 1; Th. ii. 278, 3.

nīd-hirness, e; *f. Enforced obedience, servitude*:—In nēdhērnesse ic bēgo *in servitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9.

niding. v. neádung *and next word.*

nīdinga (-unga); *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Nēdunga *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Đý læs nēdunga genom Crist menn *ne raperet Christus homines*, Rtl. 197, 35. Woldon hine dōn niédenga (nīdenga, Cott. MSS.) tō cyninge, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 14. Đā tugon heó hine nýdinga of dam mynstre *illum invitum monasterio duxerunt*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 22. Gif hwā mæden nýdinga nimþ *si quis puellam invitam ceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 130; Th. ii. 186, 20. v. neádunga, nīdlinga, **-nīdla**, -nýdlīc. v. þreá-nīdla, -nīdlīc.

nýd-līce. v. neód-līce.

nīdling, es; *m.* **I.** *one who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman*:—Gif ðū fioh tō borge selle dīnum gefēran ðe mid ðē eardian wille, ne niéde ðū hine swā niédling (MS. H. nýdling), L. Alf. 35; Th. i. 52, 22. Hié on cnihthāde wǽron ðderra manna nīdlingas *in youth they had been the bondmen of others*, Ors. 2. 2; Swt. 66, 17. Se æðeling bebeád dæt hié ða consulas and witan him beforan drifen swā swā nīedlingas. dæt heora bismer ðý māre wǽre, 3, 8; Swt. 122, 7. Hý ealle tō nýdlingum him gedydon, 1, 5; Swt. 34, 34. Wæterberete oðde nēdlungum *lixarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 73. **II.** *one who has to serve on board ship, a sailor*:—Nēdling *nauta*; nēdlingas *nauticos*, 60, 30, 29. Đā ongunnon ða nýdlingas and ða scypmen ða ancras on done sæ sendan woldon dæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tentabant navitae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40.

nīdlinga; *adv. By force, against a person's will*:—Gif hwā mæden nýdlinga nimþ *si quis puellam invitam ceperit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20 note. v. neádlunga.

nīd-mǽg, es; *m. A near kinsman, a cousin*:—Iohannes ūres Dribtenes nýdmæg, L. Ælfc. P. 9; Th. ii. 366, 37. v. nīð-māge, -freónd, -sibb; *and* cf. *Icel.* nauð-maðr *a near kinsman.*

nīd-mægen, es; *n. Force, violence*:—Nēdmægn *vim*, Rtl. 117, 25.

nīd-māge, an; *f. A near kinswoman, a cousin*:—Æfre ne geweorðe dæt cristen man gewīfige on dæs wīfes nýdmāgan ðe hē ǽr hæfde, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. Nēdmāgan, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 24. v. nīd-mǽg.

nīd-micel; *adj. Very important, urgent*:—Nēdmycel (medmycel, MS. B.) ǽrende wē ðider habbaþ, and ūs is þearf dæt wē hit gefyllon, St. Andr. 6, 20.

nīd-nǽm, e; *f. A taking by force, rapine*:—Nǽnigum biscope ālȳfed sī ǒwiht of heora ǽhtum þurh nýdnǽme him on geniman (*violenter abstrahere*), Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 36. Gif hwā binnan ðam gemǽrum ūres ríces reáflāc and nīednǽme dō, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nōt-numft *violentia, rapina.*] v. next word.

nīd-nǽman; *p. de To take by force, to force a woman, to ravish*:—Gif hwā nunnan gewemme oðde wydewan nýdnǽme, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25; L. C. S. 53; Th. i. 406, 2, 3. v. nīð-niman.

nīdness, e; *f. Necessity*:—Deáhhwædere mid nýdnysse hire man mōt lȳfan dæt heó mid dam sig *tametsi si necesse est, licet viro ejus ei permittere secum esse*, L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 10.

nîd-nima, an ; *m. One who takes by force* :—Nēdniomu *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 12. Nēdnioma (-niomo, Lind.) *raptores*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 18, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nôt-nemo *rapidus* ; nôt-numeo *raptor.*]

nîd-niman; *pp.* -numen *To take by force, ravish* :—Ðeáh heó nýdnumen (neád-, MS. B.) weorðe, þolige dæra æhta. bûton heó fram ðám ceorle wille eft hám ongeán and næfre eft his ne weorðe, L. C. S. 74 ; Th. i. 416, 13. v. nîd-nimung, -nǽman.

nîd-nimu (?), e ; *f. A taking by force, rapine* :—Fulle sint nēdnima (-nimende, Rush.) *pleni sunt rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Full is miđ nēdnime, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Nēdnioma *rapinam*, Rtl. 21, 18. v. nîd-nǽm.

nîd-nimung, e ; *f. A taking by force, rapine* :—Wîfa nýdnimung *stuprum, raptum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 32. Full is miđ nēdniminc *plenum est rapina*, Lk. Skt Lind. 11, 39.

nîd-riht, es ; *n.* (v. nîd, III). I. *a duty that must be performed, service, office* ; officium, debitum :—Nēdreht *debitum*, Rtl. 89, 26. Godcund þeówdōm is gesett on cyriclicum þēnungum æfter canoneclīcan gewunan tō niédrihte ealłum gehādedum mannum. On ælcne tīman man sceal God herian . . . Ac ðeálihwæðere sindon gesette tīman synderlīce tō ðam ānum, ðæt gif hwá for bisgan oftor ne mæge, ðæt hé hūru ðæt niédriht dæghwamlīce gefylle, Btwk. 194, 3–8. II. *a due, what must be paid* :—Eallum ǽhtemannum gebyreþ midwintres feorm and Éástorfeorm . . . tōeácan heora nýdrihte, L. R. S. 9 ; Th. i. 438, 2. v. next word.

nîd-scyld, e ; *f. Bounden duty* :—Sōna swá hé tō ðære ǽre cymþ, swá þynċþ him ðæt se hié him niédscylde sceolde se se hié him sealde *as soon as he comes to the honour, it seems to him that he who gave it him was bound to grant it as a matter of right* ; repente perveniens jure sibi hoc debitum, ad quod pervenerit, putat, Past. 9 ; Swt. 57, 6. v. preceding word.

nîd-sibb, e ; *f. Relationship* :—Neádsibba *necessitudinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 15. v. nîd-mǽg.

nîd-syn[n] (?), e ; *f. A sin of violence* :—Hū ic becwom in ðis neowle genip nīdsynnum (MS. mid synnum : Grein, niþsynnum) fáh, Cd. Th. 275, 32 ; Sat. 180.

nîd-syndrig ; *adj. Quite apart* (?) :—Hī sylfe ða munecas nǽdsyndrige (*monachos*) *seipsos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 12.

nîd-þearf, e ; *f.* I. *necessity, inevitableness* :—Sum hit sceal geweorþan unāwendendlīce, ðæt þíp ðætte ūre nýdþearf (néd-, Cott. MS.) bíþ, and his willa bíþ. Ac hit is sum swá gerād ðæt his nis nān neódþearf (néd-, Cott. MS.), and ðeáh ne derað nō ðeáh hit geweorþe, Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 250, 1–4. II. *necessity, constraint* :—Ðé nān neódþearf ne lǽrde tō wyrcanne ðæt ðæt dū worhtest, ac mid dīnum āgenum willan ðū ealle þing geworhtest, 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 11. III. *need (for something)* :—Nis him nānes þinges nēdþearf, 42 ; Fox 258, 8. Him bíþ nīdþearf (niéd-, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hé fleó, Past. 21 ; Swt. 167, 16. Is suíde micel niédþearf ðæt . . . , Swt. 159, 2. Ðé heora nān nýdþerf nis eft on mé tō nimene *bonorum meorum non eges*, Ps. Th. 15, 1. Nēdþearf, Met. 20, 20. Mycel is nýdþearf manna gehwylcum ðæt . . . , Wulfst. 157, 10. Hé wæs fram him eallum ārǽfned fore nýdþearfe his ūttran weorca (*ob necessitatem operum ipsius exteriorum*), Bd. 5, 14 ; S. 634, 13. Him nānes ne bíþ wana, ne hé nānes neódþearfe næfþ, Bt. 24, 1 : Fox 80, 22. Wé habbaþ nēdþearfe ðæt wé ongyton, Blickl. Homl. 23, 1 : 81, 36. IV. *a necessary thing, what a person needs* :—Wuhta gehwylc wilnaþ tō eorþan, sume nēdþearfe (cf. ealle ðider (*earthwards*) wilniaþ . . . ðæs ðe hī beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6 ; Fox 254, 29) sume neódfræce, Met. 31, 15. Hé wirþ swá earm ðæt hé nǽtþ furþum ða neódþearfe āne (*fit ut necessariis egeat*), ðæt is wist and wǽda ; wilnaþ ðonne ðære neádþearfe, næs ðæs anwealdes, Bt. 33, 2 ; Fox 124, 15–18. Seó gītsung ne cann gemet, ne næfre ne bíþ gehealden on ðære nīdþearfe, ac wilnaþ simle māran ðonne hé þurfe, 26, 2 ; Fox 94, 6. Se cyning his lāreówum sealde heora nýdþearfe on missenlīcum ǽhtum (*necessarias in diversis speciebus possessiones*), Bd. 1, 26 : S. 488, 20. V. *need, distress, trouble* :—Hwī noldest dū cuman tō ūs tō ðære tīde ðe ūs nýdþearf wæs *quid recessisti longe in tribulatione?* Ps. Th. 9, 20. Ðæt gé mē ne forseón on disse mycclan nēdþearfe tīde, Blickl. Homl. 151, 23. Gedō ðæt dū mē gefrīdie æt mīnre nýdþearfe *de necessitatibus meis eripe me*, Ps. Th. 24, 15. Fylston eów æt nýdþearfe *in necessitate vos protegant*, Deut. 32, 38. Seldon būtan māran nýdþearfe (*praeter arctiorem necessitatem*) mā ðonne ǽne síþe on dæge ðæt heó wolde mete þicgan, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 588, 11. VI. *a necessary business* :—Ðā cwǽdon hī ðæt hī wǽron on heora nýdþearfum swýðe geswencte, Guthl. 14 ; Gdwin. 64, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* nôt-duruft *necessitas, necessarium* : *Ger.* noth-durft.] v. nîd *and next word.*

nîd-þearf ; *adj. Necessary, needful* :—Ys cræft mīn behēfe þearle eów and neódþearf *est ars mea utilis valde vobis et necessaria*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27 : 29, 17. Is eallum mannum nēdþearf and nytlīc ðæt hié heora fulwihthādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. Behōflīc ł nēdþarf *necessarius*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 3. Ān is nēdþarf ł behōflīc *unum est necessarium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 42. Nēdþærfo tīdo ymbhuoerfnise undercymende *necessaria temporum vicissitudine succedente*, Rtl. 37, 35. Habban gōde gefēran and þearle neódþearfe (*necessarios*), Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 31. v. *preceding word and* nîd-þearfness.

nîdþearf-lîc ; *adj. Necessary, needful, useful* :—Neádþearflīc *operae pretium*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 25 : 506, 29 : *operae pretium, necessarium, utile, justum*, 499, 78 : *debitum, necessarium*, 424, 51. Is swýðe nýdþearflīc (*necessaria*) gesceád, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 496, 35. Gif ic sīe dīnum folce nēdþearflīc tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 225, 26. Būtan tō his neódþearflīcre þēnunge *nisi ad usum necessarium*, Bd. 2, 16 ; S. 520, 8. Be monigum sōcnum ða ðe him nýdþearflīce (*necessariae*) gesewen wǽron, 1, 27 ; S. 488, 33. Ða þing ðe heora andlyfene nédþearflīco gesawen wǽron, 1, 26 ; S. 487, 35. Nýdþearflicu, 5, 9 ; S. 622, 26 : 4, 3 ; S. 567, 31. Be ðām nýdþearflīcan þingum, intingum, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 488, 24 : 2, 4 ; S. 505, 30. Neádþearflīcum gestreónum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 69. Ða nēdþearflīcan hūs, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 25.

nîdþearflîce ; *adv. Necessarily* :—Nēdþearflice (nīd-, nýd-, neád-) *necessario*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 37.

nîdþearfness, e ; *f.* I. *necessity, compulsion* :—Mid rihtre nýdþearfnysse gebǽded *justa necessitate compulsus*, Bd. 2, 2 ; S. 502, 27. II. *necessity, need (for something)* :—Mycel nýdþearfnys is ðæt ðæt gesceád . . . *necessaria est magna discretio*, 1, 27 ; S. 497, 17. III. *need, trouble, distress* :—Wæs biddende ðætte hē on swá mycelre neódþearfnysse his bigengum gehulpe *deprecatus est ut in tanta rerum necessitate suis cultoribus succurreret*, 3, 2 ; S. 524, 15 : Cant. M. ad fil. 38. Of nēdþearfnessum *de necessitatibus*, Ps. Surt. 30, 8 : 24, 17. On neádþearfnessum *in opportunitatibus*, Ps. Lamb. second 9, 1. Nýdþearfnyssum, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 6. Ymb heora nēdþearfnesse *in necessitatibus suis*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 594, 1.

nîd-þeów, es ; *m. A slave, thrall* :—Wé ðé, Hǽlend, biddaþ, ðæt ðū gehýre hæfta stefne ðīnra niédþiówa, Exon. Th. 22, 33 ; Cri. 361. Ne derige se hlāford his mannum, ne forðan his nýdþeówan, L. I. P. 7 ; Th. ii. 314, 3. v. next word.

nîd-þeówetling, es ; *m. One who is forced into slavery (for an unsatisfied claim)* :—Hēr kŷð on dissere bēc ðæt Ælfric wolde þeówian Putraele him tō nýdþeówetlinge (*the enslavement was abandoned at the intercession of Bora, Ælfric's brother, on payment to Ælfric of eight oxen : Bora received sixty pence for his mediation*), Chart. Th. 628, 11–26.

nîd-þeówian ; *p.* ode *To reduce to servitude, to compel service from* :—Gif man cirican nýdþeówige (cf. ænig man heonan forþ cirican ne þeówige, L. Eth. v. 10 ; Th. i. 306, 27 : vi. 15 ; Th. i. 318, 26), L. N. P. L. 21 ; Th. ii. 294, 1.

nîd-þing, es ; *n. A necessary thing* :—Ealra neádþinga hē (*the monk*) sceal hihtan and wilnigan fram his mynstres fæder (*the abbot*), R. Ben. 57, 3.

nîd-wǽdla, an ; *m. A needy person* :—Ðū scealt on wræc hweorfan nacod niédwædla, neorxna wanges dugeþum bedǽled, Cd. Th. 57, 16 ; Gen. 929.

nîd-wîs ; *adj. Necessary, due* :—Lof neádwīs *laus debita*, Hy. Surt. 49. 29. Neádþearflīc ł neádwīs *debitum, necessarium*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 52. Swá swá se līchama bíþ ontend þurh unālýfede lustas, swá eác byrnþ seó sāwul þurh neádwīs wīte, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 19. Neádwīsum ł neádþearflīcum gestreónum *debito emolumento*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 68. Þances hit āgylde neadwīse *grates rependat debitas*, Hy. Surt. 27, 21. Lotu neádwīse *laudes debitas*, 86, 33. v. nîd, III.

nîdwîslîce ; *adv. Of necessity* :—Hé sylf wæs ðære hālgan ǽ underþeód, ðæt hé ða ālýsde ðe neádwīslīce ðære ǽ underþeódde wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 94, 16.

nîdwîsness, e ; *f. Necessity* :—Neádwīsnysse *debitum*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 69.

nîd-wracu, an ; *m. One who is forced to be an avenger, who avenges an affront* :—Gif ænig gilda hwilcne man ofstīcá, and hé neádwracu sī, and his bismer bēte, fylste ǽlc gegylda, Chart. Th. 611, 29. v. nîd-dǽda, -fara.

nîd-wracu, e ; *f. Violence, misery caused by violence* :—Wæs ðæt gewin lāð and longsum, ðe on ða leóde becom, nýdwracu nīþgrim, nihtbealwa mǽst, Beo. Th. 388 ; B. 193. Hyne God wolde nergan wið nīþum, and hyra nýdwræce deópe déman, Exon. Th. 135, 17 ; Gū. 525.

nîd-wyrhta, an ; *m. One who acts from necessity, an involuntary agent* :—Se ðe nýdwyrhta bíþ ðæs ðe hé misdēþ. se bíþ dý beteran dómes symle wyrde, ðe hé nýdwyrhta wæs ðæs ðe hé worhte, L. Eth. vi. 52 ; Th. i. 328, 23–25. On mænigre dǽde donne man bíþ nýdwyrhta, ðonne bíþ se geboerges ðé bet wyrðe ðe hé for neóde dyde ðæt ðæt hé dyde, L. C. S. 69 ; Th. i. 412, 12–14. v. nîd-dǽda.

nîed, nieten. v. nîd, niten.

nîfol. v. neowol.

nift, e ; *f. A niece, grand-daughter*, or *a step-daughter* :—Nift *privigna, filia sororis*, Ep. Gl. 18 b, 6. Nift *privigna*, Wrt Voc. ii. 117, 80. Seó wæs nift ðæs hīna ealdres (*neptem patris familias*), Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 534, 5. Ic an mīne lāndey half marc goldes an mīne nifte ān ōre wichte goldes, Chart. Th. 556, 27. [*Prompt. Parv.* nypte, nifte *neptis* ;

nypt, broderys douter *lectis:* Rebecca was ford nefte (*great niece*) of Abraham, Gen. a. Ex. 1386: *O. Frs.* nift *niece: Icel.* nipt *a female relative, sister, daughter, niece: O. H. Ger.* nift *neptis, privigna.*] Cf. nefa.

níg-. v. nīw-.

nígan (?):—Donne ic būgendre stefne styrme, stille on wīcum sitеþ nīgende (*one who listens* [?]), Exon. Th. 390, 27; Rä. 9, 8.

nigon *nine.* **I.** *as subst.*:—Hwǽr synt ða nigone (nygene, MS. A: nigona, Lind.: nióne, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 17, 17. Đā hēt se cyng faran mid nigonum ðara nīwena scipa, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20. **II.** *as adj.*:—Harold wes gewend mid nigon scipon, 1052; Erl. 183, 18. Nigon nihtum ǽr middum sumere, 898; Erl. 96, 19. Ic ofslōh niceras nigene, Beo. Th. 1154; B. 575. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* niun: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* nigun: *Icel.* niu.]

nigon-feald; *adj. Nine-fold*:—Nigonfeald *novenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 17.

nigonteóþa *nineteenth*:—Se niganteóþa getælcircul *circulus decennovenalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 33. Nigonteóþe healf geár, Chr. Erl. 4, 7: 855; Erl. 68, 33. Đỹ nigonteóþan geáre mīnes lífes, Bd. 5, 24: S. 647, 28.

nigontig *ninety*:—Ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwīsra, Lk. Skt. 15, 7. v. hund-nigontig.

nigontīne *nineteen*:—Embe nigontýne niht, Menol. Fox 141; Men. 71.

nigontín-líc; *adj. Containing the number nineteen*:—Ða nigontýnlícan hringas rihtra Eástrana *circuli Paschas decennovenales*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 26.

nigon-wintre; *adj. Nine years old*:—Đā hē nigonwintre cniht wæs *cum esset novem annos natus*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 10.

nigoþa *ninth*:—Embe ða nigoþan tīde, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 5. Fram ðære sixtan tīde óþ ða nigoþan tīde. Ymbe da nigoþan tīd clypode se Hǽlend, 27, 45, 46. Đỹ nigeþan dæge, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 9. Nigend half *eight and a half*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 194, 11. Nigende, vi. 203, 15. Nióþa, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 16: 11, 8.

nihol, nihold. v. neowol.

níhsta, an; *m. A neighbour;* proximus:—Se ðe his neáhstan yfeles nān þing ne dyde, and se ðe hosp on his neáhstan ne sette, R. Ben. 3, 20–22. Ne girn ðū dīnes neáhstan wīfes (*uxorem proximi tui*), Deut. 5, 21. Gif ðū wed nime æt dīnum nāhstan, Ex. 22, 26. Gif hwā ofslihþ his nēhstan, 21, 14. Lufa dīnne nēhstan (Lind. nēsta), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. Hwylc is mīn nēhsta (neestæ, Lind.)? Lk. Skt. 10, 29. Lufa dīnne nēxtan (nēste, Lind: nēxstan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 43. Hwā is ūre nēxta? Homl. Th. ii. 318, 1. Hwelc ðara niéhstena (nihstena, Cott. MSS.) dæs ofslægenan, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Tō nýhstan his, Ps. Spl. 11, 2: Ps. Th. 11, 2. v. neáh.

níhstig, nistig, nestig; *adj. Fasting*:—Gedrinc his on níht nistig, Lchdm. i. 74, 1, 6: 76, 7, 13. Nyhstig, iii. 48, 2. Nihstig, 48, 15: 50, 21: i. 82, 14: 84, 16. v. niht-níhstig.

níhstig *fasting* (?):—Eft hý (*monks*) gaderiaþ hý on nixtnig, ðæt hý raca gehýren æt heora fæder . . . Hý siddan heora líchoman gereordaþ, K. Ben. 138, 2–8.

niht, næht, næct, neaht, neht, nyht, e; *f.*: *but also with gen.* es. **I.** *night* (as opposed to day):—Niht is gesett mannum tō reste on ðysum middanearde . . . Úre eorþlíce niht (nyht, MS. M.) cymþ þurh ðære eorþan sceade . . . Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas fram ðære sunnan settlunge óþ hire upgang. Ān ðæra dǽla is *crepusculum*, óðer is *vesperum*, þridde is *conticinium*, feórþa is *intempestum*, ðæt is midniht, fifta is *gallicinium*, syxta is *matutinum vel aurora*, seofoþa is *diluculum*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 10–244, 5. Hē hine micelre tīde ðære deáhlan neahte swong, Bd. 2, 6: S. 508, 13. Scīnaþ þurh ða scīran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Niht (næht, Lind. Rush.) cymþ ðonne nān man wyrcan ne mæg, Jn. Skt. 9, 4: 13, 30. Fira bearnum neálǽhte niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hē com tō him ānes nihtes, Shrn. 16, 27. Næs nǽnig man ðe ǽfire nihtes tídum dorste on ðære cirlecan cuman, Blickl. Homl. 207, 34. Wacana nǽhtes *vigilia noctis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 8: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 14, 25. Swā swā se beorhta dæg tōdrǽfþ ða dimlícan þeóstru ðære sweartan nihte, Homl. Th. i. 604, 2. On dæge and nā on nihte, 36, 28. Hē fealh ðære ilcan niht of ðǽm bendum, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 12: Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 9: Blickl. Homl. 215, 15. Tō níht *hac nocte*, Num. 22, 19. On næht *nocte*, Ps. Surt. 16, 3. On níht ǽr hē ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Feówurtig daga and feówurtig níhta (Lind. nǽhta), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Þreó níht and dagas, Cd. Th. 20, 12; Gen. 307. Dagum and níhtum, Met. 20, 213. **II.** *night, darkness* (as opposed to light):—Seó swearte niht ðære ēcan genīþerunge, Homl. Th. i. 530, 23. Dryhten ðe ūs of duste geworhte, nergend of níhtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675; Sal. 337. **III.** *night* (as in se'n-*night*, fort-*night*; cf. Tacitus' Germania, c. xi: 'Instead of reckoning by days as we do, they reckon by nights'):—Be ánre níhtes (MS. B. níhte) þiéfþe, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 11. Hē fōr ymb ána níht tō Ígleá, and ðæs ymb āne tō Ēþandúne . . . and ðǽr sæt xiiii níht . . . and hē was xii níht mid ðam cyninge, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12–24. Embe seofon níht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 31. Emb tēn níht, 117, 16. On twām níhtum biþ mannes sunu geseald on synfulra hand, 73, 1. For tēn níhtum *ten days ago*, 131, 10. Mid ðou dæge wæs gefýlled se dæg ðe is nemned Pentecosten ymb fiftig níhta æfter ðære gecýþdan ǽriste, 133, 14. [*Goth.* nahts: *O. Sax.* naht: *O. Frs.* nacht: *Icel.* nátt, nótt: *O. H. Ger.* naht.] v. Eáster-, efen-(emn-, em-), Frige-, mæsse-, mid-, middel-, mónan-, sæter-, siu-, sunnan-, þunres-, Tíwes-, Wódnes-niht; nihtes.

niht-bealu, wes; *n. Bale* or *hurt that comes at night*, Beo. 389; B. 193.

niht-buttorfleóge, an; *f. An insect that flies at night;* blatta, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 65.

niht-eáge, -ēge; *adj. Able to see at night*:—Nihteáge *nyctalmus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 23. Nihtēge *nictalmus*, i. 20, 8.

niht-eald; *adj. A day old*:—Gif hit bið nihtealdþiéfþ *if it is a theft a day old*, i. e. *if a day passes between the commission of the crime and the capture of the thief*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10.

niht-egesa, an; *m. Terror by night*:—Ne ðū dē nihtegsan ondrǽdest *non timebis a timore nocturno*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* naht-forhta *timor nocturnus.*]

nihte-gala, an; *m. A nightingale*:—Nihtegala *luscinia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 25. v. next word.

nihte-gale, an; *f. A bird whose note* (v. galan) *is heard at night.* **I.** *the night-raven*:—Naechthraebn, *ali dicunt* nectigalae *noctua*, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15; *but more generally* **II.** *the nightingale*:—Naectegale *luscinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 30: *roscinia*, 119, 23. Nectægalae *roscinia*, Ep. Gl. 22 b, 27. Nictigalae *achalantis*, 1f, 6. Nehtegale *achalantis* vel *luscinia* vel *roscinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 3. Nihtegale, 4, 24: *luscinia*, 51, 27: *philomela*, i. 63, 23. Nightegale *lucinia* vel *philomela*, 29, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* nahti-gala *luscinia, acredula: O. H. Ger.* nahti-gala *luscinia, filomela*; also *corax, nocticorax, noctua.*]

nihte-líc. v. niht-líc.

níhterne, neahterne; *adj. Nocturnal*:—Þurh níhterne besmitenesse *per nocturnam pollutionem*, Confess. Peccat. v. next word.

níhterne, neahterne, níhternum; *adv. For a night*:—Dæs gāst wæs neahterne of líchoman ālǽded *his* (*Fursey*) *spirit was for a night taken from his body*, Shrn. 51, 30. Lǽt standan neahterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 25. Lǽt licgean neahterne, 66, 12. Bind on ða eágan níhterne, 34, 23. Lǽt beón níhterne, 74, 14: 270, 8. Lǽt standan nyhternum, iii. 16, 17. v. *preceding and following words*, and dægþerne.

níhternness, e; *f. Night-time*:—Đonne gescylt dē God wið unswefnum dē níhternessum on menn becumaþ *then will God protect thee against evil dreams that come to men at nights*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22. v. preceding word.

níhtes (*gen.* of níht, q. v.); *adv. At night, night*:—Ne mæg ic būton mynstre níhtes wunian *I cannot stop out of the monastery at night*, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 34. Đā gestōd hē æt ānum ēhþyrle óþ forþ níhtes (*far on into the night*), 184, 27. Hys leorningcníhtas cōmon níhtes (*nocte*), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 13. Ðæra eágan scīnaþ níhtes, Nar. 34, 14. Se biþ dæges hāt and níhtes ceald, 36, 27. Dæges and níhtes *die et nocte*, Ps. Th. 1, 2: Mk. Skt. 4, 27: Blickl. Homl. 47, 11: 127, 30: 137, 22. Deges and naehtes, Ps. Surt. 31, 4. [*O. Sax.* nahtes: *O. Frs.* nachtes: *O. H. Ger.* nahtes: *Ger.* nachts.]

níht-feormung, e; *f. Entertainment for the night*:—Hē (*Lot*) ðām rincum (*the angels*) beád níhtfeormunge, Cd. Th. 147, 2; Gen. 2433.

níht-genga, an; *m. A creature that goes at night, a goblin, evil spirit*:—Wið feóndes costunga and níhtgengan and maran, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Wyrc sealf wið níhtgengan, 342, 1. Wið ælfcynne and níhtgengan and ðām mannum ðe deófol mid hǽmþ, 344, 7. Gif men hwylc yfel costung weorþe oððe ælf oððe níhtgengan, 344, 16. Hió (*betony*) hyne scyldeþ wið unhýrum níhtgengum and wið egeslícum gesihþum and swefnum, i. 70, 5.

níht-genge, an; *f. A night-goer. an animal that prowls at night, a hyena*:—Naectgenge *hyna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 41. Níhtgenge *hyna*, 43, 6.

níht-gerím, es; *n. Reckoning by days* (v. níht, **III**), *number of days*:—Æfter seofontýnum níhtgerímes *after seventeen days*, Menol. Fox 52; Men. 26: 110; Men. 55: Andr. Kmbl. 229; An. 115: 315; An. 158. Ealra hǽfde v. and syxtig ðā hē forþ gewāt and nigon hund eác níhtgerímes *in all the number of his days when he died was nine hundred and sixty-five years*, Cd. Th. 72, 28; Gen. 1193. [Cf. dógorgerím, *and Icel*, náttar-tal: *Chauc.* nighter-tale.]

níht-gild, es; *n. A service, sacrifice celebrated at night*:—Níhtgild *nyctilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 18. Blōstmfreólsas and níhtgilda *floralia nictelia* (cf. blōstmgeld *floralia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 52), Hpt. Gl. 515, 18.

níht-glōm, es; *m.* (?) *The darkness of night*:—Wæs ðam bāncofan æfter níhtglōme (*when the shades of night prevailed*) neáh geþrungen, Exon. Th. 158, 27; Gū. 916. v. ǽfen-glōma.

níht-helm, es; *m. The covering of night, night's curtain*:—Níhthelm gesweare deorc ofer dryhtgumum *night's curtain dark was drawn over men*, Beo. Th. 3583; B. 1789.

niht-hræfn, es ; *m. The night-raven, night-jar, night-owl* : — Naechthraebn *noctua*, *nocticorax*, Ep. Gl. 16 b, 15, 18. Naehthraefn *noctua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 76. Nihthræfn *nycticorax*, i. 63, 12. Nihthrefn, 281, 42. Nihthremn, ii. 60, 36. Nihtremn, i. 29, 35. Nihthrefne (nihtrefen, Ps. Spl. ; næhthrefn, Ps. Surt. ; nihthræm, Ps. Lamb.) gelíc, Ps. Th. 101, 5. [*Icel.* nátt-hrafn : *O. H. Ger.* naht-hraban *nocticorax*, *noctua*, *bubo*.]

niht-hróc, es ; *m. The night-rook, raven* : — Nihtróc *nycticorax*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 7.

niht-lang ; *adj. Night-long, a night in length* : — Nafa ðú nánes þearfan wedd mid ðé nihtlangne fyrst *si pauper est proximus tuus, non pernoctabit apud te pignus*, Deut. 24, 12 : Cd. Th. 191, 2 ; Exod. 208 : Andr. Kmbl. 1668 ; An. 836 : 2620 ; An. 1311 : Elen. Kmbl. 134 ; El. 67. Nihtlongne fyrst, Beo. Th. 1060 ; B. 528. [*Icel.* nátt-langr *for a night*.] v. next word.

niht-langes ; *adv. For the night* : — Ic bidde eów ðæt gē gecirron tó mínum húse and ðǽr wunion nihtlanges, Gen. 19, 2. [Ne moste nihtlonges istonden, Laym. 15504.] v. preceding word.

niht-lic ; *adj. Nightly, of the night, nocturnal* : — Fram ege nihtlícum *a timore nocturno*, Ps. Spl. 90, 5. For nihtlecum ege, Past. 56 ; Swt. 433, 11. Hí swuncon on nihtlícum rēwette, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 24. Ða steorran sint mannum tó nihtlícere líhtinge gesceapene, i. 110, 15. On nihtlícre tíde *at night*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 21 : 270, 26. On nihtlícre gesyhþe *in a vision of the night*, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 625, 12. Hine drehton nihtlíce gedwimor, Homl. Th. i. 86, 18. Dæs synfullan líf is widmeten nihtlícum þeóstrum, ii. 200, 33. Nihtlícum tídum *in the night seasons*, Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 536, 11. Þerh nǽhtlíco mysto *per nocturnas caliginis*, Rtl. 171, 39. [*Icel.* nátt-ligr : *O. H. Ger.* naht-lîh *nocturnus*.]

niht-nihstig, -nestig ; *adj. Fasting for a night* : — Sele nihtnestig drincan, Lchdm. ii. 64, 18. Gedrinc ǽlce dæge neahtnestig, 30, 26. Drince iii morgenas neahtnestig, 296, 12. Mid his selfes nihtnestiges migoþan, 42, 1. Sele nihtnestigum drincan, 64, 9, 19 : 186, 5. Syle on morgenne dæm seócum men neahtnestigum, 286, 11.

niht-rest, e ; *f. The couch on which one rests at night* : — Abram sīne nihtreste ofgeaf, Cd. Th. 173, 18 ; Gen. 2863.

niht-rīm, es ; *n. A number of days* : — Nihtrím scridon, Exon. Th. 167, 35 ; Gū. 1070.

niht-sang, es ; *m.* I. *the service at the seventh of the canonical hours, compline* : — Nú gebyraþ mæssepreóstum dæt hí ða seofon tídsangas gesyngon . . . nihtsang seofoþan, L. Ælfc. C. 19 ; Th. ii. 350, 3–7 : R. Ben. 40, 7. Hwænne wylle gē singan nihtsangc (*completorium*), Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 3. II. *a copy of the service* : — Sind .ii. fulle sangbēc and .i. nihtsang . . . Hē ne funde nā má būton ǽne capitulare and .i. forealdodne nihtsang . . . , Chart. Th. 430, 8, 28. [*Icel.* nátt-söngr.]

niht-scada (-sceadu ?) *night-shade* (plant name) : — Nihtscada *strumus* vel *iva lupina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 18.

niht-scūa, -scūwa, an ; *m. The darkness, shades of night* : — Bonne nípeþ nihtscūa, Exon. Th. 292, 24 ; Wand. 104 : 307, 20 ; Seef. 31. Æfter nihtscūan, 162, 5 ; Gū. 971. Under nihtscūwan, Cd. Th. 124, 10 ; Gen. 2060. Neowle nihtscūwan, 184, 28 ; Exod. 114.

niht-slǽp, es ; *m. Sleep during the night* : — Dæt ilce geþanc ðe heom amang ðam nihtslǽpe wæs on heora heortan, eall ðá hí ǽwac. Odon hí dæt sylfe geþohton, Homl. Skt. 23, 442.

niht-wacu (o) ; *f. A night-watch* : — Mec oft bigeat nearo nihtwaco æt nacan stefnan, Exon. Th. 306, 13 ; Seef. 7. v. next word.

niht-wæcce, an ; *f. A night-watch, vigil* : — Nihtwæccan *vigiliae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 22. Hyrdas wǽron waciende and nihtwæccan (-wæcan, MS. C.) healdende *pastores erant vigilantes et custodientes vigilias noctis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. [*Icel.* nátt-vaka : *O. H. Ger.* naht-wacha *vigilia*.]

niht-waru, e ; *f. Night-wear* : — Genōh hyþ ðam munuce dæt hē hæbbe twā cūlan and twegen syricas for dære nihtware and for dæs reáfes þwǽle, R. Ben. 90, 4.

niht-weard, es ; *m. A guard who keeps watch at night* : — Heofoncandel (*the fiery pillar*) barn, níwe nihtweard, Cd. Th. 185, 1 ; Exod. 116.

niht-weorc, es ; *n. A work done at night* : — Nihtweorce (*the defeat of Grendel*) gefeh, Beo. Th. 1659 ; B. 827.

nillan. v. nyllan.

nima. v. nīd-nima.

niman ; *p.* nam, *pl.* nāmon ; *pp.* numen (*kept in the slang word* nim = *steal*. Cf. Shakspere's Corporal Nym). I. *to take, receive, get* ; sumere, accipere : — Nimþ *sumpserint*, Kent. Gl. 1056. Hwār nime wē (hwonon ūs tō niomane, Rush.) swā fela hlāf ? Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Cristes onsægdnesse ðe wē æt ðæm weofode nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 5. Dæt (*food*) hē ǽr tó blisse nam, 57, 7. Ða nam Petrus and ða ōdre apostolas hiē (*Mary*), and hié ásetton ofer hire bǽre, 149, 5. Hié nāman blōwende palmtwigu and bǽron him tōgeánes, 69, 30. Nim and telle Israhēla folc, Num. 1, 2. Nim ǽnne oððe twegen tō ðē *adhibe tecum unum vel duos*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Nim ðē ðis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11 ; Gen. 518. Dæt ðū nǽfre ne nyme wíf mínum suna of ðisum mennisce, Gen. 24, 3. Nān man ne sceal sc ættas niman for Godes cyrcan, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. Hē lǽrde tó healdenne reogollíces lífes þeódscipe swā swíðe swā ða níwan Cristenan hit niman (*capere*) mihton, Bd. 3, 22 ; S. 553, 11. Hēht his sweord niman, Beo. Th. 3621 ; B. 1808. II. *to take, keep, hold* ; tenere : — Nimþ mē seó swýðre ðū *tenebit me dextera tua*, Ps. Spl. 138, 9. Ðū nǽme (*tenuisti*) hand ða swýðran, 72, 23. Hē dæt wolcn him beforan nam *he had the cloud before him*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 14. Hí oferhygd nam (*tenuit*), Ps. Th. 72, 5. Hí hī be handum nōman *junctis manibus*, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 31. III. *to take, catch* : — Hēr beóþ oft numene missenlícra cynna weolcscylle, i, 1 ; S. 473, 17. IV. *to contain* : — Nó swā dæt heó (*the coffin*) ðone lícoman neoman mihte, 4, 11 ; S. 580, 7. V. *to take (with one), carry, bring* : — Ða nam hē hī stānas on his herdebelig, Blickl. Homl. 31, 17. Nāmon wē hlāfas mid ūs, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 7. VI. *to take (to one), give* : — Hāt ðē niman Pilatus ārendgewrit, Blickl. Homl. 177, 2. VII. *to take forcibly, seize, take away, carry off* ; tollere, capessere, auferre, rapere : — Ic nyme *tollo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28 ; Som. 32, 53. Ðam ðe ðīu reáf nymþ *qui auferet tibi vestimentum*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Se ðe hine deáþ nimeþ, Beo. Th. 887 ; B. 441. Gūþ nimeþ freán eówerne, 5066 ; B. 2536. Þeófas ðe on mannum heora ǽhta on wōh nimaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 22. Manige men ða moldan neomaþ on ðǽm lǽstum, 127, 11. Nimaþ *capessunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 33. Nam *capessit*, 20. Hé nam *tulit*, Kent. Gl. 209. Nam mid handa rinc on ræste, Beo. Th. 1496 ; B. 746. Dæt hē mōste niman dæs Hælendes líchaman . . . Dā com hē and nam dæs Hælendes líchaman *ut tolleret corpus Jesu . . . venit ergo et tulit corpus Jesu*, Jn. Skt. 19, 38. Dæt flōd com and nam (*tulit*) hig ealle, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Nimaþ dæt pund fram him *auferte ab illo mnam*, Lk. Skt. 19, 24. Nis nānum men ālýfed dæt hē nime on his þeówe ǽnig feoh *nemini licet servo suo pecuniam aliquam auferre*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 35 note ; Th. ii. 238, 11. Gif mec hild nime, Beo. Th. 909 ; B. 452. Mē sceal wǽpen niman, Byrht. Th. 139, 11 ; By. 252. Ne biþ ālýfed æt ðam þeówan his feoh tó nimanne *non licet pecuniam suam servo auferre*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 35 ; Th. ii. 238, 6. VIII. in phrases in a metaphorical sense : — Andan niman *to take umbrage, offence*. Ða nam dæt fole micelne andan ongeán his lāre, Homl. Th. i. 26, 21. Tō ðon ealdfeóndas ondan nōman, Exon. Th. 115, 14 ; Gū. 189. Bysne niman be, æt *to take example by, from*. Nime heó bysne be dísre wudewan, Homl. Th. i. 148, 5. Hī nāmon ða bysne dæs fæstenys æt ðam Niniveiscan folce, 244, 23. Casum niman *to take a case* (of the government of verbs), Ælfc. Gr. 41 ; Som. 43, 57. Eard niman *to take up one's abode*. Ðǽr ic eard nime *hic habitabo*, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Heofones cyning sylf cymeþ, nimeþ eard in ðē, Exon. Th. 5, 1 ; Cri. 63. Freóndrǽdene niman *amicitias jungere*, Ex. 34, 12. Frip niman wið *to make peace with*, Chr. 867 ; Erl. 72, 17 : 868 ; Erl. 72, 29 (often in the Chronicle). Geléafan niman *to believe*, Cd. Th. 41, 2 ; Gen. 650. Geþeódrǽdene niman wið *to associate with*. Gif hwylc bróðor gedyrstlǽcþ dæt hē on ǽnige wīsan geþeódrǽdene nime wið ðone ámānsumedan, R. Ben. 50, 11. Graman niman *to take offence, feel angry*. Ða nam hē micelne graman and andan tō ðām mannum, Homl. Th. i. 16, 30. Lāre niman *to accept teaching*. Hý leng mid him lāre ne nāmon, Salm. Kmbl. 926 ; Sal. 462. Lufe niman tō *to take an affection for*. Māran lufe nimþ se heretoga tó ðam cempan, ðe ǽfter fleáme his widerwinnan þegenlíce oferwinþ, Homl. Th. i. 342, 2. Mōd niman *to take courage*, Bd. 1, 16 ; S. 484, 15. On niman *to take effect on*, Lchdm. ii. 84, 6 : 234, 5 : 282, 22. On gemynd niman *to bear in remembrance*, Elen. Kmbl. 2464 ; El. 1233. On hæft niman *to take captive*, Exon. Th. 16, 29 ; Cri. 260. Sibbe niman wið *to make terms with*. Ne nim ðū nāne sibbe wið ðæs landes menn *ne ineas pactum cum hominibus illarum regionum*, Ex. 34, 15. Sige niman *to gain the victory*, Chr. 871 ; Erl. 74, 8 (and often). Tō gemæccan niman *to take to wife*, Cd. Th. 76, 17 ; Gen. 1258. Tō suna niman *to adopt as a son*, Ors. 1, 12 ; Swt. 52, 16. Wæpna niman *to take up arms*, 1, 10 ; Swt. 44, 32. Ware niman *to take care*. Hē ne nom nāne ware hūlice hié wǽron, 5, 4 ; Swt. 224, 21. Weg niman *to take, go one's way*, Cd. Th. 80, 16 ; Gen. 1329. Wícstōwa niman *to pitch a camp*, Ors. 4, 10 ; Swt. 200, 8. [*Goth.* niman : *O. Sax.* niman : *O. Frs.* nima, nema : *Icel.* nema : *O. H. Ger.* neman *tollere, carpere, vellere, rapere, capere*.] v. á-, æt-, be- (bi-), dǽl-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, under-niman.

nimþe, nemþe, nymþe ; *conj. Unless, except* : — Nimþe *nisi*, Wülck. Gl. 249, 9. Nimþe wēn wǽre *ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 4 : 93, 3. I. connecting clauses : — Ne hine mon on ōðre wīsan his bēne týþigean wolde, nemþe hē Cristes geleáfan onfénge, Bd. 3, 21 ; S. 550, 43. Ne sceal nǽfre his torn tó rycene beorn ácýðan, nemþe hē ǽr ða bóte cunne, Exon. Th. 293, 9 ; Wand. 113. Nymþe mē Drihten gefultumede, wēninga mīn sāwl sóhte helle, Ps. Th. 93, 16 : Beo. Th. 3321 ; B. 1657. II. connecting words in the same case (contracted clauses, the verb of the second clause being the same as that in the first, and not expressed) : — Nǽnig ōðerne freoþ in fyrhþe, nimþe feára hwylc (freóþ), Fragm. Kmbl. 71 ; Leas. 37. Næs monna gemet, ne mægen engla ðæt eów mihte helpan, nimþe Hǽlend God, Cd. Th. 295, 27 ; Sat. 403. Nǽniges Godes hāligra gebyrd ciricean ne mǽrsiaþ, nemþe Cristes sylfes and dyses Johannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. Ne wē ūs nāht elles ne

wēnden nemþe deáþes sylfes, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 26. Unc gemæne ne sceal elles āwiht nymþe lufu langsumu, Cd. Th. 114, 17; Gen. 1905; 252, 8; Dan. 575. Nis dē widerbreca man on moldan, nymþe Metod āna, 251, 22; Dan. 567. Hwā is dæt dē cunne, nymþe ēce God, 266, 7; Sat. 18. Nis nǣnig swā snotor, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 11; Sat. 350. Ic nǣngum sceþþe nymþe bonan ānum, Exon. Th. 407, 11; Rā. 26, 3. Nabbaþ wē tō hyhte nymþe cyle and fȳr, Cd. Th. 285, 10; Sat. 335. Eaforan syndon deáde nymþe feá āne, 128, 30; Gen. 2134. Cf. nefne.

nimung, e; *f. A taking, plucking:*—Niming hēra *vulsio spicarum*, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 3. v. nīd-nimung.

nió-bodd, niód, niól, niowol, niótan, nioþan, -nip. v. neó-bedd, neód, nīd, neowol, neótan, neoþan, ge-nip.

nip (?):—Nipum *rudente*, Germ. 399, 451.

nīpan; *p.* nāp, *pl.* nipon; *pp.* nipen *To grow dark:*—Ðonne won cymeþ, nīpeþ nihtscūa, Exon. Th. 292, 24; Wand. 104. Nāp nihtscūa, 307, 29; Scef. 31. Nīpende niht, Beo. Th. 1098; B. 547: 1302; B. 649. v. ge-nīpan, ge-nip.

nirwan, nirwian; *p.* de, ode *To constrain, repress, blame, threaten:*—Moyses onfēng scīnendum wulderhelme forðon hē symle ða nyrugde ðe God oferhogodan *Moses received a shining crown, because he ever repressed those that despised God*, Blickl. Homl. 49. 12. Hī fȳrene tangan him on handa hæfdon and mē nyrwdon and mē tōbeótodan dæt hī mē mid dām gegrīpon woldon *forcipibus igneis quos tenebant in manibus, ministrantur me comprehendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Ne ne ou dīnum yrre ne nyrwa dū mē *neque in ira tua corripias me*, Ps. Spl. 37, 1. v. ge-nyrwian, nearwian.

nirwett, es; *m.* I. *narrowness:*—Ic hit geféran ne mehte for ðara wega nerwette (*propter angustas semitas*), Nar. 25, 5. II. *a narrow place, pass:*—Se engel eode intō ānum nyrwette *angelus ad locum angustum transiens*, Num. 22, 26. III. *oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing:*—Hit fremaþ myclum gedruncen wið nyrwyt, Lchdm. i. 140, 1: 144, 17. v. nearuness *and next word*.

nirwþ, e; *f. Confinement, a prison:*—Nirwþa *ergastula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 24.

nis. v. neom.

nistan, nistian *to build a nest:*—Ðēr sperwan nistiaþ *illic passeres nidificabunt*, Ps. Spl. 103, 18. Nistaþ (MS. nistaðað), Ps. Surt. 103, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* nistian, nistōn *nidificare.*] v. nistlan.

nistig. v. nihstig.

nistlan *to make a nest:*—On ðam spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Nistlaþ, 83, 3. v. nestlian, nistan.

nitan, nitenness. v. nytan, nytenness.

niten, nieten, neáten, nyten, es; *n. An animal, beast, cattle:*—Ælc cuce þing *vel* nyten *animal*: ælces kynnes nyten *pecus, jumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 37, 38: 78, 49. Rēde nyten *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 54. Ðis nyten *haec pecus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Som. 12, 10. Ðis nyten *istud animal*; dyses nyttenes *istius animalis*; ðās nīhtenu *ista animalia*, 15; Som. 18, 34–36. Swā nyten geworden eom *ut jumentum factus sum*, Ps. Spl. 72, 22. Sum nyten is ðe wē nemnaþ broc, Lchdm. i. 326, 11. Nēten, Met. 20, 191. Nieten, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. Hē hine on his nyten (nētne, Lind.) sette, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Nȳtenu and deór fixas and fugelas God gesceóp on flæsce būtan sāwle. Ða nȳtenu hē lēt gān ālotene, and hē forgeaf dām nȳtenum gærs, Homl. Th. i. 276, 3–6. Men and nȳtenu sweltaþ *homines et jumenta morientur*, Ex. 9, 19. Swā stunte nȳtenu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Ða ungeseáwlsan neótena, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 21. Nētenu, 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ðām monnum ðe beóþ neátenum gelīce, 14, 1; Fox 42, 3. Læde seó eorþe forþ cuce nītenu, Gen. 1, 24. v. neát.

nīten-līc; *adj. Animal, after the manner of a brute:*—Gē nētelīcan (nētenlīcan, Cott. MS.) men *O! terrena animalia*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 35.

nip[þ] *a man.* v. nipþas.

nip, es; *n. A place low down, an abyss:*—Lǣdaþ in dæt sceaðena scræf, scūfaþ tō grunde in dæt nearwe nip, Cd. Th. 304, 22; Sat. 634. v. nip-sele, -wundor.

nīp, es; *m.* I. *envy, hatred, enmity, rancor, spite, ill-will, jealousy:*—Dis synt ða ādelnyssa ðisse worlde . . . nīþ and æfēsta and hāthēortnys *hae sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . odium et invidiae et furor*, L. Eccl. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne mehte se nīþ betux him twēm geliegean *the enmity between the two could not die out*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 14. Gif him þince dæt hē nǣddran geseó dæt hiþ yfeles wīfes nīþ *if he fancies he sees a snake, that means a bad woman's spite*, Lchdm. iii. 174, 17. Blātende nīþ *livid envy*, Cd. Th. 60, 14; Gen. 981: Andr. Kmbl. 1536; An. 769. Nīþ wið God *enmity with God*, Exon. Th. 302, 23; Fā. 40. Āhredе mē hefiges nīþes feóndа mīnra *eripe me de inimicis meis*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. Genere mē fram nīþe nāhtfremmendra, 58, 2. Paulus ehte cristenra manna, nā mid nīþe (*rancorously*), swā swā ða ludēiscan dydon, ac hē wæs bewerigend dære ealdan æ, Homl. Th. i. 388, 31. Hiō mid wīfiice nīþe wæs feohtende on dæt underiende folc *she* (*Semiramis*) *with a woman's rancor was carrying on war against that harmless people*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 19. Dæt gē eówer mōd gemetgien on ðæm nīþe *ut in increpationis zelo se spiritus temperet*, Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 15. Ðǣr is friþ būtan æfēstum, sīb būtan nīþe, Exon. Th. 101, 18; Cri. 1660. Hē slōh hildebille dæt hit on healolan stōd nīþe genýded *he smote with his battle-blade, that, forced on by hate, it stuck in the* (*dragon's*) *head*, Beo. Th. 5353; B. 2680. Ða hwīle ðe hē nīþ oððe andan hæbbe on his heortan wið his ðone nēhstan *quamdiu invidiam vel malitiam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 27. Siððan genam Saul micelne nīþ tō Davide, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 16. Hannibal gecȳþde ðone nīþ and ðone hete (*odium*) ðe hē beforan his fæder swōr, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 9. Hē him forgeaf ðone nīþ ðe hē tō him wiste *he* (*Augustus*) *forgave them* (*the Germans who had slain Varus*) *the ill-will he felt towards them*, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hē ne rōhte heora eallra nīþ, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 32. Ic hine on sette mōd-hete, longsumne nīþ, Cd. Th. 105, 22; Gen. 1757: 47, 30; Gen. 768. Nīþa gebǣded *forced by feelings of hatred*, Exon. Th. 254, 27; Jul. 203: 270, 9; Jul. 462. II. *action which arises from hatred, strife, war, hostility:*—Hē cwæþ nīþes oftyrsted dæt hē on norþdǣle heáhsetl heofena rīces āgan wolde *all too eager for strife he said that in the north of heaven a throne he would own*, Cd. Th. 3, 7; Gen. 32: 120, 15; Gen. 1995. Gūþbill nacod æt nīþe *the blade bared in battle*, Beo. Th. 5163; B. 2585. Nīþe rōf *bold in battle*, Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 53. Nīþ āhebban wið *to strive against*, Elen. Kmbl. 1672; El. 838. Nīþa ofercumen, fǣge and geflȳmed, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Æt nīþa gehwam nýdgestealdan, 1768; B. 882. Nīþa cræftig, 3929; B. 1962: 4346; B. 2170. Hē nīþa gedigde, hildehlemma, 4690; B. 2350: 4785; B. 2397. III. *the effect of hatred, persecution, trouble, vexation, annoyance, affliction, tribulation, grief:*—Dā wæs wyrmes wīg wīde gesȳne nearolāges nīþ (*the disastrous effects of the dragon's malice*), 4623; B. 2317: Cd. Th. 83, 22; Gen. 1383. Oft ðǣr brōga cwom ealdfeónda nīþ *oft came terror there, trouble from the hate of ancient foes*, Exon. Th. 110, 24; Gū. 112: 125, 29; Gū. 361: 345, 25, 30; Gn. Ex. 195, 197: 346, 4; Gn. Ex. 200. Him leófre wǣre dæt hié an swelcan niéde (MS. C. néðe) deáþ fornōme ðonne hié mid swelcan niéde friþ begeáte *cum intolerabiles conditiones pacis audissent, tutius rati sese armatos mori quam miseros vivere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 26. Hæfde hē sele Hrōðgāres genered wið nīþe, Beo. Th. 1658; B. 827: Andr. Kmbl. 2073; An. 1039. Hié habban sceoldon hellge-þwin, ðone nearwan nīþ, Cd. Th. 43, 27; Gen. 697: 48, 13; Gen. 775. Ic wræc Wedera nīþ, Beo. Th. 850; B. 423. Scyld ðū ðē nū dū dȳsne nīþ genesan mōte, Lchdm. iii. 52, 17. Dæt dū mē generige nīþa gehwylces *eripe me*, Ps. Th. 118, 170: Exon. 230, 8; Ph. 469. Fela mē se Hælend hearma gefremede, nīþa nearolīcra, Elen. Kmbl. 1822; El. 913. Nīþa georn, bealwes beald, Blickl. Homl. 109, 28. Hæle wið deófla nīþum, 171, 30. Hé mec wile wið dām nīþum genergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gū. 212: 140, 34; Gū. 620. Ofer ða nīþas ðe wē nū dreógaþ, 105, 8; Gū. 20. Ic mē forhtige fyrenfulra fǣcne nīþas *conturbatus sum a tribulatione peccatoris*, Ps. Th. 54, 2. Helle hēatas, hearde nīþas, Cd. Th. 3, 20; Gen. 38. IV. *evil, wickedness, malice:*—Nīþ synfulra *nequitia peccatorum*, Ps. Surt. 7, 10. Ón ðara ācorenra monna heortan sceal dære nædran lytigines and hire nīþ dære culfran biliwitnesse gescirpan *in electorum cordibus debet simplicitatem columbae astutia serpentis acuere*, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 22. Mid dȳ nīþe yfles ingeþonces *malitiae peste*, 33, 5; Swt. 220, 19. Nīþe *nequitiae*, Ps. Spl. 54, 17. Þurh nǣddran nīþ *through the serpent's malice*, Cd. Th. 290, 8; Sat. 412: Exon. Th. 226, 29; Ph. 413. Nīþa geblonden (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Nīþa efter nīþum teolunge hearа *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. Æfter nīþas, Ps. Spl. C. 27, 5. [*A. R. Carm. Laym.* nīþ: *Gen. and Ex.* nīð and strif: *Goth.* neiþ φθόνος: *O. Sax.* nīd: *O. Frs.* nīth: *Icel.* nīð *a libel, lampoon: O. H. Ger.* nīd *invidia, rancor, discidium, invidentia, iniquitas.*] v. bealu-, fǣr-, gār-, helle-, here-, hete-, inwit-, orleg-, searo-, sin-, spere-, wæl-nīþ.

nīþ; *adj.* (?) *Vexatious, rancorous:*—Æfæstum onǣled, nīþum nearo-wrencum (*or* nīþum *from preceding word?*), Exon. Th. 316, 5; Mód. 44. [Cf. he fell off heffne dun Inntill nið hellepine, Orm. 13677.]

nīþ-cwalu, e; *f. Grievous destruction:*—Hē hȳ generede from nīþ-cwale, and eác forgeaf ēce dreámas, Exon. Th. 77, 18; Cri. 1258.

nīþ-cwealm, es; *m. Violent death, destruction:*—Heora nēat nīþ-cwealm forswealh *jumenta eorum in morte conclusit*, Ps. Th. 77, 50.

nīþ-draca, an; *m. A hostile, malicious dragon*, Beo. Th. 4538; B. 2273.

nīþemest. v. neoþera.

nīþer; *adv. Down, beneath, below:*—Nīþer *deorsum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 6. Ðē wearþ helle seáþ nīþer gedolfen *beneath was the pit of hell dug for thee*, Exon. Th. 267, 30; Jul. 423. Ðā hē nyþer ābeáh *cum se inclinasset*, Jn. Skt. 20, 5. Ic nyþer ālǣte *submitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 41. Hē nyþer ālēde *deposuit*, Lk. Skt. 23, 53. Nyþer āsceótan *to cast down*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 23. Hē nīþer āsette ða mihtigan *deposuit potentes*, Cant. Mar. 52. Ðonne heó nyðer byþ āstigen, Anglia viii. 319, 19. Dæt hī hine nyþer bescufon *ut praecipitarint eum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Se ðe nyþer com of heofonum *qui descendit de caelo*, Jn. Skt. 3, 13. Ðū nīþer færst (*descendes*) ōþ helle, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 13. Nīþer fealla*þ procident*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 9: 94, 6. Nīþer fylþ *decidat*, 89,

6. Gā nyþer *descende*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Hē nyþer ne eode, Ex. 32, 1. Gang niþer, Deut. 9, 12. Niþer gewītan *descendere*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 21. Hweorf him eft niþer (*to hell*) boda bitresta, Cd. Th. 47, 18; Gen. 762. Niþer stīgan *descendere*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1: Lchdm. iii. 210, 17. Hē sceal mā þencan up ðonne nyþer *he must direct his thought upwards rather than downwards*, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 31. [*Laym.* niðer: *O. E. Homl. Marh.* neoþer: *Gen. and Ex.* neðer: *O. Sax.* niðar: *O. Frs.* nither: *Icel.* niðr: *O. H. Ger.* nidar *deorsum*: *Gen.* nieder.] v. niþere.

niþera, v. neoþera.

niper-bogen *down-bent*:—Tō ðære niþerbogenan āc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* niðr-bjúgr.]

niþer-dǣl, es; *m. A lower part*:—On niþerdǣlum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Th. 138, 13.

niþere, niþre; *adv. Down, beneath, below*:—Læg mīn flǣschoma in foldan bigrafen, niþre gehȳded in byrgenne, dæt ðū meahte beorhte uppe on roderum wesan, Exon. Th. 89, 34; Cri. 1467. Uppe ge niþre, 360, 3; Pa. 74. [*O. H. Ger.* nidare, nidere: *Icel.* niðri.]

niþer-gang, es; *m. Descent*:—Mid hyra upgange oððe nyþergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. [*Icel.* niðr-gangr, -ganga.]

niþer-heald; *adj. Bent downwards*:—Nis ðæt gedafenlīc, dæt se mōdsefa monna ǣniges niþerhealdwese, and dæt neb upweard, Met. 31, 23. [Cf. Hie mugen lihtliche cumen mid þare niðerhelde (*the downward slope*), O. E. Homl. ii. 230, 347: *O. H. Ger.* nidar-haldig *reclinus*.]

niþerian, niþrian; *p.* ode. I. *to bring low, humiliate*:—Se ðe hine nyþeraþ *qui se humiliat*, Lk. 14, 11. Hī nyþerodon *humiliaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 5. II. *to accuse, condemn*:—Ne ǣnig mon ðec niþraþ (*condemnavit*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 10. Hī niþeriaþ *condemnabunt*, Ps. Spl. 93, 21. Niþriaþ *condemnabunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 41. Dæt hiæ niþradun (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Niþrad *damnatus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 3. Wæs neþored *damnatur*, Hpt. 495, 2. [*Orm.* niþþrenn: *Laym.* neoþered: *Icel.* niðra *to put down, lower*: *O. H. Ger.* niderren *humiliare, accusare, condemnare*.] v. ge-niþerian.

niþerigend-līc; *adj. Deserving condemnation*:—Þurh gōdne willan herigendlīc oððe of yflum willan nyþergendlīc, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 1.

niþer-līc; *adj.* I. *low* (of position):—Ān þeóstorful dene swīðe niþerlīc, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 5. Heortan niþerlīcan *cordis ima*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. On nyþerlīcum eorþan *in inferioribus terrae*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 10. Tō nyþerlīcum *ad inferos*, Cant. An. 6. Hē his eágan bīgde on ðās nyþerlīcan þing *oculos in inferiora deflectens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 8. II. *low, humble, inferior*:—In ðisse nyþerlīcan worulde *in this lower world*, Shrn. 123, 10. Ða nyþerlīcan *humilia*, Blickl. Gl. Gē sēcaþ ðære heán gecynde gesēlþa tō ðām niþerlīcum and tō ðām hreósendlīcum þingum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 522, 30.

niþerness, e; *f. Lowness, a low position, the bottom*:—Ðā geseah hē swā þȳstre dene under him in nyþernesse gesette *vidit quasi vallem tenebrosam subtus se in imo positam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 9.

niþer-scyfe, es; *m. A pushing down, falling down, hasty downward movement*:—Niþerscyfe *per praeceps*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 74. v. scyfe.

niþer-sige, es; *m. A going down, setting*:—Sunne oncneów niþersige (*occasum*) hire, Ps. Lamb. 103, 19: 113, 3. Ofer niþersi[g]e *super occasum*, 67, 5.

niþer-stige, es; *m. A descent*:—Se upstige and se niþerstige *the ascent and descent (of the angels seen by Jacob in his dream)*, R. Ben. 23, 7. Tō Olivetes muntes nyþerstige *ad descensum montis Oliveti*, Lk. Skt. 19, 37. [Cf. *Icel.* niðr-stiga *a descent*: *O. H. Ger.* nidar-stiga.]

niþerung, e; *f.* I. *a bringing low, humiliation, overthrow*:—Ic salde iów mæhte hēnnisse ł niþrunge ofer nedre *dedi vobis potestatem calcandi supra serpentes*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 10, 19. Ættrige niþerunge *venenata detrimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 39. II. *damnation, condemnation*:—Niþrung *damnatio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 40: 24, 20. Hē hī fram yrmþum ēcre niþerunge generede, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 26: 5, 13; S. 633, 14. In niþrunge *in condemnatione*, Rtl. 24, 19. For ðæs dæges nyþerunge *ad damnationem diei*, L. Ecg. P. add. 22; Th. ii. 236, 4: Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* nidarunga *damnatio*: cf. *Icel.* niðran *degradation*.]

niþer-weard; *adj. Downward, turned downwards*:—Neb is mīn niþerweard, Exon. Th. 403, 1; Rā. 22, 1: 416, 24; Rā. 35, 3. Niþerwearþ, 413, 15; Rā. 32, 6.

niþer-weardes, -weard; *adv. Downwards, in a downward direction*:—Niþerweardes *per praeceps*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. Nyþerweard *deorsum versum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 63. Niþerwurd *in praeceps, deorsum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 66.

niþe-weard. v. neoþe-weard.

níþ-full; *adj. Envious, malicious*:—Ǽfre biþ se níþfulla (*envious*) man on gedrēfednysse, forðan ðe se anda his mōd ǽlcere gāstlīcere blisse benǽmþ, Homl. Th. i. 606, 2. Se níþfulla wer . . . se gesibsuma wer *the malicious man . . . the man that loves peace*, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 20, 22, 30. Feóndes níþfulles fācne *hostis invidi dolum*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 21. Ðeós costung is of ðam níþfullan deóðe, Boutr. Scrd. 23, 10. Níþfullum *rancida, amara*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 73. Ða geseah se hālga wer ðæs ārleásan preóstes níþfullan ehtnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 34. Níþfulra *lividorum*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 69.

níþful-līce; *adv. Maliciously, enviously*:—Gē ðone rihtwīsan Crist níþfullīce ācwealdon, Homl. Th. i. 46, 25.

níþ-gæst, es; *m. A malicious, malignant guest*:—Hē ðone níþgæst (*the dragon*) slōh, Beo. Th. 5391; B. 2699. Under níþgysta (*the devils who persecuted Guthlac*) nearwum clommum, Exon. Th. 134, 21; Gū. 511.

níþ-geteón, es; *n. Injurious malice*:—Sigor āhweard of norþmanna níþgetcóne (*when Abraham defeated those who carried away Lot*), Cd. Th. 124, 26; Gen. 2068.

níþ-geweorc, es; *n. Malicious, evil work*:—Ðeáh hē (*Grendel*) rōf sīe níþgeweorca, Beo. Th. 1370; B. 683.

níþ-grim[m]; *adj. Savage, cruel*:—Nýdwracu níþgrim, nihtbealwa mǽst, Beo. Th. 388; B. 193. Mē beþeahton þeóstru níþgrim, Ps. Th. 54, 5. Cf. hete-grim.

níþ-gripe (ȳ), es; *m. A hostile grasp*:—Hyne (*Grendel*) sār hafaþ in níþgripe (MS. mid gripe, níðgripe [?]) nearwe befongen, Beo. Th. 1956; B. 976.

níþ-heard; *adj. Bold in battle, audacious*:—Níþheard cyning (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 389; El. 195: (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4826; B. 2417. Ðā wearþ sum tō ðæs ārod ðara beadorinca, dæt hē in dæt būrgeteld níþheard nēðde, Judth. Thw. 25, 25; Jud. 277. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Nidhart (*proper name*).]

níþ-hete, es; *m.* I. *rancorous hate, enmity*:—Āwehte ðone wælníþ Nabochodonossor þurh níþhete, Cd. Th. 219, 2; Dan. 48. II. *affliction, grievous trouble*:—Ðe hié generede wið ðam níþhete (*the fiery furnace*), 233, 22; Dan. 279. III. *malice, wickedness*:—Ǽfter níþhete widmētednyssa heora *secundum nequitiam adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. T. 27, 5. Cf. hete-níþ.

níþ-hete, es; *m. A malignant foe*:—Lēton ðone hālgan bīdan burhwealle nēh, his níþhetum, nihtlangne fyrst, Andr. Kmbl. 1667; An. 836. Cf. scyld-hete.

níþ-hycgende *having hatred* or *malice in the heart*:—Slōgon eornoste Assiria oretmæcgas níþhycgende nānne ne sparedon *with hate in their hearts Assyria's warriors they (the Hebrews) hewed, not one did they spare*, Judth. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Him (*Christ*) mid næglum þurhdrifan níþhycgende ða hwītan honda, Exon. Th. 68, 28; Cri. 1110.

níþ-hygdig; *adj. Having the mind disposed to strife, bold*:—Hyrsta swylce on horde ǽr níþhýdige men genumen hæfdon, Beo. Th. 6311; B. 3166. [*O. Sax.* níð-hugdig *maliciously disposed* (*applied to Herod and to the devil*).] Cf. níþ-heard.

níping, es; *m. A villain, one who commits a vile action*:—Walreáf is níþinges dǽde, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. Se cing and eall here cwǽdon Swegen for níþing (*Swegen had treacherously put Beorn to death*), Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 31. [*Icel.* níðingr *a villain.* v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. un-níþing.

níþ-līce; *adv. Cowardly, meanly*:—Earhlīce ł níþlīce *muliebriter*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 1.

níþ-loca, an; *m. A place where one is shut up in misery*:—Under níþloc[an] gebunden, under bealuclommum, Exon. Th. 463, 3; Hö. 64.

níþor. v. neoþor.

níþ-plega, an; *m. Battle*, Andr. Kmbl. 827; An. 414.

níþre. v. niþere.

níþ-sceaða, an; *m. A malignant foe*, Exon. Th. 397, 23; Rā. 16, 24.

níþ-sele, es; *m. A hall where one is exposed to the hatred of a foe*:—[*Grein reads* níþ-sele *a hall low down, beneath the water.*] Hē [in] níþsele nāthwylcum wæs, ðǽr him nǽnig wæter wihte ne sceþede, Beo. Th. 3030; B. 1513.

níþ-syn. v. níð-syn.

níþþas, níþas; *pl. m.* (a poetical word used only in the plural) *Men*:—Níþþas findaþ gōd, gumþeóda bearn, Cd. Th. 14, 27; Gen. 225. Níþþa bearna ǽrest ealra, 69, 14; Gen. 1135: 77, 33; Gen. 1284: Beo. Th. 2015; B. 1005: Exon. Th. 167, 34; Gū. 1070. Níþþa nergend, 140, 18; Gū. 612. Níþþa gehwyleum, 360, 15; Wal. 6. Geneósian níþa bearna ealra þeóda *ad visitandas omnes gentes*, Ps. Th. 58, 5: 65, 3: 71, 17. Níþa nāthwilc, Beo. Th. 4436; B. 2215. Níþa gehwam unāsecgendlīc, Elen. Kmbl. 928; El. 465. Hē from sceolde níþþum hweorfan *he must die*, Cd. Th. 74, 16; Gen. 1223: 75, 5; Gen. 1235. Hē is níþum swǽs, is ðīn milde mōd ofer manna bearn, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Neáh is Drihten níþum eallum ðe hine mid sōþe hīge sēceaþ *prope est Dominus omnibus invocantibus eum in veritate*, 144, 19. Ðū eart mihtum swīð níþas tō nergenne, Cd. Th. 234, 1; Dan. 285. [*Goth.* nithjis *a kinsman*: *Icel.* niðr; pl. niðjar *a son, kinsman.*]

níþ-weorc, es; *n. Battle, conflict*:—Níþweorca heard *brave in battle*, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 26.

níþ-wracu; *gen.* -wræce; *f. Severe punishment*:—Ða fǽmnan hēt þurh níþwræce nacode þennan, and mid sweopum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 28; Jul. 187. Cwom Nabochodonossor of níþwracum (*his exile among the beasts of the field*), Cd. Th. 257, 28; Dan. 664.

níþ-wundor, es; *n. A wonder that bodes evil, a portent*:—Ðǽr mæg nihta gehwæm níþwundor (níþ-, Grein) seón, fýr on flōde, Beo. Th. 2735; B. 1365.

nīwan, neówan, neón; *adv. Recently, lately, newly*:—Níwan, neówan, *nuper*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 58. Secgeaþ hī ðæt sume dæge ðider níwan (*nuper*) cōme cýpemen, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 4. Ða þing ðe ūs níwan bodade syndon *ea guae nunc nobis nova praedicantur*, 2, 13; S. 516, 11. Ðonne man níwan wīf nymþ *cum acceperit homo nuper uxorem*, Deut. 24, 5. Ðone consul ðe hié ðā níwan geset hæfdon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 32. Gif hwelc man biþ wīteþeów níwan geþeówad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. Ic eom se ðe nū níwan com. Swilce hē swā cwæde: Ic wæs geswutelod nū níwan, Glostr. Fragm. 10, 2–4. For ðære swīðlīcan ehtnysse ðe ðā níwan ásprang æfter Carines slege *on account of the fierce persecution that just then had sprung up after the murder of Carinus*, Homl. Skt. 5, 326. Gif hwā níwan tō mynstres drohtnunge gecyrran wyle *if a man's wish to turn to a monastic life is but newly formed*, R. Ben. 96, 3. Gelamp nýwan *it happened lately*, Nicod. Thw. 8, 27; 19, 37. Seó nūgyt neówan is becumen and geláded tō Godes geleáfan *nuae* (*ecclesia Anglorum*) *nuper adhuc ad fidem adducta est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 12. Hē eów neón gesceód *lately he harmed you*, Andr. Kmbl. 2354; An. 1178. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* níwanes *nuper*.] v. níwane.

níwan-ācenned *new-born*:—Ðā wæs bróht tō fulwihte níwanācenned cild, Shrn. 130, 7. Cf. níw-cenned.

níwan-cumen *recently come* (*to a particular belief*), *a neophyte*:—Níwancumen *neofitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 68. Cf. níw-cumen.

níwane; *adv. Lately, recently*:—Wēnaþ ðæt ðæt ne sīe eald gesceaft, ac sīe geworden níwane, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 4. v. níwan.

níw-bacen; *adj. New-baked*:—Wé mid ūs nāmon nígbacene hlāfas *panes calidos sumpsimus*, Jos. 9, 12.

níw-cealct, -cilct *newly white-washed*:—On ānum nícealtan (níw-cilctan, MS. C.) hūse *in cubiculo nuper calce illito*, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 30.

níw-cenned, -cend *new-born*:—Mid hyre nícendum cilde *cum recens nato parvulo*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 1.

níw-cumen *newly come* (*to a particular belief*), *a neophyte*:—Níwcumen *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 12. Se sylfa nígecumena (nícumena, nígcumene) bróðor, R. Ben. 101, 15. Be nígcumenra (nícumenra, Wells, Frag.) gebróðra andfenge, 97, 2. Tǣce hīm mon sīðdan tō nígcumenra manna hūse, 97, 11. v. níwan-cumen.

níwe, neówe; *adj.* I. *new, not yet used*:—Ne āsend nān scyp of níwum reáfe on eald reáf; elles ðæt níwe slīt, and se níwa scyp ne hylp ðam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36. Smyre mid nīre (MS. B. ānre) feþere, Lchdm. i. 234, 13. Hē lēde hyne on hys níwan byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. Gē ðǣr gemētaþ níwe byrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 147, 30. II. *new, recent, not of long standing, not long made*:—Nán man ne sent níwe wīn on ealde bytta; elles ðæt níwe wīn brycþ ða bytta . . . Ac níwe wīn is tō sendenne on níwe bytta . . . And ne drinch nān man eald wīn and wylle sōna ðæt níwe, Lk. Skt. 5, 37–39. Ðā hē (*the Roman name*) com ǣrest tō Parþum, and wæs ðǣr swīðe níwe, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. Níwe mōna *neomenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 51. Se níwa *neophytus*, ii. 60, 64. Seó (*the English Church*) nūgyt is níwe on geleáfan, Bd. 489, 41. Ðý læs se steall swā níwre cyricean tealtrian ongunne, 2, 4; S. 505, 11. Ðis gelimþ seldon, and nǣfre būton on níwum mōnan, Lchdm. iii. 242, 23. Nō on níwan wylme, ac on lancsumere mynsteres drohtnunge, R. Ben. 9, 6. Hē ðone winter mid ðý níwan folce (*the newly converted Frisians*) wunode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 26. Níwan stefne *anew*, Cd. Th. 94, 1; Gen. 1555: Andr. Kmbl. 245; An. 123. Níówan, Beo. Th. 3582; B. 1789. On swā níówan gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 3336; An. 1672. Ða scēawode Scyppend ūre his weorca wlitе, níwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 25; Gen. 208: 55, 4; Gen. 889. On ðisum níwum dagum *in these modern times*, Homl. Th. i. 608, 23: Homl. Skt. 13, 177. Brembel ðe sīen begen endas on eorþan; genim ðone neówran wyrttruman, Lchdm. ii. 292, 1. III. *new* (*to anything*), *inexperienced*:—Swā swīðe swā ða níwan Cristenan hit niman mihte *in quantum rudes capere poterant*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 10. Ðǣm níwum *neotericis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 58. Ðæt is ðæt mon ða earce bere on ðǣm saglum ðætte ða gōdan láreówas ða hálgan gesomnunge lǣrende ða níwan (níewan, Cott. MSS.) and da angeleáffullan mōd mid hira láre gelǣde tō ryhtum geleáfan *vectibus arcam portare est bonis doctoribus sanctam ecclesiam ad rudes infidelium mentes praedicando deducere*, Past. 22, 2; Swt. 171, 13. Níwa láre *rudimenta*, Rtl. 80, 3. IV. *new, novel, different from what has gone before*:—Árās wíne cing de nyste hwæt Iosep wæs, Ex. 1, 8. Hasterbal se níwa cyning *Asdrubal novus imperator*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 33. Hwæt is ðeós níwe lār, Mk. Skt. 1, 27. Níwe circhālgung (v. cyric-hālgung) *encenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 52. Calic níwre ǣ (*novi testamenti*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 28. Nemde níwan stefne; nama wæs gecyrred, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Him ne wæs nǣnig earfoþe ðæt lichomlice gedāl on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Ic eów sylle níwe bebod, Ju. Skt. 13, 34. Singaþ Drihtne neówne sang, Ps. Th. 149, 1: Ps. Surt. 32, 3. Hī hæfdon neówne gefeán gemēted, Elen. Kmbl. 1737; El. 870. Fægere word dis synd . . . ac forðon hī níwe syndon and uncūþe, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 9. Lyt swīgode níwra spella, se ðe næs gerād. Beo. Th. 5788; B. 2898. Hī sprecaþ níwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. Gelǣrdan biscepas swelce níwe rǣdas swelce hié fol oft ǣr ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Singaþ sangas neówe, Ps. Th. 95, 1. [*Goth.* niujis: *O. Sax.* níwi: *O. Frs.* nie: *O. H. Ger.* niuwi, níwi *novus, recens, rudis, modernus*.] v. ed-níwe.

níwe, nīge; *adv. Newly, recently*:—Wé níwe syndon tō dissum geleáfan gedōn *we are newly turned to this faith*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 34. Syð ðan heó nīge cealfod hæfþ *after it* (*a cow*) *has recently calved*, L. R. S. 13; Th. i. 438, 19. Sceal mon lācnian swilce ádle nid cū meolcum oððe gāte swā nīge molcene drince (*or let him drink goat's milk as newly milked as possible*), Lchdm. ii. 218, 22: 222, 13. v. níwan.

níwel. v. neowol.

níw-fara, an; *m. A new-comer, a stranger*:—Ic eom nīfara hider on eorþan beforan ðē and ælþeódig *incola ego sum apud te in terra, et peregrinus*, Ps. Th. 38, 15.

níw-gecirred *newly converted*:—Nígecerred *neophytus, novellus*, Hpt. 488, 4.

níw-gehālgod *newly consecrated*:—Hieu se nígehālgode (nígehālgoda) cynincg, Homl. Skt. 18, 326.

níw-gehwirfed *newly converted*:—Ðæt hē ða nígehwyrfedan (nígehwurfedan, MS. C.; nighwerfdan, MS. V.) mid fulluhte āþwōge, Homl. Skt. 5, 126.

níw-hwirfed *newly converted*:—Níhwurfed ī nílǣred *neophytus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 13. v. preceding word.

níw-hworfen *newly converted*:—Betwux ðam nīghworfenum folce (*the recently converted people of Kent*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 27.

níwian; *p.* ode *To renew, renovate, restore*:—Nū mē Sethes bearn torn níwiaþ, Cd. Th. 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Hē níwade Cnutes lage (v. Freeman's Old English History, p. 241), Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. Ne wrec ðū ða ærran yflu, būton hī mon eft níwige, Prov. Kmbl. 35. Swā ðæt ðū ǣghwylce dæg ðone drenc níwie (níwige, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 192, 15. Burh rǣran, and sele settan, salo níwian, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Sār níwigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1878; El. 941. Eft níwige *emendare*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. Wǣren ǣrendracen gesend tō Ængla lande tō níwianne done geleáfan, Chr. 785; Erl. 57, 17. Eorþan neówiende anseón *terrae novas faciem*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 34. [*Chauc.* newe: *Goth.* ana-niujan: *O. Sax.* níwian: *O. H. Ger.* niuwōn, níwōn *novare*.] v. ed-, ge-níwian.

ni-wiht *nothing*:—Tō niwihte *ad nihilum*, Ps. Surt. 59, 14. v. nā-wiht.

níwinga, níw-lǣred. v. níwunga, níw-hwyrfed.

níw-līc; *adj. New, fresh*:—Bearn ðīne swā swā nýwlīcra elebergena *filii tui sicut nouellae oliuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 127, 3.

níwlīce; *adv. Newly, recently*:—Níwan *nuper*, níwlīcor *nuperius*, níwlīcost *nuperime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 42, 11. Hēr cumaþ tō eów níwlīce twegen men, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 7. Hī hæfdon níwlīce gesett *they had recently decreed*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Hió ða wæs níwlīce cristen, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 12.

níwness, e; *f. Newness, novelty*:—Ne sceal him mon ānne mete gebeódan, ac missenlīce, ðæt seó niównes ðara metta mǣge him gōde beón, Lchdm. ii. 240, 15. Ðæs mōnan níwnys, Anglia viii. 310, 38. Ða wæs se dēma mid ða neównysse *(novitate)* swā monigra heofonlícra wundra swýðe gedrēfed, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 44. Mīne níwnysse *juventutem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 4.

níwol. v. neowol.

níw-tirwed *new-tarred*:—Flotan níwtyrwdne, Beo. Th. 595; B. 295.

níwung, e; *f. A beginning, rudiment*:—Níwunge *rudimenta*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 18. v. níwe, III.

níwunga; *adv. Anew*:—Níwunga (níówunga, Rush.) *denuo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 40. Niúnge (níówunga, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 3, 3. Neówinga, Andr. Kmbl. 2787; An. 1396. v. ed-níwinga.

níwerne; *adj. Young, tender*:—Sum wīf mid hire nýwerenan (MS. Bodl. niwernan, *glossed by* tenero) cilde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 5.

nixtnig. v. nihstnig.

nō, nōh, nōht, nolde, nom-, noma. v. nā, ge-nōh, nā-wiht, nyllan, nam-, nama.

nōn, es; *n.* I. *the ninth hour*; hora nona:—Prīm *prima*; undern *tertia*; middæg *sexta*; nōn *nona*; æfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10–15: R. Ben. 40, 13. Ða nigoþan tīde ðe wē nōn hātaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 35. Ða com nōn dæges, Beo. Th. 3204; B. 1600. Hī him tō gewunon nāman ðæt hī fæston tō nónes (*ad horam nonam*), Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Tō huīl nónes *ad horam nonam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 45, 46. On tīde nónes, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 33, 34. Tō underne and tō nóne . . . and tō middæge, Lchdm. iii. 218–222, often. Fram middæge ōþ nōn, H. R. 107, 9. Sele drincan on undern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 2. II. *the service held at the ninth hour, nones*:—Wé sungon nón *cantavimus nonam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 35. [*O. Sax.* nōn, nuon: *Icel.* nón; *n. nones, about three o'clock.*] v. ofer-nōn.

non, es; *m. The title given to the older by the younger monks*:—Ða yldran hyra gingran bróðor nemnen, and ða gingran hyra yldran nonnos (nonas, Wells, Frag.) nemnen, R. Ben. 115, 19. v. nunne.

nōn-gereord, es; *n. A repast after the service of nones*:—Siðdan hý

ðone forman cnyl tō nōne gehýren, gangen hý ealle from hyra weorce and dōn hý gearuwe, dæt hý māgon tō cirican gān, ðonne mon eft cnylle. Ðonne eft æfter heora nōngereorde rædan hý eft heora bēc, R. Ben. 74, 8.

nōn-mete, es; *m. An afternoon meal*:—Nōnmete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 14: *annona*, 291, 2: ii. 8, 67. On xii mōnþum ðū scealt sillan ðinum þeówan men vii hund hlāfa and xx hlāfa, būton morgenmetum and nōnmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* nunmete *merenda*, p. 360. v. note there.]

nōn-sang, es; *m. The service held at the ninth hour, nones*:—Ða seofon tīdsangas . . . nōnsang, L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 7. *De officio nonae horae* (nōnsang), Btwk. 216, 31: R. Ben. 39, 19: 40, 7. Nōnsang wē singaþ *nonam psallimus*, Hymn. Surt. 60, 35.

nōn-tīd, e; *f. The ninth hour*:—On undern, on midne dæg, on nōntīde, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 9.

nōn-tīma, an; *m. The ninth hour*:—On nōntīman wē sculon God herian, forðam on ðone tīman Crist gebæd for ðām de him deredon, and siððan his gāst āsende, Btwk. 216, 31.

Normandīg, e; *f. Normandy*:—Willelm cyng fōr ofer sæ tō Normandīg, and Eádgār cild com of Scotland tō Normandīge, Chr. 1074; Erl. 212, 3–4.

Nor-men. v. Norþ-mann.

Norren, Noren; *adj. Norse, Norwegian*:—Se Norrena cyng, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Ólaf dæs Norna cynges sunu, 201, 34. [*Icel.* Norrœnn, Norœnn.]

[norþ]; *adj. In a northerly position*:—Dæt folc ðe tō dære norþerran byrig hīérde, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 19. Hēt Eádweard cyning ātynabran ða norþran burg, 913; Erl. 100, 34. On ðæm dagum wæs dæt norþmeste [rīce] micliende, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 12. Scīþþie da norþmestan 1, 7; Swt. 40, 6. Óþ ða norþmestan næssan on eorþan, Met. 9, 43. [*Icel.* nyrðri, norðari; nyrðstr, norðastr.] *See the compounds of which* norþ *forms the first part.*

norþ; *adv. In a northerly direction* or *position*:—Dæt is norþ ehta hund mīla lang, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 11. Hié Baldred norþ ofer Temese ādrīfon, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 20. Hié fōron norþ ymbūtan, 894; Erl. 91, 6. Symle swā norþor swā smælre *ever the further north, the narrower*. Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Hē ealra Norþmonna norþmest būde, 17, 2. [*O. Sax.* nord: *O. Frs.* north: *Icel.* norðarr; *epve.*; norðast; *super.*]

norþan; *adv. From the north*:—Se wind se ðe ær sūþan bleów, hine norþan āwearp, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Gif hēr wind cymþ westan oððe éastan, sūþan oððe norþan, Cd. Th. 50, 11; Gen. 807. See following words.

norþan-éastan; *adv. From the north-east*:—Ðonne se stearca wind cymþ norþan-éastan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19.

norþan-éastan *in be* norþan-éastan *to the north-east*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 10: 16, 18.

norþan-éastan-wind *a north-east wind*; eurus, euroauster, circius, Wrt. Voc. 1, 36, 13, 17. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nordôstir-wint *aquilo.*]

Norþan-hymbre; *pl. The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people* or *province north of the Humber*:—Hēr Ida fēng tō rīce, ðonon Norþanhymbra cynecyn onwōc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 7. Dǽr wæs ungemetlīc wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, 867; Erl. 72, 15. Norþanhymbra mǽgþ ðe Ceólwulf ofer is, Bd. 5, 24; S. 646, 28. Hēr fōr se here of Éast-Englum on Norþanhymbre, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 7. v. Norþ-hymbre.

norþan-weard; *adj. Northward*:—Sanctus Paulus wæs geseónde on norþanweardne ðisne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 209, 30. Ða Pyhtas gefērdon dis land norþanweard *the Picts occupied the north of this land*, Chr. Erl. 3, 13.

norþan-westan; *adv. From the north-west*; a circio, Hpt. Gl. 512, 11: Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 44: 98, 40.

norþan-westan *in* be norþan-westan *to the north-west*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 5.

norþan-westan-wind *a wind from the north-west*; corus, aquilo *vel* boreas, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 16, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* nortwesterwint *circius.*]

norþan-wind *a wind from the north*:—Norþanwind *septentrio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 11. Dæs norþanwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20. Stearc stormas and norþanwindas, 23; Fox 78, 27. v. norþ-wind.

norþ-dǽl, es; *m.* I. *a northern part*:—Middaneardes norþdǽl *Europa*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 20. Sió hæte hæfþ genumen dæs sūþdǽles māre ðonne se cyle dæs norþdǽles hæbbe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 29. Nū hæbbe wē āwriten ðære Asian sūþdǽl; nū wille wē fōn tō hire norþdǽle, Swt. 14, 6. Sittan on ðam norþdǽle heofenan rīces, Homl. Th. i. 10, 25: Cd. Th. 3, 8; Gen. 32. Norþdǽl *aquilonem*, Ps. Th. 89, 11. Hē wæs mid firde farende on Scīþþie on ða norþdǽlas, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 7. Peohtas ongunnon eardigan ða norþdǽlas dysses ealondes, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 18. II. *the north*:—Breoton is geseted betwyh norþdǽle and westdǽle *Britannia inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est*, S. 473, 9. Ðonne āstīgeþ blōdig wolcen from norþdǽle, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32.

Norþ-Dene; *pl. The North-Danes*, Beo. Th. 1571; B. 783: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 25, 27.

norþ-duru *a door on the north side of a building*:—Beforan ðære norþdura, Blickl. Homl. 203, 34. [*Icel.* norðr-dyrr; *n. pl.*]

norþ-éast; *adv. North-east.* v. following words.

norþeást-ende *the north-east end*:—Óþ ðone norþeástende disses middangeardes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 14.

norþeást-lang; *adj. Long in a north-easterly direction*:—Brittania is norþeástlang *Britannia per longum in boream extenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 12.

norþ-ende *the north end* or *part*:—Ðý þriddan dæge seó eorþe on ðæm norþende and on ðam éastende sprecaþ him betweónum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 11. Ðone norþende dære eaxe (*the north-pole*), Met. 28, 14.

Norþ-Engle; *pl. The inhabitants of the north of England*:—On Norþ-Engla lage stent . . . be Norþ-Engla lage, L. Eth. vii. 13; Th. i. 332, 7–10.

norþerne; *adj.* I. *northern*:—Norþerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Norþerne wind *africum*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. Of Japhet com dæt norþerne mennisc be dære norþsǽ . . . Europa on norþdǽle [is gedǽled] Japhetes ofspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 37. Hine gelǽhton sume dæs norþernan folces *some of the Northumbrians seized him* (*after a battle between Northumbrians and Mercians*), Homl. Th. ii. 356, 29. Ða norþerne men *the men from the north of England*, Chr. 1064; Erl. 196, 2. II. applied to the Scandinavians:—Guma norþerna (guman norþerne, other MSS.), 937; Erl. 112, 18. Godrum se norþerna cyning, 890; Erl. 86, 27.

norþe-weard; *adj. Northward, north*:—Norþeweard, ðǽr hit smalost wǽre, hit mihte beón þreora mīla brād tō ðæm mōre *the northern part of Norway, where it was narrowest, might be three miles broad to the mountains*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 31. Ðonne is tōemnes dæm lande sūþeweardum Sweóland, ðǽr dæt land norþeweard; and tōemnes dæm lande norþeweardum Cwēna land *alongside the south of the country* (*Norway*), *up to its northern part, lies Sweden; and alongside its northern part the country of the Fins*, Swt. 19, 1–3. Dæt Babylonicum wæs dæt forme, and on éastweardum; dæt æfterre wæs dæt Crēcisce, and on norþeweardum, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 3. Æt Baddanbyrg westeweardre and norþeweardre . . . of foxhylle norþeweardre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 249, 26, 34. From eastewearðan disses middangeardes óþ westeweardne, and fram sūþeweardum óþ norþeweardne, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 2. v. norþ-weard.

norþ-folc, es; *n. The northern division of a people*; (a) *the people of the north of England*:—Humbre tōsceáde þ sūþfolc Angelþeóde and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 18. (b) *the people of Norfolk, Norfolk*:—Hē wæs geboren on Norþfolce. Ða geaf se cyng his sunu ðone eorldōm on Norþfolc and Sūþfolc, Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 4–5: 1085; Erl. 218, 21.

norþ-gemǽre *a boundary to the north*:—Dara landa norþgemǽro sindon æt ðǽm beorgum Caucasus, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 26, 33.

Norþ-Gyrwas; *pl. The northern division of the Gyrwas*:—Norþ-Gyrwa syxhund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19.

Norþhāmtūn *Northampton*:—Ne innan Lægreceastre scīre, ne innan Norþhāmtūne, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 36.

norþ-healf, e; *f. The north-side, the north*:—Æt dæs weofudes sīdan de ys on norþhealfe *ad latus altaris, quod respicit ad aquilonem*, Lev. 1, 11: Blickl. Homl. 209, 1: Ps. 47, 2: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: Swt. 22, 13. [*Icel.* norðr-hālfa *northern region*: *O. H. Ger.* nord-halba *the north side.*]

norþ-here, es; *m. An army belonging to the north*:—Heó (*the English force*) gehergade swíðe micel on ðæm norþhere, ǽgðer ge on mannum ge on gehwelces cynnes yrfe, and manega men ofslōgon ðara Deniscena, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 13.

Norþ-hymbre; *pl. The Northumbrians, Northumbria, the people* or *province north of the Humber*:—Norþhymera cyning, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 23. Norþhymbra cining, Chr. 761; Erl. 53, 15. Hēr bræc se here on Norþhymbrum ðone fríþ, 911; Erl. 100, 16. Hēr fōr se here on Norþhymbre, 867; Erl. 72, 7: 873; Erl. 76, 18. v. Norþan-hymbre.

Norþ-hymbre; *adj. Northumbrian*:—Ða Norþhymbran leóde, Swt. A. S. Kdr. 95, 9.

Norþ-hymbrisc; *adj. Northumbrian*:—Tō Norþhymbriscum gereorde, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 58.

norþ-land *a northern land*:—Hē fōr on Sciddie ða norþland, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 3.

norþ-lane *a north lane*:—Óþ norþlanan tō stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 1, 15.

norþ-leóde; *pl. The north-folk of England, Angles*:—Norþleóda cynges gild (dæs cyninges wergyld mid Engla cynne), L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 2.

norþ-līc; *adj. Northern*:—Dære norþlīcan *borealī*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 46.

Norþ-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a northern country.* I. *a Norseman, Norwegian* or *Dane*:—Ealle da ðe on Norþhymbrum būgeaþ, ǽgþer ge Englisce ge Denisce ge Norþmen, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 17. Gewitan him ða Norþmen nægledenearrum, 937; Erl. 115, 2. Ða Cwēnas hergiaþ hwilum on ða Norþmen (*Norwegians*) ofer ðone mōr, hwilum

da Norþmen on hý, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 3–5: 16, 36. Ða Normen āhton sige, Chr. 1066; Erl. 199, 40: 200, 26. Hē sǽde ðæt Norþmanna land (*Norway*) wǽre swýðe lang and swýðe smæl, Swt. 18, 24. Hē (*Ohthere from Halgoland*) ealra Norþmonna norþmest būde, 17, 2. On his dagum cōmon ǽrest iii scipu Norþmanna . . . Ðæt wǽron ða ǽrestan scipu Denisera manna ðe Angelcynnes land gesōhton, Chr. 787; Erl. 57, 21–25. Ðǽr geflēmed wǽrp Norþmanna bregu, 937; Erl. 112, 33. Wǽran ǽr under Norþmannum, 942; Erl. 116, 15. *The word occurs as a proper name*:—Norþman Leofwines sunu, 1017; Erl. 161, 6. II. referring to other countries:—Norþmen (*those who attacked Sodom*), Cd. Th. 120, 16; Gen. 1995. Norþmouna, 124, 25; Gen. 2068. Norþmonnum, 119, 9; Gen. 1977. [*Icel.* norð-maðr *a Norwegian*: *O. H. Ger.* nord-man.]

norþmest. v. norþ; *adj. adv.*

Norþ-Mirce; *pl. The North-Mercians*:—Wið Norþ-Myrcum, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37.

norþ-portic *a north-porch*:—On ðære cyricean norþportice *in porticu aquilonali*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 557, 37.

Norþriga, an; *m. A Norwegian*:—Cnut cyninge ealles Engla landes cyninge, and Dena cyninge, and Norþrigena cyninge, L. C. E. pref.; Th. i. 358, 4.

norþ-rihte; *adv. Due north*:—Ðā fōr hē norþryhte be ðæm lande *he sailed due north along the coast*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 9, 12.

norþ-rodor *the north part of the sky*, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gū. 1253.

norþ-sǽ *a northern sea*:—Norþsǽ *mare arctoum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 66. Of Japhet com ðæt norþerne mennisc be ðære norþsǽ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 38. Ān geweorc on Defnascīre be ðære norþsǽ, Chr, 894; Erl. 91, 8. [*Icel.* nordr-sjōr.]

norþ-sceáta *a northern promontory*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 3.

Norþ-Scottas *the Northern Scots*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 12.

norþ-þeód *a northern people*:—Hergung dara norþþeóda (*the peoples who harried Britain after the Romans went*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 38.

Norþ-Walas, -wealas; *pl. The Welsh, Wales*:—Ða cyningas on Norþ-Wealum, Howel and Cledauc, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 27. Se here . . . hergodon ǽgðer ge on Cornwealum and on Norþ-Wealum, 997; Erl. 134, 9. Ælfgār eorl gesōhte Griffines geheald on Norþ-Wealan, 1055; Erl. 190, 3. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd on Norþ-Walas, 828; Erl. 64, 12: 853; Erl. 68, 10. Hī hergodon on Norþ-Wealas, 918; Erl. 102, 25.

Norþ-Wealh-cynn, es; *n. The Welsh*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 28. Sum dǽl ǽrs Norþ-Wealcynnes, 894; Erl. 92, 21.

norþ-weard; *adj. North*:—Hē būde on ðæm lande norþweardum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. v. norþe-weard.

norþ-weard; *adv. Northward*:—Hē ǽfste norþweard, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 28.

norþweardes; *adv. Northwards*:—Hió ða herehýþ woldon ferian norþweardes ofer Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 23.

norþ-weg *a way going to the north*:—Nearwe genýddon on norþwegas wiston him be sūþan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 181, 29; Exod. 68. [*Icel.* norðr-vegar; *pl.*]

norþ-west; *adv. North-west*:—Se þridda [gāra līþ] norþwest, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 5.

norþwest-ende *the north-west end*:—Thyle is on ðam norþwestende disses middaneardes, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 24: Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23.

norþwest-gemǽre *a north-west boundary*:—Ðære Affrica norþ-westgemǽre is æt ðæm ilcan Wendelsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 31.

Norþ-wic *Norwich*:—Hēr com Swegen tō Norþwīc . . . Ðā gerǽdde Ulfkytel wið ða witan on Eást-Englum, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 17. Ðā geaf se cyng his sunu done eorldōm on Norþfolc and Sūþfolc; dā lǽdde hē ðæt wīf tō Norþwīc, 1075; Erl. 213, 6.

norþ-wind *a north wind*:—Twegen norþwindas *circius et boreus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* nord-wind *aquilo, boreas.*] v. norþan-wind.

Norweg, es; *m.* [*The plural seems the more usual form.*] *Norway*:—Sume fērdon tō Norwæge, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 30. Hēr fōr Cnut cyng tō Norwegum (Norwegon, Erl. 162, 37), 1028; Erl. 163, 13. Hēr com Ōlaf cyng eft intō Norwegum, 1030; Erl. 163, 16. Harold cyng of Norwegon, 1066; Erl. 199, 37. Com Harold of Norwegan, Erl. 200, 12. Harold cyng ou Norwegan, 200, 18, 27, 34, 40. [*Icel.* Noregr, *occasionally* Norvegr (vegr = *way*).]

nose. v. nosu.

nos-, nosu-gristle *the gristle or cartilage of the nose*:—Nosgrisele *internasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 31. Nosugrisle *cartilago*, i. 64, 49. v. *under* nosu.

nosle. v. nostle.

nos-þyrel, -þyrl, -tcrl, es; *n. A nostril*:—Dō on ðæt næsþyrl (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. Nosþyrla *nares*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 19. Ūteweard nosterle *pinnulae*, 43, 22. Nosterla hǽr *vibrissae*, 21, 52. Se brǽþ on heora nosþyrlum, Homl. ii. 98, 9. Dō on ða næsþyrlu (nos-, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 72, 21. [*Chauc.* nose-thirl, -þril: *Wick.* nose-, nese-þirl, -þril: *Prompt. Parv.* nese-thyrlys, *naris*: *O. Frs.* neserele.] v. næs-þyrel.

nostle, nosle, an; *f. A fillet, band*:—Nostle *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 8: *ansa*, ii. 6, 34. Nosle *vel* sārclāþ *fasciola*, i. 40, 62. Nostlena *vittarum*, ii. 87, 65. Mid nostlum (noslum, Hatt. MS.) gebunden, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 86, 10.

nosu, neosu; *gen. a and e*; *also* an; *f.* I. *the nose*:—Nosu *nasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 4: i. 43, 17: 64, 48: *naris*, ii. 60, 37: *nasus vel naris*, i. 70, 29. Eal ufweard nosu *columna*; foreweard nosu *pirula*, 43, 18, 21. Eal nosu *columna*, ii. 16, 49. Nose grystle *internasus* vel *interfinium*, i. 43, 20. *Odoratus* stænc on ðæra nosa, Homl. Skt. i, 198. Wið ðæt hwam on nosa (nosan, MS. B.) wexe, Lchdm. i. 116, 11. Se ðe hæfþ miccle nosu *nasatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Som. 45, 10: Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 3–4. Hē hæfþ medemlīce nosu, Homl. i. 456, 18: 568, 33. Hē hæfde midmycle nosu þynne, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Wið blōdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 72, 17: 352, 3. Gif hwylcum wearg bræde weaxe on dām nosum, 86, 1. Wē gestincaþ mid ūrum nosum, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 20: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 42. Ða telgran habbaþ ǽgðer ge eágon ge nosa (nosan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 318, 11. Nose hī habbaþ *nares habent*, Ps. Th. 134, 17: 113, 14. II. *a ness, a piece of land projecting into water*:—Of hlīþes nosan, Beo. Th. 3789; B. 1892. Æt brimes nosan, 5599; B. 2803. Cf. næss, næssa. [*Laym.* neose, nose: *O. E. Homl.* nease: *A. R.* nese: *Havel.* nese: *Prompt. Parv.* nese, nose: *Chauc.* nose: *O. Frs.* nose: *Icel.* nós: *O. H. Ger.* nasa.] v. nasu.

not, es; *m. A mark, sign*:—Mē þingþ wynsumlīc ðæt ic ðæra preósta notas dām bōcerum gekȳðe dē læs ðe hig witan ðæt ða rīmcræftige weras sýn būtan cræftigum getācnungum, Anglia viii. 333, 17–19. v. wæl-not. -note. v. ǽ-note.

notere, es; *m. One who makes notes*:—Notera ł wrītera *notariorum*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. v. not-writere.

nōþ, e; *f.* I. *temerity, presumption, boldness, daring*:—Ðū sylfa meaht gecnāwan ðæt ic disse nōþe wæs nýde gebǽded ðæt ic dē sōhte *thyself may'st know, that I was by need compelled to the presumption of visiting thee*, Exon. Th. 263, 1; Jul. 343. II. *an adventurous band* (?):—Semninga on sealtne wǽg mid ða nōþe (*the sailors who have landed on the whale thinking it an island*) niþer gewīteþ gārsecges gæst (*the whale*), 361, 31; Wal. 28. [*O. H. Ger.* nand *temeritas, praesumptio.*] v. nēþan.

nōþ *occurs often as a component of proper names.* v. Txts. 642.

nōder. v. nā-hwæder.

notian; *p.* ode. I. *to make use of, employ, enjoy*; (a) *with gen.*:—Gif ðū his wel notast hwæt bið wæstmbǽrre *if you make good use of it* (*dung*), *what is more productive?* Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. Ða ðe disses middangeardes notigaþ swelce hī his nō ne notigen *qui utuntur hoc mundo, tanquam non utantur*, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 389, 1–2. Eall moncyn and ealle nētenu ne notigaþ nāwēr neáh feórþan dǽles disse eorþan, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 8. Ðæt hý (*garments*) synd gemǽte ðām ðe hyra notiaþ, R. Ben. 89, 19. Nota ðæs wīsdōmes ðe ðū habbæ, Shrn. 189, 18. Gif hē þurh ða gebedu gehǽled ne bið, notige ðonne se abbod cyrfes, R. Ben. 52, 19. Notian ðara (*the garments*), ðe for hwylcere neóde on ýtinge faraþ, 91, 12. Betǽce dǽm ðe heora (*tools*) notian sceolan, 56, 6. Ic wille mid ðære gefērǽdene libban and ðære āre mid him notian (*enjoy with them the property given to them*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 344, 26. (b) *with dat.*:—Hwilc eówer ne notaþ crǽfte mīnon *quis vestrum non utitur arte mea?* Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9. Hý scylun lǽca þeáwe notian, R. Ben. 51, 2. (c) *with acc.*:—Gold and seolfor sind gōde, gif ðū hī wel notast: gif ðū sylf yfel bist, ne miht ðū hī wel notian, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 8–9. (d) case undetermined:—Man ða reáf nime, ðe hē ǽr notode, R. Ben. 101, 24. Nota ðenna neód sig *use the medicine when need be*, Lchdm. i. 378, 18. II. *to discharge an office*:—Būton hē forworhte, ðæt hē ðære hādnote notian ne mōste, L. R. 7; Th. i. 192, 16. [*A. R.* notien: *O. and N.* ich notie: *Orm.* þu notesst: *Ayenb.* noteþ: *Icel.* nota *to make use of.*] v. be-, ge-notian; nyttian.

notu, e; *f.* I. *use, profit, advantage*:—Nittung *vel* notu *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39. Hæbbe se abbod ā mid him gewrit ealra ðæra ǽhta; ðonne seó notu (*the use of tools, etc.*) on gebrōdra gewrixle bið, sȳ ðæt gewis ā mid ðam abbode, ðæt hē wite, hwæt betǽht sȳ and hwæt underfangen, R. Ben. 56, 8. Hī tō dīnre note gelǽnde wǽron, Bt. 14, 2; Fox. 44, 2. Dæt se man tō note (*to profit*) wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hit læg wēste and gē his nāne note ne hæfdon *it lay waste and you got no good from it*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Gif Drihten tō lytele note and nytwyrdnesse on his heorde angyt, R. Ben. 11, 2. [Se ðe ðaren brōðren note gewanie, God gewani his dages hēr on werlde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 21.] II. *an office, employment*:—Ne nān gehādod man ne sceal him tō geteón ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīrēd, būton him seó notu fram Godes lāreówum betǽht sȳ, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 30. Hē geset dē tō ðære ylcan note (*to the office of butler*), Gen. 40, 13. Ða hwīle ðe hié tō nānre ōðerre note ne mǽgen *while they are fit for no other employment*, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Ne rǽden gebrōðru, ne ne singen be nānre endebyrdnesse, ac ða sýn gecorene tō ðære note, ðe hit dōn cunnon, R. Ben. 63, 6: 49, 18. Cristes gespelia hē is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt, 10, 12. Ealne dæg hī fleardiaþ and nǽnige note dreógaþ *they trifle all day, and exercise no useful employ-*

ment, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 25. On eallum betǽhtum notum, R. Ben. 29, 5. **III.** *the discharge of an office, conduct of business*:—Gif hit beón mæg swylc notu þurh decanonas on mynstre sỹ gefadod . . . ðæt nā nān ǽnlīpig ne mōdige ðonne mynstres notu manegum bið betǽht *if possible, let such a conducting of its business by deans be arranged in the monastery, that no single person grow proud, when the conduct of business is committed to many*, 125, 8–11. [*O. E. Homl.* note *profit, use*: *O. and N.* note *office*: *Chauc.* note *business*: *Prompt. Parv.* note *opus, occupacio*: *O. Frs.* note *usus*: cf. *Icel.* not; *pl. use, utility.*] v. nytt.

not-writere, es; *m. One who writes notes*:—Notwrītera *notariorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 66. v. notere.

nō-wiht. v. nā-wiht.

nū. **I.** *adv. Now, at this time*:—Nū *nunc* vel *modo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 70. Ǽr oððe nū *dudum*, ii. 27, 56. Nū *nunc*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 39, 59. Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan, ðe nū (*modo*) hās ys for hreáme, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 29. Hū hīm dā speów mid wīsdōme . . . and hū man ūtanbordes wīsdōm and lāre hieder on lond sōhte, and hū wē hié nū sceoldon ūte begietan gif wē hié habban sceoldon, Past. Pref.; Swt. 3, 8–13. Understandaþ, ðæt deófol dās þeóde nū fela geára dwelede, Wulfst. 156, 8. Babylonia, seó de mǽst wæs and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nū læst and wēstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. Nǽron nǽðer góde ne dā, ne nū, 2, 5; Swt. 86, 12. Wā cōw de nū hlihaþ, forðon gē eft wēpaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 23. Ðū meaht geseón nū gēn (*still*) swātge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17; Cri. 1458: Beo. Th. 5711; B. 2859. Micel is nū gēna lād ofer lagustreámi, Andr. Kmbl. 844; An. 422: 950; An. 475. Nū gyt (*adhuc*) lytel fæc and nā bið synfull, Ps. Spl. 36, 10. Nū giet, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 1. Ne þearft dū ðē ondrǽdan feorhcwealm nū giet (*as yet*), Cd. Th. 63, 26; Gen. 1038. Ic wāt manig nū gyt micel mǽre spell, Andr. Kmbl. 1628; An. 815. Dās tācno de ic nū hwīle big sægde *the signs that I have just now spoken of*, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Hē nū hwonne (*quandoque*) bið on wuldre ārīsende, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 16. Swā swā wē nū rihte (*straightway, directly*) secgaþ, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 53. *Futurum tempus* is tōweard tīd, *stabo* ic stande nū rihte, 20; Som. 23, 9. *Modo* nū dā oððe hwīltīdum, 38; Som. 41, 37. Nū dā *nunc*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðǽr sitt nū dā mid his hālgum, Homl. Th. i. 182, 30: Beo. Th. 857; B. 426: Cd. Th. 51, 24; Gen. 831. **II.** *conj. Now, since, when*:—Nū donne nū ǽlc gesceaft onscunaþ ðæt ðæt hire widerweard bið *since, then, every creature shuns that which is contrary to it*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 26. Ðeáh hī nū eall hiora līf āwriten hæfdon . . . hū ne forealldodon dā gewritu ðeáh *now though they had written all their life, yet would not the writings wax old?* Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 36. Forhwī dé hātan dysige men wuldor, nū dū nāne eart, 30, 1; Fox 108, 2. Ond nū (*since*) ðeós hālige tīd englum tō blisse wearþ, ðonne . . . , Blickl. Homl. 123, 1. Wé māgon gēþencean, nū (*since*) ða sint Godes bearn genemned ðe sibbe wyrcaþ, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 12. Hū mæg hē hira bión orsorg, nū (*when*) se hierde cwæþ, 54; Swt. 427, 5. Nū . . . nū (*in principal and dependent clauses*):—Wé wyllaþ nū eów gereccan ōðres mannes gesihþe nū se apostol Paulus his gesihþe mannum āmeldian ne mōste, Homl. Th. ii. 332, 26: Cd. Th. 26, 8–9; Gen. 403–404: Beo. Th. 857–865; B. 426–430. Ðonne is nū tō gēþencenne on ðās hālgan tīd, nū wé ūrne līchoman clǽnsiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 39, 1. Nū ic sceal geendian earmlīcum deáþe, nū wolde ic gebētan, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Nū ðonne nū ða līchomlīcan lǽcas dus scyldige gerehte sint, nū is tō ongietanne . . . , Past. 49; Swt. 377, 21. **III.** *interj.*:—Nū is seóc se de ðū lufast *ecce quem amas infirmatur*, Jn. Skt. 11, 3. Sume syndon *ortativa* . . . *heia* nū lā, *age* nū lā; ðis is eác menigfealdlīce, *agite* nū gē lā, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 27–28. Nū lā *age jam*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 43. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* nu, nū.]

-nugan. v. be-, ge-nugan.

-numa. v. irfe-numa.

Numantie, Numentie, Numentīne, Numentīnas; *pl. The Numantians*:—Se consul fōr on Numentīne, Ispania folc, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 29. Numentie āhnescaden, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 15. On Numantie, 220, 22. Numantia duguþ, 222, 8. Numentia fæsten, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 32. On Numantium, 5, 3; Swt. 220, 19. On Numentīnas, Ispania þeóde, 5, 2; Swt. 218, 13.

Numentisc; *adj. Of Numantia*:—Se wæs Numentisc, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 14.

nume-stān, es; *m. A pebble*:—Cealc, numestān *calculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 6.

Numeðe; *pl. The Numidians*:—Numeðe, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 9. Numeðia cyning *Numidarum rex*, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 6.

numol; *adj. Able to take or contain much*:—Numol *capax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 41. Numul, gripul *capax, qui multum capit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 29. v. scearp-, teart-numol.

nūna; *adv. Now*:—Nūna *nunc*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 24. [*Icel.* nūna.]

nunne, an; *f. A nun, a vestal*:—Ārwurðe wudewe *vel* nunne *nonna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 30. Nunna, 72, 3. Nunne *sanctimonialis*, 284, 68. Wæs on ðam sylfan mynstre sum hālig nunne *erat in ipso monasterio quaedam sanctimonialis femina*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Caperronis wæs hātenu heora goda nunne (*virgo vestalis*), Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 31. Se ðe mid nunnan hǽme, gehālgodre legerstōwe ne sỹ hē wyrðe, L. Edm. E. 3; Th. i. 246, 6. Ǽfre ne geweorðe, ðæt cristen man gewīfige on gehālgodre ǽnigre nunnan, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. 318, 17. Gif hwā wið nunnan forlicge, sī ǽgðer his weres scildig, ge hē ge heó, L. N. P. L. 63; Th. ii. 300, 20. Be nunnan hǽmede. Gif hwā nunnan of mynstre ūt ālǽde būtan kyninges lēfnesse geselle hundtwelftig scillt. . . . Gif heó leng libbe ðonne se de hié ūt ālǽdde, nāge hió his ierfes ōwiht. Gif hió bearn gestrīene, nǽbbe ðæt ðæs ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 14–20. Be nunnena onfenge. Gif hwā nunnan mid hǽmedþinge, oððe on hire hrægl, oððe on hire breóst būtan hire leáfe gefó sỹ hit twýbēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 7–10. Nunnan regollīce libban *let nuns live according to their rule*, L. Eth. v. 4; Th. i. 304, 27. Sum fæmne of ðære nunnena rīme *quaedam de numero virginum*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 3. Nunnena pōl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 26. [*Icel.* nunna: *O. H. Ger.* nunna, *from Lat.* nonna.]

nunn-hīréd, es; *m. A nunnery*:—Ðe ǽr ðes nunhīrēdes wes, Chart. Th. 232, 6.

nunn-, nunnan-mynster, es; *n. A nunnery*:—Ðæt nunmynster (*monasterium virginum*) ðæt mon nemneþ Coludesburhg, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 19: 5, 3; S. 615, 41. In tō nunnanmynstre, Chart. Th. 231, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* nunnu-klaustr *a nunnery*.] v. neáh-nunnan-mynster.

nunn-scrūd, es; *n. The habit of a nun*:—Finde Æþelflǽd ān hyre nunscrūde, lōce hwæt hió betsđ mǽge, Chart. Th. 538, 12.

nȳd, nȳhst. v. nīd, nīhst.

nyhtness, e; *f. Abundance*:—Of nyhtnisse *ex abundantia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 34. v. ge-nyhtsum.

nyllan = ne willan:—Nylle ic ūt witan, Met. 24, 52. Ic nelle *nolo*, dū nelt *non vis*, hē nele *non vult*, wē nellaþ *nolumus* . . . nelle ðu *noli*, nelle gē *nolite*, . . . nellan *nolle*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 16–19. Dū nelt, Exon. Th. 250, 12; Jul. 126. Nyle hē, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Nán eówer nele *nemo vestrum vult*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. Nellaþ *nolunt*, 29, 3. Nyllaþ, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Nolde, Jn. Skt. 7, 1. Nalde, Ps. Surt. 35, 4. Noldon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3. Gif ðæt wīf nele *si noluerit mulier*, Gen. 24, 5. Sam wé willan, sam wé nyllan, Bt. 35, 12; Fox 154, 7. Nyllan gē *nolite*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Nellaþ, 61, 10. Būtan nellendes andsware, R. Ben. 20, 19.

nymne, nymþe, nýr, nyrwan, nyrwian, nyrwet, nyt. v. nefne, nimþe, neáh (*adv.*), nirwan, nirwet, nett, nytt.

nytan = ne witan:—Ic nāt *nescio*, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Nāt ic hwilc wundorlīc þing, Shrn. 36, 18. Gif dū nāst *if you do not know*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 17; Som. 51, 34. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddaþ, Mk. Skt. 10, 38. Wé witon ðæt God spæc wið Moyses; nyte wé hwanon des is, Jn. Skt. 9, 29. Wé nyton (nutu wé, Lind.: niton wé, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 27. Gé neton, Exon. Th. 282, 9; Jul. 660. Ic wiste ðæt dū ūt āfaren wǽre, ac ic nyste hū feor, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 33. Ðæt ðæt ic ǽr sǽde ðæt ic nyste (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . Dū sǽdest ðæt dū nystest (Cott. MS. nesse), 34, 12; Fox 154, 12–13. Dū nysstest (Cott. MS. nesse) . . . ic nyste (Cott. MS. nysse), 35, 2; Fox 156, 33–34. Dū nestest, 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Hé nyste, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 13. Hī nysdon (nyston, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 39. Wé neston, Blickl. Homl. 17, 12. Wénst dū ðæt ic nyte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ðæt hé nān ryht andwyrde nyte, 35, 1; Fox 156, 8. Nyte ðín wynstre hwæt dó ðín swýdre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Nytende, Lchdm. i. 164, 5. Him nytendum, 228, 1. Nytendum weardmannum *clam custodibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 58. v. nāt-.

nyten; *adj. Ignorant*:—Ðæt dās nytenan menn ðíne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. v. nytenness.

nýten. v. nīten.

nytenness, e; *f.* **I.** *ignorance*:—Hwæt getācnaþ seó midniht būtan seó deópe nytennys, Homl. Th. ii. 568, 5. Ðæt men for nytennysse misfaran ne sceolon, 314, 5. Ðū cnāht ne cūdest manna Hælend . . . Nū ic for ðínre nytennysse geornlīce bæd, i. 66, 30. Se ðe tōdrǽfde ealle nytennysse ðære ealdan nihte, 36, 29. Crist mæg ðíne nytennysse (MSS. C. V. nyte-) onlihtan, Homl. Skt. 5, 200. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytennysse *per ignorantiam*, Lev. 4, 27. Ðæt hyra nān þurh nytennesse hine belǽdian ne mǽge, R. Ben. 127, 10. **II.** *laziness, disgrace, ignominy*:—Netenes ðam se de forlēt *ignominia ei qui deserit*, Kent. Gl. 454. On his netenesse *in ignominia sua*, 615. For mōdes mīnes nytenysse *propter mentis meae ignaviam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 7.

nyt-līc; *adj. Useful, profitable, beneficial*:—Ǽghwæder (*the male and female pennyroyal*) ys nytlīc (MS. H. netlīc) . . . and hī on him habbaþ wundorlīce mihte, Lchdm. i. 204, 11. Mōna se feórþe wercu onginnan nytlīc ys *the fourth day of the moon is advantageous for beginning works*, iii. 184, 28. Mǽden (*a girl born on the eighth day of the moon*) is nytlīce, 188, 6. Is eallum mannum nytlīc, ðæt hió heora fulwihtbādas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Ic ne gýmde ðara nytlīcra gepeahta mīnra freóndа *utilia consilia spreveram amicorum*, Nar. 6, 26. Monig nytlīco þing *multa utilia*, Bd. 5, 20; S. 642, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* nuz-līh *utilis*.] v. un-nytlīc.

nytlicness, e; *f. Usefulness, utility, useful property*:—Ic bidde ðē

vica pervica manegum nytlícnyssum tó hæbenne *te preeor vica pervica multis utiliatibus habenda*, Lchdm. i. 314, 8.

nytness, e; *f. Use, utility, advantage, profit*:—Hwylc nytnys on blóde mínum *quae utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Spl. 29, 11. Náwiht nytnesse (*nihil utilitatis*) hafeþ seó æfæstnys ðe wé ðý dis hæfdon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 3. Mid micelre nytnysse (*magna utilitate*) æghwæderes folces, 3, 24; S. 557, 13: 5, 10; S. 623, 38. Tó líchoman nyttnesse *for the advantage of the body*, Blickl. Homl. 57, 8. Mid allum dæm nytnessum ge on fixnoþum ge on méðwum ðe dærtó belympaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 5, 9.

nyt[t], e; *f.* **I.** *use, advantage, profit*:—Nyt *commodum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 63. Hundteóntig hí him sylfum tó nytte dydon *centum in suos usus habebant*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 3: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 6. Nibum tó nytte, Exon. Th. 499, 10; Rä. 27, 27. Nebb bíþ hyre æt nytte *it has a face for use*, 416, 23; Rä. 35, 3. Tó nyttum *ad pensas*, Wrt. ii. 4, 40: *ad expensas*, 7, 30: *ad penses*, 99, 23. **II.** *office, duty*:—Þegn nytte beheóld, se ðe on handa bær hroden ealowǽge, Beo. Th. 993; B. 494: 6228; B. 3118. [Bruttes neoren noht to nuttes, Laym. 13428: *Icel.* nyt; *gen.* nytjar; *f. use, enjoyment: O. H. Ger.* nuzzi.] v. cyric-, sund-, sundor-nytt.

nyt[t]; *adj. Useful, profitable, advantageous, beneficial*:—Hé monegum nyt wæs *multis utilis fuit*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. Ic nát, hú nyt ic ða hwíle beó, ðe ic ðás word sprece, bútan dæt ic mín geswinc ámirre, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 25. Wé næfdon ða gesélþa; dæt seó scipfyrd nytt wǽre ðísum earde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 26. Tó náhte nyt, Blickl. Homl. 57, 5. Hú nyt bíþ dæm men, ðéh hé geornlíce gehýre ða word dæs hálgan godspelles, gif hé ða nel on his heortan habban, 55, 6: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 10 note. Nyttre fóre, Exon. Th. 393, 4: Rä. 12, 5. Dæt hí hæfdon nyt ǽrend and nytne intingan sumue (*aliquid legationis et causae utilis*), Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 21. Dysne nyttan cræft ðéh hé árlíc nǽre *hanc utilem magis quam nobilem victoriam*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 2. Ne gehýrde nǽnig man on his múþe óht elles nefne nytte spræce, Blickl. Homl. 225, 1. Hé ðone gódan cræft dó nytne ódrum mannum, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 1, 29. Dæt land hyre nytt gedóe, Chart. Th. 470, 8: 472, 10. Nǽron Metode wíd lond ne wegas nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794. Nis nǽnig mǽre mægen, disse menniscan tydernesse nyttre, Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Hé cwæþ, dæt nyttre wǽre dæt hié man gesealde, 75, 22. Wé mágon beón nyttran æt him, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 21. Rǽd bíþ nyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 1; Gn. Ex. 119. [Is þe man nut þe sæhtnesse wurcheþ, Laym. 9470: *Goth.* [un-]nutis: *Icel.* nytr: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzi *utilis*.] v. un-nytt.

nytte. v. nette.

nyttian; *p.* ode; *with gen. To make use of, enjoy*:—Ic nyttige *fungor, utor, perago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 22. Wuda and wætres nyttaþ, Exon. Th. 340, 12; Gn. Ex. 110. Sume dæs seáwes álífpiges nyttiaþ *some make of the juice only*, Lchdm. ii. 30, 16. Nyttade Noe sídan ríces, Cd. Th. 96, 21; Gen. 1598. Dises dú nytta ge on æfenne ge on underne, Lchdm. ii. 184, 25: 28, 16; 32, 25. Nyttigen baþes, 240, 24. Gehwæderes (*both methods of cure*) sceal mon nyttian, 22, 7. [*A. K. O. E. Homl. Mark.* nutten: *Orm. Havel.* nitten: *O. H. Ger.* nuzzan.]

nyttol; *adj. Useful, advantageous, beneficial*:—Dæt ilce (*the same treatment*) bíþ nyttol wíd hundes slite, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2.

nyttung, e; *f. Profit, advantage*:—Nittung *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 39.

nyt-weorð, -wirðe; *adj. Useful, advantageous, profitable*:—Éálá dú mín wyln beó nytwyrðe *O mea ancilla, esto utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 4. Hú se láreów sceal beón nytwierðe (MS. Hatt. -wyrðe) on his wordum *ut sit rector utilis in verbo*, Past. 15; Swt. 88, 3. Dá stód dǽr sum nytwyrðe hús, Blickl. Homl. 221, 7. Se bíþ on eallum þingum nytwurðe, Lchdm. iii. 158, 6. Nytwyrðe, 188, 14. Se nytwyrða bróðor, R. Ben. 24, 18. Fleóþ ðonne ða nytwierðan (nyttwyrðan, Hatt. MS.) hiérsumnesse dære láre, and nyllaþ dæs þencean hú hié mǽgen nytwierduste (nyttweorduste, Hatt. MS.) bíon hiera níhstum, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 44, 17–19. Ic gehýrde fela nytwurðe (wyrðe, -werðe, -wyrða) þing (*multa utilia*), Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 18. Seó widerweardre wyrd bvþ ælcum men nytwyrðre ðonne seó orsorge þius *hominibus reor adversam, quam prosperam prodesse fortuam*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 29. Da scipu nǽron on Fresisc gescæpene, búte swá him selfum þúhte dæt hié nytwyrðoste beón meahten, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 16.

nytweorð (**-wirð**) **-líc**; *adj. Useful*:—Nytwurðlíc (-wyrð-, -weorð-) *utilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 5. Tó dæs munstres nytwurðlícre þearfe *for the useful requirements of the monastery*, Chart. Th. 369, 28.

nytweord (**-wird**) **-líce**; *adv. Usefully*:—Nytwurðlíce (-wyrð-, -wirð-) *utiliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 15. Ða ðonne sint tó manianne ðe nytwyrðlícre (nyttweorðlíce, Hatt. MS.) láran meahton (*qui praedicare utiliter possent*), Past. 49, 1; Swt. 374, 21. Nytwierdlecust (nyttwyrðlícost, Hatt. MS.), 15; Swt. 94, 22.

nytweorþ (**-wirð**) **-ness**, e; *f. Usefulness, utility*:—Nytweorðnes *commoditas* i. *utilitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 5. Hwæt wyrcest dú ús nytwyrðnesse *quid operaris tu nobis utilitatis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 25.

nywol, nýxt. v. neowol, neáh.

O

Ó *ever*. v. á.

ób. v. ó-web.

ob, ober, obet. v. of, ofer, ofet.

oc, ócusta. v. ac, óhsta.

oden, e; *f. A threshing-floor*:—Frymþa odene ðínre *primitias areae tuae*, Scint. 29. Beóþ sume on búre, sume on healle, sume on odene, sume on carcerne, and lybbaþ ðeáh ǽalle be ánes hláfordes áre, Shrn. 187, 23. On odene cylne macian, Som.

of; *prep. with dat.*, or *adv. Of, from, out of, off*. **I.** with the idea of motion, (α) as the opposite of *in, into*:—Se wyll ástáh upp of dære eorþan *fons ascendebat e terra*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 61. Hé ástáh of dam wætere *ascendit de aqua*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. 'Drihten ásette on sunnan his hús, and of dæm út eode swá swá brýdguma of his brýdbúre.' Dæt wæs ðonne dæt se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwom forþ of dæm innoþe dære á clǽnan fǽmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 30–33. Faran of stówe tó óðerre, 19, 23: Gen. 12, 4. (β) as the opposite of *on*:—Moises eode nyðer of dam munte tó dam folce, Ex. 19, 14. Crist of heofona heánesse um on ðínne innoþ ástígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 13. **II.** with the idea of direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds:—Drihten lócaþ of heofenum *Dominus de caelo prospexit*, Ps. Th. 13, 3. Of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 463; B. 229. Of dam leóma stód *from it stretched a ray*, 5532; B. 2769. Ic geseah Drihten of ansíne tó ansíne, Gen. 32, 30. On dínne ende þlegedon hié of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29: 3, 9; Swt. 132, 19. **III.** with the idea of origin or source:—Ða nítenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fugelcynne, Gen. 7, 8. Dá feóllon ða ciningas ofslagene of Sodoman and Gomorran *rex Sodomorum et Gomorrhae ceciderunt ibi*, 14, 10. Sum wer of Sceotta þeóde, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 27. Ða ódre seofan syndon *derivativa*, dæt is dæt hí cumaþ of dam ódrum, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 44. Of Geáta fruman syndon Cantware . . . Of Seaxum cóman Éást-Seaxan and Súþ-Seaxan and West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 21–24. Da men of Lundenbyrig, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 17. Ðás woruldgesélþa of heora ágnum gecynde and heora ágnes gewealdes náuht góde ne sient, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 17. Wæs sió bysen of him (*the example that had its origin with them*) ofer ealle world, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 31. Hié woldon of ǽlcerre byrig him self anwald habban (*imperare singulae cupiunt*) . . . Ða bǽdan hié Philippus árest of ánre byrig, ðonne of ðderre, dæt hé him ou fultume wǽre, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 19–23. Mé of bryde bearn ne wócon, Cd. Th. 131, 30; Gen. 2184: Exon. Th. 433, 26; Rä. 51, 2. Him stent ege of ðé *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Wendan on Englisc, hwílum word be worde, hwílum andgit of andgite, Past. Swt. 7, 20. Hwæðer ánig man wǽre ðe ánige mǽrþa of dam Hálende hælde, St. And. 36, 31. Sódfæstnesse, ða ðe ic gehýrde of Gode, Jn. Skt. 8, 40. **IV.** denoting the agent from whom an action proceeds, *by*:—Æþelstán wæs gecoren tó cynge of Myrcum, Chr. 924; Erl. 111, 34. Hér wearþ Eádward cing gecoren tó hláfuorde of Scotta cinge and of Scotton and of eallum Nordhumbrum, Erl. 111, 11. Hé wæs of cilda múþe gecnáwen and weorþad, Blickl. Homl. 71, 33. **V.** denoting the instrument:—Weorþian wé ða cláþas his hádes, of ðæm wæs úre gecynd geednéwod, 11, 9. Hé of .v. hláfon and of twám fixum fíf þúsend manna gefylde, St. And. 28, 32. **VI.** denoting material or substance:—Reáf of olfenda hǽrum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Gyld of golde *an idol of gold*, Cd. Th. 226, 22; Dan. 175. Adam ðe wæs of eorþan geworht, 23, 26; Gen. 363. Hæfdon of dæm hreóde on scipwísan geworht *factis ex harundine naviculis*, Nar. 11, 18. Offrunga of nýtenum, Lev. 1, 2. Ne bíþ on hláfe ánum mannes líf, ac of eallum dæm worde ðe gáþ of Godes múþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. **VII.** denoting removal, separation, or privation:—Of slǽpe áwreht, Homl. Th. i. 60, 19. Dæt ðú of deáþe árise, 66, 30. Álýs ús of yfele, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 13. Beó of dysum hál, Mk. Skt. 5, 34. Hé gehálde manega of ádlum ge of wítum and of yfelum gástum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sundor of dæm weorode *apart from the multitude*, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Ásceofene of gefeán neorxna wanges, 17, 15. Wæs ádǽled wæter of wætrum, Cd. Th. 10, 5; Gen. 152. Dyde him of healse hring gyldenne, Beo. Th. 5610; B. 2809. Done cynelícan naman of Róme byrig ádydon, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 9. Ne þincþ mé náuht ódres of (*nothing different from*) dínum spellum, 36, 4; Fox 178, 24. Fixas cwelaþ gyf hí of wætere beóþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 25. **VIII.** *as regards, about*:—Fela spella him sǽdon ða Beormas ǽgðer ge of hiera ágnum lande ge of dæm landum ðe ymb hié útan wǽron, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 31. **IX.** partitive:—Ic nyme of dínum gáste, Num. 11, 17. Heó genam of dæs treówes wæstme, Gen. 3, 6: Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Syllaþ ús of eówrum ele, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 8. Ic ne drince of dysum eorþlícan wíne, 26, 29. Se Peohta þeóde of myclum dǽle (*in great part*) geeode, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 20. Swá án of ðysom, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Án eá of dám hátte Fison, Gen. 2, 11. Dú ne gesihst ánigne of Godes dám hálgum, St. And. 16, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gú. 883. **X.** marking time:—Of dam dæge, Ju. Skt. 11, 53. Of sunnan upgange,

Swt. A. S. Rdr. 98, 96. Of dyssan forþ āwa tō worulde, Ps. Th. 112, 2. Of cildhāde, Elen. Kmbl. 1826; El. 915. **XI.** adverbially (a) denoting separation, removal, privation :—Ic ðē dīne tēþ of āþeāte *I knock out your teeth for you*, Lchdm. i. 326, 15. Būton hē him wille fæðþe of āceāpian *unless he will buy off the feud from himself*, L. In. 74; Th. i. 150, 2. Petrus ācearf him of dæt swýðre eáre, Jn. Skt. 18, 10. Ðonne ān tweó of ādōn biþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 19. Gif man cealf of ādrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 72, 1. Hē āslōh of ānys ðæra sacerda ealdres þeówan eáre, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51. Ātiō of ða þornas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 22. Gif ðæra limа hwilc of biþ, 37, 3; Fox 190, 27. Ceorf of dæt lim, Homl. Th. i. 516, 4. Ealles ðæs ðe ðenne on biþ, būtan dæt man scel for hyre sāulle of dōn, Chart. Th. 534, 7. Ða reáf ðe hē him of dyde, R. Ben. 103, 1. Seó eádmōdnys heáwþ of ðære mōdinysse heáfod *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 b. Him mon slōg ða handa of, ðā dæt heáfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 5. Wring of ða wyrta, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30. (b) denoting motion :—Man sceolde mid sāre on ðās world cuman, and mid sāre of gewītan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Ðonne hwā on ða leásunga beféhþ, ðonne ne mæg hē of, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 17. (c) denoting direction :—Stōd se leóma him of swylce fýren þecelle, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. (d) denoting origin or source :—Ðære þeóde ðe hē of com, 5, 19; S. 639, 37. On ðære bēc ðe wē ðās of ālesan, 4, 10; S. 578, 15. Hē ænne calic sealde his gingrum of tō sūpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 13. [*Goth. Icel. O. Sax.* af: *O. Frs.* of: *O. H. Ger.* ab.]

of- *as a prefix modifies the words to which it is attached in many ways. Amongst these may be noticed* (1) its intensive force *in such words as* of-georn, of-langod, of-lysted, of-calen, of-hyngrod, of-þyrsted, (2) its unfavourable force *in* of-līcian, of-unnan, of-þyncan. (3) the idea of attainment *which it gives to* (a) *verbs of motion as* of-faran, of-fēran, of-irnan, of-rīdan : (b) *verbs of inquiring, calling, etc., as* of-āxian, of-clypian, of-spyrian. (4) the force of (a) killing *which it gives to verbs of striking, throwing, falling, etc., as* of-feallan, of-hnītan, of-hreósan, of-sceótan, of-stician, of-stingan : (b) injury *which it gives to verbs denoting rest as* of-licgan, of-sittan, *or those denoting action as* of-settan, of-tredan.

ofæt. v. ofet.

of-āxian, -ācsian; *p.* ode *To find out by asking, to learn* :—Ðā hē ofāxode (*didicisset*) hwæt his suna him dydon, Gen. 9, 24: Chart. Th. 340, 27. Hē his bröðor slege ofāxode, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 5. Hē ofāxode æt ðām lāreówum, ðæt Cristes þeówdōm ne sceal beón geendad, 130, 14. Hē ofācsode (*suspicabatur*) ðæt hē hæfde ærendo, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48 note. Hit wearþ gecweden, ðæt man ofāxode on eallum his rīce, gif ænig mæden mihte beón āfunden swā wlitiges hiwes, Anglia ix. 29, 71. Ic ðē bidde ðæt ðū ofāxie ða næglas, H. R. 15, 23. Ðā sænde hē his mōder tō Hierusalem, tō ðam ðæt hió ðǽr ofāxian scolde ða hālgan röde, 7, 4. Cf. of-spyrian.

of-beátan; *p.* -beót; *pp.* -beáten *To kill by beating, to beat to death, to beat to pieces* :—Wē hit uneáþe mid īsernum hamerum ofbeóton *quam ferreis vix comminuimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 6. Claudium mid saglum ofbeótan *they beat Claudius to death with clubs*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Ðæt hī ofbeátun *ut trucident*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 15. Hēt se cāsere ðone cempan mid saglum ofbeátan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 455. Mid billum ofbeátan, Met. 9, 30. Sume wǽron mid wǽpnum oślagene ōðre mid swipum ofbeátene *some were slain with weapons, others scourged to death*, Homl. Th. i. 542, 27.

of-blindian *to make blind* :—Of blindade ēgo hiora *excaecavit oculos eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

of-brǽdels. v. ofer-brǽdels.

of-brytsig (?); *adj. Very broken* : — Ofbrytstigum (? ofbrytsigum) *praeruptis, fractis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 44.

of-calen *very cold* :—Petrus stōd ofcalen on ðam cauertūne, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 27. v. calan.

of-clipian; *p.* ode *To obtain by calling* :—Ðā wolde se hālga habban gewitan ðære wunderlīcan gesihþe and oflypode his diácon him hrædlīce tō (*the deacon was called and came*), Homl. Th. ii. 184, 33. Heó mid breáme hyre hræddinge oflypode *she had obtained help by her cries*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 219.

of-cumende *derivative* :—Eahta synd frumcennede, and seofan of-cumende, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Som. 17, 34.

of-cyrf, es; *m.* **I.** *a cutting off, amputation* :—Hwæt getācnaþ ðæs fylmenes ofcyrf, Homl. Th. i. 94, 32. **II.** *that which is cut off* :—Hē tōcearf his basing on emtwā, and sealde ðǽrne dǽl ðam earman wǽdlan, and mid ðam ofcyrfe hine eft bewǽfde (*wrapped himself in the remaining portion of the cloak*), Homl. Th. ii. 500, 27. Heó (*the cross*) is wīde tōdǽled mid gelōnlīcum ofcyrfum (*by the bits often cut off it*), H. R. 105, 14.

of-dæl; *adj. Tending downwards, inclined to anything inferior* :— Hit biþ āmerred mid ðām lǽnum gōdum forðam hit biþ ofdælre ðǽrtō *it is led astray by the transitory goods, because it is more inclined to them*; ad falsa devius error abducit, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 2. v. next word.

of-dæle, an (?); *n. A downward slope, descent, incline* :—Hié nyllaþ gepyndan hiera mōd swelce mon deópne pōl gewerige ac hē lǽt his mōd tōflōwan on ðæt ofdæle (ofdele, Hatt. MS.) giémeliéste and ungeseáðwīsnesse *they will not dam up their minds, as one banks up a deep pool, but he lets his mind flow away to the downward slope of carelessness and folly*; quia (anima) se ad superiora stringendo non dirigit, neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 282, 15. Hī sīen on ðæt ofdæle āsigen tō yfele and ðider healde, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 28. Sió sunne scýfþ on ofdæle *the sun descends*, Met. 13, 58. [Cf. *Goth.* at ibdaljin this fairgunjis *ad descensum montis*, Lk. 19, 37: *O. Sax.* te dale : *O. H. Ger.* ze tale *downwards*.] v. preceding word.

of-drēd[d] *terrified, afraid* :—Ic fērde ofdrēd *timens abii*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 25. Befrān se sceaþa hwæt hē manna wǽre, oððe wǽre ofdrēd, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 28. Hē ofdrǽdd wæs for his morþdǽdum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 38. Hié beóþ ðæm ymbeþonce ofdrǽdde, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 238, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 300. [*Laym. A. R.* (swiþe, sore) of-dred: *Orm.* off-dredd: *O. and N.* of-drad.]

of-dūne; *adv. Down* :—Ofdūne stīgan, gestīgan *to descend*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 16: 11, 23: Rtl. 28, 9. Hē gefeóll ofdūne on ða flōr, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 3. Nis hire ēþre tō feallanne ofdūne ðonne up, 33, 4; Fox 130, 38. Ðeáh ðū teó hwelcne bōh ofdūne tō ðære eorþan, 25; Fox 88, 22. Hié lēton hiera hrægl ofdūne tō fótum, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 19. 'Wendaþ mīn heáfod ofdūne, forðon ðe mīn Drihten of heofenum ādūne tō eorþan āstāg.' Ða fæstnedan hié ða fēt up and dæt heáfod ofdūne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2-9.

of-earmian; *p.* ode *To have pity* or *compassion* :—Rihtwīsa ofearmaþ *justus miseretur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 22. Ofearmian *misereri*, 76, 9.

of-earmung, e; *f. Pity, compassion* :—On ofearmunga *in miseratione*, Blickl. Gl.

ofen, ofn, es; *m. An oven, a furnace* :—Ofen *fornax* vel *clibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 14. Ofn, 34, 40. Se ofn (*caminus*) dære singalan costnunge, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 29. Ða fúlnessa ðæs þýstran ofnes (*fornacis*), 5, 12; S. 629, 21: Cd. Th. 245, 13; Dan. 462. Axan of ðam ofene (*camino*), Ex. 9, 8. Ðās þrī cnihtas hēt se cyning āwurpan intō byrnendum ofne (*the fiery furnace*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 26. Geond done ofen, Cd. Th. 238, 13; Dan. 354. On fýres ofen (ofn, Lind.) *in caminum ignis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 42. Gif hwylc wíf seteþ hire bearn on ofen (*in fornacem*), L. Ecg. C. 33; Th. ii. 156, 35. On ofon (*clibanum*) gisended, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 28. Hī gāþ on dīne ofnas (*furnos*), Ex. 8, 3. Ðæt man ða ofnas ontende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. [*Goth.* auhns: *Icel.* ofn and ogn: *Dan.* ovn: *Swed.* ugn: *O. Frs.* oven: *O. H. Ger.* ovan.] v. hlāf-ofen (-ofn).

ofen-bacen; *adj. Baked in an oven* :—Ofenbacen hlāf *formentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 60: *fermentum*, i. 27, 24: *clibanius panis*, 41. 21. Genim ðone cruman of ofenbacenum hlāfe, Lchdm. i. 132, 19. Bring clǽne ofenbacene hlāfas *sacrificium coctum in clibano, panes*, Lev. 2, 4.

ofen-raca, an; *m. An oven-rake, an instrument for clearing out an oven or furnace* :—Ofenraca *rotabulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 34: 27, 10.

of-eode. v. of-gān.

ofer, ofor; *prep. adv.* **I.** *with dat.* generally with the idea of rest; (1) *above, over* :—Wæs hālig leóht ofer wēstenne, Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. Beheóld ofer leódwerum byrnende beám, 184, 20; Exod. 110. Mæst hlifade ofer Hróþgāres hordgestreónum, Beo. Th. 3802; B. 1899. Wigláf siteþ ofer Biówulfe, 5806; B. 2907. (2) denoting contact with anything, *upon, on* :—Hē gesette ofer stāne fēt mīne, Ps. Lamb. 39, 3. Hwonne hié ofer streámstaðe stæppan mōsten (*might set foot on shore*), Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434. Wind ofer ýðum *the wind on the waves*, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Ānra gehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype, Blickl. Homl. 11, 18. Sittende ofer eoselan folan, 71, 5. Úre Dryhten sæt ofer winda fiderum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 16. (3) denoting extension over, *throughout, in, on* :—Hē wolde ǽgðær ge ofer heofenum ge ofer eorþan ūs his miltse gecýðon, Blickl. Homl. 39, 22: Gen. 4, 11. (4) denoting a higher degree, *beyond, more than* :—Ofer snāwe scīnende, Ps. C. 50, 75; Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 75. (5) denoting the cause of an emotion, *over* (as in to rejoice *over*, etc.) :—Þæþ on heofone blis be ānum synfullum ðe dǽdbōte dēþ, mā ðonne ofer nigon and nigontigum rihtwīsra, Lk. 15, 7. Ic blissige ofer ðīnre spræce, Ps. Th. 118, 162. (6) denoting the object over which power is exercised :—Ðæt mōd ðe ofer ðæm flǽsce sitt and his wealdan sceolde *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 257, 3. Ofer deóflum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 20; Dan. 765. (7) with the idea of movement, where the accusative might be expected :—Hleó wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Up gewāt līg ofer leófum, 231, 18; Dan. 249. Ofer ðære Readan Sǽ eode Israela folc, Salm. Kmbl. p. 198, 20. (8) marking time, *after, beyond* :— Ðā undergeat heó ðæt se bröðer ne mōste his līfes brūcan ofer ðam ānum geáre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 17. Se dæg biþ ofer eástrum, H. R. 99, 15. **II.** *with acc.* generally with the idea of movement. (1) denoting motion in a definite direction across, to the other side of an object :—Ofer sǽ *citra pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 68. Ofer landgemǽru *extra terminum* . . . ofer ðone ford *trans vadum*, ofer sǽ *trans mare*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29, 38. Ðā cōmon hī ofer ðære sǽs mūþan, Mk. Skt. 5, 1. Hié ofer sǽ gewiton, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 25. Hié eodon ofer land *they went across the country*, 896; Erl. 94, 14: Andr.

Kmbl. 2460; An. 1231. Ofer eástreámas ís bryggade *the ice threw a bridge across the rivers*, 2523; An. 1263. Hí wurpon heora waru ofer bord *they cast their wares overboard*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 2, 9. Ofer clif *per praeceps* (v. Mt. 8, 32, where the swine go over the cliff's edge), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 35. Ic út gange ofer mínre burge weall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Th. 17, 28; Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494. Ic cume ofer langne weg, 35, 13; Gen. 554. Se éadega bewlát ofer exle, 177, 7; Gen. 2926. (2) denoting motion which is diffused over a surface:—Streám út áweóll, fleów ofer foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 3046; An. 1526. Wíde ofer woruld ealle geseón, Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565: 42, 17; Gen. 675. Hé ofer ealle þeóde eágum wlíteþ, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Álæd upp ðá froxas ofer eall Egipta land, Ex. 8, 5. Wǽron gewurden þýstru ofer ealle eorþan, Mt. 27, 45: Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Bufan ðæm mǽran wealle ofer ealne done ymbgong hé is mid stænenum wighúsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 20. Mann ús ofer eall (cf. *Ger.* úberall) sóhte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 450. Ða weorcstánas lágon ofer eall *lay scattered in all directions*, 23, 490. (3) denoting extension through a space, *throughout, among*:—Se wæs mǽrost ofer werþeóde, Beo. Th. 1802; B. 899. Heó wæs seó eádgeste ofer eall wífa cynn *she was most blessed among all the race of women*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 15. Se sceal beón gehered ofer ealle þeóda, 71, 16. Hét hé beódan ofer ealle ða fird ðæt hié fóron ealle út ætsomne, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 22. Wilnung leáses gílpes ofer eall folc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. (4) denoting motion from below, *over, above*:—Hefe upp ðíne hand ofer eall ðæt flód, and ofer burna and ofer móras, Ex. 8, 5. Mín unriht mé hlýpþ ofer heáfod, Ps. Th. 37, 4. Hié him ásetton segen gyldenne ofer heáfod, Beo. Th. 95; B. 48. Man slóh án geteld ofer ða hálgan bán, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 150. Iudas up áhóf dara róda twá ofer ðæt fæge hús, Elen. Kmbl. 1759; El. 881. Se de ástáh ofer heofenas *qui ascendit super caelos*, ofer healíce dúne ástáh dú *super montem excelsum ascende tu*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 23. (5) denoting motion from above, *upon, on*:—Se hys hús ofer stán getimbrode, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Hé híne ásette ofer ðæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Fealláþ ofor ús, 93, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. (6) denoting the object upon which an action or feeling takes effect:—Andreas sette his hand ofer ðara wera eágan . . . And eft hé sette his hand ofer hiora heortan, St. And. 12, 34–35. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes múþ (*smite him over the mouth*), Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302. Sý hys blód ofer ús and ofer úre bearn *his blood be upon us, and upon our children*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 25. Mín hand byþ ofer díne æceras and ofslihþ díne hors mid hefegum cwealme, Ex. 9, 3. Ða tácna de hé worhte ofer ða untruman men *the miracles he wrought upon the sick*, Homl. Th. i. 182, 1. Eft-wyrd cymþ ofer middangeard, Cd. Th. 212, 17; Exod. 540. Se tán gehweard ofer (*the lot fell upon*) ǽnne ealdgesíþa, Andr. Kmbl. 2209; An. 1106. Gé onsóþ dæm mægene Hálges Gástes, se cymeþ ofor eów, Blickl. Homl. 119, 12. Dín mildheortnes is mycel ofor mé, 89, 27. (7) denoting the object over which power is exercised:—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Forðam de dú wǽre getrýwe ofer lytle þing, ic gesette dé ofer mycle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 21. Dú byst andweald hæbbende ofer týn ceastra . . . Beó dú ofer fif ceastra, Lk. Skt. 19, 17–19. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceaftа, Blickl. Homl. 9, 15. Ríce ofer heofenstólas, Cd. Th. 1, 15; Gen. 8. Craeft móda gehwylces ofer líchoman, Met. 26, 106. Deáþ rícsade ofer foldbúend, Exod. Th. 154, 17; Gú. 843. (8) denoting degree (*a*) *above, more than*; supra, super:—Ioseph wæs gleáwra ofer hí ealle, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1. Hé lufode Iosep ofer his suna *he loved Joseph more than all his children*, Gen. 37, 3: 44, 20. Ne lufige ic nánwiht disses andweardan lýfes ofer ðæt (ðæt líf), ne furðum dam gelíce, Shtn. 177, 14. Ða stówe ofer ealle ódre ic geceás, Blickl. Homl. 201, 7. Nys se leorningcníht ofer his láreów, ne þeów ofer hys hláford, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 24: Exod. Th. 105, 35; Gú. 33. Hit is áwriten, ðæt seó góde antsward sý ouer ða sélestan selene, R. Ben. 55, 8. Ðæs biscepes weore sceolon bión ofer ódra monna weore *debet actionem populi actio transcendere praesulis*, Past. 12; Swt. 75, 3. Is án steorra ofer ódre beorht, Met. 29, 19. Moises wæs se bilewitusta mann ofer ealle men, Num. 12, 3. Fram twentig wintrum and ofer ðæt *a vigesimo anno et supra*, 1, 3. (*β*) *beyond, besides*; ultra:—Ofer ðæt (*ultro*) gé ne lǽtaþ hine ǽnig þing dón, Mk. Skt. 7, 12. Ne ofer ðæt (*ultra*) sweltan ne mágon, Lk. Skt. 20, 36. Ne lǽteþ hé ús nó costian ofer gemet, Blickl. Homl. 13, 9. Dú sprycst ofer mǽþe úre *ultra etatem nostram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 11. Ðæt héhste gód [is] dætte man ne þurfe nánes ódres gódes ne eác ne rǽcce ofer ðæt siddan hé ðæt hæbbe *id est bonum, quo quis adepto, nihil ulterius desiderare queat*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 13. Siddan dú hí gecnáwan miht donne wát ic ðæt dú ne wilnast nánes ódres þinges ofer ða (*you will desire nothing further*), 23; Fox 80, 3. Hié lícettaþ ðæt him ne síe náwuhtes cearu ofer ða ryhtwísnesse, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Se de godgeldum onsǽge ofer (*besides*) God ánne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. (9) denoting the passing over moral bounds, *in violation of, in opposition to, contrary to, against*:—Ofer Godes ǽ hé dé dǽþ *extra legem Domini facit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 29. Se wæs ofslagen ofer áþas and treówa *contra fidem jusjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ætsǽton ða Centiscan beǽftan ofer his bebod, 905; Erl. 98, 24: Blickl. Homl. 91, 16: Exon. Th. 244, 5; Jul. 23. Wite hé ðæt hé hit dé ofer Godes ést, and ofer ealra his háligra, and eác ofer monna godcundra háda and woruldcundra, Chart. Th. 131, 36: Exon. Th. 226, 10; Ph. 403: Cd. Th. 76, 2; Gen. 1251. Hié ár ofer hiera willan him tó gecierdon, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 10. Gecuron Brettanie Maximianus him tó cásere ofer his willan, 6, 35; Swt. 292, 15. (10) with words implying rest:—Standende ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 4, 39. Ne biþ forlǽten stán ofer stán, Blickl. Homl. 79, 1. Hé fyrgenbeámas ofer hárne stán hleonian funde, Beo. Th. 2834; B. 1415. Æþelingas ofer heánne hróf hand sceáwedon, 1970; B. 983. (11) denoting the subject of discourse (cf. to talk *over*):—Hé ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbleáte, 5442; B. 2724. Ofer Ysmahel ic gehírde dé, Gen. 17, 20. (12) denoting the cause of an emotion (cf. I. 5):—Heó hæfþ genóh on dís andweardan lífe, ac heó hit hæfþ eall forsewen ofer dé ánne (*simply on your account* [?]), Bt. 10; Fox 28, 26. (13) *without*:—Giif hé gesécean dear wíg ofer wǽpen, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. (14) with words expressing time, (*α*) *after*:—Ofer middæg *post meridiem*, Gen. 3, 8. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ofer ealle tíd tó sáwenne *ultra omne tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 39. 8. Ofer hyre deg . . . ofer mínnæ dæg (cf. ǽfter hæora dæge, 12), Chart. Th. 520, 7–34. Ne onbirigdon bígleofan ofer ðæt (*ultra*), Jos. 5, 12. Hé ne oncnáweþ ofer ðæt stówe *non cognoscet amplius locum*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 16. Hé ofer ðæt (*ultra*) deófulgyldum ne þeówde, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 7: Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 7: R. Ben. 53, 16. Longe ofer dis, Exon. Th. 172, 15; Gú. 1144. Ofer ða níht, Beo. Th. 1476; B. 736. (*β*) expressing duration, *through, during*:—Ofer ealle da níht de wé férdon *during the whole night that we marched*, Nar. 12, 2. Hé hié slóg ofer ealne done dæg, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 21. Da steorran de ofer ealne winter scínaþ . . . Ofer ealne sumor hí gáþ on nihtlíere tíde under dissere eorþan, Lchdm. iii. 270, 24–26. Hí wunodon mid dæm biscope ofer geár, and siðan gewendon tó Antiochia, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 81. Da sylfan sealmas sýn dæghwamlíce geedlǽhte ofer ealle wucan, R. Ben. 43, 1. **III.** adverbially, or not followed by a case:—Ðæt dú ne mihtst nánne weg findan ofer, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Hé eode tó dære burge wealle, and fleáh út ofer, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Donne cépþ hé hwǽr se weall unhéhst sý, and dǽr ofer scýt (ofersceát?) *he observes where the wall is lowest, and over there he rushes*, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. Án fiscere uneáþe hiene ánne ofer brohte, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 10. Mid Angelþeóde de hé ofer cyning wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 3. Sió giémen dære circean síe dæm beboden de hié wel ofer mǽge, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 1. Wese ús beorhtnes ofer Drihtnes úres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Se cwellere him ofer stód *illi instante carnifice*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 494, 27. Eall ðæt ofer bíþ tó láfe is tó syllanne, swá swá Crist lǽrde: '*Quod superest date eleemosynam*:' ðæt ofer sí and tó láfe sellaþ ælmessan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 26–30. Wé nú gehýrdon dis hálige godspel beforan ús rǽdan, and déh wé hit sceolan eft ofer cwepan (*we must say it over again*), ðæt wé dé geornor witon ðæt hit ús tó bysene belimpeþ ðces lífes, Blickl. Homl. 15, 31. Ealle de dǽr ofer beóþ getealde wintra, da beóþ gewinn and sár, 89, 11. Hú þicke se hefon wǽre odde hwæt dǽr ofer wǽre, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 23. Ofer usa *desuper*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 7. Ofer uppan *up above*, Met. 24, 27. [*Goth.* ufar: *O. Sax.* obar: *O. Frs.* over: *Icel.* ofr-; *and* cf. yfir: *O. H. Ger.* ubar.]

ófer, ófor, es; *m.* **I.** *an edge, border, margin*:—Óbr *margo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 45. Ófor, 55, 6. Ófer, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 51. On dære lire ófrum, Lchdm. ii. 204, 24. Smire da ófras (*the borders of a cancer*) dær hit readige, 108, 20. **II.** *the land bordering on water, a river-bank, sea-shore, over* in local names, e. g. Over in Cambridgeshire, Wendover:—Strand *litus*, brerd *vel* ófer *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24–25. On done ófer; ondlong ófres dæt on Stánford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 20. Ondlong stræte, dæt on readan ófer, iii. 52, 17. On ðære éa ófre, Nar. 10, 14: Byrht. Th. 132, 39; B. 28. On ófre dæs forespreccnan streámes, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 18. Of sáes ófre, 4, 13; S. 582, 32. On dam sealtum ófre, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 6. On (meres) ófre, Beo. Th. 2746; B. 1371. Ófras heá, streámas stronge, Exon. Th. 404, 14; Rä. 23, 7. On wætum stówum and on ófrum, Lchdm. i. 222, 19: Hpt. Gl. 516, 70. Óbras, ófras *oras*, *sá marmora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 72: 64, 42. [*Laym. Havel.* over: *M. H. Ger.* uover: *Ger.* ufer: *O. Du.* oever.] v. éa-ófer.

ofer-æt, es; *m.* **I.** *over-eating, gluttony, excess in eating*:—Oferæt *ingluvies*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Som. 15, 54. Se oferæt wierþ gehwierfed tó fierenluste *edacitas usque ad luxuriam pertrahit*, Past. 43, 2; Swt. 309, 14. Behealdaþ eów ðæt gé ne gehefegien eówer heortan mid oferæte (*in crapula*), 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Da tép de nú on oferæte blissiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 530, 32. Hine wið oferæt beorge, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 422, 3. Þurh oferæt *per commessationem*, Confess. Peccat. **II.** *rioting, feasting, an entertainment where excessive eating takes place*:—Da hús da de on tó gebiddenne geworhte wǽron da syndon nú on hús gehwyrfed oferæta (*commessationum*). Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 13. Oferétum *comessationibus*, Kent. Gl. 888. [Cf. ofer-etes = *comessationes* (in Rom. 13, 13), Rel. Ant. i. 131, 32: *O. L. Ger.* ovar-át: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-ázi, -ázzi; *f. crapula, commessatio.*]

ofer-æte; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous* :—Ne sceal mon beón druncengeorn, ne oferæte, R. Ben. 17, 15.

ofer-bæc *the upper part of the back.* v. next word.

oferbæc-geteúng, e; *f. Contraction of the muscles at the back of the neck, tetanus* (cf. Lchdm. iii. 110, 16 sqq.:—Ðisne lǽcecræft man sceal dón mannum ðe hyra swyran mid ðám sinum fortogen beóþ, dæt hé hys nǽn gewealdnáh, dæt Créccas hátaþ *tetanicus*):—Oferbæcgetéung *titanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 22.

ofer-bebeódan *to command, rule* :—Ic wealdige *vel* oferbebeóde *imperito*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52.

ofer-becuman *to supervene* :—For ðí ðe oferbecymþ gedéfnes *quoniam supervenit mansuetudo*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 10.

ofer-bídan *to outlast, outlive, survive* :—Gif hwylces weres forme wíf bíþ dead, dæt hé be leáfe óder wíf niman móte; and gif hé ða oferbýt (*si supersit ei*) wunige hé á sydðan wífleás, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. Yldo oferbídeþ stánas, Salm. Kmbl. 599; Sal. 299. Ða oferbád (*survived*) Ælfréh his bródor, Chart. Th. 272, 12. Gif ic hire ouerbídde . . . gif heó mé ouerbíde, 583, 5–10. Hé ða bysgu oferbiden hæfde, Exon. Th. 135, 3; Gú. 518.

ofer-bitterness, e; *f. Excessive bitterness*; amaritudo, Ps. Spl. 13, 6.

ofer-blice (?), an; *f. A superficies, surface* :—Oferbliocan *superficiem*, Txts. 181, 44.

ofer-blíde; *adj. Over-cheerful* :—Ðám oferblídum (*laetis*) is tó cýðanne ða unrótnessa de ðǽrǽfter cumaþ, and ðám unblíðum sint tó cýðanne ða geféan de him gehátene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15: 189, 4: 61; Swt. 455, 22.

ofer-bord. v. ofer, II. 1.

ofer-brédan. I. *to overspread, overshadow, act as a covering over* :—Dæt land biþ eal unnyt swá se fiicbeám hit oferbræt, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 13–15. Oferbrǽdeþ, Met. 7, 13. Heofonlíc leóht com ofer hí ealle and hí swá swá mycel scýte hí ealle oferbrǽdde, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Wolcen oferbrǽdde hiǽ *nubis obumbrans eos*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 7: Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 34. Stícmélum mid wuda oferwexen, stícmélum mid grénum felda oferbrǽded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 34. Mid ðý feó oferbrǽdeð and beþeaht, Blickl. Homl. 199, 3. Bewrigen and oferbrǽded mid baswe godwebbe, 207, 16. Apollonius mid rósan rude wæs eal oferbrǽded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. II. *to overspread, put a covering over* :—God oferbrǽdde byrnendne heofon nette, Cd. Th. 182, 9; Exod. 73. [*Laym.* mid palle overbræd.]

ofer-brǽdels, es; *m. A covering, veil, garment* :—Cyrtel *vel* oferbrǽdels *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 56. Oferbrǽdels *operimentum*, Kent. Gl. 853. Swá swá oferbrǽdels (*opertorium*) dú ǽwenst hyg, Ps. Lamb. 102, 27. On oferbrǽdelse (*velamento*) fyðera dínra, Ps. Spl. 62, 8. Hé þencþ on ðam oferbrǽdelse (*surface*) his módes dæt hé sciele monig gód weorc wyrcan, and hé þencþ mid innewearde móde dæt hé gierneþ for gilpe . . . on hiera módes rinde . . . ac on ðam píðan . . . , Past. 9, 1; Swt. 55, 18–23. Oferbrǽdels *superhumeralis*, 14, 3; Swt. 83, 21. Hí áhófon done oferbrǽdels (*the veil*) of ðære byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 227. vii. of[er]-brádelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 26. [*Icel.* yfir-breizl *a coverlet.*]

ofer-brǽw, -bráw, es; *m. An eye-brow* :—Hæfþ mǽden tácn on oferbráwe, Lchdm. iii. 188, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* uber-bráwa *supercilium.*] v. ofer-brú.

ofer-brecan *to infringe, violate (an agreement)* :—Hé oferbræc heora gecwedrǽdenne, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 8: 5, 12; Swt. 242, 8.

ofer-bregdan, -brédan. I. *v. trans. To overspread, cover, draw a covering over* :—Se ða burh oferbrægd blácan líge, Andr. Kmbl. 3080; An. 1543. Níht oferbrǽd beorgas steápe, 2613; An. 1308. II. *intrans. To break out over a surface* :—Scamoniam geceós ðus brec on tú dó hwón on ðine tungan gif hió hwíte oferbregdeþ swá meluc donne hió biþ gód *choose scammony thus; break it in two, put a bit on your tongue, if it breaks out all over white as milk, it is good*, Lchdm. ii. 272, 18.

ofer-brú; *gen.* -brúwe; *f. An eye-brow* :—Mæden (hæfþ) tácn on oferbrúwe swíðran, Lchdm. iii. 186, 25; 192, 28. Oferbrúa *supercilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 69. Oferbrúwa *supercilium*, 64, 33: 70, 40: 282, 47. Betwux oferbrúan and brǽwum *intercilium*, 43, 4. Oferbrúum *supercili*[*i*]*s*, Txts. 172, 33. v. ofer-brǽw.

ofer-brycgian *to overbridge, make a bridge over* :—Ða hét Maxentius oferbrycgian ða eá mid scipum, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22.

ofer-búgan (?) *to avoid, shun* :—Hié sindon suá micle wærlícor tó oferbúganne [ferbúgonne, Cott. MSS.] suá mon ongiet dæt hié on mǽran ungewitte beóþ *tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 21. [*Ofer* is probably a mistake for *fer.* v. note on this passage, and *for-búgan.*]

ofer-cæfed *covered with ornamental work* :—Ofercæfedu *innexa*, Germ. 394, 353. Cf. be-cæfed *falerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 67; cæfing *discriminale* (ornamentum capitis mulieris, Wülck. Gl. 656, 13), 141, 1: *and see* ymb-cæfed.

ofer-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 14; Rún. 11. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-kuldi *excessive cold.*]

ofer-cídan *to censure, reprove* :—Ða ðe wyrceaþ Sunnandæge æt ðam forman cyrre Créccas hý ofercídaþ (*arguunt*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 31. Ðú ofercíddest *increpasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 21.

ofer-cirr, es; *m. A passing over* :—Ofercerr *transmigratio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. i, 11.

ofer-climban, -climman *to ascend, climb upon* :—Alexander ðone weall oferclom *cum murum escendisset*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 13.

ofer-cræft, es; *m. Craft, fraud* :—Gif hwá mid his ofercræfte (*per fraudem*) wíf nýdinga nimþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13; Th. ii. 186, 20.

ofer-cuman. I. *to overcome, vanquish, subdue* :—Ofercymeþ hé ælle his feónd, Lchdm. iii. 170, 19. Ofercymþ *deicit, confudit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 68. Ofercom *obpressit*, 65, 35. Æþelfríþ Scotta þeóde mid gefeohte ofercom (*praelio conterens*), Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 17: Cd. Th. 178, 33; Exod. 21. Hé ðone feónd ofercwom, Beo. Th. 2551; B. 1273. Hié feónd heora þurh ánes cræft ofercómon, 1403; B. 699. Dæm wergan gáste widstondan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11: 119, 21. Beswicen and ofercumen, 179, 5. Ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 23. Níða ofercumen, Beo. Th. 1694; B. 845. Ofercumen *obpressus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 34. Ofercymen wæs *obstiput*, 63, 9. Ðú mé hæfst ofercumenne mid ðíure gesceádwísnesse, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 12. Hé ongitt hine selfne ofercumenne (-cymenne, Hatt. MS.), Past. 34, 1; Swt. 228, 20. Ðás men geseóþ dæt hié synt ofercumene, Blickl. Homl. 189, 5. Ofercymene *consternati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 10. Ofercumenum leahtrum *devictis vitiis*, Prud. 28 a. II. *to come upon, reach, obtain* :—Ofercuom *obtinuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 29. Ofercom, 63, 26. Nánne ne sparedon cwicera manna ðe hié ofercuman mihton (*spared none that they could come up with*), Judth. Thw. 24, 41; Jud. 235. His geféran ðý ofercumendan wóle (*pestilentia superveniente*) fordilgode wǽron, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 26.

ofer-cyme, es; *m. A coming upon, arrival* :—Ær ðon ðe hé mid ofercyme semninga deáþes ealle tíd hreówe forlure *priusquam subito mortis superventu tempus omne poenitendi perderet*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 12.

ofer-cýðan *to bring stronger testimony than another* :—Wé cwǽðon be mannum . . . gif áþ burste oððe ofercýðed wǽre (*if the oath were not supported by a sufficient number of compurgators, or were disproved by testimony more strongly supported by oath.* Cf. mid áþe cýðan, gecýðan), dæt hý siddan áþwyrde nǽron, L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 20.

ofer-dón *to overdo, do to excess* :—Donne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, ná mid wælhreáwnysse oferdón, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Ealle oferdóne þing dæriaþ *omnia nimia nocent*, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 163.

ofer-drenc, es; *m. Excessive drinking, drunkenness* :—Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . singal oferdrenc . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ðú woldest mé ladían, dá ðá ic wæs mid dé, dæt ic swíðor drunce swilce for blisse ofer míne gewunan . . . Úre Hælend on his hálgan godspelle forbeád done oferdrenc eallum gelýfendum mannum . . . and ða hálgan láreówas ǽfter dam Hælende álédon done unþeáw . . . for ðan ðe se oferdrenc fordéþ dæs mannes sáwle and his gesundfulnysse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 29–37. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-drencan *to overdrench, give a person too much to drink, to inebriate, intoxicate* :—Se ðe þurh fácn oðerne oferdrencþ (*inebriaverit*), fæste .xl. daga, L. Ecg. P. iv. 37; Th. ii. 214, 20: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 14. Ðú ofderdrenctest hig *inebriasti eam*, Ps. Spl. 64, 9. Hié hié selfe mid ealoþ oferdrencton, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 222, 6. Se ðe ne wirnþ ðæs wínes his láre ða mód mid tó ofердrencanne . . . hé biþ ofердrenced mid dæm drence mislícra giefa, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 5–6: Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 33. Hý beóþ ofердrencte (*inebriabuntur*) on ðære genihte ðínes húses, Ps. Th. 35, 8: Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 31. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trenkjan *inebriare.*]

ofer-drettan (?) *to take with violence* :—Wé oferdryttan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. v. ge-drettan, -dreccan.

ofer-drífan. I. *to over by drifting* :—Ðeáh hit wind oðde sǽs flód mid sonde oferdrífen *though the wind or sea cover it by driving the sand over it*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 1. II. *to overcome, refute, repel, defeat* :—Ðú be þiostro giduoles oferdrífest (*depellis*), Rtl. 38, 17. Se Hælend ne geswutulode ná him his mihte ac oferdrǽf hine geþyldelíce mid hálgum gewritum *the Saviour did not display his power to him (the devil) but overcame him patiently by the holy scriptures*, Homl. Th. i. 176, 11. Marcellus folgode ðam sceandlícan dry ðddæt Petrus done árleásan oferdráf, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 197. Onsage oferdrífan *to refute an accusation*, 2, 206. Wé syndon fram dé oferswýdde, ac wé ácsiaþ: Hwæt eart ðú swá wunderlíc on ánes mannes hiwe ús tó oferdrýfenne, Nicod. Thw. 16, 20. Gif hig sacan stande dæt hig .viii. secgaþ and ða de ðǽr oferdrifene beóþ gilde heora ǽlc .vi. healfmarc *if they (the twelve) disagree, that which eight of them say shall stand: and those that in such case are out-voted shall each pay six half-marks*, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 4.

ofer-drinc. v. ofer-dryc.

ofer-drincan *to overdrink (one's self)* :—Ne oferdrincaþ gé eów wínes, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 19. Gif hwylc bisceop hine oferdrince (*se inebriet*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 33; Th. ii. 214, 12. Beóu oferdruncen *inebriari*, Lk. 12, 45. Dæt mód, ða hwíle de hit biþ oferdruncen dæs ierres, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 3. Swá hwá swá ðderne drencþ, hé wirþ self oferdruncen, 49; Swt. 381, 4. Swá swá mihti oferdruncon (*crapulatus*) fram wíne, Ps. Spl. 77, 71. Swá swá oferdruncen man wát dæt hé sceolde tó his húse, and ne mæg ðeáh ðider áredian, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 84, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trinkan.]

ofer-druncen, es; *n. Drunkenness, inebriety*:—Ne gerise þ ænig unnytt mid bisceopum, ne doll ne dysig, ne tó oferdruncen, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 31. Dæt preóstas beorgan wið oferdruncen, and hit beleán ðǽrum mannum, L. Edg. C. 57; Th. ii. 256, 13. Gif preóst lufige oferdruncen, L. N. P. L. 41; Th. ii. 296, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trunkani *ebrietas, crapula.*]

ofer-druncennesse, e; *f. Drunkenness, intoxication, rioting*:—Oferdruncennys *ebrietas*, L. Eeg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 30. Gif munuc for oferdruncennysse (*ex ebrietate*) spíwe, iv. 34–36; Th. ii. 214, 14–19. Ne gewunigen gē tó oferdruncennisse (*non in ebrietatibus*), Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18. Ða ofordruncennessa ðe hē lufode, Blickl. Homl. 195, 15.

ofer-dryne, es; *m.* I. *excessive drinking, drunkenness*:—Behealdaþ eów dæt gē ne gehefgien eówre heortan mid oferdrynce (*ebrietate*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 129, 19. Hī férdon tó sumre wydewan hām and dǽr wæron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. II. *an entertainment where excessive drinking takes place* (cf. ge-drinc):—Hē begǽþ unǽtas and oferdrincas *comessationibus vacat atque conviviis*, Deut. 21, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-trunk *ebrietas*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* obardrank.]

ofer-dyre *a lintel;* superliminare, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-turi *superliminare.*] Cf. ofer-gedyre.

ofere; adv. *From above;* desuper, Ps. Spl. 77, 27.

ofer-eáca, an; *m.* I. *an over-plus, a surplus, what remains over when a part has been taken*:—Done mǽstan dǽl dæs folces hī ofslógon, and done ofereácan āweg geláddon, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 4. Ða seofon mynstru hē gegódode, done ofereácan his ǽhta hē ǽspende on Godes þearfum, 1118, 31. Oferēcan, Chart. Th. 482, 17. Ofæreácan, 554, 32. Wē niman eall dæt hē āge, and niman ǽrest dæt ceápgyld of ðam yrfe, and dǽle man syððan done ofereácan on .ii., L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 16: v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 28: v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 6. Dæs geáres ofereácan fæste hē *reliquum anni jejunet*, L. Eeg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 13. II. *an addition, augmentation*:—Oferēce *augmentum*, Rtl. 85, 33.

ofer-eald; *adj. Exceedingly old*:—Ðeáh hit gecyndelīc sȳ on mennisc gewunan, dæt man mildheortnesse cyðe ðám oferealdum and ðám cildgeongum, R. Ben. 61, 12.

ofer-ealdormann, es; *m. A chief officer*:—Hē wæs hyre þēna hire hūses and hire gefērsciples oferealdormann *erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 22.

ofer-eode. v. ofer-gān.

ofer-etol, -ettol; *adj. Given to excess in eating, gluttonous*:—Ofereotol *edax* vel *glutto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 49. Se mynstres hordere sī . . . wīs, sȳfre and nā oferettol (-etol, MS. T.). R. Ben. 54, 8. Ðes oferetola man *hic comedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 47. Gehiéren ða oferetolan ða word ðe Krist cwæþ: Behealdaþ eów dæt eówre heortan ne sīn gehefegode mid oferǽte, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 8, 16.

ofer-etolness, e; *f. Excess in eating, gluttony*:—Ne gewunigen gē tó oferetolnisse *non in comessationibus*, Past. 43, 9; Swt. 317, 18.

ofer-fær *a passing over;* transmigratio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13: Lind. 1, 17.

ofer-færeld, es; *m. n. A going across, passage, transit*:—Galilea is gecweden oferfæreld, Homl. Th. i. 224, 10. Pasca getācnaþ oferfæreld, Anglia viii. 322, 2. Crist gewāt þurh oferfæreld of deáþe tó life, 330, 9. Heore is dæt scip and se ouerfærelde ðare hæuene *eorum* (the monks of Christchurch) *est navicula et transfretatio portus*, Chart. Th. 317, 38. Ælter oferfærelde sǽ reádre *post transitum maris rubri*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 7.

ofer-fæðman; *p. De To cover in an embrace, to overspread, to envelope*:—Swilce hē oferfæðmed ealne middangeard *as if it (the tree of Nebuchadnezzar's vision) would cover with embracing boughs all the world*, Cd. Th. 247, 24; Dan. 502. Þȳstre oferfæðmed *enveloped in darkness*, Exon. Th. 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14.

ofer-fǽtt; *adj. Too fat, obese*:—Oferfǽt *obesus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 10.

ofer-faran. I. *intrans. To pass, go off*:—Ælþeódiglīce ic oferfare *peregre transeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 41, 28. Oferfare on munt swā swā spearwa *transmigra in montem sicut passer*, Ps. Spl. 10. 1. II. *trans.* (α) *to pass, cross (a river, boundary,* etc.):—Ic Iordanen eft ongeán oferfare mid twām floccon, Gen. 32, 10. Gyf ðū Iordanem oferfærst, Glostr. Frag. 108, 19. Moyses oferfōr ða Reádan Sǽ, Wulfst. 210, 12. Oferfōren *egrederentur*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 64. Ða gebeótode án his þegna dæt hē mid sunde ða eá oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 29: Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 9. Ne ða ebban foldes mearce oferfaran mōton, Met. 11, 70. (β) *to pass through, traverse*:—Hī forþ oferfōran folcmǽro land, Cd. Th. 108, 4; Gen. 1801. Siddan ðū done up āhafast forþ oferfarenne, Met. 24, 26. (γ) *to pass through (a danger)*:—Ða hyssas fǽrgryre fýres oferfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 245, 15; Dan. 463. (δ) *to pass through, penetrate*:—Oferfarende *penetrans*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 30. (ε) *to come upon, come across, meet with*:—Se here . . . slógon and bærndon swā hwæt swā hī oferfōron *the Danes slew and burnt whatever they came across*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 2.

ofer-feallan *to fall upon, to attack*:—Hió oferfeóllan ða ðe ða yrmþo genǽson, Blickl. Homl. 203, 19. [*Ger.* über-fallen.]

ofer-feng, es; *m. A clasp, buckle, latchet of a shoe*:—Oferfeng *fibula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Oferfengc, 74, 60: *ligulam, fibulam*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 2. v. ofer-fón.

ofer-feohtan *to conquer, vanquish*:—Oferfehtaþ *debellant*, Ps. Surt. 55, 4. Hī feónd oferfeohtaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 7; Gū. 775. Oft hī ofyrfuhton (*expugnaverunt*) mē, Ps. Spl. C. 128, 2. Hæfde Drihten feónd oferfohten, Cd. Th. 289, 29; Sat. 405. Sió burg bīþ micle dē iédre tó oferfeohtanne de hió self fieht wið hié selfe *tanto ille sine labore superat, quanto et ipsa, quae vincitur, contra semetipsam pugnat*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-fehtan *expugnare, devincere.*]

ofer-fēran. I. *to pass over* or *through, to cross, traverse*:—Ic oferīerde (*transivi*) Iordane, Gen. 32, 10. Seó sǽ ðe se Hælend oferfērde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 25. Oberfoerde *emenso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 22. Oferfērde, 29, 33. Mid dȳ wit oferfērdon (*transissemus*) ðās wununesse dara eádigra gāsta, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 31. Þet hī ne oferfērdan *ne transirent*, Kent. Gl. 275. Se mōr swā brād swā man mæg on twām wucum oferfēran, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 34. II. *to come upon* or *across, meet with*:—Se here fērde intō Myrcean and fordydon eall dæt hē oferfērde, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 12. v. ofer-faran.

ofer-fēre. v. un-oferfēre *and next word.*

ofer-fērness, e; *f. Possibility of being crossed*:—On twām stōwum is oferfērnes *duobus tantum in locis est transmeabilis*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 21.

ofer-firr, e; *f. Too great distance*:—Hit is feáwum mannum cūd for dære oferfyrre *insula Thule, quae per infinitum a ceteris separata, vix paucis nota habetur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 21.

ofer-flēdan *to overflood, overflow, inundate, cover with water*:—Seó eá Nilus oferflēt (-flēd, MS. M.: -flēt, MSS. P. L.) eall dæt Egiptisce land, and stent oferflēde hwīlon mōnaþ hwīlon leng *the river Nile floods all the land of Egypt, and continues in a state of overflow sometimes a month, sometimes longer*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 23. [*Ger.* über-fluthen.]

ofer-flēde; *adj. Overflowing its banks.* v. preceding word. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-fluatida *superfluitas*: *Ger.* über-fluth *overflowing* (*of a river*).]

ofer-fleón *to fly over*:—Ic oferfleó *supervolo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 46. [*In* Beo. Th. 5043; B. 2525 *it might be better to take* ofer *separate from* fleón:—Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fleón fótes trem *I mean not to flee the dragon [by retiring] over even part of a foot's space.*]

ofer-flītan *to overcome in a contest, to confute*:—Hē ðē æt sunde oferflāt, hæfde māre mægen, Beo. Th. 1039; B. 517. Ymb done timan wæs gegaderad iii. hund biscepa and eahtatiéne hiene tó oferflītanne (*to confute Arius*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 1.

ofer-flōwan. I. *to overflow, cover with water*:—Seó eá dæt land middeweard oferfleów mid fótes þicce flōde, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. II. *to overflow, pass beyond bounds*:—Gód gemet, geheápod and oferflōwende hig syllaþ on eówerne bearm, Lk. Skt. 6, 38.

ofer-flōwend; *adj. Superfluous*:—Īdel and oferflōwend byþ eal dæt tóforan dysum is, R. Ben. 91, 4.

ofer-flōwendlīce; *adv. Superfluously*:—Oferflōwenlīce *superflue*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 57.

ofer-flōwend-, flōwed-, flōwen-ness, e; *f. Superfluity, exuberance*:—Oferflōwenes *superfluitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 9. Oferflōwendnys *affluentia*, 41, 10. Eall hit byþ oferflōwendnyss and īdel tóforan disum, R. Ben. 90, 5. Mid heora ouerflōwednesse ne gedrīfen ða gebrōðru, 60, 17: 108, 5. Gif hit gelimpþ for oferflōwennysse metes (*ex superfluitate cibi*), L. Eeg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 30. Hē ne dranc mid oferflōwendnysse, Homl. Th. i. 168, 12: ii. 218, 30. Wē nellaþ habban ūs tó līfes þricum, ac tó oferflōwednyssum, 540, 11.

ofer-flōwness, e; *f. Superfluity, overflowing*:—Oferflōwnes *superfluitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 69. Oferflōuwnys (*superfluitas*) dæs gecyndes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 1. Of oferflōwynesse, S. 496, 37. His lichoma mid oforflōwnessum gefrætwod wæs, Blickl. Homl. 195, 12.

ofer-fōn *to seize*:—Oferfēng *obunc*eabat, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 69. Þeódríe done þegn oferfēng, hēht healdan done hererinc, Met. 1, 69. Ða genāman him ǽfēst tó ða ealdormen dara sacerda, and hine sylfne oferfēngon, Blickl. Homl. 177, 21. Hē hiene oferfōn hēt, and āhōn, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 32. Oferfangen *comprehensus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-fāhan *rapere.*] v. ofer-feng.

ofer-froren *frozen over*:—Ða wæs Donua seó eá swīðe oferfroren, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 1: 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17.

ofer-full; *adj. Over-full*:—Oferfull *crapulatus*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. [*Goth.* ufar-fulls: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-foll *crapulatus.*]

ofer-fylgan, -fylgean; *p. De To pursue, persecute, attack*:—Gif dæm mōde mon tō ungemetlīce mid dære þreápunga oferfylgþ *si mentem immoderata increpatio affligit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 15. Ðonne ða iersigendan menn ōdrum monnum oferfylgeaþ tó ðon suīðe dæt hit mon forberan ne mæg *cum ita iracundi alios impetunt, ut declinari non possint*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 10. Assael hine unwærlice mid anwealde þreátode and him oferfylgde *hunc (Abner) eum Asael vi incautae praecipitationis impeteret*, Swt. 295, 14.

ofer-fyll, e; -fyllu (o); *indecl. f. Overfulness, repletion, surfeit, excess in eating* or *in drinking*:—Gýfernys vel oferfil *gastrimargia*, Wrt. Voc.

i. 27, 21. Oferſyl *aplestia*, ii. 10, 12. Ælc oferſyl fēt unhælo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Næfre oferſyl ne filige, forði nis cristenum monnum nān þing swā widerweardlīc swā swā oferſyl, R. Ben. 63, 19–21. Seó oferſyll simle fēt unþeáwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27: Blickl. Homl. 37, 14. Wid manegum ādlum ða de cumaþ of oferfyllo, Lchdm. ii. 178, 10: 244, 4. Hit gelimpeþ of oferfylle . . . for oferfyllo (*ex crapula*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 36–42. On oferfylle (oferfyllo, Lind. Rush.) *in crapula*, Lk. Skt. 21, 34: Blickl. Homl. 159, 18. Ðū scealt druncen fleón, and ða oferfylle ealle forlætan, Dōm. L. 32, 75. Nīwes wīnes oferfelle *musti crapulam*, Hymn. Surt. 97, 18. Þurh oferfylla and mænigfealde synna heora eard hȳ forworhton, Wulfst. 166, 29. [*Goth.* ufar-fullei: *O. H. Ger.* ubarfulli *crapula*.]

ofer-fyllan *to fill to overflowing*, (of eating) *to feed to excess*:—Oferfylled *crapulatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 56. Hȳ beóþ oferfyllede ōþ spīweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. [*Goth.* ufar-fulljan.]

ofer-gǣgan *to transgress*:—Hwī ofergǣge gē Godes word *cur transgredimini verbum Domini?* Num. 14, 41. v. for-gǣgan *and next word.*

ofer-gǣgednes, e; *f. Transgression*:—Wē sceolon mid geswince ūs metes tilian for Adames ofergǣgednysse, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12: 486, 26: Bouter. Scrd. 18, 13. v. for-gǣgednes *and preceding word.*

ofer-gān; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gān. I. *to overspread*:—Seó lyft ofergǣþ ealne middaneard, Lchdm. iii. 272, 17. II. *to overrun* (*a country, as a victorious army does*), *to conquer*:—Se here fōr tō Sandwīc, and swā ðanon tō Gipeswīc, and dæt eall ofereode, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 4. Wǣndon dæt hē sceolde ðet land ofergān, 1070; Erl. 207, 24. Hī hæfdon dā ofergān .i. Eást-Engle, and .ii. Eást-Sexe . . . , 1011; Erl. 144, 33. III. *to pass a point* or *limit*:—Ic ofergaa wall *transgrediar murum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 30. Hē ofergǣþ ðone sūðran sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 14. Gemǣre ðū settest ðæt nā hī ofergāþ (*transgredientur*), Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Ofereode *excederit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 41. III a. *to pass a moral limit, to transgress*: — Forhwon leorneras ðīne ofergǣþ gesetnisse ðara ældra, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 2. IV. *to pass across, traverse, cross*:—Hē ofereode steáp stānhliþo, Beo. Th. 2820; B. 1408. Hī ða Reádan Sǣ ofereodon, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 27: Beo. Th. 5911; B. 2959. V. *to pass, pass off* or *away, be over, come to an end*:—Hū hrædlīce se eorþlīca hlīsa ofergāþ, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 30. Dæt ilce yfel ofereode būtan geblōte *pestilentia sine ullis sacrificiorum satisfactionibus sedata est*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 3. Ða geswinc ðe ofergān sculon *quod transeundo laboratur*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 31. V a. *impers. with gen. To be over* (*with anything*):—Ðæs ofereode disses swā mæg *it is all over with that, so may it be with this, that trouble is over, so may this be*, Exon. Th. pp. 377–379; Deór. 7, etc. VI. *to come upon, attack* (of disease, sleep, etc.):—Wæterseócnysse hine ofereode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Hine slǣp ofereodē, Andr. Kmbl. 1640; An. 821. v. ofer-gangan.

ofer-gangan. I. *to cross* (*a boundary*):—Ic ofergange (*transgrediar*) weall, Ps. Spl. 17, 31. Heora ǣnig ōðres ne dorste mearc ofergangan, Met. 20, 71. II. *to conquer*:—Gē feónda gehwone ofergangaþ, Cd. Th. 213, 33; Exod. 561 [cf. Orm. 10228: To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod þatt wollde hemm oferganngenn]. III. *to pass, pass off, be over*:—Hié gebidon dæt se ege ofergongen wæs, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31. IV. *to come upon* (of sleep):—Mec slǣp ofergongeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 23; Rä. 41, 10. [*Goth.* ufar-gaggan.] v. ofer-gān.

ofer-gapian *to neglect, disregard*:—Ne hē þurh ðone trūwan his sacerdhādes ofergapige (ofergumige, other MS.) his gehȳrsumnysse *let not the priest through trust in his priesthood be careless of his obedience*, R. Ben. 112, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* geffida *consideratio*.]

ofer-geáre; *adj. Old, superannuated*:—Gif wyrm ete ða tēþ genim ofergeáre holenrinde, Lchdm. ii. 50, 14. [Cf. *Ger.* über-jährig *superannuated*.] Cf. þrī-geáre.

ofer-geatu, e; *f. Oblivion*:—Ða his cwide weoldan on ofergeate hæbben (*would have it buried in oblivion*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* habe in āgezze *obliviscere*, Grff. iv. 279). Ps. Th. 128, 6. Cf. be-geatu.

ofer-gedrync, es; *n. Excessive drinking* or *feasting*:—Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan and oforgedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. v. ofer-drync.

ofer-gedyre, es; *n. A lintel*:—Smīton on ægder gedyre and on ða ofergedyru *ponent super utrumque postem et in superliminaribus domorum*, Ex. 12, 7. v. ofer-dyre.

ofer-gemet, es; *n. Excess*:—Suā oft suā wē ūre hand dōþ tō ūrum mūþe for gīefernesse ofergemet (*per immoderatum usum*), Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-gamez; *adj. supervacuus*.]

ofer-genga, an; *m. One who goes over or beyond*:—Gif hē biþ on .xi. nihta ealdne mōnan se biþ landes ofergenga *if he is born on the eleventh of the month, he will be a traveller about the land*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 1: 160, 30.

ofer-geong, es; *m. A going across;* transmigratio, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 13. Cf. forþ-geong.

ofer-geótan *to cover by pouring, to suffuse*:—Ðara deófla þeóstro hē ofergeāt mid his dæm scīnendan leóhte *he overcame the darkness of the devils by pouring upon it his shining light*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8. Dreórige hleór sealtum dropum ofergeótaþ *suffuse the mournful face with tears*, Dōm. L. 4, 36. Dæt scyp wearþ ofergoten (*operiretur*) mid ýðum, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Mid swāte ofergoten, Glostr. Frag. 104, 17. Mid wōpe ofergoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 2.

ofer-geotol, -geotolian. v. ofer-gitol, -gitolian.

ofer-gesett *placed above* (*others*):—Ón ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða underþiōddan on ōðre ða ofergesettan *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati*, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 15, 23.

ofer-getimbran *to raise a building*:—On ðæm stāne hī ciricean ofergetimbredon *they raised a church on that rock*, Blickl. Homl. 205, 5.

ofer-geweorc, es; *n.* I. *a superstructure*:—Ðæs heáhaltares ofergeweorc *cibborium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 15. II. *a tomb, mausoleum*:—Mētton ofergeweorke *depicto mausoleo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 35. Gē sind gelīce gemēttum ofergeweorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 17. v. ofer-weorc.

ofer-gewrit, es; *n. A superscription, an inscription*:—Hwæs anlīcnys, ys ðis and ofergewrit (*suprascribtio*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 475. Ofergewritum *epigrammatibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 23.

ofer-gīfre; *adj. Over-greedy, gluttonous*; gulae deditus, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 4: 43; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-gīman *to neglect, disregard*:—Gif hwā ðis ofergȳme, R. Ben. 129, 9. Gif hē āðor dyde, oðde ofergīmde, oðde forgeat, 71, 15. Ðæs git ofergȳmdon Hælendes word, Cd. Th. 295, 14; Sat. 486. Cf. ofergumian.

ofer-gīmness, e; *f. Watching over, observation*:—Mid ofergēmnise *cum observatione*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 20.

ofer-gitan *to forget, neglect*:—Ealle þeóda ða de ofergitaþ (*oblivicuntur*) God, Ps. Spl. 9, 18. Ic ofergeat (*oblitus sum*) etan, 101, 5. Sum wȳf ofergeat hyre cyld slǣpende, Shrn. 150, 30. Hī ofergēton (-geáton, MS. A.) (*obliti sunt*) dæt hī hlāfas ne nāmon, Mk. Skt. 8, 14. Hié ofergeáton Godes dōmas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. Spec . . . dæt hié ofergieton (sȳn ofergytende, MS. B.) disse sǣwe ege, St. And. 8, 15. Ne ofergit ðū þearfan, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 14. Ofergyt, 73, 24. Oferget, Ps. Surt. 73, 23. Nylle ðū ofergiten *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Spl. 102, 2. Ofergeotan, Nar. 45, 7. Wǣre ðū ofergeotende mīnre bysne, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 17. Ān nis of dām ofergyten, Lk. Skt. 12, 6.

ofer-gitness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion*:—On dam lande ðe ofergytnes on eardige (this seems to correspond to *in terra oblivionis*, v. 12), Ps. Th. 87, 11. On ofergetnisse *in oblivione*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 6.

ofer-gitol, -geotol; *adj. Forgetful, oblivious*:—Ne eom ic ofergitol (-gittul, Ps. Th.) *non sum oblitus*, Ps. Spl. 118, 61: 9, 19: 9 second, 13. Ofergittol, Ps. Th. 118, 41. Worda ðinra ofergittul, 118, 15. Ofergyttol, 118, 43. Ne sȳ ofergyttol ac gemyndig, R. Ben. 24, 1. Nā ofergeotol ðara gebeda his þearfena, Ps. Th. 9, 12. Ofergeottul. 102, 2. Ofergeatul *obliviosus*, Rtl. 29, 7. Ofergeotele wē ne sind *obliti non sumus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 18. Ofergeotulæ (-geotole, Ps. Th.), 43, 21. Ofergeotole, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 5.

ofer-gitolian; *p.* ode *To forget, be forgetful of*:—Nō ofergeoteliu word ðīn *non obliviscar sermones tuos*, Ps. Surt. 118, 16. Ofergeotulas ðū *obliviceris*, 12, 1. Ofergeoteliaþ *obliviscimini*, 49, 22. Alle þeóde ða de ofergeoteliaþ Dryhten, 9, 18. Ne ofergeotela ðū, 9, 33. Ofergeotelien *oblivicsantur*, 58, 12.

ofer-gitolness, e; *f. Forgetfulness, oblivion*:—Ofergitolnys (-geotulnis, Ps. Surt.) *oblivio*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 9, 19. Wid ða ādle de man litargum hāteþ, dæt ys on ūre gebeóde ofergytulnys (-gittolnes, MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 200, 8. In eorþan ofergytolnysse *in terra oblivionis*, Ps. Spl. 87, 13. Ða unþeáwas oft ābisegien dæt mōd mid ofergiotulnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 32. Ic eom myd earmlīcre ofergiotolnesse ofsteten, Shrn. 198, 21. On ofergeotolnisse, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Ofergeotolnisse *oblivionem*, Rtl. 61, 14. Ofergiottulnisso *ignorantias*, 167, 31.

ofer-glenged; *part. Over-ornamented, too much adorned*:—Ne mōt nān preóst beón on his girlum tō ranc, ne mid golde ofergl̄ænged, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 10.

ofer-grǣdig; *adj. Over-greedy, too covetous*:—Menn beóþ ofergrǣdige woruldgestreóna, Wulfst. 81, 13.

ofer-gumian; *p.* ode *To neglect, be careless about*:—Ne hē ofergumige ða hȳrsumnesse dæs hālgan regoles, R. Ben. 113, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* guma at einu *to take heed to a thing*: *O. Sax.* far-gumōn *to neglect*.] v. ofer-gīman.

ofer-gyldan *to cover* or *ornament with gold*:—Ic ofergylde *auro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Som. 38, 39. Ealle ða græftas gē ofergyldaþ mid cræfte, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 61. On ofergildum hrægle *in vestitu deaurato*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 586, 16. ii. sylure candelsticcan and ii. ouergylde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 101, 26. Ða ofergyldan saglas sceolden stician on ðæm gyldnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 22.

ofer-gylden; *adj. Gilded, covered with gold*:—Gif hē begytaþ dæt hē hæbbe byrne and helm and ofergyldene (cf. golde fæted, ll. 8–9) sweord, L. Wg. 10; Th. i. 188, 21.

ofer-gyrd *over girt*:—Ofergyrdum *recincta*, Germ. 394, 236.

ofer-habban (?) *to command, govern*:—Hȳ mōstan ðām læppan friþ gebicgean ðe hȳ under cynges hand oferhæfdon [geweald ofer hæfdon (?)], L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 14.

ofer-hacele, an ; *f. A cope, hood;* cappa, L. Ecg. C. 10, note; Th. ii. 140, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* yfir-hökull *a surplice.*]

ofer-heáfod ; *adv. Generally, in every case* :—Ælc man ofer heheáfod sceolde cennan his gebyrde and his āre on dære byrig de hē tō gehýrde, Homl. Th. i. 30, 4. [*Ger.* über-haupt.]

ofer-heáh ; *adj. Excessively high* :—Æsc byþ oferheáh, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 23; Rūn. 26.

ofer-healdan *to hold over, delay to do, neglect* :—Gif se gereáfa ðis oferheald, gebēte .xxx, scill., L. Ath. i. prm. ; Th. i. 198, 11. Cf. ofer-hebban.

ofer-healfheáfod *the upper half of the head* :—Forheáfod *anciput*, æfteweard heáfod *occiput*, oferhealfheáfod *sinciput*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 42–44.

ofer-hebban *to pass by, neglect, omit* :—Gif hit (*the holding a gemōt*) hwā oferhebbe (-habbe, MS. B.) bēte swā wē ǽr cwǽdon, L. Ed. 11 ; Th. i. 164, 23. Gif hē āht dæs oferhæbbe dē on ūrum gewritum stent, L. Ath. v. 8, 5 ; Th. i. 236, 33. Ic wāt ðæt ic his sceal fela oferhebban *ego cogor fateri me praeterire plurima*, Ors. i, 8 ; Swt. 42, 1. Hit þencþ fela gōdra weorca tō wyrcanne, gif hē worldāre hæbbe, and wile hit oferhebban, siððan hē hié hæfþ, Past. 9 ; Swt. 55, 16. [For ever hem (*the poor*) thou overhaf, Mapes 341, 1 : *O. H. Ger.* ubar-hevan *praeterire, transire.*] Cf. ofer-healdan.

ofer-helian *to cover over, conceal* :—Neahte þeóstru ðū oferhelast (*detegis*), Hymn. Surt. 12, 12. Oferhelaþ *contegit*, 23, 11. Se ceác oferhelede ða oxan, Past. 16, 5 ; Swt. 105, 4. Gif hwā pytt ǽdelfe and hine ne oferhelie (*operuerit*), Ex. 21, 33. Tō oferhelianne, Glostr. Frag. 102, 2. Beón oferheled *obtegi*, Germ. 389, 22. Nis nān þing oferheled (*opertum*) de ne beó unheled, Lk. Skt. 12, 2.

ofer-helmian *to overshadow* :—Wudu wæter oferhelmaþ, Beo. Th. 2733 ; B. 1364.

ofer-heortness, e ; *f. Excessive feeling* :—Mid oferheortnesse hē him wæs wānigende ǽgðer ge his āgene heardsǽlþa ge ealles dæs folces *with bursting heart he was bewailing both his own and the people's hard fortune*, Ors. 4, 5 ; Swt. 166, 20.

ofer-hergian *to ravage* :—Ceólwulf oferhergeade (-ode, MS. E.) Cantware, Chr. 796 ; Erl. 58, 10 : 865 ; Erl. 70, 34. Eádweard oferhergade eall hira land, 905 ; Erl. 98, 20 : 933 ; Erl. 110, 28. Hǽþne men oferhergeadon (-odon, MS. E.) Sceápige, 832 ; Erl. 64, 18. Ða Gotan eów hwōn oferhergedon, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 48, 20. Heora land tō bismere oferhergodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 23.

ofer-hīdig, -higd, -hige. v. ofer-hygdig, -hygd, -hyge.

ofer-higian *to overreach* (?) :—Sinc eáþe mæg gold on grunde gumcynnes gehwone oferhigian hýde se de wylle *easily may treasure, gold in the ground, overreach every man* (i. e. *make the effort at concealment vain*), *hide it who will*, Beo. Th. 5525 ; B. 2766.

ofer-hīran. I. *not to listen to, to disregard, disobey* :—Dē ealle gesceafta heórsumiaþ . . . būtan men ānum, se dē oferheórþ, Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 10. Swā weorþlīcne sige hæfde swā hē ǽr unweorþlīce dara goda biscepum oferhīrde (*he disregarded the prohibition of the augurs*), Ors. 3, 10 ; Swt. 140, 4. Hié þurh his lāre oferhiérdon ðǽm godum, 4, 12 ; Swt. 210, 2. II. *to overhear, hear* :—Swā ic mid mīnum earum oferhýrde, L. O. 8 ; Th. i. 180, 29 ; L. C. S. 23 ; Th. i. 388, 24. Se oþeling (*Phalaris*) ǽgðer hæfde, ge his plegan ge his gewill, ðonne hē ðara manna (*those shut up in the brazen bull*) tintrego oferhiérde, Ors. 1, 12 ; Swt. 54, 28. Gē sylfe swutele gesāwon, and eác oferhýrdan ða bletsunge, Wulfst. 176, 4.

ofer-hīre ; *adj. Disobedient, regardless* :—Gif preóst on his scriftscīre ǽnigne man wite Gode oferhýre, oððe on heáfodsealtrum yfele befealene, L. Eccl. C. 6 ; Th. ii. 244, 22.

ofer-hīrness, e ; *f. Disobedience, disregard, neglect, contempt* :—Ungelimp mid oferhýrnysse Godes beboda geearnod, L. Edg. S. 1 ; Th. i. 270, 12. But it occurs chiefly as a legal term *the disregard of an authoritative enactment or the fine for such disregard*, amounting to 120 shillings. Some of the offences to which it applies may be seen from the following passages :—Gif hwā būtan porte ceápige, ðonne sý hē cyninges oferhýrnesse scyldig, L. Ed. 1 ; Th. i. 158, 14. Dæt se wǽre, de rihtes wyrnde, scyldig æt þriddan cyrre cyninges oferhýrnesse dæt is .cxx. scill., 2 ; Th. i. 160, 16. Ne underfō nān man ōdres mannes man būtan dæs leáfe de hē ǽr fýligde. Gif hit hwā dō, bēte mīne oferhýrnesse, 10 ; Th. i. 164, 18. Gif hwā gemōt forsitte þrīwa, gilde dæs cynges oferhýrnesse . . . Gif hē nylle ða oferhýrnesse syllan, donne rīdan ða yldestan men . . . Gif hwā nylle rīdan mid his gefēran, gilde cynges oferhýrnesse, L. Ath. i. 20 ; Th. i. 208, 26–210, 1. Gif hwā hreám gehýre and hine forsitte, gylde dæs cynges oferhýrnysse, L. C. S. 29 ; Th. i. 392, 18. Ne quis pecuniam puram et recte appendentem sonet, monetetur in quocunque portu monetetur, in regno meo, super overhyrnessam meam, L. Ath. iv. 6 ; Th. i. 302, 15. Gē (gerēfan) hīraþ, cwæþ se cynge, hwæt gē geléstan sculan be (*on pain of incurring*) mīnre oferhýrnysse, L. Ath. i. prm. ; Th. i. 196, 15. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. s. v. [Cf. *Goth.* ufar-hauseins *disregard, disobedience.*]

ofer-hlæstan *to overload* :—Mid dære herehýþe Rōmāne oferhlæstan heora scipa, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 176, 18, 27. Hié (*the ships*) mon ne mehte mid monnum oferhlæstan, 5, 13 ; Swt. 246, 11.

ofer-hleápan *to overleap, pass by jumping* :—Ic oferhleápe *transitio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 40. *Saltus lunae*, dæt is, dæs mōnan hlýp, for dan de hē oferhlýpþ ǽnne dæg, Lchdm. iii. 264, 24. Dæt hors slōg on dam wege oferhleóp, Bd. 5, 6 ; S. 619, 17. All eorþlīc þing wæs oferhleápende (*transiliens*), 2, 7 ; S. 509, 14. v. next word.

ofer-hleápend, es ; *m. One who overleaps ;* transilitor, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 41.

ofer-hleódor ; *adj. Not hearing, inattentive to sound* :—Se de ǽrest eáran worhte hū se oferhleódur ǽfre wurde *qui plantavit aurem, non audiet?* Ps. 93, 9.

ofer-hleódrian. I. *to outsound, exceed in sound* :—Déáh ānra gehwylc hæbbe gyldene býman, and ealra býmena gehwylc hæbbe .xii. hleódor, and hleódra gehwylc sý heofone heárre and helle deópre, donne dæs hālgan cantices se gyldena organ hē hý ealle oferhleódraþ, and ealle ða ōdre hē ādýfeþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 12. II. *to exceed* (?) :—Ne frign ðū unc nōhtes mā for don wit habbaþ oferhleódred [-leóred (?)] dæt gemǽre uncres leóhtes *cave ne nos ulterius sciscitaris jam excede terminos luci nostri*, Nar. 32, 7.

ofer-hlifian. I. *to tower above, rise high above* :—Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas heá oferhlifaþ, Exon. Th. 206, 3 ; Ph. 121. II. *to exceed, surpass, excel* :—Ofer[h]lyfaþ *praecellat, superemineat*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 48. Hē ōdre oferhlifaþ *ceteris praeeminet*, Past. 17, 3 ; Swt. 111, 1. Iohannes ealle heáhfæderas and Godes witgan oferhlifaþ, Shrn. 95, 10. III. *to tower over in a threatening manner* :—Oferhlifede ege heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Spl. M. 104, 36. Ofer[h]lifiende *minaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 47.

ofer-hlifung, e ; *f. Eminence, sublimity, excellence* :—Oferhlifung *eminentia, sublimitas*, celsitudo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 37. Oferhlifinge *excellentiae*, Germ. 393, 52.

ofer-hlūd ; *adj. Over-loud, noisy, clamorous* :—Oferhlūd *clamosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 61. v. next word.

ofer-hlýde ; *adj. Over-loud, noisy* :—Hē ne sý oferhlýde on stefne, R. Ben. 30, 14. v. preceding word.

ofer-hlýp, es ; *m. A leap across* or *over, a bound* :—Ðes *saltus*, dæt is des mōnan oferhlýp, Anglia viii. 308, 24. For dæs mōnan oferhlýpe *id est, propter saltum*, 316, 43. [Cf. *Icel.* yfir-hlaup.]

ofer-hlýttrian *to clarify, strain* :—Ic oferhlýttrige *eliquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37 ; Som. 39, 42.

ofer-hoga, an ; *m. One who despises, a contemptuous, proud person* :—Se biþ Godes oferhoga de Godes bodan oferhogiaþ, L. I. P. 5 ; Th. ii. 308, 31. Hēr sýn on earde oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Oferhogan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 122 : 139, 6. Oferhogum *superbis*, 122, 4. Oferhogan *superbos*, ii. p. 200, 16.

ofer-hogian *to despise, contemn, scorn, disdain* :—Moyses symle ða nyrugde de God oferhogodan. Se de Godes bebod oferhogaþ, hē biþ on hǽdenra onlīcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 49, 12–13. Sum fearhýrder dæs ōdres ceápes gefērscipe oferhogode, 199, 4. Hē ǽlce unsīuernysse oferhogode Chr. 1067 ; Erl. 204, 36. Đā oferhogode hē dæt hē āder dyde, Ors. 6, 34 ; Swt. 290, 21 : Beo. Th. 4679 ; B. 2345. Hié ealle worlde wenan oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16, 20. Oferhoga hī, and ādrīf hī fram dē, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 8. Warniaþ dæt gē ne oferhogian ǽnne of dysum lytlingum, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 10. Đa gýmeleásan and da oferhogiendan hē sceal mid wordum þreágan, R. Ben. 13, 15. v. *preceding and next words and* ofer-hycgan.

ofer-hogiend, es ; *m. A despiser, contemner* :—Gyf hwylc bróðor ongyten biþ his yldrena geboda oferhogiend, R. Ben. 48, 6.

ofer-holt *a forest of spears which rise over the heads of those who bear them* (?) :—Hié gesāwon tyrd Faraonis forþ ongangan oferholt wegan eóred līxan *they (the Israelites) saw Pharaoh's host advance, saw a forest of spears move* (or *saw them bearing a forest of spears*), *saw the band glitter*, Cd. Th. 187, 27 ; Exod. 157.

ofer-hragan *to come in storms* (?):—Wǽtum hē oferhrægeþ, gebrycеþ burga geatu *it (snow) comes in damp storms on cities' gates, and breaks them*, Salm. Kmbl. 612 ; Sal. 305. [Cf. *Icel.* hragla *to sleet;* hregg *a storm.*]

ofer-hrēfan *to roof over, cover with a roof, cover* :—Dē oferhrēf ufan mid hwītle *cover yourself over from above with a cloak*, Lchdm. ii. 76, 22. Porticas ealle swīde fægere oferhrýfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 25.

ofer-hrēran *to overthrow* :—Oferhrýred *dirute*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 13. Oferhrērede *obrutos*, 62, 71.

ofer-hrops *voracity* :—Ic brūce ðisum mettum mid sýfernysse swā swā daſnaþ munuce næs mid oferhropse *vescor his cibis cum sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate*, Colloq. Monast. Th. 35, 5.

ofer-hrýfan, -hrýred. v. ofer-hrēfan, -hrēran.

ofer-hycgan *to despise, contemn, disdain, scorn* :—Gif hē ðis (*lying at the feet of his superior*) oferhigþ and hit dōn nelle, R. Ben. 131, 7. Đonne se mon oferhygþ (Hatt. MS. oferhýþ) dæt hē bió gelīc ōdrum monnum *dum homo hominibus esse similis dedignatur*, Past. 17, 4 ; Swt. 112, 3. Wē hine mid swā micle māran unrýhte oferhycgeaþ swā hē læs forhogaþ dæt hē ūs ðonne giet tō him spane, siððan wē hiene oferhycgeaþ *tanto graviori improbitate contemnitur, quanto contemtus adhuc vocare nondedignatur*, 52, 4 ; Swt. 407, 17–19. Đeáh hī hine oferhogden, ne for-

hogde hē hī nō, Swt. 405, 31. Ða lytegan sint tō manianne dæt hī oferhycggen (-hycgen, Cott. MSS.) dæt hié wieton, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. Oferhige hī and ādrīf hī fram dē, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 8 note. Utan oferhycgan helm done miclan, Cd. Th. 280, 7; Sat. 252: 283, 15; Sat. 305. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-hugjan *contemnere, aspernere*: cf. *Goth.* ufarhugjan *to be puffed up.*] v. ofer-hogian.

ofer-hȳd, -hýdig. v. ofer-hygd, -hygdig.

ofer-hygd, -hýd, e; *f.*: es; *n.*: -hygdu, -hýdu (o); *indecl. f.* [the plural is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-mēde, -mēttu]. **I.** in a bad sense, *pride, arrogance*:—Hæfde hig ofyrhigd (-hýd, MS. T.) *tenuit eos superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6. Oferhigd *supercilio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 20. Oferhygd, Cd. Th. 21, 22; Gen. 328. Wlenco, oferhýd, 258, 21; Dan. 679. Ðæs oferhýdes ord, 272, 3; Sat. 114. Se is kyning ofer eall ða bearn oferhygde (-hýde, Cott. MSS.) *ipse est rex super universos filios superbiae*, Past. 17, 4; Swt. 111, 22. In oferhygde *in superbia*, Ps. Surt. 16, 10: 58, 13. Hū mycel yfel dē gelamp for dinre gītsunga and oforhýdo and for dīnum īdlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. Hī druncennesse and oferhýdo wǣron heora swiran underþeóddende *ebrietati, animositati, sua colla subdentes*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 26. Sum on oferhygdo þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 314, 33; Mōd. 23. Nō wē oferhygdu (*or pl.?*) ānes monnes māran fundon, 118, 15; Gū. 240. Dæt heofenlīce rīce dæt ða ǣrestan men forworhtan þurh heora gīfernesse and oferhygde, 25, 1. Se dōeþ oferhygde *qui facit superbiam*, Ps. Surt. 100, 7. Ða dōeþ oferhygd, 30, 24. Ðās þing wē sculon forgān oferhýd gýtsunge . . . *ab his debemus nos abstinere, a superbia, et avaritia . . .*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 64; Th. ii. 224, 28. Nǣfde hē on him nāder ne yrre ne oferhýd, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 8. Him oninnan oferhygda dǣl weaxeþ, Beo. Th. 3485; B. 1740. Oferhýda, 3525; B. 1760. Ða setl de deófol for his oforhygdum of āworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 121, 35. For oferhygdum, 156, 13: Cd. Th. 268, 4; Sat. 50: 269, 6; Sat. 69. Ne gedafenaþ dē dæt dū andsware mid oferhygdum sēce, Andr. Kmbl. 638; An. 319. Hwæt is wuldor ðīn de dū oferhygdum upp ārārdest, 2637; An. 1320. Þurh oferhygda, Exon. Th. 316, 23; Mōd. 53. Hē oferhýda āgan wolde *he would give way to pride*, Cd. Th. 287, 20; Sat. 370. **II.** in a good sense, *honourable pride* (?), *high spirit*:—Gif dū gesāwe sumne swīde wīsne man de hæfde swīde gōda oferhýda and wǣre ðeáh swīde earm hwæðer dū woldest cweþan dæt hē wǣre unwyrþe anwealdes and weorþscipes *si quem sapientia praeditum videres, num posses eum vel reverentia, vel ea, qua praeditus est, sapientia, non dignum putare?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-huht, -hucti *superbia.*]

ofer-hygd; *adj. Proud*:—Oferhygdum ēgan *superbo oculo*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Oferhygde (sic MS.) *superbi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Ða oferhygdan *superbi*, Ps. Surt. 118, 78: 118, 21. Āgyld edleán oferhygdum *redde retributionem superbis*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 2. Tōstrægd oferhygd *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. Rush. I, 51.

ofer-hygdig, -hýdig, es; *n. Pride*:—Ðonne hī oferhýdig up āhōfan and him wōhgodu worhtan and grōfun *in sculptilibus suis emulati sunt eum*, Ps. Th. 77, 58.

ofer-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Proud, arrogant, haughty*:—Hē eode tō reordum mid tōcumendum mannum. Ða tælde hine ān oferhýdig bisceop for ðon, Shrn. 129, 28. Ðone oferhygdgan *superbum*, Ps. Surt. 88, 11. Ða wǣron hī æfter æþelborennysse oferhýdige, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 8. Ða oferhýdegan, Ps. Th. 118, 78. Ēgan oferhygdigra *oculos superborum*, Ps. Surt. 17, 28: 118, 69. Ofyrhýdigra, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Dū eallum oferhýdigum eáþmōdnesse forgifest, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Oferhýdegum eágum *superbo oculo*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Fyll ða oferhýdigan, 73, 22. Ða oferhygdego *superbos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. I, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-huctig *superbus.*]

ofer-hygdigian *to be proud*:—Ðonne oferhygdgaþ se ārleása *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Surt. 9, 23.

ofer-hyge (?), es; *m. Pride, arrogance*:—Dū mē oferhige (*or* ofer hige? mē ofer corresponding to *super me* in the Latin) on ealle gelǣdest *omnes elationes tuas super me induxisti*, Ps. Th. 87, 7.

ofer-hylmend, es; *m. One who conceals, who does not act openly*:—Ic oferhylmend ealle getealde ða on eorþan yfele wǣron *praevaricantes reputavi omnes peccatores terrae*, Ps. Th. 118, 119. [Cf. *Icel.* hylma yfir *to hide, conceal* (as a law phrase); yfir-hylma *to hide, cloak*; yfir-hylming *a hiding, cloaking.*]

ofer-hȳran, -hýre, -hýrness. v. ofer-hīran, -hīre, -hīrness.

ofer-hyrned; *adj. Having horns above*:—Úr býþ oferhyrned, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 8; Rūn. 2.

oferian; *p.* ode *To exalt*:—Geoferode *sublimati, exaltati*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 47.

ofer-ild, e; *f. Very great age*:—Him se deáþ geneálǣcþ for dære oferylde, Wulfst. 147, 27.

ofering, e; *f. Superfluity*:—Gif dū ofer gemet itst oðde drincst oðde clāþa dē mā on hæfst ðonne dū þurfe seó ofering dē wurþ tō sāre *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, quod infuderes fiet noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hē wilnigen mid oferinge hiora gītsunga geflyllan *qui abundantiam suam ambitus superfluitate metiantur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 14.

ofer-irnan. **I.** *to pass by running, cross*:—Ða hwīle de se mōna dære sceade ord oferyrnþ *while the moon is crossing the point of the shadow*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. **II.** *to run over, go over a subject*:—Nū wille wē eft oferyrnan ða ylcan godspellīcan endebyrdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 104, 7. Wē wyllaþ scortlīce oferyrnan ða dīgelystan word, 202, 29. **III.** *to come upon with violence, overwhelm, to come upon with surprise*:—Seó sār oferarn Pharao and ealle his crætu, ii. 194, 27. Mē slǣp oferarn *cum mihi somnus obrepsisset*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 33.

ofer-lād, e; *f. A carrying across, translation*:—Oferlād *translationem*, Rtl. 62, 19. v. lād, **III.**

ofer-lǣdan *to oppress*:—Ða wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan eall oferlǣded; and unhiérlic storm of dæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. [Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte, constable ne meire ouerlede þe comune, Piers. P. 3, 314: *Prompt. Parv.* ovyrledyñ *opprimo*; ovyrledare *oppressor*; ovyrledynge *oppressio.*]

ofer-læg, es; *n. A cloak*:—Oberlagu *amfibula* (amfibulum *birrum villosum*, Isidor), Txts. 111, 1.

ofer-leóf; *adj. Exceedingly dear*:—Éðel byþ oferleóf ǣghwylcum men, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 3; Rūn. 23.

ofer-leóran. **I.** *to pass, pass away, pass by*:—Hē oferlióraes (-lióraþ, Rush.) from deáþe in lífe *transiet a morte in vitam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 24. Oferleóraþ *transeant*, p. 4, 10. Oferhlióras *transibunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 31. Dætte oferleórade (*transiret*) dió tíd, 14, 35. Tíd dætte hē oferlīorde of dissum middengeorde, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 1. Oferleórdun *transierunt*, Ps. Surt. 118, 136. Oferleór *transfer*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 42. Oferlióra *transire*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 42. **II.** *to pass moral bounds, deviate from right, transgress*:—Hæftas heársume dæs hálgan word lyt oferleórdun, Exon. Th. 145, 21; Gū. 698. Oferliórende *praevaricantes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 119. Ofyrleórynde, -liórende, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 119. v. next word.

ofer-leórness, e; *f. Deviation from right, transgression*:—Dónde oferleórnisse *facientes praevaricationes*, Ps. Surt. 100, 3.

ofer-libban *to outlive, survive*:—Wes dæt lond becueden his bróðar, gif hē Cyneþrýðe oferlífde, Chart. Th. 465, 19. Lāf oðde oferlibbende *superstes*, Gr. 9, 26; Som. 11, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-lebēn.]

oferlice; *adj. Excessively*:—Hī mid heora synnum swā oferlice swýðe God gegrǣmedon, dæt hē lēt Engla here heora eard gewinnan, Wulfst. 166, 18: 83, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-ligr *excessive.*]

ofer-lihtan *to outshine*:—Seó sunne oferliht ealle ōðre steorran and geþióstraþ mid hire leóhte, Bt. 9, tit.; Fox xiii. 2.

ofer-līdan *to cross (water), sail across*:—Āstīgende on scipe oferlād (*transfretavit*) done sǣe, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 1: Shrn. 88, 28; Cd. Th. 200, 26; Exod. 362. Oferlīdan *transire, transfretare*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 50. [*Goth.* ufar-leiþan.]

ofer-lufu, e, an; *f. Excessive love*:—Seó oferlufu eorþan gestreóna, Wulfst. 149, 4: 263, 24.

ofer-mæcga, an; *m. A man superior to others, an illustrious person*:—Ofermæcga spræc dýre Dryhtnes þegn (*the angel sent to save Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 21; Gu. 664. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-menni *a mighty champion.*]

ofer-mægen, es; *n. Superior or overwhelming force*:—Wið ofermægenes egsan, Cd. Th. 127, 27; Gen. 2117. Hē hæfde wīgena tō lyt wið ofermægene, Elen. Kmbl. 128; El. 64. Hyne Hetware hilde genǣgdon mid ofermægene, Beo. Th. 5827; B. 2917. Forst and snāw mid ofermægene eorþan þeccaþ, Exon. Th. 215, 6; Ph. 249. Him on swaðe fylgeþ Á ofermægene, Salm. Kmbl. 187; Sal. 93. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubarmeginōn *praevalere*: *Ger.* über-macht: *Icel.* ofr-efli *overwhelming force.*]

ofer-mǣned (?) *made too common* (?), *trite*:—Ofermēned *contrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 43: 92, 37.

ofer-mæstan *to over-fatten*:—Swā dæt ūre lichama ne wurþe ofermæst tō ídelum lustum, Bd. Whelc. 228, 25.

ofer-mēte; *adj. Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate, immense*:—Ofermēte *insolens*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 10. Moyses behelede ða ofermētan bierhto his ondwlitan, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 19. God hyra ofermētan ofermētto genyðerode, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 27. Hē hēt ða ofermētan brycge mid stāne ofer gewyrcan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Æt ðām ofermētum wæterum *de multitudine aquarum*, Ps. Th. 17, 17. Ýða ofermēta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. [Cf. *Icel.* ofr-māta *excessively*: *Ger.* über-mässig.]

ofermēt-lic; *adj. Immense*:—Ðonne swā ofermētlicu rīcu onstyrede wǣron *ubi tot et talia regna mutata sunt*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 10.

ofer-mētu (o); *indecl. f. Excess, presumption*:—Ādrīf fram mē dysig and ofermēto and sile mē wisdōm, Shrn. 169, 16.

ofer-mādum, es; *m. A very valuable treasure, a treasure of surpassing worth*, Beo. Th. 5979; B. 2993.

ofer-mēde, es; *n.*: -mēdu; *f.* [the plural form is used with singular meaning, cf. ofer-hygd, -mēttu] *Pride*:—His ofermēdu is fruma ūres forlores, Past. 41; Swt. 301, 8. Ofermēdes *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 31. His engyl ongan ofermēde micel āhebban, Cd. Th. 19, 19; Gen. 23. Dæt hié ne āstigan on ofermēdu, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Se de on ofermēdum leofaþ, Exon. Th. 317, 33; Mōd. 75. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muoti *superbia, elatio, animositas.*] v. ofer-mōd, -mēttu.

ofer-mēde; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous*:—Cyning gefeaht wið done ofermēdan (-mōdigan, MS. E.) aldorman, Chr. 750; Erl. 48, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muoti *superbus.*]

ofer-médla, an ; *m. Pride* :—Eahta synd heáfodlíce synna . . . eahtoþa is ofermédla, L. E. I. 31 ; Th. ii. 428, 8. Sóna swá ic mínes ofermédlan geswíce, 36 ; Th. ii. 436, 1. Gif hé on ofermédlan and on ódrum unþeáwum his líf lyfaþ, 32 ; Th. ii. 428, 33 ; Cd. Th. 257, 14 ; Dan. 657.

ofer-médu. v. ofer-méde.

ofer-mete, es ; *m. Food in excess, a feast where food is in excess* :—Se ofermete ne befæst ús nǽfre Gode *esca nos non commendat Deo*, Past. 43, 9 ; Swt. 316, 19. Ofermettas *commessationes*, Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 601, 13 note.

ofer-méttu (o) ; *indecl. in sing. ; but declined in pl., where it is used with singular meaning*, cf. ofer-hygd, -méde : *perhaps all the instances which follow may belong to the plural, since* eáþmétto *takes a verb in the plural ; f. Pride, arrogance, haughtiness* :—Hine his hyge gespeón and his ofermétto ealra swíðost, Cd. Th. 22, 35 ; Gen. 351. Þurh heora miclan mód, and þurh ofermétto, 22, 7 ; Gen. 337 : 21, 30 ; Gen. 332. Hé biþ on ofermétto (-métto, Cott. MSS.) ǽwended . . . hé ástǽg on ofermétto *in elationem permutatur . . . intumuit*, Past. 3, 2 ; Swt. 35, 13–16. On ofermétto *in superbiam*, 19, 3 ; Swt. 147, 3 : Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 34. God hyra ofermǽtan ofermétto genyðeroðe, Ors. 1, 7 ; Swt. 38, 28. God ðá mǽstan ofermétto gewræc on ðam folce, 6, 2 ; Swt. 256, 5. Ðe ofermétto dóþ *qui faciunt superbiam*, Ps. Th. 30, 27. Ofermétto *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 62. Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa ðisse worulde : ǽrest is ofermétta (*arrogantia*), L. Ecg. P. i. 8 ; Th. ii. 174, 32. Ne gerísaþ heom príta, ne micele ofermétta, L. I. P. 10 ; Th. ii. 318, 32. Heora eáþmétto ne mihton náuht forstandan, ne húru heora ofermétta, Bt. 29, 2 ; Fox 106, 1. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermétta (cf. ðonan mǽst cymeþ yfla ofermèta, Met. 25, 44), 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 19. Mid his ágnum wordum ðone swiran gebiége his ágenra ofermétta *suo judicio superbiae cervicem calcat*, Past. 26, 3 ; Swt. 185, 15. On heora ofermétttum *in superbia*, Ps. Th. 30, 20. On ofermétttum ábunden, Past. proem. ; Swt. 25, 6. Biscopum gebiraþ ealdlíce wísan búton ofermétttum, L. I. P. 10 ; Th. ii. 318, 31. Lét befeallan on dæt ece fýr ðe him gegearcod wæs for heora ofermétttum, Homl. Th. i. 12, 4 : Met. 5, 32 : Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 9–11. Mid ofermétum *superbia*, Past. 42, 2 ; Swt. 307, 7. Ne mæg hé wið ofermétta, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 10. Múþ heora spræc ofermétta (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10 : Met. 7, 8.

ofer-micel ; *adj. Over-much, excessive* :—On ðære tíde wæs síó ofermycelo hǽlo on ealre worulde, Ors. 1, 7 ; Swt. 40, 3. Bútan hý ofermicel geswinc habben, R. Ben. 65, 17. [*Prompt. Parv.* ovir-mikel *nimius* : *Icel.* ofr-mikill.]

ofer-micelness, e ; *f. Over-greatness, excess* :—Náht framaþ eallum dæge lang ádreógan fæsten gif ǽfter ðam metta oferfylle oðde ofermicelnysse (*nimietate*) sáwl byþ ofersýmed, Scint. 13.

ofer-mód, es ; *n.* I. *pride, arrogance, over-confidence* :—Feala worda gespæc se engel ofermódes, Cd. Th. 18, 12 ; Gen. 272. Ðá se eorl ongan for his ofermóde álýfan landes tó fela lǽdere þeóde, Byrht. Th. 134, 25 ; By. 89. [Gif hwa nulle for his ouermoð, oðer for his prude . . . his scrift ihalden, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 30.] II. *a high style* (?) :—Ofermód *coturnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muot *superbia* : *Ger.* über-muth.] v. ofer-méde, -métto.

ofer-mód ; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous* :—Ne sceal mon beón ofermód, R. Ben. 17, 15. Cild ácenned ofermód him sylfum gelícigende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. Se ofermóda cyning (*Lucifer*), Cd. Th. 22, 9 ; Gen. 338. On Torcwines dagum dæs ofermódan cyninges *in the days of Tarquinius Superbus*, Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 8. Ðú ne scealt nǽfre gelíce dǽman dæm eádmódan and ðam ofermódan, L. de Cf. 3 ; Th. ii. 260, 25. Hig wǽron ofermóde ongén hig *superbe egerint contra illos*, Ex. 18, 11. Ða ðe wǽron ofermóde on heora heortan. Blickl. Homl. 159, 10. On ódre wísan ða ofermódan on ódre ða wácmódan *aliter protervi, aliter pusillanimes*, Past. 23 ; Swt. 175, 18 : 32 ; Swt. 209, 1. Ða eágan dara ofermódena (*superborum*) ðú geeádmétst, Ps. Th. 17, 26. Spell be ðám ofermódum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 1. Ofermódum *superbis*, Ps. Spl. 93, 2. Se Scyppend oft ða ofermódan geeádmétte, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 20. [*O. Sax.* obar-mód.] v. ofer-méde.

ofer-módig ; *adj. Proud, arrogant, saucy, wanton* :—Mǽden biþ ofermódig *a girl* (*born on the thirteenth day of the moon*) *will be saucy*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. Ofermódige *superbi*, Ps. Th. 118, 51. Ofermódigra *superborum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 69. Ofermódigum *superbis*, 122, 5. Ða ofermódegan *superbos*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 12. Tarcuinius ðe hira ealra wæs ofermódgast *Tarquinius Superbus*, Ors. 2, 2 ; Swt. 66, 28. [*O. Sax.* obar-módig : *O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotig *contumax* : *Ger.* über-müthig.]

ofer-módigian, -módigan, -módigan *to be proud or haughty, to be puffed up with pride* :—Ðonne se unrihtwísa ofermódegaþ (-módgaþ, Ps. Spl.) *dum superbit impius*, Ps. Th. 9, 21. Hwí ofermódige gé oðer oðre men for eówrum gebyrdum, Bt. 30, 2 ; Fox 110, 15 : 42 ; Fox 258, 15. Hí ofermódigaþ for dæm welan, 39, 11 ; Fox 230, 23. Ne ofermódigiaþ (*superbiunt*) ða scírmenn ná for ðý, Past. 17, 2 ; Swt. 109, 17. Hié wið Gode ofermódigiaþ *contra Deum superbiunt*, 29 ; Swt. 201, 16. Ðé læs ðe hira fýnd ofermódegodun *ne forte superbirent hostes eorum*, Deut. 32, 27. Hwý gé oðer ódre men ofermódigen, Met. 17, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotôn *superbire*.]

ofer-módigness, e ; *f. Pride, arrogance* :—Ofermódigni *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 72, 6 : 30, 22 : 16, 11 : 100, 8. Seó eádmódnes of ácearf heáfod dære ofermódignesse *humilitas amputat caput superbiae*, Gl. Prud. 36 a : 37 a : 38 a. Ofermódinysse *arrogantiae, inflationis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 52. Ofermódignysse *insolentiam*, 526, 8. Ofermódignessa *superbia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

ofer-módigung, -módgung, e ; *f. The being proud, pride* :—Hit is ungecyndlícu ofermódgung *contra naturam superbire est*, Past. 17, 2 ; Swt. 109, 11.

ofermód-lic ; *adj. Proud, arrogant, presumptuous* :—Mid ofermódlícum gilpe, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 66, 31. Hé sceal ða ofermódlícan word mid eádmódlícum wordum gemetgian *ut verba praemissae superbiae verbis subjectae humilitatis impugnet*, Past. 54, 5 ; Swt. 423, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarmuot-lih *sublimis*.]

ofermódlice ; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, insolently* :—Hí sprecaþ swíðe ofermódlíce *os eorum locutum est superbiam*, Ps. Th. 16, 9. Hit ofermódlíce férde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17 : 201, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-muotlîho *superbe, proterve, elate, hyperbolice*.]

ofer-módness, e ; *f. Pride* :—Ofermódnys *superbia*, Ps. Spl. 73, 24, 4. Ofermódnes eádmódnes *superbia . . . humilitas*, Gl. Prud. 31 a : 29 a : 30 a : 32 a : 33 a. Bebeorh ðé wið ofermódnysse *cave te a superbia*, L. Ecg. C. proem. ; Th. ii. 132, 10.

ofer-níd, -neód, e ; *f. Extreme need* :—Gif hit ofereoð beó *si valde necesse sit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14 ; Th. ii. 200, 33.

ofer-niman. I. *to take by violence, to violate* :—Be ðam men ðe wíf oðde mæden ofernimþ mid unrihtum þingum *de homine qui mulierem vel puellam per fraudem constuprat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 13 tit. ; Th. ii. 180, 22. [*The section to which the title refers is as follows* :—Gif hwá mid his ofercræfte wíf oðde mæden nýdinga nimþ tó unrihthǽmede, Th. ii. 186, 20.] Gif ǽnig man ofernyme unbeweddod mǽden *si invenerit vir puellam virginem, et apprehendens concuberit cum illa*, Deut. 22, 28. Hé eode in tó mé dæt hé mé ofernáme *ingressus est ad me, ut coiret mecum*, Gen. 39, 14. II. *to take away, carry off* :—Sóna wæs dæt ǽfter ofernumen *vidimus rasuram totam vim veneni absumisse*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 474, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-neman *to take away*.]

ofer-nón *the latter part of the day, afternoon* :—Middæg *sexta* : nón *nona* : ofernón oðde geloten dæg *suprema* : ǽfen *vesperum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 12–15.

ofer-rǽdan. I. *to read over or through* :—Ic oferrǽde *perlego*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6 ; Som. 32, 15. Oferrǽdan *perlegere*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4 : Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Ða heó ða gewrita oferrǽd hǽfde, Ap. Th. 20, 20 : 21, 12. II. *to consider* :—Oferrǽdan ł hycgean *coniici*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 4.

ofer-ranc ; *adj. Over-luxuriant, extravagant, sumptuous* :— God lǽteþ reáfian eówere dohtra heora gyrla and tó oferrancra heáfodgewǽda, Wulfst. 46, 1.

ofer-reccan *to convince, confute, convict* :—Gif hine mon oferricte dæt hé ne móste londes wyrþe beón *if it should be proved against him that he was disqualified for holding land*, Chart. Th. 141, 11. Forðon hé dus cwæþ dæt hé ða lotwrencas oferwunne and oferreahte *quatenus et illos victrix ratio frangeret*, Past. 30 ; Swt. 205, 17. Ðú hæfst mé swíðe rihte oferreahte (-rehtne, MS. Bod.) *thou hast completely convinced me*, Bt. 34, 3 ; Fox 138, 11. Ðonne is betere dæt hié mid ryhtre race weorðen oferreahte and mid dære race gebundene and ofersuíðde *prodest, ut in suis allegationibus victi jaceant*, Past. 30 ; Swt. 205, 3. Ðý læs ðonne hié oferhyggaþ dæt hié síen oferreahte útane mid ðderra manna ryhtum lárum hié ðonne síen innan gehǽfte mid ofermétum *ne dum rectis aliorum suasionibus foris superari despiciunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, 42, 2 ; Swt. 307, 6. Cf. ofer-stǽlan.

ofer-renc[u], e ; *f. Over-luxuriance, extravagance* :—Manege ðe mid oferrence glengdan hý sylfe, Wulfst. 46, 2.

ofer-rícsian *to dominate, rule over* :—Hé him geþafode dæt hit mid anwalde him móste oferrícsian, Past. 17, 8 ; Swt. 119, 19.

ofer-rídan *to cross on horseback* :—Sealde hé dæt betste hors Aidane, dæt hé on ðam mihte fordas oferríðan, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 540, 18.

ofer-rówan *to cross by rowing* :—Ða hét hé his leorningcnihtas faran tó scipe, and oferrówan ðone brym, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 19.

ofersǽ-líc ; *adj. Transmarine* :—On ðám ofersǽlícum dǽlum *in transmarinis partibus*, Bd. 3, 28 ; S. 560, 13. Cf. ofersǽwisc.

ofer-sǽlig ; *adj. Exceedingly fortunate, more than happy* :—Se biþ gesǽlig and ofersǽlig ðe swylce cwyldas mæg forbúgon, Dóm. L. 16, 246.

ofer-sǽlþ, e ; *f. Pleasure or happiness that exceeds due bounds* :—Gif ðú wilnast dæt ðú wel mǽge dæt sóðe leóht sweotole oncnáwan ðú forlætan scealt ídle ofersǽlþa unnytne gefeán (cf. gif ðú wilnige dæt sóðe leóht oncnáwan áfyr fram ðé ða yfelan sǽlþa and ða unnettan, Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 32) *tu si vis cernere verum, gaudia pelle*, Met. 5, 27.

ofersǽwisc ; *adj. From beyond the sea, transmarine* :—Ofersǽwisc rind *bark from beyond the sea* (*cinnamon*), Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Landferþ se ofersǽwisca hit gesette on Léden, Glostr. Frag. 10, 21. Hé (*Benedict of Wearmouth*) ða ciricean gefretwade mid godcunde wísdóme and mid woroldlícum frætwum ofersǽwiscum, Shrn. 50, 32.

ofer-sáwan *to oversow* :—Ða com his feóndа sum and ofersceów (*superseminavit*) hit mid coccele, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sâan.]

ofer-sceadwian *to cover with a shadow, overshadow*:—Ic oferscead-wige *obumbro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 59. Dæs Heáhstan miht ðé oferscead-aþ, Lk. Skt. i, 35. Genip ofersceadude hig, 9, 34. Seó lyft hí oferscead-wude, Mk. Skt. 9, 7. Ðú oferscadudest (-sceaduwedest, Ps. Lamb.) *obumbrasti*, Ps. Surt. 139, 8. Ofersceadwa *obumbra*, Ps. Surt. 139, 8. [*Goth.* ufar-skadwjan.]

ofer-sceatt, es; *m. Money in excess (of a loan), interest*:—Ic onfénge dæt ðe mín is mid oferscealta (*cum usura*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 27.

ofer-sceáwian *to overlook, superintend*:—Preóstum gedafenaþ, dæt hí heora biscope beón eádmódlíce underþeódde, and hé hí ofersceáwige, and heora wísan begíme, swá swá his nama swégeþ: his nama is gecweden *episcopus*, and ofersceáwigend on Englisc, dæt hé ofersceáwige symle his underþeóddan, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 25–30. [*Episcopus . . . is* on Englisc scawere, for he is iset to þon þæt he scal ouerscawian mid his ȝeme þa lewedan, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 7.]

ofer-sceáwigend *a superintendent*; episcopus. v. preceding word.

ofer-sceótan. v. ofer, III.

ofer-scínan *to cover with light, illumine*:—Næs nâ ðæt ân ðæt ðæt leóht ða dúne âne oferscíneþ, ac eác swylce ða burh, Blickl. Homl. 129, 2. Beorht wolcn hig ofersceán *nubes lucida obumbravit eos*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 5. Ðonne his (*the moon's*) leóma ealne middaneard oferscíne, Anglia viii. 323, 7.

ofer-scúwan, -scúan *to overshadow*:—Wolken oferscúade (-scýade, Lind.) híæ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 5. [*Icel.* yfir-skyggja.]

ofer-seám, es; *m. A bag*:—Ofterseámas *sacculos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 33.

ofer-sécan *to make too great demands upon, put to too severe a trial, press too hard*:—Wæs síó hond tó strong seó (MS. se) ðe méca gehwane swenge ofersóhte *the hand was too strong, which with its stroke put every blade to too severe a trial*, i. e. Beowulf struck so hard that any sword would be broken, Beo. Th. 3655; B. 2686. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-suochian, Grff. vi. 84.]

ofer-segl, es; *m. A top-sail*:—Oversegl *artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 76.

ofer-seglian *to cross by sailing*:—Ða ástâh hé on scyp and oferseglode (*transfretavit*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 1.

ofer-sendan *to transmit*:—Ic ofersende *transmitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 40.

ofer-seócness, e; *f. Extreme sickness*:—Unfæstende man húsles ne ábirige, búton hit for ofterseócnesse sí, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 2: 30; Th. ii. 250, 20.

ofer-seolfrian *to cover with silver*:—Hié eall heora wǽpn ofersylefredan *deargentatis armis*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 31. Eall heora wǽpn wǽron ofersylefreda, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 23. Ofersylfrede (-seolfrade, Ps. Lamb.) *deargentatae*, Ps. Spl. 67, 14.

ofer-seón. I. *to observe, survey, see*:—Ðú ðe ealle gesceafta ofersihst *thou that dost survey all creatures*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20. Æfter dære wísan ðe ic hit ofterseah *quemadmodum inspexi*, Nar. 2, 9. Swá ic mid mínum égum ofterseah, and mínum earum oferhýrde, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 29: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 24. Ðú ealle míne fýnd eágum ofersáwe *super inimicos meos respexit oculus tuus*, Ps. Th. 53, 7. Ðæt híé heora sylfra eágon oferségon and heora eáron gehýrdon *what they had seen with their own eyes and heard with their ears*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 1. Oft wé oferségon þeóda þeáwas, Exon. Th. 118, 9; Gû. 237. Selfe ofersáwon ða ic cwom, Beo. Th. 842; B. 419. Ofersewen *respectus*, Ps. Spl. 72, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sehan *respicere, superspicere.*] II. *to overlook, neglect, despise*:—Ða ðe tó ðam þríste sýn, dæt híg God ofersegð and swá mæniges hálliges mannes dóm, Wulfst. 270, 23.

ofer-símian *to overload, oppress*:—Gif metta oferfylle sáwl byþ ofersýmed *si ciborum satietate anima obruatur*, Scint. 13. Warniaþ dæt eówere heortan ne sýn ofersýmede mid oferfylle, R. Ben. 64, 1: 138, 11. Dæt ða unstrangan ofersýmede heora þeówdóm ne forfleón, 121, 23. [Þe burden ðe hé haddeus míde ouersemd, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 4.]

ofer-sittan. I. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of*:—Ofersêton *obsederunt*, Ps. Surt. 21, 13. Ofersêtun sáwle mîne *occupaverunt animam meam*, 58, 4. Ðone mæstan dæl his hæfþ sóð ofterseten *the greatest part of it the sea has occupied*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 11. [We maȝen ouersitten þis lond, Laym. 8035.] II. *to desist from, abstain from*:—Ic ofersitte *supersideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 45. Ic gylp ofersitte *I abstain from boasting*, Beo. Th. 5050; B. 2528. Wit sculon secge ofersittan *we shall abstain from the sword, not make use of swords*, 1372; B. 684. [Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* ovyrsyttynge of dede or time *omissio.*]

ofer-slǽp, es; *m. Excessive sleep*:—Wið oversláepe, Lchdm. i. 342, 14.

ofer-sleán *to reduce, subdue*:—Dæt ða munecas furþor restan ðonne healfe níht dæt seó dæges þigen tófered sý on dære nihtlícam reste and seó hâte dære þigene oferslegen *that the monks may rest more than half the night, so that the food of the day may be distributed through the body in the nightly rest and the heat of the food subdued*, R. Ben. 32, 15.

ofer-slege, es; *n. A lintel*:—Oferslege oððe þrexwold *limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 28. Ofersleege, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Sprengaþ on dæt oferslege (*superliminare*) . . . ðonne hé gesihþ dæt blód on ðam ofer-slege, Ex. 12, 22–23. On hyra gedyrum and ofersleegum, Homl. Th. i. 310, 29: ii. 40, 12: 264, 1: 266, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* ovyrslay of a doore *superliminare.*] v. ofer-dyre, -gedyre.

ofer-slop, es; *n. An over-garment, surplice*:—Oferslop hwít habban, blisse getácnaþ. Oferslop bleófáh habban ȝerende fúllíc getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 5–7. On oferslopum *in stolis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 46. [His (the canon's) overslоppe nis nat worth a myte, Chauc. Group G. 633: *Icel.* yfir-sloppr.] v. next word.

ofer-slype, es; *m. An over-garment, surplice*:—Dæt mæsseprеósta ænig ne cume binnan circan dyre búton his oferslipe (-slope), L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 10. Hé is ymbscrýd mid hwítum oferslype *he is clad in a white upper garment*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 19.

ofer-smeáung, e; *f. Excessive consideration of a subject*:—Sió ofer-smeáung mirþ ða unwîsan, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 17.

ofer-spréc, e; *f. Excessive speaking, loquacity*:—Ne biþ nǽfre sió ofersprǽc búton synne *in multiloquio non deerit peccatum*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 23. Áidlode on ofersprǽce *multiloquio vacantes*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 10. On ídle ofersprǽce *supervacuis verbis*, 38, 6; Swt. 277, 11. Ðonne mon mid ungedafenlícre and unwærlícre ofersprǽce ða heortan gedwelep ðara ðe ðǽrtó hlystaþ and eác se láriów bið gescinded mid dære ofersprǽce *cum apud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta importunitate laevigatur, et auctorem suum haec eadem loquacitas inquinat*, 15, 5; Swt. 95, 19–21. Gelimpeþ dæt his word beóþ gehwyrfedo tó unnytre ofersprǽce *contingit, ut magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, 21, 7; Swt. 165, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprâhhi.]

ofer-sprǽce; *adj.* I. *speaking too much, talkative, loquacious*:—Se ðe ofersprǽce biþ *multiloquio subditus*, Past. 15, 6; Swt. 97, 6. Se ofersprǽcea wer *vir linguosus*, 38, 8; Swt. 279, 21. Ne beó ðú tó ofer-sprǽce ac hlyst ǽlces monnes worda swíðe georne '*give every man thy ear, but few thy voice*,' Prov. Kmbl. 58. Salamon cwæþ, dæt sélre wǽre tó wunigenne mid león and dracan ðonne mid yfelan wífe and ofersprǽcum, Homl. Th. i. 486, 33. Ða . . . ofersprǽcean *multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 3: 38, 1; Swt. 271, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprâcha zungun *linguam magniloquum.*] II. *saying more than is just or true* (v. ofer-sprecan):—Ða fâcnes fullan weoloras and ða ofer-sprǽcan *labia dolosa*, Ps. Th. 11, 3. Ða ofersprǽcan ðe mê yfel cwedaþ *qui maligne loquuntur adversum me*, 34, 24.

ofer-sprǽdan *to overspread, cover*:—Beón ðǽr (*in the house for strangers*) symble bedd genihtsumlíce ofersprǽdde, R. Ben. 84, 23.

ofer-sprecan. I. *to say too much, use too many words*:—Ne flýt ðú wíd ânwilne man ne wíd ofersprecenne *don't dispute with an obstinate man, or with one using too many words*, Prov. Kmbl. 5. II. *to say too much, more than is just*:—Ofersprecendes *obloquentis*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-sprehhan *blasphemare.*]

ofer-sprecol; *adj.* I. *given to talk too much, talkative, loquacious*:—Se ðe ofersprecol biþ *multiloquio serviens*, Past. 38, 8; Swt. 279, 20. Se ofersprecola wer *vir linguosus*, R. Ben. 30, 5. II. *given to extravagant, inconsiderate speech*:—Ofersprecelum *procacibus, impru-dentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 14: 507, 24.

ofer-sprecolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity*; superfluitas locutionis, Past. 43, 1; Swt. 308, 16.

ofer-stǽlan *to confute, convince, convict*:—Ic oferstǽle *confuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 15. Oberstaelid *confutat*, ii. 105, 32. Oferstǽlep, 15, 31. Ic eom gefæfa dæt ic eom swíðe rihte oferstéled, and ic beó ealne weig micle gefegenra ðonne ðú mé myd þíllicum oferstǽlest, ðonne ic ǽfre wǽre ðonne ic ðǽrne man oferstǽlde *I allow that I am very properly confuted, and I am always much more pleased when you confute me with such arguments, than I ever should be when I confuted another man*, Shrn. 197, 32–35. Ne beó ðú tó ânwille; forðam de is gerisenlícre dæt ðú sí mid rihte oferstéled, ðonne ðú oferstéle ðǽrne man mid wóge, Prov. Kmbl. 8. Dæt hí dæs deófles leásunge mid Godes sóðfæstnysse oferstǽlan, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 9. Oberstaelende *convinceus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 37. Oferstǽlende, 14, 60: *confutans*, 23, 45: Hpt. Gl. 436, 37. Oberstaeled *convicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 45. Ðonne hé oferstǽled biþ *when he is convinced*, Past. 6; Swt. 46, 16. Hé biþ ðonne oferstǽled dæt hé Godes feónd is *he will then be convicted of being God's foe*, Homl. Th. i. 612, 24. Gif hwá mâne âþ on háligdóme swerige, and hé oferstǽled weorðe *if a man commit perjury on a relic, and he be convicted*, L. C. S. 36; Th. i. 398, 5: 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Oferstǽlede *confutati, superati, convicti, redarguti*. Hpt. Gl. 475, 19.

ofer-steall, es; *m. Opposition*:—Gif ic dísum dracan tó forswelgenne geseald eom hwí sceal ic elcunge þrowian for eówerum oferstealle (*the opposition which was offered by the prayers said at the speaker's bedside*), Homl. Th. i. 534, 20. Cf. wiðer-steall.

ofer-stealla, an; *m. A survivor*:—Heó wýscte dæt heó nánne æfter hyre ne forlête, dé læs gif hyra hwylc wǽre hyre oferstealla, dæt se ne myhte on heofenum beón hyre efngemæcca, Shrn. 151, 13.

ofer-stellan *to cross*:—Hit sum slóg oferhleóp and oferstælde (*transiliret*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17.

ofer-steppan *to over-step, to cross, exceed*:—Ic ofersteppe weall *trânsgrediar murum*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 30. Ðú oferstópe *tu supergressa es*, Kent. Gl. 1151. Ne oferstepe ðú ealde gemêro *ne transgrediaris terminos antiquos*, 854. Seó sáe ne mót ðone þeorscwold oferstæppan (-steppan, Met. 11, 69) dære eorþan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-stephen *transgredi, excedere.*]

ofer-stígan. I. *to mount, scale, surmount, rise above*:—Ic heofonas oferstíge, Exon. Th. 482, 24; Rä. 67, 6. Sume ða ýða hé becerþ mid ðý scipe sume hit oferstígeþ *some of the waves the steersman avoids with the ship, some it surmounts*, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 3. Heó ða þýstre dysses andweardan middangeardes oferstáh *praesentis mundi tenebras transiens*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 3. Hé on ánre díegelre stówe done munt oferstág, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 21. Breóst oferstág þrim weallende eorlum óþ exle *the boiling sea rose above the breast up to men's shoulders*, Andr. Kmbl. 3146; An. 1576. Eles gecynd is dæt hé wile oferstígan ǽlcne wǽtan, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 12. II. *to transcend, surpass, excel, overcome, exceed*:—Ic oferstíge *excelleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 28, 45. Dú ealle díne yldran on ríce feor oferstígest (*transcendas*), Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Hé ealra ðérra heáhfæsma mægen oferstígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 167, 23. Yldo oferbídeþ stánas, heó oferstígeþ stýle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. Oferstíhþ *excedit*, i. *superat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 71. Dæs gebodes micelnes his mihta oferstíhþ, R. Ben. 128, 14. Hé ongeat dæt hé oferstág hine selfne *semetipsum noverat transcendere*, Past. 16, 2; Swt. 101, 13. Oforstág, Blickl. Homl. 163, 28. Oferstáh, Homl. Th. i. 70, 11. Hí swíðra oferstág weard *a stronger guard overcame them*, Exon. Th. 116, 3; Gú. 201. Oferstíge *excedat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 72. Ǽr ðan ðe dæs dæges lenge oferstíge ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Oferstigan *percelleront, supereminerent*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 27. Ða yldo mid þeáwum oferstígende *aetatem moribus transiens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 4. Ða oferstígendan lufe *the surpassing love*, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 22. [*Goth.* ufar-steigan: *O. H. Ger.* ubar-stigan *transcendere, transire, exsuperare: Icel.* yfir-stígnin *overcome.*]

ofer-stige, es; *m. Astonishment, extasy*:—Hé cwæþ tó hím sylfum: 'Nú ic wæs of ðam rihtan wege mínes ingeþances, ac betere hit biþ ðæt ic eft fare út of ðysum porte, ðý læs ðe ic tó swíðe dwelige . . . gewíslíce ic hér ongyten hæbbe ðæt mé hæfþ gelǽht fæste mínes módes oferstige, ðæt ic nát ná forgeare hú ic hit ðus macige,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 551—556. v. ofer-stigenness.

oferstígend-líc; *adj. Superlative*:—Sume synd *superlativa*, ðæt is oferstígendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 63.

ofer-stigenness, e; *f. A passing over*:—Geleórednysse ł oferstigenysse *extaseos, transgressionis*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 9. v. ofer-stige.

ofer-swimman *to cross by swimming*:—Oferswamða sioleþa bigong sunu Ecgþeówes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-swimman *tranare.*]

ofer-swíðan; *p.* -swíðde, *but also* -swád *To prove stronger than* or *superior to another, to overcome, overpower, conquer, surpass*:—Oberswíðo wínc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 69. Ic oferswíðe *vinco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 32, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswíðe mid mínre swétnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 29; Rä. 41, 29. Dú ðe úre wíðerwinnan oferswíddest, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 233. Dú oferswíddest deáþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 13. Hé on his mægenes weorþunga oferswíð ealra ðérra Godes martira wuldor, 167, 25. Gyf strengra hine oferswýð (-swíd, MSS. B. C.) *si fortior vicerit eum*, Lk. Skt. MS. A. 11, 22. Oferswýdeþ, Beo. Th. 564; B. 279. Dú oferswíddest done deófol, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 436: Blickl. Homl. 157, 4. Hé done ealdan gedwolan oforswíðde, 7, 13. Gaius Julius se cásere Brettas oferswíðde, Chr. Erl. 4, 24: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. Hé þurh Godes mihte done cwelmbǽran drenc oferswíðde, Homl. Th. i. 72, 12. Heó þurh martyrdóm disne middaneard oferswád, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 4. Hé done feónd oferswád, Shrn. 13, 30. Ða de mid sygefæstum deáþe middangeard oferswíðdon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 31. Oferswíd ðás cristenan þurh tearte wíta, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 137. Donne hé done ǽwyrgdan gást oferswíde, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Deófol oferswíðan, 29, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 2354; El. 1178. Mid swinglan oferswíðan, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1: 1, 25; S. 487, 1. Mid gedwylde láre oferswíðan, Homl. Th. i. 44, 26. Dæt geþyld oferswíðende *patientia victrix*, Prud. 25 a. Hí habbaþ deófol oferswíðed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 4. Oferswíðod, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 8: 4, 57. Is betre dæt hié weorðen gebundene and oferswídde, Past. 30; Swt. 204, 4; Blickl. Homl. 145, 13. Wit sýn oferswíðede, 181, 30. Oferswíðum leahtrum *devictis vitiis*, Prud. 28 b. v. un-oferswíðende.

ofer-swíðe; *adv. Over-much, too much*:—Sý hé snotor and ná oferswíðe ne þreáge, R. Ben. 121, 3. Ða heáfodmen lufedon swíðe and oferswíðe gítsunge on golde and on seolfre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 5. [Ouermuchel and ouerswude ivonded, A. R. 178, 9.]

ofer-swíðestre, an; *f. A conqueror*; victrix, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 68.

ofer-swíðness, e; *f. Oppression, distress*:—Oferswíðnisse *pressura*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25: Jn. Skt. Rush. 16, 33.

ofer-swíðrian *to prevail, conquer*:—Ic oforswíðrode ongén hine *praevalui adversum eum*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. Wé oferswíðredon (-swíddon MS. F.) on ðysum eallum þurh done de ús lufode ' *in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us*' (Rom. 8, 37), R. Ben. 27, 12.

ofer-swíðung, e; *f. Oppression, distress*; pressura, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 21, 33: p. 7, 17.

ofer-swógan *to cover thickly*:—Mid þýstro genípum ðæs muntes cnoll eall oferswógen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. v. ā-swógan, ge-swógen.

ofer-tæl, es; *n. An odd number*:—Ðæra pipercorna sý ofertæl, ðæt ys dý forman dæge án and þrittig, and dý ðórum dæge seofontýne, and dý þriddan dæge þreótýne, Lchdm. i. 288, 8.

ofer-teldan *to cover with an awning*:—Segle ofertolden, Cd. Th. 182, 26; Exod. 81. [Al þe cure ouertild, Jul. 9, 8.]

ofer-teón. I. *to draw one thing over another, to cover by drawing one thing over another*:—Donne ic oferteó heofenan mid wolcnum *cum obduxero nubibus coelum*, Gen. 9, 14: Homl. Th. i. 22, 11. Woruld miste ofertéah, þýstrum biþeahte, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gú. 1254. Hé nǽfre eft nolde ealne middaneard mid nánum flóde ofertéon, Scrd. 21, 21. Donne se fulla móna wyrd ofertogen mid þýstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29: Met. 9, 16. II. *to bring to an end, finish*:—Ofertogen *finitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 4.

ofer-þearf, e; *f. Extreme need*:—Gif dæs oferþearf síe ǽr mete, ðæt hé spíwan mæge, Lchdm. ii. 226, 9: Wulfst. 134, 21. Ágan ða yldran dæs oferþearfe, ðæt hí heora gingran Gode gestrýnan, 38, 23. For oferþearfe ilda cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 1039; El. 521. Ða unþeáwas habbaþ oferþearfe hreówsunga, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 27.

ofer-þearfa, an; *m. One in extreme need*:—Is seó bót gelong æt ðé ánum oferþearfum *on thee alone depends the remedy for those in dire need*, Exon. Th. 10, 17; Cri. 153.

ofer-þecan *to cover*:—Blódig wolcen oforþeçþ ealne ðysne heofon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 33: 93, 2. Eall eorþe biþ mid þeóstrum oforþeaht, 93, 6. Mid forste oferþeaht *covered with ice*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 143. Þicce *vel* oferþeaht *condensa*, i. *spissa, secreta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 65. Hé onwreáh ða eorþan ðe ǽr wæs oferþeaht mid feóndum *revelabit condensa*, Ps. 28, 7. Mid þeóstrum oferþeht, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 17. Scip mid ýðum oferþeht, 378, 15: Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 18: Exon. Th. 353, 10; Reim. 10. [*Ger.* über-decken.]

ofer-þeón; *p.* -þáh, -þeáh; *pl.* -þugon, -þungon; *pp.* -þogen, -þungen *To thrive beyond others, to excel, surpass*:—Ic oferþeó *excello*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 28. Oft on lǽwedum hádе mid gódum weorcum man oferþíhþ done munuchád, Past. 52, 10; Swt. 411, 36. Oferþýhþ, R. Ben. 12, 16. Hé oferþeáh biscopes, Shrn. 17, 11. Bútan hwylc óðerne mid geearnunge oferþeó, R. Ben. 12, 21. Bonan mændon ðæt hý monnes bearn oferþungon, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gú. 402. Oferþuge *praestaret, superaret, superexcelleret*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 1. Oferþeón *praestare, antecellere*, 417, 62: *melior esse*, 418, 67. Ic hæbbe dé oferþogen, Homl. Th. i. 448, 34: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 209. Seó hæfþ ealle ðóru wíf oferþungen mid clǽnnesse, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 21: 33, 4; Fox 132, 7: Met. 20, 194: Past. 32, 2; Swt. 213, 11. Hé wénþ ðæt hé hæbbe hié oferþungne on his lífes geearnunge *transcendisse se vitae meritis credit*, 17, 3; Swt. 111, 15. [*Goth.* ufar-þeihan.]

ofer-þrymm, es; *m. Exceeding power*:—Ǽr ðon se wlonca dæg bodige þurh býman brynehátne lég egsan oferþrym *ere that august day* (*doom's day*) *announce by the trumpet fire burning-hot, over-powering terror*, Exon. Th. 448, 10; Dóm. 52.

ofer-þungen. v. ofer-þeón.

ofer-togenness, e; *f. The condition of being covered*:—Wíð eágena ofertogennysse *ad albuginem oculorum*, Lchdm. i. 176, 16. v. ofer-teón.

ofer-trahtnian *to comment upon, expound*:—Langsum hit biþ ðæt wé ealne ðisne lofsang ofertrahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 202, 28.

ofer-tredan *to trample upon, tread under foot*:—Se geleáfa ofertret ðæt deófolgyld *fides conculcat idolatriam*, Prud. 9 a. Seó gýtsung manega ofertret *avaritia multos sternit*, 58 a. Seó rúmgyfolnes ða gýtsunge mid cneówum and mid fótum ofertræd *largitas avaritiam genibus et calcibus perfodit*, 68 a. [Þe Laferd oferrcomm ȝ oferttradd te deofell, Orm. 12493.]

ofer-trúwa, an; *m. Over-confidence*:—For ðam ofertrúwan on ðam fripe *from over-confidence in the truce*, L. Ath. v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 5.

ofer-trúwod *possessed by over-confidence, over-confident*:—Dæm láreówe is swíðe smeálíce tó undersécanne be ðǽm weorcum ðara ofertrúwudena *subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum*, Past. 32, 1; Swt. 208, 13.

ofer-wacian *to keep watch over, act as a guard*:—Julianus wýcode wíð ða eá Eufraten, and him oferwacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

ofer-wadan *to cross by wading*:—Ða gebeótode Cirus ðæt hé his þegn on hire swá gewrecan wolde ðæt hié mehte wíſmon be hiere cneówe oferwadan *rex iratus ulcisci in amnem statuit, contestans eum feminis vix genua tingentibus permeabilem relinquendum*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-watan *pertransire.*]

ofer-wealdend, es; *m. One who rules over others, ruler, governor*:—Ealles oferwealdend, Elen. Kmbl. 2469; El. 1236.

ofer-weaxan *to cover by growing, over-grow*:—Hǽlend wæs sprecende tó Abrahame and wæs cwedende ðæt his sǽd oferweóxe ealle ðás woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Mid wuda oferwexen, 207, 27: Homl. Th. i. 508, 23.

ofer-weder, es; *n. Storm, tempest*:—Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tóbrocene, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 22.

ofer-wenian *to become insolent*:—Oberwenide *insolesceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 34. Oberwaenidae, Ep. Gl. 12 d, 20.

ofer-weorc, es; *n. A superstructure, a tomb*:—Oferwurces *sarcophagi, tumba*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 51. [Oferr þatt arrke wuss An oferwerrc wel timmbredd (*the mercy-seat*), Orm. 1035.] v. ofer-geweorc.

ofer-weorpan. I. *to overthrow, throw down* :—Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid dīnre swīðran handa under dīnum swīðran fēt, Lchdm. i. 384, 19. Gif hē hié oferweorpe, mid x scilt. gebēte, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 15. Ðý gewunelīcan þeáwe horsa æfter wērinysse hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwedære sīdan hit oferweorpan *consueto equorum more, quasi post lassitudinem in diversum latus vicissim sere volvere coepit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Mid ðý storme onwend and oferworpen *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. II. *to throw* (*water*, etc.) *upon, to sprinkle* :—Oferwurpe ðū mid ðý wætere ealle burgwaran, Exon. Th. 467, 3; Hó. 133. Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, Menol. Fox 315; Men. 159. III. *intrans. To fall down* :—Oferwearp dā wērigmōd, wīgena strengest, dæt hē on fylle wearð, Beo. Th. 3090; B. 1543. [Uorte holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. He oferrwarp þe3ere bordess, Orm. 15567 note.]

ofer-wigan *to overcome in fight, conquer* :—Yldo oferwīgeþ wulf, heó oferbīdeþ stānas, Salm. Kmbl. 598; Sal. 299.

ofer-willan. I. *to boil so that a liquid is reduced in quantity* :—Oferwylle ðþ ðone þriddan dǽle, Lchdm. ii. 216, 3, 4; 228, 18; 238, 10. II. *to overboil, boil too much* :—Nim ðæt wæter ðe pyosan wǽran on gesodene oferwilleda, 286, 29.

ofer-winnan *to overcome, conquer, vanquish, subdue* :—Se ðe his mōd gewylt is betera ðonne se ðe burh oferwinþ, Horol. Th. ii. 544, 10. Oferwinnaþ *debellant*, Blickl. Gl. Gif ūre fýnd ūs oferwinnaþ *expugnatis nobis*, Ex. I, 10. Hē Soroastrem oferwann and ofslōh *Zoroastrem pugna oppressum interfecit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 11. Oferwan, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 17. Iudith seó wuduwe ðe oferwann Holofernem, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 15, 44. Hī oferwunnon mē *expugnaverunt me*, Ps. Spl. 128, 1. Oferwin ouwinnende *expugna inpugnantes*, Blickl. Gl. Hē ðus cwæð dæt hē ða lotwrenceas oferwunne, Past. 30, 2; Swt. 205, 17. Gif ðū wille ænige buruh oferwinnan (*expugnare*), Deut. 20, 10: Jos. 10, 4. Dæt hī mihton heora fýnd oferwinnan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 28. Seó ylce þeód wæs oferwunnen fram Eald-Seaxum, 5, 11; S. 626, 10. On ðǽm xxv. wintrum ðe hē winnende wæs hē nā oferwunnen ne wearð, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 6. Se mon hafaþ weán oferwunnen, Exon. Th. 475, 5; Bo. 43. Synd ða fýnd oferwunnene, Gen. 14, 20. Oferwunnenum feóndum *devictis hostibus*, Prud. 42. [*O. H. Ger.* ubar-winnan *expugnare, superare, devincere : Icel.* yfir-vinna.]

ofer-wintran *to winter, pass the winter* :—Nān eówer nele oferwintran (*hiemare*) būton mīnum (*the shoemaker*) cræfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 1. [*Ger.* über-wintern.]

ofer-wist, e; *f. Excess in eating* :—Sint tō manīanne ða ofergīfran ðeáh hié ne mǽgen ðone unþeáw forlǽtan ðære gīfernesse and ðære oferwiste ðæt hē hūru hine selfne ne þurhstinge mid ðý sweorde unryhthǽmedes, ac ongiete hū micel ofersprǽc cymeþ of ðære oferwiste *admonendi sunt gulae dediti, ne in eo, quod escarum delectationi incubant, luxuriae se mucrone transfigant, et quanta sibi per esum loquacitas insidietur, aspiciant*, Past. 43, 5; Swt. 313, 6–10. Hī luflaþ oferwiste and ídele blisse, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24.

ofer-wistlīc glosses *supersubstantialis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 11.

ofer-wlenced *possessed of superabundant means, very opulent* :—Hié andwyrdon ðæt hit gemālīc wǽre ðæt swá oferwlenced cyning sceolde winnan on swá earm folc swá hié wǽron *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes sumsisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 12.

ofer-wlencu (o); *f. Ostentation, superabundant means* :—Ða de hyra līfes þurh lust brūcan ídelum ǽhtum and oferwlencum, gierelum gielplīcum, Exon. Th. 127, 21; Gū. 389. v. preceding word.

ofer-wrecan *to overwhelm* :—Oberurecan *obruere*, Wülck. Gl. 35, 14.

ofer-wreón; *p.* -wrāh, -wreáh, *pl.* -wrigon, -wrugon; *pp.* -wrigen, -wrogen *To cover, cover over, veil, hide, conceal, overspread* :—Ic oferwreó *nubo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Som. 31, 19: *cooperio*, 30; Som. 34, 43. Ðū de oferwrīhst mid wæterum ða uferan hire *qui tegis aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Geswinc welera heora oferwrīhþ (-wrīd, Ps. Surt.: -wrýhþ, Ps. Spl.) hī *labor labiorum ipsorum operiet eos*, 139, 10. Oferwrīhþ (-wrīd, Ps. Surt.: -wrýcþ, Ps. Spl.) *operit*, 146, 8. Oferwrīhþ *operit*, Kent. Gl. 323. Seó sōde lufu Godes and manna oferwrýhþ ða mengo synna *charity covereth a multitude of sins*, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 39, 37. Mycel mægen ðone heofon oforþecþ and oferwrýhþ, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3. God ǽlce stōwe gefylþ and ufan oforwrýhþ, 19, 27. Seó sunne scīnþ geond ealle eorþan gelīce, and ealre eorþan brādnysse endemes oferwrýhþ, Lchdm. iii. 236, 13. Unrehtwīsnesse mīne ic ne oferwrāh (-wreáh, Ps. Spl. C. T.), Ps. Surt. 31, 5. Ðū oferwrige *operuisti*, 84, 3. Oferwrāh (-wreáh, Ps. Spl.) *operuit*, 43, 17; 68, 8. Seó sǽ ealle his crætu and riddan mid ýðan oferwreáh, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 28. Þicce genip oferwrēh ðone munt, Ex. 19, 16. Oferwreogan (*contexerunt*) mē þýstru, Ps. Lamb. 54, 6. Ne ne beóþ gecyrred oferwreón (tō oferwreónne, Ps. Lamb.: oferwreán, Ps. Surt.) eorþan *neque convertentur operire terram*, Ps. Spl. 103, 10. Sume águnnon oferwreón (*velare*) his ansýne, Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Nacode wē sceolan oferwreón, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 25. Næs Salomon oferwrigen (*coopertus*) swá swā ān of ðyson, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 29. Dæt dysig dæt hit ǽr mid oferwrigen wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 6. Sýn oferwrigene *operiantur*, Ps. Lamb. 70, 13. Synna beóþ oferwrīgenne for dǽdbōte, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 22. Ðǽr stōd ān ǽmtig cýf oferwrogen, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 34. Se ðe wæs hwīlon gescrīd mid golde, hē læg ðā oferwrogen mid moldan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 3. Hwītum gegyrlan oferwrohne (-wrogenne, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 16, 5. Mid hwam beó wē oferwrogene? Mt. Kmbl. 6, 31. Oferwrogne *contecta*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 48.

ofer-wrīgels, es; *n. A covering* :—Oiyrwrīgyls *opertorium*, Ps. Spl. C. 101, 28. Oferwrīgelsum *operculis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 55.

ofer-writ *a writing upon a subject, a letter* :—In oferwurit his *in epistola sua*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 20.

ofer-wundenness, e; *f. Experiment, proof* :—Oferwundennyssum *experimentis*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 38.

ofer-wyrcan *to cover by working, to work a covering over something, to overlay* :—Hē hit him eft hām bebeád on ānum brede āwriten and siddan hit āwriten wæs hē hit oferworhte mid weaxe *qui omnia civibus suis per tabellas scriptas, et post cera superlitas, enunciabat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 14. Nǽfre nǽnig man ða lǽstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hūs (*the temple*) oferworht mid golde and mid hwītan seolfre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 35; Blickl. Homl. 125, 25. Hē wæs bebyrged and oferworht syddan (*a tomb was erected*), Homl. Skt. i. 21, 19.

ofer-ýð, e; *f. An excessive wave, wave of a tempestuous sea* :—Nā selleþ on ēcnysse oferýðe rihtwīse *non dabit in aeternum fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Spl. 54, 25.

ofesc, e; *f. A border* (?) :—Ðis syndon ðæs landes gemǽru . . . Ærest of Seferne be hīgna gemǽre . . . and swá be ðære ealra ofesce (*along the border of elders* ?) on ða neówan dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 11. v. owisc.

ōfest. v. ōfost.

ofet, es; *n. Fruit, pulse* :—Obet *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 20. Ofet *fraga* (cf. streówberge *fraga*, 59), 36, 9: 150, 28. Ofet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, 151, 31. Ofet *legumen*, i. 38, 54. Ðis ofet *the fruit of the tree of knowledge*, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 655. Ofæt, 33, 11; Gen. 518. Ofett, Exon. Th. 202, 29; Ph. 77. Ofetes wōs *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 34; Gen. 719. Ofætes, 30, 4; Gen. 461. Bergena oððe ofeta *bacciniorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 29. Ofætum ł wurtum *leguminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 71: *holusculis, leguminibus*, 494, 47. [*Ayenb.* þet ovet of þine wombe: *O. H. Ger.* obaz, obez *pomum, grosa: Ger.* obst.]

of-faran *to come up with those who are pursued, to overtake, to get near enough to attack, to reach and attack* :—Ða Philippus wæs cirrende ða offōr hiene ōðere Scīðīe Triballe wǽron hātene *revertenti Philippo Triballi bello obviunt*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 1. Ða cōmon Tarentīne tō heora āgnum scipum, and ða ōðre hindan offōran, and hié ealle him tō gewildum gedydan būton *v Tarentini Romanam classem praetereuntem hostiliter invaserunt, quinque tantum navibus per fugam elapsis*, 4, 1; Swt. 154, 6. Ða offōron hié done here hindan æt Buttingtūne and hine dǽr besǽton *they pursued and came up with the Danes at Buttington, and there besieged them*, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 22. Hié offōron done here hindan, ða hē hāmweard wæs, and him ða wið gefuhton, 911; Erl. 100, 26. Ða ne mehte seó fird hié nā hindan offaran, ǽr hié wǽron inne on ðan geweorce, 894; Erl. 93, 7. Se cyng ofslōh heora swá fealа swá hē offaran mihte, 1016; Erl. 157, 8. Ic tō fare *adeo*, ic eom offaren *adeor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Som. 39, 1. v. of-fēran, -fylgan, -irnan, -rīdan.

of-feallan *to fall upon, kill by falling, destroy* :—Hit hreás underbæc and forneán offeóll ða ðe hit ǽr forcurfan *the tree fell backwards, and by its fall very nearly killed those who before were cutting it down*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 2. Sigferþ cyning hine offeóll and his līc ligþ æt Wimburnan *King Sigferth laid violent hands on himself, and his body lies buried at Wimborne*, Chr. 962; Erl. 120, 4. Hē geslōg xxv dracena and hine ða [of] deáþ offeóll *he slew 25 dragons and then death fell upon him*, Salm. Kmbl. 430; Sal. 216. Seó mōdinys wyle offeallan ða eádmōdnysse *superbia ruruere vult super humilitatem*, Prud. 32 b. Æfter his fielle wearþ ðara cāsera mǽgþ offeallen *caesarum familia consumta est*, Ors. 6, 6; Swt. 262, 6. v. of-fillan.

of-fellan. v. of-fillan.

of-fēran *to overtake (an enemy)* :—Pharao tengde æfter mid eallum his here and offērde hī æt ðære Reádan Sǽ *Pharaoh pressed after with all his host, and overtook the Israelites at the Red Sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 16: Chr. 948; Erl. 118, 19. Se cyng fērde him (*the Danes*) æt hindan, and offērde hī innan Eást-Seaxan, and ðǽr tōgædere heardlīce fēngon, 1016; Erl. 158, 1. v. of-faran.

of-ferian *to bear off* :—Hē fræt fīftýne men, and ōðer swylc ūt offērede lādlīcu lāc, Beo. Th. 3171; B. 1583.

of-fillan *to kill by felling, to kill by causing to fall, to destroy* :—Gif mon ōðerne æt gemēnum weorce offelle (-fealle, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Hī woldon heó sylfe offyllan oððe ādrencan *ruina periturі aut fluctibus absorbendi*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 33. Ða hēt se dēma dæt wīf weorpan on seáþ and ðǽr mid stānum offellan, Shrn. 89, 29. Cf. of-feallan.

offrian; *p.* ode, ede *To offer, bring a sacrifice* or *gift in honour of another* :—Ic offrige onsægednyssa *immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 10.

Onsegdnisse ic offriu ðē *holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Surt. 65, 15. Ðū offrast ān celf, Ex. 29, 10, 18, 20. Offrede *litarat, sacrificabat*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 13. Hió offrede hiore ansegednesse *immolavit victimas suas*, Kent. Gl. 285. Hē offrude lāc Gode his fæder *mactatis victimis Deo patris sui*, Gen. 46, 1. Offrode, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 34. [Hē offrede hit (*the body of St. Florentine*) Crist and sēe Peter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 21.] Hī offrodon (*immolaverunt*) twelf cealfas, Ex. 24, 5. Mesiane noldon dæt Læcedemonia mægdennemn mid heora ofreden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Ðē ofreden (*offerent*) cyninga gefe, Ps. Surt. 67, 30. Lǽtaþ ūs faran and offrian (*sacrificemus*) ūrum Gode, Ex. 5, 17. Tō offrienne *litaturus*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 25. [*O. Frs.* offria: *O. L. Ger.* offrōn: *Icel.* offra: *O. H. Ger.* opfarōn: *from* Lat. offerre.] v. ge-offrian.

offrung, ofrung, e; *f.* I. *the offering of a sacrifice* or *gift*:—Hit wæs gewunelīc on ealdum dagum, dæt man Gode dyllīce lāc offrode on cucan orfe; ac seó offrung is nū unālȳfedlīc, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. II. *an offering, sacrifice*:—Ic āxige hwǽr seó offrung (*victima*) sig . . . God foresceáwaþ ða offrunge, Gen. 22, 7–8. Hwæðer is māre, ðe offrung (ofrung, MS. A.), ðe dæt weofud ðe gehālgaþ ða offrunge (ofrunge, MS. A.)? Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Melu oððe offrung *ador*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 32. Offrung *sacrificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 49. Ofrung *oblatio*, 28, 43. Wylt ðū ūs syllan offrunge *hostias quoque et holocausta da nobis*, Ex. 10, 25. Ofrunga *libamina, sacrificia*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 72. Offrunga *holocausta*, 509, 61: *holocaustomata*, 521, 71. [*O. L. Ger.* offrenga: *O. H. Ger.* opfarunga.]

offrung-disc, es; *m. A paten* [? v. hūsel-disc]:—Ānnæ offringdisc intō Nunnamynstær (*she gives*) *one paten to the Nuns' monastery*, Chart. Th. 553, 17.

offrung-hlāf, es; *m. Sacrificial bread, the shew-bread*:—Hē æt ða offringhlāfas *panes propositionis comedit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 4.

offrung-sang, es; *m. A hymn sung when an offering is made*:—Nū sceole wē healdan ūrne palm, ðþ dæt se sangere onginne done offringsang, and geoffrian ðonne Gode ðone palm, Homl. Th. i. 218, 9.

of-fylgan, -fylgan *to come up with, overtake by pursuit*; assequi, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 3.

of-fyllan. v. of-fillan.

of-gān. I. *to demand what is due, seek satisfaction for, require, exact*:—Ic ofgā his blōdes gyte æt dīnum handum *I will require the shedding of his blood at thy hands*, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 24. God ofgǽþ his feoh æt eów, 554, 19. Ic wille ofgān æt ðē his blōd, i. 6, 27. Ic wille ofgān ða scēp æt eówrum handum, 242, 11. Ic wolde mīn āgen ofgān mid ðam gafole. ii. 554, 9. Ofgān *exigere*, Wülck. Gl. 257, 29. II. *to require what is not due, to exact with violence, extort*:—Ic wille mid tintregum æt ðē ofgān dises þinges insihtI *will extort from thee with torments an account of this thing*, Homl. Th. i. 590, 22. Mid ðām tintregum hē wolde his ǽhta æt him ofgān, ii. 180, 18. III. *to require what is not one's due but is granted as a favour or for a fair equivalent, to obtain, hold by allowance of another*:—His brōðer wearþ his yrfenuma swā swā hē hit æt ðam cynge ofeode *his brother was his heir, according to the concession he had obtained of the king*, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 8. Gif ōðres mynstres ār on ōðres mynstres rȳmette lēge dæt ðes mynstres ealdor ðe tō ðam rȳmette fēnge ofeode ðǽs ōðres mynstres ār mid swilcum þingum swylce ðam hīrēde dæ ða ār āhte gecwēme wǽre *if one monastery's property lay in the space allotted to another, that the chief of the monastery that accepted the space should hold the other monastery's property on such conditions as should be agreeable to the society that owned that property*, Chart. Th. 231, 10–18. Hē bead ælcon his þegna ðe ēnig land on dan lande hafde dæt hī hit ofeodon be ðes biscopes gemēdon oððe hit āgēfon *that they should hold it in accordance with the bishop's pleasure, or give it up*, 295, 11. [Ich wille dæt hit cume in ongeán, ōðer dæt man hit ofgō on hise gemōd, 387, 22.] Ēadmund æþeling bæd done hīrēd dæt hē mōste ofgān (*have, hold*) dæt land . . . Ða cwæþ se cing dæt hē nolde dæt dæt land mid ealle ūt āseald wǽre, ac dæt dæt land eft intō dære hālgan stōwe āgifen wǽre, 300, 13–33. Ofgān tō rihtan gafole to *hold at a fair rent*, 355, 23: 478, 21. Ofgān land wið gersumen, 587, 7. God wile dæt wē mid gemāglicum bēnum his mildheortnesse ofgān *God wishes us to seek for his mercy by importunate prayers*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 5. Wē sceolon mid hālgum mægnum done eard ofgān ðe wē þurh leahtras forluron *with holy virtues must we obtain the country, that we lost through vices*, i. 118, 33. [Ich hit wulle uorto ofgon (*gain*) þiue heorte, A. R. 390, 13. To ofgon her lyflode, Piers P. 9, 106.] IV. *to start off, make a beginning of anything*:—Se ðe hine belecge ofgā his spræce mid forāde *let him start his suit with a preliminary oath*, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30: L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 212, 4: L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 14, 17: 30; Th. i. 394, 4. v. next word.

of-gangan. I. *to require*:—Ic ofgange *exigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 13. Eówer blōd ic ofgange (*requiram*) æt ēallum wilddeórum and eác æt ðam men; of dæs weres handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes līf, Gen. 9, 5. II. *to extort, exact what is not due*:—Ofgang ða mādmas *extort* (from St. Lawrence) *the treasures* (of the church, about which he would say nothing), Homl. I. 420, 26. III. *to acquire, obtain*:—Syle mē dīnne wīneard . . . ic ðē (*Naboth*) ōðerne finde oððe mid feó ofgange *give me thy vineyard . . . I will find thee another or will acquire it by purchase*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 175. Ne sȳ nān man ðe ðyses landes ǽniges dǽles brūke, būtan hē hit ofgange æt ðām hīwum mid rihtum landrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 435, 34. v. preceding word.

of-gangende *derivative*:—*Dirivativum*, dæt is ofgangende, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Som. 20, 58. Sume (*pronouns*) synd *derivativa*, dæt synd ofgangende, 15; Som. 17, 33. Hwæt sī betwux ðām genitvum dæra frumcennedra pronomina and dæra ofgangendra, Som. 19, 41.

ofgangend-līc *derivative*:—*Dirivativa*, dæt is ofgangendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Som. 17, 4: 17; Som. 20, 35.

of-georn; *adj. Too eager, elated*:—Ofgeorn[um] *subnixis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 45.

of-geótan. I. *to moisten by pouring, souse, soak*:—Ofgeót mid ealaþ *moisten the plants by pouring ale on them*, Lchdm. ii. 140, 15: iii. 28, 16. Ofgeót mid wætere, 48, 5. Ofgeót hȳ āne niht mid wȳne ðanne on morgen nim ða leáf cnuca hȳ . . . and ofgeót hȳ mid dan ylcan wīne ðe hȳ ǽr ofgotene wǽron *soak them a night with wine, then in the morning take the leaves, pound them . . . and soak them with the same wine that they were soaked with before*, 130, 30–1, 32. Sele wermōd on wearmum wætere ofgotenne, ii. 182, 6. II. *to put out a fire by pouring water on it*:—Hit bið gelīc, dæt man mid wætere done weallendan welm (līg, MS. D.) ofgeóte, dæt hē leng ne mōt rīxian, swā man mid ælmessan synna ealle ālȳseþ, Wulfst. 257, 21. Hī woldon dæt fȳr mid wætere ofgeótan, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 7.

of-gerād; *adj. Appropriate*:—Ðeáh ic hwīlum gecoplīce funde, ic nū wēpende ofgerādra worda misfō, Bt. 2; Fox 2, 9.

of-gesleán *to slay*:—Hī ðǽr ofgeslōgan (ofslōgon, MS. E.) micel wæl, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 35. v. of-sleán.

of-gestīgness, e; *f. Descent*:—Ofgestīgnisse *descensionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 4.

of-gifan *to give up, leave, abandon*:—Obgibeht (=ofgiefþ) *destituit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 77. Hē Dena land ofgeaf *he left the Danes' land*, Beo. Th. 3813; B. 1904. Hē ðās woruld ofgeaf *he died*, Cd. Th. 72, 30; Gen. 1194. Hē ðone beám ofgeaf *he* (*Christ*) *left the cross* (*when he was taken to be buried*), Exon. Th. 45, 35; Cri. 729. Hī flet ofgeáfon *they gave up their halls* (*when they died*), 290, 7; Wand. 61. Mec deáðne ofgeáfun fæder and mōder, ne wæs mē feorh dāgēn in innan, 391, 7; Rā. 10, 1. Hī heora land ofgeáfan *patria profugi*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 20. Ofgǽfon, Cd. Th. 6, 8; Gen. 85. Ne ofgif ðū mē *ne elonges a me*, Ps. Th. 70, 11. Hē ða goldburg ofgīfan (*leave*) wolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3309; An. 1657. Ofgefen *distitutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 58. Ofgifene, 25, 59: Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* aba-geban *destituere*: *O. Sax.* af-geban.]

of-habban *to keep from, hold back, restrain*:—Gif ðū dæt (*letting the people go*) git dōn nelt and dæt folc ofhæfst (*retines*), Ex. 9, 2. [*Goth.* af-haban.] Cf. of-healdan.

of-hagian *to be inconvenient*:—Gif his scrifte ofhagie, sēce man tō ðam leódbiscope, Wulfst. 275, 5. Cf. on-hagian.

of-healdan *to withhold, keep back, retain*:—Hē lēt nīman of hyre ealle ða betstan gærsuma ðe heó ofhealdan ne mihte *he had all the best valuables, that she could not keep back, taken from her*, Chr. 1035; Erl. 164, 23. Mī gauil hē hauiþ ofhealden *my rent he has withheld*, Chart. Th. 427, 30. [*Ayenb.* to ofhealde *to retain.*] v. of-habban.

of-hearmian; *v. impers. To cause grief*:—Ðā ofhearmode (ofearmode? v. of-earmian) Gode heora yrmða *God was grieved at their miseries*, Jud. 11, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* harmr *grief, sorrow*; harmar einum *it vexes one.*]

of-hende; *adj. Out of one's hand, taken away, lost to one*:—Gif him ǽnig dara of hende wyrþ *if any one of them is lost to him*, Met. 25, 34. [*Icel.* af-hendr.] v. on-hende.

of-hnītan *to kill by butting, to gore to death*:—Gif se oxa wer oððe wīf ofhnīt *if an ox gore a man or woman, that they die*, Ex. 21, 29: L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27.

of-hreósan. I. *to overwhelm, cover, bury*; obruere:—Oft eorþstyrung fela burhga ofhreás, Homl. Th. i. 608, 26. Dæt ne ða sleacgiendan hē *(somptonlentia)* ofhreóse (*obruat*), Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. Swylce hē sȳ mid moldhȳpan ofhroren, Homl. Th. i. 492, 33. Sume (*martyrs*) mid stānum ofhrorene, 542, 30. Mid sande ofhrorene *operti humo* Num. 16, 33. Ofhrorenne *obrutum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 25. Ofrorene *obruti*, 506, 7: *obrutos*, 478, 77. II. *to fall down*:—Heofonas berstaþ, tungol of hreósaþ, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934.

of-hreówan. I. *to cause grief* or *pity* (a) *impers. with dat. of pers. and gen. of the cause*:—Mē ofhrīwþ *me miseret*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 24. Ðæs sceápes untrumnesse him ofhreáw (-hreów, MS. F.), R. Ben. 51, 20. Him of hreów ðæs mannes *he was sorry for man*, Homl. Th. i. 192, 16. (b) *with dat. of pers. and nom. of cause, or a clause introduced by* dæt:—Ðā of hreów ðam munece ðæs hreōflan mægenleást *the powerlessness of the leper excited the pity of the monk*, 336, 11. Mē ofhreów dæt hī nē cūdon ða godspellican lāre, 2, 22. II. *to feel pity*:—Se mæssepreóst ðæs mannes of hreów, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Iohannes of hreów dære mēder dreórignysse, Homl. Th. i. 66, 21.

of-hyngrod *very hungry*:—Eádige beóþ ða ðe sind of hingrode rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204. Of hingrod æfter rihtwīsnysse, 550, 34–

35. [Gif þu ert ofhungred efter þe swete, A. R. 376, 18: *Laym.* of-fingred: *Piers P.* afingred.]

of-irnan. I. *to overtake (by running)*:—Færþ hē (*the evening star*) æfter dære sunnan, ðþ hē ofirnþ ða sunnan hindan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. Dæs wītegan cnapa, Gyezi, ofarn Naaman, Homl. Th. i. 400, 17. [Þe abbed æfter Uortiger rad & sone gon ofærne Uortigerne, Laym. 13149.] II. *to tire with running*:—Hē wæs swīðe ofurnen *he was very tired with running*, Jud. 4. 19.

of-lētan. I. *to give up, relinquish*:—Gif ðū ær ðonne hē worold oflētest *if you die before him*, Beo. Th. 2371; B. 1183. Ða se ellorgāst oflēt līfdagas and ðās lænan gesceaft, 3248; B. 1622. Līf oflētan, Cd. Th. 65, 28; Gen. 1073. [*Goth.* af-lētan ahman *to give up the ghost.*] II. *to let off, cause (blood) to flow*:—Dæt him (hine, Cott. MS.) mon oflēte blōdes on ðam earme, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 23. [*Goth.* af-lētan *to let off, forgive, dismiss*: *Ger.* ab-lassen.]

oflēte, -lāte, -lēte, an; *f.* I. *an oblation, offering*:—Oflætan *oblationem*, Ps. Spl. C. 39, 9. Oflātan *oblationes*, Ps. Surt. 50, 21. II. *a sacramental wafer*:—Eal dæt tō hūsle gebirige, dæt is, clæne oflēte, clæne wīn, and clæne wæter, L. Edg. C. 39; Th. ii. 252, 13. Behealde hē dæt his oflētan ne beón ealdbacene, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, 26. Benedictus āsende āne oflētan, and hēt mid dære mæssian, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 26. III. *a wafer like the sacramental wafer*:—Man sceal niman .vii. lytle oflētan swylce man mid ofraþ, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3. [Erest þat husel beð ouelete and win, O. E. Homl. ii. 97, 33. *Icel.* oblāta, oblāt *a sacramental wafer: O. H. Ger.* oblāta *oblatio: Ger.* oblate *wafer. From Mid. Lat.* oblāta.]

of-langod; *part. Seized with an excessive longing or desire*:—For dære sibbe hē wearþ oflangod ungemetlice *he was seized with an immense longing on account of the love he bore his father and mother*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 1. Oflongad, Exon. Th. 443, 13; Kl. 29. [*Laym.*: *O. and N.* of-longed.]

oflāte. v. oflēte.

of-lecgan *to lay down*:—Eom ic on lāme oflegd *infixus sum in limo*, Ps. Th. 68, 1. [*Goth.* af-lagjan *to lay down, put away.*]

of-leógan *to lie, be false*:—Ða ælþeódgan bearn mē oflugon *filii alieni mentiti sunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 17, 43.

of-licgan *to oppress, to hurt by lying upon*:—Gif hwā on slǣpe his bearn oflicge dæt hit deád wurðe *si quis in somno infantem suum oppresserit, et mortuus sit*, L. M. I. P. 41; Th. ii. 276, 10.

of-līcian *to displease, be displeasing*:—Gode swȳðe oflīcaþ heora ceorung, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 240. Swā hwæt swā him oflīcaþ ðeáh hit hālig sȳ hié hit lǣtaþ unālȳfed *whatever they do not like, though it be holy, they profess that it is not permitted*, R. Ben. 9, 19. Ða oflīcode mē þearle dæt ic eft tō ðam līchaman sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 10. Gif hwam seó lār oflīcige, 216, 23.

of-linnan *to cease, leave off*:—Dæt wæter oflan and mā of heora mūþe hit ne eode *the water stopped, and it no longer came out of the mouth of the image*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 8. [*Goth.* af-linnan *discedere.*]

of-lysted, -lyst; *part. Possessed with a very strong desire, very desirous for* (with gen. of object):—Eubolus wearð swā mycclum oflyst Basilies lāre, dæt hīm ne lyste nānes metes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 42: Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 23. Ða wæs ðes man swīðe oflyst dæs Hælendes tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 6. Þeód wæs oflysted metes, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1114: 2454; An. 1228. Ða wæs hē swȳðe oflysted dæt hē dæs ēadigan weres blód āgute *he was possessed with a very strong desire to shed the holy man's blood*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 22. Ða ðe sind oflyste rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 204, 1: Exon. Th. 464, 3; Hö. 81. [Oflust æfter deores flæsce, Laym. 30554.]

of-manian *to exact a fine* or *due*:—Ofmanige se bisceop ða bōte tō dæs cynges handa, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19, note.

of-munan *to recall to mind, recollect*:—Donne hē hit eft ofman æfter lytlum fæce *cum post paululum haec ipsa ad memoriam revocant*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 225, 19. Ne ofman hē nǣfre nānwuht fordæm nǣfre nāuht hē ne forgeat *he never recalls anything, for he never forgot anything*, Bt. 42; Fox 356, 30. Ic wāt ǣac dæt ic hyt hæfde swā clēne forgeten dæt ic hyt nǣfre eft ne ofmunde *I know too that I should have so clean forgotten it, that I should have never again recalled it*, Shrn. 198, 4.

of-myrðrian *to murder*:—Men hine ofmyrðrodon, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 7.

ofn. v. ofen.

of-neádian *to obtain by force, extort*:—Nū cȳdde man mē ðet Æþelwold and ic seceldon ofneádian ða bōc æt Leófrīce *I have been informed that Athelwold and I must have obtained the charter from Leofric by force*, Chart. Th. 295, 32. [*O. Frs.* of-nēda: cf. *Ger.* ab-nöthigen.]

ofnet *a closed vessel*:—Geseóþ ofnete *seethe in a closed vessel* (*vasculo clauso vel operto*), Lchdm. ii. 30, 24.

of-niman *to fail*:—Be ðam de him his sprǣce ofnimþ *de eo cui sermo deficit*, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. [*Ger.* ab-nehmen *to decrease, wane.*]

ōfost, ōfest, ōfst, e; *f. Haste, speed*:—Ōfost is sēlost tō gecȳðanne hwanon eówer cyme sȳ *the quicker you make known where you come from the better*, Beo. Th. 5188; B. 256: 6007; B. 3007. Ōfest, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293. Ōfst and hradung, R. Ben. 3, 11. Swā hwylc preóst swā wyrne (*refuses to baptize a man*) for ōfste his fōre *quicunque presbyter festinandi itineris sui causa deneget*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 21. Se cnapa hit mid ōfste gegearcode *puer festinavit et coxit illum*, Gen. 18, 7. Mid ōfste (oefeste, Lind.) *cum festinatione*, Mk. Skt. 6, 15: Lk. Skt. i, 39: Jn. Skt. 11, 31. Wē secgaþ nū mid ōfste ðās endebirdnisse, for ðan ðe wē oft habbaþ ymbe ðis āwriten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 30. Ðeós woruld is on ōfste *this world is hurrying on* (*to its end*), Wulfst. 156, 5: Cd. Th. 191, 32: Exod. 223. Beó ðū on ōfeste *hasten*, Beo. Th. 777; B. 386. Ón ōfoste, 5487; B. 2747. Þorh ōfst *per anticipationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 77. Ōfestum *hastily*, Cd. Th. 140, 32; Gen. 2336. Ōfestum miclum, 177, 15; Gen. 2930. Ōfstum, 153, 8; Gen. 2535: 161, 29; Gen. 2672. [*Laym.* ovest.]

ōfostlice; *adv. Hastily, speedily, in haste*:—Hē stōp ōfostlīce tōforan ðam biscope and feól tō his fōtum *festinus accedens ante pedes episcopi conruit*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Ongan ōfostlīce dæt hof wyrcan, Cd. Th. 79, 24; Gen. 1316. Gewīt ðū ōfestlīce féran, 172, 24; Gen. 2849. Mē ōfestlīce gehȳr *velociter exaudi me*, Ps. Th. 101, 2. Ōfstlīce *cursim, velociter*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 48. Ēfstende wē sceolon etan ūre ǣstorlīcan bliss, and ōfstlīce wē sceolon Godes bebodu healdan, Anglia viii. 323, 36: Cd. Th. 150, 6; Gen. 2487. Ōfostlīcor, Exon. Th. 17, 18; Cri. 272. [*O. Sax.* ôbast-, ôfst-lîko.]

of-ridan *to overtake by riding, overtake*:—Ēfstaþ ardlīce and gē hig ofrīdaþ *persequimini cito, et comprehenditis eos*, Jos. 2, 5. Abram ēfste wið dæs heres ðþ dæt hē hig ofrād, Gen. 14, 14. Se cyng hēt rīdan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofrīdan, Chr. 901; Erl. 98, 1: 877; Erl. 78, 21. v. of-faran.

of-sacan *to deny a charge*:—Gif hwā ofsacan wille, ðā dæt mid eahta and feówertig fulborenra þegena, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 228, 3. [I ne mai hit noȝt ofsake, P. L. S. 15, 60. Cf. *Icel.* af-saka *to exculpate.*]

of-sceacan *to shudder, shake with fear*:—Ofscōc *exhorruit*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 10.

of-sceamian *to put to shame*:—Gif ðū ðē ofsceamian (onsceamian, MS. Cott.) wilt ðīnes gedwolan, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 16. Hē wearþ ofsceamod, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 214. Se dry stōd eádmōd and ofsceamod *the sorcerer stood humble and ashamed*, Homl. ii. 416, 30. Hī gecyrdon him hām hearde ofsceamode, 518, 31. [*O. and N.* of-schomed: *R. Glouc.* of-ssamed.]

of-sceótan. I. *to wound* or *kill by shooting an arrow* or *by hurling a weapon*:—Wulfstān ðone forman man mid his francan ofsceát, Byrht. Th. 134, 1; By. 77. Hæþcyn his mǣg ofscēt blōdigan gāre, Beo. Th. 4870; B. 2439. Hē hiene ne meahte ofsceótan mid dæm bismere *quem commovere in ipsa contumeliarum jaculatione non potuit*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 9. Hē mid geǣttrode flāne hine ofsceótan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 502, 18. Hē wearð ofscoten mid āne flāne *sagitta ictus interiit*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 13. Ðǣr wearð Leostenas mid āre flān ofscoten *ibi Leosthenes telo e muris jacto perfossus occiditur*, 3, 11; Swt. 144, 27. Mid fȳrenum flānum ofscotene (ofsceotene, 7), Homl. Th. i. 506, 1. II. Ofscoten *elf-shot, diseased from an elf's shot*, Lchdm. ii. 156, 25: 290, 21. The disease consists in an over-distension of an animal's stomach from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it. See the Glossary and Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary *elf-shot.* v. next word.

of-scotian *to shoot, wound* or *kill with an arrow, spear*, etc.:—Hē hēt hine mid strǣlum ofscotian, dæt hē wæs ðara swā full swā igl biþ byrsta, Shrn. 55, 8. Ne ofsleá hine nān man mid his handa ac sī hē mid stānum ofturfod oððe mid flānum ofscotod *manus non tanget eum, sed lapidibus opprimetur aut confodietur jaculis*, Ex. 19, 13. Mid flānum ofscotod and mid stānum ofturfod *sagittis, saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 14. v. preceding word.

of-sendan *to reach by sending, send for, summon*:—Ofsænd se cyng Godwine eorl *the king sent for earl Godwin*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 7. Ða sende se cyng æfter ðām scypon ðe hē ofsendan mihte *the king sent after the ships that his summons could reach*, 1049; Erl. 172, 39. [Heo him radden ðat he ofsende magan. Laym. 15748. Þis kyng ys knyȝtes let ofsende, R. Glouc. 122, 21.] v. of-faran.

of-seón *to see, observe*:—Ða ofseah hig Godes engel *cum invenisset eam angelus Domini*, Gen. 16, 7. Ða ofseah hē ænne geongne man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Se hālga wer oferseah ealne middaneard, and ofseah lǣdan ānes biscopes sāwle tō heofenum. Homl. Th. ii. 184, 30. Se apostol ofseah hwær sum ūþwita lǣdde twegen gebrōðru, i. 60, 22. Ofsíón, Met. 21, 38.

of-setenness, e; *f. Siege*:—Ofsetenesse *obsidione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 13. v. of-sittan.

of-settan *to beset, press hard, oppress*:—Hē hig ofsette and geswenct *he oppressed and afflicted them*; servierunt ei, Jud. 3, 8. Fearras fǣtt ofsetton ī ymbsēton (*obsederunt*) mē, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Feónd ūrne ofsete (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Mid untrumnesse oððe bysegum ofset, R. Ben. 58, 15: 59, 3. Mid weorces geswince ofsette, 63, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 120, 8. Se ðe on wrǣcsīt gesihþ mid micelum gyltum

heom ofsett getācnaþ *if a man dreams of being in exile, it betokens that he will be weighed down with great crimes*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 23. Swēte etan on manegum leahtrum biþ ofsett hit getācnaþ *to dream of eating sweets betokens a man will be sunk in many faults*, 202, 25. Ofsettum *obsessis*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 5. v. next word.

of-sittan. I. *to sit upon, press down by sitting* :—Heó ofsæt ðone sclegyst *she* (*Grendel's mother*) *pressed down the hall-guest* (*Beowulf, who had fallen*), Beo. Th. 3094; B. 1545. Nū sceal se ðe wile sittan æt Godes gereorde dæt gærs ofsittan, dæt is, dæt hē sceal ða flæsclīcan lustas gewyldan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 26. II. *to sit upon, oppress* :—Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hē *tyrannus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5ᵉ, 20; Som. 51, 47: Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Swongornes hī ofsit, and hī mid slǣwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Godes fýnd ðe ða earman ofsittaþ, Jud. Thw. 156, 5. Ðū wilt cwe̊þan dæt ungemetfæstnes hī ofsitte, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2. Ete æl̆þeódig folc ðīne tilinga and ðē mid bismore ofsittan *sis calumnian sustinens*, Deut. 28, 33. Ofseten mid ðǣm ðistrum disses andweardan līfes *praesentis vitae tenebris pressus*, Past. 11, 1; 65, 7. Ic eom mid earmlicre ofergiotolnesse ofseten, Shrn. 198, 21. Dæt mōd sǣde dæt hit wǣre ofseten (cf. oþrycced, Fox 24, 14) mid dæs lāðes sāre, Bt. 8, tit.; Fox x. 19. III. *to sit upon, occupy, take possession of* (with idea of force or wrong) :—Dæt sió ofer̄flōwnes dæra geþohta ne meahte ofsittan dæs sacerdes heortan *quatenus sacerdotale cor nequaquam cogitationes fluxae possideant*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 11. Eall dæt seó sāl his ofseten hæfþ *quantum maria premunt*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 12. IV. *to sit about, besiege* :—Fearas mē ofsǣton (*obsederunt*), Ps. Th. 21, 10, 14. V. *to repress, check, prevent motion*; cf. of-standan :—Ðus ðū scealt ða yfelan ofsetenan wǣtan ūt ādōn *thus shalt thou remove the evil, repressed humours*, Lchdm. ii. 24, 7. v. preceding word.

of-sleán *to kill* or *wound by a blow, to kill, slay* :—Ic ofsleah wildeór *ego jugulo feras*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 19. Ic on morgenne ofsléa mānes wyrhtan *in matutino interficiebam omnes peccatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Gif man mannan ofslǣhþ, L. Eth. 21; Th. i. 8, 3. Ofsleahþ, 6; Th. i. 4, 6. Ofslehþ, 7; Th. i. 4, 9. Gif hwā his cild ofslihþ tō deáþe, L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1. Se gerēfa nyste hwæt hié wǣron, and hiene mon ofslōg, Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 15. Hē (*the elephant*) ofslōg micel dæs folces, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 12. Ofslōh, Cd. Th. 60, 18; Gen. 983. Ðū ofslōge (*percussisti*) ealle ða ðe mē widerwearde wǣron, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Hī willaþ mē ofsléan *interficient me*, Gen. 20, 11. Eall his weorod ofslegen wæs, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 33. Wurdon begen ofslægene ða aldormen, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 8. Fela þūsenda ofslægenra, 871; Erl. 74, 24. [*Goth.* af-slahan *to slay*.]

of-slegenness, e; *f. Killing, destruction* :—Sceáp ofslegennysse *oves occisionis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 25.

of-slītan *to wound by the bite* (of a snake, dog, etc.) :—Ða ðe ofslitene wǣron (*the Israelites who were bitten by the serpents*), Num. 21, 9.

of-smorian *to choke, strangle, suffocate* :—Hiene ofsmorode his ealdormon *dolo comitis sui strangulatus*, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 9. Mid dæm brǣþe ofsmorod (*suffocatus*), 6, 32; Swt. 288, 2.

of-snīdan *to kill by cutting, to slaughter* (an animal) :—Dæt lamb ðe se ealda Israhel ofsnād, Homl. Th. ii. 264, 28: Gen. 22, 13. Ða nāmon hig ān biccen and ofsnidon hit, 37, 31. Swilce se sunu wǣre geoffrod and se ramm ofsniden, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 27.

of-sprǽc, e; *f. An outspeaking, utterance* :—Gydde ł ofsprǽce *elogio, textu, locutione*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 65.

of-spring, es; *m. Off-spring, progeny, posterity, descendants* :—Of-spring *styrps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 58; Som. 13, 36. Ofspringe *progenies*, 12; Som. 15, 53. Eall heora ofspring ðe him of com, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 11. Eall heora ofspringe boren and unboren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 263, 29. Gif his sunu and sunu-sunu swā micel landes habban, siddan biþ se ofspringe (cf. hiora æftergengas, 24) gesīdcundes cynnes, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 11. Ic sette seóndrǽdene betweox dīnum ofspringe and hire ofspringe, Gen. 3, 15. Dīnum ofspringe (*semini tuo*) ic forgife dis land, 12, 7: 13, 15. Ic dō dīnne ofspring swā menigfealdne swā dære eorþan dust, 13, 16. Hī gesworen habbaþ ge for hý sylfe ge for heora ofspryng (gingran, MS. B.), L. A. G. tit.; Th. i. 152, 17. Ðis sý gedōn for Sīferþ and for his ofspringe tō hyra sāwle þearfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 15. [*Icel.* af-springr.]

of-spyrian *to find out by inquiry* or *search* :—Se ðe hit ofspyraþ, hē āh dæt meldfeoh, L. In. 17; Th. i. 114, 4. Cf. of-āxian.

ōfst. v. ōfost.

of-standan *to remain standing, keep* (*trans.* or *intrans.*) *in the same place* or *condition, stop in a place* :—Swā rade swā dæt scrīn in biþ geboren, swā ofstint (oft stint, Thw.) se streám *aquae in una mole consistent*, Jos. 3, 13. Gif him ofstondeþ on innan ǣnīgu ceald wǣte *if any cold humour stops in them*, Lchdm. ii. 194, 15. Sele him on hātum wætre gewlecedum ða wyrta drincan ðý læs dæt pic ofstande mid ðý ðōre duste *give him the herbs to drink in hot water made lukewarm, lest the pitch be left sticking with the other dust*, 252, 4. Dæt ofstandene þicce horh *the thick foulness that has refused to move*, 194, 21. Wāg ofstonden unde stormum *a wall unmoved amid storms*, Exon. Th. 476, 21; Ruin. 11. Ofstondene beóþ *sive* ofstonden feoh *integri restitutione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 34–35. [Cf. *O. Sax.* is (*of the temple*) afstandan ni skal stēn ōbar ōðrumu.]

of-steppan *to trample upon* :—Ofstæppaþ heora swuran swīðe mid fōtum. Ðā dydon ða ealdormen swā, swā him dihlmen Josue, and dæra cynega swuran forcūdlīce trǽdon, Jos. 10, 24. v. of-tredan.

of-stician *to wound* or *kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce, transfix* :—Ofsticoþ *configet*, Kent. Gl. 844. Ic ofstikode hyne *jugulavi aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 17. Antonius hiene selfne ofsticade *Antonius sese ferro transverberavit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 30. Se kāsere ālýfde dām cnihtum dæt hī hyne (*St. Casianus*) ofslōgen mid heora writbredum, and hine ofsticodon mid hira writýrnum, Shrn. 117, 29. Ða hēt hē ðone pāpan (*Alexander*) ofstician, 79, 8. Ofstikian bār *jugulare aprum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 13. Hē swealt ofsticod fram him sylfum, Chr. 2; Erl. 5, 19. [*Ger.* ab-stechen.] v. of-stingan.

ōfstig; *adj. Hasty, swift* :—Ōfstige *percita, velocissima*, Germ. 392, 73.

of-stingan *to wound* or *kill by a thrust, to stab, pierce* :—His ealdgefāna sum hiene ofstang *a Pausania occisus est*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 34. Hē hiene (*the elephant*) on ðone nafelan ofstang, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 11. Hē (*Pilate*) hiene selfne ofstong *sua se transverberans manu*, 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10: Shrn. 33, 5. Hē wolde ofstingan Ēadwine, ac hē ofstang Lillan his þegn, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 29: 755; Erl. 48, 23. Ne ofstong Æfmer hiene nō mid ðý speres orde ac mid hindewerdum dam sceafte *Abner non eum recta, sed aversa hasta transforavit*, Past. 40, 6; Swt. 297, 10. Sūnu gif hē (*an ox*) ofstinge (*gore*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 2. Hēt Fabianus dæt hī man begen ofstunge, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 405. Dæt ic dē ne dyrre ofstingan *ne compellar confodere te in terram*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 16. Hēr Æðmund cyning weard ofstungen, Chr. 948; Erl. 117, 8. v. of-stician.

ōfstlīce. v. ōfostlīce.

of-swelgan *to swallow up, devour* :—Deáþ forsiehþ ða æþelo, and ðone rīcan selfice and ðone heánan ofswelgþ, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 33. Cf. for-swelgan.

of-swingan *to scourge to death* :—Sume hié ofslōgon sume ofswungon sume wið feó geseældon *omnes bello utiles caesi, reliqui pretio venditi sunt*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

oft; *adv. Oft, often* :—Oft (*saepe*) hē fylþ on fýr, and gelōmlīce (*crebro*) on wæter, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 15. Oft (oftust, Lind. Rush.) *sepe*, Mk. Skt. 5, 4: *interdum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 38. Hū oft *quotiens*, Lk. Skt. 13, 34. Swā oft swā ða ōdre hergas ūt fōron, ðonne fōron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Hī beóþ dæs ðe lator ðe hī oftor ymbþeahtiaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 2. Hwilum hē wæs on horse sittende, ac oftor on his fōtum gongende, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 12. Hē oftust on gebedum āwunode, 3, 12; S. 537, 22. Oftost, Met. 4, 28, 4 [*Goth.* ufta: *O. Sax.* oft, ofto: *O. Frs.* ofta: *Icel.* oft, opt: *O. H. Ger.* oft, ofto.] v. for-oft.

of-talu, e; *f. The successful defence made against a claim* :—Seó sprǽc weard ðam cynge cūð. Ða ða him seó talu cūð wæs, ða sende hē gewrit tō ðam arcebisceope, and beád him dæt hē and hys þegenas hý on riht gesēmdon be ontale and be oftale *the suit became known to the king. When the claim was known to him, he sent a writ to the archbishop, and commanded him that he and his thanes should settle it rightfully according as the claim was to be allowed or rejected, according as the verdict was for or against the claim* (cf. *Icel.* bera kvið á einn, af einum *to give a verdict for, against a person*), Chart. Th. 302, 14–22.

of-teón; *pp.* -togen *and* -tigen. I. *to withdraw* :—Hē hine ofteáh dære fōre *subtraxit se illi profectioni*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 23. II. *to take away what a person has, deprive a person of anything* (with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of thing, or dat. of person and acc. of thing) :—Ic ofteó *derogo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 27. Gif mon him oftihþ ðara þēnunga and dæs anwealdes *detrahat si quis superbis vani tegmina cultus*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10. Oft ic sýne ofteáh, āblende beorna unrīm, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Wē oftugon dē londes wynna, 130, 15; Gū. 438. Būton seó *syncopa* done *i* (*of the gen. pl.*) ofteó, Ælfc. Gr. 10; Som. 14, 55. Nō Ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Éve ārna ofteón, Cd. Th. 58, 29; Gen. 953. Gif him gebyreþ dæt him wyrþ ðara þēnunga oftohen (oftogen, Met. 25, 31), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 14. Dē biþ seó bodung oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 30. Oftigen biþ him torhtre gesihþe *he shall be deprived of clear sight*, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 41. III. *to withhold, keep back, deny a person anything* :—Ic dē ofteó mīnne fultum . . . Ic ofteó mīne rēnscūras *I will withhold from thee my help . . . I will withhold my rain-showers*, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 32–33. Gehelp ðū earmra manna mid dam dǽle de ðū dē sylfum oftihst, i. 180, 12. For synnum oftihþ se Ælmihtiga Wealdend hwilon mannum bigleofan, ii. 462, 21. Gif wē Godes lāre eów ofteóþ, 554, 18. Hond feorhsweng ne ofteáh *the hand refused not to strike a fatal stroke*, Beo. Th. 4972; B. 2489: 3045; B. 1520. Gē him ǽghwæs oftugon hrægles nacedum mōses meteleásum *ye withheld from them everything, raiment from the naked, food from the hungry*, Exon. Th. 92, 8; Cri. 1505. [And wō sō mīne cwyde oftē God him oftē heuenríches *and whoso refuses to carry out my testament, may God refuse him the kingdom of heaven*, Chart. Th. 515, 30.]

Hē hēt hire ofteón ǽtes and wǽtes, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 129 : Blickl. Homl. 37, 28. Ðæt ðām gōdum, ðe hit (*doctrine*) gehealdan willaþ, ne sȳ oftogen seó gāstlīce deópnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 4 : i. 370, 8. Swelce snytro swylce ōdrum ieldran gewittum oftogen is *negatas senibus dignitates*, Bt. 8 ; Fox 24, 29. [*Goth.* af-tiuhan : *O. H. Ger.* aba-ziohan *abstrahere.*]

of-þænnan *to moisten* :—Gegnīd on wīn, ofþænne wel, Lchdm. ii. 90, 7. Ofþæne mid ecede, 184, 15. Obdaenit *madidum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 72. Ofdæned *madefactus*, 80, 48. Ofþænda and gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Mid hlāfes crumman ofþendum mid cealdwætre, 82, 7.

of-þecgan *to consume, destroy* :—Æþelinga bearn ecgum ofþegde *consumed by the sword*, Cd. Th. 120, 30 ; Gen. 2002.

of-þencan *to remember* :—Gif ðū ofþencehwæthwugu ðæs ðe ðīn níehsta ðē widerweardes gedōn hæbbe *si recordatus fueris, quia frater tuus habet aliquid adversum te*, Past. 46, 4 ; Swt. 349, 10.

of-þinen *too moist* (?) :—Hig wǽron gemyndige ðæs tōweardan hunger̄es ðȳ læs ða of þinenan corn in brord gehwyrfden and hig forcurfon ða sǽd *they* (*the ants*) *were mindful of future hunger, and lest the grains that were too moist should sprout, they bit them*, Shrn. 41, 5. Cf. of-þænnan.

of-þistrian *to darken, obscure* :—Ða ðe ofþȳstrode synd *qui obscurati sunt*, Ps. Spl. 73, 21.

of-þringan *to throng, crowd, press upon* :—Ðeós menigu ðe ofþrinҁþ '*the multitude throng thee and press thee*' (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 394, 15. Ðæt hī hine ne ofþrungon '*lest they should throng him*' (A. V.), Mk. Skt. 3, 9.

of-þriton, Jud. 4, 24. v. next word.

of-þryccan *to press, oppress, repress, cumber, occupy forcibly* :—Ic ofþricce *premo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4 ; Som. 31, 14. Hwī ofþriҁþ hē ðæt land *quid terram occupat ficulnea*, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Ofþrect *comprimit*, Kent. Gl. 654. Ofþrecþ *exprimit*, 1120. Se draca mē þearle ofþryhþ, Homl. Th. i. 534, 25. Ymbhīdignyssa ofþriccaþ ðæt mōd, ii. 92, 15. Ofþrihte *compressit*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 21. Mine sāwle feóndas mīne ofþryhtum (*oc-cupaverunt*), Ps. Th. 58, 3. Ofþrihton, Blickl. Gl. Hig hine ofþriton (-þrihton ?) *opprimebant eum*, Jud. 4, 24. Ofþriccetan mē grynu deáþes *praeoccupaverunt me laquei mortis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 6. Feónd ūrne ofþrece (*comprime*), Hymn. Surt. 11, 33. Ofþrice *reprime*, 13, 7. Ofpreccan *comprimant*, 17, 32. Wē ofþriccan *praeoccupemus*, Ps. Spl. M. 94, 4. Ofþriccende *deprimentes*, 88, 41. Mid unrōtnessum ofþrycced, Ps. Th. 38, arg. : Bt. 8 ; Fox 24, 14. Biþ ofpreced *opprimitur*, Kent. Gl. 974. Beón ofþryht *deprimi*, Rtl. 66, 25. Ofþrihte *compressa*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 13.

of-þryccedness, e ; *f. Distress, trouble* :—Biþ mycel ofþriccednys (*pressura*) ofer eorþan, Lk. Skt. 21, 23 : Homl. Th. i. 608, 24. Fram ofþriccednysse (*a refuge*) *from trouble*, Blickl. Gl.

of-þryckness, e ; *f. Oppression, repression* :—Swā þrycce se magister ða belde on dæm oferbliſum dæt dǽr ne weaxe on him sió ofþrynes dæs eges ðe cymþ of dæs yflan blōdes flōwnesse *sic in illo reprimatur repente oborta praecipitatio, ut non convalescat impressa ex conspersione formido*, Past. 61, 1 ; Swt. 455, 22. Seó Sūþ-Seaxna mægþ for dære grimman feónda ofþrycnesse āgenue biscop habban ne mihte *the people of Sussex on account of the cruel oppression of their foes could not have a bishop of their own*, Bd. 4, 13 tit. ; S. 581, 38.

of-þryscan *to beat down, repress, suppress* :—*Concutit* i. *turbat, terreat* tōscæcþ, ofþryscеþ *percutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 48. Ða ðe ofþryscaþ ða styringe dæs flǽsclican lustes *qui compressis motibus carnis*, Past. 52, 6 ; Swt. 409, 1. Ða hié suíðe stīdlice ārāsigeaþ and mid ealle ofþryscеaþ *hos asperitate rigidos semper invectionis premunt*, Past. 19, 2 ; Swt. 145, 1. Ðæt hē on him selfum ofþrysce ða lustas his unþeáwa *in semetipso suggestiones vitiorum reprimat*, 14, 5 ; Swt. 85, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* druski *excute*, Grff. 5, 265.] v. ge-þryscan.

of-þrysman, -þrysmian *to destroy by choking* :—Gewilnunga dæt word ofþrysmaþ (-þrysmiaþ, MS. A.) *concupiscentiae verbum suffocant*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19.

of-þyncan *with dat. of pers. and* (a) *gen. of cause*, (b) *nom. of cause*, (c) *cause given by a clause.* I. *to cause regret or sorrow* :—Mē ofþincþ *penetet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33 ; Som. 37, 21. Mē ofþincþ dæt ic hig worhte *poenitet me fecisse eos*, Gen. 6, 7. Hit mē ofþincþ, Lk. Skt. 17, 4. Ofþincеþ ðē ealles ðe ðū tō yfele hæfst geworht ? L. Ecg. C. proem. ; Th. ii. 130, 43. Ða ofþūhte Pharao dæt hē dæt folc swā freólīce forlēt, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 15. II. *to cause displeasure or offence* :—Ðonne him hira scylda nā ne ofþyncþ *si minus contra culpas accenditur*, Past. 21, 5 ; Swt. 161, 2. Hine drehton nihtlīce gedwimer swā ðæt him dæs slǽpes ofþūhte *so that sleep was displeasing to him*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. Ða ofþūhte heora ceorlum dæt mon ða þeówas freóde, Ors. 4, 3 ; Swt. 162, 15. Ða ofþūhte dæt ānum dæs cyninges geféran, Lchdm. iii. 424, 16. Ða dæs ofþūhte, dæt se þeóden wæs strang, Cd. Th. 279, 32 ; Swt. 247. Ða sceolde ðām gigantum ofþincan þæt hē hæfde hiera rice *it is said that the giants were displeased at his having their kingdom*, Bt. 35, 4 ; Fox 162, 11. Mæg dæs ofþyncan þegna gehwam, Beo. Th. 4070 ; B. 2032. Hit wæs swīðe ofþyncende ðām ōdrum consulum *it gave great offence to the other consuls*, Ors. 5, 9 ; Swt. 232, 21. Mid ðon ðe hē geweóx, him ða ofþyncendum and ðǽm Perseum ðæt hié on his eámes anwalde wǽron, Ors. 1, 12 ; Swt. 52, 18. Him ða ofþyncendum ðæt his folc swā forslagen wæs, 2, 5 ; Swt. 80, 23.

of-pyrsted, -þyrst ; *part. Possessed with exceeding thirst, very thirsty, athirst* :—Hē wearþ swīðe ofþyrst *sitiens valde*, Jud. 15, 18. Eádige beóþ ða ðe sind ofhingrode and ofþyrste æfter rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 550, 34. Niþes ofþyrsted *thirsting for strife*, Cd. Th. 3, 7 ; Gen. 32. Ofþyrsted gāstes drynces, Soul Kmbl. 80 ; Seel. 40. [Cf. *Goth.* af-þaursiþs *thirsty.*]

of-tige. v. of-tyge.

of-torfian *to stone, to kill by casting stones* or *similar missiles* :—Hī ūs oftorfiaþ mid stānum *lapidibus nos obruent*, Ex. 8, 26. Hī hine oftorfodon mid bānum and mid hryðera heáfdum, Chr. 1012 ; Erl. 146, 18. Hig wyllaþ mē oftorfian *populus lapidabit me*, Ex. 17, 4. Mid stānum oftorfian *lapidibus opprimere*, Num. 14, 10 : *lapidare*, Jn. Skt. 8, 5 : Homl. Th. i. 48, 2 : 196, 12. Fela mid stānum oftorfod *saxis contriti*, Ors. 4, 11 ; Swt. 206, 15. Hēr wæs sćs Stephanus oftorfod, Chr. 34 ; Erl. 6, 15 : Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 31. v. of-tyrfan.

oft-rǽde ; *adj.* I. *frequent* :—Hæglas and snāwas and se oftrǽda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 16. II. *ready at many times* :—Gafolswān sceal beón swā ic ǽr be beócere cwæþ (cf. l. 3, beóceorl sceal *hwiltidum geara* beón on manegum weorcum to hlāfordes willan) oftrǽde tō gehwilcon weorce *the swain must be, as I said before of the beekeeper, generally ready for any work*, L. R. S. 6 ; Th. i. 436, 18. Bydele gebyraþ dæt hē sȳ weorces frigra ðonne ōðer man forðan hē sceal beón oftrǽde *he must be always ready*, 18 ; Th. i. 440, 7.

oftrǽd-lic ; *adj. Frequent* :—Ðis syndon ða wǽpena ðe deófol mid oferswīðed biþ, ofthrǽdlice rǽdinga hāligra bōca and gelōmlice gebedu, L. E. I. 2 ; Th. ii. 404, 2. Hié Alexander uneáde oferwonn ǽgðer ge for dære sumorhǽte ge eác for ðǽm oftrǽdlican gefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 132, 32. Oftrǽdlīca gefeoht *crebra bella*, 6, 30 ; Swt. 282, 31.

oftrǽdlice ; *adv. Frequently, often, habitually* :—Oftrǽdlice *crebro, frequenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 81. Se Hælend oftrǽdlice (*frequenter*) com ðyder, Jn. Skt. 18, 2. Gif man hine oftrǽdlice (*ex consuetudine*) ofer drince, L. Ecg. P. iv. 33 ; Th. ii. 214, 12. Æghwæðer ðderne oftrǽdlice ūt drǽfde, Chr. 887 ; Erl. 86, 12. Hē oftrǽdlice fōr mid miclum gefeoht-um on Scīdðie, Ors. 1, 2 ; Swt. 30, 2 : 4, 12 ; Swt. 208, 33.

of-tredan *to tread down, trample upon, injure* or *destroy by treading* :—Ða ȳða ārison ac Drihten hī oftræd . . . Ðeáh ðe ārleáse woruldmenn ārison ongeán ūs swā ðeáh Crist oftret heora heáfod, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 18–22. Iii hit oftræd and hié tō loman gerēnode *duos et .l. calcatos inutiles fecit*, Nar. 15, 25. Ða hors hī (*Zezabel*) oftrǽdan huxlīce under fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 347. Oftredan dæt gærs and ofsittan, Homl. Th. i. 188, 25. Swā hwæt swā dæs gōdan sǽdes on swylcum wege befylþ, biþ mid yfelum geþohtum oftreden, ii. 90, 19. Ðǽr wǽron xxx M ofslagen and æt ðæm geate oftreden *triginta millia caede prostrata et compressione suffocata*, Ors. 6, 4 ; Swt. 260, 18. [*Orm.* off-tredenn (gluterr-nesse).]

oft-sīþ, es ; *m. A time that often occurs* :—Hwæt hē hæfde Godes þeówum on oftsīþas tō lāde gedōn *what he had ofttimes done to hurt God's servants*, Ors. 6, 34 ; Swt. 290, 29. [*A. R.* ofte-siden : *Chauc.* ofte-sipes : *Ayenb.* ofte-zipes ; *Icel.* opt-sinnis, -sinnum *ofttimes.*]

of-tyge, es ; *m. A holding back, withholding* (v. of-teón, **III**) :—Ungelimp mid synnum geearnod, swīðost mid ðam oftige ðæs neádgafoles ðe Cristene men Godе gelǽstan sceoldon on heora teóþingscеattum *misfortune merited through sins, especially through the keeping back of the tax that Christian men ought to pay to God in their tithes*, L. Edg. S. 1 ; Th. i. 270, 13. Mid ānigum oftige Godes gerihta, 270, 30.

of-tyrfan *to stone* :—Hiene oftyrfdon his āgene geféran *ab exercitu suo lapidibus coopertus interiit*, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 172, 28. v. of-torfian.

of-unnan. I. in a bad sense, *to begrudge a person* (dat.) *anything* (gen.), *wish to deprive a person of anything* :—Se biþ ðæm īsene gelīc se ðe ofan his nīhstan his līfes *ferro utitur, qui vitae proximi invidiatur*, Past. 37, 3 ; Swt. 269, 7. Se ðe (*the devil*) him (*hermits*) līfes ofonn, Exon. Th. 107, 10 ; Gū. 56 : 265, 7 ; Jul. 377. II. *to refuse to grant* :—Ðām ðe gē forgifenysse ofunnon him biþ oftogen seó forgyfenys *to whom ye refuse forgiveness, from them shall forgiveness be withheld*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 8. [*O. Sax.* af-unnan : cf. *O. H. Ger.* ab-unst *invidia, livor* : *Ger.* ab-gunst : *Icel.* af-nd (öfund).]

of-weorpan *to kill by casting* (a *stone*, etc.), *to knock down and kill by a missile* :—David nam fíf stānas and deáhhwedere mid ānum hē done gigant ofwearp, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. David mid his līðeran ofwearp done geleáfleásan ent, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 18 : Homl. Skt. i. 18, 18, 23. Hē weard mid āne stāne ofworpen *saxo ictus occubuit*, Ors. 4, 1 ; Swt. 158, 32. Gif oxa wer ofslōge, sīe hē mid stānum ofworpen, L. Alf. 21 ; Th. i. 48, 32 note : 50, 5 note. [*Goth.* af-wairpan stainam *lapidare* : *Ger.* ab-werfen.]

of-worpian *to kill by casting* (*stones*, etc.) :—Mid stānum ofworpod, L. Alf. 21 ; Th. i. 48, 28, 32 : 50, 5. v. preceding word.

of-wundrian *to be astonished* :—Ðætte ofwundradun alle *ut ammira-rentur omnes*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 2, 12. v. next word.

of-wundrod *astonished*:—Sarra cwæþ ðā ofwundrod, Gen. 21, 6. Ic eom swīðe ungemetlice ofwundrod hwī eów þince . . . *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 5. Seó cwēn wæs tō ðan swīðe ofwundrod, ðæt heó nǽfde furþor nǽnne gāst, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 18. Maria and Ioseph wǽron ofwundrode ðæra worda, i. 144, 15. [Wurþen men swīðe ofwundred and oidrēd, Chr. 1135; Erl. 261, 1.]

ōga, an; *m.* I. the feeling which is excited in a person, *terror, dread, horror, great fear*:—Ōga *horror*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 26: *metus*, 11; Som. 15, 12: *pavor*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 23. Micel ōga (*horror*) him becom, Gen. 15, 12. Būtan ōgan (*absque terrore*) hē hine gerest, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 4. Ðā clypode hē mid micclum ōgan, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 3. II. the exciting cause of such a feeling:—Beó eówer ege and ōga ofer ealle nītenu *terror vester ac tremor sit super cuncta animalia*, Gen. 9, 2. On ligette is ōga, Homl. Th. i. 222, 32. For hellewītes ōgan (*on account of the terror which hell-torment causes*), oððe for dæs ēcan lifes wuldre, R. Ben. 19, 17. III. *an object which excites fear, a terrible, horrible thing*:—Hē hēt Ðeódolum standan æt ðam mūþe (*of the fiery furnace*) ðæt hē for ðam ōgan (*on account of the terrible spectacle*) him āðūgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 33. Ōgan (egsan, Lk. Skt. 21, 11) of heofenum and micele tācna *terrores de caelo et signa magna*, 538, 32. Ōgana *terribilium*, Blickl. Gl. God him sende swīdlice ōgan (*the ten plagues*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. [Cf. *Goth.* ōgan *to fear*; ōgian *to terrify*: *Icel.* ōgn *dread, terror*; ōegja *to frighten*; ōegi-ligt *terrible*.] Cf. ege.

ō-gengel *a bar, bolt*; obex, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 28: 115, 32. [Ō = on? v. next word.]

ō-heald, -hilde; *adj. Sloping, inclined*:—Ōhældi (ōhaeldi, Ep. Gl. 21 d, 16) *pendulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 19. Ōhylde, 68, 10. Clifg ł ōhyld (*not* tōhyld) *clivosus*, i. 19, 4. Ōhealf[d?] *clivosa*, *tortuosa*, Germ. 392, 53. Hōhyldo *prona*, 400, 118. [*O. H. Ger.* uo-hald, -haldi *proclivus*. *For the prefix* ō-, cf. on-, ā-hildan.]

ōhsta, an; *m. The arm-pit, oxter* (in northern dialects, e. g. Yorkshire, Cumberland, Scotland):—Ōhsta *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 5. Ōcusta, Ep. Gl. 2 b, 19. Ōxtan *ascilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 9. Cf. ōxn.

ōht. v. āht.

ōht, e; *f. Fear, terror* (? cf. ōga and *Icel.* ōtti *fear*), or *hostile pursuit, persecution, active enmity* (? cf. ēhtan and *O. H. Ger.* āhta *persecutio*, āhtunga *persecutio*):—Wǽron ðā gesōme ða ðe swegl būan wrōht wæs āsprungen ōht mid englum and orlegnīð *then were at peace the dwellers in heaven, discord was at an end among angels, and enmity* (or *fear*?) *and war*, Cd. Th. 6, 5; Gen. 84. Ðǽr on fyrd hyra fǽrspell becwom, ōht inlende (*the pursuit by the Egyptians, or the terror which their coming caused*); egsan stōdan wælgryre weroda, 186, 9; Exod. 136.

oht-rip (?) *harvest*; messis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind, 9, 38: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2.

ō-hwǽr, -hwanon, -hylde. v. ā-hwǽr, -hwanon, ō-heald.

ō-leccan, -liccan, -læcan; *p.* -lecte, -lehte, -læhte. I. *to treat gently, to soothe, caress*:—Ic ōlæce *blandior*, Ælfc. Gr. 31; Som. 35, 51. Ōlecceþ *favet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 19. Ōlehte *delinuit*, 138, 50. Hē him ōlecte ðā hē cuæþ *cui blandiens dicit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 181, 10. God hwīlon geōlæhþ, and hwīlon beswingþ. Nǽre nān tihting, gif hē ūs ne ōlæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 3. Ōlecce *demulceat*, *blanditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. Ōleccende *blandiens*, 127, 8. Ōleccendra *palpantum*, 116, 51. II. *to be obsequious, pay court to, fawn upon, flatter, to try to gain a person's good will by unworthy means*:—Ōleccaþ *adolatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127. 7. Þeófum ðū ne ōlæce, ne yfeldǽdum ne gebwǽrlǽce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 361. Hē nolde ōlæcan ānigum rīcan mid geswǽsum wordum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 13. Gif ðū wille ðæt ðē monige ōlæcan ðonne ōlæce ðū ānum swīðe georne *if you wish many to pay court to you, do you sedulously pay court to one*, Prov. Kmbl. 79; 80. Mē riht ne þinceþ ðæt ic ōleccan þurfe Gode æfter gōde ænegum, Cd. Th. 19, 12; Gen. 290. III. *to gain good will by worthy means, to propitiate, be submissive*:—Dæm (*God*) ōleccaþ ealle gesceafte ðe dæs ambehtes āwuht cunnon (cf. ðam þeówiaþ ealle . . . ða de cunnon, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30), Met. 11, 8. Ōlæce Gode ānum *try to please God only*, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē wolde onginnan hīm ōleccan mid his hearepan *he* (*Orpheus*) *would attempt to propitiate them* (*the gods of Hell*) *with his harp*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 14: Cd. Th. 118, 3; Gen. 1959. Uton wē Gode ōleccan, Exon. Th. 366, 15; Reb. 12. IV. of things *to gratify, charm, give pleasure*:—Ealle ða ðǽru gōd ōleccaþ ðam mōde and hit rēt se lust āna ōlecþ ðam lichoman ānum swīðost *cetera omnia jucunditatem animo videantur afferre*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 23–25. Swilce hȳ wǽron rihte ðā hī ðē mǽst geōleccan swilce hī nū sindon ðeáh ðe hȳ ðē ōleccan on ða leásan sǽlþa *talis erat, cum blandiebatur, cum tibi falsae illecebris felicitatis alluderet*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2.

ōleccere, es; *m. A flatterer*:—Leás ōlecere *parasitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 36. Hē geliefþ ðæt hē sucle sīe þuelce hē gehiérþ ðæt his ōlicceras secgaþ ðæt hē sīe, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 11.

ōlecung, e; *f.* I. *soothing, caressing, gentleness of treatment*:—Ōlæcung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69. Ōlæcunge *blandimentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 48. Hū gesceádwís se reecere sceal biðn on his þreáunga and on his ōleccunga *quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis et dissimulationis*, Past. 21, tit.; Swt. 151, 6. Ðā āhsode heó hine georne mid hire ōlæcunge, on hwam his miht wǽre, Jud. 16, 6. Ōlæcunga *blanditiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Som. 16, 17. II. *flattery, fawning, adulation*:—Ōlæcung *adulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 40. Wyrð ðæt mōd besuicen mid ðæra ōlicunga (ōliccunga, Cott. MSS.) ðe him underþiédde beóþ, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 7. Ne wilna nānes monnes ōlæcunga, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Hē nǽfre nǽnigum woruldrīcum men þurh leáse ōlecunga onbūgan nolde, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Ðonne hit hæfþ gewunnen ðæs folces ōlecunga (*favor popularis*), Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 23. III. of things, *charm, allurement*:—Ōliccung *jocunda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 2. Ne hine ne geloccige nān ōliccung (ōlicung, Cott. MSS.) tō hiere willan *non blanda usque ad voluptatem demulceant*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 18. Forsió hē ǽlce ōlicunge (ōliccunge, Cott. MSS.) dísses middangeardes *blandimenta mundi despiciat*, 14, 2; Swt. 83, 6. Hit gewarenaþ ægðer ge wið heora þreáunga ge wið ōlecunga *nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse blandimentas*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. v. leás-ōlecung.

ōleht-word, es; *n. A flattering speech*:—Hwǽr syndon ða ðe hié heredan, and him ōlyhtword sprēcan ?, Blickl. Homl. 99, 26.

ōl-fæt (=āl-fæt. v. Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 39), es; *n. A cooking vessel*; coculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 41.

olfend, es: olfenda, an; *m. A camel*:—Olfend *camelus* vel *dromeda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 58: *camelus*, 78, 8. Āfyred olbenda *dromidus*, ii. 106, 66. Ōfyrit olfenda, 25, 68. Under ānes olfendes (*cameli*) seáme, Gen. 31, 34. Gescrȳd mid oluendes hǽrum, Mk. Skt. 1, 6. Gē drincaþ ðone olfend (olbendu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 24. Of olfenda hǽrum āwunden, Blickl. Homl. 169, 2. Hē nam tȳn olfendas (*camelos*), Gen. 24, 10. [*Orm.* olfent *a camel*: *Goth.* ulbandus; *m.*: *O. Sax.* olbundeo; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* olpenta; *f.*: *Icel.* úlfaldi; *m.*]

olfend-mere, an; *f. A she-camel*:—Þrītig gefolra olfendmyrena mid heora coltum *camelos foetas cum pullis suis triginta*, Gen. 32, 15.

ōlicean. v. ōleccan.

oll *contempt, insult, contumely* (in the phrase mid olle):—Se deófol cwæþ mid olle ðæt hē wolde æt ðam weorce gecuman, Homl. Th. i. 166, 15. Hē āxode ðā mid olle (*contemptuously*): Eart ðū lā God? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 72. Man tǽleþ and mid olle gegrēteþ (*insults*) ealles tō gelōme ða ðe riht lufiaþ, Wulfst. 164, 19.

ōl-þwang (*better* ? āl-, cf. ōl-fæt), es; *m. A strap*: — Ōlþwongas *corrigie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 47. [*Icel.* āl (mod. ōl) *a strap*.]

ōm *rust*:—Oom *rubigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 34. Ōm *erugo*, *vitium ferri*, 144, 3: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ðǽr ōm (*aerugo*) hit fornimþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19, 20. Ōmm, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 29. Yldo ābīteþ īren mid ōme, Salm. Kmbl. 601; Sal. 300. v. brand-(brond-)ōm.

om-. v. am-.

ōman; *pl. f. Erysipelas, erysipelatous inflammations*:—Ōman *ignisacrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 34: 110, 52. Lǽcedōmas wið ǽlces cynnes ōmum, Lchdm. ii. 98, 21. *In the section of which this is the heading the word frequently occurs.* Of hōmena stiéme cymþ eágna mist, 26, 26. Wið hōmum, nim gāte horn . . . dō on ða hōman, i. 350, 17–20. Wið hōmum (ōman, MS. O.), bāres scearn . . . ða hōman hyt bēteþ, 360, 10–11. [*Icel.* āma; *f. and* āmu-sótt *erysipelas*.] v. next word.

ōm-cynn, es; *n. Corrupt humour*:—Dū meaht clǽnsian ðæt ōmcyn, Lchdm. ii. 82, 18. v. ōmig.

omer *a bird's name, hammer* (in yellow-*hammer*):—Omer (emer, Ep. Gl. 23 e, 31) *scorelus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 6. Amore *scorellus*, i. 281, 18. In Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118 *omerlond* occurs. [*O. H. Ger.* amero: *Ger.* ammer.] v. clod-hamer.

ō-middan. v. on-middan.

ōmig; *adj.* I. *rusty* (v. ōm), *rust-coloured*:—Ðǽr wæs helm monig eald and ōmig, Beo. Th. 5519; B. 2763. Dȳre swyrd ōmige þurhetene, 6090; B. 3049. Ðȳ læs ðæt ōmige fæt mid ealle tōberste, gif hē mid ungemete scæfþ, R. Ben. 121, 3. Anfiltes hōmiges *incudis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 64. Ōmigum *vel* īsengrǽgum *ferrugineo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 66. II. *inflammatory* (v. ōman):—Wyrð gegaderodu ōmig wǽte on dære wambe, Lchdm. ii. 218, 16. On ðam magan ōmigre wǽtan gefylled, 178, 9. v. next word.

ōmiht; *adj. Full of inflammation*:—Þis sint tācn ðæs hātan magan ōmihtan . . . Ðæs hātan magan tācn sindon ðonne hē biþ mid ōmum geswenced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. Ða ōmihtan þing *the inflammatory symptoms*, 82, 21.

on, an; *prep. adv.* A. *with dat. or inst.* I. expressing local relations, (1) rest upon and contact with an object, *on*:—Hig stōdon on nyðewerdum ðam munte, Ex. 19, 17. Hē on dōmsetle sittende wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 43. Him on bearme læg mādma mænigo, Beo. Th. 80; B. 40. On him byrne scān, 815; B. 405. Se on foldan læg, Byrht. Th. 138, 29; By. 227. Hē on meare rād, 138, 53; By. 239. *And metaphorically*:—On eów scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. (2) dependence upon an object:—Hié hine on rōde āhēngon, Blickl. Homl. 7, 11. Ðæs on ðam beáme geweóx, Cd. Th. 31, 11; Gen. 483: Exon. Th. 202, 27; Ph. 76. (3) extension over a surface:—Deófles rīce on dyssum middangeardе, Blickl. Homl. 7, 13. Ðæt mycel hāto wǽre Cristes

geleáfan on Norþanhymbra þeóde, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 5: Exon. Th. 201, 2; Ph. 50. (4) nearness:—Hí námon him wintersetl on Temesan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 4. (5) *in* or *at* a place, or *with* a person, cf. æt:—Đa de wǽron on đam mynstre Æbbercurnig, dæt is geseted on Engla-lande, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 35. Hé on sinoþe sittende wæs, 5, 19; Bd. 639, 43. Gewundad on gefeohte, 4, 26; S. 603, 14. Hí done líchoman on cneówum bǽgde, 4, 11; S. 580, 10. On đam dóme standeþ, Exon. Th. 95, 22; Cri. 1561. On beóre *at a feast*, 330, 14; Vy. 51. Hé ánne cnapan gesette on hyra middele, Mk. Skt. 9, 36: Lk. Skt. 21, 21. Đa clǽnan heortan God geseóþ. On dære gesihþe wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 27. Đa sǽton on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Ic mundbyrd on đé hæfde, 70, 5. Is mildheortnisse miht on (*apud*) Drihtne, 129, 7. ¶ *Like Icelandic á it occurs in names of places:*— On his mynstre đe is cweden on Hripum, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 45. (6) with verbs of motion:—Se de on heofenum cuman ne mót, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 4. (7) rest where one object is contained in another, or is surrounded by others, *within, among;* and metaphorically *in* (the power of, etc.):—Drihten wæs uppan him on ýfre, Ex. 19, 18. Drihten is on đinre heortan, and on đinum innoþe, Blickl. Homl. 5, 11. Sum mon scínende on hwítum gegyrelan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 39. Twegen weras on hwítum reáfe, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ic wát dæt ic (dæt Mód) on libbendum men eom, and đeáh on deádlícum, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 27. Gif hit on heora anwealde wǽre, 11, 1; Fox 32, 2. Ic hí on lufan mínre hæfde *quae dilexi*, Ps. Th. 118, 47. On þeóstre, Exon. 94, 27; Cri. 1546. On Juda ealdrum *among the princes of Judah*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Đú eart gebletsud on wífum, Lk. Skt. 1, 28. (8) marking the seat of feeling, thought, etc., *in, within, at*:—Đá ongan hé smeágan on him selfum, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 18. Đa fóre de hé on his móde gelufad hæfde, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Yr on móde, Cd. Th. 4, 33; Gen. 63. Murnan on móde, 45, 31; Gen. 735. Se unrihtwísa cwyþ on his móde, Ps. Th. 13, 1: 54, 6.

II. expressing temporal relations, (1) marking a point of time, *on, at, in*:—On dære tíde Drihten cwæþ tó mé, Deut. 10, 1. Donne cymþ dæs weles hláford on đam dæge de hé ná ne wénþ, and on dære tíde de hé nát, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Swá byþ on worulde endunge, 13, 40. On anginne *in principio*, Gen. 1, 1. On mergen, St. And. 18, 28. On ǽfenne, 20, 14. (2) marking a period, past or future, *within, in the course of, in, during*:—Đes tówyrpþ Godes templ, and on þrím dagum (*in triduo*) hyt eft getimbraþ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40: Cd. Th. 266, 1; Sat. 15: Lchdm. iii. 262, 23. Gé sweltaþ on litelre hwíle, Deut. 30, 18. Hé nówiht elles dyde on eallum đám dagum, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 8. On dæs biscopes tíde, 4, 12; S. 580, 34. On đissum geáre, Chr. 889; Erl. 86, 22. On đý ylcan gére, 896; Erl. 93, 34. On geógupe, Exon. Th. 288, 22; Wand. 35. On đissum life, 448, 12; Dóm. 53. On đis andweardan life, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 25: 11; Fox 30, 23. On sumera sunne scínep, Cd. Th. 233, 15; Dan. 276. On geárdagum, 287, 16; Sat. 368. On fyrndagum, Exon. Th. 313, 17; Mód. 1. Dæt feoh de mon đám ferdmonnum on geáre sellan sceolde, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 14. Þriwa on gére *tribus vicibus per singulos annos*, Ex. 23, 14. Ic fæste tuwa on wucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Dæt hridder tóbærst on dære lánne *the sieve broke during the loan*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Heó cwæþ dæt heó wǽre wydewe on đam geáre *she said that she had been a widow during the last year*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 154. On đam de Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl lágon on Pevensea, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 14. **III.** expressing other relations, (1) *on, a-* (as in *a-*foot):—Heó on hire fótum gesund hám hwearf, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 14. Sceal on ánum sét féran, Exon. Th. 415, 5; Rä. 33, 6. Đú gǽst on đinum breóste, Gen. 3, 14. (2) with verbs of taking, depriving, etc., *from* (cf. æt):—Done mǽstan dǽl dæra ǽhta da de on dé genumene wǽron, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 46 note: Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 29. Se de gold on ódrum reáfaþ, 13; Fox 38, 13. Dæt (*what*) hé on him gereáfade (bereáfode, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 30. Da árestan cyningas de West-Seaxna lond on Wealum geeodon, Chr. Erl. 2, 10: Exon. Th. 118, 20; Gú. 242. Náder ne mehte on ódrum síge geræcan, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33. Hwæder heora sceolde on ódrum síge habban, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 1. (3) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc., *on, in, at*:—Manege wundrodon on his láre (*or acc.?*), Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Ic on đinum bebodum móte gemetegian, Ps. Th. 118, 47. (4) marking the means or instrument, *by, with*:—Ic hæfde gemynt dé tó árwurdienne on ǽhtum and on feó, Num. 24, 11. On tympanis, Ps. Th. 67, 24. Ic on mínum múþe mihta Drihtnes andette, 108, 29. Hé nówiht fremian míhte on his láre dære þeóde, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 24. Heó geleornod hæfde on onwrihgennysse, 3, 8; S. 531, 35. On dæs engles wordum wæs gehýred dæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 22. On dæm upstige dære róde eall úre lif Drihten getremede, 9, 35. Hí wurdon on fleáme generede, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 33. Se deófol wæs oferswíde on đám ylcum gemetum de hé ǽr Adam oferswíde, Homl. Th. i. 178, 1. (5) marking the material or components of which a thing is made, *of, consisting of* or *in*:—Mycelne aad on beámum and on ræftrum and on wágum and on watelum and on þacum, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 22. Lác on mæssereáfum and on bócum, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7: Gen. 21, 27. Dæt gafol biþ on deóra fellum, and on fugela feðerum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 17. Unrím getæl on horsum and on múlum and on olfendum and on elpendum, Nar. 9, 14. Swá micel ungewiss, ǽgder ge on sáes fyrhto, ge on wéstennum wildeóra, ge on þeóda gereordum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 24. (6) marking that *in* which a quality or property resides, *in respect to, in the matter of, in*:—Se wæs in bócræftum and on woruldþeáwum se rihtwísesta, Bt. 1, 1; Fox 2, 13. Hé ǽxode gif hé cúde áht on lǽcecræfte. Apollinaris him cwæþ tó: 'Ne cann ic náht on lácnunge,' Homl. Skt. i. 22, 40–41. Æþele on gebyrdum, 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. Ón dǽde unæþele, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. On rice gestrangod, 4, 26; S. 603, 19. On wísdóme þeónde, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 11. Foremihtig on feþe, Beo. Th. 1944; B. 970. Spédig on dám ehtum de heora spéda on beóþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Wæstmberende on ǽlces cynnes blǽdum, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Beorht on blǽdum, Cd. Th. 247, 20; Dan. 500. (7) marking state, condition, occupation, *in, of*:—Heora líc biþ on marmorstánes hwítnysse, Nar. 38, 9. Dú forþǽrst on sybbe, donne se tíma cymþ, on gódre ylde, Gen. 15, 15: Bd. 2, 15; S. 519, 14: 5, 19; S. 641, 14. Đa welegan hé forlǽteþ on ídelnesse... Drihten is on đínum fultume, Blickl. Homl. 5, 9–12. Þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan and on fulfremedlícum weorcum, 77, 19. On sorhgum beón, 5, 29. On stílnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 11. Gif hé wyrþ on ungeþylde, 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Đá wæs cyning on hreón móde, Beo. Th. 2619; B. 1307. On ungearwe *at unawares*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Eal dæt folc wæs on blǽdran, 1, 7; Swt. 38, 6. Job sæt on árne wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Đá wearþ hé on slǽpe, Glostr. Frag. 6, 26. Hí wǽron on dan mæstan hungre, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26. Hé wénde dæt hié wolden Hannibale on fultume beón, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7. On feáwum stówum wícia þ Finnas, on huntoþe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscaþe, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Sum man wæs betogen dæt hé wǽre on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. (8) marking measure, *at* (a *distance*), *of* (*the weight of*), etc.:—Weðeras on oxna micelnesse, Nar. 33, 16: Lchdm. i. 314, 21. Six wæterfatu... ǽlc wæs on twegra sestra gemete (*capientes singuli metretas binas*), Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Ic geseah sumne gildenne dalc on fíftigum entsum, Jos. 7, 21. Án æstel on fíftegum mancessa, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Hí dæt feoh gesetton on þrittig scillingum *they fixed the money at thirty shillings*, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 18. Se gewát on wésten đá hé wæs on twentigum geára, and on dæm hé wunode óþ dæt hé wæs on fíf and hundteóntig geára, Shrn. 52, 16–18. Hig flugon on twegra elna heáhnisse bufan eorþan, Num. 11, 31. Wæs seó stów hwæthwugu on healfre míle fram dære ceastre wealle, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 31. Is dæt ealond fram dære ylcan cyricean feor út on gársecge seted húhugu on uygan mílum, 4, 27; S. 603, 30: 2, 3; S. 504, 26: Shrn. 29, 31. Ælecgaþ hit on ánre míle done mæstan dǽl fram dæm túne, donne óderne, donne dæne þriddan, óþ de hyt eall álédd biþ on dære ánre míle (*within the one mile*); and scall beón se lǽsta dǽl nýhst dæm túne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 30–33. Hí hine bebyrgdon on dære æfteran míle fram dære ceastre, Shrn. 115, 16: Blickl. Homl. 193, 19. (9) marking degree:—On swíde lytlon hiera hæfþ seó gecynd genóg, on swá myclum heó hæfþ genóg swá wé ǽr spræcon, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 10–11. (10) marking manner, *with, in*:—Hláfas on lilian beorhtnysse scínende, and on hrósan bræde stýmende, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 28. His gewǽda scínon on snáwes hwítnysse, 242, 7. Hí cómon on þrím floccum, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 13. Se on hrædnesse mycele menigo fornom, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 30. (11) denoting end, purpose:—Ásceacaþ dæt dust of eówrum fótum him on gewitnysse, Mk. Skt. 6, 11. 'Mín blód, dæt de biþ ágoten on synna forgifennysse'... Hí hálgodon hlát and wín on his gemynde, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 1–3. (12) *in accordance with*:—Dæt hé irne on his willan, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. (13) *of* (*such and such a name*):—Wæs sum man on naman Zacheus, Lk. Skt. 19, 2: 23, 50. Castel on naman Emaus, 24, 13. (14) *in* (*the name of*):—Hé him geswór on his goda noman, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 11. (15) without a case following:—Deófol de sticaþ on, Jn. Skt. 7, 20. Seó wyrd (hit) dé on geniman ne mihte, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 14. Swelce him mǽfre gelíc yfel an ne becóme, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 10. For dæm ungemetlícan feóndscipe de úre ehtende on sindon, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 36. Dæt him mon sceolde an má healfa on feohtan donne on áne, Swt. 80, 27. Him man on líhþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 8: Prov. 70. On secgan *to bring a charge against*, Deut. 19, 16: Mt. 26, 62. **B.** with acc. **I.** expressing local relations. (1) motion, actual or figurative, which is external to the object expressed by the word which *on* governs, *upon, on, on to, to*:—Hé ástáh on done munt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 1. Se deófol lǽdde hine on swíde heáhne munt, 4, 8: Cd. Th. 220, 11; Dan. 69. Speón hine on da dimman dǽd, 43, 3; Gen. 685. Gewát Abraham on da wígródе, 125, 24; Gen. 2084. Se wuldorcyning on middangeard cwóm, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Áhón on heánne beám, Exon. Th. 261, 3; Jul. 309. Com hungur on Bryttas, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 15. Hé wæs ádrifen dæt hé com up on Frysena land *pulsus est Fresiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Hé his ágene tungan wearp hine on dæt neb foran *linguam in os tyranni abjecit*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25. Hí spǽtton on hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. On done andwlitan men slógun, Exon. Th. 69, 19; Cri. 1123. Wé wyllaþ fón on done traht dissere rǽdinge, Homl. Th. i. 206, 21. (2) marking motion from without to the inside, *into, among*:—Sume feóllon on þornas, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Sume feóllon on góde eorþan, 13, 8. Đá cómon hig on đa stówe de ýs genemned Golgotha, 27, 33. Crist of

heofona heánessum on ðínne innoþ ástígeþ, Blickl. Homl. 5, 14. On ðás world cuman, 5, 28. Geléæded on his ðæt ærre mynster, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 17. Hé on scip eode, S. 639, 19. Gód geár com on Breotone land, 1, 14; S. 482, 21. Gæstas hweorfaþ on écne eard, Cxon. Th. 64, 31; Cri. 1046. On ðæt micle morþ men forweorpan, Cd. Th. 43, 15; Gen. 691. Sum man becom on ða sceaþan, Lk. Skt. 10, 30, 36. On ealle þeóda *among all nations*, 24, 47. Hé on ða duru eode, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 32. (3) marking position or direction :—Ic stande on ðás healfe *ego in hac parte sto*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. On ða swýðran healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64. Án on ða swýðran healfe, and óðer on ða wynstran, 27, 38. On healfa gehwone, Beo. Th. 1604; B. 800. On ðæt steórbord . . . on ðæt bæcbord *on the starboard . . . on the larboard*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10–11. (4) denoting conjunction (*in the phrase* on án), *continuously, together, anon, at once* :—Feówertig daga and feówertig nihta on án, Gen. 7, 12; Homl. Th. 1, 178, 5. On án geswerone *conjurati*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 22. Ealle deáde men sculon ðone myclan dóme gesécan, and ða synfullan sculon ðanon on án tó helle faran, Wulfst. 126, 20. In ðone ealdan secgmór; of ðam on án betwénan ácwudu and wulleleáh; and swá ærre betwyx ðám twám wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 23. (5) with verbs denoting division or separation :—Úre ieldran ealne ðisne ymbhwyrft ðises middangeardes on þreó tódǽldon; and hié ða þrié dǽlas on þreó tónemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1–4. Tósliten on twegen dǽlas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 16. Hit tóbærst on emtwá, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. II. expressing temporal relations. (1) marking a point of time, *on, in, at* :—On ðone dæg (*in die*) de God gescóop man, Gen. 5, 1. On midne dæg *in meridie*, Deut. 28, 29. On ǽlcne tíman *omni tempore*, 11, 1: 14, 23. On ealle tíd, Ex. 18, 22, 26. On dægréd *diluculo*, 8, 20. On ða tíd *tunc*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 3: *eo tempore*, 2, 16; S. 519, 38. On ðone forman Éasterdæg, 5, 23, tit.; S. 645, 3. Ða hit ðá on morgendæg wæs, Nar. 16, 21: 22, 1. Heora wíse on nánne sǽl (*on no occasion*) wel ne gefór, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Eten ða gebródru on twá mǽl, R. Ben. 65, 14. (2) marking a period of time :—On écnesse *for ever*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 30. On ðás lǽnan tíd *in this life*, Exon. Th. 364, 1; Wal. 64. On sumeres tíd, 212, 12; Ph. 209. On nánes cynges dæg, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 22. III. in metaphorical expressions. (1) *into* (one's power, etc.) :—Gif hig on hand gáþ *if they submit*, Deut. 20, 11: Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 16. Hine sylfne on þeówdóm gesealde ðara muneca, 5, 19; S. 637, 12. Hé ealle Assirie on Persa anwald gedyde, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 3. (2) expressing hostile action, *against* :—Hé wonn on Scíddie, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Ða geléædde hé here on Peohtas, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 19. Ne dó ús swá swá wé dydon on ðisne ælþeódigan, St. And. 22, 21. Óðer bið tó ungemetlíce átyht on ðæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceal, óðer on ðæt ðe hió ne sceal bið tó swíðe onbærned, Past. 40, 4; Swt. 293, 12–14. Hié ealle on ðone cyning wǽrun feohtende, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 35. (3) expressing agreement, *in accordance with* :—Hé hét sumne biscep secgan on his gewill hwá his fæder wǽre, Ors. 3, 9, tit.; Swt. 3, 13. Héo on his willan spræc, Cd. Th. 44, 1; Gen. 701. On riht *a-right* :—Dæt hié healdan Godes ǽwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 9: 47, 35. (4) denoting change from one state to another :—Ða wendon hié hié on hiora ágen geþíode, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 2. Wendan on Englisc, Swt. 7, 18. Wésten hé geworhte on wídne mere, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Hé wendeþ stán on wídne mere, 113, 8. Hí on heora ágen dust hweorfaþ, 103, 27. (5) marking the object of thought, emotion, speech, trust, sight :—Ne gladige on ðæt nóðer ne cyning ne woruldrícea, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Hé getrúwode on ðel gylp, 51, 6. Ða ðe on Drihten getreówaþ, 124, 1: 70, 13. On hine gelýfende, Homl. Th. ii. 130, 18. Gód ys on Drihten tó þenceanne, Ps. Th. 117, 8. Sete on Drihten ðín gehygd, 54, 22. Hycgan on ellen, Cd. Th. 191, 22; Exod. 218. On ðæt wundor seón, 261, 25; Dan. 731. On ðæt bearn starian, Exon. Th. 21, 27; Cri. 341. Hé on ðone æþeling lócude, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 33. Se deófol ðe andode on ðæs munuces sóðan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 8. Hwæt gódes mágan wé secgan on ða flæsclícan unþeáwas, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Higeteónan spræc on fǽmnan, Cd. Th. 136, 22; Gen. 2262. Ne sceal nán mann secgan on hine sylfne ðæs ðe hé wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177, 195. (6) marking the object in relation to which an action takes place :—Dæt ða woruldsælþa on ðé (*erga te*) onwenda sint, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 29. (7) marking end or purpose :—Ic wylle gán on fiscaþ, Jn. Skt. 21, 3. Hí him on fultum cýgdon ða godcundan árfæstnesse, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 9. (8) marking price :—On gold bebycgean, 2, 12; Bd. 514, 39. Hé bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, Cd. Th. 301, 7; Sat. 578. (9) marking manner :—Nemned on Lǽden *Pastoralis*, and on Englisc Hierdebóc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 19. Hér sýn on earde on mistlíce wísan hláfordswican manege, Wulfst. 160, 7. On ýdel *necquicquam*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 14. (10) *in* (*the name of*), *by* (in adjuration) :—Ic eów hálsige on ðone Drihten, ðe gescóp heofenas and eorþan, and on ða Hálgan Þrynnesse and on ða twelf apostolas and on ealle Godes hálgan and on ða cyrcan, ðe gé tó gelýfaþ, and on ðæt hálige fulluht, Wulfst. 232, 12–16. (11) not followed by a case, or as adverb : — Hí gegearwodon wægen and on ásetton ða fǽmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Fæht hine on Penda, 3, 14; S. 539, 18. On ðæm dǽle ðe Decius on ofslagen wæs, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 15. Hé on ða sunnan mæg on lócian, Met. 22, 20. Ða férde hé tó heofonum, him on lócigendum *while they looked on*, Homl. Th. i. 294, 1. Déþ hé wyrplas on, Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87. Hine on cymeþ wracu, Cd. Th. 63, 33; Gen. 1041. Hine Abraham on his ágene hand setten, 167, 17; Gen. 2767. Rǽsdon on sóna, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. *The word is often used in translating Latin words with the prefix* in-, thus on belǽdan *inferre*, on gebringan, on heápian *ingerere*, on gehreósan *ingruere*. (12) with other adverbs :—Dǽr stód disc on, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 14. Ne ic dǽr nán þing on ne cann, St. And. 28, 24: 40, 3. Dǽr wæs on Leo (*at the synod*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 12. Ealles ðæs ðe dǽr ðenne on bíþ, Chart. Th. 534, 5. Swá swá Drihten cwæþ on ǽr, Jos. 11, 23: Gen. 6, 6. Hé cýðde his forþsíþ on ǽr *he foretold his death*, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 23. Hió þyrstende wæs on symbel (*for ever*) mannes blódes, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Hé nyste bútan hí sungon ðone lofsang forþ on, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 236. [*Goth.* ana: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* an: *Icel.* á.]

on-. The prefix, when used with verbs, for the most part corresponds with the *O. H. Ger.* int-, *Ger.* ent-, e. g. on-lúsan, -lúcan, -týnan, -wreón.

on-fêht, e; *f. Possession* :—Ic sellu ðé þeóde erfeweardnisse ðíne and onáhte ðíne gemǽru eorþan *dabo tibi gentes hereditatem tuam et possessionem tuam terminos terrae*, Ps. Surt. 2, 8.

on-ælan; *p.* de. I. *to set fire to, to ignite, kindle* (lit. and figurative) :—Hú ne onǽlþ (*accendit*) heó hyre leóhtfæt? Lk. Skt. 15, 8. Hé hiene onǽlþ mid ðam tapure ðæs godcundan liéges, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 12. Ne byrnþ on ðé ðæt ðæt ðú on lífe ne onǽldest þurh leahtras, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 16; 344, 26. Ne onǽl ðú ðé sylfum ðæt ece fýr, i. 594, 27. Ne onǽle gé nán fýr on ðam dæge *non succendetis ignem per diem sabbati*, Ex. 35, 3. Ða hét se ealdorman onǽlan ormǽte ád, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 7: Exon. Th. 277, 13; Jul. 580. Drihtenes fýr wearþ onǽled (*accensus*), Num. 11, 1, 3. Cola onǽlde synd *carbones succensi sunt*, Ps. Spl. 17, 10. II. *to burn* (cf. *anneal*), *consume by burning* :—Ðás fýr onǽlaþ manna sáwla . . . Ðis fýr onǽlþ ælcne be his gewyrhtum, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 6–17. Ða námon Nadab and Abiud hira stórcillan and onǽldon ðǽron ungehálgod fýr, Lev. 10, 1. Nim fela tunnan and dó hí dǽr on innan, onǽl hí siddan ealle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 260. III. *to make hot with fire* :—Hé hét onálan ðone ofen swíðe þearle, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 1. IV. *to make hot* (in a metaphorical sense), *to inflame, to excite intense feeling, to kindle passions* :—Ic (*the devil*) hine dæs swíðe synnum onǽle, ðæt hé byrnende from gebede swícep, Exon. Th. 264, 31; Jul. 372. Onǽled *incensum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 18. Mid ðære lufe onǽled ðara worda, Ap. Th. 18, 27. Onǽled mid dæm andan his hiéremonna unþeáwa, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 8. v. in-ælan.

on-ælet, es; *n. Lighning* :—Onǽletu ł ligetu *fulgura*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 6.

on-sǽdele; *adj. Natural, in accordance with the nature of a thing* :—Eallum treówum, ðe him onǽdele bið, ðæt hit on holte hýhst geweaxe (cf. ðám treówum ðe him gecynde bið up heáh tó standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 21), Met. 13, 51.

on-ál, es; *n. A burning, kindling*; also *what is burnt* :—Hé nemde ðære stówe naman ' onál ' (*incensio*), for ðam de Drihtenes fýr wæs ðǽr onǽled, Num. 11, 3. Mid onále ramma *cum incenso arietum*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 15. Onál *incensum*, 140, 2. Onál *incensa*, 79, 17: *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 18. Cf. ál- (aal-) geweorc *ignarium, and see* on-álan.

on-âsounung, e; *f. Abomination, detestation* :—Fram onâscununga *abominationem*, Ps. Spl. 87, 8.

on-âsendedness *glosses* immisio, Ps. Lamb. 77, 49.

on-bæc; *adv. A-back, backward, behind* :—Gang ðú sceocca onbæc, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Ná gewát onbæc heorte úre *non recessit retro cor nostrum*, Ps. Spl. 43, 21. v. next word.

on-bæcling; *adv. Back, backward, behind*; retrorsum :—Gán on-bæcling *to go back, retire*, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20: 31, 12: Ps. Th. 43, 19. Cer ðé onbæcling *get thee behind*, Cd. Th. 308, 26; Sat. 698. Forhwí gengdest ðú onbæcling *guare conversus es retrorsum*? Ps. Th. 113, 5. Ðú hæfst ús gehwyrfde onbæclincg *avertisti nos retrorsum*, 43, 12. Ða feól hé fáringa onbæcling, Blickl. Homl. 223, 11.

on-bærnan; *p.* de. I. *to set fire to, to light* (a fire), *to kindle* (a) literal :—Hié hié mid flexe bewundon and onbærndon hit *they wrapped them round with flax, and set fire to it*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 6. Ða héton ða déman micel fýr onbærnan, Shrn. 53, 15: Exon. Th. 277, 11; Jul. 579. Lyft bið onbærned, 64, 26; Cri. 1043. (b) figurative :—Hé on monigra geleáfsumra heortan ðæs gástlícan leóhtes gyfe onbærnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 30. Ðæt fýr ðæt ðú sylfa on ðé onbærndest, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 18. Is onbærned ðín yre, Ps. Th. 78, 5. II. *to burn, consume by burning* :—Fýr onbærneþ, 79, 15. III. *to heat, inflame* :—Mid disse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned *Paulus hujus sartaginis urebatur frixura*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 3. Óðer on ðæt ðe hió ne sceal irsian bið tó swíðe onbærned (*inflammatur*), 40, 4; Swt. 293, 14. Mid hátheortnesse onbærnedne, 40, 6; Swt. 295, 25. Hié beóþ onbærnde mid ærfeste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 7. IV. *to kindle desire for anything, to incite* :—Monigra monna mód tó worulde forhogenesse onbærnde (*accensi*) wǽron, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 37.

on-bærnness, e; *f. Incense:*—Mid onbærnysse ramma *cum incenso arietum*, Ps. Spl. 65, 14. v. an-, in-bærness.

on-bǽru; *f.* [on = un?] *Wrong behaviour, vexation, anger:*—Hē dæs onbǽru habban ne meahte ac hē hāte lēt teáras geótan *he could not be vexed at it* (*Guthlac's death*), *but he shed hot tears*, Exon. Th. 165, 12; Gū. 1827. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* un-gīpārida *fastidium, ira, rabies.*]

on-bāsnung, e; *f. Awaiting, expectation;* expectatio, Rtl. 4, 34.

on-bégness. v. on-bígness.

on-bēn, e; *f. A prayer asking for something* (*evil*) *to come upon a person, an imprecation:*—Hī ūs mid heora wiðerwordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ēhtaþ *qui adversis nos imprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 4.

on-beódan; *p.* -beád; *pl.* -budon; *pp.* -boden. **I.** *to bid, order:*—Ðū onbude hǽlu *qui mandas salutem*, Ps. Surt. 43, 5: 118, 138. Hē onbeád *ipse mandavit*, 148, 5. Ða onbeád Basilla and cwæþ, Shrn. 86, 17. Ða onbeád heó him dæt hē hire tō onsænde all ða gesīðwīf, 87, 20. Hē onbeád dæt hē of Rōme cōme, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 25. **II.** *to announce, tell, proclaim, send word:*—Hē hit him hām bebeád (onbeád, MS. C.) *he sent them home word of it*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Him Pilatus onbeád ymbe Cristes tācnunga *Pilatus ad Tiberium repulit de Christi virtutibus*, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 23. Word unreht onbudun (*mandaverunt*) wið mē, Ps. Surt. 40, 9. Eác beámas onbudon, hwā hȳ sceóp, Exon. Th. 72, 9. Agustinus hēt hīm onbeódan dæt hēr wǽre mycel rīip, Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 4. [*Goth.* ana-biudan: *O. Sax.* an-beodan: cf. *O. H. Ger.* in-piotan.]

on-beornan, -brinnan; *pp.* -burnen. **I.** *to set fire to, to kindle:*—Abraham ādfȳr onbran, Cd. Th. 203, 4; Exod. 398. **II.** *to inflame:*—Se innoþ wyrþ onburnen, Lchdm. ii. 278, 9. Wǽte onburnenu, 218, 14.

on-beran; *pp.* -boren *To diminish, enfeeble, impair, destroy:*—Onboren *inminutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 60. Wæs ðam bāncofan neáh geþrungen breóstheord onboren wæs se blīða gǽst fūs on forþweg *disease pressed the body hard, the mind was enfeebled, the glad spirit was eager for departure*, Exon. Th. 158, 29; Gū. 917. Ða wæs hord rāsod onboren beága hord *the hoard was explored, the treasure of rings rifled*, Beo. Th. 4557; B. 2284. Ǽghwylc gecwæþ dæt him heardra nān hrīnan wolde īren ærgōd dæt dæs aglǽcan blōdge beadufolme onberan wolde *everyone agreed that no weapon would wound Grendel's claws, no sword would destroy* (or *harm*) *the monster's hand*, Beo. Th. 1985; B. 990.

on-bid (-bid ?), es; *n. Awaiting, expectation:*—Næs dæt onbīd long dæt . . . *it was not long to wait, before* . . . , Exon. Th. 156, 18; Gū. 876. Long is ðis onbīd worulde līfes *long in this life is this waiting for the next*, 164, 30; Gū. 1019. Hē on tweógendlīcan onbīde wæs hwæðer hē wið Rōmānum winnan dorste *he was waiting in doubt* (cunctans) *whether he durst fight with the Romans*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 29. v. an-bīd, onbīd-stōw.

on-bīdan; *p.* -bād; *pl.* -bidon; *pp.* -biden. **I.** *to abide, wait, remain:*—Onbād ōþ dæt ǽfen cwom, Beo. Th. 4594; B. 2302. Hē onbād dæt feówertig wintra hweðer hīe gecyrran woldan *he waited the forty years to see whether they would change*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 4. Onbīd hēr seofon and twentig nihta, 231, 5: 237, 33. Hēr sceolon hī onbīdan, Soul Kmbl. 121; Seel. 61. **II.** *to wait for, expect*, with gen.:—Ic uncres gedāles onbād, 75; Seel. 37. Ic dīn onbād, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Gif wīfes wer sig on hæftnȳþe gelǽded, onbȳde (*expectet*) heo his .vi. winter, L. Eccg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 4. Wē sculon ōðres onbīdan, Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Willaþ gē mīn onbīdan? Blickl. Homl. 233, 30, 27. **III.** *to wait on, attend upon:*—Onbīdendum *prestulanti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 58.

on-bidian *to wait:*—Onbidedon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140 note 8. v. an-bidian.

onbíd-stōw, e; *f. A place in which to wait:*—On hwylcere anbīd-stōwe ðīn sāwl bīdan mōte dōmes dæges *in quo commorationis loco animae tuae expectare liceat diem judicii*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 8.

on-bídung. v. an-bídung.

on-bígan; *p.* de *To cause to bend, to subdue:*—Heó mīne sāwle onbīgdon *incurvaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 56, 7. Heora mōdes heánesse ealle eorþcyningas onbēgan mihton *their loftiness of soul could make all the kings of the earth to bend*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 21. v. on-būgan.

on-bígness, e; *f. Bending, curvature:*—Onbēgnes *curvatura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 25: 79, 2.

on-bindan; *p.* -band; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, set free, disclose:*—Seó wiðerwearde wyrd onbint and gefreoþ . . . mid ðam hió geopenaþ hū tiedre ðās andweardan gesælþa sint, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 2. Hē onband beadurūne, Beo. Th. 1006; B. 501. Æfter ðon onbind, Lchdm. ii. 250, 20. Wæs onbunden *enodaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 73. Onbund[en ?]-um *exertis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 50. v. un-bindan.

on-birgan; *p.* de (*with gen. and acc.*) *To taste of, taste, take* (*food*):—Gif hē bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 11: 13, 23. Onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26: 25; Fox 88, 11. Sume ðe deáþ ne onbyrigeaþ (-byrgeaþ, MS. A.: -byrigaþ, MS. B.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28. Onbyrigeaþ (-byrgaþ MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 9, 1. Nān ðara manna ne onbyrigeaþ (-byriaþ, MS. A.) mīnre feorme, Lk. Skt. 14, 24. Hē his (*the water*) onbergde, Shrn. 64, 9. Onbyrigde (-byrgde, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 34: Jn. Skt. 2, 9: Homl. Th. i. 136, 8. Onberede, Bt. 23, tit.; Fox xiv, 9. Ne hī siddan ne onbirigdon dæs bigleofan, Jos. 5, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 168, 2–3. Onbyrigdon, i. 18, 1: Blickl. Homl. 209, 8. Onbyrgaþ *gustate*, Ps. Spl. 33, 8. Ic hæbbe bōca onbyrged, Salm. Kmbl. 3; Sal. 2.

on-birging, e; *f. Tasting, taking* (*food*):—Wið āttres onbyringnce, Lchdm. i. 136, 12.

on-birgness, e; *f. Taste, tasting:*—Seó wæs wynsumu on ðære onbyrignesse . . . Manige men þurh ðyses wǽtan onbyrignesse wurdan gehǽle, Blickl. Homl. 209, 9–12.

on-birhtan *to illumine:*—God hié onbyrhte mid andgite, Blickl. Homl. 105, 31.

on-bītan; *p.* -bāt; *pp.* -biten (*with gen.*) *To taste of, partake of:*—Se dæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 42, 22; Gen. 677. Gif wulf ǽniges cynnes orf tōslīte, and hit fordōn dēad beó, ne onbīte (*gustet*) his nān Cristen man, L. Eccg. P. iv. 29; Th. ii. 212, 26. Anbīte, iv. 28; Th. ii. 212, 23. Gecȳðan dæt heó dæs forstolenan ne onbite, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 19. Ne sceal hē huniges onbītan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 20. Ne hit se mon drincan meahte, ne his ǽnig neát onbītan ne meahte, Nar. 8, 32. Nǽnigre wǽtan onbītan, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 16, 24. [*O. Sax.* an-bītan: *O. H. Ger.* en-bīzan.]

on-blǽstan *glosses* inrumpere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 49.

on-blandan *to intermingle, to infect* (*with moral evil*):—Hē lungre hīhōf wōde wiðerhȳdig weán onblonden *he raised at once his voice, hostile and harmful* (cf. *the use of* geblanden *in similar phrases*), Andr. Kmbl. 1350; An. 675.

on-blāwan *to breathe into, inspire, inflate:*—Onblǽwþ *litrat* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 60. Onblā[wende] *inspirans, inflans*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 29. Mid elreordre dysignesse onblāwne *barbara inflati stultitia*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 13.

on-blāwness, e; *f. Inspiration:*—Seó onblāwnes ðære heofonlīcan onfæþmnesse, Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-blōtan *to offer, sacrifice:*—Abraham onbleót ðæt lāc Gode, Cd. Th. 177, 21; Gen. 2933.

on-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* brugdon, -brudon. **I.** *with dat. acc.* (?), *To move quickly:*—Heáfde onbrygdeþ þriwa āscæceþ *the Phenix thrice moves its head* (*bowing to the sun;* ingniferum caput ter venerata), Exon. Th. 207, 18; Ph. 143. Onbrǽd recedes mūþan raþe æfter ðon on flōr treddode *Grendel opened the door violently and stepped on to the floor of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1450; B. 723. **II.** *intrans. To move* (*oneself*) *quickly, to start* (*from sleep*):—Ða on morgne mid dȳ hit dagode ðā onbrǽd ic *postero die matutino expergefactus diluculo*, Nar. 30, 30: Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 16. Ða onbrǽd Gūþlāc of ðam slǽpe, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. Hē of slǽpe onbrægd, Elen. Kmbl. 150; El. 75. Swā hē of hefigum slǽpe onbrude, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 27.

on-bring, es; *m. Instigation:*—Se man ðe hine sylfne ofslihþ mid wǽpne oððe mid (for, MS. X.) hwylcum mislīcum deófles onbringe (*instigatione*), L. Eccg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 5.

on-brinnan. v. on-beornan.

on-brucol; *adj. Rugged:*—Anbrucolne *preruptam*, Germ. 402, 85.

on-brycge, es; *m. An irruption, attack:*—Onrǽs, onbryce *irruptionem, ingressionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66.

on-bryrdan; *p.* de. **I.** *to instigate, stimulate, incite, inspire, animate:*—Onbyrde *instigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 82. Hē hī tō geleáfan onbyrde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 2. Hī se hēhsta Dēma mid elne onbyrde *inspired her with courage*, Judth. Thw. 22, 37; Jud. 95. Git mid fullwihte onbryrdon ealne dīsne middangeard, Exon. Th. 467, 10; Hö. 136. Onbryrdan beorman mīne *to leaven with my leaven*, 266, 10; Jul. 396. Hit nis git se tīma dæt ic þē healīcor mǽge onbyrdan *firmioribus remediis nondum tempus est*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 14. Onbyrdendum (*instigante*) feónde ealra gōda, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. Onbryrd (*compunctus*) mid lufan ðæs upplīcan rīces, 4, 12; S. 580, 36. Wearþ Johannes swā onbryrd þurh dæt tācen, dæt hē his brýde on mægþhāde forlēt, Homl. Th. i. 58, 16. Him wearþ onbryrded breóstsefa, Exon. Th. 122, 15; Gū. 306. Æfter heora lāre ða hē wǽron godcundlīce onbryrde *juxta divinitus inspiratam doctrinam*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 34. Sceolan wē beón āwehte and onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23. **II.** *to excite to a feeling of compunction:*—Hē wæs onbryrded (*compunctus*) mid gemynde his synna and weóp, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 2. Ðǽr mon dæt godspel sægþ maniges mannes heorte biþ onbryrded, Blickl. Homl. 47, 32. v. in-bryrdan.

on-bryrding, e; *f. An exciting, a stimulus:*—Onbryrdinge *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 34.

on-bryrdness, e; *f. Instigation, stimulus, inspiration, compunction:*—Mid wīne onbryrdnysse *vino compunctionis*, Ps. Spl. 59, 3. Mid onbryrdnysse ðæs upplican ēðles *with the stimulus that is given by the land on high*, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 19. Mid godcundre onbryrdnysse monad *divino admonitus instinctu*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24: 4, 32; S. 611, 39. Mid ða godcundan onbryrdnesse monad, 5, 6; S. 620, 1. Þurh ðæs

sōþan Godes onbryrdnysse *inspirante Deo vero*, 2, 13; S. 517, 17: Blickl. Homl. 119, 18. v. in-bryrdness.

on-būgan; *p.* -beáh. **I.** *to bend*:—Þonne ic onbūge *when I* (*a bow*) *bend*, Exon. Th. 405, 16; Rä. 24, 3. **II.** *to bend in reverence* or *submission*, *to bow*:—Heó tō hyre mōdor cneówum onbeáh, Lchdm. iii. 428, 13. Hīs gebrōðru onbugon tō him (*proni adorantes*), Gen. 50, 18. Ða ðe nolden tō his libbendum līchaman onbūgan, ða nū eádmōdlīce on cneówum ābūgaþ tō his deádum bānum, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 20: Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 9. **III.** *to submit*, *yield*:—Ðū eart rihtwīs and nānum ne onbūhst, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 33. Hē nænigum woruldrīcum nen þurh leáse ōlecunga swīðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 28. Beó ðū onbūgende dīnum widerwinnan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. **IV.** *to bend aside*, *deviate*:—Ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewealde ðe mē wegas tǽcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 24; Rä. 4, 15. v. an-būgan, on-bīgan.

on-būtan; *prep.* (*adv.*) *with dat. acc. About.* **I.** of place:—Gewrīðe onbūtan (MS. H. ābūtan) ðæs mannes swyran, Lchdm. i. 160, 23. Feówer circulas onbūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 18. Se here sceolde bión getrymed onbūtan Hierusalem, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 25. Seó eá gǽþ onbūtan ðæt land, Gen. 2, 11. Ðæt folc him sǽ eall onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 651. **II.** of time:—Onbūtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089; Erl. 226, 19. **III.** *with* ðær:—Æt Hocneratūne and ðær onbūtan, 917; Erl. 102, 14. Ofer eall ðær onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 490, 660.

on-bygan, -byrgan. v. on-bīgan, -bīrgan.

on-cennan; *p.* de *To bear* (*a child*), *bring forth*:—Mæden sceal oncennan sunu, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 11. Sī oncenned *nascatur*, Kent. Gl. 984. v. ā-cennan.

on-cīgung, e; *f. Invocation*, *invoking*:—Ðerh onceigunge *per invocationem*, Rtl. 114, 3: 122, 3. Onceignce, 147, 27.

on-cirran, -cerran, -cyrran; *p.* de. **A.** in a physical sense. **I.** (a) *to turn* (*trans.*) *make a change in position* or *direction*:—Hē oncyrde hine tō Paule *he turned to Paul*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 30: 185, 36. Ðæt hié hine mōston on ōðre sīdan oncyrran, 227, 19. Andwlitan ūt oncyrran *faciem avertere*, Ps. Th. 131, 10. Wēnst ðū ðæt ðū ðæt hwerfende hweól ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ mǽge oncyrran *tu vero volventis rotae impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Oncerran, Met. 10, 39. Oncirredre *prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 23. (b) *to turn* (*into another form*):—Ða lāstas on ōðerne mǽgwlite oncyrran, Blickl. Homl. 127, 19. **II.** *to turn* (*intrans.*) *to go*:—Ðā oncerde se wind from ðære byrig, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 7. Hē þyder oncirde, Beo. Th. 5933; B. 2970: 5805; B. 2951. Ýða ongin eft oncyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 932; An. 466. **B.** in a metaphorical sense. **I.** (a) *to turn*, *make a person adopt a line of conduct*, etc.:—Se nýdde Clementem dæt hē Cryste widsōce, ðā ne mihte hē hyne oncyrran *he could not turn him*, Shrn. 150, 18. Angan þencean hū hē þider meahte Crēcas oncerran, Met. 1, 61. (b) *to turn*, *change*:—Ðū ða wyrde oncyrrest *fata mutabis*, Nar. 31, 24. Hī mē dæt on edwit eft oncyrdan *factum est mihi in opprobrium*, Ps. Th. 68, 10. Nergend him naman oncyrde, Elen. Kmbl. 1004; El. 503. Ne meahte hē ðæs wealdendes willan oncirran, Bco. Th. 5707; B. 2857. Hī woldon his mōd oncyrran, Andr. Kmbl. 2921; An. 1463. Hē ne meahte hire mōd oncyrran *he could not make her change her mind*, Exon. Th. 256, 4; Jul. 226. (c) *to turn from good to bad*, *to pervert*:—Ðus ic sōdfæstum mōd oncyrre, 264, 13; Jul. 363. Ðæt wē þurh misgedwild mōd oncyrren, 262, 2; Jul. 268. Hyge wæs oncyrred (*by a magical drink*), Andr. Kmbl. 72; An. 36. Ðū miht ongiton hū se mīn weorþscipe for worulde is oncerred *quantum decus ornamentis nostris decesserit*, *vides*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 15. (d) *to turn aside*, *avert*:—Ðīn yrre fram ūs oncyrre, Ps. Th. 84, 4. Oncyrran, 78, 5. Oncyrran mōd from his Meotude, Exon. Th. 124, 8; Gū. 336. (e) *to turn back*, *reverse* (*a sentence*), *revoke*:—Ðū yrre ðīn eft oncyrdest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Hē ða yrmðu eft oncyrde æt his upstige, Exon. Th. 38, 30; Cri. 614. Ða word oncyr *retract the words*, 251, 13; Jul. 144. Wæs se dōm oncyrred Euan ungeálignesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Wearþ se sārlīca cwide eft oncerred, 123, 7. **II.** *to turn* (*intrans.*):—Hié fram heora unrihtum oncyrron, Blickl. Homl. 109, 20.

on-cliſiende; *adj. Sticking to*, *persistent*:—On forhæfednysse and on clænnysse fæsthafule and oncliſiende *in abstinence and purity constant and persistent*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 37. v. clīſian.

on-clipian *to invoke*:—Ēnos ongan ǽrest onclypian (*invocare*) Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26.

on-cnāwe; *adj. Known*, *recognised*:—Oncnāwe *cognitum*, Ps. Spl. T. 33, 5. Cf. ge-cnāwe.

on-cnāwan; *p.* -cneów; *pp.* -cnāwen *To know*; noscere, cognoscere, agnoscere:—Ic oncnāwe *nosco*, *cognosco*, ic ancnāwe *agnosco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 31–32. Tō angitanne and tō oncnāwenne *animadverti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 44. Beón oncnāwen *conici* (cf. 23, 50), 23, 78. **I.** *to know*, *recognise*, (1) *to identify an object through being acquainted with its characteristics*, *to distinguish*, (a) of persons:—Se oxa oncneów his hlāford, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Hī hine (*Jesus*) on dæm gereorde oncneówon, ðone de hī ne mihton on onwrigennysse hāliges gewrites oncnāwan, 284, 33–34. Ðæt is ēce līf, ðæt hī dē oncnāwon sōdne God, and done ðe dū āsendest, 42, 14: ii. 362, 22. Frān hwæðer hit oncneówe his fōstermōdor, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 28. Ðeáh de hē wundra fela gecȳðde, synnige ne mihton oncnāwan dræt cynebearn, Andr. Kmbl. 1131; An. 566. Hē is ancnāwen *dinoscitur*, *agnoscitur*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 32. Ðū wǽre ǽfre fǽmne oncnāwen, Glostr. Frag. 30, 8. Bið oncnāwen Drihten dōmas wyrcende *cognoscetur Dominus judicia faciens*, Ps. Spl. 9, 17. (b) of things:—Heáh feorran hē oncnāwaþ *alta a longe cognoscit*, 137, 7. Nā ic hit swā oncneów swā hit ðīn ǽ hafaþ *I did not recognise it* (*what was said*) *as what is in thy law*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ic his word oncneów, ðēh hē his mǽgwlite bemiden hæfde, Andr. Kmbl. 1710; An. 857: Beo. Th. 5102; B. 2554. Se assa oncneów his hlāfordes binne, Homl. Th. i. 42, 25. Ðæt ðū oncnāwe (*cognoscas*) ðara worda sōdfæstnesse, Lk. Skt. 1, 4. Ðæt ðās nytenan menn dīne mihta oncnāwon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 14. Hié ðæt ongeotan ne cūðan, ðæt hié gehȳrdon, ne ðæt oncnāwan ne mihton ðæt hié gesāwon, Blickl. Homl. 105, 29: 95, 10. Ðū meaht sōða gesālþa sōna oncnāwan, Met. 12, 30: Elen. Kmbl. 790; El. 395. Oncnāwan hwǽr wē sǽlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 1; Cri. 862. Dīne fōtswaða nǽron oncnāwene, Ps. Lamb. 76, 20. (2) *to recognise a fact* (which is generally stated in a clause beginning with *ðæt*):—Wundra weorc dīne and sāwle mīn oncnāweþ (*knows that thy works are wonderful*), Ps. Spl. 138, 13. Be ðam oncnāwaþ ealle men, ðæt gē synt mīne leorningcnihtas, Jn. Skt. 13, 35. Ic oncneów (*cognovi*) ðæt ðū ondrǽtist swȳðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ðā se dēma ðæt oncneów and ongæt (*persensit*), ðæt hē hine oferswīðan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1: 5, 9; S. 623, 21. Ðā cwæþ eal folc ðæt hē Godes sunu wǽre, and ðæt fulfremedlice oncneówan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 20. Hig oncneówon, ðæt hig nacode wǽron, Gen. 3, 7: Mk. Skt. 12, 12. Oncnāw ðæt mīne welan syndon gewitene, Blickl. Homl. 113, 24. Tō ðam earde de flēwþ meolce and hunige, swā swā gē of dissum wæstmum oncnāwan māgon, Num. 13, 28. Geseón and oncnāwan and swīðe gearelīce ongeotan ðæt disses middangeardes ende neáh is, Blickl. Homl. 107, 22: 115, 5. Be ðam man mihte oncnāwan ðæt se cniht nolde wācian æt ðam wīge, Byrht. Th. 131, 16; By. 9. **II.** *to know*, *understand*, *attain to a knowledge of*:—Gyt gē ne oncnāwaþ ne ne ongitaþ, Mk. Skt. 8, 17. Ðū mīne gepōhtas oncneówe *intellexisti cogitationes meas*, Ps. Th. 138, 2, 3. Ðā oncneówon hig be ðam worde *cognoverunt de verbo*, Lk. Skt. 2, 17: Homl. Th. i. 30, 32. Hē ða yldestan lǽrde, ðæt heó wīsdōmes word oncneówan, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Ða mægnu tweónedon be ðære gȳtsunge, ðæt hió fullīce hió ne oncnēwon, Gl. Prud. 64a. Oncnāwaþ ða ðing de eówre bearn nyton, Deut. 11, 2. Dysige ðæt oncnāwan *stulti sapite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ic dīnra worda ne mæg wuht oncnāwan, Cd. Th. 34, 8; Gen. 534. Oncnāwan, hū hine lȳgnedon leáse, Exon. Th. 69, 12; Cri. 1119. **III.** *to know*, *learn by observation*, *observe*, *perceive*:—Gif ic mē unrihtes oncneów āwiht on heortan *iniquitatem si conspexi in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Oncnāw onsȳne Cristes dīnes *respice in faciem christi tui*, 83, 9. Oncnāw paþas mīne *cognoscite semitas meas*, Ps. Spl. 138, 22. Ða deófiu ǽteówiaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mānfullan dǽda, ðæt heó oncnāwe mid hwilcum feóndum heó ymbset bið, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. **IV.** *to acknowledge*, (1) *make acknowledgment of a fault*:—Wē oncnāwaþ eal ðæt wē geworhton on worldrīce, ne māgon we hit dyrnan, Hy. Grn. 7, 90. Ðæt hē mihte oncnāwan his mānfullan dǽda on ðam hæftnēde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 21. (2) *to acknowledge a greeting*:—Iosep hig oncneów ārfullīce *elementer resalutatis eis*, Gen. 43, 27. (3) *to acknowledge the power of another* (?):—Elias eorl de ða Manne of ðam cynge geheóld and oncneów (-cweow, MS.), Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 11.

on-cnāwennesse, e; *f.* **I.** *recognition*, *knowledge* (*that an object is what it really is*):—Wē habbaþ ðæt ēce līf þurh geleáfan, and oncnāwennysse ðære Hālgan Þrynnesse, gif wē ða oncnāwennysse mid ārwurþnysse healdaþ. Witodlīce gif Godes oncnāwennys ūs gearcaþ ðæt ēce līf, swā miccle swīðor wē ēstaþ tō lybbenne swā micclum swā wē swīðor on dissere oncnāwennysse þeónde beóþ. Sōdlīce ne swelte wē on ðam ēcan līfe; ðonne bið ūs Godes oncnāwennys fulfremed. . . . Ac wē sceolon on andwerdum līfe leornian Godes oncnāwennysse . . . ðæt wē mōton becuman tō his fulfremedan oncnāwennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32–364, 9. Hē nolde him ǽteówian his oncnāwennysse *he would not let them recognise him* (cf. l. 16, hē him ne geswutelode hwæt hē wæs), 284, 12. Ða deófiu ǽteówiaþ ðære synfullan sāwle hyre mānfullan dǽda . . . Tō eorþan heó bið āstreht þurh hire scylda oncnāwennysse (*on recognising her guilt*), i. 410, 12. **II.** *acknowledgment*, *recognition of a claim*:—Ðonne ys dis seó oncnāwennis de hē hæfþ God mid gecnāwen . . . on circlicum mādmum, Chart. Th. 429, 7.

on-cnāwness, e; *f. Knowledge*, *conception*:—Hē hiene bedǽlþ ðære oncnāwnesse dæs uplecan leóhtes *a luce se supernae cognitionis excludit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 24.

on-cnyssan *to cast down*:—Ðū mē yfela feala oft oncnyssedest *thou didst strike me down with many evils*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Oncnyssyde *depulsae*, Ps. Spl. C. 61, 3.

on-cunnan; *p.* -cūde; *pp.* -cunnen *To accuse a person* (acc.) *of something* (gen., clause beginning with *ðæt*, or with prep. *be*, *for*), *to blame*, *charge*, *lay to a person's charge*:—Ðonne oncann hē hiene selfne for ðære hrædhȳdignesse ðe hē ǽr tō fela sealde *occasionem contra se im-*

patientiae enquirit, Past. 44, 4; Swt. 325, 16. Ic him mūn wedd beád, ðæt ic hyra nǽfre nǽnne ne oncūðe, for ðon ðe hý on riht spræcon, Chart. Th. 486, 21. Mé mīne ágen word sócon swýðe oncūðan *verba mea execrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Ðonne oncūðon (*impugnabant*) hié mé būtan scylde, Past. 46, 7; Swt. 355, 15. Hié sylfre be ðon oncūðon, ðæt hié swā ne dydon, Blickl. Homl. 215, 12. Gif hwā ōðerne godborges oncunne, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. Ðý læs ðec Meotud oncunne, ðæt ðū sý wommes gewita, Exon. Th. 301, 13; Fä. 18. Ðæt ūs God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæræ waniungæ *nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem*, Chart. Th. 163, 25. Oncunnen *notatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 81. Hē wæs oncunnen (*accusatus*) fram ðam ylcan cyninge, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 9. Tō oncunnyne oncunnysse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. M. C. 140, 4. v. next word.

on-cunness, e; *f. An accusation* (?), *excuse* (?):—Tō ácunnenne oncunnisse *ad excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Surt. 140, 4. v. on-cunnan.

on-cunning, e; *f. An accusation*:—Mid gelōmlícum oncunningum *crebris accusationibus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 3.

on-cwe̊dan. I. of animate beings, *to reply, respond*:—Oft mec slǽpwérigne secg grētan eode, ic him oncwede, Exon. Th. 387, 18. Him Andreas oncwæd, Andr. Kmbl. 540; An. 470: 1109; An. 555. Him Babilone weard andswarode and oncwæd, Cd. Th. 229, 3; Dan. 211: 53, 23; Gen. 865. Judas cwæd . . . him oncwæd cāseres mǽg, Elen. Kmbl. 1334; El. 669. Stormas stānclifu beótan, him stearn oncwæd, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Gen. 23. Swilce ealle ða anlícnyssa de on ðære byrig tō godon gesette wǽron, ðæt hī ealle ætgædere oncwǽdon and ānre stemne clypedon, ðæt hī āweg ðanon woldon . . . and swilce ða strǽta ealle eác oncwǽdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 93–98. Ne sculon mæssepreóstas būtan ōðrum mannum mæssan syngan, ðæt hē wite hwone hē grēte, and hwā him oncwæde, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 23. Ðæt hió ðære ewēne oncwe̊dan meahton . . . swā hió him tō sōhte, Elen. Kmbl. 648; El. 324. II. of inanimate things, *to echo back, give back a sound, reply*:—Oncwyd *remugiet*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 12. Scyld scefte oncwyd, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Ðæt him se weald oncwyd . . . wudu eallum oncwyd, Met. 13, 46–50: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Oft oncwæd ýđ ōðerre, Andr. Kmbl. 884; An. 442.

on-cýð[ð]an, e; *f. Grief, distress*:—Denum eallum wæs weorce on mōde, oncýð eorla gehwæm, syđđan Æscheres hafelan mētton, Beo. Th. 2844; B. 1420. Hæfde Eást-Denum gilp gelǽsted, swylce oncýðde ealle gebētte, 1664; B. 830.

on-cýðan *to make known, announce*:—Ðā ðā ic on eard com ic oncýðde ealle folce hwæt ic on Rōme gedōn hæfde, Chart. Th. 117, 1.

oncýð-dǽd, e; *f. A deed causing distress, an injury*:—Oncýðdǽda wrecan, Andr. Kmbl. 2360; An. 1181.

on-cýdig; *adj. Suffering from the want of something* (?), *not acquainted with, a stranger to anything* (?); cf. un-cýðig:—Élnes oncýdig *suffering from weakness* (?) *or a stranger to strength* (?), Elen. Kmbl. 1446; El. 725. *The term is used of Judas, to whom the previous lines* 1392–3 *refer*:—Mēde and meteleás, mægen wæs geswidrod.

ond, ond-. v. and, and-.

on-dǽlan *to impart, infuse*; infundere, Rtl. 17, 11: 85, 39: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 34.

on-dǽlend, es; *m. One who imparts*:—Mægna sellend and bloedsunga ondǽlend *virtutum dator et benedictionum infusor*, Rtl. 103, 38.

ond-efn, on-dersliċ, -deslic, -desn. v. and-efn, on-dryslīċ, -drysnu.

on-dōn *to undo, open*:—Ondēst *solvat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 79. Ðonne andydan hié ða duru, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14. Siont ondōne *aperientur*, Kent. Gl. 232.

on-dōung, e; *f. A putting in, injection*:—Mid ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn sió wamb bið tō clǽnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

on-drædan; *p.* -dréd, -dræd, -dreard, -dreord; *pp.* -dræd *to dread, fear*; timeo. I. with construction undetermined:—Ondrēt *obstupuit*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Ondreard *timuit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 22. Ic ondreord *timui*, Ps. Surt. 118, 120. Ondreord *timuit*, 63, 10. Ondreordun, 63, 6. Ondreardon *timuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 8. Ondreardon (-dreordun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 10, 32: 11, 18. II. with acc. or gen. of object, and (a) with a reflexive dative:—Ic ondrǽde mē God *Deum timeo*, Gen. 42, 18. Ic mē ondrǽde *timeo, metuo*. Se ðe him ondrēt, sumes þinges hē him ondrēt, *timeo Deum* ic mē ondrǽde God; *timeor* ic eom ondrǽd, ðæt is, ðæt sumum menn stent ege fram mē, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 62–64. Ne dū dē nihtegsan ondrǽdest, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Se ðe him ǽlc wolcn ondrǽdt, ne rípþ se nǽfre, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18. Hé him ondrǽt his deáþes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 87. Hwā him ne ondrǽde ðæs cyninges irre? Ap. Th. 2, 18. (b) without the reflexive dative:—Ic hine swíðe ondrǽde, Gen. 32, 11. Ðū ondrǽtst swýðe God, 22, 12. Se ðe ǽgðer ondrēt, ge done de hine ondrǽt, ge ðone de hine nā ne ondrēt, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 104, 5–6. Herodes ondréd (-dreard, Lind.; -dreord, Rush.) Johannem, Mk. Skt. 6, 20. Ðæt hig hine ondrēdon, swā swā hig ondrēdon Moysen, Jos. 4, 14. III. with the prep. *from*:—Swā egefull wæs Alexander dā dā hē wæs on éastweardum dissum middangearde, ðætte da from him ondrēdan de wǽron on westeweardum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 7. Hié alle from him ondrēdon, ðæt hī hié mid gefeohten, 1, 10; Swt. 48, 16. IV. without an object, and with reflexive dative, *to be afraid*:—Hié word Drihtnes gehýrdon and ondrēdon him, Cd. Th. 53, 15; Gen. 861. Ða weras dā dæt gesāwon hié him swíðe ondrǽdon, and cwǽdon, Blickl. Homl. 247, 16. Ne ondrǽd dū dē, Elen. Kmbl. 162; El. 81. Ne wilt dū dē ondrǽdan Zacharias, Blickl. Homl. 165, 7. Him dā ondrǽdendum ðǽm gebrōðrum, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 1.

on-drǽdendlīċ; *adj. To be feared, terrible*:—Hē wǽs swíðe strang and swíðe ondrǽdendlīċ *he* (*William Rufus*) *was very severe, and very terrible*, Chr. 1100; Erl. 235, 39. Gif ðes bealdwyrda biscop ācwealed ne bið, siððan ne bið ūre ege ondrǽdendlīċ, Homl. Th. i. 420, 3. Ðises godspelles geendung is swíðe ondrǽdendlīċ: 'Fela sind geladode, and feáwa gecorene,' ii. 82, 3.

on-drǽding, e; *f. Dread, terror*:—Hié selfe wǽron on ðære ondrǽdinge hwonne hié on ða eorþan besuncene wurden, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 14. Hē sume hwīle wēnde ðæt hine mon gefón sceolde, and hē for ðære ondrǽdinge ðæs ðe swíðor on ðæt weorod þrong, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12.

on-drencan *to inebriate*:—Hī wǽron ondrencte mid oferdrynce, Guthl. 14; Gdwin. 62, 20. v. in-drencan.

on-drincan *to drink of* (with gen.):—Ða de on wege weorðaþ wætres æt hlimman deópes ondrincaþ *de torrente in via bebet*, Ps. Th. 109, 8. Ðā ondranc se ðæs wætres, and sealde hit ðæm brēðer . . . and se ondranc eác ðæs wætres, Shrn. 64, 11–12. Bæd ðæt hē him onsende wīnes ondrincan, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 11. Siodðan hié hæfdon ondrunccen ðæs wætres *potata aqua*, Nar. 13, 28.

on-drislīċ. v. on-dryslīċ.

on-druncnian *to get drunk*:—Beóþ ondrunccniende *inebriabuntur*, Ps. Spl. T. 35, 9.

on-dryslīċ, -dyrstlīċ, -dyrstlīċ, -deslīċ; *adj. Terrible, dreadful*:—Ūs is tō gepencanne hū onþrislīċ (-dryslīċ; egeslīc, other MS.) hit on bōcum gecweden is, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 4. Cwæð ðæt se mon wǽre ondrysenlīc (onderslīc, MS. T.; ondrislīc, MS. B.) on tō seónne (*terribilis aspectu*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Ondeslīc *terribilis*, Rtl. 69, 4; *orror* (?), 162, 28. Ácwellan ondrysílcum witum, Shrn. 111, 10. Þrēágan mid ondrystlícum witum, 104, 16. Gif hwilc mon sīe on ondyrstlecum wísum (*in dreadful straits*), and hē sý mīnes naman gemyndig, Drihten, gefríða dū hine from ðæm brōgan, 101, 30. Sum sume swíðe ondryslícu (*tremenda*) seegende wæs, Bd. 5, 12 tit.; S. 627, 3. v. following words.

on-drysne; *adj.* I. applied to that which is evil, *terrible, dreadful, awful*:—Firen ondrysne *terrible crime*, Beo. Th. 3869; B. 1932. II. applied to that which is good, *awful, exciting awe* or *reverence, venerable*:—Him wæs freán engla word ondrysne, Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Wæs hē for his ārfæstum dǽdum eallum his gefērum leóf and weorð and ondrysne *he was beloved, honoured and reverenced by all his companions for his pious deeds*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Ðæt hý messan singan and ða andrysnan þēnunge mid ārwyrþnesse gefyllen, R. Ben. 140, 5. *See other examples under* an-drysne.

on-drysness, -desness, e; *f. Fear*:—Ondesnisse *timoris*, Rtl. 3, 24.

on-drysnlīċ, -drysenlīċ; *adj. Terrible*:—Mé ætýwde ondrysnlíco gesihþ *visio mihi tremenda apparuit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 36. Ondrysenlīc *terribilis*, 2, 16; S. 519, 35. Dā ætýwde hire micel mon and ondrysnlīc, Shrn. 106, 9. Hē wæs of líchoman ālǽded, and hē geseah mā ondrysnlíces and eác wundorlíces ðonne hē mihte āsecgan, 51, 31. v. on-dryslīċ, *and see other examples under* an-drysenlīċ.

on-drysnu, -desnu; *f.* I. *fear*:—Fore ondesne (ondesnum, Rush.) *propter metum*, Jn. Skt. Lind, 19, 38: 20, 19. Ðætte sió forsewennes him ege and ondrysnu on gebringe *ut ostensa desperatio formidinem incutiat*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 19. Hē wolde ðǽm fortrūwodum monnum andrysno hālwendes eges on gebrengean *ut praecipitatis vim saluberrimi timoris infunderet*, 49, 5; Swt. 385, 16. Ðonne esne ondrysnum his hlāforde cwemeþ, Ps. Th. 122, 2. II. *reverence*:—Hié hæfdan micele lufan and geleáfan tō ðære ciricean, and eác healíco ondrysnu (*profound reverence for the church*), Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. v. an-drysno.

on-drystlīċ, -dyrstlīċ. v. on-dryslīċ.

on-dwescan *to extinguish*:—Se mōna de byþ andwæsced oðde āteorod, Anglia viii. 316, 38. v. ā-dwæscan.

on-ealdian *to grow old*:—Onealdodon bān mīne *inveteraverunt ossa mea*, Ps. Spl. 31, 6.

on-eardian *to inhabit*:—Oneardiaþ on ðam *inhabitabunt in ea*, Blickl. Gl. Rihtwíse oneardiaþ (*inhabitabunt*), Ps. Spl. 36, 31. Onearda *inhabita*, 36, 28. Ealle oneardigende ymbhwyrft *omnes inhabitantes orbem*, 32, 8.

on-eardiend, es; *m. An inhabitant*:—Ne on heora ēðele ne sý þinc oneardiendes *et in tabernaculis eorum non sit qui inhabitet*, Ps. Th. 68, 26.

on-efn, -emn, -em *by, near*:—Hī gemētton fýr, and hlāf onem *they found a fire, and bread close by*, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 5. Onefen ðone hagan . . . norþ onefen ðæt geládd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 10–13.

Onemn ðæm *at the same time*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 33. *See* efn, emn *for other examples.*

on-égan; *p.* de *To fear*:—Sæton him at wíne, wealle belocene, ne onégdon ná orlegra níð, Cd. Th. 259, 25; Dan. 697. Ic mé onégan (onagen, MS.) mæg, ðæt mé wráðra sum wæpnes ecge feore beneóte, 109, 28; Gen. 1829. Ni anoegun (anoegu ná?) ic mé aerigfaerae egsan brógum, Txts. 151, 13. Cf. ógа.

on-erian *to plough up*:—Wé má luſiaþ ðone æcer ðe ær wæs mid þornum áswógen and æfter ðæm ðe ða þornas beóþ áheáwene and se æker biþ onered bringþ gódne wæsðm *plus terram diligimus, quae post spinas exarata fructus uberes producit*, Past. 52, 9; Swt. 411, 18.

on-édung, e; *f. In-breathing, inspiration*:—From onoeðunge gástes, Ps. Surt, 17, 16.

onettan; *p.* te. I. *to hasten, move rapidly*:—Ælc wlite tó ende éfstеþ and onetteþ, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28. Tó ðam onet Egeas unforwandodlíce, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17. Deáþ eów álce dæg tóweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28. Eall moncynn irnaþ and onettaþ, 37, 2; Fox 188, 14. Hé onette on dære byrig him tó fultume, Jos. 10, 33. Hé wíð min onette, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Wíð ðæs fæstengeates folc onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 162. Ða onette Abrahames mæg tó ðam fæstenne, Cd. Th. 153, 3; Gen. 2533. Éfste ðá swíðe and onette forþ foldwege, 174, 3; Gen. 2872. Hié swíðe on ða úre wíc onetton and in ða feóllon *ad castra confluxere*, Nar. 13, 14. Onettad *agitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 56. Onettendum (*festinantibus*) cretum, 147, 80. II. *to make a quick movement, to anticipate*:—Onette *occupavit*, 63, 30. Hé gebræcgd his swurd and wolde mé ofsléan ðær ic him ne onette and ic ðæt wíf gegripe be hire earme and mé tóforan ábræd and ðær ðis nære ðonne wære min blód instæpe ágoten *he drew his sword and would have slain me, if I had not anticipated him, and had seized the woman by her arm, and drew her before me; and if it had not been for this, my blood would have been straightway shed*, Shrn. 39, 16. III. *to be quick in one's movements or actions, be active, quick or busy*:—Byrig fægriaþ wongas wlitigaþ woruld onetteþ *fair grow the towns, beauteous the plains, the world is quickened* (*in the spring*), Exon. Th. 308, 34; Seef. 49. Lég onetteþ *busy shall the flame be* (*at the day of judgment*), 448, 17; Dóm. 55: 212, 29; Ph. 217. Sceal onettan se ðe ágan wile líf æt Meotude ðenden him leóht and gæst somod fæst seón *diligent must he be, while light and spirit hold fast together, who life will receive at the hands of the Lord*, 96, 24; Cri. 1529. Ræd sceal mon secgan, dæges onettan (cf. *the night cometh, when no man can work*), 342, 11; Gn. Ex. 141. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* anazzan *sollicitare, excitare, inflammare, hortari, instigare.*]

onettung, e; *f. Hastening, haste, precipitation*:—Oft ða oferblídan weorðaþ gedréfde for ungemetlícre onettunga *gravatur usu inmoderatae praecipitationis*, Past. 61, 1; Swt. 455, 15.

on-fægnian *to shew gladness*:—Dære helle hund ongan onfægnian mid his steorte *Cerberus shewed his gladness by wagging his tail*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17 note.

on-færeld, es; *n. An in-going, entrance*:— Gesáwon onfæreldu *viderunt ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26. v. an-, in-færeld.

on-fæstnian *to transfix, pierce*:—Hig geseóþ on hwæne hig onfæstnodon *videbunt in quem transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. 19, 37. Onfæstna (*confige*) ege ðínum flæsc míne, Ps. Spl. 118, 120.

on-fædmness, e; *f. Embrace*:—Seó onbláwnes dære heofonlícan onfædmnesse sý gewindwod on ðé (*the Virgin Mary*), Blickl. Homl. 7, 26.

on-fangenness, e; *f. Receiving, reception, acceptance*:—Mid Gode nis anfangenness (onfangenes, MS. T.) nánra háda bútan geearnunge ánre (cf. *God is no respecter of persons, but he that worketh righteousness is accepted with him*, Acts 10, 34–35), R. Ben. 13, 4. Seó onfangenes ðæs rices is of Godes gódnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 23. Nán ásolcen man nis orsorh be onfangennysse Godes feós, 556, 24, 33. Mid onfangennesse (*perceptione*) ðæs Drihtenlícan líchoman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 39. For onfangenysse (*susceptionem*) gesta, 1, 27; S. 489, 8. v. on-fengness.

on-fealdan; *p.* -feóld *To unfold, unwrap*:—Hé onfeóld hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shrn. 98, 17. v. un-fealdan.

on-feall *a swelling, fellon*:—Wíð onfealle, gefóh fox, ásleah of cucum ðone tuxl, lét hleápan áweg, bind on næsce, hafa ðé on, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Drenc wíð onfealle, 102, 27: 104, 1, 3, 4, 6. Lácedomas wíð álces cynnes ónum ond onfeallum and báncoþum, 98, 21: 102, 20. Wíð innanonfealle, 106, 9. Onfelle, 106, 10.

on-feallende; *part. On-rushing*:—From dære onfeallendan *ab ingruenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 34. Ða unstillnesse ðara onfeallendra menigeo *tumultus irruentium turbarum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32.

on-feng, es; *m.* [v. fón (on)]. I. *laying hold of, seizing*:—Be cirliscre fæmnan onfenge. Gif mon on cirliscre fæmnan breóst gefó, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 13. Be nunnena onfenge (andfencgum, MS. B.: anfenge, MS. H.), 18; Th. i. 72, 7. Be þeófes onfenge æt þiéfpe, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4. Secg wundaþ beorna gehwylcne ðe him ænigne onfeng gedéþ *sedge cuts every one that lays hold of it*, Runic pm. 15; Kmbl. 342, 14. II. *taking*, with the idea of wrongful taking:—He wuda onfenge (andfenge, MS. H.: anfenge, MS. B.) bútan leáfe, L. In. 44; Th. i. 130, 1. Be unáliefedes mæstennes onfenge, 49; Th. i. 132, 11. III. *defence, protection* (cf. and-fenga):—Wæron ða hálgan on onfenge manna sáulum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 29. IV. *attack, onset, assault*:—Wurdon hié on ðam onfenge forhte, and on fleám numen, Andr. Kmbl. 2679; An. 1341. Hé hine scilde wíð onfengom earmra gásta, Exon. Th. 126, 24; Gú. 376: 133, 15; Gú. 490. v. an-feng.

on-fenge, es; *m. A receptacle*:—Anfengce *receptaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 32. Anfencgas *receptacula*, 498, 51.

on-fenge; *adj. Taken, accepted*:—Onfenge *adsumtus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 19. Mid ðý onfenge woeron *assumtis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 10: *acceptis*, 9, 16. Án geonfenge (onfenge, Rush.) biþ *una assumetur*, 17, 35. Onfengo *suscepta*, Rtl. 9, 7. v. and-fenge.

on-fengness, e; *f. Reception, acceptance*:—Seó onfengnes Cristes geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 510, 12. Be dære onfengnysse Cristes geleáfan *de percipienda fide Cristi*, 2, 13 tit; S. 515, 33. Ymb xl nihta ðæs sǽdes onfengnesse *xl dies post semen receptum*, L. Ecg. C. 30, note; Th. ii. 154, 36. Þurh ða onfengnesse ðæs Hálgan Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 135, 35. v. and-fengness.

on-findan; *p.* -fand, -funde. I. *to find out, discover, detect*:—Ic anfinde *deprehendo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 32. Gif mec onfindeþ wíga, ðǽr ic búge, Exon. Th. 396, 20; Rä. 16, 7. Ic mé sylf onfand ðæt . . . *I discovered that* . . . , Blickl. Homl. 177, 6. Ic hine onfand, and hine onbændan hét, Salm. Kmbl. 550; Sal. 274. Ne ic culpan in dé æfre onfunde, Exon. Th. 11, 30; Cri. 178. Hú Boetius hí wolde berǽdan, and þeódríc ðæt anfunde, Bt. 1, tit.; Fox x. 2. Onfundan *deprenderint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 33. Gif hé wæccende weard onfunde búan on beorge, Beo. Th. 5675; B. 2841. Gif hwylc bróðor on lytlum gyltum byþ onfunden, R. Ben. 49, 2. II. *to find out from experience, become aware of, perceive, be sensible of*:—Ic onfinde *experiar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 7. Hé ðæt donne onfindeþ, ðonne se fǽr cymeþ *he will find it out, when the peril comes*, Exon. Th. 449, 18; Dóm. 73. Ða se gist onfand ðæt se beadoleóma bítan nolde, Beo. Th. 3049; B. 1522. Landweard onfand (*became aware of*) eftsíð eorla, 3785; B. 1890. Onfunde, 1504; B. 750: 1622; B. 809. Ða hé ða onfunde, ðæt hé déad beón sceolde, Bt. 29, 2: Fox 104, 20. Onfunde *comperit*, i. *intellexit, cognovit, invenit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 63. Ǽfter hine ða men onfunden de mid ðam cyninge wǽrun, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 31. On ðæs wífes gebǽrum onfundon ðæs cyninges þegnas ða unstilnesse, Erl. 50, 2. Hú fela onfundun (*were sensible of*), ða gefélan ne mágun, Dryhtnes þrowinga, Exon. Th. 72, 27; Cri. 1179. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeotaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Onfinden *sapiant*, Germ. 389, 16. Onfinden *experiamur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 42. Onfindende *expertur*, 31, 62. Onfunden, ongeten *expertus, cognitus*, i. *probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. Heó onfunden wæs *men were aware of her presence*, Beo. Th. 2591; B. 1293. III. *to meet with, experience, suffer*:—Hé weán oft onfond, Exon. Th. 377, 16; Deor. 4.

on-findend, es; *m. One who finds out*; inventor, Germ. 391, 1.

on-flǽscness, e; *f. Incarnation*:—On dære sóþan onflǽscnesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 29.

on-flígen, es; *n. Infectious disease*:—Nú mágon ðás .viiii. wyrta wíð .viii. áttrum and wíð nygon onflýgnum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 16. v. next word.

on-flyge, es; *m. Infectious disease, disease which, as it were, flies at people*:—Ðú miht wíð áttre and wíð onflyge, Lchdm. iii. 32, 2, 16, 30. v. *preceding word and* ongeflogen; *and cf. Icel.* á-flog, *flying at a person, fighting.*

on-fón; *p.* -féng; *pp.* -fangen (*with gen. dat. acc.*). I. *to take*:—Calic hælu ic onfóu, Ps. Surt. 115, 13. Hé mycelne dǽl ðæs landes on anweald onféng, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 12. Mód Bryttas onféngon *they took courage*, 1, 16; S. 484, 19. Se Ælmihtiga onféng ðæt hiw úre tyddran gecynde. Gepencean wé, gif óðer nýten wǽre tó háligienne, ðonne onfénge hé heora hiwe, ac hé wolde úrum hiwe onfón, Blickl. Homl. 29, 2–6. Ða nýddon hine hys yldran tó ðæm ðæt hé sceolde woroldlícum wǽpnum onfón, 213, 2. Se hálga héht his heorþwerod wǽpna onfón, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Wíse onfón *uxorem ducere*, L. Ecg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. II. *to take what another appoints* or *grants, to receive, have given* (a) of material things:—Seó sául onfénþ hire líchoman, Blickl. Homl. 57, 16. Adames cynn onfénge flǽsce, Exon. Th. 63, 33; Cri. 1029. Ða onféngon hig syndrige penegas, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. (b) of non-material things:—Ic ne onfó gewitnesse fram menn, Jn. Skt. 5, 34. Se ðe Godes word mid blísse onfénþ, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. Gé onfóþ ðæm mægene Hálges Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 119, 11. Hé onféng for worlde mycelne noman, 43, 34. Hí léfnysse onféngon, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 5. Hé ðonne mid léwedum mannum onfó ðæs heardestan þeówdómes *let the hardest service be assigned to him among laymen*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Onfón synna forgifnesse, 45, 7. Méde onfón 83, 15. Freódóm onfón, Ap. Th. 5, 19. Hé ðam upplícan ríce gehyhte tó anfónne, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 5. III. *to take what another offers, receive favourably, accept*:—Gif ðú on God gelýfan wilt, ic ðæs drences onfó, Homl.

Th. i. 72, 17. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ feó, Blickl. Homl. 61, 30. Dryhten onfēhþ eallum dǽm gódum ðe ǽnig man gedēþ his dæm nēhstan of ārfæstre heortan, 37, 25. Onfōh ðissum fulle, Beo. Th. 2342; B. 1169. Ic bidde ðē dæt ðú onfō dissa lāca, Gen. 33, 10. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan, dæt hī wǽron unsibbe fram heora feóndum onfōnde, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. **IV.** *to receive a person* (a) *for entertainment, assistance or protection;* v. on-fōnd:—Swā hwylc swā ānne lytling onfēhþ, se onfēhþ mē, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Israhel onfēhþ eallum his cnihtum *suscepit Israhel*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 20. Martha onfēng Crist on hire hūs, 73, 9. Onfōh ūs on dæt scip, 233, 7. Onfōþ mīnre mēder on neorxna wonge, 157, 32. Onfōh ðú ðínum esne, Ps. Th. 118, 122. Dæt hē onfēnge dære eádigan Marian sāwle, Blickl. Homl. 155, 12. His ðá da onfōn noldon, ðe hiene mon tó brohte, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 34. Conon mid micle gefeán onfangen wæs, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 25. (b) in a special sense of receiving at the baptismal font, or at confirmation, *to stand sponsor to a person*:—His (*Godrum*) se cyning onfēng æt fulwihte, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Æt dam fulwihte hyre onfēng sum Godes þeów, Shm. 140, 22. Hine onfēng æt fulluhtbæþe him tó godsuna Æþelwald, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 44. Ne hē nāh mid rihte ōðres mannes tó onfōnne nǽr fulluhte ne ær bisceopes handa, L. C. E. 22; Th. i. 374, 2. Ic his hæfde ǽr onfongen æt biscopes handa, Ch. Th. 169, 27. **V.** *to undergo a rite, undertake a duty*:—Hié fulwihte onfēngon, Blickl. Homl. 203, 24. Đonne wile hē onfōn rihtre oudetnesse, 155, 1. **VI.** *to conceive*:—Gif heó beam onfēhþ *si infantem conceperit*, L. Ecg. 6, 19; Th. ii. 146, 29. Seó unwæstmfæstnes fram him fleáh, and seó clænnes onfēng, Blickl. Homl. 163, 19. Ic wæs mid unrihtwīsnesse onfangen *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Ps. Th. 50, 6. **VII.** *to take to, to begin;* incipere [*cf. O. H. Ger.* ana-fāhan: *Ger.* an-fangen]:—Đonne dæt vers geendaþ on dam naman ðe hit eft onfēhþ, Anglia viii. 331, 24. Ærest on cattes stān . . . eft on cates stān ðǽr hit (*the boundary*) ǽr onfēng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 313, 33. v. ā-fōn.

on-fōnd, es; *m. One who undertakes* or *supports*:—Onfōnd mīnre hǽle *susceptor salutis meae*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 27. v. on-fōn, **IV.**

on-foran. **I.** *prep. Before, afore*:—Onforan winter, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 30. **II.** *adv. Before, in front*:—Beóþ onforan eágan, Ps. Th. 113, 13.

on-fordōn; *part. Destroyed*:—Bearn onfordōnra *filios interemptorum*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 21. Cf. on-forwyrd.

on-forweardan; *prep. adv. In front, in the front of, in the earlier part of*:—Onforweardan dysre race *in the earlier part of this narrative*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 790. Malchus eode onforeweardan (*led the way*) in tó his dām hālgan geféran, 23, 752.

on-forht. v. an-forht.

on-forhtian *to fear, be afraid*:—Ne ondrǽdaþ gē eów ne gē ne on-forhtion *nolite timere ne paveatis*, Deut. 31, 6. Onforgtigan *timere*, Germ. 388, 40. v. ā-forhtian.

on-forwyrd, es; *n. Destruction*:—Formam hine eofor (onforwyrd, MS. T.) of wuda *exterminavit eam aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. 79, 14. God gelǽdeþ hī on pitt onforwyrdes *in puteum interitus*, 54, 26.

on-fundelness, e; *f. Experience, proof*:—Dysse wyrte onfundelnysse manega ealdras gesēdaþ *many authorities testify to the efficacy of this plant from experience*, Lchdm. i. 140, 9. Hyt dēþ onfundelnysse dæs sylfan þinges *it will give proof of the same thing, the second method will prove as efficacious as the first*, 162, 1.

on-fundenness, e; *f.* **I.** *experience, experiment*:—Onfundenness *experimentum*, i. *testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 49: *experientia*, 145, 52. **II.** *finding out, discovery*:—Dū āsettest rǽdels gehȳr dū ða onfundennesse ymbe dæt dū cwǽde þou *have set a riddle, hear the meaning discovered of what you have said*, Ap. Th. 4, 22.

onga [*should have been given under* anga], an; *m. A sting*:—Onga *aquilium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 59: 7, 12. Mē of bōsme fareþ ættren onga (*an arrow*), Exon. Th. 405, 18; Rä. 24, 4. [*O. Fr. Ger.* ango *aculeus*: *Icel.* angi *a spine, prickle.*]

on-gægum (?) *towards*:—Ongægum west *towards the west*, Ch. Th. 70, 18.

on-galan *to charm*:—Stefne ongalendra *vocem incantantium*, Ps. Spl. 57, 5: Blickl. Gl.

on-gang, es; *m.* **I.** *an entrance*:—Ongongas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 26. **II.** *an irruption, attack, a going with violence*:—Ongong *incursus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 44: *irruptio*, 111, 47. Ongeong (-gong, Rush.), *impetus*, Mk. Skt. Lind, 5, 13.

on-geador; *adv. Together*:—Ongeador sprǽcon, Beo. Th. 3195; B. 1595.

on-geagn, -gegen, -gægn, -gegn, -geán, -gān, -geǽn, -gēn. **A.** *prep. often following a case.* **I.** *with dat.* (1) marking position, *opposite, over against, against*:—Breoton . . . dām mǽstum dǽlum Europe myccle fæce ongegen (-gēn, MS. C.: -geán, MS. B.) *Britannia . . . maximis Europae partibus multo intervallo adversa*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 10. Nebo on dam lande Moab ongeán (*over against*) Iericho, Deut. 32, 49. Gangaþ on ðās ceasterwīc ðe inc ongeán standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 35. Đā arn hē and gestōd ongeán (*opposite*) dam lēge, 221, 11. Wæs ongeán ðyssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt *a glass vessel was placed so that the water ran into it*, 209, 4. Mīn syn biþ symble ongeán mē *my sin is ever before me*, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 40. (2) marking motion, *towards, in the direction of, to meet, in the way of*:—Hēht his þegnas hine beran ongeán dæm fȳre *jussit se obviam ignium globis efferi*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 24. Bæd dæt him mon brohte done triumphan ongeán, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 240, 2: Shrn. 129, 21. Him com seó menio ongeán (-gægn, Lind. Rush.), Jn. Skt. 12, 18. Fērdon ongeán dǽm hēdnum *they marched against the heathens*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 2. (3) marking opposition, hostility in action or feeling, *against*:—Swā se wind swīðor slōg on done lēg, swā bræc hē swīðor ongeán dæm winde, 221, 13. Hē hie lǽrde, dæt hié hié forþ trymedan ongeán heora feóndum, 201, 36. Ic niste dæt ðú stōde ongeán mē *I knew not that you opposed me*, Num. 22, 34. Ne hit for dæm bryne wandode dæs hātan lēges ðe him wæs ongeán, Nar. 15, 21. Đonne storm cyme mīnum gāste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 33; Hy. 4, 59. (4) denoting waiting for what is coming, *against, for the reception of, to receive*:—Ongeán gramum gearowe stōdon *stood ready for the attack of the foes*, Byrht. Th. 134, 46; By. 100. Biþ sūsla hūs open ongeán ādlogum *open against the coming of the perjurers*, Exon. Th. 98, 10; Cri. 1605. Him biþ fȳr ongeán *fire awaits them*, 446, 7; Dōm. 18. (5) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Seó eádge biscah ongeán gramum, 280, 12; Jul. 628. (6) *in reply to*:—Hig cwǽdon mē ongeán, St. And. 40, 14. (7) denoting contrast:—Ongeán dam *e contra* . . . Ongeán dysswum spelle, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 2–4. Swā wē oftor hig (*our sins*) gemunaþ, swā forgyt God hyra hrafor . . . Đonne ongeán ðon (*on the contrary*) swā wē oftor misdǽda forgytaþ, swā gemon hig God geornor, L. E. I. 30; Th. ii. 426, 36. (8) *in return for, as an equivalent for*:—Hē hine on eorþan streccan ongan, ongeán dam heó eác hī āstrehte, Glostr. Frag. 102, 6. Ongeán dam andgyte se deófol forgifþ stuntnysse, Wulfst. 59, 6–19. Cf. **II.** 7. **II.** *with the acc.* (1) marking position, *opposite, over against* (v. foran):—Ān dæra gārena lifþ ongeán dæt īgland ðe Gades hātte, ōðer ongeán dæt land Narbonense, se þridda . . . ongeán dæne mūdan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 3–6. Hē sæt dǽr ihm getǽht wæs ongeán done cyngc, Ap. Th. 14, 13. Đā sæt se Hælend ongeán (-geán, MS. A.: -gægn, Lind.: -gegn (*with dat.*), Rush.) done tollsceamol, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (1a) *to meet* that which is moving:—Gif ðú dīnes scipes segl ongeán done wind tōbrǽdst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. (2) marking motion, *towards, in the direction of, to meet*:—Se man ðe ongeán ūs (*dat.?*) gǽþ, Gen. 24, 65. Seó eá gǽþ ongeán ða Assiriscan, 2, 14. Moises hig ūt ālǽdde ongeán Drihten, Ex. 19, 17. Đā gegaderode dæt folc tōgædere ongeán Moises, 16, 2. Hī fērdon ongēn (-geaen, Lind.: -gægn, Rush.) done brȳdguman, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 1, 6. Woldon ferian ða herehȳd ongeán ða scipu, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 24. Đā flugon ða lēgetu ongeán ða hǽdnan leóde, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. (2a) *against, in a direction opposite to*:—Ongeán streám *in a direction opposite to that in which the stream flows*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 502, 3: ii. 374, 10. (3) denoting hostility, resistance, or opposition in action or feeling, *against, with, contrary to, in opposition to*:—Se lēg ongan sleán and brecan ongeán done wind, Blickl. Homl. 221, 12. Æfter hǽdenum gewunan, ongeán heora cristendōm, Homl. Th. i. 100, 20. Ongēn þüsendfealde deriende cræftas *contra mille nocendi artes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 29. Ongién allo ūs widerwordnisse swīðre girǽc *contra cuncta nobis adversaria dexteram extende*, Rtl. 14, 38. Him lāð wǽre dæt hī ongeán heora cynehlāford standan sceoldan, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 31. Wearþ swīðe gestired se here ongeán done biscop, 1012; Erl. 146, 13. Dæt heó yrsige ongeán leahtras (-es, MS.), Homl. Skt. i. 1, 104. Hé gewāt yrre ongēn hig, Num. 12, 9. Dæt folc . . . ceorodon ongeán God . . . Wē sprǽcon ongeán God, 21, 5–7. Hwylce wróhte bringe gē ongeán dysne man, Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Nǽfst ðú nāne mihte ongeán *(adversum)* mē, 19, 11. Ic ne mæg nō widcwepan ne furþum ongeán dæt gepencan *I cannot contradict, I cannot even have a conception contrary to it*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. (4) marking direction where no actual motion takes place:—Hī elciaþ ongeán done deáþ, and mid ealle ne forfleóþ . . . Ure Álýsend ne elcode nā ongeán done deáþ ac hē hine oferswīðde *Enoch and Elias delay to meet death, and do not at all avoid it . . . Our Redeemer did not delay to meet death, but he overcame it*, Homl. Th. i. 308, 2–8. Hē ne dorste beseón ongēn God, Ex. 3, 6. Hē fægnaþ ongeagn (-geán, Cott. MSS.) dara ōðerra word *he rejoices at the words of the others*, Past. 17, 3; Swt. 111, 10. Dæt cild ongeán his Hlāford hyhte and hine hālette *the hope of the child went out to meet his Lord, and he hailed him*, Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. (5) *in reply to*:—Ne andwyrtst ðū nān þing ongēn ða ðe diss dē onsecgeaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. (6) denoting contrast or comparison:—Seó nǽddre is geset on dam godspelle ongeán done fisc *in the gospel the serpent is put in contrast to the fish*, Homl. Th. i. 252, 1. Feáwa ongeán getel dæra widercorena *few in comparison with the number of the reprobate*, 536, 32. (7) *against* as in to set one thing against another, *as an equivalent for, in return for, in exchange for*:—Þolige cyle ongeán (*in atonement for*) da hlīwþe, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5. Hē gesealde twā gegrynd ongēn ðes mynstres mylne, Ch. Th. 231, 24: 232, 3. Ælfric sealde dæt land æt Hacceburnan ongeán dæt land æt Deccet, 288, 12. Hig of dām Iūdeum for

ánum penige xxx geseáldon, ongeán dæt dæt ða Iúdeas úrne Hælend mid xxx penegum gebohton, St. And. 36, 26. (8) marking readiness for a coming event, *against, ready for* :—Híg lédon forþ hira lác ongeán dætte losep in eode *they made ready their presents against Joseph came*, Gen. 43, 25. Đonne sceolde fyrd út ongeán dæt hí up woldon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 4. (9) marking time, *towards* :—Fela ongeán winter hám tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 22. **B.** *as an adverb.* (1) marking position, *opposite* :—Ic stande on ðás healfe and dú ongeán *ego in hac parte sto, tu contra*, hér is se *contra* adverbium, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 50. Is Gotland on ódre healfe ongeán, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20. Se hundredman ðe dár stód ágén (ongeán, MS. A.: ongægn, Lind. Rush.) *ex adverso stabat*, Mk. Skt. 15, 39. (2) marking motion :—Đá com mycel windes blǽd foran ongeán (*in the opposite direction*), Blickl. Homl. 199, 21. Ætstód se streám and ongan tó þindenne ongeán (*in the direction opposite to that in which had come*), Jos. 3, 16. (3) denoting return, reversal of a previous action, *again, back*; *Lat.* re- :—Ða bodan ongeán cómon tó Jacobe, Gen. 32, 6. Ic fare eft ongeán, Num. 22, 34. Hé gewende ongeán tó ðam cynge, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 5. Ongeán cirran *reverti*, Gen. 8, 7. Ongeán fleón *refugere*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 47. Ongén sceát, ongeán hwyrfde *retrorsit*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 59. (4) with verbs of speaking, *in reply* :—Sóhte gylpword ongeán, Cd. Th. 17, 23; Gen. 264. Ða wergendan ne sceal mon nā ongeán werian, R. Ben. 17, 13. Brimmanna boda, ábeód ongeán, Byrht. Th. 133, 13; By. 40. (5) marking direction without actual motion, *towards* :—Đonne hé síþ ongán *cum viderit*, Ps. Th. 57, 9. Hié ongeán lócian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 11. (6) denoting opposition or resistance :—Đá stód Grantabrycgescír fæstlíce ongeán, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 20. Nolde seó burhwaru ábúgan, ac heóldan mid fullan wíge ongeán, 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lágon ongeán swá hí lengost mihton ac hí ne mihton nán þing ongeán wealcan *all the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could not offer any effectual opposition*, 1036; Erl. 165, 1–3. Ongén sette *objecte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 25. (7) marking contrast, *on the other hand* :—God sette beforan eów líf and gód, and dǽr ongén deáþ and yfel, Deut. 30, 15. (8) marking repetition, *again* :—Drihten cwæþ : Dó dine hand on dinne bósum . . . Đá cwæþ hé : Teoh eft dine hand on dinne bósum. Đá teáh hé hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 6–7. [*O. Sax.* an-gegin : *O. H. Ger.* in-gagan *and* in-gegin, -gegini : *Ger.* ent-gegen : *Icel.* í-gegn *and* cf. gagn-.]

ongeán-cirrendlíc; *adj. Relative* :—*Relativum* dæt is ongeáncyrrendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 62.

ongeán-cyme, es; *m. A return* :—Útfæreld his fram fæder, ongeáncyme (*regressus*) his tó fæder, and utrene tó helle, ongeáncyme (*recursus*) tó setle Godes, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17, 23.

ongeán-flówende *refluent* :—Ongéntflówende ýða *reciproca*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 41. Ongéndflówendum wæterum *reciprocis fluentis*, 462, 1.

ongeán-weard; *adj. Going against* or *towards* :—Hé him ongeánweard wæs *he was on his way to meet him*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 32. Ongeánwurde *obvia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 65.

ongeánweard-líc; *adj. Adversative* :—*At* (*the conjunction*) is ongeánweardlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 40.

ongeánweardlíce; *adv. Adversatively*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Som. 45, 50.

on-geboren; *adj. In-born* :—Ongeborene *ingenitam*. Hpt. Gl. 514, 2.

on-gebroht; *adj. Imposed* :—Be ongeb[r]ohtum *de inrogata*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 62.

on-gecígung, e; *f. Invocation* :—Þerh ongicieing *per invocationem*, Rtl. 99, 28.

on-gefeoht, es; *n. Attack, assault* :—From ælcum ongifeht *ab omni impugnatione*, Rtl. 98, 26; 122, 5.

on-geflogen; *part. Attacked with disease* :—Gif men his leoþu acen oððe [hé] ongeflogen sý, Lchdm. i. 86, 21. Cf. on-fyge.

on-gefremming, e; *f. Imperfection* : — Ongefremminge míne (*imperfectum meum*) geséwon eágan díne, Ps. Spl. 138, 15.

on-gegen, -gegn. v. on-geagn.

Ongel. v. Angel.

on-gemang. **I.** *prep. with dat. Among* :—Ongemong ódrum mannum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Đá ongan ic ongemang ódrum nisslícum and manigfealdum bisgum ða bóc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Fác dæm golde and dæm líne wæs ongemang *purpura*, 14; Swt. 85, 9. Ongemang dæm ðe *whilst*, 45; Swt. 339, 24. Ongemang dam *meanwhile*, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. **II.** *adv.* :—Gif wé Sanctus Paulus lǽre sume ongemong secgaþ *if we introduce some of St. Paul's teaching*, 40; Swt. 291, 13. Gif wé Æfneres dǽda sume hér ongemong secgaþ, Swt. 295, 13. [*O. Sax.* an-gemong (*as adv.*).] v. gemang.

on-gemet; *adj. Immense* :—Ongemetum *immensis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 23. v. un-gemet.

ongemet-hát; *adj. Exceedingly hot* :—Wyl on wætere, beþe híne mid ongemethátum *boil in water, foment him with it exceedingly hot*, Lchdm. ii. 338, 22.

ongend = (*ŕ*) ongén (cf. *the form of the word under* ongeán-flówende), Exon. Th. 323, 28; Vid. 85.

on-geótung, e; *f. Pouring in* :—Clánsa ærest ða wambe mid drences ánfealdre ongeótunge, Lchdm. ii. 234, 26.

on-geþwǽre. v. un-geþwǽre.

on-gewiss; *adj. Uncertain* :—Ongewissu *incerta*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. un-gewiss.

on-gifan. **I.** *to give back* :—Níme man dínne sáran and híne ná ne ongife *asinus tuus rapiatur, et non reddatur tibi*, Deut. 28, 31. **II.** *to forgive, pardon* :—Đú ðe ongæfest *qui ingnoscis*, Rtl. 40, 33. v. á-gifan.

on-gildan. **I.** *to pay* (*a penalty for*), *to be punished for* (with gen. acc. of crime *or* clause) :—Banan heardlíce grimme ongildaþ, ðæs hié oft gilp brecaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 265; Sal. 132. Hé ðæs wrade ongeald, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1801 : 253, 20; Dan. 598. Hú eall moncyn angeald ðæs ǽrestan monnes synna mid miclum teónum and wítum *ab initio et peccare homines et puniri propter peccata*, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 27. Hú swíðe hí his anguldon from heora ágnum cásere *ut Caesare punirentur*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 6. Weorces ungildon deópra firena þurh deáþes cwealm, Exon. Th. 153, 22; Gü. 829 : 226, 23; Ph. 410. Ðæs ða byre siddan grimme ongildon gafulrǽdenne, 161, 15; Gü. 959. Sceal wearh ongildan, dæt hé ǽr fácen dyde *he shall pay the penalty for previous wrong-doing*, Menol. Fox 573; Gn. C. 56. Sceolde hé ða dǽd ongyldan, Cd. Th. 19, 23; Gen. 295. Monig sceal ongieldan sáwel súsles *shall be tormented*, Exon. Th. 304, 17; Fä. 71. **II.** *to pay* :—Hwylc hira ódrum sceolde tó fóddurþege feores ongildan *which should pay for the others' food with his life*, Andr. Kmbl. 2204; An. 1103. **III.** *to give an offering, to offer* :—Ðǽr hǽdene men deófium onguldon, Blickl. Homl. 221, 3. [Cf. *O. Sax.* a-, ant-(an-)geldan : *O. H. Ger.* ant-(en-, in-)geltan : *Ger.* ent-gelten.] v. á-, an-gildan.

on-gin[n], es; *n.* **I.** *a beginning* :—Ðæs weges ongin, ðe tó Criste lǽt, ne meg beón begunnen on fruman bútan sumre ancsumnysse, R. Ben. 5, 16. Næs his fryma ǽfre, éades ongyn, Exon. Th. 240, 13; Ph. 638. His ríces ongin (*original condition*) nǽfre gewonaþ, Blickl. Homl. 9, 16. **II.** *an attempt, undertaking, enterprise* :—Micel is dæt ongin ðínre gelícan dæt ðú forhycge hláford úrne *it is a great undertaking for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 15; Jul. 127. Gif ðú gewítest ána from épele, nis dæt onginn wiht, 119, 2; Gü. 248. Ongin, 123, 22; Gü. 326. Be ðam onginne ðe hé ongan, dæt wésten swá ána eardigan, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 7. Ðú miht æt Gode ábiddan dæt ðú wilt wid ðæs dryg onginne, Blickl. Homl. 187, 19. Onginnum *incoeptis*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 15. **III.** *action, proceeding* :—*Gesticulatio* angin *jocus* ł *actus*, 473, 61. Wrætlíc þúhte stánes ongin (*the stone spoke*), Andr. Kmbl. 1482; An. 742. Ýða ongin *the violent action of the waves*, 931; An. 466. **IV.** *action, activity, active life, actions, endeavours* :—Ðǽr wæs wuldres wynn, wígendra þrym, ǽdelíc ongin, næs ðǽr ǽnigum gewinn, 1775; An. 890. Dæt se ǽresta dǽl his onginnes and lítes wǽre tó geleáfan gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 211, 30. Drihtne úres anginnes nán þing dígle ne biþ . . . 'Beforan ðé is eall mín gewilnung,' Ps. Ben. 25, 9. [*O. Sax.* ana-, an-gin ; *O. H. Ger.* ana-gin, -ginni.] v. an-gin.

on-ginnan; *p.* -gan[n]; *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen. **I.** *to begin, set about, set to work* :—Ic onginne *inchoo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 39 : *incipio*, 28, 6; Som. 32, 42 : *ineo*, 37; Som. 39, 1. Wæs ongunnen *ordiretur*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 11. (a) where the action begun is given by the verb in the infin. or in the gerund. :—Ic onginne tó wearmigenne *calesco*, 35; Som. 38, 4. Hé onginþ (*incipiet*) tó álýsenne his folc of þeówte, Jud. 13, 5. Đá ongan ic ða bóc wendan on Englisc, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 17. Đú ðe ongunne (*coepisti*) ætýwan ðíne mǽrþe, Deut. 3, 24. Se ongan ǽrest onclypian Drihtnes naman, Gen. 4, 26. Ongan se Hælend bodian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Đá ongan híne langian on his cýþþe, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Ongan se Hælend him andswarigende tó cwepan, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hí ongunnon ða eár pluccigean, 2, 23. (b) where a case follows :—Se mon ðe gód onginneþ and ðonne áblinneþ . . . Se ðe gód onginneþ and on ðon þurhwunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 34–36. Freme ðæt ðú onginne, 189, 3. Rade ðæs hié óðer ongunnon wiht Macedonie *cui Macedonicum bellum continuo successit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 202, 32. Ongin dæt ðú onginnest, Blickl. Homl. 187, 22. Dæt fæsten ongunnen wæs instepes ðæs ðe hé of dæm fulwihte ástág, 35, 5. (c) where the verb is used intransitively :—Ða six onginnaþ of ðam stæfe e, and geendiaþ on him sylfum ; x ána onginþ on ðam stæfe i, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 2, 57–58. **II.** *to attempt, endeavour* (with infin.) :—Ic onginne *conabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 77 : *nitar*, 60, 3. Dæt ic geseó ða mé onginnaþ dón ða werrestan tintrega *that I may see those who are trying to inflict on me the worst tortures*, Blickl. Homl. 229, 24. Hiene Hannibal áspón dæt hé dæt gewin leng [ne] ongan *Hannibal induced him to carry on the struggle longer*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 31. Se náht freomlíces ongan on dære cynewísan *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 20. Ða onginnon (*tentabant*) da scypmenn ða ancras upp teón, 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Oþ hé ongite dæt hé mǽge ábiddan æt Gode dæt hé ongiene (-giune, MSS. Cot.) *until he finds that he can obtain by prayer from God what he endeavours to get*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 22. Dæt ic dorste ðis

weorc ongynnan *ut hoc opus adgredi auderem*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 12. Hē wolde onginnan him ōleccan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 13. **III.** *to act strenuously*:—Hī on ðam gewinne werlīce ongunnon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 5. Onginnaþ werlīce, i. 188, 31. Onginnaþ esnlīce *viriliter agite*, Deut. 31, 6. **IV.** *to make an attempt upon, to attack*:—Gramhýdige mē mid unrihte oft onginnaþ *injusti insurrexerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 85, 13. Ðonne ūs mānfulle menn onginnaþ (*insurgerent*), 123, 2. Ðonne ylfe unmæġas onginnaþ, mēcum gemētaþ, swā gē mē dydon, Vald. 2, 23. Mē strange ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3; 61, 3. Gif hī sceoldon eotor onginnan, Exon. Th. 344, 20; Gn. Ex. 176. [*O. H. Ger.* in-ginnan *incohare, incipere, conari, moliri, niti.*]

on-ginnendlīc; *adj. Inchoative*:—Ōðer hiw is gehāten *inchoativa*, ðæt is onginnendlīc, forðan ðe hit getācnaþ weorces anginn, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 2.

on-ginness, e; *f.* **A** *beginning, understanding*:—Onginnissum *inceptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii, 86, 26. Hine hēt ðæt hē ðām hālwendan ongynnessum georne befulge *eum coeptis insistere salutaribus jussit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 11.

on-girwan; *p.* -girede *To divest, strip*:—Hē hine middangeardes þingum ongyrede and genacodade *se mundi rebus exuit*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 24. Ongyrede hine ða geong hæleþ . . . gestāh hē on gealgan heánne, Rood Kmbl. 77; Kr. 39. Hē wæs lichoman ongyrwed *corpore exutus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 34: 5, 12; S. 631, 5. Ongered *exuta*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 17. Ongirede *exutas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 18.

on-git, es; *n. Understanding*:—Ongit (ondgit, Cott. MSS.) wīsdōmes, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 3. Ongyt *intellectum*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. v. and-git.

on-gitan, -gietan, -giotan, -geotan; *p.* -geat, -get; *pl.* -geáton, -gēton; *pp.* -giten, -gieten *To perceive*:—Ic ongite *comperio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Som. 34, 46. Ongiotaþ *animadvertite*, Kent. Gl. 230. Ðā hē ongitende wæs *animadverterit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 9. Ongeten, onfunden *expertus, cognitus*, i. *probatus, inventus*, 145, 47. **I.** *to perceive, see*:—Gif ðū gesihst hwylcne ungesæliġne mon and ongitst hwæthwegu gōdes on him, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 15. Hī dǽr hwīlum synne ongytaþ ðǽr ðe syn ne bīþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 26. Gif hī hwilcne mon on ðām landum ongytaþ oððe geseóþ ðonne feorriaþ hī and fleóþ *sed hominem cum viderint longe fugiunt*, Nar. 36, 21. Ðin wuldor ongitaþ woruldcyninġas, Ps. Th. 101, 13. Siddan hē beácen (*the miracle of the fiery furnace*) onget, Cd. Th. 246, 33; Dan. 488. Ðæt ic ārwelan ongite, gearo sceáwiġe, Beo. Th. 5489; B. 2748. Ðæt hiē Geáta clífu ongitan meahton, 3827; B. 1911. Gefeán mon mihte on his andwleotan ongytan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 35. **II.** *to perceive by hearing*:—Ic ðæs þeódnes word ongeat, Exon. Th. 175, 11; Gū. 1193. Gif ðū sanges stæfne gehýrdest and ðū heofonlīc weorud ongeáte oíer ūs cuman, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 31. Hié horn galan ongēaton, Beo. Th. 5880; B. 2944. **III.** *to perceive, feel* (*pain*, etc.):—Ðonne ne ongitest ðū ǽnig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26. Ðonne ne ongyt hē nā mycel tō geswynce ðæs sīdes, 102, 6. Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc witeswingum, Cd. Th. 111, 29; Gen. 1863. Swā ðæt se seóca ðone stenc ne ongite, Lchdm. i. 304, 23. **IV.** *to feel, be of opinion, judge*:—Deáh ðe be ðyssum willan misenlīce cynn monna missenlīce ongite *quamvis de hac re diversae hominum nationes diversa sentiant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 14. **V.** *to know, hear of, find out*:—Wē witon manige foremære weras forþgewitene ðe swíðe feáwa manna ā ongit *that very few men ever hear of*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 13. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt ārīseþ þeód wið þeóde *we often hear of nation rising against nation*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 27. Eall ðæt hē oððe on gewritum oððe on ealdra manna sægenum ongeat (*cognoverat*), Bd. prep.; S. 471, 27. Sumu ða ðe ic sylf ongitan (*cognoscere*) mihte þurh gesæġene, S. 472, 30. Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht ongitan . . . ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan *si animalia considerem . . . nihil invenio, quod, nullis extra cogentibus, ad interitum sponte festinet*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13. Miht ðū ongitan hwæðer ðū āuht ðé deórwyrþre habbe ðonne ðé sylfne *do you know whether you have anything more precious to you than yourself?* 11, 2; Fox 34, 9. **VI.** *to perceive, understand*:—Ælc ðæra ðe Godes word gehýrþ and ne ongitt (*intelligit*), Mt. Kmbl. (MS. A.) 13, 19. Ongyte (ongete, Lind.) gē ealle ðās þing? Ðā cwǽdon hig: Wē hit ongytaþ, 13, 51. Ne ongyte gē gyt *nondum intellegitis?* Mk. Skt. 8, 21. Onfindaþ ðæt and ongeotaþ *intelligite*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. Ðý læs hig mid heortan ongyton (ongeton, Rush.) *ne corde intelligant*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 15. Hié hiora (*books*) nānwuht ongiotan (ongietan, Cott. MSS.) ne meahton, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 12. Ðæt wē ðý geornor ongietan meahton tācen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, Exon. Th. 236, 13; Ph. 573. Ongeotan, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13: 131, 23: 105, 28. **VII.** *to recognise, know*, (**a**) *to take a person* or *thing to be what it really is*:—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and ongietest gǽsta hlēo, 245, 23; Jul. 49. Wið ðæs ðū wilt higian ðon ǽr ðe ðū hine ongitest *towards that thou wilt strive as soon as thou dost recognise it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. Se man ðe swereþ mān and eft his gilt onget, Lev. 5, 4: Met. 22, 16. Ða neát ongitaþ hira gōddēnd *the brutes know their benefactors*, Elen. Kmbl. 717; El. 359. Hē Godes good on dære his dǽde ongeat *he recognised the goodness of God in that deed of his*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 33. Witon wē ðæt ūre Drihten mid ūs wæs on ðæm scipe, and wē hine ne ongeáton, 235, 22. Ongytaþ Godes mildheortnesse seó is nū mid ūs geworden *recognise in this the mercy of God that has been now shewn to us*, 235, 20. Ne mē ǽnig ongitan wolde *non erat qui agnosceret me*, Ps. Th. 141, 4. Ðēh ic engla þeóden ongitan ne cūðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1802; An. 903. Nū wē māgon ongytan hwæt ðæt geríne getācnaþ *now we know what the mystery means*, Blickl. Homl. 17, 13. Wē māgon ongytan on ðæm ūre tydran gecynd *we may see in that* (the temptation of Christ by the devil) *our weak nature*, 33, 35: 95, 11. Ne mæg ic fullīce ongitan æfter hwæm ðū spyrast *I don't quite know what you are asking for*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 1. Nū ðū hæfst ongyten ða wanclan treówa ðæs blindan lustes, 7, 2; Fox 18, 2. Heó (*a woman dressed in man's clothes*) wæs fram hire fæder ongitenu *she was recognised by her father*, Shrn. 31, 15. (b) *to recognise a fact or circumstance*, (1) the fact stated in a clause:—Ðū ongitst ðætte ðū git hæfst ðone mǽstan dǽl dīnra gesælþa, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 6. Ðonne ongit hē, hū lytel hē bīþ, 12, 1; Fox 60, 28. Ðā se dēma oncneów and ongæt, ðæt hē hine mid swinglan ofserswīðan ne mihte, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 1. Oferswīðan ða men ðe hiē ongeáton ðæt wiðerwearde wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Leóde ongēton, ðæt ðǽr Drihten cwom, Cd. Th. 183, 12; Exod. 90. Hē wolde ðæt hē on ðon ongeáte, ðæt ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætýwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ic wundrige hwī ðū ne mǽge ongitan, ðæt ðū eart nū git swíðe geséliġ, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 34. Ðæt is tō ongytanne ðæt ācennede wǽron wæstmas gōdra dǽda, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ðū hæfdest ongiten, ðæt mē selfum þúhte, ðæt ic hæfde forloren ðæt gecyndelīce gōd, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 17. Heó ongieten hæfde, ðæt heó ácen wæs, Exon. Th. 378, 3; Deór. 10. (2) the fact referred to by the pronoun *ðæt*:—Fýren wolc[en] āstāh of heofonum, and hit ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre. Mid ðý ðæt (*the circumstance just related*) ongeat Andreas, Blickl. Homl. 245, 32. Hié ðæt ongeáton, ðæt hē leng mid him wunian nolde, 135, 22. (3) the fact given by accus., (a) with infin.:—Ðæt hiē ongieton mīn mægen on ðē wesan, 241, 14. (b) without infin.:—Hē ongeat Titum hwēne mon-þwǽrran ðonne hē sceolde, and Timotheus hē ongeat hāðheortran ðonne hē sceolde, Past. 40; Swt. 291, 21–23: Blickl. Homl. 219, 5. Hit ongeat his lāre swíðe tōtorenne, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31. Ðæt Mōd sǽde ðæt hit hit ǽghwonan ongeáte scyldig (cf. Ic mē ongite ǽghwonan scyldigne, 8; Fox 24, 13), tit.; Fox 10, 19. (4) with the passive:—Hē wæs tō cinge ongyten *he was recognised as king*, Blickl. Homl. 71, 32. Ðonne hē bīþ ongieten ǽfstig, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 12. **VIII.** *to know* (of sexual intercourse):—Ic nāniġne wer ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 22. v. an-gitan.

on-gitenness, e; *f.* **I.** *understanding, knowledge*:—Hē wæs gefeónde ðære ongytenesse (*agnitione*) ðæs sōðan Godes biganges, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 13. Tō ongytenysse (*ad agnitionem*) ðæs sōðan Godes, 2, 9; S. 511, 3. **II.** *meaning, purport* (cf. and-git, **III**):—Ðeós ongitenys (þes ongitenysse, MS.) mīnre untrumnysse ys ðæt of ðisum lícaman sceal beón se gást ālǽded *the meaning of my illness is, that the spirit shall be taken away from the body*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 22.

on-gitness, e; *f. The understanding, intellect*:—Of aire ongetnisse *ex toto intellectu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33.

ongnere, es; ongnora (?), an; *m. The corner of the eye* (?):—Eághwylt from ðam ongnoran *glebenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 7. Ongneras *irqui*, 46, 30.

on-gripe, es; *m. Attack, assault*:—Ðæra wyrma ongrype and ðæra sorhwíta mæst, Wulfst. 187, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-griffe (*dat.*) *tactu*, Graff. iv. 318: *and cf. Icel.* á-grip *in the phrase* lítill ágripum.]

on-grisla, an; *m. Dread, horror*:—Wæs se munt mid mycelum brōgan and mid ongryslan eall oferlǽded, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7.

on-grislīc; *adj. Horrible, dreadful*:—Ðā becwom sum ongrislīc wīse (*horrenda res*) on hié, Nar. 10, 32. Ðæt ongrislīce gemōt *the last day*, Wulfst. 186, 15. Angrysliċ, Dōm. L. 14, 225. Ongrislīces andwlitan *horrido vultu . . .* ongrislīcre ansīne *horrendae visionis*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 1–5. Ón ðære angrislīcan gesihþe *horridae visionis*, 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Ongrislīco hǽr *horridi crines*, 5, 2; S. 615, 1. Ongristlīce on stefne, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 26.

on-gryrelīc; *adj. Horrible*:—Hī hine lǽddon on ðām ongryrlīcan (-gryslīcan ?) fiðerum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 24.

on-gunnenness, e; *f. An undertaking*:—Hē bæd ðæt hē ða ārfæstan ongunnennysse gefylde *petiit eum pia coepta complere*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 40.

on-gyldan, -gynness, -gyrede, -gytan. v. on-gildan, -ginness, -girwan, -gitan.

on-hādian *to degrade from holy orders*:—Gif preóst ðderne man ofsleá . . . hine biscep onhādige, L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 76, 1.

on-hǽle; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Gemengde beóþ onhǽlo gelāc engla and deófla *the entire hosts of angels and devils shall be joined together*, Exon. Th. 56, 5; Cri. 896.

on-hǽle; *adj. Secret, hidden*:—Ne lǽt ðū ðinne ferþ onhǽlne, dēgol ðæt ðū deópost cunne, nelle ic ðē mīn dyrne gesecgan, gif ðū mē dinne hygecræft hylest, Exon. Th. 333, 9; Gn. Ex. 1. Gif mec onhæle ān onfindeþ, ðær ic wīc būge (cf. gif ic mægburge mōt mīne gelǽdan on dēgolne weg, 397, 15–17), 396, 19; Rā. 16, 7. Wið is ðes wēsten, wræcsetla fela, eardas onhæle earmra gǽsta, 121, 7; Gū. 268: 123, 13;

Gū. 322. Wið onhælum ealdorgewinnum *against secret and deadly foes*, 134, 9; Gū. 505.

on-hǽled *infirm, ill* :—Ða ðe on unhǽle (onhǽlede, MS. C.) wǽron, Ors. 4, 4; Bos. 80, 40.

on-hǽtan. I. *to heat* :—Hēt hē ðone stān onhǽtan, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 19. Blōd onhǽtan, Salm. Kmbl. 88; Sal. 43. Ofn onhǽtan, Cd. Th. 229, 31; Dan. 225. Onhǽted, 231, 7; Dan. 243. Ðā ðæt (*the brazen bull*) onhǽt wæs, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 28. II. of violent emotion, *to inflame* :—Hira mōd ne beōþ onhǽt mid nānre manunge, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 7. Heorte is onhǽted, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 87.

on-hagian ; *p.* ode ; *v. impers. with dat. or acc. of pers. To be within a person's power* or *means, to be in accordance with a person's will* or *convenience* :—Ǽdig byþ se ðe ðam þearfan gefultumaþ, gif hine tō onhagaþ (*if it be in his power*) ; gif hine ne onhagaþ, ðonne ne līcaþ him his earfoþu, Ps. Th. 40, 1. Mē ne onhagaþ nū ða bōc ealle tō asmæ-gánne, Shrn. 200, 22. Ðonne hit (*the mind*) onhagaþ tō ðǽm ūteran *si facultas exterior suppetat*, Past. 53, 6; Swt. 17, 13. Ne anhagode heora cyninge ðæt hē wið hié mehte būton fæstenne gefeohtan, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 21. Hié hergodon ǽghwǽr be ðam sē ðǽr hié onhagodon (*wherever it suited them*), Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 25. Ða seó fyrd gesomnod wæs ðā ne onhagode heom ðǽrtō būton ðæt hié mǽgen ðæt se cyng ðǽr mid wǽre *they would not be satisfied unless the king were there too*, 1016; Erl. 153, 27. Ðæra hālgena þrowunga ðe mē tō onhagode on Englisc tō ǽwendene *that I have had the opportunity of translating into English*, Homl. Skt. i. pref. 37. Geláese binnan twelf mōnþum būton hire ǽr tō onhagige *unless it be convenient to pay earlier*, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 17. Gif hine tō swā mycelum ne onhagige *si tantum facultatis ei non suppetat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 3. Gif hine onhagige (*si facultatem habeat*), gefreóge ǽnne man, ii. 24; Th. ii. 192, 12: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 9–12: Homl. Th. i. 180, 12. Ðone dǽl ðe him tō onhagige, 398, 17. Gif ðē onhagige, ðæt ðū hit (*the law*) healdan mǽge, far ðū in; gif ðē ne onhagige, far ðē freoh ðider ðū wille, R. Ben. 97, 23. Ða hȳrsumnesse beginne ðeáh hine hwón onhagige *though he have little power* (or *inclination*), 128, 19. Gif mon tō gōdum weorcum ne onhagige habban gōdne willan *if people have not the means for good works, let them have good will*, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 10.

on-hātan *to promise* :—Hyre nales frætwe onhēht, Exon. Th. 249, 28; Jul. 118. Ðæt ic deōfolgieldum gafol onhāte, 251, 27; Jul. 151. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-heizan *vovere, spondere, polliceri* : *O. Sax.* ant-hētan.]

on-hātian *to grow hot* :—Onhātode *incanduisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 4.

on-heáw, es ; *m. A block to hew on* :—Onheáwas *codices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 38: 135, 60: 14, 62. [*M. H. Ger.* ane-hou *incus*.]

on-hebban ; *p.* -hōf (*the weak form* -hefde *also occurs*) ; *pp.* -hafen. I. *to lift up, raise* (the eyes, voice) :—Ðonne ic mec onhæbbe, and hī onhnīgaþ tō mē, Exon. Th. 412, 28; Rä. 31, 7. Ðā onhōf Laurentius his ēgan up, Shrn. 116, 4. Petrus onhōf his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 149, 21. II. *to raise* (as barm does), *to leaven* :—Ne ete gē nān þing onhafenes, Ex. 12, 19. III. *to take up, begin* (cf. *Icel.* hefja *to begin*) :—Ic ðās unhýrlīcan fers onhefde mid sange, Dōm. L. 2, 11. IV. *to take away* :—Ōþ ðæt onhafen biþ (*auferatur*) se mōna, Ps. Spl. 71, 7. V. metaph. *to lift up, exalt* (generally in a bad sense) :—Ælc ðæra ðe hine onheſþ, hē sceal beón geeádmēt, Homl. Th. i. 202, 33. Ælc ðe hine anheſþ, hē biþ geneoþerad, and ælc ðe hine geneoþerað, hē biþ mid weorþmynte onhafen. . . . Ac hwæt gif ic mīn mōd on mōdignesse anhōfe? R. Ben. 22, 11–19. Ða ne God ondrǽdaþ, and hý þurh heora gōdan dǽda ne anhebbaþ, 4, 2. Hē ēdelþrym onhōf, rýmide and rærde, Cd. Th. 98, 23; Gen. 1634. Ic tǽhte ðām rīcan, ðæt hī ne onhōfon hī, Homl. Th. i. 378, 18. Ne onhebbe hine nān man on his weorcum, ii. 80, 29. v. an-, ā-hebban, -hefan, *and next word*.

on-heſedness, e ; *f. Exaltation* :—Gif wē ðone hrōf ðære healícan eádmōdnesse getellan willaþ and tō ðære heofonlícan anhefednesse cuman þencaþ, R. Ben. 23, 2.

on-heldan, -heldednesse. v. on-hildan, -hildedness.

on-hende ; *adj. On hand, demanding attention* :—Hié forgeátan ðara ūtera gefeohta ðe him anhende wǽron, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* á-hendr *within reach*.] v. of-hende.

on-herian, -hering. v. on-hyrian, -hyring.

on-hetting, e ; *f. Persecution* :—Onhettincga *persecutiones*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 17. v. hettend.

on-hildan, -hieldan, -heldan, -hyldan. I. *trans.* (1) of actual motion, *to lean, incline, recline, bend down* :—Onheldeþ hine and falleþ *inclinabit se et cadet*, Ps. Surt. 9, 31. Se biscop hine onhylde tō ānre ðære studa, Bd. 3, 17: S. 543, 37: 4, 9: S. 577, 7. Hé his heáfod onhylde swā swā hē slāpan wolde, 3, 11: S. 536, 30: 4, 2: S. 599, 6: Exon. Th. 178, 14: Gū. 1244. Walle onhældum *parieti inclinato*, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. Onhylded *reclinem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 80. (2) metaphorically (a) with the idea of favourable disposition towards a person or thing, *to incline* :—Tō mē ðīn eáre onhyld, Ps. Th. 101, 2. His breósd sīen onhielde tō forgiefnesse, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 12. Onhelded wið ðæs gecyndes, Met. 13, 11. (b) with the idea of subjection, *to bow, bend* :—Mid hwelcum monnum māgon gē onheldon eówra feónda swyrðan, Shrn. 86, 22. (c) *to turn from the right course* :—Hié onhældon in ðē yfel *declinaverunt in te mala*, Ps. Surt. 20, 12. (d) *to cause to sink* :—Onhælde sinu rīce *inclinata sunt regna*, 45, 7. II. *intrans. To decline, deviate, incline, sink* :—Heofones gym west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gū. 1186. Onhylde (onhældeþ, Ps. Surt.) of ðysum on ðys (*inclinavit*), Ps. Spl. 74, 8. Alle onhældon *omnes declinaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 13, 3. Onheldan *declinare*, 16, 11. Onhældende *declinantes*, 100, 4.

on-hildedness, e ; *f. Declining* :—Onheldednis *declinatio*, Ps. Surt. 72, 4.

on-hindan ; *adv. Behind* :—Womb wæs onhindan āþrunten, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rä. 38, 1. Ǽtterne tægel hafaþ onhindan, Fragm. Kmbl. 38; Leas. 21.

on-hinder. v. hinder.

on-hinderling ; *adv. Back* :—Onhinderling hweorfaþ mīne feóndas *convertentur inimici mei retrorsum*, Ps. Th. 55, 8: 69, 3. v. on-bæcling.

on-hirdan *to comfort, strengthen, encourage* :—Manegum wearþ hige onhyrded þurh his hālig word, Apstls. Kmbl. 105; Ap. 53: Elen. Kmbl. 1678; El. 841.

on-hiscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hlidan ; *p.* -hlād. I. *trans. To open, unclose* :—Onhlīdest (*aperis*) ðū ðīne handa, Ps. Th. 144, 17. Undōþ eówre geatu, and onhlīdaþ ða ēcan geata, 23, 7, 9. Deáþræced heolstorcofan onhliden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 201, 1; Ph. 49. Ðǽr biþ open eádgum tōgeánes, onhliden hleódra wyn, heofonríces dura, 198, 18; Ph. 12. Carcernes duru opene fundon, onhliden hamera geweorc, Andr. Kmbl. 2155; An. 1079. II. *intrans. To be disclosed, to appear* :—Ōþ ðæt wuldres gim onhlād *until the sun shewed itself*, 2539; An. 1271.

on-hnigan. I. *trans. To bend down, bow, press down* :—Onhīgaþ *incumbunt*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 11. Onhnīgendre *grassante*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 19. Biþ wuhta gehwilc onhnigen tō hrūsan, Met. 31, 13. Onhnigenum heáfde simle his gesyhþa ādūna on eorþan besette, R. Ben. 31, 8. II. *intrans. To bend down, bow* :—Hī onhnigaþ tō mē, Exon. Th. 412, 29; Rä. 31, 7. Ealle eádmōdlīce tō Criste sylfum onhnigan, Blickl. Homl. 203, 23: Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Man mæg tō ðǽm lāstum onhnigan, and ða cyssan, Blickl. Homl. 127, 10.

on-hnyscan. v. on-hyscan.

on-hohsnian (?) *to abominate, detest* :—Ðæt onhohsnode (MS. on-hohsnod, *the s has been afterwards inserted between the* h *and* n) Hemninges mæg, Beo. Th. 3892; B. 1944. Cf. on-hyscan.

on-hrægel, es ; *n. A covering, sheet* :—Wǽfelsum, onhrægum *sabanis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 43.

on-hrǽs. v. on-tǽs.

on-hreódan *to adorn* (?). v. on-reódan.

on-hrēran. I. of actual movement, *to stir, agitate, move violently* :—Ðonne hī (*the waves*) wind onhrēreþ, Ps. Th. 88, 3 : Met. 7, 27. Ðonne micla ýsta onhrēraþ hronmere, 5, 10. Fiscas ðe onhrēraþ hreó wǽges, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Eorþan dū onhrērdest *commovisti terram*, Ps. Th. 59, 2. Onhrērdan, 76, 15. Ðonne hine mon drincan welle, onhrēre eft, Lchdm. ii. 270, 13. Ne mæg him se flǽschoma hond onhrēran, Exon. Th. 311, 22; Seef. 96. Eorþe biþ onhrēred of hire stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 91, 36. Lyft wæs onhrēred, Cd. Th. 208, 13; Exod. 482. Grund is onhrēred, deópe gedrēfed, Andr. Kmbl. 786; An. 393. II. metaph. *to move, disturb, agitate* :—Ðone ungeþyldegan swíðe lytel scūr ðære costunga mæg onhrēran (-hrēran, Hatt. MS.), Past. 33; Swt. 224, 5. Ne mæg hine ænig onhrēran (*non commovebitur*), ðe eardfæst byþ on Hierusalem, Ps. Th. 124, 1. Eall heofena mægen biþ onwended and onhrēred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 28. III. of emotions, *to stir up, arouse, excite* :—Mægen wæs onhrēred, Cd. Th. 192, 4; Exod. 226. Wæs merefixa mōd onhrēred, Beo. Th. 1103; B. 549. Hete wæs onhrēred, 5101; B. 2554: Andr. Kmbl. 2606; An. 1304: 2788; An. 1396.

on-hrinan ; *with gen. dat. To touch* :—Sió sunne ne onhrīnþ nō ðæs dǽles ðæs heofenes ðe se mōna on irnþ, ne se mōna nō ne onhrīnþ ðæs dǽles ðe sió sunne on irnþ, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 27–29. Da hundas . . . his nāne onhrinon, Shrn. 145, 5. Ðā ne onhrān ðæt fȳr him, 53, 24. Onhrīn dissum muntum *tange montes*, Ps. Th. 143, 6.

on-hrine (?), es ; *m. Touch* :—Ne ðe ǽniges yfeles onhrine (onryne, MS. B.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1. Cf. æt-hrine.

on-hrōþ, es ; *m.* I. *importunate clamour, importunity* :—For his onhrōþe hē ārīst and sylf him his neóde *propter inprobitatem surget, et dabit illi quod habet necessarios*, Lk. Skt. 11, 8 : Homl. Th. i. 248, 32. Se brōðor ðe hine synderlīce gebiddan wile, ne sý gelet mid (þurh, W.F.) ǽniges ōðres onhrōþe, R. Ben. 81, 9. II. *abusive language, reproach* :—Hosp ł onhrōþ *improperium*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ana-ruof *appetitio*.] v. hrōþ.

on-hupian *to draw back, recoil* :—Ðonne ðæt mōd ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlǽd ðonne widtrempþ hē and onhupaþ and ondrǽt

him dæt dæt hé ær lufode *dum mens sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit, gressum post terga revocet, pertimescens quae amaverat*, Past. 58, 2 ; Swt. 441, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* hopa aptr, á hæl, undan *to draw back.*]

on-hwelan *to resound* :—Onhwileþ *reboat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 74. v. hwelan.

on-hweorfan ; *p.* -hwearf. I. *trans. To change, reverse* :—Metod onhweorfeþ neotan ðine (*of Nebuchadnezzar's transformation*), Cd. Th. 251, 27 ; Dan. 570. Hé cwide (*the curse pronounced against Adam*) eft onhwearf, Exon. Th. 39, 7 ; Cri. 618. Eft is dæt onhworfen, is nú swá hit nó wǽre freóndscipe uncer, 443, 2 ; Kl. 23. Hwý is ðis gold áðeorcad and ðæt æðeleste hiew hwý wearþ hit onhworfen *quomodo obscuratum est aurum, mutatus est color optimus*, Past. 18, 3 ; Swt. 133, 11. II. *intrans. To change, turn, revert* :—Manegum cyninge onhwearf se anweald and se wela óþ dæt hé eft wearþ wǽdla *qui reges felicitatem calamitate mutaverint*, Bt. 29, 1 ; Fox 102, 13. Hé (*Nebuchadnezzar*) eft onhwearf wódan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 21 ; Dan. 627. v. next word.

on-hwirfan ; *p.* de. I. *to turn* (of actual motion), (a) *trans.* :—Ic mé wille nú onhwyrfan tó ðisse bǽre, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. (b) *intrans.* :—Swá swá hweól onhwerfþ, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 13. II. *to invert, transpose* :—Agof (boga) is mín noma eft onhwyrfed, Exon. Th. 405, 13 ; Rä. 24, 1. III. *to change, turn* :—Mé onhwyrfdon ða mé grome wurdon of ðære gecynde ðe ic ǽr cwiс beheóld, 485, 24 ; Rä. 72, 2. Ðú geómrast forðam ðe seó woruldsǽlþ onhwyrfed is, Bt. 7, 1 : Fox 16, 9. v. preceding word.

on-hwirfedness, e ; *f. Change, mutation* :—Sóð God búton ǽlcere onhwerfednesse, Shrn. 167, 34.

on-hyldan. v. on-hildan.

on-hyreness, e ; *f. Imitation* :—Ðone weg ðære onhyrenesse *viam imitationis*, Past. 16, 4 ; Swt. 103, 14. Tó onhyrenesse (*ad imitationem*) ðæra eádigra apostola, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 606, 26 : 1, 27 ; S. 492, 23.

on-hyrian ; *p.* ede *To imitate, emulate* (with dat. acc.) :—Hwílum ic onhyrge gúþfugles hleóþor, Exon. Th. 406, 20 ; Rä. 25, 4 : 391, 2 ; Rä. 9, 10. Mon onhyreþ dysegum neátum *homo comparatus est jumentis insipientibus*, Ps. Th. 48, 11. Se ðe hit gehýreþ hé onhyreþ ðam *ad imitandum bonum auditor sollicitus instigatur*, Bd. pref. ; S. 471, 15 : Bt. 41, 5 ; Fox 254, 5. Ða cild onhyriaþ ealdum monnum, 36, 5 ; Fox 180, 10. Ðonne wé onhyrigaþ Criste, Past. 51 ; Swt. 397, 1. Ðæt hý ne onhyredon ðǽm yfelwilienðum, Ps. Th. 36, arg. Ne onhyre (*emulatus fueris*) ðam de byþ orsorh, 36, 7. Onhyriaþ, 36, 1. Ne dú ne onhere *ne emuleris*, Kent. Gl. 58. Ne onherie *ne emuletur*, 885. Dæt wé onhyrigen ðǽm þeáwum, Past. 34 ; Swt. 231, 3 : Swt. 229, 15. Onhyrgean wé done blindan, Blickl. Homl. 21, 9. Wé sceolan onherian Marian ðære ðe smerede Hálendes fét, 75, 11. Onhyrian (-hirian, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 4 ; Fox 240, 4 : Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 2. Ðæt onhyrian woldan, 4, 3 ; S. 569, 43. Heora lif onhyrian wolde, 4, 13 ; S. 582, 24 : 5, 9 ; S. 622, 12. Onhyrigean, 1, 26 ; S. 487, 32. Onhyrgan, 3, 18 ; S. 545, 43. Hé ðære frymþelícan cyrican lif wæs onhyrigende, 1, 26 ; S. 487, 28 : 4, 23 ; S. 593, 15. Onhyrgende, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 8 ; Th. ii. 228, 29.

on-hyriend, es ; *m. One who imitates* or *emulates* :—Onhyrgend *emulatores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 28. Onhyrgend[r]as, 85, 25.

on-hyring, e ; *f. Imitation, emulation* :—Anhering *emulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Gód anda and anhering ǽscyreþ fram synna leahtrum, and lǽt tó Gode, R. Ben. 131, 13. Ðonne wé onhyrigaþ Criste and eác ða onhyringe gefyllaþ *tunc legem Christi imitando complemus*, Past. 51, 3 ; Swt. 397, 2.

on-hyscan ; *p.* te. I. *to mock, make a jest of* :—Drihten onhyscþ (? -hyscþ, MS. T.) hine *Dominus irridebit eum*, Ps. Spl. 36, 13. Ic wénde ðæt hí mec onhyscte *illudi me a senibus existimavi*, Nar. 25, 22. II. *to reproach, abuse, speak ill of* :—Ðonne men eów onhiscaþ (*exprobaverint*), Lk. Skt. 6, 22. Gebiddaþ for ða ðe eów onhyscaþ (-hisceaþ) *pro calumniantibus vos*, 6, 28. Ðæt man ða onhisce swýðe for worulde and hý unweorðige, Wulfst. 168, 6 : 70, 12. III. *to detest* :—Ic unrihta gehwylc onhyscte *iniquitatem abominatus sum*, Ps. Th. 118, 163. Hí onhyscton ǽghwylcne mete *omnem escam abominata est anima eorum*, 106, 17.

on-in *within* :—Onin mé *intra me*, Ps. Spl. 38, 4.

on-innan. v. innan, V.

on-irnan *to yield, give way* :—Duru sóna onarn fýrbendum fæst, syððan hé hire folmum [hrán], Beo. Th. 1447 ; B. 721. Duru sóna onarn þurh handrinne hálíges gástes, Andr. Kmbl. 1998 ; An. 1000. [*O. H. Ger.* int-rinnan *evadere, abire, profugere.*]

on-irning, e ; *f. Attack, assault* :—Diówlíca onerninge tósliteno beón *diabolica incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1.

on-iwan *to shew* :—Drihten ús lífes wegas anýweþ, R. Ben. 3, 5. Ic bé bidde ðæt ðú mé ðé onýwe, St. And. 10, 14. Seó hlǽdder ðe Jacobe on swefne wearþ anýwed, R. Ben. 23, 5.

on-lǽnan ; *p.* de ; *with gen. or acc. of the loan.* I. *to lend, grant* :—Ic eów onlǽne ðás gewitendan, and ic eów geselle ða þurhwuniendan, Past. 46, 5 ; Swt. 351, 13. Se cræft ðe him Crist onlǽneþ, Met. 10, 37. Hé ðre dé onlǽnde ǽfter his bebodum tó brúcanne, Bt. 7, 5 ; Fox 24, 9. Gif hwá his wǽpnes ódrum onlǽne, L. Alf. pol. 19 ; Th. i. 74, 3 : L. In. 29 ; Th. i. 120, 10, 12, 14. Hí dé onlǽnde wæron, Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 6. II. *to lease, let* :—Denewulf and ða hýwan on Wintanceastre ǽnlǽnaþ Ælfréde his deg XL. híða landes, Chart. Th. 147, 27. Cf. on-león.

on-lǽtan. I. *to release, relax* :—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, Beo. Th. 3223 ; B. 1609. Ðonne him sigera weard his geweald-leðer wille onlǽtan, Met. 11, 28, 75. II. *to let a thing go on, to continue* :—Tó anlǽtenne *continuanda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 19. Fæstan twegen dagas on ðære wucan, bútan hý ouermicel geswinc habben. Gif hý út an æcere wurc habben, ðæs middæges gereord is singallíce tó anlǽtenne (on-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 66, 1.

on-lang ; *prep. Along* :—Onlong Mǽse, Chr. 882 ; Erl. 82, 7. v. and-lang.

on-lác, es ; *m. On-look, regard* :—Onlêce *respectu, intuitu*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 50. v. lác.

on-leccan (?) *to reproach, blame* :—Onlehton (bysmrydon, MS. C.) *irritaverunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 8. Cf. hosp (on leccunge, MS. T. : tó bysmre, MS. C.) *irrita*, 88, 34, *and see* læcing.

on-leegende *on-lying* :—Wyrc him onlecgende sealfe, Lchdm. ii. 200, 8.

on-legen, e ; *f. An on-laying,* (*medicinal*) *application* : — Onlegen (*ἐπίθεμα*) tó trymmanne ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. Mid onlegene swá swá mon of swelcum þingum wyrcþ . . . Lácna mid onlegena beres, 82, 14–24. Gesodene wuduæpla and hlafes cruman and swilce onlegena, 190, 15.

on-leóhtan. v. on-líhtan.

on-leóhtness, e ; *f. Illumination* ; illuminatio, Ps. Lamb. 138, 11. v. on-líhtness.

on-león ; *p.* -lǽh, -leáh ; *pl.* -ligon ; *pp.* -ligen. I. *to grant the loan of something* (gen. of loan) :—Gielde se ðæs wǽpnes onláh, L. Alf. pol. 19 ; Th. i. 74, 6 : Beo. Th. 2939 ; B. 1467. Onligenre *inpactae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 31. II. *to grant, bestow* :—Sum ǽhta onlíhþ, sum bíþ wonspédig, Exon. Th. 295, 9 ; Crä. 30. Metod onláh Médum aldordómes, Cd. Th. 258, 25 ; Dan. 681. Ungelíc ðam ódrum stede ðe mé mín hearra onlág, 23, 12 ; Gen. 358. Hé mé láre onlág, Elen. Kmbl. 2489 ; El. 1246. God hyre sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16 ; Jud. 124.

on-lésan, -lésness. v. on-lísan, -lísness.

on-líc ; *adj. Like, similar* :—Heáp synnigra híge onlíc, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Gelamp óder wundor dissum onlíc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 7 : 223, 14. Eal hé ǽr on onlíc weorc ǽteáwed, 215, 5. Manigfeald onlíc wundor dysum ðǽr wǽrom ǽteówed, 209, 14. Monige sindon mé sýððe onlíce on ungelǽrednesse, Past. proem. ; Swt. 25, 7. Se is lyfte onlícusð on hiwe, 14 ; Swt. 85, 5. Se fugel is onlícost peán, Exon. Th. 219, 25 ; Ph. 312. Onlícust, 189, 20 ; Az. 62. v. an-líc.

on-líce ; *adv. Like, in like manner* :—Ealle ða rícа forheregian . . . swíðe onlíce ðam meclan flóde, Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 6 : Met. 8, 47 : Elen. Kmbl. 197 ; El. 99. Onlícost dydon swelce him nǽfre ǽr ðæm gelíc ýfel an ne becóme, Ors. 3, 10 ; Swt. 140, 10 : Past. 17 ; Swt. 123, 7. v. an-líce.

on-licness, e ; *f. Likeness, image* :—Idese onlícnes *the form of a woman*, Beo. Th. 2706 ; B. 1351 : Andr. Kmbl. 1461 ; An. 731. Hé hæfþ mon geworhtne ǽfter his onlícnesse, Cd. Th. 25, 19 ; Gen. 396 : Exon. Th. 424, 10 ; Rä. 41, 37. v. an-líkness.

on-liésan. v. on-lísan.

on-líhtan, -leóhtan. I. of places or things, *to illumine, make bright, cause to shine,* (a) literally :—Mycel leóht onleóhte ðæt carcern, St. And. 4, 4. Óþ dæt ðære sunnan leóman hine (*the moon*) eft onlíhton, Lchdm. iii. 240, 27. Onleóhtende *inluminans*, Hymn. Surt. 15, 22. Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlíhte and gebirhte of ðære sunnan, Bt. 34, 5 ; Fox 140, 5. (b) metaph. :—God onlýhteþ (*illuminet*) andwlitan his ofer ús, Ps. Spl. 66, 1. Onlýht (*inlustra*) ansýne ðín ofer þeów dínne, 30, 20. Tó hwon yldestú middangeard tó onlýhtenne, Blickl. Homl. 7, 33. II. of persons, (a) *to give sight to, make the sight clear* :—Drihten blinde on heora cágum onleóhteþ *Dominus illuminat caecos*. Ps. Th. 145, 7. Heó gegódaþ and onlíht ðæra eágena sceарpnysse, Lchdm. i. 72, 15. Ðæt se ylca ða dohter ðæs ealdormannes blinde onlíhte, Bd. 1, 18 ; S. 484, 30. Ðæt wundor worhte, ðæt hé ðone blindan onlýhte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 19. Mon geseah hine blinde onlýhtende, 177, 15. Ða geseah hé sóna gesundfullum eágum, þurh done ylcan onlíht de hine ǽr ǽblende, H. R. 107, 28 : Homl. Skt. i. 21, 275. (b) *to clear the mental vision, to enlighten* :—Sóð leóht ðæt onlýht ǽlcne man, Jn. Skt. 1, 9. Se hálga Gást eáde ða englas onlíht, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 14. Worda mé ðínra wíse onleóhteþ, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ne onlíhtaþ hí náuht ðæs módes eágan, Bt. 34, 8 ; Fox 144, 32. Ðú simle míne sáwle onlíhtest, Homl. Th. i. 74, 31. Hé hié onlýhte mid ðæs Hálgan Gástes gife, Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. Onlíht ða eágan úres módes mid dínum leóhte, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 33 : Ps. Th. 12, 4. Onleóht heorte manna, Hymn. Surt. 23, 1. Crist mæg ðíne nytennysse onlíhtan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 200. Manegum wearþ mód onlíhted, Apstls. Kmbl. 104 ; Ap. 52. Wé wurdon onlíhte þurh geleáfan, Homl. Th. i. 154, 21. Onlýhte, Blickl.

Homl. 161, 14. **III.** *to give light* (with dat.):—Æt hit onlíhte eallum ðe on ðam hûse synt, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Onlíhtan ðám ðe on þýstrum sittaþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 79. **IV.** *intrans. To shine*:—Ic onlíhte oððe sceýne *luceo*, Ælfc. Gr. 35; Som. 38, 8. Sæterdæg onlýhte (*inluc-escebat*), Lk. Skt. 23, 54. Onlíhton (*illuxerunt*) ligrascas ðíne, Ps. Spl. 76, 18: 96, 4. Heora wegas onlíhton, Blickl. Homl. 137, 2. Swâ onlíhte (*luceat*) eówer leóht, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 16. Onlíohte *inlucescat*, Kent. Gl. 206.

on-líhting, e; *f. Illumination, enlightening*:—Onlýhtinga *illuminatio*, Ps. Spl. 43, 5. Onlíhtinge, Ps. Lamb. 26, 1. Onlíhting, 138, 11. On onlíhtinge fýres, 77, 14.

on-líhtness, e; *f. Illumination*:—Onlýhtnes (-líhtnes, Ps. Lamb.) *illuminatio*, Ps. Spl. 26, 1: 43, 5. Seó onlýhtnes Cristes godspelles, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 10: 2, 2; S. 502, 29. v. on-leóhtness.

on-lísan. **I.** *to unloose* (real or metaphorical bonds):—Ðæt bearn benda onlýsep, Exon. Th. 5, 12; Cri. 68. Hê ða tungan onlýsde, Blickl. Homl. 167, 10. Hire bendas wæron onlýsede, 89, 25. Onlýsde, 87, 36. **II.** *to release, deliver, liberate*:—Mîn líf of ðære écean forwyrde ðû onlýsdest, 89, 4. Cyning onlésde (*solvit*) hine, Ps. Surt. 104, 20. Tô onliésanne ða gehæftan on helle, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 10. Siddan seó sâwl of ðam carcerne ðæs líchoman onliésed bið, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 15. Onlésed, unsæled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29: 138, 50. Swâ hwylcne swâ hê on eorþan álýsde, ðæt se wære on heofonum onlýsed, Blickl. Homl. 49, 18. Fram swâ myclum ewylmnessum onlýsed beón, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 10: 5, 19; S. 639, 42. Onlýsed ðý líchaman *solutus corpore*, 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

on-lísness, e; *f. Deliverance, redemption*:—Ða ðe on helle synt biddaþ ðínre onlésnesse *ask for deliverance by thee*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 23; 67, 3. Onlésnisse *redemtio*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 28.

on-lîðian *to become pliant; to yield*:—Sceal hira ânra gehwylc onlûtan and onlîðigan ðe hafaþ læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356.

on-lôciend, es; *m. An on-looker, spectator*:—Heó wæs swîðe lufigendlíc eallum onlôcciendum, Anglia ix. 30, 97.

on-lûcan. **I.** literally, *to unlock, open*:—Ðæs ceasterhlides onlûcan . . . ða fæstan locu nænig ôðer eft onlûce, Exon. Th. 20, 7–20. Onlaec *reserat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 2. Suelce ic gesâwe sume duru onloceue, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 6. **II.** metaph. *to open, disclose, reveal*:—Ðæt word ðære þreâunge is cág forðam hit oft onlýcþ (anlýcþ, Hatt. MS.) and geopenaþ ða scylde *clavis est sermo correptionis*; *quia culpam detegit*, Past. 15, 2; Swt. 90, 11. Hié ne ongietaþ ná hû suíðe hié onlûcaþ hiera môd mid ðæm' unþeáwe ofermêtta *quantum se vitiis superbiendo aperiat, non agnoscit*, 38, 1; Swt. 271, 22. Môdhord onleâc and ðus wordum cwæþ, Andr. Kmbl. 344; An. 172. Leóþucræft onleâc, Elen. Kmbl. 2499; El. 1251. Wordhord onleâc, Beo. Th. 524; B. 259. Engla helmi tuddorspéd onleâc (*revoked the sentence of barrenness*), Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752. Hwylc ðæs hordgates, cáegan cræfte, ða clamme onleâc, Exon. Th. 429, 30; Rä. 43, 12. Wærc in gewôd líchord onleâc *pain hath invaded me, hath opened to itself a way within my body*, 163, 31; Gû. 1002: 170, 26; Gû. 1117. Ðæt mon onlûce ða heardan heortan *duritiam cordis aperire*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 2. Onlûcan gâstes cáegon, Cd. Th. 211, 6; Exod. 522. Ic hæbbe lârcræftas onlocen, Salm. Kmbl. 5; Sal. 3.

on-lûtan *to lout, bend down, bow*:—Hê onlýtt tô ðissum eorþlícum, suâ ðæt neát for gîfernesse onlýt tô ðære eorþan, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 2–4. Ælc gesceaft ealle mægene symle onlýt wið his gecyndes, Met. 13, 66. Hié him tô onluton and hine weorþodan swâ cinige gerîseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31: 87, 7. Anlûte him eáðmôdlîce tô mid ðam heáfde, R. Ben. 83, 11. Hira sceal ânra gehwylc onlûtan, ðe hafaþ læsse mægen, Salm. Kmbl. 713; Sal. 356. Ælc gesceaft bið heald onloten (-locen, Fox) wið hire gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7.

on-lýhtan, -lýhting, -lýhtness, -lýsan. v. on-líhtan, -líhting, -líhtness, -lísan.

on-mêdla. v. on-mêdla.

on-mêlan *to address*:—Him Babilone weard yrre andswarode, eorlum onmælde, grimme ðâm gingum oncwæþ, Cd. Th. 229, 1; Dan. 210.

on-mang; *prep. with dat. Among*:—Onmang folce, Lev. 24, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 92. Onmang ôðrum mannum, 23, 478. Onmang ðam ðe hî on wôpe wæron *whilst they were weeping*, 23, 246.

on-mearc. v. mearc.

on-mearcung, e; *f. An inscription*:—Onmercunge *inscribtionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 24.

on-mêdan (?) *to take upon one's self, to presume* (*the following passage should be given under* mêdan):—Ondsware ýwe se hine on mêde wordum secgan hû se wudu hâtte *let him give answer, who will take upon himself to say in words, what the name of that wood is*, Exon. Th. 437, 30; Rä. 56, 15. v. next word.

on-mêdla (-medla, Grimm, Grein), an; *m.* **I.** *pride, glory, magnificence*:—Ald onmêdla is gecyrred *the glory of earlier times is changed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2529; El. 1266. Ðæt geó guman heóldan, ðenden him on eorþan onmêdla wæs, Exon. Th. 51, 13; Cri. 815. Dagas sind gewitene, ealle onmêdlan eorþan rîces, 310, 27; Seef. 81. **II.** *pride, arrogance, presumption*:—For onmêdlan, Beo. Th. 5844; B. 2926. Him for onmædlan eorre geworden, Cd. Th. 291, 11; Sat. 429. **III.** *courage, boldness*:—For hwam ne môton wé ealle mid onmêdlan (*boldly*) gangan in Godes rîce, Salm. Kmbl. 704; Sal. 351. v. an-medla.

on-mêtan *to paint, cover as with colour*:—Ðû mid sârlîcre sceame onmêttest (-meltest, Th.) *perfudisti eum confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. v. â-mêtan.

on-middan; *prep. Amid, in the middle of*:—Onmiddan ðæm hwæte *in medio tritici*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Onmiddan ðâm þýstrum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 19. Onmiddan ðære byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. Ómiddan eówrum sceáfum, Gen. 37, 7. v. â-middan, middle.

on-mirran *to hinder, obstruct, disturb*:—Ic bebeóde ðæt ðisne freódôm nænig mînra æfterfylgendra eft ne onwende, ne on nænigum dælum hyne ne onmyrdon, Chart. Th. 390, 31. v. â-myrran.

on-mitta, an; *m. A measure*; exagium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 49: 144, 45. v. an-mitta.

on-môd; *adj. Bold, courageous*, Exon. Th. 146, 29; Gû. 717. v. an-môd.

on-munan *to esteem, consider* (*worthy*), *think* (*highly of*). (a) with acc. of person and adj. denoting worth:—Bûton ic openlîce gecýþe ðæt ic God sylfa sŷ, ne onmun ðû mê nânre âre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 36. Ælc ðara ðe sie under ðæm gioke hlâfordscipes hê sceal his hlâford ǽghwelcre âre wierþne onmunan *quicumque sunt sub jugo servi, dominos suos omni honore dignos arbitrentur*, Past. 29; Swt. 201, 23. (b) with acc. of person alone:—Hê ûsic on herge geceás tô ðyssum siðfæte, onmunde ûsic mærþa *he thought us fit for great deeds*, Beo. Th. 5273. Ða cuæðon hié ðæt hié hié dæs ne onmunden ðon má ðe eówre geféran *then they said, that they did not consider themselves entitled to accept the offer, 'any more than your comrades did,'* Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 24. Miclum geblissod ðæt hié God wolde onmunan swâ micles oðer menn ealle *Andrew was greatly rejoiced that God deemed his disciples worthy of such high regard beyond all men (in granting them the vision they had seen)*, Andr. Kmbl. 1789; An. 897.

on-nytt *useless*:—Onnitte *inutiles*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. v. un-nytt.

ono *if*:—Ono nû ðæt wîf wel gedyrstgade *si igitur bene praesumsit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 19. Ono hê wiste hine on wônyssum geeácnode, hê ða geómrade hine fram scylde ácennedne *qui enim in iniquitatibus conceptum se noverat, a delicto se natum gemebat*, S. 495, 24. Ono (ond?) gif (*si autem*) hê gehæfted wæs, hwæt hê ðonne ne feaht, S. 497, 37: 3, 24; S. 557, 29. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* an: *O. H. Ger.* inu, enu.]

on-orettan *to perform with effort, to accomplish* (*a difficult undertaking*):—Nô hê ofer Offan eorlscype fremede (*he did not excel Offa*), ac Offa geslóg cynerîce mæst; nænig efenealdh him eorlscipe mâran onorette âne sweorde *no one of equal age had done such heroic deeds*, Exon. Th. 321, 4; Vid. 41. Iudiscféda ân onorette uncûð gelâd *the tribe of Judah by itself performed the difficult and unknown course* (*the passage of the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 197, 25; Exod. 313.

on-orþung, e; *f. A breathing in* or *on*:—Fram onorþunge (*inspiratione*) gâstes yrres ðínes, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16.

onopa, an; *f. Fear*:—Onoþa *formido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 75. Anoþa, 109, 3. [Cf. anathe *sollicitudine, cura* in Papias, quoted by Graff. i. 267.]

on-pennian *to unpen, open*:—Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierþ onpennad, ðonne tôflêwþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

on-râd, e; *f. Riding on horseback*:—Sêcen hié him broc on onrâde and on wæne *let them seek for themselves fatigue in riding on horseback and in a carriage*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 13.

on-ræfniendlic; *adj. Intolerable*; intolerabilis, Ps. Spl. 123, 4.

on-rés, es; *m. On-rush, attack, assault, violent motion*:—Onrâs *impetus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Som. 15, 12. Flôdes onrâs *fluminis impetus*, Ps. Spl. 45, 4: Ps. Surt. ii. 189, 40. Hyne þurhþýdde mid egeslîcum Ps. Spl. 45, 4: Ps. Surt. ii. 189, 40. Hyne þurhþýdde mid egeslîcum onhrâse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 274. Onrâs *irruptionem*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 66. Ðone onrâs his hâtheortnesse *fervoris sui impetu*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 20.

on-rêsa (?), an; *m. Attack, irruption*:—Onrâsan *inruptiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 1.

on-rêsan. v. râsan.

on-reádan; *p.* -reód *To redden, stain*:—Onreód *inbuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 65. v. on-reódan.

onred, es; *m.* (?) *The name of some plant*:—Onred, hâmwyrt . . . onredes ernfela, Lchdm. ii. 104, 14–15. Genim onred, 270, 26.

on-reódan; *p.* -reád *To redden*:—Brynegield onreád (-hread, MS.) rommes blôde, Cd. Th. 177, 18; Gen. 2931. v. reódan.

onrettan. v. orrettan.

on-riht; *adj. Right, proper*:—Se wuldorcyning gesette ýðum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 35; Gen. 167. v. on-rihtlîce *and next word.*

on-riht, es; *n. A right* (?):—Hâlige þeóde, Israêla cyn, onriht Godes *God's peculiar people*, Cd. Th. 200, 18; Exod. 358. [Cf. *Icel.* eiga rétt á einum *to have rights over a person.*]

on-rihtlîce; *adv. Rightly, duly*:—Ða lâreówas sceolan synfullum mannum tâcan, ðæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlîce geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 16.

on-rihtwísness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity:*—Onrihtwísnyssum *iniquitatibus*, Ps. Spl. 52, 2.

on-rísan *to arise*:—Mín yrre onrîst ongên hig *irascetur furor meus contra eum*, Deut. 31, 17.

on-ryne, es; *m.* I. *a running on, course*:—Onryne tîde *cursu temporis*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 8. II. *a running on or against, an attack*:—Ne dê æniges yfeles onryne (anryne, MS. H.) dereþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 1, MS. B.

on-sacan. I. *to attack, strive against*:—Ne biþ cwênlîc þeáw dætte freoþuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan (*to strive with a man for his life*), Beo. Th. 3889; B. 1942. II. *to resist, refuse to comply with a demand*:—Þéáh dû onsôce dæt dû sôþ godu lufian wolde *though you have refused to love the true gods*, Exon. Th. 254, 8; Jul. 194. Hê ne trûwode dæt hê sâmannum onsacan mihte, hord forstandan bearn and bryde, Beo. Th. 5901; B. 2954. III. *to deny*, (a) of persons, *to declare that one has no knowledge of a person*:—Ne dê onsæco (-sæcco, Lind.) ic *non te negabo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 31. Dû mê onsæces *me negabis*, 14, 72. Se dê mê onsaekeþ (-sæccas, Lind.) beforan monnum, onsaece ic done beforan fæder minum, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. (b) *to refuse a person what he wants*:—Gif huâ wil æfter meh gecyme onsæcae (andsæce, Rush.) hine seolfne *abneget semetipsum*, 16, 24. (c) *to refuse to acknowledge a claim, not to allow the truth of a statement*, in a legal sense *to deny a charge*:—Ne onsace ic nâuht, dæt seó éadignes sîe dæt hêhste gôd dises andweardan lifes, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 14. Dâ onsôc se ôder, and cwæþ hê him nân feoh ne sealde, Shrn. 127, 26. Hê onsôc (andsôc, Rush.) mid aad, dæt ic ne conn done monno, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 72, 70. Forðam hié his cræftas onsôcon (*they would not acknowledge his powers, would not bow down to the golden image*), Cd. Th. 230, 1; Dan. 226. Se dæs onsôce, dætte sôþ wære Waldend, se hié âlýsde, 244, 20; Dan. 451. Donne seal hê be .lx. hŷda onsacan dære þiéfþe gif hê âdwyrde biþ. Gif Englisc onstal gâ forþ, onsace be twyfealdum, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 13–15; Th. i. 132, 1: 28; Th. i. 120, 8. IV. *to make excuse*:—Ongunnun alle onsaca (-sacca, Lind.) *coeperunt omnes excusare*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 14, 18. Cf. of-sacan. V. *to sacrifice* (v. on-secgan):—Onsæcende *litaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 57.

on-sæc; *adj.* I. *freed from a charge, excused* (cf. *Icel.* sekr):—Hæfe mec onsæcne *habe me excusatum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 18. II. *denying*:—Mec dû bist onsæcc (-sæcen, Rush.) *me es negaturus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 30. Mec dû bist onsæc *me negabis*, 14, 72.

on-sêgan *to cause to sink down, to prostrate*:—Ærðon hine deáþ onsægde, Exon. Th. 171, 32; Gû. 1135. Hû hî (*hell*) bûtan ende êce stondeþ, dæm de dær for his synnum onsægd weorþeþ, 446, 27; Dôm. 28. Selegesceotu synd onsægd (?), Ps. Th. 82, 6.

on-sêge; *adj. Falling upon, assailing, attacking*:—Wê êr dysan oftor bræcan, donne wê bêttan, and dŷ is disse þeóde fela onsêge. Ne dohte hit nû lange inne ne ûte, ac wæs here and hunger, bryne and blôdgyte on gewelhwylcon ende, Wulfst. 159, 7: 128, 14: 243, 2. Hædcynne wearþ gûþ onsêge *war had come upon Hæthcyn*, Beo. Th. 4960; B. 2483: 4159; B. 2076. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-seigi *infestus*.]

on-sægdness, e; *f.* I. *the rite, act of sacrifice or offering*:—Onsægednys lofes ârwurþaþ mê *sacrificium laudis honorificabit me*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Donne sceal hê hine âhabban fram onsægdnysse (*immolatione*) dæs hâlgan gerŷnes, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 4. Hê rîcels bærnde in Godes ansægdnesse, Shrn. 133, 29. Ic wille mildheortnesse næs onsægdnesse (-sægednesse, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Aarone tô fylste tô dâm âllícum onsægednyssum, Num. 18, 2. Onsægdnyssum and offrungum, Mk. Skt. 12, 33. Onsægdnessa *cerimonias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 81. II. *what is offered at the rite, a sacrifice, oblation*:—Nis nâ tô onfônne seó hâlige onsægdnes (*eucharistiam accipere*), L. Ecg. C. 35; Th. ii. 160, 37. Gif seó onsægednys on eorþan fealle, L. Ecg. P. iv. 15; Th. ii. 216, 15. Ne offra dû dînre onsægdnysse (*victimae*) blôd uppan beorman, Ex. 23, 18. Þurh lâc dære hâlwendan onsægdnesse (*hostiae*), Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22. Gode onsægdnesse beran, S. 592, 25: 5, 10; S. 624, 32. Þa onsægdnysse ða de fram eów deófium wæron âgoldene, 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Onsægdnisse onsæcgan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ic dê onsegednesse brohte, Ps. Grn. ii. 279, 120. Onsegednesse *victimas*, Wülck. Gl. 61, 8: 71, 40.

on-sægness, e; *f. A sacrifice*:—Onsægnessa *holocausta*, Blickl. Gl.

on-sægung, e; *f. An offering in sacrifice;* immolatio:—Onsægung, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48. Onsægcgiung, ii. 49, 45.

on-sêlan *to untie, unfasten*:—Onsêl meoto sigehrêd seegum, Beo. Th. 983; B. 489. Donne gemête gyt eoselan gesêlede and hire folan; onsêlaþ bié, Blickl. Homl. 69, 36. Onsaelid *desolutus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 105, 80. Hæft wæs onsêled, Cd. Th. 215, 15; Exod. 583.

on-sagu, e; *f. A charge brought against a person, accusation*:—Â biþ andsæc swîdere donne onsagu, i. e. *in a case where a charge is brought against a person, and it is met with a denial attested by the proper legal formalities, the case against him fails*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 17. [Cf. the somewhat similar principle which follows:—Agnung biþ nêr dam de hæfþ donne dam de æfter sprecþ. See also Grmm. R. A. 856.] Dâ cwæþ Eugenia dæt heó eáþe mihte Melantian onsage oferdrîfan (*refute the charge*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 206. Manega mid leásum onsagum geneálæhton *multi falsi testes accessissent*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 60. v. onsegan.

on-sand, e; *f. A sending to another*:—Onsande *immissiones*, Ps. Spl. 77, 54. Onsanda, Blickl. Gl.

on-sâwen *sown*:—Sæd onsâwen, Exon. Th. 215, 14; Ph. 253.

on-scêgan (?) *to mock, deride, reproach*:—Hî tâldon ł onscêgdon (onsægdon?) ł hig hyspton mê *subsannaverunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 16.

on-sceacan. I. *to shake*:—Heó federa onsceóc, Cd. Th. 88, 26; Gen. 1471. Onscacene *concusa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 80. II. *to shake off, remove*:—Onscacan (-seacan, Wrt.) *detestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 28. Onsceæcannæ onsceacnessum (ob-, MS.) *excusandas excusationes*, Ps. Spl. T. 140, 4. Cf. â-sceacan.

on-sceacness. v. preceding word.

on-sceamian, -sceoniendlîc, -sceonung. v. of-sceamian, on-scuiendlîc, -scunung.

on-sceortian *to grow short*:—Swâ ða dagas forþ onsceortiaþ *as the days go on shortening*, Shrn. 96, 3. Cf. â-sceortian.

on-scunian, -scynian, -sceonian. I. *to regard with loathing, to abhor, detest, execrate*:—Ic onscunige (-sceonige) *abhominor, detestor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Som. 26, 63. Drihten onscunaþ (*abominatur*) ealle dâs þing, Deut. 18, 12. Ealle Egiptisce onscuniaþ (*detestantur*) scêphyrdas, Gen. 46, 34. Onscuniaþ *abhominentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 59. Ic hit swîde onscunode *multum detestans*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 3. Word mîn onscunedon (*execrabantur*) wid mê, Ps. Surt. 55, 6. Dâ anscunedon hiene his âgene leóde, and monige from him cirdon, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 12. Donne hê bip æfstig wid ôdra manna yfelu anscunige eác his âgenu *cum contra aliena vitia aemulatur ostenditur, quae sua sunt, exequatur*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 12. Dâ wæs ic dæt swîde onscuniende, and mê lâþ wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 32. Onscunigende gefeoht *exosus bella*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 12. Onscunede *exosam*, Wülck. Gl. 55, 18. II. *to regard with disfavour, to refuse, reject, shun*:—Ælc gesceaft onscunaþ dæt dæt hire widerweard bip *quae sunt adversa, depellit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 4. Se de dis gewrit gehŷreþ he flŷhþ dæt yfel and onscunaþ *devitando quod noxium est*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 16. Dâ onscunede hê dæt and cwæþ *qui renuens ait*, Gen. 48, 19. Hê onscunede unrihthæmed *ille recusabat stuprum*, 39, 10. Gê onscunedon (*rejected*) done Scippend, and gedwolan fylgdon, Elen. Kmbl. 739; El. 370. Onscuna dû leásunga (cf. fleóh leasunga, Ex. 23, 7), L. Alf. 44; Th. i. 54, 14. Godes willan onscunian *Dei voluntate resistere*, Gen. 50, 19. Heora ealde þeáwas onscunian and forlætan *priscis abdicare moribus*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 35. Nis nâ tô onsceonienne seó sôde gecyrrednys *non est rejicienda vera conversio*, L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 10.. III. *to regard with fear*:—Ondrêdeþ ł onscynaþ *formidet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 27: *metuit*, Rtl. 125, 25. Onscyniaþ *opriant* (= *aoriant*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 16. Onscunode *exorruit*, 33, 14. Þeáh hî men odde hundas wid eodan, hî hî nâ ne onscunedon . . . and nân heort ne onscunode nâenne león *though men or dogs went against them* (*wild beasts*), *they were not afraid of them . . . and the hart was not afraid of the lion*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 2–9. Gif dû heora untreówa onscunige *si perfidam perhorrescis*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 8. Onscunien (*revereantur*) feónd mîne, Ps. Surt. 34, 4, 26. Se onscunienda þystel *carduus orrens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 43. Onscuniende *aporians*, 2, 23: 4, 74. Onscunigende, 78, 30. Anscungendi *aporiens*, 100, 41. IV. *to irritate*:—Abealg *vel* onscunede *exacerbavit, i. provocavit, adflixit*, 144, 56. Onscynedun *exacervaverunt*, Ps. Surt. 106, 11.

on-scuniend, -scunigend (?), es; *m. One who detests or shuns*:—Nân (*no friend of the dead man*) hine tô dæs swîde ne lufaþ, dæt hê sôna sydðan ne sŷ onscungend, seoðdan se lîchoma and se gâst gedælde beóþ, Blickl. Homl. 113, 29.

on-scuniendlîc, -scunigendlîc, -sceoniendlîc; *adj. Abominable, detestable, execrable*:—Onscunigendlîc *perosus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 36, 62: *detestabilis*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Cristendôm wæs dær onscunigendlîc, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 330. Onscuniendlîc *execrandum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 20. Da onscuniendlecan *execranda*, 33, 5. Onscuniendlîcan *probrosas*, 66, 31. Onscuniendlîce (*abominabiles*) gewordene synd, Ps. Spl. 13, 2: Ps. Surt. 52, 2. Onsceoniendlîce, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Da anlîcnessa ealra onscuniendlîcra niéntena *omnis animalium abominatio*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 14. Anscunigendlîcra (anscunigendra, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 153, 22.

on-scunung, -sceonung, e; *f.* I. *abomination, execration*:—Of onscununge *execratione*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 14. Hî setton mê on onscununge (*abominationem*) him, 87, 8. Donne gê gesecô þa onsceonunge (*abominationem*) dære tôworpennysse, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. II. *irritation, exasperation*:—In onscununge *in exacervatione*, Ps. Surt. 94, 9.

on-scynian. v. on-scunian.

on-scyte, es; *m.* I. *an attack, assault*:—Salomon dæt mâre hûs Gode betâhte, bim and his folce tô gescyldnysse wid âlces yfeles onscyte as *a protection against the assault of every evil*, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 23. II. *an attack in words, a calumny, backbiting*:—Mæst âlc ôdrum derede wordes and dæde; and hûru unrihtlîce mæst âlc ôderne æftan heáweþ mid scandlîcan onscytan [and mid wrôhtlacan, MS. E.], Wulfst. 160, 5. For îdelan onscytan hŷ scamaþ, dæt hŷ bêtan heora misdêda, 165, 7.

on-sécan *to require something* (gen.) *of a person* (acc.):—Ne onsécþ *non quaeret*, Ps. Spl. T. 9 second, 4. Ðǽr .xxx. wæs and feówere eác feores onsóhte þurh wǽges wylm *then was life required of thirty-four by the rage of the wave* (cf. *under* ā-sécan, Ps. 118, 95), Exon. Th. 283, 13; Jul. 679.

on-secgan. I. *to sacrifice, offer*:—Ic onsecge *sacrificabo*, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. Ic ðé tífer onsecge, Ps. Th. 65, 12. Gif man medmycles hwæthwega deóflum onsægþ (*immolaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 15. Hē lāc onsægde, Cd. Th. 107, 21; Gen. 1792. Hē gild onsægde, 172, 11; Gen. 2842. Hē lāc onsægde (*of Christian service*), Exon. Th. 168, 28; Gū. 1084. Mesiane noldon dæt Lǽcedemonia mægdenmonia mid heora ofreden and heora godum onsægden, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 16. Hié Gode eádmódlīce lāc onsægdon, Blickl. Homl. 201, 14. Onsecggaþ gē him mid sōdfæstnesse wæstmum, 41, 10. Ne yld ðū dæt ðū ðām myclan godum mid ūs onsecge *diis magnis sacrificare ne differas*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 36. Se ðe godgeldum onsægde ofer God ānne, L. Alf. 32; Th. i. 52, 12. Gif ðū onsecgan nelt sōðum godum, Exon. Th. 253, 3; Jul. 174. Ðu scealt Isaac mē onsecgan, Cd. Th. 172, 30; Gen. 2852. Ðǽm godum onsægdnisse onsægan *victimis placare*, Nar. 20, 5. Ongunnan heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægegan *immolaverunt filios suos, et filias suas daemoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Onsægd sīe *turificatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 51. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* insaket *litat;* insaket *delibatus;* insaget pim *delibor, sacrificio.*] II. *to deny, renounce, abjure* (*O. H. Ger.* antsagēn *renunciare, abjurare, excusare: Ger.* ent-sagen):—Gif mon sīe dumb oððe deáf geboren dæt hē ne mǽge his synna onsecggan (-sægan, MS. H.; ætsacan, MS. B.) ne andettan, bēte se fæder his misdǽda, L. Alf. pol. 14; Th. i. 70, 15.

on-segedness. v. *on-sægedness.*

on-sendan. I. *to send off, despatch* (*an emissary*):—Onsende *direxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 19. Him his sunu hām onsende *filium remisit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 2. Hine God ūs onsende, Beo. Th. 770; B. 382. Se dīsne ār hider onsende, Andr. Kmbl. 3207; An. 1606. Ðā onbeád heó him dæt hē hire tō onsænde all ða gesīdwīf, Shrn. 87, 21. Dæt hē Angelþeóde onsende lāreówas, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 29. Hwylene Arcebiscop hē onsendan mihte on Angolþeódes cyricum, 4, 1; S. 563, 29. Tō ǽlcum biscepstóle on mīnum rīce ic wille āne (*a copy of the translation*) onsendan, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 1. Onsended *distinatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 64; 28, 15. Ic wæs hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Hē wæs of heofenum onsended, 131, 13; Chr. 430; Erl. 10, 18. Onsendum gewritum *missis literis*, Bd. 2, 10; S. 512, 17. II. *to send forth* or *out*, (a) literal:—Ðǽr wǽron on carcerne ccxlviii wera and xlix wífa, ða Andreas ðanon onsende, Blickl. Homl. 239, 15. (b) metaph. *to emit* (*an odour*, etc.):—Of ðære stōwe mycel swētnes onsended wæs, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 35. Seó beorhtnes ðæs onsendan leóhtes, 4, 7; S. 575, 9. (c) *to send forth* (*the spirit*), *to give up* (*the ghost*):—Sōna swā hē ðās word gecwæþ, hē his gāst onsende, Blickl. Homl. 191, 29. Heó hire gāst onsænde, and hire lichoma resteþ on Ðæssalonica ðære ceastre, Shrn. 70, 28. Heó onsænde hire gāst tō Gode, 107, 31. Hē sceal þurh gāres gripe gāst onsendan, Andr. Kmbl. 374; An. 187.

on-seón. v. an-sýn.

on-seón *to regard, look on*:—Wliteseón wrætlīc weras onsāwon, Beo. Th. 3305; B. 1650. Freónd onsigon (feónd onsēgon?) lādum eágan landmanna cyme, Cd. Th. 189, 2; Exod. 178. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-sehan *intueri: Ger.* ansehen.]

on-setenness, e; *f. Laying on, imposition*:—Ðæm gāste ǽghwelc gefullwad man onfēhþ þurh biscopa handa onsetenesse, Shrn. 85, 19.

on-setness, e; *f.* I. (cf. settan) *constitution, appointment*:—From onsetnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 50. II. (cf. sittan) *ambush, artifice, plot*:—Allo onsetnisse fióndes *omnes insidias inimici*, Rtl. 121, 40. v. next word.

on-setnung, e; *f. Plot, wile*:—Onsettnungo diúbles *insidias diaboli*, Rtl. 147, 13.

on-settan *to oppress, bear down*:—Hē hig yfele onsette *vehementer oppresserat eos*, Jud. 4, 3. Ða Cristenan him mid heora wǽpnum hýndon and onsetton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 17. v. settan, on-sittan.

on-sīcan; *p.* -sāc *To sigh, groan*:—Ðā onsāc se wisdōm and cwæð; Ealá, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24; 40, 3; Fox 238, 7.

on-sién. v. an-sýn.

on-sigan. I. of gentle, gradual movement, *to sink, decline, descend*:—Ðonne se dæg gewīt, and seó niht onsihþ tō wērium mankynne, Anglia viii, 320, 2. Simbel onsāh dæg *sollempnis urgebat* (*vergebat?*) *dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Ðeáh seó sunne ofer midne dæg onsīge and lūte tō ðære eorþan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25. Wǽre onsigen *vergeretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 27. Onsīgendum (*vergente*) ǽfene, Hymn. Surt. 34, 28. Fornumen mid onsīgendre ylde *with declining years*, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 20. II. of violent movement:—Gif hī oncneówon ða geniðerunge ðe him onsīhþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 8. Swearte gāstas mid micclum þreáte him onsigon, dæt hī his sāwle gegripon, 414, 10. Hē bodode dæt him wæs Godes grama onsīgende, 246, 17. Mē wæs onsígende se stranga wynd, St. And. 28, 13. Onsígendum *ingruenti*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 32.

on-sīn, -sién, -sȳn, e; *f. Lack, want*:—Ðæt eów nǽfre ne bið þurh gife mīne gōdes onsién, Exon. Th. 30, 16; Cri. 480. Him nǽnges wæs willan onsȳn, ne welan brosnung, 151, 24; Gū. 800. Nis on ðæm londe ne sār wracu ne wǽdle gewin ne welan onsȳn *luctus acerbus abest, et egestas obsita pannis*, 201, 13; Ph. 55. Ðǽr him nǽnges wæs eádes onsȳn, 225, 32; Ph. 398.

on-sīne, -sȳne; *adj. Visible*:—Hē mē fore eágum onsȳne wearþ, Exon. Th. 177, 17; Gū. 1228: Andr. Kmbl. 1820; An. 912. Cf. gesȳne.

on-sinscipe (?), es; *m. Wedlock*:—Ðyssum mānfullum onsinscype (gesinscipum, MS. T.) wǽron sǽde gemengde *huic nefando conjugio dicuntur admixti*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22. [*Perhaps* on *should be written before* ðyssum *instead of being a prefix.* v. sinscipe.]

on-sittan. I. *to occupy*:—Ic onsitte *insideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Som. 29, 6. Ðó þrē acres ðe hē onsit, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 259, 20. Ðone hagan ðe hē sylf onsæt, 39, 13. Hit wæs his lǽn ðæt hē onsǽte, Chart. Th. 173, 5. Onsite sēnacan, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26. II. *to oppress* (cf. colloquial *to sit on a person*):—For ðām heardum weorcum ðe him onsæt, Ex. 6, 9. Gehreás ȳ onsæt egsa heora ofer hig *incubuit timor eorum super eos*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 38. Hē ālȳsеþ þearfan ðæt him se welega ne mæg wiht onsittan *liberavit pauperem a potente*, Ps. Th. 71, 12. III. (with a different prefix, cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-sizzen *metuere: Goth.* and-sitan *to regard*) *to fear* (*taking like* ondrǽdan *a reflexive dative*):—Nō ic mē onsitte *non vereor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 46. Ne ic mē herehlōþe helle þegna swīðe onsitte, Exon. Th. 166, 15; Gū. 1043. Ðæt is ðæt ān ðæs ic eallan dæg mē onsitte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 730. Hí onsæton and ondrēdon ðæt wē heom grame beón woldon, 23, 273. Godes him ondrēdon hete, heofoncyninges nīþ swīðe onsæton, Cd. Th. 48, 1; Gen. 769. Ðonne dū ðē selfum swīðost onsitte, Met. 5, 38. Ðū ðē lādra ne þearft hæleþa hildþræce onsittan, Cd. Th. 130, 10; Gen. 2157: Beo. Th. 1198; B. 597: Exon. Th. 397, 22; Rā. 16, 23. Hē wæs him onsittende ðæt hine sum man gecneówe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 494.

on-slæge. v. on-slege.

on-slǽpan, -slēpan; *p.* te *To sleep, fall asleep*; obdormire:—Wērig gesette his leomu tō restenne and hwæthwugo onslēpte (slēp, MS. B.), Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 11. Onslǽpte (slēp, MS. B.), 4, 11; S. 579, 33: S. 580, 2: 4, 24; S. 597, 11: S. 599, 7: 4, 31; S. 610, 31. v. next word.

on-slāpan; *p.* -slēp *To sleep, fall asleep*:—Heó hwōn onslēp, forðon ðe heó wæs on ðære sæ swīðe geswenced, Shrn. 60, 17. Andreas āsette his heáfod ofer ǽnne his discipula and hē onslēp, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. [*Goth.* ana-slēpan: *O. H. Ger.* int-slāfan: *Ger.* ent-schlafen.] v. ā-slāpan *and preceding word.*

on-slege, es; *m. A blow struck on something*:—Onslægiun *inflictis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 53. Onslægum, 47, 27.

on-spannan. I. literally, *to unfasten, unclasp*:—Þegn wine-dryhten his wætere gelafede, and his helm onspeón, Beo. Th. 5440; B. 2723. II. metaph. *to open the mind, to speak, disclose the thoughts*:—Ongan reordigan, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 471. Onspeón, 1342; An. 671: Elen. 172; El. 86: Exon. Th. 247, 16; Jul. 79.

on-sprǽc, e; *f. A suit involving a claim* or *accusation, claim, charge*:—Se mōste his hlāford āspelian, and his onspǽce gerǽcan, L. R. 3; Th. i. 192, 3. Bǽdon ðæt heó mōsten gesyllan hire morgengyfe wið ðan ðe se cing ða egeslīcan onspǽce ālēte (*the charge is previously stated:* ðæt hē wǽre on ðam unrǽde, ðæt man sceolde on Ēást-Sexon Swegen underfōn), Chart. Th. 540, 21.

on-spreca, an; *m. One who brings a claim* or *charge*:—Ðone āþ funde ðe se onspeca (*claimant*) on gehealden wǽre, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 20. v. sprecan.

on-sprecan *to enliven, to make sprack* (?) [Sprack *lively, active*, Halliw. Dict.: *Icel.* sprækr *active.*]:—Ða wæs wæstnum āweaht world onspreaht (-spreht, MS.), Exon. Th. 353, 8; Reim. 9. [Cf. (?) ich sprechi in ham sprekes of lustes swa luðere ðæt ha forberneþ, Marh. 15, 21.]

on-sprecend, es; *m. An accuser, plaintiff*:—Ðā ongon Higa him specan on mid ōðran onspecendan, Chart. Th. 169, 22.

on-springan. I. *to burst asunder*:—Seonowe onsprungon, burston bānlocan, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. II. *to spring* or *burst forth*, (of streams), *to rise*:—Ðǽr lagustreámas, wyllan onspringaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 2; Þri. 63. Ðǽr se flōd onsprang, Andr. Kmbl. 3269; An. 1637. Ealle eorþan ǽddre onsprungon ongeán ðam heofonlīcan flōde, Wulist. 206, 18. [*Ger.* ent-springen.]

on-sprungenness, e; *f. Defect, want*:—Onsprungennes *eclipsis*, i. *solis vel lunae defectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 22. v. ā-sprungenness.

on-stæl, es; *m. Arrangement, disposition*:—Ðā (*at the creation of man*) wæs fruma nīwe ælda tudres, onstæl wynlīc, fæger and gefealīc fæder wæs ācenned Adam ǽrest, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gū. 796. v. on-steall.

on-stæpe, es; *m. Entrance, ingress*:—Onstæpas *ingressus*, Ps. Spl. 67, 26.

on-stál, es ; *m.* (?) *A charge, accusation* :—Gif Englisc onstál gá forþ . . . gif hit biþ Wilisc onstál, L. In. 46 ; Th. i. 130, 15–16. Onstáles *invectionis, illationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 53. v. stælan.

on-steall, es ; *m. Institution, provision* :—Gode ælmiehtigum sí þonc ðætte wé nú ænigne onstal habbaþ láreówa, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 1. v. on-stæl and on-stellan.

on-stedfullness, e ; *f. Instability* :—Onstydfullnisse *instabilitas*, Rtl. 192, 19.

on-stellan *to institute, give rise to, set on foot, bring in, be the author of, set (an example)* :—Ðú scealt greót etan swá ðú wróhte onstealdest thou (*the serpent*) hast *brought sin into the world*, Cd. Th. 56, 12 ; Gen. 911 : 57, 22 ; Gen. 932. Hé in wuldre wróhte onstalde, 287, 19 ; Sat. 369. Ða onstealdon ða heretogan ærest ðone ficám *the leaders were the first to fly*, Chr. 993 ; Erl. 132, 15. Swá hit (*persecution*) Nero onstealde, Ors. 6, 6 ; Swt. 262, 12. Crêca gewinn ðe of Lædemonia ærest onsteled (stæled, MS. C.) wæs *dominandi Lacedaemoniorum cupiditas, quantas causas certaminum suscitavit*, 3, 1 ; Swt. 100, 11. Hé wuldres gehwæs ord onstealde *omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 21. Se ðæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4806 ; B. 2407. Ðe ðæs oferhýdes ord onstaldon, Cd. Th. 272, 4 ; Sat. 114. Abraham bysene onstealde geleáffullum *Abram exemplum credentium fuit*, Gl. Prud. 1 : Blickl. Homl. 7, 9 : 23, 16. Ða láreówas sceolan gódes lífes bysene onstellan ðǽm ðe him æfter fylgeon, 81, 6. Wolde ic eów on ðon bysne onstellan, Andr. Kmbl. 1942 ; An. 973. Ða godcundan leán mínre sáule mid gerêce, swá hit mîne ærfenuman onstellen (*appoint*), Chart. Th. 477, 12. Onstaelde (ox-, Wrt.) *idoneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 51.

on-stépan *to raise* :—Onstép mînne hige in gearone ræd, Exon. Th. 454, 25 ; Hy. 4, 38.

on-steppan *to walk, go* :—Ðú onstæpst *gradieris*, Ps. Spl. 31, 10. Lege on lange hwile ôþ ðæt hé onstæppe, Lchdm. ii. 126, 17. v. steppan.

on-stígend, es ; *m. One who ascends or mounts* :—Hors and onstígend âwearp in sæ *equum et ascensorem projecit in mare*, Ps. Surt. ii. 187, 4.

on-sting, es ; *m. Authority* :—Ic nelle geþafian ðæt ænig mann ænigne onstinge habbe on ænigum þingum oððe on ænigum tîman bûtan se abbod, Chart. Th. 362, 3. Æníge onsting, 369, 24. Ic nelle geþafian ðæt æni man ænine onstynge hæbbe *nolo permittere ut quis jus habeat*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 17. Ðæt gé nân onsting ne hauuen ðat mynstre bûton swá micel swá done abbot wille *ut nec tu nec quisquam successorum episcoporum quicquam hujus aecclesiae usurpet praeter abbatis voluntatem*, v. 29, 20.

on-stíran *to govern* :—Rícsiendum on écnysse and onstýrendum his cyricean ðám ilcan Drihtne *regnante in perpetuum et gubernante suam ecclesiam eodem Domino*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 572, 4.

on-stíðian *to make hard* :—Onstíðade (*induravit*) hiora hearta, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 40.

on-stregdan *to sprinkle* :—Ðú onstrigdes (*asparges*) mec mid ysopan, Ps. Surt. 50, 9.

on-styreness, e ; *f. Movement* :—Nalæs ðæt án ôðra lima ac swylce eác ðære tungan onstyrenesse *non solum caeterorum membrorum, sed et linguae motu*, Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 17.

on-styrian. I. *to move, stir* (of physical motion) :—Se líchoma ná ne onstyreþ siðdan seó sáwl him of biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Onstyredan, drifan *agitabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 39. Heó nǽnig lim onstyrian mihte, Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 4. Onstyrgan (*commoveri*) foet mîne, Ps. Surt. 65, 9. II. *to move, stir up, excite* :—Hî mycle fyrhto onstyredon ðám monnum ðe hî sceáwodon, Bd. 5, 23 ; S. 645, 23. Unsibbe onstyrian, Cd. Th. 281, 14 ; Sat. 271. III. *to move, disturb, agitate* (a person) :—Seó gedréfednes mæg ðæt mód onstyrian, Bt. 5, 3 ; Fox 12, 24. Se ðe mæg eorþwære onstyrian, Ps. Th. 98, 1. Hý ǽgniaþ gif ic onstyred beó *exultabunt si motus fuero*, 12, 5 : 32, 7. Hwæt arun gé onstyred *quid turbamini*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 39. Onstyred and onǽled mid andan, Past. 21 ; Swt. 159, 7 ; Blickl. Homl. 199, 16. Onstyred mid heora wordum, 225, 23. Eal seó burh wæs onstyred, 71, 13. Hié beóþ on heora móde mid mislícum geþohtum onstyrede, 19, 9.

on-sund ; *adj.* I. of persons, *sound, whole, uninjured* :—Sum cild wearþ tó deáþe tôcwýsed. Seó móder bær ðæs cildes líc tó ðam gemynde ðæs hálgan Stephanes, and hit sóna geedcucode and ansund æteówode, Homl. Th. ii. 26, 28. Onsund, Exon. Th. 278, 5 ; Jul. 593. Heó árás ansund of ðam bedde, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 52. Ábeád ðæt hié híne ealles onsundne eft gebróhten of ðære folcsceare *the king ordered that Abraham should be brought again out of Egypt safe and sound*, Cd. Th. 112, 15 ; Gen. 1871. Hé álédde his tunecan uppon ðám deádum, and hî ansunde árison, Homl. Th. i. 74, 3 : Andr. Kmbl. 2023 ; An. 1014 : 3244 ; An. 1625. II. of things, *sound, entire, perfect, without flaw* or *injury* :—Ne wearm weder ne winterscúr wihte gewyrdan, ac se wong seómaþ onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 3 ; Ph. 20 : 200, 21 ; Ph. 44. Nán cynerîce ne stent nâne hwîle ansund, gif hî gesóme ne beóþ, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 238. For ðære clánnysse his ansundan mægbhádes. Hé on écnysse on ungewemmedum mægbhâde þurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 7. Hine getácnode God tó ansundre hâle, ii. 512, 13. Ansundre *integro*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. God hine (*Enoch*) genam mid ansundum líchaman of dissum lífe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 42. Ðenden gæst and líc geador siþedan onsund on earde, Exon. Th. 285, 16 ; Jul. 715. Ða wurdon ða gymstânas swá ansunde, ðæt nân tácen ðære ǽrran tócwýsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. v. an-sund.

on-sundness, e ; *f. Soundness, freedom from physical* or *moral flaw* :—Andsumnysse (ansundnysse ?) *integritatis, virginitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 53. Gesêg ðás bricas tó ansundnysse *join these broken gems together so that they may again be whole*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 8. v. an-sundness.

on-sundrian *to separate, take apart* :—Nǽnig heora, of ðám de hî áhton, ôwiht his beón onsundrad cwæþ *none of them said that anything they owned was his separate property*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 489, 15 note. v. á-sundrian.

on-sundrum, -sundran, -sundron ; *adv.* I. *separately, severally, separated one from the other, apart* :—Onsundron *separatim*, onsundron hê sit *singillatim sedet*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 40, 39. Onsundran *altrinsecus, hinc et inde*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 2. Uton biddan onsundron æt Gode, ic æt mînum Gode . . . and gé eác swá dôn *let each pray severally to his own God*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 107. Ða ná gestód hê ná ǽlcne onsundran (*each separately*), 23, 177. Hié sáton onsundran *they* (*Adam and Eve*) *did not sit together*, Cd. Th. 52, 11 ; Gen. 842. Stande hê ealra ýtemest, oððe on ðam stede, ðe se abbod swá gémeleásum monnum tó stealle onsundrum betǽht hæfþ . . . Wé fordî tǽhton ðæt hý on ûteweardan oððe onsundrum standen, ðæt . . . , R. Ben. 68, 10–17. Nǽnig heora, of ðám de hî áhton, ôwiht his beón onsundran cwæþ, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 489, 15. Ðeáh bûtû on ânum men síen, ðeáh biþ ǽgðer him onsundron, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 54, 35. Ælc ðæra gesceafta hæfþ his ágenne eard onsundron, 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 24. For ǽghwylc onsundran riht ágieldan, Exon. Th. 372, 24 ; Seel. 97. II. *in retirement from others, apart* :—Ða férde hê onsundron *secessit*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 13. Hê lǽdde hig onsundron (*seorsum*), 17, 1. Hê nam his leorningcnihtas onsundron *assumsit discipulos secreto*, 20, 17. Uton gán onsundron (*seorsum*) . . . Hí fóron onsundran, Mk. Skt. 6, 31–32. III. making distinction from others, *especially* :—Ic onsundrum ða stówe lufige, and ofer ealle ôðre ic hié geceás, Blickl. Homl. 201, 6.

on-swætende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 31. v. sprecan.

on-swápan. v. swápan.

on-swebban *to put to sleep* (but generally of the sleep of death), *lay to rest* (*in the grave*) :—Onsuebbaþ *sepeliant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 44. Onsuebdum *sopitis*, 120, 73. [*O. Sax.* an-swebian : *O. H. Ger.* in-, intsueppen *sopire*.] v. á-swebban.

on-swégan. v. swégan.

on-swífan. I. *to swing, turn* :—Bordrand onswâf wið ðam gryregieste Geáta dryhten *Beowulf turned his shield against the approaching fire-drake*, Beo. Th. 5112 ; B. 2559. II. *to turn aside, divert* :—Ne mæg mon ǽfre dý ǽð ǽnne his cræftes beniman, ðe mon oncerran mæg sunnan onswífan and ðisne swiftne rodor of his rihtryne, Met. 10, 40.

on-swógan. v. swógan.

on-sympelness, e ; *f. A solemn festival* :—Mid dý heó geségon ðone biscop mæssan (mæssena, MS. B.) onsympelnesse mǽrsian (*celebratis missarum sollemniis*), Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 507, 12.

on-sýn. v. on-sín.

on-talu, e ; *f. A successful claim, a charge that is established.* v. of-talu.

on-ténan. v. on-týnan.

on-tendan ; *p.* -tende ; *pp.* -tended, -tend. I. *to kindle, set fire to, to fire* :—Gif fýr síe ontended . . . gebête ðone æfwerdlsan se ðæt fýr ontent, L. Alf. pol. 27 ; Th. i. 50, 27–28. Ontend þreó candela, Lchdm. iii. 286, 6. Ðe ðæt fýr ontende *qui ignem succenderit*, Ex. 22, 6. Ða hálgan tihton ðæt man ða ofnas ontende (-tænde, MSS. C. V.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 294. Hí on ða burh feohtende wæron, and eác hî mid fýre ontendan woldon, Chr. 994 ; Erl. 133, 12. Ðonne hé (*the moon*) of hyre (*the sun*) ontend byþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 12. Ontend *succensus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 17. Antend, 471, 22. Antendne *succensam, ardentem*, 464, 36. II. *to kindle emotion* or *passion, to excite, inflame* :—Sume se deófol ontent tó gýtsunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 25. Ðîne gebedu geancsumiaþ mé and ontendaþ, 458, 4. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Jul. Mark.* ontenden : *Goth.* tandjan *to kindle, light* ; in-tandjan *to consume with fire.*]

on-tendness, e ; *f.* I. *a burning, fire* :—Hé hêt gearcian ða tunnan tó heora bærnette . . . Hí wurdon gebróhte tó ðám tunnum and tó ðære ontendnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 307. Ontendnyssa *incendia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 42. Antendnyssum *globis*, 489, 68. Ontyndnissum *incendiis*, 440, 4. II. metaph. *fire, that which kindles passion* :—Eugenia cwæþ ðæt heó wǽre gálnysse ontendnyss, Homl. Skt. 2, 173. III. *passion, vehement desire* :—Ðære forligerlícere ontendnysse *adulterinae titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 68. Ontyndnysse, 520, 33. Hé uneáfe ðære líchamlícan ontendnysse widstandan mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 26.

Geangsumod mid ðæra ormǽtan ontendnysse and hrýmende . . ' Forgif mé ðam men ðe mín mód mé tó spenþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 387 : 3, 397. Ic on ðé ǽdwesce ealle ontendnysse, 4, 171. **IV.** *burning sensation, inflammation* :—Hé unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðám þiccum bremlum and þornum and netelum . . . and swá þurh ðære hýðe wunda ǽdwæscte his módes wunda; for ðan ðe hé ǽwende ðone unlust tó sárnysse, and þurh ða ýttran ontendnysse ǽcwencte ða inran, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 27–33.

on-þanc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132. 40. v. or-þanc.

on-þenian *to extend, stretch, bend* (*a bow*) :—Hí onþenedon (*intenderunt*) boga, Ps. Spl. T. 63, 3. v. ā-þenian.

on-þeón. **I.** *to prosper* :—Se wæs wreccena wíde mǽrost ofer werþeóde wígendra hleó ellendǽdum ; hé ðæs ǽr onþáh (*so at first he prospered*), Beo. Th. 1805 ; B. 900. **II.** *to be successful in one's efforts, to prove serviceable* :—Gamele ne móston hilde onþeón *the aged might not be of service in battle* (in the preceding lines it is mentioned that the very young were excluded from the army), Cd. Th. 193, 5 ; Exod. 241. Oft ic secga seledreáme sceal fægre onþeón ðǽr gunian drincaþ *oft must I prove of excellent service to festivity in hall, where men drink*, Exon. Th. 480, 14 ; Rä. 64, 2.

on-þracie (-þrácian ?) ; *p.* ode *To fear, dread* :—Ic anþracige (and-, MS. F. : ā-, MS. O.) *vereor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27 ; Zup. 162, 1. Ic andþracige (onþracie, MS. T.) *horreo*, ic onginne tó onþracigenne (and-) *horresco*, 35 ; Zup. 212, 3–4. Sum dǽma wæs se God ne ondrěd ne nánne man ne onþracude (*reverebatur*) . . . Ðá cwæþ hé : Ðeáh ic God ne ondrǽde ne ic man ne onþracige (*revereor*), Lk. Skt. 18, 2–4. Ðú ne onþracedest (*horruisti*) mǽdenes innoþ, Hymn. L. 16. Ða ðe middaneard anþracode (*inhorruit*) Hymn. Surt. 132. 10. Ðá wearþ hé mycclum áfyrht and anþracode dæt his ríce feallan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 82, 5. Anþracian *revereantur*, Ps. Spl. 69, 2.

on-þræc (-þrǽce ?) ; *adj. Horrible, dreadful* :—Iulianus mid anþræcum hreáme forswealt, Homl. Th. i. 452. 16. Mid unásecgendlícum wítum ázýllede and mid anþræcum stencum, 68, 6. Ðá cwæþ dæt wíf betwux ðám anþræcum wítum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 191.

on-þringan (?) :—Beofode dæt ealond foldwong onþrong [onsprong *the earth cracked with the shaking* (?)], Exon. Th. 181, 28 ; Gú. 1300.

on-þunian (?) *to swell out, exceed due bounds* :—Ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta ðara ðe worhte Waldend úser ; se mec ána mæg geþeón þrymme, ðæt ic onrinnan (onþunian *is suggested by Grein*) ne sceal, Exon. Th. 427, 15 ; Rä. 41, 91.

on-þwéan *to wash, cleanse by washing* :—Wé nǽron mid fulwihte hér on eorþan onþwægen, Shrn. 53, 21. Gif gé willaþ onþwegene beón *si vultis ablui*, Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 507, 16.

on-þyncan *to seem, appear* :—Ðý læs ðæt eów seó sægen mongifealdlícor bið onþúhte tó wrítanne *ne sim scribendi multiplex*, Nar. 3, 29.

on-tigan *to untie, set free* :—Seó sáwl færþ swíðe freólíce tó heofonum síððan heó ontíged bið and of ðam carcerne ðæs líchoman onliésed bið, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 68, 14.

on-tige. v. on-tyge.

on-timber, es ; *n.* **I.** *material* :—Ðæt ðǽr antimber *materia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 42. Ðæt antimber ðe hé of gesceáp gesceafta, Hexam. 4 ; Norm. 6, 22. Nis hit nán wundor ðeáh mon swilc ontimber gewirce, Shrn. 164, 1. **II.** metaph. *reason, occasion* ; materia :—Swilce him gerýmed sý and antimber geseald, ðæt hé God bereáfige, Lchdm. iii. 444, 1. For ðisum antimbre ic gedyrstlǽhte ðæt ic ðás gesetnysse undergann, Homl. Th. i. 2, 26. v. and-timber.

on-timberness, e ; *f. Instruction* :—Tó ontimbernesse ðæra ǽfterfylgendra *ad instructionem sequentium*, Bd. 4, 17 ; S. 585, 16. v. next word.

on-timbran *to instruct, edify* :—Hé monig þúsendo heora mid sóðfæstnesse worde wæs ontimbrende (*instituens*), Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 639, 23. Æþellíce ontimbred and gelǽred *nobiliter instructus*, 5, 23 ; S. 646, 19 : 5, 19 ; S. 637, 36 : 5, 22 ; S. 644, 18. Hé wolde mid his láre and mid his lífes bysene beón ontimbred, Blickl. Homl. 217, 14.

on-timed (-tímed ?) *well-supplied* :—Gif .vii. dæge sunne scíneþ, mycele wæstmas on treówum beóþ . . . Gif ðí .x. dæge sunne scýneþ, ðonne byþ sé and ealle zeá mid fixum ontíned, Lchdm. iii. 166, 13.

ontre, an ; *f. Radish*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 26 ; 76, 5. v. antre.

on-tydran *to nourish, support* :—Hé þyncþ eów hú seó síbb gefæstnad wǽre, hwæðer hió síe ðæm gelícost ðe mon nime ǽnne eles dropan, and dríype on ǽn micel fýr, and þence hit mid ðæm ádwæscan ? ðonne is wén, swá micle swíðor swá hé þencþ ðæt hé hit ádwæsce, ðæt hé hit swá micle swíðor ontydre *pax ista an incentivum malorum fuit ? stillicidium illud olei, in medium magnae flammae cadens exstinxit fomitem tanti ignis, an aluit ?* Ors. 4, 7 ; Swt. 182, 22–26.

on-tydre ; *adj. Weakened, debilitated, effete* :—Ontudri *effetum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 82. Ontydre *effeto*, i. *sine foetu, ebetato, debilitato, evacuato, exinanito*, 142, 46.

on-tyge, es ; *m. What one takes upon one's self, an undertaking* :—Gif hwylc abbod geþafaþ ðæt mæssepreóst oððe diácon in tó mynstre gange tó ðý ðæt hý messan singan . . . hý nán þing gedyrstlǽcen ne ǽnne ontige on ðam mynstre bútan ðære mæssan ánre *if any abbot permit a mass-priest or deacon to enter a monastery for the purpose of celebrating mass . . . they shall not presume to do anything or take anything upon themselves except only the mass*, R. Ben. 140, 3–10. v. teón (on), tyge.

on-tyhtan *to incite, instigate, impel* :—Wæs ðæt gifeðe tó swíð ðe ðone ðyder ontyhte, Beo. Th. 6164 ; B. 3086.

on-týnan *to open.* **I.** of places or things, (a) *to make an opening in* :—Seó eorþe hié ontýnde and hió forswealh ðæt wæter, Blickl. Homl. 247, 15. (b) *to open, allow to burst forth* :—Hé ús ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, 39, 31. (c) *to open* so as to admit of ingress or egress :—Him se ǽwyrgda ongeán helle ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 364, 10 ; Wal. 68. Ðæt hí Godes cyricean ontýndon (*aperirent*), Bd. 3, 30 ; S. 562, 16. Ðé is neorxna wang ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209 ; An. 105. (d) *to open* (*a door*) :—Geatu ontýnaþ, Exon. Th. 36, 15 ; Cri. 576. Gif síd duru ontýned biþ . . . búton ðú ða duru ontýne, Past. 21 ; Swt. 157, 15–19. Síe manna gehwam behlíden helle duru, heofones ontýned, ðce geopenad engla ríce, Elen. Kmbl. 2458 ; El. 1230. Heofonríces duru sceal þurh ðé onténed beón, Blickl. Homl. 9, 3. (e) *to open* the mouth, lips, *to speak* :—Ic antýne (ontýne, MS. C. T.) on bigspellum múþ mínne, Ps. Spl. 77, 2. Ðá ontýnde Hǽlend his múþ, and wæs sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 159, 25. Ontýn weoloras míne, Ps. Grn. ii. 279. 116. (f) *to open* the eyes (one's own), *to look*, (another's), *to give sight to* :—Ðá ontýnde ic míne eágan, lócade on hine, Bd. 5, 6 ; S. 619, 39. Hé his eágan ontýnde, biseah tó heofones ríce, Exon. Th. 180, 6 ; Gú. 1275. Þweah ða eágan and ontýne, Lchdm. ii. 26, 25. Blindra manna eágan ontýnan, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Hyra eágan wǽrun ontýnede, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30. (g) *to open* the ears, *to listen to a person* :—Hé him mildheortnesse eáron ontýnde, Blickl. Homl. 107, 1. Ontýn eárna hleóþor, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 77. **II.** *to disclose, reveal, display* :—Se ðe líf ontýneþ, Exon. Th. 2, 15 ; Cri. 19. Fordæm wæs gecweden tó ðæm lytegan feónde ðe ðæs ǽrestan monnes mód ontýnde on ðæs æples gewilnunge *unde hosti callido, qui primi hominis sensum in concupiscentia pomi aperuit*, Past. 43, 2 ; Swt. 309. 17. Þín tunge ontýnde fácn, Ps. Th. 49, 20. Ðú mé dínre snetera hord selfa onténdes, Ps. Grn. ii. 278, 71. David his synna hord selfa onténde, 277, 28. Hwonne ús líffreá leóht ontýne, Exon. Th. 2, 31 ; Cri. 27. Ðæt ic móte ðis gealdor tógum ontýnan *that I may utter this incantation*, Lchdm. i. 400, 5. Ús is wuldres leóht ontýned, Cd. Th. 299, 28 ; Sat. 557 : Exon. Th. 102, 17 ; Cri. 1674 : Andr. Kmbl. 3222 ; An. 1614. Ðǽr is wuldres blǽd ontýned, Cd. Th. 302, 5 ; Sat. 594.

on-týnan (?) *to cover* :—Da stówe wæs ontýnende *ea loca operiens* (did the translator read *aperiens* ?), Bd. 4, 7 ; S. 575, 12.

on-týnedness. v. ontendness.

on-týnness, e ; *f.* **I.** *an opening, aperture* :—Se heofon tóbyrst and eall engla cynn lócian þurh þa ontýnnesse on manna cynn, Blickl. Homl. 93, 24. **II.** *discovery* :—Be cierlisces monnes ontýnesse (betogenesse, MSS. B. H. Schmid takes *ontýnesse = ontigenesse*, and Thorpe translates ' of accusing a "ceorlish" man ;' but the section deals with the discovery of the theft. Cf. too, L. In. 18 ; Th. i. 114, 5, which is a section to the same effect as the present one : Be cirliscum þeófe gefongenum) æt þiéfþe. Se cierlisca mon se ðe oft betygen wǽre þiéfþe, and ðonne æt síðestan synnigne man gefó, L. In. 37 ; Th. i. 124, 20.

on-ufan ; *prep. with dat. adv.* **I.** of place, *upon, on* :—Ðæt preóst ne mæssige búton onufan gehálgodon weofode, L. Edg. C. 31 ; Th. ii. 250, 22. Ða forwurdon ðe him (*the elephant*) onufan wǽron, Ors. 4, 1 ; Swt. 156, 13. Ða men ðe him onufan gáþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 44. Hí ðone Hǽlend onufan setton, 19, 35. **II.** of time, *beyond, after* :—Fór Éadweard cyning onufan hærfest, Chr. 923 ; Erl. 110, 1. v. ufan.

on-unspéd (?), e ; *f. Indigence, poverty* :—For hwý ofergytest ononspéde (*inopiae*) úre, Ps. Spl. 43, 27.

on-unwis (?) ; *adj. Foolish, ignorant* :—Widméten is nítenu[m] ononwísum (*insipientibus*), Ps. Spl. 48, 12. v. next word.

on-unwísdóm, es ; *m. Folly, ignorance* :—Ic wæs unwísum nétenum gelíc geworden. Ac ðú Drihten ononwísdómes ne wes ðú gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 89, 10. v. preceding word.

on-uppan ; *prep. with dat. adv.* **I.** *upon, on* :—Se Hǽlend rád onuppan ðam assan, Jn. Skt. 12, 14. Stód ǽren ceác onuppan twelf ǽrenum oxum, Past. 16 ; Swt. 105, 2. Hé wearþ bebyrged, and him læg onuppan sela byrðena eorþan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 56 : 14, 114. Hé sæt ðǽr onuppan, 13, 25. Ðonne man bringe offrunge nime smedeman and geóte ele onuppan, Lev. 2, 1. Hí lédon hyra reáf uppan hig, and setton hyne onuppan, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 7. Hí gemétton fýr and fisc onuppon, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 4. **II.** *besides, over and above* :—Hé hét ácwellan ða rícostan witan, and onuppan ágenne bróðor and his módor ofbeátan, Met. 9, 28. v. uppan.

on-wacan. **I.** *to awake, cease to sleep* :—Sóna ðæs ðe heó onwóc *ubi vigilavit*, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 534, 11 : 4, 31 ; S. 610, 37. Ðá of slǽpe onwóc, swefn wæs ǽt ende, eorþlíc ádeling, Cd. Th. 249, 2 ; Dan.

524. Se wyrm onwôc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Đa men onwôcan, and ût urnon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 22. **II.** *to arise, spring, be derived, be born*:—Đû wást dæt đû of mînre (*the speaker is Eve*) dehter, Drihten, onwôce, Blickl. Homl. 89, 20: Cd. Th. 292, 12; Sat. 439. Hêr Ida fêng tô rîce, đonon Norþanhymbra cynecyn onwôc, Chr. 547; Erl. 16, 8. Him onwôc heáh Healfdene, Beo. Th. 112; B. 56. Beornas onwôcan, cynn æfter cynne cende wæron, Ps. Th. 104, 11. Hwæt ûs hearmstafas onwôcan, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Hié begeton feówertig bearna dæt đonon menio onwôcon, 294, 25; Sat. 476.

on-wacan, -weacan, *c*; *f. An awakening, arousing, incentive*:—Onwaccano mægna *incitamenta virtutum*, Rtl. 74, 24. v. wacan.

on-wacnian; *p.* ode *To wake up, rouse one's self*:—Onwacnigeaþ nû, wîgend mîne, Fins. Th. 28; Fin. 10. v. on-wæcnan.

on-wadan. **I.** *to make one's way into, to penetrate*:—Oft hira môd onwôd under dimscûan deófles lâtum, Andr. Kmbl. 280; An. 140. **II.** *to enter with irresistible force, to make one's self master of, take possession of*:—Wîfa wlite onwôd foldcríht wera *the beauty of the women made its way to the hearts of the men*, Cd. Th. 76, 20; Gen. 1260. Hié wlenco onwôd, 155, 27; Gen. 2579. v. an-wadan.

on-wæcan *to soften, mollify, cause relaxation of severity*:—Dæt wê mihtiges Godes môd onwæcen, Cd. Th. 26, 7; Gen. 503.

on-wæcnan; *p.* ede. **I.** *to awake*:—Hit ne onwæcneþ tô đon dæt hit eft on ierne mid hreówsunga. Ac hit wilnaþ dæt hit tô đon onwæcne, dæt hit mæge eft weorþan oferdruncen, Past. 56; Swt. 431, 22–25. Đonne onwæcneþ eft winleás guma, Exon. Th. 289, 8; Wand. 45. Đâ hî onwæcnedun *vigilantes*, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. 'Nû us is tîma dæt wê onwæcnen of slæpe.' Ond eft hé cwiþ: 'Onwæcnaþ, gê ryhtwîsan,' Past. 63; Swt. 459, 33–461, 1. Fordytte dæt eáre mid dære wulle đonne đû slâpan wille, and dô eft of đonne đû onwæcne, Lchdm. ii. 42, 26. **II.** *to rise, spring, be derived*:—Đonne hé (*the Phenix*) of ascan onwæcneþ, Exon. Th. 240, 34; Ph. 648. Monig secal siddan wyrt onwæcnan, 191, 4; Az. 83. Đanon ætorcyn ærest gewurdon onwæcned, Salm. Kmbl. 439; Sal. 220. v. next word.

on-wæcnian, -wecnian; *p.* ode *To awake, arise, be roused, be raised*:—Of mistlîcum dryncum onwæcnaþ sió wôde þrâg dære wrænnysse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 17. Đonne (*at the sound of the archangel's trumpet*) of disse moldan men onwecniaþ, deáde of duste ârîsaþ, Cd. Th. 302, 23; Sat. 604. v. on-wacnian, -wæcnan.

on-wemme. v. un-wemme.

on-wére (?) *unripe*:—Genim onwâre slâh dæt seáw, and wring þurh clâþ on dæt eáge, sóna gæþ of (*the white spot will go off*) gif sió slâh biþ grêne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18.

on-westm *increase, increment*:—Onwæstem *incrementum*, Rtl. 69, 19.

on-wæterig. v. un-wæterig.

on-wald, -walh. v. on-weald, -wealh.

on-wealcan; *v. trans. To roll*:—Dryhtnes bibod geofonflôda gehwylc georne behealdeþ đonne merestreámas wæter onwealcaþ *each ocean flood carefully observes the Lord's command, when the sea-streams make the water roll*, Exon. Th. 193, 25; Az. 127. Cf. Sóna swâ đû geseó dæt đû hyre (*the mandrake*) geweald hæbbe, genim hŷ sóna on hand, swâ and-wealc hî, and gewring dæt wôs of hyre leáfon, Th. An. 116, 22.

on-weald, es; *m. Power*:—Sŷ him âr and onwald *to him be honour and power*, Exon. Th. 241, 28; Ph. 663. Hié hiere onwaldes hié (*Rome*) beniman woldon; and heó hwædere onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 22–24. Se geeode dæt éalond and Rómâna onwealde underþeódde. Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 18. Ne lêt âwyrgde ofer ûs onwald âgan, Exon. Th. 10, 28; Cri. 159. Đa kyningas đe đone onwald hætdon dæs folces . . . hié heora onweald gehiôldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 5–7. Đû âhtest alra onwald (*power over all*), Cd. Th. 268, 24; Sat. 60. Dæt gê mîn onweald âgan môsten, Exon. Th. 131, 9; Gû. 453. Ús âlêfan êcne onwald, Cd. Th. 272, 11; Sat. 118. Wé hine oferswŷddon and ûs in onweald geslógon eal his londrîce *regi superato acceptaque in conditiones omni ejus regione*, Nar. 3, 22. Wé ealle his þeóde on onwald onfêngon, 4, 6. v. an-, and-weald, on-wealda.

on-weald (?); *adj. Powerful*:—Đâ Dryhten of deáþe ârâs onweald (-wealh?) of eorþan, Exon. Th. 168, 9; Gû. 1075.

on-wealda, an; *m. One who has power, a ruler*:—Ic gelŷfe in êcne onwealdan ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 140, 14; Gû. 610. [*O. H. Ger.* ana-walto: *Ger.* an-walt. In *O. H. Ger.* ana-walton (*gen. dat. pl.*) also translates *potestatum, potestatibus*, v. Grff. i. 813. Cf. on-weald.] v. an-wealda.

on-wealg. v. next word.

on-wealh, -walh; *adj. Whole, entire*:—Onwalh *integer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 25. Of anwealhre *integro*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 61. **I.** literal, *sound, uninjured, uncorrupted*:—Ealne his lichoman gemêtton onwealhne and gesundne (*integrum*), Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 37. Ealle đa scŷtan đe se lichoma mid bewunden wæs onwealge ætŷwdon *linteamina omnia quibus involutum erat corpus integra apparuerunt*, 4, 19; S. 589, 21. Đa lâstas â onwalge beóþ and on dære ilcan onsŷne đe hié on forman on đa eorþan bestapene wæron, Blickl. Homl. 127, 20. **II.** metaph.:—Heó onwealg on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade *regnat incolumis*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 23. Wæs hyre mægdenhâd onwalg, Exon. Th. 87, 6; Cri. 1421. Dæt gecyndelîce gewitt biþ anwalg untôslîten, Past. 52, 2; Swt. 405, 5. Đa ôdre stondaþ on anwalgre hælo, Swt. 403, 23. And-swarede dæt hê on dyssum hæfde fæstne geleáfan and onwalhne *integram se in hoc habere fidem respondebat*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 539, 4. Geleáfan on-wealhne and unwemmedne heóldan, 1, 4; S. 475, 33: 4, 10; S. 578, 27. **III.** of time, *whole, entire*:—Onwalhge wican *ebdomade integra*, 4, 27; S. 604, 31. Geár onwealh *anno integro*, 3, 1; S. 523, 28. Onwalhge niht *noctes integras*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* anawalg *absolutus*.]

on-wealhlîce; *adv. Entirely*:—Đa mægenu dæs gôdes weorces đe hê Gode ûtan anwealglîce forgeaf *tantae virtutis sacrificium, quod integrum foras immolaut*, Past. 33, 5; Swt. 220, 22.

on-wealhness, e; *f. Wholeness, soundness, integrity.* **I.** literal:—Þurh đa heora onwalhnesse gecŷded is *it is made evident by the unchanged condition of the footsteps*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 27. **II.** metaph. *purity, chastity, integrity*:—Andwealhnys *integritas, religio sanctitas*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 50. Andhwælhnysse *integritatis*, 414, 74. Andwealcnysse, 432, 47. Andwealhnysse, 452, 32. Anhwealhnysse, 461, 46. Andwealhnysse *integritatis, castitatis*, 465, 71. Onwealhnesse *integritatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 24. Mid ôcre onwalhnesse (*integritate*) mægbhâdes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 25. Anwalhnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 6. Andwælhnysse *integritatem, pudicitiam*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 57.

on-weard; *adj. Proceeding against, taking action against*:—Warnige se abbod dæt hê þurh andan ne sŷ onweard đam profaste *let the abbot take heed that he be not acting against the provost from hatred*, R. Ben. 126, 11.

on-weenian. v. on-wænnian.

on-weg; *adv. Away, off.* **I.** with verbs of motion:—Ôđer þing wiston đa wîfmenn đâ hŷ onweg cyrdon *when they went away* (*from the sepulchre*), Exon. Th. 460, 13; Hó. 16. Gif đû onweg cymest *if you come away* (*alive from the fight*), Beo. Th. 2769; B. 1382. Féran onweg, Exon. Th. 373, 4; Seel. 103. Onweg (âweg) fleón, Ors. 4, 2; Bos. 79, 15: Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 11. Onweg gewitan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. Onweg hweorfan, Beo. Th. 534; B. 264. Hê onweg đanon feorhlâstas bær, 1693; B. 844. **II.** with verbs of taking, removing, separating, etc.:—Onweg âceorfan *amputare*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 39. Onweg âdôn *to put away*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524,3. Onweg âdrîfan *to drive away, expel*, 2, 5; S. 507, 28. Onweg âhebban *to remove*, 1, 27; S. 493, 7. Onweg âlædan, 5, 3; S. 616, 36. Onweg âniman, Blickl. Homl. 55, 9. Onweg âteón *to withdraw, subtract*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 9. v. â-weg.

onweg-âcirredness, e; *f. A turning away* (*from right belief*), *apostasy*:—Seó onwegâcerrednes fram Cristes geleáfan Angelcyninga *apostasia regnum Anglorum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 8.

onweg-âlædness, e; *f. A taking away, removal*:—Ond for dære gelômlîcum onwegâlædnesse (*frequenti ablatione*) dære hâlgan moldan wæs mycel seáþ geworden, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 31.

onweg-gewite, es; *m. A going forth*:—In onweggewite *in excessu*, Ps. Surt. 115, 11.

onweg-gewitenness, e; *f. Going forth, departure*:—Æfter his onweggewitenesse (*abscessum*) of Breotene, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 12. v. âweg-gewitenness.

on-wendan. **I.** *to turn, change*:—Đû hî onwendest *mutabis ea*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Hê onwendeþ his hiw, Lchdm. ii. 204, 9. Werþíode his (*the morning-star*) noman onwendaþ, hâtaþ hine æfenstiorra, Met. 29, 29. Mê onhwyrfdon of dære gecynde đe ic ær beheóld, onwendan mîne wîsan, Exon. Th. 485, 29; Râ. 72, 5. Onwend đec in gewitte *think differently*, 251, 12; Jul. 144. Ón dæs bisceopes anwealde dæt biþ hwæder hê hit onwende đe nâ *utrum mutet an non*, L. Eccg. C. 33; Th. ii. 158, 13. Đa menn deáh wisston dæt hió mid đam dryċræfte ne mihte đara manna môd onwendan deáh hió đa lichoman onwende *nec potentia gramina, membra quae valeant licet, corda vertere non valent*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 8–10: Met. 26, 101–104. Đû ne meaht hiora sidu and heora gecynd onwendan, 7, 2; Fox 18, 31. Nis mê tîd mîn lîf tô onwendenne *non est mihi tempus vitam mutandi*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 32. Onwended ne biþ æfre tô ealdre, Exon. Th. 203, 11; Ph. 82. Nân gewuna ne mæg nânum men beón onwended, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 23. Gif đû wênst dæt hit on đê gelong sê dæt đa woruldsælþa on đê swâ onwenda sint đonne eart đû on gedwolan *tu, fortunam putas erga te esse mutatam? errас*, 7, 2; Fox 16, 30. **II.** *to change one thing for another, to exchange*:—Heó wæs genumen of middanearde and eall dæt sâr and đone deáþ mid êcre hælo and lîfe onwended, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 7. **III.** *to turn, change a direction, to avert, divert, turn aside*:—Næfre gê mec of dissum wordum onwendaþ dendan mec mîn gewit gelæsteþ, Exon. Th. 124, 33; Gû. 347. 'Onwend đê tô đê sylfum' . . . Hé hine đâ onwende from disse worlde begangum, Blickl. Homl. 113, 26–30. Onwende hê his neb âweg, Lchdm. ii. 284, 15. Næfre đû đæs swîdlîc sâr gegearwast dæt đû mec onwende dissa worda, Exon. Th. 246, 5; Jul. 57. Wênst đû dæt đû dæt hwerfende hweól, đonne hit on ryne wyrþ, mæge oncyrran? Ne miht đû đon mâ đara woruldsælþa hwearfunga onwendan, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 37. Ne mihte

hæleþ weán onwendan, Beo. Th. 384; B. 191: Exon. Th. 130, 19; Gú. 440. Þara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nó weorþan onwend of ðam ryne ðe him gesceapen wæs, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Bróc bið onwended of his rihtryne, Met. 5, 19. Bið him se wela onwended, and wyrþ him wíte gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431: Blickl. Homl. 195, 28. Sýn hié from heora wónessum onwende, 109, 20. **IV.** *to change the position of a thing, to invert, turn upside down*, (a) literal:—Sceal mín ród onwended beón; mín heáfod sceal beón on eorþan gecyrred, and míne fét tó heofenum gerealte, Blickl. Homl. 191, 5. Onwendedre endebyrdnysse *ordine prepostero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 33. (b) figurative, *to subvert, disturb, upset*:—Hond synfulra ne onwendeþ (*moveat*) mec, Ps. Surt. 35, 12. Ðis is ðæt mennisc ðe ealle míne dǽda mid heora wordum (*destroyed by their words the effect that my actions should produce*), ðæt hié mé ne gelýfdon, Blickl. Homl. 175, 25. Næ síe tó ðon gedurstig, ne cyning, næ bisceop, ðæt ðáes mínæ gife onwændæ (*commoveat*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 218, 28. Nǽfre ic ne míne lástweardas geprístlǽcen ðæt heó hit (*the grant of certain dues*) onwenden, Ch. Th. 29, 14: Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Hwæt miht ðú his onwendan? Nú hé hafaþ ealle díne þeóstro geflémed, Blickl. Homl. 85, 21. Sibb ǽfre ne mæg wiht onwendan ðam ðe wel þenceþ *nothing can destroy the ties of kindred in the case of a right-minded man*, Beo. Th. 5195; B. 2601. Hé (*Julian*) wolde ðone Cristendóm onwendan, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 3. Hié ealle ða worold on hiora ágen gewill onwendende (*evertendo*) wǽron, I, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Eall heofona mægen bið onwended and onhréred, Blickl. Homl. 91, 27: 93, 13. Bið se maga onwent and tóbrocen, Lchdm. ii. 218, 18. **V.** *to cause to change for the worse, to give a wrong direction, pervert*:—Se yfela dǽma onwendeþ done rihtan dóm for ðæs feós lufon, Blickl. Homl. 61, 31. Hié (*bribes*) wísra monna word onwendaþ, L. Alf. 46; Th. i. 54, 18. Beorht wǽron burgræced . . . meodoheall monig mandreáma full óþ ðæt ðæt onwende wyrd seó swíðe *until fate wrought disastrous change*, Exon. Th. 477, 15; Ruin. 25. Drync unheórne, se onwende gewit wera, Andr. Kmbl. 69; An. 35. Mid ðý ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora mód wæs onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 14. Is mín flǽsc frécne onwended *caro mea immutata est*, Ps. Th. 108, 24. **VI.** *intrans. To return*:—Heora gást gangeþ onwendeþ on ða eorþan ðe hí of cómon *exiet spiritus ejus, et revertetur in terram suam*, 145, 3. v. á-wendan.

on-wendedlíc; *adj. Changeable*:—Gyf se midwinter byþ on Frigendæge, ðonne byþ onwendedlíc winter, Lchdm. iii. 164, 8. v. á-wendedlíc.

on-wendedness, e; *f. Change, alteration*:—Nis him onwendednes *non est illis commutatio*, Ps. Th. 54, 20. Onwendednis *immutatio*, Ps. Surt. 76, 11. In onwendednissum *in commutationibus*, 43, 13. v. next word.

on-wendness, e; *f.* **I.** *change*:—Dære godcundnesse nǽnig onwendnesse on carcerne wæs of dære menniscan gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 24. **II.** *turning, movement* (v. onwendan, **IV**):—Onwendnisse heáfdes *commotionem capitis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 15. v. preceding word.

on-weorþan *to throw aside, turn aside*:—Hine se wind onwearp fram ðære byrig *mutati ab urbe venti*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-werfan *dissociare*.]

on-weorpness, e; *f. A throwing on*:—Ðæt lég swíðe weóx and him nǽnig mon mid wætra onweorpnesse (*injectu*) widstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20.

on-wéstan *to lay waste, desolate*:—Sý wunung heora onwést (*deserta*), Ps. Spl. 68, 30. v. á-westan.

on-wícan *to yield, retreat*:—Onwican *cessere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 23. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* int-wíchan *cedere, recedere*: *Ger.* ent-weichen.]

on-willan *to cause to boil*; fig. *to cause passion or emotion to be violent*:—Ðá wæs eft swá ǽr ealdféondа níþ onwylled *then again as before hot waxed the hate of former foes*, Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gú. 362. v. á-wellan, -wyllan.

on-wille; *adj. Desired*:—'Ac gé hine gesundne ásettaþ ðǽr gé hine sylfne genóman' . . . Ongon ðá leófne síð dragan Dryhtnes cempa tó ðam onwillan eorþan dǽle *to the hermitage to which he* (*Guthlac*) *desired to go, and from which the fiends had removed him*, Exon. Th. 145, 25; Gú. 700.

on-windan. **I.** *to unwind, unfasten, loosen*:—Þonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, onwindeþ wælrápas, Beo. Th. 3224; B. 1610. Bǎncofan onband, breóstlocan onwand, Elen. Kmbl. 2498; El. 1250. **II.** *to retire, retreat*:—Hærn eft onwand . . . wædu swæðorodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1062; An. 531.

on-winnende *assailing, attacking*:—Se onwinnenda here *the attacking army*, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 4. Míne geféran mé betǽhton ðám onwinnendum feóndum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 351. v. winnan.

on-wist, e; *f. The being in a place, dwelling, habitation*:—Gesealde sigora waldend onwist édles Abrahames sunum *God granted to Abraham's descendants to live in a country*, Cd. Th. 178, 27; Exod. 18. Cf. on-wunung.

on-wlát (?) *form, appearance*:—Anwláten (-es?) *formae*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 61.

on-wlite, es; *m. Face*:—Onwlite *patham*, Txts. 172, 17. v. and-wlite.

on-wóh. v. wóh.

on-worpenness, e; *f. An injection*; fig. of a feeling which has been inspired:—Ðá ic getihtode bi ðære gítsunge onworpennesse and ðá wæs ic gesprecende done man and sécende wæs ðæs þinges cúðnesse æt him, Shrn. 36, 19.

on-wrecan *to avenge*:—Ðý læs on him gesewen sí ðás þing onwrecen beón *ne in eis illa ulcisci videantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 28. v. á-wrecan.

on-wreón *to uncover, disclose*:—Ne onwríh ðú *ne reveles*, Kent. Gl. 960. Onwreónde *discooperiens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 73. **I.** literal, *to uncover, open, remove a covering*:—Hé his hrægl onwrág *retecto vestimento*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 23. Ðá onwrigon hí hire ondwliton *discooperto vultus indumento*, 4, 19; S. 589, 16. Onwreóh (-wríh, Ps. Surt.) eágan míne, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 18. Onwreón ða duru dæs geteldes, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 14. **II.** figurative, *to make known, shew forth, reveal, discover*:—Heó onwríhþ hire ǽwelm, done heó geopenaþ hiore þeáwas, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 25. Hé his miltse onwreáh, Blickl. Homl. 107, 20. Ðá com yrnan sum olbeuda, and se cwæþ . . . 'Ne tódǽlaþ gé ðara háligra lichoman' . . . ða dydon hý swá him dæt dumbe neát onwreáh, Shrn. 136, 2. Ic ðé háte dæt ðú dás gesyhþe segge mannum, onwreóh wordum dæt hit is wuldres beám, Rood Kmbl. 191; Kr. 97. Bæd dæt hé him on spellum gecýðde, onwrige worda gongum, hú . . . , Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gú. 1134. Iudas dé mæg sóð gecýðan, onwreón wyrda gerýno, Elen. Kmbl. 1174; El. 589. Ðú scealt biddan dæt móte beón open and onwrigen hwæt hé sý, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4: Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 32. Is onwrigen wyrda bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. **III.** *to shew the* (*hidden*) *meaning of anything, to explain*:—Ic wéne dæt ðás word ne sind eów fullcúðe, gif wé hí openlícor eów ne onwreóþ, Homl. Th. i. 580, 27. Augustinus ús onwreáh dissere rǽdinge andgit, ii. 384, 21. Ðás word sind sceortlíce gesǽde, and eów is neód dæt wé hí swutelícor eów onwreón, i. 278, 14. Onwrión *explicare*, Kent. Gl. 1152. **IV.** *to shew, display* so as to avoid concealment:—Ðá seó fǽmne onwráh ryhtgeryno, Exon. Th. 12, 34; Cri. 195. Onwreóh (-wríh, Ps. Surt.) Gode ðíne wegas, Ps. Th. 36, 5. Gif his sáule gyltas óðerum monnum dígle beóþ and him sylfum cúðe, mid his andetnesse onwreó ða his abbode, R. Ben. 72, 5. **V.** *to display what is bad, to expose*:—God hine (*the sorcerer*) onwrýhþ gyt, ðeáh ðe wit hine ne geopenian, Blickl. Homl. 187, 17. Seó hálige æ forbeódeþ ða sceondlícnysse onwreón mægsibba . . . Ne onwreóh ðú sceondlícnysse ðines fæder . . . se ðe gedyrstigaþ onwreón ða sceondlícnysse his steópmóder . . . se onwríhþ his fæder sceondlícnysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 6–16. Womdæda onwreón, Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. **VI.** of the operations of the Deity, *to reveal*:—Dryhten ðú ðe ðás þing onwrige lytlingum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 25. Hit ðé ne onwreáh flǽsc ne blód, ac mín Fæder, 16, 17: Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 24. Áne bóc on his wítegunge, ðe him God sylf onwreáh, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 44. Ðeáh ðe him God onwrige wísdómes gǽst, Exon. Th. 273, 14; Jul. 516. Dam ðe se sunu wyle done Fæder onwreón, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 27. Drihten hire forþfóre wæs geeáþmódan tó onwreónne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 36. Sum gesihþ de God dysan menn onwreogan hæfþ, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 747. [*O. H. Ger.* int-ríhan *revelare*.]

on-wrigenness, e; *f. An uncovering, discovery*:—Onwrigenys *apocalypsis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 43. **I.** *a removal of that which obscures or conceals*:—Leóht tó onwrigennysse þeóda *lumen ad revelationem gentium*; a light to lighten the Gentiles, Homl. Th. i. 136, 22. **II.** *an explanation, exposition* (v. on-wreón, **III**):—Circlícere anwrigenisse *ecclesiasticae traditionis, expositionis*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 36. Hæbben ða ungeléredan inlendisce ðæs hálgan regules cýððe þurh ágenes gereordes anwrigennesse *by means of an explanation* (*translation*) *in their own tongue*, Lchdm. iii. 442, 9. **III.** *an exposure* of a person's real character (v. on-wreón, **V**):—Nú neálǽceþ ágðer ge ðín onwrigennes ge uncer gecýðnes *the vanity of your pretensions will be exposed, and the reality of our claims will be made manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 23. **IV.** *a revelation, manifestation made to the eye or to the ear by divine power* (v. on-wreón, **VI**):—Heó sægde dæt heó geleornod hæfde on onwrihgennysse (MS. T. onwrignesse) dæt hire forþfóre wǽre swíðe neáh. Sǽde heó him dæt seó onwrihgnes dyslíc wǽre. Cwæþ dæt heó gesáwe micelne þreát, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 35–38. Se Hælend geswutelode him ða tóweardan onwrigenysse (*a revelation of the future*), be ðære hé ǽwrát ða bóc de is geháten Apocalipsis, Homl. Th. i. 60, 1. Helena hí (*the cross*) áfunde þurh Cristes onwrigennesse *through a revelation made by Christ*, H. R. 99, 8. Him da upplícan onwrigenesse widstódon *superna illi oracula restiterunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 21.

on-wrigness, -wríhness, e; *f. Revelation*:—Of onwrihnesse geendad *revelatione saturatus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 6. v. on-wrigenness, **IV.**

on-wríðan *to unwrap, to release from a covering*:—Seó hét heáfod onwríðan *she bade take the head* (*of Holofernes*) *from the bag in which it had been put*, Judth. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 173.

on-wríðung, e; *f. A band*:—Onwríðung (-wrítung, Wrt.) *ligamentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 76.

on-wríting, e; *f. An inscription*; inscriptio Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 24.

on-wunian *to dwell, inhabit*:—Ic onwunige (*inhabitabo*) on ðinum getelde, Ps. Lamb. 60, 5. Dæt ic onwunige (*inhabitem*) on húse Drihtnes.

Ps. Spl. 26, 7. Ðū onwunast (*habitabis*) on heom, 5, 13. Hī onwuniaþ *inhabitabunt*, 5, 6. Hig onwuniaþ on worlde *inhabitabunt in saeculum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 29. Onwuna on gelaðunge *inhabita terram*, 36, 3.

on-wunung, e; *f.* **I.** *a habitation, dwelling*:—Gewurðe him wēste eall his onwunung *fiat habitatio ejus deserta*, Ps. Th. 108, 7. Gewȳt fram mē, and far ūt of mȳnre onwununge, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 11. Ðonne forlǽt se hālga gāst ða onwununge, and ðǽr sōna wyrþ deōfol inne, Wulfst. 280, 9. **II.** *persistence, perseverance*:—Mid singalre ārnīednesse ł onwununge *assidua* (*perpetua*) *instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 66.

on-wyllan, -ȳwan. v. on-willan, -īwan.

on-ȳðan *to pour in*:—Tunge witan swylce lagoflōd onȳðaþ *lingua sapientis quasi diluvium inabundabit*, Scint. 65.

oo-. v. ō-.

open; *adj. Open.* **I.** *not shut*, (a) *allowing ingress* or *egress*:—Heofen biþ open on sumum ende . . . and mycel mægen forþ cymeþ þurh ðone openan dǽl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 1. Open scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Open wæs ðæt eorþærn (*the sepulchre*). Exon. Th. 460, 18; Hō. 19. Ðīn carcern open wē gemētton, Blickl. Homl. 239, 27. Gē geseōþ opene heofenas (*caelum apertum*), Jn. Skt. I, 51. (b) of a door:—Ðonne andydan hié ða duru ðe on ða healfe open wæs (*the door that opened on that side*) . . . and mid dæm ðe hié ðara dura hwelce opene gesāwon, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 14–16. Biþ oft open eádgum tōgeānes onhliden heofonūres duru, Exon. Th. 198, 16; Ph. 11. Hié gemētton ðæs carcernes duru opene, Blickl. Homl. 239, 24. (c) of the eyes:—Mid openum eágum gesiōn, Met. 20, 257. (d) of wounds, *not closed up*:—Ða openan dolg, Exon. Th. 68, 24; Cri. 1108: Rood Kmbl. 93; Kr. 47. **II.** *not covered, not protected*:—Seó cirice is ufan open and unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 30. Open burh *urbs patens*, Kent. Gl. 975. **III.** *declared, public*:—Ða bēc (*of the Old Testament*) synd gehātene seó ealde gecȳdnyss and seó ealde ǽ, ðæt is, open lagu ðe God gesette Israhēla folce, Hexam. 1; Norm. 2, 19. **IV.** *not secret, not concealed, discovered, brought to light* (in reference to things where concealment is desired):—Hwanon ys dis word open geworden (*palam factum*), Ex. 2, 14. Ne dēþ nān man nān þing on dīglum ac sēcþ ðæt hit open sȳ (*in palam esse*), Jn. Skt. 7, 4. Ðæt mōte bēon open and onwrigen hwæt hē sȳ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 4. Se ðe mānāþ swerige and hit him on open wurðe *he that commits perjury, and the crime is clearly proved against him*, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Gif open morþ weorðe āgife man māgum ðone banan *if in a case of murder the murderer be discovered, let him be given up to the kinsmen of the murdered man*, L. C. S. 57; Th. i. 406, 25. Æt openre þȳfþe *in case of discovered theft*, 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Opene weorðaþ monna dǽde *the deeds of men shall be brought to light* (*at the last day*), Exon. Th. 64, 32; Cri. 1046. **V.** *without attempt at concealment*:—Antonius him (*Octavianus*) onbeād gewin and openne feóndscipe, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 1. Blisse on openum, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. Ón ða openan tīd *the last day when nothing is concealed*, Exon. Th. 96, 9; Cri. 1571. **VI.** *manifest, clear, plain, evident*:—Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Genōg sweotol ðæt is ðætte for ðȳ sint gōde men gōde ðe hī gōd gemētaþ.' Ðā cwæþ ic: 'Genōg open hit is' *certum est, adeptione boni, bonos fieri. Certum*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 29. Se ðe unwīslice leofaþ biþ open sott, ðeáh him swā ne þince, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 132. Is seó wyrd mid eów open orgete, Andr. Kmbl. 1517; An. 760. Ðā āgann Landfranc atȳwian mid openum gesceáde (*with manifest reason*), ðæt hē mid rihte crafede ðās ða hē crafede, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 17. [*O. Sax.* opan: *O. Frs.* epen: *Icel.* opinn: *O. H. Ger.* offan.]

open-ears, -æres, es; *m. A medlar;* mespila, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 50. (v. *Halliw. Dict.* openers.)

openere, es; *m. One who opens*:—Aprilis quasi aperilis . . . swylce hē sȳ openere. On his tīman beóþgeopenade tríw tō blōwanne, Anglia viii. 326, 5.

openian; *p.* ode. **I.** *intrans.* (a) *to open, to become open*:—Openaþ *patebit*, Kent. Gl. 401. Byrgenu openodon, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 5. Openige nū ðīn fæðm, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Byrgen opnigende (*patens*) is race heora, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Openiendum heofonlum *caelis patentibus*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 37. Opniendum, Hpt. Gl. 514, 55. (b) *to become manifest*:—Ðæs līf mid healicum tācnum heofonlīcra wunda openode *cujus vita sublimis crebris miraculorum patebat indiciis*, 4, 30; S. 608, 26. **II.** *trans.* (a) *to open, unclose*:—Openast (*aperis*) ðū hand ðīne, Ps. Spl. 144, 17. Seáþ hē openode *lacum aperuit*, 7, 16. Opnyaþ mē gatu rihtwīsnysse, 117, 19. (b) *to disclose, manifest*:—Gefeohtu gesihþ blisse hit openaþ *if he sees fights, it is a sure sign of joy*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 8. Hē cȳðde and openade ðæt hē Cristen wǽre *se Christianum esse prodiderat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Ðæt hē nānigum mā openade ne cȳðde (*patefaceret*), 5, 9; S. 623, 15. Hord openian *to discover the treasure*, Beo. Th. 6105; B. 3056. Openiende *propalat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 17. [*O. Sax.* oponōn: *O. H. Ger.* offanōn: *O. Frs.* epenia: *Icel.* opna.] v. ge-openian.

open-līc; *adj. Open, public*:—Openlīc *publicum*, Germ. 398, 45. Openlecre *puplica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 55. Openlecum (openletet, Wrt. ii. 3, 61) *a puplicis*, Wülck. Gl. 343, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* offan-līh *publicus.*]

open-līce; *adv. Openly.* **I.** *publicly, in a way by which not a few only are affected*:—Eft cymþ God swīðe openlīce (*in a way to be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 49, 3. Hié openlīce ðæt gesetton (*they publicly decreed*) ðæt hē swungen wǽre ōþ ðæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ǽrest ðe ðes eádiga wer openlīce beforan ōðrum mannum geworhte, 219, 3: Homl. Th. i. 58, 15. Hē funde āne tabulan eall āwritene and hī openlīce rǽdde (*read it out to the bystanders*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 767. **II.** *without concealment, without reserve, freely*:—Hē spræc openlīce (*palam*), Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Nān man spæc openlīce be him for ðæra Iudéa ege, Jn. Skt. 7, 13. Ðā fōr hē næs nā openlīce ac dȳgollice, 7, 10. Monige scylda openlīce wietena (*aperte cognita*), Past. 21, 2; Swt. 152, 1. Ða dīglan gyltas man sceal dīgelīce bētan, and ða openan openlīce, Homl. Th. i. 498, 10. **III.** *plainly, evidently, clearly, manifestly*:—Swelce hē open, līce cuǽde *si aperte dicat*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 11: Blickl. Homl. 81; 19. Būton ic openlīce gecȳþe ðæt ic God sylfa sȳ *unless I make it evidently appear that I am God himself*, 181, 36. Se wæs openlīce ūþwita, Bt. 19: Fox 70, 8: Met. 13, 72. Hū ne is dē genōg openlīce geeówad, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 19: 32, 2; Fox 116, 33. Ic ongite openlīce . . . Ic wolde ðeáh hit fullīcor and openlīcor of ðē ongitan *video . . . sed ex te cognoscere malim apertius*, 33, 1; Fox 120, 2–9: 39, 2-Fox 212, 11. Openlīce *manifeste*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 59. Sume sindon openlīce forgitene *some plainly are forgotten*, Met. 10, 60. **IV.** *without obstruction, at large*:—Wolde openlīcor (*latius*) ætȳwan seó godcunde ārfæstnyss on hū myclum wuldre Cūþbyrht ǽfter his deáþe līede, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 24. Ic wēne ðæt dū nyte hwæt dis gemēne, būton wē of ōðrum bócum dis openlīcor secgan (*give a fuller account*), Boutr. Scrd. 18, 27. Ðās þing wē willaþ openlīcor gecȳðan ðonne ðæt lȳden dō, Anglia viii. 298, 25: Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 35. [*O. Sax.* opanlīko: *O. H. Ger.* offanlīhho *palam, publice, evidenter.*]

openness, e; *f. Openness, publicity*:—Gend openysse *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* offaunussi *apocalypsis.*]

openung, e; *f. Manifestation, revelation*:—Seó openung ðæs dæges (*the day of judgment*) is swīðe egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Blickl. Homl. 91, 19. [*O. H.Ger.* offenunga *manifestatio, declaratio.*]

ōr. **I.** *beginning, origin*:—Or ł fruma *initium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. Dæges ōr onwōc geleáfan *the day-spring of belief awoke*, Apstls. Kmbl. 130; Ap. 65. Næs him fruma ǽfre ōr geworden, Cd. Th. 1, 11; Gen. 6. Ðǽr wæs yfles ōr, Andr. Kmbl. 2763; An. 1384. On dæm wæs ōr writen fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. Ōr and ende, Exon. Th. 492, 6; Rä. 81, 10. Cwealmes on ōre *at the beginning of the destruction*, Cd. Th. 153, 32; Gen. 2547. Gif dū his ne meaht ōr āreccan *if you cannot tell even the beginning of your dream*, 224, 9; Dan. 133. Secgan ōr and ende *to tell from first to last*, Andr. Kmbl. 1297; An. 649. Ic dē yfla gehwylces ōr gecȳðe ōþ ende forþ, Exon. Th. 263, 21; Jul. 353. Suē hē wundra gihuaes ōr āstelidæ (cf. ord onstealde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21) *quomodo ille omnium miraculorum auctor exstitit*, Txts. 149, 4. Orleges ōr onstellan, Beo. Th. 4806; B. 2407: Exon. Th. 386, 10; Rä. 4, 59. Ne can ic Abeles ōr ne fōre hleómāges sīd *I know not Abel's life from its beginning or its later course*, Cd. Th. 61, 33; Gen. 1006. **II.** *front, van*:—Wæs on ōre heard handplega, 198, 22; Exod. 326: Beo. Th. 2087; B. 1041. Heriges on ōre, Andr. Kmbl. 2213; An. 1108. Cf. ord.

or. This form occurs in A. Sax. only as a prefix, but in Goth. *us*, in Icel. *or, ur*, in O. H. Ger. *ur* it is found also as a preposition. It has the meaning *without*, e. g. or-mōd; also that of *original, early*, e. g. or-eald.

ōra, an; *m. A border, edge, margin, bank* (mostly in place names, *-or* in Windsor, Bognor. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv: Leo, A. S. Names, p. 92):—In ðone stede ðe is gecueden Cerdices ōra, Chr. 495; Erl. 14, 10: 514; Erl. 14, 21. Æt Cerdices ōran, Erl. 2, 3. Ðonan on ðone ōran foran wið-eástan Egsulfes setl west be ðam ōran eft tōweard setle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 2–3. Siddan dū gehȳrde on hlīþes ōran galan geác on bearwe, Exon. Th. 473, 28; Bo. 21. On ōra[n] his hrægles *in oram vestimenti ejus*, Ps. Spl. 132, 3.

ōra, an; *m. Ore, metal in an unreduced state*:—Ælces kynnes wecg vel ōra *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Seolfor ðe byþ seofon sīðon āmered syððan se ōra ādolfen byþ, Ps. Th. 11, 7. Gedolfene ōran *effossa rudera*, Germ. 396, 190. Hit is eác berende on wecga ōrum āres and īsernes leádes and seolfres *quae etiam venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seó eorþe is cennende wecga ōran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. Goldōrum ł-wecgum *auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. [Cf. golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling breas: al is icleopet or, A. R. 284, note b.] v. ōre.

ōra, an; *m. A species of money introduced by the Danes* (cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark):—Þolie twelf ōrena mid Denum and .xxx. scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 170, 16. Bēte man ðæt æt deádum menn mid .vi. healfmarce, and æt cwicon mid .xii. ōran, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 11. Ita quod xv. (xvi?) ore libram faciant, iv. 9; Th. i. 303, 9. In the Law of the Northumbrian Priests, Th. ii. 290 sqq., this money is often mentioned. Óro *mnas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 13: Rush. 19, 16.

oraþ. v. oroþ.

or-blēde; *adj. Bloodless*:—Orblēde *exsangues*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 39.

orc, es; *m. A cup, can, tankard, flagon*:—Orc *orca* (cf. orca *a tankard*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 16: *a cane*, 771, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 4. Blōt-(blōd-)orc *uas in quo sacrificabant res impias*, Germ. 397, 514. Orce *calice*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 39. Bollan steápe, swylce eác orcas, Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 18: Beo. Th. 6087; B. 3047. Hē geseah orcas standan, fyrnmanna fatu, 5514; B. 2760. Orcas *crateras*, Ex. 24, 6. [*Goth.* aurkeis *a cup*: *O. Sax.* ork.]

orc, es; *m. The infernal regions* (orcus):—Orc *orcus*, Ep. Gl. 16 f, 36: Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 61. Orcþyrs oðde heldeófol *Orcus* (*the god of the infernal regions*), 63, 49.

or-ceápe, -ceápes, -ceápunga, -ceápungum; *adv. Without payment, without cause, for nothing, gratis, gratuitously*:—Ne þurfon gē wēnan ðæt gē ðæt orceápe sellon, ðæt gē under Drihtnes borh syllaþ, þēh gē sōna ðære mēde ne ne onfōn, Blickl. Homl. 41, 12. Orceápes *gratis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 42. Beó hē fríoh orceápunga, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Hi onwunnon mē orceápunga (*gratis*), Ps. Spl. M. 119, 6. Orceápungum, Ps. Lamb. 108, 3.

orc-eard, -geard. v. ort-geard.

or-ceás; *adj. Free from complaint, not chargeable* (*with a fault*):—Orceás *immunis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 50; *immunes*, 111, 14. Orcēsne *immunem*, *immaculatum*, *castum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 72. Orceáse ł unwemme *immunes*, *incontaminati*, *inviolatas*, 447, 43. v. ceás, ceást, *and next word*.

or-ceásness, e; *f. Immunity, freedom from fault*:—Orceásnes *immunitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 59: 77, 34. Seó orceásnys, Hpt. Gl. 433, 57. Orceásnysse ł uniwemnysse *immunitatis*, 434, 27. Orceásnysse *immunitatem*, *castitatem*, 461, 41.

orcen (?) *a sea-monster*:—Danon untydras ealle onwōcon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas [orceas (?). *Grein reads* orc-nēas, *with which compare* orc-þyrs *under* orc] swylce gigantas, Beo. Th. 225; B. 112. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* orkn (örkn) *a kind of seal*.]

or-cnāwe, -cnāwe; *adj. Recognisable, evident*:—Ðǽr orcnāwe (wearþ) þurh teóncwide tweógende mōd, Andr. Kmbl. 1540; An. 771. Ðā wæs orcnāwe (on-, Kmbl.) idese sīðfæt, Elen. Kmbl. 457; El. 229. v. ge-, on-cnāwe.

orc-þyrs. v. orc.

ord, es; *m.* I. *a point*, (a) of a weapon:—Ælces wǽpnes ord *muero*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Se ord (dæs speres), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rä. 61, 12. Wordes ord breósthord þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5576; B. 2791. Ne ofstong hē hiene mid dȳ speres orde. Ðæt is donne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge... sua suā Assael wæs deád būtan orde *non cum recta, sed aversa hasta transforavit... quasi sine ferro moriuntur*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 10–23. Mid gāres orde, Cd. Th. 92, 2; Gen. 1522. Hē sette his swurdes ord tōgeánes his innoþe, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 14. Ðæt gebearh feore wið ord and wið ecge (cf. *Icel.* með oddi ok eggju) *it protected life from thrust and cut*, Beo. Th. 3102; B. 1549. (b) putting a part for the whole, *a spear, pointed weapon*:—Mē sceal wǽpen niman, ord and īren (*spear and sword*), Byrht. Th. 139, 12; By. 253. Hwā ðǽr mid orde mihte on fǽgean men feorh gewinnan, wīgan mid wǽpnum, 135, 31; By. 124. Hit is mycel nēdþearf ðæt hié man forspille, and mid īrenum þislum and ordum hié man sleá, Blickl. Homl. 189, 30. Hildesercum, bordum and ordum, Elen. Kmbl. 469; El. 235. (c) of other point-shaped, conical things:—Ord *apicem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 64. Ða hwīle ðe se mōna ðære sceade ord (*the shadow of the earth*) ofer yrnþ, Lchdm. iii. 240, 26. Hafaþ tungena gehwylc xx orda, hafaþ orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 461–464; Sal. 231–232. (d) of persons, (1) *one who is at the topmost point, a head, chief, prince*:—Æþelinga ord *Christ*, Exon. Th. 32, 19; Cri. 515: 46, 22; Cri. 741: 53, 5; Cri. 846: Elen. Kmbl. 785; El. 393. Burgwarena ord, 462, 22; Hö. 56. (2) of position, *head, front*:—Se ðe on orde geóng *he who went at the head of the band*, Beo. Th. 6242; B. 3125. II. *line of battle, forefront*:—Se ord on here *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Hī Pantan streám bestōdon, Éast-Seaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 52; By. 69. Elamitarna ordes wīsa, Cd. Th. 121, 3; Gen. 2004. Ón orde stōd Éadweard *Edward stood in the forefront of the battle*, Byrht. Th. 139, 52; By. 273. III. *the beginning, origin, source* (applied to persons and things):—Se ðe (*the devil*) is ord ælcere leásunge and yfelnysse, Homl. Th. i. 4, 29. Se leahter (*pride*) is ord and ende ælces yfeles, ii. 220, 34. Ord monclynnes (*Adam*), Cd. Th. 68, 2; Gen. 1111. Dæges ord *day-break*, 174, 10; Gen. 2876. Sume ūre þēninghec onginnaþ on Aduentum Domini; nis ðeáh ðæt fordȳ ðæs geáres ord, Homl. Th. i. 98, 27. From orde ōþ ende forþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1176; El. 590. Hē folc-mǽgþa fruman āweahte, æþelinga ord, ðā hē Adam sceóp, 77, 20; Gen. 1278. Sōna ongeat cyning ord and ende dæs ðe him ȳwed wæs, 225, 30; Dan. 162. Ord onstellan *to make a beginning, be the source of*, 272, 4; Sat. 114: Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 21. Ðæt ðin sprǽc hæbbe ǽgðer ge ord ge ende, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 13. [*Laym., A. R., O. and N.* ord: *Orm.* ord and ende: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* ord: *O. H. Ger.* ort *angulus, aculeus, acies, initium*: *Icel.* oddr *the point of a weapon, head of a troop, leader*.]

or-dǽle; *adj. Not having* or *taking part* in a thing, *not participating*:—Ordǽle *expers*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 48: 90, 67. Ordǽla *expers*, i. *ignarus, alienus, sine parte, imperitus, inscius, privatus*, Wülck. Gl. 232, 23.

or-dǽl, -dēl; *generally neuter, but an apparently fem. acc. pl.* ordǽla *occurs*, L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 28. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* which has fem. and neut. forms.) In the sense of *judicial decision, judgment* the word is used by *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* (v. Richthofen, the Heliand and Graff), but in *A. Sax.* it is found only in the special sense, which belongs also to the *O. Frs.*, of a decision which follows an appeal to the Deity. The ordeal was thus connected with religion, and attended by religious ceremonies. In L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 26, it is said with respect to the person who is to undergo the ordeal 'fēde hine sylfne mid hlāfe and mid wætere and sealte and wyrtum ǽr hē tō gān scyle, and gestande him mæssan dæra þreora daga (*the three days preceding the ordeal*) ǽlcne, and geoffrige tō, and gā tō hūsle ðȳ dæge ðe hē tō dam ordǽle gān scyle, and swerige ðonne ðane āþ, ðæt hē sȳ unscyldig ðǽre tihtlan ǽr hē tō dam ordǽle gā.' Before taking the Eucharist and going to the ordeal a solemn form of adjuration was addressed to the person concerned, that unless he was conscious of innocence he should desist. v. Rtl. 114, 13–23. The further proceedings in connection with the ordeal by hot water or by hot iron are detailed in L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 8. After the fire to be used in heating was carried into the church, none were to enter but the priest and the accused. When the iron was hot or the water boiled, two men for the accused, two for the accuser, were admitted, to see that the proceedings were fairly conducted. When hot water was employed, if it were a case of *ānfeald tihtle*, the hand was plunged in up to the wrist, if of threefold, up to the elbow. When the hot iron was used, a weight of one pound or of three pounds, according to the case, had to be carried nine feet. The hand was then sealed up, and its condition, when unwrapped at the end of three days, determined the guilt or innocence of the accused. See also L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 2–10. Further reference to the difference in degree is made in Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 13: L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 18. Among those who were to be subjected to this form of trial are mentioned convicted perjurors, who after conviction are not 'āþwyrde ac ordāles wyrde,' L. Ed. 3; Th. i. 160, 18–21: the man who was charged with plotting against his lord, or with being guilty of 'cyricbryce,' or with practising witchcraft and similar illicit arts underwent the threefold ordeal, L. Ath. i. 4–6; Th. i. 202, 1–17; and the same trial was appointed in the case of incendiaries, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 11–19, and of coiners, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 17–25: L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12–16. The ordeal is also mentioned as being the only method of meeting an accusation in a case between English and Welsh, 'ne stent nān ōðer lād æt tihtlan būte ordāl betweox Wealan and Englan,' L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1–2. The ordeal must take place in a king's burgh, 'Ælc ordāl beó on dæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4, and upon fastdays and festivals could not be used, 'ordēl and āþas syndan tōcwedene freólsdagum and rihtfæstendagum,' L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 10: L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 24–27: vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24–27: L. Edg. C. 24; Th. ii. 248, 27. Wē forbeódaþ ordāl and āþas freólsdagum and ymbrendagum and lenctendagum and rihtfæstendagum and fram *aduentum domini* ōþ *octabas epiphanie* and fram *septuagesima* ōþ fiftēne niht ofer ēastran, Wulfst. 117, 14. See Schmid. A. S. Gesetz., Grmm. R. A. pp. 863 sqq., 908 sqq., and cf. cor-snǽd. As an instance of the occurrence of the word elsewhere than in the Laws, see Chart. Th. 432, where the phrase *āþ and ordēl* occurs several times. [*O. Frs.* or-, ur-dēl: *O. Sax.* ur-deili: *O. H. Ger.* ur-teil, -teila, -teili *judicium, sententia*.] v. īsen-, wæter-ordāl.

ordāl-īsen, es; *n. The iron used in the ordeal*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 14.

ord-bana, an; *m. One who slays with* (*the point of*) *a weapon* (ord, cf. ecg-bana), *a murderer*:—Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 67, 7; Gen. 1097.

ord-ceard. v. ort-geard.

ord-fruma, an; *m.* I. of things, *source, origin*:—Ordfruma *origo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 58. Ōs byþ ordfruma ælcere spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5; Rün. 4. II. of persons, (1) *author, source*, (a) applied to the Deity:—Crist, ordfruma ælcere gife, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 7. Ordfruma ealre clǽnnesse, Blickl. Homl. 13, 21. Drihten is ordfruma (*auctor*) ealra ēadignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 16. God, līfes ordfruma, Exon. Th. 14, 30; Cri. 227. Ordfruma ealra gescafta, Cd. Th. 292, 17; Sat. 442. (b) applied to others:—Se wæs ordfruma (*auctor*) dæs gefeohtes, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 32. Danaus dæs yfeles ordfruma *scelerum fabricator Danaus*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 16: Nicod. 6; Thw. 3, 14: 29; Thw. 17, 4. (2) *chief, head, prince*:—Wæs mūn fæder æþele ordfruma, Beo. Th. 531; B. 263. Daniel wæs ordfruma earmre lāfe, Cd. Th. 225, 10; Dan. 152. Ðonne beóþ ða syfullan genyðerade mid heora ordfruman, swā hē genyðerad wearþ, Blickl. Homl. 33, 1. [*O. Sax.* ord-frumo: *O. H. Ger.* ort-frumo *auctor*.]

ord-stapu; *gen.* -stæpe; *f. A step of a pointed instrument, the prick* or *wound made by a sharp point*:—Oft mec īsern scōd sāre on sīdan; ic nǽfre meldade monna ǽngum, gif mē ordstæpe egle wǽron, Exon. Th. 485, 19; Rä. 71, 16.

ord-wíga, an ; *m. A warrior who fights with a pointed weapon* (? cf. gár-wíga), or *one who fights in the van* (? v. ord, II) :—Ordwígaþ ne læt ðín ellen gedreósan tó dæge, Wald. 9 ; Vald. I, 6.

óre, an ; *f. A mine, place in which ore is dug* :—Ísern óre *ferri fodina, in quo loco ferrum foditur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 11. v. óra *ore.*

or-eald ; *adj. Of great age* :—Caron wæs swíðe oreald, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-alt *valde senex, grandaevus, veteranus, decrepitus.*]

or-eldo. v. or-ildu.

orel, es ; *n.* : orl, es ; *m. A garment, veil, mantle* :—Orel, tyfl *cycla*[*s*], Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 38. Orelu *oraria*, 65, 5. Winpel *vel* orl *ricinum* ; orl *orarium* vel *ciclas*, i. 17, 1–3 : *stola* vel *ricinum*, 40, 34. Orlas *ciclas* vel *oraria*, 59, 40. Hé geglængde mé mid orle (*the monastic veil* ?), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 36. Wimplum ł orlum *cyclad*ibus, Hpt. Gl. 486, 47 : *velaminibus*, 526, 54. [*Goth.* aurali *a napkin* : *O. H. Ger.* oral *strophium, peplum, flammeolum.* From *Lat. orale.*]

orenum, Nar. 24, 2. v. or-wéne.

oreþ, oreþian. v. oroþ, orþian.

oret, es ; *n.* (?) *Struggle, labour* :—Ðonne ðú ðínes gewinnes wæstme byrgest etest oretes *labores fructuum tuorum manducabis*, Ps. Th. 127, 2. v. following words.

oreta. v. oretta.

oret-mæcg, es ; *m. A combatant, warrior, champion* :—Hí (*the Jews*) slógon eornoste Assiria oretmæcgas (*the army of Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 24, 39 ; Jud. 232. Oretmecgas (*Beowulf and his band*), Beo. Th. 669 ; B. 332 : 732 ; B. 363 : (*Hrothgar's men*), 967 ; B. 481. Orettmæcgas (*the disciples*), Andr. Kmbl. 1328 ; An. 664. Weóld Walum and Scottum and Bryttum eác byre Ædelrédes, Englum and Sexum, oretmæcgum, Chr. 1065 ; Erl. 196, 30. v. next word.

oret-mæcga, an ; *m. A combatant, athlete* :—Oretmæcga *agonista*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 2. Oretmæcgan *anthletae*, 3, 3.

oret-stów, e ; *f. A place where a struggle is carried on, a place for wrestling* :—Orestówe ł winstówe ł plegstówe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 39. Oredstówe *in scammate*, 478, 48.

oretta, an ; *m. One who strives, a combatant, warrior, champion* :—Wearp dá wunden mǽl yrre oretta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3068 ; B. 1532 : 5070 ; B. 2538. David, éadig oretta, Andr. Kmbl. 1757 ; An. 881. Beorn beaduwe heard . . . ánræd oretta . . . Cristes cempa (*St. Andrew*), 1965 ; An. 985. Þegnas lǽrde éadig oreta (*St. Andreu*), eorlas trymede, 925 ; An. 463. Éadig oretta andwíges heard (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 112, 21 ; Gú. 147. Swá sceal oretta compian, 122, 33 ; Gú. 315. Godes orettan swencan, 136, 15 ; Gú. 541.

orettan. v. on-orettan.

orf, es ; *n. Cattle, live stock* :—Ælce geáre byþ orf ácenned, and mennisce menn tó mannum ácennede, ða de God gewyrþ swá swá he geworhte ða ærran, Hexam. 12 ; Norm. 20, 20. Cúce orf, L. Edg. S. 8 ; Th. i. 274, 25. Swá mycel orfes wæs dæs geáres forfaren, swá nán man ǽr ne gemunde, Chr. 1041 ; Erl. 169, 7. Hé nam hím on orfe and on mannum and on æhtum swá hím gewearþ, 1052 ; Erl. 183, 22. Hé hæfde on orfe micele æhte *fuerunt ei oves et boves*, Gen. 12, 16. Ælces cynnes orf *animantia diversi generis*, Ex. 12, 38. Habbaþ dæt orf eów gemǽne *omnia animantia diripiens vobis*, Jos. 8, 2. Hí námon eall dæt orf de hí mihton tó cuman, dæt wæs fela þúsend, Chr. 1064 ; Erl. 196, 5. Drifaþ hider eówre orf *adducite pecora vestra*, Gen. 47, 16.

orf-cynn, es ; *n. Cattle* :—Næs orfcynnes nán máre búton vii. hrúðeru, Chart. Th. 429, 5. Of eallum orfcinne *de jumentis in genere suo*, Gen. 6, 20.

orf-cwealm, es ; *m. Pestilence among cattle, murrain* :—On ðisum geáre wæs swá mycel orfcwealm swá man ne gemunde fela wintrum ǽr, Chr. 1054 ; Erl. 188, 5. Ús stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoþu . . . derede swýðe þearle, Wulfst. 159, 10.

or-feorm ; *adj. Unprovided, destitute, worthless* :—Dæt biþ feóndes bearn, hafaþ grundfúsne gǽst Gode orfeormne (of feormne, MS.) wuldorcyninge (*a godless spirit*), Exon. Th. 316, 16 ; Mód. 49. Ða (*the heathen gods*) sind geásne góda gehwylces, idle, orfeorme, unbiþyrfe, 255, 20 ; Jul. 217. Hwider hweorfaþ wé hláfordleáse, góde orfeorme, synnum wunde (cf. gif wé gewítaþ fram ðé, ðonne beó wé fremde from eallum ðǽm gódum ðe ðú ús gegearwodest, Blickl. Homl. 233, 31–33), Andr. Kmbl. 812 ; An. 406. Gástæs góde orfeorme, wuldre bescyrede, 3233 ; An. 1619 : Judth. Thw. 25, 21 ; Jud. 271.

or-feormness, e ; *f. Want of cleanliness* (v. feormian *to cleanse*), *squalor* :—Orfeormnisse *squalores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 8. v. or-firme.

orf-gebitt, es ; *n. Grazing* ; herbitum, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 24.

or-firme ; *adj. Uncleanly, squalid* :—Hí wǽron fúlíce and orfyrme on heora beardum, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwin. 34, 22. v. or-feormness *and next word.*

or-fihtne[**u**] ; *f. Squalor* :—Orfiermac, orfermae *squalores*, Txts. 96, 933. v. preceding word.

or-gálscipe (?), es ; *m. Wantonness* :—Orgálscype (on gálscype (?), orgelscipe (?)), wrénscipe *petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 74.

organ, es ; *m. A song* :—Se organ *the Pater Noster* (cf. v. 47, where it is called *cantic*), Salm. Kmbl. 107 ; Sal. 53. Gif hé dæs organes ǽwiht cúðe, 65 ; Sal. 33. Organa swégde hé from englum biþ sungen, L. E. I. pref. ; Th. ii. 400, 11. v. organian.

organe (organa (?) ; cf. *O. H. Ger.* organa ; *f.*), an ; *f.* : organon ; *pl.* organa ; *n. A musical instrument* :—Organon, Exon. Th. 207, 4 ; Ph. 136. Ða organa wǽron getogene, and ða bíman geblǽwene, Th. Ap. 25, 15. Organan *organo*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. On salig wé úre organan up áhengan *in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. (Spl. T., Surt.), 136, 2. Iubal wæs fæder herpera and dæra de organan macodun *Iuba, fuit pater canentium cithara et organo*, Gen. 4, 21. [*Icel.* organ ; *n.*]

organe, an ; *f. Marjoram* ; origanum vulgare :—Organe. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *origanum* and ódrum naman ðam gelíce organan nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 9–11 : 282, 23.

organian, orgnian *to sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument* :—Ic orgnige (organige, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7 ; Som. 32, 62.

orgel *pride* :—Hwǽr is heora prass and orgol búton on moldan beþeaht and on wítum gecyrred ? Wulfst. 148, 32. [Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 17. *The form* orguil *occurs*, p. 63. Heó leapeð into horel (orhel, MS. T. : orȝel, MS. C.), A. R. 224, 2. Cf. *French* orgeuil (*to which Brachet assigns a German origin*) : *Ital.* orgoglio.] v. orgel-líc.

orgel-dreám, es ; *m. The sound of a musical instrument* :—Orgeldreáme *organo*, Blickl. Gl.

orgele (? cf. *O. H. Ger.* organa : Ger. orgel ; *f.* : orgles, Alis. 191) *an organ, a musical instrument.* v. preceding word.

orgel-líc ; *adj.* I. *proud, arrogant, disdainful* (v. next word). II. *deserving scorn* or *disdain* :—Hwý sceal ǽnigum menn þyncean tó orgellíc ðæt hé onbúge tó ódres monnes willan *qua conscientia dedignatur homo alienae voluntati acquiescere?* Past. 42, 2 ; Swt. 307, 15.

orgel-líce ; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, insolently* :—Hé hine swá orgellíce up áhóf and bodode dæs ðæt hé úþwita wǽre ne cýðde hé hit mid nánum crǽftum ac mid leásum and ofermódlícum gilpe *hominem, qui non ad verae virtutis usum, sed ad superbam gloriam falsum sibi philosophi nomen induerat*, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 66, 29. Ða ásode Pilatus hine orgellíce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 29. Orgellíce, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 76. Hé cwæþ orgellíce, 5, 449. Hé forþ stæpþ wel orgellíce swylce hwylc cyng of his giftbúre stæppe geglenged, Anglia viii. 298, 34.

orgelness, e ; *f. Pride, elation* :—Orgelnysse *elationis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 54.

orgel-word, es ; *n. An arrogant, insolent speech* :—Ða cwæþ se ealdorbiscop mid orgelworde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 21.

or-gete, -gyte, -geate ; *adj. To be perceived, manifest* :—Dæt tácn núgyt is orgyte (*pervidetur*), Ors. I, 7 ; Swt. 38, 34. Orgeate, Exon. Th. 76, 12 ; Cri. 1238 : 347, 6 ; Sch. 8. Tácen orgeatu, 75, 3 ; Cri. 1216. Is gesýne sóþ orgete cúð oncnáwen, dæt ðú cyninges eart þegen geþungen, Andr. Kmbl. 1052 ; An. 526. Is seó wyrd mid eów open orgete, 1517 ; An. 760. Andrea orgete wearþ folces gebǽro, 3137 ; An. 1571. Ic eów secgan mæg sóþ orgete, 1702 ; An. 853. Ðú meaht geseón orgete on mínre sídan swátge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 17 ; Cri. 1458.

or-gilde ; *adj. Unpaid for*, applied to one for whom the wergild is not paid :—Gif hine (*the man who has broken his pledge, and will not submit to the penalty*) mon ofsléa, licgge hé orgilde, L. Alf. pol. 1 ; Th. i. 60, 15. v. ǽ-gilde.

orglíce, or-gyte. v. orgellíce, or-gete.

orgol. v. orgel.

or-hlyte ; *adj. Having no share of, not participating in, free from, without* :—Orhlyte oððe bedǽled *expers*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 43 ; Som. 13, 1 : 47 ; Som. 48, 44. Orhlita *exsors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 48. Wá dære sáwle de orhlyte hyre líf ádrihþ dæra háligra mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 25. Orhlyte ýdeles gylpes, ii. 286, 28. Ne bist ðú orhlyte eallunge dæra witena *you shall not altogether escape those torments*, 310, 27. Dæt gé eallunge dæs andgites orhlyte ne sýn, 188, 28. Éadiges orhlytte, Andr. Kmbl. 1359 ; An. 680. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-hlozi, -hlozzo *exsors.*] Cf. wan-hlyte.

orige (?) *in the following passage* :—Se ðe þeóf gefǽhþ hé áh .x. scill. . . . Gif hé ðonne óþierne and orige (orrige, MS. H.) worhte ðonne biþ hé wítes scyldig *he who catches a thief shall have ten shillings . . . If he (the thief) run away, and gets clear off* (?), *then shall he* (the *captor*. For the responsibility of one who lets a thief escape, see L. In. §§ 36, 72) *be liable to fine*, L. In. 28 ; Th. i. 120, 7.

or-ildu (o) ; *f. Extreme old age* :—Hine (*death*) geletan dæt hé ðý lator cymþ, ge furþum óþ oreldo hí hine hwílum lettaþ (*put off death until extreme old age*), Bt. 41, 2 ; Fox 246, 9. Á ic wundor ðín weordlíc sægde and ic dæt wíd oryldu áwa fremme *usque nunc pronuntiabo mirabilia tua, et usque in senectam et senium*, Ps. Th. 70, 16. v. or-eald.

orl. v. orel.

or-læg, -leg, es ; *n.* (?) *Fate* :—Nó ic (*Daniel*) wíð feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dómas, ac ðé (*Belshazzar*) unceápunga orlægu secge, worda geryñu *I will tell thee thy fate (by explaining the writing on the wall)*, Cd. Th. 262, 19 ; Dan. 746. Hé ðonne á tó ealdre orleg dreóseþ *he then for ever and ever undergoes his fate in hell* (cf. *Icel.* drýgja örlög, to ' dree ' one's ' weird '), Exon. Th. 446, 29 ; Dóm. 29. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-lag ; *m. fatum* : *Icel.* ör-lög ; *n. pl. fate* ; also *war.*] v. or-lege.

orlæg-gífre ; *adj. Eager to cause death* (?) :—Ismahel biþ unhýre orlæggífre wíderbreca wera cneórissum, Cd. Th. 138, 6 ; Gen. 2287.

or-leahter = *dis-crimen* :—Orleahter *discrimen*, i. *periculum, damnum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 82. Orhlættras *discrimina*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 43.

or-leahtre; *adj. Blameless, faultless* :—Dæt wæs ân cyning ælghwæs orleahtre, Beo. Th. 3776; B. 1886. Ælghwylc mennisc leahter on ðæm eádigan Sancte Iohanne cennendum gestilled wæs, and hió on eallum heora life orleahtre gestódan, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

orleg-ceáp, es; *m. Battle-bargain, fighting* (?) :—Ðær wæs eádfynde eorle ofrelegceáp se ðe ær ne wæs nídes genihtsum *there might fighting be easily found for the man that before had not had enough of war*, Cd. Th. 120, 13; Gen. 1994.

or-lege, es; *n.* I. *war, strife, hostility* :—Ðá wæs orlege eft onhréred, níd upp árás, Andr. Kmbl. 2605; An. 1304. Ic dæs orleges or anstelle (*speaking of the strife of the elements*), Exon. Th. 386, 9; Rä. 4, 59. Se dæs orleges or onstealde, Beo. Th. 4805; B. 2407. Ðonne wé on orlege hafelan weredon, donne hniton féþan, 2657; B. 1326. Nalæs late wæron eorre æscberend tó ðam orlege, Andr. Kmbl. 94; An. 47: 2411; An. 1207. Hét wæpen on ðam beorge byrnan sceolde . . . gif hé monna dreám of ðam orlege eft ne wolde sylfa gesécan, 114, 3; Gú. 167. Ða ðú heán and earm on ðis orlege ærest cwóme, 129, 24; Gú. 426. (In both passages the word seems to mean the place which Guthlac had selected for his dwelling, and from which the evil spirits, that before occupied it, wished to drive him.) Hafaþ nú se hálga helle bireáfod ealles ðæs gafoles ðe hí geárdagum in ðæt orlege swealg, 35, 18; Cri. 560. [Cf. *O. Sax.* orlegas (-lages, -lagies) word *battle-cry: O. Frs.* on-lech *war: O. H. Ger.* or-loge, -liugi *bellum*, Grff. ii. 137: *Icel.* or-lygi *fate, battle: Dan.* or-log *warfare at sea: Du.* or-log *war.* v. Grmm. D. M. 381, 817.] v. or-læg *and next word.*

or-lege; *adj. Hostile* :—Wépaþ and heówaþ eall orlegu folc, for ðam úre God eów hæfþ ofercumen . . . orlega þeóda hé álédde under úre fét, Ps. Th. 46, 1–3. Ne onégdon ná orlegra níd, ðeáh de feónda folc féran cwóme, Cd. Th. 259, 26; Dan. 697.

orleg-from; *adj. Stout in battle* :—Oft ic gæstberend cwelle compwépnum; cyning mec . . . hwílum lǽteþ sceacan orlegfromne, Exon. Th. 401, 21; Rä. 21, 15.

orleg-hwíl, e; *f. Battle-time, time of war* :—Nú is leódum wén orleghwíle, Beo. Th. 5814; B. 2911. Fela ic gúþræsa genæs, orleghwíla, 4845; B. 2427. [Cf. *O. Sax.* orlag-hwíla *the hour of death.*]

orleg-níd, es; *m. Hostility, strife*, Cd. Th. 6, 6; Gen. 84: 56, 20; Gen. 915.

orleg-stund, e; *f. A time of trouble, time when the unfavourable decree of fate is carried out* :—Dreógeþ earfoþu orlegstunde, Salm. Kmbl. 750; Sal. 374.

orleg-weorc, es; *n. War-work, action* :—Se ðæt orlegweorc (*the defeat of the people of Sodom*) gecýðde, Cd. Th. 122, 2; Gen. 2020.

or-métе; *adj. Immense, excessive* :—Ormǽte *gigas*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 13. Ormǽde, 112, 23. Ðǽr læg sum ormǽta stán, Honil. Th. ii. 164, 29. Duru ormǽte, Exon. Th. 19, 32; Cri. 309. Þreát ormǽte, 270, 14; Jul. 465. Þreá ormǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 2333; An. 1168. Hé mid ormǽtre angsumnysse wæs gecwylmed, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Bíngende mid ormǽtre cwacunge, 504, 28. For ðære ormǽtan éhtnysse, ii. 542, 20. Hié woldon ormǽte feoh gegaderian, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 17. Ða gesomnode man ormǽte fyrde, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 10. Ða ormǽtan *minaceм*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 1. Ormǽte buccan *magnicaper*, i. 23, 58. Lecgan him onuppan ormǽte (*ingentia*) weorcstánas, Jos. 10, 27. Ic dreág yfel ormǽtu, Exon. Th. 280, 10; Jul. 627. Þurh ða ormǽtan éhtnyssa, Homl. Th. i. 6, 2. [*Orm.* orr-mete.]

or-métе; *adv. Excessively, exceedingly, without measure* :—Mé ðínes húses heard ellenwód æt ormǽte (*or adj.*?), Ps. 68, 9.

[ormǽt-líc; *adj. Excessive* :—Ðises geáres wurdon ormǽtlíca wædera, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 14.]

ormǽtness, e; *f. Excess, immensity* :—Hátheorte láreówas þurh wódnysse hátheortnysse láre gemet tó ormǽtnysse wælhreównysse gecyrraþ *iracundi doctores per rabiam furoris disciplinae modum ad inmanitatem crudelitatis convertunt*, Scint. 32. Þurh ormǽtnysse dæs godcundlícan leóhtes, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 15. Micelre ormǽt[nysse] *mirae magnitudinis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 77. Náht elles gestincan búton unstenca ormǽtnessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

or-met (?) *a very great mass, something immense* :—Ormetum *molibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 75: 114, 20. Cf. ge-met.

or-met[t], -mete; *adj. Excessive, without measure* :—Ymbhogena ormete rén (cf. se rén ungemetlíces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 36. Hé mid ormettum mynum mé gefretewode *he decked me with priceless jewels*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 37.

or-mód; *adj. Without courage, hopeless, despairing* :—Dis folc is geirged and ormód ongén eów *elanguerunt omnes habitatores terrae*, Jos. 2, 9. Se ðe hine forþencþ, se biþ ormód, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 18. Wæs ðá ormód eorl, áre ne wénde, ne on dam fæstene frófre gemunde, Met. 1, 78: 5, 30. Mín sylfes gást wæs ormód worden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Þý læs hé ormód sý ealra þinga, Exon. Th. 294, 12; Crä. 14. Ne beó ðú tó ormód ðeáh ðé sí on unriht gedémed *be not too much discouraged, though judgement be given wrongfully against thee*, Prov. Kmbl. 34. Ða lytelmódan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo, hié weordaþ oft ormóde (*in desperationem cadunt*), Past. 32, 1; Swt. 209, 8: Homl. Th. i. 536, 6: Nar. 32, 23. Hig ormóde (orwéne, MS. D.) ne gedó, L. de Cf. 1; Th. ii. 260, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-mót *desperatus.*]

or-módness, e; *f. Desperation, despair* :—Ormiódnes *disperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 72. Mid dý hé ús geseah on ormódnesse (*in desperatione*) gesette, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 5. Ðá se earma man ðus mid ormódnesse sprecende wæs *sic loquebatur miser desperans*, 5, 133; S. 633, 21. Tó ormódnesse *ad desperationem*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 19: 21, 7; Swt. 165, 19. Hæfde hine seó deófollice strǽl mid ormódnysse gewundodne: wæs se éadiga wer Gúðlác mid dære ormódnysse þrí dagas gewundod, dæt hé sylfa nyste hwider hé wolde mid his móde gecyrran, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 13–17. Ic habbe ongiten ðíne ormódnesse . . . ðú sǽdest dæt ðú wære bereáfod élces gódes, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 31. Ic eom geunrótsod fulneáh óþ ormódnesse, 41, 2; Fox 246, 14.

orne; *adj. Unhealthy, harmful* :—Mid Godes fultume ne wyrd him nán orne *with God's help no harm will be done him*, Lchdm. iii. 16, 5. Wið ornum útgange, 70, 25. v. un-orne.

ornest, es; *n. Trial by battle* :—Gif Englisc man beclypaþ énigne Francisc ne man tó orneste for þeófte . . . oððe for énigan þingan ðe gebyrige ornest for tó dónne . . . hæbbe hé fulle leáfe swá tó dónne. And gif se Englisca forsæcþ dæt ornest, W. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 5–9: ii. 2–3; Th. i. 489, 11–25. v. eornost, orrest.

oroþ, orþ, es; *n. Breath, breathing* :—Oroþ oððe gást *flamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 11: *flatus, spiritus*, 149, 32: *anhela*, Rtl. 192, 21. Hé oroþ stundum teáh . . . swá wæs óþ æfen oroþ up hlæden, Exon. Th. 178, 17–30; Gú. 1245–1252. Heora oruþ biþ swylce líg *ignem et flammam flantes*, Nar. 34, 32: Beo. Th. 5107; B. 2557. Orþ *spiraculum* (cf. lífes orþung *spiraculum vitae*, Gen. 2, 7), Kent. Gl. 757. Orþas ł hfæstes (= orþes ł fnæstes) *spiritus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 24: 454, 66. Oreþe *aura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 56: *flatu*, 38, 9. Wið áttorsceaþan (*dragon*) oreþe, Beo. Th. 5671; B. 2839. Eallinga gewéced and dam oreþe belocen, Glostr. Frag. 102, 13. Hé mid langre swóretunge dæt oroþ of dam breóstum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 20. Þurh áttres oraþ, Salm. Kmbl. 441; Sal. 221. Ðú him on dydest oruþ and sáwul, Hy. Grn. 9, 55. Oroþo *anhelae*, Rtl. 192, 25.

orped; *adj. Grown up, of full strength, stout, active, bold* :—Lá orpeda cleric, gif ðú wylle witan ða terminos ðe wé ymbe spræcon, wite hwylc gér hyt sý dæs mónan dæt man hæt *lunaris*, Anglia viii. 325, 5. Swá gedafenaþ esnum dam orpedan, donne hé göd weore ongynþ, dæt hé dæt geornlíce beswynce, 324, 17. Orped[n]e, snellne *adultum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. [Orpud *audax, bellipotens*, Promp. Parv. 371, v. *note for other examples of the word.* Þe guode knijt and orped, þet heþ guod herte and hardi, Ayenb. 183, 6. *Jamieson gives* orpit *proud.*] v. next word.

orpedlice; *adv. Boldly, in full force* :—Wé willaþ ámearkian ðás epactas and eác ða regulares lunares, dæt hig openlíc[r]e and orpedlíce standun beforan ðaes preóstes gesyhþe *that they may stand out clearly and boldly in sight of the priest*, Anglia viii. 301, 31. [Cf. But for þe emperour hadde out of his companye þe orped man (*virum strenuum*) Bonefacius, þe emperour dede noþing orpedliche (*nihil strenue egit*), Trev. v. 231, 13–15. He orpedly strydeþ, Bremly broþe, Gaw. 2232. Þenne orppedly in to his house he hyȝed to Sare, Allit. Pms. 56, 623.]

orrest *battle* :—Hé hine on orreste ofercom, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 4. [A Danish form, *Icel.* orrosta *battle. Orm.* he wass Inn orresst ȝæn þe deofell.]

orretscipe, es; *m. Infamy, disgrace* :—Dæs unhlíseádgan orretscipe *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49. Orretscipe *infamis*, 85, 11.

orrettan *to disgrace, put to shame, cover with confusion* :—Orretteþ *turpabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 18: *subfundit*, 78, 19. Onretteþ (or-?) *deturpans*, 26, 56: 82, 56. Cf. georrettan *infamare*, 47, 26: 92, 33. v. ge-orettan.

or-sáwle; *adj. Without soul, lifeless* :—Orsáule *exsangue*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 28. Næs ðá deád ðá gyt, ealles orsáwle, Judth. Thw. 23, 6; Jud. 108. Saga dæt heó láme bilúce líc orsáwle in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 28; Gú. 1167.

or-sceattinga; *adv. Gratuitously, free of charge* :—Hí láreówas orsceattinga sealdon *magisterium gratuitum praebere curabant*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 27. Cf. or-ceápe, -ceápunga.

or-sorg, -sorh; *adj. with gen.* I. *free from care, without anxiety, secure, prosperous* :—Orsorh *securus*, Kent Gl. 365: Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 59. Orsorg *lentus*, ii. 96, 62: *consors*, 15, 23: 105, 18. Orsorh wǽpna *securus armorum*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 44, 9. Se tó ánra dara burga (*the cities of refuge*) gefliéhþ ðonne mæg hé beón orsorg dæs monnsliehtes *he may be without anxiety as to the manslaughter he has committed*; reus perpetrati homicidii non tenetur, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 20. Ne þorfte ðú ðé nánwuht ondrǽdan . . . Ðonne ðú ðonne orsorg wǽre, Bt. 14, 3;

Fox 46, 30. Næs ic nǽfre swá emnes módes dæt ic eallunga wǽre orsorg, dæt ic swá orsorg wǽre dæt ic náne gedrěfednesse næfde, 26, 1; Fox 90, 26. Seó wiðerweardе wyrd byþ ælcum men nytwyrðre ðonne seó orsorge (*prospera*), 20; Fox 70, 30. Orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse, ðonne hé forsihþ eorþlícu gód and dara yfela orsorh wunaþ, Met. 7, 43. Hé furþon orsorh ne bríċþ his genihtsumnysse *he does not enjoy even his abundance without anxiety*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 34. Uton lætan bión ðás sprǽce and bión unc ðæs orsorge *secure concludere licet*, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 18. Tó upáhafen for orsorgum woruldgesǽlþum (cf. on ðínre orsorgnesse, Fox 14, 35) *too much uplifted on account of untroubled earthly felicity*, Met. 5, 33. **II.** *secure from danger, safe*:—Orsorg *tuta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 2. Samson eode him swá orsorh of heora gesihþum, Jud. 16, 3. Hé ús sealde orsorh wuldor (*glory secure from the assaults of men*), Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ða hálgan martyras orsorge becómon tó wulderbeáge ðæs ecan lífes, Homl. Th. i. 416, 9. Wit begra ǽr wǽron orsorge *we before were safe from both (hunger and thirst)*, Cd. Th. 50, 5; Gen. 804. Wé beóþ for eów and eów orsorge gedóþ (cf. wé gedóþ eów sorhleáse *securos vos faciemus*; we will secure you, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14), Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-sorg *securus*.]

orsorg-líc; *adj. with gen. Secure*:—Dæt líf ðara gesinhíwena mæg bión orsorglíc ǽlcra wíta *conjugalis vita a suppliciis secura est*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 22.

orsorglice; *adv.* **I.** *without anxiety*:—Geoffra Gode ðone de ðú getuge, ðæt ðú ðý orsorglícor becume tó ðam ædelan wulderbeáge *offer to God him whom thou hast brought up, that with the less anxiety thou mayest come to the noble crown of glory*, Homl. Th. i. 418, 5. **II.** *carelessly, rashly*:—Dæt hiera nán ne durre grípan suá orsorglíce on dæt ríce, Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 5. **III.** *securely, safely*:—Fordam de hit swá earfoðe is ǽnegum menn tó witanne hwonne hé geclǽnsod síe, hé mæg ðý orsorglícor (*tutius*) forbúgan ða þegnunga, 7, 2; Swt. 51, 6. Hí woldon ðý máran anweald habban, dæt hý mihton ðý orsorglícor dissa woruldlusta brúcan, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 15. Sió nafu færþ micle fæstlícor and orsorglícor ðonne ða felgan, 39, 7; Fox 220, 30.

orsorgness, e; *f.* **I.** *freedom from care or anxiety, tranquillity*:—Caru *cura*, orsorhnys *securitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 60–61. Sibb and orsorhnes *pax et securitas*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 29. **II.** *prosperity*:—Dysigra monna orsorgness (*prosperitas*) hí fordéþ, Past. 50, 2; Swt. 387, 34. Ða míne sǽlþa and seó orsorgnes *prosperitas mea*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 26. Seó orsorhnes . . . seó wiðerweardnes *prospera fortuna . . . adversa*, 20; Fox 72, 4. Dæt ðú dé ne anhebbe on ðínre gesundfulnesse and on ðínre orsorgnesse, 6; Fox 14, 35. Cuman tó ræste and tó orsorgnesse, 25; Fox 88, 31. Hú forht hé sceal beón for ǽlcre orsorgnesse *prospera formidanda*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 5: Swt. 35, 1, 2, 8. Ðe dísses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gímþ, ne him náne wiðerweardnesse ne andrǽt *qui prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, 10, 1; Swt. 61, 8. Orsorgnesse *prosperitatem*, 50, 1; Swt. 387, 22.

ort-geard, es; *m. An orchard, garden*:—Orcyrd *hortus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 51. Orceard, orcird, orcyrd, orcgyrd, ordceard, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 11. Se ordceard, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 72, 5. Of ǽlcum treówe ðises orcerdes, Gen. 2, 16. Ðú de eardast on friðndes ortgearde (orcgearde, MS. Hat.), Past. 49, 2; Swt. 380, 14. Suá se ceorl déþ his ortgeard, 40, 3; Swt. 293, 4. God ǽplantode wynsumnisse orceard (*the garden of Eden*), Gen. 2, 8. Beóþ hyra orcerdas mid æpplum ǽfyllede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 22. Seó eorþe stód mid holtum ágrówen . . . mid æppelbǽrum treówum and mid orcgeardum, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 6. [*Goth.* aurti-gards.]

ortgeard-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Orcerdweard *ortulanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 52.

orþ. v. oroþ.

or-þanc, es; *m. n. Original, inborn thought.* **I.** *mind, genius, wit, understanding*; ingenium:—Orþanc *ingenium*, cræftica *artifex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 8–9. Líflices orþa[nces] *vivacis ingenii*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 40–43. Hé genam þurh heora láre on his orþance ða egeslícan dǽda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 21. Nú wolde ic dæt ða ædela[n] clericas áscéocon fram heora angdites orþrance ǽlce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. Gif ðonne [man] mid orþonce (*skilfully*) díses þinges fundian wille, Lchdm. i. 100, 6. Yfele orþance *malo ingenio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 8. Orþancas *ingenia*, Germ. 397, 423. Orþancum *ingeniis*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 5. **II.** *a skilful contrivance* or *work, artifice, device, design*:—Orþanc *molimen* (cf. searo *molimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 29), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 32. His oferméðu is fruma ðires forlores and se orþonc (*argumentum*, cf. searwe *argumenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 69) ðe wé mid áliésde siendon is Godes eáðmódnes, Past. 41, 1; Swt. 301, 9. Mid orþance *argumento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 12. Orþonce, gleáwnysse *argumento*, 2, 11. Hwá is dæt ðe cunne orþonc clǽne (*the creation*) nymðe ece God? Cd. Th. 266, 6; Sat. 18. Orþancas *argumenta*, *commenta*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 68. Orþanc *commenta*, i. *machinamenta, excogitata, astutia, argumenta, machinationes, ficta, fraudes*, sarwa *dicta, mendacia*, Wülck. Gl. 206, 42–46. Orþonc *machinamenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 74. Orþoncum, searwum *commentis*, 14, 82. Orþancum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 9: *argumentis*, 486, 19. Stán in goldfate smiþa orþoncum biseted, Exon. Th. 219, 8; Ph. 304: Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Ealle ða orþancas tóslíteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 145; Sal. 72. ¶ Orþoncum *skilfully, cunningly, ingeniously, with art*:—Orþanc[um?] *subtiliter, sagaciter*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 21. Is se sweora orþancum geworht (*cunningly wrought*), Exon. Th. 483, 15; Rä. 69, 3: Beo. Th. 4180; B. 2087. Dæt orþancum ealde reccaþ, Cd. Th. 200, 19; Exod. 359. [*O. H. Ger.* ur-dank *argumentum, commentum*.]

or-þanc, es; *m.* [or *without*] *Thoughtlessness, want of thought*:—Nǽnig man scile oft orþances (*heedlessly*) út ábrédan wǽpnes eggge, Salm. Kmbl. 329; Sal. 164.

or-þanc; *adj. Cunning, skilful*:—Ceastra beóþ feorran gesýne, orþanc enta geweorc, wrǽtlíc wealstána geweorc, Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 2. Orþonc ǽrsceaft, Exon. Th. 477, 1; Rid. 22, 16. Mé þurh hryeg wrecen hongaþ under án orþonc píl, óðer on heáfde, Exon. Th. 403, 23; Rä. 22, 12. Hwǽr com heora snyttro and seó orþonce gláunes, and se ðe gebregdnan dómas démde? Blickl. Homl. 99, 31.

orþanc-bend; *m. f. A skilfully contrived band*:—Bewrigene orþoncbendum, Exon. Th. 429, 35; Rä. 43, 15.

orþancscipe, es; *m. Art, mechanical art, mechanics*:—Orþancscipe *mechanica* (*the word occurs at the end of a list of the arts. Cf. in a similar list* searocræft *mechanica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 61), Hpt. Gl. 479, 61. Orþancscipe *mechanicam*, i. *peritiam t fabricam rerum*, 528, 65. Searwa, orþancsipes (-as?) *molimina, ingenia*, 502, 54.

orþian; *p.* ode *To breathe, pant*:—Ic orþige *spiro*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Som. 22, 42. Ic on orþige *inspiro*, 47; Som. 48, 44. *Animal* is ǽlc þing dæt orþaþ, 5; Som. 4, 41. Ðonne se sacerd cristnaþ, ðonne orþaþ hé on ðone man, Wulfst. 33, 18. Gást oreþaþ *spiritus spirat*, Jn. Skt. 3, 8. Þurh dæt lyft wé orþiaþ and eác ða nýtenu, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 18. Ælc þing ðe orþode *omne quod spirare poterat*, Jos. 10, 40. Orþode *palpitavit* (*palpavit*, MS.), Germ. 402, 73. Orþige *palpitet*, 398, 116. Hé ne gedyrstlǽceþ dæt hé furþon orþige *he dare not even breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 456, 10. Hé earfoþlice orþian mihte, 86, 8. Ða ongann hé tó ǽdele dæs upplícan lífes mid eallum gewilnungum orþian *then began he to pant for the country of the life above with all his desires*, ii. 118, 26. Orþiende swétnyssa *spirans balsama*, Hymn. Surt. 98, 19.

orþung, e; *f.* **I.** *breathing, breath*:—Dæra dracena orþung ácwealde dæt earme mennisc, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 6. *Syllaba* is stæfgefég on ánre orþunge geendod, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Som. 3, 13. Of orþunga gástes graman ðines *ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18. Nán mann ne nýten nǽfþ náne orþunge búton þurh ða lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 272, 22. Óþ ða nýhstan orþuncge *until his latest breath*, L. Ælf. E. 4; Th. ii. 392, 10. God on ábleów on hys ansýne lífes orþunge (*spiraculum vitae*), Gen. 2, 7. **II.** *a breathing-hole* (? cf. preceding passage), *a pore*:—Orþung *spiramentum* vel *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 67. v. on-orþung.

or-treówe, -triówe, -tríwe; *adj.* **I.** *despairing, hopeless*:—Ða him eorla mód ortrýwe wearþ, Cd. Th. 187, 21; Exod. 154. Wé tó wlǽce hýraþ úrum Drihtne, and wé tó ortreówe (-tríwe, MS. A.: -trúwe, MS. C.) syndan Godes mihta and his mildheortnesse, Wulfst. 91, 14. Hié æt níhstan wǽron ortréowe (-treówe, MS. C.) hwæder him ǽnig moneáca cuman sceolde, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 19. **II.** *faithless, perfidious*:—Ortrúes cyuesdómes *perfidi pellicatus*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 33. Ortreówra cempena *perfidorum militum*, 415, 48.

or-treówness, e; *f. Want of faith* or *confidence, mistrust*:—Ortreównes *diffidentia, desperantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 18. Hé æteówde ða wunda dæm ungeleáffullum mannum, forðon ðe hé nolde dæt ænig ortrýwnes wǽre embe his áriste, Blickl. Homl. 91, 3.

or-trúwian; *p.* ode *To be without hope of, to despair of*:—Hé ortrúwode his Drihtnys mildheortnysse *he despaired of his Lord's mercy*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 25. Tó ortrúwienne *desperandum*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 36. v. *next two words and* ge-ortrúwian.

or-trúwung, e; *f. Despair*:—Se ðe forgyfenysse be synne ortrúwað swýðor be ortrúwunge ðænne be synne áfealþ. Ortrúwung geýcþ synne *qui veniam de peccato desperat plus de desperatione quam de peccato cadit. Desperatio auget peccatum*, Scint. 34.

or-tríwan *to despair of*:—Ne ortrýwan hig Godes mildheortnysse *ne desperent illi de misericordia Dei*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 7.

or-tríwe. v. or-treówe.

or-tydre; *adj. Without offspring, barren*:—Ontydre (*Wülcker reads* ortydre) *effeto, sine foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 46. v. on-tydre.

oruþ. v. oroþ.

or-weardе; *adv. Without guard, in an unprotected condition*:—Syððan orwearde ǽnigne dǽl secgas geségon on sele wunian, lǽne licgan *after men saw any part (of the dragon's hoard) lying there without its warder*, Beo. Th. 6245; B. 3127.

or-wegness, e; *f. Inaccessibility, remoteness*:—Orwegnes *devia*, s. *loca secreta et abdita, quasi extra via, vel invia, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 55.

orweg-stíg, e; *f. A path difficult of access*:—Orwegstíg *devia callis* (-*us*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horwegstíg (*but* cf. horu-weg), 25, 25.

or-wéna; *adj. with gen. Hopeless, despairing*:—Ða wearþ his ágen sunu yfele geuntrumed, and orwéna lífes læg ær forþsíðe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 301: Beo. Th. 2008; B. 1002: 3134; B. 1565: Exon. Th. 329, 27; Vy. 40. Fripes orwéna, 261, 25; Jul. 320. Ic eom orwéna, dæt . . ,

Cd. Th. 134, 10; Gen. 2222. Wǽron orwénan ðdelrihtes, 191, 7; Exod. 211. Sindon gé firenum bifongne, feores orwénan, Exon. Th. 139, 27; Gú. 599. v. next word.

or-wéne; *adj. with gen.* **I.** *not having ground for hope, without hope, despairing:*—Biþ orwéne dæt hé ne mǽge ða bóte áberan *desperet posse se emendationem perferre*, L. Eg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 23. Hé wearþ his lífes orwéne, Homl. Th. i. 86, 28. Hé læg his lífes orwéne, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 301; Glostr. Frag. 6, 18; Chart. Th. 339, 22. Hié dǽs écan lífes orwéne wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. Hié wǽron orwéne hwæðer . . . , Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 4. **II.** *not giving ground for hope, desperate, despaired of:*—Wénstú dæt ic sceole sprecan tó dissum treówleásan men and tó dissum orwénan dry (*this desperate sorcerer*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Ætt orwénan lífe *when life is despaired of;* in extremitate vitae, L. Ecg. P. i. tit. x; Th. ii. 170, 18. Wé ðá bútan orenum (orwénum ?) þingum mete þigdon *ab securis nobis epulæ capiuntur*, Nar. 24, 2. See preceding word.

or-wénness, e; *f. Despair, hopelessness:*—Ðonne biþ him seó orwénnys (*desperatio illa*) tó máran synne geteald, L. Ecg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Hwí sprecst ðú mid swá micelre orwénnysse? Homl. Th. i. 534, 22. On orwénnysse his ágenre hǽle *in despair of his own salvation*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 24. Woldon hý geteón in orwénnysse Meotudes cempan, Exon. Th. 136, 27; Gú. 547.

or-weorð, -wurð, es; *n. Ignominy, shame:*—Gefyl ansýne heora of orwurðe (*ignominia*), Ps. Spl. C. 82, 15. v. or-wirðu.

or-wige; *adj.* **I.** *defenceless, without power of fighting:*—Orwige *inbellem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 69; 111, 81. Ofsleán mé mine fýnd orwigne *decidam meritо ab inimicis meis inanis*, Ps. Th. 7, 4. Saga hú ðú wurde dus wigþrist dæt ðú mec dus fæste gebunde ǽgþwæs orwigne (*without any power of resisting*), Exon. Th. 268, 18; Jul. 434. **II.** *not liable to a charge of homicide*, said of one who, under the circumstances mentioned in the following passages, caused a person's death, but was not exposed on that account to the consequences which usually followed homicide (cf. *Icel.* víg *homicide*):—Wé cwehaþ dæt mon móte mid his hláforde feohtan orwige (onwige, MS. H.), gif mon on done hláford fiohte; swá mót se hláford mid dý men feohtan (cf. Unicuique licet domino suo sine wita subvenire, L. H. I. 82, 3; Th. i. 590, 2). Æfter dære ilcan wísan mon mót feohtan mid his geborene mǽge, gif him mon on wóh on feohteþ. And mon mót feohtan orwige, gif hé gemétheþ óðerne æt his ǽwum wífe, betýnedum durum oððe under áne reón, oððe æt his dehter ǽwum-borenre, oððe æt his swister, oððe æt his médder ðe wǽre tó ǽwum wífe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 20–30. (Cf. L. H. I. 82, 4–8; Th. i. 590, 5–22.)

or-wirðed *disgraced*, cf. ge-oruuierdid *traductus*, Txts. 100, 990. Georuuyrde, 103, 2042. Georwyrded *traducta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 14.

or-wirðlíc; *adj. Ignominious, shameful:*—God hine forlét in dísse nyþerlícan worulde swá orwyrþlícne deþ þrowian, dæt hé hine wolde in dære heán worulde geládan, Shrn. 123, 10.

or-wirðu, *indecl.*; -wirð, e; *f. Ignominy, shame, dishonour:*—Gefyl onsiéne heara mid orwyrde *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps. Surt. 82, 17. Mé ðín dohtor hafaþ geýwed orwyrðu *thy daughter hath shewn me dishonour*, Exon. Th. 246, 29; Jul. 69.

or-yldu. v. or-ildu.

ós *a divinity, god*, the Anglo-Saxon form of a word whose existence in Gothic is inferred from a passage in Jornandes, 'Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est, *Anses* vocavere.' The Icelandic, which throws out *n* before *s*, as the Anglo-Saxon does (cf. *Icel.* gás: *A. S.* gós), has áss; *pl. æsir*, a term which has an application in the opening chapters of the Yngling Saga very similar to that attributed to *anses* among the Goths: Odin, Thor, and other personages of the Scandinavian mythology are the Æsir. Particularly apparently did the term refer to Thor, so that the proper name Ás-björn is used as the equivalent of Þor-björn. As the first part of Scandinavian proper names it occurs frequently, and it is in the same dependent character that it mostly, if not exclusively, is found in Anglo-Saxon and O. H. German. Thus Ós-beorn, Ós-lác, Ós-wine, Ós-weald preserve the word which is found in Ás-björn, Ás-lákr, Ás-mundr, and this is certainly the independent *áss*. The *O. H. Ger.* Ans-gár shews the same word. Whether *ós* in the sense of *god* occurs as an independent word is doubtful. It is the name of the Rune ᚬ, which in the Runic poem is accompanied by the following verse:—

'Ós byþ ordfruma ælcre spráce
Wísdómes wraðu and witena frófur
And eorla gehwam eádnis and tóhyht.'

Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 5–10; Rún. 4.

Kemble translates *ós* by mouth (as if the Latin word had been taken?), but if the verse is old, the reference might be to Woden. Cf. the account of Óðinn in the Ynglinga Saga: þar þóttust Óðins menn eiga alt traust, er hann var, c. 2. Óðinn var gófgastr af öllum, ok af honum námu þeir allir íþróttirnar: því at hann kunni fyrst allar ok þó flestar. . . . Hann ok hofgoðar hans heita ljóðasmiðir, því at sú íþrótt hófst af þeim í norðrlöndum, c. 6. See also c. 7, and Salm. Kmbl. p. 192: Saga mé hwá ǽrost bócstafas sette? Ic ðé secge Mercurius (= *Woden*) se gygand. Further in Lchdm. iii. 54, in a charm, occurs a genitive pl. *ésa*:—Gif hit wǽre ésa gescot, oððe hit wǽre ylfa gescot, oððe hit wǽre hægtessan gescot, nú ic wille ðín helpan. Ðís ðé tó bóte ésa gescotes, &c. . . . But though on the comparison of other forms, a nom. pl. és might be inferred for *ós*, the change of vowel would not occur in the genitive, which should be *ósa*. *Ésa* would point to a singular és (cf. ést; *Goth.* ansts). The meaning however of the word is that given to *ós*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 22.

ósle, an; *f. An ousel, blackbird*:—Óslae *merula*, Txts. 78, 665: Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 1. Ósle, i. 281, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* amsala, amisala: *Ger.* amsel.]

osogen = á-sogen (?):—Osogen wǽre *sugillaretur* [cf. wǽre forsocen (*in margin* forgnegen, *sugillaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 68], Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 23.

óst, es; *m.* (?) *A knot, knob*:—Óst *nodus*, Txts. 80, 688: Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 66. Copses, ôstes *cippi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 61. Yfele treówes on ôste yfel nægel oððe wecg on tó fæstnigenne ys *male arboris nodo malus clavus aut cuneus infigendus est*, Scint. 27. Of ðǽm óstum ðæs treówes flóweþ út swétes stences wǽte, Shrn. 67, 29.

oster-hláf, es; *m. An oyster-patty*:—Osterhláfas sint tó forbeódanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 28. See Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

oster-scill, e; *f. An oyster-shell*:—Mid ostorscyllum gecnucod and gemenged, Lchdm. i. 338, 16.

Óst-Gotan; *pl. The Ostrogoths*:—Þeódoric Óstgotona cyning, Shrn. 85, 26.

óstig; *adj. Knotty, rough, scaly*:—Óstig gyrd *scorpio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 17. Óstig *nodosus*, óstigre *nodosa*, óstigum *nodosis*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 66, 65, 57. Ósties, rúches *nodosi*, 482, 60. Óstie *squamigeros, scabrosos*, 464, 45. Þý óstihan *nodosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 37.

óstiht; *adj. Knotty, rough*:—Óstihtum *nodosi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 2: 60, 65.

ostre, an; *f. An oyster*:—Ostre *ostrea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 71: i. 65, 67: *ostrea* vel *ostreum*, 77, 70. Ðonne cumaþ ða oftost of mettum and of cealdum drincan swá swá sindon cealde ostran and æpla, Lchdm. ii. 244, 2: Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [From Latin.]

Óst-sǽ *the Baltic with the Cattegat*, the water east of Denmark and of the Scandinavian peninsula as that on the western coast is called Westsǽ, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 17, 3:—Be norþan Súþdenum is dæs gársecges earm de mon hát Óstsǽ . . . Norþdene habbaþ be norþan him done ilcan sǽs earm de mon hát Óstsǽ, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 16, 23–28. [*Ger.* Ost-see *the Baltic*: cf. *Icel.* fara á Austrveg, a phrase used of trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic.]

ót-. v. óþ-.

oter, otr, es; *m. An otter*:—Otr *lutrus*, Txts. 74, 585. Otor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 18: *lutria*, i. 22, 49. Ottor *sullus*, 121, 51. Oter *lutrius*, i. 78, 15. Of oteres hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 17. [*Icel.* otr: *O. H. Ger.* ottar, oter.]

oter-hola, an; *m. An otter's hole*:—Of ðam oterholan, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 23, 30.

óþ; *prep.* **I.** *with dat.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, unto, as far as*:—Fram éástdǽle óþ westdǽle, and fram súþdǽle óþ norþdǽle, Gen. 28, 14. (2) referring to time, *until*:—Fram Davide óþ Daniele ðam witegan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 13. (3) marking extent, degree, *so much as*:—Nis se ðe dó gód, nis óþ ánum (*usque ad unum*), Ps. Spl. 13, 2: 52, 4. **II.** *with acc.* (1) local, marking a point reached, *to, up to, as far as*:—Óþ eorþan endas, Deut. 28, 64: Ps. Th. 71, 8. Ðú nyðer færst óþ helle, Mt. 11, 23. Hé him æfter rád óþ dæt geweorc, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. Hé him æfterfylgende wæs óþ v míla tó dære byrig Cartanense *ad quintum lapidem a Carthagine statuit*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 32: 3, 4; Swt. 104, 2: 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. Óþ Eufraten, Cd. Th. 133, 6; Gen. 2206. (1 a) in phrases marking extent, degree or measure:—Óþ dæt *eatenus* vel *eotenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 30. Óþ hielt *capulo tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 7. Óþ ða hylta, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 7. Hí druncan óþ ða drosna *usque ad feces biberunt*, Som. 47, 45. Óþ mannes breóst heáh *as high as a man's breast*, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6: 245, 33. Hié dæt gild gefyldan eal óþ grund, 221, 33. Dæt hí óþ forwyrd fordiligade ne wǽron, Bd. i, 16; S. 484, 17. Se Ægipta slóh frumbearn ǽgþwylc ealra óþ ða nýtenu (*down to the very beasts*), Ps. Th. 134, 8. Seóð ðonne óþ huniges þicnesse, Lchdm. ii. 30, 7. (2) temporal, *until, to, unto*:—Óþ disne dæg *usque in praesentem diem*, Gen. 32, 4. Óþ ðás dagas, Ex. 9, 18. Nú óþ ðis *hactenus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 15: Blickl. Homl. 175, 12. Ón dære hwíle óþ dæt *up to the present time*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 265. Óþ æfen *usque ad vesperum*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 47, 46. Óþ ende his lífes, Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Óþ done deáþ, 59, 30. Óþ dæt *until*:—Óþ dæt (*donec*) hé forgite ða þing de ðú him dydest, Gen. 27, 45: Beo. Th. 4084; B. 2039: Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. Óþ dæt hiene án swán ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 22. Ót det *donec*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. Óþ de *until*:—Fóron forþ óþ de hié cómon tó Lundenbyrig, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 13. Óþ de hé eall forweordeþ, Ps. Th. 139, 11: Beo. Th. 1302; B. 649. (2 a) with other prepositions:—Óþ in ældu *usque in senecta*, Ps. Surt. 70, 18. Ða gestód hé æt ánum éhþyrle óþ forþ nihtes, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 27. Óþ tó dæge *usque hodie*, Bd. i, 15; S. 483, 27. Óþ gyt tó

dæge, 4, 4; S. 571, 16. [Cf. *Goth.* und; *prep.*; unte *conj.*: *O. Sax.* unt; *prep.*; und; *conj.*: *Icel.* unz *conj.*: *O. H. Ger.* unz, v. Grff. i. 363–366.] v. next word.

óþ; *conj. Until*:—Wuna mid him, óþ ðines bróður yrre geswíce, Gen. 27, 44: Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Hé hæfde ða, óþ hé ofslóg done aldorman, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 20. Dæt mód glít nidor and nidor, óþ hit mid ealle áfielþ, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3: Cd. Th. 22, 14; Gen. 340. v. preceding word.

óþ- as a prefix of verbs, *from, away*. Cf. *æt* for similar meaning. [Cf. *Goth. untha*-thliuhan to *escape*.]

óþ-beran *to bear forth, bear away* (cf. æt-beran):—Nó ic eów sweord ongeán óþberan þence, Exon. Th. 120, 20; Gú. 274. Mec sæ óþbær on Finna land *the sea bore me forth to the land of the Fins*, Beo. Th. 1163; B. 579: Exon. Th. 404, 20; Rä. 23, 10. Sumne fugel óþbær (*bore off*) ofer heánne holm, 291, 13; Wand. 81.

óþ-berstan *to break away, escape*:—Hé óþbærst tó wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 291, 17. [Rannulf út of ðam túne on Lunden nihtes óþbærst, ðær hé on hæftnepe wæs, Chr. 1101; Erl. 237, 40.] Gif se bana óþbyrste, L. H. E. 2; Th. i. 28, 1. Cf. æt-berstan.

óþ-bregdan, -brédan *to take away, carry off*:—Ða burgleóde óþbrúdon ða snore mid hiere suna, and hí sendon on óder fæstre fæsten, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 21. Hæbbe hé Godes unmiltse, se ðe ðis áwende and dere stówe óþbréde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 3. Hé (*Nero when Rome was burning*) bebeád his ágnum monnum dæt hié gegripen dæs liegendan feós swá hié mæst mehten, and tó him brohten, ðonne hit mon út óþbrúde, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 32. Siddan wearþ Adame eardríca cyst óþbróden, Exon. Th. 153, 15; Gú. 826. Óþbrog[d]en *ademptam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 18. Óþbródenum hwelpum *raptis fetibus*, Kent. Gl. 607. v. æt-bréden.

óþ-cirran *to turn away, be perverted*:—Gif sóðfæstra þurh myrrelsan mód ne óþcyrreþ (neod cyrreþ, MS.) *if by seduction the mind of the righteous is not perverted*, Exon. Th. 262, 26; Jul. 338. Cf. on-cirran; *intrans.*

óþ-clífan *to cleave to, adhere*:—Him sár óþclífeþ, Exon. Th. 78, 1; Cri. 1267.

óþ-cwelan *to die*:—Gif sió hond sié óþcwolen *if the person be dead*, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17.

óþ-dón *to put out*:—Gif hwá ðúrum his eáge óþdó (of dó, MS. H.), L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 20. Cf. æt-dón.

óþ-eáwan. v. óþ-íwan.

óþ-éhtian *to drive away*:—Se ðe ðis feoh óþfergean þence, odde dis orf óþéhtian þence *he that thinks of carrying off this cattle, or of driving it away*, Lchdm. i. 384, 15.

óðel, es; *m. Home, native country*:—Abraham ferede æðelinga bearn óðle niór, mægeþ heora mágum, Cd. Th. 126, 7; Gen. 2091. v. édel.

Óðen, es; *m. Odin* (the Scandinavian form of the word which appears in Anglo-Saxon as *Wóden*):—Ðes gedwolgod (*Mercurius*) wæs árwurðe betwux eallum hæðenum on ðám dagum, and hé is Óðon geháten óðrum naman on Denisce wísan. Nú secgaþ sume ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, dæt se louis wære, de hý þór hátaþ, Mercuries sunu, de hí Óðon namiaþ, Wulfst. 107, 6–11. Þór and Ówðen (Oþen, MS. F.), 197, 19.

óþ-eode, -eówan. v. óþ-gán, -íwan.

óðer; *indef. prn. and ordinal, used as adj. and as subst., always of strong declension.* I. when two definite objects are referred to, (1) *one of two*:—Him wearþ óðer eáge mid ánre flán út áscoten *ictu sagittae oculum perdídit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 15. Hé hyne onsende myd twám mæssepreóstum . . . ða forþférde dæra mæssepreósta óðer, Shrn. 98, 28. Him bærst micel wund on ðrum þeó *in one of his thighs*, 109, 14. Ða gewearþ him dæt hí twegen tó ánwíge eodon . . . ealle gecwéðon, dæt gif énig man wolde heora óðrum (*either of them*) fylstan, dæt man hine sóna gefénge, H. R. 101, 21. Ðær wearþ Pirrus wund on ðrán earme (*transfixo brachio*) . . . Hí námon treówu, and slógon on óderne ende ísene næglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2–5. Þurhscoten underneoðan óðer breóst, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 23. Wund þurh dæt óðer cneów, 4, 6; Swt. 180, 6. Án stræl hyne gewundode on hys óðer gewenge, Shrn. 97, 14. Se ðe hæbbe twá tunecan, selle ðre ðam de náne næbbe, Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. Óðer twega, ðara, *or without these forms, one of two alternatives*:—For ðam óðer twega, odde hié néfre tó nánum men ne becumaþ, odde hié néfre fæstlíce ne þurhwuniaþ, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26. Ða wilniaþ óðer twega, odde . . . , odde, 24, 2; Fox 82, 8. Wite hé dæt óðer ðara, odde hé sceal dæs hádes þolian, odde hit gebétan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 1: 9; Th. ii. 408, 11. Dæt hió óðer ðara dydon, odde . . . odde . . . , Chart. Th. 167, 22: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 23. Him sæðon dæt hié óðer dyden, odde hám cómen odde hié him woldon óðerra wera ceósan, I, 10; Swt. 44, 21. (2) *the second of two, other*:—Se óðer consul Duilius *Duilius, alter consul*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 8. Hé for dære geómrunga ðaes óðres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 113, 11. Án mann hæfde twegen suna. Ða cwæþ hé tó ðam yldran . . . Ða cwæþ hé ealswá to ðam óðrum, Mt. 21, 30. Dæt mon ierne from geate tó ðrum, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 8. Fram ende óþ óderne *from one end of the church to the other*, Glostr. Frag. 12, 17. Hafa ðás (*Leah*) tó gemæccan, and ic gife dé ða óðre (*Rachel*), Gen. 29, 27. Hé sette his ánne sunu tó ealdormen, and óderne tó cyninge, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 21. (3) when *óðer* is applied to each of two:—Ðara óðer bewiste his byrlas, óðer his bæcestran, Gen. 40, 2. Óðer is se æresta apostol, óðer se néhsta, Blickl. Homl. 171, 8. Dæt se óðer beó árárred from dæm óðrum *ut alter regatur ab altero*, Past. 17, 1; Swt. 107, 23. On twæm gefylcum, on ðrum wæron ða hæðnan cyninga, on ðrum ða eorlas, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16–18. Ægðer óderne ofslóg, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 18. Uncer láþette ægðer óðer ðeáh de hé hit ðrum ne sæde, Shrn. 39, 22. II. when the reference is not limited to two objects. (1) marking a sequence, *other, second in a series, next, following* an object already mentioned:—Se forma . . . se óðer, and se þrydda óþ done seofoþan, Mt. 22, 25, 26: Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 49, 55. Wæs ðis ðara wundra érest . . . Éft gelamp óðer wundor, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6: 221, 18: 223, 13. Ðære óðre éa naman *nomen fluvii secundi*, Gen. 2, 13. Fram dæge tó ðrum *from day to day*, Blickl. Homl. 107, 25. Faran of stówe tó óderre, 19, 23. Án æfter ðrum, Cd. Th. 266, 22; Sat. 26. Hé sette hine on his óðer cræt (*currum suum secundum*), Gen. 41, 43. Érest . . . óðre síþe . . . þriddan síþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 16. Óþre dæge *next day*, 175, 18. Ða for hé swá feor swá hé meahte on ðæm óðrum þrim dagum (*in the next three days*) gesiglan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 13. Wearþ syfan geár se ungemetlíca eorþwela, and hí æfter ðám wæron on dan mæstan hunge óðre syfan geár, 1, 5; Swt. 32, 26: Gen. 29, 27. (1 a) *with* swilc, *another such*, a repetition of what has preceded:—Ða com ungemetlíc rén . . . eft wearþ óder swelc rén, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 20. Medmicel pipores, óder swilc cymenes, Lchdm. ii. 256, 5. His mágas hine wid óðaer swilc (*contra simile quid*) gescyldan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. (2) marking difference from the subject, or from something already referred to, *other, different, somebody else, something else*:—Dú nimst wíf and óðer man lífþ mid hire, Deut. 28, 30. Ne þearf nán mon wénan dæt hine óðer mon mæge álésan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13. Gif útancymene oxa óðres oxan gewundaþ, Ex. 21, 35. Eart dú de tó cumenne eart, odde wé óðres sceolon ábídan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Gif wé willaþ on óðres gód beón gefeónde, Blickl. Homl. 75, 20. Leófre mé ys, dæt ic hig sylle dé ðonne óðrum men, Gen. 29, 19. Dæt man tó ðrum lǽdde hæbbe, Blickl. Homl. 63, 36. Dæt ælc stán ne sý fram ðrum áðón, 79, 1. Heora ongon ælc cwedan tó ðrum, 149, 29. Ða lǽstas on óderne mágwlite oncyrran, 127, 19. On óðre wisan, 205, 21. Nú hæbbe wé broht óder sylfor (*aliud argentum*), Gen. 43, 22. Seó wyrd oft oncyrreþ and on óder hworfeþ, Nar. 7, 28. Mid hire syndan Godes apostolas and óðre, Blickl. Homl. 143, 10. Petrus and óðre Cristes þegnas, 145, 27. Ða de wóhhámed begangaþ mid óðerra ceorla wífum, 61, 14. Sceattas ge on lande, ge on ðrum þingum, 51, 7. Hé gesett hys wíngeard mycl ðrum tilíon, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 41. Hé him tó genymþ seofun óðre gástas, 12, 45. (2 a) óder . . . óðer *other . . . than, different from*:—Nú is *participium* of worde and of worde cymþ, biþ swá ðeáh óder dæl and óder þing óder his ealdor biþ, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 14. Ðonne gá heó in óder hús óðer heo út ofeode, Lchdm. iii. 68, 21. Gif dú wilnast dæt heó óðre þeáwas nimen óðre (óder, Cott. MSS.) heora willa and heora gewuna is, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. (2 b) with the indefinites *sum, ænig*, etc.:—Heliás odde sum óder wítega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Wæs his néhmága sum dæt híne swýðor lufode ðonne ænig ódor man, Blickl. Homl. 113, 10. Máran wræce ðonne æfre ær ænigu óðru gelumpe, 79, 10. Wæs dæt wæter biterre ðonne ic æfre ænig óder bergde, Nar. 8, 30. Hé nánigum ðrum ærne sceþþan ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 221, 16. Ne bideþ hé æt ús nænig ódor edleán búton . . . , 103, 21. Nánige óðre búton ða æfne, 185, 9. Ðara óðerra manna nán árian wolde, 215, 1. Mid manegum ðrum gástlícum mægenum, 73, 28. Dæt geleáfulle folc Iudéa, and eác ódor manig ða de beóþ Gode underþeódde, 79, 31. Ðás wundor and manig óder, 219, 22. Óðre wundro manega, 177, 18. Augustinum and óðre monige munecas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 27. Lufian wé úrne Drihten ofer ealle óðru þing, Blickl. Homl. 11, 33. Sanctus Iohannes gǽþ beforan eallum ðrum witgan and ealra óðerra heáhfædera mægen hé oferstígeþ, 167, 22. (3) denoting that part of a whole which is not yet mentioned, *other, the rest, remaining*:—Micel ðæs folces hié ofer sié ádrǽfdon, and ðæs óðres done mæstan dæl hié geridon, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 31. Sum fearhrýðer ðæs ódraes ceápes geférscipe oferhogode, Blickl. Homl. 199, 4. Seó hand wæs gelíc ðam óðrum flǽsce *erat similis carni reliquae*, Ex. 4, 7. Ða óðre nigon *consonantes* synd gecwedene *mutae*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Som. 3, 1. Ða óðre (*ceteri*) cwǽdon, Mt. 27, 49. Petrus and da óðre apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 149, 5. Wæs heora sum rédra donne da óðre, 223,17. Wyrtruma ealra óðerra synna, 65, 3. Dæt deófol cwæþ tó ðám óðrum deófium, 243, 10. Hig cýddon eall ðis ðám endlufenum and eallum óðrum (*ceteris omnibus*), Lk. Skt. 24, 9. [*Goth.* anþar: *O. Sax.* ôdar: *O. Frs.* óther: *O. H. Ger.* andar: *Icel.* annarr.]

óðerlíce; *adv. Otherwise, differently*:—Se de óderlícor gedyrstlǽce underhníge dære regullícan þreále *que autem aliter presumpserit, discipline regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. 87, 19. [*Goth.* anþarleiko *otherwise*: cf. *O. Sax.* ôdar-lîk: *O. H. Ger.* andar-lîh: *Icel.* annar-ligr.]

óþ-éwan. v. óþ-íwan.

óþ-fæstan. I. *to entrust, commit to the charge of another*:—Óþ dæt ic mé gebidde tó him and mín gást óþfæste *I commit my spirit*

into his hands, Nar. 46, 34. Heó hyre mægþhād Gode ōþfæste, 40, 16. Gif hwā ōþfæste his friénd feoh, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 50, 29; L. Alf. pol. 20; Th. i. 74, 15. Gif hwā ōðrum his unmagan ōþfæste, and hē hine on dære fæstinge forferie, 17; Th. i. 72, 4. Se ðe wile hwilc sæd ōþfæstan ðām drūm furum, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. Dæt hié sīen tō liornunga ōþfæste, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. **II.** *to inflict, impose* (pain, punishment. Cf. æt-fæstan): —Ne meahton hié deáþ (*Kemble has deáþe, in which case the verb belongs to* **I**) ōþfæstan *they could not inflict death* (*on Christ*), Elen. Kmbl. 952; El. 477. Drihten hæfde wītes clommal[s] feóndum ōþfæsted *the Lord had imposed penal chains on the fiends*, Cd. Th. 292, 23; Sat. 445.

ōþ-faran *to escape*:—Siððan hié feóndum ōþfaren hæfdon, Cd. Th. 181, 21; Exod. 64.

ōþ-feallan. **I.** *to fall away, cease to have connection with*:—Ōþfealle se wer (*in the case of a man who, upon a charge of theft, being forsaken by his kinsmen, forfeits his freedom*) ðām māgum *the kinsmen shall have no further concern in the 'wer*,' L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 13. Cf. æt-feallan. **II.** *to fall away, fail, decay*:—Gif hwam seó spræc ōþlyþ *if speech fail a man*, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Æfter his ðelle wearþ ðara cāsera mægþ offeallen (ōþ-, MS. C.) *Caesarum familia consumta est*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 6. Swā clæne hió (*learning*) wæs ōþfeallenu on Angelcyn so *utterly was learning decayed in England*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 13.

ōþ-feolan *to cleave, stick*:—Ōþfealh *heresceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 46. Cf. æt-feolan, -felgan.

ōþ-ferian *to bear off*:—Ic unsōfte ðonan feorh ōþferede næs ic fæge dāgyt *not easily thence (the conflict with Grendel's mother) did I bring away life, but not then had my hour come* (cf. *last passage under* ōþlǣdan), Beo. Th. 4288; B. 2141. Dæt hē nǣfre nabbe foldan dæt hit ōþferie . . . Se ðe ðis feoh ōþfergean (*carry off, steal*) þence, Lchdm. i. 384, 9–15. Hī willaþ ōþfergan, dæt ic friþian sceal; ic him ðæt forstonde, Exon. Th. 398, 13; Rä. 17, 7. Cf. æt-ferian.

ōþ-fleógan *to fly away*:—Se ānhoga ōþfleógeþ feðerum snel, Exon. 222, 11; Ph. 347.

ōþ-fleón *to flee away, escape*:—Favius heánlīce hāmweard ōþfleáh, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14. Ða ðe tō him mid scypum ōþflugon tō ðǣm beorgum *ad se ratibus confugientes*, 1, 6; Swt. 36, 11: 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8. Sume binnan dæet fæsten ōþflugon, Swt. 92, 23. Ða ðe him (*Yōshua*) ōþflugon, ðām feóllon stānas on uppan, and hī fordydon, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 2. Ðām monnum ðe ōþflugon ofer ðone wæd, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 12. Uneáðe mehte ǣnig ðæm Gallium ōþfleón, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11. Wilniende ðæt hī ǣlcum gewinne ōþflogen hæfdon, 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21.

ōþ-flītan *to get from another by litigation*:—Ða ongon Higa him spēcan sōna on, and wolde him ōþflītan ðæt lond *then Higa at once began the case against him, and wanted to get the land from him by the litigation*, Chart. Th. 169, 23.

ōþ-gān *to go away, escape*:—Ōþeodon, Beo. Th. 5860; B. 2934.

ōþ-glidan *to glide away*, Salm. Kmbl. 804; Sal. 401.

ōþ-grīpan *to snatch away*:—Gif wēn wǣre ðæt hē ðǣr hwylce mihte deóſte ōþgrīpan and tō Criste gecyrran *si quos forte ex illis ereptos Satanae ad Christum transferre valeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 19.

ōþ-healdan *to withhold, keep back*:—Gif hwelc folc biþ mid hungre geswenced, and hwā his hwǣte gehȳt and ōþhielt hū ne wilt hē donne hiera deáþes *si populos fames attereret, et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores proculdubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49, 1; Swt. 377, 9. Dæt hē nǣfre nabbe hūsa ðæt hē hit (*stolen property*) ōþhealde, Lch. i. 384, 10.

ōþ-hebban *to elevate, exalt, lift up*:—Ða welan ðe ǣlcne ofermōdne ōþhebbaþ *abundantia, quae sublevat*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 18. Hē hine ōþhōf (ot-, Cott. MSS.) innan his geþohte eallum ðāra monnum *cunctis in cogitatione se praetulit*, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 15. Ða ofersettan mon sceal swā manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hī ne ōþhebbe *admonendi sunt praelati, ne eos locus superior extollat*, 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17.

ōþ-hilde; *adj. Content*:—Āþum were ōþhylde heó ne biþ *she will not be content with one man*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Ōþhelde (cf. ēþhylde, l. 1), 194, 14. v. eáþ-, ēþ-hylde.

ōþ-hleápan *to run away, escape*:—Gif hē ūt ōþhleápe, L. Eth. i, 1; Th. i. 282, 11. Cf. æt-hleápan.

ōþ-hȳdan *to hide away*:—Uneáðe mehte ǣnig ðām Gallium ōþfeón oððe ōþhȳdan *hardly could any one escape or hide from the Gauls*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 11.

ōþ-īcan *to add to*:—Ōtēctun *addiderunt*, Ps. Surt. 68, 27. Cf. æt-ȳcan.

ōþ-irnan *to run away, escape*:—Hē dære eorþan ǣfre ne ōþirneþ, Met. 20, 138. Gif hē ōþierne, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 7. v. æt-irnan.

ōþ-īwan, -ēwan, -eówan, -iéwan, -ȳwan. **I.** *to shew*:—Ic ōþeówe *ostendam*, Ps. Spl. 49, 24. Ne dū mē ōþiéwest ǣnig tācen, Cd. Th. 34, 19; Gen. 540. Oteáweþ *ostendit*, Ps. Surt. 4, 6. Hē ōþēwde openlīce dæt hē ǣr gehȳd hæfde. Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 288, 32. Ōþīwde, Ps. Spl. 77, 14. Ōþiewde, Cd. Th. 44, 24; Gen. 714. Hēr cometa hiene ōþiéwde, Chr. 729; Erl. 46, 5. Dæt dū mē ōþēwe, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11. Wearþ ōþiéwed ān īgland, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 14. Ōþēwed, Met. 29, 34. Open and ōþeáwed, Exon. Th. 98, 9; Cri. 1605. Ōþȳwed, 52, 25; Cri. 839. **II.** *to shew one's self, to appear*:—Ic ōteáwu *apparebo*, Ps. Surt. 16, 15. Siósunne eldum ōþēweþ, Met. 13, 60. Ōþȳweþ, Exon. Th. 56, 24; Cri. 905. Ic ōþeówde *apparui*, Ps. Spl. 62, 3 Met. 28, 74. Hēr ōþiéwde cometa se steorra, Chr. 678; Erl. 40, 5: 773; Erl. 52, 23. Ōþȳwde, Elen. Kmbl. 325; El. 163. Oteáwdon *apparuerunt*, Ps. Surt. 17, 16. Ōþeówdun, Exon. Th. 28, 7; Cri. 448. In bōcum ne cwiþ dæt hȳ in hwītum hrægłum ōþȳwden, 28, 30; Cri. 454. Cf. æt-ȳwan.

ōþ-lǣdan *to lead away, carry off*:—Hē Israhēlas ealle ōþlǣdde *eduxit Israel*, Ps. Th. 135, 11. Ālȳs mē and ōþlǣd lādum wætrum *eripe me et libera me de aquis*, 143, 12. Ic þence ðis feoh tō lufiannе, næs tō ōþlǣdanne . . . hē nǣfre nabbe landes ðæt hē hit ōþlǣde, Lchdm. i. 384, 4–9. Ic eom ōþlǣded gōdum *excussus sum*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. Hié ōþlǣded hæfdon feorh of feónda dōme *life had they withdrawn from the foes' power* (cf. Beo. Th. 4288 *under* ōþ-ferian), Cd. Th. 214, 15; Exod. 569. Cf. æt-lǣdan.

Oðon. v. Óðen.

ōþ-ridan *to ride away*:—Cyning in ōþrād forþ onette *the king (Christ after the doors of Hell had opened) rode away into Hell, hastened on*, Exon. Th. 461, 24; Hö. 40.

ōþ-rōwan *to row off*:—Hié ūt ōþreówon *they rowed out and away*, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7.

ōþ-sacan (*with gen.*). **I.** *to deny* (a statement):—Hwā ōþsæcþ ðæs? Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 21. Ne mæg ic dæs ōþsacan, forðam ðe ic his wæs ǣr geþafa, 34, 3; Fox 138, 15: 33, 1; Fox 122, 2: 34, 9; Fox 146, 34. Nān mon ne mæg ōþsacan ðæt sum gōd ne sīe ðæt hēhste, 34, 1; Fox 134, 9. **II.** *to deny* (an obligation, a charge, etc.):—Gange feówra sum tō and ōþsace (*deny a charge of robbing*), L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Borges mon mōt ōþsacan gif hē wāt ðæt hē ryht dēþ, L. In. 41; Th. i. 128, 2. Cf. æt-sacan.

ōþ-sceacan *to run away, escape*:—Gif hē ōþsceóce (-sceoce, MS.), L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 234, 11.

ōþ-sceótan *to shoot away, escape, turn aside, hurry off*:—Swā hwā swā ōþscȳt fram ānnysse ðæs geleáfan *whoever turns aside from the unity of the faith*, Homl. Th. i. 370, 17. Man gehȳt ðæt hē hæfþ gif hē him ondrǣt ðæt hit him ōþsceóte *a man guards what he has, if he is afraid that it will escape from him*, Prov. Kmbl. 18.

ōþ-scūfan *to push* (intrans.) *away, move away*:—Hē gesēcep (-aþ, MS.) Syrwara lond cordra mǣste. Him se clæna dēr ōþscūfeþ scearplice (*the Phenix moves off quickly from the attendant birds*) ðæt hē in scade weardaþ on wudubearwe wēste stōwe biholene and bihȳdde hæleþa mongum *dirigit in Syriam celeres longaeva volatus, secretosque petit deserta per avia lucos, hic ubi per saltus silva remota latet*, Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168.

ōþ-seóce. v. ōþ-sceacan.

ōþ-spurnan, -spornan *to strike against, stumble*:—Hió ōþsper[n]þ *impingetur*, Kent. Gl. 769. Dē læs ðīn fōt ōþsporne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 14. Næs gecweden ðæt his fōt æt stāne ōþspurne, 29, 31. Cf. æt-spurnan.

ōþ-spyrning, e; *f. An offence, a stumbling-block*:—Būto ōtsperninge *absque offendiculo*, Kent. Gl. 528. Cf. æt-spyrning.

ōþ-standan. **I.** *to stop in one's course, to come to a standstill*:—Ðonne ōþstandeþ se blōdgyte sōna, Lchdm. i. 88, 10. Sōna ðæt blōd ōþstænt, 180, 3. Ðæt unstille hweól ōþstōd, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 32. **II.** a. metaphorically, *to cease to act*:—Gif se hlyst ōþstande, dæt hē ne mǣge gehīeran, L. Alf. pol. 46; Th. i. 92, 23. **II.** *to remain standing, remain*:—Uneáþe ǣnig grot staþoles ōþstōd, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 23. Dæt is lang tō sæcganne, hū da wurdon generede in dære Noes earce, ða ðe ðǣr tō lāfe ōþstōdon, Wulfst. 206, 30. **III.** *to remain standing and so prove an obstacle*:—Ðæt swefn swīðe ōþstōd manegum mīnra leóda (*the dream interpreted by Daniel*), Cd. Th. 246, 23; Dan. 483. Cf. æt-standan.

ōþ-stillan *to put a stop to, to stop*:—Ðonne biþ hit (*hæmorrhage*) sōna ōþstilled, Lchdm. i. 82, 5. Cf. æt-stillan.

ōþ-swerian *to abjure, deny on oath*:—Ða ōþswōran hié mid ðam bismerlīcestan āðe ðæt hié him nǣfre on fultume nāre ðēh de da āðas wǣren neár māne ðonne sōðe *turpissimam rupti foederis labem adcumulavere perjurio*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 10. Gif hlōþ dis gedō and eft ōþswerian (æt-, MS. B.) wille, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif mon tō dam men feoh getēme de his ǣr ōþswaren (ætsworen, MS. B.) hæfde, and æft ōþswerian wille, ōþswerige (æt-, MS. B.) be ðam wīte . . . Gif hē ōþswerian nylle . . ., L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 10–12.

ōþ-swīgan *to stop speaking, become silent*:—Hē sprǣc tō his liornæra sumum, and ða færinga ōþswīgde hē suǣ hē hwæshwegu hercnade, Shrn. 72, 24.

ōþ-swimman *to swim off*:—Ða āne ðe ūt ōþswymman mihton (ætswummon, MS. A.) tō ðām scipum, Chr. 915; Erl. 105, 11.

ōþ-teón *to take away*:—Him biþ slǣp ōptogen *sleep deserts them*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 14.

oððe; *conj.* **I.** *or*:—Gif seó offrung beó of sceápon oððe of gātum, Lev. 1, 10. Geeácnode ic hig ealle oððe ācende ic hig, Num. 11, 12. Hwā geworhte mannes mūþ oððe hwā geworhte dumne oððe deáfne and blindne oððe geseóndne? Ex. 4, 11. **I a.** *in conjunction with*

ōðer :—Hī woldon ōðer twega, līf forlætan oððe leōfne gewrecan, Byrht. Th. 137, 59; By. 207: Wald. I, 16. **II.** oðe . . . oðe . . . *either . . . or* (a) :—Oðða (oðe, MS. B.) mid freōndsicpe oððа mid gefeohte *vel amicitia vel ferro*, Bd. I, I; S. 474, 26. Ðonne fōron hīe oðe mid oðe on heora healfe, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 6. Ða scipu eali oðe tōbræcon oðe forbærndon oðe tō Lundenbyrig brohton oðe to Hrōfescæstre, Erl. 91, 25. (b) *with* ōðer, āðer :—Hē sǣde ðæt hē wolde ōðer, oðe ðær libban oðe ðær licgan, 901; Erl. 96, 32. Hēt ðæt hié ōðer sceolden, oðe ðæt lond æt him ālēsan, oðe hē hié wolde fordōn, Ors. I, 10; Swt. 44, 9; 44, 21. Hié ōðer forleōsan woldon, oðe hira āgen līf oðe Þorsennes, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 28. Nū ðonne ōðer twega, oðe ðara nān nis, oðe hī nānne weorþscipe nabbaþ, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 16. Gif onfunden bið ðæt hē āðer oðe . . . oðe . . . , L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 11.

ōþ-þeódan *to disjoin, dismember* :—Ðū ðæt gehēte ðæt ūs heterōfra hild ne gesceōde, ne līces dǣl ōþþeóded, ne sinu ne bān on swaðe lāgon, ne loc of heáfde tō forlore wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2842; An. 1423.

ōþ-þicgan *to take from* :—Him frumbearnes riht freōbrōðor ōþþah, Cd. Th. 199, 14; Exod. 338.

ōþ-þingian *to get from another on unfair conditions* :—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst onfunden bið ðæt hé . . . ænige mēdsceat selþ oðde sealde, for ðī ðe hē wilnige ōðres preóstes cyrcean ōþþingian, L. E. I. 16; Th. ii. 412, 13.

oððon; *conj. Or* :—On cyriclicum þingum oððon on earmra manna hyððum oððon on hernumena bygenum oððon on sumum þingum, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 328, 10–12. Swā oft swā man fullaþ oððon hūsel hālgaþ, 328, 21.

ōþ-þringan *to force away from one* (*oftenest in phrases* līf, feorh, etc., ōþþringan *to take a person's life*) :—Ðā geleornedon his byrelas hū hié him mehten ðæt līf ōþþringan, and him gesealdon ātor drincan, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 15. Se ðe mid gāres orde ōðrum aldor ōþþringeþ, Cd. Th. 92, 3; Gen. 1523: Exon. Th. 330, 11; Vy. 49. Eghete fæġum feorh ōþþringeþ, 310, 8; Seef. 71. Ðām ic ealdor ōþþrong, 272, 17; Jul. 500: Judth. Thw. 24, 12; Jud. 185. Hū hē Israēlum eaþost meahte guman ōþþringan *how he might most easily force away men from Israel* (*carry the Israelites captive*), Cd. Th. 219, 8; Dan. 51. Unc māgas uncre sculon eard ōþþringan *our kinsmen shall take our home from us*, Exon. Th. 496, 9; Rä. 85, 11. Cf. æt-þringan.

ōþ-wendan *to turn away, divert* :—Uton ōþwendan hit (*the kingdom of heaven*) monna bearnum, Cd. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403.

ōþ-windan *to get away, escape* :—Ān scip ōþwand, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 27. Cf. æt-windan.

ōþ-wītan *to reproach with a fault, lay to a person's charge, to taunt* :—Ōþwīteþ *improperabit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 11. Hwý ōðwīte gē wyrde eówre, ðæt hió geweald nafaþ? Met. 27, 4. Wē sindon cumen tō ðǣm gōdan tūdun ðe ūs Rōmāne ōþwītaþ *we are come to the good times that the Romans taunt us with*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 15. Ōþwāt *improperavit*, Ps. Spl. M. 73, 19. Ōþwiton *exprobaverunt*, 88, 11. Dryhten him swelc ōþwāt *the Lord charged them with such a fault*, Past. I, 2; Swt. 27, 13: 15, 1; Swt. 89, 16. Ðæt wē him sume opene scyle ōþwītėn, 32, 1; Swt. 209, 22. Ðæt hē mē ðæt ne ōtwīte *ut non hoc nobis imputet*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 32. Uton gangan ðæt wē bysmrigen bendum fæstne, ōþwīton him his wræcsīð *let us go and insult the captive, taunt him with his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. Ne meaht ðū dīnre wyrde nāuht ōþwītan ne dīn līf nó getǣlan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 3: Bco. Th. 5983; B. 2995. Cf. æt-witan.

ōþ-wyrcan *to do harm to* (?) :—Ic þence ðis feoh tō witanne næs tō ōþwyrceanne *I intend to keep this cattle not to harm it* (?), Lchdm. i. 384, 5.

ōþ-yrnan, -ȳwan, otor. v. ōþ-irnan, -īwan, oter.

otor *for* oter (?), Cd. Th. 220, 19; Dan. 73.

ō-wæstm, es; *m. A shoot, sprout, branch* :—Ōwestem *propago*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 13. Ōwæstm *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 48. Ōwæstmas *antes*, 9, 21. Ōwæstmum *stirpidum*, 75, 70. Ōwæsmum *stirpis*, 89, 20. Ða ōwæstmas beóþ swā mycle, and swā fægere swā swā ðæs deóres bearn ðe unicornus hātte, Ps. Th. 28, 5. v. on-wæstm.

ō-web, -wef, es; *n. Woof* :—Ōweb *vel* āb (ōb, Wülck. Gl. 188, 12) *trama* vel *subtemen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 50: *cladicla*, ii. 139, 59. Ōwef *cladica*, 104, 13: 14, 43. [Cf. trama . . . est filum inter stamen discurrens, *abbe*, Wülck. 617, 13.]

ō-wēr = ō-hwǣr.

ō-wērn; *adv. Anywhere*, Th. An. 101, 16. (*Smith's Bede*, 595, 3, *has* ōhwhǣr.)

ō-wiht. v. ā-wiht.

owise, e; *f. A margin* (?) :—Ðanon tō grāfes owisce, andlang owisce tō wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 25.

Ōwðen. v. Ōðen.

oxa, an; *m. An ox* :—Oxa *bos* . . . oxa on ðam forman teáme *unus*, on ðam æfterran teáme *binus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 39, 47–48: ii. 48, 36. Oxa *bova*, i. 287, 54. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, 22, 46. Oexen *boves*, Ps. Surt. 49, 10: ii. p. 191, 11. Ān getȳme oxena, Lk. Skt. 14, 19. Oxna hyrde *aubobulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 63. iiii oxnum gers mid cyninges oxnum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Ðā genam Abimelech oxan and scēp, Gen. 20, 14. ¶ The value of an ox as given in the Laws was 30 pence :—Oxan mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. p̄., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Oxan tō mancuse, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. .xxx. pæñ scyldig oðde ānes oxan, v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 31. [*Goth.* auhsa; *Icel.* uxi: *O. H. Ger.* ohso.] v. feld-, steór-oxa. The word is found in many placenames; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 320.

oxan-slyppe, an; *f. Oxlip*; primula veris elatior, Lchdm. ii. 32, 26: iii. 30, 8.

ōxn, e; *f. The arm-pit* :—Ōxn *ascella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 65: 64, 70. Under his ōxne *sub ascella sua*, Kent. Gl. 992. Heó ðone fūlan stenc ðæra ōxna āfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 284, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* uohsana *ascella.*] Cf. ōhsta.

Oxna-ford *Oxford* :—Tō Oxnaforda, Chr. 912; Erl. 100, 31. On Oxonaforda, 1015; Erl. 151, 17.

oxna-lyb *ox-heal*; helleborus foetidus and h. viridis, Lchdm. iii. Glossary.

ōxta. v. ōhsta.

P.

For the Runic **P**, see *peorð*.

pād, e; *f. An outer garment, coat, cloak* :—Paad *pretersorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 34, 15; 68, 40–41. [*Goth.* paida: *O. Sax.* pēda: *O. H. Ger.* pheit *camisa, indusium.*] v. here-pād, hōp-pāda; hasu-, salu-, salowig-pād, -pāda.

pǽca, an; *m. A deceiver* :—Se ðe sægþ ðæt hē luſie God, and his beboda ne healdeþ, hē biþ ðonne him sylf leás, and biþ his āgen pǽca, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 40, 21.

pǽcan; *p.* pǽhte; *pp.* pǽht *To deceive* :—Swylce hió mid sceare and munuces hiwe God pǽcean (pǽcean, MS. T.) *as if deceiving God with the tonsure and the appearance of a monk*, R. Ben. 9, 15. Hý ōðer speca þ, ōðer hý þencaþ, and lǽtaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt hý ōðre mágan swā swicollīce pǽcan, Wulfst. 55, 3. Pǽcht *decepta, seducta*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 42. v. ā-, be-pǽcan.

pægel *a wine-vessel, a pail* :—Pægel (Wright gives *wægel*, but see Anglia viii. 450) *gillo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 26. [Cf. *Dan.* pægel *half a pint.*]

pæll, pell, es; *m.* **I.** *a pall, covering, cloak, costly robe* :—Pæl (pell) *pallium*, mid pælle (pelle) gescrȳd *palliatus*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 257, 3–4. Pæl *pallium*, Blickl. Gl. Weofod mid reádum pælle gescrȳd (*the altar was in the church dedicated to St. Michael.* v. next passage), Homl. Th. i. 508, 16. Mid hāligdōme of ðæs Hælendes rōde and of Marian reáfe and of Michaheles pelle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 73. Volosianus ðone pæll āstrehte ðe Dryhtnes andwlytan on wæs befealden, St. And. 46, 13. iiii. pellas, and iiii. cuppan, Chart. Th. 519, 23. Mycel ðēr wæs gegaderod on golde and on seolfre and on faton and on pællan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 30. **II.** *purple, a purple garment* :—Of ðam bið geweorht se weolocreáda pæl *quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur*, Bd. I, 1; S. 473, 20 note. Pællas *purpuram*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*Icel.* pell *costly stuff. From Lat.* pallium.] v. next word.

pællen, pellen; *adj. Purple, rich or costly* (of garments) :—Hē hyne on pællenre scȳtan befeóld, St. And. 42, 13. V. pællene weofodsceátas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Bicgaþ eów pællene cyrtlas, ðæt gē tō lytelre hwīle scīnon swā swā rōse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 13. Se cyning gesȳmde gold and seolfor and deórwurðe gymmas and pællene gyrlan uppon olfendas, 458, 24. Se rīca on his pællenum gyrlum cwyþ: 'Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mīn gelīca,' 256, 8. Se cāsere dyde of his purpuran and his pellenan gyrlan, H. R. 103, 18. [*Laym.* pallen (curtel).]

pælme, pǽran. v. palm, ā-, for-pǽran.

pærl (?) The word, which occurs in a list of terms connected with writing, is glossed by *enula*, which elsewhere glosses *horselene* :—Pærl *enula*, bócfel *pergamentum*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 304, 7.

pæþ, paþ, es; *m.* : e; *f.* (?) *A path, track* :—Pæþ, paþ *semita*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 3. Manna paþ *semita*, deóra paþ *callis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 41–42. Pæþ *semita*, 80, 37. Wegleás pæþ *invium*, 53, 61. Pæþ *callis, iter pecudum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 58. Paþ *callis*, 14, 10. Paat, 103, 48. Andlang oxna pæþes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 10. Ðone kyng gerihtan of ðam dweliandan pæþe (*from the path of error*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 30. Ne mihton forhabban helpendra paþ merestreámes mōd (*they could not stop the course of the rushing water*), Cd. Th. 208, 23; Exod. 487. Gerece mē on rihtne pæþ (*semitam*), Ps. Th. 26, 13. Lǽr mē ðīne paþas (*semitas*), 24, 3: Ps. Spl. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 360, 32: 362, 16. Ðéah wilniaþ ealle þurh mistlīce paþas cuman tō anum ende, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Ic ondrǽde ðæt ic ðē lǽde hidres didres on ða paþas of dīnum wege, 40, 5; Fox 240, 21. On paþum (*semita*) beboda dīnra, Ps. Spl. 118, 35. *The word seems feminine in the following* :—Andlang paþæ . . . æc ðæ standaþ in on ðær paþæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 36–176, 6. *In the Northern Gospels* pæþ *is an alternative gloss with* dene :—Pæþ ł dene *uallis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5: *chaos*, 16, 26. [*O. Frs.* path, paed: *O. H. Ger.* pfad *callis, semita.*] v. ān-, flet-, gegn-, here-, mearc-, mīl-pæþ.

pæþþan; *p.* de *To tread (a path), to traverse*:—Tungol gārsecges grundas pæþeþ *the sun (after it has set) treads ocean's depths as its path*, Exon. 350, 29; Sch. 71. Eorþgræf pæþeþ *it makes its way along a trench*, 439, 26; Rä. 59, 9. Sume fōtum twām foldan peþþaþ, sume fiérfēte, Met. 31, 10. Ic mearcpaþas træd, mōras pæþde, Exon. 485, 8; Rä. 71, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pfadōn *to go along a path*, Grff. 3, 326.]

pætig. v. prættig.

pāl, es; *m.* I. *a pale, pole, stake*:—Pāl *palus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 69. II. *a kind of hoe* or *spade*:—Delfisen *vel* spadu *vel* pāl *fossorium*, 16, 14. [*Icel.* pāll *a kind of hoe* or *spade*; *a pale*: *O. H. Ger.* pfāl *palus*. From Latin.]

palent, es; *m.*: palente, palendse, an; *f. A palace*:—On ðam mæran palente ðær ðær se cyning wæs oftost wunigende, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Ðæt seó cwēn ne cume nǣfre heononforþ intō ðinum pallente, 29, 64. On strēte oððe on palentan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 6. Æt ðæs cāseres palendsan (palentsan, Bos.), Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Hē bræc ðæne palant (ða palentan, MS. D.), Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 21. [*O. Frs.* palense: *O. Sax.* palencea: *O. H. Ger.* pfalanza, pfālinza *basilica, praetorium, aula, palatium*. From a Mid. Lat. form *palantium*. v. Kluge Dict. s. v. pfalz.]

palent-lic; *adj. Relating to a palace*:—Tō ðǣm palentlicum *ad palatinas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 67. [*O. H. Ger.* pfalenz-līh *palatinus*.]

palm, es; palma, an (?); *m.*: pælme, an; *f. A palm*:—Palm *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61. Se palm is sigebeácen, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: i. 218, 10. Swē swē palma *ut palma*, Ps. Surt. 91, 13. Swǣlce pælme *quasi palma*, Rtl. 65, 33. Pælmana *palmarum*, 95, 8. Palmana, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* palma: *Icel.* pālmr *a palm-tree*.]

palm-æppel *the fruit of the palm, a date*:—Palmæppel *dactulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 63: 89, 33. Palmæppla *nicolaos*, 83, 55. Palmæpla, 60, 67.

palm-bearu *a palm-grove*:—Palmbearwes *palmeti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77.

Palm-sunnandæg *Palm Sunday*:—Gyf se terminus becymþ on ðone Sunnandæg ðonne bvþ se dæg Palmsunnandæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 16. On Palmsunnandæg, Rub. Lk. Skt. 19, 29. [*Icel.* pālmsunnudagr.]

palm-treów *a palm-tree*:—Palmtreów *palma*, Ps. Lamb. 91, 13. Palmtreó *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 4. Ðǣr wǣron hundseofontig palmtreówa (*palmae*), Ex. 15, 27. Palmtreówa (-trȳwa) twigu *ramos palmarum*, Jn. Skt. 12, 13.

palm-twig *a palm-branch*:—Palmtwig *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 61: Blickl. Gl. Onfōh dissum palmtwige, Blickl. Homl. 137, 25. Heó ālegde ðæt palmtwig ðe heó ǣr onfēng, 139, 4. Se gewuna stent ðæt gehwǣr on Godes gelaþunge se sacerd bletsian sceole palmtwigu on ðisum dæge (*Palm Sunday*), Homl. Th. i. 218, 3.

palmung *glosses* palmes, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 2.

palm-wicu *the week which begins with Palm Sunday*:—On ðære palmwucan, Rub. Lk. Skt. 22, 1: Rub. Jn. Skt. 12, 1, 24.

palstr *a spike* or *something with a point*:—Palester, plaster, palstr *cospis*, Txts. 50, 225. Palstre *cuspite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 58.

pan-mete *cooked food*:—Ælces cynnes panmete *ferculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 59. Ponmete *vivertitum*, i. 290, 42.

pang, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 52, *an error for* þung (?).

panic, es; *n.* (?) *A sort of millet*; panicum:—Panecis fif scillinga gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 124, 8. Nym panic, 118, 28. [*O. L. Ger.* penik: *M. H. Ger.* pfenich.]

panne, an; *f. A pan*:—Panne *patella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 51. Mid disse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulus onbærned, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 3. Of brādre pannan *de sartagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 11. Wyl on pannan, Lchdm. ii. 308, 28. Ðǣr wǣron inne geseted hweras and pannan, and hē clypte ða hweras and cyste ða pannan, ðæt hē wæs eall sweart, Shrn. 69, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* pfanna: *O. Frs.* panne: *Icel.* panna.] v. brād-, brǣde-, brǣding-, bræg-, cōcer-, fȳr-, heáfod-, hearste-, holo-, hyrsting-, īsen-panne.

Pante, an; *f. The river Blackwater in Essex*:—Hī Pantan streám bestōdon, Éástseaxena ord and se æschere, Byrht. Th. 133, 50; By. 68. Wōdon wælwulfas ofer Pantan, 134, 41; By. 97. Seó āreste stōw is on Pante staþe ðære eá *prior locus est in ripa Pentae amnis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 8.

pāpa, an; *m. A pope*:—Ðā wæs on ða tīd Vitalianus pāpa ðæs apostolican setles ealdorbiscop *sede apostolicae tempore illo Vitalianus praeerat*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Gregorius se hālga pāpa, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 24. Æfter ðæs pāpan geendunge, 122, 18. Tō pāpan gecoren, 122, 31. Tō pāpan gehālgod, 124, 1. [*Icel.* pāfi. *From Latin* papa.]

pāpan-hād, es; *m. The papal dignity*:—Gregorius pāpanhād onfēng, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 24.

pāp-dōm, es; *m. The papacy*:—Gregorius fēng tō pāpdōme, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 33. [*Icel.* pāfa-dōmr.]

paper, es; *m.* (?) *Papyrus*:—Paper *papirus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 12.

papig. v. popig.

papol-stān, es; *m. A pebble-stone, pebble*:—Gāþ tō ðære sǣstrande and feccaþ mē papolstānas, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Popelstānas *lapillulos*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 18. [*Wick.* pibbil-ston.]

pāp-seld, es; *n. The papal see*:—Hē hiné lǣrede ðæt hié raðost tō Rōme sendon tō ðæm pāpan, and ðone pāpan and ðæt pāpseld ðæt hié beāhsodan hwæt him ðæs tō ræde þūhte, Blickl. Homl. 205, 20.

pāp-setl, es; *n. The papal throne*:—Hē sæt on ðam pāpsetle ændlefen geár, Shrn. 49, 17.

part, es; *m. A part*:—Ðes part oðde ðes dǣl, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Som. 43, 2. Ðisses partes, 16; Som. 20, 11. On ðisum parte, 17; Som. 20, 32.

Parthe; *pl. The Parthians*:—Parthe forhergodon Mesopotamian, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 6. Partha cyning, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 3. Partha gewin, Swt. 236, 26. Hié hæfdon gewin wið Parthe, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 6, 8. Hē com ǣrest tō Parþum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 12.

paþ. v. pæþ.

pāwa, peá, an; *m.*: pāwe, an; *f. Peacock, peahen*:—Pāwa *pavo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Pauua, Txts. 90, 826. Pawa, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 24. Pāwe, *pavo, pavus*, 29, 4. Fuglas ða ðe heard flæsc habbaþ, pāwa, swan, æned, Lchdm. ii. 196, 19. On ðære ylcan stōwe byþ ōðer fugelcynn fenix hātte ða habbaþ cambas on heáfde swā pāwan *in eo monte est avis fenix que habet cristas quasi orbes pavonis*, Nar. 39, 4. Se fugel (*the phenix*) is onlícost peán, Exon. Th. 219, 25; Ph. 312. [A pruest proud as a *po*, Pol. Songs, 159, 15: *Wick.* poos; *pl.*: *O. H. Ger.* pfāwo: *Icel.* pá or pāi (*as a nickname*). From Latin.]

Peác-land *the Peak of Derbyshire*:—Eádweard cyning fōr ðonan (*from Nottingham*) on Peácland tō Badecan wiellon (*Bakewell*), Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 11. v. next word.

Peác-, Péc-sǣtan; *pl. The occupiers of the Peak*:—Pēcsǣtna [land is] twelf hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 17.

pearroc, es; *m. An enclosure*:—Pearroc, pearuc *clatrum*, Txts. 50, 224. Pearruc, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 7. Pearruc *cauea*, Germ. 400, 62. On ðisum lytlum pearroce būgiaþ swīðe manega þeóda *hoc ipsum brevis habitaculi septum plures incolunt nationes*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 27. Ðis sindon ða landgemǣro. Ærest . . . on Bogeles pearruc; of Boceles pearruce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 11. Hié (*the English*) bedrifon hié (*the Danes*) on ānne pearruc, and besǣton hié ðǣr ūtan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 35. Pearruca *clatrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 75. Pearroca, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 63. Of pearrocum *de clatris*, 26, 52: 18, 62. Of pearrucum, Hpt. Gl. 484, 44: 508, 29. Ðæs gemǣre is on ēasthealfe spachyeg, on sūðan plumwearding pearrocas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* pferrih, pfarrih. From Celtic: *Welsh* parwg.]

Pedrida, Pedreda (e?) *the river Parret*:—Æt Pedridan (Pedredan, MS. E.) mūþan, Chr. 845; Erl. 66, 23: 658; Erl. 34, 2.

pell, pellen. v. pæll, pællen.

pellican, es; *m. A pelican*:—Ic geworden eom pellicane gelīc se on wēstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5.

pending. v. pening.

Pēne; *pl. The Carthaginians*; Poeni:—Ðæt hié wið Pēna folce mehte . . . Ða flugon Pēne . . . Hanna, Pēna cyning, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 21–25.

pening, penning, pending, penig, pennig, es; *m. A penny* (1) referring to other than English coinage:—Ðes peninge (pening, penig) *hic as*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 14. Fals pening *paracaraximus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 34. Penninge *hymenis* (?), ii. 96, 71. Peninge, 43, 27. Bringaþ mē ðone pening (*denarium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Ða brohton hī him ǣnne peninc (penig, MS. A.: penning, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 19. Hē sealde ælcon ǣnne penig (penning, Lind.) . . . Ða onfēngon hig ælc his pening (suindrigo penningas, Lind.) . . . syndrige penegas *singulos denarios*, 20, 2–10. Pening, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 27. Mē sind wana penegas *desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Som. 36, 37. Wē eác wiernaþ ūrum cildum ūrra peninga mid tō plegianne *pueris nummos subtrahimus*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 27. Hig sealdon hine wið þrītigum penegum, Gen. 37, 28. (2) of English coinage, a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound:—Fīf penegas gemaciaþ ǣnne scillinge, and xxx. penega ǣnne mancs, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8. Gā seó wǣge wulle tō .cxx. p. (tō healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Tén hund (pund?) peníd . . . Gedǣle hē ælcum Godes þíowe peníd . . . þrēotēne hund (pund?) pending, Chart. Th. 471, 5–26. xiii. pund pendingæ, 474, 9. Mid .v. pundum mǣrra pæninga (*denarii meri*), L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 10. Gif mon men eáge of āsleá, geselle him mon .lx. sciff. and .vi. sciff. and .vi. pæninga and þriddan dǣl pæninga (peniges, MS. H.) tō bóte, 47; Th. i. 94, 3–5. Hire mægþhādes wurð, dæt synd twelf scillingas be twelf penigon (cf. Se rihtscylling byþ ā be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est .xii. denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 222, 7), Ex. 21, 10. (3) as a weight, *penny-weight*:—Án *uncia* stent on feówer and twentig penegum. Twelf siðon twelf penegas beóþ on ānum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 17. Pund ealoþ gewihþ .vi. penegum māre ðonne pund wætres, and .i. pund wīnes gewihþ .xv. penegum māre ðonne .i. pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. Gegnīd on mortere ðætte pening gewege, 18, 3: 134, 25. Swylce swā .iii. penegas gewegen, 52, 13: 110, 17. Wið lūsum; cwic seolfor, ān pening seolfres, 124, 24. Drenc bið on peninge *the dose will be a pennyweight*, 272, 24. Ceorf nygan penegas *cut up nine penny-weights*, iii. 8, 2. Man dysses wyrttruman genime tȳn penega gewihte, i. 260, 17. Hȳ man wegeþ, swā man dēþ gold wið penegas, and gif ða penegas teóþ swīðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrþ ðam men hraðe,

Wulfst. 240, 2-4. [*O. L. Ger.* penning: *O. Frs.* panning: *O. H. Ger.* pfenning, pfenting: *Icel.* penningr.] v. ælmes-, healf-, heorþ-, hundred-, Rôm-, seám-pening.

pening-hwirfere, es; *m. A money-changer:* — Pennighwyrfere *mensularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 31.

pening-mangere, es; *m. A money-dealer:*—Pennigmangere *collybista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 32. Peningmongere, ii. 22, 36.

pening-sliht, es; *m. The striking of money:*—Gæfil ł penningslæht *tributum vel censum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25.

pening-wëg, e; *f. A penny-weight:*—Wid lûsum; cwic seolfor and eald butere; ân pening seolfres, and tû peningwæge buteran, Lchdm. ii. 124, 24.

pening-weorþ, -wurþ, es; *n. A penny-worth:*—Hafa ân penigweorþ swefles, Lchdm. iii. 38, 28. Æt ælcon gegyldan ænne peninge oððe ân peningcwurþ weaxes, Chart. Th. 605, 26. Twâ hund peningweorþ hlâfes, Homl. Th. i. 182, 9.

penn, es; *m. A pen, fold:*—On penn; of ðam penne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 3-4: 25, 21. On hacapenn foreweardne, 412, 13.

penn *a disease of the eye, pin, a kind of cataract:*—Ðis is seó sêleste eâhsalf wið êhwærce and wið miste and wið penne, Lchdm. i. 374, 2.

pennian, v. on-pennad. [Cf. Þe þit tineþ his muð ouer þe man þe lið on fule synnen . . . gif ure ani is þus penned, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 27.]

Pentecosten, es; *m.* (?) *Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the resurrection, Whitsuntide:*—On Pentecostenes dæg com se Hâlga Gâst ofer ða apostolas, Btwk. 214, 29. On ðære Pentecostenes wucan, Rubc. Lk. Skt. 5, 17: 8, 40. On ôðerne Pentecostenes mæssedæg, Rubc. Jn. Skt. 3, 16. On Pentecostenes mæsseafen, 14, 15.

Penwiht-steort, es; *m. The Land's End in Cornwall:*—Se here . . . wendon eft âbûtan Penwiht-steort (Penwid-, MS. C.: Penwæd-, MS. D.) on ða sûþhealfe, and wendon in tô Tamermûþan, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [The Welsh form is *Pengwayd*, v. Earle's note.]

Peohtas; *pl. The Picts:*—Ða ferdon Peohtas in Breotone . . . Mid ðý Peohtas wîf nædon . . . dæt is mid Peohtum healden . . . Dridde cynn Breotone onfêng on Pehta dæle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17–25. On Peohta gereorde, S. 474, 4. Pehta cynn, 5, 24; S. 646, 33. Hî sceoldon feohton wið Pyhtas (Pihtas, MS. A.). Heó dâ fuhton wið Pyhtas, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 6.

peonia, an; *m.* (?) *Peony:*—Peonia *peonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 22. Ðeós wyrt ðe man peonian nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 168, 14. [The Latin form of the accusative, *peoniam*, occurs, 170, 4.]

peorð *the name of the Runic þ.* Its meaning is doubtful. Grimm notices the name for *f* in the old Sclavonic alphabet, *fert*, and the Persian name for one of the figures on the chess-board, *ferz*. Kemble seems to take the latter, translating the word by *chess-man*; but it is doubtful whether the knowledge of chess was early enough among the Teutons to allow of this interpretation. v. Zacher Das Runenalphabet, pp. 7–9. The verse which accompanies the Rune in the Runic poem is the following:—Peorð byþ symble plega and hlehter wlancum ðær wîgan sittaþ on beórscale blîðe ætsomne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 1–6; Rûn. 14.

pere(u), an; *f. A pear:*—Seó peru *hoc pirum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59. Pere, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 59. Healfreáde peran *crustumie* vel *volemis* vel *insana* vel *melimendrum*, 39, 25. (Cf. *hec volemus* a° permayn-tre, 191, col. 2: *hoc volemum* a° permayne, 192, col. 2.) Peran, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18. [*Icel.* pera: *O. H. Ger.* bira.]

pere-wôs, es; *n. Perry, a drink made from pears:*—Perewôs *sapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 50. (The word occurs in a list of drinks.)

persa. v. meðema.

Persc-ware; *pl. The Persians:*—Of Perscwara mægþe, Shrn. 55, 32.

Perse, Perséas; *pl. The Persians:*—Ða wæron ða Perse geegsade, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 13: 3, 1; Swt. 98, 30. Persa cyning, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 29. Persa rice . . . Perséa rîce, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2, 31. Wið Persum, Swt. 82, 23. On Perséum, 78, 30. Hié sendon on Perse, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 19.

Persida *Persia:*—Tô ðam earde ðe is gehâten Persida, Homl. Th. ii. 482, 2.

Persisc; *adj. Persian:*—Seó reáfung ðæs Persiscan feós, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 21: Jud. Thw. 162, 23.

persoc, es; *m. A peach*; malum persicum:—Genim persoces leáf, Lchdm. iii. 58, 27. Æppla and peran and persucas, ii. 176, 18. [*M. H. Ger.* pfersich.]

persoc-treów, es; *n. A peach-tree:*—Persoctreów *persicarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 52.

peru. v. pere.

pervince, an; *f. Periwinkle* (plant):—Pervincæ *vinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 65. Pervince, 79, 34.

petersilige, an; *f. Parsley:*—Petersilie. Ðás wyrte man *petroselinum* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 240, 6. Petresilige, iii. 24, 9. Petorsilian sêd, ii. 314, 29: 228, 26. Ða wyrt petersilian, 206, 27: 234, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* petarsile: *Ger.* petersilie.]

peþþan, petig. v. pæþþan, prættig.

Petrus; *gen.* Petres; *m. The apostle Peter:*—Ða genam Petrus hyne . . . Ða beseah hê hyne and cwæþ tô Petre, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 22–23. Se Hælend com on Petres hûse, 8, 14. Hê sceare (Petres mearce, MS. B.) onfêng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10. Be Peteres mæssan, Wulfst. 272, 9.

philosoph, es; *m. A philosopher:*—Paminunde ðæm strongan cyninge and ðæm gelæredestan philosophe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 22. Hié sealdon Demostanase ðæm philosophe liegende feoh, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 1.

pic, es; *n. Pitch:*—Ðis pic *haec pix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Som. 13, 54: Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 39. Hlûttor pic *resin*, Lchdm. ii. 44, 24: 72, 25. Genim pices lytel, 96, 12. Weallendes pices, 252, 1: Dôm. L. 14, 199. Heó smirode hine mid tyrwan and mid pice, Ex. 2, 3. Ða hêt se cæsere meltan on hwere leád and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7: Lchdm. ii. 318, 4. [*O. L. Ger.* pik: *O. H. Ger.* peh: *Icel.* bik.]

pîc, es; *m. A point, pointed instrument, pike:*—Pîic *aciculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 39. Pîc, 4, 23: i. 17, 31. [Cf. his pic he nom on honden & helede hine under capen . . . þene pic he bilærde, Laym. 30849. A Celtic word.] v. horn-pîc.

pîcan *to use a* pîc, *to remove by means of a* pîc, *to pick:*—Lêt him pýcan ût his eágan, and ceorfan of his handa, Chr. 796; Erl. 58, 33. [Pykyn *purgo*, Prompt. Parv. 397: to piken and to weden, Piers P. 16, 17.]

pic-bred (?) *glosses* glans, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 58 (at the end of a list of names of trees).

picen; *adj. Pitchy, of pitch:*—Picen hell *piceus Tartarus*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 30. On ðære picenan eá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 28.

pician; *p.* ode *To pitch, cover with pitch:*—Crocca gepicod ûtan, Lchdm. ii. 26, 23.

pîcung, e; *f. A pricking:*—Pîcung *stigmata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 39. v. pîc.

pîe; *f. An insect:*—Hundes pîe (pëo, Ps. Spl. C.) *cynomia*, Ps. Surt. 104, 31. Lûs *peducla*, hnitu *ascarida*, pîe *ladasca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 45–47. *Ladasca* pîae, *briensis* hondwyrm, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 48.

pihment *a pigment, drug:*—Of ôþþrum pyhmentum, Lchdm. iii. 136, 29. Cf. next word.

pihten *part of a loom:*—Pihten, Anglia ix. 263, 12. Pihtine *pectine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 26.

pîl, es; *m. A stick with a point, something pointed:*—Dægmæles pîl *gnomon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 42. Ða Walas âdrîfon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pîlum (stængum, MS. D.) greátum innan ðam wetere (cf. Cassobellannus ripam fluminis ac pene totum sub aqua vadum acutissimis sudibus praestruxerat, Bd. 1, 2), Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Heó (*sea-holly*) hafaþ stelan hwîtne, on ðæs heáhnysse ufeweardre beóþ âcennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pîlas (*sharp and thorny prickles*), Lchdm. i. 304, 1. Hê gehæfte hî on ânum micclum stocce, and mid ísenum pîlum heora îlas gefæstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 388. [*O. H. Ger.* pîl *pilum*, *arundo*. From Lat. *pilum*.] v. hilde-, orþanc-, searo-, wæl-pîl; and dægmæls-pîlu.

pîle, an; *f. A stake.* v. temes-pîle.

pîle, an; *f. A mortar:*—Ðeáh ðû portige ðone dysegan on pîlan swâ mon corn dêþ mid þiilstæfe ne meaht ðû his dysig him from âdrîfan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi pitisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 267, 1. Swilce hit on pîlan gepîlod wære *quasi pilo tusum*, Ex. 16, 14. [From Latin *pila*.]

pile *a pillow.* v. pyle.

pilece, an; *f. A robe of skin, pelisse:*—Pylece *pellicie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 68. Hwî worhte God pylcan Adame and Éve æfter ðam gylte? Dæt hê geswutelode mid ðâm deádum fellum dæt hî wæron ðâ deádlice, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 28. [He to-rended þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle, A. R. 362, 29. Pylche *pellicium*, *pellicia*, Prompt. Parv. 397; see the note, where many instances of the word are given. *O. H. Ger.* pellîz: *Icel.* piliza, pilla *a fur coat*. From Latin.]

pîlere, es; *m. One who pounds in a mortar:*—Pîlere *pilurius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 52. v. next word.

pîlian; *p.* ode *To pound in a mortar:*—Se ðe pîlaþ *vel* tribulaþ *piluras* vel *pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. v. *preceding word and* pîle, pîl-stampe, -stoc.

pillan (?) *to peel* (or skin):—Ðis lâcecræft sceal tô ðan handan ðe dæt fell of pyleþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 13.

pill-sâpe, an; *f. Silotrum* (?), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 32.

pil-stæf. v. pîle.

pîl-stampe, an; *f. A pestle;* pilum, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 51.

pîl-stocc, es; *m. A pestle;* pila, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 6.

pîlstre, an; *f. A pestle;* pila, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 50.

pîn-beám, es; *m. A pine-tree:*—Se hâlga wolde âheáwan ænne pîn-beám, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 24.

pinca. v. pynca.

pînere, es; *m. One who torments:*—Hlâferd his gesalde hine ðæm pînerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 34: Germ. 399, 265.

pinewincle. v. winewincle.

pîn-hnutu; *gen. dat.* -hnyte; *pl.* -hnyte; *f. A pine-nut, fir-cone:*—Seó eorþe stent on gelîcnesse ânre pînnhnyte, Lchdm. iii. 258, 6. Genim of pînhnyte .xx. geclænsodra cyrnela, ii. 180, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* pynote *pinum*.]

pînian; *p.* ode *To torment, torture:*—Ða pîneden hié hiene mid ðæm ðæt hié his hand forbærndon, ânne finger and ânne, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 22. Pînedon *excruciabant*, 6, 11; Swt. 266, 15. Dæt hê his heortan and his môd mid hreówsunga suíðe pînige *ut per afflictionem poenitentiae cor prematur*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 199, 25. Ða hêt hê hî pînian (pînigan, MS. C.), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 371. Ðonne onginþ hê hý tô pînianne on

mistlícre wísan, Wulfst. 195, 1. Gnættas ſégðer ge ða men ge ða nýtenu pínıende wǽron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 31. Pínıendum *cruciante*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* pínôn: *Icel.* pína. From Latin.]

pinn. I. *a pin, peg*:—Ne sceolde hé nán þing forgýman ðe ǽfre tó note mehte; ne mittsǽx, ne dæt git læsse is, tó hæpsan pinn, Anglia ix. 265, 10. [From Latin *pinna*.] II. *an instrument for writing, a pen*:—Mid pinn ł urittsæx *calami*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17. [From *penna*? or *pinna*?]

pinne (?), an; *f. A flask, bottle*:—Ic (*sutor*) wyrce of him (*cutes et pelles*) flaxan (pinnan) *facio ex iis flascones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35.

pinness, e; *f. Torment, pain*:—Tó dære helware stíde pínnesse, Chart. Th. 369, 34.

pinsian; *p.* ode *To weigh, judge, estimate, consider, examine*:—Gepænce ǽlc man hú swíde man pinsaþ ða sǽwle on dómes dæg, donne man sett ða synne and ða sǽwle on ða wǽge and hý man wegaþ, swá man déþ gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 239, 26. Hé holrede ł pinsode *pensavit, cogitavit*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 76. Hé sceáwode hine selfne and pinsode *he observed and weighed himself*, Past. 7, 2; Swt. 51, 15. Pinsige ǽlc mon hiene selfne georne, 10, 2; Swt. 63, 18. Pinsiende *inquirendo, scrutando*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 26. [*Lat.* pensare.] v. ā-pinsian.

pinsung. v. ā-pinsung, Hpt. Gl. 447, 73.

pintol *viriditas, membrum virile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 29. [Pyntyl *veratrum, tentigo, priapus*, 184, 11. Pyntylle *veretrum*, 186, col. 2. Pyntyle, 208, col. 1. Also see Cath. Angl. p. 281. s. v. *pyntelle*, and the note. Leo 200, 41 gives a Platt-deutsch *pint* with the same meaning.]

pín-treów, es; *n. A pine-tree*:—Pintreów *pinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 54; 79, 80; 285, 60. Pínbǽres pintreówes *frondentis pini*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 68; Lchdm. ii. 216, 5. Dæt man pintreówe bærne tó glédum and donne ða gléda sette tóforan dæm seócum men, 284, 12.

pín-treówen, -trîwen; *adj. Belonging to a pine-tree*:—Cyrnlu of pintrýwenum (-treów-, MS. O.) hnutum, Lchdm. i. 250, 9.

pinung, e; *f. Torment, torture, pain*:—Röd[e] pínung *crucis tormentum*, Rtl. 24, 11. Tó pínunge *ad poenam*, 103, 17. For his gylta pínunga *in criminum suorum cruciatum*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 5; Th. ii. 184, 8. Pínunge, L. Edg. C. 13; Th. ii. 268, 19. Mid ungemetlícre pínunge hé (*Phalaris*) wæs dæt folc cwielmende, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 18. Pínunge *tormento*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 20. Pínungum *cruciatibus*, 502, 70.

pínung-tól, es; *n. An instrument of torture*:—Decius hét gearcian eall dæt pínungtól, Homl. Th. i. 428, 18. Mid eallum ðisum pínungtólum getintregod, 424, 22.

pipat (?) *glosses* accipiter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 36.

pip-dreám, es; *m. The sound of the pipe*:—Pípdrâm singan gehýreþ gehende blisse *to hear (in a dream) the sound of the pipe shews joy at hand*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 22.

pipe, an; *f. A pipe.* (1) as a musical instrument:—Pípe oððe hwistle *musa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 60. Hearpe and pípe drêmaþ eów on beorsele, Wulfst. 46, 16. i. silfren pipe, Chart. Th. 429, 20. (2) of other tubes:—In pípan; of pípan in widi bróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 2. Dô mid pípan on, Lchdm. ii. 126, 3. Mid ondônge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pípan, 260, 11: 224, 28. [*O. L. Ger.* pîpa: *Icel.* pípa: *O. H. Ger.* pîfa *fistula, calamus, camena*.] v. sang-pípe.

pipere, es; *m. A piper, player on the flute*:—Pípere *tibicen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 59: 289, 55. Reódpípere *auledus*, 60, 46. Se Hælend geseah hwistleras (pîperas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 23. [*Icel.* pípari: *O. H. Ger.* pfîfari *tibicen*.]

pipfan; *p.* te *To breathe, blow*:—Pípfendes *spirantis, sufflantis*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 76. Út ā-pýfhte (-pípfte?) *exhalavit, exspiravit*, 472, 42.

piplian *to grow pimply*:—Wið teter and pypylgende (piplígende, MS. B.) líc, Lchdm. i. 234, 10. Wið pypelgende (piplígende, MS. B.) líc dæt Grécas erpinam (*ἕρπης*) nemnaþ, 266, 20. [*Lat.* papula a *pimple*.]

pipor, es; *m. Pepper*:—Piper (*other MSS.* pipor) *piper*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. Ón dâm londum bið pipores genihtsumnys . . . Done pipor mon swá nímeþ, Nar. 34, 21–23. Genim langes pipores .x. corn, Lchdm. ii. 186, 8. Of blacum pipore, 234, 2. Genim gebeátenne pipor, 186, 4. [*Icel.* pipar: *O. H. Ger.* pfeffar. From Latin.]

pipor-corn, es; *n. A pepper-corn*:—Genim .xvii. piporcorn, Lchdm. i. 74, 4. Dæra pipercorna sý ofertæl, 288, 8.

pipor-horn, es; *m. A horn for holding pepper*:—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt . . . piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

piporian; *p.* ode *To pepper*:—Pipra hit syddan swá swá man wille, Lchdm. iii. 76, 9. Cf. Gepipera mid .xx. corna, ii. 182, 21. Gepiporod wyrtdrenc, 182, 7. [*Icel.* pipra.]

pir-gráf, es; *m. An orchard of pear-trees*:—On pirgráf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 284, 23.

pirige, an; *f. A pear-tree*:—Deós pirige *haec pirus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 59: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 51: 80, 9. Pirge, ii. 117, 35. On gerihte tó dære pirigan, Chart. Th. 145, 28. Dis sindon ða londgemæra . . . ǽrest of Piriforda on ða dic; andlang dic on ða pyrigan; of dære pyrigan . . . , Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 27–30. Æt dære pirian, 52, 18. On ða pyrian, ii. 205, 15. *The word, as in* Pitiford, *is found in local names*, e. g. Pirigfliát, Pyrihom, Pirigtún, vi. 322, col. 2. [*Chauc. Piers P.* pirie.]

pis; *adj. Heavy, weighty*:—Byrdenna hefiga ł þísa *onera gravia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [From Latin *pensus*.] v. pinsian, þís-líc, þísian.

pise, an; *f. A pea*:—Pise *lenticula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 75. Piose, 112, 63. Pysan *lentis*, 51, 50. Pisan hosa *siliqua*, 120, 58: Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 16. Heó hafaþ sǽd on dære mycele ðe pysan, Lchdm. i. 316, 10. Beán, pisan *cicer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 37. Pisan gesodena on ecede, Lchdm. ii. 180, 15. Geseáwe pysan *jucy peas*, 254, 15. Nim dæt wæter ðe pysan wǽran on gesodene, 286, 29. Donne sceal man ða langnysse (*of the root*) tóceorfan on pysena gelícnysse, i. 260, 15. On pysena wóse, 260, 25. Pysena seáw, ii. 220, 10. Pysena broþ, 278, 18. Healde hí hine wid pisan and wid ða þing de windigne ǽþm on men wyrcen, 214, 2. v. mûse-pise.

pise-cynn, es; *n. A kind of pea*:—Sum pysecynn hátte lenticulas, Lchdm. ii. 190, 16.

pisian (?) *to weigh*:—Gepænce ǽlc man hú swíde man pinsaþ (pysæp, MS. H.) ða sǽwle, Wulfst. 239, 26. v. þís.

pisle, an; *f.* (?) *A warm* (?) *chamber*:—*Scriptorium* pisle, fer-(fýr-?) hûs (or? *pis(a)le fýrhûs*), Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 58. [Cf. *O. Frs.* pisel *a chamber*: ‘*pisel, pesel* ist in Niedersachsen, Dietmarschen, Nordfriesland und Süddänemark, *phiesel* in Baiern für verschiedene arten von gemächern noch gangbar,’ Richthofen. *O. H. Ger.* pîsel *pisalis, pisale, pirale*, Grff. 3, 352. ‘*Pisalis* videtur fuisse vestiarium seu vestiaria theca,’ Du Cange.]

pís-líc; *adj. Heavy*:—Woeron ęgo hiora pîslîco ł heñgo (*ingravati*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 40. v. *next word and* pîs.

pîslîce; *adv. Heavily*:—Pîslîce ł heñglice, *graviter*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 53. v. preceding word.

pistol, es; *m. An epistle, letter*:—Be ðam spræc se pistol æt ðyssere mæssan, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 13. Done pistol de Hieronimus sette be forþsíde Marian, 438, 3. Se apostol Iacob ǽwrît on his pistole, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 47. Iacob se rihtwísa ǽwrât ânne pistol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 9, 13. Petrus ǽwrât twegen pistolas, 14, 7, 12, 16, 19. [*Icel.* pistil. From Latin.]

pistol-bôc; *f. A book containing the Epistles*:—Hé (*the priest*) sceal habban ða wǽpna tó dam gástlícum weorce . . . dæt synd ða hálgan bêc, saliere and pistolbôc, godspellbôc and mæssebôc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 11–13. Hé (*bishop Leofric*) hæfþ ðiderynn (*St. Peter's minster at Exeter*) gedôn . . . ii. pistelbêc . . . Hé ne funde on dam mynstre ða hé tó fêng bóca ná má bûton . . . .i. pistelbôc . . . , Chart. Th. 430, 8–29. [Cf. *Icel.* pistla-bók.]

pistol-rǽdere, es; *m. He who reads the epistle in church*, R. Conc. 5.

pistol-rǽding, e; *f. A lesson in the church-service*:—Lucas ús manode on disre pistol-rædinge, Homl. Th. i. 294, 13: ii. 380, 23. (Both passages refer to the Acts of the Apostles.)

pistol-rocc, es; *m. The vestment worn when reading the epistle*:—v. fulle mæssereúf, ii. dalmatica, iii. pistolroccas, Chart. Th. 429, 22.

pipa, an; *m. Pith, the soft inner part of the stem of a plant*:—Eall se dæl se ðe dæs treówes on twelf mônþum geweaxeþ, hé ongiuþ of ðam wyrtrumum, and swá upweardes grêwþ ôþ done stemn, and siddan andlang dæs pipan and andlang dære rinde ôþ done helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Þeahtigaþ on hiera módes rúne monig gód weorc tó wyrcanne, ac on ðam pipan bið ôðer gehýded, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 23. Nim ellenes pipan, Lchdm. iii. 90, 2.

plæce, plæse, an: plæts, e; *f. A place, an open space, a street*:—In huommum ðara plæcena *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. On plæcum (on plætsa, Rush.) *in plateas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 10: 14, 21. In plæcum *in plateis*, 13, 26. In plæcum (plæsum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 56. In plægiword tó on plæcum *in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. In plæcum, 65, 37. [*Prompt. Parv.* plecke *or* plotte *porciuncula*. ‘Pleck is given by Cole, Kay, and Grose as a North-country word, signifying a place;’ note, p. 405. *Icel.* plâz; *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* platz, *m.*: (*both introductions of the end of thirteenth century*). From Latin.]

plægan, plægi-word (plæce-worþ), plæts. v. plegan, plæce.

plætt *a sounding blow, a smack*: in the compound *eár-plætt*:—Drihten ús sealde hælu þurh ðam eárplættum, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 25. [Plat *a blow with the fist*, Jamieson's Dict.] v. next word.

plættan; *p.* te *To give a sounding blow, to smack*:—Hí plætton hyne mid hyra handum *dabunt ei alapas*, Jn. Skt. 19, 3. [He come plattinde (*tramping, making a noise with the feet*), Havel. 2282. Plette; *pl. hurried*, 2613. His heued of he plette (*struck*), 2626. Plat, 2755. Platch *to make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps*, Jamieson's Dict. *O. Du.* platten, pletten: *M. H. Ger.* blatren, platren *to strike noisily: Ger.* platzen. Of onomatopoetic origin; cf. *smack*.] v. eár-plættan *and preceding word*.

plagian. v. plegan.

plante, an; *f. A plant, shoot*:—Swé swé niówe plant[e] *sicut novella*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Geséwena plantan *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 13. Dæt is sió hálige gesomnung dæt eardaþ in æppeltúnum donne hié wel begáþ hira plantan and hiera impan ôþ hié fulweaxne beóþ *ecclesia quippe in hortis habitat, quae ad viridatem intimam exculta plantaria virtutum servat*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 381, 17. [*Icel.* planta: *O. H. Ger.* pflanza. From Latin.] v. mixen-plante.

plantian; *p.* ode *To plant*:—Dû plantast (*plantes*) wîneard and ne bricst his, Deut. 28, 30. Gé plantiaþ, 28, 39. Gé plantigeaþ, Lev. 19, 23. Hí heora heortan wyrtruman on disum andwerdum lífe plantiaþ,

Homl. Th. ii. 132, 7. Abraham plantode ǽnne holt, Gen. 21, 33: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 13. Hwæder se anweald hæbbe ðone þeáw ðæt hé unþeáwas ǽwyrtwalige of rícra manna móde, and plantige ðǽr cræftas on? Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 24. Sanctus Paulus underféng ða hálgan gesomnunga tó plantianne, suá se ceorl déþ his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. [*Icel.* planta: *O. H. Ger.* pflanzón.] v. ā-, ge-plantian.

plant-sticca, an; *m. A gardening-tool, a dibble* (?):—Plantsticca *pastinatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 13. [Cf. *Ital.* pastinare *to dig.*]

plantung, e; *f.* **I.** *planting*:—Wíntwiga plantung *propaginatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 5. **II.** *what is planted, a plant*:—Ælc plantung (*plantatio*) ðe mín heofenlíca fæder ne plantode byþ ǽwurtwaled, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 13. Plontung rósæs *plantatio rosae*, Rtl. 65, 35. Ðara bearn swá swá ǽdele plantunga, Ps. Spl. 143, 14: Blickl. Gl. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 76. [*O. H. Ger.* pflanzunga *propagatio, plantarium, plantatio.*]

plaster, es; *n.* (?) *A plaster*:—Tó plastre gewyrc, Lchdm. i. 272, 23: 304, 20. Hwí ne bidst ðú ðé beþunga and plaster lífes lǽcedómes æt lífes freán *cur tibi non oras placidae fomenta medelae?* Dóm. L. 6, 80. [*O.H. Ger.* pflastar; *n. cataplasma, cementum.* From Latin [*em*]*plastrum.*]

platian; p. ode *To cover with plates:* in the compound ā-platian:—Áplatad *obryzum, nitidum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 18. Áplatedum *obryzo*, 456, 47. v. next word.

platung, e; *f. A plate, thin piece of metal*:—Platung (? platum, Btwk.), smǽte gold *obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 34. Platungum *brateolis, laminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 17. v. preceding word.

plega, an; *m.* **I.** *play, quick movement*:—Plega *gesticulatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 36. Plegan *gestum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 10. **II.** *play*, (*athletic*) *sport, game*; often in poetry applied to fighting, see the compounds:—Plega *ludus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Som. 7, 30. Ðes plega *hic jocus*, 13; Som. 16, 27: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 30. Plaega *palestra*, ii. 116, 5. Mid ðám þiówum wæs on sympel mín plega *hunc continuum ludum ludimus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 34; Exon. Th. 40, 27; Cri. 743. Ealle ða hwíle ðe ðæt líc bíþ inne, ðǽr sceal beón gedrync and plega, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 26. Ðǽr wæs heard plega wælgára wrixl (*the battle between the four kings and the five*), Cd. Th. 120, 4; Gen. 1989. Plæges *saltationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 11. Ic mé tó ðam plegan gemengde *ludentibus me miscui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 11. Bebudon Rómána godas ðæm senatum ðæt mon theatrum worhte him tó plegan, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 33. Ða hié æt hiora theatrum wǽron mid heota plegan . . . heora plegan begán, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 10–14. Ða cild rídaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Wé forbeódaþ ǽgðer ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwylce unnyttnesse in ðám hálgan stówum tó dónne, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 22. Hié wǽron welige . . . and heora plegan wǽron genihtsume . . . Hié hæfdon wíste and plegan and ofergedrync, Blickl. Homl. 99, 17–21. Plegan *allusiones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 44: *colludia*, 20, 71. Plegena *ludorum*, 50, 25. **III.** *clapping with the hands, applause* (v. plegan, **IV**):—Ðæm plegan *plausu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 26. v. æsc-, ecg-, gilp-, gúþ-, hand-, hearm-, hyht-, lind-, níþ-, secg-, stæf-, sund-, sweord-, wíg-plega, *next word, and the compounds with* pleg-.

plegan, plægan, plegian, plagian, plægian; *p.* de, ede, ode *To play*; ludere:—Ic plege *ludo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 23: Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 29. Plegade *lusit*, 53, 28. Plegende *ludens*, Kent. Gl. 279: 995. **I.** *to play, move about sportively, frolic, dance*:—Hornfisc plegode, glád geond gársecg, Andr. Kmbl. 740; An. 370. Hlóh ðá and plegode boda bitre gehúgad, Cd. Th. 45, 10; Gen. 724. Plægede *saltasset*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 22. Pleagade *saltavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 6. Ne plægde gé, Lind., gé ne plagadun, Rush. *non saltastis*, 11, 17. Dæt folc sæt and æt and dranc, and árison and plegedon, Ex. 32, 6. Dæt folc . . . eodon him plegean, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 14. Men willaþ binnan Godes húse bysmorlíce plegian, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 357, 2 note. Gesíon sémearh plegan, Eleu. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Dæt wíf geseah Ismael plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 6; Gen. 2778. Ðá geseah hé plegan mícel cnihta weorod be ðæs sǽs waroþe, Shrn. 78, 27. Án plegende cild arn under wǽnes hweowol, 32, 11. Swá plegende lamp *quasi agnus lascivions*, Kent. Gl. 214. Seofon nacode wímmen urnon plegende on heora gesihþum, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 32. **II.** *to play, to divert* or *amuse one's self*:—Ða de dwollíce plegaþ æt deádra manna líce, and ǽlce fúlnysse dráf forþteóþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 308. Tarentíne dæt folc plegedon binnan heora byrg æt heora þeatra *the Tarentines were taking their amusement at the theatre*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. Wé lǽrap dæt preóst ne beó hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere ac plege on his bócum *we enjoin that a priest be neither a hunter nor a hawker nor a gamester, but let him find his amusement in his books*, L. Edg. C. 64; Th. ii. 258, 8. **II a.** *to play* (*a game*), *exercise one's self in any way for the sake of amusement*:—Ða cild rídaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Samson plegode him ætforan *ludens Samson*, Jud. 16, 27. On ðæm dæge plegedon hié of horsum, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 29. **II b.** *to play* (*with anything*):—Hé mid bǽm handum upweard plegade *he waved both hands aloft*, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 805. Ðá pleogede hé mid his wordum, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 25. Wé wiernaþ úrum cildum úrra peninga mid tó plegianne, Past. 50; S. 361, 27. **II c.** *to play with a person, toy*; in a bad sense, *to make sport of*:—Sarra beheóld, hú Agares sunu wid Isaac plegode, Gen. 21, 9. Ðære helle hund ongan fægenian mid his steorte and plegian wid hine (*Orpheus*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17, Plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rä. 43, 2. **II d.** *to play* (*for something*), *strive after*:—Ðis is se ilca ðe ðú longe for his deáþe plegodest *this is the same for whose death thou hast long played*, Blickl. Homl. 85, 19. **III.** *to play on an instrument*:—Plægiendra (plegiyndra, Ps. Spl. C.) timpanan *tympanistriarum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 26. **IV.** *to clap the hands in applause* (v. plega, **III**):—Flódas plægiaþ (plegiaþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *flumina plaudent*, Ps. Surt. 97, 8. Plagiaþ (plegaþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *plaudite*, 46, 2. v. plega.

plegere, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Nacod plegere *gimnosophista* (*the glosser seems to have misunderstood the word, which is rendered by* heáhlǽreów, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 40, *and by* weoroldsnottor, 81, 52), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 10. v. pleg-mann.

pleg-hús, es; *n. A play-house, theatre*:—Ðæs heofenlícan pleghúses *coelestis theatri*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 62.

plegian. v. plegan.

pleg-líc; *adj. Relating to play of any kind*:—Ðæs pleglícan *olimpiaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 20. Pleglícum *scenico*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 6: *palaestrico*, 489, 60. Ðý pleglícan plegan *scenica ludicra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 54. Ða pleglícan *theatrales*, 75, 17. Pleglícum *palaestricis, gymnicis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6, 9.

pleg-mann, es; *m. A player, athlete, wrestler*:—Plegmanna *gymnicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 39. Þurh plegemen ł gligmen ł gleáwe *per gymnosophistas*, 406, 72. Swilce wittige ł gleáwe leorneras ł plegmen *velut sagaces gymnosophistas*, 404, 78. Plegmen *gimnosophistas*, ðǽm wærstícum *palestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 53–54. v. plegere.

plegol; *adj. Playful, sportive, jocose*:—Hwílon wacodon menn ofer án déad líc, and ðær wæs sum dysig mann plegol ungemetlíce, and tó ðám mannum cwæþ swylce for plegan, ðæt hé Swýðun wǽre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 292.

pleg-scild, es; *m. A small shield*:—Plegscylde *pelta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 69. [Cf. lytel scyld *pelta*, ða lǽssan scyldas *peltae*, i. 35, 28, 59.] Truman pleigscelde *tuta pelta*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 38.

pleg-scip, es; *n. A small ship, a yacht* (?); parunculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 35. v. next word.

pleg-stów, e; *f. A place for play, a gymnasium, wrestling-place, amphitheatre*:—Oretstówe ł winstówe ł plegstówe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 41. Plegstówe *amphitheatri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 13. On plegstówe (bleg-, MS.) oððe on wafungstówe andbidian hine gesihþ styrunge sume getácnaþ *if a man in a dream sees himself waiting in an amphitheatre or theatre it betokens some disturbance*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 15. Plegstów[a] ł winstówe *palaestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 50. Plegstówa *palestrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 50. On plegestówum *in gymnasio*, 40, 20.

pleoh; *gen.* pleós; *n. Danger, hurt, peril, risk*:—Nys ðæt nǽnig pleoh *nullum ei est periculum*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 5. Swylce hit nán pleoh ne sý, ðæt se preóst hibbe swá swá ceorl, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 18; Wulfst. 269, 28. Læsse pleoh byþ ðam men, ðæt hé flǽsces brúce on Lenctenfæstene, ðonne hé wífes brúce, 286, 3; Homl. Th. i. 178, 34. Dæt wæs swíðe micel pleoh ðæt ðú swá wénan sceoldest, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 5. Hit bíþ his pleoh ná mín, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Som. 2, 2. Wénaþ sume menn ðæt nán pleoh ne sý on deórwurðum gyrlum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 25. Hé búton pleó tó his fixnoþe gecyrde, ii. 288, 26. Pleó *periculo*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 40. Gif hié síen gelíc ord and hindeweard sceaft ðæt síe bútan pleó (cf. si cuspis et acies lancee pari sustentacione respondeant, sine culpa sit, L. H. I. 88, 3; Th. i. 595, 12–14), L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 19. Philippus Macedonia ríce ealle hwíle on miclan pleó and on miclan earfeþan hæfde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. Gif ðú oðer gemet ittst . . . seó ofering ðé wurþ oððe tó sáre . . . oððe tó plió *cujus satietatem si superfluis urgere velis, aut injucundum, quod infuderis, fiet, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1: Fox 42, 17. Hwá mæg áhta wilnian bútan plió nú se swelc plioh ðáron gefór se ðe his nó ne wilnode *quis opes quaerat innoxie, si et illi extiterunt noxia, qui haec habuit non quaesita*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 393, 9. Hwelc mágon beón máran gehát ðonne mon geháte for his freónd ðæt hé underfoo his sáule on his pleoh *spondere pro amico est alienam animam in periculo suae conservationis accipere*, 28, 3; Swt. 193, 7. [*O. Frs.* plê, plî *danger.*] v. plíht.

pleó-líc; *adj. Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, hazardous*:—Hit swýðe pleólíc is, ðæt man on ðám hálgum stówum áðer oððe ðæt dó oððe ðæt sprece ðæt ðám stówum ne gedafenaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 27. Mé þincþ ðæt ðæt weorc (*translating Genesis*) is swíðe pleólíc (*dangerous, because a foolish person might misapply what he read*), Ælfc. T. Grn. 22, 8. Ne becymst ðú nǽfre tó ðam pleólícum leahtre, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 31. Gif hié (seó menigo ðínra monna) yfele sint ðonne sint hié ðé pleólícran and geswincfulran geháfd ðonne genæfd *si vitiosi moribus sunt, perniciosa domus sarcina*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 22. Hiora ingewinn him wǽron forneáh ða mǽstan and ða pleólecestan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 29. v. un-pleólíc.

pleón; *p.* pleah; *with gen. To risk, expose to danger*:—Se ilca David niclum his ägenes herges pleah (pleh, Cott. MSS.) *the same David exposed his host to great danger*, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 37, 7. Se ðe ou ðæm gefeohte disses andweardan lífes níle suincan ne his selfes plíon, 34, 1; Swt. 229, 20. v. pleoh, plíht.

plett, e; *f.* (?) *A fold*:—Óðre scíp ic hafo ða ðe ne sindun of disse pletta (from dissum plette, Lind.) . . . bið ánn pletta (án plette, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 16. In scípa plett ł locc in *ouile ouium*, Lind. 10, 1. [From Latin *plecta* a hurdle. Cf. hyrdle ł bige *plecta*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 71.]

plicettan (?) *to expose to danger*:—Plicet *adludit* (*adlidit* ?), Germ. 397, 20. Cf. plíht.

pliegan *to scrape, scratch*:—Pliceged (plicgeð ?) *scalpit*, Germ. 396, 255. [Cf. (?) *Chauc. p.* plighte; *pp.* plight *plucked*.]

plíht, es; *m.*: e; *f. Danger, damage*:—Mid micclan plíhte *cum magno periculo*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 37. Ne bíþ ænig gewemmed líchama tó plíhte (*dangerously, harmfully*), gif hit ne lícaþ ðam móde, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 85. Gyf hit (*stolen property*) on hýdelse funden sý, ðonne mæg ðæt forfangfeoh leóhtre beón, forðam [hit] bið on læsse plíhte (*with less danger than when taken from the thief*) begytan, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 226, 6. Plíhtas *periicula*, Ps. Surt. 114, 3. [*Laym.* plíht *harm, danger*; e. g. him muchel plíhte ilomp (*he was murdered*), 4003: *O. Frs.* plicht *periculum*: *O. H. Ger.* pflígida *periculum*.] v. next word.

plíhtan; *p.* te *To bring danger upon* an object (*dat.*), *to compromise* [*To plight* has later the meaning of to promise under peril of forfeiture, to make a solemn engagement for which one has to answer]:—Gif hwá bútan leáfe of fyrde gewende ðe se cyng sylf on sý plíhte him sylfum and ealre his áre (*it shall be at the peril of life and property*, L. Eth. v. 28; Th. i. 310, 29: vi. 35; Th. i. 324, 10. Gif ænig ámánsumad man . . . on ðæs cynges neáweste gewunige, ær ðam ðe hé hæbbe godcunde bóte georne gebogene, ðonne plíhte him sylfum and eallan his æhtan, v. 29; Th. i. 312, 3. Plíhte hí heora áre and eallon heora æhton, vi. 36; Th. i. 324, 14. Gif hwá útlahne hæbbe and healde plíhte him sylfum and ealre his áre, L. C. S. 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Plíhte tó him sylfum and ealre his áre, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 2.

plíhtere (?) *one that watches in the prow of a ship*:— Plíclitere (plihtere ?) ł ancremen *proreta*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pflíht *prora*, Graff. 3, 360.]

plíht-líc; *adj. Dangerous*:— Plyhtlíc þinge hit ys gefón hwæl *periculosa res est capere cetum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Dryʒ dagas syndon on geáre de wé *egiptiaci* hátaþ, ðæt is on úre geþeóde plihtlíce dagas; on ðám ná tó ðæs hwón for nánre neóde ne mannes ne neátes blód sý tó wanienne, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–14.

plóg, es; *m. A plough*; with this meaning the word occurs in *Icel.* and *O. H. Ger.*, but in *A. S.* it seems to mean *land*, *a plough of land* (cf. Cath. Angl. p. 284:—a ploghe of land *carrucata*. In the *Tale of Gamelyn*, the knight, bequeathing his estate says:—

'Johan myn eldeste sone shall have *plowes* fyve,
And my myddeleste sone fyf *plowes of lond*.'

Plowlond *carrucata*, þat a plow may tylle on a day, Prompt. Parv. 405. In Ælfric's Colloquy the ploughman says: Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe máre. *Pleuch* a quantity of land for caring for which one plough suffices, Jamieson's Dict.), the word *sulh* being used to denote the implement:—Ic hit (*property*) ágnian wille tó ágenre æhte, ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe, and næfre ðé myntan ne plot ne plóh, ne turf ne toft, ne furh ne fótmæl, L. O.; Th. i. 184, 6. [*Icel.* plógr; *m. a plough*; plógs-land *an acre*: *O. H. Ger.* pfluoc *aratrum*.]

plot *a plot of ground*. v. preceding word. [*Prompt. Parv.* plotte *porciuncula*.]

pluccian, ploccan; *p.* ode *To pluck, pull away, tear*:—Ic tótere oððe pluccige oððe tése *carpo*, ic of ápluccige *excerpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Som. 31, 21. Pluccia þ *carpunt*, *vellint*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 77. Ploccaþ *disceptant*, *lacerant*, 140, 59. Pluc[ciaþ] *decerpint*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 37. Ða ðe ðæra treówa bógas heówon . . . sind ða láreówas on Godes cyrcan, ðe pluccia þ ða cwydas ðæra apostola, Homl. Th. i. 212, 35. His leorningcnihtas da eár pluccedon (*uellebant*), Lk. Skt. 6, 1. Pluccian *plumemus* (cf. scecele scecen wé *plectro plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79–80: 83, 77–78), Hpt. Gl. 497, 73. Pluccian (*later MS.* plockien) *vellere*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 1. Pluccigean, Mk. Skt. 2, 23. Ic wolde gadrian (pluccian, MS. M.) sum gehwæde andgyt of ðære bée ðe Beda se snotera láreów gesette, Lchdm. iii. 232, 2. [*Icel.* plokka, plukka: *M. H. Ger.* pflücken: *Du.* plukken.]

plúm-bláed, e; *f. Fruit of the plum-tree*:—Plúmbléda ete neahtnestig *let him eat plums after his night's fasting*, Lchdm. ii. 230, 13.

plúme, an; *f. A plum* (fruit or tree):—Seó plúme *hoc prunum*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60. Plumae *prunus*, Txts. 88, 822: *plumum*, 87, 1600. [*Prompt. Parv.* plowme *prunum*: *Icel.* plóma: *M. H. Ger.* pflúme. From Latin.] v. plýme, plúm-treów.

plúm-feðer, e; *f. Down*:—Plúmfeðera hnescnyss geonglíce lima ná gehlýwe *plumarum mollities iuuenilia membra non foueat*, Scint. 83.

plúm-seáw, es; *n. Plum-juice*:— Nim plúmsẽwes ánes scyllinges gewyht, Lchdm. iii. 114, 21.

plúm-slá *a sloe, wild-plum*; pruniculus, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 28.

plúm-treów, es; *n. A plum-tree*:—Ðis plúmtreów *haec prunus*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Som. 5, 60: Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 55: 33, 33: 80, 10: *plummus*, 285, 56. Plúmtréu *plunas*, ii. 117, 44. Nim plúmtreówes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

plýme, an; *f. A plum* (fruit or tree):—Plýme *prunum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 57: *prunus*, ii. 68, 45. v. plúme.

poc-ádl. v. next word.

pocc, es; *m. A pock, pustule, ulcer*:—Poccas *ulcera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 73. Gif pocc sý on eágan, Lchdm. iii. 4, 1: 14, 31. Wið ómena geberste . . . sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas útan, and lǽt yrnan ða hwíle ðe hé wille, 44, 1: ii. 100, 4. Wið pocádle . . . Mid hunige smire ðǽr hit úr sleá on ðone poc . . . Sealf wið pocádl . . . Drenc wið poccum . . . Wið poccum swíðe sceal mon blód lǽtan . . . gif hié úr sleán ælcne man sceal áweg ádelfan mid þorne, and ðonne wín oððe alordrenc dryfe on innan, ðonne ne beóþ hý gesýne, 104, 14–106, 6. See the note on this section. [*Prompt. Parv.* pokke, sekenesse *porrigo*, *variolus*: *Piers P.* 20, 97: Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilence.]

pohha, poha, pohcha, pocca, an; *m. A poke, pouch, bag*; as a medical term *sinus*:—Pohha (poha, Lind.) *pera*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 8. Pohha (pocca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 9, 3. Ðý læs ðider in yfel pohha (*sinus*) gesíge, Lchdm. ii. 208, 18. Sift ðonne, dó on pohhan (*bag*), lege under weofod, 138, 27. Dó on ænne pohchan, iii. 48, 5. 'Se ðe médsceattas gaderaþ, hé legeþ hié on þyrelne pohchan (*sacculum*).' An þyrelne pohchan se legþ . . . , Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* pooke *sacculus*: *Chauc. Piers P.* poke: *Icel.* poki: *O. Du.* poke. *A Celtic word, Irish* poc, *Gaelic* poca *a bag*.] v. nest-pohha *and next word.*

pohhed; *adj. Baggy, loose*:—Hý gelyst ælces (ealces, MS.) ýdeles habbaþ síde earmellan and pohhede hosa stíþe reáf hý anscuniaþ *they take pleasure in every vanity, they have wide sleeves and loose hose, close-fitting garments they avoid*, R. Ben. 136, 23.

pól, es; *m. A pool*:—Salamon sǽde ðæt swíðe deóp pól wǽre gewered on ðæs wísan monnes mód *aqua profunda verba ex ore viri*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 15. Hié nellaþ gepyndan hiora mód, swelce mon deópne pool gewerige, 39, 1; Swt. 283, 14. Maurus þurh Godes mihte code uppon yrnendum wætere, on ánum widgyllan póle, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 12. Tó ðæm póle *ad natatoriam*, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. In tó póle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 17. On pól; of póle út on Auene, 456, 1–2. In póll, 399, 14. Út on hreódpól, ii. 29, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* pfuol *palus*.] v. fisc-, hwirf-, mylen-pól, *and* pull.

polente (?), an; *f. Parched corn*:—Hig æton polentan (*polentam*), Jos. 5, 11.

pollegie, polleie, an; *f. Pennyroyal*; mentha pulegium:—Polleie, Lchdm. ii. 296, 23: 350, 26. Pollege, ðæt on englis dwyrcge dwosle, i. 380, 10. Genim polleian, 118, 4: ii. 318, 7. Genim pollegian, 138, 26: iii. 4, 9: 16, 10. Pollegan, 28, 26: 48, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* polei, pulei: *Ger.* polei. From Latin.]

pollup, es; *m. A scourge* (?):—Mistlíce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas oððe pollupas oððe carcernþýstra, lobban oððe bælcan, L. Pen. 3, note; Th. ii. 278, 26.

popig *poppy*:—Papig *papaver*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 62. Popig, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 7: 68, 56. Popei, ii. 116, 48. Baso popig *astula regia*, i. 66, 65. Popaeg, Txts. 90, 824. Popeg *cucumis*, 52, 253. Popig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 54. Popi *cucumus*, 17, 27. Wilde popig *saliunca*, i. 31, 8. Popig . . . ðe Grécas *moecorias* and Rómáne *papaver album* nemnaþ and Engle hwít popig hátaþ, Lchdm. i. 156, 17–20. Him is tó sellanne lactucas and súþerne popig inneweard, ii. 212, 12.

popul *a poplar* (?; but cf. popylle *lolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 2), *in* popul-finig:—Of ðam ellene tó populfinige; of populfinige tó Lambhyrste, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 8. The second part of the compound occurs again v. 194, 2–3: 195, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* popul-tre.]

por-leác, es; *n. A leek*:—Porleác *porrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 2. Wé hæfdon cucumeres and pepones and porleác *in mentem nobis veniunt cucumeres et pepones porrique*, Num. 11, 5. v. next word.

porr, es; *n.* (?) *A leek*:—Por *porrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 12. Nim merwes porres leáf, Lchdm. ii. 84, 31. Heáfdehtes porres, 230, 10. Dó sealt and merce tó, and porr, 284, 2. Por, 186, 19: 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* pforro: *Icel.* pors.]

port, es; *m. n.* I. *a port, haven*:—Wið ðone gársecg is se port ðe mon hæt Caligardamana, and se súþanecstan ðæm porte is ðæt ígland Deprobane, and be norþan ðæm Gandes múþan . . . is se port Samera. Be norþan ðæm porte is se múþa ðære ié Ottorogorre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 8–13. Ðonne is án port on súþeweardum ðæm lande, ðone man hæt Scíringes heal . . . Of Scíringes heale hé seglode on fíf dagan tó ðæm porte ðe mon hæt æt Hǽþum, Swt. 19, 10–23. Hé hine gelǽdde tó ðam porte (*ad portum*) ðe is nemned Cwentowíc, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 44. II. *a town*:—Port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 28. Wíc oððe lytel port *castellum*, 84, 42. Hwæt fremaþ ðære burhware ðeáh ðe ðæt port (*the town*) beó trumlíce on ælce healfe getimbrod, gif ðǽr bið án hwem open forlǽten, ðæt se onwinnenda here þurh ðam infær hæbbe? Homl. Th. ii. 432, 3. On ælche healfe ðæs portes, Chart. Th. 226, 25. Hwá rít intó

ðam port *quis equität in civitatem?* Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 3, 52. In burug ł in port *in civitate*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 19. Gif ðú hēr on porte (*Ephesus*) geboren wǽre, hwǽr synt ðine mágas ðe ðé áfēddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 679. Ic wille ðæt nán man ne ceápige būtan porte, ac hæbbe ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oððe ōðera manna ðe man gelýfan mǽge. And gif hwā būtan porte ceápige, ðonne sý hē cyninges oferhýrnesse scyldig, L. Ed. 1 ; Th. i. 158, 10–14. Wē cwǽdon ðæt man nǽnne ceáp ne ceápige būtan porte oðer .xx. penega, ac ceápige ðǽr binnan on ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse, L. Ath. i, 12 ; Th. i. 206, 8–10. Ælc ceáping sý binnan porte, i. 13 ; Th. i. 206, 16. Nán man ne mynetege būtan on porte, i. 14 ; Th. i. 206, 19. Lecge ān .c. tō wedde, healf landrīcan and healf cinges gerēfan binnan port, L. Eth. iii. 7 ; Th. i. 296, 8. Đā com se here tō Hamtūne (*Northampton*) and ðone port forbærndon, Chr. 1010 ; Erl. 144, 14. Burgas ł portas *civitates*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 10. Portas *castella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 6. [Latin *portus*. ‘ *Portus* est conclusus locus quo importantur merces et inde exportantur. Est et statio conclusa et munita,’ Du Cange. Cf. Port- *in place-names*, e. g. Port-strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 323.]

port, es ; *m. A gate, entrance* :—Port ł dure ł gæt *portam*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Eode ðe Hǽlend in tempel in ðone port (*in porticu*) Salamonnes, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 23. Fíf portas *quinque porticos*, Lind. Rush. 5, 2. Ða him sǽton sundor on portum *qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12. [*O. Frs.* porte : *O. Sax.* porta : *O. H. Ger.* pforta ; *f.* : *Icel.* port ; *n.* From Latin *porta*.]

Port, es ; *m. The name attributed to one of the Saxon invaders of Britain, apparently an inference from a place-name* :—Hēr cuom Port on Bretene . . . on ðære stōwe ðe is gecueden Portesmūþa, Chr. 501 ; Erl. 14, 12.

port-cwēn, e ; *f. A harlot, woman of the town* :—Portcuoene ł synnful *peccatrix*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 37, 39. Mid portcuoenum *meretricibus*, 15, 30. Portcuoenes *meretricis*, Rtl. 106, 28. Portcuoene *meretrici*, 106, 30. Portcuoeno *meretrices*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 31, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* port-kona *a harlot* ; port-hús *a brothel* ; port-lífi *prostitution*.]

Portes-mūþa. v. Port.

port-geat, es ; *n. The gate of a town* :—Portgeat *porta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 37 : 84, 38. Fare ðæt wíf tō ðam portgate *perget mulier ad portam civitatis*, Deut. 25, 7. Ða ðā hē geneálǽhte ðam portgeate (cf. ðære ceastre gate, Lk. Skt. 7, 12), Homl. Th. i. 490, 30. Ðæt portgeat getācnaþ sum líchamlic andgit ðe menn þurh syngiaþ, 492, 13. Hē ða portgeatu ealle beeode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 507.

port-gerēfa, an ; *m. A port-reeve* (v. port, II) :—Portgerēfa oððe burhwita *municeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 41. Ðes portgerēfa *hic prefectus urbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 14 ; Som. 16, 56. Man cýðde ðam portgerēfan (*the case is one of buying in the market at Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 643. Port-reeves of London, Canterbury, Bodmin, and Bath are mentioned in the charters, and from the Laws (v. under *port*, II) it is seen that one of the duties of such officials was to witness all transactions by bargain and sale effected within the *port*. See Kemble’s Saxons in England, ii. c. 5. [Robert of Gloucester mentions two portreeves of Oxford, ‘ William the Spicer and Geffray of Hencsei that tho were Portreven,’ p. 540.] [*Icel.* port-greifi.]

port-gerihta, es ; *n. A town-due, due paid by a town* :—Ðæs tūnes cýping and seó innung ðara portgerihta *uillae mercimonium censusque omnis civilis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 138, 10.

portian ; *p.* ode *To pound, bray in a mortar* :—Ðeáh ðū portige ðone dysegan on pīlan swā mon corn dēþ mid þíilstæfe ne meaht ðū his dysi him from ādrīfan *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*, Past. 37, 2 ; ȝwt. 265, 25. v. pyrtan.

portic, es ; *m.* I. *a porch, covered entrance, portico* :—Portic *porticus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11 ; Som. 15, 22 : Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 2. Se mere hæfþ fíf porticas. On ðām porticon læg mycel menigeo geādludra, Jn. Skt. 5, 2–3. II. *an enclosed place, a place roofed in* :—Sinewealt cleofa *vel* portic *absida*, lytle porticas *cancelli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34, 37. Ic Eádwine munek læi innan mīnan portice (*cell*) anbūtan nōntíde, Chart. Th. 321, 31. Portic *absidam* (*absidam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 45. III. *part of a church, porch, vestibule* ; also *an arched recess*. ‘ *Porticus* aedis sacrae propylaeum in porticus formam exstructum, in quo consistebant Catechumeni et Poenitentes : improprie pro sanctuarium, seu orientalis ecclesiae pars in qua majus altare erigi solet,’ Du Cange :—Hālig portic *sanctuarium*, Ps. Surt. 72, 17 : 73, 7 : 82, 13. Of ðæs portices dura þærscwolde wæs gesýne ðæt ða swaðo wǽron ārest ūtwearde ongunnen . . . Ðeós circe mid ðý portice mihte hūhwego fíf hund manna befōn, Blickl. Homl. 207, 10–14. His lícharan Eorcenwald on portice (*in porticu*) his cyrcan sumre geheóld . . . Ða dydon hī his lícharan up of ðam portice and on cyrcan neáh weofode byrgan wolde, Bd. 3, 19 ; S. 550, 5–10. Wæs hē bebyriged on Sče Paules portice (*porticu*), se is on Sče Andreas cyricean, 5, 23 ; S. 645, 18. His lícharna on ðære cyricean norþportice (*porticu aquilonali*) wæs bebyriged ; in ðam eác swylce ealra ðæra ǽfterfylgendra ǽrcebiscopa lícharan syndon bebyrged būtan twegra ; heora lícharan sindon on ðære cyricean sylfre gesette, forðan ðe on ðone forecwedenan portic mā ne mihte, 2, 3 ; S. 504, 34–38. Ðæt hē wíbedas sette and porticas worhte and tōdǽlde binnan ðære cyricean weallum *ut poneret altaria, distinctis porticibus intra muros ecclesiae*, 5, 20 ; S. 641, 42. Synd þrý porticas emb ða cirícean tūtan geworhte, and ða ealle fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhrýfde, Blickl. Homl. 125, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* pforzih *porticus*, *vestibulum*, *peribolus*, *atrium*.] v. hūsel-, norþ-, sūþportic.

port-mann, es ; *m. A towns-man, citizen* :—Portman *civis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 39. Eádgār æpeling com mid eallum Norþhymbram tō Eoferwīc, and ða portmenn wiðˉhine griðedon, Chr. 1068 ; Erl. 207, 2. Se portgerēfa and ða yldostan portmenn (*of Ephesus*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 749.

port-strǽt, e ; *f. A town-road, public way* :—In ðære portstrǽt ; and swā æfter ðære strǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 36, 22. Of ðære portstrǽte, 52, 20. Portstreet occurs as a proper name, vi. 323, col. 2.

port-wara, an ; *m. A citizen* :—Lulla gebohte ðis lond miþ ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11.

port-weall, es ; *m. A town-wall* :—Man gengde ābūtan ðone portweall, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 267. Ða heáfodleásan man hēngc on ða portweallas, and man sette heora heáfda būtan ðām portweallon on ðām heáfodstoccum, and ðǽr flugon hrōcas and hremmas intō ðære byrig geond ða portweallas, and tōsliton ða hālgan Godes dyrlingas, 23, 73–80.

port-wer, es ; *m. A citizen* ; civis, Rtl. 187, 23.

posa. v. pusa.

posel *a small lump, a pill* :—Gǽten smeoro geþýd tō poslum swelge *let him swallow goat’s grease squeezed to pills*, Lchdm. i. 354, 9. v. next word.

posling, es ; *m. A pill* :—Wyrc lytle poslingas feówer *make four little pills*, Lchdm. i. 76, 23. v. preceding word.

post, es ; *m. A post, pedestal* :—Post *basis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 20 : *postis*, 86, 29 : Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Som. 11, 45. Under ðām sylúm postum *sub ipsos postes*, 47 ; Som. 48, 17. Hē āhēng ðæt dust on ǽnne heáhne post . . . Ðæt hūs weard ðá forburnen būton ðam ánum poste, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 186–191. [*O. H. Ger.* pfosto. From Latin.]

postol, es ; *m. An apostle* :—Ðara postolra *apostolorum*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 2. Ða ðe cwēdun ðās tō ðǽm postolum *quae dicebant apostolas haec*, Rush. 24, 10. [*Icel.* postuli : *O. H. Ger.* postul.] v. apostol.

potian *to push, thrust, strike, butt* :—Hwæt wǽron hī, būton fearra gelícan, ðá ðā hī, mid leáfe ðære ealdan ǽ, heora fýnd mid horne líchamlícere mihte potedon ? Homl. Th. i. 522, 25. Ða deóflu hý potedon and þoddetton ða earman sáwle and hēton hý út faran rǽde of ðam lícharan swíðe heardlíce, Wulfst. 235, 15. [From Celtic, *Gael.* put *to push, thrust* : *Welsh* pwtio *to push, poke*.]

pott, es ; *m. A pot* :—Dó on ǽnne neówna pott, Lchdm. i. 378, 21. [From Celtic, Welsh *pot*.]

prætt, es ; *n. Craft, art, wile, trick* :—Præt, prætt *astu*, Ælfc. Gr. 43 ; Zup. 257, 8. Wō dōmas and prættas, Anglia viii, 336, 40 : Wulfst. 245, 2. Prættum *artibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 23. Ongeán þúsendfealde dergende prattas *contra mille nocendi artes*, 424, 46. [Prat, pratt *a trick, wicked action*, Jamieson’s Dict. : cf. *Laym.* mid pretwrenche, 81 : mid prætwrenchen (2nd MS. felle wrenches), 5302 : *Icel.* prettr *a trick*.] v. next word.

prættig, prætig ; *adj. Wily, crafty, astute* :—Præt *astu*, prætig *astutus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43 ; Zup. 257, 8. Ic beó prætig *callidus fio*, 26, 2 ; Zup. 154, 11. Prætig *callida*, Germ. 389, 21 : *astutus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 14. Petig *sagax* vel *gnarus* vel *astutus* vel *callidus*, 47, 36. Nǽddre seó prætige *serpens ille callidus*, Hymn. Surt. 61, 32. Wille gē wesan prættige (*versipelles*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Prættigustan deóre *callidissime bestiole*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 50. [*Scot.* pratty *and* ill-pretty *tricky* : cf. *Orm.* nis he nohht hinnderrjæp ne pratt. In *Prompt. Parv.* praty *elegans, formosus. Icel.* prettugr, prettóttr *deceitful, tricky* ; pretta *to deceive*. Perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Cornish *prat* an act or deed, a cunning trick.] v. preceding word.

prāfost, prōfost, es ; *m.* I. *an officer* :—Gerēfa oððe prāfost *prepositus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 67. Valerianus Decies prāfest ðæs cāseres *Valerian, officer of the emperor Decius*, Shrn. 117, 12. Valerianus se prāuost, 117, 16. Pharaones þēnas swungon ða ðe bewiston Israēla folces . . . Ðā cōmon Israēla folces prāfostas (*praepositi*) *the officers of the children of Israel* (A. V.), Ex. 5, 14–15. II. *an officer of a monastery* ; praepositus : v. Smith’s Dict. of Christian Antiquities, ‘ *praepositus* the second in command under the abbot in a monastery, the *prior claustralis*,’ also ‘ that member of a chapter who takes charge of the administration of the capitular estates :’—Be mynstres prāfaste. For oft hit getīmaþ, ðæt swýðe hefigtýme ungeþwǽrnessa on mynstre āspringaþ þurh ðæs geendebyrdan prōfostes misfadunge . . . him þinceþ, ðæt hē sý ōðer abbod . . . ðis gelimpþ swíðust on dām stōwum, ðǽr se prōfost on gýmenne bip geset fram dām ylcan biscopum oððe abbodum, ðe ðone abbod . . . on ðam weordmente settan . . . Him þinceþ, ðæt hē dam abbode ne þyrfe hýran . . . Wē forðī foresceáwiaþ . . . ðæt eal mynstres fadung on ðæs abbodes dōme and tācinge símle stande . . . Gif . . . hit ðam abbode rǽd þince, swā hwilcne swā se abbod geceóse mid gepeahte ðara bróðra ðe God ondrēdaþ, sette ðæne him tō prāuoste. Se sylfa prāuost dō mid ārweordnesse eal ðæt him fram ðam abbode getǽht biþ

. . . fordī swá miclan swá hē furdur on weorðmynte forlæten biþ, swá miclan hē sceal geornlícor healdan regules beboda, R. Ben. pp. 124–125: 46, 21. Ðā æteówde Benedictus on swefne hine sylfne ðam munece ðe hē tō ealdre geset hæfde ofer ðam mynstre, and his þrófoste samod, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 15. Ðā hē dā monig gēar biscophād þegnode and swylce eác dysses mynstres gēnyine dyde, and ðǽr þrāuast and ealdormen gesette *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administraret, et hujus quoque monasterii statutis propostis curam gereret,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. [*Icel.* prófastr: *O. H. Ger.* próbist *praepositus, economus.* From Latin forms *praeþostus, propostus.*] v. mynster-práfost.

práfost-folgoþ, es; *m. The office of provost:*—Gif se práfast þurh þreále nele gerihtan, hē sỹ āworpen of ðam práfastfolgoþe (*de ordine preposture*), R. Ben. 126, 5.

práfost-scīr, e; *f. Provostship:*—Ða sylfan him (*the provost*) práfost-scīre (prófost-, MSS. O. F.) bēteahtan, ðe ðæne abbod tō abbodhāde gecuran, R. Ben. 124, 16.

pranga, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50, *read* wranga.

prass *pomp, array, parade:*—Hwǽr syndon dēmra dōmstōwa? hwǽr ys heora rīcetere and heora prass and orgol, būton on moldan beþeaht and on wītum gecyrred? Wulfst. 148, 32. Se cāsere fōr intō Crēse mid ðrymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26. Hī Pantan streám mid prasse bestōdon, Éast-Seaxena ord and se æschere *they stood by Panta's stream in proud array, the East-Saxon line and the host of the ashen boats,* Byrht. Th. 133, 51; By. 68.

predicere, es; *m. One who announces, a preacher:—Praedico* ic bodige oððe foresecge, *praedicator* prydecere (predicere, MSS. C. U.), Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 276, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* predigari: *Icel.* prēdikari.]

predician; *p.* ode *To preach:*—Hē fērde Godes rīce prediciende (*euangelizans*), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* predikōn: *O. H. Ger.* predigōn: *Icel.* prēdika. From Latin *praedicare.*]

prēnan. v. be-prēnan.

preón, es; *m. A pin, brooch, fastening:*—Preón *vel* oferfeng *vel* dalc *fibula,* Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 53. Dolc oððe preón *spinther,* 74, 59. Hió becwiþ hyre ealdan gewīredan preón is an .vi. mancussum, Chart. Th. 537, 35. Ic geann mīnre yldran dehter . . . ānes bendes and twegea preóna[s] and ānes wīfscrūdes ealles, 530, 21. Menum ł preónum *monilibus,* Hpt. Gl. 434, 71. Mynas, preánas *lunulas,* 458, 30. [Þe vikelare ablent þene mon and put him preon in eien, A. R. 84, 2. Gol prenes and ringes, Gen. and Ex. 1872. *Scot.* preyne, prene, prin *a pin made of wire: Icel.* prjónn (Vigfusson compares with Gael. prine) *a pin, knitting-pin: M. H. Ger.* þfriene: *Ger.* þfriem: *Du.* priem. Cf. also *M. English* prene *to stick with a pin: Yorkshire Dialect* prin-cod *a pin-cushion: Scot.* preín *to pin*; prein-cod, -head *pin-cushion,* -*head: Icel.* prjóna *to knit.*] v. eár-, feax-, mentel-preón.

preóst, es; *m. A priest:*—Preóst *clericus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24: 71, 77. Hē wæs tō preóste besceoren fram hām *attonsus est ab eo,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 21. (v. be-sceran.) Riht is ðæt preóstas regollīce libban, L. I. P. 16; Th. ii. 324, 2. Wé lǽrap ðæt preóstas geógoþe geornlīce lǽran, L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 25. Wé lǽrap ðæt preósta gehwile, tōeácan lāre, leornige handcræft georne, 11; Th. ii. 246, 16. [*O. L. Ger.* þrēstar: *O. Frs.* þrēstere: *O. H. Ger.* priestar, þrēstar: *Icel.* þrestr. From Latin *þresbyter.*] v. hand-, hīrēd-, mæsse-, mynster-preóst.

preóst-hād, es; *m. Priest-hood:*—Sumne Godes mann preósthādes *clericum quendam,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 476, 36. Gē sint ācoren kynn Gode and kynelīces preósthādes *vos autem genus electum regale sacerdotium,* Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 19. Iulianus nolde gehealdan his preósthād on riht, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 290.

preóst-heáp, es; *m. A band of priests, the clergy:*—On preóstheápe *in clero,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 22.

preóst-lagu, e; *f. Law affecting priests:*—Norþhymbra preósta lagu . . . Ælc preóst finde him .xii. festermen ðæt hē preóstlage wile healdan mid rihte, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 1–16.

preóst-scīr, e; *f. The district in which a priest exercises his duties, a parish:*—Ne spane nān mæssepreóst nānne mon of ōðre cyrcean hȳrnysse tō his cyrcan, ne of ōðre preóstscȳre lǽre, ðæt mon hys cyrcan gesēce, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 410, 31.

preówt-hwīl, e; *f. The time taken to close and open the eye, the twinkling of an eye:*—Preówthwīle, beorht (bearhtme?) *atomo (ἐν ἀτόμῳ in an instant. See also* Anglia viii. 318, 43:—564 *atomi* wyrcaþ ān *momentum,* 4 *momenta* gefyllaþ *minutum,* 2½ *minuta,* gewyrcaþ ānne þricam, 4 þrica gewyrceaþ āne tīd), Hpt. Gl. 462, 9. On ānre preówthwile on ðære endenēxtan bỹman *in ictu oculi, in nouissima tuba,* Homl. Th. ii. 568, 23. Cf. be-þrīwan *to wink with the eye,* Wulfst. 148, 13.

press, e; *f. A þress* (in a list of requisites for spinning), Anglia ix. 263, 12. Cf. *Pannicipium* a presse, Wülck. 600, 14: *vestiplicium,* 619, 10.

prica, an; *m.* þricu (e), an, e (?); *f.* I. *a point, spot, dot:*—Þrica *punctus,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. Se forma þrica on ðam ferse is gehāten *media distinctio,* ðæt is, onmiddan tōdāl, 50; Som. 51, 15. Mǽltanges þrica *centrum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 62. Ān i oððe ān þrica ne gewīt fram ðære *te iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege,* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Ðonne miht dū ongitan ðæt eorþan ymbhwyrft is eall wið ðone heofon tō mettanne swylce ān lytel þricu (lytlu þrice, Cott. MS.) on brādan brede *omnem terrae ambitum ad coeli spatium puncti constat obtinere rationem,* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 4. Swilce ān þrica (þrice, Cott. MS.), Fox 62, 20. Hē sǽde ðæt eal ðes middaneard nǽre ðē māre ðrīges landes oðer ðone mycelan gārsecg, ðonne man ānne þrican āþricce on ānum brādum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21. Heó hæfþ on ēghwylcum leáfe twá endebyrdnyssa fægerra þricena, and ða scīnaþ swá gold, Lchdm. i. 188, 14.

II. *a very small portion* (cf. *Fr.* ne point) (a) of space:—Ne gǽþ heora nāðer ānne þrican oðer ðam ðe hīm gesette is, Lchdm. iii. 252, 17. (b) of time, *the fourth or fifth part of an hour:*—Feówer *puncti,* ðæt synt þrican, wyrcaþ āne tīd on ðære sunnan ryne, and forðan ys se þrica gecweden forðan seó sunne āstihþ þricmǽlum on ðam dægmæle . . . Syx and hundnigontig þrican beóþ on ðam dæge, and ða þrican habbaþ *minuta* twā hund and feówertig, Anglia viii. 317, 16–24. Se ān dæg hæfþ syx and hundnigontig þricena (?) . . . feówer þrica (?) gewyrceaþ āne tīd, 318, 10, 46: 320, 12 (cf. þrican, l. 20). In Lchdm. iii. 222 the *þrica* is a fifth of an hour:—On ānre nihta eald mōna, and on .xxix. scinþ .iiii. þricena lengce. On twegra nihta eald mōna, and on .xxviii. scīnþ āne tīd and iii þricena, etc.: cf. with the calculations on this page the statement at 242, 7:—Dæghwamlīce ðæs mōnan leóht byþ weaxende oððe waniende feówer þrican. See also Homl. Th. i. 102, 30.

pricel, es; *n.* (?) *A prickle, sharp point:*—Sēo tǽding þingþ ðæne scoliere mid scearpum þricele, Anglia viii. 308, 1. Wið þriclum *contra stimulos,* Lk. Skt. p. 3, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* prykyl *stimulus, aculeus: Du.* prikkel.] v. þricels.

pricele (a?), an; *f. m.* (?) *A point, very small thing:*—Foruorð ł þricle *iota,* þricle ł stæfes heáfod *apex,* Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Ðone hlætmesto þricclu (þricla, Rush.) *nouissimum minutum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 59.

pricels, es; *m.* (?) *A sharp point:*—Þricelsum *stimulis,* Hpt. Gl. 514, 13. v. þricel.

prician, þriccan *to prick:*—Ic þricige *pungo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 59: 28, 7; Som. 32, 57. *Punctus a pungendo dicitur,* forðan ys se þrica gecweden, forðan hē þricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Þornas þriciaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 20. Hē hēt ðæs pāpan lima gelōme þrician, 312, 11. Ðonne man ānne þrican āþricce on ānum brādum brede, Wulfst. 146, 21.

pric-mélum; *adv. By points.* v. þrica, II b.

pricung, e; *f. Pricking:*—Þornas þriciaþ and ða welan gelustfulliaþ. Hī sind þornas ðonne hī ða sāwla tōteraþ mid þricungum mislicra geþohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22.

prīm *prime, the first hour, six o'clock;* also *the service held at that hour,* v. þrīm-sang:—Þrīm *prima,* undern *tertia,* middæg *sexta,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 10–12. Onginnaþ heáfudcwide tō þrīm (*ad primam*), Rtl. 166, 17. Gibedd tō þrīm, 171, 27. On ðysum tīdum wé herien ūrne scyppend . . . on dægrēd, on þrīm, on undern, on middæg, on nōn, on æfen, on nihtsange, R. Ben. 40, 13. Ic sang þrīm and seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 27. [*Icel.* þrīmi; *m.:* þrīma; *f.:* þrīm; *n.*]

prīm-sang, es; *m. Prime-song, the service at the first hour:*—Ða seofon tīdsangas . . . þrīmsang . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6: R. Ben. 40, 6. Ælce Sunnanniht būtan Lenctene . . . dægrēdsang, þrīmsang . . . mid alleluian sỹn gesungene, 39, 18.

prince (?) *a prick:*—On prince *in ictu, in puncto,* Hpt. Gl. 462, 8. [Jamieson gives prink *to prick.*]

prior, es; *m. A prior:*—Hine God geuferade ðæt hē weard prior, Chart. Th. 445, 34.

prīt. v. þrȳt.

prīwan. v. be-prīwan, preówt-hwīl.

prod-bor (?):—On prodbore *in foro,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 16. On protbore, 20, 3. [Cf. ? bor *and* prod a *pointed instrument;* to prod *to prick,* Jamieson, and common in many parts of England, as if *foro* were connected with *forare.*]

prōfast. v. práfost.

prōfian; *p.* ode *To esteem* or *regard as:*—Gif feorrancumen man būton wege gange, and hē ðonne nāwðer ne hrȳme ne hē horn ne blāwe, for þeóf hē is tō prōfianne *he is to be regarded as a thief,* L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25: L. In. 20; Th. i. 116, 2. [Cf. *Icel.* prōfaðr *convicted of:* nema þeir fengi af sér prōfat *unless they can clear themselves of it.*]

prūt; *adj. Proud, arrogant:*—Mægenþrútes unnytt Gode *virtus superbi inutilis Deo,* Scint. 17. Sāwl þrútes (*superbi*) byþ forlæten fram Gode, 17. Widerwurdnyss þrúte (*sublimes*) geniþerude, 46. Ðǽr mihton geseón Wincaastre leódan rancne (þrútne, MS. F., v. note, p. 336) here and unearhne, ðæt hī be hyra gate tō sæ eodon, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. [Þa iward þe king on mode prut, Laym. 8828. Prud (*the opposite of* edmod), A. R. 176, 17. *Icel.* prúðr *gallant, brave, magnificent.*] v. prūt-líce, -scipe, prūtung, þrȳt.

prutene, an; *f.* A plant-name, *artemisia abrotanon:*—Ðone sūþernan wermōd, ðæt is prutene, Lchdm. ii. 236, 20.

prūtlíce; *adv. Proudly, in a stately manner, magnificently:*—Wel gelōme hig āspyriaþ ðæs solecismus unþeáwas . . . and ēac hig prūtlíce gýmaþ ðæs miotacismus gefleard, Anglia viii. 313, 25. Wé prūtlíce *(in splendid fashion)* gecȳðaþ uplendiscum preóstum ðæt wé be dissum circul

gerædd habbaþ, 325, 40. [*Icel.* prūdliga *stately, magnificently.* Cf. prūd-leikr *show, ornament.*]

prūt-scipe, es; *m. Pride, arrogance* :—Prūtscipes *arrogantiae, superbiae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 50. Mūþ heora spræc prūtscipe (*superbiam*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 10.

prūtung, e; *f. Pride, haughtiness* :—Prūtunge *fastu, elatione, superbio*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 13.

pryd, pryde, prydecere. v. prȳt, prȳte, prydecere.

prȳt, e; *f. Pride, pomp* :—Mōd ofermōdignysse mid prȳte byþ gewemmed *animus superbiae tumore corrumpitur*, Scint. 13. Mid nānre prȳte ðū ofermōdiga *nulla elatione superbias*, 46. Ne gerisaþ heom prīta ne īdele rænca ne micele ofermētta, L. I. P. 10, note; Th. ii. 318, 31. Riht is dæt abbodas nǣfre ymbe woruldcara ne īdele prȳda ne carian tō swȳðe, 13; Th. ii. 320, 35. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne nane oðre rencas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. woruld-prȳt *and next word.*

prȳte, an; *f. Pride, haughtiness* :—Of ȳdelum gylpe biþ ācenned prȳte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Prȳte heáge ūt āwyr[þ]þ *elatio excelsos deiecit*, Scint. 46. Gelīce dām dwæsan ðe for heora prȳtan lēwe (sāre, MS. C.), (*on account of the infirmity of pride in them*) nellaþ beorgan, Wulfst. 165, 9. Se ðe for his prȳdan Gode nele hȳran . . . ac he sceal misfaran, 178, 19. Sume men for heora prȳtan forhogiaþ dæt hī hȳran godcundan ealdran, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 332, 33. [Þat ece fer þe ham ȝearcod was for hare prede, O. E. Homl. i. 221, 1. *Laym.* prude, prute: *R. Glouc.* prute: *Ayenb.* prede: *Icel.* prȳði; *f. an ornament*; also *pride, pomp, bravery.*] v. preceding word.

prȳtian *to be or make proud, shew pride* :—Prītigeaþ *pipant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 80. [Þe luttele mon . . . bute he mote himseluen *þruden*, he wole maken fule luden, Salm. Kmbl. p. 247, 25. Ofte onder þe uayre robes is þe zaule dyad be zenne, and mameliche ine þan þet ham *predeþ*. Yef þe pokoc him *prette* uor his uayre tayle, and þe coc uor his kombe hit ne is no wonder. . . . Ac man . . . ne ssel him naȝt *prede*, Ayenb. 258, 20–27. Prydyñ or wax prowde *superbio*, Prompt. Parv. 413.]

psalm, psealm. v. sealm.

pūcel, es; *m. A goblin, demon* :—Wudewāsan *faunos*, pūcelas *priapos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Halliwell gives *puckle* a spirit or ghost. Cf. He wurþ bitauht þe *puke*, Misc. 76, 120. He shulde putten of so þe pouke (*the devil*), Piers P. 14, 190. *Icel.* pūki *a devil, imp: Dan.* pokker *devil, deuce: Welsh* pwca: *Irish* pūca *sprite, hobgoblin*, hence Puck in Shakspere.]

pucian *to poke* (?), *strike* :—Pucigende *repens*, Germ. 397, 493.

pudd, es; *m. A ditch, furrow* :—Puddas *sulcos*, Germ. 399, 338 [cf. puddle].

puduc, es; *m. A wen* :—Puducas *strumas*, Germ. 396, 258.

pueriso; *adj. Boyish* :—Þȳ pueriscan *puerio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 48.

Pulgare; *pl. The Bulgarians* :—Hiliricos dē wē Pulgare hātaþ, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33.

pull, es; *m.* : e; *f. A pool, creek* :—Ondlong dære strāt tō māwpul; andlang pulles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30–31. Of seges mere in dæs pulles heáfod . . . of þornbrycge in done pull, and æfter dam pulle in baka brycge . . . in dodhēma pull, of dam pulle in streám, 386, 12–19. Tō crampulle, 79, 12. Andlang Osrīces pulle, 18, 18: 19, 3. Ón æstege pul, 444, 7. [*Icel.* pollr. A Celtic word: *Welsh* pwll: *Irish* poll, pull.] v. pyll.

pullian; *p.* ode *To pull, pluck* :—Ða hreáþemȳs on ūre ondwlitan sper[n]don and ūs pulledon *vespertiliones in ora ultusque nostros ferebantur*, Nar. 15, 7. Gif him þince dæt hē sceáp pullige, ne biþ dæt gōd, Lchdm. iii. 176, 7. v. ā-pullian.

pull-spere, es; *n. A pool-spear, a reed* (*such as grows by pools*, cf. hreód-pōl *under* pōl) :—Pulsper *harundinem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7.

pumic, es; *m.* (?) *Pumice* :—Of felle āscafen mid pumice, Lchdm. ii. 100, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* pumiz *pumex.*] v. next word.

pumic-stān, es; *m. Pumice-stone*; pumex, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 26.

pund, es; *n. A pound.* I. as a weight without reference to money :—Ān *uncia* stent on feówer and twentig penegum; twelf sīðon twelf penegas beóþ on ānum punde, Anglia viii. 335, 18. *Libra* is pund on Englisc, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 30; Som. 52, 8. Pund *praesorium* (*pressorium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 25. Maria nam ān pund (*libram*) deōrwyrðre sealfe, Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Dæt īsen de biþ tō þrīmfealdum ordāle, dæt wege .iii. pund, and tō ānfaldum ān pund, L. Edg. H. 9; Th. i. 260, 13. II. as a money-denomination, (a) of English money; *a pound*, 240 *pence* :—.xx. scillinga beóþ on ānum punde, and twelf sīðon twentig penega beóþ ān pund, Anglia viii. 306, 35. Gā seó wǣge wulle tō .cxx. p. (tō healfan punde, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. (b) of other money :—Ānum hē sealde fīf pund (*talenta*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15, 16, 20, 22. Hē sealde tȳn pund (*mnas*), Lk. 19, 13. Tȳn þūsend punda *decem millia talenta*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Pundes *libelli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 53: 91, 44. III. as a measure (cf. wæter-pund *norma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 60) *a pint*, ' that is, a pound of water is a pint of water, and a pint of water is a pint for all liquids,' Lchdm. ii. 402 :—Pund eles gewihþ .xii. penegum læsse ðonne pund wætres, and pund ealoþ gewihþ .vi. penegum māre ðonne pund wætres, etc., Lchdm. ii. 298, 16–26. [*O. L. Ger.* punt: *O. Frs.* pund: *O. H. Ger.* pfunt: *Goth. Icel.* pund. From Latin *pondo.*]

pund *a pound, an enclosure.* Cf. Si pundbreche, i. infractura parci, fiat, L. H. I. 40; Th. i. 540, 5. See also pyndan.

pundar, pundur *a plumb-line* :—Pundar *perpendiculum, modica petra de plumbo, quam ligant in filo quando aedificant parietes*, Txts. 112, 36. [Cf. punder *librilla*, 'librilla est baculus cum corrigia plumbata, ad librandum carnes,' Prompt. Parv. 416. Halliwell gives *punder*, to balance evenly, as an East-country word. *Icel.* pundari *a steel-yard.*]

pundere, es; *m. One who weighs* :—From boecerum ł punderum *a librariis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2.

pundern. v. wǣg-pundern.

pundern-georn (?); *adj. Desirous of weighing or considering* (?) :—Punderngeō *ponderator*, Kent. Gl. 545.

pund-mēte; *adj. Weighing a pound* :—Gif hȳ on twā māl etaþ, sȳ gehealden dæs pundmētan hlāfes se þridda dæl tō dam æfengifte, R. Ben. 63, 16.

pund-wēg, e; *f. A pound-weight, a pound* :—Mon sceal simle tō beregafole āgifan æt ānum wyrhtan six pundwēga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 6. .xx. pundwēga (-wēga, MS. B.) fōdres, 70; Th. i. 146, 19.

pung, es; *m. A small bag, purse* :—Pung *cassidele*, Txts. 54, 297: Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 19: ii. 13, 39. [*Goth.* puggs *a purse: Icel.* pungr: *O. H. Ger.* scaz-pfung *marsupium.*]

pungetung, e; *f. A pricking* :—Sió wamb gefēlþ sār ðonne se mon mete þigeþ and pungetunga and unlust metes, Lchdm. ii. 216, 21. v. pyngan.

punian; *p.* ode *To pound, beat, bray* :—Puna *pound* (*the roots*), Lchdm. iii. 292, 19. [Cf. Wicklif, Mt. 21, 44: it shal to gidre poune (*conteret*) hym. Halliwell gives *pun* as a West-country word, and quotes Florio: 'to stampe or punne in a morter.'] v. ge-punian.

Pūnice; *pl. The Carthaginians* :—Him cōmon ongeán Pūnice mid swā fela scipa *eo Carthaginienses cum pari classe venerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11: 172, 25: 180, 5. Wæs geendad Pūnica dæt æfterre gewinn *bellum Punicum secundum finitum est*, 4, 11; Swt. 202, 31. Þiss gewearþ Pūnicum on dæm teóþan geáre heora gewinnes, 4, 6; Swt. 176, 5. Claudius fōr eft an Pūnice, Swt. 178, 31.

punt *a punt, flat-bottomed boat* :—Punt *pontonium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 63: *caudex*, 56, 26: *trabaria* vel *caudex*, 63, 36. [From Latin *ponto.*]

pur *a bittern* (?) :—Hæferblǣte *vel* pur *bicoca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 42. Rāradumbla, dæt is pur *onocrotalus*, 62, 21. [*Purre* two sea-birds, the tern and the black-headed gull; pirre-, pyr-maw *a sea-bird*, E. D. S. Publ. Antrim and Down Glossary.]

pur-lamb, es; *n. A pur-lamb* (pur-lamb *a wether-lamb*, West of England, E. D. S. Publ. Old Farming Words, No. 6) :—Dæt lamb sceal beón ānwintre purlamb clǣne and unwemme *erit agnus absque macula, masculus, anniculus*, Ex. 12, 5.

purpure, an; *f. A purple garment* :—Constantinus hiene benǣmde ǣgðer ge dæs onwaldes ge dære purpuran ðe hē werede, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Hī scrýddon hine mid purpuran *induunt eum purpura*, Mk. Skt. 15, 17. Hē gemētte his āgenne sunu mid purpurum gegiereddne (*purpuratus*) . . . hit næs þeáw dæt ænig ōðer purpuran werede būton cyningum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 30–35. Hiene hēt iernan on his āgenum purpurum, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Hié woldon ða onwaldas forlætan, and ða purpuran ālecgan ða hié weredon *purpuram imperiumque deponerent*, Swt. 280, 21. [*Goth.* paurpaura: *Icel.* purpuri. From Latin.]

purpuren; *adj. Purple* :—Purpuren hrægl *clavus* vel *purpura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 13.

pusa, posa, an; *m. A bag, scrip* :—'Nolite portare sacculum ne peram:' 'Ne bere gē mid eów pusan oððe codd' . . . Hwæt mænþ se pusa būton woruldlīce byrþene, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 19–24. Se rīca berþ māre ðonne hē behōfige tō his fōrmettum, se þearfa berþ æmtigne pusan, i. 254, 31. Āwurp stānas in tō dām pusum, and besenc hȳ on sælīcum ỳþum, ii. 418, 6. Posa *peram*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 8: Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3: 10, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* pfosa *marsupium, bursa: Icel.* posi *a bag*; cf. pūss.]

puslian *to pick out the best bits* :—Wyl on meolcum ōþ dæt hié sȳn wel mearuwe, pusla snædmælum *pick them out by a bit at a time*, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13. 'Peuselen *summis digitis varia cibarria carpere*,' Kilian.

pȳcan, Pyhtas, pylece. v. pīcan, Peohtas, pilece.

pyle, es; *m.* (?) *A pillow* :—Pyle *cervical*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 5; Som. 9, 2: *pulvillus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 60: *pulvinar*, 81, 60. Lytel pile *pulvillus*, 25, 48. Wā dǣm ðe willaþ under ælcne elnbogan leggean pyle and bolster under ælcne hnecean. . . . Se legeþ pyle under ælces monnes elnbogan . . . *vae his qui consunt pulvillos sub omni cubito manus, et faciunt cervicalia sub capite universae aetatis. . . . Pulvillos sub omni cubito manus ponere est* . . ., Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 13–15. Hit wæs þeáw mid him dæt mon ymbe .xii. mōnaþ dyde ælces consules seti āne pyle hiérre ðonne hit ār wæs, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* pyliwe: *O. H. Ger.* pfuliwi; *n.* From Latin *pulvinus.*]

pyll, es; *m. A pool, pill* ('*Pill*, a small creek, *Hereford*. The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*,' Halliwell. *Pill*, a pool, a creek, E. D. S. Publ. Cornish Gloss. See also Seebohm's English Village Community, pp. 149–150):—

Andlang dīce west on pull; of pylle on ford . . . eft on gerihte innan mycela pyll; of mycela pylle on smala pyll; andlang pylles . . . on ða dīc innan holapyll; andlang holapylles, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 11–22. v. pōl, pull.

pynca, an; *m. A point*:—On pincan *in puncto*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 77. Cf. pyngan.

pyndan *to shut up, dam.* [Monī punt hire word uorte leten mo ut, as me deþ water and ter mulne cluse, A. R. 72, 10. To pynde *includere*, Cath. Angl. 280.] v. for-, ge-pyndan; pynding.

pynding, e; *f. A dam*:—Dæt wæter, ðonne hit biþ gepynd, hit miclaþ . . . ac gif sió pynding wierð onpennad, ðonne tōflewþ hit eall, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 8.

pyngan; *p.* de *To prick*:—*Punctus a pungendo dicitur*; forðan ys se prica gecweden, forðan hē pingþ oððe pricaþ, Anglia viii. 317, 18. Seó ræding pingþ ðære scoliere mid scearpum pricele, 308, 1. Hē wærlīce hine pynge mid sumum wordum *animum pungant*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 297, 8. [Arthur up mid his spere . . . and pungde uppen Frolle þar he was on grunde, Laym. 23933. From Latin *pungere*.]

pyretre, an; *f. Bertram*; pyrethrum parthenium, Lchdm. iii. 12, 19.

pyrige. v. pirige.

pyrtan; *p.* te *To strike, beat*:—Wæs sceacen *vibratur*, pyrte *ferit*, Germ. 401, 47. v. portian.

pyse. v. pise.

pytt, es; *m.* I. *a pit, hole in the ground, a grave*:—Pyt *puteus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 58. *Scrobs* ys pytt oððe dīc, Ælfc. Gr. 9.*51; Zup. 66, 10. Heora mōd ys swā deōp swā grundleās pytt *sepulcrum patens est guttur eorum*, Ps. Th. 5, 10. Gif hwā pytt (*cisternam*) ǣdelfe and hine ne oferhelie and dǣr fealle on oxa oððe assa, gilde ðæs pyttes hlāford ðæra nȳtena wurð, Ex. 21, 33–34. Pytte *baratrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 68. On fūlan pyt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 20. On wulfputt; of ðam pytte on ða wōgan æc, 449, 31–32. Tō wulfpytte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 280, 20. Geläste man ā ðone sāwelsceat æt openum pytte (cf. æt openum græfe, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 5), Wulfst. 118, 7. Uton dōn hine on ðone ealdan pytt (*cisternam*), Gen. 37, 20. Ic wæs on pytt beworpen *in lacum missus sum*, 40, 15. Hē ādylfð ðone pytt *lacum aperuit*, Ps. Th. 7, 15. Hwylces eówres assa befealþ on ānne pytt (*puteum*), Lk. Skt. 14, 5. Hē hēt ādelfan ænne gehwǣdne pytt, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 2. On hiere bryne gemulton ealle ða onlīcnessa tōgædere and on pyttas besuncan, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 3.

II. *a pit* (as in *pitted* with small-pox):—Pyt ful wyrmses *serpedo* (cf. *serpedo* a mesylle, 224, 9: a tetere, 267, 48), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* pfuzzi, pfuzza *puteus, cisterna: Ger.* pfütze: *Icel.* pyttr. From Latin *puteus*.] v. gang-, hor-, lām-, mōr-, rysc-, wæter-pytt, *and next word.*

pytted *pitted* (v. pytt, II), *marked with hollows*:—Ic gean mīnon brēðer ðæs swurdes mid ðām pyttedan hiltan, Chart. Th. 559, 23.

Q

This letter occurs but seldom in Anglo-Saxon; in those native words where *qu* is now found, e. g. *quick, quoth, cw* or *cu* was written, *cwic, cuic, cwaþ, cuaþ*. In the glossary (belonging to the eighth century) given in Wrt. Voc. ii. 98 sqq. are six instances of words beginning with *qu*, and four others occur in the same volume; in the Blickling Gloss the form *quēmde* glosses *complacebam*, and the foreign word *reliquias* retained its original form.

R

rā, rāha; *gen.* rān; *m. A roebuck, a roe*:—Rāha *capria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 19. Raa *capriolus*, 129, 58: *capia* (= *caprea*), 128, 47. Rā *caprea*, 16, 79: i. 288, 15. Gyf man on huntuþe rān oððe rāgean mid flāne gewǣceþ, Lchdm. i. 166, 24. Mǣre on huntunge heorta and rāna *cervorum caprearumque venatu insignis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 41. Ic gefeó heortas and rānn *capio cervos et damas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. Rā ł gāt *capras*, Rtl. 119, 16. *The word is found in names of localities, e. g.* On rāhweg: dæt ondloug rāhweges on rāhdene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 22. Ðonan wið heortsolwe; ðonne wið rāhgelega, 391, 32. [*Prompt. Parv.* roo *capreus, capreolus: O. H. Ger.* rēho *capreolus: Icel.* rā *a roe.*] v. rāh-deór, rǣge.

rabbian; *p.* ode *To rage*:—God lǣt ðone deófol Antecrist rabbian and wēdan sume hwīle, Wulfst. 84, 11. [From Latin.]

raca, an; *m. A rake*:—Raca *rastrum* vel *rastellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* rehho *rastellum*.] v. ofen-raca, racu, ræce.

-raca. v. ǣrend-raca.

racca, an; *m. A cord, which forms part of the rigging of a ship*; cf. *Icel.* rakki *the ring by which the sailyard moves round the mast*:—Racca *anguina* (cf. cops *anguina*, 56, 56: bogen streng *anguina*, 35, 26. The word occurs among a list of names for ropes under the heading *de nave et partibus ejus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 63.

racente, an; *f. A chain, fetter*:—Licgaþ mē ymbe īrenbendas, rūdeþ acerntan sāl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 372. Gebunden mid gyldenre racentan *vinctum compedibus aureis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 12. Geræped mid his racentan, Met. 13, 8: 25, 37: 26, 78. Racentan slītan, 13, 29. Sleán on ða racentan and on copsas, Bt. 38, 1; Rood 194, 32. Geseah hē his sylfes ungesælige stōwe and carcern (racetan, MS. B.) *videt suum infelix carcerem*, Bd. 5, 14: S. 635, 3. Hié hine hæfdon gebrǣtodne mid fȳrenum racentum, Blickl. Homl. 43, 31. Ðonne hié mon on racentum beforan hiera triumphan drīfon *regibus catenatis ante curum actis*, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 16. Restan on racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11; Gen. 434. [*O. H. Ger.* rahhinza *baga: Icel.* rekendr; *pl. f. a chain.*] v. next two words.

racent-teáge, an; *f. A chain*:—Se ðe tōbræc ða racteágan ymbūtan eówrum swuran *qui confregi catenas cervicum vestrarum*, Lev. 26, 13. v. next word.

racent-teáh; *gen.* -teáge; *f. A chain, fetter*:—Racenteáh *catena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 30. Glæsen fæt on seolfenre racenteáge āhangen, Blickl. Homl. 209, 5. Unforedlīcre racentāgæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 10. Mid rūmre racenteáge, Salm. Kmbl. 587; Sal. 293. Fæste mid īsenum racenteágum gewriðen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 9. Hē wæs mid racenteágum (raccentēgum, Lind.) gebunden *vinciebatur catenis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 29. Hine nān man mid racenteágum (racteágum, MS. A.: racantēgum, Rush.) ne mihte gebindan. For ðam hē oft mid racenteágum (racontēgum, Rush.) gebunden tōslāt ða racteága (racontēge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 5, 3–4. Gebundenne on heardum racteágum *vinctum catenis*, Jud. 16, 21. [*Laym.* raketeȝe: *O. E. Homl.* raketehe.] v. sweor-racentteáh *and preceding words.*

racete, racteáh. v. racente, racent-teáh.

racian; *p.* ode. I. *to direct, rule* (cf. reccan):—Dæt is dæt hēhste gōd dæt ēallum swā gereclīce racaþ and swā eáðelīce hit eall set *est summum bonum, quod regit cuncta fortiter, suaviterque disponit*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 1. Gif hī nǣfdon ænne God ðe him ēallum stiórde and racode and rǣdde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 5. Hē sceal rǣdan and racian (reccean, MS. T.) ōðra manna sāulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hē þeódum sceal racian (rǣdan, Kmbl.) mid rihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1041; An. 521. II. *to take a course* or *direction, to run* (cf. race *a 'rake'*):—Hē his tungan gehealde dæt hió ne racige on unnytte spræca *ne lingua per verba inutiliter defluat*, Past. 38, 5; Swt. 275, 19. Ne biþ nā gebeorhlīc, ðam de wið God hæfþ forworht hine sylfne, dæt hē tō hrædlice intō Godes hūse æfter ðam racige, ac stande dǣr tūte, Wulfst. 155, 21. [Cf. (?) *Scott.* raik *to move expeditiously*; rack *a swift pace: Chauc.* rakel *hasty: Icel.* rakr *straight*; rak-leið, -leiðis *straightway: Swedish* raka *to run hastily.*]

racsan, raxan *to stretch one's self after sleep*:—Swā hē of hefegum slǣpe raxende āwōce, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 60, 6. [Cf. Après dormer il ço espreche *raskyt hym*, Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 25. He (*sloth*) his brest knocked and roxed (raxed, MS. W.: roskid, MS. B.) and rored, Piers P. 5, 398. *Scott.* rax *to stretch the limbs.*]

racsian (?):—Racsode *libet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 62.

racu, e; *f.* I. *an exposition, explanation, orderly account, narrative*:—Racu *historia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 56. Gepeahtung, geseáð *vel* racu *conlatio*, i. *conductio, comparatio, conciliatio*, i. *datio, contentio*, 134, 44. Gesytnys ł racu *textus*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Ūs ne segþ nā seó racu (*the narrative*), tō hwam hē hine sette, Ælfc. T. Grn. 19, 3: Jud. Thw. 156, 10. Dætte on Arones breóstum sceolde beón āwriten sió racu ðæs dōmes *ut in Aaron pectore rationale judicii imprimatur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 9. Dære bȳcnendlīcan race *allegoricae expositionis*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 42. Race *historiae*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 68: *prosae*, 528, 1. Of racu *relatione*, 480, 24. Ic eom gepafa ðæs de ðū segst forþam de ðū hit hæfst gesēþed mid gesceádwīslīcre race *assentior, cuncta enim firmissimis nexa rationibus constant*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 8. Ðū spenst mē on ða mǣstan spræce and on ða earfoþestan tō gerecenne. Ða race (*the explanation*) sōhton ealle ūþwitan, 39, 4; Fox 216, 15. Ic wolde reccan sume race, 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Race *narrationem*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 54: Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Racu *conlationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 47. Racum *relatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 39. Hit is geræd on gewyrdelicum racum *in historical narratives*, Homl. Th. i. 58, 10. Rǣde him mon de racu oððe līf ðæra heáhfædera, R. Ben. 66, 17.

II. *comedy*:—Racu, tūnlīc spǣc *comedia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13: 82, 63.

III. *the art of exposition, rhetoric*:—Swā gedēþ se dreámcræft dæt se mon biþ dreámere and seó racu dēþ dæt hē biþ reccere *sic musica musicos, rhetorica rhetores facit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 32.

IV. *an account, reckoning*:—Dǣr wæs unefen racu unc gemǣne; ic onfēng ðīn sār dæt ðū mōste gesǣlig mīnes ēðelrīces eádig neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. [*O. H. Ger.* rahha *res, causa, ratio, fabula, circumlocutio.*] v. martyr-, riht-, swefn-racu; reccan.

racu, e; *f. A rake*:—Hē sceal habban race (cf. man sceal habban ofnrace, 265, 2), Anglia ix. 263, 7. v. raca, ræce.

racu, e; *f. A 'rake'* (*rake* a mountain track across a steep, Cumberland Gloss. e. g. the Lord's rake on Sca-fell), *a hollow path, bed of a stream*:—Cf. Andlang brōces; ðanon . . . on ða ealdan eárace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 122, 15; *and see* stream-racu. [Ryde doun þis ilk *rake*, bi ȝon rokke syde, Gaw. 2144. Out of the *rake* of riȝtwisnes renne suld he nevire, Alex. 3384.]

racu, e; *f. Rack* (?), *cloud, storm*:—Ic wille ǽhta and ágend eall ǽcwellan ða beútan beóþ earce bordum ðonne sweart racu (*the black clouds that overspread the sky at the Deluge*) stígan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 81, 34; Gen. 1355. [Cf. (?) In rede rudede upon *rak* rises þe sunne, Gaw. 1695. A *rak* and a royde wynde rose in hor saile, A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se, Destr. Tr. 1984. *Or* cf. (?) *Icel.* raki *wet*, rakr; *adj. wet.*]

Raculf, Ræculf, Reaculf, Reculf, Raculf-ceaster *Reculver* in Kent; Regulbium:—In ðam mynstre ðe is Reaculf nemned, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Abbot on Raculfe, Chr. 692; Erl. 43, 13. Reculf, 669; Erl. 34, 26. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 324.

rād, e; *f.* **I.** *riding, going on horseback* or *in a carriage.* v. rǽd-wægen:—Þeáw wæs ðam ylcan biscope ðæt hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mā þurh his fōta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rāde *moris erat eidem antistiti opus evangelii magis ambulando per loca quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Nān mon for ðý ne rīt ðe hine rīdan lyste, ac rīt for ðý ðe hē mid ðære rāde earnaþ sume earnunga. Sume mid ðære rāde earniaþ ðæt hīe sīen ðý hālran, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 5–8. Þā wearð his hors gesīclod, and feóll wealwigende geond ða eorþan . . . Hē begann ðā tō gereccenne hū him on rāde getīmode, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 178. Gif mon on mycelre rāde oððe on miclum gangum weorðe geteorad, Lchdm. i. 76, 4. Ðæt man funde ǽnne man tō rāde oððe tō gange, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 15. Rynestrong on rāde, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rāð. 20, 7. **I a.** *going in a ship*:—Sió cwēn bebeád ūras fýsan tō rāde, sceoldon Rōmwarena ofer heánne holm hlāford sēcean, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982. . **II.** *an expedition on horseback*; in a hostile sense *a raid*:—Ðonne rīdan ða yldestan men tō . . . and nimon eall ðæt hē āge, and fō se cyning tō healfum, tō healfum ða men ðe on ðære rāde beón, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 7. Gif āðor oððe mǽg oððe fremde ða rāde forsace, L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 24. Cyninges þegnas oft rāde onridon, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 11. **III.** *a road; in the compounds* brim-, hran-, hweogol-, segl-, streám-, swan-, wīg-rād. **IV.** *the name of the Runic R.* v. Exon. Th. 440, 10; Rä. 59, 15. *See also next word.* [*Icel.* reið *riding; a raid.*] v. mid-, on-, set-, swegl-, þunor-rād.

rād, e; *f. Furniture* (*of a house*), *harness* (*of a horse*):—Rād byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte and swīdhwæt dæm ðe sitteþ onufan meare mægenheardum oðer mīlpaþas *in the house is for each man furniture soft, and* (*the furniture for the horse, the harness*) *very strong for him that sits on the stout steed, traversing the roads*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rūn. 5. [Cf. *Icel.* reiða *implements, outfit*; reiði; *n. harness*: reiði; *m. tackle, harness.*] v. brand-rād, ge-rāde, rāde-sceamol.

rād, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 21. v. rǽd.

-rād. v. ge-, sam-rād.

rād-cnīht, es; *m. A title equivalent to that of* sixhynde man:—Si autem talis occiditur qualem supra nominavimus rādcnīht, et quidam Angli vocant sixhændeman, Text. Roff. p. 38. In domo hominis, quem Angli vocant rādcnīht, alii vero sexhendeman, Schmid. A. S. Gesetz. 93, note 6.

rād-here, es. v. rāde-here.

rād-hors, es; *n. A horse for riding, a saddle-horse*:—Man sceal lǽtan hine rīdan on ðæs cyninges rādhorse, Anglia ix. 35, 235. [*Wick.* rood-hors *a horse for a chariot: O. H. Ger.* reit-hros *currilis equus.*]

-rādian, rador, v. ge-rādian, rodor.

radre *glosses* bovistra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 26: 102, 10.

rād-stefn, e; *f. A term of service performed by a mounted person* (?):—Gif þegen geþeáh ðæt hē þēnode cyning, and his rādstefne rād on his hīrēde, L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 19. v. stefn.

rād-wægen. v. rǽd-wægen.

rād-wērig; *adj. Weary with riding* or *journeying*, Exon. Th. 401, 19; Rä. 21, 14.

rǽcan; *p.* rǽhte. **I.** *intrans. To reach, extend, stretch forth*:—Ic wīde rǽce ofer engla eard, Exon. Th. 482, 26; Rä. 67, 7. Yldo rǽceþ wīde, Salm. Kmbl. 588; Sal. 294. Heó rǽhte mid handum tó neofoncyninge, Cd. Th. 292, 7; Sat. 437: Beo. Th. 1499; B. 747. Rǽhton wīde geond werþeóda wróhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 1; Gen. 990. Ne hē sōdfæste lǽteþ ðæt hī tō unrihte willen handum rǽcean *ut non extendant justi ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. **II.** *trans. To reach, hold forth, offer, present*:—Ic rǽce *porrigo* vel *porgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Som. 31, 46. Hē ys se ðe ic rǽce (*porrexero*) hlāf, Jn. Skt. 13, 26. For hwon ne rǽcst (*porrigis*) ðū ūs ðone hwītan hlāf? Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 14. Rǽcþ (*porrgit*) hē him scorpionem? Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Ðǽr (*in hell*) hý leomu rǽcaþ (*stretch forth*) tó bindenne, Exon. Th. 99, 8; Cri. 1621. Eall ða weoruldgōd hē gefeónde þearfum rǽhte and sealde *cuncta pauperibus erogare gaudebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 526, 26. Hē hlāf bræc and him rǽhte, Lk. Skt. 24, 30. Se ðǽr rǽhte forþ (*protulit*) his hand, Gen. 38, 28. Heó rǽhte hire handa him tó, Th. Ap. 27, 1: Past. 36, 1; Swt. 247, 21. Þara ānra ðe for neóde him þēnunge æt ðæs mynstres ingange rǽcan scylon, R. Ben. 139, 11. Se gebūr sceal erian healfne æcer and rǽcan (cf. on bærene gebringan, Chart. Th. 145, 1) ðæt sǽd on hlāfordes berne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. [*O. Frs.* rēka: *O. H. Ger.* reihhen,] v. ā-, ge-, mis-rǽcan.

ræce, es; *m. A dog that hunts by scent*:—Ræcc *bruceus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 29. [*Rache* a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent, Jamieson. Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der wiþþ hise þæpe racchess, Orm. 13505. See other passages in Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* rakki *a dog.*]

ræce, an; *f. A rake*:—Raece *rastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 28. v. raca.

ræced, reced, es; *m. n. A house, hall, palace*:—Reced sélesta (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 828; B. 412: 1545; B. 770. Ræced, 3603; B. 1799. Wid ðæs recedes weal, 658; B. 326: 1452; B. 724. His (*Lot*) recedes hleów, Cd. Th. 147, 18; Gen. 1441. Se beorn (*Noah*) reste on recede, 95, 25; Gen. 1584. In ræcede, Exon. Th. 314, 21; Mōd. 17: 413, 11; Rä. 32, 3. Recyde, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 11; Rūn. 5. Ic seah rǽplingas in ræced fergan, Exon. Th. 435, 2; Rä. 53, 1. Con hē sīdne ræced fæste gefēgan, 296, 7; Crä. 47. In ðæt dimme ræced (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2618; An. 1310. Reced, Beo. Th. 2479; B. 1237. Hwearf geond ðæt sīde reced, 3966; B. 1981. Ðæt (*Hrothgar's hall*) wæs foremǽrost receda, 625; B. 310. Receda wuldor, Salomones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23; Dan. 59. Hié on Sodoman wlītan meahton, gesāwon ofer since salo hlīfian, reced ofer reádum golde, 145, 11; Gen. 2404. Ræced, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rä. 2, 6. [*O. Sax.* rakud *used of the Temple.*] v. burg-, deáþ-, eorþ-, gim-, heáh-, heal-, hlīn-, horn-, sund-, wīn-ræced, *and next word.*

ræced-lic; *adj. Pertaining to a palace, palatine*:—Ræcedlīce *palatina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 7.

rǽcing, e; *f. Reaching, holding out, offering, presenting, extending*:—Hlāfes mid rǽcing *panis porrectione*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 3. Mid rācing honda *extensione manuum*, 8, 11.

rǽd, es; *m.* **I.** *counsel, advice*:—Rǽd *consilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 23. Ðæt hit nǽfre næs nǽðer ne his gewile, ne his geweald, ne his rǽd, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 12. Is micel þearf ðisse þeóde helpes and rǽdes, Wulfst. 243, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 1103; El. 553. Sum woruldwita wæs swýðe wīs on rǽde Acitofel gehāten . . . Ðā wæs se Acitofel mid Absalone on rǽde and rǽdde him hū hē mihte beswīcan his fæder, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 196–203. Ðine heortan tō rǽde gecyr *turn thine heart to listen to good advice*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 27. On ðone Drihten næs ic æt rǽde ne æt dǽde, ðǽr man mid unrihte N. orf ætferede, L. O. 3; Th. i. 178, 17. Gyf mon ðone hlāford teó ðæt hē (*the accused person*) be his rǽde ūt hleópe, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 5, 12. Gif þeów ete his sylfes rǽde *if a slave eat flesh during a fast of his own accord* (i. e. *when his master does not give the meat.* v. the paragraph which precedes), L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Rāde, 10; Th. i. 38, 21. Ic ðā fēng on mīnne ágenne rēd, Chart. Th. 322, 10. Gehýr mīne word and mīnne rǽd, Ex. 18, 19. Ðæt hī ðæs cynges rǽd hæfdon and his fultum and ealra witena, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 22. Rǽd geláran *to give good advice* (cf. sellan hālwende geþeahte, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 14), pref.; Erl. 3, 10. Rǽd sōhtan *consulunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 3. **II.** *counsel, prudence, intelligence*:—Nis nān wīsdōm ne nān rǽd nāht ongeán God, Homl. Th. i. 82, 14. Ongeán ðam wīslican rǽde ðe of Godes ágenre gyfe cymþ, se wiðerrǽda deófol sǽwþ rēceleásnesse, Wulfst. 53, 6. Se man āna hæfþ gesceád and rǽd and andgit, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 99. **III.** *counsel, course of action that results from deliberation, plan, a resolution taken after deliberation, ordinance, decree*:—Sý ðes rǽd gemǽne eallum leódscype, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 33. Se rǽd wæs ǽfre on his rǽdfæstum geþance, ðæt hē wircan wolde ða wunderlīcan gesceafta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 4. Hē him tō rǽde genom ðæt . . . *cui rei consilium utile ratus est, ut* . . . Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 27. Hē Rōmānum tō rǽde gelǽrde, ðæt hié fōren on Hannibales land, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 1. On ðisum rǽde (*the conspiracy against William Rufus*) wæs Oda, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 5. Ðæne rǽd (*paying the Danes*) gerǽdde Sīric, 991; Erl. 131, 19. Rǽd geþencean, Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: 35, 28; Gen. 561. Rǽd āhicgan, 122, 24; Gen. 2031: 131, 24; Gen. 2181. Rǽdas *consulta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 54: *consulta, consilia*, 133, 80: Hpt. Gl. 504, 75: *decreta, judicia, edicta*, 433, 19. Gelǽrdan biscepas swelce nīwe rǽdas swelce hié fol oft ǽr ealde gedydan, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 2. Manna wīsdōm and heore rǽdas syndon nāhtlīce ongeán Godes geþeaht, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 26. **IV.** *what is advisable, benefit, advantage*:—Rǽd *opere pretium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 31. Rǽd bið gif hē nimþ mealwan *it will be worth his while to take mallow*, Lchdm. ii. 238, 13. Bið nū micel rǽd, ðæt hē him gebycge ðæt ēce līf, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 122. Ðonne bið hire rǽd ðæt frýnd ða forword habban, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 2. Ðæt heó ūs sý þingere ondweardes rǽdes and ēces wuldres *that she be for us an advocate for present profit and eternal glory*, Blickl. Homl. 159, 34. Hī him tō rǽde and tō frófre fundon *aliquid commodi adlaturum putabant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 7: 2, 5; S. 507, 31. Ðis him tō rǽde gecuron *hoc esse tutius decernebant*, 1, 23; S. 485, 34. Tō rǽde Angelcynne *to the advantage of the English*, 2, 1; S. 501, 39: Blickl. Homl. 199, 30: 205, 12. Tō hæle and tō rǽde, 227, 4. Ðam þeódscype tō langsuman rǽde *to the lasting benefit of the nation*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 6. Eów sylfum tō rǽde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 12, 2. Rǽd āredian *to determine what is advisable*, L. Eth. vi. 40; Th. i. 324, 28. Ða ðe heora sylfra rǽd forlǽtaþ *those who forsake their own advantage*, Blickl. Homl. 103, 16. Rǽda tyrmest ðæt manna gehwylc ofer ealle ōðre þinc ǽnne God lufige, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii.

338, 1. **V.** *a council*:—Hé code tó ðæra Judéiscra ræde and befrán, hwæt hí him feós geūðon, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 16. Se cyng bead heom ðæt hí cómon mid. xii. mannum intó ðæs cynges ræde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11. **VI.** *as a part of proper names, generally under the form* rēd (red ?). For a list of such names v. Txts, 603 sqq., and for similar *O. H. Ger.* names v. Grff. ii. 463. [*O. Sax.* rād: *O. Frs.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rât: *Icel.* rāð.] v. feorh-, folc-, mis-, un-rēd.

rēed[e] *in composition of adjectives*, v. ān-, fæst-, heard-, hwæt-, læt-, wider-rēed[e].

rǽdan. *Two verbs originally distinct seem to coalesce under this form, the strong* rǽdan; p. reórd, rēd; *pp.* rǽden: *Goth.* ga-rēdan: *O. Sax.* rādan; *p.* rēd, ried: *O. Frs.* rēda; *p.* rēd: *O. H. Ger.* rātan; *p.* riet, riat: *Icel.* rāða; *p.* rēð, *and the weak* rǽdan; *p.* rǽdde: *Goth.* ga-raidjan: *O. H. Ger.* ant-reitjan *ordinare*: *Icel.* g-reiða. *The strong forms are rare.* **I.** *to counsel, give advice*:—Ic rǽde ðé *consilo tibi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 37. Girwan Godes tempel, swá hire gásta weard reórd, Elen. Kmbl. 2043; El. 1023. Hé rád and rǽdde, rincum tǽhte hú hí scoldon standan, Byrht. Th. 132, 18; By. 18. Ðæt folc eall hrýmde, swá swá Josue him rǽdde, Jos. 6, 5 (20, Grn.). Rǽdende *consulentes, consilium dantes*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20. **II.** *to ask advice, consult a person*:—Ic frīne *vel* ic rǽde *consulo*, i. *inquiro* (cf. ic frīne ðé *consulo te*, i. 49, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 79. **II a.** *to consult, deliberate, take counsel upon a matter* (acc.) *with* (wið) *a person*:—Justinus rǽdde wið ða cristenan, hwæne hí tó bisceope ceósan wolde, Homl. Th. i. 434, 28. Wið ðone rǽdde Chromatius, and he his rǽde underféng ealle ða cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. Him þúhte and ðǽm ðe hé hit wið rǽdde, L. Ath. v. 12; Th. i. 240, 27. Hí gamenlíce rǽddon *callide cogitantes*, Jos. 9, 4. Ðá gesomnedon hí gemót and þeahtedon and rǽddon hwæt him tó dónne wǽre *initum est consilium quid agendum*, Bd. I, 14; S. 482, 36. Ðá rǽdon (rǽddan, MSS. C.) hí him betweónum *consultatione habita*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 20. Ðá ongunnon ða Pharisēi rǽdan *consilium inierunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 15. Bisceopum gebyreþ ðæt symle mid heom wunian wel gebúngene witan, ðæt hí wið rǽdan mágan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. Man rǽdan sceolde hú man dísne eard werian sceolde, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 7. **II b.** *to debate, speak in council* (or (?) *to read*, v. **VI b**):—Rǽdaþ (rǽdaþ) ł maðelaþ *concionantur, sermocinantur, loquuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 1. Rǽdende ł wordiende *concionandi, loquentes*, 461, 35. **II c.** *to deliberate for the good of any one, look to, provide for*:—Mínre sáwle rǽd on ēcnysse *animae meae in aeternum consules*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 228, 3. Rǽdende *consulens*, i. *consilium tenens, providens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 77. Rǽdende *consulentes, succurrentes*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 20. **III.** *to resolve after deliberation, to determine, decide*:—Ðæt folc rǽdde be him ðæt hí woldon hine ǽhebban tó cyninge ... Ða ðá Crist ongeat ðæs folces willan, Homl. Th. i. 162, 3–6. Ac ðeáh man hwæt rǽdde, ðæt ne stód furðon ǽfnne mónaþ, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 9. Hí rǽddon ðæt hí woldon ðone cyng gesettan úf of Englalandes cynedóme, 1075; Erl. 213, 10. Hí ealle ǽnmódlice rǽddon ðæt ealle his gesetnyssa ǽýldiole wǽron, Homl. Th. i. 60, 4. Rǽdan *decernere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 67. **III a.** rǽdan on (cf. *Icel.* rāða á eitn *to attack one*) *to proceed against, take action against a person*:—Wæs ðam eorle Godwine and his sunan gecýðd, ðæt se cyng and ða menn ðe mid him wǽron woldon rǽdon on hí, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 30. **IV.** *to rule, govern, direct* (with dat. or inst.):—Ðú ðe Israēla ǽðelum cynne reccest and rǽdest *qui regis Israel*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hé rǽt ús and reċþ *ipse reget nos*, 47, 12. Drihten mé rǽt (*regit*), 22, 1. God ðe rǽt and gewissaþ eallum gesceaftum, Chart. Th. 239, 34. Hé reht and rǽt eallum gesceaftum, swá swá gód steóra ānum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God ðe him stíorde and racode and rǽdde, 34, 12; Fox 154, 6. Ðætte God rǽdde and weólde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 31. Ðæt hé (*the abbot*) sceal rǽdan and racian ðǽra manna sáulum, R. Ben. 14, 6. Hwá meahte iéð monnum rǽdan būtan scylde *quis principari hominibus tam sine culpa potuisset?* Past. 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16. Ðam ðe hié (*the Church*) wel ofer mǽge and hiere wel rǽdan cunne *ei qui hanc bene regere praevalet*, 5, 2; Swt. 45, 1. Ic mæg rǽdan on ðís ríce, Cd. Th. 19, 10; Gen. 289. Ða ðe dý ríce rǽdan sceoldon, 259, 4; Dan. 686. Wolde dóm Godes ðǽdum rǽdan gumena gehwylcum *the decree of God would govern the deeds of every man*, Beo. Th. 5709; B. 2858. **V.** *to have the disposal of, have possession of*:—Ðone mǽddum ðe ðú mid ríhte rǽdan sceoldest, 4119; B. 2056. Ðenden hié dý ríce rǽdan móston, Cd. Th. 216, 18; Dan. 8. Būtan hý dý reáfe rǽdan mótan, Exon. Th. 110, 6; Gū. 103. **VI.** *to read* (a) as in *to read a riddle, to explain*; conjicere:—Ic rǽde swefn *conicio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Sonn. 32, 40. Módor ne rǽdaþ (-aþ, MS.) ðonne heó magan cenneþ, hú him weorðe geond woruld sceapen *a mother cannot read a boy's fate at his birth*, Salm. Kmbl. 741; Sal. 370. Rǽde se ðe wille hú wunda cwǽden, Exon. Th. 441, 11; Rā. 60, 16. Rǽd hwæt ic mǽne, 479, 18; Rú. 62, 9. Ðá ongan hé mid gleáwe móde rǽdan *coepit sagaci animo conjicere*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21, MS. B. (b) *to read a book*; legere:—Ic rǽde *lego*, ðú rǽtst *legis*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Sonn. 24, 1. Rǽtt *legit*, 44; Sonn. 45, 49. On hwylcum dæge man rǽt .ix. kl. apr. swá féla beóþ *concurrentes* ... gif man rǽt ðæne datum rum on Sunnandæg ðænne byþ án, Anglia viii. 302, 19–20. Se ðe rǽt (rǽdæ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Hé rǽdde his bóc ðám folce, Ex. 24, 7. Hé him gebæd and his bēc rǽdde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 4. Ne rǽdde gē (gē hreórdeþ, Rush.) hwæt Dauid dyde, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 3. Ne rǽdde gē (gē ne reórdade, Rush.), 19, 4. Rǽddon (reórdadun, Rush.), 21, 16. Rǽdde (reórdun, Rush.), 21, 42. Mé lyst rǽdan *lecturio*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Som. 37, 56. Rēda *to read*, Mt. Kmbl. p. l, 8. Hé ārās tó rēdanne, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 16: Rtl. 195, 16. Hé mé sealde bóc tó rǽdanne, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 37. Ðæt gewrit wæs rǽded beforan ðam cyninge, 5, 21; S. 643, 11. Ða ðæt godspel rǽdd wæs, Blickl. Homl. 161, 9. Wé gehýrdon ða ðá Esaias se wítga rǽden wæs, 167, 28. **VII.** *to prepare* (?):—Hé sceal ǽlcre wucan erian .i. æcer and rǽdan sylf ðæt sǽd on hlafordes berne, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 15. (Cf. *last passage under* rǽcan.) v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, ofer-rǽdan.

rēd-bana, an; *m. One who contrives a person's death, but is not the actual perpetrator*:—Gif man sege ðæt hé wǽre dǽdbana oððe rǽdbana *if he be said to be the actual perpetrator of homicide, or the deviser of it*, L. Eth. ix. 23; Th. i. 344, 26. Cf. Qui ad occidendum aliquem inoxium redbana vel dedbana fuerit, L. H. I. 85, 3; Th. i. 592, 13. [*Icel.* rāð-bani: *see also* bana-rāð *the planning a person's death*; rāða einum bana *to plot a person's death.* v. Grmm. R. A. 626.]

rēd-bora, an; *m. A counsellor*; also translates *consul*:—Rǽdbora *consiliarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 22. Hé (*the Messiah*) bið gehāten wundorlíc, rǽdbora, strang God, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 7: Dóm. L. 42, 38. Adelwold ðe is mín rǽdbora *a secretis noster Athelwoldus*, Chart. Th. 241, 27: Beo. Th. 2655; B. 1325. God nǽfþ nǽnne rǽdboran, Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 24. Hí hæfdon him Consulas ðæt wé cweðaþ Rǽdboran, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 22. Seó gerǽdnes ðe Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rǽdboran gesetton, L. O. D. tit.; Th. i. 352, 2. Rǽdboran *jurisperiti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 41. Rǽdboran, 112, 13. Rǽdborena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 68. Cf. rǽd-gísa.

rǽde (?), an; *f. A reading, lesson*:—Ðíos rēdo *haec lectio*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 16. Ðió rēdo *quae lectio*, 11, 5. Rēdes *lectionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 16. Ðara rēda *lectionum*, 13, 13. Tó rēde *ad lectionem*, Rtl. 126, 1. Hálige rāda (rādinge, MS. T.) hē sceal lustlíce gehýran, R. Ben. 18, 9.

-rǽde. v. ge-rǽde; *n.*

rǽde; *adj. Ready, prompt*:—On hwan mæg se iunga on gódne weg riht[r]an ne (ðe?) rǽdran rǽd gemittan ðonne hé ðíne wísan word gehealde *in quo corrigit iuniur viam suam? in custodiendo sermones tuos*, Ps. Th. 118, 9. Rǽdan (?) biioнges *exercitationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 59. v. ge-rǽde, rǽde-gafol, rǽde-sceamol, rǽduess.

rǽde; *adj. Mounted*:—Rǽdum here *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. v. rǽde-cempa, -here, -mann.

rǽde-cempa, an; *m. A mounted soldier*: — Rǽdewíga *vel* [rǽde]-cempa *equester, qui equitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 66. v. rǽde-here.

rǽde-gafol, es; *n. Rent that can be paid all at once, as opposed to rent that is discharged by service rendered, and consequently takes time for its payment*:—Gif mon geþingaþ gyrde landes oððe mǽre tó rǽdegafole and geereþ gif se hlāford him wile ðæt land ārǽran tó weorce and tó gafole ne þearf hé him onfón gif hé him nán bott ne selþ *if a man takes a yard of land or more at a fixed rent and ploughs it, if the lord wants to get service as well as rent, the tenant need not take the land, if the lord does not give him a dwelling*, L. In. 67; Th. i. 146, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* reiðu-penningar *ready money.*]

rǽde-here, es; *m. A mounted force, cavalry*:—Rǽdehere *cerethi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 76: *cerethei*, 130, 15. Of rǽdehere *equitatu*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 25. Alexandres næs ná mā geslægen ðonne hundtwelftíg on ðæm rǽdehere *in exercitu Alexandri centum et viginti equites defuere*, Oros. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 21. Ægðer ge an gangehere ge on rǽdehere (rād-, MS. C.), 4, 1; Swt. 154, 24. Earnulf gefeaht wið ðæm rǽdehere (rāde-, MS. B.: rād-, MS. D.), Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 2.

rǽdelle. v. next word.

rǽdels, es; *m.*: e; *f.*: rǽdelse, rǽdelle (?), an; *f.* **I.** *counsel, consideration*:—Seó rǽdelse and ðæt geþeaht úrra feónda geteorode, Ps. Th. 9, 6. **II.** *debate, speech in council* (v. rǽdan, **II b**):—Rǽdelse *concionis, locutionis*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 4. **III.** *conjecture, imagination, interpretation* (v. rǽdan, **VI a**):—Rǽswung *vel* rǽdels *conjectura*, i. *opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Ðeáh se leása wéna and siú rǽdelse ðara dysigena monna tíohhie ðæt se anweald sīe ðæt héhste gód (*hominum fallax opinio*), Bt. 27, 3; For 98, 32. Eall ðis ðū gerehtest tó sóðe swíðe gesceádwíslíce būton ǽlcre leásre rǽdelsan *haec nullis extrinsecus sumtis, sed altero ex altero fidem trahente, insitis domesticisque probationibus explicabas*, 35, 5; For 164, 31. Hrǽdelse *conjectura, argumentatione*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 19. Of rǽdelse *conjectura*, 460, 11. **III a.** *the imaginative faculty*:—Hé (*man*) hine ongit þurh his rǽdelsan (*imaginatio*) synderlíce, þurh his gesceádwísnesse (*ratio*) synderlíce, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 19. **VI.** *a dark saying, enigma, riddle*:—Rǽdels *aenigma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Som. 8, 23. Hé ásette rǽdels ðus cwéðende: Swá hwile man swá mínne rǽdels riht ārǽde onfó se mýnre dohtor tó wífe, and se ðe hine misrǽde, sý hé beheáfdod, Ap. Th. 3, 8–11. *The riddle is given on* p. 4. Ða clamme ðe ða rǽdellan

(rædelsan?) wið rýnemenn heóld, Exon. Th. 423, 31; Rä. 43, 13. Ic sprece tó him openlice næs þurh rédelsas (*per aenigmata*; dark speeches, A. V.), Num. 12, 8. [*Wick.* redels: *Piers P.* redel, ridel: *Prompt. Parv.* rydyl or probleme *enigma*; *M.H.Ger.* rátsal: *M.L.Ger.* rédelse.] v. ræsele.

rædelse. v. preceding word.

rǽde-mann, es; *m. A horseman*:—Náwðer ne ðam horse ne ðæm rædemen ne wyrð geborgen of his ágnum cræfte, Ps. Th. 32, 15. [*Icel.* reið-maðr.]

rǽden[n], e; *f.* I. *a condition, stipulation*:—Rǽden *conditio*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 1. Rédin *condicio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 44: ii. 17, 10. Ælc gebúr sylle .vi. hláfas dam inswáne ðonne hé his heorde tó mæstene drífe, ou ðam sylfum lande de ðeós rǽden on stænt, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 22. Rædenne *condicione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 59. Ðan (on ða?) rǽdenne *ea conditione*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 8. On ða rǽdenne de hé him gá tó hónda, L. In. 62; Th. i. 142, 3. Ðú, bist Godes bearn þurh ða rǽdenne dæt ðú dínne feónd lufige, Homl. Th. i. 56, 7. Rædinnae *condiciones*, Ep. Gl. 7 f. 13. II. *rule, direction* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid ábum gefæstnod dæt hié on hire rǽdenne (rǽdinge, 193, col. 2) beón woldan *would be under her rule*, Chr. 918; Th. i. 192, 12. III. *a reckoning, estimating*:—Raedinne *taxatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 1. The word occurs as the second part of many nouns, when its force is much the same as that of the suffixes *-ship, -hood, -red*, denoting *a state, condition*. v. bed-, bróðor-, burh-, camp-, feónd-, folc-, freónd-, gafol-, gebed-, gecwid-, gefér-, heord-, híw-, hús-, land-, mæg-, manu-, meodo-, nám-, teón-, þing-, treów-, un-, weorc-, wíg-, woruld-rǽden[n].

rǽdend, es; *m. A ruler, one who possesses control over anything* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Rodera rǽdend *the Deity*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 17: Beo. Th. 3114; B. 1555: Andr. Kmbl. 1253; An. 627. Dreáma rǽdend, Exon. Th. 358, 34; Pa. 55. [*O. Sax.* rǽdand (*Christ*).] v. mago-, sele-rǽdend.

rǽdend-líc; *adj. Pertaining to a decree or statute* (v. rǽdan, III):—Ðæm rǽdendlícum *decretalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 45.

rǽden-gewrit, es; *n. A writing containing a condition or stipulation, a written agreement, a note of hand*:—Ic him sealde úre ágen rǽden-gewrit, dæt wǽre him tó dam gerǽde dæt land tó lǽten, de mon ælce gére gesylle fíftène scillingas clénes feós dam bisceope, Chart. Th. 168, 12. Rædinggewrit (rǽden-?) *cirographum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 51.

rǽdere, es; *m.* I. *a reader, one who reads*:—Rǽdere *lector*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Be dære wucan rǽdere (rédere, 7, 23). Gebróðra gereorde ne sceal beón bútan háligre rǽdinge. Ne nán ne gedyrstlǽce, dæt hé fórlíce bóc gelæcce and ðær bútan foresceáwunge onginne tó rǽdenne, ac dære wucan rǽdere on ðone Sunnandæg mid bletsunge hit beginne . . . Nánes mannes stefn gehýred ne sý bútan dæs rǽderes ánes, R. Ben. 62, 2–15. II. *a reader, scholar*:—Swá swá ða geleáfullan rǽderas hit gesetton, Lchdm. iii. 256, 21. III. *a reader, lector, the second of the seven orders*:—Seofon hádas syndon gesette on cyrcan . . . óðer is lector . . . . *Lector* is rǽdere, de rád on Godes cyrcan, and bið dǽrtó gehádod dæt hé bodige Godes word, L. Ælfc. C. 10–12; Th. ii. 346, 25–32. Rédere réderes forlonge forebederes † ceigeras fruma from wítgum dǽm is gecuoedin ceig *lector; lectores dudum praecones vel clamatores, initium a prophetis, quibus dicitur, Clama*, Rtl. 194, 1–4. IV. *a reader of riddles, a diviner* (v. rǽdan, VI a):—Wiccum, fram rǽderum *pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 67. v. bóc-rǽdere.

rǽde-sceamol, es; *m. A reading-bench* (?); *a 'ready,' prepared bench, bench with furniture, a couch*, cf. *Icel.* reiðu-stóll, *and see* rád:—On rǽdescamole in *pulpito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 3. Rǽdescamelas *fulchra* (cf. *fulcra* eal bedreáf, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 33: *fulcris, throris, lectis*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28), 36, 36.

rǽdes-mann, es; *m.* I. *a counsellor, adviser, councillor*:—Ealle dæs cynges rǽdesmen, Chart. Th. 330, 8: Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 19. II. *a steward, manager*:—Æt Steorran de ða wæs dæs kinges rǽdesman, Chart. Th. 339, 12. [*Icel.* ráðs-maðr *a manager, counsellor, steward.*]

rǽdesn (?), e; *f. A cluster of grapes*; bacido [cf. clyster *bacido, botrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 31]:—Rédisn *vaceda* (in a list *de lignis*), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 43. Rédisnae *bacidones* (cf. raedinne *bacidones*, 43, 260: rǽdenne, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 59), Txts. 44, 1.

rǽdestre, an; *f. A female reader*:—Rédestre, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 40. Rǽdystre, 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Rǽdistre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 7.

rǽde-wiga. v. rǽde-cempa.

rǽd-fæst; *adj. Wise, prudent*:—Se deófol gemacaþ dæt se man þurh leáse hiwunge déþ swylce hé rǽdfæst sý de rǽdes ne gýmeþ *the devil causes the man by a false show to act as if he were wise, who cares not for wisdom*, Wulfst. 53, 9. Dæt ic on dínum rihte rǽdfæst lifige, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Dínes ríces rǽdfæst wulder *gloriam magnificentiae regni tui*, 144, 12. Him in gást becwom rǽdfæst sefa, Cd. Th. 257, 3; Dan. 652: Exon. 468, 23; Hy. 5, 4. Se de symle byþ rǽdfest, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26: Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. Árís and gereorda dé mid rǽdfæstum móde, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 185. Se rád wæs áfre on his rǽdfæstum gepance, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 5. Dæt hig mágon árísan, gif hig rǽdfæste beóþ, 19, 5. Rincas rǽdfæste, Exon. Th. 347, 15; Sch. 13. Cf. rǽd-leás.

rǽdfæstlíce. v. un-rǽdfæstlíce.

rǽdfæstness, e; *f. Readiness to follow good counsel, adherence to right courses*:—Eahta sweras syndon de rihtlícne cynedóm up wegaþ . . . rǽdfæstnes (*persuabilitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20.

rǽd-findende *furnishing counsel, advising*:—Rǽdfindende *consulentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 29. Cf. rǽd-hycgende.

raedgasram *glosses* hyadas, Txts. 69, 1035.

rǽd-geþeaht, es; *n. Counsel*:—*Consilium*, dæt is rǽdgeþeht on Englisc, Wulfst. 51, 6. Elene héht Eusebium ou rǽdgeþeaht gefetian, Elen. Kmbl. 2101; El. 1052. Héht gefetigean tó rúne ðone de rǽd-geþeaht þurh gleáwe miht georne cúðe, 2322; El. 1162.

rǽd-gifa, an; *m. One who gives counsel, a counsellor, councillor, adviser*; mostly of the king's advisers; it also translates *consul*:—Rǽdgifa *consiliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 1. Stígand de wæs ðæs cinges rǽdgifa and his handprést, Chr. 1051; Th. i. 317, col. 2. Rǽdgifan *consulem*, Germ. 397, 560. Ðis sindon da gerádnessa de Engla rǽd-gifan gecuran and gecwádan, L. Eth. vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3. Ealle dæs kyninges rǽdgyfan (*conciliarii*), Chart. Th. 326, 7. Done rád de ic mid minum rǽdgyfum gerǽdd hæbbe, 307, 10. Rǽdgifena *juris peritorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 69. [Cleope nu to ræde þine rædsiuen gode, Laym. 11615. *O. Sax.* rád-gebo: *O. Frs.* rēd-jeva: *O. H. Ger.* rát-gebo: *Icel.* ráð-gjafi.] Cf. rǽd-bora *and next word.*

rǽd-gifu *glosses* consulatus, senatus *in the following instances*:—Rǽd-gifles *consulatus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 64. Rǽdgyft *senatu*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 34. Rǽdgifte *senatum*, Germ. 398, 108.

rǽd-hycgende; *part. Having wise counsel in the mind, prudent, sagacious*:—Ðú dé ánne genim tó gesprecan symle rǽdhycgende, Exon. Th. 301, 28; Fä. 26.

rǽdic (rædic?), es; *m. A radish*:—Rǽdic *raphanum* vel *radix*. Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 37: *vermenaca*, 68, 65: *hierobotanim*, ii. 43, 52. Rédic, Lchdm. ii. 276, 10. Syle dane rædic tó þingeanne . . . se rædic, 286, 10–14. Hrædic, iii. 20, 26. Genim hrædic uydeweardne, 46, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* rátih, retih: *M. H. Ger.* retich: *Ger.* rettich. *From Lat.* radic-em.]

rǽding, e; *f.* I. *reading*:—Bisceopes dægweorc. Dæt bib mid rihte his gebedu árest, and ðonne his bócweorc, rǽding, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 19. Æmtigaþ eów tó rǽdinge *vacate lectioni*, hé begáþ his rǽdinge *vacuus est lectionibus*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 14. Dæs de ic on rǽdinge ne mihte fullíce ásmeágan, Wulfst. 65, 22. Beó ðú ábisgad ymbe rǽdinge *attende lectioni*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 17. I a. *a reading, a single act of reading*:—Ofthrædlíce rǽdinga háligra bóca, L. E. I. 2; Th. ii. 404, 2. Capitula rǽdinga, R. Ben. 43, 2. II. *what is read, reading, a passage in a book, a lesson*:—Þis Englisc ætýwþ hwæt seó foresette rǽding (*passage*) mænþ, Anglia viii. 298, 9. Seó rǽding cwyþ dæt dær ys gyt on ælcum tácne healftíd, 298, 31: 300, 32: 309, 1. Sý án rǽdincg gerád of dære ealdan cýdnesse *let one lesson from the Old Testament be read*, R. Ben. 34, 12. Agustinus ús onwreáh dissere rǽdinge (*the lesson for the day*) andgit, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 21. Swá swá gé gehýrdon on dissere rǽdinge (*the homily which precedes*), Homl. Skt. i. 11, 284. Hé lufode hálige rǽdinge . . . ealle his geféran sceolde sealmas leornian oððe sume rǽdinge, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 97, 62–65. Gé sculon singan sunnanúhtan ǽfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rǽdingum, L. Ælfc. P. 4; Th. ii. 384, 5. Man þreó rǽdinga rǽde, R. Ben. 33, 14. Wé willaþ on disre stówe ða seofon rǽdinga (*passages*) áwrítan de ymbe ða seofon geár synd gedihte . . . Ðás rǽdinga syndon wíde cúðe, Anglia viii. 314, 18–22. III. *rule, government* (v. rǽdan, IV):—Hæfdon sume mid ábum gefæstnod dæt hí on hire rǽdinge (rǽdenne, other MSS.) beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 30. v. bóc-, bóc-, pistol-rǽding.

rǽding-bóc; *f. A book containing the lessons, a lectionary*:—Se mæssepreóst sceal habban da wǽpna tó dam gástlícum weorce . . . dæt synd da hálgan bóc . . . rǽdingbóc, L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 14. ii. for-ealdode rǽdingbóc swíde wáke (cf. ii. sumerrǽdingbóc and i. winter-rǽdingbóc, 16), Chart. Th. 430, 30. v. Maskell's Monumenta, vol. i. c. 3.

rǽding-gewrit, rǽdistre. v. rǽden-gewrit, rǽdestre.

rǽd-leás; *adj.* I. *without counsel, unwise, inconsiderate, rash, ill-advised*:—Rédeleás *preceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Som. 13, 27. Gleáw ne wæs gumríces weard, réde and rǽdleás, Cd. Th. 226, 26; Dan. 177. II. *without wise direction, in confusion*:—Dá dis (*the destruction of certain ships*) cúð wæs tó dam ódrum scipon . . . wæs dá swilc hit eall rǽdleás wǽre *it was as if there were no counsel anywhere, as if everything was in confusion*, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 9. III. *lacking what is advantageous or beneficial, miserable, desolate* (v. rǽd, IV):—Gé Godes cræfta nán þing ne gýmaþ, dý is folces forfaren mára donne scolde oððe þearf wǽre, and for dam hit weard swá rǽdleás de hit Godes beboda forgýmde *the people is become so miserable, because it neglected God's commandments*, Wulfst. 46, 20. Dæt rǽdleáse hof (*hell*), Cd. Th. 3, 32; Gen. 44. [Nabbich in me wisdom . . . and am redleas . . . Drihten ase þu ert redlease (*gen. pl.*) red, red me þet am redles

O. E. Homl. i. 211, 32-213, 1. Nis nevre mon redles Ar his heorte beo witles, O. and N. 691.] [*O. H. Ger.* rāti-lô *sabsque consilio* : *Ger.* rat-los : *Icel.* rād-lauss *shiftless, confused, foolish.*]

ræd-líc ; *adj. Advisable* :—Him đā rædlecre geþūhte đæt hē wið ōderne here friþ genāme dæt hē đone ōderne đē iēd ofercuman mehte *þroviso ad tempus consilio, unum denuntiato bello adpetit, alterum pacta pace suspendit*, Ors. 3, 1 ; Swt. 96, 15 : 4, 13 ; Swt. 212, 16. Tō smeágenne wid his witan hwet heom eallum rædlīcost þūhte, Chr. 1006 ; Erl. 141, 4. [*Icel.* rād-ligr.]

ræd-líce ; *adv.* I. *wisely, skilfully, cleverly* :—Hē rædlīce slōh swā hē hine (*the ball*) nēāre feallan ne lēt, Ap. Th. 13, 5. Dæt hē meahte dæt folc đý wīslīcor and đý rædlīcor lǽran, Past. 18, 2 ; Swt. 131, 18. II. *advisedly, deliberately, designedly, on purpose* :— Rædlīce *consulto*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 35. On đām gemōtan đeáh rædlīce wurdan on namcūđan stōwan, L. Eth. ix. 37 ; Th. i. 348, 17. [*Icel.* rādliga *cleverly.*] v. ān-, fæst-, un-rædlīce.

ræd-mægen, es ; *n. Beneficial force* (?), *force that is productive of good* or *abundant good* (?), cf. lof-mægen (v. ræd, IV) :—Đā wæs wæstmum āweaht world onspreht . . . rædmægne oferþeaht *the world was aroused to fruitful life, and overspread by productive force*, Exon. Th. 353, 10 ; Reim. 10.

rædness, es ; *f.* I. *readiness, promptness* :—Rǽdnis (hrædnis ?) *pernicitas*, Txts. 182, 75. On rǽdnysse *in maturitate*, Blickl. Gl. Đone þōþor mid swiftre rǽdnesse geslegene ongeán gesænde tō đam plegendan cynge, Ap. Th. 13, 4. Rǽdnisse (hrædnisse ?) *concursionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 24. Rǽdnessum, 15, 26. II. *an arrangement, agreement, condition* :—Đæt đeós gerǽdnis stondon mōte in ēcnesse, and đis syndon đara manna naman đe æt đære rēdnisse wǽron, Chart. Th. 168, 30. v. ge-rædness, rædе.

rǽd-rīpe (hræd-?) ; *adj. Soon ripe, premature* :—Rǽdrīpe wæstm *praecoquus fructus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 22. Rǽdrīpe wīnberige *praecoquae*, 38, 61.

rǽd-snotor ; *adj. Wise in counsel, prudent, sagacious* :—Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sēlran mētte rǽdsnotteran, Andr. Kmbl. 946 ; An. 473. [*Icel.* rād-snotr *sagacious.*]

rǽd-þeahtende ; *part. Consulting, deliberating* :—Gesēton sigerōfre rǽdþeahtende ymb đa rōđa þreó, Elen. Kmbl. 1734 ; El. 869 : 895 ; El. 449. Cf. rǽd-hycgende *and next word.*

rǽd-þeahtere, es ; *m. A counsellor, adviser* :—Đa (*the senators*) wǽron simbel binnan Rōmebyrg wuniende, tō đon dæt hiē heora rǽdþeahteras wǽron, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 72, 3. Đara twentigra monna đe hē him tō fultume hæfde āceren, dæt his rǽdþeahteras wǽron *viginti viros sibi consilii causa legerat*, 6, 2 ; Swt. 256, 3.

rǽd-þeahtung, e ; *f. Counsel* :—Hē wæs gemǽrsad ofer ealle ōđere cyninga ǽgđer ge mid his miclan fultume ge mid his rǽdþeahtunge ge mid his wigcræfte *ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque summam belli nomenque traduxit*, Ors. 4, 1 ; Swt. 154, 27.

rǽd-wægn, es ; *m. A vehicle, chariot* :—Hē hiene hēt iernan beforan his rǽdwǽne *ante vehiculum ejus*, Ors. 6, 30 ; Swt. 280, 13. Cf. *Icel.* reid-skjōtr, *but see also* hræd-wægn.

rǽd-wita, an ; *m. A counsellor, one wise in counsel* :—Rīce rǽdwitan, Dom. L. 18, 298.

rǽfan (?) ; *p.* te *To involve, wrap* :—Hī weorþaþ geræfte (gerǽpte (?) cf. gereæpeđ (-rǽped ?) Met. 25, 48) mid đære unrōtnesse, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 21. [*Icel.* reifa *to swaddle.*] v. rāfian.

ræfnan ; *p.* de. I. *to endure, suffer, undergo* :—Rǽfnde *perpetitur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. Đeáh hē deáþes cwealm ræfnan sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 24 ; Ph. 643. II. *to do, perform, accomplish, carry out* :—Đa đe ræfnaþ hēr wordum and weorcum wuldorcyninges lāre, 149, 20 ; Gū. 764 : 139, 17 ; Gū. 594. Neáh is Drihten eallum đe his willan hēr wyrceaþ georne and his hyge swylce eine ræfnaþ, Ps. Th. 144, 19. Hiē dæet ōfstum miclum ræfndon, Judth. Thw. 21, 9 ; Jud. 11. Ræfn eine đis, dæt đū nǽfre fǽcne weord freónde dīnum, Exon. Th. 302, 3 ; Fä. 30. v. ā-ræfnan *and cf.* dreógan *for the same two meanings.*

ræfnendlīc, ræfnian, ræfniendlīc, ræfsan. v. un-āræfnendlīc, ā-ræfnian, on-ræfniendlīc, ræpsan.

ræfter, es ; *m. A rafter, beam* :—Ræfter *tignum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 40 : 82, 14 : 290, 5. Reftras *amites*, Txts. 36, 11. Rǽftras, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 58 : *anses*, 10, 56. Reaftreres *vel* latta *asseres*, i. 58, 35. Mycelne aad on beámum and on rǽftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on þacum *congeriem trabium, lignorum, parietum, virgeorum & tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 542, 22. Ǽrest man āsmeáþ dæs hūses stede, and eác man dæt timber beheáwþ, and đa syllan man fægere gefēgþ, and đa beámas gelegþ, and đa rǽftras tō ǽre fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 7–9.

rǽge, an ; *f. A roe, a wild she-goat* :—Rǽge *caprea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 31 : *capriole*, ii. 129, 59. Hrǽge *damula* vel *caprea*, i. 22, 65. Rāge, ii. 16, 80. Mynster đe is nemned æt Hrēge heáfde (*ad Caprae caput*), Bd. 3, 21 ; S. 551, 18. Ic gefeó rǽgan *capio capreas*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 31. Rǽgean (rǽgan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 166, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* reia *caprea.*] v. rā.

ræge-reósa, an ; *m.* : -reóse (?) ; *f. A ridge of muscles at the side of the spine running up the back* :—Lǽcedōmas wið rægereósan sāre, Lchdm. ii. 14, 26. Wið rægereósan, rūdan swā grēne, seóþ on ele and on weaxe, smire mid đone rægereósan. Eft nim gāte hǽr, smēc under đa brēc wið đās rægereósan, 146, 1–3. Be đam nafolan and đam rægereósan and bæcþearme, 230, 26. Biþ dæt sār fram đam nafolan oþ đone milte and on đa winestran rægereósan, and gecymþ æt đam bæcþearme, 232, 3–6. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.

rǽg-hār ; *adj. Grey like the goat* (v. rǽge) :—Oft đæs wāg gebād rǽghār and rēađfāh rīce ætter ōđrum *oft did its wall, grey and redstained, see change of rule*, Exon. Th. 476, 19 ; Ruin. 10.

ræging (?) :—*A clapping of the wings* (?) :—*Pullorum* cocca, *plausu* blisse *laetitiae* fiđerslehte (*in margin*) ræginge, Hpt. Gl. 518, 51–54.

rægu. v. ragu.

ræman. v. ā-ræman.

ræming (?) :—Heofenlīcre rǽminge *celibea Tempe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 54.

rænc. v. renc.

rǽpan ; *p.* te *To bind* (*with a rope*), *make captive* :—Hī fērđon ǽg-hwiđer and ūre earme folc rǽpton (rýpton, MS. C.) and slōgan (cf. rǽpling), Chr. 1011 ; Erl. 145, 6. Cyspan and mid racentan rǽpan, Met. 26, 78. [*Icel.* reipa *to fasten with a rope.*] v. ge-rǽpan.

rǽping. v. next two words.

rǽpling, rǽping, es ; *m. One bound, a captive, prisoner, criminal* :—Wæs đā rǽpling se đe ǽr wæs Angelcynnes heáfod (*of archbishop Ælfheah taken captive by the Danes*), Chr. 1011 ; Erl. 145, 19. Hē (*St. Paul*) wæs đyder (*to Rome*) rǽpling geláded, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. Rǽplinga *damnatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 54. Se wæs gebunden mid đām rǽplingum *qui cum seditiosis erat vinctus*, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. On cweartern đǽr man dæs cyninges rǽplingas heóld, Gen. 39, 20. Rǽplingas his *vinctos suos*, Ps. Spl. 68, 32. Rǽplingas unbindan, Dōm. L. 4, 48. Ic geseah rǽpingas in ræced fergan . . . đa wǽron genamne nearwum bendum, gefeterade fæste tōgædre (*two buckets of a draw-well*), Exon. Th. 435, 1 ; Rä. 53, 1.

rǽpling-weard, es ; *m. A keeper of prisoners* : — Rǽplingweardes *collegiati*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 45. Rǽpingweardas *collegiati*, ii. 134, 52.

ræps, reps, es ; *m. A response* (*in the service of the church*) :—Ǽfengebed *vespertinum officium*, reps *responsorium*, rǽding *lectio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 32. Sý ān rǽding gerǽd, and ān swýđe scort ræps æfterfylige, R. Ben. 34, 13. Ān rǽding, æfter đam reps (ræps, MSS. O. F. : typs, MS. T.), ymen, fers and lofsang, 36, 21. Æfter đæm glorian đæs feórþan repses (ræpses, MS. O.), 35, 18. Man þreó rǽdinga rǽde and þrý ræpsas. Æt đam þriddan repse singe se sangere 'Gloria Patri,' 33, 14–16 : 35, 8–10. On đisum dagum wé forlætaþ on ūrum repsum 'Gloria Patri,' Homl. Th. ii. 224, 26. Gē sculon singan sunnanūhtan ǽfre nigon ræpsas mid nigon rǽdingum, L. Ælfc. P. 44 ; Th. ii. 384, 5.

ræpsan ; *p.* te *To seize* (?), *to reprove* (?) :—Raebsid uuaes, repset uaes, ræpsit wæs *interceptum est* (cf. ā-raepsid, -repsit *interceptum*, 511), Txts, 68, 523. Raefsed, refset, raefsit *interpellari*, 70, 526. Refsede *intercepit*, 69, 1082. Cf. Fornoom *intercepit*, 71, 1083. Arāsed *interceptum*, 69, 1067. Ārāsed wæs *interceptus est*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* reísan ; *p.* rafsta *corripere, increpare, arguere, reprehendere.*]

ræpsung, e ; *f.* I. *seizing* (?), *reproving* (?) :—Raepsung *interceptio* (v. *preceding word, and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* rafsunga *correptio, invectio, increpatio*), Txts. 69, 1068. II. *an interval* : — Seó niht hæfþ seofan dǽlas . . . Ođer is *uesperum*, dæt is ǽfen, đonne se ǽfenssteorra betwux đære repsunge æteówaþ, Lchdm. iii. 244, 1. *Vesperum* dæt ys ǽfen ođđe hrepsung, Anglia viii. 319, 28.

rǽran ; *p.* de *To cause to rise, to rear, raise.* I. *to lift up, move from a lower to a higher position* :—Hē ūs tō roderum up hlǽdre rārde, Exon. Th. 437, 11 ; Rä. 56, 6. Hiē tō heofonum up hlǽdrаe rārdon, Cd. Th. 101, 1 ; Gen. 1675. Hiē tō gūþe gārwudu rārdon, 198, 20 ; Exod. 325. Rāre up đin heáfod and geseoh đis dæt Simon dēþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 35. II. *to raise* (*a building*) :—Đū rārst hūs *domum aedifices*, Deut. 28, 30. Hī wībed setton neah đam đe Abraham æror rārde, Cd. Th. 113, 7 ; Gen. 1883. Dæt beácen (*the tower of Babel*) de rāran ongunnon Adames eaforan, 101, 13 ; Gen. 1681. Ongunnon him bytlian and heora burh rāran, 113, 1 ; Gen. 1880. III. *to set up, establish* (*a law, institution, etc.*) :—God sibbe rārep ēce tō ealdre engla and monna, Exon. Th. 43, 16 ; Cri. 689. Hē Cristes cyricean on his rīce geornlīce timbrede and rārde *ecclesiam Christi in regno suo multum diligenter aedificare ac dilatare curavit*, Bd. 3, 3 ; S. 525, 37. Man unriht rārde and unlaga manege, Wulfst. 156, 13. Đonne rāre man cyninges munde, dæt is dæt hý ealle đam sémende syllan dæt cyninges mund stande, L. E. G. 13 ; Th. i. 174, 20. Se de unlage rāre ođđe undōm gedēme, L. C. S. 15 ; Th. i. 384, 9. Ys his handgeweorc ryhte dōmas đa hē rārаn wyle *opera manuum ejus judicium*, Ps. Th. 110, 5. IV. *to raise, offer* (*a prayer*) :—Hyra þeódnes ōm dæt hiē tō đam beácne (*the golden image*) gebedu rārde, Cd. Th. 227, 24 ; Dan. 191. V. *to raise, begin, give rise to, excite* (*ill-feeling*) :—Rārde *exagitabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 22. Oft hī þræce tārdon . . . feóndscype rārdon *oft were their violence and enmity roused*, Exon. Th. 243, 18–22 ; Jul. 12–14. Hāteþ þræce rāran . . . dæt hī ūsic binden and in bælwylme

swingen, 262, 16; Jul. 333. Fæhþe ræran, 113, 14; Gū. 157. Ne cūðon firena fremman . . . elles ne ongunnon ræran on roderum nymþe riht and sōð, Cd. Th. 2, 18; Gen. 21. Geflitu ræran, Elen. Kmbl. 884; El. 443. Sæce ræran, 1879; El. 941. **VI.** *to rouse, excite* :—Saga hwā mec rære ðonne ic restan ne mōt, oððe hwā mec stæðde ðonne ic stille beom, Exon. Th. 387, 2; Rä. 4, 73. **VII.** *to raise, elevate, exalt, promote* :—Gif ðū sōðne God lufast and his lof rærest, 245, 22; Jul. 48 : 103, 17; Cri. 1681 : 111, 23; Gū. 131. Se ærest ædelinga ēðelþrym rýmde and rærde, Cd. Th. 98, 24; Gen. 1635. Uton beón ā ūrum hlāforde holde, and æfre eallum mihtum his wurdscipe ræran, L. C. E. 20; Th. i. 372, 9 : Wulfst. 119, 14. Hū neáh dære tīde wære ðætte ða brōðru ārisan sceolden and Godes lof ræran and heora ūhtsang singan *guam prope esset hora qua fratres ad dicendas Domino laudes nocturnas excitari deberent*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. [*Goth.* raisjan : *Icel.* reisa.] v. ā-ræran.

rærend, rærness. v. ā-rærend, -rærness.

ræs, es; *m.* **I.** *a race, swift* or *violent running, rush* :—Wæs se þridda hlýp, rodorcyninges ræs ðā hē on rōde āstāg, Exon. Th. 45, 30; Cri. 727. Micle ræse (*magno impetu*) worn tōdrifen wæs on sæ, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 13. Mycelum ræse, Lk. Skt. 8, 33. Dæt hors sum slōg on ðam wege mid swīðran ræse (*valentiore impetu*) oferhleóp, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Ongeán ðam ræse ðæs forþgotenan streámes *contra impetum fluvii decurrentis*, 5, 10; S. 625, 7. Hē hēt hwilon ða hundas ætstandan ðe urnon on ðam ræse deórum getenge *he sometimes ordered the dogs to stop that were running at full speed close upon the game*, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 25. **II.** *an onset, attack* :—Beadumægnes ræs, Cd. Th. 198, 28; Exod. 329. Hit ofslōh mīnra þegna xxvi. āne ræse (*in one onslaught*), Nar. 15, 25. Ða wearð līg tōlýsed, leád wīde sprong, hæleþ wurdon acle for ðý ræse, Exon. Th. 277, 27; Jul. 587. Hē gūðe ræs mid his freádryhtne fremman sceolde, Beo. Th. 5246; B. 2626. Gūðe ræsum, 4702; B. 2356. [*Laym.* ræs, res, reas an *attack, onslaught* : *Allit. Pms.* to run in on a res *to rush in* : *Icel.* rás; *f. a race, running.*] v. beadu-, deáþ-, feónd-, gār-, gūþ-, hand-, heaðo-, hilde-, mǣg-, mægen-, ou-, scyte-, sweord-, syn-, wæl-ræs.

rǽs (?), -we; *f. Counsel, deliberation* :—Ðonne merestreámas meotudes ræswum (*or from* ræswa?) onwealcaþ, Exon. Th. 193, 24; Az. 126. *And see* ræs-bora, ræswian.

ræsan; *p.* de *To rush, move violently* or *impetuously;* inruere :—Rǽsde *inruit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58. **I.** of actual movement :—Seó hǽtu rǽsde on ða ðe dæt fȳr ǽlde, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 9. Hē, getogene dȳ wǽpne, rǽsde on done cyning, 2, 9; S. 511, 21. Hē ūt rǽsde on done æþeling, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 34. Se stranga wind ðǽr on rǽsde, Shrn. 81, 32. Hit on ūs and on ūre wícstōwe rǽsde, Nar. 15, 20: Beo. Th. 5373; B. 2690. Hiá rǽsdon (*inruerent*) on hine, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 10. Hundas rǽsdon on done apostol, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Hié rǽsdon on gīfrum grāpum, Andr. Kmbl. 2670; An. 1336. Wǽron hý reówe tō rǽsanne gīfrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 126, 27; Gū. 377. Rǽsed eode *impetu abiit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. **II.** of violent action, *to proceed against with violence, to assault, attack* :—Se hlāford ne scrīþ freúnde ne feúnde, ac hē rēdigmōd rǽst on gehwilcne wēdehunde gelícost (cf. se ne murnþ nāuþer ne frīend ne fiénd ne mā ðe wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7–8), Met. 25, 17. Hine (deáþ) rǽsċþ on gīfrum grāpum, Exon. Th. 161, 34; Gū. 968. Hū longe on rǽsaþ (*inruitis*) gē on men, Ps. Surt. 61, 4. On rǽsdun (*inruerunt*) in mé stronge, 58, 4. Ðæs burhgerēfan sunu wolde rǽsan on hī on ðæm scandhūse and hī bysmrian, Shrn. 56, 11. **III.** of precipitate action, *to rush* (*into anything*) :—Oft mon biþ suíðe rempende, and rǽsd suíðe dollíce on ǽlc weorc and hrædlíce, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 12. Gepence se lārēow ðæt hē unwærlíce forþ ne rǽse on ða sprǽce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. v. be-, ge-, in-, þurh-rǽsan; fǽr-rǽsende.

rǽs-bora, an; *m. A counsellor, one who takes thought for the public good, a leader, chief* :—Rǽsbora (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 108, 24; Gen. 1811. Andreas panc gesægde rīcum rǽsboran (*the Deity who in disguise had guided Andrew's ship*), Andr. Kmbl. 769; An. 385. Rēde rǽsboran (*the chiefs of the Mermedonians*), 277; An. 139. Rǽfboresna [rǽs- (?), rǽd- (?)] *jurisperitorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 38. v. rǽs, *and cf.* rǽd-bora.

rǽsc. v. līg-rǽsc.

rǽscan; *p.* te *To move quickly* (cf. *rash*), *to quiver* (*of light*), *to glitter* :—Fēr rǽscendum leóhte *ignis vibrante lumine*, Hymn. Surt. 94, 1. v. rǽsc, rǽscettan.

rǽscettan; *p.* te *To crackle, make a crackling noise as fire does, to sparkle* :—Fýren līg brasla þ, rǽsct and ēfesteþ, Dōm. L. 10, 152. Dæt rēde flōd rǽscet fýre, 12, 165. Rǽscetteþ *crepitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 66. Rǽscetteþ, cyrmþ, scylþ *crepitat*, i. *resonat*, 136, 73. Rǽscettan *crepitarent*, rǽscettende *crepitantes*, 18, 9–10. Rǽscetende *crepitantes*, 78, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* raskezzan *scintillare, singultare.*] v. preceding word.

rǽscet[t]ung, e; *f. Sparkling, gleaming, coruscation* :—Hrǽscetunga *coruscationes*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 31. v. līg-rǽscetung *and preceding word.*

rǽsele, an; *f. A conjecture, solution of a riddle* :—Gif ðū mǽge rēselan gesecgan, Saga hwæt hió hātte, Exon. Th. 421, 34; Rä. 40, 28. v. ræswian, *and* cf. rǽdels, **III.**

ræsn, es; *n. A plank, a ceiling* :—Rǽsn *asser*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 59. Rǽfter *tignus*, beám *trabs*, wāh *paries*, ræsn *laquear*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 5–8 : ii. 52, 4. [*Goth.* razn *a house* : *Icel.* rann.]

ræst, ræstan. v. rest, restan.

ræswa, an; *m.* (a word used only in poetry). **I.** *a counsellor* :—Cwæð ðā se ðe wæs cyninges ræswa (cf. 'the king spake unto his counsellors . . . They answered and said unto the king,' Dan. 3, 14), wís and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 11; Dan. 417. **II.** *one who takes thought* (*for the public good*), (a) *a prince, king* :—Se ræswa (*Nebuchadnezzar*), 256, 14; Dan. 640. Werodes ræswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Folca ræswa, Caldea cyning, 257, 34; Dan. 667. Ealwealdan Gode, þeódra ræswan, Andr. Kmbl. 3243; An. 1624. Folccyninga, leóde ræswan, Cd. Th. 125, 6; Gen. 2075. (b) *a leading man, chief person, leader* :—Ðā wearð forht manig folces ræswa *many a chief man among the Mermedonians*, Andr. Kmbl. 2174; An. 1088. Gesetton Sennar leóda ræswan leófum mannum heora, 99, 34; Gen. 1656 : 100, 25; Gen. 1669. Folces ræswan (*the chief men with Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 10; Jud. 12. Leóda ræswan (*the chief men of Bethulia*), 24, 8; Jud. 178. Hæleþa ræswan, dugoþ dōmgeorne (*the high priest and his fellows*), Andr. Kmbl. 1384; An. 692. Módgleáwe men, middangeardes ræswan, Salm. Kmbl. 362; Sal. 180. Ræswan herges, *the leaders of the host*, Cd. Th. 192, 20; Exod. 234. Hē beforan fremede folces ræswum (*the chief men among the Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1238; An. 619. [*Icel.* ræsir *chief, captain, king.*] v. ge-, here-ræswa, rǽs-bora, *and next word.*

ræswan, ræswian, rǽsian, rēsian; *p.* ede, ode *To think, suppose, suspect, consider, conjecture* :—Tō ðǽm sōðum gesǽlþum ðe dīn mōd oft ymbe ræswe þ *ad veram felicitatem, quam tuus somniat animus*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Rēsiaþ *comminiscimus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Rēsiat, 77, 24. Hié eallneg ræswaþ and ondrǽdaþ ðæt hī mon tǽlan wille *they are always suspecting and dreading that people want to blame them*, Past. 35, 2; Swt. 239, 6. Ðū ræswedest (*existimasti*) swíðe unryhte ðæt ic wǽre dīn gelíca, Ps. Th. 49, 22. Hē rēsade (*suspicabatur*) ðæt hē hæfde ðæs Cāseres ārendo sum tō Breotone cyningum . . . Ðā hē ongeat ðæt hit swā ne wæs swā hē rēsade, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 48–565, 3. Rǽswodan, spǽcan, wǽron gemunende *comminiscuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 1. Ne réccaþ hwæt him mon ymbe ræswe *mala de se opinari permittunt*, Past. 59, 1; Swt. 447, 28. Ðā ongan hē mid gleáwe mōde þencan and rǽsian (rēsian, MS. C.) *coepit sagaci animo cogitare*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 21 note. Rēsigan *opinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 55. Rǽswian *conici, conari*, 131, 79. Rēsende ic eom *suspicatus sum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 39. v. next word.

ræswung, rēsung, e; *f. Supposition, conjecture* :—Rǽswung *vel* rǽdels *conjectura*, i. *opinatio, estimatio, interpretatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 53. Rēsung *conjectura*, 104, 35. Rēsong, 77, 72. Rēsunge *ratiunculus*, 119, 14.

ræt *a rat* :—Ræt *raturus* (in a list of animals), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 48. [*O. Du.* ratta : *O. H. Ger.* rato; *m.* ratta; *f.* : *Icel.* rotta; *f.*]

rǽw, rāw, e; *f. A row, line* :—Ðonon on ða rǽwe (*hedge-row*); of ðære reáwe on Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 275, 20. Sele ðonne drincan sume on (on sume, MS.) rāwe nigon dagon *nine days in succession*, Lchdm. ii. 238, 10. Cf. He sende hem so muche honger and luþer geres a-rewe, R. Glouc. 252, 2. Is seid of euerich on a-rewe, A. R. 90, 10. For þre nístes a-rowe he seiȝ þat same sist, Chron. Vilod. 68 (in Stratmann). *The word also occurs in* hæsel-, hege-, hlinc-, stān-, widīg-rǽw, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xxxv. Cf. *also* gerǽwud fēða *acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 26. Standaþ on gerēwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 8. Hī on gerǽwe sǽton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 779.

rafan. v. be-rafan.

rāfian *to involve, wrap up* (?) cf. *Icel.* reifa *to swaddle*; or *to unloose, disclose*, cf. *Icel.* reifa *to rip up, disclose.* v. ā-rāfian, rǽfan.

rāge. v. rāgge.

raggig; *adj. Shaggy, bristly, ragged* as applied to the rough coat of a horse :—Raggie *setosa*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 16. [*Icel.* rögg *shagginess; a tuft* (cf. *rug-headed kernes* in Macbeth); raggaðr *tufted* : *Swed. Dan. dial.* ragg *rough hair* : *Swed. dial.* raggig *shaggy* : *Dan. dial.* raggad *shaggy.*]

ragu, e; *f. Lichen* :—Ragu *mosilicum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 63 : *mosiclum*, 287, 33 : ii. 114, 18 : *mossiclum*, 55, 74 : *mosicum*, 114, 26. Rægu *sedulium*, 120, 40. Hæseles ragu *the lichen of hazel*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 2. Cristes-mæl-ragu *lichen off a crucifix*, 346, 23. Ragu and meós (*rubigo*) fornymþ ealle eówre landes wæstmas, Deut. 28, 42. v. berc-, slāhþorn-ragu.

ragu-fine, es; *m. The name of some bird* :—Ragofinc *scutatis, scutatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 44 : 281, 15 : *barrulus*, ii. 10, 79. Reaguſinc *bariulus*, 101, 62.

rāha. v. rā *and next word.*

rāh-deór, es; *n. A roe-buck* :—Rāhdeór *capreus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 66 : *capreolus*, 78, 30. Rāhdeóres mearh, Lchdm. iii. 2, 25.

ram. v. ramm.

ram-gealla, an; *m. Ram-gall* (a plant name); menyanthes trifoliata :—Ramgeallan done fāgan, Lchdm. ii. 124, 13. Hramgeallo, 140, 13.

ram-hund (?):—De canibus quos ramhundt vocant, L. C. F. 32; Th. i. 430, 7.

ramm, es (*a wk. gen. pl. occurs*); *m.* **I.** *a ram*:—Ramm *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 52. Ram, 78, 46. Rom *berbex*, ii. 12, 71: 126, 3. Rommes blôd, Cd. Th. 177, 20; Gen. 2932. Geoffra mê ænne þrîwintre ramm, Gen. 15, 9: 22, 13. Beorgas wæron blîðe swâ rammas, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Bringaþ him eówra ramma bearn, 28, 1: Ps. Spl. 65, 14. Twentig rammena *arietes viginti*, Gen. 32, 14. Rammum gelîce, Ps. Th. 113, 4. **II.** *an instrument for pounding* or *battering*:—*Aries* biþ nam betwux sceápum and ram tó wealgeweorce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 15. Ram tó wurce *aries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 57. Ram *aries*, andweorc tó wealle *cimentum*, wealwyrhta *cimentarius*, 85, 26–28. Þerscaþ done weall mid rammum, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. 'Gáþ tó mid rammum'... Hê bierþ rammas ymbûtan dæt môd his hiéremenna, ðonne hê him gecŷð mid hû scearplîcum costungum wê sint êghwanon ûtan behringede, and se weall ûres mægenes þurhþyrelað mid dan scearpan ramman (ðæm scearpan rammum, Cott. MSS.) dara costunga, Swt. 163, 10–18. [*O. H. Ger.* ramm *aries*, *vervex*.]

rân, es; *n. Unlawful seizure of property, robbing*:—*Rán* quod dicunt apertam rapinam, L. W. iii. 12; Th. i. 493, 6. [*Icel.* rân.]

rân *rained.* **v.** rînan.

ranc; *adj.* **I.** *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent*; the word remains with a somewhat different meaning in *rank*, used of coarse but fertile growth:—Gîf ænig man hæbbe môdigne sunu and rancne (*proterum*) de nelle hîran his fæder and his mêder, Deut. 21, 18. Ne beón gê tó rance ne tó gylpgeorne, Wulfst. 40, 19: 81, 15. Sume munecas synd tó wlance and ealles tó rance, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Hî taliaþ dê wyrsan for heánan gebyrdan ða de heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance ne on lænan lîffæce rance ne rîce *they account the worse for humble birth, those whose forefathers were not of great wealth or of high estate in the world, nor in this poor life-space proud or rich*, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 4. [Forr þatt teȝȝ sholdden Crist forseon þurrh þeȝȝre modignesse, þatt folle, þatt haffde beon til þa heh folle and rannc on eorþe, Orm. 9622. So were theih daungerouse for wlaunke; And siththen bicom ful reulich, that thanne weren so ranke, Pol. Songs 341, 390.] **II.** applied to dress, *showy* (*cf. brave* in Shakspere):—Witaþ dæt ne môt mid rihte nân preóst beón ne on his girlum tó ranc ne mid golde oferglæncged, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. i. 386, 10. Ne gê ne sceolon beón rance mid hringgum geglengede, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 5. v. ofer-ranc. **III.** *bold, valiant* (*Icel.* rakkr *courageous, bold*):—Ðær mihton geseón Winceastre leódan rancne here and unearhne *a host bold and fearless*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26.

rancline; *adv.* **I.** *showily* (v. ranc, **II**):—Ne eówer reáf ne beó tó ranclîce gemacod, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 6. **II.** *boldly* (v. ranc, **III**):—Ymbe ða feówer timan wê wyllaþ cŷðan iungum preóstum mâ þinga dæt hig mâgon dê ranclîcor ðâs þing heora clericum geswutelian, Anglia viii. 312, 18. [*Icel.* rakk-liga *boldly, valiantly.*]

ranc-strêt, e; *f. A road in which bravery is displayed* (?):—God dê wæpnum læt rancstrâte forþ rûme wyrcan *God let thee with weapons work an ample road where thy bravery was shewn (of Abraham's rescuing Lot)*, Cd. Th. 127, 17; Gen. 2112. v. ranc.

rand, es; *m.* **I.** *a brink, edge, margin, shore*:—Ârâs ða bî ronde rôf oretta (cf. gesæt ða on næsse nidheard cyning, Beo. Th. 4825: hlæw holmwylme neáh, 4814), Beo. Th. 5069; B. 2538. Of ðam fûlan bróce wid westan randes æsc *to the west of the ash tree on the bank* (?), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 8. [Cf. *later English* rand *border, strip, slice*:—Rawe3 and randeȝ, Allit. Pms. 4, 105. Randes of bakun, Piers P. Crede 763. Rand *a narrow stripe*, Jameson. Rand *the edge of the upper leather, a seam of a shoe*, Bailey. *Icel.* rönd *a stripe*: *Ger.* rand *border, edge, margin.*] **II.** the word however is used generally of a shield, denoting the whole or part of it. (1) Denoting a part, *the boss of a round shield*, cf. rand-beáh *and O. H. Ger.* rant *umbo*. The word seems to have a different meaning in Icelandic: 'á fornum skjöldum var tîtt at skrifa rönd þá er baugr var kalladr, ok er vid þann baug skildir kenndir.' v. Cl. and Vig. s.v. baugr. Grein gives *margo clypei* as the meaning in the following passages, but *umbo* suits the sense: see too Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities of Denmark, pp. 31–2: 51–3, where instances of early shields are given:—Rand sceal on scylde fæst fingra gebeorh *a boss must be on a shield, a sure protection for fingers* (*which grasped the shield just behind the boss*), Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Ligyðum forborn bord wid rond *the buckler against the boss burned with the flames*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (2) Denoting the whole, *a shield, buckler* [*Icel.* rönd *a shield*]:—Rand dynede, campwudu clynede, Elen. Kmbl. 100; El. 50. Ðonne rond and hand on herefelda helm ealgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9: 824; An. 412. Hê under rande gecranc *slain he sank under his shield*, Beo. Th. 2423; B. 1209. Dæt hê mê ongeán sleá, rand geheáwe, 1368; B. 682. Siddan ic hond and rond hebban mihte *since I could bear arms*, 1316; B. 656. Hond rond gefêng geolwe linde, 5212; B. 2609. Scyldes rond fæste gefêgan wið flyge gâres *to join together firmly the shield's disk against the flight of javelin*, Exon. Th. 297, 11; Crâ. 65. Beorhte randas, Beo. Th. 468; B. 231. Rondas regnhearde, 657; B. 326. Ða hî on ðone Reádan Sæ randas bæron, Ps. Th. 105, 8; Cd. Th. 199, 2; Exod. 332. Rincas randas wægon, 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Bæd dæt hyra randan (randas?) rihte heóldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 22; By. 20. v. bord-, calc-, gafol-, geolo-, hilde-, sid-rand.

rand-beáh, -beág, es; *m. The boss of a shield* or *the shield itself*; buculus, bucula (cf. bucula *the boss of a shield*, Isidore), bucularis, umbo, testudo (cf. scyld *testudo*, *clipeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 57):—Randbeáh *umb*[*r*]*o*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 33: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 34. Îsen randbeág *ferreus umbo*, ii. 147, 79. *Umbo* randbêh *vel bucula*, i. 35, 29. Randbeáh *buculus*, 288, 13. Rondbeág, ii. 11, 37. Rondbaeg, 102, 29. Randbeág *buculus* vel *bucularis*, 126, 65. Randbeáh *testudo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Som. 8, 60. Swilce lytel pricu on brâdan brede oððe rondbeáh on scilde, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 5. Randbeáges *umbonis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 83; Hpt. Gl. 521, 8. Hrandbeága *testudine*, 495, 47. Under þiccum randbeáge *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Randbeág *testudinem*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 58. Randbeágum *umbonibus*, 424, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* rant-pouc.] **v.** rand.

rand-burh *a town that acts as a shield* (?), *a fortified town, a frontier town* (?):—Rîce gerêfa rondburgum weóld, eard weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 32; Jul. 19. Randbyrig (*the walls formed by the waters of the Red Sea when the Israelites passed through it*) wæron rofene *were riven* (*when the Egyptians attempted to cross*), Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. Or are the walls formed by the water compared to the arrangement of the line of battle when the shields overlapped, called *scild-burh* q. v.? **v.** next word.

rand-gebeorh *a protection such as that afforded by a shield*:—Se âgend up ârærde reáde streámas in randgebeorh *the Lord hath raised the Red Sea's waters as a protecting shield* (cf. the waters were a wall unto them, Ex. 14, 29), Cd. Th. 196, 24; Exod. 296.

rand-hæbbend, es; *m. One who has a shield, a warrior*:—Ôðer nânig sêlra nære randhæbbendra, Beo. Th. 1726; B. 861.

rand-wîga, an; *m. A warrior with a shield, a warrior*:—Rîce randwîga (*Æschere*), Beo. Th. 2600; B. 1298. Rôfne randwîgan, 3590; B. 1793. Randwîgena ræst (*the camping of the Israelites on their march*), Cd. Th. 186, 5; Exod. 134. Randwîgum frætwa dælan, 171, 14; Gen. 2828.

rand-wîgend, -wîggend (-wiggend?), es; *m. A warrior with a shield, a warrior*:—Rondwîggende (*the men of Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 9; Jud. 11: 21, 15; Jud. 20. Nû ic gumena gehwæne ðyssa burhleóda biddan wylle randwîggendra (*the people of Bethulia*), 24, 14; Jud. 188: (*the descendants of Abraham*), Cd. Th. 205, 13; Exod. 435.

rân, es; *m. A rope, cord, cable*:—Rân *funiculus* vel *funis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 19: 75, 4. Rân vel strenc *funiculus*, *modicus funis*, ii. 151, 66. Rân *rudens*, i. 285, 18. Heó lêt hig ût mid ânum langum râpe (*per funem*), Jos. 2, 15. Râpas *funes* vel *restes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 58: *lora*, ii. 51, 40: *restes*, 93, 4: *funes*, Ps. Th. 118, 61. Hig hine gebundon mid twâm bæstenum râpum (*novis funibus*)... Ða râpas tóburston, Jud. 15, 13–14: 16, 9. Hwæt beóþ ða feówere fæges râpas? Gewurdene wyrda, ða beóþ ða feówere fæges râpas, Salm. Kmbl. 661–668; Sal. 331–333. Rapa *nodorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 68. Râpum *rudentibus*, *funibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 27. Ðû gedydest dæt wê mætan ûre land mid râpum, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Swâ swâ hê mid gildenum râpum âhafen wære, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 36. Ânra gehwilc manna is gewriden mid râpum his synna, Homl. Th. i. 208, 4. Hê worhte âne swipe of râpum (of strengum of *small cords*, Ju. Skt. 2, 15), 406, 7. [*Goth.* raip; *n.*: *Icel.* reip; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* reif: *m.*] **v.** ancor-, bealu-, helpend-, mærels-, mæst-, met-, net-, scip-, stig-, sund-, wæl-râp.

râp-gang (?), es; *m. Rope-dancing*: — Râpgong (MS. -gon. Cf. l. 33, *where* gegon *is written for* gegong [v. p. 33, 65]) *funambulus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 36. *The meaning seems to require* rap-gonga (-genga ?).

râp-gewealc (?), es; *n. A coil of rope* (?), *a cord*: — Râpe gewælc *funiculum*, Ps. Spl. T. 104, 10.

râpincel, es; *n. A cord, string, rope*:—Râpincel *funiculus*, Cant. M. ad fil. 9. On râpincle tôdâles *in funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 77, 60. Râpincel *funiculum*, 104, 10. Mîn râpincel ðû âsmeádest *funiculum meum investigastis*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2.

râp-lîc; *adj. Of rope*:—Râplîc *funale*, Germ. 399, 469.

râre-dumla, -dumle, an; *m. f. A bittern*:—Râredumlæ *onocrotalum*, *avis quae sonitum facit in aqua*, Shrn. 29, 6. Râradumbla *onocrotalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 21. Râredumle, 280, 26: 63, 70: *buban*, 126, 61. [*M. H. Ger.* rôr-tumel *a bittern*: *Ger.* rohr-dommel: *M. Du.* roes-domel. *O. H. Ger. has* horo-tûbil, -tumil.] [Cf. for the second part of the word, *dumble-dore*, the name given in some places to the bee.]

rârian; *p. ode.* **I.** of human beings, *to wail, lament loudly*:—Seó dreórige môdor samod mid ðâm licmannum rârigende hî âstrehte æt dæs apostoles fôtum, Homl. Th. i. 66, 18. **II.** of other than human beings, *to roar, bellow*:—Hwîlum diófiu him râredon on swâ hrŷðre, Shrn. 141, 10. Rârende þ bellende *rugiens*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 14. Dære rârigendan *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 8.

rárung, e; *f. Roaring, loud cry*; barritus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 68: 79, 29: 125, 18.

rásettan; *p.* te *To move impetuously, to rage* (of fire):—Hé (*Nero*) wolde fandian, gif dæt fýr (*at the burning of Rome*) meahte swá longe reád rásettan, swá hé seegan gehérde, dæt Troia burg ofertogen hæfde lęga leóhtost, Met. 9, 14. Blác rásettep reáda líg, réde scríþeþ, Exon. Th. 51, 1; Cri. 809. Cf. rás.

rásian; *p.* ode *To explore*:—Dá wæs hord rásod, onboren beága hord, Beo. Th. 4556; B. 2283. v. á-rásian.

rade (*aspirated and unaspirated forms occur, and each can alliterate; the two forms are given separately.* v. hrade); *adv. Quickly, soon, at once, directly, without hesitation*:—Rade *ilico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 68: *ocius*, 64, 47. Rædе *ultro*, 90, 8. Heó nam rade (*cito*) hyre wǽfels, Gen. 24, 65. Cwelle hig man rade (*statim*), L. Eccl. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 1. Dæt hine mon slóge swá rade swá mon hiora fiénd wolde *that they should kill him as soon* (*with as little compunction*) *as they would their enemies*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 35. Ða men wǽron swá rade deáde swá dæt yfel him an becom, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 7. Rade dæs *directly afterwards*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 33. Hèht lífes brytta leóht forþcuman ofer rúmne grund; rade wæs gefylled heáhcininges hǽs, Cd. Th. 8, 13; Gen. 123: 95, 26; Gen. 1584: Exon. Th. 93, 15; Cri. 1526: Bco. Th. 1453; B. 724. Dæs cyniþ rador *iste egredietur prius*, Gen. 38, 28. Ne þincþ eów nó ðý rador (*none the sooner*) heora genóh, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 31: 30, 1; Fox 108, 9. Nán man hit náh tó geáhinanne radost þinga (*at the earliest*) ǽr syx móngum ǽfter ðam de hit forstolen wæs, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 13. Swá dæt cild radost ǽnig þing specan mǽge *as soon as ever the child can speak*, Wulfst. 39, 8. Þonne mágon wé hí swá radost (*in the quickest manner possible*) tó ryhte gecierran, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 21.

ráw. v. ræw.

ráwan (?) *to cut in strips* (?) (v. ræw.) Cf. Geráwende *infindens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 24. Geráwende slítende and ceorfende *infindens*, 47, 22. Geráwen hrægel *segmentata vestis*, i. 40, 10.

rawe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 39. v. rupe.

reád; *adj. Red*:—Reád deáh *coccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 40. Reád teafor *minium*, 46, 74. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rä. 27, 15. Reád *ruber*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 35: *flavum*, *fulvum*, 108, 70: *roseus*, vel *rubeus*, vel *phenicеus*, i. 46, 50: *croceus*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 37. Reádde lǽmene fatu *alsierina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 47. (a) Of plants or fruit:—Reáde wínberige *ceraunis*, 38, 62. Reáde cleíre *calta*, 67, 72. Rædе clæfer, 288, 49. Reád clæfre, Lchdm. ii. 312, 19. Rósena reáde heápas, Dóm. L. 18, 286. Mid reádum rósum *cum purpureis rosis*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 4. (b) of gold:—Reád gold *aurum obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 33: Met. 19, 6: Cd. Th. 219, 24; Dan. 59. (c) of fire, sky:—Reád líg, Dóm. L. 10, 149, 152: Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. Ðes heofon ys reád (*rubicundum*), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. (d) of blood:—Sió reáde ród *the bloodstained cross*, Exon. 68, 11; Cri. 1102. [*Goth.* rauds: *O. Sax.* rôd: *O. Frs.* râd: *O. H. Ger.* rôt: *Icel.* raudr.] v. bleó-, geolu-, weolc-read: reód.

reáda glosses *tolia* vel *porunula*:—Smæle þearmas *ilia*, reáda *tolia* vel *porunula*, bæcþearm *entales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46–48.

reádan. v. on-reádan.

reád-basu; *adj. Reddish purple*:—Ðǽr synt ða reádbeswan blóstman grówende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 5.

reádda, an; *m. The robin redbreast*:—Raedda *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 38. Cf. rudduc.

reáde; *adv. Redly, in red*:—Hire andwlita biþ reáde wan *livid with a red tinge*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 19. Ða wearþ beám monig blódigum teárum birunnen reáde and þicce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. Ic eom reáde bewǽfed *I am clothed in red*, 484, 2; Rä. 70, 1.

reád-fáh; *adj. Red-stained, having patches of red colour*:—Wág reádfáh, Exon. Th. 476, 19; Ruin. 10.

reádian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become red*:—Ic reádige *rubeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Reádaþ þe heofun *rutilat coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Reádode *purpurescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 8. Reádede, Hpt. Gl. 503, 51. Reádodon *rubescunt*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 31. Æppel de ðonne gyt ne reádige, Lchdm. i. 330, 22. Smire ða ófras ðǽr hit reádige, ii. 108, 20. Reádian *rubescere*, Hymn. Surt. 49, 17. Reádiendum *rubente*, 91, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* rôten *rutilare, rubere, erubescere.*] v. reódian.

reád-leáf (?); *adj. Having red leaves*:—On ða hreádleafan ǽc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 26.

reádness, e; *f. Redness*:—Reádnyss *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Som. 10, 28. Seó reádnes dære rósan, Blickl. Homl. 7, 29. Seó reádnes dæs swyles *rubor tumoris*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 31. Reádnysse *ostro, purpura, vermiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 49: 522, 6.

reád-staled; *adj. Having a red stale* or *stalk*:—Reádstalede hárhuna, Lchdm. i. 378, 19.

reád-stán (?), es; *m. Ruddle, red ochre*:—Rédestán *sinopide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 63. [*O. H. Ger.* rôt-stein *sinopis*, Grff. 6, 688.]

reáf, es; *n.* I. *spoil, booty*:—Reáf *exuviae, spolia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 33: *exuvias*, 31, 56: 93, 1. Weordlíc reáf *spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se ðe beorna reáf manige (*spolia multa*) mǽteþ, 118, 162. Seó gýtsung hyre reáf (*spolia*) on ðære wynstran sídan scylt, Gl. Prud. 56 a. Hý ðý reáfe rǽdan mótan, Exon. Th. 110, 5; Gú. 103. II. *raiment, a garment, robe, vestment*:—Reáf *vestis* vel *vestimentum* vel *indumentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 40: *cultus*, 39, 70. Heó æthrán his reáfes (*vestimenti*) fnæd. Heó cwæþ sódlíce: Ic beó hál gyf ic hys reáfes æthrine, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20–21. Tó hwí sint gé ymbhýdige be reáfe? 6, 28. Twegen weras on hwítum reáfe *in veste fulgenti*, Lk. Skt. 24, 4. Ne scríde nán wíf hig mid wǽpmannes reáfe ne wǽpman mid wífmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Hé scrýdde hine mid línenum reáfe *cum stola byssina*, Gen. 41, 42. Hlǽf tó eteunne and reáf tó werigenne, 28, 20. Dæt hálie reáf dæt Aaron wereþ, Ex. 29, 29. Johannes hæfde reáf of olfenda hǽrum, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. His reáf (*vestimenta*) wǽron swá hwíte swá snáw, 17, 2. Hí sǽton on blacum reáfum weán on wénum, Cd. Th. 191, 10; Exod. 212. Ða dyde heó of hire wydewan reáf *depositis viduitatis vestibus*, Gen. 38, 14. [*Laym.* reaf, ræf *a robe: O. Sax.* nôd-rôf *rapine: O. Frs.* râf *robbery, booty*; also *a pledge: O. Du.* roof: *O. H. Ger.* roub *spolia, praeda: Icel.* val-rauf *spoils* taken from the slain.] v. bed-, bûr-, deáþ-, gúþ-, headо-, here-, lenden-, síd-, wæl-reáf.

reáfere, es; *m. A reaver, robber, spoiler*:—Reáfere *raptor* vel *praedo*, vel *spoliator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 49: *raptor*, 76, 8: *agressor*, 19, 7. Hreáfere *praedo, raptor*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 34. Gif hwilc þeóf oðde reáfere gesóhte ðone cyning, dæt hé hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 222, 26. Ueriatus wæs micel þeófmon and on ðære stalunge hé weard reáfere *Viriathus latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. Git ðú on hwilcum men ongitst dæt hé byþ gítsere and reáfere, ne scealt ðú hine ná hátan man, ac wulf, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 15. Ne sǽde dæt godspel dæt se rícа (*Dives in the parable*) reáfere wǽre, ac wæs uncystig, Homl. Th. i. 328, 18. Scyld sceal cempan, sceaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Ic ne eom swylce ðǽre men, reáferas (*raptores*), Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Rýperas and reáferas and ðás woruldstrúderas, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19: Wulfst. 165, 35: L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 5. [*O. E. Homl.* reaferes, reveres; *pl.: A. R.* reavares: *Laym.* ræveres: *Piers P.* reveres: *O. H. Ger.* roubari *raptor, predo: Ger.* räuber: *Icel.* raufari, reyfari.]

reáfian; *p.* ode. I. *to plunder, rifle, spoil, waste, rob* (1) a person:—Úte hí reáfaþ (*vastabit*) swurd, Deut. 32, 25. Se ðe reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge *he who robs a man by daylight*, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 11. Æghwá mec reáfaþ, Exon. Th. 482, 4; Rä. 66, 2. Gé reáfiaþ (*spoliabitis*) Egipte, Ex. 3, 22. Ðenden reáfode rinc óðerne, Beo. Th. 5962; B. 2985. Wígfrecan wæl reáfedon, 2429; B. 1212. Reáfodon (*diripuerunt*) hine ealle oferfarende wæg, Ps. Spl. 88, 40. Reáfa *vastes*, Kent. Gl. 936. Gif hwylc man reáfige (*spoliaverit*) ðórene æt his dehter, L. Eccl. P. iv. 13; Th. ii. 208, 7. Swíðor ðonne hié reáfian earme and unscyldige, Blickl. Homl. 63, 17. (2) a place:—Ic folcsalo bærne, ræced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 4; Rä. 2, 6. Ic lond reáfige, 394, 7; Rä. 13, 14. Se snáw ge.rýceþ burga geatu, reáfaþ swíðor mycle ðonne se swíðra níd, Salm. Kmbl. 65; Sal. 307. Reáfiaþ hine (*the vineyard*) ealle ða farende, Ps. Spl. 79, 13: Blickl. Gl. Hý hergiaþ and heáwaþ, rýpaþ and reáfiaþ and tó scipe lǽdaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Rib reáfiaþ réde wyrmas, Soul. Kmbl. 220; Seel. 113. Ic reáfode beám and ða blǽda æt, Cd. Th. 55, 28; Gen. 901. Ðonne man his hús reáfige (*diripiet*), Mk. Skt. 3, 27. Hord reáfian, Beo. Th. 5540; B. 2773. Helle weallas forbrecan, ðære burge þrym reáfian, Exon. Th. 461, 15; Hö. 36. II. *to seize, take as a robber takes*:—Reáfiaþ *rapiunt*, Kent. Gl. 4. Ic forþ ágef ða ðe ic ne reáfude ǽr *quae non rapui tunc exolvebam*, Ps. Th. 68, 5. [*Goth.* bi-raubon: *Icel.* raufa: *O. Frs.* râvia: *O. Du.* röven: *O. H. Ger.* roubôn.] v. á-, be-, ge-reáfian.

reáfigend, es; *m. A spoiler, a plunderer*:—Ic bidde mîne ǽftergengan, ciningas and þeóde wealdendras, dæt gé ne sýn cyrcean reáfigendras, ac dæt gé sýn geornfulle bewerigendras Cristes ágenre landáere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 26.

reáfigende; *adj. Ravening, rapacious*; rapax, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Som. 13, 42.

reáf-lác, es; *n. m.* I. *rapine, robbery, spoliation, plundering*:—Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa ðysse worlde . . . gýtsung and reáflác (*rapina*) and manslihtas, L. Eccl. P. i. 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Heáfodleahtras sind . . . reáflác, gítsung . . ., Homl. Th. ii. 592, 6. Ús rýpera reáflác derede swíðe, Wulfst. 159, 11. Gé synt innan fulle reáfláces *pleni rapina*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25. Full reáflace and unrihtwísnesse, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. Nellaþ gé tó reáflácе rǽda þencean *in rapinis nolite concupiscere*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Hé weard reáfere, and on ðæm reáflácе (*in the course of his plundering*) hé him geteáh tó micelne monfultum, and monege túnas oferhergeade, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 8. On reáflác *in rapinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 20. Be reáflácе. Gif hwá binnan ðám gemǽrum úres ríces reáflác dó, L. In. 10; Th. i. 108, 8 (*where see note*). Gif ciricgrið ábrocen beó, sí hit þurh feohtlác, sí hit þurh reáflác, L. Eth. ix. 4; Th. i. 340, 22: L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Gif hwá reáflác gewyrce, ágife and forgylde, 64; Th. i. 410, 2. Dæt hé begange nán reáflác, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 4. Þurh rícra reáflác, Wulfst. 166, 23. [Unwrenches, stele oðer refloc oðer drunkenesse, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 29. Þe vox of giscunge

haueð þeos hweolpes . . . þeofþe, reflac . . . , A. R. 202, 19. Þe king his ræflac makede (his lond al forverde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9939. Þeft and reflac ðhugte him no same, Gen. and Ex. 436.] **II.** what is taken, *spoil, booty, plunder* :—Reáflac *preda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 39 : ii. 146, 33. Ælc bit ðæs reáfláces ðe him on genumen biþ, oððe eft ðǽres gítsaþ, Bt. 26, 2 ; Fox 92, 17. Man wolde biddan ðæs reáfláces ðæt hé hit sciolde ágyfan and forgyldan, Chart. Th. 289, 27. Ágife hé ðone reáflác *he shall restore what has been seized*, L. In. 10 ; Th. i. 108, 9. Tódǽlan reáflac *dividere spolia*, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 13.

reáfol; *adj. Rapacious* :—Reáfol *captator*, Germ. 397. 19. Cild ácenned þríste reáful oferмód him sylfum gelícigende *a child born on the thirteenth day of the moon will be bold, rapacious, arrogant, pleasing himself*, Lchdm. iii. 190, 14. v. next word.

reáfolness, e ; *f. Rapacity* :—Reáfulnesse *rapacitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 44.

reáfung, e ; *f. Plundering, spoiling* :—Atheniensum se sige and seó reáfung ðæs Persiscan feós tó máran sconde wurde forðon siddan hié welcgran wǽron hié eác bleáðran gewurdon *castra regiis opibus referta ceperunt, non parvo quidem antiquae industriae damno. Nam post hujus praedae divisionem, aurum Persicum prima Graeciae corruptio fuit*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 84, 21.

reám, es ; *m. Cream* :—Wið ðon ðe mon blóde hrǽce and spíwe; genim god beren mela and hwít sealt, dó on reám oððe góde flǽte, Lchdm. ii. 314, 2. [Cristened we weore In red rem Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem, H. R. 146, 144. Ream (*subst. and verb*) *cream*, Jamieson. *See also Halliwell's Dict. where instances of* milkes rem *are given under* ream. *Du.* room : *M. H. Ger.* roum : *Icel.* rjómi.]

reáma. v. reóma.

rēc, es ; *m. Reek, smoke* :—Rēc *fumus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 18 : 66, 45 : ii. 36, 54. Of ðære stówe steám up árás swylce rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604 ; El. 804. Rēce hí gelícast getoriaþ *sicut deficit fumus, deficiant*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Geondfolen fýre, rēce and reáde lége, Cd. Th. 3, 31 ; Gen. 44. In onlícnesse uppástígendra yselena mid rēce *instar favillarum cum fumo ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 628, 23. Hé geseah done líg ðæs fýres and ðone rēc oðer ðære burge wallas áhefenne, 3, 16 ; S. 543, 2 : Cd. Th. 155, 26 ; Gen. 2578. Bráde lígas, swilce eác ða biteran rēcas, 21, 17 ; Gen. 325. Ic folcsalo bærne, rēcas stígaþ haswe oðer hrófum, Exon. Th. 381, 5 ; Rä. 2, 6. [*O. Frs.* rēk: *O. Sax.* wih-rōk: *O. Du.* rook: *O. H. Ger.* rouh : *Icel.* reykr.] v. swefel-, wæl-, wudu-rēc.

rēcan ; *p.* rēhte *To smoke* (trans.), *steam* : — Rēhte (Wrt. rehte : Wülck. reohte) *fumarat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 55. Ðām mannum ðe fram ðære teoþan tíde ne geseóþ, ðæs ylcan drinces smýc heora eágan onfón and mid ðam broþe rēcen, and ða lífre wǽten, and gnīden and mid smyrgen, Lchdm. i. 346, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* rouhan ; *p.* ta *thurificare, svfire, vaporare : Icel.* reykja ; *p.* ta *to smoke* (trans.).] v. reócan.

récan, réccan (reccan?) ; *p.* rōhte *To care, reck*, (1) with gen. :— Ne can ic eów ne ic eówer réccе *I know you not and I care not for you*, L. Ælfc. P. 40 ; Th. ii. 380, 3. Ðú ǽfre ne récst ǽniges þinges (cf. ðú ne wilnast nánes ðǽres þinges, Bt. 23 ; Fox 80. 2) ofer ða ánе, Met. 12, 31. Biþ micel rǽd dam de his sylfes rēcþ, Horml. Skt. i. 12, 122, 132. Se deáþ swelces ne rēcþ, Bt. 19 ; Fox 68, 32. Hé wǽpna ne réccеþ, Beo. Th. 873 ; B. 434. Ne réccaþ hí ðara metta, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 19. Hí habbaþ cornes swá fela swá hí mǽst réccеaþ (réccaþ, MSS. P. S.) *they have as much corn as ever they care for*, Lchdm. iii. 254, 5 : Wulfst. 132, 21. Wé willaþ nú on Engliscеum gereorde secgean ðám de his (*the book*) réccеaþ, Basil prm. ; Norm. 32, 14. Hwæt róhte ic hwæðer ic wǽre gyf ic ne lyfde, oððe hwæt róhte ic ðæs lýfes gyf ic náwiht nyste, Shrn. 194. 2. Hé lǽrde ðæt ða þearfan ne wénden ðæt God heora ne róhte, Ps. Th. arg. 48. Ðǽr lætig ðæt reáf beæftan, forðon ðe hé ne róhte ðæs eorþlícan reáfes, syðþan he of deáþe árás, Homl. Th. i. 224, 4. Feores hí ne róhton, Byrht. Th. 139, 27 ; By. 260. Hié ðæs ne róhton, Cd. Th. 79, 31 ; Gen. 1319 : 228, 13 ; Dan. 201 : Exon. Th. 88, 17 ; Cri. 1441. Gif ðú dínes feores réccе, 119, 30 ; Gū. 262. Gif ðú aldres réccе, Cd. Th. 160, 27 ; Gen. 2656. Gif hwelc wíf forlǽt híere ceorl and nimþ híre óðerne wénestū réccе hé hire ǽfre má (*numquid revertetur ad eam ultra?*) Past. 52, 3 ; Swt. 405, 12 : L. Alf. 12 ; Th. i. 46, 15 : L. A. G. prm. ; Th. i. 152, 6. (1a) used impersonally with acc. of person :—Hí ðæs metes ne rēcþ (cf. above, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 19), Met. 13, 45. [Cf. me ne recched (naut I ne recche, MS. C.) *non requiro*, A. R. 104, 21.] (2) with a preposition :—Ðú eart sóðfæst and ðú ne récst be ǽnegum menn (*non curas quemquam*), Mk. Skt. 12, 14. (3) with a clause :—Ne rēcþ God, ðeáh ic ðus dó *non requiret Deus*, Ps. Th. 9, 33. Hwæt rēce wé hwæt wé sprecan *quid curamus quid loquamur?* Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Gē ne réccaþ hwæðer gē áuht tó góde dón, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 66, 20. Hié ne réccеaþ hwæðer, Past. 19, 2 ; Swt. 145. 21. Se cyng ne róhte ná hú swíðe syulíce da gerēfan hit begeátan, ne hú manige unlaga hí dydon, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 220, 12. Hí woldon on elþeódigneste beón, hí ne róhton hwǽr, 891 ; Erl. 88, 8. Men ne róhton hwæt hý worhtan, Wulfst. 163, 16. [*Laym.* rehchen, recchen (*with gen.*) : *O. and N.* recche ; recþ (*3rd pers.*) : *Piers P. Chauc.* recche, rekke : *Havel.* recke : *O. Sax.* rōkian : *O. H. Ger.* ruohian : *Icel.* rækja.]

reccan ; *p.* reahte, rehte. **I.** *to stretch, extend* :—Wið hǽrscearde . . . onsnīd mid seaxse, seówa mid seolce fæste . . . gif tōsomne teó rece mid handa *for harelip . . . cut with a knife, sew fast with silk . . . if there be contraction* (*where the stitches are*) *smooth out with the hand*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. **II.** *to hold out to another, to give* ; porrigere :—Hærfest tó honda hērbūendum rīpa receþ (cf. hærfest bryngþ rīpa blēda, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 15), Met. 29, 63. Eall dæt ofer biþ tó láfe on heora weoruldspēdum árfæstum and gódum is tó reccеanne and tó syllanne *omne quod superest, in causis piis ac religiosis erogandum est*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 489, 27. **III.** *to stretch one's steps, to tend, to go, stray* :—Hé nát hwíder hé receþ mid ðám stæpum his weorca *quo gressus operis porrigat, nescit*, Past. 11, 1 ; Swt. 65, 9. Gif hé (*a close*) biþ untýned, and receþ (reccеþ, MS. H.) his neáhgebúres ceáp in on his ágen geat, L. In. 40 ; Th. i. 126, 14. [Swa sone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten, Laym. 25646.] **IV.** *to unfold a tale, to narrate, recite, tell, say* :—Recceo *alligeo* (*allego*), Txts. 39, 139. Ic recce (*narrabo*) ealle wundra ðíne, Ps. Spl. 9, 1. Ic ðé má be Gode recce, Bt. 35, 3 ; Fox 158, 9. Ðonne hé eall ðis recþ and sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 14. Hwæt synt ða spǽca de gyt recceaþ (*confertis*) inc betwýnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 17. Hé rehte him óðer bigspel *aliam parabolam proposuit illis*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24, 31. Ða reahte heora ǽgðer his spell *each of them told his tale*, Chart. Th. 170, 14. Hé him his earfoþa rehte, Guthl. 19 ; Gdwin. 76, 19. Ymb dæt reahte Paulus swíðe wel *quod bene Paulus exprimit*, Past. 51, 1 ; Swt. 395, 11. Rehte, 51, 2 ; Swt. 395, 26. Hé him rehte hū myccle scipbrocu hé gebád, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6. Spell dæt ús reahte Platon, Met. 22, 53. Rehte, Beo. Th. 4226 ; B. 2110. Hé Dryhtnes lof reahte, Exon. Th. 111, 23 ; Gū. 131. Ðam wit rehton (*narravimus*) uncer swefen, Gen. 41, 12. Ne nán ne dyrstlǽce dæt hé ódrum recce, oððe mid wordum gecýðe, hwæt hé bútan mynstre geseah, R. Ben. 128, 4. Reccan *expedire*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 26. Ic ðé mæg reccan sum spell, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 1. Reccan race, 38, 6 ; Fox 208, 4. Bigspell reccan *in parabolis loqui*, Mk. Skt. 12, 1. Reccean and seggan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 28. Sōdes bēc reccean and rǽdan, and godspell secggean, 111, 17. Reccean ymbe Dauides dǽda sume, Past. 28 ; Swt. 196, 10. Sint tó reccеanne da godcundan cwidas *divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, 37, 2 ; Swt. 265, 22. Tó lang ys tó reccenne *too long to tell*, Beo. Th. 4192 ; B. 2093. Hé his intingan wæs reccende *causam dicturus*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 639, 19. Reccendes *loquentis, narrantis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 68. [Ic þe wulle ræcchen (telle of, 2nd MS.) deorne runen, Laym. 14679. **V.** *to unfold the meaning of anything, to explain, interpret, expound* :—Eall hé his leorningcnihtum ásundron rehte (*disserebat*), Mk. Skt. 4, 34. Rehte *interpraetabatur*, Lk. Skt. 24, 27. Ða wæs ic ungleáw dæs gepeódes . . . ða rehte hit mé se bisceop and sægde, Nar. 29, 16. Hū gleáwlíce hé dæt swefen rehte *quod prudenter somnium dissolvisset*, Gen. 40, 16. Rece, wísworda gleáw, hwæt sió wiht síe, Exon. Th. 415, 19 ; Rä. 33, 13. Hér begann se deófol tó reccanne hálige gewrítu and hé leáh mid dære race *here the devil began to expound holy writ, and he was false in his exposition*, Homl. Th. i. 170, 4. [Ðe king him bad ben harde and bold, If he can rechen dis dremes wold ; He told him quat him drempte o níht, And Josep rechede his drem wel rigt, Gen. and Ex. 2121–4.] **VI.** *to unravel a difficult case, give a solution of a difficult question* :—Wé sǽdan hū wé hit reahtan and be hwý wé hit reahtan *we said what decision we had come to in the case, and on what grounds we had come to it*, Chart. Th. 171, 5–7. **VII.** *to rule, direct, guide* :—Eal ic under heofones hwearíte recce, Exon. Th. 424, 3 ; Rä. 41, 33. Ðú recest (*reges*) hí, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. Ðú ðe reccest and rǽdest *qui regis*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Hé rǽt ús and receþ *reget nos*, 47, 12 : Mt. Kmbl. 2, 6. Receþ *regit*, Bd. 5, 18 ; S. 635, 34. Ðes cāsere framlíce rehte ða cynewīsan *fortissime rempublicam rexit*, 1, 5 ; S. 476, 7. Hé Ispania heóld and rehte *Hispaniam regebat*, 1, 8 ; S. 479, 29 : 2, 2 ; S. 500, 10 : 4, 27 ; S. 603, 35. Justus reahte da gesomnunge æt Hrofes ceastre, 2, 7 ; S. 509, 10. Steóran and reccan done anweald de mé betæst wæs, Bt. 17 ; Fox 58, 27. Sealde hé dæt mynster tó reccanne his bréðer, Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 555, 15. Tó healdanne and tó reccanne micelne dǽl ríces, 5, 19 ; S. 638, 3. Hé ða cyricean wæs reccende and stýrende, S. 639, 12. **VII a.** *to correct* :—Seó cyrice sum þing þurh wælm receþ (*corrigit*), 1, 27 ; S. 491, 30. [*Goth.* uf-rakjan *to stretch out : O. Sax.* rekkian : *O. H. Ger.* reckian *tendere, extendere, expandere, porrigere, narrare, explicare, disserere : Icel.* rekja *to unwind, spread out, unfold.*] v. á-, and-, be-, ge-, ofer-reccan.

-recce. v. earfoþ-recce.

récce-leás. v. réce-leás.

reccend, es ; *m. A ruler, governor*. (1) applied to the Deity :—God ealá dū micele reccend (*rector*), Hymn. Surt. 72, 1 : Exon. Th. 2, 12 ; Cri. 18. Þeóda reccend, Ps. Th. 101, 1. God is ealra þinga reccend, Bt. 35, 5 : Fox 166, 9. Dryhten ðíre reccend is hé ðara lǽssena rícra reccend is, Ors. 2, 1 ; Swt. 58, 22–25. God is scyppend and reccend ealra his gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 185, 27 : Met. 4, 30. Ealra gesceafta reccend and stýrend, Wulfst. 255, 17. Án metod, reccend and ríce. Cd. Th. 252, 17 ; Dan. 580 : Exon. Th. 422, 8 ; Rä. 41, 3. (2) used of earthly rulers :—Dæt folc biþ gesǽlig þurh snoterne cyning, sigefæst and

gesundfúl þurh gesceádwísne reccend, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 2. Nis ðeós þeód wyrðe ðæt hí swylcne reccend and cyning (*as Oswine*) habban, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 8.

reccend-dóm, es; *m. Ruling, directing, governance*:—Reccendóm (recen-, other MSS.) *regimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Som. 9, 30. Ús (*priests*) befæst is seó gýming Godes folces and se reccendðom heora sáwla, L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 10. Be ðære byrðenne ðæs reccenddómes (reccen-, Cott. MSS.) *de pondere regiminis*, Past. 3, tit.; Swt. 33, 4. Reccendómes, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 4. Se underfénġ sáula reccendómes *animas suscepit regendas*, R. Ben. 14, 11. *Rex* kyning is gecweden *a regendo*, ðæt is, fram reccendóme, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 51, 40. Cyninge is nama gesett of sóðum reccendóme, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 33. v. reccðóm.

receness, e; *f. An interpretation, explanation*:—Sóð reccenise *vera interpretatio*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 6.

reccere, es; *m.* I. *speaker, rhetorician.* v. racu, III. II. *an interpreter.* v. swéfn-reccere. III. *a ruler, director*:—Hú se láreów (*rector*) sceal bíon cláne on his móde. Se reccere (*rector*) sceal bíon símle cláne on his ġeþohte, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 75, 18–19. Se reccere, se ealdormonn, 17, 1; 107, 5, 8. Ðone ealdordóm ðe se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underféhþ, 17, 7; Swt. 119, 6. Offa Mercene reccere, Cod. Dip. B. i. 340, 10. Recceras *presbiteri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* rechari *executor, doctor, assertor.*] v. fréá-reccere.

reced. v. ræced.

rece-dóm, es; *m. Ruling, governance, guiding*:—Recedóm (recendðóm?) *regimen, dominium*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69.

réce-leás; *adj. Careless, reckless*:—Réccileás *prefaricator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 8. Ymb ða gýmene his écre hælo hé wæs tó sáene and tó réceleás *erga curam perpetuae suae salvationis nihil omnino studii & industriae gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Tó hwam wurde dú swá réceleás ðæra gyfena ðe ic ðé geaf? Wulfst. 258, 13 note. Hié ne wéndon ðætt áfre menn sceolden swá réceleáse (récce-, Cott. MSS.) weorðan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 23. Dú wéndest ðæt steórleáse men and réceleáse wǽron gesálige *nequam homines atque nefarios felices arbitraris*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 1. Se démþ stúdne dóm ðám réceleásum æt ðam æfterran tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gif hé hwíltídum dám réceleásum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, ii. 532, 12. Þiff þatt he wære reckelæs to ringenn hise belles, Orm. 932. Ðe unwreste herde (*iners pastor*) synegeþ on gemeleste alse he þat is recheles, O. E. Homl. ii. 39, 19. Alle beoð untohene and rechelese hinen, bute þef he ham rihte, i. 245, 27. *O. H. Ger.* ruahha-lós *negligens: Ger.* ruch-los.]

réceleásian; *p.* ode *To be negligent* or *careless*:—Tó hwon réceleásedest ðú ðære gife ðe ic ðe geaf? Wulfst. 258, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* ruahhalósôn *negligere.*]

réceleáslíce; *adv. Negligently, carelessly, without attention*:—Nis ús náwht réceleáslíce tó gehíranne *neque negligenter audiendum est*, Past. 57, 4; Swt. 439, 31.

réceleásness, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence*:—*Improvidentia*, ðæt is réceleásnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Ongeán ðam wíslícan réde se widerræda deófol sǽwþ réceleásnesse, and eác gemacaþ ðæt se man þurh leáse hiwunge deþ swylce hé rǽdfæst sý, 53, 7. Ic andette mínes módes réceleásnessa Godes beboda, L. Edg. C. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32.

réceleást, e; *f. Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness*:—Swá hwæs swá his irsung willaþ, ðonne gehét him ðæs his réceleást, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 24. Réceleást, Met. 25, 53. Hí for heora sláwþe and for gímeléste and for réceleáste forléton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas ðe on heora dagum foreméroste wǽron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. Ðæt hé swá stiére ðǽm ungeþyldegum irsunga swá hé ðone hnescan þafettere on réceleáste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguatur ira, ut remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 25. [Þurh mannes gémeléste and þurh mannes recheleste, O. E. Homl. ii. 45, 4.]

récels, es; *n. Incense*:—Him lác brohton ðæt wæs gold récels (récils, Rush.) and myrre (récels, Lind.) *obtulerunt ei munera, aurum, tus, et murram*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11: Homl. Th. i. 78, 28. Récels *thymiama, odoramentum incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 1: *incensum*, Rtl. 88, 30: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 32. Roecels, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 9. Ic eom on stence strengre ðonne rícels, Exon. Th. 423, 19; Rä. 41, 24. Rícels *incensum*, Ps. Th. 140, 2. Récile *balsamum, myrra*, Rtl. 65, 39, 41: 68, 30. Rǽcelc (?) *thuribulum*, 70, 27. Récelces *myrrae*, 4, 13. Réceles, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 39. Genim ðás ylcan wyrte for rýcels (récels, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 302, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* recheles: *A. R.* rechles: *Orm.* reeless: *Prompt. Parv.* rychellys, richelle *thus, incensum*: *Icel.* reykels.]

récels-búc, es; *m. A vessel for holding incense*: — Rýcelsbúce *acerrá* (cf. fæte oððe gléddæte *accerrd*, 5, 66: *hec acerra* a schyp for censse, i. 230, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 36. [*Perhaps the following should be put here*:—Of ðam æscene ðe is óðre namon hrýġilebúc gecleopad, Chart. Th. 439, 26.]

récels-fæt, es; *n. A censer*:—þriéféte rícelsfæt *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. Nim ðin récelsfæt *tolle thuribulum*, Num. 16, 46. Fýr ofslóh ða ðære de offrodon ðone stór ðǽr hig heóldon ða récelsfatu, 16, 35. [*O. E. Homl.* rechel-fat: *Orm.* recle-fatt: *Gen. and Ex.* recle-fat.]

récelsian; *p.* ode *To cense with incense*:—Réċelsa hine and sêna gelóme, Lchdm. ii. 344, 18. [Cf. Zacharie gede in þ temple mid his rechelfat to rechelende þe alter, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 36.]

récels-reóce (?), an; *f. Burning incense*:—On ðone tíman man offrode on ðære ealdan æ, and mid récelsreócan on ðam temple ðæt weofod georne weorðode, Btwk. 218, 8.

recen; *adj.* I. *ready, prompt.* v. recenian:—Mæg sige syllan se de symle byþ recon and rǽdfæst, Wald. 108; Vald. 2, 26. [Cumeð her forð, and bed alle reken, And lered wel quat he sal speken, Gen. and Ex. 3485. Louerd, ic (*Moses*) am unreken of wurdes, 2817. My raukor refrayne for þy reken (*apt*) wordes, Allit. Pms. 60, 756. (*See the glossary for other instances. See also* rekenli *in the same work, and in Sir Gawayne.*) O. *Frs.* rekon (*of a road which is clear*): *L. Ger.* reken. v. Richthofen. Cf. *O. Sax.* rekôn *to make ready, set in order.*] II. *swift, quick* (cf. recene):—Blác rásetteþ recen reáda líg réde scríþeþ geond worald *bright and swift rushes the red flame, fierce strides through the world*, Exon. Th. 51, 2; Cri. 810. v. full-recen. III. *coming swiftly and so causing terror* (? cf. fǽr *and its compounds*):—God ðe on Ægyptum rædele wundur worhte and recene wundar on ðam Reádan Sǽ *Deus qui fecit magnalia in Ægypto, terribilia in Mari Rubro*, Ps. Th. 105, 18.

recendðóm. v. recend-dóm.

recene; *adv. Quickly, straightway, at once*:—Recene (recone, Lind.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 29. Hét him recene tó his sunu gangan, Cd. Th. 53, 20; Gen. 864: 134, 41; Gen. 2228. Dú nú recene behead *intende*, Ps. Th. 29, 1. Recone ł sóna *confestim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 29: *cito*, 9, 39: *statim*, Lind. 14, 45. Recune (recone, Rush.) *continuo*, Jn. Skt. 4, 27. Yrn ricene fordan ðe se streám berþ áweg Placidum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 7: Cd. Th. 309, 12; Sat. 708. Saga ricene mé hwǽr seó ród wunige, Elen. Kembl. 1243; El. 623: 1211; El. 607. Ic ðonne ricene reste syddan, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Ricone, Beo. Th. 5958; B. 2983. Rycene, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Ne secal nǽfre his torn tó rycene beorn of his breóstum ácýðan, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Ðæt hé recenust tó þrowunge becóme *ad martyrium ocius perveníre*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. v. recen, recenlíce.

recenian; *p.* ode *To arrange, dispose, reckon.* [Cristess kinn o modere hallíe be weppmann shollde recnedd ben, Orm. 2055. Alle sunnen sunderliche ne muhte no mon rikenen, A. R. 210, 7. Him ne poruayþ of his receninge, and wel wot þet rekeni him behouep, Ayenb. 19, 6. Reknyñ or cowntyn, rekkyn, rekene, *computo*, Prompt. Parv. 428. *O. Frs.* rekenia *to reckon*: *O. H. Ger.* rehhanôn *parare, rationem ponere, disponere*: cf. *Goth.* rahnjan.] v. ge-recenian, recen.

recenlíce; *adv. Quickly, immediately, at once, straightway*:—Eodun hreconlíce (*cito*) from þyrgenne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 8. Hreconlíce (ricenlíce, Rush.) *protinus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 18. Reconlíce (ricenlíce, Rush.) *continuo*, 1, 31. Reconlíce (recunlíce, Rush.) *protinus*, 6, 25. v. recen.

recenness, e; *f. A narrative, history*:—Recennysse *historiae*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 30. v. ge-recedness.

recettung, e; *f. Eructation*:—Recetunge *eructantia*, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16: Ps. Surt. 143, 13. v. rocettan.

recu, e; *f. Guidance, direction, correction* (v. reccan, **VII, VII a**):—Seó (*Hilda*) gódre rece and hálo intingan þegnade *occasionem salutis et correctionis ministravit*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 42.

(-)rǽd(-), rede, rǽde-stán. v. (-)ræd(-), reðe, reád-stán.

rédian (?) *to furnish, provide*:—Noe ongan Nergende lác rǽdfæst rédian (MS. redran. *Bouterwek suggests* rénian. v. regnian), Cd. Th. 90, 20; Gen. 1498. v. á-rédian.

réfa, an; *m. A prefect*:—Dá hét Ualerianus se réfa hí ácwellan, Shrn. 121, 26. v. ge-réfa.

réf-land. v. sundor-geréfland.

regen-. v. regn-.

regn, rén, es; *m. Rain*:—Blódig regn and fýren fundiaþ ðás eorþan tó forswylgenne and tó forbærnenne, Blickl. Homl. 93, 3: 91, 34. Nǽnig reng on ðám stówum ne com, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 28. Rén *pluvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 43. Fǽrlíc rén *imber*, 52, 63. Se rén weard forboden, Gen. 8, 2. Ðá com rén (regn, Lind.: rægn, Rush.) *descendit pluvia*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Nǽnig dǽl regnes ne ungewídres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 33. Hé ártman mæg rægnas scúran dropena gehwelene, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11. Þurh dropunge deáwes and rénes, Ps. Th. 64, 11. Líget hé tó regne wyrceþ *fulgura in pluviam fecit*, 134, 7. Mid heofonlícon réne, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 13: Met. 7, 23. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10: 146, 8: Cd. Th. 82, 34; Gen. 1372. Rén, Gen. 7, 4: Met. 7, 14, 21. Ðás windas and ðás regnas syndon ealle his, Blickl. Homl. 51, 20. Regna scúr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Nalles wolcnu regnas bǽron, 14, 4; Gen. 213. Regnas (rénas, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 104, 28. Ðá ábæd se witega æt Gode ðæt hé sceolde him rénas forgyfan, Lchdm. iii. 276, 21. [*Goth.* rign; *n.: Icel.* regn; *n.: O. Sax.* regin, regan: *O. Frs.* rein: *O. H. Ger.* regan.] v. morgen-, wæl-regn.

regn-, *in the compounds* regn-heard, -meld, -þeóf, -weard *has an*

intensive force, implies greatness, might. The word occurs as part of many proper names, e. g. Rædwoldes sunu wæs Regenhere gehāten, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 515, 10. Some of these e. g. *Reginald* are still used. [Cf. *Goth.* raginōn *to rule ;* ragineis *a ruler, counsellor ;* ragin *ordinance, counsel : Icel.* regin ; *pl. n.* (in ancient poems) *the gods, the rulers* of the universe ; forming part of compounds, *mighty, great ;* ragn-, rögn- *in proper names :* so *O. Sax.* regin- : *O. H. Ger.* ragin-, regin- *in proper names,* v. Grff. ii. 384.]

regnan. v. rignan.

regn-boga, an ; *m. A rainbow :*—Rēnboga *iris,* Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 42 : *yris* vel *arcus,* 76, 33. Hwī wæs se rēnboga tō wedde gesette mancynne ? God gesette done rēnbogan tō wedde tō dam behāte dæt hē nǣfre eft nolde ealne middanearde mid nānum flōde oferdōn . . . Se rēnboga cymþ of dam sunbeame and of wǣtum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 19–26. Ic sette minne rēnbogan (*arcum*) on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-bogo : *Icel.* regn-bogi.]

regn-dropa, an ; *m. A raindrop :*—Hagol cymþ of dām rēndropum ǣr donne hī beōþ gefrorene up on dære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-tropfo.]

regn-heard ; *adj. Exceedingly hard, wondrous hard :*—Rondas regnheardе, Beo. Th. 657 ; B. 326. [Cf. *Icel.* regin-djúpr *very deep ;* regindjúp *the mighty deep : O. H. Ger.* Regin-hart.] v. regn-.

regnian ; *p.* ode *To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate :*—Tungelcræftum *Chaldaeorum,* scincræfta *hierophantorum,* ða dæt womfreht rēniaþ *ariolorum,* wyrmgalera *marsorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 6–9. Gemyne dū, mucgwyrt, hwæt dū āmeldodest, hwæt dū rēnadest, Lchdm. iii. 30, 29. Hū geworhte ic dæt dæt dū mē dus swīde searo rēnodest *how have I deserved that you should lay such a snare for me ?* Cd. Th. 162, 9 ; Gen. 2678. Inwitnet ōðrum bregdan, dyrnum cræfte deāþ rē[nian], Beo. Th. 4343 ; B. 2168. Sum biþ searocræftig goldes and gimma ðonne him gumena weard hātеþ mādðum rēnian *one is a cunning workman in gold and gems, when a prince of men bids him set a jewel,* Exon. Th. 296, 33 ; Crā. 60. Wrōhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne *to set a trap,* Blickl. Homl. 109, 30. Hē geseh twegen ōðre gebrōðru remigende (rēnigende (?) : *the later MSS. have* reniende, renigende ; *the Lindisfarne MS. glosses* reficientes *by* geboeton ł gestricedon) hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. [*Goth.* raginōn *to rule.*] v. be-, ge-regnian (-rēnian).

regniend, es ; *m. One who arranges :*—Rihtes rēniend, Elen. Kmbl. 1756 ; El. 880. v. preceding word.

regnig ; *adj. Rainy :*—Hit wæs rēnig weder, Exon. Th. 380, 18 ; Rā. 1, 10. Rēnig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 33.

regn-lic ; *adj. Rainy :*—Rēnlīc *pluvialis,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Som. 11, 36. Rīnlīcum (rēn-) *pluvio, pluviali,* Germ. 401, 14. Ða regenlīcan weter *pluviales aquas,* Ps. Surt. 77, 44. [*Icel.* regn-ligr.]

regn-meld, e ; *f. A mighty, solemn announcement :*—Gemyne dū, mucgwyrt, hwæt dū āmeldodest æt regenmelde, Lchdm. iii. 30, 30. v. regn-.

regn-scūr, es ; *m. A shower of rain, a shower :*—God sende byrnende rēnscūr, Gen. 19, 24. On Ægipta lande ne cymþ nǣfre nān winter ne rēnscūras, Lchdm. iii. 252, 20 : Homl. Th. i. 64, 30. Ic ofteó mīne rēnscūras, ii. 102, 33. God syl þ rēnscūras ðām rihtwīsum and ðām unrihtwīsum, 216, 19. Rēnscūras *imbres,* Ps. Spl. 77, 49. [*Icel.* regnskūr ; *f.*]

regn-þeōf, es ; *m. An arch-thief :*—Regnþeōf ne lǣt [mē] on sceadan sceððan, Exon. Th. 453, 14 ; Hy. 4, 14. Swā nū regnþeōfas rīce dælaþ (cf. regintheobos farstelad (Mat. vi. 19), Hel. 1646), Cd. Th. 212, 12 ; Exod. 538. [Cf. *also O. Sax.* regin-skado.] v. regn-.

regn-wæter, es ; *n. Rain-water :*—Gefulle mid rēnwætere, Lchdm. ii. 26, 24. Baþu of rēnwætere, 222, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wazar : *Icel.* regn-vatn.]

regn-weard, es ; *m. A mighty guard :*—Yrre wǣron begen rēðe rēnweardas (*Beowulf and Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1544 ; B. 770. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Ragin-wart.] v. regn-.

regn-wyrm, es ; *m. An earth-worm :*—Regnwyrm *lumbricus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 26 : 71, 13. Rēnwyrm, 51, 23. Rēnwyrm *vel* angeltwicce, i. 24, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* regan-wurm *lumbricus : Ger.* regenwurm.

regol, es ; *m.* I. *a rule :*—Se gewuna is strængra on ælcum worde ðon his regol sỹ, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 4 : Som. 34, 67. Sume gāþ of ðam regole, forðan ðe se gewuna is strengra, *eruo* ic nerige, *erutus* generod. Nū wolde se regol ðæs cræftes habban of ðam *eruturus,* ac se gewuna hylt *eruiturus,* 41 ; Som. 44, 24–26. Dis is lǣwedra regol æfter bōclīcere gesetnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 8. Se Hælend him tǣhte ðone regol, dæt hi sceoldon ỹfel mid gōde forgyldan, i. 372, 31. Ðone ēasterlīcan regol *the rule for determining Easter,* Lchdm. iii. 264, 16. Ðonne byþ hē geteald tō ðam mōnþe and be his regolum ācunnod, 250, 6. On mynsteres regolum gelǣred *monasterii regulis erudita,* Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 489, 10. Hē symle rihte regolas Godes cyricean (*catholicas ecclesiae regulas*) lufode, 5, 19 ; S. 638, 33. Rūme regulas geongra monna *the lax rules of young men,* Exon. Th. 131, 23 ; Gū. 460. II. *a rule, pattern, standard, norm :*—Ða leāsan wītegan wǣron gedwolmen, and woldon āwendan ðone sōðan geleāfan of ðam rihtan regole tō heora gedwyldum, Homl. Th. ii. 404, 9. Regol *normam vite,* regol *normam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 53–54. III. as an ecclesiastical term, (a) *a single rule or prescript, a canon :*—Dæs regles *canonis,* Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Reglas *canones,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. Bōc dara reogola *librum canonum,* Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 572, 25. (b) *the body of rules which guide a particular order of ecclesiastics, a rule,* e. g. the Benedictine *rule :*—Hēr beginþ seó foresprǣc muneca regules, R. Ben. 1, 1. Wite se abbod, eal dæt hē dō, dæt hē hit dō mid gehealdsumnesse dæs regoles, 16, 6. Munecas de under regole (*sub regula*) lifigeaþ, Bd. 4, 4 ; S. 571, 21. Intō Sanctus Benedictus regole, Chart. Th. 548, 4. Dæt forme muneca cyn is mynstermonna, dæt is dara de under regule and abbodes tǣcinge wuniaþ, R. Ben. 9, 4. On ælcum þingum hié sceolon habban ðone regol tō lāreówe, 15, 20. Benedictus nam ðone hālgan regol de hē mid his handum āwrāt, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* regula *regula, canon : Icel.* regla. From *Lat.* regula.] v. munuc-, riht-regol.

regol-bryce, es ; *m. A breach of rule,* v. regol, III : — þurh gelǣredra regolbryce and þurh lǣwedra lahbryce *through the breach of their rule by clerks and the breach of the law by laymen,* Wulfst. 166, 22.

regol-fæst ; *adj. Observing a rule, regular* (of ecclesiastics) :—Rincas rægolfæste, Menol. Fox 88 ; Men. 44.

regol-lagu, e ; *f. Monastic law, the law to which the member of a monastic body is subject :*—Mynstermunuc gǣþ of his mǣgþlage ðonne hē gebyhþ tō regollage, L. C. E. 5 ; Th. i. 362, 28.

regol-lic ; *adj.* As an ecclesiastical term (v. regol, III). I. *regular, in accordance with monastic rules ;* regularis : — Regollīces *regularis,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 17. Fram ðām hē dæt gemet leornode regollīces þeódscipes *a quibus norman disciplinae regularis didicerat,* Bd. 3, 23 ; S. 554, 35. On rihtum līfe and on reogollīcum *recte vivendo et regulariter,* 4, 6 ; S. 574, 19. Libbaþ regollīcan līfe, sēcaþ eówre cyrican, and gefyllaþ eówre tīde aa on gesetne tīman, L. I. P. 20 ; Th. ii. 330, 19. On reogollīcne þeódscipe, Bd. 3, 3 ; S. 526, 9. II. *in accordance with the canons of the church, canonical :*—Būtan sealmsange reogollīcre tīde *praeter canonici temporis psalmodiam,* 3, 27 ; S. 559, 10. Tō reogollīcum þeáwe rihtra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum,* 5, 22 ; S. 643, 38. Æfter regollīcre wīsan, Lchdm. iii. 428, 15. Regulīcra *canonicorum,* Hpt. Gl. 512, 36. Ðæm regolecum *canonicis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 19. Ða reogollīcan gesettnysse hāligra fædera *canonica patrum statuta,* Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 571, 40. [*Icel.* reglu-ligr.]

regollice ; *adv. Regularly, in accordance with rule* (v. preceding word) :—Ða þing de regollice gedēmed wǣron *quaeque erant regulariter decreta,* Bd. 2, 4 ; S. 505, 36. Dæt biscopas and abbudas, munecas and mynecena, preóstas and nunnan tō rihte gebūgan and regollīce libban, L. Eth. v. 4 ; Th. i. 304, 27. Sacerd de regollīce libbe, L. C. E. 5 ; Th. i. 362, 8. Riht is dæt mynecena mynsterlīce macian . . . and ā regollice libban, L. I. P. 15 ; Th. ii. 322, 35. Dæt gehādode menn regollice libban, and lǣwede lahlice heora līf fadian, 18 ; Th. ii. 324, 26 : Wulfst. 160, 1. Dæt abbodas and munecas regollīcor libban, L. Eth. ix. 31 ; Th. i. 346, 27.

regol-līf, es ; *m. A life according to ecclesiastical rules :* — Ða gestaþelode hē dær mynster and dæt tō regollīfe gesette *fundavit ibi monasterium, ac regulari vita instituit,* Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 583, 12. Gif man folciscne mæssepreóst mid tihtlan belecge de regollīf næbbe, lādige hine swā swā diácon de regollīfe libbe, L. Eth. ix. 21 ; Th. i. 344, 20 : L. C. E. 5 ; Th. i. 362, 17. [*Icel.* reglu-lif.]

regol-sticca, an ; *m. A ruler :*—Reogolsticca *regola,* Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 29. Þwyrnyssa beóþ gerihte donne þwyrlīcra manna heortan þurh regolsticcan dære sōðan rihtwīsnysse beóþ geemnode, Homl. Th. i. 362, 28. [*Icel.* reglu-stika.]

regol-weard, es ; *m. The guardian of a rule,* (1) *an authority in the matter of the observance of a rule* (v. regol, I) :—Se circul de ys gecīged *none aprilis,* hē sceal mid his ealdorscipe ealle ða ōðre gerihtan and gereccan, dæs de ða regolweardas (*those who state with authority what the rule or rules on the point may be*) ūs hēton secgan, Anglia viii. 329, 8. (2) *One who sees that a rule* (v. regol, III) *is observed, a provost,* v. prāfost :—Dæs mynstres prāfost and reogolweard wæs in ða tīd Boisel . . . Æfter ðon . . . wæs Cūþberht dæs ylcan mynstres regolweard geworden *cui tempore illo praepositus Boisil fuit . . . Postquam Cudberct eidem monasterio factus praepositus,* Bd. 4, 27 ; S. 603, 37–43. Se ylca Bosel wæs reogolweard dæs mynstres on Mailros under Eatan dam Abbude *idem Boisil praepositus monasterii Mailrosensis sub Abbate Eata,* 5, 9 ; S. 622, 29. Ond dās forecwedenan suæsenda all ǣgefe mon dæm reogolwarde, and hē brytniæ swæ hīgum mæst rēd sīe, Chart. Th. 460, 37. Se reogolweord, 460, 16. (3) *a ruler :*—Sum reiglword (regoloword, Rush.) *quidam regulus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46. Se reglword *regulus,* 4, 49.

regul, reht. v. regol, riht.

relic-gang, es ; *m. A going to visit relics :*—Seó tīd is nemned *laetania majora* . . . on dæm dæge eall Godes folc mid eádmōdlīce

religconge sceal God biddan dæt hē him forgefe sibliſce tīd, Shrn. 74, 10. Letanias, dæt is ðonne bēne and religcongas, 79, 29.

reliquias; *pl. m. Relics of saints*:—Ðisra reliquia dǽl hæfde sum mæsseprēost . . . Hē ða cyste ontýnde ðara reliquia, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 30–34. Æt his reliquium wæs sum man gehǽled, S. 611, 9. Mon byrþ his heáfod tō reliquium, Shrn. 57, 26: Blickl. Homl. 127, 12, 16. Mid háligdóme of ðæs Hælendes róde . . . and of Martines reliquium, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 74. Ofer his reliquias dæt heofonleóht wæs scínende and deófolseóce æt his reliquium wǽron gelácnode, Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 6–8. Dæt þurh his reliquias geworden wæs, 4, 32; S. 611, 12. Hē sette ða reliquias on heora cyste, S. 612, 1. Swá hwylc mann swá hrínеþ ðíne reliquias oððe ðíne bán, Nar. 49, 4.

remigende, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. v. regnian.

rempan *to go headlong* (like an animal butting with its horns (?), cf. gerumpenu nædre *coluber cerastes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68), *be precipitate*:—Óft mon biþ suíðe rempende and rǽsþ suíðe dollíce on ǽlc weorc and hrædlíce and dċáh wēnaþ men dæt hit sīe for arodscipe and for hwætscipe *saepe praecipitata actio velocitatis efficacia creditur*, Past. 20, 1; Swt. 149, 12. v. note. [Cf. þei rempede þem to reste, Mand. (quoted by Stratmann).]

rēn. v. regn.

renc, e; *f. Pride, pomp, vanity, bravery, display*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt hī ne hēdan ne woruldwlence ne ídelre rence, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Ǽgwhylce wlence and ídele rence forhogian swá gebyreþ munecum, 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Ne gerísaþ biscopum prīta ne ídele rænca ne micele ofermēttа, 11; Th. ii. 318, 32. Be ídelum rencum. *Pro eo, quod eleuate sunt filie Sion, etc.* For ofermēttan, hē cwæd, and ídelan rencan eówra leóda, Wulfst. 45, 21–23. [We ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne forðe nane oðre rencas, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 27.] v. ofer-renc, ranc.

renge, rynge, ringe (?), an; *f. A spider or a spider's web*:—Renge *aranea*, Blickl. Gl. Úre gǽr swá swá lobbe ł rynge beóþ ǽsmeáde *anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur*, Ps. Lamb. 89, 9. Ǽýdlian dū dydest swá swá ǽtterloppan ł ryngan sǽwle his *tabescere fecisti sicut araneam animam ejus*, 38, 13.

reng-wyrm, es; *m. A maw-worm, a worm in the intestines*:—Wið dæt rængcwyrmas (rengc-, MS. B.; rýnwyrmas with a gloss *lumbrici*, MS. H.) dergen ymb nafolan, Lchdm. i. 168, 9. Wið dæt rengwyrmas ymb done nafolan wexen, 218, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pouh-wurm *lumbricus*.]

rendan; *p.* de *To rend, tear, cut*:—Ódre da twigu gibēgdun ł rendun (rindon, Lind.) ða telge of ðǽm trēum *alii frondes caedebant ab arboribus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ceorfas ł rendas (hrendas, Lind.) *succidite*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 7. [Scipen gunnen helden bosmes þer rendden, Laym. 7849. Heo haued bipiled mine figer, irend of al þe rinde *decortauit ficum meam*, A. R. 148, 23. Þe reue rende his clades, Jul. 70, 7. *O. Frs.* renda *to tear*; rend *a rent*.] v. tō-rendan.

rendrian. v. Lchdm. ii. Gloss.

rēnian, rēnig, rēn-líc. v. regnian, regnig, regn-líc.

reó. v. reōwe.

reóc; *adj. Fierce, savage*:—[Grendel] grim and grǽdig, reóc and rēðe, Beo. Th. 244; B. 122.

reócan; *p.* reác *To reek, send forth smoke* or *steam*:—Ðonne hē (*helleborus albus*) tōbrocen byþ, hē rýcþ eal swylce hē smíc of him ásænde, Lchdm. i. 260, 8. Muntas reócaþ *montes fumigant*, Ps. Th. 103, 30: 143, 6. Reác *exalabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 46: *fumarat*, 151, 55. Wel on wætere, lǽt reócan on ða eágan ðonne hit hāt sīe, Lchdm. ii. 18, 24: 32, 7. Reócan *fumare*, Germ. 395, 70. Reócende *anhelans*, 400, 92. Rēcende *fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Heó dæra mǽdma ne rōhte ðe má ðe reócendes meoxes, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Būtan rēnscūrum and reócendum deáwe, 18, 57. Ðæs hreóflian líc mid reócendum stence, Homl. Th. i. 336, 33. Æt hreócendnm heorðe, Wulfst. 170, 21. Reócendne (reccendne, MS.) weg, Cd. Th. 177, 19; Gen. 2932. Reócende hrǽw, Judth. Thw. 26, 7; Jud. 314. Hreócendum *fumigabundis*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* riuhhan *fumigare*: *Icel.* rjúka.] v. rēcan.

reóce. v. rēcels-reóce.

reód; *adj. Red*:—Se ðe ǽror com, se wæs reód (*rufus*) and eall rūh, Gen. 25, 25. Ðonne ðū (*the body*) wǽre glæd and reód and gōdes hiwes, ðonne wæs ic (*the soul*) blāc and swýðe unrōt, Wulfst. 140, 27: L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Ðā Moises hæfde gefaren ofer ða Reódan Sǽ, Ex. 15, 1. Hié wǽron sume reóde sume blace sume hwíte *quaedam rubentibus seamis erant quaedam nigri et candidi coloris*, Nar. 13, 17. [*Icel.* rjóðr.] v. bleó-reód, reád.

reód, es; *n. Red, red colouring*:—Reóde gnīdan *fucare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 49.

reódan; *p.* reád. **I.** *to redden, stain with blood*:—Deáþwang rudon, Andr. Kmbl. 2006; An. 1005. **II.** *to redden a person by causing blood to flow from a wound, to wound, kill*:—Næs ðeós eorþe besmiten beornes blóde ðe hine bil rude (cf. ne seó eorþe besmiten mid ofslegenes monnes blóde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 15), Met. 8, 34. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sínne, ecgum (MS. eagum) reódan magan mid mēce, Cd. Th. 204, 2; Exod. 412. [*Icel.* rjóða *to redden* (*with blood*); rjóða kiðr eins *to slay a person*.] v. on-reódan.

reodian (?):—Ic þragum þreodude and geþanc reodode, Elen. Kmbl. 2476; El. 1239.

reódian; *p.* ode *To be* or *become red*:—Ic reádige (reódige, MS. O.) *rubeo*, Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 154, 7. v. á-reódian.

reód-mūþa, an; *m. The name of a bird*:—Reódmūþa *faseacus, nomen avis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 56.

reód-naese glosses *partica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 61.

reófan; *p.* reáf, pl. rufon; *pp.* rofen. *To break, rend, rive*:—Randbyrig wǽron rofene, Cd. Th. 207, 7; Exod. 463. [*Icel.* rjúfa *to break, rip up*.] v. be-reófan.

reohhe, an; *f. The name of a fish*:—Reohhe *fannus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 5. Reohche, 77, 66. [*Laym.* rehȝe (rohȝe, and MS.): *Du.* rog *a ray*: *Dan.* rokke *a ray*.]

reóma, an; *m. A membrane, ligament*:—Se reóma ðæs brægenes *cartilago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 58. Bið dæt brægen ūtan mid reáman bewefen on dære syxtan wucan, Lchdm. iii. 146, 4. [A rym (*other* MS. reme) þat es ful wlatsome Es his (a man's) garment when he forth sal com, þat es noght bot a blody skyn þat he byfor was lapped in, Pricke of Conscience, 520. See Nares' Glossary, s.v. *rim*. *O. Sax.* reomo *the latchet of a shoe*: *O. H. Ger.* riumo *corrigia, lorea, balteus, habena*: *Ger.* riemen.]

reomig-mōd. v. reónig-mōd.

reón *mourning, lament*:—Woldan wērigu wíf wōpe bimǽnan æþelinges deáþ, reóne bereótan, Exon. Th. 459, 27; Hó. 6. Cf. rýn.

reónian; *p.* ode *To whisper, mutter*:—Reónigende *mussitantes*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 5. v. ge-reónian, rūnian.

reónig; *adj. Mournful, sad, gloomy, weary*:—Ā mūn hige sorgaþ reónig reóteþ and geresteþ nō *ever hath my heart care, mournful laments and hath not rest*, Elen. Kmbl. 2163; El. 1083. Hē ðǽr þreó mētte in ðam reónian hofe (*in the hole in which they were buried*) rōda ætsomne greóte begrauene, 1664; El. 834. In ðam reónigan hām *in that gloomy dwelling* (*hell*), Exon. Th. 274, 8; Jul. 530. v. preceding word.

reónig-mōd; *adj. Sad at heart, weary*:—Wæs him ræste neód reónigmōdum *need of rest was there for him weary-hearted*, Exon. Th. 167, 32; Gū. 1069. Ðonne gewíciaþ wērigferðe . . . hæleþ beóþ on wynnum reónigmōde ræste geliste *the weary seafarers are eager for rest*, 361, 21; Wal. 23. Fēðan sǽton reónigmōde (reomigmōde, MS. *Grimm suggests a comparison with Gothic* rimis *quiet*) reste gefēgon wērige æfter wǽde, Andr. Kmbl. 1183; An. 592.

reónung, e; *f. Whispering, muttering*:—Nānes mannes stefn oððe reónung gehýred ne sý, būtan ðæs rǽderes ānes *nullius musitatio uel vox audiatur nisi solius legentis*, R. Ben. 62, 14. v. ge-reónung.

reopa, reopan. v. ripa, repan.

reord, e: *f.*: es; *n. Speech, tongue, language, voice*:—Reord ðīn dæc gecýðeþ *loquela tua manifestum te facit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 73. Reord wæs eorþbūendum ān gemēne '*and the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech*,' Cd. Th. 98, 25; Gen. 1635. Reord up āstāg *voices rose high*, Exon. Th. 246, 16; Jul. 62. Æt ealra manna gehwæs mūþes reorde *from the voice of each man's mouth*, Soul Kmbl. 186; Seel. Verc. 93. Herian God hāligum reorde, Hy. 3, 58. Heofonríces weard sprǽc hālgan reorde, Cd. Th. 89, 22; Gen. 1484: 248, 10; Dan. 511. Wit scīran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vid. 103. Geác monaþ geómran reorde, 309, 7; Seef. 53. Dæt him ða swá cūþe wǽron swá his āgene reorde ðe hē on ācenned wæs *ut tam notas ac familiares sibi eas* (Latin and Greek), *quam nativitatis suae loquelam haberet*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 17. Stefn in becomen under hārne stān . . . hordweard oncneów mannes reorde, Beo. Th. 5103; B. 2555. Hī gehýrdon hlúde reorde, ðīnes mūþes ða mǽran word, Ps. Th. 137, 5. Hē reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelíce, Cd. Th. 101, 19; Gen. 1684. Se hālga wer hergende wæs Meotudes miltse, and his mōdsefan rehte þurh reorde, Exon. Th. 188, 25; Az. 51: 111, 24; Gū. 131. Ic glidan reorde mūþe gemēne, 406, 23; Rā. 25, 5. Se ðe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ ðara le nonan Scyppendes hergan willaþ, 4, 3; Cri. 47. Reordana *locutionem*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 10. Hý mislíce mongum reordum wōde hófun, Exon. Th. 156, 6; Gū. 870. Fugla cynn songe lofiaþ, mǽraþ mōdigne meaglum reordum. 221, 22; Ph. 338. Hē ūs syleþ missenlícu mōd, monge reorde, 334, 9; Gn. Ex. 13. [*Orm.* reord, reord *sound, voice*: *Ps.* rorde *sonus*: *Ayenb.* ecko, þet is þe rearde þet ine þe heze helles comþ aȝen. and acordeþ to al þet me him zayþ: *Goth.* razda *speech, tongue*: *O. H. Ger.* rarta *modulatio*: *Icel.* rödd *voice*.]

reord, e; *f. A meal, refection, food*:—Reorde mīn *refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 14. Fēd feora wōcre ōð ic ðære lāfe lagosīða eft reorde rýman wille, Cd. Th. 81, 12; Gen. 1344. Hē wæs swá gistliþe, dæt hē for Godes lufon eode tō reordum mid ðām tōcumendum mannum, Shrn. 129, 27. v. ge-reord.

-reord. v. el-reord.

reordan; *p.* de *To take food, eat*:—Reordendum *cenantibus* i. *vescentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 72. v. ge-reordan.

reord-berend, es; *m. One gifted with speech, a man*:—Tō midre

nihte syððan reordberend reste wunedon, Rood Kmbl. 5 ; Kr. 3 : Cd. Th. 223, 21 ; Dan. 123. Ealle reordberend, hæleþ geond foldan, Exon. Th. 18, 4 ; Cri. 278. Reordberende, eame eorþware, 24, 8 ; Cri. 381 : 63, 26 ; Cri. 1025. Sceali ǽghwylc reordberendra riht gehýran, Elen. Kmbl. 2565 ; El. 1282. Ðǽr leán cumaþ reordberendum, Exon. Th. 84, 5 ; Cri. 1369. Hé reordberend lǽrde under lyfte, Andr. Kmbl. 838 ; An. 419.

reord-hûs, es ; *n. A house or room where meals are taken* :—Reordhûs *cenaculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15.

reordian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to speak, say, talk* :—Sleáþ synnigne ofer mûþ, tó feala reordaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2604 ; An. 1303. Ðus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 1 ; Ph. 632. Ðá reordade Waldend and worde cwæþ, Cd. Th. 76, 6 ; Gen. 1253. Reordode, 161, 30 ; Gen. 2673. Heáhcyning him tó reordode, 130, 28 ; Gen. 2166. Sceal se wonna hrefn fela reordian, earne secgan hú him æt ǽte speów, Beo. Th. 6043 ; B. 3025. Ongan reordigan rædum snottor, wordlocan onspeónn, Andr. Kmbl. 637 ; An. 469. Wolde reordigean rices hyrde hálgan stefne, Cd. Th. 194, 5 ; Exod. 256. Him bíþ reordiende ǽce Dríhten, oðer ealle gecwyþ, 304, 7 ; Sat. 626. Se Hælend his gingrum tó spræc ymbe Godes rice, samod mid him reordende, Homl. Th. i. 294, 18. **II.** *to read* :—Ne reordaþ *non legistis?* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 5. Gé ne reordade *non legistis*, 19, 4. Reordadun, 21, 16. Seó bysen ðæs rihtan geleáfan fram eallum ðe hine gehýrdon oððe reordedon þancwurþlices wæs onfangen *exemplum catholicae fidei ab omnibus qui audiere vel legere gratantissime susceptum*, Bd. 4, 18 ; S. 587, 13. [He reordien gan, and þas word sæide, Laym. 22174.]

-reordig. v. el-reordig.

reordung, e ; *f. Taking food, refection* :—Riordung mîn *refectio mea*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 14. v. ge-reordung.

reosan glosses *pissli* (in a list of plant names), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 44.

reóst *a rest* (rest *the wood on which the coulter of a plough is fixed*, Halliw. Dict.) :—Sules reóst *dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua vomer inducitur quasi dens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72 : *dentalia*, 106, 20 : 25, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* riostar *stiva, dentile.*]

reót (?) (*joyous*) *sound* (?), *gladness* (?) :—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna bûre wînsele wéstne, reóte berofene . . . nis dǽr hearpan swég, gomen in geardum, Beo. Th. 4905 ; B. 2457. v. (?) reótan.

reótan ; *p.* reát. **I.** *to make a noise* :—Reótaþ (wreotaþ, MS.) *crepita*[*n*]*t*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 44. Reát (hreát ?) *desterit* (*stertuit* ?), *somniavit*, 139, 17. **II.** *to make a noise in grief, to lament, wail* :—Reóteþ meówle, seó ðe hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, Exon. Th. 330, 5 ; Vy. 46. Cerge reótaþ fore onsýne ðces déman, 52, 20 ; Cri. 836. Hý (*sinners*) reótaþ and beoñaþ fore freán forhte, 75, 32 ; Cri. 1230. **III.** *to weep, shed tears* :—Lyft drysmaþ, roderas reótaþ, Beo. Th. 2756 ; B. 1376. [*O. H. Ger.* riuzan ; *p.* rôz *flere, plangere, stridere : Icel.* rjóta *to roar, rattle.*] v. be-, wid-reótan.

reótig ; *adj. Sad, mournful, tearful* :—Donne hit wæs rênig weder, and ic reótugu sæt, Exon. Th. 380, 19 ; Rä. 1, 10.

reów ; *adj. Fierce, cruel* :—Sume wurdon bisencte under reóne stréam, sume ic rôde bifealh, Exon. Th. 271, 12 ; Jul. 481. Wǽron hý reówe tó rǽsanne gîfrum gráþum, 126, 26 ; Gú. 377 : Andr. Kmbl. 2669 ; An. 1336. v. blód-, deáþ-, flyge-, gûþ-, wæl-reów.

reówe, an ; *f. A rug, mantle, covering* :—Reówu *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 50. Reówe *lena*, línen reówe *lena linea*, ii. 53, 71–72. Mon môt feohtan orwége gif hé gemêteþ ôðerne æt his ǽwum wífe betýnedum durum oððe under ânre reón, L. Alf. pol. 42 ; Th. i. 90, 27. Reówan and hwítlas wacsan *lenas sive saga lavare*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 610, 11. v. rûwa, rýhe.

repan (?) ; *p.* ræp, *pl.* rǽpon *To reap* :—Hié reopaþ *metent*, Ps. Surt. 125, 5. Manig men rǽpon heora corn onbûtan Martines mæssan and gyt lator, Chr. 1089 ; Erl. 226, 19. [I gaf hem red þat ropen To seise to me with her sykel þat I ne sewe neure, Piers P. 13, 374.] v. wîn-repan, rîpan.

reps, repsan, repsung, rêsele, rêsian. v. ræps, ræpsan, ræpsung, rǽsele, rǽswan.

rest, e ; *f.* **I.** *rest, quiet, freedom from toil* :—Sæternadæges rest (*requies sabbati*) ys Drihtne gehâlgod, Ex. 16, 23. Nis nân gesceaft gesceapen ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit ðider cuman mǽge ðonan ðe hit ǽr com, ðæt is tó ræste and tó orsorgnesse. Seó ræst is mid Gode, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 29–32 : Met. 13, 71. Ne ðǽr bíþ hungor ne þurst . . . ac ðǽr bíþ seó ǽce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 65, 20. Heó reste stówe funde, Cd. Th. 88, 17 ; Gen. 1466. Wæs him ræste neód, Exon. Th. 167, 31 ; Gú. 1068. Ic sylle ðé reste *requiem dabo tibi*, Ex. 33, 14 : Ps. Th. 114, 7. Hé gǽþ sécende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Wé ræste habbaþ, forðon de ðú sylest ûrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 10–11 : 41, 33. Mid gôdum dǽdum man geearnige him ða écean ræste, 101, 26. Hwonne him Freá reste ágeáfe, Cd. Th. 86, 9 ; Gen. 1428. **II.** *rest, repose, sleep* :—Rest *dormitatio*, Kent. Gl. 894. Hé his limo on reste gesette and onslǽpte *membra dediset sopori*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 10. Ða hé ða tó reste eode *dum iret cubitum*, 3, 2 ; S. 525, 12. Be muneca reste. Ælnýþige munecas geond ælnýpige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 2. **III.** *a place of rest, resting-place* :—Ðú eart seó sêfte ræst sôdfæstra, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 34. Ðæt is sió ân ræst eallra fûrra geswinca, sió ân hýþ byþ simle smyltu, 34, 8 ; Fox 144, 27. Ðis is mîn rest ðe ic on worulda woruld wunian þence, Ps. Th. 131, 15. Ðé is édelstôl gerímed, rest fæger on foldan, Cd. Th. 89, 26 ; Gen. 1486. Wíc, randwîgena ræst, 186, 5 ; Exod. 134. **IV.** *a bed, couch* :—Ðǽr bíþ rest of elpenda bâne geworht *lectus eburneus*, Nar. 38, 32. Wæs his seó æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 10. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted.—Hwæt wæs seó Salomones ræste . . . ? Ac hwæt mænde ðæt syxtig wera stondende wǽron ymb ða reste? 11, 16–23. Ræst *a sepulchre*, Exon. Th. 459, 28 ; Hö. 6. On mînre reste *per stratum meum*, Ps. Th. 62, 6. Mîne cnihtas synt on reste (*in cubili*) mid mé, Lk. Skt. 11, 7. Wæs ân gesittende beforan his reste (*ante lectulum ejus*), Bd. 4, 11 ; S. 579, 38. Swâ swâ oferdruncen man wât ðæt hé sceolde tó his hûse and tó his ræste, Bt. 24, 4 ; Fox 84, 31. Heó ásette ða hand æt hire heáfdum on hire ræste, Shrn. 60, 1. Hé on his reste gestâhg *lectulum conscendens*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 559, 15 : Cd. Th. 134, 22 ; Gen. 2228. Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Ræsto *recubitos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 6. [*O. Sax.* resta, rasta *a couch* : *O. H. Ger.* resti *requies, quies, dormitio, pulpitum* ; rasta *a stage in a journey* : *Goth.* rasta *a mile* : *Icel.* röst *a stage.*] v. ǽfen-, bed-, flet-, fold-, land-, niht-, sele-, wæl-rest.

restan ; *p. te To rest.* **I.** *intrans.* (a) of persons (1) *to cease from toil, be at rest* :—Ic ðonne reste *requiescam*, Ps. Th. 54, 6. Eádige beóþ þearfena gâstas, and hié restaþ on heofena rîce, Blickl. Homl. 159, 29. Hý bidinge môstun æfter tintergum tîdum brûcan, restan rynebrágum, Exon. Th. 115, 3 ; Gú. 184. Ða restendan *pausantis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 21. Restendum *feretis*, i. *quietis, securis*, 147, 59. (2) *to rest on a couch, to sleep* :—Ðonne hié restaþ donne restaþ hié bûton bedde and bolstre ac on wildeóra fellum heora bedding bíþ *homines accubantes et quiescentes sine ullis cervicalibus stratisque, tantum pellibus ferarum*, Nar. 31, 10. On ðære tíde ðe ôðre men slêpon and reston *caeteris quiescentibus et alto sopore pressis*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 37. On niht ǽr hé ræste, Blickl. Homl. 47, 18. Ælnýpige munecas geond ælnýpige bed restan, R. Ben. 47, 3. Ða bæd hé his þeng on ǽfenne . . . ðæt hé him stówe gegearwode, ðæt hé restan mihte, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 31. Ða hé gesette his leomu tó restenne *cum ad quiescendum membra sua posuisset*, 2, 6 ; S. 508, 11. Ða wæs heo restende on sweostra slǽperne, 4, 23 ; S. 595, 39. (3) *to rest in death, lie dead, lie in the grave* :—Augustinus on Brytene rest on Cantwarum, Menol. Fox 206 ; Men. 104. Gerusalem is gereht ‘sibbe gesyhþ,’ forðon de hálige sáula ðǽr restaþ, Blickl. Homl. 81, 2. Reste hé ðǽr *Christ lay in the sepulchre*, Rood Kmbl. 138 ; Kr. 69. Hæfdon édelweardas ealdhettende swyrdum âswefede, hié on swaðe reston (*of the Assyrians slain in battle*), Judth. Thw. 26, 12 ; Jud. 322. (b) of things, *to remain unmoved* or *undisturbed, be still* :—Flǽsc mîn resteþ (*requiescet*) on hyhte, Ps. Spl. 15, 9. Reste ðâr eówer sib, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Ðâm folcum sceal sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719 ; B. 1857. Se æðeling hêt streámfare stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3151 ; An. 1578. Ðín rice restende bíþ ôþ ðæt ðú eft cymst, Cd. Th. 252, 26 ; Dan. 584. **II.** *trans. with reflex. acc. To rest one's self* (1) of cessation from toil :—Ðú rest ðé nú on eorþan, and ic mid sâre tó helle sceal beón lǽded, L. E. I. prm. ; Th. ii. 398, 16. Ðǽr hi ǽðelingas inne restaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 22 ; Rún. 6. Reste ðæt fólc hit *sabbatizavit populus*, Ex. 16, 30. On six dagon God geworhte heofon and eorþan and on ðam seofoþan hé hine reste (*ab opere cessavit*), 31, 17. Ic mé mæg restan on dissum racentum, Cd. Th. 28, 11 ; Gen. 434. (2) of rest on a couch or in sleep :—Ða reste hine se bisceop ðágiet and mid wildeóra fellum wæs bewrigen . . . Ða ǽwehte ic done bisceop, Nar. 31, 1. On ðæt hûs ðe heó hié inne reste, Blickl. Homl. 147, 2. Ðonne hé reste hine, ðonne wæs his seó æþeleste ræst on nacodre eorþan, 227, 10. Hû se beorn (*Noah in his drunken sleep*) hine reste on recede, Cd. Th. 95, 25 ; Gen. 1584. [*O. Sax.* restian : *O. Frs.* resta : *O. H. Ger.* restan *requiescere, dormire, cubare.*] v. ge-restan.

rêstan (?) *to exult* :—Hæfdon beorgas blîðe sǽle and rammum ða rêstan gelîce *montes exultaverunt ut arietes*, Ps. Th. 113, 4. [Grein compares the word with *O. H. Ger.* hlût-reisti, -reisig *clamosus, canorus.*]

rest-bedd, es ; *n. A bed, couch* :—Ðeáh ic on mîn restbedd gestîge *si ascendero in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Th. 131, 3.

reste-dæg, es ; *m. A day of rest, a day when no work is to be done, a Sabbath* :—Restedæg *feriatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 20. Restedagas *feriati dies*, ii. 148, 6. Gehâlga done restedæg . . . Se seofoþa dæg ys Drihtnes restedæg : ne wirc ðú nán weorc on ðam dæge, Ex. 20, 8–10. Mannes sunu ys restedæges hlâford, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 8. On ânum ðara restedaga se nû Sunnandæg is nemned, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 30.

resten-dæg, es ; *m. A day of rest, Sabbath* :—Ðæt þridde bebod is ‘Beó ðú gemyndig ðæt ðú done restendæg gehâlgige’ . . . Se Sæternesdæg wæs gehâten restendæg . . . on ðam dæge læg Cristes lîc on byrigene, and hé ârâs of deáþe on ðam Sunnandæge, and se dæg is cristenra manna restendæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 3–33. Se seofoþa dæg is **mîn se hâlga**

restendæg . . . healdaþ gē mīnne restendæg, Wulfst. 210, 17–21. Gedafenaþ ælcum men tō habbenne restendæg, 227, 22.

resten-geár, es ; *n. A year in which work is not done* :—Ne sāw ðū ðonne (*in the seventh year*) ne rīp ne dīnne wīneard ne wirce, forðam ðe hit biþ restengēr, Lev. 25, 4–5.

rest-gemāna, an ; *m. Conjugal intercourse* ; concubitus :—Hié noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera ræstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Restgemanan, Lchdm. i. 350, 10.

rest-hūs, es ; *n. A sleeping-chamber* :—Hē ðǽr hæfde ān resthūs (*cubiculum*), Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 543, 23.

rest-leás ; *adj. Restless, disturbed* :—Ā biþ ungestillod and restleás ðe mid ðām unþeáwum belēd biþ, R. Ben. 121, 14.

résung. v. ræswung.

rētan ; *p.* te *To cheer, gladden, comfort* :—Geseóþ hū blīþe ða earman beóþ, ðonne hī mon mid mete and mid hrægle rētaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 29. Ealle ða ðēru gōd ōleccaþ ðam mōde and hit rētaþ, Bt. 24, 3 ; Fox 84, 24 note. Hū se wīsdōm hine eft rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, tit. 5 ; Fox x, 10. Dæt dolh rēt mid ferscre buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Wudewan and steópcild hȳ (eorlas and heretogan) sculon rētan and þearfena helpan, L. I. P. 11 ; Th. ii. 318, 26. Se hālga ongann wīgendra þreát wordum rētan, Andr. Kmbl. 3215 ; An. 1610. Ða wǽdlan sint tō frēfranne and tō rētanne (*offerre consolationis solatium*), Past. 26, 1 ; Swt. 181, 6. v. ā-, un-rētan ; rōt.

rētend, es ; *m. One who cheers* or *comforts* :—Wǽron wē oft gemyngode dæt wē sceoldan beón wudewena helpend and steópcilda ārigend and earmra rētend and wēpendra frēfriend, Wulfst. 257, 4.

reðe ; *adj. Right, just* :—Ðū (*God*) eart hālig lǽce, rede and rihtwīs, rūmheort hlāford, Hy. Grn. 7, 63. Mē ðīn se gōda gāst lǽdde dæt ic on rihtne weg reðne fērde *spiritus tuus bonus deduxet me in viam rectam*, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Ic on wīsne weg worda dīnra, reðne rinne, 118, 32. Hī cȳðan ðīnes mægenþrymmes mǽre wuldur, rīht and reðe, rīces dīnes, 144, 11. Ic dæt ongeat ðǽm dōmas dīne reðe rihtwīse *cognovi quia aequitas judicia tua*, 118, 75. Synd his dōmas reðe mid rǽde rihte gecȳðde *rectum judicium tuum*, 118, 137.

rēðe ; *adj. Fierce, cruel, savage*. It glosses the following Latin words, *efferus*, Ælfc. Gr. 14 ; Som. 16, 57 : *ferus*, 38 ; Som. 41, 45 : *trux*, 9, 67 ; Som. 14, 10 : *ferox*, 9, 66 ; Som. 14, 6 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 37 : *funestus*, 34, 12 : *infestus*, 45, 26 : *durus, crudelis, asper*, 142, 19 : *severus, immansuetus*, 142, 44 : *austerus*, 1, 20 : *furibundus, valde iracundus*, Hpt. 450, 1 : *truculentus*, 518, 34. Roeðe *asper*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. **I.** applied to persons (a) in a bad sense :—Ðes (*Ishmael*) byþ rēðe (*ferus*) man and winþ wið ealle and ealle wið hyne, Gen. 16, 12. Ealle his ǽhta rīce rēðe mann gedǽle *may a rich and cruel man divide all his possessions* ; scrutetur foenerator omnem substantiam ejus (*Grein takes* reðemann *and compares Gothic* raþjo), Ps. Th. 108, 11. Gif hē (*a king*) his folc ofsīt, ðon biþ hē *tyrannus*, ðæt is rēðe, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 20 ; Som. 51, 47. Grim and grǽdig, reóc and rēðe (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 244 ; B. 122. Ðā wæs ellenwōd, yrre and rēðe, frēcne and ferþgrim fæder wið dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 5 ; Jul. 140. Sum ārleás hine wolde slēan on his heáfde, ac ðæt wǽpen wand āweg of ðæs rēðan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 23. Burhrūnan, rēðe *furie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77. Twegen ðe hæfdon deófolseócnesse wǽron swīðe rēðe (*saevi nimis*), Nt. Bos. 8, 28. Ealle swīðe erre wǽron. Ðā wæs heora sum rēðra and hātheortra ðonne ðā ōðre, Blickl. Homl. 223, 6. (b) of justifiable severity, *severe, stern, austere, zealous* : — Strang wæs and rēðe se ðe wætrum weóld (*the Deity at the time of the flood*), Cd. Th. 83, 8 ; Gen. 1376. Biþ ðonne (*at the day of judgment*) rīces weard rēðe and meahtig, yrre and egesful, Exon. Th. 93, 19 ; 1528. Rēðe biþ Dryhten æt ðam dōme, Soul Kmbl. 196 ; Seel. Verc. 98. Ōðer biscop, rēðes mōdes mon *austerioris animi vir*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 20. Rēðe and strǽce for ryhtwīsnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1 ; Swt. 41, 19. Ðā wæs se bysceop mycle dig rēðra on gōdum weorcum ðe hē ymbe ða cūðlīcan mēde gehȳrde, Shrn. 98, 19. God sylfa ðonne ne gȳmeþ nǽnges mannes hreówe . . . ac biþ ðonne rēðra and þearlwīsra ðonne ǽnig wilde deór, oððe ǽfre ǽnig mōd gewurde, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wolde heofona helm helle weallas forbrecan . . . rēðust ealra cyninga (*Christ at the harrowing of hell*), Exon. Th. 461, 16 ; Hö. 36. **II.** applied to animals, *wild, savage, fierce* :—Rēðde deór *bellua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 40. Rēðe nýten *feralis bestia*, ii. 147, 53. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, Soul Kmbl. 221 ; Seel. 113. **III.** applied to things (punishment, calamity, etc.), *severe, cruel, fierce, dire* :—Rēðe wyrd *fortuna aspera*, Bt. 40, 1 ; Fox 236, 6–7. Wæs þrēalīc þing þeódum tōweard, rēðe wíte, Cd. Th. 79, 30 ; Gen. 1319. Weard him on slǽpe gecȳðed ðætte rīces gehwæs rēðe sceolde gelimpan eorðan dreámas ende wurðan *on sleep was made known to him that of every kingdom a terrible end should befall, an end be of the joy of earth*, 223, 4 ; Dan. 114. Līg reád and reáðe, Dōm. L. 152. Rēðe, Exon. Th. 51, 3 ; Cri. 810. Sprecan rēðe word (*of the judgment passed on the wicked*), 50, 11 ; Cri. 798. Hē him sylfum rēðne dōm and heardne geearnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 34. Regnas rēðe, hāte of heofenum, Ps. Th. 104, 28 : Met. 7, 27. Rēðum wītum *ferocibus cruciatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 10. Mid ðý hī cwǽdon ðæt ðæt is wundor ðæt ðū swā rēðe forhæfednesse and swā hearde habban wylt andswarede hē : 'Heardran and rēðran ic geseah' *cum dicerent* : '*Mirum quod tam austeram tenere continentiam velis,' respondebat* : '*Austeriora ego vidi*,' Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 631, 34. v. un-rēðe.

reðe-hygdig ; *adj. Right-minded* :—Wel biþ ðām eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ reðehygdig wer rūme heortan *well will it be for that man who, being a mortal right-minded, hath a liberal heart within him*, Exon. Th. 467, 15. v. reðe.

rēðe-mōd ; *adj.* **I.** in a bad sense, *of fierce* or *savage mind* :—Cwǽdon ðæt heó (*the rebellious angels*) rīce rēðemōde āgan wolde, Cd. Th. 4, 2 ; Gen. 47. Ābrecan ne meahton rēðemōde (*the people of Sodom who were trying to break into Lot's house*) receð æfter gistum, 150, 15 ; Gen. 2492. **II.** of justifiable severity or anger, *of stern* or *severe mind, wroth* :—God rēðemōd reorde gesette eorþbūendum ungelīce, 101, 18 ; Gen. 1684 : 218, 2 ; Dan. 33.

rēðen (?) ; *adj. Wild* :—Ðæt hē hine gereordode mid ðām rēðenum (MS. U. reðum) nýtenum, Homl. Sk. i. 10, 102.

rēðig ; *adj. Fierce, savage, cruel* :—Rēðig *ferox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 17.

rēðigian ; *p.* ode *To rage, be furious* :—Godes yrre ys ofer hig and his wīte rēðegaþ *egressa est ira a Domino, et plaga desaevit*, Num. 16, 46. Rēðegadon *furuerunt, insanierunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 71.

rēðig-mōd ; *adj. Of fierce* or *savage mind* :—Hē rēðigmōd ræst on gehwilcne wēdehunde (rede, MS., *but* cf. wēdende hund, Fox 186, 8) wuhta gelīcost, Met. 25, 11.

rēð-líc ; *adj. Cruel, deadly* :—Rēðlīc sciuhiw *ferale monstrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 53. Deriendlīcan, rēðlīcan *feralia*, i. *lugubria, tristia, noxia, luctuosa, mortifera, mortalia*, 147, 50. Mid rēðlīcum *feralibus*, 34, 20.

rēðlíce ; *adv. Fiercely, furiously* :—Roeðlīce *violenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 47.

rēðness, e ; *f. Fierceness, rage, cruelty, severity*. It glosses the following Latin words, *ferocitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25 ; Som. 10, 65 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 11 : *austeritas*, i, 19 : *feritas*, i. *crudelitas, inclementia, duritia*, 148, 2 : *furor*, 151, 69 : *furia, insania*, 151, 73. Rēðnyssa *efferata*, Germ. 399, 380. **I.** applied to persons, (a) in a bad sense :—Ðone lǽddon feówer ǽwyrgde englas mid mycelre rēðnesse and hine besencton on ða fȳrenan eá, Blickl. Homl. 43, 29. (b) of justifiable severity :—Ðæt hē his hiéremonna yfelu tō hnesclīce forberan ne sceal ac mid miclum andan and rēðnesse him stiére *subditorum mala, quae tolerare leniter non debent, cum magna zeli asperitate corrigere*, Past. 21, 5 ; Swt. 16, 1, 1. **II.** applied to animals, *savageness, fierceness, ferocity* :—Hē ealle mid wildeórlīcre rēðnysse (*ferocitate ferina*) deáþe gesealde, Bd. 2, 20 ; S. 521, 26. Wið hunda rēðnysse and wiðerrǽdnysse : se ðe hafaþ hundes heortan mid him, ne beóþ ongeán hine hundas cēne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. **III.** applied to things (reproof, calamity, etc.), *harshness, severity* :—Seó rēðnes ðæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1 ; S. 614, 9. Rēðnes cyles *frigoris asperitas*, 5, 12 ; S. 631, 30. Se ðe wunde lǽcnigean wille gióte wīn on ðæt sió rēðnes ðæs wūnes ða wunde clǽnsige . . . Swā eác ðam lāreówe is tō monianne ða liéðnesse wið ða rēðnesse *quisquis sanandis vulneribus praeest, in vino morsum doloris adhibeat* . . . *Miscenda ergo est lenitas, cum severitate*, Past. 17, 11 ; Swt. 125, 10–13. Sīe ðǽr eác rēðnes mæs ðeáh tō stīþ *sit vigor, sed non exasperans*, Swt. 127, 2. Ðonne sió lār wint on rēðnesse suīður ðonne mon niéde scyle *cum sese increpatio, plus quam necesse est in asperitatem pertrahit*, 21, 7 ; Swt. 167, 8.

rēðra, an ; *m. An oarsman, sailor, rower* :—Rēðra *nauta*, Ælfc. Gr. 7 ; Som. 6, 43. Rēðra *remex*, 9, 61 ; Som. 13, 47 : Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 9 : 63, 77. Roeðra, ii. 119, 3. Roedra, Ep. Gl. 22 d, 25. v. ge-rēðra, rōðer.

reðran, -rēðre, -rēðru. v. rēðian, þrí-rēðre, ge-rēðru.

rēðscipe, es ; *m. Rage, fierceness, fury* :—Rēðscipas *vel* hātheortnessa *furias, iras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 77.

rēwet[t], es ; *m. n.* (?) **I.** *rowing* :—Forhwī ne fixast ðu on sǽ ? Hwīlon ic dō, ac seldon, forðan micel rēwyt mē ys tō sǽ *quia magnum navigium mihi est ad mare*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. On rēwette swincende *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hī wǽron on rēwute, Homl. Th. i. 162, 10. Ón ðǽre sæ swuncon on nihtlīcum rēwette, ii. 384, 25. Gif hwá hreóhnysse on rēwytte þolige, Lchdm. i. 302, 5. **II.** *a ship* ; navigium :—Lǽtaþ ðæt nett on ða swīðran healfe ðæs rēwettes (*navigii*), Jn. Skt. 21, 6 : Homl. Th. ii. 290, 11.

ribb, es ; *n. A rib* :—Ribb *costa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 17. Rib, ii. 105, 29. Ðā genam hē ān ribb of his sīdan and gefilde mid flǽsce ðǽr ðǽr ðæt ribb wæs. And geworhte ðæt ribb tō ānum wīfmen, Gen. 2, 21–22. Hæfde fela ribba, Exon. Th. 415, 9 ; Rä. 33, 8. Rib reáfiaþ rēðe wyrmas, 373, 21 ; Seel. 113. Hwīlum cnysseþ ðæt sār on ða rib, Lchdm. ii. 258, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* rippa ; *f.* rippi ; *n. : Icel.* rif ; *n.*] v. hrycg-ribb.

ribbe, an ; *f. The herb hounds-tongue* ; cynoglossum officinale :—Ribbe *cinoglosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 23 : ii. 104, 2 : *canes linga*, 102, 51 : *quinquenerbia*, i. 68, 33. Ribbe. Ðās wyrte ðe man cynoglossam and

ððrum naman ribbe nemneþ, and hý eác sume men *linguam canis* hāteþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 16–19. Ribban seáw, ii. 40, 29. Genim ribban, 36, 23.

ribb-spācan; *pl. n.* '*Rib-spokes*,' *the brisket* (?) [cf. *Icel.* bring-spelir '*breast-rails*,' *the brisket or part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis*]:—Ribbspācan *radiolus*, Wrt. i. 283, 47.

Ric-, -ric = rīce, q. v. are found in English, as in other dialects, helping to form proper names. For a list of such names see Txts. pp. 629–630, and for *O. H. Ger.* Graff ii. 389.

rīca, an; *m. A powerful person, ruler*:—Feórðan dǽles rīca *tetrarcha*, Lk. Skt. 3, 1: 9, 7. Nán ðara cyninga ðe cumaþ æfter mé, oððe ealdormon oððe ððer rīca, Chart. Th. 243, 13. Wulf biþ se unrihtwīsa rīca ðe bereáfaþ ða eádmōdan, Homl. Th. i. 242, 3. Hé nolde ólæcan ǽnigum rīcan mid gesweġsum wordum, ii. 514, 13. Ðonne geslihst ðú ða unrihtwisan cyninga and ða ofermōdan rīcan bión swíðe unmihtige, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 27. v. fýðer-, land-rīca, rīce.

rīceter. v. rīceter.

rīce; *adj.* **I.** of persons, (a) *powerful, mighty, great, possessed of power*:—Oft gebyreþ ðæm monþwǽran ðonne hé wierð rīece (rīce, Cott. MSS.) oðer ððre menn *nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 287, 23. Freá ælmihtig biþ á rīce oðer heofonstólas heágum þrymmum, Cd. Th. 1, 14; Gen. 7. Rīce þeóden (*God*), 53, 21; Gen. 864: (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 2422; B. 1209. Rīce randwiga (*Æschere*), 2600; B. 1298. Rīce Drihten *Dominus*, Ps. Th. 96, 1. Wite se rīca man (*vir potens*) ðe him God hæfþ micelne welan and ǽhta ðyses lífes tó forlǽten, L. Eccl. C. 2; Th. ii. 136, 3. Hú mæg ðér ánes rīces monnes naman cuman ðonne ðǽr mon furþum ðære burge naman ne geheórþ ðe hé on hámfæst biþ, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 2. Rīccræ wífe hrægl *regillum* vel *peplum* vel *pella* vel *amiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Hé nǽnigum rīcum men ǽfre ǽnig feoh syllan wolde *nullam potentibus saeculi pecuniam umquam dare solebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 12. Drihten ne wandaþ for rīcum ne for heánum *Dominus personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. Ne dēm nán unriht ne árwurða ðone rīcan *non injuste judicabis nec honores vultum potentis*, Lev. 19, 15. Ǽhōf ic ríne (riicnæ, Ruth. Cross) cuning (*Christ*), Rood Kmbl. 88; Kr. 44. Se cyning and se bisceop and monige ððre ǽfæste weras and rice *rex cum antistite et aliis religiosis ac potentibus viris*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 12. Guman rīce and heáne *men, great and small*, Exon. Th. 415, 18; Rä. 33, 13. Rīcera *potentum*, Wulck. 253, 29. Rīccra gesetnes *senatus consultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 66. Rīccra manna need *vis potestatis*, 21, 28. Him mon þyngode tó ðám rīcum (*the judges*), Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Hé áwearp da rīcan (*potentes*) of setle, Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Hé (*God*) hæfþ nǽnne rīcran, ne furþum nǽnne gelīcan, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 5. Gyf ðú dæt gerǽdest ðe hér rīcost eart *if you decide on this who are here in command*, Byrht. Th. 132, 55; By. 36. Wæs Alexandreas ealra rīcost monna cynnes, Exon. Th. 319, 21; Vid. 15. Monege ððre ðe of Macedonian rīcoste wǽron *multi Macedoniae principes*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 24. Hé hēt ácwellan da rīcostan witan and da æðelestan, Met. 9, 25. (b) *rich, possessed of wealth*:—Ǽáðere ys ofende tó farenne þurh nǽdle þyrel ðonne se rīca and se welega on Gódes rīce gá *facilius est camelum per foramen acus transire quam divitem intrare regnum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25. Ða dā se Hǽlend spræc be dam rīcan, dā cwæþ hē: 'Sum rīce man wæs'... Cúð is eów dæt se rīca biþ namcúðre on his leóde ðonne se þearfa, Homl. Th. i. 330, 3–6. 'Hé forlēt da rīcan ídele.' Dæt sind da rīcan da de mid módignysse ða eorþlīcan welan lufiaþ swíðor ðonne da heofonlīcan. Fela rīccra manna geþeóþ Gode, dæra ðe swá dóþ. Swá swá hit áwriten is: 'Dæs rīcan mannes welan sind his sáwle álýsednyss,' 204, 3–7. Be rīccera (rīcra manna, W. F.) and þeárfena (bearna) andfenge. Gif hwylc rīce mon and æþelboren his bearn Gode on mynstre geoffrian wile, R. Ben. 103, 9–11. Rīcra grundleás gītsung ǽhta, Met. 7, 14. Rīcum mannum *divitibus*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. **II.** of things, *strong, powerful, mighty, potent*:—Wǽron hyra rǽdas rīce, siddan hié rodera waldend wið ðone hearm gescylde, Cd. Th. 245, 3; Dan. 457. God rīcum mihtum wolde dæt him eorþe geseted wurde, 6, 34; Gen. 98. Gegnīd swefl tó duste ... meng wið ealde sápan, and sie swefl rīcra *let the sulphur be the stronger ingredient*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 16. Sió (*jaundice*) biþ ealra ádla rīcust, 106, 20. [*Goth.* reiks *mighty, powerful, having authority, great*: *O. Sax.* rīki: *O. Frs.* rīke: *O. H. Ger.* rīhhe *magnus, potens, magnificus, dives*: *Icel.* rīkr. The word passed into the Romance tongues. *Fr.* riche: *Ital.* ricco: *Span.* rico; ricos omes *the grandees*.] v. med-, sige-, woruld-rīce.

rīce, es; *n.* **I.** *power, authority, dominion, rule, empire, reign*, (a) referring to sovereigns or nations:—Tó becume ðín rīce *adveniat regnum tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Biornwulfes rīce Mercna cyninges *the reign of Biornwulf king of Mercia*, Chart. Th. 70, 8. Ealle stærwríteras secgaþ dæt Asiria rīce æt Ninuse begunne ... From ðæm árestan geáre Ninuses rīces óþdæt Babylonia burg getimbred wæs wǽron lxiiii xintra ... dý ilcan geáre gefeóll Babylonia and eall Asiria rīce and hiora anwald, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25–32. Wæs Maximianes rīce bréd, Exon. Th. 243, 10; Jul. 8. Rīces *imperii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 42. Withrǽde rīxigendum dé fīftan wintra his rīces, L. Wih. prm.; Th. i. 36, 5. Under fīftiga cyninga rīce, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 4. Tó rīce fón *to become king, assume the royal authority*, 4, 6; Swt. 178, 19; Chr. 675; Erl. 36, 10: 754; Erl. 48, 17. Hér Certic and Kynríc onfēngon West-Seaxna rīce ... and siddan rixadon West-Seaxna cynebarn of dam dæge, 519; Erl. 15, 24. Hér Ceadwalla ongan æfter rīce winnan, 685; Erl. 40, 16. On dæs cyninges rīce foreweardum *cujus regni principio*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 24. Dū ealle cyninges ða de on Breotene wǽron ǽr dé in mihte and on rīce (*potestate*) oferstīgest, 2, 12; S. 514, 9. Ymb xxxi wintra dæs de hé rīce hæfde *after he had reigned thirty-one years*, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 26. Wé witon dæt ealle onwealdas from him sindon wé witon eác dæt ealle rīca sint from him forðon ealle onwealdas of rīce stondon. Nú hé ðara lǽssena rīca reccend is hú micle swíðor wéne wé dæt hé ofer da márran sīe *omnem potestatem a Deo esse* (*omnes*) *recognoscunt. Quod si potestates a Deo sunt, quanto magis regna, a quibus reliquae potestates progrediuntur? Si autem regna diversa, quanto aequius regnum aliquod maximum*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 23–26. (b) referring to others in authority (bishops, consuls, etc.):—Biscepes burgbryce mon sceal bétan, ðǽr his rīce biþ *where he has jurisdiction*, L. In. 45; Th. i. 130, 8. Brihtwold biscop fēng tó dam rīce (biscopstōle, MS. F.) on Wiltūnscīre *Brihtwold became bishop of Wiltshire*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Dæt is dæt hī (*men*) swíðost wilniaþ tó begitanne, wela and weordscipe and rīce, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 28. Nán man for his rīce ne cymþ tó cræftum ac for his cræftum hé cymþ tó rīce and tó anwealde, 16, 1; Fox 50, 20–22. Hwí dú (*Boethius*) swá manigfeald yfel hæfdest on dam rīce de hwíle de dú hit hæfdest, 27, 2; Fox 96, 13. Ne forsáwe hé (*Catullus*) nó done óderne (*Nonium in curuli sedentem*) swá swíðe, gif hé nán rīce ne nænne anweald næfde, 27, 1; Fox 96, 7. Biþ ǽlc dysig mon dý unweorðra de hé máre rīce hæfþ, 27, 2; Fox 98, 11. **II.** *the district in which power is exercised, a kingdom, realm, a diocese*:—Biscop *episcopus*; bisceopscīr vel bisceoprīce *diocesis*; cyncg *rex*; rīce *regnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 2–6. Eal dæt rīce widgeondan Jordanem *omnis regio circum Jordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5. Gif him dæt rīce losaþ *if heaven be lost to them*, Cd. Th. 28, 12; Gen. 434. Hú mihtest dú sittan onmiddum gemǽnum rīce (*intra communme omnibus regnum*) dæt dú ne sceoldest dæt ilce gebolian dæt ððre men, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 17. Danaus, of his rīce ádrǽfed *regno pulsus*, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 40, 17. Eall Italia rīce dæt is betwux dam muntum and Sicilia dam ealonde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4. Dā férde déós spǽc embe eall dæt rīce (*regionem*), Lk. Skt. 7, 17. Hé wealdeþ sídum rīcum, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Of rīcum (*regionibus*) hé gaderode hig, Ps. Spl. 106, 2. Se deófol ætéowde him ealle middangeardes rīcu, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 8. Da heofonlīcan rīco, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 15. Da écan rīceo, 2, 5; S. 507, 7. **II a.** *the people inhabiting a district, a nation*:—Cumaþ folc feorran tógædere and rīcu eác, Ps. Th. 101, 20. [*Goth.* reiki *power, authority*: *O. Sax.* rīki: *O. Frs.* rīke: *O. H. Ger.* rīhhi *regnum, imperium, regio*: *Icel.* rīki.] v. abbod-, bisceop-, brego-, bryten-, cyne-, eard-, éast-, eorþ-, éðel-, fæder-, gum-, heofon-, þrym-, west-, woruld-rīce.

rīce-dōm, es; *n. Power, rule, dominion*:—Dīn rīcedōm oft ús rīxie '*thy kingdom come*,' Wulfst. 125, 9. [*O. Sax.* rīki-dōm *power*: *O. Frs.* rīke-dōm: *O. H. Ger.* rīhhi-tuom *imperium*; *divitiae*: *Icel.* rīk-dōmr *power*; *wealth*.]

rīcels, ricene, ricenlīce. v. rēcels, recene, recenlīce.

rīcen[n], e; *f. A female endowed with power, a goddess*:—Rīcenne *Diane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 76: 86, 63.

rīceter[e], es; *n.* **I.** *power, dominion, rule, greatness, glory*:—Rīcceter *gloria*, Germ. 389, 41. Wé ne sceolon da rīcan for heora rīccetere wurdian *we are not to honour the great ones for their greatness*, Homl. Th. i. 128, 22. Dam lārcówe gedafenaþ dæt hé hogie hū manegra manna sáwle hé mǽge Gode gestrýnan ... nā hū micel hé mǽge mid his rīcetere him tó geteón *it behoves the teacher to strive how many men's souls he can gain for God, not how much he can draw to himself by his power*, ii. 532, 30. Gyf kyng mid his rīccetere his folc ofsit, ðon biþ hé *tyrannus*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Som. 51, 47: Homl. Th. i. 242, 4. Wite se abbod, dæt hé da gýmenne dara untrumra sāula tó rihtre lācnunge underfēng, and nā for rīcetere de hé ofer da hæbbe de hále syndon, R. Ben. 51, 12. Ne ongyte wé dæt dǽr ǽnigra hāda andfencg wǽre, dæt is dæt ǽnig be líues rīcetere, ac ǽlc be his neóde and untrumnesse ancnáwen wǽre *we do not understand that in this case there was any acceptance of persons, that is that recognition was made of any one in proportion to the greatness of his position in life, but of each according to his need and weakness*, 57, 21. Smeáge se abbod hū hé swíðor dám sáwlum fremian mǽge, ðonne hé hogige embe rīcitere his andwealdes, 118, 21. Hrīceter *monarchium*, *principatum*, *regnum*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 17. Rīciter, 422, 26: 511, 11. Rīcetere † ealdordōm, 453, 41: 465, 26. Rīceter *potentiam*, Blickl. Gl. Done ealdordōm and dæt rīceter de se reccere for monigra monna þearfe underfēhþ hé hine sceal eówian útan, Past. 17, 7; Swt. 119, 61. Hé dyde him dæt rīceter tó sída and tó gewunan *ministerium regiminis vertit in usum dominationis*, 17, 9; Swt. 121, 19. **II.** *power improperly used, violence, force*:—Hé (*Lucifer*) wolde mid rīccetere him rīce gewinnan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 42. Dæt nán dara cyninga de cumaþ æfter mé oðde ealdorman oðde ððer rīca mid ǽnigum rīccetere oðde unrihte díse ne ǽwende, Chart. Th. 243, 13:

Homl. Th. i. 82, 21. Hú mæg, oððe hú dear ænig lǽwede man him tó geteón þurh ríccetere Cristes wican ? ii. 592, 27.

ríccettan (?) *to rule* :—Rirciten (riccetan?) *gubernare*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 20.

ríc-líc ; *adj. Great, splendid, magnificent* : — Ungemetlíce ríclíc lýf *excessively splendid mode of life*, Shrn. 184, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* rîh-lîh *splendidus* : *Icel.* ríku-ligr.] v. next word.

ríclíce ; *adv.* I. *powerfully, with power, as one possessing power* :— Gé budon swíðe ríclíce and swíðe ægendlíce *vos cum austeritate imperabatis eis et cum potentia*, Past. 19, 2 ; Swt. 145, 5. On ðám dagum ríxode Ælfelbyrht on Cantwarebyrig ríclíce, and his ríce wæs ástreht fram ðære micclan eá Humbre óð súdsǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 18. Ríclíce ł stranglíce ł ríclícost *potentissime*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 4. II. *splendidly, sumptuously* :—Sum welig man dæghwamlíce ríclíce (*splendide*) gewistfullude, Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* rîhlîho *splendide, festive, mirifice* : *Icel.* ríku-liga *magnificently* ; *strictly* (of observance).]

rícs. v. rysc.

rícsere, es ; *m. A ruler* :—Rícsares aldormen *dominationes principatum*, Rtl. 113, 12.

rícsian ; *p.* ode. I. *to exercise or have power, to rule, govern, reign* :—Éálá ðú scippend heofones and eorþan ! ðú ðe on ðam écan setle rícsast ! Bt. 4 ; Fox 6, 30. Hé rícsaþ (*regnabit*) on écnesse, and hys ríces ende ne byþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 33. Ríxaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 36. Ríhcsaþ, Ps. Spl. 95, 9. ' Hí rícsodon (-eðon, Hatt. MS.) nǽs ðeáh mínes þonces ' ... Ða ðe swá rícsiaþ (-ieaþ, Hatt. MS.) hí rícsiaþ of hira ágnum dóme *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me* ' ... *Ex se regnant, qui* ..., Past. 1, 2 ; Swt. 26, 14–16. On ðám dagum ríxode Ælfelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 17. Circe rícsode on ðam ílcum, Met. 26, 57. Ríhcsode *regnavit*, Ps. Spl. 92, 1 : 96, 1. Gif ðín willa síe dæt rícsie se ðe on róde wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1544 ; El. 774. Se máera wyrhta ðe ríhsigende wylt eal dæt hé geworhte, Lchdm. iii. 432, 15. Wihtræde ríxigendum, L. Wih. prm. ; Th. i. 36, 4. II. with the idea of supremacy secured by, or exercised with, force or violence, *to domineer, dominate, tyrannize, exercise violence* :—Swá nú ríxiaþ gromhýdge guman, Exon. Th. 445, 26 ; Dóm. 13. Deáþ rícsade ofer foldbúend, 154, 16 ; Gú. 843. Ríxade, 154, 2 ; Gú. 836. Se þeódsceaða (*famine*) rícsode, Andr. Kmbl. 2233 ; An. 1118. Swá ríxode and wíd rihte wan ána wíd eallum (*of Grendel's successful raids on Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 290 ; B. 144. Án ongan deorcum níhtum draca rícsian. 4429 ; B. 2211. Gif wé álsiaciaþ dæs weddes ðe wé sealdi habbaþ, ðonne máge wé wénan dæt ðás þeófas willaþ rixian gyta swíðor ðonne hig ǽr dydon *these thieves will get the upper hand yet more than they did before*, L. Ath. v. 8, 9 ; Th. i. 238, 23. Dæt hé mǽge rixian and wealdan ealra his feónda and ðón him tó yfele dæt dæt hé wylle *omnium inimicorum suorum dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 9, 25. Deáþ him fúrðor ne bíþ rícsend *mors illi ultra non dominabitur*, Rtl. 26, 33. Drihten rícsandra *Dominus dominantium*, 101, 10. II a. of things, *to prevail* :—Ða yfelan wǽtan weorþaþ gegaderode on ðone magan, and ðǽr ríxiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. On ðisse þeóde ríxode unríhta fela *in this nation many a wrong has prevailed*, Wulfst. 128, 3. Gif preóst forhele hwæt on his scriftscíre betweox mannum tó unríhte ríxigen (ríxige ? ríxigende ?) gebéte hé *if a priest conceal anything in his district between men that may have force to cause injustice, let him make amends*, L. N. P. L. 42 ; Th. ii. 296, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* rîhhison *regnare*.] v. ofer-rícsian.

rícsiend, es ; *m. A ruler* :—Rícsad *rector*, Rtl. 102, 15.

rícsung, e ; *f. Rule, dominion* :—Rícsunges *dominationis*, Rtl. 174, 19.

rid *a swinging, swaying ; in* sand-rid *a quicksand*. v. rídan. [*Icel.* rið *sway, swing*.]

rídan ; *p.* rád, *pl.* ridon. I. *to ride on horseback* ; equitare :— Hwílum ic on wloncum wicge ríde, Exon. Th. 489, 14 ; Rä. 78, 7. Hwá rít intó dam porte *quis equitat in civitatem?* Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 3, 52. Ðín cyning rít uppan tamre assene, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Hú ne wást ðú dæt nán mon for ðý ne rít ðe hine rídan lyste, ac rít for ðý ðe hé mid ðǽre rǽde earnaþ sume earnunga, Bt. 34, 7 ; Fox 144, 5–7. Ðonne rídeþ ǽlc hys weges, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 21, 4. Sum mon rád be ðære stówe, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 533. 30. Him (*the Danes*) Ælfréd and cyninges þegnas oft rǽde on ridon, Chr. 871 ; Erl. 76, 11. Ofer ðý cræte curran, ofer ðý cwéne reodan. Lchdm. iii. 32, 10. Ymbe hlǽw riodan hildedeóre, Beo. Th. 6319 ; B. 3170. Rídan ða yldestan men tó ðære byrig, L. Ath. i. 20 ; Th. i. 208, 29. Ðeáh ðe hé gewuna wǽre ðæt hé má eode ðonne ride, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 540, 17. Ne wæs álýfed dæt hé móste bútan on myran rídan, 2, 13 ; S. 517, 7 : 4, 3 ; S. 566, 33. Nalæs rídende on horse, ac on his fótum gangende, 3, 28 ; S. 560, 33. Ðes rídenda here *hic equester exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18 ; Som. 10, 2. Hé ásent rídendne here, Wulfst. 200, 21. Rídende men *equites*, Gen. 50, 9. II. *to ride* (of other modes of transport as a vessel *rides* on the waves) :—Wíde rád dæt scip ofer holmes hríncg, Cd. Th. 84, 3 ; Gen. 1392. Fana up rád *the ensign* (*the fiery pillar*) *moved aloft*, 193, 18 ; Exod. 248. Dæt hé (*a vessel*) scyle fǽmig rídan ýða hrycgum, Exon. Th. 384, 24 ; Rä. 4, 32. III. without the idea of progress, *to ride* (as in *to ride at anchor*), *to swing, rock* :—Licgaþ mé ymbe írenbendas rideþ racentan sál *the chain swings* (or *presses*?) *on me*, Cd. Th. 84, 3 ; Gen. 372. Swá biþ geómorlíc gomelum eorle tó gebídanne dæt his byre giong on galgan *that his son swing on the gallows*, Beo. Th. 4882 ; B. 2445. Sum sceal on galgan rídan, seomian æt swylte, ðþæt bǎncofa blódig ábrocen weorðeþ, Exon. 329, 13 ; Vy. 33. [*O. Frs.* rîda : *O. H. Ger.* rîtan *to ride* (*on horseback or in a carriage*) : *Icel.* ríða *to ride, to swing, sway*.] v. á-, æfter-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, ðþ-rídan.

ridda, an ; *m.* I. *a horseman, rider* :—Ridda oððe rídende *eques*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26 ; Som. 11, 8. Ridda *homo equo portatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 65. Se ridda (cf. sum wegfarende mann, i. 168) férde forþ on his weg, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 175. II. *a mounted soldier* :—Hors and ðone riddan hé ǽwearp on sǽ, Cant. Moys. Feówer hund and þúsend cræta hé hæfde and twelf þúsend riddena, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 3. Pharao him fíligde mid his cræftum and gilplícum riddum. . . . Seó sǽ ealle his cræftu and riddan oferwreáh, 194, 22–27. Ðá gemétte Martinus ánne nacodne þearfan, and his nán ne gýmde, ðeáh de hé ða riddan ðæs bǽde . . . Ða hlógon ða cempan sume, 500, 19–28.

rídel. v. for-rídel.

rídend, es ; *m. A horseman, knight* :—Rídend swefaþ, hæleþ *knights and warriors sleep the sleep of death*, Beo. Th. 4906 ; B. 2457.

[rídere, es ; *m. A knight* :—Hé begeat ðone castel æt Albemare and ðárinne hé sette his cnihtas . . . Æfter dísum hé begeat má castelas and ðárinne his ríderas gelógode, Chr. 1090 ; Erl. 226, 30. [*M. H. Ger.* rîtare : *Icel.* rîðari.]]

ride-soht. v. hríd-suht.

rídusende (?) *swaying, swinging* (?) :—Rídusende (-aendi, -endi) *pendulus*, Txts. 87, 1562. Cf. rídan (?).

ríd-wíga, an ; *m. A mounted soldier* :—Þrittig rídwígena *turma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 24.

rif (?) ; *adj. Fierce* :—Ic wiste dæt úre för wæs þurh ða lond and stówe ðe missenlícra cynna eardung in wæs rifra wildeóra *ego sciebam per bestiosa loca nobis iter esse*, Nar. 10, 5. Ða rifásta *ferociora*, Rtl. 125, 31.

rífe ; *adj. Rife, abundant* :—Ðere .vii. níht gyf wind byoþ, fír byþ swíðe ryfe ðý geáre, Lchdm. iii. 164, 21. [Baluwe þer wes riue, Laym. 631 : 4544 : 20079 : 20672. Þenne scullen blissen wurðen riue, 32107. Þa hǽðene weoren swa riue & auere heo comen, 14542. Alle worldes wele ham is inoh riue, H. M. 29, 22. Lauerd, mi hele so rife, Ps. 26, 1 note. Of him cam kinde mikil and rif, Gen. and Ex. 1252. *Icel.* rífr *munificent, abundant* ; rífi-ligr *large, munificent*.]

rífeling, es ; *m. A kind of shoe* or *sandal* :—Rífelingas *obstrigilli* (obstrigili *calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur*, Isidore), Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 25. [Rewelyns, rivlins *shoes* or *sandals of raw hide*, Jamieson's Dict. *See also* riveling in Halliwell's Dict.]

Riffeng *Riphaei montes* :—Of Riffeng ðam beorgum, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 15.

rift, rifte, es ; *n. A veil, curtain, cloak* :—Rift *laena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 42: *palla*, 116, 35: *biuligo, niger velamen*, 126, 38: *cicla*, 131, 28. Hwítel ł ryft *sagum*, i. 284, 62 : *pallium*, Ps. Surt. 103, 6. Ðý áwundenan ryfte *plumario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 15. Hé nywolnessa swá swá ryfte (*pallium*) him tó gewǽde woruhte, Ps. Th. 103, 7. Sprenge se sacerd seofon síðon on dæt ryft (*velum*), Lev. 4, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* peîn-refta *tibarii* : *Icel.* ript ; *f.* ; ripti ; *n. a kind of cloth* or *linen jerkin*.] v. bán-, cneó-, fleóg-, hálig-, wáh-rift.

rifter, ríftr, es ; *m. An instrument for reaping, a sickle, scythe* :—Ríftr *falx*, Txts. 62, 430. Rifter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1. Wingeardseax, rifte[r] *vel* sicul *falx*, 146, 76. Ríftre *falce*, 79, 69. Ríftras *falcis*, 108, 19.

ríftere, es ; *m. A reaper* :—Ríftre *messor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 55 : 71, 30. Ríptere, i. 74, 68. Dæt geríp is micel and ða rifteras feáwa, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. Ríftra[s] *messores*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 39. Ic cweþe tó ríftrum mínum *dicam messoribus*, 13, 30. Se bær his rýfteram mete tó ǽcere, Homl. i. 570, 33.

rige, rigen. v. ryge, rygen.

rignan, rínan ; *p.* rínde. [*A strong preterite occurs in the Blickling Gloss*, rán *pluit*. Cf. In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed þat no reyne ne rone (roon, MS. W. : roen, MS. R. : ron, MS. B. : raynade, MS. C.), Piers P. 14, 62.] I. *to rain, to cause rain to fall*, (a) with the agent expressed :—Ic ríne *pluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28 ; Som. 30, 53. Hé rýnde ofer synfullan grin, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Hit ágan rínan xl. daga and xl. níhta tósomne dæm mǽstan réne, and seó eorþe ríndе ealswá swíðe of hire éásprencgum angén dæm heofenlican flóde, Wulfst. 217, 1. Hét hé ða wídan duru wolcen ontýnan heá of heofenum and hider rignan manna *mandavit nubibus desuper, et januas coeli aperuit ; et pluit illis manna manducare*, Ps. Th. 77, 25. (b) with the agent not expressed :—Rínþ *pluit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22 ; Som. 24, 6. Hit ríndе feówertig daga, Gen. 7, 12 : Mt. Kmbl. 7, 27. Hyt ríndе fýr and swefl of heofone *pluit ignem et sulphur de coelo*, Lk. Skt. 17, 29. Swá gelíc swá . . . sý fýr onǽled and ðín heall gewyrmed and hit ríne and snívve and styrme úte, Bd. 2, 13 ; S. 516, 17. Drihten lét rínan hagol *pluit Dominus grandinem*, Ex. 9, 24. Hé lǽt rínan (regneþ,

and ða unrihtwīsan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 45. **II.** *to rain, to fall* (of rain) :—Rīneþ blōdig regn æt æfen *a bloody rain shall fall at even*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Mon geseah weallan blōd of eorþan and rīnan meolc of heofonum *sanguine e terra, lac visum est manare de coelo*, Ors. 4, 3 ; Swt. 162, 7. [*Goth.* rignjan : *Icel.* rigna, regna : *O. H. Ger.* reganōn.]

riht, es ; *n.* **I.** *that which is straight* or *erect, a plumb line* :— Reht *perpendiculo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 26. **II.** that which is straight in a metaphorical sense, *right, law, canon, rule* :—Mennisc riht *jus* ; gecynde riht *jus naturale* ; ānre burge riht *jus civile* ; ealra þeóda riht *jus gentium* ; cempena riht *jus militare* ; ealdormanna riht *jus publicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 5–10. Riht ł Godes riht *fas*, 38, 71. Scipmanna riht *rodia lex*, i. 20, 50. Reht Rōmwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ryhtes wyrðe *entitled to call in the aid of the law*, Chart. Th. 170, 3. Godes rihtes wiðerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Wiþerwearde Godes beboda and ðæs gāstlīcan rihtes *opponents of God's commands and of the spiritual law*, 135, 13. Luſige man Godes riht georne, L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Æfter þeáwe ārwurðra rihta *juxta morem canonum venerabilium*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 572, 5. **III.** *what is in accordance with law, human or divine, what is just or proper, right, justice, equity* : — Đā cwǽdon ealle ða weotan ðæt mon ūðe ðære cyrican rihtes swā swel swā ōðerre . . . And Epelwald cwæð ðæt hē ǽlcre circan aa his dǽla rihtes ūðe, Chart. Th. 140, 7–16. Hí rihtes ne gȳmdon, Andr. Kmbl. 278 ; An. 139. Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrron, ðæt hī heora wōhdǽda geswīcan woldan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 27. Godes lof mid rihte begān, 43, 4. Mid rihte Gode þeówian, 45, 29. Hī mē habbaþ benumen mīnes naman ðe ic mid rihte habban sceolde, Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 28. On dīnum rihte *in aequitate tua*, Ps. Th. 142, 11. Filige rihtlīce ðam rihte *juste quod justum est persequeris*, Deut. 16, 20. Dēmaþ ǽlcon men riht *quod justum est judicate*, 1, 16. Gif wē sōþ and riht on ūrum līfe dōn willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Hē ā tō ǽghwylcum sōþ and riht sprecende wæs and dōnde, 223, 30. On riht *a-right, by rights, according to what is just* or *proper* :—Healdan Godes ǽwe on riht, 45, 9. 22. Dære cyrican on riht þeówian, 49, 4. Nis eów forboden ðætte ǽhta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, 53, 28. Hē fērde mid ðām þingum ðe his on riht wǽron *quae juris sui erant*, Gen. 31, 21. **III** a. *what is just in the case of a criminal, just punishment, justice* :—Dō ðam þeófe his riht, swā hit ǽr Eádmundes cwide wæs, L. Edg. H. 2 ; Th. i. 258, 9. **IV.** *what properly belongs to a person, what may justly be claimed, a right, due* :— Đā sōna wæs Epelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes (*the right to certain woodland*) widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 12. Nelle ic ða rincas rihte benǽman *I will not deprive the men of what rightly belongs to them*, Cd. Th. 129, 32 ; Gen. 2152. Hē hafaþ mec bereáfod rihta gehwylces, feohgestreóna, Elen. Kmbl. 1817 ; El. 910. **V.** *what is due from a person, duty* :—Dæt bið ðæs recceres ryht ðæt hē þurh ða stemne his lārīowdōmes ætīewe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplīcan ēðles *debitum rectoris est supernae patriae gloriam per vocem predicationis ostendere*, Past. 21, 5 ; Swt. 159, 22. Ūs is riht micel ðæt wē rodera weard wordum herigen (cf. nū wē sceolan (*debemus*) herigean heofonrīces weard, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 20), Cd. Th. 1, 1 ; Gen. 1. **VI.** *what agrees with a proper standard, what is correct or exact, the rights of a case, the truth* :—*h* and *k* geendiaþ on a æfter rihte, Ælfc. Gr. 2 ; Som. 3, 4. Hē ne magg beón æfter rihte gecweden, būton ðæt andgit beó ǽr foresēd, 15 ; Som. 18, 43. Se ðe secgan wile sōþ æfter rihte, Beo. Th. 2103 ; B. 1049. Dæt wīf sǽde him eall ðæt riht *dixit ei omnem veritatem*, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Dæt hē be ðære rōde riht getǽhte, Elen. Kmbl. 1199 ; El. 601. Hē fram Sċe Pauline ðæt riht (*rationem*) leornade ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 512, 9. On riht *a-right, correctly, properly* :—Ne eart ðū fullfremedlīce ne on riht gefullad *non es perfecte baptizatus*, 5, 6 ; S. 620, 6. Gif ic dīne unrōtnesse on riht ongiten hæbbe, Bt. 7, 1 ; Fox 16, 7. **VII.** *an account, a reckoning* ; ratio, *mostly in such phrases as* riht āgildan *to render an account* :—Hié āgeofaþ be ðæm reht *reddent rationem de eo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 36 : Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2. Hē sceal ealra his dōma riht āgyldan beforan ðæm rihtwīsan dēman on dōmesdæge, R. Ben. 16, 7. Hē sceal mid his sāwle āre Gode riht āgyldan ealles ðæs ðe hē on worlde tō wommum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 113, 3. Wē sceolan riht āgyldan for ealles ūres līfes dǽdum, 63, 31. Reht setta *rationem ponere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 23. Hyra līfes riht, Exon. Th. 84, 18 ; Cri. 1375. Ænige rihte ārǽfnan *ulla ratione tolerare*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 631, 30. [*O. Sax.* reht : *O. Frs.* riucht : *O. H. Ger.* reht *jus, justitia, judicium, aequitas, rectitudo, ratio* : *Icel.* réttr ; *m. right, law ; due, claim.*] v. ǽ-, eald-, ēðel-, folc-, ge-, land-, leód-, níd-, on-, sundor-, swēn-, un-, word-, woruld-riht ; *and* ā-riht.

riht ; *adj.* **I.** of direction, (a) literally, *straight, erect, direct* :— Seó heá ród ryht ārǽred *raised erect*, Exon. Th. 66, 3 ; Cri. 1066. Rihtes sīþfætes *directi callis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 55. Rihtre *directo*, 27, 69. Rihtre stīge *recto tramite*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 481, 8. Faran be rihtum wege (*via publica*), Num. 20, 17. Deós wyrt hafaþ rihte stelan, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wæs ðæt ilce hūs hwemdragen, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces ðæt ða wǽgas wǽron rihte, ac git swīðor on scræfes onlīcnesse ðæt wæs æteówed, and gelōmlice ða stānas swā of ðǽm clife ūt sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 17–20. Đā fixode ic hwylc se weg tō ðære eá ealra rihtost wǽre, Glostr. Frg. 108, 28. Hē ðan rihtestan wege ðyder tō geférde, Guthl. 3 ; Gdwin. 20, 12. (b) metaphorically, *right, straight* :— Đa men ðe bearn habban, tǽcean him līfes weg and rihtne gang tō heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 18. Ic him līfes weg rihtne gerȳmde, Rood Kmbl. 175 ; Kr. 89. Hī dā gelǽdde līfes ealdor ðǽr hī on rihtne weg (*in viam rectam*) eodan, Ps. Th. 106, 6. Wǽrun Godes mīnes gangas rihte, 67, 23. Dōþ hys sīðas rihte (rǽhta, Lind.) *rectas facite semitas ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. **I** a. *right* ; dexter. v. riht-hand. **II.** *agreeable to the spirit of law, human or divine, just, equitable* :—Hwī ne dēme gē ðæt riht (*justum*) is? Lk. Skt. 12, 57. Dēmað rihtne dōm *justum judicium judicate*, Jn. Skt. 7, 24. Rihte syndon ðīne dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Beóþ rūmmōde ryhtra gestreóna *liberal of gains justly acquired*, Exon. Th. 106, 31 ; Gū. 49. **III.** *satisfying the requirements of a law or regulation, legitimate, lawful, regular* :—Riht canonicus *a regular canon*, L. Ælfc. C. 5 ; Th. ii. 344, 12. Heora riht cyning *legitimus rex*, Bd. 4, 26 ; S. 603, 18. On rihtre ǽwe *in lawful marriage*, Wulfst. 304, 21. Đa de on rihtum hǽmede beóþ *qui in legitimo matrimonio sunt*, L. Eccg. C. 25 ; Th. ii. 150, 22. Đa men ðe beam habban, lǽran hié ðām rihtne þeódscipe (*regular discipline*), Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. On rihtne tīman (cf. on gesetne tīman, Th. ii. 296, 3) tīda ringan, L. Edg. C. 45 ; Th. ii. 254, 5. **IV.** *satisfying the demands of conduct, right, proper, fitting* :—Ys hit riht ðæt man ðam cāsere gafol sylle *licet nobis dare tributum caesari*, Lk. Skt. 20, 22. Riht ðæt is ðæt ealle geleáfulle men ðis feówertig daga on forhæfdnesse lifgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. Hē nǽfre nǽnigum woruldrīcum men swīðor onbūgan nolde, ðonne hit riht wǽre, 223, 29. Mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ, ðæt ic ōleccan āwihte þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 11 ; Gen. 289. Reáfode, swā hit riht ne wæs, beám on bearwe, 55, 29 ; Gen. 901 : Byrht. Th. 137, 23 ; By. 190. Gif hire forþsīð getīmige ǽr him, ðonne is hit rihtast ðæt hē ðanon forþ būton ǽlcum wīfe wunige, Wulfst. 304, 23. Sāulscat is rihtast ðæt man geláste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. **V.** *satisfying the requirements of a standard, right, correct, true, orthodox* :— Riht gewrit *orthography*, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 16 ; Som. 51, 22. Hwæt rēce wē hwæt wē sprecan būton hit riht spræc (*recta locutio*) sȳ, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 14. Eálā ðætte dis moncyn wǽre gesǽlig gif heora mōd wǽre swā riht and swā geendebyrd swā swā ða ōðre gesceafta sindon *O felix hominum genus, si vestros animos amor, quo coelum regitur, regat*, Bt. 21 ; Fox 76, 1. Hit is swīðe ryht spell ðæt Plato sǽde . . . Đa cwæþ ic : 'Ic eom geþafa ðæt ðæt wæs sōþ spell ðæt Plato sǽde,' 35, 1–2 ; Fox 156, 8–14. Hē wæs riht cyning *he* (*Constantine*) *was a true king*, Elen. Kmbl. 26 ; El. 13. Dæt is se rihta geleáfa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17 : Bd. 1, 21 ; S. 485, 9. Đonne wile hē onfōn rihtre ondetnesse (*true confession*), Blickl. Homl. 155, 1. Mid rihtum ondgite, 63, 29. Hē ongon hī lǽran ðæt hī rihte sibbe betwih him hæfdon . . . Hī ne woldan rihte Eástran healdan on heora tīd *coepit eis suadere ut pace Catholica secum habita . . . Non Paschae Dominicum diem suo tempore observabant*, Bd. 2, 2 ; S. 502, 8–11 : 5, 19 ; S. 638, 33. Sum mæg godcunde reccan rihte ǽ *one can expound the law divine and true*, Exon. Th. 42, 11 ; Cri. 671. Hæbbe ǽlc man rihtne anmittan and rihte wǽgan and rihte gemetu ðæt hig nāðer ne sīn ne lǽssan ne māran ðonne hit riht sig *pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. [*Goth.* raihts : *O. Sax.* reht : *O. Frs.* riucht : *O. H. Ger.* reht *rectus, justus, aequus* : *Icel.* réttr.] v. forþ-, ge-, on-, un-riht, *and the compounds of which* riht *is the first part.*

rihtæþel-cwēn, e ; *f. A legitimate wife* : — Đæt syndon Godes widersacan . . . unrihthǽmeras . . . and ða de habbaþ má ðonne heora rihtæþelcwēne, Wulfst. 298, 18.

riht-ǽw, e ; *f.* **I.** *legitimate matrimony* :—Gehādedum mannum is beboden, ðæt hī cȳþan sceolan folce hwæt on hālgum bōcum āwriten is, and hī wīsian, hū hī rihtǽwe healdan sceolan, Wulfst. 304, 18. **II.** *a legitimate wife* :—Be ðam men ðe hæfþ his rihtǽwe (*legitimam suam uxorem*), L. Eccg. P. ii. tit. x ; Th. ii. 180, 16. Se man ðe his rihtǽwe forlǽt and ōðer wīf nimþ, ii. 8 ; Th. ii. 184, 21. Đonne hē his rihtǽwe ǽrest hām bringþ, ii. 21 ; Th. ii. 190, 11. Gif hwylc man wið ōðres rihtǽwe hǽmþ, ii. 10 ; Th. ii. 186, 6.

rihtan ; *p.* te. **I.** *to right, to restore to a proper position that which is displaced, erect, direct* :—Hē mid handum eft on heofonrīce rihte rodorstōlas he (*God*) *with his hands again in the heavenly kingdom restored the celestial seats* (*after the expulsion of the rebellious angels*), Cd. Th. 46, 24 ; Gen. 749. Tō rehtanne foet ūsra in woege sibbe *ad dirigendos pedes nostros in uia pacis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 79. **II.** *to right* a person, *to replace a person in the rights of which he is wrongfully deprived* :— Heó smeádan hū heó mehton monige men ryhtan, ge godcundra hāda ge weorldcundra, ge on londum ge on mā ðara þinga ðe heó on forhaldne wēran, Chart. Th. 139, 25. **III.** *to make right that which is faulty, set right, rectify, correct, amend* :—Ne sēce ic nō ða bēc, ac ðæt ðæt ða bēc forstent, ðæt ic ðīn gewit swīðe rihte *that I may set thy mind thoroughly right*, Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 20. Sume dēman myccle swīðor rihtaþ Godes folc ðonne hié réafian earme. Ða dēman beóþ ǽghwǽr ge ðæt hié him selfum heora synna bebeorgaþ ge eác ōðre syngiende

rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 16–25. Wē boetas ƿ wē hrihđ *corrigimus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 2. Se wīsdōm hine rēte and rihte mid his andsworum, Bt. tit. 5; Fox x, 9. Gemeta and gewihta rihte man georne *let weights and measures be made correct with all diligence*, L. C. S. 9; Th. i. 380, 24. Æl̃þeódige mæn, gif hió hiora hǣmed rihtan (*amend*) nyllaþ, of lande gewīten, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 1. Tō rihtanne ƿ tō boetanne *emendasse*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 12. IV. *to keep right, direct, rule:* —Angelþeódе đe hē rihte *gens Anglorum quam regebat*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 29. Hē đa circan heóld and rihte *rexit ecclesiam*, 3, 20; S. 550, 32: 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Đa sylfan stōwe đe Eata mid abbudes onwalde heóld and rihte (*regebat*), 4, 27; S. 604, 41. Đys eówde stȳran and rihtan, Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. [*Goth.* ga-raihtjan: *O. Sax.* rihtian *to erect, to rule: O. Frs.* riuchta: *O. H. Ger.* rihtan *erigere, corrigere, dirigere, ordinare, regere: Icel.* rētta *to right.*] v. ge-rihtan.

riht-andswaru, e; *f. An answer that corrects, a reproof, rebuke:*—Se mann đe on his mūþe nǣfþ nāne rihtandsware *homo non habens in ore suo increpationes*, Ps. Th. 37, 14.

riht-aþelu(o); *pl. True nobility:*—Ealle sint emnæbele, gif wē willaþ đone fruman sceaft gebencan . . . and siđđan eówer ælces ācennednesse. Ac đa ryhtæþelo biþ on đam mōde, næs on đam flǣsce, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 19: Met. 17, 20.

riht-cynn, es; *n. A genuine stock, a race really derived from a particular source:*—Moyses wæs đæs rihtcynnes *Moses was of the true stock of Abraham*, Wulfst. 13, 6.

riht-cynecynn, es; *n. A legitimate royal family:*—Antigones him ondrēd Ercoles đæt đæt folc hiene wolde tō hlāforde gecеósan for đon đe hē ryhtcynecynnes wæs *timens ne Herculem Macedones quasi legitimum regem praeoptarent*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 10. Dauides cynnes, đæs rihtcynecynnes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 29. [Cf. Se cyng (*Henry*) genam Mahaide him tō wīfe . . . of đan rihtan Ænglalandes kynekynne, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 36–39.]

riht-dōnde *right-doing:*—Gif wē beóþ rihtdōnde, Blickl. Homl. 51, 14. Seó duru đæs heofonlīcan rīces biþ ontȳned đǣm rihtgelȳfendum monnum and đǣm rihtdōndum, 61, 10.

rihte; *adv.* I. of direction, *right, due, directly, straight:*—Swā oft æspringe ūt āwealle þ of clife hārum, and gereclīce, rihte flōweþ, irneþ wiđ his eardes (*runs straight on in its course*), Met. 5, 14. Ryhte beeástan him *due east of them*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 3. [v. east-, norþ-rihte.] II. of time, *directly, straightway:*—Send nū rihte *mitte jam nunc*, Ex. 9, 19. Nū rihte đū gesihst *jam nunc videbis*, Num. 11, 23. Gif ic on helle gedō hwyrft ǣnigne, đū mē æt byst efne rihte, Ps. Th. 138, 8. [v. dǣr-rihte.] III. *in accordance with justice or equity, justly:*—Hē ymbhwyrft eorþan dēmeþ sōđe and rihte *judicabit orbem terræ in justitia*, Ps. Th. 97, 9: *in aequitate*, 95, 13. IV. *rightly, well, in a manner suited to the circumstances of a case, fittingly, properly, duly:*—Rihte ys hē genemned Jacob; nu hē beswāc mē, Gen. 27, 36: Exon. Th. 9, 7; Cri. 139. Wæs swīđe ryhte (*recte*) tō đæm wītgan gecweden, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 16. Ne ǣnig wīf ōđerne getrȳwlīce ne þohte swā rihte swā hē scolde, Wulfst. 160, 2: Cd. Th. 127, 32; Gen. 2119. Hū gōd is God đām đe mid heortan rihte hycgeaþ *quam bonus Deus his, qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 72, 1: 62, 6. Scylan ead niman on đīnre ansȳne đa mid rǣde hēr rihte lifigeaþ *habitabunt recti cum vultu tuo*, 139, 13. V. *correctly, in the proper manner, exactly, accurately, truly:*—Wē biddaþ đē, Lāreów, đæt đū tǣce ūs sprecan rihte (*to speak Latin correctly*), Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Bæd đæt hē hyra randan rihte heóldon, Byrht. Th. 132, 23; By. 20. Swā wæs on đǣm sceonnum þurh rūnstafas rihte (*correctly*) gemearcod, hwam đæt sweord geworht ǣrest wǣre, Beo. Th. 3395; B. 1695. Swylce hȳ wǣron rihte . . . swilce hī nū sindon *they were exactly such then as they are now*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 1. Heó is swīđe ryhte feówerscȳte *it (Babylon) is very accurately quadrangular*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 13. Ryhtor cweþan *to say with greater accuracy*, 5, 1; Swt. 214, 9.

rihte-bred, es; *n. An instrument for measuring, a square:*—Rihtebred *norma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 20: 114, 83: *linea*, 54, 16.

rihtend, es; *m. A ruler:*—Ēalā đū ælmihtiga scippend and rihtend (*rector*) eallra gesceafta, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10. Hē gehȳreþ cyning mædlan, rodera ryhtend sprecan, Exon. Th. 50, 10; Cri. 798.

rihtere, es; *m. A ruler, director:*—Ic wāt đætte God rihtere is his āgnes weorces . . . Gesege mē nū đū cwist đæt đū nāht ne tweóge đætte God đisse worulde rihtere sīe . . . *operi suo conditorem praesidere Deum scio . . . Dic mihi, quoniam a Deo mundum regi non ambigis* . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 5–14. [*O. H. Ger.* rihtari *rector, regulus, rex, judex: Icel.* rēttari *a justiciary.*]

rihtes; *adv. Right, straight:*—Foran rehtes in đa rōde *straight on to the cross*, Cod. Dipl. Kmbl. iii. 392, 6.

riht-fæderencynn, es; *n. Lineal descent or descendants on the father's side:*—Hiera ryhtfæderencyn gǣþ tō Cerdice *they are lineally descended on the father's side from Cerdic*, Chr. 755: Erl. 50, 33: 784: Erl. 56, 5. Gif heó bearn nǣbbe, feó đonne an hire rehtfæderen[cynnes] sió nēste hond, Chart. Th. 481, 21. v. riht-mēdrencynn.

riht fæstendæg, es; *m. A regularly appointed fastday:*—Ælc đara manna đe yt ođđe drinc þ on đam hālgan lenctene ođđe on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76: Wulfst. 117, 15.

riht-fremmend, es; *m. One acting rightly:*—Đus reordiaþ ryhtfremmende, Exon. Th. 240, 2: Ph. 632. Geát hæđen hildfruma hāligra blōd, ryhtfremmendra, 243, 9; Jul. 8. Hælu būtan sāre ryhtfremmendum, 101, 9; Cri. 1656.

riht-gefremed; *adj. Rightly constituted, orthodox:*—Forđon đe hē Wilfriþ rihtgefremedne gemētte *quia catholicum Vilfridum comperit*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 34.

riht-gegilda, an; *m. One who is legally a member of a guild:*—Æt ælcon rihtgegyldan, Chart. Th. 606, 14.

riht-geleáffull; *adj. Holding a true belief, orthodox:*—Fram đam rihtgeleáffullum bisceope *ab episcopo orthodoxo*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 19. Mid đære hālgan and mid đære rihtgeleáffullan gesomnunge *cum sancta ecclesia*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 31. For rihtgeleáffulra sibbe *pro pace Catholica*, 2, 2; S. 502, 2. Đæt rīce đam unrihtwīsan cyninge āferran and on rihtgeleáffulra and on rihtwīsra anwald gebringan, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 19. Rihtgeleáffullum *orthodoxis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 66.

riht-gelīfed; *adj. Possessed of a true belief, orthodox, catholic:*—Eal rihtgelyfed folc sceal gefeón on đone his tōcyme, Blickl. Homl. 167, 14. Đæs rihtgelȳfdan geleafan *orthodoxiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 13. Đa hālgan gelaþunge rihtgelȳfdan *sanctam aecclesiam catholicam*, Apstls. Crd. Rihtgelēfedan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 9. Of rihtgelēfedum lārum *orthodoxis dogmatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 12. Drihten, đū đe cwæde on đinum godspelle tō eallum rihtgelȳfedum mannum *omnibus fidelibus hominibus*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67; Th. ii. 226, 39. Rihtgelȳfdum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. [cf. *Icel.* rētt-trūaðr *orthodox.*]

riht-gelīfende *having a true belief, faithful:*—Seó duru đæs heofonlīcan rīces biþ ontȳned đǣm rihtgelȳfendum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 9. Ic beó līfes gāst on eallum rihtgelȳfendum on mē, 185, 34. [Cf. *Icel.* rētt-trūandi *orthodox.*]

riht-geþancod; *adj. Right-minded, having right thoughts:*—Đa rihtgeþancodon *rectos corde*, Ps. Lamb. 7, 10. Rihtgeþancedon, 10, 3.

riht-gewitt, es; *n. Right mind:*—Đā wæs heó of hyre ryhtgewitte *she was out of her mind*, Shrn. 141, 18.

riht-hǣmed, es; *n. Legitimate matrimony:*—Cirraþ tō eówrum ryhthǣmede, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 17. Æfter đon wǣre on rihthǣmed (riht hǣmed?) geþeóded *postea in matrimonio jungatur*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 2. v. unriht-hǣmed.

riht-hand, a; *f. The right hand:*—Se Hælend be đære ryhthanda mē genam, Nicod. 21; Thw. 11, 5. Se Hælend Adam be đære rihthand genam, 30; Thw. 17, 24.

riht-handđēda, an; *m. The actual perpetrator of a crime:*—Gif hwā wrace dō on ǣnigum ōđrum būtan on đam rihthanddǣdan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 12.

riht-heort; *adj. Upright in heart:*—Mid rihtheortum *qui recto sunt corde*, Ps. Th. 93, 14. Đǣm rehtheortum *rectis corde*, Ps. Surt. 111, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-herzi.]

riht-hīwa, an; *m. A legitimate consort:*—Monige beóþ đara đe hiġ geheáldaþ wid unryhthǣmed and swāđeáh his āgenra ryhthīwena ne brȳcþ swā swā hē mid ryhte sceolde *multi sunt, qui scelera quidem carnis deserunt, nec tamen in conjugio positi usus solummodo debiti jura conservant*, Past. 51, 6; Swt. 399, 8.

riht-hlāford, es; *m. A rightful lord:*—Gif wīf oðer hire rihthlāford ōđerne man hæbbe *si mulier, praeter dominum suum legitimum, alium habet virum*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 7; Th. ii. 184, 19.

riht-hlāfordhyldu; *indecl.:* -hyld, e; *f. Fidelity justly due to a lord:*—Uton beón ā rihtum hlāforde holde and getreówe . . . forđam eall đæt wē ǣfre for rihthlāfordhelde dōþ, eal wē hit dōþ ūs sylfum tō mycelre þearfe, Wulfst. 119, 15: 299, 27. v. hlāford-hyldo.

rihting. v. rihtung.

rihtlǣcan; *p. -lǣhte To make right, rectify, correct, amend:*—Gif hē đonne (*after punishment*) swā ne bēte and rihtlǣce, hē sȳ ō đam ealdorscype āworpen, R. Ben. 46, 19. Se đe ǣr dysum misdyde, đæt hē hit georne gebēte and rihtlǣce hine sylfne, Wulfst. 277, 2. Uton wē nū ǣlces yfeles geswīcan and rihtlǣcan ūs sylfe on eallan þingan, 174, 30. Æfter đam đe hē sylf geriht wearþ hē began georne mynstera wīde geond his cynerīce tō rihtlǣcynne *after his own life was ordered aright, he began to set the monasteries in order*, Lchdm. iii. 440, 2. v. ge-rihtlǣcan.

riht-lǣce, es; *m. A genuine physician, one who is really a doctor:*—Se đe his broces bōte sēcþ būton tō Gode sylfum and tō his hālgum and tō rihtlǣcum hē drȳhþ deófles wyllan *he that seeks a remedy for his malady except from God and from his saints and from regular doctors, he does the devil's will*, Wulfst. 12, 12.

rihtlǣcung, e; *f. Correction, making right:*—Đa underþiódđan sint tō maniane đæt hié đara unþeáwas đe him ofergesette biođ tō swīđe and tō þrisdlīce ne eahtigen . . . đý læs hié for đære ryhtlǣcinge weorþen upāhæfene, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 2. Tō đām dōmbōcum de se heofonlica Wealdend his folce gesette tō rihtlǣcunge ealra forgǣgednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 20. Hrihtlǣcinge *ratiocinationis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 78.

riht-laga, an ; *m. Right* or *just law, equity* :—Rihtlaga is, ðæt man ðǽran gebeóde, ðæt hē wylle ðæt man him gebeóde, Wulfst. 274, 11. v. next word.

riht-lagu, e ; *f. Right* or *just law* :—Oferhogan godcundra rihtlaga, Wulfst. 164, 12. Ða ðe godcunde láre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan on ǽnige wísan, 168, 8.

riht-líc ; *adj.* **I.** *right, just* :—Rihtlíc *fas, justum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 16. Ic tócwýse eówer deófolgyld, and bið ðonne rihtlíc gebúht ðæt gē geswýcon eówres gedwyldes, Homl. Th. i. 70, 33. Gif híora hwile swá heardheort wǽre, ðæt hē nǽne hreówsunge ne dyde, ðæt hē ðonne hæfde rihtlíc wíte, Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 248, 16. **II.** *right, fitting, adapted to due requirements* :—Hū wolde dē lician gif hwylc swíðe ríce cyning wǽre and næfde nǽnne frýne mon on eallon his ríce, ac wǽron ealle þeówe. Dā cwæþ ic : ' Ne þúhte hit mē nāuht rihtlíc, ne eác gerisenlíc, gif him sceoldan þeówe men þénigan,' 41, 2 ; Fox 244, 26. Rihtlíc ðæt wæs ðæt se blinda be ðæm wege sǽte wædliende ; forðon de Drihten sylfa cwæþ : ' Ic eom weg sōdfæstnesse,' Blickl. Homl. 17, 30 : 29, 17. **II** a. *adapted, fitted, entitled* :—Ðeáh beóþ ða foremǽrtran and rihtlícran tō herigenne ða ðe beóþ mid cræftum gewyrdode, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 24. **III.** *right, in accordance with reason* :—Ðæt wǽre rihtlíc tō ongytenne (*merito intelligendum*) ðæt ealle ða ðe Godes willan worhton, fram ðam ðe hī gesceapene wǽron, ðæt hī ðonne wǽron fram him ece mēde tō onfónne, Bd. 3, 22 ; S. 552, 21. **IV.** *right* as regards conduct, *righteous* :—Ðæt bið rihtlíc líf, ðæt cniht þurhwunige on his cnihthāde, ōþ ðæt hē on rihtre mǽdenǽwe gewínge, L. I. P. 22 ; Th. ii. 332, 28. Ðonne mon hwæt ryhtlíces and gerisenlíces gebenceþ *quando et si qua jam justa, si qua honesta cogitantur*, Past. 21, 3 ; Swt. 155, 24. Ðonne hē ðæm ryhtlícum inngeþonce his hiéremonna foresæġþ da diéglan sǽtenga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quando rectae intentioni audientium hostis callidi circumspectas insidias praedicit*, 21, 5 ; Swt. 163, 13. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlícne cynedōm trumlíce up wegaþ *there are eight pillars that firmly sustain a rightly conducted royal authority*, L. I. P. 3 ; Th. ii. 306, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-lih *fas, jus, justus, regularis, canonicus : O. L. Ger.* reht-, riht-lik : *O. Frs.* riucht-lik : *Icel.* rétt-legr *just, due, meet.*]

rihtlíce ; *adv.* **I.** *rightly, justly, with justice* or *equity* :—Rihtlíce *juste*, rihtlícor *justius*, rihtlícost *justissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 40, 50. Him getīmode swíðe rihtlíce ðæt hī mid hiora árleásan hlāforde ealle forwurdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 30. Dū rihtlíce dǽlest mete dīnum mannum, Hy. 7, 70. **II.** *rightly, in a manner which suits the circumstances of a case* :—Swíðe ryhtlíce hit wæs ǽwriten ǽfter ðǽm wítenum ðæt da heargas wǽron ǽtiérede *recte post animalia idola describuntur*, Past. 21, 3 ; Swt. 157, 6 : 21, 5 ; Swt. 163, 21. Ǽfter ðon wē singaþ rihtlíce on his lof : ' Hǽl ūs on ðǽm hēhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Hū ne belimpþ se weorþscipe tō ðam de hine geweorþaþ ? ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlícor, Bt. 14, 3 ; Fox 46, 13. **III.** *rightly, in accordance with rules* or *regulations, regularly* :—Gewunelíce ł rihtlíce *rite*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Som. 41, 44. Rihtlíce gehālgad *canonice ordinatus*, Bd. 3, 28 ; S. 560, 28. Ða þēnunge hē rihtlíce gefyllan ne mihte *ministerium regulariter implere nequibat*, 5, 6 ; S. 620, 9. Gif hē rihtlíce (*in such a way as to observe the rules imposed by Christianity*) Cristen beón wille, 4, 5 ; S. 573, 18. Ða munecas beádon hine (*the abbot*) ðæt hē sceolde healdan hī rihtlíce, Chr. 1083 ; Erl. 217, 5. Ða witan cwǽdon ðæt him nán leófre hlāford nǽre ðonne heora gecynde hlāford gif hē hī rihtlícor healdan wolde (*if he would rule with better observance of the laws*) ðonne hē ǽr dyde, 1014 ; Erl. 150, 7. **IV.** *rightly* as regards conduct :—Wē sceolan gōd weorc wyrícean and rihtlíce libban, Blickl. Homl. 75, 13 ; 109, 13. Riht is ðæt gehādode men ðām lǽwedum wísian hū hī heora ǽwe rihtlícost sculon healdan, L. I. P. 22 ; Th. i. 332, 28. v. on-rihtlíce.

riht-licettere, es ; *m. A thorough hypocrite* :—Fela manna wyrð þurh deófol forlǽred swā ðæt hý eal óðer specaþ and óðer hiwiaþ, óðer hý þencaþ ; and ða beóþ rihtlíceteras, Wulfst. 54, 14.

riht-líf, es ; *n. A right life* :—Wýf tō onfónne tō rihtlífe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 22.

riht-liþlíc ; *adj. Articulate* :—Rihtliþlícu *articulata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 46.

riht-mēdrencynn. v. mēdren-cynn, *and* cf. riht-fæderencynn.

riht-meterfers, es ; *n. Correct hexameter verse* :—Ðæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feówer and twentig tīman, Anglia viii. 314, 10.

riht-munuc, es ; *m. A true monk* :—Beóþ rihtmunecas, gif hý libbaþ be ðam geswince heora ágenra handa, R. Ben. 73, 19.

rihtness, e ; *f.* **I.** *rightness, straightness, perpendicularity* :—*Perpendicula* walþrǽd. ðæt is rihtnesse [þrǽd], Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 67. Cf. rihtung-þrǽd. **II.** *rightness, justice, equity* :—On rihtnesse *in aequitate*, Ps. Th. 97, 9 : 110, 5. Rehtnise, Rtl. 102, 17. **III.** *in the following passage* rehtnis *glosses* ratio, Rtl. 113, 32 : 32, 32 : Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 36 : 18, 24 : 25, 19. [*O. L. Ger.* reht-, riht-nussi *justitia : O. H. Ger.* rehtnissa *justitia, aequitas.*]

riht-norþanwind, es ; *m. A due north wind* :—Ða sceolde hē ðǽr bídan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 17, 17.

riht-racu, e ; *f. A correct account* :—Dā lýfde hē ðæt hē móste beón ryhtes wyrðe for mí[n]re forspǽce and ryhtrace, Chart. Th. 170, 4.

riht-regol, es ; *m. A correct rule, a canon* :—Rihtregula *canonum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 16.

riht-ryne, es ; *m. A right course* :—Se bróc ðeáh hē swíðe of his rihtryne ðonne ðǽr micel stān of ðam heáhan munte oninnan fealþ and hine tódǽlþ and him his rihtrynes wiðstent, Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 27-30 : Met. 5, 20. Oncerran dísne swiftan rodor of his rihtryne, 10, 41.

riht-scilling, es ; *m. A lawful shilling* :—Se rihtscylling byþ ā be .xii. penegum *legitimus solidus semper est* .xii. *denariorum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 60 ; Th. ii. 222, 7.

riht-scrífend, es ; *m. One who declares the sentence of the law, a lawyer* :—Rihtscrífend ł dómsettend *jurisconsultus, jurisperitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17 : i. 20, 69.

riht-scytte ; *adj. Sure of aim* :—Sum bið ryhtscytte, sum leópa gleáw, sum on londe snel, Exon. Th. 296, 15 ; Crä. 51.

riht-smeáung, e ; *f. Right reasoning, argument* :—Rehtsmeáwung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 11, 10.

riht-tíd, e ; *f. A proper time* :—Hē ða Eástran on heora rihttíde ne heóld *Pascha suo tempore non observabat*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 18. v. next word.

riht-tíma, an ; *m. A right, proper time* : — Ælc wuht from Gode wiste his rihttíman, Bt. 5, 3 ; Fox 12, 8.

rihtung, e ; *f.* **I.** *direction, guidance* :—Bisceope gebyreþ ǽlc rihting . . . Hē sceall gehādode men gewissian, ðæt heora ǽlc wite hwæt him gebyrige tō dónne, L. I. P. 7 ; Th. ii. 312, 9. Gyrd rihtingce *virga directionis*, Ps. Spl. 44, 8. Him God hālige ǽ sette tō heora lífes rihtinge, Homl. Th. i. 558, 21. Ðonne mann wísdōm sprecþ manegum tō þearfe and tō rihtinge, Ælfc. T. Gm. 21, 28. Rihtinga *directiones*, Ps. Lamb. 98, 4. **II.** *correction, setting right* :—Rihtinge *correctio*, 96, 2. Bisceopes dægweorc . . . his gebedu ǽrest, and ðonne his bócweorc, rǽding oððon rihting (*correcting manuscripts* ?), L. I. P. 8 ; Th. ii. 314, 19. On ða gerād ðæt seó bóc heam sý geara, gyf hý hyre beþurfan tō ǽnūre rihtinge *on the condition that the charter be ready for them, if they need it for any correction*, Chart. Th. 588, 17. **III.** *correction, reproof* :—For ðære geornfulnesse ðære ryhtinge ne sīe hē tō stíð tō ðære wrace *ne correptionis studia privatus dolor exasperet*, Past. 13, 2 ; Swt. 79, 11. **IV.** *a direction, rule* :—Ne scolyen hý beón būtan regole, ðæt is lífes rihtinge, R. Ben. 61, 14. Dísne regul, ðæt is lífes rihtunge, wé ǽwriton tō dý ðæt wé hine on mynstre healden, 132, 14. **V.** a translation of the technical term *regularis* [*Regulares* apud compotistas, seu computi ecclesiastici conditores, alii sunt *solares*, alii *lunares*. *Regularis solis* est numerus invariabilis datus mensi, qui, adjunctus *concurrenti*, declarat qua feria septimanae quilibet mensis iniret, cujus fuerit regularis. Dicitur regularis a regula quia invariabilis est. *Regularis lunaris* est numerus invariabilis, datus mensi ad invenendum lunam in kalendis mensium singulorum, Ducange] :—De regulariþus feriarum dicamus . . . Januarius and October habbaþ twā rihtinga, and Februarius and Martius and November gladiaþ on fíftum, and Aprilis and Julius habbaþ ǽne rihtinge, and Maius hæfþ þrý, and Agustus mid feówrum glitnaþ, Junius ǽna hæfþ syx rihtinga, and September and December mid heora seofon gefērum gladiaþ, Anglia viii. 302, 1–4. Cf. Aprilis hæfþ ǽnne regularem, 303, 40. De regularibus lunae. Gyf dū wille witan ðæra rihtinga gesceád ðe geþungene preóstas cweþaþ *lunares*, 305, 8. The word occurs often in the treatise from which these passages are taken. [*O. H. Ger.* rihtunga *regimen, reformatio, emendatio, dispositio.*]

rihtung-þrǽd, es ; *m. A directing thread, a plumb-line* :—Wealles rihtungþrǽd *perpendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64.

riht-weg, es ; *m. A right way* :—Se ðe secge ðæt hē on Crist gelýfe fare se ðæs riht-weges ðe Crist sylf férde *qui se dicit in Cristum credere debet ambulare sicut et ipse ambulavit*, Wulfst. 65, 25. Gebringan on rihtwege ða ðe ǽr dweledan, 75, 2 : 49, 19.

riht-wer, es ; *m. A legitimate husband* :—Gif wíf hire rihtwer (*virum suum legitimum*) forlǽt, L. Ecg. P. ii. 8 ; Th. ii. 184, 25.

riht-westende, es ; *m. The extreme western limit* :—Hire ryhtwestende *ultimus finis ad occidentem*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 32.

riht-willend, es ; *m. One whose desires are right* ;—Dū eart ān ðara rihtwillendra, Bt. 15, 1 ; Fox 10, 6.

riht-wís ; *adj. Righteous, just* :—Rihtwís *justus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 69. Rihtwís *justus*, rihtwísre *justior*, ealra rihtwísost *justissimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Som. 4, 65 : 9, 21 ; Som. 10, 20. Rihtwís déma, Hy. 6, 7. Se ðe underfēhþ rihtwísne on rihtwíses naman, hē onfēhþ rihtwíses mēde, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 41. Unscyldig ic eom fram dyses rihtwísan blóde (*a sanguine justi hujus*), 27, 24. Dē ic geseah rihtwísne ætforan mē, Gen. 7, 1. Dómas dīne rihtwíse *aequitas judicia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 75, 172. Rihtwíse *non errantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 52. Fíftig rihtwísra manna *quinquaginta justi*, Gen. 18, 24. Heó is rihtwísre (*justior*) ðonne ic, 38, 26. Boetius wæs on woruldþeáwum se rihtwísesta, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* reht-wís : *Icel.* rétt-víss.] v. un-rihtwís.

riht-wís (?), e ; **-wíse** (?), an ; *f. Righteousness, justice* :—Rihtwíse and sybbe hý cyston *justitia et pax osculatae sunt*, Ps. Spl. 84, 11. [*Cf. Icel.* rétt-vísa, -vísi.]

riht-wísend, es; *m. A Sadducee*:—Đā hē geseh manega dæra sundorhālgena and dæra rihtwísendra tō his fulluhte cumende, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7.

rihtwísian; *p.* ode *To justify*: — Gē rihtwísiaþ eów ætforan mannum and God cann eówere heortan *vos justificatis vos coram hominibus, Deus autem novit corda vestra* (Lk. 16, 15), Homl. Th. ii. 404, 15. v. ge-rihtwísian, riht-wís.

riht-wísian; *p.* ode *To direct aright, rule*: — Đū cwist dæt dū nāht ne tweóge dætte God disse worulde rihtere sīe (rihtwísige, Cott. MS.) *a Deo mundum regi non ambigis*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 14. v. wísian.

rihtwís-līc; *adj. Righteous, just, rational*:—For ryhtwíslīcum andan *per zelum justitiae*, Past. 17, tit.; Swt. 107, 7: 21, 6; Swt. 163, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* rehtwís-līh *rationabilis.*] v. next word.

rihtwíslice; *adv. Rationally, justly*:—Hū mæg ænig man ryhtwíslice and gesceádwíslīce ācsigan, gif hē nān grot rihtwísnesse on him næfþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5: Met. 22, 45. v. preceding word.

rihtwísness, e; *f.* I. *righteousness, justice*:—Ōðer mægen (dære sāwle) is *justitia*, dæt is rihtwísnys; þurh đa hēo sceal God wurðigan and rihtlīce libban, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 159. On rihtwísnesse wege *in via justitiae*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 32. Abram gelīfde Gode and hit wæs him geteald tō rihtwísnisse (*ad justitiam*), Gen. 15, 6. Ealle rihtwísnesse gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15. Rihtwísnysse sprecan, Ps. Spl. 57, 1. Gelǽd mē on rightwísnysse đīne, 5, 9. Rechtwísnisse, Ps. Surt. 44, 5. Gif hī mīne rihtwísnessa (*justificationes*) gewemmaþ, Ps. Th. 88, 28. II. *rightness, reasonableness, reason*:—Đa sceare onfōn sculon đe wē gehýrap fulle beón ealre rihtwísnesse *hanc accipere tonsuram quam plenam esse rationis audimus*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 23. Hū mæg ænig man ryhtwíslice and gesceádwíslīce ācsigan, gif hē nān grot rihtwísnesse on him næfþ? Nis nān swā swīðe bedǽled ryhtwísnesse, dæt hē nān ryht andwyrde nyte, gif men ācsaþ. Plato cwæþ: 'Swā hwā swā ungemyndig sīe rihtwísnesse, gecerre hine tō his gemynde, đonne fint hē dǽr đa ryhtwísnesse gehýdde mid dæs līchoman hæfingnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 5–12: Met. 22, 43–60. v. on-rihtwísness.

riht-writere, es; *m. One who writes correctly*:—Rihtwrītera *orthographorum, rectorum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 72. Rihtwrīterum *ortagraphorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 22: 75, 41.

riht-wuldriende *orthodox*:—Wē wǽron smeágende rihtne geleáfan and rihtwuldriende. Đās wē syndon ārfæstlice fyligende and rihtwuldriende *tractantes fidem, rectam et orthodoxam . . . Hos sequentes nos pie atque orthodoxe*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 28–34.

rīm, es; *n. Number*:—Rīm miclade monna mǽgþe geond middangeard, Cd. Th. 75, 21; Gen. 1243. His dōgora wæs rīm ārunen, 98, 6; Gen. 1626. Seofon geteled rīmes, 80, 30; Gen. 1336. Ic feówertig folce dyssum wintra rīmes wunade neáh *forty years in number I dwelt near this folk*, Ps. Th. 94, 10. Æfter rīme fīf Moyses bōca *juxta numerum librorum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 1. Weaxendum đam rīme geleáfsumra *crescente numero fidelium*, 4, 5; S. 573, 12. Gecuron hī of heora rīme gemetfæstne man *elegerunt ex suo numero virum modestum*, 5, 11; S. 625, 43. On rīme *in catalogo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 31. Hundtwelftig geteled rīme wintra, Cd. Th. 76, 27; Gen. 1263. On wera rīme gewurðod, 127, 8; Gen. 2107. Rīm dæga mīnra *numerum dierum meorum*, Ps. Surt. 38, 5. Is nū worn wintra sceacen twā hund oððe mā geteled rīme, ic ne mæg āreccan nū ic dæt rīm ne can, Elen. Kmbl. 1267; El. 635. Meotod wolde manna rīm, fela þūsenda, forþ gelǽdan, Cd. Th. 289, 22; Sat. 401. [*O. Sax.* un-rīm: *O. Frs.* rīm: *O. H. Ger.* rīm *numerus*: *Icel.* rīm.] v. cneó-, dæg-, dōgor-, ende-, fæðm-, ge-, geár-, getæl-, mann-, niht-, scilling-, un-, winter-rīm.

rima, an; *m. A rim, border, bank, coast*:—Rima *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 45. Rimo, Txts. 55, 601. [Cf. *Icel.* rim *a rail*; rimi *a strip of land.*] v. bord-, dæg-, sǽ-, sūþ-, tōþ-rima.

rīman; *p.* de. I. *to count, number*:—*Ducentesimus* se đe biþ on đām twām hundredum æftemyst, đon hī man rīmþ, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Som. 50, 5. Næs þeáw dæt mon ænig wæl on đa healfe rīmde đe đonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae viceret occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Cyninges þegnas oft rāde on ridon đe mon nā ne rīmde, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 12. Gif ic hī rīman onginne *dinumerabo eos*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. Hē mæg rīman steorran *qui numerat multitudinem stellarum*, 146, 4. II. *to enumerate, recount, describe in succession*:—On đam is godcundnesse wēn đe manna ingehygd wāt and can and heora heortena deágolealle smeáþ and rīmeþ *divinity is to be looked for in him that knows the minds of men, and scrutinizes and tells one by one the secrets of their hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 27. Hū nytt rehton wē and rīmdon đa cǽga būton wē eác feáwum wordum ætīéwen hwæt hié healden *quid utilitatis est, quod cuncta haec collecta numerationе transcurrimus, si non etiam admonitionis modos per singula pandamus?* Past. 23; Swt. 179, 11. Hwæt sceal ic mā rīman yfel endeleás? Exon. Th. 272, 27; Jul. 505. Hāligra manna naman rīmende and gebedo singende *laetanias canentes*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 4. III. *to calculate, compute, count up*:—Đa reáferas geþenceaþ swīðe oft hū micel hié sellaþ swelce hié đa mētsceattas rīmen (*quasi mercedem numerant*), Past. 45, 4; Swt. 343, 16. For ege đinum graman đinne tō rīmanne (*dinumerare*), Ps. Spl. 89, 13. [Beón] rīmed *computari, numerari*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 24. IV. *to account, esteem as*:—Gē beóþ mē talade and rīmde on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. [*O. H. Ger.* ge-rīman.] v. ā-, ge-rīman.

rīm-āþ, es; *m. An oath taken by a person and by the number of persons he brings with him as compurgators* (cf. the expressions in Norse law *tylptar-, séttar-eiðr*, oaths in which twelve, six persons respectively took part), L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 15. v. cyre-āþ.

rīm-cræft, es; *m. The science of numbers, arithmetic*:—Đa seofon cræftas on đam beóþ gemēted ealle weoruldwýsdómas, dæt ys ǽrest *arythmetica*, dæt ys rýmcræft, Shrn. 152, 13. Rīmcræft *arithmetica*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 56: Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 58: 3, 7. Uton witan hwæt *saltus lunae* sý tō sōðe . . . oððe hwā hine dǽs wurdscipes cūðe dæt hē sceolde gestandan on đam rīmcræfte *that he should have a place in the science of computation*, Anglia viii. 308, 22. Đa đe ǽr wǽran on rīmcræfte rihte getogene *those who were correctly instructed in the art of computing*, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 1. Hæfdon hié on rīmcræfte āwriten wera endestæf hwænne hié tō mōse meteþearfendum weorđan sceoldon *they (the cannibal Mermedonians) had numbered the days of their captives who were to be food to satisfy their hunger*, Andr. Kmbl. 268; An. 134. v. gerīm-cræft.

rīm-cræftig; *adj. Skilful in computation*:—Tō þām rihtungum đe rīmcræftige preóstas cweþaþ *lunares*, Anglia viii. 300, 27. On đām eahta geárum đe rīmcræftige weras on Grécisc hātaþ *octoade*, 315, 23: 327, 34–36. Rýmcræftige, Menol. Fox 89; Men. 44. v. next word.

rīm-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilful in computation*:—Bēda se ārwurđa rīmcræftiga, Anglia viii. 301, 33.

-rīme. v. earfoþ-rīme.

rīmere, es; *m. A computer, reckoner, calculator*:—Betwux đisre spræce sceal se rīmre geþencean, dæt hē gedō dæt Februarius mōnþ đý gearе hæbbe þrittig nihta ealdne mōnan, Anglia viii. 307, 34.

rīm-getæl, es; *n. A number*:—Rīmgetæl daga *the appointed number of days*, Cd. Th. 85, 25; Gen. 1420. Drihten lēt weaxan eft heora rīmgetæl, 166, 29; Gen. 2755.

rīmian. v. ge-rīmian.

rimpan (hrimpan?) *to wrinkle, rumple.* [Gerumpenu nædre *coluber cerastis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 68. Dære gehrumpnan *rugosa*, 91, 15. Cf. also hry[m]pellum *rugis*, 95, 73. *O. H. Ger.* [h]rimpfan (hrimfit *terit*): rampf *caperrabat*; girumpfan *rugosus, contractus.* v. Grff. ii. 512: cf. *Ger.* rümpfen.]

rimpel (? hrympel. v. preceding word). [*Prompt. Parv.* rympyl *ruga*; rymplyd *rugatus*: *M. H. Ger. O. Du.* rimpel.]

rīm-talu, e; *f. A number, tale*:—Læt mec, mihta God, on rīmtale rīces đines wunigan, Elen. Kmbl. 1636; El. 820.

Rīn; *m.*; *f. The Rhine*:—Sió eá đe man hāt Rīn, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 23. Neáh Rīnes ōfre dære ié, Swt. 14, 32. Beeástan Rīne, Swt. 14, 36. On đæm londe beeástan Rīn, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 7. On cyrican Colonie dære ceastre bī Rīne, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 22. Đā wurpon hī heora līchoman ūt on Rīne đa eá, S. 624, 42. [*O. H. Ger.* Rīn; *m.*: *Icel.* Rín; *f.*]

rīnan. v. rignan.

rinc, es; *m. A man* (a poetical term):—Se rinc (*Enoch*) on līchoman lisse sōhte, Cd. Th. 73, 12; Gen. 1203: (*Abraham*), 107, 17; Gen. 1790. Com đā tō recede rinc (*Grendel*) sīðian, Beo. Th. 1445; B. 720. Ārās đā se rīca (*Hrothgar*), ymb hine rinc manig. þegna heáp, 804; B. 399. Đā wæs rinc manig, güðfrec guma, ymb dæs geongan feorh breóstum onbryrded, Andr. Kmbl. 2234; An. 1118. Dæt wæs rihtwís rinc (*Boethius*), Met. 1, 49. Dæs rinces (*Abraham*) se rīca ongan cyning (*God*) costigan, Cd. Th. 172, 16; Gen. 2845. Junge rince ł hysse *ephebo robusto*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 1. Rōfe rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4; Gen. 286: (*those who occupied Shinar*), 99, 24; Gen. 1651. [Heo smiten togædere, helmes þere gullen . . ., rinkas feollen (mani m[en] þer fulle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5188. *Piers P.* renke: *O. Sax.* rink: *Icel.* rekkr (frequent in poetry, but in prose it occurs only in old law phrases).] v. beadu-, fyrd-, gum-, gūþ-, heaðo-, here-, hilde-, magu-, sæ-rinc.

rinc-getæl, es; *n. A number of men, a host*:—Dæt wæs wīglīc werod; wāc ne grétton in dæt ringetæl rāswan herges, Cd. Th. 192, 19; Exod. 234.

rind, e; rinde, an; *f. Rind.* I. *of a tree, the bark*:—Rind *cortix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 78. Rinde *cortex*, 79, 68. Sūðerne rind *cinnamonum, resina*, ii. 131, 9. Ofersǽwisc rind, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Rōmānisc rind, i. 376, 5. Andlang dæs piþan and andlang dære rinde ōþ đone helm, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 3. Of corntreówes rinde *de cortice corni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 6. Gif hē beget and yt rinde sió đe cymþ of neorxna wonge ne dereþ him nān ātter; đonne cwæþ se de dās bóc wrāt dæt hió wǽre torbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3: 92, 29. Wē ne māgon geseón on đam cyrnele nādor ne wyrtruman, ne rinde, ne leáf, Homl. Th. i. 236, 18. Rinda *cortices* (*codices*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 60. Rinda *librorum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 46. Of corntreówes rindum *de cortice corni*,

Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 7. Rindum *corticibus* (*codicibus*, MS.), 75, 46. Rinde *libros*, 53, 18. Dó of da rinda, Lchdm. ii. 98, 11. I a. metaphorically :—þeahtigaþ on hiera módes rinde monig gód weorc tó wyrcanne, ac on ðam piþan biþ ófter gehýded, Past. 9, 1 ; Swt. 55. 22. *The word occurs in combination with names of trees*, e. g. apuldor-, æsc-, ác-, elm-, holen-, sealh-, sláhþorn-, wiþi-grind. II. of other things, *crust, rind* :—Rinde *crustula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122. Rindan *crustulae*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 77. Wé hédaþ dæra crumena dæs hláfes, and da Judéiscan gnagaþ da rinde, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 34. Rinda *crusta* (this is omitted from) Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 23. Rindan *crustulis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 23 : 497, 15. [*O. Du.* rinde : *O. H. Ger.* rinta *cortex*, *liber*.]

-rindan, rinde. v. be-rindan, rind.

rinde-clífer (?) *a wood-pecker* (?), *a bird that sticks to*, or *scratches the bark of trees* (?) [cf. clífer, clifrian, clifian] :—Rindeclífre *ibin*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 34.

rinden ; *adj. Of bark* :—Of rindenum *cortuco*, Germ. 390, 43.

rind-leás ; *adj. Without bark* ; decorticatus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 14.

rine, rinel, ring, ringan. v. ryne, rynel, hring, hringan. [*Add under the last* :—Dæt man on rihtne tíman tída ringe, L. Edg. C. 45 ; Th. ii. 254, 5 : L. N. P. L. 36 ; Th. ii. 296, 3.]

rinnan ; *p.* rann, *pl.* runnon ; *pp.* runnen *To run* :—Ic on wísne weg worda díinra rinne *viam mandatorum tuorum cucurri*, Ps. Th. 118, 32. Satan seolua ran and on susle feóll, Cd. Th. 309, 20 ; Sat. 712. Wæn æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32 ; Rún. 22. Gif lioþole ût rynne, Lchdm. ii. 12, 24. Blód and wæter ût bicwóman rinnan fore rincum, Exon. Th. 69, 3 ; Cri. 1115. [*Goth.* rinnan : *O. Frs.* rinna : *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* rinnan : *Icel.* renna, rinna.] v. á-, bi-, ge-, óþ-rinnan, *and* irnan.

rinelle, an ; *f. A brook, stream* :—Rinnellan *rivos*, Ps. Surt. 64, 11. Cf. rynel.

rio-. v. reo-.

ríp, es ; *n.* I. *reaping, harvest* :—Dæt ríp (*messis*) is worulde endung, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. Micel ríp (*messis*) ys, and feáwa wyrhtna. Biddaþ dæs rypes Hláford dæt hé sende wyrhtan tó his ripe, 9, 37–38 : Lk. Skt. 10, 2. Dæt ríp (ripes tíd, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Dæt hér wære mycel riip, Bd. 1, 29 ; S. 498, 4. On hærfeste wícode se cyng on neáweste dare byrig, da hwile de hié hira corn gerypon, dæt da Denisc-an him ne mehton dæs ripes forwiernan, Chr. 896 ; Erl. 94, 7. Ær wintres cyme on rypes tíman, Exon. Th. 214, 28 ; Ph. 246. Twuga on geáre æne tó mæþe and óðre tó ripe *twice a-year, once at hay-time and the other at harvest*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 30. His men beón gearu-we ge tó ripe ge tó huntoþe, v. 162, 28. Huíto sint tó hrippe (*ad messem*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. II. *what is reaped or gathered in, a sheaf of corn* (cf. Whan thou repist corn in the feeld, and forzetist and leeuest a repe, Wickl. Deut. 24, 19. See also Halliw. Dict. *reepe* a sheaf) :—Ripu gaderian blisse getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 208, 15. II a. of other products [cf. wín-reopad *vendemiant*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13] :—Wingeardas (-es, MS.) ríþe fulle gesihþ blisse getácnaþ *if he sees vineyards full of fruit ready to gather, it betokens joy*, 210, 32. v. ge-, oht-ríp, *and next word.*

ripa (?), an ; *m. A sheaf* :—Berende rypan (Ps. Surt. reopan) heora *portantes manipulos suos*, Ps. Spl. 125, 8 : 128, 5. v. rip, II.

ripan ; *p.* rap, *pl.* ripon *To reap, cut corn* ; metaph. *to derive advantage* :—Ic ripe *meto*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3 ; Som. 30, 63. Ðú ripst ðine æceras *tui agros metis*, 15 ; Som. 19, 46. Hláford ðú ripst ðær ðú ne seówe. . . . Ðú wistest dæt ic ripe (hrippo, Lind.) ðær ic ne sáwe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24-26. Hrippes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 21. Hú ne secge gé dæt nú gyt synt seówur mónþas ær man ripan mæge . . . geseóþ dás eardas dæt hig synt scíre tó ripene (rýpanne, MS. A). And se de ripþ (hrioppaþ, Lind.) nimþ méde, Jn. Skt. 4, 35-36. Heofonan fuglas ne sáwaþ ne hig ne ripaþ (rioppas, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26. Eal manna bearn sorgum sáwaþ, swá eft ripaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 19 ; Cri. 86. Ða hié heora corn ripon, Ors. 4, 8 ; Swt. 188, 27. Gif wé eów da gástlican sæd sáwaþ, hwónlíc hió dæt wé eówere flæslican þing ripon, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 27. On ðám man ne mæg náðer ne erian ne ripan, Gen. 45, 6. [*O. E. Homl.* repen ; *p. pl.* repen : *Jul.* reopen : *Laym.* repen ; *p. pl.* : *Ayenb.* ripe : *Wick.* repe : *Piers P.* ropen, repen ; *p. pl.* : *Chauc.* ropen ; *p. part.*] v. ge-ripan, repan.

ripan, rýpan ; *p.* te *To spoil, plunder* :—Da syndon rýperas de scoldan beón hyrdas folces. Hý rýpaþ da earman bútan ælcere scylde, L. I. P. 12 ; Th. ii. 320, 16. Hý hergiaþ and heáwaþ, rýpaþ and reáfiaþ and tó scipe lædaþ, Wulfst. 163, 12. Dér þeáfas ofdelfes ł hrýpes *ubi fures effodiunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Hí férdon ǽghweder flocmælum and heregodon úre earme folc, and hí rýpton (rǽpton, MS. E.) and slógon, Chr. 1011 ; Erl. 145, 26. Fram rýpendum ł bereáfiendum *a diripientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 10. v. be-rýpan, *and* cf. reáfian.

ripe ; *adj. Ripe, mature* :—Ripe deáþ *matura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 19. Swíde ripe *matura satis*, ii. 58, 36. Swá swá ripe yrþ *quasi maturam segetem*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 480, 35. Se westmbǽra hærfest bringþ ripa bléda, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 15 : Met. 29, 63. [*O. Sax.* rípi : *O. H. Ger.* rífi.] v. sǽd-, un-ripe.

ripe (?) es ; *n. or* (?) ripu ; *indcl.* : ríp, e ; *f.* (cf. *O.H.G.* rífi ; *f. maturitas: Ger.* reife) *Ripeness, maturity* :—On ripe *in maturitate*, Ps. Th. 118, 147.

ripere, es ; *m. A reaper* :—Da ripperas (hrípemenn, Lind.) *messores*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39. On dam ríptíman ic secge dám ripperum (hrippemor-num, Lind.), 13, 30. Cf. riftere.

ripere, es ; *m. A robber, plunderer, spoiler* :—Rýperas and reáferas Godes graman habban, búton hig geswícan, L. C. S. 7 ; Th. i. 380, 5. Má is dæra rýpera donne rihtwísra, and is earmlíc þing, dæt da syndon rýperas de scoldan beón hyrdas folces, L. I. P. 12 ; Th. ii. 320, 14–16. Cyning sceal rýperas and reáferas and dás woruldstrúderas hatian and hýnan, 2 ; Th. ii. 304, 19 : Wulfst. 266, 28 : 165, 35. Ús stalu and cwalu . . . and rýpera reáflác derede swíde þearle, 159, 11. Cf. reáfere.

ripian ; *p.* ode *To grow ripe, to mature* :—On hærfest wæstmas rípiaþ, Anglia viii. 312, 23. Dó dæt sunne scíne dæt díne æceras rípion *cause the sun to shine, that thy fields may ripen*, Homl. Th. ii. 104, 3. Rípian *maturescere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 27 : Hpt. Gl. 419, 64. [*O. Sax.* rípón : *O. H. Ger.* rífón.] v. ge-rípian, ful-rípod, un-geríped.

rip-isern, es ; *n. A sickle, an instrument for reaping* :—Rípisern *falcem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 29.

rip-mann. v. rípere.

ripness, e ; *f. Ripeness, maturity, season of ripeness, harvest* :—Hrípnes *messis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. On rípnysse *in maturitate*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 147. Cf. rípung.

riptere. v. ríftere.

rip-tíma, an ; *m. Harvest-time* :—Lætaþ ǽgder weaxan óþ ríptíman, and on dam ríptíman ic secge dám ripperum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

ripu. v. ripe ; *n.*

ripung, e ; *f.* I. *ripening* :—Seó sunne temprað da eorþlícan wæstmas ǽgder ge on wæstme ge on rípunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 19. II. *ripeness, maturity* :—Tó dæs mynstres geate sý geatweard geset, eald and wís . . . seó rípung his gestæþþignesse sý swylc, dæt hine ne worian ne scrídan ne lyste *ad portam monasterii ponatur senex sapiens . . . cujus maturitas non sinat eum vagari*, R. Ben. 126, 17. On rípunga *in maturitate*, Ps. Spl. 118, 147. Se þridda tíma ys *autumnus*. . . . Bóceras getrahtniaþ dæne naman for dære rípunge oðde for dære gaderunge. Hig cweþaþ *autumnus propter autumationem vel propter maturitatem*, Anglia viii. 312, 27.

ripung, e ; *f. Spoliation, plundering* :—Forðéminge and rýpincge *proscriptionem, fraudationem*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 38.

-rís. v. ge-rís *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 67. Cf. rísan *to seize.*

rísan ; *p.* rás, *pl.* rison ; *pp.* risen. I. *to rise* :—Álýs mé from láðum dé mé lungre on rísan (onrísan ?) willaþ *ab insurgentibus in me libera me*, Ps. Th. 58, 1. II. *to be fitting, becoming* (*the most usual form is* ge-rísan, q. v. cf. come *and* become, venire *and* convenire, *Ger.* fallen *and* ge-fallen *for similar development of meaning*) :—Ne rí-eþ *non decent*, Kent. Gl. 681. Dér ne rísep *ubi non debet*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. [*Goth.* ur-reisan : *O. Sax.* rísan : *O. Frs. Icel.* rísa : *O. H. Ger.* rísan *cadere* (cf. stígan *which can be used of upward or downward motion*).] v. á-, on-rísan, *and next word.*

risan ; *p.* rás ; *pp.* risen (*different word from preceding* ?) *To seize, snatch away, carry off* :—Benjamin is rísende wulf *lupus rapax*, Bd. 1, 34 ; S. 499, 27. Se rísenda *rabula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 68. Dære rísendan *rapaci*, 79, 83. Wulfas rísende ł woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. v. ge-risan, -rís, rǽs (?).

risc, risel, risende. v. rysc, rysel, rísan.

risn (?) *a pair of compasses* :—Risn *cercinum* [? risl (hrisel q.v.) κερκις], Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 30.

risne ; *adj. Fitting, becoming, suitable* :—Hé sóna dám risne andsware (*congrua responsa*) onsende, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 488, 35, MS. B. v. ge-risene *and next word.*

risne (?), es ; *n. What is fit or suitable* ; congruum :—Habbaþ eów swylc massereáf and swylce béc and swylce húselfata swylce gé mid risnum (*decently*) eów da befæstan þénunga þénian mágon, L. E. I. 4 ; Th. ii. 404, 27. v. ge-risene ; *n. and preceding word.*

risoda (?) *rheum* :—Da yfelan wǽtan on dam seócum men de bið swá swá horh odde risoda odde gillistre, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11.

rip, es ; *m.* (v. eá-rip) : e ; *f.* : ripe, an ; *f. A rithe* (v. Halliw. Dict. and Leo A. S. Names of Places, p. 86 : the word is still to be found in North Frisian in the form *ride, rie*, to denote the bed of running water), *a small stream* :—Rip *rivus* . . . lytel rip *rivulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 20–27 : *rivus*, 80, 62. Burne ł ripe *latex*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 4. Norþ tó blacan ripe, andlang ripe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 33. On fúlan ripe, andlang ripe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 257, 32. On áne ripe, andlang ripes (cf. of dære ripe, 24), iii. 385, 28–29 : 386, 5. Hinc ad ælrithe, ab ipso rivo ad fraxinum unum, 373, 19. Dér fleów of dam flinte wæter . . . dæt hí druncon of dære ánre ripe, Num. 20, 11. Ripe *rivo*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 30. On da ripe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 10, 25. Op da litlan ripe, andlang ripe . . . tó da ripe, ðon andlang ripe, 12, 15–21. Swá swá sumi ǽwelm, and irnon manige brócas and ripan (ripa, Cott. MS.) of, Bt. 34, 1 ; Fox 134, 10. Ripa *torrentum, rivulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 54. Ripum *rivulis*, 448, 61. Hripum, 477, 37. Eorþan ripum *terrae rivulis*, Hymn. Surt. 17, 12. Ic geseah da wlitegan swilce culfran ástíg-ende ofer streámlicum ripum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10. Swelce hit eall

lytlum rîþum tôrinne, Past. 38 ; Swt. 277, 12 : 65 ; Swt. 469, 5 : Met. 5, 20. Tō ðam lande ðe flēwþ on rîþum meolce and hunies, Num. 16, 14. v. wæter-rîþe *and next word.*

rîþig, es ; *n.* : e ; *f.* (?) *A stream* :—Hit cymeþ on dæt lytle rîþig, of ðæm rîþige, God. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 33, 1. On ðæt rîþig, ondlong rîþiges, 378, 15. Swā on ða ealdan dîc, andlang dîces on āne rîþige, of dære rîþe on āne ealde dîc, 385, 24. On hweólrîþig, 381, 8.

rīdda, rixe, rixian. ryđda, rysc, rîcsian.

roce, es ; *m. An upper garment* :—Rocc *callicula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 11. Deórfellen roc *mastruga*, roc *toral*, 82, 3–4. Rooc (rocc ?) *toral*, 25, 64. Gæten vel broccen rooc (rocc ?) *melotes* vel *pera*, 40, 27. Mid rocce beón gescrīd, orsorhnysse getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 12. [*O. Frs.* rok : *O. H. Ger.* rocch *tunica*, *melotes* : *Ger.* rock : *Du.* rok : *Icel.* rokkr.] v. biscop-, breóst-, pistol-roce.

roce *what is chewed* (?), *a cud* (?) :—Edreced roc *rumen* (cf. edreceþ, ceóweþ *ruminet*, l. 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 18. v. ed-roc.

roce *a rock.* v. stān-roce.

rocettan, roccettan ; *p.* te *To eructate, utter* ; eructare : — Roketto ł bilketto forþ ða ðe āhȳded wērun *eructabo abscondita*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 35. Roccetteþ *eructuat*, Ps. Surt. 18, 3 : *eructuavit*, 44, 2. Rocetaþ *eructabunt*, 118, 171. Bylcetteþ, roccetteþ *eructuat*, i. *a corde emittit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 13. Bleów ł roccette *ructabat*, 96, 1.

rōd, e ; *f.* **I.** *a rod, pole.* v. segl-rōd. **II.** *a measure of land* :—Se haga is fram ðære eá eástwardes .xxviii. rōda lang and sūþwardes .xxiiii. rōda brād and eft ðanon westwardes on sæferne .xix. rōda long, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 6–9. **III.** *a cross, rood* (as in Holy-*rood*) :—Ðeós rōd *haec crux*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 67 ; Som. 14, 8. Rōd *crux* vel *staurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 52. Witestengces, rōde *oculei*, rōde *gabuli*. Hpt. 478, 70–74. Ic bidde ðē for ðære hālegan rōde tācne. Bt. 42 ; Fox 260, 3. Hē hine gesēnade mid Cristes rōde tācne *signans se signo sanctae crucis*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 599, 6. Hī mearcodon mid bīðde Tau, ðæt is rōde tācen, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 8. Se Hælend rōde tācen ofer Adam geworhte, Nicod. 32 ; Thw. 17, 29. Ðæt gē sceolan þurh ðæt treów mȳnre rōde oferswīðan ðone deáþ, Thw. 17, 21. Sige forgeaf cyning ælmihtig þurh his rōde treó, Elen. Kmbl. 294 ; El. 147. Ðā gefæstnodon Judēi hine rōde gealgan . . . Mancynna ealdor ðære rōde gealgan underfēng, Homl. Th. i. 588, 16–19. Hæt Pharao ðē āhōn on rōde (*in cruce*), Gen. 40, 19. Gā nyþer of ðære rōde, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðone hig nýddon ðæt hē bǣre hys rōde, 27, 32 : Jn. Skt. 19, 17. Hē ðār þreó mētte rōde ætsomne, Elen. Kmbl. 1665 ; El. 834. **III.** *a crucifix.* v. sweor-rōd. [*O. Sax.* rôda *a cross* : *O. Frs.* rôde *patibulum* : *O. L. Ger.* ruoda *virga* ; *rood* (*a measure*) : *Icel.* rôða *a rood, crucifix* : *O. H. Ger.* ruota *virga*.] v. wearh-, wyn-rōd.

rōd-begenga, an ; *m. One who worships a cross* :—Rōdbigenga *crucicola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 23. v. rōd-weorðiend.

rōd-bora, an ; *m. One who bears a cross* :—Rōdbora *crucifer*, Germ. 389, 1.

rōde-hengen[n], e ; *f. A cross, crucifixion* :—Hwæt hæfþ ðes man gefremod, ðæt hē rōdehengene wyrðe sȳ, Homl. Th. i. 596, 2. Hēt hine āhōn on rōdehengene, 594, 29. Ðā ðā hē on rōdehengene mancynn ālȳsde, 58, 20. On rōdehengene genæglod, 82, 25. Hē (*the penitent thief*) geandette his synna on ðære rōdehengene, ii. 78, 22. Ūre Hælend rōdehengene underbeáh, 600, 6.

rōde-wirðe ; *adj. Deserving crucifixion* :—Gangaþ ūt git godwrecan and gongaþ ūt git rōdewyrðan, Shrn. 43, 8.

rōd-fæstnian ; *p.* ode *To crucify* :—Gerōdfæstnad *crucifixus*, Apstls. Crd.

rodor, rador, es ; *m.* **I.** as a technical term, *the firmament, the heaven of the fixed stars* :—Sunne *sol*, mōna *luna*, roder *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 55–57 : 70, 8. Lyft *aer*, hroder *aether*, 52, 56. Se rodor ymbfēhþ ūtan eall ðās niþerlīcan gescæfte, Shrn. 63, 9. Sió eorþe is niobor donne ænig ōðru gesceaft būton ðam rodore, forðam se rodor hine hæfþ ælce dæg ūtane . . . on ælcere stōwe hē is hire emnneáh, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 20, 23. Siddan wæs rodor ārǣred and ryne tungla, folde gefæstnad, Exon. Th. 272, 12 ; Jul. 498. Radores *aethrae* (MS. *uetre*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 43. Hwā unlǣredra ne wundraþ þæs roderes færeldes, hū hē ælce dæge ūton ymbhwyrfþ ealne ðisne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 15. Rodres, Met. 28, 3. Ðū mihtest ðē fleógan ofer ðam fȳre ðe is betwux ðam rodore and ðære lyfte, and mihtest ðē fēran mid ðære sunnan betwyx ðām tunglum and ðonne weorþan on þam rodore, Bt. 36, 2 ; For 174, 9–12 : 33, 4 ; For 130, 15. Ofer rodere ryneswīftum, Met. 24, 28. Micel swēg gǣþ of ðam scīnendan rodore, ðeáh wē for ðam mycclan fyrlene hit gefrēdan ne māgon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Se godcunda foreponc stȳreþ ðone rodor and ða tunglu, Bt. 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 7. Ðās twelf tācna (*the signs of the Zodiac*) synd swā gehīwode on ðām heofenlīcum roderum (rodere, MS. R. L. P.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 6. **II.** mostly as a poetical term, *the heavens, sky, upper regions* :—Rodores candel *the sun*, Beo. Th. 3148 ; B. 1572. Hroderes *aetherea*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 23. Roderes *Olimpi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64. 61. Ðæs healīcan roderes *celsi Olymphi*, Hymn. Surt. 55, 3. Under radores ryne, Elen. Kmbl. 1586 ; El. 795. Fram rodere Crist scīnþ *ab ethere Christus promicat*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 8. Wunigende on rodore *manens Olimpho*, 91, 19. Sende him of heán rodore God gāst ðone hālgan, Cd. Th. 230, 21 ; Dan. 236. Roderas *aethera*, Kent. Gl. 273. Lyft drysmaþ, roderas reótaþ, Beo. Th. 2756 ; B. 1376. Dryhten, rodera rǣdend, Andr. Kmbl. 1253 ; An. 627. Rodra weard, Exon. Th. 394, 23 ; Rā. 14, 7. Rodera weard *God*, Cd. Th. 1, 2 ; Gen. 1. Rodora rīce *heaven*, 308, 5 ; Sat. 688. Under roderum, 7, 21 ; Gen. 109. Steám up ārās swylce réc under radorum, Elen. Kmbl. 1604 ; El. 804. Alwalda worhte rūme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 30 ; Gen. Ex. 134. [*O. Sax.* radur.] v. beorht-, eást-, gim-, heáh-, norþ-, sūþ-, up-, west-rodor.

rodor-beorht ; *adj. Heavenly bright* :—Rodorbeorhtan tunglu, Cd. Th. 239, 12 ; Dan. 369.

rodor-cyning, es ; *m. The king of heaven, Christ* :—Þurh ðæs hȳhstan meaht, rodorcyninges giefe, se ðe on rōde treó geþrowade, Exon. Th. 269, 8 ; Jul. 447 : 45, 30 ; Cri. 727 : Elen. Kmbl. 1771 ; El. 887. Radorcyninges rōd, 1245 ; El. 624.

rodor-līc ; *adj.* **I.** *of the firmament* (v. rodor, **I**) :—Se roderlīca *ethereus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 25. *Firmamentum* is ðeós roderlīce heofen mid manegum steorrum āmētt, Lchdm. iii. 254, 8. Hī (*Enoch and Elias*) sind genumene tō lyftenre heofenan, nā tō rodorlīcere, Homl. Th. i. 308, 3. Godes rīce on rodorlīcere heofonan, ii. 330, 27. **II.** *celestial, heavenly* (v. rodor, **II**) :—Cægbora se roderlīca (*aethereus*) mid ōðrum apostolum, Hymn. Surt. 118, 11. Cæstergewaran rodorlīce *cives aetherei*, 57, 4. Hī faraþ tō heofonum and rodorlīce wununga underfōþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 83.

rodor-lihtung, e ; *f. The illumination of the heavens, the dawn* :—Roderlihtinge *auroram*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 16.

rodor-stōl, es ; *m. A celestial throne* :—Hē mid handum his on heofonrīce rihte rodorstōlas, Cd. Th. 46, 24 ; Gen. 749.

rodor-torht ; *adj. Heavenly bright* : — (Rodor)torht ryne regen gestilled, Cd. Th. 85, 17 ; Gen. 1416.

rodor-tungol, es ; *n. A star of heaven* :—Torr ārārde tō rodortunglum, Cd. Th. 100, 21 ; Gen. 1667.

rōd-weorðiend, es ; *m. A worshipper of the cross* :—Rōdwurþiend *crucicola*, *crucis adorator*, Hpt. Gl. 403, 30. v. rōd-begenga.

rōf ; *adj. Valiant, stout, strong* (used only in poetry) :—Rōf oretta, heard under helme (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5070 ; B. 2538. Rōf rūnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30 ; Gū. 1068. Wīs hæleþ, maga mōde rōf, Andr. Kmbl. 1249 ; An. 625. Ānræd oretta, maga mōde rōf, 1967 ; An. 986. Ārās ðā mægene rōf, 2936 ; Au. 1471 : 3348 ; An. 1678. Dǣdum rōf, æþeling ānhȳdig, Beo. Th. 5326 ; B. 2666. Þeáh hē (*Grendel*) rōf sīe nīþgeworca, 1369 ; B. 682. Rōfne randwīgan restan lyste, 3590 ; B. 1793. Fýrdraca rǣsde on ðone rōfan, 5373 ; B. 2690. Hæleþas heardmōde, rōfe rincas (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 19, 4 ; Gen. 286. Ðæt wǣron mære men (*the apostles*), frome folctogan and fyrdhwate, rōfe rincas, Andr. Kmbl. 17 ; An. 9. Rincas wǣron rōfe, randas wǣgon forþ fromlīce, Cd. Th. 19, 4 ; Gen. 2049. Ic on morgen gefrægn mōdes rōfan hebban herebýman, 183, 28 ; Exod. 98. [*O. Sax.* rôf (ruob).] v. æsc-, beadu-, cwyld-, cyne-, dǣd-, ellen-, gūþ-, hand-, heaþo-, hete-, hyge-, mægen-, mōd-, mund-, sǣ-, sige , un-camp-, þræc-rōf. -rōf. v. secg-rōf.

rogian (?) :—Heán sceal gehnīgan, ādl gesīgan, ryht rogian, Exon. Th. 340, 30 ; Gn. Ex. 119.

Rōm, e ; *f. Rome* :—Ða wæs ābrocen burga cyst, beadurincum wæs Rōm gerȳmed, Met. 1, 19. Hēr onfēng Ecgbriht pallium æt Rōme, Chr. 733 ; Erl. 47, 19. Petrus gesæt biscepsetl on Rōme, 45 ; Erl. 6, 20. Hēr sendon Brytwalas tō Rōme, 443 ; Erl. 10, 21 : 721 ; Erl. 44, 25. Ðæt hē of Rōme cōme, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 25. Hē mid ealre his fírde wið Rōme weard farende wæs, Ors. 5, 11 ; Swt. 236, 9. ¶ *The combination* Rōme-, Rōma-burh *is also frequent* :—Wearþ Rōmeburg getimbred fram twām gebrōdrum, Ors. 2, 2 ; Swt. 64, 21. Swā mildelīce wæs Rōmeburg on fruman gehālgod, Swt. 66, 4. Twām geárum ær Rōmaburh ābrocen wǣre . . . wæs Rōmaburh ābrocen fram Gotum, Bd. 1, 11 ; S. 480, 10–12. On Rōmebyrig, Apstls. Kmbl. 22 ; Ap. 11. Hēr Gotan ābrǣcon Rōmeburg, Chr. 409 ; Erl. 10, 7.

Rōmāne (Rōmane ?), Rōmānan ; *pl. The Romans* :—Nǣfre siþan Rōmāne ne rīcsodon on Bretone, Chr. 409 ; Erl. 10, 9 : 418 ; Erl. 10, 13. Rōmānan gesāwon fīren cleáwen feallan of heofenum, Shrn. 30, 5. Claudius ōðer Rōmāna cyninga, Chr. 47 ; Erl. 6, 23. Hē onfēng pallium from Rōmāna biscope, 736 ; Erl. 46, 21. Rōmāna burh, 409 ; Erl. 11, 10. Rōmāna rīce, Ors. 2, 2 ; Swt. 66, 7. Ealra ðara Rōmāna wīf, Swt. 66, 29. Wǣron ealle Italie Rōmānum on fultume, 4, 11 ; Swt. 208, 7.

Rōmānisc ; *adj. Roman* :—Se Rōmānisca cāsere Octavianus, Homl. Th. i. 30, 1. Se Rōmānisca here, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 480, 33. Man Rōmānisces cynnes, 1, 16 ; S. 484, 18. On ðære hālgan Rōmānisce cyricean, 1, 27 ; S. 489, 33. Fram ðam Rōmāniscan Pāpan, 2, 20 ; S. 522, 19. Ealde Rōmānisce weorce geworhte, 1, 33 ; S. 498, 31. Gūþlāc ys on Rōmānisc *belli munus*, Guthl. 2 : Gdwin. 10, 24. Ða yfel ðe þeódrīc wið dam Rōmāniscum witum dyde, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 15. Him leófre wæs ðæt hié Rōmānisce cyningas hæfden ðonne of heora āgnum cynne, Ors. 3, 5 ; Swt. 106, 25. Ealle ða Rōmāniscan men þe Hannibal gesealde hæfde, 4, 11 ; Swt. 204, 7.

Rôme-burh, -scot. v. Rôm, Rôm-gesceot.

Rôm-feoh ; *gen.* -feós ; *n. Peter's pence.* [William of Malmesbury attributes to Ethelwulf the institution of this tax: 'Ethelwulf went to Rome (v. Chron. 855) and there offered to St. Peter that tribute which England pays to this day,' bk. 2, c. 2 ; but in the earlier and similar payment by Offa, established in 787, may probably be seen the origin of the *Rómfeoh* in England, v. Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 230. The Chronicle several times during Alfred's reign contains the notice that 'Wesseaxna ælmessan' were sent to Rome, but the first notice in the laws of Rómfeoh occurs in the agreement between English and Danes, to which his son Edward was a party : 'Gif hwá Rómfeoh forhealde gylde lahslit mid Denum, wite mid Englum,' Th. i. 170, 2. The penalty, which is not here stated, was a heavy one, as will be seen from the passages given below. There is no mention in these of any being exempted from the contribution on the score of insufficient means, but in the laws of Edward the Confessor, in that which treats 'de denario Sancti Petri qui Anglice dicitur Rômescot,' it is said : 'Omnis qui habuerit .xxx. denariatas vive pecunie de suo proprio in domo suo, lege Anglorum dabit denarium Sancti Petri.' Further with regard to the time of payment it is enacted : 'Iste (denarius) summoniri debet in festivitate sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et ultra festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula non detineatur,' Th. i. 446. So too in the laws of William I : 'Cil ki ad aueir champestre xxx. deñ vaillant deit duner le deñ sein Piere,' Th. i. 474. And see note on p. 170. See too the laws of Henry I : 'Romfech in festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula debet reddi,' Th. i. 520. v. Ducange s.v. Denarius S. Petri.] :—Wé bebeódaþ ælcum cristenum men . . . Rómfeoh . . . Gif hit hwá dón nelle, sý hé ámánsumod, L. Edm. E. 2 ; Th. i. 244, 17. Rómfeoh geláste man ǽghwilce geáre be Petres mæssan ; and se ðe ðæt nelle gelástan, sylle ðærtóeácan .xxx. peninga, and gilde ðam cyninge .cxx. scillt., L. Eth. ix. 10 ; Th. i. 342, 24. Rómfeoh geláste man be Petres mæssan ; and se ðe ofer ðæne dæg hit healde, ágyfe dam bisceope ðæne penig, and ðærtó .xxx. penega and ðam cingce .cxx. scillt., L. C. E. 9 ; Th. i. 366, 15. Rómfeoh geláste man ǽghwilce geáre be Peteres mæssan ; and se ðe ðæt ne geláste, sylle ðærtóeácan .xxx. peninga tó Róme and gylde ðam cynge on Engla lage .cxx. scillinga, Wulfst. 272, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* Róma-skattr.] v. Rôm-penieg *and next word.*

Rôm-gescot, es ; *n. Peter's pence* :—Man syddan ðæt Rómgesceot be him sende, swá man manegan geáran ǽror ne dyde, Chr. 1095 ; Erl. 232, 33. [Hé com ǽfter þe Rómescot, 1123 ; Erl. 250, 39.] v. preceding word.

rômian ; *p.* ode ; *with gen. To strive after* :—Is ðes ænga stede (*hell*) ungelíc swíðe dam ðdrum ðe wé ǽr cúdon on heofonríce . . . deáh wé hine for dam Alwealdan ágan ne móston rómigan úres ríces *though we are prevented by the Almighty from possessing our former place and from striving after our former power* (cf. Ic eom ríces leás *as marking the inability for further striving on the part of Lucifer*, 24, 3 ; Gen. 372), Cd. Th. 23, 15 ; Gen. 350. [*The word seems to be the O. Sax.* rómôn, *to aim at, strive after* ; cf. rômôd gî rehtoro things, Hel. 1690. *O. H. Ger.* rámen (*with gen.*) *intendere.*]

rômig (?) ; *adj. Blackened, sooty* : — Rómei *catabatus* (cf. hrúmig *caccabatus*, 13, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 56. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* raamac, hrámac *furva.*] v. hrúmig.

Rôm-pening, es ; *m. A penny paid to Rome.* v. Rôm-feoh :—Sig ælc Rómpenig ágifen be Petres mæssedæge ǽiþer ge uppon lande ge on ælcan porte, Shrn. 208, 32. Rómpenegas (cf. seó ælc heorþpenig ágifen be Petres mæssedæg, 116, 4), Wulfst. 113, 11. Wé willaþ ðæt ælc Rómpænig beó gelást be Petres mæssan tó dam bisceopstóle, and wé willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wǽpengetæce .ii. trywe þegnas and ǽnne mæsseprëost, ðæt hí hit gegaderian. Gif cyninges þegn oðde ǽnig landríca hit forhæbbe, gilde .x. healfmearc, healf Criste, healf cynge. Gif hwilc túnes-man ǽnigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landríca done pænig, and nime ǽnne oxan (cf. *the fine of 30 pence in the passages given under* Rôm-feoh, *and the value of an ox*, v. oxa) æt dam men, L. N. P. L. 57–59 ; Th. ii. 298, 29–300, 7.

Rôm-waran, -ware ; *pl. The people of Rome, the Romans* :—Hú ungemetlíce gé Rómware bemurciaþ, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 48, 17. Rómwara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Se ǽrra Rómwara cásere Julius, Bd. 1, 2 ; S. 475, 2. Rómwara ríce, 1, 3 ; S. 475, 13. Rómwarena hláford, Elen. Kmbl. 1961 ; El. 982. Micel sído mid Rómwarum, Bt. 27, 1 ; Fox 96, 2. [*Icel.* Róm-, Rúm-verjar.]

Rôm-, Rûm-wealh ; *gen.* weales ; *m. A Roman* (cf. Bret-walas *the Britons*) :—Reht Rómwala *jus Quiritum*, Rtl. 189, 13. Ic wæs mid Rúmwalum, Exon. Th. 322, 27 ; Vid. 69. v. wealh.

rop *the colon.* v. ropp.

rop (?) *broth* :—Rop(broþ?) *jus* (*in a list* de suibus), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 55.

rôp ; *adj. Liberal, bountiful* :—Deós lyft byreþ lytle wihte, ða sind sanges rôpe *they* (*the birds*) *are bountiful of song*, Exon. Th. 439, 2 ; Rä. 58, 3. v. next word.

rôpness, e ; *f. Liberality* :—Roopnis *liberalitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 2. Rôpnes, 51, 10.

ropp, es ; *m. An intestine, the colon* :—Rop *colum* vel *intestinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 60 : *extale*, 145, 29. Roop *colus* (in a list of parts of the body), i. 45, 20. Hrop *colum*, 19, 55. Be wambe coþum and tácnum on roppe and on smælþearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16–18. Tíhþ innan done rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15. Roppum *extalibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 11. [He nast ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd, Ayenb. 62, 32. v. *Halliw. Dict.* ropes : *O. Du.* rop.]

rop-wærc, es ; *m. Colic* :—Ropwærc *colica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 68. Hropwyrc, i. 19, 56.

rôrend. v. rôwend.

rôscian *to dry by fire.* v. ge-rôscian, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 60 : ii. 116, 31. v. rôstian.

rôse, an ; *f. A rose* :—Rôse *rosa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 13 : 79, 60. Rósa, 69, 24. Dære rósan wlite, Bt. 9 ; Fox. 26, 20. Dæra rósena blóstman getácniaþ mid heora readnysse martyrdóm, Homl. Th. i. 444, 13. [*Icel.* rós : *O. H. Ger.* rôsa. From Latin.]

rôsen ; *adj. Of roses* ; roseus, rosatus :—Mid wlite rôsenum *decore roseo*, Hymn. Surt. 105, 20. Mid rósenan ele gemencged, Lchdm. i. 302, 3. On rósenne *in rosatum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 25.

rôsig ; *adj. Rosy* :—Mid rósuem hiwe ofergoten, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 30.

rôstian ; *p.* ode *To roast, dry by a fire* :—Gerôstode *passos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* rôsten *torreri, frigere.*] v. rôscian.

rot *scum*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 1 : 286, 4. v. hrot.

rôt ; *adj.* I. *glad, cheerful* :—Ðær moncyn môt for Meotude rôt sóðne God geseón and aa in sibbe gefeón, Exon. 355, 33 ; Reim. 86. v. un-rôt, rêtan, rôt-hwîl, rôtlíce, rôtness. II. *noble, excellent* :—Se góda man swá hé swíðor ǽfandod biþ, swá hé rôtra biþ, and neár Gode, oþ ðæt hé mid fulre gepincþe færþ of disum lífe tó dam ecan lífe. Se yfela swá hé oftor on dære fandunge ábrýd, swá hé forcúdra biþ, and deófle neár, oþ ðæt hé færþ of disum lífe tó dam ecan wíte, Homl. Th. i. 268, 26–31. Drihten cwæþ, ðæt wé sind miccle rôttran donne da fugelas (cf. Besceáwiaþ ða hrefnas . . . gé synt hyra sélran, Lk. Skt. 12, 24) ; fordan de se man is de Gode gepíhþ ealra gesceafta rôtost, and Gode leófost, buton dám heofenlícum englum de nǽfre ne syngodon, ii. 462, 31–34. On dam ilcan geáre forbarn ðæt hálige mynster on Lundene . . . and ðæt máste dǽl and ðæt rôtteste ealle dære burh, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 220, 20.

rôðer, es ; rôðra, an ; *m. A rower, sailor* :—Rôðer *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 8. Rôðra, 63, 28. v. rêðra.

rôðer, es ; *n. An oar, a rudder* (i. e. an oar for steering) :—Rôðr *tonsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 48. Rôthor, Ep. Gl. 26 d, 29. Rôðer *remus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 77. Rôðres blæd *palmula*, 48, 15. Ne mæg scip nó stille gestondan, búton hit ankor gehæbbe, oðde mon mid rôðrum ongeán tió (*pull against the stream with oars*), Past. 58 ; Swt. 445, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ruodar *remus, palmula, clavus, gubernaculum.*] v. scip-, steór-rôðer, ge-rêðru.

rod-hund, es ; *m. A large dog* ; molossus. [In later English vocabularies *molossus* is translated by *blood-hound* and *band-dog.* v. Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 15 : 187, col. 2.] :—Rodhund *molosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 24 : 56, 41 : i. 288, 27. Rothundas *molosos*, ii. 91, 9. Hrodhund *inutilis canis*, i. 23, 36. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rudo *molossus* (v. Grff. ii. 490) : *Ger.* rüde.] v. ryðda.

rôdra. v. rôðer.

rôt-hwîl, e ; *f. A time of refreshing* :—Æfic rihtwís man, donne hé dysne sealm singþ, wilnaþ him sumere rôthwíle on dissere worulde, and ǽc reste ǽfter disum, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Forlæt mé nú tó sumre rôthwíle on disse weorulde ǽr ic hire of gewíte *remitte mihi ut refrigerer prius quam eam*, 38, 16.

rotian ; *p.* ode *To rot, get corrupt, ulcerate, putrify* :—Donne se lǽce on untímran lácnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21, 2 ; Swt. 153, 3. Hit ne rotode *non computruit*, Ex. 16, 24. Míne wunda rotedan and fúledon *computruerunt et deterioraverunt cicatrices meae*, Ps. Th. 37, 5. Gif sió wund swíðe rotige oþ ðæt hé ðæt wursm of múþe hrǽce, Lchdm. ii. 202, 25. Ǽr se seoloc (*silk thread*) rotige, 56, 8. Mid ðam (*myrrh*) man smyraþ rícra manna líc ðæt hig rotian ne mágon, Anglia viii. 299, 48. [Cf. *Icel.* rotinn *rotten* : rotna *to putrefy, rot.*] v. for-rotian, rotung.

rôt-líc. v. un-rôtlíc.

rôt-líce ; *adv. Cheerfully* :—Nú ðú ðus rôtlíce and ðus glædlíce tó us sprecende eart *qui tam hilariter nobiscum velut sospes loqueris*, Bd. 4, 24 : S. 598, 37. v. un-rôtlíce.

rôtness, e ; *f.* I. *gladness, cheerfulness* :—Of rôtnise (un-r.?) *de merore*, Rtl. 41, 5. From rôtnise *a tristitia*, 69, 34. v. un-rôtness. II. *comfort, protection* :—Rôtnys (gebeorh, Ps. Th. : frófr, Ps. Spl. T.) *refugium*, Blickl. Gl. Rôtnes ł ner (rôtsung, Ps. Spl. T.) ðam þearfan *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Lamb. 9, 10. On hûse rôtnysse *in domum refugii*, Ps. Spl. 30, 3.

-rotigendlic, -rotodness. v. un-forrotigendlíc, for-rotodness.

rôtsian. v. ge-, un-rôtsian, *and next word.*

rôtsung, e ; *f. Comfort, protection, cheering* :—Rôtsung *refugium*, Ps. Spl. T. 9, 9.

rotung, e; *f.* **I.** *corruption, putrefaction* :—Mín rotung on byrgenne *dum descendo in corruptionem*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. **II.** *a sore accompanied with putrefaction, an ulcer* :—Rotung *ulcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 15.

rów; *adj. Quiet, calm, mild* :—Se cleweþa (*ìtch*) þú suíde rów, and ðeáhhwædere gif him mon tó longe fylgþ, hé wundaþ and siú wund sáraþ, Past. 11, 6; Swt. 71, 19. [*Icel.* rór, *quiet, calm.*] v. next word.

rów, e; *f. Quiet, rest* :—Ðær hý bídinge móstun æfter tintergum tídum brúcan, ðonne hý of waþum wérge cwómun restan ryneprágum, rówe gefégon, Exon. Th. 115, 4; Gú. 184. [Biteache mi gast and mi bodi baðen to ro and to reste, Marh. 20, 5. Cristess resste and Cristess ro, Orm. 7042. *O. H. Ger.* ruowa *quies, requies* : *Icel.* tó.]

rówan; *p.* reów *To go by water, to row or sail* :—Ic rówe *navigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Som. 25, 40. Ic ástíge mín scyp and rówe (*navigo*) ofer sǽlice dǽlas, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 31. Wérig sceal se wíd winde róweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Drihten tó ðam lande reów, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 31. 'Utun seglian ofer ðisne mere.' And hig seglydan dá. Ða hig reówun dá slǽp hé (*navigantibus illis obdormivit*), Lk. Skt. 8, 23, 26. Ða ódre leorningcnihtas reówon *navigio venerunt*, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. Hí gefégon hine and wurpon hine on ðone bát and reówan tó scípe, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 18. Ða git on sund reón, ðǽr git eagorstreám earmum þehton, mæton merestrǽta, mundum brugdon, Beo. Th. 1029; B. 512. Ða wit on sund reón, 1083; B. 539. Ðonne mót hé swá rídan, swá rówan, swá swilce fœrelde faran swylce tó his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. Seó sǽ is hwíltídum smylte and myrige on tó rówenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 32. [*Icel.* róa *to row.*] v. be-, ofer-, óþ-rówan.

rówan (?) :—On hliór róuuit *adplaudat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 37.

rówend, es; *m. A rower, sailor* :—Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sélran métte . . . rówend (rórend, MS.) rófran, Andr. Kmbl. 945; An. 473. Dæt scip wile hwílum stígan ongeán ðone stréam, ac hit ne mæg, búton ða rówend hit teón, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 11. v. scip-rówend.

rówet[t] *glosses* remigium :—Rówette *remigio*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 14. v. rǽwet[t].

równess, e; *f. Rowing* :—Wé ne mid seglinge ne mid równesse (*neque velo neque remigio*) ówiht fremian mihte, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25.

rówung, e; *f. Rowing* :—Winnende in tówinge *laborantes in remigando*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On scip þ on rówing *navigio*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 8.

rudduc *a ruddock* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *a robin red-breast* :—Rudduc *rubisca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 20: 62, 36.

rúde (?) *roughness of the skin, scab* :—Seó rúde *or* se rúda (se rude, MS.) on ðam men *scamma in homine*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 30. [*O. L. Ger.* rúþa *scabies* : *O. H. Ger.* rúda, rúdo *scabies, impetigo* : *Ger.* räude. Cf. (?) *Icel.* hrúðr *crust or scab on a sore.* This form seems to point to *hrúde* as the earlier form in English.]

rúde, an; *f. Rue* :—Rúde *ruta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 40: 69, 1: 79, 18. Wildre rúdan seáw, Lchdm. ii. 26, 10. Mintan and rúdan *mentam et rutam*, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Rútan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 46. [*O. H. Ger.* rúta : *Ger.* raute. From Latin ?]

rudig; *adj. Ruddy* :—Rudi *purpureus, rubicundus*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 8. [Rudi scheome, A. R. 330, 20. Þi rudi neb schal as gres grenen, H. M. 35, 22.]

rud-molin (?) *redshanks* or *water pepper*; polygonum hydropiper, Lchdm. ii. 342, 12. v. note and glossary.

rudu, e; *f. Red, redness, redness of the cheeks, the countenance* (?) :—Anwlita *vel* rudu *vultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 52. Mid rude *rubore*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Ða geseah se cyngc ðæt Apollonius mid rósan rude wæs eal oferbrǽded, Ap. Th. 22, 4. Gezabel gehiwode hire eágan and hire neb mid rude, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 342. [The rude of monnes nebbe þet seid ariht his sunnen, A. R. 330, 29. Þe rose mid hire rude, O. and N. 443. Cf. *Icel.* roði *redness.*]

rúg. v. rúh.

Rug-ern *rye-harvest, the name of a month* :—Sextan dæge Rugernes, L. Wih. proem.; Th. i. 36, 6. [Cf. *O. Frs.* arn : *O. H. Ger.* aran, arn *messis*, and see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 58.]

rúh; *adj.* **I.** *rough, hairy, shaggy* :—Rúh *hispidus, hirsutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 15–16: 90, 17: i. 51, 20. Rúh hrægel *amphibalum*, 25, 65. Óxn *vel* rúh óxn *ascella* vel *subhircos*, 43, 65. Rúh scó *pero*, ii. 68, 6. Se wæs reód and eall rúh *totus in morem pellis hirsutus*, Gen. 25, 25. Mín bróðer ys rúh and ic eom smeðe, 27, 11. Gif him þince ðæt hé habbe rúh líc, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24: Exon. Th. 407, 14; Rä. 26, 5. Rúwes nát hwæt, 479, 17; Rä. 62, 9. Rúhne wǽfels *yrcum tegimen*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 31. Rúhne (rihne, MS.) hine gesihþ gewordenne, Lchdm. iii. 208, 29. Leáf beóþ rúge and bráde, i. 254, 13. Ða gesáwe wé rúge (*pilosos*) wífmen and wǽpnedmen, wǽron hié swá rúwe and swá gehǽre swá wildeór, Nar. 20, 3–5. Ða rúwan (*pilosae*) handa wǽron swilce ðæs yldran bróður, Gen. 27, 23. Seó clǽne beó blósman gegrét swá lange ðæt hyre ða rúwan þeóh wurþaþ swýðe gehefegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Rúwe *hirta*, Germ. 398, 258. Hrúhe wulla *hirsutas lanas*, Hpt. 524, 13. **II.** *rough, untrimmed, uncultivated* :—Rúg *frondosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 16. Ne turf ne toft, ne land ne lǽse, ne ferse ne mersc, ne rúh ne rúm, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. Tó ðære rúwan heegan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 32. On ðone rúwan hlync; andlang ðæs rúwan lince, v. 297, 22. On rúwan beorg; of rúwan beorge, 277, 18. On ða rúgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, iii. 419, 12. Ða férdon begen þurh ða rúgan fennas, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 25. **III.** *rough, knotty* :—Rúches *nodosi*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 60. **IV.** *rough, undressed* :—.xxx. ombra rúes cornes, iv. ambru meolwes, Chart. Th. 40, 9. [Þet ruwe vel, A. R. 120, 23. Nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðeð þe swarture and þe ruhure so hit is ofture iviled? 284, 17. Margareet sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke, Marh. 12, 12. Sharrp and ruhh and gatelæs þurrh þorrness and þurh breress, Orm. 9211. Mid ruȝe felle, O. and N. 1013. Sridde ȝhe Jacob and made him ru, Gen. and Ex. 1539. *O. H. Ger.* rúh *hirtus, hirsutus, hispidus, villosus, scaber, asper* : *O. Du.* rouw, rúgh, rú.]

rúm, es; *m.* **I.** local, *room, space* :—Under rodera rúm, Cd. Th. 71, 5; Gen. 1166. Hig nǽfdon rúm on cumena húse *non erat eis locus in diversorio*, Lk. Skt. 2, 7. **II.** temporal, *space of time* :—Nǽhtes rúme *noctis spatio*, Rtl. 36, 35. Ferh alle tíde rúmo *per omnium horarum spatia*, 171, 41. **III.** *time which allows unhindered* or *unhurried action, opportunity* :—Rúm wæs tó nimanne londbúendum on hyra ealdefeóndum hérereáf *the men of the land had ample opportunity of taking the spoil from their ancient foes*, Judth. Thw. 26, 7: Jud. 314. Hig ne móston rúm habban ðæt hig hit on riht gebócon (*Aegyptiis nullam facere sinentibus moram*), Ex. 12, 39. Fýrúraca rǽsde on ðone rófan ða him rúm ágeald (*when the opportunity was given him*), Beo. Th. 5374; B. 2690. Ðeáþ ðæs ne scríeþ ðonne him rúm forlæt rodora Waldend, Met. 10, 30. [*Goth.* rúms : *O. Sax.* rúm : *O. H. Ger.* rúm : *Icel.* rúm; *n.*] v. ge-rúm.

rúm; *adj.* **I.** local, *roomy, spacious, ample, extensive* :—Se weg is swíde rúm (cf. *Goth.* rúms wigs) ðe tó forspillednesse gelǽt *spatiosa via quae ducit ad perditionem*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Deós sǽ micel and rúm (*spatiosum*), Ps. Spl. 103, 26. Behealde hé hú wídgille ðæs heofones hwealfa biþ, and hú neara ðære eorþan stede is, ðéah heó ús rúm þince, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Rúma rodor *the spacious firmament on high*, Met. 28, 16. Ðære sunnan ryne is swíðe rúm, and ðæs mónan ryne is swíðe nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7. Rúme rice *a realm far-reaching*, Cd. Th. 254, 13; Dan. 611. Rúmes *spatiosae, ampli*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 45: 493, 29. Ðú gesettes in stówe rúmre (*loco spacioso*; in roume stede, E. E. Psalt.) foet míne, Ps. Surt. 30, 9. On sumne sméðne feld and rúmne (*amplam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðis rúme land *the earth*, Cd. Th. 7, 31; Gen. 114. Ða rúman *patula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 61. Hié úte wilniaþ ðara rúmena wega ðisse worulde *causarum secularium foras lata itinera expetunt*, Past. 18, 4; Swt. 135, 6. Sóhton rúmre land, Cd. Th. 99, 25; Gen. 1651. Geseah ic ðone rúmestan (*latissimus*) feld, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 19. **Ia.** *roomy, open, unencumbered.* v. rúmian :—Ne fersc ne mersc, ne rúh ne rúm *neither uncleared nor cleared* (?) *land*, Lchdm. iii. 286, 24. þurh ða rúman *per patentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 7. **II.** temporal, *long, extended* :—Bútan him se cyng rúmran fyrstes geunnan wolde, L. Eth. vii. 4; Th. i. 330, 12. **III.** of mental qualities, *ample, great, liberal* :—Ic mæg þurh rúmne sefan rǽd geláran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Rúmran gehealt, Elen. Kmbl. 2480; El. 1241. **IV.** *unrestricted, clear, free from conditions* :—Ðæt hé hit hæbbe swá rúm tó bóclonde swá hé ǽr hæfde tó lǽnlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 258, 29. Ðé weorð on dínum breóstum rúm *your mind will be freed from the trammels hitherto restricting it*, Cd. Th. 33, 13; Gen. 519. **V.** *not restrained within due limits, lax* :—Rúme regulas, Exon. Th. 131, 23; Gú. 460. **VI.** *ample, far-reaching* :—Díne dómas synd rihte and rúme, Hy. 7, 15. **VII.** *liberal.* v. rúm-gifa, -gifol, -mód :—Wel biþ ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hæfþ rúme heortan (*liberal in giving alms*), Exon. Th. 467, 16. v. rúm-heort. **VIII.** *great, noble, august* :—Ðære rúman *a*[*u*]*guste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 22. Rúmum *augusto, regali*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 29. Þurh ðæt rúme *per augustam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 59. Ðæs æþelan oððe rúme *fausta*, 33, 76. [He wollde ȝifenn uss heoffness rume riche, Orm. 3689. Mi nest is holȝ and rum, O. and N. 643. He made ys wey roume ynou, R. Glouc. 303, 28. Make this place rom, Chauc. Reeves T. 206. *Goth.* rúms *spatiosus* : *O. Frs.* rúm *spacious, open* : *O. H. Ger.* rúmi *spatiosus, amplus* : *Icel.* rúmr.] v. ge-rúme.

rúma, an; *m. Separation* :—Rúma *discidium*, i. *separatio, divisio*, Wülck. 223, 25. [Cf. He gede on rum *he went apart*, Gen. and Ex. 400. On, a roume *at a distance*, Strat. Dict.]

rúmaþ. v. rýman.

rúme; *adv.* **I.** local, *widely, far and wide, so as to extend over a wide space* :—Cyning rúme ríceaþ *a king* (*the Deity*) *rules far and wide*, Met. 24, 32. Rúme geondwlítan ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 30; Cri. 60. Heó wide hire willan sóhte and rúme fleáh, Cd. Th. 87, 29; Gen. 1456: 86, 10; Gen. 1428. Gehýran mæg ic rúme and swá wíde geséon, 42, 14; Gen. 673: 132, 9; Gen. 2190. Hié ne meahton leng somed blǽdes brúcan . . . ac sceoldon ða rincas rúmor sécan, ellor ðédelseld, 113, 31; Gen. 1895: 115, 1; Gen. 1913. **II.** *liberally, extensively, amply, abundantly, in a high degree* :—Hyt rúme ða wyrmas forþ geládeþ *it plentifully brings out the worms*, Lchdm. i. 282, 23.

Drihten rûme lét willeburnan on woruld þringan, Cd. Th. 82, 35; Gen. 1372: 75, 20; Gen. 1243. Ðû meaht his rûme ræd geþencan *for this in ample measure may'st thou devise means*, 35, 27; Gen. 561. Ne willaþ rûmor unc landriht heora, 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Wes ðissum leódum ârfæst gif ðê Alwalda scirian wille dæt ðû rûmor (*more liberally than now is in your power* (?)) môte on ðisse folcsceare frætwa dælan, 171, 15; Gen. 2828. **III.** *without restriction or encumbrance, without the pressure of care.* v. rûm-heort, **II**:—Ðâ (*after Judith's prayer was answered*) weaþ hyre rûme (cf. *Ger.* aufgeräumt *of good cheer*) on môde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97. **IV.** *without obstruction, plainly, clearly*:—Emmanuhel, dæt is gereht rûme: Nû is God sylfa mid ûs, Exon. Th. 9, 13; Cri. 134. **V.** *without contraction, in full*:—Ðê ic âsecgan ne mæg rûme âreccan (*relate at length*), ne gerîm witan heardra heteþonca, 261, 12; Jul. 314. [*O. Sax.* rûmur; *epve. further: O. H. Ger.* rûmo *procul, longe.*]

rûmed (rûm-mêd ?)-líc; *adj. Ample, large, liberal*:—Hwæt rûmedlíces oððe micellíces oððe weordfullíces hæfþ se eówer gilp? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21. Mid rûmedlícum ælmessum, Shrn. 80, 10. v. *next word and* rûmmôd-líc.

rûmedlice; *adv.* **I.** *liberally*:—Hê swâ gifol is and swâ rûmedlíce gifþ, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 14. Ða ic rûmodlíce (rûmmôdlíce ?) gescarode, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 2. Ne ôðerra monna ne reâfiaþ, ne hiera rûmedlíce dælaþ, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 7. Ðonne hwâ ægðer ge mete ge hrægl þearfeadum rûmedlíce (rûmodlíce, Hatt. MS.) selþ, 44; Swt. 326, 20. **II.** *at large, fully*:—Ðis dæt wê nû feâm wordum ârîmdon wê willaþ hwêne rûmedlícor (*paulo latius*) âreccean, 12; Swt. 75, 17. Rûmerlícor [rûmed-?] *latius, multiplicius*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 30. v. preceding word.

rûm-gâl; *adj. Rejoicing in ample space in which to move* (applied to the dove when sent from the ark):—Seó culufre wîde fleâh ôþ dæt heó rûmgâl reste stôwe funde *far the dove flew, in flight unconfined rejoicing, until a place of rest she found* (cf. heó rûme fleâh, 87, 29; Gen. 1456). Cd. Th. 88, 16; Gen. 1466.

rûm-gifa, an; *m. A liberal giver*:—Hê wæs eallum rûmgifa *manu omnibus largus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. v. next word.

rûm-gifol; *adj. Liberal, bountiful, munificent*:—Rûmgifol, cystig *prodiga, larga*, Germ. 395, 18. Monig bið âgiéta his gôda and wilnaþ mid ðý geearnigan ðone hlîsan dæt hê sîe rûmgifol *se effusio sub apellatione largitatis occultat*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 7. Ic Ôswald þurh ða rûmgiflan Godes cyste tô biscope gehâdod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 25. Hê gewende of Rôme mid ðam rûmgyfolan (-geofolan, MS. V.) þegne, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 330.

rûmgifolness, e; *f. Liberality, bounty, munificence*:—Seó rûmgifolnes (*largitas*) winþ ongeán ða gýtsunge, Gl. Prud. 65. Rûmgyfolnes, 67: 68–70. Hwâ âwent gîtsunge mid rûmgifulnysse bûtan strece? Homl. Th. i. 360, 6.

rûm-heort; *adj.* **I.** *of liberal heart, liberal, munificent*:—Rûmheort *dapsilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 31. Rûmheort hlâford (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 63. Mê wine Scyldinga fela leânode . . . rûmheort cyning, Beo. Th. 4227; B. 2110: 3602; B. 1799. Rûmheort beón mearum and mâþmum *to be liberal of gifts*, Exon. Th. 339, 1; Gn. Ex. 87. **II.** *with mind free from oppression, untroubled.* v. rûme, **III**:—Se weg ðe tô lífe læt is ûs tô gefarenne mid rûmheortum môde and mid gôdum and glædum geþance *dilatato corde curritur via mandatorum Dei*, R. Ben. 5, 22.

rûmheortness, e; *f. Liberality, munificence*:—Syndon eahta healîce mægenu . . . dæt is rûmheortnys (*largitas*) . . . , Wulfst. 68, 19. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlîcne cynedôm trumlîce up wegaþ . . . rûmheortnes (*largitas*), L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. Rûmheortnesse *liberalitatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 32: 79, 52. Rûmheortnesse *liberalitatem*, 86, 52.

rûmian; *p.* ode *To get free from encumbrance*:—Ðonne rûmaþ him sôna se innaþ, Lchdm. i. 76, 13. v. rûm, **I a**.

rûm-líc; *adj.* **I.** *gracious, liberal, benign*:—Rûmlíc *benignus* (*Deus*), Rtl. 104, 32. Rûmlícum helpe *benigno favore*, 17, 35. **II.** *liberal, abundant, plentiful*:—Nû wille wê ðis âgunnene weorc mid rûmlícum wæstme begân, Anglia viii. 300, 6. Se ðe mid fôdan dære upplícan lufe biþ gefylled, hê biþ swilce hê sý mid rûmlícum mettum gemæst, Homl. Th. i. 522, 32. v. next word.

rûmlice; *adv.* **I.** *largely, fully, at large, at length*:—Dæt hî rûmlíce roccettaþ swîðe, Ps. Th. 143, 16. Ðâs þing rûmlíce gecŷðan, Anglia viii. 303, 48. Ymbe ðás þing rûmlícor sprecan, 321, 36. Tôdæledlícor *vel* rûm[lícor?] *differentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 15. **II.** *liberally*:—Gif wê lustlíce and rûmlíce ða welan dælaþ earmum monnum ðe God ûs âr sealde, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32. **III.** *graciously, kindly, benignly*:—Rûmlíce *clementer*, Rtl. 89, 38: Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 7. [Heó rumliche hit (*silver and gold*) þef þon kempan, Laym. 2452. *O. H. Ger.* rûmlîho *large.*]

rûm-môd; *adj.* **I.** *of liberal mind, liberal in giving*:—Hê þearfum rûmmôd (*largus*) wæs, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 11. Sŷn wê rûmmôde þearfendum mannum and earmum ælmesgeorne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 14. Sellaþ ælmessan, beóþ rûmmôde ryhtra gestreóna, Exon. Th. 106, 30; Gû. 49. **I a.** *too liberal, profuse*:—Swâ ða rûmmôdan fæsthafolnesse lêren swâ hî ða uncystegan on yfelre hneâwnesse ne gebrengen *sic prodigis praedicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus periturarum rerum custodia non augeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 28. **II.** *benignant, gracious, kind*:—Rûmmôd and mildheart is God *benignus et misericors est Deus*, Rtl. 5, 8: Bt. 42; Fox 258, 22: Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 35. Rûmmôd *clemens*, Rtl. 74, 10. *The word translates* paracletus, Rtl. 120, 1: Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 16, 26: 15, 26.

rûmmôdlic. v. next word.

rûmmôdlice; *adv.* **I.** *liberally*:—Gif wê blîþe and rûmmôdlíce hî (*the tenth part of our goods*) dælan willaþ earmum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. **II.** *graciously, favourably*:—Rûmmôdlíce *propitius*, Rtl. 2, 5: 22, 38: *clementer*, 14, 36: *clementissime*, 98, 16.

rûmmôdness, e; *f.* **I.** *liberality*:—Ðýlæs ða rûmmôdnessa sió unrôtnes gewemme *ne largitatem tristitia corrumpat*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 10. **II.** *favour, grace, kindness*:—Snotor rûmmôdnise *sapiens benignitas*, Rtl. 105, 1. Rûmmôdnise *clementiam*, 41, 5: *propitiationem*, 17, 25.

rûmness, e; *f.* **I.** *breadth, a broad space*:—Ða rûmnisse Jericho feldes *latitudinem campi Jericho*, Deut. 34, 3. **II.** *breadth, amplitude, abundance*:—Wæs swâ mycel rûmnes on him dæs hâlgan geleáfan and swâ mycele hê tô dære Godes lufan hæfde *there was in him so great abundance of the holy belief, and he had besides so great love for God*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 8.

rûm-well (= -full ?) *spacious*:—Rûmwelle weg *spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 13.

rûn, e; *f.* **I.** *a whisper* (v. rûnian), hence *speech not intended to be overheard, confidence, counsel, consultation* [cf. *Goth.* rûna niman *to take counsel*]:—Ôn hyne nǽnig monna cynnes mihte wlitan nynþe se môdiga hwæne neár hête rinca tô rûne gegangan (cf. gangan te rûnu, an rûna, Hel. 1273, 5064), Judth. Thw. 22, 7; Jud. 54. Gesittan tô rûne *to sit in consultation*, Beo. Th. 346; B. 172. Gesittan sundor tô rûne, Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Swâ cwæþ snottor on môde gesæt him sundor æt rûne *sat apart communing with himself* (cf. nim ðû ina sundar te thî an rûna, Hel. 3227), Exon. Th. 293, 5; Wand. **III.** Gefetigan tô rûne (cf. *Icel.* heita einn at rûnum *to consult*), 246, 15; Jul. 61: Elen. Kmbl. 2319; El. 1162. Eodon fram rûne, 821; El. 412. Rûne besittan, Andr. Kmbl. 1254; An. 627. Ic Sîward cinges þegen æt ræde and æt rûnan (cf. þegno betst (*Peter*) te is herron sprak an rûnun, Hel. 3096), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 17. Hê (*Christ*) feówertig daga folgeras sîne rûnum (cf. Jesus . . . being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God, Acts 1, 3) ârêtte, Hy. 10, 36. **II.** *a mystery*, cf. gerŷne:—Rûn biþ gerecenod, Cd. Th. 211, 12; Exod. 525. Bæd him âbrecan hwæt seó rûn (*the dream*) bude, 250, 6; Dan. 542. Healdaþ æt heortan hâlge rûne, Exon. Th. 282, 1; Jul. 656: Elen. Kmbl. 666; El. 333. Dryhtnes word, hâlige rûne. 2336; El. 1169. Dêglum rûnum *mystice*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 4. **III.** *a secret*:—Rûne healdan *to keep one's counsel*, Exon. Th. 338, 31; Gn. Ex. 87. **IV.** of that which is written, with the idea of mystery or magic:—Dæt hê him bôcstafas ârædde and árehte hwæt seó rûn (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*) bude, Cd. Th. 262, 9; Dan. 741. Hæfdon hié on rûne and on rúmcræfte áwriten wera endestæf, Andr. Kmbl. 267; An. 134. **V.** *a rune, a letter.* v. rûn-stæf:—Ênge rûne (*referring to* ᚦ = nîð), Elen. Kmbl. 2521; El. 1262. Rǽd sceal mon secgan, rûne wrîtan, leóþ gesingan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hê hine âcsade hwæðer hê ða álýsendlícan rûne cûþe and ða stafas mid hine áwritene hæfde be swylcum menn leásspell secgaþ dæt hine mon fordon gebindan ne mihte *interrogare coepit, an forte literas solutorias de qualibus fabulae ferunt, apud se haberet, propter quas ligari non posset*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 25. [Ofte heo eoden to ræde ofte heo heolden rune (geode to roune, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25332. Þan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen (writes makede, 2nd MS.), 25340. Godess dærne ræd and run, Orm. 18719. Godes derne runes and his derne domes, A. R. 96, 4. [*Goth.* rûna *counsel, a mystery: O. Sax.* rûna *counsel, conference: O. H. Ger.* rûna *susurrio, mysterium, litera*, v. Grff. ii. 523: *Icel.* rûn *counsel, mystery, a letter.*] v. beadu-, hete-, hyge-, inwit-, leóþu-, searo-, wæl-rûn.

-rûn *in* burh-rûn:—Burgrûne *Parcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 10. [Cf. -rûn *in proper names in Icel.* e. g. Sig-, Ól-rún: and see Grmm. D. M. 376.] v. -rûne.

-rûna. v. ge-rûna, hell-rûna (-rune ?). [Cf. *Icel.* rûnâ *a counsellor.*] v. -rûne.

rûn-cofa, an; *m. The chamber of secret counsel, the mind, breast*:—Hê mæg on his rûncofan rihtwîsnesse findan on ferhþe fæste gehŷdde (cf. ðonne finf hê ðǽr (on his gemynde) ða ryhtwîsnesse gehŷdde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 11), Met. 22, 59.

rûn-cræftig; *adj. Skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Ne mihton ârædan rûncræftige men (cf. *the astrologers, Chaldeans, and the soothsayers*, Dan. 5, 7) engles ârendbêc (*the writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace*), Cd. Th. 261, 31; Dan. 734.

-rûne. v. helle-, leód-rûne, burh-rûnan, *and* -rûn. [Cf. *Icel.* rûna *a counsellor.*]

rūnere, es ; *m. A whisperer* :—Ðes rūnere *hic susurro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36 ; Som. 38, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* rūnari *susurro, musitator.*] v. next word.

rūnian; *p.* ode *To talk low, whisper, mutter* :—Ic rūnige *susuro*, Ælfc. Gr. 36 ; Som. 38, 53. Tógeánes mē rūnedon (*susurrabant*) ealle fýnd mīne, Ps. Spl. C. 40, 8. Ðeáh ðē mon hwylces hlihge, and ðū dē unscyldigne wite, ne rēhst ðū hwæt hý rǽdon oððe rūnion, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Ða rūniendan *musitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 72. Rūnigendum stefnum, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwin. 36, 1 note. [His egen to sen, his mud to runien, O. E. Homl. ii. 107, 19. Ræden and runan (rouni, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2331. *Chauc. Piers P.* roune *to whisper : Prompt. Parv.* rounin *susurrare : O. L. Ger.* rūnan *susurrare : O. H. Ger.* rūnēn *susurrare, musare, musitare : O. Du.* rūnen.] v. reónian, rýnan.

rūn-līc ; *adj. Mystical* :—Færme his rūnlīce ł deóplīce *cenae ejus misticae*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 11. Cf. rýne-līc.

runol (*for* hrunol, cf. *Icel.* hrunull *foul-smelling*) ; *adj. Foul, stinking* (?) :—Wiđ đý (ða, MS.) runlan āttre, Lchdm. iii. 36, 17.

rūn-stæf, es ; *m. A* (*runic*) *letter, a rune.* Cf. rūn, V :—Đrý sind in naman rūnstafas, Exon. Th. 440, 9 ; Rā. 59, 15. Ic mæg þurh rūnstafas rincum secgan, ðam ðe bēc witan, 429, 17 ; Rā. 43, 6. Wæs on ðǽm scennum þurh rūnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam dæt sweord geworht wǽre, Beo. Th. 3394 ; B. 1695. Ða āxode se aldorman done hǽftling hwæðer hē þurh dryċræft oððe þurh rūnstafas his bendas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 11. On the subject of Runes see Kemble's paper in Archaeologia, vol. xxviii ; the Preface to Dr. George Stephens' Handbook of Runic Monuments ; Dr. Isaac Taylor's Greeks and Goths, and the same writer's work 'The Alphabet.'

rūnung, e ; *f. Whispering, soft speech* :—Seó sōftæste fǽmne hyre lāca ne rōhte ne hyre rūnunga, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 149.

rūn-wita, an ; *m.* I. *a privy councillor, one acquainted with a person's secrets* :—Deád is Æschere mīn rūnwita and mīn rǽdbora, Beo. Th. 2654 ; B. 1325. II. *one acquainted with mysteries, a sage* :—Rōf rūnwita (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 30 ; Gū. 1068.

rupe (?) :—Rupe (rūwe (?), cf. rūh) oððe drisne *capillamenta* (cf. rawe, drisne *capillamenta*, ii. 128, 39), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 73.

rusce, an ; *f. Rushy ground* (?) :—Tō dære wulfruscan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 131, 7. v. rysc.

rust, es ; *m. n.* (?) *Rust* :—Rust *erugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 37 : 29, 46. *Erugo* rust, ōm, *vel tinea* .i. *vitium frumenti vel ferri*, 144, 3 : Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 19. Rost, Txts. 60, 397. Of ruste vel ōme *erugine* .i. *rubigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 5. Ðǽt wæs suīðe suīðlīc gesuinc and ðeáh ne meahte monn him of ānīman ðone miclan rust. . . Hē wolde from ūs āðon ðone rust ūrra unþeáwa, Past. 37 ; Swt. 269, 11–15. Ærest ic wille beón gefremed in litlum weorce, ðæt ic mǽge sum rust (sinnrust (?) v. syn-rust) on weg ādrīfan of mīnre tungan, Shrn. 35, 20. [*O. Sax.* rost : *O. H. Ger.* rost.] v. syn-rust.

rustig ; *adj. Rusty* :—Ða wurdon Janes dura fæste betýned and his loca rustega *Jani portas ipse clausit. Quas obseratas otio ipsa etiam rubigo signavit*, Ors. 5, 15 ; Swt. 251, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* rostag *scabrosus.*]

rūte *rue.* v. rūde.

rūwa, an ; *m. A rug, covering, tapestry* :—Hió becwiþ Eádgyfe līnnenne rūwan, Chart. Th. 537, 27. Ðeáh ðe ða rīcestan hātan him reste gewyrcan of marmanstāne and mid goldfrætwum and mid gimcynnum eal āstǽned and mid seolfrenum rūwum and godwebbe eall oferwrigen, Wulfst. 263, 4. v. reówe, rýhe.

ruxlan = hruxlan *to make a noise* :—Ruxlende *tumultuantes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 23. v. ge-hruxl.

rýan (?), rýn (cf. *for similar form of infinitive* þýn) ; *p.* rýde *To roar, rage* :—Hwý rýđ (rýnþ? v. rýnan) ælc folc *quare fremuerunt gentes* ? Ps. Th. 2, 1. Seó leó gif heó blōdes onbirigþ heó gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana onginþ ðonne rýn and hire racentan slītan (cf. *the corresponding passage in the Metres :* Onginþ racentan slītan, rýn, grymetigan, Met. 13, 29) *si cruor horrida tinxerit ora, resides olim redeunt animi, fremituque gravi meminere sui, laxant nodis colla solutis*, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rohōn *rugire*, Grff. ii. 431.] v. rýung.

rýcels. v. rēcels.

ryddan (hryddan ? v. hryding) *to strip* :—Ārydid *expilatam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 4.

ryden, es ; *n. The name of some plant* :—Wirc beþinge, nim ðæt reáde ryden, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5.

rýe, rýfe, ryft. v. rýhe, rīfe, rift.

ryge, es ; *m. Rye* :—Ryge *sicalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 53 : *singula*, i. 287, 18. Riges seofoþa, Lchdm. ii. 48, 20. [*Icel.* rugr ; *m.* : cf. *O. L. Ger.* roggo : *O. H. Ger.* rokko.]

rygen ; *adj. Rye, of rye* :—Of rigenum melwe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Of sūrre rigenre grūt, 342, 17. Genim rigen healm and beren, 148, 11. Genim rigen mela, 148, 22.

rýhe, rýe, an ; *f. A rug, rough covering, blanket* :—Rýhae, rýe *villosa*, Txts. 106, 1080. Hrýhae, rýae, rýe *tapeta*, 102, 1020. Līnīn rýhae, rýee *villa*, 106, 1081. Rihum *tapetibus*, 114, 120. v. reówe, rūwa.

ryht. v. riht.

rýman ; *p.* de. I. *to make roomy, extend, spread, enlarge, amplify* :—Ðū rýmdest *dilatasti*, Ps. Lamb. 4, 2. Hē ēðelþrym rýmde and rærde. Cd. Th. 98, 24 ; Gen. 1635. Sōd metod rýmde, wīde wǽdde *spread and drove the waters widely*, 208, 7 ; Exod. 479. Ðæt se gītsere his land mid unryhte rýme, Past. 44, 8 ; Swt. 329, 21. Hū feor wolde gē rýman eówer land *quousque vos extenditis*? Swt. 331, 1. Ic eft reorde under roderum rýman wille *I will multiply food again under heaven* (*after the deluge*), Cd. Th. 81, 13 ; Gen. 1344. Hira mearce tō rýmanne *ad dilatandum terminum suum*, Past. 48, 2 ; Swt. 367, 15. Heora hūs tō rýmende, Chart. Th. 436, 18. II. *to make clear by removing obstructions, to clear a way* (lit. and metaph.) :—Hē sāwlum rýmeþ līfwegas, Exon. Th. 148, 4 ; Gū. 739 : 436, 6 ; Rā. 54, 10. Ðonne rýmeþ hē ðam deádan tō ðam āþe ðæt hine mōton his mǽgas unsyngian *by such conduct he clears the way for an oath on behalf of the dead man, so that his* (*the dead man's*) *kinsmen may exculpate him*, L. In. 21 ; Th. i. 116, 7. Gif getrȳwe gewitnes him tō āgenunge rýmþ *make the way to possession clear for him*, L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 20. Ðæt syndan Antecristes þrǽlas ðe his weg rýmaþ, Wulfst. 55, 9. Ða ðe ingang rýmaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 442 ; Sal. 221. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid ; nā ðæt hē Criste ūtganges rýmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Se engel rýmde him weg þurh ðæt fȳr, ii. 344, 13. Ic wille rýman mīnne bertūn and mīne beornu geeácnian (*I will pull down my barns and build greater*, Lk. 12, 18), 104, 1 : Wulfst. 286, 19. Seó sealf wile ārest ða dolh rýman, and ðæt deáde flǽsc of etan, Lchdm. ii. 332, 24. III. *to make room by removing one's self, yield, give place* :—Ic fare āweg oððe ic rýme (rume, MS. W. : hryme, hrime, other MSS.) *caedo* (cf. Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen, O. E. Misc. 113, 170), Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4 ; Zup. 171, 9. Se ōðer rýmþ him setl, Homl. Th. i. 248, 17. Rūmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19 : 87, 64. Rýmde *cessit*, 81, 75. Ā man rýmde (*retreated*) fram dære sīð, and hī fērdon æfre forþ æfter, Chr. 999 ; Erl. 135, 35. Hī rūmdon heora feóndum *they left the field clear for their foes*, 1015 ; Erl. 152, 16. Rým dysum men setl *da huic locum*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Rýmaþ him (*cease to oppose him*) ðæt hē mē leng ne swence, Homl. Th. i. 534, 17. [*Laym.* rumen *to clear* (*a way*), *to yield, give place : R. Glouc.* rume *to clear* (*a way*) : *Piers P.* roume *to keep clear of : O. Sax.* rūmian *to clear : O. Frs.* rēma : *O. H. Ger.* rūmman *cedere, abire, laxare : Icel.* rýma *to make room, clear, to quit, leave.*] v. ge-rýman.

rýmet[t], es ; *n.* I. *space, extent* :—Seó cyrce mid hire portice mihte fif hund manna eáðelice befōn on hire rýmette, Homl. Th. i. 508, 14. Nā swylce on eástdǽle synderlīce sȳ his (*God's*) wunung . . . se ðe ǽgþwār is andweard nā þurh rýmyt ðære stōwe ac þurh his mægenþrymmes andweardnysse *he who is everywhere present, not through the extent of the place in which he dwells, but through the presence of his glory*, 262, 9. Eall ðæt rýmet ðe eówer fōtswaþu on bestæpþ ic eów forgife *omnem locum, quem calcaverit vestigium pedis vestri, vobis tradam*, Jos. 1, 3. II. *clear space, room* (v. rýmetleást) :—Ðǽr næs nān rýmet on dam gesthūse, Homl. Th. i. 30, 14. Hit is gedōn swā ðū hēte, and hēr gyt is rýmet ǽmtig, ii. 376, 9. III. *extension, clearance* :—Eádgār mid rýmette (*by extending the limits of their property and so removing the claims which interfered with the monasteries standing within a ring fence*) gedīhligean hēt ða mynstra on Wintanceastre . . . and ðet āsmeágan hēt, ðæt nān dǽra mynstera ðǽr binnan þurh þet rýmet wið ōðrum sace nǽfde, ac gif ōðres mynstres ār on ōðres rýmette lége (*if the property of one monastery should lie within the part given by the extension to another*) ðæt ðes mynstres ealdor, ðe tō ðam rýmette fēnge, ofeode ðæs ōðres mynstres ār mid swilcum þingum swylce dam hīrēde, ðæ ða āre āhte, gecwēme wǽre, Chart. Th. 231, 2–18. v. Lchdm. iii. 417 on this charter. IV. *extension of a person's well-being* :—Ða (*certain property*) ic gescarode mē sylfum and mīnum foregengum and eftyrgengum tō ċeum rýmete *to the furtherance of the eternal well-being of myself and of my predecessors and successors*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 3.

rýmetleást, e ; *f. Want of room* :—Maria hire sunu for rýmetleáste (v. rýmet, II) on ānre binne gelēde, Homl. Th. i. 34, 22.

rymg. v. rýung.

rýmþ, e ; *f. Amplitude* ; amplitudo (cited by Lye). [Heo bigunnen arumde (*in large numbers*) ræsen to somne, Laym. 27492. *Prompt. Parv.* rymthe *spacium* ; *oportunitas* vel *spacium temporis.*]

rýn. v. rýan.

rýnan ; *p.* de *To roar* :—Sume hī sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde forsceoppan tō león, and ðonne seó sceolde sprecan, ðonne rýnde hió, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 34. Ða ðe león wǽron ongunnon lādlīce yrrenga rýna (rýnan (?), rýan (?)), Met. 26, 84. v. rýan.

ryne, es ; *m. A course, run, running*, both in the sense of *motion* and in that of *the path in which motion takes place.* I. of a ship :—Ānes ceóles ryne on London *free entrance of one ship into the port of London* (cf. ego indico me dedisse unius navis incessum in portu Londoniae, 220, 18–22), Cod. Dip. B. i. 221, 21. II. of other things, of the heavenly bodies, *an orbit* :—Nǽron nō swā gewislice ne

swā endebyrdlīce hiora (*the various members of the created world*) stede and hiora ryne funden on hiora stōwum and on hiora tīdum gif ān unāwendendlīc God nære *non tam certus naturae ordo procederet, nec tam dispositos motus, locis, temporibus explicaret, nisi unus esset qui has mutationum varietates manens ipse disponeret*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 3. Roder *firmamentum*, ryne *cursus*, middaneard *mundus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 57–59. Dære sunnan ryne is swīde rūm, and dæs mōnan ryne is swīde nearo, Lchdm. iii. 248, 7–8. Siddan wæs rodor ārāred and ryne tungla gefæstnad, Cod. Th. 272, 13; Jul. 198. Ryne *curriculo*, *cursu*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 18. Ealle gesceafta symle sculon done ilcan ryne eft gecyrran, Met. 11, 37. Đa mæran tungl āwðer ōðres rene ā ne gehrīneþ, 29, 10. Tunglu đa đe ryne healdaþ, Cd. Th. 239, 13; Dan. 369. **II** a. metaph. *course*, *uninterrupted progress* (cf. that the word of the Lord may have free course, 2 Thes. 3, 1): —Se đe reorda gehwæs ryne gemiclaþ, đara de noman Scyppendes þurh horscne hād hergan willaþ, Exon. Th. 4, 4; Cri. 47. **III.** of fluids, a *course*, *water-course*, a *flow*, *flux* of blood:—Đā ætstōd đæs blōdes ryne *fluxus sanguinis*, Lk. Skt. 8, 44: Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Seō eā ætstent on hire ryne, Jos. 3, 13. Hī nāmon twelf stānas on đæs streāmes ryne *de medio Iordanis alveo*, 4, 8. Plantud nēh ryne (rynum, Ps. Th.) wetæra *secus decursus aquarum*, Ps. Spl. 1, 3. Wæter đa nū under roderum heora ryne healdaþ, Cd. Th. 10, 20; Gen. 159. Wiđ rynas wætera, Ps. Lamb. 1, 3. **IV.** of time, *course*, *cycle*, *lustre*:—Geār *annus*, tīd *tempus*, ryne *cursus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 38–40. Ryne *cyclus*, rynum *cyclis*, ii. 20, 64–65: 137, 73. Đā se ryne dissa geāra gefylled wæs *quo completo annorum curriculo*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 9. Ryne *lustro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 42. **V.** *course* of life:—Honorius æfter đon de hē đa gemæro his rynes gefyllde of dissum leōhte leorde (*postquam metas sui cursus implevit*), Bd. 3, 20; S. 550, 25. Gif đū hine lufast on dīnes līfes ryne, đe đē is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 52, 8. **VI.** *currus* is translated by *ryne* in Ps. Spl. T. 67, 18 *and* Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 10. [Bi his blodi rune þet ron inne monie studen, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 10. Þe stronge rune of þat blodi stream, Marh. 7, 12. Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, A. R. 74, 21. *Goth.* runs: *O. Frs.* blōd-rene: *O. H. Ger.* run *meatus*: cf. *Icel.* runi *a flux*, *stream.*] v. blōd-, eft-, forþ-, gegn-, on-, riht-, streām-, up-, ūt-ryne.

-ryne; *adj.* v. dæg-, hider-, hwider-ryne.

rȳne, es; *n. A mystery*, *mysterious saying*:—In rȳne *in misterio*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3. Tō wuttanne clēne rȳne ł āsægdnise (*mysterium*) rīces Godes, Lind. 8, 10. Rȳne ongietan reādan goldes guman galdorcwide gleāwe beþuncan *let men understand the mysterious speech of the red gold* (*a ring which is represented as speaking*), *wisely consider its charm*, Exon. Th. 432, 26; Rā. 49, 6. Clēno rȳno ł gesægdnise ł diōpnise *mysteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 11. v. ge-rȳne.

ryne-gæst, es; *m. A guest* or *foe that comes swiftly* (?), a term used for lightning:—Feā dæt gedȳgaþ đara đe geræcaþ rynegiestes wæpen *few escape whom the lightning strikes*, Exon. Th. 386, 8; Rā. 4, 58.

rȳnegu *in* hel-rȳnegu *pythonissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 20.

rynel, es; *m. A runner*, *messenger*, *courier*:—Rynel *cursor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 36; Sum. 38, 24. Renel, Kent. Gl. 949. Pilatus hēt geclypian his ānne rynel and hym tō cwæþ: Yrn and clypa tō mē done de ys Jesus genemned. Se rynel swā dyde and myd mycelum ōfste wæs forþyrnende . . . Hī clypodon tō Pilate: Hēte dū dȳnne bydel and dȳnne rynel hym swā ongeān cuman? Nicod. 3; Thw. 2, 5–16: 4; Thw. 2, 19–36. Renula *cursorum*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. Rynela *concurrentium*, Anglia viii. 302, 33 (v. samod-rynel). v. for-rynel.

rynel, es; *m. A stream*:—Rynelas *rivos*, Ps. Spl. 64, 11: Blickl. Gl. cf. rinnelle.

rȳne-līc; *adj. Mystical*; mysticus, Hymn. Surt. 48, 25: 87, 15. v. ge-rȳnelīc, rūn-līc.

rȳnelīce; *adv. Mystically*; mystice, Hymn. Surt. 68, 13. v. ge-rȳnelīce.

rȳne-mann, es; *m. One skilled in explaining mysteries*:—Da clamme đe đa rædellan wiđ rȳnemenn heōld, Exon. Th. 429, 32; Rā. 43, 13.

ryne-strang; *adj. Strong for the course*, Exon. Th. 400, 9; Rā. 20, 7.

ryne-swift; *adj. Swift in its course*:—Ofer uppan rodere ryne-swiftum, Met. 24, 28.

ryne-þrāg, e; *f. A space of time*:—Hȳ bīdinge mōstun tīdum brūcan . . . restan rynebrāgum, Exon. Th. 115, 3; Gū. 184.

ryne-wægn, **-wiēn**, es; *m. A swift vehicle*, *a chariot*:—On rynewēnum *in curribus*, Ps. Th. 19, 7.

rynge. v. renge.

rynig; *adj. Good at running*:—Sum biþ rynig, sum ryhtscytte, Exon. Th. 296, 14; Crā. 51. [Cf. (?) He gon to rusien swa þe runie (wode, 2nd MS.) wulf þenne he cumeđ of holte, Laym. 20123.] v. wīd-rynig.

ryniga (?), an; *m. Liquid that runs off* (?):—Wel mintan on sealtes rynian, Lchdm. ii. 76, 2. Genim rynian sealt[es], gehēt, þweah mid dȳ, 156, 16.

rynning, e; *f. Rennet*; coagulum, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 70. [*Gloucestershire* running *rennet*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4. '*Earning*, *yearning*, cheese-rennet, or that which curdles milk,' Brockett. '*Runnet*, called in Derbyshire *erning*; it runs the milk together,' Pegge. E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3.] v. ge-runnen.

rȳpe, **rȳpan**, **rȳpere**. v. rīpe, rīpan, rīpere.

ryplen (?); *adj. Made of broom*:—Ryplen (þȳfflen? v. þȳfel) *spārteus*, Germ. 399, 457.

rysc; *m. f.* (?): rysce, an; *f. A rush*:—Risc *juncus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 30: ii. 112, 18. Risce, i. 68, 35. Resce *juncus* vel *scyrpus*, 79, 66. Spyrte biþ of rixum gebrōden. Rixe weaxst gewunelīce on wæterigum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 8–10. Risce *papyro*, *junco*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 69. Grōwnys hreódes and ricsa *viror calami et junci*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 23. Ricsa wyrttruman, Lchdm. ii. 234, 8. Rixum *juncis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 21. Đā heó geseah done windel on đām rixum (*in papyrione*), Ex. 2, 5. [*Ayenb.* resse: *Piers P.* rische, resche, rusche: *Chauc.* rishe: *Prompt. Parv.* rische, rusche: *M. H. Ger.* rusch; *f. a rush*: *Du.* rusch; *n.* From Latin *ruscus*.] v. eá-(æ-, eó-)risc, -risce.

rysc-bedd, es; *n. A bed of rushes*:—On dæt riscbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 428, 31.

rysce. v. rysc.

ryscen; *adj. Of rushes*, *rush*:—Riscene weocan *fila scirpea* (*juncea*), Germ. 391, 15.

rysc-leāc, es; *n. Rush leek*, *rush garlick*; allium scharnoprassum:—Risc-leāc *allans* (*allium?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 40.

rysc-pytt, es; *m. A pit* or *pool in which rushes grow*:—In hriscpyt; of hriscpytte intō dere dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 385, 2–3.

rysc-steort, es; *m. A promontory where rushes grow*:—Æt riscsteorte; of đam hriscsteorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 217, 12–13.

rysc-þȳfel, es; *m. A rush-bed, bed of rushes*:—Riscþȳfel *juncetum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 73: *juvencibus*, 287, 261. Risc *juncus*; riscþȳfel *jungetum*; riscþȳfel *juvencibus*, ii. 45, 75–77. Risc-, ry[s]c-thȳfel *jungetum*, Txts. 68, 517. Andlang dære dīc on riscþȳfel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 215, 4.

rysel, rysele, es; *m. Fat*:—Rysel *adeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 10: *axungia*, ii. 101, 37. Rysle *arvina*, 2, 61: 92, 15. Rysele, 80, 44. Rysle *ilium*, 48, 33. Genim hænne rysele . . . gōse rysele, Lchdm. ii. 40, 10–12. Swīnes rysl, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. Đū nimst done rysel, Ex. 29, 13. Đū nymst done rysle of đam ramme, 29, 22. Done risel, Lev. 3, 9. Ryslas ealra eañisca, Lchdm. ii. 30, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* rusli, hrusli *arvina*.]

ryđđa, an; *m. A large dog*, *mastiff*, *blood-hound*:—Ryđđa *molossus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 35: 78, 52. Riđđa, ii. 56, 41. Hē getīgde ānne ormætne ryđđan innan đam geate đær Petrus inn hæfde, dæt hē hine ābītan sceolde, Homl. Th. i. 372, 34. v. rod-hund.

rytran. v. a-ritrid *expilatam*, Txts. 58, 372.

rȳung (?), e; *f. Roaring*, *groaning*, *grunting*:—Ic wiste dæt swīn wæron đām elpendum lāđe and hiora rymg (rȳung? v. rȳan) hié mealite āfyrhtou *quorum grunnitus timere bestias noveram*, Nar. 21, 26. Hrīung (?) *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34.

S

For the Runic S see Sigel.

sā; *gen.* sān; *m. A tub*, *pail*, *vessel*:—Saa *libitorium*, Txts. 35, 17. [*Prompt. Parv.* soo *or* cowl, vessel *tina*. He kam to þe welle, water updrow, And filde þer a michel *so*, Havel. 933. *So*, *soa* a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang, Ray's North-country words. *Soa*, *soe* a tub; commonly used for a brewing-tub only, but sometimes for a large tub in which clothes are steeped before washing, E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire. 'In Bedfordshire, what we call a *coal* and a *coal-staff*, they call a *sow* and a *sow-staff*,' Kennett. *Icel.* sār *a cask*: *Dan.* saa: *Swed.* så.]

saban, es; *m.* (?) *A sheet*:—On sabanum, *id est* scēte *in sabanis* (cf. on scētum *in sabanis*, 48, 47). Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 57. [In Mt. 27, 59 the Gothic version translates σινδόνι by *sabana*. *O. H. Ger.* saban, sapon; *m. sabanum*, *sindon*, *teristrum*, *linteum*: Gk. σάβανον: *Mid. Lat.* sabanum: *Span.* sabana *a sheet*. Diefenbach ii. 770 cites an Arabic word *sabaniya*t fine stuff for girdles, veils, etc., with the derivation of it from the name of the town Sabano near Bagdad.]

Sabat, es; *m.* (?) *The Sabbath*:—Sabates *sabbati*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* Sabbato, Sabbatus.]

Sabīne, a; *pl. The Sabines*:—Hū Rōmāne and Sabīne him betweōnum wunnon, Ors. 2, 4 tit.; Swt. 2, 19. Tō ānwīge gangan wiđ swā fela Sabīna, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 16.

Sabīnisc; *adj. Sabine*:—Dæt Sabīnisce gewinn, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 68, 32: Swt. 72, 8.

sac. v. sacu.

sac (sæc?); *adj. Accused*, *charged*, *guilty*:—Swerian dæt hig nellan nānne sacleāsan man forsecgean ne nānne sacne forhelan *let them swear that they will not bring a charge against an innocent man, nor conceal one who is justly charged*, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. v. un-sac, sæc.

-saca. v. and-, ge-, wiðer-saca. [*O. Sax.* -sako: *O. Frs.* -seka: *O. H. Ger.*-sahho. Cf. *Goth.* ni sakjis ἄμαχος.]

sacan; *p.* sōc, pl. sōcon; *pp.* sacen. I. *to fight, strive, contend* :—Þeódscypas winnaþ and sacaþ heom betweónan, Wulfst. 86, 8. Hē gesch twegen Ebrēisce him betwýnan sacan *conspexit duos Hebraeos rixantes*, Ex. 2, 13. Ic (*Beowulf*) sceal fón wið feónde and ymb feorh sacan, Beo. Th. 883; B. 439. Gōd sceal wið yfele, līf sceal wið deaþe, leóht sceal wið þýstrum, fyrd wið fyrde, feónd wið ōðrum, lād wið lāðe ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53. Sceal fǣge sweltan and dōgra gehwam ymb gedāl sacan middangeardes, Exon. Th. 335, 4; Gn. Ex. 28. Đū tælnissum wið đa sēlestan sacan ongunne *thou didst attempt to strive with the best* (*the gods*) *with insults*, 254, 23; Jul. 206. Wǣran sacende *emulabantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 10. II. *to disagree, act in opposition, not to be, or not to act, in unison, to wrangle* :—Đonne se abbod and se prāfost ungeráde beóþ and him betwyx sacaþ *dum contraria sibi inuicem sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124, 19. Ne đa ōðre ongeán dæt ne sacan (wiðcweðon, Wells Frag.) *the others shall offer no opposition to the decision*, 119, 2. Dōm stande đār þegenas sammāle beón; gif hig sacan (*disagree*), stande dæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 289, 3. Dæt hē sōce *altercaretur, sermocinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 67. III. of litigation, *to bring a suit* :—Đā sōc Wulfstān on sum dæt land *Wulfstan brought a suit laying claim to some of the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 7. IV. *to bring a charge against one, to accuse, blame* :—Hū micla wið đec sacas cýðnessa *quanta aduersum te dicant testimonia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 13. Mē mīne āgen word sylfne sōcon *verba mea execrabantur*, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Monige cýðnisse leóse hiæ gicwēdun tō sacanne wið him *multi testimonium falsum dicebant aduersus eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 56. Swā hwæt þwyr and gebolgen mōd . . . sacendes hātheortnys hit is nā lufu þreágínge *quicquid protervus et indignus animus protulerit, objurgantis furor est, non dilectio correctionis*, Scint. 36. V. *to refuse, deny.* v. on-sacan :—Sæccendum sedlum *negatis sedibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 14. [*Goth.* sakan *to strive, rebuke : O. Sax.* sakan *to rebuke, blame : O. H. Ger.* sahhan *litigare, increpare, objurgare : Icel.* saka; *wk. to fight, blame, accuse.*] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, on-, ōþ-, wið-, wider-sacan; sacian.

sacc, es; *m. A sack, bag* :—Ne bere gē sacc ne codd *sacculum neque peram*, Lk. Skt. 10, 4. Sæc *sacculum*, Kent. Gl. 208. Hig fyldon hira saccas (*saccos*) and lēdon hira ælces feoh on his sacc . . . Đā undyde hira ān his sacc . . . hē dæt feoh geseah on his sacces (*sacculi*) mūþe, Gen. 42, 25, 28. Đā guton hig hira hwǣte of hira saccon, 42, 35. Fylle hira saccas and lege hira ælces feoh on his āgenne sacc, 44, 1. [*Goth.* sakkus: *O. H. Ger.* sac : *Icel.* sekkr.] Cf. bī-sæc, sæcc.

sacerd, es; *m. A priest* (the term is not confined to the Christian priesthood) :—Sacerd *vel* cyrcþingere *sacerdos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 23: Rtl. 125, 1. Hæfde se sacerd (*sacerdos*) on Madian seofon dohtra, Ex. 2, 16. Moises heóld his mǣges sceáp dæs sæcerdes on Madian, 3, 1. Putifares dohtor dæs sacerdes of đære byrg, Gen. 41, 45. Hē slōh đes sacerdes (hēhsacerdas, Lind. Rush.) þeów, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. Đa word đæs sacerdes *vox praedicatoris*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 1. Đone clǣnan sacerd (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Suīđe ryhte đa sacerdas (*sacerdotes*) sint gehātene sacerdas, dæt is on Englisc clǣnseras, fordæm hié sculon lātteówdōm gearwian đām geleáffullum, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 14. Đa sacerdas of Leuies cynne, Deut. 27, 1, 14: Ps. Th. 77, 64. Moyses and Aaron sōde sacerdas, 98, 6: Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Đa mæssepreóstas wǣron đus gehātene . . . Đā đa gemynegodan sacerdos (-as?) cōman *erant presbyteri . . . Venientes memorati sacerdotes*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 19. Đæra sacerda ealdor *princeps sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 51: Blickl. Homl. 77, 8: 239, 28. Hýrde wē đæt Jacob fore sacerdum swilt þrowode, Apstls. Kmbl. 141; Ap. 71. [From Latin. Anglo-Saxon alone seems to have borrowed this word.] v. ealdor-, heáh-sacerd.

sacerd-bana, an; *m. One who slays a priest* :—Hēr syndan sacerd-banan, Wulfst. 163, 27: 266, 27.

sacerd-gerisne; *adj. Befitting a priest* :—Hē hæfde sacerdgerisene ealdorlīcnysse *auctoritatem sacerdote dignam*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 11.

sacerd-hād, es; *m. Priest-hood* :—Đā Zacharias his sacerdes hādes (sacerdhādes, MSS. A. B. C.) breác *eum sacerdotio fungeretur*, Lk. Skt. 1, 8. Æfter gewunan dæs sacerdhādes hlotes, 1, 9. Dæt hē gesette on sacerdhād Judas đam folce tō bisceope *that he might ordain Judas bishop of the people*, Elen. Kmbl. 2108; El. 1055. Bisceophādas *vel* sacerd-[hādas] *flaminea, i. episcopali gradu*, Wülck. 239, 23.

sacerd-land, es; *n. Land assigned to priests* :—Būtan đam sacerdlande *absque terra sacerdotali*, Gen. 47, 26.

sacerd-līc; *adj. Priestly, sacerdotal* :—Sacerdlīc *sacerdotium*, Rtl. 25, 31: *sacerdotalis*, 195, 4. Sacerdlīce þēnunge đōn *officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Be sacerdlīcum hrǣglum *de vestibus sacerdotum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 38.

sac-full; *adj.* I. *contentious, quarrelsome* :—Hē bið swīðe sacful and micele ungeþwǣrnesse and mænigfealde saca on đære geférāđenne wyrcþ *scandala nutriunt et dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 8. Ne ænig man ne sý tō sacfull ne ealles tō geflitgeorn, Wulfst. 70, 19: Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Sacful wīf *litigosa mulier*, Kent. Gl. 690. Mid secfullan (*rixosa*) wīfe, 790. [Ġif þe cristene mon bið sacful, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 1.] II. *given to accusation* (v. sacan, IV) :—Ne beó đū sacfull *non eris criminator*, Lev. 19, 16.

sacian; *p.* ode *To strive, brawl* :—Ġif men saciaþ *si rixati fuerint viri*, Ex. 21, 22. Fela sind đe wyllaþ fracodlīce him betwýnan sacian *many there are that will shamefully brawl among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 1. v. and-sacian; sacan.

sac-leás; *adj.* I. *free from charge* or *accusation, innocent* :—Swerian hig dæt hig nellan nǣnne sacleásan man forsecgean ne nǣnne sacne forhelan, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 5. Fiónge mec habbaþ sacleósne (sacleás, Lind., cf. *Icel.* saklaust *without cause*) *odio me habuerunt gratis*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 25. II. *free from charge* or *contention, unmolested, secure* :—On dæt gerād dæt đes cynges men sacleás beón mōston on đām castelan đe hī ǣr þes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9. Eádgār æþeling wæs gefangen; đone lēt se cyng syđđan sacleás faran, 1106; Erl. 241, 20. Sacleáso iwih wē gedōeþ *securos vos facimus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 28, 14. [Đo þe hadden on þesse liue alle here sunnes forleten and bet . . . alle he quað hem *saclese*, O. E. Homl. ii. 171, 35. Wass Crist sacclæs o rode nazzledd, Orm. 1900. Sacles (*without strife, freely*) he let hin welden it so, Gen. and Ex. 916. *Icel.* sak-lauss *innocent, not guilty. Sackless* still remains in Northern dialects, but seems to have got a meaning, with which *innocent* also is used, that of *silly, simple.* v. Jamieson, Halliwell, and E. D. S. Publications.]

sacu, e; *f.* I. *strife, contention, dissension, sedition, dispute* :—Sacu *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 30. Seó sacu (*seditio*) ārās, Num. 16, 42. Weard sacu (*rixa*) betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes . . . Abram cwæð tō Lothe: 'Ic bidde dæt nān sacu (*jurgium*) ne sig betwux mē and đē,' Gen. 13, 7, 8. Đanun mæg āspringan seó mǣste sacu and se mǣsta swice ealra ungeþwǣrnessa *exinde grauissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest*, R. Ben. 120, 8. Drihten cwæð: 'Đonne gē gehýraþ on middangearde gefeoht and sace ne beó gē āfyrhte.' Gefeoht belimpþ tō feóndum and sacu tō ceastergewarum. Mid đām wordum hē gebīcnode dæt wē sceolon þolian wiðūtan gewinn fram ūrum feóndum and eác widinnan fram ūrum nēhgebūrum lādlīce ungeþwǣrnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 12–17. Hē (*Caligula*) mǣnde dæt đǣr đā næs swelc sacu swelc đǣr oft ǣr wæs, and hē self fōr oft on ōðra lond, and wolde gewin findan, ac hē ne mehte būton sibbe, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Seoal Geáta leódum and Gār-Denum sib gemǣnum, and sacu restan, Beo. Th. 3719; B. 1857. Đæne đe wæs for sumere sace (*propter seditionem*) on cwerterne, Lk. Skt. 23, 25. Moises genemde đa stōwe Costung for Israhēla bearna sace *propter jurgium filiorum Israel*, Ex. 17, 7. Dæt hié under đære sibbe tō đære mǣstan sace becōme, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 28. Sace *militiam*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 70. Grendel wan wið Hrōđgār, wæg singale sæce, sibbe ne wolde, Beo. Th. 310; B. 154. Lǣt sace restan, lād leódgewin, Exon. Th. 254, 21; Jul. 200. Saca *lites*, Kent. Gl. 575. Of sacum *rixis*, 635. Ne mæg ic āna ācuman eówre saca (*jurgia*), Deut. 1, 12. Mænigfealde saca on đære geférāđenne wyrcþ *dissensiones in congregatione faciunt*, R. Ben. 124, 9. II. *distress, trouble, affliction, persecution* :—Đǣr eów is sacu būtan ende grim gǣstcwalu *in hell is trouble without end for you devils, fierce torment of spirit*, Exon. Th. 142, 27; Gū. 650. Đǣr bið ā gearu wrađu wannhālum wīta gehwylces sæce and sorge *there shall be ever ready for the wretched support against every infliction, against distress and care*, Elen. Kmbl. 2059; El. 1031. Ne þearft đū sār nīwigan and sæce trēran (cf. Gī werdat ōk sō sālige thes sia biodat liudī *blessed are ye when men shall persecute you*, Hel. 1336), 1879; El. 941. Đǣr hē hæfþ eal sār and sace, hungor and þurst, wōp and hreám, and weána mā đonne ǣniges mannes gemet sý dæt hié āriman mǣge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Seó sunsciene slege þrowade, sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230. III. *crime, guilt* :—Nis đǣr on đam londe synn ne sacu *non huc adit scelus infandum* (cf. Ō þatt an bukk he leȝȝde All þeȝȝre sake and sinne, Orm. 1335. He alātan mag saka endi sundea *he can forgive sins*, Hel. 1009), 201, 10; Ph. 54. Đā wæs synn and sacu Sweóna and Geáta, wrōht gemǣne, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. IV. *a contention at law, a suit, cause, action* :—Nān sacu đe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō world-manna sōme *no suit that there may be between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 3. Gif man ōđerne sace tihte *if one man bring a suit against another* (cf. ef man hwemu saka sōkea, Hel. 1522), L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11. Hit betere wǣre dæt heora seht tōgædere wurde đonne hȳ ǣnige sace hym betweónan heóldan *it would be better that they should come to an agreement than that they should carry on any suit between them*, Chart. Th. 377, 3. V. *jurisdiction in litigious suits.* For the first time apparently in charters of Edward the Confessor the phrase *sac and sōc* or *sōcn* occurs, and in them it is frequent. It is thus explained in the Latin version of an Anglo-Saxon charter where it is found :—Ic an heom ealswā dæt hȳ habben đārofer saca and sōcna *iis* (*sanctus Petrus et fratres Westmonasterienses*) *etiam concedens ut insuper habeant priuilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas*

lites inter uasallos et colonos suos ortas, cum potestate transgressores et calumniae reos multis efficiendi easque leuandi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7, v. Stubbs, Const. H. i. 184, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xliii sqq., Grmm. R. A. 854 sq. [*Laym*, sake *strife: O. and N.* cheste and sake: *Goth.* sakjô *strife: O. Sax.* saka: *O. L. Ger.* saca *res, causa: O. Frs.* sake, seke *causa, res: O. H. Ger.* sahha *lis, causa, occasio, negotium, res: Icel.* sök *a charge, a crime, a suit, cause, sake.*] v. sæcc.

-sacung. v. wid-, widər-, yfel-sacung.

sâda, an; *m. A cord, halter, snare:*—Swelce sâdo (sâde, Rush.) *tamquam laqueus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 35. Grin biþ on sâdan törænded *laqueus contritus est*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Mid sâde (*laqueo*) hine âwrigde, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* seito *laqueus, pedica, tendicula.*] v. wealh-sâda.

Sadducéas; *pl. The Sadducees:*—Eodun tô him Farisêas and Sadducêas, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 1. Sadducêa *Sadducaeorum*, 16, 6.

Sadducéisc; *adj. Sadducean:*—Hê hêt ða Saducêiscan stylle beón, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34.

sadian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to satisfy, satiate.* [*O. H. Ger.* satôn *saturare.* Cf. *Icel.* seðja *to satisfy.*] v. ge-sadian. **II.** *to become satisfied, to get satiated or tired:*—Mê þincþ ðæt ðû sadige hwæt hwegnunges and ðê þincen tô ælenge ðâs langan spell *methinks thou art getting somewhat wearied and these long discourses seem to thee too protracted*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 5.

sadol (-el, -ul), es; *m. A saddle:*—Sadol *sella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 33: i. 83, 70. Sadul, 23, 19. Hê hêht eahta mearas on flet teón, ðara ânum stôd sadol, ðæt wæs hildesetl heáhcyninges, Beo. Th. 2080; B. 1038. [*O. H. Ger.* satal, satul; *m.: Icel.* suðull; *m.*] v. seám-sadol.

sadol-beorht; *adj. Having a splendid saddle:*—Þrió wicg sadolbeorhte (cf. sadol searwum fâh, since gewurðad, 2080: B. 1038), Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175.

sadol-boga, an; *m. A saddle-bow:*—Sadolboga *carpella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 16: ii. 128, 71. Sadulboga, 103, 4. Sadolboga, 17, 34: *corbus*, 22, 46. Sadulboga, i. 23, 18. [*Icel.* söðul-bogi: *O. H. Ger.* satalbogo.]

sadol-felg, e; -felge, an; *f. The pommel of a saddle;* pella (cf. Spanish *pella* a ball, anything made in a round form):—Sadulfelgae, -felge *pella*, Txts. 88, 818. Sadolfelg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 9. Sadolfelg (? Wrt. radolfelt), i. 291, 15.

sadolian; *p.* ode *To saddle:*—Ic sadelige hors *sterno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Som. 30, 34. [*Icel.* söðla: *O. H. Ger.* satalôn.] v. ge-sadelod.

sæ; *m. f.; gen.* sæs, sæes, sæ, sæwe, seó; *nom. pl.* sæs, sæ: *dat.* sæm, sæum, sæwum. *Sea.* The word is found in the following glosses:—Sæ *mare* vel *aequor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 62: 70, 13. Brym, sæ *aequor*, 53, 50. Sæ *lutex (latex?)*, ii. 53, 17. Ðæs ýþiendan sæs *fluctivagi ponti*, 149, 61. And sæ *et salis*, 32, 28. Mid sæ *cum pelago*, 21, 27. Ofer sæ *citra pontum*, 18, 68. Ða hæwnan sæs *marmora glauca*, 57, 7. Sæ *marmora*, 91, 73. **I.** *sea* (water as opposed to air and earth):—On ðæm dæge gewiteþ heofon and eorþe and sæ, and ealle ða þing ðe on ðæm syndon. Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. God gescôp ðone rodor betweoh heofone and eorþan and betweoh ðæm twæm sæum, ðæm uplîcan and ðæm niðerlîcan. Se uplîca sæ . . . cêlèþ ðære tungla hâto, and se rodor ymbfêhþ ûtan eall ðâs niðerlîcan gesceafte, sæ and eorþan, Shrn. 63, 5–10. On syx dagum Crist geworhte heofenas and eorþan, sæs and ealle gesceafta, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 13. **II.** *sea* (as opposed to land):—Ðonne ðû wyte ðæt sæ si ful *at high water*, Lchdm. iii. 176, 18. Ûs drîfaþ ða ællreordan tô sæ, widscûfeþ ûs seó sæ ðâm ællreordum, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 44. Ðæs sæes flôdes weaxnes, 5, 3; S. 616, 16. On sæs (sæes, Lind.: sêaes, Rush.) grund *in profundum maris*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. For gedrêfednesse sæs swêges, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Sæs earm, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 6, 14. Gang tô ðæs sæs waroþe . . . Hê eode tô ðære sæ, Blickl. Homl. 231, 29–36. Gân ofer sæs ýþa, 177, 18. Geswencede of ðisse sæwe hreónesse, 233, 26: 235, 1. Hreónesse ðære sæwe, 235, 5. Monigra ceápstôw of lande and of sæ cumendra, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 19. Bât on sæwe, Exon. Th. 458, 12; Hy. 4, 99: Andr. Kmbl. 1029; An. 515. Æt fulre seó, Lchdm. iii. 178, 18. On siewe (?sæwe), Cant. Moys. Thw. 29, 4. Ða mêtte hié micel ýst on sæ, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Hié micel ðæs folces ofer sæ âdrêfdon, 878; Erl. 78, 30: Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Ofer ðone sæ, 1, 12; S. 481, 2. Gif hwâ his âgenne geleód bebycgge ofer sæ, L. In. 11; Th. i. 110, 4. God gecîgde ða drîgnesse eorþan and ðæra wætera gegaderunga hê hêt sæs, Gen. 1, 10. Sæs up stigon, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ðæt ðâs deópan sæ drî geweorðaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 5. Beûtan eallum sæwum, 138, 7. **III.** *sea* (as opposed to water inland):—For hwî ne fixast ðû on sæ? (cf. ic wyrpe max mîne on eá, 23, 9). Hwilon ic dê, ac seldon, for ðam micel rêwyt mê ys tô sæ, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 1–5. Sæs tôslûpan, eal sealt wæter, Lchdm. iii. 36, 27. **IV.** *a sea:*—Him is be-eástan se sæ ðe man Arfatium hâet, and westan and be-norþan Creticum se sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 32: 28, 1. Nêh ðæm clife ðære Reádan sæs, Swt. 12, 20. Be ðære reódan sæ, Ex. 14, 9. Betwih ðære sæ seó is nemned Adriaticus, Blickl. Homl. 197, 21. **V.** of inland water, *a sea, lake:*—Sume men secgaþ seó eá ðær wyrcþ micelne sæ *aliqui auctores ferunt fluvium vastissimo lacu exundare*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. On ðære sæ *in the sea* (*of Galilee*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. [*Goth.* saiws: *O. Sax.* sêo, sêu: *O. Frs.* sê: *O. H. Ger.* séo: *Icel.* sær, sjór, sjár; *gen.* sævar; *dat.* sævi, sæ.] v. eást-, heáh-, norþ-, Ost-, Wendel-, west-, wíd-sæ.

sæ-æbbung. v. æbbung.

sæ-êl, es; *m. A sea-eel:*—Sæél *murenula* (cf. *hec murenula* a lamprun, i. 222, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 74.

sæ-ælfen[n], e; *f. A sea-elf, sea-nymph:*—Sæælfenne *Naiades*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 32: 59, 12. Sæælfen, i. 60, 18.

sæ-bât, e; *f. A sea-boat:*—On sæbâte, Andr. Kmbl. 876; An. 438: 980; An. 490. Ic on holm gestâh, sæbât gesæt, Beo. Th. 1270; B. 633: 1795; B. 895.

sæ-beorh *a sea-hill, a hill* or *cliff against the sea:*—Ealle gerîman stânas on eorþan, steorran on heofonum, sæberga sand (MS. sund; but cf. Ic ðînne ofspring gemenigfylde swâ swâ steorran on heofenum and swâ swâ sandceosol on sæ, Gen. 22, 17), Cd. Th. 205, 25; Exod. 441. Hû geweard ðê ðæt ðû sæbergas sêcan woldes, merestreáma gemet, ofer cald ceofu ceóles neósan, Andr. Kmbl. 615; An. 308.

sæ-burh *a maritime town:*—Hê gewunade in *Capharnaum ðæt is sæburug (-caestrae, Rush.) *habitavit in Capharnaum maritima* (*note on Capharnaum: In ðær byrig Capharnaum is genemned and maritimam cuoeð, forðon ðyû burg is on sæ), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 13. [*Icel.* sæborg *a sea-side town.*]

sæcc; *adj.* **I.** *hostile, offensive, hateful:*—Tô âscamelîcum *ad detestabilem, ad odiosum*, sæcum *invisum, exosum*, meltestran hûse *lupanar*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 58–62. v. next word. **II.** *guilty, charged with guilt.* v. on-sæc, sac; *and cf. Icel.* sekr *guilty, convicted.*

-sæcc. v. and-, eoful-, wider-sæc.

sæcce, es; *m. Sacking, sack-cloth:*—Hê ârâs of ðam wâcan sæcce ðe hê lange onuppan ðreórig wæs sittende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 802. Ðû slite hæran (sæcc, MS. C.) mîne *conscidisti saccum meum*, Ps. Spl. 29, 13. v. sacc, saccing.

sæc[o], e; *f. Strife, contest, conflict:*—Â wæs sæc, Elen. Kmbl. 2512; El. 1257. Ðær biþ ceóle wên slîdre sæcce *there* (*at the rocky shore*) *the vessel may expect fierce conflict*, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rä. 4, 29. Hê sæcce ne wêneþ tô Gâr-Denum, Beo. Th. 1205; B. 600. Se æt sæcce gebâd wîghryre wrâdra, 3241; B. 1618: 1910; B. 953. Ðam æt sæcce weard Weohstân bana mêces ecgum *Weohstan felled him in fight with the edge of the falchion*, 5218; B. 2612. Nægling geswâc æt sæcce (*in fight with the fire-drake*), 5355; B. 2681. Tîr geslôgon æt sæcce *gained glory in battle*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 4: Erl. 114, 8. Æt sæcce forweorþan *to perish in battle*, Judth. Thw. 25, 32; Jud. 289. Æt wîgge spêd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; El. 1183. Hê feorg gesealde æt sæcce, Apstls. Kmbl. 117; Ap. 59. Ic ofslôh æt ðære sæcce (*the battle with Grendel's mother*) hûses hyrdas, Beo. Th. 3334; B. 1665. Hê tô sæcce bær wæpen wundrum heard *he to battle bore a weapon wondrous hard*, 5366; B. 2686. Se ðe sæcce genæs *he who came safe from conflict* (*Beowulf*), 3959; 1977. Sæcce sêcean, 3982; B. 1989. Nô hê him ðam sæcce ondrêd, ne him ðæs wyrmes wig for wiht dyde, 4684; B. 2347. Sæcce fremman *to fight*, 4991; B. 2499: Exon. Th. 496, 28; Rä. 85, 21. Hî hæfdon sæcce gesôhte, sceolde sweordes eg feorh âcsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2265; An. 1134. Hê wælfâhþa dæl sæcca gesette *he composed many a deadly feud and quarrel*, Beo. Th. 4062; B. 2029. Cf. sacu.

sæccan (?) *to fight, contend:*—Oft ic sceal wið wæge winnan and wið winde feohtan, somod wið ðâm sæcce (? sæcce fremman *or* sêcan, v. *preceding word*; but cf. also sacian, sacan), Exon. 398, 3; Rä. 17, 2.

sæccing, es; *m. Sacking, a bed made of sacking:*—Hî on sæccingum (*in grabatis*) bâron ða untruman, Mk. Skt. 6, 55. v. sæcc.

sæc-dôm, sæ-ceaster. v. sceac-dôm, sæ-burh.

sæ-ceosol *sand* or *gravel on the sea-shore:*—Sæceosol *arena maris*, Gen. 32, 12. Sæcysul *calculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 23.

sæcg, sæcgan, sæcgen. v. secg, secgan, sægen.

sæ-cir[r] *the retreat of the sea* (*when the waves drew back and left a passage for the Israelites*), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291.

sæclian. v. siclian.

sæ-clif *a cliff by the sea:*—Swâ fela welena swâ ðara sondcorna beóþ be disum sæclîfum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27.

sæ-cocc, es; *m. A cockle:*—Hwæt fêhst ðû on sæ? Crabban muslan sæcoccas *cancros, musculos, neptigallos*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 11. [Cf. a farthing-worth of muscles were a feste for suche folke, oþer so fele Cockes (cokkys, MS. G.: cokeles, MS. L.), Piers P. C text x. 95. *Welsh* cocs *cockles.*]

sæ-col, es; *n. Yet;* gagates, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 25.

sæ-cyning, es; *m. A sea-king, a king who was powerful on the sea:*—Helm Scylfinga, ðone sélestan sæcyninga ðara ðe in Swiórice sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4754; B. 2382. [*Icel.* sæ-konungr.]

sæd; *adj. with gen. Sated, weary, filled, having had one's fill* (the word is not used in the sense of modern *sad*):—Sæd *effetus*, i. *plenus*, Germ. 396, 215. Ðær læg secg mænig . . . wêrig wîges sæd *many a warrior lay dead there . . . : of war had had his fill*, Chr. 937; Erl. 112,

20. Beadoweorca sæd, Exon. Th. 388, 4; Rä. 6, 2. Wiste wlonc and wînes sæd, 369, 11; Seel. 39. Swîðe ætan and sade wurdan *manducaverunt et saturati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Hî sæde wæron *saturavit eos*, 80, 15. [*Goth.* saþs: *O. Sax.* sad: *O. L. Ger.* sad: *O. H. Ger.* sat *satur: Icel.* saðr (saddr).] v. hilde-, un-, wîn-sæd; sadian.

sǽd, es; *n.* **I.** *seed, what is sown, that part of a plant which propagates*:—Senepes sǽd *granum sinapis*, Mk. Skt. 4, 31. Ðæt treów sceolde sǽde eft onfôn *the tree should again bear seed*, Cd. Th. 251, 12; Dan. 562: 252, 24; Dan. 583. Ealle treówu ðe habbaþ sǽd on him silfon heora ágenes cynnes *universa ligna quae habent in semetipsis semen generis sui*, Gen. I, 29. Ðam men ðe seów gôd sǽd on his æcyre, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 24. Út ode se sǽdere his sǽd tô sáwenne, Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Swylce man wurpe gôd sǽd (*sementem*) on his land, 4, 26. **I a.** fig. *seed, that from which anything springs*:—Ðæt hâlige sǽd gewât, ðæt him ǽr of ðæs láreówes mûþe bodad wæs, Blickl. Homl. 55, 29. Ðeáh biþ sum corn sǽdes gehealden symle on ðære sáwle sôdfæstnesse: ðæs sǽdes corn biþ simle áweaht mid áscunga, Met. 22, 37–41. Gif wé eów ða gástlîcan sǽd sáwaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 534, 26. **II.** *the ripe fruit, that from which the seed is taken*:—Hî heora sylfra sǽd sniþaþ *they shall reap their crops*, Ps. Th. 125, 5. Se hâta sumor giereþ and drígeþ sǽd and blêda, Met. 29, 61. **III.** *fruit, growth*:—Of wîlte wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, biþ seó sídre tíd sǽda gehwylces mǽtrae in mægne, Exon. Th. 105, 1; Gû. 16. **IV.** *sowing*, v. sǽd-tíma:—Sǽd and gerîp sumor and winter ne geswícaþ *sementis et messis, aestas et hiems non requiescent*, Gen. 8, 22. **V.** applied to animals, *seed, progeny, posterity*:—Sǽd *cremtum* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 26: ii. 16, 39. Weres sǽd, 44, 55. Mîn sǽd him þeówaþ, Ps. Th. 21, 29. Ðæt sǽd ðara unrihtwîsra forwyrd, 36, 28. Tô Abrahame wæs cwe þende ðæt his sǽd oferweóxe ealle ðás woruld, Blickl. Homl. 159, 26. Swâ hê spræc tô Abrahame and hys sǽde, Lk. Skt. 1, 55. Ðæt his bróðor nime his wîf and his bróðor sǽd weccе, Mk. Skt. 12, 19. [*Goth.* mana-sêþs: *O. H. Ger.* sât: *Icel.* sáð *seed, crop.*] v. god-, lîn-, un-, wâd-sǽd.

sǽd-berende *seed-bearing*:—Eorþe swealh sǽdberendes (v. sǽd, V) Sethes lice, Cd. Th. 69, 33; Gen. 1145. Grówende wirte and sǽdberende *herbam viventem et facientem semen*, Gen. 1, 29.

sǽd-cyn, es; *n. A kind of seed*:—Æghwilc sǽdcyn *omne genus seminarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 30. Sǽdere gebyreþ ðæt hê hæbbe ǽlces sǽdcynnes ænne leáp fulne, ðonne hê ǽlc sǽd wel gesáwen hæbbe ofer geáres fyrst, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 9.

Sǽ-Dene; *pl. The sea-Danes, Danes of the islands* (?), or *Danes skilled in sea-faring* (?):—Sigehere lengest Sǽ-Denum weóld, Exon. Th. 320, 13; Víd. 31. Cf. Sǽ-Geátas.

sǽ-deór, es; *m. A sea-beast* (cf. Milton's 'that sea-beast Leviathan'):—Hine swencte on sunde sǽdeór monig, Beo. Th. 3025; B. 1510. Hê hêt his ágene men hine sændan on ðone sǽ, and ða sǽdeór hine sóna forswulgon, Shrn. 54, 27. Hý mon wearp in sǽdeóra seáþ, 133, 11. Gif hit on Frigedæg þunrige, ðæt tácnaþ sǽdeóra cwealm, Lchdm. iii. 180, 17. [*Icel.* sjó-dýr.]

sǽdere, es; *m. A sower*:—Sǽdere *sator, seminator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 73. Sum sǽdere férde tô sáwenne his sǽd, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 12: Mk. Skt. 4, 3. Be sǽdere, L. R. S. 11; Th. i. 438, 8. v. next word.

sǽdian; *p.* ode *To sow, provide seed for land*:—Folgere gebyreþ ðæt hê on twelf mônþum .ii. æceras gearnige, ôderne gesáwene and ôderne unsáwene; sǽdige sylf ðæne *he must provide the seed for the latter himself*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

sǽd-leáp, es; *m. A basket* or *other vessel of wood carried on one arm of the husbandman, to bear the seed which he sows with the other, a seed-leap* (Essex), *seed-lip* (Oxford). v. E. D. S. Pub. B. 18; also *seed-lop*, v. Old Country and Farming words, iii. Hopur or a seed lepe *satorium, saticulum*, Prompt. Parv. 246. A sedlepe *saticulum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 28; *semilio*, 611, 11:—Sǽdleáp, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [Ðæt acersǽd hwǽte, ðæt is twegen sǽdlǽpes, and ðæt bærlîc, ðæt is þrê sǽdlǽpas, and ðæt acersǽd âten, ðæt is feówer sǽdlǽpas, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 34–36. In the note on this passage *seed-lip* is said to be still used in Somersetshire.] v. leáp.

sǽd-lîc; *adj. Seminal*:—Sǽd sǽdlîc *semen seminalem*, Rtl. 146, 17.

sǽdnaþ, es; *m. Sowing*:—Sǽdnaþ *satio, seminatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 50.

sǽdness, e; *f. Satiety, repletion*:—Ôþ sǽdnesse *ad congeriem, congestionem, nauseam, satietatem*, Germ. 391, 30.

sǽ-draca, an; *m. A sea-dragon, sea-serpent*:—Sǽdracan *leviathan* i. *serpens aquaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 55. Gesáwon æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellîce sǽdracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2856; B. 1426.

sǽd-tíma, an; *m. Seed-time, time for sowing*:—Sǽdtíma and hærfest, sumor and winter ne geswícaþ nǽfre, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 28. [*Icel.* sáð-tími *the sowing season.*] v. sǽd, IV.

sǽ-earm, es; *m. An arm of the sea*:—Scýt se sǽearm up of ðæm sǽ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4.

sǽ-ebbung, -elfen. v. sǽ-æbbung, -ælfenn.

sǽ-færeld *a sea-passage*, used in reference to the attempt made by the Egyptians to pass the Red Sea:—Ða hî (*the Egyptians*) oninnan ðæm sǽfærelde wǽron, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 33.

sǽ-fæsten *the fastness* or *stronghold which the sea constitutes*:—Ôþ ðæt sǽfæsten landes æt ende leódmægne forstôd *the sea was a stronghold which blocked the further passage of the Israelites*, Cd. Th. 185, 24; Exod. 127.

sǽ-faroþ *the sea-shore*:—Ceólas lêton æt sǽfearoþe sande bewrecene, Elen. Kmbl. 501; El. 251. Sæfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. v. sǽ-waroþ.

Sæfern, e; *also indecl. f. The river Severn*:—Hié gedydon innan Sæferne mûþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 102, 24. On Sæferne stæþe, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hié gedydon æt Sæferne, ðá fóron be Sæferne . . . be westan Sæfern, 92, 14–20. Be Sæfern, 896; Erl. 94, 15. Be westan Sæferne, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Of Seferne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 10. Of Sæfern, 405, 29. Westweardes on Sæferne, ii. 150, 9, 14. *Latin forms in the charters are* Saberna, i. 64, 11: Sabrina, 84, 2: Saebrina, ii. 59, 18.

Sæfern-mûþa, an; *m. The mouth of the Severn*:—On sûþhealfe Sæfernmûþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4: 997; Erl. 134, 8.

sǽ-fisc, es; *m. A sea-fish, fish that lives in the sea*:—Fleógende fuglas and sǽfiscas *volucres coeli et pisces maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. Swelaþ sǽfiscas, wǽgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. Ódre sǽfisca cynn, 363, 19; Wal. 56. [Ifulled mid gode sæfisce, Laym. 22550. *Icel.* sæ-fiskr.]

sǽ-flôd, es; *m. n.* **I.** *an incoming tide, flood* (as opposed to *ebb*):—Grêcas hâtaþ *malina* sǽflôd ðonne hyt wixst, and *ledon* ðonne hyt wanaþ (cf. *ledona* nêpflôd *vel* ebba, *malina* heáhflôd, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 11–12), Anglia viii. 327, 29. Wæs ân burg sió wæs nêh ðæm sǽ ôþ ân sǽflôd com and hié ǽwêste *civitas repentino maris impetu abscissa, atque desolata est*, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 20. On dissum geáre com ðæt mycele sǽflôd, and ærn swá feor up swá nǽfre ǽr ne dyde, and ádrencte feala tûna, Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 14. Dises geáres ásprang up tô ðan swîðe sǽflôd, and swá mycel tô hearme dyde swá nân man ne gemunet ðæt hit ǽfre ǽror dyde, 1099; Erl. 235, 24. Sǽflôde *indruto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 27. **II.** *the sea, the water of the sea*:—Ða fandode forþweard scipes (*Noah*) hwæder sincende sǽflôd wǽre, Cd. Th. 86, 28; Gen. 1437. Heofen and eorþe side sǽflôdas *coeli et terra, mare*, Ps. Th. 68, 35. [He lætte bi sæflode ȝearkien scipen gode, Laym. 2630.]

sǽ-flota, an; *m. A ship*:—Næs him cûð hwá ðam sǽflotan sund wîsode, Andr. Kmbl. 761; An. 381. [Cf. He makede muchul sæflot, Laym. 4530.]

sǽ-fôr, e; *f. A journey by sea, a voyage*:—Nis ðæs môdwlonc mon ofer eorþan, . . . ðæt hê ā his sǽfôre sorge næbbe, Exon. Th. 308, 19; Seef. 42.

sǽ-fugol *a sea-fowl*. Sæfugl, as a proper name, occurs in the genealogy of Ælle of Northumbria, Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 29. [*Icel.* sjó-fugl.]

sǽgan; *p. de To cause to sink*:—Ôþ ðæt seó sunne on sûþrodor sǽged weorðeþ (cf. Sô gisêgid wurd sedle nâhor hêdra sunna, Hel. 5715), Exon. 207, 15; Ph. 142. v. on-sǽgan; sígan.

-sǽge. v. on-sǽge.

sǽ-geáp; *adj. Roomy enough for sea voyages* (of a ship):—Sǽgeáp naca, Beo. Th. 3797; B. 1896.

Sǽ-Geátas; *pl. The seafaring* (?) *Geats*:—Ða Sǽ-Geátas sêlran næbben tô gecéosenne cyning ǽnigne, Beo. Th. 3704; B. 1850. Sǽ-Geáta (*Beowulf and his companions*) sîdas, 3976; B. 1986. Cf. Sæ-Dene.

sægedness *a sacrifice*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33. v. on-sægedness.

sǽ-gemǽre, es; *n. A sea-border, coast*:—Sægemæro *maritima*, Lk. Skt. 6, 17. On ðám sǽgemǽrum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 13.

sægen, sægen, segen, e; *f.* **I.** *a saying, statement, assertion*:—Ða sægde se Clitus ðæt Philippus mâre hæfde gedôn ðonne hê. Hê ða Alexander áhleóp, and hiene for ðære sægene ofslóg, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. Heora biscopas from hiora godum sǽden ðæt hié ðæt gefeoht forbuden. Ac Papirius ða biscepas for ðære sægene swíðe bismrade, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 2. Se Hǽlend cwæd: 'Ic sittende beó æt mînes Fæder swíðran.' Ða cwæd se ealdorbiscop: 'Hwæt þincþ eów be dissere segene, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 22: 320, 31: 484, 1. Gyf hê ðé segþ ðæt hê hwethwugu gesáwe . . . hweðer ðé áwuht æt his segene tweóge, Shrn. 196, 17. Ðú ne tweódast ymbe Honorius segene, hwî tweóst ðú ymbe hera þegena sægena, 197, 21–23. Hié sǽdon ðæt sió sibb of his mihte wǽre ac hê fleáh ða sægene *he would not admit what they said*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 33. Sægenum *assertionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 62. Hié wiston be ðæs engles sægenum, ge be heora sige ge be ðara hâðenra manna fleáme, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Sæcgenum, Ps. Th. 144, 7. **II.** *what is said generally, tradition, report, story*:—Ðæt is fyrn sægen (fyrn-sægen? cf. fyrn-gewrit, -gid) *it is an old story*, Andr. Kmbl. 2977; An. 1491. Ic wolde gewitan hweðer sió segen sôð wǽre ðe mé mon be ðon sægde *I wanted to know whether the story I had been told about it was true*, Nar. 24, 15. Of ealdra manna gewritum oððe sægene *ex scriptis vel traditione priorum*, Bed. pref.; S. 472, 19. Se hlísa ðe þurh yldra manna segene tô ús becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, 2,

1; S. 501, 2. On gewritum oðde on ealdra manna sægenum *monimentis literarum vel seniorum traditione*, pref.; S. 471, 27. Sægenum *scriptis*, 472, 5. III. *a narration, relation* (whether spoken or written):—Ðÿ læs ðæt eów sci sægen monigfealdlícor biþ onþúhte tó writanne ic ða wille lǽton ðe ðǽr gewurdon *ne sim scribendi multiplex, priora facta praecognita praetereo*, Nar. 3, 29. [*Icel.* sögn *a tale, report.*] v. ge-, sóþ-sægn, eald-gesegen.

sǽ-genga, an; *m.* I. *a sea-goer, a mariner*:—Ða gleáwe sǽgenga (gleáwan sǽgengan ?) wel hig understandaþ ðæt eorþlice licham-líce beóþ fulran on weaxendum mónan ðonne on wanigendum *the skilful mariners well understand that earthly, corporeal things are fuller with a waxing than with a waning moon*, Anglia viii. 327, 21. II. *a vessel, ship*:—Sǽgenga fór, fleát fámigheals forþ ofer ýðe, bundenstefna ofer brimstreámas, Beo. Th. 3821; B. 1908: 3769; B. 1882.

sǽ-geset, es; *n. A maritime district*:—Saegesetu (-seotu) *promaritima*, Txts. 82, 728. Sǽgesetu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 33.

sǽgl, -sægness, sægnian. v. sigel, on-sægness, segnian.

sǽ-grund (*or* sǽ (*gen.*) grund), es; *m. The depth of the sea, the bottom of the sea*:—Ne mé forswelge sǽgrundes deóp *neque obsorbeat me profundum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. Paulus ǽwrát be him sylfum, ðæt hé ǽnne dæg and ǽne niht on sǽgrunde ádruge, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 14. Sǽgrunde neáh (cf. ðis fis (*the whale*) wuneð wið ðe se grund, Misc. 16, 517). Beo. Th. 1133; B. 564. Þurh ðone sǽgrund (*profundum maris*, cf. tó sæs grunde, l. 18, *and* on sǽs grund, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6) is getácnod hira ende, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 20. Fán Gode besenctun on sǽgrund sigefæstne wer, Menol. Fox 421; Men. 212. Ic styrge wíde sǽgrundas, Exon. Th. 382, 12; Rä. 3, 10: Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289.

-sægung. v. on-sægung.

sǽ-hengest, es; *m.* I. *a sea-horse, hippopotamus*:—Sǽhengest *ipotamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 30. II. *a sea-steed, ship*:—Hú ðú wǽgflotan, sǽhengeste, sund wísige, Andr. Kmbl. 975; An. 488. Cf. sǽ-mearh.

sǽ-hete (*or* sǽ (*gen.*) hete), es; *m. Raging of the sea*:—Mid ðý wé wið ðam winde and wíð ðam sǽ (sǽhete, MS. Ca.) campodan *cum vento pelagoque certantes*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 27.

sǽ-holm, es; *m. Sea*:—Sǽholm oncneów, gársecges begang, ðæt ðú gífe hæfdes, Andr. Kmbl. 1058; An. 529.

sæht, sæhtlian. v. seht, sahtlian.

sæl, sel, es; *n. A hall*:—Ic seah ræplingas in ræced fergan under hrôf sales, Exon. Th. 435, 3; Rä. 53, 2. Gæst yre cwom, ðæt wé sæl weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Ne gód hafoc geond sæl swingeþ, 4520; B. 2264. Hý sæl timbred (ætlimbred, MS., the alliteration requires *s*) ongytan mihton; ðæt wæs foremǽrost receda, 620; B. 307. Heorot (*Hrothgar's hall*), sincfage sel, 336; B. 167. Geond ðæt síde sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Wuna salu sinchroden *halls splendidly decorated*, 3342; An. 1675. Salo, Cd. Th. 113, 3; Gen. 1881. Gesáwon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer reádum golde, 145, 10; Gen. 2403. [Wyn for to scheuche, after mete in sale, Horn. 1107. Þyse renkeȝ schal neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele, Allit. Pms. 41, 107. Such a freke watȝ neuer in þat sale er þat tyme, Gaw. 197. *O. H. Ger.* sal *exsolium, concaulum*; daz sal *templum*: *Icel.* salr *a hall.*] v. beág-sel, burg-, folc-, horn-sæl; sele, salor.

sǽl, es; *m.*: e; *f.* I. *time, occasion*:—Ðá becom se apostol æt sumum sǽle (*on one occasion*) tó ðære byrig Pergamum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 24: 70, 23. On sumne sǽl *quandoque*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Som. 40, 66. Heora wíse on nánne sǽl wel ne gefór, Ors, 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13. Ðás wyrte man mæg niman on sǽlene sǽl *this plant may be gathered at any time*, Lchdm. i. 112, 3. II. *a fit time, season, opportunity, the definite time at which an event should take place*:—Ðéh ðe seel sîe *etiamsi oporterit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind, 26, 35. Ðá Godan sǽl þúhte ðá gesóhte hé ðone kyninc *when it appeared to Goda a favourable opportunity, he visited the king*, Chart. Th. 202, 30. Hí wundiaþ, ðonne se sǽl cymeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 43; Leás. 23. Ðá wæs sǽl and mǽl, ðæt tó healle gang Healfdenes sunu *it was the proper time for Hrothgar to go to the banquet-hall*, Beo. Th. 2021; B. 1008. Óþ ðæt sǽl álamp (cf. Ðá seó tíd gelamp, ðæt . . . , Met. 26, 17) ðæt hió Beówulfe medoful ætbær *till the proper time arrived for her to present the mead cup to Beowulf*, 1249; B. 622: 4123; B. 2058. Ic ofslóh æt ðære sæcce ðá mé sæl ágeald (*when opportunity was offered me*: cf. ðá him rúm ágeald 5374; B. 2690) húses hyrdas, 3335; B. 1665: Cd. Th. 121, 11; Gen. 2008. Seó sǽl gewearð (cf. seó tíd gewearð, ðæt se eorl ongan æðele cennan, 74, 25; Gen. 1227), ðæt his wíf sunu on woruld bróhte, 72, 14: Gen. 1186. Se sǽl cymeþ, ðæt heó ómes dæges dyn gehýre, Salm. Kmbl. 648; Sal. 323. Ne mihte ná lenge manna ǽnig híne sylfne bedyrnan ac gehwá tó sǽles (*at once*) móste clipian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 115. Wit þencaþ sǽles bídan siddan sunne Metod up forlǽt *we intend to wait till after sunrise*, Cd. Th. 147, 10; Gen. 2437. Sǽles bídeþ hwonne heó cræft hyre cýþan móte, Exon. Th. 413, 28; Rä. 32, 12. Hé sóhte ða seel (sél, Rush.) ðætte híne salde *quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 16. III. *time* as in *bad or good times, circumstance, condition*. v. IV:—Nú ís sǽl (*a time of misery*) cumen, þreá ormǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 2332; An. 1167. Storm oft holm gebringeþ in grimmum sǽlum *storm oft brings ocean into a furious condition*, Exon. Th. 336, 20; Gn. Ex. 52. Jacob byþ on glædum sǽlum *exultabit Jacob*, Ps. Th. 52, 8. Hæfdan beorgas bífde sǽle *montes exultaverunt*, 113, 14. Sael gewynsumie roede *casus secundet asperos*, Ps. Surt. ii. 201, 11. IV. *happiness, good fortune, good time, prosperity* (often in pl.):—Ón ðære stówe wé gesunde mágon sǽles bídan, Cd. Th. 152, 21; Gen. 2523. Mæg snottor guma sǽle brúcan, gódra tída, Exon. Th. 104, 12; Gú. 6. Sǽlum geblissad *gladdened with all joys*, 207, 12; Ph. 140. Siteþ sorgcearig, sǽlum bidǽled, 379, 5; Deór. 28. Syngum tó sǽlum (cf. After liked him ful wele for al was turned him to sele, C. M. 4432) *for the happiness of sinners*, 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ne trín ðú æfter sǽlum, sorh is genîwod, Beo. Th. 2648; B. 1322. ¶ On sǽlum, sǽlum *in a state of happiness, happy* [cf. þu ware a sele gief ich was wrod. O. E. Homl. ii. 183, 17. Heora færð wes on sæle *was prosperous*, Laym. 1310. Selden sal he ben on sele (selde wurþ he blýþe and gled, Jes. MS.), Misc. 121, 301]:—Þá wæs þeód on sǽlum (*joyous*), Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. On sǽlum, 1218; B. 607. Ðú on sǽlum wes *be fortunate*, 2345; B. 1170. On sǽlum *in times of prosperity*, Met. 2, 2, 7. Folc wæs on sǽlum, Cd. Th. 184, 13; Exod. 106: 214, 5; Exod. 564: Elen. Kmbl. 387; El. 194. [All middellærdess sceþe and sel, Orm. 14304. For quoso suffer cowþe syt (*trouble*), sele wolde folȝe, Allit. Pms. 92, 5. *Goth.* sêlei *goodness*: *Icel.* sæla *bliss, joy, happiness.*] v. gyte-, heáh-sǽl; sǽlþ.

sǽ-lâc *a gift or present or offering that comes from the sea or from a lake*:—Beówulf maþelode: Hwæt wé ðé ðás sǽlâc (*what* B. *had brought to Hrothgar from Grendel's lake-dwelling*) brohton tíres tó tácne, Beo. Th. 3308; B. 1652: 3253; B. 1624.

sǽ-lâd *a course* or *way on the sea*:—Wé on sǽlâde (*in our course*) brecaþ ofer bædweg, Andr. Kmbl. 1022; An. 511. Hie on sǽlâde wíf tó Denum feredon *they on the watery way took the woman to Denmark*, Beo. Th. 2319; B. 1157. Hé tó gyrnwræce swíðor þohte ðonne tó sǽlâde *his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance effected by wiles than to taking his way over the sea*, 2283; B. 1139. [Cf. *Icel.* sjó-leidi *a sea-way*; sjó-leidis *by sea.*]

sǽ-lâf *what is left by the sea*, applied to the spoils of the Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea:—Ongunnon sǽlâfe dǽlan, eadle mádmas, reáf and randas, Cd. Th. 215, 16; Exod. 584.

sǽlan; *p.* de *To happen, betide, fortune* (e. g. in Spenser):—Gif híe ærfeweard ne gestriónen, oðða him sylfum ælles hwæt sǽle . . . Gif him elles hwæt sǽleþ, Chart. Th. 471, 30–472, 1. Sǽlde unc on þám brocum swá unc gesǽlde (sǽlde, Kmbl.) *happen what might to us in those troubles*, 485, 23. Hú ðé sǽle *how it may happen to thee, what your success may be*, Andr. Kmbl. 2710; An. 1357. v. ge-, tó-sǽlan.

sǽlan; *p.* de. I. *to fasten with a cord*:—Hé sǽlde tó sande síðfædmed scip oncerbendum fæst, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Wedera leóde sǽwudu sǽldon, 457; B. 226. Hwǽr wé sǽlan sceolon sǽhengestas ancrum fæste, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ymb geofenes stæþ gearwe stódon sǽlde sǽmearas, Elen. Kmbl. 455; El. 228. II. fig. *to restrain, repress, confine*:—Dómgeorne dreórigne hyge oft in heora breóstcofan bindaþ fæste. Swá ic módsefan mínne sceolde oft feterum sǽlan, Exon. Th. 287, 29; Wand. 21. Sǽlde sǽgrundas *the bound seadepths* (in contrast with the relaxing of the bonds which held the sea, when a passage was made through it for the Israelites), Cd. Th. 196, 9; Exod. 289. [*Goth.* in-sailjan.] v. á-, ge-, on-, un-sǽlan; sál.

sǽ-land *a maritime district*:—Mín gafolfisc ðe mé árîst be sǽlande *maritimos pisces qui mihi contingere debent annualiter per thelonei lucrum*, Chart. Th. 308, 1. [Cf. *Icel.* Sjó-land (*a local name*).]

sǽld. v. seld.

sælen; *adj. Of sallow*:—Sælenum *salignis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* salahin *salignus.*] v. sealh.

sǽ-leoda. v. sǽ-lída.

sǽ-leóþ *a sea-song, song sung by the sailors in rowing, to keep stroke*:—Sǽleóþes *celeumatis* (κέλευμα), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 24.

sǽ-líc; *adj. Of the sea*:—On sǽlícum strande *on the sea-shore*, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 10. Of sǽlícum grunde, 138, 11. On sǽlícere ýðe *in the water of the sea*, 138, 8. Hí fixodon on sǽlícum ýðum, i. 576, 21. Gedréfed on ðám sǽlícum ýðum dyssere worulde, ii. 388, 7. On sǽlícum *in glarigeris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 3: *in marinis*, 473, 71. Ðæt hí Seaxna þeóde ofer ðám sǽlícum (? of ðám ofersǽlícum) dǽlum him on fultum gecýgdon *ut Saxonum gentem de transmarinis partibus in auxilium vocarent*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 39. Ic rówe ofer sǽlíce dǽlas *navigo ultra marinas partes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 33. Drihten gegaderode ða sǽlícan ýþa fram ðære eorþan brádnysse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 16. Ða sǽlícan nýtenu (*two seals*), Homl. Th. ii. 138, 15. v. ofersǽ-líc.

sǽ-lida, -leoda, an; *m. A sea-goer, sailor*:—Snottor sǽleoda (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 201, 18; Exod. 374. Gehýrst ðú, sǽlida! . . . brimmanna boda! Byrht. Th. 133, 4; By. 45. Ic ǽfre ne geseah ǽnigne mann ðé gelícne steóran ofer stæfnan . . Ic georne wát ðæt ic ǽfre ne geseah on sǽleodan sylliícran cræft *I have never seen in a seaman more wondrous skill*, Andr. Kmbl. 999; An. 500. Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sélran métte, 941;

An. 471. Offa done sælidan slóh, Byrht. Th. 140, 10; By. 286. Cf. sæ-líðend.

sælig *blessed, fortunate.* [*O. Sax.* sālig: *O. L. Ger.* sālig, sēlig: *O. H. Ger.* sālig *beatus, felix.*] v. earfoþ-, ge-, gewif-, heard-, ofer-, un-, wansælig, *and next word.*

sæliglice ; *adv. Happily* :—Sēliglīce *feliciter*, Rtl. 79, 30. [*O. Sax.* sāligliko: *O. H. Ger.* sālīglihho *feliciter.*] v. ge-sæliglīce.

sæligness. v. ge-sæligness.

sæ-liðend, es; *m. A seaman, sailor, seafarer*; also *a ship*, cf. sægenga:—Secgaþ sælīðend, Beo. Th. 826; B. 411: 3640; B. 1818: 5604; B. 2806. Sægdon sælīðende, 760; B. 377. Se de bisenceþ sælīðende, eorlas and ýðmearas, Exon. 363, 4; Wal. 48. [*O. Sax.* sēo-līdandi.]

sæ-liðende ; *adj. Seafaring* :—Se mǽra wæs hāten sælīðende wealende Wulf, Salm. Kmbl. 422; Sal. 211. [Sæ-liðende men, Laym. 7821.]

sælmerige, an; *f. Brine* :—Sælmerige (sæll-, sel-; -mærige) *salsamentum*, Ælf. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 18. [Cf. *Span.* salmuera *brine: Ital.* salamoja: *Fr.* saumure: *Lat.* sal-muria; cf. *Gk.* ἅλμυρος *briny.*]

sælþ, e; *f. A dwelling, abode* :—Bare hié gesāwon heora lícaman nædfon on dam lande dā giet sælþa gesetena *bare they* (*Adam and Eve after the fall*) *saw their bodies, they had not yet in the land dwellings appointed*, Cd. Th. 48, 33; Gen. 785. [*O. Sax.* selida; *f. a dwelling: O. L. Ger.* salitha, selitha *tabernaculum, habitaculum: Goth.* salithwa; *f. a mansion, lodging, guest-chamber: O. H. Ger.* salida, selida; *f. mansio, domicilium, habitaculum.*]

sælþ, e; *f. Happiness, joy, felicity, good fortune, prosperity* (the word is generally in the plural):—Ic nū hæbbe ongiten dæt da mine sælþa and seó orsorgnes de ic ær wende dæt gesælþa beón sceoldan nāne sælþa ne sint *I have now seen that my prosperity and security, that I supposed were certainly happiness, are none*; non inītiari possum prospetitatis meae velocissimum cursum, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 25–27. Hātan dæt sælþa de nāne ne beóþ, 16, 3; Fox 56, 25. Āfyr fram dē da yfelan sælþa and unnettan *gaudia pelle*, 6; Fox 14, 32. Dæm men þincþ deah hē sē godcundlīce gesceádwīs dæt hē on him selfum næbbe sælþa genōge būton hē māre gegaderige dara ungesceádwīsena gescefta donne hē beþurfe *divinum merito rationis animal, non aliter sibi splendere, nisi inanimatae supellectilis possessione videatur*, 14, 2; Fox 44, 19. Ys micel niédþearf dæt mon hiene wið da ungemetlīcan sælþa warenige, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 6. Hý weorðgeornra sælþa tōslītaþ *they destroy the fortunes of the ambitious*, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Heofenas blissiaþ sealte sūstreámas sælþe habbaþ, Ps. Th. 95, 11. [*O. Sax.* sālda: *O. L. Ger.* sālda *salus, salutare: O. H. Ger.* sālida *felicitas, beatitas, bona fortuna*; v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 822 sqq. on Sælde=*Fortuna: Icel.* sæld *bliss.*] v. ge-, ofer-, un-, worold-sælþ.

sæltna (?) *a bird's name* :—Saeltna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 37: seltra, i. 281, 8: salthaga, 62, 36 gloss *rubisca* which is in the last case also glossed by *rudduc* the robin redbreast. v. rudduc.

sǽl-wang, es; *m. A fertile plain, plain* :—Hé be wealle geseah wundrum fæste under sælwange sweras unlyfte *by the wall he saw huge pillars with their bases wondrous fast underground*, Andr. Kmbl. 2984; An. 1495. Hwīlum mec mīn freá fæste genearwaþ, sendeþ donne under sælwonge (MS. sal-), Exon. Th. 382, 27; Rä. 4, 2. Ic geseah hors ofer sælwong þragan, 400, 3; Rä. 20, 3. Hē geseah sīde sælwongas synnum gehladene, Cd. Th. 78, 14; Gen. 1293.

sǽ-mann, es; *m.* I. *a seaman, one who journeys by sea* :—Sæmen æfter fōron flōdwege, Cd. Th. 184, 11; Exod. 105. Sæmanna sīd, 208, 4; Exod. 478. Gāras, sæmanna searo, Beo. Th. 663; B. 329. Hē sæmannum onsacan mihte, 5900; B. 2954. Sigel sæmannum symble byþ on hihte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rūn. 16. II. when English affairs are referred to the word is used of the Scandinavians:—Wālā dære woruldscare dē nū habbaþ Engle. Oft twegen sæmen oðde þrý drīfaþ da drāfe cristenra manna fraun sūð tō sǽ, Wulfst. 163, 5. Mē sendon tō dē sæmen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41; By. 29. Gif dū wille syllan sæmannum feoh, 132, 58; By. 38. Hē his sincgyfan on dām sæmannum wrec, 139, 63; By. 278. [*Icel.* sjó-maðr *a seaman, mariner.*]

sǽ-mearh *a sea-horse, a ship* :—Ūs bær heáhstefn naca, snellīc sæmearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533; An. 267. Meahte gesiún brimwudu myrgan, sæmearh plegan, Elen. Kmbl. 490; El. 245. Fearoþhengestas, sæmearas, 455; El. 228. Heáhstefn scipu, sæmearas, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. [For similar terms in Icelandic v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. ii. p. 458.] Cf. sǽ-hengest.

sǽmend, sǽmest, sǽmestre. v. sēmend, sēmra, seámestre.

sǽ-mēðe ; *adj. Weary with being on the sea* :—Sæmēde (*Beowulf and his companions on their arrival at Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 655; B. 325.

sǽ-minte, an; *f. Sea-mint* :—Sæminte *nereta* (cf. sea-minte *nereta*, Lchdm. iii. 304, col, 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 39: *althea*, 68, 79.

sæminga. v. semninga.

sæmotu (?) glosses *fustrum* (*frustum?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 10.

sēmra ; *adj.* (without positive) *Inferior, worse* :—Symle wæs dý sēmra donne ic sweorde drep ferhþgenīdlan *ever was the deadly foe the worse when I struck him with the sword*, Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880. Hit is sēmre nū *it is worse now* (*than in the golden age*), Met. 8, 42. Ic lǽre dæt hē gýme ǽgðer ge dæs sēlran ge dæs sēmran *I advise him to take care both of the more and of the less important matters*, Anglia ix. 260, 10. Hnāhran rince, sēmran æt sæcce, Beo. Th. 1910; B. 953. Gif dū sōðne God lufast. . . Gif dū tō sēmran gode hætsþ hæðen feoh, Exon. Th. 245, 28; Jul. 51: 264, 9; Jul. 361. Da sēmran *deteriora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 38. Dū byst se ilca se dū ǽr wǽre, ne beóþ dīn winter wiht dē sēmran (*anni tui non deficient*), Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hī dweligende sēcaþ dæt hēhste gōd on da sēmran (sēmran, Cott. MS.) gesceafta *id* (good) *error humanus a vero atque perfecto ad falsum imperfectumque traducit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 12. Sēmust *vel* wyrst *pessima*, Blickl. Gl. Ne wǽron dæt gesíþa da sēmestan, Exon. Th. 326, 8; Wid. 125. Cf. sēm-.

sæm-tinges. v. sam-tinges.

sǽ-naca, an; *m. A sea-going vessel*, Exon. Th. 474, 7; Bo. 26.

sēne ; *adj. Slow, dull, sluggish, inactive* :—Ymb da gýmene his ēcre hǽlo hē wæs tō sēne *erga curam perpetuae suae salvationis nihil omnino studii gerens*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 19. Ne sceal se tō sēne beón, ne dissa lārna tō læt, Exon. Th. 450, 16; Dóm. 88. Sēne mōd *a sluggish mind*, 122, 32; Gū. 314. Næs dæt sēne cyning, 322, 23; Wid. 67. Ealá dæt dū woldest dæs sīdfæstes sēne weordan (*slow to undertake the journey*), Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204: 422; An. 211: Elm. Kmbl. 440; El. 220. Næs his brōðor læt, sīdes sēne, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Nǽron da twegen tohtan sēne, lindgelāces, 150; Ap. 75. Done sēnan de bið tō slāw dū scealt hātan assa mā donne man *segnis ac stupidus torpet? asinum vivit*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 19. Mægencræft mōda gehwilces ofer líchoman lǽnne and sēnne *might of the mind over the body weak and dull*, Met. 26, 106. Hé (*a sea serpent*) on holme wæs sundes dē sēnra (*the slower in swimming*), dā hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2876; B. 1436. Ic seeal sēcan ōðerne ellenléasan cempan sēnran *I must seek another warrior less courageous and active*, Exon. Th. 266, 9; Jul. 395. [*O. H. Ger.* seine: *Icel.* seinn: *Dan.* seen; *Swed.* sen. Cf. *Goth.* sainjan *to be slow, to tarry.*] v. ā-sānian.

sē-næss, es; *m. A ness or promontory stretching into the sea, a cape* :—Sænesse *promontorio*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 7. Da līðende land gesāwon brimclifu blīcan, beorgas steápe, síde sǽnæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Sǽnæssas geseón, windige weallas, 1146; B. 571.

sē-nett *a net for fishing in the sea* :—Sænet *sagene*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 14.

sæp, es; *n. Sap* :—Sæp *succus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 12. Cederbeám *cedrus*, his sæp *cedria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 39. Dā wearð beám monig blódigum teárum birunnen, sæp wearð tō swáte, Exon. Th. 72, 23; Cri. 1177. Dæs swētestan sæpes *suavissime succi*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 58. Seó drīge gyrd de næs mid sæpe ácucod, Homl. Th. ii. 8, 17. Sep *sucum*, Germ. 391, 18. [*Ayenb.* þet zep: *O. H. Ger.* saf: *Icel.* safi; *m.*] v. stór-sæp.

sæpig ; *adj. Full of sap, succulent* :—Sæpig stela *succulentus cauliculus*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. [*Prompt. Parv.* sapy or fulle of sap *cariosus.*] v. un-sæpig.

sæppe, an; *f. The spruce fir* :—Sæppe *abies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 40. [Cf. *Lat.* sappinus *from which Fr.* sapin.]

sæp-spōn *a chip* or *shaving with sap in it* :—Genim geongre ācrinde hand fulle . . . sceafe dæt grēne, wylle da sæpspōne on cūmeolce, Lchdm. ii. 292, 27.

sǽr (=rǽr?), Ps. Th. 7, 6.

sē-rima, an; *m. The sea-shore, coast* :—Hī mycel yfel gedydon ǽgðer ge on Defenum ge wel hwǽr be dæm sēriman, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 20: 994; Erl. 133, 19. [Bī da sērime āhwǽr in Engelande *in littore marino alicubi in Anglia*, Chart. Th. 422, 2.] [Bi þisse særime, Laym. 6216.]

sē-rinc, es; *m. A sea-man, one who journeys by sea* (used of the Scandinavians, cf. sē-mann):—Hine ymb monig snellīc sērinc (*of Beowulf and his companions*), Beo. Th. 1384; B. 690. Sende se sērinc (*one of the Danes attacking Byrhtnoth*) sūþerne gār, Byrht. Th. 135, 46; By. 134.

sē-rīric *a reed-bed in the sea* (?), *an ait* :—Swylce wōrie bī ōfre sondbeorgum ymbseald sārýrica mæst, swā dæt wēnaþ wǽglīðende dæt hý on eálond sum eágum wlīten (*the reference is to the whale, which mariners mistake for an island*), Exon. Th. 360, 24; Wal. 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* rōrahi *arundinetum.*]

sē-rōf; *adj. Active on the sea, strong in rowing* :—Donne sērōfe snelle mægne árum bregdaþ, Exon. Th. 296, 25; Crä. 56.

sæs *a seat.* v. sess.

sē-sceaþa, an; *m. A sea-robber, pirate* :—Sæsceaþan *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 12.

sē-sīd *a sea-journey, voyage*, Beo. Th. 2302; B. 1149.

sē-snægl, es; *m. A sea-snail* :—Sæsnæl *chelio, testudo* vel *marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Sæsnæglas *conchae* vel *cochleae*, 56, 7: ii. 136, 14.

sǽ-strand, es; *m. Sea-shore:*—Sǽstrand *litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 59. Swā mænigfealde swā swā sandceosol on sǽstrande, Jos. 11, 4: Wulfst. 198, 22. Berað ða stānas tō sǽstrande, Homl. Th. i. 68, 29. [Heo stepen up a sæstrond, Laym. 9235. *Icel.* sævar-ströndr.]

sǽ-streám, es; *m. Sea-stream, water of the sea:*—Đonne sǽstreámas flōwaþ *elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Sǽstreámas sealte, 79, 11: Andr. Kmbl. 391; An. 196: 1497; An. 750. Swearte sǽstreámas, Cd. Th. 80, 9; Gen. 1326. Sǽstreámum neáh, 193, 22; Exod. 250. Ic his swīðran hand setman þence ðæt hē sǽstreámum syððan wealde *ponam in mari manum ejus, et in fluminibus dexteram ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22. Sicilia sǽstreámum in, Met. 1, 15. [He iwende ouer seastreames, Laym. 326. Þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. *O. Sax.* sēo-strōm.]

sǽt, e; *f. An ambush, a place where one lies in wait:*—Hý sǽtiaþ mīn and sittaþ swā gearwe swā seó leó dēþ tō ðam ðe hē gefōn wyle and swā swā his hwelp byþ gehȳd æt ðære sǽte *susceperunt me sicut leo paratus ad praedam, et sicut catulus leonis habitans in abditis*, Ps. Th. 16, 11. Deórhege heáwan and sǽte haldan *to maintain the places from which the deer might be shot* (?), L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 15. The Latin version has *stabilitatem observare*; Leo takes *sǽte* = hedges, and Schmid translates 'in ordnung erhalten.' [*Icel.* sát; *f. ambush.*] v. sǽtian.

sǽta *a resident, inhabitant.* The form occurs only in compounds, and these are for the most part in the plural. There is also beside the weak *-sǽtan* a strong *-sǽte.* v. Dorn- (Dor-), Dūn-, Peác-, Sumor-, Wil-sǽte (-sǽtan). Other instances of the suffix are given in Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 34, where *Hrypensis ecclesia* is translated *Hrypsǽttna cyrice:* Hiisētena munecas *Hiienses monachi*, 5, 22; S. 644, 24: and in Cod. Dip. B. i. 414. It also forms part of common nouns, v. burh-, ende-, land-sǽta: with which may be compared *O. L. Ger.* land-sētio: *O. H. Ger.* himil-sāzo: *Ger.* land-safs. See too the compounds of sittend[e].

sǽtan, -sǽte; *subst.*, -sǽte; *adj.*, sæten, Sæter-dæg. v. sǽtian, sǽta, and-sǽte, seten, Sætern-dæg.

sǽtere, es; *m. One that lies in wait, one that waylays.* **I.** *a robber;* latro:—Þeáf and sēttere *fur et latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Þeáfas and sētteras *fures et latrones*, 10, 8. **II.** fig. *one who acts insidiously;* insidiator, seductor:—Sē sǽtere (*insidiator*), ðæt is se dīofol, hē hine spænþ on wōh, Past. 53, 7; Swt. 417, 23. Đonne cymþ se lytega sǽtere (*seductor*) tō ðæm slāwan mōde, and ǽteleþ him eall ðæt hē ār tō gōde gedyde, 65, 2; Swt. 463, 12. Hī sendon sēteras (*insidiatores*) ðætte genōmo hine on word, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 20. v. sǽt, sǽtian.

Sætern-dæg, Sæterns-, Sæter-, Sæteres-dæg, es; *m. Saturday;* dies Saturni:—Sæterndæges rest *requies sabbati*, Ex. 16, 23. On Sæterndæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 2, Rbc. Sæterndæge (sæter-, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 23, 56. Sæterdæg (sæternes-, MS. A.), 23, 54. Sæternesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 28, Rbc.: 20, 29, Rbc. On ðone Sæternesdæg, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 12: Shrn. 70, 7. Sæternesdæge of Saturno Iovis fæder, Anglia viii. 321, 17. Se seofoþa dæg is se Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 206, 6. Æghwylce Sæternesdæge *per omne sabbatum*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 40. Seternesdæg *Sabbatum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 8. Sætresdæg (Sæternes-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 37, 23: 38, 8. On ðæm Sæteresdæge. Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. [Saturnus heo (*the forefathers of the English*) ȝiven Sætterdæi (Sateresdai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13933. *Orm.* Saterrdaȝȝ. High German and Scandinavian take a different form, but Frisian and Dutch agree with English. v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 114–5; 226–7.]

Sætern-, Sæter-niht, e; *f. Friday night, the night between Friday and Saturday:*—His (*Christ*) lic læg on byrgene ða Sæterniht and Suunanniht *his body lay in the sepulchre on the nights of Friday and Saturday*, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27. [*R. Glouc.* Sater-nīȝt.]

sǽ-þeóf, es; *m. A sea-thief, a pirate:*—Heáh-sǽþeóf *archipiratta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 28.

sæþerige, an; *f. Savory;* satureia hortensis:—Sæþerian sǽd, Lchdm. ii. 314, 19: iii. 72, 8. v. saturege.

sǽtian, sǽtan; *p.* ode *To lie in wait for, waylay* (with gen.):—Forðam hē hine ne meahte mid openlīcum gefeohte ofersuīðan sǽtaþ ðonne dīogollīce and sēcþ hū hē hine mæge gefōn *quia enim publico bello perditi, ad exercendas occulte insidias exardescit*, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 13. Hē sǽtaþ (*insidiatur*) ðæt hē bereáfige ðone earman, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Se syufulla sǽtaþ ðæs rihtwīsan *observabit peccator justum*, 36, 12. Hý sǽtiaþ mīn *susceperunt me*, 16, 11. Ðū scealt fiersna sǽtan, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 913. Hū ǽghwelc syn biþ sǽtigende ðæs þiónðan monnes *quomodo unumquodque peccatum proficientibus insidietur*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 161, 24. Feóndas and sǽtendan sāwle mīnre *inimici et qui custodiebant animam meam*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. Sētendum *insidiantibus*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 5. [*Icel.* sæta *to lie in wait for* (with dat.): *M. H. Ger.* sāzen.] v. sǽtnian, sǽt, sǽtere.

sætilcas:—Ne ymbe sciphergas sætilcas ne hērdon ne furþum fira nān ymb gefeoht sprecan, Met. 8, 31. *Grein suggests* scealcas, cf. næs scealca nān *in* v. 21; *the corresponding prose is:*—Ne gehērde nōn mon ðā get nānne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nān gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 14–16.

sǽtnere, es; *m. One who lies in wait.* v. sǽtnian, sǽtere; but used in the following case to gloss *seditiosus:*—Mid sētnerum *cum seditiosis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. v. sǽtnung.

sǽtnian; *p.* ode *To lie in wait for* (with gen.):—Đā wǽron ðær Sarocine gesamnode, ðæt hig sǽtnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. v. sǽtian.

sǽtnung, e; *f.* **I.** *a lying in wait, plot, snare.* v. sǽtung:—Hē hine bæd ðæt hē his līf gescylde wið swā mycles ēhteres sǽtningum *obsecrans ut vitam suam a tanti persecutoris insidiis tutando servaret*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 5. Hē him ða sǽtnunge (*insidias*) gewearnode ðæs unholdan cyninges, S. 515, 11: 5, 23; S. 646, 37 note. Sētnungum *insidiantes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 54. **II.** in the following passages the word glosses *seditio.* v. sǽtnere:—On sētnunge (setnong, Lind.) *in seditione*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 7. Fore sētnunge *propter seditionem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 19, 25.

sǽtung, e; *f. A lying in wait, plot, snare:*—Sǽtunge *aucupatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 43. Sētunge, 101, 25. Gif him þince ðæt hē feala earna ætsomne geseó, ðæt bið yfel nīð and manna sǽtunga and seara, Lchdm. iii. 168, 11. Đonne hē foresæȝþ ða dīeglan sǽtenga ðæs lytegan feóndes *quando hostis callidi circumspectas et quasi incomprehensibiles insidias praedicit*, Past. 21, 5; Swt. 163, 14. Scottas ne sǽtincge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeóde syrwaþ *Scotti nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum molimtur aut fraudium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37.

sǽ-upweard *what is thrown up on land by the sea, jetsum:*—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod . . . ða sǽupweard on eallen þingen ær Bramcæstre, Chart. Th. 421, 33.

sǽ-wēg *a wave of the sea:*—Sealte sǽwǽgas, Cd. Th. 240, 9; Dan. 384.

sǽ-wæter, es; *n. Sea-water:*—Genim celeþonian seáw and sǽwæter, Lchdm. ii. 28, 12.

sǽ-wang, es; *m. The plain by the sea, the shore:*—Gewāt se hearda æfter sande sǽwong tredan, wīde waroþas, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964.

sǽ-wār *sea-weed:*—Sǽwaar *alga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 35. Cf. waar *alga*, ii. 99, 29. See E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. *waur.*

sǽ-waroþ *the sea-shore:*—Be sǽwaroþe and be æáófrum, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 17: Met. 19, 21.

sǽ-weall, es; *m.* **I.** *a sea-wall, a cliff by the sea:*—Higelāc wunode sǽwealle neáh, Beo. Th. 3853; B. 1924: Exon. Th. 471, 15; Rä. 61, 1. **II.** *a wall formed by the sea:*—Sǽweall āstāh (cf. Dæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) stōd swilce twegen hēge weallas, Ex. 14, 22), Cd. Th. 197, 6; Exod. 302.

sǽ-weard *sea-ward, keeping watch and ward on the sea-coast;* it was a duty that might be required in some cases of the thane and of the 'cotsetla':—Of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cyniges gebanne . . . sǽweard (*the section refers to the* 'thegen'), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. Werige his (*the 'cotsetla'*) hlāfordes inland, gif him man beóde, æt sǽwearde, 3; Th. i. 432, 28. Cf. the description of Beowulf's landing:—Đā of wealle geseah weard Scyldinga, se ðe holmclīfu healdan scolde, etc., Beo. Th. 463 sqq.

sǽ-weg *a sea-way, a path through the sea:*—Sǽnīscas ða faraþ geond ða sǽwegas *pisces maris qui perambulant semitas maris*, Ps. Th. 8, 8. [*Icel.* sjó-vegr.]

sǽ-wērig; *adj. Weary with being on the sea:*—Sǽwērige slǽp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1651; An. 817: 1723; An. 864. [We beoþ sæwerie men, Laym. 4619.]

sǽwet, es; *n. Sowing:*—Ofer ða tīd ðæs sǽwetes *ultra tempus serendi*, Bd. 4, 28, tit.; S. 605, 8.

sǽ-wīcing, es; *m. A viking:*—Randas bǽron sǽwīcingas (*the tribe of Reuben*) ofer sealtne mersc, Cd. Th. 199, 3; Exod. 333.

sǽ-wiht, e; *f. A sea-animal:*—Ðeós eorþe is berende missenlīcra fugela and sǽwihta *this land is productive of divers fowls and sea-animals* (*the Latin has* insula . . . avium ferax terra marique diversi generis), Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 15.

sǽ-wilm, es; *m. A billow:*—Gē him syndon ofer sǽwylmas hider wilcuman, Beo. Th. 792; B. 393.

-sǽwisc. v. ofer-sǽwisc.

sǽ-wudu *a ship:*—Hī sǽwudu sǽldon *they fastened their ship to the shore*, Beo. Th. 457; B. 228.

sæx. v. seax.

sǽ-ýþ, e; *f. A wave of the sea:*—Sǽýþa *vel* holmas *equomaria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 74. Hī sǽýþa swīðe brēgaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 23; Rūn. 21. [*O. Sax.* sēo-ūdia.]

safine, an; *f. Savine;* juniperus savina:—Sauine. Genim ðās wyrte, ðe man *sabinam*, and ōðrum naman wel ðam gelīc, *sauinam* hāteþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 13: iii. 16, 8: 58, 20. Safine, 22, 31. Lytel sauinan, 30, 15. Safinan dust, ii. 250, 27. Genim safinan, 100, 10: 294, 24: iii. 44, 5. Safenan, 46, 3: ii. 312, 11. Sauinan, iii. 38, 26.

saftriende *rheumatic:*—Saftriende *reumaticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 48. Cf. sæp.

sāg (?) :—Ic heáfud hæbbe and heáne steort, eágan and eáran and ænne foot, hrycg and heard nebb, hneccan steápne and síðan twá, sāg on middum, eard ofer ældum, Exon. Th. 490, 3; Rä. 79, 5.

saga, an; *m. A saw* :—Saga *serula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 17: *serra*, 39, 67. v. sagu.

saga, an; *m. A saying, story, statement* :—Ðín saga bið geswutelod, gif ðú ðone sylfan encgel bitst, dæt hē mīnne sunu ansundne ārfære, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 193. v. sagu.

sagian. v. secgan.

-sagol. v. leás-, sōþ-, unsōþ-, wǽr-sagol.

sāgol (v. sowel *justs*, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 22, soþsawel *veridicus*, 90, 19), es; *m. A staff, cudgel, club* :—Sāgol oððe stæf *fustis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Som. 11, 44: *fustis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 28. Ða sāglas (*vectes*) sticiaþ inn on ðām hringum ða earce mid tō beranne . . . Dæt is ðonne dæt mon ða earce bere on ðǽm sāglum, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 171, 5–12. Hié Claudium mid sāglum ofbeótan, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 26. Hēt ða cwelleras mid stearcum sāglum hine beóton, Homl. Th. i. 424, 32. Mid stīðum sāglum beátaþ, 432, 12: 468, 33. Hēt his cwelleras done hālgan beátan mid heardum sāglum. Ða bærst sum sāgol intō ānes beáteres eágan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 142. Mid swurdum and sāhlum *cum gladiis et fustibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 47, 55. Hē stafas ł sāhlas ísenne tōbræc *vectes ferreos confregit*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. [Ælc bær an honde ænne saȝel (staf, 2nd MS.) stronge, Laym. 12280.]

sagu, e; *f. A saw* :—Sage *serram*, Germ. 400, 531. Hē sceal habban æcse, adsan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* saga, sega; *f. serra, lima: Icel.* sög; *f. a saw.*] v. saga.

sagu, e; *and indecl.? f.* I. *a saw, say* (to say one's *say*), *saying, statement, story, tale* :—Racu, sagu *sermo*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 12. Nis dis nān gedwimor ne nān dwollīc sagu, Jud. Thw. p. 159, 27. Ic hāte healdan hī ōþ dæt heora sagu āfandod sȳ, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 3. Teónan ðū wyrcst ūs mid disse sage *haec dicens nobis contumeliam facis*, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Sagu *dictu* (cf. gesægene *dictu*, 28, 47), Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 7. Hī sǽdon dam kinge dæt hē hæfde swȳðe ágylt wið Crist. . . . Ða læg se king and āsweartode eall hiora dare sage, Chart. Th. 340, 1. Gehȳr ðú ðās race nā swilee leáse sagu ac geworden þing *audi fabulam, non fabulam sed rem gestam*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 12. Geendebrednege ða sago þinga *ordinare narrationem rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 2, 9. *Fabulae* synd ða saga ðe menn secgaþ ongeán gecynde, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga, sagena *sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Ic ðínra bysna ne mæg, worda ne wísna wuht oncnāwan, síðes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Sagum *fabulis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 10, 11. II. *saying, narration, telling, report* :—Se hlīsa de þurh yldra manna segene (sage, MS. B.) tō ūs becom *opinio quae traditione majorum ad nos perlata est*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 2. III. *statement of a witness, testimony* :—Tō hwí wilnige wē ǽnigre ōðre sage *quid adhuc egemus testibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne gehýrst ðú hū fela sagena (*quanta testimonia*) hig ongēn dē secgeaþ, 27, 13. Hī sōhton leáse saga (*falsum testimonium*) ongēn done Hælend, 26, 59. IV. *a saying beforehand, foretelling* :—Of sage *fatidicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 22. Saga *presagia*, 67, 46. Sagum *praesagminibus, vaticinationibus, divinationibus*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Ælc his saȝe sǽde, Laym. 26345. Heo wenden þat his sawen (2nd MS. sawes) soðe weren, 749. *A. R.* saȝe, sawe, sahe: *Chauc. Piers P.* sawe: *O. H. Ger.* saga *assertio, narratio, sermo, enuntiatio: Icel.* saga *story, tale.*] v. on-, sōþ-sagu; saga.

saht, sales. v. seht, sæl.

sāl, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (?) I. *a rope, cord, line, bond* :—Liegaþ mē ymbe ſrenbendas, rídeþ racentan sāl, Cd. Th. 24, 3; Gen. 378. Ðā wæs be mæste segl sāle (cf. *O. H. Ger.* segil-seil *rudens*) fæst, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Sālum *nexibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 74. II. *a rein* : — Sālas [*h*]*abenas*, 4, 58: 6, 22. Sālum ł geweáldleþerum *habenis*, 42, 60. III. *the loop which forms the handle of a vessel* (?) :—Sāl *ansa* (cf. hringe *ansa*, 284, 7, *and see* nostle. *The word occurs under the heading* nomina vasorum), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 11. IV. *the fastening of a door* :—*Repagulum* sāl[-panra ?], Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 3. Sāle *repagula*, ii. 119, 4. V. *a necklace, collar* :—Sweorclāþ *vel* [sweor]tēg *vel* [sweor ?]sāl *collarium*, 134, 49. Sāle *collario*, 18, 17. Saule *callario* (saule *collario*), 78, 71. [Soole, beestys teyynge *ligaculum*; *restis* a sole to tie beasts, Prompt. Parv. 463. Hi drayeþ myd such sol, Misc. 51, 162. *O. H. Ger.* seil; *n. funis, rudens, lorum, habena, restis: Icel.* seil; *f. a line.*]

sala, an; *m. A sale* :—Ceáp *distractio*, sala *venditio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* sala; *f. traditio: Icel.* sala; *f. a sale.*]

salf. v. sealf.

salfīge, an; *f. Sage* :—Saluige *salvia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 49. Salfige, Lchdm. iii. 22, 31. Sāluie. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man saluian nemneþ. . . . Genim ðās ylcan wyrte salfian, i. 218, 6–11. Saluian sǽd, iii. 72, 7: ii. 358, 18. Nim salfian, iii. 48, 3. Wyl sealuian, 44, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* salbeia, salveia: *Ger.* salbei. *From Latin.*]

salh *a sallow.* v. sealh.

sallettan *to play on the harp, sing to the harp, sing psalms* :—Singaþ him and salletaþ *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Th. 104, 2.

salm. v. sealm.

salness, e; *f. Darkness, duskiness* :—*Conticinium*, ðæt ys swīðima oððe salnyssa tīma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. salu.

salor *a hall, palace* :—Éow ðeós cwēn laðaþ tō salore (cf. tō hofe, 1111; El. 557), Elen. Kmbl. 1100; El. 552: 764; El. 382. v. sæl, sele.

salo, salowig, salpanra, salt, salt-haga. v. salu, saluwig, sāl IV, sealt, sæltna.

saltere, es; *m.* I. *a stringed musical instrument, a psaltery* :—Saltere *sambucus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 26: *psalterium*, Ps. Spl. 80, 2: 107, 2. On saltere syngaþ him *in psalterio psallite illi*, 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11: 150, 3. Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas ætrīnan, Lchdm. iii. 202, 14. II a. *the book of Psalms* :—Se saltere ys ān bōc, de hē (*David*) gesette þurh God betwux ōðrum bōcum on dære bibliothecan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 26. II b. *a psalter, a service-book containing the book of Psalms divided into certain portions for Matins, and the Hours, so as to be gone through in the course of the week* :—Hē (*the mass-priest*) sceal habban ða wǽpna tō dam gāstlīcum weorce . . . dæt synd ða hālgan bēc, saltere and pistolbōc, godspellbōc and mæssebōc, L. Ælf. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 12: L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. ii. salteras and se þridda[n] saltere swā man singþ on Rōme, Chart. Th. 430, 11. ¶ Saltere singan *to sing psalms taken from the psalter* :— Hē gehāt gehēt . . . dæt hē ǽghwylce dæge ealne saltere āsunge *vovit votum quia quotidie psalterium totum decantaret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 599, 11. Hē āsong ǽlce dæge tuwa his saltere and his mæssan, Shrn. 134, 17. Singe eal gefērræden ætgædere heora saltere ða þrȳ dagas, Wulfst. 181, 21. Ælc brōður singe twegen salteras sealma . . . vi. mæssan oððe .vi. salteras sealma *each brother shall sing two portions of psalms from the psalter*, Chart. Th. 614, 7, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* saltari, psaltari *psalterium*; salzara *sambucus: Icel.* saltari *a psalm-book.*]

saltian; *p.* ode *To dance* :—Gē ne saltudun (sealtedon, MS. A.) *non saltastis*, Lk. Skt. 7, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* salzōn. *From Latin.*]

salu; *adj. Dusky, dark* :—Ic sylfa [eom] salo, Exon. Th. 489, 21; Rä. 48, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* salo *fuscus, furvus, ater, niger: Icel.* sölr *yellow.*] v. following words.

salu-brūn; *adj. Dark-brown* :—Hrefn sweart and sealobrūn, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35.

salu-neb; *adj. Dark-faced* :—Se wonna þegn, sweart and saloneb, Exon. Th. 433, 9; Rä. 50, 9.

salu-pād; *adj. Dark-coated* :—Ða sind blace swīðe, swearte, salopāde, Exon. Th. 439, 1; Rä. 58, 3. Cf. saluwig-pād.

saluwig-feðera; *adj. Of dusky plumage* :—[Hrefn] salwigfeðera, Cd. Th. 87, 13; Gen. 1448.

saluwig-pād; *adj. Dark-coated, having dark plumage* :—Hrefn salwigpād, Exon. Th. 329, 20; Vy. 37. Earn salowigpāda, Judth. 24, 28; Jud. 211. Lētan hrǽ bryttian saluwigpādan done sweartan hrǽfn, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 10.

sāl-wang, sal-warp. v. sǽl-wang, sealt-wearp.

salwian *to make dark, to blacken* :—Heó (*the dove*) nolde ǽfre under salwed bord (*in the ark, which was dark-coloured from the pitch that had been smeared over it*) syðdan ætȳwan, Cd. Th. 89, 15; Gen. 1481. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-salwian *decolorare*; salwet *obscuratum*; salawi *fuscatio.* v. Grff. vi. 183.] v. salu.

sam; *conj. Whether, or* (cf. swā . . . swā = *whether . . . or*) :—Sam hī þyrfon, sam hī ne þurfon, hī willaþ ðeáh, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 29. Sam wē willan, sam wē nyllan, 34, 12; Fox 154, 7: 40, 1; Fox 234, 34. Hý gedōþ dæt ǽgðer fætels biþ oferfroren sam hit sȳ sumor, sam winter, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Sam hý fæsten sam hý ne fæsten *omni tempore siue jejunii siue prandii*, R. Ben. 66, 14. Sam hē hine miclum lufige, sam hē hine lytlum lufige, sam hē hine mydlunga lufige, Shrn. 194, 13. Wiđ wunda som hý sȳn of íserne, som hý sȳn of stence, oððe fram nædran, Lchdm. i. 166, 9. [Sam . . . sam *whether . . . or*, O. E. Homl. ii. 107, 8.]

sam- as a prefix denotes *agreement, combination.* v. sam-mǽle, -rād, -winnende, -wist. [*Icel.* sam-.]

sām- *half-*; the prefix denotes *imperfection.* Cf. sǽmra. [*O. Sax.* sām-: *O. H. Ger.* sāmi-: *Lat.* semi-: *Gk.* ἡμι-.]

Samaringas, Samaritane, Samaritanisce; *pl. The Samaritans* :—Innan Samaritana ceastre (in burgum dæra Samaritanesca, Lind.; in cæstra Samaringa, Rush.) *in civitates Samaritanorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. Tō Samaritaniscum, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 4, 9. v. next word.

Samaritanisc; *adj. Samaritan, of Samaria* : — Ða fērde sum Samaritanisc man wid hine, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Ðes wæs Samaritanisc, 17, 16: Jn. Skt. 8, 48. Ða cwæþ dæt Samaritanisce wīf. . . . 'Ic eom Samaritanisc wīf; ne brūcaþ Judéas and Samaritanisce metes ætgædere,' Jn. Skt. 4, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* Samaritanisc.]

sām-bærned; *adj. Half-burnt* :—Sāmbærnd *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 56.

sām-boren; *adj. Born out of due time* :—Sāmboren *abortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 6. Cf. ful-boren.

sām-bryce *a violation only partially effected* :—Tó hādbōte, ðār

sāmbryce wurðe, bēte man georne be ðam ðe seó dǽd sỹ, L. E. B. 9; Th. ii. 242, 9. *The term is in contrast with* ful-bryce *in the preceding sections.* v. sām-wyrcan.

sām-cwic, -cucu; *adj. Half-dead*:—Sum mǽden hē gehælde, ðæt ðe læg on legerbedde seóc, sāmcucu gebūht, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 25. Hē sāmcucu læg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 164: L. Ælfc. C. 31; Th. ii. 354, 10. Hē (*Anthony*) bebeád ðæt hiene mon on ða ilcan byrgenne tó here (*Cleopatra*) swā sōmcucre ālegde, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 31. Hī forlēton hine sāmcucene *semiuiuo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Sum mōder bær hire sāmcuce cild, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 16. [*O. Sax.* sām-quik: *O. H. Ger.* sāmi-quek.]

same (*always in combination with* swā); *adv. Similarly, in the same way.* (1) Swā same: —And eft Lǽdenware swā same wendon ealla on hiora āgen geþéode *and again the Romans in the same way translated all into their own language*, Past. pref.; Swt. 6, 3. Þeós wyrt is swýðe scearpnumul wunda tó gehǽlenne, swā ðæt ða wunda hrædlīce tōgaderee gāþ; and eác swā some hió gedēþ ðæt flǽsc tōgaderee clifaþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 2553; El. 1278. Ðæt hié lufan Dryhtnes and sybbe swā same sylfra betweónum geláston, 2411; El. 1207: 2565; El. 1284. On Adame and on his eafrum swā some, Cd. Th. 25, 24; Gen. 399. Is ðæt fýr swā same on ðam wætre and on stānum eác, Met. 20: 150: 24, 33. Deór eáne swā some faraþ, Exon. Th. 358, 30; Pa. 53. (2) Swā same swā:—Hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu swā some swā ða wrīteras dydon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Twā ðara gecyndu habbaþ nētenu swā same swā men, 33, 4; Fox 132, 5. Ðǽr wīfmenn feohtaþ swā same swā wǽpnedmen, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 27. [*O. Sax.* sō sama, sō same sō: *O. H. Ger.* sama, sō sama, sō sama sō.]

samen; *adv. Together*:—Giurnan tuoege somen (*simul*), Jn. Skt. Rush. 20, 4. Wērun somen Simon Petrus and Didimus, 21, 2. [Baþe samenn, Orm. 377. Sitte samen, R. Brun. *Goth.* samana: *O. Sax.* saman: *O. Frs.* samin, semin: *O. L. Ger.* samen, samon: *O. H. Ger.* saman *simul*: *Icel.* saman.]

sām-grēne; *adj. Half-green, backward* (of a plant):—Spelt sāmgrēne *far serotina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 41.

sām-hāl; *adj. Not in perfect health, weak*:—Nū ne beóþ nāht fela manna ætsamne, ðæt heora sum ne sī seóc and sāmhāl, Wulfst. 273, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* sāmi-hail *debilis.*]

sam-heort; *adj. Of one heart, of the same disposition;* concors:—Singaþ samheorte sangas Dryhtne, Ps. Th. 149, 1.

sam-hīwan; *pl. Members of the same household* or *family*:—Samhīwna yrfebēc *jus liberorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 46. Somlīwena yrfebēc, ii. 49, 14.

sam-hwilc; *pron. Some*:—Þeówne .lx. Somhwelcne fīftegum (mid fīftig, MSS. B. H.) *the 'wer' for the 'þeów' is* 60 *shillings. For one kind it is* 50 (?), L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 4. Swā hwæt swā ūs God sylle māre ðonne wē nēde brūcan sceolan . . . , ne sylþ hē hit ūs tō ðon ðæt wē hit hýdon, oððe tō gylpe syllan samhwylcum mannum ðe nāht swíðe God ne lufiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 17. Cf. swā hwilc.

sām-lǽred; *adj. Imperfectly taught*:—Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig gelǽred preóst ne scænde ðone sāmlǽredan, ac gebēte hine gif hē bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 19. Hieronimus ádwæscte ða dwollīcan gesetnysse ðe sāmlǽrede men sǽdon be hire forþsīðe, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 6. *Barbarismus* and *solocismus* bēcumaþ of ðam sāmlǽredum leáslīce geclypode oððe āwritene, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 22; Som. 51, 52.

sam-mǽle; *adj. Agreed, come to an agreement*:—Gif hỹ ðonne ǽlces þinges sammǽle *if they then be agreed in everything*, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 19. Ðæt dōm stande ðār þegenas sammǽle beón, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 3. Hēr swutelaþ on ðisum gewrite hū Wulfric and Ealdrēd wǽron sammǽle ymbe ðæt land at Clīfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 300, 5. Dene and Engle wurdon sammǽle æt Oxnaforda, Chr. 1018; Erl. 161, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-mæli *an agreement*; sam-mælask á eitt *to agree in a thing.*] Cf. mǽlan, mǽl.

sām-milt, -melt; *adj. Half-digested*:—Se gebīgeda mete hefegaþ ðone magan, and hē ðone sāmmeltan (*the half-digested food*) þurh ða wambe ūt sent, Lchdm. ii. 186, 22. v. miltan.

-samne. v. æt-, tō-samne.

samnian; *p.* ode. I. *v. trans.* (1) *to collect, assemble, bring together, gather*:—Da swētestan somnaþ and gædraþ wyrta wynsume and wudubléda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, Exon. Th. 211, 6; Ph. 193. Somnas his hwǽte *congregabit triticum suum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12. Nāt hwam hit gaderaþ ī somnaþ ða, Ps. Spl. 38, 10. Hē ðyder folc samnode, Cd. Th. 230, 5; Dan. 228. Hié here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2250; An. 1126. Wē somnadon þ geadredon ða *colligimus ea*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 28. Sommas (somnigas, Rush.) ða ðe hiá gelǽfdon, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 12. Swylce man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 32. Fyrde somnian, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 2. Folc somnigean, Cd. Th. 191, 19; Exod. 217. (2) *to draw together, join, unite*:—Ðonne samnaþ hió ða wunde and hǽlþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 11. (3) *to get materials together for a poem to compose*:—Ic dysne sang fand samnode wīde *I was author of this poem, gathered its matter far and wide*, Apstls. Kmbl. 4; Ap. 2. Ne wēne ðæs ǽnig ælda cynnes, ðæt ic lygewordum leóþ somnige (*that I compose my lay of lying words*), wríte wōðcræfte, Exon. Th. 234, 29; Ph. 547. II. *intrans.* (1) *to collect, assemble, come together*:—Sellendum ðē him hī somniaþ *dante te illis, colligent*, Ps. Spl. 103, 29. Somnode *conglobatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 34: 91, 20. Dugoþ samnade, Andr. Kmbl. 250; An. 125. Mægen samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 110; El. 55: 120; El. 60. Hī gederedon ț somnodon tōgeánes mē *convenirent adversum me*, Ps. Spl. 30, 17. (2) *to draw together, join, unite*:—Ða weóxon ða fýr swýðe and hī tōgadere þeóddon and samnedon ōþ ðæt ðe hī wǽron on ānne unmǽtne lēge geānede and gesomnade *crescentes vero ignes usque ad invicem sese extenderunt, atque in immensam adunati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 21. (3) *to glean*:—Hē mid his sceáfe ne mæg sceát ǽfyllan ðeáh ðe hē samnige swíðe georne *non implevit sinum suum qui manipulos colligit*, Ps. Th. 128, 5. [*Laym.* somnien, sumnien: *Orm.* sammnenn: *O. Sax.* samnōn: *O. Frs.* samena, somnia: *O. H. Ger.* samanōn: *Icel.* samna.] v. ge-samnian.

samnung, e; *f. An assembly, council*:—Somnung *synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 15, 16: *concilium*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 55: Lind. 15, 1: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 59: *congregatio*, Rtl. 173, 3. v. ge-samnung.

samnunga, sæmninga, semninga; *adv. All at once, on a sudden, suddenly, forthwith, immediately;* continuo, subito, repente:—And ða hig ðæt sprǽcon samninga (samnunga, MSS. A. B.) se hana creów *et continuo athuc illo loquente cantauit gallus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 60. Hī hine samnunga (*subito*) scearpum strēlum on scotiaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Ða āsceán samninga mycel leóht, Blickl. Homl. 145, 12. Somnunga, 239, 31. Hié sume somnunga sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9. Sæmninga, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Ðis is feáwra manna dǽd, ðæt hī ealle eorþlīce þing sæmninga forlǽtan māgon, Homl. Th. ii. 398, 33. Hī semninga sneóme forwurdon *subito defecerunt et perierunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 15: Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 1. Ða āstōd hē semninga *exsurrexit repente*, 2, 9; S. 511, 20. Ða geseah hē semninga (*subito*) mon wið his gangan, 2, 12; S. 513, 34. Hit semninga (*subito*) on ūs rǽsde, Nar. 15, 19, 11. Ða cōmon semninga twegen englas, Blickl. Homl. 221, 27: Exon. Th. 257, 5; Jul. 242: Beo. Th. 3284; B. 1640. Ōþ ðæt semninga sunu Healfdenes sēcean wolde ǽfenreste, 1293; B. 644. Hē (*the whale*) semninga on sealtne wǽg niþer gewīteþ, Exon. Th. 361, 29; Wal. 27. Ða wæs semninga geworden mycel þunorrād, Blickl. Homl. 145, 28: Exon. Th. 31, 5; Cri. 491. Mec semninga slǽp ofergongeþ, 422, 22; Rä. 41, 10: Andr. Kmbl. 927; An. 464: 1639; An. 821.

samnung-cwide, es; *m. A collect*:—Somnungcwido *collecta*, Rtl. 2, 1.

samod; *adv. Together.* I. marking association in joint action:—Ealle hī ǽhyldon samod onnitte gewordene sint *omnes declinaverunt, simul inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Spl. 13, 4. Ða unrihtwīsan forweorðaþ samod (*simul*), 36, 40. Cumaþ ūt samod līfing and Wisle (*the two rivers have a common channel*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 10. Stōd his handgeweorc (*Adam and Eve*) somod on sande, nyston sorga wiht tó begnornianne, Cd. Th. 16, 12; Gen. 242. Ne beóþ wē leug somed, 168, 20; Gen. 2785. Somod eardedon Meotudes bearn and se monnes sunu, Exon. Th. 8, 30; Cri. 125. Tō gebede feóllon sinhīwan somed, Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778. Samed sīþian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rä. 52, 2. I a. of mutual or reciprocal action:—Hié fela sprǽcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789. Cf. samod-gefit. I b. marking union or junction. v. samod-cumende. II. with numerals or with *eall*:—Him wæs hām samod lond gecynde, Beo. Th. 4399; B. 2196. Þendan bū somod, līfe and sāwle, lifgan mōte, Exon. Th. 81, 20; Cri. 1326. Þreó tācen somod, 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Seofon winter samod *seven years in unbroken succession*, Cd. Th. 256, 11; Dan. 639. Ic eów bidde ðæt gē mē secgan hwylce gemete gē cōman ealle samod tó mē, Blickl. Homl. 143, 20. Hē eal innan samod forswǽled wæs *within he was one mass of inflammation*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5. III. marking association of similar objects or circumstances, with nearly the force of *and, both . . . and, also, too*:—Somod *jamque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 31. Weras wīf samod *men and women*, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras, heora wīf somed, Cd. Th. 146, 7; Gen. 2418. Hē ðone healsbeáh gesealde, þrió wicg somod, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. Ðū geworhtest heofon and eorþan, sǽs sīdne fæðm, samod ealle gesceaft, Elen. Kmbl. 1455; El. 729. Ongan his feax teran and his hrægl somod, Judth. Thw. 25, 28; Jud. 282. Somod for his hǽlo dæs cyninges and dære þeóde ðe hē fore wæs *pro salute illius, simul et gentis cui praerat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 512, 29. Niht somod and dæg, Cd. Th. 239, 25; Dan. 375. Swylce ic his willan wylle sēcean, samed (*also, likewise, at the same time*) andettan . . . , Ps. Th. 110, 2. Ðū dīnra bearna bearn sceáwige; geseó samed gangan sibb ofer Israhēl, 127, 7: Exon. Th. 69, 16; Cri. 1122. IV. in combination with *ætgædere, mid*:—Sende mihtig God his milde gehigd and his sōdfæst mōd samod ætgædere, Ps. Th. 56, 4: 88, 21. Ðǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgedere, Beo. Th. 2131; B. 1063. Gāras stōdon samod ætgædere, 662; B. 329. Ðū ðe samod mid mē swēte gripe metas *qui simul mecum dulces capiebas cibos*,

Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Graton samod mid ðām cnihtum feóll tō Johannes fōtum, Homl. Th. i. 62, 17. Cwom samod mid ðām swylce Assur *etenim Assur simul venit cum illis*, Ps. Th. 82, 7. Ða ðe someð mid hine āstigun *quae simul cum eo ascenderant*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 41. Hē gesette ðone mōnan fulne on eástdæle mid scīnendum steorrum samod, Lchdm. iii. 238, 28. **IV** a. with *anlice* :—Hī me ymbsealdon samod anlice swā beón *circumdederunt me sicut apes*, Ps. Th. 117, 12 : 142, 4 : 147, 5. Samod anlīce . . . swā swā *sicut*, 123, 6. Samod anlīcast swā *velut*, 78, 2 : *ut*, 91, 11 : *sicut*, 127, 4. **V**. translating the prefix *con-* in Latin words :—Ic samod awende *converto*, Ælfc. Gr. 37 ; Som. 39, 14. Ic samod cume *convenio*, Som. 39, 5. Ic samod fealde *complico*, 24 ; Som. 25, 52. Ic samod fealde *concido*, 28 ; Som. 32, 62. Ic samod hēo *confugio*, Som. 32, 49. Ic samod wurpe *conicio*, Som. 32, 40. Somud mengaþ wē *comminicimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 7. Somod geþwǽrende *concordantes*, 24, 8. [*Laym. A. R.* somed : *Goth.* samath : *O. Sax.* samad, samod.] v. next word.

samod ; *prep. with dat. With, at* :—Samod ǽrdæge (*with the coming of the dawn*) eode æþele cempa self mid gesīðum, Beo. Th. 2627 ; B. 1311. Frōfor eft gelamp sārigmōdum somod ǽrdæge *with day came comfort to the sadhearted*, 5877 ; B. 2942. Cf. mid ǽrdæge.

samod-cumende *flocking together* : — Samadcumendum folcum *populis confluentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 71 : 518, 45.

samode (?) :—Tala . . . swylce ic nǽfre on eallum ðām fyrngewritum findan ne mihte sōðe samode [samnode (?) *collected* or (?) *composed*, v. samnian, I. 3. Or cf. (?) *Icel.* semja (kvæði, bōk) *to compose* (*a poem, book*)], Salm. Kmbl. 17 ; Sal. 9.

samod-eard, es ; *m. A common country* :—Git (*Guthlac and his sister*) ā mōsten in ðam ēcan gefeán mid ða sibgedryht somudeard niman, Exon. Th. 184, 19 ; Gū. 1346.

samod-fæst ; *adj. Fast joined together* :—Sceal onettan, se ðe āgan wile līf æt Meotude, ðenden him leóht and gǽst somodfæst seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28 ; Cri. 1581.

samod-geflit, es ; *n. Strife, conflict* :—Somodgeflit *concertatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 18.

samod-gesīþ, es ; *m. A companion, comrade* :—Samodgesīþ *coheres*, Germ. 400, 575.

samod-herung, e ; *f. A praising* :— Samodhering *conlaudatio*, Blickl. Gl.

[**samodlīce** ; *adv. Together, unitedly in a body* :—Ieðon ealle samodlīce tō ðone kyng, Chr. 1123 ; Erl. 250, 10.]

samod-rynelas ; *pl. translates the technical term* concurrentes :—Ða *concurrentes* synt samodrynelas genemned, Anglia viii. 302, 10.

samod-swēgende *translates the Latin* consonantes :—Ða ōðre stafas syndon gehātene *consonantes*, ðæt is, samodswēgende, forðan ðe hī swēgaþ mid ðām fīf clypiendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2 ; Som. 2, 49.

samod-þyrlīc ; *adj. Concordant* :—Somoddyrlīce *concordi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 13. Cf. (?) ge-þweran.

samod-willung, e ; *f. A boiling together, condensing* :—Somodwellunge *concretione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 19.

samod-wunung, e, *f. A living together* :—Him is tō forbeódenne ǽghwile gemāna . . ge ǽt, ge drinc, ge samodwunung on hūsum, L. E. I. 26 ; Th. ii. 422, 31.

samod-wyrcende *co-operating* :—Somodwyrcendum *cooperante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 76.

sam-rād ; *adj. Harmonious, united* :—Se crǽftga gefērscipas fæste gesamnaþ ðæt hī hiora freóndscipe forþ on symbel untweófealde treówa gehealdaþ sibbe samrāde *the mighty one unites societies firmly, so that for ever they continue to maintain their friendship, faith sincere, peace unbroken*, Met. 11, 96. Cf. ge-rād.

sāmran, Bt. 33, 1 ; Fox 120, 12. v. sǽmra.

sām-soden ; *adj. Half-cooked* :—Gif man āwiht blōdiges þicge on healfsodenum (sāmsodenum, MSS. X. Y.) mete *si quis cruentum quid comederit in semicocto cibo*, L. Ecg. C. 40 ; Th. ii. 166, 2.

sām-swǽled ; *adj. Half-burnt* :—Sāmswǽlede *semiustos*, sāmswǽled *semiustus*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 55–57.

sam-tinges (sæm-, sem-) ; *adv. In close connection* (as regards time), *immediately, forthwith*, continuo :—Meahtest ðē full recen on ðæm rodere upan sīdðan weorþan, and ðonne samtenges æt ðæm ælcealdan steorran, Met. 24, 18. Swā hrade swā ðæt wolcn styrode, swā sīdode samtinges eal seó fyrd after ðam wolcne, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 11. Ða nolde hē hī sæmtinges ācwellan ac lēt him fyrst *he would not kill them immediately, but allowed them time*, 424, 14. Ða āwurpon da hǽðenan sōna heora gedwyld, and tō heora Scyppende sæmtinges gebugon, 510, 3 : 230, 18. Ðæt man hī oftlōge sæmtinges ealle, Anglia ix. 32, 165. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnum wǽtan ðe þyþ gefroren ǽr ðan hē tō dropum geurnen sȳ, and swā semtinges (sæm-, MS. P.) fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-tengja *to join, consent* ; sam-tenging *a connection*.] v. tengan, ge-tenge.

sam-winnende *struggling together* :—Ða samwinnendan *conluctantia, depugnantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 62. [Cf. *Icel.* sam-vinnandi *working together*.]

sām-wīs ; *adj. Dull, foolish* :—Wēnaþ sāmwīse (cf. ða dysegan men, Bt. 32, 3 ; Fox 118, 22) ðæt hī on ðīs lǽnan mǽgen līfe findan sōþa gesǽlþa, Met. 19, 34. Ða sāmwīsan (*hebetes*) sint tō manianne ðæt hiē wiluien tō wiotonne ðæt ðæt hiē nyton, Past. 30, 1 ; Swt. 201, 7. Cf. med-wīs.

sam-wist, e ; *f. A living together, cohabitation, matrimony* :—Samwist *jugalitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 63. Samwiste *matrimonii*, 481, 36 : *copulae, connubii*, 485, 57 : *copulae*, 508, 75. Samwiste *contubernium*, 511, 76. Ne ceara ðū (*Hagar*) fleáme dælan somwist incre, Cd. Th. 137, 27 ; Gen. 2280. Þeáh his līc and gǽst hyra somwiste, sinhīwan tū, gedǽled (-de ?), Exon. Th. 160, 9 ; Gū. 941. Somwist, 172, 28 ; Gū. 1150. Samwista *contubernia*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 27 : 520, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* samwist : *Icel.* sam-vist.]

sām-worht. v. sām-wyrcan.

sam-wrǽdness, e ; *f. Combination, union* :—Eall ðæt ðætte ānnesse hæfþ þæt wē secgaþ ðætte sīe ða hwīle ðe hit ætsomne bīþ and ða samwrǽdnesse wē hātaþ gōd *everything that has unity, that, we say, exists, while it maintains its unity, and the union of its parts we call good* ; omne, quod est, unum esse, ipsumque unum bonum esse didicisti, Bt. 37, 3 ; Fox 190, 23. Cf. wrǽd, wrǽd-mælum.

sām-wyrcan *to do a thing incompletely* :—Gif hwā on fyrde griðbryce fulwyrce . . . Gif hē sāmwyrce . . . , L. C. S. 62 ; Th. i. 408, 23. [Cf. sām-bryce.] Fǽsten wæs sāmworht *the fort was not finished*, Chr. 892 ; Erl. 88, 34. Stāntorr (*the tower of Babel*) sāmworht stōd, Cd. Th. 102, 16 ; Gen. 1701.

sanct, es ; *m. A saint* :—Hē wæs on līfe eorþlīc cing, hē is nū æfter deáþe heofonlīc sanct, Chr. 979 ; Erl. 129, 10. Ða mynstermenn noldon ðone sanct underfōn, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 149. Hē gesōhte ðone sanct, Glostr. Frag. 6, 8 : 8, 10. Ðǽr habbaþ englas eádigne dreám, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20 ; Sat. 355 : 279, 18 ; Sat. 240. Ðý ylcan dæge ealra wē healdaþ sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 367 ; Men. 200. *The Latin forms* sanctus, sancta (*also* sancte) *are used before proper names* :—Sanctus Johannes, se mon Sancte Johannes, Sanctus Johannes līf, Blickl. Homl. 163. Sancta Maria, 5, 30. Sancta Marian (*gen.*), 165, 27.

sand, es ; *m.* [? *or should the passages that follow be put under* sand ; *f.* ? cf. *the later application of* witness *to a person*] *A messenger, envoy* :—Ða wæs Lyfing þ. mid ðam kincge . . . Ða com Xþes cyrċ sand tō ðam þ. and hē forð (fōr ?) ða tō ðam kincge *bishop Lyfing was then with the king . . . Then came a messenger* (*or message ?*) *from Christchurch to the bishop, and he* (*the bishop*) *went then to the king*, Chart. Th. 339, 26. Dæg byþ Drihtnes sond deóre mannum mǽre Metodes leóht *day is the Lord's messenger* (*or message ?*) *dear to men, God's glorious light*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 9 ; Rūn. 24. On ðīs ylcan geáre com ðæs Pāpan sande (sand ?) hider tō lande ; ðæt wæs Waltear biscеop *in the same year came the Pope's legate to this country ; that was bishop Walter*, Chr. 1095 ; Erl. 232, 28. [Here sandes feórden betwyx heom and hī togædere cōmen and wurðe sǽhte *their envoys went between them, and they came together and were reconciled*, 1135 ; Erl. 261, 20. Sonden commen betwenen de soðe word me seiden, Laym. 4651. Euerich wo is Godes sonde. Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen, A. R. 190, 15. In alle our neoden sendeð þeos sonden (*prayers*) touward heouene, 246, 22.]

sand, e ; *f.* **I**. *a sending, mission, message* :—Paulus cwæð : ‘Ða ða dæra tīda gefyllednys com, ða sende God Fæder his sunu tō mancynnes ālȳsednysse.’ Seó wurdfulle sand wearð on ðisum dǽge gefylled, Homl. Th. i. 194, 17. Gregorius is rihtlīce Englisc̄re þeóde apostol, forðan ðe hē þurh his rǽd and sande ūs fram deófles biggengum ætbrǽd, ii. 116, 28. Nū com ic tō eów þurh ðæs Almihtigan sande, 296, 20. Ðes ylca apostol becom þurh Godes sande tō Ethiopian, 472, 11. [*Laym.* sande, sonde *a message* ; sondes mon *a messenger* : Orm. sanderr-man : sandermen, Chr. 1135 ; Erl. 249, 28 : *C. M.* sandir-men : sander-bodes, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 22 : *Prompt. Parv.* sond or sendynge *missio* : sond or syfte sent *eccenium* : *O. H. Ger.* -santa, santi- *missio*, Grff. vi. 239.] v. on-sand. **II**. *a mess* (from Latin *mitto*), *a dish of food, victuals* :—Wista *vel* sand *dapes* vel *fercula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Sande *daps*, 82, 64 : Ælfc. Gr. 9, 54 ; Som. 13, 20. Godes engel cwæð : ‘Abacuc, bær ðone mete tō Babilone’ . . . Ða clypode se Abacuc : ‘Ðū Godes þeówa, nim ðās lāc ðe ðē God sende’ . . . And hē ðā ðære sande breác, Homl. Th. i. 572, 8. Ða genemnode se hālga wer ðæt wīf ðe hī geladode, and ða sanda tealde ðe heó him gebær, ii. 168, 5. Sanda *obsonia*, Germ. 394, 297. Sandae, sondae *commeatos*, Txts. 46, 188. Sanda *ferculorum, epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 57. [Of everile sonde . . . most and best he gaf Benjamin, Gen. and Ex. 2295.] v. preceding word.

sand, es ; *n.* **I**. *sand, gravel* :—Sand *glarea, glitis*, vel *samia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 8 : *arena*, 37, 32. Sande *sablo*, ii. 89, 36. Hē belīdde hyne on ðam sande (*sabulo*), Ex. 2, 12. Sume men secgen ðæt seó eá sīe eást irnende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, and ðǽr nēh sīe eft flōwende up of ðam sande, Ors. i, 1 ; Swt. 12, 20–23. Ða tōdǽlaþ ðæt wæsmbǽre land and ðæt deádwylle sand de syddan līþ

sūþ on ðone gārsecg *qui dividit inter vivam terram et arenas jacentes usque ad oceanum*, Swt. 26, 19. **II.** *sand by the sea, sands, sea-shore*:—Sand sǽ *arena maris*, Ps. Spl. 77, 31. Sǽfaroþa sand, Cd. Th. 236, 18; Dan. 323. On sande *on the shore of the Red Sea*, 315, 5; Excd. 302. Nacan on sande, Beo. Th. 596; B. 295: 3796; B. 1896. Gewāt him se hearda æfter sande sǽwong tredan, 3932; B. 1964. Ic wæs be sande sǽwealle neáh, Exon. Th. 471, 14; Rä. 61, 1. Swā swā hradu ýst windes scip tōbrycþ on ðām sandum neáh ðære byrig ðe Tarsit hātte, Ps. Th. 47, 6. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* sand: *O. H. Ger.* sant *arena, sabulum: Icel.* sandr.] v. eolh-sand.

sand-beorh *a sand-hill, sand-bank*:—Ondlong weges tō sondbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 402, 11. Sondbeorgum ymbseald, Exon. Th. 360, 23; Wal. 10. Se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on ðone hēhstan cnol and eft se ðe wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas *quisquis volet perennem cautus ponere sedem, montis cacumen alti, bibulas vitet arenas*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. Sondbeorgas, Met. 7, 10.

sand-ceosol, es; *m. Sand, gravel*:—Sandceosol *arena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 64. Sandceosel, 54, 32. Sandceosol on sǽ *arenam in litore maris*, Gen. 22, 17. Sandceosol on sǽstrande, Jos. 11, 4. Sandceosol on sǽlicum strande, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 9. Sandcysel, Wulfst. 198, 22. Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer sandceosel *supra arenam*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 26. Hí beóþ gemenigfylde ofer ðære sǽ sandceosol *they shall be multiplied above the sand of the sea*, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 21. [Cf. *Ger.* kiesel-sand *gravel.*]

sand-corn *a grain of sand*:—Gif mīne synna and mīn yrmþ wǽron āwegene on āure wǽgan, ðonne wǽron hī swǽrran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. Swā fela welena swā ðara sondcorna beóþ be ðisum sǽclīfum *quantas pontus versat arenas*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 27. Hī beóþ ofer sandcorn manige *super arenam multiplicabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 16. [*Icel.* sand-korn.]

sand-geweorp es; *n. A sand-bank, quicksand*:—Sandgewurp *syrtis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 72. On sandgeweorp *in sirtim*, ii. 45, 66. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sant-wurfi *syrtis.*] v. *next word and* sand-hrycg.

sand-gewyrpe, es; *n. A sand-heap*:—Tō sandgewyrpe, of sandgewyrpe ūt an Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 228, 25.

sand-grot *a grain of sand*:—Gerīman sǽs sondgrotu, Exon. Th. 466, 6; Hö. 117.

sand-hlīþ *a sand-hill by the sea*:—Gewāt him ofer sandhleoþu tō sǽs faruþe, Andr. Kmbl. 471; An. 236.

sand-hof *a house in the sand, the grave*:—Līc orsāwle sceal in sondhofe wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 31; Gū. 1169.

sand-hrycg *a sand-bank*:—Ðes sandhrycg *haec syrtis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Som. 14, 34.

sand-hyll *a sand-hill*:—Sondhyllas *alga* (cf. waar *alga*, 99, 69, wāra *sablonum*, strand *sablo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 73.

sandig; *adj. Sandy*:—Sandig *arenosa*, sandegum *arenosis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 73, 75. Sandigum, 449, 25. Ðeós wyrt wihst on sandigum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 7: 100, 16.

sandiht; *adj. Sandy, dusty*:—Hiora gemitting wæs on sondihtre dūne, ðæt hié for duste ne mehton geseón, hū hī hī behealdan sceolden, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 15. Of ðām stāne on ðone sandihtan hærepoþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 453, 22.

sand-land *the sea-shore*:—Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan sondlond gespearn, grond wið greóte, Exon. 182, 11; Gū. 1308.

sand-rid *a quick-sand*:—Sandrid *syrtes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 19. v. rid, *and cf.* sand-geweorp.

sand-seáþ *a sand-pit*:—Ofer ðene hāþ inn on ðam sandseáþe; of ðam sandseáþe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 384, 26. Of ðære æc on ða sandseáþas, 80, 2: 169, 4.

sang, es; *m.* **I.** *song, singing*, (*a*) of human or angelic beings:—Sārlīc sang *trenos* (θρῆνος), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Twegra sang *licinium*, 25. Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, 34. Geþwǽre sang *armonia*, 39. Ānswēge sang *simphonia*, 40. Wuldres weard wordum herigaþ þegnas . . . þǽr is sang æt selde, Cd. Th. 306, 12; Sat. 663. Ðǽr wæs sang and swēg samod ætgædere . . . gomenwudu grēted, gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2130; B. 1063: 180; B. 90. Ðǽr wæs singal sang and swegles gong, wlitig weoroda heáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1737; An. 871. Ðǽr is engla song, eádigra blis, Exon. Th. 100, 31; Cri. 1650. Magister cyriclices sanges *magister ecclesiasticae cantionis*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 27. Songes magister *cantandi magister*, 4, 2; S. 565, 38. Ðā hē ðā ðis leóþ āsungen hæfde, ðā forlēt hē ðone sang, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Ðǽr (*in heaven*) wē hālgan Gode sang ymb seld secgan sceoldon, Cd. Th. 279, 9; Sat. 235. Gesǽton sigerōfe sang āhōfon *lifted up their voices in song*, Elen. Kmbl. 1733; El. 868. (*b*) of birds or animals:—Winsum sanc (*of birds*), Met. 13, 50. Fugla cynn songe lofiaþ mōdigne, Exon. Th. 221, 20; Ph. 337. Mǽwes song, 406, 25; Rä. 25, 6. Earn sang āhōf, Elen. Kmbl. 58; El. 29. Wulf sang āhōf, 224; El. 112. (*c*) of sound caused by inanimate things; v. bȳme-sangere, sang-crǽft. singan:—Ealle hearpan strengas se hearpere grēt mid ānre honda, ðý hē wile ðæt hī ānne song singen, ðeáh hē hié ungelīce styrige *idcirco chordae consonam modulationem reddunt; quia uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9. **II.** *a singing, chanting*:—Se biscop and se mæssepreóst sceolan mæssan gesingan . . . and ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hī þingiaþ for ða ðe dyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. **III.** *song, poetry.* v. sang-crǽft. **IV.** *a song, a poem to be sung or recited*:—Se hālga song gehȳred wæs, Exon. Th. 181, 23; Gū. 1297. Ða hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynnsumnesse his sanges *me carminis mulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 6. Mē Gūðhere forgeaf māþþum songes tō leáne, Exon. Th. 322, 22; Vïd. 67. Galan sigeleásne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, 4885; B. 2447. Ic dysne sang (*the poem which follows*) fand, Apstls. Kmbl. 1; Ap. 1. Word sanga *verba cantionum*, Ps. Spl. 136, 3. Singaþ ūs ymnum ealdra sanga ðe gē on Sione sungan *hymnum cantate nobis de canticis Sion*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Sangum *carminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 50. Singaþ sangas Drihtne and him neówne sang singaþ *cantate Domino canticum novum*, Ps. Th. 149, 1: 95, 1. [*Goth.* saggws: *O. Sax.* sang: *O. Frs.* song: *O. H. Ger.* sang: *Icel.* söngr. v. æfen-, bryd-, byrig-, cyric-, dæg-, dægréd-, foranniht-, galdor-, heáf-, hearp-, líc-, lof-, mæsse-, middæg-, niht-, nón-, offrung-, prím-, sealm-, tíd-, úht-, undern-, wōþ-, ýfel-sang.

sang, song *a bed*:—Song ł bedd *stratum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 12. [*Icel.* sæing, sæng: *Dan.* sæng: *Swed.* säng *a bed.*]

sang-bōc; *f.* **I.** *a music-book, a book with the notes marked for singing*:—*Nota* dæt is mearcung. Ðæra mearcunga sind manega and mislīce gesceaphe, ægðer ge on sangbōcum ge on leóþcrǽfte, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 15; Som. 51, 20. **II.** *one of the service books, containing 'besides the canticles, the hymns which were used in the Anglo-Saxon churches.'* v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia, i. cii:—Dæt synd ða hālgan bēc . . . sangbōc . . . , L. Ælfc. C. 21; Th. ii. 350, 13. Mæssepreóst sceal habban . . . sang-bēc . . . , L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 1. Nū sindon ðǽr (*in the church at Exeter*) ii. fulle sangbēc, Chart. Th. 430, 8. [*Icel.* söng-bók.]

sang-crǽft, es; *m.* **I.** *the art of singing, music (vocal or instrumental)*:—Sangcrǽft *musica* (in a list of the arts), Hpt. Gl. 479, 46. Wæs hē swȳdest on cyricean sangcrǽft getȳd Rōmānisce þeáwe *maxime modulandi in ecclesia more Romanorum peritum*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 19. On sangcrǽft gelǽred *cantandi sonos edoctus*, 5, 20; S. 646, 6. **I a.** *an art of singing*:—Bi þæs hleóþres swēg (*the voice of the Phenix when singing*) eallum songcrǽftum swētra and wlitigra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 25; Ph. 132. **II.** *the art of composing poetry*:—Hē (*Cædmon*) þurh Godes gife ðone sangcrǽft onfēng *gratis canendi donum accepit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 41.

sangere, es; *m.* **I.** *a singer*:—Sangere *cantor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 17: 72, 6. Ídel sangere *temelici (θυμελικὸς a musician, singer)*, 39, 40. Wē witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe ceorl wearþ tō eorle, sangere tō sacerde, and bōcere tō biscope, L. Æthl. vii. 11; Th. i. 334, 8. Būtan Jacobe ðam sangere, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 37. Se bisceop ðǽr gesette gōde sangeras and mæssepreóstas and manigfealdlīce circicean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 31. **II.** *a poet*:—David wæs sangere sōdfæstest, swíðe gepancol tō þingienne þeódum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 50, 6. [Alse þe hoi songere seiđ on his loft songe, O. E. Homil. ii. 117, 22. *O. H. Ger.* sangari *cantor, psalmista: Icel.* söngvari.] v. bȳme-, cyric-sangere.

sangestre, an; *f. A female singer, songstress*:—Sangestre (-ystre) *cantrix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 64; Som. 13, 63. Sangystre, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 5.

sang-pīpe, an; *f. A musical pipe*:—Sangpipe *camena*, Germ. 389, 26. -sānian. v. ā-sānian, sāne.

sāp, e; *f.* (?) *Amber, resin, pomade*:—Sāp, smelting (cf. smulting *electrum*, 94, 61) *succinum* vel *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Reádre deáge (*in margin*, sāpe) *rubro stibio* (*the word occurs in a passage treating of dressing the hair, cf. the passage in Pliny describing the use and invention of* 'sapo:' Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis; fit ex sebo et cinere optimus fagino et caprino, duobus modis, spissus ac liquidus: uterque apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis), Hpt. Gl. 435, 17. v. sāpe *and next word.*

sāp-box *a box for resin*:—Man sceal habban leóhtfæt, blācern, cyllan, sāpbox, Anglia ix. 264, 22.

sāpe, an; *f. Soap, salve* (? v. sāp):—Sāpe *sapo* (*sopo*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 12: *lumentum*, ii. 54, 4. Hē bið ðonne āþwogen fram his synnum þurh ða untrumnysse, swā swā horig hrægl þurh sāpan, Homl. Th. i. 472, 6. [Monie of þas wimmen smuried heom mid blanchet, þet is þes deofles sāpe (*unguent?*), O. E. Homl. i. 53, 24. Þe wreche peoddare more noise he maked to þeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurde ware, A. R. 66, 18. *O. H. Ger.* seifa *sabona, smigma;* also *resina.*] v. ār-, pil-sāpe.

sār, es; *n.* **I.** referring to the body, (1) *pain, suffering, soreness*:—Mē sār gehrān, wæron ic gewōd, Exon. Th. 163, 28; Gū. 1000. Sār gewōd ymb ðæs beornes breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 2494; An. 1245. Mid sāre geswenced, mid mislīcum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 7. Ón sāre his líchoma sceal hēr wunian, 61, 1. Hælu būtan sāre,

Exon. Th. 101, 8; Cri. 1655. Đa đe on sáre seóce lágun, 83, 14; Cri. 1356. Hé sár ne wiste *he did not feel pain*, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. (2) *a pain, pang, sore, wound*:—Nis đǽr ǽnig sár gemǽted, ne ádl, ne ece, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30. Hé byđ dæs sáres hál, Lchdm. i. 352, 2. Wiđ eágena, eárena, sídan, wambe, &c. sáre, i. 2, sqq. On his módor sáre hé biþ ácenned, Blickl. Homl. 57, 35. Đýlæs hwelc đara níehstena dæs ofslægenan for dæm sáre (*the mortal wound caused by the slipping of an axe*) hine ofsleá, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 3. Mugcwyrt dæt sár dara fóta of genimþ, Lchdm. i. 102, 16. Gif sió wamb biþ windes full, đonne cymþ dæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sár an . . . đonne déþ dæt dæt sár áweg, Lchdm. ii. 224, 24. Nǽfre đú dæs suiđlic sár gegearwast heardra wíta, dæt đú mec onwende worda dissa, Exon. Th. 246, 2; Jul. 55. Đú dæt sár (*stripes and blows*) áber, Andr. Kmbl. 1912; An. 958. Dæt gé him sára gehwylc gehǽlde *that you should heal every wound for him*, Exon. Th. 144, 11; Gú. 676. Leomu hefegodon sárum gesóhte *his limbs waxed heavy, visited by pains*, 159, 21; Gú. 930. Ádle gebysgad, sárum geswenced, 170, 11; Gú. 1110. Đá wæs heó eft hefigod mid đǽm ǽrran sárum *prioribus adgravata doloribus*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 5. Se Hǽlend his þegnum sǽde đa sár đe hé ádreógan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Hié ealle líchomlícu sár oforhogodan, 119, 20. II. of the mind, (1) *grief, pain, trouble, sorrow*:—Ne biþ đǽr sár ne gewinn, ne nánig unéþnes, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Wépende sár, Exon. Th. 79, 14; Cri. 1290. Is sáwl mín sáres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3. Tó tácnunge sorges and ánfealdes sáres, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. Hí hí forlǽtaþ on đam mǽstan sáre, 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Hé heora helpend wæs on heora sáre, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 26. (2) *a grief, sorrow, pain, wound*:—Hit wæs swá gewunelíc on ealdum dagum, dæt gif hwam sum fǽrlíc sár (*affliction*) becóme, dæt hé his reáf tótǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 14. Đeáh him mon hwæt widerweardes doo, ođđe hé hwelce scande gehíere be him selfum, hé æt dæm cierre ne biþ onstyred . . . ac æfter lyftum fæce hé biþ onǽled mid dý fýre dæs sáres, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 20. Đá dæt mód dillíc sár cwebende wæs, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 24. Lufu him sára gehwylc symle forswíđede, Exon. Th. 160, 4; Gú. 938: 176, 31; Gú. 1218. Æfter dære menigeo mínra sára đe mé on ferhþe gestódan *secundum multitudinem dolorum meorum in corde meo*, Ps. Th. 93, 18. Đa angunnenan sár *conceptos dolores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 12. [*Goth.* sair: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sér *dolor, supplicium, amaritudo, ulcus: Icel.* sár *a sore; a wound.*] v. líc-sár, *and next word.*

sár; *adj. Sore, painful, grievous, distressing*, (1) of physical pain:—Se lǽca đe sceal sáre (yfela, MS. Y.) wunda wel gehǽlan, hé mót habban góde sealfe đǽrtó, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 15. Ne wæs hyra ǽnigum síde đý sárra, đeáh hý swá sceoldan reáfe birofene slítan haswe blede, Exon. Th. 394, 20; Rä. 14, 6. Wé wieton dæt sió díegle wund biþ sárre đonne sió opene, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 22. (2) of mental pain:—Đá hé dæs mannes deáþ swá earmlícne gehýrde đá wæs him dæt swíđe sár *when he heard the man's death was so miserable, it was very grievous to him*, Blickl. Homl. 219, 14. Ne wæs hyre bródra deáþ on sefan swá sár, Exon. 377. 25; Deór. 9. Đæt dam hálgan wæs sár on móde, Cd. Th. 96, 11; Gen. 1593: 27, 30; Gen. 425. Dæt wæs Satane sár tó gepolienne, Andr. Kmbl. 3375; An. 1691. Đonne hí sáres hwæt síofian scioldon (cf. đonne hí sceoldan heora sár síofian, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 35). Met. 26, 82. Bídan sáran sorge, Cd. Th. 266, 26; Sat. 28. Forlæt sáre sorgceare, Exon. Th. 13, 27; Cri. 209. Hearm, sáre swyltcwale, Andr. Kmbl. 2735; An. 1370. Morþra, sárra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10; Jud. 182; Rood Kmbl. 157; Kr. 80. Manaþ sárum wordum *prompts with words that wound*, Beo. Th. 4122; B. 2058. Ealle đa sáran edwíta đe hé ádreág, Blickl. Homl. 97, 15. Uncúđne ead cunnian, sáre síþas *to make trial of a land unknown, of travails sore*, Exon. Th. 87, 2; Cri. 1419. Cwæd dæt him wǽre weorce on móde, sorga sárost, Cd. Th. 122, 19; Gen. 2029. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sér *tristis: Icel.* sárr *sore; wounded.*] v. un-sár.

Saracene, Sarocine, Sarcine; *pl. Saracens*:—Sarracene *Sarasene*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 5. Wǽron đǽr Sarocine gesamnode dæt hig sǽtnodan manna, Shrn. 37, 34. Wit urnon for Sarcina hergunge, 42, 9. Se hefegosta wól Sarcina þeóde Gallia ríce forhergedon *gravissima Sarracenorum lues Gallias vastabat*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 31. On India Saracena *in India Saracenorum*, Rtl. 196, 35. [Cf. *Icel.* Serkir: *O. H. Ger.* Sarci, Serzi *Arabes.*]

Saracenisc; *adj. Saracen*:—Hé gegaderode of đam Saraceniscum swíđe micele fyrde, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* Serkneskr: *O. H. Ger.* Sarcisc, Sarzisc *Arabicus.*]

Saracen-, Sarcin-ware; *pl. The Saracens*:—Đá hergodon đa hǽþnan Sarcinware on þa stówe (*Sardinia*), Shrn. 122, 25.

sár-benn, e; *f. A painful wound*:—Wæs dæs hálgan líc sárbennum soden, swáte bestémed, bánhús ábrocen, blód ýþum weól, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. Sárbennum gesóht, Exon. Th. 163, 11; Gú. 992.

sár-bót, e; *f. Compensation paid for inflicting a wound*, L. W. I.; Th. i. 470, 21. [*Icel.* sár-bætr; *pl.*]

Sarcine, Sarcin-ware. v. Saracene, Saracen-ware.

sár-clǽþ, es; *m. A bandage for a wound*:—Sárclǽþ *ligatura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 18: ii. 53, 77: *fasciola*, i. 40, 62: ii. 39, 75.

sáreren (?) *disposed to soreness*:—On đám monnum de habbaþ swíđe gefélne and sárcrenne magan *a very sensitive stomach and one easily made sore*, Lchdm. ii. 176, 9.

sár-owide, es; *m.* I. *a speech that is intended to give pain, injurious* or *affronting speech, reproach, bitter words*:—Ne gedafenaþ hé dæt đú andsware mid oferhygdum sécce sárcwide *it befits thee not to seek an answer with arrogance and bitter words*, Andr. Kmbl. 693; An. 320. Synnige ne mihton þurh sárcwide sód gecýđan, 1929; An. 967. Đú ús ásettest on sárcwide úrum neáhmannum *posuisti nos in contradictionem vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 79, 6. Hé dæt eal þolaþ, sárcwide secga, Exon. Th. 458, 2; Hy. 4, 94. Ic worn for đé hæbbe sídra sorga and sárcwida, hearmes gehýred, and mé hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, 11, 14; Cri. 170. II. *a speech in which grief is expressed, a lament*:—Ic nyste ǽr đú đé self hit mé gerehtest mid đínum sárcwidum *I did not know until you yourself told it me with your lamentations*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 34. Nú sceal ic síofígende wreccea giómor singan sárcwidas *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 4.

Sardinie; *pl. The Sardinians, the people* or *the island of Sardinia*:—Hú Sardinie wunnon on Rómáne, Ors. 4, 7, tit.; Swt. 4, 16. On Sicilium and on Sardinium đǽm ígʼondum, 4, 7; Swt. 164, 23.

sáre; *adv. Sorely, grievously, bitterly*:—Wǽron earme men sáre beswicene (*sorely deceived*) and hreówlice besyrwde, Wulfst. 158, 11 note. Hrínon hearmtánas hearde and sáre drihta hearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 5; Gen. 992. Mé dæt cynn hafaþ sáre ábolgen *that race hath angered me sore*, 76, 14; Gen. 1257. Forgífpan gumcynne grimme and sáre heardum mihtum, 77, 15; Gen. 1275. Sum sáre angeald ǽlðeódene *one paid a heavy price for his night's rest*, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Hé cenþ unriht and hit cymþ him sáre *it shall trouble him sorely*, Ps. Th. 7, 14. Hí sáre sprecaþ *they speak bitterly*, 63, 4. Wé sittaþ and sáre wépaþ (cf. *Icel.* gráta sáran: *Scot.* to greet sair), 136, 1. Wæs se hálga wer sáre geswungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2791; An. 1398. [*O. Frs.* sére: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sêro *dolenter: Ger.* sehr.] v. emn-sáre.

sárettan; *p.* te *To lament, complain*:—Hé sárette dætte đa synfullan sceoldan bytlan onuppan his hrycge *supra dorsum suum fabricasse peccatores queritur*, Past. 21, 2; Swt. 153, 9. Dæt ilce sárette se wítga *contra hos propheta conqueritur*, 37, 2; Swt. 267, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* sêrazzan *dolere.*]

sár-ferhþ; *adj. Sore at heart, wounded in spirit*:—Dæt wíf (*Sarah complaining to Abraham about Hagar*) módes sorge, sárferhþ sægde: 'Ne fremest đú riht wið mé,' Cd. Th. 135, 17; Gen. 2244. Cf. sárig-ferhþ.

sárga, an; *m. Some kind of trumpet*:—Trúdhorn ođđe sárga *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Sárgana *salpicum, tubarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 11.

sárgian; *p.* ode. I. *to make sad* (sárig), *to grieve* (trans.), *afflict, wound*:—Hí sárgiaþ fremdne flǽschoman, Salm. Kmbl. 2002; Sal. 109. II. *to be* or *become sad, to grieve* (intrans.), *languish*:—Hé sárgaþ dæs *he is grieved at it*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 21. Se bisceop heflíce sárgode be đam fylle and mínre forwyrde *episcopus gravissime de casu et interitu meo dolebat*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 32. Eágan míne sárgodon *oculi mei languerunt*, Ps. Spl. 87, 9. Đá ongan hé forhtian and sárgian *et coepit pauere et taedere*, Mk. Skt. 14, 33. Sárgiende ł sorhful *dolens*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sárgiendne fréfrian *dolentem consolari*, R. Ben. 17, 3 MS. O. [*O. H. Ger.* sêragôn *to sadden, pain, wound.*] v. be-, ge-sárgian.

sárgung, e; *f. Lamentation, grief*:—Đǽr is sorgung and sárgung and á singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5. Beó đú forþloten tó sárgungum *esto pronus ad lamenta*, Scint. 6. v. be-sárgung.

sárian; *p.* ode. I. *to feel pain for, feel sorry for*:—Heó is má tó sárianne *magis dolendum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 40. II. *to be sore* (v. sár; *adj.*), (1) of physical pain:—Hé (*the disease*) wundaþ and sió wund sáraþ *the wound gets painful*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Đa liran dara lendena sáriaþ, Lchdm. ii. 216, 24. (2) of mental pain, *to grieve, be sad*:—Ic sárige on mínum wítum *I grow sad in my punishments*, Nar. 43, 7. Wé sáriaþ ealle, fordon þe wé seóþ dínne líchaman beón cwylmed, 42, 2. Đíu fæder and ic sárigende (*dolentes*) đé sóhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Sáriendne (sáriende, MS. T.) fréfrian, R. Ben. 17, 3. [*O. Sax.* gi-sêrid *afflicted: O. Frs.* sêrd: *O. H. Ger.* sêren, sêrôn *vulnerare, dolere.*]

sárig; *adj.* I. *feeling grief, sorry, sorrowful, sad*:—Đá wæs Petrus sárig *contristatus est Petrus*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 248, 11. Ic mé sylfa eam sárig þearfa *pauper et doleus ego sum*, Ps. Th. 68, 30. Đá sceolde se hearpere weorþan swá sárig dæt hé ne mihte on genong ódrum monnum beón *the harper (Orpheus) is said to have become so afflicted with grief, that he could not live among other men*, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 6. Se is swíđe sárig for dínum earfoþum and for dínum wræcsíþe, 10; Fox 28, 18. Dæs de hé swá geómor weard, sárig for his synnum, Exon. Th. 450, 15; Dóm. 88. Hé weard swíđe sárig *graviter accepit*, Gen. 48, 17. Ne forseoh sáriges bêne, Ps. Th. 54, 1. Ón salig wé sárige úre organan áhêngan, 136, 2. Đá wurdon hiora wíf swá

sârige on hiora môde, and swâ swîðlîce gedrêfed, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 29. Hig wæron sârie (*dolentes*) for hira geswince, Num. 11, 1. Monge ðe hine sârige geshtun, freórigmôde, Exon. Th. 155, 12; Gû. 859. Sôhton sârigu tû (*the two women at the sepulchre*) sigebearn Godes, 460, 2; Hö. 11. Sârge gê ne sôhton, ne him swæslîc word frôfre gespræcon, 92, 19; Cri. 1511. II. *expressing grief, mournful, sad, bitter* :—Hê dâ wêpende wêregum teárum his sigedryhten sârgan reorde grêtte, Andr. Kmbl. 120; An. 60. Ðonne hê wrece sârigne sang, Beo. Th. 4885; B. 2447. Sârige teáras, Ps. Th. 55, 7. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sêrag *dolens, amarus.*] v. efen- (em-) sârig.

sârig-ferhþ; *adj. Sad in soul* :—Geseóþ sorga mæste synfâ men sârigferþe, Exon. Th. 67, 4; Cri. 1083. Cf. sâr-ferhþ.

sârig-môd; *adj. Sad-hearted, of mournful mood* :—Ðonne fêhþ seó wealâf sorhful and sârigmôd geómrigendum môde synne bemænan, Wulfst. 133. 13. Geneósige ða ðe beóþ sârigmôde and seúce, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 282, 28. Frôfor eft gelamp sârigmôdum, Beo. Th. 5876; B. 2942. [Þa wes he sarimod and sorhful an heorten, Laym. 29791. Sorimod and wroþ, O. and N. 1218. Forfrigted folc and sorimod, Gen. and Ex. 3520. *O. Sax.* sêrag-môd.]

sârigness, e; *f. Sadness* :—Hwæt mæg beón wóp oððe sârignys, gyf dæt næs se mæsta ægdres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 102. [Hê hig funde slæpende for unrôtnesse (*later MS.* sârignesse) *dormientes prae tristitiam*, Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Tristicia þet is þissere worlde sarinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 22. Þer wes sarinesse (wowe, 2nd MS.), sorreȝen inoȝe, Laym. 27560. In eche sorinesse, O. E. Misc. 76, 125. Wiþ muchel sorinesse, Horn. 922.]

sâr-lîc; *adj.* I. *giving occasion for sorrow, sad, mournful, lamentable, grievous* :—Wâ lâ wâ! dæt is sârlîc dæt swâ leóhtes andwlitan men sceolan âgan þýstra ealdor *heu, proh dolor! quod tam lucidi vultus homines tenebrarum auctor possidet*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 15. Sârlîc tô cwedene *dolendum dictu*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 25. Nô his lîfgedâl sârlîc þûhte secga ænigum *to no man did his death seem occasion for sorrow*, Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842. Sârlîc symbel (*the eating of the forbidden fruit*), Exon. Th. 226, 15; Ph. 406. Sârlîc sîþfæt (*the journey to hell*), 446, 20; Dôm. 25. Se sârlîca cwide: 'Terra es et in terram ibis' *that sad sentence*, '*Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return*,' Blickl. Homl. 123, 7. Mid sârlîcre sceame *confusione*, Ps. Th. 88, 38. I a. *causing pain, grievous* :—Êþung biþ sârlîc *the breathing is painful*, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Wê witon unrîm ðara monna ðe ða ecan gesælþa sôhtan nallas þurh dæt ân dæt hî wilnodon ðæs lîchomlîcan deáþes ac eác manegra sârlîcra wîta hîe gewilnodon *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus supplicitisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 4. II. *expressing sorrow* or *grief, sad, mournful* :—Sârlîc sang *trenos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 18. Sârlîc blis *cantilena*, ii. 128, 13. Hê sit mid sârlîcum andwlitan, nât ic hwæt hê besorgaþ, Ap. Th. 15, 10. Hê cwæd mid sârlîcre stemne, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 101, 205. Sârlîc leóþ *tragoediam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 37. Hwîlum gyd âwræc sârlîc, Beo. Th. 4224; B. 2109. [Næs heo næuere swa sarlic, þ wes Wenhauer þa quene, sarȝest wimmone, Laym. 28457. *O. H. Ger.* sêr-lîh *grievous*.]

sârlîce; *adv.* I. *in a manner that causes* or *is attended by physical pain, sorely, painfully* :—Job sæt sârlîce eal on ânre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 27. Blôd dæt wæs sârlîce âgoten, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Ðé sculon slîtan sârlîce swearte whita, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hê sôhte hû hê sârlîcast, þurh ða wyrrestan wîtu, meahte feorhcwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571. II. *in a manner that causes mental pain, sorely, grievously, lamentably* :—Dæt mîn fôt ful sârlîce âsliden wære, Ps. Th. 93, 17. Hî mê on dîgle deorce stôwe settan sârlîce, 142, 4. Hit oft swîðe sârlîce gebyrede dæt wrîteras forlêton unwritene ðara monna dæda ðe on hiora dagum foremæroste wæron *it has often happened most lamentably, that writers have left unwritten those men's deeds that in their days were most distinguished*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 32. III. *in a manner that expresses sorrow* or *grief, sorely, bitterly, heavily* :—Apollonius sârlîce sæt, Ap. Th. 14, 21. Sârlîce wêpende *weeping bitterly*, Gen. 21, 16. Ðâ onsâc se Wisdóm *then Wisdom sighed heavily*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24: 40, 3; Fox 238, 7: Wulfst. 133, 14. Ðâ wæron hié ealle sôna unrôte, and sârlîce gebærdon, Blickl. Homl. 225, 14. [*O. Frs.* sêrlîke.]

Sarmondisc; *adj. Sarmatian* :—Nêh ðæm gârseege ðe mon hâteþ Sarmondisc *Sarmatico aversi oceano*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 16.

sârness, e; *f.* I. *bodily pain* :—On sârnysse ðû âcenst cild *in dolore paries filios*, Gen. 3, 16. Freoh fram deáþes sârnysse, Homl. Th. i. 76, 14. II. *mental pain, affliction, grief* :—Geopenige ûre sârnys (*the trouble arising from a pestilence*) ûs infær sôdre gecyrrednysse, ii. 124, 7. Gehrepod mid heortan sârnisse *tactus dolore cordis*, Gen. 6, 6. Hê dis eal mid sârnesse beheóld, Ap. Th. 14, 19. Âfirsa fram him his sârnesse, 16, 14. *Heu* geswutelaþ môdes sârnesse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 1. Helle sârnyssa mê beeodon, and ic on mînre gedrêfednysse Drihten clypode, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 17. Dæt beóþ ða angin, hê cwæd, ðara sârnessa . . . ða sorga and ða sârnessa de on woruld becumaþ, Wulfst. 89, 11–14.

Sarocine, Sarracene. v. Saracene.

sâr-seófung, e; *f. Complaint* :—Sârseófunge *querulosis* quiðungum *questibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 18–19.

sâr-slege, es; *m. A painful blow, a blow that wounds* or *pains* :—Wê ða heardestan wîtu geþoliaþ þurh sârslege, Exon. Th. 262, 31; Jul. 341: 275, 8; Jul. 547. Ne môstun hý Gûþlâces gâste scebþan, ne þurh sârslege sâwle gedælan wið lîchoman, 115, 31; Gû. 198. Ða wæs hê swungen sârslegum, swât ýdum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 2551; Ann. 1277.

sâr-spell, es; *n. A sorrowful speech, a lament* :—Ic sege dis sârspell and ymb sîþ spræce, Exon. Th. 458, 6; Hy. 4, 96.

sâr-stæf, es; *m. A term intended to pain, an insult, a reproach* :—Godes andsacan sægdon sârstafum swîðe gehêton dæt hê deáþa gedâl dreógan sceolde *God's adversaries said with bitter words, vehemently vowed, that he should suffer death*, Exon. Th. 116, 10; Gû. 205.

sârung, e; *f. Mourning, lamentation* :—Ðær is sorgung and sârgung (sârunc, MS. K.) and â singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 5.

sâr-wilm, es; *m. A painful burning, a feverish heat* :—Soden sârwylmum (cf. âdle gebysgad, sârum geswenced, 170, 10–11), Exon. Th. 171, 7; Gû. 1123.

sâr-wîs (?) *dull* :—Ða sârwîsan (Cott. MS. sâmwîsan), Past. 30, 1; Swt. 203, 7. v. sâm-wîs.

sâr-wracu; *gen.* -wræce; *f. Sore tribulation* :—Nis ðær synn ne sacu ne sârwracu (sâr wracu ?), Exon. Th. 201, 11; Ph. 54. Swâ dæt ece lîf eádigra gehwylc æfter sârwræce sylf geceóseþ, 224, 27; Ph. 382: 274, 2; Jul. 527.

Satan, es; *m. Satan* :—God cwæd dæt se hêhsta hâtan sceolde Satan, Cd. Th. 22, 23; Gen. 345: 22, 27; Gen. 347. Hê wæs fram Satane gecostnod, Mk. Skt. 1, 13: Exon. Th. 93, 6; Cri. 1522: Andr. Kmbl. 3374; An. 1691. *The Greek form* Satanas *with acc.* Satanan *also occurs*, Mk. Skt. 3, 23: Lk. Skt. 10, 18; *and* Satanus, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371: 292, 27; Sat. 447.

saturege, an; *f. Savory*; satureia hortensis, Lchdm. iii. 24, 4. [*M. H. Ger.* satereie: *Ger.* saturei.] v. sæþerige.

Saturnus; *gen.* Saturnes; *m.* I. *Saturn the god* :—Ðæs (*Jove's father*) nama wæs Saturnus, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 17: Met. 26, 48. Tô ðam cealdan stiorran ðe wê lâtaþ Saturnes steorra (cf. Met. 24, 31, *where the star is called Saturn* : ðone steorran Saturnus londbûende hâtaþ), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13. II. the name occurs often in the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturn.

sauine. v. safine.

sâwan; *p.* seów, sêw; *pp.* sâwen. I. lit. (a) *to sow* (seed in a field) :—Tûncersan de mon ne sâwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 13. Weard sâweþ on swæd mîn, Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rä. 22, 6. Hig ne sâwaþ *non seminant*, Lk. Skt. 12, 24. Hlâford hû ne seów (seówe, MS. A.) dû gôd sæd on dînum æcere *Domine, nonne bonum semen seminasti in agro tuo?* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 27. Ût eode se sædere hys sæd tô sâwenne [sêde hys Lind.]. And dâ dâ hê seów, 13, 3–4. Dâ hê sêw (seów, MS. A.) Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hê wîngeard sette, seów sæda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 9; Gen. 1559. Be ðæm âworpnan engle is âwriten dæt hê sêwe dæt weód on ða gódan æceras *cum bonae messi inserta fuissent zizania*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 17. Gehŷre gê dæs sâwendan (*seminantis*) bigspell, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 18. Sâwondum *seminanti*, Kent. Gl. 370. (b) *to sow* (a field with seed) :—Hî seówon æceras *seminaverunt agros*, Ps. Spl. 106, 37. Ne sâw dû dînne æcyr mid gemengedum sæde *agrum tuum non seres diverso semine*, Lev. 19, 19. Six geár dû scealt sâwan sex *annis seres agrum tuum*, 25, 3. II. fig. *to sow the seeds of anything, to originate, do an action which produces a result, implant* :—Se corþlica anweald ne sâwþ (*inserit*) ða cræftas ac lisþ unþeáwas, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 25. Âworpen man on ælce tíd sâweþ wrôhte *homo apostata omni tempore jurgia seminat*, Past. 47, 1; Swt. 357, 22. Se ealda inwit sâweþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 67; Leás. 35. Ða hêr on teárum sâwaþ hî eft fægerum gefean snîdaþ *qui seminant in lacrymis, in gaudio metent*, Ps. Th. 125, 5: Exon. Th. 6, 18; Cri. 86. Hê monigfealde môdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, 41, 29; Cri. 663. Sibbe sâwaþ on sefan manna, 30, 31; Cri. 487. [*Goth.* saian; þ. saisô; *O. Sax.* sâian; þ. sâida, sêu: *O. Frs.* sêa: *O. H. Ger.* sâjan; þ. sâta: *Icel.* sá; þ. seri, *later* sâði.] v. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, tô-sâwan.

sâwel (ol, ul), sâwl, sâul, sôwhul, e; *f. The soul* :—Sâwul *anima*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 30. Sâwl, 42, 32. Sâul, 282, 23: ii. 7, 75. I. *the soul, the animal life* :—Ic secge mînre sâwle: 'Êálá sâwel, ðû hæfst mycele gód . . . gerest ðé, et, drinc, and gewista.' Ða cwæð God tô him: 'Lâ dysega, on disse nihte hig feccaþ ðîne sâwle fram ðé' . . . Ic eów secge: 'Ne beó gê ymbehýdige eówre sâwle, hwæt gê etan . . . Seó sâwul ys má ðonne se lichama, Lk. Skt. 12, 16–23. Mannes Sunu com dæt hê sealde his sâwle lîf (ferh, Rush.) tô álýsednesse for manegum, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 28. Gif hwá eácniend wîf gewerde . . . gif hió deád sîe, selle sâwle wið sâwle, L. Alf. 18; Th. i. 48, 19. Se ðe gemêt hys sâwle (sâule ł ferh, Rush.), se forspilþ hig; and se ðe forspilþ his sâwle for mê, hê gemêt hî, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 39: 16, 25: Jn. Skt. 12, 25. Genera sâwle mîne fram ârleásum, Ps. Spl. 16, 14. Sâwle sécan *to try to kill*, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Dæt hê gefridie heora sâwla fram deáþe, and hî fêde on hungres tîde, Ps. Th. 32, 16. II. *the soul, the intellectual and immortal principle in man* :—Hwæt gelŷfeþ se lichoma bûtan þurh ða sâwle? Gehencean ða men dæt hié heora sylfra sâwla geseón ne mágon; ac eal

swá hwæt swá se gesẽnelícra líchama dẽþ, eal dæt dẽþ seó ungesýnelíce sáwl þurh done líchoman; and donne seó sáwl hié gedæleþ wið done líchoman, hwylc bið hé donne búton swylce stán, oððe treów? Ne hé hine ná ne onstyreþ, siddan seó ungesýnelíce sáwl him of bið, Blickl. Homl. 21, 21–28. Se ecea dæl, dæt is seó sáwl, 111, 32. Seó sául mid gástlícum þingum on ecnesse leofaþ, 57, 15. Ealle men líchomlíce sweltaþ, and deáh seó sáwl bið líbbende. Ac seó sáwl færþ swíðe freolíce tó heofonum, siddan heó of dam carcerne dæs líchoman onlíesed bið, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 13. Sáwl and lícchoma wyrcaþ ánne mon . . tó dære sáwle and tó dam líchoman belimpaþ ealle dás dæs monnes good, ge gástlice ge líchomlíce . . . Donne is dære sáwle gód wærscipe and gemetgung and gehyld and rihtwísnes and wísdóm and manege swelce cræftas, 34, 6; Fox 140, 28–35: 34, 10; Fox 148, 3–4. Nú tó dam sóþan gefean sáwel fundaþ, Exon. Th. 178, 3; (Gú. 1238: 233, 12; Ph. 523. Gewát sáwol sécean sódfæstra dóm, Beo. Th. 5633; B. 2820. Sáwul, Byrht. Th. 136, 64; By. 177. Seó ýdelnes is dære sáwle feónd, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 11. Hwæt is dæt dæm men sỹ mare þearf tó þencenne donne embe his sáuwle þearfe? Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Nýtenu and deór, fixas and fugelas hé gesceóp on flæsce búton sáwle, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. On hwilcum dæle hæfþ se man Godes anlícnysse on him? on dære sáwle . . . Dæs mannes sáwl hæfþ on hire þreó þing, dæt is, gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Án sáwul is, and án líf and án edwist seó de hæfþ dás þreó þing . . . Deáhhwædere nis nán dæra þreora seó sáwul, ac seó sáwul þurh dæt gemynd gemanþ, þurh dæt andgit heó understent, þurh done willan heó wile swá hwæt swá hire lícaþ, 288, 15–30. Se man is ece on ánum dæle, dæt is, on dære sáwle; heó ne geendaþ nǽfre, 16, 16. Ne magon hig da sáwle ofsléan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 28. Sáuwle, Blickl. Homl. 43, 23. Monna sáwla sint undeáþlíce and ece, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33. Gebid heó sínna sówhula, Txts. 124, 5. Gemyndige úre sáula þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 16. Dæt hé úre sáula gelæde on gefean, 211, 8. **III.** *a soul, a human creature (after death)* :—Da hálgan sáwla cleopodan tó Drihtne: 'Ástíg nú dú hafast helle bereáfod,' 87, 20. Hálige sáula dær (*in Jerusalem*) restaþ, 81, 2. Hé geseah dæt on dæm clife hangodan manige swearta sáula be heora handum gebundne . . . Dis wæron da sáula da de hér on worlde mid unrihte gefyrenode wǽron, and dæs noldan geswícan ǽr heora lífes ende, 209, 34–211, 7. Seó menigo háligra sáula de ǽr gehæftnede wǽron (*those who were released when Christ descended to Hell*), 87, 7. Heora (*the angels'*) épel sceolde geseted weorþan mid hálgum sáwlum . . . mid dære menniscan gecynde, 121, 34. Mid eallum dæm sáulum de hér on worlde mid rihte tó Gode gecyrraþ, 57, 25: 89, 29: 95, 22. Drihten da hálgan sáuwla donne (*from Hell*) álædde, 67, 19. [*Goth.* saiwala: *O. Sax.* sêola; *O. Frs.* sêle: *O. L. Ger.* sêla, sîla: *O. H. Ger.* sêla, sêula: *Icel.* sála.] v. or-sáwle.

sáwel-berend *a being with a soul* :—Sáwlberendra, nidda bearna, grundbúendra, Beo. Th. 2013; B. 1004.

sáwel-cund; *adj. Spiritual* :—Sáwelcund hyrde, Exon. Th. 121, 14; Gú. 288.

sáwel-dreór *life-blood* :—Hé geblódegod weard sáwuldrióre, Beo. Th. 5379; B. 2693. Besmiten mid sáwldreóre, Cd. Th. 91, 31; Gen. 1520.

sáwel-gedál *the parting of soul and body, death* :—Ne bið dæs lengra swice sáwelgedáles donne seofon níht fyrstgemearces, dæt mín feorh heonan on disse eahtejan ende gesǽceþ, Exon. Th. 164, 7; Gú. 1008. Cf. líf-gedál.

sáwel-gescot *soul-scot* : — Dat sáwulgesceot sceulon da canonicas habban, Chart. Th. 609, 14, 29. v. sáwel-sceatt.

sáwel-hord *the treasure of life, life guarded as a treasure in the body, the body full of life* :—Óþ dæt sáwlhord, bancofa blódig, ábrocen weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 329, 15; Vy. 34. Óþ sáwlhord *to the very soul*, Ps. Th. 77, 49.

sáwel-hús *the body* :—Dis sáwelhús, fæge flæschoma, Exon. Th. 163, 34; Gú. 1003. Deáþ sóhte sáwelhús, 170, 19; Gú. 1114.

sáwel-leás; *adj.* **I.** *without life* (v. sáwel, I) :—Sáwulleás (sáwl-, MS. F.) *examinis*, Ælfc. Gl. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 16. Hé feóll geswógen swylce hé sáwlleás wære, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 299. Hí þwógon done sáwlleásan líchaman, 20, 97. Magoþegna bær done sélestan sáwolleásne, Beo. Th. 2817; B. 1406. Sáwulleásne, 6059; B. 3033. Sáwelleásne, Exon. Th. 329, 21; Vy. 37. Héht da ásettan sáwlleásne, lífe belidenes líc on eorþan, Elen. Kmbl. 1751; El. 877. **II.** *without soul* (v. sáwel, II) :—On dæs mannes sáwle is Godes anlícnyss, for dam is se mann sélra donne da sáwulleásan nýtenu, de nán andgit nabbaþ embe heora ágenne Scyppend, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 22.

sáwel-sceatt, es; *m. An ecclesiastical due, to be paid for every deceased person to the clergy of the church to which he belonged, in consideration of the services performed by them in his behalf.* It was to be paid before the funeral rites were completed, though the regulation would hardly be carried out in cases where grants of land were made. It appears to have been one of the objects of the early gilds, to provide for the payment of this fee :—Sáwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes lác *dano* (*dona?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. The passages dealing with the subject in the Laws are the following :—Ic wille dæt mine gerefan gedón dæt man ágife da ciricsceattas and da sáwlsceattas tó dam stówum de hit mid riht tó gebirige, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 9. Gelæste man sáwlsceat (sául-, MS. A.) æt ælcan cristenan men tó dam mynstre de hit tó gebyrige, L. Edg. 1, 5; Th. i. 264, 24. And sáulsceat is rihtast dæt man synile gelǽste æt openum græfe; and gif man ænig líc of rihtscriftscíre elles hwár lecge, gelæste man sáulsceat swá déh into dam mynstre de hit tó hýrde, L. Eth. v. 12; Th. i. 308, 4–7: vi. 20–21; Th. i. 320, 4–8: ix. 13; Th. i. 342, 33: L. C. E. 13; Th. i. 368, 5–8. To the same effect it is said in Wulfstan's Homilies :—Éac wé lǽrap dæt cristenra manna gehwylc understande, dæt hé æfter forþsíde bútan sáwulsceatte ne licge on mynstre, ac gelæste man á done sáwelsceat æt openum pytte, 118, 4–7. Sáulscat is rihtast dæt man gelæste aa æt openum græfe, 311, 12. The *sáwelsceat* is sometimes determined in amount by the will of the deceased :—Ic gean into Élig . . . dér mínes hláfordes líchoma rest, dara þreó landa de wit geheótan Gode . . . and des beúhges gemacan, de man sæalde mínum hláforde, tó sáwlesceatte, Chart. Th. 524, 14–30. See too Shrn. 159, and Turner's Anglo-Saxons, bk. vii. c. xiv. Kemble, Cod. Dip. i. lxii, remarks that in lands leased by the Church, and exclusively in such, there is frequently a stipulation for the payment of sáwelsceat. For the practice in the case of gilds, see Chart. Th. 609, 10–18 :—Æt ælcum forðfarenum gildan æt ælcum heorþe ánne penig tó sáwulsceote, sé hit bonda, sé hit wíf, de on dam gildscipe sindon; and dæt sáwulgesceot sceulon da canonicas habban, and swilce þénisce dón for hig swilce hig ágon tó dóne.

sáwel-scot. v. preceding word (the last passage).

sáwel-þearf, e; *f. What is necessary or beneficial for the soul* :—Ic wes smeágende ymb mine sáulþearfe, Chart. Th. 474, 18.

sáwend, es; *m. A sower* :—Đe sédere þ sáwend *seminans*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 3. Se sáwena (sáwend?) *qui seminat*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 3. Geherap gelícnisse dæs sáwendes *auditæ parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Cf. leóhtsáwend *lucisator*, Germ. 389, 2.

sáwere, es; *m. A sower* :—Út eode se sáwere his sæd tó sáwenne, Mt. Kmbl. A. 13, 3. v. word-, wróht-sáwere.

sáwlian; *p.* ode *To give up the ghost, expire* :—Hé ne geswác his gebeda óþ dæt hé sáwlode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 1. Flaccus hét done preóst beswingan óþ dæt hé sáwlode, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 291. Sóna swá hé dyder com swá sáwlode dæt mæden, 22, 101: Homl. As. 59, 202. v. next word.

sáwlung, e; *f. The giving up the ghost, expiring* :—Cwæd sum hálig biscop dá hé wæs on sáwlenga be deossum fæder: Arsenius dú wære eádig fordon dú hæfdest á dás tíd beforan dínum eágum *a certain holy bishop, when he was expiring, said of this father: 'Arsenius, blessed wert thou, for ever hadst thou this hour (the hour of death) before thine eyes,'* Shrn. 106, 26.

scæ-; scá-, scǽ-; scæ-. v. scea-; sceá-; scea-, sce-.

scaed, Wrt. ii. 120, 8. v. sceabb.

scǽnan; *p.* de *To break* :—Dá cómon da compan, and sóna dæra sceadena sceancan tóbrácon. Hí gemétton Crist deádne, and his hálgan sceancan scénan ne dorston, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 10. Da gemettan ne móston dæs lambes bán scénan, ne da compan ne móston tóbrecan his (*Christ's*) hálgan sceancan, 282, 7. [Helmes gullen . . . sceldes gumuen scenen, Laym. 31234. Breken brade sperren, bordes scænden, 5186. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeina *to scratch, wound slightly.*] v. ge-, tó-scéanan.

-scǽre. v. ǽ scǽre.

Scald *the Schelde* :—Hér for se here up on Scald, Chr. 883; Erl. 82, 15.

Scariothisc; *adj. Of Scariot* :—Judas se Scariothisca; fordon hé com of dæm túne de Scariot hátte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 5: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 43.

scapel, Dóm. L. 30, 58. v. stapel.

sceáb, sceaba. v. sceáf, sceafa.

sceabb, scæb, sceb, es; *m. Scab, a scab* :—Scaed (sceab?) *scera* (*scara* vulneris crusta, Du Cange. Cf. *Span.* escara *the scurf* or *scar of a sore*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 8. Done leahtor de Grécas achoras (ἀχῶρας) nemnaþ, dæt ys sceb (scæb, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 322, 17. Wid sceab (scæb, MSS. H. B.), 150, 5: 316, 22. Wid sceab, 66, 21. Se hæfþ singalne sceabb se de nǽfre ne blinþ ungestæddignesse. Donne bí dæm sceabbe swíde ryhte sió hreófi gelácnap dæt wóhhámed *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur. Per scabiem recte luxuria designatur*, Past. 11, 5; Swt. 70, 3–4. Gif hé hæfde singale sceabbas *si jugem scabiem habens fuerit*, 11, 1; Swt. 65, 6. [*Ger.* schabe *scab, itch: Dan.* skab: *Swed.* skabb.]

sceabbed; *adj. Having scabs* or *sores* :—Sceabbede, ættren *purulentus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 32.

sceacan, scacan; *p.* sceóc, scóc; *pp.* sceacen, scacen, scæcen. **I.** *to shake* (intrans.), *quiver* :—Gerd from uinde styrende þ sceæcende, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7. **II.** but generally used of rapid movement, (1) of living creatures, *to flee, hurry off, go forth* (cf. (?) colloquial *shack* to rove about) :—Dá sceóc hé on níht fram dære fyrde him sylfum tó myclum bysmore *he fled at night from the English army to his great disgrace*, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hé sceóc dígellíce of dære byrig *he hurried off secretly from the town*, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 12. Sceócon módige magoþegnas morþres on luste *they hurried on lusting for murder*, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. Hé behét dæt hé nǽfre siddan of dam

mynstre sceacan nolde *he promised that he would not leave the monastery in a hurry again*, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 28. Hwí woldest dú sceacan bútan mínre gewitnisse *cur ignorante me fugere voluisti?* Gen. 31, 27. Deófol ongon on fleám sceacan, Exon. Th. 280, 17; Jul. 630: Judth. Thw. 25, 34; Jud. 292. Hí gewiton in forwyrd sceacan *they hurried to perdition*, Andr. Kmbl. 3187; Ao. 1596. On gerúm sceacan, Exon. Th. 401, 20; Rä. 21, 14. On lyft sceacan, fleógan ofer foldan, Cd. Th. 280, 32; Sat. 263: Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. [Nes þer nan biscop þ ford on his wæi ne scoc, na muuec ne nan abbed þ he an his wæi ne rad, Laym. 13246.] (2) of material things, *to move quickly, to be flung, be displaced by shaking*:—Hwilum hára scóc forst of feaxe *at times the hoar frost was thrown from my hair*, Exon. 498, 26; Rä. 88, 7. Stræla storm, strengum gebæded, scóc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. (3) of immaterial things (time, life, thought, etc.), *to pass, proceed, depart*:—Đonne mín sceaceþ líf of líce *when my life takes flight from the flesh*, Beo. Th. 5478; B. 2742: Exon. Th. 327, 4; Wid. 141. Swá gíeméleáslice oft sceacaþ úre gepóhtas from ús dæt wé his fúrdum ne gefrédun *curae vitae ex sensu negligenti quasi nobis non sentientibus procedunt*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 20. Seó tíd gewát sceacan *time passed on*, Cd. Th. 9, 2: Gen. 135. Is nú worn wintra sceacen, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Dá wæs dæg sceacen, Beo. Th. 4602; B. 2306: 5448; B. 2727. Dá wæs winter sceacen, 2277; B. 1136. Wæs hira bléd sceacen *their glory had departed*, 2253; B. 1124. Bíþ se wén sceacen. Exon. Th. 50, 23; Cri. 805. Bíþ his líf sceacen, 329, 25; Vy. 39. Bíþ týr sceacen, 447, 27; Dóm. 45. **III.** *to shake* (trans.):—Ic sceace (scace, scæce) *concutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 169, 7. Gúdweard gumena wælhlencan sceóc, Cd. Th. 188, 31; Exod. 176. Sceacas (scæcas, Rush.) dæt sæca of fótum íúrum *excubite te pulverem de pedibus vestris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Wæs sceacen *vibratur*, Germ. 401, 47. **IV.** *to weave* (cf. bregdan):—Sceecen wé *plumemus* (cf. windan *plumemus*, 83, 78: *plumarium opus* dicitur quod ad modum plumarum texitur, Du Cange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 80. [*O. Sax.* skakan *to depart*; ellior skók *he died*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* untscachondes *flutivagi*, Grff. vi. 412: *Icel.* skaka *to shake* (trans.).] v. á-, of-, on-, óþ-, tó-sceacan.

sceacdóm (P). es; *m. Flight, hurried departure*:—Nolde ná Iacob cýðan his sceacdóm (sæcdóm, Thw.) his sweore *noluit Jacob confiteri socero suo, quod fugeret*, Gen. 31, 20. v. preceding word.

sceacel, es; *m.* **I.** *a shackle*:—Sceacul *vel* bend *columbar*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 44. **II.** the word also glosses *plectrum*:—Sceecele oððe slegele sceecen wé *plectro plumemus*, ii. 66, 78–80. Sceacelas *plectra*, 89, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* schakkyl *numella*. Ancren schulen ine so wide schenkeles pleien ine hevuene . . . þet tet bodi schal beon hwar so euer þe gost wule in one hondhwile, A. R. 94, 25. *O. Du.* schakel *the link* or *ring of a chain*: *Icel.* skókull *the pole of a carriage*: *Swed.* skakel *the loose shaft of a carriage*: *Dan.* skagle *a trace for a carriage*.] v. sweor-sceacel; sceacan.

sceácere, es; *m. A robber*:—Þeáf and sceácere *fur et latro*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Þeáfas and sceácaras *fures et latrones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 1. Mid sceácerum (sceácrum, Rush.) þ mid sénerum *cum seditiosis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* scáhhâre *latro*; scâh *latrocinium, praeda*: *O. Frs.* skâk *booty*; skêka *to rob*: *Du.* schaak *abduction*.] v. next word.

sceácerian. v. tó-sceácerian.

sceacga, an; *m. The hair of the head*; cf. shaggy:—Feax, sceacga *coma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 56. [Cf. *Icel.* skegg *the beard*: *Dan.* skæg; *Swed.* skägg.] v. next word.

sceacged; *adj. Having hair on the head, shagged*:—Sceacgede *comosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 71. Sceagode, 132, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* skeggjaðr *bearded*.] v. preceding word.

sceac-líne, sceacness, sceacul. v. sceát-líne, on-sceacness, sceacel.

scead, es; *m.* ? :—Siblingchyrst and Trowincseadas and Rocisfald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 123, 8.

scead, sceád, scad, sced, es; *n. Shade; fig. shelter, protection*:—Æfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. Scedes, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. On sceade (scade, MS. B.) áhón, Lchdm. i. 284, 21. On dam sceade his geteldes *in abscondito tabernaculi sui*, Ps. Th. 26, 6. Manna bearn hopiaþ tó dæm sceade dínra fiðera *filii hominum in protectione alarum tuarum sperabunt*, 35, 8. Đonne ou sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5; Ph. 234. Hé in scade wearda þ. on wnuubearwe, wéste stówe, 209, 10; Ph. 168. Dæt gé mec mid searocræftum under scæd scúfan mótan, 142, 20; Gú. 647. Sceadu beóþ bidyrned, dær se leóhta beám leódum byrhteþ, 67, 16; Cri. 1089. Sceadu swe ðerodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1672; An. 838. Sceado (sceado, MS.), Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Scadu, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gú. 1262. Deorc deáþes sceadu dreógan, 8, 15; Cri. 118. Sunne ofer sceadu scíneþ, 212, 14; Ph. 210. Under sceadu bregdan *to kill*, Beo. Th. 1419; B. 707. Dæg áresta geseah deorc sceado sweart swinkan, Cd. Th. 8, 33; Gen. 133. v. leáf-scead, sceadu.

sceád, scád, es; *n. Shed* (in water-*shed*), *a division, distinction, reason, reckoning*:—Dú scealt gyldan scád wordum *thou shalt give an account* (*of thine actions*) *in words*, Dóm. L. 73. [Hauecð wit and sehad bituhhe god and uuel, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 30. Shæd and skill, Orm. 5534. Niss bitwenen gumme and hemm nan shæd i manness kinde, 6229. Schead ba of god and of uvel, Kath. 240. *O. L. Ger.* scêth *discrimen*: *O. H. Ger.* sceit *divisio*.] v. ge-, tó-, unge-sceád.

sceáda (sceáde; *f.* (?)), an; *m. The top of the head, parting of the hair*:—Hé tóflylleþ feaxes scádan *conquassabit verticem capilli*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [Crulle was his heer, and as the gold it schon . . . Ful streyt and evene lay his joly schood. Miller's Tale, 130. The nayl y-dryven in the schode a-nyght, Knight's Tale, 1149. v. *Halliwell's Dict.* shed, and *E. D. S. Pub. Lincolnshire*, shed *the parting of the hair*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* schodyoge of the heede *discrimen*: *O. L. Ger.* scêthlo, sceithlo *vertex (capilli)*: *O. H. Ger.* sceitila *vertex*; fahs-sceitila *cervix capilli*.] v. preceding word.

sceada. v. niht-scada.

sceádan, scádan; *p.* scéd, sceád (v. tó-sceádan); *pp.* sceáden. **I.** *trans.* (1) *to separate, divide, make a line of separation between*:—Édmund Myrce geeode swá Dor scáde þ, hwítan wylles geat and Humbra eá brádа brimstream *Edmund conquered Mercia, which Dor, Whitewell's gate, the river Humber, the broad estuary, divides* (*from Northumbria*), Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 9. From Egypta édelmearce swá Nilus sceáde þ, Cd. Th. 133, 10; Gen. 2208. Đonne sceádene beóþ da synfullan and da sódfæstan on dam márran dæge, Exon. Th. 375, 33; Seel. 147. (2) *to distinguish, decide*:—Scádeþ *discriminet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 20. Scádet, 93, 34. Đonne biþ gásta dóm sceáden swá hí geworhtun *ær then shall the spirits' doom be decided, according to their deserts*, Exon. Th. 76, 2; Cri. 1233. Sceáden mæl *the appointed time* (?), Beo. Th. 3882; B. 1939. (3) *to scatter, shed*:—Nim beolonan sæd sceád on gléda *take seed of henbane, scatter it on gledes*. Lchdm. ii 38, 1; 52, 2. Sceád (scád, MS. B.), i. 82, 7. Gnid tógædere and scád on, ii. 134, 3. Dæt miela biþ gód on tó sceádenne, 94, 3. [*See also the compounds* (*omitted in their proper places*):—Besceád, 54, 21. Ofersceáde, 182, 2.] Tó scédende biód *ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. **II.** *intrans.* (1) *to separate, divide, part*:—Tigelum sceádeþ hróstbeáges hróf (róf, MS.) *the woodwork of the roof parts from the tiles*. Exon. Th. 477, 29; Ruin. 31. Đonne dæg and niht scáde *when day and night separate* (*at morning twilight*), Lchdm. ii. 126, 19. Đonne dæg and niht furþum scáde, 346, 14: 356, 6: iii. 6, 7. Đonne dæg scáde and niht, ii. 138, 16. (2) *to be distinguished, to differ*:—Scádaþ *discrepent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 1: 88, 39. (3) *to scatter, shed*:—Đonne sceádaþ da wyrmas on dæt wæter, Lchdm. ii. 38, 4. [He shoded þe gode fro þe iuele, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 24. Eiðer of þisse teres schedde þe apostel, i. 157, 33. Þe halwe men schedden teres, 157, 15. Redde blod scede (sadde, 2nd MS), Laym. 5187. He shadde him fra menn, Orm. 3200. Shædenn hemm fra Criste, 1209. Tobrekeð hore uetles and schedeð hore clennesse, A. R. 166, 7. His blode þet he shedde for us, 312, 19. Scheaden þet chef urom þe clene cornes, 270, 27. Blod isched, 402, 21. So wurð ligt fro disternesse o sunder sad, Gen. and Ex. 58. On sunder shad, 148. *Goth.* skaidan *to divide, separate*: *O. Sax.* skêdan, skêthan *trans.* and *intrans*) *to separate*: *O. L. Ger.* scêthan, sceithan: *O. Frs.* skéda, skêtha *to separate, to decide*: *O. H. Ger.* sceidan *separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere, discriminare, judicare*.] v. á-, for-, ge-, tó-(be-, ofer-, v. **I.** 3 above) sceádan.

sceadd *a shad*:—Ic geanu Ælfhelme and Wulfáge dæra landa betwux Ribbel and Mærse and on Wirhalum . . . on dæt gerád donne sceaddgenge sý dæt heora ágðer sylle .iii. þúsend sceadda intó dære stówe æt Byrtúne *I grant to Ælfhelm and Wulfeah the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, and in Wirral . . . on the condition that, when shad are in season, each of them give .iii. thousand shad to the convent at Burton*, Chart. Th. 544, 21–31.

sceadd-genge; *adj. Seasonable for shad*. v. preceding word.

sceádend. v. tó-sceádend.

sceáde-sealf, e; *f. A salve that may be shed on a place* (? v. sceádan, **I.** 3), *a medicinal powder*:—Sceádesealf tó eágum, Lchdm. iii. 300. 6. Wyrc góde drige scádesealfe: nim gebærned sealt and piper and hwítewudu, gegnid tó duste ásift þurh cláð, dó lytlum on, 308, 22.

sceadiht; *adj. Shady*:—Of munte sceðehtum *de monte umbroso*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 16.

sceádlice; *adv. Reasonably, rationally*:—Gif hé gesceádlice (sceádelice, Wells Frag.) mid eádmódnesse and mid sóþre lufe hwilcu þing on mynstre tále *si qua rationabiliter et cum humilitate caritatis reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 8. v. ge-, un-sceádlice.

sceadu; *gen.* sceaduwe, sceadwe, sceade; *f. Shadow, shade*:—Sceadu *umbra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 8. **I.** *a shadow* (cast by an object):—Seó sceadu byþ tó underne seofon and twentigoþan healfes fótes *the shadow* (*of the dial-gnomon*) *will be twenty-six and a half foot long at nine o'clock* (*on Christmas day*), Lchdm. iii. 218, 4 (and often on this and following pages). Nis deós worulddíce níht nán þing bútan dære eorþan sceadu betweox dære sunnan and manntyne . . . Seó sceadu ástihþ up óþ dæt heó becymþ tó dære lyfte úfeweardan, and donne beymþ se móna hwiltídum, donne hé full byþ, on dære sceade úfeweardre and fággeteþ oððe mid ealle ásweartaþ, 240, 18–24. On India lande wendaþ heora scada (sceada, MSS. R. P.) on sumera súdweard and on wintra nordweard. Eft on Alexandria on dam sumerlícan sunn-

stede on middæge ne byþ nân sceadu on nânre healfe, 258, 12–16. His sceadu gehâcide ða untruman, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 19. Dagas mîne swâ swâ sceadu âhyldon, Ps. Spl. 101, 12: 143, 5. Swâ ðû on scimienđre sceade lôcige *sicut umbra*, Ps. Th. 143, 5. Dagas mîne swâ swâ sceaduwa âhyldon, Ps. Lamb. 101, 12. **II.** *shade* as opposed to light, *shadow* (lit. and fig.), *darkness*:—Da ðe nân sceadu (sceadu, Cott. MSS.) ne geþiestraþ ðære twiêfealdnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitatis obscurat*, Past. 35, 4: Swt. 243, 23. Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen mid wolcnum wealdendes hræw, sceadu forþeode wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 108; Kr. 54. Oferwreâh ûs sceadu deâþes, Ps. Spl. 43, 22. On midlunge sceaduwe dæþes, 22, 4. On scade (sceaduwe, Ps. Lamb.) deâþes, 106, 10. Đis andwearde lîf is swîđe anlîc sceade, and on ðære sceade nân mon ne mæg begitan đa sôđan gesælþa, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 19. On midde đa sceade deâþes, Ps. Th. 22, 4. Đâ gesundrode sigora Waldend leôht wið þeóstrum, sceade wið scîman, Cd. Th. 8, 22: Gen. 128. For hwon sêcest đû sceade, 54, 8; Gen. 874. **III.** *shadow, protection*:—Under sceaduwe fiđera đinra gescyld mê, Ps. Spl. 16, 10. Hî slêpon ôte on triówa sceadum *umbras dabat altissima pinus*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. **IV.** *a shady place, shade, arbour*:—Scadu *scena* (cf. geteld *scena* vel *tabernaculum*, i. 37, 15), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 80. Sceadwe *scenam*, 80, 1. **V.** *shadow* as opposed to substance, *an obscure image*:—Seó ealde ǽ wæs swilce sceadu, and seó nîwe gecŷdnys is sôdfæstnys, Homl. Th. i. 356, 1. Genôg ic đê habbe nû gereht ymbe đa anlîcnessa and ymbe đa sceadwa đære sôđan gesælþe *hactenus mendacis formam felicitatis ostendisse sufficerit*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 118, 34. [*O. E. Homl.* sceadewe, shadewe: *A. R.* scheadewe: *Goth.* skadus: *O. Sax.* skado: *O. H. Ger.* scato.] v. beám-, heolstor-, níht-, scûr-sceadu; sead.

sceadu-geard, es; *m. A shady enclosure*:—Sceadugeardas *Tempe*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 17.

sceadu-genga, an; *m. One who walks in darkness* (v. sceadu, **II**):—Com on wanre níht scrîđan sceadugenga (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1410; B. 703. Cf. níht-genga.

sceadu-helm, es; *m. The cover of night, darkness*:—Níht, sceaduhelma gesceapu, Beo. Th. 1304; B. 650.

sceadwian, sceadewian; *p.* ode *To cover with shadow*:—Hê scadewode (scaduaþ, Ps. Lamb.: sceadewede, Blickl. Gl.) *obumbrabit*, Ps. Spl. 90, 4. [*Goth.* ufar-skadwjan: *O. Sax.* skadowan, scadoian: *O. L. Ger.* scedeuuan: *O. H. Ger.* scatewen.] v. ofer-sceadwian; sceadwung.

sceâdwislîc. v. ge-, un-sceâdwislîc, *and next word.*

sceâdwislîce; *adv. With discretion, rationally*:—Gif đû him sceâdwislîce æfter spyrast, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 3. v. ge-sceâdwislîce.

sceâdwisness, e; *f. Reason*:—Đâ cwæþ seó Gesceâdwîsnes (Sceâdwisnes, Cott. MS.), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 1. Ic wêne đæt hyt mîn sceâdwîsnes (reason) wêre, Shrn. 164, 29. Sceâdwisnyssum *ratiocinii*s, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 6.

sceadwung, e; *f. An overshadowing*:—On sumum earde đagas beóþ lengran, on sumon scyrtran for đære eorþan sceadewunge (sceadwunge. MS. R.) *in one land days are longer, in another shorter,•because of the way in which the shadow falls on the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 4. Se fulla môna færlîce fägettaþ đonne hê đæs sunlîcan leôhtes bedæ̂led bið þurh đære eorþan sceadwunge (*by the casting of the earth's shadow*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 1. v. be-sceadwung.

sceâf, es; *m. A sheaf, bundle.* **I.** in the following glosses:—Sceâfes *faveis*, sceâfe *fasciculo* (*fasciculo*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 62–63. Sceâfas *areoli*, 7, 16: *garbas*, 40, 60: *garbas*, *manipulas*, 89, 19. Sceabas, scêbas *areoli*, Txts. 38, 30: *garbas*, 66, 468. Sceâfum *fasciculis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 19. **II.** *a sheaf* (of *corn*):—Mê þûhte đæt wê bundon sceâfas (*manipulos*) on æcere and đæt mîn sceâf ârîse ômiddan eówrum sceâfum and eówre gilmas âbugon tô mînum sceâfe, Gen. 37, 7. Gŷme hê đæt nâđor ne misfare ne corn ne sceâf, Anglia ix. 260, 12. Mid his sceâfe sceât âfyllan, Ps. Th. 128, 5. Hê nânne sceâf (*manipulum*) ne rîþþ, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 287, 3. Heora sceâfas (*manipulos*) beraþ, Ps. Th. 125, 6. **II** a. *a bundle (of herbs)*:—Dippaþ ysopan sceâf (sceaft, Thw.) on đam blôde *fasciculum hyssopi tingite in sanguine*, Ex. 12, 22. Syndrige sceâfas *separate bundles (of rue, dill, mint, and marche)*, Lchdm. ii. 188, 24. Rûdan sceâfas þrŷ, 216, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* scoub: *Ger.* schaub: *Du.* schoof: *Icel.* skauf *a fox's brush.*]

sceafa, an; *m. A plane*:—Sceaba *runcina*, Txts. 92, 853. Scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 11: ii. 64, 13. Hê sceal habban æcse, adsan, scafan, sage, Anglia ix. 263, 2. [*Prompt. Parv.* schave or schavynge knyfe *scalpellum, scalprum*: *O. H. Ger.* scaba *plana, asperella*: *Ger.* schabe: *Du.* schaaf *a plane*: *Icel.* skafa *a scraper.*] v. mæl-sceafa, scealan.

Sceáfa, an; *m. The name of a king of the Lombards*:—Sceáfa weóld Longbeardum, Exon. Th. 320, 21; Vid. 33. *See also* Scyld Scéfing, Beo. Th. 7; B. 4.

sceafan, scafan; *p.* scôf; *pp.* sceafen, scafen *To shave, scrape, shred, polish*:—Sceabe *poleo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 63. Gif hê đæt ômige fæt mid ungemete sceâfþ *dum nimis cupit eradere eruginem*, R. Ben. 121, 4. Hê scôf on halig wæter of đam hâlgan treówe, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 102, 216. Man scôf đæra bôca leáf and đa sceafþan dyde on wæter *rasa folia codicum, et ipsam rasuram aquae immissam*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 37. Monige men sprytlan âcurfon and on wæter scôfan, 3. 17; S. 544. 45, col. 1. Sceaf (scaf, MS. B.) gâte horn on þrŷ scenceas, Lchdm. i. 352, 11: 344. 13. Sceafe đæt grêne, ii. 292. 26. Đû scealt hine scafan on wæter . . . and đære reâdan eorþan dæl scafe đærtô, ii. 290, 11–13. [*Goth.* skaban: *O. L. Ger.* scavan *scalpere*: *O. H. Ger.* scaban, scapan *scabere, scalpere, radere*: *Icel.* skafa.] v. â-, be-, ge-sceafan (-scafan).

sceâf-fôt; *adj. Splay-footed*:—Scâbfoot, scaabfôt, scâffo[o]t *pansa*, Txts. 90, 832. Scâffôt, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 78. [Cf. *Icel.* skeifr *askew, oblique*; skeifa *a horse-shoe.*]

sceáf-mælum; *adv. In sheaves* or *bundles*:—Gadriaþ ærest đone coccel, and bindaþ sceáfmælum, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30.

sceafopa, sceafþa, sceafþa, an; *m.* (*or -e*; *f.* ?) *A shaving, chip, what is shaved, scraped*, or *rubbed off*:—Đâ gehâlgode ic wæter and sceafþan dyde on đæs foresprecenan treówes *tunc benedixi aquam, et astulam roboris praefati inmittens*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 539, 5. Đa sceafþan de đæ̂ron genumene wæron lâcedôm bæron *astulae de illo abscissae solent adferre medelam*, 4, 6; S. 574, 9. Man scôf đara bôca leáf and đa sceafþan (*ipsam rasuram*) dyde on wæter, 1, 1; S. 474, 38. Monige spônas and sceafþan (*astulas*) nimaþ, 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3. 17; S. 544, 44, col. 2. Genim heorotes sceafoþan of đam horne, Lchdm. ii. 72, 13. Genim heorotes sceafoþan of felle âscafen mid pumice, 100, 14.

sceaft, es; *m. A smooth, round, straight stick* or *pole, a shaft.* **I.** generally (1) *the shaft of a spear* (cf. Icel. skaft *the shaft*, spjót *the point*):—Spereleás sceaft *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42. Gif se ord sié þreó fingre ufor đonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17, 18. His sceaft ætstôd ætforan him, and đæt hors hine bær forþ, swâ đæt đæt spere him eode þurh ût, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 53. Hê sceâf mid his scylde, đæt se sceaft tôbærst, and đæt spere sprengde, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 136. Gâr sceal on sceafte, ecg on sweorde, Exon. Th. 346, 12; Gn. Ex. 202. [Hê igrap his spere stronge . . . þe sceaft al tobrac, Laym. 6494.] *Or* (2) *a spear*:—Sceaft *asta*, *quiris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 18: 84, 24. Đes sceft (sceaft, scæft) *cuspis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 4. Scyld sceal campan, sceaft reáfere, Exon. Th. 341, 23; Gn. Ex. 130. Sceâftes ŧ speres đines *hastae tuae*, Cant. Ab. 11. Æt yrre đæt gebyld mid đam sceafte (mid his spere, B.) slihþ *ira patientiam conto percutit*, Glos. Prud. A. 18. Scyld sceft oncwyđ, Fins. Th. 12; Fin. 7. Hlyn wearđ on wîcum scylda and sceafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Deâwig sceaftum, 199, 25; Exod. 344. Hig bæron lange sceaftas, and ne cômon hig nâ tô feohtanne, ac đæt hig woldan mid hlôfe geniman, Shrn. 38, 9. **II.** *the shaft of an arrow*:—Sceaft federgearwum fûs, Beo. Th. 6228; B. 3118. [Þe ssaft (*the arrow that killed William Rufus*), þat was wyþoute, gryslych he tobrec, R. Glouc. 419. 2.] **III.** *a pole*:—Fana hwearfode scîr on sceafte, Met. 1, 11. Ic gegaderode mê stuþan sceaftas . . . Ic lære ælcne đara đe manigne wæ̂n hæbbe, đæt hê menige tô đam ilcan wuda đâr ic đâs stuþan sceaftas cearf, Shrn. 163, 5–14. [Moyses made a wirme of bras, And henget hege up on a saft, Gen. and Ex. 3899.] **III a.** *something shaped like a shaft, a taper*:—Swâ swâ eles gecynd biþ đæt hê beorhtor scîneþ đonne wex on sceafte (*wax in the form of a taper* or (?) *a wax candle in a candlestick*, cf. candelstæf), Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. **IV.** The word occurs in the passage that defines the distance to which the king's 'grid' extended, but the origin of the phrase, of which it forms part, is not evident:—Đus feor sceal beón đæs cinges gríd fram his burhgeate dæ̂r hê is sittende on feówer healfe his, đæt is, iii. mîla, and iii. furlang, and iii. æcera brǽde, and ix. fôta, and ix. sceafta munda, and ix. berecorna, L. Ath. iv. 5; Th. i. 224, 7–10. Cf. Tria miliaria, et iii. quarantene, et ix. acre latitudine, et ix. pedes, et ix. palme, et ix. grana hordei, L. H. i. 16; Th. i. 526, 15. As the name of a measure of about six inches the phrase continued to exist. Stratmann gives *schaftmonde*, Nares cites a passage from Harrington's Ariosto in which *shaftman* occurs; in Kay's Collection (1691) *shafman*, *shafmet*, *shaftment* is explained 'the measure of the fist with the thumb set up.' v. also Halliwell's Dict., and Jamieson's, s.v. *schaftmon*, *shathmont*. For the latter form see Sir W. Scott's Antiquary, c. 8 (at the end). [*O. Sax.* skaft *a spear*: *O. H. Ger.* scaft *hastile, hasta, jaculum, telum, arundo*: *Icel.* skapt, skaft *a shaft, haft* (*of an axe*).] v. deorefþ-, here-, lôh, wæl-sceaft.

sceaft, es; *m.*: e, *f.* **I.** *creation, origin*:—Ealle sint emnæ̂đele gif wê willaþ þone fruman sceaft gepencan and đone Scippend . . . Ac ælc mon đe allunga underþeódeđ biþ unþeáwum forlæt his Sceppend and his fruman sceaft *si primordia vestra auctoremque Deum spectes, nullis degener exstat, ni vitiis pejora favens proprium deserat ortum*, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 17–21. **II.** *a creation, what is created, a creature*:—Ealre sceafte fæder *omniparens*, Germ. 389, 2. Fram frunian gesceafte (scæftes, Lind.) *ab initio creaturae*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Of frymmide đære gesceafte (dæs scæftes, Lind.) đe God gesceóp *ab initio creaturae quam condidit Deus*, 13, 19. Bodiaþ godspell ealre gesceafte (ęghwelcum sceafte, Lind.) *praedicate euangelium omni creaturae*, 16, 15. Gif God næfde on eallum his rice nâne frige sceaft (gesceaft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 29. Fordæm sint đâs sceafta (gesceafta, Cott. MS.), 41, 5; Fox 252, 30. Alra þinga ŧ sceafta *omnium rerum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 16. [Our schaft

wele knawes he *ipse scit figmentum nostrum*, Ps. 102. 14. Godd þatt alle shaſte wrohhte, Orm. pref. 58. Swilc safte (*the tabernacle*) was ear neuere on werlde brogt, Gen. and Ex. 3628. For be a man faire or foule ˙ it falleth nouȝte for to lakke þe shappe ne þe shafte ˙ þat God shope hymselue, Piers P. B. 11. 387. *O. Sax.* -skaft: *O. H. Ger.* -scaft.] v. ær-, ed-, ſrum-, ge-, geó-, hyge-, meotud-, nafel-, orleg-, self-, un-, wan-sceaft.

-sceaft; *adj.* v. feá-sceaft.

Sceaftes-burh *Shaftesbury* in Dorset :—Æt Sceaftesbyrig, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 9. Tó Sceaftesbyrig, 980; Erl. 129, 34. See also Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 329, col. 1.

sceaft-lōha, an ; *m.* (*or -e*; *f.?*) *The strap attached to the shaft of a missile* :—Sceaptlōan *hastilia telorum*, Txts. 66, 489. Sceptlōum *amentis*, 42, 106. v. lōh-sceaft, mæst-lōn, sceaft-tog.

sceafþa. v. sceafoþa.

sceaft-tog (?) *the strap attached to the shaft of a missile* :—Sceptog *ammentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 11. v. sceaft-lōha.

sceaga, an; *m. A shaw, small wood, copse, thicket.* The word is found in many local names, and was preserved in various dialects, e.g. *shaw* a small shady wood in a valley, E. D. S. Pub. B. 7 (West Riding): a wood that encompasses a close, B. 16 (Sussex). *Shaws* broad belts of underwood, two, three, and even four rods wide, around every field, Farming words, 4 (Sussex). *Shaw* a natural copse of wood, Cumberland. The word occurs in the following passages of charters :—Juxta silvam quam dicunt Toccansceaga, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 121, 24. Mariscum uocabulo Sciga, quam etiam circumfluit laegnlaad, 190, 6: 160, 28. On brēmeles sceagan eásteweardne, ii. 172, 28. On ðone langan sceagan westweardne ; of langan sceagan on ðæt hǽðene byrgils, iii. 85, 19–20. Onbūtan færsscagan, 229, 29. Rihte ūt þurh ðone sceagan ōþ ða lēge, 406, 27. Of ðære byrig þwyres ofer ðane sceagan, 460, 2. Þurh Beaddes scagan, v. 166, 10. [At a schaȝe syde, Gaw. 2161. In a schaȝe (*the reference is to the gourd under which Jonah sat*) þat schadie ful cole, Allit. Pms. 105, 452. Wodschawe3, 9, 284. For love of hym thou lovedst in the shawe, I mene Adon, Tr. and Cr. 3, 671. Thane schotte owtte of þe schawe schiltrounis many, Mort. A. 1765. In ȝone dyme schawes, 1723. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Nares' Glossary. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skaga *to project.*]

sceagod. v. sceageð.

sceal *shall.* v. sculan.

sceál, scāl (?) *a shoal, troop, band* :—Ic be hondum mōt hǽðenre (-ra?) sceál grīpan tó grunde, Godes andsacan, Cd. Th. 281, 8; Sat. 268. Cf. Mid his handscāle, Beo. Th. 2638; B. 1317.

sceale, es; *m.* I. *a servant* :—Éálá ic eom ðín ágen esne Dryhten and ðín swylce eom sceale ombehte (cf. ambeht-scealc) and ðínre þeówan suna *O Domine, quia ego servus tuus, ego servus tuus, et filius ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 115, 6. Ic eom ðín hold scealc *tuus sum ego*, 118, 94. Dō ðínes scealces (*servi*) sāwle blīde, 85, 3. Tō scealce *in servum*, 104, 15. Hǽl ðínne scealc *salvum fac servum tuum*, 85, 2: 88, 17. Hé Moyses sende his sylfes scealc *misit Moysen servum suum*, 104, 22. Beseoh on ðíne scealcas *respice in servos tuos*, 89, 18. Babilone weard hēt his scealcas scūfan ða hyssas in bǽlbłyse, Cd. Th. 230, 10; Dan. 231. II. as a term of reproach :—Ðā hine heówon hǽðene scealcas, Byrht. Th. 137, 5; By. 181. Hwīlum ic gehēre helle scealcas, gnorniende cynn, Cd. Th. 273, 8; Sat. 133. III. *a man, soldier, sailor* :—Scealc (*Beowulf*) hafaþ dǽde gefremede, ðe wē ealle ǽr ne meahton, Beo. Th. 1883; B. 939. Eode scealc monig swíðnicgende tó sele searowundor seón, 1841; B. 918. Hū mæg ðæt gesceáduwīs scealc (cf. gesceáduwīs mon, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 30) gereccan, ðæt hē him ðý sēlra þince, Met. 15, 14. Brugdon scealcas (*the Jews who defeated the Assyrians*) of sceádum scīrmǽled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Næs scealca nān *there was no one*, Met. 8, 21. Scipu mid scealcum *ships with their crew*, Exon. Th. 362, 3; Wal. 31. [Per wes moni bald scalc (cniht, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19126. Heo wenden bi þen scelden þat hit heore scalkes (men, 2nd MS.) weoren, 4219. Schalk *a knight*, Gaw. 160. *Goth.* skalks δοῦλος : *O. Sax.* skalk *servus : O. Frs.* skalk *a servant, slave : O. H. Ger.* scalch *servus, famulus, manceps : Icel.* skálkr *a rogue.* v. Grmm. R. A. 302, and Grff. vi. 480 sqq. for compounds.] v. ambeht-, beór-, freoðo-scealc.

sceald. v. dæg-sceald.

sceald-hūlas glosses *paupilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 21. v. next word.

sceald-þýfel (-hýfel), es ; *m. A thicket* :—Scaldthýflas, scald[t]hýblas *alga, alge*; scaldhýflas *vel* sondhyllas *alga*, Txts. 38, 58. ˙Scaldhýflas *alga*, scaldhūlas *paupilius*, are errors. Scealdþýfelas, *fruteta, thickets*, occurs in Greg. Dial.' Lchdm. iii. 343, col. 2. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* scald *sacer ;* scald-eiche *ilex :* and see Grmm. D. M. 615.]

sealfor, e ; *f.* : scealfra, an ; *m. A diver* (bird) :—Scalfr, scalfur *mergulus*, Txts. 78, 647. Scealfr *mergus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 13. Scealfor *tardella, mergula*, 63, 15, 16 : *mergulus*, 280, 11 : ii. 56, 18 : 89, 54. Scealfra *mergus vel mergulus*, i. 77, 27. Grǽdigre scelfre *voracis mergulae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 70. Ðā geseah hē swymman scealfran on flōde, and gelōme doppettan ādūne tó grunde ēhtende þearle dære eá fixa . . . Ðā hēt Martinus ða fugelas dæs fixnoðes geswīcan, and tó wēstene sīdian ; and ða scealfran gewiton āweg tó holte, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6–12.

scealga, scylga, an ; *m. The name of a fish* :—Scealga *rocea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 67. Scylga, 55, 77.

scealian. v. ā-scealian.

scealian, scalian ; *pl. Testiculi*, Lchdm. i. 330, 13 : 336, 15 : 358, 21.

scealu, e ; *f.* I. *a shell, husk* :—Scealu *glumula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 23. Scalu, scala, Txts. 66, 462. Scale ł huie *glumula*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 50. v. æpel-, beán-, stān-scealu. II. *a platter, dish, cup* :—.Vi. mæsene sceala, Chart. Th. 429, 30. III. *the scale of a balance* :—Ðeós wǽge ł scalu *hæc lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Som. 14, 18. Scale *lanx*, twā scale *balances*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 39–40. v. wǽg-scealu. [*O. Sax.* skala *a drinking-vessel : O. L. Ger.* scala *concha : O. H. Ger.* scala *patera, cratera, concha, gluma : Icel.* skāl *a bowl, a scale* (of a balance).]

sceám, es ; *m. A white horse* (?) :—Etsomne cwom .LX. monna wicgum rīdan, hæfdon .XI. eoredmacgas frīdhengestas, IIII. sceámas (cf. (?) hyra bloncan, 405, 5; Rä. 23, 18), Exon. Th. 404, 8; Rä. 23, 4.

sceamel. v. sceamol.

sceam-fæst; *adj. Shamefast* (corrupted later into *shamefaced.* v. 1 Tim. 2, 9 where Wicklif has *schamefastnesse*, the modern copies of the A. V. *shamefacedness;* the Revised Version has restored *shamefastness*), *modest, bashful* :—Scamfæst *verecundus* vel *pudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 31. Scamfæst *verecundus*, 86, 56. Seó scamfæste nǽcednys *pudibunda* (*pudica .i. erubescens*) *nuditas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. Mǽden is sceamfæst, Lchdm. iii. 188, 6. Scamfæst, 192, 2. On ðǽre wīsan sint tō lǽranne ða scamleásan, on ðǽre ða scamfæstan (*verecundi*), Past. 31; Swt. 205, 21. [Sannte Marȝe wass shammfæst, Orm. 2175. Wyfmen þet byeþ ssamuest, Ayenb. 222, 20. Schamefast chastite, Chauc. Kn. T. 1197. Schamefast *verecundus. pudorosus*, Prompt. Parv. 443.] v. un-sceamfæst.

sceam-full; *adj. Modest, chaste* :—Sceomfull *pudica*, Rtl. 108, 25. Sceomfullre *verecundia*, 110, 3. [Schrift schal beon . . . edmod, scheomeful, dredful. A. R. 302, 23. *Dan.* skam-fuld *shamefaced, ashamed.* Chaucer uses the word in its modern sense *ignominious*, As shamful deeth as herte may deusye Come to these Juges, C. T. Group C. 290.]

sceamfullness, e ; *f. Modesty* ; pudicitia. v. un-sceamfullness.

sceamian ; *p.* ode. I. *to feel shame, be ashamed* (with gen. of cause) :—Ic dæs nǽfre ne sceamige *non erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 1. Ne ic ne scamige *nec confundar*, Ps. Spl. 30, 20. Gif wē scomiaþ dæt wē tō uncūdum monnum suelc sprecen *si homo apud hominem, de quo minime praesumit, fieri intercessor erubescit*, Past. 10, 2; Swt. 63, 5. Weorðaþ gescende and hiora scamiaþ ða tó Sione hete hæfdon *confundantur et revereantur, qui oderunt Sion*, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Nā ic ne scamode *non confundebar*, Ps. Spl. 118, 46. Ðiós sǽ cwið dæt ðū ðín scamige Sidon *erubesce Sidon, ait mare*, Past. 52, 8; Swt. 409, 33. Hit is cyn dæt wē ūre scomigen, 52, 4; Swt. 407, 15. Sceamian heora ealle mīne fýnd *erubescant omnes inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 6, 8. Scamien, 69, 3. Scamien (*confundantur*) heora ealle ða unrihtwīsan, 24, 3. Heora ǽfstu ealle scamien, 69, 4. For hwí hī ne māgan heora mā sceamigan ðonne fægnian? Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 7. Nō hē dære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Deo. Th. 2057; B. 1026. Ðū ne þearft sceamian, Soul Kmbl. 286; Seel. 147. For hwon sēcest ðū sceade sceomiende? Cd. Th. 54, 8; Gen. 874. Sceomiande man sceal in sceade hweorfan, Exon. Th. 337, 19; Gn. Ex. 67. Ða deófiu wendon sceamigende āweg, Wulfst. 236, 26. Hý (*Beowulf's followers who had failed him in his need*) scamiende scyldas bǽron, ðǽr se gomela læg, Beo. Th. 5692; B. 2850. II. *to cause shame* (used impersonally with dat. or acc. of person, gen. of cause, or with *for*, or the cause given in a clause) :—Mē sceamaþ *pudet*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Som. 37, 22. Oft ðone geþyldegestan scamaþ dæs siges ðe hī ofer ðone dióflul hǽfde, Past. 33, 7; Swt. 227, 19. Menn scamaþ for gódan dǽdan swýðor ðonne for misdǽdan, Wulfst. 164, 16. Dæs ūs ne scamaþ nā, ac dæs ūs scamaþ swýðe, dæt wē bōte āgimnan, 165, 39. Hý scamaþ, dæt hý bētan heora misdǽda, 165, 8. Ða wordlecan lǽcas scomaþ, dæt . . . , Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 20. Mē sceamaþ dæt ic wǽdlige gescrýd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 21. Him dæs sceamode, 18, 12: Gen. 2, 25. Ða sceamode ealle his wiðerwinnan, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hwā biþ gescended, dæt mē for dæm ne scamige? Past. 21, 6; Swt. 165, 5. Forgif ūs ūre synna, dæt ūs ne scamige eft, Hy. 7, 84. Ne sceamige nānum men, dæt hē ānum lāreow his gyltas cȳðe . . . him sceal sceamian ætforan Godе, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 30. Dæt mē ne sceamie *non erubescam*, Ps. Th. 24, 18. Hū ne scolde hire sceamian *nonne debuerat rubore suffundi?* Num. 12, 14. Ðonne fægniaþ hī dæs ðe hī sceamian sceolde, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 6. Ðonne mæg hine scamian dære brǽdinge his hlīsan, 19; Fox 68, 24: Met. 10, 13. Ne þearf ðē dæs eaforan sceomigan, Cd. Th. 140, 14; Gen. 2327. [*Goth.* skauan (*reflex. with gen.*) : *O. L. Ger.* scamōn : *O. H. Ger.* scamōn, scamēn : *Icel.* skamma *to shame ;* skammask *to be ashamed.*] v. ā-, for-, e-, of-, on-sceamian.

sceamig. v. un-sceamig.

sceamisc ; *adj. Of which one is to be ashamed ;* pudendus :—Scamescan lim *veretrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 54.

sceam-leás; *adj. Shameless, bold, impudent, wanton* :—Scamleás *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 45. Scamleás *frontosa*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 77. Scamleáse *procax*, 525, 57. Scomleás *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 38. Se lǽce bið micles tó bealde and tó scomleás (*praesumtione pervssus*) ðe gǽþ lǽcnigende, and hæfþ on his ágnum nebbe opene wunde unlácnode, Past. 9, 2; Swt. 61, 3. Of dysse scamleásan scylde geclǽnsa mé *a delicto meo mvnda me*, Ps. Th. 50, 3. On ðǽre wísan sint tó lǽranne ða scamleásan (*impudentes*), on ðǽre ða scamfæstan . . . Ðone scamleásan mon mæg ðý bet gebétan ðe hine mon suíður þreáþ, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 205, 21–207, 5. Ðú hine ongeáte swíðe scearnleásne búton ǽlcum gódum þeáwe, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. God ða scamleásan (*the people of Sodom*) fordyde, Gen. 19, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* scama-lôs *impudens, procax: Icel.* skammlauss *without disgrace.*]

sceamleás-lic; *adj. Shameless, wanton* :—Dauit wæs mid oferméttum gewundad, and dæt gecýðde on Úrias slæge, for ðære scamleáslecan gewilnunge his wífes, Past. 3, 2; Swt. 35, 24.

sceamleáslíce; *adv. Shamelessly, impudently* :—Be ðám Sodomitiscum ðe ongeán gecynd sceamleáslíce syngodon, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 38. Hí swíðe grǽdilíce eorþcundum lustum filigaþ and oft swíðe sceamleáslíce on manna gesyhþe, R. Ben. 139, 28. Hié scamleáslíce gielpaþ díwses hwílendlícan onwaldes *improbe de temporali potestate gloriantur*, Past. 19, 2; Swt. 145, 9. Swá hé scamleáslícor his ýfel cýð (*impudenter innotescit*), 55, 1; Swt. 427, 25.

sceamleást, e : *f. Shamelessness, want of modesty, impudence, lasciviousness* :—Sceamleást *impudiciitia*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Scamlëstan (-lèste ?) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 7.

sceam-lic; *adj.* I. *shamefast, bashful* :—Scæmlíc, seó scamfæste *pudibunda, pudica, erubescens*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 53. II. *shameful, base, disgraceful, ignominious* :—Ða ongan hé him secgan hú lytel and hú scomlíc dæs monnes líf bið hér on worolde . . . and hú wuldorlíc seó ece éadignes bið, Shrn. 92, 16. Sceomlíc *corruptibilis*, Rtl. 6, 1. Scildige scamlícre forgégeduysse *praevaricationis rei*, Jos. 6, 18. Nys ús ná tó secgenne ðone scamlícan morþ (*the disgraceful events at the siege of Jerusalem*) ðe dǽr gedón wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 15. Dæt hé ða sceamlícan þing and ða mánfullan begéþ *se res turpes et scelestas committere*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6; Th. ii. 184, 11. Wæs dæt feórþe wíte dæt ealra scamlícost wæs dæt hundes flεógan cómon *post muscas caninas inferentes tam gravia tormenta quam turpia*, Ors. I, 7; Swt. 38. 1. [Þenne were his cun iscend mid scomeliche witen, Laym. 20462. Eni velunge bitweone mon and ancre is so schoemelich and so naked sunne, A. R. 116, 3. *O. H. Ger.* scama-lîh *verecundus, pudibundus; turpis, foedus.*] v. á-, un-sceamlíc.

sceamlíce; *adv. Shamefully, disgracefully* :—Ða ðe ǽwbryce ne wyrceaþ wólíce and sceamlíce, Homl. As. 19, 140. Hé sceandlice (scamelíce, MS. N.) sáwlode, 59, 202.

sceam-lim, es ; *n. The private member* :—Sceamlim, gecyndlim *dedecus*, Germ. 390, 120.

sceamol, es; *m. A bench, stool.* The word remains in the form *shambles*, properly stalls or benches on which butchers expose meat for sale :—Sceamul *scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 24. Scamol *subsellium*, 289, 24. Scamel, sceamul, sceamol *scabellum*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 7. Scamul, scæmol, Ps. Spl. 98, 5. Ðara mynetera sceamelas *mensas nummulariorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. Sceomolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Swá forþ be efise tó lippan hamme; dæt tó dám scamelan ; swá forþ tó stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 184, 14. [Þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol (scheomel, MS. C. : schamel, MS. T.) to hore uet, A. R. 166, 16. I sal set þe faas of þe schamel of þi fete to be, Ps. 109, 1. *O. Sax.* fôt-skamel : *O. H. Ger.* scamal *scabellum, subsellium : Ger.* schemel *a stool : Dan.* skammel. *From Lat.* scamellum.] v. fót-, rǽde-, rǽding-scamol.

sceamu, e ; *f.* I. *the emotion caused by consciousness of unworthiness* or *of disgrace*, in a good sense (v. sceam-fæst, -full, -leás, -líc), *modesty, bashfulness* ; in a bad sense, *shame, confusion* :—Sceamu *pudor* . . . readnyss oðde sceamu *rubor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21 ; Som. 10, 17–18. Scamu, scoma, scomo *pudor*, Txts. 84, 732. Scame *pallor*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 77. Scamu *rubor*, 475, 9. Se ðe nú ne mæg his gyltas for scame ánum men geandettan, hím sceal sceamian ðonne ætforan heofenwarum, and seó sceamu hím bið endeléas, Homl. Th. ii. 604, 3–6. Ðú mid sceame (sceoma, Lind. : scomo, Rush.) nyme dæt ýtemeste setl *incipias cum rubore nouissimum locum tenere*, Lk. Skt. 14, 9. Ðonne bið hé self geláðod wíð híne selfne mid his ágenre scame and mid his geþylde, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 18. Ðonne árás hé for sceome *he got up because he was ashamed of his inability to play the harp*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 7. II. *what causes a feeling of shame, disgrace, shame* :—Scoma *opprobrium*, Rtl. 190, 29. Micel hýnþ and sceamu (*verecundia*) hyt ys men nelle wesan dæt dæt hé ys, and dæt ðe hé wesan sceal, Coll. Monast Th. 32, 3. Ælce dæge byþ mín sceamu (*verecundia*) beforan mé, Ps. Th. 43, 17. Byþ ðám scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, 70, 12. Hú mæg máre scamu mannum gelimpan, ðonne ús déþ gelóme? Wulfst. 162, 3. Sceome gíhenedo *confusione contempnata*, Rtl. 27, 31. Sceame, Ps. Th. 88, 38. Ic his feóndas gegyrwe mid scame *inimicos ejus induam confusione*, 131, 19. Deós worald scyldwyrcende in scome byrneþ, Exon. Th. 232, 6; Ph. 502. Ne scomu dóaþ *neque calumniam faciatis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 14 : *contumiliam*. 11, 45. Sceame dreógan, habban, þrowian *to be put to shame, be disgraced* :—Beóþ gescende and scame dreógaþ míne fýnd *confundantur et revereantur inimici mei*, Ps. Th. 69, 2. Habban sceame *confundantur*, 85, 16. Ne sceolon æt mé ǽnige habban sceame *non erubescant in me*, 68, 7. Sume mǽgon habban ǽlles worulde-welan genóg ac hí habbaþ ðeáh sceame dæs welan gif hí ne beóþ swá ǽðele on gebyrdum swá hí woldon *huic census exuberat, sed est pudori degener sanguis*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 31. Dæs ealdféondes sceldigra scolu scome prowedon, Exon. Th. 114, 20; Gú. 175 : 269, 5; Jul. 445: 369, 31; Seel. 49. Hí scoma mǽste dreógaþ, 78, 15; Cri. 1274. Mid scomum (sceofmum, Lind.) miclum tó giworhtun *contumeliis affecerunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 4 : Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gú. 828. III. *the private part* (v. sceam-lim) :—Him sí ábrogden swá of brécbrægle hiora sylfra sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Forhwon wríhst dú sceome? Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876 : 58, 7; Gen. 942: 95, 3; Gen. 1573. Scama, ða wǽpenlícan limo *preputia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 16. Scamu, 68, 60. [*O. Sax.* skama *shame, disgrace : O. L. Ger.* scama *confusio, reverentia : O. H. Ger.* scama *verecundia, reverentia, pudor, rubor, confusio, ignominia, turpitudo : Icel.* skömm *a shame, outrage.*] v. ár-, hleór-, wonsceal-leás.

sceamung, e ; *f. Shaming, disgrace* :—Dú canst gescændnysse ł sceamunga míne *tu scis confusionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 20. v. for-sceamung.

sceanca, an ; *m.* I. *a shank, shin, the leg from the knee to the foot* :—Sceanca *crus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Som. 12, 22 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 21 : i. 71, 56. Scance(-a ?) *crus*, sceanca[n] *crura*, 44, 68. Gif se sconca bið þyrel beneoðan cneówe, L. Alf. pol. 63 ; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif monnes sconca bið of ášlagen wið dæt cneów, 72 ; Th. i. 98, 19. Nim blæces hundes deáðes ðonne swýðran fótes sceancan (fótscancan, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 362, 27. Sconcan *crura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 41. Scancan, ii. 17, 43. Sceancan *crura*, scancan *tibiae*. i. 283, 69–70. Lǽcedómas wið scancena sáre, and gif scancan forade synd, Lchdm. ii. 6, 10. Sindon ða scancan (*of the Phenix*) scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 20; Ph. 310. Scancan *tibias*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64: Kent. Gl. 982. Sconca[n ?] *suras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 5. Dæt man forbrǽce hyra sceancan (*crura*), Ju. Skt. 19, 31, 32, 33. Se sceocca gewrád his sceancan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. Sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203 ; Sal. 101. II. *the upper part of the leg* (= þeóhsceanca) :—Ic wille dæt gé fédaþ án earm Engliscmon . . . Ágyfe mon hine . . . ǽn sconc spices oðde án ram weorðe iiii. peningas, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. [*Dan. Swed.* skank *a shank : cf. Germ.* schenkel.] v. earm-, fót-, hóh-, þeóh-sceanca.

sceanc-bend, es ; *m. A band for the leg, a garter* :—Scangbendas *periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 55.

sceanc-forod ; *adj. Broken-legged* :—Dæt sceáp dæt sceoncforad (scanc-, Cott. MSS.) wæs, Past. 17, 9 ; Swt. 123, 9. Scancforedum men, Lchdm. ii. 66, 21.

sceanc-gebeorg, es ; *n. A protection for the leg, a greave* :—Bánberge, scan[c]gebeorg *ocreas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 35.

sceanc-segirela, an ; *m. Clothing for the leg, a garter* :—Scancgegirelan *periscelides*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 38.

sceanc-lira, an ; *m. The fleshy, brawny part of the shank, the calf of the leg* :—Scanclira *surra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 71.

sceand, es ; *m. An infamous person, a buffoon, charlatan* :—Scond *scurra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 5. Ðonne sægde Petrus, dæt hé wǽre leás dryf and sceand and scyldig ǽswica *then Peter said that he (Simon the sorcerer) was a false sorcerer and a shameless impostor and a guilty deceiver*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 7. Sume hí wyrcaþ heora wógerum drencas, dæt hí hí tó wífe habbon ; ac dyllíce sceandas sceolan sídian tó helle, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 159.

sceand, e ; *f.* I. *shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy* :—Byþ ðám scand and sceamu *operiantur confusione et pudore*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. *Ignominium* sconde híewung (cf. (?) ge-léwan) sýve fraceþu, *idem et infamium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 30. Sume wurdon getawod tó sconde *some were shamefully entreated*, Chr. 1076 ; Erl. 214, 39. Is him óðer earfeþu scyldgum tó sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14; Cri. 1274. Sylfum tó sconde *to thine own disgrace*, 90, 27 ; Cri. 1480. Ðú sceonde æt mé [ne] anfenge ac gefeán eallum *thou gottest not disgrace from me, but gladness ever*, Cd. Th. 54, 9 ; Gen. 874. Ne þurfun gé wénan dæt gé mec mid scearcnæftum under sceed sconde (*with ignominy*) scúfan móstan, Exon. Th. 142, 20 ; Gú. 647. Unwlite oðde sconde *dedecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35. Hí sceande ágon *confundantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27. Sceonde fremman ylda bearnum *to bring disgrace on men*, Cd. Th. 149, 3 ; Gen. 2469. II. *a shameful, infamous*, or *abominable thing, what brings disgrace* :—Ðonne is suíðe micel scand *ignominiosum valde est*, Past. 22, 2 ; Swt. 173, 1. Hé ne wolde ða sceonde (*the drunkenness of Noah*) hleónigum helan, Cd. Th. 95, 20 ; Gen. 1581. Scande *ignominia* (v. second passage in I), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 19. Flǽsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 32 ; Cri. 1283. Ðú done líchoman scondum gewemdest, 91, 5 ; Cri. 1487. Áscamode, scondum gedreahte, 79, 32 ; Cri. 1299. Geseoh ða scande and ða wierrestan þing ðe ðás menn hér dóþ *vide abominationes pessimas, quas isti*

faciunt hîc, Past. 21, 3 : Swt. 153, 20: Swt. 155, 9. Sconde, Swt. 155, 8. [Datt wass his aȝheun shame ⁊ shande, Orm. 11936. He makede to sconde *he disgraced*, Laym. 7032. Unk schal itide harm and schonde, O. and N. 1733. Þu schalt haue schonde, Horn. 714. To spouse þe emperoures dozter yt ner hym no schonde, R. Glouc. 65, 12. *Goth.* skanda *αἰσχύνη*: *O. H. Ger.* scanta *ignominia, confusio.*]

sceand-full; *adj. Sham-ful, infamous, vile* :—Hē (*John the Baptist*) wæs beâfde becorfen for scandfulra wîfa bēne, and for scondfulles gebeór-scypes hleahtre, Shrn. 123, 6–8. [Him wule þunche swiðe strong and swiðe scondful þet he scal al aȝeuen and scoddan bisechen milce et þan ilke monne þe he haueð er istolen, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 2.]

sceand-hûs, es ; *m. A house of ill fame, a brothel* :—Ðā heó dæt nolde, ðā hēt hē hī nacode lǽdan tō sumum scandhûse . . . Ðæs burh-gerēfan sunu wolde rǽsan on hī on ðæm scandhûse, Shrn. 56, 7–11.

sceand-lîc ; *adj.* I. of persons, *that acts in a disgraceful way, infamous, base, vile* :—On ânre tīde twā mǽdencild cumaþ, and biþ dæt ân sydefull and dæt ōðer sceandlîc, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Hierusalem winþ for rihtwîsnysse, and Babilonia winþ ongeán for unrihtwîsnysse . . . Dære heofonlîcan Hierusalem cyning is Crist, dære scandlîcan Babilonian cyning is deófol, Homl. Th. ii. 66, 32. Ðā com dæs gerēfan suna mid his sceandlîcum gegadum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 164. God sende tō ðām sceand-lîcum mannum (*the people of Sodom*) twegen englas, 13, 207. II. of things, (a) *that is vile in its nature or circumstances, disgraceful, foul, shameful, obscene* :—Scandlîc hosp *ridiculosum opprobrium*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 73. Gif hit ǽr sceondlîc wæs, ne biþ hit nō ðý fægerre, Bt. 14, 3 ; Fox 46, 16. Seó gesceádwîsnes ; nis dæt scandlîc cræft, forðæm hit nǽnig hafaþ neát būton monnum, Met. 20, 188. Scandlîcre fûlnesse *spurcae obscoenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 19. Of scondlîcum gebohte *ex turpi cogitatione*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 497, 5. Mid sceandlîcum willan *with foul lust*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Ðīn mōdor gewiteþ of weoruldе þurh scondlîcne deád and unārlîcne *miserando turpissimoque exitu*, Nar. 31, 29. Ælc ōðerne ǽftan heáweþ mid scandlîcan onscytan, Wulfst. 160, 5. Hē sang scandlîcu leóþ, and plegode scandlîce plegan, Shrn. 121, 10. Sceondlîcum *corruptibilibus*, Rtl. 24, 36. Ic wille geswigian Tontolis and Pilopes ðara scondlîcestena spella *nec mihi nunc enumerare opus est Tantali et Pelopis facta turpia, fabulas turpiores*, Ors. 1, 8 ; Swt. 42, 8. (b) *that causes shame, disgraceful* :—Hit is scondlîc ymb swelc tō spreánne hwelc hit dā wæs *pudet erroris humani*, 1, 10 ; Swt. 48, 4. [Wiđ scondlîche deaðe, Laym. 2274. *O. H. Ger.* scant-lîh *turpis, probrosus, ignominiosus, teter, lugubris.*]

sceandlîce ; *adv.* I. *in a disgraceful manner, disgracefully, shamefully, infamously* :—Heó lyfde sceandlîce, swā swā swīn on meoxe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 528. Nān cristen man ne sceal sceandlîce flītan, 13, 122. Him wand ût his innoþ æt his setle, and hē sceandlîce sāwlode, Homl. As. 59, 202. II. *opprobriously, reproachfully, insultingly* :—Hiera wîf [sægdon] dæt hiē ōðer genēr næfden, būton hiē on heora wîfa hrif gewiton. Hī dā, æfter dæm ðe dā wîf hiē swā scondlîce gerǽhte hæfdon, gewendan eft ongeán ðone cyning, Ors. 1, 12 ; Swt. 54, 5. Gif man mannan bismærwordum scandlîce grēte *if one man insult another by abusive words*, L. H. E. 11 ; Th. i. 32, 5. Ne sceolon æt mē ænige habban sceame sceandlîce de dīnes stides biddaþ (bidaþ?) *non erubescant in me, qui expectant te*, Ps. Th. 68, 7.

sceandlîcness, e ; *f. Shame, disgrace, dishonour* :—Seó hālige æ forbeódeþ ða sceondlîcnysse (*turpitudinem*) onwreón mægsibba, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 491, 6, 12. Hē [ne] mæg mid weorce begān ða sceondlîcnesse (scond-, MS. Hatt.) *qui turpitudinem non exercet opere*, Past. 11, 7 ; Swt. 72, 5.

sceandness. v. ge-sceandness.

sceand-word, es ; *n. A vile, foul word*, or *an opprobrious, abusive word* :—Dæt ic (*the devil*) wolde, dæt hȳ (*wicked men*) dē (*God*) āfremdedon and dīne circean forgeáton and æt mē leornedan sceandword, Wulfst. 255, 15.

sceán-feld. v. scīn-feld.

sceap, es ; *n. A private part* :—Hē getǽlde his fæder Noe, ðær hē on his sceape lōcode, Anglia xi. 2, 53. Wið gicþan ðæra sceapa, Lchdm. i. 38, 15. v. for-, ge-, land-sceap.

sceáp, scēp, scīp, es ; *n. A sheep* :—Scēp *ovis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 54. Dæt dysige scēp, Ps. Th. 118, 176. Sceáp sceal gongan mid his flīese ōþ midne sumor, L. In. 69 ; Th. i. 146, 10. Emban ceápgild . . . sceáp tō scīft., L. Ath. v. 6, 2 ; Th. i. 234, 2. Man healde .iii. nihtr hȳde and heáfod (*of a slain ox*), and sceápes eall swā, L. Eth. iii. 9 ; Th. i. 296, 19. Nān scyldwyrhta ne lecge nān scēpes fell on scylf, L. Ath. i. 15 ; Th. i. 208, 10. Eówu biþ mid hire gimge sceápe scīft. weorð ōþ dæt .xiii. niht ofer Eástron, L. In. 55 ; Th. i. 138, 7. Sceáp mon sceal gildan mid scīft., L. O. D. 7 ; Th. i. 356, 6. Hwylc man ys de hæbbe ān sceáp (scēp, Rush. : scīp, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 11. Sceáp (scēp, Rush. : scīp, Lind.) de hyrde nabbaþ, 9, 36. Scīpo *oves*, Rtl. 19, 37. Sceápa hûs *ovile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 21. Sceápa locu *caule*, 16, 6 : ii. 23, 11. Lambra sceápa *agni ovium*, Ps. Spl. 113, 6. Þreó heorda sceápa *tres greges ovium*, Gen. 29, 2. Heald mīne sceáp (scīp, Rush. : scīpo, Lind.) *pasce oves meas*, Jn. Skt. 21, 17. Ic drīfe sceáp mīne tō heora leáse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 11. [*O. Frs.* skēp, schēp : *O. L. Ger.* skāp : *O. H. Ger.* scāf.] v. snǽding-sceáp. The word occurs in local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 328, 329.

sceáp-fûtere, es ; *n. The carcase of a sheep* (?) :—Ānan esne gebyreþ tō metsunge .xii. puud gódes cornes, and .ii. scīpǽteras, and i. gōd metecū, L. R. S. 8 ; Th. i. 436, 27.

sceapen. v. earm-sceapen.

sceápen ; *adj. Of a sheep* :—Sceápen smera (cf. on sceápes smerwe, l. 9), Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Ete sceápen flǽsc and nān ōþer, 358, 22. [*O. Fr. Ger.* scāfin *ovinus.*]

sceáp-heord, e ; *f. A flock of sheep* :—Nimaþ eówre hrȳðerheorda and eówer sceápheorda and eówer orf *oves vestras et armenta assumite*, Ex. 12, 32.

sceáp-heorden, es ; *n. A hovel, shed* :—Bȳre *vel* sceápheorden *magalia* vel *mappalia* vel *capanna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 31.

sceáp-hirde, es ; *m. A shepherd* :—Abel wæs sceáphyrde *fuit Abel pastor ovium*, Gen. 4, 2. Hwilum weard geworden sceáphyrde tō cynge, L. Eth. vii. 22 ; Th. i. 334, 10. Scēphyrde *oppilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 10. Scȳphyred (-hyrde ? cf. gāta hierde *titurus*, 288, 21) *titirus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 57. Swā swā sceáphyrde tōsceát sceáp fram gātum, Wulfst. 288, 2. Scēphyrdas *opiliones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 3. Godes engel ætīwde sceáphirdon, Shrn. 29, 31. Be sceáphyrdan. Sceáphyrdes riht is . . . , L. R. S. 14 ; Th. i. 438, 21.

Sceáp-ig, e : *f. Shepty* (= *Sheep-island*, cf. Far-oe, *Icel.* fær *a sheep*) : —Hēr hæfþne men ǽrest on Sceápīge (-ége, MS. E.) ofer winter sǽtun, Chr. 855 ; Erl. 68, 23. Hēr hæfþne men ofherhergedon Sceápīge, 832 ; Erl. 64, 18.

sceáp-scearu, e ; *f. Sheep-shearing* :—Ðā fōr hē tō his scēpscere, Gen. 38, 12.

sceapung. v. for-sceapung.

sceáp-wæsce, an ; *f. A place for washing sheep*, the word remains as a place-name in *Sheepwash*, in Worcestershire :—Of ðam stāne on sceáp-wæscan ; andlang sceápwæscan, Cod. Dip. v. 48, 6. Andlang sceáp-wæscan tō sceápwæscan forda, 174, 11. Tō ǽre sceápwæscan, 298, 4. Juxta fluvium qui dicitur Stūr, ad uadum nomine Scēpesuuasce. i. 155, 23.

sceáp-wîc, es ; *n. A sheep-fold* :—Tō sceápwīcan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 5.

scear, es ; *m.* (?) *A plough-share* :—Scer, scær, scear *uomis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Zup. 55, 16. Scaer *vomer*, Txts. 35, 32. Scear *vomer* vel *vomis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 1 : 74, 72 Scer, 287, 6. Hwanon ðam yrþlinge sylan scear oððe culter, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Gefæstnodon sceare and cultre mid ðære syl *confirmato vomere et cultro aratro*, 19, 19. Hē sceal habban scear, culter and eác gādīren, Anglia ix. 263, 4. [*Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schare : *O. Frs.* skere, schere : *O. H. Ger.* scar, scaro *vomer.*]

sceár, e ; *f. A pair of shears* or *scissors* ; but the word is generally used in the plural (dual?) as the modern *shears, scissors* :—Scēr *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 65. Scēroro, scērero *forfices*, Txts. 60, 401. Īsern-scēruru *forfex*, 65, 903. Sceára *forfex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 21. Sceára *forficis*, ii. 1, 15. Tange *forcipis*, taug *forceps*, sceára *forficis*, 33, 35–37. Taugan, tange *forcipis*, sceáre[n] *forficis*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 75. Hī ne sceoldon hira loccas lǽtan weaxan ac hiē sceoldon hiē efsigean mid sceárum *non comam nutrient, sed tondentes attondent capita sua*, Past. 18, 7 ; Swt. 139, 14. Ne hē his loccas mid sceárum wanode, Shrn. 93, 9. Hē sceal habban horscamb and sceára (*shears*) . . . sceárra (*scissors*), nǽdle, Anglia ix. 263, 8–15. Cf Rægl-sceára *forfices*, fexsceára *forpices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 21, 22. [My berd, myn heer . . . That nevere yit ne felte offensioun of rasour ne of schere, Chauc. Kn. T. 1559. A shepster (*sutrix*) shere, Piers P. 13, 331. Schere (scherys) to clyppe wythe *forfex*, Prompt. Parv. 445. col. 2. *O. Frs.* skēre, schēre ; *f.* : *O. H. Ger.* scāri ; *pl. forpices* ; scāra *forfex* : *M. H. Ger.* schære : *Ger.* schere : *Icel.* skæri ; *n. pl. shears.*] v. secg-gescēre.

sceára. v. secg-sceára.

scear-beám, es ; *m. The wood to which the ploughshare is fixed* (?) :— Scearbeám *brigacus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 21.

sceard, es ; *n. A shard, sherd, pot-sherd, tile* :—Scearda *testarum*, Germ. 398, 257. [Gower uses *sherd* for the scale of a dragon, ' a dragon whose scherdes schinen as the sonne,' iii. 68, 5 ; and in Shakspere *shard* denotes a beetle's hard wing case, v. Nares' Glossary. *M. H. Ger.* scharte *a sherd* : *Ger.* scharte.] v. croc-sceard ; scirden.

sceard, es ; *n. A gap, notch* :—Dō of ðam feorþan deále eall dæt seó sǽ his ofsetan hæfþ and eall ða sceard de heó him on genumen hæfþ *subtract from this fourth part (of the earth) all of it that the sea has covered, and all the gaps (bays and creeks) it has taken* ; huic quartae, si quantum maria premunt subtraxeris, Bt. 18, 1 ; Fox 62, 13. [*Shard* a gap remains long in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 19 (Wiltshire). *O. Frs.* skerd *a notch, cut, gash* : *M. H. Ger. Ger.* scharte : *Icel.* skarð *a notch, chink, gap.*] v. dīc-, hær-sceard, *and next word.*

sceard ; *adj.* I. *notched, hacked, having gaps* or *rifts* :—Ic geann Ælmǽre ðæs sceardan swurdes *the hacked sword* (cf. *Icel.* með skarða skjöldu *with hacked shields*), Chart. Th. 561, 1, 23. Tō ðam sceardan beorge (cf. ðone tōbrocenan beorg de is tōclofen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 5), of ðam sceardan beorge tō ðam rūgan hlǽwe, Cod.

Dip. B. iii. 170, 2. On sceard hweogl (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 419, 11. Hrófas sind gehrorene . . . scearde scúrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5. **II.** *gashed, mutilated* :—Gif cáre seoród weorde, L. Eth. 42; Th. i. 14, 7: 48; Th. i. 14, 13. **III.** *deprived* :—Hé wæs his mágga sceard, freónda gefylled on folcstede, beslagen æt sæcce, and his suhu forlét on wælstówe, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 6. (Cf. *Icel.* hafa, bera skarðan hlut *to get worsted.*) [*O. Sax.* skard: *O. Frs.* skerde *cut, gashed: O. H. Ger.* scart; lid-scart *mureus*; lid-scartí *mutilation*; scartsam *seabrosus: M. H. Ger.* schart: *Ger.* schartig: *Icel.* skarðr.] v. scirdan, *and previous word.*

scearfian; *p.* ode *To scrape, cut into shreds* :—Genim ða ylcan wyrte, scearfa hý ðonne, and gnúd swýðe smale tó duste, Lchdm. i. 70, 14: 80, 16: 344, 13 note. Scearfa smæle, ii. 322, 25. Scearfaþ *succidite* . . . gescearfa ðú *succides*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7, 9. Scearfigeealle ðás rinda tógædere, Lchdm. iii. 14, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* scarbôn *concidere.*] v. sceorfan, *and next two words.*

scearflian; *p.* ode *To scrape* :—Scearfla on wæter, Lchdm. i. 184, 18.

scearfung, e; *f. Scraping, scarifying* :—Ða wætan ða ýfelan weordaþ gegaderode on done magan, and dær rixiaþ mid scearfunga innan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 7. Áberan ða strangan scearfunga dæra wætena, 176, 10.

scearian *to grant.* v. ge-scearian.

scearn, es; *n. Sharn* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 17), *dung, filth* :— Scearn, scern *fimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 83, 13. Gor, scear[n] *letamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 38. Swé swé scearn (*stercus*) eorþan, Ps. Surt. 82, 11. Gósе scearn, donne hió ne ete, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15. Scearnes *fimi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 75. Scearn (oxena) *fimum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. [*O. Frs.* skern: *Icel.* skarn; *n. dung: Dan.* skarn *dung, muck, filth.*]

scearn-fifel. v. scearn-wifel.

scearn-wibba, an; *m. A dung-beetle* :—Scærnwibba *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 52. v. next word.

scearn-wifel, es; *m. A dung-beetle* :—Scearnwifel (-fifel, MS.) *scarabeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 69. [Halliwell gives *sharn-bug*, a cockchafer, as a Sussex word. Cf. Ssarnbodles (*beetles*) þet louieþ þet dong, Ayenb. 61, 32. *Icel.* tord-yfill *a beetle.*]

scearp; *adj.* **I.** *sharp, having a fine edge or point* :—Seaxes eog scearp, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Ic eom heard and scearp, ingonges strong, 479, 19; Rä. 63, 1. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, Lchdm. ii. 314, 11. Scearpe gáras, Cd. Th. 124, 18; Gen. 2064. Ða Walas ádrifon sumre eá ford ealne mid scearpum pílum, Chr. Erl. 5, 10. Scearpre ðonne æni sweord, Ps. Th. 44, 4. Nædle scearpran, Exon. Th. 373, 33; Seel. 119. Scearpeste stánas *cautes* vel *murices*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 22. **II.** *sharp* to the taste, *pungent, acid* :—Sió scearpe docce *oxylapatium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 50: Lchdm. iii. 304, col. 2. Meng wið scearpum ecede, i. 354, 22: ii. 72, 16. On wíne wel scearpum, 180, 16. Mettas ge drincan ða de habbaþ hát mægen and scearp, 184, 10. Ðæs scearpestan wínes .v. sestras, 252, 8. **II a.** *acrid* :—Ða ýfelan wætan sceorfendan and scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 20. **III.** *sharp* of speech (cf. *sharp*-tongued):—Hé biþ scarp and biter and swíðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Wæron hyra tungan tó ýfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5. **IV.** *sharp, keen, severe*, of pain or of that which causes pain:—Syððan com se scearpa hungor and ádyde hí mid ealle, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 37. Biþ dæt sár scearpre ðonne dæs welmes sár, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. **V.** *sharp, rough* (v. scearpness, **III**):—Ðær sint swíðe scearpe wegas and stánihte *situ terrarum montoso et aspero*, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 10, 25. **VI.** *sharp, keen, active, strenuous* :—Ða ásende hé him tó ðone scearpan here of Rómána ríce mid rédum wæpnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 18: Homl. As. 61, 244. Ða geceás hé him geféran ða de ægðer ge on heora dædum ge on heora geléornesse frome and scearpe wæron Godes word tó bodienne and tó kéranne *electis sociis strenuissimis et ad praedicandum verbum idoneis, utpote actione simul et eruditione praeclaris*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 25. **VI a.** of things, *effectual, penetrating*, cf. scearplice :—Hyre (*black horehound*) miht ys scearp, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Seó sunne scínþ mid hyre scearpan leóman, Homl. As. 43, 484. **VII.** *sharp, keen*, of sight :—Scearp gesihþ *acies*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Som. 4, 14. Sió sýn biþ ðý scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30, 21. **VIII.** *sharp, keen, acute*, of understanding :—Scearp angyte *acre ingenium*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Som. 9, 66. Búton hé hæbbe swá scearp andget swá dæt fýr, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 28. Hú dú eart gleáw and scearp, Exon. Th. 463, 27: Hö. 76. Sceal scearp scyldwíga gescád wítan worda and worca, se de wel þenceþ, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288. Scearpe *argulo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 64. Tósceád simle scearpe móde in sefan ðínum, Exon. Th. 303, 1; Fä. 46. Ða ongeat hé mid scearpre gleáwnysse *ille, ut vir sagacis ingenii, intellexit*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 42. [*O. Sax.* skarp: *O. Frs.* skerp: *O. H. Ger.* scarf: *Icel.* skarpr.] v. beadu-, efen-, heoru-, mylen-, un-scearp.

scearpe; *adv. Sharply, keenly.* **I.** literal :—Ða fugelas de be flæsce lybbaþ syndon scearpe gebílode *the birds that live on flesh are sharp-billed*, Hexam. 8; Norm. 14, 19. **II.** referring to seeing, observing :—Scearpe gesceáwian, Ps. Th. 93, 9. Se de ealra scearpost lócianne mæg, Shrn. 187, 1.

scearpe, an; *f. A scarification* :—Ásleah áne scearpan on ðam dolge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 21: 144, 6. Stande on heáfde, ásleá him mon fela scearpena on ðám scancan, donne gewít út dæt áttor þurh ða scearpan, 154, 2–4. Wið onfealle: genim hæslenne sticcan oðde ellenne, writ ðínne naman on, ásleah þrý scearpan on, gefylle mid ðý blóde done naman, weorp cfer eaxle oðde betweoh þeóh on ymnede wæter . . . Ða scearpan ásleá, and dæt eall swígeude gedó, 104, 6–11: 84, 4: 100, 4: 126, 21: 130, 10.

scearp-eged; *adj. Sharp-edged* :—God hét dæt hé náme scearpecgedne flint, Homl. Th. i. 92, 33.

scearpian; *p.* ode *To scarify, make an incision in the skin* :—Scearpa him ða scancan, Lchdm. ii. 46, 24: 76, 13: 126, 20. Scearpige and smire mid hátan ele, 130, 7: 284, 8. Ðú scealt ymb .iii. níht scearpian, 264, 1. Scearpigean, iii. 132, 31.

scearp-líc; *adj. Sharp, keen, searching, effectual* :—Hwæt is sió þyrelung dæs wáges búton scearplícu and smeálícu fandung dæs módes dæt mon onlúce ða heardan heortan *quid est parietem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duriliam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. Ðonne hé him gecýd mid hú scearplícum costungum wé sint ágehwonon útan behringede *cum tentationum aculeos nos undique circumdantes innotescit*, 21, 5; Swt. 163, 16. Hú ne gesceóp dé se scaþa scearplíce bysne *nonne exemplo tibi dabat latro?* Dóm. L. 53.

scearplíce; *adv.* **I.** *sharply, keenly, smartly, effectually, quickly* :—Scearplíce *efficaciter, velociter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 56. Hyt ys gelýfed dæt heó scearplíce gehále, Lchdm. i. 154, 9. Heó gehæl þ dæt sár tó dam scearplíce, dæt hé eác gán dyrre *it heals the pain (gout) so smartly, that he may even venture to walk*, 176, 8: 210, 9: Exon. Th. 209, 9; Ph. 168. **II.** *sharply, keenly* (of the mind) :—Ða de meahton smeálíce and scearplíce mid hiera andgite ryht geseón *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 6. **III.** *sharply, painfully* :—Scearplíce *acerbatim*, Txts. 181, 47. Stingaþ hine scearplíce on done múð, Wulfst. 141, 7.

scearpness, e; *f. Sharpness.* **I.** referring to the sight :—Scearpnes *acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 19. Sió scearpnes dæs æpples *acies pupillae*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 3. Seó scearpnes mínra eágena nis nú mid mé *lumen oculorum meorum non est mecum*, Ps. Th. 37, 10. Heó (*betony*) gegódaþ dæra eágena scearpnesse, Lchdm. i. 72, 16. Hí dæs módes eágena scearpnesse náuht gebétaþ tó dære sceáwunga dære sódan gesælþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 32: Met. 21, 24. **II.** referring to the mind:—On his módes scearpnesse *aciem mentis*, Past. 16, 1; Swt. 99, 9. Wæs hé náwiht hefig . . . ne hé cnihtlíce gálnysse næs begangende . . . ac on his scearpnysse hé weóx, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 13–20. **III.** *roughness* of surface (v. scearp, **V**) :—Ealle wóhnyssa beóþ gerihte and scearpnyssa gesmeðode, Homl. Th. i. 360, 34. **IV.** *acidity, pungency* :—Sió scearpnes *the acidity of the humours*, Lchdm. ii. 28, 1. Ðæs ecedes afre scearpnes, 224, 22. Sé líchama gefélþ dæs sealtes scearpnesse, Wulfst. 35, 6. **V.** *efficacy* :—For dære sealfe scearpnesse (*to make the salve effectual*) genim wífes meoluc, ii. 28, 7. v. unscearpness.

scearp-numol; *adj. Efficacious* :—Ðeós wyrt ys swýðe scearpnumul (-el, MS. B.) níwe wunda and wíde tó gehælenne, swá dæt ða wunda hrædlíce tógædere gáþ, Lchdm. i. 134, 10. Ðeós wyrt is swíðe scearpnumul wið dæt áttor, 152, 3. Swá se lácedóm yldra byþ, swá hé scearpnumulra and hálwendra byþ, 242, 5.

scearp-sine, -siéne, -sýne; *adj. Sharp-sighted* :—Gif hwá biþ swá scearpséne (-siéne, Cott. MS.) . . . swá swá Aristoteles sæde dæt deór wære, dæt mihte stánas þurhséon . . . gif donne hwá wære swá scearpsiéne, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 19–23. v. un-scearpsíne.

scearp-smeáung, e; *f. A sharp, strict examination, argument* :—Scearpsmeung *argumentum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 7. Scearpsmeáwunges *argumenti*, 13, 9.

scearppanclíce; *adv. Acutely, effectually* :—Scearppanclíce *efficaciter*, Scint. 32.

scearp-þancol; *adj. Acute, subtle* :—Ða scearpþanclan witan de done twýdæledan wísdóm tócnáwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 28.

scearpung, e: *f. Scarifying* :—Lácna mid scearpinge, Lchdm. iii. 82, 23. Mid gelómlícre scearpunge, hwílum mid niclum, hwílum mid feáwum, 84, 2. Lácedómas and scearpunga wið sídan sáre, 262, 24.

scear-seax, es; *n. A razor* :—Scearsex *rasorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 21. Scersaex *novacula*, Ps. Surt. 51, 4. Scirseax, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 17. Scyrseax, 60, 44: *culter*, 15, 58. Scyrseax scearp *machera acuta*, Blickl. Gl. Ða sacerdas ne scoldon nó hiera heáfdu scieran mid scearseaxum (scier-, Cott. MS.) *sacerdotes caput suum non radent*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 138, 14. [*O. L. Ger.* scar-, scer sahs *novacula: O. H. Ger.* scar-, schersahs *novacula, rasorium*: cf. *Icel.* skar-ox *a carpenter's adze.*]

scearu, scyru, e; *f.* **I.** *a cutting, shaving* :—Scaro *tonsura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 18. Gif preóst scære misgýme beardes oðde feaxes, L. N. P. L. 34; Th. ii. 294, 27. **II.** *a shearing* of sheep :—Férde Laban tó his sceápa sceare *ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 31, 19. **III.** *the ecclesiastical tonsure.* v. L. Eccg. E. 152–154; Th. ii. 124, 9–24 :—Tó sceares gefe *ad tondendi gratiam* (in 'oratio ad capilaturam'), Rtl. 97, 4: 95, 31. Ða wæron scorene ealle munecas and sacerdas on done béh Sce

Petres sceare, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 29. Tō reogollīcum þeáwe rihtra Éastrena and scyre *ad ritum Paschae ac tonsurae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Tō scare, 5, 22; S. 643, 38, note. Hēr Éadberht Norþhymbra cining fēng tō scære, Chr. 757; Erl. 53, 6. Dæt hié heoldon ða ciricleccan scare, 716; Erl. 44, 19. Hē sceare onfēng, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 10: 5, 19; S. 636, 26. Ða sceare onfōn, 5, 21; S. 643, 22. Hē onfēng preóstháades scare, Shrn. 50, 27. Ða ðe beóþ gehādode fram Scyttiscum bisceopum oððe fram Bryttiscum, ða ðe sceare nabbaþ swā ōðre cyriclīce preóstas, L. Eccg. P. Addit. 5; Th. ii. 232, 17. Wē lǽraþ ðæt ǽnig gehādod man hēt sceare ne helige, L. Edg. C. 47; Th. ii. 254, 12. **IV.** *a share.* v. folc-, hearm-, land-, leód-, sceáp-scearu.

scearu, e; *f. The share;* pubes:—Mannes scaru *alvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 26. Scare *ilium*, i. 44, 45. Bip dæt sār on ða swīdran healfe on ða scare, Lchdm. ii. 232, 4: 232, 23. [Heo þuruh stihten Isboset adun into schere. Her seid seint Gregorie: 'In inguinem ferire est etc.' þe neond þuruh stihð þet scher, A. R. 272, 12-14. Schare *pubes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 183, 29. The shore *le penul*, 148, 17. Schere *pubes*, 246, col. 2. Schore, privy part of a man *pubes*, Prompt. Parv. 448. v. Lchdm. ii. Glossary.]

sceat. v. sceatt.

sceát, es; *m.* **I.** *a corner, an angle* (v. -scíte); applied to the earth or heaven, *corner, quarter* (cf. the Edda: Þeir gōrðu þar af himin ok settu hann yfir jōrðina með fjórum skautum. Hence himin-skaut *the four quarters of the heavens;* heims-skaut *the poles*):—Ðā wæs heora lār sāwen and strogden betuh feówer sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. From feówerum foldan sceátum ðām ýtemestum eorþan rīces englas blāwaþ þýman, Exon. Th. 55, 6; Cri. 879. Lege on ða feówer sceáttas dæs ærnes *lay at the four corners of the house*, Lchdm. ii. 142. 11. **II.** *a projection, promontory* (cf. sceáta):—Bætweónæ ða twægen brōmfeldas andlang dæs alarsceátæs (*along the alder-covered piece of land which thrusts itself out into the fields*) on donæ fūlan brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 84, 12. **III.** *a nook, corner, region* (*in the phrases* eorþan, foldan sceát):—Is feor heonan eástdǽlum on æþelast londa . . . nis se foldan sceát mongum gefēre *est locus in primo felix oriente remotus*, Exon. Th. 198, 1; Ph. 3. Sceal fromcynne folde dīne sīd land manig geseted wurdan eorþan sceátas *with thine off-spring shall earth be settled, many a wide land, earth's regions*, Cd. Th 133, 5; Gen. 2206. Foldan sceátas (sceattas, MS.), 204, 33; Exod. 428. Ic ne wāt hwǽr mīn brōþor on wera æhtum eorþan sceáta eardian sceal *I know not in what corner of earth my brother must dwell*, Exon. Th. 496, 23; Rä. 85, 19. Hē ne mētte middangeardes, eorþan sceáta (sceatta, MS.) mundgripe māran, Beo. Th. 1508; B. 752. Fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, Cd. Th. 92, 26; Gen. 1534: 247, 25; Dan. 502. Drihten hāteþ hēhenglas bēnan blāwan ofer burga geseotu geond foldan sceátas, 302, 21; Sat. 603: Exon. Th. 445, 20; Dōm. 10. Faraþ geond ealle eorþan sceátas, Andr. Kmbl. 664; An. 332: Exon. Th. 309, 22; Seef. 61. Hē ne mæg ðone (hlīsan) tōbrēdan ofer ðās nearowan eorþan sceátas (cf. tōbrēdan ofer ða nearwan eorþan æne, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 25), Met. 10, 17. **IV.** *a lap, bosom:*—Gif ðæs mōdes forhæfdnes mid ungeþylde ne āscōke ðā sibbe of ðæm sceáte dære smyltnesse *nisi mentes abstinentium impatientia a sinu tranquillitatis excuteret*, Past. 43, 3: Swt. 311, 15. Of midum sceáte (*sinu*) ðīnum, Ps. Surt. 73, 11. Of his ðæm fæderlīcan sceáte, Blickl. Homl. 5, 15. Gyld gramhýdigum on sceát hiora (*in sinu eorum*), Ps. Th. 78, 13. Ne mæg hē sceát āfyllan *non implevit sinum suum*, 128, 5. Gripon unfægre under sceát werum scearpe gāras *sharp spears fixed cruel fangs within the breasts of men*, Cd. Th. 124, 17; Gen. 2064. In sceát ālegd ł bewedded ł befest *desponsata* (cf. gesceátwyrpe *despondi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 72, *and Leel.* bera, leiða ā skaut *of the ceremony which was a recognition of a child's legitimacy or of a person's adoption.* v. Cl. and Vig. Dict. skaut, 3, and Grmm. R. A. p. 160), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 18. Gif hió ōðrum mæn in sceát bewyddod sī *if she be betrothed to another man*, L. Ethb. 83; Th. i. 24, 5. **IV a.** *the bosom, surface* of the earth:—On ðone sēlestan foldan sceátes (*Thorpe would read* sceáta, cf. **III**) ðone fira bearn nemnaþ neorxna wong *in the fairest part of earth's surface, which the children of men call Paradise*, Exon. Th. 225, 28; Ph. 396. Geond eorþan sceát *over earth's surface*, 331, 8; Vy. 65. Ic wāt ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan geond foldan sceát būton feá āne (cf. went fulneáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. Sió forme eld geond eorþan sceát (cf. seó forme eld dises middangeardes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 3), 8, 5. Ofer foldan sceát, Exon. Th. 428, 22; Rä. 42, 5. Ofer ealne foldan sceát, 5, 21; Cri. 72. Deófol gefeallaþ in sweartne lēg under foldan sceát, 94, 2; Cri. 1534. **V.** *a bay;* sinus:—Wæs hē besenced on sumne sæs sceát *demersus est in sinu maris*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 6. **VI.** *a garment:*—Sceát *vel* heortes hýd *nebris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 26. Ða āstōd hē semninga and getogene dýf wǽpne under his sceáte rēsde on ðone cyning (cf. *Icel.* hann hafði und skauti sér leynliga handoxi) *exsurrexit repente, et evaginata sub veste sica, impetum fecit in regem*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511. 21: Exon. Th. 431, 3; Rä. 45, 2: 391, 18; Rä. 10, 7. **VII.** *a cloth, napkin* :—Sceát *mantelerium* vel *mantele*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 38: *ma[n]tile*, 290, 72: ii. 56, 48: *gausape*, 41, 13. Ealle neádbehéfe þing, dæt is . . . nǽdl sceát weaxbreda *omnia necessaria, id est . . . acus, mappula, tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 3. Dæt hē Godes gifa ne becnytte on ðæm sceáte his slǽwþe. Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Nam dære moldan sumne dǽl, gebond on his sceáte (*inligans in linteo*) . . . Āhēng hē ðone sceát (*linteolum*) on āne studu, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 24–29. Seóþ eft mid sceáte ōðres godwebbes, Lchdm. i. 332, 5. **VII a.** with the idea of concealment, *cloak, fold:*—Ne māgon gē ða word gesēðan ðe gē hwīle nū on unriht wrigon under womma sceátum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 583. [*Goth.* skauts; *m. the hem of a garment, skirt: O. Frs.* skāt, *skirt: O. H. Ger.* scōz; *m. f. gremium, sinus;* scōza; *f. gremium, sinus, lacinia: Icel.* skaut; *n.*] v. beód-, feder-, grund-, weofod-sceát, scéata, scíte.

sceáta, an; *m.* **I.** *a corner, angle:*—Sicilia is þrýscýte (*tria habet promontoria*) on ælces sceátan ende sindon beorgas. Ðone norþsceátan man hǽt Polores . . . and se sūþsceáta hātte Bachinum . . . and ðone westsceátan man hǽt Libeum . . . se þridda sceáta is ān hund and syfan and hund syfantig mīla westlang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 2–9. **II.** *the lower corner of a sail* (cf. sheet *the rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail: Icel.* skaut, skaut-reip *the sheet of a sail*):—Sceáta *pes veli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 59. **III.** *bosom, lap*:—Geond ealne ymbhwyrft eorþan sceátan, Exon. Th. 359. 26; Pa. 68. **IV.** *a cloth, napkin*:—Hē geseah Godes engel dryģan mid sceátan scī Laurentius limu, Shrn. 115, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* scōzo; *m. gremium, sinus: Icel.* skauti *a kerchief* used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag.] v. preceding word.

sceát-codd, es; *m. A bag, wallet, sack*:—Metefætels vel sceátcod *sitarchia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 39. [Cf. *Icel.* skauti (*given under the preceding word*).]

sceáþ, sceaþ, e; *f. A sheath*:—Sceáþ *vagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 19: 84, 25. Sweord of sceáþe ātugon da synfullan *gladium evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Spl. 36, 14: Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Of scēþe, Byrht. Th. 136, 37; By. 162. Ða sweord on heora sceádum behýdde wǽron *gladii reconduntur in vaginas*, Prud. 72 a. Brugdon scealcas of sceáþum scīrmǽled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230. Scēþum, Cd. Th. 120, 9; Gen. 1992. Hē ǽwende his swurd intō dære sceáþe, Hom. Th. i. 482, 32. On scǽáþe (scǽþe, MSS. A. B. C.), Jn. Skt. 18, 11. On hys scēþe, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 52. [*O. Sax.* skēdia: *O. H. Ger.* sceida *theca, vagina: Icel.* skeiðir; *pl. a sheath.*]

sceaþa, an; *m.* **I.** *one who does harm, a criminal, wretch, miscreant, an enemy*:—Sceaþa, deógol dǽdhata (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 554; B. 274. Nū earttū (*Satan*) earm sceaþa in fýrlocan feste gebunden, Cd. Th. 268, 19; Sat. 57. His feónd āfyllan ðe ðone sceþan (*the assassin Eomer*) sende, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 34. Fýnd ł sceaþan *inimici*. Ps. Lamb. 9, 7. Gewītaþ, āwirgede woruldsorga, of mīnes þegnes mōde, forðam gē sind ða mǽstan sceaþan, Bt. 3; Fox 4, 24. Scyppend sceaþan onfēngon syngum hondum, Exon. Th. 70, 2; Cri. 1132. Beraþ linde forþ in sceaþena gemong *bear the linden shields forth into the press of the foe*, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. Wælstreámas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceaþum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 32; Gen. 1302. **I a.** *a spiritual enemy, fiend, devil*:—Se sceaþa (*the devil who tempted Eve*), 38, 14; Gen. 606. Sceaþa, Satanes þegn, Salm. Kmbl. 234; Sal. 116. Dæt hē ūs gescilde wið sceaþan wǽpnum, lāþra lygesmeorwum, Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775: Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Fǽcnum feónde hýrdes, sceþþendum sceaþan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. Helle hǽftling, scyldigne sceaþan, Salm. Kmbl. 257; Sal. 128. Sceaþan (*the fallen angels*) hwearfdon earme æġlēcan geond dæt atole scræf, Cd. Th. 269, 13; Sat. 72. In dæt sceaþena scræf *hell*, 304, 20; Sat. 633. Scyldwyrcende sceaþan (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1521; El. 762. **II.** *a spoiler, robber*:—Sceaþa *predo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 66. Hē is þeóf and sceaþa *ille fur est et latro*, Jn. Skt. 10, 1: Exon. Th. 54, 20; Cri. 871. Se sceaþa *the thief* (*on the cross*), Homl. Th. ii. 78, 18. 'Hwæt eart ðū ðe ðýn ansýn þys swylce ānes sceaþan.' Hē (*the penitent thief*) hym andswarode; 'Sōð gē secgaþ dæt ic sceaþa wæs and ealle yfelu on sceaþan wyrcende,' Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19–22. Hē (*Judas*) wæs gītsere and se wyresta sceaþa, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. Swā swā tō ānum sceaþan (*ad latronem*) gē fērdon, Mk. Skt. 14, 48: Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Sceaþena scip *paro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 27. Hī habbaþ dēmena and sceaþena dǽda, Blickl. Homl. 63, 9. Ōðer hine scyhte ðæt hē sceaþena gemōt nihtes sōhte (cf. hē (*Guthlac*) menigfeald wæl fēlde and slōh and of mannum heora ēhta nam, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 5–6), Exon. Th. 109, 31; Gū. 98. Gē hit dōþ sceaþum tō scrafum '*ye have made it a den of thieves*,' Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Hē wæs on mycelre frecednysse on wēstene betwux sceaþum, Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Sum man becom on ða sceaþan ða hine bereáfodon *homo quidam incidit in latrones qui etiam despoliaverunt*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. **III.** with a favourable meaning, *a warrior*:—Sceaþan onetton, wǽron æþelingas eft tō ieldum fūse tō farenne, Beo. Th. 3610; B. 1803. Sceaþan scīrhame tō scipe fōron, 3794; B. 1895. [*O. Sax.* skado *a robber, evildoer.*] v. ātor-, dol-, fēr-, feond-, folc-, fyrn-, gilp-, gūþ-, hell-, helle-, hearm-, leód-, lyft-, mān-, mór-, níþ-, sāc-, syn-, þeód-, þeóf-, ūht-, wam-, wīcingsceaþa, *and next word.*

sceaþa, an; *m. Scathe, harm, injury*:—Cwæð dæt sceaþena mǽst eallum heora eaforum æfter siðdan wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 549. [*O. H. Ger.* scado *damnum, noxia, detrimentum*: *Icel.* skaði *scathe, harm, damage.* Cf. *Goth.* skaþis *wrong.*] v. sceþþ[u].

sceaþa (?), sceáþ (?) *a nail* :—Tácon ðara sceaðana (sceoðona, Rush.) . . . styd ðara scæðdana *figuram claurum . . . locum claurum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 25. v. horn-sceaþa.

sceaþan; *p.* scôd, sceód; *pp.* sceaþen. [*This strong form seems almost confined to the poetry, the prose making use of* sceþþan, q. v.] *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure*, (a) with dat.:—Ðé ne sceaþeþ æ̂nig, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Oft ic ôðrum scôd, Exon. Th. 401, 22; Rä. 21, 15. Hé tôswengde líges leóman, swá hyra líce ne scôd, 189, 16; Az. 60: 197, 9; Az. 187. Se ðe nâ̂ngum scôd, 90, 1; Cri. 1467. Ðæt êce níþ ældum scôd, 346, 5; Gn. Ex. 200. Ûs hearde sceód freólecu fæ̂mne (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 61, 15; Gen. 997: 245, 17; Dan. 464. Sió hæleþum sceód (*punished* ?), Elen. Kmbl. 1415; El. 709. Him ða cwyðe frécne scôdon, Cd. Th. 96, 20; Gen. 1507. Scôdun, Exon. Th. 134, 30; Gü. 516. Ðæt him feóndes hond æt ðam ýtemestan ende ne scôde, 129, 1; Gü. 414. Sceaþen is mé sâre, frécne on ferhþe, Cd. Th. 53, 31; Gen. 869. (b) with acc.:—Oft mec îsern scôd sâre on sîdan, Exon. Th. 485, 14; Rä. 71, 13. (c) without a case:—Ne ic ne sceþe (sceþeð, MS.) *neque nocebo*, Ps. Spl. 88, 33. Ðý læs scyldhatan sceaþan mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 2296; An. 1149. [*Goth.* skaþjan; *p.* skóþ.] v. sceþþan, sceaþian.

sceaþ-dæ̂d, e: *f. A misdeed, crime* :—Sceaþdæ̂d *facinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 27. Sceþdæd, ii. 39, 33. [Þat he hine awrecke a þan awarriede uolke, þa hine isend hafden mid heore scaðededen, Laym. 29578.]

sceaþel, e; *f. A shuttle* (?):—Hé sceal habban þeia fela töwtóla . . . cranc-stæf, sceaþele, seámstican, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

sceaþenness, e; *f. Injury, damage* :—Án wíf mihte gegán bûtan sêlcere sceaþenysse fram sé tó sæ̂ ofer eall ðis ealond *ut etiam si mulier vellet totam perambasse insulam a mari ad mare, nullo se laedente valeret*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 2. Hé oft stormas fram his sylfes sceþenisse and his geférena scylde and wiðceaf *tempestates a sua suorumque laesione repellere consueverat*, 2, 7; S. 509, 32.

sceaþfullice, sceaþfullesse. v. un-sceaþfullice, un-sceaþfulness.

sceaþian; *p.* ode *To hurt, harm, spoil, rob* :—Ne sceaþa ðú *thou shalt not steal*, Wulfst. 66, 18. Ðæt deófol tó swýðe ne sceaþige, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 26. Gif hwyle þeódsceaþa sceaþian onginneþ, Th. ii. 310, 24: L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 29. Scaðian, Wulfst. 191, 19. Se ðe wære sceaþigende (scaþiende), weorðe se tiligende on rihtlícre tilþe, 72, 12. [*O. L. Ger.* scathan; *pp.* ge-scathot: *O. Frs.* skathia: *O. H. Ger.* scadôn *nocere: Icel.* skaða; *p.* skaðaði.] v. ge-sceaþian; sceaþan, sceþþan.

sceaþung, e; *f. Injury, damage* :—Ge landfeoh ge fihtewíte ge stale ge wöhceápung ge burhwealles sceatinge (sceaþinge ?) ge ælc dæra wónessa ðe tó ænigre bóte gebyrie, ðæt hit âge healf ðære cyrcean hláford, Chart. Th. 138, 18.

sceát-líne, an; *f. The sheet of a sail, the rope fastened to the lower end of a sail* :—Sceátline (sceac-, MS.) *propes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 62: 63, 58. Cf. sótrâp *propes*, 48, 25, *and Icel.* skaut-reip.

sceatt, es; *m.* I. *property, goods, wealth, treasure* :—Sceaet *bona*, Txts. 44. 157. Sceet *bona*, scettas *bon[i]*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 22–23. Scættas *bo[n]i*, 126, 45. Hé cwæð ðæt ðé æniges sceates þearf ne wurde on worulde, Cd. Th. 32, 15; Gen. 503. Nys unc sceattes wiht tó mete gemearcod, 50, 24; Gen. 813. Næron hí bescyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. [Swá manega gersumas on sceat and on scrûd and on bôkes swá nân man ne mæi tællen, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 14.] Hí nâmon ealle his wépna and gold and seolfor and ealle his sceattas ðe hí mihton geâxian, 1064; Erl. 194, 17: 1069; Erl. 207, 14: 1071; Erl. 210, 23. On geweald woroldcyninga ðæm sélestan ðara ðe sceattas dælde, Beo. Th. 3377; B. 1686. II a. of property which is paid as a price or contribution, *price, gift, bribe, tax, tribute, money, goods* :—Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gehealdan mid gefeohte oððe mid scette (*by fighting or by paying tribute*), Lchdm. iii. 436, 15. Ne wanda ðú for nânum scette for ðam mêdsceattas âblendaþ wísra manna gepancas *non accipies munera, quia munera excoecant oculos sapientum*, Deut. 16, 19. Æt ðam lande ðe arcebisceop gebohte mid his âgenan sceatte (*with his own money*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 86, 10. Godwine geann Leófwine ðæs ðænnes . . . æt ðon sceatte (*at the price*) ðe Leófsunu him geldan scolde, ðæt is, feówertig penega and twâ pund and ealhta ámbra cornes, vi. 178, 11: Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 4. Hé begeat swíðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan . . . férde syððan intó Normandíge *he (William) levied a large sum of money from his men . . . and afterwards went into Normandy*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 10. Mænige gefôþ hwælas and micelne sceat ðanon begytaþ *multi captiunt cetos, et magnum pretium inde acquirunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3: Ps. Spl. 61, 4. Mænig welig man is ðe wolde mycelne scet and ungerím feós syllan, gif hé hit gebicgan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Gif hit fácne is him man his scæt âgefe *if the marriage-contract be fraudulent, what he has paid shall be returned to him*, L. Eth. 77; Th. i. 22, 3: 78; Th. i. 22, 4. Gif man mannan ofsléa, âgene scætte and unfácne feó gehwilce gelde, 30; Th. i. 10, 4: 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Abram underfêng fela sceatta for hire hé hæfde ðá on orfe and on þeówum on ofendum and on assum micele æhte *Abram bene usi sunt propter illam, fueruntque ei oves et boves et asini et servi et cameli*, Gen. 12, 16. Ða bodan cómon mid sceattum *habentes divinationis pretium in manibus*, Num. 22, 7. Gif ðú dæt gerâdest, ðæt ðú wille syllan sæmannum feoh . . . wé willaþ mid ðâm sceattum ûs tó scype gangan, Byrht. Th. 132, 62; By. 40. Hér fór se eyng ofer sæ and hæfde mid him gíslas and sceattas (*the contributions he had levied*), Chr. 1067; Erl. 203, 34. ¶ Teóþa sceatt *a tithe* :—Dæs hereteámes ealles teóþan sceat sealde '*he gave him tithes of all*' (Gen. 14, 20), Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Bringaþ gé on mîn beren eówerne teóþan sceat (Malachi 3, 10), Blickl. Homl. 39, 26: 53, 11. Ðonne lære ic eów, ðæt gé syllon eówre teóþan sceattas earmum mannum, 49, 19: 43, 3. Abram his teóþan sceattas (*decimas*) offrede, Prud. 5 a: L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. II. *a piece of money, a coin* :—Sceat *obulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 78. Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mé âgan wille, sceat ne scilling (cf. *O. Frs.* mit schat ende mit schillinge: *O. H. Ger.* scaz unde schillinch), Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne pænig ne pæniges weorð, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. Se mé beág forgeaf on ðam siex hund wæs smætes goldes gescyred sceatta scillingrîme, Exon. Th. 324, 9; Víd. 92. Hí behéton hire sceattas *dabimus tibi singuli mille et centum argenteos*, Jud. 16, 5. Wé ðé mid ûs willaþ ferigan . . . siddan gé eówre gafulrædenne âgifen habbaþ, sceattas descrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 593; An. 297. II a. as the name of an English coin the word is found in the form *scætt* in the laws of Ethelbert of Kent. It is inferred from a comparison of passages in these that the value of the *scætt* in Kent was one-twentieth of a shilling, v. Thorpe's Glossary. The *sceatt* is also mentioned in the Mercian law, Th. i. 190, 5, where '30.000 sceatta' is equivalent to '120 punda.' This would give 250 sceatts to the pound. In the Northern Gospels *dragmas decem* is glossed by 'fíf sceattas teásíðum,' while the West-Saxon version has 'týn scylingas.' If the sums here given may be regarded as equal, the *sceatt* would be worth a West-Saxon penny, the value which it appears to have in the Mercian law. The coin then seems to be of different values in Kent and in the more northern parts of England. [*Goth.* skatts ἀργύριον, ὀπράριον, μνᾶ: *O. Sax.* skatt *money, property, piece of money: O. Frs.* skett: *O. H. Ger.* scaz *substantia, mobilia, pretium, lucrum, pecunia, aes, denarius, quadrans, obolus: Icel.* skattr *tribute.*] v. feoh-, fere-, freó-, geþing-, gif-, mân-, mêd-, oter-, teóþing-, wæstm-sceatt; scír-gesceatt.

-sceatte, -sceattinga, sceát-weorpan. v. twí-sceatte, or-sceattinga, sceát, IV.

sceáwend-spræc, e; *f. Buffoonery, the speech of the theatre* :—Sceáwendspræc *scurrilitas* (*scaralitas*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 65. v. sceáwere, V.

sceáwend-wíse, an; *f. A jesting song, song of a jester* :—Ic sceáwendwísan hlúde onhyrge, Exon. Th. 391, 1; Rä. 9, 9. v. preceding word.

sceáwere, es; *m.* I. *an observer, one who examines into a matter* :—Wé willaþ ðæt se sceáwre wite mid fullum gerâde, ðe ðis gewrit âspyraþ, Anglia viii. 331, 1. Ðone dóm dæs sceáweres *spectatoris judicium*, Past. 15, 3; Swt. 93, 6. II. *a spy* :—Hé sende sceáwere (scêware, Lind.) *misso speculatore*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 27. Gé synd sceáweras *exploratores estis*, Gen. 42, 9, 14. Leáse sceáweras, Beo. Th. 511; B. 253. Moises sende twelf sceáweras, Num. 13, 4: Jos. 2, 1. III. *a watch-tower* (?) :—Sceáwere *speculia* (the word occurs in a list of military terms). Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 4. IV. *a mirror* :—Sceáwere *speculeæ* (in a list of words connected with dress. Cf. Alse hit bi þe wimman and bi sheawere . hie bihalt hire sheawere . and cumeð hire shadewe þaronne, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 10. Godes word is ase a uayr ssewere, ine huam me yzizt alle þe lakkes of þe herte, Ayenb. 202, 21. Sheweres *glasses* (A. V.), Wick. Isaiah 3, 23), 40, 54. V. *a buffoon, an actor* (v. sceáwend-spræc) :—Sceáwera *scurra-rum*, ii. 90, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* scouwari *spectator, contemplator, scrutator.*] v. be-, fore-, steórt-sceáwere.

sceáwian; *p.* ode. I. *to look* :—Ic sceáwode tó swíðran *considerabam ad dexteram*, Ps. Spl. 141, 5: Ps. Th. 141, 4. II. *to look at, observe, behold, see* :—Ðonne hé ðæs fácnes fintan sceáwaþ, Exon. Th. 315, 17; Mód. 32. Dryhten sceáwaþ hwâr ða eardien ðe his æ healden, 105, 19; Gú. 25. Ðær hí sceáwiaþ Scyppendes gíefe, 220, 28; Ph. 327. Ðær hit eágum folc eall sceáwiaþ *in conspectu omnis populi*, Ps. Th. 115, 8. Ðú ðæs eágan eall sceáwadest gesége fyrenfulra wíte *oculis tuis considerabis, et retributionem peccatorum videbis*, 90, 8. Sceáwode *conspiceatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 26: 80, 71. Ða sceáwode Scyppend ûre his weorca wlite, Cd. Th. 13, 21; Gen. 206. Hí sceáwodon Scyppend engla, 298, 18; Sat. 535. Ðé wæter sceáwedon *viderunt te aquae*, Ps. Th. 76, 13: Beo. Th. 265; B. 132: 1971; B. 983. Sceáwa heofon, Cd. Th. 132, 6; Gen. 2189. Ðæt ic ðín wuldur sceáwige *ut viderem gloriam tuam*, Ps. Th. 62, 2. Ðú ðínra bearna bearn sceáwige (*videas*), 127, 7. Ða mon mæg sceáwian gehealdene on Cantwara cyricean *quae in ecclesiae Cantiae conservata monstrantur*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 10: Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Onwreóh ðú mîne eágan, ðæt ic wel mæge on ðínre æ sceáwian wundur, Ps. Th. 118, 18. Ðæt hé móste God sceáwian, Cd. Th. 297, 29; Sat. 524. Andgiettâcen (*the rainbow*)

sceáwigan, 93, 4; Gen. 1540. Fæt mæg mon on bócum sceáwigean, hú monega gewin hé dreógende wæs, Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 25. Hwylce ða nú synd tó sceáwigenne *quales illi nunc appareant*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 21. Tó sceáwianne, Exon. Th. 57, 7; Cri. 915. Sceáwiendum *contemplantibus, intuentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 83. **III.** *to look at, look on with favour, to regard, have respect to*:—Ic sceáwiu wegas díne '*I will have respect unto thy ways*' (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 118, 15. Hé hyra dæde sceáwaþ *God will regard the deeds of the charitable*, Exon. Th. 106, 35; Gú. 51. Hé sceáwode ða eáþmódnesse his þeówene *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 3. Sceáwa (*respice*) dis folc, Ex. 33, 13. Cyning ealhwihta Caines ne wolde tíber sceáwian '*to Cain and to his offering the Lord had not respect*' (A.V, Gen. 4, 5), Cd. Th. 60, 9; Gen. 979. **IV.** *to look at with care, consider, inspect, examine, scrutinize, reconnoitre*:—Sceáwaþ *speculatur*, Wiilck. Gl. 250, 8. Đá dæt eall gedón wæs swá se geótere dæm ædelinge ár behét se ædeling dæt dá sceáwode *when all that was done as the founder (Perillus) promised the prince (Phalaris), the prince then inspected it*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 29. Se cyng sceáwode dæt mádmehús and dá gersuman dé his fæder ár gegaderode, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 27. Đonne seó ádl cume árest on done mannan, đonne sceáwa his tungan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 8. Sceáwiaþ đa hilian hú hí wexaþ *considerate lilia quomodo crescunt*, Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Ic eów bidde dæt ánra manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne on his heortan, Blickl. Homl. 57, 33: 107, 13. Moyses sende and hét sceáwian Azer *misit Moyses, qui explorarent Jazer*, Num. 21, 32. Iosue ásende twegen sceáweras dígellíce and hét sceáwian dæt land, Jos. 2, 1. Him dá féran gewát land sceáwian, Cd. Th. 106, 33; Gen. 1780: Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413. Hord sceáwian, 5481; B. 2744. Land sceáwigan, Cd. Th. 115, 16; Gen. 1920. Dá ongon ic geornlícor da stówe sceáwigan and geond da bearwas gongan *igitur perambulare totum nemus incipio*, Nar. 27, 20. Ceós dé menn dæt mágon sceáwigean done eard *mitte viros, qui considerent terram*, Num. 13, 3. Gé cómon dis land tó sceáwienne, Gen. 42, 12. **V.** *to look out, seek for, select, choose, provide*:—Dá sceáwode man þreó þegnas of dam gemóte *three thanes were chosen from the moot (to go on a certain business)*, Chart. Th. 337, 12. Gyf dú énigne gódne heorde hæbbe . . . sceáwa hyne mé; gyf dú donne nánne swá geráde næbbe, séc hyne ót dú hyne finde, Shrn. 164, 31. Se de dás gemót forbúge, donne sceáwige (scifte, MS. D.) man of dam gemóte da de him tó rídan, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 18. Him Loth gewát wic sceáwian ór dæt hié eorþscræf fundon *Lot went seeking a dwelling, until they found a cave*, Cd. Th. 156, 24; Gen. 2593. Drihtnes earc fór beforan him þrí dagas sceáwiende da wícstówa *providens castrorum locum*, Num. 10, 33. **VI.** *to shew (favour, respect, etc.), to grant, v.* ge-sceáwian, I:—Dá geornde se eorl griðes and gísla . . . Dá wyrnde him mann dera gísla and sceáwede him mann ,v. níhta grið út of lande tó farenne *then the earl asked for safe-conduct and hostages. . . . The hostages were refused him, and safe-conduct during five days was granted him to go out of the country*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 11–14. [*O. Sax.* skawón *to see, observe: O. L. Ger.* scauwón, scouwón *respicere, despicere: O. Frs.* skawia, skowia *to see, inspect: O. H. Ger.* scawón, scauwón, scouwón *videre, conspicere, intendere, considerare, contemplari, scrutari, speculari, perpensare, censere.*] v. be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-sceáwian.

sceáwigend. v. leóht-, ofer-sceáwigend.

sceáwung, e; *f.* **I.** *a looking at, contemplation, consideration*:—Embeþonc *vel* sceáwung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Tó dígolnesse and tó stilnesse becom dære godcundan sceáwunge ancorlífes *ad anachoreticae contemplationis silentia secreta pervenit*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 11. Se bið ællenga blind se de nóht ne ongiet be dam leóhte dære upleecan sceáwunge *caecus quippe est, qui supernae contemplationis lumen ignorat*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 7. Sceáwunga, 16, 1; Swt. 99, 2. For dære sceáwunge þara ungesewenlícra þinga *invisibilium contemplatione*, Swt. 99, 8. Tó dære sceáwunga dære sóþan gesælþe, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 33: Met. 21, 24. Sceáwunge *intuitu*, Wiilck. Gl. 250, 7. Sceáunge *aspectu*, Rtl. 74, 7. Ærest ic hyt leornode myd dám eágum, syddan myd dam ingeþance . . . ac sydðan ic hyt ongyten hæfde dá forlæt ic da sceáwunga mid dám eágum, Shrn. 175, 8. **II.** *respect, regard*:—Nis scáwung heora deáþes *non est respectus morti eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 72, 4. **III.** *reconnoitring, surveying, examination*:—Swíðost hé fór dider, tóeácan dæs landes sceáwunge, for dám horschwæum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. **IV.** *a spectacle, show*:—Al de here hiora da de tógedre cómun tó sceáwunga dæt *ad spectaculum istud*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 48. Đá hét Neron gewyrcean mycelne tor, and beád dæt eall dæt folc cóme tó disse sceáwunga (*the spectacle of Simon flying from the tower*), Blickl. Homl. 187, 13. **V.** *a show, appearance, pretence*:—Under sceáwunge longes gibedes *sub obtentu prolixae orationis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40. **VI.** as a technical term, the same as *ostensio*, which occurs L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 300, 20, and is explained in Du Cange: Tributum a mercatoribus exigi solitum pro facultate ostendendi et exponendi merces in nundinis. *Seiwing, scheiwing* is mentioned as being granted to the church at Westminster by Edward the Confessor in English charters, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 213, 11: 215, 7: and the form *sceáwing* occurs in Latin charters, Chart. Th. 359, 4: 411, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* scouwunga *consideratio, contemplatio, tuitio, providentia, spectaculum, speculum.*] v. blód-, for-, fore-sceáwung.

sceb, sceccel. v. sceabb, sceacel.

sceegan (?); *p.* scægde *To jut out, project, be distinguished.* [Cf. *Icel.* skaga; *p.* skaði *to project.*] v. tó-sceegan.

sceð, scéðan, scedeht, sceše, Scéfing. v. sead, sceádan, sceadiht, scyfe, Sceáfa.

Scede-land, Sceden-îg. *The latter, occurring* Beo. 3376; B. 1686, *is the same as the Icel.* Skân-ey, *in Wulfstan's narrative.* Scôn-ég (q. v.): *the former* (in pl.) *seems to denote all the Danish or Scandinavian lands*:—Blæd wide sprang Scyldes eaferan Scedelandum in, Beo. 38; B. 19.

sceġð, scæð, es; *m.*: e; *f. A light, swift vessel*:—*sceġð trieris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 1. Sceið, 56, 13. Litel scip *vel* sceigð *scapha vel trieris*, 47, 61. Ic gean mínre scæðe for mínre sáwle intó Hramsége healfe dam abbode and healfe dam hírede, Chart. Th. 598, 9. Syddan hé tó lande cymþ, donne forlæt hé dæt scip standan; for dam him þincþ syddan dæt hé mæge æt bútan faran donne mid. Eádre mé þincþ deáh myd scéðþe on lande tó farande, donne mé þynce mid dám eágum bútan dære gesceádwísnesse ænigne creft tó geleornianne, Shrn. 175, 11–15. Sceháð *liburnam, navim*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 51. Hér bebeád se cyng dæt nan sceolde ofer eall Angelcynn scipu wircean; dæt is donne of þrým hund hídum and of x hídon ænne sceġð (scægð, MS. D.), Chr. 1008; Erl. 141, 18. See note. Scéthas *curuanas* (?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 52. [A word taken from the Danes. *Icel.* skeið; *f. a swift-sailing ship of war.*] v. next word.

sceġð-mann, es; *m. A member of the crew of a* sceġð, *a Dane, a pirate* (cf. wícing, sæ-man, flot-man, scip-here *and similar terms applied to the Danes*) :—Wícing *vel* sceġðman *pirata* vel *piraticus* vel *cilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wícing oðde sceġðman (scægð-, scæð-, sceigð-) *pirata*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9. Gif man seege on landes mann dæt hé orf stæle oððon man slóge, and hit seege án sceiðman and án landes mann (*a Dane and a native Englishman*), L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 8. Ægelsig þe Reáda and Winsig Scægdman, Chart. Th. 337, 17. v. preceding word.

sceðhun, Exon. Th. 61, 6; Cri. 980. v. scildan.

-scel. v. wæl-scel.

scel, sceld (*a shield*), sceld (*a fault*), sceldig, scel-ége. v. scill, scild, scyld, scyldig, sceolh-ige.

scelfan; *p.* scealf, *pl.* sculfon *To shake, quiver, totter*:—On dyssum stapelum sceal ælc cynestól standan mid rihte on cristenre þeóde, and áwácie heora ænig, sóna se stól scylfþ . . . áwácie se cristendóm, sóna scylfþ se cynedóm, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1–7: Wulfst. 267, 18. Ne hrisil scelfæd, Txts. 151, 7. [*Icel.* skjálfa; *p.* skalf *to shiver, shake, quiver.*]

scell. v. scill.

scellan; *p.* sceall; *pl.* scullon *To sound, make a noise*:—Scylþ, cirmþ *crepitat, resonat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 72. [Cum qđ þe culure wið schillinde stefne, Mark. 19, 19. *O. L. Ger.* ir-scal *increpuit: O. H. Ger.* scellan; *p.* scal, *pl.* scullun *sonare, clangere, tinnire, crepitare: Icel.* skjalla; *p.* skall, *pl.* skullu *to clash, clatter.*] v. scillan.

scelle glosses *concisium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 10: 15, 15: Wülck. Gl. 214, 7. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* zer-schellen *to shatter: Icel.* skell *a loud splash; a smiting, beating. Or* (?) cf. *Goth.* skilja *a butcher: Icel.* skilja *to divide.*] v. scellan, wæl-scel.

scellíht. v. scillíht.

Sceltifére (?); *pl. The Celtiberians*:—Se mæsta ege from Sceltiuérin *ingens Celtiberorum metus*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 24.

sceno, es; *m. A draught, cup*:—Scenc ðú sylst ús *potum dabis nobis*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 6. Cælc í scenc wætres caldes *calicem aquae frigidae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 42. Drince scenc fulne, Lchdm. ii. 116, 21. Genim dysse ylcan wyrte seáw ánne scenc (scænc, MS. H.), i. 110, 21. Nim þrý scenceas (scæncas, MS. B.) gódes wínes, 90, 19: 110, 10. [He lette heom bringen schenches of feole cunne drenches, Laym. 13461. *M. H. Ger.* shanc *a cup.*] v. medu-scenc.

scencan; *p.* te *To skink* (v. Nares' Glossary for instances of the use of this word), *to pour out liquor for drinking, to give to drink* (lit. and fig.):—Þú scænest *potabis*, Ps. Lamb. 35, 9. Dæt gódde wín dæt hé scencþ nú geond his gelaðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 11. Donne scencþ hé da scylde mid dære bisene ælcum dæra de him ænges yfles tó wénþ *cunctis mala credentibus per exemplum culpa propinatur*, Past. 59, 5; Swt. 451, 24. Heó baer drincan and ús eallum þénade and scencte ód dæt dæt gereorde gefylled wæs *obtulit poculum, coeptumque ministerium nobis omnibus propinandi usque ad prandium completum non omisit*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 26. Þegn, se de on handa bær hroden ealowæge, scencte scír wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. Feónd byrlade dære idese, and heó (*Eve*) hyre were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 12; Gú. 657. Mé þyrste, and gé mé scencton (cf. drincan sealdon, I. 21) . . . Hwænne gesáwe wé dé þurstigne, and wé dé scencton? Homl. Th. ii. 108, 4–11: i. 336, 3:

Wulfst. 288, 15. Đá hí him betwih beadowĩg scencton dæs heofonlices | lifes *dum sese alterutrum coelestis vitae poculis debriarent*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 17. Scencean *propinare*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Deáþes scencende drenc *mortis propinans poculum*, Hymn. Surt. 31, 15. [Nom heo (*Rowena*) ane bolle of ræde golde & heo gon scenchen, Laym. 14962. And tu . . . ne shenukesst nohht tatt wise, ne birrlesst tu þin hird, Orm. 15493. Þe drynke for to screncken, R. Glouc. 118, 12. Schenkyñ drynke *propino*, Prompt. Parv. 445 (v. note). *O. Frs.* skenka: *O. H. Ger.* scenchen *fundere, propinare, ministrare, porrigere: Icel.* skenkja *to serve drink, fill one's cup*: cf. *O. Sax.* skenkio *a skinker, cupbearer: O. L. Ger.* skenki-vaz *cyathus.*] v. bi-, forþ-scencan.

scencel, scencen, gloss *acrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 44: i. 16, 4.

scencing-cuppe, an; *f. A cup in which drink is served*:—Heó bit ðæt hí findon betweox him twá smicere scencingcuppan intó beódern for hĩ, Chart. Th. 536, 7. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* skenki-vaz *cyathus*: *O. H. Ger.* scenche-bechar *calix*; scenche-uaz *poculum.*]

scendan; *p.* de *To put to shame, to abuse, insult, harm*:—Ic scendo *confundam*, Rtl. 1, 25. Đone scamleásan mon mæg ðý bet gebétan ðe hine mon suíður þreáþ and scend (scent, Cott. MSS.) *impudentes melius corrigit, qui invehendo reprehendit*, Past. 31, 1; Swt. 207, 6. Grendel nænegum áraþ leóde Deniga ac sweteþ ond scendeþ (? MS. sendeþ. Leo, Heyne, Grein refer to *sand*, q. v., and would translate by *feasts*) *Grendel spares no man of the Danes, but slays and puts to shame*, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ealne ðæne bysmor wé gyldaþ mid weordscype ðám de ús scendaþ *all the disgrace we repay with honour to those who bring shame on us*, Wulfst. 163, 10. Hwilcan geþance mæg ænig man æfre geþencan on his móde dæt hé tó sacerdan heáfod áhylde . . . and sóna dærræfter hí scyrde odde scynde mid worde odde weorce *injure or abuse them with word or deed*, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Wé lærap, dæt ænig gelæred preóst ne scænde done sámlæredan, ac gebéte hine, gif hé bet cunne, L. Edg. C. 12; Th. ii. 246, 18. Biscopas ná sceótan ná tó læwedum mannum ne ne scendan ná hý sylfe *bishops shall not refer (their disputes) to laymen, nor bring disgrace upon themselves*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*, Rtl. 121, 40. Scend t forhogod *confunditur, spernitur*, Hpt. Gl. 419. 4. Scende (*confust*) wáronealle de mé yfel tó ær gesóhton, Ps. Th. 70. 22. ¶ *With dat.*:—Se deópa seáþ mid wíta feia folcum scendeþ. Exon. Th. 94, 33; Cri. 1549. [Also ase þu wult schenden þene sel'ucke, A. R. 316, 11. Men me wolden scenden. Laym. 14167. Shennd and shamedd, Orm. 1985. Uor to ssende and to destrue, Ayenb. 28, 22. Schendyñ *confundo, culpo*; schent *culpatus, vituperatus, confusus, destructus*, Prompt. Parv. 445, col. 1. *O. L. Ger.* scendan *confundere: O. H. Ger.* scenten.] v. ge-scendan.

-scende. v. un-scende.

scendele (?), an; *f. Abuse, reproach*:—Fore scendla t scending *propter improbitatem*. Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 8.

scendness, scendþ(u). v. ge-scendness, ge-scendþ(u) (Ps. Surt. 108, 29).

scendung, e; *f. Abuse, harm*:—Scendung *afflictio*, Rtl. 86, 16. Fore scending *propter improbitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. v. for-scendung.

scéne, scén-feld. v. scíne, scín-feld.

scenn, e; *f.* (?) *A plate of metal on the handle of a sword* (?) (Worsaae, Primeval Antiquities, pp. 29, 49, notes that the handles of some of the early swords were covered with plates of gold. v. hilt):—Wæs on ðæm scennum scíran goldes þurh rúnstafas rihte gemearcod, hwam dæt sweord geworht árest wære, Beo. Th. 3302; B. 1694.

sceó *a cloud* (?):—Scearp cymeþ sceó wíd ðórum, eeg wíd eege (*of the coming together of clouds charged with electricity*), Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rä. 4, 41. [*O. Sax.* skio: *Icel.* ský *a cloud.*]

sceó *a shoe*, scoocca, -sceód, sceófan, sceofl, sceógan, sceóh. v. scóh, scucca, scógan, scúfan, scofl, scógan, scóh.

sceóh; *adj.* I. *shy, timid, fearful*:—Nú mín hreðer is hreóh, heówsíþum sceóh, Exon. Th. 354, 10; Reim. 43. II. *wanton* (?):—Dæs scíon *petulantis* (*peculantis*, Wrt.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 24. [Loked þet ze ne beon nout iliche þe horse þet is scheouh, and blencheð uor one scheadewe . . . To scheowe heo beoð mid alle, þet fleoð uor ane peinture, þet þuncheð ham grislich uorto biholden, A. R. 242, 8–12. Schey or skey as hors, Prompt. Parv. 444, col. 2. *M. H. Ger.* schiech *fugax, pavidus*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sciuhen *expavescere, terrere: Ger.* scheuchen *to scare*: scheuche *a bugbear: Dan.* sky *fear.*] v. next word.

sceóh-mód; *adj. Fearful (wanton?) of heart*:—Se synsceapa tó scipe sceóhmód éhstream sóhte, Exon. Th. 282, 32; Jul. 672. v. preceding word.

sceolh, sceol; *adj. Oblique, wry*:—Of ðæm sceolan *de scevo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 67: 85, 10. Sceolan *scevi*, 91, 47. [*O. H. Ger.* scelah *strabo, strabus, obliquus: Ger.* scheel: *Icel.* skjálgr *oblique, squinting.* Cf. skelly *to squint* (Yorks.).] v. next word.

sceolh-eágede; *adj. Cross-eyed, squinting*:—Scelgégede *strabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 42. Sceolégede (scyl-, MSS. D. H. J.: -eágede, MS. J.) *strabo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 12. Scyleágede *strabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 56. Scylégede *luscus*, 43, 8. [Sculeiȝede, 89, 64. *Dan.* skel-öjed.] v. preceding and following words.

sceolh-íge; *adj. Cross-eyed, squinting*:—Sceolhégi, sceolégi, scelége *scevus, strabus, torbus*, Txts. 98, 981. Sceolige *strabos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 64. [*Icel.* skjól-eygr *squinting.*] v. preceding word.

sceolu, sceom-, sceón *to shoe*. v. scolu, sceam-, scógan.

sceón, scýan (?), scýn (?); *p.* de *To go quickly, fly*:—Đonne ic forþ sció *when I depart (die)*, Cd. Th. 67, 20; Gen. 1103. Dæt fýr scýde (scynde?) tó dám de da scylde worhton, 232, 26; Dan. 266. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* skéwjan *to go: O. H. Ger.* scehanto *vagendo*, Grff. vi. 417; skihtig *fugax*, 418.] v. sceóh, *and next word.*

sceón; *p.* de *To fall to a person's lot*:—Gif unc bán fordsíð scéet on Rómeweze *if death be the lot of both of us on the journey to Rome*, Chart. Th. 583, 29. Heom (heo, MS.) on riht sceóde (sceo, MS.) gold and godweb losepes gestreón *gold and purple, Joseph's treasure rightly fell to the share of the Israelites (after the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea)*, Cd. Th. 215, 21; Exod. 586. v. ge-sceón, *and preceding word.*

seeonca, sceond, sceóne. v. sceanca, sceand, scíne.

seeónes, scíéness, scínness, scýness, scynness, e; *f. Suggestion, persuasion, incitement*:—Seó scynnes bip þurh deófol *suggestio fit per diabolum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 13. Ón scynnesse, S. 497, 24. Mid scýnesse, S. 497, 10. Deófol nid hire (*the serpent's*) dære yfelan sceónesse and fácne beswác done árestan wífmon, Blickl. Homl. 5, 1. Sió sceýd de hiene þurh sciénesse (scinnesse, Cott. MSS.) costaþ *vitium, quod per suggestionem tentat*, Past. 13, 2; Swt. 79, 22. Þurh scymysse, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 12, 17. Hié swíðor fylgaþ deófles lárum and his sceónessum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 11. Uncysta cumaþ oft þurh deófles sceónessa, 19, 7. v. scýan.

sceop, sceoppa, sceoppend, sceór, sceorf. v. scop, scoppa, scíppend, scúr, scorf.

sceorfan; *p.* scearf, *pl.* scurfon; *pp.* scorfen *To gnaw, bite, scarify*:—Se (*hiccup*) cymþ of yfelum wætan slítendum and sceorfendum done magan. Gif se seóca man áspíwþ done yfelan bítendan wætan on weg, donne forstent se geohsa. Spíwe da deah dám monnum de gihsa hié innan scyrfþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18–25: 176, 20. Gif hé gefele dæt se geohsa hine innan sceorfe on done magan, 62, 10. Gærstapan fræton ealle da gærscíðas de burfan dære eorþan wæron ge furðon da wyrttruman sceorfende wæron *locustarum nubes, exhaustis omnibus, ipsas quoque radices seminum persequentes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 12. v. for-sceorfan; scearfian; ge-sceorf.

sceorian. v. scorian.

sceorp, es; *n. Dress, apparel*:—Gemétte Macheus his ágenne sunu mid purpurum gegierednе. Hé hiene da for dæm girelan gebealg . . . and wénde dæt hé for his forsewennesse swelc sceorp werede, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 33. Somnite áwendan on ódre wísan heora sceorp *Samnites novum habitum sumentes*, 3, 10; Swt. 138, 30. Of manegum landum máre landriht árást tó cyniges gebanne . . . scorp tó friðscipe (*apparel for those on board?*), L. R. S. 1; Th. i. 432, 8. v. fyrd-, güþ-, heoru-, hilde-, hleó-, sige-sceorp; ge-scirpla, scirpan.

sceorpan; *p.* scearp *To scrape, to irritate*:—Gif man [hwæt?] sceorpe on done innaþ *if anything irritate a man in the insides*, Lchdm. iii. 44, 27. v. ge-sceorpan, *and* cf. sceorfan.

sceort, sceot. v. scort, scot.

sceót; *adj. Quick, ready*:—Hweder hé carful sý and sceót (gesceót, W. F.) tó godcundum weorce and tó hýrsumnesse *si sollicitus est ad opus Dei, ad obedientiam*, R. Ben. 97, 16. [*Icel.* skjótr *swift.*]

sceóta, an; *m. A kind of trout, a shoate, shot* ['Carew makes a distinction between the trout and *shot*. "The latter," he says, "is in a manner peculiar to Devon and Cornwall. In shape and colour he resembleth the Trowts: howbeit in biggnesse commeth farre behind him." The *shoates* with which is Tavy fraught.—Browne's Brit. Past.' E. D. S. Pub. E. Cornwall Gloss. *Shote*, a small kind of trout, W. Cornwall]:—Hwilce fixas geféhst dú? . . . sceótan (*tructos*), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 33.

sceótan; *p.* sceát, *pl.* scuton, sceoton; *pp.* scoten. I. *to shoot*, (a) *cast a missile*, with acc. of missile:—Dæt yrre scýt his spere ongeán dæt gebyld *ira lanceam suam jacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 b. Da wæpna de dæt yrre scét (*miserat*), 21 b. Hig sceoton hyra strælas tó dære hynde, Shrn. 148, 6. (b) *to shoot* (intrans.):—Ic torfige odde sceóte *jacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Som. 32, 38. Se de of flánbogan fyrenum sceóteþ, Beo. Th. 3493; B. 1744. Hé hygegár léteþ, scúrum sceóteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mód. 35. Hé ou bord sceát, Byrht. Th. 139, 46; By. 270. Hé mid geættredum strále ongan sceótan wíd dæs de hé geseah dæt hryþer stondan, Blickl. Homl. 199, 19. II. *to shoot* an object, *hit* an object with a missile:—Wyrd gást scýt, heó gár birep, Salm. Kmbl. 875; Sal. 437. Donne hié (*the serpent*) mon slóg odde sceát, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 7. Hé óderne sceát, Byrht. Th. 135, 67; By. 143. Tó dam dæt hí mágon sceótan da unscyldigheortan *ut sagittent rectos corde*, Ps. Th. 10, 2. Đær læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Gif du wære on fell scoten, Lchdm. iii. 54, 4–7. III a. where

the weapon is the subject:—Đā đone ilcan welegan mon se strǽl sceát, ðæt hē sōna dead wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 23. **III.** *to shoot, make an object move rapidly, push* (cf. *to shoot* a bolt):—Đonne man ða sulh forþ drīfe, and ða forman furh on sceóte, Lchdm. i. 404, 2. Belūcaþ ða ǽrenan gatu and tōforan on sceótaþ ða ỳsenan scyttelsas, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 15. Hē lēt dragan up dæne deádan Harald and hine on fen sceótan, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 24. **III a.** *to give a person help* in escaping (cf. *Icel.* skjóta einum brott, undan *to let a person escape*):—Gyf hine man teó ðæt hē hine (*the criminal*) ūt sceóte, L. Eccl. H. 6; Th. i. 260, 9. **IV.** *to shoot, move rapidly, dart, run, plunge, rush,* (a) of living things:—Swā swā dēþ se ðe his feóndum ofer sumne weall ætfleón wile, đonne cēpþ hē hwǽr se weall unhēhest sỳ, and dǽr ofer scỳt, Homl. Th. i. 484, 11. Hē scēt innan sæ *misit se in mare*, Ju. Sict. 21, 7. Hē unscrỳdde hine sylfne and scēt intō đam mere, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 211. Ān culfre scēt (sceát, MS. V.) of đam fỳre intō dære eá, 3, 73. Hī ānmōdlīce him tō sceuton *they ran upon him with one accord* (Acts vii. 57), Homl. Th. i. 46, 34; 404, 4; ii. 496, 19. Seó dene wæs āfylled mid manna sāwlum đa sceuton of đam fỳre intō đam cyle (*utrumque latus erat animabus hominum plenum, quae vicissim hinc inde videbantur quasi tempestatis impetu jactari*, Bd. 5, 12), 350, 10. Gif đū Godes sunu sỳ, sceót ādūn (*mitte te deorsum*, Mt. 4, 6) . . . Đæt wǽre swīðe gilplīc dǽd, gif Crist scute đā ādūn, i. 170, 1, 21. (b) of inanimate things:—On đa burnan đe of đam munt scỳtt *in torrentem, qui de monte descendit*, Deut. 9, 21. Đǽr sciet se Wendelsæ up of đæm gārsecge *Tyrrheni maris faucibus oceani aestus immittitur*, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 8, 25. Scỳt, Swt. 8, 32. Seó eá scỳt ūt on đone gārseeg, Swt. 14, 14. Đǽr ocæburna ūtt scỳt on sæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 175, 31: 424, 4. Seó lacu út scyt, 422, 14, 26. Đonne đa wolcnan sceótaþ betweón hyre (*the sun*) and đē, Shrn. 201, 25. Him on gafol forlēt feówer wellan scīre sceótan, Exon. Th. 420, 1; Rä. 39, 4. (c) of speech:—Hē đæs geanwyrde wes ætforan eallum đām mannum de dǽr gegaderode wǽron, đeáh him dæt word of scute his unnþances *though the remark burst from him involuntarily*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. **V.** *to run* (of a road, etc.):—On đam wege de scỳtt tō đam pytte *per viam, quae ducit ad puteum*, Gen. 24, 62. Tō đere fyrh de scỳt sūþrihte tō dære miclan strǽt . . . Oþ đone weg de scỳt tō fealuwes leá . . . tō đam wege de scỳt tō đam hricgge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 422, 4–19, 20, 25. Oþ dæt se weall eást sciát, ii. 86, 20. **VI.** *to refer* a case to a person or court:—Đus wilt Hieronimus. Gif hwā elles secge, wē sceótaþ tō him, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 19. Đā nolde hē, būtan hit man sceóte tō scīrgemōte, Chart. Th. 288, 19. Gif preóst dōm tō lǽwedum sceóte, đe hē tō gehādedum scolde, L. N. P. L. 5; Th. ii. 290, 22. Wē lǽraþ, dæt nān sacu de betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woruldmanna sōme, ac sēman heora āgene gefēran, odde sceótan tō đam biscope, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 5; L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 36. Se engel andwyrde: Uton sceótan tō Godes dōme, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 33. **VII.** *to advance* money, *contribute, pay* (cf. scot):—Hē forgeaf Middel-Sexon dæt feoh dæt hē heom fore sceát, Chart. Th. 551, 12. Sceóte ælc gegylda ǽnne gyldsester fulne clǽnes hwǽtes, 606, 6. Sceóte man ǽlmessan, Wulfst. 170, 18. Sceóte man æt ēghwilcre hīde pænig odde pæniges weord, 181, 4. Wē cwǽdon dæt ūre ælc scute .iiii. pæng tō ūre gemǽne þearfe . . . and forgyldon dæt yrfe de sydđan genumen wǽre de wē dæt feoh scuton, L. Ath. V. 2; Th. i. 230, 15–17. **VIII.** *to shoot* (of sharp pain):—Wid sceótendum wenne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 25: iii. 30, 3. [*O. Frs.* skiata *to shoot*: *O. H. Ger.* sciozan *jaculari, sagittare, ferire*: *Icel.* skjóta *to shoot* with a weapon (dat.); *to push quickly*; *to refer a case to* (til) *another*; *to pay*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ōþ-, þurh-, un-, under-sceótan; scotian.

sceótend, es; *m. One who shoots, a warrior*:—Sceótend wǽron gūþe gegremede, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305: Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703: Met. 1, 11. Sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20; Cri. 675. Hlyn scylda and sceafta, sceótendra fyll, Cd. Th. 124, 14; Gen. 2062. Ofer sceótendum, 184, 24; Exod. 112: 129, 14; Gen. 2143.

sceopa, sceu-þwang, sceotian, Sceottas, sceotung, sceóung, sceó-wyrhta. v. sceapa, scōh-þwang, scotian, Scottas, scotung, scúung, scōh-wyrhta.

scēp, scepen, sceppan, scer, scēr. v. sceáp, scypen, scippan, scear, sceár.

sceran, scīran, sceoran; *p.* scær, scear; *pl.* scēron, sceáron; *pp.* scoren. **I.** *to cut, shear*:—Đonne sweord swīn ofer helme sciere, Beo. Th. 2579; B. 1287. Hæleþ higerōfe linde heówon, scildburh scēron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. Lǽtaþ īren ecgheard ealdorgeard sceoran, Andr. Kmbl. 2364; An. 1183. Dæt hi hlīpen unwillende on dæt scorene clīf unþeáwa *quia per multa etiam, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 8. Scearde scūrbeorge, scorene, gedrorene, Exon. Th. 470, 10; Ruin. 5. Scorenum *rassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 77. **II.** *to shave* hair:—Ic scere *tondeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6: Som. 29, 9: *rado*, 28, 4: Som. 31, 24. Æghwā nīðu heáfod sceþ, Exon. Th. 482, 6; Rä. 66, 3. Ne hē his loccas mid sceárum wanode, ne his beard mid seaxe scear, Shrn. 93, 9. Ne gē eów ne efesion ne beard ne sciron *neque in rotundum attondebitis comam, nec radetis barbam*, Lev. 19, 27. Ne eówre hǽr ne sciron *nec facietes calvitium super mortuos*, Deut. 14, 1. Sūđe ryhte wæs đæm sacerde forboden dæt hē his heáfod scēare (*caput radere*), Past. 18, 7; Swt. 139, 25. Heáfdu scieran mid scierseaxum *caput radere*, Swt. 139, 12. Se ylca preóst com tō Güdlāce, dæt hē hine wolde scyran, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 44, 20. Tō scearaune (beard) *ad tondendum*, Rtl. 97, 16. **III.** *to cut* the hair of the head:—Heó scear hyre feax swā swā weras, and gegyrede hỳ mid weres hrægle, Shrn. 133, 13. **IV.** *to shear* sheep:—Hī sculan waxan sceáp and sciran on hiora āgenre hwile *they shall wash and shear sheep in their own time*, Chart. Th. 145, 13. Sceáp scyran, Anglia ix. 261, 10. Hē fōr scēp tō sciranne *ad tondendas oves*, Gen. 38, 13. [*O. Frs.* skera: *O. H. Ger.* sceran *tondere*: *Icel.* skera *to cut*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-scearan.

scerden, scerian. v. scirden, scirian.

scericge, an; *f. An actress*:—Sċa Pilagia wæs ǽryst mima in Antiochia dære ceastre, dæt is scericge (scēwicge (?) cf. sceáwere *scurra*; *or* scernicge (?), cf. *O. H. Ger.* scern *scurrilitas, spectaculum*; scernari *scurra, histrio*) on ūrum gepēode, Shrn. 140, 11.

scern, scerpan. v. scearn, scirpan.

scerran (?) *to harness* an animal to something [:—Se yrþlinge unsceuþ (-scerþ?) đa oxan *arator disjungit boves*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 27. Cf. *Ger.* an-, aus-schirren *to harness, un-harness*.]

scerwen, scerpen (?) *a scattering* (?), *sharing* (?), *giving* (?) (cf. bescerwan *to deprive*):—Denum eallum wearđ cēna gehwylcum eorlum ealuscerwen *there was a fine feast for all the Danes* (?) (the reference is to the disturbance caused by the fight between Beowulf and Grendel), Beo. Th. 1542; B. 769. Myclade mereflōd meoduscerwen (scerpen, MSS.) weard æfter symbeldæge *the flood increased; a fine feast was there after the banquet* (the reference is to the flood which came from the stone pillar, and swept away some of the Mermedonians. Cf. Dæt wæs biter beórþegu: byrlas ne gældon . . . dǽr wæs ǽlcum genōg dryne sōna gearu, 3063–3069; An. 1534–1537), Andr. Kmbl. 3051; An. 1528. v. Grmm. A. and E. pp. xxxvi, 133, and note to Wülcker's ed. of Grein.

scēte, scēþ, sceþ-dǽd, sceþeness. v. scīte, sceáþ, sceaþ-dǽd, sceaþeness.

sceþness, e; *f. Hurt, harm*:—Hē eft fērde būtan sceþnysse ǽnniges sāres, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 27.

sceþþan; *p.* sceþede *To scathe, hurt, harm, injure* (a) with dat.:—Ic mængum sceþþe, Exon. Th. 407, 9; Rä. 26, 2. Nǽfre him deáþ sceþeþ, 203, 23; Ph. 88. Đonne þunorrād biþ, ne sceþeþ đam men đe đone stān (*agate*) mid him hæfþ, Lchdm. ii. 296, 30: 162, 19. Ne sceþ dē nān wiht, iii. 178, 25. Eów seó wergþu sceþþeþ sceldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310. Ūs seó wyrd scyþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 3121; An. 1563. Nǽnig geweald deáþes him sceþþaþ *leti nil jura nocebunt*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 21. Đās þing sceþþaþ dām eágum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 21. Him dæt re sceþede, Shrn. 84, 29: 131, 1: Beo. Th. 3033; B. 1514: Blickl. Homl. 161, 32: 169, 6. Đa sǽdeór hyre ne sceþedon, Shrn. 133, 11. Hū dū sōdfæstum swīdast sceþþe, 263, 14; Jul. 349. Dỳ læs him gielp sceþþe, Exon. Th. 43, 6; Cri. 684: 299, 11; Crā. 100. Đam mon sceal sellan đa mettas đa đe wambe nearwian and đam magan ne sceþþan, Lchdm. ii. 278, 18. Dỳ læs hī him and his freóndum sceþeden *ne sit suisque nocerent*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 35. Se līg ne mæg ná sceþþan disse fæmnan, Shrn. 130, 32: Blickl. Homl. 129, 15: 221, 17: Ps. Surt. 104, 14: Cd. Th. 273, 33; Sat. 146. Scỳlþan, Andr. Kmbl. 2096; An. 1049. Dæt Scottas him nōht sceþþende ne āfuhton, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 25. (b) with acc.:—Se lēg đa stuþo sceþþan ne meahte *flamma destinam laedere nullatenus sinebatur*, 3, 17; S. 544, 33. Ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 23; Az. 178. (c) without a case:—Ic sceþþu *nocebo*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Regnþēof ne lēt on sceade sceþþan, Exon. Th. 453, 15; Hy. 4, 15: Beo. Th. 492; B. 243. Sceþþende *noceus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. Seó sceþþende wǽta, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Đū hỳrdes sceþþendum sceaþan, Exon. Th. 85, 24; Cri. 1396. [*Icel.* skeða; *p.* skaddi.] v. ge-sceþþan; sceaþan, sceaþian.

sceþþend, es; *m. One who harms, a foe, adversary*:—His āras ūs gescildaþ wið sceþþendra earhfarum, Exon. 47, 27; Cri. 761: 126, 23; Gū. 375. Sceþþendum *adversaris*, Rtl. 113, 40.

sceþþig, sceæþþig; *adj. Hurtful, noxious*:—Scyldig odde scæddig (sceaþþig, MS. U.) *sons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 29; Zup. 63, 15. v. un-sceþþig.

sceþþigness. v. un-sceþþigness.

sceþþ[u], e; *f. Hurt, injury*:—Wið fōtswylum and sceþþum (sceæþþum, MS. H. B.), Lchdm. i. 342, 18. v. sceaþa.

sceþwræc; *adj. Hurtful, noxious, hostile*:—Dæm (*St. John*) ne sceþede nǽnig scyld disse sceþwræcan worlde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33.

sceucca. v. succa.

sciia, an; *m. The shin*; crus:—Scīa *crus*, Txts. 54, 299. Scīu (scīa, scīæ, Rush.) *crura*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 31–33.

sciccels, sciccel, es; *m. A cloak, mantle*:—Scicilse *melote, mantile, veste*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 72. Hē hine unscrūdde đam healfan scicelse đe hē on hæfde, Th. Ap. 12, 22. Hē wæs mid horhgum scicelse bewǽfed, 13, 26. Hī scrỳddon hyne mid weolcenreádum scyccelse (*clamys*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28, 31. Geteáh his seax and genam his sciccels đe hē him on hæfde, tōsnād hine on twā, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. Đā tōcearf hē his scyccel on

twā, and hyne gesealde healfne dæm þearfendum men, Shrn. 146, 36. [Cf. *Icel.* skikkja *a cloak.*] v. next word.

sciccing *a cloak, cape*:—Sciceing, scinccing, sciciging *cappa*, Txts. 50, 245. Sciccing, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 64; ii. 13, 24. v. preceding word.

scíd (?) *a course* (?):—Scíd (tyne, MS. T.) *cursus* (*cursus?*), Ps. Spl. C. 67, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skeið *a race, course.*]

scíd, es; *n. A shide* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *shingle, a piece of wood split thin, a billet*:—Scíd *scindula* (in a list *de igne*), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 15; 66, 41. Scídum *scindulis*, ii. 120, 12; 80, 21. [Stickes kan ich breken . . . and kindien ful wel a fyr . . . ful wel kan ich eleuen shides, Havel. 917. Schyyd or astelle *teda, asula, astula*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Go shape a shippe of shides and of bordes, Piers P. 9, 131. *O. Frs.* skīd: *O. H. Ger.* scît: *M. H. Ger.* schît: *Ger.* scheit; *n.*: *Icel.* skíð; *n.*: *a billet, firewood.*]

scíd-hreác, es; *m. A heap of shingles* or *billets*:—.iiii. fodera áclofenas gauolwyda to scídhræce on hiora ágenre hwile, Chart. Th. 145, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* skíða-hlaði *a pile of firewood: Ger.* scheiter-haufen *a funeral pile.*]

scíd-weall, es; *m. A wooden fence, palings*:—Scídwealles eorþbyri *vallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 34. [From sæ to sæ eode þæ dich (*the wall of Severus*) . . . þer ufenen he makede scidwal, Laym. 10354. Cf. *Icel.* skíð-garðr *wooden palings, a wooden fence.*]

sciell, sciéne, scíeness, scieppend, scier-, scierpan, scife. v. scill, scíne, sceóness, scippend, scear-, scirpan, scyie.

sciftan; *p.* te. I. *to divide, separate into shares*:—Fón ða yrfenuman tó lande and tó éhtan, and scyftan hit swíðe rihte *the heirs shall succeed to the land and property, and shall divide it with perfect justice*, L. C. S. 79; Th. i. 420, 17. [*Shift* to divide, *Sussex.* A division of land among co-heirs is called a *shifting*, Halliwell Dict. Cf. *Icel.* skipta arfi, landi.] II. *to appoint, ordain, arrange.* Cf. *shift* used of a set of men which succeeds another in work that is carried on continuously, e.g. in a mine:—Ða scyfte man Beorn (Harold, MS., but cf. l. 21: Ða læg Godwine eorl and Beorn eorl on Pefensæ) up dæs cynges scipe ðe Harold eorl ær steóride, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 4. Moyses be Godes ágenum dihte rihte lage scyfte, Wulfst. 176, 8. Scifte man of ðam gemóte ða ðe him tó rídan *those who may go to him shall be appointed from the meeting*, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 15. [Schyftyñ or part a-sundyr *sepero, disgrego*; Schyftyñ or partyñ or delyñ *divido, partior*, Prompt. Parv. 446, col. 1. Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hí togesceodeð, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 30. Prestess and dæcness shifftedenn (*arranged*) hemm betwennenn whilke here shollde serrfenn first, Orm. 470.] v. ge-, tó-scíftan (-scyftan).

-scígan *in* ge-scígan:—Heora ælc sceal án .c. þearfendra manna fédan and ealle ða gescýgean (*provide them all with shoes*), Chart. Th. 616, 26.

scilbrong. v. scilfrung.

scilcen[n], e; *f. A female servant* or *slave, a woman of bad character*:—Hé gemacode dæt seofon nacode wímmen unron plegende on heora gesíhþum, dæt heora mód wurde ontend tó gálnysse þurh dæra scylcena plegan, Hom. Th. ii. 162, 33. [Al nis bute ase a schelchine to seruien þe leafdi, A. R. 12, 24. *M. H. Ger.* schelkin *serva.*] v. scealc.

scild, sceld, scyld, es; *m.* I. *a shield, a piece of defensive armour*:—Scyld *scutum* vel *clipeus* vel *parma*, lytel scyld *pelta* . . . scyld *clipeus, testudo*, lytel scyld *ancile*, ða læssan scyldas *peltae* vel *parmae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 27–28, 57–59. Scyld *cetra*, ii. 20, 9: *pelta*, 68, 4. Sceld *scutum*, i. 289, 30: Ps. Th. 75, 3. Scyld sceal gebunden, leóht linden bord, Exon. Th. 339, 15; Gn. Ex. 94. Scyld sceal cempan, 341, 22; Gn. Ex. 130. Rand sceal on scylde, Menol. Fox 534; Gn. C. 37. Næfde hé scyld (*scutum*) æt handa, dæt hé ðone cyning mid gescyldan míhte, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 22. Nán scyldwyrhta ne lecge nán scéþes fell on scyld, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 11. Ðær læg secg mænig ofer scild scoten, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Dynedan scildas, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Scylda *parmarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 30. Eorles heregeata . . . ehta spera and eall swá feala scylda, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 7. Hlyn weard on wícum scylda and sceafta, Cd. Th. 124, 13; Gen. 2062. Síde scyldas, randas regnhearde, Beo. Th. 656; B. 325. II. fig. *a shield, protection*:—Scild mín beó ðú *refugium meum es tu*, Ps. Spl. T. 70, 4. Ðam bið Dryhten scyld, Exon. Th. 229, 31; Ph. 463. III. *scyld* in the following passage is used of a bird's back (as being shield-shaped? or can *scyld* here be connected with *sculdor*? cf. (?) *shield-bone* = shoulder-blade quoted by Halliwell. *Icel. skjöldr* is used of shield-shaped things):—Is se scyld ufan frætwum geféged ofer dæs fugles bæc, 219, 17; Ph. 308. [*Goth.* skildus: *O. Sax.* skild: *O. Frs.* skeld: *O. H. Ger.* scilt: *Icel.* skjöldr.] v. bóc-, ge-, pleg-scild.

Scild, es; *m. The name of the ancestor of the Danish kings.* His story is given in the opening canto of Beowulf. According to the Ynglinga Saga, c. 5, one of Odin's sons is Skjöldr. v. Scildingas.

scildan, scyldan, sceldan, sceoldan; *p.* de. I. *to shield, protect, guard, defend*:—Ic hine scylde *protegam eum*, Ps. Th. 90, 14. Hwá forstandeþ hié, gif ðú hié ne scyldest? Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ne þearf him ondrædan ænig, gif hine God scildeþ, Exon. Th. 49, 6; Cri. 781. Se godcunda anweald hí scilde, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 12: Exon. Th. 195, 33; Az. 165. Mé nanna Dryhtnes scylde, Ps. Th. 117, 12: Cd. Th. 247, 31; Dan. 505. Ðara gásta ðe hine scildon *defensiones spirituum bonorum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 36. Scild úsig *tuere nos*, Rtl. 79, 16: 84, 15. Him wæs lýfnesse sceald, dæt hé him móste scyldan and besecgan, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 11. Scildende *protegente*, Rtl. 103, 34. Dætte wé síe scildad *defendi*, 75, 5. Scylded beón *tueri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 59. ¶ Scyldan wid *to shield from, guard against*:—Ic ðé wid weána gehwam scylde, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. Wid ða sperru hié hié scildaþ, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 245, 10. Mé sódfæstnes mín scylde wid feóndum *scuto circumdabit te veritas ejus*, Ps. Th. 90, 5. Scilde, Lchdm. ii. 238, 5: Exon. Th. 126, 22; Gú. 375. Ða englas hine scildon wid dæs fýres frécennesse, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 32: Exon. Th. 496, 4: Rä. 85, 9. Wé ús wid him sceldan dæs ðe wé mihton, Nar. 14, 29. Ða wid flódum foldan sceldun (scehdun, MS.), 61, 6; Cri. 980. Hú hí hí sylfe scyldan sceolan wid deóflu, Blickl. Homl. 47, 22. Utan scyldan ús wid ðone hátan bryne ðe wealleþ on helle, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 15. *Without an object*:—God, se ðe wid ofermægnes egsan sceolde, Cd. Th. 127, 28; Gen. 2117. Wé lærap dæt man wid healíce synna scylde georne, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 7. II. *to make a defence*:—Siddan hé his hyspinge gehéred hæfde ða scylde hé ongeán swíðe ungeþyldelíce *after he had heard his abuse then he made a defence in reply very impatiently*, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 35. v. ge-scildan.

scild-burh; *f.* I. *a battle-array in which men stood shield to shield* [cf. the account of the battle of Stamford-bridge: 'Siðan fylkti Haraldr Konungr liði sínu, lét fylkingina langa ok ekki þykka; þá teygði hann armana aptr á bak, svá at saman tóku, var þat já víðr hringr, ok þykkr ok jafn öllum megin útan, skjöldr við skjöld.' Saga Haralds Harðráða, c. 92. When this arrangement is abandoned, they are said 'bregða skjaldborginni,' c. 95]:—Weard scyldburh tóbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 56; By. 242. Hæleþ higerófe scildburh scæron, Judth. Thw. 26, 2; Jud. 305. II. *a city which affords protection, a city of refuge.* v. scild, II:—Sódfæste men in heora fæder ríce scínaþ in sceldbyrig (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 283, 23; Sat. 309. Grimm would translate the word here by 'aula clypeis tecta,' and compares it with the description of Valhalla in the Edda, 'skjöldum þökt, lagt gyltum skjöldum, svá sem spánþak,' D. M. 662. [*O. H. Ger.* scilt-burg *testudo.*]

scildend, es; *m. A protector, guardian, defender*:—Scyldend *protector*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 21: Ps. Spl. 58, 12: Ps. Th. 26, 2; 83, 9: Blickl. Homl. 141, 14. v. ge-scildend.

scilden[n], e; *f. Protection*:—Scildenne, scildinnae *tutellam*, Txts. 103, 2073.

scildere, es; *m. A shielder, protector*:—Dú eart mín scyldere *protector meus*, Ps. Th. 17, 3.

scild-freca, an; *m. A warrior with a shield*:—Ðonne scyldfreca ongeán gramum gangan scolde, Beo. Th. 2071; B. 1033.

scild-hreáda. v. next word.

scild-hreóda, -hréda, an; *m. Shield-covering*, (1) *a shield, buckler*:—Scinon scyldhreódan, Cd. Th. 184, 26; Exod. 113. (2) *the arrangement of shields as in the* scild-burh, q. v.:—Scyldréðan *testudine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 31. Sumum wíges spéd gieféþ æt gúþe, ðonne gárgetrum ofer scildhreádan (-hreóðan?) sceótend sendaþ (cf. *the passage under* scild-weall), Exon. Th. 42, 19; Cri. 675. v. bord-hreóða, *and* cf. hréðan *melote*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 63.

scildig. v. scyldig.

Scildingas; *pl. The descendants of Scild*, or more generally *the Danes.* The word occurs often in Beowulf, and is also found in the compounds Ár-, Here-, Sige-, Þeód-Scildingas. [*Icel.* Skjöldungar.]

scildness, e; *f. A protection, defence*:—Scildnisse *defensionis*, Rtl. 41, 13: *protectionis*, 97, 18. v. ge-scildness.

scild-réða. v. scild-hreóða.

scild-ríða (=hreóða?), an; *m. A phalanx*:—Deáh hí wyrcen getruman and scyldríðan wið mé *si consistant adversum me castra*, Ps. Th. 26, 4.

scild-truma, an; *m. A phalanx*; testudo:—Under þiccum scyldtruman *subter densa testudine*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Som. 48, 29. Of sceltruman *testudine*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 66. [He makede his sceldtrume swulc hit weoren an hær wude, Laym. 16371. A scheltrone *hec acies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 240, 9.]

scildung, e; *f. Shielding, protection*:—Ða deófellícan flán wurdon ealle ádwæscte þurh dæs gewæpnodan engles scyldunge, Homl. Th. ii. 336, 10. Scilding *tutum*, Rtl. 100, 3.

scild-weall, es; *m. A shield-wall, the shields held by a line of soldiers*:—Ðonne stréla storm scóc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6227; B. 3118. Cf. scild-burh.

scild-wiga, an; *m. A warrior who bears a shield*:—Scearp scyldwíga, Beo. Th. 581; B. 288.

scild-wyrhta, an; *m. A shield-maker*:—Sceldwyrhta *scutarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Be scyldwyrhtum. Nán scyldwyrhta ne lecge nán scépes fell on scyld; and gif hé hit dó, gilde .xxx. scill., L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 208, 9–11. Andlang flæsmangara strǽte ðet it cymþ tó scyld-

wyrhtana strǽte; andlang scyldwyrhtana strǽte ást eft ðæt hit cymþ tó Leófan hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135, 18–20.

scilfe, an; *f. A shelf, ledge, floor*:—Gescype scylfan on scipes bósme (cf. With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make the ark, Gen. 6, 16), Cd. Th. 79, 4; Gen. 1306. [Cf. *Icel.* Hlið-skjálf; *f. Odin's seat whence he looked out on all the world.*]

Scilfingas; *pl. A Swedish royal family, the Swedes*:—Helm Scylfinga ðone sélestan sécyninga dara ðe in Swiórîce sinc brytnade, Beo. Th. 4752; B. 2381: 5200; B. 2603. *The compounds* Gúþ-, Headu-Scilfingas *also occur, and the singular* Scylfing, Beo. Th. 4968; B. 2487. Scilfing, 5928; B. 2968. [*Icel.* Skilfingar; *pl. the name of a mythical royal family;* skilfingr *a prince* (poet.). v. Grmm. D. M. 343.]

scil-fisc, es; *m. A shell-fish*:—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swá swá scylfiscas sint, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 21. Mettas ðe gód blód wyrceaþ, swá swá sint scilfixas, Lchdm. ii. 244, 24. [*Icel.* skel-fiskr.]

scilfor; *adj. Yellow, of the colour of gold*:—Of scylfrum hiwe *flava specie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 21. Of scilfrum *flava auri specie*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 23.

scilfrung, e; *f. Shaking, balancing, swinging*:—Hwǽr com seó wihtignes heora rǽsta and setla . . . and seó scylfring heora leóhtfata ðe him beforan burnon *the swinging* (?) *of the lamps that burnt before them*, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Scilbronge *libramine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 72. Cf. skelfan, and *Icel.* skjálfra *to shake.*

scilian; *p. ode To separate, part, remove*:—Ǽádweard cing scylode ix scypa of mále and hí fóron mid scypon mid eallon anweg *King Edward put nine ships out of commission, and they went away ships and all*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 38. Cf. (?) áscelede (-scerede ?) *dividuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 50. [He wass skiledd ut fra þe folle þurrh halig lif, Orm. 16860. Our king, That wic men fra god sal schille, Met. Homl. 152, 9. Schyliyn owte *segrego*, Prompt. Parv. 446. *Icel.* skilja *to separate, part, divide.*] v. á-scilian.

scilig; *adj. Shaly.* v. stán-scilig.

scill, scell, scyll, e; *f.* I. *a shell, shell-fish*:—Musclan scil *conca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 35. Scel, 105, 37. Scel *echinus*, i. *piscis, cancer*, 142, 24; 160, 75. Musclan ł scille *de concha*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 10. Scille *vel* sǽsnæglas *conchae* vel *cochleae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 7. Scellum *concis*, ii. 15, 18. II. *the shell* of an egg:—Se rodor ymbféhþ útan eall þás niderlícan gescǽfte, swá seó scell ymbféhþ ðæt ǽg, Shrn. 63, 10: Met. 20, 174. Fæger swylce hé of ǽgerum út álǽde, scír of scylle, Exon. Th. 214, 4; Ph. 234. III. *a scale* of a fish, serpent, etc.:—Hió dyde sciella tó bisene his heor neohtum and dus cwæð: Ælces fisces sciell biþ tó ðderre gefége*d sub squamarum specie de ejus satellitibus ţerhibetur: Una uni conjungitur*, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 17. Sumum (*serpents*) scinan ða scilla swylce hié wǽron gyldene, Nar. 13, 19. Ðonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slóg oððe sceát, ðonne glád hit on ðǽm scyllum, swelce hit wǽre sméðe ísen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Sindon ða scancan scyllum biweaxen *crura tegunt squamae*, Exon. Th. 219, 21; Ph. 310. Ne ete gé nánne fisc bútan ða de habbaþ finnas and scilla, Lev. 11, 9. IV. *a shell-shaped dish* (?) or simply a *shell*:—Nim león gelynde, mylt on scylle (*a dish* or *a shell* ?), Lchdm. i. 364, 24. Wyrme on scille, ii. 42, 16: 310, 6. [*Goth.* skalja *a tile*: *Icel.* skel *a shell.*] v. ǽg-, oster-, sǽ-, weolc-scill.

scill; *adj. Sonorous, sounding*:—Scyl wæs hearpe, Exon. Th. 353, 44; Reim. 27. [Cf. Heo song so lude and so scharpe Riht so me grulde schille harpe, O. and N. 142. With a shil vois, Parten. 1997. Schylle and sharpe *acutus, sonorus.* Schylly and scharply *acute, aspere, sonore*, Prompt. Parv. 446. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scall *sonus, sonitus*; scella *tintinnabulum*: *Icel.* skillr *a loud splash*; skella *a rattle.*] v. next word.

scillan *to cause to sound*:—Scyllendre *concrepante*, scyllende *concrepans*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* scellan; *p.* scalta *to cause to sound*: *Icel.* skella.] v. scellan.

scillihț; *adj. Shell* (of fish):—Ðú scealt sellan scellihte fiscas, Lchdm. ii. 196, 21: 254, 19. Scellehte, 227, 17.

scilling, es; *m.* I. as a denomination of English money (uncoined), *a shilling.* The shilling appears to have been of different values in different parts of the country; in Wessex five pennies make a shilling: Fíf penegas gemacigaþ ǽnne scillinge, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Som. 52, 8: and with this statement agree several passages of Henry I.'s Laws, e. g. c. 93, §§ 3, 19, where unus solidus = v denarii, duo solidi = x denarii. In Mercia four pennies go to the shilling. According to Mercian law (Th. i. 190) the ceorl's wergild is 200s., the thane's six times as much, 1200s., the king's, which is six times the thane's, is £120; so that 7200s. = 120 × 240*d.*, i.e. the shilling is four pennies. With this agrees L. W. i. 11; Th. i. 473, where it is said: Solidum Anglicum quatuor denarii constituunt. In the Norman time the shilling is twelve pennies. This reckoning seems to be taken in earlier times. v. riht-scilling and Ex. 21, 10. The word is of constant occurrence in the Laws and Charters; from the latter the following passage may illustrate the point that the shilling was a denomination of value, not a coin: Biscop gesalde six hund scillinga on golde, Chart. Th. 90, 21. It also occurs as a weight: Genim of dysse wyrte petroselini swýðe smæl dust ánes scillinges gewihte, Lchdm. i. 240, 11. II. as denoting foreign money the word is used to translate various words:—Scylling *numisma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 30. Scilling *obelus*, ii. 63, 68: *stater*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 27. Scylling (scilling, Lind., Rush.) *dragmam*, Lk. Skt. 15, 9. Nis woruldféoh ðe ic mé ágan wille, sceat ne scilling, Cd. Th. 129, 13; Gen. 2143. Hundraþ scillinga *centum denarios*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 18. Þrím peninga ł scillinga, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Þrítig scillinga *triginta argenteos*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 15. Þúsend scyllinga on seolfre *mille argenteos*, Gen. 20, 16. Feówerhund scillinga (*siclos*), 23, 16. Hé hét heora ǽlcum fíftig scyllinga tó sceatte syllan, Homl. Th. i. 88, 4. [*Goth.* skilligis: *O. Frs.* skilling: *O. L. Ger.*, *O. H. Ger.* scilling *solidus, aureus*: *Icel.* skillingr.] v. mene-, riht-, wægn-scilling.

Scilling, es; *m. The name of a poet*:—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song ǽhófan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Vid. 103.

scilling-rím, es; *n. A reckoning by shillings*:—Se mé beág forgeaf, on ðam siex hund wæs smǽtes goldes sceatta scillingríme *a ring containing gold to the value of six hundred shillings*, Exon. Th. 324, 10; Vid. 92.

scima, an; *m. Shadow, gloom*:—Ne hér *(in hell)* dæg lýhteþ for sceades sciman, Cd. Th. 271, 15; Sat. 106. Hýdeþ hine ǽgðwylc ǽfter sceades sciman, Salm. Kmbl. 233; Sal. 116. [Cf. Ualdandes craft scal thi scadouuan mid skimon *virtus altissimi obumbrabit te*, Hel. 279. *M. H. Ger.* scheme *a shadow, mask*; larva: *Ger.* schemen.] v. scimian.

scíma, an; *m. Splendour, brightness, light*:—Ðonne ðære sunnan scíma hátast scíneþ, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 28: Cd. Th. 232, 23; Dan. 264. Ðæs leóhtes scíma wæs swá mycel *cujus radius lucis tantus exstitit*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575. 17: 5, 10; S. 625, 9. Se scíma gástlícre beorhtnysse, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 22: Exon. Th. 44, 4; Cri. 697. Wuldres scíma scán, 179, 12; Gú. 1260. Mín se swétesta sunnan scíma, Iuliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. Héo nǽnig dǽl leóhtes scíman geseón mihte *ne minimam quidem lucis alicujus posset particulam videre*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 20. Sió beorhtnes ðære sunnan scínan, Bt. 31, 8; Fox 146, 4: 39, 3; Fox 216, 1: 4; Fox 6, 33. Metod ǽfter sceáf scírum scínan ǽfen, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Ðá gesundrode Waldend sceade wíd scínan, 8, 22; Gen. 128. Se mónа gehrán mid his scínan (*splendore*) ðæm treówum ufewearðum, Nar. 30, 7. God hira mód onlíeht mid ðæm scínan (*radio*) his giefe, Past. 35, 4; Swt. 243, 21: 48; Swt. 369, 16. Fore scínan *prae fulgure*, Ps. Surt. 17, 13. Seó sunne scínan ne hæfde *the sun was eclipsed*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 11. Swá ðæt ic mihte geseón swíðe lytellne scínan leóhtes, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 29. Níht ne genípþ ðæs heofenlícan leóhtes scínan *nox nulla rapit splendorem lucis amoenae*, Dóm. L. 16, 254. Þýstro hæfdon bewrigen Wealdendes hráw, scínne scínan, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. [*Goth.* skeima *φανή*: *O. L. Ger.* scímo *splendor, fulgor, nitor*: *O. Sax.* dag-skímo: *O. H. Ger.* scímo *splendor, fulgor, effulgentia, radius, fax*: *Icel.* skíma *a gleam of light.*] v. ǽfen-scíma.

scimian; *p. ode To grow dark*, (of the eyes) *to be dazzled, bleared*:—Mine eágan scimiaþ *lippio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Som. 34, 59. Swá ðæt nán man ne níhte for ðam mycelum leóhte hire on beséon . . . and swá hí hí geornlícor sceáwodon, swá scimodon heora eágon swíðor, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 153. Beóþ his dagas démde gelíce swá dú on scimiendre sceade lócige, Ps. Th. 143, 5. v. scíma.

scímian; *p. ode To shine, glisten*:—Ic scímige (scíne, MS. W.) *mico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 1. Scímande (scínende, Rush.) *coruscans*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 24. Cf. Be hiora hiwe . . . beóþ ǽbláce and eal se líchoma áscímod (*shiny*), Lchdm. ii. 232, 2. [Þat hus schineð ant schimmeð, O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Schan (schimede ant schan, MS. B.), Marh. 2, 34. Wíd schimmende sweord, 19, 30. Schiminde (schininde, other MS.) hire nebscheaft, Jul. 55, 4. *O. H. Ger.* scímit *micat.*] v. scíma.

scimrian *to shine, glisten*:—Scymriendes wǽtes *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. [Þat hus schineð ond schimmeð (schimmest, MS. T.), O. E. Homl. i. 257, 35. Hit schemered and schon, Gaw. 772. Þat eadi trume of schimerinde meidenes, H. M. 21, 34. *Du.* schemeren: *Ger.* schimmern: *Swed.* skimra. Cf. scimeringe *crepusculum*, Grff. vi. 512.]

scín, scinn, es; *n. An extraordinary appearance, a deceptive appearance, a spectre, evil spirit, phantom*:—Scín *portentum*, Txts. 87, 1611. Scín *fantasma*, i. *nebulum* (*-am* ?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 43: 95, 65: *prestigiis*, 79, 5. Bócstafa brego bregdeþ sóna feónd be ðam feaxe, lætеþ flint brecan scínes sconcan, Salm. Kmbl. 203; Sal. 101. Egsa ástígeþ monna cynne ðonne blácе (blace ?) scotiaþ scríþende scín (*the spirits of the storm*) scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rä. 4, 52. Swá biþ scinna þeáw, deófla wise, 362, 4; Wal. 31. Scinnum *scenis* (cf. *scina* grima, 94, 904), Txts. 97, 1831. Ðam deófle widstandan ðonne hé his wód scinn (wóde scín, MS. H.) tóbræde*þ to oppose the devil, when he spreads abroad his mad spirits* (?), Wulfst. 80, 4. Cf. Ða hæþenan deófle offrodon . . . and ða bræcdas ðæs flǽsces stigon upp on ǽlce healfe eall swilc hit mist wǽre . . . ða hæþenan on swilcon deófolscíne (*altered to* -scinne) blissedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 39. Deófulscinnu þurh gebed beóþ oferswýþede *demonia per orationem uincuntur*, Scint. 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-scín

fantasma. v. Grmm. D. M. 450, 867.] v. scinna *and the compounds with* scín-.

scín (?) *brightness, shine.* [*O. Sax.* (sunnon) skîn: *O. Frs.* (sunna) skîn: *O. H. Ger.* scîn *jubar: M. H. Ger.* schîn: *Ger.* schein: *Icel.* sól-, tungl-skin.] v. sun-scín.

scínan; *p.* scán, sceán *To shine.* I. lit.:—Ic scíne *splendeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Som. 28, 42. Scíenþ *candescit,* Past. 14, 6; Swt. 89, 1. Swá se ligræsc scíneþ (*fulget*), Lk. Skt. 17, 24: Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 29. Đonne seó sunne on heofone beorhtost scíneþ, 9; Fox 26, 15. Scýneþ ðes móna, Fins. Th. 13; Fin. 7. Ða steorran scínaþ beforan ðam mónan, and ne scínaþ beforan ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Scaan *ardebat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 3. Scân, 7, 29. Se steorra (*comet*) scân ,iii. mónþas, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 4. His ansýn sceán (*resplendit*) swá swá sunne, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 2: Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 13; Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Seó ród sceán swá heofenes tungol, Shrn. 149, 11. His ansýn eal sceán swá swá sunne, and his gewæda scinon on snáwes hwitnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 7. Hwær is seó eorðe ðe nǽfre sunne on ne sceán? In ðære reádan sǽ, Salm. Kmbl. 198, 14. Wígbord scinon, ne scéan? Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466. Eoforlíc scionon, Beo. Th. 612; B. 303. Án cyn ys *olocryseis,* ðæt is on úre gepeóde gecweden, ðæt heó eall golde scíne, Lchdm. i. 242, 13. Hig scínon (*luceant*) on ðære heofenan fæstnysse, Gen. 1, 15. Sunnan leóma cymeþ scýnan, Exon. Th. 56, 18; Cri. 902. Scínende *refulgens,* Lk. Skt. 9, 29. Beorhtnes scínendes steorran *fulgor stellae,* Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Scínendes léges, 4, 13; S. 581, 15. Scínendum *limpidis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 34. II. fig.:—Đonne scínaþ ða rihtwísan, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 43. Se nama se ðe mid him swá lange sceán and bryhte *nomen quod apud eos tam diu clarueral,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 39; 3, 13; S. 538, 39. Seó stów on ðære ðe ðu ðæt fægereste weorud on geóguþhádnesse gesáwe scínan and wynsumlan *locus iste in quo pulcherrimam hanc juventutem jocundari ac fulgere conspicis,* 5, 12; S. 630, 15. Ðæt mód swá beorhte ne mót blícan and scínan, Met. 22, 35: Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 2. Ðæt ðú móste hálig scínan, eádig on ðam écan lífe, Exon. Th. 87, 19; Cri. 1427. On wordum and on ðǽdum beorht and scínende *verbo et actibus clarus,* Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 4. On scínendre *praepolienti,* Hpt. Gl. 491, 1. [*Goth.* skeinan: *O. Sax.* skînan: *O. Frs.* skîna: *O. H. Ger.* scînan: *Icel.* skîna.] v. á-, be-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, ymb-scínan.

scín-bān, es; *n. A shin, shin-bone:*—Scína *vel* scínbán *tibiae,* Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 72: 71, 58. [A schynbone *sura,* 247, col. 2. Oc (*cervus*) leigeþ his skinbon on oðres lendbon, Misc. 12, 359. *M. H. Ger.* schine-bein: *Ger.* schien-bein: *Du.* sheen-been.]

scín-, scinn-cræft, es; *m.* I. *the art by which deceptive appearances are produced, magic:*—Ðis synt ða ídelnyssa disse worlde . . . scíncræft *hae sunt vanitates hujus mundi . . . ars magica,* L. Ecg. P. i, 8; Th. ii. 174, 34. Hié ne angeáttan mid hwelcum scinncræfte and mid hwelcum lotwrence hit deófla dydon, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 17. Hé behêt ánum drýmen sceattes, gif hé mid his scýncræfte (scín-, MS. O.) him dræt mǽden mihte gemacian tó wífe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 365. Beó ic scyldig, gif ic his scýncræft ne mæg ádwæscan mid mínum drýcræfte, 14, 57. Hý wǽron tó sáre beswicene þurh ðæs sweartan deófles scíncræft, Wulfst. 198, 18. II. *a magic art or trick:*—Scíncræfte *praestigia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 59. Wiccan beóþ tó helle bescofene for heora scíncræftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 29. Hí mid mislícum scýncræfton ðæt folc dwelodon, 482, 4. Hé wolde ðære fǽmnan mód on his scíncræftum onwendan tó hǽðendóme, Shrn. 135, 1. Ða cwǽdon hí, ðæt hí scinncræftas ne cúþan, 90, 10. Se sceocca eów lǽrþ dyllice scíncræftas, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 106. ¶ *In the following the word is glossed as if it were* scíncræftiga:—Scíncræfta *hierophantorum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 25: 82, 7: Hpt. Gl. 483, 7.

scín-cræftiga, an; *m. A magician, sorcerer:*—Gif wiccan oðde wigleras, scíncræftigan oðde hórcwénan on earde wurðan ágitene, fýse hí man georne út of ðysan earde, L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20.

scíne, scíéne, scêne, sceóne, scióne, scýne; *adj. Beautiful, fair, bright:*—Is se forrynel fæger and scíéne, Met. 29, 25: Cd. Th. 41, 14; Gen. 656. Cwæð ðæt his líc wǽre leóht and scêne, 17, 26; Gen. 265. Wæstm wlitig and scêne, 30, 16; Gen. 467. Deór wundrum scýne (*the panther*), Exon. Th. 356, 30; Pa. 19. Is seó womb wundrum fæger, scír and scýne, 219, 16; Ph. 308. Mægþ scýne, Beo. Th. 6025; B. 3016. Se scýna stán, Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. On stede scýnum, Exon. Th. 70, 33; Cri. 1148. Ic ðé swá scíénne geceapnen hǽfde, 85, 6; Cri. 1387. Hé forlǽrde idese scíéne, Cd. Th. 43, 34; Gen. 700. Hé geseah Euan stondan sceóne gesceapene, 35, 3; Gen. 549. Tó sceáwianne ðone scýnan wlite, Exon. Th. 57, 8; Cri. 915. Forhwon forlète ðú líf ðæt scýne, 90, 7; Cri. 1470. Sceóne lambru, Ps. Th. 113, 4, 6. Gimmas swá scýne, Exon. Th. 43, 27; Cri. 695: 219, 1; Ph. 300. Fuglas scýne, 237, 17; Ph. 591. Þurh ða scénan scínendan rícu ðæs Fæder *per Patris fulgenti regna paratu,* Dôm. L. 18, 294. Him wíf curon scýne and fægere, Cd. Th. 76, 5; Gen. 1252. Hyrsta scýne, Judth. Thw. 26, 9; Jud. 317. Hiwbeorhtra and scýnra, Exon. Th. 357, 10; Pa. 26. Wurdon ðín gesceapu scénran, Cd. Th. 32, 14; Gen. 503. Eue idesa sciénost, 51, 4; Gen. 821. Scénost, 39, 17; Gen. 626. Sceónost, 44, 5; Gen. 704. Engla scýnost, 22, 10; Gen. 338. [Feier and sceone (scene, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2299. Regan þ scone (scene, 2nd MS.), 3098. A steorrne . . . brihht and shene, Orm. 3431. Scone and fa3gerr, 15665. A þuseat fold schenre þen þe sunne, A. R. 100, 4. Heo as schene as schininde sunne wende up aloft, Marh. 19, 14. Emelye hire yonge suster schene, Chauc. Kn. T. 114. Æfter sharpe shoures moste shene is þe sonne, Piers P. 18, 409. *Goth* skauns: *O. Sax.* skôni: *O. Frs.* skêne: *O. L. Ger.* scôni *lucidus: O. H. Ger.* scôni *splendidus, splendens, formosus, venustus, pulcher, speciosus: Ger.* schön.] v. ælf-, sun-, þurh-, white-scíne.

scínefrian *to glitter:*—And scínefrian *ac micare,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 33.

scínendlíc; *adj. Clear, bright:*—Beorht ł scínendlíc ł leóht *lucidum,* Ps. Lamb. 18, 9. v. þurh-scínendlíc.

scínere, scinnere, es; *m. One who produces deceptive appearances* (v. scín), *a magician:*—Scínneras *emaones,* Txts. 59, 746. Scíneras, scinneras *scienicis,* 98, 952.

scín-feld ; *dat.* a ; *m. The beautiful, Elysian field,* applied to Tempe :—Hwæt synt ða twegen men on neorxna wange? Enoch and Helias. Hwǽr wuniaþ hý? Malifica and Intimphonis (in Tempis?), ðæt is on sunfelda and on sceánfelda (sceón-?), Salm. Kmbl. 202, 2. On scéinfeldum *in Tempis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 16: 89, 72.

scín-gedwola, an; *m. A delusion produced by magic, delusive appearance, phantom:*—Scíngedwolan *nebulam,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 30.

scín-gelǽc, es; *n. A magical practice:*—Hí ongunnon secgan ðæt hit dryccræftum gedón wǽre scíngelǽcum ðæt se stán mǽlde *they said that it was done by the sorcerer's arts, by magical practices, that the stone spoke,* Andr. Kmbl. 1531; An. 767.

scín-, scinn-hiw, es; *n. A form produced by magic, phantom, spectre:*—Scínhiw *prestigium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 61: *fantasma,* ii. 33, 82. Scínlác *vel* [scín]hiw *fantasia,* i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis,* 147, 42. Rǽþlíc scínhiw *ferale monstrum,* 147, 53: Hymn. Surt. 142, 12. Ne eom ic ná scinnhiw (*phantasma*), swá swá gé wénaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 26. Scínhiowes *fantasiae,* Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 11. Scínhiwe[s] *phantasmate,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 5. Scínhiwe, 34, 1. Wiccecræftas, scínhiw *prestigias,* 66, 25.

scín-hosu, e; *f. A shin-hose, a covering for the lower part of the leg, a greave:*—Scínhose *ocreis,* Hpt. Gl. 521, 5.

scín-lác, es; *n.* I. *magic, necromancy, sorcery:*—Scýnlâce *necromantia,* Hpt. Gl. 482, 74. Se mec gescyldeþ wið díunum scínlâce, Exon. Th. 255, 15; Jul. 214. Hí sǽdon ðæt hió sceolde mid hire scínlâce (cf. mid hire drýcræft, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30) beornas forbrédan and mid balocræftum weorpan on wildra líc, Met. 26, 74. Twegen dryas ða worhton micel scínlác mid twám dracum, Shrn. 131, 29. II. *a particular act of magic, a sorcery, delusion produced by magic:*—Hí ðæt hæfdon gedón mid yflum scínlácum, Shrn. 90, 10: 75, 18. Ða ðe galdorcræftas begangaþ, and mid ðǽm unwære men beswícaþ, and hí áweniaþ from Godes gemynde mid heora scínlácum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 25. Scínlácum, Shrn. 141, 27. III. *delusion, superstition, frenzy, rage:*—Scínlác *fantasia,* i. *imaginatio, delusio mentis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 42. Ðætte gifearria from ðære stówe ǽlc scínlác and ymbcerro diúbles fácnes *ut discedat ab eo loco omnis fantasia vel versutia diabolicae fraudis,* Rtl. 120, 33. Næs his scínlác ne his hergiung on ða fremdan ǽne ac hé gelíce slóg and híénde ða ðe him wǽron mid farende *nec minor ejus* (Alexander) *in suos crudelitas, quam in hostem rabies fuit,* Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 19. Mánfulles scínlâces *fanaticae superstitionis,* Hpt. Gl. 488, 41: 509, 39. Scínlác[e] *superstitione,* 500, 70. Sume Rómána wíf on swelcum scínlâce wurdon and on swelcum wódan dreáme *incredibili ratae et amore scelerum Romanae matronae exarserunt,* Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 25. IV. *a delusive appearance, a spectre, apparition, phantom:*—Hí cwǽdon: Hyt ys scínlác *dicentes: Quia phantasma est,* Mt. Kmbl. 14, 26. Scínlác *nebulo,* Hpt. Gl. 501, 16. Scýnlâce *praestigia,* 482, 74. Tó feánne ǽlc scínelác díuoles *ad effugandum omne fantasma diaboli,* Rtl. 100, 33. Deós wyrt (*ἀστέριον*) scínep on nihte swilce steorra on heofone, and se ðe hý nytende gesihþ, hé sægþ ðæt hé scínlác geseó, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. Scínlác *monstra,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 15: *nebulones,* Hpt. Gl. 501, 73. Wið deófulseónysse and wið yfelre gesihþe, wulfes flǽsc gesoden . . . ða scínlác ðe him ǽr ætýwdon nę geunstilláþ hý hine, Lchdm. i. 360, 13–16. Ðý læs cild sý hreósende, oðde scínlác méte, 350, 13. Ða ðe scínlác þrowien etan león flǽsc; ne þrowiaþ hý ofer ðæt ǽnig scínlác, 364, 22. Scínlâce *praestigiarum,* Hpt. Gl. 501, 68. Galdras *praestigias,* scínlâc *fantasias,* 459, 16. Scínlâcu gesihþ, gestreón of ungewéndum hit getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 18. [*O. Sax.* scîn-leih *monstrum.*] v. Grmm. D. M. 450.

scín-lǽca, -láca, an; *m. A magician, necromancer, sorcerer:*—Scín-lǽcan (-lǽccan, -lécan) *nebulonis,* Txts. 81, 1372: *nebulis* (*nebulonis?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 60: 79, 4. Ðæs leásan scínlǽcan *falsi nebulo,* 147, 2. Sabastianus ongon hine (*St. Victor*) nédan tó deólolgelde; ða hé ðæt ne geþafede, ða hét hé sumne scínlǽcan him sellan etan ðæt flǽsc ðæt wæs geættred, Shrn. 84, 27. Hí gefetton Escolafius done scínlácan mid ðære ungemetlícan nædran ðe mon Épithaurus hét *horrendum illum Epidaurium colubrum, cum ipso Aesculapii lapide advenerint,* Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140,

9 : 3, 10, tit. ; Swt. 3, 19. Scínlécan *magi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 11. On helle beóþ ða scínlécan, ða de galdorcræftas begangaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 23. Ða fæmnan de gewuniaþ onfón gealdorcræftigan and scínlécan (-lácan, MS. H.) and wiccan, ne lát dú ða libban, L. Alf. 30 ; Th. i. 50, 10. v. two following words.

scín-lǽce, an ; *f. A woman who practises magic, a sorceress* :—Ða cwǽdon Rómware dæt heó wære dryégge and scínlǽce, Shrn. 56, 13.

scín-lǽc[e], -lác ; *adj. Magical, phantasmal* :—Hí him héton gefeccean tó Escolapius done scínlácan mid dære scínlécan (-lácan, MS. L.) nædran, Ors. 3, 10, tit. ; Swt. 3, 19. Álésedo frum ælcum ongifelt scínelácum *libera ab omni inpugnatione fantasmatica*, Rtl. 98, 26. v. preceding words.

scín-líc ; *adj. Of the nature of an apparition, phantasmal* :—Suoefno and nǽhta scínelíco *somnia et noxia fantasmata* (the glosser seems to have read *noctes fantasmaticae?*), Rtl. 180, 16.

scinn, scinnere. v. scín, scínere.

scinna, an ; *m. An evil spirit, spectre* :—Blace hworfon scinnan *(the fallen angels)* forscepene, sceaþan hwearfdon geond dæt atole scref *(hell)*, Cd. Th. 269, 12 ; Sat. 72. Dæt hié leóda landgeweorc laþum beweredon scuccum and scinnum, Beo. Th. 1882 ; B. 939. v. scín.

scinness, e ; *f. Brightness, splendour* :—De móna ne seleþ scínisse (*splendorem*) his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 24.

scín-seóc ; *adj. Haunted by apparitions* :—Scínseócum men wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 4.

scinu, e ; *f. A shin* :—Scínu *cruscula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 20. Scína *vel* scinbán *tibiae*, i. 44, 72. Scyne odde scinbán *tibia* (*ae?*), 71, 58. Scína, 65, 42. Scancan, scína *tibias*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* scina *tibia*.] v. scín-bán.

sció, scioppa. v. sceón, scoppa.

scip, es ; *m. A patch, clout* :—Ne ásend nán man scyp (scep *altered to* scyp, MS. A. : dæt ésceapa *commisuram*, Lind.) of níwum reáfe on eald reáf ; elles dæt níwe slít, and se níwa scyp (*as before in* MS. A. *and* Lind.) ne hylpþ dam ealdan, Lk. Skt. 5, 36 ; Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Scyp (*also* scep, MS. A. : later MSS. scep, scyp) *assumentum*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21.

scip, es ; *n. A ship* :—Scip *navis vel faselus*, scipu *rates*, sceort scip *navisella* vel *cimba*, vel *campolus* vel *musculus*, litel scip *scapha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 55–61. Scip *ratis*, horsa scip *spogavus*, swift scip *archiromacus*, sceáþena scip *paro*, ánbýme scip *trabaria*, 56, 11–28. Scip *barca*, ii. 12, 19 : *cavaba*, 22, 34. Foreweard scip *prorostris*, 68, 48. Scipes botm *carina*, scipes hláford *nauclerus*, i. 48, 3–4. Scipes flór *fori* vel *tabulata navium*, 63, 40. Lytlum scipe *cimbula*, ii. 22, 34. Scipe *cercilo*, 17, 72 : 76, 30 (cf. aesc *cercilus*, 103, 56). Dá wende hé on scype (scipp, Lind.) *ascendens nauem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Scyp ásúgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Swá eode hé on scyp, Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 564, 47. Scipu *classes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14. 46. Scypu (sciopu, Rush. : scioppu, Lind.) *naues*, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. Scípu (sciopo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 5, 2 : *nauiculas*, 5, 7. Scyop (sciopp, Lind.) *naues*. 5, 11. Sceopu, Ps. Surt. 47, 8 : 103, 26. [*Goth. O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs. Icel.* skip : *O. H. Ger.* scif.] v. árend-, ceáp-, fird-, flot-, for-, horn-, hýd-, lang-, pleg-, tróh-, unfri þ-scip.

scip-bíme, an ; *f. A ship-trumpet* :—Scypbýman *classicam tubam*, Germ. 391, 48.

scip-broc, es ; *n. Trouble, hardship, or labour when journeying in a ship* :—Paulus him rehte hú myccle sciþbrocu hé gebád on dæm síþe *St. Paul related to them the hardships he had undergone on his voyage to Rome*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 6.

scip-brucol ; *adj. Causing shipwreck* :—Scypbrucules wæles *naufragi gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 9.

scip-bryce, es ; *m. Ship-wreck, what comes ashore from wrecks* :—Ic habbe gegeofen Ælfwine abbod intó Ramesége . . . scipbryce and ða sæwpwarp on ealles þingen swá wel swá ic hit mé seolf betst habbe bí ða séfrime áhwǽr in Engelande, Chart. Th. 421, 33. (Cf. L. H. i. 10, 1 ; Th. i. 519, 4 *where among the rights* (jura) *belonging to the king* naufragium *is mentioned*.) [Cf. *Icel.* skip-brot *wreck drifted ashore*.]

scip-cræft, es ; *m. Naval power, strength in ships* :—Swegen sende hider and bæd him fylstes ongeán Magnus, dæt man sceolde sendan .L. scypa him tó fultume. Ac hit þúhte unræd eallum folce, and hit wearð gelet þurh dæt de Magnus hæfde micelne scypcræft, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 173, 7.

scip-drincende (-drencende? *see* uére gidruncen *mergeretur*, l. 31) *making shipwreck* :—Paulum scipdrincende gifriáde *Paulum naufragantem liberavit*, Rtl. 61, 33.

scipe, es ; *m.* I. *pay, stipend* :—Scipe *vel* bigleofa *stipendium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 33. [Hi nolleþ paye þet hi ssolle, and hi ofhealdeþ þe ssepes of ham þet doþ hare niedes, Ayenb. 39, 5 (the word occurs several times in this work). Withholdyng or abrigging of the schipe or the hyre or the wages of servauntes, Chauc. Persones T. (De Ira). And cf. Ne mihte ic of þan kinge habben scipinge ; ich spende mine ahte þa wile þa heo ilaste, Laym. 13656.] II. *state, condition, dignity, office* :—Hæbbe ic mines cynescipes gerihta swá mín fæder hæfde, and míne þegnas hæbben heora scipe (cf. se déma de ódrum wóh déme . . . þolige á his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3 ; Th. i. 266, 15–18) on mínum tíman swá hý hæfdon on mínes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2 ; Th. i. 272, 28. ¶ -scipe *-ship*, helps to form many nouns. [*O. Frs.* -skipe, -skip : *O. Sax.* -skepi.]

scipen. v. scypen.

scipere, es ; *m. A sailor* :—Hé tealde dæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him, búton hé dé rador cóme . . . His sciperes geféngon hine and wurpon hine on done bát, Chr. 1046 ; Erl. 174, 13–18. [From Scandinavian (?). *Icel.* skipari *a mariner*.]

scip-fæt, es ; *n. A vessel in the form of a ship* :—Húseldisc *patena*, scipfæt *cimbia* (the word occurs under the heading *nomina vasorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 32. Cf. *Hec acerra* a schyp for censse, 230, col. 2. Wright has the following note on this entry : The *nef*, a vessel in the form of a ship, used in the church from an early period to hold the incense, as well as other articles.

scip-farend, es ; *m. A ship-farer, sailor* :—Áidan dám scypfarendum (*nautis*) done storm tówardne foresægde, Bd. 3, 15 ; S. 541, 16. v. next word.

scip-férend, es ; *m. A sailor* :—Wǽron hié on gescirplan scipférendum onlíce, eáldéndum, Andr. Kmbl. 500 ; An. 250. v. preceding word.

scip-fird, e ; *f. A naval force or expedition, a fleet* :—Dá deós scipfyrd (*the naval expedition described in the preceding paragraph*) dus geendod wæs, Chr. 1009 ; Erl. 142, 15. Wé næfdon da gesélpa dæt seó scipfyrd nytt wære dísum earde, 1009 ; Erl. 141, 26. Dá cýdde man in tó dære scipfyrde, det hí mann eáde befaran mihte, Erl. 141, 33. *See* land-fird *for other passages*. [Humber King & al his fleote & his muchele scipferde comen on Albanaces londe, Laym. 21560.]

scip-firdung, e ; *f. A naval force or armament* :—Æt dam ende ne beheóld hit nánþing seó scypfyrding ne seó landfyrding, Chr. 999 ; Erl. 134, 36. Burhbóta and bricbóta ágínne man geornе on ágwhilcon ende, and fyrdunga eác, and scipfyrdunga ealswá, L. Eth. vi. 32 ; Th. i. 322, 32.

scip-flota, an ; *m. A sailor* :—Hettend crungun Sceotta leóda and scipflotan (*the Danes*), Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 11.

scip-fordung, -fyrdung, e ; *f. Preparation of ships* :—Burhbóta and bricgbóta and scipfordunga (-fyrdunga, MS. B.) ágínne man geornе (cf. wærlíc bið dæt man ágwhilce geáre sóna æfter Éastron fyrdscipa gearwige, L. Eth. vi. 33 ; Th. i. 324, 3). L. C. S. 10 ; Th. i. 380, 27 v. scipfyrdrung.

scip-fyllep *the private jurisdiction exercised over a group of three hundreds*. The word occurs in a charter of Edgar granting to Bishop Oswald certain privileges connected with three hundreds, where in reciting the request that had been made to the king it is said : 'quatinus posset ipse (Oswald) cum monachis suis unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice scypfylled dicitur, per se habere.' The grant of the request is then stated : 'Ego Eadgarus Oswaldo episcopo annuo et dono huius libertatis priuilegium . . . ut ipse episcopus cum monachis suis de istis tribus centuriatibus . . . construant (constituant, Chart. Th. 214) unam naucupletionem, quod Anglice dicitur scypfylled odde scypsócne, in loco quem ob eius memoriam Oswaldeslaw deinceps appellari placuit, ubi querelarum causae secundum morem patriae et legum iura iure discernantur ; habeatque ipse episcopus debita transgressionum . . . et omnia quaecunque rex in suis hundredis habet,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 240. The connection between the sense in which the word seems to be used in the charter and the meanings of the two parts of the compound may perhaps be found in the entry under the year 1008 in the Chronicle. It there apparently states, that from every three hundred hides one ship should be furnished to the national fleet. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 105, and cf. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 255. The word *fylleþ* occurs in the compound *winter-fylleþ*, q. v. ; cf. also *Icel.* skip-sókn *a ship's crew*.

scip-fyrdrung, e ; *f. Fitting out of ships* :—Ymbe scypfyrdrunga, dæt ágwhy'c geset sý sóna ofer Éastran, L. Eth. v. 27 ; Th. i. 310, 26. v. scip-fordung.

scip-gebroc, es ; *n. Shipwreck* :—Dæt hié æfter dæm scipgebroce him da sæ ondrǽden *ut mare post naufragium metuant*, Past. 52, 1 ; Swt. 403, 12. Ic dé bidde dæt dú mé on dæm scipgebroce dísses andweardan lífes sum bred geráece díinra gebeda *in hujus quaeso vitae naufragio orationis tuae me tabula sustine*, 65, 7 ; Swt. 467, 24. Hwelce tibernessa hié dreógende wǽron on hungre ge on scipgebroce, Ors. 1, 11 ; Swt. 50, 19.

scip-gefeoht, es ; *n. A naval battle* or *war* :—Scypgefeohte *bellum classicum*, Germ. 389, 42.

scip-gefére (?), es ; *n. A going by ship, navigation, sailing* :—Hé on his scipgefére hwearf eft tó Cent *rediit Cantiam navigio*, Bd. 2, 20 ; S. 521, 41.

scip-getawu *furniture of a ship* :—Gerébru *vel* scipgetawu *aplustre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 19.

scip-gild, es ; *n. A ship-tax, a tax to supply funds for the maintenance of a fleet* :—Swá fela sýde swá menn gyldaþ heregyld odde tó scipgylde *quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves seu ad arma*, Chart. Th. 307, 24.

scip-hamer, es ; *m. A hammer carried in the hand, by which a signal is given to the rowers* :—Sciphamor *portisculus* vel *hortator remigum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 20. v. hamer.

scip-here, es ; *m.* **I.** *a collection of ships of war, a naval force, a fleet of war* :—Sciphere *classis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Som. 11, 56 : Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 75 : *classica*, ii. 131, 62. Flota, sciphere *clavis*, 14, 45. Sciphere eów nymþ *reducet te Dominus classibus in Aegyptum*, Deut. 28, 68. On ðæs sæs warowe tó súþdæle ðanon ðe hí sciphere on becom *in litore oceani ad meridiem quo naves eorum habebantur*. Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 481, 11. Ðý ilcan geáre gegadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, and ðær weard micel gefeoht, Chr. 885 ; Erl. 84, 6. Gif ænig sciphere on Engla lande hergie, L. Eth. ii. 1 ; Th. i. 284, 15. Ðý sumera fór Ælfréd cyning út on sæ mid sciphere and gefeaht wið .vii. sciphlæstas, 875 ; Erl. 78, 6. Persa cyning sende Conon mid scipehere (scip-, MS. C.), Ors. 3, 1 ; Swt. 96, 25. Ða cóman hí sóna mid sciphere *mox advecti navibus*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 480, 34. Dæt on land Dena ládra nænig mid sciphere sceðþan ne meahte, Beo. Th. 491 ; B. 243. Ne gehérde nón mon ðáget nánne sciphere, ne furþon ymbe nán gefeoht sprecan, Bt. 15 ; Fox 48, 14. Se cyng wæs west on Defnum wið done sciphere (*acting against the Danish fleet*), Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 26. On dysum geáre wæs micel unfriþ on Angelcynnes londe þurh sciphere, 1001 ; Erl. 136, 2. Sciphergas, Met. 8, 31. **II.** *the men of a ship of war* :—Ælfréd cyning gefeaht wið feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna and ðara scipa tú genam . . . and tuegen sciphleras him on hond eodon, and ða wæron miclum forslægene, ær hié on hond eodon (cf. ðara scipa twá genámon . . . and twá him on hand eodon, and ða men wæron myclum ofslagene, ær hí on hand eodan, MS. E.), Chr. 882 ; Erl. 82, 12.

sciphere-líc ; *adj. Relating to a fleet, naval* :—Sciphereliícum *classicis*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 40.

scip-hlǽder, e : *f. A ship's ladder, a ladder for passing from a ship to the shore* :—Sciphlædder *pons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 53. Sciphlædder *ponsis*, 56, 47.

scip-hlæst, es ; *m.* **I.** *the body of (fighting) men on a ship* :—Claudius se consul fór an Púnice and him Hannibal út on sæ ongeán com and ealle ofslóg búton .xxx. sciphlæsta ða óþflugon tó Libeum dæm íglande *Claudius consul contra hostem profectus superatus est. Et ipse quidem cum triginta navibus Lilybaeum confugit*, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 178, 32. Hér gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning wið .xxxv. sciphlæsta, Chr. 833 ; Erl. 64, 19 : 837 ; Erl. 66, 5 : 840 ; Erl. 66, 19. Ælfréd cyning gefeaht wið .vii. sciphlæstas and hiera án gefeng and ða ódru gefliémde, 875 ; Erl. 78, 6. Ælfréd cyning gefeaht wið feówer sciphlæstas Deniscra monna, and ðara scipa tú genam, 882 ; Erl. 82, 10. **II.** *a ship of burden, a transport* :—Sciplæst *onerariа*. Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 71. Scyphlæst *honeraria*, ii. 43, 10 (cf. hlaestscip *honeraria*, 110, 46).

scip-hlǽford, es ; *m. A ship-master* :—Sciphlǽford *nauclerus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 16.

scipian *to take shape* :—Donne gelimþ dæræ (*the mother*) manigfeald sár ðonne ðæs byrþres líc on hire innoþe scypigende biþ, Lchdm. iii. 146, 15. v. scippan.

scipian ; *p.* ode *To put in order, equip, man* a ship :—Dá lét Eádweard cyng scypian xl snacca, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 183, 33. [From (?) *Icel.* skipa *to give order* or *arrangement to things, to man* a ship.]

scipian ; *p.* ode *To take ship* :—Se eorl on Wiht scipode and intó Normandíg fór, Chr. 1091 ; Erl. 228, 12. v. ge-scipian.

scipincel, es ; *n. A small ship* :—Scipincel *carabus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 1 : 64, 3. Scipincel *navicula*, 56, 12.

scip-lád, e ; *f. Sailing, navigating* :—Hé wolde on scyplade mid ða fæmnan hám hweorfan *navigio eum virgine redire disponebat*, Bd. 3, 15 ; S. 541, 27.

scip-líc ; *adj. Relating to a fleet, naval* :—Ða men ða ðe beóþ winnende in sciplícum gewinne, Shrn. 35, 12. Ðæm sciplícum *classicis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 7. Fíotlícum, sciplícum *classicis*, 131, 63. Sciplícum herium *classicis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* scef-lîh *nauticus, navalis*.]

scip-liðend, es ; *m. One who goes in a ship* :—Hé cwæð tó ðæm sciplíðendum . . . ða sciplíðende dæt gehérende mearcedon done dæg, Shrn. 85, 30–86, 2. Ealla ða þing ða de scyplíðendum (*navigantibus*) nydþearfiícu gesewen wæron, Bd. 5, 9 ; S. xxxv. 6. v. next word.

scip-liðende ; *adj. Going in a ship, sailing* :—Hé sæde sciplíðendum monnum, Shrn. 85, 28 : Homl. As. 117, 17. Da sciplíðendan *navigeros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 35.

scip-mǽrels *a ship-rope* :—Scipmǽrls *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 4. v. mǽrels.

scip-mann, es ; *m. A mariner, sailor* ; nauta, navarchus :—Scypman *nauta*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 26. Scipmen *navarcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 15. (1) *a sailor, one of a ship's crew* :—Ða ongunnon ða nýcllingas and ða scypmen ða ancras on done sæ sendan woldon dæt scyp mid gefæstnian *tentabant nautae anchoris in mare missis navem retinere*, Bd. 3, 15 ; S. 541, 40. Volosianus hét hys scypmen swíðe forþ rówan, St. And. 44, 4. (2) *one who goes on trading voyages* :—Scipmanna (-e, MS.) myrt *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 10. Ðæm scipmannum is beboden geliice and ðæm landbúendum, dæt ealles dæs de him on heora ceápe geweaxe hig Gode done teóþan dæl ágyfen, L. E. I. 35 ; Th. ii. 432, 27. [Ardur him ot scipe fusde and hehte þat his scipmen brohten hine to Romerel, Laym. 28308. Agrayþed ase byeþ þe ssipmen ine ssipe, þet ase zone ase he yhyerþ þane smite of þe lodesmanne hi yerneþ, Ayenb. 140, 22. See Chaucer's Prologue, vv. 388–410. *Icel.* skip-maðr *one of a crew*.]

scippan, scieppan, sceppan ; *p.* scóp, sceóp ; *pp.* sceapen, scepen. **I.** *to shape, form* :—Ic hiwige oðde scyppe *fingo*. Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5 ; Som. 31, 61. **II.** *to create* (of the act of the Deity) :—Ðú scyppest eorþan ansýne *renovabis faciem terrae*, Ps. Th. 103, 28. Ælmihtig frédet ðæ ða sciran gesceaft sceópe and worhtest, Hy. 10, 2. Waldend scóp wudige móras, Exon. Th. 193, 11 ; Az. 120 : 132, 1 ; Gú. 466. Dá hé Adam sceóp, Cd. Th. 77, 21 ; Gen. 1278. Swá gód Sceoppend rihtlice sceóp eall dæt hé sceóp, Bt. 39, 2 ; Fox 214, 12. Heortan clǽne scyp (*crea*) on mé, Ps. Lamb. 50, 12. God gesceóp ealle gesceafta, and deófol náne gesceafta scyppan ne mæg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Hé (*God*) selcúðe syðdan scyppan nolde, Hexam. 12 ; Norm. 20, 15. Ic scyppendum wuldorcyninge hýrde, rícum dryhtne, Exon. Th. 453, 16 ; Hy. 4, 15. Hé bebeád and sceapene synd *ipse mandavit, et creata sunt*, Ps. Spl. 32, 9. **III.** *to shape* for one (*dat.*) as his fate (*acc.*), *to assign* as a person's lot. v. ge-sceapan :—Scóp *censebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 28 : 91, 1. Unc Dryhten scóp síþ ætsomne, Exon. Th. 494, 3 ; Rä. 82, 2. God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede ǽghwylcum on eorþan eormencynnes, 332, 34 ; Vy. 95. Ða sceóp freá ælmihtig fágum wyrme wíde síþas, Cd. Th. 55, 32 ; Gen. 903 : 110, 21 ; Gen. 1841. Hú him weorde geond worulds wídsíþ sceapen, Salm. Kmbl. 744 ; Sal. 371. Ðǽr eów is hám sceapen, Exon. Th. 142, 25 ; Cri. 649. Wæs sió wróht sceapen wið Hugas, Beo. Th. 5819 ; B. 2913. **III** a. *to destine, adjudge* a person (*acc.*) to anything :—Sceóp and scyrede Scyppend ure oferhídig cyn engla of heofnum *our Creator adjudged the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Cd. Th. 5, 1 ; Gen. 65. Ic eom wiht on gewin sceapen *I am a creature destined to strife*, Exon. Th. 400, 15 ; Rä. 21, 1 : 405, 14 : Rä. 24, 2. **III** b. *in the phrases* naman *or* tó naman scippan *to give a name* :—Him se þápa Petrus tó noman scóp *cui papa Petri nomen imposuerat*, Bd. 5, 7 ; S. 620, 43. Scóp him Heort naman, Beo. Th. 157 ; B. 78. Se apostol sceóp ðære cyrcan naman ' resurrectio,' Homl. Th. ii. 474, 33. Ríce menn sceópon heora bearnum naman be him sylfum, i. 478, 9. Sceópan, Shrn. 47, 26. Gé fægniaþ dæt gé móton sceppan done naman, Bt. 16, 3 : Fox 56, 24. [*Goth.* skapjan : *O. Sax.* skeppian : *O. Frs.* skeppa : *O. H. Ger.* scepfen, skeffen : *Icel.* skepja. Cf. also *O. H. Ger.* scaffan : *Icel.* skapa.] v. á-, for-, ge-scippan, -sceppan.

Scippend, es ; *m. The Creator* :—Ðú Scippend heofones and eorþan, Bt. 4 ; Fox 6, 30 : Past. 7 ; Swt. 49, 17 : Cd. Th. 234, 15 ; Dan. 292 : Andr. Kmbl. 556 ; An. 278. Scieppend *Creator*, Rtl. 145, 24. Scæppend, 166, 29. Scæpend, 180, 8. Sceppend, Bt. 34, 10 ; Fox 150, 12 : Cd. Th. 283, 24 ; Sat. 309. Sceoppend, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 21 : 14, 2 ; Fox 44, 27 : 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 13. Scyppend, Hexam. 13 ; Norm. 22, 2 : Cd. Th. 5, 2 ; Gen. 65. [*O. E. Homl.* sceppende, scuppend : *A. R.* schuppinde : *Orm.* shippennd.]

scip-rǽp, es ; *m. A cable* :—Sciprápas *rudentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 24 : 57, 1. Hiora (*walruses*) hýd biþ swíðe gód tó sciprápum . . . Dæt gafol biþ on ðæm sciprápum, ðe beóþ of hwæles hýde geworht and of seoles . . . Se byrdesta sceall gyldan . . . twegen sciprápas ; ǽgðer sý syxtig elna lang, óðer sý of hwæles hýde geworht, óðer of síoles, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 18, 1–23.

scip-rǽdra, an ; *m. A sailor* :—Scyprǽdra *nauita*, Germ. 389, 39. Hé on scyp eode, and myd hys scyprǽdrum hys segl up áhóf, and forþ seglode, St. And. 38, 32.

scip-róðer, es ; *n. An oar* or *a rudder for a ship* : — Scipróðer *navalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 37.

scip-rówend, es ; *m. One who rows in a ship, a sailor, one of a crew* :—Sciprówend *nauta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 33.

scip-ryne, es ; *m. A course* or *channel for ships* :—Hé lét delfon án mycel gedelf and wolde dæt scipryne sceolde dǽrinne licgean eall swá hig dydon on Sandwíc *he had a great trench dug and intended that in it ships could run, just as they did at Sandwich*, Chart. Th. 341, 16.

scip-setl, es ; *n. A seat* or *bench for rowers* :—Scipsetl *transtra*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 14 : 64, 8.

scip-sócn. v. scip-fylle þ.

scip-steall, es ; *m. A place for a ship* :—Andlang streámes on scyp-steal, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 316, 16.

scip-steóra, -stýra, an ; *m. A steersman, pilot* :—Swíðe eáde mæg on smyltre sæ ungelǽred scipstiéra (-stióra, Cott. MSS.) genóh ryhte stiéran *quieto mari recte navem imperitus nauta dirigit*. Past. 9, 2 ; Swt. 59, 1. Swá swá gód scipstýra (-stioera, Cott. MS.) ongit micelne wind ǽr hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 250, 13. [*Icel.* skip-stjóri *a skipper*.]

scip-steorra, an ; *m. The Pole-star* : — Twegen steorran standaþ stille . . . done norðran wé geseóþ ; done hátaþ menn scipsteorra, Lchdm. iii. 270, 20.

scip-teora, -tiara, -tara, -tera, an ; *m.* : -ter, -teoro (u), -tearo ; *gen.* -tearos ; *n. Pitch* :—Scipter *bitumen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 36. Sciptearo, Lchdm. ii. 66, 8. Sciptearos læst, 126, 8. Sciptaran *bituminis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 77. Scipteran, 82, 40. Scipteran *bitumine*, 84, 41. Dó

gódne sciptaran tó, Lchdm. ii. 326, 14. Đá hēt se cāsere meltan on hwere lead and scipteoran and pic, Shrn. 91, 7. Dó sciptearo tó, Lchdm. ii. 122, 17: 124, 10.

scip-toll, es; *m. Passage money*:—Sciptol *naulum* (cf. a schyppes tolle *hoc naulum*, 274, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*Icel.* skip-tollr.]

scip-wealh; *gen.* -weales; *m. A servant whose service is connected with ships*:—Đæt land is sum inland, sum hit is đán scipwealan tó gafole gesett (*the land in question lies by the Severn*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 19.

scip-weard, es; *m. One who has charge of a ship*:—Scipweardas, Andr. Kmbl. 596; An. 297.

scip-weorod, es; *n. The crew of a vessel*:—Scipweredes (-weardes?) *naucleri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 48.

scip-wise, an; *f. The fashion* or *form of a ship*:—On scipwīsan geworht *made in the fashion of a ship*, Nar. 11, 20. Đā nam heó ānne riscenne windel on scipwīsan gesceapenne *sumpsit fiscellam scirpeam*, Ex. 2, 3.

scip-wyrhta, an; *m. A shipwright*:—Scipwyrhta *navicularius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 13.

scīr, e; *f.* **I.** *office, charge, business, administration, government*:—Scīr *procuratio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 36: 288, 58. Scīir, ii. 117, 71. Scīr *dispensatio*, 106, 51: 25, 55: 140, 65: *negotium*, 59, 65. Đonne se mōna bið .xx. niht, and .i. and .xx. niht, đæt bið scīr ođđe ceáp in đem swefne tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 160, 8. Scīre *prefecturae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 2. Ne gewanige se reccere nā đone ymbhogan đære inneran scīre for đære ābisgunge đære ūterran *sit rector internorum curam in exteriorum occupatione non minuens*, Past. 18, 1; Swt. 127, 13. Persa cyning benom đone ealdormon his scīre, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 22. Scīre *negotio*, Ps. Surt. 90, 6. Hē wīđ đa scīre (*the office of bishop*) ne winne, Past. 10, 1; Swt. 61, 11. Hū dear se grīpan on đa scīre đæt hē ærendige ođrum monnum tó Gode *qua mente apud Deum intercessionis locum pro populo arripit?* 10, 2; Swt. 63, 7. Se đone sacerdhād onfēhþ, hē onfēhþ friccan scīre *praeconis officium suscipit, quisquis ad sacerdotium accedit*, 15, 2; Swt. 91, 21: 45, 1; Swt. 337, 15. Āgyf đīne scīre *give up thine office (of steward)*, Lk. Skt. 16, 2. Paulinus dære cyrican scīre (*curam*) onfēng, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 15. Hē forlēt đa scīre đæs mynstres his brēđer *reliquit monasterii et animarum curam fratri suo*, 3, 19; S. 549, 39. For intingan đære cynelīcra scȳra *negotiorum regalium causa*, 3, 23; S. 551, 1. Him leófre wæs se cristendōm tó begānne đonne his scīra tó habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 8. Ic ne oncneów scīre *non cognovi negotiationes*, Ps. Surt. 70, 15. **I a.** where the term refers to an English official:—Se đe þeóf gefēhþ . . . and hē hine đonne tālǣte . . . gif hē ealdormon sié, þolie his scīre, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 19. **II.** *a district, province*, as an ecclesiastical term *diocese, parish*:—Scīr *provincia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 3. Sió scīr hātte Hālgoland de hē (*Ohthere*) on būde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 9. Hē āxode hū dære þeóde nama wǣre đe hī of cōmon . . . Gyt đā Gregorius befrān hū dære scīre nama wǣre đe đa cnapan of tālǣdde wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 27–33. Scīre biscopas *vicari episcopi*, Rtl. 194, 33. Hī feórđon fram dære scīre biscēope, and God him foreseċáwode ou sumere đōre scīre on Francena rīce fulgōde wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 122. On Alexandriscre scȳre, 2, 29. Tó Cappadoniscre scȳre, 3, 88. Đā gemunde se ealdorman (*Pilate*) dæt Herodes wæs on dære scīre, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 31. Đæt mynster gesett on Angel-seaxna scīre and eác ođer mynster on dære ylcan scīre *monasterium situm in provintia Saxonia, atque aliud monasterium in eadem provintia*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 25: Swt. A. S. Rdr. 100, 154. Scīre *parochiam*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 38. Liódbiscopas, in scīrum and londum gesettedo, Rtl. 194, 35. Scīre *provincias, regiones*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 17. Scīra *provincias*, 512, 12. Đis wundor āsprang geond đa gehendan scīra, Homl. Th. i. 562, 20. **II a.** *the people of a district, a tribe*:—Hē is swýđe rihtwīs wer, dæt wāt eall đeós scȳr, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 120. Twā scīra, dæt ys, Iude and Benjamin, Ps. Th. 45, arg. Đis sind đe wǣron đa ædelestan ealdras geond đa scīra *hi nobilissimi principes multitudinis per tribus et cognationes suas*, Num. 1, 16. **III.** as a technical English term, *a shire*:—Hæbbe man scīrgemōt, and đǣr beó on dære scīre biscēop and se ealdorman, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 4: ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 19. Dære scīre biscēop *episcopus provinciae*, L. Eccl. P. iii. 11; Th. ii. 200, 4. Him man sealde gīslas of ælcere scīre, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 1. Gif man wille of boldgetale in ođer boldgetæl hlāford sēcan, đó dæt mid đæs ealdormannes gewitnesse đe hē ǣr in his scīre folgode, L. Alf. pol. 37; Th. i. 86, 4. Gif man spor gespirige of scȳre in ođre . . . drīfan hī dæt spor ōþ hit man dam gerēfan gecýđe, fó hē syđđan tó and ādrīfe dæt spor ūt of his scīre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Đæt ælc gerēfa nāme dæt wedd on his āgenre scīre, v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1. Ne nime nān man nāne nāme ne innan scīre ne ūtan scīre, L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 12. Gif hwā fare unāliċfed fram his hlāforde ođđe on ođre scīre hine bestele, L. In. 39; Th. i. 126, 10. Hēde se de scīre healde, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 33. **III a.** *The people of a shire, the community inhabiting a shire*:—Nān scīr nolde ođre gelǣstan æt nýxtan *at last no shire would help another*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 11. Đā sealde Leófwine ealdorman . . . and eal seó scīr his land clǣne, Chart. Th. 376, 14: L. C. S. 19; Th. i. 386, 15. Se đe land gewerod hæbbe be scīre gewitnesse, 80; Th. i. 420, 20. Wæs se cyng đā điderwearđes mid dære scīre đe mid him fierdedon, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 32. Hī lifedon of Eást-Seaxum and of đām scīrum đe đǣr nýxt wǣron, 1002; Erl. 143, 5. **IV.** as an ecclesiastical term, the district in charge of an ecclesiastic (bishop, etc.), *a diocese, parish*:—Swā biscop hīm tǣce đe hit on his scȳre sȳ, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 250, 2. Gif man ænig līc of rihtscīre lecge, L. Eth. vi. 21; Th. i. 320, 6. Gif preóst on unriht ūt of scīre hād begite, gilde .xii. ōr, and þolie his hādes, būton scīre biscop him hādes geunne, L. N. P. L. 12; Th. ii. 292, 13. Dises ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hīda of đām hīdum de ođre biscēopas ǣr hæfdon intō hyra scȳre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 12. Nǣnigum heora ālýfed sī ǣnige sacerdlīce þēnunge đōn būton dæs biscēopes leāfe đe hī on his scīre (*parochia*) gefeormade sīn, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* scīra *procuratio, negotium.*] v. biscop-, burh-, gerēf-, hām-, mæssepreóst-, mynster-, prāfost-, preóst-, riht-, scrift-, toll-, tūn-scīr; and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 109 sqq.; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. i. c. 3.

scīr; *adj. Clear, bright*:—Scīr *limpidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 54. Scīir *sublustris*, Txts. 96, 941. **I.** of living creatures, *bright, brilliant, splendid, resplendent*:—Scīr Metod (*God*), Beo. Th. 1962; B. 979. Scīr cyning (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 71, 9; Cri. 1153. Is seó womb (*of the phenix*) wundrum fæger, scīr and scȳne, 219, 16; Ph. 308: 214, 4; Ph. 234. Ic eom āsceáden from dære scīran driht (*the heavenly host*), Cd. Th. 275, 26; Sat. 177. Done scīran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 740; El. 370. **I a.** of a quality:—Gē đa scīran niht (*the power of Christ*) dēman ongunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 620; El. 310. **II.** of inanimate things, (a) of vegetation, *bright, brilliant, white*:—Ofer hine scīr cymeþ mīnre segnunga sōdfæst blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea*, Ps. Th. 131, 19. Geseōh đās eardas dæt hig synt scīre (*albae*) tō rīpene, Jn. Skt. 4, 35. (b) of metals, stones, etc., *bright, lustrous, glittering, brilliant*:—Secán scīr werod (*the band with glittering armour*), Cd. Th. 185, 19; Exod. 125. Hringīren scīr, Beo. Th. 650; B. 322. Scīran goldes, 3393; B. 1694. Hē gewyrceþ scīrne mēce, Exon. Th. 297, 8; Crā. 65. Hyrste beorhte, reāde and scīre, 392, 25; Rā. 12, 2. Scīre burstan mūras and stānas, 70, 22; Cri. 1142. Scīre helmas, Judth. Thw. 24, 17; Jud. 193. (c) of glass, *clear, transparent*:—Swā dæt scīre glæs dæt mon ȳþæst mæg eall þurhwlītan, Exon. Th. 78, 33. (d) of water, *clear, limpid*:—Ofter Pantan, ofer scīr wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 42; By. 98. Đa hlūtran and da scīran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 10. [Þurh ān scȳr wæter Brādan sē hātte, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 16.] (e) of wine, *bright, clear, pure, neat*:—Wīnes scīres *vini meri*, Ps. Surt. 74, 9. Syle drincan on scīrum wīne, Lchdm. i. 342, 23. Nalles scīr wīn hī ne druncan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 9: Met. 8, 21. Scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. (f) of light and light-giving things, *bright, clear, brilliant*:—Heofontorht swegl (*the sun*) scīr, Exon. Th. 351, 2; Sch. 74: 486, 18; Rā. 72, 17. Sunne scīr and beorht, Met. 30, 9. Sió scīre scell (*the firmament*), 20, 174. Metod æfter sceáf scīrum scīman ǣfen ārest, Cd. Th. 9, 5; Gen. 137. Scīrne scīman, Rood Kmbl. 107; Kr. 54. Fleógan þurh scīrne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15: Rā. 59, 4. Þurh đa scīran neaht, Met. 20, 229. Blāce stōdon ofer sceótendum scīre leómran, Cd. Th. 184, 25; Exod. 112. On sumera donne đa hātostan weder syud and đa scīran dagas hwītan, Lchdm. iii. 252, 10. Scippend scīrra tungla, Met. 4, 1: 20, 8. Hwī hī (*stars*) ne scīnen scīrum wederum, 28, 45. (g) of the world:—Þurh đa scīran gesceaft, Exon. Th. 286, 7; Jul. 728. (h) of a banner:—Fana hwearfode scīr on sceafte *the flag fluttered gleaming bright on its staff*, Met. 1, 11. (i) of the voice, *clear*:—Wit Scilling scīran reorde song āhōfan, Exon. Th. 324, 32; Vid. 103. [Iss all þæȝre spell shir atter and shir galle, Orm. 15383. Clene off gredinesse and off galnesse skir and fre, 8015; *Prompt. Parv.* schyre, as water and oþer lycure *perspicuus, clarus*. Þe mihte of schir and of clene bone, A. R. 246, 26. Đat skie scir, Gen. and Ex. 3848. *Goth.* skeirs *clear, evident: O. Sax.* skīr, skīri (wīn, watar): *O. L. Ger.* scīri: *O. Frs.* skīre: *M. H. Ger.* schīr: *Icel.* skirr *clear, bright, pure.*]

scīran *to cut*. v. sceran.

scīran *to discharge an office*. v. ge-scīran.

scīran; *p. de.* **I.** *to make clear* what is hidden or obscure, *declare, tell, make known*:—Drihten dæt ongeat and geseah, dæt se deófol đone ludas lǣrde, dæt hē hine belēwde. Ac dæt hē đeáhhwǣdere gedyldelīce ābær and gemetfæstlīce scīrde (*did not declare it in terms of strong reprobation*), Homl. As. 154, 68. Gif hié eallunga forberan ne mǣgen dæt hié hit ne scīren, đonne sprecen hié ymbe his unþeáwas, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 9. Dæt hit sceáden mæl scīran mōste, cwealmbealu cýđan, Beo. Th. 3883; B. 1939. [God de sođe shire, Gen. and Ex. 2036.] **II.** *to make clear* by distinguishing between things, *to distinguish, decide*:—Scīro *disceptavero*, Txts. 57, 688. Is gehāten dæt hē wille cuedan, 'Gewītaþ from mē āwiergde.' Ne scirþ hē nō hwæder hié reáfoden ođđe hwelc ođer yfel fremeden (*no distinction is made in the sentence between various kinds of evil*), Past. 44; Swt. 329, 7. Dæt gē ne scīraþ *you do not bring out that* (*the difference between a man in his youth and in mature age*) *clearly*, Exon. Th. 132, 21; Gū. 476. Hē hēt wurpan ac hē ne scȳrde on hwædere healfe hī dæt net wurpan

sceoldon *he bade throw, but he did not decide on which side they were to throw the net*, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 9. **III.** *to bring a charge* against a person :—Scírde *actionabatur* [*or is the verb here connected with* scír *an office?* cf. gescíra *ulicare*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 2, folgerêfa *actionator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 30], Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 11 : 3, 55. Ealdormenn swýðe sprǽcon and wið mé wrǽdum wordum scírdan *principes adversum me loquebantur*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. [Cf. Nes nan mon þat durste word sciren, Laym. 16822.] **IV.** *to get clear* of obligation, trouble, etc., *get exemption* :—Gif hwylc man done ǽndagan forgémeleásige, æt forman cyrre .iii. messan, æt óðerum cyrre .v., æt þriddan cyrre ne scíre his nán man (*no man shall be exempt from the obligation*), bútun hit sié for metrumnesse oðde for hláfordes neóde, Chart. Th. 614, 18. Dæm folce wæs ǽgðres waa ge dæt hié dæt mǽste yfel forberan sceoldon ge eác dæt hié his scíran ne dorstan *there was trouble to the people on both accounts, that they had to bear a very great evil, and that they durst not get rid of it*, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 114, 32. [*A. R.* schiren *to make pure : Goth.* gaskeirjan *to interpret : Icel.* skíra *to purify, clear* from a charge ; skýra *to explain, solve, decide.*]

scír-basu ; *adj. Bright purple* :—Scírbasu *benetum* (venetus *caeruleus*, Ducange), Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 30.

scír-biscop, es ; *m. The bishop of a shire* or *diocese* (v. scír, **III.** 2) :—Béte dæt, swá se scírbisceop and eal scírwitan déman, Wulfst. 173, 30. [Ðe scýrbiscop *episcopus dioceseos*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 32.]

scírdan ; *p. de To hurt, injure* :—Hwilcan gehance mæg ǽnig man geþencan on his móde, dæt hé tó sacerdan heáfod áhylde, . . . and hí hrædlíce siðdan scyrde oðde scynde mid worde oðde weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27 ; Th. i. 334, 35. Ða ðe godcunde láre and woruldcunde rihtlage wyrdan and scýrdan on ǽnige wísan, Wulfst. 168, 9. [*Icel.* skerða *to diminish : O. H. Ger.* giscartit uuerd *dolet.*] v. sceard ; *adj.*

scírden ; *adj. Of tiles* or *sherds* :—Scerden *testeum*, Germ. 400, 553. v. sceard *a sherd.*

scíre (?), an ; *f. An enclosure, precinct* :—Portic *porticus*, scíre *peribolum*, heall *aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 3. [Cf. (?) Andlang scíre on hweðeals heal, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 358, 15.]

scíre ; *adv.* **I.** of light, *clearly, brightly* :—Scíre scínan, Exon. Th. 67, 15 ; Cri. 1089 : Andr. Kmbl. 1671 ; An. 838 : Salm. Kmbl. 679 ; Sal. 339. **II.** of the voice, *clearly* :—Saga hwætt ic hátte ða (ðe?) swá scíre nige (cíge?), sceáwendwísan hlúde onhyrge, hælepum bodige wilcumena fela wóþe mínre, Exon. Th. 390, 29 ; Rä. 9, 9.

scír- (scir-?)ecg ; *adj. Having a bright (cutting?* cf. sceran) *edge* :—Swurd scearp and scíreeg, Lchdm. i. 390, 7. Cf. brún-ecg.

scírfe-mús. v. scyrfe-mús.

scír-gemót, es ; *n. A shire-mote, a meeting of the duly qualified men of a shire* :—Hér swutelaþ þissum gewrite dæt án scírgemót sæt æt Ægelnóþes stáne be Cnutes dæge cinges. Dǽr síðton Ælfelstán biscop and Ranig ealdorman . . . and dǽr wæs Bryning scírgerêfa . . . and ealle ða þegnas on Herefordscíre, Chart. Th. 336, 22. Gif hé æt ðam þriddan cyrre nán riht næbbe, ðonne fare hé feórþan síðe tó scírgemóte, L. C. S. 19 ; Th. i. 386, 14. Hæbbe man tuwa on geáre scírgemót, L. Edg. ii. 5 ; Th. i. 268, 3. Habbe man twá scírgemót on geáre, L. C. S. 18 ; Th. i. 386, 5. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. shiremoot.

scír-gerêfa, an ; *m. A shire-reeve, sheriff*, '*the judicial president of a shire.*' v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113 ; Kemble's Saxons in England, bk. ii. c. v. The word glosses *preses* in Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 11. (1) of a secular official, v. scír, **III** :—Ælfnóþ scírgerêfa, Chr. 1056 ; Erl. 190, 29. Án scíregemót sæt æt Ægelnóþes stáne . . . dǽr wæs Bryning scírgerêfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 54, 14. On Ædelwines scíregerêfan gewitnesse, 10, 27. (2) of an ecclesiastic, v. scír, **IV** :—Ðonne sceall Cristes scírgerêfan (*the bishop*) dæt witan, and ymbe dæt dihtan and déman, swá swá béc tǽcan, L. I. P. 25 ; Th. ii. 340, 8.

scír-gesceatt, es ; *n. The property of a see* :—Ædelríc bisceop grét freóndlíce Ædelmǽr : and ic cýðe dæt mé is wana æt ðam scýrgesceatte dus micelys ðe míne foregengan hæfdon . . . Díses ys ealles wana .xxxiii. hída of ðám hídun ðe óðre bisceopas ǽr hæfdon intó hyra scýre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4.

scír-ham ; *adj. Having bright armour* :—Scacan scírhame (*Beowulf and his followers*) tó scipe fóron, Beo. Th. 3794 ; B. 1895.

scírian ; *p.* ede ; *pp.* scíred, scírred (v. ā-scírred) *To separate, divide* (v. scírung, ā-, tó-scírian), but used only metaphorically of setting apart something as a person's lot, *to ordain, assign, allot, dispense* :—Swá missenlíce meahtig Dryhten geond eorþan sceát eallum dǽleþ, scyreþ and scrífeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10 ; Vy. 66. God geond middangeard monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 34 : Vy. 95. Þara gifena de him tó dugoþe Drihten scyrede, Cd. Th. 221, 13 ; Dan. 87. Sceóp ða and scyrede Scyppend ýre oferhídig cyn engla of heofnum *then did our Creator adjudge and ordain the presumptuous race of angels to banishment from heaven*, Gd. Th. 5, 1 ; Gen. 65. Gif ðé Alwalda scírian wille dæt ðú móte *if the All-ruler be pleased to grant thee opportunity*, 171, 12 ; Gen. 2827. Sceolde him beón deáþ scyred *should death be the lot doomed him*, 31, 15 ; Gen. 485. Sié hira dǽl scired mid Marian *may their part be assigned with Mary*, Elen. Kmbl. 2462 ; El. 1232. Dǽr womsceaþan on ðone wyrsan dǽl scyrede weorþaþ, hátep Scyppend him gewítan on ða winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 26 ; Cri. 1227. [*O. Sax.* skerian : *O. H. Ger.* scerian.] v. ā-, be-, ge-scerian, -scírian.

scíriendlíc ; *adj. Derivative* :—Scyriendlíc *dirivativum, deductum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 44. v. ā-scírigendlíc.

scírig-mann, es ; *m. Apparently the same as* scír-mann, q. v. The form occurs only in one (Kentish) charter, where 'Wulfsige preóst se scírigmann' is twice mentioned, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 127, 128. In a later Latin version of this charter the term is rendered *scirman* and explained by *judex comitatus, judex provinciae*, Chart. Th. 275, 276, and in this sense it is taken by Kemble, v. Saxons in England, ii. 168 sq. In another charter the same person is mentioned, but without the title : a grant of land is made by Ethelred to Winchester 'ofer Wulfsiges dæg preóstes,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 135. This document is dated 996 ; somewhat later, in the time of Cnut, Wulfsige preóst is mentioned in connection with Kent, but then Ædelwine is scíregerêfa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 10. In another charter (before 1011) Leófríc is scíresman in Kent. For the form scírig-, cf. (?) hýrig-mann.

scír-mǽled ; *adj. Brightly marked, bright with inlaid ornaments* :—Scírmǽled swyrd, Judth. Thw. 24, 38 ; Jud. 230. v. mál-sweord.

scír-mann (scíre-, scíres-), es ; *m.* **I.** *an official, officer, ruler, one who discharges the duties of a* scír (v. scír, **I**) :—Scírman *procurator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 37. Wæs scíremonn (Pontius Pilatus) *procurante Pontio Pilato*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 1. Scíremon (sgiiremonn, Lind.) *dispensator*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. Swá sceal gód scýrman (*a reeve or bailiff*) his hláfordes healdan, dó ymbe his ágen swá swá hé wylle, Anglia ix. 260, 16. Ne ofermódgiaþ ða scírmenn ná for ðý *nequaquam praepositi ex hoc superbient*, Past. 17, 2 ; Swt. 109, 18. Hwæt elles meahte beón getácnod þurh Ezechiel búton ða scírmenn *per Ezechielem praepositorum persona signatur*, 21, 3 ; Swt. 153, 24. **II.** an inhabitant of a district (v. scír, **II**) :—Gregorius befrán, hú þære scíre nama wære, ðe ða cnapan of álǽdde wæron. Him man sǽde, dæt ða scírmen wæron Dere gehátene, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 33. **III.** as a technical English term = scír-gerêfa. v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 113, Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 158 :—Ædelwine scírman (*in the next charter he is called* scíregerêfa, iv. 10, 27), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 29. Ufegeat scíreman, 304, 17. Ða com ðider se scýresman Leófríc, 266, 24 : 267, 11. Gif hwá him ryhtes bidde beforan hwelcum scírmen oðde ódrum déman, L. In. 8 ; Th. i. 106, 21. v. scírig-mann.

scírness, e ; *f. An explanation, declaration* (?) :—Scírnis *ypoteseo bassio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 73.

scírpan ; *p.* te. **I.** *to sharpen, whet* :—Scyrpþ *acuit*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hí hwetton (scyrptun, MS. C.) tungan heora *acuerunt linguam suam*, Ps. Spl. 139, 3. Scerpiun, Ps. Surt. 139, 4. **II.** metaph. *to make active, arouse* :—Symle hé sceal his hýrmen scyrpan mid manunge tó hláfordes neóde and him eác leánian be ðam ðe hý earnian, Anglia ix. 260, 23. v. ā-, ge-scírpan.

scírpan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To clothe* :—Engel hine scírpeþ (sciérpeþ) on cwicum wǽdum, Salm. Kmbl. 278 ; Sal. 138. v. ge-scerpan, sceorp.

-scírpla, scír-seax. v. ge-scírpla, sceat-seax.

scír-þegen, es ; *m. The thane of a shire* :—Þises is tó gewitnesse . . . Godwine eorl . . . Ælfwine abbod . . . and ealle scírþegenas on Hámtúnscíre, Cod. Dip. B. i. 544, 8.

scírung, e ; *f. Separation, dismission, rejection* :—Gif hé swá biþ dæt hé ne sý wyrde dære scyrunge (scirunge, MS. T. : dæt hé wurde ne beó, dæt hé beó ðanon ǽscyred, Wells Frag.) *si non fuerit talis qui mereatur proici*, R. Ben. 109, 21.

scír-wered ; *adj. Bright, clear* :—Wuldres scíma ǽdele ymb ǽdelne andlonge níht scán scírwered, Exon. Th. 179, 15 ; Gü. 1262. Cf. swegl-wered.

scír-wita, an ; *m. A chief man* (wita, q.v.) *of a shire* :—Béte dæt, swá se scírbisceop and eal scírwitan déman, Wulfst. 173, 30. Gebéte dæt, swá scírewitan geceósan, 172, 4.

scítan, scýtan (?) *to shoot* (of a plant), *flourish* :—Nǽfre on his weorþige weá ǽsprínge mearce má scýte (sprýte?) mán inwides *may ill never fail in his place, rather may guile flourish in his borders*; non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus, Ps. Th. 54, 10. [*Or does* scýte *belong to* sceótan? cf. *for change of vowel in subjunctive* hlípen, Past. Swt. 215, 7.]

scítan ; *p.* scát, *pl.* sciton ; *pp.* sciten *Cacare.* [He sched out his bowels and his lyf wiþ þe dritt þat he schoote (shote) *effudit viscera et vitam cum ipsis stercoribus*, Trev. 5, 153. *Prompt. Parv.* schytyn *merdo, stercoro : O. H. Ger.* scîzan : *Icel.* skíta.] v. be-scítan.

scíte, scéte, scýte, an ; *f. A sheet, piece of linen cloth* :—Scéte, loða *sandalium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 55. Scýte *sindo*, i. 25, 47 : 81, 61 : 284, 58. Wǽfelses ł scýtan *sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Mid scítan begird, Ap. Th. 12, 17. Heó hire feax geræddde and hí mid scýtan besweóp *crines composuit, caput linteo cooperuit*, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 534, 13. Sum iungling mid ánre scýtan bewǽfed (*amictus sindone*), Mt. Skt. 14, 51, 52. Josep bewand done líchoman mid clǽnre scýtan (scétan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 59 : Nicod. 11 ; Thw. 6, 11 : 13 ; Thw. 6, 31 : Guthl.

20; Gdwin. 84, 8. Hí bewundon his lîc mid lînenre scýtan, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 35. Hē ðone andwlytan (*the face on S. Veronica's handkerchief*) genam, and hyne on pællenre scýtan befeólð, and ece heó wæs gewefen myd golde. And ða scýtan hē dyde ðā on ān gylden fæt, St. And. 42, 11–15. Scēlan *sindonem*, Kent. Gl. 1148. On scētum *in sabanis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 47. v. beód-, hop-, -scīte (-scýte).

-scīta *-cornered.* v. feówer-, feðer-, þrí-scīte (-scýte).

scitel, scytel *dung* (?) :—Nim heortes scytel and cnuca tō duste, Lchdm. i. 336, 18. Nim fearres scytel, cnuca and gnīd swīðe smale, 368, 12. v. scītan.

Scīddæas, Scīddige, Scīddige, a; *pl. The Scythians* or (using the name of the people where now the name of the country would be used) *Scythia* :—Ða Scīddæas, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 10. Uesoges wolde him tō scēawigenne . . . ðone norþdǽl, ðæt sint Scīþþie; and hī ii æðelingas wurdon āfliémed of Scīddium, Ors. i, 10, tit.; Swt. i, 25. Hē wonn on Scīddie . . . His heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda, ðā hē on Scīddie fōr. Huædere ða Scīddie noldon hiene gesécan tō folcgefeohte, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8–11. Eall Scīddia lond, 1, 1; Swt. 14, 22. Hē wæs mid firde farende on Scīddie on ða norþdǽlas, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 7: 2, 4; Swt. 76, 4. On Scīddie (Scīddige, Bos. 43, 42). Swt. 72, 24.

Scīddia, Scīddiu; *indecl.*: Scīddie, an; *f Scythia* :—Gotan of Scīddiu mǽgþe, Bt. 1; Fox 1, 1. Of Scīddia, Met. 1, 2. Wurdon twegen æðelingas āfliémde of Scīddian, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 25. Dæt lond mon hǽtt þa ealdan Scīddian, 1, 1; Swt. 14, 17. v. preceding word.

scitol; *adj. Purgative* :—Mettas ðe late melten and swā deáh ne synd scitole. Lchdm. ii. 178, 1.

scittan. v. scyttan.

scitte, an; *f. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa* :—Wið ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wǽtan and scittan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 6. [*Prompt. Parv.* skytte or flux *fluxus, lienteria, dissenteria, dyaria : Icel.* skita *diarrhœa.*]

Scittisc. v. Scyttisc.

scl-. v. sl-.

scō, scobl, scocca. v. scōh, scofl, scucca.

scocere ? :—Innan scocera wege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 107, 9.

-scōd. v. drýg-, gē-, un-scōd; scōgan.

scōere. v. scōlere.

scofettan; *p.* te *To drive* hither and thither :—For ðam hit is openlīce cūð ðætte siō ūterre āhisgung ðissa woruldþinga ðæs monnes mōd gedrēfþ and hine scofett (scofed, Cott. MSS.: *cf.* sciēd, *3rd pers. sing. of* sceótan, Swt. 70, 7) hidres dræðres ōþ þæt hē āfielþ of his āgnum willan *cum indubitanter constet, quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruat*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 169, 13. Cf. scūfan.

scofl, e; *f. A shovel* :—Scofl *trulla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 19: ii. 122, 67. Īsern scobl *vatilla*, 123, 12. Scofle, spadu *capella, tuba*, 128, 36. Scoble *palas*, 116, 13. Hē sceal habban spade, scofle, Anglia ix. 263, 6. [*Du.* schoffel; *f.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scūvala *pala, vanga : Ger.* schaufel.] v. lýr-, glēd-, meox-, steór-, wind-scofl.

scōgan, scōgean, sceógan, scōan (? v. scōung), sceón; *p.* scōde; *pp.* scōd. sceód *To shoe, put on* (one's) *shoes, furnish with shoes* :—Ic scōge (sceóge) mē *calceo* vel *calcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 8. Se engel cwæð: Begyrd ðē, and sceó (gisceó ðec. Rtl. 58, 11) ðē, and fylig mē, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 9. Sceógiaþ *calciate*. Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Sceógeaþ eówre fētt, Past. 5, 2; Swt. 44, 10. Cf. His mǽgas hine ansceógen ōðre fēt ðæt mon mǽge sidðan hātan his tūn ðæs ansceódan tūn *unum ei pedem propinquus discalciet, ejusque habitaculum domum discalceati vocet*, Swt. 43, 16. Se biþ mid ryhte ōðre fēt ansceód (on-, Cott. MSS.), and hine mon scyle on bismer hātan se ansceóda (*discalceatus*), Swt. 45, 8. [Scheoinde ou & clodinde *putting on your shoes and clothes*, A. R. 16, 4. Heo sceóden (soide hire stedes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22291. Rǽftres mid irene iscod, 7831. *O. H. Ger.* scuohōn; *p.* scuohta : *Icel.* skōa, skūa *to shoe.*] v. -scīgan, -scōd.

scōh, scō, sceó : *gen.* scōs, sceós; *n. pl.* scōs, sceós; *gen.* sceóna; *dat.* scōn, scōm; *acc.* *the Anceren Riwle has the weak plural* scheon; *m. A shoe* :—Scōh *caliga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 11: 127, 67: 13, 43: *calcarium*, i. 291, 29. Scō *fico*, 26, 17. Rūh scō *pero*, ii. 78, 6. Tríwen sceó *coturnus*, i. 26, 21. Gif se innera dǽl ðæs sceós (scōs, MS. B.) byþ fixen hýd, Lchdm. i. 342, 11. Þuong sceós (giscōes, Rush.) *corrigiam calciamenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. i, 27. Dō on dīnne winstran scō, Lchdm. i. 396, 3. Scóe *calciamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9. Scōs *galliculae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 53. Wífes sceós *baxeae*, unhēge sceós *talares*, i. 26, 20–23. Nǽton his scōs forwerode, Homl. Th. i. 456, 21. Wide sceós hangodan on hira (*the Saracens*) fōtum, Shru. 38, 8. His sceóna þwanga, Mk. Skt. i, 7. Sceóca, Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 16. Hī brohton swīnes rysl his scōn tō gedreógе, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 29. On dīnum sceón (scōn. MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 330, 5. Scōum (scóeum, Lind.) *calciamentis*, Lk. Skt Rush. 22, 35. Sceówinn, p. 4. 7. Ic wyrce scós *facio ficones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 33. N lt ðú habban yfele sceós, and wylt swā deáh habban yfel lif. Ic bidde ðē dæt ðú lǽte ðē ðīn lif deórre ðonne dīne sceós, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 15–18. Habbaþ eówre scós on eówrum fōtum, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Scōas (Lind. scōea), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 10. Scóeas. Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. [*Goth.* skōhs : *O. Sax.* skōh : *O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* scō : *O. H. Ger.* scuoh : *Icel.* skōr.] v. slīfe-, slýpe-, steppe-scōh; handsció; ge-scý.

scōhere, scōere, es; *m. A shoemaker* :—Scoehere *sutrinator*, Txts. 115, 122. Scōere, 101, 1962. [*Icel.* skōari.]

scōh-nægel, es; *m. A shoe-nail* :—Scōhnegl *clavus caligaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 15. Scōhnægl *clavus calicularis*, 131, 54.

scōh-þegn, es; *m. A servant who attends to shoes* :—Be sceóhþēnum *de calciariis*, R. Ben. Interl. 91, 9.

scōh-þwang, es; *m. The thong* or *latchet of a shoe* :—Ic ne eom wyrðe dæt ic hys sceóþwanes (shoþuong. O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 33. Shoþwang, Orm. 10387) uncnytte *non sum dignus solvere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus*, Lk. Skt. 3, 16. Sceóþwang, Jn. Skt. i, 27. Gisceó ðec sceóhþongum dīnum *calcia te caligas tuas*, Rtl. 58, 11. [*Icel.* skóþvengr.]

scōh-wyrhta, an; *m. A shoemaker.* From the description of his work given by the sceówyrhta (*sutor*) in Ælfric's Colloquy, Thorpe, p. 27, he seems to have been a general worker in leather. Besides boots and shoes he makes harness, leather bags and bottles :—Facio calceamenta diversi generis, subtalares et ficones, caligas et utres, frenos et phaleras et flascones et calidilia, calcaria et chamos, peras et marsupia. [*M. H. Ger.* schuoch-wurhte.] v. sūtere.

scōl. v. scolu.

scola *a debtor* :—Gescolan *condebitores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 23. [*Goth.* skula : *O. Sax.* skolo : *O. H. Ger.* scolo *debitor.*]

scola (scōla ? v. scolu) *a learner* :—Gescola *condiscipulus, conscolaris*, Hpt. Gl. 459. 66.

scolere (scōlere ?), es; *m. A scholar, learner* :—Nim ðú lā geornfulla scoliere, Anglia viii. 304, 16. Seó rǽding pingþ ðæne scoliere, 308, 1. Ða scolieras witon ðe synt getýdde on bōclicum crǽfte, 314, 9: 335, 42. Ðām scolierum ðās þing gecýðan, 303, 48. Ðæt ænig preóst ne underfō ōðres scolere, L. Edg. C. 10; Th. ii. 246, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* scuolari *scholaris, discipulus.*] v. emn-sceólere.

scol-(scōl-)mann, es; *m.* I. *one who attends a school, a scholar* :—Scōl *scola*, scólman *scolasticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27–28: 46, 62. II. *one who belongs to a band* (v. scolu, II), *a follower, client* :—Scolman *cliens*, 46, 62.

scolu, scōl (*these two forms may give the later* shoal, school *as* col, col *give* coal, cool), e; *f.* I. *a school* :—Scōl *scola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 27. Scōl *scola*, se ðe on scōle (sceóle, MS. U.) ys *scolasticus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 13–15. Ðý ilcan geáre forborn Ongolcynnes scolu, Chr. 816; Erl. 62, 7. Constantinus hiene benǽmde ðære scole ðe hē on leornode, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 284, 24. His līc līþ on Angelcynnes scole, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26. Of scole *ex scole*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 64: 95, 14. Hū ne eart ðú se mon ðe on mīnre scole wǽre āfēd and gelǽred, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 19. Eubolus underfēng ðone cnapan tō lārlīcre scole . . . On ðære ylcan scole wæs Iulianus, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 14–16. Ic becom tō Cristes scole, 2, 244. Maria wunode on ealra ðæra apostola gýmene on ðære heofonlīcan scole embe Godes ǽ smeágende, Homl. Th. i. 440, 8. Sum leorningman on scole *scholasticus quidam*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 18. Ic (*Ethelwulf*) on Rōme Englisce scole gesette, Chart. Th. 116, 33. Se (*Marinus*) gefrēode Ongelcynnes scole be Ælfrēdes bēne West-Seaxna cyninges, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 19. Cildru on scole betǽcan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 27: 188, 18. II. *a band* or *troop of people, a shoal, school* (in *school* of fishes) :—Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þreát ymbūtan faraþ, ælbeorhtra scolu, Exon. Th. 58, 2; Cri. 929. Synfulra here, womfullra scolu, 94, 5; Cri. 1535: 98, 15; Cri. 1608: 114, 19; Gū. 175. Seó deóre scolu *the heavenly host*, 235, 21; Ph. 235. Árlēasra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2600; El 1301: 1523; El. 763. Ece fýr wæs Satane and his gesíðum mid, deófle, gegearwad, and ðære deorcan scole, Exon. Th. 93, 9; Cri. 1523. Dæt gesǽlige weorud gesihþ dæt fordōne, . . . byrnendra scole, 77, 6; Cri. 1252. Hē gesomnode miccle scole and wered his geþoftena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 2. Ðā weard stearc storma gelāc . . . ūt feor ādrāf on Wendelsæ wīgendra scola, Met. 26, 31. [*O. Sax.* skola *a band, troop* : *O H. Ger.* scuola *schola* : *Icel.* skóli *a school.* From Latin.] v. geneát-, hand-, þegn-, þeód-scolu.

scom-. v. sceam-.

scōm-hylt, e; *f. A shady wood, thicket, shrubbery* :—Scoomhylti *frutices*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 60. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skúmi *shade, dusk.*] Cf. holt.

scon-. v. scean-.

Scōn-ēg *Skaane, a district forming the southernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, formerly belonging to Denmark, but since* 1658 *to Sweden : the Icelandic form is* Skáney. The name occurs in Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 35.

scop, sceop, es; *m. A poet* :—Scop *lyricus*, unwurd scop *tragicus* vel *comicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 5, 9. Scop *comicus*, 291, 25: ii. 17, 38. *Comicus, s. est qui comedia scribit, cantator, vel artifex canticorum secularum, idem satyricus, i.* scop, *joculator, poeta*, 132, 16. Se hǽðena scop *Pompeius historicus*, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 32, 28. Terrentius se mæra

Cartaina scop *Terentius comicus*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 26. Gerīseþ gōd scop gumum, Exon. Th. 341, 18; Gn. Ex. 128. Scop hwīlum sang hādor on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997; B. 496. Hrōðgares scop, 2137; B. 1066: Exon. Th. 379, 21; Dcór. 36. Sceop oddē leōdwyrhta *poeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 68. Þes sceop *hic poeta*, ðises sceopes *huius poetae*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 6: 36; Zup. 215, 8. Witega oddē sceop *vates*, 10; Zup. 77, 3. Þe ðam wæs singende sum sceop *unde tragicus exclamat*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 106, 31. Swā Parmenides se sceop geddode, 35, 5; Fox 166, 8. Omerus se gōda sceop on his leoþum swīðe herede ðære sunnan gecynd, 41, 1; Fox 244, 4. Ðǽr wæs hearpan swēg, swutol sang scopes, Beo. Th. 180; B. 90. Omerus wæs ðæm mǽran sceope (*Virgil*) magistra betst, Met. 30, 4. Gecuron him ānne sceop tō cyninge . . . se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 29. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi* vel *comedi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 39. Scopas *lyrici*, ii. 54, 9: *vates*, Hymn. Surt. 119, 18. Fram ðisum sceopum ic gehȳrde leóþ, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 2. [Scopes þer sungen, Laym. 30615. *O. H. Ger.* scof *poeta*, *vates*. Cf. (?) *Icel.* skop *railing*, *mocking*.] v. ǽfen-, ealu-, sealm-scop.

-scop, -sceop. v. wīd-scop.

scop-cræft, es; *n. Poetic diction, the language of poetry*:—Swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum þurh bōceras geleornode, dæt hē in sceopgereorde (*verbis poeticis*) geglencde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 594, 34.

scop-leōþ, es; *n. A poem*:—Se heora cyning ongan singan and giddian and mid ðæm scopleóþe heora mōd swīðe getrymede *Tyrtaei ducis composito carmine et pro concione recitato accensi*, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 32. Hē (*Nero*) ongon wyrcan scopleóþ þe ðæm þryne *Iliadem decantabat*, 6, 5; Swt. 262, 1. Swā hit an scopleóþum sungen is *quod poeta descripsit*, 2, 4; Swt. 72, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* scof-leod.]

scop-līc; *adj. Poetic*:—Mid meterlīcum fōtum ł sceoplīcum *pedibus poeticis*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* scof-līh *poeticus*: cf. *O. L. Ger.* scop-līco *poetice*.]

scoppa, an; *m. A shop, a booth* or *shed* for trade or work (cf. work-*shop*):—Hē geseh ða welegan hyra lāc sendan on ðone sceoppan (*in gazophilacium*), Lk. Skt. 21, 1. [The bowiares ssope hii breke, & the bowes nome echon, R. Glouc. 541, 16. Euerych soutere pᵗ halt shoppe, English Gilds, 358, 22. Marchantz beshetten hym in here shope, Piers P. 2, 213. Schoppe *opella*, *propala*, Prompt. Parv. A shoppe or a werkehous *operarium*, Wülck. Gl. 599, 10. A schope *opella*, a hordhows *gazofilacium*, 730, 3–6. A schoppe *opella*, a treserhouse *gazafilacium*, 804, 28, 29. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* schof *a building without walls*; also *a vestibule*: *Ger.* schuppen *a shed*.] v. scypen.

scora, an; *m. A hairy garment*:—Bānrift *tibialis*, scora *tricilo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 16.

scorf, sceorf, scurf, scruf, es; *m.* (?) *Scurf*:—Hyt āfeormaþ ðone leahtor de Grēcas hostopyturas hātaþ, dæt ys scurf dæs heáfdes, Lchdm. i. 322, 16. Wið scurfe and nebcorne, 68, 10. Wið heáfodsār, dæt ys wið scurf, 116, 23. Wið scrof (scurf, MSS. H. B.) and wið sceb, 316, 22. Wið scurfum, 356, 23. Swā mycel hreóña and sceorfa on his heáfde hæfde dæt him nǽfre nǽnig feax on ðam uferan dǽle dæs heáfdes ācenned beón mihte *scabiem tantam ac furfures habebat in capite, ut nil unquam capillorum ei in superiore parte capitis nasci valeret*, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 44. [Scrofe or scalle *glabra*, Wrt. Voc. 179, 9, Scurf of scabbys *squama*, scurfe of metel *scorium*, Prompt. Parv. 451. *O. H. Ger.* scorf *scabies*: *Ger.* schorf; *m.*: *Icel.* skurfur; *f. pl.*]

scorfed, sceorfed, scurfed; *adj. Rough, scabbed*:—Wið scurfedum nægle (*unguium scabritiem*); nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on ðone nægl wið ða wearta, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4. [Þe ssoruede (*leprous*), þe scallede, Ayenb. 224, 6.] v. next word.

scorfende, sceorfende, scurfende; *part. Getting rough* or *scabby*:—Wið scurfendum næglum *ad scabiem unguium*, Lchdm. i. 370, 9. v. preceding word.

scorian; *p.* ode *To refuse, reject* an offer, *repudiate*:—Ða ðe ne gelȳfaþ þurh āgenne cyre hī scoriaþ nā þurh gewyrd *those who do not believe refuse by their own choice, not by fate*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 12. Dā sceorede dā gyt se yldesta hǽdengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused* (*Christianity*) *with much perversity*, 72, 9. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* scurgan *avertere*, *expellere*: *O. H. Ger.* scurgan *trudere*, *impellere*, *propellere*; fer-scurgan *repellere*.] v. wid-scorian *and next word*.

scorian; *p.* ode *To project, jut*:—Ða stānas swā of ōðrum clife ūt sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scorrēn *prodire*, fram-, furi-scorrēn *pro-*, *e-minere*, Grff. vi. 539.] v. preceding word.

scort; *adj. Short.* I. marking the length of an object:—Scort sinewealt stān *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Sceort bed wið eorþan *cama*, 41, 31. Sceort scip *naviscella*, 47, 60: 56, 33. Dæt ic dē mōste getǽcan swā sceortne (scortne, Cott. MS.) weg swā ic scyrtestne findan meahte, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 17. Hē hæfþ scyrtran (sceortran, MS. R.) sceade ðonne seó sunne, Lchdm. iii. 252, 13. On lxv and þreó hundræd scy[r]tran and lengran ða ǽdron beóþ tōdǽlede, 146, 6. II. marking height, *not tall*:—Hē (*Zacchæus*) wæs scort on wæstme, Homl. Th. i. 580, 30. III. of time, (1) of a period of time:—Tō scortre hwīle *for a short time*, Past. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 11. Dæt wē sceolan on disse sceortan tīde geearnian ēce ræste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 2. Ðū dām winterdagum selest scorte tīda, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4. Sceorta, Met. 4, 20. Nis nǽnig mon de wite hwæder dis þūsend sceole beón scyrtre ðe lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Dagas ne synd nādor ne længran ne scyrtran donne hī æt fruman wǽran, Lchdm. iii. 252, 19. Se mōnaþ (*February*) is ealra scyrtost (scyrtst, MSS. P. M.: scirtst, MS. L.), 264, 8. Scyrtest, Anglia viii. 306, 8. (2) marking duration, (a) *short-lived, brief*:—Ðeáh se hlīsa ðara foremǽrena monna hwīlum lang sié, hē bið ðeáh swīðe scort tō metanne wið ðone ðe nǽfre ne geendaþ, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 18. Hū ne bið simle ðæt lange yfel wyrse ðonne ðæt scorte, 38, 2; Fox 198, 12. Dæt wuldor dysses middangeardes is sceort and gewītende, Blickl. Homl. 65, 15. (b) *not occupying much time*:—Hwā ne wundraþ ðætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft (*an orbit that requires less time to complete*) ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 18. Wē hit sæcgaþ eów on ða scortostan wīsan *we will tell it you in the briefest fashion*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 140. (c) as a grammatical term:—Seó forme geendung is on scortne *a*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1; Zup. 32, 17. Mid fīftetedum ł scertrum *brachycatalectico*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* scurz. Cf. *Icel.* skortr *want*.] v. next word.

scortian; *p.* ode. I. *to get short, shorten* (intrans.):—Se dæg ðonne sceortaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 23. Se sceortigenda (scort-, MS. L.) dæg . . . se langienda dæg, 252, 8. II. *to make short* (? cf. þenne cumeð þe deofel and him scorteð his dagas, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 14. To schorte oure weie, Chauc. Prol. 791). III. *to run short, fail*:—Dætte ne scortige (sceortiga, Lind.) gileófa ðīn *ut non deficiat fides tua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* skorta *to run short*.] v. a-, ge-, on-sceortian; scyrtan.

scortlīc; *adj. Short*, of time, *not lasting*:—Sceortlīc ł hwīlendlīc *momentaneum*, Scint. 214, 16.

scortlīce; *adv.* I. of time, *shortly, before long, soon*:—Nū gyt scortlice ł lytel fæc and ne byþ se synfulla *adhuc pusillum et non erit peccator*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 10. Scortlicor *maturius, citius, velocius*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 14. II. of speech, narrative, etc., *shortly, briefly, compendiously*:—Scortlīce *strictim, breviter*, 492, 27. Scortlice (*breviter*) ic hæbbe nū gesæd ymbe da þrié dǽlas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 3: 1, 14; Swt. 58, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 10: Zup. 76, 3. Nū wylle wē sum þing scortlice eów be him gereccan, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 3. Sceortlice *summatim*, *breviter*, vel *commatice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55. 15: *strictim*, ii. 82, 74. Nū is ōðer cwyde þe gōdum mannum sceortlice gecweden, Homl. Th. i. 484, 20. Wē willaþ furðor swīðor sprecan, and wē secgaþ nū sceortlice, Lchdm. iii. 240, 2.

scortness, e; *f.* I. *shortness* (of time):—Ðonne byrneþ on scortnisse gramen hys *cum exarsent in brevi ira ejus*, Ps. Spl. 2, 13. Ða scortnesse dysse worulde and ða ēcnesse dæs tōweardan lifes, Homl. As. 168, 117. II. *a short account, an epitome* (cf. a brief, *and* v. scortlice, II):—Manega synd gyt *coniunctiones*, ðe wē ne māgon nū secgan on dissere sceortnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 266, 8. Wē habbaþ gesæd on disre sceortnysse, hū God geswutelode ða sōdfæstan godspelleras, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 219.

scort-wyrplic; *adj. Of early fulfilment, coming to pass shortly*:—On .xv. nihta scortwyrplic dæt bid. On .xvi. nihta æfter langre tīde hit āgǽþ *a dream on the fifteenth night of the month will be of early fulfilment. On the sixteenth it will come to pass after a long time*, Lchdm. iii. 156, 2.

scot, es; *n.* I. *a shot, a shooting*:—Hié his sīdan wǽran swīðe ēhtende ge mid scotum (gesceotum, MS. C.) ge mid stāna torfungum ge mid eallum heora wīgcræftum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. [II. *a shot, missile.* v. ge-sceot, *and* cf. No man . . . No maner schot, ne pollax, ne schort knyf Into the listes sende, Ch. K. T. 1686. See also the cognate words.] III. *a rapid movement* (v. sceótan, IV, III. ge-sceót (*read* -sceot), II), *a rush, dart*:—Leax sceal on wǽle mid sceote scrīðan, Menol. Fox 539; Gn. C. 40. IV. *a scot* (as in *scot* and lot, *scot-*free), *a shot* (as in to pay one's *shot*), *a contribution, tax*. v. sāwel-scot, sceót-an, VII. V. *a building*. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot, III. [*O. Frs.* scot *a missile*; *a contribution, tribute*: *O. H. Ger.* scoz; *n. telum, jaculum*: *M. H. Ger.* schoz; *m. tribute, tax*: *Icel.* skot; *n. a shot, shooting*; *a missile*; *a contribution*.] v. ge-sceot (-scot); scyte.

scota, an; *m. One who shoots* or *hurls, a soldier*:—Gescota *commanipularius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 82: 132, 49. [*Icel.* and-skoti *an adversary*.] Cf. scytta.

scotere (?) *one who shoots* or *hurls, a warrior*:—Nō hē ðære feoh-gyfte for scoterum (? scotenum, MS.) scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2056; B. 1026.

scot-freó; *adj. Scot-free, exempt from imposts*:—Scotfrē and gafolfrē, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 215, 32: 191, 18.

scotian, **scotiean**; *p.* ode. I. (1) *to shoot* a person with a weapon:—Hwā sceotaþ dæt deófol mid weallendum strǽlum? Se Pater Noster sceotaþ dæt deófol, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 1–3. Hī scotiaþ hine

sagittabunt eum, Ps. Lamb. 63, 6. Wē mid strǽlum hié scotodon, Nar. 22, 18. Dæt hỹ scotien rihtheortan, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. Hí unscyldige mid bogan scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Đū scealt mid hálgum Godes wordum dīnne feónd sceotian, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 7. Hỹ wǽron mid strǽlum scotodé, Shrn. 135, 29. (2) *to shoot* a weapon at a person, *to hurl*:—Dæt yrre hys spere scotaþ ongeán dæt geþyld *ira lanceam suam iacit contra patientiam*, Gl. Prud. 20 a. Drihten ligetas sceotaþ *Dominus iaculatur fulgura*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Hē sceotaþ his flán and his scearpe spere ongeán his wiðerwinnan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 5. Of heofene dōm sceotad is, Ps. Surt. 75, 9. (3) *to shoot* (intrans.):—Hí hine scearpum strēlum on scotiaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Gif dē man scotaþ tō, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 10. Scotiaþ scrīfende scīn scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 28; Rä. 4, 51. Mid dām strǽlum dæs hálgan sealmsanges hē wið dām āwerigedum gāstum sceotode, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 12. Sume scotedon mid arewan tōweard dam hāligdōme. . . . Hí scotedon swīðe, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 19–25. **II.** *to shoot, move rapidly*:—Steorran fōran swýðe scotienda [cf. *O. H. Ger.* diu scozonten fiur (*a shooting star*)], 744; Erl. 49, 2. [*Laym.* scotien (mid flan).] v. of-scotian.

Scot-land, es; *n.* **I.** *Ireland*, where the Scottas lived before migrating to the country now called Scotland:—On westende (*of Europe*) is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Ān diácon weard forþfēred on Scotlande (cf. an Scotta ealonde, 215, 21), and dæs diácones nama wæs Njál hāten, Wulfst. 205, 16. Hī cōmon on Scotland (*Hiberniam*) upp, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. **II.** *Scotland*:—Hēr fōr Æþelstān cyning on Scotland (tō Scotlande *in Scotiam*, MS. F.), Chr. 934; Erl. 111, 9. Hē (*Cnut*) fōr tō Scotlande, and Scotta cyng him tō beáh, Mælcolm, 1031; Erl. 163, 20. Hē (*Furseus*) fērde geond eal Yrrland and Scotland, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 29. v. Scottas.

scot-lira, an; *m. The fleshy part of the leg, the calf of the leg*:—Scotliran *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. Cf. spear-lira.

scot-spere, es; *n. A spear for hurling, a javelin*:—Scotsper[a], gāra *jaculorum*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 52.

Scottas; *pl. The Scots*, a race found first in Ireland, whence a part migrated to North Britain, which from them got the name Scotland. (1) *Scots of Ireland*:—Þrié Scottas cuōmon tō Ælfrēde cyninge on ānum bāte būtan ǽlcum gerēþrum of Hibernia, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Đā forþgongende tīde æfter Bryttum and Peohtum þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfēng . . , Đa wǽron cumene of Hibernia Scotta ealonde . . . Hibernia is ágendlīce Scotta ēþel, heonan cōman seó þeód Scotta, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24–42. Com of Hibernia Scotta ealande Fursius . . . Wæs Furseus of dam æþelestan cynne Scotta, 3, 19; S. 547, 2–25. In Hibernia mǽgþe, dæt is on Scotta lande, Shrn. 51, 30. On Sreotta land, Wulfst. 205, 7. Scotta land, ealond, 215, 17, 21. Gif nǽddre sleá man, ðone blacan snegl āwæsc on hāligwætre, sele drincan oðde hwæthwega dæs de fram Scottum cōme *a little water that has come from Ireland* (because of its peculiar efficacy (?). Cf. Bede's statement of the cures worked on those who were bitten by snakes through the application of water in which scrapings from the leaves of Irish books were put, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36–39). Lchdm. ii. 110, 15. (2) *Scots of Scotland*:—Eádrēd gerād eal Norþhymbra land him tō gewealdе, and Scottas him āþas sealdan. Chr. 946; Erl. 118, 1. Hine gecēs tō hlāforde Scotta cyning and eall Scotta þeód, 924; Erl. 110, 14. Crungun Sceotta leóda, 937; Erl. 112, 11, 32. Férde bodiende betwux Yrum and Scottum and sidðan ofer eal Angelcynn, Homl. Th. ii. 346, 35. Mid Scottum ic wæs and mid Peohtum (*or under* (1) Cf. Scotta cynn Breotone onfēng on Pehta dǽle, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 24), Exon. Th. 323, 15; Vid. 79.

scottettan (?) *to move about quickly* (? cf. scoútan, **III, IV**; scotian, **II**), *to dance, leap*:—Sceottet (or = (?) sceóteþ: t *for* þ *occurs in verb inflexion in the same glossary*, e. g. geþwǽrat, 397, 439) *saltat*, Germ. 394, 222.

scotung, e; *f.* **I.** *shooting*:—Wunda ðe ða wælhreówan hæðenan mid gelōmre scotunge on his līce macodon, Th. An. 123, 33. **II.** *what is shot, a missile*:—Hī synt scotunga oðde flāna *ipsi sunt jacula*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 22. Sceotunga, Ps. Spl. C. 54, 24. Scotunge dīne *jacula tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 15. Hē wæs biset mid heora scotungum swylce ýles byrsta, Th. An. 122, 17. Wið dām scotungum dara werigra gāsta hē hine mid gāstlīcum wǽpnum gescylde, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 24, 5. For dæs fýres sceotungum *on account of the flashes of lightning*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 15. v. scotian.

scōung, e; *f. A provision of shoes*:—Hís mete and scōung and glōfung him gebyreþ *he is to have his food and shoes and gloves provided for him*, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 6.

scrād, *a moving body* (? v. scrīdan), *a vessel* (?), *a body of travellers* (? cf. *Icel.* skreið *a shoal, flock*):—Scrifen scrād glād þurh gescād in brād, wæs on lagustreáme lād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13.

scrādung. v. screádung.

scræf, es; *m. Some kind of bird, a cormorant* (?):—Scraeb *merga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 6. Screb *ibinem* (*ἴβιν*, cf. ibin avis in Affrica habens longum rostrum, 4), Shrn. 29, 19. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skarfr *the green cormorant.*]

scræf, screaf, scref, es; *n.* **I.** *a cave, cavern, hollow place in the earth*:—Scræf *spelunca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 21. Déór (*hell*) bið fýr and wyrm, open ēce scræf, Cd. Th. 212, 10; Exod. 537. Cirice on scræfes onlicnesse, Blickl. Homl. 197, 18. Hē fērde tō dam munte and on ānum scræfe (*in spelunca*) wunode, Gen. 19, 30; 23, 11. Hē hēt wīlian tō dam scræfe (*ad os spelunceæ*) micele weorcstānas, Jos. 10, 18. Scræfe *crypta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 59. Scrafe *antro*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 76. Tō ānum micclum screafe under āne dūne, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 21. Tō screfe ł scrife *ad cloacum*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 72. Hī ne mihton ofer dæt scræf, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. Cwōman wyrmas of dǽm neáhdūnum and scrafum *ex vicinis montium spelunciis*, Nar. 14, 6. On wēstenum and on scrafum, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 21. Scrafu *spelunceas, concavas petras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 66. Screafu *cavernas*, 21, 64. **II.** *a miserable dwelling, a den*:—Neara scræf *gurgustulum* vel *gurgustium*, i. 58, 29. Niht-hrefne gelíc đe on scræfe eardaþ *sicut nycticorax in domicilio*, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Gē mīn hūs habbaþ gedōn sceaðum tō screafe (cf. gē worhtun dæt tō þeófa cote, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 13), Homl. Th. i. 406, 3. Se hæfde on byrgenum scræf (*domicilium*), Mk. Skt. 5, 3. Geond dæt atole scræf (*hell*), Cd. Th. 272, 33; Sat. 129: 290, 22; Sat. 419. Scref, 266, 23; Sat. 26: 269, 15; Sat. 73. Gē mīn hūs dōþ sceaþum tō scrafum, Blickl. Homl. 71, 20. Đē is leófre on đisum wācum scræfum đonne dū on healle healfic biscop sitte (cf. dā wolde se hálga sum hūs timbrian, 144, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 146, 28. On wāclīcum screafum oðde hulcum lutgimbare, i. 544, 30. v. dūn-, eorþ-, wīte-, wrāþ-scræf.

scrætte, an; *f. An adulteress, a harlot*:—Scrættena *moecharum*, *meretricum*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 2. Scrættena (scræftena, MS.) *scortarum*, 524, 1. In fifteenth century vocabularies *skratt, skrate* translates *armifrodita*, Wrt. Voc. i. 217, 23; 268, 64; see also Cath. Angl. 325; and in this sense Halliwell gives *scrat* as a word in dialects of the North. *Scritta* is the form glossing *hermaphroditus* in Ælfric's Glossary, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28. Corresponding forms but with different meanings are found in *O. H. Ger.* scraz; pl. scrazza *pilosi, incubi*; screzza *larvae*; scratun; *pl. pilosi, larvae*: *Icel.* skratti; *m. a wizard, warlock*; *goblin, monster*. Cf. Old Scratch. v. Grmm. D. M. 447 sqq.

scrallettan *to make a loud sound*:—Đonne wīn hweteþ beornes breóstsefan stīgeþ cirm on corþre ewide scralletaþ missenlīce *when wine excites a man's mind, clamour arises in the company, they cry out with speech diverse*, Exon. Th. 314, 27; Mód. 20. Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlāfordes fōtum sittan snere wrǽstan lǽtan scralletan *one shall sit with a harp at his lord's feet, bend the strings, make them send forth loud sound*, 332. 10; Vy. 83. [Cf. *Dan.* skralde *to sound loud*; and see *shrill* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

screáde, an; scread, e; *f. A piece cut off, a shred, a screed, paring*:—Screáde *sceda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 70. Screádan *praesegmina, praecisiones*, 40, 9. Æppelscreáda *quisquiliae*, 22, 13. [Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden (schiue, MS. T.: schraden, MS. C.), A. R. 416, 2. Hauede he non so god brede, Ne no his bord non so god shrede, þat he ne wolde þorwit fede Poure, Havel. 99. Schrede or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thynge *scissura, presegmen*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schroode: *O. H. Ger.* scrōt: *Ger.* schrot. Cf. *Icel.* skrjóðr *a shred, strip.*]

screádian; *p.* **ode** *To shred, cut up or off, pare*, (of trees) *to prune*:—Būton da lāreówas screádian đa leahtras þurh heora lāre āweg, ne bið dæt lǽwede folc wæstmbǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 16. Đā hēt hē (*Herod*) him his seax ārǽcan tō screádigenne (cf. æppelscreáda *quisquiliae*) ænne æppel, i. 88, 9. [He (*Herod*) badd himm bringenn ænne cnif An appell forr to shrædenn, Orm. 8118. Scradied eower sceldes al of þe smal enden, Laym. 5866. Wortes or othere herbes . . . she shredde and seeth, Chauc. Cl. T. 227. Cf. He shred (*concidit*) the wild gourds into the pot of pottage, 2 Kings iv. 39. Schredyñ or schragge trees *sarculo, sarmento*; schredyñ wortys or oþer herbys *detirso*, Prompt. Parv. 448. *O. Du.* schrooden: *O. H. Ger.* scrōtan; *p.* screot *demere, tondere*: *Ger.* schroten *to cut, gnaw.*] v. ā-, ge-screádian, *and next word.*

screádung, e; *f.* **I.** *pruning, trimming*:—Screádung *putatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 3. [Schredynge of trees and oþer lyke *sarmentacio, sarculacio*, Prompt. Parv. 448.] v. next word. **II.** *what is cut off, a shred, cutting, fragment, paring, leaving* of food:—Screádunga *fragmentorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 20: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 12, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 43. Scrādunga, Rush. 6, 43. Of screádungum *de micis*, 7, 28. Screádungo *reliquias*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 43.

screádung-isen, es; *n. An instrument for pruning or trimming*:—Wingeardes screádungisen *sarculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 11.

screaf. v. scræf.

screáwa, an; *m. A shrew-mouse*:—Screáwa *mus araneus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 29: *musiranus*, ii. 55, 80: *massiranus*, 71, 24. Scréuua, screáuua, scraeua *musiranus*, Txts. 78, 649. [Cf. *Chauc. Piers P. Prompt. Parv.* schrewe, shrewe *pravus.*]

screb, scrēc, scref. v. scræf; *m.* scrīc, scræf.

scremman; *p.* **de** *To make a person stumble, put a stumbling-block in a person's way*:—Ne wirige dū deáfe ne scremme dū blinde *non maledices surdo, nec coram coeco pones offendiculum*, Lev. 19, 14. [*The word, like* scrimman, q. v., *seems to suggest comparison with forms in*

mp. Cf. *Icel.* skreppa; *p.* skrapp *to slip; the causative of this verb might appear in English as* scrempan, *whose meaning would be that given to* scremman. Scrincan, screncan *are parallel, as regards meaning, to* scremman, scremman.]

screncan; *p.* te *To lay a stumbling-block in a person's way, trip up, ensnare*:—Eft hē cwæd: 'Ne screnc ðū ðone blindan' . . . Se screncþ ðone blindan ðe ðone ungeceadwīsan mirþ *protinus adjunxit*: '*Nec coram coeco pones offendiculum*' . . . *Coram coeco offendiculum ponere est . . . ei, qui lumen discretionis non habet, scandali occasionem praebere.* Past. 59, 6; Swt. 453, 1–4. Cf. Hē þurh ealle uncysta ðā mōd gescrencþ *per universa vitia animum supplantat*, 11, 6; Swt. 73, 2. Healden hiē dæt hiē ða ne screncen ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tōweard dæs hefonrīces *ne ad ingressum regni tendentibus obstaculum fiunt*, 9; Swt. 59, 19. [Ute we bidden God dæt he us shilde þerwiđ þat he (*the devil*) us ne shrenche and seien: *Custodi me a laqueo*, O. E. Homl. ii. 209, 18. Þe deouel þat weneđ me to schrenchen ant schunchen of þe weie þat leadeþ to eche lif, Jul. 34, 1. He wile scrennkenn hemm Full hefig fall to fallenn, Orm. 11861. To scrennkenn ure sawless, 2618.] v. ā-, for-, ge-screncan.

scrence, screncedness, screncend. v. ge-, mis-scrence, ge-screncedness, for-screncend.

screón (?); *p.* scrāh *To cry out, proclaim*; dicare:—Forscrāh *abdicavit* (in Lye). [*O. H. Ger.* scrian *clamare.*]

screpan; *p.* scræp, *pl.* scræpon; *pp.* screpen. *To scrape, scratch*:—Scriopu *scalpio*, Txts. 97, 1828. Scripiđ, scripith, scribid *scarpinat*, 95, 1805. Screpes *scratches* (? the word glosses *arescit*. v. scrīpan), Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. Screp dæt blōd of, Lchdm. ii. 262, 6; 38, 20. [Þet he screpe zeunes of al of oure herten, Ayenb. 98, 19. *But generally later English forms seem to represent a verb* scrapian. Cf. *Icel.* skrapa: *O. Du.* schrapen:—Heo schulden schreapien þe eorđe up of hore putte, A. R. 116, 15. Al þet scrift ne schreapeđ nout of, 344, 13. Shame shrapeth his clothes, Piers P. 11, 423. Scrapyñ (shrapyn) awey *abrado*; scrapyñ (schrapyn) *scalpo, scalpito*, Prompt. Parv. 450.] v. ā-, be-screpan.

scrēpe, scroepe; *adj. Suitable, adapted, convenient*:—Hit (*Britain*) is gescrēpe (scroepe, MS. C.) on lǣswe sceāpa and neáta *alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 13. v. ge-scrēpe.

screpu (?), e; *f. A curry-comb*:—Æren screop[u ?] *strigillus*, Txts. 99, 1935. Screope *strigillum*. 99, 1906.

scrīc, scrēc *a kind of thrush, screech, skrike* [v. E. D. S. Pub. Provincial names of birds, where *screech, skrike* are given as names of the mistlethrush, p. 1, and *screech bird, screech thrush* as those of the fieldfare (*turdus pilaris*), p. 6] :—Scrīc, scrēc, scruc (scriic ?) *turdus*, Txts. 103, 2069. Scrīc *turdus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 30: 281, 20.

scrid, es; *n. A carriage, chariot, litter*:—Scrid *basterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 49: *carracutium, vehiculum*, 121, 81. Scrid (*currus*) Godes, Ps. Surt. 67, 18: ii. p. 187, 14. Scrides *basterne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 80. Scrides, Hpt. Gl. 504, 15. On scride ł on cræte *in carruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 42. Đā hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors tō scride and hine gebundenne in dæt scrid āsetton . . . Hió gelǣddon dæt scrid on heá dūne, Shrn. 71, 34. Heó wæs on gyldenum scryd, 156, 11. Screoda siex hun[dred]a *six hundred chariots* (cf. Exod. 14, 7), Exon. Th. 468, 9; Phar. 5. Ligbēran scridum *vel* crætum *flammigeris quadrigis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 14. v. scrīda.

-scrid *in* ful-scrid. v. scrȳdan, **IV**.

Scride-finnas; *pl. m. A people who, according to Jornandes and Procopius, seem to have inhabited the present Russian Lapland and other tracts thereabouts, and have extended into the present Swedish Finnland.* [Procopius, σκριθίφινοι; Adam of Bremen, *Scritefinni;* Paulus Diaconus, *Scritobini;* Saxo Grammaticus, *Scricfinni.*]:—Scridefinnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 36. Ic wæs mid Scridefinnum, Exon. Th. 323, 16; Vid. 79. The distinguishing prefix seems to refer to the use of snowshoes or skates, cf. *Icel.* skrīđr *a sliding motion*, skrīđa *to glide, slide* in snowshoes.

scrid-wægn, -wǣn, es; *m.* I. *a chariot*:—Hū seó gesceádwīsnes bæd dæt mōd dæt hit sǣte on hire scridwǣne (cf. on hrædwǣne, 36, 1; Fox 174, 1), Bt. 36, tit.; Fox xviii, 4. II. *sella curulis*:—Sittan on gerēnedum scridwǣne *in curuli sedere*, 27, 1; Fox 96, 1: 27, tit.; Fox xiv, 22.

scrid-wīsa, an; *m. A charioteer*:—Scridwīsa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38.

scrif. v. scræf, ge-scrif.

scrīfan; *p.* scrāf, *pl.* scrifon; *pp.* scrifen *To decree, appoint* (cf. ge-scrīf):—Scribun *promulgarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 74. Scriben *decerni*, 106, 22. I. *to decree* to a person as his lot, *to allot, assign*:—Swā misseliċe Dryhten eallum dǣleþ, scyreþ and scrīfeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 10; Vy. 66. Him (*God*) þonc ēghwā secge dæs đe hē for his miltsum monnum scrīfeþ, 333, 7; Vy. 98. II. *to fix as his lot* for a person:—Ic sceal sēcan đa hāmas đe đū mē ǣr scrife *I must visit the abodes that you (the body) have made my (the soul's) portion*, 371, 4; Seel. 70. Brūcan swylcra yrmþa swā đū unc ǣr scrife, 373, 2; Seel. 102. Dæt wyt gesāwon heofona wuldor swylc swā đū mē ǣr scrife, 375, 25; Seel. 143. III. *to decree after judgment, to adjudge, doom, inflict, impose, pass as a sentence* upon a person:—Folca gehwylcum Scyppend scrīfeþ bī gewyrhtum eall ǣfter ryhte, 75, 12; Cri. 1220. Scrīfeþ bī gewyrhtum meorde monna gehwam, 280, 8; Jul. 728. Gif hē bētan mōte sylle wið his līfe swā hwæt swā man him scrife *si pretium ei fuerit impositum, dabit pro anima sua, quidquid fuerit postulatus*, Ex. 21, 30. Þrowige hē (*a pledgebreaker*) swā biscep him scrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 10. Þolige hē (*a criminal priest*) ǣgđres ge hādes ge eardes, and wræcnige swā wīde swā pāpa him scrīfe, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Đǣr ābidan sceal maga māne fāh, hū him Metod scrīfan wille, Beo. Th. 1963; B. 979. Heó woldan đīne dōmas gehȳran, and hū đū đām forworhtum scrīfan woldest, Wulfst. 254, 17. IV. as an ecclesiastical term, *to shrive, to impose penance after confession, to hear confession and then impose penance*:—Đonne sacerd mannum fæsten scrīfeþ *quum sacerdos jejunium hominibus injungit*, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Dæt hē hit swā gebētt hæbbe, swā him his scrift scrīfe, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 22. Wē lǣraþ dæt ælc preósta scrīfe and dǣdbōte tǣce đam đe him andette, L. Edg. C. 65; Th. ii. 258, 9. Ofer ealle đa scīre de hē (scrift) on scrīfe, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 314, 5. Man sceal đam unstrangan men līđelīcor dēman and scrīfan đonne đam strangan . . . Man sceal on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcundan dōman dās þingc tōsceádan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 5. Hire nān preóst scrīfan ne mōt *neque ulli presbytero confessionem ejus accipere licebit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 6. His scrift him sceal swā scrīfan, swā hē on his dǣdum gehȳreþ, dæt him tō dōnne biþ . . . Gyf hwā tō dam (*making peace*) cyrran nylle, đonne ne mæg hē dam scrīfan, L. E. i. 36; Th. ii. 432, 37–434, 4. V. *to care for, regard* [cf. *O. Sax.* bi-skrīban (*with gen.* or *prep.*) *to care about*], (a) with gen.:—Deáþ dæs ne scrīfeþ (cf. se deáþ swelces ne rēcþ *mors spernit altam gloriam*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32), Met. 10, 29. Rihtes ne scrīfeþ, 25, 53. Ne scrīfe hē dæs hlīsan būton hū hē ryhtosđ wyrce *opus rectitudinis appetitio ignoret favoris*, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 16. (b) with dat.:—Se hlāford ne scrīfþ, se đam here wēdeþ, freónde ne feónde, feore ne ǣhtum (cf. se đe hiora welt ne murnþ nāuđer ne friénd ne fiénd, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7), Met. 25, 15. (c) with a clause:—Hī (*the people of Sodom*) forlēton eallinga đone brīdele dæs eges, đā hī ne scriton hwæder hit wære đe dæg đe niht, đonne đonne hī syngodon, Past. 55, 1; Swt. 427, 31. [He (*the pope*) þe scal scriuen of þine weorldlifen, þat þine sunen alle scullen þe from falle, Laym. 32074. Þe preost shall shrifenn þe and huslenn, Orm. 6128. Him for to hoslon an for to shriue, Havel. 361. Schryvyñ or here schryftys *audire confessiones*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Also* schriven (*reflex.*) means *to confess*:—Ich chulle schriuen me *confitebor*, A. R. 344, 6. Mede shroue (shrof, shroof) hire of hire shrewednesse . . . Thanne he assoilled hir sone, Piers P. 3, 44. Schryvyñ or ben aknowe synnys yn schryfte *confiteor*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *O. Frs.* scrīva *to impose a punishment*.] v. for-, ge-scrīfan; riht-scrīfend; scrift.

scrīfen *painted* (?):—Scrifen scrād glād, Exon. Th. 353, 15; Reim. 13. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skrīfa *to paint*; scrīfan *a picture*.]

scrīfend. v. riht-scrīfend.

scrift, es; *m.* I. *what is prescribed as a punishment, a penalty* (cf. scrīfan, III):—Ic (*bishop Werferth*) him (*Eadnoth*) sealde dæt lond and đa bēc . . . and ūre āgen rǣdengewrit dæt wǣre him tō đam gerāde dæt land tōlǣten đe mon ælce gēre gesylle fīftēne scillingas clǣnes feós đam bisceope and him eác đone ne scrift (scrift ne?) healde *our agreement that the land was resigned to him on the condition that fifteen shillings a year be paid to the bishop, and also that the penalty* (the land had before been subject to the condition that if it were not held by a person in orders it must pass to the church at Worcester; this condition was now removed) *be not maintained in respect to him* (*Eadnoth*), Chart. Th. 168, 18. II a. as an ecclesiastical term, (1) *penance* imposed after confession:—Gif feorhlyre wurþe, tōeácan đam rihtwere, twā pund tō bōte mid godcundan scrifte, L. E. B. 2; Th. ii. 240, 16; also in five following paragraphs. Ægder man sceal ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcundan dōman dās þingc tōsceádan *these things* (*the various circumstances of persons*) *are to be discriminated in the penances of the church and in the sentences of the law*, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 11. (2) *confession* which is followed by penance, *shrift*:—Dæt hē scriftes gyrnde and hūsles *quod confessionem et eucharistiam desideravisset*, L. Ecg. P. i. 3; Th. ii. 172, 19: 9; Th. ii. 176, 7. Gif preóst fulluhtes ođđe scriftes forwyrne, L. N. P. L. 8; Th. ii. 292, 1. Æghwylc cristen man . . . gewunige gelōmlīce tō scrifte; and unforwandodlīce his synna gecȳþe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 5. Gā man tō scrifte (*ad confessionem*), Wulfst. 181, 3. [Scrift ihalden *to carry out the penance imposed*, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Nimen scrift *to accept penance*, Laym. 18395. Takenn shriffte, Orm. 6613. Schrift (*confession*) and penitence, A. R. 8, 6. Þe holy ssrifte (*confession, one of the seven sacraments*), Ayenb. 14, 8. Schryfte *confessio*, Prompt. Parv. 449. *Icel.* skript, skrift, *confession, penance.*] II. *one who passes sentence, inflicts punishment, a judge* (v. scrīfan, III):—Wā is worulde scriftum, būtan heó mid rihte dōmas reccan, Wulfst. 263, 18. II a. as an ecclesiastical term, *one*

who hears confession and imposes penance, a confessor:—Ða bóte āberan ðe his scrift (*confessarius*) him tæcþ, L. Eccg. P. i. 4; Th. ii. 172, 24. Ðonne seal se scrift hine āhsian be ðæm ðe hé him andettaþ, hū da þing gedón wǽron. L. E. I. 31; Th. ii. 428, 10. His scrift him sceal swā scrīfan, swā hé ðonne on his dǽdum gehýreþ, dæt him tō dónne bíþ, 36; Th. ii. 432, 37: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 9. Libban ðam life, ðe scrift ūs wísige, Wulfst. 112, 18. Ne mæg þurh dæt flǽsc se scrift geseón on dære sāwle, Exon. Th. 80, 13; Cri. 1307. Bēte hé be his scriftes gebeahte, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 8: L. P. M. i; Th. ii. 286, 15. Hé ondette ælce costunge dam móde his scriftes *tentationes suas menti pastoris indicet*, Past. 16, 5; Swt. 105, 16. Cweðe his andetnesse tō his scrifte, and ðus cweðe: Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode and mínum scrifte dam gāstlīcan hæce ealle synna, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 18–21: Blickl. Homl. 43, 20. Gif him þince dæt hé wið his scrift sprece, dæt tācnaþ his synna forgyfennysse, Lchdm. iii. 174. 14. Úre mīsdǽde bētan, swā úre scriftas ūs tæcon, Wulfst. 142, 12. Andettan úre synna úrum scriftan, 115, 12: Blickl. Homl. 193, 22. [Hit íbeten swa þin scrifte þe techet, O. E. Homl. i. 19, 3. Widuten schriftes leaue, A. K. 418, 24.]

scrift-bōc; *f.* **I.** *a penitential, a book stating the penances to be enjoined after confession for various sins*:—i. scriftbōc on Englisc, Chart. Th. 430, 20; cf. L. Ælfc. P. 44; Th. ii. 384, 2. Swā hwylc swā ðās scriftbōc tilige tō ābrecanne *quicunque Confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit*, L. Eccg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Ða mæssepreóstas sceolan heora scriftbēc mid rihte tǽcan and lǽran, swā swā hié úre fæderas ǽr dēmdon, Blickl. Homl. 43, 8. **II.** *a di-course referring to penance*:—Lārspel and scriftbōc (*the title of the homily*). Wulfst. 242, 22.

scrift-scīr, e; *f. The district in which a confessor exercises his functions*:—Gif preóst on his scriftscīre ǽnigne man wite Gode oferhýre, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 244, 22: 9; Th. ii. 246, 12: 15; Th. ii. 246, 26. Sacerda gehwylc on his scriftscīre, Wulfst. 79, 17. Sacerdum gebyreþ on heora scriftscīrum, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 38: 19; Th. ii. 326, 2. v. riht-scriftscīr.

scrift-sprǽce, e; *f. Confession*:—Gif deáþscyldig man scriftsprǽce gyrne, ne him man mǽfre ne wyrne, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 24: L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 4.

scrimman; *p.* scramm *To shrink, draw up, contract*:—Gif monnes fōt tō hommum scrimme and scrince (cf. monegum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme, 68, 3), Lchdm. ii. 6, 15. [Cf. scram *distorted*; *benumbed with cold*: scrambed *deprived of the use of a limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles*: scrimed *shrivelled up*: shrammed, shrimmid *benumbed with cold*: scrimp *to spare, pinch*: shrump-shouldered *humpbacked*, all from Halliwell's Dictionary: scrimp, scrimpit *scanty, contracted*, Jamieson's Dict. *M. H. Ger.* schrimpfen: *Ger.* schrumpfen *to wrinkle*: *Dan.* skrumpe *to shrink, shrivel*; skrumpen *shrunk, shrivelled*. See also Skeat's Dictionary s. v. *shrimp*.] v. screnman.

scrīn, es; *n.* **I.** *a chest, coffer, casket, box in which precious things are kept*:—Scrīn *arca* vel *scrinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 49: *capsella*, 33, 62: *arca*, 80, 79. Dæt hālige scrīn *the ark of the covenant*, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 35: Jos. 4, 7. Godes scrīn, 7, 6: Num. 14, 10. Dæt scrīn, Jos. 3, 8, 13. Hé (*Judas*) hæfde scrīn (*loculos*) and bær ða þing ðe man sende, Jn. Skt. 12, 6: 13, 29. Hire scrīn mid hiræ hālgdómæ, Chart. Th. 553, 12. **II.** *a receptacle for the relics of a saint, a shrine*:—Se earm weardˊ geléd on scrīne of seolfre āsmiðod on Sancte Petres mynstre, Swt. A. S. Rdr. 99, 143. Ða þwōh man ða hālgan bān, and bær into dære cyrcan on scrīne, 100, 158. Ic genam ða reliquias dære hālgan fæmnan and hī gesætte on scrīn dæt ic sylf ǽr of stāne geworhte *ego tuli reliquias beatae Margaretae et reposui in scrinio, quod feci de lapide*, Nar. 49, 7. Ða gebrohte se bisceop ealle ða hālgan bān on gelimplicum scrýnum, and gelógodon hī up on cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 275. Ða wolde se cāsere wyrcan him eallum (*the seven sleepers*) gyldene scrýn, Homl. Th. ii. 426, 22. [Hī nāmen ðǽre (*in the minster*) twā gildene scrīnes and .lx. seolferne, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 11.] **III.** *a cage* in which a criminal is confined:—Hig Pilatum on ānum ýsenum scrýne gebrohton on dære byrig Damascum, and hyne myd scrýne myd eallum on feastum cwearterne beclýsdon, St. And. 38, 8: 44, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* scrīni *scrinium, loculus*: Icel. skrīn *a shrine*. From Latin.]

scrincan; *p.* scranc, *pl.* scruncon; *pp.* scruncen. **I.** of a plant, *to wither awvy, dry up, shrivel*:—Mid ðam mǽstan bleó hý (*the male and female pennyroyal*) blōwaþ ðonne neálíce ōðre wyrta scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Scrincan *marcescere*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 74. **II.** of a living being, *to pine away, become weak*:—Hé scrinceþ *aresci t*; he pineth away (A. V.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 18. Ða weardˊ se cyning (*Belshazzar*) tō dan swíðe áfyrht, dæt hé eal scranc (cf. Then the king's countenance was changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another, Dan. 5, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 2. [Þu scalt scrinchin (deze, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2278. Heo scrynketh for shome, P.S. 158, 7.] **III.** *to contract, shrink*:—Ða tán scrincaþ (-ed, MS.) up, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. Gif sino scrince . . . oðde gif monnes fōt tō hommum scrimme and scrince, ii. 6, 13–15. v. á-, for-, ge-scrincan.

scrind *swiftness* (?):—Ofer ðæne (sæ) mægene oft scipu scrīfende scrinde fleótaþ *over the sea oft sail the ships strongly and swiftly*, Ps. Th. 103, 24. [*Grein compares Lith.* skrindus *flying, running swiftly*.]

scrīpan (?); *p.* te *To waste away, wither*:—Scrépes *aresci*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* skrjupr *frail*: *Norweg.* skrypa *to waste*: *Swed. dial.* skryyp *to shorten*; skryp *weak*.]

scripel. v. eár-scrypel.

scripen, scripende gloss *austerus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 21.

scripp, es; *n.* (?) *A scrip, bag*:—Petrus forlēt lytle þing, scripp and net, ac hé forlēt ealle þing, ða ða hé for Godes lufon nán þing habban nolde, Homl. Th. i. 394, 7. [Horn tok burdon and scrippe, Horn. 1061. Palmere with pike ne with scrippe, Piers P. 5, 542. Scrippe *pera*, Prompt. Parv. 450. *Icel.* skreppa.]

scrippa, an; *m.*?:—Of dære dic on done midmestan scrippan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 27.

scriptor *occurs in the compound* tīd-scriptor *chronographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scriptora; *n. pl. scriptores*.]

scrīða *or* **scrīðu**, an; *m.* or *f. A chariot*:—Scrīdena t cræta *bigarum, curruum*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 77. v. scrid.

scrīðan; *p.* scrād, *pl.* scridon; *pp.* scriden, scrīðen. **I.** *to go, take one's way* to a place:—Dridden geewyd: 'Āstīgaþ nū āwyrgde in dæt wítehūs.' Sóna æfter ðæm wordum werige gāstas hwyrftum scrīðaþ in dæt sceaðena scræf, Cd. Th. 304, 17; Sat. 631. Men ne cunnon hwyder helrúnan hwyrftum scrīðaþ, Beo. Th. 329; B. 163. Com on wanre niht scrīðan sceadugenga, 1410; B. 703. **II.** *to go hither and thither, go about, wander*:—Līg scrīðeþ geond woruld wīde *fire shall spread itself far and wide through the world*, Exon. Th. 51, 3; Cri. 810. Fífte cyn is widscrīþelra hleápera, ðe under muneces gegyrlan ǽghwider scrīðaþ, R. Ben. 135, 21. Bana wīde scrād (*of the destroying angel that smote the firstborn of Egypt*), Cd. Th. 180, 3; Exod. 39. Dæt hine ne worian ne scrīdan (*uagari*) ne lyste, R. Ben. 126, 18. Swā scrīðende hweorfaþ gleómen, Exon. Th. 326, 27; Vid. 135. **III.** of the gliding motion of a ship, cloud, etc., or of the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit:—Ne æt mé hrísil scrīðeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 20; Rä. 36, 7. Sió scīre scell scrīðeþ ymbūtan dógora gehwylce *the heavens make one revolution each day*, Met. 20, 174: 28, 16. Sume tungl scrīðaþ lenge ūtan ymb eall ðis, 28, 8. Wolcnu scrīðaþ *clouds sail along*, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Leax seoal on wǽle mid sceote scrīdan, 539; Gn. C. 40. Sægl (*the sun*) gewāt under scrīdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2913; An. 1459. Léton scrīdan bronte brimþisan, Elen. Kmbl. 474; El. 237. Scrīðende (*revolving*) færþ hweóle gelícost, Met. 20, 216. Scrīðende scīn (*the storm-clouds*), Exon. Th. 385, 29; Rä. 4, 52. Ofer dæne (sæ) oft scipu scrīdende fleótaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 24. **IV.** of the increase or decrease of light:—Heó ðæt leóht geseah eller scrīdan, Cd. Th. 48, 9; Gen. 773. Niht ofer ealle scrīdan cwóme, Beo. Th. 1305; B. 650. **V.** of the coming of times or seasons, of the passage of time:—Dæs scrīð symb seofon niht Weódmōnaþ on tūn, Menol. Fox 270; Men. 136. Dagas forþ scridon, Exon. Th. 160, 12; Gū. 942. Ofer niddа bearn nihtrīm scridon, 167, 35; Gū. 1070. Cymeþ wlitig scrīdan on tūn Maius, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Ðenden him deós woruld scrīðende scīnan móte, Exon. Th. 97, 3; Cri. 1585. Mīn feorh ende gesēcep dæg scrīðende, ðonne dógor beóþ mīn forþ scriden, 164, 10–16; Gū. 1011. [Þa com Scottene king scriden to hirede, Laym. 10799. He scrad (com, 2nd MS.) to þisse lounde, 4109. Tweien scalkes scriden under bordes & skirmden, 8405. Noue of þe Normandes fro þam might skrith, Min. v. 68. To scrythe *labi*, Cath. Angl. 326. *O. Sax.* scrīdan, scrīdan *to go, pass* (of time, light): *O. H. Ger.* scrītan *gradi*: *Icel.* skrīða *to creep, crawl*; *to glide, slide*.] v. geond-, tō-, þurh-, ymb-scrīdan.

scrīðe, es; *m. A course*:—Ða habbaþ scyrtran scrīðe and færeld, ymbhwerft læssan ðonne ōðru tungl, Met. 28, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* scrit *gradus, passus*: *Icel.* skrīðr *a creeping* or *sliding motion*.]

scrīðol, scritta. v. wid-scrīðol, scrætte.

Scrobbes-burh; *f. Shrewsbury*:—Dā ferdon hī intō Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobbesbyrig, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 4. Cf. Civitas Scrobbesuis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 137, 24.

Scrobbesbyrig-scīr, *and later* Scrob-scīr; *f. Shropshire*:—Dā wæs se cyng gewend ofer Temese intō Scrobbesbyrigscīre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 29. Hugo eorl of Scrobscīre, 1094; Erl. 230, 37.

Scrob-sǽte, -sǽtan; *pl. The men of Shropshire*; also used where now the name of their district would be used, *Shropshire*:—Dā fyrdedon hī into Stæffordscīre and intō Scrobsǽton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 22.

scroepe. v. scrēpe.

scrofell, es; *n.* (?) *Scrofula*:—Cyrneles and scrofelles and ǽghwylces yfles, Lchdm. iii. 62, 22.

scrūd, es; *n.* **I.** *dress, clothing, attire*:—Hrælung *vestitus*, scruud *habitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 69. Hwæt begytst ðū of dīnum crǽfte? Bigleofan and scrūd (*vestitum*) and feoh, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 5. Hé syl þim andlyfene and scrūd *dat ei victum et vestitum*, Deut. 10, 18: L. Pen. 15: Th. ii. 282, 26. **II.** *an article of dress, a garment*:—Scrūd *vestis, clamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 50. Cildes scrūd *praetexta*, 25, 56. Slēlleás scrūd *colobium*, slēlleás ancra scrūd *levitonarium*, 40, 20. 21.

Scrūde *melote, veste,* Hpt. Gl. 492, 52. Hé sealde hira ælcum twā scrūd (*stolas*), and hé sealde Benīamine þíf scrūd, Gen 45, 22. [*Laym.* scrud: *Orm.* shrud: *A. R.* schrud: *Ayenb.* ssroud: *Piers P.* shroud *dress, garment: Icel.* skrūð *shrouds of a ship, tackle.*] v. beadu-, byrdu-, gūþ-, munuc-, nun-, ofer-, wīf-scrūd.

scrūd-fultum, es; *n. Assistance in providing clothing;* the word occurs in grants made to religious houses of funds for the provision of clothing:—Ealle þa sōcna ofer dæt feunland him (*the monks of Ely*) tō scrūdfultume (cf. stent causas seculares emendandae fratrum loco manentium victui vel vestitui necessaria ministrantes, p. 238), Chart. Th. 242, 18. Twelf hīda tō scrūdfultume dæm hīrēde (*Winchester*), 499, 13. Ic habbe gifen dæt land intō Sanctes Petres mynstre intō Badan dām munecan tō scrūdfultume, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 171, 15. v. next word.

scrūd-land, es; *n. Land given to provide means for buying clothing, land given as* scrūdfultum, q. v.:—Hé geunn(-ann ?) dæs landes æt Orpedingtūne for his sāwle intō Cristes cyrican dām Godes þ.ōwum tō scrūdland, Chart. Th. 329, 19.

scrudnian, scrutnian; *p.* ode *To examine carefully, consider, investigate*:—Ic scrudnige ł ic smeāge bebodu Godes mīnes *scrutabor mandata Dei mei*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 115. And Drihten on mīcelre folces menige smeāþ and scrutnoþ (scrudnaþ), MS. T.) hwæt ða feāwa syndan ðe his willan wyrcean willen *et querens Dominus in multitudine populi*, R. Ben. 2, 16. Mine gebrōðra, scrutniaþ mid hū wāclīcum wurðe Godes rīce bið gegōtt, Homl. Th. i. 582, 25. Twā þing sind ðe wē sceolon carfullice scrutnian, ii. 82, 25. Scrutniende *scru'ando, investigando*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 12. Tō āsmeāganne mid scrutniendre scrutnunge, Anglia viii. 302, 36. Scrudinend (scrudniend ?) *scrutantes*, Ps. Spl. 63, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scrōðōn, scrutōn *scrutari.*] v. ā-scrudnian.

scrudnung, scrutnung, e; *f. Examination, investigation, enquiry*:—Hē began mid geornfulre scrudnunge smeāgan and āhsian be ðām gebodum dæs hālgan regules. Lchdm. iii. 440, 20. Tō āsmeāganne mid scrutniendre scrutnunge. Anglia viii. 302, 36.

scrūd-waru, e; *f Habit, dress*:—Dæt hē (*a monk*) healdan wille his clǣnnisse and munuclice scrūdware, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 27.

scruf, scrutnian, scrutnung. v. scorf, scrudnian, scrudnung.

scrybb, e; *f. Scrub, underwood, shrubbery*:—Of ðare stānstrǣte andlang scrybbe, Chart. Th. 525, 21.

scrȳdan; *p.* de. **I.** *to put clothes on* a person, *to clothe* a person with (*mid*) a garment, *to dress*:—Ic mē scrȳde *induo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 2; Zup. 167, 2. Ic [mē] scrȳdde mid hǣran *induebar cilicio*. Ps. Spl. 34, 15. Heó scrȳdde Iacob mid ðam deórwurðustan reāfe *vestibus valde bonis induit eum*, Gen. 27, 15. Hine man efosode and scrȳdde hine and brohte hine tō ðam cynge *Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata ob'ulerunt ei*, 41, 14. Hē scrīdde (*vestivit*) done bisceop mid līnenum reāfe. Lev. 8, 7. Ic wæs nacud and gē mē scrȳddon (*operuistis*). Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36, 38. Mōdor, scrȳd (*vesti*) dīnne sunu, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 111, 3. Ne scrīde nān wīf hig mid wǣpmannes reāfe, Deut. 22, 5. **II.** *to clothe, to furnish with clothes, provide with clothes*:—Hē scrȳt mē wel and fēit, Coll. Monast Th. 22, 33. Gif æcyres weód God scrȳt, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Scrȳtt, Lk. Skt. 12, 28. Hē hī fēdan scolde and scrȳdan, Chr. 1012: Erl. 147, 11. Hingrigendum mete syllan and nacode scrȳdan. Blickl. Homl. 213, 18. **III.** *to put on* a garment:—Wlite ðū scrȳddest *decorem induisti*, Ps. Spl. 103, 2. Līnen reāf scrēdan sume seócnysse geīacnaþ *(in a dream) to put on a linen garment betokens some sickness*, Lchdm. iii. 206, 30. **IV.** *to rig* a ship (? cf. *shrouds* of a ship: *Icel.* skrūð *the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging; tackle, gear*):—Is ðeós bāt fulscrīd, Andr. Kmbl. 992; An. 496. [He hine lette ueden, he hine lette scruden, Laym. 8945. Nolde þe neodfulle ueden ne schruden, A. R. 214, 17. He wollde shriden uss wiþþ heofennlike wæde, Orm. 3676. He ne hauede nouth to shride but a kowel, Havel. 963. Ssrede þe poure, Ayenb. 90, 25. *Icel.* skrýða *to clothe, dress.*] v. ge-, mis-, un-, ymb-scrȳdan; wan-scrȳd.

scrynce; *adj. Withered*:—Menigo ðara unhālra blindena haltra scryngcara (giscrungenra, Rush.: forscruncenra, W. S.) *multitudo languentium, caecorum, claudorum, aridorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. Cf. scrence, *and for the inflexion* tuoegara, 8, 17.

scūa. v. scūwa.

scucca, sceucca, sceocca, scocca, an; *m. A devil, demon;* in sing. generally *the devil, Satan, Beelzebub*:—Wæs se scucca (*Satan*) him betwux. Tō ðæm cwæð Drihten: 'Hwanon cōme dū?' Se sceocca andwyrde: 'Ic ferde geond dās eorþan,' Homl. Th. ii. 446, 25–27. Se scucca, 452, 13, 17. Se sceocca, 448, 4. Gang dū sceocca (sceucca, MS. A.) on bæc *vade Satanas*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Æfter dæs sceocan (scoccan, Thw.) ēhtnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 3. Sceoccan *Belzebulis*, Germ. 399, 267. Sceoccan betēht tō flǣsces forwyrde, R. Ben. 50. 1. Deóful ł scuccan *Zabulun*, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Ða āwyrigedan sceoccan (scuccan), Homl. Th. i. 68, 1: Wulfst. 249, 1. Þurh ðara scuccena lotwrencas, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 14. Scucna englas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 7. Dæt hié leóda landgeweorc lāþum beweredon scuccum and scinnum, Beo. Th. 1882; B. 939. Ongunnan heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægean *inmolaverunt filios suos et filias suas daemoniis*, Ps. Th. 105, 27. *The word is found in the name of a place,* Scuccanhlāu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 196, 1. [Þu scheomelese schucke (*the reeve that condemned St. Margaret*), Marh. 7, 26. Þe lade unwiht, þe hellene schucke, H. M. 41, 35. Schenden þene sckucke (schucke), A. R. 316, 11. Þe scucke wes bitweonen, Laym. 276. Þu (*the reeve before whom Juliana was brought*) þat schucke art schucken (shuken, Bod. MS.) herien, Jul. 56, 2.]

scuce-gild, es; *n. An idol*:—Hí sceuccegyldum guldan *servierunt sculptilibus eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 26.

scūdan *to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder*:—Hý (*Adam and Eve*) on uncȳððu scomum scūdende scofene wurdon on gewinworuld *they shivering with shame into a strange land were thrust, into a world of struggle*, Exon. Th. 153, 19; Gū. 828. [Cf. *O. Sax.* skuddian: *O. Frs.* skedda: *O. H. Ger.* scuten, scutten *to shake* (trans.): *O. L. Ger.* scuddinga *excussus.*]

scūfan, sceūfan, sceófan; *p.* sceāf, *pl.* scufon, sceufon, sceofon; *pp.* scofen, sceofen *To shove, push, thrust;* trudere, praecipitare:—Ic sceūfe (sceófe, scūfe) *praecipito*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 11: *trudo*, 28, 4; Zup. 171, 1. Scīfþ *trudit*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 71. Scūfaþ *praecipitate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 78. **I.** *to shove, push, try to move something*:—Hē sceāf mid ðam scylde, dæt se sceaft tōbærst, Byrht. Th. 135, 50; By. 136. Sume sceufon, sume tugon, and seó Godes lǣmue hwærðre stōd, Shrn. 154, 26. **II.** *to shove, thrust, cause to move with violence.* (1) literal:—Ða ne gelīfde Apollonius dæt heó his gemæcca wære ac sceāf hī fram him, Ap. Th. 25, 6. Hē sceāf reāf of līce, Cd. Th. 94, 20; Gen. 1564. Hī dracan scufon, wyrm ofer weallclif, Beo. Th. 6254; B. 3131. 'Uton hine underbæc sceófan' . . . Hī ða hine underbæc scufon . . . ac hē næs ācweald þurh ðam heáfican fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 14–20. Hēt his scealcas scūfan ða hyssas in bǣlblȳse, Cd. Th. 230, 11; Dan. 231: Exon. Th. 142, 21; Gū. 647. Leahtra leáse in ðæs leádes wylm scūfan, 277, 21; Jul. 584. Scūfan scyldigne in seáþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1380; El. 692. Ūs ys miht geseald dē tō sceófanne on ðās wītu ðisse deópnysse, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 17. (2) of proceedings which imply violence, *to thrust* into prison, out of a place, etc.:—Drihten heó (*the fallen angels*) furðor sceāf in dæt neowle genīp, Cd. Th. 292, 24; Sat. 445. Hig scufon (*ejecerunt*) hine of ðære ceastre, Lk. Skt. 4, 29. Sume scufon heora māgas forþ tō heofenan rīce, and fērdon him sylfe tō helle wīte, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 22. Būton man āgeáfe Eustatsius and his men heom tō hand sceofe *unless Eustace were given up and his men were handed over to them*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 179, 22. Se cyning wæs yrre wið mē and hēt sceófan mē on cweartern *me retrudi jussit in carcerem*. Gen. 41, 10. Gē (*devils*) scofene wurdon fore oferhygdum in ece fȳr, Exon. Th. 140, 5; Gū. 605. Hý (*Adam and Eve*) scofene wurdon on gewinworuld, 153, 20; Gū. 828. **III.** *to shove, push, cause to move* (without notion of violence):—Hí scufon ūt heora scipu and gewendon heom begeondan sǣ, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 15: Beo. Th. 436; B. 215. **IV.** of the production of natural pheuomena:—Metod æfter sceāf sēfen, Cd. Th. 9, 4; Gen. 136. Ða wæs morgenleóht scofen and scynded, Beo Th. 1840; B. 918. [Cf. Grmm. D. M. 796.] **V.** *to push* a person's cause, *advance, forward*, cf. scyfe, **II**:—Scūfeþ Freá forþwegas folmum sīnum, willan ðinne, Cd. Th. 170, 13; Gen. 2812. **VI.** *to urge, prompt* a thought or action, cf. scyfe, **III**:—Mid ðȳ se weriga gāst ða synne scȳfþ on mōde *cum malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 19 note. **VII.** *to push on* or *forward, to move* (intrans.):—Mereconde (*the sun*) scȳft on ofdæle, Met. 13, 58. Werige gāstas scūfaþ tō grunde in dæt nearwe nīþ, Cd. Th. 304, 21; Sat. 633. [*Goth.* skiuban: *O. Frs.* skūva: *O. H. Ger.* sciuban: *Icel.* skýfa (*wk.*) *to shove, drive, push.*] v. ā-, æt-, be-, for-, ōþ-, tō-, wið-scūfan.

[sculan, sceolan]; ic, hē sceal, scal. dū scealt, *pl.* wē sculon, sceolon; *p.* sceolde, scolde, scealde, scalde; *subj. prs.* scyle, scile, sciele, scule. **I.** *to owe;* debere:—Ān him sceolde (scalde, Rush.: āhte tō geldanne, Lind.) tȳn þūsend punda. Se hlāford forgeaf him ðone gylt. Se þeówa gemētte hys efenþeówan, se him sceolde (sculde, Rush.) ān hund penega, and hē cwæð: 'Āgyf dæt dū mē scealt,' Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. 28. Hū mycel scealt dū (āht dū tō geldanne, Lind.) mīnum hlāforde? Lk. Skt. 16, 5, 7. Gif hwā ōðrum scyle (scule) borh oððon bōte, gelǣste hit georne, L. Eth. v. 20; Th. i. 308, 31. [Cf. Uoryef me þet ich þe sel, Ayenb. 115, 29. By the feith I shal Priam, Tr. and Cr. iii. 472.] **II.** denoting obligation or constraint of various kinds, *shall, must, ought,* (*I*) *have* or *am* (with infin.), *am bound*, with an infinitive expressed or that may be inferred from a preceding clause. (1) denoting a duty, moral obligation:—Ðū scealt on ǣghwylce tīd Godes willan wercan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 33. Nǣnig mon ne sceal luñan ne ne gēman his gesibbes, gif . . . (*it is a man's duty not to love*), 23, 16. Swā sceal oretta ā in his mōde Gode compian, Exon. Th. 122, 33; Gū. 315. God sceal mon ǣrest hergan, 333, 15; Gn. Ex. 4. Swā hire eaforan sculon ǣfter lybban, ðonne hié lād gedōþ, hié sculon lufe wyrcean, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. Næs fela manna, ðe hogade ymbe ða bōte swā georne, swā man scolde (sceolde, MS. B.), Wulfst. 156, 12. Hē (*the bishop*) ne cūðe dōn his gerihte swā wel swā

hē sceolde, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 9. Đā andswarede se cyning ðæt hē ǽgðer ge wolde ge sceolde ðam geleáfan onfōn *rex suscipere se fidem et velle et debere respondebat*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 35. Hwider hyra gehwylc faran sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Seó lufu ðe wē tō ūrum Hǽlende habban sceoldan, 109, 4. Forðæm ne scyle nān wīs man nǽnne mannan hatian, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 15. (2) *shall, ought* as being fit, right, proper, in accordance with reason:—Ic mid grāpe sceal fōn wið feónde, Beo. Th. 881; B. 438. Hwý sceal ic ǽfter his hyldo þeówian . . . ic mæg wesan god swā hē, Cd. Th. 18, 33; Gen. 282. Se ðe tō reccendðome cuman sceal *qui ad regimen venire debeat*, Past. 11; Swt. 61, 5. Forðan sceal gehycgan hæleða ǽghwylc, ðæt hē ne ābælige hearn Waldendes, Cd. Th. 276, 25; Sat. 194. Đonne gē geseóþ ðære tōworpednysse āsceonunge standan ðǽr heó ne sceal (riseþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 13, 14. Be ūre ǽr hē sceal (gedaefnaþ, Lind.) sweltan *debet mori*, Jn. Skt. 19, 7. Seó cyrice sceal fēdan ða ðe æt hire eardiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27; 47, 21. Hwæt sculon wē nū dōn tō ðam ðæt wē mǽgon cumon tō ðām sōþum gesǽlþum *quid nunc faciendum, ut illius summi boni sedem reperire mereamur?* Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 32. Dēmaþ ūs hwylcum deáðe wē sweltan sceulon, for ðam ðe wē ðone Hǽlend tō deáðe gesealden, St. And. 36, 16. Oncnāwan hwǽr wē sǽlan sceolon sundhengestas, Exon. Th. 54, 3; Cri. 863. Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan, Cd. Th. 114, 10; Gen. 1902. His weorc sceolon beón ðæs weorðe, ðæt him ōðre menn onhyrien, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 61, 17. Ic worda gespræc mā ðonne ic sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 1848; An. 926: Hy. 3, 43. Đone mǽddum ðe dū mid rihte rǽdan sceoldest, Beo. Th. 4119; B. 2056. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5410; B. 2708. Gūþbill geswāc, swā hit nō sceolde, 5164; B. 2585. Oft mon forlǽt done ege ðe hē mid ryhte on him innan habban sceolde, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 18. Hē ūs lǽrde, hū wē ūs gebiddan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 36. Hī cuǽdon, ðæt hié ðæt tō his honda healdan sceoldon, forðæm hira nān næs on fædrenhealfe tō geboren, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 4. Hū hié libban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 52, 30: Gen. 851. Hié nīþ āhōfon, swā hié nō sceoldon, Elen. Kmbl. 1673; El. 838. Gif ic scile *etsi oporteret me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. Hū hē scyle (scile, Cott. MSS.) eall earfoðu forsión *quod adversa quaeque despicienda sunt*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 4. Ne scyle nān mon blǽcern ǽlan under mittan, 5, 1; Swt. 43, 2. Hū gehiérsum ðǽm ðe hē mid ryhte hiéran sciele, 9; Swt. 56, 14: 10; Swt. 60, 6. (3) denoting obligation to perform an engagement, to do appointed work, to carry out the terms of an agreement:—Wisdōmes beþearf se ðære ǽdelan sceal andwyrde āgifan *he will need wisdom to whom the task of giving an answer is assigned*, Elen. Kmbl. 1085; El. 545. Sume sceolon (*it will be the task of some*) hweorfan geond hǽleþa land, Cd. Th. 281, 11; Sat. 270. Næs ðæt forma sīð ðæt hit (*the sword*) ellenweorc ǽfnan sceolde, Beo. Th. 2933; B. 1464. Đonne scyldfreca ongeán gramum gangan sceolde, 2073; B. 1034. Đone ende ðe Æðerēd healdan sceolde, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 2. Hī woldon ðisne eard healdan, and hē hī fēdan sceolde and scrýdan, 1012; Erl. 147, 10. Būtan ðǽm monnum ðe ða burga healdan scolden, Erl. 90, 19. Sceótend swǽfon, ða ðæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1413; B. 704. His scēipu sceoldan cumon ongeán, ac hī ne mihton, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 3. Gnornian hū oft hē feohtan scule (scyle, Cott. MS.), Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 10. (4) denoting bidding, commanding:—'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæð hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaft,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. Hǽlend him cwæð: 'Đū scealt fylgean mē,' Blickl. Homl. 23, 14: Cd. Th. 139, 15; Gen. 2310: 172, 29; Gen. 2851. Sceallū mid ǽrdǽge ceól gestīgan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Ic secge ðæt hē sceal wesan Ismahel hāten, Cd. Th. 138, 2; Gen. 2285. Ne sceolon gē mīne ða hālgan hrīnan, Ps. Th. 104, 13. Ne scule gē hit þurhteón, 4, 5. Sægþ on dissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten cwǽde, ðæt dis mennisce cyn ne sceolde āgūmeleásian, ðæt hié sealdon heora wæstma fruman for Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4: Exon. Th. 15, 9; Cri. 233. Se (*God*) ūs ðās lāde sceóp, ðæt wē on Egiptum sceolde ūs fremu sēcan, Cd. Th. 110, 23; Gen. 1842. Hē ūs gesette ðæt wē hine biddan sceoldan *he made this ordinance for us, that we should pray to him*, Blickl. Homl. 21, 3. Ða þing ðe ic eów foresægde, ðæt gē dōn sceoldon, 131, 34. Landfranc bebēad ðan munecan, ðæt hī scoldan hī unscrýdan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 8. Hē oncwæð, ðæt hié gyldan sceolde, Cd. Th. 229, 5; Dan. 212. 'On ðæt fýr gē (*the wicked at the day of judgment*) hreósan sceolan,' Ne māgon hī gehýnan heofoncyninges bibod, Exon. Th. 93, 11; Cri. 1524. (5) where the obligation results from a law, statute, regulation:—Se þyrdesta sceall gyldan fīftýne meardes fell, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 19. Nū sceal beón ǽfre on lī abbod, and nā biscop, and ðan sculon beón underþéodde ealle Scotta biscopas, Chr. 565; Erl. 18, 6. Sceolde swordes eg feorh ācsigan, Andr. Kmbl. 2266; An. 1134. Se ðe scyle (*since the regulations of the Penitential require it*) āne wucan dǽdbōte dōn, L. Ecg. C. 2; Th. ii. 134, 13. (6) denoting the necessity of fate, of the order of providence, *shall, must* as being decreed by fate or providence:—Đū scealt greót etan ðīne līfdagas, Cd. Th. 56, 9; Gen. 909. Đū eart eorþe, and þū scealt eft tō eorþan weordan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 9. Gyt scyl (sceal, MS. A.) beón gefýlled ðæt be mē āwriten is, Lk. 22, 37. Sceal hine wulf etan *his fate will be to be eaten by a wolf* (cf. swá missenlīce Dryhten callum dǽleþ, 331, 6; Vy. 64), Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12 (*and often*). Mon sceal on eorþan geong ealdian, 333, 21; Gn. Ex. 7. Gæþ ā wyrd swá hió scel, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Hié (*the Jews*) God sylfne āhēngon; ðæs hié sculon wergðu dreógan, Elen. Kmbl. 420; El. 210: Exon. Th. 455, 28; Hy. 4, 56. Hī ðǽr gefērdon mārran hearm ðonne hī ǽfre wēndon ðæt him ǽnig burhwaru gedōn sceolde *more than they ever expected it would be the fate of any citizens to do them*, Chr. 994; Erl. 132, 22. Đā hē from sceolde niþþum hweorfan, Cd. Th. 74, 15; Gen. 1222. Nǽnig heora þohte ðæt hē ðanon sceolde eft gesēcean folc *every one of them thought himself fated not to visit his people again*, Beo. Th. 1387; B. 691. Đonne dū forþ scyle metodsceaft seón, 2363; B. 1179: Cd. Th. 63, 27; Gen. 1038. Se dæg ðe hē sceole wið ðæm lichomon hine gedǽlon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Hwæðer dūs þūsend sceole beón scyrtre þe lengre, 119, 6. Scile, Beo. Th. 6335; B. 3177. Þeáh gē wénen ðæt gē lange libban scylan, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 15. Nele se Waldend ðæt forweorðan scylen sāula ūsse *it is not God's will, that our souls be destined to destruction (but* cf. hē nyle ðæt ða sāula forweorðan, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 37), Met. 21, 34. (7) *to be forced, must* because there is no possible alternative, because one cannot help one's self:—Nū sceal ic (*Hagar*) on wēstenne witodes bīdan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. Ic (*Satan*) sceal bīdan in bendum, 268, 1; Sat. 48. Ic teáras sceal geótan, Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 172. Ne sceal ic mīne onsýn fore eówere mengu mīþan, 144, 16; Gū. 679. Đū scealt furþor sīþfæt secgan, 261, 18; Jul. 317. Blind sceal his eágna þolian, 335, 27; Gn. Ex. 39. On ðǽm gesuincum hē sceal hine selfne geþencean ðeáh hē nylle *in adversis ad sui memoriam nolens etiam coactusque revocatur*, Past. 3, 1; Swt. 35, 7. Sculon hié ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406. Đū neorxna wonges wlite nýde sceoldes āgiefan, Exon. Th. 86, 11; Cri. 1406. Ordfruma earmre lāfe ðære ðe hīe ðǽdenan hýran sceolde, Cd. Th. 225, 13; Dan. 153. Scolde, Beo. Th. 20; B. 10: 1935; B. 965. Hyne Hetware gehnǽgdon mid ofermægene, ðæt se byrnwīga būgan sceolde, 5829; B. 2918. Sceoldon wrǽcmǽcgas ofgiefan grēne beorgas, Exon. Th. 116, 5; Gū. 202. Đonne hī siōñan sciōldon *when they could not help sighing*, Met. 26, 82. Þý læs ic scyle leng þrowian, Andr. Kmbl. 154; Au. 77. Hē tō foo gif hē niéde sciele *coactus ad regimen veniat*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 9. (8) *to be obliged, must, shall* because from the conditions or nature of a case no alternative is admissible, because a conclusion is inevitable:—Gif ðæt wīf nele hider tō lande mid mé, sceal ic lǽdan ðīnne sunu eft tō ðam lande ðe dū of fērdest? Gen. 24, 5. Nū ic eówer sceal frumcyn wītan, ǽr gē furþur fēran, Beo. Th. 508; B. 251. Ic forworht hæbbe hyldo ðīne, forðon ic lāstas sceal weán on wēnum wīde lecgan, Cd. Th. 63, 3; Gen. 1026. Đū meaht be sumum tācnum ongietan, hwæs dū wénan scealt *what with certainty you may expect*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 157, 20. Se ðe wille Drihtne bringan gecwēme lācfæsten, ðonne sceal hē ðæt mid ælmessan fullian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 18. Nū sceal hē sylf faran, ne mæg his ǽrende his boda beódan, Cd. Th. 35, 18; Gen. 556. Đonne hē æt hilde sceall līfes tiligan, Salm. Kmbl. 320; Sal. 159. Eart dū ðe tō cumenne eart, hwæðer ðe wē ōðres scylon (sceolon, MS. A.: sculon, MSS. B. C.) onbýdan (*expectamus*), Lk. Skt. 7, 19, 20. Sceolon, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 3. Forðon wit sculon unc stadolwangas rūmor sēcan, Cd. Th. 114, 29; Gen. 1911. Ðǽr hig ǽnne sculan eard weardian, Ps. Th. 132, 1. Sculun, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 21; Rūn. 21. Þý sceolon gelýfan eorlas, hwæt mīn ǽdelo sién, Andr. Kmbl. 1466; An. 734. Ne sceolon mē þegenas ætwītan *men shall not reproach me* (*because there will not be the slightest grounds for reproach*), Byrht. Th. 138, 14: Bv. 220. Wēnde ic ðæt dū dý wærra weorðan sceolde *I expected that you must have got more cautious*, Exon. Th. 268, 1; Jul. 425. Đā sceolde hē ðǽr bīdan ryhtnorþanwindes, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 17. Scolde herebyrne sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2890; B. 1443. Hit ofetes noman āgan sceolde, Cd. Th. 44, 35; Gen. 719. Ne meahton leng somed heora begra ðǽr āhte habban, ac sceoldon ða rincas ðý sēcan ellor ēðelseld, 113, 29; Gen. 1894. Mē þincþ wundor tō hwon dū sceole for ōwiht dysne man habban ungelǽrende fiscere *what reason obliges you to hold this man, an ignorant fisherman, as of any account?* Blickl. Homl. 179, 13. Gif hine mon tō genēdan scyle, and hē elles uylle *if there is no other course open but to compel him*, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 13. Seó orsorge wyrd simle līhþ, ðæt mon scyle wēnan, ðæt heó seó sīð sōfe gesǽlþ, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 30. (9) denoting need, *shall, must*, where an end is to be attained or a task to be completed or a purpose to be served:—Hwæt sceal ic mā secgean fram Sancte Iohanne *what more need I say of St. John?* Blickl. Homl. 169, 24. Ðæt scell ǽgleáwra mann ðonne ic mē tælige findan on ferðe *a more learned man than I reckon myself is necessary to perform the task*, Andr. Kmbl. 2965; An. 1485. Sculan wē gyt martira gemynd mā āreccan, Menol. Fox 136; Men. 68. 'Satan ic ðæt (*in hell*) sēcan wille.' . . . Sceolde hē ða brādan līgas sēcan, Cd. Th. 47, 20; 763. Nihtweard (*the fiery pillar*) sceolde wīcian ofer weredum, 185, 2; Exod. 116. Tō hwon sceolde ðeós smyrenes ðus beón tō lore gedōn *what end was to be served by thus wasting this ointment?* Blickl. Homl. 69, 6. Hwý gē ǽfre scylen unrihtfrúngum eówer mōd drēfan *quid tantos juvat excitare motus?* Met. 27, 1. (10) denoting the

certainty of a future event, that results from a settled purpose or decision :—Ic gefremman sceal eorlic ellen oððe endedæg mīnne gebīdan *I am determined to do or die*, Beo. Th. 1277; B. 636. Mid earum ne sceal ic (*it is settled that I shall not*) gehēran dære bēman stefne, Cd. Th. 275, 13; Sat. 171. Ðū scealt deáðe sweltan *thou shalt surely die*, Gen. 2, 17: Ps. Th. 118, 39. Ðæt ðū sunu Dryhtnes cennan scealde, Exon. Th. 19, 10; Cri. 298. Hē (*Christ*) wiste, ðæt seó burh (*Jerusalem*) sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. On ðære nihte ðe hȳ on done dæig tōgædere fōn sceoldan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 32. Hæfdon hié on rūne āwriten wera endestæf, hwænne hié tō mōse weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 274; An. 137. (10 a) denoting the certainty of a result under proper conditions :—Ðū hiin fæste hel sōðan spræce, swā ðū mīnum scealt feore gebeorgan *you are then certain to save my life*, Cd. Th. 110, 113; Gen. 1837. Forðan ðe (*on account of his previous conduct*) hē sceal ēce wīte þrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14: Blickl. Homl. 41, 32. Hū sceal mīn cuman gæst tō geóce? Exon. Th. 124, 10; Gū. 337. Se hlāfw sceal tō gemyndum mīnum leódum heáh hlīfian on Hronesnæsse, Beo. Th. 5600; B. 2804. Wē cwǽdon ær, ðæt se sceolde lytel sāwan, se ðe him done wind ondrēde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 23. Wēndun gē ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 33; Gū. 636. Ðā hēht se cāsere gesponnan fiówer wildo hors . . . ðæt ða wildan hors scealden þornan on hearde wegas and ða limo all tōbrecan, Shrn. 72, 1. Hē fægenaþ ðæs, hū hiene mon sceile (scyle, Hatt. MS.) herigean, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 7. Scile (sciele, Hatt. MS.), 9; Swt. 54, 19. Hē wēneþ ðæt hē sceole tō heofenum āhafen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 5. Gif wē ānige bōte gebīdan sculan (scylen, MS. B.) *if improvement in our condition is certainly to take place*, Wulfst. 157, 2. (11) denoting probability :—Neron cwæð tō Paule : ‘Forhwon ne sprecst ðū, Paulus?’ Ða andswarede him Sanctus Paulus : ‘Wēnstū ðæt ic sceole sprecan tō ðissum treówleásan men’ *do you think it likely that I shall speak to this false man?* Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. (12) as an auxiliary :—Ic sceal rǽdan tō merigen *lecturus sum cras*, ðū scealt rǽdan *lecturus es*, hī sceolon (sceolan, sculon) rǽdan *lecturi sunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 136, 10–12. Oðer *participium* is tōwerdre tīde se ðe rǽdan sceal *lecturus* . . . ðæt ðe sceal beón gerǽd *legendus*, 41; Zup. 246, 10–15. Se ðe wyle oððe sceal sprecan *loquuturus*, Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Se ðe sceal beón gecyssed *osculandus*, 248, 7. Sceal habba ł hæfis *habebit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 23. Hæfeþ ł hē scile habba, 6, 24. Wē stīges ł wē scilon stīge *ascendimus*, 20, 18. Gē sciolon geseá ł gē geseás *videbitis*, 13, 14. Ne hēras hiá ł ne sciolon gehēra *non audiunt*, 13, 13. Ðonne ðū ǽfre on moldan man gewurde oððe ǽfre fulwihte onfōn sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 172; Seel. 86. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehȳred, ðæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wīfa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23. Ða bæd Swegen hine ðet hē sceolde faran mid him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 12. Wēndon ðæt hig sceoldon māre onfōn *plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Ða ðonne ðe sió godcundde stefn þreáde and cuæð ðæt hīó sceolden leásunga wītgian *quos divinus sermo falsa videre redarguit*, Past. 15. 2; Swt. 91, 8. Hyra þeáw wæs ðæt hī ða untruman in lǽdan sceoldan, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 28. Ðeáh hē micel āge, and him mon erigan scyle ǽghwelce dæg æcera þūsend, Met. 14, 4. (13) denoting an assertion not made by the speaker, when a statement is matter of report [*cf. Ger.* sollen, and the use of *should* in the following passage :—There was something said about ane Campbell, that suld hae been concerned in the robbery, and that he suld hae had a warrant frae the Duke of Argyle. Rob Roy 1, 219]:—Be ðære frēcnan coþe ðe se mon his ūtgang þurh done mūþ sceal (*is said*) āspīwan. Hē sceal oft bealcettan, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Ys sǽd, ðæt Diana dās wyrta findan sceolde, i. 106, 5, 23: 120, 4. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leásum spellum, ðætte lob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 6. Ða sǽdon hī, ðæt ðæs hearperes wīf sceolde ācwelan, and hire sāwle mon sceolde lǽdon tō helle. Ða sceolde se hearpere weordan swā sārig. . . Ða hē ðider com, da sceolde cuman ðære helle hund ongeán hine . . . se sceolde habban þrió heáfdu, 35, 6; Fox 168, 3–17: 38, 1; Fox 194, 30–34. Ðeáh hē Cristen beón sceolde *though he was said to be a Christian*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Fundon ðā leáse gewitan ðe forlugon Naboð ðæt hē sceolde wyrigan God (*they brought reports of his blasphemy*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 197. Ulf biscop com and forneáh man sceolde tōbrecan his stef *the report was that they were very near breaking his staff*, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Swā swā manige men sǽdon þe hit geseón sceoldan *who were said to have seen it*, 1098; Erl. 235, 5: 1100; Erl. 235, 33. **III.** without an infinite (1) denoting constraint, necessity, need, fixed purpose :—Ealle wyrd forsweóp mīne māgas, ic him æfter sceal *I must after them*, Beo. Th. 5625; B. 2816. Hē sceal nēde tō ðara hlāforda dōme ðe hē hine ǽr underþeódde *non facit, quod optat, ipse dominis pressus iniquis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. Sió manbōt ðe ðam hlāforde sceal *the fine that must go to the lord*, L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 16. Tō myclan bryce sceal micel bōt nýðe, and tō miclum bryne wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 8. Earc sceal ðý māre *the ark must be the bigger*, Cd. Th. 79, 19; Gen. 1313. Hié tō helle sculon, Cd. Th. 45, 26; Gen. 732. Xersis āscade hwæt sceolde æt swā lytlum weorode māra fultum būton ða āne ðe him ǽr ābolgen wæs *Xerxes demanded what a greater force was needed for in dealing with so small a band, than those only with whom he had before been angry*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 16. Eall swā hī sceoldon tō Sandwic *as if they had or purposed to go to Sandwich*, Chr. 1049; Erl. 174, 26. Ðæt hē of ðisse worlde sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 5. Donne seó corþe him on ufan scealde *when the earth came to be put upon them*, Shrn. 81, 2. Ǽr hē onweg scyle *before he die*, Exon. Th. 310, 14; Seef. 74. (2) denoting obligation, fitness, propriety, use (*cf. Ger.* wozu soll dies?) :—Dys sceal on tweliftan dæg *this is the proper gospel for twelfth-day* (*cf.* dys godspel gebyraþ, Rubc. 1, 18), Mt. Kmbl. Rubc. 2, 1 (*and often*). Hwæt scal ðē swā lāðlīc strīð *what good will the strife do you?* Cd. Th. 41, 28; Gen. 63. Rǽd sceal mid snyttro . . . til sceal mid tilum, Exon. Th. 334, 26; Gn. Ex. 22. Wīta sceal geþyldig, ne sceal nō tō hātheort, 290, 15; Wand. 65. Hige sceal þe heardra, mōd sceal ðe māre, ðe ūre mægen lytlaþ, Byrht. Th. 140, 62; By. 312. Hī gecnāwan ne cunnan ne ða medtrymnesse ne eác ða wyrta ðe ðǽrwið sculon *the herbs that are proper for the disease*, Past. 1, 1; Swt. 25, 22. Ōðre wyrdrencas sculon (*are proper*), Lchdm. ii. 208, 3. Ðās wyrte sculon tō lungensealfe, iii. 16, 6. Hwæt sceolon (sculon, MS. H.) hī gesǽde nū wē swerian ne mōton *what good would they* (*adverbia jurativa*) *do stated, now we may not swear?* Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 10. Hē āxode ðone cāsere hū he embe hī sceolde *how he was to deal with them*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 370. Ne meahte gepencan hū ymb ðæt sceolde *what ought to be done about it, how the matter ought to be dealt with*, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deor. 12. Hwæt sceoldon (*deberent*) hig mē būton ic cūþe temian hig *what good would they* (*hawks*) *be to me unless I knew how to tame them?* Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 23. Hié be ðæm wiston hwider hié sceoldon *they knew by that in which direction they had to go*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 15. Hié wiston hū hié tō ðæm elpendon sceoldon *they knew the proper way of attacking the elephants*, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 17. Warnige man done stīweard tō hwylcere stōwe ðæt līc sceole, Chart. Th. 607, 15. Hwæt sceoldon ðē ūre ælmessan? Wulfst. 240, 15. [*Goth.* [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skulda : *O. Sax.* [skulan]; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulun; *p.* skolda : *O. Frs.* skila; *prs.* skal, skel, skil, *pl.* skilun; *p.* skolde : *O. H. Ger.* scolan; *prs.* scal, *pl.* sculumes; *p.* scolta : *Icel.* skulu; *prs.* skal, *pl.* skulum; *p.* skyldi.]

sculdor; *pl.* (*dual?*) sculdru (-o), sculdra; *m. A shoulder* :—Sculdur *scalpula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 18 : *scapulus*, i. 64, 68. Sculdor, 283, 6. Sculder *scapula*, 44, 27. His sculdor and his hleór wurdon ontende mid ðam fȳre, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 16. Wæs ðæt bærnet on his sculdre ǽfre gesewen, 346, 26. On his sculdre *in humero*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 15. Ōþ done swīðran sculdor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 19. Duru ðæt mannes heáfod ge ða sculdro māgan in, Blickl. Homl. 127, 9. Sculdra *scapula* (*-ae?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 19. On bæm sculdrum *in utroque humero*, Past. 14, 3; Swt. 83, 9, 21. Hē onfeólð hys hrægl æt hys sceoldrum, Shrn. 98, 17. In sculdrum ł bæccum *in humeros*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 5. Hī dydon ānne hwītel on hira sculdra *pallium imposuerunt humeris suis*, Gen. 9, 23: Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 1. Sculdru (sculdra, MS. X.), L. Ecg. C. 9; Th. ii. 140, 10. Gif mon ðrum ða sculdru forsleá, L. Alf. pol. 73; Th. i. 98, 21. Se sacerd smyreþ breóst and sculdru (sculdran, MS. E.), Wulfst. 35, 16: Lchdm. ii. 260, 17. [Schuldren; *pl.* Jul. 49, 18. He let smyte of ys hede by þe ssoldren, R. Glouc. 313, 7. *O. Frs.* sculder : *O. H. Ger.* scultarra *humerus, scapula, spadula*.]

sculdor-hrægel, es; *n. A garment to cover the shoulders* :—Sculdor-hrægl *superhumerale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 44.

sculdor-wærc, es; *m. Pain in the shoulders* :—Wið sculdorwærce and earma, Lchdm. ii. 340, 12: 6, 2.

scult-hēta. v. scyld-hēta.

scunian, sceonian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to shun, fear, avoid a thing from fear* :—Hē his hatunge fleáh and scunode, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 16. **II.** *to be afraid* :—Scunian *revereantur*, Ps. Spl. T. 69, 2. **III.** *to detest, abhor* :—Mid āne mōde wurd hē gescunned *uni animo detestetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 37. [Mi uader scunede (sonede, 2nd MS.) þene cristindom & þa hædene laȝen luuede to swide, þa we sculled scoenien (hatie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 14868. Birȝ þe shunenn (*avoid from fear*) to follȝhenn ohht tærinne, Orm. 4502. Ancren owen to hatien ham, and schunien, þ heo ham ne iheren, Á. R. 82, 23. Þu ahtest þis were ouer alle þing to schunien (*avoid with abhorrence, abhor*), H. M. 35, 11. Al hit him uleh and scunede, þet him er luuede, O. E. Homl. i. 79, 29. ȝif him wrattheth, be ywar and his weye shonye (*avoid from fear*), Piers P. prol. 174.] v. ā-, on-scunian.

scunung, e; *f. An abomination* :—On scunungum *in abominationibus*, Cant. M. ad fil. 16. v. a-, on-scunung.

scūr, sceór, scyūr, es; *m.* : e; *f.* (?) **I.** *a shower, storm* of rain, snow, hail, etc. :—Scūr *nimbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 60: 76, 42. Scyūr (scūr, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 54. Ðes scūr *hic imber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 7. Swylce scūr ofer gærs *quasi imber super herbam*, Cant. M. ad fil. 2. Rēnes scūr, Exon. Th. 215, 1; Ph. 246. Regna scūr, Cd. Th. 252, 10; Dan. 576. Hægles scūr, 50, 13; Gen. 808. Syððan (*after the overflow of the Nile*) tō twelf mōndum ne cymþ ðǽr nān oðer scūr, ðð ðæt seó eá eft up ābrece, Lchdm. iii. 254, 2. Donne

sceór cymeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1024; An. 512. Đā wæs geblissod seó Godes burh for đam cyme đæs scūres đe hý geclænsode *fluminis impetus laetificat civitatem Dei*, Ps. Th. 45. 4. Scūre *nimbo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 54: *inserenae*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 15. Scūras *imbres*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 44. Geþēnsume scūras *coloni nimbi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 28. Wealcaþ hit (*hail*) windes scūras (? MS. scūra), Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Scūra *procellarum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 20 [H]reósendlīcum scūrum *ruituris imbribus*, 499, 64: 501, 6: Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 15. Seó lyft liccaþ done wǽtan of ealre eorþan and of đære sǽ and gegaderaþ tō scūrum, Lchdm. iii. 276, 13. Weal sceal wiðstondan stormia scūrum, Exon. Th. 281, 25; Jul. 651. **I** a. metaph. *a shower* of missiles:—Flāna scūras, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 221: Elen. Kmbl. 234; El. 117. Hygegār lētep, scūrum sceótep, Exon. Th. 315, 22; Mōd. 35. **I** b. *a shower* of blows of a hammer falling on a weapon (?):—Scearpne mēce scūrum heardne, Judth. Thw. 22, 26; Jud. 79. Cf. scūr-heard. **II**. metaph. *a storm, trouble, disquiet*:—Swā đeós woruld fareþ scūrum (cf. scýr-mælum) scyndeþ *hurries on stormily*. Exon. Th. 469, 24; Hy. 11. 7. [*Goth.* skūra (windis) Λαῖλαψ, *procella*: *O. Sax.* skūr *a missile, weapon*: — That man ina witnōdi wāpnes eggiun, skarpun skūrun, Hel. 5138. *O. H. Ger.* scūr *tempestas, grando*; also of weapons: — Dō lēttun sē askim scrītan, scarpēn scūrim, Hildebrandslied 66. *Icel.* skūr *a shower; a shower* of missiles; vāpna, hjálma skúr *id.*] v. hægl-, hagal-, hilde-, regn-, winter-scūr; scýr-mælum, *and next word.*

scūra (-e; *f.* ?), an; *m. A shower*:—Hē ārīman mæg rægnas scūran dropena gehwelcne, Cd. Th. 265, 22; Sat. 11.

scūr-beorh, *gen.* -beorge; *f. A shelter against storm*:—Hrōfas sind gehrorene . . . sceade scūrbeorge, Exon. Th. 476, 9; Ruin. 5.

scūr-boga, an; *m. A rain-bow*:—Đonne ic scūrbogan minne iéwe, Cd. Th. 93, 5; Gen. 1541.

scurf, scurfed, scurfende. v. scorf, scorfed, scorfende.

scūr-heard; *adj. Made hard by blows* (v. scūr, **I** b; *and* cf. heoru hamere geþuren, Beo. Th. 2575; B. 1285):—Sweordes ecg, scerp and scūrheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2267; An. 1135. Đæt him fēla lāf (*the sword*) ne meahte scūrheard sceþþan, Beo. Th. 2070; B. 1033.

scūr-seaduc (*or* -scead; *n.*); *f. A protection against storms* (cf. *umbrella*):—Nys unc wuht beforan tō scūrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 23; Gen. 813.

-scuta *in* an-scuta *falarica*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. [Cf. (?) He þa fla lette gliden bi Corineus siden Corineus bleinte & þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461.]

scutel *a dish*:—Scutel *catinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290. 21: ii. 17, 17. [Scotyle *scutella*, 257, 15. *O. H. Ger.* scuzzila *scutula, scutella, discus, catinus, lanx*: *Icel.* skutill *a dish*. From Latin (?) *scutella*.]

scutel *and* scytel, es; *m.* **I**. *a dart, missile, arrow*:—Sciutil *jaculum, sagitta*, Txts. 110, 1177, 1179. Scytelum cilda *sagittis parvulorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [*Icel.* skutill *an instrument shot forth, a harpoon*. Cf. scytyl *a shuttle*; schytle, chyldys game *sagitella*, Prompt. Parv. 447. Schetylle *navecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 235, 3.] **II**. *the tongue of a balance* (?):—Scytel *momentum*, 76, 632. Scutil, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 20. Scutel, 56, 52. [*M. Lat.* momentum *languette de bilance*. Cf. schytylle, schitÿl, onstabyl *precepi*, Prompt. Parv. 447.]

scūwa, scūa, an; *m.* **I**. *the shadow* thrown by an object:—Oferwrāh muntas scūa his *operuit montes umbra ejus*, Ps. Surt. 79, 11. Dægas mīne swē swē scūa (*umbra*) onhældun, 101, 12: 143, 4. Ic eom scūan gelīc swýþe āhyldeð *sicut umbra cum declinat*, Ps. Th. 108, 23. **II**. *shade, darkness*:—Mid dý wit forþgongende wǽron under đam scūwan đære þýstran nihte *cum progrederemur sola sub nocte per umbras*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 14. **II** a. fig. *shadow*:—Scūa deáþes *umbra mortis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 20. In midle scūan deáþes, 22, 4. Ālǣd mē út of dyses carcernes hūse and of deáþes scūan, Blickl. Homl. 87, 35. Scūa (scūa, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 16. In scýa, Ktl. 168, 9. Sealde him deorcne deáþes scūwan, Ch. Th. 293, 15; Sat. 455. **III**. *shadow, protection*:—Ic on fægerum scūan fiđera dīnra gewīcie *in umbra alarum tuarum spero*, Ps. Th. 56, 1. Under scūan fiđra dīnra gesild mē *sub umbra alarum tuarum protege me*, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. **IV**. *shadow* as opposed to substance:—Scūan ł leásunge *fallacis*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 14. [Screne or scu or spere *scrinium, ventifuga*, Prompt. Parv. 450. Spere or scuw (schuu), 468. Þe skuues of the scowtes, Gaw. 2167. Cf. *Goth.* þairh skuggwan δι' ἐσόπτρου, 1 Cor. 13, 12. *O. H. Ger.* scūwo *umbra: Icel.* skuggi *a shadow; a spectre*.] v. dǽd-, deáþ-, dim-, heolstor-, hlīn-, niht-scūwa (-scūa).

scūwan, scūan (?) *to shade*. [*O. H. Ger.* scūit *adumbrat: Icel.* skyggva *to overshadow*.] v. ofer-scūwan.

scyan (*for* scýhan), scýn (?); *p.* de *To prompt, urge, persuade, suggest*:—Đa ārestan synne se weriga gāst scýde . . . Forđon mid dý se weriga gāst đa synne scýl̃þ (scýþ, MS. C.: scýeþ, MS. T.) on mōde *primam culpam serpens suggessit . . . Cum enim malignus spiritus peccatum suggerit in mente*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14–20. Wē getǽceþ ł scýaþ him *nos suadebimus ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 14. Cf. scýhend, scýend *maulistis*, Txts. 78, 654. Scýhend *malistis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 52. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* scūhenti *exhortans*, Grff. vi. 417.] v. sceóness, scyhtan.

scyecels. v. scíecels.

scydd, es; *m. Alluvial ground* (?):—Đis synt đa denbæra . . . hudeliuga scydd, Cod Dip Kmbl. ii. 195, 19. On timbers.ǽd in stǽþa coulles scydd on hanslǽdes heáfdan, iii. 380, 26. Haec sunt pascua porcorum . . . in communi silua pascuale quod dicitur Palinga Schittas (scyddas ?), ii. 303, 19. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* schütt: *Ger.* schutt.]

scýde, Cd. Th. 232, 26; Dan. 266. v. sceón.

scýend. v. scýan.

scýe-uange:—Scóe ł scýeuange (-þwange ?) *calciamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 59, 9.

scyfe, es; *m.* **I**. of rapid motion caused by a push (metaph.), *precipitation*, v. scūfan:—Word scyfes *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 6. Hié weorđaþ oft ǽscrencte on đæm scyfe dære styringe hira módes dæt hī hira selfra ne āgon dý māre geweald đe ōđerra monna *motionis impulsu praecipites quaedam velut alienati peragunt*, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 12, 17. **I** a. glossing *preceps*:—Seó ūs on scefe gedwelde teáh mid wegleásum *quae nos in preceps errore traxit devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 11. **II**. *furtherance* of a project, *the pushing* of a matter, *prompting, instigation* in a good sense, cf. scūfan, **V**:—Ælc burhgemet beó be his dihte ge scife swīđe rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 21. **III**. *prompting, instigation* in a bad sense, cf. scūfan, **VI**:—Se đe þurh deófles scyfe on synna befealle, L. C. E. 23; Th. i. 374, 9. Befeallen þurh deófles scyfe on healíce misdǽde, Wulfst. 103, 21. v. niđer-scyfe.

scyfel, e: scyfele, an; *f.* [*Shovel* in *shovel*-hat ?] *A covering for a woman's head*; mafors (*mafors* operimentum capitis maxime feminarum, Ducange):—Hacele *capsula*, cōp *ependiten*, scyfele *mafors*, nunne *sanctimonialis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 67. Scyfla, scybla *moforte* (*-ae*), Txts. 77, 1267: Wrt. Voc ii. 55, 38. Scyfelum *mafortibus*, 55, 39: 87, 63. [Cf. (?) *scuffle*, a linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean, a pinafore, an apron (Sussex). *Icel.* skupla; *f.*; skypill; *m. a woman's hood hiding* or *shading her face*.]

scyftan, -scýgean, scýhend. v. scīftan, -scīgan, scýan.

scyhtan; *p.* te *To instigate, prompt, urge*:—Mē nædre beswāc and mē neódlice tō forsceape scyhte and tō scyldfrece, Cd. Th. 55, 22; Gen. 898. Ođer him đās eorþan ealle sægde lǽne . . . Ođer hine scyhte dæt hé sceađena gemōt nihtes sōhte, Exon. Th. 109, 30; Gū. 98. [We schuchted hine ueor awei hwou we dođ deadliche sunne, A. R. 312, 10, MS. C.] v. scyan.

scyl, scylcen, scyld *a shield*. v. scill, scilcen, scild.

scyld, e: scyldu (o); *indecl. f.* **I**. *guilt, sin, crime, fault*:—Hē sume mándǽde gefremede đā seó scyld đā tō his heortan hwearf đā onscunode hē hī hefelīce *sceleris aliquid commiserat, quod commissum, ubi ad cor suum rediit, gravissime exhorruit*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 34. Sitte sió scyld (*the killing of a slave*) on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. On eów scyld sitcþ. Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gū. 449. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, 7, 6; Cri. 97. Hē his scylde forgyfenysse bæd *veniam reatus postulans*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 33. Đa byrđenne sua micelre scylde *tanti reatus pondera*, Past. 2, 2; Swt. 31, 14. Būtan scylde *sine culpa*, 3, 1; Swt. 33, 16: L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 9. Hī būton ǽlcere scylde (*without being guilty of any crime*) wurdon fordóne, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 30. Æt opere scylde *flagrante delicto*, L. In. 37; Th. i. 124, 23. Hafaþ dæt mōd hwylcehúgu scyldo *habet animus aliquem reatum*. Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 42. Syinna, scylda *piacula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 78. Mīne scylde *delicta mea*, Ps. Th. 68, 6: Ps. Surt. 58, 13. Scylđa, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Scelda, Ps. C. 45. Bróđres scyldo *fratris vitia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 5. Ǽscyred scylda gehwyicre, deópra firena, Elen. Kmbl. 2624; El. 1313: 937; El. 470. Hwílum bið gōd wærlīce tō mīdanne his hiéremonna scylda (*vitia*), Past. 21, 1; Swt. 151, 9. **II**. *a debt, due*:—Ryhtlícor cwe∂an dæt wé him gielden scylde đonne wé him mildheortnesse dón *justitiae debitum potius solvimus, quam misericordiae opera implemus*, 45, 1; Swt. 335, 19. Ágefnæ beón đa scylde *reddi debitum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 25. Hē đa scyld forlēt wið hine *debitum dimisit ei*, 27: 30. [Sculd *scelus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 74. *O. Sax.* skuld *a crime; a due*: *O. L. Ger.* sculd: *O. Frs.* skelde, schuld, schild: *O. H. Ger.* sculd, sculda *causa, facinus, noxa, injuria, crimen, debitum, meritum*: *Icel.* skuld, skyld *a due, tax; sake*.] v. deáþ-, frum-, ge-, god-, mān-, níd-scyld.

scyldan, scyldend. v. scildan, scildend.

scyldan, scyldian *to charge, accuse*:—Hý gān .xii. sume and gesceldigen (gescylden, *other MS.*) hine, L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3.

scyld-frecu, e; *f. Guilty greed*:—Mē (*Eve*) scyhte tō scyldfrece fāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 23; Gen. 898.

scyld-full; *adj. Guilty, criminal, sinful, wicked*:—Ic (*Adam*) wreó mē scyldfull, Cd. Th. 53, 30; Gen. 869. Bearn Godes on wergum folce wíf curon, scyldfulra mægđ, scýne and fægere, 76, 4; Gen. 1252. Đonne sweart wæter swelgaþ seadum scyldfullum *when the deluge swallows the wicked*, 78, 32; Gen. 1302: Elen. Kmbl. 619; El. 310.

scyldgian, scyldgung. v. scyidigian, scyldigung.

scyld-hǽta, an; *m. One who demands a due* or *debt, a bailiff*:—

Sculthêta *exactor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 70. Scyldlâta (-hâta ?) *exactor*, i. *postulator*, 144, 54. [*O. Frs.* skeltata, skelta (der stellvertreter des grafen, v. Richthofen, pp. 1023 sqq.): *O. L. Gr.* sculd-hêto (quicunque villicus est abbatis quod nos vulgo dicimus *sculthêtho*): *O. H. Ger.* scult-heizo *vilicare, tribunus, procurator, exactor populi*: *Ger.* schult-heisz. Cf. *Goth.* dulga-haitja *a creditor*.]

scyld-hata, an ; *m. One who hates wrongfully, an enemy* :—Scyld-hatan, ealdgenîðlan, Andr. Kmbl. 2095 ; An. 1049. Scyldhatan, egle ondsacan, 2295 ; An. 1149. v. next word.

scyld-hete, es ; *m. An enemy, a foe* :—Mid scyldhe:tum, werigum wróhtsmiðum, Andr. Kmbl. 170 ; An. 85. v. preceding word.

scyldian *to commit a fault* :—Gesette God æ scyldiendum *legem statuit delinquentibus*, Ps. Th. 24, 7. v. scyldigian, scyldan.

scyldig ; *adj.* **I.** *guilty, sinful, criminal* :—Scyldig *reus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 1 : 86, 61 : *sons*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39 ; Zup. 63, 14. Gif man wât, dæt ôðer mân swerap, hê bip scildig (*portabit iniquitatem suam*), gif hê hit forhilþ, Lev. 5, 1. Wæs gecueden tô dæm scyldegan folce *delinquenti populo dicitur*, Past. 15, 1 ; Swt. 91, 2. Dæt hê hine scyldigne ongete *reum se cognoscat*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 496, 33 : Elen. Kmbl. 1380 ; El. 692. Hû hê dæt scyldige werud forscrifen hefde, Cd. Th. 267, 4 ; Sat. 33. Scyldge men, Exon. Th. 71, 10 ; Cri. 1153. Scyldigra scolu, 98, 15 ; Cri. 1608 : 132, 22 ; Gû. 476. Hendum scyldigra *manibus nocentium*, Rtl. 24, 11. Heó nâuht ne þreâþ dâm scildigum, Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 13. Earfeþu scyldgum tô sconde, Exon. Th. 78, 14 ; Cri. 1274. Hiê ða scyldigan þearlwîsiſce dêmaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Stræc wid ða unryhtwîsan and wid ða scyldgan, Past. 17, 5 ; Swt. 113, 23. **I a.** *guilty* of committing a crime, (1) with gen. of crime :—Se biþ êces gyltes scyldig *reus erit aeterni delicti*, Mk. Skt. 3, 29. Mordres scyldig, Beo. Th. 3370 ; B. 1683. Deâdes scyldig *guilty of causing death*, L. In. 5 ; Th. i. 104, 13. Mansleges scyldig, Blickl. Homl. 189, 34. Mordres scyldige . . . deâpes scyldige, 65, 10–11 : H. R. 107, 1. (2) with inst. of crime :—Sinnum scyldig, Beo. Th. 6135 ; B. 3071. Dædum scyldige, Cd. Th. 76, 35 ; Gen. 1207. Lehtrum scyldige, Andr. Kmbl. 2434 ; An. 1218. **I b.** *guilty* against (*wid*) a person :—Ælc man de yfel dêþ mid yfelum willan is scyldig wid God, H. R. 105, 33 : Cd. Th. 250, 20 ; Dan. 549. Menn wæron deadlice and wid heora Drihten scyldige, Hexam. 17 ; Norm. 24, 26 : Blickl. Homl. 47, 21. **II.** *responsible* for, *liable* for, *chargeable* with an ill result, (1) with gen. :—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men sprâce forwyrne, and hê on dære tyddernesse swelte, sŷ hê on dômes dæg dære sâwle scyldig (*ejus animae reus*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2 ; Th. ii. 172, 29. Hê sceal mid rêdnesse him stiére dýlæs hê sie scyldig ealra hira scylda *ne culparum omnium reus ipse teneatur*, Past. 21, 5 ; Swt. 161, 1. Gif hwelc gôd lâce gesihþ, dæt his hwam þearf biþ, and ðonne for his slæwþe âgiémeleásaþ dæt hê his helpe, ðonne wille wê cwedan dæt hê sié genôg ryhtlîce his brôðor deâþes scyldig. 49, 1 ; Swt. 377. 21. Swâ feala earmra manna swâ on dæs rîcan neâweste sweltaþ, and hê him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dæl, ðonne biþ hê ealra dara manna deâþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 7. (2) with inst. :—Gif God him ne âraþ, ðonne beóþ hié sua monegum scyldum scyldige sua hié manegra unþeáwa gestîran meahton mid hiora lârum, gif hî ongemong monnum beón wolden *ex tantis rei sunt, quantis venientes ad publicum prodesse potuerunt*, Past. 5, 3 ; Swt. 45, 22. **III.** *liable* for a debt, *bound* by an obligation :—Swâ hwâ swâ swerep on dæs temples golde se ys scyldig *qui juraverit in auro templi, debet*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16. Suæ uoe forgeíon scyldgum ûsum (*debitoribus nostris*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Syndrigum scyldgum *singulis debitoribus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5. **IV.** *liable* to forfeiture, *forfeiting* (1) with gen. of forfeit :—Gif hwâ ymb cyninges feorh sierwie, sié hê his feores scyldig and ealles dæs ðe hê âge, L. Alf. pol. 4 ; Th. i. 64, 1 : L. Ath. v. 1, 4 ; Th. i. 230, 6, 12. Hê æt wîge gecrang, ealdres scyldig, Beo. Th. 2680 ; B. 1338 : 4128 ; B. 2061. Feores sceldig, Ps. C. 20. Sŷ hê scyldig his sylfes and ealles dæs ðe hê âge, L. Ath. iv. prm. ; Th. i. 220, 12. Beó hê .cxx. scilt. scildig wid done cing, L. Ath. v. 1, 5 ; Th. i. 230, 11 : L. In. 4 ; Th. i. 104, 10. Beó hê wid done cyninge scyldig ealles dæs ðe hê âge, Wulfst. 271, 26. Se ðe dæt gecwême ne dêþ, beó hê his inganges scyldig, Ch. Th. 606, 21. Sŷ hê his tungan scyldig, L. Edg. ii. 4 ; Th. i. 266, 25. (2) with inst. :—Dû, ealdre scyldig, deâþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 9 ; Jul. 124. Gebeád dæt se wære aldre scyldig, se dæs onsôce, Cd. Th. 244, 19 ; Dan. 450. **V.** *liable* to punishment, *deserving* of punishment :—Scyldig *obnoxius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 31. (1) with gen. of punishment :—Hié is deâþes scyldig *reus est mortis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 66 : Mk. Skt. 14, 64. Dû eart wid mê deâþes scyldig *dignus es morte*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 591, 41. (2) with dat. (?) :—Se ðe ofslihþe syl þỳ dôme (dômes, MS. A.) scyldig *qui occiderit, reus erit judicio*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 21. [Þe bid al swa sculdig þe þet uuel iþeuad swa þe þe hit ded, O. E. Homl. i. 113, 2. *A. R.* schuldi : *O. Sax.* skuldig *guilty, liable* to a payment *or* penalty : *O. Frs.* skeldech : *O. H. Ger.* sculdig *reus, culpabilis, meritus, debitus, debitor, obnoxius*.] v. feorh-, for-, god-, hand-, mân-, morþor-, þeóf-, þurh-, twî-, un-, wam-scyldig.

scyldigian, scyldgian ; *p.* ode *To sin* :—Wid ða scyldgiendan (scyld-gigendan, Hatt. MSS.) *contra peccantem*, Past. 21, 1 ; Swt. 151, 23. v. for-, ge-scyldigian ; scyldian.

scyldiglîc. v. un-scyldiglîc.

scyldigness, e ; *f. Guiltiness* :—Synnignise ł scyldignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33 : 103, 17.

scyldigung, scyldgung, e ; *f. A criminal charge* :—Be ðon ðe scyld-gunge bæde æt ofslegenum. Wê cwædon, se ðe scyldunga (be ðon ðe scyldgunga, *other* MS.) bæde æt ofslagenum þeófe dæt hê eode þreora sum tô . . . and ðone âþ syllen dæt hỳ on heora mæge nâne þỳfþe nyston . . . and hỳ gân siþþan xii. sume and gescyldigen hine *of him who asks for the charge (in order to refute it) in the case of a slain thief. We ordained, he that should ask for the charge in the case of a slain thief, that he should go with two others . . . and they shall make oath that they knew of no theft on the part of their kinsman . . . and afterwards twelve on the other side shall go and bring the charge against him (the thief)* (cf. Qui culpam exigit de fure occiso, L. H. i. 74, 2 ; Th. i. 578), L. Ath. i. 11 ; Th. i. 204, 26.

scyld-lîeta, scyldung. v. scyld-hæta, scyldigung.

scyld-leás ; *adj. Guiltless* :—Scyldlæs *insons*, Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2.

scyld-wreccende *punishing guilt* :—Hell scyldwreccende, Exon. Th. 71, 25 ; Cri. 1161.

scyld-wyrcende *committing sin* or *guilt* :—Dû (*the soul*) done lîchoman scyldwyrcende gewemdest, Exon. Th. 91, 4 ; Cri. 1487. Ðonne deós woruld scyldwyrcende byrneþ, 232, 5 ; Ph. 502 : 269, 4 ; Jul. 445. Dû womfulle, scyldwyrcende sceaþan âwurpe, Elen. Kmbl. 1520 ; El. 762.

scyl-êgede. v. sceolh-eágede.

scylf, scylp, es ; *m.* **I.** *a peak, crag, tor* (in local names) :—Ðonon ofer ealne done hâþfeld tô Hnæfes scylfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 37. Tô byrnan scylfe, 38, 36. Sticule scylpas *scabri nurices*, Germ. 399, 446. Scylfa *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 43. **II.** *a turret, tower, pinnacle* :—Se deófol gesette hine uppan dam scylfe dæs heágan temples, Homl. Th. i. 166, 17 : 170, 1. Wê biddaþ dæt dû âstîge tô dam sticelan scylfe . . . Hwæt ða bôceras hine gebrohton tô dæs temples scylfe, ii. 300, 1–3. Hê hine âsette ofer dæs temples scylf, Blickl. Homl. 27, 11. Scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29 : *pinnas*, Blickl. Gl. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bæron ða elpendas *elephanti superpositas turres gestaverunt*, Nar. 4, 16. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* sculpa *gleba*.] v. stân-scylf ; scylfig.

scylfe. v. scilfe.

scylfig, scylpig ; *adj. Craggy, rocky* :—Scylpige *scopulosas*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 29. v. scylf.

Scylfingas, scylfor, scylfring, scylga, scylian, scylig, scyll, scylp, scylpig, scymrian. v. Skilfingas, scilfor, scilfrung, scealga, scilian, scilig, scill, scylf, scylfig, scimrian.

scyltumend (? fultumend), es ; *m. A helper* :—Drihten is mîn scyltum-end and mîn gescyldend *Dominus adjutor meus et protector meus*, Ps. Th. 27, 8.

scyndan, scendan ; *p.* de. **I.** *intrans. To hurry, hasten* :—Swâ deós woruld fareþ, scûrum scyndeþ, Exon. Th. 469, 24 ; Hy. 11, 7. Brimwudu scynde, 182, 5 ; Gû. 1305. Scynde Gregorius in Godes wære, Menol. Fox 77 ; Men. 38. Scynde beadupreáta mæst tô hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 60 ; El. 30. Fæge scyndan (*of death by violence*), Exon. Th. 271, 29 ; Jul. 489. Hî æghwonon tô him êfston and scyndon, Guthl. 15 ; Gdwin. 66, 10 : Bd. 4, 27 ; S. 604, 8. Ða ongunnan monige êfstan and scyndan tô gehŷrannе Godes word *coepere plures ad audiendum verbum confluere*, 1, 26 ; S. 488, 11 : Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 14, 25. Hê gewât scrîdan, tô gesceape scyndan, Beo. Th. 5133 ; B. 2570. Manna freóndscipe biþ swîðe hwîlwendlîc and swîðe scendende (cf. gnorn-scendende), Blickl. Homl. 195, 26. **II.** *trans.* (1) *To cause to hasten, to hurry* :—Ða wæs morgenleóht scofen and scynded, Beo. Th. 1840 ; B. 918. (2) *to urge, incite, exhort* :—Se feónd his (*Judas*) heortan tô dan lærde and scynde, dæt hê Drihten tô deáde belæwede, Homl. As. 153, 55. Hû mon monige scyndan scyle (*de exhortatione multis exhibenda*) tô dæm dætte his gôdan dæda ne weorðen tô yflum dædum, Past. 60 ; Swt. 453, 6. [*O. Sax.* far-skundian *to incite, egg on* : *O. H. Ger.* scuntan *sollicitare, suggerere, urgere* : *Icel.* skynda *to hasten* : *Dan.* skynde.] v. â-, ge-scyndan.

-scynde. v. un-scynded.

scyndel ? : — Tîwesdæges nama wæs of Martie, Iovis sunu dæs scyndles (cf. (?) scyndan, **II.** (1) ; scyndel *one who causes swift movement*, referring to the lightning (?). Or cf. (?) scendan, scendele ; scyndel, scendel *a shameful person* (?)), Anglia viii. 321, 16.

scyndendlice ; *adv. Hurriedly, hastily* ; consummatim, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 41 : 82, 75.

scŷne, scŷ-nes, scyp. v. scîne, sceó-ness, scip.

scypen, e ; *f. A shippen* [in some northern dialects ; also pronounced *shup'n* (Cumberland)], *a cow-house, stall* :—Scypen *bovile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 72. Scipen, 126, 59 : *bostar vel boviale*, i. 58, 25. Scepen, steal, *vel* fald *bovile, stabulum*, 15, 23. Ða þing tô begânne ðe tô scipene belimpaþ, Anglia ix. 260, 4. Ût wæs gongende tô neáta scypene (*ad*

stabula jumentorum), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 9. Nǽnig mann scypene his neátum ne timbreþ, 1, 1; S. 474, 32. Andlang dices on dæs cinges scypena; of dan scypenum ou dæt riscbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 62, 27. Scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 18. [Schepyn *boscar* (*-tar?*), Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 10. Schyppune *boster*, 204, col. 2. The schepne brennyng with the blake smoke, Chauc. Kn. T. 1142.] Cf. scoppa.

scyppan, scyppend, scýr, scyran, scýran, scyrdan. v. scippan, scippend, scīr, sceran, scíran, scirdan.

scyrfe-mūs, e; *f. A shrew-mouse*:—Scirfemūs *sorex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 27. Cf. sceorfan.

scyrft *a scraping* (?); scansio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 78. Cf. sceorfan.

scyrian, scyriendlíc. v. scirian, sciriendlíc.

scýr-mælum ; *adv. Stormily*:—Seó orsorhnes gǽþ scýrmælum swá dæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam videas ventiosam*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 4. v. scūr.

scyrpan, scyr-seax. v. scirpan, scear-seax.

scyrtan ; *p.* te *To make short, to shorten*:—Gif God his hwīle ne scyrte (gescyrte, MSS. B. C.), Wulfst. 19, 9. v. ge-scyrtan; scortian.

scyrte (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A short garment, skirt, kirtle*:—Scyrtan *pretexta*, tunecan *togae*, Germ. 393, 143. [He ches stiue here to shurte and gret sac to curtle, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. Arður warp an his rugge a ræf swiðe deore, ænne cheisil scurte & ænne pallene curtel, Laym. 23761. He broucte bred in his shirte or in his couel, Havel. 768. He yaf ofte his kertel and his sserte to þe poure, Ayenb. 191, 9. *M. H. Ger.* schurz: *Ger.* schurz *an apron*: *Icel.* skyrta *a kind of kirtle.*]

scyrting, e; *f. A shortening, an abridgement*:—Gif hwilc gelǽred man ðás race (*the homily on Job*) oferræde, ðonne bidde ic dæt hē ðás scyrtinge ne tǽle, Homl. Th. ii. 460, 6.

scyrtra, scyrtest, scyru, scýtan. v. scort, scearu, scītan.

scyte, es; *m.* **I.** *shooting*:—Hié fortendun dæt swíðre breóst foran dæt hit weaxan ne sceolde dæt hié hæfden dý strengran scyte (*ne sagittarum jactus impedirentur*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Dryhten dǽleþ sumum wyrp oððe scyte, Exon. Th. 331, 17; Vy. 69. **II.** *a shot, blow*:—Scytum *ictibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 76. **III.** *what is shot* or *thrown, a javelin, dart*:—Scytas *iacula*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 9. [He þene scute biberh, Laym. 1461. Mid scute of eien, A. R. 60, 16. Wið þe schute wite heo hire, 62, 1. An carpenter that sset the ssute, R. Glouc. 537, 4. *O. Frs.* sket: *O. H. Ger.* scuz *jactus.*] v. on-, under-, ūt-, wæter-scyte.

scýte. v. scīte.

scyte-finger, es; *m. The forefinger*; digitus secundus quo sagittatur:—Scytefinger *index* vel *salutaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 5. Bēcnend, scytefinger *index*, ii. 46, 35. Gif se scytefinger biþ ofāslegen, sió bōt biþ .xv. scill., L. Alf. pol. 57; Th. i. 96, 1. *In Ethelbert's Laws the fine is only eight shillings*, L. Eth. 54; Th. i. 16, 10. Scytefingres, Anglia viii. 326, 28. Euennicel swā ðū mǽge mid ðīnan scitefingre tō ðinum þuman befón, Lchdm. iii. 6, 21. Mid scetefingre ðū gebēcnest *indice prodis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 5. [Cf. *O. Frs.* skot-finger.] v. scytel-finger.

scyte-heald, -healden; *adj.* **I.** *bent so as to shoot downwards* (cf. scyte-rǽs), *sloping steeply*:—Scytehealdpreceps, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 77. **II.** *oblique, inclined*:—Scytehald *obliquum*, 115, 13. Sió scytehealde oubēgnes *obliqua curvatura*, 64, 24. Sió scythealde *obliqua*, 79, 1. Scytehealden, 62, 61.

scytel *dung.* v. scitel.

scytel *a dart.* v. scutel: *a bolt*, v. scyttel.

scytel-finger *the arrow-finger, the forefinger*:—Scytelfinger (scyte- ? v. scyte-finger) *index*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 31.

scytels. v. scyttels.

scyte-rǽs, es; *m. A headlong rush*:—On scyterás oðde on fǽrfyll, unforesceáwadlíc *in preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 43.

scytere, es; *m.* **I.** *a shooter, an archer.* v. scyteres (sciteres) clíf, flōde, streám, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 330. [*Icel.* skytari *a shooter.*] **II.** *one that moves swiftly* (?):—Ad rivulum qui scitere dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 102, 29. Cf. scytta.

scytling. v. ūt-scytling.

scytta, an; *m. A shooter, an archer*:—*Sagittarius* dæt is scytta, Lchdm. iii. 246, 2. Strælbora and scytta *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 32. Ða gebende án scytta his bogan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 219. On scyttan fæn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 132, 22. On scyttan mere; dæt on scyttan dūne, 381, 11. Wulfsiges módor scyttan, vi. 212, 5. Ða gegaderade Regulus ealle ða scyttan ðe on ðæm fǽrelte wǽron, dæt hié (*the serpent*) mon mid flánum ofercōme, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 5. Wǽron on his fyrdinge twelf þúsenda scyttena, Homl. As. 104, 55. [Alle þe scutten, Laym. 27046. *O. H. Ger.* scuzzo *sagittarius*: *Icel.* skyti *one who shoots* or *hurls.*]

scyttan; *p.* te. **I.** *to cause rapid movement, to shoot* a bolt, *to shut*:—Ic scytte sum loc *sero*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 2. **II.** *to discharge* a debt:—Ic wille dæt man selle dæt land et Fersafeld . . . and recna man iungere Brūn ān marc gol and mid dan lāue scytte man mīna borgas (*my loans shall be paid off*), Chart. Th. 568, 19. [Schutted þet þurl to, A. R. 96, 10. *Ayenb.* ssette: *Piers P.* shutte, shette: *Wick.* schitte: *O. Frs.* sketta *to stop, close.*] v. for-scyttan.

-scytte. v. riht-scytte.

scyttel, scytel, es; *m. A bar, bolt*:—Ealle ða ísenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5: 85, 7: Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 24. Scyttelas *vectes*, Ps. Spl. 106, 16. Scetelas, Kent. Gl. 658. [Á gardin besset myd tuo ssetteles, Ayenb. 94, 30. Schyttyl *pessulum* vel *pessellum*, Prompt. Parv. 447: ondoynge of schettellys *apercio*, 365.] v. scutel *and next word.*

scyttels, scytels, es; *m. A bar, bolt*:—Ða scytelses (scitelses, MS. O.) tōburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Openiaþ ðás gatu and ða fæstan scytelsas, Wulfst. 230, 31. Scytelsas *seras*, Ps. Spl. 147, 2. Scettelsas, Hymn. Surt. 122, 28. Scyttylsum *vectibus*, Germ. 399, 349. [Þet (*the cross*) is þet scutles þe de deofel ne mei nefre tocysan, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 35.] v. fore-scyttels, *and preceding word.*

Scyttisc; *adj. Scottish, Scotch* (v. Scottas):—Ðǽr læg secg mænig . . . guma norþerna . . . swilce Scittisc eác, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 19. Scyttisc gecost gealdor wið ælcum ǽttre, Lchdm. ii. 10, 23. Scyttysces cynnes *natione Scottus*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 16. Gif hē hæfþ Scyttisc weax, Lchdm. ii. 114, 11: iii. 46, 17. Scittisc, ii. 156, 26. ¶ Of speech:—Sind on ðis īglande fíf geþeóde . . . Scyttisc, Chr. Erl. 3, 3. Se cyning Scyttysc (*linguam Scottorum*) geleornad hæfde, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 39. On ðam mynstre ðe on Scyttisc is nemned Rathmelsigi, 3, 27; S. 558, 35.

se, sió, Lchdm. ii. 260, 1; *m.*: seó, ðeó, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13; se, Lchdm. ii. 228, 8; *f.*: dæt; *n.* **I.** a demonstrative adjective, *the, that.* (1) marking an object as before-mentioned or already well-known (a) with substantives:—Se Hǽlend, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 13. Se steorra stōd ofer ðǽr dæt cild wæs, 2, 9. Wæs se engel sprecende tō ðres Drihtnes mēder, Blickl. Homl. 5, 2. Seó heofon biþ gefeallen æt ðæm feówer endum middangeardes, 93, 4. Seó eorþe, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. Seó sāe and se mōna geþwǽrlǽcaþ him betweónan, 268, 12. Seó lyft *the air*, 272, 20. On ðone gemānan dæs þrýðguman and dære þrýðe, Blickl. Homl. 11, 5. Hē fægnode dæs miclan weorces ðærre ceastre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 15. Dæt mon da earce bere on ðǽm saglum, 22; Swt. 171, 12. Mid ðý selflīce se Dēma biþ geníðed tō ðæm ierre, 4; Swt. 39, 10. Ðý þearlan ðóme (*by the severe sentence just mentioned*) hē forleás his mennisce, Swt. 39, 23. Dæt mæsten is gemǽne tō ðām (*those mentioned in the charter*) ān and twentigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. On hāte ða ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 32, 13. (b) with adjectives:—Se dumba spræc, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Ða æthrān hē dæs blindan hand, Mk. Skt. 8, 23. (c) with numerals:—Ða þrý cōmon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Ðīna āgna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tōhopa, ða þreó ðē ne lǽtaþ georttrēwan be ðam ēcan līfe, Bt. 10; Fox 32, 8. (d) with proper names:—Se Iohannes *the same John* (A.V.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Se (*the one in question*) Cynewulf oft feaht wið Bretwallum . . . Hē wolde ádrǽfan ænne æþeling, se wæs Cyneheard hāten, and se Cyneheard wæs dæs (*the one previously mentioned*) Sigebryhtes brōður, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 24–28. Fēng Carl tō ðam westrīce . . . se Carl wæs Hlōþwiges sunu, se Hlōþwīg wæs Carles brōður, se wæs Iuþytan fæder, . . . and hié wǽron Hlōþwiges suna. Se Hlōþwig wæs dæs aldan Carles sunu; se Carl wæs Pippenes sunu, 885; Erl. 84, 10–17. Seó Asia (*Asia Minor*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11. Him Iosep gehealp. From ðam Iosepe . . . , 1, 5; Swt. 32, 28. (2) marking an object which is further described (a) by an adjective:—Se heofonlíca cyning, Blickl. Homl. 5, 18. Mīn se heofonlíca Fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 35. Se earma upāhafena, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 13. Se dysega ungeþyldega, 33; Swt. 220, 9. Ðeó deáþberende uncyst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 13. Mid hire ðære yfelan sceónesse beswāc ðone ārestan wīfmon, 5, 1. Ðone yfelan fæsðrǽdan willan fulneáh nān wind ne mæg āwecgan, Past. 33; Swt. 225, 6. ¶ The weak declension usually occurs with the demonstrative, but in the following instances strong forms are found:—On ðam seócum men, Lchdm. ii. 282, 11. Snāw cymþ of ðam þynnun wǽtan, iii. 278, 23. Of ðam hātum bǽde, Homl. Th. i. 58, 29. Ða gleáwe sǽgenga[n] hig understandaþ, Anglia viii. 327, 21. Ða anbestungne saglas, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 11. For ðære sceáwungge dara ungesewenlícra þinga, 16; Swt. 99, 8. Ðara eádigra apostola, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 31. Orhlyte ðæra hāligra mihta, Homl. Th. i. 346, 26. (b) by a pronoun:—Mon sceal suā manian ðæt se hiera folgoþ hine ne ōþhebbe, Past. 28, 1; Swt. 189, 17. Ða mīne sǽlþa and se mīn weordscipe, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 14–15. Ælnigne dǽl ðara ðínra gesǽlþa, 11, 1; Fox 32, 26. (c) by a numeral:—Ðæt þridde gebed, Homl. i. 264, 16. Hyt eall ālēd biþ on ðære ānre mīle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 32. Ða āxode se cāsere ðone ǽnne preóst, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 14. Ðis synt ðæra twelf Apostola naman, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 2. Hū mon scule blódlǽse on ðara six fíf ælcum on mōnþe forgān, Lchdm. ii. 146, 19: 148, 2. (d) by a genitive:—Ða wæs gesended ðæt goldhord ðæs mægenþrymmes on ðone bend ðæs clǽnan innoþes, Blickl. Homl. 9, 28. Se emnihtes dæg, Lchdm. iii. 256, 26. Nēh ðæm clife ðære Reádan Sǽs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 19. Ða díógolnesse das þriddan hefones, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 8. (e) by a phrase:—Ðara twentiges hīda landgemǽra tō

Burhtúne. . . . Þara .vii. hída landgemǽra æt mædelgáres byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25–32. (f) by an appositive:—Saul se cyning, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14. Membraċ se ent . . . Ninus se cyning, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 9–10. Þæt land Cilia . . . seó sǽ Euxinus . . . se hēhsta beorg Olimpus . . . Nilus seó eá; . . . nēh ðam beorge Athlans, 1, 1; Swt. 12, 11–21. (g) by a clause, v. IV:—Eart ðū se Beowulf, se ðe wið Brecan wunne, Beo. Th. 1016; B. 506. Seó Ægyptus ðe ūs neár is, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 16. Seó menigo ðe beforan fērde, Blickl. Homl. 71, 9. Sỹ ðæs cynnes orf ðe hit sỹ, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 3. Gif esne eorlcunde mannan ofslæhþ ðane ðe sió (*whoever it be*), L. H. E. 1; Th. i. 26, 8: 3; Th. i. 28, 4. Ða hwīle ðe hié tó nānre ōðerre note ne mǽgen, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 12. Oft mon forlæt ðone ege and ða fæsðrǽdnesse ðe hé mid ryhte on him innan habban scolde, 4, 1; Swt. 37, 17. Ða twelfe ðe mid him wǽron, Mk. Skt. 4, 10. Ða fíf hlāfas ðe se cnapa bær getācniaþ ða fíf béc ðe Moyses sette, Homl. Th. i. 186, 13. Hwæt ða sume dreógaþ, ðe ða wrǽclāstas wīdost lecgaþ, Exon. Th. 309, 13; Seef. 56. (h) by a clause in apposition:—Ne sceal hé ðæt ān dōn, ðæt hé āna wacie, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. (i) by relation to other objects mentioned:—Se ðe ne gǽþ æt ðam gete intō sceápa fálde, Jn. Skt. 10, 1. Hig gefýldon ða[fatu] ōþ ðone brerde, 2, 7. Irnende on ðæt sond, and ðonne besince eft on ðæt sand, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 22. (3) with adjectives used as epithets:—Salomon se snottra, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 16. Hit is Hælend se Nazarenisca, Blickl. Homl. 15, 19. Sidroc eorl se alda and Sidroc eorl se gioncga, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 22. Éadweard se langa, Byrht. Th. 139, 53; By. 273. (4) marking an object as the representative of a class:—Ys seó æx tó ðæra treówa wyrtruman āsett, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Hū nys seó sāwl sélre ðonne mete, 6, 25. Ða lícham-lícan gōd bióþ forcúþran ðonne ðære sāwle cræftas . . . Seó fægernes ðæs líchoman geblissaþ ðone mon, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 5–8. Ær ðan ðe ðæs dæges lenge oferstīge ða niht, Lchdm. iii. 256, 13. Bere is swíðe earfoþe tō gearcigenne, and ðeáhhwǽdere fēt ðone mann, ðonne hē gearo bið, Homl. Th. i. 188, 5. (4 a) marking genus:—Se mon *homo*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Se mann āna gǽþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. (5) marking a definite whole or a class of objects:—Hié hātaþ ða landmen (*the natives*) Nuchul, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 24. Ón ōðre wīsan mon sceal manian ða blīdan, on ōðre ða unrōtan . . . ða underþiéddan . . . ða ofer ōðre gesettan . . . ða woroldwīsan . . . ða dysegan, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 14–17. Þæra Persiscra cyning . . . gegaderode of ðām Saraceniscum micele fyrde, Jud. Thw. 162, 23. Hē clypode ða gelaðodan tō ðam gyftum. . . . Hē sǽde ðām geladeðon, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 3–4. (6) with abstract nouns where modern English would not use the article:—Sió hálu ðone mon gedēþ lustbǽrne, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 9. Gif se weorðscipe and se anweald gōd wǽre, 16, 3; Fox 54, 8. Hē ða geþyld ðe is mōdur ealra mægena for ðæm unwrence ðære ungeþylde forlēt, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 20. Þurh ða wilnunga ðære woroldāre, 3; Swt. 33, 8. Ón ðǽm gesundfulnessum ðæt mōd wierð upāhafen; and on ðǽm earfeðum hit bið geeádmēdd. On ðære gesundfulnesse mon forgiett his selfes; on ðǽm gesuincum hē sceal hine selfne geþencean. On ðære orsorgnesse . . . on ðæm earfoðum. . . . Suíðe oft monn bið ðære earfoðnesse lāreówdōme underþiéded, Swt. 35, 4–10. (6 a) where an abstraction is personified:—Se Wísdōm and seó Gesceádwīsnes, Bt. 3; Fox 6, 13 (and often). II. as a demonstrative pronoun, *he, she, it, that*, (1) referring to a person or thing:—Se wæs betera ðonne ic, Beo. Th. 943; B. 469. On ðǽm ys sǽd, and ðæt sweart, Lchdm. i. 278, 1. Heó hafaþ leáf sinewealte and ða bitere, 290, 18. Ðonne hī eów ēhtaþ on ðysse bryg, fleóþ on ōðre; and ðonne hī on ðære eów ēhtaþ, fleóþ on ða þryddan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 23. Hēt se cāsere hine lǽdan tō his deófolgelde, ðæt hé ðæm gulde, Shrn. 88, 22. Heó hafaþ stelan and ðone on bógum gebȳñe, Lchdm. i. 298, 20. Ða swungon hī ðæne, Mk. Skt. 12, 3. Hé sorgaþ ymb ða and bið ðara suíðe gemyndig, Past. 4, 1; Swt. 37, 19. Ða wǽron ealle ða wīf geladede; ðara wǽs iii hund and hundeahtatig, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 32. Ðæt hē nānes þinges būton ðǽm þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. Gesyllan .xv. leaxas and ða gōde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 296, 1. (2) referring to the subject dealt with in a clause *that, it*:—Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs ðæt wǽre hlāford oðer ōðre mȳs . . . hū wunderlīc wolde eów ðæt þincan, hwelce cehhettunge gē woldon ðæs habban, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 1–4. Hwylc ðæs cyninges geleáfa wǽre, ðæt æfter his deáþe mid wundrum wæs gecȳþed, Bd. 3, 19; S. 533, 15. Ðæt hē ðæs (*for praying in a certain place*) hæfde mēde wið God, Shrn. 88, 32. Hē ðæs (*for beheading a saint*) dyde hreówsunga, 89, 18: Ps. Th. 28, 7: 30, 1. Ic hit scortlice secgan scyle, hwá ðæs (*the stirring up of strife*) ordíruman wǽron, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 18. Hū his gesceafta weaxaþ and eft waniaþ, ðonne ðæs tīma cymþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 13. Heora æfterfyligendas wǽron deófolgylde folgiende, for ðam Mellitus and Iustus of Breotene gewiton, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 3. Nis hit lang (feor) tó ðon, 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Gif eáran sýn innan sāre, and ðǽr wyrms sỹ, on dō ða ylcan sealfe, heó ys swýðe gōd tō ðam, Lchdm. i. 358, 17. Se hearpere suíðe ungelíce ða strengas styreþ, and mid ðý gedēþ ðæt . . ., Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. (2 a) in apposition with a clause: see also V:—Wē nyston ðæt hē ðæs girnan wolde, ðæt wē ūrne brōður dyder lǽddon, Gen. 43, 7. Hié wǽron gebrocede mid ceápes cwilde, ealles swíðost mid ðæm, ðæt manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna forþférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. Ða næs long tō ðon, ðæt wē tō sumre eá cwōman, Nar. 8, 19. Næs lang tō ðý ðæt his brōðor ðyses lǽnan lífes tīman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. Se scamfæsta hæfþ genōh on ðæm tō his bettrunge, ðæt his lāreów hine suíðe lythwōn gemyndgige his unþeáwa, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 3. Wē leornedon æt him ðæt wé flugen ða ōliccunga disses middangeardes, and eác ðæt, ðæt wé his ege ūs ne ondrēden, 3; Swt. 33, 23. (3) *ðæt* referring to an object of any gender or number:—Ðæt (se æwelm ealra gōda) eart ðū, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 30. Hē ðæt is, se ða gebundenan ūt ālǽdde, St. And. 14, 33. Ðæt is mid Estum þeáw, ðæt . . ., Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 11. Ðæt is Iohannes gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 1, 19. Godes bearn, ðæt wǽron gōde men, Gen. 6, 2. Ða eágan, ðæt beóþ ða lāreówas, and se hrycg, ðæt sint ða hiéremenn, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 12: Nar. 34, 2, 7. Ðæt wǽron eall Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 26. Ðæt wǽron fiéftiéne hund þūsend monna, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. (3 a) ðæt is = *there is*:—Ðæt nis nān man ðætte sumes eácan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. (4) *one* in contrast with *another*:—For hwí se gōda lǽce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc, and ōðrum hālum strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 10. Ðonne lufaþ sum ðæt sum elles hwæt *one man likes one thing, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. III. as a relative:—Sum hīrēdes ealdor wæs, se (*qui*) plantode wīngeard, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Nys nān þing dýrle, ðæt ne wurde geswutelod, 10, 26. Ðonne tōdǽlaþ hī his feoh, ðæt tó lāfe bið, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 28. Gif ðū sỹ his discipul, se is cweden Crist, St. And. 8, 13. Ondrǽd ðé Drihten and his rōdtācn, beforan ðæm forhtigaþ heofon and eorþe, 20, 25. Ðæt ic eów secge on þýstrum, secgaþ hyt on leóhte, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. Manige synt on disse ceastre, ða sculon geleósan on mīnne naman, St. And. 12, 7. III a. where relative and antecedent are included in the same word:—Mōste on ēcnisse æfter lybban se ðæs wæstmes onbāt, Cd. Th. 30, 21; Gen. 470: 63, 8; Gen. 1029. Ðæt gē on eáre gehýraþ bodiaþ uppan hrōfum, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 27. Ðonne ðū hæfdest ðæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdest ðæt ðū woldest, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 31. Ðæt hī tōweorpen ðæt God geteohhad hæfþ tō wyrcanne, Ps. Th. 10, 3. Cum and geseoh ðæt hié mē dōþ, St. And. 16, 34. ¶ where the construction is incomplete:—Eác sculon wiotan ða ofergesettan ðæt ðæt hié unāliéfedes þurhteóþ, swā manigra wīta hié beóþ wyrðe, swā swā hié manna on wōn gebrohten, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 6. IV. (see also I. 2 g) in correlative sentences where antecedent and relative are represented (1) by *se . . . ðe*:—Gif him gebyrige ðæt hē on ðæs hwæt befoo ðe wid his willan sié, Past. 28; Swt. 198. 23. Ne þearf hē nānes þinges būton ðæs ðe hē on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8. Ða gife ic wylle tō ðon dōn ðe ic heóld *I will put the gift to the use for which I kept it*, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 12. (1 a) by *se . . . ðe hē*:—Forðon mæg gehycgan se ðe his heorte deáh, Cd. Th. 282, 8; Sat. 283. Ðæs bihofaþ se ðe him hālig gǽst wīsaþ, Exon. Th. 123. 34; Gū. 332. (2) by *se . . . se*:—Se ilca se monegum yfelum geārode, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 24. Ðonne cymeþ se man se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Se þurhwunaþ ōþ ende, se byþ hāl, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22. Gif ðæt wæs, ðæt seldon gelomp, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 2. Beó ðæt þinga, ðæt hit beó, ðæt se man tō note wyrcean wille, Btwk. 222, 8. Hē for Godes ege dēþ ðæt ðæt hē dēþ, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 4. Herigan ðæt ðæt hē fæsðrǽdes wiste, 32, 2; Swt. 213, 7. (2 a) by *se . . . se hē*:—Ðæt is se Abraham, se him (=ðe him *to whom*) engla God naman āsceóp, Cd. Th. 201, 30; Exod. 380. (3) by *se . . . se ðe*:—Ðys ys se ðam ðe gecweden ys, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3. Se ðe brýðe hæfþ, se is brýðguma, Jn. Skt. 3, 29. Seó ilce burg, seó ðe mǽst wæs, seó is nū læst, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 22. Ðæt mon ne wæs, se ðe him ætýwde, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 25. Ðæt ðe ācenned is of flǽsce, ðæt is flǽsc; and ðæt ðe of gāste ācenned is, ðæt is gāst, Jn. Skt. 3, 6. Ða, ða ðe *hi, qui*, Rtl. 5, 33. Ðæs monnes nama wæs, se ðe hī beheáfdade, Dorotheos, Shrn. 89, 17. Ða eallreordan þeóde, ðara ðe hī gereorde ne cūþan, gesēcan, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Ðætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tǽlen, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 24. Hī nāmon him wīf of eallum ðám, ða ðe hig gecuron, Gen. 6, 2. (3 a) irregular constructions:—Se, sede ǽr worolde rīcsode on hefenum, hit is āwriten, Iudēas woldon hine dōn tō cyninge, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 12. Se ilca, sede wēnde ðæt hē wǽre oðer ealle ōðere menn, him gebyrede . . ., 4; Swt. 39, 24. Se hondwyrm, se ðe secgas seaxe delfaþ, Exon. Th. 427, 24; Rä. 41, 96. Se bið leófast, se ðe hym God syleþ gumena rīce tō gehealdenne, 326, 21; Vid. 132. Cf. Hē weorðeþ eádig se ðe hine God gecéoseþ *beatus quem elegisti*, Ps. Th. 64. 4. (4) by *se . . . se se*:—Swā þyncþ him, ðæt se hié him niédscylde sceolde, se se hié him sealde, Past. 9; Swt. 57, 6. Ðæt ðæt lator bið, ðæt hæfþ angin, Homl. Th. i. 284, 7. Ǽlc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tō sēlestum goode ðæt ðæt hē swíðost lufaþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. (4 a) irregular:—Se Drihten, se ðæs (=ðe his) setl ys on heofenum, Ps. Th. 10, 4. V. in adverbial or conjunctional forms. In phrases such as *for ðam ðe* the pronominal element was represented later by *that*, as in Shakspere, and is now usually omitted altogether. (1) Nó (nalæs, nallas nó) ðæt ān ðæt . . . ac *not only . . . but also*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17: 22, 1; Fox 76, 13: 37, 3; Fox 190, 18: Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 23. (2) *Ðæs* (a) in reference to time, or sequence of events, marking the point

from which measurement is made, *after* :—Sume men secgen ðæt hire ġewielme sié on westende Affrica, and ðonne folrade ðæs (*very soon after*) sié ést irnende on ðæt sond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 21. Fulrade ðæs ic clipode tó him, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 8. Ðæs on morgen *the next morning*, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 5. Ðæs on ðæm æfterran geáre *anno ab hoc proximo*, 4, 6; Swt. 172, 17. Ðæs ymb iii géar *tertio anno*, Swt. 176, 24. Ðæs ymb iii niht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 14, 25. Wífes wer gif hé forþfærþ ymbe .xii. mónaþ ðæs heó mót niman óðerne *mortuo viro, post annum licet mulieri alium accipere*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 10. ¶ Ðæs ðe:—Ðæs ðe ðá seó costung gestilled wæs, ðá wǽron forþgongende ða geleáfsuman, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 19: 3, 22; S. 552, 39. Sóna ðæs ðe hí on ðis ealond cómon, ðá compedon hí, 1, 12; S. 480, 29. Ðæs ðe . . . ðá sóna, 5, 6; S. 620, 11. Æfter siextegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber ácorfen wæs *intra sexagesimum diem quam arbores caesae erant*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Hé ðá gyt lifde æfter ændlefan geárum ðæs ðe [hé] wæs bebyrged, Shrn. 82, 15. Ðæt wæs ymb twelf mónaþ ðæs ðe hié ǽr hider cómon, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 14: 895; Erl. 93, 32: 896; Erl. 94, 23. (b) marking degree, proportion, *so* (cf. colloquial use of *that* = *so*, with adjectives):—Nǽre flód ðæs deóp, merestreám ðæs micel, ðæt his mín mód getweóde, Cd. Th. 51, 26, 27; Gen. 832, 833. Nó ðæs fród leofaþ gumena bearna ðæt ðone grund wite (*so wise as to know*), Beo. Th. 2737; B. 1366. Wurde ðú ðæs gewitleás, ðæt ðú þonc ne wisses, Exon. Th. 90, 12; Cri. 1473. Nis ǽnig ðæs horse ne ðæs hygecræftig ðe ðín fromcyn mǽge geséþan, 15, 24; Cri. 241. Wé ðús wid him sceldan ðæs ðe wé mihton *we protected ourselves against them as far as we could*, Nar. 14, 29: Ps. Th. 10, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 550, 20: L. Eth. v. 23; Th. i. 310, 11: vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 6: Lchdm. ii. 86, 23. Næs ic nǽfre git náne hwíle swá emnes módes, ðæs ðe ic gemunan mǽge (*from what, or as far as, I can remember*), Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 25. ¶ with comparatives:—Ðá clypodon hig ðæs ðe má (*so much the more*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 31: Mk. Skt. 10, 26. Sió wund bið ðæs ðe wierse and ðý máre, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18: 18; Swt. 131, 16. Ðæt hié wénden ðæt hié ðæs ðe (*tanto*) untælwyrðran wǽren ðe (*quanto*) hié wénden ðæt hé nyste híra leóhtmódnesse, 32, 2; Swt. 215, 1. (b 1) with *tó*:—Tó ðæs mycel ðæt . . . *so great that* . . ., Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 13. Wæs seó eorþe tó ðæs heard and tó ðæs stánihte ðæt . . ., 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Nis nán tó ðæs lytel ǽwelm, ðæt hé ða sǽ ne gesǽce, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 24. Hé him ðæs leán forgeald tó ðæs ðe hé in ræste geseah Grendel licgan *he gave him reward for that so*, or *to such a degree, that he saw Grendel lie dead*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. (c) marking agreement, *according to what, as*:—Wé him andswaredon ðæs ðe hé ús ǽxode *respondimus juxta id quod fuerat scisscitatus*, Gen. 43, 7. Hú hé him ondwyrdan sceolde ðæs hé hiene ǽscade *quid sibi tamquam consuleuti responderi velit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 30. Ðæs ðe (*ut*) mé gesawen is, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 12: Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 10. Swá efne ðæs ðe *ita ut*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. And se mon bið ðæs ðe swá tó cwe̊þanne sí ǽghwæðer ge geháfted ge fréó *itaque homo est, ut ita dixerim, captivus et liber*, 1, 27; S. 497, 40. Ðæs ðe béc secgaþ *as books say*. St. And. 26, 6. (d) *because, since*:—Waa mé ðæs ic swigode *vae mihi quia tacui*, Past. 49, 2; Swt. 379, 24. (3) Ðæm, ðam, ðan, ðon (ðe). (a) with a comparative:—Gif hé ne bið ðon raþor gelácnod, Lchdm. ii. 200, 20. (b) *with prepositions*:—Æfter ðæm de Rómeburg getimbred wæs *urbe condita*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 19 (*and often*). Æfter ðæm de Cartainiense geflíémde wǽron hié wilnedon fríþes *Carthaginenses, fracti bellis, pacem poposcerunt*, Swt. 174, 23. Ǽr ðæm ðe Rómeburh getimbred wǽre, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 1 (*and often*). Ǽr ðam ðe *donec*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ǽr ðon, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 15. Wurdon viiii folcgefeoht gefohten . . . and bútan ðam ðe him cyninges þegnas oft ráde onridon ðe mon ná ne rímde *there were nine pitched battles . . . and besides king's thanes often made raids upon them, that were not counted*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 10. For ðæm ðe (1) *for, because*:—Eádige synt ða lídan; for ðam ðe (*quoniam*) hí eorþan águn, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 4. For ðam, 5, 3. For ðon ðe *quia*, 7, 13. Ða Deniscan sǽton ðǽr behindan, for ðæm hiora cyning wæs gewundod, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 2. For ðæm ðe, 91, 28. For ðam, Ps. Th. 9, 13. Ðý . . . for ðam *therefore* . . . *because*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 15. (2) *therefore*:—Hé for ðæm nolde, ðý hé mid his folce getúwode ðæt hé hiene beswícan mehte, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8: Bt. 38, 2; Fox 188, 16. For ðon (*therefore*) ic ðé bebíode, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 1. (3) *for the purpose, in order*:—Gegénce gé hwæt gé sién; for ðæm ðæt gé cówer mód gemetgien *pensa, quod es*; *ut se spiritus temperet*. Past. 21, 4; Swt. 159, 14. Mid ðæm ðe *whilst, when, as*, of simultaneous events:—Mid ðæm ðe ða burgware swá geómorlíc angin hæfdon ðá com se cyning self mid his scípe *inter haec procedit ipse de navi sua imperator*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 14. Mid ðam ðe se apostol stóp intó ðære byrig, ðá bær man him tógeánes ánre wydewan líc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11. Ongemang, onmang ðam (ðe) *whilst, meanwhile*:—Ongemang ðæm ðe hié wilniaþ ðæt hié gifule þyncen, Past. 45, 3; Swt. 339, 24. Seó sunne sáh tó setle onmang ðam ðe hí on wópe wæron, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 246: Chr. 1105; Erl. 240, 4. Ongemang ðam (*interea*) his leorningcnihtas hine bǽdon, Jn. Skt. 4, 31. Tó ðam (1) marking degree *so, to such a degree*:—Ðá wǽron hié tó ðæm gesárgode, ðæt hié ne mehton Súð-Seaxna lond útan berówan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Men tó ðam dyrstige ðæt hí ðæt gold nimen *men so bold as to take the gold*, Nar. 35, 9: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 32. Nis nán tó ðam ungelýfedlíc spel . . . ðæt ic hym ne gelífe, Shrn. 196, 18. Tó ðam ðú mé hæfst gerétne ðæt . . . , Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 11. (2) marking purpose, *to the end* (*that*):—Tó ðæm ðæt (*ut*) hé forleóse heora genwynd, Ps. Th. 33, 16: 10, 2. Ne com hé ná tó ðam on eorþan ðæt him mon þénade, Past. 51; Swt. 121, 8. Tó ðæm ðæt, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Ða cwómon tó ðon ðæt hié woldan ús wundigan *nos adlacessere temptabant*, Nar. 22, 17. Wid ðam ðe *in return for, on condition* (*that*), connecting two clauses containing mutual concessions, v. wid:—Se cyng and his witan him (*the Danes*) gafol and metsunga behétan wid ðam ðe hí heora hergunga geswícon, Chr. 1011; Erl. 144, 22: Bt. 36, 6; Swt. 255, 3, 9. (4) Ðæt *in* ðý ðæt. v. ðý, II. 2. (5) Ðý, ðí, ðig (1) *therefore, so*:—Ðý hím is micel þearf, ðonne hé tela lǽrþ, ðæt hé eác tela doo, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 12: Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 14. Ðý *ideo*, L. Ecg. P. i. 15; Th. ii. 178, 29. Ðig *itaque*, Th. ii. 176, 15. (2) *because*:—Wénst ðú, ðæt ealle ða þing ðe gódes sint, for ðý ðóde sint, ðý hí habbaþ hwæthwegu gódes on him, 34, 9; Fox 146, 30: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 8. (3) with comparatives, *the, any*:—Búton ðú mé ðý gesceádlícor ódðer gerecce, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 7. Hió ne bið ðý neár ðære sǽ ðe hió bið on mídne dæg, 39, 3; Fox 214, 28. Ðæt hié híra selíra ne ágon ðý máre geweald ðe óðerra monna, Past. 33, 1; Swt. 215, 13. Hié woldon ðæt hér ðý mára wísdóm on londe wǽre ðý wé má geþéoda cúðon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 24. (2) *with prepositions*. For ðý (ðe), (a) *therefore*:—For ðý . . . *ðý therefore* . . . *because*, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 30. For ðý . . . for ðæm *therefore* . . . *because*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 10. (b) *because*:—Ðæt wæs for ðý ðe hié wǽron benumene ðæs ceápes, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 17. Mid ðý (ðe) (a) of time, *when, as*:—Mid ðý ðe hé ðis gebed gecweden hæfde, Blickl. Homl. 229, 27: 231, 7. Sumre tíde mid ðý ðe wé wǽron mid úrum Drihtne, 235, 2. Mid ðí ðe, 237, 17. Mid ðí hé ðis cwæd, hé ástáh on heofonas, 237, 15. Mid ðý *cum*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 33. Mid ðý *cum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15 (*and often*). (b) denoting a cause or consequence, *when, as, since*:—Mid ðý Peohtas wíf nædon, hí bǽdon him wífa fram Scottum, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 19. (c) *though*:—Gif hé eów forhogige and eów ne wylle árísan tógeánes mid ðý eówer má is *sin autem vos spreverit, nec coram vobis adsurgere voluerit, cum sitis numero plures*, 2, 2; S. 503, 13. Tó ðý . . . ðæt *to the end that*:—Ne com hé for ðý ðæt hé wolde his eorþlíce ríce mid riccetere him tó geteón; ac tó ðí hé com ðæt hé wolde his heofenlíce ríce geleáffullum mannum gyfan, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20–24: ii. 226, 9. Ne dó ná se Godes þeówa Godes þénunge for sceattum, ac tó ðý ðæt hé geearnige ðæt ece wuldor þurh ðæt, L. Æðf. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 23. [Gothic and Icelandic have forms corresponding with the *nom. m. f. se, seó*, and O. Sax. also has a masculine *se;* in other dialects the dental forms prevail throughout. In the Lindisfarne Gospels *ðe* (= ipse, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 24), *ðíá* (= quae, 24, 15) are used, but also *se ðe* (= qui, 6, 4). In later English *þe, þeo* replace *se, seó*.]

se *so*:—Se ðeáh *yet, still*, Exon. Th. 13, 31; Cri. 211: 159, 30; Gú. 934: 328, 24; Vy. 22: 454, 6; Hy. 4, 28: 455, 12, 18; Hy. 4, 48, 51: 495, 13; Rä. 84, 7. Hwæðre se ðeáh, 417, 27; Rä. 36, 11. Efne se ðeáh, 421, 33; Rä. 40, 27: 482, 2; Rä. 66, 1. Se ðeánа, 127, 3; Gú. 380. Sete hí samod anlíce swá se wǽgnes hweól *þone illos ut rotam*, Ps. Th. 82, 10. [Hi rihtleceden þat folc swa se hi mihten, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 32. *Se* in combinations *hwat se, alse* is frequent in later English.] v. swá, nese (?).

seád, seáda, seáfian, seaht, seal, sealcan, sealde. v. seód, seáða, seófian, seht, sealh, ā-sealcan, solcen, sellan.

sealdness, e; *f. Giving*:—Sealdnesse *dandi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 7. v. ge-saldniss.

sealf, e: sealfe, an (?); *f. Salve, ointment*:—Salf, salb *malagma*, Txts. 77, 127. Sealf, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 6. Smyrels *vel* sealf *unguina* vel *unguenta*, 49, 29. *Fota*, i. *confortata vel* sealf, ii. 149, 76. Smyrels oððe sealfe *unguentum*, i. 74, 8. Sealfe *nardi*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 28. For hwí wæs díose sealfe forspillednes? Ðeós sealf mihte beóu geseald, Mk. Skt. 14, 4, 5: Jn. Skt. 12, 3, 5. Wyrc tó sálfe (sealfe, MSS. H.B.), Lchdm. i. 110, 18. Sealfe *fotu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 74. Lǽcedómnessa oððe sealfe *cataplasma*, 18, 31. [*O. Sax.* salba: *O. H. Ger.* salb *and* salba (*gen.* -a *and* -un) *unctio, unguentum, malagma, cataplasma*.] v. bæþ-, bán-, ciper-, cú-, dolh-, eág-, eár-, ele-, múþ-, sceáde-, smeoru-, tóþ-, weax-, weaxhláf-, wen-sealf.

sealf-box, es; *m.? n.? A box for ointment*:—Án wíf hæfde hyre sealfbox deórwyrþes nardes, and tóbrocenum sealfboxe ofer his heáfod ágét, Mk. Skt. 14, 3: Lk. Skt. 7, 37.

sealf-cynn, es; *n. An ointment*:—Sealfcyn (seals-, Wrt.) *amaracium* (cf. *Span.* unguento amaracino *a sort of ointment made of marjoram*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 74.

sealfian; *p.* ode *To salve, anoint*:—Sealfode *fotam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 16: 85, 22. Gisalbot *delibutus*, Txts. 56, 325. [Salue me mine wunden, Marh. 5, 30. Eþhesallfe to sallfienn þe folkes herrtess eþhe, Orm. 9427. Þatt mann þatt smeredd iss and sallfedd, 13243. Buten þif heorte wunden beon isalued, A. R. 274, 30. *Goth.* salbôn *to anoint: O. Sax.* salbôn; *O. H. Ger.* salbôn *ungere, fovere, impinguare*.]

sealf-lǽcnung, e ; *f. Curing by means of salves or ointments* :—*Farmacida in Latinum medicamina sonat, id est* sealflǽcnung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 19. v. next word.

sealf-lǽcung, e ; *f. Pharmacy* ; pharmacia, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 27. v. preceding word.

sealh, salig, es ; *m A sallow, sally, selly* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, p. 607) :—Salch, salh *salix*, Txts. 94, 892. Sealh *amera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 61. Seal, ii. 8, 41. Seales rinde, Lchdm. iii. 14, 2. Reádes seales leáf (*red sally* lythrum salicaria, Plant Names, p. 413), 58, 28. Genim sealh, ii. 18, 26 : 86, 7. On salig (saligum, Ps. Lamb. : salum, Ps. Surt. : sealum, Ps. Spl.) wé úre organan up áhêngan *in salicibus suspendimus organa nostra*, Ps. Th. 136, 2. Salhas *salices*, Txts. 113, 58. Selas *saliunculas*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 56. [In selihes (salyhes, MS. H.), Ps. 136, 2. *Chauc.* salwes : *Prompt. Parv.* salwhe : *O. H. Ger.* salaha ; *gen.* -un ; *f. salix, saliuncula : Ger.* sahl-weide : *Icel.* selga (cf. selly, *Yorks.*) ; *f.*] v. following words.

sealh-beorh *a hill where sallows grow* :—Tó sahlberge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 17.

sealh-hangra *a meadow where sallows grow* :—On sealhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 234, 18.

sealh-hyrst *a sallow-copse* :—Tó sealhyrstæ foreweardræ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 256, 1.

sealh-rind *the bark of sallow* :—Nim sealhrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9. Grêne sealhrinde, 318, 9.

Sealh-wudu *Selwood* :—Be eástan Sealwyda, Chr. 878 ; Erl. 80, 9. Sealwuda, 894 ; Erl. 92, 19.

sealm, psealm, psalm, es ; *m. A psalm, song* (a) in a general sense :—*Psalmus, propie* hearpsang ; *canticum* psalm, æfter hearpan sang ; *psalmus* æfter hearpan sang, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 36–38. On fatum sealmes *in vasis psalmi*, Ps. Spl. 70, 24. Syngaþ Gode sealm, 67, 4. Salma *psalmorum*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. On sealmum wé dríyman him *in psalmis jubilemus ei*, Ps. Spl. 94, 2. Dæt ic Gode sealmas singe, Ps. Th. 56, 9, 11. (b) the psalms of David :—David wítegode fela ymbe Crist, swá swá ús cýðaþ ðá sealmas ðe hé gesang, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 25. On Moyses ǽ, on wítegum and on sealmum, Lk. Skt. 24, 44. On psalmum (salmum, Cott. MSS.) Past. 48 ; Swt. 375, 1. (c) with special reference to the services of the church :—Hú fela psealma on nihtlícum tídum tó singenne synt, R. Ben. 6, 15. Sealma, 33, 5 : 6, 22. Nǽnig mon ne dorste for hine sælmas ne mæssan singan, Bd. 5, 14 ; S. 634, 35. Seofon seolmas, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 29. [*O. L. Ger.* salm : *O. H. Ger.* salmo, psalmo : *Icel.* sálm.] v. bletsing-, gebed-, lof-sealm.

sealma, selma, an ; *m. A couch* :—Selma, benc *sponda*, Txts. 98, 955. Gewíteþ ðonne on sealman, Beo. Th. 4911 ; B. 2460. (Cf. Lazarus answebit ist an selmon, Hel. 4008.) [*O. Frs.* bed-selma *bedstead.*]

sealm-cwide, es ; *m. A psalm* :—On stefne sealmcwides *voce psalmi*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 5.

sealm-fæt :—On sealmfatum *translates* in vasis psalmorum, Ps. Th. 70, 20.

sealm-getæl, es ; *n. A tale* or *number of psalms* :—Dæs sealmgetæles is elles tó lyt, R. Ben. 43, 19.

sealm-glig, -gliw, es ; *n. Psalmody* :—On sealmgligе *in psalterio*, Blickl. Gl. Sealmglywe, Ps. Lamb. 143, 9.

sealmian ; *p.* ode *To play on the harp (and sing)* :—Ic singe and sealmige *cantabo et psallam* (I sal sing and salme, Ps.), Ps. Spl. M. 107, 1.

sealm-leóþ, es ; *n. A psalm* :—Sealmleóþ and hearpswég *psalterium et cythara*, Blickl. Gl.

sealm-lof, es ; *n. A psalm* :—Sealmlof *psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1 : 17, 50 : *psalterium*, 107, 3. Sealmlof cweðaþ *psallite*, 97, 4.

sealm-lofian *to sing psalms* :—Singaþ him and sealmlofiaþ him *cantate ei et psallite ei*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 2.

sealm-sang, es ; *m.* I. *a psalm* :—Sealmsang *psalmus*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 1. Salmsang, 60, 9. On sealmsangum *in psalmis*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 34. II. *psalm singing, psalmody* :—Ðá ðe sealmsang gefylled wæs *expletis psalmodiis*, Bd. 4, 7 ; S. 575, 2. Dæs dæglican sealmsanges *diurne psalmodie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 61 : R. Ben. 34, 9. On fæstenne and on sealmsange, Blickl. Homl. 199, 34. Gif se man sealmsang ne cunne *si homo psalmos cantare nesciat*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 61 ; Th. ii. 222, 16. Sealmsang *melodiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 77. III. *the making and reciting of psalms* :—Ða twegen fixas getácnodon sealmsang and dæra wítegena cwydas. Án dæra bodode Cristes tócyme mid sealmsange and óðer mid wítegunge. Nú sind ðá twá gesetnyssa, dæt is sealmsang and wítegung, Homl. Th. i. 188, 16–19. [*O. H. Ger.* salm-sang *psalmus, psalterium, psalmodia.*]

sealm-scop, es ; *m. A writer* or *maker of psalms, a psalmist* (generally *the psalmist* David) :—Se sealmscop (salm-, Cott. MSS.), Past. 1 ; Swt. 29, 8. Salmscop, 14 ; Swt. 85, 23. Psalmsceop (-scop, Cott. MSS.), 37 ; Swt. 273, 13 : 275, 21. Se sealmsceop, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12 : 57, 1 : L. Eccg. P. i. 9 ; Th. ii. 176, 14 : Homl. Th. ii. 82, 30. Sealmscopes *psalmigraphi*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 40. Heáhfæderas, wítigan, sealmsceopas, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10 : Wulfst. 250, 18.

sealm-traht, es ; *m. A commentary on the psalms* or *on a psalm* :—Swá swá Hieronimus se wísa trahtnere ǽwrát on sumum sealmtrahte, Homl. Ás. 36, 297.

sealm-wyrhta, an ; *m. A psalmist* :—Se psalmwyrhta (*David*), Homl. Th. ii. 82, 32. Sealmwyrhta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 24.

sealo-brún. v. salu-brún.

sealt, es ; *n. Salt* (lit. and fig.) :—Sealt *sal*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82. 89. Gé synt eorþan sealt (salt, Lind., Kush.) : gyf dæt sealt ǽwyrþ, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 13 : Mk. Skt. 9, 49, 50. Hwylc manna werodum þurhbrýcþ mettum bûton swǽcce sealtes *quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur cibis sine sapore salis?* Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 17. Nim ácorfenes sealtes (*rock salt*) dæt wæter ðe ðǽrof gǽþ, Lchdm. ii. 246, 18. Hwítes sealtes, iii. 20, 26. Greát sealt *rock salt*, 40, 20, 10 : i. 158, 34. [*Goth.* salt : *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* salt : *O. H. Ger.* salz : *Icel.* salt.] See following words, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 331, col. 2, and Leo on Anglo-Saxon Names, p. 27.

sealt, salt ; *adj. Salt,* (1) of that which is naturally salt :—For hwam wæs seó sǽ sealt geworden? Moises ǽwearþ ða .x. word in ða sǽ, and his teáras ágeát in ða sǽ ; for ðam wearð seó sǽ sealt, Salm. Kmbl. 188, 15–19. Sealt wæter *the sea*, Ps. Th. 68, 2 : Cd. Th. 13, 6 ; Gen. 198. Brim sceal sealt weallan, Menol. Fox 552 ; Gn. C. 45. On sealtum mersce *in salsuginem*, Ps. Spl. 106, 34. Óþ ðone sealtan mere *usque ad lacum Salinarum*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 26, 8. Ofer sealtne (saltne, Cott. MSS.) sǽ, Past. pref. ; Swt. 9, 8. Sió onlícnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora múþ swá sealt (*very salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Eahtoðe wæs sealtes pund, ðanon him wǽron ða teáras sealte, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Sealte ýða, Cd. Th. 205, 26 ; Exod. 441. Sealte sǽwǽgas, 240, 9 ; Dan. 384. Sealte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2 ; Ph. 120. Sealte flódas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Swég sealtera wætera, 76, 13. Salte sǽstreámas, Andr. Kmbl. 1497 ; An. 750. (2) of that which is artificially salt, *salt* (meat) :—Tú hríeðeru, óðer sealt, óðer fersc, Ch. Th. 158, 27. Forgá sealtes gehwæt, Lchdm. ii. 56, 23. Ete sealtne mete and nówiht fersces, iii. 28, 24. Sele dú him sealte mettas, 182, 13 : 184, 8. [*O. Frs.* salt : *Icel.* saltr.] v. un-sealt.

sealt-ærn, -ern, es ; *n. A salt-house, a place where salt is prepared* :—.i. sealtern, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 28. Bûtan ðem sealtern and bûtan ðem wioda ðe tó ðem sealtern limþ, 66, 22. Sealtearn, iii. 426, 19.

sealt-bróc, es ; *m. A brook that runs from salt works* (?) :—Of salterewellan eástriht on saltbróc ; and swá ondlong saltbróces, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 32.

sealten ; *adj. Salt, salted* :—In ðæm ðe biþ salten *in quo salietur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 13.

sealtere, es ; *m. A salt-worker* :—Sealtere *salinator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 10. Sealtere, saltere, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21 ; Zup. 47, 2. Sealtere, hwæt ús fremaþ cræft ðín ? . . . Nán eówer blisse brýcþ on gereorduncge oððe mete, bûton cræft mín gistlíþe him beó, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 5–11. On ðone saltherpaþ ; and swá ondlong dæs herpaþes dæt on salteredene . . . on salterewellan ; of salterewellan eástriht on saltbróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 28–32. Sealtera cumb, 412, 24. In saltera weg ; of sealtera wege, 80, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* saltare or wellare of salt *salinator.*]

sealt-fæt, es ; *n. A vessel for salt, a salt-cellar* :—Sealtfæt *salinare* vel *salinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 59 : *vas salis*, 290, 23 : Anglia ix. 264, 18. Se Hælend bestang ðone hláf on dæt sealtfæt ðe him beforan stód, Homl. As. 103, 254. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-faz *salinum* : *Icel.* salt-fat.]

sealt-hálgung, e ; *f. Salt-hallowing* ; benedictio salis :—Salthálgunge tó acrum ł in húsum, Rtl. 117, 33.

sealt-herepaþ *a road to salt-works.* v. sealtere, *and cf.* sealt-stráet.

sealt-hús, es ; *n. A house where salt is prepared* (?) or *sold* (?) ; salinarium, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 49. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-hûs *salsamentarium.*]

sealtian *to dance.* v. saltian *and next word.*

sealtiege, an ; *f. A dancer* :—Hét Herodes dæt heáfod beran on disce and sellan ánre sealtiegan (*the daughter of Herodias who danced before Herod*) hire plegan tó mêde, Shrn. 123, 2.

sealt-leáf *glosses* mozicia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 35.

sealt-leáh ; *gen.* -leáge ; *f. A salt lea* ; hence *Saltley* :—Of ðan swínhagan dæt on sealtleáge ; and of sealtleáge in done hyrstgeard, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 400, 1.

sealt-mere, es ; *m : A salt mere* or *marsh* ; hence *Saltmere.*—Tó sealtmere ; of sealtmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 3.

sealtness, e ; *f. Saltness* :—Eorþan wæstmbére sealtsæleðan ł tó sealtnesse *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 34. In saltnisse *in salsilaginem*, Ps. Surt. 106, 34.

sealt-sæleða. v. preceding word.

sealt-seáþ, es ; *m. A salt-pit, salt-spring* :—Hafaþ eác ðis land sealtseáþas *habet fontes salinarum*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* salz-suti *salina.*]

sealt-stán, es ; *m.* I. *rock salt* :—Ðis mæg tó eáhsalfe : genim geoluwne stán (*ochre*) and saltstán, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. II. *a stone formed of salt, a pillar of salt* :—Heó on sealtstánes sóna wurde anlícnesse ǽfre siððan, Cd. Th. 154, 31 ; Gen. 2564. Lothes wíf weard ǽwende tó ánum sealtstáne (*in statuam salis*), Gen. 19, 26 : Anglia vii. 48, 472. [*O. H. Ger.* salz-stein : *Icel.* salt-steinn. In English *salt-stone*

somewhat later means a rock in the sea, translating *cautes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

sealt-stræt, e; *f. A road to salt-works* (?); hence *Saltstreet*:—Andlang sealtstræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 20. Ondlong dære sealtstrát, 160, 13. Tó dære sealtstræte, 263, 24. Cf. sealt-herepaþ.

sealt-wíc, es; *n. A place where salt is sold;* hence *Saltwych*:—In unico emptorio salis quem nos Saltuuic uocamus, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 81, 9. Æt Saltwíc, v. 143, 21.

sealt-wille, -welle, an; *f. A salt spring* or *well;* hence *Saltwell*:—In saltwyllan; of saltwyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 70, 24. Ða saltwælla ł of sæltwælla *a saliva* (translator seems to have read *salina*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 1. 5.

sealt-ýþ, e; *f. A salt wave, sea-wave*:—Dæt ic sealtýþa gelác cunnige, Exon. Th. 308, 5 ; Seef. 35. Sealtýþa geswing, 356, 7 ; Pa. 8.

seám, es; *m. A seam*:—Heáfodpanne *capitale*, heánnes dære heáfodpannan *cacumen capitalis*, seám dære heáfodpannan *cerebrum*, brægen *cervellum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 51–55. Seám *panicenũ*, 116, 8. His tunece wæs eal búton seáme (*inconsutilis*, Jn. 19, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Geclám ealle ða seámas mid tyrwan, i. 20, 33. [*O. Frs.* sâm: *O. H. Ger.* saum *ora, lacinia, limbus: Icel.* saumr.]

seám, es; *m.* **I.** *a seam, a load, burden* [*a seam* of corn is a quarter, eight bushels ; a *seam* of wood is a horse-load ; a *seam* of dung 3 cwts. (Devon), v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, and Farming Words **1**, 3, 7. Bailey gives a *seam* of glass as 120 lbs.]:—Seám *vel* berþen *sarcina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 27 : Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Cup. 59, 3. Seáme *sarcina*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 35. Gé sýmaþ men mid byrþenum (seámum, Lind. : seómum, Rush.) . . . and gé ne áhrínaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ánum fingre, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Wæs þridde healf þúsend múla ðe ða seámas (*sarcinas*) wǽgon, Nar. 9, 10 : 23, 1–2. **II.** *the furniture of a beast of burden*:—Rachel hig hæfde gehýdd under ánes olfendes seáme (*subter stramenta cameli*), Gen. 31, 34. **III.** *that in which a burden may be carried, a bag*:—Búta seáme (seóme, Rush.) *sine sacculo*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 35. Nælaþ gié gebeara seám (seóm, Rush.) *nolite portare sacculum*, 10, 4. **IV.** as a technical term, *a service which consisted in supplying the lord with beasts of burden ;* summagium, sagmegium :—Hé sceal beón gehorsad, ðæt hé mǽge tó hláfordes seáme ðæt (*the horse*) sylfan ǽðe syl lǽdan, swæðer him man tǽce, L. R. S. 5; Th. i. 436, 6. [I shal assoille þe myselue for a seme of whete, Piers P. 3, 40. Seem of corne *quarterium*, Prompt. Parv. 452. *O. H. Ger.* soum *sagma, sella, sarcina*. From *Lat.* (*Gk.*) *sagma*, later *salma ;* cf. *Ital.* salma ; *Fr.* somme.] v. ofer-seám ; símban.

seámere, es; *m. A tailor*:—Seámere *sartor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 12. Seámere, seámyre, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2 ; Zup. 190, 6 note. Seámere *burdus* (burdus *sutor vestiarius*), Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 47. Se smiþ secgþ . . . Hwanon seámere (*sartori*) nǽdl ? nis hit of mínon geweorce ? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 33.

seámere, es; *m. A beast of burden, a mule*:—Hors *equus*, hengest *caballus*, seámere *burdus* (=*burdo ;* hic burdo, i. geuitum inter equum et asinam, 219, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 42–44. Seámere *burdus*, oxa *bova*, ii. 11, 61–62. [*O. H. Ger.* soumari *burdo, saumarius, dromedarius: Ger.* säumer.]

seámestre, an; *f. One who sews, a tailor, sempstress* (though the noun is feminine it seems not confined to females, cf. þæcestre):—Seámestre *sartrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 13. *Sarcio* . . . of ðam is *sartor* seámystre (-estre, *other MSS.* seámere) *sartrix* heó, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2 ; Zup. 190, 6. Hió becwæð Éadgyfe ane crencestræn and ane sémestran, ǒðer hátte Éadgyfu, ǒðer hátte Æðelyfu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 32. Fíf pund Ælfríðe mín sámestres, Chart. Th. 568, 10. [Sadlers, souters, semsteris fyn, Destr. Tr. 1585. Good semsters be sowing . . . good huswifes be mending, Tusser 176, 7.]

seám-hors, es; *n. A pack-horse ;* sagmarius equus, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 13. [*Ger.* saum-ross.]

seám-penig, -pending, es; *m. A toll of a penny on a load* (of salt):—Se wægnscilling and se seámpending gonge tó ðæs cyninges handa swá hé ealning dyde æt Saltwíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 20. Cf. *statio sive inoneratio plaustrorum* mentioned in connection with *saltis coctiones*, 125, 31. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329.

seám-sadol, es; *m. A pack-saddle ;* sagma, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* soum-satol *sagma : Ger.* saum-sattel.]

seám-sticca, an; *m. Some part of a weaver's apparatus*:—Hé sceal fela tówtóla habban . . . seámsticcan, scearra, nǽdle, Anglia ix. 263, 14.

seár *and* síðre ; *adj. Sear, dry, withered, barren*:—Hit stent on ðam síéran bóchagan ; andlang ðes síéran bóchagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 70, 32. Seáre *steriles*, Germ. 402, 69. [His body wex alle seere, R. Brun. 18, 25. With seere braunches, blossoms ungrene, Chauc. R. R. 4752. Seere or dry, as treys or herbys *aridus*, Prompt. Parv. 453. *O. Du.* sore *dry ;* zoor *dry, withered,* or *seare* (Hexham) : *L. Ger.* soor *dry.*] v. seárian.

Sear-burh. v. Searo-burh.

seárian ; *p.* ode *To grow sear, wither, pine away*:—Eorþan indryhto ealdaþ and searaþ, Exon. Th. 311, 9 ; Seef. 89. His leáf and his blǽda ne fealwiaþ ne ne seáriaþ *folium ejus non decidet*, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Grénu leáf wexaþ . . . hý eft onginnaþ seárian, Shrn. 168, 22. Hé (*Regulus*) slápan ne mehte, ǒþ hé swá seárigende his líf forlét, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 178, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* seeryñ or dryyñ or welkyñ, dryyn up *areo, aresco : O. H. Ger.* ar-sôrên *emarcescere ;* un-saorentlîh *immarcescibilis.*] v. á-, for-seárian.

searo. v. searu.

Searo-burh *Salisbury*:—In dære stówe ðe is genemned [æt] Searobyrg (-byrig, Searoburh, Sælesberi), Chr. 552 ; Th. pp. 28, 29. Tó Searebyrig, 1086 ; Th. 353, 18. Tó Searbyrig, 1003 ; Th. pp. 252, 253. [Seresbyrig (Særes-), 1123 ; Th. 374, 5, 20, 24, 34.]

searu, searo, [w]e; *f.*: [w]es; *n. Device, design, contrivance, art.* **I.** in the following glosses it is uncertain whether the word is used with a good or with a bad meaning :—Sarwo *adventio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 38. Searo *molimen*, 54, 29. Searwe *molimine*, 89, 64. Searwe *argumenta*, 84, 69. Searwum *commentis*, 14, 82 : 80, 76. Seorwum, 104, 75. Seara *machinas*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 21. **II.** in a bad sense, *craft, artifice, wile, deceit, stratagem, ambush, treachery, plot* :—Searu *factio* (cf. fácn *factiones*, 64 ; bepǽcunga *factione*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 26), Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 81. Gleáwnisse and seare (sceare, Wrt.) *astu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 27. Mid searwe on gewald gedón *per proditionem tradere*, Ors. 1, 12 ; Swt. 52, 27. Swíðor beswicen for Alexandres searewe ðonne for his gefeohte *non minus arte Alexandri superata, quam virtute Macedonum*, 3, 9 ; Swt. 124, 19. Mid searuwe ácwellan *morti tradere*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Ðara feónda searo beswícan and ofercuman, Blickl. Homl. 201, 29. Searo rénian *to lay a snare*, 109, 30 : Cd. Th. 162, 9 ; Gen. 2678. Þurh dæs deófles searo dóm forlætan, 39, 27 ; Gen. 632 : Exon. Th. 153, 7 ; Gú. 822 : 227, 6 ; Ph. 419. Þurh ídel searu, Ps. Th. 138, 17 : Elen. Kmbl. 1438 ; El. 721. Swilt þurh searwe *death by treachery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2695 ; An. 1350. Searwa *molimina* (*magorum*), Hpt. Gl. 502, 53. Sarwa *mendacia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 41. Full fácnes and searuwa *plenum dolo*, Ps. Th. 9, 27 : Met. 9, 27. In searwum *in insidiis*, Ps. Surt. 9, 29. Searwum *factionibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 9. Mid sibbe wé cómon næs mid searwum *pacifice venimus nec quidquam machinamur mali*, Gen. 42, 11. Beswicen mid deófles searwum *daemonica fraude seductus*, Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 632, 26. Mid searewan (his searum, MS. C.) *consiliis*, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 112, 18. Searowum beswícene, Andr. Kmbl. 1489 ; An. 745. Hié þurh seara (*per insidias*) ofslægene wurdon, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 44, 28. Ða funde hé swíðe yfel geþeaht and searwa ymb hira lif *contra eorum vitam consilium praebuit*, Past. 54, 4 ; Swt. 423, 15. Gif hwá ofsléa his ðone néhstan þurh searwa, L. Alf. 13 ; Th. i. 48, 1 : Blickl. Homl. 83, 33. Hwylce searwa se dry árefude *what artifices the sorcerer practised*, 173, 8. Nyston ða searwe ðe him sæton bæftan *ignorans quod post tergum laterent insidiae*, Jos. 8, 14. **III.** in a good sense, *art, skill, contrivance, (in the adverbial inst.* searwum *skilfully, ingeniously, with art)* :—Searwum ásǽled, Cd. Th. 207, 21 ; Exod. 470. Salem stód searwum (*or* **IV** Þ) áfæstnod, weallum geweorðod, 218, 17 ; Dan. 40. Sadol searwum fáh (cf. searu-fáh), Beo. Th. 2080 ; B. 1038. Earmbeágа fela searwum gesǽled (cf. searu-sǽled), 5521 ; B. 2764 : Exon. Th. 438, 10 ; Rä. 57, 5 (cf. searu-bunden) : 216, 17 ; Ph. 269. Búr átimbran, searwum ásettan, 411, 27 ; Rä. 30, 6. **IV.** *that which is contrived with art, a machine, engine, fabric*:—Stæfliðere oððe searu *ballista, machina belli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62. Searu *ballista, catapulta*, vel *machina belli*, 125, 9. Middaneardes wyrhta seares *mundi factor machinae*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 9. Ic seah searo hweorfan, grindan wið greóte, giellende faran, Exon. Th. 414, 29 ; Rä. 33, 3. **IV** a. *armour, equipment, arms*:—Byrnan, gúðsearo gumena, gáras . . . sémanna searo, Beo. Th. 663 ; B. 329. Beran beorht searo, Cd. Th. 191, 23 ; Exod. 219. Licgeþ lonnum fæst . . . swíðe swingeþ and his searo hringeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 534 ; Sal. 266. Hringíren song in searwum (*coats of mail*), Beo. Th. 651 ; B. 323 : 5053 ; B. 2530. Secg on searwum, 503 ; B. 249 : 5392 ; B. 2700. Geseah on searwum (*among the arms*) sigeeádig bil, 3118 ; B. 1557. Searwum gearwe *equipped*, 3631 ; B. 1813. [*Goth.* sarwa ; *n. pl. τὰ ὅπλα, πανοπλία : O. H. Ger.* saro ; gi-sarwi, -sarwa *lorica, armatura, arma : Icel.* sörvi *a necklace ; armour.*] v. beadu-, bealu-, fácen-, fær-, fyrd-, gúþ-, hláford-, inwit-, lá-, lyge-, nearu-seara ; siru ; *and* cf. or-þanc.

searu-bend ; *m. f. A cunning, curious clasp* or *fastening*:—Glóf searobendum fæst, sió wæs orþoncum eall gegyrwed ðiófles cræftum, Beo. Th. 4179 ; B. 2086. Cf. orþanc-bend.

searu-bunden ; *adj. Cunningly fastened, bound with art*:—Wunden gold, sinc searobunden, Exon. Th. 437, 7 ; Rä. 56, 4.

searu-cég, e; *f. An insidious key*:—Flánþracu feorh onleác searocægum gesóht (*of the insidious attacks of disease*), Exon. Th. 170, 27 ; Gú. 1118.

searu-ceáp, es ; *n. An ingenious piece of goods, a curious implement*:—Næfde sellícu wiht folme, exle ne earmas, seal on ánum fét searoceáp (cf. searo, **IV**) swífan, Exon. Th. 415, 6 ; Rä. 33, 7.

searu-céne ; *adj. Bold in arms* or *skilfully daring*:—Wæs Dauid æt wíge sóð sigecempa, searocýne man, cásere creaftig, Ps. C. 10. Cf. searu-grim.

searu-cræft, es ; *m.* I. *a treacherous art, wile, stratagem, an artifice, a machination, plot* :—Searecræft *molimen*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 56. Searocræft *machinam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 28. Þurh diófles searucræft, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 304, 26. Þurh searocræft, Andr. Kmbl. 217; An. 109. Searecræftum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 27 : *machinamentis*, 478, 54. Bepæht mid dæs deófles searocræftum, Homl. Th. i. 192, 17 : Exon. Th. 136, 13; Gū. 540 : 142, 19; Gū. 646. Ealdfeónda níþ searocræftum swíð, 110, 25; Gū. 113. Searecræftas *machinas* (*fraudulentas*), Hpt. Gl. 474, 15. Þe hé ne beswíce þurh his searucræftas (searo-, searæ-), Wulfst. 97, 8. Uton forfleón mán and morþor and searacræftas, 115, 9. Swíðe forsyngod þurh swicdómas and þurh searacræftas, 164, 3. II. *art, skill, cunning, a cunning art* (in a good sense, v. next word) :—Wuldres ealdor gesweotula þurh searocræft dřn sylfes weorc, Exon. Th. 1, 16; Cri. 9. Ða ródе mid đám ædelestum eorcnanstánum besetton searocræftum (*cunningly, skilfully*, cf. searu, III), Elen. Kmbl. 2049; El. 1026. Ne hí searocræftum godweb giredon, Met. 8, 24. III. *an engine, machine* (cf. searo, IV) :—Stæfliđera *ballista*, searecræftes *machinae*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 22.

searu-cræftig ; *adj.* I. *skilful, skilled in* (with gen.), *cunning* (in a good sense) :—Snottor, searocræftig sáwle rædes, Frag. Kmbl. 80; Leás. 42. Sum bi þ searocræftig goldes and gimma, Exon. Th. 296, 29; Crā. 58. II. *wily, cunning* (in a bad sense), 416, 7; Rā. 34, 7.

searu-fāh ; *adj. Curiously, cunningly coloured* (cf. gold-fāh) : —Herebyrne síd and searofāh, Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444.

searu-geþræc, es ; *n. A store of things in which art is displayed* :—Seón and sécean searogeþræc (*the dragon's hoard*), wundur under wealle, Beo. Th. 6196; B. 3102 [cf. geþræce *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 72].

searu-gim[m], es ; *m. A curious gem, precious stone* :—Sœrogim *topazion*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 127. His ēgan scinan swā searagym, Nar. 43, 15. Searogemme *unio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 34. Meregrota oððe gymmas (saragimmas, MS. V.) *margaritae*, Nar. 37, 29. Stān, searogimma nān (ælces cynnes gimmas ne . . ., Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 31), Met. 21, 21 : Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Þæt ic ærwelan, goldæht ongite, gearo sceáwige sigel, searogimmas (*the dragon's hoard*), 5491; B. 2749: Exon. Th. 478, 5; Ruin. 36.

searu-grim ; *adj. Fierce in arms* or *skilfully fierce, having fierceness accompanied by skill* :—Gif đín hige wære swā searogrim swā dū self talast *if thy spirit had been as cunningly fierce* (?) *as thyself reckons*, Beo. Th. 1192; B. 594. Cf. searu-cēne.

searu-hæbbend[e] [*one*] *having armour, armed* :—Slǽpe tōbrugdon searuhæbbende *the warriors started from sleep*, Andr. Kmbl. 3054; An. 1350. Searohæbbendra, 2934; An. 1470 : Beo. Th. 480; B. 237 : Exon. Th. 468, 12; Phar. 6.

searu-līc ; *adj. Ingenious, cunning, clever, displaying art* or *skill* :—Þæt (*writing being able to convey a message*) is wundres dæl, on sefan searolīc đam đe swylc ne conn, Exon. Th. 472, 4; Rā. 61, 11. Sum hafaþ searolīc gomen gleódæda, 298, 9; Crā. 82. v. next word.

searulīce ; *adv. Ingeniously, cunningly, cleverly, with art* or *skill* :—Sum mæg searolīce wordcwide wrītan, Exon. Th. 42, 14; Cri. 672. Is se finta sum splottum searolīce beseted, 218, 19; Ph. 297. Ne hí gimreced sētton searolīce, Met. 8, 26.

searu-net[t], es ; *n.* I. *an armour-net*, or *a net ingeniously wrought, a coat of mail* :—On him byrne scān, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. II. *a net of treachery* or *guile, a net* (metaph.), *a snare, wile* :—Mē elþeódige inwitwrāsne, searonet seóþaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Searonettum beseted *beset with snares*, 1885; An. 945.

searu-niþ, es ; *m.* I. *hostility to which effect is given by treachery, crafty enmity* :—Ic ne sōhte searonīþas ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht *I had not recourse to the arts of the treacherous foe, nor swore many oaths wrongfully*, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738: 2405; B. 1200. Swā wæs Bíowulfe, đā hē biorges weard sōhte, searonīþas (*the wily hostilities of the dragon, who used poison to destroy his foe*, cf. āttorsceaþa, 5670, *and is called* inwitgest, 5333. Cf. *too* inwit-níþ), 6126; B. 3067. II. *armour-hate* (v. searu, IV a), *martial strife, the strife of armed men, battle* :—Nō ic wiht fram đē swylcra searunīþa secgan hȳrde, billa brōgan, 1168; B. 582.

searu-pīl, es ; *m. An implement with a point* :—Mín heáfod is homere geþuren, searopīla wund, sworfen feóle, Exon. Th. 497, 17; Rā. 87, 2.

searu-rūn, e ; *f. A cunning mystery* :—Searorūna gespon, Exon. Th. 347, 20; Sch. 15.

searu-sēled ; *adj. Cunningly tied* :—Nelle ic unbunden ænigum hȳran, nymþe searosēled (cf. searu, III, *and* searu-bunden), Exon. Th. 406, 12; Rā. 24, 16.

searu-þanc, es ; *m.* I. *a cunning* (in a bad sense) *thought, device, artifice, wile* :—Geþeóddum searaþancum *adhibitis argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 16. Eác ic gelǽrde Simon searoþoncum, đæt hē sacan ongon, Exon. Th. 260, 16; Jul. 298. Sume ic mīnum hondum searoþoncum (*cunningly, craftily*) slōg, 272, 4; Jul. 494. Searoþancum beseted *beset with snares* (v. searu-net), Andr. Kmbl. 2511; An. 1257. II. *a cunning* (in a good sense) *thought, skilful device* :—Þurh sefan snyttro, searoþonca hord, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10. Saga sōðcwidum, searoþoncum, gleáwwordum wīsfæst, hwæt đis gewādu sỹ, Exon. Th. 418, 3; Rā. 36, 13. Se wītga, snottor searuþancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Georne smeádon, sōhton searoþancum (*sagaciously, shrewdly*), hwæt sió syn wǽre, 827; El. 414. Se wīnsele fæste wæs īrenbendum searoþoncum (*skilfully, cunningly*) besmiþod, Beo. Th. 1554; B. 775. Cf. or-þanc.

searu-þancol ; *adj. Of cunning thought, cunning, sagacious, wise* :—Searoþoncol mægþ (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 23, 28; Jud. 145. Nis ænig secg searoþoncol tō đæs swīðe gleáw, Exon. Th. 14, 16; Cri. 220. Đe (*which*) secgas searoþoncle sceaxe delfaþ, 427, 26; Rā. 41, 97. Gesǽton searuþancle sundor tō rūne, Andr. Kmbl. 2323; An. 1163. Mon ænig searoþoncelra, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 331.

searu-wrenc, es ; *m. A crafty trick, treacherous device* :—Hē hié biddende wæs đæt hié mid sume searawrence from Xerse āwende, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 21. v. siru-wrenc.

searu-wundor, es ; *n. A wonderful thing in implements* or *engines* (v. searu, IV, *and* cf. searu-pīl. The term is applied to Grendel's arm, which had been torn away by Beowulf) :—Eode scealc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920.

searwaþ, L. N. P. L. 40; Th. ii. 296, 10. v. next word.

searwian ; *p. ode To act with craft* or *treachery, to feign* :—Hē sarwaþ *fingitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 13. Hió searwaþ *insidiatur*, Kent. Gl. 191. Gif preóst ordāl misfadige, gebēte dæt. Gif preóst searwaþ be winde, gebēte dæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bōt.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal, let him make 'bōt,'* L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. Sinc searwade *treasure played the traitor* (left its possessor (?)), Exon. Th. 353, 62; Reim. 37. Searw[a] d[ū] *insidieris*, Kent. Gl. 935. Searwiende *machinans*, 151. Hē cwæð him tō særwigendum mōde (*insidiously*), Homl. Th. ii. 308, 6. v. sirwan *and next word*.

searwung, e ; *f. Treachery, artifice, plot, snare* :—Hē sit mid searwungum *sedet in insidiis*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 8. v. sirwung.

seáþ, es ; *m. A pit, hole, well, reservoir, lake* :—Seáþ *lacus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 10 : Ps. Spl. 7, 16 : 27, 1 : Mk. Skt. 12, 1 : *lacus, lacuna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 31 : *fovea*, ii. 150, 10 : Ps. Spl. 7, 16 : 56, 9 : *puteus*, 84, 5, 12; S. 628, 16 : *cisterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 4 : Kent. Gl. 102 : *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 50 : *cloaca*, 484, 19 : 508, 70. Đær is se seáþ đæs singalan susles . . . Æfter đam đe dū dēad bist, đonne cymst dū tō helle . . . and đín seáþ bi þ twegea cubita wīd and feówra lang, Nar. 50, 23–29. On hū grundleásum seáþe *on how bottomless a pit*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 8. Đā wæs đǽr on ōðre sīdan đæs hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáþ wǽre. On đam seáþe ufan Gūþlāc him hūs getimbrode, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Danihel læg betwux seofan leónum on ānum seáþe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 5. Hēht scūfan scyldigne in drīgan seáþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1382; El. 693. In synna seáþ, Exon. Th. 267, 10; Jul. 413. Đǽr syndon twegen seáþas (*lakes*) . . . heora wīde is ,cc. míla dæs læssan mīlgetales, Nar. 36, 25. [Inne deope seaðen setten þa deade, Laym. 841. *O. Frs.* sāth : *M. H. Ger.* sôt *puteus*.] v. adel-, cealc-, fǽr-, helle-, horu-, lām-, sand-, sealt-, wæter-, wulf-seáþ.

seáða, an ; *m. 'A feeling as if the cavity of the body were full of water swaying about,'* Cockayne. The word glosses *tendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 3 :—Wið seáðan (seádan, 4, 18), Lchdm. ii. 56, 10.

seáw, es ; *n. Juice, moisture, humour* :—Genim tūncersan . . . dō in đa nosu dæt se stenc mǽge on dæt heáfod and dæt seáw, Lchdm. ii. 22, 14. Genim cileþoniam seáwes cucler fulne, 28, 2. Ys sád dæt se earn wylle mid đam seáwe (*of wood lettuce*) his eágan hreppan and wǽtan, i. 128, 12. Seáw *ius*, 80, 13 : 128, 18. Dæt seáw sele on cuclere sūpan, ii. 120, 19. Gemeng wið huniges seáw *mix with pure honey*, 30, 7. Feallan lǽtaþ seáw of bōsme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 20; Rā. 4, 47. Seá *sucum*, Txts. 182, 83. Cumaþ đa ādla on [of ?] yfum seáwum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 5. [*Used later of food.* With diverse spieces The flesh . . . She taketh and maketh thereof a sewe, Gow. ii. 325, 4, Sewe, Wick. Gen. 27, 4. I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes, Chauc. Sq. T. 67. Sew *cepulatum*, Wülck. Gl. 572, 9 : Prompt. Parv. 454. *O. H. Ger.* sou ; *n. succus, venenum, alimentum* : cf. *Icel.* söggr *dank, wet* : saggi ; *m. moistness*.] v. liþ-, plūm-seáw ; ge-seáw ; *adj.*

seax, es ; *n.* I. *a knife, an instrument for cutting* :—Seax *cultellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 3. Seax oððe scyrseax *culter*, ii. 15, 58. Saex, 105, 69. Dæt stǽnene sex đe dæt cild ymbsnáþ, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Seaxes ord, Exon. Th. 472, 6; Rā. 61, 12. Seaxes ecg, 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Snīþ mid seaxse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Đa hēt hē him his seax ārǽcan tō screáðigenne ænne æppel, Homl. Th. i. 88, 9. Nim dæt seax đe dæt hæfte sié fealo hȳðeres horn and sién .III. ærene næglas on, Lchdm. ii. 290, 22. Sting đín seax on đa wyrte, 346, 12. Hȳ begyrde resten and nāne sex (seax, MSS. T. F.) be heora sīdan næbben *cultellos ad latus non habeant*, R. Ben. 47, 10. Wirc đē stǽnene sex *fac tibi cultros lapideos*, Jos. 5, 2. II. as a weapon, *a short sword, dagger* :—Đǽr gebrægd đara hǽðenra manna sum his seaxe ; đā hē hine

dā stingan mynte, dā nyste hē fǽringa hwǽr ðæt seax com, Blickl. Homl. 223, 16. Heó hyre seaxe geteáh, brād, brūnecg, Beo. Th. 3095; B. 1545. Hē (*St. Martin*) tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Geteáh his seax, Blickl. Homl. 215, 6. [*O. L. Ger.* sahs: *O. Frs.* sax: *O. H. Ger.* sahs *cultrum, semispathium: Icel.* sax *a short sword.*] v. blōd-, ceorf-, hand-, hup-, lǽce-, nægel-, scear-, þeóh-, wæl-seax; *and cf.* sagu.

Seax- *in proper names:*—Sigeferþ Seaxing, Seaxa Stedding (*in a list of East Saxon kings*), Txts. 179, 23. *Cf. Icel.* Járn-Saxa = *iron-chopper*, the name of an ogress in the Edda. Dā fēng tō Éast-Seaxna rīce Swīþhelm Seaxbaldes suna, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 42. Dæs cyninges (*Anna of East Anglia*) dohter Sexburh, 3, 8; S. 531, 24: Chr. 639; Erl. 27, 6. Hēr forþfērde Cēnwalh (*of Wessex*), and Seaxburg ān geár rīcsode his cuēn æfter him, 672; Erl. 34, 34. Gesecg Seaxnēting (*East Saxon*), Txts. 179, 16. Cf. Saxnōt *in the formula of renunciation.* v. Grmm. D. M. 184. Seaxréd (*East Saxon*), 179, 19. Seaxulf biscop (*of Lichfield*), Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Saxulf (Sæx-), Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 2, 10.

seax-ben[n]. v. six-ben[n].

Seaxe, Seaxan; *pl. The Saxons*, (1) in connection with England:—Cōmon hī of þrim folcum dǽm strangestan Germanie, dæt [is] of Seaxum and of Angle and of Geátum . . . Of Seaxum, dæt is of dam lande ðe mon hāteþ Eald-Seaxan, cōman Éast-Seaxan (-Seaxa, -Sexa, Chron. 449) and Súþ-Seaxan (-Sexa, Chron.) and West-Seaxan (-Sexa, Chron.), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20–24. Dā wǽron Seaxan sēcende intingan, S. 483, 36. Ōn Germanie ðanon Engle and Seaxan cumene wǽron, 5, 9; S. 622, 14. Engle and Seaxe, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 19: Menol. Fox 368; Men. 185. Sexna kyning, 459; Men. 231. Æt Seaxena handa forwurþan, Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Englum and Sexum (Sæxum), 1065; Erl. 196, 30. Dæt spell dæt ic āwrāt be Angelþeóde and Seaxum, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. (2) continental Saxons:—Dý ilcan geáre gegadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, and dǽr wearþ micel gefeoht . . . and dā Seaxan hæfdun sige, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 8. Ic wæs mid Seaxum, Exon. Th. 322, 12; Vid. 62. [*O. H. Ger.* Sahsun: *Icel.* Saxar. For the connection of Seaxe(-an) with Seax, v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxiii.] v. Eald- (Ald-), Éast-, Súþ-, West-Seaxe.

Seax-land, es; *n. England*:—Com Gūðrum on ástdǽle Sexlandes, Shrn. 16, 4.

sēcan, sēcean; *p.* sōhte; *pp.* sōht *To seek.* **I.** (1) *to try to find, to look for, make search for:*—Ic sēce mīne gebrōðru *fratres meos quaero*, Gen. 37, 16. Hwæne sēcst ðū? Jn. Skt. 20, 15. Se ðe sēcþ, hē hyt fint, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 8. Hwæðer gē willen on wuda sēcan gold ðæt reáde? . . . Hit witena nān ðider nē sēceþ (cf. gē hit dǽr ne sēcaþ, ne finde gē hit nō, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9), Met. 19, 8. Ðonne gē Drihten sēcaþ, ðonne gemēte gē hine, gif gē hine mid inweardre heortan sēceaþ, Deut. 4, 29. Gē sēceaþ (soecas, Lind.) ðone Hǽlynd, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 5. Hē āxode hine, hwæt hē sōhte, Gen. 37, 15. Ðīn fæder and ic sārigende dē sōhton, Lk. Skt. 2, 48. Hī sōhton hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 46: Blickl. Homl. 241, 12. Mannes sunu com sēcean (tō soecanne, Lind.) and hāl dōn ðæt forweard, Lk. Skt. 19, 10. Sēcende God *requirens Deum*, Ps. Spl. 13, 3. (2) *to try to get* (the source from which a thing is sought marked by *tō*):—Ic monnes feorh tō slagan sēce (MS. seðe) *I will require man's life of the slayer*, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525. Ic tō Drihtne sēce ðæt ic gōd æt him begitan mōte *quaesivi bona tibi*, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Gif ðū ðē tō swā mildum mundbyrd sēcest, Exon. Th. 252, 29; Jul. 170. Heó ūrne fultum sēhþ, Homl. Th. ii. 112, 18. Gumena gehwylcum ðara ðe geóce tō him sēceþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2307; An. 1155. Dǽr is help gearu manna gehwylcum ðam ðe sēceþ tō him, 1818; An. 911. Gē hī sēcaþ tō fremdum gesceaftum, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 17, 29. Súþ-Seaxna mǽgþ him biscopþēnunge sēceaþ tō West-Seaxna biscope, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 24. Dæt se ān ne ætburste ðe hē sōhte, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Hwīlum man ceás ða men ðe noldan swician . . . and syððan hit man sōhte be ðām ðe nearwlicast cūðan swician *at one time the men were chosen that would not deceive . . . and since they have been looked for among those that could most oppressively deceive*, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 24. Ūs is nēdþearf ðæt wē sēcan ðone lǽcedōm ūre sāuwle, Blickl. Homl. 97, 31. Biddon wē Drihten ðæs leóhtes ðe nǽfre ne geendaþ . . . ðæt leóht wē sceolan sēcan, ðæt wē mōtan habban mid englum gemǽne, 21, 14. Bearn Godes brýda ongunnon on Caines cynne sēcan, Cd. Th. 75, 33; Gen. 1249. Woldon tō dūnscræfum drohtoþ sēcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. Uton sibbe tō him sēcan, Exon. Th. 365, 11; Wal. 87. Seócan, Ps. C. 109. Hwæt elles is tō sēcanne wið ðam hungre nymþe andlyfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 16. Hē gǽþ sēcende reste, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 43. Sió ǽ sceal beón sōht on dǽs sacerdes mūþe, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. (3) *to try to attain an end, strive to effect a purpose, aim at, strive after, make something the object of endeavour:*—Ic ne sēce mīnne willan ac ðæs ðe mē sende, Jn. Skt. 5, 30: 8, 50. Hwæt sēcst ðū? 4, 27. Leún hwelpas sēcaþ, ðæt him æt God gedēme, Ps. Th. 103, 20. Gif hē done dōm ofer hine sōhte *if the other tried to get judgment upon him*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 33. Dā hālgan ðe on ðyssum life nāht ne sōhton ne ne gyrndon tō hæbbene, Blickl. Homl. 53, 25. Hī sōhton hine him tō hlāforde and tō mundboran *they tried to get him to be their lord and protector*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 29: 922; Erl. 108, 20, 28. Gif ðæt riht tō hefig sý, sēce sibþan ða lihtinge tō ðam cynge, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 11. (4) *to try to find out* by investigation or examination:—Hwylc sēceþ ðæt ðe sōðfæst byþ *veritatem quis requiret?* Ps. Th. 60, 6. Sōhte synnum fāh, hū hē sārlīcast meahte feorhcwale findan . . . Feónd hine gelǽrde, Exon. Th. 276, 24; Jul. 571. Georne smeádon, sōhton searoþancum, hwæt sió syn wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 827; El. 414. Ongan on sefan sēcean sōðfæstnesse weg tō wuldre, 2295; El. 1149. Ic ðīne gewitnesse wylle sēcan *testimonia tua exquisivi*, Ps. Th. 118, 22. Lǽcedōm sēcan *medicamentum explorare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 18. Hwīlum beóþ ða wǽtan on dære wambe filmenum, ðonne seal mon ðæt wīslīce sēcean, Lchdm. ii. 222, 24. (5) *to try to learn* by asking, *to ask*:—Da mē cunnon andsware cýðan tācna gehwylces ðe ic him tō sēce, Elen. Kmbl. 638; El. 319. Dā cwæð Maria tō ðæm engle: Hwæt is ðīn nama? Dā cwæð se engel tō hire: Hwæt sēcestū mīnne naman? Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Hē dā Drihtnes willan sōhte *he tried to learn what was the will of the Lord*, 225, 30. Wīslice gē dyde, ðætte mannum bedīgled wæs on eorþan, ðæt gē ðæt on heofenas tō Gode sōhtan, 201, 2. Tō sēcenne, 205, 27. Ic wāt ðæt hió wile sēcan (*ask.* Cf. Dā seó cwēn ongan frieggan, 1116; El. 560) be ðam sigebeáme, Elen. Kmbl. 840; El. 420. **II.** *to go or come to*:—Oft sēcende *frequentantem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 18. (1) *to seek* a person, *to visit* (cf. *Ger.* be-suchen):—Dǽr beóþ gegearwoda Godes mildheortnessa ðǽm mannum de ða líchoman sēceaþ þurh heora gebedo, Blickl. Homl. 193, 21. Ða de ǽfter deáþe Dryhten sēcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1200; An. 600. Dā hē done cyninge sōhte *when he visited the king*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 10. Sārge gē ne sōhton *ye did not visit the afflicted*, Exon. Th. 92, 19; Cri. 1511. Hig dǽs wyrde wǽron dæt Godes englas hig sōhton, L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 15. Séc nū ðīnne þeów, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Hider ic wille ðæt wē sécan Scē Petre, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 32. Satan ic sēcan wille, Cd. Th. 47, 15; Gen. 761. Gewīt ðū ðīnne eft waldend sēcan *go back again to your master*, 138, 17; Gen. 2293: Andr. Kmbl. 1886; An. 945. (1 a) *to seek* a person for protection, *to take refuge with* a person. v. sócn, **VI.** 2:—Gif hwilc þeóf oððe reáfere gesōhte ðone cing . . . hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman oððe abbud oððe þegen sēce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst, L. Ath. iv. 4: Th. i. 222, 28. (2) *to seek* a place, *to visit, resort to*:—Hē (*the phenix*) sunbeorht gesetu sēceþ, Exon. Th. 217, 11; Ph. 278. Ða men de dyder cōman and ða hālgan stōwe sōhton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 28: 201, 11. Hī syððan gewunelīce dider sōhton *they afterwards resorted thither*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 6. Sēce man hundredgemōt, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 2. Dæt ðeós onlicnes eorþan sēce *fall to earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1462; An. 731. Ðeáh heorot holtwudu sēce, Beo. Th. 2743; B. 1369. Dæt hī segggan dæm folce dæt hī sunnandagum Godes cyrican georne sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 28: L. C. E. 2; Th. i. 358, 14. Gif hié ænigne feld sēcan wolden *if they should attempt to come into the open country*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 11. Gewitan him Norþmen Difelin sēcan, 937; Erl. 115, 4. Ðonne sculon hié ðās helle sēcan, Cd. Th. 26, 14; Gen. 406: 136, 30; Gen. 2266. Ōðerne ēðel sēcan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. Mere sēcan *to go to sea*, Exon. Th. 474, 5; Bo. 25. (3) *to seek* immaterial things, *to go to* war, *resort to* artifice, etc.:—Ic ne sōhte searoníþas, ne ne swōr fela āþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5469; B. 2738. Se wuldres dǽl sigorleán sōhte *the soul has gone to its reward*, Exon. Th. 184, 14; Gū. 1344. Se rince sōhte ōðer līf, Cd. Th. 98, 9; Gen. 1627. Hī clǽnsunge bæþes sōhton, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Hié noldan leng heora hlāforda ne heora wera rǽstgemānan sēcean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Dā dū gehogodest sæcce sēcean, Beo. Th. 3982; B. 1989: 5117; B. 2562. Fǽhþe sēcan, 5020; B. 2513. **III.** *to seek with hostile intent* (as in *to seek* a person's life), *to try to get at, to go to attack*:—Mē fyrenfulle fǽcne sēceaþ, wyllaþ mē līfes ǽsēcean *me expectaverunt peccatores, ut perderent me*, Ps. Th. 118, 95. Him (hié, hī *other MSS.*) mon mid ōðrum floccum sōhte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 14. Hié micle fierd gegadrodon and ðone here sōhton æt Eoforwicceastre, 867; Erl. 72, 13. Ða dē mīne fynd wǽron, and mīne sāwle sōhton mid nīðe, Ps. Th. 69, 2: 85, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 20. Hié alle from him ondrēdon, dæt hī hié mid gefeohte sōhte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Sēcan mīne fynd mīne sāwle *þersequatur inimicus animam meam*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. Ðā hié gewin drugon, and on healfa gehwone heáwan þohton, sāwle sēcan, Beo. Th. 1606; B. 801. Sēcean sāwle hord, sundur gedǽlan līf wið līce, 4835; B. 2422. [*Goth.* sōkjan: *O. Frs.* sēka: *O. Sax.* sōkian: *O. L. Ger.* suocan: *O. H. Ger.* suohhan *quaerere, petere, exquirere, arcessire, appetere, invisere: Icel.* sœkja *to seek, fetch; to visit, frequent; to prosecute (a suit); to attack.*] v. ā-, for-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, under-sēcan.

secg, es; *m. n. Sedge;* carex, gladiolum, lisca:—Ðis secg (segc) *haec carex.* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 69, 16. Segg, secg, saecg *gladiolum*, Txts. 66, 463. Sech *carex*, 50, 251. Seic, 115, 151. Secg, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 28. Segc, i. 79, 65. Segg, 67, 3. Secg *gladiolum*, ii. 40, 70. Segc, 70, 29. Secgg, i. 67, 55. Secg *lisca*, ii. 53, 45: *carex* vel *sabium* vel *lisca*, i. 31, 28. Endlefan snǽda reáðes secges, Lchdm. ii. 102, 17. Handfulle secges, 356, 1. Wyl neoþweardne secg, 52, 16: 66, 5.

[Eolug-secg *papyrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 58. Ilug-segg, Txts. 86, 781. *See also* eolhx, hamer-, môr-secg. Grein cites risc-seccas *carices*.] Cf. *secg a sword*.

secg, es ; *m. A man* (used only in poetry):—Secg oððe meówle *man or maid*, Exon. Th. 387, 15 ; Rä. 5, 5. Nis ænig eorl under lyfte, secg searoþoncol, 14, 16 ; Cri. 220. Se beorn, sêfteádig secg, 309, 12 ; Seef. 56. Secg, lagucræftig mon, Beo. Th. 422 ; B. 208. Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegen æt þearfe, 5410 ; B. 2708. Beówulf, sigoreádig secg, 2626 ; B. 1311. Dær læg secg mænig, guma norþerna, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 17. Secgas and gesîþas fôron tô gefeohte, Judth. Thw. 24, 22 ; Jud. 201. Seccas, Cd. Th. 124, 23 ; Gen. 2067. Wæron æscwígan, secggas smþ sigecwên sîðes gefŷsde, Elen. Kmbl. 519 ; El. 260. Rômware, secgas sigerôfe, 93 ; El. 47. Ðâ ic sæbât gesæt mid mînra secga gedriht, Beo. Th. 1271 ; B. 633. [*Laym.* seg, sæg ; *pl.* segges : *Piers P.* segge : *O. Sax.* segg : *Icel.* seggr (*poet.*).] v. ambyht-, ærend-, sele-secg.

secg, es ; *m. The sea* :—*Salum* seeg (secg ?) *vel mare*, Txts. 95, 1786.

Segg, seg *salum*, 98, 966. Segc, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 37. v. gâr-secg.

secg, e ; *f. A sword* :—Wit sculon secge ofersettan, gif hê gesêcean dear wîg oðer wâpen, Beo. Th. 1372 ; B. 684. Secgum ofslegene, Cd. Th. 120, 27 ; Gen. 2001. [Cf. *Icel.* ben-sægr *as a name for the sword.*] Cf. secg *sedge*, *and* sagu ; *and see* secg-hwæt, -plega.

secga, an ; *m. One who says* or *tells*, *an informant* :—Ne ic nân sôðre wât, bûte swâ mîn secga mê sæde, L. O. 4 ; Th. i. 180, 12. [Per weore segge (*or from* seg *a man* (?). *The other MS. has* gleomenne) songe, Laym. 5109. Cf. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sago : *O. Frs.* sega, *in compounds.*]

secgan, secgean, secggan, secggean, sæcgan ; *p.* sægde, sæde ; *pp.* sægd, sæd. [*Forms as from an infin.* sagian—sagast, sagaþ ; *p.* sagode ; *imp.* saga, *are given here.*] *To say* (of written or spoken words). **I.** *to say* certain words, the words used being given :—Hê segþ : Gê me mâgon cuman dyder ic fare, Jn. Skt. 8, 22. Gif hwâ segþ, corban, Mk. Skt. 7, 11. Sege folce : Ðis sind ða dagas, Lev. 23, 2. Secgaþ ðæs hûses hlâforde : Ure lâreów secgþ : Hwâr is mîn gysthûs, Mk. Skt. 14, 14. Hwæder is êðre tô secgenne tô ðam laman : ' Ðê synd dîne synna forgyfene,' hwæðer ðe cweðan : ' Âris, nim dîn bed, and gâ, Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Wê gehŷrdon hine secgan : Ic tôwurpe dîs tempel, 14, 58. **I a.** of words, *to mean* :—*Cantica canticorum*, ðæt segþ on Englisc ealra sanga fyrmest, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 42. **II.** with acc. (1) where the object denotes a collection of words, a story, poem, regulation, etc., *to tell* a tale, *recite* a poem, *pronounce*, *deliver* :—Ic bî mê secge dîs sârspell, Exon. Th. 458, 6 ; Hy. 4, 96. Ðonne ic ðé æfenlâc secge, Ps. Th. 140, 3. Ðâs word ðe ðû mê sagast, Exon. Th. 247, 26 ; Jul. 84. Ðû worn fela ymb Brecan spræce, sægdest from his sîde, Beo. Th. 1068 ; B. 532. Ðâ sæde hê him sum bigspel, Lk. Skt. 12, 16. Se magoræswa mæge sînre dômas sægde (*cf. O. Sax.* êo-sago : *O. Frs.* â-sega : *Icel.* segja lög ; lögsögu-maðr), Cd. Th. 98, 4 ; Gen. 1625. Ece rædas Moyses sægde, 210, 17 ; Exod. 516. Sægde eorlum Abimeleh waldendes word, 161, 19 ; Gen. 2667. Wordum sægde Lameh unârlîc spel, 66, 27 ; Gen. 1990. Wê lofsonga word sæðon, 274, 18 ; Sat. 156. Âbeód eft ongeán, sege ðînum leódum miccle lâþre spell, Byrht. Th. 133, 14 ; By. 50. Nâne gewitnesse æfter him ne saga ðû, L. Alf. 40 ; Th. i. 54, 5. His naman secgeaþ mid sealmum, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Secgan spell, Bt. 13 ; Fox 36, 31 : 30, 1 ; Fox 106, 30. Andsware secgan *to return answer*, Elen. Kmbl. 752 ; El. 376 : 1131 ; El. 567. Sang secgan *to sing a song*, Cd. Th. 279, 10 ; Sat. 235. Naman sæcgean, Ps. Th. 141, 8. Ðonne wê gehŷron Godes bêc reccean and rædan, and godspell secgean, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17. Hié forgytaþ ðæt hié hwêne ær gehŷrdon reccean and secgan, 55, 28. Hwæt sceal ic mâ secgean fram Sancte Iohanne ? 169, 24. Ðæt him ær of ðæs lâreówes mûþe wæs bodad and sægd, 55, 31 : 69, 19. Byþ sægd nama Drihtnes *ut annuntient nomen Domini*, Ps. Th. 101, 19. ¶ where the object is included in a genitive :—Ðæs ðû mê wylle wordum secgean *from what you tell me*, Cd. Th. 162, 2 ; Gen. 2675. (1 a) where the written form of a word is referred to :—Ic mæg þurh rûnstafas secgan naman ðara wihta, Exon. Th. 429, 18 ; Rä. 43, 6. (2) where the object denotes that which is spoken about, *to speak of*, *tell*, *relate*, *narrate*, *declare*, *announce*, *give an account of* something :—Ic ðé orlæg secge *I will tell thee thy fate*, Cd. Th. 262, 19 ; Dan. 746. Ic Gode lîf mîn secge *vitam meam nuntiavi tibi*, Ps. Th. 55, 7. Ic mîne earfeþu secge *tribulationem meam pronuntio*, 141, 2 : 54, 17. Ðû sagast lîfceare, Cd. Th. 54, 17 ; Gen. 878. Ðis gewrit oððe hit gôd sagaþ be gôdum mannum, oððe hit yfel sagaþ be yflum mannum *sive historia de bonis bona referat . . . seu mala commemoret de pravis*, Bd. pref. ; S. 471, 14. Mîn mûþ sægeþ (*pronuntiabit*) ðîne mægenspêde, Ps. Th. 70, 14. Hî secgeaþ (*narrabunt*) eall ðîn wundur, 144, 5. Gê seyldigra synne secgaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 23 ; Gû. 477. Nêh ðæm clife ðe ic ær sæde *that I spoke of before*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 12, 30. Heó sæde him eall ðæt riht, Mk. Skt. 5, 33. Hælend his þegnum sæde his þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 15, 33. Sagode *refert*, Germ. 396, 10. Hê sîðfæt sægde, Cd. Th. 256, 31 ; Dan. 649. Hit forhæfed geweard, ðætte hié sæðon swefn cyninges, 225, 2 ; Dan. 148. Bodan þurh hleóþorcwide hyrdum cŷðdon, sægdon sôðne gefeán, Exon. Th. 28, 23 ; Cri. 451. Ic ðé hâte, ðæt ðû ðâs gesyhþe secge mannum, Rood Kmbl. 190 ; Kr. 96. Ne wé witegan habbaþ, ðæt ûs andgytes mâ secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. Hî ðîne mihte sæcgeon *potentiam tuam pronuntiabunt*, 144, 4. Ic ðé secgan wille or and ende. Andr. Kmbl. 1296 ; An. 648. Hé secgan ongan swefnes wômban, Cd. Th. 249, 32 ; Dan. 539. Ðæt ðû hellwarum hyht ne âbeóde, ah ðû him secgan miht sorga mæste, 308, 21 ; Sat. 696. Nô ic wiht fram ðé swylcra searuniþa secgan hŷrde, billa brôgan, Beo. Th. 1169 ; B. 582. Þara ârfæstra ðæda sume gehŷran secgan, Blickl. Homl. 213, 26. Wê gehŷraþ oft secggan worldlicra manna deáþ, 107, 29. Ne his snytru mæg secgean ænig, Ps. Th. 146, 5. Hî sculon his weorc secgean *annuntient opera ejus*, 106, 21. (3) *to express in words* feelings of gratitude, admiration, etc., *to give* thanks, glory, etc., to a person (*cf. Ger.* Dank sagen) :—Ic ðara frætwa þanc wuldurcyninge wordum secge, Beo. Th. 5583 ; B. 2795. Wê ðé wuldur sæcgeaþ, Ps. Th. 78, 14. Hê sægde him ðæs leánes þanc, Beo. Th. 3623 ; B. 1809. Secggan wê him þanc ealra his miltsa, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. Þancas secggan, 115, 22. Ðæm Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara âra, 123, 4. Lof secgan Dryhtne, Andr. Kmbl. 2011 ; An. 1008 : Exon. Th. 138, 34 ; Gû. 586. Ðæs wé ealles sculon secgan þonc and lof, 38, 25 ; Cri. 612. Hé for his hælo Drihtne þanc secgende wæs *pro sua sanitate Domino gratias referens*, Bd. 4, 31 ; S. 610, 38. (4) where the object is a pronoun referring to a clause :—' Eart ðû Iudéa cining ?' Ðâ andswarude hê : ' Ðû hit segst,' Lk. Skt. 23, 3. Saga mê ðæt, for hwon sêcest ðû sceade. Cd. Th. 54, 6 ; Gen. 873. Gif ðû wille mildheortnesse ûs dôn, sæge ûs ðæt hrædlîce, Blickl. Homl. 233, 19. Dryhten micellîce dyde ; seggaþ ðis in alre eorþan, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 15. Ic ðæt londbûend secgan hŷrde, ðæt hié gesâwon . . . , Beo. Th. 2697 ; B. 1346. Ðæt (*all that had been seen and heard*) mancynne bodian and secgan, Blickl. Homl. 121, 4. Is ðæt sægd, ðæt . . . , Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 524, 16. (5) where the verb is of incomplete predication, *to declare* a person or thing so and so :—Ic secge hine mâran ðonne ænîgne wîtgan, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3. Se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta ðe hê tôwearde sægde, 9, 16. Oðer him ðâs eorþan ealle sægde læne, Exon. Th. 109, 15 ; Gû. 90. Hî done clænan sacerd sægdon tôweard, 9, 20 ; Cri. 137. Ða hâlgan hine tôweardne sægdon, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31. Hié hine scyldigne sægdon, 173, 33. Hié sægdon hine sundorwîsne, Elen. Kmbl. 1172 ; El. 588. **III.** with gen. :—Swâ se secghwata secggende wæs lâðra spella, Beo. Th. 6049 ; B. 3028. **IV.** where the object is a clause, *to say*, *tell* :—Ic secge ðê, ðæt ðû eart Petrus, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18. Nû segþ ûs seó bôc, ðæt God âfêdde ðone here, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 32. Seó bôc segþ, hû hê férde, 6, 5. Heó mê sagaþ, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 246, 30 ; Jul. 69. Swâ Arculfus sagaþ, ðæt hê gesâwe . . . , Shrn. 95, 31. Ðæs is tô tâcne, sæcgeaþ men, ðæt oft .xl. manna . . . ðæt hî hî be handum nômon and of sâes ôfre ût feóllan, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 30. Ic wordum sægde, ðæt Sarra mîn sweostor wære, Cd. Th. 163, 25 ; Gen. 2703. Sæge Adame, hwilce ðû gesihþe hæfst, 38, 35 ; Gen. 617. Saga mê, hwylces cynnes ðû sî, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 477, 26. Secgaþ mê, hwæt git gesâwon, Gen. 40, 8. Secgge Petrus, hwæt ic þence, Blickl. Homl. 181, 8. Ic eów bidde, ðæt gê mê secgan, hwylce gemete gê côman ealle samod tô mê, 143, 20. Ðæt hî secggan, ðæt . . . 47, 26. Secgan, hû him æt âte speów, Beo. Th. 6044 ; B. 3026 : Exon. Th. 437, 31 ; Rä. 56, 16. Be songe secgan, hwær ic sêlast wisse goldhrodene cwên, 324, 26 ; Vid. 100. Seggan, ðæt ic gesælig mon wære, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 13. Secgian hwæðer wære twegra strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 851. Micel is tô secgan, ðæt hê âdreág, Exon. Th. 134, 4 ; Gû. 502. Long is tô secganne, hû . . . , 421, 23 ; Rä. 40, 22 : Andr. Kmbl. 2961 ; An. 1483. Swâ hit is nû hræðost tô secganne be eallum ðâm woruldgesælþum . . . ðæt ðâer nân wuht on nis ðæs tô wilnianne seó *postremo idem de tota concludere fortuna licet*, *in qua nihil expetendum*, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 56, 29. Ðæt is nû hraðost tô secganne, ðæt ic wilnode weorþfullîce tô libbanne ða hwîle ðe ic lîfede, 17 ; Fox 60, 14. Sægd is, ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Se wæs sæd ðæt his bróðor wære Oswîes sunu *qui frater ejus et filius Oswiu esse dicebatur*, Bd. 4, 26 ; S. 603, 7. **V.** where the verb is used impersonally (*cf. Icel.* segir *it is told*) :—Hit segþ on bôcum, ðæt . . . , Wulfst. 146, 16. Swâ hit hŷrefter segeþ, L. Wih. pref. ; Th. i. 36, 13. Hî ęcton ða æ ðyssum dômum ðe hŷrefter sægeþ, L. H. E. pref. ; Th. i. 26, 7. Hêr segþ, hû se æþela wæs sprecende, Blickl. Homl. 55, 3. Gehŷraþ hwæt hêr segþ on dissum bôcum be Sancta Marian, 137, 20. Segeþ ðæron, ðæt sum rîce man wære on ðære burh, 197, 27. Sægþ on dissum bôcum, ðæt . . . , 41, 3. Hêr sægþ be disse tîde ârwyrþnesse, hû Drihten hire selfne geeáþmêdde, 65, 29. [Hêr] sagaþ, ðæt Idpartus ðam câsere hâlo bodade, Lchdm. i. 326, 1. **VI.** where the verb is used absolutely (secgan be, fram, ymbe *to speak of*) :—Swâ swâ ic nû æt feáwum wordum secge, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 14. Swâ swâ seó bôc sagaþ, 3, 19 ; S. 547, 32. Swâ wé eft secgeaþ, 3, 21 ; S. 551, 31. Tô ðæm gesælþum, ðe wé secgaþ ymb, Met. 21, 4. Swâ ic ær sæde, Chr. 894 ; Erl. 92, 6. Mé lyste bet, ðæt ðû mê sâdest sume hwile ymbe ðæt, Bt. 34, 6 ; Fox 142, 12. Gehêraþ hû Lucas sægde be disse tîde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Heáhfæderas sægdon and cŷddon, sealmsceopas sungon and sægdon, 105, 9–10. ' Ic hæbbe ðê tô secgenne sum þing.' Ðâ cwæð hê : ' Lâreów sege dænne,' Lk. Skt. 7,

40. Saga mē from dām lande, Salm. Kmbl. 418; Sal. 209. Đū ðone mängengan mē helan woldest, swýðor ðonne mīnum þegnum secgean, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 20. Hwylcumhwego wordum secgan be ðære ārwyrþnesse ðisse hālgan tīde, Blickl. Homl. 115, 29. Secgdean, 211, 12. Wē nū gehýrdon of hwylcumhugu dæle secggan be ðǽm eádmódnessum, 103, 18. **VII.** secgan on (*with acc., dat.*) *to ascribe to* a person, *lay to the charge of, accuse of, attribute to*:—Ne mæg se scrift geseón on dære sāwle, hwæðer him mon sōð de lyge sagaþ on hine sylfne, Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1308. Ðæs hē sceal fægnian, ðæt hī him sōð on secggaþ, Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 10. Ne andwyrtst ðū nān þing ongēn ða de diss dē on secgeaþ *nihil respondes ad ea, quae isti adversum te testificantur?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 62. Hī wrōhta and yfel on sægdon, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. Wæs kýðed ðæt hi wrégend leáse wið hine syredon and on sægdon *probatum est accusatores ejus falsas contra eum machinasse calumnias*, 5, 19; S. 640, 14. Gif ænig mann ðderne wrége and him hwilcne gilt on secge *si steterit testis mendax contra hominem, accusans eum praevaricationis*, Deut. 19, 16. Gif dē mon sōð on secge, Prov. Kmbl. 70. Gif man secge on landesmann, ðæt hē orf stǽle, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 7. Ðæm gielpnan biþ leófre ðæt hē secge on hine selfne gif hē hwæt gōdes wāt ge þeáh hē nyte hwæt hē sōdes secge him is leófre ðæt hē leóge *eligit arrogans bona de se vel falsa jactari*, Past. 33, 2; Swt. 217, 14. Hwæt gōdes māgan wē secgan on ða flæsclīcan unþeáwas *quid de corporis voluptatibus loquar?* Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 24. Geunsōdian ðæt him man on secgan wolde *to disprove what a man would charge him with*, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 266, 4. Ne mōt nān mann secgan on hine sylfne dæs ðe hē wyrcende næs, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 177. Ic nelle secgan unsōd on mē sylfe, 195. [*O. Frs.* sega, sedsa: *O. Sax.* seggian: *O. H. Ger.* sagēn: *Icel.* segja, seggja.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, on-, sōþ-secgan.

secge, an; *f. Speaking, speech*:—Mē nāwðer dēag secge ne swīge *neither speech nor silence will avail me*, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Cf. secga.

secgend, es; *m. A speaker, relater, narrator*:—Nǽnig tweógende secgend mē ðis sǽde *non quilibet dubius relator hoc mihi narravit*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Sió leásung simle deret ðǽm secggendum, Past. 35, 1; Swt. 237, 10. [*Icel.* segendr, seggendr; *pl. sayers, reporters.*]

secg-gesēfre (?) *sedge-shears* (?), a name of the grasshopper:—Secggesēfre *vel* hāman *vicad*[*æ*], Txts. 51, 464. v. sceár.

secg-hwæt; *adj. Vigorous* or *bold in using the sword*:—Se secghwata, Beo. Th. 6048; B. 3028.

secgihtig; *adj. Sedgy, full of sedge* or *reeds*:—Secgihtig *vel* hreódihtig *carecta, loca caricis plena, spinacurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 14.

secg-leác, es; *n. Chive garlic, rush garlic, rush leek* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); allium schoenoprasum, Lchdm. ii. 128, 11: iii. 28, 11.

secg-plega, an; *m. Sword-play, battle*:—Æt dam secgplegan, Andr. Kmbl. 2705; An. 1355. Cf. sweord-plega.

secg-rōf *a host of men* (?):—Cwōman wōldagas swylt eall fornom secgrōf wera *death carried off the host of men*, Exon. Th. 477, 20; Ruin. 27. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ruaba; *f. numerus: Icel.* segg-fjold *a host of men*; *and* rinc-getæl, folc-getæl.]

secg-sceára, -scāra (-scara?), an; *m. A corn-crake* or *a quail*:—Secgscāra *ortigometra* (cf. erschen *ortigomera*, ii. 63, 53: edischen, 115, 67), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 21. v. E. D. S. Pub. Names of Birds, p. 177, where *bean crake, grass drake, meadow drake, gorse duck* are given as names of the corn-crake. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* skāri *a sea-mew.*]

sēcness, e; *f. Seeking, visiting, visitation*:—Tīde soecnisse (sōcnises, Lind.) *tempus visitationis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 44.

sēdan *to satisfy* [:—Āsoedan *satiare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 68. Gesēdeþ (-sedeþ? v. next word: but cf. *Goth.* ga-sōþjan) *satiavit*, Ps. Th. 106, 4.]

seddan *to satisfy.* v. un-āsedd; sadian.

sēde, sēdege *to sow*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 3. v. sǽdian.

seding-līne, sedl. v. steding-līne, setl.

Sedlingas (?) *Ethiopians*:—Sedlingum (Rēdlingum?) *Aethiopia*, Ps. Spl. T. 67, 34.

see, seg. v. seón, secg *the sea.*

sefa, an; *m. Understanding, mind, heart*:—Sefa *sensus* (cf. gewit *sensus*, 42, 35), Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 17: 282, 27. Sefa nearwode (*of Noah when drunk*), Cd. Th. 94, 32; Gen. 1570. Him (*Nebuchadnezzar on recovery from his madness*) in gāst becwom rǽdfæst sefa, 257, 2; Dan. 652. Næs him hreó sefa, Beo. Th. 4367; B. 2180. Gif ðin hige wǽre, sefa swā searogrim, swā dū self talast, 1192; B. 594. Him wæs leóht sefa, hyge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2504; An. 1253: Exon. Th. 164, 33; Gū. 1021. Geómor sefa, mód morgenseóc, 458, 3; Hy. 4, 94: Beo. Th. 98; B. 49. Leóht sefa, ferhþ gefeónde, Elen. Kmbl. 346; El. 173. Wexa biþ in móde, siofa synnum fāh, Frag. Kmbl. 28; Leás. 16. Módcræfte séc þurh sefan snyttro, Exon. Th. 28, 5; Cri. 442. Sēcan sefan gehygdum, Cd. Th. 219, 4; Dan. 49. Sefan sīdne gebanc, 249, 26; Dan. 536. Sefan (seofan, MS. A.) suytro, Salm. Kmbl. 133; Sal. 66. On sefan (ondgete, Ps. Surt. 77, 72) *in sensu*, Blickl. Gl. Hié ðam Hālgan Gāste onfēngon on heora sefan, Blickl. Homl. 137, 6. On wērigum sefan, Exon. Th. 74, 18; Cri. 1208. On mildum sefan, 83, 6; Cri. 1352. On sídum sefan, 169, 17; Gū. 1096. On sārgum sefan, 183, 20; Gū. 1330. Tó ontýnenne mīne sefan, Nar. 40, 30. Ic heom ābleonde hera sefan, 45, 7. Þurh rūmne sefan rǽd gelǽran, Beo. Th. 561; B. 278. Begēm ūrum sefum *intende nostris sensibus*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 3. Ūrum sefum leóht gearce *nostris sensibus lumen prebe*, 53, 22. v. breóst-, ferhþ- (fírhþ-, fyrhþ-), mōd-, wīs-sefa.

sēferlice, sēfian, sēfre. v. sýferlice, seófian, sýfre.

sēfte; *adj. Soft*:—*Delicatus, i. tenerus, querulus, amoenus* unbrocheard *vel* sēfta, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 40. **I.** of persons, *gentle, mild, not stern*:—Drihten is swýðe sēfte *suavis est Dominus*, Ps. Th. 33, 8. Weorð ūrum synnum sēfte and milde *precibus esto peccatis nostris*, 78, 9. **II.** of medicine, *mild, not strong*:—Ðæt is, for hwī se gōda lǽce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōdrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11. **III.** of rest, sleep, *undisturbed, untroubled*:—Ðū eart sēo sēfte tæst sōdfæstra, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34. **IV.** *easy, comfortable, pleasant, without pain* or *discomfort*:—Rād byþ on recyde rinca gehwylcum sēfte, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rún. 5. Dōþ sīdfæt sēftne and rihtne, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Ful sēfte seld, ðæt hī sāton on, 88, 3. Hē his lichoman forwyrnde sēftra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. Sēlre mē wæs and sēfte, Ps. Th. 118, 71. Ðonne deáþ hē him gedēþ sēftran ðonne ōdrum monnum, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 10. **IV a.** in a bad sense, *luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate*:—Ðý ne sceolde nān wīs man wilnian sēftes līfes gif hē ǽnigra cræfta rēcþ *neque enim vos in provectu positi virtutis, diffluere deliciis, et emarcescere voluptate venistis*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* semfti.] v. ge-sēfte; sófte.

sēft-eádig (?); *adj. In easy circumstances, free from hardships*:—Se beorn ne wāt, eft eádig (sēfteádig, Grein) secg, hwæt ða sume dreógaþ, ðe ða wræclāstas wīdost lecgaþ, Exon. Th. 309, 12; Seef. 56.

sēftness, e; *f. Quiet, repose, freedom from disturbance*:—Hié woldon hiera dagas on sēftnesse geendian *ut in privato otio consenescerent*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 22. Hī gewurdon on dære sēftnysse (*of the seven sleepers*), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 261.

sege, segel, -segel *a seal*, segen *a saying*, segen *a sign*, segl *sun.* v. secg, segl, in-segl, sægen, segn, sigel.

segl, swegel, segel, es; *m. n.* **I.** *a sail*:—Segl *artemon*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 24. Segl *velum*, se mǽsta segl *acateon*, se medemesta segl *epidromas*, se lesta segl *dalum*, i. 56, 48–53. Segel *velum*, lytel segel *dalum*, 48, 22, 23. Ðes segl *hic carbasus*, ðās seglu *haec carbasa*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 3. Ðā wæs be mæste merehrægle sum, segl Sǽlfe fæst, Beo. Th. 3816; B. 1906. Ðæt scip wæs ealne weg ymende under segle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 34. Nefne hē under segle yrne, Exon. Th. 345, 11; Gn. Ex. 186: Andr. Kmbl. 1009; An. 505. Be ðæs scipes segele, Bt. tit. 7; Fox x. 16. Gif dū ðīnes scipes segl ongeán ðone wind tōbrǽdst, dū lǽtst eal eówer færeld tō ðæs windes dōme, 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Fealdan ðæt segl *to furl the sail*, 41, 3; Fox 250, 15. Eówre seglas sendon geseted *your sails are set*, Shrn. 60, 11. Seglu *vela*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 54. **I a.** used metaphorically of the fiery and cloudy pillars:—Swegl sīde weóld *the pillar governed their journey*, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. Hæfde God sunnan sīdfæt swegle ofertolden, swā ða mæstrāpas men ne cūdon, ne ða seglrōde geseón meahton, 182, 26; Exod. 81. Fyrd geseah, hū ðǽr hlifedon hālige seglas, 183, 10; Exod. 89. **II.** *a veil, curtain*:—Ðæs temples segl, Exon. Th. 70, 16; Cri. 1139. **III.** *a flag, banner* (?):—Segl *larbanum* (*labarum* (?). *Labarum* signum militare Romanorum, pensile, ex panno aut serico contectum, et transversario antennae specie ligno affixum, a suprema conti parte pendens. v. segl-gird, **II**), Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 8. [*O. Saxe.* segel: *O. H. Ger.* segal *velum, artemon, carbasus*: *Icel.* segl; *n.*] v. ofer-segl.

seglan, siglan, seglan; *p.* de, ede, ode *To sail*:—Ðā hē hāmweard seglde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 1. Hē sīgelde ðā ēast be lande, 1, 1; Swt. 17, 16. Se sciphere sigelede (seglode, MS. E.) west ymbūtan, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 17. Hē hys segl up āhōf, and swýðe forð seglode, St. And. 38, 33. Út on sǽ tō seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. [*O. H. Ger.* segelen: *Icel.* sigla.] v. ge-seglian.

segl-bōsm, es; *m. The swelling out of a sail, sail swelled out by the wind*:—Seglbōsm *carbasus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 57: 103, 28: *carbasus, tumor veli*, 128, 53. Seglbōsmas *carbasa, vela navium*, 54: *carbasa*, 88, 24.

segl-gerǽde, es; *n. Sail-furniture, tackle*:—Hē becwæð his lāford his beste scip and ða segelgerǽda dārtō *domino suo meliorem suarum navium unam cum sibi pertinentibus armamentis contulit*, Chart. Th. 549, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* segl-reiði *sail-rigging.*]

segl-gird, es; *m.*: *e*; *f.* **I.** *a sail-yard, yard* of a ship:—Seglgærd *antemna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 30. Segelgyrd *antenna*, i. 48, 17: *antenna vel temo*, 56, 39. Mæst sceal on ceóle, segelgyrd (*Grein takes this*=sail-girt, *and as applying to the mast*) seomian, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Ða twegen endas ðære seglgyrde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 40: 48, 18. Segelgyrda *antennarum*, ii. 5, 41: 88, 25. Segelgyrdena, mæsta *antemnarum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 18. Segelgyrdas *antemnas*, 97, 29. **II.** *the cross rod from which a banner hangs* (? v. segel, **III**):—Segelgyrd *labara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 24. [*Prompt. Parv.* seyl-

ȝerd *antenna.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* segal-poum *antenna;* also *malus: Icel.* segl-viðr *a yard.*] Cf. segl-rōd.

seglian. v. seglan.

segling, e; *f. Sailing*:—Dæt wē ne mid seglinge ne mid rōwnesse ōwiht fremian mihte *ut neque velo neque remigio quicquam proficere valeremus,* Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 25. Hē mid seglunge binnon ānum dæge com tō Antiochian, Ap. Th. 6, 27.

segl-rād, e; *f. The sail-road, the sea*:—Sīð on seglrāde, Beo. Th. 2863; B. 1429.

segl-rōd, e; *f. A sail-yard,* Cd. Th. 182, 29; Exod. 83. (v. segl, I a.) [*O. H. Ger.* segal-ruota *antenna.*] Cf. segel-gird.

segn, segen, es; *m. n. A sign*:—Segn *signum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 61. **I.** *a sign, mark, token*:—Abraham sette trīdtōcan (*circumcision*) on his selfes sunu, hēht dæt segn wesan (wegan?) heáh gehwilcne, ðe his hīna wæs wēpnedcynnes, Cd. Th. 142, 32; Gen. 2370. **II.** *a military standard, banner, an ensign*:—Segn *ban*[*dum*], Txts. 45, 278. Segn, seng, segin *labarum* (v. segl, III), *vixilla,* 73, 1167. Segin (segin?) *vexilla,* 105, 2093. His segen se wæs mid golde and mid godewæbbe gefrætewod and ofer his byrigenne geseted *vexillum ejus super tumbam auro et purpura compositum adposuerunt,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 31. Segn, Beo. Th. 5909; B. 2958. Đā wæs þūf hafen, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sió byman stefen and se beorhta segn, Exon. Th. 65, 30; Cri. 1062. Segnes gūþfana *labara,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 74. Segne *pendiculo* (cf. labarum, signum *pensile*), 66, 48. Hæfdon him tō segne beácen ārāred, gyldenne león *the tribe of Judah had a golden lion for their standard,* Cd. Th. 198, 7; Exod. 319. Hē under segne sinc ealgode *fighting under his flag he defended his treasure,* Beo. Th. 2412; B. 1204. Hié him āsetton segen gyldenne heáh ofer heáfod, 94; B. 47: 2046; B. 1021. Hē siomian geseah segn eallgylden, gelocen leóþocræftum, 5528; B. 2767: 5546; B. 2776. Dæt nalæs dæt ān dæt hī segen fore him bǣron æt gefeohte ac swylce eác on sibbe tīde . . . him mon symble dæt tācen beforan weg *ut non solum in pugna ante illum vexilla gestarentur, sed et tempore pacis . . . semper antecedere signifer consuesset,* Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 9. Segn and síde byrnan, Salm. Kmbl. 907; Sal. 453. Wið ðone segn foran þengel rād, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. Segnas stōdon *standards were stationary,* 214, 7; Exod. 565: 197, 4; Exod. 302. Eall mīn weorod . . . herebeácen and segnas beforan mē lǣddon *totum agmen me . . . sequebatur cum signis et uexillis,* Nar. 7, 16. **II a.** used metaphorically:—Wynrōd segn sōdfæstra *the cross, the standard of the righteous,* Salm. Kmbl. 471; Sal. 236. Gesāwon randwīgan segn (*the pillar of fire*) ofer sweótun, Cd. Th. 185, 23; Exod. 127. [From Latin.] v. eafor-heáfod-segn; segnian.

segn-berend, es; *m. One bearing a standard* (or *crest?*), *a warrior*:—Ne mæg mec oferswīðan segnberendra ǣnig ofer eorþan, nymþe se āna God, Exon. Th. 423, 13; Rä. 41, 20. v. next word.

segn-bora, an; *m. A standard-bearer*:—Hē (*John*) wæs segnbora dæs ufancundan Kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Segnbora *draconarius* (draconarius *vexillifer, qui fert vexillum ubi est draco depictus*), i. *vexillarius, signifer,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 5. Segnboran, tācnboran *draconarii* vel *vexillarii* vel *signiferi,* i. 21, 66.

segn-cyning, es; *m. A king before whom a banner is borne*:—Him ðǣr segncyning (*Grein would read* sigecyning; *but cf.* (?) *the passages from Bede under* segn) wið ðone segn foran rād, Cd. Th. 188, 22; Exod. 172.

segne, an; *f. A seine, sean, a drag-net*:—Næs ðiú segni tōsliten *non est scissum rete,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 11. Of suegna fiscum *de saginae piscibus,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 6. Ongelīc segne *simile saginae,* Lind. 13, 47. Sendas dæt nett ī segna *mittite rete,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Segni, 8. Hī ongunnon sēlāfe segnum dǣlan, Cd. Th. 215, 17; Exod. 584. [(Pecher) de nase *wit a seyne,* Wrt. Voc. i. 159, 7. *O. Sax.* segina: *O. Frs.* seine: *O. H. Ger.* segina *sagena.* From Latin; cf. *Fr.* seine.]

segnian, sēnian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make the sign of the cross upon* anything in token of blessing or consecration, *to bless, consecrate*:—Se biscop nam hlāf and sēnode *essent manus ad panem benedicendum missuri,* Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15 note. Đā sang hē orationem ofer hine and hine bletsode and sēnode *dixit orationem, ac benedixit eum,* 5, 5; S. 618, 8. Sēnade, 5, 6; S. 619, 42. Hē mid his handum hūsel sēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 114. Đā hē sēnade dæt fæt ðe dæt āttor on wæs, dā tōbærst hit, Shrn. 65, 11. Sǣnade, 52, 32. Đonne dū hlāf brece, sēna dū ða cruman, 53, 18. Þeáh ðe man wafige wundorlīce mid handa, ne biþ hit þeáh bletsung, būta hē wyrce tācn ðære hālgan rōde . . . Mid þrym fingrum man sceall sēnian and bletsian, H. R. 105, 22. Hine sylfne sēniende *signando sese,* Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 13. **II.** without reference to the sign of the cross:—Segnade earce innan āgenum spēdum Nergend, Cd. Th. 82, 21; Gen. 1365: 83, 35; Gen. 1390. **III.** of speech (?):—Uē sægnade *bene dicimus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 48. [We sculen ure forheafod mid þere halie rode tacne seinian, O. E. Homl. i. 127, 25. Godd feder ant his sune iseinet (*blessed*), Marh. 23, 18. Þanne sat sleuthe up and seyned hym swithe, Piers P. 5, 456. Swa sal I saine þe, Ps. 62, 5. *O. Sax.* seginōn: *O. H. Ger.* seganōn *benedicere: Icel.* signa *to sign, consecrate,* in heathen times, with Thor's hammer, in Christian times, with the cross; *to bless.*] v. ge-segnian.

segnung, sēnung, e; *f. Blessing, consecration*:—Ofer hine cymeþ mīnre segnunga blōstma *super ipsum florebit sanctificatio mea,* Ps. Th. 131, 19. Wæs hē lǣded tō Brytta biscopum and hē nǣnige hǣle ne fröfre þurh heora segnunge (þegnunge?) onfēng *qui cum oblatus Brittonum sacerdotibus, nil curationis vel sanationis horum ministerio perciperet,* Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 26. v. hlāf-sēnung.

seht, es; *m.*: e; *f.* **I.** *a settlement, an agreement, terms arranged between two parties by an umpire, a peace between two powers*:—Se seht ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweónan ðam arcebisceop and dam hīrēde æt Sċe Augustine, and Leófwine preóste, Chart. Th. 349, 19. Spæcon dā Leófrices freónd and Wulfstānes freónd, dæt hit betere wǣre, dæt heora seht tōgædere wurde, ðonne hȳ ǣnige sace hym betweónan heóldan; sōhtan dā hyra seht. *(The terms are then given.)* Dis wæs ūre ealra seht, 377, 1–13. Syddan dæs cāseres seht wæs and Baldwines, Chr. 1050; Erl. 173, 33. Hī tōhwurfon mid dīsum sehte (*the agreement between Edmund and Cnut*), 1016; Erl. 159, 6. Dā fērdon betwux Rōdbeard eorl and Éádgār æðeling and þæra cinga sehte swā gemacedon. (*The terms are then given.*) On ðisum sehte weard Éádgār eþeling wið ðone cyng gesæhtlad, 1091; Erl. 228, 1–8. [Fērden þe ærcebiscop and te wíse men betwux heom and makede dæt sahte dæt . . ., 1140; Erl. 265, 30.] **II.** *peace, friendship*:—Syddan seaht and sib mycelre tīde betwyh ða ylcan cyningas and heora rīce āwunode, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25 note. Dæt ða cyningas seht nāmon (cf. friþ niman) heom betweónan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 1. Hī móston mid ealle dæs cynges wille folgian, gif hī woldon land habban oððe wel his sehta, 1086; Erl. 222, 35. [Sib and sæhte sculde bēn betwyx heom and on al Engleland, 1140; Erl. 265, 32. Betere weore sæhte þene swilc unisibbe, Laym. 9844. God lihte to eorde uorte makien þreouold seihte, A. R. 250, 2. *Taken from the Danes* (?) cf. *Icel.* sátt *a settlement, agreement; peace.*] v. un-seht *and following words.*

seht; *adj. In agreement* about the terms of a settlement, *agreed*:—Hī wurdon sehte dæt da gebrōðra ealle geeodon of dam lande būtan ānum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 195, 25. Hī him dæs gætīdodon wið swylcon gersumen swylce hī dā sehtæ wǣron *such as they were then agreed upon,* 198, 16. Hī wurdon sehte on da gerād dæt . . ., Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 25. Weard se cyng and his brōðor sehte . . . and eall Normandīg æt him mid feó ālīsde, swā swā hī dā sehte wǣron, 1096; Erl. 233, 17. Sæhte, 1077; Erl. 215, 10. [Sehte, 1120; Erl. 248, 1. Sæhte, 1135; Erl. 261, 21. Þus iwerad Bremes saeht (isehte, 2nd MS.) whit his broðer, Laym. 5114. Hiss bodiȝ wiþþ hiss gast sammtale & sahhte wurrþe, Orm. 5731. Cf. *Icel.* sáttr verða á eitt *to agree on.*] v. un-seht *and next word.*

sehtan; *p.* te *To bring about agreement between* people, *to settle* a dispute:—Cristenum cyninge gebyreþ dæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte mid rihtre lage, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12: Wulfst. 266, 17. Dæt wē habban ūs gemǣne sibbe and sōme, and ælce sace sehtan, 272, 23. Bisceop sceal beón symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe . . . Hē sceal georne saca sehtan and friþ wyrcan, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 14. [A porueance . . . thut lond uor to seyte, R. Glouc. 533, 15. We schul saughte sone (cf. we schulle ben at oon, 156), Chauc. Tale of Gamelyn, 150. Ȝe schulle sauȝte (*agree*), Piers P. A-Text, MS. T. 4, 2. *Icel.* sætta *to bring about agreement.*] v. ge-sehtian.

sehtlian (?); *p.* ode. **I.** *to settle, bring to an agreement, settle a dispute between* people (the word seems to occur only in the later part of the Chronicle) [:—Đā eodon gōde men heom betwēnen and sahtloden heom, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 27. Đa twegen kyngas wurdon sæhtlod, 1070; Erl. 209, 26. **II.** *to come to an agreement*:—Đā feórden dæ wise men betwyx þe kinges freónd & te eorles freónd & sahtlede sua dæt . . . Sithen sahtleden þe king and Randolf eorl, 1140; Erl. 264, 31–35. Þe eorles sæhtleden wyd þemperice, Erl. 265, 6.] [Forr to sahhtlenn hemm towarrd hiss Faderr, Orm. 351. When a sawele is saȝtled to dryȝtyn, Allit. Pms. 72, 139. Ȝe schulle saghtlyn, Piers P. A-Text, MS. U. 4, 2.] v. ge-sæhtlian.

sehtness, e; *f. Agreement, accord, concord, peace*:—Đām dōmbōcum de se heofonlica Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse, Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. [Geaf ðone cyng .xl. marc goldes tō sahtnysse, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 29.] [Crist wass borenn her sahhtnesse & griþþ to settenn, Orm. 3515. He sahtnesse wrohte, Laym. 2809. Sæhtnesse underfon *to accept terms,* 8262. Næfde þa sehtnesse ilast būten seouen ȝere urist, 30137. ' Pax vobis.' Seihtnesse beo bitweonen ou, A. R. 250, 5.] v. ge-sehtness.

[seim [*from earlier* segem (?)] *fat, lard*:—Seime ł fetnesse *adipe,* Ps. Spl. T. 62, 6. [Ge ne schulen eten ulesche ne seim, A. R. 412, 26. *See Halliw. Dict.* saim, seam, *and cf. Fr.* sain: *Ital.* saime. *From late Lat.* sagimen.]

sel *a hall,* sēl *a season.* v. sæl, sǣl.

sēl (*the positive form does not occur, but is found in Layamon*); *cpve.* sēlra, sēlla; *spve.* sēlest, sēlost; *adj. Good.* **I.** of health:—Sōna seó blǣdder tō sēlran (*to a healthier condition*) gehwyrfeþ, Lchdm. i,

206, 15. **II.** *good, worthy, having excellent qualities* or *properties*:—Sancte Iohannes wæs mâra and sélra eallum ôdrum mannum, Blickl. Homl. 163, 20. Sýlra, 161, 24. Đeáh hine se dysiga dó tó cyninge, hú mæg gesceádwís scealc gereccan, dæt hé him dý sélra sié oððe þince, Met. 15, 15. Nânig sélra nâre rondhæbbendra rîces wyrdra *no warrior was worthier, more deserving of rule*, Beo. Th. 1725; B. 860. Næs mid Rômwarum sincgeofa sélla *among the Romans was not a prince of nobler character*, Met. 1, 50. Bôþ his sylfes swíðor micle ðonne se sélla mon, Exon. Th. 315, 11; Mód. 29. Him wearþ sélle lîf bihýded, 227, 3; Ph. 417. Wé sculon ídle lustas forseón and ðæs sélran gefeón, 47, 19; Cri. 757. Dæt hé fére him tó ðam sélran rîce (*heaven*), 352, 24; Sch. 102. On sýllan mon, 377, 20; Deór. 6. Uton wé georne teolian dæt wé ðe beteran sýn & ðe sélran for dære lâre ðe wé gehýrdon, Bkl. Homl. 111, 19. Gé sôhtun ða sámran and ða séllan nó démdan æfter dáadum, Exon. Th. 131, 30; Gú. 463. Đú se sélusta Theophilus *optime Theophile*, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. Hlâford mîn and bróðor ðîn se sélesta, Exon. Th. 183, 26; Gú. 1333. On gódre and on sélestre heortan *in corde bono et optimo*, Lk. Skt. 8, 15. Nymaþ of eówrum sélustan wæstmum, Gen. 43, 11. **III.** *good of its kind*, (a) of persons, *possessing the excellences of a class, excellent, well-qualified, skilful, efficient*:—Hé ðæs wâpnes onláh sélran sweordfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468. Nâfre ic sélidan sélran mêtte, Andr. Kmbl. 942; An. 471. Ic fæste bínde swearte wealas, hwilum séllan men, Exon. Th. 393, 23; Rä. 13, 4. Omerus se góda sceop ðe mid Crécum sélest wæs . . . Fox 244, 4–6. Cwéna sélost, Drihtnes módor, Menol. Fox 334; Men. 168. Ealra sigebearna ðæret séleste and æþeleste, Exon. Th. 33, 4; Cri. 520. Twegen wæron biscopas and twegen mæssepreóstas ealle ða sélestan *omnes sacerdotes fuere praeclari*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 19. Manige ðara sélestena cynges þéna forþférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 32. (b) of things:—Næs sincmáðþum sélra on sweordes hâd *there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword*, Beo. Th. 4392; B. 2193. Hí nâfre song sêllan ne hýrdon, Exon. Th. 325, 8; Víd. 108. Ídel stód hûsa sélest, Beo. Th. 294; B. 146. Hof séleste (*the ark*), Cd. Th. 84, 6; Gen. 1393. Ece líf, sélust sigeléana, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. Blícan swá dæt séloste gold, H. R. 15, 35. Seó séleste gesælþ, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 3. Bið Drihten úre se sélosta scyld *the Lord will be our most effectual shield*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Heó hié gegyrede mid ðon sélestan hrægle, 139, 7. **III a.** marking the rank or class of a person:—Ðone sélestan (*of the highest class*) . . . ðane óderne . . . ðane þriddan, L. Ethb. 26; Th. i. 8, 12. **IV.** *good, advantageous, to one's interest, advisable*:—Is hit micle sélre dæt wé hine álýsan, Andr. Kmbl. 3124; An. 1565. Sélle, Exon. Th. 371, 15; Seel. 76. Him sylfum sélle þynceþ leahtras tó fremman, 266, 33; Jul. 407. Ne mæg ðec sêllan ræd mon geléran, 119, 4; Gú. 249. Wé ðé mágon sélre geléran, Andr. Kmbl. 2706; An. 1355. Đá forléton wé ða frécnan wegas and ðæm sélran wé férdon, Nar. 17, 13. Dæt him soelest wære dæt hié fripes wilnaden *nullam esse residuam spem, nisi in petenda pace*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 18. Hé brytniæ swá hígum maest réd sié and ðaem sáwlum soelest, Chart. Th. 461, 2; 465, 33. Ófest is sélost, Cd. Th. 196, 18; Exod. 293; Andr. Kmbl. 3129; An. 1567; Beo. Th. 518; B. 256. Hwæt sélest wære tó gefremmanne, 351; B. 173: Elen. Kmbl. 2328; El. 1165. Ellen bið sélast ðam ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, Exon. Th. 183, 4; Gú. 1322. Bið angdit æghwár sélest, Beo. Th. 2123; B. 1059. Is hit ealles sélest tó séceme hwæt ðæs willa sié, Blickl. Homl. 205, 27. **V.** *good, honourable, noble, proper*:—Deáþ bið sélla eorla gehwylcum ðonne edwitlíf, Beo. Th. 5773; B. 2890. Sélre bið æghwæm ðæt hé his freónd wrece, ðonne hé fela murne, 2773; B. 1384: Andr. Kmbl. 640; An. 320. Ðé ðæt sélre geceós, ége rædas, Beo. Th. 3523; B. 1759. Hé smeáde hwæt him sélest (or under III) tó dónne wære *quid sibi esset faciendum tractabat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 15. Maria geceás ðone sélestan dæl, Lk. Skt. 10, 42. **VI.** *of value, precious*:—Đú golde eart, sincgífe sýlla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511. Hú nys seó sáwl sélre ðonne mete *nonne anima plus est quam esca?* Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Ne hýrde ic guman ænigne bringan ofer sealtne mere sélran lâre, Menol. Fox 204; Men. 103. Gif sé nele ðone sélestan dæl Gode gedælan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 7. **VII.** *good, happy, pleasant*:—On ðæm sélran þingum *in secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Wé dreámas hefdon sélrum tídum, Cd. Th. 267, 29; Sat. 45. [Þu scalt uurþan sæl *thou shalt prosper*, Laym. 1234. Cloten hauede enne sune þe sel (bold, 2nd MS.) wes, 4071. Mid selere strengde *with great strength*, 21654. Seoue þusend selere (boldere, 2nd MS.) þeinen, 18011. Ich wulle sende to selen mine þeinen, 25162. Ne isæh na man selere cniht nenne, 21166. Þat us is selest (best, 2nd MS.) to don, 918. In al þat sel is, H. M. 47, 34. *Goth.* sêls *good, kind*; *Icel.* sæll *blest, happy*.] v. next word.

sél, sael; *also* sélor; *adv.* (*cpve.*) *Better.* **I.** of health:—Cwæð dæt heó gelýfde dæt hire sóna sél wære *quia crederet eam mox melius habituram*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 11. Sóna ic wæs wyrpende and mé sél wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, S. 616, 34; 5, 5; S. 618, 4. Sóna him bið sél, Lchdm. iii. 288, 19. Him bið sœl *bene habebunt*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 18. **I a.** of moral or spiritual well-being:—Ne mæg ic gehycgan, hwý him on hige þorfte â dý sæl wesan, Met. 15, 10. **II.** of knowledge:—Gé sind searowum beswicene oððe sél nyton, móde gemyrde, Andr. Kmbl. 1490; An. 746. Findaþ ða ðe fyrngewritu sélost cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 748; El. 374. **III.** of the operation of the senses:—Hé bið suá micle sél geliéred, suá hé ufor gestent, Past. 14, 1; Swt. 81, 17. **IV.** denoting excellence in act or in conduct:—Nó dý sél dyde, ac ðam æðelinge oferhygd gesceód, Cd. Th. 246, 35; Dan. 489. Ne gefrægn ic nâfre wurdlícor æt hilde sixtig sigebeorna sél gebæran, Fins. Th. 77; Fins. 38: Beo. Th. 2029; B. 1012. Hwylc hira sélast simle gelæste hlâforde æt hilde, Andr. Kmbl. 821; An. 411. Bet gé rædaþ *melius legitis*, sélost (sælost, MS. T.) hí rædaþ *optime legunt*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 17. Hwær ic sélast wisse cwén giefe bryttian, Exon. Th. 324, 28; Víd. 101. **V.** denoting advantage or profit:—Hwæt byþ ûs tó méde (ûs dý sœl, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 27. Tó hwan hió ða næglas sélost and deórlícost gedôn meahte, Elen. Kmbl. 2315; El. 1158. **VI.** denoting success or good result, *with* (*more*) *success*, (*more*) *effectually*, to (*more*) *purpose*:—Ic gelýfe ðe sél and dý fæstlícor ferhþ staþelige, Elen. Kmbl. 1589; El. 796. Ne gefrægn ic nâfre sixtig sigebeorna medu sél forgyldan, Fins. Th. 79; Fins. 39. For ðý ðe mon ðás feorme dý sœl gelæste, Chart. Th. 474, 12. Næs him wihte ðe sél *he did not succeed any the better*, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Sél æfter wælráse wunde gedýgan *to be more successful in escaping wounds*, 5054; B. 2530. Se æcer syðdan gegreów .c. síða sélor ðonne hé ær dyde, Shrn. 137, 25. Hú man sélost mæg synna forbúgan *how sins may most effectually be avoided*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hú ic ðine sóðfæstnesse sélest heólde, Ps. Th. 118, 54, 26. Hié hígon geféormien swá hié soelest þurhtídon mégen, Chart. Th. 476, 31. **VII.** with verbs of liking or pleasing:—Hé nánum menn sél ne úðe ðonne mé *there was no one he would sooner give it to than to me*, Chart. Th. 485, 17. Ða men ðe ic mînes erfes seólest onn, 480, 20. Se getreówa man sceal syllan hís gód on ða tíd ðe hine sylfne sélest lyste his brúcan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 20. Hí genáman ðaes folces ðe ðær tó láfe wæs and him sélost lícodan, 79, 21.

seld, es; *n.* **I.** *a seat, that on which one sits, a throne*; sedes:—In heofene seld his *his throne is in heaven* (A. V.), Ps. Surt. 10, 5: 44, 7. Dóm gegearwung seldes ðínes, 88, 15: 96, 2. Of ðúne sette maehtge of selde, ii. p. 200, 20: Cd. Th. 275, 17; Sat. 173: 276, 12; Sat. 187. Ðær is sang æt selde (*the throne of God*), 306, 12; Sat. 662. Sang ymb seld seegan, 279, 9; Sat. 235. Siteþ him on heofnum, haſaþ wuldres bearn his seolfes seld, 301, 27; Sat. 588. God siteþ oðer seld hálig his, Ps. Surt. 46, 9: 9, 8. Ealdormenn sæton on seldum, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Hí on seldon sæton æt dómum, 121, 5. **II.** *a seat, residence, mansion, hall*:—Scyppendes seld, Salm. Kmbl. 160; Sal. 79. Đá hé ða mænego (*the rebellious angels*) ádrâf of ðæm heán selde (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 277, 10; Sat. 202. Cwom Daniel in dæt seld gangan, 225, 9; Dan. 151: 262, 1; Dan. 737. Engel lét his hand cuman in dæt heá seld (*Belshazzar's hall*), 261, 7; Dan. 722. Hié tempel strudon, Salomanes seld, 260, 19; Dan. 712. Com tó Heorot, ðær Hring-Dene geond ðæt seld swæfon, Beo. Th. 2564; B. 1280. Wæron on dyssum felda unrîme gesomnunge manna and monig seld (*or to* I?) gefeóndra weorada *erant in hoc campo innumera hominum conuenticula, sedesque plurimae agminum laetantium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 25. Ða healllícan seld *palatias zetas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 23. Hú hé eft gesette swegeltorhtan seld, Cd. Th. 6, 27; Gen. 95. Heáhgetimbru, seld on swegle, Exon. Th. 137, 10; Gú. 557. [Ær he arise of selde, Laym. 25988. Cf. *Goth.* salithwa; *f. a mansion, chamber*: *O. Sax.* selida, selda: *O. H. Ger.* selida; *f. domicilium, mansio, habitaculum, tabernaculum*.] v. ân-, biscop-, cear-, édel-, heáh-, medu-, páp-, sundor-, þrym-, weard-seld; selde.

-selda. v. ge-selda.

seldan (-on, -un, -um); *cpve.* seldnor; *adv. Seldom, rarely*:—Seldan (-on) *raro*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 12: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 14. Oft nalæs seldan, Ps. Th. 74, 4. Tó seldan hit bið, beó hit seldor on dæg ðonne seofon síðum, Btwk. 194, 11. Oft (of? cf. *Icel.* of- *too, and* v. of-) seldan hwær æfter leódhryre lytle hwíle bongár búgeþ *too rare are the cases in which after the fall of men the deadly weapon retires*, or *often after slaughter the spear is seldom at rest*, i. e. in most cases frequent strife follows (cf. the first passage under *seld-hwanne, and* seldan hwonne), Beo. Th. 4063; B. 2029. Him seldon teola gespeów, Grs. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 31: Met. 28, 71. Seldon wé æniig seolfor fundou, Nar. 5, 15. Hwílon ic dó ac seldon *aliquando facio, sed raro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 3. Se ðe him ealneg wind ondræt, hé sæwþ tó seldon, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 18. Seldum, 9; Swt. 57, 16. Seldum æfre, Salm. Kmbl. 540; Sal. 269. Ac ðeáh hí seldum hwonne (cf. seldhwanne) beswemde weorþon ðonne sleáþ hé eft on ða solu *but though on rare occasions they* (*swine*) *get washed, at such times they return to the mire*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Ðæt dysie folc ðæs hit seldnor gesihþ swíðor wundriaþ, Met. 28, 66. [*O. Frs.* sielden: *O. H. Ger.* seltan; *cpve.* seltanor: *Icel.* sjaldan; *cpve.* sjaldnor; *spve.* sjaldnast.] v. un-seldan, seldor.

seld-, sel-cúþ; *adj. Little known, strange, wonderful, unfamiliar*:—Se seldcúþa tungel gebícnode ðæs sóðan cyninges ácennednysse, Homl,

Th. i. 106, 27. Hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcūþan sōnes (*the sound of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 23. Hī willaþ simle hwæthwegu nīwes and seldcūþes ecniwan, 34, 4 ; Fox 138, 29. Ðū hwerfest ymbūton sume wunderlīce and seldcūþe spræce, 35, 5 ; Fox 164, 17. Dīglu þing tǣcan and seldcūþe, 39, 4; Fox 216, 13. Seldcūþe reáf *varias vestes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. [Þeo wimon was mid ane sune þat wes a seldcud bearn (wonderfol to telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 280. Þatt wass selleuþ mecleȝȝc, Orm. 19217. Gif him þuncheð wunder & selkuð of swuch onswere, A. R. 8, 26. Gret outrage we se . . . in selcouthe maners, Pr. C. 1518.]

seld-cyme, es ; *m. A rare visit* :—Wēna mē ðīne seóce gedydon, ðīne seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 27 ; Rä. 1, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* sjald-kvæmr *seldom coming.*]

selde, an ; *f. A porch* :—Selde *proaula* (*porticus* a porche, *proaula idem est*, 204, col. 2), i. *domus coram aula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 46. v. sumor-, winter-selde ; seld.

seld-guma, an ; *m. A hall-man, one who has a place in a lord's hall, a retainer* :—Nǣfre ic māran geseah eorl ofer eorþan ðonne ic eówer sum . . . nis ðæt seldguma (*he is no mere retainer.* Grein translates ' vir qui semper in domo manet.' Heyne says ' *seldguma* ist hier offenbar der gemeine Mann, der nur ein *seld* besitzt, im Gegensatz zu dem edeln, der einen *hof* zu eigen hat.' But *seld* is used of royal residences, so that Bugge's explanation seems better, ' en mand som holder til en hövdings sal, en mand som er traadt i en hövdings tjeneste '), Beo. Th. 504 ; B. 249. Cf. sele-secg.

seld-hwanne ; *adv. Seldom, rarely* :—Oft ðonne ðæt mōd ðæs fæstendan biþ mid dȳ irre ofseten, ðonne cymþ sió bliss seldhwanne, swelce bió sié elþeódig, Past. 43, 6 ; Swt. 313, 24. Ðeáh seldhwanne leáf geseald sié tó sprecenne *quamvis rara loquendi concedatur licentia*, R. Ben. 21, 16. Heó wolde seldhwænne hire līc baðian, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Seldhwonne bið dætte āhāft manegum monnum ānes hwæt līcige, Bt. 18, 3 ; Fox 64, 29. [Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon liðe and seldhwonne sturne, A. R. 428, 25. Cf. *Icel.* sjald-stundum *rarely.*]

seld-, sel-, syl-līc ; *adj.* I. *strange, extraordinary, wonderful* :—Ðis godspel þincþ dysegum mannum sellīc, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 9. Nū þincþ eów ðis syllīc tó gehýrenne, L. Ælfc. C. 6 ; Th. ii. 344, 16 : Wulfst. 269, 26. Is dæt sellīc þincg, dæt hī ne wundriaþ hū . . . , Met. 28, 53. Nǣfde sellīcu wiht sýne ne folme, Exon. Th. 415, 2 ; Rä. 33, 5. Glōf sīd and syllīc searobendum fæst, Beo. Th. 4178 ; B. 2086. Ic seah sellīc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 9 ; Rä. 32, 3. Ða rēdan león and ða sellīcan (syl-) pardes and ða egeslīcan beran, Hexam. 9 ; Norm. 14, 33. Sellīce sǣdracan, Beo. Th. 2856 ; B. 1426. Syllīce tācn, Blickl. Homl. 91, 29. Syllīce stānas *monstrous stones*, 189, 15. Seldlīca fela *many wonderful creatures*, Exon. Th. 193, 34 ; Az. 131. Hit is sellīcre dræ hiora ænig ne mæg būtan ōdrum bión, Met. 11, 50. Hī dǣr gesēgon syllīcran wiht, Beo. Th. 6069 ; B. 3038. II. *having unusual good qualities, excellent, admirable* :—Þeódnes cynegold sōdfæstra gehwone sellīc glenge þ, Exon. Th. 238, 19 ; Ph. 606 : 341, 16 ; Gn. Ex. 127. Is ðes middangeard missenlīcum wīsum gewlitegad, wrættum gefrætwad, sīþum sellīc, 414, 28 ; Rä. 33, 3. Freólīc, sellīc, 492, 29 ; Rä. 81, 23. Wundor syllīc (*the pillar of fire*), Cd. Th. 184, 17 ; Exod. 109 : Rood Kmbl. 25 ; Kr. 13. Hē wundur worhte seldlīc, Ps. Th. 125, 3. Ælnlīcra and fægerra, syme sellīcra, Exon. Th. 357, 17 ; Pa. 30. Him (*the phenix*) sette sōð cyning sellīcran gecynd ofer fugla cyn, 221, 4 ; Ph. 329. Ic ǣfre ne geseah syllīcran cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1000 ; An. 500 : Rood Kmbl. 8 ; Kr. 4. [*Laym.* sel-, sil-, seol-, sul-lich : *O. E. Homl.* sul-lic : *Jul.* sul-lich : *O. and N.* sel-, seol-lich : *Goth.* silda-leiks : *O. Sax.* seld-lik.]

seld-, sel-, syl-līce ; *adv.* I. *strangely, wonderfully* :—Nǣfre hié ðæs sellīce bleóum bregdaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 300 ; Sal. 149. Singeþ syllīce, 539 ; Sal. 269. II. *wonderfully well, excellently, admirably* :—Ierícho wæs sellīce getimbrod, mid seofon weallas beworht and wel widīnnan geset, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 25. Syllīce hyt ðæt āttor tōsceáde þ, Lchdm. i. 352, 13.

seldnor, seldon. v. seldan.

seldor ; *cpve.* : seldost ; *spve.* (*the positive seems expressed by* seldan, *which however has a comparative* seldnor) ; *adv. More seldom, less frequently* :—Seldan *raro*, seldor *rarius*, ealra seldost (-ast, MS. H.) *rarissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 240, 13. Tó seldan hit bið, þeó hit seldor on dæg ðæt wē God herian ðonne seofon sīðum, Btwk. 194, 11. Bæþ ðām untrumum, swā oft swā hit framige, sý geboden ; hālum sý seldor getīðod, R. Ben. 61, 1. Ðæt ungestæddige folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost geslhþ, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 216, 2. [Gon seldere þene he sholde to his chirche, Ó. E. Homl. ii. 207, 26. *Icel.* sjaldar.]

seld-sīne, -sȳnde ; *adj. Seldom seen, uncommon, unfamiliar* :—Cīrus geāhsade ðæt ðæm folce seldsīene and uncūðe wǣron wīnes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 76, 12. Ælc seldsȳnde fisc ðe weordlīc bið, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. [Hit is seltsene on eorðe, H. M. 27, 22. Our speche schal beon seldcene, A. R. 80, 19. *Icel.* sjald-sēnn.]

sele, es ; *m. A hall, house, dwelling* :—Cwom bytla (*Guthlac*) tó ðam þeorge . . . wæs sele (*his hermitage*) nīwe, Exon. Th. 146, 24 ; Gū. 714. Sele sceal stondan, sylf ealdian, 343, 16 ; Gn. Ex. 158. Sele (*Heorot, Hrothgar's hall*) hlīfade, heáh and horngeáp, Beo. Th. 163 ; B. 81. Ðes sele, receda sélest, 827 ; B. 411. Ðes windiga sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14 ; Sat. 136. Hē on temple gestōd . . . Hē anlīcnesse geseh on seles (*or from* sæl, cf. 1523 ; An. 763) wāge, Andr. Kmbl. 1428 ; An. 714 : Exon. Th. 394, 17 ; Rä. 14, 4. Þegen ðe on cinges sele his hlāforde þēnode, L. R. 3 ; Th. i. 192, 1. Hē (*Pharaoh*) lædan hēht wīf tó his selles sele, Cd. Th. 111, 17 ; Gen. 1857. Geseah hē engles hand in sele (*Belshazzar's hall*) wrītan, 261, 16 ; Dan. 727. Hié tó sele (*the Danish king's hall*), gangan cwōmon, Beo. Th. 652 ; B. 323. In sele ðam heán, 1431 ; B. 713 ; (*Hygelac's hall*), 3973 ; B. 1984. On sele *in the dragon's cave*, 6248 ; B. 3128. Tó sele *to the prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 2624 ; An. 1313. Cyning mec on sele weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 401, 12 ; Rä. 21, 10. Ic sōhte sele sinces bryttan, hwǣr ic findan meahte ðone ðe in meoduhealle mec frēfran wolde, 288, 2 ; Wand. 25 : Beo. Th. 1657 ; B. 826 ; 4694 ; B. 2352. Sele āsettan, sīdne ræced fæste gefēgan, Exon. Th. 296, 6 ; Crā. 47. Brūcan ðæs boldes ðe ūs gearwaþ gæsta ealdor ; ðæt is sigedryhten ðe ðone sele frætweþ, 450, 24 ; Dōm. 92. Innan on ðone ealdan sele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 13. Ðone werigan sele (*hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4 ; Sat. 332. Ongunnon heora burh rǣran and sele settan, salo niwian, 113, 2 ; Gen. 1881. [*O. Sax.* seli ; *m.* : *Icel.* salr ; *pl.* salir : cf. *O. H. Ger.* seli-hūs : *Goth.* saljan *to dwell, abide.*] v. bān-, beág-, beór-, burg-, burn-, deáþ-, dreór-, dryht-, eorþ-, gæst-, gold-, grund-, gūþ-, heáh-, horn-, hring-, hróf-, nīþ-, will-, wīn-, wind-, wyrm-sele ; sæl.

sele ? :—Winter ýþe beléac ísgebinde ófþ ðæt ōðer com geár in geardas swā nū gyt deþ ða de sele (=sǣle ?) bewitiaþ wuldortorhtan weder *winter shut up the waves with bonds of ice, until another year came to men's dwellings ; so still the new year comes, and brilliant weather (as is apparent to those) who keep constant watch on the seasons*, Beo. Th. 2275 ; B. 1135. Þut see Heyne's Beowulf, or Paul and Braune, Beiträge, 12, 31.

sele-dreám, es ; *m. Mirth of the hall, joyous life of the hall, festive pleasure* :—Beorgas wāron blīðe gebǣrdon swā rammas wurdan gesweoru swā on seledreám swā on sceáp un beóþ sceóne lambru *moules, quare exultastis ut arietes, et colles velut agni ovium*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Oft ic secga seledreám sceal onþeón, Exon. Th. 480, 13 ; Rä. 64, 1. Goldburg ofgiflan, secga seledreám, beorht beágselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3310 ; An. 1658 : Beo. Th. 4496 ; B. 2252. Swǣfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29 ; Exod. 36 : Exon. Th. 292, 3 ; Wand. 93.

sele-ful[1], es ; *n. A cup used in a hall* :—Hē geþah symbel and seleful Beo. Th. 1242 ; B. 619.

sele-gescot, -gesceot, es ; *n. A tabernacle* :—In selegescote dīnum *in tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Surt. 14, 1. Selegesceote, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Ðeáh de ic on mīnes hūses hyld gegange oððe selegesceot *si introiero in tabernaculum domus meae*, 131, 3, 5, 7. Dæt selegescot, hūs tó wynne (*the body*), Exon. Th. 90, 28 ; Cri. 1481. Selegescotu *tabernacula*, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Selegesceotu, 82, 6 : 107, 6. On dīnum selegescotum, 146, 11. v. sele-scot, ge-sceot.

sele-gist, es ; *m. A guest in a hall* :—Heó ofsæt ðone selegyst (*Beowulf who was in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 3094 ; B. 1545.

selen, sellen, sylen, e ; *f.* I. *a gift* :—Ic dē nū ǣfyrre fram mīnre selene de ic dē forgeaf, Wulfst. 258, 14. Seó gōde antsward sý ouer ða sélestan selene *sermo bonus super datum optimum*, R. Ben. 55, 9. Sylena *donaria*, Germ. 394, 343. Gāstlīcra sellena ł gifa *sanctorum donorum*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 37. Syllena, 473, 50. Mid selenum hē gewelgie *donis maneret*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 32. Ðū onfénge selena *accepisti dona*, Ps. Spl. 67, 19. Gōde sylena syllan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Sylene, Lk. Skt. 11, 13. II. *a giving, donation, grant* :—His handseten and sælen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 12. Ic geeácnode tó ðare ǣrran sylene týn þūsenda ælfixa, Chart. Th. 242, 11. Ic dās ūre selene trymme, 106, 10. Þurh his sylene and gyfe *ipso largiente*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 515, 24. Þurh ælmyssan sylene *per erogationem eleemosynae*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 63 ; Th. ii. 222, 32. Mid gebedum and mid wæccum and mid ælmesga sylenum, Wulfst. 228, 20. III. *the habit of giving, liberality, munificence* :—Sylen *liberalitas*, mid sylene *munificentia*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 52, 49. Cystigre sylene *prodiga liberalitate*, 517, 36. v. ælmes-, hand-, mann-selen, -silen.

seleness, selnes *tradition* ; traditio, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2, 3 : Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 3, 9.

sele-rǣdend, es ; *m. One who takes part in the councils held in a hall, a counsellor of a prince* :—Manige cōmon snottere selerǣdend, symble gefēgon beornas burhweardes cyne, Andr. Kmbl. 1317 ; An. 659. Meu ne cunnon secgan tó sōðe, selerǣdende (-rǣdenne, MS.), hæleþ under heofenum, hwā ðæm hlæste onfēng, Beo. Th. 102 ; B. 51. Ic ðæt leóde mīne, selerǣdende, secgan hýrde, 2696 ; B. 1346.

sele-rest, e ; *f. A bed in a hall* :—Hine ymb monig sǣrinc selereste gebeáh (*of Beowulf and his men when sleeping in Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1384 ; B. 690.

sele-scot, es ; *n. A tabernacle, dwelling* :—Gewyrce wē þreó selescotu (*tabernacula*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 17, 4. Fuglas heofunas habbaþ selescota (*nidos*), 8, 20. v. sele-gescot.

sele-secg, es; *m. A hall-man, a retainer who has a place in his lord's hall*:—Gemon hē selesecgas and sincþege, hū hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 20; Wand. 34. Cf. seld-guma.

sele-þegn, es; *m. A hall-thane, chamberlain*:—Him (*Beowulf*) sele-þegn sīdes wērgum forþ wīsade, se calle beweotede þegnes þearfe (*the chamberlain who saw after everything Beowulf needed*), Beo. Th. 3592; B. 1794.

sele-weard, es; *m. A hall-warder, guard of a hall*:—Hæfde hē Grendle tōgeánes seleweard āseted, Beo. Th. 1338; B. 667.

self, seolf, silf, sylf; *pron.* **A.** *self, very, own.* **I.** with a noun (*α*) which it immediately follows:—Þam dē se þeóden self sceóp nihte naman, Cd. Th. 9, 10; Gen. 139. Drihten sylf, Blickl. Homl. 41, 4: 51, 6. God selfa cuman wille, 163, 31. Hē, Drihten selfa, cwæd, 165, 2. Drihten sylfa, 39, 25. God seolfa, Cd. Th. 286, 11; Sat. 350. Nǣnīges gebyrd ciricean ne mǣrsiaþ nemþe Cristes sylfes and dyses Iohannes, Blickl. Homl. 161, 11. From dære dura selfre dísse bēc *ab ipso libri hujus exordio*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 11. Gode sylfum underþeódde, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22: 73, 12. Gearo mōd ge eác swylce deáþ sylfne tō þrowienne *paratum vel etiam ad moriendum animum*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 38. On dæt dægrēd sylf, Judth. Thw. 24, 24; Jud. 204. Rōmāne selfe sǣdon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 20. Nǣnig man ða lǣstas sylfe ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 35. Hē ða deádan sylfe āwehte, 173, 29. (*β*) which it follows, but not immediately:—Nergend com nihtes selfˌ Cd. Th. 159, 12; Gen. 2633. Þeáh dē dæt hūs ufan open sỹ sylf, Blickl. Hom. 125, 30. Mē sægde ǣr dæt wīf hire wordum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 11; Gen. 2648. Hē mid hondum Hælend genom sylfne be sīdan, 299, 5; Sat. 545. (*γ*) along with a personal pronoun in the dative:—Pilatus on hys dōmerne hym sylf āwrāt ealle ða þyng, Nicod. 34; Thw. 19, 33. Ōðra gesceafta weorðaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, Met. 11, 87. (*δ*) which it immediately precedes:—Ón dē sylf cyning wrāt, wuldres God, Andr. Kmbl. 3017; An. 1511. Hēht sylf cyning him Abraham tō, Cd. Th. 161, 27; Gen. 2671. Hit is se seolfa sunu Waldendes, 289, 11; Sat. 396. Se sylfa cyning lỹsde (hié) of firenum, Exon. Th. 74, 20; Cri. 1209. Sylfes dæs folces, 481, 20; Rä. 65, 6. Under ðam sylfum norþdǽle middangeardes *sub ipso septentrionali vertice mundi*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 29. Ic tō sylfum Drihtne cleopode, Ps. Th. 54, 16. Dæt ða sylfan ỹþa wǽron āhofene ofer dæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Dæt ða sylfan his lāreówas æt his mūþe leornodan *that his very teachers learned from his mouth*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 8. (*ε*) which it precedes, but not immediately:—Bidon þegnas . . . swā him sylf bebeád swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 16; Cri. 543. Bīdan selfes gesceapu heofoncyninges, Cd. Th. 52, 12; Gen. 842: 36, 4; Gen. 566. Weard sylfum ætỹwed ðam cāsere swefnes wōma, Elen. Kmbl. 138; El. 69. **II.** with a pronoun. (*ι*) in agreement with a personal pronoun denoting the subject of the sentence and (*α*) following it immediately:—Ic sylf (seolf, Lind.: solfa, Rush.) hit eom *ipse ego sum*, Lk. Skt. 24, 39. Heó sylf hié þeówen nemde, Blickl. Homl. 13, 13. Dæt hē sylfa cwæd, 13, 26: 95, 5. Beó hē sylfa syxta, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 5, MS. G. Sỹ hē scyldig his sylfes, L. Ath. iv. prm.; Th. i. 220, 12. Hē swīðor mīnes feores wilnade ðonne his selfes, Nar. 8, 6. Mid his sylfes willum, willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15, 22. Gif þeów ete his sylfes rǽde, L. Wih. 15; Th. i. 40, 11. Hwæt segst dū be dē sylfum (seolfum, Lind.: fore ðec solfne, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 1, 22. Heó hæfde hire sylfre geworht dæt mæste wīte, Blickl. Homl. 5, 26. Gif his rīce on him sylfum biþ tōdǽled . . . Gif dæt hūs ofer hit sylf ys tōdǽled . . . Gif Satanas winþ ongēn hine sylfne, Mk. Skt. 3, 24–26. Mē siolfne, Chart. Th. 476, 19. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juravi*, Gen. 22, 16. Heó hié sylfe tō þeówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Nū mæg sōð hit sylf gecȳðan, 187, 16. Ðone anwald ūre selfra, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 7. Sua micle giémran ūrra niéhstena sua sua ūre selfra, 5; Swt. 45, 12. Hí hiora selfra nānne anweald nabbaþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 18. Hiora selfra hǽlo, Nar. 30, 18. Heó hié selfe āweredon . . . him leófre wæs dæt hié hié seolfe fornēddon, Ors. 5, 3; Swt. 220, 23–26. Eáþmōdgiaþ eów sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. (*α* 1) with irregular construction:—Þeáh dē hī synd of miclum dǽle heora sylfes anwealdes *quamvis ex parte sui juris*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3. (*β*) following the pronoun, but not immediately:—Hē eác self bīþ gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 104, 20. Hwæt hē mē self bebeád *what he himself bade me*, Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Hē his brýde ofslōh self mid sweorde, Met. 9, 31. Gif hē wille sylf Godes dōmas gedēgan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 11. Hē wæs þridda sylf, Elen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855: Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. Ne wēn dū dæt ic tō ānwillice winne wið ða wyrd, forðam ic hit nō selfe ne ondrǽde, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 21. Ða dā wē hit nōhwæðer ne selfe ne lufodon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 6. Sylfe, Blickl. Homl. 53, 1: 223, 20. Hié wēnaþ dæt hié wīsran sién selfe ðonne ōðre, Past. 48, 1; Swt. 365, 20. (*γ*) along with a pronoun in the dative:—Dū meaht nū dē self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Hē feóll him silf *quem percussit Josue ad internecionem*, Jos. 10, 33. Hī weorþaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. (*δ*) preceding the pronoun:—Ðǽr syndon dǽlas on sylfre hire *cujus participatio ejus in idipsum*, Ps. Th. 121, 3. (2) in agreement with a demonstrative:—Þurh ðæs sylfes hand dē ic ǽr onsended wæs, Soul Kmbl. 111; Seel. 56. (3) with a possessive:—Be mīnre seolfre nīðþearfe *de propio meo periculo*, Nar. 9, 24. On dīnes silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Dīn rīce and dīnes sylfes feorh, Blickl. Homl. 185, 1. Mīnes sylfes mūþ *os meum*, Ps. Th. 77, 2. Dīnre sylfre sunu, Exon. Th. 21, 23; Cri. 339. Wē sceoldon ūrra selfra waldan, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 5. **II** a. where the pronoun with which *self* agrees is not the subject of the sentence:—Hē (*Claudius Marcellus*) fōr on ðone ende Hannibales folces ðe hē self (*Hannibal*) on wæs, and hiene selfne (*Hannibal*) geflémde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 11–13. Antonius forlēt Octauianuses swostor and him selfum onbeád gewin, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 32. Dæt man tō ðǽrum lǽþþe hæbbe and hine hatige and tǽle behindan him sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1. Neoptolomus com tō Antigone . . . Ða sende Antigones hiene selfne (*Neoptolomus*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 9. Æðelstān wið Anlāf gefeaht and his firde ofslōh and āfīimde hine sylfne, Jud. Thw. p. 163, 10. Ða gelỹfde ic him . . . beswang hine and tō heora sylfra dōme āgeaf, Blickl. Homl. 177, 24. **III.** standing alone:—Oft gebyreþ, ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga ðe hē him ondetteþ, dæt eác self bīþ mid ðǽm ilcum gecostod, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Hit Scipia hām onbeád, . . . and eác self sǽde, ðā hē hām com, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 208, 34. Seolf, Cd. Th. 143, 5; Gen. 2374. Nime fīf and beó sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7, MSS. A. G. For hwon wrīhst ðū sceome, and ðīn sylf þecest līc, Cd. Th. 54, 15; Gen. 877. Is ðīn āgen sprǽc innan fỹren, sylf swīðe hāt *ignitum eloquium tuum vehementer*, Ps. Th. 118, 140. Ðǽr habbaþ englas dreám, sanctas singaþ, dæt is seolfa for God, Cd. Th. 286, 21; Sat. 355. Ða onfēng hē gāste . . . and sylfa his wunda āwrāþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 590, 36. Hē his torn gewræc selfes mihtum, Cd. Th. 4, 26; Gen. 59: Beo. Th. 1404; B. 700. Hē beáhhordes brūcan mōste selfes dōme, 1794; B. 895. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2602; An. 1302: Cd. Th. 248, 17; Dan. 514. Gest hine clænsie sylfes āþe, L. Wih. 20; Th. i. 40, 19. Sylfæs, 18; Th. i. 40, 14. Sylfum tō sconde *to thine own shame*, Exon. Th. 90, 27; Cri. 1480. Se swōre for sylfne æfter his rihte, L. R. 4; Th. i. 192, 6. Se cāsere hēht eft gearwian sylfe tō sīðe, Elen. Kmbl. 1998; El. 1001. **III** a. along with a pronoun in dative:—Bið him selfˌ sunu and fæder *ipsa sibi proles, suus est pater*, Exon. Th. 22, 12; Ph. 374. Dæt dū ūs sunnan onsende, and dē sylf cyme, 8, 8; Cri. 114. Nime fīf and beó him sylf sixta, L. C. S. 44; Th. i. 402, 7. Him sylfa, 30; Th. i. 394, 5. Eall dis māgon him sylfe geseón, Exon. Th. 69, 6; Cri. 1116. **IV.** denoting voluntary or independent action (not inflected?). Cf. *Goth.* Silbō airtha akran bairith *αὐτομάτη ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ*, Mk. 4, 28; *and see* self-dēma, -līc, -sceaft, -will, -wille, -willende:—Genim tūncersan, sió ðe self weaxeþ, and mon ne sǽwþ, Lchdm. ii. 22, 12. Gif hē wīf self hæbbe gange hió ūt mid him. Gif se hlāford him wīf sealde sié hió ðæs hlāfordes *if he have a wife that he got himself, let her go out with him. If the lord gave him a wife, she shall be the lord's*, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 4. Gif hit cucu feoh wǽre and hē secgge ðæt hit self ācwǽle *died a natural death*, L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 2. Marius and Silla geföran him self, and Cinna wæs ofslagen, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 24. Hié woldon of ǽlcerre byrig him self anwald habban *imperare singulae cuptunt*, 3, 7; Swt. 112, 20. Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryón, Cd. Th. 95, 1; Gen. 1572. Ðonne wearp seó eorþe hit sōna sylf (*of its own accord*) of hire, Blickl. Homl. 127, 2. Ðone self ne mæg man āspyrigean *man left to himself cannot investigate it*, Elen. Kmbl. 930; El. 466. **B.** (*the*) *same*, (*α*) with a demonstrative:—Ðū eart se sylfa God ðe ūs ǽdrife fram dōme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Dæt ilce geþanc and seó sylfe carfulnyss de heom amang ðam nihtslǽpe wæs on heora heortan, eall ðá ǽwacodon hī dæt sylfe geþohton, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 441. Dæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his fōtum, Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. Weorðeþ sunne sweart gewended . . . Mōna dæt sylfe, Exon. Th. 58, 19; Cri. 938: 387, 25; Rä. 5, 10. Ic dē sǽde ǽr on disse selfan bēc (cf. on disse ilcan bēc, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 25), Met. 25, 54. On dære sylfan nihte . . . On ðam sylfan mynstre, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 33, 36. On ðam sylfan leóhte, S. 596, 3. On ðam sylfan stede de ðū him settest, Ps. Th. 83, 6. Ðỹ sylfan dæge, Exon. Th. 71, 12; Cri. 1154: Menol. Fox 94; Men. 47. Dón dæt selfe, Past. 44, 3; Swt. 323, 21. Dæt seolfe, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 9. Hī cumaþ tōgeánes Antecriste . . . and beóþ ofslegen þurh ðone sylfan feónd, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 45. On ða sylfan tide, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Heó tōfereþ dæt sār; dæt sylfe heó dēþ mid wīne gecnucud, Lchdm. i. 190, 18: Ps. Th. 81, 3: 83, 6: 128, 1. His freónda forspēc forstent him eal dæt sylfe, swylce hit sylf spǽce, Wulfst. 38, 17. (*β*) alone:—Ic mē on mūþe mægene hæbbe, and ic sōdfæst word on sylfan healde, Ps. Th. 118, 43. On selfe wīsan *in the same fashion*, Lchdm. ii. 72, 17. [*Goth.* silba: *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* self: *O. H. Ger.* selp: *Icel.* sjálfr.] v. selfe.

self-ǽta, an; *m. An eater of those belonging to its own species*, (applied to man) *a cannibal, anthropophagus*:—Ðū scealt fēran . . . ðǽr sylfǽtan eard weardigaþ . . . swā is ðære menigo þeáw, dæt hié uncūðra ǽngum ne willaþ feores geunnan, Andr. Kmbl. 350; An. 175.

self-ǽte, an; *f.* A plant name, *wild oat* (?):—Selfǽte, eoforþrote, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15. Wyl on buteran selfǽtan, 80, 13. [Cockayne cites *O. H. Ger.* selbēza *senecion*, iii. 344, col. 1.]

self-bana, an; *m. One who kills himself, a suicide*:—Selfbona *bictonatus* (l. *biothanatus*, qui mortem sibi ipsi consciscit aut qui violenta morte perit), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 10. Selfbonan *biothanatas*, 11, 69. Seolfbonan (-boran, MS.), 101, 74. Selfbanan *biothanatos*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 26.

self-cwalu, e; *f. Self-slaughter, suicide*:—Sum sceal ful earmlīce ealdre linnan . . . and hine tō sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ *speak of him as committing suicide*, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. [Cf. We scole witan, þet nan seolfcwale, þet is æ3nsclaþa, ne cumeð to godes riche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 3.]

self-, selfe-dēma, an; *m. One who depends upon his own judgment* [cf. ælc īdel mon liofaþ æfter his āgenum dōme, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 21], used of a certain kind of monks called *sarabaitae*, monachi qui nulla regula approbati . . . proprio arbitratu vivunt:—Þridde cyn is muneca ealra atelucost, sylfdēmena (*sarabaitarum*), ðe nō on regules and lāreówa tæcinge ne beōþ āfandode, swā swā gold on heorðe . . . Þæt feórþe muneca cyn ðe is wīdscriþul genæmned . . . hié synt wyrsan dænne ða sylfedēman (sylf-, MS. T.), R. Ben. 9, 10–10. 2. Hý āscyriaþ hý sylfe fram mynsterlīcum þeáwum and heora āgenum lustum filiaþ, hý sint Egyptiscan gereorde genemnede *sarabagite* oððe *remvite*, dæt ys sylfedēman and widersacan, 136, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* sjálf-dæmi *judgment given in a case by one of the parties themselves.*]

selfe; *adv. In the same way*, in combination with swā: cf. gelīce, same:—Hē forlæt līfes frumsceaft and his āgene æðelo swā selfe, Met. 17, 25. Hæfþ ða wilnunga welhwilc nēten and ða yrsunga ác swā selfe, 20, 192, 199. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sō self *also, likewise*: *O. H. Ger.* sō selp (sō), selp sō *sic, sicut.*]

self-līc; *adj. Of one's own accord, spontaneous, voluntary*:—Selflīces *spontaneae, ultroneae, voluntariae*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 75.

self-līce, es; *n. Self-love, self-complacency, self-satisfaction, conceit, arrogance*:—Ðonne dæt selflīce gegriépþ dæt mōd þæs recceres *amor proprius cum rectoris mentem ceperit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 5. Ðonne āheféþ hē hine on his mōde . . . mid ðý selflīce se Dēma biþ geniéded tō dæm ierre, 4, 2; Swt. 39, 10. Ðǽm lytegan is ǽresð tō beleánne hiera selflīce dæt hié ne wénen dæt hié sién wiése . . . hē biþ ǽr ūpāhæfen on selflīce for his lotwrencium *in sapientibus hoc primum destruendum est, quod se sapientes arbitrantur*, 30, 1; Swt. 203, 9, 18. Ðýlæs hē sié āhafen on his mōde and on ofermēttum āþunden and þurh dæt selflīce his gōdan weorc forleóse *ne perfecta opera tumor elationis extinguat*, proem.; Swt. 25, 7. Hē hiene up āheféþ on his mōde on suelc gielp and on suelc selflīce *se apud se per arrogantiam exaltat*, 11, 4; Swt. 71, 1. Dæt freódōm ne gewende on selflīce and on ofermēttu *ut libertas in superbiam non erumpat*, 19, 3; Swt. 147, 3. Upāhafene þurh selflīce, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 25.

self-līce; *adj. Self-satisfied, self-complacent, conceited, arrogant*:—Oft se welega and se wædla habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeáwum dæt se welega biþ eáðmōd and sorgfull and se wædla biþ upāhæfen and selflīce *plerumque personarum ordinem permutat qualitas morum, ut sit dives humilis, sit pauper elatus*, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Selflīcne secg *the self-satisfied man*, Met. Introd. 7.

self-myrþe (?); *adj. Self-destructive*:—Betweónan sylfmyrþe *inter biothonatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 2. v. next word.

self-myrþere (?), es; *m. One who destroys himself, a suicide*:—Betweónan selfmyrþras (-an? *but* cf. *Icel*, myrða *to murder*: *O. H. Ger.* murdit *jugulat*: *Ger.* morden) *inter biothanatas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 61. Cf. self-bana.

self-sceaft, es; *m. Self-shaping, spontaneous generation*, applied to Adam, who had not father and mother:—Adam maþelode ðǽr hē on eorþan stōd selfsceafte guma *a man by spontaneous generation*, Cd. Th. 33, 20; Gen. 523.

self-will, es; *n.* (?) *Self-will, one's own will, free-will*:—Be ðǽm ðe beóþ hyra sylfwilles (*sua sponte*) gefullode, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 30. Be selfwille *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 27. Getǽc mē sumne mann ðara ðe ðē gesǽlegost þince and on his selfwille sý swīðost gewiten *who most has had things his own way*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 16. Gif ðū ne wilt wirde steóran ac on selfwille sīgan lǽtest *if thou wilt not guide fate, but lettest her go at her own will*, Met. 4, 50. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* (pī) selpwillin *sponte, ultro*; *Icel.* með, at sjálfvilja *of one's own will.*] v. self-willes.

self-wille; *adj. Voluntary, spontaneous*:—Mid selfwilre *spontanea*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 11: *spontaneo, voluntario*, 439, 11. For ðan selfwillan *propter spontaneum*, 413, 33. [*Goth.* silba-wiljōs *voluntarii*, 2 Cor. 8, 3.]

self-willende; *adj. Voluntary*:—Rēn sylfwillendne *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 10. [*Goth.* silba-wiljandi galaith *sua sponte profectus est*, 2 Cor. 8, 17: *Icel.* sjálf-viljandi.]

self-willes; *adv. Voluntarily, of one's own accord*:—Selfwilles *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Sylfwilles *sponte*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 19: *ultro*, Zup. 237, 2. (1) of persons:—Drihten ðe on rōde selfwilles þrowode, H. R. 17, 21. Ealle hyra unlustas hī sceolon gebētan sylfwylles on ðyssum līfe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum līfe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Wrýt nū sylfwylles dæt ðū wīdsace Criste, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 379. Hē sylfwilles mennisclnesse underfēng, Wulfst. 15, 12. Hē gæþ sylfwilles twā mīla tō ānre geneádod, R. Ben. 28, 6. (2) of things:—Ðonne his wæstmas weaxaþ sylfwilles *quae sponte gignet humus*, Lev. 25, 5. Sylfwilles (*ultro*) seó eorþe wæstm beraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. v. self-will.

selian, sēlla. v. sylian, sēl.

sella, an; *m. A giver*:—Ðone glædan syllan *hilarem datorem*, R. Ben. Interl. 25, 6.

sellan, sillan, syllan; *p.* salde, sealde; *pp.* sald, seald *To give* something (*acc.*) to somebody (*dat.*). I. of voluntary giving, *to put into the possession* of a person, *transfer ownership* from one to another:—Ic sello Werburge ðās lond, Chart. Th. 480, 30: 481, 5. Dæt land ic sylle eów tō āgenne, Ex. 6, 8. Ealle ðās rīcu ic sylle (sello, Lind.: selle, Rush.) ðē, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 9. Ðū sāwlum selest ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Eówer Fæder syleþ (selleþ, Rush.) gōd dām ðe hyne biddaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 11. Hig wǽron dīne, and ðū hý sealdest mē, Jn. Skt. 17, 6. Salde *inpendebat* (cf. geben wæs *inpendebatur*, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 24. Ecgbryht salde Basse mæsseprióste Reculf mynster on tō tymbranne, Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 25. Hié saldon hiera nefum Wiehte ealond, 534; Erl. 14, 33. Ðeáh Balac mē sille goldes ān hūs full, Num. 22, 18. Hī ne māgon sellan dæt hī gehātaþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 90, 16. Nelle gē sylan (sella, Lind.) dæt hālige hundum, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Gē cunnun gōde sylena eówrum bearnum syllan (sellan, Rush.), 7, 11. Biþ sald *dabitur*, Kent. Gl. 338. II. *to give* what one is bound to give, *to pay* tribute, *offer, dedicate* to God:—Sylle mē ðīn forme bearn. Dō eall swā of hrīderum . . . syle (*reddas*) hit mē on ðam ehtuþan dæge, Ex. 22, 29, 30. Norþmonnum niéde sceoldon gombon gieldan and gafol sellan, Cd. Th. 119, 12; Gen. 1978. Gafol syllan, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hī willaþ eów tō gafole gāras syllan, Byrht. Th. 133, 7; By. 46. Hié næfdan for him lamb tō syllenne, Blickl. Homl. 23, 26. III. *to give, furnish* or *supply with* food, medicine, poison, etc.—Hwā sylþ ūs flǽsc? . . . Drihten eów silþ flǽsc and gē etaþ, Num. 11, 18. Byrelas sealdon wīn of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2327; B. 1161. Hié him sealdon āttor drinccan, Blickl. Homl. 229, 16. Ealle ða mettas ge drincan ða ðe habban hāt mægen and scearp sele þicgean, Lchdm. ii. 184, 10 (often in Leechdoms). Him man metsunge syllan sceolde, Chr. 1006; Erl. 141, 10. Hē wolde syllan his assan fōddur, Gen. 42, 27. III a. with infin. instead of acc.:—Hwīlum ic deórum drincan selle, Exon. Th. 393, 25; Rä. 13, 5. Gehwylc mē drincan sealde, 484, 24; Rä. 71, 6. IV. *to give* one thing for another. (a) *to sell* for (*wið*) a price:—Ic sylle wið wirðe *vendo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 8; Zup. 181, 17. Hwī ne sealde heó ðās sealfe wið þrīm hundred penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Sume man wid feó sealde, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34: Blickl. Homl. 79, 22. (b) *to sell at* (*tō*) a price:—Selre ys dæt wē hine syllon tō ceápe Ysmahēlitum, Gen. 37, 27. (c) *to sell*:—Hē syl þ (*vendit*) eall dæt hē āh, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 44. Hē worhte his weorc tō seofon níhtum, and sealde on ðone Sæternesdæg, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 6. Hī sealdon heora gymstānas, i. 62, 21. Ne eów ne oþþince dæt gē mē sealdon (*vendidistis*) on ðis rīce, Gen. 45, 5. Syllaþ (*vendite*) dæt gē āgon, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Nān man hig nā undeóror ne sylle (sille, MS. D.); and gif hwā hī undeóror sylle, gilde ǽgðer .xl. scillinga, ge se ðe hī sylle ge se ðe hī bycge, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3–6. Mōna se ōðer on eallum þingum tō dōndum nytlīc ys, biegan, sellan, scip āstīgan, Lchdm. iii. 184, 13. Ða syllendan *vendentes*, Lk. Skt. 19, 45. (d) *to give* in payment:—Hē sealde his ðone reádan gim, dæt wæs his dæt hālige blōd, mid ðon hē ūs gedyde dǽlnimende dæs heofonlīcan rīces, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Eall dæt feoh ðe hié wið ðam weorce sellan woldon, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 4. Syllan feoh wið freóde, Byrht. Th. 132, 58; By. 39. V. (a) *to give* into the keeping of, *hand over, deliver, commit, entrust*:—Gif ðū mē sylst underwedd, Gen. 38, 17. Ic befæste ðē dæt eówde dæt ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 191, 27. Hé hire sāule sealde Sancte Michahele, 147, 13. Hē sealde his sweord ombihtþegne, Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672. Hié sealdon ānum unwīsum þegne Miercna rīce tō haldanne, and hé him gīslas salde, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 26–28. Hié sealdon hiera suna tō gīslum *they gave their sons as hostages*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 4. Hī on wedde sealdon, hwæt hý hyre syllan woldon, Homl. As. 196, 24. Ða wæs ic mid gýmenne mīnra māga seald tō fēdanne and tō lǽranne Abbude Benedicte, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 22. (b) *to give* a woman to be a man's wife:—Ða wolde se fæder hī sellan sumum æþelon men tō brýde, Shrn. 31, 6. Nyme hē hig tō rihtwīfe. Gif se fæder hig him syllan nelle, Ex. 22, 17. (c) *to give over* to a hostile power, *deliver up* to. (1) with dat.:—Ne syle (*tradas*) ðū unscyldigra sāwla deórum, Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðý læs ðe ðīn wiðerwinna ðē sylle ðam dēman, and se dēma ðē sylle ðam þēne, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. (2) without dat.:—Ne sylle mē ne ne send mē mid ðām synfullan *ne tradas me cum peccatoribus*, Ps. Th. 27, 3. (3) with prepositions:—Hē sealde on edwīt ðe mē ǽr trǽdan, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Hē sealde his folc sweordes under ecge, 77, 62. Ne syle mē tō dara mōdes willan, 26, 14. Ne ðū mē ne syle on ðone biterestan deáþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 26. Ne syle ðū mē in wīta forwyrd, Frag. Kmbl. 14; Leás. 9. Mannes sunu ys tō syllenne on manna handa, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. (4) with dat. and prep.:—Drihten him sealde ða burh on his

handa, Jos. 10, 32. (d) with a bad sense, *to deliver wrongfully, to betray;* cf. colloquial *to sell* a person. Mannes sunu þū mid cosse sylst (seles, Rush.: selles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 22, 48. Nū is gehende se ðe mē sylþ (seleþ, Rush.: selleþ, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 42. Dæt mon ne selle his weorðscipe fremdum menn, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 21. **VI.** *to give up, yield up*:—Hē feorh seleþ *he dies*, Beo. Th. 2745; B. 1370. **VII.** *to give forth, produce, be the source of*:—Ne seleþ ðē wæstmas eorþe, Cd. Th. 62, 17; Gen. 1015. Sume sealdon (saldun, Rush.: saldon, Lind.) wæstm, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. God lǽteþ hrusan sylian blǽda beornum, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 23; Rūn. 12. **VII** *a. to give* light, *emit* sound:—Sylle se friccea his stefne, Blickl. Homl. 163, 31. Leóht sellan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 23. **VIII.** where the object is immaterial, (*a*) *to give* an answer, a pledge, a promise, etc.:—Ic ów treówa mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 29; Gen. 1536. Ic ðē wǽre mīne selle, 132, 35; Gen. 2203. For ðīnum gebode ðe ðū mē sealdest, Blickl. Homl. 241, 33. Se Hǽlend him ne sealde nǽne andsware, Ju. Skt. 19, 9. Hī sealdon āþas, Met. 1, 24. Him lof syllaþ, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Heora ǽlc sylle ðone āþ, dæt . . . , L. Edg. S. 6; Th. i. 274, 15. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ic eów behāta and on hand selle, dæt gē sculon finden reste eowre sāwlen, Homl. As. 171, 29. Dæt hȳ calle dam sēmende syllan, dæt cyninges mund stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca māgum, dæt se slaga wille bētan wið mǽgþe. Þonne gebyreþ dæt man sylle dæs slagan forspecan on hand, dæt se slaga mōte mid griþe weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 14–17. (*b*) *to give* leave, consent, forgiveness, etc.:—Dyssum wordum ōðer ealdormann geþafunge sealde (*tribuens assensum*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Hē him ne sealde leáfe, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 5. Nis nān tweó dæt hē forgifnesse syllan nelle ðām de hié geearnian willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. (*c*) *to give* help, pain, peace, victory, etc.:—Ic ðē mīne sylle sibbe, Andr. Kmbl. 194; An. 97. Ðū sylest ūrum leomum ræste, Blickl. Homl. 141, 11. Se ðe sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Sile dīne āre dīnum earminge, Hy. 2, 3. Ūs fultum sile, 7, 80. Gif Dríhten him sige syllan wolde, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 18. Ne biþ dæm seald Dríhtnes mildheortnes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 24. ¶ where the object is expressed by a clause:—Ne syleþ hē sōdfæstum, dæt him ýþende mōd innan hreðre, Ps. Th. 54, 22. Gūþlāce engel sealde, dæt him sweðraden synna lustas, Exon. Th. 109, 1; Gū. 83. Syle mē, dæt ðū mē geneðge niða gehwylces. Ps. Th. 118, 169. (*d*) *to give* punishment, reward:—Sealde him wites clom, Cd. Th. 193, 11; Sat. 453. Leán sellende eallum, 240, 34; Dan. 396. (*e*) *to give, endow with* a capacity, life, sight, understanding, etc.:—Ðū sylest andgit eallum eorþbūendum, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðū man geworhtest and him sealdest word and gewitt and wæstma gecynd, Hy. 9, 56. Ðū sealdest ǽlcre gecynde āgene wīsan, 7, 66. Sealde hē dumbum gesprec, Andr. Kmbl. 1153; An. 577. Syle mē heortan clǽne, Ps. Grn. 50, 11. Æghwylc ðe him eágna gesihþ cyning sylian wolde, Exon. 350, 22; Sch. 67. Ðē biþ ēce līf seald, Elen. Kmbl. 1052; El. 527. ¶ with the gerund:—Heáh geweorc furþor āspyrgen ðonne him fréa sylle tō ongietanne, Exon. Th. 348, 17; Sch. 29. (*f*) *to give* one's heart to a person:—Nemne ic Gode sylle hýrsumne hige, Exon. Th. 124, 12; Gū. 338. [*Goth.* saljan *to offer: O. Frs.* sella *to give, sell, pay: O. Saxe.* sellian *to give: O. H. Ger.* sellan *tradere: Icel.* selja *to hand over, to sell.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ymbsellan; un-sealdˊ.

sellend, es; *m.* **I.** *a giver*:—God gōdra mægna sellend (*dator*), Rtl. 103, 36. Sigora sellend (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 282, 24; Jul. 668; 359, 10; Pa. 64. Syllend, 284, 30; Jul. 705. Drihten se is ordfruma and syllend (*largitor*) ealra ēadignesse, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 17. Hihton hī on God, ðæra gōda syllend, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 1. Hē lufaþ ðone glædan syllend, 212, 9. **II.** *a betrayer*:—Se sellend his *traditor ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 44. v. ǽ-sellend.

sel-lic, selma, selmerige, selnes, sēlost, sēlra, seltra. v. seld-lic, sealma, sælmerige, seleness, sēl, sæltna.

sēma, sæm; *m. An arbitrator, umpire*:—Sēma (sýma, sīma) *sequester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 43, 16. v. séman.

séman *to load.* v. sīman.

séman; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. **I.** with acc. of person, (1) *to bring to an agreement* those who have a dispute:—Ðā hēt hē hié séman. Ðā wæs ic ðara monna sum de ðǽrtō genemned wǽran . . . Ðā wē hié séman *then bade the king to bring them* (the parties in a dispute about some land) *to an agreement. Then was I one of the men who were nominated for the purpose . . . When we had brought them to an agreement*, Chart. Th. 170, 6–35. (2) *to satisfy* a person in a matter of doubt or difficulty:—Séme ic dē recene ymb ða wrǽtlīcan wiht, Salm. Kmbl. 504; Sal. 252. **II.** with acc. of thing, *to settle* a dispute:—Hī sace sēmaþ, sibbe geléraþ, Exon. Th. 334, 22; Gn. Ex. 20. **III.** used intransitively, *to arbitrate, bring about agreement*:—Nān sacu ðe betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō worldmanna sóme, ac séman and sibbian heora āgene geféran, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 6. Gif hē healt weorð, ðǽr mōtan fréond séman, L. Ethb. 65; Th. i. 18, 14. v. geséman; sóm.

sémend, sǽmend, es; *m. One who brings about agreement between parties in a dispute, an arbitrator, umpire*:—Dæt hȳ calle gemǽnum handum of ēgðere mǽgþe on ānum wǽpne ðam sēmende syllan, ðæt cyninges munde stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Ymb .iii. niht geséćan hiom sǽmend, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 18. v. preceding word.

sēmestre, semian, semle. v. seámestre, seomian, symble.

semnendlīce; *adv. By chance, fortuitously*:—Semnendlīce *fortuito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 10: 80, 40: *fortuis*, 84, 78.

semninga, senap. v. samnunga, senep.

senatus *the senate, senators.* The treatment of this word in the translation of Orosius is somewhat exceptional. The Latin form *senatus* occurs in the nom. and acc., but in the former *senatas, senatum*, and in the latter *senatum, senatos* are also used; in the gen. *senatuses, senatusa* are found, and in the dat. *senatum;* in every case but one (?) the word is plural. The Latin *senator* is also used, though the word *witan* is generally employed to denote the senators:—Sceoldon ealle hiera senatus (senatas, Bos. 43, 5) cuman . . . sceoldon hiera senatus (-as) rīdan, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 24, 28. Ealle heora senatus *senatores*, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 19. Ealle ða senatus *omnis senatus*, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 13. Ða wolde ān (woldan, Bos. 70, 36) senatus hiene āweorpan . . . Ða bæd his fæder dæt ða senatus (*altered to* senatus *in other MSS.*) forgeáfen dæm suna done gylt, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 14–16. Se consul bæd dætte senatus him fultum sealdon, 4, 9; Swt. 192, 22. Ða senatus him hæfden ða dǽd forboden . . . Ne mehten ða senatus nǽnne consul under him findan, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 7–10. Būton his āgnum fultume and būton dara senatuses, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 1. Hē forneáh nānne dara senatusa ne lēt cucne *plurimos senatorum ad mortem coegit*, 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (Cf. Þara senatorum xxxv *triginta quinque senatores*, 6, 4; Swt. 260, 23: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 28.) Hē sende tō ðǽm senatum dæt hē dæt īrre gesette wið hié, 4, 11; Swt. 206, 26: 2, 6; Swt. 88, 12. Hē hit sǽde ðǽm senatum, ða wurdon hié alle wið hiene widerwearde *senatus indignatione motus*, 6, 2; Swt. 254, 25: 5, 12; Swt. 244, 16. Romulus gesette senatum, 2, 4; Swt. 70, 36. Ðēh hē hit wið ða senatus hǽle, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 16. Hē sette senatus, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 28. Dæt hē spræce wið ða senatos (-us *other MSS.*), 4, 11; Swt. 206, 29: 4, 13; Swt. 210, 16: 5, 5; Swt. 226, 16.

sencan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed. **I.** *to sink* (trans.), *plunge, immerse*:—Wæs his gewuna dæt hē hine on ðam streáme sencte *solebat in flumine supermeantibus undis immergi*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 22. **II.** *to submerge, flood* with water:—Abraham wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sīnum fýre(?)sencan mǽges dreóre (*flood the pile with his son's blood*), Cd. Th. 176, 4; Gen. 2906. Ne biþ flōd tō sencende (tō stencende (?) *dissipans*) da eorþan, Gen. 9, 11. [Forte reauin hire bodi and i þea sea senchen, Jul. 79, 1. *Goth.* saggkwjan: *O. Saxe.* be-senkian: *O. H. Ger.* sencan *mergere: Icel.* sökkva.] v. ā-, be-, ge-sencan.

sendan; *p.* sende; *pp.* sended, send *To send, cause to go.* **I.** where the object is a living thing, (1) *to send* after (*æfter*), on an errand, for a purpose, *despatch*:—Ic sende ǽrendracan tō mīnum hlāforde, Gen. 32, 5. Ic eów sende swā swā sceáp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 16. Hē sent ǽrendracan, Lk. Skt. 14, 32. God sendeþ his engla gāstas tō ǽrendwrecum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 14. Hē ūsic sendeþ dæt wē sōdfæstra mōd oncyrren, Exon. Th. 261, 34; Jul. 325. Ða twegen leorningcnihtas ðe Crist sende æfter dam assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 23. Ða sendon hī him hyra leorningcnihtas tō, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Gif ðū wylt hine mid ūs sendan, Gen. 43, 4. Hē mē on disne sīð sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 460, 35; Hö. 27. Se ðe englas gehēt wið mē tō sendenne, Blickl. Homl. 181, 26. Fram Gode hē is send, 247, 19. Ōþ dæt ðū gefylle dīne þegnunge tō dære ðe ðū sended eart, 233, 28. Hē senden (?) wæs tō hādianne, and Wilfreþ on Gallia rīce tō hādianne sended wæs, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 12, 13. Ða wæs culufre sended, Cd. Th. 88, 13; Gen. 1464. Ealle Dríhtnes apostolas beóþ sende ðē tō bebyrgenne, Blickl. Homl. 137, 27. (2) with a sense of compulsion or violence, *to send* to prison, into exile, etc.:—Se ðec on wræc sendeþ, Cd. Th. 231, 26; Dan. 569. Se ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan wītebrōgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1858; El. 931. Hē hine on fýr and on wæter sende, Mk. Skt. 9, 22. Wē iú hæfdon cniehtas gebunden in fýres leóman, nū ic ðǽr iiii men sende tō sīðe (cf. geseó tō sōðe *in the version given*, Cd. Th. 242, 8; Dan. 416), Exon. Th. 196, 16; Az. 175. Ðara ðe hē of hleó sende, Cd. Th. 7, 7; Gen. 102. Hié mē sendon on dis carcern, Blickl. Homl. 237, 31. Hē wile ða sāula sendan on ece wītu, 95, 4: 125, 2. Wē wǽron on dysne wræcsīþ sende, 23, 6. **II.** where the object is not a living creature, *to send* a message, present, help, etc.:—Ðū senst ūrne hlāf dæghwamlice, Hy. 7, 68. Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 22; Gū. 292. Meotud monnum dǽleþ, syleþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde āgne spēde, 293 23; Crā. 5. Sende ic Wylfingum ealde mādmas, Beo. Th. 946; B. 471. Ðē sende God ðās helpe, Cd. Th. 33, 15; Gen. 520. Sende ðā his bēne fore bearn Godes, Andr. Kmbl. 3224; An. 1615. Sendon hira bēne fore bearn Godes, 2055; An. 1030. Þinga gehwylces ðara ðe ðū mē sendan wylle tō cunnunge, Exon. Th. 453, 32; Hy. 4, 23. Ærendgewrit suelce hit from ūs send sié, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 18. **III.** *to send, move* to a place of rest, *put, lay*:—Ic sende mīne hond on ðās fǽmnan *I will lay my hand on this woman*, Shrn. 130, 27. Ðū sāwle sendest intō dam flǽsce, Hy. 7, 4. Ðonne se wæstm hine forþbringþ, sōna hē sent his handum of ēgðere mǽgþe on ānum wǽpne ðam sēmende syllan, ðæt cyninges munde stande, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 22. Ymb .iii. niht geséćan hiom sǽmend, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 18. v. preceding word.

sicol, Mk. Skt. 4, 29. Sumum wordlaþe sendeþ on his mōdes gemynd Exon. Th. 41, 32 ; Cri. 664. In eorþan fæþm sendaþ lichoman, 231, 12 ; Ph. 488. Ælmihtig eácenne gást in sefan sende, Cd. Th. 246, 28 ; Dan. 486 : Beo. Th. 3688 ; B. 1842. Hié sendon rāp on his sweoran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Dæt on done hálgan handa sendan fæderas ūsse, Elen. Kmbl. 912 ; El. 457. Uton sendon rāp on his swyran, Blickl. Homl. 241, 10. **IV.** with a stronger sense of motion, *to send* a missile, *cast* lots, *throw*, *hurl* :—(a) Ðonne sceótend sendaþ flāngeweorc, Exon. Th. 42, 20 ; Cri. 675. 'Nū, anlīcnes, sænd mycel wæter þurh þinne mūþ.' Sió onlīcnes sendde mycel wæter þurh hiora mūþ, Blickl. Homl. 245, 20–24. Gūþfreca gāras sendon in heardra gemang, Judth. Thw. 24, 35 ; Jud. 224. Hié sendon holt him betweónum, Blickl. Homl. 229, 5. Send ðē nyþer of disse heánesse, 27, 12. Ðā hēt ic feá stræla sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hē geseh ða welegan hyra lāc sendan on done sceoppan, Lk. Skt. 21, 1. Sendende hyra nett on ða sǽ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Seó strǽl wæs sended, Blickl. Homl. 199, 22. (b) of the operations of Nature, *to send* rain, *fire*, etc. :—Drihten sende regn, Cd. Th. 82, 33 ; Gen. 1371. Him brego engla wylmhātne līg tō wræce sende, 156, 6 ; Gen. 2584. God eástan sende leóhtne leóman, Judth. Thw. 24, 16 ; Jud. 190. Sceolde hē sendan þunras and lỹgetu, Bt. 35, 4 ; Fox 162, 13. Ic sendan geſrægn swegles aldor swefl of heofonum, Cd. Th. 153, 17 ; Gen. 2540. (c) *to send* punishment, pestilence, etc. :—Drihten sende on hié māran wræce, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Dæt God wolde sendan hungor and ādla on manna ceáp, Wulfst. 209, 28. **V.** *to send forth*, *emit* a sound :—Heofenfuglas sendaþ stefne mycle *dabunt voces suas*, Ps. Th. 103, 11. **VI.** where the object is not expressed, *to send a message* or *a messenger*. (1) to or after (*tō*, *æfter*) a person or thing, *to send for* (æfter) : —Hēr sende se cyng tō ðam here, Chr. 1011 ; Erl. 144, 20 : 1048 ; Erl. 180, 9. Ðā sende se cing æfter ðām scypon, 1049 ; Erl. 172, 39. Ðā sende se cyng æfter eallon his witan, 1048 ; Erl. 178, 13. Hī sendon on Perse æfter Conone, Ors. 3, 1 ; Swt. 98, 19. Ðā sendon hié on Affrice tō Cartaginenses æfter fultume, 4, 1 ; Swt. 160, 2. Dæt hié tō Rōme sendon tō ðæm pāpan, Blickl. Homl. 205, 19. (2) where the person or thing sent to or for is not stated :—Hī sendon geond eall dæt land, and brohton tō him ealle untrume, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 35. [*Goth.* sandjan ; *O. Frs.* senda : *O. Sax.* sendian : *O. H. Ger.* sentan : *Icel.* senda.] v. ā-, āgēn-, for-, fore-, geond-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, tō-sendan.

sendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204 ; B. 600. v. scendan.

sendlīo ; *adj. To be sent* :—Ða sendlīcan gebrōðra on wege *dirigendi fratres in viam*, R. Ben. Interl. 113, 4.

sendness, e ; *f. A sending, dismission* :—Sendnessa *missarum* (*Low Latin* missa *dimissio*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 71 : 80, 70.

senep (-ap, -op), es ; *m. Mustard* :—Senep *sinapis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 47. Senap, 69, 20. On ða gelīcnesse geworht de senop biþ getemprod tō inwīsan, Lchdm. ii. 184, 22. Gelīc senepes corne, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 31 : Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Senepes sǽd, Mk. Skt. 4, 31 : Lchdm. ii. 20, 11. Mid sinope gnīde, 186, 6. Gerēnodne senep, 184, 9 : 20, 22. [*Goth.* sinapis (*gen.*) : *O. H. Ger.* senaf : *Ger.* senf.]

senep-sǽd, es ; *n. Mustard-seed* :—Nim senepsǽd, Lchdm. iii. 88, 15.

senган ; *p.* de ; *p.* ed *To singe*, *scorch* :—Gyfme eác swān dæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtswỹn wel behweorfe, sænegе, L. R. S. 6 ; Th. i. 436, 16. [*Chauc.* senge ; *pp.* seind : *Prompt. Parv.* sengiñ *ustulare* : *O. Frs.* senga : *M. H. Ger.* sengen : *Du.* zengen : cf. *Icel.* sangr *burnt*, *scorched* ; sengja *a singed taste.*] v. be-sengan, unbesenged ; singan.

sēnian, senn, senoþ, sed (*pron.*), seó (*verb*). v. seguian, synn, seonoþ, se, sī.

seó ; *gen.* seón, seó ; *acc.* seón, seó ; *f. m.* (?) *The pupil*, *apple of the eye* :—Seó *pupilla* vel *pupula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 1 : 64, 40 : *papilla*, *pappula*, 282, 53, 54. Seó sceal in eágan, Exon. Th. 341, 8 ; Gn. Ex. 123. Ðæs (dære ?) seó hringe *circulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 72. Hē heóld hig swā his eágan seón (*quasi pupillam oculi sui*), Deut. 32, 10 : Ps. Spl. 16, 9. Seán, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. Sión, Kent. Gl. 177. Swylce hē hreppe ða seó mīnes eágan, Howl. Th. i. 390, 15 : 516, 23. Seón *pupillae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 8. Seóna *pupillarum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 28. Sión *pupillis*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. Seóum, lxxiv, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* seha (*acc.* sehun, sehe, *n. pl.* seha, sehun, v. Grff. vi. 123) *pupilla*, *acies.*]

seóbgende. v. seóñan.

seóc ; *adj. Sick*, *ill.* **I.** of bodily infirmity or disease :—Sum seóc man *quidam languens*, Jn. Skt. 11, 1. Se is seóc *infirmatur*, 3. Hē seóc wæs *infirmabatur*, 6. Seóc hē biþ ðe tō sēlan ieteþ, Exon. Th. 340, 16 ; Gn. Ex. 111. Seonobennum seóc, 328, 17 ; Vy. 19 : Beo. Th. 5473 ; B. 2740 : 5800 ; B. 2904. Gif mon sỹ ðære healfdǽdan ādle seóc, Lchdm. ii. 284, 31. Seó lange mettrumnes dæs seócan mannes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 28. Swā swā lǽca gewuna is ðonne hié seócne (siócne, Cott. MS.) mon gesiōþ, Bt. 36, 4 ; Fox 178, 26. Ða ðe on sāre seóce lāgun, Exon. Th. 83, 15 ; Cri. 1356. Feóllon wergend bennum seóce, Cd. Th. 118, 29 ; Gen. 1972. Seócra manna hūs *nosocomium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 52. Ofer seóce (*aegrotos*) hī hyra handa settaþ and hī beóþ hāle, Mk. Skt. 16, 18. ¶ used as a noun :—Þurh his hrepunge beóþ gestrangode ða unstrangan seócan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 54. **II.** of moral disease :—Hǽdne wǽron begen, synnum seóce, Exon. Th. 246, 21 ; Jul. 65. Gif hē his seócum dæt is synfullum dǽdum ealle lācnunge gegearwade *si morbidis eorum actionibus universa fuerit cura exibita*, R. Ben. 11, 5. **III.** of mental disquiet, *sick* at heart, *ill* at ease, *sad* :—Ne beó ðū on sefan tō seóc, Exon. Th. 166, 29 ; Gū. 1050. Seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20 ; Sat. 275. Ic ðysne sang sīdgeómor fand on seócum sefan, Apstls. Kmbl. 3 ; Ap. 2. Wéna mē dīne seóce gedydon, Exon. Th. 380, 26 ; Rā. 1, 14. [*Laym.* seoc, seac, sec, sæc ; *Orm.* scoc, sec : *A. R.* sec, sic : *Chauc.* sek, sik : Wick. seek, siik : *Ayenb.* zik : *Prompt. Parv.* seek : *Goth.* siuks : *O. Sax.* seok, siok, siak : *O. Frs.* siak, siek : *O. H. Ger.* sioh, siuh, siuch : *Ger.* siech : *Icel.* sjúkr.] v. bræc-, brægen-, deófol-, ellen-, fefer-, feónd-, feorh-, fylle-, gebræc-, gewit-, headu-, lifer-, lim-, milte-, mōd-, mōn-, mōnaþ-, morgen-, scīn-, wæter-, wamb-, wan-, wit-scóc.

seócan *to seek*. v. sēcan.

seócen (?) ; *adj. Troubled with sickness* :—On ðās seócnan (seócan ?) tīd *in this time of sickness*, Exon. Th. 166, 11 ; Gū. 1041.

seóclian. v. sīclian.

seócness, e ; *f. Sickness*, *illness*, *disease* :—Dæt God wolde sendan ǽrest hungor and ādla on manna ceáp, ǽr dæt fỹr cōme on heó, and heó mid misīcre seócnesse æt mannum genyman, Wulfst. 209, 30. v. deófol-, fylle-, lifer-, mōd-, mōnaþ-, ofer-, wæter-seócness.

seód, es ; *m. A money-bag*, *purse*, *pouch* :—Seód *marsupium* vel *marsippa* (cf. *marsupium* a purse, 197, 16), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 65 : 83, 12. Kyninga seód *fiscus*, ii. 39, 80. Ða ic eów sende būtan seóde (*sacculo*) and codde . . . Se ðe hæfþ seód gelīce nime codd, Lk. Skt. 22, 35, 36. Seódas *marsupia*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 40 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 9. Siódas, 84, 37. Dæt feoh dæt hī hæfdon on heora seódum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 262. Seódas *loculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 22 : 74, 18. Wyrcaþ seódas (seádas, Rush. : seádo, Lind. *sacculos*) ða ðe ne forealdigeaþ, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Seádo *loculos*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. Seódas, Blickl. Homl. 69, 11. [*Icel.* sjóðr a *money-bag* : cf. *O. H. Ger.* siut *sutura.*]

-seódan. v. ā-seódan.

seód-cist, e ; *f. A coffer* :—Seódcist (seód, cist ?) *loculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 46. Seódcyst, 52, 23.

seodu, seofa, seofan, seofen. v. sidu, sefa, seofon.

seófian, sēfian, syfian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *trans. To lament*, *complain of* :—His sylfes earfoþu hē seófaþ tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 3, arg. Gilleþ geómorlice and his gyrn sēfaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 536 ; Sal. 267. Hē seófode his ungelimp tō Drihtne, Ps. Th. 7, arg. : 3, arg. Hleahtor ālegdon sorge seófedon *laughter they laid aside*, *woes they bewailed*, Exon. Th. 116, 2 ; Gū. 201. Ne forlæt hē nō ða seófunga dæt hē ne seófige his eormþa *humanum miseras haud ideo genus cesset flere querelas*, Bt. 7, 4 ; Bt. 22, 29. Sege mē hwæder ðū mid rihte mæge seófian (siófian, Cott. MS.) ðīna unsælþa *poterisne de infortunio jure caussari ?* 10 ; Fox 28, 8. Donne hī sceoldan hiora sār siófian, ðonne grymetodan hī, 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 35 : Met. 26, 82. Ongan sīdfæt seófian, sār cearu, Exon. Th. 274, 22 ; Jul. 537. Synna bemēnan and sārlīce syfian (sīf-, seóf-), Wulfst. 133, 14. Hū Boetius his sār seófiende wæs, Bt. tit. 2 ; Fox x, 4. ¶ with cognate accusative :—Seó seófung ðe dū siófodost *the complaint you made*, 41, 3 ; Fox 246, 26. **II.** *intrans. To lament*, *complain of* (*be*, *ymbe*) :—Hwæt (*why*) seófast ðū wið mē *quid igitur ingemiscis ?* Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 14. Hī seófiaþ be heora feóndum, Ps. Th. 10, arg. Be Iudan Scarioth hē seófode tō Drihtne, 3, arg. Seófade, seáfade ꝑ (ge)mǽnde *ingemescens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 12. Ceare seófedun ymb heortan, Exon. Th. 306, 20 ; Seef. 10. Ðā ongunnon ða hīwan seófian be dære untrumnysse *cum familiares de infirmitate quererentur*, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 534, 6. Ne sceal hē syfian (seófian, MS. T.) ne mǽnan ymb woruldspēda *ne causetur de minore substantia*, R. Ben. 14, 13. Seófende wæs *maerens erat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 22. Be dæm Dryhten siófigende cwæð *unde Dominus queritur dicens*, Past. 48, 3 ; Swt. 369. 4. Sceal ic siófigende wōpe gewāged wreccea giómor singan sārcwidas *flebilis moestos cogor inire modos*, Met. 2, 2. **III.** uncertain :—Syfaþ *causatur*, i. *queretur*, *causam dicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 10. Seófade *causavit*, 130, 11. Syfiende *cupide*, i. *avare*, 137, 36, 64. Seóbgendum *querulis*, 106, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sūftōn *gemere*, *ingemiscere*, *suspirare* : *Ger.* seufzen.]

seofon, syfon ; *when used without a following noun it is declined*, nom., *acc.* seofone ; *g.* seofona ; *d.* seofonum. *Seven*, (1) as adjective :—Mid ūs wǽron seofon (-on, MS. A.) gebrōðru, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 25. Ða seofon gōdan geár, Gen. 41, 53. His heres wæs seofon hund þūsenda, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 78, 10. Seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1385 ; El. 694. On ðām seofon wæstmbǽrum geárum, Gen. 41, 47. Hē ābād ōðre seofon dagas, 8, 10. Hē him tō genymþ seofun (-en, MS. A. : seofona, Lind. : siofun, Rush.) ōðre gāstas, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. (2) without a following noun :—Ða nam se þridda hiy, and swā ealle seofone (-ene, MS. A. : seofono, Lind. : da siofune, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 31. Ealle seofon (-en, MS. A. : -an, MS. B. : ða seofona, Lind. : ða siofune, Rush.) hī hæfdon, Mk. Skt. 12, 22. Hwylces ðara seofona bið dæt wīf, 12, 23. Hwylces ðæra sufona (seofena, MS. A. : of ðæm seofonum, Lind. : ðara siofuna, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 28. Ða com seofona sum, Andr. Kmbl. 2623 ; An. 1313. Mid feówum brōðrum, dæt is seofonum oðde eahtum, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 567,

4. Đũ seofone genim tudra gehwilces, Cd. Th. 80, 27; Gen. 1335. Geseh hẽ hyrdas standan seofone ætsomne, Andr. Kmbl. 1987; An. 996. Syfone, Beo. Th. 6235; B. 3122. [*Goth.* sibun: *O. Sax.* sibun: *O. Frs.* saven, sigun: *O. H. Ger.* sibun: *Icel.* sjau.]

seofon-feald; *adj. Sevenfold*:—Seofonfeald wracu biþ sealde for Caĩn and hundseofontig seofonfeald for Lamech, Gen. 4, 24. Hẽ onbryrt ũre mõd mid seofonfealdre gife, Homl. Th. i. 326, 12. Gyld seofonfealde wrace, Ps. Th. 78, 13: Gen. 4, 15. Him ofer wacedon syfanfealde weardes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 271.

seofonfealdlĩce; *adv. Sevenfold, seven times*:—Gecläsnad seofenfaldlĩce *purgatum septuplum*, Ps. Surt. 11, 7: 78, 12.

seofon-leáfe, an; *f. Seven-leaves, setfoil;* potentilla tormentilla:—Seofenleáfe. Đeós wyrt ðe man *eptafilon* and ðũrum naman *septifolium* nemneþ and eác sume men seofenleáfe, Lchdm. i. 232, 1–3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sibun-blat *heptaphyllon*.]

seofon-nihte; *adj. Seven days old*:—Se .vii. nihta mõna is gõd on tõ fixiane, Lchdm. iii. 178, 13. On .vii. nihtne mõnan, 178, 9.

seofon-stirre, es; *n. The Pleiades*:—Sifunsterre (sibun-) *pliadas*, Txts. 86, 762. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sibun-stirni, -stirri, es; *n. pliades, orion: Ger.* sieben-gestirn: *Icel.* sjau-stirni; *n. the Pleiades.*]

seofonteóþa, -teogoþa *seventeenth*:—Se wæs seofonteogeþa fram Agusto, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 6. Đỹ seofonteóþan dæge, 3, 24; S. 557, 12. On ðone seofenteóþan dæge dæs mõnþes, Gen. 7, 11. Seofontegdan, Shrn. 91, 32.

-seofontig. v. hund-seofontig.

seofon-tĩne *seventeen*:—Æfter seofentỹnum nihtgerĩmes, Menol. Fox 50; Men. 25. Hẽ lyfode seofentỹne gẽr, Gen. 47, 28. Seofontỹne, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 7: 2, 15; S. 519, 13.

seofontĩne-nihte; *adj. Seventeen days old*:—On .xvii. nihte mõne, Lchdm. iii. 180, 7.

seofon-wintre; *adj. Seven years old*:—Mid đỹ ic wæs seofonwintre *cum essem annorum septem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 21. Ic wæs syfanwintre, Beo. Th. 4387; B. 2428. Đã đã hẽ syfonwintre wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 5. [*Icel.* sjau-vetra *seven years old.*]

seofoþa *seventh*:—Tõ ðære seofoþan (dió seofunda, Lind.: đỹ siofunda, Kush.) tíde, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Óþ ðone seofoþan (tõ ðæm seofunda, Lind.: siofund, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. On ðone seofeþan dæg, Gen. 2, 2.

seofoþa *bran.* v. sifeþa.

seófung, e; *f. Lamenting, complaining, complaint*:—Hwí biþ elles swelc seófung and swelce dõmas *unde forenses querimoniae?* Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 16. Đis is seó ealde siófung đe đũ longe siófodost (siófodes, Cott. MS.) *vetus haec est querela*, 41, 3; Fox 246, 25. Ne beó đũ tõ ceástúl; of irsunge wyxt seófung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Ic ne mæg ádreóhan đĩne seófunga for đam lytlan đe đũ forlure, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. Forlætan đa seófunga his cormþa *miseras fugare querelas*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 20: Met. 16, 7. v. sár-seófung; seófian.

seohhe, an; *f. A strainer*:—Seohhe *colatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 52. Man sceal habban seohhan, Anglia ix. 264, 18. [A mylke syhe *colum*, Prompt. Parv. 79, note 1. A sigh-clout, Halliwell Dict. (*under* sie). Sye-dish *a milk-strainer*, E. D. S. Pub. country words, 6. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* siha *colum*, *colatorium: Ger.* seche: *Icel.* sía *a strainer.*] v. seón *to strain*, seohtre.

seoh-tor[r] (?), es; *m. A look-out place* (?):—Ofer ðone cnol tõ ðæm seohtore (-torre ?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 451, 14.

seohtre, sihtre, an; *f. A pipe through which a small stream is directed, a drain*:—Andlang seohtran, Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 11. Tõ ðare reádan sihtran, 296, 28. In wætan sihtran (cf. síce, 382, 7); of ðam wætan síce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10. Ad locum qui dicitur hylsan seohtra, 373, 12.

seol, seolc, seolcan, seolcen, seolc-wyrm, seolf. v. seolh, seoluc, â-seolcan, seolucen, seoluc-wyrm, self.

seolfor, siolufr, silofr, sylfor (-er, -ur), es; *n. Silver*:—Seolfor *argentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 52. Seolfer, i. 85, 7. Seolfur, Ps. Th. 134, 15. Feówer hund scillinga seolfres, Gen. 23, 16. Fíftig yntsena seolfres, Deut. 22, 29. Hwítes seolfres, Jos. 7, 21. Silofres, Salm. Kmbl. 62, MS. B.; Sal. 31. Siolufres (siolofres, Cott. MSS.), Past. 37; Swt. 269, 4. Tõ siolofre, Swt. 266, 20. Ic sealde siolfor (sylofr, Cott. MSS.), 48; Swt. 369, 6. Siloft, Swt. 368, 20. Hwítan seolfre bẽtan, Cd. Th. 165, 14; Gen. 2731. Sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 4: Rä. 15, 2. Næbbe gẽ seolfer (sulfer, Lind.: sylfur, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 9. Wẽnst đũ dæt wẽ đines hláfordes seolfor stælon, Gen. 44, 8. Sealde him tõ bõte gangende feoh and glæd seolfor, Cd. Th. 164, 24; Gen. 2719. [*Goth.* silubr: *O. Frs.* selover, selver, silver: *O. Sax.* silubar, silobar: *O. H. Ger.* silabar, silbar: *Icel.* silfr.] v. cwic-seolfor.

seolfor-fæt, es; *n. A vessel of silver*:—Seolforfatum *argenteis vasis*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* silbar-faz. Cf. *Icel.* silfr-bolli, *and many similar cpds.*]

seolfor-gewiht, es; *m. Silver-weight, the scale of weight by which silver is weighed*, where the pound is of sixteen ounces:—Se sester sceal wegan twã pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. v. sester, II.

seolfor-hammen; *adj. Silver-coated*:—Æone seolforhammenne blædhorn, Chart. Th. 559, 24.

seolfor-hilt; *adj. Silver-hilted*:—Ic geann mĩnon bréðer ánes seolforhiltes swurdes, Chart. Th. 560, 10. Đæs sealferhiltan swurdes de Ulfcytel áhte, 559, 13.

seolfor-hilted; *adj. Silver-hilted*:—Twã seolforhilted sweord, Chart. Th. 544, 4.

seolfor-smiþ, es; *m. A silver-smith, worker in silver*:—Seolforsmiþ *argentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 31. Seolfersmiþ, 47, 13. Ic hæbbe smiþas . . . seolforsmiþ *habeo fabros . . . argentarium*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* silbar-smid: *Icel.* silfr-smiðr.]

seolfor-stycce, es; *m. A piece of silver, a coin*:—Dæt þrítig seolforsticca *the thirty pieces of silver (given to Judas)*, Anglia xi. 8, 3.

seolfren, seolofren, seolfern, silfren, sylofren, sylfren; *adj. Silvern, of silver*:—Sylofren sinc, Met. 21, 21. Glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racentáge, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. In seolfren fæt belũcan, Elen. Kmbl. 2050; El. 1026. Hafaþ silfren (seolofren, MS. B.) leáf, Salm. Kmbl. 129; Sal. 64. Nim mĩnne sylfrenan læfyl, Gen. 44, 2: Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 3. Seolferne *silver coins*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 20, 2. Sylfrenu (selfrenu, Cott. MS.) fatu, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 19. Đa seolfrenan stánas, 34, 8; Fox 144, 31. Sweopum seolfrynum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Sylfrenum, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 30. Ne wyrce gẽ sylfrene godas, Ex. 20, 23; 23, 22. [*Goth.* silubreins: *O. Frs.* selvirn: *O. Sax.* silubrin: *O. H. Ger.* silbarĩn.]

seolfrian. v. be-, ofer-seolfrian.

seolh; *gen.* seoles; *m. A seal, sealgh, selcht* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *sea-calf*:—Seolh *focca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 81: *bromus marinus*, i. 22, 54: *focus*, 281, 58. Seol *foca*, 55, 79: *focus*, ii. 38, 48. Đãs wyrt onsænde seolh ofer sæs hryge, Lchdm. iii. 34, 15. Of seoles hýde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 18. Sioles, 18, 23. Seolas *vituli marini*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* selah: *Icel.* selr.]

seolh-bæþ, es; *n. The seal's bath, the sea* (cf. fisces, ganotes bæþ):—Mec wind wide bær ofer seolhbaþo, Exon. 392, 21; Rä. 11, 11.

seolh-wæd (?), -pæd (?), es; *n. The seal's ford, path, the sea*:—Hié on ýdum æðelinga wunn ofer seolhwaðu (-wadu ?, -paðu ?) geséon mihton, Andr. Kmbl. 3424; An. 1716. Cf. *preceding word and* mearc-pæd, -wæd.

seolh-ýða (?); *pl. The waves where the seal swims*:—Oferswam đã sioleða (siolýða ? cf. flóda, holma begang. *Or* (?) sioleþ *still water*. Cf. *Goth.* ana-silan: *Swed. dial.* sil *still water.* v. Heyne's note) bigong sunu Ecgþeówes, Beo. Th. 4723; B. 2367.

seolfren. v. seolfren.

seoluc (-oc), es; *m. Silk*:—Seolc *sericum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 2. Gód geolo seoluc, Lchdm. ii. 10, 16: 106, 22. Seowa mid seolce fæste, swíre mid ðære sealfe ær se seoloc rotige, 56, 7–8: 358, 25. Heora wæda sioloce siowian, Met. 8, 24. Gyf man mæte dæt hẽ seoluc oðde godweb hæbbe, Lchdm. iii. 174, 29. [*Icel.* silki. *From Latin* sericum (?). But see Kluge, Etymol. Wörterb. under *seide.*]

seolucen, seolcen; *adj. Silken, of silk*:—Seolcen *bombicinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 72. Siolcen, ii. 11, 67: 75, 74. Seolcen gegerla *bombicinium*, 126, 50. Seolcen ãb *tramasericum*, i. 40, 4. Seolce[n] hnyped *platum*, 40, 38. Silcen *serica*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 37. Seolocenra hrægla, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 11. v. eal-seolcen.

seoluc-wyrm, es; *m. A silk-worm*:—Siolucwyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Seolcwyrm, i. 24, 6: 40, 1.

seomian, siomian, semian; *p.* ode *To rest.* (1) *to remain suspended, to hang, to lower* as a cloud:—Hit bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ steáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. Deorc deáþscúa seomade *the dark shadow of death hung over them*, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Sum sceal on galgan rídan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Mæst sceal on ceóle segelgyrd seomian *the mast shall be fixed in a boat and the yard hang from it*, Menol. Fox 509; Gn. C. 25. Hẽ siomian geseah segn, Beo. Th. 5527; B. 2767. Geseah deorc gesweorc semian, Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. (2) *to remain supported, to lie* so as to press, *lie heavily, lie securely*:—Se wong seomaþ eádig and onsund, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Seomaþ (-ad, MS.) wĩr ymbe ðone wælgim, 400, 19; Rä. 21, 3. Seomaþ sorgcearig *lies troubled*, 285, 4; Jul. 709. Hẽ siomode in sorgum seofon nihta fyrst, Elen. Kmbl. 1384; El. 694. Flota stille bãd, seomode on sole scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Heó on wrace seomodon, Cd. Th. 5, 15; Gen. 72. Him on healfa gehwam hettend seomedon mægen oðde merestream *on each side of them lay foes pressing, the Egyptian force or the Red Sea*, 191, 4; Exod. 209. Đær ic seomian wát đinne sigebróðor *I know thy brother lies in prison there*, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183.

seó-mint, *plant name*, altea *vel* eviscus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 12. v. sæ-minte.

seón *to be*:—See *esse*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11. v. eom, sĩ.

seón; *p.* seah, *pl.* sáwon, ségon, ségon; *pp.* sewen, sawen. **I.** *to see* with the eyes, (1) *with acc.*:—Oft ic wĩg seó, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rä. 6, 3. Ic seah wundorlíce wiht, 495, 1; Rä. 84, 1. Ne seah ic medudreám máran, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Hí wuldres þegn ealgum

sāwon, Andr. Kmbl. 3355; An. 1681. Dæs ðe (hió) ælda bearn eágum sāwe, Exon. Th. 493, 7; Rä. 81, 26. Eode sceálc monig searowundor seón, Beo. Th. 1844; B. 920: 2735; Bo. 1235: Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084. (2) *with acc. and infin.*:—Ic seah turf tredan ·vi, gebrōdor, Exon. Th. 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1: 400, 1; Rä. 20, 1: 414, 29; Rä. 33, 3: 434, 15; Rä. 52, 1. (3) *with acc. and predicative adj. or participle*:—Hý grim helle fýr gearo tō wīte andweard seóþ, Exon. Th. 78, 8; Cri. 1271. Ne seah ic elþeódige módiglīcran, Beo. Th. 678; B. 336. Hý God upstīgende eágum ségun, Exon. Th. 34, 3; Cri. 536. (4) *with clause*:—Hý on ða clænan seóþ, hū hī blissiaþ, Exon. 79, 6; Cri. 1286: Beo. Th. 5428; B. 2717. **II.** *to see, to visit*:—Nǣnig cēpa ne seah (gescah, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 13) ellendne wearod *nondum nova litora viderat hospes*, Met. 8, 29. Hāt in gān seón sibbegedriht, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387. Uton ēfstan seón and sēccan searogeþræc, 6195; B. 3102. **II a.** metaph.:—Hē heán gewāt deáþwīc seón, Beo. Th. 2555; B. 1275. **III.** *to see, perceive, discern, understand*:—Ic seó dē, dæt is, dæt ic ongite dīnne willan būtan tweón, Ps. Th. 5, 3. Sōdfæst blissaþ, ðonne hē sīþ hū ða ārleásan ealle forweorðaþ, 57, 9. Sioh nū sylfa dē, hū dec heofones cyning gesēceþ, Exon. Th. 4, 27; Cri. 59. Seh dē *ecce*, Ps. Surt. 32, 18: 38, 6. Sih dē, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 16, 27: 24, 25, 26. Wēnaþ ða dysgan, dæt ǣlc mon sié blind swā hī sint, and dæt nān mon ne mæge seón (gesión, Cott. MS.) dæt hī gesión ne māgon, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. **IV.** *to see* (as *in to see* death), *to experience*:—Mec ongan hreówan dæt moncynnes tuddor sceolde māncwealm seón, Exon. Th. 86, 33; Cri. 1417. Morðorleán seóu, 98, 24; Cri. 1612. Hé forþ gewāt metodsceaft seón *he died*, Cd. Th. 104, 31; Gen. 1743: B. 2364: B. 1180. **V.** with prepositions, *to look at*, on:—On dæt ða folc seóþ, Exon. Th. 80, 2; Cri. 1301. Seóþ on ēce gewyrht, 448, 29; Dōm. 61. Ealle synd gedrēfede ðe hī on siónþ *conturbati sunt omnes qui videbant eos*, Ps. Th. 63, 8. Secg seah on unleófe, Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. Folc tō sǣgon, 2849; B. 1422: Elen. Kmbl. 2208; El. 1105. Ðǣr hī tō ségon, Andr. Kmbl. 1422; An. 711: Exon. Th. 260, 3; Jul. 291. Ségun, 31, 14; Cri. 495. Hī cōmon on dæt wundor seón, Cd. Th. 261, 25; Dan. 731. Fægre leomu on tō seónne, Blickl. Hom. 113, 22. [*Goth.* saihwan : *O. Sax.* sehan : *O. Frs.* sia : *O. H. Ger.* sehan : *Icel.* sjá.] v. be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, ofer-, on-, þurh-, ymb-seón.

seón (*from* sīhan); *p.* sāh, *pl.* sigon; *pp.* sigen (cf. león), seowen (v. ā-seowen, Lchdm. ii. 26, 11), siwen (v. ā-siwen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 14), seón (v. bi-seón, Exon. Th. 67, 13; Cri. 1088). **I.** *trans. To strain, filter*:—Siid *excolat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 71. Seóh þurh clāþ, Lchdm. ii. 24, 1: iii. 14, 18. **II.** *intrans. To run* as a sore, *ooze, trickle*:—Manegum men līþseáu sýþþ, Lchdm. ii. 132, 10. Dæt se lǣce sceolde āsceótan dæt geswell; ða dyde hē swā, and dǣr sāh ūt wyrms, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Wið seóndre exe, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20. Wið seóndum geallan, Lchdm. ii. 314, 7, 10. Wið seóndum ōmum, 102, 9. Eal dæt folc wæs on blǣdran and ða wæron berstende and ða worms ūt siónde (*ulcera manantia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mid þornene crune his heaued was icruned, swa þet þet rede blod seh ut on iwulche half, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 12. Syynge or clensynge *colacio, colatura*, Prompt. Parv. 455. I sye mylke, Cath. Ang. 339. n. 3. Halliwell gives *sie* as a word still in use in Derbyshire. *O. H. Ger.* sīhan *colare, excolare, liquare*: Ger. seihen: *Icel.* sía *to strain.*] v. ā-, ge-seón; seohhe, sīgan.

seón; seondon, -seonod. v. sīn, white-, wundor-seón; sind, ā-seonod.

seonoþ, sionoþ, senoþ, sinoþ, synoþ (-aþ, -od), es; *m. A synod, council, meeting*:—Sinoþ *sinodus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 76. **I.** mostly used of the councils of the Christian Church:—Seonod (sinoþ) wæs æt Ácleá, Chr. 782; Erl. 57, 6. Wæs senoþ (sinoþ, MS. E.) æt Heorotforda, 673; Erl. 36, 2: 822; Erl. 62, 13. Hēr wæs geflitfullīc senoþ æt Cealchýþe, 785; Erl. 56, 7. Se hālga sinoþ, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 41. Æfter ealles sinoþes dōme, 3, 7; S. 530, 35. Be dæm sinoþe se wæs geworden on ðam felda se wæs genemned Hæþfeld, 4, 17; S. 585, 7. On ðam miclan synoþ æt Greátanleáge, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 214, 7. Éadmund cyning gesomnode miclne sinoþ tō Lundenbyriġ ǣgðer ge godcundra hāda ge woruldcunda, L. Edm. E. proem.; Th. i. 244, 2. Gif preóst sinoþ forbūge, gebēte dæt, L. N. P. L. 44; Th. ii. 296, 16. Monega þeóda Cristes geleáfan onfēngon; ða wurdon monega seonoþas gegaderode, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 2. Ðās feówer sinoþas (*the councils of Nice, Ephesus, Constantinople, and Chalcedon*), Wulfst. 270, 15. **II.** in other senses:—Bǣdon dæt eft ōðer seonoþ wǣre (*of the meeting between Augustine and the British Christians*), Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 36. Tō sionoþe (*the Council called by Constantine to enquire about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. Hig tō dæra Iudēa synoþe cōmon, Nicod. 18; Thw. 8, 31. Wile fæder engla seonoþ gehēgan Exon. Th. 231, 23; Ph. 493. [The word is borrowed also by *O. Frs.* and *O. H. Ger.*] v. bisceop-seonoþ, *and following words.*

seonoþ-bōc; *f. A book containing the decrees of a synod*:—Hié on monegum senoþum monegra menniscra misdǣda bōte gesetton, and on monega senoþbēc hỹ writon, hwǣr ānne dōm, hwǣr ōðerne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 15.

seonoþ-dōm, es; *m. The decree of a synod*:—Seonoþdōmas reccan, Elen. Kmbl. 1101; El. 552.

seonoþlīc; *adj. Synodal, of a synod* or *meeting*:—Ða wæs sionoþlīc gemót, Chart. Th. 70, 10. Dære sinoþlican dæde *synodicae actionis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 1. Mid sinoþlicum stafum *synodalibus literis*, 4, 17; S. 585, 15.

seonoþ-stōw, e; *f. A place for a synod* or *meeting, a place of assembly*:—Sinaþstōw *conciliabulum, locus sinodalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 19. Geseóþ gē dæt hē ǣrest tō dære sinoþstōwe (*ad locum synodi*) cymeþ, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 9.

seonu, sionu, senu, sinu, synu; *gen.* seonwe, sine; *weak forms also occur*; *f. A sinew, nerve, tendon*:—Sionu *nervus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 67. Sinu, i. 71, 42. Gif sin[o] scrince . . . and gif sino cláppette, Lchdm. ii. 6, 13–15. Ðā ǣþrān hē his sine on his þeó *tetigit nervum femoris ejus*, Gen. 32, 25. Healt for dære sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) wunde, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 5. Gif man on sinwe besleá æt blódlǣtan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 8. Gif mon ða greátan sinwe (synewe, MS. B.) forsleá, L. Alf. pol. 75; Th. i. 100, 3. Gif ða smalan sinwe (synewan, MS. B.) mon forsleá, 76; Th. i. 100, 8. Nellaþ folc etan sine (*nervum*), Gen. 32, 32. Seonuwa [beóþ] fortogene, Lchdm. iii. 48, 28: 50, 5. Seonowe onsprungon, Beo. Th. 1639; B. 817. Seonwe (sina, Soul Kmbl. 217), Exon. Th. 373, 19; Seel. 111. Sionwe, Andr. Kmbl. 2849; An. 1427. Senwe *nerve*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 37. Sena, 65, 15. Sinu (-a ?), 44, 23. Gif sinwe sýn forcorfene, Lchdm. ii. 328, 5. Wið sina sāre, i. 84, 10. Wið dara sina bifunge, 104, 27. Sina togung, 136, 9. Syna, 136, 19. Sina getog, 356, 3. Seonowum beslitan, Exon. Th. 371, 9; Seel. 73. Seonwum (synum, Soul Kmbl, 123), 370, 20; Seel. 62. Mid rāpum of sinum geworhte *nerviceis funibus*, Jud. 16, 7. Se lichama wæs geboren mid blóde and mid bānum, mid felle and mid sinum, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 19. Árǣran of duste flǣsc and bān, sina and fex, i. 236, 21. On ða sáran sinua, Lchdm. ii. 282, 6. For flǣsc and for bān and for sinuwan, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 4. Sinuwa, Anglia xi. 101, 47. [*O. Frs.* sini(-e), sene, sin: *O. H. Ger.* senawa : *Icel.* sin; *pl.* sinar and sinur.] v. hōh-sinu.

seonu-ben[n], e; *f. A wound* or *injury of a sinew*:—Seonobennum seóc *crippled*, Exon. Th. 328, 17; Vy. 19. v. next word.

seonu-bend (?), e; *f. A bond made of sinews* (?):—Siddan hine Níðhād on nēde legde swoncre seonobende (Grein would read *-henne*, which is more in accordance with the story in the Edda, that Völund had the sinews of the knees cut: v. Thorpe's note on this passage, and his Northern Mythology, i. 86. For confusion of *benne* and *bende* see *ben*), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deór. 6. v. preceding word.

seonu-dolh, es; *n. A wound of a sinew*:—Benna wealla, seonodolg swātige, Andr. Kmbl. 2811; An. 1408.

seonu-wealt (sionu-, sinu-, sino-, sine-, sin-, syne-); *adj. That may be always rolled, round*:—Sinewealt gesceap *volubile scema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 18. Sionuualt *torosa* (*teres* ?), ii. 122, 54. Sionewaltum *conteriti* (*cum teriti* ?), 21, 56. **I.** *round, circular, cylindrical*:—Sinewealt cleofa *absida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 34. Synewealdwafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1. Sinewealdtreudel *circulus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Se mōna went his hrige tō dære sunnan, dæt is, se sinewealta ende de dǣr onlýht biþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 14. Dæs sinewealtan hringes *teretes(-is ?) cycli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 60. Timbredon men seonewalte (cf. cyrice is sinhwyrfel . . . seó is unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21) cirican, Shrn. 80, 37. Hæfde dæt deór seonowealt heáfod swelce mōna, Nar. 20, 27. Heó is leáfun sinewealton, Lchdm. i. 290, 8, 18. **II.** *round, spherical, globular*, of a building, *having a concave roof* or *dome*:—Seó heofon is sinewealt, Lchdm. iii. 232, 20: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24. Sinewealdum cliuen *rotundus, teres globus*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 67. Corn sonuuald (*the manna eaten in the desert*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 31, rubc. Hyre wyrttruma ys synewealt *the root is a bulb*, Lchdm. i. 152, 16. Seó byrgen (*Christ's tomb*) is sinowalt hūs ācorfen of ānum stāne, Shrn. 68, 35. Of sinuwealtum cliwene *ex teriti glomere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 20: 83, 19. Sinewæltum, Hpt. Gl. 494. 17. Wyrc hit sinewealt *make it into a ball*, Lchdm. i. 72, 21. Sinwealte swammas *volvi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. Heó hafaþ berian synewealte, Lchdm. i. 276, 24. v. sīn-, sin-hweorfol.

seonuwealtian *to reel, not to stand firmly*:—Sinewealtigan (wine-, Wrt.) *vacillare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 48.

seonuwealtness, e; *f. Roundness, circularity, sphericity*:—Sinewealtnes *globositas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 19. Dære eorþan sinewealtnes *the sphericity of the earth*, Lchdm. iii. 258, 10. For dære eorþan sinewealtynysse, 260, 11.

seonu-wind *an artery*:—Sinewind *arteriae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 29. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* sen-ādra *arteria, nervus.*] Cf. wind-ēdre, sin-.

seorðan, seordan (?); *p.* searð *To violate*:—Ne serð ðū ōðres monnes wíf *non moechaberis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 27. [From (?) Scandinavian. Cf. *Icel.* serða *stuprare*: *M. H. Ger.* serte. See Altdeutsche Gespräche. Nachtrag vom W. Grimm, p. 18.]

seóslig; *adj. Afflicted, troubled, vexed*:—Se hālga wer ælda gehwylces de hine seóslige sóhtun hælde līc and sāwle *the holy man healed body and soul of all that in affliction sought him*, Exon. Th. 157, 29; Gū. 899. Cf. sūsl.

-seóþa. v. newe-seóþa.

seódan (? cf. seód, â-seódan?) *to put in a bag, wrap up*:—Bewind ðone æppel on weolcreádum godwebbe, and seód eft mid sceáte ðóres godwebbes, and behcald ðæt ðes lǽcedóm ne hrîne ne wæteres ne eorþan, Lchdm. i. 332, 5.

seóþan; *p.* seáþ, *pl.* sudon; *pp.* soden. **I.** *to seethe, boil, cook* in a liquid:—Ic seóþe *coquo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 16. Gif ðú seóþest rúdan on ele, Lchdm. ii. 206, 23. Gif mon sýþ gârleác on henne broþe, Lchdm. ii. 276, 15. Seóþ on wætere tó þriddan dǽle, i. 72, 2. Seóþ on wîne, 134, 4. Seóþaþ (*coquite*) eówerne mete beforan ðæs temples dura, Lev. 8, 31. Seóþe on strangum wîne, Lchdm. i. 142, 2. Seóþan ða þinge ðe tó seóþenne synd *coquere quae coquenda sunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 19. **II.** metaph. (1) with the idea of purification, *to subject to a fiery ordeal, to try as with fire*:—Seóþeþ swearta lêg synne on fordónum . . . óþ ðæt hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwides wom forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 1; Cri. 995. Ðú mê sude mid ðam fýre monegra earfoþa swâ swâ gold *igne me examinasti*, Ps. Th. 16, 3. (2) *to subject to great pain, to afflict grievously*:—Mê elþeódige scaronet seóþaþ *me barbarian snares afflict* (?), Andr. Kmbl. 127; An. 64. Mid ðý hê ða lunge mid swîgendum nearonessum his módes and mid ðý blindan fýre soden wæs *cum diu tacitis mentes angoribus et caeco carperetur igni*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 513, 34. Herebrýht wæs mid singale untrumnesse soden and swenced, 4, 29; S. 607, 41. Sorgwylmum soden, Exon. Th. 166, 21; Gû. 1046; 171, 7; Gû. 1123; 177, 32; Gû. 1236. Sârbennum soden, Andr. Kmbl. 2479; An. 1241. (2 a) *to reduce* by pain or disease:—Hê swâ swýðe mid ða untrumnysse soden wæs ðæt ða bân ân tô lâfe wǽron *in tantum ea infirmitate decocta est, ut vix ossibus haereret*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 15. (3) *to prepare food for the mind, to make fear, hope*, etc., *subjects with which the mind may be occupied*; cf. to feed a person with hopes:—Ic ðæs módceare sorhwylmum seáþ *on account of your dangerous journey anxiety was the food I prepared for my mind*, Beo. Th. 3990; 1993. Swâ ða mæleare maga Healfdenes singala seáþ *Hrothgar had that care ever ready to feed his mind with*, 382; B. 190. [*O. Frs.* siatha: *O. H. Ger.* siodan: *Icel.* sjóða: cf. Goth. sauths *a burnt-offering*.] v. â-, be-, for-, ofer-, tô-seóþan; ge-, healf-, sâm-, un-soden.

seoððan, seotl, seotol, seotu, seóung. v. siððan, setl, sweotol, set, ágseóung.

seowian, seówan, siwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ed, id *To sew*:—Siúou *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 52. Ic siwige *sarcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 6. Ic sywige (siwige, MS. R.), 28, 3; Zup. 167, 6. Heó siwaþ (seowaþ, MS. U.) *illa suit*, 15; Zup. 97, 6. Siwaþ (siuieþ, Lind.: siowes, Rush.) *assuit*, Mk. Skt. 2, 21. Sum sûtere siwode (seowode, MS. C.) ðæs hâlgan weres sceós, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23. Hig siwodon ficleáf and worhton him wǽdbrêc, Gen. 3, 7. Seowa mid seolce fæste, Lchdm. ii. 56, 7. Wǽda sioloce siowian, Met. 8, 24. Byrne, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 816; B. 406. Golde siowode *segmentata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 49. [*Goth.* siujan: *O. Frs.* sia: *O. H. Ger.* siuwan: *Icel.*-sýja: *Lat.* suere.] v. â-, be-seowian (-siwian); ge-seówan; ge-siwed.

sêpan (seppan?); *p.* te *To cause to perceive, to teach*:—Se stân sêpte sacerdas sweotolum tâcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. Ðus mê fæder mîn unweaxenne wordum lǽrde, sêpte sôdcwidum, Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530. Hyssas heredon Drihten for ðam hǽðenan folce, sêpton (MS. stepton) hiê sôdcwidum, and him sǽdon fela sôdra tâcna, Cd. Th. 241, 10; Dan. 446. [Cf. (?) *O. Sax.* af-sebbian; *p.* -sôf *to perceive*: *O. H. Ger.* int-suab; *p.*: *M. H. Ger.* en-seben *to perceive, understand*. v. Grff. vi. 168.]

serce, syrc, syric, es; *m.*: serce, syrce, an; *f. A shirt, shift, smock, tunic, sark* (Scott.):—Loða, serc *colobium*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 76. Smoc *vel* syrc, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Syric *colobium vel interula*, 81, 69. Syrc *suppar, interula*, 59, 24. Serc *armilausia*, 284, 61: ii. 8, 16. Serce, 100, 77: 7, 4. Swâtfâh syrce, Beo. Th. 2226; B. 1111. Ðæt hê hæbbe syric (*tunicam*), R. Ben. 89, 10. Genôh is munuce ðæt hê hæbbe twegen syricas (*tunicas*), for ðære nihtware and for ðæs reáfes þweále, 91, 3. Syrcan, gûþgewǽdo *shirts of mail*, Beo. Th. 458; B. 226: 673; B. 334. [*Icel.* serkr *a shirt*; hring-, járn-serkr *a shirt of mail*.] v. beadu-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, leoþu-, líc-, under-serc (-serce).

serede, serð, serwan. v. sirwan, seorðan, sirwan.

sess, es; *m. A seat, bench*:—Ses, sæs *transtrum*, Txts. 103, 2050. Hê gesæt on sesse, Beo. Th. 5427; B. 2717: 5506; B. 2756. [*Icel.* sess; *m.*]

sessian; *p.* ode *To subside*:—Sæ sessade (sæs essade, MS.), smylte wurdon merestreáma gemeotu, Andr. Kmbl. 905; An. 453.

sester, seoxter, es; *m.* **I.** *a vessel, jar, pitcher*:—Sester *amfora*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 36: 83, 23. Hê hêt heora ǽlcne geniman ânne æmtigne sester . . . Hig slôgon tôgrædere ða sestras (*lagenas*), Jud. 7, 16–19. Cristallisce dryncfatu and gyldne sestras wǽron forþborenne *crystallina vasa potatoria et sextariola aurea invenimus*, Nar. 5, 14. **II.** *a measure* for liquids or for dry things; its capacity is uncertain. (a) as an English measure:—Twegen sestres sealfes and twegen[n] hunies and þrê ecedes, and se sester sceal wegan twâ pund be sylfyrgewyht, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. Cf. Unum sextarium mellis triginta duarum unciarum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 285, 1. Wæs swýðe mycel hungor, and corn swâ dýre, swâ nân mann êr ne gemunde, swâ ðæt se sester (*Henry of Huntingdon renders this*: '*sextarius frumenti, qui equo uni solet esse oneri*') hwætes eode tô lx. penega and eác furðor, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 31. xv pund (yntsan? cf. 'sextarius medicinalis habet uncias decem,' note on this passage) wætres gâþ tô sestre, Lchdm. ii. 298, 26. Fiftêne sestras lîdes aloþ, Chart. Th. 105, 12. Twelf seoxtres beóras, 158, 22. (b) as a foreign measure:—Under sestre *sub modio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 15. Huud sestra (*cados*) eles, Lk. Skt. 16, 6. Ælc wæterfæt wæs on twegra sestra gemete oððe on þreora *capientes singuli metretas binas vel ternas*, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Gecned þrí sestras (*sata*) smeðeman, Gen. 18, 6. Habbaþ emne gemetu and sestras *sint justus modius aequusque sextarius*, Lev. 19, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* sehstâri, sehtâri: *Ger.* sester, sechter *a measure of grain, twelve bushels: measure of liquids, sixteen quarts. From Lat.* sextarius. Cf. *Fr.* sêtier (*for grain*) *twelve bushels*; *for liquids, two gallons*: *Ital.* sestiere *a pint-measure*.] v. wîn-sester.

set, es; *n. A seat.* **I.** of the sun, *the place where the sun sets*:—Miððý tô sete eode sunne *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. Rush. i, 32. Gewât sunne tô sete gîðan, Andr. Kmbl. 2498; An. 1250: 2610; An. 1306. Tô sete sîgeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Cf. set-gang, setl. **II.** of men, *a place where people remain, of an army, a camp, entrenchment*, cf. to *sit* down before a place:—Ne com se here ofter eall úte of ðâm setum ðonne tuwwa, ôðre sîþe ðá hié êrest tô londe cómon . . . ôðre sîþe ðá hié of ðæm setum faran woldon (cf. Ða Deniscan sæton ðǽr behindan, 91, 1), Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19–22. **III.** of animals, *a place where animals are kept, a stall, fold*, or *where thy feed, pastures*:—Seotu *bucitum* (cf. hrýðra fald *bucetum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 22), Txts. 47, 339. Seto *stabula*, 99, 1903. Siota, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 11. ['In sedibus quies imperturbata.' I þe sette is reste & eise bitocned, A. R. 358, 23. Þat folc hafden alle iþeten and arisen from heore seten, Laym. 30841. *O. H. Ger.* sez *sedes, suggestus*: *Icel.* set *the sitting-room*, v. Cl. & Vig. Dict.] v. ge-set, -sete (*read* -set), ymb-set.

sêta (seta?), setel. v. sâta, setl.

seten, [n]e; *f.* **I.** *a set, shoot, branch*:—Setene *propagines*, Ps. Surt. 79, 12. v. ymb-seten. **II.** *a nursery, plantation*:—Setin *pla[n]taria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 49. Plantunga seten *plantaria*, 65, 76. Æghwilc wæstma seten ða ðe ne sette fæder mîn *omnis plantatio quam non plantavit Pater meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 13. **III.** *what is planted or set*:—Gif mon gesîdcundne monnan âdrîfe, forðrîfe ðý botle næs ðære setene (*the ejected tenant was not to be deprived of what he had planted* (?); *or* seten, **V**, *he was to be compensated for the cultivation of the land* (?)), L. In. 68; Th. i. 146, 8. **IV.** *a cultivated place*. v. land-seten, **I**, *and* feldsætennum *campo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 12. **V.** *planting, cultivation*. v. land-seten, **II.** **VI.** *a setting, putting*. v. hand-seten. **VII.** *a stopping*. v. blôd-seten. *See also* in-seten.

-setenness, sêtere. v. ge-setenes, on-setenness, sætere.

set-gang, es; *m. Setting* of the sun:—Ofer setgong *super occasum*, Ps. Surt. 67, 5: 49, 2: 103, 19. v. set, setl-gang.

sêðan; *p.* de *To declare true, affirm, attest, prove*:—Ic sêðe *testificor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 3. Ealle hâlige gewritu sôðlice sêðaþ, ðæt se is Hælend Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 9. Hê ârâs on ðam þriddan dæge, swâ swâ gewritu sêðaþ, 598, 4. Sum ôðer sêðde and cwæþ *alius quidam affirmabat dicens*, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Is sêðende and cweðende *adstipulatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 17. Sume (*adverbs*) syndon *con-* *vel adfirmativa*, ðæt synd fæstnigende oððe sêðende, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 226, 11. Sêðende ðæt Crist is Godes Sunu '*proving that this is very Christ*' (Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 4. v. â-, ge-sêðan; sôðian, sêðend, sêðung.

sêðe, Cd. Th. 92, 7; Gen. 1525; sêðel. v. sêcan, **I** (2), setl.

sêðend, es; *m. One who affirms* or *asserts*:—Sêðend *stipulatorem* (cf. trymmend *stipulatorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2), Hpt Gl. 527, 34. v. ge-sêðend.

set-hrægl, es; *n. A cloth for covering a seat*:—Setrægl *tapeta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 19. Ic gean tô Cristes weofede ânre lytlere goldenre rôde and ânes sethrægles (*an altar-cloth*?), Chart. Th. 564, 10, 18. Ân lang healwâhrift and þrió sethrægl, 538, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* set-klæði.] v. setl-hrægl.

sêðung, e; *f. Attestation, affirmation, proof*:—Sêðunge *adstipulatione, adsertione, adfirmatione*, Hpt. Gl. 444, 41. Hwæne mǽrsaþ ðâs wundra mid heora sêðunge, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 5. Hê ðæs ârleásan eáre gehêlde tô sêðunge sôðre godcundnysse (*in proof of true divinity*), 248, 2. Hê heora goda geendunge mid swutelum sêðungum gewissode, i. 558, 16. Sêðingum *assertionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 35. Sêðincgum, 409, 53. v. ge-sêðung; sêðan.

setin. v. seten.

setl, sedl, sedl, seotl, sotl, seatl, sitl (-el, -ol, -ul), es; *pl.* setl, setlu, sotelas, setlas (*North.*); *n. m.* (?) **I.** *that on which one sits, a settle, seat, place to sit*:—Setl *sella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 70. Sotol, 289, 23. Gâ nû tô setle, symbelwynne dreóh' . . . Geát geóng sôna setles neósan, swâ se snottra hêht, Beo. Th. 3576; B. 1786. Se wæs setles yldest (on

setle yldost, MS. B.) *he had the chief seat*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 4. Sæt Agustinus on sotole, 2, 2; S. 503, 15. Hē hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean, 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Mē hē wið his sylfes sunu setl getāhte, Beo. Th. 4031; B. 2013. Ofer setol *super sellam*, Kent. Gl. 304. Sotelas *sella*, Germ. 393, 143. Seo wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 33. Hē his līchoman forwyrnde sēftra setla and symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 33; Gū. 136. On dæm forþmestum seatlum (seotlum, Rush.) sitta in somnungum and da forþmesto setla æt farmum *in primis cathedris sedere in sinagogis et primos discubitos in cenis*. Mt. Skt. Lind. 12, 39. Hē ūt āwearp da setl dara mynetera, Blickl. Homl. 71, 19. Hyra setlu (ceatlas, Lind.: settlas, Rush. *cathedras*) dara ðe culfran sealdon hē tōbræc, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12. Luſigaþ dæt āfreste sætil (*recubitos*) æt efengereordum and forþmestu setulas (seatlas, Lind. *cathedras*) on heora somnungum, Rush. 23, 6. Seotlas, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 15. Ða yldstan setl (seatlas, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 20, 46. **I a.** *an official seat* of a king, judge, etc., *a throne, judgment-seat*:—On swīðre sedles Godes, Rtl. 27, 33. Fore sedle *before the throne*, 47, 26. Ðū Scippend heofones dū de on dam ēcan sedle rīcsast, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 30. Setle *solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 13. Ðonne sitt hē ofer his mægenþrymme setl (sedel, Lind.: on sedle, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 31. Hit is swīde gewunelic dætte dōmeras & rīce menn on setelum sitten, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Gē sittaþ ofer twelf setl (seatla tuelfa, Lind.: on sedlum twelfe, Rush.) dēmende, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 28. **I b.** metaph. *seat, place, position*:—Hē āwearp da rīcan of setle (sedle, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 52. Se sit on wōles setle, se de yfel wyrc þ mid geþeahte, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 19–22: Ps. Th. 1, 1. Ðū setst ūs on dæt setl dīnes Sceoppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Ofer seatul (on setule, Rush.) Moyses, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. Him sylþ God his fæder Dauides setl (sedle, Lind.: sedel, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 32. On sotelum sōdfæstra *in cathedra seniorum*, Ps. Th. 106, 31. **I c.** *in reference to the heavenly bodies*, tō setle gān, etc. (cf. *Fr.* le coucher du soleil, le soleil se couche) *to set*:—Syddan sunne beó on setle *after sunset*, Lchdm. iii. 8, 19. Ðonne heó (*the sun*) tō setle gǣþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 27: Salm. Kmbl. 186, 6. Ða da sunne eode tō setle *cum occubuisset sol*, Gen. 15, 17. Ær sunne tō setle eode *usque ad occasum solis*, Ex. 17, 12. Ða sunne tō setle eode *cum occidisset sol*, Mk. Skt. 1, 32. Sunne sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. Ðonne heó (*the sun*) on setl eode, Bt. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Ðonne hió on setl glīdeþ, Met. 28, 39. Se āfenstiorra on setl glīdeþ, 29, 27, 31. On setel, Salm. Kmbl. 202, 34. v. setl-gang. **II.** *a seat, place where one abides, an abode, a residence, dwelling*:—Him wæs geseald setl on swegle dǣr hē symle mōt eardfæst wesan, blīðe bīdan, Exon. Th. 149, 5; Gū. 757: 125, 15; Gū. 354. Geswīc dises setles, 119, 3; Gū. 249. Da stōwe his sceles *locum sedis illius solitariae*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 36. Hē eft tō dæm fæderlīcan setle eode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 33: 129, 12. Ða næfde hē nān setl hwǣr hē sittan mihte, for dan de nān heofon nolde hine āberan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 45: Ps. Th. 88, 37: Exon. Th. 116, 31; Gū. 215. On prēstes setel (*a hermitage?*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 416, 29. Da hālgan setl sceoldon weorþan gefylde mid dære menniscan geeynde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 34: Cd. Th. 6, 10; Gen. 86. Gumena rīce, secga sitlu, Met. 9, 42. ¶ *a stall* for animals:—On dam (*in the ark*) dū scealt gerȳman rihte setl ælcum eorþan tudre, Cd. Th. 79, 1; Gen. 1304. **II a.** as an ecclesiastical term, *a see*:—Sanctus Gregorius dæs Rōmāniscan setles bisceop, Lchdm. iii. 432, 24. Dæs Apostolican setles, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23: 4, 1; S. 563, 23. Hēr Rōmāne done pāpan of his setle āhlīehde, Chr. 797; Erl. 58, 14. On setl bisceopes *in sedem pontificatus*, 5, 23; S. 646, 32. **II b.** metaph. *seat* of a disorder, etc., *dwelling-place* of non-material things:—Ðȳ læs ingāe se fiónd in sāwelo hiora & sedel habba ne mǣgi, Rtl. 117, 31. **III.** *the part of the body on which one sits, the seat*:—Wið gicþan dæs setles, Lchdm. i. 218, 10. Gif se uīc weorde on mannes setle geseten, iii. 30, 16. Wrīd under dæt setl neoþan, i. 366, 17. Him wand ūt his innoþ æt his setle, Homl. As. 59, 201. **IV.** *a sitting, the being in, or assuming, a sitting position*; sessio:—Hē frægn for hwon hē āna swā unrōt on stāne wæccende sǣte . . . 'Ne tala ðū dæt ic ne cunne done intingan dīnre unrōtnesse and dīnre wacone and ānlēpnesse dīnes sedles' *ne me aestimes tuae moestitiae & insomniorum & solitariae sessionis causam nescire*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41 note. Ðū mīn setl (*sessionem*) oncneówe and mīnne ārist æfter gecȳdnest, Ps. Th. 138, 1. **IV a.** *stay, residence*:—On dæm setle de hē dǣr sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. **IV b.** as a military term, *a siege*:—Him (*the besiegers*) dæt setl (*obsidio*) swīðor derede donne dām de dǣrinne (*in Veii*) wǣron, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 24. Porsenna dæt setl forlēt *Porsenna raised the siege*, 2, 3; Swt. 68, 30. Ða forlēt hē dæt setl *ab obsidione discessit*, 3, 11; Swt. 146, 20. [Heo isetten Iacob on Cristes selt, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 9. Adam set on the setle of unhele, ii. 59, 25: Ps. 1, 1. Ich mai þe finde at þe rumhuse . . . þu sittest and singst behinde þe setle, O. and N. 594. Our loverd sal sitt . . . opon þe setil of his mageste, Pr. C. 6122. *Goth.* sitls; *m. a seat, throne, nest*: *O. H. Ger.* sez[z]a *cathedra, sponda, solium, tribunal*; sedal, sethal, sedhal *sedes, thronus, triclinium, occasus* (*solis*): *O. Frs. O. Sax.* sedel.] v. ān-, ancer-, ancor-, beór-, bisceop-, burhgeat-, cyne-, dōm-, ēdel-, ge-, heáh-, hilde-, láreów-, medu-, páp-, scip-, sunder-, þrym-, ūt-, weard-, wræc-setl; beorgsedel; set.

setla. v. ān-, cot-, ge-, wēsten-setla.

setlan; *p.* [e]de. **I.** *trans. To settle, seat, put in a position of rest*:—Wæglīdende setlaþ sǣmearas. and donne in dæt ēglond up gewītaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 5; Wal. 15. **II.** *intrans. To settle, take a position of rest, of the sun, to set.* v. setlung *and the Mid. E. forms.* [Þatt alldermann þatt heghesst wass Att tatt bridale settkedd (*ἀρχιτρίκλινος*), Orm. 15285. Til þe sunne wæs setled to reste, Will. 2452. Him thoughte a goshauk . . . Setlith on his beryng, Alis. 484.]

setl-gang, es; *m. Setting* of the heavenly bodies, generally of the sun, (1) marking time:—Dā bād se sacerd sunnan setlgonges, fordon sunnan trió āgefeþ ondsware æt dæm upgonge & eft æt setlgonge, Nar. 27, 15–18. Sunne, setlgonges fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 34; Gū. 1187. Æfter sunnan setlgonge, Cur. 773; Erl. 52, 24. Ær sunnan setlgange, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 7. Æt sunnan setlgange, Blickl. Homl. 93, 16. Sunne hire setlgang healdeþ *sol cognovit occasum suum*, Ps. Th. 103, 18. Dā se æþela glǣm setlgong sōhte, Exon. Th. 178, 32; Gū. 1253. (2) marking place, *the west*:—Be dam wege de lið tō sunnan setlgonge *by the road that runs to the west*, Deut. 11, 30. Fram sunnan upgange ōþ hire setlgang *from the east unto the west*, Ps. Th. 49, 2. [*Frs.* setl-gang. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sedal-gang: *O. Sax.* gangan. sīgan te sedle, werdan an sedle (*of the sun*). v. Grmm. D. M. 700, R. A. 817.] v. setl, **I c,** set-gang, *and next word.*

setl-gangende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Setting*:—Setlgangendre sunnan *occidenti*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 27.

setl-hrægl, es; *n. A covering for a seat*:—vii. setlhrægel, Chart. Th. 429, 28. v. set-hrægl.

setl-rād, e; *f. Setting* of the sun:—Æfter sunnan setlrāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109. Cf. setl-gang.

setlung, e; *f.* **I.** *a taking of a seat, a sitting down*:—Ðū understōde setlunge mīne and āriste mīne *tu cognovisti sessionem meam et resurrectionem meam*, Ps. Lamb. 138, 2. **II.** *setting* of the sun; occasus:—Seó niht hæfþ seofon dǣlas fram dære sunnan settlunge (setlunge, MS. P.), Lchdm. iii. 242, 26. Æfter sunnan setlunge, 266, 5. Fram sunnan uprine ōþ setlunge, Ps. Spl. 112, 3. Setellung, 49, 2. v. setlan.

sētnere, sētnung. v. sætnere, sætnung.

setness, e; *f.* **I.** *an ordinance, a regulation, an institution*:—Ðis is seó gerǣdnes de Āduli hæfþ gerād tō setnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 32. Gē forlǣtaþ Godes bebod and healdaþ manna laga (setnesse, Lind.: setnisse, Rush. *traditionem*), Mk. Skt. 7, 8, 3, 13. Setnesa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 2. The word glosses also *testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 11: *testamentum*, p. 2, 5. **II.** *constitution, arrangement*:—From setnisse middangeardes *a constitutione mundi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 34. [Heo makeden ane sætnesse . . . þe ælc cheorl ætt his sulche hæfde grid, Laym. 4258. Godess lasþe & hiss hallsþe settnesse þezz didenn fallen dun, & hofenn affterr þezzre wille settnessess, hu mann birrde Godess lasþe follsþenn, Orm. 16836–43.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, in-, on-, wid-setness.

setnung. [*Icel.* setning] v. frum-setnung.

settan; *p.* sette; *pp.* seted, set[t] (*generally transitive, but see* XII). **I.** *to set, place, put, cause to take a certain position*:—Ic sette mīnne rēnbogan on wolcnum, Gen. 9, 13. Ic sette max on stōwe gehæppre, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 13. Hwæder gē settan eówer nett on da hēhstan dūne, donne gē fiscian willaþ? Ic wāt dæt gē hit dǣr ne settaþ. Hwæder gē eówer net ūt on da sīē lǣdon, donne gē huntian willaþ? Ic wēne dæt gē hit donne setton up on dūnum, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 118, 11–15. Ne hī ne ǣlaþ hyra leóhtfæt and hit under cȳfe settaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 15. Heó (*the fallen angels*) God sette on da sweartan helle, Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. Hē sette his da swīðran hand (cf. mid da swīðran hand, 514, 21) him on dæt heáfod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hī dā nō da stadu ūton tō dam wāge tō fultume ne setton, ac hī heó on da cyricean setton, 3, 17; S. 544, 37. Hié setton hié æt dære byrgenne dura, Blickl. Homl. 155, 8. Ða hē bebyrged wæs, hié settan him hyrdas tō, 177, 26. Setton scyldas wið weal *they set their shields against the wall*, Beo. Th. 655; B. 325. Sete ðin hand under mīn þeóh, Gen. 24, 2: 48, 18. Se de wille fæst hūs timbrian ne sceall hē hit nō settan up on done hēhstan cnol (*must not take the top of a hill as a site for his house*) . . . and eft se de wille fæst hūs timbrian, ne sette hē hit on sondbeorhas, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 7–11. Ða lēt hē hine on hæft settan *he had him put into prison*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, note 3. Hē gearwe hæfde reliquias in tō settenne, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 37. **I a.** *to set down*:—Ða hēt se apostol da bǣre settan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 16. **II.** figurative, *to set* to work, *set* before one a choice, *set* a mark, a name, one's mind, *lay* a charge, a curse, etc., upon one, *put* one in a position, *put* into one's power, etc.:—Ic sette beforan eów bletsunga and wirigninsa, Deut. 11, 26. Ic hine wergþo on mīne sette, Cd. Th. 105, 20; Gen. 1756. Swā hit mē sealde se de ic hit nū on hande sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 4. Ðū setest (settes, Cott. MSS.) ūs on dæt setl dīnes Sceoppendes, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 2. Swā hwæt swā dū mē on settest and bebeódest tō donne, Bd. 4, 25; S.

600, 4. God him sette naman, Homl. Th. i. 12, 31. Hé him naman on sette, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Abraham sette friþbotācn on his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 142, 29; Gen. 2369. Hine Abraham on beācen sette, 167, 19; Gen. 2768. Gé setton mé in edwīt dæt . . . *you laid to my reproach, that* . . . , Exon. Th. 131, 21; Gū. 459: Cd. Th. 165, 8; Gen. 2728. Gé ða wintergerīm on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1305; El. 654. Sete heora ealdormenn, swā ðū Oreb dydest *make their nobles like Oreb* (A.V.), Ps. Th. 82, 9. Sete on Drihten ðīn gehygd, 54, 22. Setton hī hine on horh *they shall make him give security*, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 208, 30: 210, 7. Deáþ settan *to kill*, Elen. Kmbl. 955; El. 479. Wite settan *to impose punishment*, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1266. On gewrit settan *to put into writing*, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 22. Wutan ūs tō symbeldæge settan, Ps. Th. 117, 25. **II** a. of travelling, cf. leegan *and Ger.* zurücklegen:—On weg setteþ wīse gangas, Ps. Th. 84, 12. Sceal ic nū wreclāstas settan, sīdas wide, Cd. Th. 276, 15; Sat. 189. Gesundne sīð settan *to make a safe journey*, Elen. Kmbl. 2008; El. 1005. **III.** *to set, plant*:—Sette *pastinat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 52. Hē leāc sette *he set vegetables*, Shrn. 61, 20. Hē wīngeard sette, seów sǣda fela, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558: 172, 7; Gen. 2840. Settan *pastinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 6. Settende *pastinantem*, 66, 18. Settum beāmum anlīce *sicut novellae plantationes*, Ps. Th. 143, 14. **IV.** *to set, fix, implant*:—Hē mōdes snyttru seów and sette geond sefan monna, Exon. Th. 41, 29; Cri. 663. Settaþ on eówerum heortum, dæt gē ne þurfon āsmeāgan, hū gē andwyrdan sceolon, Homl. Th. ii. 542, 3. Uton wē dæs dæges fyrhto on ūre mōd settan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 6. **V.** *to set, fix, appoint* a limit, time, place (cf. *set* day, time in A.V.):—In dam frumstōle de him freá sette, Exon. Th. 349, 25; Sch. 51. Hī settan dæg tō dæt man tō dam lande scolde faran *they appointed a day for going to the land*, Chart. Th. 376, 16. Dæt ic dē symbledæg sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Settan gemǣro, Ex. 19, 23. Mearce settan, Cd. Th. 171, 19; Gen. 2830. **VI.** *to set* a task, *ordain, establish* a law, regulation, *appoint* a condition:—Wē settaþ ǣghwelcere cirican dīs friđ, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 8. Hē sette gecamp geleáffullum sāwlum, Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Se đe đa ealdan ǣ sette, 94, 4. Sylfa sette, dæt ðū sunu wǣre efeneardigende, Exon. Th. 15, 14; Cri. 236. Æ ðū mē sete, Ps. Th. 118, 33. Gif gē nū gesāwen hwelce mūs, dæt wǣre hlāford oðer ōðre mȳs and sette him dōmas. Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 2. **VII.** *to build, erect*:—Hūs settan and tūn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Ongunnon heora burh rǣran and sele settan . . . weras on wonge wībed setton, Cd. Th. 113, 2–5; Gen. 1881–2. **VIII.** *to set up, institute, found, establish*:—Hwā ǣrost bōcstafas sette? Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 6. Hē sette scole *instituit scholam*, Bd. 3, 18: S. 545, 44. Ægder ge cyninga rīcu settan ge ceastra timbredon, Ors. i, 10; Swt. 48, 9: Met. 1, 4. Dæt wæs weallfæstenna ǣrest ealra đara de ædelingas settan hēton, Cd. Th. 65, 3; Gen. 1060. **VIII** a. of the operations of the Deity:—Dū dæg settest and deorce niht, Ps. Th. 73, 16: 138, 11: Exon. Th. 353; Jul. 274. Đā hē đisne ymbhwyrft ǣrest sette, 422, 17; Rā. 41, 7: Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. Đā ðū wǣre settende đās sidan gesceaft, Exon. Th. 22, 23; Cri. 356. **IX.** *to set, base, found*:—Gif ðū wīsdōm timbrian wille, ne sete ðū hine uppan đa gīfsunga, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11. **X.** *to appoint* an officer or a person to an office or duty:—Hine tō ealdormenn sette, Ps. Th. 104, 16. Hē sette hine on his hūse tō hlāfǣrende *constituit eum dominus domus suae*, 104, 17. Sette hē getreówe borgas, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 19: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 8. **X** a. *to appoint* something for a purpose:—Bæd þrymcyning, dæt hē him đa weáđæd tō wræce ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. **XI.** *to settle* a quarrel, *allay* animosity, *compose* a difference:—Witan scylon fǣhþe settan, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 13. **XII.** *intrans. To settle, abate, subside*:—Lege uppa þat geswollene and hyt sceal sōna settan, Lchdm. iii. 86, 19. Đonne bið dæs innoþes sār settende, i. 74, 9. **XIII.** *to compose* a book, etc.:—Ic đās bōc wrāt and sette . . . ic sette feówer bēc, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 32–37. For đisum þingum ic đās bōc sette, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 26. Sōe Isidorus đe đās bōc sette *qui hunc librum instituit*, L. Eccl. P. i. 6; Th. ii. 174. 16. Dauid đa sealmas sette, đe wē æt Godes lofsangum singaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 5. Se cyng hēt done arcebisceop bōc settan *the king ordered the archbishop to draw up a charter*, Chart. Th. 376, 3. [*Goth.* satjan: *O. Frs.* setta: *O. Frs.* setta: *O. H. Ger.* sezzan: *Icel.* setja.] v. ā-, an-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ge-, in-, of-, on-, tō-, un-, wiđ-, ymbsettan.

settaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 29 *for* sǣtaþ (?).

settend, es; *m. An ordainer, appointer*:—Dæt ðū āna eart ēce Drihten, weroda Waldend, sigora settend (sigerōf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47). Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333. v. dōm-settend.

set-þorn *some kind of tree*:—Andlang fura on setþorn; of setþorne on fūlan rīþig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 14.

sētung. v. sǣtung.

sewte, Andr. Kmbl. 1483; An. 743. v. sēpan.

sex. v. seax, six.

sī *be*:—Him sī ābrogden hiora sceamu, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Hwæt hēr sī gedōn, Blickl. Homl. 179, 34. Hwæđer hit sig đe sōđ đe leás, Gen. 42, 16. Dæs sig Metode þanc, Beo. Th. 3561; B. 1778. Dæt gē witen hwæt hit sié, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 13. Gif đū sié Godes sunu, Blickl. Homl. 27, 7. Him sió wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Dæt dæt betst sȳ, dæt mon seó foremǣre, Bt. 34, 2; Fox 82, 10. Gif heó leng sȳ đonne hē *if she live longer than he*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 13. Đeáh đe heora hundred seó, Ps. Th. 89, 10. Hē cwyđ dæt ic seó teónum georn, Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581: 309, 4; Sat. 704. Gyf đū Godes sunu sȳ (sig, MS. A.: sié, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 4, 3. Sib sȳ (sig, MS. A.) eów, Lk. Skt. 24, 36. Dæt gē ne sīn (sié, Lind.) ymbhýdige, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25. Sīn (sién, Hatt. MS.) hira eágan āþistrode, Past. 1; Swt. 28, 9. Dæt sién gewemmede ealle, Blickl. Homl. 245, 22. Dæt mē æfter sié eaforan sīne yrfewǣrdas, Cd. Th. 131, 28; Gen. 2183. Seón, Exon. Th. 96, 28; Cri. 1581. Sīn (sē, Lind.: sié, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 1. Dæt hī sȳn (sié, Lind.: sié, Rush.) ān, Jn. Skt. 17, 11, 21, 22, 23. v. eom.

sib[b], e; *f.* **I.** *relationship*:—Sybbe *propinquitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 55. Gif hwā sibleger gewyrce, gebēte dæt be sibbe mǣde (*according to the degree of relationship*), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 25. Sameramis gesette dæt nān forbyrd nǣre æt geligere betwuh nānre sibbe, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 35. On dæs lāfe đe swā neāh wǣre on woruldcunde sibbe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 16. For dære mæglīcan sibbe (*of Christ and John*), Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Đā com Swein corl and bæd Beorn eorl, đe wæs his ēames sunu, dæt hē his gefēra wǣre tō dam cynge. Hē wende đā for dære sibbe mid him, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 18. Hrēđel (*the grandfather of Beowulf*) sibbe gemunde, næs ic (*Beowulf*) him lādra beorn đonne his bearna hwylc, Beo. Th. 4854; B. 2431. Hē bið his mōder twām sibbum (*in two relationships, in double relationship*) getǣht, dæt hē bið ǣgđer ge sunu ge brōđer, Wulfst. 193, 7. **I** a. in a spiritual sense, cf. *gossip*:—Se cyning him tō godsuna onfēng and tō tācne dære sibbe him twā mǣgþe forgeaf (*in signum adoptionis, duas illi provincias donavit*), Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 9. **II.** *friendliness, kindness*, the opposite of hostility:—Sibbe cos *pacis osculum*, R. Ben. 82, 6. Ne gehȳrde nǣnig man on his heortan ōht elles būton mildheortnesse and sibbe, Blickl. Homl. 225, 2. Ne mihte hē mid đone cyning sibbe habban, ac mycel ungeþwǣrnys betwih him ārās, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Feóndscype dwæscaþ, sibbe sāwaþ, Exon. Th. 30, 31; Cri. 487. Á ic sibbe wið đē healdan wille *I will ever maintain my friendliness to thee*, 177, 33; Gū. 1236. Gē hȳ mid sibbum sōhtun *ye visited the sick with kind attentions*, 83, 22; Cri. 1360. **III.** *peace*, the opposite of war:—Ægder ge on sibbe ge on gewinne, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 11. Hē him gebeád wið his sibbe (*in pretium pacis*) unrīm māþma, Bd. 3, 24; S. 550, 8. Gif hī sibbe mid Godes mannum onfōn ne woldan dæt hī wǣron gefeoht fram heora feóndum onfōnde *si pacem cum fratribus accipere nollent, bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, 2, 2; S. 503, 29: Chr. 605; Erl. 21, 28. Se bisceop betweox đām cyningum sibbe geworhte, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 11. Eall đeós worold geceás Agustuses friđ and his sibbe, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 17. On đa tíd (*in the golden age*) wæs sibba genihtsumnes (*an utter absence of wars*), Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. **IV.** *peace, concord, unity, absence of dissension* or *variance*:—Suā dætte ān sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) Godes lufe būtan ǣlcum ungerāde ūs gefēge tōsomne, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22. Ongeán dæt sint tō manienne đa đe đa sibbe sāwaþ dæt hié swā micel weorc tō unwærlīce ne dōn and hūru dær đǣr hié nyton hwæđer sió sibb (sib, Cott. MSS.) betre betwux gefæstnod bið đe ne bið fordæm swā swīđe swā hit dereþ dætte ǣnig wana sié dære sibbe betwux đǣm goodum swā swīđe hit eác dereþ dæt hió ne sié gewanod betwux đǣm yfelum. Fordæm gif đa unryhtwīsan hiera yfel mid sibbe gefæstnigaþ and tōsomne gemengaþ đonne bið geīced hiera mægen *at contra admonendi sunt pacifici, ne tantae actionis pondus levigent, si, inter quos fundare pacem debeant, ignorent. Nam sicut multum nocet, si unitas desit bonis, ita valde est noxium, si non desit malis. Si ergo perversorum nequitia in pace jungitur, profecto eorum malis actibus robur augetur*, 47, 3; Swt. 361, 5–12. Beó mannum sib and sóm gemǣne, and ǣlc sacu getwǣmed, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 29. Sibb, vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28. Crist đe ys đære sibbe ealdor, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 1. Sibbe (sibbes, Lind., Rush.) bearn, Lk. Skt. 10, 6. Mid sibbe *eum consensu*, Ps. Spl. 54, 15. Đā wiste hē sumne hīrēd đe ungeþwǣre him betweónum wǣron . . . hē wolde dæt hié ealle on sibbe wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 225, 9. God sylfa bebeád dæt wē sōđe sibbe heóldan and geþwǣrnesse ūs betweónon habban, 199, 15: Ps. Th. 33, 14. Ne wēne gē dæt ic cōme sybbe on eorþan tō sendanne; ne cōme ic sybbe tō sendanne, ac swurd, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Sybbe . . . tōdǣl, Lk. Skt. 12, 51. Habbaþ sibbe betwux eów, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Đonne forlǣtaþ hī đa sibbe đe hī nū healdaþ, and winþ heora ǣlc on đeór, and forlǣtaþ heora geférrǣdenne, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34: Elen. Kmbl. 2411; El. 1207. **V.** *peace, freedom from disturbance* or *molestation, tranquillity*:—Gerusalem is gereht sibbe gesyhþ (cf. sib-gesihþ), forđon đe hālige sāula đǣr restaþ, Blickl. Homl. 81, 1. Nū is ǣghwonon hreām and wōp and sibbe tōlēsnes, 115, 16. Iethro cwæþ: 'Gā on sybbe,' Ex. 4, 18. Hī đā feówertig wintra wunodon on sibbe *quievit terra per quadraginta annos*, Jud. 5, 32. Beóþ on sibbe đa þing đe hē āh, Lk. Skt. 11, 21. Hū wēne gē hwelce sibbe đa weras hæfden, đonne heora wīf swā monigfeald yfel dónde wǣron? Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 50, 2. **V** a. *the peace* of a country, the

king's *peace*:—Ða kyningas ǽgðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora onweald innanbordes gehíoldon, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 6. Hē (*Augustus*) bebeád ðæt eall moncynn ǽne sibbe hæfde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 20. **VI.** *peace* of mind, *freedom from agitation, fear*, etc.:—Sib sī mid eów, ne ondrǽde gē eów, Gen. 43, 23. Sȳ sibb betwux eów; ic hit eom, ne beó gē ná ǽfyrhte, Homl. Th. i. 220, 13: Jn. Skt. 20, 19. Ús bið gearu sóna sibb ǽfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134; An. 1570. Léton ðone hálgan swefan on sibbe, blíðne bídan, 1603; An. 834. Wē mótan his ða wuldorfæstan ðonýne mid sibbe sceáwian, Blickl. Homl. 103, 29. [Sǽhte and sibbe, Laym. 6096. Off Davipess kin and sibbe, Orm. 3315. We ne muȝe griđ ne sibbe macie, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 14: O. and N. 1005. *Goth.* sibja *relationship, adoption*: *O. Sax.* sibbia *relationship*: *O. Frs.* sibbe: *O. H. Ger.* sippa, sibba *adfinitas, propinquitas, pax, foedus*: *Icel.* sifjar; *pl. affinity*; Sif *the wife of Thor*; she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock. v. Grimm. D. M. 286 and R. A. 467.] v. brōðor-, cneów-, dryht-, friđu-, mǽg-, mǽgþ-, neáh-, níđ-, un-sib[b], and *next word*.

sib[b]; *adj. Sib* (dial. e. g. Lancashire, Scottish), *related*; also absolute, *one related, a relation* (In *god-sibbas* the word is inflected as a noun, cf. *Icel.* sifi *a near relation*. In the passage below, Lk. 14, 12, the form may be taken as a weak noun, cf. *Icel.* sifi *a relation by marriage*, guðsifi *a god-sib*: *O. L. Ger.* sibbeo: *O. H. Ger.* sibbo *consanguineus*):—Ne bið nā gelíc ðæt man wið swustor gehǽme and hit wǽre feor sibb (*or* ? feorsibb; cf. neáh-sibb), L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 28. Ðǽr ne byþ sybbes lufu tō ōðrum, Wulfst. 146, 13. Dære sibban *ob cognate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 26. Hē bið his móder on twām wīsum tō sibbum getǽht, ðæt hē bið ǽgðer ge sunu ge bróðer, Wulfst. 193, 7. Hāt in gān seón sibbe gedriht samod ætgædere, Beo. Th. 779; B. 387: 1462; B. 729. (*Grein takes* sibbe *as gen. of* sibb, *Thorpe and Heyne make it the first part of a compound*. Cf. sib-gedryht.) Ðonne se deáþ cymeþ ásundraþ ðā sibbe ða ðe ǽr somud wǽron líc and sāwle *when death comes, it separates then relations, who before were together, body and soul*, Exon. Th. 367, 7; Seel. 4. Hē (*Augustus*) bebeád ðæt ǽlc mǽgþ tōgædere cōme, ðæt ǽlc man ðý gearor wiste hwǽr hē gesibbe (sibbe, MS. C.) hæfde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 17. Sibbo ł cūðo menn (gisibbe, Rush.) *cognatos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 12. [Hiss folc, þatt wass himm sibb o moderr hallfe, Orm. 19144. Sohhtenn himm betwenenn sibbe and cuþe (v. Lk. 2, 44). 8922. Bitwhwe sibbe, vlesliche oðer gostliche, A. R. 204, 20. Iosep bad sibbe (*his kinsmen*) cumen him biforen, Gen. and Ex. 2503. Who is sibbe to þis seuene . . . he is wonderliche welcome, Piers P. 5, 634. Sybbe or of kynne *consanguineus*, Prompt. Parv. 455. *Goth.* un-sibis *impious*: *O. Frs.* sibbe *related*: *O. H. Ger.* sippe.] v. ge-, neáh-sib[b].

sibaed *sifted* (?); arbatae, Txts. 43, 216. v. sife, sifeþa.

sib-æðeling, es; *m. A prince and kinsman*:—Sibæðelingas (*Beowulf and Wiglaf*: a few lines before the former is spoken of as the *mǽg* of the latter), Beo. Th. 5409; B. 2708.

sibban (?); p. sifde (?) *To rejoice*:—Sifeþ *gaudet*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 35 note. [*Goth.* sifan; *p.* sifaida *to rejoice*.]

sibbian; *p.* ode *To make people friends, make peace between* disputants, *reconcile*:—Se seðe ða unryhtwīsan tōsomne sibbaþ (*pace sociat*), hē seleþ dære unryhtwísnesse fultom, Past. 47, 3; Swt. 361, 22. Sipbade *pacisciur*, Lk. Skt. p. 11, 2. On .iiii. nyhta mónan sibba ða cīdenda[n] men, and ðū hié gesibbast, Lchdm. iii. 176, 25. Cyninge gebyreþ, ðæt hē eall cristen folc sibbie and sehte, L. I. Þ. 2; Th. ii. 304, 12. Sybbie, Wulfst. 266, 17. Wē lǽraþ, ðæt nán sacu, ðe betweox preóstan sī, ne beó gescoten tō worldmanna sōme, ac sēman and sibbian heora ágene geféran, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Ðā wǽron on ðam tīman ungeþwǽre preóstas, ða hē wolde sibbian, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 5. v. ge-, unsibbian.

sib-cwide, es; *m. A speech professing peace and friendliness, fair words*:—Ða leásan men, ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum . . . hafaþ on gehātum hunigsmæccas, smēðne sybcwide, Fragm. Kmbl. 54; Leás. 29.

sib-fæc, es; *n. A degree of relationship*:—Ǽfre ne geweorðe, ðæt cristen man gewīfige in .vi. manna sibfæce on his ágenum cynne, ðæt is binnan ðam feórþan cneówe, L. Eth. vi. 12; Th. i. 318, 14: L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 22. Cf. Christiani ex propinquitate sui sanguinis usque ad septimum gradum connubia non ducunt, Th. i. 257, note b, and ii. 19, note 1. v. Grmm. R. A. 468.

sib-gebyrda; *pl. f. Relationship*:—Ic (*Abraham*) eom fædera dīn (*Lot*) sibgebyrdum, Cd. Th. 114, 8; Gen. 1901.

sib-gedryht, es; *f.* **I.** *a band of kinsmen*:—Bād eall seó sibgedriht (*the Israelites*) somod ætgædere, Cd. Th. 191, 13; Exod. 214. **II.** *a peaceful band*:—Swinsaþ sibgedryht (*the host of spirits who live in the peace and tranquillity of heaven*), Exon. Th. 239, 8; Ph. 618. In ðam ēcean gefeán mid ða sibgedryht somud eard niman, 184, 18; Gū. 1346.

sib-gemāgas; *pl. m. Kinsmen*:—Heáhlond stigon sibgemāgas (*Abraham and Isaac*), Cd. Th. 202, 10; Exod. 386.

sib-geornness, e; *f. Eagerness for peace and kindness, love*:—Sybgeornes *caritas Dei et proximi*, Wulfst. 69, 2. Sibgeornes, 189, 21.

sib-gesiþ, e; *f. A vision of peace*:—Sibgesyhþe *Hierosolymae* (v. sib, V), Hpt. Gl. 447, 56.

sibi. v. sife.

sib-lāc, es; *n. A peace-offering*:—Ic ðē wille gesyllan mīne siblác (*hostias pacificas*), L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 21.

sib-leger, es; *m. An incestuous person*:—Be sibległerum. And æt sibległerum ða witan geræddan, ðæt cyng áh ðone úferan and bisceop ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 13–15. Cf. for-liger; *m.*

sib-leger, es; *n. Incest*:—Be sibległere. Gif hwá sibległer gewyrce gebēte ðæt be sibbe mǽde, L. C. S. 52; Th. i. 404, 24. Wearþ ðes þeódscype swýðe forsyngod þurh sibległeru and þurh mistlíce forligru, Wulfst. 164, 5: 165, 31.

sib-líc; *adj. Of peace*:—Mid sibléicum cosse, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 31. God biddan ðæt hē forgefe sibléice tíd and smylteléico gewidra, Shrn. 74, 11. Wē sceolan ús gecarnian ða sibleican wǽra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3.

sibling, es; *m. A relation, kinsman*:—Sibling *affinis* vel *consanguineus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 46: Homl. Th. i. 516, 14. Hæfst ðū suna oðde ðohtra oðde ǽdum oðde ǽnigne sibling? Gen. 19, 12. Gebróðru vel siblingas *fratres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 3. Ofsleáþ ðās ealdras, ðonne beóþ heora siblingas tō heófunge geneáðode, Homl. Th. i. 88, 1. Fæder and móder and flæsclíce siblingas, 398, 8. Úre frýnd geseón and úre siblingas gegrētan, ii. 526, 33. Siblingum *contribulibus, propinquis, parentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 23. v. ge-sibling.

sib-lufu, an; *f. Kindly affection, kindness, love such as exists between kinsmen*:—Ic (God) tō eów mid sibluſan gecyrre þurh mulde mód, Exon. Th. 366, 6; Reb. 8: 40, 7: Cri. 635. Hié (*the fallen angels*) of sibluſan Godes áhwurfon, Cd. Th. 2, 25; Gen. 24. Git mé sibbluſan and freóndscipe cýðaþ, 152, 3; Gen. 2514.

[**sib-ræden**[n], e; *f. Affinity, relationship*:—Þes ilce Willelm hæfde ǽror numen ðes eorles dohter of Angeow tō wife oc hī wǽron siddēn tōtweamde for sibrēden, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 21. The king him let uor sibrede todele fram is wif, R. Glouc. 492, 9. A sybredyn *consanguinitas*, Cath. Ang. 338, where see note. See also *sib-rit, sibbe-ridge, -red* banns of marriage, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16.]

sib-sum; *adj. Peaceable, pacific, friendly*:—Sibsum *pacificus*, Rtl. 39, 9. Éálá ðū sōða and ðū sibsuma, Crist ælmihtig, Exon. Th. 14, 5; Cri. 214. Ða Gotan lustlíce sibbsumes friðes æt owe biddende sindon *the Goths willingly ask for a friendly peace at your hands*; Gothi societatem Romani foederis precibus sperant, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 22. Sibsume ł fridgeorne (ł friđsume, Rush.) *pacifici*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sippi-sam *pacificus*.] v. ge-sibsum.

sibsumian. v. ge-sibsumian.

sibsumlīce; *adv. Peaceably, in peace*:—Sibsumlíce gebunden mid ðinum bebode, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 31. v. ge-sibsumlíce.

sibsumness, e; *f. Peaceableness, peace, tranquillity*:—Hē ðæt rīce heóld on gōdre gepúrfnesse and on micelre sibsumnesse, Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 24. Lufa sibsumnysse and gepwǽrnysse, Wulfst. 247, 1. [Þa weren alle mid sibsumnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 91, 17. Sibsumnesse eu beo among *pax vobiscum*, Misc. 54, 599.] v. ge-sibsumness.

sibsumung, sibun. v. ge-sibsumung, seofon.

sīce, es; *n.*: *but* sīce, es; *m. seems also to occur. A sike.* '*Sike* a watercourse; applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field gutters, for discharge into the river.' Mid-Yorks. Gloss. See also E. D. S. Pub. 13, 15, and Old Farming Words, III:—*Sike* a quillet or furrow. Jamieson gives *sike* a rill, Cuddie Headrigg says 'I took up the syke a wee bit.':—Of ðam mere west . . . ðonne innan ánne sīce, ðonne andlange sīces ðæt cymþ tō ðæm horpytte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 20–22. Of ðæm beorge on ðæt sīc; ondlong sīces oðer ðone bróc, 38, 28: 35, 7. In wǽtan sīce; of ðæm wǽtan sīce in ða bakas, 382, 7: 386, 11. In ðæt wǽte sīcc; of ðam sīce, 386, 16. On ðæt éastre sīc, 438, 28. In ðæt sīc, 31, 12. [Syke *rivus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 195, col. 2. *Icel.* sík *a ditch, trench*: *O. H. Ger.* gi-sīch *stagnum, lacus, palus* (cf. *Scott.* sike *a marshy bottom with a small stream running through it*), Grff. vi. 58.] Cf. seohtra.

sīcan, sȳcan; *p.* te *To cause to suck, to suckle, give suck*:—Ðū sȳcst hālgum breóste *lactas sacrato ubere*, Hymn. Surt. 75, 43. Ða breóst ðe ne sīctun (sȳctun, MS. A.) *ubera quae non lactauerunt*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. ge-sīcan, ā-sīcyd; sūcan.

sīcan; *p.* sāc. **I.** *to sike* (still in dial. e. g. Lancashire), *sigh, groan*:—On mīnum bedde ic sīce and wēpe, Ps. Th. 6, 5. **II.** *to sigh* for, *long* for:—Hēat wǽron ða tīda ðe Rōmāne nū ǽfter sīcaþ *en tempora . . . quibus recordatio suspirat*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 35. [Seoruhfulnesse made him siken sore, A. R. 110, 13. Wepenn & sikenn sare & suhhþenn, Orm. 7924. Þe king gon siche (sike, 2nd MS.) sare, Laym. 12772. He sikede, Jul. 20, 9. Sike, Horn. 426: Havel. 291. She neither weep ne syked, Clerkes Tale 545. Thanne syked Sathan, Piers P. 18, 263.] v. ā-, on-sīcan, *and following words*.

sicceltan. v. sicettan.

sice, es; *m. A sigh, groan*; gemitus:—Ic mē on Godes helde bebeóde

widđ ðane sâra[n] sice, wið ðane sâra[n] s'ege, wið ðane grymma[n] gryre . . . and wið eal ðæt læð ðe intô land fare, Lchdm. i. 388, 12. [He weorp a sic as a wiht þat sare were iwundet, Jul. 21, 12. He ne feched noht þe sore siches on neðerward his heorte, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 26. Mid seoruhfule sikes, A. R. 284, 3. Ðor sat his moder in sik and sor, Gen. and Ex. 1230. With a sik she seyde, Tr. and Cr. 3, 207. Amang his sobbes and his sikes sore, 4, 50.]

sicel. v. sicol.

siceriaŋ; *p.* ode *To ooze, of a* fluid, *to make way through a small opening* : —Swîðe lytlum siceriaþ ðæt wæter and swîðe ðegellice on ðæt hlece scip and ðeáh hit wilnaþ ðæs ilcan ðe sió hlúde ýðe dêþ on ðære hreón sæ bûton hit mon ær ût âweorpe *by very small quantities and with very great secrecy does the water make its way into the leaky ship. and yet it has the same intention as the loud wave in the rough sea, unless it be cast out beforehand*; hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens, Past. 57, 1; Swt. 437, 14. [*Ger.* sickern *to ooze, trickle.*]

siceŧ[t], es; *n. A sigh, groan* :—On siccetum *in gemitibus*, Ps. Lan b. 30, 10.

siceŧ`t]an, siccet[t]an; *p.* te. **I.** *to sigh, groan* :—Sicetit *singultat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Ða began se ealda siccetan and mid wôpe wearþ ofergoten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 1. **II.** as opposed to expressing grief by speech (?) :—Ða unryhtwîsan sicettaþ (siccettaþ, Cott. MSS.) on ðæm þýstrum *inspii in tenebris conticescent*, Past. 11, 1; Swt. 65, 12. Siccitan *conticiscent, silebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 15.

siceŧ[t]ung, siccet[t]ung, e; *f. A sigh, sob, heavy or short breathing, sighing* :—Siccetung *suspirium*. Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34. Siccitung *singultus*, 46, 19. Mê ðiós siccetung hafaþ âgæled, ðes geocsa, Met. 2, 4. Mîn geár wæron on siccetunga and on gestæne (*in gemitibus*), Ps. Th. 30, 11. Sicetunge *singultu*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 66. In sicettunge and geoxunge *in singultum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 8. Getogene sicetunge *ducta suspiria*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 41. Heóſunga sicetungum *lamentorum singultibus*, 472, 57. Siccitungum, 504, 63. Hê angsumlice siccetunga teáh swâ ðæt hê earfoþlice orðian mihte *he drew his breath painfully and heavily, so that he could hardly breathe*, Homl. Th. i. 86, 8. Hê wearþ ða gesîcelod and siccetunga teáh of niwellîcum breóste on bedde liegende *he fell ill and drew sighs from the bottom of his heart, as he lay in his bed*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 65.

Sicilie; *pl. The Sicilians, the people of Sicily*, or (as in the older stage of the language the name of a people was used where now that of their country is put) *Sicily*. [In this sense the Latin form also occurs :— Sicilia, êgłond micel, Met. 1, 15. Sicilia ðæt îgland is þrýscyte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 2. On Sicilia ðæm londe, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 31. Betwux ðâm muntum and Sicilia ðam eálonde, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 4] :—Sicilie ungerâde wæron him betweónum, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Hit Sicilia fela ofslôg, 2, 6; Swt. 88, 32. Sicilia folc, burh, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 20, 30. Sicilia îgłond *insulas Siciliae*, Swt. 172, 30. On Sicilium *in Sicilia*, 4, 4; Swt. 164, 23; 5, 3; Swt. 222, 27. Of Sicilium *ex Sicilia*, 4, 6; Swt. 174, 20. Hî wunnon on Sicilie (*adversus Siculos*), 4, 5; Swt. 168, 19. Hê gefôr mid firde an Sicilie *cum in Sicilia bellum gereret*, Swt. 166, 6; 4, 10; Swt. 194, 3.

Siciliscs; *adj. Sicilian* : — Sicili[s]c, Sicul inberdli(n)c ł burhleód, Sicilisc inbyrdlinc *siculus indigena, Sici[li]ensis incivis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 35–39. Se Sicilisca *Siculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 26.

sîclian, sîcelian; *p.* ode *To sicken, be or fall sick* :—Lange hê sîclaþ *diu egrotat*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 8. Sîcclaþ (sîclaþ, MS. T.), 13. . [Þâ wæs Leófric abbot of Burh æt þ ilca feord, and sæclode ðâr, and com hâm, and wæs ðæd sône ðær æfter, Chr. 1066; Erl. 203, 12. Þat ilce ðæi þat Martin abbot of Burch seulde þider faren, þa sæclede hê & ward ðêd .iv. no. Jañ., 1154; Erl. 266, 10.] [Leste oure soule secli, A. R. 50, 20. *O. H. Ger.* siechelôn *languere*.] v. ge-sîclian.

sicol (-el, -ul), es; *m. A sickle* :—Ðes sicol *haec falx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 72; Zup. 73, 6: Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 2: *falcicla* vel *falcicula*, 34, 63. Sicul *falx*, ii. 146, 77. Sicel *baxus*, 12, 53: Wülck. Gl. 193, 9. Ne rîp ðû nâ mid sicele (*falce*), Deut. 23, 25. Hê sent his sicol *mittit falcem*, Mt. Skt. 4, 29. Hê sceal sicol habban, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* sihhila; *f. falx, falcicula* : *Ger.* sichel. *Probably from Latin* secula.]

sicor; *adj. with gen. Secure* from, *free* from guilt and the punishment it brings, *safe, free* from danger or harm, *sure, certain, free* from doubt : —Swâ ûs bêþ æt Gode ðonne wê wið hine gesyngiaþ; ðeáh wê næfre eft swâ ne dôn, gif wê ðæt gedône mid nânum þingum ne bêtaþ ne ne hreówsiaþ, ne bió wê nó ðæs sicore; gif ûs ðæt ne misliczaþ ðæt ûs ær licode, ðonne ne bið hit nó ûs fægiefen. Ðeáh wê nû nâuht yfeles ne dôn on ðisse worulde, ne sculon wê ðeáh fordý bión tô orsorge, gif wê nâuht tô gôde ne dôþ; fordæmde swîðe fela unâlêfedes wê oft gebenceaþ. Hû mæg se ðonne bión orsorg, se ðe him self wát, ðæt hê gesyngaþ *ita et cum Deo deliuquimus, nequaquam satisfacimus, si ab iniquitate cessamus, nisi voluptates quoque, quas dileximus, e contrario appositis lamentis insequamur. Si enim nulla nos in hac vita operum culpa maculasset, nequaquam nobis hic adhuc degentibus ipsa ad securitatem innocentia nostra sufficeret; quia illicita animum multa pulsarent. Qua ergo mente securus est, qui perpetratis iniquitatibus ipse sibi testis est, quia innocens non est?* Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 3, 10. [Hi harm hadde, hii wende þat hii siker were, Laym. 9401 (2nd MS.). Dead is þe king, & siker þu miht hider comen, 15092. Wâ wes Brutten þere, þenne heo wenden beon sikere, 29289. Be þu sikerr þatt he shall þe sifenn eche blisse, Orm. 4844. Beoð ancren wise, þet habbeð wel bituned ham ajein þe helle leun, uorte beon þe sikerure, A. R. 164, 12. Ne migten he siker ben, for magnie of do woren ouertaken, Gen. and Ex. 876. Þat ich mowe a siker boid arere, R. Glouc. 116, 1. Syker þou be Engelond ys nou þyn, 359, 9. Hit is sikerest in þi heeued (*safest to sprinkle water on the head at baptism*), Shoreham. Þat salle be pare syker and certayne To have endeless ioy, Pr. C. 8559. A man hath most honour To deyen . . . whan he is siker of his goode name, Chauc. Kn. T. 2191. Her none sikerer þan other, Piers P. 12, 162 note. *O. Frs.* sikur (-er) *free* from guilt; *sure, trustworthy: O. Sax.* (sundiono) sikur (-or) : *O. H. Ger.* sihhur *securus, immunis, liber, tutus. From Latin* securus.]

sîd; *adj.* **I.** *wide, broad, spacious, ample, extensive.* (a) applied to the world, universe, ocean, etc. :—Ðiós sîde gesceaft þênaþ and biówaþ *the wide world ministers and serves*, Met. 29, 76. Eorþe and sîd wæter *earth and ocean broad*, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Geseah sceado swîðrian geond sîdne grund, 8, 35; Gen. 134. Sæs sîdne grund, Exon. Th. 349, 2; Sch. 40. Geond sîdne sæ, 53, 19; Cri. 853. Sæs sîdne fædm, Elen. Kmbl. 1454; El. 729. Is ðæs fyres frumstôl ofer eallum ôðrum gesceaftum geond ðisne sîdne grund, Met. 20, 127. (b) applied to a tract of land, to a kingdom, etc., v. sîd-land :—Sîde rîce *a broad realm*, Beo. Th. 4404; B. 2199. Nyttade Noe mid sunum sînum sîdan rices, Cd. Th. 96, 24; Gen. 1599. Unlytel dæl sîdre foldan (*the district of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 5; Gen. 2551. Sennar sîdne and wîdne *Shinar's plain broad and wide*, 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Sîde sælwongas, 78, 14; Gen. 1293. Side sænæssas, Beo. Th. 451; B. 223. Hê wealdeþ sîdum rîcum *he shall rule broad realms*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. (c) applied to a comparatively small surface :—Ic bere sîdne scyld, Beo. Th. 879; B. 437. Setton side sceldas wið weal, 656; B. 325. Sîde weallas, Exon. Th. 1, 9; Cri. 5. (d) applied to a number of people who cover a wide space, v. sîd-folc :—Sêcan sîde herge, Exon. Th. 33, 12; Cri. 524. Weorode, side herge, Beo. Th. 4683; B. 2347. Sîde worude (? worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Ofer sîd weorod, Elen. Kmbl. 316; El. 158. Side þeóde, Ps. Th. 117, 10. Sîde hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 14; Exod. 260: Andr. Kmbl. 1304; An. 652. (e) figuratively, *far-reaching, large* :—Geþolode wine Scyldinga weána gehwylcne, sîdra sorga, Beo. Th. 300; B. 149. Ic worn hæbbe sîdra sorga gehŷred, Exon. Th. 11, 13; Cri. 170. Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorþe his wuldres word wîddra and sîddra ðonne beâcdman mæge foldan sceâtas (*stretching too far and wide to be embraced*), Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427. **II.** *capacious, ample, spacious, large* :—Glôf sîd, Beo. Th. 4178; B. 2086. In sîdum ceóle, Exon. Th. 345, 10; Gn. Ex. 186. On ðyssum sîdan sele, Cd. Th. 273, 3; Sat. 131. Geond ðæt sîde sel, Andr. Kmbl. 1523; An. 763. Con hê sîdne ræced fæste gefêgan, Exon. Th. 296, 7; Crä. 47. **II a.** figuratively of the capacity of the mind :—On sîdum sefan, Exon. Th. 169, 17; Gû. 1096. Þurh sîdne sefan, Beo. Th. 3456; B. 1726. Sefan sîdne geþanc and snytro cræft, Cd. Th. 249, 26; Dan. 536. **III.** *long, hanging, of ample length*, of clothes, hair, etc., v. sîd-feax :— Sîd reâf swilce mêteras wyrceþ on anlicnesse *toga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 3. Iohannes gesceah ûrne Drihten mid alban gescrûdne, and seó wæs sîd niðer ôþ ða andcleówa (*it reached down to the ancles*, cf. *Icel.* knéskô-síðr *reaching to the knee, the shoes* (of dress)), L. Ælfc. P. 15; Th. ii. 370, 3. Herebyrne sîd (cf. *Icel.* brynja rûm ok síð), Beo. Th. 2892; B. 1444. Mid sîdum bearde (cf. *Icel.* sítt skegg), Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Side beardas, 456, 18. Se beard and ðæt feax him wæron ôþ ða fêt sîde (cf. *Icel.* lokkar síðir til jarðar), Shrn. 120, 25. Hî habbaþ beardas ôþ cneów side and feax ôþ helan *barbas habentes usque ad genua, comas usque ad talos*, Nar. 35, 2: 38, 8. Wîf habbaþ beardas swâ side ôþ heora breóst, 38, 2. [Now wers men short and now syde, Pr. C. 1534. Syyd, as clothys *talaris*, Prompt. Parv. 455 where see note. See also Halliwell Dict. *side. Icel.* síðr *long, hanging*.]

sîd-âdl, e; *f. Pleurisy* :—On sîdan lama *vel* sîcâdl *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Cf. sîd-wærc.

sîdan; *adv. From a wide area* :—Of gehwilcum stôwum wýdan and sýdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23. Cf. next word.

sîde; *adv. Widely, extensively, amply* :—Side *prolixius*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 60. ¶ *The word generally occurs along with* wide, *far* and wide :— Side and wîde *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59: Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118: El. 554; El. 277. Hê Godes lof rærde wide and side, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26: Cd. Th. 1, 20: Gen. 101. Is wuldur ðin wîde and side ofer ðás eorþan ealle *in omnem terram gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 6, 13. Gesamnadon weras wide and side, Andr. Kmbl. 3273: An. 1639. Cyningas hine wide worddodon side, Chr. 975; Erl. 125, 23. Ealra lâca ðæra ðe gewurde wîde oððe side, Hy. 1, 7. [Þis wes itald wide and side, Laym. 29902. Wide and side spellede iss, Orm. 5900. Sídder (*hanging*) *lower*, Piers P. 5, 193.] Cf. preceding word.

sîde, an; *f.* **I.** *a side, flank*, of living things :—Side *latus*, Wrt.

Voc. i. 44, 24 : ii. 51, 72 : *lumbus*, 113, 29. Wið ðære swíðran sídan sâre and ðære winestran, Lchdm. ii. 6, 3. On sídan lama *pleuriticus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 31. Hé Hælend genom be sídan, Cd. Th. 299, 5 ; Sat. 545. Hit (*the horse*) ongan walwian and on gehwæðere sídan hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 533, 40. Án ðæra cempena geopenode his sídan (sídu, Lind. : síde, Rush.) mid spere, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Sídan (da sídu ƒ dæt sídu, Lind. : da síde, Rush.) *latus*, 20, 20. **II.** *side* of a house, ship, etc. :—Duru dú setst be ðære sídan (*the side of the ark*), Gen. 6, 16 : Past. 22 ; Swt. 169, 24. Dæt scyp on sídan licgende, Bd. 5, 9 ; S. 623, 21. **III.** marking direction on this or that *side* :—Ðeós þridde India hæfþ on ánre sídan þeóstru, on ódere gársecg, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. Æfre byþ on sumre sídan ðære eorþan dæg, and æfre on sumre sídan niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 27 : Anglia viii. 319, 39. **IV.** of descent, cf. on the father's, mother's *side* :—Hig wæron ácennede of Constantines sídan, dæt ys of gestreónde, Shrn. 97, 6. [*O. Sax.* sída : *O. Frs.* síde : *O. H. Ger.* sîta : *Icel.* síða.]

síde, an : *f. Silk* :—Sídan *sericum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* sída *sericum* : *Ger.* seide. From *Mid. Lat.* seta. Cf. *Span.* seda : *Ital.* seta : *Fr.* soie.] v. sid-wyrm, síden.

síd-ece, es ; *m. Side-ache* :—Drenc wið sídece, Lchdm. iii. 48, 9, 18.

side-ful[1] ; *adj.* **I.** *of good behaviour* or *manners, honest, modest, virtuous, sober* :—Sídeful *pudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33. Se ârfæst snoter eádmod sídefull séfre clæne wæs *qui pius, prudens, humilis, pudicus, sobrius, castus fuit*, Hymn. Surt. 137, 1. Sídefull mann and mid þeáwum gefrætwod, Homl. Th. i. 596, 31. Sídeful *pudica, casta*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 16. On ánre tíde twá mædencild cumaþ, and bíþ dæt án sydefull and dæt óðer sceandlíc, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 280. Sídefulre *pudicae castae*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 48. Ða heáhfæderas wæron sídefulle on þeáwum and sýferlíce lybbende, Homl. As. 37, 327. Wé witon dæt manega sydefulle clericas (*many honest clerks*) nyton hwæt byþ *quadrans*, Anglia viii. 306, 27. **II.** of dress, *sober, modest, decorous* :—Mid hâligre drohtnunge and sídefullum gyrlan, Homl. Th. i. 546, 25. [Sannte Marȝe wass shamnfasst & daffte & sedefull, Orm. 2175.] v. un-sídefull.

sídefullíce ; *adv. Virtuously, decorously* :—Sídefullíce *honeste*, Germ. 389, 33.

sídefulness, e ; *f. Honesty, modesty, sobriety* :—Clænnyss and sídefulnys eówres líchaman and sáule *castitas atque sobrietas corporis simul et spiritus vestri*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 13. Sídefulnysse *pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 56. Mæg[þ]hádlícere sídfulnysse *pudicitiae* (*castitatis*) *virginalis*, 440, 65 : 447, 9. Wífmen ne beón bútan sídefulnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 120. v. un-sídefulness.

side-líc ; *adj. Sober, sedate, modest* :—Of sídelícre ansýne *serio*, Germ. 389, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* situ-lîh *moralis, deliberatus* : *Ger.* sitt-lich : *Icel.* síð-ligr *well-bred.*]

sídelíce ; *adv. In a proper manner, suitably* :—Monige scylda openlíce witene beóþ tó forberanne ðonne ðæs þinges tíma ne bíþ dæt hit mon sídelíce gebétan mæge . . . Ac ðonne se lâreów ieldende sécþ ðone tíman ðe hé his híéremenn sídelíce on þreátigean mæge . . . *nonnulla aperte cognita mature toleranda sunt, cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur . . . Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaerituv* . . . , Past. 21, 2 ; Swt. 153, 1–6. [*O. H. Ger.* situlîho *rite* : *Icel.* síðliga *nicely.*]

síden ; *adj. Silken, of silk* :—Síden *sericum*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* sîdîn *sericeus* : *Ger.* seiden.]

-sidenn[n]. v. æls-síden.

sídesa (?), sidsa, an ; *m. A charm* (?), *magical influence* (?) :—Wið ælfe and wið uncúþum sídsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* síða *to work a charm* ; seiðr *a spell, charm, enchantment.*] Cf. ælf-síden.

sideware, an ; *f. Zedoary* :—Nim sídewaran, Lchdm. iii. 10, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* citawar, zitwar : *Ger.* zitwer : *Low Lat.* zedoaria, zeduarium (v. hoc zeduarium *zedvarye*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 1) *from Arabic* zedwâr. *From a French form* citoual *comes Mid. E.* zeduale, A. R. 370, 11, cetewale, Chauc. Group B 1951, see Skeat's note on the passage.]

síd-fæðme ; *adj. Broad of bosom*, of a ship, *broad in the beam* :—Hé sælde tó sande sídfæðme scip, Beo. Th. 3839 ; B. 1917. Cf. wíd-fæðme.

síd-fæðmed ; *adj. Broad-bosomed, broad-beamed* :—Seomode on sole sídfæðmed scip, Beo. Th. 610 ; B. 302.

síd-feax, -feaxe, -fexe ; *adj. With long hair* :—Absalon wæs sídfeaxe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221 MS. Ú. Sídfexe *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43 ; Zup. 256, 10 note. Hí lange tíd eodon ealle unscorene and sídfeaxe, Th. Ap. 6, 12. Sume gáþ sídfeaxe, dæt hý þurh dæt wídmetene sýn Samuele and Elían and ðderum hálgum ðe sídfeaxe wæron, R. Ben. 135, 27–30. v. síd, III, *and next word.*

síd-feaxode, -fexede ; *adj. Long-haired* :—Absalon wæs sídfæxede (-feaxode, MS. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 19, 221. Sídfexede *capillatus*, Ælfc. Gr. 43 ; Zup. 256, 10. v. preceding word.

síd-folc, es ; *n. A people occupying an extensive space*, (1) *a multitude* :—Sídfolc micel (*the multitude that accompanied St. Juliana's body*), Exon. Th. 284, 4 ; Jul. 692. (2) *a great people, great nation* :—God hí of sídfolcum gesamnade *Dominus de regionibus congregavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 2. v. síd, I d ; wíd-folc.

sídian ; *p.* ode *To make or to become wide, ample* (síd) :—Sídaþ, Exon. Th. 354, 53 ; Reim. 65. v. be-sídian ; sídung.

síd-land, es ; *n. A broad, spacious land* :—Sceal fromcynne folde ðíne, sídland manig, geseted wurdan, Cd. Th. 133, 3 ; Gen. 2205. Sæs and sídland, 148, 3 ; Gen. 2451. Cf. wíd-land.

sídling-weg, es ; *m. A road that runs obliquely* (?) :—Ofer feld on ða ríhtlandgemære on ðone sídlingweg tó wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 446, 19. Cf. Halliwell Dict. *sidelings* aslant, sideways : Jamieson *sideling*, oblique ; *sydlingis* obliquely, not directly.

sído. v. sídu.

síd-rand, es ; *m. A broad shield* :—Ða wæs on healle heardecg togen sweord ofer setlum, sídrand manig hafen, Beo. Th. 2583 ; B. 1289.

sídsan, Lchdm. ii. 296, 10. v. sídesa.

sídu, seodu, siodu (o) ; *gen. dat.* a ; *m.* **I.** *a custom, use, manner, habit, practice* :—Dæt heó cóme tó him mid hire cynehelme, swá swá heora seodu wæs, Anglia ix. 28, 31. Micel sído mid Rómwarum wæs, Bt. 27, 1 ; Fox 96, 2. Se sído ðe sume men secgaþ dæt [hé] sié méde wyrðe, sume men secgaþ dæt hé sié wýtes wyrðe, 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 4. Hé dyde him dæt ríceter tó sída (síoda, Cott. MSS.) and tó gewunan *ministerium regiminis verʒit in usum dominationis*, Past. 121, 9 ; Swt. 121, 19. Ðú ne meaht hiora sídu and heora gecynd onwendan, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 30. God gesette unáwendendlícne sído and þeáwas his gesceaftum, 21 ; Fox 74, 1 : Met. 11, 12. Þeóda swíðe ungelíce ǽgðer ge on spræce ge on þeáwum ge on eallum sídum *nationes lingua, moribus, totius vitae ratione distantes*, Bt. 18, 2 ; Fox 62, 30. **Ia.** *a religious practice, a rite* (cf. *Icel.* síðr *religion, faith*, Kristinn, heiðinn síðr *Christianity, heathenism*) :—Moyses wolde Obab ob dæs hǽðendómes sídum álǽdan *cum Hobab a gentilitatis conversatione vellet educere*, Past. 41, 5 ; Swt. 304, 9. **II.** of dress, *sober, modest, decorous* :—Hádlícere síde (fǽmnhádlícere sídefulnysse (?) *v.* sídefulness) *virginalis pudicitiae* (*castitatis*), Hpt. Gl. 449, 4. Síde (? -fulnysse) *pudicitia, castitate*, 454, 53. Ða kyningas (*of England*) ǽgðer ge hiora sibbe ge hiora sído (sído, Cott. MSS.) ge hiora onweald gehíoldon *the kings maintained peace, morality, and power*, Past. pref. ; Swt. 3, 7. Gif hé þurh cúscne síodo lǽst mína lára *if by modest conduct he carry out my instructions*, Cd. Th. 39, 2 ; Gen. 618. [*Goth.* sidus gôds *boni mores* : *O. Sax.* sído *a custom* : *O. Frs.* síde : *O. H. Ger.* situ *mos, consuetudo, habitus, usus, ritus, indoles, moralitas* : *Icel.* síðr.] v. land-, un-sídu.

sídung, e ; *f. An extension, augmentation* :—Ymbe ðises bissextus gefyllednysse wé wyllaþ rúmlícor íungum cnihtum geopenian . . . ðæt hig syðdan his sýdunge ódrum gecýðon . . . De augmentatione bissexti, (*then follows the promised account*), Anglia viii. 306, 16.

síd-wære, es ; *m. A pain in the side* :—Wið sídwærce, Lchdm. ii. 62, 24 : 256, 12 : iii. 20, 20.

síd-weg, es ; *m. A road that stretches far* ; in the plural *distant parts* :—Ða wæs gesamnod of sídwegum mægen unlytel, Elen. Kmbl. 504 ; El. 282. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þingaþ sígaþ sídwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19 ; Ph. 337. Cf. wíd-weg.

síd-wyrm, es ; *m. A silk-worm* :—Siolucwyrm oðde sídwyrm *bombix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 22. Sýdwyrm, i. 24, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* sída-wurm.]

sié, siemle, sién (*be*), sién (*vision*), siendon, sient, siére, sierede, siex. v. wí, simle, sí, sín, sind, seár, sírwan, six.

sife, es ; *n. A sieve* :—Sibi *crebrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 41. Sife *crebrum, cribellum*, 136, 62 : *cribrum*, i. 34, 41 : *cribra* vel *cribellum*, 83, 20. Lytel sife *cribellum*, 34, 42. Ásift smale þurh smæl sife *sift fine through a fine sieve*, Lchdm. ii. 94, 2 : 72, 28. Man sceal habban . . . syfa . . . hérsyfe, Anglia ix. 264, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* sib ; *n. cribrum, cribellum.*] v. hǽr-, windwig-sife.

sifer, sifeþ. v. sýfer, sibban.

sifeþa, seofoþa ; *pl. f. : but also* sífeþa, an ; *m.* **I.** *siftings, bran, chaff* :—Sifeþa *furfur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 49 : *acus*, 83, 19. Sifiþan, siuida *furfures*, Txts. 65, 940. Syfeþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 75. Swá swá mon melo sift ; dæt melo þurhcrýpþ ælc þyrel and ða siofoþa (syfeþa, Cott. MS.) weorþaþ ásyndred, Bt. 34, 11 ; Fox 152, 3. Genim ðysse wyrte sæd on ele gesoðene and mid syfeþon gemengeð, Lchdm. i. 282, 1. Dó seofoþa on sealt wæter, ii. 262, 13. Riges seofoþa, 48, 20. Oferwylle on ðam sclfan eceðe sifeþan, 250, 23. **II.** *useless seeds, tares* :—Áta ƒ sifþa ƒ unwæstm *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Sifþe, 13, 25. Sifþena *zizaniorum*, p. 17, 5. [Syvedys or brynne or palyys *furfur*, Prompt. Parv. 457.]

sífre. v. sýfre.

siftan ; *p.* te *To sift, pass through a sieve* :—Ic syfte *cribro*, Ælfc. Gr. 24 ; Zup. 137, 10. Siftiþ (-it, -id) *crebrat*, Txts. 55, 596. Syfteþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 44. Sift, 136, 61. Swá swá mon melo sift (-eft, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11 ; Fox 152, 2. Sífte, *cribraret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 3. Syfte, 15, 57. v. á-, be-, ge-siftan.

sifþa(e), sig. v. sifeþa, sí.

sig (?) *himself*:—Se ðe gebysmreþ sig *qui se polluerit*, L. Ecg. iv. 68, 16; Th. ii. 230, 14.

sigan; *p.* sãh, *pl.* sigon; *pp.* sigen. **I.** *to pass from a higher to a lower position, to sink, descend, decline, fall down*: — Hé (*a man hung on a tree*) on wyrtruman sígeþ, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25. Đã hé on eorþan sãh *cadens in terram*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Hí ãheówon dæt treów dæt hit brastlende sãh tó đam hálgan were. Đã worhte hé ongeán đam hreósendum treówe róde tácn, Hom. Th. ii. 508, 33. Him sãh (*here, or from* seón (?), *but* cf. *Icel.* hófðu ût sigit iðrin í þat sárit) se innoþ eall út, L. Ælfc. C. 3; Th. ii. 344, 6. Sitte gé sigewíf, sígaþ tó eorþan (*in a charm for bees*). Lchdm. i. 384, 24. Đú gestaþoladest eorþan swíðe wundorlíce . . . nánwuht eorþlices hí ne healt, dæt hió ne sége, and nis hire ëðre tó feallanne ofdúne ðonne up, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 37. Ne mæg hió hider ne đider sígan, Met. 20, 165. Hit hreósan wile, sígan sond æfter rêne, 7, 23. Ic sígan læte wælfregn útan *I will cause to descend destructive rain from above*, Cd. Th. 81, 23; Gen. 1349. Gewát se wilda fugel earce sécan, wêrig sígan tó handa hálgum rince, 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Sígende *precepts*, Germ. 399, 460. [Þe kinge sah to grunde (deide, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10255. Scal þi saule sigen to helle 14589.] **I a.** *to sink* as the sun to its setting:—Hió (*the sun*) síhþ tó đam tácne (*Aries*) óþ æfen, Anglia viii. 307, 20. Tungla torhtast tó sete sígeþ, Menol. Fox 221; Men. 112. Ealle stiorran sígaþ æfter sunnan under eorþan grundsele, Met. 29, 15. Sió æþele gesceaft (*the sun*) sãh tó setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 17. [The sunne arist anes a dai and eft sigeđ, O. E. Homl. ii. 109. 22.] **I b.** in a figurative sense:—Đa men đe sígaþ on disses middangeardes lufan óþ dæt hí ælcaflaþ of hiera ryhtwísnessum *cadentes a sua rectitudine animas, atque in hujus mundi se delectatione reclinantes*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 16. Mé on sáh unrihtes feala *declinaverunt in me iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Swá swá wé sígon ær on dæt unáliéfede óþ dæt wé áfeóllon *qui per illicita defluendo cecidimus*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 15. Đonne ágiuþ hé sylf sígan odđe áfyl þ *inclinavit se et cadet*, Ps. Th. 9, 30. Forlæte hetenípa gehwone sígan, Exon. Th. 352, 23; Sch. 101. **II.** *to move* towards a point (cf. to make a *descent* upon a place):—Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heáþum þringaþ sígaþ síðwegum *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, Exon. Th. 221, 19; Ph. 337. Godwine sáh him æfre tówerd Lundenes mid his líþe dæt hé com tó Súþgeweorce *Godwin kept moving towards London with his force until he came to Southwark*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 184, 19. Đæt fole him sáh eall onbútan *the people pressed upon him on all sides*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Eall seó burhwaru sáh út ætgædere ongeán đæs cáseres tócyme *the whole town moved out together in the direction of the emperor's approach*, 814. Guman sígon ætsomne, Beo. Th. 619; B. 307. Gif đú ne wilt wirde steóran ac on selfwille sígan lætest (cf. gif seó wyrd swá hweorfan mót on yfelra manna gewill, and đú heore nelt styran, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 50. Him englas tógeánes heápum cwómun sígan, Exon. Th. 34, 30; Cri. 550. [Engles sihen in to heouene, Jul. 77, 7. Heo sijen to his hærme, Laym. 8682. Ford heo gunnen sijen, 29071.] **II a.** of the movement of time:—Iunius síhþ tó mancynne . . . Agustus síhþ tó mannum, Anglia viii. 311, 6–17. Solmónaþ sígeþ tó túne, Menol. Fox 32; Men. 16. **II b.** figurative:—Sigon tó slæpe *they sank to sleep*, Beo. Th. 2506; B. 1251. Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre dæt is him síge on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta in eum procedat*), R. Ben. 52, 7. [Wið þene sele brudgume þat sihed alle selhðe of *from whom proceeds all happiness*, H. M. 47, 35.] **III.** *to ooze, run* as matter. v. seón:—Gif dæt brægen út síge *if the brain protrude*, Lchdm. ii. 22, 19. Læt sígan út on sum fæt *let it drain out into a vessel*, iii. 48, 6. **IV.** *to strain, filter, act as a filter*, cf. (?) sígere:—Sígende sond rên swylgþ *bibulae arenae*, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12, 16. [*O. Sax.* sigan *to sink* (of the sun); *to proceed: O. Frs.* sîga: *O. H. Ger.* sigan *decliuare, rucre: Icel.* síga *to sink down, slide.*] v. á-, ge-, on-sígan; sígend, *and* seón.

sigdi. v. síðe.

sige, es; *m. A fall, setting* of the sun:—Sió sunne ðonne hió on sige weorðeþ (cf. Bt. 25; Fox 88, 25), Met. 13, 111. v. nider-sige.

sige, es; *m. Victory, triumph.* **I.** *success in war*:—Sige *victoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 19. Ic siges mihte eów sille, dæt gé eów tó gamene feónda áfillaþ, Wulfst. 132, 19. Se cyng áhte siges geweald *victory remained with the king*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 201, 12. Hí mid mycele sige (*triumpho magno*) hãm fóran, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 32. Palm getácnaþ syge, Homl. Th. i. 218, 11. Sige forgifan *to grant victory*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 36; Elen. Kmbl. 288; El. 144. Sige syllan, Val. 2, 25. Sige habban *to conquer, be victorious*, Num. 31, 18. Hæfde sige *vincebat, superabat*, Ex. 17, 11. Đa Cretense hæfdon done grimlecan sige *cruentiorem victoriam Cretenses exercuerunt*, Ors. 1, 9; Swt. 42, 28. Sige geræcan, gesleán, gewinnan *to gain the victory*, 3, 1; Swt. 96, 33; Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 22; Num. 21, 1. Sige niman, onfón *to obtain the victory*, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 9; 845; Erl. 66, 24; Bd. 1, 16; S. 484, 21. Hié dæt an missenlícum sigum dreógende wæron, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 3. Dæt hié mec mid heán sigum (*cum sublimibus tropheis*) geweorðedon, Nar. 24, 24. **II.** *success in conflict*:—Siges *triumphi*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 76. Mid sigerlícum sige *triumphali tropheo*, 473, 41: Hymn. Surt. 44, 27. Sige onsendan *to make victorious*, Salm. Kmbl. 487; Sal. 244. Heó bád ðone écan sige, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 14. Sigas *triumphos*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 20: *victorias*, 129, 24: *trophea*, 131, 22. **II a.** *success* in commerce:—Oxan grasiende gesihþ sige ceápas (-es? *or* sigeceápas?) getácnaþ, oxan slápende gesihþ yfelnysse ceápes getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 9. [The word occurs often as one of the components of proper names: e.g. see Txts. 512–513. Sije (sy3e, sijen) habben, Laym. 23896: 17409: 16199. Sige winnenn, Orm. 5461. Sy *triumph*, Jul. 11, 16. *Goth.* sigis: *O. Sax.* sigi: *O. H. Ger.* sigi, sigu: *Icel.* sig.] v. weorc-, word-sige, *and* sigor.

sige-beác[e]n, es; *n.* **I.** *a sign or monument of victory gained, a trophy*:—Se palm is sigebeácen, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10. Đær dræt heofonlíce sigebeácen (*trophaeum*) árãred beón sceolde, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 35. Æþelinges (*Christ*) ród, sigebeácen (cf. sige-beám, -bearn) sóð, Elen. Kmbl. 1772; El. 888. Be đam sigebeácne (*the cross*), 336; El. 168. Sélest sigebeácna (*the cross*), 1946; El. 975. Sigebécn, sigbeácn *tropea, signa*, Txts. 103, 2043. Dis sigbécn, 124, 2. **II.** *an ensign that is to lead to victory, a banner*:—Mid sigebeácne *vexillo, signo*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 35. Árãraþ eówer sigebécn, and ongínnaþ eówer gefeoht, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 59. v. sigor-beác[e]n.

sige-beán; *g.* -beánes; *m. That which encircles the head of the victor, a crown*:—Hé onféng sigebeáh (*coronam*) éces lífes, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 34. Sigbég, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 2: Rtl. 1, 15. Sigbéh, 6, 1.

sige-beám, es; *m. A tree on which a victory is gained*, generally *the cross*:—Se sigebeám *the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 25; Kr. 13: 251; Kr. 127: Elen. Kmbl. 1927; El. 965. Be đam sigebeáme, on đam þrowode þeóda Waldend, 840; El. 420: 885; El. 444. Sélest sigebeáma, 2053; El. 1028. Sigebeámas þrý (*the three crosses at the crucifixion*), 1691; El. 847. v. sige-beácen, -bearn.

sige-bearn, es; *n. A victorious child*, applied to Christ:—His gást onsende sigebearn Godes, Elen. Kmbl. 959; El. 481: Exon. Th. 460, 3; Hö. 11. Dæt sygebearn, 461, 29; Hö. 43. Ealra sigebearna dæt séleste, 33, 3; Cri. 520.

sige-beorht; *adj. Rendered illustrious by victory, triumphant*:—Hié swá sigebeorhte and swá gebégde mid mycelre blisse tó hãm fóran, Blickl. Homl. 203, 30. Cf. *the prayer name* Sigebryht, -berht, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 18: Txts. 512. v. sigor-beorht.

sige-beorn, es; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Ne gefrægn ic æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sél gebæran . . . Hig fuhton fíf dagas, swá hyra nán ne feól, Fins. Th. 76; Fin. 38. [Cf. *Icel.* Sig-björn (*proper name*).]

sige-bîme, an; *f. A trumpet which is sounded after victory*:—Sungon sigebýman (*after the Israelites had escaped from the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 214, 6; Exod. 565. [Cf. *Icel.* sigr-lúðr.]

sige-bróðor; *m. A victorious brother*, used in speaking to St. Andrew of St. Matthew, who was not daunted by his heathen captors, Andr. Kmbl. 366; An. 183.

sige-cempa, an; *m. A victorious warrior*:—Wæs Dauid æt wíge sóð sigecempa, Ps. C. 50, 10.

sige-cwên, e; *f. A victorious queen*, applied to Elene, Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: 1992; El. 998.

sige-dêma, an; *m. A victorious, triumphant judge, the irresistible judge of the day of judgment*:—Se sigedéma, freá mihtig (*Christ*) Andr. Kmbl. 1322; An. 661. Ne beóþ đær (*at the last judgment*) forþ borene sigele tó đam sigedéman, Wulfst. 254, 1: Exon. Th. 65, 28; Cri. 1061.

sige-dryhten, es; *m. A victorious lord*, (1) as a complimentary epithet of an earthly chief:—Sigedrihten mîn, aldor Éast-Dena, Beo. Th. 788; B. 391. Sigedryhten mîn (*the departed Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 24; Gú. 1349. Wit for uncrum sigedryhtne song áhófan, 324, 33; Vid. 104. (2) as an epithet of the Deity:—Þeóda Waldend, sigedryhten mîn, Andr. Kmbl. 2905; An. 1455: Exon. Th. 176, 19; Gú. 1212: Ps. C. 50, 119. Þeóden engla, sóð sigedrihten, Hy. 6, 34. Đú eart selfa sigedrihten God, Met. 20, 260. Đonc secgan sigedryhtne, dæs đe hé hine sylfne ûs sendan wolde, Exon. Th. 9, 1; Cri. 128: Andr. Kmbl. 1753; An. 879. Sigedrihten, mihtigne God, Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523: 48, 20; Gen. 778. [*O. Sax.* sigi-drohtin (*applied to the Deity*).]

sige-eádig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*:—Sigeeádig bil, Beo. Th. 3119; B. 1557. [Cf. *Icel.* sigr-sæll.] v. sigor-eádig.

sige-fæst; *adj. With victory secured, victorious, triumphant.* (1) applied to persons:—Sigefæst *victor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 18. Sigfæst *triumphator*, Rtl. 122, 12. And hé sigefæst swá eft hãm férde *sicque victor in patriam reversus*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 5: Exon. Th. 460, 26; Hö. 23. Þurh cyninges wísdóm fo'c wyrd gesæling, gesundfúl and sigefæst, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 5. Hé ofslóh mid đam sigefæstan here eall dæt mennisc, Jos. 10, 40. Hí sigefæste ofer sæ férdon, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 15. Sigefæste *triumphabiles, triumpho plenos*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 33. Hý beóþ ðý gesundran and ðý sigefæstran, Exon. Th. 408, 29; Ra. 27, 19. Se sigefæstesta cyning *victoriosissimus rex*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 16. (2) applied to things:—Sigefest wuldor, Hy. 8, 4. Sigefæstne

hâm, Menol. Fox 298; Men. 150. Sigefæst tâcon *victricia signa*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24: H. R. 105, 21. Sigefæstan gûþfanan *victricia, victoriosa*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 54. v. sigor-fæst.

sigefæstan; *p.* te *To triumph*:—Sigefeston *triumphant*, Txts. 182, 77. v. ge-sigefæstan.

sigefæstness, e; *f. Victoriousness, triumph*:—Hê wîtgode be Cristes sigefæstnesse, ðâ ðâ hê on heofonas âstâh, Ps. Th. 23, arg. Ðeáh ânra gehwylc wind hæbbe twelf sigefæstnissa, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 3. Sigefæstnissum *triumphis*, Rtl. 93, 7: 75, 19. v. sigorfæstness.

sige-folc, es; *n. A victorious or triumphant people*:—Heó (*Judith*) dæt word âcwæþ tô ðam sigefolce (*the Jews who were about to destroy the Assyrians*), Judth. Thw. 23, 32; Jud. 152. Ðâ wæs þeód on sælum, sigefolca swêg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644: Menol. Fox 593; Gn. C. 66.

sige-gealdor, es; *n. A charm that gives victory*:—Ic mê on disse gyrde belûce . . . wið eal dæt lâð de intô land fare; sygegealdor ic begale, sigegyrd ic mê wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 14.

sige-gefeoht, es; *n. A victorious battle, a victory*:—On sigegefeohtum ellreordra cynna *in victories over foreign races*; in expugnandis barbaris, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 25.

sige-gird, e; *f. A rod that brings victory*. v. sige-gealdor.

sige-hrêmig; *adj. Exultant with victory, triumphant*:—Gesæt sigehrêmig on ða swîdran hand êce eâdfruna (*Christ*) ágnum Fæder, Exon. Th. 33, 25; Cri. 531: Hy. 8, 30.

sige-hrêd *fame gained by victory*:—Onsêl sigehrêd secgum *tell men of the fame you have won* (cf. the account of his deeds which Beowulf had given to Hrothgar), Beo. Th. 984; B. 490. Cf. gûþ-hrêd.

sige-hrêdig; *adj. Triumphant.* (1) applied to men:—Dômeádig cempa . . . sigehrêdig (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 146, 4; Gû. 704. Hig ne wêndon dæt hê sigehrêdig sêcean côme þeóden *they did not expect that Beowulf would come triumphant (from his fight with Grendel's mother) and visit Hrothgar*, Beo. Th. 3198; B. 1597: 5505; B. 2756. (2) applied to the Deity:—Se Ælmihtiga . . . gesette sigehrêdig sunnan and mônan, 188; B. 94.

sige-hwîl, e; *f. A time of victory, the hour of victory*:—Wedra helm feónd gefylde . . . Ðæt ðam þeódne wæs sîdes sigehwîl, Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710.

sigel, sægl, segl; *n.* (?) *The sun*; also *the name of the rune* = *S*:— ᛋ sæmannum symble byþ on hihte (cf. Icelandic Runic poem—Sól er landa ljómi), Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 15; Rûn. 16. Woruldcandel scân, sigel sûþan fûs, Beo. Th. 3936; B. 1966. Wuldres tâcen swylce hâdre sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hâdor sægl gewât under scrîðan, 2911; An. 1458. Heáldes segl *the sun of the head, the eye* (cf. *Icel.* enni-mâni, -tungl = *the eye*), 100; An. 50. [*Goth.* saúil: *n. the sun: Icel.* sól; *f.*] v. heádo-sigel; sigel-beorht, -hearwa, -hweorfa, -torht, -waras.

sigel, sigl; *n.* (?) *A clasp, brooch, jewel*:—Sigl, sigil *bulla*, Txts. 45, 331: *fibula*, 63, 874: *sibba*, 97, 1856. Sigl *bulla, gemma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 70: *fibula*, 148, 57. Sigil *bulla*, i. 288, 7. Sigel, ii. 11, 34: *fibula*, 35, 42. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sigilla; *f. lunula. From Latin* (?) sigillum.] v. sigle.

sigel-beorht; *adj.* **I.** *sun-bright, bright with the sun, sunny*:—Wintres dæg sigelbeorhtne geninþ hærfest mid herige hrîmes and snâwes *winter's day takes captive sunny autumn with its army of frost and snow*, Menol. Fox 404; Men. 203. Bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tô tûne, 175; Men. 89. **II.** *bright as the sun*:—Sitt sigelbeorht swegles brytta on heáhsetle *ille sedens solio fulget sublimis in alto*, Dôm. L. 117. [*Icel.* sól-bjartr.] Cf. sigel-torht.

sige-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize, palm*:—Sigeleán ł edleán *palma*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 5: 432, 75: *triumphus, palma*, 424. 53. Dæt wê brûcan sigeleáne *ut perfruamur bravio*, Hymn. Surt. 129, 18. Simon and Thaddeus beornas beadorôfe sceoldon þurh wæpenhete sigeleán sêcan, Apstls. Kmbl. 161; Ap. 81. Êce lîf, sêlust sigeleána, Elen. Kmbl. 1051; El. 527. [*Goth.* sigis-laun *bravium.*] v. sigor-leán.

sige-leás; *adj.* **I.** *without victory, unsuccessful in conflict, defeated*:—Engle nû lange [wæron] eal sigeleáse *the English now for a long time have been deserted by victory*, Wulfst. 162, 15. Hŷ sigeleáse (*defeated*) ðone grênan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 33; Gû. 447: 141, 6; Gû. 623: Cd. Th. 20, 20; Gen. 312. **Ia.** of an expedition, *unattended by victory*:—Sigeleásne sîd, Exon. Th. 120, 17; Gû. 273. **Ib.** of a song, *that tells of defeat*:—Gehŷrdon galan Godes andsacan sigeleásne sang, Beo. Th. 1578; B. 787. [*O. H. Ger.* sigu-lôs.]

sige-leóþ, es; *n. A song of triumph*:—Ða wæs sigeleóþ (cf. *Icel.* sigr-óp) galen on herefelda, Elen. Kmbl. 248; El. 124. Engla þreátas sigeleóþ sungon (*when Guthlac came to Heaven*), Exon. Th. 181, 6; Gû. 1289.

Sigel-hearwa (Sîl-), an; *m. An Ethiopian*:—Se deósol wearþ æteówod swylce ormæte Sîlhearwa, Homl. Th. i. 466, 24. Hê him ætŷwde micelne Sigelhearwan, ðæm wæs seó onsŷn sweartre ðonne hrûm, Shrn. 120, 24. Twegen blace Sîlhearwan, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 17: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 285. Sigylhearwan (Sielhearwæn, MS. T.) *Aethiopes*, Ps. Spl. 71, 9. Sigelhearwena (*Sýl-*, Ps. Spl.) folc, Ps. Surt. 73, 14: ii. p. 189, 36. Ethiopia, ðæt is ðæra Sîlhearwena rice, Homl. Th. ii. 472, 13: i. 454, 12. Ðæra Sîlhearwena land *terra Aethiopiae*, Gen. 2, 13. Sîlhearewena (Sîlhearwena, MSS. R. P.) land, Lchdm. iii. 258, 18. Ðû sealdest Sigelhearwan (-as, MS.) tô môse *dedisti in escam populo Aethiopum*, Ps. Th. 73, 14. Cf. Sigel-waras.

Sigelhearwen; *adj. Ethiopian*:—For his Sigelhearwenan wîfe *propter uxorem ejus Aethiopissam*, Num. 12, 1. Sŷlhearwenre, *Aethiopica*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 49.

sigel-hweorfa, an; *m.* A plant-name, a word equivalent in meaning to the Greek *heliotrope*. It is found as the representative of foreign words in the following:—Sigelhweorfa *heliotropus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 5, 80: Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Sigelhuerpha *eliotropia*, id. Sigelhueorna *nimphea*, 304, col. 1: *solsequia*, 305, col. 1. Sigelwearfa. Ðeós wyrt ðe Grêcas *heliotropus*, and Rômâne *uertannum* nemnaþ, and eác Angle sigelhweorfa hâtaþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 21. Sigilhweorfa *elotropus*, 254, 11. In the following no foreign equivalent is given:—Sigelhweorfa, ii. 94, 25: iii. 24, 4. Nim nioþoweardne sigelhweorfan, 326, 17. See Lchdm. ii. 404, col. 2.

sigel-hweorfe, an; *f.* A plant name:—Sigelhwerfe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. *Eleotropam*, Grece; Latine, *solsequium, idem* sigelhweorfe, ii. 32, 26. Nim sigelhweorfan ða smalan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 23. v. preceding word.

sige-lîc; *adj. Victorious*:—Ða sigelîcan *victricia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 21: *victoria*, 92, 4. v. sigor-lîc.

sigel-torht; *adj. Bright with sunshine* or *bright as the sun*, cf. sigelbeorht:—Swâ wæs ealne dæg ôðdæt æfen com sigeltorht (*epithet of* æfen *or of* Andrew?) swungen, Andr. Kmbl. 2493; An. 1248.

Sigel-waras, -ware; *pl. The Ethiopians*:—Mannkynn sweartes hiwes . . . ða man hâteþ Sîlhearwan (Sigilwara, MS. V.), Nar. 38, 30. Hine Sigelwearas (*Aethopes*) sêceaþ, Ps. Th. 71, 9. Folc Sigelwara *populus Aethiopum*, 86, 3. Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 2; Exod. 69. Hê (*St. Matthew*) gelêrde Sigelwara mægðe, and of Sigelwarum hê flŷmde twegan dryas, Shrn. 131, 27: Apstls. Kmbl. 127; Ap. 64. Cf. Sigelhearwa.

sige-mêce, es; *m. A victorious sword, a sword wielded by a victor's hand*, Exon. Th. 93, 24; Cri. 1531.

Sigen, e; *f. The Seine*; Sequana:—Andlang Sigene, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 31. Be Sigene (Signe, MS. A.), 660; Erl. 35, 8: 897; Erl. 94, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* Sigana.]

sigend, es; *m. Movement of the sea, wave*:—Sigend *flustra*, i. *undae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 62. Flód *flustra*, sigendum *flustris*, 33, 33: 76, 63. v. sigan.

sigere (?), es; *m. A glutton*:—Sigiras (siras, Corpus Gl.) *lurcones, avidi*, Txts. 72, 568. v. sigerian, *and* cf. (?) sigan, IV.

sige-reáf, es; *n. A triumphal robe*; toga palmata, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 4.

sigerian. v. sigorian.

sigerian (?) *to act as a glutton*:—Sigergendum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 34. v. sigere.

sige-rice; *adj. Victorious, triumphant.* (1) applied to the Deity:—Witig Drihten . . . sigerîce, Cd. Th. 179, 11; Exod. 27. (2) applied to men, cf. *prop. name* Sigerîc:—Gif gê (*the Israelites*) gehealdaþ hâlige lâre, gê gesittaþ sigerîce beórselas beorna, Cd. Th. 213, 34; Exod. 562. [*Ger.* sieg-reich.]

sige-rôf; *adj. Of victorious energy, triumphantly active.* (1) applied to a warrior or to a king:—Sigerôf kyning (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1243; B. 619: (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 315; El. 158: 141; El. 70. Wæron Rômware secgas sigerôfe, 93; El. 47: Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. (2) without reference to battle:—Mîn yldra fæder sigerôf sægde, frôd fyrnwíta, Elen. Kmbl. 873; El. 437. Sigerôfne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2451; An. 1227. Gesæton sigerôfe . . . rædþeahtende, Elen. Kmbl. 1732; El. 868. Sigerôfra (*the saints in glory*), Lchdm. i. 390, 4. (3) applied to the Deity:—Ece Dryhten, sigerôf settend, Exon. Th. 188, 17; Az. 47.

sige-sceorp, es; *n. Triumphal apparel*, Exon. Th. 341, 16; Gn. Ex. 127.

sige-sîþ, es; *m. A victorious expedition* or *journey*:—Oft dædlata dôme foreldit sigesîtha gahuem *generally the dilatory man is too late for glory, for every successful undertaking*, Txts. 152, 9.

sige-spêd, e; *f. Triumphant faculty, ability that gains its ends*:—Ðê God sealde sâwle sigespêd and snyttro cræft *God hath given thee effectual power of soul and wisdom's art*, Elen. Kmbl. 2341; El. 1172. Ic on ðé oncnâwe wîsdômes gewit, sigespêd geseald, Andr. Kmbl. 1291; An. 646. v. sigor-spêd.

sige-tâc[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory*:—Dæt hâlige sigetâcen (*the cross*), Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. Hê sigetâcen sende *misit signa*, Ps. Th. 134, 9. v. sigor-tâc[e]n, sige-beác[e]n.

sige-þeód, e; *f. A victorious people, a powerful people*:—Hyne gesôhton on sigeþeóde hearde hildefrecan, Beo. Th. 4415; B. 2204: Exon. 473, 23; Bo. 19. Sigeþeóda (*the victorious Goths*), Met. 1, 4. Secgeaþ his wuldor geond sigeþeóde (*inter gentes*), Ps. Th. 95, 3.

sige-þreát, es; *m. A triumphant band*, Exon. Th. 53, 2; Cri. 844.

sige-þúf (?), es; *m. A banner that conducts to victory, a victorious banner*:—Stópon secgas and gesíþas, bæron þúfas (sigeþúfas?), Judth. Thw. 24, 22; Jud. 201. Cf. sige-beác[e]n.

sige-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* (? cf. *Icel.* sigr-blót):—Wolde líge gesyllan his swæsne sunu tó sigetibre, Cd. Th. 203, 12; Exod. 402. v. sigor-tiber.

sige-torht; *adj. Splendid with victory, triumphant*:—Sigetorht árás ēce Drihten, Cd. Th. 279, 10; Sat. 240. Cf. sige-beorht.

sige-tudor, es; *n. A victorious, triumphant progeny*, applied to the human race, Exon. Th. 154, 5; Gú. 838.

sige-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon with which victory is won*, Beo. Th. 1612; B. 804.

sige-wang, es; *m. A plain where victory is won, a glorious plain*. (1) where actual fighting has taken place:—Se mǽsta dǽl dæs heriges læg on ðam sigewonge, Judth. Thw. 25, 36. (2) where actual fighting is not referred to, *a place in which evil is overcome*:—Smeolt wæs se sigewang (*the place where St. Andrew's heathen enemies had been overwhelmed*), Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smylte is se sigewong (cf. dæt torhte lond, l. 19, wlitig is se wong eall, 198, 8, *the dwelling-place of the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 33; 146, 23; Gú. 714. Mennisce árás on ðam sigewonge (*Guthlac's dwelling-place*) helpe gemétton, 157, 18; Gú 893.

sige-wíf, es; *n. Grimm supposes this word may be a general denomination of wise women*, D. M. 402; *the passage in which it occurs is a charm, where it is addressed to bees when swarming*:—Sittaþ gé, sigewíf, sigaþ tó eorþan, Lchdm. i. 384, 24.

sigle, es; *n. A necklace, collar, band for the neck*:—Ne beóþ dǽr forþ borene sigele ne beágas ne heora heáfodgold, Wulfst. 253, 23. Đá gemétte heó under hrægele gylden sigele (*monile*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 5. Hāma ætwæg Brósinga mene, sigle and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200. In mínum sweoran ic mé gemon beran ða ýdlan byrþenne gyldenra sigla *in collo me meminí supervacua monitium pondera portare*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 27; Beo. Th. 2318; B. 1157. Hí on beorg dydon bēg and siglu . . . hyrsta, 6308; B. 3164. [*Icel.* sigli *a necklace.*] v. mádum-sigle; sigel, in-sigle.

sigle, an; *f. Rye*:—Siglan dust, Lchdm. ii. 126, 7. [*Lat.* secale; *later* segale, sigalum, sigla: cf. *Ital.* segale: *Fr.* seigle.]

sigor, es; *m. Victory, triumph*:—Mé oferswíðde se wyrresta sigor, Shru. 37, 24. Sigor eft ǽhwearf of norþmonna nīdgeteóne, æscīr wera, Cd. Th. 124, 24; Gen. 2067. Sigores *palmam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 32. Mid sigores wuldre tó heofonum ástīgan, Wulfst. 199, 13. Swegles caldor hyre (*Judith*) sigores onleáh, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 124. Sigere *tropheo*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 64. Elue gewurðod, dóme and sigore, Cd. Th. 129, 3; Gen. 2138. Hlísfulne sigor, *famosum tropheum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 29. Ic sceal his róde sigor (*the triumph of Christ's cross*) swíðor wíscan donne ondrǽdan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. Sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2363; B. 1183. Folc ðe hē on deóflum genom þurh his sylfes sygor, Exon. Th. 36, 24; Cri. 581. Sigera *triumphorum*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 33. Dyssum sigorum dū Godes biscop blissian miht *hisque Dei consul factus laetare triumphis*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 31. Mid ðǽm sigorum geweorðad *triumphans*, Nar. 28, 4. ¶ *The word occurs often in reference to the Deity* (cf. *in Icel.* Sig-fǒðr *one of Odin's names*, sig-tívar *the gods of victory*, sigr-goð *a god of victory*):—Swegles aldor se de sigor seleþ, Cd. Th. 170, 5; Gen. 2808. Dæt hē sigora gehwæs ána weólde (cf. Hans (*Odin's*) menn trúðu því, at hann ætti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Exon. Th. 276, 5; Jul. 561. Sigores āgend, ealdor, freá, fruma, God, weard, Cd. Th. 307, 11; Sat. 678: Hv. 3, 20: Exon. Th. 25, 21; Cri. 404: 19, 2; Cri. 294: Andr. Kmbl. 1519; An. 761: Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Sigora dryhten, freá, God, sellend, settend, sóðcyning, waldend, weard, Cd. Th. 63, 23; Gen. 1036: Exon. Th. 242, 18; Ph. 675: Elen. Kmbl. 2613; El. 1308: Exon. Th. 359, 17; Pa. 64: Cd. Th. 237, 5; Dan. 333: Exon. Th. 75, 29; Cri. 1229: Cd. Th. 8, 19; Gen. 126: 106, 13; 1770. Bidde ic sigere (-a?, -es?) Godes miltse, Lchdm. i. 390, 10. [*Icel.* sigr.] v. hréd-, wíg-sigor; sige, *and following words.*

sigor-beác[e]n, es; *n. A symbol of victory*, applied to the cross, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. v. sige-beác[e]n.

sigor-beorht; *adj. Triumphant*, epithet of Christ, Exon. Th. 1, 18; Cri. 10. v. sige-beorht.

sigor-cynn, es; *n. A triumphant, glorious race*, epithet of the Seraphim, Elen. Kmbl. 1506; El. 755.

sigor-eádig; *adj. Blessed with victory, victorious*, Beo. Th. 2626; B. 1311: 4693; B. 2352. v. sige-eádig.

sigor-fæst; *adj. Victorious, triumphant*. (1) as an epithet of the Deity:—Se Sunu (*Christ*) wæs sigorfæst on ðam síðfate, Rood Kmbl. 297; Kr. 150. God sigorfæst, Exon. Th. 217, 18; Ph. 282. (2) of an angel:—Meahtig Meotudes þegn, sigorfæst, 176, 30; Gú. 1218. (3) of a passion:—Brondhát lutu, sigorfæst in sefan, 160, 3; Gú. 938. v sige-fæst.

sigorfæstness, e; *f. Victoriousness*:—Be sigerfestnisse and swíðmódnisse ūses Drihtnes mid ðǽm hē ða hǽþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. v. sigefæstness.

sigorian, sigerian, sigrian; *p.* ode *To vanquish, triumph over, triumph*:—Ic sigerie (sigerige, sigrige, sigrie) *triumpho*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 5. Ic sigrige be Cristes mádmum, and ic díne tintregu ne gefrēde, Homl. Th. i. 424, 33. Fulfremed sóðlufu niddaneardes sigoraþ ealdor *perfecta caritas mundi triumphat principem*, Hymn. Surt. 123, 38. Sigerode *triumphat*, 105, 32. Sigoriende *triumphans*, 85, 9. Sigriende, Germ. 395, 4. Sigirendes *triumphantis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* ubarsigirōn *triumphare*: *Icel.* sigra: *Dan.* seire.]

sigoriend, sigriend, es; *m. A victor*:—Sigriend *victor*, Hymn. Surt. 38, 7.

sigor-leán, es; *n. A reward of victory, prize*:—Dryhten hyre (*Judith*) geaf sigorleán in swegles wuldre, Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Sigorleán sēcan, Exon. Th. 154, 29; Gú. 850: 184, 14; Gú. 1344. Sigorleán habban, Elen. Kmbl. 1246; El. 623. Sigorleánum onfón, Cd. Th. 176, 27; Gen. 2918. Tó sigorleánum sellan, Exon. Th. 97, 14; Cri. 1590. v. sige-leán.

sigor-líc; *adj. Triumphal*:—Dæt sigorlícre leóþ *carmen triumphale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 48: Hpt. 438, 16. Mid sigerlícum sige *triumphali trofeo* (*victoria*), 473, 40. v. sige-líc.

sigor-spéd, e; *f. Abundant success*:—Is help gearu æt mǽrum, manna gehwylcum sigorspēd geseald, Andr. Kmbl. 1817; An. 911. Mé is miht ofer eall, sigorspēd geseald, 2868; An. 1437. v. sige-spēd.

sigor-tāc[e]n, es; *n. A sign of victory, a convincing sign*:—Godspel bodian, secgan sigortācnum *to preach the gospel, tell it with convincing proofs* or *with marks shewing how it had prevailed*, Exon. Th. 169, 3; Gú. 1089. v. sige-tāc[e]n.

sigor-tiber, es; *n. A sacrifice for victory* or *deliverance*:—Wes ðú on ófeste . . . dæt ðú lāc onsecge sigortifre *hasten to offer with a sacrifice, that may deliver you from your peril*, Exon. Th. 257, 30; Jul. 255. v. sige-tiber.

sigor-weorc, es; *A victorious work, a victory*:—Sigorworca hrēd, Cd. Th. 198, 2; Exod. 316. [*Icel.* sigr-verk *a victory.*]

sigor-wuldor, es; *n. Triumphant glory, the glory of the victor*:—Háliges sáula gesittaþ in sigorwuldre Dryhtnes dreámas, Exon. Th. 109, 21; Gú. 93.

sigrian. v. sigorian.

sigsonte ? *a plant name*, Lchdm. i. 74, 11: 102, 24.

-siht, -sihte. v. ge-, in-, út-siht, blód-, út-sihte.

sihþ, e; *f. A vision*:—Bóc dæra sighðana *apocalypsis*, Jn. Skt. p. i, 11. Ða sihðo (gisihðe, Rush.) *quae vidissent*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 9. v. æt-, ge-sihþ.

sihtre, silcen. v. seohtre, seolucen.

silf, silfren, Síl-hearwa, sillan. v. self, seolfren, Sigel-hearwa, sellan.

Sillende *Zealand*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 20, 23.

sil-líc, silofor. v. seld-líc, seolfor.

siltan; *p.* te *To salt, season*:—Ic sylte *condio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 192, 13. Selt *condit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 55. On ðæm de gē hit syltaþ (*condistis*), Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Selte mon hiora mettas, Lchdm. ii. 234, 14. Læreówum gedafenaþ dæt hī mid wísdómes sealte geleáffulra manna mód sylton, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 17. ge-, un-silt (-sylt).

sima, an; *m. A cord, rope*:—Satan læg símon gesǽled (cf. *Icel.* sím-bundinn), Cd. Th. 47, 23; Gen. 765. [*O. Sax.* símo *a cord*: *O. Frs.* sím: *Icel.* síma; *n.*; *cf. also* seimr *a string*: *Dan.* sime *a seton.*]

símian; *p.* de *To load, put a burden* (seám) *on*:—Gē sýmaþ (sēmaþ, Lind.) men mid ðām byrþenum . . . and gē ne hrīnaþ ða seámas mid eówrum ánum fingre *oneratis homines oneribus . . . et ipsi uno digito uestro non tangitis sarcinas*, Lk. Skt. 11, 46. Sýmaþ *onerant*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Hig sýmdon hira æssan *oneratis asinis*, Gen. 44, 13. Sýmaþ eówre seaan, 45, 17. v. ge-, ofer-siman (-sýman).

simbel, symbel, simel; *adj. Continual, perpetual*. [*The word occurs only in the adverbial forms* simbles, simble, on simbel (cf. on ídel), *and the compounds* simbel-farende, -gefera: *similarly O. H. Ger.* simpal *for the most part appears in adverbial forms, but Graff vi. 26 gives one instance of its adjective use*, simplém *assiduis*. *Icel.* simul *ever, is preserved in only one or two passages*]:—On simbel *ever, always, continually*:—Hī hiora freóndscipe foþ on symbel gehealdaþ *they continue ever to maintain their friendship*, Met. 11, 94. Hió þyrstende wæs on symbel mannes blódes *she was continually thirsting for human blood*; haec, sanguinem sitiens, inter incessabilia homicidia, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 27. Dǽr se rīca hyne reste on symbel nihtes *where the ruler ever rested at night*, Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 44. v. following words.

simbel-farende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Always travelling, wandering, roving*:—Da simbelfarendan Æthiopes *Aethiopum gentes pervagantes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 26, 16. v. next word.

simbel-gefera, an; *m. One who continually goes with another, a constant companion*:—Nis hit nó dæt án dæt swá eáde mæg widerweard gescéaft wesan ætgædere symbelgefēran, ac hit is sellícre dæt hiora ǽnig

ne mæg bûtan ôðrum bión *it is not only that it is so easy for opposites to be able to be constant companions, but it is more extraordinary that no one can exist without another*, Met. 11, 50. v. preceding word.

simble, symble, simle, siemle, semle, symle; *adv. Ever, always.* **I.** *continually, continuously, without intermission.* (1) alone:—Symble mid ðê *semper tecum*, Ps. Th. 72, 18. Symble fŷr oððe gâr *ever fire or spear*, Cod. Th. 20, 29; Gen. 316. Simle *diuturne*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 23. Hié simle lôcigeaþ tô dære eorþan *ad terram semper inclinantur*, Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 20. Hié wæron simle healfe æt hâm, healfe ûte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. In ðê sâule sôðfæstra simle gerestaþ, Exon. Th. 4, 16; Cri. 53: Met. 20, 238. Semle, 20, 198. Ic siemle mid ðê beó, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 23. Hê symle Drihtne folgode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 17. Symle wesan on lustum, Cd. Th. 30, 26; Gen. 472. Ne swylteþ hê symle ac him eft cymeþ bôt *he does not die for ever, does not remain dead, but remedy comes again to him*, Exon. Th. 419, 13; Râ. 38, 5. ¶ in clauses with a comparative:—Symle bið ðŷ heardra ðe hit sæstreámas swîðor beátaþ *it keeps getting harder the more the waves beat it*, Cd. Th. 80, 7; Gen. 1325: Beo. Th. 5752; B. 2880: Salm. Kmbl. 485; Sal. 243. (2) with words of similar meaning:—His sôðfæstnyss wunaþ symble êce *justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 110, 2. Symble on êcnesse *in aeternum*, 118, 142. Simle singales beclŷsed, Exon. Th. 20, 25; Cri. 323. Singallîce simle, Met. 7, 46. Forþ simle, Exon. Th. 23, 30; Cri. 376. Symle âwo tô ealdre, 149, 6; Gû. 757. Â symle, 459, 10; Hy. 4, 114. ¶ with comparative:—Ðê bið â symble of dæge on dæg drohtaþ strengra, Andr. Kmbl. 2768; An. 1386. **II.** *on every occasion or opportunity, without missing, in unbroken succession*:—Faraþ six dagas simble (*without missing a day*) ymb ða burh, Jos. 6, 3. Symble bið gemyndgad morna gehwylce, Beo. Th. 4891; B. 2450. Symble gefêgon burhweardes cyme *they rejoiced whenever he came*, Andr. Kmbl. 1318; An. 659. Ðû simle mænst, gif ðê ænies willan wana bið, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 21. Dæt môd siemle bið gebunden ðâr ðissa twega yfela âuðer ricsaþ *whenever either of these two evils prevails, the mind is bound*, 6; Fox 16, 2. Nâfre ic ða geþeahte sêcan wolde, ac ic symle mec âscêd ðara scylda, Elen. Kmbl. 936; El. 469. Dæt hê symle oftost God weorþige, Exon. Th. 27, 17; Cri. 432: 243, 34; Jul. 20. Symle hŷ Gûðlâc fromne fundon, ðonne hŷ neósan cwôman, 123, 7; Gû. 319: 205, 6; Ph. 108. ¶ where a series of times is mentioned:—Symble (syme, Exon. Th. 367, 19) ymbe seofon niht *every seven days*, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10: Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Simle ymb .xii. mônaþ, Chart. Th. 461, 9: 474, 5: 475, 3. [*O. Sax.* simbla, simla: *O. H. Ger.* simple *semper*.] v. simbel.

simbles, simles; *adv. Ever, always*:—Â ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan ðînes georn on môde, Andr. Kmbl. 128; An. 64. [*O. H. Ger.* simles, simples *semper*.] v. simbel.

simblian, simlian *to frequent*:—Symligaþ ł oftginiósaþ *frequentant*, Rtl. 15, 17.

simblunga, simlunga; *adv. Always, continually*:—Symlinga *jugiter*, Rtl. 33, 17. Symlunge *continuo*, 59, 33. Symlinga *continua* (-o?), 17, 5.

simel, simering-wyrt. v. symbel, symering-wyrt.

sîn, seón, sién, sŷn, e; *f.* **I.** *power of seeing, sight, vision*:—Smire on ða eágan, sió sŷn bið ðŷ scearpre, Lchdm. ii. 30. 21. Se hwæl se ðe gârseces grund bihealeþ sweartan sŷne *the whale that beholds the depths of ocean with darkened sight*, Exon. Th. 427, 20; Râ. 41, 94. Ne wyrt dæt ða seón *it does not injure the sight*, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Se ðe hire ða siéne onlâh, dæt heó swâ wîde wîstan meahte, Cd. Th. 38, 16; Gen. 607. Oft ic sŷne ofteáh, âblende beorna unrîm, Exon. Th. 270, 21; Jul. 468. Nælde sellîcu wiht sŷne ne folme, 415, 3; Râ. 33, 5. **II.** *the instrument of sight, the eye*:—Sŷne *pupillam*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 54. [He feide þe sene to þe egen, þe hlust to þe earen, O. E. Hom. ii. 25, 12. Ĵiff þatt tin eȝhe iss unnhal o þe sêne, Orm. 9394. Ich (*the owl*) habbe gode sene, O. and N. 368. *Goth.* siuns *sight: O. Sax.* siun *sight; eye: Icel.* sjón, sŷn *sight; eye.*] v. an-, heáfod-sŷn (-sién).

sîn; *pos ess. pron. His, her, its, their;* suus. This pronoun, which is regularly used in the cognate dialects, rarely occurs in English prose, where its place seems to have been early taken by the genitive of *hê, heó, hit.* **I.** referring to a sing. masc.:—Gif hæleþa hwile eágum môdes sînes (cf. his môdes, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 3), Met. 21, 38. Him Hrôðgâr gewât tô hofe sînum, Beo. Th. 2477; B. 1236. Harold hŷrde holdlîce hærran sînum, Chr. 1065; Erl. 168, 13. Man æt ðam âgende sînne willan æt gebicge, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Esne wið dryhten gebête sîne hŷd, L. Wih. 10; Th. i. 38, 22. **II.** referring to a sing. fem.:—Bær seó brimwylf hringa þengel tô hofe sînum, Beo. Th. 3019; B. 1507. Heáfod on hand âgrafat ludith gingran sînre, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. Dæt wîf (wît *though neuter is represented by a pron. pron.*) ðin heáfod tredeþ mid fôtum sînum, Cd. Th. 56, 16; Gen. 913. **III.** referring to a plural:—Ðæc Israêla herigaþ, herran sînne (þinne, MS.), 240, 28; Dan. 393. Gebid sînna sôwhula, Txts. 124, 5. Âhealdetoon fram stîgum sŷnum ł fram heora paðum *claudicaverunt a semitis suis*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 46. [*Goth.* seins: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sîn: *Icel.* sînn (sinn).]

sîn *be.* v. sî.

sin- (sîne-, seonu-, v. *cpds.*). The form does not occur as an independent word; as a prefix it has usually the force *ever, everlasting;* but in some cases it seems to denote *magnitude*, e. g. sin-here; cf. *O. H. Ger.* sin-vluot *the deluge*. [*O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sin-: *Icel.* sî- (*but in the phrase* sî ok æ *the independent word is found*): cf. *Goth.* siuteins *continual, daily.*]

sin-birnende *ever burning, continually burning*:—Hît (*the fire of Etna*) simle bið sinbyrnende, Met. 8, 52.

sinc, es; *n. (used only in poetry) Treasure, gold, silver, jewels*:—Gold gerîseþ on guman sweorde, sinc on cwêne, Exon. Th. 341, 17; Gn. Ex. 127. Sinc, gold on grunde, Beo. Th. 5522; B. 2764. Ða ðe seolfres beóþ since gecoste *qui probati sunt argento*, Ps. 67, 27. Gesâwon oðer since salo hlifian, reced ofer rêadum golde, Cd. Th. 145, 9; Gen. 2403. Bereáfodon receda wul:lor (*the temple*) rêadan golde, since and seolfre, 219, 25; Dan. 60. Sadol searwum fâh, since gewurþad, Beo. Th. 2081; B. 1038: 3234; B. 1615. Se wyrm ligeþ since (*the hoard which it guarded*) bereáfod, 5486; B. 2746. Cyning mec gyrweþ since and seolfre, Exon. Th. 401, 11; Râ. 21, 10. Scah on sync, on sylfor, on searogimmas, 478, 4; Ruin. 36. Tô heânlîc mê þinceþ, ðæt gê mid ûrum sceattum tô scype gangon unbefohtene . . . ne sceole gê swâ sôfte sinc gegangan, Byrht. Th. 133, 33; By. 59. Leóda gôd, sûdmonna sinc, Cd. Th. 121, 28; Gen. 2017. Hê bebohte bearn Wealdendes on seolfres sinc, 301, 7; Sat. 578. Hê beágas dælde, sinc æt symle, Beo. Th. 162; B. 81. Ðone hring hæfde Higelâc nŷhstan sîðe, siððan hê under segne sinc ealgode, Beo. Th. 2413; B. 1204. Ðû ða mâdmas Higelâce onsend; mæg ðonne on ðæm golde ongitan, ðonne hê on dæt sinc staríaþ . . . , 2975; B. 1485. ¶ Sinces brytta, hyrde *a dispenser, guardian of treasure, a prince*, cf. sinc-gifa, *and* Sinca baldor . . . Hrêdel cyning geaf mê sinc and symbel, 4853; B. 2431. Done sêlestan sæcyninga ðara ðe sinc brytnade, 4756; B. 2383:—Sinces brytta, goldwine gumena (*Hrothgar*), 2344; B. 1170. Sinces brytta, folces hyrde, 1219; B. 607: Exon. Th. 288, 3; Wand. 25: (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30. Sinces brytta, æðelinga helm (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 18; Gen. 1857. Sinces hyrde, Melchisedec, 126, 27; Gen. 2101. [*O. Sax.* sink.] v. fæted-sinc.

sincan; *p.* sanc, *pl.* suncon; *pp.* suncen. **I.** *to sink*:—Dâ ingon sincan *cum coepisset mergi*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 14, 30. Hwæðer sincende sæflôd wære, Cd. Th. 86, 27; Gen. 1437. **II.** *to act as an aperient*:—Gif dæt sîé ômihte wæte innan, tyhte hié mon ût mid lîþum mettum sincendum, and ne læt inne gesittan on ðam lîchoman, Lchdm. ii. 218, 14. [*Goth.* siggkwan: *O. Sax.* sinkan: *O. H. Ger.* sinchan: *Icel.* sökkva.] v. â-, be-, ge-sincan.

sin-ceald; *adj. Ever-cold*:—Sincalda sæ, Cd. Th. 207, 25; Exod. 472.

sin-cealdu; *indecl. f. Continual cold*:—Ne mæg ðær rên ne snâw, ne sunnan hâtu, ne sincaldu wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 29; Ph. 17.

sinc-fæt, es; *n.* **I.** *a costly vessel, a vessel of gold* or *of silver*, cf. mâðum-fæt:—Hordweard (*the dragon*) sincfæt (cf. fætted wæge, 4553; B. 2282. dryncfæt dŷre, 4601; B. 2306) sôhte, Beo. Th. 4589; B. 2300; B. 2231. Ides sincfato sealde . . . hió Beówulfe medoful ætbær, 1248; B. 622. Forsôc hê ðâm syncfatum, beága mænigo, Vald. I, 28. **II.** *a receptacle for treasure, a casket*, cf. hord-fæt:—Hê ætwæg Brôsingan mene, sigle and sincfæt, Beo. Th. 2404; B. 1200.

sinc-fâg, -fâh; *adj. Variegated with costly ornament*:—Ic winde sceal sincfâg swelgan, Exon. Th. 395, 29; Râ. 15, 15. Heorot, sincfâge (cf. goldfâh *applied to Heorot*, 621; B. 308) sel, Beo. Th. 336; B. 167.

sinc-gestreón, es; *n. Treasure*:—Hê wolde ofgifan secga seledreám and sincgestreón, beorht beágselu, Andr. Kmbl. 3311; An. 1658. Ic ðê an tela sincgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2456; B. 1226. Hringum þenede, sincgestreónum fættan goldes, 2189; B. 1093.

sinc-gewége, es; *n. A weight of treasure, abundance of treasure*:—Oft rinc gebâd dæt hê in sele sæge sincgewæge *it was a frequent experience to see abundance of treasure in the hall*, Exon. Th. 353, 24; Reim. 17.

sinc-gifa, an; *m. A treasure-giver, a prince, chief* who was expected to be liberal in his gifts. Cf. other compounds of *gifa*:—Næs mid Rômwarum sincgeofa sêlla (*of Boethius*), Met. 1, 50. Hŷ (*the disciples*) word ne gehyrdon hyra sincgiefan (*Christ*), Exon. Th. 29, 9; Cri. 460. On hyra sincgifan (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 4611; B. 2311. Sincgyfan, 2688; B. 1342. Se ðe wât his sincgiefan holdne beheledne hê sceal heán hweorfan *he who knows his gracious lord buried shall wander downcast*, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gû. 1326. Hê his sincgyfan (*Byrhtnoth*) wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 62; By. 278. Cf. sinc-gim, -þegn.

sinc-gifu, e; *f. A gift of treasure, costly gift*:—Ðû golde eart, sincgife sylla, Andr. Kmbl. 3016; An. 1511.

sinc-gimm, es; *m. A precious gem, jewel*:—Fyrdrincas fôron . . . hyrstum geweredе. Ðâr wæs gesŷne sincgim locen, hlâfordes gifu, Elen. Kmbl. 528; El. 264.

sinc-hroden; *adj. (ptcp.) Treasure-laden, adorned with costly ornaments*:—Fec biddan hêt se ðisne beám âgrôf, ðæt ðû sinchroden gemunde

. . . , Exon. Th. 473. 11 ; Bo. 13. Salu sinchroden *halls richly adorned*, Andr. Kmbl. 3342 ; An. 1675.

sinc-mâðum, es; *m. A treasure* :—Næs sincmâððum sêlra on sweordes hâd *there was no greater treasure in the shape of a sword*, Beo. Th. 4392 ; B. 2193.

sinc-stân, es ; *m. A jewel* :—Gylden mâðm, sylofren sincstân (cf. ða gyldenan stânas and ða seolfrenan, Bt. 34. 8 ; Fox 144, 30), Met. 21, 21.

sinc-þegu(o), e *or indecl.* ; *f. Acceptance of treasure* the gift of a lord : —Sceal sincþego and sweordgifu eówrum cynne âliegean . . . syððan mælings gefriegean eówerne dómleásne dæd *for your kin shall receiving a lord's costly present and gift of sword be no more . . . after men learn your inglorious deed (the desertion of their lord, Beowulf, at his need)*, Beo. Th. 5760 ; B. 2884. Gemon hê sincþege *he remembers receiving costly presents from his lord*, Exon. Th. 288, 21 ; Wand. 34. Cf. sincgifa, *and see other cpds. of* þegu.

sinc-weorðung, e ; *f. A costly decoration, jewel* :—Ic ðé beága lyt, sincweorðunga, syllan meahte, Andr. Kmbl. 543 ; An. 272 : 953 ; An. 477. Him Elene forgeaf sincweorðunga, Elen. Kmbl. 2435 ; El. 1212.

sind, synd, sint, sient, siont, synt, sindon, seondon, siendon, syndon *are* :—Hig sind strengran ðonne wé, Num. 13, 32 : Met. 10, 33. Synd, Ps. Th. 21, 26 : Cd. Th. 19, 7 ; Gen. 287. Sint, Num. 13, 17 : Andr. Kmbl. 696 ; An. 348 : Elen. Kmbl. 1484 ; El. 744. Sient (sint, Cott. MSS.), Past. 28 ; Swt. 197, 4 : Bt. 11, 1 ; Fox 32, 32 : 16, 3 ; Fox 54, 18. Siont, Kent. Gl. 232. Synt (synd, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 26, 28 : Cd. Th. 114, 14 ; Gen. 1904. Sindon, Bt. 42 ; Fox 256, 10, 14. Sindan, 5, 3 ; Fox 14, 19 : Met. 20, 149. Seondon, Cd. Th. 271, 12 ; Sat. 104 : 309, 13 ; Sat. 709. Seondan (siendon, Cott. MS.), Bt. 3, 4 ; Fox 6, 24. Siendon (sindon, Cott. MSS.), Past. 6 ; Swt. 47, 8 : Cd. Th. 235, 4 ; Dan. 301. Syndun, Ps. Th. 58, 10. v. om.

sind (=sîd ?) :—Ylla ðara ðe ic gefremede nalæs feám sindon (cf. gylta ðara ðe ic gefremede males feám sîdum, Elen. Kmbl. 1633 ; El. 818 ; *also* Andr. Kmbl. 1210 ; An. 605 : Hy. 4, 65), Exon. Th. 263, 24 ; Jul. 354.

sinder, es ; *n.* : sindra (-e ?), an ; *m. (f. ?) Dross, impurity of metal* :—Sinder *scoria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 4. Sindor *caries, puredo lignorum* vel *ferri*, 129, 11. Synder *scorium*, i. 86, 18. Syndran blæccan *scoriae atramento*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Nim seolfcrun syndrun, Lchdm. iii. 112, 24. Diss folc is geworden nú mé tó sindrum *versa est mihi domus Israel in scoriam*, Past. 37, 3 ; Swt. 267, 17. Seaxes ecg sindrum begrunden *(with all impurities ground off)*, Exon. Th. 408, 3 ; Rä. 27, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* sintar *scoria, purgamen* : *Icel.* sindr ; *n. dross.*]

sinder-ôm *rust* :—Sinderóme *ferrugine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 35.

sin-doloh *a lasting, very great wound* :—Him on eaxle wearð syndolli sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638 ; B. 817.

sindon. v. sind.

sin-dreám, es ; *m. Everlasting joy, joy of heaven* :—Wuldres âras . . . in sindreáme, Elen. Kmbl. 1478 ; El. 741. Tó heofonríces gefeán hweorfan móstan and ðær siðdan á in sindreámum tó wîdan feore wunian móstun, Exon. Th. 154, 20 ; Gû. 811 : 164, 23 ; Gû. 1016 : 225, 6 ; Ph. 385.

-sîne. v. eag-, ge-, on-, scearp-sîne, -sýne.

sineht ; *adj. Sinewy* :—Mid sinehtum limum gehæfd, Lchdm. ii. 242, 19.

sin-éðe, sine-wealt, sine-wind. v. sin-íðe, seonu-wealt, seonu-wind.

sin-freá, an ; *m. A perpetual lord, a husband* :—Nænig nefne sinfreá *none but her wedded lord*, Beo. Th. 3873 ; B. 1934. Cf. sin-hîwan.

sin-fulle, an ; *f. House-leek* ; sempervivum tectorum :—Sinfulle *sempervivum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 64 ; but the word also glosses *ephafolium*, ii. 106, 83 : 107, 31 : 30, 50 : i. 286, 30 : *parulus*, 286, 37 : *parilus*, ii. 67, 64 : *paliurus*, 116, 38. Genim ðás wyrte ðe man *sempervivum* and ódrum naman sinfulle nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 236, 20. Genim sinfullan, ii. 190, 2. Nim ða miclan sinfullan, 240, 8. See Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1 : ii. 405, col. 1.

sin-gal ; *adj.* I. referring to things of the next life, *everlasting, perpetual* :—Dreám ys singal *canor est jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 4. On ðam heofenlícum édele is singal leóht, Lchdm. iii. 240, 12 : Homl. Th. i. 238, 5 : Rood Kmbl. 280 ; Kr. 141. Ðær (*in hell*) is â singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. II. referring to things of time, *continual, constant, without intermission* :—Swâ singal gebíorscipe *quasi juge convivium*, Kent. Gl. 521. Hine gedreht singal slæpléast, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Singal oferdrenc, ii. 592, 6. Ðis is singal sacu, Elen. Kmbl. 1808 ; El. 906. Singal gesîþ *a constant companion*, Exon. Th. 257, 4 ; Jul. 242. Se singala ege ne lét nænne mon gesæligne beón *continuus timor non sinit esse felicem*, Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 34, 28 : 12 ; Fox 36, 28. Mid ðæm singalum gebohte *ab hac cogitatione continua*, Past. 11, 7 ; Swt. 72, 6. Geleáfan singalum *fides jugis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 39. Mid singalre éstfulnysse *sedula devotione*, 88, 15. Singalre *assidua*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 65. Men habbaþ singalne andan betwuh him, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 33. Mid singalum bênum *sedulis questibus*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. Mid singalum gebedum *orationibus adsiduis*, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 606, 29. II a. of the regular succession of time, *daily* (cf. *Goth.* sinteins *daily* (*bread*)) :—Syle ûs hlâf ûserne ðone singalan, Exon. Th. 469, 4 ; Hy. 5, 8. Singal tîdo *diurna tempora*, Rtl. 164, 36. II b. of an unbroken series, *in succession, continuous* :—Þurh syx singal geár *per sex continuos annos*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 595, 17 : 5, 9 ; S. 623, 27. III. *of long continuance, lasting* :—Wæs seó éhtnys[se] singalre (*diuturnior*) eallum ðâm ærgedônum, 1, 6 ; S. 476, 24. v. following words.

singale, singala ; *adv. Ever, continually, constantly* :—Singale *olim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 48. Ðeáh hine se wind . . . swence, and hine singale (seó singale ? cf. seó singale gémen, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 28) gémen gæle, Met. 7, 50. Singala, Beo. Th. 382 ; B. 190. v. next word.

singales ; *adv. Ever, continually* :—Ic singales wæg módceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559 ; B. 1777 : Exon. Th. 115, 15 ; Gû. 190. Simle singales, 20, 25 ; Cri. 323 : 24, 31 ; Cri. 393. Syngales, Beo. Th. 2274 ; B. 1135.

singal-flôwende ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Continually flowing* :—Singalflôwende eá *fluvius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 18.

singallice ; *adv. Perpetually, continually, constantly* :—Hieremias wilnode singallíce (*sedulo*) hine gepiédan tó ðære lufan his Scippendes, Past. 7, 1 ; Swt. 49, 16 : Blickl. Homl. 101, 27. Wé him gyldaþ singallíce, and hý ûs hýnaþ dæghwamlíce, Wulfst. 163, 10. Swíðe singallice beswícþ monna mód, Bt. 18, 1 ; Fox 60, 20. Hí (*Cherubim*) singallíce singaþ '*they continually do cry*,' Elen. Kmbl. 1490 ; El. 747. Syle drincan singallíce nigon dagas, Lchdm. i. 230, 22. Hine ágehwonan God singallice símle gehealdeþ, Met. 7, 46 : Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* sincalíhho *jugiter*.]

singalness, e ; *f. Constancy, perseverance, assiduity* :—Ánræ̂dnys ł singalnys *perseverantia, assiduitas*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 18.

singal-ryne, es ; *m. A continual running* of water :—Singalrenes ł swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

singan ; *p.* sang, song, *pl.* sungon ; *pp.* sungen *To sing.* I. *used absolutely* ; (1) of persons, (a) *to sing, recite, relate musically* or *in verse* :—Singan *modulare*, singe *modulabor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 2, 3. Ic Gode singe *gaudebo Deo*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. Ic Drihtne singe *cantabo Domino*, 103, 31. Hwæt is dis folc ðe ðus hlûde singeþ ? Blickl. Homl. 149, 30. Ðær habbaþ englas éadigne dreám, sanctas singaþ, Cd. Th. 286, 20 ; Sat. 355. Scop hwílum sang on Heorote, Beo. Th. 997 ; B. 496. Singende heáp *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 27. Hé geseah Matheus ænne sitton singende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 23. (b) *to compose verse, narrate* :—On ðé ic singge *in te decantatio mea*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Song hé be middangeardes gesceape and be fruman moncynnes, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 9 : Exon. Th. 44, 33 ; Cri. 712. Be ðam Moyses sang, Elen. Kmbl. 674 ; El. 337. Swâ se wítega sang, Menol. Fox 119 ; Men. 59. Wítgan sungon be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119 ; El. 561. (2) of other living creatures :—Se fugel singeþ, Exon. Th. 206, 9 ; Ph. 124 : Salm. Kmbl. 539 ; Sal. 269. Fugelas singaþ, gyllep grǽghama, Fins. Th. 9 ; Fin. 5. Se hana sóna hlúdswége sang *immediately the cock crew*, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 33 : Shrn. 30, 29. Sang se wanna fugel, Cd. Th. 119, 22 ; Gen. 1983. Mǽw singende, Exon. Th. 307, 11 ; Seef. 22. (3) of inanimate resonant objects :—Ic þurh mûþ sprece, wrencum singe, Exon. Th. 390, 15 ; Rä. 9, 2. Wiht is wrætlíc, singeþ þurh sîdan, 483, 13 ; Rä. 69, 2. Se hearpere gedéþ, ðæt hearpan strengas nâwuht ungelíce dæm sone ne singaþ ðe hé wilnaþ, Past. 23 ; Swt. 175, 8. In ðæm dæge singaþ ða býman, Wulfst. 183, 10. Syngaþ, L. E. I. prm. ; Th. ii. 396, 8. Hringíren scîr song in searwum, Beo. Th. 651 ; B. 323. Is seah sellíc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10 ; Rä. 32, 3. II. with a cognate accusative, or followed by the words used or by a clause ; (1) of persons (a) *to sing* a song, *recite* a poem, prayer, formula, etc., *read* aloud :—Wé singaþ on his lof : 'Hâl ûs on ðǽm hêhstan,' Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Heáhgealdor ǽcet snotre men singaþ *a charm that wise men recite*, Ps. Th. 57, 4. Hí singaþ Metude lof, Exon. Th. 239, 7 ; Ph. 617. Þegnas singaþ, ðæt ðú sié hlǽfdige, 18, 14 ; Cri. 283. Ða líoþ ðe ic song, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 7. Heó 'Magnificaþ' sang, Blickl. Homl. 159, 1. Crist sylf sang Pater Noster ǽrest, L. C. E. 22 ; Th. i. 372, 26. Engla þreátas sigeleoþ sungon, Exon. Th. 181, 6 ; Gû. 1289. 'Sing mé hwæthwegu.' Ða andswarede hé : 'Ne con ic nân þing singan,' Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 12. Sing ðás gebedsealmas, Lchdm. iii. 12, 6. Singan sangas *cantare canticum*, Ps. Th. 136, 4. Ða ongan hé singan ða fers and ða word ðe hé nǽfre ne gehýrde, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 17. Leóþ singan *dicere carmen*, 597, 31. Cwide singan, Salm. Kmbl. 171 ; Sal. 85. Singan Pater Noster, 333 ; Sal. 166. Hé wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3. On ðære hálgan cyricean híþ sungen ðæt hálige gerýne, 77, 15. Wæs se wítedóm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2306 ; El. 1154. (b) *to narrate in verse, write* :—Se scop sang, ðæt má manna fægnodon . . . , Bt. 30, tit. ; Fox xvi. 4. Sealmsceopas sungon and sægdon, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 10. For hwam wolde gé secgan oððe singan, ðæt ic gesǽllíc mon wǽre, Met. 2, 17. (2) of other living creatures :—Earn sang hildeleóþ, Judth. Thw. 24, 28 ; Jud. 211. Wulfas sungon ǽfenleóþ, Cd. Th. 188, 7 ; Exod. 164. (3) of inanimate things :—Seó byrne sang gyreleóþa sum, Byrht. Th. 140, 7 ; By. 284. Horn song fúslíc leóþ, Beo. Th. 2851 ; B. 1423. Ealle hearpan strengas

hē grēt mid ānre honda, ðý ðe hē wile dæt hī ānne song singen, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 9. **III.** where the subject of the song is the object of the verb, *to sing about, recite* or *compose a poem about* something:—Ic dīne strengðu singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Ic mildheortnesse and dōm Drihtnes singe and secge, 100, 1. Cwæþ hē: 'Hwæt sceal ic singan?' Cwæþ hē: 'Sing mē frumsceaft,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 16. [*Goth.* siggwan *to sing, read aloud: O. Sax.* singan: *O. Frs.* singa: *O. H. Ger.* singan *canere, cantare, decantare, psallere, modulari, edere, jubilare: Icel.* syngva (-ja) *to sing; to ring* (of metals, etc.), *whistle* (of the wind).] v. ā-, be-, ge-singan.

-singe, -singend. v. ge-singe, æfter-, fore-, mid-singend.

singend-lic; *adj. That may be sung*:—Singendlīce *cantabiles*, Ps. Spl. 118, 54.

singian *to sin.* v. syngian.

sin-grēne, an; *f.* A plant name (lit. *ever-green*), *sin-green* (*sen-, sim-*), *house-leek;* sempervivum tectorum: see E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, s. v. sen-green (sin-, sim-), and Lchdm. ii. 405, col. 1. Besides *sempervivum* the word glosses several other names:—Singrēne *titemallos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 33: *temolus* † *titemallos*, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Syngrēne. Deós wyrt de man *temolum* and ōðrum naman singrēne nemneþ, i. 152, 12. Singrēne *colatidis*, iii. 301. col. 2: Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 4. Nim singrēnan, Lchdm. ii. 56, 22. Ða smalan singrēnan, 54, 2. [*Jovis barba* jubarbe, singrene, Rel. Ant. i. 37, col. 2. Howsleke or sengrene *barba Jovis, semperviva*, Prompt. Parv. 251, where see note. *Ger.* sin-grün *and Dan.* sin-grøn is *periwinkle.* Cf. *Icel.* sí-grænu; *adj. evergreen.*]

sin-grim; *adj. Ever-fierce, of unceasing fierceness*:—Sace singrimme, Exon. Th. 256, 11; Jul. 230.

sin-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. An immense army*:—Besæt sinherge sweorda lāfe *he besieged the fugitives with an immense army*, Beo. Th. 5864; B. 2936.

sin-hīgsicpe. v. sin-hīwscipe.

sin-hīwan, -hīgan; *pl. Members of a family united by the lasting bond of marriage, a married pair*:—Sinhīwan (*Adam and Eve*), Cd. Th. 48, 19; Gen. 778: 49, 9; Gen. 789: Exon. Th. 153, 9; Gū. 823. Hyra somwist sinhīwan (*body and soul*) gedǣlden, 160, 10; Gū. 941: 284, 17; Jul. 698. [*O. Sax.* sin-hīwun (-iun): *O. Frs.* sin-hīgen, sinnane, senne: *O. H. Ger.* sin-hīun *conjuges.*] v. ge-sinhīwan, *and following words.*

sin-hīwian *to marry*:—Ne sinīgaþ (synnīgaþ, Rush.) *neque nubunt*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 35. v. ge-sinīgan.

sin-hīwscipe, es; *m. The lasting family relation of marriage*:—God sinhīgscipas gesamnaþ mid clǣnlicre lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 38. v. ge-sinīgscipe, *and* cf. sin-scipe.

sin-hweorfende, -hwurfende *ever-turning, round*:—Sintredende (-trendende?) † sinhwurfende *teretes, rotundos*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. *next word,* and cf. seonu-wealt.

sin-hwurfol, -hwyrfel; *adj. Round, cylindrical*:—Sinuurbul, sinuulfur, sinhuurful (sinu-?) *teres*, Txts. 104, 1047. Ðonne is swīðe mycel cyrice getimbred, and is sinhwyrfel on wilewīsan geworht (cf. *under* seonu-wealt *passage from* Shrn. 80, 37). Blickl. Homl. 125, 21. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sin-, sina-[h]werbal *teres, rotundus: Icel.* sí-valr.]

sinīgap. v. sin-hīwian.

sin-īde, -ēde; *adj. Very gentle*:—Mid sinēdre ondōunge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pīpan sió wamb biþ tō clǣnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11.

sinlīce. v. ge-sinlīce.

sinnan; *p.* sann, *pl.* sunnon; *pp.* sunnen; *with gen. To care for, mind, heed*:—Ne ic mē eorþwelan ōwiht sinne, ne mē mid mōde micles gyrne, Exon. Th. 121, 18; Gū. 290. Hē wæs swungen sārslegum . . . hrā weorces ne sann (*the body cared not for pain*), Andr. Kmbl. 2556; An. 1279. Hié fægerra (-o, MS.) lyt for ædelinge idesa (-e, MS.) sunnun ac hié Sarran swīðor micle wynsumne wlite heredon *they* (*Pharaoh's nobles*) *heeded little fair women before the prince, but much more did they praise the winsome beauty of Sarah*, Cd. Th. 111, 10; Gen. 1853. [Cf. *Icel.* sinna (*wk.*) *to care for, mind, give heed to.*]

sin-niht, e *and* es (v. niht); *f. Continual night, perpetual darkness*:—Ða ðe in þeóstrum sæton sinneahtes *those who sat in the shades of perpetual darkness*, Exon. Th. 8, 13; Cri. 117. Hām sweart sinnehte (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gū. 650. Hý ābīdan sceolon in sinnehte, 99, 29; Cri. 1632. Sinnihte, 94. 20; Cri. 1543: Cd. Th. 3, 27; Gen. 42: Salm. Kmbl. 138; Sal. 68. Grendel sinnihte heóld mistige mōras, Beo. Th. 325; B. 161: (*of the darkness of chaos*), Cd. Th. 7, 20; Gen. 109. Synnihte. 8, 2; Gen. 118. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sin-nahti *the darkness of hell.*]

sin-nīþ, es; *m. Continued enmity or trouble*, Exon. Th. 354, 27; Reim. 52.

sinoþ, sino-walt. v. seonoþ, seonu-wealt.

sin-rǣden[n], e; *f. A perpetual, lasting condition, wedlock*:—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manienne ða de mid synnrǣdenne biōþ gebundene *aliter admonendi sunt conjugiis obligati*, Past. 51, 1; Swt. 393, 22. Ða ðe beóþ gebundne mid synrǣdenne *conjugati*, Swt. 393, 21. Cf. sin-hīwan, -hīwscipe, -scipe.

sinscipe, es; *m. Marriage, wedlock*:—Sinscipe *conjungium* vel *matrimonium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 11. Senscipe *consortium, matrimonium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 44: *jugalitas*, 416, 25: 417, 5. Ðrý hādas . . . mægdhād, wudewan hād, and riht sinscype, Homl. Th. i. 148, 7. Sinscipe, 604, 30. Mē nū ne lyst nānes synscipes ac dæs Hælendes gebeódnysse mid gebealdenre clēnnisse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 37. Heó wunode twelf geār on dæs cyninges synscype, 20, 16. Hū miht dū dam Ælmihtigan his brýde beninan and dīnum sinscipe gebeódan, Homl. Th. ii. 476, 33. Ða de on sinscipe wuniaþ *married people*, i. 448, 2. Ða ðe beóþ mid sinscipe (syn-, Hatt. MS.) gebundene *conjugati*, Past. 23; Swt. 176, 21. Gif hwā on swilcum mānfullum sinscipe (*conjugio*) þurhwunaþ, L. M. I. P. 20; Th. ii. 270, 20. Tó senscipum *ad commercia, connubia*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 54. Gesamnaþ sinscipas, clǣnelīce lufe *conjugii sacrum castis nectit amoribus*, Met. 11, 91. v. ge-, on-sinscipe, *and preceding word.*

sin-snǣd, e; *f. A huge bit*:—Grendel slāpende rinc slāt . . . synsnǣdum swealh (*swallowed by huge bits, or by bits that followed each other continuously?*), Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743.

sin-sorh(g), e; *f. Continual trouble*:—Habban breostceare, sinsorgna gedreag, Exon. Th. 444, 10; Ki. 45.

sint. v. sind.

sin-þyrstende *ever thirsting*:—Alexander tōēcan dæm ðe hē hiénende wæs ægðer ge his folc ge ōderra cyninga hē wæs sinþyrstende monnes blōdes *Alexander humani sanguinis insaturabilis, sive hostium sive etiam sociorum, recentem tamen semper sitiebat cruorem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 31.

sin-tredende. v. sin-hweorfende.

sin-trendel, -tryndel; *adj. Round, circular,* or *globular*:—Dō hyt syntrændel (sinetrundæl, MS. V.: sinetrum del, MS. H.) *make a ball of it*, Lchdm. i. 106, 17. Sintryndel lytel scyld *ancile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 58. v. *next word, and* cf. sin-hwurfol, seonu-wealt.

sin-trendende (?) *ever-turning, round*:—Sintredende (-trendende?) *teretes, rotundos*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 73. v. preceding word.

sinu, sin-wealt. v. seonu, seonu-wealt.

sin-wrǣnness, e; *f. Continual wantonness*:—Synwrǣnnys *vel* gālscipe *saturiasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 51.

sio-, sió-. *See generally* seo-, seó-.

sió (*be*), siodo, siofa, siofoþa, sioleða, siolf, siota. v. sī, sidu, sefa, sifcþa, seoih-ýða, self, set.

sipian, Siras(-e), sīras. v. sypian, Syras, sīgere.

siru; *gen.* sirwe; *f. An artifice, a snare, wile, crafty device;* as a military term, *an ambush*:—Gif hwā gewealdes ofslcā his ðone nēhstan þurh syrwa (*with guile*, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Sette syrwa *pone insidias*, Jos. 8, 2. v. searu, sirwe.

siru-tūn (?) *a place for an ambush, lurking-place*:—Syretum (-tūn?) *latibulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27. v. preceding word.

siru-wrenc, es; *m. An artifice, crafty trick, wile*:—Hī ymbsēton Cantwareburh and hī in tō cōman þuruh syruwrencas (syre-, MS. E.), Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 29. v. searu-wrenc.

sirwan, sirwian, sirewan; *p.* sirwde, sirwede, sirede, sirewede, sirwode. **I.** in a good sense, *to plan, devise, use art in doing* something:—Hē (*the Creator*) serede and sette eorþan dǣlas, Cd. Th. 265, 29; Sat. 15. **II.** in a bad sense, (1) *trans. To plan, contrive, devise, plot, attempt with craft*:—Hī ne sētincge ne gestrodu wið Angelþeóde syrwaþ *nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moliuntur aut fraudium*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 37. Syrwiaþ *conceinnant* (*iniquitatem*), Blickl. Gl. Dām ðe mē syrwedan yfel *qui quaerunt mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Hī fācen geswīpere syredan *astute cogitaverunt consilium*, 82, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1220; An. 610. Beó serewede *molretur, machinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 23. (2) with a clause:—Mē angan sierwan hū hē hiene beswīcan mehte, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 3. (3) without a case (a) in the following glosses:—Syrwaþ *moliuntur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 30. Serwede *machinaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 73. Serwedon *machinabantur*, 520, 4. Serewedan, 506, 5. Seredon *concinnabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 26. Seruuende *convenientes*, 105, 26. Syrwende, 15, 28. (b) *to lie in wait, plot*:—Hē syrwþ (Ps. Lamb. syrwaþ) swā swā leó *insidiatur quasi leo*, Ps. Spl. second 9, 10. Se ðe nānþing ne syrwde *qui non est insidiatus*, Ex. 21, 13. Syrede, Beo. Th. 324; B. 161. Se syrwienda deófol, Wulfst. 107, 22. (c) with prep. *to lie in wait* for, *plot* against:—Dū syrwst ongeán hyre hó, Gen. 3, 15. Deófol syrwþ ymbe Godes geladunge, Homl. Th. i. 240, 1. Mē manige ymb mægene syrewaþ, Ps. Th. 54, 18. Ða syrwde Herodias ymbe hine *Herodias insidiabatur illi*, Mk. Skt. 6, 19: Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ða ðe ymbe ðæs cildes feorh syrwdon *those who sought the child's life*, 88, 18: ii. 112, 33. Da ðe emb his feorh syredon *quos in necem suam conspirasse didicerat*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 4. Mē seredon ymb seegas monige, hū heó mē deáþes cwealm hrefnan mihten, Cd. Th. 296, 6; Sat. 498. Gif hwā ymb cynniges feorh sierwie (syrwie, MSS. B. H.), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. Seó nædðre wolde syrwan ongeán hire hó, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 12. v. be-, ge-sirwan (-serian, -syrewian, -syrian, -syrwan).

sirwe, an; *f. An artifice, device, plot, wile*:—Syrwan (serwan) *insidiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 14. v. siru.

sirwian. v. sirwan.

sirwung, e; *f. Plotting, machination, contrivance:*—Beó ǽðlod Amanes sirwung ongeán ðám Judéiscum, Homl. As. 101, 308. Be hláfordes syrwunge. Gif hwá embe cyninge oððe hláford syrwie *of plotting against a lord. If any man plot against king or lord*, L. C. S. 58; Th. i. 408, 1. Gif hwá ofsleá his ðone néhstan þurh syrwunge (*with guile*, Exod. 21, 14), L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 48, 1, note. Hé cýðde his fácenfulle syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. Mid syrewungum hé becom tó ðære cynelícan geþinċþe, 80, 34. God heóld hine wið ðæs deófles syrwungum. iii. 454, 3. Serewungum *machinamentis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 54. Syrwunga *insidias*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 26. Samson heora syrwunga undergeat, Jud. 16, 3. v. searwung.

sise-mûs *a dormouse:*—Sisemûs *glis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 56; 78, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sise-, zise-mûs; cf. (?) sise-sang *carmen lugubre*, sisegomo *pelicanus*.]

síþ, es; *m.* **I.** *going, journeying, travel:*—Síþes ámyrred *hindered from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 16; Gen. 378. Síþes wérig *weary of swimming*, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Síþes sæne *slow in travelling*, Apstls. Kmbl. 67; Ap. 34. Ne æt hám ne on síþe ne on ǽmigre stówe *neither at home, nor when travelling, nor in any place*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 33; Exon. Th. 339, 34; Gn. Ex. 104. Se de of síþe cwom fcorran geféred, Salm. Kmbl. 356; Sal. 177. **I a.** *going* from this world:—ls nú fús ðider gǽst síþes georn, Exon. Th. 164, 27; Gú. 1018. Ic eom síþes fús, 166, 30; Gú. 1050: 212, 10; Ph. 208. Líf biþ on síþe, 213, 6; Ph. 220: 328, 32; Vy. 26. Beó dú on síþ gearu, 172, 24; Gú. 1148. **II.** *a journey, voyage, course, expedition:*—Síþ wæs geláċed *the course of the Israelites and Egyptians was no longer a common one*, Cd. Th. 190, 31; Exod. 207. Lust leófes síþes (*the journey out of Egypt*), 180, 31; Exod. 53: Andr. Kmbl. 2084; An. 1043. Cwén síþes (*her voyage to Palestine*) gefeah, Elen. Kmbl. 494; El. 247. Ne lǽt dú ðec síþes getwǽfan, láde geléttan, lífgendne mon ongin mere sécan, Exon. Th. 474, 2; Bo. 23. Nó wǽgflotan wind síþes getwǽfde, sǽgenga fór forþ ofer síþe, Beo. Th. 3820; B. 1908. Flówan mót ýþ ofer eal lond, ne wile heó áwa ðæs síþes geswícan, Salm. Kmbl. 647; Sal. 323. Hú myccle sċipbrocu hé gebád on ðæm síþe ðe hé (*St. Paul*) wæs dyder rǽpling geláded, Blickl. Homl. 173, 7. Æghwelc mon ðe on ðæm síþe wǽre *every man that was on the expedition*, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 8: Ps. Th. 76, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1590; An. 796: Exon. Th. 451, 13: Dóm. 103. Ne gǽle gé mínne síþ, nú mine fét gongaþ on heofenlicne weg, Blickl. Homl. 191, 21. Waldend sende here on lungne síþ, Cd. Th. 5, 8; Gen. 68. Hét mé on dysne síþ faran, 32, 7; Gen. 499. Heó on síþ gewát wésten sécan, 136, 29; Gen. 2265. Hí tugon longne síþ in hearmra hond, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440. Gif dú hafast mid dé wulfes hrycghǽr on síþfæte, bútan fyrhtu dú done síþ gefremest, ac se wulf sorgiaþ ymbe his síþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Gegán sorhfulne síþ, Beo. Th. 2560; B. 1278. Síþ ásettan, Elen. Kmbl. 1990; El. 997. Hwílum ús earfoþlíce gesǽleþ on sǽwe ðéh wé síþ nesan fréċne geféran *at times we have hard hap at sea, though we come safe from and perform our dangerous voyage*, Andr. Kmbl. 1030; An. 515. Ðære sunnan síþ behealdan, Exon. Th. 203, 27; Ph. 90. Hwylce Sǽ-Geátas síþas wǽron: 'Hú lomp eów on láde?' Beo. Th. 3977; B. 1986. Síþa rest *rest from journeys*, Cd. Th. 86, 8; Gen. 1427. Wíde síþas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: 276, 16; Sat. 189. **II a.** *the journey* of the spirit from this world, cf. forþ-síþ:—Ne mæg mon foryldan ðone deóran síþ, Salm. Kmbl. 723; Sal. 361. Mín dohtor is on ýtemestum síþe (*in extremis*), Mk. Skt. 5, 23. **III.** *coming, arrival:*—Hió ríċsode on ðæm ígloncle ðe Aulixes com tó líþan; cúð wæs sóna ǽdelinges síþ, Met. 26, 62: Andr. Kmbl. 88: An. 44. Geseah Iohannes sǽdeleaps cuman tó helle, ongeat Godes sylfes síþ. Exon. Th. 462, 15; Hó. 52: Beo. Th. 1007; B. 501: 3946; B. 1971. Sorgian for his síþe, Cd. Th. 49, 30; Gen. 800. **IV.** *a proceeding, course* of action, *way* of doing, *conduct:*—Hí deófle offredon, swá him ǽfre se síþ hreówan mihte, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 64: Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3058. Hé hafaþ mec bereáfod rihta gehwylces; nis ðæt fæger síþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1819; El. 911. Ne biþ swylc earges síþ *such is not a coward's way*, Beo. Th. 5076; B. 2541: 5058; B. 2532: 5166; B. 2586. Ic ne mæg ðúnra worda ne wísna wuht oncnáwan síþes ne sagona *I cannot understand aught of thy words or of thy ways, of thy proceeding or of thy sayings*, Cd. Th. 34, 9; Gen. 535. Ne can ic Abeles fóre, hleómæges síþ, 61, 34; Gen. 1007. Nú dú seolfa miht síþ úserne (*our course of action*, as described in the command of Christ given in the preceding lines, or *our journey*, cf. faraþ l. 663, fóre, 673) gehýran, Andr. Kmbl. 680; An. 340. [Þat te schal biteowe þat sið, þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom, H. M. 9. 2. A nyð ðát weldeþ al his síð, Gen. and Ex. 274.] **V.** denoting that which occurs to a person, how a person fares, *the course of events* in the case of a person, *lot, condition, fate, experience:*—Seċgan hwelc síðdan wearþ herewulfa síþ *to say what happened afterwards to the war-wolves*, Cd. Th. 121, 25; Gen. 2015. Hú ðæs gǽstes síþ ǽfter swylcewale geseted wurde *how it might be appointed that the spirit should fare after the death pang*, Andr. Kmbl. 310; An. 155. Tó hwon ðínre sáwle síþ (þing, Vercel.) wurde *what the lot of thy soul would come to be*, Exon. Th. 368, 11; Seel. 20. Ðæt wæs hreówlíc síþ ealles dissere þeóde, ðæt hé swá rade his líf geendade, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 20. Wá heom ðæs síðes ðe hí men wurdon *alas for them that it was their lot to be born men*, Wulfst. 27, 3. Hú lange wilt dú bewépan Saules síþ, ðonne ic hine áwearp, ðæt hé leng ne ríxige? Homl. Th. ii. 64, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 14; Gen. 792. Wé ðé gecýðaþ síþ úserne *we will tell thee what happened to us* (the incidents are then related), Andr. Kmbl. 1719; An. 862. [Iob minegede alle his wrecche sides (*all the miseries he had experienced*), O. E. Homl. ii. 169, 9. Mi muchel unseli sið (unselhðe, Bod. MS.), Jul. 46, 8.] **VI.** *a path, way:*—Brim, sǽmanna síþ, Cd. Th. 208, 4; Exod. 478. Hié tó helle sculon on done sweartan síþ (cf. the account of Hermóðr going to Hell: Hann reið dókkva dala ok diúpa), 45, 27; Gen. 733. Dóþ hys síþas (*semitas*) rihte, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 3: Mk. Skt. 1, 3. **VII.** *a time* (cf. colloquial *go, and Dan.* gang), (1) with ordinals:—Eft óðre síþe hé férde *iterum secundo abiit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 42: Gen. 27, 36. Ðæt deófol hine genam þriddan síþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. (2) with cardinals:—Se hét forbærnan ealle Rómeburh on ǽnne síþ (*all at once*), Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Oftor donne on ǽnne síþ *oftener than once*, Beo. Th. 3163; B. 1579. Ón þrý síþas drince *let him drink it at three times*, Lchdm. i. 352, 13. Ǽne síþa (síþe, MS. C.) *once*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 44. Hig férdon seofon síþon embe þa buruh, Jos. 6, 15: Gen. 33, 3: Lk. Skt. 17, 4. (2 a) used in multiplying numbers:—Feówer síþon seofon beóþ eahta and twentig &c., Anglia viii. 302, 47 sqq. Cweþ .xii. síþum twelf, 298, 22. Endleofan síþon hund þúsenda . . . eahtatýne sýþum hundteóntig þúsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 19, 22. (2 b) marking degree:—Heó hæfde seofon síþum beorhtran sáule, 147, 16. [Spenser uses *sithe* in the sense of *time. Goth.* sinþ[s] *time: O. Sax.* sið; *m. way, journey; a time: O. H. Ger.* sind; *m. iter, trames; vicis: Icel.* sinn; *n.* (in adverbial phrases) *a time: Dan.* sind (in numeral forms, e.g. tre-*sinds*-tyve *three times twenty, sixty*).] **v.** bealu-, cear-, earfoþ-, eft-, ellor-, forþ-, from-, gryre-, hám-, heonan-, hin-, lagu-, láþ-, neó-, oft-, sǽ-, sige-, spild-, un-, unræd-, út-, wíd-, wíg-, wil-, wræc-síþ; sind; manig-síþes; ge-síþ.

[**síþ**;] *cpve.* síþra; *spve.* síþest, síþ[e]mest; *adj. Late:*—Biþ seó síþre tíd sæda gehwylces mǽtræ in mægne, Exon. Th. 104, 31; Gú. 16. Se síþemesta dóm (síþemesda demm, Hatt. MS.) *extrema damnatio*, Past. 2; Swt. 30, 21. Sardanopolus wæs se síþmesta cyning de on ðæm londe ríċsade *nouissimus apud Assyrios regnauit Sardanapalus*, Ors. i. 12; Swt. 50, 29. Ðæt ǽreste . . . ðæt síþmeste ríce *primum . . . nouissimum regnum*, 2, 1; Swt. 60, 5. Him lásta wearp síþast gesýne *the last trace of them was seen*, Exon. Th. 270, 34; Jul. 475. Ðæt ðæm þeódne wæs síþas[t] sigehwíl (*his last hour of victory*), Beo. Th. 5413; B. 2710. On ðæm ǽrestan and on ðæm síþmestan (onwealdum), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 17. Síþmestan, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 1. Gesæt tó symble síþestan (síð-, MS.) dæge cyning. Cd. Th. 259, 34; Dan. 701. Mæssige man swá fela mæssan . . . and æt dare síþmæstan dó man absolutionem, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 10. ¶ *In the adverbial phrase* æt síþestan, síþ[e]mestan *at last, in the end*:—Gif hé æt síþestan (síþmestan, MS. H.) sié gefongen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 7: Beo. Th. 6018; B. 3013: Cd. Th. 217, 31; Dan. 31. Æt síþemestan *novissime*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 27. [*Icel.* síðari; *cpve. later*; síðastr; *spve. last.*] **v.** next word.

síþ. **I.** *adv.* (1) *Late, after some time:*—Síþ *sero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 22. Him dá síþ oncwæþ, sóna ne meahte orop up geteón, Exon. Th. 163, 19; Gú. 996. Síþ and late, Judth. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 275. Tó síþ, Exon. Th. 96, 3; Cri. 1568. ¶ *In phrases with* ǽr (cf. *O. Sax.* ni síð noh ér: *O. H. Ger.* ér enti síd: *Icel.* ár ok síð, síð ok snemma):—Ǽr and síþ *early and late, always*, Beo. Th. 4993; B. 2500. Síþ and ǽr, Cd. Th. 177, 24; Gen. 2934: Exon. Th. 38, 5; Cri. 602. Ǽr oððe síþ, ǽfre *ever, at any time*, 56, 1; Cri. 894: 65, 12; Cri. 1053: 471, 28; Rä. 61, 8. Míne gyltas de ic síþ oððe ǽr ǽfre gefremede, L. de Cf. 11; Th. ii. 264, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 1947; Elen. 975. Síþ oððe ǽr, Menol. Fox 398: Men. 200. Ne síþ ne ǽr *never*, Elen. Kmbl. 480; El. 240. Ne ǽr ne síþ, 1140; El. 572. Sume ǽr, sume síþ, Exon. Th. 154, 25; Gú. 848. Hé síþor fór on leófes lást, Cd. Th. 199, 10; Exod. 336. (2) *later, afterwards;* postmodum:—Ǽrest hí sculon ongietan ðæt hí fleón ðæt ðæt hí lufiaþ ðonne mágon hí síþ iédelíce ongietan ðæt ðæt is tó lufianne ðæt hí ǽr flugon *prius videant fugienda, quae amant, et sine difficul ate postmodum cognoscant amanda esse, quae fugiunt*, Past. 58, 1; Swt. 441, 14. **II.** *prep.* cf. siðdan, *After:*—Síþ ðam *after that*, Exon. Th. 110, 14; Gú. 107. **III.** *conj. After:*—Síþ heora tuuege dæg ágán síé, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 2. [*Goth.* seithu *sero*; ni thanaseiths *no longer: O. Sax.* síð; *cpve.* síðor: *O. H. Ger.* síd (*adv., prep. with dat., conj.*); *cpve.* síðor: *Ger.* seit: *Icel.* síð; *cpve.* síðarr; *spve.* síðast.]

síþ-berend, es; *m. A scythe-bearer, a mower:*—Síþberend *vel* mǽþre *falcarius*: i. *falciferens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 80.

síþ-bóc; *f. An itinerary:*—Síþbóc *itinerarium*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 19.

síþ-boda, an; *m. One who announces that a journey* or *march is to begin*, applied to the pillar of cloud, Cd. Th. 193, 21; Exod. 250.

síþ-boren *late-born:*—Of ðæm síþborenum *de post fetantes*, Ps. Surt. 77, 70: Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 84.

síþ-dagas; *pl. Latter days, later times:*—On síþdagum ácenned *born in the latter days*, Elen. Kmbl. 1274; El. 639. Cf. ǽr-dagas.

síþe (*from* sigþe), es; *m. A scythe, implement for mowing*:—Sigdi, síþe *falcis*, Txts. 62, 430. Síþe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1: *falx*, 38, 51: i. 34, 64: *falcastrum*, 16, 16: 85, 3: ii. 33, 74. Befeóll ân síþe of ðam snæde intô ânum deópan seáþe, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10. Hé sceal habban . . . síþe, Anglia ix. 263, 5. [*Icel.* sigðr; *m.*: sigd (*in Norway*) *a sickle.*]

síþemest. v. síþ.

síþ-fær, es; *n. A way, journey*:—Wið sýðfære *juxta iter*, Ps. Spl. 139, 6.

síþ-fæt, es; *in sing. generally masc., in pl. neut.* **I.** *a journey, expedition*:—'Se síþfæt is dyder tô lang, and ðone weg ic ne con.' Drihten him tô cwæþ: 'Andreas ic dînne síþfæt gestaþelode,' Blickl. Homl. 231, 26–8: Andr. Kmbl. 840: An. 420: Elen. Kmbl. 458: El. 229. Dæt gewin ðæs síþfætes *labor itineris*, Bd. i. 23; S. 486, 1. Ðonne intingan his síþfætes *itineris sui causam*, 4, 1; S. 563, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 407; An. 204. Síþfates, Elen. Kmbl. 439; El. 220. Dæt folc wearþ þrîf mid ðam síþfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris*, Num. 21, 4. Ðû mê hafast on dissum síþfæte sibbe gecýðed, Andr. Kmbl. 715; An. 358. Hê byþ on sýþfæte and gysthûses beþearf, L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 430, 25. Ðý ongunnenan síþfate, Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 2: Kent. Gl. 307: Cd. Th. 211, 4; Exod. 521: Judth. Thw. 26, 19; Jud. 336. Ðonne hwâ síþfæt onginnan wille, ðonne genime hê ðâs wyrte artemisiam, and hæbbe mid him, ðonne ne ongyt hê nâ mycel tô geswynce ðæs síþes, Lchdm. i. 102, 4. Ðone síþfæt him ceorlas lythwôn lógon, Beo. Th. 406; B. 202: Exon. Th. 274, 3; Jul. 527. Ongan síþfæt (*his journey* or (?) *his fate*, cf. síþ, **V**) seóñian, wyrd wânian, 274, 22; Jul. 537. **II.** *a path, course, way, road*:—Weg *via*, síþfæt *iter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 59. Rihtes síþfætes *directi callis*, ii. 140, 55. Síþfæte *tramite*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 26. Sunnan síþfæt *the sun's path*, Cd. Th. 182, 25; Exod. 81. Ealne gôdne síþfæt *omnem semitam bonam*, Kent. Gl. 20. Ðâ oncierde dæt scip on wônne síðfæt *the ship took a wrong course*, Shrn. 60, 8. Síþfatu *calles*, 27. Síþfata *semitas, vias*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 9. Ðâ forlêton wê ða frêcnan wegas and síþfato, Nar. 17, 13. **III.** fig. *a way, path, course*:—Síþfæt árleásra losaþ *iter impiorum peribit*, Ps. Spl. 1, 7. Gerece mê on síþfæte (*semita*) rihtum, 26, 17. Gesundfull (gesundne, Ps. Th. 67, 20) síþfæt ðô ûs, 67, 21. Síþfæt sægde ðe hê mid wilddeórum âteáh *told of his life with the wild beasts*, Cd. Th. 256, 31; Dan. 649. Nû ðû ædre const síþfæt mînne. Ic sceal sârigferþ hweorfan . . . *now thou shalt speedily know my course. Mournful must I wander* . . . , Exon. Th. 184, 30; Gû. 1352. Hine geheald ôþ dæt hê his síþfæt secge ealne from orde (*the devil is then made to give an account of his proceedings*), 259, 20; Jul. 285: 261, 20; Jul. 318. Síþfatu *semitas*, Ps. Spl. 24, 4. **IV.** *course* of time (?):—Ða wæs æfter síþfate dæt mægen on him weóx *in course of time it came to pass that strength grew in him*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 25.

síþ-from; *adj. Good at travelling, bold in journeying*:—Síþfrome, searwum gearwe, wîgend (*Beowulf and his men when ready for their homeward voyage*), Beo. Th. 3630; B. 1813: Andr. Kmbl. 493; An. 247. Land Persêa sôhton síþfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 153; Ap. 77: Andr. Kmbl. 1281; An. 641: Exon. Th. 157, 17; Gû. 893.

síþ-geómor; *adj. Sad and weary with travel*:—Ic dysne sang síþgeómor fand, on seócum sefan samnode wîde, hû ða æþelingas ellen cýdon, Apstls. Kmbl. 2; Ap. 1.

síðian; *p.* ode *To journey, go, travel*:—Hwider síðast ðû bûtan ðînum bearne? Homl. Th. i. 416, 33. Ðær ic síðade *juxta iter*, Ps. Th. 139, 5. Hê ðider síðode, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Sum undercyning hine bæd dæt hê hâm mid him síðode, i. 128, 6. Ða dâ se Hælend síðode, sum man him cwæþ tô: 'Ic wille síðian mid ðê and ðê folgian,' Homl. Skt. i. 16, 154. Nænig wæs dæt hê eft síðade hyhta leás, Exon. Th. 157, 24; Gû. 896. Þurh ðê Freá on ðâs eorþan ût síðade, 21, 4; Cri. 329. Hig intô helle cuce síðodon *descenderunt vivi in infernum*, Num. 16, 33. Hig síðodon ealle tô Egipta lande, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 3. Síðedon, Cd. Th. 121, 13; Gen. 2009. Hine cneówmægas mid síðedon, 104, 13; Gen. 1734. Dæt ic hlâfordleás hâm síðie, wende fram wîge, Byrht. Th. 139, 9; By. 251. Ðær gê síðien, Cd. Th. 195, 6; Exod. 272. Síðien and færen *comitentur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 14. For ðê sceal ælc flâsc forþ síðian *ad te omnis caro veniet*, Ps. Th. 64, 2. Ða com corl síðian on Egypte, Cd. Th. 110, 27; Gen. 1844. Gewât him hâm síðian, 130, 18; Gen. 2161. Hêht hine twegen men mid síðian, 173, 28; Gen. 2868. Samed síðian, Exon. Th. 434, 17; Rä. 52, 2. Up síðian, Hy. 3, 56. Síðigean, Andr. Kmbl. 1657; An. 831. Ic eom engel Godes ufan síðende, Exon. Th. 258, 7; Jul. 261. ¶ of the spirit's journey to another world:—Æfter deáþe somod síðiaþ sâwla mid lîce, 237, 2; Ph. 584. Scolde se ellorgâst on feónda geweald feor síðian, Beo. Th. 1621; B. 808. Dæt mîn sâwul tô ðê síðian môte, Byrht. Th. 136, 65. [*O. E. Homl.* síðian: *Laym.* síden: *O. Sax.* síðôn: *O. H. Ger.* sindôn: *Icel.* sinna.] v. for-, gemíd-, mid-, wræc-síðian.

síþ-lêdness, e; *f. A leading* or *taking away*:—Síþlædnisse *abductione*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 39. Cf. onwegâlédness.

síþlîce; *adv. Late* (?), *after some time, at last, in the end, lately*:—Eft ða siddan ôðre twegen swearte hremmas síþlîce cômon and his hûs tæron mid heardum bile *again afterwards two other black ravens came after some time, and tore his house with hard bill*, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 21. Næs Petrus gewunod tô nânre wæpnunge ac ðær wæron twâ swurd síþlîce gebrohte *Peter was not accustomed to arms, but two swords had lately* (?) *been brought there*, 248, 4.

síþmæst, síþor. v. síþ.

síþ-stap[þ]el *a track, footstep*:—Dæt ne sŷn âstyrode síþstapla mîne ł wegas ł fótswaþu *ut non moueantur vestigia mea*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 5. v. under-stapplian.

síþ[þ], e; *f. Travel, journey*:—Bâém wæs on síþþe hæbbendes hyht *to both when journeying was the possessor's joy*, Exon. Th. 481, 12; Rä. 65, 2. v. gesíþ[þ].

siddða; *adv. Afterwards*:—Ðonne meaht ðû siddða sôdes leóhtes habban ðinne dæl, Bt. Met. Fox 24, 59. v. next word.

siddan, siddon, syddan, seoddan, [*From* síþ dam; cf. *Ger.* seitdem.] **I.** *adv. Afterwards, since*:—Gê faraþ siddan *postea transibitis*, Gen. 18, 5. Siddon, Exon. Th. 131, 33; Gû. 465. Sioddan, Elen. Kmbl. 2292; El. 1147. Syddan (*exinde*) ongan se Hælend boðian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 17. Ða ongan hyne syddan hingrian *postea esuriit*, 4, 2. Hê bið ðonne seoddan ðæm englum gelîc, Blickl. Homl. 49, 7. Siddon, 59, 7. Ða de seoddan after Cristes cyme wæron tô Gode gecyrrede, 81, 15. Ða æfter disse dæde his noma wæs â seoddan mære geworden, 219, 4. Â syddan ðenden wunaþ hûsa sélest, Beo. Th. 571; B. 283. Siddan â, Andr. Kmbl. 2387; An. 1195: 2757; An. 1381. Seoddan â, Cd. Th. 289, 16; Sat. 398. Siddan æfire, Elen. Kmbl. 1012; El. 507. Hî sunnan ne geseóþ syddan æfre, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Â forþ siodðan, Ps. C. 103. Hraðe seoddan, Beo. Th. 3879; B. 1937. Nænig efenlîc ðam âr ne siddan, Exon. Th. 3, 21; Cri. 39. **II.** *conj.* (1) where the tense of the verb in the clause introduced by *siddan* is past, in the other clause present, *since*:—Ðê is ungelîc wîte, siddan ðû lêstes mînne lâre, Cd. Th. 38, 28; Gen. 613: Exon. Th. 44, 13; Cri. 702. Wê ælþeódige wæron, siddon se êresta ealdor Godes bebodu ábræc *we have been exiles, since Adam broke God's commands*, Blickl. Homl. 23. 4. Hû lang tîd is, syddan him dis gebyrede? Mk. Skt. 9, 21. Deós syddan ic ineoðe ne geswâc dæt heó mine fét ne cyste, Lk. Skt. 7, 45. Manige geár syndon âgân nû seoddan ûre bisceopas tô mê gewreoto sende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 3. (2) where the tense is the same in each clause, *after*:—Ðonne bið his wela for nâuht, siddan hî ongitaþ . . . , Bt. 27, 3: Fox 100, 2. Ðû scealt Isaac onsecgan, siddan ðû gestîgest dûne, Cd. Th. 172, 32; Gen. 2853: 174, 22; Gen. 2882. Him eorla mód ortrŷwe wearþ, siddan hié gesâwon fyrd Faraonis, 187, 22; Exod. 155. Wæron Adames dagas, siddan (*postquam*) hê gestrûnde Seth, Gen. 5, 4. Syddan, 18, 12. Syddan Iohannes geseald wæs, com se Hælend, Mk. Skt. 1, 14. Hwæt bið hit bûton flæsc, seoddan se êcea dæl of bið? Blickl. Homl. iii. 31: Cd. Th. 309, 7; Sat. 706. [Later forms are *sithenes*, which gives modern *since, sin*, still used in dialects, and *sithe, sith*, which latter is common in Elizabethan writers.]

síþ-weg, es; *m. A road to travel on, high-road* (?):—Hê gehælde hyggegeómre ðe hîne geséhtun of síðwegum (síð-? v. síd-weg) *he* (*Guthlac, who lived in the wilderness*) *healed the sad in heart that from the travelled ways sought him*, Exon. Th. 155, 13; Gû. 859.

síþ-weorod, es; *n. A band out on an expedition*:—Ne meahton síþwerod gûþe spôwan, Cd. Th. 127, 22; Gen. 2114.

síþ-wif, es; *n. A noble lady*:—On sumes síþwîfes (gôdes wifes, 2nd MS.) hûse *in domum inclytae matronae*, Nar. 49, 9. v. gesíþ-wif.

sitl. v. setl.

sittan; *p.* sæt, *pl.* sæton; *pp.* seten. **I.** *to sit, be seated*:—Ðû sitst on ðam heán setle, Ps. Th. 9, 4. Sitest, Hy. 8, 30. Ðû de sittest ofer cherubin, Ps. Th. 79, 2. On ðam de ofer dæt [þrymsetl] sitt, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 22. God sitt ofer setle his, Ps. Spl. 46, 8. Þe sit on his cynesetle, Ex. 11, 5. Siteþ, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260. Se de sitteþ ofer cherubim, Ps. Spl. 98, 1. Hê on bolcan sæt, Andr. Kmbl. 610; An. 305. Weard on wicge sæt, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286. Hê æt fótum sæt freán Scyldinga, 1004; B. 500. Maria sæt be Hælendes fótum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 30. Wê on gefitum sæton *we sat engaged in discussions*, Salm. Kmbl. 862; Sal. 430. Hé æt swæsendum sæton, Cd. Th. 1688; Gen. 2759. Hæleþ in sæton, Andr. Kmbl. 724; An. 362. Site nû tô symle, Beo. Th. 982; B. 489. Geseah twegen englas sittan, ânne æt ðâm heáfdon, ôðerne æt ðâm fótum, Jn. Skt. 20, 12. Sittan ofer ða eorþan, Mk. Skt. 8, 6. Sittan on scridwæne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 1. Tô sittanne on mîne swîðran healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 23. Sittende, Lk. Skt. 22, 69. Uppan assan folan sittende, Jn. Skt. 12, 15. Sittendum wîfe under geléd, Lchdm. i. 266, 6. **I a.** with reflexive dative:—Ða him sæton sundor on portum, Ps. Th. 68, 12. Sæton him æt wîne, Cd. Th. 259, 23; Dan. 696. **I b.** of kneeling:—Hié for ðam cumble on cneówum sæton, 227, 2; Dan. 180. **I c.** applied to the position of a bird at rest:—Ic (*picus*) glado sitte, Exon. Th. 406, 26; Rä. 25, 7. Hê (*the phenix*) siteþ sîþes fûs, 212, 10; Ph. 208. Nêfuglas under beorhhleoþum sittaþ, Cd. Th. 130, 14; Gen. 2159. **II.** *to stay, dwell, sojourn, abide, reside, remain in a place*, (a) of persons:—Wê in carcerne sittaþ sorgende,

Exon. Th. 2, 28; Cri. 26. Ða ðe on þýstrum sittaþ, Lk. Skt. I, 79. Ealle ða ðe sittaþ ofer eorþan ansýne, 21, 35. Unc módige ymb mearce sittaþ *dwell on our borders*, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. On ðam setle ðe hé ðær sæt *during the stay he made there*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 22. Inne on ðæm fæstenne sæton feáwa cirlisce men *a few common men were living in the fort*, 893; Erl. 88, 33. Wé on ðam gódan ríce sæton, Cd. Th. 27, 1; Gen. 411. Hæleþ lágon, on swaþe sæton (*were left behind dead*), 125, 10; Gen. 2077. Gang tó ciricean and sette ðær and stille wuna and geseoh ðæt ðú út ðanon ne gonge ær seó ádl from ðé gewiten sý *ingredere ecclesiam & ibi reside, quietus manens; vide ne exeas inde, nec de loco moveris, donec hora recessionis febris transierit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 9. Sitte gé on ceastre óþ gé sýn ufene gescrýdde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. Se ðe sitte uncwydd on his áre on lífe, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. (2 I) referring to warlike or hostile operations, as in *to sit* down before a place (cf. *siege*), *to encamp*:—Ðú sæte ongeán ðínne bróþor (cf. *Icel.* sitja á svikum við einn *to plot against one*), Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hé hine æfter rád óþ ðæt geweorc and ðær sæt .xiiii. niht, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 15. (Often in the Chronicle.) (b) of things:—Sió feðge eorþe sit ðær níþere be ðæs cyninges gebode, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 13. Flód mycel on sæt *there was a great flood in the river*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 35. **II** a. *to continue* in a state or condition, *live* (in hope, fear, etc.), *remain* (silent, etc.):—Ic á on wénum sæt *I lived in constant expectation*, Cd. Th. 163, 18; Gen. 2700. Mære þeóden unblíde sæt, Beo. Th. 261; B. 130. Sæt secg monig sorgum gebunden, weán on wénan, Exon. Th. 378, 30; Deór. 24. Sitte ælc wuduwe werleás twelf mónaþ, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6. **III**. with the idea of oppression (cf. colloquial *to sit* on a person, *Icel.* sitja á sér *to restrain one's self*), *to sit* or *bear heavy* on, *weigh, press, rest*:—Ne mé wiht an siteþ egesan áwiht ænniges mannes *non timebo quid faciat mihi homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Seó hefige byrþen siteþ on ðæm deádan líchoman ðære byrgenne *the heavy burden of the tomb presses on the dead body*, Blickl. Homl. 75, 7: Lchdm. iii. 110, 23, 26. On eów scyld siteþ, Exon. Th. 131, 2; Gú. 449. Ús Godes yrre hetelíce on sit, Wulfst. 162, 2. Ða yrmþa ðe ús on sittaþ, 157, 5. Swá sæt seó byrþen synna on dissum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. For ðæm earfoþum ðe him on sáeton *for the miseries that sat heavy on them*, Met. 26, 97. Sitte sió scyld on him, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 15. Ær ðon ðe him se egesa onufan sáete, Judth. Thw. 25, 10; Jud. 252. **IV**. *to sit* in authority, *preside*:—Ðæt mód ðe ofer ðæm flæsce sitt *mens carni praesidens*, Past. 36, 7; Swt. 256, 3. **V**. *trans. To occupy* a seat:—Sæt hé ðræt biscopsetl .xxxvii. wintra, Bd. 5, 23; S. 636, 9. [*Goth.* sitan: *O. Sax.* sittian: *O. Frs.* sitta: *O. H. Ger.* sizzan: *Icel.* sitja.] v. á-, æt-, be-, eft-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, tó-, under-, ymb-sittan; *and next word*.

-sittende *-sitting, -occupying, -inhabiting*. v. benc-, burh-, flet-, hám-, heal-, in-, land-, þrym-, ymb-sittende.

siun-huurful. v. sin-hwurfol.

siwen-ige, -ége; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Se biþ siwenîge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) se ðe his angit biþ tó ðon beorhte scíuende ðæt hé mæge ongietan sóðfæstnesse, gif hit ðonne áþístriaþ ða flæsclican weorc. On ðæs siwenîgean (-iggean, Cott. MSS.) eágum beóþ ða æpplas hále . . . Se biþ eallinga siwenîge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) ðonne his mód and his angit ðæt gecynd áscirpþ and hé hit ðonne self gescint mid his ungewunan *lippus vero est, cujus quidem ingenium ad cognitionem veritatis emicat, sed tamen carnalia opera obscurant. In lippis quippe oculis pupillae sanae sunt . . . Lippus itaque est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 67, 24–69, 9. Siwenége *lippos*, Germ. 396, 284.

siwian *to sew*. v. seowian.

six, siex, syx *six*. **I**. *as adj. indecl.*:—Wire six dagas, Ex. 20, 9. On six dagum God geworhte ealle þing, 20, 11. Æfter six (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagum, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 1. Betweox ðara sex flóa ælcum, Lchdm. ii. 148, 2. Sex *bis terna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 10. On siex dagum, Exon. Th. 105, 13; Gú. 22. Ða siex stafas sweotule bécnaþ, 407, 4; Rä. 25, 10. Syx (sex, Lind., Rush.) dagon ær, Jn. Skt. 12, 1. **Ia**. in multiplication:—Ceorles wergild is .cc. scillt. Ðegnes wergild is syx swá micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. **II**. *as subst. declined*:—Ðá hyra syxe wæron ácwealde, Shrn. 111, 10. On ðam myntre wæron fíf bróþra oððe syxe, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 22. Hé sæde ðæt hé syxa sum ofslóge syxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. Ymbsealde sint mid sixum, Elen. Kmbl. 1481; Fl. 472. [*Goth.* saihs: *O. Sax.* sehs: *O. Frs.* sex: *O. H. Ger.* sehs: *Icel.* sex.]

six-benn, e; *f. A wound made by a* 'seax':—Ealdorgewinna (*the fire-drake*) siexbennum seóc (cf. cyning wælseaxe gebræd . . . forwrát Wedra helm wyrm on middan, 5400; B. 2703), Beo. Th. 5800; B. 2904.

six-ecge; *adj. Hexagonal*:—Sixecge *exagonum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 3. Sixecge bere *exaticum*, ii. 144, 58.

six-fealð; *adj. Six-fold*:—Sixfeald *exagonum*, sixfealdum leóþcræfte *exametro heroico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 46, 47. Siexfealdre anlicnesse *sena paradigmata*, 89, 39.

six-fête; *adj. Having six feet* (of verse):—Ðæt syxfête vers, Anglia viii. 335, 13. Mid getelferse ł sixfêtum *catalectico versu*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 21.

six-gilde; *adj. Requiring six-fold payment* or *fine*:—Diácones feoh .vi. gylde *a deacon's property* (*when stolen*) *shall be paid for with a six-fold fine*, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 5. v. -gilde.

six-hynde; *adj. Of a class whose wergild is six hundred shillings*:—Gif wealh hafaþ fíf hýda hé biþ sixhynde, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Be syxhyndum men. Gif hit sié syxhynde mon, [gielde] ælc mon .lx. scillt., L. Alf. pol. 30; Th. i. 80, 11. Gif hió sié syxhyndu, 18; Th. i. 72, 14. Syxhyndes monnes burhbryce .xv. scillt., 40; Th. i. 88, 10. Gif syxhyndum dísa hwæðer gelimpe, gebéte be ðæs syxhyndan bóte, 39; Th. i. 88, 2–5. Syxhyndum men .c. scillt. gebéte, 10; Th. i. 68, 10. ¶ applied to the wergild:—Æt twýhyndum were mon sceal sellan tó monbóte .xxx. scillt., æt syxhyndum .lxxx. scillt., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 14. v. twelf-hynde, and see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 161, note 3.

six-hyrnede; *adj. Having six corners* or *angles*:—Sixhernede *sexangulatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 4.

six-níhte; *adj. Six days old*:—Se ðe biþ ácenned on .vi. níhtne mónan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 23; 178, 6.

sixta; *ord. num. Sixth*:—Se sixta (sexta) *sextus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 17. Siexta wæs Oswald, Chr. 827; Erl. 64, 4. Ða wæs syxte geár, Elen. Kmbl. 14; El. 7. Wæs ða síhste tíd, Exon. Th. 171, 8; Gú. 1123. Seista (sesta, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 33.

sixteóþa; *ord. num. Sixteenth*:—Se syxteóþa (six-) *sextus decimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 3. Sextegða, Shrn. 91, 20.

sixtig; *used as subs. or adj. Sixty*:—Syxtig *sexaginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 18. Salomones reste wæs ymbseted mid syxtigum werum . . . Hwæt mánde ðæt syxtig wera strongera? Blickl. Homl. 11, 16–22. Æfter siextegum daga *intra sexagesimum diem*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Mid iii hund scipa and LXgum, Swt. 176, 25. Sexdig (sextig, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 8. Sexdig ł sextih, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 23. Sexdeili, 13, 8.

sixtigoþa *sixtieth*:—Se sixteogoþa *sexagesimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 12.

sixtig-fealð *sixty-fold*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8, 23.

sixtig-wintre *sixty years old*:—Hé wæs fíf and sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23.

sixtíne *sixteen*:—Syxtýne *sedecim*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 13.

sixtíne-níhte; *adj. Sixteen days old*:—On .xvi. níhte mónan, Lchdm. iii. 180, 3.

sixtíne-wintre; *adj. Sixteen years old*:—Ðær georn .xvi. wintre mæden, Shrn. 140, 1: 141, 9.

slá (*from* slá he); *gen.* slán: *but also* slá, slág, e; *f. A sloe*:—Slá *brumela, bellicum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 26. Slág *bellicum*, Txts. 45, 289. Genim onwáre slá ðæt seáw . . . gif sió slá biþ grêne, Lchdm. ii. 32, 18–20. Gewring tósomne swilce sié án slán, 54, 6. Slán *moros*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 33: ii. 56, 32. [Cockayne quotes from a late MS.: 'Acasia est succus prunellarum [im]maturarum, grene slane wose:' and *pl. slon* occurs Alis. 4983. In Baker's Northants. Gloss. *slacen-, slaun*-bush are given as used of the blackthorn. *O. H. Ger.* slêha, slêa *prunella, agacia: Ger.* schlehe: *Dan.* slaaen.] v. plúm-slá; slán-þorn.

slacian, slæcian, sleacian; *p.* ode *To slacken, relax an effort*:—Gif hé lithwón slacode . . . his handa ne slacedon *sin autem paululum remisisset . . . factum est, ut manus illius non lassarentur*, Ex. 17, 11, 12. Ðæt ne ða sleacgiendan (*pigritantes*) hé ofhreóse, Hymn. Surt. 18, 15. [Nullich neuer slakien to drien herd widuten, A. R. 134, 22. Ne schaltu seon me slakien to leuen, Jul. 26, 1. He mot slakie his bendes, Laym. 23345 (2nd MS.). Cf. *Icel.* slakna *to get slack*.] v. á-, tó-slacian; slæccan.

slacigendlíc, slæ. v. á-slacigendlíc, sleahe.

slæc, sleac, slec (v. slæcness); *adj. Slack*. **I**. of persons (1) *inactive, slothful, lazy, not willing to make an effort*:—Slæc *reses*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 77. Sleac *piger*, i. 74, 33: *lentus* vel *piger*, 49, 35. Sleac vel slâw *pigrius* vel *lentus*, 16, 48. Ðú yfela þeówa and sleac *thou wicked and slothful servant*, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 7. Sægdon ðæt hé sleac wære, æðeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4381; B. 2187. Ðæt ðæm sleacan preóste ne þince tó mycel geswinc, ðæt hé undó his eágan, Anglia viii. 317, 4. Tó swilcum sleacum cweð se hírédes ealdor: 'Tó hwí stande gé hér ealne dæg ýdele?' Homl. Th. ii. 78, 10. (2) *careless, negligent, remiss, not strict in the performance of duty*:—Ne tó stræc on ðære láre ne tó slæc on ðære mildheortnesse *ne aut districtio rigida, aut pietas remissa*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 1. Se ðe sleac wære tó góduesse, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 22. Se biþ wacigende . . . se biþ sleac and slæpende, Btwk. 220, 32. Sleaces *socordis*, Germ. 388, 34. Ne beún gé tó slápole ne tó sleace, ac scyldaþ eów georne wið deófles dare, Wulfst. 40, 21. Sleace tó ænig wyrcenne gód *pigre ad aliquod operandum bonum*, Anglia xi. 117, 36. (3) *languid, ill*:—Slæce *egra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 8: 29, 18. **II**. of things, (1) of physical movement, *slow, gentle*:—Sum munuc mid sleaccre stalcunge his fótswaðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. (2) *that makes inactive, sluggish*:—Wé sceolon ásceacan ðone sleacan slæp ús fram, i. 602, 15. (3) *not attended with effort*:—Hit is ealles tó sleac munuca þeówdóm (*nimis iners servitium*), gif hié læsse singaþ, R. Ben. 44, 18.

(4) *lax* of conduct:—Gemetgie ðæt fýr ða bilewitnysse, ðæt heó tó sleac ne sý, Homl. Th. ii. 46, 8. Þeówode hé druncennesse and monigum ðórum unálýfednessum ðæs sleacran lífes (*vitæ remissioris*), Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 15. [*O. Sax.* slak : *O. H. Ger.* slah : *Icel.* slakr.] v. un-slæc.

slæccan, sleccan (?); *p.* slæcte, slæhte *To make slack or slow, to delay* :—' Ðú ús oftræflíce mid elcunge geswænctest.' . . . Ða cwæþ se cynge, ' Ðe læs ðe ic eów á leng slæce (slæcce?),' Th. Ap. 20, 6. v. á-slæccan, ge-sleccan ; slacian.

slæcful; *adj. Slothful* :—Slacfulran for belácunge *propter somnolentorum excusationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 55, 8.

slæcian. v. slacian.

slæclíc ; *adj. Slow* :—Mid sleacilera (sleaclícere ?) *sera, tarda*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 49. v. next word.

slæclíce ; *adv. Lazily, slothfully, languidly* :—Sleaclíce *enervatius*, i. *debilius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 54. Sume sleaclíce (sceleac-, MS. F.) lágon and slépon, R. Ben. 68, 21. v. un-slæclíce.

slæcness, e ; *f. Sloth, inertness, laziness* :—Sleecnes *accidia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 73 : 97, 5. Sleiacnes *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. **I.** *slowness* of physical movement :—Swá swá ðære sunnan sleacnys ácenþ ænne dæg and ánne niht . . . swá eác ðæs mónan swiftnys áwyrþþ úr ænne dæg and ánne niht, Lchdm. iii. 264, 19. **II.** *slowness* in action :—Dæs þeówes sleacnys (*he seemed long in doing his errand*), Shrn. 43, 15. Wæs beboden ðæt hí sceoldon caflíce etan, forðan ðe God onscunaþ ða sleacnysse on his þegnum, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 3. **III.** *mental inertness* :—Nú wolde ic ðæt ða ǽdela[n] clericas áscéocon fram heora andgites orþance ǽlce sleacnysse, Anglia viii. 301, 4. **IV.** *remissness, slowness* in performance of duty :—Oft eác sió gódnes ðære monþwǽrnesse bí dégélíce gemenged wið sleacnesse . . . Wé sculon manian ða manþwǽran ðæt hié fleón ðæt ðǽr suíðe neáh liegeþ ðære monnþwǽrnesse, ðæt is sleacnes, Past. 40 ; Swt. 289, 18–22.

slæcorness, e ; *f. Slackness, laziness, remissness* :—Ic ondette sleacornesse and slǽpernesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40.

slǽd, slēd, es ; *n. A slade* (in local names, e.g. Waters*lade*, v. W. Somerset Words, E. D. S. Pub., and in some dialects. ' *Slade* a breadth of greensward in ploughed land ; a flat piece of grass ; but now most commonly applied to a broad strip of greensward between two woods, generally in a valley,' Baker's Northampt. Gloss. ' Narrow strips of boggy ground running into the hard land at Rockland are called " The Slades," ' E. Anglian Gloss. *Slade* a breadth of greensward in ploughed land, or in plantations, E. D. S. Publ. Gloss. B. 7 (West Riding). In Levin's Manip. Vocab. (1570) a slade, valley = *vallis*, and Drayton uses the word in this sense, v. Nares ; see also Halliwell's Dict.), *low, flat, marshy ground, with a broad bottom, a valley.* (1) The word occurs not unfrequently in the charters, e. g. :—On slǽdes heáfad, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 3. Andlang slǽdes on pyt, iii. 48, 24 : 402, 12. Tó brocces slǽde, 233, 34. On ðæt slæd, 385, 28. Óþ ðæt níehste slæd, 416, 21. On slæd, 25, 24. *It occurs also in composition* :—Tó wulfslǽde, 456, 6. On Fugelslǽd ; of ðam slǽde, 48, 21. In barfodslæd ; and swá on timberslæd . . . on hamslǽdes heáfdan, 380, 25–6. On fearnslæd, 385, 30. On ðæt risceslæd, 437, 15. Ondlong slǽdbróces, 405, 17. (2) In other connections it is not common, but occurs in the following passage :—Dameris beforan ðæm cyninge farende wæs swelce heó feónde wǽre óþ híó hiene gelǽdde on ǽn micel slæd . . . Ðǽr wearþ Cirus ofslægen and twá þúsend monna mid him *Tomyris simulat diffidentiam, paulatimque cedendo, hostem in insidias vocat. Ibi quippe, compositis inter montes insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege delevit*, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 76, 29. Cf. Iulius ferde ut of Doure in to ane muchele slæde & his fólc hudde, Laym. 8585. Heo talden whar me heom keþen mihte in ane slade deopen, 26887. Geond slades & geon dunen, 28365. By slente oþer slade, Allit. Pms. 5, 141. Loke a littel on þe launde on þí lyfte honde & þou schal se in þat slade þe self chapel, Gaw. 2147.

slæge. v. slege.

slægu, e ; *f. Slag, dross*.—Slaegu, slægu, slegu *lihargum* (= *lithargyrum*), Txts. 75, 1230. Slægu *liliagrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 6.

slæht, slæhtan. v. sliht, slihtan.

slǽp, slǽp, sleáp, slǽp, es ; *m. Sleep* :—Befeóll slǽp (*sopor*) on Abram, Gen. 15, 12. Hrædlíce se slǽp becymeþ, Lchdm. i. 246, 17. Slǽp bíþ deáþe gelícost, Salm. Kmbl. 624 ; Sal. 611. Hine slǽp ofereode, Andr. Kmbl. 1640 ; An. 821. Mec slǽp ofergongeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 23 ; Rä. 41, 10. Slǽp, Prov. Kmbl. 1. Gif ic minum éagum unne slǽpes, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Slǽpes *soporis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 38 : *somni*, 202, 15. Hí wéndon ðæt hé hyt sǽde be swefnes slǽpe (slǽpe, Lind., Rush. *de dormitione somni*), Jn. Skt. 11, 13. Mid ðý heó ðý slǽpe tóbræd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 596, 5 : Andr. Kmbl, 3053 ; An. 1529 ; Cd. Th. 161, 15 ; Gen. 2655. Of slǽpe onwóc æþeling, 249, 2 ; Dan. 524. Tó slǽpe ; gáte horn under heáfod gelǽd weccan hé on slǽpe gecyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21–2. Sigon tó slǽpe, Beo. Th. 2506 ; B. 1251. Se de for sleápe áwéd *freneticus* (cf. slǽpleást), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 72. Mid slǽpe (slǽpe, Lind., Rush.) gehefegude, Lk. Skt. 9, 32. Ealle hefige slǽpe swundon *omnes somno torpent inerti*, Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 601, 11. Ic sóftum slǽpe mé reste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. Gif hé ðære hnappunge ne swícþ ðonne hnappaþ hé óþ hé wierþ on fæstum slǽpe *dormitando oculus ad plenissimum somnum ducitur*, Past. 28, 4 ; Swt. 195, 12. Ðý swíðan slǽpe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. Slǽpe *somno*. Eng. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Ðæt dust dysse wyrte ðonne slǽp on gelǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 286, 6 : 158, 2. Nǽfþ hé nánne slæp, ii. 198, 25. Slép, i. 158, 2. Sió slǽwþ him giét on ðone slǽp, Past. 39 ; Swt. 283, 8. Ásceacan ðone sleacan slǽp, Homl. Th. i. 602, 15. Slǽpa sluman, Exon. Th. 122, 31 ; Gú. 314. ¶ *The sleep of death* :—' Ic wille ǽwrecan hyne of slǽpe' . . . Se Hǽlend hit cwæþ be his deáþe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Up ástandan of slǽpe ðæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589 ; An. 796 : Exon. Th. 55, 27 ; Cri. 890. [*Goth.* slēps : *O. Sax.* slâp : *O. Frs.* slēp : *O. H. Ger.* slâf.] v. frum-, niht-, ofer-slǽp.

slǽp, es ; *m.* (?) *A slippery, miry place* (?) :—Þis sind ða landgemǽro . . . Ǽrest of ðam ealdan slǽpe . . . tó ðan ealdan slǽpe ðǽr hit ǽr ongan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 112, 30–113, 3. On occan slǽw (slǽp ?), iii. 48, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sleifa *labina* (labina *a myre*, Wulck. Gl. 591, 11 : *a fenne*, 797, 10) : *Icel.* sleipr *slippery*. Slape *soft, slippery* is given in Halliwell as a North-country word. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 2 (E. Yorks.), ' slape *slippery* as a dirty path,' and Gloss. B. 7 (W. Yorks.), B. 15 (Ray's North-country Words).] Cf. slipor.

slǽp-ærn, -ern, es ; *n. A dormitory* :—Slǽpern *dormitorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 10. Hwǽr slǽpst (ðú) ? On slǽperne (*dormitorio*) mid gebrórum, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 25 : Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 595, 39. Canonicas, ðǽr seó ár sí, ðæt hí beóddern and slǽpern habban mágan, healdan heora myuster mid rihte, L. Eth. v. 7 ; Th. i. 306, 12. Ic begeat ðæt stǽinene slǽpern and ðǽrtó ðæs landes be súþan ðæm slépern .xxiiii. gerda on lange, Chart. Th. 156, 20–27.

slǽpan, slépan ; *p.* te. [*The Northern Gospels also shew forms from* slēpian :—Gif hé slépaþ, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 12. Slépiaþ ł slépeþ ȝ árísaþ (slépiaþ ȝ árísas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. Slépade (geslépedon, Lind.) *dormitaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 5.] **I.** *to sleep* :—Ðú slépes, Mk. Skt. Lind., Rush. 14, 37. Slépes *dormit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind., Rush. 9, 24. Hwǽr resteþ (-aþ, MS.) ðæs mannes sáwul ðonne se líchanna slépþ ? Salm. Kmbl. 188, 12. Slǽpeþ *dormitet*, Ps. Lamb. 120, 3. Slǽpeþ (slépeþ, Ps. Surt.) *obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Tó slǽpe ; wulles heáfod lege under pyle ; se unhála slǽpeþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Gif gé slǽpaþ (slépaþ, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 67, 13. Slépes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 46. Hé æt ðæm stáne slǽpte, Past. 16 ; Swt. 101, 18. Hwæðer hé wacode ðe slépte, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 39. Ðá hié slépton (geslépdon, Lind.) *cum dormirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 25. Slépton (slépdon, Lind.) *dormierant*, 27, 52. Hneapedun ł slýpton (in a later hand, v. Txts. p. 293) *dormierunt*, Ps. Surt. 75, 6. Ðeáh ðæt mód slǽpe gódra weorca, Past. 56 ; Swt. 431, 25. Mé lyste slǽpan *dormitorio*, Ælfc. Gr. 34 ; Zup. 211, 12 note. Ongunnon slépan *dormitaverunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wæs ic slǽpende, 56, 4 : 77, 65. Ðá gemétte hé his gepóitan slǽpendne, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 559, 15 : Beo. Th. 1486 ; B. 741. Hé hig funde slǽpende (slépende, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. **II.** *to sleep, lie* with a person :—Gif hwá fǽmnan besvíce unbeweddode, and hire mid slǽpe (slépe, MS. G.), L. Alf. 29 ; Th. i. 52, 6. [*Laym. p.* slæpte, slepte : *A. R. p.* slepte : *Orm.* sleppte.] v. ge-, on-slǽpan ; healf-slǽpende ; slápan, slápian.

slǽp-bǽre ; *adj. Somniferous, soporific* :—Hys gecynde is swíðe hát and slǽpbære, Lchdm. i. 284, 22.

slǽpere, es ; *m. A sleeper* :—Ðæra cádigra seofon slǽpera þrowung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 1. v. slápere.

slǽpig ; *adj. Sleepy.* [*O. H. Ger.* slâfag.] v. un-slǽpig.

slǽp-leás ; *adj. Sleepless* :—Slǽplcás *insomne*, Germ. 399, 263. [*O. H. Ger.* slâf-lôs.]

slǽp-leást, e ; *f. Sleeplessness* :—Hine gedrehte singal slǽpleást, Homl. Th. i. 86, 16. Wið slǽpleáste, genym dysse ylcan wyrte (*poppy*) wós, smyre done man mid ; sóna ðá him done slép on sensl, Lchdm. i. 158, 1. [Þe þet þuruh slǒpleste ǽwét *frenetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 81.]

slǽpness, e ; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness* :—Deófol ús lǽreþ slǽpnesse and sent ús on slǽwde, Homl. As. 168, 106.

slǽpor ; *adj. Addicted to sleep* :—Ne beó ðú tó slǽpor, forðan ðe slǽp fét unhælo ðæs líchoman, Prov. Kmbl. i. v. slǽporness.

slǽp-wórig ; *adj. Weary and sleepy, sleepily weary, so tired as to sleep*, cf. deáþ-wérig ; or (?) *weary of sleep*, cf. symbel-wérig :—Oft mec (*a mill-stone*) slǽpwérigne seg oðde meówle grétan code, Exon. Th. 387, 14 ; Rä. 5, 5.

slǽtan ; *p.* te [*causative of* slítan ; cf. *bait* an animal, and *bite*] *To slate* [Halliwell quotes from a book of 1697 ' to *slate* a beast is to hound a dog at him ;' and in Ray's North-country Words (1691), E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, ' to *slete* a dog,' is to set him at anything, as swine, sheep, etc. In Gloss. B. 17 the form is *sleat*. Jamieson also gives ' to *slate* to let loose, applied to dogs in hunting '], *bait, set dogs on, hunt with dogs* :—Man slǽtte æenne fearr, and se fear arn him tógeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 72. [Heo leiden to him, sum wid stan, sum wid ban, and sleatten on him hundes (sletten him wiđ hundes), Jul. 53, 16. Tó slǽtenn after sawless, Orm. 13485. Tho hede the wreche (*the wolf*) fomen inowe, That weren egre him to slete Mid grete houndes, and to bete, Rel. Ant. ii. 278, 23. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sleîzan *scindere, vellicare*.] v. next word.

slǽting, e ; *f. Hunting* :—Hé (*William Rufus*) geátte mannan heora

wudas and slǽtinge (cf. William of Malmesbury's statement that he gave the English free leave to hunt), Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 7. [Toward þan kinge heo weoren beien þær he wes an slæting (an hontyng, 2nd MS.), Laym. 12304. Bole slating, Alis. 200.] v. preceding word.

slǽw; slǽwan. v. slǽw ; ā-, for-slǽwan, slǽwian.

slǽwþ, e; *f. Sloth, laziness, inertness, torpor ;* accidia, inertia, pigredo, torpor :—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* geháten, dæt is ásolcennyss oððe slǽwþ on Englisc, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 296. Sió slǽwþ giétt slǽp on ðone monnan *pigredo immittit soporem*, Past. 39, 1 ; Swt. 283, 6. Slǽwþ *torpor*, Hymn. Surt. 26, 28. Slǽuþ *pigredo*, Kent. Gl. 694. On ðæm sceáte his slǽwþe *in sudario lenti torporis*, Past. 9 ; Swt. 59, 16. From dære slǽwþe his synna *a peccati torpore*, 28, 4 ; Swt. 193, 23. Slǽwþe *inertia*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Hí for heora slǽwþe and for gímeléste forléton unwriten ðara monna dǽda, Bt. 18, 3 ; For 64, 33. Ic wát ðæt swongornes hí mid slǽwþe ofercymþ, 36, 6 ; For 180, 34. Gyf hé for slǽwþe his hláfordes forgýmþ, ne biþ his ágnum wel gebórgen, L. R. S. 20 ; Th. i. 440, 16. Slǽwþum *torporibus*, Hymn. Surt. 4, 10. v. un-slǽwþ.

slǽg *a sloe.* v. slá.

slaga, an ; *m. A slayer, homicide ;* interfector, percussor, lanio :—Slaga *lanio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 36. Hú ne biþ hé swelce hé sié his slaga (*mortis auctor*), ðonne hé hine mæg gehǽlan and nyle? Past. 38, 4 ; Swt. 275, 9. Gif man þeóf gemǽte, and hé hús brece, and hine man gewundie, se slaga biþ unscildig, Ex. 22, 2. Se slaga (cf. ðæs sleges andetta, 29; Th. i. 80, 7). L. Alf. 30 ; Th. i. 80, 12. The procedure in cases of homicide is given L. E. G. 13 ; Th. i. 174, 15 sqq., and L. Edm. S. 7 ; Th. i. 250, 12 sqq. Ic monnes feorh to slagan séce, Cd. Th. 92, 7 ; Gen. 1525. Slagum *interfectoribus*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40, col. 1. Se Hælend miltsian wolde his ágenum slaguni, H. R. 107, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* (man-)slago.] v. ágen-, bróðor-, fæðe-, mǽg-, mann-, módor-, morþ-, morþor-slaga.

slágian, slág(h)-þorn, slagu (?), slah, slahae. v. slǽwian, sláh-þorn, mán-, morþor-slagu, slá, sleahe.

sláh-hyll *a hill where sloes grow* :—On slǽhhyl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 367, 3.

sláh-þorn, es ; *m. A sloe-thorn, blackthorn :*—Slágh-þorn, slǽchthorn, -dorn *nigra spina*, Txts. 81, 1380. Slǽh-þorn, slágh-, salach-thorn. 99, 1898. Slǽhþorn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 39. Slágþorn, i. 285, 32. Ádelf niþeweardne slǽhþorn, Lchdm. ii. 92, 30. [Le fourder (*slothorne*) que la fourdine (*slon*) porte, Wrt. Voc. i. 163, 1. *Dan.* slaaentorn.]

slǽhþorn-ragu *lichen from a blackthorn*, Lchdm. ii. 144, 1.

slǽhþorn-rind *bark of a blackthorn*, Lchdm. ii. 98, 7 : 108, 11 : 132, 9 : iii. 58, 8.

slǽhþorn-weg *a road along which blackthorns grow*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 27.

slǽp. v. slǽp.

slǽpan ; *p.* slǽp, sleáp ; *pp.* slǽpen *To sleep.* **I.** of natural sleep :—Slǽpst ðú ? Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Heó slǽþ, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 24 : Jn. Skt. 11, 12. Símle hé biþ lóciende, ne slǽpþ hé nǽfre, Bt. 42 ; For 258, 8. Ðonne wé s'ǽpaþ, 34, 11 ; For 152, 5. Hwí slápe gé? Lk. Skt. 22, 46. Ic slép (sleáp, Ps. Sp.), Ps. Lamb. 56, 5. Hé slǽp, Gen. 2, 21 : 28, 11 : Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 534, 11. Ódre men slépon, 2, 12 ; S. 513, 37 : Bt. 15 ; For 48, 12. Ealle slépun, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 5. Slápaþ *dormite*, Mk. Skt. 14, 41. Ðeáh hé slápe, Ps. Th. 40, 9 : Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. Swelce se stióra slépe, Past. 56 ; Swt. 431, 30. Mé lyste slápan *dormiturio*, Ælfc. Gr. 34 ; Zup. 211, 12 : Ps. Th. 3, 4 : Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 178, 24 : Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 536, 30 : Shrn. 106, 23. Ðonne mon wile slápan gán, Lchdm. ii. 228, 5. Hé wæs slápende, Mk. Skt. 4, 38 : Homl. Th. i. 566, 17. **Ia.** figurative, *to sleep, be inactive, be motionless :*—For hwí slǽpst ðú, Drihten? Ps. Th. 43, 24. Ðæt mód slǽpþ dæs ðe hit wacian sceolde, and wacaþ dæs ðe hit slápan sceolde, Past. 56 ; Swt. 431, 27. Ðonne wé slápaþ fæste, ðonne wé nóhwæðer ne hit witan nyllaþ, ne hit bétan nyllaþ . . . ne slǽpþ hé nó fæsde, ac hnappaþ . . . , 28 ; Swt. 195, 5–8. Ðæt ic (*the creation*) ne slépe siððan géfre, Exon. Th. 422, 20 ; Rä. 41, 9. **Ib.** of death :—Ic slápe on deáþe, Ps. Spl. 12, 4. Lazarus slǽpþ . . . Se Hælend hit cwæþ be his deáþe, Jn. Skt. 11, 11. Ðæt míne eágan nǽfre ne slápan on swylcum deáþe, Ps. Th. 12, 4. Be ðám slápendum, ðæt is, be ðám deádum. Hwí sind ða deádan slápende gecwedene? . . . Ealle móton slápan on ðam gemǽnelícum deáþe, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 30–34. **Ic.** of numbness in the limbs, *to sleep, be paralyzed :*—Gif wé tó lange sittaþ ús slápaþ ða lima, i. 490, 1. Gif þeóh slápan . . . lást reócan on ðæt lim ðætte slápe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 5–6. Wið slápende (*paralyzed*) lice, i. 380, 18. Cf. Wið ásláprenum lice, ii. 12, 17. **II.** *to sleep, lie* with a person :—His hlǽfdige cwæþ tó him : 'Sláp mid mé,' Gen. 39, 7. [Strong preterites, as well as weak, are found in Chaucer and Langland. *Goth.* slêpan : *O. Sax.* slâpan : *O. Frs.* slêpa : *O. H. Ger.* slâfan.] v. ā-, on-slápan, be-slǽpan (-slápan) ; slǽpan, slápian.

slǽpere, es ; *m. A sleeper :*—Dæra seofon slǽpera gemynd, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 8. v. slǽpere.

slǽp-ern. v. slǽp-ærn.

slǽpfulness, e ; *f. Sleepiness, drowsiness :*—Ungelimplíce slǽpfulnys [slǽpful (? cf. slǽpor)] *lethargus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 1.

slǽpian ; *p.* ode *To cause to sleep*, used impersonally with acc. ; cf. *O. H. Ger.* mih slâphôta *dormitavit anima mea :*—Ne geþafa ðú ðínum eágum dæt hié slǽpige ne ne hnappigen dine bréwas . . . Ne slǽpige nó ðín eáge (eágan, Cott. MSS.) . . . Dæt is dæt mon his eáge lǽte slápian (slápan, slápigen, Cott. MSS.) *ne dederis somnum oculis tuis, ne dormitent palpebrae tuae . . . Ne dederis somnum oculis tuis . . . Somnum oculis dare, est . . . , Past. 28, 4 ; Swt. 193, 18–25. v. slǽpan, slápan.

slǽpol ; *adj. Addicted to sleep, somnolent :*—Ne sceal mon beón tó slǽpol (*somnolentus*), R. Ben. 17, 16. Se ðe wǽre slǽpol, weorðe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 13. Ne beón gé tó slǽpole ne ealles tó sleacc, 40, 21. Tó ðam Godes weorce árísende, heora ǽlc ðderne myngige, dæt ða slǽpule (-an, MS. F.) nǽne láde næbben, R. Ben. 47, 17. Hana ða slǽpolan þreáþ, Hymn. Surt. 7, 1. [Unilimplíche slǽpel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 90, 1.]

slǽpolness, e ; *f. Somnolence, sleepiness :*—Seó slǽpolnys byþ gescrýdd mid wácum tætticum *dormitatio vestietur pannis*, Homl. As. 9, 237. Ádrǽf slǽpolnyssa *expelle somnpnolentiam*, Hymn. Surt. 18, 13. Ásolcennys ácenþ ídelnysse and slǽpolnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 25. Ic syngede þurh slǽwþe and þurh slǽpelnesse *per accidiam et somnolentiam*, Confess. Peccat.

slǽporness, e ; *f. Somnolence :*—Ic ondette slǽpornesse, Anglia xi. 98, 40. v. *preceding word, and* slǽpor.

slarige, an ; *f. Clary ;* salvia sclarea :—Slarege *sclaregia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 16. Slarige, Lchdm. iii. 6, 10. Slarian sǽd, 72, 8. Slarian gódne dǽl, ii. 58, 11. [From Latin.]

slǽw, slǽwe, sleáw ; *adj. Slow, inert, sluggish, slothful, torpid :*—Sleac *vel* slǽw *pigrus* vel *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 48. Slǽw *reses* vel *deses* vel *piger*, 49, 30. Se ðe wǽre full slǽw, weorðe se unslǽw, Wulfst. 72, 14. Ðone sænan de biþ tó slǽw ðú scealt hátan assa má ðonne man *segnis ac stupidus torpet ? asinum vivit*, Bt. 38, 4 ; For 192, 20. Sió slǽwe *torpens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 2. Mód dæt slǽwe *mens torpida*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 10. Ðú ýfela þeów and slǽwa (*piger*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 26. Ðú slǽwa gá ðé tó ǽmethylle *vade ad formican, o piger*, Past. 28, 3 ; Swt. 191, 25. On ódre wisan sceal man manian ða slǽwan (cf. late, Swt. 281, 16), on ódre ða de beóþ tó hrade, Past. 23 ; Swt. 175, 25. Ða slǽwan (*pigri*) sint tó manianne dæt hié ne forielden ðone tíman de hié tíola on dón mǽgen, 39, 1 ; Swt. 281, 19. Slǽwera *desidiosorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 12. [Slak (sléu, MS. C.) an mǽde, Hel. 4962. *O. H. Ger.* sléo *hebes : Icel.* slær, sljór *blunt, dull : Dan.* sløv.] v. un-slǽw.

slǽwian ; *p.* ode *To be* or *become slow, sluggish, inactive :*—Hwæs wilnast ðú dæt ðú ne slǽwedest swá micel geswinc tó gefremmanne *what dost thou desire, that thou hast not been slow to perform so great a labour*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 224. Wacige and swince ðar ongeán dæt hé oft ǽr beslǽp and slǽwode, L. Pen. 167 ; Th. ii. 284, 3. Slágige (slacige?) † slǽwige *tigeat*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* slewên *hebere, torpere :* cf. *Icel.* sljófa *to blunt.*] v. ā-, for-slǽwian.

slǽwlíce ; *adv. Slowly, sluggishly ;* pigre :—Dæt hié tó slǽwlíce ðara ne giémen de him befæste sién *ut a commissorum custodia minime torpescant*, Past. 28, 3 ; Swt. 191, 23. Ic wéne dæt hé hiene snide slǽwlícor (slǽwlícor, Hatt. MS.) *pigrius fortasse inciderel*, 26, 3 ; Swt. 186, 3. [Ne dyde hé þ náht slǽulíce, Anglia x. 143, 87. Man slawliche arised, and late to chireche goð, O. E. Homl. ii. 11, 35. *Icel.* slæ-, sljó-líga *slowly, dully, carelessly.*] v. un-slǽwlíce.

slǽ-wyrm, es ; *m. A slow-worm, blind-worm* (cf. a slaworme *cecula*, Cath. Angl. 343), *a kind of snake :*—Slǽwyrm *stellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 25 : 78, 60 : *spalangius*, 24, 27 : Hpt. Gl. 450, 26 : *regulus* (cf. regulus est serpens, avis, et rex parvulus omnis, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 9), Kent. Gl. 913 : Engl. Stud. x. 40. Efete † slǽwyrm *stellio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3 ; Zup. 35, 7 note. [Cf. *Norweg.* slo, orm-slo *a blindworm : Swed.* slå, orm-slå.] Cf. sleán *to strike.*

sleac, slacian. v. slæc, slacian.

sleahe, slǽ ; *f. A slay* (or *sley*), *a weaver's reed, an instrument of a weaver's loom that has teeth like a comb :*—Slahae *pectica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 23. Slǽ *pe[c]tica*, i. 282, 6. [Purvu de une lame (*slay*), Wrt. Voc. i. 157, 26. Sley *lamia, pecten*, 217, col. 2. Slaye *lanea*, 234, col. 2. Slay *pecten, lania*, Cath. Angl. 342, col. 2, and see note. Slay, webstarys loome *lanarium, radius*, Prompt. Parv. 458, col. 1.]

sleán ; *p.* slóh, slóg, slógh, *pl.* slógon ; *pp.* slagen, slægen, slegen. **A.** *trans.* **I.** *to strike* an object, smite :—Gif ðú slehst *si percusseris*, Kent. Gl. 880. Gif man óðerne mid fyste in naso slæhþ, L. Ethb. 57 ; Th. i. 16, 17. Ðæt fell hlýt, donne hit mon slíehþ, Past. 46 ; Swt. 347, 5. Ðæt ár ðonne hit mon slihþ, 37 ; Swt. 267, 24. Dam de dé slihþ (slyhþ, MS. A. : slǽþ, Lind.) on dín gewenge, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ic sylfa slóh gréne tácne gárseeges eodp, Cd. Th. 195, 21 ; Exod. 280. Ðonne hié (*the serpent*) mon slóg oððe sceát, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 174, 7. Hé ðone níðgæst slóh, ðæt ðæt sweord gedeáf, Beo. Th. 5392 ; B. 2699. Slóh ða wundenlocc ðone feóndsceaþan fágum méce, Judth. Thw. 23, 3 ; Jud. 103. Sume hyne slógon (slógan, Lind., Rush.) on his ansýne mid hyra handum, and cwǽdon : 'Sege hwæt is se de dé slóh (slóg, Rush.),' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 67. Mé weras slógon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1927 ; An. 966. Hí mé mid sweopum slógun, Exon. Th. 88, 18 ; Cri. 142.

Ne sleá gē nānne *neminem concutiatis*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Sleáþ synniġne ofer seolfes mūþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Se ðe sleá (*percusserit*) his fæder oððe his mōder swelte hē deáþe, Ex. 21, 15. Gehyrde ic ðæt Ēadweard ānne slōge swīðe mid his swurde, Byrht. Th. 135, 13; By. 117. Đā beáh hē sleánde his breóst, H. R. 107, 11. Āhsa hwæðer hē æfre wǣre slegen on ða sīdan, Lchdm. ii. 258, 23. Biþ slaegen *percellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 3. An slægenre *in pacte*, 48, 77. **II.** of special kinds of striking, (*a*) *to strike* coin, *to stamp* money (cf. similar use in *O. Frs.* and *Icel.*), cf. mynet-slege:—Wæs ðæs feós ofergewrit ðæs ylcan mynetsleges de man ðæt feoh on slōh, sōna dæs forman geáres ðá Decius fēng tō rīce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Ælc mynetere de man tihþ ðæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8; Th. i. 296, 12. Godes feoh biþ beſæst myneterum tō sleánne, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 14. (*b*) *to forge* a weapon (cf. *Icel.*), cf. sleg-hamer:—Sæt smiþ, slōh seax, Lchdm. iii. 52, 27. **III.** of a serpent, *to sting*:—Gif nǣddre sleá man, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. **IV.** *to strike so as to kill, to slay*:—Slēs ðū *occideris*, Ps. Surt. 138, 19. Hē slēþ *occideret*, 77, 34. Mann slihþ dīnne oxan *dos tuus immoletur*, Deut. 28, 31. Ic slōg niceras, Beo. Th. 847; B. 421: Exon. Th. 272, 4; Jul. 494. Đonne God hié slōg (*occideret*), đonne sōhton hié hine, Past. 36, 3; Swt. 251, 20: Beo. Th. 217; B. 108. Slōgh, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 14. Hē slōh and fylde feónd, Cd. Th. 124, 32; Gen. 2071. Se hagol slōh ealle ða þing ðe ūte wǣron, ægðer ge men ge nýtenu, Ex. 9, 25. Slōgon *obrurunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 20. Abraham ne sleah ðūn bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 18; Gen. 2913. Sleh, 204, 12; Exod. 418. Sleá man ðone leásan witegan *propheta ille interficietur*, Deut. 13, 5. Đās folc sleáu mid cwealmþreá, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Se eorl wolde sleán eaferan sīnne, 203, 30; Exod. 411. On deáþ sleán (cf. *Dan.* at slaa ihjel) scyldige, 76, 34; Gen. 1267. Hē slōh . . . tō sleánne odde tō ālýsenne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 25. Hié wǣron ða wǣpnedmen sleánde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 6. Wæs Fin slægen, Beo. Th. 2309; B. 1152. Sacerdas wǣron slægene, Bd. 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Đa hæfþenan wǣron slægne, 3, 24; S. 556, 29. **V.** *to make by striking, to strike* fire, *to make* a mark, sound, signal *by a stroke*:—Đā arn sum þeng and slōh tācen æt ðam gæte *cucurrit minister. et pulsans ad ostium*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 17. Hē tācen mid his handa slōh *sonitum manu faciens*, 4, 3; S. 568, 6. Men tācen slōgon, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24: 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. Sleah feówer scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 100, 3: 142, 18. Sleá hin ānne spearcan, 290, 17. **Va.** *to strike* a bargain (cf. *Icel.* slá kaupi):—Hig slōgon heora wedd ægðer tō ōðrum, Gen. 21, 27. **VI.** *to strike, drive so as to cause impact*:—Hē slōh fýr on feóndas *he drove the fire on to the foes*, Cd. Th. 237, 28; Dan. 344. **VIa.** metaph.:—Ic wēne gif wit uncre word tōsomne sleáþ, ðæt ðār āsprunge sum spearca sōþlæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. **VIb.** *to pitch* a tent, *drive* a stake into the ground (cf. *Icel.* slá landtjöldum; *Ger.* ein Lager schlagen):—Iacob slōh his geteld on ðære dūne, Gen. 31, 25. Sleah ænne stacan onmiddan ðam ymbhagan, Lchdm. i. 395, 4. Đā hēt Moises sleán ān geteld būtan hira wīcestówe, Ex. 33, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 8. Đa stōwa de ge eówre geteld on sleán sceoldon, Deut. 1, 33. **VIc.** *to cast* into chains (cf. *O. Frs.* on tha helda slein):—Hió sceolde ða men weorpan an wildedeóra līc and siddan sleán on ða raccentan and on copsas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32. **VII.** *to move by a stroke, to strike* off a limb, etc.:—Hī slōgon him of ðæt heáfod, Th. An. 122, 23. Sleá mon hond of odde fōt, L. In. 18: Th. i. 114, 7: 37; Th. i. 124, 23. **VIII.** metaph. *to strike* with disease, punishment, etc., cf. a paralytic, apoplectic *stroke*:—Ic āstrecce mīne hand and sleá Egipta land on eallum mīnum wundrum, Ex. 3, 20. Sliét *concidet* (*cervices peccatorum*), Blickl. Gl. Hī mid dỹ wite dæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wǣron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 31. **B.** *intrans.* **I.** *to strike, make a stroke*:—Hē yrringa slōh *in anger he struck*, Beo. Th. 3135; B. 1565: 5350; B. 2679. On ðone eádgan andwlitan men hondum slōgun, Exon. Th. 69, 22; Cri. 1124. Dæt hē mē ongeán sléá, Beo. Th. 1367; B. 681. **Ia.** *to strike* as a smith does:—Hē sulh heóld and on īren slōh and corn ðærsc and windwode, Shrn. 61, 18. **II.** *to kill* (the object not being expressed):—Ne sleah ðū, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 44, 17. Slyh (sleh, MS. A.), Mk. Skt. 10, 19. Þeóf ne cymþ būton ðæt hē stele and sléa, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Hié wǣron ða burg hergende and sleánde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 16. **III.** *to move rapidly* (v. **A. VI.**), *rush, dash, break, take* a certain direction; cf. *to strike* into a path, across a country (cf. *Icel.* slást *to betake one's self*):—Gesca slāet *singultat* (cf. *Icel. impersonal use* slō á hanu hlātri *he was seized with a fit of laughter*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 50. Đǣr seolesburna slihtmeóne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 13, 31. Đeáh swīn beswemde weorþon, đonne sleáþ hē eft on ða solu, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 28. Hē on scip āstāh and slōh ūt on ða sǣ *put to sea*, Ap. Th. 6, 6. Se lēg slōh tō heofonum, Shrn. 73, 36. Đā slōh ðǣr micel mist *a great mist came on suddenly*, Gen. 15, 17. Seó sǣ slōh tōgædere *occurrerunt aquae*, Ex. 14, 27. Hē ofdrǣd slōh ādūn ðǣrrihte *terrified he straightway fell down as if struck* (cf. *Icel.* slá sér niðr *to throw one's self down* on a bed), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 718. Đā slōh ðǣr micel leóht ūt æfter ðām englum (cf. *Icel. impers. use*, e. g. loganum sló út), Homl. Th. ii. 342, 7; 350, 24. On slōgan *incursere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 1. Drenc wið deádum swile ðæt hē ūt sleá, Lchdm. ii. 74, 18: 102, 20. Đý læs hit in sleá, 324, 3. Gif hié ūt sleán *if they* (*pocks*) *break out*, 106, 4. (*Goth.* slahan: *O. Sax.* slahan: *O. Frs.* slā: *O. H. Ger.* slahan; *Icel.* slá.] **v. ā-, be-, for-, ful-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-, wid-sléan; fýst-slægen.**

sleáw, slēbe-scōh, sleccan. v. slāw, slīfe-scōh, slæccan.

sleeg, e; *f. A sledge-hammer, mallet*; malleus:—Sleeg, hamur *malleus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 78. Slege, i, 86, 16. Hwæt sylst ðū ūs on smiþþan dīnre būton īsene fýrspearcan and swēgincga beátendra slecgea (*malleorum*), Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. Wē hit uneáþe mid īsernum hamerum and slecgum gefyldon *quam ferreis uix comminuimus malleis*, Nar. 21, 5. [The gret slegges, Parten. 3000. *Icel.* sleggja *a sledge-hammer: O. H. Ger.* slaga *malleus.*]

sleegettan; *p.* te *To palpitate, beat, throb*:—Seó wamb cloccet, swā swā hit slecgete, Lchdm. ii. 220, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* slagazen *palpitare, tremere.*]

slēd, sleſ, slēfan, sleſe. v. slæd, slīſ, slīfan, slīfe.

slege, slæge, es; *m.* **I.** *a stroke, blow*:—Mē and mīne geféran mid ānum slege (*ictu*) hē (*the whale*) mæg besencan, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 33. Gif hine mon geyflige mid slege oððe mid bende, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 3. Sweorð de wyrð of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 6, 28. His eáge wand ūt mid ðam slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 143. Slægum *ictibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 54. Of wundum oððe of snīþingum oððe of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 23. **II.** of a serpent's sting, cf. sleán, **III**:—Wið nædran slege, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21: 110, 22. **III.** *a striking, beating*, (*a*) *scourging*:—Seó sunsciéne slege þrowade, Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Þēh ðū þolie synnigra slege *though thou suffer scourging at the hands of sinners*, Andr. Kmbl. 1911; An. 958. (*b*) *stamping, coining*, v. mynet-slege, sleán, **II a.** (*c*) *clashing, collision*, v. sleán, **VI a**:—Slæge *conlisio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 27. Slege, 15, 29. Slægum *contunsionibus*, 24, 43. Slegum, 20, 32. **IV.** *a crash, clap* of thunder, cf. *Ger.* donner-schlag:—Ðǣr com swylce þunres slege, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 4. Hreám swā hlūd swā þunres slege, 27; Thw. 15, 5. [Wæs swyde mycel lihtinge and ungemetlice slæge ðæræfter, Chr. 1118; Erl. 246, 40.] **V.** *a fatal stroke, slaying, slaughter, death* (by violence. On the difference between *slege* and *morþor* see Grmm. R. A. 625):—Ðæra cildra slege (*the murder of the innocents*), Homl. Th. i. 80, 28. Hū nyt is ðé mīn slæge *quae utilitas in sanguine meo*, Ps. Th. 29, 8. Nū is æghwonon yfel and slege, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. Gif mon twýhyndne mon mid hlōðe ofsléá, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sié . . . , L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 7. For geclænsunge his unrihtes slæges *ob castigationem necis ejus injustae*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 25. Æfter Pendan slæge *post occisionem Pendan*, S. 557, 30. Ætter his slæge (*interfectionem*), 3, 9; S. 533, 30. On Urias slege (slæge, Hatt. MS.), Past. 3; Swt. 34, 23. Be elþiódies monnes slege. Gif mon elþeódigne ofsléá, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 13. Mid his bróðor slege *parricidio*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 23. Hē tihte ðæt folc tō ðæs Hælendes slege, Homl. Th. i. 292, 6: 216, 15. Hē is geléd tō slege swā swā scēp, li. 16, 20. Hī heora swuran gearcodon sylfwylles tō slege *they voluntarily prepared their necks for the fatal stroke*, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 47. Mid micelre gnornunge ymb ðæs cyninges slege, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 23. Þurh ðæs hyrdes slege byþ seó heord tōdræfed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. **VI.** *a defeat, loss* inflicted on an army; clades:—Dæt tācen nūgiet cūþ is on ðære eá noman ðæs consules sleges Fauiuses *testatur hanc Fabii cladem Allia, sicut Cremera Fabiorum*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 17. Crist him gefylste tō his feónda slege (cf. hī ālēdon heora fýnd, 96, 22), A. S. Rdr. 95, 13. **VII.** metaph. *a stroke* of affliction, punishment, disease, etc. v. sleán, **VIII**:—Ær ðan ðe se fǣrlica slege (*the pestilence*) ūs āstrecce, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 21. **VIII.** *an instrument for striking* (or to be put with the next word?). (*a*) *a slay*:—Slege *percussorium* (the word occurs among terms connected with weaving), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 44. v. sleahe. (*b*) *a plectrum* [v. Hearp-slege *plectro*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64]. [*Goth.* slahs *a stroke, blow*: *O. Saxe.* slegi *slaying*: *O. Frs.* slei: *O. H. Ger.* slag *plaga, ictus, tusio, percussio*: *Icel.* slagr *a blow, defeat*; cf. also slag; *u. a blow*; *a defeat, slaughter, loss*; *a stroke* of apoplexy.] v. bróðor-, deáþ-, dolg-, eár-, gegn-, hearm-, hearp-, hleór-, morþor-, mynet-, on-, sár-, sweord-, þeóf-slege (-slægе).

slege, es; *n. A beam, bar.* v. heáfod-, ofer-slege (-slæge). [Cf. *Icel.* slá; *f. a cross-beam.*]

slege-bītel, es; *m. A beetle, hammer, mallet*:—Sleah ðonne on mid slegebýtle, Lchdm. ii. 342, 7.

slege-fæge; *adj. Doomed to slaughter, doomed to death by the sword*:—Slegefæge hæleþ (*the Assyrians before their defeat*), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247.

slegel, es; *m. An instrument for striking a harp*:—Slegele *plectro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 79. [*O. H. Ger.* slegil *percussorium, maza: Ger.* schlägel: *Du.* slegel *a hammer, mallet.*]

sleg-neát, es; *n. A beast to be slaughtered*:—Hē geselle ēghwelce gēre tuā slegneát (slægnēt, Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 39). Ch. Th. 105, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* slag-á *a ewe to be slaughtered.*] Cf. sliht-swīn.

sleht, sleów, slēpan (*to sleep*), slēpan (*to drag*), slī. v. sliht, slīw, slæpan, slīpan, slīw.

slīc (?); *adj.* **I.** *sleek, smooth.* **v.** slician. **II.** *cunning, crafty, using smooth words* (**v.** *words given under* slīcian):—Ic wæs āna slīcera donne ealle ōðre dryas *sapientior eram omnium sapientium magorum*, Nar. 50, 19. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyke or smothe *lenis.* With browis smothe and slyke (*rimes with chike*), Chauc. R. R. 542. Thowe make hem slyke and fatte ynough, Pall. 1, 689. *Icel.* slīkr *sleek.*]

slīc[e] (?), es; *n. A hammer*:—Sleāuðe slīc (slicc *for* slecg?) *malleī percutientes*, Kent. Gl. 723, see the note. Hē sceal habban . . . slic (*in a list of weaver's implements*; slīc (?) *an implement for smoothing what is woven, a sleek-stone*, cf. slykston *amethon*, Wülck. Gl. 563, 26: *letatorium*, 593, 19. Slekstone *lacinatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 2. A slikestone *luechier*, 172, 15. See also Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2), Anglia ix. 263, 15. **v.** slicsan *and* slīcian.

slīccan (?) *to strike, slap* (cf. (?) colloquial *lick*=to beat. Halliwell gives *slick* as an Oxfordshire word for *a blow, slap*):—Se ðe his wiel slicþ (slieþ (?), slihþ (?)) mid girde *qui percusserit servum suum virga*, Ex. 21, 20. Gif men cidaþ and hira ōðer his nēxtan mid fȳste slicþ (?), and hē deād ne biþ . . . hē biþ unscildig, ðe hine slōh, 21, 18–19. Gif hwile slicþ cācniende wīf, 21, 22. **v.** slic[c].

slīcian; *p.* ode *To make sleek, smooth*, or *glossy*:—Heó glytenode swā scȳnende sunne oððe nīgslȳcod hrægel, Shrn. 149, 8. [**v.** Prompt. Parv. 458, note 2, where 'to sleek clothes' is quoted from Kennett, and a passage from Walter de Bibelesworth is given (**v.** also Wrt. Voc. i. 172, 13): la dame ge ta koyf luche (*slike*). Til sleuth and slepe slyken his sides, Piers P. 2, 98. The word is also applied to making a fair show in speech:—Alle þine wordes beoþ isliked, And so bisemed and biliked, O. and N. 841. Wordes afaited and ysliked, Ayenb. 212, 2. He can so well his wordes slike, Gower ii. 365, 22. See, too, Jamieson's Dictionary, *sleekie* fawning and deceitful; *sleekit* smooth, shining (of the face); but also, deceitful; *sleekit-gabbit* smooth-tongued.] **v.** slīc.

slīdan; *p.* slād; *pp.* sliden *To slide, slip, fall.* **I.** of actual movement, *to slide, glide*:—Þā cōmon twegen deōflu tō him of dære lyfte slīdan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 16. **II.** fig. *to make a mistake, to fail, err*:—Donne hē geong farcþ, hafaþ wilde mōd, slideþ geneahhe (*makes many a slip*), Salm. Kmbl. 758; Sal. 378. **III.** *to fall* into an unhappy condition:—Gif seó sāwl slīdan sceal in ða ēcan wīte, Wulfst. 187, 16. **IV.** *to pass away, be transitory* or *perishable*:—Deós mennisce tyddernes biþ swā slīdende swā glæs, donne hit scīnþ and donne tōberstеþ; ac Godes wuldor nafaþ nǣnīge ende, Shrn. 119, 23. Fleóg ðū wesan ealdor slīdendes þegan (*labentis ludi*), Lchdm. i. lviii, 2. [Per on ged him one in one slidrie weie, he slit & falleþ sone; and ter monie god togederes, . . . þif eni uoð on uorte slīden, þe oðer breideð hine up er þen he allunge ualle, A. R. 252, 10–12. Mony folk slod to helle, H. R. 136, 157. Huanne þe on uot slyt, þe oþer him helpþ, Ayenb. 149, 2. *M. H. Ger.* slīten.] **v.** ā-, æt-slīdan; ūtāslīden.

slide, es; *m. A slip, fall*; lapsus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. **I.** of an actual slip:—Þā wearþ mē slide and ic him (*the horse*) of āfeōll *lapsus decidi*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 18. **II.** fig. *a slip* into misfortune or error:—Fordæm hit ǣr hit nolde behealdan wið unnyt word, hit sceal ðonne niēdinga āfeallan for dæm slide, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 5. Dū generedest fēt mīne fram slide (*de lapsu*), Ps. Spl. 55, 13: 114, 8. Forwyrd ł slide *lapsum, ruinam*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 61. Þurh syuna slide *through faltering into sin*, Exon. Th. 263, 13; Jul. 349. Slidas *lapsus*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 17. **v.** fæt-slide.

slīding. **v.** ā-slīding.

slīdor; *adj. Slippery*:—Ȳs byþ ungemetum slidor. Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 15; Rūn. 11. Slideres *lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. Sȳn heora wegas þȳstre and slidore *fiant viae eorum tenebrae et lubricum*, Ps. Th. 34, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydyr *lubricus.* þu schalt falle, þe wei is slider, O. and N. 956. To a dronke man the wey is slider, Chauc. Ku. T. 406: Gower iii. 14, 8.]

slīdor, es; *n.* (?) **I.** *a slippery, miry place*; lubricum:—Turf *gleba*, slīddor *labina* (cf. labina *a myre*, Wülck. Gl. 591, 11: *a fenne*, 797, 10), sol *volutabrum*, moor *uligo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20–24. Cf. slæp. **II.** *In a list giving names of things connected with ships*, slīdor *glosses* pulvini (*pulvini* machinae quibus naves *deducuntur* et subducuntur in portum, Du Cange), 56, 54.

slīdorian, slīdrian; *p.* ede *To slither* (in various dialects; Dryden uses *sliddering*), *to slide, slip*:—Donne hié on monigfealdum wordum slidrigaþ *dum per multiplicia verba dilabuntur*, Past. 38, 6; Swt. 277, 5. Mīne fēt ne slideredon *non sunt infirmata vestigia mea*, Ps. Th. 17, 35. Gif hȳ geseón dæt mīne fēt slidrien *dum commoverentur pedes mei*, 37, 16. [*Prompt. Parv.* slyderyñ *labo* vel *labor*: *O. Du.* slideren. Cf. Vondunge is sliddrunge, A. R. 252, 14.]

slīdorness, e; *f. Slipperiness, a slippery place*:—Slīdornis *lubricum*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 34, 6): Ps. Spl. T. 34, 8. [*Prompt. Parv.* slydyrnesse *labilitas.*]

slīf, slēf, slȳf, e: slīfe, an; *f. A sleeve*:—Slȳf *manica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 70. Be slīfan gebunden *submanicatus*, 21, 64. Slȳfa *manicae* vel *brachila*, 25, 63. Slȳfan *manice*, ii. 55, 23; 87, 58; *bracile*, 127, 14; *manicas*, 87, 43. Æfgihwelcere munde beforan heaxe and beforan slīefan (slēfan, MS. B.: slȳfan, MS. H.) and beneoðan cneowe sió bōt biþ twȳsceatte māre (cf. 45; Th. i. 92, 20 for this double compensation when a wound was not concealed by the hair), L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 30. Synd gesealde from ðam abbode ealle neádbehēfe þing, dæt is cugele . . . slȳfa (slȳfan, MSS. O. T.), gyrdel, R. Ben. 92, 3. Hē one hlāf tōbræc and bewand on his twām slȳfum, Homl. Th. i. 376, 30. Hē one hlāf gedyde on his twā slēfan, Blickl. Homl. 181, 17. **v.** earm-slīfe.

slīfan; *p.* slāf; *pp.* slifen *To slive* (‘*Slive* to cut, slip, or slice off . . . Palsgrave, “I *slyve* a gylowfloure or any other floure from his branche or stalke.”’ Baker, Northants Gloss.) [Slyvyñ a-sundyr *findo, effisso.* Cf. also slyvynge, cuttynge a-wey *avulsio, abscissio*; slyvynge of a tre or oþer lyke *fissula.* He al hool or of hym slyvere (*a slice, cutting*), Chauc. T. and C. iii. 138. Sliver=*slice* still used in Scotland. **v.** Jamieson's Dict.] **v.** tō-slīfan.

slīfan, slēfan; *p.* de *To slip* or *put* a garment on a person:—Hē hine sylfne ungyrede, and dæt reāf ðe hē on hine hæfde hē slēfde on done forespreccnan man . . . Sóna swā hē mid ðan hrægle swā miccles weres gegyred wæs, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 18. [*Slive* to dress carelessly, *Cumb.* A garment rumpled up about any part of the person is said to be *slived. Sliver* a short slop worn by bankers or navigators, *Linc.* It was formerly called a *sliving.* The *sliving* was exceedingly capacious and wide. Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. slīpan, slīf (?), slīfe-scōh.

slīfe. **v.** slīf.

slīfe-scōh *a loose shoe easily drawn on, a slipper*:—Socc, slēbescōh *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 69. Cf. slīfan, slīpe-scōh.

slīf-leās; *adj. Sleeveless*:—Slēfleás scrūd *colobium.* slēfleás ancra scrūd *levitonarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 20, 21. Hæbban hȳ scapulare, dæt is gehwæde cugelan and slȳfleáse, R. Ben. 89, 13.

slīfor; *adj. Slippery, deceitful* (?):—Slideres ł sliferes *lubrici*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 46. [Cf. *sliverly* cunning, deceitful, *Linc.* Halliwell's Dict.] Cf. slipor.

slihht, sleaht, slicht, slieht, sliét, slyht (*see the cpds.*), es; *m.* **I.** *a striking* of coin. **v.** pening-sliht. **II.** *a stroke, flash* of lightning. **v.** liget-slihht. **III.** *slaughter, death* by violence:—Þes slihht *haec caedes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 4. Æt callum slyht[e?] and æt calre dære hergunge ðe ǣr dam gedōn wǣre, ǣr dæt frīd geset wǣre . . . nān man dæt ne wræce ne bōte ne bidde, L. Eth. ii, 6; Th. i. 288, 1. Hū hē mid forhergiunge and mid heora mǣga slihtum on his geweald geníedde, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 17; 5, 11; Swt. 238, 5. **IIIa.** *the deadly stroke* of disease:—Dis folc is mid swurde dæs heofonlican graman ofstroke of disease:—Dis folc is mid swurde dæs heofonlican graman ofslegen, and gehwilce sind mid fǣrlicum slihte āwēste, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 10. **IV.** *what is to be killed, animals for slaughter.* **v.** slihht-swīn (cf. *Icel.* slātr *butcher's meat*; slātra *to slaughter cattle*):—Gafolswāne, gebyreþ dæt hē sylle his slyht be ðam ðe on lande stent. On manegum landum stent dæt hē sylle ær'ce geāre .xv. swȳn tō sticunge, L. R. S. 63; Th. i. 436, 11. [*Kath.* slaht: *Laym.* slaht, slæht, sclæht, sleght: *R. Glouc.* slaȝt. Cf. *O. Sax.* man-slahta; *f.*: *O. Frs.* slachte *a blow, mortal blow*; *stamp, coining*: *O. H. Ger.* slahta *strages, occisio*: *Icel.* slāttr; *m. mowing*; *striking of an instrument.*] **v.** fider(-el?)-, for-, hand-, hlōþ-, liget-, mæg-, mann-, morþ-, morþor-, pening-, þeóf-, wæl-sliht; *cf.* slege.

slihht (?); *adj. Level, smooth*; in the cpd. eorþ-slihtes *level with the ground* (?):—Swā swā oxa gewunaþ tō āwēstenne gærs ōþ ða wirttruman eorþslihtes mid tōþum (*eats the grass to the root, to the level of the ground*), Num. 22, 4. [*Goth.* slaihts wigs *a level road*: *O. H. Ger.* sleht *planus*: *Icel.* slēttr *plain, level.*]

slihtan; *p.* te *To smite, slay*:—Gif ðū fallas ł slǣhtas *cadens* (translator seems to have read *caedens* in the second case), Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 4, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* slahtōn *mactare*: *Ger.* schlachten.]

sliht-swīn, es; *f. A swine to be killed*:—Gȳme eác swān dæt hē æfter sticunge his slyhtswȳn wel sæncge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 16. [Cf. *Ger.* schlacht-vieh *cattle to be killed.*] Cf. sleg-neát.

slīm, es; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) *Slime, mud, mire*:—Slīm *limus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 14: *borbus, cena*, 126, 53. Āfæstnod ic eom on līme (slīme? cf. Ps. 68, 3: I am festened in slime depenesse) grundes *infixus sum in limo profundi*, Ps. Spl. 68, 2. [*M. H. Ger.* slīm; *m.*: *Ger.* schleim: *Du.* slijm: *Icel.* slīm; *n.*]

slincan; *p.* slanc, *pl.* sluncon. **I.** *to crawl*:—Eodon ða wyrmas and scluncon wundorlice; wǣron him ða breóst up gewende, Nar. 14, 8. Slincendes *reptantis*, Hymn. Surt. 28, 17. Hē gescōp eall wyrmcynn and creópende and fleógende and swymmende and slincende, Anglia viii. 310, 17. **II.** fig. *to slink away*:—Se earma fȳlþ uncræftiga slǣp slincan on hinder, Dōm. L. 240. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* slīnhan *repere, reptare.*] **v.** next word.

slincend, es; *m. n. A crawling thing, a reptile*:—Ealle slincendu (Ps. Spl. slincende) *omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35: 103, 25. Fram ðām slincendum ōþ ða fugelas, Gen. 6, 7.

slingan; *p.* slang, *pl.* slungon *To wind, twist, worm, move as a serpent.* Cf. *sling* to move quickly, Var. dial. It also has the same meaning as *slinch* (slink). Halliwell's Dict.:—Gif heó (*the adder*) dæt heáfod innat ðone man bestingþ ðonne slingþ (=slincþ?) heó mid ealle inn *if it strikes its head into the man, then it winds itself quite in*, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* slingan: *Ger.* schlingen *to wind*: *Icel.* slyngva *to wind.*]

slipa (slypa?), an; *m. A viscous, slimy substance*:—Genim sealh and ele dó ahsan (tó?) gewyrc ðonne tó slypan . . . dó ðonne on ðone slipan, Lchdm. ii. 18, 26–28. Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, iii. 38, 1. v. slipig, slipor, *and* slyppe.

slīpan (?); *p.* slāp, *pl.* slipon *To slip, glide.* [He with feigned chere him slipeth (rimes with wipeth) *he slips off*, Gower ii. 347, 30. *Slype* to move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* slīfan *labi.*] Cf. slipor, *and see* slūpan.

slīpan, slēpan; *p.* te *To slip, put* something on or off. Cf. *slipe* to take away the outside covering from anything, Halliwell's Dict. *Slype* to strip off the skin or bark of anything, Jamieson's Dict.:—Se hlāford hefig gioc slēpte on ða swyran sūnra þegena, Met. 9, 55. Se cyning slýpte his beáh of *the king slipped his ring off*; tulit rex annulum de manu sua, Anglia ix. 32, 158. [Goth. af-slaupjan thana fairnjan mannan *to put off the old man*: *O. Sax.* slōpian *to slip* one's self from a bond: *M. H. Ger.* sloufen, ana-sloufen *induere.*] v. be-slēpan; un-slīped, slīpe-scōh, slūpan; *and* cf. slīfan.

slīpe-scōh *a slip-shoe* (Halliwell gives the word from a work dated 1615. Cf. *slip-shod*), *a shoe easily slipped on, a slipper*:—Slýpescōs *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 7. v. slīpan; slīfe-scōh.

slīpig; *adj. Slippy, slimy, viscid*:—Mid slipigre and þiccere wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 280, 4. Ða þiccan and ða slipigan (slipinga, MS.) wǽtan on ðam magan and ðæt þicce slipige horh dū scealt mid ðām lǽcedómum wyrman and þynnian, 194, 20–22. Wǽtan þicce and slipegan, 178, 15. Of þiccum wǽtum slipegrum . . . Wið slipegrum wǽtum ðæs miltes, 246, 17. [*M. H. Ger.* slipfic.] v. next word.

slīpor; *adj.* I. *slippery, not easy to hold, moving easily*:—Deófol nǽddre ys slipor ðæs gif heáfde ná byþ widstanden eall on innemystum heortan ðænne ná byþ ongyten byþ ásliden *diabolus serpens est lubricus, cuius si capiti non resistitur, totus in interna cordis, dum non sentitur, inlabitur*, Sciut. 210, 9. II. *slipping easily, easily moved*:—Ymbhīdignyssa oþriccaþ ðæt mōd, and unlustas tólýsaþ; þwyrlīce þing ðe heora hlāfordas dóþ geswencte fram carum, and slipere þurh unstæddignysse, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 16. III. *foul*:—Fūl ne sý oððe slipor *nec feda sit nec lubrica*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 9. Ælc þing slipores ł fūles *omne lubricum*, 30, 9. Bedǽled andgite sliporum ł fūlum *excita sensu lubrico*, 3, 17. Glit sliporne ł fūlne *culpam lubricam*, 15, 38. Ne tunge leás ne eágan syngian slipere *ne lingua mendax occulive pecent lubrici*, 24, 27. [Sliper *lubricum*, Ps. 34, 6. Nares gives several instances of *slipper* in sixteenth century, and Shakspere uses the form: A *slipper* and a subtle knave, Oth. ii. 1. *O. H. Ger.* slefar, Grff. vi. 506: *M. H. Ger.* slepfer.] Cf. slifor; slǽpe, slīpan (?).

slipornesse, e; *f. Foulness*:—Beón ūt ānýdde slipornesse *sint pulsa lubrica*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 16.

slip-rǽsn *a sliding beam* (?):—Slypræsn *ferna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 75.

slīpung (?), e; *f. Viscidity*:—Wið slipunge (slipigre? *the text has* slipegrum wǽtum. v. slīpig) wǽtan ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 166, 24.

slit. v. ge-, lah-slit.

slītan; *p.* slāt, *pl.* sliton; *pp.* sliten *To slit, tear, rend.* I. in the following glosses:—Sclāt *carpebat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 51. Bītende and slītende *mordax*, 57, 52. Slītende *mordens*, Kent. Gl. 580: *corrumpens*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 68. Ic beó sliten *carpor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 40. Wǽtan slitene *carpebantur*, 22, 22. II. *to tear* a garment, *rend*:—Dæra sacerda ealdor slāt (*scidit*) hys āgyn reáf, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ne slite wē hý *non scindamus eam*, Jn. Skt. 19, 24. Se heáhsacerd his reáf slītende, Mk. Skt. 14, 63. III. *to tear, split, rend, cleave, divide*:—Hē slāt sǽ *interrupit mare*, Ps. Spl. 77, 16. Hē slāt stān *interrupit petram*, 77, 18. IV. *to tear, rend*, as an animal does with the teeth or feet, a bird with its beak, etc. v. slite II, slītung:—Fōtum ic fēre, foldan slīte, Exon. Th. 393, 17; Rä. 13, 1. Hrefn hine slīteþ, 329, 20; Vy. 37. Hine se wulf slīteþ, 342, 27; Gn. Ex. 148. Hē (*the evil spirit*) bītes and slītes hine, Mk. Skt. Kush. 9, 18. Heora heortan wyrmas ceorfaþ and slītaþ, Dōm. L. 12, 168: 14, 210: Exon. 497, 5; Rä. 85, 24. Hē (*Grendel*) slǽpendne hine slāt, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741. Ða wyrmas mid ðæm scillum gefēce mid dē mūþe eorþan sliton and tæron *oribus scamisque humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Gif hund slīte, Lchdm. ii. 92, 10. Hié (*lions and bears*) noldon slītan hý (*St. Tecla*), Shrn. 133, 10. Gesāwon fuglas slītan, Cd. Th. 126, 1; Gen. 2088. Ðē sculon moldwyrmas slītan, Soul Kmbl. 145; Seel. 73. Hió (*the lioness*) onginþ racentan slītan (cf. brecan, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 13), Met. 13, 29. Se unclæna gāst hine slītende (*discerpens*), Mk. Skt. 1, 26. Slītende wulfas *ravening wolves*, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10. Slītendum ł terendum tōþreómum *rabidis* (*voracibus*) *gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 42. IV a. fig. applied to inanimate subjects:—Nū slīt mē hunger and þurst, Cd. Th. 50, 2; Gen. 302. Hungor innan slāt merewērges mōd, Exon. Th. 306, 22; Seef. 11. Hī beóþ mec slītende (*of the waves tearing at an anchor*), 398, 11; Rä. 17, 6. V. *to tear, bite* (of pungent things, cf. slitol), *irritate* (of physical or mental irritation):—Slīto (suto, Wrt., cf. slītung) *lacesso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 29. Slīteþ *lacessat*, 95, 32. Dæt wīn slīt ða wunda *per vinum mordentur vulnera*, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 9. Sliten oððe gremeden *lacessant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 54. Of yfelre wǽtan slītendre, Lchdm. ii. 4, 30. Of yfelum wǽtan slītendum and sceorfendum, 60, 21. VI. *to tear* (fig.), *to destroy, waste, consume.* v. slītendlīc, slītere, slītness II:—Nān cræft nis Gode deórwyrðra ðonne sió lufu ne eft ðæm deófle nān cræft leoftælra ðonne hié mon slīte *nihil pretiosius est Deo virtute dilectionis, nil est desiderabilius diabolo extinctione caritatis*, Past. 47, 2; Swt. 359, 24. Tō slītenne (breccanne, Rush.) ae *solvere legem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. VII. *to carp at, back-bite.* v. bæc-slitol:—Æt ǽrestum lyst ðone monn unnyt sprecan be ōðrum monnum & ðonne æfter firste hine lyst tǽlan and slītan ðara līf būtan scylde *ut prius loqui aliena libeat, postmodum detractionibus eorum vitam mordeat*, Past. 38, 7; Swt. 279, 7. VIII. *to tear* (intrans.):—Godwebba cyst (*the veil of the temple*) eall forbærst . . . ðæs temples segl . . . sylf slāt on tū, swylce lit seaxes eeg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141. [*Prompt. Parv.* slytyn *attero*: *O. Sax.* slītan *to tear, split*: *O. Frs.* slīta *to tear, break*: *O. H. Ger.* slīzan *scindere, lacerare, laniare, lacessere, saevire, delere*: *Icel.* slíta *to slit, tear, break.*] v. á-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, tō-slītan; wæl-slītende, slīten, un-slīten.

slīt-cwealm *death by the tearing of animals*:—Neát de slitcwealm begēte *animalia quae lacerationem mortiferam nacta sunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 24.

slīte, es; *m.* I. *a slit, tear, rent* in cloth, etc.:—Se slite byþ wyrsa *pejor scissura fit*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16: Mk. Skt. 2, 21. II. *a rent, tear* made by an animal, *a bite.* v. slītan, IV:—Wið hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 148, 7. Ices slite oðde hundes, ii. 86, 2. Be hundes slite. Gif hund mon tōslīte oðde ābīte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 1. Wið nædran slite, Lchdm. ii. 10, 21. Wyrma slite, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Slita *morsum*, Germ. 392, 30. III. *a coil* of a snake (?):—Nædre sprotum slitas (?) lices clyniende *vipera sarmentis laqueos corporis implicans*, Germ. 401, 24. IV. *a breach, infraction* of a law. v. lah-slit. [*O. H. Ger.* sliz: *Ger.* schlisz; *m.*: cf. *Icel.* slit; *n.*] v. folc-, lah-, wyrm-slite.

slīte, an (?); *f.* A plant name, *cyclamen, sowbread*:—Slite. Ðeós wyrt de man *orbicularis* and ōðrum naman slite nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 110, 11. Slite *cyclaminos*, iii. 301, col. 2: *cyclamen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 53: *ciclamina*, ii. 131, 37.

sliten *schismatic, heretic*:—Slitenum *haereticis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. *Lye gives* sliterum (slitenum ?) sagum *haereticis fabulis*, Josc. (?). v. slītan.

slītend-līc; *adj. Consuming, devouring, wasting.* v. slītan, VI:—Slītendlīcum *lurconibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 71.

slītenness(?), e; *f. Tearing, laceration*:—Sliten[nesse] *morsum, lacerationem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 62.

slītere, es; *m.* I. *a waster, destroyer*:—'Hwæt is seó ungesælige sāwel?' Ða sǽde hē him, dæt hē wǽre cyrican slītere, Wulfst. 235, 24. II. *a consumer* of food, *a glutton*:—Slíteras *lurcones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 26. v. slītan, VI.

slīþan *to harm, hurt, damage, destroy*:—Heoro slīþendne, Exon. Th. 346, 10; Gn. Ex. 202. [Cf. *Goth.* ga-sleithjan *to injure*] v. next word.

slīþe; *adj. Dire, hard, cruel, hurtful, dangerous*:—Bíþ ceóle wēn slīþre sæcce *the ship may expect dire strife*, Exon. Th. 384, 17; Rä. 4, 29. On ða slīþan tíd (*the crucifixion*), Elen. Kmbl. 1710; El. 857. Þurh slīþne nīþ sāwle bescūfan in fýres fæþm, Beo. Th. 370; B. 184. Hē nīþa gehwane genesen hæfde, slīþra geslyhta, 4787; B. 2398. [*Goth.* sleithis *dangerous, perilous, fierce*: *O. Sax.* slīdi *dangerous, destructive, cruel*: cf. *O. H. Ger.* slīdic, *saevus, malus*: *Icel.* slíðr *fearful, dire*; slíðr-hugaðr *atrocious*; slíðr-liga *savagely.*] v. slīþen.

slīþe; *adv. Cruelly*:—Bearn ðara de ofslegene slīþe wǽran *filios interemtorum*, Ps. Th. 101, 18.

slīþe (?); *adj. Formed, moulded*; fictus. I. *graven* (of images):—Ealle de gebiddaþ ða slīþan *omnes qui adorant sculptilia*, Ps. Spl. T. 96, 7. Hí offrodon ðæt slīddæn *sacrificaverunt sculptilibus*, 105, 35. II. *feigned, false*:—Hé oncneów slīþe mód ūre *cognovit figmentum* (taken by the translator=*fictam mentem?*) *nostrum*, Ps. Spl. T. 102, 13. v. slīpness, *and next word.*

slīþelīc; *adj. Graven*:—Gebǽdon ða slīþelecæn *adoraverunt sculptile*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 19.

slīþen; *adj. Cruel, hard, evil*:—Slíden *infastum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 66. Ðū wēndest dæt ðiós slīþne wyrd ðás worulde wende būtan Godes þeahte, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Fin eft begeát sweordbealo slīþen *dire harm from the sword overwhelmed Fin*, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147. Hū slīþen bíþ sorg tō geféran *how cruel is care as a comrade*, Exon. Th. 288, 12; Wand. 30. Hē him feorgbona þurh slīþen searo weorþeþ *a destroyer of life through cruel craft to him he becomes*, 362, 25; Wal. 42. On ða slīþnan tíd *at that dread hour* (*of death*), 161, 27; Gū. 965. In ða slīþnan tíd *in the evil days of the present life*, 316, 22; Mód. 52.

slīþ-heard; *adj. Excessively hard.* I. of living things. *very fierce, savage*:—Slíþherde deór (*the boar and the bear*), Exon. Th. 344, 22; Gn. Ex. 177. II. of inanimate things, *very hard, cruel*:—Mē habbaþ hringa gespong slīþhearda sāl sīþes āmyrred *the cruel chain has hindered me from going*, Cd. Th. 24, 15; Gen. 378.

slīpness, e; *f. A formation* (?), *a graven image*:—Hí þeówedon slīþnesse *servierunt sculptilibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 105, 33. v. slīþe (?).

slītness (slit- ?), e; *f.* I. *a tearing, rending, laceration.* v.

slītan, IV :—Ða slītnysse gedīgean *a laceratione* (by wolves or dogs) *convalescere*, L. Eccg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 25. II. *a wasting, destroying, desolation.* v. slītan, VI :—Slītnese *desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15. v. from-, tō-slītness.

slītol; *adj.* I. *pungent, biting.* v. slītan, V :—Slītul lēc *mordax allium*, Germ. 394, 260. II. *carping, backbiting.* v. bæc-slītol, slītan, VII.

-slitt. v. lah-þrī-slitt.

slītung, e; *f.* I. *tearing, rending, biting.* v. slītan, IV :—Slītinc ł geter *dilaceratio*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 21. Fugelas hig fretaþ mid ðære biterustan slītunge *devorabunt eos aves morsu amarissimo*, Deut. 32, 24. Sume men fram ðara wyrma slītunge sweltaþ, Lchdm. ii. 176, 14. II. *wasting, spoiling.* v. slītan, VI :—Slītunge *arpagine* (or under I ?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38: 87, 72 (*Wright has* sutunge). [*Prompt. Parv.* slytynge *consumpcio*: *O. H. Ger.* slīzunga *saevitia.*]

sliw, sleów, sliú, slī, es; *m.* The name of a fish, *a tench* or *a mullet* :—Sīw *tinca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 73: *tinctus*, 281, 52. Sliú *tinens*, 66, 1. Sleów *mugilis*, ii. 57, 75. Slī *tineti*, Txts. 101, 2020. Slii, 116, 221. [*O. H. Ger.* slīo; *m. tinca*, *tincus*: *Ger.* schleie *a tench.*]

sloca. v. slota.

slōh, slóg; *gen.* slōges, slōs; *dat.* slōh, slō; *acc.* slōg, slōh, sló; *m. n. A slough, hollow place filled with mire, a pathless, miry place* :—Slōh *devium*, orwegnes *devia*, s. *loca secreta, quasi invia, sine via*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 53–56. Tō ðam ealdan slō; of ðam slō tō ðam lytlan beorhe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 38, 27. In reádan slōe, 391, 31. On ðæt reúde slōh; of ðam slōh, 376, 5. On ðæt fúle slōh; of ðam slō, 406, 32. In ðone fúlan slō, 381, 5. On horgan slōh, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 394, 30. On reádan slōh, 398, 38. Þæt hors sum slōg on ðam wege oferhleóp *equus quoddam itineris concavum transiliret*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 17. Þeáh se man nime ǽnne stān and lecge on fúl slōh, Wulfst. 239, 10. [Heo arist up of þe slo, O. and N. 1394. He hath also to do more than ynough To kepe him and his capel out of slough, Chauc. Mancip. Prol. 64. Skeat takes this to be a word borrowed from Celtic. v. Etym. Dict.]

slop *a loose, upper garment.* '*Slop* a smock-frock; any kind of outer garment made of linen,' Halliwell's Dict. [These cuttid sloppis or anslets, that thurgh her schortness ne covereth not the schamful membres of men, Chauc. Pers. T. Sloppe, garment *mutatorium*, Prompt. Parv. 460, col. 1. *Icel.* sloppr *a gown, a loose garment*, esp. *a priest's gown.*] v. ofer-slop, *and cf.* slīpan, slype.

-sloppe. v. cū-slyppe.

slota, an; *m. A bit, morsel* :—Betere ys slota (cf. bite, Kent. Gl. 587) drȳge mid blīsse dænne hūs full mettum mid sace *melior est bucella sicca cum gaudio quam domus plena victimis cum iurgio*, Scint. 153, 12. [Lye gives sloca *bucella*, with a reference to Past. 47, an error probably for Scint. 47. If this were the form the word might be compared with *Ger.* schlucken: but Halliwell gives *slot* a small piece.]

sluma, an; *m. Slumber* :—Sleac mid sluman, Dōm. L. 240. Dæt hine elne binōman slǽpa sluman oððe sǽne mōd, Exon. Th. 122, 31; Gū. 314. [Upon a sloumbe, A. P. 97, 186. Cf. *Laym.* slumen *to slumber.*]

slūpan; *p.* sleáp; *pl.* slupon; *pp.* slopen *To slip, glide* :—Sōna swā ūs seó sāwl of ðam lícaman slȳpþ *simul atque anima de corpore se subduxerit*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 23. Gārsecg wēdde on sleáp (*of the Red Sea coming upon the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 208, 28; Exod. 490. Hwīlum ic wǽgflatu wīde tōþringe . . . hwīlum lǽte eft slūpan tōsomne *sometimes I (the storm) drive apart the clouds, sometimes make them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 385, 3; Rä. 4, 39. [*Goth.* Thaiei sliupand in gardins *they which creep into houses*, 2 Tim. 3, 6. *O. H. Ger.* sliufan *to slip, creep.*] v. ā-, tō-slūpan.

slūping, slȳcod, slȳf, slypa, slȳpan. v. tō-slūping, slīcian, slīf, slipa, slīpan.

slype *a garment, slip.* [Slyp or skyrte *lasciuia*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2. *Slip* a child's pinafore; an outside covering, as a pillow-*slip* (= -case): in earlier times, a sheath, Halliwell's Dict. *Slip* an upper petticoat, Jamieson.] v. ofer-slype, slop.

slȳpe-scōh. v. slīpe-scōh.

slyppe, an; *f. A viscous, slimy substance* :—Wyrc slypan of wætere and of axsan, genim finol, wyl on ðære slyppan, Lchdm. iii. 38, 2. [Cf. slyp, slype, slypp *limus*, Prompt. Parv. 459, col. 2.] v. cū-, oxan-slyppe, *and* slipa.

slyp-ræsn. v. slīp-ræsn.

smacian; *p.* ode *To smack, pat, caress* :—Ic smacige *demulceo*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 72. [Cf. *Du.* smak *a loud noise*: *Dan.* smække *to smack, slap*: *Swed.* smacka.] v. ge-smacian.

smæc[e], es; *m. Smack, taste, savour* :—*Dulcis sapor* swēte smæc, i. *dulcis odor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 6. Ðone swētan smæc *nectar*, 61, 31. [Witt iss þurrh sallres smacc bitacnedd, Orm. 1653. Smech mudes & neoses smel, A. R. 276, 15. Smeorðrinde smoke smecche forcudest, Marh. 9, 6. More he uynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne in ane huetene lhoue, Ayenb. 82, 21. Smak or taste *gustus*, Prompt. Parv. 460. *O. Frs.* smek[k]: *O. H. Ger.* smac (*dat.* smacche) *gustus*, *sapor.* v. hunig-smæc.

smæccan, smecgan; smæhte *To taste* :—Ic smæcce (smæcge, MS. J.) *sapio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 166, 6. ['Cum gustasset acetum noluit bibere;' þet is, he smeihte þet bittre drunch & widdrouh him anon, A. R. 238, 21. Summe þinge þ me haued ismeiht oðer smelled, 92, 4. Al þet ich abbe mid muþ ismaht, O. E. Homl. i. 189, 5. Unlouely þei smauste, Piers P. 5, 363. *O. Frs.* smekka: *O. H. Ger.* smecchen *sapere.*] v. ge-smæccan, -smecgan, *and preceding word.*

smæl; *adj. Small.* I. in the following glosses :—Smæl *gracilis*, smælre *gracilior*, ealra smælst *gracillimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 8. Smel, smael, smal, Txts. 67, 992. Smæl *gracilis* vel *exilis* vel *subtilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 18. Greát and smæl *grossas et graciles*, ii. 41, 68. II. *small, little, not great* :—Smæl þistle *carduus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 66. Smæl ǽl *anguilla*, 281, 69. Se smala cild . . . se greáta beám, Past. 33; Swt. 224, 3. Æt ǽlcon smalon orfe penig, L. Fl.; Th. i. 224, 22. Dó tō smale netelan, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4. Smæle þearmas *the small guts*; ilia, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 46. Ða gnættas and ða smalan wyrmas . . . ge þóes lyttle loppe, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Flǽse smælra fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Smealum bryt (brycum?) *minutatim*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 1. Hæfaþ seó læsse smæle (smale, MSS. H. B.) leáf and gehwǽde . . . seó óðer hafaþ máran leáf and fætte, Lchdm. i. 264, 18. III. *narrow, not broad* :—Hē sǽde ðæt Nordmanna land wǽre swýðe lang and swýðe smæl . . . ðæt býne land is éasteweard brádost, and symle swá nordor swá smælre . . . and nordeweard, hē cwæd, ðǽr hit smalost wǽre, ðæt hit mihte beón þreora mila brād tō ðæm móre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 24–33. Andlangan ðes smalan paðes, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 600, 9. IV. *slender, thin, not thick* :—Swíora smæl *a slender neck*, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rä. 72, 15. Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þrǽde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. Wið ðam smalan wyrme *for hair worm*, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. V. *fine* (of a powder, texture, etc.), *not coarse* :—Smæl hláf *artocobus* [*artocopa* (also -*us*) quaevis placenta, panis quidem dulciarius et arte confectus], Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 47. Tū hund greátes hláfes (*coarse bread*) and þridde smales (*fine*), Chart. Th. 158, 26. Swíðe lytle beóþ ða dropan ðæs smalan rēnes, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 12. Cnuca tō swíðe smalan duste, Lchdm. i. 240, 4. Genim swýðe smæl dust, 240, 11. Smæl beren mela, ii. 86, 24. Ásífte smale þurh smæl sífe *sift through a fine sieve*, 94, 1: 72, 28. Hī smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Heortes hornes ðæs smælestan dustes, Lchdm. i. 334, 19. Gnīd swíðe ðæt hit sȳ ðæt smælste, iii. 18, 15. VI. of the voice, *not loud.* v. smale, II. [*Goth.* smals: *O. Sax.* smal: *O. Frs.* smel: *O. H. Ger.* smal *gracilis, exilis, subtilis, minutus, strictus*: *Icel.* smár; *cf.* also smali *a sheep, small cattle.*] v. æ-smæl.

smæle *finely.* v. smale.

smæll, es; *m. A smack, blow with the open hand* :—Dynt ł smæll mid honde uuteardе *alapam*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. [*Cf.* At þan uorme smællen Romanisce veollen, Laym. 27052. *Icel.* smellr *a smacking* or *cracking sound*: *Dan.* smæld *a crack, smack*: *Swed.* smäll.] v. hand-smæll, smellan.

smæl-þearmas, -þyrmas; *pl. m. The small guts, intestines* :—Smæl-þearmas *intestina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 44: *inguina*, ii. 44, 4: *jejuna*, 49, 51. Wið smælþearma sāre, Lchdm. ii. 236, 18. Smælþearmum *ilibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 1. Be wambe coþum and tācnum on roppe and on smæl-þearmum, Lchdm. ii. 230, 16. Hē clǽnsaþ done magan and ða smælþyrmas, i. 80, 21. [*Icel.* smá-þarmar *the small gut*, also *the lower abdomen.*] v. next word.

smæl-þearme, es; *n. The small gut, lower abdomen* : — Wyrd gegaderodu ómig wǽte on ðære wambe oððe on ðam smælþearme, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. Sihþ innan ðone rop and on ðæt smælþearme, 232, 15; 246, 21. Ða þýdde Ælfuer hine mid hindewerde sceafte on ðæt smælþearme *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine*, Past. 40, 5; Swt. 295, 18. v. preceding word.

smēr[e P], es; *m. A lip* :—Smēras (? *printed* sinæres) *labra*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 39. Reádum smērum *roseis labris*, 481, 25. Smērum *buccis*, 422, 72. Smērum, Lchdm. i. lxx, 6. [Cf. For hire speche he smere sloh, Laym. 14981. Tho he (*the fox*) wes inne, smere he lou, Rel. Ant. ii. 272, 23.] v. gāl-smere (*where read* gāl-smēre), *and next word.*

smēran (P); *p.* de *To laugh at, deride* :—Gehlōgun ł smērdon (be-smerdon? cf. besmeradun *in Rush.*) hiue *deridebant eum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 24. v. preceding word.

smēte; *adj. Refined, pure* (of gold) :—Smaete gold *obrizum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 11. Smǽte *obrizum*, 75, 72. Hié wurdan sōna tō ðam golde de man hāteþ *obritsum*, dæt is smēte gold, Shrn. 32, 21. Smǽte gold ðæt in wylme biþ þurh ofnes fȳr eall geclānsod, Elen. Kmbl. 2616; El. 1309. Beág on ðam siex hund wæs smǽtes goldes gescyred sceatta, Exon. Th. 324, 8; Vid. 91: Salm. Kmbl. 29; Sal. 15. On smǽtum *in obrizum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 10. Hē hēt smiðian of smǽtum golde ǽne lytle rōde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16: Homl. Sk. i. 2, 113. [Kynehelm of smeate gold, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 7. Guldene ȝerde alre gold smeatest, Marh. 11, 24.]

smēte-gylden; *adj. Of refined gold* :—Smǽtegyldne *obridzum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 25. Ða smǽtegyldenan clāþas *auri obriza lammina*, 2, 7.

smale, smæle; *adv.* **I.** *finely* (v. smæl, V):—Hundes tux gebærned and smale gegniden, Lchdm. i. 372, 1. Gegnīd tō duste swȳðe smale, 196, 12: 198, 1, 15. Genim wæterhæfern gebærnedne and donne gegniden smale, ii. 44, 20. Genim sweñ, gebeát swīðe smale, 88, 17: i. 358, 9. Ásift smale þurh smæl sife, ii. 94, 1. Getrifula smale, 90, 27. Đeáh đū hié smale tōdæle swā dust, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 33. Ic hī tōdæle swā smæle and swā swā dust beforan winde *comminuam eos ut pulverem ante faciem venti*, Ps. Th. 17, 40. Dæs dustes smæle gecnucudes, Lchdm. i. 286, 2. Gegnīd smæle on mortere, ii. 60, 1. Gebeát smæle, 88, 5. Gegnīd tō duste swā đū smalost mæge, 108, 15. **II.** of the voice, *not loudly*:—Dæs cocces þeáw is dæt hē micle hlūdor singþ on ūhtan đonne on dægrēd ac đonne hit neálæcþ dæge đonne singþ hē smælor and smicror *gallus profundioribus horis noctis altos edere cantus solet; cum vero matutinum jam tempus in proximo est, minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smalian; *p.* ode *To become small, slender*, etc.:—Fram mettum smaligan *to get slender by diet*, Lchdm. ii. 282, 29. [*Prompt. Parv.* smalīñ *minoro.*] v. next word.

smalung, e; *f. Diminishing, lessening*:—Lǣcedōmas đa đe þynnunge mægen habben and smalunge *medecines that have the power of thinning and reducing*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

smeágan, smeán; *p.* smeáde; *ppr*, smeágende, smeánde; *pp*, smeád. **I.** in the following glosses:—Ic smeáge *scrutor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 3: *meditor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 3. Smeaþ *investigabit*, Kent. Gl. 652. Smeáde *disputavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 61. Smēgan *investigare*, Kent. Gl. 953. Tō smyágenne *tractanda*, 749. **II.** used absolutely, or with prepositions (be, on, ymbe), *to consider, meditate, inquire, deliberate*:—Ic smēgu *meditabor*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 185, 3. Hē smeáþ on his móde ymb đis eorþlīce līf, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 224, 4. Be đam gē smeágeaþ *de hoc quaeritis*, Jn. Skt. 16, 19. Đa senatores dæghwamlīce smeádon on ānum sindrian hūse embe ealles folces þearfe, Thw. p. 161, 33: Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Đā hig mid him smeádon *dum secum quaererent*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Smeá (smēage, Lind.: smeóge, Rush.) and geseoh đæt . . . *scrutare et vide quia*, Jn. Skt. 7, 52. Đeáh wē ofer ūre mæþ þencen and smeágean, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 11. Ic mid eallum mīnum ealdormonnum wæs smeágende be dære hālo ūrra sāwla, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 7. Smeágende ymbe heora sāwla ārǣd, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 244, 5. Ymb his ǣ hē byþ smeágende *in lege ejus meditabitur*, Ps. Th. i, 2. On eallum đīnum weorcum ic wæs smeágende, 76, 10. **III.** *to consider, ponder, examine, inquire into, discuss, search*, (1) with acc.:—Đenden ic Godes bebodu smeáge *scrutabor mandata Dei*, Ps. Th. 118, 115. Ne sēcþ hē nānwuht, ne ne smeáþ, for đam đe hē hit wāt eall, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 1. Hwī smeágaþ hī unnytt *quare populi meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Hwæt smeáde gē be wege *quid in via tractabatis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 33. Drihten, smeá mine gebohtas, Ps. Th. 25, 2. Smeágeaþ (smeás gie, Lind.: smeógas gē, Rush.) hālige gewritu *scrutamini scribturas*, Jn. Skt. 5, 39. Dæt hē his ágene dæda georne smeáge. Blickl. Homl. 109, 12. Đeáh wē fela smeán (smeágen, Cott. MS.), wē habbaþ litelne gearowitan būton tweón, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 9. Dæt ic smeáde (*meditarer*) spræce đine, Ps. Spl. 118, 148. Đū woldest mīne lāre smeágean, 22, 1; Fox 76, 25. Ic dē sende dæt spell tō tǣdanne and tō smeágeanne (*ad legendum ac probandum*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 10. Com Mellitus tō Rōme be đām nýdþearflicum intingum Angelcyricean and hē đā wæs smeágende mid đone pāpan *venit Mellitus Romam de necessariis ecclesiae Anglorum cum papa tractaturus*, 2, 4; S. 505, 30. Godes mæþa smeágende, H. R. 105, 8. Scmegende wes *scrutata est*, Ps. Surt. 118, 129. Smēgende (smeánde, Ps. Spl.), 118, 70. Bið smeád *meditabitur*, 36, 30. (2) with a clause introduced by dæt, hū, hwile, hwæt, etc.:—Smeádon men oft, and gyt gelōme smeágaþ, hū se hlāf māge beón āwend, Homl. Th. ii. 268, 7: L. Ed. 4; Th. i. 162, 1. Ic smeáde mid mīnra witena gebeahte, hū ic mæhte cristendōmes mæst ārǣran, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 19. Hē sōhte and smeáde (*tractavit*), hwæt tō đonne wǣre, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 29: Elen. Kmbl. 826; El. 413. Maria smeáde and þohte, hwæt seó hālettung wǣre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Smeáge man geornlīce, hwæðer hit sōþ sī, Deut. 19, 18. Hī águnnon smeágan, hwilc of him dæt tō đonne wǣre, Lk. Skt. 22, 23. Dauid ongan smeágan and þencan, hwilce dæs gōdan mannes dæda wǣron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 12. Đonne mót man smeágan and geornlīce spyrian hwār đa mānfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Mid wæccere mōde is tō smeágeanne and tō gebenceanne (*pensandum est*), dæt Drihten bebeád, dæt hī heora hrægel clænsodon. Bd. I, 27; S. 496, 3. Ús is tō smeágenne, dæt Drihten on dære costunge nolde his đa myclan miht gecýþan, Blickl. Homl. 33, 17. **III** a. *to seek an opportunity*:—Đā smeáde hē dæt hē hine gesāwe *querebat videre eum*, Lk. Skt. 9, 9. Hē smeágde geornlīce dæt hē hyne wolde belǣwan *quaerebat opportunitatem ut eum traderet*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 16. **IV.** *to accept as the result of inquiry, to suppose*:—Be đisum þingum ne cunne wē smeágean nān ōðer þing būton hīt sig on Godes dōme gelang *de his rebus nihil aliud conjicere possumus, nisi quod ad judicium Dei pertineat*, L. Eccl. P. i. 13; Th. ii. 178, 16. v. ā-, fore-, tō-, þurh-smeágan; smeáh *and cpds. with* smeá-; cf. smūgan.

smeágelegen, e; *f. A syllogism*:—Smeágelegena *syllogismos*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 57. Cf. riht-smeáung, *and preceding word.*

smeágend-līc; *adj. Meditative*:—Smeágendlīc *meditativa*, Ælfc. Gr. 34; Zup. 211, 6.

smeágung, smeáwung, smeáung, smēung, smeáng, e; *f.* **I.** *search, inquiry, investigation* where something is lost:—On swylcere smeágunge (*the search for stolen cattle*), L. Edg. S. 12; Th. i. 276, 21. Habban đās ylcan smeágunge on mīnum cucum orfe and on mīnra þegena, 13; Th. i. 276, 24: 14; Th. i. 276, 32. **II.** *inquiry carried on by the mind, inquiry, consideration, meditation, discussion, deliberation*:—Smeágung *studium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 27. Sió smeáung and sió geseáwīsnes *ratiocinatio*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 4. Smeáung (Ps. Surt. smeáng) *meditatio*, Ps. Spl. 118, 24, 97, 99. Smeágunge *scrutinio*, 63, 6. On smeáwunge and on leornunge hāligra gewrita *meditationi scripturarum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 29. Smeáunge, 1, 1; S. 474, 5: Past. 11; Swt. 67, 5. Smeánge, Ps. Surt. 38, 4. Hī hæfdon on đam gemōte micle smeáunge and gebeaht hwæt him tō dōnne wǣre *illi tractatum magnum in concilio quid esset agendum habere coeperunt*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 26. Đā geseah se árleása ārīdlian his smeágunge *then the impious king saw all his deliberation was of no avail*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 399. Smeáunga ylle *cogitationes malae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Smeáwungas (smeóunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 17. Smeáungas (smēunges, Rush.), 2, 35. v. ā-, ofer-, riht-, scearp-smeágung, -smeáung.

smeáh, smeóh; *adj.* **I.** *creeping in, penetrating*:—Wið smeógan wyrme, Lchdm. iii. 10, 17. v. smeá-wyrm. **II.** *subtle, crafty.* [Đe man is þiep tōsenes him seluen: þat is smegh oðer man to bicharren and to biswiken, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 5. Cf. Two þing ben in þe manne, on his þat clene kinde þat God hauep þeron broht þureh his smehnesse (*wisdom, skill*), 205, 19. Smeihliche bicharede, 71, 28. Cf. *Icel.* ī-smeygiligr *insinuating.*] *See* smeá-wrenc *and other compounds with* smeá-, *and* smeágan, ge-smeáh.

smeá-lic; *adj.* **I.** *searching, penetrating* (of inquiry, trial, etc.):—Hwæt is sió þyrelung đæs wǣges būton scearplicu and smeálicu fandung đæs módes dæt mon mid dære . . . onlūce đa heardan heortan *quid est parientem fodere, nisi acutis inquisitionibus duritiam cordis aperire?* Past. 21, 3; Swt. 155, 1. **II.** *that goes to the root or heart of a matter, profound*:—Hū đū mē hæfst ārfæstlice āgðer ge mid dīnre smeálīcan spræce ge mid dære wynsumnesse dīnes sanges *quantum me vel sententiarum pondere vel canendi jucunditate refovisti.* Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 10: tit.; Fox xiv, 6. **III.** *exquisite, choice* (?):—Smeálīcran *exquisitiores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 15.

smeálīce; *adv.* **I.** of inquiry, investigation, etc., *searchingly, carefully, narrowly, closely*:—Hī smeálīce sōhtan *perquirentes subtilius*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 37. Hī smeálīce sōhton đone behīddan mete, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 12. Hit is smeálīce and geornlīce tō séceanne *subtiliter perscrutanda*, Past. 21, 1; Swt. 150, 11. Wē sculon swīðe smeálīce dissa āgðer underþencean *hoc in utrisque est subtiliter intuendum*, 7, 1; Swt. 49, 23. Geseáh đa wē smeálīce geþencan sculan *discretio, quae subtiliter pensari debeat*, Bd. I, 27; S. 496, 35. Smeálīcor, Past. 11, 2; Swt. 67, 6. **II.** of reasoning, thinking, etc., *closely, deeply, acutely, with penetration*:—Hē ongann smeálīce þencan on his módes ingeþance *velut in augustam suae mentis sedem recepta*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 5. Mē þinch dæt wit mægen smeálīcor sprecan and díógolran wordum *validioribus rationibus utendum puto*, 13; Fox 36, 32: 13, tit.; Fox xii, 16. Đonne ic ymbe swele smeálīcost þence *when I think most deeply about such a matter*, 10; Fox 26, 29. **III.** of knowing, seeing, etc., *clearly, accurately, exactly*:—Đa đe meahton smeálīce and scearplīce mid hiera andgite ryht geseón *qui videre recta subtiliter per ingenium poterant*, Past. 11, 4; Swt. 69, 5. Đeáh se lāreów đis eall smeálīce and openlīce gecýðe *cuncta haec licet subtiliter rector insinuet*, 21, 6; Swt. 163, 18. Se đe wile geornlīce done Godes cwide singan sōðlīce (smeálīce, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 171; Sal. 85. **IV.** *closely*:—Ān cliwen sniðe nearwe and sniðe smeálīce gefealden, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 24. v. smeáh.

smeá-mete, es; *pl.* -mettas; *m. A delicacy*:—On đās tíd (*Lent*) sceal beón forhæfednes gehwylcra smeámetta, L. E. I. 40; Th. ii. 438, 9. Disc mid cynelīcum mettum (smeámettum, MS. B.) gefylled *discus, regalibus epulis refertus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 15.

smeán. v. smeágan.

smearcian, smercian; *p.* ode *To smirk, smile*:—Ic smercige *subrideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 268, 8. Đonne đū smercodest and hlōge, đonne weóp ic biterlīce, Wulfst. 140, 28. Đā smearcode hē, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 17. Smercode (smearcode, Cott. MS.), 34, 12; Fox 154, 8: 35, 4; Fox 160, 31: 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Smercode, Blickl. Homl. 189, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 14, 126: Ap. Th. 19, 23. Đā ongan hē smearcian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14. Smercigende *subridendo*, Scint. 172, 17. Gūþlāc tō smerciende fēng *Guthlac received it smiling*, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 56, 6. Mid smercigendum mūþe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 34.

smeart; *adj. Smart, painful*:—Ic wylle swingan eów mid đam smeartestum swipum, dæt is, dæt ic witnige eów mid đam wyrstan wīte, Wulfst. 295, 10. [Gif þi sulf one smerte discepline & drauh þet swete likunge into smeortunge, A. R. 294, 12. Stede and twei sporen and ane smearte into

ȝerd, O. E. Homl. i. 243, 23. Mid smerte smiten of smale longe ȝerden, ii. 207, 6. Me him smæt mid smærte ȝerden, Laym. 20318. If men smot it with a yerde smerte (*adv.*), Chauc. Prol. 149.] v. smeortan.

smeáþ, e; *f. Meditation* :—Æ ðin smeáþ (*meditatio*) min is, Ps. Spl. 118, 77. Cf. smeágung.

smeáþancliċe; *adv. Exactly, at large;* subtiliter :—Swá wé hér bufan smeáþancliċe áwriten habbaþ, Anglia viii. 309, 22.

smeá-þancol; *adj. Acute, subtle* :—Mid smeáþancelre trahtnunge *tenaci memoriae textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 64.

smeáþancol-líc; *adj. Subtle, crafty* :—Smeáþancolliċe wriþan ẗ cnotan cræftelïcum *sertaque mystica dactylico*, Germ. 389, 28.

smeáþancolliċe; *adv. Exactly, in a searching manner, thoroughly;* subtiliter :—Smeáþancelïce *subtiliter, eleganter*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 49. Hí smeádon swíðe smeáþancolliċe ymbe ðæt ðe lïf *they went into the question of eternal life in the most searching manner*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 44. Hé hí gewissode swíðe smeáþancelliċe ymbe dæs mynstres gebytlungum *he gave them most exact directions about the buildings of the monastery*, Homl. Th. ii. 172, 16. Hé lærþ manna mód mid godcundre lâre smeáþancelliċe, i. 412, 32.

smeáþancolness, e; *f. Exactness, strictness* :—Ðeáh wé witon hû fela gód oððe hû miċele wé gefremodon nyte wé ðeáh mid hwylcere smeáþancelnysse se upplíca Dêma ða áfandaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 80, 34.

smeáung. v. smeágung.

smeá-wrenc, es; *m. A crafty device, sharp trick* :—Hé begeat mid his smêhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrnunga, ðæt him geweard se þridda þænig of ðære tolne on Sandwíc, Chart. Th. 339, 8. v. smeáh.

smeá-wyrhta, an; *m. A skilled workman, an artisan* :—Gif hé smeáwyrhtan hæfþ ðám hé sceal tó tólan fylstan, Anglia ix. 263, 16.

smé, smécan, smeegan. v. smíc, smícan, smæccan.

smedema, smeodema, smidema. smedma, an; *m. Fine flour, meal* :—Smeoduma *polenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 51. Melewes smedma *simila*, 83, 65. Smedma of melwe *pollis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 15. Smedma *simila* vel *pollis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 24. Hwâtes smedma, Lchdm. ii. 108, 10. Gecned þrí sestras smedeman (*similae*), Gen. 18, 6; Ex. 29, 40. Smideman, Lev. 2, 2. Genim smedman six yntsena gewihte, Lchdm. i. 150, 17. Mid hwâtes smedeman *with the fat of kidneys of wheat* (A.V.); cum medulla tritici: cf. ôþ smedeman *ad medullam*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 28. Ða hlâfas wǽron berene. Bere is swíðe earfoþe tó gearcigenne, and ðeáh-hwædere fét ðone mann, ðonne hé gearo biþ. Swá wæs seó calde æ swíðe earfoþe tó understandenne, ac ðeáhhwædere ðonne wé cumaþ tó ðam smedman, ðæt is tó ðære getâcnunge, ðonne gereordaþ heó úre mód, Homl. Th. i. 188, 7. Genim ácrinde, wirc tó smedman, Lchdm. ii. 132, 19. Of mealtes smedman geworht, 332, 20. Genim hwâtenes meluwes smedman, 134, 4. v. hwæte-smedeme (*read* -a; *m.*).

smedemen, smedmen; *adj. Of fine flour* :—Smedmen hlâf *similagineus panis*, Scint. 154, 1.

smëga-wyrm, smêh-wrenc. v. smeá-wyrm, -wrenc.

smellan (?); *p.* smeall *To crack, make a noise.* [*Mod. Icel.* smella; *p.* small *to crack* as a whip.] v. smillan, smæll.

smelt, smylt, es; *m. A smelt* :—Smelt *sardina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 71. Smylt *sartate*, 66, 7. Smeltas *sardas*, ii. 119, 63.

smelt (?). v. dolh-smeltas; smelte *serene.* v. smylte.

smelting, smilting, e; *f. Amber* :—Smelting *electrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 31. Smiltinȝ, 34, 66. Smyltinc, 85, 14. Anlïcnysa gyldena and sylfrena, sume of smyltinga, sume of crystallan, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 165. [Smulting, Wrt. Voc. i. 94, 61. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* smelzi *electrum*, smelzida *electrum* : *Icel.* smeltr *enamelled.*]

smeócan; *p.* smeác, *pl.* smucon; *pp.* smocen. **I.** *intrans. To smoke, emit smoke* :—Smeógoþ *fumigant*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. Muntas smeócaþ *montes fumigabunt*, 143, 6: Wülck. Gl. 244, 35. Eall Sinai munt smeác (*fumabat*), Ex. 19, 18. Smeóce *fumet*, Germ. 393, 187. Heortes mearh gebærned ȝíþ ðæt hyt smeóce, Lchdm. i. 338, 13. Eall fole gesáwon done munt smeócan, Ex. 20, 18: Engl. Stud. ix. 40. Smeócende (smécende, Lind.: smîkende, Rush.) flex *linum fumigans*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. **II.** *trans. To smoke, fumigate* :—Smeóc done man mid gâte hêrum, Lchdm. i. 352, 1. Smeóce mid hæfþe, 354, 23. Heortes hêr beóþ swíðe gôde mid tó smeócanne, 338, 4. [*Prompt. Parv.* smekyȝ *fumo, fumigo.*] v smícan, smocian, smíc.

smeodoma, smeóh, smeolt. v. smedema, smeáh, smolt.

smeortan; *p.* smeart, *pl.* smurton; *pp.* smorten *To smart* :—Gnættas cómon mid fýrsmeortendum bitum *ignitos ciniphes*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 30. [Þenne akeþ his heorte and smerteð, O. E. Homl. ii. 207, 21. Hire ne oc, ne ne smeart, 21, 27. Ðenne wile his heorte aken and smerten, 207, 34. Me iveled hit bitterliche smeorten, A. R. 238, 29. Smertyñ *uro*, Prompt. Parv. 460. *O. H. Ger.* smerzan; *p.* smarz *dolere.*]

smeoru, smeru (o, a), wes; *n. Fat, grease, suet, tallow.* **I.** in the following glosses :—Smeoru *unguentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 9. Unsilt smeoro *saevo*, 119, 45. Smero *sevo* (in a list 'de igne'), i. 284, 27. Unâmaelte smeorowe *pice, saevo*, ii. 117, 28. Smerwe *sevo*. 80, 45. Smeruwe, Hpt. Gl. 503, 18. Smerewe *arvina*, 471, 4. **II.** in the following passages :—Wið útsihte, hunig and unsylt smeoru and wex, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. Heortes smeoro (smeru, smero), i. 338, 15: 354, 4. Sceápes smeru, ii. 66, 7. Foxes smero, iii. 2, 25. Heorotes smera oððe gâte oððe gôse, 68, 26: 80, 18. Æt smeru wand ût, Jud. 3, 22. Smeoruwes, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Beran smeruwes (smerwes. MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 216, 15. Mid gâte smeorwe (smerwe, MS. B.), 354, 1. Mid smeorwe *adipe*, Ps. Surt. 62, 6. Of swînes smerwe, Lchdm. ii. 66, 7. Ofer smere (*unguento*), Rtl. 115, 34. Cnucige wid eald smeoru (smera, MS. B.: smeru, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 74, 21: 86, 7. Genim heortes smeruwe (smeruw, MS. H.: smeru, MS. B.). Genim gôse smero, 76, 9. Sceápen smera, ii. 128, 16: 148, 20. Eal ðæt smeru hig forbærndon, Lev. 8, 25. [Smereddȝ ȝallfedd þurrh nan eorþliȝ smere, Orm. 13244. *O. H. Ger.* smero *adeps, arvina, unctura* : *Icel.* smjör *grease, fat; butter.*] v. flot-, heorot-smeoru.

smeoru-mangestre, an; *f. A butter-woman, woman who deals in butter and cheese* :—Smeremangestre, que mangonant in caseo et butiro, L. Eth. iv. 2; Th. i. 301, 5.

smeoru-sealf, e; *f. A grease-salve* :—Gif ðû wætan dêst tó oððe smerusealfe, ne meaht ðû hit gelâcnian, Lchdm. ii. 148, 23.

smeoru-þearm, es; *m. An entrail* :—Smeruþearm *extale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 29. Smæreþerm *julium* (in a list 'de suibus'), i. 286, 61.

smeoruwig; *adj. Fatty, greasy, unctuous* :—Eal ða wætan þing and ða smerewigan sint tó forbeódanne, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. [*Icel.* smjörugr *greasy.*] v. un-smeoruwig.

smeoru-wyrt, e; *f. Smer-wort.* '*Aristolochia rotunda*, in allusion to its use in ointments.' E. D. S. Plant Names. Halliwell gives '*smere-worth* the round birthwort, or the herb mercury.' It is found in the following glosses :—Smeoruwyrt *veneria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 33. Smerowyrt *nam* (*nap?*) *silvatica*, 62, 39. Smerewyrt *aristolochia*, i. 67, 17: Lchdm. iii. 300, col. 1. It occurs also in the Leechdoms :—Smerowyrt. Ðeós wyrt ðe man aristolochiam and ôðrum naman smerowyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 114, 9–11. Smeruwyrt, ii. 338, 13. Smerewyrt, 128, 15.

smër[e], smera, smercian, smereness, smerewig, smerian, smering, smeru, smerwan. v. smær[e], smeoru, smearcian, smireness, smeoruwig, smirwan, smiring, smeoru, smirwan.

smëðan; *p.* de *To make smooth, to soothe* :—Him is tó sellanne ðæt ðone innoþ stille and smëde, Lchdm. ii. 210, 20. v. ge-smëðan, smëðian.

smëðe; *adj. Smooth.* **I.** in glosses :—Smëðe *lenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 48. Smoodum *politis*, 117, 55. Æs smëdestan *politissimis*, 66, 27. **II.** *smooth, without roughness* or *inequalities* of surface :—Smëðe ringce *tinius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 56. Mîn bróður ys rúh and ic eom smëðe, Gen. 27, 11. Ðonne gláð hit on ðâm scyllum swelce hit wǽre smëðe ísen, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 8. Wæs cyrtil unrûh ẗ smoeðe, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. Ân dún ful smëðe, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 109. On smëdum felda *on a plain*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 14. Wé becóman on sumne smëðne feld (*in viam planam*), Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 40. Ðeós wyrt biþ cenned on smëdum landum, Lchdm. i. 90, 3: 298, 3. On smëðe (smoeðum, Lind., Rush.) wegas *in vias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Hé hæfþ ðe smëþran líchoman, Lchdm. ii. 298, 13. **III.** *smooth, without discomfort* or *annoyance* :—Wǽron hyra gengas under Godes egsan smëðe and gesëfte, Exon. Th. 146, 3; Gú. 704. **IV.** *smooth, suave, avoiding offence* :—Hé biþ hwílum tó ungemetlïce smëðe, hwílum tó ungemetlïce rëðe *amor proprius mentem aliquando inordinate ad mollitiem, aliquando ad asperitatem rapit*, Past. 19, 1; Swt. 143, 7. **V.** *smooth, not irritating* (of food, medicine, etc.) :—Ne se mete ne sié tó scearp ne tó sûr, ac smëðe and fæt, Lchdm. ii. 196, 8. Eádmylte mettas and scír wín and smëðe, 220, 13. Ða wambe man sceal clǽsnian mid smëþe wyrtdrence, 262, 17. Wyrc smëþe eágsealfe, 308, 27. **VI.** *smooth* (of words) :—Smëðne sybcwide, Frag. Kmbl. 54; Leás. 29. Ðâm ðe ful smëðe spréce habbaþ, 20; Leás. 12. Ðone ele, ðæt wǽron ða smëðan lyffetunga, Homl. Th. ii. 572, 1. Bepǽcean mid smëðan wordan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 602. Se Hælend lufaþ swíðor ða ðæde ðonne ða smëðan word, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 34. **VII.** of the voice, *not harsh, melodious, harmonious* :—Stefen smoeðu *vox canora*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 5. v. un-smëþe; smöþ.

smëðian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. **I.** *to become smooth* :—Ðonne smëðaþ ðæt neb and hálaþ, Lchdm. i. 86, 8. **II.** *to make smooth* :—Ic smëðie *polio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 74. [He wile foxliche smeþien mid worde, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Rihteð and smeðeð þe heorte, A. R. 4, 23.] v. ge-smëðian; smëðan.

smëdness, e; *f.* **I.** *smoothness* :—Hé forgeaf hreóflium smëdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 26, 11. **II.** *a smooth, level surface* :—Feld *campus*, smëdnys *planities*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 49.

smíc, smëc, smýc, es; *m. Smoke, vapour, steam* :—Swelce se bitresta smíc, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 20. Smíc *fumus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12: Ex. 19, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 68, 20. Hí losiaþ swá swá smëc, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 31: Ps. Th. 36, 19. Smýc, Hpt. Gl. 501, 78: Shrn. 52, 33.

Ða þicnyssa smíces stigon upp on ælce healfe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. Ða ýsla up flugon mid ðam smíce, Gen. 19, 18: Homl. Th. i. 530, 34. Se wæta gæþ up swylce mid smíce oððe miste, Lchdm. iii. 278, 9. Smèce gelíce *sicut fumus*, Ps. Th. 101, 3. On ðam fýre and on ðam smýce, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 32. Se wind dæt fýr and ðone smíc ofer ða wallas dráf, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 1. Genim spices snæd, lege on hátne stán, drince ðonne smíc, Lchdm. ii. 58, 17. Ðonne hé (*the root*) tóbrocen byþ, hé rýcþ eal swylce hé smíc of him ásænde, i. 260, 9. Ðæs drinces smýc heora eágan onfón, 348, 22. Smèc *vaporem*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 15. [Ne michte ut seon for smike, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 16. Smeche, ii. 220, 18. Smiche, 258, 20. Smec off recless, Orm. 1088. Smeke or smoke, Prompt. Parv. 460. *M. H. Ger.* smouch: *Ger.* schmauch.] v. smoca.

smícan, smècan; *p.* te. I. *to smoke, emit smoke*:—Muntas smícaþ *montes fumigabunt*, Ps. Surt. 103, 32: 143, 5. II. *to smoke, fumigate*:—Sume mid píce smícaþ, Lchdm. ii. 236, 9. Nim gáte hær, smèc under ða brèc wið ðæs rægereósan, 146, 3. Smíce mid fearne swíðe ða þeóh, 64, 26. [*Wicklif has a wk. past* smekide.] v. smeócan, smocian.

smicer; *adj. Fair, fine, beautiful, elegant*:—Smicre *elegans, loquax*, Txts. 59, 737: *elegans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 22. Smicerre ansíne *elegantí forma*, 30, 26. Smicere leóþe *carmine rithmico*, 23, 24. Windan manigne smicerne wæn and manig ænlíc hús settan and fegerne tún timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Hió bit dæt hí findon twá smicere scencingcuppan into beódern *the asks them to provide two fair goblets for the refectory*, Ch. Th. 536, 7. Æses smicerestan *politissimis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 26. [He warp þ till atell defell off shene smikerr enngell, Orm. 13679. *O. H. Ger.* smechar *elegans, delicatus*.]

smicere; *adv. Finely, fairly, elegantly*:—Cræftlíce *vel* smicere *affabre*, ic smicere geglengce *orno*. Wrt. Voc. i. 54. 55–58. Smicere geworhte *fabrefactum*, ii. 33, 68: Shrn. 165, 27: Ps. Th. 118, 164, 84. Sió lufu scínþ suíðe smicere (*fulgescit*), Past. 14, 6; Swt. 87, 9. In burh rade smicere cymeþ wlitig scrídan þrymlíce on tún Maius, Menol. Fox 150; Men. 76. Ðonne singþ hé smælor and smicror *minutas ac tenues voces format*, Past. 63; Swt. 461, 3.

smicerness, e; *f. Elegance, neatness*:—Þurh smicernesse and hiwunge *hironiam* (=per ironiam; irony is explained as combining elegance and dissimulation), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 53.

smidema. v. smedema.

smillan; *p.* de. I. *to cause to crack* as a whip, etc. II. *intrans. To crack* as a whip:—Under smyllendum gyrdum weóp *crepantibus flevit sub ferulis*, Germ. 388, 7. [*Icel.* smella; *p.* small *to crack*, as a whip; smella (*wk.*) *to cause to crack*.] v. smæll, *and cf. trans. and intrans. forms of* miltan.

smilt, smilting. v. smylt, smeltíng.

smirels, es; *m. An unguent, ointment, unction, salve*:—Smyrels *vel* sealf *unguina* vel *unguenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 29: *unguentum*. Hé gehælde án mæden mid hálwendum smyrelse gehálgodes eles, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 14. Wé lǽraþ dæt preósta gehwilc ǽgðer hæbbe ge fulluhtele ge seócum smyrels, L. Edg. C. 66; Th. ii. 258, 15. [Nicodemus brouhte smuriles uorte smurien mide ure Louerd, A. R. 372, 18. Þat swote smirles þat is icleopet basme, H. M. 13, 21. Kepen de lich wiðuten smerles, Gen. and Ex. 2454. Þe Magdalene smerede Cristes uet mid þe precious smerieles, Ayenb. 187, 32. *Dan.* smörelse *grease*.]

smireness, e; *f. Ointment, unguent*:—Cwæþ se wrítere dæt Maria genáme án pund deórwyrðre smyrenesse (smercnesse, 69, 1). . . . Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtaténe cynna wyrtum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 17–20. Smirinis (smerenisse, Rush.) *unguentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 12. Smirenisse *unguenti*, Rtl. 115, 41. Smyrenisse, Lchdm. i. 346, 9. Mid smiriniss *unguento*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 38: *oleo*, 46. Smyrenesse *unctum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 35. Smerenessa and sealf, Lchdm. ii. 10, 19; 158, 9. Hié selfe mid smirenissum hié smerwan, 224, 1.

smirian, smiring. v. smirwan, smirwung.

smirwan, smerwan, smitewan, smeruwan, smirian, smerian, smyrian; *p.* smirede, ode *To smear, anoint*:—Ic smirie míne fíán on blóde, Deut. 32, 42. Ðú smirest *unges*, Ex. 29, 36. Ðú smyrest *linies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 46. On ðam dæge ðe hig man smiraþ *in die unctionis suæ*, Lev. 6, 20. *Smirewaþ (smiriaþ, Hatt. MS.) eówre eágan mid sealfe.' Ðonne wé smirewaþ (smierewaþ, Hatt. MS.) úre heortan eáge mid sealfe, Past. 11; Swt. 68, 10–12. Smiriaþ, Ps. Surt. 140, 6. Smirede *linivit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 15. Smyrede, 51, 47. Smerede *unxit*, Ps. Spl. 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 69, 2. Smyrede, 73, 18. Hé worhte fenn and smyrede (smiride, Lind., Rush.) míne eágan, Jn. Skt. 9, 11. Mín heáfod ðú mid ele ne smyredest, ðeós smyrede mid sealfe míne fét, Lk. Skt. 7, 46. Smyredon (smiredon, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 6, 13. Smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1 (and often). Smyre, i. 216, 5 (and often). Smyra ðín heáfod *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Þweah ær ðú hit smeruwe, Lchdm. ii. 156, 2. Gnída and smerwe, 186, 7. Hý hine smyrigon . . . ær hé hyne smyrige . . . hine ne mót nán mann smyrigan, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 21–31. Hié selfe mid smirenessum hié smerwan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 1. Ða menn ðú scealt smerwan mid ðý ele, 194, 18: 156, 4. Smirewan, 184, 2: 238, 26. Smyrian, 118, 16. Smerian, Blickl. Homl. 73, 24: 75, 17. Tó smirwanne, Lchdm. ii. 244, 19. Tó smerwanne, 288, 16. Tó smergenne, iii. 4, 14. Heó com tó smyrianne (smiriane, Lind.: smiranne, Kush.) mínne lícaman, Mk. Skt. 14, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* pi-smeruit *unctus*: *Icel.* smyrja, smyrwa *to anoint*.] v. á-, be-, ge-, geá-smirwan, -smirian.

smirwung, smiring (-ung), e; *f.* I. *anointing, unction*:—Ðus cwæð se apostol be ðære smyrunge seócra manna, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 27. Gif se seóca man girnþ dæt man hine smerige, hé dó ðonne his andetnesse ǽr ðære smerunge, and gif hé ǽfter ðære smyrunge hál wurð, hé mót flésces brúcan. On ðare smyrunge bið lǽcedóm, L. Ælfc. P. 47, 48; Th. ii. 384, 27–32. II. *an ointment*:—Smiring *cassia*, Ps. Surt. 33, 9. Smyring *unguentum*, Ps. Spl. 132, 2. Balzaman smiring wið eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 7. Smyring, 288, 12. Gif ðú myhtest ǽnig þing fyndan on smyrunge oððe on wyrtum, dæt ðu nyhtest mýne wunde myd gehálan, St. And. 28, 17. Smerwunga wyrce of ele and of wermóde, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16.

smirwung-, smiring-ele, es; *m. Oil for anointing*:—Of ðam smiring-ele *de oleo unctionis*, Ex. 29, 21.

smítan; *p.* smát, *pl.* smiton; *pp.* smiten. I. *to daub, smear, smudge*:—Ðú nymst his blód and smítst ofer úteweard Aarones swýðre eáre, Ex. 29, 20. Smát, gemaercode *inpingit* (cf. *inpingit* gemearcode *vel signat*, 45, 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 57. Genim gáte tord, gemeng wid eced, smít on, Lchdm. ii. 68, 2. Genim ðæs hornes melo, meng wid wætere, smít on, 72, 14. Mid feðere smít on, 102, 8. Smíte mon ða sealfe ǽrest on ðæt heáfod, iii. 14, 29. Smíte of ðam sylfan blóde on ðæs weofodes hyrnan, Lev. 4, 18. Nymon of his blóde and smíton on ǽgðer gedyre, Ex. 12, 7. Díssa (*oil, grease, and tar*) ealra emfela and ðara dusta ealra emfela, gemeng eal cealdtósomne, dæt hit fram ðám wósum eal wel smítende [sí] (*may be adapted for smearing*), smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 126, 11. [Ofersmít mid ele, 180, 28.] II. *to defile, pollute*:—Wráþ áþ smíteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 52; Reim. 64. Smiton *funestavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 43. [*Goth.* be-, ga-smeitan *to smear, anoint*: *O. Frs.* smíta *to cast*: *O. H. Ger.* smízan *linere*. Later English takes the word in the sense of *strike*. In Mt. 26, 68 the later MS. has Hwæt ys se þe ðe *smat*, where the earlier has *slóh*. Brutus heom smat on, Laym. 534. He hoff þe sword to smitenn, Orm. 14677. Ase ofte ase eni hund biniméð þe þine mete, nultu ase ofte smiten? A. R. 324, 23. So in later works.] v. be-, ge-smítan; smittian.

smite (?), es; *m. Pollution*:—Mustfleógan *vel* wurma smite *bibiones* vel *mustiones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 75. v. must-fleóge.

smíte, an; *f. A foul, miry place* (?):—Ego mansam in loco qui celebri a solicolis nuncupatur æt Smítan uocabulo ministro meo largitus sum . . . Ðis is ðære ánre híde landgemæru tó Smítan . . . of ðæm slóh tó Smítan; of ðære Smítan tó berge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 166, 2–20. Of smítan on ðone stán . . . of ðære apoldran innan smítan, v. 105, 13–36.

smitenness. v. be-smitenness.

smiþ, es; *m. A smith, a worker in metals or in wood*:—*Cudo* ic smidige; eft gyf ðú cweðst *hic cudo*, ðonne byþ hit nama, smiþ. Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 10. Se smiþ *ferrarius* . . . se treówyrhta *lignarius*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Smiþ *faber* vel *cudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 26: *faber*, 286, 74. Fýres god, helle smiþ *Vulcanus*, ii. 95, 7. Wæs sum bróðor syndrílice on smiþcræfte well gelǽred; þeówode hé swýðe druncennesse and monigum ódrum unálýfednessum ðæs sleacran lífes, and hé má gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, ðonne hé wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan . . . wið ðon de smiþ ðæs þýstran modes and dǽde his deáþe neálǽhte . . . , Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 13–42. Gif smiþ monnes andweorc onfó, hé hit gesund ágife swá hé hit ǽr onfénge, L. Ælf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Módcræftig smiþ, ðonne hé gewyrcep helm oððe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 2; Cri. 62. Wǽpna smiþ, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Hú nys se smiþ (smiþ þ wyrihte *faber*, Lind.) Marian sunu, Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Ðes ys smiþes sunu *hic est fabri filius*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55. Byrne, searonet seowed smiþes orþancum, Beo. Th. 817; B. 406. Gif gesíþcund man fare, ðonne mót hé habban his smiþ mid him, L. In. 63; Th. i. 144, 3. Weorc, handweorc smiþa, Exon. Th. 408, 18; Rä. 27, 14: 388, 16; Rä. 6, 8: 401, 6: Rä. 21, 7. Ic hæbbe smiþas, ísene smiþas, goldsmiþ, seolforsmiþ, ársmiþ, treówwyrhtan, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 35. ¶ In poctical compounds the word is used figuratively. v. gryn-, hleahtor-, lár-, wig-, wíg-, wróht-smiþ. [*Goth.* aiza-smiþa: *O. Frs.* smeth, smid: *O. H. Ger.* smid *faber*, *cudo*: *Icel.* smiðr.] v. ambiht-, ár-, gold-, ísen-, seolfor-, wundor-smiþ.

smiþ-cræft, es; *m. Smithcraft, the craft* or *art of the worker in metal* or *wood*:—Wæs sum bróðor syndrílice on smiþcræfte well gelǽred *erat fabrili arte singularis*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 14.

smiþ-cræftig; *adj. Skilled as a smith.* v. next word.

smiþ-cræftiga, an; *m. One skilled in the smith's art*:—Tubal Cain smiþcræftega wæs, Cd. Th. 66, 15; Gen. 1084.

smiðian; *p.* ode *To make* out of metal *or* wood, *to fashion, forge*:—Ic smiðige *cudo*, ðú smiðast *cudis*. Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 8: 28, 6; Zup. 178, 10. Smiðode oððe gescóp *cuderet*, Wrt Voc. ii. 109, 36. Hé hét smiðian of smǽtum golde ane lytle róde, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 16. Smiðian on smǽtum golde áne culfran anlícnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 126. Smeoðed *fabricata*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 3.

[Brien enne smið funde þe wel cuðe smidie . . . þe smið gon to smiðeȝe ane pic, Laym. 30742–9. Ofte a ful hawur smið smeoðið a ful woc knif, A. R. 52, 8. A smith that in his forge smithed plowharneis, Chauc. C. T. 3760. To smythye wepne into sikul or to sithe, Piers P. 3, 305. *Goth.* ga-smiþôn: *O. H. Ger.* smidôn *fabricare, cudere: Icel.* smiða.] v. ā-, be-, ge-smidian.

smiþlīce; *adv. After the manner of a smith, with skill*:—Smiþlīce *fabrile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 33: 35, 14: 146, 59. [*O. H. Ger.* smidilîho *fabriliter.*]

smiþþe, an; *f. A smithy, a smith's workshop*:—Smiðde *officina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 12: i. 34, 55: 73, 27. Smiþþe, 286, 75. Smiðþe *vel* weorchûs, 58, 23. On smiðdan *in conflatorio*, Kent. Gl. 1033. Hwæt sylst ðû (*the smith*) ûs on smiþþan ðînre bûton îsene fyrspearcan, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 5. Hé má gewunode on his smiþþan dæges and nihtes sittan and licgean, ðonne hé wolde on cyricean singan and gebiddan, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 16. Gāþ tó smiddan and fandiaþ ðises goldes and ðissera gymstâna, Homl. Th. i. 64, 6. Ðæt wîde geat be-éastan Welandes smiddan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. [*O. Frs.* smithe: *O. H. Ger.* smitta, smidda *officina, fabrica: Icel.* smiðja.]

smiþu. v. gold-smiþu.

smitta (-e; *f.?*), an; *m. A smear, blot, mark, spot*:—Bûtan smittan *sine macula*, K. Ben. Interl. 4, 3. Smyttena *naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 56. v. next word.

smittian; *p.* ode *To smear, pollute, defile*:—Smittodan *funestavere, maculavere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 60. Smittud *cacabatus*, Hpt. Gl. 514. 47. [Smitted *contaminata*, Ps. 105, 39. As reignes shall ben flitted Fro folk to folk, or whan they shal ben smitted, Chauc. T. and C. v. 1544. Ismittet (*smeared*) wid smirles, H. M. 13, 23. Bismitted (-smuddet, MS. T.) and bismeoruwed, A. R. 214, 22. Besmetted ine herte mid kueade þoȝtes, Ayenb. 202, 20. *O. H. Ger.* pi-smizzit *illitus, unctus.*] v. be-smittian; smîtan.

smoc[e], es; *m. A smock, shift*:—Smoc *vel* syrc *colobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 60. Loþa, hom *vel* smoc *colobium, dictum quia longum est et sine manicis*, ii. 134, 37. [Smokke *interula*, 182, 1. Smok, schyrt *camisia, interula*, Prompt. Parv. 461. *O. H. Ger.* smocco *interula: Icel.* smokkr.]

smoca, an; *m. Smoke*:—Âstâh smoca on yrre his *ascendit fumus in ira ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 9. Ût æt his nosu eode micel smocca, Nar. 43, 16. Hé nele ðone wlacan smocan wâces flæsces wætere gedwæscan *nec vult lini tepidos undis exstinguere fumos*, Dôm. L. 51. v. smîc.

smocian; *p.* ode. I. *intrans. To smoke, emit smoke*:—Muntas smociaþ, Ps. Lamb. 103, 32. Smeócaþ ł smociaþ *fumigabunt*, 143, 5. Swilce ân ofen eall smociende, Gen. 15, 17. Smocigende, Homl. Th. ii. 202, 24. II. *trans. To smoke*:—Genim ðû ðâs ylcan wyrte and smoca ðæt cild mid, Lchdm. i. 116, 9. Smeóce (smoca, MS. R.) mid hæþe, 354, 23. [Þa iseȝen heo a fur smokien, Laym. 25734. Smekyñ or smokyñ *fumo, fumigo*, Prompt. Parv. 460.] v. smeócan, smîcan.

smoega-wyrm, smoh. v. smeâ-wyrm, æ-, in-smoh.

smolt, smeolt; *adj. Serene, quiet, peaceful*:—Smolt wæs se sigewong, Exon. Th. 146, 23; Gû. 714. Smeolt, Andr. Kmbl. 3160; An. 1583. Smolt regn *imbres*, Rtl. 85, 9: *torrens*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 125, 4). Smolt biþ *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 2. Smolt dæg ł restdæg (smolte dæge, Rush.) *sero die*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. Éfern ł smolt (efern ȝ smolt, Rush.) *sero*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 47. Wé hæfdon smolte niht *nox serena reddita est nobis*, Nar. 23, 52. [With smeþe smylyng and smolt, Gaw. 1763.] v. smylte, *and next word.*

smolte; *adv. Quietly, mildly*:—Ðonne smolte (cf. smylte, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17) blǣwþ sûþan and westan wind under wolcnum, Met. 6, 8. [Cf. *O. Sax.* smultro gibâreas (*of the wind and waves*).]

smoltlīce; *adv. Gently, quietly*:—Flówæþ seó welle swá fægere and swá smoltlîce swá hunig, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 10. v. smylt-līc.

smorian; *p.* ode *To choke, suffocate*:—Wyrgeþ *vel* smoraþ *st[r]angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. Se esne genimende smorede hine (*suffocabat eum*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 28. Ða þornas smoradun (*suffocaverunt*) hîe, 13, 7. [Wend he smore þat sede, C. M. 5573. All suld be smored, Pr. C. 7601. Smore wythe smeke *fumigo*, smoryd *fumigatus*, smorynge *fumigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Halliwell gives *smore* as a word in northern dialects, and quotes Hall's Chronicles; and *smoor* is given as a Lincolnshire word, E. D. S. Pub.] v. ā-, for-, of-smorian.

smōþ; *adj. Smooth, unruffled*:—Mid smôdestum andwlite *serenissimo vultu*, Engl. Stud. ix. 40. v. un-smōþ, *and* smēðe.

smūgan; *p.* smeág, pl. smugon; *pp.* smogen *To creep, crawl, move gradually*:—Ic smûge *serpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 15: *crepo* (*serpo* ?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 84. Smūgaþ *serpunt*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 19. Smūgen(-an?) *sertere*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 49. Hé (æwelm) biþ smūgende geond ða eorþan, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 26. [Nedre smuȝed derneliche, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 22, 32. Smuȝd, smuhgd digeliche, ii. 191, 7, 15, 17. *M. H. Ger.* smiegen: *Icel.* smjúga *to creep through* a hole, narrow space, etc.] v. ā-, under-smūgan; smeágan, *and next word.*

smūgendlīc; *adj. Creeping, reptile*:—Ealle slincendu ł smūgendlîcu *omnia reptilia*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 35.

smygel, smygels, es; *m. A burrow, place to creep into*:—Smygels *cuniculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 34. Smygelas *cuniculos*, 15, 51. Smygilas, smigilas, smyglas, Txts. 48, 199. [Cf. *Icel.* smuga *a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole;* smogall, smugall *penetrating.*] v. smūgan.

smyllende, smyltan. v. smillan, ge-smyltan.

smylte; *adj. Quiet, tranquil, calm, serene.* I. of physical calmness:—Se mônaþ (*June*) is nemned on ûre geþeóde se æfterra lîða, for ðon seó lyft biþ þonne smylte, Shrn. 87, 34. Swilce seó heofone ðonne heó smylte (*serenum*) byþ, Ex. 24, 10. Hyt byþ smylte weder, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2. Smylte weder biþ ðý þancwyrþre, gif hit hwêne ær biþ stearce stormas and micle rênas and snâwas, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Smylte reng *pluvia serena*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Smelt hagol *imber serotinus* (v. smolt), Kent. Gl. 560. Swá biþ sæ smilte, Exon. Th. 336, 26; Gn. Ex. 55. Sió ân hŷþ byþ simle smyltu æfter eallum ŷstum *that haven is ever calm after all the storms*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. Smylte is se sigewong, Exon. Th. 199, 29; Ph. 23. Smeltre *intempestae, tranquillae, serenae*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 4. Swîðe eáde mæg on smyltre sæ ungelæred scipstiéra genôh ryhte stiéran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Ðonne heó baðaþ hî on smyltum wætre, Shrn. 85, 21. Smylte wedere *aure tenuis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 56. Seó sæ môt brûcan smyltra ŷþa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Ic becume tó ðære smyltestan hŷðe, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 20. I a. *gentle, mild*, of the wind:—Þurh ðone smyltan sûþan-westernan wind, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 8. Hé ŷste mæg oncyrran ðæt him windes hweodu weorðeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. I b. fig. *favourable, prosperous*:—Smyltum belimpum *successibus*, Anglia xiii. 32, 132. II. of mental calm, *placid, serene, tranquil, unruffled*:—Cild âcenned smylte *a child born on the ninth day of the moon will be placid*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 12. Hé smylte môde and blîþe (*placida mente*) him eall forlêt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 20. Ða frægn hé hwæðer hî ealle smylte môd (*placidum animum*) tó him hæfdon, 4, 24; S. 598, 40. Mid smyltre willsumesse *tranquilla devotione*, S. 599, 9, 10. Smylte ł blîðelîce ârfæstnisse *sinceram pietatem*, Rtl. 48, 28. Smyltum þohtum *sinceris meutibus*, 7, 21: 16, 37. v. mere-smylte; smolt, smyltness.

smylte; *adv. Quietly, mildly, gently*:—Ðonne smylte blǣweþ sûþan-westan wind, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 17. v. smolte.

smylte-līc, smylting. v. smylt-līc, smelting.

smylt-līc; *adj. Tranquil, serene*:—Smyltelîco gewidra, Shrn. 74, 11. Smyltlîcum *tranquilla*, Ktl. 39, 9. Smyltlîcum *seneris* (*serenis* ?), 98, 8.

smyltness, e; *f. Quiet, calm, serenity, tranquillity.* I. of physical calm:—Ða bebeád hé ðam winde and ðære sæ, and ðær weard geworden mycel smyltness, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26. Smyltnes, Mk. Skt. 4, 39: Blickl. Homl. 235, 9. On smyltnysse lyfta *serenitate aerum*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 30. I a. *the quiet of evening, evening*:—Middȝ éfern ł smyltnis, (*sero*) wêre âwordæn, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 35. Smyltnise, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 16. Næhtes smyltnisse *noctis quiete*, Rtl. 37, 35. I b. *gentleness, quietness* in action:—Hig hine mid ealre smyltnesse swá geléddon and on heora fiderum bæron, ðæt hé ne mihte ne on scipe fægeror gefered beón, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 40, 16, 14. II. *quiet, silence*:—Smyltnisse gesette *silentium inposuisset*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 34. III. *placidity, calmness*:—Cara *cura*, oferfæt *obesus*, smyltnys *pinguedo* (placidity ?), Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 11. IV. *peace, tranquillity, quiet*:—Smyltnes wæs ofer eorþan and sibbe genihtsumes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 9. Ðurh ðæt wierð tóslieten sió stilnes hiera hiéremonna módes and biþ gedréfed sió smyltnes hiera lîfes *eo subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40, 1; Swt. 289, 8. Anweald on sibbe smyltnesse gehealdan, Lchdm. iii. 436, 13. Swefn smyltnysse and glædnysse gehâtaþ, 156, 14. Tídlíc smyltnisse giráce and lîf gibrenga ece *temporalem tranquilitatem tribuat et vitam conferat sempiternam*, Rtl. 31, 28. V. *calmness, composure*:—Ðý læs ða smyltnesse dæs dómes gewemme tó hræd ierre, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 13.

smyrels, smyrian, smyring, smytta. v. smirels, smirwan, smirwung, smitta.

snaca, an; *m.*: snacu (?), e; *f. A reptile, a snake*:—Snaca *coluber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 56: 287, 30: ii. 16, 75: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 7. Sŷ Dan snaca on wege *fiat Dan coluber in via*, Wulfst. 192, 20. Snace *colubro*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 72. Gif ðû gesihst snacan ongeán ðé cuman, ongeán ýfele wŷfmen ðé bewerian mynegaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 9. Snacan *colubros*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 37: *scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. [*O. Du.* snake: *Icel.* snákr (*only in poetry.*)] v. snaw-snaca.

snacc, e; *f.* (?) *A swift-sailing vessel*:—Ða lêt Éadweard cyng scypian xl snacca, Chr. 1052; Erl. 182, 36. Hé fôr tó Scotlande mid xii snaccum, 1066; Erl. 201, 8. [(Borrowed from ?) *Icel.* snekkja *a swift-sailing vessel*, belonging to the kind of 'lang-skip:' *Dan.* snekke *a bark, sailing vessel.*]

snǣd, es; *m.* 'A *piece of land within defined limits, but without enclosures, a limited circumscribed woodland or pasturage*,' Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, pp. 68–9. Or (?) *a clearing* in a wood. Cf. snǣdan, II:—Ic hîre lête tó ðæt ceorla graf tósundran . . . and se alhmunding snæd hêre intó preosda byrig, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 100, 16. Be ðam gráue ðæt hit cymþ intó ðam snǣde; and of ðam snæde, iii. 399, 34. Þet firhde bituihu longanleág and dem sudtúne and ða snádas illuc pertinentia, i. 261, 10. Tó Oswaldingtúne hiórþ holenhyrst . . . cyrþring-

hyrst, triphyrst, and insnádis(-as ?) intó Óswaldingtúne, ii. 228, 4. *Also* snædfeld occurs iii. 399, 20 :—On done lytlan snædfeld ; *and* snádhyrst, i. 273, 6.

snæd, es ; *m. The handle of a scythe.* Under the forms *snathe, sneath, snead, sned* the word occurs in the glossaries of many dialects, e. g. Wilts, Somerset, Northamptonshire. Jamieson also gives it. v. E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15, 16, 19, C. 4 :—Hwilon befeoll án síde of dam snæde intó ánum deópan seáde. Benedictus heóld done snæd bufon dam wætere dær dæt ísen ásanc, and dærrihte hit becom swymmende tó dam snæde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 10–14.

snæd, e ; *f. A cut, slice, morsel, bit* :—Snæd *offa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 73 : *morsus*, ii. 58, 12. Spices snæd *offella* vel *particula*, i. 27, 19. Seó snæd dæs húsles de heó þicgan sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 26 : Salm. Kmbl. 809 ; Sal. 404. Hé began tó etenne ; hé feóll dá æt dære forman snæde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 62. Þa sweartan snæd *atram offam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 23 : 63, 14. Genim spices snæde þynne, lege on hátne stán, Lchdm. ii. 58, 16. Heorotes horn gebærned tó ahsan . . . and mid hunige gewealcen tó snædum, 238, 2. Genim þreó snæda, 52, 23. Genim fættes flæsces, sele twá snæda, 268, 31. Nim of dam gehálgedan hláfe feówer snæda, iii. 290, 27. Dás sweartan snæda *atras offulas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 40. Swá swá snæda *sicut buccellas*, Ps. Spl. 147, 6. Snæda *offulas, partes*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 78. [*Icel.* sneið *a slice.*] v. sin-snæd.

snædan ; *p.* de. I. *to slice, cut into slices* :—On hunig gesnæd, Lchdm. ii. 294, 9. II. *to snathe* [given by Halliwell as a northern word = *to prune trees*, and occurs in Ray's collection, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. B. 15. Jamieson gives *sned* to prune, lop off, *sned* a branch pruned off.] *to lop, prune, cut* branches off trees :—Snédit *putat*, Txts. 117, 249. Sume snéddun telgran of treowum *alii caedebant ramos de arboribus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Hit bið unnyt dæt mon hwelces yfles bógas snæde búton mon wille da wyrttruman forceorfan dæs stadoles *inexassum foras nequitia ex ramis inciditur, si surrectura multiplicius intus in radice servatur*, Past. 33, 5 ; Swt. 222, 15. III. *to hew* or *trim* stones. [In this sense Jamieson gives *sned* as a word of northern Scotland.] :—Dara werhtena de danæ stán sneóddon and fégdon, Anglia xi. 5, 7. [Þe moder mid sexe hine tosnæde & al todælde, Laym. 4015. Þa quene ich al tosnadde mid mine sweorede, 28050. *O. H. Ger.* gi-sneitón *putare* : *Icel.* sneida *to cut into slices.*] v. be-snédan ; snídan.

snédan ; *p.* de *To take food, take a meal* :—Dá hé com to Cantwarbyrig, dá snædde hé dær and his menn, and tó Dofran gewende, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 177, 31. [*Icel.* snæða *to take a meal* ; snæði *a meal* ; snáð *food, meat.*] v. snæding.

snædel, (*more generally*) snædelþearm, es ; *m. The great gut* :—Snædil *vel* þearni, snædilþearm, snédildearm *extale*, Txts. 58, 381. Snædel, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 59. Snædel(-?) *vel* bæc-þearm *extales*, 44, 48. Snædelþearm *extale*, ii. 29, 74 : 145, 29 : *fither*, 149, 1 : *fiber*, 38, 54. Snædelþearm *fitkrem*, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 5.

sniéding, e ; *f. A (slight?) meal* :—Seó wucaþén nime snædinge (*mixtum*, = déjeûner, consistant en un verre de vin et un peu de pain, Migne. Cf. the translation of the passage, R. Ben. 63, 1 :—Dære wucan rædere gange tó hláfe and dinge ær dan de hé áginne rædan, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 4. [*Icel.* snæðing *a meal.*] v. snædan *to take food, and next two words.*

snéding-hús, es ; *n. An eating-house, a place where cooked meat is sold* :—Snædinghús *popina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 21.

snéding-sceáp, es ; *n. A sheep to be killed for eating* :—Hý teohhiaþ ús him tó snædingesceápum *aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis*, Ps. Th. 43, 23.

snéd-mélum ; *adv. By bits, a bit at a time* :—Pusla snædmælum *pick them out by a bit at a time*, Lchdm. ii. 356, 13.

snægel, snæs. v. snegel, snás.

snæsan ; *p.* de *To spit, run through with a pointed implement* or *weapon* :—Gif mon hafaþ spere oder eaxle and hine mon on ásnæsep (ásnæsep, MS. H., snéseþ, MS. B.), gielde done wer, bútan wíte ; gif beforan eágum ásnáse (ásnæse, MS. H.) gielde done wer, L. Alf. pol. 36 ; Th. i. 84, 13. [Þe deofen schulen mid helle sweordes al snesien (snesen, MS. C. : sneasin, MS. T.) ham þuruhut, A. R. 212, 22. *Icel.* sneisa *to spit.*] v. snás.

snéd-feld. v. snæd ; *m.*

snás, snæs, e ; *f. A spit, skewer* :—Snaas *veru*, Txts. 115, 144. Án snæs fisca oðde ófra þinga *una serta* ; a number of fish or other things run on to a stick, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 9. Snásum *veribus*, ii. 91, 37 : *feribus*, 148, 7. [*Icel.* sneis ; *f. a skewer* : *Dan.* snes *a score.*] v. snæsan.

snád, es ; *m.* (?) *A killing* :—Snádes *occisionis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 45.

snáw, es ; *m. Snow* :—Snáw *nix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 47. Swá hwíte swá snáw (sná, Lind. : snáu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 28, 3. Snáuw, Shrn. 50, 15. Snáua *nix*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Snáw cymþ of dam þynnum wætan de byþ up átogen mid dære lyfte, and byþ gefroren ær dan hé tó dropum geurnen sý, and swá semtinges fylþ, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Dær (*in Ireland*) seldon snáu leng ligeþ donne þrý dagas, Bd. 1, 1 : S. 474, 31. Micle rénas and snáwas, Bt. 23 ; Fox 78, 28. Hæglas and snáwas, 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 16. Forstas and snáwas, Cd. Th. 239, 31 ; Dan. 378. Snáwum *nivibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 45. [*Goth.* snaiws : *O. Sax.* snêu : *O. H. Ger.* snéo : *Icel.* snjór.]

snáw-ceald ; *adj. Cold as snow* :—Dæt sió fýrene (ne) mót sunne gesécan snáwcealdes weg monna (*but read* (?) mónan. Cf. Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 232, 28) gemæro, Met. 29, 8.

snáw-gebland, es ; *n. A snow-storm* :—Fór Hannibal ofer Bardan done beorg, þéh de ymb done tíeman wæren swá micel snáwgebland swá dætte ægder ge dara horsa fela forwurdon ge da elpendas ealle búton ánum ge da men selfe uneáde done ciele genéson *Annibal, cum in Etruriam transiret, in summo Apennino tempestate correptus, nivibus conclusus obriguit ; ubi magnus hominum numerus, jumenta complurima, elephanti pene omnes frigoris acerbitate perierunt*, Ors. 4, 8 ; Swt. 186, 34.

snáw-hwít ; *adj. Snow-white* :—Snáwhwit *niveus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 48. Snáwítre clænnysse *nivei pudoris*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 17. Mid snáwhwitum hreófan beslagen, Homl. Th. i. 400, 29. Sittende on snáwhwitum horse, ii. 134, 27. Snáwhwítne hláf, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 405 ; 18, 164. [*Icel.* snjó-hvítr.]

snáwig ; *adj. Snowy.* v. next word.

snáwlic ; *adj. Snowy* :—Snáwlic *nivalis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 49. Se feórda heófodwind hátte *septentrio* : se blæwþ nordan and cealde and snáwlic (snáwig, MS. L.), Lchdm. iii. 274, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* sné-lih *ninguidus* : *Icel.* snjó-ligr.]

snearu, an ; *f. A snare, noose* :—Snearan *tendiculam, decipulam, laqueum quod teuditur leporibus* t *avibus*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. [*Icel.* snara *a snare* : cf. *O. L. Ger.* snari ; n. *fidis, fidicula.*] v. snér.

snegel, snægel, snegl, snél, es ; *m. A snail* :—Snegl, snél *limax*, Txts. 75, 1220. Snegel, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 63. Snægl, 24, 4 : ii. 51, 4. Snegel se de hæfþ hús *testudo*, i. 78, 64. Snegl, snægl, snægel, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3 ; Zup. 37, 8. Gehúsed snægl, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 5. Snegl, snægl *marruca*, Txts. 77, 1283 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 50 : *coclea*, 22, 3. Snægl *cuniculus*, 137, 34. Lytle sneglas *cocleae*, 104, 61. Snæglas, 135, 45. Mé is snægl swiftra, Exon. Th. 426, 7 ; Rä. 41, 70. Done blacan snegl áwæsc on háligwætre, sele drincan, Lchdm. ii. 110, 14. Blace sneglas on pannan gehyrste, 144, 2. [*Icel.* snigill : *Dan.* snegl.] v. sæ-snegl.

snell, snel ; *adj. Quick, active, strong.* I. in following glosses :—Snel *alacris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 75 : 6, 50 : *expeditus, velox, fortis*, 30, 17 : *explicitus, liber, efficatus*, 145, 35. Snellne *adultum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 25. II. of rapid movement, *quick, rapid, swift* :—Sum bið on londe snel, féþe spédig, Exon. Th. 296, 17 ; Crä. 52. Fareþ feþrum snell, 206, 7 ; Ph. 123. Snel, 208, 29 ; Ph. 163. Hé is snel and swift and swíde leóht *est levis et velox*, 220, 8 ; Ph. 317. Wæterþissa snel, 182, 2 ; Gü. 1304 : Andr. Kmbl. 1009 ; An. 505. Snelle *veloces*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 6. Férend snelle *swift emissaries*, Exon. Th. 246, 12 ; Jul. 60. Se wæs mid his dædum snelra donne hé mægnes hæfde *celeritate magis quam virtute fretus*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 78, 27. Mé is snægl swiftra, snelra regnwyrm, Exon. Th. 426, 8 ; Rä. 41, 70. III. *active, prompt, ready, quick in action, bold.* [*Snell* is given in Jamieson's Dictionary with the meanings, *keen, severe* ; *sharp* (of the air) ; *acute* (of the mind) ; *firm, determined.* Also in Cumberland it is used of the wind] :—Se snella sunu Wonrédes, Beo. Th. 5934 ; B. 2971. Mé sendon tó dé sémnen snelle, Byrht. Th. 132, 41 ; By. 29 : Cd. Th. 191, 26 ; Exod. 220 : Exon. Th. 296, 25 ; Crä. 56. Snellra weród, cénra *the band of the bold and the brave*, Judth. Thw. 24, 21 ; Jud. 199. [Snel (strong, 2nd MS.) cnihtwes Cartic, Laym. 28860. *O. Sax.* snell *bold, active* : *O. H. Ger.* snell *alacer, acer, agilis, strenuus, robustus, pernix* : *Icel.* snjallr *valiant, brave ; ready of speech, eloquent.*] v. swíð-snell.

snel-lic ; *adj.* I. *moving rapidly, swift* :—Snellíc sémearh, Andr. Kmbl. 533 ; An. 267. II. *quick in action, ready, bold* :—Monig snellíc særing, Beo. Th. 1384 ; B. 690. [*M. H. Ger.* snellec *strenuus.*]

snellíce ; *adv. Rapidly, quickly, with activity* :—Sum sceal snellíce snére wræstan *one rapidly bends the harpstrings*, Exon. Th. 332, 9 ; Vy. 82. [*O. H. Ger.* snellícho *strenue.*]

snelness, e ; *f. Quickness, readiness, activity, agility* :—Hé slóh swá hé hine (*the ball*) mæfre feallan ne lét. Se cynge dá oncneów dæs iungan snelnesse, dæt hé wiste dæt hé mæfde his gelícan on dam plegan, Ap. Th. 13, 7.

sneóme, sniómе ; *adv.* I. *swiftly, rapidly* :—His word ynneþ wundrum sniómе *velociter currit sermo ejus*, Ps. Th. 147, 4. II. *quickly, immediately, at once* :—Hét ófstlíce up ástandan . . . sneóme of slæpe dæm fæstan, Andr. Kmbl. 1589 ; An. 796 : Exon. Th. 55, 27 ; Crí. 890. Hí semninga sneóme forwurdon *subito defecerunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 15 : 106, 13. Sniómе, 74, 7 : 103, 33 ; 123, 2. Swá heó sáe geseah, hé híó sniómе fleáh, 113, 3. Sniómor, Cd. Th. 51, 21 ; Gen. 830. [*O. Sax.* sniumo : *O. H. Ger.* sniumo *velociter, cito, subito, statim* ; sniumor, *citius* : cf. *Goth.* sniumundô *quickly* ; sniumjan *to hasten.*]

sneorcan ; *p.* snearc *To shrivel* :—Ic gesnerc swé swé deád from heortan *excidi tamquam mortuus a corde*, Ps. Surt. 30, 13. [Cf. þte hude swartete as hit snarchte (*shrivelled with the heat*), Marh. 18, 14. Cf. (?) *Icel.* snerkja *to wrinkle the face in displeasure* (?) : *Scott.* snirk *to draw up the nose in contempt* or *displeasure.*]

sneówan ; *p.* sneáw (?), sneówde (?) *To proceed, go, come, hasten* :—On brim sneówep sneówe] snowe þ, MS.) wlitig and wynsum (*of the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 12 ; Sch. 62. Þá com beácna beorhtost (*the sun*) ofer

breomo sneówan, Andr. Kmbl. 484; An. 242: 3333; An. 1670. [*Goth.* sniwan; *p.* snau, *pl.* snéwun *to go, come:* cf. (?) *Icel.* sniggr *sudden.*]

snér, e; *f. The string of a musical instrument:*—Snér *fidis,* Txts. 115, 148. Gellende snér, Exon. Th. 353, 40; Reim. 25. Snellíce snére wræstan, 332, 9; Vy. 82. [*O. H. Ger.* snuor; *f. filum, lineolus:* cf. *Icel.* snœri; *n. a twisted rope: Goth.* snórjô *a (twisted) basket.*] v. snearu.

snerian. v. snirian.

snícan; *p.* snác, *pl.* snícon *To crawl, creep* (1) of the motion of a reptile:—[Sume wuhta] creópaþ and snícaþ, eall líchoma eorþan getenge (cf. sume licgaþ mid eallon líchaman on eorþan and snícende faraþ, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 26), Met. 31, 6. Wyrm com snícan, Lchdm. iii. 34. 21. On dímum wambe and on dímum breóstum dú scealt snícan *pectore et ventre repes,* Past. 43, 2; Swt. 311, 1. Snícan *serpere,* Txts. 180, 5. Dær (*in Ireland*) monn ænigne snícendne wyrm ne gesihþ *nullum ibi reptile videri soleat,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 33. Snícende *reptilia,* Ps. Surt. 103, 25. Ða creópendan and da snícendan (scníccendan, Hatt. MS.), Past. 21, 3; Swt. 154, 18. (2) fig. of imperceptible movement:—Da wunde snícaþ *(irrepunt)* in da innodas mínes líchoman, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 18. [Sniked in and ut neddren, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 16. *Dan.* snige *to sneak:* cf. *Icel.* snikja (*wk.*) *to hanker after.*]

snid, snide, es; *m. A saw:*—Saga *vel* snide *serula,* Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 17. Snid *serra,* 85, 1. Hié wæron snidene mid snide *secti sunt,* Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13.

snid, es; *n. A slice, cut:*—Dæt snid *copus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 59. [*Icel.* sniðr; *n. a slice:* cf. *O. H. Ger.* snita; *f. buccella.*] v. ge-snid.

snide, es; *m.* I. *a cut, incision:*—Da wunde dæs snides *vulnus incisurae,* Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 17. Gif ðú wille on snide blód forlætan *if you wish to let blood at an incision,* Lchdm. ii. 148, 10: 16, 5. II. *slaying.* v. snídan. IV :—Swá swá scêp tó snide *tamquam ouis ad occisionem,* Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* snit *concisio, laceratio.*]

snid-isen, es; *n. A lancet:*—Ðonne ðú ongite ðæt geswel hnescige and swiþrige, ðonne hrín ðú him mid snidísene and snídan listum, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16.

snírian, (snerian?), snyrian; *p.* ede *To go quickly, hasten:*—Brímwudu scynde, lagumearg suyrede tó hýðe, Exon. Th. 182, 7; Gú. 1306. Snyredon ætsomne, Beo. Th. 809; B. 402. Gesión brecan ofer bæðweg brímwudu syrgan, sæmearh plegan, wadan wágflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 488; El. 244. [Cf. *Icel.* snarr *swift;* snara *to make a quick turn, step out quickly.*]

sníring *a sharp rock:*—Stánum odde snyringum *cautibus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 15.

snít, an; *f. A snite, snipe.* [Halliwell quotes: 'A snipe or snite, a bird lesse than a woodcocke,' Baret, 1580, and gives *snite* as a word still in use. See also E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 192.]:—Snít *vel* wudecocc *aceta,* Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Snít *acegia,* 62, 23: ii. 4, 36: 99, 14. [In later glossaries *snyte* glosses *ibis,* i. 177, 29: 253, 1. *Prompt. Parv.* snype or snyte *ibex.*]

snídan; *p.* snád, *pl.* snídon; *pp.* sniden. I. *to cut, make an incision in* anything:—Snád dæt ís ðara háligra líchoman, Shrn. 62, 1. Mec snád seaxes ecg, Exon. Th. 408, 2; Rä. 27, 6. II. *to cut* as a surgeon does, *to lance* or *to amputate:*—Mon snídˉ ða bearneácnan wíf *secuerunt praegnantes,* Past. 48, 2; Swt. 367, 14. Gif ðonne dæt worms up stíhþ tó ðon dæt ðé þince dæt hit mon snídan máge and út forlætan . . . ðonne hrín ðú him mid ðý snídísene and snídˉ listum . . . ðonne ðú hit tóstinge odde snípe, Lchdm. ii. 208, 11–21. Snídˉ odde ceorf on dæt hále and dæt cwice líc, 84, 28: 52, 2. Gód lǽce ðe wel cann wunda snídan, Past. 49; Swt. 377, 18. Ic wéne dæt hé hiene snide slǽwlícor, gif hé him ǽr sǽde dæt hé hiene snídan wolde . . . se lǽce, ðonne hé cymþ ðone untruman tó snídanne, 26; Swt. 186, 2–7. II *a.* metaphorically:—Dæt mon máge snídan and bærnan his unþeáwas *ut culpae morbos suptilicio resecarent,* Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 3. III. *to cut up or* to pieces:—Ðone ramm ðú snídˉst tó sticcon, Ex. 29, 17. Hié wæron snídene mid snide *secti sunt,* Past. 30; Swt. 205, 13. IV. *to cut so* as to kill, *to slay* an animal (v. of-snídan, snídung, II):—Ðæra éwena meolc gé brucon and ða ðe fǽtte wæron gé snídon (*mactavistis*), L. Eg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 24. Ða ealdan sacerdas cealf snídon, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 19. God hét níman ánes geáres lamb and snídan on Éastertíde, 40, 11: 262, 20. V. *to cut* stone, *to hew:*—Ðæra wyrhtena tó dæne stán snídon and fégdon, Anglia xi. 4, 12. VI. *to cut* hair:—Wíd heáfodece, hundes heáfod gebærn tó ahsan and snídˉ dæt heáfod; lege on, Lchdm. ii. 20, 2. VII. *to cut* corn, *to reap:*—Ða on teárum sáwaþ, hí eft geféan snídaþ *in gaudio metent,* Ps. Th. 125, 5. [Tacc Ysaac þiu wenuchell & snip itt alls itt wære an shep, Orm. 14666. *Goth.* sneiþan *to reap: O. Sax.* snídan *to cut: O. Frs.* snítha: *O. H. Ger.* snídan *secare, resecare, caedere, putare, dolere, attondere: Icel.* sníða; *p.* sneið (*but* snídˉdi *also occurs*) *to cut, prune.*] v. á-, be-, ge-, of-, tó-, ymb-snídan; snædan.

sníding. v. snídung.

snid-stréo [w] *carline thistle* (?):—Snídstreó *gaeila,* Txts. 35, 13. Snídstreó, snídstreó, snídstreú *sisca, sista,* 97, 1868. Cf. Eoforþrote *seisca,* 35, 27: *seasa* ł *seapa* ł *sisca,* Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. In Spanish *sisca* is the cylindrical sugar-cane.

snídung, e; *f.* I. *a cutting, cut* (v. snídan, I):—Gif ða ónlíhtan þing sýn útan cumen of wundum odde of snípingum odde of slegum, Lchdm. ii. 82, 22. II. *slaying, slaughtering* (v. snídan, IV):—Offrung *sacrificium,* snípung *mactatio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 50. Snídˉing, ii. 59, 10.

sníwan; *p.* de *To snow:*—Ic sníwe *ninguo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 174, 8. Hit sníwþ *ningit,* 22; Zup. 128, 17. Sníuuith, sníuidh *ninguit,* Txts. 78, 669. Sníweþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 14. Ða cwom dǽr micel snáw and swá miclum sníwde swelce micel flýs feoll, Nar. 23, 13. Norþan sníwde, Exon. Th. 307, 30; Seef. 31. Swá swá hit ríne and sníwe and styrme úte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. [*Chauc.* snewede; *p.*: *Mand.* snew; *p.*, and a similar form remains in dialects. *O. H. Ger.* sníwan: *Icel. has a strong form* snívinir; *pp.*] v. be-sníwod.

snóda, an; *n. A bend, bay* (?):—Of dære díc on færsmærus west-snócan; of ðam snócan on fúlan mære éastweardnæ *from the dike to the western bay of fresh mere; from the bay to the east side of the foul mere,* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 344, 33. With some variations the same boundaries are given in a later charter:—De Elmede dych usque ad solemeres west-snok; de solemeres westnok usque ad Horehyrne, iii. 119, 29. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* snôh; *forestum, nomine* bracten snôh, Grff. vi. 839.]

snód, e; *f. A snood, fillet, head-dress:*—Snód *cappa,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 8: 13, 42: *capsa* (*cappa*?), 128, 34: *cinthium, mitra,* 131, 10: *vitta,* i. 16, 65: 26, 5. Ða lǽrde hí sum man, dæt heó náme ǽnne wernægel of sumes oxan hricge, and becnytte tó ánum hringe mid hire snóde . . . Ða geseah heó licgan ðone hring on dam wege mid snóde mid ealle . . . Ða wénde heó dæt se hring tóburste, odde seó snód tóslupe, ac ða ða heó áfunde . . . ða snóde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriden . . . , Homl. Th. ii. 28, 16–26. Snóda *vittarum,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 57. Wæs dæm deore se hrycg ácæglod swelce snóda (snide?) *belua serrato tergo,* Nar. 20, 27.

snofl *mucus, snivel:*—Wid langum sáre dæs heáfdes þurh horh odde þurh snofl, Lchdm. ii. 24, 4. v. next word.

snoflig; *adj. Full of snivel, having a cold in the head:*—Hiemps ys winter, hé byþ ceald and wæt . . . Swá byþ se ealda man ceald and snoflig; *flegmata,* dæt byþ hraca odde geposu, deriaþ dam ealdan and dam unhálan, Anglia viii. 299, 36.

snoru, e; *f. A daughter-in-law:*—Snoro *nurus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 3: 83, 83. Snoru, 73, 52: 60, 49: i. 52, 10. Snoru, snora, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr on hyre snore and snoru on hyre swegere, Lk. Skt. 12, 53. Sča Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna-módur and háligra sáuwla sweger, Shrn. 118, 6. Hió genom hiere snore, Alexandres láfe, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 18. [*O. Frs.* snore: *O. H. Ger.* snura: *Icel.* snor.]

snot *mucus from the nose, snot* [*found in the compound* ge-snot:—Wid gesnote and geposum, Lchdm. ii. 54, 17. *O. Frs.* snotte: *M. H. Ger.* snuz: *Dan.* snot]. v. snýtan.

Snotinga-hám *Nottingham:*—Hér fór se ilca here innan Mierce tó Snotengahám (Snotinghám, MS. E.), Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 21. Fór hé tó Snotingahám and gefór ða burg and hét hié gebétan and gesettan ágder ge mid Engliscum mannum ge mid Deniscum, 922; Erl. 108, 30. Hér Éadmund cyning Myrce geeode, burga fífe, . . . Snotingahám . . . , 942; Erl. 116, 13.

Snotingahám-scír, e; *f. Nottinghamshire,* Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 8.

snotor, snottor (-er, -ur); *adj. Prudent, wise, sagacious:*—Snotor *prudens,* Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 35. Snoter, 76, 12. Cwom Daniel tó dóme, se wæs snotor, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Nis nænig swá snotor . . . ne dæs swá gleáw, nymþe God seolfa, 286, 8; Sat. 349. Á sceal snotor hycgean ymb dysse worulde gewinn, Menol. Fox 570; Gn. C. 54: Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Snotur, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Dæs snottor in sefan dæt hé ána mæge ealle geríman stánas on eordan, Cd. Th. 205, 19; Exod. 438. Frod wita, snottor ár, Exon. Th. 313, 18; Mód. 2. Swá cwæð snottor on móde, gesæt him sundor æt rúne, 293, 4; Wand. 111. Rædum snottor, wís on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 938; An. 469. Se wítga snottor searuþancum, Elen. Kmbl. 2377; El. 1190. Se snotera, Beo. Th. 2631; B. 1313. Snotra, 6231; B. 3120. Snottra, 3577; B. 1786. Salomon se snottra, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 16. Seó snotere mægð, Judth. Thw. 23, 17; Jud. 125. Snottrum men snæd ódgífeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 803; Sal. 401. Háligne wer and snotorne *virum sanctum et sapientem,* Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Ðú mé snoterne gedydest *prudentem me fecisti,* Ps. Th. 118, 98. Done snoteran Salomon, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 28. Mín sódfæste snotere bídaþ *me expectáverunt justi,* Ps. Th. 141, 9. Snotre men, 57, 4. Snotre *urbana,* Hpt. Gl. 481, 40. Snottere sclerǽdend, Andr. Kmbl. 1317; An. 659. Snottre and unwíse, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. Snottre ceorlas, Beo. Th. 3187; B. 1591. Hwylc is wísra, wel snotera, Ps. Th. 106, 42. Engla werod snotra, Hy. 3, 16. Snoterra mon, Salm. Kmbl. 502; Sal. 251. Gomol snoterost, fyrngeárum fród, Menol. Fox 482; Gn. C. 11. Ðú oferswíþdest done snotrestan helwerena cyning, Exon. Th. 275, 1; Jul. 543. Burgsittendum ðám snoterestum, Elen. Kmbl. 553; El. 277. Ða de hé wíseste and snotereste wiste *quos sapientiores noverat,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 11. [Þet folc bið iseli þurh snoterne biscop, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 19. Upwitess unndersstodenn þurrh snoterr gyn, Orm. 7087. *Goth.* snutrs: *O. H. Ger.* snot[t]ar *prudens: Icel.* snotr.] v. fore-, forþ-, gearo-, hyge-, mód-, ræd-, þanc-, un-, word-, woruld-snotor; snytre.

snotor-líc; *adj. Wise, prudent, philosophical:*—On snoterlícum lárum *in philosophicis dogmatibus,* Hpt. Gl. 459, 63. [*Icel.* snotr-ligr.]

snotorlīce; *adv. Wisely, prudently, philosophically:*—Snotorlice *sapienter*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 8. Snotorlīce (snotur-, Kush.) ł wīslīce *sapienter*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 34. Uton đās þing geþencean swīþe snotorlice & wīslīce, Blickl. Homl. 97, 1. Snotorlīce *academice*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 27. Ne hȳrde ic snotorlīcor guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3689; B. 1843. [*O.H.Ger.* snotarlīhho : *Icel.* snotr-liga.] v. un-snotorlīce.

snotorness, e; *f. Prudence, wisdom, sagacity:*—*Prudentia*, đæt ys snoternys, Wulfst. 247, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Hī (*the innocents*) wǽron gehwǽde and ungewittige ǽcwealde, ac hī ārīsaþ on đam gemǽnelīcum dōme mid fullum wæstme and heofenlīcere snoternysse, Homl. Th. i. 84, 23. Snotornesse ł wīsdōm *sapientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 4. Salomon gesette þreó bēc þurh his snoternesse, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 36.

snotorung. v. word-snotorung.

snotor-wyrde; *adj. Prudent* or *wise of speech:*—Herodes weard ge-wrēged tō đam cāsere . . . hē wæs snotorwyrde tō đan swīđe, đæt se cāsere hine mid māran wurđmynte ongeán āsende, Homl. Th. i. 80, 9. Sum man wæs gehāten Mercurius on life, se wæs swȳđe fācenfull and đeáh full snotorwyrde, Wulfst. 107, 1.

snūd *swiftness, quickness:*—Ús bær naca, snellīc sǽmearh, snūde be-wunden (*possessed by swiftness*), Andr. Kmbl. 534; An. 267.

snūd; *adj. Coming at once, coming soon* or *suddenly:*—Bið ǽghwylcum synwyrcendra on đa snūdan tīd (*the day of judgment, which was to come suddenly*, cf. Matt. 24, 39; or *to come soon?*), Exon. Th. 52, 32; Cri. 842. v. next word.

snūde; *adv. At once, quickly, directly:*—Snūde *denuo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 3. Gangaþ snūde *go directly*, Elen. Kmbl. 625; El. 313; 307; El. 154. Hēt hine snūde eft cuman *bade him quickly return*, Beo. Th. 3743; B. 1869. Se wyrm gebeáh snūde tōsomne, 5129; B. 2568. Snūde forsended, 1812; B. 904: Exon. 231, 12; Ph. 488: Judth. Thw. 22, 8; Jud. 55: 23, 17; Jud. 125. Wearþ snellra weród snūde ge-gearewod, 24, 21; Jud. 169. Mec Dryhten hēt snūde geseegan, Exon. Th. 144, 10; Gū. 676. Snūde cȳđan, 19, 7; Cri. 297: Elen. Kmbl. 890; El. 446: 3947; B. 1971: 4639; B. 2325. Ic snūde gefrægn, 5497; B. 2752. [Cf. *Icel.* ganga snūðigt *to walk fast.*]

snyrian, snyring. v. snirian, snuring.

[**snȳtan** *to clear the nose.* (*Prompt. Parv.* snytyī a nese or a candyl *emungo, mungo. Snite, snyte* in this sense remains in several dialects. *O.H.Ger.* snūzan *emungere, nasumpurgare: Icel.* snýta.) v. snýting, snot.]

snyđian *to go* as a dog with its nose to the ground (?):—Neb is min nīþerweard . . . ic snyþige ford (*it is a plough that speaks*), Exon. Th. 403, 12; Rä. 22, 6. [*Icel.* snyðja *to go sniffing like a dog*, but applied also to the going of ships, and other things.]

-snyđian. v. be-snyđian.

snȳting, e; *f. A clearing of the nose, sneezing:*—Snȳtinge *vel* fneósung *sternutatio* vel *sternutamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 20. [*Prompt. Parv.* snytynge of a nose or candyl *munctura, emunctura.*] v. snýtan.

snytre; *adj. Wise:*—Sē đe sigor selеþ snytrum mihtum, and đīn mōd trymeþ godcundum gīfum, Cd. Th. 170, 6; Gen. 2808. v. snotor.

snytrian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become wise:*—Hwæt is se dumba, se đe swīđe snyttraþ, hafaþ seofon tungan, hafaþ tungena gehwylc .xx. orda, hafaþ orda gehwylc engles snytro, Salm. Kmbl. 459; Sal. 230. Snytrian *philosophari*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 63.

snytro, snyttro, snytero(u); *indecl. in sing.*; *pl. is used with the same force as sing.*; *f. Prudence, wisdom, sagacity:*—Snytru *sapientia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 2. Hwǽr com heora snyttro *what has become of their wisdom?* Blickl. Homl. 99, 31. Wera snytero, Cd. Th. 295, 25; Sat. 492. Se þurh snytro spēd smiđcræftega wæs, 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Ic eom gewis dīnra mægena and snytro, Lchdm. i. 326, 4. Snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 586; El. 293. Hié dære snytro gelȳfdon, Cd. Th. 217, 25; Dan. 28. Full mid snyttro (snytrum, Rush.) *plenus sapientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 2, 40. Ealle đū mid snyteru worhtest *omnia in sapientia fecisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 23. Wīsdōm ł snytro *sapientiam*, Ps. Spl. 18, 8. Ic đē gelǽrđe swelce snytro swylce manegum ieldran gewittum oftogen is, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 28. Snyttro. 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Þurh his godcundemeht and þurh his ēcean snyttro, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Tō hēranne snytro (snyttro, Rush.) Salomones, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Þurh sefan snyttro, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 10: Exon. Th. 28, 5: Cri. 442. Beoran on breóstum sibbe and snytero, Cd. Th. 277, 19; Sat. 207. Ealle heora snytru beóþ forgleudred *omnis sapientia eorum devorata est*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. Sprǽc sunu Arones snytra gemyndig, Cd. Th. 148, 28; Gen. 2463. Snyttra, Exon. Th. 304, 30; Fä. 78. Þurh snyttra cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1261; An. 631. Þara đe geóce tō him sēceþ mid snytrum, 2307; An. 1155. On snytrum *in sapientia*, Ps. Th. 89, 14. Mid mōdes snyttrum, Beo. Th. 3416; B. 1706. Snyttrum *wisely, prudently*, Andr. Kmbl. 1292; An. 646. Đeáh ānra gehwylc hæbbe đa .xii. snyttro Habrahames and Isaces and Iacobes, Salm. Kmbl. 150, 2. Þurh đa snyttra (snyttro, MS. O.) đe ic fram đam sōþan Gode onfēng *per sapientiam mihi a Deo vero donatam*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 3. Paulus dæt lof Gode betǽhte đe him snytera (snytra, MS. F.) and wīsdōm sealde, R. Ben. 4, 6. [*Goth.* snutrei.] v. ge-, un-snytro.

snytro-cræft (*or* snytro (*gen.*) cræft, cf. þurh snyttra cræft, Andr. Kmbl. 1261; An. 631), es; *m. Prudent skill, prudence, wisdom:*—Wundra mǽst. đæt swylc snyttrocræft ǽnges hæleþa hreþer weardade, Exon. Th. 169, 28; Gū. 1101. Se mæg eal secgan, đam bið snyttrucræft bifolen on ferhđe, 42, 4; Cri. 667: 239, 18; Ph. 622. Sefan sīdne geþanc and snytrocræft, Cd. Th. 249, 27; Dan. 536. Daniel gespræc þurh snyttrocræft, 253, 14; Dan. 595. Đa đe fyrngewritu þurh snyttrocræft sēlest cunnen, Elen. Kmbl. 747; El. 374. Đa đe snyttrocræft þurh fyrn-gewrito gefrigen hæfdon, 308; El. 154. Đē God sealde sigespēd and snyttrocræft, 2342; El. 1172. Snyttrucræft, Exon. Th. 113, 10; Gū. 155. Nǽnig đæs swīþe þurh snyttrucræft, 294, 21; Crä. 18. Ælmihtig eáconne gāst in sefan sende, snyttrocræftas, Cd. Th. 246, 29; Dan. 486.

snytro-hūs, es; *n. The house of wisdom:*—Hē đā swā gelōme widsōc snytruhūse *repulit tabernaculum Silon*, Ps. Th. 77, 60.

soc, es; *n. Suck, sucking* at the breast:—Ón đone dæg đe man dæt cild fram soce āteáh *in die ablactationis ejus*, Gen. 21, 8. [Sese3 childer of her sok, A. P. 103, 391. Taken awei fro sok, or wenyd, Wick. (Isaiah 11, 8).] v. ge-soc.

socc, es; *m. A sock, kind of shoe:*—Socc *soccus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 70. Soccas *pedules* (cf. meó), R. Ben. Interl. 92, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* soc *soccus*, *caliga*, *calicula*: *Icel.* sokkr a *sock.* From Latin.]

sōchtha. v. sōhþa.

socian; *p.* ode **I.** *to soak* (trans.), *to steep in a liquid:*—Socodon *coquebant*, Germ. 399, 378. **II.** *to soak* (intrans.), *to lie in a liquid:*—Glædenan rinde lytelra gedō þreó þund on glæsfæt, gedō đonne đæs scearp-estan wīnes tō .v. sestras, ǽsete đonne on hāte sunnan . . . đæt hit socige .iiii. dagas oþþe mā, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Dweorge dwostlan weorp on weallende wæter, lǽt socian on lange, 240, 7: iii. 14, 17. v. sūcan.

sōcn, e; *f.* **I.** *a seeking, search, exploring.* v. land-sōcn, sēcan, I. i. **II.** *a seeking, desiring, trying to get.* v. mete-sōcn, sēcan, I. 2. **III.** *a seeking* to obtain an end. v. hlāford-sōcn, sēcan, I. 3. **IV.** *a seeking* for information, *question, inquiry.* v. sēcan, I. 5:—Be monigum sōcnum and frignyssum đa đe him nȳdþearflice gesewen wǽron *de eis quae necessariae videbantur quaestionibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 33. **V.** *a seeking, visiting* of a place, *attendance* at a place, *resort.* v. cyric-sōcn, sēcan, **II.** 2:—Wē ūre synna geornе bētan mid fæstene and mid ælmessan and mid ciricliċere sōcne (*with going to church*), Wulfst. 134, 17. Đā tōwende se biscop đæt weofod and đa dwollican sōcne mid ealle ādwæscte (*put an end to the resorting to the place, which had been supposed erroneously to be holy*), Homl. Th. ii. 508, 5. Ic cȳþe dæt ic nelle sōcne habban tō mīnum hīrēde đone đe mannes blōd geóte ǽr hē hæbbe godcunde bōte underfangen . . . *I declare that I will not that he who sheds man's blood have resort to my court before he have undertaken ecclesiastical 'bót'* . . . , L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 22. [Cf. From sōcne þes folkes *free from the resort of the people*, Laym. 2365. Sookne or custom of hauntynge *frequentacio, concursus*, Prompt. Parv. 463, col. 2. Gret soken hadde this meller With whete and malt of al the londe aboute, Chauc. Reeve's T. 67.] **VI.** *a seeking for protection* or *a place so sought, refuge, sanctuary, asylum*, (1) in a general sense:—Ic sēce sōcne *refugio*, of đam is *refugium* sōcn, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 13–14. Đǽr se freónd wunaþ on đære sōcne đe ic đa sibbe wið hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 1; Gū. 688. (2) as a technical term in reference to the protection afforded by a church or by the king's court, etc. v. ciric-, friþ-sōcn:—Gif hwilc þeóf oþþe reáfere gesōhte đone cing oþþe hwylce cyrican and đone biscop, hē hæbbe nigon nihta fyrst. And gif hē ealderman oþþe abbud oþþe þegen sēce, hæbbe þreora nihta fyrst. And gif hine hwā lecge binnan đæm fyrste, đonne gebēte hē đæs mundbyrde đe hē ǽr sōhte, oþþe hē hine twelfa sum lādige, dæt hē đa sōcne nyste. And sēce hē swylce sōcne swylce hē sēce, dæt hē ne sȳ his feores wyrđe būtan swā feola nihta swā wē hēr cwǽdon, L. Ath. iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 2. Be ciri-cena sōcnum. Gif hwā đara mynsterhāma hwelcne for hwelcre scylde gesēce đe cyninges feorm tō belimpe oþþe ōđerne friónе hiérēd đe ārwyrđe sié, āge hē þreora nihta fierst him tō gebeorganne, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 60, 22. Cf. Si fur qui furatus est postquam concilium fuit apud Dunres-feld, vel furetur, nullo modo vita dignus habeatur, non per socnam, non per pecuniam, si per verum reveletur in eo, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 218, 30. **VII.** *a seeking* with hostile intent, *an attack.* v. hām-sōcn, sēcan, **III**:—Ic đære sōcne (*the hostility of Grendel*) singales wæg mōd-ceare micle, Beo. Th. 3558; B. 1777. **VIII.** as a legal term, frequently in connection with *sacu*. Kemble says: 'Sōcn is *inquisitio*, the preliminary and initiative in Sacu, in other words the right of investigating, necessary to and a part of power of holding plea,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv. But from a Latin version of a charter it would seem that *sōcn* was the power of *seeking* or levying fines; the English 'Ic an heom dæt hȳ habben saca and sōcna' is rendered by 'cedens ut habeant privilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas lites inter vasallos et colonos suos ortas, cuni potestate transgressores et calumniae reos mulctis afficiendi easque levandi,' iv. 202, 7. Other instances of the occurrence of the word, whose Latin form is often *soca*, are the following:—Ic habbe gegeofen . . . Ælfwine abbod saca and sōcna (*sacam et socam*, Lat.) . . . And ic wylle dæt seó sōcne (*soca*, Lat.) widinnen Bichāmdīc liege intō Ramsēge on eallen þingen swā full swā ic heó mēseolf āhte . . . and se abbod and đa gebrōđra intō Ramsēge habben đa sōcne (*socam*) ofer heom

. . . And in ælcer[e] scīre dǽr sanctus Benedictus hafþ land inne [habbe hē] his saca and his sōcne . . . swā hwylc man swā ða sōcne āhe, Sanctus Benedictus habbe his freodōm on eallen þingen, 208, 19–209, 14. Mōrtūn and eal seó sōcna de dǽrtō hēreþ, vi. 148, 36. Ne gyrne ic ðīnes ne sace ne sōcne *I desire nothing of yours, neither your privileges nor your rights*, L. O. 14; Th. i. 184, 16. Cyninges þegenes heregeata de his sōcne hæbbe, L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 16. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11; Th. i. 296, 23. [Þe reue of Rotland sokene, Piers P. 2, 110. *Goth.* sōkns *quaestio: O. H. Ger.* sōhni *inquisitio: Icel.* sōkn *an attack;* as a law-term, *an action, prosecution; an assemblage of people* at church, etc.; *a parish* (*Dan.* sogn).] v. cyric-, friþ-, hām-, hlāford-, land-, mete-, scip-sōcn.

sod. v. ge-sod.

Sodoma, Sodome, an; *or indecl. The town of Sodom:*—Da cininnges of Sodoman and Gomorran . . . on dām burgum Sodoma and Gomorra, Gen. 14, 10, 11. Hē eardode on dære byrig Sodoma, 13, 12. Hig eodon tō Sodoman weallsteāpe burg, Cd. Th. 145, 6; Gen. 2401. Woldon Sodome burh werian, 119, 6; Gen. 1975.

Sodome; *pl. The people of Sodom:*—Hī hērdon hira synna swā swā Sodome dydon . . . Gif Sodome hira synna hælen, Past. 55; Swt. 427, 28. Sodoma lande (eorde Sodominga, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. On Sodomum (Sodomingum, Rush.), 11, 23.

Sodomingas. v. preceding word.

Sodomisc; *adj. Of Sodom:*—Sodomisc cyun, Cd. Th. 116, 12; Gen. 1935. *Used as a noun,* sodomita:—Sodomisce .vii. geár fæston *sodomitae .vii. annos jejunent*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 5; Th. ii. 228, 16.

Sodomitisc; *adj. Of Sodom:*—Da Sodomitiscan menn, Gen. 13, 13. Sodomitiscra cining, 14, 17: 18, 20.

Sodom-ware; *pl. The people of Sodom:*—Cōmon Sodomware, Cd. Th. 148, 4; Gen. 2451: 120, 18; Gen. 1996. Būton Sodomwarum ānum, Blickl. Homl. 79, 10.

sōfte (sōft?); *adj. Soft:*—Sōfte *suavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. **I.** *soft* (of sleep), *quiet, undisturbed:*—Ic sōftum slæpe mē gereste, Homl. Th. i. 566, 22. **II.** *soft, luxurious:*—Ne hē ne cume on wearmum bǽde ne on sōftum bedde, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 280, 22. On dam sōftum bǽde, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 231. **III.** *gentle, not harsh, not stern.* v. sōfte, **III** [:—He wæs swīðe gōd and sōfte man and dyde mycel tō gōde, Chr. 1114; Erl. 244, 38. Hē milde man was and sōfte and gōd, 1137; Erl. 261, 31.] v. sēfte.

sōfte; *cpve.* sōftor, sēft; *adv. Softly, gently:*—Sōfte *suaviter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 6: *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 37: *pedetentim*, 81, 39: *sensim*, 120, 41. Done sōfte langan *morosam*, 32, 6. **I.** of sleep, rest, etc., *softly, quietly, without disturbance:*—Hē sōfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179. Reste hē hine sōfte, Lchdm. ii. 292, 7: Ps. Th. 77, 65. **II.** *calmly, at ease, without trouble:*—Dǽr mē sōfte byþ, dǽr ic beó fægere beþeaht fiderum dīnum, Ps. Th. 60, 3. Hié sōfte dæs bidon, Exon. Th. 10, 3; Cri. 146. Hī willniaþ manifeald earfoþe tō þrowianne, for dam de hī willniaþ mǽran āre mid Gode tō habbanne, donne da habbaþ de sōftor libbaþ, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 17: Shrn. 163, 20. Dæt ic dý sēft mǽge mīn ālætan līf and leódscipe *that with mind the more at ease I may relinquish life and people*, Beo. Th. 5492; B. 2749. **III.** *gently, not harshly:*—Đū sōfte wealdest gesceafta, Met. 20, 7. Đū sōfte gedēst, dæt hī dē selfne gesīon mōten, 20, 272. **IV.** *without discord:*—Gebunden gesibbīce sōfte tōgædere, Met. 20, 68. **V.** *easily, without opposition:*—Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan, ūs sceal ord and ecg ǽr gesēman, Byrht. Th. 133, 32; By. 59. [*O. Sax.* sāfto: *O. H. Ger.* samfto *facile.*] v. un-sōfte.

sōftness, e; *f. Softness, ease;* in a bad sense, *luxury, effeminacy:*—Heora fela wǽron mid ofsendes hǽrum tō līce gescrȳdde, and dǽr lǽdode sōftnys, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 24. Mid sōftnysse and mid yfelum lustum, i. 270, 5: Homl. As. 15, 59. Đa de dǽr (*in heaven*) singaþ ne swincaþ on dam sange, ac mid sōftnysse būtan geswince hī heriaþ done Hǽlend, 43, 470. Sōftnysse *luxuriam*, Germ. 401, 19.

sogoþa, an; *m.* **I.** *hiccough, heartburn* (?):—Gyf men sý sogoþa geteuge oððe hwylc innan-gundbryne . . . donne wēne ic dæt hyt him wel fremie ge wið sogoðan ge wið ǽghwylcum incundum earfoðnyssum Lchdm. i. 196, 16–21. Of hōmena stiēme and of wlætan cymþ ēagna mist and sió scearpnes and sogoþa dæt dēþ wið don is ðis tō dōnne *the acidity and heartburn* (?) *cause that against which this is to be done*, ii. 28, 1. Wið sogoþan and geohsan de of milte cymþ, 248, 1. Ne yrne hē de læs hē mid dæs rynes ēdgunge hwylcne wlaattan and sogeðan on his heortan ne āstyrige *lest the running cause nausea or give him heartburn* (?): the Latin version has 'ut non scurilitas inveniat fomitem,' R. Ben. 68, 3. **II.** *gastric juice* (?):—Lācedōmas de geſōge sind ge heáfde ge heortan and wambe and blǽdran and sogeþan, Lchdm. ii. 166, 3. v. ælf-sogoþa, sūgan.

soht. v. suht.

sōhþa ? Sochtha glosses *iota*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 4. *The word is written* sohctha, 45, 72. *Somner suggests* ioctha.

sol a *sole* (?), 'a collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stelch. "A bow about a beestes necke." Palsgrave.' Halliwell. '*Sole*, a rope or halter to tie cattle in the stall,' Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. Among 'husbandlie furniture' Tusser gives '*soles*, fetters, and shackles [cf. *however* sál.] :—Sol *orbita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 6.

sol, es; *n.:* solu, we, e; *f. Mire* or a *miry place* [Halliwell gives *soul*, *sole* = a dirty pond, as a Kentish word]:—Sol *volutabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 22. On grægsole burnan; andlang burnan on grægsole hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 336, 24. Wið Heortsolwe, iii. 391, 32. Of dam wylle on dæt heorotsol; of dam heorotsole. ii. 249, 37. In da heortsole; of dære sole, iii. 380, 6. On dæt sol; of dan sole on da caldan stræte, Cod. Dip. B. i. 518, 40. Sole *volutabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 17. Tō sole þ fyl þe *ad volutabrum*; Hpt. Gl. 477, 70. Seomode on sole sidfædmed scip, Beo. Th. 609; B. 302. Sió sugu hī wile sylian on hire sole ǽfter dæm de hió āþwægen biþ, Past. 54; Swt. 419, 27. Gif swīn eft filþ on dæt sol, Swt. 421, 3. Þonon dæt cume in da reádan sole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 8. In reádan solo, Txts. 431, 6. Ad stagnum quendam cujus vocabulum est Ceabban solo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 388, 2. Tō Higsolon; of Higsolon, 219, 3. Swīn simle willnaþ licgan on fūlum solum . . . deáh hī beswemde weorþon, donne sleáþ hē eft on da solu and bewealwiaþ þæron, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 102, 26–29. [Cf. sol; *adj. filthy*:—Wule a sol clod et one cherre beon hwit iwaschen? A. R. 324, 1. His (the priest's) alter clod great and sole, and hire (the priest's concubine's) chemise smal and hwit; and te albe sol, and hire smoc hwit, Rel. Ant. i. 129. Solwy *dirty*, Wrt. Voc. i. 171, 41. *O. H. Ger.* sol *volutabrum.*] v. Sol-mōnaþ, solian, sylu, sylian.

sōl, e; *f.* (?) *The sun:*—Ne dē sunne on dæge sōl ne gebærne *per diem sol non uret te*, Ps. Th. 120, 6. [*Goth.* saúil; *n.: Icel.* sōl; *f.*] v. sunne.

solate, solcen, solen, solere. v. sólsece, a-, be-solcen, solu, solor.

solian; *p.* ode *To make or to become foul:*—Searo hwīt solaþ sumur hāt cōlaþ eordmægen ealdaþ ellen cōlaþ *the armour or implement that was bright grows rusty, summer that was hot grows cool, earthly might grows old, strength grows chill*, Exon. Th. 354, 57; Reim. 67. [Cf. Nis noht so hot þat hit na coleþ, ne noht so hwit þat hit ne soleþ, O. and N. 1276. *O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-sōlōt *made filthy.*] v. sol, sylian.

Sol-mōnaþ, es; *m. The old name for February:*—Donne se Solmōnaþ biþ geendod, donne biþ seó niht seówertyne tida lang and se dæg tyn tida, Shrn. 59, 2. Solmōnaþ sīgeþ tō tūne, Februarius, Menol. Fox 31; Men. 16. [The first part of the compound is of doubtful meaning. Bede says, 'Solmōnaþ dici potest mensis placentarum, quas in eo diis suis [Angli] offerebant;' but there is no word *sol* = placenta, unless it be found in the gloss *panibus sol*, Epinal Glossary, ed. Sweet, p. 21 a, 11. Kluge takes the word to be *sōl* = sun, and observes 'die form des kuchens war für die benennung massgebend,' Engl. Stud. viii. 479. *Sol* = mire would give a name that suggests the later February fill-dyke, and would not be inappropriate. The form *sille, selle* is found in some L. G. dialects, and also *sporkel*, which may be connected with *spurcalia*. See Grimm, Gesch. D. S. c. vi.]

solor, soler[e?], es; *m. An upper chamber, a soler.* v. Halliwell's Dict.:—Ic wilnige dætte ðeós spræc stigge on dæt ingeþone dæs leorneres sude sude on sume hlǽdre ōðdæt hió fæstlice gestonde on dæm solore dæs mōdes *until it stand firmly in the upper chamber of the mind*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 18. Se fugel oferheánne beám hūs getimbreþ, and gewīcaþ dǽr sylf in dam solere *in that upper chamber* (*its nest*), Exon. Th. 212, 2; Ph. 204. [Soler *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 12. Solere, 273, col. 2. Solere or lofte *solarium, hectheca*, Prompt. Parv. 464 (see note). Garytte, hey solere *specula*, 187. Wicklif (Jos. 2, 6) uses the word for the flat roof of a house. *O. Sax.* soleri *an upper room* (Mk. 14, 14). *O. H. Ger.* soleri, solær *solarium, coenaculum: Ger.* söller. *From Lat.* solarium.]

sōlsece, sólosece, an; *f. Heliotrope:*—Sólsece vel sigelwhærfe *solsequium* vel *heliotropium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 30. Sólsæce *solsequium*, 79, 15. Đās wyrte de man solate and ōðrum naman sólosece nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 21. Cf. sólsegle, 313; sólsiþ, 314, col. 1. Halliwell gives solsekille.

solu, an, e (?); *f. A sole, a sandal:*—Solen *soleae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 18. [*Goth.* sulja *a sandal: O. H. Ger.* sola, *pl.* solun, sola *solea, sandallo, planta. From Lat.* solea.]

solu *mire.* v. sol.

som, som-. v. sam, sam-.

sōm, e; *f.* **I.** *agreement, concord:*—Beó eallum mannum sibb and sōm gemǽne, and ǽlc sacu tōtwǽmed, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 28: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 10: Wulfst. 118, 3. Dām dōmbōcum de se heofonlica Wealdend his folce gesette tō sōme and tō sehtnesse. Homl. Th. ii. 198, 19. Tō sibbe and tō sōme, Chart. Th. 231, 35. Hē sceal beón symle ymbe sōme and ymbe sibbe *he shall ever be engaged in promoting concord and peace*, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 13. Sibbe and sōme lufie man georne, Wulfst. 73, 16. **II.** *the bringing about of concord, reconciliation, adjustment of differences:*—Nān sacu de betweox preóstan sī ne beó gescoten tō woroldmanna sōme *no dispute between priests shall be referred to the adjustment of secular men*, L. Edg. C. 7; Th. ii. 246, 4. Bisceopum gebyraþ, gyf ænig ōðrum ābelge, dæt man gebyldige ōð gefērena sōme, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 35. **III.** *an agreement, arrangement* of a matter in dispute:—Ūs eallan de æt dære sōme wǽran, Chart. Th. 171, 1. v. un-sōm; sēman, ge-sōm.

sŏn, *es* ; *m. A musical sound, music* vocal or instrumental :—Nān neát nyste nǽnne andan tó ðþrum for ðære mergþe ðæs sónes . . . Hé wæs oflyst ðæs seldcúþan sónes (*the music of Orpheus' harp*), Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 11, 23. Ða hearpan strengas se hearpere suíðe ungelíce tíehþ and styreþ and mid ðý gedéþ ðæt hí náwuht ungelíce ðæm sóne ne singaþ ðe hé wilnaþ *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat*, Past. 23 ; Swt. 175, 8. Gif hit mycel geférǽden is sýn hý (*the psalms*) mid antefene gesungene, gif seó geférǽden lytel is, sýn hý fordríhte bútan sóne gesungene *si major congregatio fuerit cum antiphonis, si vero minor in directum psallantur*, R. Ben. 41, 9. In emum sónum *in consonantibus*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 13. Sónas tó singanne on cyricean *sonos cantandi in ecclesia*, Bd. 4, 2 ; S. 565, 35. [*Icel.* sónn. From Latin.]

sóna; *adv. Soon, immediately, directly, at once* :—Sóna *actutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 2 : 82, 70 : *extemplo*, 31, 45. Hí wǽron sóna deáde *they died at once*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 481, 22. Lege ðærtó, ðonne bíþ hit sóna gebét, Lchdm. i. 116, 13 : 118, 11. Ælc cræft bíþ sóna forealdod, Bt. 17 : Fox 60, 10. And sóna (*statim*) gást hine on wésten genýdde, Mk. Skt. 1, 12, 10. Hí ðá sóna forléton hyra nett, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 22. Ða sóna (*continuo*) forscranc ðæt fictreów, 21, 19 : Cd. Th. 53, 16 ; Gen. 862. Ða sóna and hræde *ac[r]utum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 17. Forhwon ne woldest ðú sóna hrape ða dígolnesse mé cýþan *quare non citius hoc compertum mihi revelare voluisti ?* Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 601, 21. Se de wille wyrcan wæstmbære lond, átíó of ðæm æcere árest sóna (*first of all* ; cf. árest, Bt. Fox 78, 22) fearn and þornas, Met. 12, 2, 25. Eft sóna *again*, Soul Kmbl. 134 ; Seel. 67. Sóna æfter ðæra dæg gedréfednesse *statim post tribulationem dierum illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29 : Cd. Th. 304, 14 ; Sat. 630. Sóna ðæs forman geáres ðá Decius féng tó ríce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 476. Sóna ðæs ðe hé ðam biscopsetle onféng *ubi sedem episcopalem accepit*, Bd. 1, 33 ; S. 498, 29. Ða sóna ðæs ðe dis fæsten geworht wæs *quo mox condito*, 1, 12 ; S. 481, 12. Sóna hraþe ðæs ðe hé biscop geworden wæs *mox ut ipse pontificatus officio functus est*, 2, 1 ; S. 501, 34. Sóna ðæt him bet wæs *nec mora, melius habere coepit*, 3, 13 ; S. 539, 6. Sóna swá seó sunne sealte streámas oferhlífaþ, swá se fugel of beáme gewíteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1 ; Rh. Po. 120. Sóna swá . . . , ðá, Met. 8, 1. [*O. Sax.* sân, sâno : *O. Frs.* sôn, sân : cf. *Goth.* suns.]

sŏn-cræft, *es* ; *m. Music* :—Sóncræft *musicam*, Anglia xiii. 38, 306.

sond, song. v. sand, sang.

sopa, an ; *m. A sup, draught* :—On wearmum wætre drince betonican týn sopan, Lchdm. ii. 134, 22. Súpe cú buteran ,viii. morgnas ,iii. sopan, 294, 1. [Per (in hell) is o wateres flod . . . a þusen saulen beoþ bi sore ofþurst . . . ne moten heo biden neuer o sope, Misc. 152, 169. Þyse renkeş schul neuer suppe on sope of my seve, Allit. Pms. 41, 108. *Icel.* sopi *a sup, mouthful*] v. súpan.

sopp-cuppe, an ; *f. A sop-cup, a cup into which sops were put* :—Ic ann minæn cinæhláfordæ ánræ sopcuppan, Chart. Th. 553, 31 : 554, 4. Ic ann Ælfwerdæ ánræ sopcuppan and Æþelwerde ánæs drincæhornæs, 555, 4. Ánæ sopþcuppan an þrým pundum, 527, 7. Twá sopcuppan, 522, 22. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, on Nuptial Usages, ii. 84–6, and next word.

soppe (?) *a sop.* [Soppe *offa*, soppe in wyne *vipa*, Prompt. Parv. 465. Cf. *vipa* a wytnsope, *offa* a ale sope, Wrt. Voc. i. 242, col. 1. Ase is a zop of hot bryead huanne me hit poteþ into wyn, Ayenb. 107, 5. Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn, Chauc. Prol. 334. If he soupeth, he ete but a soppe of *spera-in-deo*, Piers P. 15, 175. *Icel.* soppa.] v. preceding word.

soppian *to sop* :—Genim hláf, geseód on gáte meolce, soppige on súþerne [dreng], Lchdm. ii. 228, 31.

sorg. v. sorh.

sorgian, sorhgian (*and* sorgan, v. *pres. part.* sorgende) ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to care, be anxious, feel anxiety* or *care*, (a) with a clause :—Hé nalles sorgode hwæder siddan á Drihten ámetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum *he felt no anxiety as to whether the Lord would ever mete out vengeance according to deserts*, Met. 9, 34. Hí lyt sorgodon hwyle him ðæt edleán æfter wurde, Andr. Kmbl. 2456 ; An. 1229. (b) *with preps.* ymbe, for :—Hé sorgaþ ymb ða (*weless works*) and biþ ðara suíðe gemyndig and forgiett his selfes *mens fit in exteriorum dispositione sollicita, et sui ignara*, Past. 4, 1 ; Swt. 37, 19. Geþenceaþ ðæt gé winnaþ and á embe ðæt sorgiaþ, ðæt wé úrne líchoman gefýllan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6. Ða ðe for his lífe lyt sorgedon, Exon. Th. 116, 19 ; Gú. 209. Nó ðú ymb mínes ne þearft líces feorme leng sorgian, Beo. Th. 907 ; B. 451. (c) absolute :—Hé sceal winnan and sorgian, ðonne se dæg cume ðæt hé sceole ðæs ealles ídel hweorfan, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Sorgiende *anxius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 67. Sorgende, ii. 6, 66. Hú him woruldmanna seó unclǽne gecynd cearum sorgende hearde ondréde, Exon. Th. 63, 10 ; Cri. 1017. Sume dæge ðæt hé sorgiende (*sollicitus*) bád hwonne seó ádl tó him cóme, Bd. 3, 12 ; S. 537, 6. Ac hwædere sorhgiende móde geornlice þohte sed *multum solicitus ac sedula mente cogitans*, 2, 12 ; S. 514, 28. **II.** *to sorrow, grieve, be sorry,* (a) *with preps.* ymbe, for, on :—Gif ðú hafast mid ðé wulles hrycghór . . . on sídfæte, bútan fyrhtu ðú done síd gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his síd *the wolf will be sorry for his journey*, Lchdm. i. 360, 22. Swíþe on don sorhgedon ðæt hí ðam láreówe onfón ne woldon ðe hí him tó sendon *de non recepto quem miserant predicatore dolentes*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 29. Wit hreówige mágon sorgian for his síde, Cd. Th. 49, 30 ; Gen. 800. Sorgiende for ðám ermþum, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 196, 7. (b) absolute :—Sorgedon Adam and Eve, and him oft betuh gnornword geugdon, Cd. Th. 47, 24 ; Gen. 765. Ne sorga, snotor guma, sélre bíþ æghwæm ðæt hé his freónd wrece, ðonne hé sela murne, Beo. Th. 2772 ; B. 1384. Ða woruldáre de ðú nú sorgiende ánforlǽte, Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 12 : Cd. Th. 22, 28 ; Gen. 347. Ðǽr mon mæg sorgende tolc gehýran hyggeeómor, Exon. Th. 55, 28 ; Cri. 890. Sume oðer sé sorgiende (*dolentes*) gewiton, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 484, 7. Him sorgendum sár ódclífeþ, Exon. Th. 77, 35 ; Cri. 1267. [*Goth.* saurgan *to be anxious ; to sorrow* : *O. Sax.* sorgôn : *O. H. Ger.* sorgên : *Icel.* sorga.] v. be-, for-sorgian.

sorgung, e ; *f. Sorrowing, grieving, sorrow, grief* :—Ðǽr (*in hell*) is sorgung and sárgung and á singal heóf, Wulfst. 114, 4.

sorh, sorg, sorhg. e ; *f.* **I.** *care, anxiety* :—Sorg *accidia, tedium* vel *anxietas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 17 : *cura*, 19, 62. Mec sorg dreceþ on sefan, ic ne mæg ræd áhycgan, Cd. Th. 131, 21 ; Gen. 2179. Nis mé ðæs deáþes sorg *death causes me no anxiety*, Exon. Th. 125, 7 ; Gú. 350. Fréfrigende gesíhþe seó him ealle ða nearonesse ðære gemyngedan sorhge áfyrde *visionem consolatoriam, quae omnem ei anxietatem memoratae sollicitudinis auferret*, Bd. 4, 11 ; S. 579, 34. Ða de nǽfre nánne mon buton sorge (*securum*) ne forlǽtaþ, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 14. Dæt gé lybbon eówre líf bútan ǽlcre sorge *absque ullo pavore*, Lev. 25, 18. Us bíþ sibb æfter sorge, Andr. Kmbl. 3134 ; An. 1570. Ne bíþ him on ðám wícum wiht tó sorge *there shall be nothing in heaven to cause them anxiety*, Exon. Th. 238, 29 ; Ph. 211. Gé mé lyt sorge sealdun *ye caused me little care*, 121, 13 ; Gú. 288. Ne ic ðæs deáðes hafu sorge on móde, 166, 12 ; Gú. 1041 : 308, 20 ; Seef. 42 : 376, 33 ; Seel. 164. Sorgum *curis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 63. Heorte mid sorgum gedréfed, Judth. Thw. 22, 31 ; Jud. 88. Ferhð sorgum ásæled, Cd. Th. 132, 18 ; Gen. 2195. **II.** *sorrow, grief, affliction, trouble* :—Ne bíþ ðǽr sorg ne wóp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 36. Wát se de cunnaþ, hú slíþen bíþ sorg tó geféran, Exon. Th. 288, 13 ; Wand. 30 : 288, 30 ; Wand. 39. Mec sorg bicwom . . . ic bihlyhhan ne þearf síðfæt disne, 273, 33 ; Jul. 525. Dæt wæs Satane sár tó gehýrenne, micel módes sorg, Andr. Kmbl. 3376 ; An. 1692. Ne frín ðú æfter sǽlum, sorh is genîwod, Beo. Th. 2649 ; B. 1322 : Ps. Th. 118, 28. Sorh is mé tó secganne, hwæt . . . *it is a grief to me to tell, what* . . . , Beo. Th. 950 ; B. 473. Se Hǽlend wiste ðæt his gingran wolde unróte beón . . . Wǽron swá manigfealdlíce sorga Cristes þegnum . . . Wæs him micel langung and sorh on heora hreortan, ðá hié ðæt ongeáton, ðæt hé leng mid him líchomlíce wunian nolde ; hé hié . . . frófrede for ðære gelómlícan sorge, Blickl. Homl. 135, 14–23. Nú hý dé willaþ on murnunga gebringan ðonne hié ðé fram hweorfaþ tó hwæm cumaþ hí ðonne elles bútan tó tácnunge sorge[s] and anféaldes sáres *si calamitosos fugiens facit, quid est aliud fugax, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium*, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 21. Ne hié sorge wiht, weorces wiston ; ac hié wel meahton líbban, Cd. Th. 49, 1 ; Gen. 785. Wrǽðu wíta gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2059 ; El. 1031. Seó hreówsung ne beoþ ná bútan sorge, Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 110, 29. Wedera helm æfter Herebealde heortan sorge weallende wæg . . . mid ðære sorge, ðá him sió sár belamp, gumdreám ofgeaf, Beo. Th. 4937 ; B. 2468. Sægde him tó sorge, ðæt hý ðone grénan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, Exon. Th. 130, 32 ; Gú. 447 : 39, 11 ; Cri. 620. Gé ðæs nǽfdon nánne sorge (*luctum*), Past. 32, 1 ; Swt. 211, 10. Weáu cúðon, sár and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 21 ; Gen. 75 : Beo. Th. 239 ; B. 119. Ðú his (*for it*) sorge ne þearft beran on dínum breóstum, Cd. Th. 45, 28 ; Gen. 733. Ic ða sorge gemon, hú ic bendum fæst bisga unrím dreág, Exon. Th. 280, 5 ; Jul. 624. Hyge wearð mongum blissad sáwlum, sorge tóglidene, 71, 31 ; Cri. 1164. Sorga sárost, 122, 19 ; Gen. 2029. Sorga mæst, 308, 22 ; Sat. 696. Weána gehwylcne, síðra sorga, Beo. Th. 300 ; B. 149. Holofernus ðe ús monna mæst morþra gefremede, sárra sorga, Judth. Thw. 24, 10. Sorgna hátost, Exon. Th. 163, 12 ; Gú. 992. Manna bearn sorgum sáwaþ, 6, 18 ; Cri. 86. Ne bíþ him hyra yrmðu án tó wíte, ac dara óþerra eád tó sorgum, 29, 22 ; Cri. 1294. On wíte mid swáte and mid sorgum líbban, Cd. Th. 31, 8 ; Gen. 482. Mid sorgum geswenced, Andr. Kmbl. 231 ; An. 116. Æghwile man sceolde mid sáre on ðás world cuman, ond hér on sorhgum beón and mid sáre of gewítan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. [*Goth.* saurga *sorrow, care* : *O. Sax.* sorga : *O. H. Ger.* sorga *cura, solicitudo, angor, moeror, labor* : *Icel.* sorg *care, sorrow.*] v. bealo-, cear-, gnorn-, hyge-, inwit-, mód-, nearu-, sin-, torn-, þegn-sorh (-sorg) ; be-, or-, unbe-sorh ; *adj.*

sorh-byrðen *a burden of sorrow, a grievous trouble* :—Dæt (*the drowning of a number of people*) wæs sorgbyrðen, Andr. Kmbl. 3063 ; An. 1534.

sorh-cearig ; *adj. Having grievous care, oppressed with anxiety* or *sorrow, anxious, sorrowful* :—Síteþ sorgcearig sælum bidǽled, Exon. Th. 379, 4 ; Deór. 28 : 278, 25 ; Jul. 603 : 285, 4 ; Jul. 709 : Beo. Th. 6294 ; B. 3152. Gesyhþ sorhcearig wínsele wéstne, 4901 ; B. 2455. Wreclástas settan sorhgcearig, Cd. Th. 276, 15 ; Sat. 189.

sorh-cearu *grievous care, painful anxiety* :—Næs him sorgcearu ðeáh his líc and gǽst hyra somwiste gedǽled(-de ?), Exon. Th. 160, 6 ; Gú. 939.

sorheriunge *infestatione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 43. *Read* forheriunge. v. for-hergung.

sorh-ful; *adj.* **I.** *full of care or anxiety. careful, anxious,* (a) *feeling anxiety:*—Selðan snottor guma sorgleás bíssaþ swylce dol seldon drýmeþ sorgful ymbe his forðgesceaft nefne hé fæſre wite *seldom does the prudent man rejoice without anxiety about his future, just as the fool seldom rejoices without trembling, unless he know that hostility* (or *death?* fæſre *from* fæge?) *is near*, Exon. Th. 303, 19; Fä. 55. Symble beó gé sorhfulle for eówre sáwle hælo *ever be ye solicitous for your soul's salvation.* L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 14. Đæt hé sorgfulra sié ymb hine selfne *ut circa se solicitius vivant*, Past. 28, 2; Swt. 191, 19. (b) *attended with anxiety, causing anxiety:*—Đeós woruld is sorhful *the present time is full of anxieties*, Wulfst. 189, 6. Ne inc ænig mon beleán mihte sorhfulne síd (*the perilous swimming match of Beowulf and Breca*), Beo. Th. 1028; B. 512. **II.** *sorrowful, mournful, sad,* (a) *feeling sorrow or grief:*—Oft se welega and se wæcla habbaþ suā gehweorfed hira þeáwum dæt se welega bið eádmód and sorgfull, and se wæcla bið upāhafen and selfüce, Past. 26, 2; Swt. 183, 11. Ic eom þearfa and sorhful *ego sum pauper et dolens*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 30. Sorhfull, Ps. Th. 85, 1. Ic seeal gnornian seóc and sorhful, Cd. Th. 281, 20; Sat. 275. Módor sīdsode sorhfull, sunu deáþ fornam, Beo. Th. 4244; B. 2119. Hig heora synna andetton mid sorhfullum móde, Jud. 10, 10. Hé hafiaþ wénige heortan, sefan sorhfulne, Salm. Kmbl. 757; Sal. 378. Đa sorgfullan *illi quos caminus paupertatis excoquit*, Past. 26, 1; Swt. 183, 4. (b) *attended with or causing sorrow, grievous:*—Módor gegán wolde sorhfulne sīd, sunu wrecan, Beo Th. 2560; B. 1278. Đa sorhfullan sáule wunde. Ps. C. 50, 141. Adam and Éve in ðās deáddene drohtað sóhton, sorgfulran gesetu, Exon. Th. 227, 2; Ph. 417. [*O. H. Ger.* sorg-fol *sollicitus: Icel.* sorg-fullr.]

sorh-leás; *adj.* **I.** *free from anxiety or care, secure:*—Sorgleás *securа*, Rtl. 63, 10: 8. 23: 40, 15. Ic hit dé gehāte, dæt dū möst sorhleás swefan, dæt dū ondrædan ne þearft aldorbealu eorlum, Beo. Th. 3348; B. 1672. Ne sculon wé nǽfre sorhleáse beón. ac symble úrne deáddes dæg beforan úres lichoman eágum settan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 396, 22. Wé gedōþ eów sorhleáse *securos vos faciemus*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Þeóf, de on þýstre færeþ, sorgleáse hæleð forfēhþ, Exon. Th. 54, 24; Cri. 873. Cyning wæs þe sorgleásra (cf. módsorge wæg cyning, 122; El. 61), Elen. Kmbl. 193; El. 97. **II.** *free from sorrow:*—Wé sorgleáse mōtan wunigan in wuldre, Exon. Th. 22, 3; Cri. 346. [*Icel.* sorg-lauss.]

sorhleást, e; *f. Security:*—Gif dū gesihst dæt dū on wætere fægere in gā oððe ofer gā, sorhleáste getācnaþ. Gif dū gesihst dæt dū mid swurde bist begyrd, sorhleáste hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 30–33.

sorh-leóþ, es; *n. A sorrowful song, a lay of grief:*—Gesyhþ sorhcearig on his suna būre wínsele wēstne . . . nis dǽr hearpan swég, gomen in geardum swylce dǽr iú wǽron. Gewíteþ đonne, sorhleód gæleþ, Beo. Th. 4912; B. 2460. Ongunnon đā (*after putting Jesus in the grave*) sorhleóð galan, Rood Kmbl. 134; Kr. 67.

sorh-líc; *adj. Sorrowful, causing sorrow, grievous, sorry, miserable:*—Hit is earmlíc and sorhlíc mannum tō gehýranne, eall dæt man ūs foresægð, Wulfst. 241, 21. Đonne bið sorhlíc sār and earmlíc gedāl líces and sáwle, 187, 14. Đonne wyrd ehtnes grimlíc and sorhlíc *there shall be persecution cruel and grievous*, 89, 16. Stingaþ hine mid sorhlícum sāre on his heortan, 141, 9. Setl his ðū gesettest sorglíc on eorðan *sedem ejus in terra collisisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* sorg-līh: *Icel.* sorg-ligr.] v. next word.

sorhlíce; *adv. Miserably, grievously:*—Herodes hys spere genam, and hyne sylfne ofstang; and hē swā sorhlíce hys lýf geendode, St. And. 34, 7. Đǽr synd sorhlíce (cf. tō sorge, Dōm. L. 190) tōsomne gemenged se þrosniga lig and se þrece gycela, Wulfst. 138, 25. [Þonne bið þ soule hus seoruhliche bereaued, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 39. Sorhliche heo gunnen cluipen (hii gonne grede, and MS.), Laym. 21883. *O. H. Ger.* sorglīcho: *Icel.* sorgliga.]

sorh-lufu, e, an; *f. Love that is attended with anxiety or sorrow, hapless love:*—Him seó sorglufu slǽp ealle binom, Exon. Th. 378, 14; Deór. 16.

sorh-stæf, es; *m. Trouble, care, affliction:*—Æfter sorgstafum, Exon. Th. 282, 8; Jul. 660. Cf. sār-, hearm-stæf.

sorh-wilm, es; *m. Violent emotion of anxiety or sorrow:*—Soden sorgwælmum, Exon. Th. 177, 32; Gū. 1236. Sorgwylmum, 166, 21; Gū. 1046. Ic dæs módceare sorhwylmum seád, Beo. Th. 3990; B. 1993.

sorh-wíte, es; *n. A grievous punishment, torment:*—Đara sorhwíta mæst, Wulfst. 187, 2.

sorh-word, es; *n. A word expressive of care or sorrow:*—Hié (*Adam and Eve*) ſela spræcon sorhworda. Cd. Th. 49, 8; Gen. 789.

sorig; *adj. Sorry, grieved:*—Hé bið suīde sorig (sārig, Cott. MSS.) *dolet*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 8.

soru (?), e; *f. A particle of dust, bit of straw:*—Sore (strēu, Rush.) *festucam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 3, 4. v. seár, and cf. (?) *Icel.* sori *dross.*

sot. v. sott.

sōt, es; *n. Soot:*—Sōt *fuligo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 4. Sōt *fuligo*, deorces sōtes *furvae fuliginis*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 6–8. Soote *fuligine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 28. Sooth. 109, 46. Meng wið sōte, Lchdm. ii. 76, 8. Meng đǽrtō sōt and sealt and sand, i. 356, 24. [*Icel.* sōt; *n.*]

sotel. v. sotol.

sōþ, es; *n. Sooth.* **I.** *truth* in a general sense, *conformity with an absolute standard:*—Đæt is fruma worda đinra dæt đǽr byð sōð symble mēted *principium verborum tuorum veritas*, Ps. Th. 118, 160. Đæt his sōð fore ūs genge weorðe, Exon. 147, 33; Gū. 736. Swā ic geornlīcor dæt sylfe sōþ sōhte swā ic hit læs mētte. Nū đonne ic ondette dæt on dysse láre dæt sylfe sōþ scīneþ, dæt ūs mæg syllan éces lífes hælo, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 29–32. Ic on đinum sōðe gange *ambulabo in veritate tua*, Ps. Th. 85, 10. **I a.** *truth, that which conforms to an absolute standard:*—Mid Sigelwarum sōð yppe weard, dryhtīc đōm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Đa đe Godes lage healdaþ and sōþes gelýfaþ, Wulfst. 4, 8. Of eorðan cwom æþelast sōða, Ps. Th. 84, 10. **I b.** *truth, what is true* in general:—Se đe lýhþ oððe dæs sōðes ansaceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 365; Sal. 182. Hé can him gesceád betweox sōðe and unsōðe, Wulfst. 51, 29. Ic tō sōðe (*as a general truth*) wāt dæt bið in eorle indryhten þeáw, dæt hé his ferdlocan fæste binde, Exon. Th. 287, 9; Wand. 11. **II.** *truth* in regard to a particular circumstance, *exact conformity with the facts of a case:*—Dære gesyhþe sōþ (*its agreement with what actually occurred*) wæs hraþe gecýþed on dære fæmnan deáþe, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 10. Dæs gehātes and dæs wítedómes sōþ se æfterfyligenda becyme dara wísena gesēþe, 4, 29; S. 607, 35. Ne meaht đū nō mid sōþe getǽlan dīne wyrd . . . hit is leásung dæt dū wénst dæt dū seó ungesǽlig, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Is tō dære tíde tælmet hwīle emne mid sōðe seolon and twentig, Andr. Kmbl. 227; An. 114. **II a.** *truth, fidelity to a promise:*—Hé him gehēt his æriste, swā hé mid sōðe (*in exact accordance with his promise*) gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 17, 4. Deópne āð Drihten āswór and đone mid sōðe getrymede, Ps. Th. 131, 11. Gif hé on sōþe tōweard cynerīce gehāteþ, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 7. **II b** *truth, reality, certainty, real condition of things, what really is:*—Nū mæg sōð hit sylf gecýþan *now can the truth declare itself*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 16. Tō lytel andgyt þíp on dæs mannes heortan đe nele sōðes gelýfan, đéh hé sylf his ágenum eágum eal ne gesāwe, Wulfst. 3, 20: 93, 22. Gē mengan ongunnon lyge wið sōðe, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Gē wídsōcon sōðe, dæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wǽre, 780; El. 390. Gif hit man tō sōðe ongite *if it is known as a fact*, Deut. 17, 4. Ic tō sōþe wāt, Exon. Th. 275, 9; Jul. 547. Men ne cunnon secgan tō sōðe *men cannot certainly say*, Beo. Th. 101; B. 51. Secge ic đē tō sōðe, dæt . . . , 1184; B. 590. Gif dū him tō sōðe sægst *if you tell him it as a fact*, Cd. Th. 36, 11; Gen. 570. Ic feówer men geseó tō sōðe *I really see four men*, 242, 8; Dan. 416. Syle mē đa tō sōðe *give me it really*, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Ic wāt dæt dū sōþ segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 8: Jn. Skt. 19, 15. Hé ā tō ǽghwylcum sōð sprecende wæs, Blickl. Homl. 223, 29. Déah gē đa æ cūðon, gē ne woldon sōð oncnāwan, Elen. Kmbl. 790; El. 395. Būtan đū forlǽte đa lǽsunga and mē sweotollīce sōð gecýðe, 1377; El. 690. Đeáh ic dæt sōð tō late gecneówe, 1412; El. 708. Hwæðer mon sōð đe lyge sagaþ, Exon. Th. 80, 15; Cri. 1307. Wíte dū for sōð *be certain of this*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 17. Nǽni eft cymeþ đe dæt for sōð mannum secge, hwylc sý Meotodes gesceaft, Menol. Fox 590; Gn. C. 64. Ic eów fela wille sōða gesecgan, Exon. Th. 116, 30; Gū. 215. **II c.** *affirmation of truth, asseveration:*—Preóst hine clǽnsie sylfæs sōðe đus cweðende: Veritatem dico in Xpō, non mentior, L. Wih. 18; Th. i. 40, 14. **III.** *truth, conformity with right, righteousness, equity, justice:*—Hū ic mīne heortan heólde mid sōðe *justificavi cor meum*, Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic sōð dēme *ego justitiam judicabo*, 74, 2. Dæt mǽre sōð *justitiam tuam*, 70, 18. Suna cyninges syle dæt hé sōð healde *justitiam tuam da filio regis*, 71, 1. Se đe his sōþ and riht symble healdeþ *justus*, 111, 6. Gif wé sōþ and riht on ūrum lífe dōn willaþ, Blickl. Homl. 129, 32. Se đe sōð and riht fremeþ on folce, Beo. Th. 3405; B. 1700. Snyttra brūceþ đe warnaþ him wommas worda and dǽda and sōþ fremeþ, Exon. Th. 304, 35; Fä. 80. Hié frendǽda tō frece wurdon sōð ofergeáton, Drihtnes dómas, Cd. Th. 155, 32; Gen. 2581. [*O. Sax.* sōd.] v. un-sōþ, *and next word.*

sōþ; *adj. South, very, true.* **I.** *the opposite of that which is false,* or *merely pretends, or has the appearance of, genuine, real:*—Dæt hí oncnāwon dæt ðū eart ān sōþ God *ut cognoscant te solum Deum verum*, Jn. Skt. 17, 3. Hé wæs sōþ man, dý hine dorste deófol costian, swylce hé wæs sōþ God, dý him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 33. Þes is sōð witega, Jn. Skt. 7, 40. Sōð leóht wæs *erat lux vera*, 1, 9: 15, 1. Ælc sōþ wela and sōþ weorþscipe sindon mīne āgne þeówas, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 15. Þis is sōð lǽcæcræft, Lchdm. i. 376, 8. Se sōþa boda dæs heán leóhtes Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 31. Dæt hig geleornigen ið dæs gewinnes onlícnesse dæt hig hiom eft nānwiht ondrædon in dæs sōðan gewinnes geſiohte, Shrn. 35, 17. Dæt wé ūre synna bēton mid sōþre hreówe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 17: 171, 12. Tō đon sōþan andgite gecyrran, 107, 15. Dæt wé sōþe sibbe heóldan, 109, 15. Se de his godcundnesse mid sōþum wīsum gerýmeþ, 179, 24. **II.** *true, in conformity with the actual state of things:*—Mīn gewitnes is sōþ, Jn. Skt. 8, 14: 19, 35. Ic com geþafa dæt dæt is sōþ dæt dū ær sǽdest, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 16. Sōþ is dæt ic eów secgge, Blickl. Homl. 53, 2. Hé þohte on him sylfum hwæt his sōðes wǽre *he thought in himself what there was of it true*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 545. Fela spella him sǽdon đa

Beormas . . . ac hē nyste hwæt ðæs sōþes wæs, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 33. Ealle ða word sind sōþe ðe Paulus sægþ, Blickl. Homl. 187, 2. Wite gē tō sōdum þingum *scito ergo*, Deut. 9, 6. Ic secge ēow tō sōðum, 8, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Nis nān þing sōþre ðonne dæt ðū segst, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 12: 34, 4; Fox 138, 25. Hig biddan God dæt hē dæt sōðeste geswytelie, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. **III.** *true, righteous, just*:—Dæt ic sōðne dōm healde *custodire judicia justitiæ tuæ*, Ps. Th. 118, 106. Sī ðin seó swīðre hand ofer sōðne wer *fiat manus tua super virum dexterae tuae*, 79, 16. Ða ðe wyllaþ sōðe dōmas efnan *qui custodiunt judicium*, 105, 3. [*O. Sax.* sōd: *Icel.* sannr, saðr. Cf. Lat. -sent in prae-sent-.] v. un-sōþ, *and preceding word.*

sōþ *occurs in the Northern specimens apparently corresponding to Latin* pro *in compounds*:—Sōð wē cliopiaþ *provocamus*, Rtl. 42, 15. In sōð (sōðe, Rush.) cneóreso *in progenies*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 50. Sōð cymes *procedit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 26. Sōdcuom *processit*, Rtl. 2, 37: *procedit*, 57, 6. Sōðfylga *prosequere*, 29, 36. Sōð gistrȳnd *progeniem*, 29, 28. Sōðlǣde *producere*, 108, 36. *Also* (?) sōð-cwide *proverbium*; sōþ-secgan *pronuntiare*; sōþ-tācen *prodigium*, q.v.

sōþ-bora (?), an; = *m. A truth-bearer, one who has exact knowledge*:—Ðone hælet higegleáwe hātaþ wīde cometa be naman, cræftgleáwe men, wīse sōdboran (*other MSS. have* wōþboran, *which suits better the alliteration*), Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. v. wōþ-, rǣd-bora.

sōþ-cwǽde (?); *adj. Veracious*:—Sōdcuoed (sōdcweden, Rush.) *verax*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18: 8, 26. Sōdcuēd, 3, 33.

sōþ-cweden; *adj. True-spoken* (cf. fait-*spoken*), *speaking truly, veracious*. v. preceding word.

sōþ-cwide, es; *m.* **I.** *a true saying, a truth*:—Ic fela sette sōdcwida, Met. 2, 7: 7, 3. Dæt ðeós onlīcnes word spræce, secge sōðcwidum; ðȳ sceolon gelȳfan eorlas, hwæt mīn ǣdelo sién, Andr. Kmbl. 1465; An. 733: Cd. Th. 294, 14; Sat. 471: 244, 10; Dan. 446: Elen. Kmbl. 1057; El. 530: Exon. Th. 418, 2; Rä. 36, 13. Hit is ǣlces mōdes wīse ðæt sōna swā hit forlǣt sōþcwidas swā folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quoties abjecerint veras, falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 16: Met. 6, 2: 8, 3. **I a.** *a proverb*:—Ðās sōdcwide (-cuido, Lind.) ł gedd cwæð him ðe Hælend *hoc proverbium dixit illis Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 6. In sōdcwidum *in proverbis*, 16, 25. **II.** *a righteous saying*. v. sōþ, **III**:—On ðīne sōdcwidas *in tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 48.

sōþ-cyning, es; *m. The king of truth* or *justice, the Deity*:—Ic wāt geare, dæt ðam līchryre (*the murder of Cain*) on lāst cymeþ sōðcyninges seofonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 13; Gen. 1100. [Sōþ *and* cyning often occur together in the nominative, but it is doubtful whether they form a compound.] Cf. sōþ-fæder.

sōþe; *adv.* **I.** *truly, genuinely, really*:—Ic mē sōðe sāwle mīne tō Gode hæfde georne gefēoded, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Mīn sāwl on ðē sōðe getreówep, 62, 7: 118, 15. Is on sibbe his stōw sōþe behealden, 75, 2. **II.** *truly, in accordance with the facts of a case*:—Ic eów sōðe secgan wille, dæt . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 915; An. 458. Word sōðe gecwīden (*the facts were truly told in the poem*), Beo. Th. 1746; B. 871. Hī sōðe ne ongeáton *they did not rightly understand*, Ps. Th. 73, 5. **III.** *truly, in accordance with a promise, agreement*, or *forecast*:—Ic ða wǽre ford sōðe gelǣste, ðe ic ðē sealde, Cd. Th. 139, 11; Gen. 2308: 142, 22; Gen. 2365. Beót eal wit ðē hē sōðe gelǣste, Beo. Th. 1053; B. 524. Sceolde wītedōm in him sylfum beón sōðe gefylled, Exon. Th. 14, 3; Cri. 213.

sōþes; *adv. Of a truth, verily, indeed, really*:—Sōþes ic secge ðē *amen dico tibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26. Sōðes ðū eart Godes sunu, Lk. Skt. 4, 41. Ðēh hē sylf his āgenum ēagum eal ne gesāwe, dæt sōðes is geworden, Wulfst. 3, 21.

sōþ-fæder *the father of truth* or *justice, the Deity*:—Ā tō worulde ford in engla dreáme mid sōdfæder symble wunian, Exon. Th. 7, 18; Cri. 103. Cf. sōþ-cyning.

sōþ-fæst; *adj.* **I.** *true, without deception*:—Ðes man is sōþfæst, ac git sindon bigswicon, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29. **II.** *true in deed, just, righteous, pious, without wickedness*:—Sōdfæst *justus*, Ps. Th. 114, 5: 57, 9: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 19: Rtl. 102, 15. Sōdfæst sunu, ðam wæs Seth noma, Cd. Th. 67, 25; Gen. 1106. Sōþfæst eart ðū, Drihten, and rihte syndon ðine dōmas, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Ānra gehwylc, sōðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Hwylc sēceþ dæt de sōðfæst bið *misericordiam et veritatem quis requiret*? Ps. Th. 60, 6. Se ðe onlōes ðone sōdfæst (*justum*) in noma sōdfæstes (*justi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 41. Hī on ðīn sōdfæst weorc (*in justitiam tuam*) ne gangan, Ps. Th. 68, 28: 70, 14, 20, 22. Ðīn sōdfæst word *justificationes tuas*, 118, 20. Hē gecȳþde dæt sōþfæste men habbaþ mid him þeófas and synfulle men, Blickl. Homl. 75, 27. Hit (*the law*) sōdfæste sidðan heóldon godfyrhte guman, Andr. Kmbl. 3026; An. 1516. Ðū eart seó sēfte ræst sōþfæstra *tu requies tranquilla piis*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 34: Blickl. Homl. 131, 23. Ȳfele gerēfan ðā de rihte dōmas sōþfæstra manna onwendaþ, 61, 27. Ón ða swīþran healfe Drihtnes mid sōþfæstum sāwlum, 95, 22. Mon mid gōdum and sōþfæstum dǣdum gearnige him ða ēcean ræste, 101, 26. Þurh sōþfæste dǣda and þurh mildheortnesse weorc, 97, 2. Ne cwom ic tō ceigenne sōdfæsto (*justos*) ah synfullo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 17. **III.** *true in speech, veracious*:—Sōdfæst *verax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 17: Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16: Mk. Skt. 12, 14: Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 33: Ps. Th. 85, 14. Gefyrn sōdfæst sægde sum wōdbora, Esaias, Exon. Th. 19, 17; Cri. 302. Cwom Daniel snotor and sōdfæst, Cd. Th. 225, 8; Dan. 151. Sōdfæst word *verbum veritatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 43. Sangere hē (*David*) wæs sōdfæstest, Ps. C. 50, 6. [*O. Sax.* sōd-fast.] v. un-sōþfæst.

sōþfæstian *to justify*:—Gié sōdfæstigeþ *justificatis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 15.

sōþfæst-lic; *adj. True, sincere*:—Hī (*patriarchs and martyrs*) sungon sigedryhtne sōdfæstlīc lof *praise unfeigned*, Andr. Kmbl. 1754; An. 879. [Cf. uss birrþ sopfasstlikre trowwenn þatt Godess Gast iss sopfasst Godd, Orm. 2995.]

sōþfæstness, e; *f.* **I.** *truth, faithfulness, good faith, sincerity*:—On worulda woruld wunaþ ðīn sōdfæstnes *thy faithfulness is unto all generations* (A. V.), Ps. Th. 118, 90: 56, 12. Ūs is wyrse dæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian gif wē willaþ syllan ūre dæt wyrste Gode. Cwæþ se æþela lāreów: 'Onsecggaþ gē Drihtne mid sōþfæstnesse wæstmum,' Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Ongan dā geornlīce gāstgerȳnum on sefan sēcean sōðfæstnesse (*in sincerity*; or (?) gen. with *weg*) weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2296; El. 1149. Sete ðīne hand under mīn þeóh and cȳð mē ðīne sōðfæstnysse, and swera mē, dæt ðū mē nǣfre ne bebirge on Egipta lande, Gen. 47, 29. **II.** *truth, righteousness, justice*:—Beseah sōdfæstnes (*justitia*) of heofonum, Ps. Th. 84, 10, 12: 71, 7. His sōdfæstnyss wunaþ symble, 111, 8. Æ wæs geseald þurh Moysen, and gyfu and sōþfæstnes is geworden þurh Hælend Crist, Jn. 1, 17. Cwæþ Pilatus: 'Nys nān sōþfæstnys on eorþan.' Se Hælend hym andswarode and cwæþ: 'Begȳm hū ryhte dōmas ða dēmon ðe on eorðan syndon and anweald habbaþ, Nicod. 9; Thw. 5, 5. Se ðe wæs sōþfæstnesse bysen and cining ealre clænnesse forlēt mid him beón ðone godwrecan þeóf, Blickl. Homl. 75, 25. Ic eom weg sōdfæstnesse, 17, 32. For sōdfæstnesse dæt wē lufigen gesuinc, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 1. Se ðe hyft sōdfæstnysse on worulde, hē dēþ dōm on teónan þoliendum, Ps. Spl. 145, 5. **III.** *truth* of speech or thought:—Deófol ne wunode on sōdfæstnesse, forðam ðe sōdfæstnes nis on him. Ðonne hē sprycþ leásunga, hē sprycþ of him sylfum, forðam ðe hē is leás. Gē ne gelȳfaþ mē forðam ðe ic secge eów sōdfæstnysse. Jn. Skt. 8, 44, 45. Ðū settest on mīnum mūðe ðīnre sōðfæstnysse word, Homl. Th. i. 74. 33. Hē mid dære sōþfæstnesse stefne geweorþod was, Blickl. Homl. 165, 1. Se mon se ða sōþfæstnesse mid his mūþe sprecþ and hiē on his heortan gepencþ, 55, 14. Ðonne dære sōþfæstnysse gāst cymþ hē lǣrþ eów ealle sōþfæstnysse; ne sprycþ hē of him sylfum, ac hē sprycþ ða þing de hē gehȳrþ, and cȳð eów da þing de tōwearde synt, Jn. Skt. 16, 13. v. un-sōþfæstness.

sōþ-gid *a true tale*:—Sōdgied wrecan, Exon. Th. 306, 2; Seef. 1: 314, 17; Mōd. 15.

sōþ-hwædere; *conj. However, yet, nevertheless*:—Sōdhuedre ic cuedo *verumtamen dico*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 64: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 42.

sōðian; *p.* ode *To prove true*:—Sōdeþ *probat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 9. Sōdadon *probarunt*, Jn. Skt. p. 7, 2. [Ich hit wulle sodien, Laym. 8491. *Icel.* sanna *to prove, make good.*] v. ge-, un-sōðian; sēðan.

sōþ-lic; *adj.* **I.** *true, genuine, unfeigned*:—Nǣnig ōderne freóþ in fyrhde, dæt hē sōdlice (*or adv.?*) sybbe healde, gāstlīce lufe, Fragm. Kmbl. 72; Leás. 38. **II.** *true, right*:—Ne þincþ mē nǣfre nānwuht swā sōþlīc swā mē þincþ ðin spell ðæm tīmum de ic da gehīere *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 22. [*O. Sax.* sōd-līk: *Icel.* sann-ligr *probable; just; fit.*] v. next word.

sōþlice. **I.** *as adv. Truly, really, certainly, verily*:—Sōdlice ðū eart Godes sunu *vere filius Dei es*, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 33: 27, 54. Sōdlice ic secge eów *amen dico vobis*, 6, 16 (and often). Ðām de sōdlice sēcaþ Dryhten, Ps. Th. 104, 3. Ðis wæs sōdlice ēadig wer *vere beatus vir*, Blickl. Homl. 223, 31. Ðū bist sōþlice ār þrīm dagum genumen of ðīnum lichoman *certainly before three days thou wilt be taken from the body*, 137, 25. Is sōdlice se cwide gefylled, 139, 27. Swȳþe sōþlice (*with great truth*) wē māgon gepencan, dæt hit bið deáþes ylding swīðor ðonne līfes, 59, 31. Ic sōdlice meahte ongitan, Exon. Th. 313, 24; Mōd. 5. Se ðe ðē dyslice gife and swā mycle sōþlice (-re, MS.) ðē tōwearde forecwyþ *is qui tanta taliaque dona veraciter adventura praedixerit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 13: Exon. Th. 9, 19; Cri. 137. Weras ða de eówre ǣ on ferhdsefan fyrmest hæbben, ða mē sōdlice secgan cunnon, Elen. Kmbl. 633; El. 317: Beo. Th. 284; B. 141. Hī dȳ sōdlīcor ongeáton dæt hit wæs sōdlice his āgen lichoma, Shrn. 68, 33. Ic sōdlīcost wēne, 164, 28. **II.** *as conj. Now, then, for*; representing Latin autem, ecce, enim, ergo, nam, vero:—Sōdlice losep hyre wer *Joseph autem vir ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19 (and often). Sōdlice seó fæmne hæfþ on innoðe *ecce virgo in utero habebit*, 1, 23: 2, 9: 3, 17. Sōdlice wē gesāwon hys steorran, *vidimus enim stellam ejus*, 2, 2: 3, 1: 4, 18 (and often). Gehȳre gē sōdlice dæs sāwendan bigspell *vos ergo audite parabolam seminantis*, 13, 18. Sōdlice ic eom man under anwealde gesett *nam et ego homo sum sub potestate*, 8, 9. Sōdlice dæt de āsāwen wæs on dæt gōde land *qui vero in terra bona seminatus est*, 13, 23, 29. [*O. Sax.* sōdliko: *Icel.* sannliga.]

sōþ-sægen, -segen, e; *f. A true statement, statement of the truth,*

statement of the facts of a case:—Se Hǽlend nolde hine betellan mid nānre sōdsegene ðeáh ðe hē unscyldig wǽre *the Saviour would not clear himself by any statement of the truth, though he was innocent*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 11. Hí sceolon forsuwian heora geférena unþeáwas, ðý læs ðe hī þurh heora sōdsegene ungeðyldige beón, 230, 17.

sōþ-sagol ; *adj. Veracious*:—Sōdsagol *veridicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 18 : *verax*, Ps. Lamb. 85, 13. Swā swā sōþsagol stǽrwrítere *quasi verax historicus*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 4. Se ðe wǽre leússagol, weorðe se sōþsagol, Wulfst. 72, 16. [*Icel.* sann-sögull.] v. un-sōþsagol.

sōþ-sagu, e ; *f.* I. *true speech, truth* :—On manna gehwylces mōde and mūðe sōdsagu stande, Wulfst. 74, 16. II. *a true saying, a history* :—Sōdsaga *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4 : *historiae*, 7, 9. [Þilke sǫþsaȝe (*saw*), þat man schal erien and sowe þar he wenþ after sum god mowe, O. and N. 1038. *Icel.* sann-saga *a true tale*.]

sōþ-secgan *to say truly, declare* :—Sōdsæges *pronuntiat*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 11 : 6, 15 (*see* sōþ = *pro*). Ðes man is sōþsecgende, Blickl. Homl. 187, 29.

sōþ-spell *a true story, history* :—Sōdspell *historia*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 4. [*O. Sax.* sōd-spell.]

sōþ-sprǽc *a true saying* :—Sōdsprǽco *eloquia*, Rtl. 171, 35.

sōþ-tācen *a true sign, prodigy* :—Sōðtācno *prodigia*, Rtl. 43, 35 (*see* sōþ = *pro*).

sōþ-word *a true word* :—Ic Gode sealmas singe, sōdword sprece, Ps. Th. 56, 9 : 118, 93.

sotol *a seat*. v. setl.

sotscipe, es ; *m. Folly, stupidity* :—Sotscipe *hebetudo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 60. [Sæide se abbot of Clunni, þ hi heafdon foloron S. Iohes mynstre þurh hī and þurh his mycele sotscipe, Chr. 1131 ; Erl. 260, 8. Nolde þe leodking his sothscipe (folie, and MS.) bilæwen, Laym. 3024. Muchel sotschipe hit is uorto uorleosen uor one deie tene oðer tweolue, A. R. 422, 24.]

sott ; *adj. Foolish, stupid* ; substantively, *a fool* :—Sot *sottus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 16. Sott *hebes*, 50, 59. Se ðe his ǣgene sprǽce āwyrt, hē wyrcþ *barbarismus*. Swylce hē cweðe ðū sōt ðǽr hē sceolde cweðan ðū sott, Anglia viii. 313, 21. Ne bið se nā wita, de unwīslīce leofaþ, ac bið open sott, ðeáh de him swā ne þince, Homl. Sth. i. 13, 132. [Þu ebure sot (fol, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2271. Þa weoren Scottes ihalden for sottes, 21806. Seide þ heo weoren sotten iueren, 17309. Nout to ȝunge preostes, ne to sot olde, A. R. 336, 12. Lat sottes chide, O. and N. 297. The word is of doubtful origin, v. Skeat's Etym. Dict. *sot*.]

spāca, an ; *m.* I. *the spoke* of a wheel :—Ða sēlestan men faran nēhst Gode, swā swā sió nafu lēfþ nēhst ðære eaxe, and ða midmestan swā swā sp ācan ; for ðam de ǣlces spācan bið ōfer ende fæst on ðære nafe, ōfer on ðære felge . . . Ða felga hangiaþ on ðām spācan, Bt. 39, 7 ; Fox 222, 1–13. Spācan *radii*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 23 : 284, 47 : 66, 54. II. part of the body [= ribb-spācan] :—Spācan *radioli*, 65, 21. [*O. L. Ger.* spēca *radius* : *O. H. Ger.* speicha *radius, lignum in rota* : *Ger.* speiche.]

spad, spada. v. spadu.

spade *eunuchus* :—*Eviratus*, i. *effeminatus*, *eunuchus*, *enervus* spade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 37.

spādl. v. spātl.

spadu, an, e ; *f.* ; spada (?) ; *m. A spade* :—Spadu *fossorium* ; spada *vanga* ; spad[u?] *scudicia* vel *fossorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 14, 8, 29. Spadu, spædu *uanga* vel *fossorium*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 318, 17. Ic nāt mid hwī ic delfe, nū mē wana is ǣgðer ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 765. Sum underdealf ða duru mid spade, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 174. Ða genam hē āne spada[n ?] and dealf ða eorþan, H. R. 13, 13. Spadan *vangas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spado *sarculum, rastrum* : *Gk. σπάθη*.]

spæc, es ; *m.* (?) *n.* (?) *A thin twig, tendril, runner* :—Twig *ramus*, spæc *framen* (cf. *framen* streáberie-wisan, 31, 70), Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 81 : ii. 36, 57 : *cremium* (*cremia* ligna tenuia et arida), 151, 2. Ðara spaca speldra *malleoli* (*malleolus* manipulus sparteus pice contectus quem incensum in muros iaciebant), 54, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* spah, spahha(o) *sarmentum, cremium, fasciculus ex sicciis ligniis, malleolus, ramus*.] v. spræc.

spǽc, spædu. v. sprǽc, spadu.

spær ; *adj. Spare, frugal* :—Spær mete *parcus cibus*, Scint. 52, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* spar *parcus* : *Icel.* sparr.] v. spær-hende, -līc, -ness.

spærca. v. spearca.

spæren ; *adj. Of plaster, of mortar* :—Spaeren, sparaen, sparen *gipsus*, Txts. 67, 968. Spæren, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 67. v. spær-stān.

spær-habuc. v. spear-hafoc.

spær-hende ; *adj. Of sparing hand, frugal, sparing* :—Spærhende *frugi* vel *parcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 6. Unċystig oþþe spærhynde (-hende) *frugi*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78 ; Zup. 74, 12. Spærhynde *parcus*, Germ. 392, 66. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sparahenti *prodigus*.]

spær-līc ; *adv. Sparing, frugal* :—Swā sperlīc *tam frugalis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 43.

spærlīce ; *adv. Sparingly, sparely* :—Spærlīce *parce*, Scint. 156, 9. Ðý mon dǽlþ spærlice de mon nele hit forberste *sparingly people spend, because they do not want to run short*, Prov. Kmbl. 19. Ic sperlicor mid wordum sægde ðonne hiċ dǽdum gedōn wǽrun *solere me parcius loqui quam gesta sint omnia*, Nar. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* sparalīhho *parce, frugaliter* : *Icel.* sparliga *sparingly*.]

spær-lira. v. spear-lira.

spærness, e ; *f. Sparingness, frugality, parsimony* :—Spærnes *frugalitas*, i. *temperantia, parcitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 29. Drences and metes spearness *potus cibique parcitas*, Hymn. Surt. 9, 24. Spærnisse, Rtl. 163, 7. Spærnesse *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 456, 56 : *frugalitatis, temperantiae, moderationis*, 425, 64 : *frugalitatis, abstinentiae*, 496, 22 : 513, 61 : *parsimonia, penuria, temperantia*, 454, 59.

spær-stān, es ; *m. Gypsum, chalk* :—Spærstān *gipsum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 22 : *creta argentea*, 37, 30.

spætan ; *p.* te. I. *to spit* (a) intrans. :—Ic hrǽce oðde spǽte *screo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6 ; Zup. 158, 6. Ic spǽte *spuo*, 28, 3 ; Zup. 167, 10. Hē spǽtte on his eágan *expuens in oculos ejus*, Mk. Skt. 8, 23 : Ju. Skt. 9, 6. Hī spǽtton on hine, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 30 : 26, 67. Hig spǽtton him on *conspuebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 19. Spǽte dæt wīf on his nebb, Deut. 25, 9. Suelce hié him on dæt nebb spǽten, Past. 5 ; Swt. 45, 4. Sume ǣgunnon him on spǽtan (*conspuere eum*), Mk. Skt. 14, 65. Hē spǽtende (*expuens*) his tungan onbrān, 7, 33. Spǽtende *expuentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 30. Hē byþ on spæt *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. 18, 32. (b) trans. :—Ic spǽte āttor, Exon. Th. 405, 26 ; Rä. 24, 8 : 398, 27 ; Rä. 18, 4. II. *to syringe, squirt*[:—Gespæt ða wunde, Lchdm. ii. 22, 22. v. geond-spǽtan.] v. be-spǽtan.

spætl. v. spātl.

spǽtlan, spǽtlian ; *p.* ede. I. *to emit saliva, to foam* :—Spǽtleþ *spumat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 37. II. *to spit* on anything :—Hié hine bindaþ and spǽtliaþ on his onsȳne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hié spǽtledon on his onsȳne, 23, 32. Spǽtlædon, 237, 11. Spǽtledon (-odon), Anglia xii. 505, 14. v. spātlian.

spætung, e ; *f. Spitting, expectoration* :—Gelōme spǽtunga oðde hrǽcunga, Lchdm. ii. 174, 20.

spala, an ; *m. A representative, substitute* :—Gif hē untrum byþ, begyte him lahlīcne spalan, L. Wil. ii. 2 ; Th. i. 489, 16. Cf. ge-spelia.

Spaldas *a tribe name left in Spalding* (?). In a list giving the extent of territory belonging to various districts in England it is said :—Spalda syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20. Cf. Spaldyng, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 333, col. 2.

spaldur *asphalt* ; aspaltum, Txts. 43, 228.

-span *allurement*. v. ge-span.

spanan ; *p.* spōn, spēon ; *pp.* spanen *To allure, entice, lure, decoy, attract, urge* :—Spenst *illicias*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 9. Spones *inlicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 7 : 87, 26. I. in a good sense, (a) with a preposition marking the direction of aim :—Ðū spenst (spænst, Cott. MS.) mē on ða mǽstan sprǽce and on ða earfoþestan tō gereccenne *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas*, Bt. 39, 4 ; Fox 216, 14. Swā earn his briddas spænþ tō flihte *sicut aquila provocans ad volandum pullos suos*, Deut. 32, 11. Ðā hē spōn his hīerenen tō dære gedylde *cum patientiam discipulis suaderet*, Past. 33, 5 ; Swt. 222, 8. Ðā ða hē his apostolas spōn of dissum andweardan tō dæm ēcan *cum ad venturam discipulos ex praesenti provocaret*, 46, 5 ; Swt. 351, 11. Speón (spōn, Cott. MSS.), 17, 8 ; Swt. 121, 2. Speón, Andr. Kmbl. 1194 ; An. 597. Ælcene man spane hē of synnum *let him draw every man from sins*, L. Edg. C. 16 ; Th. ii. 284, 14. Ða spone (spane, Cott. MSS.) de his ðeáwa giémaþ tō ryhte *spectatores suos ad sublimia invitet*, Past. 14, 2 ; Swt. 83, 2. Hē sende his englas ūs hām tō spananne tō him *exhortantes angelos misit*, 52, 4 ; Swt. 405, 34. (b) with a clause :—God hine spænþ dæt hē tō him gecierre *Deus ad se redire persuadet*, Swt. 407, 10. Hī hine speónnan and lǽrdon dæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *eum id perficere suadebant*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 637, 26. Span ðū hine georne dæt hē ðīne lāre lǽste, Cd. Th. 36, 22 ; Gen. 575. Cwæd, dæt hine his hīge speóne, dæt hē trymede getimbro, 18, 17 ; Gen. 274. II. in a bad sense, (a) with a preposition :—Hine spænþ his mōd tō unnyttum weorce, Past. 4 ; Swt. 37, 18. Deófol hine on wōh spaneþ, Salm. Kmbl. 1002 ; Sal. 502 : 990 ; Sal. 496. Hī spanaþ dē tō dīnre unþeárefe, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 9. Ón ðæm weorce ðe hine ǽr nān willa tō ne spōn *quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33, 1 ; Swt. 215, 10. Hié speón hine on ða dimman dǽd, Cd. Th. 43, 2 ; Gen. 684. Hē mid listum speón idese on dæt unriht, 37, 12 ; Gen. 588. Hī (*the conspirators against William*) speónan ða Bryttas heom tō, Chr. 1075 ; Erl. 213, 14. (b) with a clause :—Hē hiene spōn dæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga mid here becōme *quem, ut Eumenem de insperato opprimat, perurget*, Ors. 3, 11 ; Swt. 146, 7. [*O. Sax.* spanan ; *p.* spōn : *O. Frs.* spona : *O. H. Ger.* spanan ; *p.* spuon *suggerere, suadere, persuadere* : *cf. Icel.* speuja ; *p.* spandi *to allure*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-spanan.

Spāneas ; *pl. The Spaniards* or *Spain* :—Betux Galleum and Spāneum, Ors. 4, 8 ; Swt. 186, 15. [*Cf. Icel.* Spāna-land *Spain*.] v. Spēne.

spanere, es ; *m. One who entices* :—Sponera *lenonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42 : 84, 39. [*O. H. Ger.* spanari *hortator, suasor, persuasor, illex*.]

spang, e ; *f. A clasp, fastening* :—Hælebelm on heáfod āsette and ðone full hearde geband spēnn mid spangum *drew the helmet firmly on with its clasps*, Cd. Th. 29, 4 ; Gen. 445. [*O. H. Ger.* spanga ; *f. seracula, prena* : *Ger.* spange *a clasp* : *Icel.* spöng ; *f. a clasp*.]

spann, e; *f. A span*:—Span *vel* handbred *palmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 52. Wæs se líchoma sponne lengra dære dryh *invenerunt corpus mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 589, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* spanna; *f. cubitus*: *Icel.* spönn; *f. a span.*] Cf. ge-spann.

spannan; *p.* spënn, speónn; *pp.* spannen. **I.** *to join* one thing to another, *to attach, fasten, clasp*, (a) literal:—Hé helm spënn mid spangum (cf. *Dan.* spænde ved spænder, *Swed.* spänna med spänne *to buckle*) *he buckled on his helmet*, Cd. Th. 29, 4; Gen. 445. (b) figurative:—Wá eów ðe gadriaþ hús tó húse and spannaþ æcer tó dæm ðórum *vae, qui conjungitis domum ad domum, et agrum agro copulatis*, Past. 44, 8; Swt. 329, 23. **II.** *to span, clasp.* v. ymb-spannan, spanning. [*O. H. Ger.* spannan; *p.* spien *nectere; intendere, contendere*: cf. *Icel.* spenna; *p.* ta *to clasp*; *to span.*] v. ge-, on-, ymb-spannan.

spanning, e; *f. Spanning, bend, span*:—Eln *vel* spanning betwíox þuman and scitefingre *ulna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 53.

spanu, e, an; *f. A teat*:—Tittas *mammille*, spana *ubera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 30. Tittas oððe sponan *mammillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 24. [Speen, spene *a cow's pap*, E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16: C. 3. Speans *the teats of a cow*, C. 4. *Icel.* speni; *m. a teat, dug*: *Norweg.* spæne: *Swed.* spene.]

spanung. v. for-, leás-spanung(-ing).

sparian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to spare, to show mercy to, to refrain from injuring or destroying*:—Ic sparige oððe ârige *parco*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 12. Dætte hé spærio *parcere*, Rtl. 40, 19. (a) with acc.:—Ic geswerge dæt ic hí ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, Exon. Th. 247, 27; Jul. 85. Hé âraþ (sparaþ, MS. C.: spearaþ, Ps. Surt.) *parcet*, Ps. Spl. 71, 13. Hié ne sparodan ða synfullan, ac slógon, Bad. 46; Swt. 353, 16. Hí nánne ne sparedon dæs herefolces, Jud. Thw. 24, 40; Jud. 233. Spara mé dínne deów *parce servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 18, 11. (b) with dat.:—[Ne sparep se fæder dan sune ne nán mann ódren; ac ælc man winþ ongeán ódren, Shrn. 17, 27.] Swá dæt ne cyricum ne mynstrum seó herehand ne sparode ne árode *ita ut ne ecclesiis quidem aut monasteriis manus parcerit hostilis*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 8. God ne sparode his ágenum bearne, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 20. Ná hé sparode (spearede, Ps. Surt. v. 50) sáulum heora *non pepercit animabus eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 77, 55. Spær esne dínum *parce servo tuo*, Rtl. 168, 19; 39, 38. **II.** *to spare, preserve, not to use, to leave alone, abstain from*:—Hé sparode dæt góde wín óð his ágenum tócyme, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 10. Fæde ne sparode eorl, Cd. Th. 153, 6; Gen. 2534. Sindon ða loccas tó sparianne (-enne, Hatt. MS.) dæm sacerde dæt hí ða hýd behelien *capilli in capite sacerdotis servantur, ut cutem cooperiant*, Past. 18, 7; Swt. 141, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sparôn *parcere, fovere*: *Icel.* spara *to spare.*] v. ge-sparian.

sparrian *to bar, shut.* [Sparren, sperren is not uncommon in later English. v. Stratmann's Dict. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sperren *claudere.*] v. be-, ge-sparrad.

spátl, es; *n. Spittle, saliva*:—Spátl *sputum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 21. Hé worhte fenn of his spátle *he made clay of the spotle* (Wick), Jn. Skt. 9, 6. Dín spátl spíw on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 7; 24, 8; 36, 17. Se ná ne forbeág mid his nebbe ðara tríowleásena monna spátl, Past. 36; Swt. 261, 9; Exon. Th. 88, 7; Cri. 1436. Spádl, Elen. Kmbl. 600; El. 300. Spádl, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 30. Ða spátlu áþwógon úre sweartan gyltas, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 26. Spátlum *salivis*, Germ. 396, 283. Ðæne de hý heora spátlum on spiwon, Wulfst. 183, 21. Spátlu *sputa*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. [Heo bispetedˊ hire mid hire blake spotle, A. R. 288, 10. Spotle *sputum, screa, saliva*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 2.]

spátlian; *p.* ode *To spit out*:—Ic spátlige *pitisso*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 16. [I (*the old man*) spitte, I spatle, Kel. Ant. ii. 211, 34.] v. *next word, and* spátlan.

spátlung, e; *f. Spitting out, spittle*:—*Pituita*, i. *minuta saliva* horas *vel* hrácunga *vel* spátlung, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 15. [I (*Christ*) þolede schomeliche spateling of unwurdi ribauz, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 34. Þenchedˊ þet te worldes weldinde wolde þolien buffetes, spotlunge, blindfellunge, A. R. 188, 10.]

spearca, an; *m. A spark.* **I.** literal:—Spærca *scintella*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 21. Spearca *scintilla*, i. 66, 39; 284, 14. Ne biþ dær leóhtes án lytel spearca, Wulfst. 139, 11. Sleá hé him áunne spearcan, Lchdm. ii. 290, 17. Hí ásprungun up swá swá spearcan, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 23; Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 31. Dæt manega menn geseóþ feallan of dære heofene, swylce hit sýn steorran, hit beóþ spearcan of dam rodere, Anglia viii. 320, 33. His eágan wáron fýrene spearcan sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. **II.** metaphorical:—Se spearca dara gódra weorca, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Sum spearca sóþfæstnesse, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 2. Ne furdum án spearca mínes cynrenes nis mé forlætan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 206. Gif ða scyldigan énigne spearcan wísdómes hæfdon, 38, 7; Fox 210, 9. Word spearcum fleáh áttre gelícost, Cd. Th. 274, 32; Sat. 162. v. fýr-spearca.

spearcian, spearcan (?) *To sparkle, emit sparks*:—Hé sweartade (spearcade?) donne hé spreocan ongan fýre and áttre, Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Sparcendum *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 5. [*Prompt. Parv.* sparkyn *scintillo.* It sparkede and full brith shon, Havel. 2144.] v. spitrcan.

spear-hafoc, es; *m. A sparrow-hawk*:—Spærhabuc *alietum* (*alietus* an hobey, Wülck. Gl. 562, 48), Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 67. Spearhafuc, 7, 65; i. 280, 20. Spearhafoc *hetum*, 62, 16: *accipiter* vel *raptor*, 29, 58: *ismarus* (=*ismerlus?* cf. *French* émerillon *a merlin*), 63, 25. [Sparowhawke *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 177, 14. *Icel.* sparr-haukr. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sparwâri *nisus*: *Ger.* sperber; and the borrowed Romance forms, *Fr.* épervier; *Ital.* sparviere.]

spear-lira, an; *m. The calf of the leg*:—Spærlira *sura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 71; 71, 55. Sperlira, 65, 43. Spærlirena *surarum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 56. Spærlirum *suris*, 483, 37. Spærliran *suras*, 482, 65. On spearlirum *in suris*, Deut. 28, 35. Speoruliran *suras*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 10. [Hose . . . þat spenet on his sparlyr & clene spures under, Gaw. 158. Sparluris, Wick. Deut. 28, 35.] v. spearwa.

spearlirede *having a large calf*:—Spærlirede *surosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 42.

spearnlian; *p.* ode *To spurn, strike out with the feet, kick*:—Dæt ðú ne spear[n]last *ut non calcitres*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 77. Se sticca him eode út þurh dæt heáfod in tó dære eordan and hé ætforan hire spearnlode mid fótum *the nail went through his head into the earth, and he* (Sisera) *struck out with his feet before her*, Jud. 4, 21. Cf. spurnan.

spearwa, an; *m. A sparrow*:—Spearuua, spearua, sperua *fenus*, Txts. 62, 435. Spearwa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 22: *passer*, i. 77, 29: 281, 27: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17: Ps. Spl. 83, 3. Spearewa, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 7. Spearuwa; Ps. Th. 10, arg.: 83, 3. Spearu, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Dá geseah heó spearwan nest, Homl. As. 120, 116. Ic spearuwan gelíce geweard, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Spearwan nystlaþ *passeres nidificabunt*, 103, 16. Spearwan (hrond-sparuas, Lind.: spearwas, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29, 31: Lk. Skt. 12, 6. Beteran manegum spearwum, 12, 7. [*Goth.* sparwa: *O. H. Ger.* sparo: *Icel.* spörr.] v. neód-spearuwa.

spearwa, an; *m. The calf of the leg*:—Sparuua, sparua, spearua *surum*, Txts. 94, 897. v. spear-lira.

spec, spéc, speca, specan. v. spic, spræc, spreca, sprecan.

specca, an; *m. A speck, spot, blot*:—Done sweartan speccan *maculam pullam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 11: 92, 84. Speccan *notae*, 114, 80: 60, 18: *scoriae*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 59. Smire ða speccan (*in a case of shingles*) mid dære sealfe, Lchdm. ii. 88, 19. v. next two words.

specel (?); *adj. Speckled.* v. haran-specel, *and see* Lchdm. ii. 390, col. 2.

spec-fáh; *adj. Speckled, spotted, full of spots*:—Specfaag *maculosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 25.

specol. v. sprecol.

spéd, e; *f. Speed, success, means.* The word is found in the following glosses:—Spoed *proventus, praeventus*, Txts. 88, 815: *successus*, 96, 940: *praesidium*, 89, 1648. Spéd *proventus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 25: ii. 68, 44. Ðeós spéd *haec ops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 67, 18. Spéde *facultatem*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 40. Spédum *successibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 56. **I.** *speed, quickness*; spédum *speedily, quickly*:—Gewiton him ædre æfter dære spræce spédum féran, Cd. Th. 144, 32; Gen. 2398. Spédum sægde eorlum Abimeleh egesan gedréad Waldendes word, 161, 19; Gen. 2667. Him ða bróðor þry spédum miclum (*very speedily*) hældon hygesorge heardum wordum, 122, 30; Gen. 2034. [Waterrstræm erneþ towarrd te sæ wiþ mikell sped þiff þatt itt nohht ne letteþ, Orm. 18094.] **II.** *speed* (as in good *speed*), *success, prosperous issue*:—Dæt mínre spræce spéd folgie dæt dære spræce spéd folgode *she did not believe that any happy result would follow those words, did not believe that she should have a son*, Cd. Th. 144, 4; Gen. 2384. Hit ne becymþ eów ná tó nánre spéde *vobis non cedet in prosperum*, Num. 14, 41. Dær ríceaþ sib mid spéde *peace and happiness reign there*, Dóm. L. 267. On spéd *successfully, to purpose, with effect*, Beo. Th. 1750; B. 873; Exon. Th. 387, 28; Rä. 5, 12. Swá wit him an spéd sprecaþ *we shall speak so as to convince him*, Cd. Th. 36, 21; Gen. 575. Ic on dínre hálo hyldo sóhte and on dínre spræce spéd sódfæste *in salutari tuo, et in eloquio justitiae tuae*, Ps. Th. 118, 123. Wiges spéd *success in war*, Exon. Th. 42, 16; Cri. 673. Æt wigge spéd, sigor æt sæcce, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hié dære spræce spéd ne áhton *the people at Babel had no advantage from speech*, Cd. Th. 101, 23; Gen. 1686. Se ðe him dóm forgeaf, spówende spéd (*good speed*), 246, 14; Dan. 479. Æt dam sperenîde spéde lænan, 124, 8; Gen. 2059: 187, 19; Exod. 153. **III.** *means, substance, abundance, wealth*:—Spéd ł dæl min dú eart *portio mea es*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 57: 141, 6. Spéd *substantia*, Ps. Spl. 38, 7, 11: 68, 2: Ps. Th. 88, 40. His meahta spéd *the abundance of his powers*, Exon. Th. 240, 18; Ph. 640. Hé is mægna spéd, Cd. Th. 1, 6; Gen. 3. Wilna geþwilces weaxende spéd *a growing abundance of every thing to be desired*, 100, 7; Gen. 1660. Is on minre heortan hýdde georne dæt ic dínre spræce spéd gehealde *in corde meo abscondi eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 11: 38. Tubal Cain þurh snytro spéd smidcræftega wæs *Tubal Cain was a workman cunning through wealth of wisdom*, Cd. Th. 66, 14; Gen. 1084. Metod tóbræd þurh his mihta spéd monna spræce, 102, 6; Gen. 1696: 306, 23; Sat. 668: Exon. Th. 225, 25: Ph. 394. Hé ús gicfeþ æhta spéd, welan ofer wíd lond, 38, 10; Cri. 604. Hwær sind spéda rícera

ubi sunt opes potentum, Wülck. Gl. 253, 38: Ors. I, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Eorðan spēda, Soul Kmbl. 154; Seel. 77. Ðinre spræce spēde *eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēda gylpaþ *qui multitudine abundantiarum suarum gloriabuntur*, 48, 6. Ðū on ðines mægenes mihte spēdum sīġ gesettest *tu confirmasti in virtute tua mare*, 73, 13. Ōðre him of hyra spēdum (*de facultatibus suis*) þēnedon, Lk. Skt. 8, 3. Mid eallum hira spēdum ðe hig hæfdon *cum universa substantia eorum quam habebant*, Deut. 11, 6. 'Redemptio animae propriae divitiae' . . . wē sceoldon mid ūrum spēdum ūrum sāulum dā ēcan gesælnesse begitan, Chart. Th. 124, 27. Mē ðin spræc spēdum (*richly, abundantly*) cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50. Ealle mynstres fata and spēde hē sceal beseón *omnia vasa monasterii cunctamque substantiam conspitiat*, R. Ben. 55, 1. Ðīn sunu ðe hys spēde (*substantiam*) āmyrde, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. Gemicla ðū heora wīn and heora worldlīce spēde, Shrn. 104, 26: Ps. Th. 51, 6. Hē næfþ rihtwīsnysse spēda and wīsdōmes goldhordas ðe sind sōðe welan, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 28. IV. *power, faculty*:—Ðēr wæs gesȳne his seó sōðe spēd *videbitur in majestate sua*, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Þurh ðīnra dǣda spēd dagas hēr gewuniaþ *ordinatione tua perseverat dies*, 118, 91. Hafast ðū heáh mægen ðines earmes spēd wið ealle fȳnd *in virtute brachii tui dispersisti inimicos tuos*, 88, 9. Þurh his āgne spēd witan, Exon. Th. 351, 9; Sch. 77. Syndon on ðissum Simone twā spēda, mannes and deófles, Blickl. Homl. 179, 10. Ðū eart mægena God, nis ðē gelīc on spēdum, Ps. Th. 88, 7. Wæs heofonweardes gāst ofer holm boren miclum spēdum, Cd. Th. 8, 8; Gen. 121. Meotud monnum syleþ sundorgiefe, sendeþ wīde āgne spēde (*faculties peculiar to each*), Exon. Th. 293, 24; Crā. 6. V. *opportunity, or means* of doing anything:—Dæt hē him spēde and lȳfnysse sealde dæt hē ðǣr wunian mōste for intingan his gebeda *ut sibi facultatem et licentiam ibidem orationis causa demorandi concederet*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 29. Se ealdormon him spēde and lȳfnesse sealde tō farene swā hwider swā hī woldan *major domus regiae copiam pergendi quoquo vellent, tribuit eis*, 4, 1; S. 564, 34. VI. *progeny* (?):—On cederbeámum mid heora spēdum spearwan nystlaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 16. [Huand iu thiu spōt cumid, helpe fon himile (cf. thurgh helpe and spede of prayer, Pr. C. 2882), Hel. 1901. *O. H. Ger.* spuot *celeritas, successus, provectus, prosperitas, substantia*.] v. ǣht-, freónd-, freoþo-, here-, land-, mægen-, sige-, sigor-, tuddor-, un-, wīg-, woruld-, wuldor-spēdig.

spēdan; *p.* de *To speed, have success, succeed* in doing something:—Eów betere is dæt gē disne gārræs mid gafole forgyldon . . . ne þurfe wē ūs spillan gif gē spēdaþ tō ðam (cf. Gif hē ne geþeó būton tō healfre hīde *if he succeeds in obtaining no more than a half hide*, Ll. Th. i. 188, 1) *for you is it better to buy off this attack . . . We need not destroy one another, if you succeed in doing this*, Byrht. Th. 132, 51; By. 34. [Swā hē spēdde, swā him Crist hūde, swā þet in fēuna geāre wæs þ mynstre gare, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 18. Hē spēdde litel, and be gode rihte, for hē wæs ān yuel man, 1140; Erl. 265, 17. His broþer heo him wolde binimen, ah he ne mihte speden, Laym. 403. He wollde winnenn Crist alls he wann Eve and Adam sīþ þatt he mihhte spedenn, Orm. 12317. *O. H. Ger.* gi-spuotōn *accelerare*.] v. ā-, ge-spēdan.

sped-dropa (spēd-?), an; *m. A rheumy* (?) *drop*:—Mec (*a book*) fugles wyn (*a pen*) geond spēddropum (*ink*) spyrede, Exon. Th. 408, 6; Rä. 27, 8. v. sped.

spēdiende *suffering from rheum or phlegm* (?):—Spēdiende (swed-, Wrt.) *molaricus* (the preceding words are *podagricus, flegmaticus, reumaticus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 49: ii. 58, 2. v. sped.

spēdig; *adj.* I. *having good speed, prosperous*:—Him fēran gewāt Abraham wīde ōð dæt hē tō Siem com side spēdig (*prosperous in travel*), Cd. Th. 107, 3; Gen. 1783. II. *having means, wealthy, opulent, rich in material wealth*:—Hē wæs swȳðe spēdig man on ðǣm ēhtum de hæfde on beóþ, dæt is, on wildrum, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 18, 8. Ic ne com swā spēdig (*dives*) dæt ic mæge bicgean mē wīn, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 17. Of spē[digre], of gestreónlufre *sumptuosa, copiosa*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 4. III. *rich in, abounding in, abundant, copious*:—Mundbora meahtum spēdig *a protector abundant in power* (*God*), Exon. Th. 143, 27; Gū. 667: 198, 14; Ph. 10: 305, 2; Fä. 82. Wæstmum spēdig, Cd. Th. 169, 19; Gen. 2802. Mihtum spēdge, 101, 25; Gen. 1687. Spēdige, Ps. Th. 59, 5. IV. *powerful* (cf. rīce):—Spēdig *potens*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 65. Hē on eorðan þyþ eádig and spēdig *potens in terra erit*, Ps. Th. 111, 2. Se sunu wæs sigorfæst, mihtig and spēdig, Rood Kmbl. 299; Kr. 151. Mægena God, milde and spēdig *Deus virtutum*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Dǣdum spēdig, 67, 18: 104, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* spuotig *uber, efficax, brevis*.] v. ǣht-, fēðe-, freónd-, gōd-, gold-, heán-, land-, med-, þurh-, un-, wan-, wuldor-spēdig.

spēdiglice. v. ge-spēdiglice.

spēdigness, e; *f. Wealth, opulence*:—Welan, spēdignesse *opulentia*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 9.

spēdlice; *adv. Successfully, efficaciously, powerfully, in a manner which produces a result*:—Him spēdlice spearuwa hūs begyteþ *the sparrow succeeds in finding a house for itself*, Ps. Th. 83, 3: 105, 2. Dō mē spēdlice cuicne *quicken me effectually*, 118, 154. Syle mē spēdlice ðæt ðū mē nerige *grant me effectual release*, 169: 170. Ðonne ic him spēdlice tō spræc and hī lǣrde *when I spoke to them with power and taught them*, 119, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spuot-līh *prosper*.]

spēdsumian, spel. v. ge-spēdsumian, spell.

spele, spile *a splint*:—Monegum men gescrincaþ his fēt tō his homme . . . dō spele tō, Lchdm. ii. 68, 7. Wið foredum lime . . . dō spile tō *apply a splint*, 66, 23. [Spelke *fissula*, Prompt. Parv. 468, col. 1. *Spelk* a splinter or narrow strip of wood. 'To spelk in Yorkshire, to set a broken bone; whence the splints used in binding up of broken bones are called spelks,' Kennett MS., Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* spelkur, spjalkir; *pl. f. splints* for binding up broken bones.] v. spilcan.

spelcean. v. spilcan.

speld, es; *n.*; *pl.* speld *and* speldru (? *or* speldra (*see below*) *from* speldr. Cf. 'Spelder of woode *esclat*, Palsgrave. The schafte to *spildurs* sprynge, Avow. of Arthur,' Halliwell's Dict.): speld, e; *f. A splinter, a thin piece of wood used as a torch, a torch*:—On spelde *in favillam*, Anglia xiii. 35, 213. Speldum *favillis*, 36, 234. Ðara spaca speldra *malleoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 56. Biernende speld *tedas*, 95, 26. Spelde *tedas*, 82, 29. [*Will.* speldes (*splinters*) of a broken spear. *Mod. E.* spell, spill. *M. H. Ger.* spelte *splinter of a lance*: *Icel.* speld, spjald; *n. a tablet*; spilda *a flake*: *Goth.* spilda *a tablet*.]

spelian; *p.* ode *To act as the representative of* another, *to represent, to take, or stand in, the place of* another:—*Pronomen* spelaþ ðone naman . . . Gif ðū cwest: 'Hwā lǣrde ðē?' ðonne cweðe ic: 'Ðūnstān.' 'Hwā hādode ðē?' 'Hē mē hādode:' ðonne stent se hē on his naman stede and spelaþ þinre, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 11–16. Se abbod, for dig ðe hē Godes gespelia is (*quia vices Christi in monasterio creditur agere*), sig hlāford gehāten . . . for ðæs luſe ðe hē spelaþ *for the love of him whom he represents*, R. Ben. 114, 24. Næs Isaac ofslegen ac se ramm hine spelode, Homl. Th. ii. 62, 25. Hē God spellode (spelode?) *he* (*Nebuchadnezzar*) *put himself in the place of God*, Cd. Th. 257, 16; Dan. 658. Gif hē wrītan ne cunne bidde ōðerne ðe cunne ðæt hine spelige *si non scit literas, alter ab eo rogatus scribat*, R. Ben. 100, 5. Nān gehādod man ne sceal him tō geteón, ðæt hē Crist spelige ofer his hālgan hīrēd, būton him seó notu fram Godes lāreówum betǣht sȳ, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 29. v. ā-spelian; ge-spelia, *and next two words*.

speliend, speligend, es; *m. A representative, vicar*:—*Pronomen* is ðæs naman speliend, se spaliþ ðone naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 12. Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend under him sylfum, Bd. Whelc. 151, 39. v. preceding word.

speling, e; *f. The taking the place* of another, *the acting as the representative* of another:—Cristes gespelia hē (*the abbot*) is and his note and spelinge on mynstre healt *Christi vices agere in monasterio creditur*, R. Ben. 10, 12.

spell, es; *n.* I. *a story, narrative, account, relation*:—Dæt is mǣre spell (*the story of Lot's wife*), Cd. Th. 155, 2; Gen. 2566. Spelli *relatu*, Txts. 93, 1720. Ða rehton hī him sum hālig spel *exponebant illi quendam sacrae historiae sermonem*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 34. Se man sǣde fram helle sīdfæte swyle sār spell (sārspell?) swylce nǣfre ǣr on men ne becom ne nāht oft sīðdan *the man told such a dismal story of the journey to hell as never before had come to men, and not often since*, Shrn. 49, 10: Cd. Th. 66, 31; Gen. 1092. Spel wrecan *to tell the story* (*of Beowulf's exploit*), Beo. Th. 1751; B. 873. Hwīlum gyd āwræc, hwīlum spell rehte, 4225; B. 2109. Lyt swigode nīwra spella ac hē sōðlīce sægde *little of the story of what had just happened did he leave unsaid, but told truly*, 5788; B. 2898: 6050; B. 3029. Fela spella him sǣdon ða Beormas of hiera āgnum lande, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 17, 31. Ðās nīwan spel ic ðē talle in cartan āwrīte *has nonas explicaturas historias omnia cartis commendabo*, Nar. 3, 17. Ic mæg singan and secgan spell in meoduhealle, ðū mē cynegōde cystum dohten, Exon. Th. 321, 31; Vid. 54. I a. *a historical narrative, history*:—Ic sette be hāligra spelle (*de historiis sanctorum*) āne bōc . . . Þara abbuda stǣr and spell dysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwrāt *historiam abbatum monasterii hujus in libellis duobus descripsi*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 20, 28. Ic ðē sende ðæt spell ðæt ic āwrāt be Angeldeóde and Seaxum *historiam gentis Anglorum quam edideram tibi transmisi*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 9. Ic cȳþe hwanan mē ðās spell (*the narratives contained in the history*) cōman, S. 471, 20. Hē spell martyra drowunge gesomnade *historias passionis martyrum congregans*, 5, 20; S. 641, 43. Ic longe spell hæbbe tō segenne *uber dicendi materia est*, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 16. I b. *a false or foolish story, a fable*:—Ealdra cwēna spell *anilis fabula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 24. Spel *vel* unnyt sprǣc *fabula*, i. *bella*, ii. 146, 64. Mē mānwyrhtan manige on spellum sægdon *narraverunt mihi iniqui fabulationes*, Ps. Th. 118, 85. Ðū gehērdest reccan on ealdum leásum spellum, dætte Iob sceolde beón se hēhsta god, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 5: Met. 26, 2. Ða ongunnon leáse men wyrcan spell, and sǣdon dæt hió sceolde mid hire dryċræft men forbrēdan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 30. II. *an instructive talk, discourse, a philosophical argument*, as a theological term *a sermon, homily* (v. spell-bōc):—Sunnandæges spell . . . Se dīacon sǣde fram ġeāre fȳre emne swā wē rǣdaþ on Sunnandæges spelle, Wulfst. 205, 4–206, 1. Dæt nis tō spelle ac elles tō rǣdenne *it is not to be taken as a sermon, but to be read otherwise*, Lchdm. iii. 232, 6. Se wīsdōm ēcte ðæt spell mid leoþe *wisdom, added verse to his argument*,

Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 7. Secgan spell *to discourse*, 13 ; Fox 36, 31. Gehēr nū ān spell be dām oferm0dum cyninguin, 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 1 : Met. 25, 1. Ongan Waldend wid Abraham sprecan sægde him unlytel spell *held with him long discourse*, Cd. Th. 145, 14 ; Gen. 2405. Spella and lāra rædhygende, Exon. Th. 301, 27 ; Fä. 25. Đa twā béc on hondeahtatigum spellum (*homilies*), Ælfc. Gr. pref. ; Zup. 2, 15. Bæd dæt [hē] him on spellum gecýðde, onwrige worda gongum, hū . . . , Exon. Th. 171, 28 ; Gū. 1133 : Cd. Th. 33, 7 ; Gen. 516. Gif dū gesihst gimmas deórwyrða findan, spellu (*parabolas*) getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 1. **III.** *a saying, remark, sentence, statement of a single point, dictum*, cf. the later *spell* :—Hit is swīþe ryht spell dæt Plato sæde (*the saying is then given*). Đā cwæþ ic : 'Ic com gehæfa dæt dæt was sōd spell, dæt Plato sæde, Bt. 35, 1, 2 ; Fox 156, 8–14 : 38, 3 ; Fox 202, 19. Ic dē mæg eáþe geandwyrdan dæs spelles *I can easily give you an answer on the point you have mentioned*, 41, 2 ; Fox 244, 24. **III a.** *a saying* that is to be repeated to another, a *message, an announcement*. v. spell-boda, **I**, godspell :—Brimmanna boda āþeód eft ongeán, sege dīnum leódum miccle láþre spell *give them a much less pleasant message*, Byrht. Th. 133, 15 ; By. 50. Drihten dóm forgeaf dām dē his spel berað *the Lord gave glory to those that bear his messages*, Cd. Th. 246, 15 ; Dan. 479. **IV.** *speech, language* of prose :—Đā hē đās bōc of Lādenum tō Engliscum spelle hæfde gewende, đā geworhte hē hī eft tō leóþe, Bt. pref. ; Fox viii, 9. [*Goth.* spill *a fable, tale* : *O. Sax.* spell : *O. L. Ger.* spell *fabulatio, parabola* : *O. H. Ger.* spell *sermo, narratio, parabola, fabula, mythus* : *Icel.* spjall *a saying*.] v. bealu-, bī-, eald-, fær-, forþ-, god-, gūþ-, hilde-, inwit-, lār-, láþ-, leás-, leóf-, lyge-, morgen-, riht-, sār-, sōþ-, weá-, wil-spell.

spell-bōc *a book of homilies* :—.i. full spelbōc wintres and sumeres, Chart. Th. 430, 21.

spell-boda, an ; *m.* **I.** *one who delivers a message*, or *brings intelligence, a messenger, an ambassador* :—Sancte Iohannes wæs gelīc Godes englum & hē wæs bēme, Cristes fricca on dysne middangeard, & wæs Godes Suna spellboda, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Hū dæt wæs wealende spelboda, se đe done Hælend on dysne middangeard cumendne gesecgean wolde, 165, 33. Heora feóndas flōd ādrencte dæt ðæra sēfre ne com ān spelboda *there was never a one left to tell the tale*, Ps. Th. 105, 10. Him andswarode Godes spelboda (*the prophet Daniel*) : 'Nō ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Drihtnes dómas,' Cd. Th. 262, 12 ; Dan. 743 : 249, 20 ; Dan. 533 : *the angel Gabriel*, Exon. Th. 21, 17 ; Cri. 336. Đus gieddade Godes spelboda (*Job*), 236, 9 ; Ph. 571. Godes spelbodan *the prophets*, 104, 22 ; Gū. 11. Godes spelbodan (*the angels who came to Lot*), Cd. Th. 150, 19 ; Gen. 2494. Spelbodan (*those who should have brought the news of Pharaoh's overthrow*), 210, 10 ; Exod. 513. Spelbodan *orators*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 68. **II.** *one who delivers a discourse, a public speaker* :—Spelboda *causidicus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 14.

spell-cwide, es ; *m. Historical narrative* :—Ic wolde gesecgan and mid spellcwidum gemearcian, Ors. 3, 1 ; Swt. 100, 12.

spellian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *intrans. To talk, converse, discourse* :—Ic spellige *fabulor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25 ; Zup. 145, 13. Hī ealne dæg fleardiaþ and spelliaþ, L. I. P. 14 ; Th. ii. 322, 25. Đā hig spelledon (woeron spellendo, Lind. : spellende, Rush.) *dum fabularentur*, Lk. Skt. 24, 15. Mid deádum spellian, gestrīon hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 202, 5. Man ne mōt spellian ne sprǽce drīfan binnan Godes cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 69 : L. Ælfc. C. 35 ; Th. ii. 356, 28. Đā se Wisdōm dis leóþ āsungen hæfde, đā ongan hē spellian, Bt. 37, 2 ; Fox 186, 34. Spelligan, 32, 1 ; Fox 114, 2. Spellien (spillian, Cott. MS.), 20 ; Fox 70, 20. **II.** *trans. To announce, proclaim, tell, utter* :—Hig spelliaþ ł tōgānaþ and sprǽcaþ unrihtwīsnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Him wæs lust dæt hē ðiossum leódum leód spellode, Met. Introd. 4. Hié (*the prophets*) dære sōþfæstnesse tācen spellodan and secgende wæron, Blickl. Homl. 161, 20. [Þat folc gan to spelien (vsi, 2nd MS.) Irlondes speche, Laym. 10068. Speken heom togadere & speleden, 4051. Þe posstless forenn . . . till hæfenn folle to spellenn, Orm. 8528. Mardocheus speled *amare conterens impudentem*, A. R. 170, 19. *Goth.* spillōn *to tell, announce* : *Icel.* spjalla *to talk*.] v. ge-spellian.

spell-stōw, e ; *f. A place where announcements are made* (?) :—Andlang dene tō dære spellstōwe, Cd. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 28.

spellung, e ; *f.* **I.** *talking, conversation, discourse, narration* :—Đý læs on mē mæge īdel spellung oþþe scondlīc leásung beón gestǽled *ne ad fabulae aut turpi mendacio dignus efficiar*, Nar. 2, 20. Forbūgaþ īdele spellunge and dyslīce blissa *avoid idle conversation and foolish pleasures*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 13 : 148, 2 : ii. 336, 19 : Cd. Th. 304, 31 ; Sat. 638. Spellung *fabulositas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 23. **II.** *a tale, conversation, discourse, narrative* :—*Fabulae*, dæt synd īdele spellunga, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 29 ; Zup. 296, 5. Spellenga *sermonum*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 77. Spellunga ł saga *fabulas*, 410, 54. Īdele spellunga *otiosas fabulas*, Confess. Peccat. Hī cýð[d]on mē spellunga *narraverunt mihi fabulationes*, Ps. Spl. 118, 85. [Spellunge and smecchunge (*talking and tasting*) beod ine mudе bodе . . . we schulen speken nu of spellunge, and ter efter of herrunge, A. R. 64, 11. *O. L. Ger.* spellunga *tragoediae*.] v. cēt-, leás-spellung.

spelt, es ; *m.* (?) *spelt, corn* :—Spelt *planta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 11 : 46, 66 : *faar*, 287, 19 : ii. 34, 38. Spelt sāmgrēne *far serotina*, 36, 39. Hwǽtes, speltes *farris*, 34, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* spelza *spelta*, *far*. From Latin *spelta*.]

spēn (?), es ; *m. A fibre* :—Spēnas *fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 52. Cf. spōn.

spendan *to spend*. [*O. H. Ger.* spentōn *consumere, impendere, expendere*. From Latin.] v. ā-, for-spendan, *and next word*.

spendung, e ; *f. Spending* :—Sum underfēhþ eordlīce ēhta and se sceal dæs pundes spendunge Gode āgifan of his ēhtum *one receives earthly possessions, and he must repay the spending of the pound to God out of his possessions*, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* spentunga *dispensatio, impensa*.]

Spēne (Spene ?) ; *pl. The Spaniards* :—Amilcor weard from Spēnum ofslagen, Ors. 4, 7 ; Swt. 182, 31. v. Spǽnas.

spennan *to allure*. v. for-spennen, -spennend[e], -spennestre, -spennung. [*O. H. Ger.* spennen *allicere, illicere, sollicitare, seducere* : *Icel.* spenja.] Cf. spanan.

spennels, es ; *m. A clasp* :—*Fibula* .s. *dicta quod ligat* cnæp, sigl, spennels, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 58. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spenula *fibula* : *Icel.* spennill *a clasp*.] v. spannan.

speoftan (?) ; *p.* speaft *To spit* :—Speaft (speoft, Rush. ; cf. ā-speaft, -speoft, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 6), Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 23. Speufton *expuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 67. Speofton, 27, 30. Speafton (speoftun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 19. [Gespeoftad biþ *conspuetur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 32.]

speówan ; *p. de To spit* :—Hī on his hleór hyra spātl speówdon, Exon. Th. 69, 17 ; Cri. 1122. Gē mid horu speówdon on dæs andwlitan, Elen. Kmbl. 594 ; El. 297. Hī āttre spiówdon, Exon. Th. 156, 34 ; Gū. 884. [Cf. *Icel.* spýja (*strong*).] Cf. spiwian, spīwan.

speówung, e ; *f. Spewing, vomiting* :—Speówung *evomatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 40. v. spīwing.

speowþa. v. spiweþa.

spere, es ; *n. A spear, lance, pike, javelin* :—Spere *lancea, falarica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 11 : 84, 17 : *falarica*, ii. 86, 82 : *hasta*, i. 287, 4 : ii. 43, 19. Getridwet spere *hasta*, i. 35, 40. Hēs fēasat ætstōd ætforan him, swā dæt dæt spere him eode þurh ūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55 : Byrht. Th. 135, 53 ; By. 137. Nægle oðde spere *cuspide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 24. Ecg sceal on sweorde, ord spere, Exon. Th. 346, 14 ; Gn. Ex. 204. Mid spere *lancea*, Jn. Skt. 19, 34. Hē nam him spere on hand *accepit lanceam in manu*, Bd. 2, 13 : S. 517, 8. Đa speru sōdfæstnesse *veritatis jacula*, Past. 35, 5 ; Swt. 245, 9 : 38, 6 : Swt. 277, 22. Spera *sparorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 33. Mid sperum tōstīcad *confossum vulneribus*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 128, 14. Spiorum (swiorum, Wrt.) *contis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 57. Speoru *contos*, 104, 58. Speru, 14, 72 : 20, 15 : *ansatas* (cf. *ansatas* ætgāras, 3, 68), 5, 44 : 88, 16. Speru, boltas *catapultas*, 18, 58 : 85, 16. Hī lēton of folman feólhearde speru fleógan, Byrht. Th. 134, 63 ; By. 108. ¶ In the following the word refers to a shooting pain or stitch : —Ūt lytel spere gif hēr inne sié, Lchdm. iii. 52, 18. [*O. Sax.* sper ; *n.* : *O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sper ; *m. hasta, lancea, sparus, catapulta* : *Icel.* spjōr ; *n. pl.* (poetical).] v. ātor-, bār-, deáþ-, huntig-, pull-, scot-, wæl-, wīg-spere.

spere-bróga, an ; *m. Terror caused by the casting of spears or darts* :—Ic spǽte sperebrógan . . . mē of hrīfe fleógaþ hyldepīlas, Exon. Th. 398, 27 ; Rā. 18, 4.

spere-healf, e ; *The male side or line* (in speaking of inheritance. Cf. swert-, gēr-mǽge, Grmm. R. A. 470) :—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on đa sperehealfe, næs on đa spinlhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 20. [Cf. spera-hand *in Richthofen O. Frs. Dict.*] Cf. wǽpned-healf, -hand.

spere-leás ; *adj. Without a point* or *head* :—Spereleás sceaft *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 42.

spere-mann. v. spyre-mann.

spere-nīþ, es ; *m. Spear-strife, battle* :—Him Drihten mihte æt đam sperenīðe spēde lǽnan, Cd. Th. 124, 7 ; Gen. 2059.

spere-wyrt, e ; *f. A plant name* ; the word translates *innule(-a) campane(-a)*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 17 : Lchdm. i. 210, 7 : *nap silvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 27.

speriend, sper-lira, sperlīce. v. spyriend, spear-lira, spærlīce.

sperran, spirran, spyrran ; *p. de To strike, spar* :—Đǽr eác cwōman hreáþemýs . . . and đa on ūre ondwlitan sperdon and ūs pulledon *et uespertilionum nis ingens . . . in ora uultusque nostros ferebantur* (the translator has read *feriebant* ?), Nar. 15, 6. Spyrryude *verberans*, Germ. 399, 411. [Cf. *Icel.* sperrask *to struggle* : *Ger.* sich sperren *to struggle, resist*.] v. next word.

sperring, spyring, spyrring, e ; *f. Striking* :—Clifra spyringe *ungularum arpagine* (cf. slītunge *arpagine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 38), Hpt. Gl. 526, 67. Spyrrince *arpagine*, Anglia xiii. 37, 297.

sperte. v. spyrte.

spic, es ; *n. Bacon, lard, the fat flesh of swine* :—*Hi lares* đās hūs ; đanon ys gecweden *lardum* spic, forđan đe hit on hūsum hangaþ lange, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17 ; Zup. 42, 17. Spic *lardum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 25 : *larda*, 286, 52 : ii. 52, 1 : *tanea*, i. 26, 47. Spices snǽd *offella* vel *particula*, 27, 19 : ii. 65, 7 : Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 87. Man nime āne cuppan hunīges and healfe cuppan clǽnes gemyltes spices, and mænge on gemang dæt hunig and dæt spic tōgædere, Lchdm. iii. 76, 5. Ān sconc spices *a ham*,

L. Ath. i, prm.; Th. i. 198, 7. Hē ǽlece gēre āgefe ðēm hīgum .iii. wēga spices, Chart. Th. 471, 14; 473, 28. Speces, 468, 24. Mid ealdan spice oþþe mid ferscre buteran, Lchdm. ii. 354, 5. Gemelte eald spic, 52, 20. Nim clǽne spic, iii. 40, 26. Ðonne hē spic behworfen hæfþ *when he has attended to the bacon*, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 23. Etan spice, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 111. ¶ *Spic* occurs in names of places where swine were fed, e. g. Holan-spic, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. pp. 115, 137, 184, but its meaning here is not evident. Kemble suggests that it may refer to the mast on which the swine were fed. [Per com spic (fleas, 2nd MS.), Laym. 24437. Spyk or fet flesche *popa*, Prompt. Parv. 469, col. 1. *O. L. Ger.* spec[-suīn]: *O. H. Ger.* spech *lardum: Ger.* speck; *Icel.* spik *fat of seals, whales, etc., blubber: Dan.* spek *blubber, lard: Swed.* späk *lard.*] v. offrung-spic.

spīca, an; *m. Spikenard; any aromatic herb* (?):— Ðeós smerenes wæs geworht of ehtatēne cynna wyrtum; ðǽr wǽron þreó ða betstan— ele, & nardus, & spīca (*or is this merely the Latin word?*), Blickl. Homl. 73, 21. Lǽcedōm . . . spīcan wiþ ūtsihtan, and dracontjan wiþ fūle horas, . . . and balzaman smiring wiþ eallum untrumnessum, Lchdm. ii. 174, 4.

spic-hūs, es; *n. A larder*:—Spichūs *lardarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 16: *lar* (kitchen?), Lchdm. i. lxiii. 3. [*O. H. Ger.* spech-hūs *lardarium.*]

spīcing, es; *m. A spike*(? Halliwell gives *spiking* a large nail, as a northern word):—Spícyngas gadirian oððe wyrcean, geswiuc hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 24.

spic-māse, an; *f. A titmouse*:—Spicmāse (*Wright prints* swic-) *parrula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 62, 40. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 33, *blue spick* is given as the name of the blue titmouse in North Devon. Cf. *Icel.* spiki *a tit.*]

spīder *a spider* (?):—Hēr com in gangan in spīder wiht, hæfde him his haman on handa, Lchdm. iii. 42, 11. The passage is the beginning of a charm.

spigettan; *p.* te *To spit*:—Gif hire fæder spigette (*spuisset*) on hire nebb, Num. 12, 14. Dā ongan se Catulus him spigettan on, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5.

spilæg:—Spilæg se ǽtterne *spilagius*, Rtl. 125, 29.

spilc. v. spelc.

spilcan, spelcean; *p.* te *To bind with splints*:—Dæt sceáp dæt sceoncforad wæs ne spilcte gē dæt *quod fractum est, non alligatis*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 10. Gif scaucan forade synd . . . hū mon spelcean scyle, Lchdm. ii. 6, 12. v. spelc.

spild, es; *m. Destruction, ruin*:—Spildes *internicionis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 65. Spilde geblonden, Exon. Th. 405, 27; Rä. 24, 8. Ic hī ne sparige, ac on spild giefe, 247, 28; Jul. 85. Spilth *pessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 75. Dætte hié done spild dæs hryres him ondrǽden *ut praecipitem ruinam metuant*, Past. 52, 5; Swt. 407, 20. Dæt mōd . . . ongit hine selfne on swelcne spild forlǽd *mens . . . sese in praecipitium pervenisse deprehendit*, 58, 2; Swt. 441, 27. Ðurh deófles spild *through the ruin caused by the devil*, Eleu. Kmbl. 2235; El. 1119. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spildi; *f. desperatio, effusio.*] v. for-spild.

spildan; *p.* de *To waste, destroy, make away with*:—Ðeáf ne cymes būta dætte [hē] spildeþ (*perdat*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 10. Sede lufaþ sāuel his spildeþ (*perdet*) hiá, 12, 25. Ðū wilnast, dæt ðū dīne feore spilde, Andr. Kmbl. 568; An. 284. [*O. H. Ger.* spildan *effundere, expendere.*] v. for-spildan, *and* spillan.

spilde. v. an-spilde.

spild-sīþ, es; *m. A journey undertaken with the object of causing destruction*, Cd. Th. 187, 18; Exod. 153.

spilian; *p.* ode *To play, sport, wanton*:—Hī luſiaþ ūdele blisse . . . and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, spelliaþ and spiliaþ, and nǽnige note dreógaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322. 25. Eówra leóda de spiliaþ and plegaþ and rǽdes ne hēdaþ, Wulfst. 45, 24. [Uortigerne mid his hirede hæhliche spilede, Laym. 13816. In blisse spilen, Gen. and Ex. 2532. *O. Sax.* spilōn *to play, dance: O. H. Ger.* spilōn *ludere, ludificare, lascivire.*]

spillan; *p.* de *To destroy*:—Suā huelc soecaþ sāuel his hāl gewyrca spilleþ hiá (*perdet illam*), Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 17, 33: Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 25. Deóf ne cymeþ būta dætte [hē] spilleþ (*perdat*), 10, 10. Ne spildic ꝥ ne losade *non perdidi*, Lind. 18, 9. Eal dæt God spilde *God destroyed it all*, Cd. Th. 154, 22; Gen. 2559. Sumne man tō Lundene lǽdde, and dǽr spilde, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 9. Dætte ne ic losige ꝥ ic ne spillo *ut non perdam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 39. Dætte ðū spilla *ut dissipes*, Rtl. 55, 22. Ne þurfe wē ūs spillan *we need not destroy one another*, Byrht. Th. 132, 50; By. 34. Sōhton hine tō spillanne *quaerebant eum perdere*. Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 39. Swil[g]ra, gliw[e]ra [*in margin* spil-Iendra (spiliendra?): *but see* onspillendra *parasitorum*, Anglia xiii. 28, 29] *parasitorum*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 37. [Wæron six men spilde of here ægou, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 14. Þif ge hit willed ich hine uulle spillen, Laym. 880. Unleoden spilden al his þeoden, 28863. Speche þu maht spillen, ant ne speden nawiht, Jul. 24, 14. Late ye nouth mi bodi spille, Havel. 2422. To spille hem þat ben guilty, Piers P. 19, 298. Spullyñ or destroyyñ *confundo*, Prompt. Parv. 469. *Icel.* spilla *to destroy, spoil.*] v for-, ge-spillan; spildan.

spilling, e; *f. Destruction, waste*:—Nān þing . . . būton folces geswinc and feós spylling and heora feónda forðbylding, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 37. [*Prompt. Parv.* spyllinge or lesynge or schendynge *confusio, deperdicio.*] v. feoh-spilling.

spind *fat*:— Spind *arbina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 54. Hrysel *vel* gelend *vel* spind (swind, Wrt.) *vel* swīnes smere *arvina vel adeps*, i. 44, 20. [*O. L. Ger.* spind *arvina: O. H. Ger.* spint *adeps, arvina, pinguedo.*] v. hago-spind.

spindel. v. sprindel.

spinel, spinil, e; *f. A spindle*:—Spinil (spinel), *stilium* vel *fusa*, Txts. 98, 967: *nitorium*, 81, 1377. Spinel *fusum*, 65, 933. Spinl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 30: *fusa*, 152, 12: *nitorium*, 60, 12: *fusus*, i. 26, 15: 82, 10: *fussum*, 281, 74. Spinle *fusi*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 23. Spinele *fuso*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 21. Spinle, 34, 29: Hpt. 494, 20. Spinle *fussum*, Kent. Gl. 1142. Hē sceal . . . spinle habban, Anglia ix. 263, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* spinnila: *O. H. Ger.* spinnala, spinala *fusus.*] v. eár-, þrāwing-, weale-spinel(-spinil).

spinel-healf, e; *f. The female side* or *line*:—Mīn yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe, Chart. Th. 491, 21. [Cf. *O. Frs.* spindel-sīda. v. Richthofen, O. Frs. Dict.] Cf. wīf-hand, *and see* spere-healf.

spinnan; *p.* spann, *pl.* spunnon; *pp.* spunnen. **I.** *to spin*:—*Neo* ic spinne, *neui* ic spann, *neuisti* vel *nesti* ðū spunne, *neuistis* vel *nestis* gē spunnon, *neuerunt* vel *nerunt* hī spunnon, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 147, 2-4. Ic spinne *neo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 13. Spinnaþ *neunt*, 19: Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28: Lk. Skt. 12, 27. Hig spinnaþ wulle *illae nent lanam*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 97, 9. Nim ðone hweorfan ðe wīf mid spinnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Spunnun *neverant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 10. Ða of his leáfum and of his fýſe dæs treówes spunnon and swā eác tō godewebbe wǽfon and worhtan *foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 18. **II.** of the action of the tide on the sand:—Sand sǽcir span (*Grein would read* spān) *the ebb hath knit the sand together* (?), Cd. Th. 196, 13; Exod. 291. **III.** of convulsive movement (?), *to writhe, twist*:—Sum ungeseáwīs man hine sylfne āhēng dæt hē fōtum span (*for* sparn? v. spornan) and his feorh forlēt *a certain foolish man hung himself, so that he moved his feet convulsively* (*could not rest them on the ground?*), *and gave up the ghost*, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 34. Heó hī sylfe on grine āhēng, dæt heó fōtum span, 30, 23. [*Goth. O. H. Ger.* spinnan: *Icel.* spinna.] v. ā-, ge-spinnan; twī-spunnen.

spiówan, spiowian. v. speówan, spiwian.

spīr *a spire* [v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, where *spire* is given as the name of the reed and of various spiked grasses. The word is also used of tapering trees, v. Baker's Northampt, Gl.]:—Hreódes spīr, Lchdm. ii. 266, 10. [*Prompt. Parv.* spyre of corne or herbe *hastula*, spyryñ as corne and oþer lyke *spico*. Imeind mid spire and grene segge, O. and N. 18. The word occurs in Chaucer and Piers Plowman. v. Skeat's note on the latter, 13, 180 (C text). Cf. *Icel.* spīra *a spar: Dan.* spire *a sprout;* spir *a spar: Swed.* spira *a spar; a sceptre; a pistil.*]

spircan. **I.** *to sparkle*:—Spircendre *scintillante*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 42. Spyrcendum *scintillantibus*, 499, 43. **II.** *to fall in drops.* v. spircing:—Hē hēt mycel ād ontendan on ymbhwyrfte dæs mǽdenes and mid pice hī besprencgan and mid spyrcendum ele (*with oil that bespattered her*), Homl. Skt. i. 9, 118. v. for-spyrcan; spearcian.

spircing, e; *f. A sprinkling, dropping*:—Spyrcinge *aspergine*, Germ. 398, 225. v. previous word.

spirian, spirte. v. spyrian, spyrte.

spitel *a kind of spade, a spud, a spittle* [*spittle* a spade, used for light digging, which is *spittling*. The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a baking-*spittle*,' Mid-York. Gl. '*Spittle* a spade with a curved edge, used for grip-digging.' Holderness Gl. See also E. D. S. Pub. Gl. B, 2, 12, and Halliwell's Dict. In A. R. 384, 18, where one MS. has *spade*, another has *spitelstaf.*] v. hand-, wād-spitel, *and* spittan.

-spitel. v. wróht-spitel.

spittan; *p.* te *To dig with a spittle*:—In Agusto and Septembri and Octobri man mæg māwan, wād spittan, fela tilda hān gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Cf. '*Spittle* to cut weeds with a spittle-staff,' E. D. S. Pub. Linc. Gl. '*Spittle over* to dig over a piece of ground with a spade,' Holderness Gl. '*Spitter* a small tool with a long handle for cutting up weeds,' Halliwell's Dict. v. spitel.

spittan *to spit.* v. spyttan.

spitu, e; *f. A spit*:—Spitu *veru*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 9: 82, 66: Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 80, 10. *Ueru* spitu, *ueribus* spitum, 14; Zup. 89, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* spiz *veru.*]

spīwan; *p.* spāw, *pl.* spiwon. **I.** *to spew, vomit, spit up* (a) with acc.:—Ðonne spīwaþ hié dæt horh, Lchdm. ii. 194, 16. Hē spāw blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Hē spāw his innod ūt þurh his mūð, Shrn. 66, 33. Ðonne mau ða cild ewalde, ðonne spiwon hī ða meoloc, 33, 1. Hit eft spīwende, Blickl. Homl. 57, 7. (b) with dat.:—On ða ǽðle de mon wormse spīweþ (cf. worms spīwende, 208, 9), Lchdm. ii. 200, 22. Ic blōde spāu *vomebam sanguinem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 30. Holm healfre

spāw, Cd. Th. 206, 9; Exod. 249. (c) without a case:—Stinge him gelōme on da hracan, dæt hē māge spīwan, Lchdm. ii. 62, 12. Gelōme tō spīwanne, 174, 21: 286, 20. Đā gebræd hē hine seōcne, and ongan hine brecan tō spīwenne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 9. **II.** *to spit*:—Geōt dæt blōd on yrnende wæter, spīw þrīwa æfter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Đonne is cynn, dæt him spīwe dæt wīf on dæt nebb, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 2. [*Goth.* speiwan *to spit*: *O. Sax.* spīwan: *O. Frs.* spīga, spīa: *O. H. Ger.* spīwan *vomere, spuere*: *Icel.* spýja.] v. ā-spīwan.

spiw-drenc, -drinc (spiwe-), es; *m. An emetic*:—Spiwedrenc, Lchdm. ii. 136, 25: 270, 19: 272, 4, 6. Se đe hæfþ þearfe spīwdrinces, 60, 26. Tō spiwdrence, 268, 21. Wyrc spiwdrenc, 270, 27: 302, 17. Se man þurh spiwedrenc āspīwþ đone wǽtan, 60, 22: 336, 1. Spiwedrencas, 170, 6.

spīwe, es; *m. A vomiting, vomit*:—Spīwe deah đām monnum đe for fylle gihsa slihþ, Lchdm. ii. 60, 23.

spiwe-drenc, spiwel. v. spiw-drenc, spīwol.

spīwere, es; *m. One who vomits*:—Spīwere *vomex* vel *vomens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 6.

spīweþa, an; *m.* **I.** *vomiting*:—Gif hié *(diseases)* cumen of oferfyllo, mid spīweþan hý mon sceal lytlian, Lchdm. ii. 178, 11. Wið miclan spīweþan, and hē ne māge nānne mete gehabban, 190, 8. Wið spīwþan, 190, 1. Þurh spīwdan, i. 274, 21. Spīweþan dōn *to vomit*, iii. 214, 23. Hī beōþ oferfyllede ōþ spīweþan, R. Ben. 136, 25. Drincan ōđ speowdān, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 35. **II.** *vomit, what is vomited*:—Lǽt spīwan . . . gesceáwa hwæđer đe spīwđa sý swā micel swā hē ǽr gedranc, Lchdm. ii. 286, 22. Gif hund đone spīweđan frete *si canis vomitum illum devoraverit*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 47; Th. ii. 218, 5. Hund eft hwyrfde tō his spīwđan, Shrn. 37, 16.

spīwian; *p.* ode *To spit up, vomit* (with dat.):—Him bānlocan blōde spīowedan *their carcases spouted forth blood*, Exon. Th. 271, 3; Jul. 476. v. spīwan, speówan.

spīwing, e; *f. Spewing, vomiting*:—Spīwingc *evomitio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 17. Spīwing. ii. 32, 57. v. blōd-spīwing; speówung.

spīwol; *adj. Emetic, causing vomiting*:—Drince hē spīwles drences, Lchdm. ii. 264, 24. Drince se man spīwolne drenc, 216, 11. Spīwolne drenc, 216, 16. Mid wyrtdrencum ūtyrnendum oþþe spīwlum oþþe migolum, 82, 17. v. līg-, un-spīwol.

spjungean. v. sponge.

splott, es; *m.* **I.** *a plot of land*:—Mann đe āhte geweald ealles dæs splottes æt Celian dūne, đār dæt scræf wæs tōmiddes, đe đa seofon hālgan lāgon inne slāpan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 415. On clānan splott sūđeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. **II.** *a spot*:—Is se finta fægre gedǽled sum brūn sum basu sum blācum splottum searolīce beseted *cauda porrigitur fulvo distincta metallo, in cujus maculis purpura mista rubet*, Exon. Th. 218, 18; Ph. 296. [Cf. Hyre treówenan gesplottude cuppan, Chart. Th. 537, 33. Wicklif uses *splotti*=spotted in Gen. 30, 35; and Halliwell gives *splotch* as an East-country word for a splash of dirt.] v. sæcer-, friþ-, land-, mæd-splott.

splottian *to spot, blot.* v. preceding word.

spōn, es; *m.*: e; *f.* (? v. sæp-spōn) *A chip, shaving*:—Spōn *astula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 63: *gingria*, 109, 71. *Fomes* spoon; idem *astula*, 39, 70. Geswǽled spoon *vel* tynder *fomes*, i. 39, 21. Monige of đam treówe dæs hālgan Cristes mǽles spōnas and sceafþan nimaþ *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 31: 3, 17; S. 544, 44. Genim đone wyrttruman . . . þwīt nigon spōnas, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [*O. Frs.* spōn: *O. H. Ger.* spān *hastula, carpenta*: *Icel.* spānn, spónn a *chip, splinter*.]

sponan *teats,* sponere. v. spanu, spanere.

spong, e; *f. A spongy excrescence* (?):—Gif on eágan weaxen reáde sponge drȳpe on hát culfran blōd . . . ōþ dæt đa sponge áweg synd, Lchdm. ii. 308, 17: 300, 5. v. next word.

sponge, an; *f. A sponge*:—Ān heora genam āne spongean, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 48. Genim spjungean, gedō on scearp eced, Lchdm. ii. 192, 18. [*O. Sax.* spunsia: *O. H. Ger.* spunga.] v. spynge.

sponn, spoon. v. spann, spōn.

spor, es; *n.* **I.** *a trace, track, spoor*:—Ne biþ đār ēþe đīn spor on tō findanne *vestigia tua non cognoscentur*, Ps. Th. 76, 16. Stande dæt spor for đone foreād, L. Ath. iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Wé noldon tō dæm spore onlūtan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 18: Exon. Th. 497, 8; Rä. 85, 26. Hwæt mæg bión dyslīcre đonne hwā lufige hwelcre wuhte spor on đæm duste and ne lufige dæt dætte dæt spor worhte *quid esse dementius potest, quam vestigia in pulvere impressa diligere, sed ipsum, a quo impressa sunt, non amare?* Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 1–2. Gif man spor gespirige of scȳre on ōđre, fōn đa menn tō đe đǽr nȳcst syndon, and drīfan dæt spor ōđ hit man dam gerēfan gecȳđe; fō hē syþþan tō and ādrīfe dæt spor ūt of his scīre, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 20–23. Hē ūs spor tǽce, v. 8, 7; Th. i. 238, 3. Gif đū gesyxt wulfes spor, Lchdm. i. 360, 19. **II.** *a trace, vestige, mark left by anything* (of the marks made by weapons: cf. *Icel.* sverða, eggja spor, dōlg-spor *a wound*):—Lǽtaþ hý lāþra leána hleótan þurh wǽpnes spor (*by a wound*), Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623: Andr. Kmbl. 2362; An. 1182. Bealubenne, licwunde spor, Cd. Th. 193, 1; Exod. 239. **III.** *tracing, tracking*:—Đū teohhast dæt đū spyrige æfter mē, and swīþor swīnest on đam spore đonne hī dōn, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 14. Dæt ælc man wǽre ōđrum gelǽstfull ge æt spore ge æt midrāde, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 11. Beſæste mon dæt spor landes mannum, L. O. D. I; Th. i. 352, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* spor *vestigium, indago*; *Icel.* spor.] v. fōt-, hōh-spor.

spora, spura, an; *m. A spur*:—Spora *calcar*, Txts. 47, 361: 110, 1164. Spura, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 3, 63: i. 84, 3: 288, 22: Hpt. Gl. 505, 70: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 10. *Calcaria* spuran *dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 44. Spurum *calcaribus*, 17, 62. Hē heów dæt hors mid đam spuran (cf. *Icel.* höggva hest sporum), Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 22. .ii. spuran on .iiii. pundan, Chart. Th. 503, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* sporo: *Icel.* spori.] v. hūn-, tāh-spora, -spura; hand-spor(a ?); sporu.

sporettan (?); *p.* te *To kick*:—Sporetteþ (spornetteþ ?) *recalcitravit*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 193, 7. *next word.*

sporettung (?), e; *f. Kicking*:—Sportengæ *calcaneum*, Ps. Spl. T. 55, 6. v. *previous word.*

spor-leþer, es; *n. A spur-leather*:—Spurleþera *calcaria* (amongst things made by the shoemaker), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* spor-leder *calcarium*.]

spornan, spurnan; *p.* spearn, *pl.* spurnon; *pp.* spornen. **I.** *to strike with the foot, spurn*:—Đe læs đū on stān fōte spurne *ne offendas ad lapidem pedem tuam*, Ps. Th. 90, 12. On spurnan *impingere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 72. On spornendum fēt *in offenso pede*, Scint. 187, 8. (See (?) *passages under* spinnan, **III.**) **II.** *to spurn, reject*:—Æfter dæs mædenes spræce, đe hine spearn mid wordum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 64. [Makede he þe spurnen (*stumble*) ine wrēđđe, A. R. 188, 2. *O. Sax.* spurnan *to strike with the feet, tread*: *O. H. Ger.* spurnan (*also wk.*): *Icel.* sperna.] v. æt-, ge-, ōþ-spurnan, -spurnan.

spornere, es; *m. One who treads* or *strikes with the feet, a fuller*:—Spornere, spurnere *fullo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 2.

spornettan; *p.* te *To strike with the feet, kick*:—Ne spornette đū *non calcitres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 61: 80, 10.

sporning, e; *f. A stumbling, stumbling-block*:—Þurh sporningce *per offendiculum*, Scint. 134, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spurnida *offensio, scandalum*.] Cf. spyrning.

spor-plætt, es; *m. A kick* (?):—Spātlu spurplættas (eárplættas ?) bendas đū þrowodest *tu sputa, colaphos, vincula passus*, Hymn. Surt. 80, 1. v. plætt, *and next word.*

sporu (?), an; *f. A heel*:—Spuran mīne *calcanei mei*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 5. v. hēl-spure.

spor-wrecel (?), es; *m. What is tracked after being driven off* (?):—Đā forstæl hē đa unlǽdan oxan æt Funtial, and drāf tō cytlid, and hine mon đǽrǽt āparade, and his speremon āhredde đa sporwreclas *the man who tracked him rescued the cattle that had been driven off* (?), Chart. Th. 172, 26.

spōwan; *p.* speów *To succeed.* **I.** used personally with instrumental of that in which the person succeeds, *to be successful*:—Hū mæg hē ænige gewinne wið mē spōwan *how can he succeed in any struggle with me?* Nar. 16, 20. Ne mōt ic ænige rihte spōwan, Elen. Kmbl. 1830; El. 917: Andr. Kmbl. 3087; An. 1546: Cd. Th. 127, 23; Gen. 2115: Exon. 35, 27; Cri. 564. Spōwende spēd, 117, 16; Gū. 225: 139, 14: Gū. 593: Cd. Th. 246, 14; Dan. 479. **II.** used impersonally, *it succeeds* with a person (dat.) (1) absolute:—Him spēwþ đe bet, Btwk. 222, 9. Đā hié ongeáton, dæt him ne speów, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 8. Him wiht ne speów, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274: Beo. Th. 5701; B. 2854. Gesæh Pilatus dæt him nāuwiht speóu (spēua, Lind.) *videns Pilatus quia nihil proficeret*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 24. Him speów hwōnlīce, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 94. Hū swȳþe him speówe *quantum profecerit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 27. (2) with gen. of that in which a person succeeds:—Đā đā him dæs (*the attempt to raise the dead*) ne speów, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 11. Đē speów dæs đū wið freónd ođđe feónd fremman ongunne, Cd. Th. 170, 9; Gen. 2810. (3) the object of success governed by a preposition:—Đa đe on eordlīcum weorcum hwōnlīce speówþ, Homl. Th. i. 526, 16. Hū him speów ǽgđer ge mid wīge ge mid wīsdōme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Hū him æt æte speów, Beo. Th. 6045; B. 3026. [*O. H. Ger.* spuon, spuoan (*wk.*).] v. ge-, mis-spōwan.

spōwendlice; *adv. Thrivingly, prosperously, abundantly*:—Mē ofer cume hælu æfter đīnre spræce spōwendlīce *veniat super me salutare tuum secundum eloquium tuum*, Ps. Th. 118, 41, 58: 147, 4.

spōwness. v. forþ-spōwness.

spracen, es; *n.* '*The berry-bearing alder*; rhamnus frangula. *Germ.* Spreckenholz: *Dan.* spregner: *Swed. dial.* sprakved,' Lchdm. ii. 406. The word glosses *apeletum* in Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 83: ii. 8, 43, for *alnetum* (Cockayne):—Genim spracen berindred, Lchdm. ii. 58, 8: 60, 3.

sprǽc *a shoot*:—Sprǽc *sarmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 48. [*Icel.* sprek *a stick.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sprachila *siliqua. Graff also cites* spraioh *sarmenta*, vi. 391.] v. spæc; spræte (?).

sprǽc, spǽc, sprēc, e; *f. Speech.* **I.** in the following glosses:—Sprǽce *disputationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 49. Godcundra sprēca *divinorum eloquiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 37. Sprǽce *faminem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 28: 95, 38. Sprǽce *fatu*, 38, 6. Spēce wīse *scema locutionis*, i. 55, 22.

Spræc *loquela*, 88, 7. Spræce *omelias*, 288, 53: ii. 64, 16. Spæc *oraculum*, spréca *oraculorum*, 62, 59, 60: Hpt. Gl. 503, 10. Spæcum *oraculis*, 518, 33. Spræce *procacitate*, 506, 2. Spræc *sermo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 45. Gesmeað spræce *sermo commentitius*, i. 55, 25. **II.** *speech, talking*:—Ne sý ðæt nán oðer spæc inne, búton ðæt hig biddan God . . . , L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 29. Æt hí sín gehýrede on hyra menigfealdan spæce (spræce, MS. A.: sprǽc, Lind. Rush.) *in multiloquio suo*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. **III.** *speech, the faculty of speaking*:—Gif spræc áwyrd weorð, L. Ethb. 52; Th. i. 16, 5. Be ðam ðe him his spræce oftinþ *de eo cui sermo deficit*, L. Ecg. P. i, tit. 3; Th. ii. 170, 6. Gif hwam seó spræc ópfylþ, Lchdm. ii. 288, 18. Strong on spræce, Exon. Th. 410, 9; Rä. 28, 13. **IV.** *skilful speech, speaking with art, eloquence*:—Spræce *eloquentia*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 57. Summ men hé forgifþ wísdóm and spræce, Homl. Th. i. 322, 25. **V.** *what is said, a speech, saying, collection of words*:—Heard is déofs spræc *durus est hic sermo*, Jn. Skt. 6, 60. Spec, Kent. Gl. 503. Ic áhsige eów áure spræce, gif gé mé ða spræce secgeaþ *interrogabo vos ego unum sermonem, quem si dixeritis mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 24. God geopenude Abrahame, hwæt hé mid dære spræce mænde, Gen. 18, 20. For dære spræce de ic tó eów spræc, Jn. Skt. 15, 3. 'Dín sunu leofaþ.' Ða gelýfde hé dære spræce, 4, 50: Lk. Skt. 1, 29. Hé ásende hí, ðus cwedende: 'Faraþ . . .' Hí férdon æfter ðæs cyninges spræce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 22: Cd. Th. 144, 3; Gen. 2384. Iudas him andwyrde and cwæð . . . Æfter ðyssere spræce, Homl. Skt. ii. 86, 317. Engla sum Abraham cýgde, hé stille gebád áres spræce, Cd. Th. 176, 11; Gen. 2910. Wiste spræca fela, wóra worda, 29, 5; Gen. 445. Ða se Hælend geendode ðás spræca, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 1: 26, 1. Spécce, Kent. Gl. 873. **VI.** *speech, language, talk, discourse, words*:—Þreó þing syndon de gebringaþ done geséligan tó heofenan rice; dæt is, hálig gebanc and gód spæc (cf. ídele word, 9) and fullfremed wore, Wulfst. 299, 12. Mé ðín spræc cwycade *eloquium tuum vivificavit me*, Ps. Th. 118, 50; 140. Ne gelýfe wé ná for dínre spræce (spréc, Lind.: sprécze, Rush.) *propter tuam loquelam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 42. Þeáwlícre spæce *tropologium*. Hpt. Gl. 410, 44. Ðú hím hel sódan spræce *conceal the truth from him*, Cd. Th. 110, 12; Gen. 1837. Ic on disse byrig (*Sodom*) gehýre yfele spræce werod habban, 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Hí habbaþ on múðe milde spræce, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Ídele spræce, Hy. 7, 108. **VI a.** of written words:—For dære gelícnisse his gelógodan spræce *from the likeness to his style*. Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 43. **VII.** *a speech, language*:—Ðeóda ungelíca ágþer ge on spræce ge on ðeáwum . . . heora spræc is tódǽled on twá and hundseofontig, and ælc dara spræca is tódǽled on manega ðeóda, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 28–34. Hé reorde gesette eorðbúendum ungelíce, dæt hié dære spæce spéd ne áhton, Cd. Th. 101, 22; Gen. 1686. On Engliscre spræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 26. Hé sealde heora ælcum synderlíce spræce, dæt heora ælcum wæs uncúð, hwæt óðer séde, 4, 11. Ealle men spræcon áne spræce, Gen. 11, 1. Ða apostolas cúðan ealle ða spræca de syndon swá wíde swá middaneard is, Wulfst. 294, 8: 296, 1. Mid spræcum hiá spræcas níuum *linguis loquentur novis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 17. **VIII.** *speech*, e. g. to have *speech* of or with a person, *conversation, consultation, conference, discussion*:—Nis ðæt lytulu spræc tó gehéganne (*of the day of judgment*), Exon. Th. 445, 17; Dóm. 8. Folc biþ gebonnen tó spræce, 451, 10; Dóm. 101. Se déma æfter langsumre spræce lét ða módor tó ðam suna. . . . 'Béde ðú fordí dínre módor spræce, dæt ðú hí gebígdest fram mé,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 341–357. Hé hét Agustinum tó his spræce cuman *jussit Augustinum ad suum advenire colloquium*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 39: Guthl. 9; Gdwin. 48, 21: 11; Gdwin. 54, 4: Cd. Th. 33, 6; Gen. 516. Æt spræce dǽre *at that consultation*, 122, 29; Gen. 2034: Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 13. Æfter heora spræce, Jud. 3, 19. Gisomnadun da biscopas tó spræce *colligerunt pontifices concilium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 47. Spræce and geþeahte habban *to treat, consult*; agere, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 16. Cwæþ dæt hé wolde mid his freóndum spræce and geþeaht habban *cum amicis suis sese de hoc collaturum esse dicebat*, 2, 13; S. 515, 37. Hæfdon betwih him spræce and geþeahte *habito inter se consilio*, 3, 29; S. 561, 6. Ða hí hæfdon lange spræce and geflit *longa disputatione habita*, 2, 2; S. 502, 13. Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untruman men spræce forwyrne (*colloquium denegaverit*), L. Ecg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 27. **VIII a.** *a question, case that requires explanation*:—Ungelíc dære spræce de wé ǽfter spyriaþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 25. Dæt fólc de hælde ænige spræce eode út tó ðam getelde *omnis populus, qui habebat aliquam quaestionem, egrediebatur ad tabernaculum*, Ex. 33, 7. Ðú spenst mé on ða mǽstan spræce and on ða earfoþestan tó gereccenne . . . and uneáþe ænig com tó ende dære spræce; fordam hit is þeáw dære spræce and dære áscunge, dætte simle donne dér án tweó of ádón biþ, donne biþ dér unrím ástyred . . . Swá is disse spræce de ðú mé æfter ácsast *ad rem me omnium quaesitu maximam vocas, cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit; talis namque materia est, ut una dubitatione succissa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 14–26. **IX.** *a sentence, decision, agreement, terms*:—Ða com Putrael tó Bora and bed his forespéce tó Ælfríce. Ða sette Bora ðás spéce wið Ælfríce: dæt wes, dæt Putrael sealde Ælfríce .viii. oxan, and gef Bora sixtig penga for dere forespéce, and dide hine sylfne sacclés wið Ælfríce, Chart. Th. 628, 17. **X.** *a case, cause, suit, claim*, (a) in a general sense:—Wið ðon de heó his spéce underfénge *in consideration of her receiving his suit* (Godwine asked for the lady in marriage), Chart. Th. 312, 14. Deáh hié ryhte spræce hæbban hiera yfel on him tó tálanne *mala recte redarguunt*, Past. 28, 5; Swt. 197, 2. Ðú démst míne spræce *fecisti causam meam*, Ps. Th. 9, 4. (b) as a legal term:—Dæt ðis æfre gesett spræc wǽre *that this for ever should be a settled suit*, Chart. Th. 203, 4: 172, 2. Ongan dá tó specenne on dat land . . . ód dæt seó spræc weard dam cynge cúð, 302, 15. Be dóme and spræce. . . . Gehwilc spræc hæbbe ándagan hwænne heó gelæst sý, L. Ed. proem.; Th. i. 158, 3–7: 11; Th. i. 164, 22. Ægehwilcre spræce de mǽre sý donne .iiii. mancussas, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 9. Gif man mæssepreóst tihtlige ánfealdre spræce . . . æt þrímfealdre spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11–13, 15–17. Fultum æt swá micelere spræce, L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 16. Gif ús feoh áríse æt úrum gemǽnum spræce, v. 3; Th. i. 232, 5. Æt cynges spræce, lecge man .vi. healfmarc wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25. Clǽne ǽlcere spæce, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 12. Swá fela manna . . . tó gewitnesse gehwylcere spræce, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 11. Ælene witefæstne man de ic on spræce áhte (*gained at law, as the result of a suit*), Chart. Th. 557, 22. Hé dráf his spræce *he prosecuted his suit*, 376, 11. Ic spæce drífe mid fullan folcríhte, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 13. Habban da gerǽfscypas begen ða fullan spæce gemǽne, L. Ath. v. 8, 4; Th. i. 236, 25. Man ne mót spræca drífan binnan Godes cyrican, L. Ælf. C. 35; Th. ii. 356, 29. **XI.** *talk* about a person or thing, *report, fame*:—Dæs de má seó spræc be him férde, Lk. Skt. 5, 15. Ða férde deós spræc be him, 7, 17. Hé ongan bodian and widmǽrsian da spæce, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. **XII.** *in the Northern Gospels* spréc *translates words denoting places where there is speaking*:—In spræce (spréc, Lind.) *in synagoga*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. On spréce (spréc, Lind.) *in foro*, 12, 38: Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 46: Lind. 7, 32. [*O. Sax.* spráka: *O. Frs.* spréke: *O. H. Ger.* spráhha *lingua, loquela, sermo, sermocinatio, colloquium, eloquium, ratio, judicium, consilium, senatus.*] v. ǽfen-, æfter-, ǽrend-, burh-, bysmor-, dol-, eald-, edwít-, ellen-, for-, fore-, frécnen-, frum-, gedwol-, gegaf-, gilp-, hete-, Lǽden-, morgen-, of-, ofer-, on-, sceáwend-, scrift-, sóð-, stunt-, teosu-, tó-, twí-, untíd-, wíder-, woruld-, ymbe-spræc (-spæc); -spræce, -spræc.

spræc-ærn, -ern, es; *n. A place for speaking, court-house*:—In sprécern *in praetorium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 28: 19, 9. Cf. spræc-hús.

spræc-cynn, es; *n. A mode of speaking*:—Bóc be gesetnessum and gemetum spræccynna *libellum de figuris modisque locutionum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 42.

-spræce. [*O. L. Ger.* bi-spráki: *O. H. Ger.* ga-spráhhi.] v. ge-, god-spræce.

-spræce, -spæce; *adj.* [*O. Sax.* -spráki: *O. H. Ger.* -spráhhi.] v. án-, fela-, ge-, gegaf-, ídel-, ofer-, stunt-, twí-, yfel-, ymb-spræce.

spræcelic. v. ge-spræcelíc.

spræcful; *adj. Talkative, loquacious*:—Wer spræcful *vir linguosus*, Ps. Lamb. 139, 12.

spræc-hús, es; *n. A house for speaking*:—Spræchús *auditorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 11. Úþwitena spræchús *curia* vel *senatus*, 13. [*O. L. Ger.* spræc-hús *curia*: *O. H. Ger.* spráh-hús *curia, consistorium, praetorium.*] Cf. spræc-ærn.

spræcleás; *adj. Speechless, without the power of speech*:—Spræcleáse † dume *elinguia*, Germ. 398, 72. [*O. H. Ger.* spráhhalôs *elinguis.*]

-spræcness. v. twí-spræcness.

spræd an; *p. de To spread, expand.* [*O. L. Ger.* te-spreidan *dispergere: O. H. Ger.* spreiten *pandere, expandere, diffundere.*] v. ge-, ofer-, tó-spræd an, á-spreádan; spræding.

spræding, es; *f. Spreading, diffusion, propagation*:—Spræding mennisces cynnes *propagatio humani generis*, Rtl. 109, 4.

sprængan. v. sprengan.

spræte (?), spræt (?), es; *n. A sprout, shoot*:—Spræt̃u (spræcu? v. spræc) *labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 16. [Cf. (?) spreat, sprat, sprett *the jointed-leaved rush*, Jamieson's Dict. Sprat-barley *barley with very long beards*; sprats *small wood*, Halliwell's Dict.]

spranc (?), es: spranca, an; *m. A shoot, twig, sprig*:—Spranca (sprauta, Wrt.) *sirculus* vel *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 44. Styb *vel* spranca (sprauta, Wrt.) *stirps*, 33, 57. Treówes sprancan *plante*, 39, 14. Deádbære sprancan *letiferas labruscas*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 17. Spranca *sarmentorum*, 468, 22.

sprauta. v. preceding word.

spreáwlian; *p. ode To sprawl, move convulsively*:—Spreáwlige *palpitet*, Germ. 392, 10. [Sprawlyn *palpito*; sprawlynge *palpitacio*, Prompt. Parv. 470 (and see note). Leyen and sprauleden in the blod, Havel. 475. Spraulend with her winges twey, Gow. ii. 5, 11.]

-sprec, sprec. v. ge-, god-spræc, spræc.

spreca, speca, an; *m. A speaker, one who speaks in council* (cf. spræc, **VIII**), *a councillor*:—Forht folces weard héht him fetigean sprecan sínne, Cd. Th. 161, 18; Gen. 2667. [*O. Frs.* for-spreka: *O. H. Ger.* sprehho.] v. edwít-, for-, fore-, ge-, mid-, on-spreca (-speca).

sprecan, specan; *p.* spræc, spæc; *pl.* spræcon, spæcon; *pp.* sprecen, specen *To speak.* **I.** *to exercise the faculty of speech*:—Se dumba sprǽc,

Mt. Kmbl. 9, 33. Dumbe sprǽcon, Mk. Skt. 7, 37. Ðū byst suwiende, and ðū sprecan ne miht, Lk. Skt. I, 20. Ænne licþrowere . . . unsprecende forneán. . . . Basilius geláede hine ford wel sprecande, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 489. Wæs eall weoruld sprecende on án gereord, Wulfst. 211, 19. Geseónde dumbe specende (sprecende, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 31. **II.** *to use words* in conversation, discourse, etc. :—Ic ne sprece tó dǽm, ac ic sprece tó ðé, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 12. Ic secge ðis sárspell and ymb síþ sprǽce, Exon. Th. 458, 7; Hy. 4, 96. Hwæþer ic be mé sylfum spece. Se ðe be him sylfum spryċþ, Jn. Skt. 7, 17, 18. Nú ðú spryst openlíce, 16, 29. Eorl óðerne tǽleþ behindan, sprecefi fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 8; Leás. 5. Ðá sprǽc se ofermóda cyning, Cd. Th. 22, 9; Gen. 338. Hió sprǽc him þicce tó, 43, 1; Gen. 684. Drihten wið Abrahame sprǽc, 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Hig sprǽcon (sprǽcon, MS. A.) him betwýnan, Lk. Skt. 24, 14. Ðæt ðú ne belge wið mé, gif ic sprece. . . . Nú ic ǽne begann tó sprecanne tó mínum drihtne, ic wylle sprecan gít, Gen. 18, 30–31. Ic eom ásend wið ðé sprecan, Lk. Skt. 1, 19. Ðonne hé sprecan ongan, Cd. Th. 269, 25; Sat. 78. **III.** with acc. (a) *where the object of the verb is* word *or a similar form* :—Ic ðás word sprǽce, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82. Ðú ða word spricest, 12, 2; Cri. 179. Se ðe God sende spryċþ Godes word, Jn. Skt. 3, 34. Ðú worn fela ymb Brecan sprǽce, Beo. Th. 1067; B. 531. Him ellenróf andswarode, word ǽfter sprǽc, 688; B. 341. Dæt gé on eárum sprǽcon, Lk. Skt. 12, 3. Hié fela sprǽcon sorhworda somed, Cd. Th. 49, 7; Gen. 788. Sprǽcon, Ps. Th. 57, 3. Gilde élc de hit (*the exculpation on oath*) ǽr sprece .cxx. scill., L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 6. Warna dæt ðú nán þing elles ne sprece, búton dæt ic ðé bebeóde, Num. 22, 35. Dis synd ða word de ðú sċealt sprecan tó folce, Ex. 19, 6. Ongan hospword sprecan, Andr. Kmbl. 2632; An. 1317. Dæt árrende wæs sprecen, 3242; An. 1623; Beo. Th. 1290; B. 643. (b) where the object of the verb is a word denoting the matter expressed in the words spoken :—Ic rǽd sprece *I give counsel in my words*, Cd. Th. 115, 2; Gen. 1913. Ðú bysmor spycst *blasphemas*, Jn. Skt. 10, 36. Tunga his spreċþ dóm, Ps. Spl. 36, 32. Se ðe sód spriceþ, Exon. Th. 3, 9; Cri. 33. Hé beót spriceþ, 290, 25; Wand. 70. Heó mé worn spreceþ, 402, 22; Rä. 21, 23. Ða ðe spreaþ sybbe, Ps. Spl. 27, 4. Hié spreaþ fácen and inwit, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. Fela hé mé láðes spræc, 39, 9; Gen. 622. Ðam de sár sprece sáwle mínre, Ps. Th. 108, 20. (c) where the object is that which is spoken about, *to mention* :—On swelcum cræftum swelce wé ǽr sprǽcon, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 12. Of ðǽm beorgum de wé ǽr sprǽcon (sǽdon, MS. L.), Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 17, 44. Wé gehýrdon hí sprecan Godes mǽrða mid úrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 19. **III a.** with a clause, *to say* :—Hié sprǽcon, dæt hit betere wǽre, Ors. 2, 3; Swt. 68, 8. Ða gehýrde hé sumne ðara bróþra sprecan, dæt hé wolde féran, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 5. **III b.** with the words that are spoken :—Hí sáre spreċaþ : 'Hwá gesyhþ úsic?' *dixerunt, Quis videbit eos?* Ps. Th. 63, 4. **IV.** with a gen. :—Míne fýnd sprǽcon mé yfeles, Ps. Th. 40, 8. **V.** with inst., *to speak* in a language, with words :—Ic sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1. Beówulf beótwordum spræc, Beo. Th. 5014; B. 2510: Exon. Th. 253, 24; Jul. 185. Hé sprǽc him wordum tó, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hé wordum wið his Waldend sprǽc, Cd. Th. 155, 22; Gen. 2576. Hé tó Noe sprǽc hálgan reorde, 89, 19; Gen. 1483. Hí sprǽcon úrum gereordum, Homl. Th. i. 314, 18. Tó Geátum sprǽc mildum wordum, Beo. Th. 2347; B. 1171. **VI.** with prep. :—Hé mid heardre ðreá hí on sprǽc and hí gebétte *aspera illos invectione corrigebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Wé sind an specende *dicturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 66. On specende *inspirans*, 93, 40. On spæcende (swætende, Wrt.), 47, 31. Ongeán sprecendes *obloquentis*, Ps. Spl. 43, 18. ¶ *In technical terms,* v. sprǽc, **X**, sprecan ǽfter, on, ymb *to sue for, make a claim against, lay claim to* :—Dæt orf dæt ic on spece *the cattle that I lay claim to*, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 15. Águnung biþ nér dam de hæfþ ðonne dam de ǽfter spreċþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 21. Ða fíf hída de Æðelm Híga ymb spycþ. . . . Ongon Híga him specan on mid ódran onspecendan and wolde him ódflítan dæt lond *the five hides about which Æthelm Higa has a suit . . . Higa along with other claimants began to make a claim against him (Helmstan), and wanted to get the land from him by litigation*, Chart. Th. 169, 17–24. Ða sprǽc ic on ða mágas *then I made a claim against the kinsmen*, 167, 18. Hé sprǽc on his ágene módor ǽfter sumon dǽle landes, 337, 4. Ða gemǽtte hé ða swutelunga and dǽrmid on dæt land spæc, ongan ðá tó specenne on dat land, 302, 12. Hine man tó ríhte gelǽde dǽm de him on sprǽcon (*those that bring charges against him*), L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 284, 1. Donne áð de se geþýfan míhte de on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 18. Dæt nán man on his yrfenuman ne spece *that no man bring an action against his heir*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 10. Ðone áð syllan, dæt hé mid folcríhte on dæt land sprece, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 13. [*O. Frs.* spreka : *O. Sax.* sprekan : *O. H. Ger.* sprehhan.] v. á-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, mis-, ofer-sprecan; un-sprecende, for-, fore-sprecen.

sprecean. v. on-sprecean.

spreċel *a spot* (?). v. haran-specel. [Cf. Spreckled *speckled*, Halliwell's Dict.: spreckly, spreckled, Jamieson's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* sprehhiloht *maculosus* : *Icel.* sprekl6ttr *speckled*.]

sprecend, sprecende. v. on-sprecend, un-sprecende.

spreċol, specol; *adj. Talkative, loquacious* :—Wer spreċul *vir linguosus*, Ps. Spl. 139, 12. v. fela-, ofer-, swíd-spreċol.

spreċolness, e; *f. Talkativeness, loquacity* :—Genihtsumian on gebeórscypum specolnyss gewunaþ *abundare in conuiuiis loquacitas solet*, Scint. 170, 15. v. ofer-spreċolness.

sprengan; *p.* de *To cause to spring.* **I.** *to scatter* :—Ðú gaderast ðǽr ðú ne sprengdest (*sparsisti*), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 24. His éagan wǽron spearcan sprengende, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. **II.** *to sprinkle,* (a) an object with something :—Ðú spren[g]st Aaron and his reáf, Ex. 29, 21. Hé nam dæt blód and sprengde dæt fóle, 28, 8. (b) something on to an object :—Sprænge se mæssepreóst háligwæter ófer híg ealle, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 23. Genim ðás ylcan wyrte gesodene, sprenge intó dam húse, Lchdm. i. 264, 15. Nime se sacerd his blód and dyppe his finger dæron and sprenge on dæt ryft, Lev. 4, 17, 6. (c) government uncertain :—Ða ða hé sprencde *dum rorat*, Germ. 402, 43. **III.** *to burst, crack* (cf. *to spring* a leak, *sprung*, applied to a bat) :—Hé sceáf mid dam scylde, dæt se sceaft tóbærst, and dæt spere sprengde (*shivered the spear-head*), dæt hit sprang ongeán, Byrht. Th. 135, 52; By. 137. **IV.** as a medical term, *to apply a clyster.* v. spring, **IV** (3) :—Dæt mon on morgen on sprenge, Lchdm. ii. 48, 24. [Sprenged on mid hali water, A. R. 16, 9. *O. H. Ger.* sprengen *quassare, rorare : Ger.* sprengen *to burst, scatter, sprinkle : Icel.* sprengja *to burst : Dan.* sprænge : *Swed.* spränga.] v. á-, be-, ge-, geond-sprengan.

spreót, es; *m. A pole, sprit* (in bow-*sprit*) :—Spreót *contus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 61. Ánes mannes lenge de healt ánne spreót on his hand and streċþ hine swá feor swá hé mæg árǽcan intó dere sé *statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Angle nominant* spreot, *et tendentis ante se quantum potest*, Chart. Th. 318, 10. Spreótas *trudes* vel *amites*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 43 : *trudes* (in a list of things connected with ships), 48, 13 : 57, 16 : 64, 7 : *ansatas*, ii. 3, 68 : *contos*, 14, 72. Spreótum, spreútum *contis*, Txts. 48, 211. [*Prompt. Parv.* sprete *contus* : *Du.* sprict *sprit* : *Dan.* sprød : *Swed.* sprût.] v. eofor-spreót.

spreótan. v. sprútan.

sprincа *glosses* circopythicos, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 29.

sprincan. v. springan.

sprincel, es; *m. A wicker-basket* :—Sprinclum *fiscillis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 58 : 35, 43. [Cf. *Dan.* sprinkel, sprinkel-værk *trellis, lattice.*] Cf. tænel, windel.

sprincting, sprind. v. springung, springd.

sprindel *a tenter-hook* :—Sprindel (-il) *tenticum*, Txts. 101, 2003. Spindel, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 18. v. next word.

-sprindlian. v. á-sprindlad.

spring, spryng, es; *m.* (*but* eá-spring; *n.*) **I.** *a source* of water :—Spring *casta (castalia?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 31. Æt dæs wæteres sprynge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 389, 7. [*Prompt. Parv.* sprynge *scaturigo, scatebra : O. L. Ger.* gi-spring *fons : O. Sax.* aho-spring : *O. H. Ger.* ur-spring *fons.*] v. ǽ-, eá-, ge-, will-spring. **II.** *a springing, rising, spring* in day-*spring.* v. up-spring. **III.** *what springs* up or from. [Sprynge of a tre or plante, springe or yonge tre *planta, plantula*, Prompt. Parv. 470.] v. of-spring. **IV.** as a medical term, (1) *an ulcer, a sore, pustule* :—Spryng *carbunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 46 : 13, 11 : *papula*, 116, 22. *Carbunculus* spring *vel* angset *vel pustula*, i. 19, 19. Tó sealfe wið springe, Lchdm. ii. 80, 8. Wið dæt man wille spring on gesittan, i. 2, 19. Ládlíc bið dæs hreóflian líc mid menigfealdum springum and geswelle, Homl. Th. i. 122, 22 : 336, 33. Wið uncúde springas de on lichoman ácennede beóþ, Lchdm. i. 150, 14. Springas (springas, MS. B.), 262, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gesprinc *pustula.*] v. íser-, wenn-, wund-spring. (2) *a flux* :—Wið dæs magan springe, ii. 190, 16 (where see note) : 192, 12. (3) *a squirting, sprinkling* :—Mon sceal ǽr mid wearm-um springum and háte wætre beþian and þweán da stówe, 202, 21. Mid spryngum, 206, 17 : 208, 14.

springan; *p.* sprang, *pl.* sprungon; *pp.* sprungen *To spring.* **I.** *to leap, bound* :—Dæt cild on sprang *the babe leaped in her womb* (Lk. i. 41), Blickl. Homl. 165, 29. Hrá wíde sprong, syþdan hé drepe þrowade, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. **II.** *to burst forth,* of a fluid *to spirt,* of sparks, etc, *to fly* :—Dæt spere sprang ongeán *the spear-head sprang out again* (*under the pressure of the shield*), Byrht. Th. 135, 53; By. 137. Leád wíde sprong *the drops of boiling lead flew far*, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Swát ǽdrum sprong *the blood spirted from the veins*, Beo. Th. 5925; B. 2966. Wíde sprungon hildeleóman, 5158; B. 2582. Sprungon spearcan of dam múde, Shrn. 120, 26. **III.** *to grow* as a plant :—Swá swá of ánum treówe springaþ manega bogas, swá gáþ of ánre lufe manega ódre míhta, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 22. Hig hrædlíce up sprungon, for dam de hig nǽfdon dære eordan dýpan, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. **IV.** *to rise* as the sun, cf. spring, **II** :—Up sprungenre sunnan *sole orto*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6. **V.** *to move as a spring moves* :—Þeáh ðú teó hweówe boh oððune tó dære eorþan, swá ðú hine álǽtest, swá sprincþ hé up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24. **VI.** *to spread, be diffused* :—Da wíde springaþ *crebrescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Wíde springaþ, wídmérsiaþ, 471, 16. Ðes hlísa sprang (sprane, Lind.)

ofer eall dæt land *exiit fama haec in universam terram illam*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 26. Sprang ł foerde *processit*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 28: Beo. Th. 36; B. 18: Apstls. Kmbl. 12; Ap. 6. Đã sprang dæt word *the report spread*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 8: Ap. Th. 25, 13. Wîde springende *crebrescens*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 37: 513, 21. [*O. Sax.* springan *to spring* as blood from a wound: *O. Frs.* springa: *O. H. Ger.* springan *to spring* as water: *Icel.* springa *to burst, crack.*] v. â-, æt-, ge-, geond-, on-, tô-springan.

springd, sprind; *adj. Active, vigorous*:—Snellne, sprindne *adultum, juvenem*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 26. Gebogenne ł sprindne *adultum, maturum*, 491, 13. Sprindne *adultum*, Anglia xiii. 34, 186. His geðoht is springdra and swiftra donne xii. ðúsendu hâligra gâsta, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 34. v. next word.

springdlice, sprindlîce; *adv. Actively, vigorously*:—Sprindlîce ł câflîce *naviter, alacriter, agiliter, velociter*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 22. Fromlîce ł sprinlîce *naviter, velociter, viriliter* ł *fortiter*, 423, 71.

springe. v. æ-springe.

springung (?), e; *f. Growth*:—Mæda ł sprinctinge (sprincunge?) ł grênnessa *prata, viriditates*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 38. v. â-springung.

spring-wyrt, e; *f. Wild caper, caper-bush, -plant, -spurge*; Euphorbia lathyris, Lchdm. ii. 104, 2: 106, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* spring-wurz *actureda, lactaridia*; springa *actureda, lactarida.*]

sprot, es; *n. A sprout, shoot, twig, small branch*:—Sprote *with a rod* (?), Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Sprota *sarmentorum, ramorum, qui de vinea exciduntur*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 32: 489, 10: *palmitum*, Germ. 401, 16. Sprotum *sarmentis*, 401, 24. [Halliwell gives *sprote*-wood as a word still in use for small wood or sticks for firing. Jamieson gives *sprot* (1) the withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground; (2) the end of a branch blown off a growing tree; (3) a chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter. *O. L. Ger.* gi-sprot *surculum*: *Du.* sprot *a sprout, twig* (Hexham).] v. sprûtan, *and next word.*

sprota, an; *m.* I. *a sprout, shoot*:—Sprotena *sarmentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 64. II. *a peg*:—Nægl oððe sprota *clavus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 10. [I ne have stikke, i ne have sprote, Havel. 1142. *O. H. Ger.* sprozzo *rung of a ladder*: *Ger.* sprosse: *Icel.* sproti *a shoot, twig*; *a rod.*] v. preceding word.

sprôt, es; *m. A sprat*:—Ða myclan hwælas and ða lytlan sprottas and eall fiskynn, Anglia viii. 310, 18. [A sprott *hec epinera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 222, col. 2. *Du.* sprot: *Ger.* sprotte.]

-sprungenness. v. â-, on-sprungenness.

sprûtan; *p.* spreât, *pl.* spruton; *pp.* sproten *To sprout.* [Blosme, þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen, ne sprutеð ha neauer eft, H. M. 11, 20. *Egredietur uirga de radice iesse* an gerd sal spruten of iesse more, O. E. Homl. ii. 217, 25. In a night sua did it sprute, C. M. 11216. Sprouteÿñ *pululo*, Prompt. Parv. 471. Faîne sal he sproutand ai *laetabitur germinans*, Ps. 64, 11. *O. Frs.* sprûta; *pp.* spruten.] v. â-spreótan (*read* -sprûtan), geond-spreót.

sprŷtan, sprîtan (?); *p.* te *To sprout, spring* as a plant:—Of ðam blado bealwa gehwilces sprytan (sprytan?) ongunnon, Cd. Th. 61, 10; Gen. 995. v. spryttan.

sprytele, sprîtele (?), an; *f. A twig, chip.* (v. quotation from Jamieson's Dict. under *sprot*):—Men of ðære ylcan styde spyrtlan âcurfon *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 43. [Halliwell gives *sprittel* a sprout or twig. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* spruzil: *M. H. Ger.* sprüzzel *rung of a ladder.* Or (?) cf. *M. H. Ger.* sprîzel *a splinter.*] v. sprot *and* spreót.

spryttan; *p.* te I. *intrans. To sprout, spring, germinate*:—Donne sprit his gird *germinabit virga ejus*, Num. 17, 5. Up sprŷt rihtwisnys *orietur justitia*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 7. Tô ðý hê sprytt, ðæt hê mid cwyldum fornyme swâ hwæt swâ hê âr sprytte, Homl. Th. i. 614, 9. Donne treówa sprytta þ, donne wite gê ðæt hit sumorlâhþ, 614, 4. Donne treów and wyrta ârest up sprytta þ, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6: Met. 29, 68. Up spryttende *pululantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 4. Folc weóx swîðe hig of cordan spryttende wæron *creverunt et quasi germinantes multiplicati sunt*, Ex. 1, 7. Ealle spryttende þinge *universa germinantia*, Hymn. T. P. 76. Eft spryttendum ðâm twigum *renascentibus virgultis*, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. [He is ase þe widi þet sprutted ut þe betere þ me hine ofte cropped, A. R. 86, 15.] II. *trans.* (a) *To put forth* a shoot, *bring forth* fruit:—Seó corðe spryt hyre wæstmas eów, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 159. Þes wîngeard sprytte Godes gecorenan, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 4: i. 614, 10. Sprîte seó eorðe grôwende gærs *germinet terra herbam virentem*, Gen. 1, 11. God hêt ða eordan spryttan grôwende gærs, Hexam. 6; Norm. 10, 33. Nânne wæstm tô spryttanne, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 18. (b) *to incite* (cf. þurh þes (*Ranulf's*) macunge and tôspryttinge se eorl þis land mid unfriðe gesôhte, Chr. 1101; Erl. 238, 1):—Sprytte *instigavit*, Anglia xiii. 36, 245. Ða sprytte se deófol ðæt folc tô his (*Christ's*) slege, Homl. Th. i. 216, 14. Dæt hê disne freóls æfre gefyrðrian wolde, and his bearn tô ðam ylcan sprittan wolde, Chart. Th. 116, 22. v. â-spryttan.

sprytting, e; *f.* (*but pl. in* -as in Ps. Lamb. 79, 12) *A sprig, shoot, sprout, plant*:—Ne þû sprytting on wîngeardum *non erit germen in vineis*, Cant. Abac. 17. Sprytting *incrementum*, sprytting*cg*unn ł cacnungum *incrementis, fructibus*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 59–59. Hâligre sprytting*e almo germine*, Hymn. Surt. 76, 3. Sprettinge forð bringende *germen proferens*, 19, 35. Sprittinega *plantaria, plantationes*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 34. Gescôp se ælmihtiga God eordan and ealle eordlîce sprytting*a*, Lchdm. iii. 234, 3. Hê âstrehte ôþ flôd his sprytting*as extendit usque ad flumen propagines ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 12.

spura, spurnan, spurnere. v. spora, spornan, spornere.

spurul *glosses calcatiosus*, Txts. 110, 1162.

spynge, an; *f. A sponge*:—Elpendes hŷd wile drincan wætan gelîce and spynge dêþ (*tanquam spongia*), Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 27. Hî bewundon âne spyngan (spingan, MS. B.) mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29 MS. A. Spingan, Mk. Skt. 15, 36. Spincgan, Homl. Th. ii. 256, 32. Spync ł spynga, Lind.: spynge, Rush. Mt. Kmbl. 27, 46. v. sponge.

spyrcan, spyrcing. v. spircan, spircing.

spyrd, es; *m.* The word glosses *stadium* (1) with the meaning *a course*:—Ða ðe in spyrde iornaþ *qui in stadio currunt*, Rtl. 5, 33. (2) with the meaning *a measure of distance*:—Swelce spyrdas fiftêne (spyrdum fiftênum, Lind.) *quasi stadiis quindecim*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 18. Swelce spyrdo fîfe and twoegentig *quasi stadia .xxv.*, 6, 19. Ðara spyrda *stadiorum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 24, 13. *In all these passages the West-Saxon uses* furlang. [*Goth.* spaurds (1) *a course*; (2) *a distance*: *O. H. Ger.* spurt *stadium.*]

spyre-mann, es; *m. One who tracks*:—His speremon *the man who tracked him*, Chart. Th. 172, 25. v. spor-wrecel.

spyrian; *p.* ede, ode I. *to track, go in a track* (v. spor, spyre-mann), *follow, make a journey in search of something*:—Deád spyraþ (spyreþ, Met. 27, 9) ælce dæge æfter fuglum and æfter diórum and æfter monnum, and ne forlæt nân swæþ, ær hê geséhþ dæt, dæt hê æfter spyreþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 28–212, 1. Nyle deád ænig swæd forlætan, ær hê gehende dæt hê hwîle ær æfter spyrede, Met. 27, 16. Mon mæg giet gesíon hiora swæd ac wê him ne cunnon æfter spyrigean *we can still see their track, but we do not know how to follow the track after them*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 16. II. *to make a track, go*:—Mec fugles wyn geond speddropum spyrede geneahhe . . . beámtelge swealg stôp eft on mec sîþade sweartlást *me (a book) throughout the bird's joy (the pen) with drops made frequent tracks, . . . swallowed the tree's dyé (ink), stepped on to me, journeyed with footprints black*, Exon. Th. 408, 7; Rä. 27, 8. Syndan onhrérede anlîcast hû druncen hwylc spyrige *as any drunken man makes his way*, Ps. Th. 106, 26. III. *to enquire, investigate, examine*:—Ða cwæþ se wîsdôm: 'Hwî . . .?' Ða andswarode ic: 'Genôh ryhte ðû spyrast, swâ hit is swâ ðû segst, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 18. Hî spyredan hwæt and hwonan hê wæs *investigantes unde vel quis esset*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 11. Geléfe hê dæt wit on riht spirien (spyrigen, Cott. MS.) *let him believe that we conduct the enquiry aright*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 27. Uton spirian (spyrian, MSS. G. I.) be bôcan, hwæt ða geforan, ða de God lufedon, Wulfst. 130, 11. Ic ongann ðîne spræce spyrian georne *ut meditarer eloquia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 148. Spirian *enuclеare*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 16. Spiriende *indagando, inquirendo*, 410, 52: *scrutando, investigando, mediando*, 479, 20. III a. *with* æfter, (1) *to enquire after* or *into, seek to know about*:—Ðære spræce de wit æfter spyriaþ *the subject into which we are enquiring*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Se de wile wîslîce æfter ðam hlîsan spyrian, donne ongit hê, hû lytel hê biþ, 18, 1; Fox 60, 28. Wê sceoldon eallon mægne spirian æfter Gode, 42; Fox 256, 1. (2) *to search after, seek to attain*:—Ealle men spyriaþ æfter ðam hêhstan gôde. Ac ne mâgon ða yfelan cuman tô ðam hrôfe ealra gôda, forðam hî ne spyriaþ on riht æfter, 39, 9; Fox 224, 24–27. Hwý nyllaþ hî spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wîsdôme, 36, 6; Fox 180, 32. Spirigan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 19. Hî æfre ne lyst æfter spyrian, sêcan ða gesælþa, Met. 19, 33. [Speer, speir *to ask* in Scot. and North-E.: *O. H. Ger.* spurên, spurien *investigare, indagare, scisitari*: *Icel.* spyrja *to track*; *to investigate*; *to ask.*] v. â-, ge-, of-spyrian.

spyrigend, spyrgend, spyriend, es; *m. An enquirer, investigator*:—Speriend *investigator*, Kent. Gl. 384. Godes spyrigendes *of an enquirer after God*, Salm. Kmbl. 281; Sal. 140. v. â-spyrigend.

spyrigness. v. â-spyrigness.

spyrigung, spyrgung, spyriung, e; *f. Enquiry, investigation*:—Spiriungum ł âxungum *argumentis*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 50. [*O. H. Ger.* spurunga *indagatio, investigatio.*] v. â-spyrgung.

spyrnung, e; *f. Spurning.* v. æt-, ôþ-spyrning.

spyrran, spyrring. v. sperran, sperring.

spyrte, an; *f. A basket*:—Spyrte *fiscella*, Germ. 400, 492. Spirte *cistula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 33: ii. 17, 7. Of dære lâfe wæron gefyllede seofon spyrtan. . . . Spyrte biþ, swâ swâ gê sylfe witon, of rixum gebroden, oððe of palmtwygum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 6–9: 396, 8. Siofun sperta *septem sportas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 37: 16, 10. [*Lat.* sporta.]

spyttan *to spit*:—Spittas (-es, Lind.) *conspuent*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 34. Spittadun *expuerunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 67. Spittende *expuentes*, 27, 30. [Blod to spitten ant te speowen, Jul. 48, 18. Þenne spit leccherie meidenhad oþe nebbe, H. M. 17, 13. Spit him amidde þe beарde, A. R. 290, 20. Cf. *Ger.* speutzen, spützen: *Icel.* spŷta.] v. ge-spittan.

staca, an; *m. A stake*:—Nygon fét of ðam stacan tô ðære mearce, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 12. Ðær his brôðor heáfod stód on stacan

gefæstnod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 166. Wrīt dysne circul on ānum mealan stāne and sleah ænne stacan on middan ðam ymbhagan, and lege done stān on uppan ðam stacan, Lchdm. i. 395, 3-5. Mon hæfde ða burg mid stacum gemearcod, wulfas ātugan ða stacan up, Ors. 5, 5; Swt. 226, 17-19. Ālege done man upweard, ðrīf .ii. stacan æt ðām eaxlum, Lchdm. ii. 342, 5. ¶ In the following passages there seems to be a reference to the method of witchcraft, that consisted in thrusting a pin or the like into the figure of a person, whom it was desired to injure. On this practice, see, *inter alia*, Brand's Antiquities, ed. Hazlitt, vol. iii. p. 65, Grmm. D. M. 1045, and the Glossary to Thorpe's edition of the Early Laws, s. v. stacung:—Gif hwā drīfe stacan on ænigne man. . . . And gif se man for ðære stacunge deað bið *si quis acus in homine aliquo defixerit*. . . . *Et si homo ex illa punctura mortuus sit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 17; Th. ii. 208, 26-29: L. Edg. C. 38; Th. ii. 274, 26-28. (In each case the section occurs amongst regulations dealing with witchcraft.) Ān wyduwe and hire sune drifon iserne stacan on Alsie, Wulfstānes feder . . . Man tēh ðæt mord ford of hire inclifan. Ða nam man ðæt wīf and ādrencte hī æt Lundenebrige, Chart. Th. 230, 12-19. [*O. Frs.* stac[e].]

stacga (?), an; *m. A stag* :—Regalem feram, quam Angli staggon appellant, L. C. F. 24; Th. i. 429, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* steggi, steggr *a he-bird*; in modern usage also *a tom-cat*.]

stacung, e; *f. Staking, piercing with a stake.* v. *passages under* staca.

stæf, es; *m.* **I.** *a staff, stick* :—Staeb *olastrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 49. Stæf, 63, 41: *baculus*, i. 80, 2: *fustis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 9. Ðīn gyrd and ðīn stæf (*baculus*) mē ārefrēdon, Ps. Th. 22, 5. Mid gierde mon bið beswungen, and mid stæfe hē bið āwreðed. Gif dær ðonne sīð gierd mid tō ðreáganne, sīð ðær eác stæf mid tō wrediánne, Past. 17; Swt. 126, 2. Gangan bī stafe *to walk with the aid of a staff*, L. Alf. 16; Th. i. 48, 10: Ex. 21, 19. Mid ylpenbānenon stæfe ða eordan delfan, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. 'Hafa ðē mīnne stæf on handa.' Se drȳ ðā nam done stæf, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 1-2. Ða cild rīdaþ on heora stafum, and manigfealdne plegan plegiaþ, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 9. Stafas *vectes*, Ps. Lamb. 106, 16. **II.** *a written character, a letter*, the old letters having been carved on staves. Cf. *Germ.* buch-stabe :—*Littera* is stæf on Englisc, and is se læsta dǽl on bōcum . . . Wē tōdǽlaþ ða bōc tō cwydum, and syddan ða cwydas tō dǽlum, eft ða dǽlas tō stafgefégum, and syddan ða stafgefégu tō stafum; ðonne beóþ ða stafas untōdǽledlīce; forðan ðe nān stæf ne byþ nāht, gif hē gǽþ on twā. Ælc stæf hæfþ þreó ðing, *nomen*, *figura*, *potestas*, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 18-5, 5. S, wuldres stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225; Sal. 112: 250; Sal. 124. Ic hāten eom, swā ða siex stafas sweotule bēcnaþ, Exon. Th. 407, 4; Rä. 25, 10. Āwriten Grēciscum stafum, Lk. Skt. 23, 38. Gemētte ic sweartum stafum āwritene eal ða mān ðe ic ǽfre gefremede, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Oft gehwā gesihþ fægre stafas āwritene, ðonne heraþ hē ðone writere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mǽnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 1-3: Lchdm. iii. 290, 13. Ne cūðe hē bōclīce stafas . . . hē nænne stæf ne cūðe, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 24-30. **II a.** *a mark in writing* :—Stafum *apicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 29. **II b.** *a letter* as representing a minute detail :—Ān strica oððe ān stæf ðære ealdan ǽ ne bið forgǽged, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1. **III.** in pl. *a collection of written symbols, a letter, writing* :—Hē mē ealle on stafum āwrāt, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 3. Dysne geleáfan hē gȳmde gefæstnian sinoþlīcum stafum . . . Ðara stafa is ðes fruma, 4, 17; S. 585, 14-17: 41. Swā hwæt swā hē of godcundum stafum geleornode *whatever he learnt from the sacred writings*, 4, 24; S. 596, 33. Bæd hē ðone Abbud ðæt hē him sende trymmendlice stafas and gewrito (*exhortatorias litteras*), 5, 21; S. 642, 38: Chr. 1067; Erl. 8, 15. Nim ðīne stafas and writ hundeahtatig, Lk. Skt. 16, 7. **IV.** *letters, book-learning, literature* :—Bōclicum stafum *litteris liberalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 55. Hūmeta cann ðes stafas, ðonne hē ne leornode? Jn. Skt. 7, 15. Hē ðā wæs in stafas and on leornunge getogen, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 6. [*Goth.* stabs *an element, a rudiment*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* [bōk-]staf: *O. Frs.* stef: *O. H. Ger.* stap *baculus*, *virga*, *regula*: *Icel.* stafr *a staff, post*; *a letter*; in pl. *learning*.] v. ār-, bōc-, candel-, cranc-, di[s]-, endle-, fācen-, gebregd-, gleó-, gyrn-, hearm-, heg-, inwit-, leád-, pīl-, rūn-, sār-, sorh-, wrōht-, wyrd-stæf (-stafas); stafa.

stæf-cræft, es; *m.* **I.** *the art of letters, grammar* :—Ic Ælfrīc wolde ðās lytlan bōc ǽwendan tō Engliscum gereorde of ðam stæfcræfte, ðe is gehāten *grammatica* . . . forðan ðe stæfcræft is seó cǽg ðe ðæra bōca angit unlīcþ, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 2, 13-17. *Gramma* is on Englisc stæf, and *grammatica* is stæfcræft, 50; Zup. 289, 10. *Litteratus* se ðe can stæfcræft, 43; Zup. 257, 7. **II.** *skill in letters* (v. stæf, **IV**), *learning, study* :—Deodorus mid hālgum gewritum and stæfcræftum hī (*the English*) georne hēt beón lǽrende *literarum sanctarum cooperint* (*Angli*) *studiis imbui*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 12. [Crist sceolde don us mid his mihte þat stefcreft ne mihte, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 35.] v. next two words.

stæfcræftig; *adj. Skilled in letters* :—Stæfcræftigra *grammaticorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 69. Stæfcræftira, 473, 16. Stæfcræftigera, 529, 34. Stæfcræftiera *grammaticorum*, *litteratorum*, 459, 58.

stæf-cyst, e; *f. Excellence in letters* or *learning, book-learning* :—'Leornodest ðū ǽfre sealmas oþþe ōþre hālige gewritu?' 'Ic stæfcyste ne leornode ne ðæra manna nānum ne hlyste ðe ða smeádon and ræddon' '*didst thou ever learn psalms, or other holy writings?*' '*I never learned anything from books, nor have I listened to any of those men that have studied and read them*,' Homl. Skt. ii. 23b, 593. Cf. stæf-cræft, **II.**

Stæf-ford *Stafford* :—Æt Stæfforda, Chr. 913; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

Stæfford-scīr *Staffordshire* :—Ða fērdon hī intō Stæffordscīre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 3.

stæf-gefég, es; *n.* **I.** *a combination of letters* (a) that forms a syllable :—*Syllaba* is stæfgefég on ānre orðunge geendod. *A domo* fram hūse; hēr is se *a* for ānum stæfgefége; *ab homine*; hēr is se *ab* ān stæfgefég. Hwīlon byþ ðæt stæfgefég on ānum stæfe, hwīlon on twām, etc., Ælfc. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 4-11. Wē tōdǽlaþ . . . ða dǽlas tō stæfgefégum and syddan ða stæfgefégu tō stafum, 2; Zup. 5, 1-2. (b) that forms a diphthong :—*Dyptongus* is twýfeald swég oðde twýfeald stæfgefég, 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Diptongon*, ðæt ys twýfeald stæfgefég, Anglia viii. 326, 4. **II.** *a forming of letters in writing* :—Stæfgefég *literaturam*, Ps. Spl. 70, 17.

-stæf-léred. v. ge-stæflǽred.

stæf-leornere, es; *m. A learner of letters, a scholar* :—Stæfleornera *stoicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 64. v. stǽr-leornere.

stæflīc; *adj.* **I.** *literal* :—Wē understandaþ ðæt gāstlīce andgit ðæra bōca, and hī rǽdaþ ða stæflican gereccednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 35. Hī nellaþ understandan būtan ðæt steaflice (stæf-, MSS. C. D.) andgit *the literal meaning*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 73. **II.** *literate* :—Stæflecum *liberalitatis* (*literatis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 55. [*Icel.* stafligr *pertaining to letters*.]

stæf-liðere, an; *f.* :-liðera, an; *m. An engine for casting stones, a kind of sling* :—Staeblidrae, steblidrae, staefliðre *ballista*, Txts. 44, 136. Stæfliðere, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 62: *fundabulum*, i. 35, 31: *fundibalum*, 84, 36: *balista*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 63. Stæfliðera *ballista*, 487, 21. Stæfliðera[n] *fundibulo*, 521, 12.

stæfn, stæfnan. v. stefn, stefnan.

stæf-plega, an; *m. A letter-game* or *a literary game* :—Staebplegan, staefplagan *ludi litterari*, *ludi litterali*, Txts. 72, 577. Stæfplegan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 17.

stæf-rǽw, e; *f. A letter-row, an alphabet* :—Mid stæfrǽwe endebyrdnesse tōscǽdene *alphabeti ordine distinctum*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 40. [Cf. *Icel.* stafrǿf *an alphabet*.]

stæf-rōf glosses *elimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 24.

stæf-sweord, es; *n. A sword-stick* :—Stæfsweord *dolones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 55. [*O. H. Ger.* stapa-swert *framea*.]

stæf-wīs; *adj. Skilled in letters, literate* :—Gelǽred, stefwīs, Lchdm. iii. 186, 24. v. un-stæfwīs.

stæf-writere, es; *m. A writer about letters* or *grammar* :—Stæfwritterum *grammaticorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 33: 75, 40. The word glosses *historiographus*, 42, 45, but perhaps *stær-* should be read for *staf-*: and 18, 67 stælwrītterum glosses *caracteribus*, which seems an error.

stæg, es; *n. A stay, a rope supporting a mast* :—Stæg *safo* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 60. [*Icel.* stag; *n. a stay*: *Dan.* stag. Cf. *O. French* estay (from German).] v. stæþ.

stǽgel; *adj. Steep, abrupt* :—Staegilrae, stégelrae, staegilre *praerupta*, Txts. 84, 747. Heánne beám stǽlgne (=stǽgine?) gestīgan, Exon. Th. 42, 27; Cri. 679. [Jamieson gives *stell* steep. *O. H. Ger.* steigal *abruptus*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* stēgil *crepido*.]

stǽger, e; *f. A staircase* :—Stǽger *ascensorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 37. Hē āstāh up tō ðære stǽgre ðe stōd wið ðæs cāseres botl, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 438. Hē fēoll of āne stǽgere, 18, 232. [On þe steire of liftene stoples, O. E. Homl. ii. 165, 34. Þolemodnesse hauеð þreo steiren, A. R. 282, 7.]

stǽger; *adj. Steep.* [Þise twelue degres wern brode & stayre, A. P. 31, 1021. A cliffe so staire and so stepe, ib. 196, col. 1.] v. wider-stǽger; stǽgel.

stæl, es; *n.* **I.** *a place* :—Stalu tō fuglum *umbrellas*, Txts. 107, 2153. **II.** *place, stead* :—Cristenum cyninge gebyraþ ðæt hē sȳ on fæder stæle cristene þeóde, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23: Beo. Th. 2963; B. 1479. Ic eom gesceádwīsnes and ic eom ælcum manniscum móde on dam stale ðe seó hāwung byþ dam eágum, Shrn. 178, 9. Gē beóþ mē talade on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 13; Reb. 11: Cd. Th. 68, 7; Gen. 1113. **III.** *stead* (as in the phrase to stand a person in good *stead*. Cf. stælwirde):—Hiē ðæm ādrǽfdan on nānum stale beón ne mehton *they could not be of any assistance to the exile*, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 23. **IV.** *situation, condition* :—Mē lyste witan be ðam gewitte, hwæðer hyt æfter ðæs līchaman gedāle and ðare sāwle weóxe ðe wancde, ðe hyt swā on stale stōde, ðe hyt swā dyde, swā hyt ǽr dyde on disse weorulde, ōðre hwīle weóxe ōðre hwīle wanode (cf. 200, 17-19), Shrn. 199, 26-30. v. æt-, on-stæl; steall.

stælan; *p. de To impute* a crime to (*on, ongeán*) a person, *to charge, declare* something against a person :—Ic ðē þreáge and stǽle beforan ðē and ðē cýðe eal ðās yflu *arguam te, et statuam contra faciem tuam*, Ps. Th. 49, 23. Se deófol ða syndiéda stǽleþ on ða gāstas *the devil charges*

the spirits with their sinful deeds, Wulfst. 256, 7: Exon. Th. 84, 16; Cri. 1374. Stǽleþ fǽhðe *declares enmity*, Cd. Th. 305, 2; Sat. 640. Hé bútan leahtrum wæs clǽne gemêted ðara ðinga ðe hine mon forewrégde and on stǽlde *absque crimine accusatus fuisse inventus est*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 31. Wé ðec sóð on stǽldun *we brought a true charge against thee*, Exon. Th. 130, 17; Gú. 439. Wið mé árison leáse gewitan and stǽldon on mé ðæt íc nâwþer ne nyste ne ne worhte *exurgentes testes iniqui quae ignorabam interrogabant me*, Ps. Th. 34, 12. Ic wolde andettan and stǽlan ongeán mé sylfne mîne scylda *pronuntiabo adversum me injustitias meas*, 31, 6. Synne stǽlan, Menol. Fox 569; Gn. C. 54. Fǽhðe ic wille on weras stǽlan (*of the threatened deluge*), Cd. Th. 81, 27; Gen. 1352. Ic gefrægn mǽg ôderne billes ecgum on bonan stǽlan *I heard that one kinsman with the edge of the sword brought home to the slayer the death of the other* (? Eofor killed Ongentheow, who had slain his brother), Beo. Th. 4964; B. 2485. v. be-, ge-, ofer-stǽlan; - stǽl.

stæl-giest, es; *m. A thievish guest* (of an insect eating a book):—Þeóf in þýstro . . . stælgiest ne wæs wihte ðý gleáwra ðe hê ðám wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 13; Rä. 48, 5.

stælgne. v. stǽgel.

stæl-here; *g.* -her(i)ges; *m. A marauding band, predatory army*:—Hié fóron ût mid stælherge nihtes . . . and genómon unlytel sêgðer ge on mannum ge on ierfe, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Drehton ða burga hiera Westsexna lond mid stælhergum, 897; Erl. 95, 9. Dæt hié ða burga hira módes wið stælherigas behealden, Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5.

stæl-hrân, es; *m. A decoy-reindeer*:—Ða deór hí hátaþ hrânas; ðara wæron syx stælhrânas; ða beóþ swýðe dýre mid Finnum, for ðæm hý fóþ ða wildan hrânas mid, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 11.

staeli *steel*, stællan *to put in a stall*, stællo. v. stêle, ge-stællan, steall.

stæl-tihtle, an; *f. A charge of theft*:—Be stæltyhtlan (stæltihtlan, MS. B.). Donne mon monnan betýhþ dæt hé ceáp forstele, L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 11: L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 14. Gif hwâ þurh stæltihtlan freót forwyrce, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 10.

stæl-wirðe; *adj. Able to stand a person in good stead* (v. stæl, II), *serviceable*:—Se ðe geornlice conn ongietan ðæt hé gadrige ðæt him stælwierðe sié *qui sollicite noverit sumere, quod adjuvat*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 3. Ða scipu ðe stælwyrðe wæron binnan Lundenbyrig gebrohton *the ships that could be of service they brought into London*, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 19. Hé gyfþ goda gifa on dissa wurlda; þeáh hí éca ne sién, hí beóþ þeáh stælwyrða ða hwîle ðe wê on disse wurlde beóþ, Shrn. 192, 6. [In later English the word seems used more in the sense of the modern *stalwart* = strong:—Ic em hal and fere and strong and stelewurde, 3et ic mei longe libben, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 12. Þeo þat beod stalewurde and warped mid strencðe ut of hare heorte hare unwreste and wil. Jul. 44, 7. Þeo þ stalewurde beoð ant starke to þein me, Marh. 15, 32. Þou hart on staleworþe (heade, 1st MS.) gome, Laym. 3812. Gurguont, stalworþe mon and hardy, R. Glouc. 39, 4. A man þat es yhung and light, Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, Pr. C. 689. Cf. stanndenn stallwurrþlig jæn þe deofless wille, Orm. 1194. Louerd mi stalwurnesse (stalworthhede, other MSS.) *Domine, virtus mea*, Ps. 17, 2.] Cf. nyt-wirde.

stæl-wyrt, e; *f. Water starwort*:—Stælwyrt *callitriche* (cf. wæterwyrt *callitriche*, 67, 18), Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 15.

stæna (*or* -e; *f.*), an; *m. A stean, a pot of stone or earth*:—Stænan *gillone* (gillo *lagena, vas vinarium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 3. [Sete adun þiue stene (*waterpot*, Jn. 4, 28), Misc. 85, 29. Stene (*cruse*, 1 Kings 17, 12), Wick. Into a stene lette hem be pressed, Pall. 4, 666. See Halliwell's Dict., and Spenser's F. Q., vii, stanza 42: Upon an huge great earth-pot steane he stood. *O. H. Ger.* steinna *olla, cacabus*.]

stænan; *p. de* I. *to stone, cast stones at*:—Dû stænæst (stânas, Lind.) ða ðe tô ðê sende wêran, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 37. Ne stânas nê dec *non lapidamus te*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 32. Hecó wæs stêned ôþ ðæt hió hire gâst onsænde; ða com þunerrâd and ofsloh done mæstan dæl ðæs folces ðe hí stênde, Shrn. 57, 34–36. Hig hine stêndon, Jos. 7, 25. Stêne hine man mid stânum, Lev. 20, 2. Dâ hét se dêma hine stânan, Shrn. 48, 28. Tô stênenna, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Hí hine geléddon tô stânenne, Homl. Th. i. 46, 35. Hé for ðæm stânendum gebæd, 52, 19. Hý wæron stêned, and ða stânas wæron on bæc gecyrred, Shrn. 135, 27. [*Goth.* stainjan: *O. H. Ger.* steinôn.] v. ge-, of-stênan. II. *to adorn with (precious) stones*. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-steinen.] v. â-stêned.

stênen (*in the oblique cases the* -en *is sometimes contracted or absorbed; see below, and for other instances see under* stapol); *adj.* I. *stony*. v. next word:—Se âfeól of his horse ofer stânene eorþan, and him wæron ða limo geenyssed, Shrn. 126, 18. Of sandiguru ł stânenum *de arenosis*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 26. II. metaph. *of stone, stony, hard as stone*, (1) in a good sense:—Ic ðé secge, ðæt ðú (*Peter*) eart stânen, and ofer dysne stân ic timbrige mîne cyrcan, Homl. Th. i. 364, 23. (2) in a bad sense:—Hié wæron stânenre heortan and blindre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 27. Hí hæfdon stânene heardnysse on heora heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hæfdon heortan stân[e]ne, Exon. Th. 40, 20; Cri. 641. III. *stone, made of stone, built of stone*:—Stânen elefæt *alabastrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 40. Stânen cyrice *ecclesia de lapide facta*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 12. Stânen bedd, Shrn. 69, 4. Dæt stænna fæt *alabastrum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 3. Be ðære stânenan strâte *the paved way*, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Stânen weofod *altare lapideum*, Ex. 20, 25. Weall stânenne, Cd. Th. 101, 33; Gen. 1691. Wíf hæbbende stânna (stâna, Rush.) fulle smirinisse *mulier habens alabastrum unguenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 7. Ða stânenan bredu *the tables of stone*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18: Ex. 31, 18. Stânene (stânine, Lind.) wæterfatu, Jn. Skt. 2, 6. Geond ealle ðás strâet and stânene wegas, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 156. [*Goth.* staineins: *O. Frs.* stênen: *O. H. Ger.* steinîn.]

stêner (? v. stênen, I) *stony ground*:—In stêrer (stênen?) *in petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 5. Stâner, 20. Ofer stânere *super petrosa*, Mt. Skt. Rush. 4, 5, 16. Stânero, Lind. 4, 16.

stæng, stænig. v. steng, stânig.

stæniglic; *adj. Stony*:—On stænilícum stôwum, Lchdm. i. 216, 20.

stæniht. v. stâniht.

stæning, e; *f.* I. *stoning, casting of stones*:—Saulus heora môd tô ðære stæninge geornlice tihte, Homl. Th. i. 50, 30: ii. 236, 29: Shrn. 32, 1. II. *ornamenting with stones*. v. bleú-stæning.

stæpe, stepe, es; *pl.* stæpas, stapas, stæpe; *m.* I. *a step, pace* (lit. and fig.):—Stæpe, stepe *passus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 8. Ne mágon becuman ða stæpas ðæs weorces ðieder ðe hé wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 17. Ágotene synt mîne stapas (stæpas, Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 72, 2. Ælc ðæra stæpa and fótlâsta ðe wé tô cyricean geard gestæppaþ, Wulfst. 302, 26. Mid heora þeáwa stæpum Drihtne filiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 120, 28. Se ðe beforan ðǽm stæpum his weorca ne lócaþ, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 18. His weg and his stæpas tô sceáwianne, 18; Swt. 131, 21. Gerih mîne stæpas on ðíne wegas, Ps. Th. 16, 5. Stapas, Ps. Lamb. 84, 14: 118, 133: Wulfst. 247, 2. Geléad mé on stige ðér ic stæpe mîne on ðínum bebodum bryce hæbbe *deduc me in semitam mandatorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 118, 33. I a. *a step, pace* as a measure of distance:—Stæpe *passus*, furlang *stadium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 8. Nis ân stæpe ðæt seó eá wille oferyrnan, Wulfst. 211, 14. Ne gang ðú, môna, ânne stæpe furðor, Jos. 10, 12. Swâ hwâ swâ ðe genýt þûsend stapa, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 41. II. *stepping, going*:—Germanus ðam healtan geongan his stæpe geednîwode and ðam Godes folce geednîwode ðone stæpe þurh tréahtas geléafan *Germanus claudo juveni incessum et populo Dei gressum recuperarit fidei*, Bd. i. 21; S. 485, 5–9. Strong on stæpe, Exon. Th. 498, 23; Rä. 88, 6. III. *a step, that on which the foot may be placed*:—Dâ âstâh Isachar up on ðone ýtemestan stæpe *the topmost of the steps leading to the temple*, Homl. Ass. 129, 431. Stapas *vel* stîrâpas *scansilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 34. Ou dære hlǽddra is twâ and sixti stapa, Anglia xi. 5, 22. Stæpena, 4, 11. Ne gá ðú on stapum tô mînum weofode, Ex. 20, 26. Hé stîhþ be ðære hlǽddre stapum, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 22. III a. that on which the lower part of any thing rests, *the step* of a mast, *a pedestal*:—Stepe *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 50. Hig fæstniaþ ðone stepe þurh ða þilinge, Shrn. 35, 14. Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. Hearpan stapas *cerimingius* (? v. stalu), Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 40. IV. *a degree*:—Hád oððe stæpe (stepe) *gradus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 9. *Positivus* is se forma stæpe (stepe), *comparativus* is se óðer stæpe (stepe), *superlativus* is se ðridda stæpe (stepe), 5; Zup. 15, 20. Synd þrý stæpas gecorenra manna. Se nyðemysta stæpe . . . Se óðer stæpe is on wydewan hâde . . . Se hêhsta stæpe is on mægðhâdes mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17–23: 94, 15. Be ðám twelf stæpum eádmódnesse. Ðære forman eádmódnysse stæpe is, R. Ben. 23, 16. Seofon stapas sindon hâligra hâda . . . Ðone forman stæpe bête man mid âne punde . . . Æt ðam ódrum stæpe twâ pund tô bôte . . . Æt ðam þriddan stæpe, etc., L. E. B. 1–8; Th. ii. 240, 242. [*O. Frs.* stap: *O. H. Ger.* stapfo *passus, gradus, incessus, vestigium*.] v. in-, on-stæpe; ord-stapu (*read* -stæpe); in-stæpe, -stæpes.

stæpe-gang, es; *m. A step*:—Ic stepegongum weóld *I had control of my steps*, Exon. Th. 353, 34; Reim. 22.

stæp-mælum; *adv.* I. *step by step*:—Wæs gesewen micel cyrce tô ðære hí stæpmælum âstigon (cf. Blickl. Homl. 207, 11), Homl. Th. i. 508, 12. II. *step by step* (fig.), *gradually, by degrees*:—Stæpmælum *gradatim, per singulos gradus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54: Scint. 101, 13. Ðæt mód gilt nidor and nidor stæpmælum, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 3. Suæ suæ on sume hlǽdre, stæpmælum, proem.; Swt. 23, 17: Shrn. 188, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* stapf-mâlum *gradatim*.]

stæppa (*or* -e), an; *m.* (*or f.*) *A step*:—Þûsend stæppan *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 41.

stæppan, steppan; *p.* stôp; *pp.* stapen *To step, go, proceed*:—Ic stæppe *gradior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Zup. 185, 18. Gange se wîfman tô birgenne, and stæppe ofer ða byrgenne . . . Ðonne heó tô hyre hlâforde on reste gâ, ðonne cweþe heó: 'Up ic gange, ofer ðé stæppe,' Lchdm. iii. 66, 18–26. Ic steppe on grênne græs, Exon. Th. 396, 16; Rä. 16, 5. Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd tælleâslíce on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13, 1; Swt. 77, 18: Homl. Th. i. 374, 21. Hé stæpþ beforan ðison folce *praecedet populum istum*, Deut. 3, 28. Stepeþ, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Steppeþ, 499, 33; Rä. 88, 25. Rûmaþ, steppaþ *cedunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 19: 87, 64. Stôp forð (*prodiit*) se de·ád wæs, Jn. Skt. 11, 44. Deád neálǽcte, stôp stalgongum, sôhte sáwelhûs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gú. 1813. Se cyning stôp tôforan ðam biscope, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 36. Seó wîfman stôp inn *ingressa*, Jud. 4, 21: Cd

Th. 69, 16; Gen. 1136. Se apostol stōp intō ðære byrig, Homl. Th. i. 60, 11: Byrht. Th. 134, 3; By. 78. Hē wīd ðās beornes stōp, 135, 41; By. 131. Hié stōpon tō ðam gysterne, Judth. Thw. 21, 29; Jud. 39: 24, 36; Jud. 227: Cd. Th. 95, 26; Gen. 1584. Stæppaþ ryhte, ne healtigeaþ leng, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 18. Ðýlæs hē ofer ðone ðerscold stæppe, 13; Swt. 77, 22: Lchdm. ii. 124, 6. Ðæt hié stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 25. Ðær ic stæppan scyle, Ps. Th. 16, 5: Cd. Th. 86, 22; Gen. 1434: Wulfst. 303, 10: Homl. Th. i. 118, 32. Steppan, Ps. Th. 31, 9: Wulfst. 239, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 2; Gen. 1693, 2799, 35; Sat. 248. Com stæppende sum cempa, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. [*O. Saxe.* stōp; *p.*: *O. Frs.* stoppa; *p.* stōp; *pp.* stapen: cf. *O. H. Ger.* stepfen, stapfōn.] v. æt-, be-, for-, fore-, forþ-, ge-, in-, of-, ofer-, on-, widstæppan (-steppan, -stapan. *In the compounds, instead of* stapan *read* stæppan).

stæppend. v. fore-stæppend.

stæppe-scōh *a slipper*:—Stæppescōs *subtalaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 8. Steppescōh, ii. 121, 73.

stæppung. v. fore-stæppung.

stær, es; *m. A starling, a stare* (the latter is the name used in some dialects. v. E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, and Halliwell's Dict.):—Staer *sturnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 17. Stær, i. 63, 6: *turdus*, 77, 30. Staer *turdus*, se māre staer *turdella*, 29, 40, 41. Étan gebræðne stær, Lchdm. ii. 320, 4. Staras ꝑ hrondsparuas *passeres*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 29. Staras (stearas, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* stara *sturnus*, *turdus*: *Ger.* staar: *Icel.* stari: *Dan.* stær *a starling*: *Swed.* stare.]

stær, stēr, steór, es; *n. A history;* historia:—Tō eallum de ðis ylce stær becyme ūres cynnes tō rǽdanne *omnes ad quos haec eadem historia pervenire poterit nostrae nationis legentes*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 33. Dæt getæl ðæs hālgan stæres and spelles . . . Song hē eall ðæt stær Genesis *illum seriem sacrae historiae . . . Canebat de tota Genesis historia*, 4, 24; S. 508, 5–10. In ðyssum ūrum stære, 4, 30; S. 609, 33. Be stære Angelþeódes cyricean, 5, 24; S. 647, 16: 4, 22; S. 592, 31. On Ongelcynnes steóre, ðæt is, on *historia Anglorum*, Shrn. 87, 7. Ðara Abbuda stær and spell dyysses mynstres on twām bōcum ic āwrāt, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 28. On ðis ūre cyriclīce stēr, 4, 7; S. 574, 28.

stær-blind; *adj. Blind from giddiness, purblind, quite blind*:—Stæ[r]-blind *scotomaticus* (cf. scotomaticorum, cecorum, 78, 20), Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 81. Nǽfþ nān man tō ðæs unhāle ǽagan, ðæt hē ne māge lybban be ðare sunnan and hire nyttian, gyf hē ēnyg wiht geseón mæg, būton hē stareblind sī, Shrn. 187, 5. Sume unǽáde āwiht geseóþ; sume beóþ stæreblinde and nyttiaþ þeáh ðare sunnan, 27. Stærblī[nde] *scotomatico*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 20. [Bi daie þu (the owl) art stareblind, O. and N. 241. *O. Frs.* staru-, stare-, star-blind: *O. H. Ger.* stara-plint: *Ger.* staar-blind *suffering from cataract*: *Dan.* stær-blind *purblind*: *Swed.* starr-blind *quite blind*: cf. *Icel.* star-blinda *blindness*.]

stærced-, sterced-ferhþ; *adj.* I. *having the mind strengthened, stouthearted, courageous*:—Dearedlācende (*the Huns*) on Danūbie stærced-fyrhðe stæðe wīcedon, Elen. Kmbl. 75; El. 38. Stercedferhþe hæleþ, Judth. Thw. 22, 9; Jud. 55. II. *of hard or cruel mind*:—Drōgon hine (*St. Andrew*) ymb stānhleoðo stærcedferðe *cruelhearted ones dragged him about the stony slopes*, Andr. Kmbl. 2468; An. 1235.

stær-leornere (?), es; *m. One who learns history, a historical scholar*:—Stærleornera (? stæf-, v. stæf-leornere), leornera *stoicorum* (*storicorum*?), Hpt. Gl. 503, 64.

stærn. v. stearn.

stær-trahtere, -tractere, es; *m. One who treats of history*:—Stær-tractere *commentarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 42.

stær-writere, es; *m. A writer of history, a historian*:—Swā swā sōþsagol stærwrītere (*verax historicus*) ða þing de he him oþþe ðurh hine gewordene wǽron ic āwrāt, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 5. Stæfwrītere (stær-?) *historiographus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 45. Swā swā Trogus and Iustinianus sēdon heora stærwrītera, Ors. 4, 4: Swt. 164, 12: 2, 1; Swt. 60, 25.

stæþ (?) *a stay*:—Stæð *safon* (in a list of nautical words. In a similar list *stæg*, q. v., occurs as the gloss), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 63. Cf. stæðdan, stæddig.

stæþ, es; *n. A bank, shore, the land bordering on water*:—Stæð *ripa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 19. Stæð *vel* brerd *labrum, margo*, *vel crepido*, 57, 25. Of ðæm mere de Truso standeþ in staðe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 9. On ðam staþe de is genemned Ypwines fleót, 449: Erl. 12, 2. Treówlicre hit is be staðe tō [swim]manne, ðonne ūt on sæ tō seglanne, Prov. Kmbl. 64. On geofones staðe, Cd. Th. 215, 8; Exod. 580: Exon. Th. 361, 11; Wal. 18. On Sæferne staþe, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 23. Hē befeól ofer ðam stæðe intō ðam streáme, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Of stæðe on ōðer *from one bank of the boundary stream to the other*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 4, 11: 2; Th. i. 354, 3: 6; Th. i. 354, 25. Sume cuce tō ðam stæðe cōmon, and ða man sōna ofslōh æt ðære eá mūðan, Chr. 794; Erl. 59, 23: Byrht. Th. 132, 32; By. 32. Æt Wendelsǽ on stæðe, Elen. Kmbl. 463; El. 232. Stæð *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 72. Be wætera staðum, Ps. Th. 22, 2. Stæðum *marginis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 25. Betweox stæðum *between those living on the two sides of the boundary stream*, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 16. Oft stille wæter staðo brecaþ, Prov. Kmbl. 63. Streámas staþu beátaþ, Exon. Th. 382, 4; Rä. 3, 6: Met. 6, 15. Staþu āstīgan geswinc getācnaþ. Of staþe niþer stīgan gōdne tīman getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 16. ¶ In the following passage the word seems to be masculine:—Wægn brohte beornas ofer burnan from stæðe heáum, ðæt hȳ stōpan up on ōðerne of wǽge, Exon. Th. 405, 6; Rä. 23, 19. [Uppen Seuarne staþe, Laym. 7. Stathe *a wharf*, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* staths *a shore*: *O. Sax.* stad *a bank, shore*: *O. H. Ger.* stad, stado *ripa, litus, margo.*] v. bord-, eá-, streám-, sūþ-, wǽg-stæþ.

stæþ-hlīþe; *adj. Firm on the shore* (? epithet of sea-cliffs), *stable*:—Heáhcleofu stīð and stæðfæst, staþelas wið wǽge, Exon. Th. 61, 7; Cri. 981.

stæþ-hlīþe; *adj. Running to the shore* (?), *steeply sloping, precipitous*:—Stæþhlīþe *divexum*, i. *inclinatum, proaum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 52. Hī ne mihton ofer ðæt scræf swā swæðhlȳþe (stæþ-?) [wæs] ðǽr hī gongan [sceoldon] ǽr ðon hié gerýmdon ðone upgang and geworhtan *they could not pass the cave, so steep was it where they had to go, before they had cleared and constructed the ascent*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 16. v. next word.

stæþhlīþlice; *adv. At a steep inclination*:—Wæs ðæt hūs . . . on scræfes onlīcnesse . . .; and gelómlice ða stānas swā of ōðrum clīfe stæðhlýþlice ūt sceoredon, Blickl. Homl. 207, 20. v. preceding word.

stæðig. v. stæddig.

stæþ-swealwe, an; *f. A sand-martin*:—Staeðsuualwe *ripariolus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 22. Gif mon fundige wið his feónd tō gefeohtanne, stæþswealwan briddas geseóþe on wīne, ete ðonne ǽr, Lchdm. ii. 154, 5.

stæðdan *to make staid, to stay*:—Saga hwā mec rære, ðonne ic reştan ne mōt, oþþe hwā mec stæðþe, ðonne ic stille beóm, Exon. Th. 387, 4; Rä. 4, 74.

stæddig; *adj. Staid, sober, sedate, grave*:—Ðæt cild Cūðberhtes dyslīcan plegan mid stæddīgum wordum þreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. v. ge-, un-stæddig, *and next word.*

stæddignes, e; *f. Staidness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness*:—Ðǽr is stædignyss iógaðe, Wulfst. 265, 8. Mōderlicere stæddīgnysse *materna gravitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 37. Hē on healīcere stæddīgnysse symle þurhwunode *he ever continued deeply serious*, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 22. Gif wē ða ungeseáðwīslīcan styrunga on stæddīgnysse āwendaþ, 210, 31. Fore stilnesse stæddīnesse *propter taciturnitatis gravitatem*, R. Ben. Inter. 26, 6.

stæþ-weall, es; *m. The wall formed by the shore*:—Sǽs up stigon ofer stæðweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 7; Gen. 1376.

stæþ-wyrt, e; *f. A plant name*, Cockayne suggests *statice*, Lchdm. ii. 78, 3.

stafa (?), an; *m. A letter*:—Stafana *litterarum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 54. v. stæf.

stafian; *p.* ode *To direct, dictate*:—Se gerēfa ðone āð him swōr swā hē hyne sylf stafode *the steward swore the oath to Abraham, as Abraham himself dictated it*, Gen. 24, 9. Abraham ðurh wītegunge stafode ðone āð, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* stabēn *dirigere*: *Icel.* stafa eið *to dictate an oath* to a person.]

staggon. v. stacga.

-stāl. v. ge-, on-, wiðer-stāl; stælan.

stala *one who steals.* v. ge-stala.

stāl-ærn, es; *n. A place where charges are heard* (? v. stælan. *Or* stāl = staþel; cf. stālian = staþelian):—Stālern *consistorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 70.

stalaþ(-eþ), stalcung, staled. v. staþel, stealcung, reád-staled.

stal-gang, es; *m. A stealthy step*:—Deáð neálǽcte, stōp stalgongum, sōhte sāwelhūs, Exon. Th. 170, 17; Gū. 1113. v. stalian, II.

stalian; *p.* ode I. *to steal*:—Se ðe stalaþ on Sunnanniht, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 22. Ðæra þeófa ðe staledon, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 24. Ne stala ðū, L. Alf. 7; Th. i. 44, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24. Be stale. Gif hwā stalie (stalige) . . . Gif hē stalie (stalige) on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hiē ealle on þeówot, L. In 7; Th. i. 106, 14–17: 22; Th. i. 116, 9–10. Be þeófum. Gif þeóf ofer ðæt stalige, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 25. II. *to proceed stealthily, steal* upon a person:—Hē oftrædlīce on Rōmāne stalade *Marianum exercitum creberrimis incursionibus fatigavit*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 9. Læccedemonie hæfdon māran unstillnessa ðonne hié mægenes hæfden and blōdum on hié (*the Thebans*) staledon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui, tentant furta bellorum*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 2. v. for-, ge-stalian.

stālian (=staþelian) *to confirm*:—Stālige (staþelige, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3) man and strangie and trymme hī georne mid wīslīcre Gódes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Cf. (?) efenstāledan *conficiebantur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 31.

stalla, stallere, stal-tihtle. v. stealla, steallere, stæl-tihtle.

stalu, e; *f.* I. *theft, stealing*:—Stalu ne lufaþ nāne yldinge *stealing loves not any delay*, Homl. Th. i. 220, 9. Be stale. Gif hwā stalie, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 14. Gif hwā Godes cyricean brece for stale, L. Ecg. P. iv. 24; Th. ii. 210, 30: Blickl. Homl. 75, 31. Sum wer wæs betogen ðæt hē wǽre on stale, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. Se ðe cyricean āhte mid stale āfyrde, Bd. 2, 5; S. 506, 30. Sume stale fremmaþ, i. 27; S. 490, 9, 5. Of ðære heortan cumaþ stale (stala, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19: Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Ða heáfodleahtras sind . . . leásgewitnyssa, stala, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 5. Stala *furtum*, Wrt.

Voc. ii. 38, 31. Mōna se syxteōða nānum þingum nytlīc nymþe stalum, Lchdm. iii. 192, 7. II. *what is stolen*:—Stalu biþ funden, 186, 14: 188, 2. Gif hē næbbe, hwæt hē wið dære stale sylle, sylle man hine wið feó, Ex. 22, 3. Gif preóst mycele stale forstele, L. Eccg. C. 11; Th. ii. 140, 14. Gif hwylc man medeme þing stele, ægyfe ða stale ðam ðe hig āhte, L. Eccg. P. ii. 25; Th. ii. 192, 20: iv. 24; Th. ii. 212, 1. III. *a fine payable for theft*, Chart. Th. 138, 17. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 329. IV. *anything done by stealth*:—Dæt sċs Petrus en dæge folce be Criste sǽde, ðonne wrāt sċs Marcus dæt on niht, and hē dæt hæl sċe Petre; for ðon his godspell is swā cweden, *furtum laudabile*, hergendlíco stalo, Shrn. 74, 22. [To cumen bi stale ferliche, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. *O. H. Ger.* stala *furtum*.] v. ge-stalu.

stalu, e; *f. A stale*:—Hearpan stala *the pieces of wood into which the strings are fixed* (?): ceminigi, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 66 (cf. 40). [Scheome and þine beoð þe two leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene, and bitweonen þeos stalen beoð þe tindes ivestned, A. R. 354, 18–20.]

stalung, e; *f. Stealing, robbery*:—Ān hirde, se wæs Veriatus hāten, wæs micel þeófmon and on dære stalunge hē weard reáfere *Viriathus, homo pastoralis et latro, primum infestando vias, deinde vastando provincias*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

stam, stamn; *adj. Stammering*:—Stom, wlisp *balbutus*, Txts. 45, 277: *blessus*, 308. Stam *battulus* (*balbutus?*), 109, 1150. Stomm *blessus*, stom, wlisp *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 72, 75. [*Goth.* stamms: *O. H. Ger.* stam, stamm: *Icel.* stamr, stammr.]

stamer (-or, -ur); *adj. Stammering*:—Stomer *balbutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 12. Stamer *balbus*, i. 45, 51. Stamur, 75, 37. Stamor *blessus*, 288, 9. Stamerum *balbis*, ii. 81, 41: Hpt. Gl. 478, 14: 507, 45. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stamel *balbus*.]

stamerian; *p.* ode *To stammer*:—Stamaraþ *balbutit*, Germ. 392, 12. Mē þincęþ dæt mē sió tunge stomrige, Shrn. 42, 33. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stam[m]elōn *balbutire*.]

stammettan; *p.* te *To stammer*:—Stommeteþ *mutulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 68.

stampe *a pestle*. [*O. H. Ger.* stampf *pilum*.] v. pil-stampe; stempan.

stān, es; *m.* I. *stone* as a material:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stān, Gen. 11, 3. Genim geoluwne stān *take ochre*, Lchdm. i. 374, 14. Se ðe ofer ðone stān (*supra petrosa*) āsāwen is, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 20. II. *a stone, a piece of stone*:—Se pitt wæs geheled mid ānum stāne . . . Hig āwylton done stān of ðam pitte, Gen. 29, 2–3. Hē nam stānas and lēde under his heáfod, 28, 11. II a. *a stone* for building, *wrought stone*:—Ne biþ lǽfed stān uppan stāne, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2. Lōca hwylce stānas hēr synt, Mk. Skt. 13, 1. Holum stānum *fornicibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 5. Ne tymbra ðū dæt of gesnidenum stānum, Ex. 20, 25. II b. *a stone* (in its natural state or wrought) that serves as a mark:—Andlang herepaðes west on ðone þyrla[n] stān; of ðam stāne on ðone hāran stān, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 12 (*and often*). Hē nam ðone stān and ārārde hine tō mearce, Gen. 28, 18. II c. *an image of stone*:—Se stān mǽlde for mannum (cf. ic bebeóde dæt ðeós onlīcnes word sprece, 1460; An. 731), Andr. Kmbl. 1532; An. 767. II d. *a stone* to which worship is paid. v. stān-weorþung:—Gehātaþ hȳ ǽlmessan þurh deófles lāre oðþon tō wylle oððon tō stāne, Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his ælmessan gehāte oððe bringe tō hwylcon wylle oððe tō stāne, L. Eccg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif friðgeard sī on hwæs landе āðūton stān oððe wille, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 16. Ða gemearr ðe man drīfþ . . . on stānum, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 6. Cf. Si quis ad fontes vel ad lapides votum voverit, L. Th. P. 27, 18; Th. ii. 34, 6–8. Gē þeówiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stānum, Deut. 28, 36. Hǽðenscipe biþ dæt man weorðige wæterwyllas oððe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20. II e. *a stone* that contains metal:—Ða gyldenan stānas and ða seolfrenan *aureae arenae*, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 30. II f. *a precious stone*:—Gerēnod mid golde and mid dæm stāne iacinta, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 24. Stāne gelīcast gladum gimme, Exon. Th. 219, 5; Ph. 302. II g. *a stone* in the bladder:—On dære blǽdran stānas weaxaþ, Lchdm. ii. 238, 18: i. 212, 22. III. *rock, a rock* (lit. and fig.):—Dæt hig sucon hunig of stāne and ele of ðam heardustan stāne, Deut. 32, 13. Hē lǽdde wæter of stāne (*de petra*), Ps. Spl. 77, 19. Gē tō ðam līfgendan stāne staþol fæstniaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654. Ic stande beforan ðē uppan Oreb stāne (*supra petram Horeb*), Ex. 17, 6. Ðū eart Petrus and ofer disne stān (*petram*) ic timbrige mīne cyricean, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 18: 7, 24. Stearcheort styrmde, stefn in becom under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5100; B. 2553. Stānum *cautibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 15. [*Goth.* stains: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* stēn: *O. H. Ger.* stein: *Icel.* steinn.] v. beácen-, ceosel-, clif-, cweorn- (cwyrn-), eá-, earcnan- (eorcnan-, eorcan-, eorclan-), flōr-, gefōg-, gim-, grund-, hiéwe-, hwet-, hyrn-, loc-, mægen-, mǽr-, marm-, marman-, marmor-, mylen-, nume-, papol-, pumic-, sealt-, tæfl-, tigel-, weall-, weorc-stān.

stān-æx, e; *f. A stone axe;* or (?) *an implement for working stone* [Halliwell gives *stone-ax* a stone-worker's axe]:—Stānæx *bipennis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60. Stānex, 84, 68. For an account of stone axes found in England, see Wright's The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, pp. 69 sqq.: see also Nilsson's Stone Age, pp. 60 sqq. v. stān-bill.

stān-bæþ, es; *n. A vapour bath made by the help of heated stones on to which water was poured*:—Dō on troh hāte stānas wel gehǣtte, gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stānbaðe; ðonne hié sién geswāte, recce hē ða bān, Lchdm. ii. 68, 4–7. Stānbæþ, 10, 13: 60, 9. Tō stānbæþe, 106, 16. Sele him stānbaðu gelōme, 106, 25.

stān-beorh, -beorges; *m. A stony elevation, rocky hill*:—On gerihte wið dæs lyfan stānbeorges up on hæslhille; of ðam stānbeorge ofer ða dene . . . tō ðon lyftan stānbeorge; of ðam stānbeorge tō ðon ōderum lyftan stānbeorge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 194, 15–18. Of riscmere on stānbeorg, iii. 453, 23. Stānbeorh, 381, 1. Stānbeorh steápne, Beo. Th. 4432; B. 2213. Sunt termini ab occasu stānbergas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 159, 14.

stān-berende *stone-bearing, stony*:—In ðǽm stānberendum *in glaniceris* (*glarigeris?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

stān-bill, es; *n. An implement of stone*, or *one used in working stone*:—Bill *marra*, stānbill *mastellas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 71. v. stān-æx.

stān-boga, an; *m. A natural stone arch*:—Hē geseah stondan stānbogan, streám ūt ðonan brecan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5083; B. 2545. Seah on enta geweorc hū ða stānbogan (*of the cave within the rock*) stapulum fæste ēce eordreced innan healde, 5429; B. 2718. [*Icel.* steinbogi, steina-brú *a stone arch* or *bridge* (a natural one).]

stān-brycg, e; *f. A stone bridge*:—Andlang brōces ōð stānbrycge, sūð from stānbrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 9–10. Andlang burnan ōð hit cymþ dēr Blīðe út scýt; dæt andlang Blīðan ōð ða stānbrycge; dæt eást of dære briegge, 421, 34. Þis sint ða landgemǽre . . . Ærest on stānbricge; of stānbricge eást onlang Temese, v. 395, 29–31. Stānbricge (?) *lithostratos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 6.

stān-bucca, an; *m. A mountain goat*:—Þes stānbucca *hic cynyps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 57; Zup. 68, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* stein-boch *caper*, *Capricornus*.]

stān-burh *a town built with stone, a walled town* (?):—Steápe stānbyrig, Cd. Th. 133, 17; Gen. 2212.

stānc *a sprinkling*:—Stanc *pluvicinatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 25. v. stancrian, stencan.

stān-carr *rock, stone*:—Stāncarr heard *petram durissimam*, Rtl. 19, 21.

stān-ceastel, -cistel, es; *m. A chestnut-tree*:—Þonon sūðrihte wið ðara stāneceastla, and ðonne of ðǽm stāneceastlum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 16. On ðane stāncistel, iii. 434, 33. v. cystel, stān-cist.

stān-ceosel, es; *m. Sand*:—Hē getimbrode hys hūs ofer stāneceosel, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24 MS. A. Stāncislas *glareas*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 16.

stān-cist, -cisten *a chestnut-tree*:—Of ðane þorne on ðo stāncysten on holencumbe; of ðane stāncyste on blacmanne bergh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 8, 22. v. cisten-, cyst-beám, stān-ceastel.

stān-clif, es; *n. A rocky cliff, a rock*:—Hē of stānclife burnan lǽdde *qui eduxit aquam de petra rupis*, Ps. Th. 135, 17. Beorgas ðǽr ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ, ne stānclífu heáh hlifiaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 8; Ph. 22. Sume flugon ǽfter stānclífum, Elen. Kmbl. 269; El. 135. Stormas stānclífu beótan, Exon. Th. 307, 13; Seef. 23. Stāncleofu, Beo. Th. 5073; B. 2540.

stān-clūd, es; *m. A rock*:—*Haec Caribdis* ān stānclūd on sǽ, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 7. Ða āhēng se munuc āne lytle bellan on ðam stānclūde, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 5. God him (*the Israelites*) forgeaf wæter of heardum stānclūde, 264, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 279. Stānclūd *rupem*, Ps. Lamb. 113, 8. Swelce hit sié ongemong miclum and monigum stānclūdum tōbrocen *quasi per obviantia saxa frangatur*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 7.

stān-cræftiga, an; *m. A skilled worker in stone*:—Dæt wǽron iiii. stāncræftigan . . . and nǽron nāne ōðre him gelīce; hȳ gesēnodon ǽlce morgen heora īserngelōman, and ðonne nǽron hȳ nā tōbrocene, Shrn. 146, 13.

stancrian *to sprinkle*:—Ic stancrige *pluvicino*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 26. Cf. stanc.

stān-cropp, es; *m. Stone-crop*; sedum acre:—Nim stāncroppes sǽd, Lchdm. iii. 72, 10.

stān-crundel *a tumulus of stones* (?):—Tō ðam stāncrundle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 33.

stand, es; *m. A stand, stay, pause, delay*:—Middȳ stondas (stando, Lind.) monige wēfun *cum mora multa fieret*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35.

standan; *p.* stōd, *pl.* stōdon; *pp.* standen *To stand.* I. of attitude, (1) of persons:—Ðonne gē standaþ eów tō gebiddenne, Mk. Skt. 11, 25. Stand ofer ðone man, Lchdm. ii. 104, 10. Stande on heáfde, 154, 2. Ða ðe beóþ mid hiora āgnum byrðennum oðþryste, dæt hié ne mágon standan, Past. 7; S. 50, 25. (2) of things:—Segnas stōdon *the banners were raised*, Cd. Th. 214, 7; Exod. 565. Hē dǽr geseah swer standan *there was an upright column*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. II. of situation or position, (1) of persons:—Ic stande beforan ðē uppan Oreb stāne, Ex. 17, 6. Ic niste, dæt ðū stōde ongeán mē, Num. 22, 34. Ǽdelm self stōd ðǽrinne mid, Chart. Th. 171, 8. Ða stōdan him twegen weras big, Blickl. Homl. 121, 23. Lǽde hig tō dære eardungstōwe dura, dæt hig standon ðǽr mid dē, Num. 11, 16. Pharao mǽtte, dæt hē stōde be āhre eá, Gen. 41, 1. Geseah hē deófol ðǽr unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) of things:—Se port stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and

Anglum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 23. Se steorra âna stent, Met. '29, 16. Nis dæt feor heonon, dæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2729; B. 1362. Se tôð se ðe bî ðam standeþ, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 4. Ða wîc de beforan inc stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22. Sió burg stôd bî dære sæ, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 33. Ða com geuip and stôd æt dære dura, Ex. 33, 9. Him æt heortan stôd ord, Byrht. Th. 136, 3; By. 145: Beo. Th. 5352; B. 2679. Gemearca hû da tyrf ær stôdon, Lchdm. i. 398, 5. Da stânas on dæm mæran temple . . . ær hié mon tô dæm stede brohte de hié on standan sceolde, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. (3) of time:—Dæt se æg swîde neáh stôde his forþfore, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 16. II a. of situation or position in a figurative sense, denoting resistance, assistance, representation, degree, etc.:—Stande dæs cyreâd ofer .xx. peninga *let his oath be valid in matters above xx pence*, L. Ath. i. 15; Th. i. 204, 15. Stande dæt spor for done forâd, iv. 2; Th. i. 222, 16. Gif hwâ on leásre gewitnesse stande, and hê oferstæled weorde, ne stande his gewitnesse syþþan for âht, L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 12. Hû hê sceal swerigean de mid ôðre on gewitnesse standaþ (-eþ?), L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 26: 6; Th. i. 180, 17. Ælc man dara de dær mid stande, L. Ath. 1, 1; Th. i. 200, 3. Done wîsdôm de on hâlgum bôcum stent, Homl. Th. i. 258, 14: L. Ath. v. 3; Th. i. 232, 9. On Gode standeþ min hâle, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Stande hit on his âgenan gewealde, Chart. Th. 329, 35. Se de unriht gestreón nis handa stôde, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 5. Wulfgeat wæs se forma man and Wulfmær is de ôðer de hit nû on honda stant, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 28. For dare neóde, de ûs nû on handa stent *that we now have on our hands*, Wulfst. 181, 25. Gyf neód on handa stande *if the need present itself*, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 7. Donne stent se hê on his naman stede and spelaþ hine, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 15. Da de stôdon ongeán ûs *insurgentes in nos*, Ps. Th. 43, 7. Ne manna getrywða tô âhte ne standaþ, Wulfst. 82, 11. Godu de dissum folce tô freme stondaþ, Exon. Th. 250, 7; Jul. 123. Swâ hî ufor stondaþ donne da ôdre, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 21. Stond heó wid âttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 21: 36, 6. Se wid mongum stôd, wuldres cempa, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gû. 294. III. of condition:—Heó grôwende standeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 25: 109, 22. Be dam cûþ standeþ dæt hê fram deáþe gescylded wæs *quem a morte constat esse servatum*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 27. Hê gearu standeþ, Ps. Th. 117, 2. Heó gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 10. Hê stent þeófscyldig, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16. Dær geworht stondaþ Adam and Eue, Cd. Th. 27, 16; Gen. 418. Dus hit stôd on dam dagum mid Englum *such was the condition of things among the English*, L. Eth. vii. 3; Th. i. 330, 9. Stôd bewrigen folde mid flôde, Cd. Th. 10, 14; Gen. 156. Da ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stôdon mâdma and bôca gefyldae, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 10. Hié môston standan on frióum anwalde *they might be in a condition of freedom*, 52; Swt. 405, 28. IV. of constitution:—Ic ongite dæt sió sôþe gesælþ stent on gôdra monna geearnunga and sió unsælþ stent on yfelra monna geearnungum *video quae sit vel felicitas, vel miseria in ipsis proborum atque improborum meritis constituta*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 12. Seó gelaðung de stent on mædenum and on cnapum, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 11. V. of occupation or action:—Petrus stôd on gebedum *Peter was praying*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 21. Gif mæssepreóst stande on leásre gewitnesse, L. Eth. ix. 27; Th. i. 346, 8: L. C. S. 37; Th. i. 398, 11. VI. *to be fixed* as a law or regulation:—Gridlagu dus stent *the regulations are as follows*, L. Eth. vii. 9; Th. i. 330, 22. Ne stent nân ôðer lâd, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Geneátrihit is mistlîc be dam de on lande stænt, L. R. S. 2; Th. i. 432, 12. Hwilon stôd dæt . . . *at one time the law was that* . . . , L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 29. Dæt his grid stande swâ ford swâ hit fyrmest stôd on his yldrena dagum *that the regulations be as full as ever they were*, iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 3. Stande betwux burgum ân lagu æt lâdunge, L. C. S. 34; Th. i. 396, 22. VII. *to remain undisturbed*:—Hit fela wintra siþþan on dæm stôd *regnum Assyriorum din inconcussa potentia stetit*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 15. Stande þridda[n] dæl dære bôte inne *let a third part of the fine remain unpaid*, L. Alf. pol. 47; Th. i. 94, 6. Læt standan neahterne, Lchdm. ii. 24, 21: 32, 11. Da de unne dæt deós geræ̂dnis stondon môte, Chart. Th. 168, 28. VIII. *to stand still, cease to move, remain without motion, stop*:—Gedôn dæt se Hælend stent, se de ær eode, Homl. Th. i. 156, 26. Hê clypode: 'Hælend, gemîltsa mîn.' Da stôd se Hælend, 152, 19. Hê férde durh his menniscnysse, and hê stôd þurh da godcundnysse, 156, 34. Hwæt standaþ gê hêr? Blickl. Homl. 123, 21. Da eá stôdon, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 8. IX. *to reside, abide*:—Da standendan munecas dær *consistentes ibi monachi*, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 12. X. *to continue, remain*:—Denden standeþ worold, Cd. Th. 56, 21; Gen. 915. Stande hê on þeówete, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Des middangeard eów ne mæg ealneg standan, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 29. XI. *to stand, not to fall, to be upheld*:—Ic getrymed fæste stande, Blickl. Homl. 225, 34. Seó godcunde meht staþolfæstlice stondeþ, 19, 21. Hî on dam geleálan fæstlice stôdan, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 21. Dæt dôm stande dâr þegenas sammæle beón; gif hig sacan, stande dæt hig .viii. secgaþ, L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 298, 2–4. Hû mæg his rîce standan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26. Standan, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. XII. of direction (lit. and fig.):—Him stent ege of dé *timebunt te*, Deut. 28, 10. Dæron stent dam biscepe eahta marca goldes *eight marks are due to the bishop*, Chart. Th. 595, 2. Swâ micel ege stôd deófium fram eów *the devils stood in such awe of you*, Homl. Th. i. 64, 25: Ps. Th. 104, 33: Cd. Th. 249, 5; Dan. 525. Him stôd stincende steám of dam mûde, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13. Him of eágum stôd leóht unfæger, Beo. Th. 1457; B. 726. Fýrleóma stôd geond dæt atole scræf, Cd. Th. 272, 32; Sat. 128. Ic wille dat se freóls stonde intô dat minstre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 219, 19. [*Goth.* standan: *O. Sax.* standan: *O. Frs.* standa: *O. H. Ger.* stantan: *Icel.* standa.] v. â-, æt-, âgén-, and-, be-, for-, forc-, ge-, of-, óþ-, tô-, under-, wiþ-, ymb-standan; ân-standende.

standend, es; *m. One who stands*:—Drífaldo stondendo *ternos statores*, Rtl. 193, 35.

standendness. v. â-standendness.

stân-fæt, es; *n. A stone vessel*:—On stânfate gehîded, Wald. 62. Com wîf hæbbende stânfæt (*alabastrum*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 3. Middý gebrocen wæs dæt stânfæt, Lind. 14, 3. [*O. Sax.* stên-fat.]

stân-fâh; *adj. Many-coloured with stones*, epithet of a road, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320: Andr. Kmbl. 2473; An. 1238.

stân-gaderung, e; *f. A collection of stones, a wall*:—Stângaderunge *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Cf. stân-lesung.

stân-geat, es; *n. An opening to pass through between stones*:—On stângeat; of stângeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 81, 16.

stân-gedelf, es; *n. A stone quarry*:—Tô dan stângedelfe; of dam stângedelfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 23. Æt dæm stângedelfe, 366, 18. On dæt stângedelf, v. 304, 21: vi. 144, 9.

stân-gefeall, es; *n. A mass of fallen stones*:—Twâ wîf âhýddon done lýchaman under myclum stângefealle, Shrn. 152, 4.

stân-gefóg, es; *n. A joining of stones* in building:—Da de wyrcan cûdon stângefógum *those that could work at putting stones together*, Elen. Kmbl. 2039; El. 1021. v. gefóg-stân.

stân-gella, -gilla, an; *m. A stone-yeller, a bird whose cry is heard among the rocks* (gellan *is used of the cry of the hawk*, Rä. 25, 3), *a pelican*:—Stângella *pellicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20. Gelîc geworden ic eom dam stângillan (-gyllan, MS. C.: stânegellan, Ps. Surt.) wéstene *similis factus sum pellicano solitudinis*, Ps. Spl. T. 101, 7.

stân-getimbre, es; *n. A stone building*:—Stângetimbru *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 67.

stân-geweorc, es; *n. Working in stone, stone-work*:—Bæd hê dæt hê him onsende sumne heáhcræftigan stângeweorces *architectos sibi mitti petiit*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 643, 1. On hire wurdmynte is ârâred mære cyrce mid wundorlicum stângeweorce, Homl. Th. i. 440, 18. Cf. stân-weorc.

stân-gripe, es; *m. A seizing of stones, stones seized*:—Deáh hê stângreopum (-greótum, Kmbl.) worpod wære *though he was stoned with the stones that they seized*, Elen. Kmbl. 1645; El. 824.

stân-hege, es; *m. A stone fence, a wall*:—Tô hwý tôwurpe dû his stânhege *quid destruxisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

stân-hîfete. v. stân-hîwet.

stân-hîpe, an; *f. A stone-heap*:—Andlang burhweges tô dære stânhýpan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 431, 10.

stân-hîwet, es; *n. A stone-quarry*:—Stânhýwet *lapidicina* vel *lapidicedum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 17. Tô dam stânhîfete (-hîwete?); of dam stânhîfete (-hîwete?) tô dam hêde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 24.

stân-hliþ, es; *n. A rocky slope, a rock*:—Mîn freónd sitep under stânhliðe, Exon. Th. 444, 16; Kl. 48. Bidaþ stânhleoþu streámgewinnes, 384, 11; Rä. 4, 26. Under stânhliðum, Cd. Th. 219, 28; Dan. 61. Stânhleoðum, Elen. Kmbl. 1302; El. 653. Das stânhleoþu stormas cnyssaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 18; Wand. 101. Se æðeling hét stormas restan ymb stânhleoðu, Andr. Kmbl. 3152; An. 1579. Æfter dûnscræwe ymb stânhleoðo, 2467; An. 1235. Ofereode æþelinga beam steáp stânhliðo, stige nearwe, Beo. Th. 2822; B. 1409.

stân-hof, es; *n. A house of stone*:—Stânhofu stôdan, Exon. Th. 478, 10; Ruin. 39.

stân-hol, es; *n. A hole in rocks*:—Hié (*serpents and wild beasts*) in stânholum hié selfe dîgliaþ *saxorum latebris occulta*, Nar. 6, 1. Da flugon hié in da wæter and hié dær in dám stânholum hýddon, 22, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* stein-hol *spelunca.*]

stân-hrycg, es; *m. A ridge of rock*:—Swilce betwux stânhricgum *quasi inter Scyllam*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 22.

stân-hýwet. v. stân-hîwet.

stânig, stæ̂nig; *adj. Stony, rocky*:—Of dan hæ̂denan byrgelse on done stânigan beorh; of dan stânigan beorge ôð da heáfda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 2–4. On done stânigan weg, vi. 186, 19. On stænig lond *in petrosa* . . . on da stânige lond *supra petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 5, 20. Dær synd swýðe scearpe wegas and stânige (stânihte, Laud. MS.), Ors. 1, 1; Bos. 16, 32. Deós wyrt bip cenned on stânigum stôwum, Lchdm. i. 102, 3. Stænigum, 212, 1 note: 216, 20 note: 256, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* steinag(-ig) *saxosus, petrosus.*]

stâniht, stæ̂niht, *adj. Stony, rocky*:—Wæs seó eorþe tô dæs heard and tô dæs stânihte *erat tellus durissima et saxosa*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 27. Tô dære stânehtan dæne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 179, 24. On stânehtan ford, iii. 389, 1. On done stânihtan ford, 168, 31. On done stânihtan weg, 409, 11. On stænihtum stôwum, Lchdm. i. 212, 9. Sume feóllon

on stānihte *alia ceciderunt in petrosa*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* steinaht: *Ger.* steinicht.]

stāninˈcel, es; *n. A little stone*:—Stāninclu *lapillulos*, Anglia xiii. 31, 86.

stān-lesung, e: *f. A gathering of stones, building with stones and without cement*:—Stānlesung *lithologia* (λιθολογέω *to gather stones; to build with stones and without cement*), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 5. Cf. stāngaderung.

stān-līm, es; *m. Mortar*:—Stānlīm *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 45.

stān-merece, -merce *parsley*:—Stānmerce *sigsonte*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 36. [*Prompt. Parv.* stanmarche, herbe Macedonia, *Alexandria.*]

stān-rocc, es; *m. A high rock, a peak; an obelisk*:—Stānrocces *obolisci* (cf. *obolisci*, genus lapidis, 78, 17. *Obolisci* dæs stānes, 82, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 57. Stānrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Stānrocca ł torra *scopulorum, saxorum eminentium*, 454, 47. Cf. scylf.

stān-scealu, -scalu, e; *f. Shale*:—Of Stūre on đa stānscale, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 378, 12. v. next word.

stān-scilig; *adj. Shaly, stony*:—Sum feóll ofer stānscyligean . . . ofer đa stānscylian *super petrosa*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5, 16. v. preceding word.

stān-scræf, es; *n. A cave in the rocks*:—Sċa Maria hine ācende on ānum holum stānscræfe, Shrn. 29, 28: 107, 28. Gongaþ on dis stānscræf, and git dǽr mētaþ weal, se is mid īfige bewrigen, 139, 26.

stān-scylf, es; *m. A peak, rock*:—Stānscylfa *scrupearum* (*scrupea*, i. *aspera saxa*). . . . Of sandigum stānscilfum *de arenosis sablonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 20, 25.

stān-strēt, e; *f. A road made with stones, a paved road*:—Đonne ford dæt hit cymþ tō dare stānstrǽte; of dare stānstrǽte, Chart. Th. 525, 20. Cf. stān-weg.

stān-stycce, es; *n. A bit of stone*:—Stānsticcum *crustis* (*frustis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 61.

stān-torr, es; *m.* I. *a stone tower*:—Stāntorr *the tower of Babel*, Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. *a rock, crag, tor* (cf. stān-rocc, -scylf):—Ad locum qui stāntor dicitur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 104, 2.

stān-wang, es; *m. A stony plain*:—Stānwongas grōf, Exon. Th. 498, 24; Rä. 88, 6.

stān-weall, es; *m. A wall of stone*:—Stānweal[les] *maceriae, muri*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 77. Stānwealle (-walle, Ps. Surt.) *maceriae*, Ps. Spl. T. 61, 3. Đa hwīle đe mon worhte đa burg mid stānwealle, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 27. Dæt wæter (*of the Red Sea*) him stōd swilce stānweallas buſan heora heáfdum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 27: Homl. Ass. 105, 104. Stānweallas tōfeállan, Shrn. 67, 19.

stān-weg, es; *m. A road made with stones*:—On ealdan stānwege; of stānwege, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 15. [*O. Sax.* stēn-weg.] Cf. stān-strēt.

stān-weorc, es; *n. Stone-work, stone-building*:—Hē worhte of seolfre ǽnne heálme stȳpel on stānweorces gelīcnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. [*O. Sax.* stēn-werk.] Cf. stān-geweorc.

stān-weorþung, e; *f. Worship of stones*:—Wē lǽraþ dæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde stānwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, note 2. v. stān, II d, and Grmm. D. M. 611.

stān-wurma, an; *m. Colour got from a stone*:—Stānwurman *vermiculo, tinctura*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 34.

stān-wyrht (?), e; *f. A stone building*:—Stānwyrhte *mationes* (cf. scylfas *maciones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 29), Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 55.

stān-wyrhta, an; *m. A stone-wright, worker in stone, a mason*:—Stānwyrhta *latomi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 16. Stānwyrhtan *cementario*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 38. From đǽm stānwyrhtum *a cimentario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 40.

stapa, an; *m. One who steps.* I. a name given to the *grasshopper* or *locust*:—Stapan *locuste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 20: 71, 62. v. gærs-stapa. [*O. H. Ger.* houui-staffo *locusta.*] II. in cpds. ān-, eard-, hēþ-, hild-, meare-, mōr-stapa.

stapol (-el, -ul), es; *m.* I. *a post, pillar, column*:—Stapul *batis* (*basis*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 49: *patronus* (in a list giving parts of a house), i. 26, 36. Stapole *cione* (*κίων a column, pillar*), ii. 131, 41. Of đam beorge on đone stapol; of đam stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 14, 11: 378, 15. Tō đam stānenan stapole; đonne andlang dæs weges ōð đone stānan stapol; of đam stapole, 418, 28. Æt stēnan steaple, Txts. 436, no. 25. Stapul ārenne, Andr. Kmbl. 2126; An. 1064. Ælc riht cynestōl stent on þrȳm stapelum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 31: Wulfst. 267, 9. Stānbogan stapulum fæste, Beo. Th. 5430; B. 2718. Hē hēt stapulas āsettan *erectis stipitibus*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 6. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2986; An. 1496. Staplas *columbas* (*l. columnas*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 12. II. *a step, threshold* (?):—Hē tō healle gong, stōd on stapole, geseah Grendles hond (*the hand had been laid in the hall*), Beo. Th. 1856; B. 926. [*O. Frs.* stapul (-el) *a block*: *O. H. Ger.* stafol (-el) *basis*: *Icel.* stǫpull *a pillar*: *Dan.* stabel *a boundary-stone, post.*] v. stapola.

stapol; *adj.* v. fore-stapol.

stapola, an; *m. A post, stock, piece of wood standing upright in the ground*:—Licge dæt īren uppan đām glēdan . . . lecge hit man syþþan uppan đam stapelan (cf. stacan, I. 12), L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 28.

stapol-weg, es; *m. A road marked out by posts* (?):—Fram tūnweges ende ford be efise tō stapolwege ufeweardan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 23.

stappa, stapplian. v. stoppa, under-stapplian.

stappel (?) *a step.* [*O. H. Ger.* staffalun *passibus*: *Ger.* staffel *step, degree.*] v. sīþ-stap[p]el.

stare-blind. v. stær-blind.

starian; *p. ode To stare, look fixedly, gaze* (*with* on, tō):—Dæt ic on đone hafelan eágum starige, Beo. Th. 3567; B. 1781. Starie, 5585; B. 2796. Secga gehwylcum đara đe on swylc staraþ, 1907; B. 996: 2975; B. 1485. Wē on dæt bearn foran breóstum starīaþ, Exon. Th. 21, 28; Cri. 341. Đe gē hēr on starīaþ, 33, 6; Cri. 521: 36, 3; Cri. 570. Him dæt tācen weard, dǽr hē tō starude, Cd. Th. 260, 32; Dan. 718. Đe hire an eágum starede, Beo. Th. 3875; B. 1935. Hī on mere staredon, 3211; B. 1603. On đa beorhtan gescæft ne mōt ic ēfre mā eágum starian, Cd. Th. 273, 22; Sat. 140: Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 179. Se earn mæg starian on dære sunnan leóman, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 199. Hī stōden æt dæra dura stariende on dæt leóht, 3, 133. [Staryñ wythe brode eyne *patentibus oculis respicere*, Prompt. Parv. 472. *O. H. Ger.* starēn: *Ger.* starren: *Icel.* stara.] v. ge-starian.

staþol (-el, -ul), es; *m.* I. *a foundation* (lit. or fig.) (cf. *staddle* the bottom of a hay-stack, E. D. S. Pub. Gloss. 15, 19):—Staþol *fundamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 152, 15. Se fruma and se staþol ealra gōda đe of him cumaþ, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 4. Biþ Drihten ūre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. On dissum cwydum is se staðol ealles geleáfan, L. E. I. 22; Th. ii. 418, 29: 29; Th. ii. 426, 1. Hié oft gebidon on lytlum staþole and on unwēnlīcum, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Wera gied sumes, þrymfæstne cwide and dæs strangan staþol *a glorious saying and the strong man's firm support*, Exon. Th. 432, 12; Rä. 48, 5. Staðol *fundum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 6. Dūna staðelas *montium fundamenta*, Deut. 32, 22. Eordan staþelas, Ps. Th. 81, 5: 103, 6. Steaðelas, Ps. Surt. 17, 8: ii. p. 194, 9. Staðulas, Cd. Th. 207, 28; Exod. 473. Đa staþolas dǽre cyrican, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 16. Hē đa staþelas gesette dæs mynstres, 3, 23; S. 554, 28. On staþelum healdan, Exon. Th. 312, 14; Seef. 109. I a. *the lower, firmer part, base* of a pillar, *trunk* of a tree:—Se is stemn and staðol ealra gōda and of dæm cumaþ eall gōd, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Hit bið unnyt dæt mon hwelces ýfles bōgas snǽde, būton mon wille đa wyrtruman forceorfan dæs staðoles, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 16. Gehēr đū marmanstān . . . Lǽt nū of đīnum staðole streámas weallan, Andr. Kmbl. 3004; An. 1505. Geuim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa dæs landes . . . Nim ele etc., and dō hāligwæter dǽron, and drȳpe on done staðol dara turfa (*the lower side of the sods*), Lchdm. i. 398, 11. I b. that on which a thing depends:—Staðul *cardo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 60. II. *fixed condition, state, position*:—Hwylc se staþol is Angelcynnes þeóde *qui sit status gentis Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 4. Ic wæs smeágende be dære hǽlo ūrra sāwla and be đam staðole ūres rīces, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8. Hē hit nyle up ārǽran tō đam staðole fulfremedes weorces *ad virtutis statum consuetudo non erigitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Hiera geðohtes staðol *cogitationis statum*, Swt. 67, 17. Stede ł stalað (*l.* staðal) *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. Hē geþyld lufige and ne āwācige nā ne his staþel ne lǽtende fram Gode būge, R. Ben. 27, 2. Sette heora staðol sceápum anlīce *posuit sicut oves familias*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. III. *a fixed position, station, place, site*:—Staþol wæs wyrta wlitetorhtra (*the plain*) *was the site of beauteous plants*, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rä. 72, 2. Be dære stōwe staðole *secundum positionem loci*, R. Ben. 59, 1. Staðele, 88, 4. Se wyrtruma stille wæs on staðole, Cd. Th. 252, 21; Dan. 582: 251, 9; Dan. 561. Wē stōdon on staðole, Rood Kmbl. 141; Kr. 71. Æsc byþ stīd staðule, stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 25; Rün. 26. Ic sceal bordes on ende staþol weardian (*keep my station*; cf. Wulches cunnes þinges under þissen stane staðel habbeoð inumen (under þis ston uoniеþ, and MSS.), Laym. 15911), sto[n]dan fæste, Exon. Th. 496, 19; Rä. 85, 17. Hē ūs sealde mid englum ēce staþelas, 41, 26; Cri. 661. Þū ālǽtan scealt lǽne staþelas, eard and ēþel, Dōm. L. 30, 58. IV. *the firmament, the heavens*:—Weard ætȳwed steorra on staðole, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24; Edg. 50. [*O. H. Ger.* stadal *scuria, horreum*: *Ger.* stadel: *Icel.* stǫðull *a milking shed.*] v. burh-, ēðel-, frum-, mōd-, wēsten-staþol.

staþol-ēht, e; *f. An estate, landed possession*, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22.

staþol-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, stable, firm;* stabilis, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3. I. in a physical sense:—On dam feórþan mōnþe hē (*the foetus*) bið on limum staþolfæst, Lchdm. iii. 146, 11. Staðolfæst stān (*glosses* Petrus), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 18. Bedearf seó sāwel staðolfæstre brycge oðer đone glideran weg hellewītes, Wulfst. 239, 14. Staledfæste (*l.* staðel-) tremmincge *firmo fulcimento*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 63. II. *stationary, keeping in one place*:—Staþolfæst ne mæg gewunian in gebedstōwe, Exon. Th. 263, 1; Jul. 374. Faraþ hȳ geond missenlīce þeóda, nēfre staþolfeste, nēfre wuniende, nāhwār sittende, R. Ben. 135, 23. III. *firm* in a moral sense, *unwavering, unyielding, constant*:—God is āna staþolfæst wealdend, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 24: Andr. Kmbl. 241; An. 121. Staðulfæst, 2673; An. 1338. Swīðe gefunden on his đeáwum and staðolfæst on his wordum *not to be moved from what he had said,*

Blickl. Homl. 217, 7. Staðolfæst on hire heortan wið deófles costnungum, Wulfst. 237, 12. Beó strang and staðulfæst *confortare et esto robustus* Deut. 31, 7. Ic eów friðe healde strengðu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. Mid steaðulfestum aldum *cum stabilito sene*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 27. Sele mē staðolfæste heortan, Anglia xi. 114, 71. Staðolfæstne gedoht, Salm. Kmbl. 478; Sal. 239. 70 manna of folces ealdrum ðe ðū wite dæt sīn staðulfæste and lāreówas, Num. 11, 16. Onginnaþ esnlice and beóþ staðulfæste *viriliter agite et confortamini*, Deut. 31, 6. v. un-, under-staþolfæst.

staþolfæstan. v. ge-staþolfæstan.

staþolfæst-lic; *adj. Steadfast, firm*:—Mē sum staþolfæstlīc smyltnyss tō becom, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 551.

staþolfæstlīce; *adv.* I. in a physical sense, *firmly*:—On ðam eahtoþan mónþe hē (*the foetus*) biþ eall staþolfæstlīce geseted, Lchdm. iii. 146, 19. II. *steadfastly, constantly, firmly*:—Seó godcunde meht á staþolfæstlīce stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 19, 21. Symble in Godes lofe wē sceolon staþolfæstlīce gewunigan, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 32. Dæt ðiós ūre sylene staðulfæstlīce ðurhwunian móte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 186, 12.

staþolfæstness, e; *f. Steadfastness, stability*:—Staðolfæstnys *stabilitas*, R. Ben. Interl. 23, 3: Ps. Lamb. 103, 5: *firmamentum*, 18, 2: *status*, Rtl. 108, 38. Steaðulfestnisse *stabilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 5. v. ge-, un-staþolfæstness.

staþolfæstnian. v. ge-staþolfæstnian.

staþolfæstnung, e: *f. A foundation*:—Tō staðolfæstnunga *ad fundamentum*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 7.

staþolian; *p.* ode. I. *to establish, found, settle, fix*:—Ic tō ānum ðē mōd staðolige *to thee alone do I keep my mind constant*, Andr. Kmbl. 164; An. 82. Staþelige, Exon. Th. 255, 30; Jul. 222. Ðū in God getreówdes ic in mīnne fæder hyht staþelie *thou didst trust in God, I found my hope on my father*, 268, 25; Jul. 437. Ic ðý fæstlīcor ferhð staðelige, hyht untweónde, on Crist, Elen. Kmbl. 1591; El. 797. Þe dæs hūses hrōf staðeliaþ *qui aedificant domum*, Ps. Th. 126, 1. Ic on heofonum hām staðelode, Cd. Th. 281, 23; Sat. 276. Staðelodest *fundasti*, Ps. Spl. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Se steaðelade eorðan ofer steaðulfestnisse his. Ps. Surt. 103, 5. Hē woruld staþelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Ðær hē hungrium hām staðelude *collocavit illic esurientes*, Ps. Th. 106, 35. Ðā hē æt Rōme Cristes cyricean staþelode *fundata Romae ecclesia Christi*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 13. Se wealdend ðe ðæt weorc staðolade, Andr. Kmbl. 1598; An. 800: Met. 29, 87. Ðā heó in helle hām staðeledon, Cd. Th. 266, 21; Sat. 25. Staðelodon, 286, 1; Sat. 345. Staðola ðū ða ōðra on hira hāmon, Gen. 48, 6. Geleáfan fæste staðelian on ūrum heortum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 4. Staþelian, 115, 1. II. *to make steadfast, confirm, endow with steadfastness*:—Ne mīð ðū for menigo, ah dīnne mōdsefan staðola wið strangum . . . herd hyge dīnne, heortan staðola, Andr. Kmbl. 2419–2428; An. 1212–1215. Staþelige man and strangie hī georne, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Se hālga ongan hyge staðolian, Elen. Kmbl. 2186; El. 1094. Mōd staþelian geleáfan, Exon. Th. 168, 26; Gū. 1083: 264, 15; Jul. 364. Ūre heortan rihtan and staðelion, Wulfst. 253, 18. v. ge-, gegrund-staðolian (-elian).

staþoliend, es; *m. A founder*; fundator, Ps. Lamb. 47, 2.

staþolness. v. mōd-staþolness.

staþolung, e; *f. Founding, foundation, settling*:—Steaðelinge *plantationis*, Ps. Surt. 143, 12. Tō staþolungæ *ad fundamentum*, Ps. Spl. T. 136, 10. Staleðunga (*l.* staðelunga) *fundamina*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 71.

staþol-wang, es; *m. A plain to establish one's self in.* v. staþol, III:—Læteþ hió ða wlitigan wyrtum fæste stille stondan on staþolwonge (*in the field they occupy*), Exon. Th. 417, 4; Rä. 35, 8. Teón wē of disse stōwe and unc staþolwangas (*places where we may establish ourselves*) sēcan, Cd. Th. 114, 31; Gen. 1912.

stealc; *adj. Steep*:—Bíðaþ stille stealc stānhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 11; Rä. 4, 26. On stealc hleoþa, 382, 6; Rä. 3, 7. Stealc hlipo stīgan, 498, 17; Rä. 88, 3.

stealcian. v. be-stealcian, *and next word.*

stealcung, e; *f. Stalking* (cf. deer-*stalking*), *cautious walking*:—On sumere nihte hlosnode sum ōðer munuc his færeldes and mid sleaccre stealcunge his fōt-waðum filigde, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 6. [Cf. stalkyñ or gon softe *serpo*, Prompt. Parv. 472. Though I wolde stalke and crepe, Gow. ii. 351, 18. With dredful fot than stalketh Palamon . . . in that grove he wolde him hyde, Chauc. Kn. T. 621.]

-steald. v. ge-, hæg-, hago-steald.

stealdan; *p.* steóld *To possess*:—Ic staðolæhtum steóld, Exon. Th. 353, 33; Reim. 22. [*Goth.* ga-staldan *to possess, gain.*]

steall, es; *m.* I. *a standing position*:—Setl gedafenaþ dēman, and steall fylstendum . . . Stephanus hine (*Christ*) geseah standende, forðan ðe hē wæs his gefrēa, Homl. Th. i. 48, 29. Syle hāt drincan in stalle stonde gōde hwīle *give him the medicine hot to drink in a standing position; let him stand a good while*, Lchdm. iii. 28, 5. II. *the way matters stand, position of affairs, state, condition*:—Se steall cyricean *status ecclesiae*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 10. On frācenesse heora stealles *in periculum sui status*, 4, 25; S. 601, 18. Be dísses biscopes līfes stealle *de cujus statu vitae*, 5, 19; S. 637, 2. Be ðam stalle cyrican, 3, 19; S. 561, 7. On ðone ārran steall *priscum in statum*, 5, 20; S. 642, 10: 5, 24; S. 646, 38. Ðone stal dæs rīces *regni statum*, 4, 26; S. 603, 8. III. *position, place*:—Horsa steal *carceres* (the starting-place in the circus), scridwīsa *auriga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 37. On bræðo his stealles *latitudine sui status*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 29. Dæt se sỹ furþor forlæten on stealle and on setle (cf. on stede and on setle, 13, 1), se ðe furðor on geearnunge sỹ, R. Ben. 12, 19. Stande hē ealra ỹtemest, oðþe on dam stede ðe se abbod swá gemeleásum monnum tō stealle on sundrum betǽhte hæfþ *ultimus omnium stet aut in loco quem talibus negligentibus seorsum constituerit abbas*, 68, 11. Dæt hī mǽfre ne beón on stede ne on stealle, ðǽr ǽfre undōn worðe dæt ūre forgenges geūðen, Chart. Th. 348, 30. IV. *place, stead*:—Brihtwald gehālgode Tobian on his steall, Chr. 693; Erl. 43, 19. Steal, 780; Erl. 57, 1: 803; Erl. 61, 23. Stall, 779; Erl. 55, 38. Stal, 678; Erl. 41, 7: 727; Erl. 47, 2: 796; Erl. 59, 39. V. *a place for cattle, a stall*:—Stal *stabulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 11. Steal, i. 15, 23. Ðæra tamra nỹtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. VI. *a place for catching fish*:—Lēt ða netto on stællo *laxa retia in capturam* (captura *locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 4. (Cf. *stell*, a deep pool, in a river, where nets for catching salmon are placed, Jamieson.) [*O. Frs.* stall *standing; place; stall: O. H. Ger.* stall *stabulum, caula, praesepe; locus, statio, status: Icel.* stallr *a stall; shelf on which another thing is placed.*] v. æt-, bíd-, burg-, fore-, ge-, geard-, hege-, mylen-, ofer-, on-, scip-, treów-, wæter-, weal-, weard-, weofod-, weoh-, wic-, wīg-, wíd-, wider-steall (-steal); fæst-steall; *adj.* Cf. stæl, stede.

stealla, an; *m. A crab* (?):—Stalla *cancer* (*carcer?* cf. steall, III), Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 30.

-stealla. v. ge-, ofer-stealla.

steallere, stallere, es; *m. A marshall.* [The word occurs only in late documents; the passages given belong to Edward the Confessor's reign]:—On Esgēres stealres and on Roulfes stealleres and on Lifinges stealleres gewitnesse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 291, 13–14. Esgār stallere and Roberd stallere, 191, 11–12: 221, 13: Chr. 1047; Erl. 171, 31. [*Icel.* stallari.]

steallet. v. ān-steallet.

steallian *to take place.* v. forþ-steallian.

steám, stém, stiém, es; *m.* I. *steam, hot exhalation, hot breath*:—Him (*Herod*) stōd stincende steám of dam mūde, Homl. Th. i. 86, 14. Forlǽt wynsumne rēc āstīgan . . . Ðā of ðære stōwe steám up āræs swylce rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1603; El. 803. Stenc ūt cymeþ of ðam wongstede, wynsumra steám swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Man pintreów bærne tō glēdum . . . wende his neb tō and onfō dam stēme (*the heat proceeding from the embers*), Lchdm. ii. 284, 16. Of hōmena æþme and stiéme cymþ eágna mist, 26, 26. Fleó da mettas ða de him stiém of innan wyrcen, 226, 10. II. *that which emits hot vapour, blood*:—Forlēton mē standan steáme bedrifenne *they left me* (*the cross*) *standing bespattered with blood*, Rood Kmbl. 123; Kr. 62. [A stem als it were a sunnebem, Havel. 591. Steem or lowe of fyre *flamma*, steem of hothe lycure *vapor*, Prompt. Parv. 473.]

steáp, es; *m. A stoup, drinking vessel, cup, flagon*:—Steáp *ciatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 78: ii. 17, 28. Micel steáp ful, Lchdm. ii. 294, 19. Se wīnes teáp fægere gefylled is *calix vini meri plenus est*, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Steápes *poculi*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 6. Nalles win druncon scīr of steápe, Met. 8, 21. Dō steáp fulne wīnes tō wōse, Lchdm. ii. 18, 4. Gif man ofdrum steóp āsette ðǽr mæn drincen ágelde .vi. scill. dam de man done steáp āset *if a man remove* (?) *a cup from another where men are drinking, let .vi. s. be paid to the man from whom the cup was taken*, L. H. E. 12; Th. i. 32, 8–10. Steápas *fialas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 4. [A stope *hec cupa*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 16. *O. H. Ger.* stouf *calix, cyathus: Icel.* staup; *n. a cup, beaker.*]

steáp; *adj.* I. *lofty, high, towering*, of buildings, hills, etc.:—Se streám ætstōd swā steáp swā munt *the stream* (*Jordan*) *stood as high as a hill*, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 23. Wāg steáp gedreás, Exon. Th. 476, 22; Ruin. II. Seó steápe burh on Sennar stōd, Cd. Th. 102, 15; Gen. 1700. Fỹr steápes and geápes swōgende forswealh call *fire everything lofty and spacious devoured roaring*, Cd. Th. 154, 16; Gen. 2556. On ðisum steápum munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9. Worhton mid stānum ānne steápne beorh him ofer *congregaverunt super eum acervum magnum lapidum*, Jos. 7, 26. Steápne hrōf, Bco. Th. 1857; B. 926. Þurh steápne beorg strǽte wyrcan, Exon. Th. 397, 11; Rä. 16, 18. Steápe dūne, Cd. Th. 172, 33; Gen. 2853. Steápe stānbyrig, 133, 17; Gen. 2212. Weallas steápe, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rä. 4, 10. Beorgas ðǽr ne muntas steápe ne stondaþ. 199, 7; Ph. 22: Beo. Th. 450; B. 222: Andr. Kmbl. 1680; An. 842. I a. of smaller objects:—Heard and steáp (*the pillar into which Lot's wife was turned*), Cd. Th. 155, 8; Gen. 2569. Wið steápne rond *by the tall shield*, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Ic hæbbe hneccan steápne, Exon. Th. 490, 1: Rä. 79, 4. Bollan steápe *tall flagons*, Judth. Thw. 142, 6; Jud. 17. Hī habbaþ on heáfde helmas steápe (cf. *O. Frs.* with thene stāpa helm. *Icel.* steypðir hjálmar), Wulfst. 200, 12. I b. of fire, *mounting high* (see also I c):—Hit durh hrōf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, seomaþ steáp and geáp, Salm. Kmbl. 827; Sal. 413. I c. *standing out*, or *up, prominent* [or *bright?* In later English *steap* applied to the eyes or to gems seems to have this meaning. 'Twa ehnen steappre þene steorren ant þene ȝimstanes,' Marh.

9. 4. In the note on this passage Cockayne gives other instances of this use, e. g. Schinende and scheinre þen eni ȝimstanes, steapre þen is steorre. In Chaucer's line, Prol. 201, the meaning might be *prominent*. In the passage quoted below from Ælfric the Latin from which the description is taken has *oculi grandes*.] Gim sceal on hringe standan steáp and geáp, Menol. Fox 505; Gu. C. 23. Se steápa gim, Salm. Kmbl. 570; Sal. 284. Hē hæfþ steápe eágan, Homl. Th. i. 456, 17. II. *lofty, high, placed high* :—Óð ða steápan heofenan *to high heaven*, Homl. Th. i. 3, 500. [Þer wes moni steap (bold, 2nd MS.) mon, Laym. 1532. An lawe swiþe stæp and heh, Orm. 11379. *O. Frs.* stāp. v. I a above.] v. heaðu-, weall-steáp; stīpel, stīpan.

steápan. v. ā-steápan, stīpan.

stearc; *adj.* I. *stiff, rigid, not soft, not bending* :—Is seó ǽggebyrd stearc and hiwe stāne gelīcast, Exon. Th. 219, 4; Ph. 302. Hūðr and stān, streac and hnesce, Elen. Kmbl. 1226; El. 615. Stānas and dæt starce īsen, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 29. Beátan mid stearcum stengum, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. I a. fig. *unyielding, stiff-necked, obstinate* :—Heó wǽron stearce, stāne heardran, Elen. Kmbl. 1126; El. 565. II. *hard, rough, strong*, of wind or weather :—Stearc winter *aspera hyems*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Se stearca wind norþan-eástan, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 18. Se stearca storm, Met. 6, 11. Stearc storma gelāc, 26, 29. Þurh done stearcan wind norþan and eástan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5. Stearce stormas, 23; Fox 78, 27. Gescyrped mid rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, 150, 8. III. *rough, attended with hardship, hard*, of living, discipline, etc. :—Hē ða stīdnyssa his stearcan bigleofan betwux lǽwedum folce geheáld, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 31. Se ðe mec lǽreþ from ðē on stearcne weg, Exon. Th. 259, 14; Jul. 282. Hū hē mihte swá stearce forhæfednysse (*rigid abstinence*) healdan, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 23. IV. *stern, severe* :—Hē (*William*) wæs milde ðām gōdum mannum and ofer eall gemett stearc ðām mannum de wiðcwǽdon his willan . . . Hē wæs swýðe stearc man swá dæt man ne dorste nān þing ongeán his willan dōn, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 17, 32; Erl. 222, 21. Hē ða heardheortan deóde mid stearcre dreále and stīdre myngunge tō lifes wege gebīgde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. V. *strong, impetuous, violent, vehement*, (a) lit. :—Hē of stānclīfe stearce burnan lædde, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (b) fig. v. stearc-heard :—Nān stefn būton stearc and heard wōp for wōhdǽdum, Wulfst. 139, 3. [*O. Sax.* stark : *O. Frs.* sterk : *O. H. Ger.* starc, starah *fortis, validus : Icel.* sterkr *strong*.]

stearc-ferhþ; *adj. Of harsh* or *stern soul* :—Hī stearcerþe cwellan þohtun, Exon. Th. 280, 29; Jul. 636.

stearc-heard; *adj. Violent, unrestrained* :—Stearcheard wōp *durus fletus*, Dōm. L. 200. v. stearc, V b.

stearc-heort; *adj. Stout-hearted* :—Stearcheort (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4566; B. 2288: (*Beowulf*), 5097; B. 2552. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stark-mōd *valiant*.]

stearcian; *p.* ode *To grow stiff* or *hard* :—Stearcode *riget, durescit*, Germ. 402, 56. [His skyn shall starken, Rel. Ant. i. 65, 3. *O. H. Ger.* starcēn *solidari*.]

stearclice; *adv. Strongly, vigorously, vehemently, fiercely* :—Đā gewende se here tō Lundene and đa buruh ūtan embsæt and hyre stearclice (cf. stranglice, MS. E.) on feaht ǽgðer ge be wætere ge be landе *made a vigorous assault upon it by land and water*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 32.

stearn, es ; *m. Some kind of bird.* [*Starn* is a name for the starling in the Shetland Isles; the same bird is called a *starnel* in Northants. v. E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, p. 73. *Starn* is used in Norfolk for the common tern: and *stern* is a name for the black tern, ib. pp. 202, 204] :—Stearn, stearno, stern *beacita* (according to Migne *beacita* is a woodcock or snipe), Txts. 45, 284. Stearn, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 3 : ii. 11, 1 : *beatica*, i. 62, 32 : *beacita* vel *sturnus*, 29, 6 : *fida*, ii. 108, 52. Stern, 35, 28. Stern *avis qui dicitur gavia*, Txts. 108, 1116. Stærn *stronus* (= *sturnus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 39. Him stearn (*the tern*) oncwæd ísigfeþera, Exon. Th. 307, 14; Seef. 23.

steartlian; *p.* ede *To kick with the foot, stumble* :—Đæt đū ne spear[n]-last ł steartlest, stærtlige *ut non calcitres*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 1. [In later English *startle* is used of quick movement :—A courser, startling as the fyr, Chauc. Leg. G. W. 1204. Thouȝ he havest frend that he wolde fle, come thou sterthinde in the strete, Mapes 335, 24. See also Halliwell's Dict. *stertle*.]

steb. v. stybb.

stēda, an ; *m. A stallion, an entire horse;* the word is also used of a *camel* :—Hors *equus*, stēda *emisarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 55 : *misarius*, 56, 39 : i. 287, 40. Stēda *faussarius*, hengst *canterius*, 23, 9. Hē hleóp on dæs cyninges stēdan *ascendens emissarium regis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 9: Chart. Th. 501, 12. Ne hét Crist him tō lǽdan mōdigne stēdan, Homl. Th. i. 210, 14 : Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 97. Đonne lǽdaþ hȳ mid him olfenda myran mid hyra folan and stēdan . . . ða stēdan hȳ forlǽtaþ . . . ða ǽmettan ymbe da stēdan ābisgode beóþ *tollent camelos masculos et feminas illas quae habent foetas . . . masculi remanent . . . formicae masculos comedunt*, Nar. 35, 10–15.

stede, es ; *m.* I. *a place, spot, locality* :—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15. Se stede ys hālig ðe đū on stenst *locus, in quo stas, sanctus est*, Jos. 5, 16. Đes ænga stede (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hī cōman tō Brytene on đam stede Heopwines fleót, Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 4. In đone stede đe is gecueden Cerdices ōra, 495; Erl. 14, 10. Đone stede healdan, Byrht. Th. 132, 21; By. 19. Tō hwī hremþ hit đisne stede (*quid terram occupat?* Lk. 13, 7), Homl. Th. ii. 408, 5. Eode on woestigum styd (steyde, Rush.) *abiit in desertum locum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. i, 35. Stydd, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 1. Hī sǽton tū winter on đām twām stedum, Chr. 887; Erl. 84, 33. II. of fixed position, *a place which a person or thing occupies, an appointed place, station, site* :—Hū neara dære eorþan stede is *arctum terrarum situm*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23. Dæs fýres ǽgen stede is ofer eallum woruldgesceaftum gesewenlīcum, 33, 4; Fox 130, 16. Heáfudponnes styd *calvariae locus*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 33. Ǽfter mon đa stānas tō đæm stede brohte đe hié on standan scoldon, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 15. Of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. On his āgenum stede, Ps. Th. 102, 21. Ne stande hē on his stede and endebyrdnesse, ac stande hē ealra ỳtemest, R. Ben. 68, 10. Sig him geþafod, dæt hē stede ǽfter đam abbode healde, 106, 2. Æsc stede rihte hylt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 26; Rūn. 26. Næfþ nāđer ne sǽ ne eá nænne stede būton on eorđan, Lchdm. iii. 256, 2. Geceer suord đīn in styd his, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 52. II a. *place, standing, position, status* :—Đes dǽl (*the participle*) næfþ nān angin ne nænne stede of him sylfum, ac byþ of worde ācenned and becymþ syþþan tō his āgenre geþingđe, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 244, 17. II b. *place, sphere of action* :—Gif ealle men on woruldе rīce wǽron, đonne næfde seó mildheortnys nænne stede, Wulfst. 287, 9. III. of position in the case of a moving body :—Ne stira đū, sunne, of đam stede furđor ongeán Gabaon . . . Đā stōd seó sunne on đam stede, Jos. 10, 12, 13. IV. *standing* as opposed to moving, *stopping, standing still*. v. sunn-stede :—Hwæt is dæs Hælendes stede ođđe hwæt is his fær? Homl. Th. i. 156, 33. IV a. fig. *stability, unchanging condition, fixity* :—Nān stede nis ūres lichaman; cildhād gewīt tō cnihthāde and cnihthād tō gedungenum wæstme, 490, 2. Stede ł staþal *statum, stabilitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 12. IV b. *state, condition* :—Stede *status*, Wülck. 254, 31. On stede *statu*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 10. Swā hwæt swā stede (*statum*) mōdes āhwyrfþ, Scint. 106, 7. IV c. as a technical medical term *strangury* :—Wið stede and wið blǽddran sāre, Lchdm. i. 360, 4: 338, 3. [*Goth.* staþs : *O. Sax.* stedi : *O. Frs.* sted, stid, steith : *O. H. Ger.* stat ; *f. locus : Icel.* staðr.] v. æsc-, ǽl-, bæþ-, beorg-, burg-, camp-, deáþ-, ealh-, eard-, eolh-, eorþ-, folc-, gemōt-, gener-, glēd-, heáfod-, healh-, hleóðor-, hūs-, land-, mearc-, meðel-, mylen-, sunn-, þing-, wang-, wīcstede ; cf. steall.

stede-fæst; *adj. Steadfast, constant, holding one's ground* :—Wislīc wærscipe and stede-fæst (styde-, MS. G.) mōdstaðol biþ witena gehwilcum weorðlīcre micle, đonne hē his wīsan for ǽnigum þingum fǽgige tō swīđe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 38. Stōdon stædefæste *they stood unyielding*, Byrht. Th. 135, 33; By. 127. Ne þurfon mē stedefæste hæleđ wordum ætwītan, 139, 5; By. 249. [*Icel.* stað-fastr.]

stedefæstness, e; *f. Steadfastness, constancy* :—Stydfæstnise *constantiae*, Ktl. 50, 4.

stedefulness. v. on-stedefulness.

stede-heard; *adj. Of enduring hardness* (?), *very hard* :—Strǽlas stedeheарde, Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223.

stede-leás; *adj. Without stability, unsteady, without power to retain one's place* :—Đonne biþ hē đam men gelīc, đe ārǽfþ sume heáge hlǽddre and stīhþ be dære hlǽddre stapum, ōđ dæt hē tō dæm ænde becume, and wylle đonne git stīgan ufor; ǽstīhþ đonne būton stapum, ōđ dæt hē stedeleás fylþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 24. Stedeleáse steorran hreósaþ, Dōm. L. 107. [*Icel.* stað-lauss *unsteady*.]

stede-wang, es ; *m. A plain, open place* :—On đam stedewange, Elen. Kmbl. 2040; El. 1021: 1346; El. 675: Andr. Kmbl. 1548; An. 775. Stedewangas, 667; An. 334. Ǽfter stedewonga stōwum, Exon. Th. 154, 23; Gū. 847.

stede-wist, e ; *f. Stability, steadiness, constancy* :—Stedewist *subsistentia, perseverantia*, Hpt. Gl. 530, 4.

stedig; *adj. Sterile, barren* :—Se đe eardian dēþ stedigne *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 9. Nǽron đīne heorda stedige (*steriles*), Gen. 31, 38. Cf. (?) stede, IV c, *and see next word.*

stedigness, e ; *f. Sterility, barrenness* :—Stedignysse sāwle mīnre *sterilitatem animae meae*, Ps. Spl. 34, 14.

steding-līne, an ; *f. A rope that supports a mast, a stay* :—Stedinglīne *opisfera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 61. S[t]edinglīne, 57, 2.

stefn, stemn, es ; *m.* I. *a stem* of a tree :—Hwæt wēnst đū for hwī ælc sǽd grōwe innon đa eorþan and tō wyrtrumum weorþe on dære eorþan, būton for đȳ đe hī tiolhniaþ dæt se stemn and se helm mōte dȳ fæstor standon . . . Eal se dǽl, se đe dæs treówes on twelf mōnþum geweaxeþ, hē onginþ of đām wyrtrumum and swá upweardes grēwþ ōþ đone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 31–150, 2. Ic (*the cross*) wæs āheáwen holtes on ende, āstyred of stefne (swefne, Kemble) mīnum, Rood Kmbl. 59; Kr. 30. Beám yldo ābreótеþ and bebricеþ telgum, āstyreþ stefn on sīde, āfylleþ hine on foldan, Salm. Kmbl. 594; Sal. 296. I a. fig. :—God is se stemn and staðol ealra gōda, Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 2. Se đorn

dære gītsunga ne wyrd forsearod on dæm helme gif se wyrttruma ne bip færeorfen odde forbærned æt dæm stemne *si radix culpae non exuritur, nunquam per ramos avaritiae spina siccatur.* Past. 45; 3; Swt. 341, 11. **I b.** *a stem, stock, race.* v. leód-, þeód-stefn. **II.** *prow* or *stern* of a vessel:—Se æftera stemn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37. Tó lides stefne, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 34. Of nacan stefne, Andr. Kmbl. 582; An. 291. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. [*O. Sax.* stamn (*of a vessel*): *O. Frs.* stevne: *O. H. Ger.* stamm *stips, truncus, caudex: Icel.* stafn, stamn *prow* or *stern* of a vessel.] v. forþ-, frum-, steór-stefn; stefna, *and next word.*

-stefn, -stæfn; *adj.* v. brond-, heáh-stefn (-stæfn).

stefn, stemn, es; *m.* **I.** *a turn, time*:—Đā besæt sió fierd hié (*the Danes*) dær da hwīle de hié dær lengest mete hæfdon, ac hié hæfdon heora stemn gesetenne *the English force had sat out its turn of service*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 31. But the word occurs mostly in phrases:—Đā Noe ongan nīwan stefne (*anew, a second time*) hām stadeliau, Cd. Th. 94, 2; Gen. 1555: Beo. Th. 5181; B. 2594. Eft . . . niówan stefne, 3582; B. 1789: Andr. Kmbl. 2607; An. 1305: Cd. Th. 113, 12; Gen. 1886. Hē hine Cyriacus sydðan nemde nīwan stefne *he afterwards named him afresh Cyriacus*, Elen. Kmbl. 2119; El. 1061. Emb stemn *vicissim*, Germ. 388, 77. Emb stem, Scint. 140, 17. **II.** *a body of persons who take their turn at any work* (v. fird-stemn), *the English military force* (?):—On stemnes ped (cf. here-þaþ), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 33. v. stefnan, stefning.

stefn, stæfn, stemn, e; *f.* **I.** *a voice, sound uttered by the mouth* (lit. or fig.):—Stemn is geslagen lyft gefrēndlīc on hlyste . . . Ælc stemn byþ geworden of dæs mūdes clypunge and of dære lyfte cynssunge; se mūd drīþ ūt ða clypunge, and seó lyft byþ geslagen mid dære clypunge and gewyrd tō stemne. Ælc stemn is odde andgytfullīc odde gemenged; andgytfullīc stemn is, de mid andgyte biþ geclypod . . .; gemenged stemn is, de biþ būtan andgyte, swyle swā is hryðera gehlōw and horsa hnæggung, hunda gebeorc, treówa brastlung *et cetera*, Ælfc. Gr. 1; Zup. 4, 5–16. Stebn *vox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 18. Stefn of heofenum dus cwæd, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17: Mk. Skt. I, 11. Seó ārleáse helwarena stefn wæs gehýred and heora gnornung, Blickl. Homl. 87, 3. Seó stemn dære heortan biþ gedrēfed, 19, 9. Seó stemn ys Iacobes stefn, Gen. 27, 22. Seó stefen heom andswarode, Nicod. 24; Thw. 13, 5. Swā him seó stefen bead, Gl. Prud. 1a. Sió býman stefen, Exon. Th. 65, 29; Cri. 1062. Heó clypode micelre stefne, Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Hē cūþre stæfne wæs tō mē sprecende, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 43. Gif dū sanges stæfne gehýrdest, 4, 3; S. 568, 30. Hig gecnāwaþ his stefne, Jn. Skt. 10, 4. Hig mycelre steſne bædon dæt hē wære āhangen; and hyra stefna swīðredon, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. Stæfna, Ps. Spl. 18, 3. Lāde cyrmdon fægum stæfnum, Cd. Th. 207, 5; Exod. 462. **II.** as a grammatical term, *form to mark relation*:—Se forma hād and se ōder hād habbaþ ānlīpige stemna, forðan de hī beóþ æfre ætgædere and him betwýnan spreca þ. Đonne ic cweþe *ego* ic, and dū cwest tō mē *tu* dū, đonne beó wyt ætgædere and for dī ne behōfaþ nāder dissera *pronomina* ná má stemna būton twegra. Se driddа hād hæfþ syx clypunga, forðan de hē ys hwīlon mid, hwīlon on ōdre stōwe, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 2–8. [*Chauc.* steven: the word is used by Gawin Douglas. *Goth.* stibna: *O. Saxe.* stemna: *O. Frs.* stemme: *O. H. Ger.* stimna, stimma, stemna, stemma.] v. þunorrād-, wæter-stefn.

stefn, e; *f. A summons, citation* (*in* rād-stefn *a summons carried by a mounted person.* v. rād-stefn, where this meaning may be substituted for the one there given). [*Icel.* stefna *a summons, citation.*] v. stefnan.

stefna, an; *m. The prow* or *stern* of a vessel:—Æt lides stefnan, Andr. Kmbl. 806; An. 403: 3411; An. 1709. Æt nacan stefnan, Exon. 306, 14; Seef. 7. Sum wæg stefnan steóreþ, 296, 20; Crā. 54. Steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. v. -stefn, *and next word.*

stefnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to regulate, direct. fix, institute*:—Hē stefnde Godes cyrican and Godes gesomnunga on dære byrig eahta and twentig geára *he had the direction of God's church and God's congregations in that town eight-and-twenty years*, Shrn. 108, 6. Ongann timbrian ða stōwe dæs munstres de hē from dam cyninge onfēng and mid regollīcum þeódscipum stæfnde *curavit locum monasterii, quem a rege acceperat, construere ac regularibus instituere disciplinis*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 21 note. **II.** *to alternate*:—Staefnendra *alternantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 74. Stefnendra, 6, 49. v. ge-stefnan; stefn; *m. a turn.*

stefnan, stefnian *to provide with a hem* or *border, to fringe*[:—Bebyrde (cf. gebyrded *clabatum*, 104, 18. *Clavatum, sutum vel* gebyrd, 131, 57) odde bestefnde *clavatae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 42. Gestefnode *clavate*, Anglia xiii. 37, 288.] v. stefning, **II.**

stefn-byrd, e; *f. Regulation, direction*:—Sceoldon eal beran stīþe stefnbyrd swā him se steóra bibeád missenlīce gemetu *all creatures had to submit to firm direction, as the guide ordered them, various modes*, Exon. Th. 349, 12; Sch. 45. v. stefnan *to regulate.*

-stefne; *adj. -voiced.* v. hlūd-stefne.

stefnettan, stemnettan; *p.* te *To stand firm* (?):—Swā stemnetton stīdhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 22; By. 122. [Hwi studgi ge nu and steuentiđ se stille, Kath. 59, 1265.]

stefnian; *p.* ode *To cite, summon* (with dat.):—Stefnode man God-wine eorle and Harolde eorle tō đon gemōte . . . Đā hī đider cōmon, đā stefnede heom man tō gemōte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3–6. Se cing him steofnode tō Glōweceastre, 1093; Erl. 228, 33. [Taken from Scandinavian (?); cf. *Icel.* stefna *to cite, summon* a person (*dat.*).]

stefnian. v. stefnan.

stefning, stemning, e; *f.* **I.** *a turn*, used of service where one set of persons replaces another. (In E. Cornwall Glossary *stemming* is given as 'a turn in succession, as when in dry seasons people have to take their regular turn for water at the common pump'):—Hié (seó fyrd) hæfdan heora stemninge (steminge, *another MS.*) gesetene, Chr. 894; Th. i. 166, col. 2, l. 14. v. stefn; *m.*; stefnan, **II.** **II.** *a border, hem*:—Stemning *vel* hem *limbus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 6. v. limb-stefning; stefnan *to fringe.*

stela, steola, stæla; *m.* **I.** *the stalk* of a plant:—Steola *caulem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 53: *cauliculus*, 103, 50: 129, 84. Stela *caulem*, 13, 14: *cauliculus*, 76, 11: i. 33, 10. Healm *vel* stela *culmus*, i. *stramen spicarum*, ii. 137, 58. Sæpig stela *succulentus cauliculus* (*ramusculus*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 45. Hyre (*leechwort*) stela byþ mid gepūfum bōgum, Lchdm. i. 248, 18. Genim dysse wyrte wōs odde đone stelan mid dam wæstme, 156, 21: 160, 11: 184, 20. Eleleáfes stelan, ii. 272, 23. Heó hafaþ nigon wyrttruman and swā fela stelena, i. 238, 17. Mid feówer reádum stælum (stelum, MS. B.), 154, 15. Genim nigon stelan, 230, 20. **II.** fig.:—Witan sceoldon smeágan hwilc dæra stelenna dæs cinestōles wære tōbrocen, and bētan đone sōna. Se cinestōl stynt on dīsum þrīm stelum: *laboratores, bellatores, oratores*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 15–19. [*O. H. Ger.* stil *thyrsus herbae: Ger.* stiel.] v. cawel-stela; -steled.

stelan; *p.* stæl, *pl.* stælon; *pp.* stolen *To steal* (with dat. of person from whom):—Stilith *conpilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 33. Stiled, 15, 32. Gif frigman frēum stelþ, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Se đeo stelaþ on đone dæg, ne geāhsaþ hit manna, Lchdm. iii. 178, 5. Stæl *conpilabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 32. Wēnst dū, dæt wē dīnes hlāfordes gold stælon, Gen. 44, 8. Ne stel dū, Ex. 20, 15: Mt. Kmbl. 19, 18. Ic stele *furer*, Kent. Gl. 1081. Þeóf ne cymþ būton dæt hē stele *fur non uenit nisi ut furetur*, Jn. Skt. 10, 10. Gif frigman cyninge stele, L. Ethb. 4; Th. i. 4, 3. [*Goth.* stilan: *O. Saxe. O. H. Ger.* stelan: *O. Frs. Icel.* stela.] v. be-, for-, ge-stelan; þeóf-stolen; stalian.

stēle *steel*, -steled. v. stīle, ān-steled, staled.

stellan, stillan; *p.* stealde; *pp.* steald. **I.** *to give a place to, set, place*:—Hē ōdrum yfele bisene steleþ, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 12. Hwelce bisena hē dær stellende wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 24. **II.** *to take a place* (?), *to stand*:—Đonne cumaþ uppīce eoredheápas stīþmægen āstyred syllaþ embūtan eal engla weród ēcne behlēnaþ đone mæran Metod (cf. đonne cumaþ ealle engla þreátas stīde āstyrode standaþ āþūtan eall engla werod ēcne ymbtrymmaþ đone mæran kyning, Wulfst. 137, 14) *tum superum subito veniet commota potestas, coetibus angeliis regem stipata supernum*, Dōm. L. 114. [*Laym.* stalde; *p.*: *A. R.* stolde; *p.*: *O. Sax.* stellian: *O. H. Ger.* stellen.] v. ā-, on-stellan.

stellan; *p.* stealde, *and* stillan, styllan, stiellan; *p.* de *To leap, rush*:—Đus hēr on grundum Godes ēce bearn ofer heáh hleoþu hlýpum stylde; swā wē men sculon heortan gehygdum hlýpum styllan of mægne in mægen, Exon. Th. 46, 28–36; Cri. 744–748. Đonne hī dæt mægen dære unmætan hæto āræfnan ne mihton đonne stealdon hī eft on middan dæs unmætan cyles and mid dý hī dær nænige reste gemētan mihton stelldon (stældon, MS. T.) hī eft on middel dæs unādwæscendlīcan līges *cum vim fervoris immensi tolerare non possent, prosiliebant in medium frigoris infesti; et cum neque ibi requiei invenire valerent, resiliebant rursus in medium flammarum inextinguibilium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40–628, 1. Seó ofermōdnes stellan wile ofer eádmōdnesse *superbia inruere vult super humilitatem*, Gl. Prud. 32 a. v. ā-, ge-, ofer-stellan (-styllan); still.

stel-mēle, es; *m. A vessel with a stem* or *handle*:—Stelmēlas, Anglia ix. 264, 11.

stel-scoft (?), e; *f.* The word apparently should mean *a shovel with a long handle* (v. stela), but it glosses *faselus*:—Steolscofle *faselo*, Germ. 400, 498.

stēm, stēman, stēming, steming, stemn, stemnettan, stemning. v. steám, stīman, stīming, stefning, stefn, stefnettan, stefning.

stempan; *p.* te; *pp.* ed *To stamp, bray*:—Nim ysopo and stemp, Lchdm. i. 378, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stampfōn *comminuere*: *Icel.* stappa *to stamp, bray.*] v. ā-stempan, *and next word.*

stemping-isern, es; *n. A stamping-iron*:—Āgrafen, āstemped *celatum*, i. *pictum*; stempingīsern *celon*; stempingīsern *cilion, celox*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 57–61.

stēnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to groan*:—Ic grymetige and stēne mid ealle mōde *rugiebam a gemitu cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 37, 8. [*Du.* stenen *to groan.*] **II.** *to cause to sound* (?):—Com dā wīgena hleó þegna þreáte þrydbord stēnan beadurōf cyning burga neósan (*came with clang of shields*), Elen. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. v. stinan.

stenc, es; *m.* **I.** *a smell, scent, odour*:—Ic eom on stence strengre donne rīcels, Exon. Th. 423, 18; Rä. 41, 23. Stencas *sapores*, Kent. Gl. 1178. Mid dære nose wē tōscēadaþ da stencas, Past. 11, 2;

Swt. 65, 21. Gōde stencas and yfele, 56; Swt. 433, 22. **I a.** *a pleasant smell, fragrance, perfume:*—Ys mīnes suna stenc swilce dæs landes stenc, de Drihten bletsode, Gen. 27, 27. Swēnys swā dæra wynsumestra blōstmena stenc, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 86, 19: Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swīde swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Mycel swēthynysse stenceg, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 18. Balzamum dæs betstan stences, Nar. 27, 22. Tō wynsumum stence, Lev. 1, 9. Ða swētan stencas ðara wudu-wyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3. Mid dām fægrestum foldan stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 11; Ph. 8. **I b.** *an unpleasant smell, stench, stink:*—Se wōlberenda stenc dære lyfte, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Ðēr slōh ūt of dære niwelnysse ormāte stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 25. Eall forweard for dæm stence, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 226, 13. Stænce, 2, 6; Swt. 90, 1. Se lichoma on done heardestan stenc and on done fūlostan biþ gecyrred, Blickl. Homl. 59, 12. Micgan stencgum *urinae foetoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 3. Stencum, 516, 32: Homl. Th. 1. 68, 7: ii. 374, 6. **II.** *the sense of smell:*—Stengc *odor, odoratus, olfactus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 57, 61: Hpt. Gl. 488, 23. Ða fīf andgitu ūses lichaman . . . stenc, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 26: i. 138, 27. [*O. Sax.* stank: *O. H. Ger.* stanc *odor, odoratus, foetor.*] v. ædel-, un-, wyrt-stenc; ge-, swōt-stence; *adj.*

stencan; *p.* te *To pant, emit breath with effort:*—Stenecendra renula *anhelantium cursorum*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. [Jamieson gives *stauk* to gasp for breath. Cf. *Swed.* stånka *to pant.*]

stencan; *p.* te *To scatter:*—Se ðe ne somnaþ se stenceþ *qui non congregat, spargit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 30. Ðū somnast ðær ðū ne strenctæs (stenctæs ?, sprenctæs ?) *congregas ubi non sparsisti*, 25, 24. Ðū stenctest (swenctest ?) da eldeódgan folc and hỹ āwurpe *afflixisti populos et expulisti eos*, Ps. Th. 43, 3. [*Goth.* ga-staggkwan *to dash: Icel.* stökkva *to cause to spring, sprinkle: Dan.* stænke *to sprinkle: Swed.* stänka *to sprinkle, scatter.*] v. tō-stencan; stincan *to spring.*

stenc-brengende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*). *Odoriferous:*—Stengcbrengendra blōstmana sigbēgo *odoriferas florum coronas*, Rtl. 77, 39.

stencedness, stenced, stencness, stencende. v. tō-stencedness, -stenced, -stencness, swōt-stencende.

stencness, e; *f. Scent, odour:*—Salde stencgnisse *dedit odorem*, Rtl. 4, 13.

steng, es; *m. A stang* (v. Halliwell's Dict.), *pole, stake, staff, cudgel, bar:*—Steng (stenceg, stengc) *vectis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 10: Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 44. Stengc, 81, 29. Steng *clava*, ii. 104, 11: 14, 41: *claumentia*, 131, 55. Styng *clava*, i. 33, 60. Wid slege isernes oððe stenges (stænges. MS. H.), Lchdm. i. 132, 4. Wid wunda som hỹ sỹn of īserne, som hỹ sỹn of stence (stængc, MS. H.), 166, 10. Ða hēt se dēma hī nacode gebindan tō ānum stænge, Shrn. 115, 13. Heáfod on steng (*stipitem*) āsettan, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 34. Stengcum *fustibus*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 48. Stencgum (stængum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 47. Stengum *sudibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 53. Mid stengum dyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Mid stearcum stengum beátan, Homl. Th. i. 428, 6. Hát wyrcean twegen stengeas (stengas, Hatt. MS.) of dæm treówe de is haten sethim *facies vectes de lignis sethim*, Past. 22, 1; Swt. 168, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* stanga; *f. fustis, uectis, contus: Icel.* stöng; *f. a pole.*] v. wīte-steng.

steola, steol-scofl. v. stela, stel-scofl.

steóp *a cup.* v. steáp.

steóp- *deprived of* a relative. The form seems to have been used in the first instance in combination with words denoting children, to mark loss of parents, and then to have been combined with father, mother to express the relation of one who married the mother or father of an orphan. It is a common Teutonic word. [*O. Frs.* stiap-, stiep-: *Du.* stief-; *O. H. Ger.* stiuf-: *Ger.* stief-: *Icel.* stjúp-: *Dan.* stif-; *Swed.* stjuf-, styf-.] v. stīpan, *and following words.*

steóp-bearn, es; *n. An orphan:*—Steópbearn *pupillus*, Ps. Vos. 81, 3. Ðam steópbearne ic geheólp, Homl. Th. ii. 448, 14, 20. Ðæt mann wydewan geneósige and steópbearnum gehelpe, Homl. Skt. 19, 63. [He scal biwrīan widewan and steopbern, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 20. *Icel.* stjúp-barn.]

steóp-cild, es; *n.* **I.** *an orphan, one who has lost a parent:*—Steópcild *privignus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 47: *pupillus*, 285, 1. Steópcilde *orphano*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 17. Eówer bearn beóþ steópcild (*pupilli*), Ex. 22, 24. Steópcild *orphani*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Heó wæs wuduwena and steópcilda ārigend, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Stēpcilda, Ps. Surt. 67, 6. Ne derian wudewum and steópcildum, Ex. 22, 22; Blickl. Homl. 45, 1: Ps. Th. 108, 12. Ðæt hī widuwan and steópcild gladian, L. Eth. vi. 47; Th. i. 326, 25. Steápcildo *pupillos*, Rtl. 29, 13. **II.** fig. *one deprived of protection:*—Wē wæron steópcild gewordene, forðan ðe wē wæron āstỹpede dæs heofenlīcan rīces, Wulfst. 252, 10. Ne lǽte ic eów steópcild, Jn. Skt. 14, 18.

steóp-dohtor; *f. A step-daughter:*—Steópdohter *filiaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 34. Stēpdohter, 51, 69. [Ic and Algif mīn stēpdouter, Chart. Th. 583, 23.] [*O. H. Ger.* stief-tohter *filiastra: Icel.* stjúp-dóttir.]

steóp-fæder; *m. A step-father:*—Steópfæder *bitricius*, Txts. 45, 300. Steópfaeder, steúpfaedher, staupfatar, steúffeder *vitricius*, 107, 2124. Steópfæder *vitricius* vel *patraster*, Wrt. i. 52, 11: 72, 31: 284, 75: ii. 11, 10. Hē ofslōh ge his āgenne fæder ge his steópfæder (*vitricum suum*), Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 22. [*O. Frs.* stiap-fader: *O. H. Ger.* stiuf-fater *vitricus: Icel.* stjúp-faðir.]

steóp-mōdor; *f. A step-mother:*—Steópmōder *noverca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 32: 284, 76. Steópmōdur, ii. 60, 33. Heó wæs Philippuses steóp-mōdor, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 26. Ðæt mon hine menge mid his steóp-mēder, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 11. Steópmōdrum, S. 490, 35. Gē sume hæfdon eówre steópmōdur, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 9. [*O. Frs.* stiap-mōder: *O. H. Ger.* stiaf-mōter: *Icel.* stiup-mōðir.]

steóp-sunu, a; *m. A step-son:*—Steópsunu *filiaster*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 69: 35, 61: *privignus*, i. 52, 12: 72, 33. Hē ofslōh his steópsunu, Ors. i. 8; Swt. 42, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* stiuf-sun *privignus: Icel.* stjúp-sonr.]

steór, es: *m. A steer, young bull, or cow:*—Ðrīwintri steór, steúr *prifeta*, Txts. 89, 1655: Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 42. Steór *anniculus*, 10, 41: *juvencus*, vel *vitula*, i. 23, 43: *laudaris*, 287, 61: *ludares*, ii. 51, 22: *ludarius*, 113, 24. [*Goth.* stiurs *a calf: O. L. Ger.* stier *taurus: O. H. Ger.* stior *juvencus: Icel.* stjórr.] v. steór-oxa.

steór *and* stýr, e; *f.* **I.** *guidance, direction:*—Lār vel steór *disciplina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 57: 75, 31. Gyrd steóre *virga directionis*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 7. Ðæt hē ðoncfull sī stỹre him dæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. God sette æ ðam folce tō steóre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 36: L. Eth. ix. 36; Th. i. 348, 14: L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 18: Bourt. Scrd. 18, 4. Gegrīpaþ stỹre *adprehendite disciplinam*, Ps. Surt. 2, 12. **II.** *that which guides, a rule, regulation:*—Seó æ, ðæt is se[ó] rihtwīse steór, ne gegrēt done rihtwīsan mid nānum yfele, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 19. Ælc mīnra þegna ðe da steóre swā healdan nelle swā ic beboden habbe, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 21. **III.** *correction, discipline, reproof:*—Gif hē dām rēceleásum stỹrþ, donne seoal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 12. Eallum him seoal beón ān steór and ān lār æfter heora geearnunga anddyfene *una prebeatur in omnibus secundum merita disciplina*, R. Ben. 13, 7. Steór *correptio*, Scint. 117, 8. Ðæt man cỹde būton steóre in-tingan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 23. Wrǽnnes mid stīdre steóre lāre sī geweld *lascivia duro disciplinae paedagogio refrenetur*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34: Homl. Th. i. 360, 18. Ðæt wīse men sceolon settan steóre dysigum mannum, swā ðæt hī dæt dysig and da undeáwas ālecgan, 268, 2. On steórum *in increpationibus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 14. [See O. E. Homl. i. 117, 21–35.] **IV.** *restraint, check:*—Ðæt mōd hæfþ fulfremedne willan tō dære wrǽnnesse būtan ælcre steóre and wearne *animus voluptate luxuriae sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur*, Past. 11, 7; Swt. 73, 8. Dæs unrǽdes stīðferhīd cyning steóre gefremede (*checked that evil plan* (building the tower of Babel)), ða hē reorde gesette eordbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 17; Gen. 1683. **V.** *punishment, penalty:*—Ic hæbbe gecoren hwæt seó steór beón mæge gif ænig man andbyrdysse begin þ, L. Edg. S. 14; Th. i. 276, 31. Oft gē in gestalum stondaþ, dæs cymeþ steór of heofonum, Exon. Th. 132, 32; Gū. 481. Ælgðer wǽre unnyt ge mild-heortnes ge steór, gif hiē ānlīpe wǽron . . . Fordæm scel bīūn ou dæm reccere dæt hē sīē mildheortlīce witmiende, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 3. Æfter dæs gyltes gemete sceal beón gelengen dære steóre gemet (*disciplinae mensura*), R. Ben. 48, 16. Ðæt hī stỹran (*punish*) ælcum ðara de dis ne gelǽste . . . and on dære steóre ne sỹ nān forgifnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 8. Mid woruldcundre steóre *with punishment inflicted by the secular power*, L. Eth. vi. 50; Th. i. 328, 3. Mid worldlīcre steóre, ix. 15; Th. i. 344, 4: L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 18: Wulfst. 169, 8: 311, 16. Gif feohbót ārīseþ swā swā woroldwitan tō steóre gesettan (*fixed as penalty*), L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Ðæt gehwilc man his teódunge rihtlīce gelǽste be dære steóre de Ædgār gelagede *under pain of the punishment that Edgar fixed by law*, Wulfst. 272, 8. Ceóse Dene be lagum hwylce steóre hỹ be dan healdan willaþ, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 28. Ða āsende him God tō swỹðlīce steóre (*he was carried away captive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 437. Tōscādan ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woroldcundan steóran, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 19. Hig gesetton woruldlīce steóra . . . and ða woruldbōte hig gesetton gemǽne Criste and cynge, L. E. G. prm.; Th. i. 166, 13. Gerǽde man fridlice steóra and ne forspille for lytlum Godes handgeweorc, L. Eth. v. 3; Th. i. 304, 20: vi. 10; Th. i. 318, 3. Ðonne wurd seó heardnes stīdmōdre heortan ge-hnexad þurh grimlīce steóra and heardlīce dreála, Wulfst. 133, 19. Se rihtwīsa ne þearf him ondrǽdan da stīdan steóra de Godes æ tǽcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 22. **V a.** where the punishment is stated to be a money one, *a fine, penalty:*—Done feórdan pening on folclīcre steóre, Chart. Th. 242, 30. Gif se landrīca nelle tō steóre filstan *will not assist to levy the fine*, L. N. P. L. 54; Th. ii. 298, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* stiura *gubernaculum, clavus, stipendium.* v. Grmm. R. A. 298.] v. woruld-steór; steóran.

steór, es; *n. A rudder, helm.* [Itt iss sett att te ster to sterenn, Orm. 15258. Hys sterisman . . . the stere smote overe borde, Chauc. H. of F. i. 437. Þif he ne rauşte to þe stiere (steere, stere) þe wynde wolde þe bote ouerthrowe, Piers P. 8, 35. *Du.* stuur; *n. helm, rudder: O. Frs.* stiure: *M. H. Ger.* stiure; *n.: Ger.* steuer; *n.: Icel.* stýri; *n.*] v. steór-, steóres-mann.

steóra, stiéra, styra, an; *m. One who directs the course of a ship,* (a) list.:—Stiéra *gubernio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 7: *gubernator*, 56, 17: *proreta*, ii. 69, 5: 75, 10. Swelce se stiúra slēpe on midre sæ and forlure dæt stiúrrōðor . . . Se biþ swīðe onlīc dæm stiúran de his stiúrrōðor forlīest on *sæ quasi dormiens in medio mari et quasi sopitus gubernator amisso*

clavo . . . Quasi clavum gubernator amittit, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–36. Gelíc dam scipe bûton ælcum steórian, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 21. (b) fig.:—God is steóra and steórrôþer, forðæm hé reht and rætt eallum gesceaftum, swá swá gôd steóra (stióra, Cott. MS.) ânum scipe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. [Ic dhusent adde a meister wold, and under dis tyen steres ben, Gen. and Ex. 3413. *O. H. Ger.* stiuro *gubernator, nauclerus: Icel.* stjóri *a ruler* (poet.).] v. fore-, scip-steóra.

steóran, stiórian, (*and with umlaut*) stiérian, stéran, stíran, stýran; *p.* de. **I.** *to steer, guide a vessel:*—Sum [on] fealone wæg stefnan steórep, Exon. Th. 296, 20; Crä. 54. Ic âfre ne geseah ænigne mann dê gelícne steóran oíer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 989; An. 495. Swíde eáðe mæg on smyltre sæ ungelæred scipstíéra genôh ryhte stiéran, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 2. **Ia.** fig. *to steer, guide, rule, direct:*—Se stiórþ ðam hræðwâne eallra gesceafta *voluerem currum regit,* Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 20. Swá dêþ dæt môd, ðonne hit wacorlíce stiérep dære sâwle *cum mens vigilanter animam regit,* Past. 56, 3; Swt. 433, 4. Stýrþ *regit,* Wülck. Gl. 254, 29. Steórdes *gubernasti,* Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 5. Se stýrde Dære mægþe *qui Deirorum provinciam gubernaret,* Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 19; 5, 23; S. 645, 38. Steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mê befæst wæs, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27. Ða geornfulnesse ðe hê mid stióran scolde ðære sâwle and ðæm líchoman, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 34. Þurh ðê ic dys eówde stýran and rihtan [mihte], Blickl. Homl. 191, 28. Hê ða cyrieean wæs reccende and stýrende *ecclesiam regens,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 13. **II.** *to correct, restrain* a person (*dat.*) from wrong, (*gen. or prep.*) *give a right direction* to what is wrong:—Ic bête sume leáse bôc oððe ic stýre (steóre, MS. H.) sumum stuntum menn *corrigo,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 10. Se micla cræftiga hiertende tôscyfþ and egesiende stiérþ oferméttra mid ðære tælinge his híéremonnum dæt hê hié gebringe on lífe *magnus regendi artifex favoribus impellit, terroribus retrahit, ut auditores suos et descripto irreprehensibilitatis culmine restringat a superbia, et officium laudando, quod quaeritur componat ad vitam,* Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 16. Gif hê ðâm rêceleásum stýrþ, ðonne sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod. . . Wel dêþ se ðe ungewittigum stýrþ mid swinglum, gif hê mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is âwriten: 'Ne biþ se stunta mid wordum gerihtlæced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 11–15. Gif hê him sylfum stýrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i, 17, 22. Dæt stýrþ (*checks*) ðam þurste, Lchdm. ii. 192, 11. Hê missenlíce monna cynne gielpes stýreþ, Exon. Th. 299, 20; Crä. 105. Swá biþ geógoðe ðeáw, ðær ðæs ealdres egsa ne stýreþ, 127, 25; Gû. 391. Gif bisceopas forgýmap, þæt hî synna ne stýrap ne unriht forbeódap *if bishops neglect to restrain from sins and to forbid wrong,* Wulfst. 176, 29. Gif hê hit herede and on tyhte eft hê stiérde dære gewilnunge *qui tamen laudans desiderium in pavorem vertit protinus,* Past. 8, 1; Swt. 53, 9. Iacobus his stírde *Jacobus prohibet,* 3, 1; Swt. 33, 10. Dæt hê fram synnan gecyrre and ôðrum mannum unrihtes stýre, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 9: Wulfst. 308, 19. Mântulra dæda on ælghwilcan ende stýre man swýðe, 309, 27. Gif seó wyrd swá hweorfan môt and ðû heore nelt stîran (steóran, Met. 4, 49), Bt. 4; Fox 8, 19. Stiéran sceal mon strongum môde, Exon. Th. 312, 13; Seef. 109. Stýran, 336, 18; Gn. Ex. 51. Dæm sacerde nâht ne fremaþ dæt hê rihtwîs beó gif hê ðâm unrihtwîsan nele hyra unrihtes stýran (cf. preósta nâu ne wandige, dæt hig ne bodigan ælcum men, hwæt him sig tô dônne and hwæt tô forgânne, Th. ii. 202, 11–13) *sacerdoti nihil prodest, quod ipse justus sit, si injustos pro injustitia eorum corrigere nolit,* L. Eccg. P. iii. 15 tit.; Th. ii. 196, 10. Se ðe wylle eard clænsian, ðonne môt hê georne dylíces stýran (steóran, MS. B.) *restrain such crimes,* L. C. S. 7; Th. i. 380, 9. Hê wolde ûs mid líðnysse stýran, Homl. Th. i. 320, 10: Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Him stýran cwom stefn *a voice came restraining Abraham from sacrificing Isaac,* Cd. Th. 204, 8; Exod. 416. Stýran his môdes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnesse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 15. **IIa.** *to keep back* from what is good:—Ic dysge dwelle and ôðrum stýre nyttre fôre *I (night) lead the foolish astray and keep back others from a useful course,* Exon. Th. 393, 3; Rä. 12, 4. **III.** *to reprove, chide, rebuke:*—Se ðe steórþ þeóda *qui corripit gentes,* Ps. Lamb. 93, 10. Stiórde † stiórend wæs him *comminatus est eis,* Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 8, 30. Seó menigo stýrde dæm blindan dæt hê cleopode *the multitude rebuked him for calling out,* Blickl. Homl. 19, 5: 191, 12. Se hâlga wer wordum stýrde unryhtre æ (cf. Herod being reproved by John for Herodias his brother Philip's wife, Lk. 3, 19), Exon. Th. 260, 13; Jul. 296. Steórdon *increpabant,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 13. Stiórdun *comminabantur,* Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 13, 48. Swá hié him swýðor stýrdon, swá hê hlúdor cleopode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 21. Nâ on ðínum yrre stýr ðû mê *neque in ira tua corripias me,* Ps. Lamb. 6, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15. God wolde stýran dære nytennysse Cûdberhtes, and âsende ân cild, dæt hit his dysliícan plegan wîslíce ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 5. **IV.** *to punish:*—Ðonne hý âgyltaþ him man stýre oðþe mid swîdlícum fæstenum oðþe mid teartum swingellum hý wylde *dum delinquunt, aut nimiis jejuniis affligantur, aut acribus verberibus coherceantur,* R. Ben. 54, 3. Ðonne beóde ic mînum gerêfan dæt hî stýran ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelêste . . . and on dære steóre ne sý nân forgifnes, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 6. Swá hwile díssa (*various punishments*) swá man gerâde; swá man mæg stýran and eác dære sâwle gebeorgan, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 16. Hî sceoldan ðâm unrihtdôndum mid grimnesse stêran; þeófum and mânswarum . . . sceolan ða déman grimlíce stýran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12–15. [Iesu Crist shall ben hæfedd to steorenn hemm, Orm. 1559. In yherde ireued salt þou stere (*reges*) þa, Ps. 2, 9. Þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot ûr þan þu markedest, Marh. 9, 34. *Goth.* stiurjan *to establish: O. Frs.* stiora, stiura *to steer; to hinder: O. H. Ger.* stiuren *gubernare, fulcire: Icel.* stýra, *to steer; to direct, govern.*] v. ge-, on-steóran (-stîran, -stýran); steór, steórend.

steór-bord, es; *n. Star-board, the right side of a ship looking forward:*—Hê lêt him ealne weg dæt wêste land on dæt steórbord and ða wídsæ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10, 25. [Cf. *Icel.* stjórnborði: *Da. Swed.* styr-bord: *Du.* stuur-boord.]

steóre, an: *f. A regulation* :—Gif eówer hwilc forgýmeleásaþ and mê hýran nelle and emban ða steóran (steóra?) swá beóh nelle swá ic beboden hæbbe and on ûrum gewrítum stent, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. v. steór.

steórend, stýrend, es; *m.* **I.** *a ruler, governor:*—God, snaðulfæst steórend, Andr. Kmbl. 2673; An. 1338. Stýrend, 241; An. 121. Drihten, ealra sceafta reccend and stýrend, Wulfst. 255, 18. **II.** *one who corrects, one who reproves* :—Stýrend *corrector, increpator,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 82. v. steóran.

steórere, es; *m. A steerer* :—Hit wære swelce se stióra slêpe on midre sæ . . . Dæm stiórere biþ gelícost se mon ðe ongemong dísses middangeardes costungum hine âgímeleásaþ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* stiurari *gubernator, recuperator.*] v. steóra.

steóres-mann, es; *m. A steersman, one who guides a vessel, the captain of a vessel* :—Be ðon ðe mon on scipe bereáfod sý. Gif man beó æt his æhtan bereáfod, and hê wite of hwilcum scipe, ágyfe steóresman ða æhta, L. Eth. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 17. [Steres-men *rulers of ten men,* Gen. and Ex. 3417. Twelue scipen weoren forloren, þa odere weoren al todriuen, nes þer na steoresmon þat æuere aht cuðe þer on, Laym. 11985. Þe steoressmann a33 lokeþþ till an steorme, Orm. 2135. *Swed.* styresman *a chief, ruler.*] v. steór-mann.

steorfa, an; *m.* **I.** *mortality, pestilence* :—Sceal âspringan wîde and síde stric and steorfa and fela ungelímpa, Wulfst. 86, 12: 159, 10. Gif hit geweorðe dæt folce mislimpe þurh here oðþon hungor, þurh stric oððe steorfan, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. **II.** *flesh of animals that have died a natural death* :—Se ðe steorfan ete *qui morticinam ederit,* L. Eccg. P. iv; Th. i. 212, 3. **III.** *a place where death has taken place* (?) :—Andlang môres tô sîferþingcsteorfan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 296, 34. [Stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 29. *O. Sax.* man-sterbo: *O. H. Ger.* sterbo *pestis, cladis, pestilentia.*] v. fær-steorfa.

steorfan; *p.* stearf, *pl.* sturfon; *pp.* storfen *To die* :—Se ðe gelíf rade hê styrfþ oððe gênunge hê ârîseþ *he that takes to his bed (on the tenth day of the moon), soon will he die or he will be up again directly,* Lchdm. iii. 188, 21. Gif hryðera steorfan, 54, 30. Annanias and Saphira mid færlícum deáðe ætforan ðâm apostolum steorfende âfeóllon, Homl. Th. i. 398, 34. [Se man þe nân gôd ne heafde stærf of hungor, Chr. 1124; Erl. 253, 22. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær, 1137; Erl. 262, 27. Hi sturfe hungre, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 5. Caim starf (*died*), Gen. and Ex. 481. Summe storuen, 2975. Ilc was storuen, 3162. Steruvñ, *idem quod* deyyñ, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. *O. Sax.* sterban: *O. L. Ger.* steruan: *O. Frs.* sterva: *O. H. Ger.* sterban.] v. â-steorfan.

steor-gleáw; *adj. Skilled in a knowledge of the stars* :—Steorgleáwra, tunegelwitegana *mathematicorum,* Hpt. Gl. 467, 75.

steór-leás; *adj.* **I.** *without restraint, ungovernable, fierce* :—Sió rêþe oððe sió steórleáse *efferra,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 16. **II.** *without regulation, profligate* :—Ðû cýþdest dæt ðû nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode ða ðû wêndest dæt steórleáse men and rêceleáse wæron gesâlige and wealdendas disse worulde *quis sit rerum finis, ignoras, nequam homines atque nefarios, potentes felicesque arbitraris,* Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 35. **III.** *without instruction, foolish, ignorant* :—Þeáh hió (*the earth*) unwîsum wîdgel þince, on stede stronglíc steórleásum men, Met. 10, 11. **IV.** *without rule, not living under rule* :—Gif bescoren man steórleás (*not living under the rule of any religious house*) gange him on gestîdnesse, L. Wih. 7; Th. i. 38, 12. [Gif þu unel were, iwend þe from uuele. þi les þe ðû steorles losie on ende, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 35. Cf. *Goth.* libands usstiuriba ζῶν ἀσώτως, Lk. 15, 13. *Icel.* stjórn-lauss *unruly.*]

steór-mann, es; *m. A steersman, pilot, captain* :—Steórman *gubernio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 18: *gubernator* vel *nauclerus,* 73, 79. Hera ðone steórman ac nâ ærðan ðe hê becume gesundful tô dære hýðe, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 22. [Stereman *proreta,* Wrt. Voc. i. 274, col. 2. He nom alle þa scipen and þa steormen alle. Laym. 28436. *Du.* stuur-man: *Icel.* stýri-maðr *a skipper, captain: Dan.* styr-mand *a mate: Swed.* styr-man.] v. steóres-mann, steór-rêþra.

steorn (?), e: *f. The forehead.* [*O. H. Ger.* stirna *frons.*] v. steornede.

steór-nægl (?), es; *m. The handle of a helm* :—Steórsceonfol oððe [steór-?]nægl *clavus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* stiur-nagal *clavus.*]

steornede; *adj. Having a big forehead*; fig. *bold, active*:—Steornede (*the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting the possession of physical characteristics*) *frontalis* vel *calidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 36. Steorrede (steornede ?) *frontialis*, ii. 38, 55: 151, 25.

Steórnes-healh. v. Streónes-healh.

steór-, stiér-, stýr-ness, e; *f. Correction, discipline*:—Hine sylfne ðreágian mid stýrnysse ðære gástlícan steóre, Homl. Th. i. 360, 17. Hwílon hē gewitnaþ ðæs mannes gewitleáste mid stýrnysse ðúrum tó steóre, Homl. Ass. 62, 259. Stiérnesse *disciplinam*, Ps. Spl. T. 2, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stiurida *gubernatio*.]

steór-oxa, an; *m. A steer*:—Steóroxa *anniculus* vel *trio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 41. [*Ger.* stier-ochs *a bull*.]

steorra, an; *m. A star*:—Steorra *stella*, tungel *sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 53. Swāna steorra *hesperius*, ii. 43, 39. Se hāra (hāta?) steorra *canis* vel *canicula*, *stella quae Sirius vocatur*, 128, 25. Se steorra ðe wē hātaþ Ursa ne cymþ nǽfre on ðam westdǽle, þeáh ealle ōðre steorran faren ǽfter ðære sunnan, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 29–32. Se steorra (stearra, Lind.) ðe hī on éástdǽle gesāwon, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 9. Steorra, se is cweden *commeta*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 13. Beorhtnes scínendes steorran, 5, 12; S. 629, 5. Stiorran, Met. 28, 44. Ðone beorhtan steorran ðe wē hātaþ morgensteorra; ðone ilcan wē hātaþ ōðre naman ǽfensteorra, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2–4. Tācna on steorrum, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. [*O. Frs.* stera: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sterro: *Goth.* stairnō; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* sterno: *Icel.* stjarna; *f.*] v. ǽfen-, dæg-, heofon-, morgen-, sǽ-, scip-, swān-steorra.

steór-rēðra, an; *m. A steersman, skipper, captain*:—Crist wæs on ðæm scipe swá se steórrēþra . . . Andreas ástāg on dæt scip and gesæt be ðæm steórrēþran, Blickl. Homl. 233, 4, 24: 235, 23. v. steór-mann.

steór-rōðor (-er, -ur), es; *n. A rudder*, lit. and fig.:—Steórrōþer *remus* (an oar used for steering), Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 11. Steórrōðer *palmula*, ii. 67, 68. Steórrōðor, 116, 52. Steórrōþur *gubernaculum*, i. 63, 52. God is steórrōþer and helma *clavus atque gubernaculum*, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 25. God ǽghwæs wealt mid ðæm helman and mid ðæm stiórrōþre his gódnesse *Deus omnia bonitatis clavo gubernare credatur*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 15. Steorrōðre (stiór-, Cott. MS.), 35, 5; Fox 164, 28. Swelce se stióra slēpe and forlure ðæt stiórrōður (*clavum*) . . . Se dēþ swā se stióra ðe dæt stiórrōðor forlíes þ, Past. 56, 3; Swt. 431, 30–33. [*O. H. Ger.* stiur-ruodar *gubernaculum, clavus, artemo*.]

steor-sceáwere, es; *m.* I. *an observer of the stars, an astronomer, astrologer*:—Up on ðæm rodore dara steorsceáwera *Epicurii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* himil-scouwari *mathematicus*; sterro-wartal *magus*.] II. *a constellation* (?):—Steorrscēwere (sceorr-, Wrt.) *constellationem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 66. v. steor-wigle.

steór-scofl, es; *f. A rudder*:—Steórsceofl *gubernaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 46. Steórsceofol *clavus*, 74, 3.

steór-setl, es; *n. The steering-seat, the stern*:—Steórsetl *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 10: 56, 55: 64, 5: Ælic. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 12. Scip oðde steórsetl *puppis*, 9, 28; Zup. 56, 10. Se Hǽlend wæard on slǽpe on ðam steórsetle *erat in puppi dormiens* (Mk. 4, 37), Homl. Th. ii. 378, 17.

steór-stefn, es; *m. The stern, poop*:—Steórstefn *puppis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 28.

steort, es; *m.* I. *a tail, start* (as in red-*start*, one of the names for *ruticilla phoenicurus*, also called fire-tail. *Start*, plough-*start* = plough-*tail*, v. Halliwell's Dict. *Stark*-naked is a corruption of *start*-naked):—Steort *cauda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 20: 129, 75. Se hālga stert *sacra spina*, i. 283, 50. Ðære helle hund ougan fægenian mid his steorte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 17. Nym hyre (*the adder's*) steort (*caudam*). Ex. 4, 4. Sume wyrmas wǽren and sume fiscas ðe hæfden ān heáfod and monigne steort. Ða steortas, hē sǽde, dæt hulpan ealle dæs heáfdes, Shrn. 162, 14–16. II. *a promontory, tongue of land* (cf. *Start* Point in Devon, *Start* Island in the Orkneys):—Andlang weges dæt hit stícaþ on nordeweardum cynges steorte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 9. Of ðæm weall tó steorte, 464, 25. Be gemǽre dæt on ðone steort; of ðam steort on ða strǽt, 438, 22. Óð ðone steort; fram ðam steorte andlang ðæs fúlan bróces, ii. 250, 22. Cf. Penwiht-steort *the Land's End*, Chr. 997; Erl. 135, 10. [De leun draged dust wid his stert ðer he stepped, Misc. 1, 9. Stert of an appull, of a handle of a vessel, of a plow, Prompt. Parv. 474, col. 2. See also Cath. Angl. 363, nn. 2, 3. *O. Frs.* stert *tail*: *Du.* staart: *O. H. Ger.* sterz *stiva*: *Ger.* sterz *tail*; *plough-tail*: *Icel.* stertr *tail*: *Dan.* stjert: *Swed.* stjert *tail*; *plough-tail*.] v. rysc-steort.

steor-wigle, -wigl (?), es; *n. Prognostication by the stars, astrology*:—Stiorwigle ł mearcunge *constellationem* (cf. *constellatio* leáses spelles talu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68; and *Stiorwigle* ðæs *prognostication of the stars*), stiorwiglu *constellationes*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 78. Stiorwigl (-wiglunge ?) *astrologiam*, 528, 64. v. steor-wiglung, wigle.

steor-wiglung, e; *f. Astrology*:—Ǽfter steorwiglunge *juxta constellationem*, Anglia xiii. 33, 141. v. steor-wigle.

steór-wirðe; *adj. Deserving reprobation*:—Ðonne wé hwæthwugu stiórwierðes ongietaþ on ða ðe ús underðíedde biób *cum ea quae in subditis arguenda cognoscunt*, Past. 28, 4; Swt. 194, 3.

stēþan; *p.* te *To cause to take a step, to initiate*:—Gistoepid *initiatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 2. Gestēped, gehālgodne *initiatum*, 45, 70. Cf. stæppan; *p.* stōp. v. (?) on-stēpan.

stēpan *to bereave.* stēpan *to exalt*, stepe, -stēped, stēpel, stēpness, steppan, steppe-scōh, stēr. v. stípan *to bereave*, stípan *to exalt*, stæpe, stépan, stípel, stípness, stæppan, stæppe-scōh, stær.

stēran; *p.* de. I. *to cense, burn incense as a sacrifice*:—Aaron stērde mid thimiama, Num. 16, 47. Ozias wolde offrian and stērde æt ðam weofode (*Uzziah went into the temple to burn incense upon the altar of incense*, 2 Chron. 26, 16), Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nim ǽlc his stōrcillan and stēre ætforan Gode, Num. 16, 7. Stþērde (=stērde) *adoleret, sacrificaret*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 59. Stērden *thurificarent*, 513, 69. Tō stýrenne *ad thurificandum, ad sacrificandum*, 477, 66. II. *to perfume* a person as with incense:—Stēr (stýr, MS. B.) hyne mid dære wyrte, Lchdm. i. 98, 19: 206, 2. [Per ne schulen heo helle stenches stinken, þer me schal ham steoren mid guldene chelle, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 45.] v. stōr, stēring.

sterced-ferhþ. v. stærced-ferhþ.

stēring, e; *f. Incense*:—Stēmendre stēringe *fragrantis incensi*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 73. v. stēran.

ster-melda, an; *m.* The word occurs in the following apparently corrupt passage:—Gif frigman mannan forstele gif hē eft cuma stermelda secge an andweardne gecænne hine gif hē mǽge *if a freeman steal a man; if he (the man who has been stolen) come back to give information of the theft, let him make his charge against the thief when the latter is present; let him (the thief) clear himself if he can*, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 28, 10. In the note on this passage *stermelda* is taken as *steórmelda* = delator fiscalis; Schmid, on the other hand, gives the meaning 'delator qui rem, factum (stær) prodit.' Perhaps for *stermelda* might be written *stelmelda*, a sense which has been given in the translation above.

stern, stert, stete, stēþa. v. stearn, steort, stīle, stēda.

stic[o] (?); *adj. Sticky, viscous*:—Wið ómena geberste. . . . Sleah feówer scearpan ymb ða poccas and lǽt yrnan ðæt sticce (*the sticky matter*) ðe hit wille, Lchdm. ii. 100, 4.

stic-ādl, e; *f. Stitch, pain in the side*:—Sticwærc, sticādl *telum, i. dolor lateris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 23. v. stice.

sticca, an; *m.* I. *a stick, peg*:—Sticca *gergenna* (*gergenna* lignum teres, quo per duas ansas transmisso operculum firmatur ne excidat, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 38: ii. 41, 32. Se sticca (*the tent-peg*) him eode út þurh ðæt heáfod in tó ðære eorþan, Jud. 4, 21. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm. ii. 76, 26. Genim twegen sticcan fedrecgede and writ on ǽgðerne sticcan be hwælcere ege, i. 386, 4–6. Nim ǽnne sticcan and gnīd tó sumum þinge, ii. 274, 3. Ia. *the pointer of a dial*:—Se sticca on ðæm dægmǽle, Anglia viii. 317, 20. II. *a spoon* (cf. spōn):—Lǽt yrnan ðæt blōd on grénne sticcan hǽslenne, weorp ðonne ofer weg ǽweg, Lchdm. ii. 142, 20: 144, 7: 104, 7. Genim fíf sticcan fulle ecedes, i. 110, 21: iii. 4, 18. Wring ðæt wōs of, ǽnne sticcan fulne, and huniges þrý sticcan fulle, 102, 14. Nim wīles meolce þrý sticcæs fulla and cyleþena ǽnne sticce fulne, 96, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* steccho *palus, paxillus, fustis, clavus*: *Icel.* stika; *f. a stick*.] v. candel-, clader-, geoc-, plant-, regol-, seám-, stōr-, tōþ-sticca.

sticce *sticky matter.* v. stic[c]. Sticce *a piece.* v. stycce.

stice, es; *m.* I. *a prick, puncture, stab, thrust with a pointed implement*:—Se ðe ús gehǽleþ from ðæm stice úrra synna hē geðafode ðæt him mon sette ðyrnenne beág on ðæt heáfud *a peccatorum nos punctionibus salvans spinis caput supponere non recusavit*, Past. 36, 9; Swt. 261, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhstingþ, stice gehwilce ,vi. scillingas, L. Ethb. 67; Th. i. 18, 16. II. *a pricking sensation, a stitch*:—Gif stice bútan innode sié, Lchdm. ii. 274, 28. Wið miltewærce and stice, 174, 4. Se hwíta stān mæg wiþ stice, 290, 10. Wið eágena hǽtan and stice, i. 352, 5. [Wið gestice, 393, 20.] [In his soule he hefde þe stiche of sore pine. . . . Þeos stiche was þreouold, þet, ase þreo speres smiten him tó þer heorte, A. R. 110, 12–14. Stiches iþi lonke, H. M. 35, 26. Styche, peyne on þe syde *telum*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 1. *Goth.* stiks *a point of time*: *O. Frs.* steke *a prick, stick*: *O. H. Ger.* stih[h]*icus*: *Ger.* stich *a prick, stitch, puncture*: *Dan.* stik *a stab*: *Swed.* stick *a prick, stitch, stab*.] v. fǽr-, in-stice; stic-ādl, *and next word.*

sticel, es; *m. That with which a prick may be given, (stickle in* stickleback; cf. *stickly* prickly, Halliwell's Dict.) *a sting, goad*:—Ðúrne hē dráf mid stícle, ðúrum hē widteáh mid bridle *illum stimulo impellere nititur, hunc freno moderatur*, Past. 40, 3; Swt. 293, 1. Hē sǽwþ ðone sticel dæs andan *seminantur stimuli*, 38, 7; Swt. 279, 9. Þē mid stíðum ástyrest sticelum gǽlsan *luxuriae stimulis te agitabis acutis*, Dóm. L. 179. Ða gnættas mid swiþe lytelum sticelum hine deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 11. Sticelas *ramnos*, Blickl. Gl. [*O. H. Ger.* stihhil *aculeus*: *Icel.* stikill *the pointed end of a horn*.] v. sticels.

sticel; *adj.* v. sticol.

sticels, es; *m. A goad, stimulus, thorn* (lit. and fig.):—Sticels *aculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 2. Sticels (*not* sticel) *vel* gǽdisen, 15, 15. Mē is geseald sticels mīnes lícaman. . . . Ic bæd mīnne Drihten ðæt hē ǽfvrrode ðæs sceocan sticels fram mē (*there was given to me a thorn in the*

flesh. . . . I besought the Lord, that it might depart from me, 2 Cor. 12, 7–8). Homl. Th. i. 474, 12–15. Sticelse *stimulo, monitione,* Hpt. Gl. 420, 45. Se yfela gást hine drehte mid deófollícum sticelsum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 10. Sticelsas *rhamnos,* Ps. Spl. 57, 9. v. sticel.

stic-fód[d]er *a case for pegs* (? v. sticca, I), *a case for spoons* (? v. sticca, II), *a case made of twigs* (? cf. stic-tánel):—Man sceal habban . . . sealtfæt, sticfódder, piperhorn, Anglia ix. 264, 19.

stician; *p.* ode. I. *trans. To stick, stab, pierce, prick*:—Oxa spæc and cwæð: ' Tó hwon sticast dú mé,' Shrn. 30, 12. Mé on fæðme sticaþ hyggeðan hond, Exon. Th. 394, 1; Rä. 13, 11. Hé (*the wounded elephant*) dá óþre elpendas sticade, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 13. Gé hyne (*Christ*) myd spere sticodon, Nicod. 13; Thw. 6, 35. Sticedon, Cd. Th. 297, 1; Sat. 510. Stycodon, Shrn. 147, 36. Hí ne mihte þorn stician, 66, 17. Stycigende *stimulosa,* Scint. 104, 6. I a. *to kill* (*to stick* is still used of killing pigs. Cf. sticung, II):—Wé oþþe sticade beóþ oþþe on sæ ádruncene *aut jugulamur aut mergimur,* Bd. I, 13; S. 482, 1. Monige fanggene wǽron and heápmælum sticode *nonnulli comprehensi acervatim jugulabantur,* 1, 15; S. 484, 5. I b. *to thrust* out (cf. stingan):—Sticode him mon ða eágan út *effossis oculis,* Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. I c. *intrans.*:—Dæt mé ongeán sticaþ, Exon. Th. 497, 20; Rä. 87, 3. II. *intrans.* (1) *To stick, remain fixed*:—Dæs spácan sticaþ oþer ende on dære felge, oþer on dære nafe, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 7. Lǽt ða ságlas stician dǽron . . . Ða ságlas sticiaþ eallne weg inn on dám hringum . . . Simle da ofergyldan ságlas seceolden stician on dǽm gyldnum hringum, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 1–22. Mé on hredre heáfod sticade, Exon. Th. 479, 10; Rä. 62, 5. On dære róde stódon mænige arewan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 21. Sting dín seax on ða wyrte, lǽt stician dǽron, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12, 20: Jud. 3, 22. (2) fig. *to be involved, be prevented from free action, lie encumbered*:—On hú ðíostrum hora seáþe dara unþeáwa ða yfelwillendan sticiaþ *quanto in coeno probra volvantur,* 37, 2; Fox 188, 2. Sticiaþ gelýdde beorhte cræftas *latet obscuris condita virtus clara tenebris,* 4; Fox 8, 15. Dæt dæt da synfullan sáwla sticien helle tómiddes, Salm. Kmbl. 344; Sal. 171. (3) *to be inherent*:—Seó godcundnys de on dam men sticode, Homl. Th. ii. 386, 19. (4) *to be in possession* of (of demoniacal possession), *to lurk*:—Deófol dé sticaþ on *daemonium habes,* Jn. Skt. 7, 20. ' Þonne gesihst dú hwæt dǽron sticaþ' . . . Dǽr gewende út of dam fæte án nǽddre, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 19. Wé bebeódaþ dám deóflum de on disum anlícnyssum sticiaþ, dæt hí út faron, 496, 8. Se apostol cwæð tó dam áwyrgedan gáste de hire on sticode, i. 464, 22. Da deóflu de on dám anlícnyssum sticodon, ii. 482, 8. III. of direction, *to run, lie* (cf. sceótan):—Út æt dæs croftes heáfod dæt sticaþ on dære lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 37, 24. Andlang weges dæt hit sticaþ on nordéweardum cynges steorte . . . andlang weges dæt hit sticaþ æt wíchám, 48, 8–11. Ðonne swá ford dæt hit sticaþ on miclancumb; and of miclancumbe dæt hit sticaþ on litlancumb, 405, 30. Ðonne tó dam wuduwege dæt hit sticaþ innan Nodre; ðonne andlang Noddre dæt hit sticaþ on Eatstánes landscare; dæt hit sticaþ up tó herpoðe, 446, 8–11. Wíd súdan da méde dæt it sticaþ tóemnes dam widigdyfelum, v. 194, 32. [*M. H. Ger. Ger.* stecken *to remain fixed.* Cf. *O. Sax.* stekan; *p.* stak *to pierce, stab: O. Frs.* steka: *O. H. Ger.* stehhan; *p.* stah *pungere.*] v. of-, tó-, þurh-stician.

sticol; *adj.* I. *lofty, reaching to a great height,* of a mountain:—' Ic wille standan on disum steápum munte' . . . Moyses dá ástáh tó dam sticolan munte, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 9–12. Wæs án myrige dún . . . ful smeðe . . . se streám arn of dære sticolan dúne, 19, 108–115. Hét hí ástígan tó ánre sticolre dúne, 3, 235. II. *lofty, placed high, situated at a great height*:—Wé biddaþ dæt dú ástíge tó dam sticelan scylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 1. Martinus ástáh on dam sticelan hrófe, 510, 7. Eraclius ástáh tó dære sticolan upplóra, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 67. Ástáh heofonan sticole *conscendit caelos arduos,* Hymn. Surt. 89, 8. III. *rough, rugged, difficult, steep* (Halliwell gives *stickle* as a Devonshire word = steep):—Sticol *asper,* Wülck. Gl. 256, 32. Se weig is swíde nearu and sticol, se de lǽt tó heofonan rice . . . Ðonne máge wé durh Godes fultum ástígan done sticolan weg, de ús gelǽt tó dam ecan life, Homl. Th. i. 162, 23–35. Se weg is rúm and fordheald, de tó deáde lǽt; se is neara and sticol, de tó life lǽt, R. Ben. 5, 21: Shrn. 12, 19. On wyrmes líc sticoles (*rough, scaly*), Salm. Kmbl. 307; Sal. 153. Be westan róde ód sticolan stíg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Sticule scylpas *scabri muricos,* Germ. 399, 446. III a. *difficult, arduous*:—Sticol *arduam (rem),* R. Ben. Interl. 16, 1. [*O. L. Ger.* stecul *confragosus, fragosus, preruptus: O. H. Ger.* stechal *arduus, asper, fragosus, praeceps, praeruptus, abruptus.*]

stic-tánel *a wicker basket*:—Sticténel *fiscillus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 55. Stictánel *fiscilus,* 35, 37.

sticung, e; *f.* I. *a pricking, piercing*:—Hié (*the elephants*) fóran wédende ǽgðer ge for dæs flexes bryne ge for dara nægla sticunge, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 8. II. *sticking* (pigs), *killing*; cf. stician, I a:—On manegum stent dæt se gafolswán sylle ǽlce geáre .xv. swýn tó sticunge . . . Gýme eác swá dæt hé ǽfter sticunge his slyhtswýn wel behweorfe, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 12–16.

stic-wærc. v. stic-ádl.

stic-wyrt, e; *f. Stitch-wort;* stellaria holostea; but the word glosses *agrimonia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 2.

stiell, stíém, stíep, stíéra, stíéran, stíérness, stiernlíce. v. still, steám, stíþ, steóra, steóran, steórness, stirnlíce.

stíf; *adj. Stiff, unbending, rigid*:—Stífne *rigentem,* Germ. 394, 272. [He ches stiue here to shurte, O. E. Homl. ii. 139, 16. He (*the dead man*) bíþ sone stíf, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 45. Stif he wes on þonke, Laym. 2110. Sa strang and stijf in fight, C. M. 18140. Þat plaid (*plea*) was stif and starc and strong, O. and N. 5. *Du.* stijf: *M. H. Ger.* stíf: *Ger.* steif: *Dan.* stiv: *Swed.* styf.] v. stífian.

stí-ferh. v. stig-fearh.

stífian; *p.* ode *To be* or *to become stiff*:—Ic stífige *rigeo,* Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 15. Ic stífie *obrigesco,* Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 32. Stífodan *rigebant, durescebant,* Hpt. Gl. 483, 68. v. á-stífian.

stífician. v. stýfician.

stíg, e; *f. A path* (lit. and fig.), *footpath,* (*narrow*) *way*:—Orweg stíg (*given already as a compound,* orweg-stíg, *but* orweg *should be taken as adjective*) *devia callis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 57. Horweg stíg, 25, 25. Horuaeg stiig, Txts. 56, 340. Strǽt wæs stánfáh, stíg wísode gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320: 4433; B. 2213: Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Éastewearde andlang weges on hemléclége; éastewearde andlang stíge on Ulían treów, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 4. Of Heortwyllan on da ealdan stíge; dæt andlang stíge, 438, 34. Leóht stíge mínre *lumen semitis meis,* Ps. Th. 118, 105. Stíge *calce (calle?),* Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 66: 95, 74. Gebígdre stíge *flexo tramite,* 149, 46: Hpt. Gl. 493, 18. Fram stíge *tramite, via,* 486, 68. Tó rihtre stíge geteón *ad rectum tramitem revocare,* Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 13: 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Dú ná forfleó [neg] hǽle se de nis búton mid stíge tó onginnenne *non refugias viam salutis que non est nisi angusto initio incipienda,* R. Ben. Interl. 6, 8. Be westan róde ód sticelan stíg; ðonne be dære stíge ód da caldan díc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 406, 29. Of dam stáne tó dære grénan stíge, 38, 23. Dýlæs da gongen on sua frécne stíge da de ne mágon uncwaciende gestondan on emnum felda *ne, qui in planis stantes titubant, in praeipiti pedem ponant,* Past. 4, 2; Swt. 41, 7. Geseoh nú seolfes swæde, swá dín swát ágeát, blódige stíge, Andr. Kmbl. 2883; An. 1444. Stíga díne *semitae tuae,* Ps. Spl. 76, 19. Stíge (*semitas*) díne lær mé, Ps. Surt. 24, 4. Gif se nídsceaþa nearwe stíge mé on swaþe séceþ *if the foe seek narrow paths in my track,* Exon. Th. 397, 24; Rä. 16, 24. Steáp stánhlido, stíge nearwe, enge ánpaðas, Beo. Th. 2823; B. 1409. [We sculde makien his stiges, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 1. He sende bi stijen (weies, 2nd MS.) and by straten, Laym. 16366. Þiss Lamb iss þatt rihhte stih, Orm. 12916. Rihhteþþ Drihhtiness narrwe stiþness, 9202. Sty, by pathe *semita, callis,* Prompt. Parv. 475. v. in Halliwell's Dict. *stie,* and cf. *Stye*-head, the pass from Borrowdale to Wastdale. *O. H. Ger.* stíga *semita, trames, callis: Icel.* stígr; *m. a path, footway.* Cf. *Goth.* staiga *a path.*] v. medu-, mylen-stíg; stíga.

stig (?), es; *n. A wooden enclosure, a sty;* but also *a part of a house, a hall* (?) cf. stig-weard:—Gif cniht binnan stig sitte *if a servant sit within the hall* (?), Chart. Th. 612, 32. Stigo *vistrina* (*suestrina?* the word occurs at the head of a list 'de suibus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 41. Stigu *auriola* (*oriola?* oriolum *porticus, atrium,* Migne), Txts. 38, 45. Cf. (?) forestige *vestibulum, introitum,* Hpt. Gl. 514, 59. Ondlong herpoðes on burghardes ánstigo; ðonne ford tó bares ánstigon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 172, 18. [Ase swin ipund ine sti, A. R. 128, 1. Stye *ara,* Wrt. Voc. i. 178, 14. Sty, swynys howus *ara, porcarium,* Prompt. Parv. 475. Þenk on helle stynkyng stye, H. R. 215, 3. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stíga; *f. cancelli, ara, ovile: Ger.* steige; *f. hen-coop: Icel.* stía; *f. a kennel:* svína-stí pig-*sty: Dan.* sti *enclosure for swine, sheep, hens, etc.: Swed.* stia; *f. sty for pigs, geese, etc.*] v. stígian.

stiga (?), an; *m.*: stíge (?), an; *f. A path*:—Faestin *vel* ánstígan, festin (-s, MS.) *vel* ánstíga *termofilas,* Txts. 104, 1042. v. stíg.

stígan; *p.* stáh, *pl.* stigon; *pp.* stigen. I. *intrans. To go* (1) without implying ascent or descent:—Seó sunne stígþ on da dǽglan wegas wid hire uprynæs *Phoebus secreto tramite currum solitos vertit ad ortus,* Bt. 25; Fox 88, 26. Of stíges *discedite,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 41. Alle stígende *(discedentes)* from rehtwísnissum, Ps. Surt. 118, 118. (2) implying ascent, *to go* from a lower to a higher level, *to ascend, mount*:—Sió sunne ofer moncyn stíhþ á upweardes, Met. 13, 69. Bryne stígeþ heáh tó heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 6; Ph. 520. Hálge gástas stígaþ tó wuldre, 234, 19; Ph. 542. Réeas stígaþ ofer hrófum, 381, 5; Rä. 2, 6: Ps. Th. 73, 22. Stigon da þornas *ascenderunt spinae,* Mk. Skt. 4, 7. Sáes up stigon ofer stædweallas, Cd. Th. 83, 6; Gen. 1375. Ic wilnige dæt deós sprǽc stigge on dæt ingeðonc dæs leorneres suæ suæ on sume hlǽdre, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 16. Ærðon up stige áncunned sunu, Exon. Th. 29, 17; Cri. 464. Sweart racu stigan onginneþ, Cd. Th. 82, 1; Gen. 1355. Geségon hí on heáhþu hláford stígan, Exon. Th. 31, 20; Cri. 498: Shrn. 50, 15. Dæt scip wile hwilum stígan ongeán done stréam (*contra ictum fluminis conscendere*), Past. 58, 7; Swt. 445, 10. Gé geseóþ Godes englas up stígende (*ascendentes*), Jn. Skt. 1, 51. (2 a) of getting into a vessel, etc., climbing a tree, etc.:—Hé stáh up on án treów *ascendit in arborem,* Lk. Skt. 19, 4.

Đā stāh hē on scip *ascendit navem*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 27. Beornas on stefn stigon, Beo. Th. 429; B. 212. In ceól stigon, Andr. Kmbl. 697; An. 349. Đā gē on holm stigon, 858; An. 429. Leóde on wang stigon *they landed*, Beo. Th. 456; B. 225. Æfter hē on bed stige, 1357; B. 676. Stīgan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 16; Rä. 23, 8. Hēt hē ænne mon stīgan on đone mæst (*adscendere in arborem navis*), Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 2. (3) Where the movement is downwards, *to descend:* —Ne stīhþ hē nyđer *ne descendat*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Đa stīgaþ on helle *in infernum descenderent*, Past. 55, 2; Swt. 429, 26. Đā stāh and com smylte reng, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 34. Hié on sund stigon *they went down into the bed of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 198, 8; Exod. 319. Stīh ādūn *descend*, Homl. Th. i. 580, 33. Ne stige hē on his hūs *non descendat in domum*, Mk. Skt. 13, 15. Dæt engel ufan of roderum stigan cwōme, Cd. Th. 248, 8; Dan. 510. Niþer stīgende, of dūne stīgende *descendentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16; Jn. Skt. 1, 51. **II.** *trans. To ascend, mount*:—Heáhlond stigon sibgemāgas, Cd. Th. 202, 9; Exod. 385. Stealc hlīþo stīgan, Exon. Th. 498, 18; Rä. 88, 3. [The verb remained long in English and is used by Spenser: 'Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,' F. Q. ii. 7, 46. *Goth.* steigan: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* stīgan: *Du.* stijgen: *Ger.* steigen: *O. Frs.* stīga: *Icel.* stīga: *Dan.* stige: *Swed.* stiga.] v. ā-, fore-, ge-, ofer-stīgan.

stige, es; *m. A going up* or *down*:—Drihtnes stige on heofonas up, Menol. Fox 129; Men. 64. v. niþer-, up-stige.

stigel, e; *f. A stile, set of steps for getting over a fence*:—Fram đam wōn stocce tō cinta stiogole; đanne fram cinta stiogole tō earnes beáme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 24. Stigole, iii. 227, 19. Stigele, 236, 25: v. 40, 6, 7, 10: 148, 1. Tō đære stigelæ tō dæs bisceopæs mearcæ, 84, 13, 16. Of đam seáde in đa ealdan stihle; of đære stihle, iii. 386, 17–18. The word occurs also in compounds:—Đanon on đone bōchagan wið đere bōcstigele, v. 70, 27. [Ryght as they wolde han troden ouer a style, Chauc. Pard. T. 712. Style, where men gon over *scansillum*, *scansile*, Prompt. Parv. 475, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* stiglia *a postern;* posticium.]

stigel-hamm, es; *m. An enclosure reached by a stile* (?):—On stigelhammas; of stigealhammum on wīgferđes leáge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 289, 2.

stīgend, es; *m. A sty, a small tumour on the edge of the eyelid*:—Stīgend *ordeolus* (=*hordeolus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 11. [Cf. *Norweg.* stig, sti, stigje.]

stīgend, stīgendlīc, stigenness. v. ā-, on-stīgend, ofer-stīgendlīc, ofer-, upā-stigenness.

stig-fearh *a young pig to keep in a sty*:—Æhteswāne gebyreþ stīfearh, L. R. S. 7; Th. i. 436, 22.

stigian *to shut up in a sty* or *pen*:—Ođđe ic stigie, nyttes bicge, Salm. Kmbl. 402; Sal. 202. Swȳn stigian, Anglia ix. 262, 2. [*Icel.* stía *to pen* sheep.] v. stig.

stigness, e; *f. A going down, a descent*:—Tō stīgnisso *ad descensum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 37.

stigo. v. stig.

stig-rāp, es; *m. A stirrup*:—Stigrāp *scansile*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 1. Stīrāp, 23, 17. (In each case the word occurs in a list of words connected with riding.) Stīrāpas *scansilia*, 41, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* stega-reif: *Ger.* steg-reif: *Icel.* stig-reip.]

stigu. v. stig.

stigul, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 45, *read* sāgul.

stig-weard, es; *m.* **I.** *a steward* (v. stig), *one who has the superintendence of household affairs; especially matters connected with the table.* [The word, which is found generally with the form *stī-ward* and in late documents, occurs in Eadred's will, and in a connection which seems to shew the relative importance of the officer denoted by it. The king leaves to the archbishop 240 mancuses, to bishops and aldermen 120, to every *discđegn, hræglđegn*, and *biriele* 80, to every *stigweard* 30: Đænne an ic ælcan gesettan stigweard þritig mancusa goldes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 34.]:—Stīward *economus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 13. Stīweard *discoforus, discifer*, ii. 140, 74. Đæt lond đæt Godrīc mīne stīward haueþ . . . Ælfwȳ mīn stīward . . . Ælfnōđ mīn stīward, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 268, 28–31. Se wæs đæs eorles stīward, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 6: 1096; Erl. 233, 6. Se đe mā manne in lǣde đonne hē sceole būton đæs stīwerdes leáfe and đæra feormera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 278, 20. Mīna cnihtas đa mīna stīwardas witan, 59, 1. **II.** fig. *a steward, guardian*:—Mé þincþ betere đæt ic forlēte đa gyfe and folgyge đam gyfan đe mē ēgđer ys stīward ge đas welan ge eác hys freónscypes, Shrn. 176, 20. [Numbert, kinges stiward (*he is called* aldermon, i. 1420), Laym. 1451. Luue is heouene stiward, uor hire muchele ureoschipe, uor heo ne ethalt no þing, auh heo giueđ al þet heo haueđ, A. R. 386, 26. He (*the king*) called Aþelbrus, þat was stiward of his hus, Havel. 666. Putifar đe kinges stiward, Gen. and Ex. 1991. *Icel.* stī-varđr (*from English*).] v. next word.

stig-wita, an; *m. An officer of a household* (v. stig):—Đa đe Sodoma and Gomorra golde berōfan bestrudon stigwitum *those who robbed Sodom and Gomorrah of gold, despoiled their houses of officers*, Cd. Th. 125, 14; Gen. 2079. Wealles beoñaþ ofer stīwitum *the walls tremble above the household*, Exon. Th. 383, 13; Rä. 4, 10. v. preceding word.

stihtan; *p.* te. **I.** *to dispose, arrange, regulate, direct, rule*:—Ic stihte (*disposui*) gekȳþnysse mīnum gecorenum, Ps. Lamb. 88, 4. Stapas on his heortan hē stihte *ascensiones in corde suo disposuit*, 83, 6. On đam ān and twentigan geáre đæs đe Willelm weólde and stihte Engleland, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 27. **II.** *to instigate, incite*:—Stihte hī Byrhtnōđ, bæd dæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wīge, Byrht. Th. 135, 34; By. 127. Ic heó tō þeófendum and tō geflitum stihte, Wulfst. 255, 12. [*Du.* stichten: *O. H. Ger.* stiften *componere, concinnare: Icel.* stētta *to found, establish.*] v. ā-, fore-, ge-stihtan; stihtian.

stihtend, es; *m. A disposer, ruler*:—Þȳstra stihtend (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 267, 23; Jul. 419. v. next word.

stihtere, es; *m. A disposer, director*:—Dæt hīé geornlīce geđencen mid hū micelre giefe ofer him wacaþ se Scippend and se stihtere ealra gesceafta đonne hē hī nyle lǣtan tō hiera āgnum wilhungum *ut sollicita consideratione perpendant, Creator dispositorque cunctorum quanta super eos gratia vigilat, quos in sua desideria non relaxat*, Past. 50, 4; Swt. 391, 22.

stihtian; *p.* ode *To dispose, arrange, order, ordain, rule*:—Stihtaþ word his in dōme *disponet sermones suos in judicio*, Ps. Surt. 111, 5. Suīđe ryhte stihtaþ đonne anwald se đe geornlīce conn ongietan dæt hē of him gadrige dæt him stælwierđe sié *potentiam bene regit, qui tenere illam noverit*, Past. 17, 5; Swt. 115, 2. Hē calle gesceafta þurh his godcunde meht and þurh his ēcean snyttro æfter his willan receþ and stihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 121, 16. Settaþ đa tō dōmerum, dæt hié stihtien ymb đa eordlican đing (*ut dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*), Past. 18, 2; Swt. 131, 8. Đȳ upplīcan dōme stihtigende *superno dispensante judicio*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 7. v. fore-, ge-stihtian; stihtan.

stihtung, e; *f. A disposition, arrangement, dispensation*:—Wæs dæt underlīco stihtunge dære godcundan foreseónesse *mira divinæ dispensatio provisionis erat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 36. Hit wæs sweotole gesīene, dæt hit wæs Godes stihtung, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 29. Eal seó stihtung wæs gefremed on dære sōþan onflæcsnesse for gefyllnesse đæs heofonlīcan ēples, Blickl. Homl. 81, 28. Wæs đæs deóplīc eall word and wīsdōm and dæs weres stihtung, Exon. Th. 169, 34; Gū. 1104. Mid wunderlīcre stihtunge (*dispensatione*) dære godcundan ārfæstnesse, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 11: 4, 29; S. 607, 42: Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 10, 20. Þurh godcunde stihtunge dære ēcan ēadignysse him wǣre seó gifu forestihtod, 1; Gdwin. 10, 11: Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 26. v. ā-, fore-, ge-stihtung.

stīlan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To steel, temper, harden*:—Sum mæg stȳled sweord, wǣpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. [Þat istelet (istelede, Bodl. MS.) irn tolimede hire, Jul. 58, 8. *Icel.* stæla *to steel, temper*; sverð stælt með eitri *a sword tempered with poison*; cf. eitri herðr: *Germ.* stählen.]

stīle, es; *n. Steel*:—Stēli, steeli, stēl *accearium*, Txts. 37, 55. Staeli *ocearium*, 81, 1431. Stete *acerra* (?stēle *acearium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 56. Stȳle *accearium*, 4, 29: 63, 34. Þeáh mec heard bīte stīdecg stȳle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rä. 88, 14. Flinte ic eom heardra, đe đis fȳr drīfeþ of đissum strongan stȳle heardan, 426, 26; Rä. 41, 79. Stȳle gelīcost, Beo. Th. 1975; B. 985. Heó oferbīdeþ stānas, heó oferstīgeþ stȳle, Salm. Kmbl. 600; Sal. 299. [*Laym. A. R.* stel: *O. H. Ger.* stahal: *Icel.* stāl.]

stīl-ecg; *adj. Steel-edged*:—Stīđ and stȳlecg (*a sword*), Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533.

stīlen; *adj. Of steel, hard as steel*:—Dære stȳlenan helle, Salm. Kmbl. 978; Sal. 490. Ne mihte ic of dære heortan heardne āđringan stȳlenne stān, 1009; Sal. 506. [Wæs þe stelene brond swiđe brad and swiđe long, Laym. 7634. The stilen swerde, Parten. 256. *O. Frs.* stēlen: *O. H. Ger.* stēlin *ex calibe.*]

still, stiell, es; *m. A leap, spring*:—Cyning engla munt gestyllеþ, gehleápeþ hyllas . . . woruld ālȳseþ þurh þone æþelan stiell. Wæs se forma hlȳp . . . wæs se ōđer stiell . . . se þridda hlȳp . . . se feórđa stiell, Exon. Th. 45, 7–33; Cri. 715–728. v. stellan *to leap.*

stillan *to leap.* v. stellan.

stillan *to stall* [:—Hrȳđer anstyllan, swīn stigian, Anglia ix. 262, 1].

stillan; *p.* de. **I.** *to become still* or *calm*:—Đā stylde se storm sōna, and seó sǣ wearđ eft smylte, Shrn. 147, 9. Se æđeling hēht streámfare stillan, stormas restan, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578: Salm. Kmbl. 796; Sal. 397. **II.** *to make still* or *calm, to still, pacify, appease, assuage* (with dat. or acc.):—Dæt stilþ đam sāre, Lchdm. ii. 60, 5. Dæt swēte word gemanigfealdaþ mannes freóndscipe and stilleþ mannes feónd, Salm. Kmbl. p. 206, 2: Salm. Kmbl. 268; Sal. 133. Cyning (*Christ*) ȳđum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Dæt se đām ōmum stille, Lchdm. ii. 182, 6. Beóþ đa elcran tō stillanne, 178, 14. [*O. Sax.* stillōn *to become quiet*: stillian *to make quiet: O. H. Ger.* stillēn *stupere, silere:* stillen *compescere, mitigare, mederi: Icel.* stilla *to still, calm, soothe, moderate.*] v. æt-, ge-, un-stillan; stillian.

stille; *adj. Still, quiet.* **I.** in a physical sense, (1) of motion, (a) *without motion, at rest, not moving from a place, not disturbed*:—Seó sunne stōd stille ānes dæges lengе, Lchdm. iii. 262, 8. Swā hē stille stande, đǣr hine storm ne mæg āwecgan, Andr. Kmbl. 1003; An. 502. Stille on wīcum sitеþ, Exon. Th. 390, 26; Rä. 9, 7. Stille þynceþ lyft, 383, 14; Rä. 4, 10: 387, 5; Rä. 4, 74. Se monlīca (*the*

pillar of salt) stille wunode, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Wundum stille *motionless from wounds*, Beo. Th. 5653; B. 2830. Stânas sint stilre gecynde and heardre, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 24. Seó sæ ne môt heore mearce gebrædan ofer ða stillan eorþan, 21; Fox 74, 28. Twegen steorran standaþ stille, Lchdm. iii. 270, 17. Wit be disse stræte stille þencaþ bîdan, Cd. Th. 147, 9; Gen. 2430. Hí nýdde se tôwarda winter dæt hî stille wunodon swâ hwær swâ hî mihton *coegerat eos imminens hiems ut ubicumque potuissent quieti manerent*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. Þý læs fyrhtu stille (*quietos*) âwecce, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 19. His wyrtruman wesan stille on stadole, Cd. Th. 251, 9; Dan. 561. *And fig.*: —Gif hê ne wolde lætan wræce stille, Exon. Th. 114, 10; Gû. 170. (b) *moving little or gently*:—Se man sceal swîþe stille beón *the patient must move about as little as possible*, Lchdm. ii. 148, 25. Oft stille wæter staðo brecaþ (cf. *still waters run deep*), Prov. Kmbl. 63. (c) *not easily moved* (?), *that will not run freely* (?):—Wǽte þicce and stille, Lchdm. ii. 138, 13. (2) of sound, (a) *silent*:—Þeáh ðû stille sŷ and unrôt *though thou be silent and sad*, Ap. Th. 15, 17. Se fæder hit gemânde stille *pater rem tacitus considerabat*, Gen. 37, 11. Hê hêt ða Saduceiscan stylle beón *silentium imposuisset Sadducaei*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 34. *And fig.*:—Mid heortan stille *corde tacito*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 30. Wên is dæt eówer sum cweðe tô him sylfum on stillum gedohtum . . . , Homl. Th. i. 580, 5. (b) *not loud*:—Mid stylre stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. II. *quiet, unchanging, undisturbed, stable*:—Ðû ðe unstilla âgna gesceafta tô ðînum willan wîslîce âstyrest and ðê self wunast swîðe stille unâwendendlîc â forð simle *stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Met. 20, 16. III. *quiet, not vehement, gentle*:—Heó wæs on ealdum þingum eáðmôd and stille, Lchdm. iii. 430, 3. Ne âstyrige gê ðone stillan Drihten tô ænigre yrsunge, Homl. Th. i. 592, 3. Tô hwæm lócige ic bûton tô ðǽm eáðmôdum and tô ðǽm stillum *ad quem respiciam, nisi ad humilem et quietum?* Past. 41, 1; Swt. 299, 20. IV. *abstaining* from, *quit of*. v. stillness, IV:—Sió hê stille his þegnungæ ôð biscopes dôm, L. Wih. 6; Th. i. 38, 11. [*O. Frs.* stille: *O. Sax.* stilli; *O. H. Ger.* stilli *quietus, tranquillus, serenus, immobilis, mitis, placidus.*] v. un-stille.

stillian, v. un-stillian; stillan.

stillness, e; *f. Stillness, quiet*; quies, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 9. I. in a physical sense, *absence of noise* or *disturbance*:—On disse tíde nihtlîcre stillnesse *tempore isto nocturno quietis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1. Windum stillnesse bebeódan, Blickl. Homl. 177, 17. Ðonne (*in church*) lǽrþ ûs Godes engel stillnesse and gemetlîce spræce . . . lǽrþ ûs se deófol unstillnesse and ungemetlîce hleahtras and unnytte spræce, Wulfst. 233, 13–18. II. *quiet, silence*:—Stilnysse *taciturnitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 54. Swîgan ⁊ stilnysse *taciturnitatem*, 503, 63. Hê mid stillnesse (*cum silentio*) his lîf geendode, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 7. III. *absence of disturbance* or *molestation, tranquillity, peace, security*:—Stilnys *securitas, requies* ⁊ *quietudo*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 43. Hê on ðære gewunelîcan stillnesse Drihtne lifde *solito in silentio vacare Domino coepit*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 31. Ðâ hæfde Hannibal and Rômâne ân geár stillnesse (*quies a tumultu bellorum*) him betweónum . . . On ðære stillnesse Scipia geeode ealle Ispanie, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 34. Ðû eart nû of ðînre stillnesse âhworfen, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 24. Gif wê ða stillnesse habbaþ, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 9. Habbaþ eów stilnysse and sibbe, Homl. Th. i. 592, 6. Ða stylnysse middaneardlîcere sibbe wê âwendaþ tô ýdelre orsorhnysse, ii. 540, 7. IV. *abstinence* from, *exemption* from. v. stille, IV:—Ðâ ða hê lǽrde dæt ðære circean ðegnas sceoldon stillnesse ðæra ðénunga habban (*be exempt from secular services*, cf. 129, 10), Past. 18; Swt. 130, 4. V. *that which appeases* (? cf. *O. Frs.* stillnese *nursing*: *Ger.* still-amme *wet-nurse*: *Swed.* stilla *to give fodder to cattle; to suckle a child*):—Stillnesse, gefylnesse *supplemento* (*supplementum* viaticum, subsidium ad vitae necessaria, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* stilnissi *tranquillitas, silentium.*] v. un-stillness.

stîman, stêman, stŷman; *p.* de *To emit a scent* or *vapour, exhale*:—Ic stême *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1; Zup. 153, 2. Stêmþ *exalet*, i. *redolet, spiret, fetet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 42: *fragrat, odorat, odorem dat*, 150, 34. Willsele stŷmeþ swêtum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213. Stêmde *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Unâsecgendlîc brâð stêmde of hire gyrlum, Homl. Th. i. 444, 11: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 110. Ne mihte nân wyrtbrâð swâ wynsumlîce stêman, 27, 113. Ðû stêmenda *redolens*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 22. Stêmendre *fragrantis, odorantis*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 72. Stêmendes swæcces *nardi pistici*, 516, 38. Stêmende *fragrantia*, 419, 52. Stêmendum *fumigabundis*, 516, 30. Stêmende *olentes, odorantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 35. v. be-stêman, -stŷman.

stîme (?) *a name given to a plant in* Lchdm. iii. 32, 19:—Stîme hætte ðeós wyrt, heó on stâne geweóx. Cockayne says *water-cress*, in the note to the passage, but *nettle* in his glossary. Perhaps the alternative reading *stune* is the better, as it is said of the plant: stunaþ heó wærce . . . wiðstunaþ heó âttre.

stîming, e; *f. Fragrance*:—Stêmingce *fragrantia*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 40. Stêmingce *fragrantiam, odorem*, 488, 28.

stinan (?); *p.* stan, *pl.* stânon; *pp.* stunen *To make a loud noise* [:— Granode *vel* âsten (âstende? v. stênan) *rugiebam* (Ps. 37, 9), Blickl. Gl.]. v. stunian.

stincan; *p.* stanc, *pl.* stuncon; *pp.* stuncen *To emit a smell* or *vapour, exhale*, (1) where the kind of smell is not marked:—Stincþ *fragrat*, i. *odorat*, i. *odorem dat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 34. Stanc *exalavit*, 29, 62. Stonc, 107, 54. Swâ hŷ swŷþost stincen *give out the strongest smell*, Lchdm. i. 206, 8. Æs stincendan *fumigabundi*[s], Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 20: 86, 40. Ðære stincendan *spirantis*, 75, 51. Stincende *fragrans*, 35, 73: 74, 65. Stincendi, 108, 76. (2) where the smell is a pleasant one:—Ic stince swôte *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 13. Swecca swêtast, swylce on sumeres tíd stincaþ wyrta geblôwene, Exon. Th. 178, 22; Gû. 1248. Stanc *redolet*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 41. Se lîchoma stanc swâ swôte, Shrn. 143, 28: 140, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 347. (3) where the smell is an unpleasant one:—Hê stingð (stincð, MSS. B. C.) *faetet*, Jn. Skt. ii, 39. Dæt oreð stincþ and âfüllaþ ðe âr wæs swête on stence, Wulfst. 148, 7. Se lîchoma stincþ fûle, Lchdm. ii. 236, 14: 220, 6. Stincеþ, Exon. Th. 424, 1; Râ. 41, 32. Ongan se cealc mid ungemete stincan; ða weard hê mid ðæm bræþe ofsmorod, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1. Him stôd stincende steâm of ðam mûðe, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13, 10. Stingendum *putenti*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* stinchan *odorem dare, odorare, fragrare, putere.*] v. ge-, tô-stincan; fûl-, swîð-, wel-stincende; swôt-stencende; cf. stînan.

stincan; *p.* stanc, *pl.* stuncon *To spring, leap, move rapidly*:—Dust stonc tô heofonum, deáw feól on eorþan, Exon. Th. 412, 10; Râ. 30, 12. Se wyrm stonc æfter stâne, Beo. Th. 4565; B. 2288. [*Goth.* stigkwan withra *to proceed against*: *Icel.* stökkva *to spring, leap, take to flight.*] v. stencan.

sting, es; *m.* I. *a sting, stab, thrust made with a pointed instrument; the wound made by a stab* or *sting*:—Besloh se þorn on ðone fôt and swâ strang wæs se sting ðæs þornes dæt hê eode þurh ðone fôt *the prick of the thorn was so hard, that the thorn went through the foot*, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 3. Lilla sette his lîchoman beforan ðam stynge (*ante ictum pungentis*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 24. Wið scorpiones stincg, Lchdm. i. 168, 3: 248, 21. Wið scorpiones stincg, genim ðâs ylcan wyrte . . . lege tô ðam stinge (cf. lege tô ðære wunde, 168, 7), 272, 22–24. II. v. in-, on-sting; stingan, I a.

stingan; *p.* stang, *pl.* stungon; *pp.* stungen. I. *to thrust* something into:—Sting ðîn seax on ða wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 12. Stingaþ stranglîc sâr on his eágan, Wulfst. 141, 4. Nim ân feðere, and stynge on hys mûðe, Lchdm. iii. 130, 17. Wæs on slǽpe ætŷwed ðæt hyre man stunge âne sŷle on ðone bôsum, Shrn. 149, 1. Crist hêt stingan sweord in scæðe, Charter quoted by Lye. I a. fig. *to thrust* one's self into the affairs of another, *to exercise authority*. v. in-, on-sting:—Nâ stinge nân mann on ðæt land, bûton se hŷred æt Xþes cyrcean, Chart. Th. 578, 6. Ic habbe dæt geleornod, dæt nân lǽwede man nâh mid rihte tô stingan hine on âne cirican, nâ an ân ðara ðinga ðe tô cyrcan belimpþ. And for ðî wê forbeódaþ eallan lǽwedan mannum æfure ænne hlâuordscipe ouer cyrcan, Cod. Dip. B. i. 137, 24. (Cf. *Icel. þú* hefir mjök stungizk til þessa mâls *thou hast meddled much with this case.*) II. *to prick* with something, *to sting, stab, pierce*:—Swâ swâ seó beó sceal losian, ðonne heó hwæt yrringa stingþ, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 26. Stingeþ, Met. 18, 7. [Wyrm] stingeþ niéten, Salm. Kmbl. 308; Sal. 153. Hê mid gâre stang wlancne wîcing, Byrht. Th. 135, 55; By. 138. Stincge *transfigat*, Anglia xiii. 37, 276. Gif þorn stinge man on fôt, Lchdm. ii. 336, 20. Gif hine beóh stingen, iii. 168, 13. Se lǽce his seax hwæt, ærðonðe hê stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 6. Se cásere hine hêt stingan mid îrenum gyrdum, Shrn. 115, 24. Stingaþ hyne mid sâre on his eágan, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 19. [*Goth.* us-stiggan *to thrust out*: *Icel.* stinga *to sting, stick, stab.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, of-, on-, tô-, þurh-, under-stingan.

stintan, stiópan, stiórian, stiórsian, stiórtan; v. styntan, steóp, steór, stirc.

stîþ, stiéþ, es; *m. Deprivation* (?), *overthrow* (?):—Hê his torn gewræc on gesacum swîðe strengum stiépe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. The passage refers to the expulsion of the angels from heaven. Cf. steóp-, â-stêpness *orbitatio*, â-stŷpan *in* Wulfst. 252, 11: Wê wæron âstŷpede (bedæled, MS. D.: âstŷpte, Blickl. Homl. 107, 4) ðæs heofenlîcan rîces. Grein suggests *overthrow* (cf. Milton's 'the dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heaven'), *fall* as the meaning, and compares with *Icel.* steypa *to cast down, overthrow*; steyping *an overthrow*. Cf. also *Norweg.* stup *a precipice, and see* stûpian.

stîpan *to deprive*. [*O. H. Ger.* stiufen *orbare.*] v. â-stîpan; steóp-.

stîpan; *p.* te. I. *to raise, build high, erect*:—Tô heofonum up hlǽdrae rærdon, strengum stêpton stânenne weall ofer monna gemet, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. II. fig. *to exalt, elevate, dignify, ennoble*:—Ic ðê on tída gehwone dugeðum stêpe, Cd. Th. 139, 7; Gen. 2306. Hê him fremum stêpeþ, Exon. Th. 434, 10; Râ. 51, 8. Þeáh ðe hine mihtig God mægenes wynnum stêpte ofer ealle men, Beo. Th. 3438; B. 1717. Se feónd (*Nero*) his diórlingas dugeðum stêpte (cf. hê weorþode his deorlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29) *dabat improbus verendis patribus indecores curules*, Met. 15, 8. Sinces brytta (*the king of Egypt*) hêht Abrahame dugeðum stêpan. Cd. Th. 111, 21; Gen. 1859: 142, 21; Gen. 2365. v. ge-, on-stêpan; stîpere, steáp.

stîpel, es; *m. A tower*:—Stŷpel *turris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 39: 83, 32: Lk. Skt. 13, 4. Ðû ðencst tô gewyrcenne wundorlîcne stŷpel and swîðe heálîcne; hoga ymbe ða gâstlîcan gestreón tô ðæs stŷpeles getimbrunge

. . . Ne biþ ðes stýpol getimbrod mid ænigum weorcstâne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 6–14. Stépel strænclle *turris fortitudinis*, Ps. Lamb. 60, 4. Stépeles *turris*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 60. Hine man byrigde æt ðam westende ðam stýple (stýpele, MS. D.) ful gehende *he was buried at the west end (of the minster at Ely) quite close to the tower*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 38. Ðæt hé gesáwe da burh and ðone stípel (*the tower of Babel*), Gen. 11, 5. Stýpel, Homl. Th. i. 22, 19: ii. 472, 25. Timbrian ænne stýpel *turrem aedificare*, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hé worhte of seolfre ænne heáhne stýpel and mid scínendum gymmum besette eall ðæt hûs, and on ðære upflóra his cynestól geworhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 29. On stýpelum *in turribus*, Ps. Spl. 47, 11: 121, 7. [Hí clumben upp tó þe stépel, Chr. 1070; Erl. 209, 9. Þâ com se fír on ufenweard þone stépel, and forbearnde ealle þe mínstre, 1122; Erl. 249, 6.]

stîþere, es; *n. A support, prop, pillar*:—Stîpere *destina* vel *postis* vel *fulcimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 38. [Þe stipre þat is vnder þe vyne set May not bringe forþ þe grape, H. R. 135, 135. Cf. Heo wuneð under þe chirche. ase uorte understipren hire, þif heo wolde uallen, A. R. 142, 16. Cf. *O. Frs.* stipe *a post*.] v. stîpan.

stîpness, stîran, stí-ráp. v. á-stépness, steóran, stig-ráp.

stîre, stiore, styric, es; *n. A stirk, calf, a young bullock* or *a heifer*:—Stire *bucula, juvenca, vitula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 63. Styre *juvencus*, i. 78, 44. Ðæt þridde stód ânum styree (cealfe, MS. C.: cf. ðæs celfes gelícnysse belimpþ tó Lucan, 192) gelíc, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 183. Tó féttum stiorce *ad vitulum saginatum*, Kent. Gl. 525. Stire *bucula*m, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 11: 93, 12. Bringaþ ân fætt styric *adducite vitulum saginatum*, Lk. Skt. 15, 23. [Styrk *bouiculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 204, 5. Styrk, neet, or heifer *juvenca*, Prompt. Parv. 476. *Ger.* stärke, sterke *a young cow that has not calved: M. H. Ger.* stirke, sterke.]

stírfan *to kill*. [*O. H. Ger.* ir-sterben *interficere, necare*.] v. á-styrfan.

stírflg; *adj. Pertaining to an animal that has died*:—Gif hwâ ete styrfig flæsc *si quis carnem morticinam ederit*, L. Eg. P. iv. 27; Th. ii. 212, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* stirbig *mortalis, morticinus, moribundus*.]

stíria, stírian, stírigend-líc. v. styria, styrian, styrigend-líc.

stírnan (?); *p. de To be severe*:—Gistmægen (*the two angels with Lot*) styrnde (stýrde? v. steóran) werode mid wíte, Cd. Th. 150, 22; Gen. 2495.

stírne; *adj. Stern, hard, austere, rigorous, severe*:—Ic wât ðæt ðú eart swíðe styrne mann *scio quia homo durus es* (Mt. 25, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 552, 31. Cyning sceal beón milde ðám gódum and styrne ðám yfelum, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 306, 1: Wulfst. 267, 3. [God] hæfde styrne mód, gegremed grymme, Cd. Th. 4, 28; Gen. 60. [Se cyng heafde gifen þ abbotríce ân Frencisce abbot . . . hé wæs swíðe styrne man, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 32. *Laym. A. R.* sturne: *Orm.* stirne.]

stírninga; *adv. Sternly, inexorably*:—Ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðás woruld fareþ, styrnenga gæþ, stadolas beáteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 565; Sal. 282.

stírn-líc; *adj.* I. *hard, harsh*:—Warna ðæt ðú nân þing styrnlíces ne sprece ongên Iacob *cave, ne loquaris contra Jacob quidquam durius*, Gen. 31, 29. II. *hard, unpleasant, severe* (of weather):—Hwílðidum ðeós woruld is gesundful and myrige on tó wunigenne, hwílon heó is eác swíðe styrnlíc and mid mislícum þingum gemenged, swá ðæt heó biþ swíðe unwynsum on tó eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 182, 35. Sceal âspringan here and hunger, bryne and blódgyte and styrnlíce styrunga, Wulfst. 86, 11. Seó heofone ús winþ wíd, ðonne heó ús sendeþ styrnlíce stormas, 92, 17.

stírnlíce; *adv.* I. *sternly, hardly, harshly*:—Hé him ondwyrde and him suíðe stiernlíce stiérde *fregit eos responsionibus*, Past. 28, 6; Swt. 197, 19. Welig spycþ styrnlíce *dives affabitur rigide*. Sciut. 78, 18. II. *inflexibly, rigorously*:—Cyning sceal eallum Godes feóndum styrnlíce widstandan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii, 304, 20.

stírn-mód; *adj. Stern of mind*:—Stópon styrnmóde (*the Hebrews proceeding against the Assyrians*), stereedferhde, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 227.

-stírre, -stirred, stirung. v. seofon-stirre, á-stirred (-styrred), styrung.

stíþ; *adj. Stiff, hard*. I. in the following glosses:—Stíþ, réþe *durus, crudelis, asper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 19. Stíð *inmitis*, Germ. 392, 33: *rigens*, 393. 172. Stíðes *ardui, stricti*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 18: *violentis, validis* ł *turbidis*, 440, 34. Stíðre *torridae*, 515. 46. On stíðum *in arto, duro, constricto*, 444, 15. II. of material, *stiff, firm*, (1) *strong, not bending easily, unyielding*:—Hit (*the sword*) on eordan læg stíð and stýleeg, Beo. Th. 3070; B. 1533. Æsc byþ stíð stadule, ðeáh him feohtan on firas monige, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 25; Rún. 26. Stranga tor stíð wið feóndum *turris fortitudinis a facie inimici*, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Mec stíþne (*an anchor*), Exon. Th. 398, 17; Rä. 17, 9. Stíðe and rúge breóstroccas *renones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 24. Hine mid stíðum ságlum beataþ, Homl. Th. i. 432, 11: 468, 32. Mid stíðum sticelum *stimulis acutis*, Dóm. L. 179. Se gestaþelade stíþe grundas *he fixed the firm foundations*, Exon. Th. 312, 4; Seef. 104. Ðeós wyrt hafaþ lange leáf and stíþe, Lchdm. i. 288, 15. Heó hafaþ márran leáf and stíðeran, 274, 7. (2) *of a thick consistency*:—Gif tó stíð sié *if the mixture be too stiff*, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Ðæt hit sý swá stíð ðæt hit wille wel clyfian, iii. 40, 13. II a. fig. (1) in a good sense:—Mé wæs strengðu strang stíþ on Dryhtne *fortitudo mea Dominus*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. Standan stíðe móde *to stand with unshaken soul*, 147, 6. Ic ðínes earmes âsecge stíþe strencðe, 70, 17. Done stíðan swioran fortredan *rigida colla victorum calcare*, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 8. (2) in a bad sense, *stiff* (as in *stiff*-necked):—Gé widstandaþ ðam Hálgan Gaste mid stíðum swuran, Homl. Th. i. 46, 23. III. of persons, *hard, stern, inexorable, severe, austere*:—Ðú eart stíð man *homo austerus es*, Lk. Skt. 19, 21, 22. Heard ł stíð *durus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 24: Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 24. Hé wæs swá stíð, ðæt hé ne róhte heora eallra níð, ac hí móston ðes cyniges wille folgian, gif hí woldon líbban, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 31. Se man ðe tó ðon stíð biþ ðæt hé ádas syleþ ðæt hé tó nánre sybbe fón nelle *homo qui adeo durus sit ut juramenta praestet, se nullam pacem admittere velit*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 9. IV. of things that cause discomfort or require effort, e. g. weather, conflict, illness, punishment, *hard, severe, unrelenting, stubborn*:—Ðær wæs stíð gemót, Byrht. Th. 140, 40; By. 301. Gif seó untrumnes swá stíð beó, Lchdm. i. 260, 22. Sié ðár eác lufu, næs ðeáh tó hnesce; sié ðár eác réðnes, næs ðeáh tó stíð, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 3. Hér wæs se stíþa winter, Chr. 1048; Erl. 171, 33. Beóþ ymbgyrde stranglíce tó dysum stíðan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 341. Se démiþ stíðne dóm ðám réceléasum *he will pass severe sentence on the careless*, Homl. Th. i. 320, 18. Gelácnian myd lídum lácedómum de myd stíðum *to cure with gentle remedies or severe*, Shrn. 189, 24. Wiþ ða stíþustan feferas, Lchdm. i. 114, 16. V. where conformity to a standard or rule is imposed, of discipline, mode of life, etc., *strict, rigid, severe, austere, hard*:—Se[ó] ealde ár næs swá stíð on ðám þingum swá swá Cristes godspel is, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 24. Ða on wéstenum wunigende woruldlíce éstas and gælsan mid stíðum lífe fortrédon, Homl. Th. i. 544, 28. Ðæt gáte hæfr getácnode ða stíþan dædbóte dæra manna de heora sinna behreówsiaþ, Ælfc. Thw. 3, 36. Ða ða hí áxodon hú hé mihte swá stearce forhæfednysse healdan, hé andwyrde: 'Stíðran and wyrsan ic geseah,' Homl. Th. ii. 354, 24. VI. of speech whose subject-matter is unpleasing, *hard*:—Stíð is ðis word, hwá mæg hine gihéra, Ju. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 60. Cyning cunnode hwilc ðæs ǽdelinges ellen wære stíðum wordum: 'Ðú scealt mé onsecgan sunu ðínne,' Cd. Th. 172, 22; Gen. 2848. VII. *harsh* to the taste:—Ðeós wyrt biþ ðam góman stíð and widerræde for mete gebiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Gemencged mid stíþum ecede, 156, 15. [*O. Frs.* stith (*opposite of* teddre): *Icel.* stinnr *stiff, unbending, strong*.]

stíþe; *adv.* I. *strongly, very much, effectively*:—Cumaþ ealle engla þreátas stíðe ástyrode (*commoti*; v. stíþ-mægen), Wulfst. 137, 14. Ðæt ðú míne stefne stíðe gehýre *exaudiet vocem meam*, Ps. Th. 54, 17. [Hou thai mai stithe stand igain the fend, Met. Homl. 4, 11.] II. *hardly, harshly, sternly, severely*:—Hú stíðe (*dure*) se landhláford sprec wid hig, Gen. 42, 30. Him ðæt stíðe geald fædera Lothes, Cd. Th. 125, 15; Gen. 2070. III. *austerely, strictly*, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7.

stíþe, an (?); *f. A name given to lamb's cress, or to nettle* (cf. the lists of plants given in sections 45, 46, Lchdm. iii. pp. 30–36):—Stíðe ðeós wyrt hátte, Lchdm. iii. 32, 23. v. stíþ.

stíþ-eeg; *adj. Of stiff* or *strong edge*:—Stíðeeg stýle, Exon. Th. 499, 11; Rä. 88, 14.

stíþ-ferhþ, -frihþ; *adj.* I. *of firm, strong mind*:—Hálig Drihten, stíðferhð cyning, Cd. Th. 16, 10; Gen. 241. Stíðfrihþ, 7, 16; Gen. 107. Standaþ stíðferhðe (*Cherubim and Seraphim*), Andr. Kmbl. 1443; An. 722. Stíðferhþe hælecð higegleáwe, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 24. II. *of stern mind*:—Stíðferhð cyning (*the Deity at the time of the deluge*), Cd. Th. 84, 32; Gen. 1406. Stíðferhð cyning steóre gefremede, ðá hé réðemód reorde gesette eorðbúendum ungelíce, 101, 16; Gen. 1683.

stíþ-hugende; *adj. Of purpose stern*:—Stíðhugende hysas æt hilde, Byrht. Th. 135, 23; By. 122.

stíþ-hygende; *adj.* I. in a good sense, *of firm, inflexible purpose, resolute*:—Stópon tó ðære stówe stíðhygende, Elen. Kmbl. 1429; El. 716. II. in a bad sense, *obstinate, stubborn*:—Hire ludas oncwæd stíðhygende: 'Ic ða stówe ne can,' 1362; El. 683. Stíðhygendum (*the multitude of unbelievers*), Andr. Kmbl. 1481; An. 742. III. *having hard, unpleasant thoughts*:—'Is mé feorhgedál leófre micle donne deós lífcearo.' Him ða stefn oncwæd stíðhygendum, 2858; An. 1431.

stíþ-hygd; *adj. Resolute, constant*:—Gé tó dam lífgendan stâne stíðhygde staþol fæstniaþ, Exon. Th. 281, 30; Jul. 654.

stíþ-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Of stern purpose*:—Gestáh stíðhýdig (*Abraham when about to offer Isaac*) steápe dúne, Cd. Th. 175, 16; Gen. 2896. Stópon stíðhýdige . . . þrungon þræchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 241; El. 121.

stíþian. v. á-, ge-, on-stíþian.

stíþ-líc; *adj.* I. *firm, strong*:—Stíðlíc stántorr (*the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 102, 14; Gen. 1700. II. of immaterial things, weather, conflict, discipline, penance, *hard, severe*:—Stíðlíc hreóhnys *a severe storm*, Homl. Th. ii. 18, 5. Wæs ðæra deófla gefeoht swíðe stíðlíc ongeán ða sáwle, 340, 30. Mót tó bóte stíðlíc dǽdbót, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 8. Hí begunnon tó sleánne ǽlc heora óðerne mid stíðlícum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 22. Swá swá hé strengest beón mihte ongeán ða stíðlícan scúras, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 6. III. of speech, *hard*,

harsh, severe:—Ne sceal nān mon geþrīstlǣcan dæt hē āht stīplīces spræce ongeán his abbod, R. Ben. 16, 2. Sió æcs wient of dæm hielfe ðonne of dære dreátunga gāþ tō stīdlīco word *ferrum de manubrio prosilit, cum de correptione sermo durior excedit*, Past. 21, 7; Swt. 167, 10. Sege ūs for hwī ðū ūs ðus stīplīce word tō sprece, H. R. 7, 35. IV. of persons, *stern, hard, fierce*:—Đā Ælfrēd dæt ofāxode, dæt se here swā stīdlīc wæs, Shrn. 16, 8.

stīplīce; *adv. Hardly, severely*; violenter, Hpt. Gl. 435, 60: 514, 22: rigide, Kent. Gl. 660. Stīdlīcor *restrictius*, R. Ben. Interl. 6, 5. Stīþlīcor *districtior*, i. *rigidior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 49. I. *firmly, without giving way*:—Dās geweorc stondaþ stīdlīce, Exon. Th. 351, 28; Sch. 87. II. *strongly, effectually*:—Mē com stīdlīce tō mōde *it was strongly impressed on my mind*, Anglia viii. 313, 3. Ðū stīdlīce eallum miltsadest, Ps. Th. 101, 12. III. *sternly, hardly, severely*:—Hwilon lāreów mīn āweċþ mē stīþlīce (*duriter*) mid gyrde, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 31. Stīdlīce clypode wīcinga ār, Byrht. Th. 132, 33; By. 25. Hē stīdlīce þrowode for ūre ealra neóde, Wulfst. 126, 10. Hȳ fuhton stīdlīce ymbe ða hālgan sāwle, 236, 23. Hē hit sceal swīðe stīdlīce gebētan, L. E. I. 14; Th. ii. 412, 2. Hē wæs gescrȳd wāclīce and stīdlīce, Homl. Th. i. 330, 2. Hē swīðe stīdlīce leofode, ii. 38, 6. Stīdlīce drohtnigende, 354, 16. Hē stīdlīcor mid untrumnyssum ofsett wæs, 120, 7. IV. *strictly*:—Dæt līf stīdlīce healdan *to observe a course of life strictly*, R. Ben. 76, 4. [Hū hē stīdlucest hēr on līfe libben mihte, Shrn. 12, 18.] [*Icel.* stinn-liga *strongly.*]

stīþ-mægen, es; *n. A strong force*:—Ðonne cumaþ uppīce eored-heápas stīþmægen āstyred *tum superum subito veniet commota potestas*, Dōm. L. 114. [Cf. Stīð-imainede eorl, Laym. 25820.]

stīþ-mōd; *adj.* I. *of constant mind, resolute*:—Strang and stīdmōd gestāh hē on gealgan, Rood Kmbl. 79; Kr. 40. II. *of stern mind, stern*:—Stīdmōd gestōd wiþ steápne rond bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5125; B. 2566. Him (*the people of Sodom*) tō sende stīdmōd cyning (*God*) āras sīne, Cd. Th. 146, 16; Gen. 2423. Se þeóden wæs strang and stīdmōd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Cyning stīdmōd sȳ wiþ yfele, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 26. Se stīdmōda cyning, Drihten ælmihtig, āwearp of ðam setle ðone mōdigan feónd, Wulfst. 145, 27. III. *of violent* or *fierce mind*:—Se stīþmōda (*Holofernes*) styrmde and gylede, mōdig and medugāl, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. IV. *of stubborn mind, stubborn, obstinate*:—Ðonne wurd seó heardnes stīdmōdre heortan swīðe gehnexad þurh grimlīce steóra, Wulfst. 133, 17. [Cf. Ardur stīdimoded kempe . . . Æuere wes Ardur ærhðe bideled, Laym. 26022.]

stīpness, e; *f. Hardness, severity, force*; violentia, Hpt. Gl. 435, 76: 516, 23: duritia, 482, 66. I. *hardness, stiffness* in a physical sense:—Gif hwylc stīdnes on lichoman becume, genim ðās wyrte . . . lege tō ðam sāre. Lchdm. i. 132, 16. Wiþ ǣghwylce gegaderunga þe on ðam lichoman ācenned beóþ, genim ðās wyrte . . . lege tō ðam sāre, hit tōfereþ ealle ða stīdnyssa, 140, 14: 150, 10. I a. fig. *hardness* of heart:—Stīdnise heartes *duritiam cordis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 8. II. *firmness, constancy*:—Ða hnescan *vel* wācmōd, dæt synd ða ðe nāne stīdnysse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. III. *severity, strictness, hardness, rigour*:—Mid micelre carfulnysse stīdnyss seó sȳ gemetegud *magna sollicitudine districtio ipsa moderetur*, Scint. 123, 9. Beó him gesæd eall seó stīdnys and earfoðnys ðe tō Gode lǣt *predicentur ei omnia dura et aspera per que itur ad Deum*, R. Ben. 96, 19. Ne hȳ mid weorces stīdnesse ofsette sȳn *ut . . . ne violentia laboris opprimantur*, 75, 9. Dæt wē mid sumere stīdnysse tō ðam gāstlicum geféohte ūs gegearcian, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 12, 26: 374, 15. Gif hwā ða stīdnysse āberan ne mæg ðe his scrift him tǣcþ *si quis austeritatem perferre nequeat, quam confessarius ejus et praescripserit*, L. Eccl. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 25.

stīþ-weg, es; *m. A hard, rough way*:—Strong on stīdweg, Exon. Th. 384, 29; Rä. 4, 35.

stī-weard, -wita. v. stig-weard, -wita.

stōc (stoc ?). A word occurring mostly in local names, either alone or in compounds. The meaning seems, like that of *stōw*, to be *place* (in the first instance perhaps a place fenced in, cf. (?) staca), and both words remain now only as names of places, *Stoke, Stowe*, or as parts of such names, Basing*stoke*, Tavi*stock*, Walthams*tow*. As may be seen from the Index to the Charters, Stōc occurs frequently, some of the references are here given:—Þis is ðara þreora hīda and .xxx. æcera bōc æt Stōce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 190, 9: 34, 12. Tō Stōce, 203, 21. Intō Stōce, 123, 8. In loco, qui celebri a soliculis nuncupatur æt Stōce uocabulo, 19, 32: 33, 27. (With these two passages may be compared the following:—Apud locum ubi uulgari dicitur nomine æt Stōwe, 323, 32.) In Stōce . . . in Sūthstōce, 75, 25, 33. As an instance of a compound in which the word occurs may be given the following:—Sihtrīc abbud on Tæfingstōce, vi. 196, 1. Hī Ordulfes mynster æt Tæfingstōc (Tefingstōce, MS. E.) forbærndon, Chr. 997; Erl. 134, 14. [Crist inn oþre stokess nemmneþþ þa þosstless hise breþre. Orm. 15694.] v. stōc-līf, -weard, -wīc.

stocc, es; *m.* I. *a stock, trunk, log*:—Stoc *truncus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 42: 80, 32: *axima*, 287, 32. On ðone lytlan beorg ðǣr se stoc stōd . . . on gerihte tō ðam stocce on ēastweardan ðam leá, of ðam stocce sūðrihte on ðære strǣt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 9–17. Tō ðam wōn stocce, ðanne fram ðam wōn stocce, 73, 22. Tō þǣre stocce *to the sign-post* (?), v. 401, 37. Hē gehæfte hī on ānum micclum stocce and mid īsenum þīlum heora ilas geǣstnode . . . Hī stōdon stille on ðam stocce geǣstnode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 386–402. Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce ðe his (*Oswald's*) heáfod on stōd, ii. 26, 260. Óþ ðone calewan stoc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl ii. 216, 1. Hē gefeól on ðone stocc be ðære stānenan strǣte ðe is gehāten sacra uia, and tōbærst on feówer dǣlas. Ðā genāman men eft ðone stoc on weg and feówer syllice stānas on ðære ilcan stōwe ālegdon, Blickl. Homl. 189, 12–15. Gē þeówiaþ fremdum godum, stoccum and stānum (*ligno et lapidi*), Deut. 28, 36. Stoccon *lignis*, 64. Tō stoccum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 7. II. *a wooden trumpet* (?):—Bēma ł stocc *tuba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 2. [*O. Frs.* stokk *a stock; stocks*: *O. L. Ger.* stokk *stipes*: *O. H. Ger.* stocch *truncus, stipes, lignum, cippus*: *Icel.* stokkr.] v. hand-, heáfod-, pil-stocc.

stoccen; *adj. Made of logs*:—Andlang Teóburnan tō ðære wīde herestrǣt; æfter ðære herestrǣt tō ðære ealde stoccene saucte Andreas cyricean *to the old wooden St. Andrew's church*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 73, 20. Cf. *Stoken*church in Oxfordshire, *Stoken*ham in Devonshire.

stōc-līf, es; *n. A town, habitation*:—Stōcclīf *oppidum, civitas*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 18. Se mæg gedōn dæt ic sōftor eardian ǣgðer ge on disum lǣnan stōclīfe (cf. Here have we no continuing city, Heb. 13, 14) ðā while ðe ic on disse weorulde beó ge eác on ðam hēcan hāme ðe hē ūs gehāten heíþ *he can make me dwell more at ease both in this transitory habitation, while I am in this world, and also in that eternal home that he hath promised us*, Shrn. 163, 20. Se ðe ēgðer wilt ge dissa lǣnena stōclīfe ge ðara ēcena hāma, 164, 9. Cf. cot-, mynster-līf *for words in which* līf *is similarly used*; *and see* stōc.

stōc-weard, es; *m. A townsman*:—Stōcweardum *oppidanis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 49. v. stōc.

stōc-wīc, es; *n. A habitation, residence*:—On Casino ðam stōcwīc *in the monastery at Monte Casino*, Earle, A. S. Lit. 200, 34. v. stōc.

stod *a post*:—Stod *propolim* vel *pertica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 28. [A stake or a stode *palus*, Wülck. Gl. 600. 4. Stothe or post *posticulus*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 2.] v. duru-stod; studu.

stōd, es; *n. A stud, a herd of horses*:—Stood *equartium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 10. Ic geann mīnon hēahdeórhunton dæs stōdes ðe is on Colingahrycge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 25. Ic gean mīnum wīfe healfes ðæs stōdes æt Trostingtūne and mīnum gefēran healfes ðe mē mid rīdaþ, and fō mīn wīf tō healfum ðe on wealde is, and mīn dohter tō healfum, iv. 300, 28. Dæt stōd ðe ic dēr habbe, Chart. Th. 574, 20. [Asse . . . thou come of lither stode, P. S. 201, 2. Þe sulve stottes in þe stode, O. and N. 495. The hors of thilke stood Devoureden the mannes blood, Gow. 3, 204, 19. *O. H. Ger.* stuot *equaritia, grex equarum*: *Icel.* stōð; *n.*: *Dan.* stod.]

stōd-fald, es; *m. An enclosure for a stud of horses*:—Tō ðam aldan stōdfalde; and ðonne fram ðam stōdfalde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 393, 21. Of ðam wylle on ðone stōdfald; of ðam stōdfalde, vi. 213, 21. Be norðan stōdfaldan, iv. 66, 8. [*Dan.* stod-fold *an enclosure for horses.*]

stōd-hors, es; *n. A stud-horse*:—Gyf mon mæte ðæt hē feola stōd-horsa habbe, Lchdm. iii. 176, 5. [*Icel.* stōð-hross.]

stodl *a post.* v. dur-stodl [*O. H. Ger.* turi-studil, -stuodil, -stodal *limen, postis*: *Icel.* stuðill *a prop, stay*]. v. stod, studu, *and next word.*

stodle (-a; *m.?*), an; *f. A stay, part of a loom*:—Hē sceal fela tōwtōla habban . . . stodlan, Anglia ix. 263, 11. [Stodul or stedulle of wevynge *telarium* (cf. *Span.* telar *a loom*), Prompt. Parv. 476. Stodyll a toole for a wever, *lame* (cf. *lama* sleybrede, Wülck. Gl. 591, 28) *de tisserant*, Palsgrave (Halliwell's Dict.). Cf. *M. H. Ger.* stodel *pidonius* (*textoris*); in a gloss the word is further explained by *warfsteche.* v. Grff. vi. 654.] v. preceding word.

stōd-mere, an; *f. A brood-mare, mare with a foal*:—Gif mon cū oþþe stōdmyran forstele, and folan oþþe cealf of ādrīfe, L. Alf. pol. 16; Th. i. 70, 24. [Ich am a ful stodmere, a stinckinde hore. A. R. 316, 15. Stodemere, Perceval 367 (Halliwell's Dict.). *Icel.* stōð-merr.]

stōd-þeóf, es; *m. One who steals from a stud, a horse-stealer*, L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 5.

stofa, an; *m. A room for a warm bath*:—Stofa *balneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 60. [*O. H. Ger.* stuba *a chamber that may be warmed*: *Icel.* stofa, stufa *a bathing-room that has a fire*; *a room.* The Romance languages borrowed from Teutonic, hence *Fr.* étuve: *Ital.* stufa: *Span.* estufa *a hot-house, bath-room.*] v. stuf-bæþ.

stofn, e; *f.* I. *a stem*:—Stoc *truncus*, stofn *stipes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 43. [Þai thre stod on a stouen (staike, stocke, other MSS.), C. M. 8036. *Stovin* a stump or stake; the part of a hawthorn left in a hedge after 'splashing' it, E. D. S. Pub. Leicestershire. *Icel.* stofn *a stem, stump of a tree.*] II. *a shoot of a tree*:—Stofina ł telgena *surculorum, virgultorum*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 65. Stofnes (stofne ?), ōwæstmas *surculos, ramusculos*, 409, 1. II a. fig. *offspring, progeny*:—Mid gestrēnendlīcere stofne *progenie propaganda*, 445, 64. [*Stoven* a sapling shoot from the stump of a fallen tree, E. D. S. Pub. B. 22, and Whitby

Gloss.] **III.** *a foundation:*—Swā gē āwurpon wāh of stofne *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Th. 61, 3. [*Icel.* stofn *a foundation*; stofna *to establish, lay the foundation of.*]

stōl, es; *m.* **I.** *a stool, seat:*—Stool *tripes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 75. Gewyrc stōl of þrīm treówum . . . geót under ðone stōl, Lchdm. ii. 76, 21–24. Man sceal habban . . . sceamelas, stōlas, Anglia ix. 264, 21. **II.** *the seat* (lit. and fig.) of one in authority, *the throne* of a king, *see* of a bishop:—Sōna se stōl (*the throne*) scylþ, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 1. Stōles *cathedræ* (*pontificalis*), Hpt. Gl. 454, 33. Se sit swelce hē sitte on ðæm stōle ðæs forhwierfdan gemōtes . . . Se biþ beforan ðe on ðæm stōle sitt ðǽm ōðrum ðe ðǽr ymb stondaþ, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 24–28. Heofnes Wealdend ðe siteþ on ðam hālgan stōle, Cd. Th. 17, 16; Gen. 260: 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hū hē him strenglīcran stōl geworhte, 18, 15; Gen. 273. Geseón selfes stōl herran dīnes, 36, 4; Gen. 566. Ofer stōl *super cathedram* (*Mosi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 2. [*Goth.* stōls *a seat, throne: O. Sax. O. Frs.* stōl: *O. H. Ger.* stōl, stuol *sedes, sella, thronus: Icel.* stóll *a seat, throne, see.*] v. arce- (erce-), arcebiscop-, biscop-, brego-, cyne-, ealdor-, Eoforwīc-, ēdel-, fealde-, friþ-, frum-, gang-, gebed-, gif-, gleow-, gum-, heáfod-, heofon-, hleów-, rodor-, þeóden-, yrfe-stōl.

stole, an; *f.*: stol, es; *n.* (in Northern specimens) *A stole, long outer garment:*—Stole *stola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 43. Stol wuldres gigeride hine *stola glorie induit eum*, Rtl. 45, 29. Dæt stol æriste *stolam primam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 22. Geonga in stolum (stollum, Rush.) ł on oferslopum *ambulare in stolis*, 20, 46: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 38. [*Icel.* stola; *f. a stole.* From Latin.]

stom[**m**], stomer, stommettan, stomrian, stondan, stood. v. stam, stamer, stammettan, stamerian, standan, stōd.

stōpel, es; *m. A foot-step, mark left by the foot:*—Man dæghwamlīce ða moldan nimeþ on ðǽm lāstum . . . and nǽfre man ǽnre moldan tō ðæs fæle ne nimeþ, ðæt mon ǽfre þurh ðæt mǽge ā ðý māran dǽl on ðǽm stōplum gewercean (*make the footprints larger*) . . . Forlēt ūre Drihten his ða hālgan fēt ðǽr on ða eorþan besincan . . . and swā nūgeat on ðære eorþan ða stōplas onāþrycte syndon, Blickl. Homl. 127, 14–26. [Cf. *O. Sax.* stōpo *foot-print.*]

stoppa, an; *m. A stop, a bucket, pail.* Halliwell gives *stop* a small well-bucket, and also *stoppe* a bucket, or milking-pail, as Norfolk words; the latter being still in use. 'The holy-water *stoppe* was a vessel containing holy-water placed near the entrance of a church, and was sometimes made of lead':—Stoppa *situla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25. 10: *bona* (?), 288, 2: *botholicula*, ii. 126, 55: *bothonicla*, 11, 20: *bothonicula*, Txts. 42, 122. [Prompt. Parv. stoppe, boket *situla, haustrum*, stoppe, vessel for mylkynge *multra, multrale, multrum.*] v. buter-stoppa.

stoppian *to stop, close* an aperture. v. for-stoppian, Lchdm. ii. 42, 12. [From Latin (?).]

stōr, es; *m. Frankincense, storax:*—Þes stōr *hoc thus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 59, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 25. Stōr ðe biþ of gewringe *stacten*, 20, 28. Hī him geoffrodon gold and rēcels and myrran . . . se stōr getācnode ðæt hē is sōð God, Homl. Th. i. 116, 9. Āne hand fulle stōres, Lev. 2, 2. Nymeþ stōr *sumite modicum storacis*, Gen. 43, 11. Ða ðe offrodon ðone stōr *qui offerebant incensum*, Num. 16, 35. Brimne stōr and hwītne rȳcels, Lchdm. iii. 14, 21. [Encens, stor *olibanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 24 (13th cent.) 'Mj bene bi ydiȝt beuore þe ase þet stor.' þet stor huanne hit is ope þe uere smelþ zuete, Ayenb. 211, 17.] v. stēran.

stōr; *adj. Great, strong, violent:*—Swā stōr þunring wes, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22. [Of þan fehte þe was feondliche stor, Laym. 85. Onkumen was Cadalamor . . . wid ferding stor, Gen. and Ex. 842. Wunder wel starc and stor, O. and N. 1473. Stoor (store) or hard or boystows *austerus, rigidus*, Prompt. Parv. 477. See also *store* in Halliwell's Dict. *O. Frs.* stōr: *O. L. Ger.* stōri *inclytus: Icel.* stórr: *Dan. Swed.* stor. Borrowed (?) from Scandinavian.]

storc, es; *m. A stork:*—Storc *ciconia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 81: 14, 33: i. 29, 19: 77, 18: 280, 24: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 6. Storc and swalewe heóldon ðone tīman heora tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. [*O. H. Ger.* storah, storc *ciconia, ophimachus, ibis: Icel.* storkr.]

stōr-cyll, e: -cylle, an; *f. A censer:*—Stōrcyl *turibulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 27. -i. silfren stōrcylle, Chart. Th. 429, 35. Se de bær ða stōrcyllan tō dære offrunge, Homl. Th. ii. 294, 20: Homl. Ass. 58, 185. Nime eówer ǽlc his stōrcillan, Num. 16, 6. Ðās stōrcyllan *hace turibula*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 4. Stōrcillan, Lev. 10, 1.

storm, es; *m.* **I.** *a storm, tempest:*—Storm *nymbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 70: *procella*, i. 52, 62: 76, 45: *grando*, Blickl. Gl. Se swearta storm nordan and eástan, Met. 4, 22. Se stearca storm, 6, 11. Seó rēþnes dæs stormes *saevitia tempestatis*, Bd. 5, 1: S. 614, 9. Hē ofslōh on storme (*grandine*) wīngeardas heora, Ps. Spl. 77, 52. Mid ðý storme dæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13: S. 516, 19. Ðās stānhleoþu stormas cnyssaþ, Exon. Th. 292, 19; Wand. 101: 307, 13; Seef. 23. Storma *nimborum*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 71. Stormum *nimbis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 36. On ðære hreón sǽ and on ðæm miclan stormum, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 3. Gescyrped mid ðære rinde wið ða stearcan stormas, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 8. Seó lyft āhyrþ ealle wolcna and stormas, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10. **Ia.** fig. *a storm* of arrows:—Strǽla storm scōc ofer scyldweall, Beo. Th. 6225; B. 3118. **Ib.** *storm, disturbance, disquiet:*—Hwæt is ðonne ðæt rīce and se ealdordoom būtan ðæs mōdes storm, se biþ simle cnyssende ðæt scip ðære heortan, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 4. Swelce eác tōzætēcte ðisse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ, Bd. 2, 5: S. 507, 6. Ða strongan stormas weoruldbisgunga, Met. 3, 3. **II.** *uproar, tumult:*—Storm up ārās æfter ceasterhofum, eirm unlytel hǽdnes heriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2474; An. 1238. Storm up gewāt heáh tō heofonum, herewōpa mǽst, Cd. Th. 206, 30; Exod. 459. **III.** *violent attack*, cf. to *storm* a place:—Ðis is strongliċ. nū des storm becom, þegen mid þreáte (*of the harrying of hell*), Cd. Th. 288, 26; Sat. 387. Forstond ðū mec and gestȳr him (*the devils*), ðonne storm cyme minum gǽste ongegn, Exon. Th. 455, 32; Hy. 4, 58. [*O. Sax.* storm: *O. H. Ger.* sturm *procella, tempestas; strepitus, agitatio, motus, seditio, tumultus: Icel.* stormr *a tempest; tumult, uproar.*] v. styrman.

stōr-sæp, es; *n. Resin:*—Stōrsæpes *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

stōr-sticca, an; *m. An incense-stick, rod for stirring the incense in the censer* (?):—.i. silfren stōrcylle mid silfrenum stōrsticcan, Chart. Th. 429, 35.

stōw, e; *f. A place.* The word remains either alone or in composition in place-names, e. g. *Stow* in Huntingdonshire, *Stowe* in Northamptonshire, Chepstow *old ceáp-stów* q. v.:—Stōw *locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 31. **I.** *a place, spot, locality, site:*—Ðeó stōw (*Calvary*) wæs gehende ðære ceastre, ðǽr se Hǽlend wæs āhangen, Jn. Skt. 19, 20: Elen. Kmbl. 1347; El. 676. Nis ðæt heóru stōw, Beo. Th. 2749; B. 1372. Wæs seó londes stōw bimiþen fore monnum, ōþþæt Meotod onwrāh beorg on bearwe, Exon. Th. 110, 32; Gū. 117. Ðā hwearf hē eft tō ðære leófan stōwe his ellþeódignesse *tunc reversus ad dilectae locum peregrinationis*, Bd. 5, 9: S. 623, 30. Teón wit of ðisse stōwe, Cd. Th. 114, 30; Gen. 1912. Stōpon tō ðære stōwe ðe Dryhten ǽr āhangen wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 1428; El. 716. Tō ðam stōwe (-um?) *ad loca*, Ex. 3, 8. Geseóh ða stōwe ðe se Hǽlynd wæs on āled, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 6. Dæt hē ðǽr forgeáfe stōwe mynster on tō timbrianne, Bd. 3, 24: S. 557, 26. On wēstum stōwum *in desertis locis*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Hē gǽþ þurh unwæterie stōwa, Lk. Skt. 11, 24. Muntas and mōras and eác monige wēste stōwa, Salm. Kmbl. 683; Sal. 341. **II.** *a place* on the body:—Gif ðū wille lim ǽceorfan . . . gesceáwa ðū hwilc sió stōw sié and ðære stōwe mægen, forðon ðe ðara stōwa sum raþe rotaþ, gif hire mon gimeleásliċe tilaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 22–25. Wið wīfa earfoðȳw-sum ðe on heora inwerdlīcum stōwum earfeþu þrowiaþ . . . wyrc tō sealfe, ðū on wīfa stōwe, i. 338, 19–22. Lācnian ða sāran stōwa, ii. 22, 3: 70, 8: 150, 16. **III.** *a place* which is built, *a house* or *collection of houses, a habitation, dwelling*:—Seó stōw (*Ely*) wæs gehālgod ðam hālgan Petre, Chart. Th. 241, 2. On ðære stōwe dura *in introitu tabernaculi*, Num. 12, 5. Ne onscunige ic nō ðæs neoþeran and ðæs unclænan stōwe (*the prison of Boethius*), Bt. 5, 1: Fox 10, 15. Gange seó sócn intō ðære stōwe (*the monastery at Ely*), Chart. Th. 243, 1. On ðære stōwe (*the town of Zoar*) wē gesunde māgon bīdan, Cd. Th. 152, 19; Gen. 2522. Ða sealde se cyning him wununesse and stōwe on Cantwarabyriġ *dedit eis mansionem in civitate Doruvernensi*, Bd. 1, 25: S. 487, 18. Hē āna gesæt dýgle stōwe (*a hermitage*), Exon. Th. 111, 21; Gū. 130. Folc of eallum tūnum and stōwum, Bd. 2, 14: S. 518, 10. **IV.** *a place, position, station:*—Sió wyrd dǽlþ eallum gesceaftum stōwa and tīda, Bt. 39, 5: Fox 218, 33. Ða nū ryne healdaþ, stōwe gestefnde, Cd. Th. 10, 21; Gen. 160. **V.** *a place* in a series:—Onfēngon hī ða teóþan stōwe on ehtnysse Godes cyrcena æfter Nerone, Bd. 1, 6: S. 476, 22. **VI.** *place, room, stead:*—Se ðe lifigende wǽre ðæs hādes hæfde mihte ōþerne biscop his stōwe tō hālgianne dēr se ōðer forþfērde *is qui superest consors ejusdem gradus, habeat potestatem alterum ordinandi, in loco ejus qui transierat, sacerdotem*, 2, 18: S. 520, 35. **VII.** *a place, passage* in a book:—Ic dē sende dæt spell dē sylfum tō rǽdanne and on emtan tō smeágeanne and eác on mā stōwa tō wrītanne and tō lǽranne, Bd. pref.: S. 471, 11. [*O. Frs.* stō *a place: Icel.* eld-stó *a fire-place.*] v. ancor-, byrgen-, ceáp-, cot-, cwealm-, dóm-, eardung-, ēdel-, folc-, freóls-, friþ-, fulwiht-, gemōt-, gewin-, heáfod-, heg-, leger-, mold-, munuc-, mynster-, neáh-, onbīd-, oret-, pleg-, seonoþ-, spell-, sundor-, tintreg-, wæl-, wāfung-, weall-, wīc-, win-, witnung-, wītung-, wræc-stōw.

stōwian; *p.* ode *To hold back, restrain*:—Stōuuigan *retentare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 72. [He sette stronge lawen to steowien (stewe, 2nd MS.) his folke, Laym. 6266. Stew þine unwittie wordes, Marh. 6, 2 (and see note, p. 109). Læte me steowe (cf. steowe = A. S. stōw, 145, 5) mi flesc, Misc. 193, 34. Beo stiward in oure stude til ȝe be stouwet (stowed, C-text MS. I.; ruled, B-text) betere, Piers P. A-text 5, 39. ȝiff any man stow me this nyth I xal hym ȝeve a dedly wownde, Cov. Myst. (Halliwell's Dict.). Stowyñ or with stond idem quod stoppyñ, stowynge, stowwynge *obsistencia, resistencia*, Prompt. Parv. 478, col. 1.]

stōw-lic; *adj. Local, relating to place*, (1) *occupying a place:*—God is ǽghwǽr, þeáh ðe se engel stōwlīc sý. Nis se ælmihtiga Wealdend stōwlīc, forðan ðe hē is on ǽlcere stōwe, and swā hwider swā se stōwlīca engel fiihþ, hē biþ befangen mid his andwerdnysse, Homl. Th. i. 348, 12–15. Stōwlīcere moldan *situ*, Germ. 391, 195. (2) *expressing*

relations of place:—Sume naman syndon *localia* dæt synd stówlíce; ða geswuteliað gehendnysse oððe ungehendnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 18. Sume (*adverbs*) synd stówlíce, fordan ðe hí getæcniað stówa, 38; Zup. 224, 12.

stówlíce; *adv. Locally, in respect of place*:—Ða Iudéiscan ðe on Crist gelýfdon wæron him gehendor stówlíce and eác durh cýðde dære ealdan æ: æ wæron swíðe fyrlyne ágðer ge stówlíce ge durh uncýðde, Homl. Th. i. 106, 19–21.

strácian; *p.* ode *To stroke*:—Se láce gráþaþ and strácaþ, ærðonðe hé stingan wille, Past. 26; Swt. 187, 5. Wildu hors, ðonne wé hié æresð gefangnu habbaþ, wé hié dacciaþ and strácíad mid brádre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, 41, 4; Swt. 303, 10. Myd swýþe drígeon handum strácа geornlíce ðane innoþ, Lchdm. iii. 134, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* streichôn *demulcere.*]

strácung, e; *f. Stroking, caressing*:—Strácung *vel* ólacung *delinimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 69.

strǽc, strec; *adj.* I. *strict, severe, rigorous, stern, hard*:—Hú se reccere sceal bión wið ðara yfelena undeáwas strǽc for ryhtwíslícum andan *ut sit rector contra delinquentium vitia per zelum justitiae erectus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 6. Strǽc (strec, Cott. MSS.), 12; Swt. 75, 12. Dæt se streca Déma ús geárige, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 13. Ætforan dæs gesíhðe dæs strecan Déman, 124, 15. Streccere *rigidae*, *durae*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 16. Dære strǽcan *asperrima*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 24. Wé scoldon mid strecum móde stíðlícor libban and winnan wið leahtras, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 18. Réðe and strǽce for ryhtwísnesse *justitiae severitate districti*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 19. Déde strece *actus strenuos*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 201, 11. Tó ðæm strǽcstum (strecestum, MS. T.: strænestum, MS. A.) mynstermonna cynne *ad cenobitarum fortissimum genus*, R. Ben. 10, 4. II. *rigid, unyielding, obstinate, persistent*. v. strǽcness:—On ódre wísan sint tó manianne ða ánfealdan strǽcan on ódre ða unbealdan. Ðǽm anfealdan strǽcum is tó cýðanne dæt hié bet [ne] truwien him selfum ðonne hié ðyrfen ðonne hí nyllaþ geðafan beón óderra mouna geðeahtes *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes. Illis dicendum est, quod plus de se, quam sunt, sentiunt, et idcirco alienis consiliis non acquiescunt*, Past. 42, 1; Swt. 305, 12–15. III. *violent, using force, uncompromising, vehement*:—Manig strec (strǽc, MS. B.) man wyle werian his man swá hwæðer him þincþ dæt hé hine eád áwerian mǽge. Ac wé nellaþ geþafian dæt unriht, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 1. Heofena ríce þolaþ neád, and strece (*violenti*) nimaþ dæt, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 12. Godes ríce ðolaþ neáðunge, and ða strecan mód hit gegríþaþ . . . Eal cristen folc sceal mid neáðunge and strecum móde dæt heofonlíce ríce geearnian, Homl. Th. i. 358, 25–35. Ða háfþenan féngon tó wurðienne entas and strece woruldmen ðe míhtige wurdan on woruldafelum and egesfulle wǽran ða hwýle ðe hý leofedon, Wulfst. 105, 34. [Cf. strek *straightway*: He sal noght wend strek til purgatory bot even til helle, Pr. C. 3378. *M. H. Ger.* strac.] v. ánstrǽc, *and next word.*

strǽc, es; *n.* (?) I. *strictness, rigour*:—Strǽc *districtio, rigor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 48. Sý nátóðæshwón regoles strǽc gehealden *nullatenus districtio regule teneatur*, R. Ben. 61, 15. II. *violence, force*:—Hú mæg beón bútan strece and neáðunge dæt gehwá mid clænnysse dæt gále gecynd þurh Godes gife gewylde? Homl. Th. i. 360, 1, 10. Hér man ýtte út Ælfgár eorl, ac hé com sóna inn ongeán mid strece þurh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 36.

strǽc-líc; *adj. Rigorous, strict, severe*:—Gif hié ne beóþ gebundne mid strǽclíce láreówdóme *si hanc districtionis severitas non coarctat*, Past. 17, 9; Swt. 123, 17. Streclícere hǽse *rigid oimperio*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 4.

strǽclíce; *adv.* I. *strictly, sternly, vehemently*:—Gif him God ryhtlíce and strǽclíce (strecllíce, Cott. MSS.) déman wile *si districte judicentur*, Past. 5, 3; Swt. 45, 20. Hwílum líðelíce tó dréatigenne hwílum suíðlíce and strǽclíce tó dráfianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando autem vehementer increpanda*, 21, 1; Swt. 151, 12. II. *violently, forcibly*:—Swá swá deáð strecllíce ásyndraþ sáwle fram líchaman ealswá lufu Godes strecllíce ásyndraþ manu fram middaneardenre lufe *sicut mors violenter separat animam a corpore, ita dilectio Dei violenter segregat hominem a mundano amore*, Scint. 16, 14–16.

strǽcness, e; *f. Persistence, perseverance, pertinacity*:—Mid unáteriendlíc[r]e strecnysse *indefessa instantia* (*perseverantia*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 24. Hí mid ánrǽdnesse and mid strecnesse geearnodon heofona ríce, L. Ælfc. P. 13; Th. ii. 368, 29.

strǽd[a, -e?] *a pace, stride*:—Míle straedena *mille passus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 41.

strǽdness. v. stregdness.

strǽgl (*from Latin* stragula ?), strǽl, strél, e; *f. A covering for beds, a rug, a mattress, bed*:—Strégl (g *over* a), strél *aulea*, Txts. 43, 249. Strél *stragua*, 99, 1907. Strǽl *vel* bedding *mataxa vel conductum vel stramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 29. Strǽle minum (-e?) ic wǽte *stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Spl. 6, 6. Strǽla *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 67. Ealle strǽla his ðú ácyrdest *universum stratum ejus versasti*, Ps. Spl. 40, 3. [*Prompt. Parv.* strayle, bed clothe *stragula.*]

strǽl, strél, streál, es; *m.*: e; *f.*: strǽle, an; *f. An arrow, shaft, dart* (lit. and fig.):—Ða genam hé his bogan and hine gebende and ða mid geǽttredum strǽle ongan sceótan . . . Ða sóna mid ðan ðe se strǽl on flyge wæs, ða com swíðe mycel windes blǽd, dæt seó strǽl weard eft gecyrred, and ða ðone ilcan mon, ðe heó ǽr from sended wæs, hé sceát, Blickl. Homl. 199, 17–23. Hé cwæð tó ðam deófle: 'Ðú heardeste strǽl tó ǽghwilcre unrihtnesse, 241, 3; Andr. Kmbl. 2380; An. 1191. Hé his costunge streále on ðam móde geǽstnode dæs cempan. Hé mid dære geǽttredan streále gewundod wæs . . . Ða hǽfde hine seó deófollíce strǽl mid ormódnysse gewundodne, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 28, 2–14. Swá seó strǽle byþ strangum on handa *sicut sagittae in manu potentis*, Ps. Th. 126, 5. Leóhtes strǽle ł leóma *lucis spiculum*, Hymn. Surt. 30, 6. Se mon wæs ofscoten mid his ágenre strǽle mid ðý ðe hé wolde ðone fearr sceótan, Shrn. 83, 6. Hé lord onsendeþ biterne strǽl, Exon. Th. 48, 2; Cri. 765. Strǽlas *sagittae*, Ps. Spl. 63, 8: Blickl. Homl. 203, 9. Strélas, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Strële beóþ scearpe *sagittae acutae*, Ps. Th. 119, 4: 143, 7. Scearpum strélum, 63, 4. Hé sende his strálas, 17, 14: Judth. Thw. 24, 34; Jud. 223. Ða hét ic feá strǽla (*pauca sagittas*) sendan in ða burh innan, Nar. 10, 22. Hé sendeþ his strǽlo, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Láteþ strǽle fleógan, farende flán, Exon. Th. 386, 4; Rä. 4, 56. Hé ða strǽle dara áwerigdra gásta him fram ásceáf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Strǽle bitere sendan, Ps. Th. 77, 11: 76, 14. [Strales hate, Laym. 5695. *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* strâla; *f. sagitta, jaculum*: *M. H. Ger.* strâl, strâle; *m. f.*: *Ger.* strahl; *m.*] v. here-, wæl-, wǽpen-strǽl.

strǽl-bora, an; *m. An archer*:—Strélbora *arcister*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 8. Strælbora and scytta, 7, 32. Strælbora, 55.

strǽlian; *p.* ode *To shoot*:—Hí strǽliaþ hine *sagittabunt eum*, Ps. Spl. 63, 4.

strǽl-wyrt, e; *f. Club-moss* (?). Somner gives the word as glossing *callitrichon*:—Gif dolh fúlige, ceówe strælwyrt on and gearwan, Lchdm. ii. 96, 9.

strǽt, e (*but uninflected forms occur*); *f.* I. *a road*:—Læg án drío strǽt þurh ða sǽ. And ðæt wæter stód an twá healfa dære strǽte, Ex. 14, 21–22. Him þurh streámrǽce strǽt wæs gerýmed, Andr. Kmbl. 3159; An. 1582. Tó dære ealdan strǽt; ondlong dære strǽt, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 30. On ða sealtstrǽt; andlang strǽt, 82, 26. Foldweg, cúþe strǽte, Beo. Th. 3272; B. 1634. Ceastre and torras and strǽta and brycge geworhte wǽron *civitates, forus, pontes, et stratae factae*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. II. *a road in a town, a street, a paved road*:—Strǽt wæs stánfáh . . . hié tó sele gangan cwómon, Beo. Th. 645; B. 320. Ða stánas dæs temples licggeaþ æt ælere strǽte ende *in capite omnium platearum*, Past. 18, 3; Swt. 133, 12. Loth sæt on dære strǽt (*in foribus civitatis*) . . . Hig cwǽdon: 'Wé willaþ wunian on dære strǽt (*in platea*), Gen. 19, 1–2. Be disse strǽte, Cd. Th. 147, 8; Gen. 2436. Eode se apostol be dære strǽt, Homl. Th. i. 60, 21: ii. 120, 16. Hé eode in burh, stóp on strǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 1969; An. 987. Enta ærgeweorc innan burgum strǽte stánfáge, 2473; An. 1238. Fenn strǽta *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 44. Ou strǽta hyrnum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. On strǽton *in plateis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 56. Hí synd stænene mid ðám de man strǽta wyrc þ, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 134. Ða arn se ceorl geond ealle ða strǽt, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* strâta: *O. Frs.* strête: *O. H. Ger.* strâza. *From Latin* strata.] v. cyne-, farop-, fird-, heáh-, here-, lagu-, mere-, port-, rane-, sealt-, stán-strǽt.

strǽt, e; *f. A couch, bed*:—On beddinge strǽte mínre *in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Spl. C. 131, 3. Ofer strǽte *super lectum*, 62, 7: 6, 6. [From Latin.]

strand, es; *n. A strand, shore*:—Strand *litus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 24: *sablo*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 77. Se Hælend stód on ðam strande . . . Dæt strand getácnode ða écan staðolfæstnysse dæs tówerdan lífes, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 30. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Hí sæton be ðam strande *secus littus sedentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48: Jn. Skt. 21, 4. Ða eode hé be strande, Ap. Th. 7, 19. Gáþ tó dære sǽ strande, Homl. Th. i. 64, 3. Urk mín húskarl habbe his strand eall forne gén hys ágen land, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 6. Stranda *litorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 28. Strandum *litoribus*, 465, 9. [*O. Du.* strande; *n.*: *M. H. Ger.* strant; *m.*: *Icel.* strönd; *f.*] v. sǽ-strand.

strang; *adj. Strong*; fortis, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 56: acer, vehemens, 17, 28: strenuus, ii. 74, 60. I. of living beings, (1) *strong, powerful, mighty*:—Hé wæs strang forþingere *he was a powerful intercessor*, Kmbl. Skt. i. 5, 6. Fugel meahtum strang, Exon. Th. 40, 31; Cri. 647. Ðú eart mægenes straug, Beo. Th. 3692; B. 1844. Hú mæg man ingán on stranges (*fortis*) hús and hys fata hyne bereáfian, búton hé gebinde ǽrest ðone strangan (*fortem*)? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 29. Paminunde dæm strongan cyninge *apud Epaminondam, strenuissimum imperatorem*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 21. Wǽron hér strange cyningas (*fortissimi reges*), Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 30. Hé ys strengra (strængra, Rush.: strongra, Lind.) donne ic *est fortior me*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11: Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Wé wénaþ dæt mon beó ðý strængra (strencra, Cott. MS.) ðe hé bíþ miccl on his líchoman, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 7. Ic eom se strengesta (*fortissimus*) God ðínes fæder, Gen. 46, 3. Se strangesta cyning Ælþelfríþ *rex fortissimus Ædilfrid*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 18. Ætýwan ðíne mærðe and ðíne strengestan hand, Deut. 3, 24. Feówer ða strengestan him betweónum

gesprǽcon, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 3. Of drīm foleum đām strangestan Germanie *de tribus Germaniae populis fortioribus*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 20. Of mīnum strengestum feóndum, Ps. Th. 17, 18. (2) *strong, firm, resolute, hardy*:—Beó strang and stadulfæst *confortare et esto robustus*, Deut. 31, 7, 23. Ic wēnde đæt ic wǽre swīđe strong on manegum cræftum ac ic ongeat siđđan đū mē forlēte hū untrum ic wæs *fortem me inter virtutes credidi, sed, quantae infirmitatis sim, derelictus agnovi*, Past. 65, 5; Swt. 465, 21. Đætte ūre nōd dȳ fæstre and dȳ strengre beforan Gode sīē on đæm cræftum *ut cor robustius in virtute solideture*, 65, 6; Swt. 467, 9. Đǽr wæs heáfde beslagen se strengesta martyr Scs Albanus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 33. (3) *hard, severe, fierce, stern*:—Strang wæs and rēđe se đe wætrum weóld, Cd. Th. 83, 8; Gen. 1376. Se þeóden wæs strang and stīđmōd, 279, 34; Sat. 248. Petrus gecȳđde đæt hē wæs strengesđ wid scylda, Past. 17, 6; Swt. 115, 17. Seó strengeste þeód *gens ferocissima*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 34. **II.** of things, (1) *strong, able to resist force, firm*:—Đū wǽre mē stranga tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2. Gē nānuht mid eów nabbaþ fæstes ne stronges đætte þurhwunigean mǽge, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 28. Æt strangum stāne, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Of dissum strongan stȳle, Exon. Th. 426, 25; Rä. 41, 79. Đeós wyrt biþ cenned on fæstum landum and on strangum, Lchdm. i. 134, 19. Deós wyrt wex on Illyrico swīđost and strengost wexeþ, 284, 17. (2) *firm, valid, assured*:—Mē đynceþ wīslīc, gif đū gesecó đa þing beteran and streugran đe ūs bodade syndon, đæt wē đām onfōn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. (3) *strong in operation, effective, producing a great effect, potent*:—Ongean swelce mettrymnesse mon beđorfte stronges lǽcedōmes . . . Is đæm lǽce tō gíémanne đæt hē strangne lǽcedōm selle đæm seócan, Past. 61, 2; Swt. 455, 26–29. Đa leáf syndon strenges swæcces, Lchdm. i. 310, 7. Gif đū đās wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wīne, 172, 12. Strangre stemne, Cd. Th. 33, 24; Gen. 525. Đa recceras ætiéwaþ strangne andan *fortem zelum rectores exhibent*, Past. 21, 6; Swt. 164, 11. Đæt is for hwī se gōda lǽce selle đæm hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōđrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 12. Gelācniað mid đǽm drencum strangra wyrta gemanges, Past. 37; Swt. 269. 24. Se gewuna is strengra on ælcum worde, đonne his regol sȳ, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 2. Đæt hié hæfden dȳ strengran scyte *ne sagittarum jactus impedirentur*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 13. Strongrum helpum *validioribus auxiliis*, Rtl. 61, 11. (4) *strong, earnest*:—Đā sealdon hī him strange manunge, Bd. 1, 25; S. 481, 13. (5) of that which is hard to bear, *hard, severe*:—Godes bebod, þēh hit strong wǽre, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 2. Hū strang hit biþ an helle tō biónne, Wulfst. 225, 12. Is se drohtað strang đæm đe lagolāde lange cunnaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 626; An. 313. Strang wīte. Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Đæt sār biþ tō đon strang, and hē nǽfþ nānne slǽp đonne hit strangost biþ. Lchdm. ii. 198, 25. Strang fefer, 226, 16. Com se stranga winter mid forste and mid snāwe and mid eallon ungewederon, đæt nǽs nān man đā on līue, đæt mihte gemunan swā strangne winter swā se wæs, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 32; Chart. Th. 163, 1. Hē āstealde swīđe strang gyld, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 20. Ealle đa gesetnessa đe tō stronge wǽron and tō hearde, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 15. Wæs đis gefeoht wægrimre and strengre ealium đām ǽrgedōmum, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 25. Manig broc byþ mycle strengre đonne tōdǽce, đeáh ic nǽfre nān strengre ne gedolode, Shrn. 185, 15. Đonne biþ Drihtnes word rēđe gehȳred, đām synfullum stefna strangast, Wulfst. 256, 16. (6) of violent motion or action, *fierce, violent*:—Strong wind, Met. 7, 25. Strang storm, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. His tōgān biþ dearle strang, 364, 17. Se stranga rén, Ps. Th. 71, 6. Đā gemunde hē đa strangan dǽda đara unmanna and đæra woruldrumena, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 27. Glif strongra storm and genip swyđor đreáde, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [*O. Sax.* strang: *Icel.* strangr: *O. H. Ger.* strengi.] v. byrđen-, for-, hyge-, lang-, mægen-, med-, ryne-, swīþ-, un-strang; strenge.

strange; *adv.* **I.** *severely*:—Rīcum mannum man sceal strangor (*severius*) dēman đonne đām heánum, L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 30. Đeáh đe đæt wīte heardor and strangor dōn sȳ *cum districtius agitur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 12. **II.** *strongly, violently*:—Seó sāe strange geondstyred on staþu beáteþ, Met. 6, 15; Soul Kmbl. 89; Seel. 45.

strang-hende, -hynde; *adj. Strong of hand*:—Dauid is gecweden *fortis manum*, đæt ys stranghynde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 14.

strangian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to grow strong, be strong, prevail, flourish*:—Ic strangige ođđe geđeó *vigeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 14. Strongaþ *praevaluit*, Ps. Surt. 51, 9. Ic strongade wið him *praevalui adversus eum*, 12, 5. Word unrehtwīsra strongadun (*praevaluerunt*) ofer ūs, 64, 4. Strangadan, swīđodon *invalescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, 46, 49. [Þet ower heorte ersian and eower feond strongian, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. *O. H. Ger.* strangēn *confortari*.] **II.** *to make strong, confirm, comfort*:—Staþelige man and strangie and trumme hī georne, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3. Hē đǽr wunode strangende hira heortan on geleáfan. Blickl. Homl. 249, 17. [Heo strangede þe walles, Laym. 4461.] v. ge-strangian; strangung.

strang-lic; *adj.* **I.** of persons, *strong, robust*:—Cnāht, stranglīc on wæstme and wēnlīc on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Hwæđer đæt landfolc sī tō gefeohte stranglīc ođđe untrumlic *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20. **II.** of things, (1) *strong, firm, solid, able to resist force*:—Næs nān đæs strongliċ stān gefæstnod, đæt mihte đam miclan mægne wiđhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 14; Sat. 517. Đeáh đeós eorđe þince on stede strongliċ, Met. 10, 11. Mīnne strongliċan stōl, Cd. Th. 23, 27; Gen. 366. Sume bióþ beforan monna ēagum gesewen swelce hié fæstliċu and strongliċu weorc wyrce *guidam quaedam ante humanos oculos robusta exerceant*, Past. 34, 6; Swt. 234, 19. (2) *requiring strength, laborious, hard*:—Nānne mon đæs ne tweóþ đæt se seó strong on his mægene đe mon gesihþ đæt strongliċ weorc wyrcþ *nemo dubitat esse fortem cui fortitudinem inesse conspexerit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 29. (3) *hard to bear, severe*:—Đis is strongliċ, nū đes storm becom, Cd. Th. 288, 25; Sat. 387. Stingaþ strangliċ sār on his eágan, Wulfst. 141, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* strang-līh *robustus*.]

stranglīce; *adj. Strongly*:—Stranglīce *roborabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 63. Stranglīce *fortiter*, stranglīcor *fortius*, stranglīcost *fortissime*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 230, 15. **I.** *with power, with energy, strenuously, vigorously*:—Hē stranglīce rīxode and bewerode đæt folc wið đa hǽđenan leóda, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 7. Hē galdorcræftum wiđstōd stranglīce, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167: Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gū. 875. Hwæt gētācnaþ đa bān būtōn stranglīce geworht weorc *quid per ossa nisi fortia acta signantur?* Past. 34, 6; Swt. 235, 16. **II.** *with violence, fiercely, vehemently*:—Hē byrnende from gebede swīceþ, stepeþ stranglīce, Exon. Th. 264, 34; Jul. 374. Se here đa burh besǽton and hire stranglīce wið feaht, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 15. Hire mǽtte đæt heó hærde sweord on handa and đæt heó strangliċe fuhte mid dȳ, Shrn. 60, 30. Đæt se wind swā stranglīce hrure on đa circan, đæt đǽr ne mihte nǽnig mon gestandan ođđe gesittan, 81, 22. **III.** *boldly, bravely, hardily*:—Hī heora land stranglīce geeodan and freódōm onfēngon, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 46. Him gesewen wæs đæt hē heardliċe and stranglīce spræce, 5, 13; S. 632, 25. **IV.** *firmly, in a manner to resist force*:—Hē biþ stranglīce wið đa getrymped, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 7. Tō đon đæt hē swā micle stranglīcor ārise swā hē hefiglīcor āfeóll *tanto post solidius surgeret quanto prius cecidisset*, 58, 5; Swt. 443, 32. **V.** *severely, sternly*:—Ón đām is stranglīce tō ehtanne đa de him ne ondrǽdaþ wītende syngian *in his fortiter insequenda, qui non metuunt sciendo peccare*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Se man wæs stranglīce gewītnad, Shrn. 73, 12. Se de swā stranglīce đa ludéas þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 169, 7.

strang-mōd; *adj. Of strong mind, confident, resolute*:—God đa unstrangan dyses middangeardes geceás, đæt đa strangmōdan, đe on ágenum mihtum truwiaþ, gescende wǽron, R. Ben. 1338, 28.

strangness, e; *f.* **I.** *strength*:—Strangnysse mīne *fortitudinem meam*, Ps. Spl. 58, 10. **II.** *force, violence*:—Of him is bodud Godes rīce and ealle on đæt strangnysse wyrcaþ *ex eo regnum Dei euangelizatur, et omnis in illud uim facit*, Lk. Skt. 16, 16.

strangung, e; *f.* **I.** *strengthening, invigorating*:—Hē (*Christ*) ne behōfode nānes wæstmes ne nānre strangunge on đære godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 150, 5. Mettas đe cēlunge and strangunge mægen hæbben, Lchdm. ii. 176, 16. Đæt lyft hē gesceóp tō ūres līfes strangunge, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 17. **II.** *vigor*:—Helias lyfaþ git on lichaman mid langsumre strangunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 275. v. ge-strangung; strangian.

strāpul, es; *m. A covering for the leg, kind of trouser*:—Strapulas *tubroces* (*tubrucus* lanea ocrea, ocreis aut calceis coriaceis superimponi solita, Migne) vel *brace*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 61. [A strapylle *tibiale*, Wrt. Voc. i. 259, col. 2 (15th cent.). Straple of a breche, strappyl *femorale, feminale*, Prompt. Parv. 478. Þe strapils of breke *tribraca, femoralia*, Cath. Ang. 367. Sum wummon wered þe brech of heare and þe strapeles adun to hire uet ilaced ful ueste, A. R. 420, 5. Seide þat þey were liche to mares wiþ white legges up to þe þiȝes, for þat tyme þe Longobardes usede strapeles wiþ brode laces doun to þe sparlyver *asserens eos fore similes equabus, quarum crurentenus pedes sunt albi, eo quod Longobardi tunc temporis usque ad suras candidis fasceolis uterentur*, Trev. v. 355, 4.]

strē, strea-berige, streac, streál. v. streáw, streáw-berige, stearc, strǽl.

streám, es; *m. A stream, current, flowing water*; in the plural used of the sea in poetry:—Streám *vel* wǽto *irriguum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 9. Streám *fluens*, ii. 149, 68: *alveus*, i. 54, 26. Streám, streum *rema, reuma*, Txts. 92, 855. Streámum, streaumum, streúm *torrentibus*, 103, 2036. Hī on đæs streámes bryege ābysgade wǽron . . . Scs Albanus gewende tō đære burnan . . . đā sōna ādrūgode se streám *fluminis ipsius occupabat pontem . . . Sanctus Albanus accessit ad torrentem . . . illico siccato alveo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 8–13. Hē wolde đa eá mid sunde oferfaran, ac hiene se streám fordrāf, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30. Ymbūtan đone weall is se mǽsta dīc. on đæm is iernende se ungeflǽgecesta streám *fossa extrinsecus late patens, vice amnis circumfluit*, Swt. 74, 18. Ealle đa gewītaþ swā swā wæteres streám, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Forđon seó stōw on ōfre đæs streámes (*super ripam fluminis*) wæs geseted, wæs his gewuna đæt hē on đone streám eode and hine on đam streáme sencte, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 18–22. Humbre streámes *Humbrae fluminis*, 1, 25; S. 486, 17. On Trenton streáme *in fluvio Treenta*, 2, 10; S. 519, 31. Temese streáme *Tamense fluvio*, 2, 3; S. 504, 16: 2, 14; S. 518, 15. Gehlade áne cuppan fulle forđ mid đam streáme, Lchdm. iii. 74, 14. Hāt gefec-

cean ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, 12, 1. Sing ðis on yrnendum wætere, and wend ðæt heáfod ongeán streám, 70, 8. Ondlang ðæs streámes . . . ondlang ðæs Doferdæles ongeán streám tó Wicforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 29. Streámas stódon, Cd. Th. 206, 29; Exod. 459. Streámas wundon, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Wǽgas grundon, streámas styredon, Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374. Reáde streámas *the waters of the Red Sea*, Cd. Th. 196, 23; Ex. 296. Sealte streámas, Exon. Th. 206, 2; Ph. 120. Streámas, sealtýþa gelác, 308, 4; Seef. 34. [*O. Frs.* strâm; *O. Sax.* strôm: *O. H. Ger.* stroum, strum *alveus, annis, torrens*: *Icel.* straumr.] v. brim-, eá-, ég-, égor-, fífel-, firgen-, fyrn-, lagu-, mere-, sǽ-, wæg-, wæl-, wæter-, wille-streám.

streám-faru, e; *f. The going* or *flowing of a stream of water, a current*:—Se æðeling hét streámfare stillan *the prince bade the rush of waters cease*, Andr. Kmbl. 3150; An. 1578.

streám-gewinn, es; *n. The strife of waters*:—Bídaþ stille stealc stánhleoþu streámgewinnes, Exon. Th. 384, 12; Rä. 4, 26.

streám-líc; *adj. Of water*:—Ofer streámlícum rícum *over rivers of waters*, Homl. Th. i. 444, 10.

streám-racu, e; *f. The bed* or *channel of a stream, a water-course*:—Streámracu *alveus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 26. Streámrace *alveus*, ii. 4, 59. Him þurh streámrace strǽt wæs geŕymed, Andr. Kmbl. 3158; An. 1582. Fram streámracum óþ dysge eorðan útgemǽru *a flumine usque ad terminos orbis terrae*, Ps. Th. 71, 8.

streám-rád, e: *f.* I. *the bed, course of a stream*:—Streám-raad, -rád, streúmráð *alveus*, Txts. 39, 129. II. *a watery road, the way across the sea*:—Sum streámráde con, weorudes wísa ofer wídne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 21; Crä. 54.

streám-ryne, es; *m. The running of a stream*:—Ðæt wæter swá genihtsumlíce út fleów ðæt hit arn streámrynes of ðam munte *the water flowed out so abundantly, that it ran streaming from the mountain*, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 8.

streám-stæþ, es; *n. A shore*:—Ofer streámstaðe stæppan *to land*, Cd. Th. 86, 21; Gen. 1434.

streám-weall, es; *m. A shore*:—Stáh ofer streámweall *he landed*, Cd. Th. 90, 12; Gen. 1494.

streám-wilm, es; *m. The boiling of the waters, surge*; aestus:—Streámwelm hwíleþ, Andr. Kmbl. 990; An. 495.

streáw, streów, strëu, strëw, es; *n. Straw, hay*:—Gærs oðde streów *foenum*, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 8, 3. Strëw, streów, streáw, 13; Zup. 83, 17. Strëwu, églan *fistucam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 69: 72, 25. Ðæt strëo (strë (*printed* sore, *pcl.* lytles strëes *festucae*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 4), Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 4, 5. Sume hí cuwon heora gescý, sume streáw, Homl. Th. i. 404, 6. Bærne streúw, Lchdm. iii. 114, 7. [Þe cwene þet mid one strea brouhte o brune alle hire houses, A. R. 296, 12. *Havel.* stra: *Chauc.* stre, stree: *Piers P.* strawe: *O. Frs.* strê: *O. L. Ger.* strô; *ger.* strôs: *O. H. Ger.* strô, strao: *Icel.* strá.] v. snîð-, windel-streáw (-streów).

streáw-berige (streá-, streów-, strëu-), an; *f. A strawberry* (*plant* or *fruit*):—Streáwberige *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 71. Streáberige, 31, 69. Streówberian wíse (streáwberge, MS. H.). Ðeós wyrt ðe man *fraga* and ðdrum naman streáwbergean nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 138, 20. Streówberge *fraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 4: ii. 36, 59. Strëuberie *fascinium*, strëuberian *fraga*, 38, 65, 66. Streáwberian wísan *fraga*. i. 79, 37. Streáwbergean leáf, Lchdm. ii. 350, 27. Streáwbergean wíse, 36, 11. Streáwberian wísan nioþowearde, 34, 24: 334, 11. Genim streáwberian nyþeweardan, iii. 2, 18. Strëaberian *vel* eorþbergan *fragium* i. *pumorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 30.

streáwberige-wise, an; *f. A strawberry-plant* or *runner*:—Streáberiewísan *framen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 70. [A strebery-wyse *hec fragus*, a strebery *hoc fragum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, col. 1.]

streáwian, streówian; *p.* ode: strewian; *p.* ede *To straw, strew*:—Ic strewige (streáwige, streówige) *sterno*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 9. Wé streówiaþ (strewiaþ) axan uppan úre heáfda, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 38. Streáwiaþ *evernenent* (*sternerent*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 30. Mid ðǽm hé strewede done weg, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13. Sume of ðám treówum heówon and streówedon (streówedon, MS. A.: strewedon, MS. B.) on done weg, Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Strewodun (streówedon, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8. Streówodan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 8, 9. Ða hǽþenan byrnende glǽda streáwodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35. Hé hét streówian geond ða flór fela byrnende glǽda, 8, 168. [*Orm.* strawwenn: *Chauc.* strawe: *Prompt. Parv.* strowiñ: *Goth.* straujan; *p.* strawida: *O. Frs.* strewa: *O. Sax.* strôgedun, streidun, *p. pl.*: *O. L. Ger.* streidin *sternerent*: *O. H. Ger.* strewen, strouwen: *Icel.* strá.] v. be-, ge-streáwian, -streówian; strégan.

streáwung, strec. v. strewung, strǽc.

streccan; *p.* strehte, streahte; *pp.* streht, streaht, streced (v. streced-ness) *To stretch*. I. *to hold out, extend*:—Ðú strecst (*extendes*) ðíne handa, and óder ðé gyrt, Jn. Skt. 21, 18. Strece ðǽrtó dínne hiht, Homl. Th. i. 252, 7. II. *to spread out*:—Ðæt folc strehton (*straverunt*) hyra reáf on done weg, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 8: Mk. Skt. 11, 8: Lk. Skt. 19, 36. III. *to prostrate*:—Hé híne wæs on gebed streccende æt líchoman ðæs Godes weres *prosternens se ad corpus viri Dei pia intentione*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* streechen *extendere, porrigere, prosternere*.] v. á-, ge-streccan.

strecedness, e; *f. A couch*; stratum:—Strecednes *stratum*, Ps. Lamb, 40, 4. Strecednysse míne ic beþweá, 6, 7.

strec-líc, -líce, -ness. v. strǽc-líc, -líce, -ness.

strégan. v. stregdan.

strégan *to strew*:—Græf golde strégan (stregdan?), Exon. Th. 311, 25; Seef. 97. [*Goth.* straujan.] v. stregdan.

stregdan. [There are two verbs of this form, a strong and a weak. The conjugation is further complicated by the frequent loss of g, so that forms of the strong verb are found (?) belonging to two classes (cf. *bregdan*): while in the Northern Gospels strong and weak inflections are combined in the same word. The two verbs are here put together]; ic stregde, strigde, strǽde, hé stregdeþ, strigdeþ, strét; *p.* (*strong*) strægd, *pl.* strugdon *and* strædon (v. strédun, Mk. 11, 8: *but the form may be weak* = strægdon): (*weak*) stregde, strǽdde, strugde (*North.*); *pp.* (*strong*) strogden: (*weak*) stregd, strǽded, strǽd *To strew, spread, scatter, sprinkle*. I. *to strew* something:—Se ðe ne somnigas streigdæs *qui non congregat, spargit*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 30. Geswerc swé swé eascan strigdeþ (*spargit*), Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Monige dǽt wæter on ádlige men strédaþ, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 32. Se wind se ðe ða bærnisse in ða burg strægd *ventus qui urbi incendia sparserat*, 2, 7; S. 509, 28. Ódre ða telge strédun (*sternebant*) on done woeg, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 8. Ðú somnas dér ðú ne strugdes (*sparsisti*) . . . Ic somniго dǽr ic ne strugde (strægde, Rush.: strédde, W. S. *sparsi*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 24, 26. Ðæt áttor on eallum cyricum hé stregde (*aspersit*), Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 35. Sió mængu strægdun hrægl heora on ðæm wege, sume telgran strægdun on ðæm wege, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 8. Nim ðæs hornes ecxan and strédi, Lchdm. i. 334, 17. Strédi on hálig wæter *sprinkle holy water on*, iii. 56, 11, 18. On ðæs feóndes fcax flána stregdan, Salm. Kmbl. 262; Sal. 130. Stregdende weter *aspargens aquas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 9. Wæs heora lár sáwen and stregden betuh feówer sceátum middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 33. Wæs him morþorbed strédi, Beo. Th. 4864; B. 2436. II. *to sprinkle* a place with something:—Ðú strédest (ástregdest, MS. T.) mé mid hysopon *asperges me hysopo*, Ps. Spl. 50, 8. Strédе man hit mid háligwætere *aspergatur aqua benedicta*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 38; Th. ii. 216, 1. III. *intrans. To scatter, disperse*:—Steorran strédaþ of heofone, stormum ábeátne, Exon. Th. 58, 24; Cri. 940. Stregdaþ tódas, Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. Hí tó scipon stréddon *they dispersed to their ships*, Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 3. IV. *to lay in order* (?):—Streide *struere* (*struerem*?), strídae, streide *struere*, Txts. 99, 1910. v. á-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, under-stregdan, -strédan.

stregdness, e; *f. Scattering, sprinkling*:—Mid strægdnesse (*aspersione*) ðæs wæteres, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 29.

strél *a couch*, strél *an arrow*, strénе, strencan, strën. v. strǽgl, strǽl, strímе, stencan, streówen.

streng, es; *m.* I. *a string, cord, rope*:—Rǽp *vel* strenc *funiculus, modicus funus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 67. Strengas *vel* bendas *lora*, 136, 77. Hé worhte swipan of strengon (*de funiculis*), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (1) *a string* of a musical instrument:—Streng *fidis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 54. On saltere týn strenga (*chordarum*), Ps. Spl. 32, 2. Strengum *fidibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 22: 148, 71: Hpt. Gl. 520, 61. Mid týn strengum getogen hearpe, Ps. Th. 143, 10. (2) *a bow-string*:—Boga *arcus*, bogen (-an?) streng *anquina* (*ar-*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 26. Strǽla storm strengum gebǽded, Beo. Th. 6226; B. 3117. (3) in a ship, *part of the rigging*; also *a cable*. v. ancer-streng *and cf. Icel.* strengr *in this sense*:—Ðæt scyp úte on ðære sǽ byþ gesund, gyf se streng (v. ancer-streng, l. 18) áþolaþ, for ðam hys byþ se óder ende fast on ðære eorðan and se óder on dam scype . . . Ðú scealt gefastnian done streng on Gode, ðæt ðæt scyp healdan sceal díines módes, Shrn. 175, 21–31. Windas weúxon, strengas gurron, Andr. Kmbl. 748; An. 374. (4) *a ligament, string* (of the tongue):—Wið ðam ðe se streng under ðære tunga tóswollen byþ, Lchdm. iii. 102, 2, 4, 5, 8. Strengce *nervo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 73. Strenga *nervorum*, 475, 13. II. fig. *a line, lineage* (cf. *Icel.* strengr, used of a narrow water-channel): —Of ðam strenge com Noe and his wíf, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 28. [*O. H. Ger.* strang *funus, funiculus*: *Icel.* strengr.] v. ancer-streng.

strengan; *p.* de *To make strong*. [Þild birrþ ben wiþþ ihwille mahht to beoldenn it and strengenn. Orm. 2614. Þe wepnen þ strenged ham stalewurdlukest aȝein me, Marh. 14, 19.] v. æt-strengan, á-strenged; strangian.

streng *strength*. v. strengu.

strenge; *adj. Severe, hard* (v. strang, II. 5): —Hé his torn gewræc on gesacum swíðe strengum stíðpe, Cd. Th. 4, 27; Gen. 60. v. strang.

-strenge, -strenged. v. tín-strenge, -strenged.

strengel, es; *m. One who strengthens* or *emboldens, a gallant leader*:—Nú sceal glǽd fretan wígena strengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115.

strengest. v. strang.

streng-líc; *adj. Strong, firm*:—Hú hé him strenglícran stól geworhte, heáhran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 18, 14; Gen. 273. Cf. strang-líc.

strengra. v. strang.

strengðu (o); *indecl.*: strengð, e; *f. Strength*:—Strengð *acha*, i. *virtus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 27. Seó strengð *vis*, Gl. Prud. 71. I. referring to living beings, (1) *strength, power to do, fortitude, power to bear, firmness, vigour*:—Strengþu heáfdes mines *fortitudo capitis mei*, Ps. Th. 59, 6: 117, 14. Mægnes strengðu, Exon. Th. 239, 23; Ph. 625. Módes strengð *fortitudo*, Wulfst. 51, 7. *Fortitudo*, dæt is strængð oððe ánrédnyss, þurh da sceal seó sáwul forbæran earfoðnysse mid ánræ̂dum móde, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 165. Strængþ *vigor*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 10. Strengeþ mín *fortitudo mea*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1. Strend *robur*, Kent. Gl. 795. Ic eów healde strengðu staþolfæstre, Exon. Th. 31, 3; Cri. 490. In dære gæstes strengðu, 40, 14; Cri. 638. Beón widmeten dínre strengðe *comparari fortitudini tuae*, Deut. 3, 24: Ps. Spl. 38, 14. On strengðe horses, 146, 11. Mid strengðe *cum potentia*, Ps. Th. 88, 11. Mid micelre strengðe áfylled hé worhte micele tácna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 23. Swá se fulfremeda wæstm biþ on fulre strengðe þeónde, ii. 76, 19. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*) hafaþ miht and strengðo, Cd. Th. 58, 22; Gen. 950. Ic dínre strengþu (*virtutem*) singe, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Strengðe *fortitudinem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 18. Hí lærdon dæt hí módes strengþo námen, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 5. (1 a) *the time when a man is strong, mature years*:—On mínum cildháde oððe on mínre geóg-ðe oððe on mínre strengðe oððe on mínreylde, Anglia xi. 102, 2. (2) *violence, force*:—Hé da ongeánwinnendan fæmnan mid micelre strengðe earfoðlíce ofercom, Ap. Th. 2, 5. Strengðe *violentiam*, Kent. Gl. 842. Hié ongunnon mid sweordum and mid strengþum þyder gán; þohton dæt hié woldan ofsléan da apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. II. referring to things, (1) *strength, efficacy, virtue, beneficial power*:—Hæfþ hit da strængðe hyne tó gewyrmene, Lchdm. i. 116, 1. Ðás sylfan strengðe heó hafaþ gewylled wið dæs migþan earfoðlícnyssa, 284, 3. Hæfþ deós wyrt ealle heora strengða, 244, 1. (2) of that which is hard to bear, *strength, violence, severity, force*:—Dí læs seó strengð dære wyrte ða gómban bærne, Lchdm. i. 316, 20. Wið áttres strengðe (strengðe, MS. B.), genim ðás wyrte . . . heó oferswíð ealle strengðe dæs áttres, 114, 13–15. Ne mæg man æ̂fre for his strengðe dysne wyrttruman syllan þicgean on sundrum, 260, 18. Hé sceal upweard licgean, dý læs hé da strengþe dyssæ lácnunge ongite, 300, 21. v. mægen-strengðu.

strengu (o); *indecl.*: streng, e; *f. Strength.* I. referring to living beings, *strength, power, vigour, fortitude*:—Dæs líchoman fæger and his strengo mæg bión áfyrred mid þreora daga fefre, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31 note. Dryhten strengo (*fortudo*) folces his, Ps. Surt. 27, 8. Tor strengu, 60, 4. Ða medomnesse dære strengio (-eo, Cott. MSS.) *dignitatem fortitudinis*, Past. 14, 5; Swt. 85, 23. Dære gástlícan strenge hyht, Blickl. Homl. 135, 27, 34. Of ælre strengu (-o, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 33. Strengo bistolen, mægene binumen, Exon. Th. 410, 8; Rä. 28, 13. Strengo getrúwode ánes mannes, Beo. Th. 5074; B. 2540. Strenge, 3071; B. 1533. Full strenge *plenus fortitudine*, Rtl. 43, 34. Mid mine ágne mægene and strengo (-eo, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 18: Cd. Th. 98, 19; Gen. 1632. Strengeo, 150, 21; Gen. 2495. Hé gemunde mægenes strenge, Beo. Th. 2545; B. 1270. Strengum *vigorously*, Cd. Th. 101, 2; Gen. 1676. II. of things, (1) *strength, power*:—Mec wolcna strengu byreþ, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rä. 8, 5. (2) *vigour, firmness*:—On strengo þeódscipes wlæc in *disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. On fæ̂rhæ̂fdnesse strenge (strengeo, Cott. MSS.) strange *abstinentiae robore validi*, Past. 5, 1; Swt. 41, 14. (3) *virtue*:—Sint tó manianne da mettruman tó dæm dæt hié gehealden da strenge dære gedýlde *admonendi sunt aegri, quatenus patientiae virtutem servent*, 36, 9; Swt. 261, 2. [The word occurs often in a later MS., where *strengð(u)* is found in the earlier in the passages given under that word from Lchdm. i. Deades strenge warp him dun, Gen. and Ex. 714. Edmond uor ys strenge was yclped Yrensyde, R. Glouc. 302. 7. *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* strengî *robur, fortitudo.*] v. hilde-, mægen-, mere-, woruld-strengu(o).

streón, es; *n.* I. *gain, acquisition, treasure*:—Ðér is striún ðín *ubi est thesaurus tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 21: 12, 35; Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 45. Striónes *thesauri*, p. 17, 5. Tilda ł stre (=streóna or streón) *quaestuum, lucrum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. Ða de geléfeþ in striónum (on gistríon, Rush.) *confidentes in pecuniis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 24. Of striónum hiora *de facultatibus suis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 3. Striona *thesauros*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. [Gif þu hauest welþe . . . ahte nis non eldere siren (ayhte nys non ildre istreou, Jes. MS.), O. E. Misc. 113, 184.] II. *begetting* (?), *generating*:—Swá hwylc monn swá his wíf for intingan ánum brúceþ tó streónne (streónenne?; *other text has* bearna tó strýnenne) *si quis suam conjugem creandorum liberorum gratia utitur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 33 MS. T. [Crist is his sune, Noht after chesunge ac after strene; for þan he him strende, alse þe sunne streneð liht, O. E. Homl. ii. 19, 24. The word is used also in the sense of *what is begotten, progeny, lineage, strain*:—Of hire owene streone (*race*), Laym. 2737. Streon (*offspring*) of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 16. Ne not ich none sunne þet ne mei beon ied to one of ham seouene oðer to hore streones, A. R. 208, 15. All folle wass þatt illke streon þatt Adam haffde strenedd, Orm. 27. Hiss stren shollde ben todrifenn, 16396. Þat holy streon, O. E. Misc. 153, 217. Of God, nat of the streen of which they been engendered, Chauc. Cl. T. 157. Spenser uses the form *strene* in this sense.] III. *power* (?):—Geþencaþ hwelc ðæs fæ̂sclícan gód sién and da gesælþa ðe gé ungemetlíce wilniaþ ðonne mágon gé ongeotan dæt dæs líchoman fæger and his streón mágon (strengo mæg, Cott. MS.) beón áfeorred níd þreora daga fefre *aestimate, quam vultis nimio corporis bona, dum sciatis hoc, quodcumque miramini, triduanae febris igniculo posse dissolvi*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 31. v. ge-streón; streónan.

streón *a couch.* v. streówen.

streónan, (*but more often with umlaut*) striénan, strénan, strínan, strýnan; *p.* de (*with gen. acc.*). I. *to gain, acquire*:—Oam hiewe de hé sceolde his gielpes stiéran, on ðæm hé his striénþ. Mid dý de hé sceolde his gestreón tóweorpan, mid dý hé hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 10. Strýneþ *foeneratur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 45. Se de him sylfum strýnþ *qui sibi thesaurizat*, Lk. Skt. 12, 21. Gif hé striónes allne middangeard *si lucretur universum mundum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush, 9, 25. Nis eów forboden æhta habban, gif gé ða on riht strénaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 28. Guman gylpe strýnaþ *men proudly lay up treasure*, Exon. Th. 445, 28; Dóm. 14. Hé hié gemyndgaþ ðara welegra de longe strúndon (striéndon, Hatt. MS.), and lytle hwíle brucon; hú hrædlice se fæ̂rlíca deáð hié on lytelre hwíle bereáfode ðæs de hié on longre hwíle mid unryhte striéndon (strúndon, Hatt. MS.), Past. 44; Swt. 332, 15–17. Hí dugeþa strýndon, welan and wiste, Cd. Th. 59, 28; Gen. 970. Striónas *thesaurizate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 20. Riht is dæt gerésan geornlice tylian and symle heora hlá̂fordan strýnan mid rihte, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 13. Hé ús téran hé gásta strónean, Andr. Kmbl. 662; An. 331. Se de his feore nyle hæ̂lo strýnan, Exon. Th. 96, 16; Cri. 1575. Tó striónanne *thesaurizandum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 1. Ðú de wære welena strýnende, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 12. II. *to beget, generate, create*:—Gé strínaþ suna and dohtra *filios generabis et filias*, Deut. 28, 41. Of ðysum þrím mannum, Noes sunum, eall des middangeard weard eft onwæcnod, þé hyé Drihten on þreó streónde (*created them of three conditions*), Anglia xi. 3, 60. Seth strýnde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 20; Gen. 1138: 70, 13; Gen. 1152. Hé be wífe bearna strýnde, 70, 5; Gen. 1148: 73, 8; Gen. 1201. Hié tósomne férdon and bearna striéndon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 10. Dæt his bródor nyme hys wíf and strýne him bearn, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 24. Hié sculon bearna striénan, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 10: Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 17: Cd. Th. 59, 19; Gen. 966. Hé ongan ódres striénan bearnes be brýde, 68, 17; Gen. 1118. Strýnan, 71, 15; Gen. 1171. For intingan bearna tó strýnenne *creandorum liberorum gratia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 33. Ic wille dæt hit gange on da nýhstan hand mé, bútan hyra hwylc bearn hæbbe; ðonne is mé leófast dæt hit gange on dæt strýned on da wæpned-healfe (*to the child born on the male side*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 15. [On hir he scal streonen (streni, 2nd MS.) þat scal wide sturien, he scal streonien (streoni, 2nd MS.) hire on ænne swiðe sellichne mon, Laym. 18844. Sikernesse streoned ȝemeleaste, A. R. 234, 3. All þatt streonedd wass þurrh Adam, Orm. 33. Behinden he (*elephants*) hem sampnen ðanne he sulen oðre strenen, O. E. Misc. 19. Genes *fornicantur*, Ps. 72, 27. See also Halliwell's Dict. *strain, strene. O. H. Ger.* striunen *lucrari.*] v. ge-streónan.

Streónes-halh *Whitby*:—On dære stówe seó is gecweden Streónes-halh, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 2: 4, 23; S. 592, 37. Hild abbodesse on Streónesheale, Chr. 680; Erl. 40, 13. Tymbrend dæs mynstres de ys nemned Steórneshealh, Shrn. 148, 40. For the forms streanæs, streunaes, strenes, found in Bede's History, v. Txts. 489. In Bd. 3, 25 the word is explained by *sinus fari.*

streón-ful, streów. v. gestreón-ful, streáw.

streówen, streón, strén, e; *f.* I. *a couch, bed*:—In bed stréne mínre *in lectum stratus mei*, Ps. Surt. 131, 3. Strêne mîne *stratum meum*, 6, 7: 40, 4: 62, 7. Ða héht hé him streówne gegearwian (bedd gewyrcian, MS. B.) *jussit sibi stratum parari*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 8. II. *a place where anything rests*:—Hord sceal in streónum bídan . . . hwonne hine guman gedælen *treasure shall remain in its places of rest . . . until men distribute it*, Exon. Th. 337, 22; Gn. Ex. 68.

streówian, streówung. v. streáwian, strewung.

streówness, e; *f. Bedding, what is spread to lie on*:—Ða bædon hine his discipulos dæt hié móstan húru sume streównesse him under gedón for his untrumnesse; da cwæd hé: 'Bearn, ne bidde gé dæs; ne gedafenaþ cristenan men dæt hé elles dó, bútan swá hé esne on axan and on duste licge,' Blickl. Homl. 227, 12.

strét, stredðan, streu, strewian. v. strét, be-stredðan, streáw, streáwian.

strewung, e; *f. What is spread to lie on, a couch*:—On bedde mínre strewunge *in lectum strati mei*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 3. [*O. L. Ger.* strewunga *stramentum.*]

stric, es; *m.* (?) *Plague* (?):—Éác seal áspringan wíde and síde . . . stric and steorfa and féla ungelimpa, Wulfst. 86, 12. Stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoðu, 159, 10. Gif hit geweorde dæt folce mislimpe þurh stric oðde steorfan, þurh unwæstm oðde unweder, L. I. P. 18; Th. ii. 324, 29. v. ge-stric.

strica, an; *m.* I. *a stroke* of a pen, *a tittle, a mark, line*:—Án

strica oððe ān stæf ðære ealdan ǽ ne bið forgǽged *iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit* (Mt. 5, 18), Homl. Th. ii. 200, 1: Jud. 15. Stricaп ł mærcunge *characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 13. Stricena *apicum*, stricum *characteribus, notis*, 512, 23, 52. Stricum *apicibus literarum*, 501, 56. **II.** *a streak, tract*:—Hit getimaþ hwilċdum ðonne se mōna beyrnþ on ðæm ylcan stricaп de seó sunne yrnþ, ðæt his trendel underscyt ðære sunnan tō ðam swiðe ðæt heó eall āþeóstraþ, Lchdm. iii. 242, 19. [Longe, croked strykes, Chauc. Astrolabe. Strek or poynt betwyx ij clausys yn a boke *liminiscus*, Prompt. Parv. 479. *Goth.* striks *κεραία*: *O. H. Ger.* stric *linea, nota, zona*. Cf. *Icel.* stryk *a stroke, dash.*]

strícan; *p.* strāc, *pl.* stricon; *pp.* stricen. **I.** *to stroke, smooth, rub, wipe*:—Ne delfe hȳ nān man mid īsene and mid wætere ne þweá, ac strīce hȳ mid clāþe clǽne. Lchdm. iii. 30, 24. [Baldulf lette striken to þan bare lichen his bærd and his chinne *had his beard shaved off quite smoothly*, Laym. 20303. To make murrour bryȝt. Stryke theron blak sope, Rel. Ant. i. 108, 23 (15th cent.). Strekyñ or make pleyne *complano*, strekyñ or make playne by mesure *hostio*, strekyñ, as menn do cattys *palmito*, Prompt. Parv. 479, col. 2. To stryke a buschelle *hostiare*, Cath. Ang. 369. This pecke to conteyne stryken with a strykell as mutche as our standerd pecke holdeth upheaped, ib. note 1. To stryke a bed = to make it smooth, is quoted by Halliwell, who gives *strike* as a Devonshire word for to rub gently. *O. H. Ger.* strīhhan *linere, fovere*. Cf. *Icel.* strjúka *to stroke, rub, wipe: Dan.* stryge.] v. ymb-strícan. **II.** *to make a stroke.* v. be-strícan; strica. **III.** *to go, move, run*:—Būton ðæm rodere de dās rūman gesceaft ǽghwylce dæge ūtan ymbhwyrfe, strīceþ ymbūtan, Met. 20, 140. [Striked a stream ut of þ stanene þruh, Kath. 122, 2479. Comen alle strikinde of eauer euch strete *fit ex omni civitate concursus*, 35, 732. Hamun him to strac (wende to, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9318. Faraon strac inn aftterr Godes folc, Orm. 14810. þ blod strac adun of hire bodi, Marh. 5, 34: 11, 7. Striken men þiderward, 17, 31. Þe strunden þe striken (*ran*) adun of þine fet, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 28. A mous . . . stroke forth sternly and stode biforn hem alle, Piers P. prol. 183. See also Halliwell, *streke, strike* (2). The word is still used of motion as in *to strike* across a country. *O. H. Ger.* strīhhan *ire, meare*: *Ger.* streichen *to move, rush, rove*. Cf. *Icel.* strjúka *to go, rush*: *Dan.* stryge *to go*, stryge Landet om *to stroll about the country.*]

stricel, es; *m.* **I.** *a strickle, an implement for smoothing corn in a measure*, v. strícan, **I**:—Stricilum *trocleis, rotis modicis*, Txts. 100, 994. [*Hic modius* a buschylle, *hic corus* a mesur, *hoc os[t]ium* a strikylle, Wrt. Voc. i. 233, col. 2 (15th cent.). Strykylle *hostorium*, Cath. Ang. 369. In note 1 on this page are given the following: '*Rouleau* the round pin, stritchell, or strickle used in the measuring of corn, etc. *Lorgaldé* the strickle used in the measuring of corne.' Cotgrave. 'When wee goe to take up corne for the mill, the first thinge wee doe is to looke out poakes, then the bushell and strickle.' Farming Books of H. Best, 1641. **II.** *that from which liquid flows* (? v. strícan, **II**), *a breast that gives milk, a fount*:—Of stricele *ubere*, Germ. 390, 67. Of feówer stricelum *bis binis de fontibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 39. v. tit-stricel.

strician *to knit, net.* [*O. H. Ger.* striechen *nectere*: *Ger.* stricken.] v. ge-strician.

strídan; *p.* strād, *pl.* stridon. **I.** *to stride*:—Strīdit *varicat*, Txts. 105, 2078. **II.** *to get by force* (?), *pillage, rob*:—Strād (streád? *from* strūdan) *conpilat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 14: 96, 74. [Cf. *O. Sax.* strīdian *to dispute, contend*; strīd *contest, strife*: *O. Frs.* strīda (*wk.*) *to contend*; strid *strife*: *O. H. Ger.* strītan; *p.* streit *pugnare, contendere, obtinere*; strīt *pugna, certamen*.] v. be-strídan, *and next word.*

stride, es; *m. A stride. pace*:—Faeðm *vel* tuegen stridi *passus*, Txts. 85, 1510. [Stryde *clunicatus*, strydyñ or steppyñ ovyr a thynge *clunico*, Prompt. Parv. 480.]

striénan. v. streónan.

strīman *to resist, oppose*:—Strīmendi *innixus*, Txts. 71, 1132: *obnixus*, 81, 1404. [In some dialects, e. g. Northants, *to strime* = to stride. Could the verb have existed with the same double meaning as *strídan*, q.v.?]

strīme, strēme; *adj. Having a current.* [*Icel.* streymr *having a current, running.*] v. swīþ-strīme.

strínan. v. streónan.

strind, strýnd, e; *f. A generation, stock, race, kin, tribe*:—Hē ne wæs of ðearfendum folce ac wæs æþelre strȳnde *non erat de paupere vulgo, sed de nobilibus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Wæs hē of æþelre strȳnde Angel-ðeóde *de nobilibus Anglorum*, 5, 19; S. 637, 40. Of ðære cynelican strȳnde *de stirpe regia*, 5, 7; S. 621, 8. Of Wōdenes strȳnde (*stirpe*) monigra mǽgþa cyninga cynn fruman lǽdde, 1, 15; S. 483, 30. Hié wǽron of Dauides cynnes strȳnde, Blickl. Homl. 23, 28. His cynnes lātwua from ðon ðæt fore bið his strȳnde *tribunus, ab eo quod praesit tribui*, Rtl. 193, 15. In strȳnd twoelfa *in tribus duodecim*, 78, 26. Doemende twoelf strȳnda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 28. Strȳndum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 30. [Of heore strund (owene streone, 2nd MS.), Laym. 2736. Strend toward *generatio futura*, Ps. 21, 32. Streon of a swuch strunde, Jul. 55, 17. Þet tu wite me wið ham (*deadly sins*) and alle heore strunden, A. R. 28, 7.] v. cormen-strȳnd; streónan, streún.

strīpan; *p.* te *To strip.* [Erest he (*the devil*) strepte of him (*Job*) his shep, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 28. Heo haueð istruped mine figer sterc naked, A. R. 148, 24. Þu struptest and herhedest helle, Jul. 63, 16. Het strupen hire steortnaket, Kath. 1537. *O. H. Ger.* stroufen *stringere.*] v. be-strīpan (-strȳpan).

strīd, es; *m.* **I.** *struggle, fight, contest*:—Strange geneátas ða ne willaþ mē æt ðam strīde geswīcan, Cd. Th. 19, 1; Gen. 284. **II.** *contention, dispute, strife of words*:—Hwæt scal dē swā lādlīc strīd wið dīnes hearran bodan? 41, 28; Gen. 663. Done lāðan strīd, yfel and-wyrde, 36, 16; Gen. 572. [The word seems to occur only in that part of the Genesis which is supposed to be derived from an Old Saxon original, and to be a form borrowed from Old Saxon *strid*. In the Liber Scintillarum *strīplice* glosses *districte*, 132, 9, and *strīdnysse* glosses *districtionis*, 123, 18; but these may be explained as errors for *strīplice, strīdnysse*: the nominative of the latter glossing *districtio* occurs 123, 9.]

strīþ-līce, -ness. v. preceding word.

strōd (strod?), es; *n.*?:—Andlang dīces on ðæt strōd; eást andlang strōdes; of ðam strōde on scagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 230, 4. Útt þurh Wynnawudu on strōd nordweard (*the reference is to the same place in both charters*), 334, 32. On seccgläges strōd; of seccgläges strōde, iii. 79, 17. *The word occurs in local names*, Strōdwíc *Strudwick* (Northants), ii. 318, 30. Ðæt land æt Strōdistūne. iv. 288, 18. Perhaps it is left in *Strood* (Kent). [*O. H. Ger.* struot *silva*, Graff. vi. 751, Grmm. R. A. 635.]

-strod. v. ge-strod.

strogdness, e; *f. Scattering*; aspersio, Rtl. 122, 3. v. ge-strogdness.

strong. v. strang.

strop[**p**] *a strap, strop*:—Strop *vel* ārwiddē *struppus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 37. [From Latin.]

-strowenness. v. â-strowenness.

strūdan; *p.* streád, *pl.* struden; *pp.* stroden *To spoil, ravage, plunder, pillage, defraud*:—Hwæt is ðis manna ðe minne folgaþ wyrdeþ, ǽhta strūdeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1807; El. 905. Donne wē ūs for nōwiht dōþ ðæt wē earme menn reáfiaþ and strūdaþ in heora ǽhtum and heora gōdum *cum infirmiores spoliare et eis fraudem facere pro nihilo ducimus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 19. Fȳnd gold strudon, Cd. Th. 121, 7; Gen. 2006: Exon. Th. 436, 7: Rä. 54, 10. Hié tempel strudon, Cd. Th. 260, 18; Dan. 711. Hwā ðæt hord strude, Beo. Th. 6244; B. 3126. Se done wong strude (MS. strade), 6139; B. 3073. Iudas hæfde onlīenesse ðara manna ðe willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strūdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. Strūdende fȳr, Cd. Th. 154, 15; Gen. 2556. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* strutit *fraudat*, zi-strudida *destruxit*.] v. be-, ge-strūdan; strȳdan, *and following words.*

strude, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 26. v. next word.

strūdend, es; *m. A spoiler, robber, usurer*:—Strūdend oððe grīpend *raptor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 69. Lǽnend *vel* strūde[nd] *fenerator*, 148, 26.

strūdere, es; *m. A spoiler, robber*:—Strūdere *vel* reáfere *agressor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 7. Strūderes *grassatoris*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 54. Strūderum *praedonibus, raptoribus*, 469, 74. [*M. H. Ger.* strudære.] v. woruld-strūdere; strȳdere.

strūdung, e; *f. Spoliation, robbery, pillage*:—Deóflice dǽda on stalan and on strūdungan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 16: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 16. Utan forfleón stala and strūdunga (strūtunga, MS. C.), Wulfst. 115, 9: 164, 1: 129, 18.

strūta. v. strȳta.

strūtian; *p.* ode *To stand out stiffly* or *projectingly*:—Se hālga wer hié (*the robbers who were trying to break into the church*) wundorlice bebind, ǽlcne, swā hē stōd, strūtiendne mid tōle, ðæt hiera nān ne mihte ðæt morþ gefremman . . . Menn ðæs wundrodon, hū ða wǽrgas hangodon, sum on hlǽddre, sum leát tō gedelfe, and ǽlc on his weorce wæs fæste gebunden, Swt. A. S. Prim. 87, 177. [Ne be þi winpil nevere so þelu ne so stroutende, Rel. Ant. ii. 15, 8 (13th cent.). His here strouted as a fanne, Chauc. C. T. 3315. Strowtyñ or bocyñ owte *turgeo*, Prompt. Parv. 480. *M. H. Ger.* strīuzen. Cf. a-strout. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." The word occurs in Wright's Political Songs: The knif stant astrout, 336, 3. Further instances are: Hys yen stode owte astrote, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2029. Bothe his eghne stode one strowte, Sir Isumbras,' Halliwell's Dict. The word *strut* is also used in the sense of *strife*: þair strut (*other* MSS. strife) it was unstern stith, C. M. 3461. *M. H. Ger.* strūz: *Ger.* strauss *strife, struggle.*]

strūtung, strycel. v. strūdung, stricel.

strȳdan *to spoil, waste*:—Ðæs strȳdendan (strȳndedan, Wrt.) *prodiga* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* strutenti *prodigus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 51. v. ge-strȳdan; strȳdere.

strȳdere, es; *m. A waster, prodigal*:—Strȳdere *prodigus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 49. Strȳndere (strȳdere?), 118, 28. v. preceding word.

strȳnan, strýnd, strȳndan, strȳndere, strýpan. v. streónan, strīnd, strȳdan, strȳdere, strīpan.

strýta, strûta, an; *m. An ostrich*:—Strýta *strutio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 38. Strûta, i. 280, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* strûz *struthio.* From Latin.]

stryððan, stubb. v. be-stredd-an, stybb.

studu, studu; *gen.* stude, studu; *dat.* stude(-u), styde, styðe; *acc.* studu, studu(-o) ; *pl.* styde, styðe(-a); *gen.* studa ; *f. A post, pillar, prop, stud* (v. Halliwell's Dict. '*Stud* the upright in a lath and plaster wall, *Oxon.*'):—Âhêhg hé ðone sceát on âne studu ðæs wæges (*in una posta parietis*). . . . Ðæt hûs forbarn nemþe seó studu ân (bûtan ðære âne styðe, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 10 ; S. 534, 28-35. Se lêg ðære studu (ða ilcan studu, col. 2) gehrînan ne mihte. . . . Ðæt fŷr eode andlang ðara nægla ðe seó studu (*destina*) mid gefæstnod wæs and ðære stude nô ne onhrân (ða stuþo sceþþan ne meahte, col. 2). . . . Hí dâ da studu on ða cyricean setton. . . . Monige men of ðære ylcan styde (styþe, styðe, MS. B., col. 2) sprytlan âcurfon, 3, 17 ; S. 544, 28-43. Hê hine onhylde tô âre ðære studa ðe ûtan tô ðære cyrican geseted wæs ðære cyricean tô wraþe and ðær his gâst âgæf (hê genom da studu ðe seó cirice mid âwreped wæs and on ðære styde stondende forðfêrde) *adelinis destinae quae extrinsecus ecclesiae pro muuimine erat adposita, spiritum vitae exhalaret ultimum*, S. 543, 37-41. Cypressus styde hié ûtan wrepedon, Nar. 5, 7. 8. Begêndp studе (*or* studе) mînre dure *observat postes ostii mei*, Kent. Gl. 281. [*Icel.* stoð ; *f., pl.* stöðr, steðr, *later* stoðir, studir.] v. feor-, wræt-studu (-studu) ; stod. studan-sceaft.

stuf-bæþ, es; *n. A hot-air bath, vapour bath*:—Sile him drincan on stufbaþe, Lchdm. iii. 132, 13. Man machiæ stufbæþ and baþege hine ðâron, 92, 21. v. stofa.

stulor ; *adj. Furtive*:—Stulur *furtiva, clandestina, secreta*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 42 : *furtivi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 30. **I.** *acting with stealth, stealthy*:—Seó hreólnys is open costung, and seó smyltnys is stulor and digele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 24. **II.** *stolen*:—Wæteru stulre swéttran synd *aque furtiuae dulciores sunt*, Scint. 110, 11. [Cf. *O. Saxe.* stulina *theft* : *O. H. Ger.* stulingun *clam* : *Icel.* stuldr *theft.*] v. next word.

stulorlice ; *adv. Furtively, stealthily ;* furtim, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 238, 4.

-stun. v. ge-stun.

stund, e ; *f.* **I.** *a stound* (used by Spenser and Fairfax, v. Nares, and still later in dialects, v. Halliwell), *a while, time, hour*:—Nis seó stund latu ðæt (*the hour will not be long in coming when*) ðé wælreówe wîtum belecgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2412 ; An. 1212 ; Exon. Th. 156, 16 ; Gû. 875. Nô ic ða stunde bemearn, ne for wunde weóp *that (hard) time I bewailed not, nor wept for the wound*, Exon. Th. 499, 12 ; Râ. 88, 14. Æt stunda gehwam, 436, 30 ; Râ. 55, 9. **II.** *the hour appointed for a particular act, the signal which marks the hour*:—Geondelum gebedum sî swéged ôþer tâcn ł stund *finitis orationibus sonetur secundum signum*, Anglia xiii. 380, 215. Ou ðam fæce ðe stunda beón gehringede *in interuallo quo signa pulsantur*, 406, 952. Gecnyllendum ôþrum stundum *pulsatis religuis signis*. 380, 219. Cf. tîd. **I c.** ¶ *adverbial use of cases or adverbial phrases*, cf. hwil :—Hé word stunde âhôf *he spoke at once* (cf. *Ger.* zur Stunde), Andr. Kmbl. 832 ; An. 416 : 2993 ; An. 1499 : Elen. Kmbl. 1445 ; El. 724 : Ps. Th. 55, 11. Hé winnan nyle ænige stunde, Met. 25, 68. Þâ þolades mægenearfeþu micle stunde, Exon. Th. 86, 21 ; Cri. 1411. Hwilon hé on bord sceát, hwilon beorn tæsde. æfre embe stunde (*every now and again, from time to time*) hé sealde sume wunde, Byrht. Th. 139, 48 : By. 271. Stundum (1) *at times, from time to time* [*Icel.* stundum : *Dan. Swed.* stundom *sometimes, now and then*] :—Stundum *punctis*, Germ. 398, 227. Ic ðîne strengþu stundum singe and ðîn milde mód morgena gehwylce, Ps. Th. 58, 16. Horn stundum song fûslîc leóð, Beo. Th. 2851 ; B. 1423. Ða ic sylf stundum gerâd, stundum gereów (cf. *Icel.* stundum . . . stundum *sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) *with exertions* or *pains* (v. â-stundian, *and* cf. *Icel.* stund *in the sense of* care, pains, exertion ; stundar *very, exceedingly* ; stunda *to strive, take pains* ; stundan *pains-taking* ; stundliga *eagerly*) :—Hé orod stundum teáh *he (the dying Guthlac) drew his breath laboriously*, Exon. Th. 178, 17 ; Gû. 1245. (2 a) *with effort, earnestly, eagerly, fiercely* :—Stundum wræcon mægen æfter ôðrum, Elen. Kmbl. 464 ; El. 232 : 242 ; El. 121. Strong, stundum rêþe *exceedingly fierce*, Exon. Th. 380, 41 ; Râ. 2, 3. Streámas staþu beátaþ, stundum weorpaþ on stealc hleoþa stâne and sonde, 382, 5 ; Râ. 3, 6. Mé strange stundum ongunnon *irruerunt in me fortes*, Ps. Th. 58, 3 : 93, 6. Ic stefne tô dé stundum (*earnestly*) cleopige, 85, 5 : 97, 8. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* stunda : *O. Frs.* stunde : *O. H. Ger.* stunta : *Icel.* stund.] v. orleg-, winter-, woruld-stund ; stund-mælum.

stundian. v. â-stundian.

stund-mælum ; adv. **I.** *at intervals, gradually, little by little*:—Stundmælum *sensim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 228, 6 : Zup. 236, 13 : *sensim, paulatim*, Hpt Gl. 451, 6 : 469, 72 : 482, 51. **II.** *at different times, alternately, now at one time now at another*:—Stundmælum *alternatim, singulatim, separatim*, 438, 53 : *vicissim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 238, 4. Stuntmælum, R. Ben. Interl. 38, 10. [See *stoundmele* in Halliwell.]

stune, Lchdm. iii. 32, 19. v. stîme, *and next word.*

stunian ; *f.* ode. **I.** *to crash, make a loud sound*:—Sum biþ wlges heard, beadocræftig man ðær bord stunaþ *where the shield resounds*, Exon. Th. 295, 29 ; Cra. 40. Stunaþ eal geador winsum sanc *a pleasant song sounds all together (from the union of many voices)*, Met. 13, 49. **II.** *to strike with a loud sound, crash, dash*:—Stîme (stune?) hætte ðeós wyrt . . . stond heó wið âttre stunaþ heó wærce stîde heó hâtte wiðstunaþ heó âttre *it resists poison, dashes on pain, stiff is it called, dashes against poison*, Lchdm. iii. 32, 22. Ða weard steare storma gelâc ; stunede sió brûne fŷð wið ôðre *one dark wave dashed against the other*, Met. 26, 29. [Later the word means *to confound, astonish, stupefy* :—If he hem stowned vpon fyrst, siller were þanne alle þe heredmen, Gaw. 301. Stonyñ *stupefacio, percello*, Prompt. Parv. 476. Stonyd *attonitus*, Cath. Ang 365. Stoned ne basshed of no thyng be ye, Parten. 2940. Halliwell gives *stound* as a Northern word = to beat a drum. Cf. *Icel.* stynja *to groan ;* stynr *a groan.*] v. stinan, ge-stun.

stunt ; *adj. Foolish, stupid* :—Stunt *stultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 53. Stunt folc and unwîs *populo stulte et insipiens*, Deut. 32, 6. Ic wæs stunt, and ic eom nû wîs, Homl. Th. i. 432, 6. Ðû spræce swâ swâ ân stunt wîf, ii. 452, 31. Ðû stunta *fittue*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 22. For eówer stuntan lage *per traditionem vestram*, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Swâ stunte nŷtenu *sicut bruta animalia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 19. Cweþaþ ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfedness lytel behealde, Wulfst. 55, 23. [Mannkinn þatt wass stunt and dill and skilllæs swa summ asse, Orm. 3714. *M. H. Ger.* stunz *dull : Icel.* stuntr *short, scant, stunted.*] v. styntan.

stunt-lîe ; *adj. Foolish* :—Stuntlîc ys ænig þing swŷþor lufian dænne God *stultum est aliquid plus amare quam Deum*, Scint. 17, 16. Hê nân þing stuntlîces ongeán God spræc *Job charged not God foolishly* (A. V.), Homl. Th. i. 472, 33. [Hwet is eure swa dusi and swa stuntlic swa is þet þe olde mon nule his mod to Gode awendan mid gode huhte, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 12.]

stuntlîce ; *adv. Foolishly, stupidly* :—Stuntlîce fæst se ðe hine sylfne mid gâlnysse befŷlþ, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 16. Hí nellaþ understandan hû stuntlîce hî dôþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 132. Hwæt is stuntlîcor *quid est stultius?* Ælfc. Gr. 48 ; Zup. 279, 11.

stuntness, e ; *f. Foolishness, folly, stupidity* :—*Stultitia*, dæt is stuntnys, Wulfst. 52, 17. Dysses middaneardes wŷsdôm is stuntnis ætforan Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 1. 228. Nelle dû beón eádmôd on wîsdôm dînum ne geeádmêtt on stuntnesse (*stultitia*), Scint. 19, 13. Ða âwende Crist ûre stuntnysse tô gerâde, Homl. Th. i. 208, 19. Nû dingþ dam dysegan menn . . . ac hé ne understent nâ his âgene stuntnysse, Hexam. 20 ; Norm. 28, 20. Gif hé him sylfum stŷrþ fram eallum stuntnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 23. [Fela stuntnesse beoð þer nan steore ne bid, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 22.]

stuntscipe, es ; *m. Foolishness ;* stultitia, Mk. Skt. 7, 22.

stunt-spræce, e ; *f. Foolish speech* :—Þurh stuntspæce *per stultiloquium*, Confess. Pecc.

stunt-spréce ; *adj. Talking foolishly, foolish in speech* :—Stuntspæcne *stultiloquum*, Scint. 97, 10.

stunt-wyrde ; *adj. Using foolish words, foolish in speech* :—Se ðe wære stuntwyrde, weorde se wiswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

stûpian ; *p.* ode *To stoop, bend the back* :—Gyf seó sunne hine (*the moon*) onælþ ufan þonne stûpaþ hê (*it has the light part curving downwards*) . . . for ðan ðe hê went æfre ðone hricg tô ðære sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 20. Þæt hê swâ oft sceolde stûpian swâ se cyning tô his horse wolde and ðonne se cyning hæfde his hryeg him tô hlîepan *ut ipse acclinis humi regem superadscensurum in equum dorso adtolleret*, Ors. 6, 24 ; Swt. 274, 24. [Ha schulde stupin and strecche ford þat swire, Jul. 73. 11. Marie adun stupede, Misc. 53, 559 : Fl. a. Bl. 697. He nimþ hede þet his tour ne hongi ne stoupi, Ayenb. 151, 6. To stoupe *nutare*, Rel. Ant. i. 6, col. 1 (14th cent.). Over þe table he gon stoupe, Alis. 1103. Layamon uses the verb transitively : Mon mæi mid strendе stupen (stoupe, 2nd MS.) hine to grunde, 25950. [*O. Du.* stuypen *to bow.* Cf. *Icel.* stûpa (*sr.*) ; steypa *to cause to stoop : Dan.* stupe *to fall : Swed.* stupa *to fall, tilt, lean forward ;* stupande *sloping.*] v. stîp.

sturtan (? *vowel as in* murnan?) ; steart *To start, jump up* :—Sturtende (styrtende *(wk.)*? v. *examples from Middle English*) se halta gistôd *exiliens claudus stetit*, Rtl. 57, 27. [Arður up sturte (storte, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23951. Pharaon stirte up, Gen. and Ex. 2931. Stirte forth, Havel. 873. Þe Romeyns sturte to anon her prince up to rere, R. Glouc. 212, I.]

stût *a gnat, midge ;* culex, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 76 : 77, 55. [His hors eren were so ful of gnattes and stoutes and of great flyes *aures equorum culicibus et ciniphibus ita sunt repletae*, Trev. v. 159, 9. Halliwell gives *stout* as a West Country word with an instance of its use. Perhaps some local names keep traces of the word, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 336, col. 2.]

stûtere, es, *m.*?:—On stûteres hylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 10 : 182, 10 : 328, 10.

stuðan-sceaft, es ; *m. A prop, stay* :—Ic gaderode stuþansceaftas, Shrn. 163, 5. Tô ðam ilcan wuda ðâr ic ðâs stuðansceaftas cearf, 14. [Cf. *Icel.* stoði *(wk.) a post ;* styðja *a post.*] v. studu.

stuþu. v. studu.

stybb, stubb, stebb, es; *m. A stub, stump of a tree*:—Stybb *stirps*, Ælfc. Gr. 3; Zup. 7, 10. Ðes stybb *hic stirps*, 9, 58; Zup. 68, 8. Styb, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 57: 80, 33. Treówwes steb *stipes*, 17, 7. Mid stybbe mid ealle *stirpitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 239, 8. Æt dæne ellenstyb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 4. Andlang ðices on ðone stubb, 10, 21. [*Icel.* stubbi, stubbr *a stump.*] v. ellen-, þorn-stybb (-stubb).

stycce, es; *n.* **I.** *a piece, bit*:—Stycce *frustrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 72. Sticce *offa*, 290, 47: *offa* vel *frustum*, 27, 18. Cnuca ân sticce ðære wyrt, Lchdm. iii. 4, 21. Swê swê stycce hlâfes *sic ut frusta panis*, Ps. Surt. 147, 17. Sticcum *frustris*, *partibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 39. On lytlum sticcum leódworda dæl reccan, Andr. Kmbl. 2974; An. 1490. Hit (*the veil of the temple*) on eorþan læg on twâm styccum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Hig curfon done ram eall tô sticceon (*in frusta*), Lev. 8, 20. Tô sticcon, 1, 6: Ex. 29, 17. Tô sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Dæt mon ðone disc tôbræce tô styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Hê feallende tôbærst on feówer sticca. Ða feówer sticca clifodon tô feówer stânum, Homl. Th. i. 380, 24. Hî tôcurfon ðone lîchaman on manugu sticcon. . . . Ða gesomnodon hî ða sticceo, Shrn. 125, 10, 12. Þurh sticceo *per cola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 8. In sticco *frusta*, in sticce *frustatim*, 34, 32, 33. In sticce *frustatim*, 86, 78. On sticca *in frusta*, *in partes*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 30. Hê genam ða sticcu, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. **II.** *a small piece of money*:—Twâ stycgce (stycas, Lind.) *duo minuta*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 42. **III.** *a short space of time*:—Ðû â embe sticce (*after a bit*) fêhst eft on ða ilcan spræce de dû ær spæce, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. [Stucchen (sticches, and MS.), Laym. 16703. To stucchen, Kath. 99, 1992. Smalliche be little stechches, Ayenb. 111, 14. *O. L. Ger.* stukki: *O. H. Ger.* stucchi *frustum*, *pars*; *obolum*; *spatium*, *tempus*: Icel. stykki *a piece.*] v. fell-, land-, molegn-, seolfor-stycce.

stycce-mælum (sticce-, stic-); *adv. In pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal*:—Styccimêlum *particulatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 81. Styccemêlum *minutatim*, 54, 55. Sticcemælum, 77, 70. Stícmælum *frustratim*, *particulatim*, *minutatim*, 151, 37: *membratim*, *per singula membra*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 19. **I.** *to pieces, to bits*:—Þrié wulfas ânes deádes monnes lîchoman styccemêlum tôbrudon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Stânas sticmælum tôburston, Homl. Th. i. 108, 19. Hê sticmælum tôbræc ða anlîcnysse, 464, 26. Dæt hûsel bið sticmælum tôdæled, ii. 270, 33. **II.** *here and there, in different places*:—Styccimêlum *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 60. On feáwum stôwum styccemêlum wîciaþ Finnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 5. Se enoll is styccemælum mid wuda oferwexen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 27. Dæs muntes enoll is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen, and eft sticmælum mid grênum felda oferbræded, Homl. Th. i. 508, 23. **III.** *little by little, by degrees, gradually*:—Ða dýstru styccemælum swâ dicce wæron *tenebrae in tantum pauliper conden-atae sunt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Men dydon styccemælum dæt hî ða moldan nômon *paulatim ablata terra*, 3, 9; S. 533, 22. Ôþþæt dû hî styccemælum âfêdde mid ðý Godes worde *donec paulatim enutriti verbo Dei*, 3, 5; S. 527, 34. Styccemælum, 1, 7; S. 477, 3: 1, 16; S. 484, 15: 5, 10; S. 624, 37. Done song hê gehýrde styccemælum tô him nealêcan, 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Ða bleówan wit ða hylla and âstigon ðæron and scufon hig ût on ða eá and wit reówan sticcmælum mid uncrum fôtum ôð dæt hig unc âsetton on ôðre healfe ðære eá *then we inflated the bags, and mounted on them, and pushed them out into the river, and little by little we rowed with our feet, until they landed us on the other side of the river*, Homl. Ass. 205, 346.

stýfician; *p.* ode *To root up*:—Mônа se dridda weorca ongynnan nâ gedafanaþ bûtan dæt bið geedcenned stîfician *the third day of the moon is not good to attempt works, except to root up what has grown up again*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 18. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* stýfa *to chop off, curtail*; stúfr *a stump.*] v. â-stýfician, *and next word*; *and see* sweteician.

stýfcung, e; *f. A clearing* (?):—Of ðære stýfycunge, Chart. Earle 248, 11. In done norðran stýfecing, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 399, 35. Stýfecinc, 18, 33.

stýle, stýl-eg, stýled, stýlen, styll, stýllan *to take a place*, stýllan *to leap*, stýllan *to stall*. v. stîle, stîl-eg, stîlan, stîlen, still, stellan *to place*, stellan *to leap*, stillan.

stýltan; *prs. subj.* (wid-)stýlte; *p.* stýlte, stýlde, (for-)stýldte; *pp.* stýlted *To be amazed, confounded, be at a loss, be doubtful*:—Stýlton *stupebant*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 51. Styldon (stylton, Rush.), 1, 22. Hiâ stýlton *haesitantes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* stullen; *p.* stulta:—*Jumenta in partem alterum haeserunt* (stultun) *pavefacta*, v. Graff. vi. 676.] v. â-, for-, ge-, wid-stýltan.

stýman. v. stîman.

styntan; *p.* te *To make or to become dull*; hence *to stint*:—Styntid *hebetat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 36. [In later English the verb is found transitive and intransitive:—þe qual gon to stunte, Laym. 31891. Menn sholldenn stinntenn to þewwtenn, Orm. 12844. Þe ucorðe hweolp is Idelnesse, þet is, hwo se stunt mid alle (*is utterly inactive*), A. R. 202, 10. Ystunt (*dulled*) is al my syht; This day me thuncheth nyht . . . Stunt is all my plawe, Rel. Ant. i. 123, 18, 39 (14th cent.). God gan stabie and stynte, Piers P. 1, 120. Of this cry they nolde neuere stenten, Chauc. Kn. T. 45. The preyere stynte, 1563. Styntyñ of werkynge or mevynge *pauso*, *desisto*; styntyñ or make a thynge to secyñ of hys werke or mevynge *obsto*. Prompt. Parv. 475–6. *Icel.* stytta *to shorten.*] v. â-, for-styntan; stunt.

stýpel, styr *a stir*, stýr, stýran, styrc, stýrend. v. stîpel, ge-stýr, steór, steóran, stirc, steórend.

styreness, e; *f.* **I.** *motion, movement*:—Mid his ôðra lima styrenessa *aliorum motu membrorum*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 27. Ic ealle mîne styrenesse forleás *motum omnem perdidi*, 5, 6; S. 619, 19. Dæt hors blon fram dâm unhâlum styrenessum ðara [h]leoma *equus cessabat ab insanis membrorum motibus*, 3, 9; S. 533, 39. **II.** *a commotion, agitation, disturbance, perturbation*, (1) in a physical sense:—Styrnise michelo (*motus magnus*) geworden wæs in sae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 24. Æfter styrenisse wætres *post motum aquae*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. (2) figuratively:—Styrenise *tumultus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2. Swâ monigum and swâ myclum styreneese (-um?) wiþerweardra ðinga *tot ac tantis rerum adversantium motibus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Styrenissum *perturbationibus*, Rtl. 59, 5. v. eorþ-, ge-, on-styreness.

styrfan, styrfig. v. stirfan, stirig.

styria, styriga, styrga, styra, an; *m. A sturgeon*; but the word is used as the equivalent of several Latin names of fishes:—Styria *eragacus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 50: 15, 48. Styrga, styria, styra *porcopiscis*, Txts. 87, 1614. Styria, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 29. Styriga, i. 281, 59. Stiriga, 65, 63. Styria *rombus*, 55, 61. Ælc seldsýnde fisc ðe weorðlîc byþ, styria and mereswýn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Andlang strâte ût on styrian pól, vi. 9, 6. Mereswýn and stirian *delphinos et sturias*, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* sturo, sturjo *sturio*, *rombus*, *purro*: *Ger.* stör: *Du.* steur: *Icel.* styria: *Dan.* stør: *Norweg.* støriе. The Teutonic word was adopted in Romance speeches, and the French form is seen in English *sturgeon.*]

styrian; *p.* ede, ode *To stir, move*:—Ic stýrige *moveo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. **I.** *intrans. To be in motion*:—Hê sig ofer ða deór and ofer ealle ða creópende de stiraþ on eorþan *praesit bestiis omnique reptili, quod movetur in terra*, Gen. 1, 26. Ealle ða þing de on eorðan stiriaþ . . . Eall dæt de styraþ and leofaþ, 9, 2, 3. Eall flæsc de ofer eorðan styrode, 7, 21. Streámas styredon. Andr. Kmbl. 747; An. 374. Ne stira dû, sunne, of ðam stede, Jos. 10, 12. Hî ne môton swîþor styrian, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Ða styriendan nêtenu, 41, 5; Fox 252, 24. Hý wæron styriende *commoti sunt*, Ps. Th. 47, 5. Styreudum *mobilibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 7. **II** *trans. To put in motion*:—Styrede *agitabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 53: *exagitabat*, Txts. 180, 2. (1) of physical movement:—Hê styreþ done rodor and ða tunglu *coelum ac sidera movet*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 6: Exon. Th. 422, 29; Rä. 41, 13. Hî heora âgene stefne styriaþ, Met. 13, 49. Hê dyde dæt ân æren mædre hý styrede, Wulfst. 98, 22. Ða stânas hî styredon for dam swêge, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hê sceal gân and hyne styrian *he must walk and move about*, Lchdm. i. 316, 17. (1 a) *to move* the strings of an instrument:—Ealle strengas se hearpere grêt mid âne honda, deáh hê híé ungelîce styrige, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 10. Ic mîne hearpan genam and mîne strengas styrian ongan, Wulfst. 255, 9. Hearpan stirgan, Exon. Th. 42, 8; Cri. 669. (1 b) *to put in violent motion, to stir up, disturb, agitate*:—Ic (*the storm*) streámas styrge, Exon. Th. 386, 31; Rä. 4, 70: 382, 11; Rä. 3, 9. Ðonne wind styreþ lâd gewidru, Bco. Th. 2753; B. 1374. Hê hringsele hondum styrede, 5673: B. 2840. Styre mid sticcan, Lchdm. ii. 76, 25. [Streámas] styrgan, Exon. Th. 383, 29; Rä. 4, 18. Sele him styrgende drenc, Lchdm. ii. 106, 25. Duruþegnum weard hildbedd styred (*disturbed*; referring to the only course that seemed left to the cannibals, when the prison was found without their intended victims, viz. to feed on the bodies of the dead prison-guards), Andr. Kmbl. 2186; An. 1094. (2) figuratively, *to stir up, to excite, incite, rouse, move*:—Oþ sændysse stirgit *ad congeriem (satietatem) coartet*, Germ. 391, 30. Nân ðæra wætena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 19. Saca and wraca hê styrede gelôme, Wulfst. 106, 26. Gâtuli Gûðere styrode, Fins. Th. 37; Fin. 18. Swâ sceal æghwele lâreów tô ânre lufan mid mislicum manungum his hiéremonna môd styrigean. Past. 23; Swt. 175, 12. (2 a) *to handle, treat, deal with*:—Sceg ongan sîð Beówulfes snyttrum styrian, Beo. Th. 1749; B. 872. (2 b) *to move, disturb, trouble, agitate*:—Mid ðæm bisgum de on breóstum styreþ mon on môde, Met. 22, 64. Ðara synfullena handa mê nâ ne styrien, Ps. Th. 35, 11. Ða de mê mid unryhte ænige styrian *qui insurgunt in me*, 108, 27. Swâ biôþ môdsefan of hiora stede styrede, Met. 7, 25. [*Laym. A. R.* sturien: *Orm.* stirenn: *Ayenb.* sterie. Cf. *Icel.* styrr *stir, tumult, disturbance.*] v. â-, be-, ge-, geond-, on-, ymb-styrian.

styric, styrigend. v. stirc, â-styrigend.

styrigend-lic; *adj. Moving*:—Hê styrigendlîces nân þincg findan ne mihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b. 735. Of styrigendlicum *mobilibus*, Germ. 391, 26. God gesceóp eall libbende fiscinn and stirigendlîce *omnem animam viventem atque motabilem*, Gen. 1, 21.

styring. v. styrung.

styrman; *p.* de. **I.** of weather, *to storm, rage*:—Hit rîne and snîwe and styrme ûte *furentibus foris turbinibus hiemalium pluviarum vel nivium*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 17. Styrmendum wederum, Bt. 7, 3;

Fox 22, 5. **II.** of persons, *to storm, make a great noise, cry aloud, shout*:—Ic (*the wood pigeon*) būgendre stefne styrme (cf. ic hlūde cirme, l. 18), Exon. Th. 390, 25; Kā. 9, 7. Gehȳr mīn gebed nū ic stefne tō đē styrme hlūde *exaudi vocem orationis meæ*, Ps. Th. 139, 6. Mīn stefn tō đē styrmeþ Drihten *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, 141, 1. Stearcheort styrmde, stefn in becom heaðotorht hlynnan under hārne stān, Beo. Th. 5097; B. 2552. Holofernus hlōh and hlȳdde, hlūdra and dynede, dæt mihten fira bearn feorran gehȳran, hū se stiþmōda styrmde and gylede, Judth. Thw. 21, 19; Jud. 25. Styrmdon hlūde grame gūþfrecan, 24, 35; Jud. 223. Ic mid stefne ongann styrman tō Drihtne *voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*, Ps. Th. 76, 1. [Þe trouble wynde þat hyȝt auster stormynge and walwyng]e see, Chauc. Boet. 29, 712. *O. H. Ger.* sturmen *tumultuari, perstrepere*: *Ger.* stürmen *to roar, rage; to take by storm*: *Icel.* styrma *to be stormy* (of weather); *to make a great noise, make much ado*. Layamon uses the verb in the sense *to attack violently*:—þat hæðene wolc mid muchelere strengðe sturmden (sweinde, 2nd MS.) þa Bruttes and driuen heom to ane munte, 18327. Þa Freinsce weoren isturmede & nodelas heo stal makeden, 1670.] v. be-styrman.

styrnan, styrne, styrnenga, stýr-ness, styru-líc, styrnlīce, styrn-mōd, -styrred, styrtan. v. stirnan, stirne, stirninga, steór-ness, stirn-líc, stirnlīce, -stirred, sturtan.

styrung, e; *f.* **I.** *motion*:—Sterung *gestus, motus corporis*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 44. Đara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nō weorþan gestilled, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 4. Monige bōcþ blīðe and eác unblīðe .. for dæs blōdes styringe and for lichoman medtrymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 24. Đonne hī (*prepositions*) getācniaþ styrunge, đonne beóþ hī gepeódde *accusativo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 274, 7. **I a.** *exercise, practice*:—Sió wiþerweardnes biþ wæru āscerred mid dære styringe hire āgenre frēcennesse *adversam fortunam videas ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 6. **II.** of violent movement, (1) literal, *disturbance. agitation, commotion*:—Weard mycel styrung (*motus*) geworden on dære sæ, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Āras micel styrung and hreóhnys on dære sæ, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 14. Seó burh Nām is gereht ýðung oððe styrung, i. 492, 1. Æfter dæs wæteres styrunge *after the troubling of the water* (A.V.), Jn. Skt. 5, 4. (2) fig. (a) *a disturbance, tumult*:—Đe læs tō mycel styrung (*tumultus*) wurde on đam folce, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 5. Blon sié styring *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Surt. 105, 30. Đæt wīf durh đa fǽrlīcan styrunge ne gȳmde hire cildes, Homl. Th. i. 566, 8. Sceal āspringan bryne and blódgyte and styrnlíce styrunga, Wulfst. 88, 11. (b) *trouble*:—Wé sceolan on ælcene tīman and on ælcere styrunge mid ródetacne đa rēđan āfīan. Homl Skt. i. 17, 143. (c) of the mind, *perturbation, agitation, emotion*:—Stýran his módes styrunge mid singalre gemetfæstnysse, Homl. Th. i. 360, 16. *Interjectio* geopenda dæs módes styrunge mid behýdre stefne, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 3. Gif wé đa unsceádwíslican styrunga on stæddignysse ǽwendaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. ā-, eorþ-styrung.

styðe. v. studu.

sū. v. sugu.

su-. For words beginning with *su-* followed by a vowel see *sw-*.

sub-diácon, es; *m. A sub-deacon*:—Hit is beboden subdiáconum and munecum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 25. v. under-diácon.

sūcan; *p.* seác, *pl.* sucon; *pp.* socen *To suck*:—Ic sūce *sugo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 4. Heó (*the air*) sýcþ ǽlcene wǽtan up tō hire, Lchdm. ii. 278, 7. Of dæra cilda mūđe đe meolc sūcaþ, Ps. Th. 8, 2. Đa breóst đe đū suce (*suxisti*), Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 125. Sucun (*suxerunt*) hunig of stāne, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 43. Đæt hig sucon, Deut. 32, 13. Ongunnon ealle đa næddran heora blōd sūcan, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 35. Sūcende mid ealdum men *lactentem cum homine sene*, Deut. 32, 25. Æg̃der ge men ge đa sūcendan cild, Homl. Th. i. 246, 21. Of mūđe sūkendra (*lactantium*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 16. [He moste suken, Laym. 13194. Vther þa sæt sæc (soc. 2nd MS.) his moder, 12981. Þa tittes þ þu suke, 5026. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 6.] v. ā-, for-sūcan, meolc-sūcend; sūgan, sīcan.

sūce. v. hunig-sūce.

sūcengra for sūcendra, Ps. Spl. 8, 3.

sucga, an; *m. The name of a bird.* [In later times the word seems to apply to the *whitethroat*, which is called *hazeck* (Worcest.) and *hay sucker* (Devon), and to the *hedge-sparrow, isaac* or *hazock* (Worcest.), *segge* (Devon.). E. D. S. Pub., Bird Names, pp. 23, 29. Chaucer uses *heysugge* (*-sogge, -soke*) of the sparrow: Thou (*the cuckoo*) mordrer of the heysugge, Parl. of F. 612. *Heges-sugge* (q. v.) is used to gloss the same word, *vicetula*, as *sucga* does.]:—Sucga, sugga, suca *ficetula*, Txts. 62, 422. Sucga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 53. Sugga, i. 62, 43. Tō sucgan grāf, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 437, 27. [Sugge, bryd *curuca, linosa*, Prompt. Parv. 483, col. 2. Halliwell quotes *sugge* from Palsgrave.]

sucntyrga, suctyria. v. sul-teriga.

sufel, es; *n. Anything, whether flesh, fish*, or *vegetable. eaten with bread, sowl* [‘Anything used to flavour bread, such as butter, cheese, etc., is called *sowl* in Pembrokeshire,’ Halliwell]; pulmentarium:—Sile him fórmete on hláfe and on suflе and on wīne *dabis viaticum de gregibus et de area et torculari tuo* (*the* suflе *corresponds to the* gregibus, v. winter-sufel), Deut. 15, 14. Hæbbe gē sufol (*numquid pulmentarium habetis?*) . . . Hē cwæð tō him: Lǽtaþ dæt nett on đa swīðran healfe dæs rēwettes and gē gemētaþ, Jn. Skt. 21, 5–6. Wē gelýfaþ, dæt genōh sý tō dæghwamlícum geræorde twá gesodene sufel (*cocta duo pulmentaria*). . . Gif mon æppla hæbbe oððe hwylces óþres cynnes eorðwæstmas, sý dæt tō þriddum suflе. Sý ánes pundes gewihte hlāf tō eallum dæge, R. Ben. 63, 10–15. Đæt hiae simle ymb xii mōnaþ gegeorwien tēn hund hlāfa and swǽ feola suflа, and dæt mon gedēle tō ælmessan for mīne sáwle, Chart. Th. 461, 11. [Ne þerf þet meiden s-chen nouder bread ne snuel, A. R. 192, 18. Kam ne neuere hom handbare, þat he ne broucte bred and sowl in his shirte, or in his couel, Havel. 767. I ne haue neyþer bred ne sowel, 1143. Þes two fishes ben souel to þes loves, Wicklif, Select Wks. i. 63. Sowvel, þat is mete to make potage and to medle among potage. ib. 137. Sowil, as thow knowe me to wiln (savoury meat, such as I love, A. V.), Gen. 27, 4. Alle that greden at thy gate . . . after fode, Parte with hem of thy payn of potage other of sowel, Piers P. C. 9, 286. Forto haue my fylle of that frute I wolde forsake al other saulee (glossed by *edulium*), B. 16, 11. *Hoc potagium* a° potage, *hoc edulium* a° sowle, Wrt. Voc. i. 199, col. 2 (15th cent.). Sowylle, 266, col. 1 (15th cent.). *Edulia* sowell, Wulck. Gl. 579, 41 (15th cent.). Sowle *edulium, pulmentarium*, Cath. Ang. 349, col. 2. See the note there (from which the Wicklif passages have been taken), where from Andrew Boorde’s Introd. to Knowledge is quoted, ‘A gryce is gewd sole;’ and from Turner’s Herbal, ‘The most part vse Basil for a sowle or kitchen;’ and ‘The fyrste grene leaues of elm tre are sodden for kichin or sowell as other eatable herbes be.’ *Icel.* sufl *whatever is eaten with bread: Swed.* sofwel: *Dan.* sul *meat*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* pi-sufili *pulmentum, polentum*.] v. lencten-, winter-sufel; gesufel; *adj.*, syflig.

sūgan; *p.* seáh, *pl.* sugon; *pp.* sogen. **I.** *to suck*:—Đū suge *suxisti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 49. Đæt sió rēdnes dæs wīnes đa forrotedan wunde sūge and clǽnsige, Past. 17, 10; Swt. 125, 12. [In Txts. 64, 455 the entry *fellitat suggit* is perhaps all Latin, as the same form occurs again in a later glossary, where the termination of the verb is never *-it, fellitat*, i. *decepit, suggit*, beswīcþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 29.] **II.** *to fall in as the cheeks do when sucking* (?):—Đonne him on đam magan sūgeþ *when it is in his stomach as if it were sucked in*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 13; 160, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* sūgan: *Icel.* sūga, sújga.] v. ā-, for-sūgan; sūcan, sīgan (sýgan) *to soak*, Lchdm. i. 134, 14.

sūge, sugga, sugian. v. hunig-sūge, sucga, swigian.

sugu, e; sū, e; *f. A sow*:—Sugu *scrofa*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 7: *scrofa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 73: 286, 46: ii. 120, 7. Sió sugu hī wille sylian on hire sole, Past. 54, 1; Swt. 419. 27. Suge *scrofe*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 92. 14. Suge sweard *vistula*. 124, 1. Mē (*a badger*) on bæce standaþ her swylce sweon leorum (= hær swilce sūe on hleórum, Grein) hlifiaþ tū eáran ofer eágum, Exon. Th. 306, 13; Kā. 16, 4. [*A. R.* suwe: *Ayenb.* 203e: *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* sowe: *Du.* zog: *Swed.* sugga: *O. H. Ger.* sū: *Ger.* sau: *Icel.* sýr; *acc.* sú: *Dan.* so.] v. gefearh-sugu.

suht, e; *f. Sickness*:—Him yldo ne derede ne suht swāre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. [This, the only instance of the use of the word, may be due to Old Saxon influence; see the Hēliand where the word occurs many times, in two of them with the same adjective as in the passage. The word is however widely spread: *Goth.* sauhts: *O. L. Ger.* suht *morbus: O. H. Ger.* suht *morbus, tabes: Ger.* sucht: *Icel.* sótt *sickness*: sút *affliction*: *Dan. Swed.* sot. It is found in the Cursor Mundi: Þai troud þat he moght þair broþer (*Lazarus*) hale of all his soght (mişte make him hool to be, Trin. MS.), 14157; and Halliwell quotes a passage in which jaundice is called *galow sought*, Dict. 950.]

suhter-fæderan, -geſæderan; *pl. m. Uncle and nephew*:—Hrōþwulf and Hrōðgār suhtorfædran, Exon. Th. 321, 15; Vid. 46. Đa gōdan twegen (Hrōþgar and Hrōþulf) sǽton suhtergefæderan, Beo. Th. 2332; B. 1164. [Cf. the double meaning in *M. H. Ger. veter*, father’s brother, brother’s son.] v. next word.

suhter[i]ga, suhtriga, suhtria, an; *m. A brother’s son, a nephew*; or, expressing the relation of those whose fathers were brothers, *a cousin*:—Suhterga *fratuelis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 16. Suchtyrga *fratuelis* i. *filius fratris*, 36, 4. Suctyrian *fratres patrueles, sic dictus est ad patres eorum, si fratres inter se fuerunt*, 39, 49. Ic (*Abraham*) eom fædera đīn sibgebyrdum, đū (*Lot*) mīn suhterga, Cd. Th. 114, 9; Gen. 1901. His (*Abraham’s*) suhtriga *Lot*, 122, 20; Gen. 2029. His suhtrian wīf, 106, 23; Gen. 1775. v. sweór.

sulh, suluh, sul[l]; *gen.* sule, *but also* sules; *dat.* sylg, sylh, syl; *acc.* sulh, sul; *n. pl.* sylh, syl; *gen.* sula; *dat.* sulum: *a weak genitive seems also to occur in* sylan scear; *generally feminine, but see the genitive*. **I.** *a plough*:—Sulh *aratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 2: 289, 76. Sul, ii. 6, 19: Ælfc. Gr. 17; Zup. 109, 18. Swā seó sulh đone teoðan æcer gegā. L. Eth. ix. 7; Th i. 342, 11: L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 9: L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 7. Ā be đan wuda swā sulh and sīðe hit gegān mæge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 458, 20. Sule reóst *vomes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. Sules reóst, 25, 28: 106, 20. Dæs sules bodig, Lchdm. i. 402. 2. Sylan scear *vomer*, Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 29. Dæt nán mon ne scyle đón his hond tō dære sylg, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ælc man hæbbe

æt dære sylh (syhl, MS.) .ii. wel gehorsede men, L. Ath. i. 16; Th. i. 208, 12. Tó syl . . . mid dære syl *ad aratrum . . . aratro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 21. Man ða sulh ford drífe, Lchdm. i. 404, 1. Manu de hys hand ásett on his sulh (suluh, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 62. Hé his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8. Hé sulh heóld, Shrn. 61, 18. Mid sul tó erianne, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 28. Heora sylh unríhte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incedunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623. 12. Dine sylh eodon, Homil. Th. ii. 450. 6. Þeáh hé erige his land mid dúsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Sulum *aratris*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 6. **II.** In the following passage perhaps the word is used to denote *the quantity of land which could be cultivated with one plough*; v. sulincel and cf. plóg. *Carucæ*, which occurs in the passage quoted below from the Laws, seems to have been used in this sense; e. g. in Florence of Worcester's description of the compilation of Domesday Book *quot carrucas* seems to represent *hú mycel landes* in the Chronicle; and later *sulh* is certainly so used, e. g. Ich þe 3iue þritte solh of londe, Laym. 18779. Seouen sulȝene lond, 18789. Twenti sulhene lond, 13176. But the unit of assessment may have been *the plough with its team of oxen*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., pp. 112–3. Sceóte man ælmessan . . . swá æt heáfde peninc, swá æt sylh (*one MS. has* æt sulhgange. v. sulh gang) peninc (cf. detur de omni caruca denarius vel denarium valens, et omnis, qui familiam habet, efficiat, ut omnis hirmannus suus det unum denarium, L. Eth. viii. 1; Th. i. 326, 24; *and see* sulh-ælmesse), Wulfst. 170, 20. [Gif þe suluh (ploh, MS. T.) ne erede, A. R. 384, 18. Þer cheorl draf his sulȝe ioxned swiðe fœire, Laym. 31811. Þe ilke þet zet þe hand aþe zuolȝ, Ayenb. 242, 31. The word is still used in Somerset. *zool*, v. E. D. S Pub., W. Somerset Glossary.]

sulh-æcer, es; *m. A strip of land for ploughing*. v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm. s. v. æcer:—Fallum æhtemannum gebyreþ . . . sulhæcer, L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 438, 1.

sulh-ælmesse, an; *f. Plough-alms, a contribution of one penny to be paid for every* sulh, v. sulh, **II.** It is first mentioned in the laws of Edward and Guthrum, and its payment is enjoined in those of succeeding kings. It was to be paid within fifteen days after Easter, or a penalty was incurred:—Sulhælmesse húru fífténe niht ofer Éastran, L. C. E. 8; Th. i. 366, 3. Git hwá sulhælmyssan ne sylle, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wíte mid Englum. L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 5: L. Ath. i. prm.: Th. i. 196, 10. Wé bebeódaþ . . . sulhælmessan, and gif hit hwá dón nelle, sý hé ámánsumod, L. Edm. E. 2; Th. i. 244, 17. Geláste man sulhælmessan ǽonne .xv. niht beón onufan Éastran, L. Edg. i. 2; Th. i. 262, 17: L. Eth. v. 11; Th. i. 306, 31: vi. 16; Th. i. 318, 30. Sulhælmessan gebyreþ dæt man geláste be wíte æghwylce geáre ǽonne .xv. niht beóþ ágán ofer Éastertíd, ix. 12; Th. i. 342, 31. Suluhælmessan, Shrn. 208, 29.

sulh-beám, es; *m. The curved hinder part of a plough, plough-tail*:—Sulhbeám *burris, curvamentum aratri*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 79: *buris*, 12, 54: i. 15, 4. [Solowbeme *buris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 180, 29 (14th cent.?). Cf. plughbeme *buris*, 232, col. 2.]

sulh-gang, es; *m. A plough-gang* (*plench-, plough-gang* as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, Jamieson's Dict. See too *pleuch-gate*, ib. Cf. for a similar use of *gang* in measurements *Icel.* sólar-gangr = *a day*); :—Æt heáfde peninc, æt sulhgange peninc, Wulfst. 170, 37. v. sulh **II**, sulung.

sulh-geside, es; *n. An appurtenance of a plough*:—Man sceal habban wǽngewǽlu, sulhgesídu, Anglia ix. 264, 5. Cf. next word.

sulh-geteoh; *gen.* -teóges; *n. An implement belonging to a plough:* —Gegaderie hé calle his sulhgeteógo tógædere *let him collect together all the apparatus of his plough*, Lchdm. i. 400, 19.

sulh-geweorc, es; *n. Plough work, making of ploughs*:—Tubal Cain smidcræfteġ wæs and monna ǽrest sulhgeweorces fruma wæs ofer foldan (*Tubal Cain an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron*, A. V.), Cd. Th. 66, 19; Gen 1086.

sulh-hæbbere, es; *m. One who holds a plough* (cf. hé his sulh on handa hæfde, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 8), *a ploughman*:—Sulhhæbbere *stibarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 24. v. next word.

sulh-handla, an; *m. One who holds the handle of a plough, a ploughman*:—Sulhandla *stivarius. arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 71.

sulh-handle (-a: *m.*?), an; *f. A plough-handle, plough-tail*:— Sulhhandla (-e? v. handle *stiba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 10) *stiba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 8. Sulhandlan *stivam*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 33.

sulian (?); *p.* ode *To sully* (:—Besuted (-sulod?) *obsoletum, sordidum*, Germ. 403, 26.] v. sylian.

sulincel, es; *n. A small portion of arable land*:—Sulincela *aratiuncula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 18. v. sulh, **II.**

sulung, e; *f.* A Kentish word for a certain quantity of land, derived, like *carrucata*, from a name of the plough; from its origin it might mean *so much land as could be cultivated by one plough*. From the first two passages given below it would seem that the *sulung* was equivalent to two hides (*manentes*), and later a *solanda*, which is probably the same word, is said 'per se habere duas hidas.' v. Seebohm, Vill. Comm., p. 54. But perhaps it may be inferred that both hide and *sulung* were considered as on the same footing as regards the plough. Thus to the *gebúr* with his *gyrd landes*, i. e. one quarter of a hide, are to be given two oxen, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 23, while a gift of half a *sulung* is accompanied by the further gift of four oxen, Chart. Th. 470, 9–14. v. Seebohm, pp. 138–9, and generally. In the Domesday Survey of Kent the assessment was given by *solins*, and the word remained in use. v. Pegge's Kenticisms, s. v. *sulling:* —Aliquam terrae partiunculam, hoc est duarum manentium . . . ritu Cantiae *án sulung* dictum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 249, 19. Terrae particula duarum manentium, id est, *án sulung*, 250, 8. Yc gean intó Cristes cyrican on Cantwarabyrig dæs landes æt Holungiburnan . . . búton dære ánre sulunge ðe ic Síferðe geunnen hæbbe, Chart. Th. 558, 27. Him man sealde án half swulung . . . and mon selle him tó dem loude .iiii. oxan, and .ii. cý, and l. scǽpa, 470, 8–14. Disses londes aran thrié sulong æt hægethe thorne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 235, 7. Siendan feówer swulunga dæs londes de gebyreþ inntó Raculfe on Tænett . . .; ðonne is ealles dæs loudes .xxv. swulunga and án swulung on Ceólulfingtúne, iii. 429, 14–18. Dæt lond set Stanhámstede (*Stanstead, in Kent*) .xx. swulunga, i. 292, 23. Se cyning (*Ethelbert of Kent*) sealde Wulláfe fíf sulung landes et Wassingwellan (*Washingwell. in Kent*) wið dém fíf sulungum et Mersahám (*Mersham, in Kent*), ii. 66, 17–19. Twá sulung æt Denetúne (*Denton, in Kent*), 380, 32.

sum; *indef. prn. Some.* **I.** *one* of many, *part* of a whole, used substantively and (1) governing in the genitive (a) a noun or pronoun, cf. the Gothic use of *sums*:—Wæs ic ðara monna sum *I was one of the men*, Chart. Th. 170, 7. Mé tó aldorbanan weorðeþ wrádra sum, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Þé wile beorna sum him geágniau, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Dæt is wundra sum ðara ðe geworhte wuldres aldor, 155, 14; Gen. 2572: 199, 28: Exod. 345: 200, 15; Exod, 357. Wæs Seón sum ðara kynincga, Ps. Th. 134, 11. Swá swá úre sum *quasi unus ex nobis*, Gen. 3, 22. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Hé cýþde on sumre his bóca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 9. Hí woldon cumian tó sumere ðara stówa, 34, 7; Fox 144, 9. Anlíc ðara his þegna sumum, 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Fýr cymþ sume díssa hærfesta (cf. the phrase *some or one of these days*), Wulfst. 205, 6. Manna cynnes sumne besyrwan, Beo. Th. 1430: B. 713. (b) a cardinal numeral, (α) *one* of a company containing the number:—Iacob tęrde hundseofontigra sum *omnes animae domus Jacob fuere septuaginta*, Gen. 46, 27. Hé ácígde sýfone . . . eode eahta sum, Beo. Th. 6237; B. 3123. Hé twelfa sum híre áð sealde (*secum acceptis undecim comparibus suis*. p. 205), Chart. Th. 203, 2: L. Ath. i. 11; Th. i. 206, 3 note. (β) *one* with a company containing the number:—Hannibal óþfeáh feówera sum *Annibal cum quatuor equitibus confugit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 16. Gange hé feówra sum tó and beó him tíl̃a, L. Ath. ii. 4; Th. i. 286, 18. Hé com twelfa sum *cum duodecim tectis militibus venientem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Wæs Agustinus feówertigra sum *socii ejus viri ut ferunt ferme quadraginta*, 1, 25; S. 486, 23. Com seofona sum (cf. dæt deófol genam mid him óþre seofon deófło, St. And. 18, 7), Andr. Kmbl. 2623; An. 1313. Gewát xii–a sum . . . se wæs on ðam dreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Fífténa sum (cf. 3287; B. 1641, where Beowulf's companions, after one has been slain, are said to be fourteen), Beo. Th. 420; B. 207. (γ) uncertain:—Dæt hé syxa sum ofslóge ·yxtig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 7. (2) followed by *of*:—Sumne of ðám witegum *unum de prophetis*, Mk. Skt. 8, 28. Ðá geneálǽhton sume of Saducéum, Lk. Skt. 20, 27. (3) where the whole, of which the object denoted by *sum* is part, is to be inferred from the context:—Sigon dá tó slæpe: sum (*one of the sleepers*) sáre angeald ǽfenreste, Beo. Th. 2507; B. 1251. Habbaþ wé micel ǽrende ne sceal dær dyrne sum (*any* of the errands) wesan, 548; B. 271. Sumne (*one* of the creatures on the mere) Geáta leód feores getwǽfde, 2869; B. 1432. Sume (*some* of the thanes) dǽr bidon, 806; B. 400. (4) where the word is quite indefinite, *some one*:—Sum tó lyt hafaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 688: Sal. 343. Ic sceal swelgan of sumes bósme, Exon. Th. 395, 30; Rä. 15. 15. (5) where two members or two classes of the same group, or two parts of the same whole, are contrasted, *one . . . another, some . . . some*:—Ðonne lufaþ sum dæt sum elles hwæt *one loves that, another something else*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 24. Hí gaderodon sum mǽre sum læsse *alius plus, alius minus*. Ex. 16, 17. Eorle monigum Dryhten ǽre gesceáwaþ, sumum weána dǽl, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deór 34. Sum heó hire on handum bær, sum hire æt heortan læg, Cd. Th. 40, 8–9; Gen. 636. Ánra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gyfe fram Gode sume furðor ðonne sume *alius sic, alius vero sic*, R. Ben. 64, 10. Sume hí beóton sume hí ofslógon *quosdam caedentes, alios uero occidentes*, Mk. Skt. 12, 5. Sió ungelícnes hira gearnunga hié tíeáh̃ sume bchindan sume, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. (6) where a series of individuals or of groups or of parts is enumerated:—Sum feóll wið ðone weg . . . sum feóll ofer stánscyligean . . . sum feóll on þornas . . . sum feóll on gód land; ân bróhte þrítigfealdne, sum syxtigfealdne, sum hundfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 4–8: Exon. Th. 42, 6–30; Cri. 668–680. Is se finta . . . sum brún, sum basu, sum splottum beseted, 218, 17; Ph. 296. Ánum hé sealde tíf pund, sumum twá, summum ân, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 15. Ðá sende hé his þeów . . . hé sende óðerne . . . eft hé sumne sende, Mk. Skt. 12, 2–5. Sume hí sǽdon dæt hió sceolde forsceoppan tó león . . . sume sceoldan bión eforas . . . sume wurdon tó wulfan . . . sume wurdon tó ðam deórcynne ðe mon hátte tigris, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 32 sqq.: 34, 7;

Fox 144, 7–9 : Mt. Kmbl. 16, 14. **II.** as an adjective (1) with a noun with or without a qualifying adjective, *a certain, some*, see also (5):—Sum man (*homo quidam*) hæfde tweegen suna, Lk. Skt. 15, 11. Sum ǽgleáw man *quidam legis peritus*, 10, 25. Sum wítega of dǽm ealdum, 9, 19 : Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 524, 39. Đeáh sum broc and sumu wíderweardnes hiera forwiernþ, Past. 50 ; Swt. 391, 35. Wæs him gegearwod sum heard harmscearu, Cd. Th. 28, 7 ; Gen. 432. Sum wæs ǽhtwelig æþeles cynnes rice gerefa, Exon. Th. 243, 29 ; Jul. 18. On his heortan cwæð unhýdig sum *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Sumes hundredmannes þeówa, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Sumes þinges wana, Bt. 34, 9 ; Fox 146, 18. Weorð forhwerted ǽlc tó sumum dióre, 38, 1 ; Fox 196, 3. Hé com tó sumre stówe, Gen. 28, 11. For sumere twýfáednesse on cwertern ásend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. (1 a) where two members of the same group are contrasted (*some . . . other*):—Sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft, ðonne sume habban, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 17. Sume láreówas sindon beteran ðonne sume, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 16. (2) with a pronoun where later English would use *some of*:—Hé gebád mid sumum dæm fultume, Ors 3, 10 ; Swt. 140, 20. Lǽfdon hig hit sume *quidam ex eis*, Ex. 16, 20. Sume hí gelýfdon on deáde entas, Homl. Th. i. 366, 21. Sume gé (*quidam ex vobis*) ne gelýfaþ, Jn. Skt. 6, 64. Sume ða bóceras *quidam de scribis*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 38. Ða téđ hié brohton sume, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 18, 1. Ða sume wé nú gýmdon, Bd. 4, 7 ; S. 574, 27. (3) with *oðer*:—Sum ðóer wítega, Homl. Th. i. 364, 18. Hé nales tó ídelnysse swá sume óþre ac tó gewinne on dæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 567, 27. (4) with words denoting measure, *some* as still used with numerals, *one*; the use of *án*, and in later English of the indefinite article with numerals, may be compared with this use of *sum*:—'Ásend him twá scrúd and sum pund.' Se ðegen him andwyrde : 'Genim feówer scrúd and twá pund, Homl. Th. i. 400, 19. Genim dysse wyrte sumne (*one*) gripan, Lchdm. i. 184, 18. Đá gegaderedon hí sum hund scipa, and fóron súðt ymbútan and sum feówertig scipa norþ ymbútan, Chr. 894 ; Erl. 91, 4-6. Hié besǽton dæt weorc útan sume twegen dagas, Erl. 93, 9. Đá wǽron hí sume tén geár on dam gewinne, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 7. Hý gán .xii. sume (twelfa sum, MS. B.), L. Ath. i. 11 ; Th. i. 206, 3. (4 a) where the number is indefinite, *some*:—Đá se Aulixes tó dam geflohte fór, dá hæfde hé sume hundred scipa, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 7. (5) adverbially or in adverbial phrases :—Se biscop is þeáh geset sumes (*in some degree*) tó márran bletsunge ðonne se mæssepreóst sý, L. Ælfc. P. 36 ; Th. ii. 378, 20. Sumes onlíce swá *velut*, Exon. Th. 214, 21 ; Ph. 242 : Met. 8, 47. Swíðe gelíce, sumes hwæðre þeáh ungelíce (cf. *the corresponding prose* on sumum þingum ungelíce, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 26), 20, 54. Sió eorðe hit helt and be sumum dǽle swilgþ. Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 5 ; Met. 20, 96. Seó hæfþ sume dǽle (cf. *som del* in Chaucer) læssan leáf, Lchdm. i. 144, 13. Æt sumum cyrre *once, on one occasion*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 17, 7 : Cd. Th. 298, 25 ; Sat. 538. Sume síþe, Exon. Th. 20, 16 ; Cri. 318. Sumera ðinga eáðelícor in *some respects easier*, Homl. Th. i. 236, 11. [*Goth.* sums : *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* sum : *Icel.* sumr.]

-sum *an adjective suffix* as in glad-*some*, win-*some*. [*Goth.* lustu-sams : *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* lang-sam : *Icel.* frið-samr ; *O. Frs* hár-sum.] v. ang-, frem-, gehýr-, genyht-, lang-, lof-, luf-, sib-, wyn-sum *as examples*.

sumer (-or, -ur), es ; *dat.* a, e ; *m. Summer*:—Feówer tída synd getealde on ánum geáre . . . *Aestas* is sumer, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10. On ðone nygeþan dæg ðæs móndes (*May*) biþ sumeres fruma. Se sumor haſaþ hundu gontig daga, Shrn. 83, 33. Sumor biþ sunwlitegost, Menol. Fox 473 ; Gn. C. 7. Beorht sumor, Cd. Th. 239, 23 ; Dan. 374. Sumer and winter ; on sumera hit biþ wearm and on wintra ceald, Bt. 21 ; Fox 74, 23. Swá háttra sumor, swá mára ðunor and líget on geáre, Lchdm. iii. 280, 9. Gé witun dæt sumor (-er, MSS. A. B. Lind. Rush.) ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. Ǽfter sumor on tún gá *before summer come*, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1. Yldum bringþ sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tó túne, Menol. Fox 176 ; Men. 89. Sumur, Exon. Th. 354, 58 ; Reim. 67. Ðonne on sumeres tíd sunne hátost scíneþ, 212, 12 ; Ph. 209. Ðú ðe dǽm winterdagum selest scorte tída, and dæs sumeres dahum langran, Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 5. Swá hé in swolopan middes sumeres wære *quasi in mediae aestatis caumate*, Bd. 3, 19 ; S. 549, 30. Wintres and sumeres *in winter and in summer*. Exon. Th. 200, 7 ; Ph. 37. Ic (*the fowler*) nelle tédan hig (*the hawks*) on sumera, forðamðe hig þearle etaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 9. Wiþ dære sunnan hǽto on sumere, Bt. 34, 10 ; Fox 150, 9. Ðý sumera fór Ælfréd cyning út on sǽ, Chr. 875 ; Erl. 78, 5. Dæs on sumera, 896 ; Erl. 94, 1. Ðý ilcan sumera, 897 ; Erl. 96, 14. Sumere. 885 ; Erl. 82, 25. Ofer ðone midne sumor (midne-sumor? cf. midne-dæg). 1006 ; Erl. 140, 5. Heó sý geworht ofer midne sumor, Lchdm. iii. 74, 11 : Menol Fox 235 ; Men. 119. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sumar : *O. Frs* sumur : *Icel.* sumar ; *n.* (but earlier *m.*).] v. mid-, middel-, middan-sumer. See Grmm. D. M. c. 24.

sumer-hǽte, an ; -hætu (o) ; *indecl.* or *gen.* e ; *f. Summer heat*:—Gif dære stówe neód oþþe gedeorf oðþe sumerhéte hwylces eácan behófige *si loci necessitas uel labor aut ardor aestatis amplius poposcerit*, R. Ben. 64, 17. For dære sumorhéte, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 132, 31. [Cf. *Icel.* sumar-hiti.]

sumer-lǽcan ; *p.* -lǽhte *To draw near to summer*:—Wite gé dæt hit sumorlǽhþ, Homl. Th. i. 614, 5.

sumer-lang ; *adj. Long as in summer*, epithet of a day (cf. *livelong*) :—Ic ásecgan ne mæg, þeáh ic gesitte sumerlongne dæg, eal þa earfeþu, Exon. Th. 272, 7 ; Jul. 495. Sumorlangne dæg, 443, 29 ; Kl. 37. Đú wercest sumurlange dagas swíðe háte, Met. 4, 19. [*O. Sax.* thiu niguða tid sumarlanges dages, Hel. 3422. *M. H. Ger.* sumer-lanc.]

sumer-líc ; *adj. Summer*:—Sumorlíc dæg *aestivus dies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 28. Se sumerlíca sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 21. Mid dære sumerlican hǽtan, 252, 10. On sumerlicum tíman, Anglia xiii. 431, 930. [Eauer liliche sumerlich, Kath. 1663. *O. H. Ger.* sumar-lih *aestivus* : *Icel.* sumar-ligr.]

sumer-lida, an ; *m.* [*Lida*, like the equivalent Icel. *liði* in *sumarliði*, elsewhere refers to a single object, man or ship (v. lida, sǽ-, ýð-lida), but in the passage given below from the Chronicle seems to mean a fleet. Later in the same work *liþ* (q. v.), which seems taken from the Scandinavians, is used in this sense, e. g. dæt lið dæt on Sandwíc læg, 1052 ; Erl. 183, 40, can *sumer-lida* be intended to represent Norse *sumar-lið*? In one other place *sumer-lida* occurs, in company with words relating to the sea, and it there glosses *malleolus*; but here perhaps *sumer-loda* should be read, and *malleolus* be taken in the sense *shoot, twig*. (see *spræc*) ; cf. *O. H. Ger.* sumar-lota, -lata *virgultum, palmes*. v. Anglia xiii. 330.] *A summer fleet, one that sets forth in summer and returns in autumn* : —Æfter dissum gefeohte cuom micel sumorlida (tó Reádingum, MS. E.), Chr. 871 ; Erl. 74, 35. [Steenstrup takes the word to mean a force moving from its quarters in England, and leaving women, children, and goods behind there ; but if Asser may be trusted, the reinforcement was from abroad. He says : 'quo praelio peracto, de *ultramarinis* partibus alius paganorum exercitus societati se adjunxit.'] Sumerlida *malleolus*, hýdscip *mioparo*, mæstcyst *modius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 25–27.

sumer-ræding-bóc ; *f. A lectionary for the summer*:—ii. sumerræding-bec, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* sumar-bók.] v. ræding-bóc.

Sumer-sǽte, -sǽtan ; *pl. The people* or *district of Somerset*:—Sumursǽtna se dǽl se ðǽr niéhst wæs . . . Sumorsǽte alle and Wilsǽtan, Chr. 878 ; Erl. 80, 6–10. Mid Sumursǽtum, 845 ; Erl. 66, 21. On Dorsǽtum and on Sumarsǽton (Sumersǽtum, MS. C.), 1015 ; Erl. 152, 12. Ofer Sumersǽton and ofer Wealas, 1048 ; Erl. 180, 27. [He nom Sumersete, Laym. 21013. Dorsete and Wiltschire and Somersete also, R. Glouc. 3, 23.]

Sumersǽtisc ; *adj. Of Somerset*:—Defenisces folces and Sumersǽtisces, Chr. 1001 ; Erl 137, 11.

sumer-selde, an ; *f. A summer-house*:—Selde *proaula*, i. *domus coram aula*, sumerselde *zetas aestivales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 47. [Cf. *Icel.* sumarsetr *a summer abode*.]

súmness, e ; *f. Delay*:—Æfter monige ł longsum ł monigful súmnise (æfter micclum fæce, Rush. : fyrste, W. S.) *post multum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sûmig *negligens* ; sûmheit *tardatio, negligentia* : *Ger.* säumniss *delay, stay* ; säumen *to stay* ; säumig *tardy*.]

sumor. v. sumer.

sumsende *humming, sounding* (of falling rain) :—Hí (*the stormclouds*) feallan lǽtaþ sweart sumsendu (suinsendu ? v. swinsian) seáw of bósme, wǽtan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 19 ; Rä. 4, 47. [*Ger.* summen, sumsen *to hum, buzz*.]

sumur, sun-, suna. v. sumer, sunn-, sunu.

sund *sound*. v. an-, on-, ge-sund. [Sund, Ps. Th. 67, 20, *is an error for* ge-sund.]

sund, es ; *n.*

I. *power of swimming*:—Hé sealde dǽm fixum sund and dám fugelum fiht, Homl. Th. i. 16, 7 : Hexam. 8 ; Norm. 14, 10. Dol biþ se ðe gǽþ on deóp wæter, se ðe sund nafaþ, ne gesegled scip, Salm. Kmbl. 449 ; Sal. 225. [Heore (*fishes*) sund is awemmed, Laym. 21326.] **II.** *the act of swimming* :—Hé on holme wæs sundes ðe sǽnra, Beo. Th. 2876 ; B. 1436. Hé ðé æt sunde oferfát *he beat you at swimming*, 1039 ; B. 517. Hé mid sunde (cf. *Icel.* með sundi) ða eá oferfaran wolde, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 72, 29. Apollonius becom mid sunde tó Pentapolim, Ap. Th. 11, 6. Hié on sunde (cf. *Icel.* á sundi) tó dære byrig fóron, Nar. 10, 28 : Beo. Th. 3240 ; B. 1618. Đú ðe wið Brecan wunne on síðne sǽ ymb sund flite *thou that didst strive with Brecan on the wide sea, didst contend in the matter of swimming*, 1019 ; B. 507. Flód on sund (cf. *Icel.* á sund) áhóf earce from eorðan, Cd. Th. 83, 32 ; Gen. 1388. **III.** *sea, water* :—Streámas wundon, sund wið sande, Beo. Th. 431 ; B. 213. Đá wæs sund líden *then was the sea passed*, 452 ; B. 223. Se stán tógán, streám út áweóll . . . sund grunde onféng, Andr. Kmbl. 3055 ; An. 1530. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14 ; Gn. Ex. 78. Swelaþ sǽhíscas sundes getwǽfde (*the ocean having been dried up by the heat*), 61, 20 ; Cri. 987. Wǽgliþende setlaþ sǽmearas sundes æt ende *by the shore* (or *at the end of their swimming* (?)), 361, 6 ; Wal. 15. Ic on sunde ǽwóx ufan ýþum þeaht, 392, 6 ; Rä. 11, 3. Sǽmearas sunde getenge, Elen. Kmbl. 456 ; El. 228. Of nihtes sunde, Salm. Kmbl. 675 ; Sal. 337. Hié on sund (*the Red Sea*) stigon, Cd. Th. 198, 8 ; Exod. 319 : Beo. Th. 1029 ; B. 512. Ðone ðe grund and sund, eorðan and hreó wǽgas, salte sǽstreámas ámearcode, Andr. Kmbl. 1494 ; An. 748. Hwá dam sǽflotan sund wísode *who*

acted as pilot for the vessel, 762; An. 381: 976; An. 488. [Fiss on sund (watir, Trin. MS.), C. M. 621. *Icel.* sund *swimming; a sound: Dan. Swed.* sund *a sound, strait.*] v. syndig.

sund-bûend, es; *m. A sea-dweller*, but the word, which occurs only in the plural, is used for *men, mankind;* cf. fold-bûend:—Saturnus ðone sundbûende hêton, hæleþa bearn, Met. 26, 48. Ðone Saturnus sundbûende hâtaþ (cf. stiornan ðe wê hâtaþ Saturnes steorra, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 12), 24, 21. Hî (*acc.*) ne gesâwon sundbûende (cf. Hî (*the people of the golden age*) hió (*acc.*) nânwuht ne gesâwon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 5), 8, 13. Dæs ðe æfire sundbûend (*men*) secgan hýrdon, Exon. Th. 5, 22; Cri. 73. Dæt âsecgan sundbûendum, 14, 19; Cri. 221.

sund-corn, es; *n. Saxifrage;* saxifraga granulata:—Sundcorn *saxifraga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 55: 79, 25. Sundcorn. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *saxifragam* and ôþrum naman sundcorn nemneþ. . . . Wid ðæt stânas on blâdran wexen, genim ðâs wyrte, Lchdm. i. 212, 7–11 (see the plate at the beginning of the volume). Sundcornes leâf, ii. 342, 9. Gif men weaxan stânas on ðære blâdran, wyl sundcorn on ealaþ, 320, 6. Genim neogon piporcorna, lîfêne sundcorn (*saxifragia*), iii. 18, 13.

sund-deáw (?), a plant name, *rosemary*:— Sundeáw (=sund-deáw? v. sund, II) *rosmarinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 77. *Sundew* remains as a name for *drosera rotundifolia*, v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names.

sund-flite, Beo. Th. 1019; B. 507. v. sund, II.

sund-gebland, es; *n. The water's mingling*, used of the mere into which Beowulf plunged:—Se ðe meregrundas mengan scolde, sêcan sundgebland, Beo. Th. 2904; B. 1450. Cf. ýð-gebland.

sund-gird, e; *f. A rod to measure the depth of water, a sounding-pole*:—Sundgyrd *bolis* (*Bokis sounding-lead*), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 67: *bolidis*, 57, 7. Sundgerd in scipe *vel* metrâp *bolides*, ii. 102, 14. Sundgyrd on scipe *vel* metrâp *bolidis*, 126, 46: 11, 17. Cf. sund-line, -râp.

sund-helm, es; *m. A water-covering, the sea which covers*:—Mec sundhelm þeahte and mec ýþa wrugon. Exon. Th. 488, 4; Râ. 76, 1. Ic sundhelme ne mæg losian, 382, 13; Râ. 3, 10.

sund-hengest, es; *m. A sea-horse, a ship*:—Ceólum lîðan, sundhengestum, Exon. Th. 53, 20; Cri. 853. Sâelan sundhengestas, ealde ýðmearas, 54, 4; Cri. 863.

sund-hwæt; *adj. Active in swimming*:—Sæfisca cynn swimmaþ sundhwate, ðær se swêta stenc ût gewîtaþ (-eþ?), Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57.

sund-lida (Th.), -liden (Grn.), Beo. Th. 452; B. 223. v. sund, III.

sund-line, an; *f. A sounding-line*:—Sundline *catoprorates* (*catoprates* linea cum massa plumbea qua maris altitudo tentatur, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 8: 63, 66. Cf. sund-gird, -râp.

sund-mere, es; *m. A place for swimming*:—On sundmere *in natatorio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 50.

sundness. v. on- (an-) sundness.

sund-nytt, e; *f. The employment of swimming*:—Beówulf sundnytte dreáh *Beowulf swam*, Beo. Th. 4710; B. 2360.

sundor (-er, -ur); *adv.* I. *apart, aloof, by one's self, separately*:—Ne scealt ðû sunder beón from dînum gefêrum on Ongelcyrcean *tua fraternitas seorsum fieri non debet a clericis suis in ecclesia Anglorum*, Bd. i. 27; S. 489, 11. Geseah se cyning heora sacerdas sundor stonden (*seorsum consistere*), 2, 2; S. 503, 38. Hê gesæt him sundor æt rûne, Exon. Th. 293, 3; Wand. 111; Andr. Kmbl. 2324; An. 1163. Gebærne wulfes ceácan and ða têþ sundor *burn the teeth by themselves*, Lchdm. ii. 102, 13. Se Hælend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðæm weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Sundor âcîgan *to call aside*, Elen. Kmbl. 1203; El. 603. II. *severally, each by himself*:—Sundor ânra gehwilc herige ðec *let each one severally praise thee*, Cd. Th. 239, 15; Dan. 370. Féran sceal sundor ânra gehwæs sâwl of lîce, Exon. Th. 191, 24; Az. 93. Swâ monig beóþ men ofer eorþan, swâ beóþ môdgeþoncas; ælc him hafaþ sundor sefan (sundor-sefan?), 344, 5; Gn. Ex. 169. Heó wile gesêcan sundor æghwylcne feorhberendra, 420, 18; Râ. 40, 5: Salm. Kmbl. 130; Sal. 64. III. *in a manner different from others*:—Ilco ðoht ôðer suindîr ûrât *eundem sensum alius aliter expressit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 5. IV. *in a way that separates, asunder*:—Sundur gedælan lîf wiþ lîce *to part asunder life from body*, Beo. Th. 4836; B. 2422. Seó ewên bebeád cræftum getýde sundor âsêcean ða sêlestan *(to pick out the best workmen)*, Elen. Kmbl. 2035; El. 1019: 813; El. 407. [*Goth.* sundrô: *O. Sax.* sundar (-or); *O. H. Ger.* suntar: *Icel.* sundr.] v. on-sundrum.

sundor-anweald, es; *m. Single authority, monarchy*:—Sunderanweald *monarchia*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 54. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-walt *monarchia.*]

sundor-cræft, es; *m. A special power* or *art, one possessed* or *exercised by an individual* or *a class*:—Ða ïcan on ðam woruldwelan nabbaþ nænne sundorcræft, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 7. Seó wiht sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 14; Râ. 40, 3. Dæt hý sundorcræfta sumne eác cunne *that each have some craft of his own that he knows*, L. I. P. 9; Th. ii. 314, 29. Sió gesceádwîsnes is se sêlesta sundorcræfta *reason is the best of distinguishing faculties (as being the faculty peculiar to man;* cf. hió is synderlîc cræft ðære sâwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10), Met. 20, 203.

sundor-cýþþ[u]; *f. Special, private knowledge* or *acquaintance, intimacy*:—Riht is dæt mynecena âhuge sundorcýþþe tô woruldmannum nabban, L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 34.

sundor-feoh; *n. Private property, private estate*:—Mîn sundorfeoh on ðam neoþeran Hysseburnan, Chart. Th. 488, 10.

sundor-freódôm, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*:—Mid andweardum apostolicum sunderfreódômum *cum praesentibus apostolicis privilegiis* (153, 10), Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 17: 154, 22. v. next word.

sundor-freóls, es; *m. A special immunity, a privilege*:—On dissum sunderfreólse *priuilegio*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 26. Ðysne nîwne sunderfreóls *hoc nostrum priuilegium*, 350, 12, 16, 32. v. preceding word.

sundor-geeynd *a peculiar nature*:—Hê hafaþ sundorgeeynd, Exon. Th. 357, 18; Pa. 30.

sundor-genga, an; *m. One who goes by himself*:—Sum fearhrýþer dæs ôþres ceápes gefêrscipe oferhogode, and him gewunode dæt hê wæs geond dæt wêsten sundorgenga, Blickl. Homl. 199, 5. Cf. ân-genga.

sundor-gerêfland, es; *n. Land reserved to the jurisdiction of a* gerêfa (?):—On ðæm sundorgerêflande *in tribulano* (in the same glossary *in tribulanam* is rendered *in pa burh*) *territorio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 4. Cf.:—Æfylmer habbe þat lond at Stonham þe ic hym er to hande let to reflande. And ic an Godric mine reue at Waldingfeld þa þritti acre de ic hym er to hande let, Chart. Th. 570, 34. *See al-o* gerêf-mæd.

sundor-gifu, e; *f. A special gift* or *grace, prerogative, privilege*:—For ðære sundorgife de him God sealde gumena rîce, Cd. Th. 254, 4; Dan. 606. Wê swylc ne gefrugnan æfire gelimpan, dæt ðû in sundurgiefe swylce befénge, Exon. Th. 6, 6; Cri. 80. God monnum sylep sundorgiefe *God gives to each man a special gift*, 292; Crâ. 5. Sindergife *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 76. Æfic cræft hæfþ his sundorgife and ða gife and ðone weorþscipe de hê hæfþ hê forgifþ ælcum ðara de hine lufaþ *inest dignitas propria virtuti, quam in eos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, transfundit*, Bt. 27, 2: Fox 96, 30. Sundorgife *prerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 37. Syndergyfa, Hpt. Gl. 468, 53. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-gepa.]

sundor-hâlga, an; *m. A Pharisee*, (but in one passage it seems to mean) *a scribe*:—Twegen men . . . ân wæs sunderhâlga, and ôðer wæs openlîce synful, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 3: 420, 34: 422, 3. Bôceras and sunderhâlgan, Scint. 203, 3. Ða Farisêiscan and sundorhâlgan (*scribes*) hine tô deáde fordêmdon, H. R. 9, 28. Manega ðæra sunderhâlgena (*Pharisaeorum*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. Ðæra writera and sundorhâlgena, 5, 20. Sunderhâlgena, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 26. Ða wæron of sundorhâlgon, Ju. Skt. 1, 24. [Þa sunderhalge and þa bocere, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 3. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sundir-lebin *fh risaei.*]

sundor-irfe, es; *n. A private inheritance*:—Eal dæt se rica baldor sinces âhte oððe sundoryrfes, Judth. Thw. 26, 22; Jud. 340. Wilsumne regn wolcen bringeþ and ðonne âsceáþ God sundoryrfe *pluviam voluntariam segregabis, Deus, haereditati tuae*, Ps. Th. 67, 10.

sundor-land, es; *n. Separate land, an estate belonging to particular persons* (?): — Tô hira sundorlande *ad prediolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 51. Sundorland *predia*, 66, 75. The word occurs in an enumeration of boundaries, and Kemble explains it there as 'land set apart for special purposes':—Æfter ðære stræte be ðære wællan on Sunderlond, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 118, 20.

sundor-lîc; *adj. Special, peculiar*:—Ðâm is sundorlîc sang tô singanne *singulariter canticum cantare*, Past. 52, 7; Swt. 409, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-lîh *singularis.*] v. synder-lîc.

sundorlîce; *adv. Apart, separately*:—Sundurlîce *seorsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 33. v. synderlîce.

sundor-lîf, es; *n. A private life*:—Hê sundorlîf (*vitam privatam*) and munuclîf wæs forceberende eallum ðâm weolum dæs eorþlîcan rîces, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 7.

sundor-lîpe. v. synder-lîpe, *and next word.*

sundor-lîpes; *adv. Separately, severally, specially*:—Sunderlîpes *sequestratim, diverse, alternatim*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 18. Sunderlîpas *separatim, singulariter*, 438, 40. [Weren þas þreo laþe gewriten inne þa oðre tablebreode sunderlipes *written separately on the one table (of stone)*, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 32. Þu hauest iseid of euch a setnesse sunderlepes *of each order separately*, 261, 33. He cumed to elch man sunderlupes, ii. 5, 15. Ich habbe sunderliche (sunderlepes, MS. C.) ispeken of þeos þreo limes, A. R. 90, 5. Cf. De almisse þe mon ded sunderlipe (*specially*) for to quemen ure drihten, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 18. *O. Frs.* sunder-lêpis *specially.*] v. synder-lîpes.

sundor-mæd; *f. A separate, private meadow*:—Seó mêd de dârtô gebyreþ wið Hummingtûn seó his sundermêd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 354, 30.

sundor-mælum; *adv. Singly, separately;* singillatim, Anglia xiii. 380, 217.

sundor-notu, e; *f. A special office*:—Gif ceorl gepeáh dæt hê hæfde sundornote on cynges healle, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 17. v. next word.

sundor-nytt, e; *f. A special office, employment,* or *use*:—Æfic hæfþ sundornytte (sunder-, Hatt. MS.) *per officium diversa sunt*, Past. 34, 3; Swt. 232, 4. Hæfde Hrôðgâr seleweard âseted; sundernytte bebeódl ymb aldor Dena, eóten weard âbeád, Beo. Th. 1339; B. 667. v. preceding word.

sundor-riht, es ; *n. A special right, right peculiar to a class* :—Rôm-wara sundorriht *jus Quiritum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11. Weala sunderriht, i. 20, 64.

sundor-seld, es ; *n. A special seat, a seat that stands apart, a throne* :—Æt hê sundurseld wuldres nimeþ *ut solium gloriae teneat*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 27.

sundor-setl, es ; *n. A residence apart, a hermitage* :—Hê ongan wilniaη wêstenes and sundersetle[s?]. . . Hê leornode be đâm ancetum đe on wêstene and on sundorsettlum heora lîf leofodon, Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 18, 20–24. Hê his fultum tô đam sundorsetle sôhte, 3 ; Gdwin. 24, 2.

sundor-spræc, e ; *f.* I. where a single person speaks privately with one or more, *private speech, a private conversation* :—Nero cwæd : 'Sege mê, Petrus, on sundorspræce, hwæt đû dence,' Homl. Th. i. 376, 27. Swâ swâ him (*Moses*) God silf dihte on heora sundorspræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 14. Cornelius Asina gefôr tô Hannibale tô sundorspræce *ad colloquium*, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 172, 7. Đâ nam Eugenia hî on sundorspræce, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 48. Đâ clypode Herodes đa đrŷ tungelwitegan on sundorspræce, Homl. Th. i. 78, 17. Đætte hê hæbbe his sundorspræce mid đâm bilwitum *cum simplicibus sermocinatio ejus*, Past. 35, 4 ; Swt. 243, 16. Hŷ (*Hannibal and Scipio*) hiera sundorspræce (*colloquium*) tô unsibbe brohton, Ors. 4, 10 ; Swt. 202, 12. II. where many speak in private, *a private conference, council* :—Hî cômon ealle tôsomne tô heora sundorspræce, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 9.

sundor-stôw, e ; *f. A separate place, a place set apart for a particular object* :—Ælcum đara đû gesettest his âgene sunderstôwe, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 30.

sundor-weorþung, e ; *f. Special honour, prerogative, privilege* :—Heô (*St. Michael's church*) nalles on goldes wlite and on seolfres ne scîne þ, ac on sundorweorþunge þurh godcundra mægen heô gewuldrad stondeþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9. Sundorweorđunge *prerogativam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 75. v. synder-weorþmynt.

sundor-wine, es ; *m. A special friend, an intimate friend* :—Ne âswîc sundorwine, ac â symle geheald rihtum gerisnum, Exon. Th. 301, 34 ; Fäs. 29.

sundor-wîs ; *adj. Specially, singularly wise* :—Æenne giddum gearu-snottorne . . . đone hiê đære ewêne âgefon, sægdon hine sundorwîsne, Elen. Kmbl. 1172 ; El. 588.

sundor-wundor, es ; *n. A special wonder, that which especially excites wonder* :—Mê frôd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, Exon. Th. 313, 19 ; Môd. 2.

sund-plega, an ; *m. Play in the water* :—Se tîreádga (*the Phœnix*) twelf sîþum hine bibaþaþ . . . sîþþan hine sylfne æfter sundplegan hefeþ on heánne beám, Exon. Th. 205, 12 ; Ph. 111. Se hærnflota (*the ship*) æfter sundplegan (*its journey across the sea*) sondlond gespearn, 182, 10 ; Gû. 1308.

sund-râp, es ; *m. A sounding line* :—Sundgyrd in scipe ođđe [sund-] râp, i. metrâp *bolidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 17. v. sund-gird.

sund-reced, es ; *n. A sea-house*, a term for the ark :—Đû (*Noah*) seofone genim on đæt sundreced tûdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 28 ; Gen. 1335.

sundrian ; *p.* ode *To sunder, separate.* [Scheaden þe eilen urom þe clene cornes, þet is, sundren god from vuele, A. R. 270, 28. Marie and Marthe weren susteren, auh hore lif sundrede, 414, 12. Nan ne mei sundrin from ođere, Kath. 1776. To sundren and mengen, Gen. and Ex. 468. *O. H. Ger.* suntarôn : *Icel.* sundra.] v. â-, ge-, on-, tô-sundrian ; syndrian.

sund-wudu, a ; *m. A ship* :—Sum mæg fromlîce ofer sealtne sæ sund-wudu drîfan, Exon. Th. 42, 24 ; Cri. 677 : Beo. Th. 421 ; B. 208 : 3817 ; B. 1906.

suner *a herd.* v. sunor.

sunna, an ; *m. The sun* :—Sôna eode sunna up, Gen. 32, 31 : Ps. Th. 148, 3. Sunne (-a, MS. J.), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 297, 7. Sunna and mône, Nar. 28, 20. Đæs sunnan âsprungnis ođþe đære mônan, 28, 10. [The word is usually feminine in the Teutonic dialects, but masculine forms are found in *Goth.* sunna : *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sunno.] v. sunne.

Sunnan-æfen, es ; *m. The evening before Sunday* :—On Sunnan-æfen *dominica vespera*, Anglia xiii. 396, 447. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hâse wyrce an Sunnan-æfen efter hire setlgange ôđ Mônan-æfenes setlgang, L. Wih. 9 ; Th. i. 38, 19. Hî lâddon hine tô hiora hûstinge on đone Sunnan-æfen, Chr. 1012 ; Erl. 146, 34. [Giester sunneue, Chart. Th. 437, 18.] [*O. H. Ger.* sunnûn âband *vesper sabbati* : *Ger.* Sonnabend.]

sunnan-corn *gromel ;* lithospermon officinale, Lchdm. i. 314, 18 ; see the remark in Lchdm. ii. 407, col. 1.

Sunnan-dæg, es ; *m. Sunday* :—Ûdagum Romani and eác Angli ge-hâlgedon on disra tungla gemynde heora dagas, and đæne forman dæg hig hêton Sunnandæg, forđan heó ys ealra tungla wlitegost, and se dæg wæs ealra daga fyrmest on heora dagum, and nû ys on ûrum tîman, Gode lof ealles, Anglia viii. 321, 4–7. On ânum dara restedaga se nû Sunnandæg is nemned *una Sabbati quae nunc Dominica dies dicitur*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 30. Dômes dæg . . . se hâlgesta Sunnandæg . . . dŷ dæge blissiaþ đa đe Sunnandæges freóls heóldan, Wulfst. 244, 14–19. Æghwelce Sæternes dæg and Sunnan, Shrn. 88, 33 : Lchdm. iii. 228, 4. Crist ârâs of deáđe on đone Easterlîcan Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 33. Men ne môton bađian Sunnandagum, L. Eg. C. 35 ; Th. ii. 160, 27. Gif wê đa six Sunnan-dagas of âdôþ, Wulfst. 284, 4. ¶ The observance of the Sunday was enjoined by the laws. The time that had to be so observed was according to Wihtræd's Laws from sunset on Saturday to sunset on Sunday :—Gif esne wyrce an Sunnandæfen efter hire setlgange ôđ Mônandæfenes setlgang, 9 ; Th. i. 38, 19 ; but later the time seems to have been extended, and to be from 3 on Saturday until dawn on Monday :—Healde man ælces Sunnandæges freólsunga fram nônđide đæs Sæternes-dæges ôþ đæs Mônan-dæges lîhtinge, L. Edg. i. 5 ; Th. i. 264, 18 : L. Ælfc. C. 36 ; Th. ii. 362, 1 : Wulfst. 231, 9. During this time servile and free were forbidden to work under various penalties, the latter being liable even to a loss of freedom, L. In. 3 ; Th. i. 104, 6 : L. E. G. 7 ; Th. i. 170, 15 ; the servile to a fine or to corporal punishment, *ib.* ; and see L. Wih. 9–11 ; Th. i. 38, 18 : L. C. S. 45 ; Th. i. 402, 13 ; in general terms it is said :—[Ealra] Worldlîcra weorca on đam hâlgan dæge geswîce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22 ; Th. i. 320, 12 : L. C. E. 15 ; Th. i. 368, 18. The only exception is the preparation of food :—Nân weoruldweorc, bûton mon his mete gearwige, L. E. I. 24 ; Th. ii. 420, 22. In case of necessity, however, and under certain conditions, travelling was allowed :—Gif hwam gebyrige đæt hê nŷde faran scyle, đonne môt hê swâ rîdan, swâ rôwan, swâ swilce færelde faran swylce tô his wege gebyrige, on đa g-râd đæt hê his mæssan gehŷre and his gebedu ne forlæte, *ib.* More specifically there are prohibitions of Sunday trading :—Sunnandæges cŷpinge gif hwâ âgynne, þolie đæs ceápes and twelf ôrena mid Denum and .xxx. scill. mid Englum, L. E. G. 7 ; Th. i. 170, 15 : L. Ath. i. 24 ; Th. i. 212, 15 : L. Eth. v. 13 ; Th. i. 308, 11 : of assemblies, except in case of extreme need :—Wê forbeódaþ ælc folcgemôt, bûton hit for mycelre neódþearfe sî, L. C. E. 15 ; Th. i. 368, 17 : L. Eth. v. 13 ; Th. i. 308, 10 : vi. 44 ; Th. i. 326, 21 : of hunting :—Huntađfara geswîce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22 ; Th. i. 320, 12 : L. C. E. 15 ; Th. i. 368, 18 ; and compare the answer of the hunter in Ælfric's Colloquy :—Ic næs tôdæg on huntnođe, forđam Sunnandæg ys, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 1 : of legal proceedings, L. E. G. 9 ; Th. i. 172, 10–15. Theft on Sunday incurred a double fine, L. Ælf. pol. 5 ; Th. i. 64, 22–25. As to the religious observances connected with the day it is said :—Hit gedafenaþ đæt gehwylce cristene men, đa þurhteón mâgon, on Sæternesdæge cume tô cyrcean, and him leóht mid bringe, and đær æfen-sang gehŷran and on ûhtan đone ûhtsang, and on morgenne mid heora offrungum cuman tô đære mæssan symbelnysse. And đonne hig đyder cumen, ne sŷ đær nân fâcn, ne nænig geflŷtu, ne nænig ungeþwærnes ge-hŷred, ac smylte môde, æt đære hâlgan þenunge, ægđer ge for hig sylfe ge for eal Godes folc þingien, ægđer ge mid heora gebedum ge mid heora ælmessan ; and æfter đære hâlgan þenunge him gehwâ hâm hwyrfe, and mid his freóndum and his nŷhstum and mid ældeódigum hine gâstlîce gereordige, and hine wid oferæt and druncennysse beorge, L. E. I. 24 ; Th. ii. 420, 32 sqq. [*O. L. Ger.* Sunnun-dag : *Du.* Zon-dag : *O. H. Ger.* Sunnûn-tag : *Ger.* Sonn-tag : *Icel.* Sunnu-dagr.] v. Easter-, Palm-Sunnandæg.

Sunnan-niht, e ; *f. The night between Saturday and Sunday* :—Ælcum gesinhîwum gebyrieþ đæt hig hyra clænnysse healdon æfre Sunnanniht (*nocte diei Dominici*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 21 ; Th. ii. 190, 18. His lîc læg on byrgene đa Sæterniht and Sunnanniht . . . and hê ârâs of deáđe on đone Easterlîcan Sunnandæg, Homl. Th. i. 216, 27–33. Se đe stalaþ on Sunnanniht . . . ođđe on done Hâlgan Đunresdæg, L. Alf. pol. 5 ; Th. i. 64, 22. Hû on Sunnannihtum nihtlic wæcce tô healdenne sŷ. On Sunnandæge mon sceal hrađor ârîsan tô ûhtsange, R. Ben. 35, 2 : 42, 15 : Wulfst. 305, 23.

Sunnan-ûhta, an ; *m. The time before day-break on Sunday* ; as an ecclesiastical term *the hour of matins on Sunday*, or *the service then held* :—'On Sunnandæg đû cymst tô mê' . . . Se apostol on đam Sunnan-ûhtan ærwacol tô đære cyrcan com, Homl. Th. i. 74, 20. Gê sculon singan Sunnanûhtan, L. Ælfc. P. 44 ; Th. ii. 384, 4.

sunn-beám, es ; *m. A sun-beam* :—Ealle đa niht stôd swylce beorht sunnbeám *tota ea nocte columna lucis stabat*, Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 535, 24 : Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 184. Him gæþ of se leóma swylce ôđer sunnbeám, Lchdm. iii. 272, 5. Hwæt fremaþ đam blindan seó beorhta sunbeám ? Homl. Skt. i. 4, 275. Se rênboga cymþ of đam sunbeáme and of wætum wolcne, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 26. v. sunne-beám.

sunn-bearu (-o), wes ; *m. A sunny grove* :—Sunbearo lîxeþ, wuduholt wynlîc, Exon. Th. 199, 30 ; Ph. 33.

sunn-beorht ; *adj. Bright with the sunshine* :—Hê his cŷþþu eft, sunbeorht gesetu sêceþ *contendit solis ad ortus*, Exon. Th. 217, 10 ; Ph. 278 : 228, 10 ; Ph. 436.

sunn-bryne, es ; *m. Sun-burn* :—Wiþ sunbryne, Lchdm. ii. 324, 16 : 300, 30.

sunn-deáw (?). v. sund-deáw.

sunne, an (sunnu, Cd. Th. 286, 14 ; Sat. 352, *and acc.* sunne, 147, 11 ; Gen. 2437 : *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* have acc. *sunna*) ; *f.* I. *the sun* :—On đam feórđan dæge gesceóp God twâ miccle leóht, đæt is sunne and mônа, and betâhte đæt mâre leóht, đæt is seó sunne, tô đam dæge,

Lchdm. iii. 234, 6-8. Seó sunne is micle ufor ðonne se mōna sỹ, 242, 10. Seó sunne is swīðe mycel; eall swā brād heó is, ðæs ðe béc secgaþ, swā eall eorðan ymbhwyrft, 236, 6. Ðā (*at the creation*) wæs seó sunne seofon sīðum beorhtre ðonne heó nū is, Shrn. 64, 19. Seó sunne (sunna, Lind.) byþ forsworcen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 29. On sumera sunne scīneþ, Cd. Th. 233, 16; Dan. 276. Dæge sunnan *die sabbati*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 16. **I a.** epithets or metaphors applied to the sun:—Hāte scīneþ, blīceþ ðeós beorhte sunne, Cd. Th. 50, 19; Gen. 811. Swegles gim, sunne, Exon. Th. 212, 13; Ph. 209. Goldtorht sunne, 351, 11; Sch. 78. Heofones gim, wyncendel wera, sweglberht sunne, 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sunne swegeltorht, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Æðele sunne, Ps. Th. 103, 21. Sunne, mǣre tungol, sió æþele gesceaft, Chr. 937; Erl. 13, 16. *See also* candel, tapor. **I b.** forms used of the sun's course:—Seó sunne gēþ be Godes dihte betweox heofenan and eorðan, on dæg bufon eorðan and on niht under ðysse eorðan, eall swā feorr ādūne on nihtlīcre tīde under ðære eorþan swā heó on dæg bufon up āstīhþ, Lchdm. iii. 234, 18-22. Ðonne sunne on setle sīġ, ii. 346, 10. Ær sunne tō setle eode, Ex. 17, 12. Sunne setlgonges fūs, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Sōna swā seó sunne sealte streámas heá oferhlīfaþ, 206, 1; Ph. 120. Sunne gewāt tō sete glīdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2609; An. 1306. Sunne up on morgentīd glād ofer grundas . . . sió æþele gesceaft sāh tō setle, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 13-17. Hwæt hātaþ ænne dæg fram sunnan upgang ōð æfen; ac swā þeáh is on bōcum getæald tō ānum dæge fram ðære sunnan upgange ōð ðæt heó eft becume ðǣr heó ǣr upstāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 1-5. Æfter sunnan setlgange, Gen. 28, 11: Ex. 22, 26. Æfter sunnan setlrāde, Cd. Th. 184, 19; Exod. 109. **II.** used in phrases expressing exposure to the sun's heat or light, e.g. *in* or *out of the sun*:—Gelīcge upweard wið hātre sunnan *let him lie on his back with his face turned towards a hot sun*, Lchdm. iii. 2, 10. Drīge on hātre sunnan, ii. 30, 19. Ryslas eáfisca on sunnan gemylte, 30, 1. Hē sæt ūt on sunnan, Shrn. 61, 24. Āsete on hāte sunnan, Lchdm. ii. 252, 9: Exon. Th. 407, 34; Rä. 27, 4. Þeáh hine (*the sick man*) mon on sunnan lǣde, 340, 17; Gu. Ex. 112. **II a.** in the phrase *under sunnan* = in this world, cf. *sublunary*:—Hié ǣfre geseón under sunnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2025; An. 1015. Ðæt hit wurde, ðæt on eorðan geond ðās wīdan weoruld wǣren swelce under sunnan, Met. 8, 42. **III.** used metaphorically:—Seó sōþfæste sunne, Exon. Th. 237, 9; Ph. 587. Mīn se swētesta sunnan scīma, Juliana, 252, 21; Jul. 166. [*Goth.* sunnō: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger. Icel.* sunna. In the Scandinavian languages the ordinary word is *sól*, *sunna* is poetical: Sól heitir með mönnum, en sunna með goðum.] v. sunna; swegel, II.

sunne-beám, es; *m. A sun-beam*:—Hēr æteówede cometa se steorra, and scān iii mōnðas swilce sunnebeám, Chr. 678; Erl. 41, 5. v. sunn-beám.

sunn-feld, es *or* a; *m. Elysium*:—Sunfeld *Elisevm*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 8. Hwǣr wuniaþ Enoc und Helias? Ic ðē secge, Malifica and Intimphonis (in tempis?), ðæt is, on sunfelda and on sceámfelda, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 1. (v. scīn-feld.) [*O. H. Ger.* sunna-velt *Elysium.*]

sunn-folgend a plant-name (rendering the Latin *solisequia*), *heliotrope*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 71. v. sólsece.

sunn-gange, es; *m. The course of the sun.* v. next word.

sunn-ganges; *adv. In the direction of the sun's movement, with the sun*:—Wende ðē ðonne iii sunganges, Lchdm. i. 400, 10. Bebeóde hē hine Gode geornlice and hine geséníge, cyrre hine sungonges ymb, ii. 116, 9. Tō move with the sun was considered lucky, to move in the reverse direction unlucky; the latter method is consequently taken by witches in their ceremonies. So Spenser, 'She turned her contrary to the sunne . . . for she the right did shunne.' Cf. *Icel.* sólar-sinnis *with the sun*:—Þeir hōfðu gengit sólarsinniss um goðahūs. Droplaugarsona Saga 11, 4. At sōlu *prosperously*; and-sælis *against the course of the sun*; mostly used of witches or uncanny appearances:—Sā sauðamaðr Grō at hon gēkk ūt, ok gēkk andsælis um hus sīn ok mælti erfitt mun verða at standa í mōt giptu Ingimundarsona, Vatnsdæla Saga 59, 4. Cf. also Scotch *withershins*, see the examples in Jamieson's Dictionary.

sunn-gihte, es; *n.* (?) *A solstice*:—On ðone ylcan dæg (*June* 24) byþ *solstitia*, ðæt ys on ūre gepēode, sungihte, forðon ðe seó sunne standeþ on mydre lyfte. . . . Ðonne gelympeþ ðæt wundorlice on ðæs sumeres sungihte on mydne dæg, ðonne seó sunne byþ on ðæs heofones mydle, ðonne nafaþ seó sỹl (*at Jerusalem*) nǣnige sceade; ðonne ðæs sungihtes beóþ þrỹ dagas forð ǣurnen, ðonne hafaþ seó sỹl ǣrest lytle sceade, Shrn. 95, 29-96, 3. Cf. gebed-giht; *and see* sunn-stede.

sunn-līċ; *adj. Solar*:—Ðæt sunlīce leóhtfæt *lampas Titanea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 24. Ón swā hwilcum sunlīcum mōnðe swā se mōna geendaþ, Lchdm. iii. 250, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* sunna-līh.]

sunn-sceadu, we *or* e; *f. A sun-shade, veil, covering to keep off the sun*:—Sunsceadu *flammeolum* (*flameolum* curchyfe, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 6.

sunn-scīn *sun-shine* (? the word glosses *speculum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 14). v. scīn.

sunn-scīne; *adj. Beautiful* or *splendid as the sun*:—Seó sunscíene fǣmne, Exon. Th. 256, 9; Jul. 229.

sunn-sæt, es; *n. The place where the sun sets, the west*:—From sunsete (sunnsett. Lind.) *ab occasu*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 54. Sunset *occidentem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* sólar-seta, -sett *sunset*; sól-setr; *n. pl. sunrise and sunset.*]

sunn-stede, es; *m. A solstice*:—Sumor hæfþ sunnstede . . . winter hæfþ ōþerne sunnstede . . . Gæþ seó sunne nordweard ōð ðæt heó becymþ tō ðam tācne ðe is gehāten *Cancer*, ðǣr is se sumerlīca sunnstede . . . seó sunne cymþ eft sūð tō ðam winterlican sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 10-24. Ða Grēciscan onginnaþ hyra geár æt ðam sunnstede, 246, 19. God sette twegen sunnstedas, ðæne ǣnne on .xii. kl. Ian. and ðone ōðerne on .xii. kl. Iulii, Anglia viii. 299, 16. v. sunn-gihte.

sunn-treów (?). In Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 3 *origia* is glossed by *sun-treów*. Cockayne suggests, *oryza* sum treów, Lchdm. iii. 346, col. 1.

sunnu. v. sunne.

sunn-wlitig; *adj. Beautiful with the sun*:—Winter bip cealdost, lencten hrīmigost, sumor sunwlitigost, Menol. Fox 473; Gn. C. 7.

sunor (-er\), e; *f. A herd of swine, a sounder* ('That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre*; that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vi. togedres.'—Halliwell's Dict.):—Wæs unfeor suner swīna (suner berga, Lind. *grex porcorum*) etende. Ða deóful bēdun hinae: 'send ūsic in ðās sunrae (suner, Lind. *gregem*) swīna' . . . Eode all sio suner niþerweardes in sae, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 30-32. Sunor . . . ðæt sunor, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 32, 33. [The word seems to be found in the Lombard sonar-pair, sonor-pahit *verres qui omnes alios verres in grege batuit et vincit*; see Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 483; Graff. 3, 202: and in the Frankish sonesti = *duodecim equas cum admissario, aut sex scrovas cum verre, vel duodecim vaccas cum tauro.* Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 383.]

sun-sunu; *m. A grandson*:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23.

sunu; *gen.* a, u; *dat.* a, u; *n. pl.* a, u, o: there are also weak forms *sing.* suna; *n. pl.* sunan; *gen.* sunena; *m.* **I.** *a son*:—Mīn se gecorena sunu (sune. Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 17. Sum man hæfde twegen suna (suno, Lind. Rush.) . . . ealle his þing gegaderade se gingra sunu (suno, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 15, 11, 13. Sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th 1294; B. 645. Fēng tō Beornica rīce Æþelfriþes suna, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 13. Swīþhelm, Seaxbaldes suna, 3, 22; S. 553, 42: 3, 24; S. 556, 26. Hwæder hit sig ðīnes suna, Gen. 37, 32. Word hiere suna, Elen. Kmbl. 443; El. 222: Exon. Th. 6, 34; Cri. 94. Heó ne gehȳrde nā hyre leófan sunu stemne (*but* suna ll. 20, 24), Wulfst. 152, 16. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu gepēoþ, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 10. Cyning ðe macode hys suna (sune, Lind.: sunu. Rush. *filio*) gyfta, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 2. Ān mann hæfde twegen suna (sunu, Lind.: sunes, Rush.); ðā cwæð hē tō ðam yldran suna, 21, 28: Beo. Th. 4055; B. 2025. Ic fare tō mīnum sunu, Gen. 37, 35: Exon. Th. 40, 8; Cri. 635. Wille ic āsecgan sunu Healfdenes, mǣrum þēodne, mīn ǣrende, Beo. Th. 694; B. 344. Ic ðē forgife sunu, Gen. 17, 16. Heó sunu (suno, Rush.) cende, Lk. Skt. 1, 57. Sege ðæt ðās mīne twegen suna (suno, Lind.: sunæ. Rush.) sittan . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 20, 21: Cd. Th. 93, 24; Gen. 1551. Suno, 97, 19; Gen. 1615. Sunu, 199, 1; Exod. 332: 199, 19; Exod. 341. Hē worn gestrȳnde suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 74, 13; Gen. 1221. Hwæt suna hæfde Adam? .xxx. sunena and .xxx. dohtra, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 31-32. Hwī sceal ic beón bedæled ǣgðer mīnra sunena on ānum dæge? Gen. 27, 45: Lev. 7, 32. Zebedēis sunena (suna, MS. A., Lind.: sunena, Rush.) mōdor *mater filiorum Zebedaei*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 56. Sunana, p. 18, 14. Beód Aarone and his sunum, Lev. 6, 20. Mid sunum ðīnum, Cd. Th. 78, 28; Gen. 1300. Heora bearn blōtan feóndum, sceuccum onsægean suna and dohter, Ps. Th. 105, 27. Hire selfre sunu sweoloðe befæstan, bānfatu bærnan, Beo. Th. 2234; B. 1115. ¶ In expressions denoting degrees of descent:—Suna sunu *nepos, neptis*, þridda sunu *pronepus, proneptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 35. Feórþa sunu *abnepos*, 4, 73: 8, 22. Fīfta sunu *adnepos*, 8, 23. Suna sune *vel* bróðer sune *nepos*, feówerþe sunu *abnepos*, fīfte sunu *adnepos*, sixte sune *trinepos*, i. 51, 71-77. Fæderan sunan *patrueles*, móddrian sunan *matrueles*, fæderon sunan *fratres patrueles*, 52, 1-4. **II.** used of animals:—Ðære myran sunu *equae filius*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 30. Ðæs gores sunu *the beetle*, Exon. Th. 426. 11; Rä. 41, 72. [*Goth.* sunus: *O. Sax.* sunu (-o). *pl.* suni: *O. L. Ger.* sun (-o), sun: *O. Frs.* sunu, sun, sou; *pl. acc.* suna, sunar, sonen: *O. H. Ger.* sunu, sun; *pl.* suni: *Icel.* sonr; *pl.* synir, *acc.* sonu.] v. bisceop-, gāst-, god-, hornung-, steóp-, sun-sunu.

sunu-cennicge (?) *one who bears a son, a mother*:—Sunucenn *genetrix*, sunucennices *genetricis*, sunucennic *genetricis*, Rtl. 66, 23, 17, 11.

sūpan; *p.* seáp, pl. supon; *pp.* sopen. **I.** *to sup, to take* [*fluid*] *into the mouth*:—Gif hē ðæt brod sỹþþ, Lchdm. ii. 336, 16. Hē sæp (seáp, MSS. O. V.) of ðæm calice blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 162. Sūp ðæt wōs, Lchdm. i. 86, 17. Hrefnes fōt wel on wīne, sūp swā ðū hātost mæge, ii. 50, 25: 56, 2: iii. 48, 2. Seóð on wīne, sūpe hit swā wearm and healde on his mūðe, i. 94, 20. Wyl on gāte meolce and sūpe, ii. 100, 24. Þeáh ðū mid cuclere ðæt sūpe, ðæt hylpþ, 184, 25. Genim fīfleáfan seáw . . . syle him sūpan, i. 86, 25, 28: 82, 23. Dō on swỹþe gōd beór, syle hyt him ðonne wlacu sūpan, 196, 19. Hē gelǣhte ǣnne

calic and sealde his gingrum of tó súpenne, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 14. Hé scóf on hálig wæter of ðam hálgan treówe, sealde ðam ádligan of tó súpenne, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 264. II. used figuratively :—Ðeáh ic hine súpe, ic hine wille eft út áspíwan of múnum múde, Past. 58 ; Swt. 447, 1. Ða ðe ne suppas dráð *qui non gustabunt mortem*, Mt. Knibl. Lind. 16, 28. Ne mé se seád súpe mid múde *neque urgeat super me puteus os suum*, Ps. Th. 68, 15. [To frete ar ful teme were and panne to sitten and soupen, Piers P. 2, 96. Soupe the lene broth, P. S. 324, 239. Soop up *absorbuit*, Wick. Apoc. 12, 16 ; sopen, *pp.*, Ps. 123, 4. Me þogte Kaym tok Abelles blod and sop it op, Anglia i. 314, 473. Sowpone or sowpe *sorbeo, absorbeo* ; sowpynge *sorbicio*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. [*Du.* zuipen *to drink, quaff* : *O. H. Ger.* súfan *sorbere* : *Ger.* saufen : *Icel.* súpa.] v. be-, ge-súpan ; sopa, *and next word.*

súpe, an ; *f.* (?) *A sup, draught* :—Súpe nigon súpan, Lchdm. ii. 102, 16. v. sopa.

supe *in* ic supe *sarcio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 50, *read* (?) súwe, v. seowian.

sur glosses *lurco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 70, 41, *read* (?) siir. v. sígere, sýr.

súr ; *adj. Sour* :—Súr meolc *oxygala, acidum lac*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 2. Áwyl on súrum ealaþ, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15 : 134, 10. Genim súrne æppel, 132, 15. Dó on súre flétan, 130, 12. Forgá súr and sealtes gehwæt, 56, 23. Genim súre cruman berenes hláfes, 134, 8. Winberian súre geseón, iii. 212, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* súr : *Icel.* súrr.]

súre, an ; *f. Sorrel* ; rumex acetosa (v. E. D. S. Pub., Plant Names, for terms in which *sour* is used to denote this plant) :—Súrae *salsa*, Txts. 98, 974. Súre, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 54 : *salsuncа*. ii. 119, 64. Wiþ cancerádle, súre, sealt . . . , Lchdm. ii. 108, 9 : 266, 16. Wensealf, cersan, súran, 128, 14. Genim monnes súran, 124, 19. *See also* geáces súre *under* geác. [*Icel.* súra : *Dan* syre. Cf. *Ger.* sauer-ampfer.] v. wudu-súre.

súr-éagede, -égede ; *adj. Blear-eyed* :—Súréagede *lippus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 57. Súrégede, 75, 43. Súreágede (-égede, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 30 ; Zup. 192, 10. v. súr-íge.

Surfe, Surpe ; *pl. A Slavonic race inhabiting northern Germany* ; Latin forms are *Sorabi, Soravi, Sorbi* :—Be norþaneástan Maroara (*Moravia*) sindon Dalamentsan . . . and be norþan Dalamentsan sindon Surpe, *ors.* i, 1 ; Swt. 16, 20. Surfe, Swt. 16, 33.

súrian *to sour*. [*O. H. Ger.* súrên.] v. á-súrian.

súr-íge, -égе ; *adj. Blear-eyed* :—Gif mon súrége sié, Lchdm. ii. 2, 9 : 36, 21. Ða súrígan eágan *lippos oculos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 55 : 92, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* súr-ouger *lippus*, Graff. i. 123 : *Icel.* súr-eygr ; súrnar í augum *the eyes smart* from smoke ; súr (applied to the eyes) *bleared*.] v. súr-eágede.

súr-milisc, -melsc ; *adj. Having a mixture of sour and sweet in taste* :—Apulder *malus*, súrmilsc apulder *malus matranus*, swéte apulder *malomellus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 48. Ða mettas ðe strangunge mægen hæbben swá swá beóþ æppla nales tó swéte ac súrmelsce, Lchdm. ii. 176, 18.

súrness, e ; *f. Sourness* :—Súrnesse *acredinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 1.

súsl, es ; *n.* : e ; *f. Torment*, (1) where the word is certainly neuter :—Se seád ðæs sing[álan] súsles, Nar. 50, 23. Súsles þegnum, Exon. Th. 275, 30 : Jul. 558 : 304, 18 ; Fä. 72. Hié ðæt súsl þrowiende wæron, Ors. 1, 12 ; Swt. 54, 26. In ðæt swearte súsl (*hell*), Exon. Th. 142, 4 ; Gú. 639. Ða ungeendodan súslo dú byst þrowigende, Nicod. 29 ; Thw. 17, 12. Helle súslu *inferni supplicia*, Scint. 27, 8. (2) where the word is feminine :—Ðeós hellíce súsl *hic tartarus*, Ælfc. Gr. 13 ; Zup. 86, 4. Fram ðam écan hungre helle súsle, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 3, 26. Geférlæhte on ánre súsle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 20. Faraþ hig on écе súsle, and da rihtwisan on ðæt écе líf *ibunt hi in supplicium aeternum, justi autem in vitam aeternam*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46. Hú hé synfullum súsle gefremme, Wulfst. 138, 9 : Dóm. L. 153. (3) where the gender is uncertain :—Ðé is súsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308, 14 ; Sat. 69 : 257, 8 ; Dan. 654. Satan on súsle (*dat.* or *acc.*) gefeól, 309, 20 ; Sat. 712. Súsle geinnod, 3, 28 ; Gen. 42. Swingan, súsle þreágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9 ; Jul. 142. Súsl þrowian, Cd. Th. 5, 22 ; Gen. 75 : 255, 9 ; Dan. 621. Súsel, 267, 21 ; Sat. 41. Hafastú mára súsel, 268, 33 ; Sat. 64. In súsla grund, Elen. Kmbl. 1885 ; El. 944 : Exon. Th. 98, 8 ; Cri. 1604. On hwilcum súslum hé móste écelíce ewylnian, Homl. Th. i. 86, 2. Súslum beþrungen, Elen. Kmbl. 1896 ; El. 950 : Exon. Th. 10, 8 ; Cri. 149. [*Grein compares the word with Icelandic forms*, sýsl, sýsla *business*, sýsl *painstaking*, sýsla *to do business*, sýsliga *busily*.] v. cwic-súsl ; seóslig.

súsl-bana, an ; *m. A torturing destroyer, one who tortures while he destroys* :—Swarte súslbonan (*devils*), Cd. Th. 305, 1 ; Sat. 640.

súsl-cwalu, e ; *f. A destruction* or *death accompanied by torment* :—Ða árleásan geseóþ heora wíte and heora súselcwale hym tóweard, Wulfst. 238, 23. Ðú scealt habban súselcwale á on écnysse, 241, 13.

súslen. v. cwic-súslen.

súsl-hof, es ; *n. A place of torment, hell* :—Of helle, of ðam súslhofe, Hy. 10, 31.

suster *a sister*, sustras, L. R. S. 5 ; Th. i. 436, 2, sutel. v. sweostor, sester, swestol.

sútere, es ; *m. A shoemaker, souter* (Scotch) :—Sútere *sutor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 11. Sum sútere siwode ðæs hálgan weres sceós . . . Anánus wæs gebáten se ylca sútere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 23, 27. Eówer sútere hé is *uester sutor est*, eówer sútseres tól *uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15 ; Zup. 105, 14. Gif hé smeáwyrhtan hæfþ. ðám hé sceal tó tólan fylstan ; sútere and ódran wyrhtan ælc weorc sylf wísaþ hwæt him tó gebyreþ, Anglia ix. 263, 18. Sútera hús *sutrina domus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 3. [A sutare þet hauéd forloren his el, he seched hit anonriht, A. R. 324, 17. Euerych soutere þt wonyeþ in þe citee [of Wynchestre] þt halt shoppe, E. G. 358, 22. Euerych sowtere þt makeþ shon of newe robes leþer, 359, 14 (14th cent.). More borynde þanne zouteres eles, Ayenb. 66, 12. Sowtare or cordewaner *sutor*, Prompt. Parv. 466, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* súntâri : *M. H. Ger.* sútære ; schuoch-sútære (*from which Ger.* schuster) : *Icel.* súttari *a tanner. From Latin* sutor.] Cf. scóh-wyrhta.

[**súþ**] ; *cpve.* súþra ; *spve.* súþmest ; *adj. South, southern* :—Andlang ðæs súðeran weges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 408, 32. On ðone syðeran sted . . . on ðone nordere sted, v. 148, 20. Ðone súdran sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 252, 15. Ðone súdran steorran, 270, 18. On ðæm súdmestan onwalde, Ors. 6, 1 ; Swt. 252, 15. Ða súdmestan Æthiopian hæfdon bryne for ðære hæte, 1, 7 ; Swt. 40, 5. ¶ Súþan *in combination with prepositions* :—Be-súðan sæ *south of the sea*, Shrn. 145, 17. Him be-súdan, Cd. Th. 182, 1 ; Exod. 69. Náðer ne be-norðan mearce ne be-súdan, L. Ath. v. 5 ; Th. i. 232, 19. Be-súþan ðæm múþan, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 10, 8. Wid-súdan ðone Scirinces-heal, Swt. 19, 18. Be ðam wigbede súþan *juxta altare ad austrum*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 641, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* sund- *and Icel.* sunn- *point to the n that has been lost from the English word.*] See the compounds which follow, and Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 337, 338, for names of places in which *súþ* forms the first part.

súþ ; *adv. In a southerly direction* or *position* :—Twelf míla brád súð and norð *ab austro in boream duodecim milia passuum*, Bd. 1, 3 ; S. 475, 19. Him is ðæt heáfod súð gewend and ða fét nord, Shrn. 66, 23. Syndon óðere ealond súð fram Brixonte, Nar. 36, 7. Seó éa súþ ðonan ligeþ, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 21 : Salm. Kmbl. 382 ; Sal. 190. Fóron ða súþ ofer Temese, Chr. 851 ; Erl. 68, 1. Súð ofer sæ fóron, 897 ; Erl. 94, 28. Fóron súð ymbútan, 894 ; Erl. 91, 5. Seó sunne cymþ eft súð tó ðam winterlícan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24 : 260, 10 : Cd. Th. 118, 16 ; Gen. 1966. Súð ne norð ofer eormengrund óþer nænig sélra nære, Beo. Th. 1720 ; B. 858 : Met. 10, 24. Súð and east and west, 9, 42 : 10, 5. Súð west and east, 14, 7. Swá heó (*the sun*) súðor biþ, swá hit swiþor winterlæcþ, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2.

súþan ; *adv.* I. *from the south* :—On ðysum geáre com micel sciphere hider súþan of Lidwicum, Chr. 918 ; Erl. 102, 22. Gefaren tósomne súðan and norðan, Cd. Th. 120, 2 ; Gen. 1988. Gif hér wind cymþ westan oððe éastan, súðan oððe norðan, 50, 11 ; Gen. 807. Súþan, Exon. Th. 55, 18 ; Cri. 885 : 220, 23 ; Ph. 324. II. marking position, *to* or *in the south* :—Asia is befangen mid ðæm gársecge súþan and norþan and éastan, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 7. Ne dohte náðer díese leóde ne súðan ne norðan, Chr. 1013 ; Erl. 149, 27. Healdaþ hine norðan and súðan on twá healfa twá hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 520 ; Sal. 259. [*O. L. Ger.* súthon *ab austro* : *O. H. Ger.* sundan : *Icel.* sunnan.]

súþan-éastan. I. *adv. From the south-east* :—Súþaneástan sunnan leóma cymeþ, Exon. Th. 56, 15 ; Cri. 901. II. in phrases marking position, *to the south-east* :—Be-súþaneástan (*ad Eurum*) ðam porte, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 10, 9. On-súðaneástan dissum lande, Chr. 449 ; Erl. 13, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* sundan-óstan.]

súþaneástan-wind, es ; *m. A south-east wind* ; euroafricus, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 14.

súþan-éásterne ; *adj. South-eastern* :—Hé ferade súþaneásterne wind of heofenan *transtulit austrum de coelo*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 26. v. súþ-éasterne.

Súþan-hymbre, -humbre ; *pl. The Southumbrians. the Mercians* :—Hér Súþanhymbre (-humbre, Laud. MS.) ofslógon Æþelréðes cwéne (cf. Æþelréd Myrcna cyning, Bd. 4, 21 ; S. 590, 14), Chr. 697 ; Th. 67, cols. 1, 3. Hér Cénréd íéng tó Súþanhymbre ríce (cf. Cénréd Myrcna ríce fore wæs. Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 636, 24), 702 ; Th. 67, col. 1. Úre cynecynn and Súðanhymbra eác, 449 ; Erl. 13, 21. v. Súþ-hymbre.

súþan-westan ; *adv. From the south-west* :—Súðanwestan *ab affrico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 35 : 4, 15 : *a jafonio*, 99, 50.

súþanwestan-wind, es ; *m. A south-west wind* ; africus, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 15.

súþan-wind, es ; *m. A south wind* :—Súþanwind *auster* vel *nothus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 9. Se ðe hit mid súðanwinde ouginne, ðonne hæfþ hé síge, Lchdm. iii. 182, 3. Súþanwind (southenwind, Ps.) *austrum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 26. [A suðenwind blew ðat day, Gen and Ex. 3084. *Icel.* sunnan-vindr.]

súþ-dæl, es ; *m. A south part, the south* :—Súþdæl *auster*, Ælfc. Gr. 8 ; Zup. 27, 7. Súðdæles cwén *regina austri*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42. Hig cómon tó súðdæle *ad australem plagam*, Gen. 13, 1. Tó súðdæle *ad meridiem*, 14. Of súðdæle Asiam, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 44, 5. Hí on ðam súþdæle inn eodon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 9. Fram súþdæle *a meridie*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 12. Ðære Asian súþdæl *meridianam partem Asiae*, Ors.

1, 1 ; Swt. 14, 5. Ða sūþdǽlas middangeardes, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 33. Ða sūþdǽlas dysses ēaloudes *australes partes Britanniae*, S. 474, 8. [Suþdale off þiss werelld is Mysinmbrion ȝehatenn, Orm. 16418. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sunder-teil *dextera pars (templi).*]

sūþ-duru, a ; *f. A south door* :—Wæs seó sūðduru hwæthwega hāde māre, Blickl. Homl. 201, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* sūðr-dyrr ; *pl. south doors.*]

sūþ-ēast ; *adv. South-east* :—Donua mūða dære eá sċȳt sūðeást ūt, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 22, 5 ; Cd. Th. 42, 1 ; Gen. 667.

sūþ-ēastende, es ; *m. The south-east end* :—Æt (*India*) is se sūþēastende disses middangeardes, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 106, 22.

sūþ-ēasterne ; *adj. South-eastern* :—Sūðēasterne wind *eurus*, Ælfc. Gr. 4 ; Zup. 8, 2.

Sūþ-Engle ; *pl. The people of the south of England* :—On Sūð-Engla lage grīdlagu dus stent, L. Ēth. vii. 9 ; Th. i. 330, 22.

suþerige. A plant name glossing *satirion*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 18. Cockayne takes the word to be the same as sæþrige (q. v.), and the gloss to be a mistake, Lchdm. ii. 403, col. 1 ; but cf. *satirion* sanycle, Wülck. Gl. 613. 33, *saniculum* sanicle i. wudemerch, 554, 8.

sūþerne ; *adj. Southern, coming from the south* :—Se ōðer heáfodwind is sūðerne, *auster* ġehāten, Lchdm. iii. 274, 16 : Met. 5, 7. Se sūðerna wind, Lchdm iii. 276, 7 : Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 23. Cwoen sūðerne (sūðernæs † sūðdǽles, Lind.) *regina austri*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 31 : Exon. Th. 480, 10 : Rä. 63, 9. Fram deófle sūðernum *ab demonio meridiano*, Ps. Spl. 90, 6. Sūþerne wind *austrum*. 77, 30 : *austrum, affricum*, Blickl. Gl. Sende se sǽrinc sūþerne gār, Byrht. Th. 135, 47 ; By. 134. Hire (*the queen of Sheba*) oflendas bǽron sūðerne wyrta, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 10. ¶ The word is often used in reference to things coming to England from the south of Europe, plants or medicine :—Geninu sūþerne cynnes, Lchdm. ii. 184, 15. Ða sūþernan finuglan, 142, 2. Sūþerne popiġ, 212, 8. Sūþerne rind *cinamonum*, iii. 301, col. 2 : *cinnamonum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 9. Dō ðone sūþernan wermōd, ðæt is *prutene*, Lchdm. ii. 236. 19. Sūðerne wudu *aprotanum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 6. Sūþerne wuda. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *abrotanum* and ōðrum naman sūðerne wuda nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 250, 16–18 : iii. 12, 15 : 40, 5. Nægles (cunæglæsse) hātte wyrt sūþerno, ii. 106. 9. Ōþer swile *ameos* hātte sūþerne wyrt, 192, 7. *Oxumellis* . . . drenc sūþerne, 212. 6 : 254, 16. On ðam sūðrenan *oxumelle*, 152, 1. Ðæt is sūþerne lǽcedōm, 224, 14. On ðam sūþernan lǽcedōme ðe hātte *oxumelle*, 248, 10. [*O. Frs.* suthern : *O. H. Ger.* sundirin *australis* : *Icel.* suðrænn.]

sūþe-weard ; *adj. Southward, south* :—Tōemnes dæm lande sūðeweardum, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 19, 1. From sūþeweardum ōð norþeweardne, Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 12 : 18, 1 ; Fox 62, 1. On splott sūðeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 23. Ða ġesǽtan sūðewearde Bryttene, Chr. Erl. 3, 5. v. sūþ-weard.

sūþ-folc, es ; *n. A southern people, a people living south in relation to some other* :—Rōmāne and eall sūþfolc (ealle sūþfolc, 146, 15). Lchdm. ii. 16, 1. Humbre stream tōsceáneþ sūþfolc Angelþeóde and norþfolc, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 17. Eorldōm on Nordfolc and Sūdfolc (*Suffolk*), Chr. 1075 ; Erl. 213, 5. Nordmen wǽron sūðfolcum swice, Cd. Th. 120, 17 ; Gen. 1996. [Cf. *O. Sax.* sūdar-liudi.]

sūþ-gārsecg, es ; *m. A southern ocean* ; meridianus oceanus, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 30.

sūþ-gemǽre, es ; *n. A southern boundary* :—Hiera sūþgemǽro licgeaþ tō ðam Readan Sǽ, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 10, 34.

Sūþ-geweorc, es ; *n. Southwark* :—Ða cōmon hȳ tō Sūþgeweorce, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 181, 3. [*Icel.* Suðr-virki.]

Sūþ-Gyrwas (-e, -an) ; *pl. The southern division of the Gyrwas* :—Sūþ-Gyrwa syx hund hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 18. Sūþ-Gyrwa ealdormon *princeps Australium Gyruiorum*, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 587, 21. Sūð-Gerwa, Shrn. 94, 20. Sūð-Gyrwena, Lchdm. iii. 430, 14.

Sūþ-hāmtūn *Southampton* :—Æt Sūðhāmtūne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 49, 20. v. Hām-tūn.

Sūþhāmtūn-scīr *Hampshire*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 204, 16. [Þe nywe forest þat ys in Souþhamtescyre, R. Glouc. 375, 9.]

sūþ-healdˌ ; *adj. Sloping* or *tending to the south* :—Rodor sūðheald swīfeþ swift, Met. 28, 17. Swā sūðhealde swīþe hlimman *sicut torrens in austro*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. [*Icel.* sūðr-hallr *(applied to the sun).*]

sūþ-healf, e ; *f. The south side*, mostly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *on (ða) sūþhealfe* :—On sūðhealfe *ad meridianam plagam*, Num. 3, 29 : *contra meridiem*, Deut. 1, 7. On sūþhealfe *a meridie*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 10, 26 : 14, 2. On sūðhealfe dære eás, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 108, 18 : 913 ; Erl. 102, 10. On sūðhalfe Humbre streámes *ad meridianam Humbrae fluminis ripam*, Bd. 2, 16 ; S. 519, 19. Hī wendon ābūtan Penwihtsteort on ða sūðhealfe, Chr. 997 ; Erl. 135, 10. Hī wendon tō Lundene and dulfon āne mycele dīc on ða sūðhealfe (on sūðhealfe, MS. D.), 1016 ; Erl. 155, 9. On ða sūðhealfe fram Babilonia *in dextera parte ab Babilonia*, Nar. 34, 17. On ða sūðhealfe (*dexteriore parte*) landes Egiptna, 34. On ða sūðhealfe gārsecges *oceano dexteriore parte*, 36, 15. (Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sunder-teil *under* sūþ-dǽl.) [Þe an is a nordhalf, þe oðer a sudhalf, Laym. 15937. *O. H. Ger.* sund-, sundar-halpa *auster, meridies* : *Icel.* sūðr-hālfa *the southern region.*]

Sūþ-hymbre ; *pl. The Mercians* :—Sūðhymbra (-humbra, Laud. MS.) rīce, Chr. 702 ; Th. 67, col. 3. Hēr wæs Ōsuuald ofslagen fram Pendan (and) Sūþhymbrum (cf. fram ðam ylcan hǽþenan cyninge and dære hǽþenan ðeóde Myrcna, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 533, 11), 641 ; Erl. 27, 8. v. Sūþan-hymbre.

sūþ-land, es ; *n. A land lying to the south* :—Hē ēardode on ðām sūðlandum *in terra australi*, Gen. 24, 62. [He hǽfde to dæle þat sudlond þat Locres wes icleped, Laym. 2111. *Icel.* sūðr-land (*hence* Suther-land).]

sūþ-mǽġþ, e ; *f. A southern tribe* or *province* :—Ōðrum folcum ðara sūþmǽġþa *caeteris australium provinciarum populis*, Bd. 3, 24 ; S. 557, 31. Hē callum sūþmǽġþum weóld and rīce hæfde ōþ Humbre streám, 2, 5 ; S. 506, 10.

sūþ-mann, es ; *m. A man living in the south* :—Sūðmonna sinc (*those who carry off the treasure are said* sēcan sūð, 118, 16 ; Gen. 1966, *and are called* norðmen, 120, 16 ; Gen. 1995), Cd. Th. 121, 28 ; Gen. 2017 : 126, 4 ; Gen. 2096. [*Icel.* sūðr-maðr.]

sūþmest. v. sūþ ; *adj.*

Sūþ-Mirce ; *pl. The South Mercians* :—Sūþ-Myrcna rīce, Bd. 3, 24 ; S. 557, 36.

Sūþ-Peohtas, -Pihtas ; *pl. The South Picts* :—Sūð-Pihtas (-Pyhtas, MS. E.), Chr. 565 ; Erl. 18, 4.

sūþ-portic, es ; *m. A south porch* :—On ðam sūðportice, Chr. 1036 ; Erl. 165, 39.

sūþ-rador, -rodor, es ; *m. The south of the heavens* :—Sūþrador *australis*, Blickl. Gl. Oþþæt seó sunne on sūðrodor sǽġed weorþeþ *postquam Phoebus equos in aperta refudit Olympi*, Exon. Th. 207, 14 ; Ph. 141.

Sūþ-rīġ *the people or the district of Surrey* :—Cantwara him tō cyrdon and Sūðrīg and Sūð-Seaxe, Chr. 823 ; Erl. 63, 20. Hī heafdon ofergān ealle Centingas and Sūð-Seaxe and Sūðrīg and Bearrucscīre, 1011 ; Erl. 144, 28. v. next word.

Sūþr-īġe ; *gen.* [e]a, ena ; *pl. The people* or *district of Surrey* :—Cantware him tō cirdon and Sūþrīge and Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823 ; Erl. 62, 22. Cantwara rice and Sūþrīġea and Sūþ-Seaxna, 836 ; Erl. 66, 3. Sūþrīgea, 855 ; Erl. 70, 19. On Sūþrīġena lande be Temese streáme *in regione Sudergeona juxta fluvium Tamensem*, Bd. 4, 6 ; S. 574, 14. Ealhere mid Cantwarum and Huda mid Sūþrīgium (Sūþrīgum, MS. E.) gefuhton wiþ herige, Chr. 853 ; Erl. 68, 17. Of Cent ge of Sūþrīgum, 921 ; Erl. 107, 7. Fēngon tō West-Seaxna rīce and tō Sūðrīgean, 855 ; Erl. 71, 2. Tō Sūðrīgan, 836 ; Erl. 67, 3. Tō Godes circum in Sūðrēgum and in Cent, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 8. Hē gewāt on Sūþrīge (Sūðrēge, MS. E.) and on Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722 ; Erl. 44, 28. Fōron sūþ oferTemese on Sūþrīge (Sūðrīge, MS. E.), 851 ; Erl. 68, 2. *The word occurs in a Latin charter* . . . In loco que appellatur *Cyningestūn* in regione Sūðrēgie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 318, 5. [Souþsex and Soþerei, Kent and Estsex, R. Glouc. 3, 21. Soþerey, 5, 23.]

sūþ-rihte ; *adv. Due south* :—Seó éa irnþ ðonan sūðryhte, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 8, 17 : 17, 18, 19. Sūðrihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 17.

sūþ-rima, an ; *m. A south coast* :—Ðȳ ilcan sumera forweard nō læs ðonne xx scipa mid monnum mid ealle be ðam sūðriman, Chr. 897 ; Erl. 96, 15 : 1009 ; Erl. 141, 32. v. sūþ-stæþ.

sūþ-rodor, -sceáta. v. sūþ-rador, sceáta, I.

Sūþ-Seaxe, -Seaxan ; *pl. The people* or *district of Sussex* :—Him tō cirdon Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 823 ; Erl. 62, 22. Of Eald-Seaxon cōmon Sūð-Sexa, 449 ; Erl. 12, 10. Sūþ Seaxan *meridiani Saxones*, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 24. Sūþ-Seaxan āgen nþe biscopas onfēngon, 5, 18 ; S. 635, 14. Sūþ-Seaxna landes is syutan þūsend hȳda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. Ælle Sūþ-Seaxna cyning, Chr. 827 ; Erl. 62, 35. Sūþ-Seaxna (Sūð-, MS. E.) rīce, 836 ; Erl. 66, 3. Súd-Seaxna (Súd-Seaxena, MS. E.) cyning, 661 ; Erl. 34, 15. Hē gewāt on Sūþ-Seaxe and Ine gefeaht wiþ Sūþ-Seaxum, 722 ; Erl. 44, 29. Eádulf cyuges þegn on Súd-Seaxum, 897 ; Erl. 95, 3. Se here on Súd-Seaxum and on Bearrucscīre hergodon, 1009 ; Erl. 142, 22 : 998 ; Erl. 135, 21. Hēr Ceólwulf gefeaht wiđ Súd-Seaxe, 607 ; Erl. 20, 27. Hī heafdon ofergān Súd-Seaxe and Súdrīg and Bearrucscīre, 1011 ; Erl. 144, 27. [Folc læi inne Sud-sæxe, Laym. 15368. Souþsex (*a shire*), R. Glouc. 3, 21.]

Sūþ-Seaxisc ; *adj. South-Saxon, of Sussex* :—Wulnōð cild ðone Súd-Sexiscan (-Seaxscian, col. 1 : -Seaxcisan, 260, col. 2), Chr. 1009 ; Th. 261, col. 2.

sūþ-stæþ, es ; *n. A south shore, coast*, or *bank* :—West-Seaxna lond be dæm sūþstæðe, Chr. 897 ; Erl. 95, 9. v. sūþ-rima.

sūþ-wāg, es ; *m. A south wall* :—Wið middan dæs sūðwāges, Homl. Th. i. 508, 15. Wið ðone sūðwāg tōmiddes dæs wāges, Blickl. Homl. 207, 15. [*Icel.* suðr-veggr.]

sūþ-weard ; *adv. Southward, in a southerly direction, towards the south* :—Wilþ seó éa sūþweard Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates tendens in meridiem*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 14, 10. Heó (*the sun*) cyrþ eft sūdweard, Lchdm. iii. 250, 22 : 258, 13 : 252, 1.

sūþ-weardes ; *adv. Southwards, in the south*, Met. 1, 4.

sūþ-weg, es ; *m. A road lying to the south* ; in pl. *southern countries*,

the south:—Hié gesāwon of sūðwegum fyrd Faraonis, Cd. Th. 187, 23; Exod. 155. [*Icel.* sūðr-vegr; in pl. *southern countries.*]

sūþ-west; *adv. South-west*:—Ān ðæra gārena līþ sūðwest (*in africum*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 3.

sūþ-western; *adj. South-western*:—Se sūdwesterna wind him ongeān stōd, Apol. Th. 11, 3.

sūþ-wind, es; *m. A south wind*, Cd. Th. 196, 10; Exod. 289.

suto, -sutod, sutol, sutung, suwian. v. slītan, sulian, sweotol, slītung, swigian.

swā, swā, swē (swē is the form in Ps. Surt.; see also Txts. 600, col. 1. The form also occurs in Blickl. Homl. 23, 7). **I.** *rel. pron. As, that*:—Forgylde ðæt ängylde and ðæt wīte swā tō ðam ängylde belimpan wille, L. Alf. pol. 6; Th. i. 66, 3. Ðon gelīc swā lǣcas cunnon *such as doctors know*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 23. Brūcan swylera yrmþa swā dū unc ār scrīfe, Exon. Th. 373, 2; Seel. 102: Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18. Yrfan hī swā hī wyrðe witan *let such inherit as they know to be entitled*, Chart. Th. 578, 9. Ne wīte hē ūs swā neóde and hīghe gehȳrsumodon, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 5. Ealne dīsne ymbhwyrft dīses middangeardes swā swā Oceanus ūtan ymbligeþ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 2. **I a.** in combination with the *hu*- pronominal forms, *so*, as in whosoever, etc.:—Tō sȳllenne swā hwæt swā (swā hwæt *quodcumque*, Lind.) heó hyne bǣde, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 7. Swā hwylc swā (swā huā, Lind.; swā hwā swā, Rush.) sylþ ānne drinc, 10, 41. Fram swā hwylcere untrymnesse swā hē on wæs, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. Swā hwylc man swā mildheortnesse nafaþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 22. Swā hweðer swā hē wylle, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 16. Ðæt git ne lǣstan welhwile ǣrende swā hē sendeþ, Cd. Th. 35, 15; Gen. 555. Folcrihta gehwylc swā his fæder āhte, Beo. Th. 5210; B. 2608: Elen. Kmbl. 1287; El. 645. Swā hū swā hē mǣge *howsoever he can*, L. P. M. 2; Th. ii. 286, 25. Swā hwæder (hwyder, MS. A.) swā (swā huider, Lind.: hwider swā. Rush.) dū færst *quocunque ieris*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 19: Lk. 9, 57: Blickl. Homl. 233, 33. *See other instances under the pronominal forms.* **II.** *demonst. pron.*:—Æt men fīftēne peningas, and æt horse healf swā, L. Ff.; Th. i. 224, 26. **III.** representing an adjective, generally one used with a verb of incomplete predication, *so. the same, such*:—Hē gemētte ānne blindne mann, se wæs geboren swā, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 52: Cd. Th. 44, 33; Gen. 7, 8. Bebycgeþ ðone oxan and hæbben him ðæt weorð gemǣne, and eác ðæt flǣsc swā (i. e. *in common*), L. Alf. 23; Th. i. 50, 11. Ðæt hē wǣre heora munuc æt fruman and hī woldon hine habban swā deáðne *that he had been their monk at first, and they would have him so* (*their monk*) *when dead*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 23. Cild diónde on eallum cræftum on cnihthāde and swā forþ eallne gióguðhād (*going on thriving all its youth*), Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. Gē wilþerwearde wǣron ūrum gewunan and eaðe Godes cyricean swā (i. e. wiþerwearde), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 19. **III a.** swā swā *such as*:—Onlegena strengran swā swā is āróm *stronger applications such as is copperas*, Lchdm. ii. 192, 22. **IV.** *adv.* (1) defined by that which precedes (a) of manner or condition (*a*) *so, in this* or *that way, thus*:—'Beón gegaderode ða wæteru' . . . Hit wæs dā swā gedōn, Gen. 1, 9, 15. Nis hit nā swā *it is not so* (*as you have said*), 18, 15. Hit ne mæg nā swā beón, Ex. 10, 11. Ðeáh hī his mǣfre ne gelēfan, ðeáh it is swā. Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 17. Hē ārās āblendum eágum, and his gefēran hine swā (*in the manner mentioned*) blindne tō dære byrig geleáddon, Homl. Th. i. 386, 14: 432, 11: L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3. Hē hine dyde ōðrum monnum swā (swā, Cott. MSS.) ungelīcne, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 14. (*β*) *so, in the same way, in like manner*:—And swā ford (cf. *Germ.* und so weiter) *and so on, et caetera*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 5, and often. Se aldor dyde hand swā gelīce *similiter fecit*, Th. An. 74, 4. *See* eal-swā. (b) of degree or extent, (*α*) where a high degree is implied, *so* (*exceedingly*):—Ne gemētte ic swā mycelne geleáfan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Nān fullere ne mæg swā hwīte gedōn, Mk. Skt. 9, 3. For hwon sǣdest ðū swā gēmeleáslice and swā wlætlīce ða ðing, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 9. Ða dū swā lustlīce gehērdest mīne lāre, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 23: 35, 3; Fox 158, 7. Ðonne hī heora gōd on swā manige dǣlas tōdǣlaþ, 33, 2; Fox 122, 25. (*β*) where the degree is definitely marked:—Se consul fōr mid þrīm hunde scipa . . . him cōmon ongeán Punice mid swā fela scipa (*cum pari classe*), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 11. Se twelf sīþum hine bibaþaþ . . . and swā oft of wyllgespryngum beorgeþ, Exon. Th. 205, 6; Ph. 108. Syx swā micel *to the same extent much six times, six times as much*, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 3. (c) of cause (v. **V.** 6), so. *therefore, on that account*:—Hē him ðet land forbeád . . . and hē hit swā ālēt *he forbade him the land . . . and so he gave it up*, Chart. Th. 202, 12. (2) defined by that which follows, (a) of manner, *so, in such a manner* that:—Far mid him swā ðæt dū dō ðæt ic dē bebeóde *wade cum eis, ita duntaxat, ut, quod tibi praecepero, facias*, Num. 22, 20. Ælc wīf sceolde gebīdan swā ðæt heó ne cōme intō Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 134, 16. Crist is Godes Sunu swā ðæt (*in such sort that*) se Fæder hine gesċrīynde of hīm sylfum, 258, 26. Swā beclȳsed ðæt nānig ōþer hȳ onlūcep, Exon. Th. 20, 26; Cri. 323. Wearþ ðæt geat belocen swā ðæt ða stānas feóllon tōgædere, H. R. 103, 7. Gif eów swā līce þuhte utan gangan on dīssum carcerne, Blickl. Homl. 247, 1. Swā ðon gelīcost ðe tōbrocen fæt, Lchdm. ii. 230, 25. Se mon biþ, ðæs ðe swā tō cwepanne sī, æghwæder ge gehæfted ge freó, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 40. (b) of degree:—Swā ealde swā hié dā wǣron hié gefuhton *as old as they then were, they fought*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 16. Nys hyt swā stearc winter, ðæt ic durre lutian æt hām, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Swā open scylde ðæt hē his brōðor ofslōge. Past. 34; Swt. 234, 2. Ðīn mægen is swā mære, swā ðæt ænig ne wāt ða deópnesse Drihtnes milhta, Hy. 3, 31: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 15. Swā fullīce diónde . . . ōþ ðe hē wyrþ ælces cræftes medeme, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Ða habbaþ beardas swā sīde ōð heora breóst, Nar. 38, 1. Sūp swā dū hātost mǣge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 25. (3) used indefinitely, *so and so*:—Ðeáh ðū nyte for hwī hē swā and swā dó *though thou know not why he act in this or that manner*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 13. (4) used emphatically, *so, exceedingly, as much as possible*:—Ongan hē hine baðian swā swātigne (*when perspiring profusely*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 30: Jud. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Ðū meaht swā wide geseón, Cd. Th. 36, 1; Gen. 565: 27, 30: Gen. 425. Sió onlīcnes sendde mycel wæter swā sealt (*exceedingly salt*), Blickl. Homl. 245, 25. Genim ðās wyrte swā mearwe (*as tender as possible*), Lchdm. i. 192, 8: 194, 2. Wel on swā hātum, ii. 50, 15. (5) with comparatives, *the*, (1) singly:—Oft wē māgon beón swā (swæ, Cott. MSS.) nyttran æt hīm gif wē hié myndgiaþ hira gōdna weorca *plerumque utilius apud illos proficimus, si eorum bene gesta memoramus*, Past. 32, 2; Swt. 211, 20. Beþe ða eágan, betere swā oftor *the oftener the better*, Lchdm. ii. 34, 16. Leng swā swīðor, Cd. Th. 60, 30; Gen. 985: Beo. Th. 3712; B. 1854. (2) correlatives *the . . . the*:—Swā nordor swā smælre *the further north one goes, the narrower the land becomes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 29. Swā betere swā fǣtran and ferscran, Lchdm. ii. 196, 22. Swā hāttra sumor, swā māra dunor and līget, iii. 280, 9. Efne swā hē ūs mǣrlīcor gīfeþ, swā wē him mǣrlīcor þancian scylon; swā þrymlīcre ār, swā māre ēadmōdnes, Wulfst. 261, 19–21. Swā swā leng swā bet. Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 8. Swā swā hē lengra biþ, swā hī biþþ ungesǣligran, 38, 4; Fox 204, 15. Swā mycele swā dū hēr on worulde swȳþor swincest. swā dū eft bist on ēcnysse fæstlīcor getrymed; and swā mycele swā dū on dīsum andweardan līfe mā earfoða drigast, swā mycele dū eft on tōweardnesse gefēhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 10–14. (2a) with a comparative and a positive:—Ðæt hē sua micle wærlīcor hine healde wið scylda swā hē gere witan mæg ðæt hē nō āna forwierd, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 10. **V.** *adverbial conjunction*, (1) with indic. (a) with a clause of comparison, *as*:—Ne biþ hē eall swā hē ār wæs, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 8. Beóþ mildheorte, swā eówer fæder is mildheort, Lk. Skt. 6, 36. Hē gedreúsan sceal, swā deós eorðe eall, Exon. Th. 124, 27: Elen. Kmbl. 1761; El. 882. Hī mē ymbsealdon samod anlīce swā beón, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Hēht onlīce, swā hē ðæt beácen geseah, tācen gewyrcan, Elen. Kmbl. 200; El. 100. (1a) swā swā: —Eall ðæt dē leofaþ beóþ eów tō mete, swā swā gröwende wyrta īc betǣhte ealle eów, Gen. 9, 3. Gewurðe ðīn willa on eorðan, swā swā on heofenum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Dōn swā swā hȳ git dōþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 2. (2) with indic. or subjunct. expressing an actual or possible result, *so that*:—Se consul fōr tō Tarentan, swā Hannibal nyste, and ða burg ābræc, swā ða nyston ðe dǣrinne wǣron, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 7-9: 4, 11; Swt. 206, 3. Gif hwā stalie, swā his wīf nyte, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Wesan swā him yldo ne derede, Cd. Th. 30, 22; Gen. 471: 256, 12; Dan. 639. Bær hine seó brimwylf, swā hē ne mihte wǣpna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3020; B. 1508. Se mā eallum Angelcynigum Brytta ðeóde fornom, swā efne ðæs ðe hē mihte wīþmeten beón Saule, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 20. (3) with subjunctive, *as* (*if*):—Iosue fleáh, swā hē āfyrht wǣre, Jos. 8, 15. Ðū hī betweónum wætera weallas lǣddest, swā hī wǣron on drīgum, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Cweðan swā hē tō ānum sprece, Exon. Th. 84, 23; Cri. 1378. Nū is ðon gelīcost swā sē ceólum līðan, 53, 16; Cri. 851. (4) with optative, *so*:—Swā ðyós dǣd for monnum mǣre gewurþe, Lchdm. iii. 60, 14. Ic ðæt geswerige þurh sōþ godu, swā ic āre æt him āfre finde, Exon. Th. 247, 19; Jul. 81: Beo. Th. 875; B. 435. (5) with a conditional force, *provided that, if so be that, so* (as in Shakspere: *So* it be new, there's no respect how vile; v. Abbott, Shak. Gram. § 133):—Nim, swā hit dē ne mislicyge, Ap. Th. 20, 12. Hē him det land forbeád, swā hē ǣnīges þrūcan wolde. Chart. Th. 202, 10. (6) marking a consequence, *so, therefore, on that account*:—Ic mæg rǣdan on his rīce; swā mē ðæt riht ne þinceþ . . ., Cd. Th. 19, 11; Gen. 289: 24, 22; Gen. 381: Andr. Kmbl. 2657: An. 1330. (7) local, *where*:—On eallum Norþan-hymbrum ge eác on Pehtum swā Ōswīes rīce wæs ðæs cyninges *quousque rex Oswin imperium protenderе poterat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 30. Geseh hē bearwas standan, swā hē ār his blōd āgeát, Andr. Kmbl. 2897; An. 1451: 3163; An. 1584. (8) temporal, *as, when*:—Swā heó sæ geseah, hē hió snīome fleáh, Ps. Th. 113, 3. Ic wāt God ābolgen wyrð, swā ic him dīsne bodscipe secge, Cd. Th. 35, 10; Gen. 552. (9) marking the grounds of action, *as, since*:—Wē dē lofiaþ, swā dū hǣlend eart, Hy. 7, 116. (10) *although*, *yet*:—Swā hē þurh feóndscipe tō cwale monige dēmde, swā þeáh him Dryhten eft mistse gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 994; El. 498: Cd. Th. 25, 10; Gen. 391. (11) in contracted clauses, *as, as* (*being*):—Hwone hē lǣran scyle suā earmne, and hwane suā eádigne, Past. 26; Swt. 183, 9. Heora hlāford weorðodon swā swā wuldres cyning (cf. hiora cyningas hī weorþodon for Godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16), Met. 26, 45. **VI.** swā . . . swā, (1)—where *swā*

occurs once with a demonstrative, once with a relative force, *so . . . as, so . . . that, as . . . as*:—Swá ford swá uncre wordgecwydu fyrmest wǽron *as far as ever our agreements went*, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Swá gelíc swá ðú æt swǽsendum sitte, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Suá suíðe suá hé of ðære ǽwe ne cerre *so as he turn not from the law*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 4. Búton hé suá monige gecierre suá hé mǽstê mǽge, 28; Swt. 191, 9. Hafa on múþe swá lát swá ðú hátost mæge, Lchdm. ii. 50, 15. Swá ford swá ða ôðre, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 114, 3. Ða unrôtnessa swá ilce ofergáþ. swá ðú cwist ðæt ða blissa ǽr dydon, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 33. Swá wíde swá wegas tôlǽgon, Andr. Kmbl. 2469; An. 1236. Hé hine wolde swá weligne gedôn swá hé his sunu wǽre, Shrn. 84, 14. Sôna swá seó sunne sealte strcámas oferhlífaþ, swá se fugel gewîteþ, Exon. Th. 206, 1–6; Ph. 120. (1 a) swá swá:—Dô rysle tô swá swá sýn twá pund *add lard so as there may be two pounds*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 1; 250, 26. (2) correlative, (a) *either . . . or, as well . . . as*:—Onfón swá écum lífe swá écum deáðe swá ðú ǽr geworhtest swá écum lífe swá ungeendodon wíte *accipere sive vitam aeternam, sive mortem aeternam, prout antea fecisti; sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Eccl. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 13. Dæt heó gecure ôðer ðæra, swá heó forlêrde, swá heó ðám godum geoffrode, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 63; 11, 33. Nim swá wuda swá wyrt swá hweder swá ðú wille, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 25: Wulfst. 108, 10. Smire mid ðære sealfe swá nillt swá twá swa þeart sié *smear with the salve one night or two, as need be*, Lchdm. ii. 128, 1. Sié ðæt on cyninges dôme swá deáð swá lîf swá hé him forgifan wille *be it in the judgement of the king, as well death as life, as he will grant him*, L. Alf. pol. 7; Th. i. 66, 10. Hit biþ gewrecen swá ǽr, swá lator, Homl. Ass. 62, 253. Gilde swá wer, swá wíte, swá lahslite, aa be ðam ðe seó dǽd sý, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Bonne mót hé swá rîdan, swá rówan, swá swilce færelde faran swylce tô his wege gebyrige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 24. (b) *whether . . . or*:—Saga him, swá hé wille swá hé nelle, hé sceal cuman, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wé be him náþor nyton, swá hí libban, swá hí deáde licgon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 306. God lêt hí habban ágenne cyre, swá hí heora Scyppend híredon, swá hí hine forlêton, Homl. Th. i. 10, 19; 18, 30. Syle etan ǽr ðære tíde þis tôcymes, swá on dæge swá on nihte, swæþer hyt sý, Lchdm. i. 364, 16. On swelce healfe swelce hié winnende beón woldan, swá súþ, swá norþ, swá éast, swá west, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 13. (c) swá hwæder swá . . . swá *whether . . . or*:—Sete man ofer ðæne þriddan dæg, swá hwæder swá heó beó fûl swá clǽne, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 31. (2 a) with the first *swá* omitted, *or*:—Dêm ðú hí tô deáþe, swá tô lífe lǽt, Exon. Th. 247, 33; Jul. 88. **VII.** *in combination with the particles* git, same, þeáh, þeána, *see those words*. [*Goth.* swê, swa: *O. Frs.* sâ: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* sô: *Icel.* svâ (*later* svô): *Dan.* saa: Swed. så.] v. eal-swá.

swé, swæc[c]. v. swá, swecc.

swéfan (?):—Sió gítsung ðe nánne grund hafaþ swearte swéfeþ (swéleþ? v. swélan) sumes onlíce éne ðam munte ðe nú monna beam Etne hátaþ se swefle byrneþ, Met. 8, 46–50. The Latin original has: Saevior ignibus Aetnae fervens amor ardet habendi. which is rendered in the prose version: Mauna gítsung swá byrnende swá ðæt fŷr on ðære helle seó is on ðam munte ðe Ætne hátte, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 29. From comparison of these three passages, it seems that *swéfeþ* should mean *burns*, while the form of the word suggests comparison with *O. L. Ger.* suêvôn *in* berg suêvôt *mons coagulatus*, with *O. H. Ger.* sweibôn *volvere, ferri*, and later English *swayue* in:—He *(the whale that swallowed Jonah)* swenges and swayues to þe se boþem, Allit. Pm. 99, 253. All these verbs denote movement, a meaning which does not seem to suit *swéfan* in the passage where it occurs.

Swéfas, Swéfe; *pl. A Germanic people, the Suevi or Alamanni* ('um diese zeit (4th cent.) pflegt an die stelle des alten Suevennamens die benennung Alamannen einzutreten,' Grmm. D. S. 348), *the Swabians*:—Swéfas forhergodon ealle Galliam *Alamanni Gallias pervagantes*, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 3. Wíd norþan Donua ǽwielme and be éastan Rine sindon Éast-Francan; and be súþan him sindon Swéfas, on ôþre healfe ðære íe Donua; and be súþan him and be éastan sindon Bægware, se dǽl ðe mon Regnesburg hátt . . . Tô ðǽm beorgan ðe mon Alpis hátt licgaþ Begwara landgemǽro and Swéfa, 1, 1; Swt. 16, 1–14. Engle and Swéfe, Exon. Th. 321, 10; Wíd. 44. Mid Englum ic wæs and mid Swéfum. 322, 10; Wíd. 61. Witta weold Swéfum, 319, 34; Wíd. 22. [*O. H. Ger.* Suâb *Alamannus*, Suâba, Suâpa *Suevi*.]

swélan; *p. de To burn* (trans.):—Onǽl † swél † bærn lændenu *ure renes*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 2. Hé sende of heofonum swélende lêg, Wulfst. 213, 6. [Heo heom letten swalen inne swærte fure (þe mahunes mid fure hit forswelde. 2nd MS.), Laym. 10188. Berned heore halles & swaled heore bures, 6147. A bernene drake borwes swelde, 25594. Halliwell gives *sweal, swale* to burn.] v. be-, for-, ge-swélan (*read* -swélan); sám-, unfor-swéled, swelan.

swém, es; *m. A trifler, vain, foolish person*:—Swém *nugator, inutilis, vanus*, Germ. 389, 32. Ic wylle ðæt Latona môder Apollinis and Diane fram mé gewíten, ðe Delo ákende, ðæs ðe ealde swémas gecýðdon (*as the foolish triflers of old declared*), Anglia viii. 325, 29. Nú mæg hêr manna gehwilc gehýran hwet ðás swémas wǽron ðe úre yldra[n] him tô gebǽdon *now may every one hear in this account (of the gods) what these vain creatures were, that our forefathers prayed to*, H. Z. xii. 408, 15.

swéman; *p. de To trouble, afflict, grieve.* The verb occurs in this sense in later English:—Ofte hit timed þat tat leoueste beam sorheð and sweamed meast his ealdren, H. M. 35, 5. Þe engles beod iseweamed, þat seoð hare suster swa sorhfulliche afallet, 17, 20. Ure Louerd ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, ne sweamen hire heorte mid wernunge, A. R. 330, 11 Þe swemande sorȝe sozt to his hert, Allit. Pms. 54, 563. Cf. also: His hert began to melt For veray sweme of this swemeful tale, Lydgate (cited ib. p. 199). Swemyn *molestor, mereo*; sweem, swemynge or mornynge *tristicia, molestia, meror*, Prompt. Parv. 482, col. 1. In A. S. only the compound *á-swéman* (q. v.) is found, apparently with the meaning *to become troubled* or *grieved*. To the instance given under *á-swéman* may be added the following:—Swá Sanctus Paulus cwæþ ðætte God hête ealle ða ǽswémran æt heofona ríces dura, ða de heora cyrican forlǽtaþ *God would bid all those grieve . . .*, Blickl. Homl. 41, 34. Sceolde se mín þearfa ǽswémran (*have cause to grieve*) æt dínre handa, Wulfst. 258, 2. Se sceocca sceall á-wémran æt ûs, gif wé ánræde beóþ on úrum geleáfan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 203. v. swámian.

swépa, swépa (-e, -o); *pl. Sweepings*, in compounds (not inserted in proper place):—Æswépe (beánsculu) *quisquiliarum, surculi minuti*, Hpt. Gl 420, 59. Áswépa *peripsema*, 504, 3. Geswépa *peripsema*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 68. Geswépa, geswápa (gen-, MS.), 95, 18. Geswépo, 76, 17. Bíó hé gehealdon for ǽscegeswáp *pro purgamento favillae deputetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* á-sueipha *purgamenta, quisquilias*.]

-swépe, -swápe. v. hád-, heorþ-, ymb-swépe.

swépels (*m.?*); swépelse, an; *f. A wrap, garment*:—Swépels *amictus*, Ps. Surt. 106, 3. Ða swépelsan *amicula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 49. [Cf. *Icel.* sveipa *to wrap, swaddle*; sveipa *a kerchief, hood*: *Dan.* svøbelse-barn *child in swaddling-clothes*.] v. swápan.

swépig; *adj. Fraudulent, deceitful*:—Swépige † swicfulle *fraudulentas*. Hpt. Gl. 474, 17. v. ge-swíp. swipor.

swér, swáre, and swár; *adj.* [Halliwell gives *swer* unwilling as a Northumbrian word, and *swere* dull, heavy, as a Durham one. In Jamieson's Dictionary the forms *sweir, swere, sweer, swear* are given with meanings lazy, indolent; unwilling; unwilling to give.] **I.** *heavy* as a burden, *of great weight* (lit. or fig.), *oppressive*:—Swér is seó byrðen ðe Godes bydel beran sceall, gif hé nele georne unriht forbeódan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 35: Wulfst. 178, 8. Hé bíd deófles tempel, and byrd swíðe swére byrðene on his bæce, Homl. Th. i. 212, 4. Dæt swére gioc underlútan, Met. 10, 20. His wǽpna syndon swére tô berenne, ac Cristes geoc is wynsum, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 14. Sorh biþ swérost byrðen, Salm. Kmbl. 623; Sal. 311. Gif míne synna wǽron ǽwegene on ánre wǽgan, ðonne wǽron hí swérran gesewene ðonne sandcorn on sǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 24. **II.** *heavy, grievous, painful, unpleasant*:—Him yldo ne derede, ne suht swáre, Cd. Th. 30, 24; Gen. 472. Swár leger, Exon. Th. 101, 21; Cri. 1662: 201, 15; Ph. 56. Gebree swár and swíðlíc *a crash grievous and great*, 59, 19; Cri. 955. Dæt hé swáre áhweorfe hæftnéð hefige, Ps. Th. 125, 1. Ðú þolades swár gewin, Exon. Th. 86, 22; Cri. 1412. Geswencean mid swárum wítum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 181. Ða swáran (swáran, *other MSS.*) wíta onfón, 19, 46. Is swérra dínra synna rôd, ðonne seó ôþer wæs, ðe ic ǽr ástág, Exon. Th. 91, 10; Cri. 1490. Nis ðys eall geswinc? and gyt mycele swérran ealle ða ungelimp ðe on ðysum lífe becumaþ, Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 26. **III.** *heavy, sad, feeling* or *expressing grief*:—Dæt swére *triste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 49. Mé is swére stefn, hefig, gnorniende *vox gemitus mei*, Ps. Th. 101, 4. **IV.** of sin or evil, *grave, grievous*:—Be hefigtýmum gyltum. Se bróðor se ðe mid swérra gylta hæfene bið gedered *de gravioribus culpis. Frater qui gravioris culpe noxa tenetur*, R. Ben. 49, 13. On scyldum swérum *in delictis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. Gebundene swárum (*var.* swérum) gyltum, Anglia xi. 113, 38. Ða swáran gyltas de hí ádrugon, Homl. Th. i. 340, 27. Ðú miccle swérran synna gefremodest, 54, 33. **V.** of physical or mental inactivity, *heavy, slow, dull, sluggish, slothful, indolent*:—Suuêr *desis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 79. Swár *deses*, 25, 12. Ðú yfle esne and swér (swér, Lind.) *serve male et piger*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 26. Sum welig man wæs swangor and swér, and him wæs láð þearfendum mannum mete tô syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nis hé swár ne swongor *non est tarda*, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. On swárran ðisum líchoman *in gravi isto corpore*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 15. **V a.** *inactive from weakness, enfeebled, weak*:—Mé is nín gást swér geworden *defecit spiritus meus*, Ps. Th. 142, 7. **V b.** of sleep, *heavy*:—Swá fram slǽpe hwyle swárum árise, Ps. Th. 72, 15. Gehefegod mid ðam swáran slǽpe, Basil admn. 1; Norm. 34, 3. [Forr hefig & forr sware ungripþ, Orm. 16280. *Goth.* swérs *grave, honoured*: *O. Sax.* swâri *grievous* (*sin, sickness*): *O. Frs.* swêre: *O. H. Ger.* swâr, swâri *gravis, onerosus*: *Ger.* schwer: *Icel.* svârr (a poetic word) *heavy, grave*.] v. ge-swére.

swéran; *p. de To make heavy, to oppress*:—Eall se líchama geswéred byþ and gehefegud, Lchdm. iii. 120, 22.] [*O. H. Ger.* swâren *gravare, praegravare, opprimere*: gi-swâren *gravare*.]

swére, swáre; *adv. Grievously, oppressively*:—Eam ic swáre geseald ðær ic ût swícan ne mæg *traditus sum, et non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Se hláford hefig gioc slǽpte swáre on ða swyran sínra þegena, Met. 9, 56.

[Ne set me neuer naþing swa swere (sare, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 46, 10. *O. Sax.* ♔ *O. H. Ger.* swâro *graviter.*]

swǽr-líc; *adj. Grievous*:—Benedictus mid swǽrlícum heófungum bemǽnde, ðæt his leorningcild dæs ódres deáðes fægnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* swâr-lîh *gravis.*]

swǽrlíce (swâr-); *adv.* **I.** of doing or bearing what is painful, *heavily, grievously*:—Nán man ne sceal his wife geneálǽcan, siððan heó mid bearne swǽrlíce gebunden gǽþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 21. Hē sceolde hit mid fæstene swǽrlíce gebétan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 261. **II.** of sleeping, *heavily.* v. swǽr, **V** b:—Wē feóllon on slǽpe swǽrlíce, swylce wē on deáðe lágon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 239. [*O. H. Ger.* swârlîho *graviter.*]

swǽr-mód (swâr-); *adj. Of an indolent, sluggish disposition*:—Sum welig man wæs prútswongor and swǽrmód, and him wæs lād þearfendum mannum mete tō sylleme, Wulfst. 257, 12 MS. D. v. swǽr, **V**, *and next word.*

swǽrmódness (swâr-), e; *f. Sluggishness of disposition, slowness, dullness*:—Oft mon bið suíðe wandigende æt ǽlcum weorce and suíðe lætrǽde, and wēnaþ menn dæt hit sié for suármódnesse and for unarodscipe, and bið ðeáh for wisdóme and for wærscipe (*but the Latin is*: Saepe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur), Past. 20; Swt. 149, 15.

swǽrness (swâr-), e; *f.* **I.** *heaviness* of a burden (lit. or fig.), *weight.* v. swǽr, **I**:—Hwí settest dū dīnes folces swárnysse (*pondus*) uppan mē? Num. 11, 11. Ne mæg ic āna eówre swármissa (*pondus*) and eówre saca ácuman, Deut. 1, 12. **II.** *heaviness, want of readiness in moving, sluggishness,* v. swǽr, **V**:—Nán hæfignes dæs líchoman ne nán unþeáw ne mæg eallunga átíon of his móde ða rihtwísnesse . . . ðeáh siú swǽrnes dæs líchoman and ða unþeáwas oft ábisegien dæt mód mid ofergiotolnesse *non omne mente depulit lumen obliviosam corpus invehens molem*, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 31.

swǽrnung, swarnung. v. swornian.

swǽs; *adj.* **I.** (*one's*) *own*; proprius. v. swǽslíce, **I**:—Dæt selegescot dæt ic mē swǽs on dē gehālgode *the tabernacle that I hallowed me as my own in thee*, Exon. Th. 90, 29; Cri. 1481. **II.** the word, which occurs rarely in prose (see, however, the first passage cited), is used mostly in reference to the connection that belongs to relationship by blood or by marriage, or to dear companionship, and so often has the force of (*one's*) *own dear*, (*one's*) *dear*:—Æþeódige mæn . . . swǽse mæn *foreigners . . . men of one's own race, natives*, L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 2. Bið him self sunu and swǽs fæder and eác yrfeweard *ipsa sibi proles, suus est pater et suus haeres*, Exon. Th. 224, 13; Ph. 375. Ic and mīn swǽs fæder, Elen. Kmbl. 1032; El. 517. Mīn dæt swǽse bearn! (cf. mīn dæt leófe bearn! 166, 28; Gū. 1049), Exon. Th. 167, 1; Gū. 1053. Swǽs eft ongon (cf. fæder eft ongon etc., 7) his bearn lǽran, 302, 29; Fā. 43. Cwæð bryd tō beorne: 'Mīn swǽs frea,' Cd. Th. 168, 15; Gen. 2783. Heó Adame hyre swæsum were scencte, Exon. Th. 161, 11; Gū. 975. Wið fæder swǽsne, 39, 4; Cri. 617. Gif dū sunu āge, oððe swǽsne mǽg, oððe freónd ēnigne, Cd. Th. 150, 28; Gen. 2498; Dan. 203, 11; Exod. 402. Heora swǽs cynn, Ps. Th. 105, 21. Geseh swǽsne geféran *he saw his own dear comrade*, Andr. Kmbl. 2078; An. 1011. Æfter swǽsne (*one's own dear lord*), Exon. Th. 289, 18; Wand. 50. Swǽse gesíþas *his own familiar comrades*, Beo. Th. 57; B. 29. Nǽnig swǽsra gesíða, 3872; B. 1934. Freónda mā swǽsra and gesibbra *more of friends dear and near*, Exon. Th. 408, 34; Rä. 27, 22. Freóndum swǽsum and gesibbum, Cd. Th. 97, 13; Gen. 1612. Hē hēt hine (*Beowulf*) leóde swǽse sēcean, Beo. Th. 3741; B. 1868. Mǽgburge swǽse and gesibbe *my kindred, dear and near ones* (or *dear and near kindred*), Exon. Th. 397, 19; Rä. 16, 22. Twā dohtor, swáse gesweostor, 431, 29; Rä. 47, 3. **III.** with a development of meaning similar to that in *kind* or *gentle*; *gracious, kind, agreeable, pleasant* (used of persons or things). v. Swǽs *vel* wynsum *eucharis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17. Líþe, swǽs *blanda*, ii. 127, 2. Tunge swǽse tōbrycþ heardnysse *lingua mollis confringit duritiam*, Scint. 8, 17. Drihten is mildum swǽs *suavis est Dominus*, Ps. Th. 99, 4. Dū swǽs tō mē dīn eáre onhyld, 101, 2. Þeáh ðe ic on hyld gegange, ðænne swǽs wese *when it may be agreeable*, 131, 3. On sōdfæstra swǽsum mūðe *in the gracious mouth of the just*, 117, 15. Weredum beóbreáde vel swǽsum *dulci favo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 9. Fram swésere tungan *a blanda lingua*, Kent. Gl. 159. Steorran forléton hyra swǽsne wlite *the stars resigned their sweet beauty*, Exon. Th. 71, 1; Cri. 1149. Sete swǽse geheald mūðe mīnum *set pleasant guard for my mouth*, Ps. Th. 140, 4. Beseoh on dīne scealcas swǽsum ēagum (*with gracious eyes*), 89, 18. Swæsum wordum *dulcibus verbis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 31: *blandimentis*, Gl. Prud. 43 a. Swáse swegldreámas, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. [*Goth.* swēs ðiuss; swēs; *subst. property: O. Sax.* swās (man); *O. Frs.* swēs *near, related: O. H. Ger.* swās *familiaris, domesticus: Icel.* svâss *beloved, dear; pleasant.*] v. ge-, un-swǽs; swǽs-líc.

swǽse; *adv. Agreeably, pleasantly* [:—Geswǽse *blandide*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 5].

swǽsend-dagas (swǽsing-); *pl. The ides;* the Latin term seems to be so rendered from supposing it to be connected with the verb *edere*; v. next word:—Swǽsingdagas *idus, ab edendo dicuntur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 37. Swǽsenddagas *idus, ab edendo*, ii. 62, 27: 48, 55.

swǽsende, es; *but occurring almost always in pl.* swǽsendu (-a, -o); *n.* **I.** *food, victuals, refection*:—Swǽsende *fercula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 19. Swǽsendo *fercula, cibaria*, 147, 83. Hē þanc gesægde ðā hē gereordod wæs: 'Hē dissa swǽsenda Meotud leán forgilde,' Andr. Kmbl. 771; An. 386. Dæt hī on his hūs ne eodon ne of his swǽsendum mete dygedon *ne domum ejus intrarent neque de cibis illius acciperent*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Mid hígna suésendum (*the articles of food are then given*). Ond ðās forecuedenan suésenda all ágefe mon dem reogolwarde, Txts. 444, 14–26. Ða ilcan wīsan on swǽsendum tō mūnre tíde lēstan (cf. hīgon gefcormian tō mīnre tíde, 449, 9), 450, 1. Suoesendo *agapem*, 39, 108. Swǽsendo, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 22. Ælmessum swǽsendo, 5, 35. Ða six Sunnandagas de wē swǽsendo on habbaþ *the six Sundays in Lent when we may take meat* (cf. nán dæg (*in Lent*) ne sý būtan Sunnandagum ánum, dæt ǽnig mon ǽniges metes brúce ǽr dære teóðan tíde oððe dære twelfte, L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 6–8), Wulfst. 284, 5. Done mete and ða swǽsendo *dapes*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 20. ¶ In phrases:—Gān tō swǽsendum *to go to dinner*; ire ad refi cienduni, 5, 4; S. 617, 18. Sittan æt *or* tō swǽsendum *to sit at meat, take a meal*:—Hī æt beóde and æt swǽsendum sǽton *sederunt ad mensam*, 5, 5; S. 617, 10: Cd. Th. 168, 7; Gen. 2779. Sittan tō his swǽsendum *residens ad epulas*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 42: 5, 5; S. 618, 17. Woldon wē tō úrum swǽsendum sittan *ceperamus uelle epulari*, Nar. 21, 12. Ða hēt ic ealne done here dæt hē tō swǽsendum sǽte and mete þigde *cenare militem jussi*, 23, 8. Swǽsende, swǽsenda þegan *to take food*:—Sæt hē and swǽsende ðeah and dranc (sæt hē on swǽsendum and æt and dranc, MS. B.) *residebat, vescebatur, bibebat*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 18. Hē on his hūs eode and his swǽsendo ðeah *intravit epulaturus domum ejus*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Swā dæt hē nǽfre mete onfēng ne swǽsendo ðeah *ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet*, 4, 25; S. 599, 29. Swǽsendo þicgean *jejunium solvere, prandere*, 5, 4; S. 617, 13, 16. Swǽsenda (up) girwan *to prepare a feast*, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 9. Symbel tō swoese (swoesende?) miu ic gearuade *prandium meum paravi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 4. **II.** *flatteries, blandishments, fair speech.* v. swǽs, **III**, ge-swǽsness, swǽslǽcan:—Swésendum *blanditiis*, Kent. Gl. 212. v. dæg-, undern-swǽsendu (-o).

swǽslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To flatter, cajole, speak fair*:—Hió swǽslēcþ *blanditur*, Kent. Gl. 194. v. ge-swǽslǽcan.

swǽs-líc; *adj. Kindly, pleasant, agreeable*:—Sārge gē ne sōhton, ne him swǽslíc word frófre gē sprǽcon, Exon. Th. 92, 20; Cri. 1511. Hē (*Antecrist*) winþ ongeán Godes gecorenan mid swǽslícum gifum. Hē sylþ ðam, de on hine gelýfaþ, goldes and seolfres genyhtha, Wulfst. 196, 21. [*O. Frs.* swēs-lîk *familiaris: O. H. Ger.* swās-lîh *privatus, civilis, familiaris.*] v. un-swǽslíc, *and next word.*

swǽslíce; *adv.* **I.** *properly.* v. swǽs, **I**:—Wē andettaþ swǽslíce and sōþlice Fæder and Sunu and Hāligne Gást *confitemur proprie et veraciter Patrem et Filium et Spiritum Sanctum*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. **II.** of persons, *kindly, in a gracious, friendly manner, blandly;* of things, *agreeably, pleasantly.* v. swǽs. **III**:—Ða nán lust yrel swǽslíce gewenþ *eos nulla voluptas mala blande corrumpit*, Sciut. 3, 10. Him (*the good*) swǽslíce (cf. on dæt fræte folc (*the evil*) hē fírenes tǽle þlǽþum wordum, 84, 17; Cri. 1375) sibbe gehātep heáhcyning, Exon. Th. 82, 15; Cri. 1339. Nealles swǽslíce mē wæs sīð álýfed *the way was not made easy for me*, Beo. Th. 6169; B. 3089. Cōman him tō and hine swǽslíce grētton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 210. Busiris wolde ǽlcne cuman swíþe árlíce underfōn and swíþe swǽslíce wiþ gebéran (*behave in a very friendly manner to him*), ac eft hē (*the guest*) sceolde beón ofslegen, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 32. Tō fela manna is ðe þurh hiwunge eal óðer specaþ, ōþer hý þencaþ . . . and swā gerāde mānswican on ða wīsan swǽslíce swiciaþ (*deceive under an appearance of friendliness.* v. swǽslǽcan, swǽsness), Wulfst. 55, 6. Swǽslíce swicole *deceiving with fair words*, 79, 4: 82, 2. [*O. Sax.* swāslîko *friendlily: O. H. Ger.* swāslîhho *familiariter.*]

swǽsness, e; *f. Blandishment, fair speech*:—Swǽsnyssum *blandimentis, lenociniis*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 10. Gē Godes cempan, gē āwurpaþ eówerne cynehelm for dām earmlícan swǽsnyssum (*the appeals made to your feelings*) dissera heóðendra. Ne āwurpe gē eówerne sige for wīfa swǽsnyssum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 54–58. Dæt hē dissere worulde swǽsnyssa (*blanditias*) warnige, Scint. 216, 12. v. ge-swǽsness.

swǽsung, e; *f. A making pleasant, an alleviation, a mitigation*:—Swǽsunga *fomenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 7.

swǽs-wyrde; *adj. Of pleasant speech, pleasant in speech;* facetus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 18.

swǽtan; *p.* te *To sweat.* **I.** of the natural moisture of the skin:—Dætte hē swā swíþe swǽtte swā hē in swolcþan middes sumeres wǽre *quia ita, quasi in media aestatis caumate, sudaverit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 29. Sitte hē on bæþe ōð dæt hē swǽte . . . ōþ hē wel swǽte, Lchdm. ii. 290, 1–6. Dæt se mon swǽte swíþe, 332, 2: iii. 8, 11. Hē ongan blācian and ungefóhlíce swǽtan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12: Wulfst. 141, 3. **I a.** *to sweat* with hard labour, so *to toil*:—Dæm de nū on gōdum weorcum ne swǽt and suíðe ne suinceþ *qui nunc in bonis operibus non exsudat*, Past. 39, 2; Swt. 285, 13. Sume sceuton, sume tugon and swýþe swǽtton, ōð dæt hig geteorode wǽron, Shrn. 154, 27. Winnende *vel* swǽtende *desudans, i. laborans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. **II.** *to*

sweat, send forth like sweat, to exude (of persons or things) :—Hī fleōþ and blōde hī swǽtaþ, Nar. 35, 33. Fȳre swǽtaþ blácan līge *they sweat fire and flame*, Exon. Th. 385, 12; Rä. 4, 43. Mon geseah tweegen sceldas blōde swǽtan (*sanguine sudare*), Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 25. Hī gemētton ðone clūd swǽtende, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 6. **II a.** *to send forth blood, to bleed.* v. swât, **II.** 2:—Hit ǽrest ongan swǽtan on ða swīðran healfe, Rood Kmbl. 39; Kr. 20. [*Icel.* sveita *to sweat.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-swǽtan; swītan.

swæþ, es; *n.* **I.** *a track, the mark left by a moving body, a single footprint* or *a series of footprints* (lit. or fig.):—Mē (*the plough*) bīþ goingendre mīn swæð sweotol, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rä. 22, 10. Ðonne fylge wē Drihtnes swæþe, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14; Rtl. 26, 5. Ðonne stæþ se sacerd on ðone weg, ðonne hē on ðæt swæð ðara hāligra winnaþ tō spyriganne, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20: pref.; Swt. 5, 16. Deáþ ne forlæt nān swæþ ǽr hē gefcnþ ðæt ðæt hē ǽfter spyreþ. Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1: Met. 27, 14. Weard sǽweþ on swæð mīn (*the plough's*), Exon. Th. 403, 11; Rä. 22, 6. Swearte wǽran lāstas, swaþu swīþe blacu, 434, 19; Rä. 52, 3. Ða swað wǽron ūtwearde ongunnen ðe on ðæm marmanstāne gemēted wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Swylce mannes swaðu, ðon gelīcost ðe ðǽr sum mon gestōde; and ða fōtlāstas wǽron swutole, 203, 35. Alle suæðo *omnes semite*, Rtl. 81, 20. Forlēt ūre Drihten his fēt on ða eorþan besincan . . . leōhtæst bīþ á byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Snoeðum, suædum *semitis*, Rtl. 167, 1. 13. **II.** *a vestige, trace*:—Hwæt is elles ðiós gewītendlīce sibb būton swelce hit sié sum swæð ðære ēcean sibbe *quod est enim pax transitoria, nisi quoddam vestigium pacis aeternae?* Past. 46, 5; Swt. 351, 25. v. bil-, dolh-, fōt-swæþ; swaþu.

swæþ(?), swaþu(?) *a bandage, swathe*:—In swaþum *institis* (v. Jn. 11, 44 to which the gloss refers), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 17: 46, 51. v. sweþel, sweþian.

swæþel. v. swe þel.

swæder, swaðer (=swā hwæðer, cf. *O. H. Ger.* sueder). **I.** *pronoun, Whichever of two*:—Swaðer uncer leng wǽre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 113, 20, 25. Hwædres ðara ýfela is betere ǽr tō tilianne būton swæðres swæðer frēcenlīcre is *quae pestis ardentius insequenda est, nisi quae periculosius premit?* Past. 62; Swt. 457, 22. Dō swæþer ðū wille *do whichever you like*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 218, 10. **II.** *in combination with* swā . . . swā . . . *either . . . or . . . whichever, whether . . . or*:—Hē mōste swā geceósan swā āweorpan swaþer (swæder, *other MSS.*) hē wolde *licuit ei excusare aut suscipere.* R. Ben. 99, 15. Beón swæðer hig beón, swā (þe, *other MSS.*) sacerdlāðes swā clerichāðes, 110, 7. Gewylde man hine swaðor man mǽge, swā cucenne swā deádne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 17. Hī gefeallaþ on ða heortan suā nytt suā unnyt swæder hié beóþ (*whether they be profitable or unprofitable*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 2: 14; Swt. 85, 15. Bið ǽlc gōd weorc gōd, sié swā open swā dēgle, swæder hit sié, 59; Swt. 45, 14. Wyl wermōd swā drīgne swā grēnne swaþer hē hæbbe *boil wormwood, either dry or green, whichever he have*, Lchdm. ii. 296, 14. Ðeáh wē spirian swā mid læs worda swā mid nā swaþer wē hit gereccan māgon *though we use more or less words in our enquiry, according as we can explain the matter*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 12: 36, 7; Fox 184, 16. Hī mōston dōn swā gōd swā ýfel, swaþor swā hī woldon, 41, 2: Fox 246, 2.

swæð-hlȳþe, swaðian, swæðorian, swæðrung, swagoþ, swalewe, swaloð, v. stæþ-hlīþe, ge-swaðian, swaðrian, ge-swæðrung, swégan, swealwe, sweoloþ.

swāmian; *p.* ode *To become dark*:—Rodor swāmode ofer nidda bearn *heaven grew dark above the children of men*, i.e. *night came*, Exon. Th. 167, 33; Gū. 1069. v. ā-swāmian; swǽman.

swamm, es; *m. A fungus, mushroom;* also *a sponge*:—Suom, suamm *fungus*, Txts. 65, 938. Swamm oððe feldswam *fungus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 22. Swom *fungus, spongus, dicta ab uligine*, 152, 21. Ðes swam *hoc tuber* (cf. *tubera* taddechese (=toadstool), Wülck. Gl. 618, 4), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 1. Nym hlāf and sealt and swamm. and cnuca hit eal tōgadere, Lchdm. iii. 94, 21. Syle etan gebrǽdne swam, 142, 11. Sinwealte swammas *volvi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 28. For mete heó sceal sume hwīle swamma brūcan; wundorlīce heó geeácnaþ, Lchdm. i. 346, 8. [*Goth.* swamms *a sponge: O. H. Ger.* swanm, swamp *fungus, tuber: Ger.* schwamm *sponge, fungus, excrescence: Du.* zwam: *Icel.* svöppr *a sponge: Dan.* svamp *sponge, fungus: Swed.* swamp.] v. feld-, mete-swamm.

swan, swon, es; *m. A swan*:—Suan *holor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 42. Swan, 43, 7. Suon *olor*, 115, 45. Swon, ilfetu, 63, 40: *alvor*, 6, 55. Swann *olor*, i. 62, 12. Swan *diomedia*, 63, 14. Swanes fedre. Exon. Th. 207, 6; Ph. 137. *For instances of the word in local names, see* swonleāh, swonweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 78. [*O. L. Ger.* swan: *O. H. Ger.* swan; *m.*, swana; *f. cygnus: Icel.* svanr.]

swān, es; *m.* **I.** *a herd*, particularly *a swineherd;* the herds of swine formed a very important item in the live-stock of the Anglo-Saxons. v. swīn. For some account of the duties and rights of different kinds of *swānas*, see L. R. S. 6, 7; Th. i. 436:—Sūān *subulcus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 59: *flabanus*, 108, 72. Swān, 35, 66: *bubullus* (-cus?), in a list *de suibus*, i. 286, 58: ii. 11, 59. Hiene ān swān (*subulcus*, Flor. Wig.) ofstang, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 23. Hē (*Alfred*) on sumes swānes (the *swān* is called *vaccarius* in the Latin Vita S. Neoti, but in other forms of the story, e. g. Matthew of Westminster's, he is *subulcus* and drives 'porcos ad solita pascua') hūse his hleów gernde . . . Hit gelamp ðæt ðæs swānes wīf hǽtte hire ofen . . . and cwæþ tō ðan kinge: 'Wænd ðū ða hlāfes ðæt heó ne forbeornen, for ðam ic geseó dæighwamlīce ðæt ðū miceláre eart, Shrn. 16, 13–20. Swāna steorra (cf. swān-steorra) *hesperius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 39. Oxena hierdas *bubulcos*, swānas *subulcos*, 80, 18. Cūhyrdas *bubulcos*, swānas *subulcos*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 23. **II.** *a man, warrior* (? cf. *Icel.* sveinn):—Ne gefrægn ic nǽfre wurdlīcor æt wera hilde sixtig sigebeorna sēl gebǽran, ne nǽfre swānas swēltne medu (swa noc hwitne, Hickes) sēl forgyldan, Fins. Th. 78; Fin. 39. [The form which in later English should be taken by the word is *swon*, and this is found in Palladius on Husbandry: Thy *swon* may se thaire (the pigs') nombr and up save The oppressed pigge, 3, 1086. It has not, however, come into modern English; the corresponding Scandinavian form, *Icel.* sveinn = *boy, lad, man, servant*, on the other hand, remains in *swain*. Early instances of its occurrence are: His sweyn (*also* swain) Leir forþ sende þat was hiredman hende, Laym. 3512. Þreo cnihtes and heore sweines, 18128. Erl ne baron, knict ne sweyn, Havel. 273. Cf. too *Dan.* svend *boy, lad, journeyman: Swed.* sven. *O. H. Ger.* swēn, *like* swān, = *subulcus.*] v. ēhte-, gafol-, in-swān.

swancor; *adj. Bending easily.* **I.** of a horse (cf. *Icel.* svangr used in the same connection), *slender, slim, active and graceful in movement*:—Þrīó wicg swancor and sadolbeorhte, Beo. Th. 4356; B. 2175. [Jamieson gives *swank* slender; limber, agile: *swanking* supple, active: *swanky* tall and lank: *swanky* a strapping young countryman.] **II.** *pliant, supple*:—Hine Niðhād on nēde legde swoncre seonobende *supple sinew-bands* (? see seonu-bend), Exon. Th. 377, 19; Deór. 6. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* swankel: *Ger.* schwank *flexible, slim: Swed.* swank *a bend*; swank; *adj. pliable, flexible*; swank-rem *girth-leather.*] **III.** *without firmness, feeble, weak*:—Mīn sāul geweard swancur on mōde ðǽr ic ðinre hǽlu hogode *defecit in salutari tuo anima mea*, Ps. Th. 118, 81.

swane-wyrt (?), Lchdm. ii. 74, 20.

swān-gerēfa, an; *m. An officer whose duties were connected with the management of forests in respect to the pasturing of swine in them and to the use of wood. He seems to have been under the direct control of the alderman*:—Ðā (*at a* gemōt *in* 825) wæs tiolo micel sprēc ymb wudulēswe tō sūðtūne ongægum west on scýrhylte waldon ða swāngerēfan ða lǽswe foldur gedrīfan ond ðone wudu geþiogan (-cgan, Thorpe) don hit aldgeryhto wēron ðon cuæð se biscop and ðara hīna wiotan ðæt hió him nēren māran ondeta ðon hit ǽrǽded wæs on Aedelbalades dæge ðrīm hunde swīna mæst ond se biscop (and) ða hīgen (tugen, Kemble) āhten twǽde ðæs wuda ond ðæs mæstes . . . In ða tiid wæs hama suāngerēfa tō sūðtūne and hē rād ðæt hē wæs et ceastre and ðone aad gesceáwade suā hine his aldormon hēht Eádwulf *there was then a very great case about pasture in the wood at Sutton* (in Worcestershire). *The swain-reeves wanted to push the pasture and take the wood beyond the old rightful limits. The bishop and the counsellors of the brethren said, that they would never make further admission to them than was contained in the terms settled in Ethelbald's time*:—*mast for three hundred swine, and the bishop and brethren should have two-thirds of the wood and of the mast . . . At that time Hama was swainreeve at Sutton, and he rode to Worcester and watched the oath (taken by the bishop in support of his case), as his alderman Eadwulf* (Eadwulf dux is a witness to the charter) *bade him*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 278–279. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 177; 81: and cf. the later *swain*-mote, which is a court touching matters of the forest.

swangor; *adj. Heavy* in movement of the body or mind, *slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent*, (a) physically:—Nis hē (*the Phenix*) swār ne swongor swā sume fuglas ða ðe late þurh lyft lācaþ fiþrum ac hē is snel and swift *non est tarda, ut volucres quae corpore magno incessus pigros per grave pondus habent, sed levis et velox*, Exon. Th. 220, 4; Ph. 315. (b) metaphorically:—Hē wæs swongor (prūtswangor, MS. D.) and swǽr, and him wæs lād þearfendum mannum mete tō syllenne, Wulfst. 257, 12. Nalæs eallum monnum swongrium (swengum, MS. B.; suongrum, Bd. M.) and heora lifes ungemyndum *non omnibus desidiosis ac vitae suae incuriosis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* swangar *gravidus, praegnans: Du.* zwanger: *Dan.* swanger.]

swangorness, e; *f. Heaviness, torpor, sloth, indolence, sluggishness*:—Ic wāt ðæt swongorness hī ofsit and hī mid slǽwþe ofercymþ, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 33. Ðæt is ðæt hē ða Godes gifa becnytte on ðæm sceáte his slǽwde and hē for his swongornesse hie gehȳde *pecuniam quippe in sudario ligare est percepta dona sub otio lenti torporis abscondere*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 16. Ðæt is ðonne ðæt men his eáge lǽte slāpian ðæt mon for his unwīsdōme and for his suongornesse ne mæge ongietan ða undeáwas ðara ðe him underdiédde beóþ. Ne slǽpþ se nō fæsde ac hnappaþ se ðe gecnāwan mæg hwæt tālwierðe biþ and suāðeáli for his mōdes swongornesse oððe rēcelíeste forwandaþ ðæt hē bēte his hiéremenn *somnum quippe oculis dare est intentione cessante subditorum curam negligere . . . Non autem dormire, sed dormitare, est quae quidem reprehenda sunt cognoscere, sed tamen propter mentis taedium dignis ea increpationibus non emendare*, 28; Swt. 195, 1–10.

swân-riht, es ; *n. Law concerning the* swân (q. v.) :—On manegum landum gebyreþ deópre swânriht, L. R. S. 6 ; Th. i. 436, 15.

swân-steorra, an ; *m. The herd's star, the evening star* :—Suânsteorra *vesper*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 42. Cf. swâna steorra *under* swân.

swâpan ; *p.* sweóp ; *pp.* swâpen *To sweep.* I. *trans.* (a) *To sweep* with a brush (lit. or metaph.) :—Ic swâpe *verro*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4 ; Zup. 169, 14. Ic sweóp gâst mînne *scopebam spiritum meum*, Ps. Spl. 76, 6. (b) *to sweep, move (something) with the action of one sweeping* :—Swâpeþ sigemêce mid dære swîðran hond dæt deófol gefeallaþ in sweartne lêg *he shall sweep the victorious blade with the right hand, so that devils shall fall into dark flame*, Exon. Th. 93, 24 ; Cri. 1531. [Mid beseme clene swopen *scopis mundatam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 10. Me wule swopen þin hus, Misc. 176, 151 : Fragm. Phlps. 7, 6. Heó swopeð þe duste awei, A. R. 314, 6. Clensi and zuope þe herte, Ayenb. 109, 5. Chaucer has swope, swoope.] II. *intrans. To sweep, have a sweeping motion, drive* ; the form and much of the sense belong to *swoop* :—Hûse on munte on swift wind swâpeþ (cf. hûs on munte full ungemetlic wind gestent, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 16) *montis cacumen protervus auster totis viribus urget*, Met. 7, 20. Cf. answeóp, -suacp *afflarat (at-, ad-)*, Txts. 38, 32. Onsweóp, 43. 235. Brim wîde wædde, wælræðmum sweóp, Cd. 208, 9 ; Exod. 480. Hê geseah swâpendum (or under I. b) windum done lêg dæs fyres ofer dære burge wallas âlefenne (se wind dæt fŷr ofer ða wallas drâf, MS. B.) *cum ventis ferentibus globos ignis supra muros urbis exaltari conspicerer*, Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 542, 37. Cf. onsuâpen *instincta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 79. Inswâpen, 44, 35. [Swylte swaynes ful swyþe swepen þertylle, Allit. Pms. 83, 1509.] III. *to wrap.* v. be-, ymb-swâpan. [*O. H. Ger.* sweifan *to swing*. Cf. *Icel.* sveipa (*wk.*) *to sweep, stroke ; make a sweeping stroke* with a weapon ; *wrap, swaddle.*] v. â-, for-, tô-, ymb-swâpan.

swâr, swâr-. v. swær, swær-.

swara *in* âþ-swara :—Þes âdswara *hoc jus jurandum*, Ælfc. Gr. 14 ; Zup. 88, 6.

swarcan, swarcian, swâre. v. swearcan, swearcian, swâre.

swarian. v. and-swarian. [*Icel.* svara *to answer : Dan.* svare He wass wis to swarenn and to fraȝȝuenn, Orm. 8938. He called to his chamberlayn, þat coffy hym swared, Gaw. 2011.]

swaring (-ung), swarnian, swarnung, swart. v. âþ-swaring, swornian, swornung, sweart.

swaru (1) *swer* in an-*swer*. v. and-swaru. [Cf. *Icel.* svar ; *n. answer : Dan.* svar. Forhwi ȝho ȝaff swilc sware onngæn, Orm. 2422.] (2) *swearing, oath.* v. âþ-, mân-, mâuâþ- (be mânâþsware *de perjurio*, L. Eccg. C. tit. 34 ; Th. ii. 130, 24) swaru. [Mid false sware, O. E. Homl. ii. 259, 35. Of alle sunnen . . . of sum uals word, of sware, A. R. 344, 3. He sahtnesse mid sware (treoðe, 1st MS.) hadde ifastned, Laym. 10893.]

swâse. v. swæs.

swât, es ; *n.* [The passages in which the gender is marked are doubtful. Dæt swôt, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17, occurs in a late MS. ; îsen swât, ii. 296, 18, may be a compound ; ða swâ, iii. 72, 28, may be a mistake for spâtl, v. ii. 56, 15. Dutch has a neuter, German and Scandinavian have masculines.] I. *sweat, perspiration* :—Seofoðe (*the seventh of the constituents from which Adam was made*) wæs deáwes pund, danon him (*Adam*) becom swât, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 15. Suât, Rtl. 192, 17. His swât (*sudor*) wæs swylce blôdes dropan, Lk. Skt. 22, 44. Of ealdum cîadum de beóþ eal on swâte, Homl. Ass. 35, 280. Swâ ða swât (*but* ii. 56, 15 *has* spât), beóþ missenlîcu, Lchdm. iii. 72, 28. I a. *that which exudes like sweat* :—Þanne þeó brædе geswâte nim dæt swôt *when the roast meat sweats, take that which exudes*, Lchdm. iii. 98, 17. I b. *that which lies on anything as sweat lies on the skin* (?) :—Wiþ gongelwæfran bite, smît on îsen swât (isen-swât ?), ii. 296, 18. II. used of other moisture that comes from the body, (1) *foam* :—Mid swâte *cum spuma*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 39. (2) *blood* :—Saga mê hwæt dæs lîngendan mannes gleng sŷ. Ic dê secge dæs deádan swât, Salm. Kmbl. 200, 10. Geseoh seolfes swæde, swâ dîn swât âgeát, blôdige stîge, Andr. Kmbl. 2881 ; An. 1443 : 2552 ; An. 1277 : Beo. Th. 5380 ; B. 2693. Him for swenge swât ædrum sprong forð under fexe, 5925 ; B. 2966. Beswyld mid swâtes gange, Rood Kmbl. 45 ; Kr. 23. Oft rôde ðú ðîn blôd âgute for heó and [hŷ] mid dînum dæm æþelan swâte gebohtest, Wulfst. 255, 23. Cwealmdreóre, monnes swâte, Cd. Th. 60, 24 ; Gen. 986. Be sîdan dær Hælend his swât forlêt, 299, 6 ; Sat. 545 : Andr. Kmbl. 1935 ; An. 970 : Exon. Th. 88, 33 ; Cri. 1449. III. *sweat* that comes from labour, hence *labour, toil* :—Dær wæs suîðe suîðlîc gesuinc and dær wæs micel swât âgoten and deáh ne meahte monn him of âninum done miclan rust *multo labore sudatum est, et non exivit de ea nimia rubigo ejus*, Past. 37, 3 ; Swt. 209, 12. On swâte dînes andwlitan ðú bricst dînes hlâfes, Gen. 3, 19. Se man on gewinne and on swâte hê leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36 : Cd. Th. 33, 8 ; Gen. 482. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* swêt : *Du.* zweet ; *n. : O. H. Ger.* sweiz : *M. H. Ger.* swei̯z *sweat ; blood : Ger.* schweiss ; *m. : Icel.* sveiti *wk. m. : Dan.* sved ; *m. : Swed.* swett ; *m.*] v. headu-, hilde-swât ; swâtan, *and next word.*

-swât ; *adj. in* ge-swât *sweaty, sweating* :—Þara breósta biþ deáwig wâtung, swâ swâ sié geswât, Lchdm. ii. 258, 18. Gebeþe ða hamma mid ðam stânbaðe ; ðonne hîé sién geswâte, ðonne recce hê ða bân, 68, 6.

swâtan (swatan ? v. Engl. Stud. viii. 479) ; *pl. Beer* :—Swâtan *cervisia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 62 : ii. 17, 25. Âwyl on sûrum swâtum oþþe on sûrum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 34, 15. [Jamieson gives *swaits* new ale or wort ; but also *swats* new ale ; the thin part of flummery.]

swât-clâþ, es ; *m. A handkerchief, towel, napkin ;* sudarium :—Se apostol him âsende his swâtclâð . . . Hê weard âlŷsed swâ hraðe swâ se swâtclâd hine hrepode, Homl. Th. ii. 414, 21–25. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sweiz-tûh *sudarium, orarium : Ger.* schweiss-tuch *handkerchief : Icel.* sveita-dúkr *a napkin : Dan.* svede-dug *a handkerchief.*] v. swât-lîn.

swât-fâh ; *adj. Blood-stained* :—Oft æt hilde gedreás swâtfâg and sweordwund sec[g] æfter ôðrum, Vald. 1, 5. Swâtfâh syrce, Beo. Th. 2226 ; B. 1111.

Swa-deód, swaðor. v. Sweó-þeód, swæðer.

swadrian, swæðorian ; *p.* ode *To retreat, withdraw, subside* :—Genfon swaðrode . . . geótende g·grind grund eall forswealg, Andr. Kmbl. 3169 ; An. 1587. Hærn eft onwand . . . wæðu swæðorodon, 1066 ; An. 533. Brimu swa]redon, dæt ic sænessas geseón mihte, Beo. Th. 1145 ; B. 570. v. swedhian.

swaþu, e ; *f. A track, trace, footstep, vestige ;* left in *swathe* a row of mown grass :—On Oliuetes dûne syndon nû gyt ða swæþe Drihtnes fôtlâsta . . . ne mihte seó his swaðu beón dæm ôðrum hôrum geonlîcod . . . ða his swaða syndon monnum tô êcre lâre . . . men mihton sceáwian Drihtnes fôta swaðe, Shrn. 80, 35–81, 15. Næs bûtan seó swaðu (*the trace of a wound, scar*) on, 05, 3. Wé sôdfæstes swaðe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1346 ; An. 673. Him on swaðe fylgeþ *follows in his track, pursues him*, Salm. Kmbl. 186 ; Sal. 92 : Exon. Th. 397. 25 ; Rä. 16, 25 : 487, 23 ; Rä. 74. Hæled lâgon, on swaðe sæton *sat in the track, were left dead in the track of the retreating force*, Cd. Th. 125, 10 : Gen. 2077 : 127, 21 ; Gen. 2114 : Andr. Kmbl. 2844 ; An. 1424. Hié (*the defeated Assyrians*) on swaðe reston, Judth. Thw. 26, 11 ; Jud. 322. On swaðe feóllon æðeliuga bearn, Cd. Th. 120, 28 ; Gen. 2001. Hig unc âsetton on ôðre healfe dære eá, dæt ða ne mihton unere swaðe findon, Shrn. 42, 3. Nænige swaðe his *nullum ejus vestigium*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 595, 3. Þeáh ælda bearn lâstas mîne sêcaþ, ic swaþe mîne benîþe, Exon. Th. 500, 26 ; Rä. 89, 12. Swæde, Andr. Kmbl. 2880 ; An. 1443. Ða swaþe âwuniaþ reogollîces lîfes *regularis vitae vestigia permanent*, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 566, 43. Swæde mîne *vestigia mea*, Ps. Surt. 16, 5 : 17, 37. v. dolh-, fôt-, swât-, weald-, wund-swaþu ; swæþ.

swaþu ? :—Swîna swaþu *suesta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 56. Suîna sauðu (sceadu, Corp. Gloss.) *suesta, sivesta*, Txts. 98, 972.

swaþul, es ; *m. That which swathes* or *wraps* (? v. swebel) :—Dæs ne wêndon witan Scyldinga dæt hit (*the hall*) manna æníg tôbrecan meahte nymþe lîges fæðm swulge on swaþule *unless the flame's embrace swallowed up the house in its swathing fire*, i.e. *unless the house were completely wrapt in flames* (Thorpe would read *swalode* = heat, v. sweolob ; Grein translates the word by *rauchqualm ;* compare *Ger.* schwaden *vapour : M. H. Ger.* swadem : *O. H. Ger.* swedan *eremare*), Beo. Th. 1568 ; B. 782.

swâtig ; *adj.* I. *sweaty* :—Ða ongan hê hine baðian swâ swâtigne *cum sudans in amnem descendisset*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 124, 31. Godes engel mid handclâde wîpaþ dîne swâtigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 31. II. *bloody* :—Sweord wæs swâtig, Beo. Th. 3143 ; B. 1569. Sweord and swâtigne helm, Judth. Thw. 26, 20 ; Jud. 338. Ðâ meaht geseón on mînre sîdan swâtge wunde, Exon. Th. 89, 19 ; Cri. 1459. [*M. H. Ger.* sweizec : *Ger.* schweissig : *Icel.* sveitugr.]

swâtig-hleór ; *adj. Having a sweaty face* :—Ðú scealt swâtighleór dînne hlâf etan (*in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread*, Gen. 3, 19), Cd. Th. 57, 27 ; Gen. 934.

swât-lîn, es ; *n. A napkin, handkerchief* :—Swâtlîn *sudorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 68. On ðæm swâtlîne (*in sudarium*) ðe Xrist ymbe spræc on his godspelle, Past. 9 ; Swt. 59, 13. Þîn pund ðe ic hæfde on swâtlîn (*in sudario*) âlêd, Lk. Skt. 19, 20. v. swât-clâþ.

swât-swaþu, e ; *f. A bloody track* :—Wæs sió swâtswaþu Sweóna and Geáta, wælrâs wera, wîde gesŷne, Beo. Th. 5884 ; B. 2946.

swât-þyrel, es ; *n. A pore* :—Swâtþyrlu *pori i. spiramen'a unde sudor emanat*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 25. [Cf. Swete-holle *porus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 209, 9. Swet-hole, Cath. Ang. 373, col. 2. *O. H. Ger.* sweiz-loh : *Ger.* schweisscloch *a pore : Icel.* sweita-bora : *Dan.* svede-hul.]

swealwe, swealewe, an ; *f. A swallow* :—Suualuae, suualuuae, suualuue *progna*, Txts. 90, 828. Sualuuae, sualuae, sualuue *hirundo*, 68, 498. Swealwe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 5. Swalowe, swaluwe, swalewe, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3 ; Zup. 37, 7. Storc and swalewe, Homl. Th. i. 404, 25. Genim swealwan nest, Lchdm. ii. 100, 18. Swolwan, iii. 44, 13. Genim swealwan, gebærn tô ahsan, ii. 156, 8. Hû ða swalawan on him tæhton and sungon . . . . Twâ swalewan heora sang up âhôfon and hî setton on ða sculdra dæs hâlgan weres Gûðâces, Guthl. 10 ; Gdwin 52, 3–10. For instances of the word in local names, see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 338. [*O. Hr. Ger.* swalawa : *Icel.* svala] v. hae-, heoru-, stæþ-swealwe.

swearc (?) ; *adj. Weak, feeble, faint.* v. *next word, and* swearcan.

swearc-módness, e ; *f. Faintheartedness, pusillanimity* :—Fram swarcmôdnesse gâstes *a pusillanimitate spiritus*, Ps. Lamb. 54, 9. v. next word.

swearcan (?) *to grow dark* (?); metaph. *to grow faint, languish.* v. ā-swarcan, *the preceding and following words, and* sweorcan.

swearcian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make or to become dark*:—Seó swearcigende sunne and ða gesceafta samod ealne middaneard āðeostrodon mid sweartre nihte for heora Scyppendes ðrowunge, Homl. Th. ii. 258, 15. **II.** *to make* or *to become troubled, to dismay.* v. ā-swarcian, *and preceding words.*

sweard, es; *m.* (?) *Sward* (=rind of bacon; cf. too green-*sward* the turf-covering of the earth), *skin, hide*:—Sweard *cutis*, fel *pellis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 32–3. Sweard *cutis*, rib *costa*, heorte *cor*, ii. 16, 54–6. Swearth *cater*, 103, 22. Suge sweard *vistula*, 124, 1. Sweard *catrum*, 13, 52. [Swarde or sworde of flesche *coriana*, Pronipt. Parv. 482. Turfe, swarde of þe erþe *cespes*, 506. *O. Frs.* swarde *skin* (*of the head*): Du. zwoord; *n. skin: M. H. Ger.* swarte, swart; *f. skin with hair on: Ger.* schwarte; *f. skin, rind: Icel.* svorðr; *m. the skin* (especially of the head); *hide* of walrus; gras-, jarðar-svörðr *green-sward.*]

swearm, es; *m. A swarm, crowd*:—Sue[a]rm *examen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 82. Swearm, 32, 17: 144, 43 (*examen* has been omitted here by Wright, see Wülck. Gl. 230, 6): Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 14: *examen, multitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 37: 496, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* swaram, swarm; *m. examen: Icel.* svarmr; *m. tumult: Swed.* svärm; *m. a swarm: Dan.* sværm *a swarm; rioting: Du.* zwerm; *m. a swarm, crowd.*]

sweart; *adj.* **I.** of colour, *swart, swarthy, black, dark*:—Sweart *ater, teter; ceruleus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 32, 53 (in a list of colours): *fuvus*, ii. 34, 39, 40: *fuscus*, 38, 27: *luridus*, 53, 15: *pullus*, 57, 10: *niger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 9: *caeruleus*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Wudurêc sweart, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3145. Hræfn sweart and sealobrûn, Fins. Th. 70; Fin. 35. On ðæm clife hangodan manige swearte sâula . . . and dæt wæter wæs sweart under ðæm clife neoðan, Blickl. Homl. 209, 34–211, 1. Ðonne sweartan wolcnu (*nubes atrae*) him beforan gâþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Engla and deófla, hwitra and sweartra, Exon. Th. 56, 9; Cri. 898. Mænigeo sweartra gâsta *spirituum defornium multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4. On sweartum stafum and stollîcum âwritene *tetricis descripta litteris*, 5, 13; S. 633, 8. Sweartran *furviores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 51. Hî âsettan ofer hyre ða sweartestan fyðra, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 27. **II.** of absence of light or brightness, *dark, black, gloomy*:—Oðer (beám) wæs swâ wynlîc, wlitig and scêne . . . wæs se ôðer eallenga sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 35; Gen. 477. Eów is hâm sceapen sweart sinnehte, Exon. Th. 142, 26; Gû. 650. Ða þeóstre dære sweartan nihte, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 34. Ðære sweartan helle grund, Cd. Th. 22, 24; Gen. 345. Se ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, Exon. Th. 54, 23; Cri. 873. Deore gesweorc sinnihte sweart, Cd. Th. 7, 21; Gen. 109. Tó helle on ðone sweartan sîð, 45, 27; Gen. 733. On dîglum ł on sweartum dymnyssum *latibulis*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 28. Landa sweartost *hell*, Cd. Th. 31, 19; Gen. 487. **III.** of absence of good, *black* (crime), *dark, dismal*:—Gâstas twegen, ôðer biþ golde glædra, ôðer biþ grundum sweartra, Salm. Kmbl. 976; Sal. 488. Sweartes hâðendômes *tetrae gentilitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 41. Micel yfelnyss wæs on Iudêiscum mannum, ða ða hî syrwdon mid sweartum geþance (*with dark design*), hû hî Crist âcweldon, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 318. Swâ lange swâ hê hylt ðone sweartan nîð on his heortan, Homl. Th. i. 54, 13. Mânfulra heáp sweartne *the devils*, Salm. Kmbl. 290; Sal. 149. Ic fela gefremede sweartra synna, Exon. Th. 261, 10; Jul. 313: 270, 20; Jul. 468. Gê hellfirena sweartra geswîcaþ, 366, 4; Reb. 7. In ða sweartestan and ða wyrrestan witebrôgan, Elen. Kmbl. 1859; El. 931. [*Goth.* swarts: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* swart: *O. H. Ger.* swarz: *Icel.* svartr.] v. fŷr-, swefel-sweart.

swearte; *adv. Darkly, dismally, evilly*:—Sió gîtsung swearte swefeþ onlîce ðam munte ðe monna beam Etne hâtaþ, Met. 8, 47 (v. swâfan). Satanus swearte geþohte (cf. Milton's 'dark designs,' and v. sweart, III), dæt hê wolde on heofonum hêhseld wyrcan, Cd. Th. 287, 22; Sat. 371. Satanus swearte (*miserably*) þingaþ and ða atolan mid him wîtum wêrige, 292, 28; Sat. 447. Him dæt swearte forgeald (*made grievous compensation*) ludas innon helle, 301, 8; Sat. 578.

sweart-hæwen; *adj. Dark purple, violet-coloured*:—Ða swearthæwenan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 67.

sweartian; *p.* ode *To make* or *to become black*:—Ðanne sweartigaþ (sweratiged, MS.) hîy (*the teeth*) and fcallaþ (-ed, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 104, 17. Hê sweartade (*but see* spearcian). Cd. Th. 269, 24; Sat. 78. Ða âras se wind, and ða wolcnu sweartodon, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Gesweartode *denigratos*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 32. [þ te hude snawhwit swartete as hit snarclite, Marh. 18, 14. *O. H Ger.* swarzen *to become black: Icel.* svarta *to dye black.*] v. ā-sweartian.

sweart-lâst; *adj. Leaving a black track*:—Fugles wyn (*a pen*) stôp eft on mec (*a book*), sîþade sweartlâst, Exon. Th. 408, 12; Rä. 27, 11.

sweartness, e; *f.* **I.** *blackness*:—Sweartnysse *nigredine*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 50. **II.** *a black material*:—Sweartnesse *atramentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 72: 5, 31.

swebban; *p.* swefde, swefede; *pp.* swefed. **I.** *to send to sleep, lull*:—Suebbo *sopio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 72. Ne hŷ lyft swefeþ, Exon. Th. 115, 19; Gû. 192. Swefed *sopitus*. Kent. Gl. 917. Wæs hê sæminga mid leóhte slæpe swefed, Guth. 6; Gdwin. 42, 13. **II.** of the sleep of death, *to put to death, kill*:—Hê swefeþ ond scendeþ, Beo. Th. 1204; B. 600. Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle, aldre beneótan, 1363; B. 679. Ne môton wyt wrecan torn Godes, swebban synnig cynn, Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. [God sweuеð hus mid þiestre nicht, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 33. He swefede þe mid þen sweiȝe, swote þu slepstest, Fragm. Philps. 7, 42. *O. Sax.* an-swebian *to send to sleep, to cause to die*: *O. H. Ger.* int-swebben *sopire*: *Icel.* svefja *to lull, assuage.*] v. ā-, on-swebban; swefian, swefan.

swece, swæcc, es; *m.* **I.** *a taste, flavour, savour*:—Ðæs (*the manna's*) swæc (*gustus*) wæs swilce smedema mid hunige, Ex. 16, 31: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 1. Swæcces *nectaris, saporis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 26. Bûton swæccce (*sapore*) sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15. On swæcce swylce grêne cystel, Lchdm. i. 108, 2. On swæcce swêttran ðonne beóna hunig, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 30: 144, 4. **Ia.** *the sense of taste*:—Mid ûrum fîf andgitum . . . swæc and stenc, Homl. Th. i. 138, 27. Swæcc, ii. 550, 11: Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 60. **II.** *an odour, a scent, smell*:—Wundorlîces brædes swæc, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 15. Seó wundriende swêtnes ðæs swæcces (*odoris*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Stêmendes swæcces *nardi pistici*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 38. Dæt hûs wæs gefylled of dære sealfe swæcce (*odore*). Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Gif ðû hyre blôstman brŷtest, hê hæfþ swæc swylce ellen, Lchdm. i. 104, 20. Swecca swêtast swylce stincaþ wyrta geblôwene, Exon. Th. 178, 20; Gû. 1247. Swæcca, 358, 16; Pa. 46. Swêtum swæccum (*odoribus*), 212, 22; Ph. 214. Swæccum, Kent. Gl. 1016. **II a.** *the sense of smell*:—Swæc *odoratus* (in a list 'de homine et de partibus ejus'), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 31: 64, 19. Stenc, swæc *olfactum*, swæc *odoratus*, ii. 62, 45, 46. [*O. Sax.* swek *an odour: O. H. Ger.* swehhi *odor.*]

sweccan *to smell.* [*O. H. Ger.* swehhen *olere, adolere, fragrare.*] v. ge-sweccan.

swediende. v. spediende.

swefan; *p.* swæf, *pl.* swæfon; *pp.* swefen *To sleep.* **I.** of natural sleep:—Se ne slæpeþ ne swefeþ (*or* **II a**) swŷðe *non dormitavit neque obdormiet*, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Hê swîfeþ slæpe gebiesgad, Exon. Th. 358, 1; Pa. 39. Hê sôfte swæf, Cd. Th. 12, 2; Gen. 179: 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Sceótend swæfon, ða dæt hornreced healdan scoldon, Beo. Th. 1411; B. 703: 2564; B. 1280. Ðû môst sorhleás swefan, 3348; B. 1672: 238; B. 119. Geseah hê in recede swefan sibbegedriht samod ætgædere, 1462; B. 729: Exon. Th. 344, 25; Gn. Ex. 179. Swefan under swegles hleó, Andr. Kmbl. 1663; An. 834. Swefan on slæpe, 1695; An. 851. **II.** of the sleep of death:—Se fæge þegn æfter billes bite swefeþ, Beo. Th. 4127; B. 2060. Se wyrm ligeþ, swefeþ sâre wund, 5485; B. 2746. Swefaþ ða ðe beadogrîman bŷwan sceoldon, 4505; B. 2256. Hŷ deáddrepe drîfte swæfon, synfullra sweót sâwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 7; Exod. 495. Hæðene swæfon, deádwang ridon, Andr. Kmbl. 2004; An. 1004. Hlâfurd sêcan oðde hêr swefan, Vald. I, 31. **III.** metaphorically, (a) to denote lack of watchfulness:—Ðonne se weard swefeþ, sâwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. (b) to denote cessation of activity:—Swâfon seledreámas, Cd. Th. 179, 29; Exod. 36. [Cf. þa sæ sweuede, Laym. 25548. *Icel.* sofa; *p.* svaf *to sleep: Dan.* sove: *Swed.* sofwa.] v. swebban.

swefecian. v. ā-swefecian, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 5: 77, 32. Cf. stŷfecian.

swefel, sweft, es; *m. Sulphur, brimstone*:—Swefl, swefel, swæfl *sulfur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. Swefel, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 27. Dæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart lîg, Cd. Th. 145, 33; Gen. 2415. Se byrnenda swefl ðone munt (*Etna*) bærnþ, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 4. Swefles *sulphuris*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 1. Niwes swefles fîf cuclermâl, Lchdm. ii. 252, 21. Eallbyrnende rênscûr mid swefle gemenged, Gen. 19, 24: Met. 8, 50. Swæfle, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 29, 32. Hit rînde fŷr and swefl, Lk. Skt. 17, 29: Cd. Th. 153, 19; Gen. 2541. Hwylce þinc geládest ðû (*the merchant*) ûs? . . . mæstlingc, ær and tin, swefel and glæs, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11: Lchdm. i. 200, 2. Swefl, ii. 56, 10. [*Goth.* swibls: *Du.* zwavel: *O. H. Ger.* swebal(-el, -il, -ul), sweval *sulphur: Ger.* schwefel: *Dan.* svovl: *Swed.* svafwel.]

swefel-réc, es; *m. Sulphur-smoke, the smoke from burning sulphur*:—Rîneþ ofer ða synfullan swefelréc *pluet super peccatores sulphur*, Ps. Surt. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-þrosm.

swefel-sweart (?); *adj. Dark with the smoke of sulphur* (?):—Sueflsweart *sulforia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 61.

swefel-þrosm, es; *m. The vapour* or *smoke of sulphur*:—Hêr ŷnde ofer synfullan sweflðrosm *pluit super peccatores sulphur*, Ps. Spl. 10, 7. Cf. swefel-réc.

swefen, swefn, es; *n.* **I.** *sleep*:—Hît wæs deáðes swefn . . . mennisera mord, Cd. Th. 45, 1; Gen. 720. Hî slêpon swæfnum *dormierunt somnum*, Ps. Spl. 75, 5. Gif ic selle swefnu ł slæp eágum mînum *si dedero somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 4. **II.** *a dream*:—Hê rehte him his swefen (*somnium*) and bæd, dæt hig him sâdon, hwæt dæt swefen beheóld, Gen. 41, 8. Him weard on slæpe swefen ætŷwed, Cd. Th. 247, 13; Dan. 496. Swefn, 257, 7; Dan. 654. Hê ne wisse word swefnes sînes, 223, 27; Dan. 126. Com on sefan þwurfan swefnes wôma, 222, 25; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Oðer swefen hine mætte and hê rehte dæt his brôðrum: 'Ic geseah on swefne (*per somnium*),' Gen. 37, 9. For dære gesihðe ðe hê on dæm swefne geseah, Past. 16;

Swt. 101, 18. Đā stōd him sum mon æt đurh swefen (*per somnium*) . . . Đā hēt heó secgan đæt swefen, Bd. 4, 24; S. 507, 11–31. Swefu, Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635 Tō āsecganne swefen. 224, 1; Dan. 129. Swefnu gefremminge habbaþ *dreams will have accomplishment*, Lchdm. iii. 186, 12. Swefenu, 196, 11. Swefna ýdele sint, 188, 21. Swefne (swæfna) gewisse synt, 186, 19, 27. Feor āweg gewītan swefna and nihta gedwymeru *procul recedant somnia et noctium fantasmata*, Hymn. Surt. 11, 29. Ic swefna cyst secgan wylle, Rood Kmbl. 1; Kr. 1. Hī āfēngon andsware on swefnum, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 12. On swefnum (soefnum, Lind.) gemynegod, 22: Homl. Th. i. 88, 15. Heó āfrǣfe swefnu *pellat somnia*, Hymn. Surt. 37. 6. [Now God my swevene rede aright, Chauc. Nonne Pr. T. 76. Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse sweuene, Piers P. prol. 11. Swevene or dreme *somnium*, sweuene or slepe *somnus*, Prompt. Parv. 483. *O. Sax.* sweban *a dream*: *Icel.* svefn, sófn *sleep*: *a dream*: *Dan.* søvn *sleep*: *Swed.* sömn *sleep*.] v. un-swefen.

swefen-racu, e; *f. The interpretation of a dream*: — Galdorcrǣftas and swefenraca *incantationes et somniorum interpretationes*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 29. v. next word.

swefen-reccere, es; *m. An interpreter of dreams, a diviner, soothsayer*:—Swefnreccere *conjectorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 40. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* troum-rechare *conjector*.] v. preceding word.

swefet, swefan *to lull*. v. sweofot, ge-swefian.

swefian (?) *to move*. v. *passage given under* forþ-swebban (-swefian?) [cf. *O. H. Ger.* swebēn: *Ger.* schweben]. Cf. swīfan.

sweflen; *adj. Sulphurous, of brimstone*: — Him stōd swæflen līg of đam mūđe, Homl. Th. i. 466, 26. Eđna đæt sweflene fȳr, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. Hē eal đæt land mid sweflenum fȳre forbærnde *Deus pluit super hanc terram ignem et sulphur, totamque regionem exustam aeternæ perditione damnavit*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 10: Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 17. Swæflenum. Boutr. Scrd. 22, 32. Swefenum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammarum globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 49.

swefn. v. swefen.

swefnian; *p.* ode. I. *with acc. of person*, cf. mǣtan. *To appear in a dream to a* person:—Swā hwæt swā hine swefnaþ *whatever he dreams*, Lchdm. iii. 184, 9. Swā hwæt swā hē gesewīnaþ, 154, 24. Āhicgan on sefan đinne hū đē swefnede, Cd. Th. 224, 5; Dan. 131. Đē heortan dēópnyssa swefniaп *te cordis alta somnient*, Hymn. Surt. 3, 19. II. *with nom. of person, To dream*:—Gif đū swefnast đē twegen[n] mōnan geseún *if you dream that you see two moons*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 25. [As sweveneth the hungrende and eteth (Isaiah 29, 8), Wick. Cf. *Dan.* søvne *to fall asleep*.]

swefnigend, es; *m. A dreamer*:—Hēr gǣþ se swefnigend *ecce somniator venit*, Gen. 37, 19.

swēg, es; *m.* I. *unregulated, confused sound, noise, din, crash*: —Suoeg, cirm *fragor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 27. Swēg *clangor*, *sonitus*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 44. Ne wind ne wǣtres swēg, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Swēg on windes onlicnesse, 133, 15. Swēg innan đan heáfedan, Lchdm. iii. 92, 25. Wæs đeód on sǣlum sigefolca swēg, Beo. Th. 1292; B. 644: Cd. Th. 289, 26; Sat. 403. For gedrēfednesse sēs swēges (*sonitus*), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swoeges, Ps. Surt. 76, 18. Gebrece, swoege *fragore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 79. Mid micle swēge *cum maximo fragore*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 3. Wið ēarena swēge *for singing in the ears*, Lchdm. i. 350, 1. Nān monn ne gehīerde ne æxe hlem ne bīetles sweg, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 17. Hig fleóþ leáfes swēg (*sonitus folii volantis*), Lcv. 26, 36. Micelne swēg unmǣtes wōpes, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 29. Swēgis (-es, MS.) *tonitrua*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 60. Swoegum *bombis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 8. II. *regulated, modulated* or *articulate sound*, (a) *sound* made by living creatures, *voice, cry* or *note of a bird, song*:—*Dyptongus* is twýfeald swēg, Ælfc. Gr. 4; Zup. 7, 13. *Accentus*, đæt is swēg, on hwylcum stafgefēge ælc word swēgan sceal, 50, 13; Zup. 290, 16. Swēg *tenor*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 21. Heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleođres swēg, Andr. Kmbl. 186; An. 93. Swēg (*the voice of Moses*) swiđrode, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Engla þreátas sigeleoð sungon, swēg wæs on lyfte gehȳred, Exon. Th. 181, 7; Gū. 1289. Bi þæs hleoðres swēg (*the song of the phenix*) eallum songcræftum swētra, 206, 24; Ph. 131. Sume synd geworhte æfter gelīcnysse āgenes swēges, *turtur* turtle, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ganetes hleóþor and hūfalpan swēg. Exon. Th. 307, 9; Seef. 21. Swēga mǣste. 239, 9; Ph. 618. Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8. (b) *sound* made by means of an instrument. v. swēg-crǣft. *voice*; also *the instrument*:—Đære bȳman swēg, Ex. 19, 19. Hearpan swēg, Beo. Th. 179; B. 89. Sume syndon geworhte æfter gelīcnysse āgenes swēges. *titinnal.dum* belle, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Swēge *classica*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 67. On swēge (swōge, Ps. Surt.) bȳman *in sono tubæ*, Ps. Spl. 150, 3. On swēge *in tympano*, 149, 3, MS. T. For đam swēge (*of the harp*), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 1. Hearpan swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081. Heó gehȳrde bellan swēg, Shrn. 149, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 156, 6. Swēgas *classica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 62. Dreámas (swēgas, MS. T.) *organa*, Ps. Spl. 136, 2. ¶ In Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 43: 43, 7, *swég* glosses *hora*, because of the striking of a bell at the hours? III. *a person*:—Be onfangenysse swēgea *de acceptione personarum*, Scint. 183, 17 (swēg *is used several times in the section under this heading to gloss* persona). v. benc-, hearp-, here-, hilde-, morgen-swēg.

swēgan; *p. de To sound.* I. *to make a noise*, (a) with the idea of movement, *to move violently with noise, to roar, rush, crash*:—Đonne swēlþ *cum insonuerit*, Kent. Gl. 12. Heora fyđera swēgiþ swā swā wæteres dyne, Wulfst. 200, 15. Æt đam forman gedelle swēgde ūt ormǣte wyllspring, Homl. Th. i. 562, 14. Swēgde swiđlīc wind of đam wēstene, ii. 450, 18. Đa wæterburnan swēgdon and unron, Dōm. L. 3: Ps. Spl. 45, 3. Ērđan đe đæt scearpe swurd swēge tō his hneccan *descend with a crash upon his neck*, Homl Skt. i. 19, 185. Swēgende *tumultuans*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 43. Com seó sāe fǣrlīce swēgende, Homl. Th. i. 566, 7. Hē sette hine sylfne ongeán đam swēgendan līge, ii. 510, 8. Hē āsende swēgende fȳr of heofonum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 260. (b) without the idea of movement:—Swēgþ *tinnit*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 16. Swaeoþ (swēgaþ? v. swēg, I) đa ēaran, Lchdm. iii. 88, 5. Se heáf swēgde geond ealle đa ceastre, Ap Th. 6, 10. Đæt ne sace ōga on swēge *ne litis horror insonet*. Hymn. Surt. 9, 12. (b 1) with a personal subject:—Dribten swēgþ *Dominus tonabit*, Cant. An. 10. God swēgde *Deus intonuit*, Ps. Spl. 28, 3: Ps. Lamb. 17, 14. II. of regulated, modulated sound, of speech, tone, music:—Swēgþ eádmōdnys on his stemne, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 11. *Consonantes*, đæt is samodswēgende, forđan đe hī swēgaþ mid đām fīf clypiendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 17. Fæder stemu swēgde đus cwe∂ende, Homl. Th. i. 104, 24: ii. 242, 8. Seó stefn đinre grētinge swēgde on mīnum eárum, 202, 17. Heora bodunge swēg swēgde geond eall, Homl. Ass. 56, 144. Swēgde *increpuerit* (*musica*), Hpt. Gl. 445, 17. Ōþ đæt đæt forme tācn undernes swēge, Anglia xiii. 432, 953. Hwylc bōc is đæt đæt ne clypige and swēge, K. Ben. 133, 6. Đē ūre stefn ārest swēge (*sonet*), Hymn. Surt. 7, 25. *Accentus*, đæt is swēg, on hwilcum stæfgefēge ælc word swēgan sceal, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 13; Zup. 290, 17. Si swēged ōþer tācn, Anglia xiii. 380, 215. III. *to signify*:—Gregorius is Grēcisc nama, se swēigþ on Lēdenum gereorde Uigilantius, Homl. Th ii. 118, 12. Biscop sceal beón ealle ofersceáwigende, swā swā his nama swēgþ. ii. 320, 7, 12. Swēgeþ, L. Ælfc. P. 37; Th. ii. 378, 28. [*Goth.* swōgjan *to groan*.] v. swōgan.

swēg-crǣft, es; *m. The art of playing on a musical instrument*. v. swēg, II b:—Đā ongunnon ealle đa men hī herian on hyre swēgcrǣft . . . Apollonius cwæd. 'Ic ongite đæt đīn dohtor gefeól on swēgcrǣft, ac heó næfþ hine nā wel geleornod,' Ap. Th. 16, 17–24.

swēg-dyne, -dyin, es: *m. A resounding din, crash*:—Heard gebrec, hlūd, unmǣte, swēgdynna mǣst (*the crack of doom*), Exon. Th. 59, 20; 085.

swēge; *adj. Sounding*:—Ungeswēge sang *diaphonia*, sum swēge (samswēge?) sang *canticum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 35. v. ān-, ge-swēge [:—Geswēge *consona*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 23. Of geswēgum *consona*, geswēgre *canora*, Anglia xiii. 132, 135, 137], swēt-, swīþ-swēge; hlūd-swēge; *adv.*

swegel, swegl, es; *n.* I. in a physical sense, *heaven, sky*:—Dætte sūd ne norđ, be sæm tweónum, ofer eormengrund, ōþer nǣnig, under swegles begong, sēlra nǣre, Beo. Th. 1724; B. 860: 3550; B. 1773. Under swegles gang, Andr. Kmbl. 415; An. 208: 910; An. 455. Swefan under swegles hleó, 1664; An. 834: Elen. Kmbl. 1011; El. 507: Exon. Th. 38, 13; Cri. 606: 224, 11; Ph. 374. Swegles gim, heofontungol (cf. seó sunne, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 29), Met. 22, 23. Swegles gim, sunne. Exon. Th. 212, 11; Ph. 208. Swegles leóht, gimma gladost, 218, 2; Ph. 288. Swegles leóma, 204, 26; Ph. 103. Swegles tapur, 205, 18; Ph. 114. On swegle *in the sky*, 34, 30; Cri. 550. Fareþ seþrum snell swegle tōgeánes, 206, 10: Ph. 124. Under swegle *under heaven*, 31, 27; Cri. 502: 210, 15; Ph. 186: Cd. Th. 85, 13; Gen. 1414: 105, 36; Gen. 1764: Beo. Th. 2160; B. 1078. Weorđeþ his (*the phenix*) hūs onhǣted þurh hādor swegel (*cloudless sky*, cf. hādrum heofone, Met. 28, 48; or *bright sun*, v. III, and cf. hādor sægl, Andr. Kmbl. 2911; An. 1458), Exon. Th. 212, 19; Ph. 212. II. *heaven*, (a) as the abode of the Deity:—Swegles āgend, Exon. Th. 34, 17; Cri. 543. Swegles aldor, Cd. Th. 53, 17; Gen. 862: 153, 18; Gen. 2540: 170, 4; Gen. 2807: Judth. Thw. 22, 31; Jud. 88. Swegles brytta, wihta wealdend, 272, 24; Sat. 124. Swegles gǣst *the Holy Ghost*, Exon. Th. 13, 16; Cri. 203. Swegles weard, Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 80. (b) as the abode of the blessed: —Nō đæs gilpan þearf synfull sāwel đæt hyre sīē swegl ongeán, Exon. Th. 449, 11; Dōm. 69. Gāstas sōhton swegles dreámas, engla ēđel, Andr. Kmbl. 1282: An. 641. Ic mæg swegles (*or under* IV?) gamen gehȳran on heofonum, Cd. Th. 42, 18; Gen. 675. Swegles leóman, Cd. Th. 286, 13; Sat. 351. Swegles leóht, 266, 27; Sat. 28. Englas ferednn sōþfæste sāwle inman swegles leóht, Chr. 1065; Erl. 198, 9. In swegles wuldre. Judth. Thw. 26, 26; Jud. 345. Gesǣlgum on swegle, Exon. Th. 101, 17; Cri. 1660: 137, 10; Gū. 557. Swegle benumene, 139, 23; Gū. 597. Sigorleán in swegle, Elen. Kmbl. 1242; El. 623. Đa de swegl būan, Cd. Th. 6, 2; Gen. 82. On swegl faran, Exon. Th. 32, 15; Cri. 513. III. *the sun* (but can *swegel* here = *segel*, *sigel* (q. v.)? cf. swegl = segl *a sail*, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105: 182, 26; Exod. 81):—Heofontorht swegl gescynde under foldan fæþm, farende tungol, Exon. Th. 351, 1; Sch. 73. Swegl hāte scān blāc ofer burgsalo,

182, 3; Gū. 1304. Swegel byþ hātost (on sumera), Menol. Fox 474; Gu. C. 7. **IV.** *music* (?). v. swegel-horn :—Dǽr (*in heaven*) wæs singal sang and swegles gong . . . Englas heredon hālgan stefne Dryhten, dreám wæs on hyhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1738; An. 871. Éádige dǽr sittaþ mid swegle, Cd. Th. 305, 17; Sat. 648. v. Grmm. D. M. 708.

swegel-befealden; *adj. Heaven-surrounded, with heaven around* :—Haſaþ wuldres bearn his seolfes seld swegibefalden (-healden, Th.), laðaþ ūs dider tó leóhte, Cd. Th. 301, 28; Sat. 588.

swegel-beorht; *adj. Heaven-bright* :—Sweglbeorht sunne, Exon. Th. 174, 33; Gū. 1187. Cf. swegel-torht, heofon-beorht.

swegel-bōsm, es; *m. The interior of heaven, heaven* :— Hē biþ ā rīce oſer heofenstōlas . . . sweglbōsmas heóld; ða wǽron gesette wuldres bearnum, Cd. Th. 1, 18; Gen. 9.

swegel-candel[1], e; *f. The candle of the sky, the sun* :—Ǽr dæs beácnes cyme, sweglcondelle, Exon. Th. 205, 5; Ph. 108. Cf. heofon-candel.

swegel-cyning, es; *m. The king of heaven* :—Đæt ic wuldres God sēce, swegelcyning, Exon. Th. 167, 4; Gū. 1055. Sweglcyning, Cd. Th. 160, 30; Gen. 2658. Cf. heofon-cyning.

swegel-dreám, es; *m. Heavenly joy* :—Ufancundes engles of swegldreámum word, Exon. Th. 169, 21; Gū. 1098. Cheruphim and Seraphim on swegeldreámum, Andr. Kmbl. 1439; An. 720. Swāse swegldreámas gē (*the good at the day of judgment*) geseón mōsten, Exon. Th. 82, 35; Cri. 1349. Cf. heofon-dreám.

swegel-horn, es; *m. Some kind of musical instrument* :—Sweglhorn *sambucus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 56. Swegelhorna *sambucorum, simphonarum* (cf. simfonia, lignum concavum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 60) i. *cithararum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 19. [Cf. *Goth.* swigliþōn *to pipe, play* the flute; swiglja *a piper, flute-player* : *O. H. Ger.* swegala *fistula, tibia, barbita, chelys, sistrum, calamus*; swegalari *tibicen, fidicen*; swegil-bein *cornus tibia* (*a wind instrument*, Grīf. 3, 129).] v. swegel **IV**, *and next word.*

swegel-rād, e; *f. Music* (?) :—Scyl wæs hearpe, hlūde hlynede, hleóþor dynede, swegl rād swinsade, Exon. Th. 353, 47; Reim. 29. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swegal-sang *music of the flute.*] v. preceding word.

swegel-torht; *adj. Heaven-bright* :—Sweglеtorht sunne, Met. 29, 24. Beorht gewāt sunne swegeltorht tō sete glīdan, Andr. Kmbl. 2497; An. 1250. Tunglu sweltorht, Exon. Th. 335, 31; Gn. Ex. 41. Wuldorfæstan wīc, sīd and sweltorht, Cd. Th. 2, 32; Gen. 28. Swegeltorhtan seld, 6, 27; Gen. 95. Cf. heofon-torht.

swegel-wered; *adj. Clothed with heavenly brightness* :—Sīdðan morgenleóht, sunne swegelwered sūþan scineþ, Beo. Th. 1216; B. 606. Cf. scīr-wered.

swegel-wuldor, es; *n. The glory of heaven* :—Dæt wit unc in ðam ēcan gefēan on sweglwuldre geseón mōstun, Exon. Th. 173, 13; Gū. 1160. Cf. heofon-wuldor.

swegel-wundor, es; *n. A heavenly wonder*, or *a wondrous sound* (?). v. swegel, **IV** :—Se burgstede wæs gefylled swētum stencum and swegilwundrum, eádges yrfestōl engla hleoðres *the dwelling-place was filled with sweet odours and with wondrous music* (?), *the blessed one's home with the voice of angels*, Exon. Th. 181, 13; Gū. 1292.

swēgend-līc; *adj. Vocal, vowel* :—*I* and *u* beóþ āwende tó *consonantes*, gif hī beóþ tōgædere gesette oððe mid ðǽm swēgendlīcum, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 6, 15.

sweger, swegr, e; *f. A mother-in-law* :—Sueger *socrus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 68. Sweger, i. 52, 8. Sweger, swegr, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 18. Swegr (swegir, Lind.) on hyre snore, and snoru on hyre swegere (swegre, MS. A., Rush.: suoegir, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 12, 53. Sča Maria is Godfæder snoru and Godes suna mōdur and hāligra sāuwla sweger, Shrn. 118, 7. Sweger *socrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 51. Đā geseah hē Petres swegre (swægre, Rush.: suēr ł his wīfes mōdor, Lind.) licgende, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Snore ongēn hyre swegre (swegran, MS. A.: swēr, Lind.), 10, 35. Swegere, Deut. 27, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* swigar: Ger. schwieger-mutter. Cf. *Goth.* swaihrō.]

swēg-hleóþor, es; *m. Sound, voice* :—Swēghleóþor (*rugitus magnus*, v. Anglia vi. 243) cymeþ, wōþa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres mūð; æfter ðære stefne stenc ūt cymeþ of ðam wongstede, Exon. Th. 358, 8; Pa. 42. Swēg[h]leóþres geswin (*the melody of vocal music*, 207, 5; Ph. 137.

swēging, e; *f. A sounding, sound, noise, roaring* (of the sea, etc.), *clanging* (of implements, etc.) :—Sūegungnisso (swēgung ł swēgnisso ?) sēs *sonitus maris*, Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Swēgincga beátendra slecgea *sonitus tundentium malleorum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 7. v. swēgan.

swegl. v. swegel.

swegle; *adj. Bright as the sun, splendid, brilliant*. (1) in a physical sense :—Đæt ic sceáwige swegle searogimmas, Beo. Th. 5491; B. 2749. (2) metaphorical, *celestial* :—Hē līfes weg gesōhte swegle dreámas (cf. swegel-dreám), beorhtne boldwelan, Apostls. Kmbl. 64; Ap. 32. [*O. Sax.* swigli (sunnun lioht).]

swegle; *adv. Brightly, brilliantly, splendidly*. (1) in a physical sense :—Đonne sió reáde rōd oſer ealle swegle scīneþ on ðære sunnan gyld, Exon. Th. 68, 13; Cri. 1103. Scīneþ sunna swegle hāt, sōna gecerreþ ísmere ǽnlīc on his āgen gecynd (cf. ðæt is for ðære sunna[n] scīman tō his āgnum gecynde weorþe, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 1), Met. 28, 61. Sumor swegle hāt, Exon. Th. 338, 13; Gn. Ex. 78. (2) metaphorical :—Hý mōtan his (*Christ's*) ætwiste brūcan, swegle gehyrste weorðian Waldend (cf. ðonne scīnaþ ða rihtwīsan swā swā sunne on hyra Fæder rīce, Mt. 13, 43), Exon. 24, 32; Cri. 393.

swegles sæppel. Cockayne suggests *beetle nut*, Lchdm. ii. 32, 2: 36, 5: 56. 10: 66, 8: 308, 9, 22; and see glossaries to vols. ii, iii.

swēg-līc; *adj. Sonorous* :—Mid swēglīcre stefne *sonora voce*, Anglia xiii. 412, 675.

swegl-sīde, Cd. Th. 184, 10; Exod. 105. v. segl, **I a.**

swegne *a net*. v. segne.

swegran *in* ge-swegran *cousins*; consobrimi i. ex sorore et fratre, vel ex duabus sororibus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 18.

-swēgsumlīce. v. ge-swēgsumlīce.

swelan; *p.* swæl, *pl.* swǽlon. **I.** *to burn* (intrans.), *perish with heat* :—On fyrbaðe swelaþ sǽfiscas sundes getwǽfde, wǽgdeóra gehwylc wērig swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 19; Cri. 987. **II.** *to burn* (of a hot sensation) :—Sió wund ongon, ðe him se eorðdraca ǽr geworhte, swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419; B. 2713. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* suilizo *calor*; suilizōn *calere, arere.*] v. for-swelan; swǽlan.

swelc. v. swilc.

swelca, an; *m. A pustule, blister* :—Swelca *pustula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 19. Cf. swellan.

swelgan; *p.* swealh, *pl.* swulgon; *pp.* swolgen (*with acc. or inst.* (*dat.*)) *To swallow.* **I.** in a physical sense, (a) of taking food, etc., by living creatures :—Se draca hig swealh, and hig eft āspǽw, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 398, 40. Hē gefēng slǽpendne rinc, bāt hālulocan, synsnǽdum swealh, Beo. Th. 1490; B. 743. Hē (*a book-moth*) dām wordum swealg, Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rä. 48, 6. Laures ceówe and dæt seáw swelge, Lchdm. ii. 230, 4. Syle ðam cilde swelgan, i. 350, 14. Swylgende (-feunde, Wrt.) drenc *a potion to be gulped down*; catapodia (= *καταπότιον*), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22. (b) of absorption or reception by inanimate things, *to swallow, take in, drink, absorb* :—Swā sond rēn swylgþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Seó eorþe dæt wæter swilgþ, 33, 4; Fox 130, 6. Swelgeþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rä. 59, 10. Eorðe wældreóre swealh hālge of handum dīnum, Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016. 60, 22; Gen. 985. Eorðe swealh Sethes līce *the earth closed over Seth's body*, 69, 32; Gen. 1144. Heofon rēce swealg (sealg. MS.) *the smoke mounted into the air*, Beo. Th. 6292; B. 3156. Fugles wyn (*the pen*) beámtelge (*ink*) swealg, Exon. Th. 408, 9; Rä. 27, 9. Ic (*a horn*) winde sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, 395, 29; Rä. 15, 15. Hwīlum ic (*a fortress*) swelgan onginne beadowǽpnum, 399, 7; Rä. 18, 7. (b 1) figuratively :—Đonne līf and deáð sāwlum swelgaþ (cf. ðonne heofon and hel hira feorum fylde weorþeþ, 97, 17–20; Cri. 1502), 98, 7; Cri. 1604. **II.** figuratively, *to take in to the mind, accept, imbibe* (wisdom) :—Swelhþ *affluit* (the passage to which the gloss belongs is Prov. 3, 13, where the Vulgate has: Beatus homo . . . qui affluit prudentia), Kent. Gl. 41. Đā ðām wordum swealg brego *when the prince had heard those words*, Exon. Th. 196, 25; Az. 179. Hāliges lāre synnige ne swulgon. ðeáh hē sōðra swā feala tācna gecȳðde. Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Wile se Waldend, ðæt wē wīsdōm ā snyttrum swelgen, Exon. Th. 147, 32; Gū. 736. **III.** with the idea of violence or destruction, *to devour* (lit. or fig.), *to consume, engulf* :—Ic swelge wuda and wætre, Exon. Th. 499, 20; Rä. 88, 18. Līg eal þigeþ eorþan ǽhtgestreón, grǽdig swelgeþ londes frætwe, 232, 16; Ph. 507. Swā swylgþ seó gītsung ða dreósendan welan dísses middangeardes, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 13. Ða ðe swelgaþ folc mīn *qui devorant plebem meam*, Ps. Sp. 52, 5. Wælstreámas werodum swelgaþ, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Grundas swelgaþ Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 97, 21; Cri. 1594. Nymþe līges fæðm swulge, Beo. Th. 1568; B. 782. [*O. L. Ger.* far-swelgan *absorbere*: *O. H. Ger.* swelgan *glutire*: *Icel.* svelgja *to swallow.*] v. for-, ge-, of-swelgan.

-swelge *in* ge-swelge[:—Geswelge *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 30. Geswelgum *charybdibus, voraginibus*. 513, 29. Cf. swelwhe of a water or of a growende *vorago*, Prompt. Parv. 482. *Icel.* svelgr; *m. a whirlpool.*]

-swelge. v. grund-swelge.

swelgend, es; *m. A voracious person, a glutton, debauchee* :—Ðes man is swelgend *ecce homo devorator*, Lk. Skt. 7, 34. Se swelgend, Alexander, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 16. v. swelgere.

swelgend, e; *f., but also* es; *m. n. A place which swallows up* (lit. or fig.), *a very deep place, an abyss, a gulf, whirlpool* :—Dȳlæs hī forswelge sió swelgend dære upāhæfenesse *ipso elationis suae barathro devorantur*, Past. 57, 3; Swt. 439, 3. Seó grundleáse swelgend (gītsunge) *voras rapacitas*, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. Swelgend *vorago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 37: Kent. Gl. 449: Scint. 117, 9. Sweliend *barathrum*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 26. Swyliendes *voraginis*, 421, 31. Swelgendes, Anglia xiii. 28, 23. Swelgendi *voragine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 14. West tō dære swelgende; ðonne fram dære swelgende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 29. Tō swelgende; ðanne fram swelgende, ii. 73, 27. Andlang brōces on dæt swelgend, ii. 460, 5. Andlang streámes on ðone sweliend; of ðæm sweliende, 464, 27. v. ge-swelgend.

swelgendness, e; *f. A gulf, whirlpool* :—Swelgendnessum *carybdibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 69. v. swelgness.

swelgere, es; *m. A glutton* :—Ic ne eom swā micel swelgere ðæt ic

ealle cynn metta on ânre gereordinge etan mæge *non sum tam vorax, ut omnia genera ciborum in una refectione edere possim*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* swelgari *glutto : Ger.* schweiger.] v. swelgend.

swelgness, e ; *f. A whirlpool, gulf* :—Swelgnessum *carybdibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 11. v. swelgendness.

sweliend, swell. v. swelgend, ge-swel.

swellan ; *p.* sweall, *pl.* swullon ; *p.* swollen *To swell* :—Wið wunda ðe swellaþ, Lchdm. iii. 86, 16. Gif sino gescrince and æfter ðon swelle, ii. 68, 1. Gif fót oððe scancan swellan, iii. 38, 21. Sió wund ongon swelan and swellan, Beo. Th. 5419 ; B. 2713. Swellende blæddran *vesicae turgentes*, Ex. 9, 9, 10. Wiþ ælcre yfele swellendre wætan, Lchdm. ii. 6, 26. Swellende yfele swilas, 264, 12. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* swellan *tumere, turgere, obturgescere : Icel.* svella. *Cf. Goth.* uf-swalleins *inflatio.*] v. ā-, ge- (Lchdm. ii. 46, 9 : 200, 22 : 202, 5), tō-swellan.

swelling, e ; *f. A swelling*, used of a sail swelled out by the wind :—Gesiún brecan oðer bæðweg brimwudu, snyrgan under swellingum (cf. sne under segle, Andr. Kmbl. 1009 ; An. 505), Elen. Kmbl. 489 ; El. 245.

sweltan, swyltan, swiltan ; *p.* swealt, *pl.* swulton ; *pp.* swolten *To die* a natural or a violent death :—Swelte ic (*morior*) hēr on lande, Deut. 4, 22. Wǽgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 22 ; Cri. 988. Swylteþ, 385, 33 ; Rā. 4, 54 : 419, 13 ; Rā. 38, 5. Ne swylteþ *non obierit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 35. Swylt *moritur*, Jn. Skt. 21, 23. Hē swelt, Blickl. Homl. 245, 11. Gē sweltaþ, 8, 21. Ealle men sweltaþ, Bt. 18, 4 ; Fox 68, 13. Hī ne swyltaþ, Blickl. Homl. 47, 1. Hē swealt, Cd. Th. 70, 15 ; Gen. 1153. Swealt (sweolt, Thw.), Num. 20, 1. Hī swulton, Homl. Th. i. 84, 6 : Cd. Th. 207, 10 ; Exod. 464. Ðæt ān man swelte for folce, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. Ðæt hyt wǽre betere, ðæt ān man swulte, 18, 14. Ðæt hē swungen wǽre ōþþæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. Hwī lǽddest ðū ūs ðæt wē swulton on ðisum wēstene, Num. 21, 5. Ic mæg sweltan blīðelīce *laetus moriar*, Gen. 46, 30 : Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35 : Ex. 10, 28. Sceal fǽge sweltan, Exon. Th. 335, 2 ; Gn. Ex. 27. Swyltan, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Se man scyle deádlīce swyltan (Swiltan, MS. C.), Wulfst. 5, 9. Sweltende *obeuntem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 54. Beón swylteude, Blickl. Homl. 75, 33. ¶ *to die* by or of something, where the cause of death is expressed by a case or by a preposition with a noun :—Ne swelte ic mid sāre, Ps. Th. 117, 17. Ðū þurh deóra gripe deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 11 ; Jul. 125. Gē sweltaþ deáðe, Cd. Th. 224, 28 ; Dan. 143. Draca morðre swealt, Beo. Th. 1789 ; B. 892 : 5558 ; B. 2782. Hē forneáh hungre swealt, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 170, 30. Hīe hungre swultan, Blickl. Homl. 79, 15. Monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 9. Heora mænige māne swultan, Ps. Th. 77, 30. Tō ðam ðe hē deáðe swelte, L. Alf. 13 ; Th. i. 48, 2. Ðū scealt deáðe swoltan *morte morieris*, Gen. 2, 17 : L. Alf. 14 ; Th. i. 48, 4. Ic sceal æt ðē sweltan deáðe, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 27. Wundum sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 25 ; By. 293. Hī ondrǽdaþ him ðæt hī scolan swyltan for ðam hūsle, L. Ælf. E. ; Th. ii. 392, 3. ¶ *to die* to anything, *become dead* to, *have no further concern* with :—Ðū scealt sweltan synna and Criste lybban, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 592. [*Laym. O. E. Homl.* swelten : *Orm.* swellenn : *Chauc. Piers P.* swelte : *Goth.* swiltan : *O. Sax.* sweltan : *Icel.* svelta *to die ;* svelta hungri *to starve : Dan.* sulte *to starve ;* sulten *hungry.*] v. ā-, for-, ge-swelten.

sweltend-līc ; *adj. Ready to die, about to die* :—Se wæs sweltendlīc *erat moriturus* (*ready to die*, A.V.), Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Wambe sweltendlīces flǽsces *ventrem moriture carnis*, Scint. 53, 2.

swemman ; *p.* de *To cause to swim, to bathe, wash.* [*Ger.* schwemmen *to water, wash, float : Dan.* svømme (heste) *to take* (*horses*) *into the water.*] v. be-swemman ; swimman.

swene, es ; *m. Trial, tribulation, affliction* :—In nīdrung ł in suoenc deáðes *in damnationem mortis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 20. On swencum (suoencum, Lind. : geswincum, W. S.) ł costungum mīnum *in temtationibus meis*, Rush. 22, 28. In suoencum *in tribulationibus*, Rtl. 184, 4. v. ge-swene.

swencan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* swenced, swenct (cf. *swinkt* = wearied, Comus v. 293) *To cause* a person *to labour, to cause trouble to* a person (a) where no good is implied, *to harass, vex, afflict, distress* :—Ic swencu hió *adfligam illos*, Ps. Surt. 17, 39. Hwī swenest dū ðis folc . . . Pharaon swencþ ðīn folc *cur afflixisti populum istum ? . . . Pharao afflixit populum tuum*, Ex. 5, 22–23. Ælc deáþlic man swencþ hine selfne mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1 ; Fox 80, 6. Eów nǽnig wiht ne derað ne ne swenceþ. Blickl. Homl. 239, 12. Suenceth *defatiget*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 3. *Defatiget, lassat*, swenceþ. *flagellat*, 138, 16. Ða ðe mē swencaþ *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Th. 12. 5. Hwī swenctest dū (*afflixisti*) ðinne þeów ? Num. 11, 11. Man swencte ðæt earme folc ðe on ðām scipon lāgon, Cl.r. 999 ; Erl. 135. 32. Hine wundra fela swe[n]cte on sunde, Beo. Th. 3024 ; B. 1510. Ða werigan gāstas ðe mē swenctan and drycton *qui me premebant spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 536, 37. On ðīnre hāthēortnesse ne swenc mē *ne in furore tuo corripias me*, Ps. Th. 6, 1. Beorge hē ðæt hē āwōh ne befō, ðý læs ðe hine mon swence swā hē ōðerne man þohte, L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 8. Þeáh hine se wind woruldearfoþa swīðe swence, Met. 7, 50. Ðý læs ðe mon unmihtigne man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swencte *lest a man of small means should be made to toil too far and too long for his own*, L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 4. Ne sceal nān mon slōcne monnan gesārgodne swencan, ac hine mon sceolde lǽdan tō ðam lǽce, Bt. 38, 7 ; Fox 210, 20. Hē (*William I*) lēt castelas wyrcean and earme men swīðe swencean, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 222, 21. Ðū ðec sylfne ne þearft swīþor swencan *you need not trouble yourself any more*, Exon. Th. 245, 19 ; Jul. 47. Witebendum swencan, Andr. Kmbl. 218 ; An. 109. Perseus wæs ealne ðone geár Rōmāne swīþe swencende, Ors. 4, 11 ; Swt. 208, 13. Forhwon sindun gē swæncende (*molesti*) ðam wīfe ? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 10. Fram unclǽnum gāste swenced beón *ab immundo spiritu vexari*, Bd. 3, 11 ; S. 536, 11. Mid ða ādle swenced *affectus incommodo*, 4, 31 ; S. 610, 21. Swā gewinnfullicum fyrdum swenced beón *tam laboriosis expeditionibus fatigari*, 1, 12 ; S. 481, 4 : 2, 18 ; S. 520, 36. (b) where a good result is intended, *to mortify, chasten* :—Ða sylfan, ðe hī mid ðām wītum ðreágeaþ and swenceaþ (*adfliguut*), luflaþ eác, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 490, 18. Hī firenlustas forberaþ . . . swencaþ hī sylfe, swāle fraetwaþ, Exon. Th. 150, 13 ; Gū. 778. Ða lāreówas sceolan heora āgenne lichoman swencean on forhæfdnesse, Blickl. Homl. 81, 6. [*O. E. Homl. A. R. Laym.* swenchen : *Orm.* sweunkenn, swennchenn : *O. H. Ger.* swenchen *verberare*]. v. ge-swencan ; swincan.

swencedness. v. ge-swencedness.

sweng, es ; *m. A blow, stroke* :—Sweng *ictus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11 ; Zup. 79, 6. Sweng oððe cnyssung *ictus*, 43 ; Zup. 255, 3. Eádweard ānne slōg swīþe mid his swurde, swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15 ; By. 118. Hē hond swenge ne ofteáh, Beo. Th. 3045 ; B. 1520. Him for swenge swāt ǽdrum sprong, 5924 ; B. 2966 : 5365 ; B. 2686. Ic mē gūðbordes sweng gebearh, Cd. Th. 163, 5 ; Gen. 2693. Weras him ondrēdon for ðære dǽde Drihtnes handa, sweng (*the stroke*, i.e. *the punishment threatened if Sara were not returned to Abraham*), 161, 26 ; Gen. 2671. Iacob swilt þrowode durg stenges sweng, Apostls. Kmbl. 143 ; Ap. 72. Hē feorhwunde hlēat sweordes swengum, Beo. Th. 4761 ; B. 2386. Bord oft onfēng ýða swengas *oft the vessel's side received the billows' blows*, Elen. Kmbl. 478 ; El. 239. [In later English the word is used in a metaphorical sense similar to that of *stroke* in modern English, and may be compared with *M. H. Ger.* swanc, swang *a trick : Ger.* schwank : cf. also *Ger.* streich = *trick.* To wrastlen æ3ein þes deofles swenges, A. R. 80, 8. 3ef ha etstonden wulleð mine unwreste wrenches ant mine swikele swenges, wrestlin ha moten wið ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 12. 3if tweie men goþ to wrasthinge . . . and þe on can swenges swiþe fele . . . and þe oþer ne can sweng bute ane, O. and N. 795. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swanch *swinging, stroke : M. H. Ger.* swanc, swang : *Ger.* schwang.] v. feorh-, heaðu-, heoru-, hete-, wæl-sweng.

swengan ; *p.* de *To cause to swing, to cause rapid movement, to swing, fling, dash, strike* :—Ða āhleóp ān leó of ðæs eorðscræfes þýstorn and hió swengde on hine . . . Ða eode uncer hlāford sylf in ðæt scræf ða swengde sló lió sōna forð and forswealh hine *then a lion ran out from the darkness of the cavern and dashed on to him . . . Then our lord himself went into the cave ; then the lion dashed out at once and swallowed him up*, Shrn. 43, 9–18. Swengende *discutiens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 43. [He smat hine sare . . . æft he him to (to him, 2nd MS.) sweinde . . . dunt he him 3ef þane þridde, Laym. 8183. His sweord he sweinde bi his side, 21138. Swengeð of þa hafden, 22839. He sweinde ham adun into helle grunde, A. R. 280, 13. Breid up þene rode stef and sweng him azean (*strike at him*), 290, 18. Þe drake rahte ut his tunge and sweinde hire in (*swung her into his mouth*) ant forswalh into his wide wombe, Marh. 10, 19. Swengyñ or schakyn as menne done clothys *excucio*, Prompt. Parv. 482. *Goth.* af-swaggwjan *to cause to waver, to shake one's confidence, make desperate.*] v. ā-, fram-, tō-swengan ; swingan.

swenge (?) ; *adj. Heavy, slothful.* v. swangor (b).

sweocol. v. swicol.

sweofot, es ; *n. Sleep* :—Hē Hrōdgāres heorðgeneátas slōh on sweofote, slǽpende fræt, Beo. Th. 3166 ; B. 1581 : 4579 ; B. 2295. Hē (*the panther*) þreó nihta fæc swefeþ on sweofote, slǽpe gebiesgad, Exon. Th. 358, 1 ; Pa. 39. Ðonne hē selþ gecorenum his swefetu (cf. *the use of* swefen *in pl.*) ł slǽp *cum dederit dilectis suis somnum*, Ps. Lamb. 126, 3. [þe king læi on sweuete, Laym. 17773. On sweouete, 17802. Ne þuhte hit þ ha weren deade, ah þ ha slepten a sweouete *dormientes potius quam extinctos putares*, Kath. 1427.] v. swefan.

sweogian. v. swigian.

sweogode glosses *praevaluit*, Ps. Spl. 51, 7. *a mistake* (?) *for* strongode.

Sweó-land, es ; *n. The land of the Swedes, Sweden*, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 19, 2. v. Sweó-rīce, -þeód.

sweoloþ, swoloþ (swolloþ ?), es ; *m. Heat, burning* :—Swoloð *aestus* vel *cauma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 41. Swoloð (swaloð, MS. J. : sweoli, MS. W.) *cauma*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 306, 15. Ðes swolaþ (swoli, MS. W.) *hoc cauma*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 1 ; Zup. 33, 12 note. Swoleðe *caumate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 48 : 495, 22. Hēt Hildeburh æt Hnæfes āde hire selfre suna sweolode beféstan, bānfatu bærnan and on bǽl dōn, Beo. Th. 2235 ; B. 1115. v. swelan, *and next word.*

sweoloþa, an ; *m. Heat, burning* :—Hē swā swīþe swǽtte swā hē in

swoloþan middes sumeres wǽre *quasi in media aestatis caumate sudaverit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30. Mid hǽtan and mid swoluðan *ardore et aestu*, Deut. 28, 22. v. preceding word.

sweolung (?), e: *f. Burning, inflammation*:—Biþ micel ǻþundenes and fefer mid sweolunga (sweopunga, MS. v. note on passage) ómena *with inflammation from corrupt humours*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 25.

Sweón; *pl. The Swedes*:—Burgendan habbaþ Sweón be norþan him . . . Sweón habbaþ be sũþan him ðone sǽs earm, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 31–34. Ðá Sweón heafdon wealstõwe geweald, Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 11. Sacu Sweóna and Geáta, Beo. Th. 4936; B. 2472: (Swona, MS.), 5885; B. 2946: 5908; B. 2958. Ic wæs mid Sweóm, Exon. Th. 322, 4; Vid. 58: 320, 19; Vid. 31. Ðás land hýrað tó Sweón, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 4. [*Icel.* Svíar. *The Latin form is* Suiones *in Tacitus, later* Sueones.] v. Sweó-land, -ríce, -þeód.

sweopung. v. sweolung.

sweór, swehor, es; *m.* I. *a father-in-law*:—Sweór *vetellus*, Txts. 106, 1099. Su[eó]r *socer*, 97, 1878. Sweór, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 7: 72, 51: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 13. Se wæs Caiphas sweór (sueór, Lind.). Jn. Skt. 18, 13: Gen. 38, 13. Sweór, swiór, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 13. Hǽdne wǽron begen, sweór and ǻþum, Exon. Th. 246, 22; Jul. 65. Ðá sende heó tó hire sweóre (*ad socerum suum*), Gen. 38, 25: 30, 25. Obab his sweór (*cognatum*). Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 9. Suehoras, sueóras *vitelli*, Txts. 104, 1062. Wæs Rómeburg on fruman gehálgod mid bróðor blóde and mid sweóra (*the fathers of the Sabine women who were taken as wives by the Romans*), Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 5. II. the word is also used to translate *consobrinus; a cousin*:—Sueór *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 83. Gesweóras *consobrini*, sweór *consobrinus*, *filius patruelis*, 134, 17–20. Sw[eó]r *consobrinus*, 15, 2. [*Goth.* swaihra *father-in-law*: *O. H. Ger.* sweher, swẽr *socer, levir: Ger.* schwäher.] v. sweger, suhtriga.

sweor, swer, swyr, es; *m. f. A column, pillar* (lit. or fig.), *that which is shaped like a pillar*:—Swer *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 32: 81, 15. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, ii. 30, 29. Ðũ eart leóhtes swer, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Drihten swutelode him ðone weg on dæg þurh swert tácn on sweres gelícnysse, and on niht swilce ǻn byrnende swer him tór beforan, Ex. 13, 21: Homl. Th. ii. 196, 8. Mid ðý fýrenan sweore on nicht and on dæg mid ðý sweore dæs wolcnes, Past. 41, 5; Swt. 304, 7. On swere (swiorum, MS. T.) *in columna* (*nubis*), Ps. Spl. 98, 7. Þurh wolcnes swyr, Ps. Th. 98, 7. Hé geseah swer standan, and ofer ðone swer ǽrne onlícnesse, Blickl. Homl. 239, 21. Greáte swá stánene sweras *nastitudine columnarum*, Nar. 36, 13. Hí hẽton hine standan betwux twám stánenum swerum: on ðám twám swerum stód dæt hús geworht. And Samson . . . gelǽhte ða sweras, Jud. 16, 25–29. Dæt gẽr is underwryded mid þrím swerum, ða synd ðus geciged, id.' and non. and kl.', Anglia viii. 301, 37. Swyras (swioras, MS. T.: sweras, MS. C.) *columnas*, Ps. Spl. 74, 3. Sweoras gata *seras portarum*, Ps. Spl. T. 147, 2. Hire swyre *columnas ejus*, Ps. Th. 74, 3. Sweras unlytle, stapulas, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. [Sweor *columna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 55.] [Grimm, R.A. 370, gives from a Swiss source 'an ein *schwiren* binden.]

sweora, swira, swyra, swura, an; *m.* I. *a neck*:—Sweora *collum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 51: *cervix*, 52. Foreweard sweora *capitium*, 45. Sweora *vel* swura *collum*, i. 43, 36. Swira *collum*, 283, 2: *cervex*, 3. Swyra *collum*, 64, 65: Soul Kmbl. 218; Seel. 111. Swiora smæl, Exon. Th. 486, 15; Rä. 72, 15. Ðá heó drycced wæs mid sáre hire sweoran dæt heó oft cwǽde: 'Ic wát dæt ic be gewyrhtum on mínum sweoran bere ða byrþenne dysse ádle' *quia cum praefato dolore maxillae sive colli premeretur solita sit dicere*: 'scio, *quia merito in collo pondus languoris porto*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 22–26. Swile on hire sweoran *tumorem sub maxilla*, S. 588, 43. Tó his suiran getĩged, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 18. Tó hys swyran (sweoran, MS. A.: suire, Lind.: swira, Rush.) gecnytt, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 6. Swuran (sweoran, MS. A.: suiro, Lind.: swira, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 42. Swioran *cervice*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9. Swiran *ceutro* (cf. *cervellum*, i. *centrum* brægen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 31. *Centrum* þrotbolla, 131, 1), lxxi, 1. Underlũtan mid eówrum swiran dæt deáþlícne geoc, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 26: Met. 10, 19. Ðeáh hẽ him ðone stíðan swiran (swiran, Hatt. MS.) fortrǽde, Past. 33; Swt. 228, 9. Hẽ wýscte dæt ealle Rómáne hæfden ǽnne sweoran (*unam cervicem*), Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 27: Judth. Thw. 23, 5; Jud. 106. Hié sendon rǽp on his sweoran (swyran, 20), Blickl. Homl. 241, 24. Is ymb ðone sweoran (*the neck of the phenix*) beága beorhtast, Exon. Th. 219, 10; Ph. 305. Óþ mannes swuran, Blickl. Homl. 245, 33: Gen. 41, 42: Deut. 28, 48. Swiran (swioran) *cladam*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 1 (see note). On ða swyran sínra begalla, Met. 9, 56. II. of land, *a hause* (as in Esk *Hause*), *a col*; cf. ge-sweoru:—Dũna swioran *juga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 18. [*Sware, swire*, the neck, the declination of a mountain near the summit; the most level spot between two hills, Jamieson. Cf. *Icel.* Svíri, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in western Iceland.] III. of water, *the part where the distance between opposite shores is least*:—Ofer swira sǽs (cf. ofer ðære sǽs mũðan, W. S.) *trans fretum maris*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 1. On pũles sweran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 97, 5. [Swiere (*rimes with* (wilde) diere), O. E. Homl. ii. 224, 146. Swore (*rimes with* (wilde) dore), i. 169, 144. Sweore, 49, 28: Ä. R. 394, 19. Swire, 58, 7: Marh. 9, 8. Swure (swere, 2nd MS.), Laym. 4012. Sweore (swere, 2nd MS.), 26565. Sweore, swore (*rimes with* deore, dore *beast*), O. and N. 1125. Sweore, swore, suere, 73. Suere (*rimes with* ouerdere), R. Glouc. 389, 22. Swire (*rimes with* sire), Havel. 311. Swere (*rimes with* there), Gow. ii. 30, 17. *Icel.* svíri.] v. belced-sweora.

sweor-bãn, es; *n. The neck-bone, the neck*:—Mín Drihten, ðũ ðín hálige sweorbán geeádméddest, Anglia xii. 505, 22. Ód swirbán *usque ad cervices*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 27: Ps. Spl. C. 128, 4. Onheldon eówerra feónda swyrbán, Shrn. 86, 22. [The swyrebane he swappes in sondyre, Morte Arthure (Halliwell).]

sweor-beáh; *gen.* -beáges; *m. A collar, band* or *chain for the neck, necklace*:—Myne *vel* sweorbéh *monile* vel *serpentinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 50. Swurbeáh *monile*, 74, 58. Swurbéh *murenula* vel *torques*, 16, 57. Ic ann dære hlǽfdigan ánes swyrbeáges on hundtwelftigum mancussum and ánæs beáges on þrítegum mancussum, Chart. Th. 554, 1. Ǽnne sweorbeáh (on XL mancysan, on LXXX mancys), 501, 20, 31. Ic ðé forgife gyldenne swurbeáh *thou shalt have a chain of gold about thy neck* (A. V.), Homl. Th. ii. 436, 4, 16. Swurbeágas *crepundia* (cf. *crepundium*, i. *monile gutturis* myne, *crepundia* frætwunga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 68–70). Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 9. Suirbẽg[as] *monilia*, Rtl. 4, 3. Sweorbeágum ł halsmenum *monilibus*, *lunulis*, Hpt. Gl. 643. Ic frætwode mínne swuran mid mænigfealdum swurbeágum, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 57.

-sweorc. v. ge-sweorc.

sweorcan; *p.* swearc, *pl.* swurcon; *pp.* sworcen. I. in a physical sense, *to become dark, be obscured*:—Wedercandel swearc windas weóxon *the sun was darkened, the winds rose*, Andr. Kmbl. 744: An. 372. Swearc nordrodor won under wolcnum, woruld miste ofertéah, Exon. Th. 178, 33; Gũ. 1253. II. figuratively of mental gloom, (a) of that which feels sadness, *to become troubled, gloomy, sad*:—Siteþ sorgceariig, on sefan sweorceþ, sylfum þinceþ, dæt sý endeléas earfoða dæl, Exon. Th. 379, 6; Deór. 29. Hẽ módsorge wæg, hreþer innan swearc, 165, 8; Gũ. 1025. On hũ grundléasum seáde swincep dæt sweorcende mód *quam praecipiti mersa profundo mens hebet*, Met. 3, 2. (b) of that which causes sadness, *to become grievous, troublesome, saddening*:—Ne hine wiht dereþ, ádl ne yldo, ne him inwitsorh on sefan sweorceþ *nor in his mind springs gloomy care*, Beo. Th. 3478; B. 1737. [Swelled þe mære and swarkedt þa uden, Laym. 22030. Swurken (þirkede (dirkede ?). and MS.) under sunnen sweorte weolcnen, 11973. *O. Sax.* swerkan: Ni lât thû thînan sebon swerkan *do not be sad*, Hêl. 4042. *O. H. Ger.* swercan.] v. ǻ-, for-, ge-, tó-sweorcan.

sweorcend-ferhþ; *adj. With the mind growing gloomy*:—Beornas (*the Assyrians after Holofernes' death*) stódon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf sweorcendferhþe . . . Ðá wæs hyra tíres æt ende, Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 269.

sweor-clǻþ, es; *m. A cloth for the neck, a collar*:—Sweorclǻþ *collarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 48.

sweorcness. v. ge-sweorcness.

sweor-cops, es; *m. A neck-bond, pillory*:—Iuc oððe swurcops (sweor-) *bogia*, (*bogia* torques damnatorum quasi jugum bovis, Migne), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 321, 2. Sweorcopsas *vel* handcopsas *boias*, *catenas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 43.

sweor-coþu, e; *f. A disease of the neck* or *throat, quinsy*:—Sweorcoþu *arteriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 33. Wið sweorcoþe, Lchdm. ii. 2, 20: 44, 9. Various methods of treatment are given, 48, 4–28.

sweord, swurd, swyrd, es; *n. A sword*:—Sweord *framea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 11. Sweorde *mucrone*, sweordum *mucronibus*, sweord *macheram*, 54, 33–36. Sweord *gladius* vel *machera* vel *spata* vel *framea* vel *pugio*, i. 35, 7. Litel sweord *sica*, 13. Hiltleás sweord *ensis*, 33. Swurdes ord *mucro*, 15. Sweordes sceáð *elossendis*, 34, 29. Swyrdes gyrdei *baltheus*, 40, 58. Dæt ús cwealm on ne becume ne swurdes eg *ne occidat nos pestis aut gladius*, Ex. 5, 4. Blótan mid sweordes ege, Cd. Th. 173, 6; Gen. 2857. Þurh sweordes bite gedælan feorh wið flǽsce, Apstls. Kmbl. 68; Ap. 34. Hig feallaþ on swurdes (sweordes, MS. A.: suordes, Lind.: swordana, Rush.) ecge *cadent in ore gladii*, Lk. Skt. 21, 24. Standan mid átogenum swurde, Jos. 5, 13. Hér synt twá sword (sweord, MS. A.: suordas, Lind.: sworde, Rush.) *ecce gladii duo*, Lk. Skt. 22, 38. Sweorda gelác *the play of swords, battle*, Beo. Th. 2084; B. 1040. Sweorda láfe *those whom the sword had spared*, 5865; B. 2936. ¶ The high esteem in which good swords were held in old times is marked in many ways. Their forging is in many legends said to be the work of other than human hands; so the sword which Beowulf seizes in Grendel's home is 'eald sweord eotenisc (cf. eald sweord eácen, 3330; B. 1663), ecgum dyhtig, . . giganta geweorc,' Beo. Th. 3120–9; B. 1558–62; and twice besides occurs the phrase 'eald sweord eotonisc,' 5225; B. 2616: 5950; B. 2979; see also 'enta ǽrgeweorc' applied to the workmanship of a sword, 3362; B. 1679. Cf. too the forging of Sigurd's sword in the Völsunga Saga. They are precious heirlooms, handed down through many years (v. epithet *eald* above); so Beowulf speaks of his sword as 'eald láf,' Beo. Th. 2981; B. 1488, and the same phrase is used of the

sword wielded by one of his followers in the chief's defence, 1595; B. 795. In reference to the sword given by Beowulf to the Dane who had guarded his ship, it is said that the recipient 'syððan wæs on meodobence mádme dý weordra, yrfeláfe,' 3810; B. 1903; another sword is called 'Hréðles láf,' and of it is said 'næs mid Geátum sincmáðþum sélra on sweordes hád,' 4389–93; B. 2191–3; and later on mention is made of 'gomel swyrd, Ánmundes láf,' 5216; B. 2611; Hrunting, the sword which is lent to Beowulf, is 'án ealdgestreóna,' 2921; B. 1458. So, too, Byrhtnoth tells the Danes who demand tribute of him, that the tribute will take the form of 'ealde swurd,' used with unpleasant effect upon the invaders. The same point may be illustrated from other than poetical sources. Thus in Alfred's will it is said that he leaves 'Æþerðede ealdormenn án sweord on hundteóntigum mancusum,' Chart. Th. 489, 32; in another will is the passage 'Freoðomunde fóe tó mínum sweorde, and ágefe déréet feówer dúsenda,' 471, 23; another testator bequeathes his sword 'mid ðam sylfrenan hylte and ðone gyldenan fetels,' 558, 10; and another mentions the sword 'ðat Éadmund king mé selde on hundtuelftian mancusas goldes and fóur pund silueres on ðan fetelse,' 505, 28. Indeed the sword is often mentioned in wills. The importance of the sword is further marked by its receiving a name. The sword with which Beowulf is armed for his attack on Grendel's mother is named Hrunting, and to the praise of this weapon the poet devotes several lines, Beo. Th. 2914–33; B. 1455–64; at a later period it is with 'Nægling . . . gomol and grægmæl' that he fights, 5354; B. 2680. See, too, Wald. 4; Vald. 1, 3. And elsewhere the same point may be noted, e.g. in the Nibelungenlied. 'daz Nibelunges swert . . . Balmunc was genant;' and this weapon plays a part in the drama to the last scene. In Scandinavian story there is Hákon's sword 'kvernbítr,' which king Athelstan gave him, and Egill has his sword that he called 'Naðr.' See, too, the story of the Cid and the two swords, Colada and Tizona, which he gave to his sons-in-law, the Infantes of Carrion, and which he claimed from them after their unworthy treatment of their wives, Chronica del Cid, c. cclii. Of the value of the sword and of the decoration bestowed upon it, of the shape or colouring, of the make, many epithets and phrases speak. In the Gnomic verses it is said, 'Gold gerísep on guman sweorde,' Exon. Th. 341, 15; Gn. Ex. 126; and 'máðm in healle, goldhilted sweord' is mentioned, 437, 27; Rä. 56, 14. See, too, the passages quoted under *seolfor-hilt*, *-hilted*. In the dragon's hoard are 'dýre swyru,' Beo. Th. 6089; B. 3048; the sword which Beowulf seized in Grendel's retreat was golden-hilted, 3358; B. 1677, and 'wæs on ðæm scennum scínan láfan gesléd, hwam ðæt sword geworht, tírum fáh, ærest wære, wreoþenhilt and wyrmfáh,' 3390–3400; B. 1694–8. Beowulf lays aside his 'hyrsted sweord, íren cyst,' Beo. Th. 1349; B. 672: he gives a sword 'bunden golde,' 3805; B. 1901: his own sword is 'fáh and fæted,' 5395; B. 2700. Byrhtnoth's sword is 'fealohilte,' Byrht. Th. 136, 45; By. 166; and 'gerélnod,' 35; By. 161. Beowulf's Nægling is 'grægmæl,' Beo. Th. 5357; B. 2681: the swords of the Hebrews are 'scírmæled,' Judth. Thw. 24, 38; Jud. 230: other swords are 'hringmæled,' Cd. Th. 120, 10; Gen. 1992: Abraham girds himself 'grægan sweorde,' 173, 22; Gen. 2865: the Hebrews fight 'fágum sweordum,' Judth. Thw. 24, 18; Jud. 191; 25, 17; Jud. 264. The sword is 'brád,' 26, 9; Jud. 318: Byrht. Th. 132, 12; By. 15: brád and brúnecg, 136, 38; By. 163: it is 'gód,' 138, 58; By. 237; 'heard,' Beo. Th. 5966; B. 2987: 5269; B. 2638: Exon. Th. 325, 32; Vid. 120: 'heardecg,' Beo. Th. 2581; B. 1288: 'ecgum dyhtig,' 2578; B. 1287: Cd. Th. 120, 11: Gen. 1993: 'ecgum gecost,' Judth. Thw. 24, 39: Jud. 231: stýled, Exon. Th. 42, 28; Cri. 679. For some account of old swords, see Wright's The Celt, The Roman, and the Saxon, pp. 404–6, and Worsaae's Antiquities: see also Grmm. Gesch. D. S. p. 12. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* sword: *O. H. Ger.* swert: *Icel.* sverð.] v. gúð-, mál-, máðum-, stæf-, wæg-sword.

sweord (*or* sweorð) *swearing*. [*O. H. Ger.* swert, swart *juramentum*.] v. áþ-sword.

sweord-bealu (-o), wes; *n. Bale or hurt caused by the sword*, Beo. Th. 2298; B. 1147.

sweord-berende; *adj.* (*ptcp.*) *Sword-bearing*:—Æðelingas sweordberende, Cd. Th. 65, 2; Gen. 1060.

sweord-bite, es; *m. The bite of a sword, wounding with a sword*:—Áswebban þurh sweordbite *to kill with the sword*, Exon. Th. 278, 26; Jul. 603.

sweord-bora, an; *m.* I. *one who bears a sword for his own use, a swordsman*:—Sweord *spata* vel *pugio*, swyrdbora *spatarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 8. Swurdbora, 84, 13. Swurdboran (*gladiatorem*) híne gewordene gesihþ *if (in a dream) he sees himself become a gladiator*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 25. Sweordboran *pugiles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 46. II. *one who bears his lord's sword, a swordbearer*:—Swá swá Éadmundes sweordbora hit reahte Æþelstáne cyninge, Swt. A. S. Prim. 83, 7. Totila ásende his swurdboran, Riggo gehálen, gescrýdne mid his cynelícum gyrelum, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* sverð-berari (*translating* lictor).]

sweord-fetels, -fætels, es; *m. A sword-belt*:—Se cáserе heora ælces sweordfætelsas hét forceorfan *the emperor ordered the sword-belts of each of them to be cut*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 178. Cf. þat sword on hundtwelftian mancusas and fóur pund silueres on þan fetelse, Chart. Th. 505, 32. Dæs swurdes mid ðam sylfrenan hylte ðe Wulfríc worhte and ðone gyldenan fetels, 558, 12. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* swert-fezzil *faidilus*, *vagidilus*: *Icel.* sverð-fetill *a sword-belt*.] v. fetel.

sweord-freca, an; *m. A warrior who uses a sword*:—Hé ðæs wǽpnes (*the sword Hrunting*) onláh sélran sweordfrecan, Beo. Th. 2940; B. 1468.

sweord-genídla, an; *m. A foe armed with a sword*:—Ðonne fyrdhwate on twá healfe tohtan sécaþ sweordgenídlan, Elen. Kmbl. 2359; El. 1181.

sweord-geswing, es; *n. Striking with swords, an attack with swords*:—Swyrdgeswing swíþlíc eówan *to make a fierce attack*, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240.

sweord-gifu, e; *f. Gift of a sword*:—Sceal sincþego and sweordgifu eówrum cynne álicgean *taking of treasure and gift of sword shall fail for your race*, Beo. Th. 5761; B. 2884.

sweord-gripe, es: *m. Sword-grasp, seizing of swords*:—Dæt hí in winsele þurh sweordgripe sáwle forlétan *so that in the banquet hall through seizing their swords they lost their lives*, Exon. Th. 271, 26; Jul. 488.

sweord-hwíta, an; *m. One who polishes a sword*:—Gif sweordhwíta ódres mannes wǽpn tó feormunge onfó (cf. Si quelibet arma politori vel emundatori commissa sunt, L. H. I. 87, 3; Th. i. 593, 15), L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 8. Ic geann mínon swurdhwítan ðæs sceardan málswurdes, Chart. Th. 561, 22.

sweord-leóma, an; *m. The glitter of swords*:—Swurdleóma stód swylce eal Finnsburuh fýrenu wǽre *there was flashing of swords, as if all Finnsburg were on fire*, Fins. Th. 71; Fin. 35.

-sweordod. v. ge-swurdod.

Sweordoras (?); *pl. m. A people of Mercia occupying a district of three hundred hides*:—Sweordora þryú hund hýda (*the name occurs in a list of districts in the land of the Mercians*), Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 21. [Mr. Birch suggests a connection with Swerford in Oxfordshire, and with the river Swere. Could the word contain as its second part the Celtic *dwr* = water, seen in many river names, v. Taylor's Names and Places, p. 133, and mean the dwellers by the river Swere?]

sweord-plega; an, *m. Sword-play, battle*:—Æt ðam sweordplegan wíg forbúgan, Wald. 22; Vald. 1, 13.

sweord-rǽs, es; *m. A sword-rush, an attack with swords*:—Sweordrǽs foruam, ðær se hálga geerang wund for weorudum, Apstls. Kmbl. 118; Ap. 59.

sweord-slege, es; *m. A sword-stroke, stroke with a sword*:—Hyre sáwl weard álǽded of líce þurh sweordslege, Exon. Th. 282, 30; Jul. 671.

sweord-wegende *sword-bearing*:—Swurdwege[n]de anbidian gehende saca mǽste getácnaþ (*in a dream*) *to await men carrying swords betokens strifes at hand and very great ones*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 28.

sweord-weras; *pl. The name of a people* (cf. the *Suardones* of Tacitus. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 329):—Mid Seaxum ic wæs and mid Sweordwerum, Exon. Th. 322, 13; Víd. 62.

sweord-wígend, -wígende *one who fights with a sword*:—Sweordwígendra síde hergas, Cd. Th. 194, 13; Exod. 260.

sweord-wund; *adj. Wounded with the sword*:—Oft æt hilde gedréas swátfág and sweordwund sec[g] æfter ódrum, Wald. 7; Vald. 1, 5.

sweord-wyrhta, an; *m. A sword-wright, maker of swords, armourer*:—Móna se án and twentigoða unnytlice tó wyrcenne bútan swurdwyrhtan (but the word glosses *gladiatoribus*), Lchdm. iii. 194, 10.

-sweorf *in* ge-sweorf *rasura ferri, ferrugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 65: 35, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* svarf *filings*.] v. ge-sweorf.

sweorfan; *p.* swearf, *pl.* swurfon; *pp.* sworfen *To rub, scour, file*:—Swyrþ *limat*, Germ. 394, 274. Corfen sworfen *cut and scoured* (of the preparation of a wine-vat), Exon. Th. 410, 24; Rä. 29, 4. Mín heáfod is homere geþuren sworfen feóle, 497, 18; Rä. 87, 2. *Cpds. with* for, *omitted in their place, are added here*:—Forsweorfeþ *elimat*, i. *mundat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 1. Biþ forsworfen *vel* forgniden *demolitur, exterminatur*, 138, 63. [In later English the verb has the sense of *swerve* = to turn (aside):—Swerve to no side, Gow. 3, 92. Þe dint swarf, Arth. and Merl. 9369. Heo swarf to Criste *migravit ad Christum*, Kath. 2181. Cf. *Du.* zwerven *to wander, rove*: *O. Frs.* swerva *to move, go*. For the old English verb, cf. *Goth.* af-swairban *to wipe out*; delere; bi-swairban *to wipe*: *O. Sax.* swerban *to wipe*: *O. H. Ger.* swerban *tergere, extergere, siccare*: *Icel.* sverfa *to file*.] v. á-, ge-sweorfan.

sweor-hnitu, e; *f. A neck-nit, a nit that breeds at the back of the neck*:—Sweorhnitu *ursie*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 48. Suernit (= sweorhnitu?) *usia* (cf. swínes lús *usia*, 122, 26), Wülck. Gl. 54, 34.

Sweó-ríce, es; *n. Sweden*:—Done sélestan sécyninga ðara ðe in Swióríce sinc þrytnade, Beo. Th. 4755; B. 2383: 4983; B. 2495. [*Icel.* Svía-ríki: *Swed.* Sverige.]

sweor-racentteáh; *g.* -teáge; *f. A chain for the neck*:—Swurracentéh *catelle*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 64.

sweor-ród, e; *f. A cross suspended from the neck*:—Hé becwæð Wulfstáne ærcebiscope áne sweorróde (*the Latin version has* philacterium; cf. *the use of this word for chains and medals worn by gladiators round*

their necks as tokens of victory), Chart. Th. 551, 5. Ōdrum litlum sil-frenum swurrōdum, 429, 15.

sweor-sál *a collar.* v. sál. **V.**

sweor-sceacel, es; *m. A neck-shackle, pillory*:—Fōtcopsa[s] *vel* sweorscacul *neruī, bota*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 15. v. sweor-cops.

sweor-teáh, -tēh; *g.* -teáge, -tēge; *f. A collar*:—Sweortēh *millus* vel *collarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 34. Sweorclāþ *vel* [sweor]tēg *collarium*, ii. 134, 48. Swiortēgum *collaribus, vinculis*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 38.

-sweoru. v. ge-sweoru, sweora. **II.**

sweor-wærc, es; *m. A pain in the neck*:—Lege on ðone sweorwærc, Lchdm. ii. 44, 22. Cf. sweor-copu.

sweostor, swistor, swystor, swustor (-er, -ur); *indecl. in sing.*; *pl.* sweostor, sweostra, sweostru (u, y); *f. A sister.* **I.** of blood relationship:—Saga ðæt ðū sié sweostor mīn, līces mǣge, Cd. Th. 110, 3, Gen. 1832. Ðære swustur (suoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) wæs Maria *huic erat soror nomine Maria*, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Soester, Lind. 10, 40. Swuster, Gen. 12, 13. Seó yldre swyster, 19, 33. Sweostor bearna *nepotum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 70. Se wæs his sweostor sunu, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 16. Sweoster sunu, 2, 3; S. 504, 20. Swuster sunu, Byrht. Th. 135, 8; By. 115. Ðæt ðū gesecge sweostor mīnre, Exon. Th. 172, 32; Gū. 1152. Ōþer him sylfum, ōþer his sweoster, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 546, 35. Gif hē gemētep ōðerne æt his swister, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 28. Hē betǣhte hý his swyster, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 23. Tō hyre gingran swuster, Gen. 19, 31. Forlēt hē Pendan sweoster. Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 29. Swustor (suoester, Lind.: swester, Rush.) *sororem*, Jn. Skt. 11, 5. Swuster, Gen. 25, 20. Hiera swustur (sweostor, swystor (-er), swustra) wǣrun Cuēnburg and Cūþburh, Chr. 718; Th. pp. 70, 71. Neogone wǣran Noðþes sweoster, Lchdm. iii. 62, 18. Ealle his swustra (suoester, Lind.: swæster. Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 56. Swustra (suoestro, Lind.: swester. Rush.), Mk. Skt. 6, 3. Swestro, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 3. Ic seah vi. gebrōþor and hyra sweostor mid, Exon. Th. 394, 13; Rä. 14, 2. Ðe ne onfō swustru (swustra, MS. A.: suoestro, Lind.: swester, Rush.). Mk. Skt. 10, 30. **II.** of membership in a religious house: —Ætýwde sunre gōdre swuster wundorlic gesyhþ . . . Deós sweoster . . . , Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 18–30. Seó gesomnung brōþra and sweostra, 4, 19; S. 589, 9. Ðā ongan heó on gesomnunge ðare sweostra sécan . . . Heó nǣnge andsware findan mihte, ðeáh ðe heó georne sōhte æt ðām swustrum, 4, 7; S. 574, 35, 40. Ðā geseah heó ōþre sweoster (*-orores*) ymb hī restende . . . ðā āwæhte heó ealle ðā sweostera, 4, 23; S. 596, 8–14. [*Goth.* swistar: *O Sax.* swestar: *O. Frs.* swester, suster: *O. H. Ger.* swestar: *Icel.* systr.] v. sweger; sweostersunu.

sweót, es; *n. A troop, band, squadron*:—Him on läste fōr sweót Ebrēa sigore geweorþod, Judth. Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 299. Þý deáddrepe drihte swǣfon, synfullra sweót sāwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 8; Exod. 496. Segn ofer sweóton, 185, 23; Exod. 127. Segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sweótum *in crowds, in shoals*, Beo. Th. 1138; B. 567. Sunu Simeonis sweótum cōmon (*came in bands*). Cd. Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341. Fīfe fōran folc cyningas sweótum (*marched with their squadrons*), 119, 5; Gen. 1975. Moyses bebeád cīgean sweót (*summon the bands*), 119, 25; Exod. 220.

sweóta (?). an; *m. The scrotum*:—Sweótan *marsem* (=*marsupium*, v. Cockayne's remark, Lchdm. iii. 371, col. 1), Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 27.

Swe6-þeód, e; *f. The Swedish people*:—Ne ic tō Sweóðéode sibbe oððe treówe wihte ne wēne, Beo. Th. 5836; B. 2922. Swíðe mycel here ǣgðer ge landhere ge sciphere of Swaðeóde (Sweóðode, MS. F.), Chr. 1025; Erl. 163, 9. [*Icel.* Svī-þjóð.]

sweopol. v. swēpel.

sweotol, swutol, switol, swytol, sutol (-ul, -al, -el); *adj. Plain, manifest, evident, clear, patent*:—Sweotul, gewis *evidens*, i. *manifestus, patens, perspicuus, certum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 35. Sweotol *evidens*, 29, 51. Seotol, 107, 42. **I.** of what may be clearly perceived by the senses, (a) by sight:—Bið mīn swæð sweotol, sweart on ōþre healfe, Exon. Th. 403, 19; Rä. 22, 10. Wiht sweotol and gesýne, 420, 13; Rä. 40, 3. Him on eaxle wearð syndoli sweotol, Beo. Th. 1638; B. 817. Ða fōtlāstas wǣron swutole and gesýne, Blickl. Homl. 203, 36. Fell hongedon sweotol and gesýne, Exon. Th. 394, 16; Rä. 14, 4. (b) by hearing:—Ðǣr wæs hearpan swēg, swutol sang, Beo. Th. 80; B. 90. (c) by taste:—Ne sié on bergnesse tō sweotol ðæs ecedes scearpnes, Lchdm. ii. 224, 22. **II.** *manifest* to observation, *that may be noticed by all, public, open, patent*:—His nama wæs swutol geworden, Mk. Skt. 6, 14. Hit is on ūs eallum swutol and gesýne, ðæt wé oftor þrǣcan, ðonne wé bēttan, Wulfst. 159, 5. Sweotol and gesēne, Cd. Th. 170, 1; Gen. 2806. Hē wundra fela weorodum gecýðde sweotulra and gesýnra, Andr. Kmbl. 1129; An. 565. Swutelra, Menol. Fox 255; Men. 129. Sutelum *publicis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 20. **III.** *clear* to the understanding, *free from obscurity, plain*, of proof, argument, indication, etc.: —Swutol is *constat*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 206, 7: *liquet*, Zup. 207, 6. Ðæt is swíþe sweotol tō ongitanne þe sumum ædelinge, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 18. Genōh sweotol is, ðætte gōd word bið betera ðonne ǣnig wela, 13; Fox 38, 22; 36, 3; Fox 176, 27; 36, 7; Fox 184, 5. Is on mē sweotul ðæt . . . *it is plain from my case that* . . . , Exon. Th. 275, 17; Jul. 551. Bið hit sweotol (swutul, Hatt. MS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 20. Swutol, 21; Swt. 153, 4. Ðæt wæs tācen sweotol *it was a token that was an evident proof*, Bɔ. Th. 1671; B. 833. Ðæt is swíþe swutal (sweotol, Cott. MS.) on ðære týdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. Wæs swytol, ðæt hē ǣr mihte wið deád gebeorgan, Wulfst. 23, 15. Dis ǣstorlīce gerýno ūs ǣteówep ðæs ēcean līfes sweotole bysene, Blickl. Homl. 83, 8: 99, 14. Tācen sutol, Cd. Th. 270, 12; Sat. 89. Orðancum swutulum *argumentis evidentibus (apertis, manifestis)*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 21. Ðæt him bið ungewíssnode hiora ýfel on disse worulde, ðæt is ðæt swotoloste tācn (*the clearest indication*) ðæs mǣstan yfeles on disse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 29. [Sutel (sutel, 2nd MS.) word *a clear message*, Laym. 1519. Bi Moisen is sutel and edcene, A. R. 154, 22. Wass full sutell and full sene, patt . . . , Orm. 18862.] v. un-sweotol.

sweotole; *adv.* **I.** of a physical action, *clearly, without obstruction*:—Steorran geseón swá sutole swá on niht, Blickl. Homl. 93, 20. Gē sweotule geséoþ Dryhten faran, Exon. Th. 32, 13; Cri. 512. Sweotole on ðæs hǣþenes healfod starian, Judth. Thw. 24, 8; Jud. 177. Ðonne sió sunne sweotolost scīneþ, Met. 6, 3. **II** *in a manner open to general observation, evidently, openly, plainly, publicly*:—Wǣron heardingas sweotole gesamnod, Elen. Kmbl. 51; El. 26. Sweotule ða forweorðaþ (*their destruction will be seen by all*), Ps. Th. 101, 23. Sunne hire setlgang sweotule healdeþ, 103, 18. **III.** *openly, without reserve or concealment, plainly*:—Nis nū nān ðe ic him mōdsefan mīnne durre sweotule āsecgan, Exon. Th. 287, 8; Wand. 11. **IV.** of thinking, knowing, stating, explaining, etc., *clearly*:—Sweotole ongitan, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 34: Met. 26, 107. Sueotole, sweotule, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 2. Sweotule cunnan, Ps. Th. 118, 12. Sweotele gecnāwan, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 29. Sweotole oncnāwan, Met. 12, 29. Swotole, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 20: 3, 14; S. 540, 15. Swutele, swutole tōcnāwan, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 15, 20. Be ðære sunnan sweotole gebencean, Met. 5, 1. Sweotole secgan, Met. 20, 182: Elen. Kmbl. 335; El. 168. Sweotole gecýðan, 1718; El. 861. Sweotole gereccan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 160, 5. Swetole, Met. 8, 2. Sweotule gesēþan, Exon. Th. 15, 28; Cri. 243. Ða siex stafas sweotule bécnaþ, 497, 5; Rä. 25, 10. Sweotolor, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 3: 11, 1; Fox 30, 29: Met. 12, 23: Shrn. 188, 31. Hwæðer ðū hit ā sweotolor (*any more clearly*) ongiton mǣge, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 16. Swá hē hit sweotolost and andgitfullīcost georne sōhte æt ðām swustrum, 4, 7; S. 574, 35, 40. Ðā geseah heó ōþre sweoster (*-orores*) ymb hī restende . . . ðā āwæhte heó ealle ða sweostera, 4, 23; S. 596, 8–14. [*Goth.* swistar: *O Sax.* swestar: *O. Frs.* swester, suster: *O. H. Ger.* swestar: *Icel.* systr.] v. sweger; sweostersunu.

sweót, es; *n. A troop, band, squadron*:—Him on läste fōr sweót Ebrēa sigore geweorþod, Judth. Thw. 25, 38; Jud. 299. Þý deáddrepe drihte swǣfon, synfullra sweót sāwlum lunnon, Cd. Th. 209, 8; Exod. 496. Segn ofer sweóton, 185, 23; Exod. 127. Segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 247; El. 124. Sweótum *in crowds, in shoals*, Beo. Th. 1138; B. 567. Sunu Simeonis sweótum cōmon (*came in bands*). Cd. Th. 199, 20; Exod. 341. Fīfe fōran folc cyninga

respect to consecrating the bishop), 314, 1. Hí ða bōc tō swutelunge sealdan *they gave the charter as evidence* (*of a grant*), 588, 14. Tō swutulunge dæt man wite dæt man cláene bæc hæbbe (tō swutelunge dæt man mid rihte fare, 9), L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 5. Ic wille, dæt ðū underfō ðās seofon lamb æt mē, dæt hig tō swutelunge (*in testimonium*) beón, dæt ic dealf disne pytt, Gen. 21, 30. Gyf ænig man sÿ, dæt wylle ænig ðæra sōcna him tō handa drægen, ic wylle dæt hē cume beforan mē mid his siwotelunge (*with the evidence that substantiates his claim*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 222, 32. Bringe hē swutelunge (switelunge, MS. D.), dæt hē swā micel betæht hæbbe. L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 10. Ðā gemǽtæ hē on ðam mynstre ða ylcan swutelunga (*evidences, title-deeds*) de his foregenga hæfde . . . Syddon se bisceop his swutelunge geeówod hæfde, Chart. Th. 302, 8–33. Ou dissan þrim cyrografum de on dissun ðrÿm mynstrum tō swytelungum gesette syndon, 233, 2. Swutelung[um] *adstipulationibus* (cf. *adstipulationibus* trymnessum, cÿðnessum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 63), Hpt. Gl. 525, 36. v. ge-swutelung.

Sweotolung-dæg, es; *m. Epiphany*:—Ðes dæg (viii. Idus Ian.) is gehāten on bōcum Swetelungdæg, forðan ðe on ðisum dæge weard Crist mancynne geswuteled, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 20. Epiphania Domini *is translated by* Godes geswutelungdæg, i. 104, 18.

swer *a pillar*, swēr *a mother-in-law*, swēr *heavy*. v. sweor, sweger, swǽr.

sweriaп; *p.* swōr (*but a weak* swerede *occurs*; cf. *Icel.* svarði *as well as* sōr), *pl.* sworon; *pp.* sworen *To swear, make oath.* I. absolute:—Se ðe swerað (swereþ, Ps. Th. Surt.) nēhstan his *qui jurat proximo suo*, Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Ðæt land ðe ic fore swōr heora fæderum *terram pro qua juravi patribus eorum*, Num. 14, 23. Ðæt land ðe ðū hira fæderum fore swōre, 11, 12. Hí wid mē swéorun *adversum me jurabant*, Ps. Surt. 101, 9. Ic secge eów, dæt gē eallunga ne swerion, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. Hí mē hraþe ætfer swerigean ongunnon, Ps. Th. 101, 6. Hē mōt swerian for syxtig hída, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 11. I a. *to swear by or on*:—Swā hwylc swā swereþ on temple . . . swā hwā swā swereþ on dæs temples golde, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 16, 18, 20, 21. Swā swā ðū swōre on sōdfæstnysse ðīne, Ps. Spl. 88, 48. Ic swerige ðurh God *juro per Deum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 4. Ne swerie gē þurh ūtencymena goda naman, Ex. 23, 13; Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34, 35. Ne swerigen gē nǽfre under hādlene godas, L. Alf. 48; Th. i. 54, 23. I b. *to swear* to anything:—Ðæt hī hit gegaderian and eft āgifan swā hī durran tō swerian, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 300, 2. II. with an object, (1) a noun (pronoun):—Ðā swōron hī swīðe, ðæt hit swā wǽre. Ðā cwæð hē tō him: 'Ac tō hwon sweriaþ git mān?' Guthl. 14: Gdwin. 64, 6. Ic ne swōr fela ālþa on unriht, Beo. Th. 5470; B. 2738. Hē mē āðas swōr, 940; B. 472. Hē him done āð swōr, Gen. 24, 9. Done swergendan āð done hē swōr *jusjurandum quod juravit*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 20. Wyrgdan, āð sweredan (āðsweredan?) *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48. Se ðe mānāð swerige, L. Ath. i. 25; Th. i. 212, 18. Ðæs deáðan mǽgas swerian unceáses āð, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 7. (1 a) *to swear* an oath by something:—Ða ðe āðas sweriaþ on hine, Ps. Th. 62, 9. Ic āne swōr āð on hālgum, 88, 31. Gange ǽlc man ðæs tō gewitnesse ðe hē durre on ðam hālgiðōme swerian, L. Eth. iii. 2; Th. i. 292, 14. Ic swōr mǽne āðas mīnra hlāforda līfe, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 11. (2) where the object is a clause that contains a statement of that which is confirmed by oath:—Ðā ætsōc hē and swerede ðæt hē nǽfre ðone man ne cūðe *tunc coepit detestari et jurare quia non noviset hominem*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 74. Hig swōron him betweónan, ðæt hig sibbe heóldon, Gen. 21, 31. Ðā swōran hiē swīðe, ðæt hiē sōd sægdon, Nar. 25, 27. Swerige hē, ðæt hē him nān fācn on wiste, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 4. Begite hē ðara v. ā. ðæt him mid swerige, ðæt . . . , i. 9; Th. i. 204, 11. Swerian (cf. gif hī ðone āð syllan ne durren, 304. 3) hī, ðæt him nǽfre āð ne burste, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 27. (2 a) *to swear* by, on . . . that . . . :—Swerian hī on dam hāligdōme, ðæt hig nellan nǽnne sacleásan man forsecgean, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 4. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne . . . ic dē bletsige, Gen. 22, 16. Sweriaþ þurh Drihten, ðæt gē dōn wid mē mildheortnisse, Jos. 2, 12. Ðā āsweartode eall se king and swōr under God ælmihtine and under ealle hālgan dārtō, ðæt hit næs nā his rǽd, Chart. Th. 340, 1. (3) where noun and clause both occur:—Swerige hē ðone āð, ðæt hē sÿ unscyldig, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 31. Ðæt Drihten swōre āð swīðe, ðæt God wolde sendan hungor, Wulfst. 209, 26. (3 a) with adjuration:—Āð swereþ engla þeóden þurh his sylfes līf, ðæt dīnes cynnes rīm ne cunnon yldo, Cd. Th. 205, 5; Exod. 431. [*Goth.* swaran: *O. Sax.* swerian: *O. Frs.* sweria, swera, swara: *O. H. Ger.* swerien, sweren: *Icel.* sverja.] v. ā-, æt-, for-, ge-, óþ-swerian; swerigend-lic.

swerian; *p.* ede *To speak, talk*:—Oft ic fróde men gehýrde secgan and swerian ymb sume wisan hwæðer wǽre twegra strengra wyrd ðe warnung *I have often heard wise men speak and talk* (or? *swear, support what they said with oath*) *about a certain thing, whether of the twain were stronger, fate or caution*, Salm. Kmbl. 851; Sal. 425. v. and-swerian.

swerigend-lic; *adj. Pertaining to swearing*:—Sume (*adverbia*) synd *jurativa*, ðæt synd swerigendlice, *per* ðurh . . . Mā syndon swergendlice *adverbia*, ac hwæt sceolon hī gesǽde, nū wē swerian ne mōton? Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3–11.

swertling, es; *m. A tit-lark*:—Swertling *ficedula* (in later glossaries *ficedula* is translated *rooke*, Wülck. Gl. 583, 12; *nuthage* = *nuthatch*, 702, 32. See also *sucga*), Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 10. v. sweart.

swerum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44, swerung, swēs, swēsende. v. swēte, āþswerung, swās, swǽsende.

swētan; *p.* te; *pp.* swēted, swēt *To sweeten, make sweet.* I. in a physical sense:—Nim hunig and swēt ðone drænc, Lchdm. iii. 58, 30: ii. 120, 11. Swēte swīðe mid hunige, 216, 4. Swētedne, 111, 8, 15. II. *to make pleasant*:—Hē (*the devil*) mec fēran hēt, dæt ic ðē sceolde synne swētan, Exon. Th. 273, 32; Jul. 525. [Saullt þatt ure mete sweteþþ, Orm. 1649. Swetyū or make a thynge swete to maunys taste *dulcero*, Prompt. Parv. 483. *O. H. Ger.* suozen: *Icel.* sœta.] v. ge-swētan; swētian.

swēte; *adj. Sweet.* I. in reference to the senses (lit. or fig.) (1) of taste:—Dis oft is swā swēte, Cd. Th. 41, 12; Gen. 655. Dæt is for hwī se gōda lǽce selle ðam hālum men sēftne drenc and swētne, and ōdrum hālum biterne and strangne, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 11, 13. Swēte ofer hunig *dulcia super mel*, Ps. Spl. 118, 103. Gif hwā biteres hwes onberede, dæt him þūhte beóbreád dī swētre, Bt. 23 tit.; Fox xiv. 10. Sweótran ofer hunig, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. ¶ used substantively:—Wā eów ðe taliaþ ungōd tō gōde, biter ðing tō swēte and swēte belǽþaþ, Wulfst. 47, 7. (1 a) of food, *sweet* in *sweet*-meat, *delicate*:—Swēte mete *dapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 29. Se swēta mete ðe hié hēton monna, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 19. Wyt æton swētne mete (*dulces cibos*), Ps. Th. 54, 13. Fram swēttrum mettum *a cibis inculentioribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 25. ¶ used substantively:—Hē forlēt eall dæt ðǽr līdes wæs and swētes *astu instructa vino epulisque desernit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 14. Ys sāwl mīn swētes gefylled *adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 5. Ne mæg se flǽschoma swēte forswelgan, Exon. Th. 311, 20; Seef. 95. (2) of smell, *sweet, fragrant*:—Ðǽr wæs swīþe swēte stenc, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Wyrta wearmiaþ, willsele stýmeþ swētum swæccum, Exon. Th. 212. 22; Ph. 214. Swētum wyrtum *with sweet-smelling herbs*, 241, 6; Ph. 652. Wynsumra steám, swēttra and swīþra, 358, 15; Pa. 46. Of nūðe cwom swecca swētast, 178, 20; Gū. 1247. Ðara swētestena wyrta, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 20. (3) of freedom from unpleasant taste or smell, *sweet, pure, untainted*:—Mere in ðæm wǽre fersc wæter and swēte genōg (*stagnum dulcissime aque*), Nar. 11, 26. Ðā wæs ic gefeónde dæs swētan wætres and dæs ferscan *dulci aqua potata gaudio*, 12, 10. *Merum* hlūttor wīn oððe swerum, *mero* wīne (l. (?) *mero* swētum wīne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 44. Drince on swētum wætre, Lchdm. ii. 134. 23. Bæþ of swētum ferscum wæterum, 194, 10. (4) of sound, *sweet, harmonious*:—Swēg eallum songcræftum swētra, Exon. Th. 206, 26; Ph. 132. Ðā gehýrde hē ða swētestan stǽfne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567. 39. II. in reference to the feelings, *sweet, agreeable, pleasant*:—Mē swēte and wynsum wæs dæt ic oððe leornode oððe lǽrde *aut discere aut docere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Cristes onsýn on sefan swēte sínum folce, biter bealofullum, Exon. Th. 56, 29; Cri. 908. Hwæt dēþ dæt swēte word? Hit gemanigfealdaþ mannes freóndscipe and stilleþ mannes feónd (cf. *a soft answer turneth away wrath*), Salm. Kmbl. 204, 45. Grocc mīn suoet t ēðe (wynsum, Rush., W. S.) is *jugum meum suave est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 30. Swoete and reht Dryhten *dulcis et rectus Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 24, 8. Ðū dīn swēte good sealdest þearfum, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða geógoðlustas ðe him swēte wǽron tō ārǽfnenne, Blickl. Homl. 59, 10. Hí mihton eáþe secgan sōþspell, gif him ða leásunga nǽron swētran. Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 16. Se swētesta lārcēow and se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. Hwæt dē sÿ hēr on worlde swētast and leófast gesewen dīnra æhta, Blickl. Homl. 195, 20. Mín se swētesta sunnan scīma, Iuliana, Exon. Th. 252, 20; Jul. 166. Dohtor mīn seó dýreste and seó swēteste, 248, 11; Jul. 94. [*O. Sax.* swōti: *O. Frs.* swēte: *O. H. Ger.* suozi: *Icel.* sœtr.] v. hunig-, un-swēte; swōt, swōte.

sweþel, sweoþol, es; *m. A swathe, wrap, band, bandage*; cf. *swaddling* band, clothes:—Sweþil *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 74. Sueðelas, suedilas *insrites*, Txts. 69, 1060. Sweþelas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 48. Sweobolas *fascia* [*e?*], 93, 69. Suuoedles *institis*, In. Skt. Lind. 11, 44. Suaeðila *fasciarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 18. Sweþila, 34, 76. Sweþela, 82, 36. Sweþelum *fasciarum*, 34, 21. Suithelon *institis*, Txts. 113, 72. ¶ of a funeral pile in whose fire the body is wrapped (?):—Wuduræc āstāh sweart ofer swioðole (swicðole, MS.) *the smoke rose black above the pile where Beowulf's body lay enwrapped*, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146. cf. swaþul. [Cf. Bondon wit a suepelband (suadiling band, swaþeling bonde, other MSS.), C. M. 1343. A child in swethelcloutes, Met. Homl. 91, 14. *O. H. Ger.* swedili *malagma*.] v. swēdian.

sweðerian. v. swēdrian.

swēdian; *p.* swēdede *To swathe, wrap.* [She swaþed (swetheled, suedeld, other MSS.) him wiþ cloþes, C. M. 11236. Swathyū chyldyr *fascio*, Prompt. Parv. 482. Swethed togeder, Pall. 149, 19.] v. beswēdian (where add these passages, Lchdm. ii. 46, 32: 182, 19: 250, 18), bi-swēdian.

swēdrian, swiðrian, sweoðerian; *p.* ode (*some instances of the cpd.* geswēdrian, *omitted under that word, are given here*) *To retire, withdraw, abate, subside, decrease, fail, come to an end*:—Swēdraþ *facessit, discedit,*

Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 30. Gesweðeriað *fatescunt* (fatiscere *dissolvi*, Migne), 96, 18. Mylt, sweþrede, ăswand, ăteorade *dissolvitur, desinit, discedit*, 147, 25. Geseardade, gesuidradae, gisuderadae *constipuisse*, Txts. 53, 525. Geswidrade, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 71. Gesweþrade *constipuit*, i. *defecit*, 133, 63. Sweþerdan *fatescunt*, 37, 29: *facescunt*, 91, 61. Gesueðradun, -sueðradum *exoleverunt*, Txts. 61, 786. *Exoliverunt*, i. *tabuerunt, eruperunt, arripuerunt, vel* gesweþredon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 82. Sweþriendum *facessante*, 33, 29. Sweðriede, 75, 20. **I.** in reference to concrete things:—Se bryne sweþaþ *the burning ceases*, Exon. Th. 213, 24; Ph. 229. Swēg swiðrode *the sound ceased*, Cd. Th. 197, 18; Exod. 309. Cyre (cyrr?) swiðrode sǽs æt ende (*the sea no longer ebbed* (?), *it rolled back upon the Egyptians*), 207, 12; Exod. 465. Mere sweoðerade (*the sea subsided*), ýða ongin eft oncyrde, hreoh holmþracu, Andr. Kmbl. 930; An. 465. Dryhten forlēt dæ̆gcandelle scīre scīnan, sceadu sweðerodon, 1672; An. 838. Sweþredon, Exon. Th. 179, 16; Gū. 1262. Swiðredon, Cd. Th. 184, 27; Exod. 113. Ðonne ðū ongite ðæt ðæt geswel hnescige and swiþrige, Lchdm. ii. 208, 16. Ðæt fȳr ongon sweðrian, Beo. Th. 5397; B. 2702. Swiðrian, Cd. Th. 8, 34; Gen. 134. **II.** in reference to abstract things:—Se longa geſeá ǽfre ne sweþaþ *the long joy never comes to an end*, Exon. Th. 238, 23; Ph. 608. Hwæþere him dæs wonges wyn sweðrade *whether the delight in the plain was abating with him*, 123, 16; Gū. 323. Hild sweðrode, earfoð and ellen, Beo. Th. 1807; B. 901. Gif mægen swiðrade, Cd. Th. 193, 7; Exod. 242. Nō swiðrode rīce, 256, 12; Dan. 639. Him sweðraden synna lustas *sinful joys subsided in him*, Exon. Th. 109, 2; Gū. 84. Metod lēt Babilone blǽd swiðrian, d. Th. 258, 30; Dan. 683. v. ge-sweðerian; swadrian, *and next word*.

sweðrung, e; *f. Diminution, failure* [:—Ðæt tācnaþ wæstma gesweþrunge *that betokens a failure of crops*, Lchdm. iii. 180, 13.]

sweðung, swoðung, e; *f. A poultice*:—Sweþing wiþ swile . . . gecnuwa ða wyrte, gemeng wiþ ęges ðæt hwīte, beclæm ðæt līm mid ðe se swile on sié, Lchdm. ii. 74, 24. Sealfæ and sweþinge wið swylum, 6, 30. Gif hē sweðunga (swoðunga, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 11) gegearwode *si exibuit fomenta*, R. Ben. 52, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* swedunga *fomentum*.]

swētian; p. ede *To be sweet* or *pleasant*:—Ðætte ūs biterige sió hreówsung, swā swā ūs ǽr swētedon ða synna *that repentance may prove bitter to us, as before sins were sweet to us*, Past. 54, 5; Swt. 425, 14. v. swētan.

swētlēcan. v. ge-swētlēht.

swētlice; *adv. Sweetly, pleasantly*:—Swētlīce drincan ða word dīnes wīsdōmes *verba tuae scientiae dulciter haurire*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 1.

swēt-mete, es; *m. A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Of ðām swētmettum and of mistlicum dryncum dæs līfes onwæcnaþ sió wōde þrāg dære wrānnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16; Met. 25, 40. v. swōt-mete.

swētness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Swētnys *dulcedo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 6. Swētnesse *dulcedinis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 34. **I.** in reference to the sense (a) of smell, *fragrance*:—Mycel swētnys wundorlīces stences *fragrantia mirandi odoris*, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 13. Swētnes, 5, 12; S. 629, 20. Swētnysse stencg, 3, 8; S. 532, 18. In gistenc suoetnises *in odore suavitatis*, Rit. 12, 17. Ic nardes stenc oferswīþe mid mīnre swētnesse, Exon. Th. 423, 30; Rä. 41, 30. (b) of taste:—Suoetnis *ambrosea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 14. Dæs monnan swētnes, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 23. Of bitternise in suoetnisse, Rtt. 114, 36. **II.** *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*:—Seó swētnes dæs hǽmedþinges ðe hē ǽr lufode, Blickl. Homl. 59, 16. Hū micel is seó mycelnes dīnre swētnesse (*dulcedinis tuae*), Ps. Th. 30, 21. Mid dære swētnesse dīnra bletsunga, 20, 3. Ūre heortan gefyllan mid dære swētnesse godcundra beboda, Blickl. Homl. 37, 8. Be swētnesse dæs heofonlīcan rīces, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16. Ða woruldsǽlþa mid swīþe manigre swētnesse ōleccþ ðǽm mōdum, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 10. Beswīcan þurh ða swētnesse ðara worda . . . þurh ða swētnesse ðara synna, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22, 24. Mid ða mæstan swētnesse *maxima suavitate*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 34.

swetole. v. sweotole.

swēt-swēge; *adj. Of sweet sound, harmonious, melodious*:—Mid swēt-swēgum leoþum *suavisonis carminibus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 16.

swēt-wyrde; *adj. Agreeable of speech, bland*:—*Blandis sermonibus, lenis verbis* līþum *vel* swētwyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 4. *Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest* wlips *vel* swētwyrda (*blandus* seems to have been read?), 125, 11.

swic (swice? *q. v.*), es; *n. Deception, illusion*:—For swicum deóflicum *propter illusiones diabolicas*, Anglia xiii. 396, 441. [*O. H. Ger.* ā-, bi-swih; *pl.* -swicha; *m.*: *Icel.* svik; *n.*: *Dan.* svig *fraud, deceit.*] v. ǽ-, be-, ge-, lār-swic; swice.

swica, an; *m.* **I.** *a deceiver*:—Swica *planus vel seductor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 51. Se swica (*se ductor ille*) sǽde: 'Æfter þrȳm dagon ic ārīse,' Mt. Kmbl. 27, 63. Seó smyltnys is stulor and dīgele swica, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 25. **II.** *one who fails in fidelity or fealty, a traitor*:—Him man wearp on, ðæt hē wæs ðes cynges swica and ealra landleóda *that he was a traitor to his king and country*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 4. Swā wurdon Willelmes swican genidrade, 1075; Erl. 214, 17. [The suikes undergæton ð he (*Stephen*) milde man was, Chr. 1137; Erl. 261, 30. Ueond þet þuncheð freond is swike ouer alle swike, A. R. 98, 6. Sweoke (*the false fiend*), H. M. 45, 34. Þus speken þeos swiken, . . . swa long heo hine lærde, þat he heom ileuede, Laym. 3816. Godard was þe moste swike . . . withuten on, þe wike Iudas, Havel. 423. *Icel.* dróttinsviki.] v. ǽ-, be-, fæder-, hlāford-, mann-swica.

swīcan; *p.* swāc, *pl.* swicon; *pp.* swicen. **I.** *to move about, wander*:—Oðer lifaþ lytle hwīle, swīceþ on disse sīdan gesceaftþe, and donne eft mid sorgum gewīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 737; Sal. 638. [*O. H. Ger.* swihante *vagus.*] **II.** *to move away, depart, escape*:—Wiþ ðæt beón æt ne fleón, genim veneriam and gehóh hȳ tó dære hỹfe; ðonne beóþ hỹ wunigende and nǽfre ne swīcaþ, Lchdm. i. 98, 2. Hē for mundgripe mīnum scolde licgean līfbysig, būtan his līc swice *unless his body had escaped* (*from my grasp*), Beo. Th. 1937; B. 966. Eam ic geseald dǽr ic ūt swīcan ne mæg *traditus sum et non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hē biþ on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden, ðonne hē on ða swīþran hond swīcan mōte, Exon. Th. 449, 25; Dóm. 76. Sceal ānra gehwylc ōðrum swīcan, forðam Dryhten wile ðæt earme flǽsc forðan betǽcan *each one must depart from other, for the Lord will commit frail flesh to earth*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 14; Rūn. 20. **II.** a. swīcan from *to turn from, to withdraw favour* or *allegiance from, to rebel*:—Ða leóde him from swicon *the people renounced their allegiance to the king of the Elamites* (cf. recesserunt ab eo, Gen. 14, 4), Cd. Th. 119, 18; Gen. 1981. Nōhwæðere ælmihtig ealra wolde Adam and Euan ārna oftēon ðeáh hē hē him from swice *although he had withdrawn his favour from them* (perhaps *hē=hié* and *swice* is plural *though they had turned from him*, 58. 31; Gen. 954. **III.** *to desist* from (*dat.* or *prep.*), *cease* from:—Gif hē dære hnappunge ne swīceþ, ðonne hnappaþ hē ōð hē wierð on fæstum slǽpe, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 11. Hē from gebede swīceþ, Exon. Th. 264, 33; Jul. 373. Ā byþ on fæ̆rylde, nǽfre swīceþ. Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 26; Rūn. 17. **IV.** *to deceive*:—Se ðe sweraþ nēhstan his and nā swīceþ *(decipit)*, Ps. Spl. 14, 6. Se swīceþ ða mengo *seducit turbas*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 12. Ne nim ðū nāne sibbe wið ðæs landes menn, ðe læs ðe hira ǽnig ðē swīce, Ex. 34, 15. **V.** *to fail in one's duty* to another, *be a traitor to, desert*:—Hwider hweorfaþ wē (*St. Andrew's followers*) hlāfordleáse . . . gif wē swīcaþ ðē *if we desert thee*, Andr. Kmbl. 814; An. 407. Nǽfre hit (*the sword*) æt hilde ne swāc manna ǽnigum *it never failed any man in fight*, Beo. Th. 2925; B. 1460. Ðæt ðū Gode swīce *that thou prove traitor to God*, Andr. Kmbl. 1916; An. 960. Hē nele Gode swīcan, Exon. Th. 265, 27; Jul. 387. Ða rīceste Francisce men wolden swīcan heora hlāforde ðam cynge, Chr. 1087; Erl. 224, 3. Drihten mē swīcan ne wile *the Lord will not desert me*, Ps. Th. 53, 4. [His men him suyken (*deserted*) and flugen, Chr. 1140; Erl. 264, 14. Heo woren sweken (*deceive*) þat heo nolden, Laym. 4101. Ðe hunte him (*the elephant*) wille swiken (*deceive*), O. E. Misc. 20, 637. Þas ilke nefre ne swiken (*ceased*) to brekene þa licome, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 9. Bute sæf þu swike ham (*cease from such words*), Marh. 5, 4. Hwanne ich swike (*cease*), O. and N. 1459. Hy ne zuykeþ (*cease*) neure nişt ne day, Ayenb. 157, 21. *O. Sax.* swīkan: *O. Frs.* swīka: *O. H. Ger.* swīchan: *Icel.* svīkja: *Dan.* svige *to deceive, leave in the lurch*: *Swed.* swika.] v. ā-, be-, ge-swīcan; swician.

swicc. v. swice.

swic-cræft, es; *m. Deception, treachery, fraud*:—Se þurh swicc-cræft *(by treachery;* but the Latin has *in seditione*) manslyht gewyrhte, Mk. Skt. 15, 7. Deóflice dǽda on swiccræftan, L. Eth. v. 25; Th. i. 310, 18; vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 18.

swic-dōm, es; *m.* **I.** *deceit, fraud*:—Wæs swicdōm swīðra ðonne wīsdom, and þūhte hwīlum wīsost se ðe wæs swicolast, and se ðe litelīcost cūðe leáslīce hiwian unsōð tō sōðe, Wulfst. 128, 7: 243, 13: 52, 31. Swicdōm woruldwelena *deceptio divitiarum*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Mid syrewungum and swicdōme hē becom tō dære cynelīcan geðincðe, Homl. Th. i. 80, 34. Hí (*the Romans*) mid swicdōme hié (*the Sabine women*) begeáton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27: Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 20. Annanias and Saphira wurdon ofslegene for heora swicdōme, Homl. Ass. 59, 194. Hē (*Christ*) synne ne worhte ne nǽnne swicdōm on līfe, 47, 565. Hē hire sǽde þurh hire swicdōm bepǽht, on hwam his strengð wæs, Jud. 16, 5. Se cyning swīðor micle wēnende wæs ðæt hié ðonon fleónde wǽren ðonne hié ǽnigne swicdōm cỹþan dorsten *the king thought it was far more probable that they were fleeing thence, than that they would venture to practise any ruse*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 16. Swicdōma *deceptionum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 18. **II.** *treachery, failure in loyalty, treason*:—Ða tugon hiene dære burge witan ðæt hē heora swicdōmes wíd Alexander fremmende wǽre *the chief men of the town accused him of treasonable practices against them in his relations with Alexander*; quasi urbem regi venditasset, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 17. Be hlāfordsearwe (be cyninges swicdōme, MS. B.) *of treason*, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 14. Hī sǽdon ðæt hī woldan cuman ðider for ðes cynges swicdōme *for the purpose of acting treacherously towards the king*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 27. Wæs ðis land swīðe āstirad and mid mycele swicdōme āfylled *the land was much disturbed and filled with treason*, 1087; Erl. 224, 2. Wið ðam de hī ealle ānrædlīce būton swicdōme (*without failure of their loyalty*) tō him (*Ethelred*) gecyrdon,

1014; Erl. 150, 13. **III.** *an offence;* scandalum:—Wá dysum middangearde þurh swicdómas (*a scandalis*): neód ys dæt swycdómas (*scandala*) cumon; þeáhhwædere wá dam menn de swycdóm (*scandalum* þurh hyne cymþ, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. [Misdon þurh Beelzebubes swikedom, O. E. Homl. i. 55, 10. Þis nis nan swikedom, for þat weord ich hit halde. Laym. 8310. All þatt follȝheþþ swikedom, Orm. 3997. Þu me misraddest . . . Schild þi swikedom from þe lihte, O. and N. 163. *Icel.* svik-dómr *treason.*]

swice, es; *m.* **I.** *departure, escape.* v. swícan, **II**:—Helle hlinduru nágon hwyrft ne swice, ûtsíþ ælfre *the gates of hell allow of no return or escape, of egress ever,* Exon. Th. 364, 30; Wal. 78. **I a.** *escape* from that which threatens to befall, *evasion*:—Ne biþ dæs lengra swice sáwl-ȝedáles donne seofon niht fyrstgemearces *there will not be a longer escape from death than a period of seven days,* Exon. Th. 164, 6; Gú. 1007. **I b.** *outcome, event, issue*:—Hé þencep dæt his wíse þince unforcúþ þiþ dæs óþer swice donne hé dæs fácnes fintan sceáwaþ *he thinks that his ways appear respectable; their event will be different when he observes the result of the fraud,* Exon. Th. 315, 15; Mód. 31. **II.** *deceit, fraud, treachery.* v. swícan, **IV, V**:—Hé ealle da cyningas mid biswice (mid his swice, Cott. MS.) ofslóg *captos per dolum reges interfecit,* Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 8. Hí on dínum fólce fácen geswipere syredan and tó swice hogedon *in plebem tuam astute cogitaverunt consilium.* Ps. Th. 82, 3; Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mód. 61. **III.** *offence, stumbling-block, snare;* scandalum:—Đannun mæg áspringan seó mæste sacu and se mæsta swice ealra ungeþwærnessa *exinde grauissima occasio scandalorum oriri potest,* R. Ben. 129, 8. Hí settan mé swyce (swyþe, MS.) dær ic sípade *juxta iter scandalum posuerunt mihi,* Ps. Th. 139, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* -swih; *pl.* -swihbi.] v. be- (*acc.* bigswicae, Lchdm. iii. 208, 12), hláford-, un-swice; swic.

swice, an; *f. A trap*:—Swican *decipulam,* Hpt. Gl. 520, 30: Anglia xiii. 36, 263. [Penne þe mon wule tilden his musestoch he bindeð uppon þa swike chese, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 21. A swyke *discipula,* Wrt. Voc. i. 221, col. 2 (15th cent.).]

swice; *adj.* **I.** *deceitful, fraudulent*:—Hí widstandaþ dam swican (*or subst.*? v. swica) Antecriste, Wulfst. 198, 14. [He minne fader biswak þurh swike his craftes (mid his luper crattes, and MS.), Laym. 14865.] **II.** *proving false to what is expected*:—Nordmen wæron súdfolcum swice (i. e. *the southern people were deceived in their estimate of the northmen's power* (?); *swice,* as applied to the northmen, cannot mean *rebellious, renouncing allegiance,* for it was the southern peoples who had rebelled against the northern, v. 119, 8–18; Gen. 1976–1981). Cd. Th. 120, 17; Gen. 1996. **III.** *treacherous, failing in loyalty,* v. swícan, **V.** [Feren swike de sulden him witterlike, Gen. and Ex. 2845.]

swice *and* (?) swice, es; *m. A scent, smell*:—Suice, suicae *osma* (Gk. *ὀσμή*; cf. *Span.* husmo *smell, scent*; andar a la husma *to be on the scent*; husmear *to find out by smelling*), Txts. 83, 1468. Swice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 57. Dæt wæs swéte stenc . . . tó dæm swicce men þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 21; Pa. 66. v. swecc.

swicend, es; *m. A deceiver, betrayer*:—Se sáula swícend *the devil,* Homl. Ass. 196, 39; 197, 87. v. be-swícend.

-swicenness. v. be-, ge-swicenness.

swic-full; *adj. Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty*:—Swicfulles *strophosae, callidae,* Hpt. Gl. 423, 61. Swicfullum *fraudulento,* 517, 45. Swicfulle *frivola, fraudulenta, falsa,* 444, 26. Swicfullum *fraudulentis,* 521, 31.

swician; *p.* ode. **I.** *to wander*:—Dær hí swiciaþ on swíman, firenweorc beraþ, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Suicade, suicudae *spatiaretur,* Txts. 99, 1893. Hí durh cúþe stówe swicedon and fóron *per nota loca dispersi vagarentur,* Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 4. Hí swycedan geond wésten *erravent in solitudine,* Ps. Th. 106, 3. Swiciende *pervagatus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 79. **II.** *to depart, turn*:—Ná ic fram dínum dómum dædum swicade *a judiciis tuis non declinavi,* Ps. Th. 118, 102. **III.** *to deceive*:—Mæst ælc swicode and ódrum derede wordes and dæde, Wulfst. 160, 3. Ne ænig ne syrwe ne ódrum ne swicie, 73. 12: 70, 5. Lytelíce swician, 55, 16. Da men de ne dorstan for Godes ege swician . . . da de cúdan swician and befician and mid leásbregdum earmum mannum derian, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 21–26. Swiciende licceteras árísaþ and forlæraþ tó manege. Wulfst. 89, 17. **III a.** with prep. on, ymb, *to practise deceit* in relation to a matter; cf. *O. Sax.* swíkan umbi:—Se de on mynstres áhtum mid fácne swicaþ *he who fraudulently deceives in the matter of a monastery's possessions,* Homl. Th. i. 398, 26. Annanias and Saphira swicedon on heora ágenum áhtum, 33. Se syrwienda deófol á swicaþ embe mancyn *is ever practising deceit in respect to man,* Wulfst. 107, 23. Se sceaða georne swicode ymb da sáwle, Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. **IV.** *to offend;* also *to be offended;* scandalizare, scandalizari:—Gif dín hand dé swicaþ (*scandalizat*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8, 9: Mk. Skt. 9, 43, 45. Þeáh de ealle swicion ne swicige ic dé ná *etsi omnes scandalizati fuerint sed non ego,* 14, 29. **IV a.** *to give offence by words, speak injuriously*:—Ná murcna dú ná swica dú *non murmures, non blasphemes,* Scint. 164, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* swichón *vagari.*] v. á-, æ-, be-swician; swícan.

swicn, e; *f. Clearance from a criminal charge*:—Se de hereteáma betygen sié, hé hine be his wergilde áliese, oþþe be his were geswicne. Se áð sceal bíon healf be húslgengum. Deósl, sibþan hé biþ on cyninges bende, náh hé da swicne *is not allowed the alternative of clearing himself by oath.* L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 5. [*Goth.* swikns *innocent, clear of wrong-doing;* swiknei, swiknipa *purity;* swikneins *purification: Icel.* sykn *free from guilt, cleared from a criminal charge;* sykn, sykna *clearance from a criminal charge.*] v. ge-swicn; ge-swicnan.

-swicnan, -swicneful. v. ge-swicnan, ge-swicneful.

swicol, swiocol; *adj.* **I.** *deceitful, false, treacherous, crafty*:—Swicol *fallax* vel *mendax,* Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 50. (1) of persons:—Næs heó swicol nánum dæra de hyre tó dohte *she never deceived any one who trusted her,* Lchdm. iii. 428, 34. Se swicola Herod . . . cýdde sydðan his fácenfullan syrewunge, Homl. Th. i. 82, 15. Dæt swicole wif (*Delilah*), Jud. 16, 8. Da gescotu dæs sweocolan feóndes *insidiantis hostis jacula,* Past. 56; Swt. 431, 5. Afándod þurh done swicolan deófol, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 45. Da swicolan *virum dolosum,* Ps. Th. 5, 6. Se de wæs swiocolast and se de litelícost cúde leáslíce hiwian unsóð tó sóðe, Wulfst, 128, 9. Swiocolost, 268, 17. (2) of things:—Dis líf is swá swicol, dæt hit symble bepæcþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 65. Ne sceole wé ná besettan úrne hiht on dissum swicelum lífe, Homl. Th. i. 162, 18. Geseoh gif ic on swiculne weg oðde on unrihte eode *vide, si via iniquitatis in me est,* Ps. Th. 138, 21. **II.** *occasioning offence* (?). v. swice, **III,** swician, **IV,** swicol-líc, **II**:—Sód biþ swicolost (switolost ?), Menol. Fox 479; Gn. C. 10. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. Havel.* swikel: *O. H. Ger.* pi-swichal *subdolus: Icel.* svikall *treacherous.*] v. be-(bi-, un-swicol.

swicol-líc; *adj.* **I.** *deceitful, fraudulent*:—Swicollíce dæda and ládlíce unlaga áscunige man swyde; dæt is, false gewihta and woge gemeta and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 12. **II.** *occasioning offence.* v. swice, **III**;—Ænig þing ungeþwærlíces and swicollíces (the Latin has *scandalorum spinas*), R. Ben. 38, 18.

swicollíce; *adv. With deceit, with guile, deceitfully, fraudulently, craftily*:—Hé cwæd dæt hí wære wurdan dæt hý ænig man tó swicollíce ne bepæhte mid leáslícre láre '*uidete, ne quis nos seduxat,*' Wulfst. 88, 26: 55, 3. Dæt wyrse is, dæt hé swicollíce hiwige, swylce hé árfæstes módes sý, 53. 26. Aman smeáde swicollíce enibe dæt hú hé eall ludéisc cynn fordyde *Haman plotted how to destroy all the Jewish race,* Homl. Ass. 96, 145.

swicolness, e; *f. Deceit, fraud, treachery*:—Mine synna de ic gefremede on mænan áde and swicolnyssa, Anglia xi. 102, 85. Antecrist lærþ unsódfæstnysse and swicolnesse, Wulfst. 55, 12.

swicdole, Beo. Th. 6281; B. 3146. v. sweþel.

swicung, e: *f.* **I.** *deceiving, deluding, deceit, fraud, delusion:*—Mid swícunge deóflíce *inlusione diabolica,* Anglia xi. 117, 29. Swicunge ceápes *fraud in trade,* Lchdm. iii. 198, 31: 202, 13. For swícuncgum *propter illusiones,* R. Ben. Interl. 88, 5. **II.** *offence, occasion of stumbling;* scandalum:—Se de lufaþ bróðer his, swícung (*scandalum*; v. 1 Jn. 2, 10) on him nys. Scint. 14, 12. Neód hit ys dæt cuman swícunga (*scandala*), swá þeáh wá dam menn þurh dæne swícung (*scandalum*) cymþ, 134, 2–3. [He (*false men*) de swiken, din agte wid swiking, di soule wid lesing, O. E. Misc. 19, 602.] v. á-, æ-be-. hláford-swicung.

-swidung *in* ge-swidung, Lchdm. iii. 168, 2. v. sweðring.

swífan; *p.* swáf, *pl.* swifon; *pp.* swifen. **I.** *to move* in a course, *wend, sweep*:—Hond hwyrfeþ geneahhe swífeþ mé geond sweartne *the hand passes over me* (a skin), Exon. Th. 394, 4; Ra. 13, 13. On dære ilcan eaxe hwerfeþ rodor, recene scríþeþ, súdhealf swífeþ swift (*sweeps swift*), Met. 28, 17. Monnum þynceþ dæt sió sunne on mere gange, under sæ swífe, donne hió on setl glídeþ, 39. Sceal on ánum fet searoceáp (*a ship*) swífan, swíþe féran, faran ofer feldas, Exon. Th. 415, 6; Ra. 33, 7. [*Here are added examples of* á-swífan *omitted in their place*:—Ásuáð *exorbitans,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 74. Áswífende *exorbitans, exorbitantes,* 31, 19, 31: 83, 7: 86, 10: *exorbitantes,* i. *circuientes, declinantes,* 145, 80.] **II.** of a course of action, *to come* to take part in a matter:—Dá swáf Éanulf on wæs gerefa dá genom eal dæt yrfe him on dæt hé áhte tó Tyssebyrig *then* (after the commission of a crime) *Eanulf, who was reeve, struck in* or *intervened, and took all the property from him* (the criminal) *that he owned at Tisbury,* Chart. Th. 172, 31. [*O. Frs.* swíva *to be uncertain: Icel.* svífa *rove, turn, sweep.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* sweibón *ferri, volvere, incitari. Gothic has the weak* sweiban; *p.* swaif (Lk. 7, 45) *with the meaning* to cease, leave off.] v. á-, on-, tó-swífan.

swift; *adj. Swift, fleet, that does* or *can move quickly*:—Suift *alacer,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 76. Swift, 6, 51: *expeditus,* 145, 36: *celer,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 9. Swyft *pernix,* 9, 6; Zup. 71, 2. Swift scip *archiromachus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 30. Hé (*the phenix*) is snel and swift *velox est,* Exon. Th. 220, 8; Ph. 317. Ne se swifta mearh burhstede beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4521; B. 2264. Him on swift wind (cf. ungemetlíc wind, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15) swápeþ, Met. 7, 20. Rodor swífeþ swift, 28, 17. Bufan dam swiftan rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15. Micel swég gáþ of heora (*the stars*) swiftan ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 43. Hors swiftne, Exon. Th. 400, 3; Rä. 20, 3: 487, 22; Rä. 74, 1. Swifte

ǽrendracan *veltes* (= *velites*), Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 23. Ic hæbbe swíþe swifte feþera, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 4. Se mónа is be sumum dǽle swiftre donne seó sunne, Lchdm. iii. 248, 3. Þa (*Alfred's ships*) wǽron ǽgðer ge swiftran ge unweaitran ge eác hiéran donne ða ðǽru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 13. Wind byþ on lyfte swiftust, Menol. Fox 464; Gn. C. 3. Gecunnian hwylc heora swiftost hors hæfde, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 1. Ealle ða menn ðe swyftoste hors habbaþ . . . Ðǽr beóþ ða swiftan hors ungefóge dýre, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 20, 34–21, 6. v. ryne-swift.

swiftlere, es; *m. A slipper, shoe*:—Swiftlere *suptalaris* (*suptalaris*), swiftlæras *suptalares*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 314, 15. Swyftleras *subtalares*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27. 31. Swifteleares, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* suftelara *talaria*, which Graff derives from Latin *subtalaris*. The English and German words seem to have the same origin.]

swiftlíce; *adv. Swiftly*:—Hredlíce ł swiftlíce *velociter*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 11. Gálful líf swiftlíce (*celeriter*) geláet tó ylde, Scint. 88, 19. Ða férde his gást swyftlíce, Homl. Th. i. 452, 30. Zacheus swyftlíce of dam treówe álihte, 580, 34. Hí fleóþ swiftlíce, Wulfst. 200, 17.

swiftness, e; *f. Swiftness, fleetness, celerity*:—Hwá unlǽredra ne wundraþ ðæs roderes færeldes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Dysig se ðe getrúwaþ on his horses swiftnesse, Ps. Th. 32, 15. Hé swang ðone top mid swá micelre swiftnesse, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Da ódre deór ðe mihton hire ǽtfleóh þurh heora fóta swiftuysse, Homl. Ass. 63, 280. Þurh ða swiftnysse (*the rapidity of the moon's motion*), Lchdm. iii. 248, 4. Uton behealdan ða wundorlícan swyftnysse ðære sáwle; heó hæfþ swá mycele swyftnysse, ðæt heó on ánre tíde besceáwaþ heofonan and eorðan sǽ flýhþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 123.

swift-ryne (?), es; *m. A swift course, rapid running* of water:—Singalrenes ł swift[renes] *decursus*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 51.

swiftu (-o); *indecl. f. Swiftness*:—Hwá unlǽrdra ne wundrige rodres swifto? Met. 28, 3. v. swiftness.

swigan; *p.* de. I. *to be silent*:—God ná swígeþ *Deus non silebit*, Ps Spl. 49, 3. Stiórdon him menigo ðætte hé suígde (*ut taceret*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 48. Ðú bist suígende (swígende. Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. i, 20. Geót swígende ðæt blód on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 14; 140, 26; 290, 26; 292, 25. Dæt eall swígende gedó, 104, 10. Swígende (suígende, Hatt. MS.) hé cwæd on his móde . . . Ða swígendan (suígendan, Hatt. MS.) stefne se dígla Déma gehírde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 16–20: Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Þú ána hí swígende tǽlst *thou alone by thy silence dost blame her*, Ap. Th. 16, 21. Hé oft ána sæt swígende múde *saepe solus residens ore tacito*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 13. Dæt ána manna gehwylc sceáwige hine sylfne swígende móde, Blickl. Homl. 57, 34. II. *to become silent* from astonishment; stupere. v. swígung, III, swíge, III:—Swígdon ł styldon *stupebant*. Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Stylton ł suígdon, 6, 51. Suígdon (swígdon, Rush.), 10, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* swígên *silere, reticere: Ger.* schweigen.] v. for- (Deáh hé hit silf forswíge, his gegiria hine geswutelaþ, Ap. Th. 14, 3), ge- (*see* ge-swígde, -on, *given under* geswígian), óþ-swígan; swígian.

swig-dæg, es; *m. A day on which silence was to be observed*:—Circlíce þeáwas forbeódaþ tó secgenne ǽnig spel on ðám þrým swígdagum, Homl. Th. i. 218, 31: ii. 262, 16. [The three days referred to are the last three days of Passion Week. 'Besides the general injunction of silence in the ordinary business of life, and in various ritual matters, even the bells were to remain silent from the Thursday evening, which commemorated our Lord's betrayal, to the following Sunday morning. Nothing more, probably, was at first meant by this, than to impress a character of unusual solemnity upon the season, but it was eventually said that men were thus to be reminded of the time when the preaching of the Gospel wholly ceased; Jesus Himself being actually dead during most of it, and His disciples all along being dispersed panic-stricken.' Durand, quoted in Soames' Anglo-Saxon Church, p. 263. Cf. the injunction in the Ancren Riwle: Holdeð silence al þe swiðwike (swihende wike, MS. T.: swiwike, MS. C.) uort non of Ester euen, 70, 5–8. In German Good Friday is *der stille Freitag*.]

swige (*but* swígea *occurs*, Scint. 82, 1), an; *f.* I. *silence, absence of speech*:—Hú se láreów geal bión genceádwís on his swígean (swígegean, Cott. MSS.) and nytwyrðe on his wordum . . . Sió ungemetgode suíge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) ðæs láreówes on gedwolan gebringþ ða ðe hé láran meahte, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 3–10. Essaias cwæð, ðætte sió suýge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) wǽre ðære ryhtwísnesse fultum, 38; Swt. 279, 24. Sý healíc swíge æt ðæm gereorde, ðæt nánes mannes stefn gehýred ne sý bútan ðæs rǽderes ánes, R. Ben. 62, 13. Ða weard stillnes and swige geworden innon ðare healle, Ap. Th. 17, 6. Mé náwder deág secge ne swíge, Exon. Th. 12, 23; Cri. 190. Náht framaþ, gif on eardungstówe swígea sý, Scint. 82, 1: 213, 14. Be swígan . . . Hé for swígan mægene clypunge geswác . . . Leornerum for swígean hefignesse seldhwænne leáf geseald sié tó sprecenne ymbe hálige spræca, R. Ben. 21, 8–17. Hí clumiaþ mid ceaflum, ðǽr hí sceoldan clypian; wá heom ðære swígean, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21: Wulfst. 177, 1. Oðer ondréd ðæt hé forlure sprecende ða gestrión ðe hé on ðære swígean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) gedencan meahte; oðer ondréd ðæt hé ongeáte on his swígean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hé sumne hearm geswigode, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 19–22. Mid suígean, 35; Swt. 237, 12. Mid swígan forberan *to bear in silence*, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 20. Heó swígan lufode, 546, 28. Wé cwedaþ ðæt sí best ǽfter Gode, ðæt man gemetigian cunne ge his sprǽce ge his swígan, Prov. Kmbl. 2. II. *silence, quiet, absence of noise*; also *a time of silence*. v. swíg-tíma:—Ne árfæstness ne sib ne hopa ne swíge gegladaþ *nec pax nec pietas immo spes nulla quietis*, Dóm. L. 220. In swígean midre níhte *intempestive*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 74. Swígan *conticinio* (cf. *conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing swecwiaþ on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2), 20, 30. III. *silence* from astonishment, *amazement*; stupor. v. fǽr-swige, swígan, II, swigung, III. IV. *delay* (?). v. swígung, IV:—Suígo dyde ðe brýdgum *moram faciente sponso*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 5. [*Or is this a different word?* cf. (?) *Icel.* svig *a curve, circuit; sveigja to bend, sway.*] [*O. H. Ger.* swíga *taciturnitas, silentium.*]

swíge; *adj.* I. *silent, not speaking*:—On ódre wisan mon sceal manigean ða swíðe swígean, on ódre wísan ða felaídelsprǽcean, Past. 23; Swt. 174, 24. Ða ðe tó swíðe swíge (swigge, Cott. MSS.) beóþ . . . ða suíde suígean (swiggean, Cott. MSS.) *taciturni . . . nimis taciti*, 38; Swt. 271, 6–10. Þá wæs swígra secg (*Hunferth*) on gylpsprǽce (cf. Ðú worn fela, wine mín Húnferð, beóre druncen ymb Brecan sprǽce, 1064; B. 530), Beo. Th. 1964; B. 980. II. *silent, not making a noise, still*:—Wind wǽdende færeþ, and eft semninga swíge gewyrdeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2548; El. 1275. Stille þynceþ lyft ofer londe, and lagu swíge, Exon. Th. 383, 16; Rä. 4, 11. Nis mín sefe swíge, ne ic sylfa hlúd, 494, 1; Rä. 82, 1. v. swíþ-swíge.

swígen[n], e; *f. Silence, refraining from speech*:—Ðam láreówe sylfum deraþ hwílon his swígen, ac heó deraþ symle his underðéoddum, gif him bið seó heofenlíce lár oftogen, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 4.

swígene ? :—Ðæs mannes bileofa is tó besceáwianne: ǽrest him is tó sellanne ðæt ðone innoð stille and smeþe, ne sié scearp ne tó afor ne slítende ne swígene, Lchdm. ii. 210, 21.

swígian, sweogian, sweowian, swugian, swuwian, sugian, suwian; *p.* ode. I. *to be silent*, (a) of that which has voice:—Ic swúge (swugige, swuwie) *tacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 26, 13. Swigaþ *silet* (*vipera*), Ktl. 125, 27. God ne swugaþ (swigaþ, Surt.) *Deus non silebit*, Ps. Th. 49, 3. Ðonne swíaþ (*silet*) hé (*the phenix*), Exon. Th. 207, 16; Ph. 142. Swigiaþ *conticiscent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 53. Ða ðe má swigiaþ (swugiaþ, Hatt. MS.) ðonne hié ðyrfen, Past. 38; Swt. 272, 24. Ða ðe swigiaþ (swugiaþ, l. 3), ðæt hié hié ne bodiaþ, 48; Swt. 365, 7. *Conticinium*, ðonne ealle þing swecwiaþ (suwiaþ. MSS. R. P.) on hyra reste, Lchdm. iii. 244, 2. Ic swígode (swygode, Spl.: sugode. Th.) *tacui*, Ps. Surt. 31, 3: Exon. Th. 485, 16: Rä. 71, 14. Ic swugode, swá swá se dumba, Ps. Th. 37, 13: 49, 22. Ðeáh de seó tunge swigode, ðæt his líf wæs sprecende, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 30: Ap. Th. 16, 19: Cd. Th. 250, 15; Dan. 547. Hé suwode (swygode, MS. A.: swugode, MSS. B.C.: swigade, Rush.) *tacebat*, Mk. Skt. 14, 61: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 63. Ða swigoden hí ealle and stille wǽron *conticuere omnes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 31. Hí suwodon (swigedon MS. A.: swigadun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Ne swiga (swuga, Th.: suwa, Lamb.) ðú *ne sileas*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 38, 17. Ne swiga (swyga, Spl.) ðú *ne taceas*, Ps. Th. Surt. 82, 1. Ne swige (swyga, Spl.: swuga, Th.) . . . ne suga *ne sileas* . . . *ne taceas*, Ps. Lamb. 27, 1. Ne swuga, Ps. Spl. 34, 25. Ðe læs ðú suwige *ne taceas*, 27, 1. Ic swigiende ealle ða níht ǽwunode. Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 29. Ðú byst suwiende (swygende, MS. A.: suwigende, MSS. B. C.), Lk. Skt. 1, 20. (b) of that which has not voice, *not to make a noise*:—Hrægl mín swigaþ, Exon. Th. 389, 21; Rä. 8, 1. Ða ýða swygiaþ (swigadon, Surt.: swigedon, Spl.) *siluerunt fluctus ejus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. II. *to be silent* from astonishment, *be amazed*:—Swigadun ł stylton ofer lǽre his *stupebant super doctrina ejus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 22. III. with an object (gen. or acc.) *to be silent about* something, *to refrain from the mention of* something:—Gif ðú suwast hit and nyt folce his þearfe gecýðan, Wulfst. 283, 3. Hié nyllaþ geopenian ðǽm syngiendum hiera unryht ac suigiaþ (swigiaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðara ðreáunga *iniquitatem peccantium nequaquam aperiunt, quia ab increpationis voce conticescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Lyt swigode níwra spella se ðe næs gerád, Beo. Th. 5787; B. 2897. Hé ne suigige ðæs ðe nyttwyrde sié tó sprecanne, ne ðæt ne sprece ðæt hé suigigean (swigian, Cott. MSS.) scyle *ne aut tacenda proferat, aut proferenda reticescat*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 6–7. Hié mon sceal lǽran ðæt hí hwílum suigien (swugien, Cott. MSS.) ðæs sóðes *admonendi sunt, ut noverint nonnunquam vera reticere*, 35; Swt. 237, 9. [*O. Sax.* swigôn: *O. Frs.* swigia.] v. for-, ge-swigian; swígan.

swigiendlíce; *adv. Silently, in silence*:—Sæt ic ána in ðam wéstenne . . . Ða ongann ic swigiendlíce þencan be manegra munuca lífe, Homl. Ass. 204, 311.

swígness, e; *f. Silence; a time of silence*:—Cwyldtíd, swígnes *conticinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 14. v. swíge, II, *and next word.*

swíg-tíma, an; *m. A time of silence*:—Seó níht hafaþ seofon tódǽlednyssa . . . þridde ys *conticinium*, ðæt ys swítíma, Anglia viii. 319, 29. v. swíge, II, *and the preceding and following words.*

swígung, e; *f.* I. *silence, absence of speech*:—Hé (*John the Baptist*) dam fæder (*Zacharias*) ða stefne ágeaf, ða se heáhengel mid ðære swígunge fæstnunga geband ðone fæder, Blickl. Homl. 167, 11.

Hwanne besmāt hine seó scyld ðære fealasprecolnesse? . . . oþþe hū sceþeđe him seó synn ðære swīgunga? 169, 7. Mid suīgunga *cum silentio*, Rtl. 20, 15. Swīgunge, Shrn. 41, 26. II. *silence, absence of noise*:—Martha ceigde Mariam suiugunga (swīunga, Rush.) and cwoeđ *Martha vocavit Mariam silentio, dicens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 28. II a. *a time of silence.* v. swīge, II, and two preceding words:—Ðære swīgunge *conticinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 31: 20, 29. In swīgunge *in conticinio*, 47, 46. III. *silence* from astonishment, *amazement.* v. swīgan, II, swīge, III:—Forstylton swīgunge micelre *obstupuerunt stupore maximo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 42. IV. *delay.* v. swīge, IV:—Suīgiunc dōes hlāferd min *moram facit dominus meus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. [*O. H. Ger.* swīgunga *silentium.*] v. ge-swīgung.

swilc, swelc; *pron.* (the word can take the weak declension). I. where the word points to what has been already describd, *such*, (1) used substantively, *that which has been already described, the like, the same*:—Ne biþ swylc (*the practice already described*) cwēnlīc þeáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Ne biþ swylc earges sīđ, 5076; B. 2541. Ne sceolde dē nān man swelces tō geléfan *no one would believe such a thing of you*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 2: 19; Fox 68, 32. Hē æfre swylces geswīce, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 17. Heó āwiht swylces ne hýrdon, Elen. Kmbl. 1139; El. 571. Gif wīfmen hwæt swylces derige, Lchdm. i. 236, 3: Beo. Th. 1764; B. 880. Hæringcas and leaxas . . . and fela swylces (*et similia*), Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 13. Hæleđa fela swelces and swelces wundraþ, Met. 28, 49. Be swilcum and swilcum dū miht ongitan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 11: Met. 26, 107. Wundorsiona fela secga gehwylcum ðara ðe on swylc staraþ, Beo. Th. 1997; B. 996: 5589; B. 2798: Met. 30, 18. Gif him (*a lunatic*) gelimpe ðæt hē man ofsleá . . . his māgas hine wið ōðer swylc gesċyldan *propinqui ejus eum contra simile quid servent*, L. Ecg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 31. Swylcra sīþfæt (*the journey of those just mentioned*), Exon. Th. 400, 12; Rā. 20, 9. Hū hē swylce ācwealde, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Oft ða swelcan (swylcan, Cott. MSS.) monn sceal forsiōn, Past. 37, 2; Swt. 265, 17. (2) used adjectivally, *like that already described*, (a) agreeing with a noun:—Hine swelces gamenes gilpan lyste, Met. 9, 19. Swylces mordres, 32. Hig worhton ōðer swile þing *fecerunt quaedam similiter*, Ex. 7, 11. Hē ār ne sīđ ōðre swylce lāre gehýrde, Exon. Th. 169, 10; Gū. 1092: Blick. Homl. 189, 22. Geþyld and ryhtwīsnes and wīsdōm and manege swelce cræftas, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 1. Se is tō lytel swelcra lārīówa, Met. 10, 55. Manegum swylcum (*talibus*) bigspellum hē sprǽc tō him, Mk. Skt. 4, 33. Manna sāulum hē gyfþ swilca gyfa. Ða swilcan gifa hī ne þurfon forlǽtan, Shrn. 192, 3. (b) predicatively:—Hió nǽfre sibþan swelc wæs *it (Rome) was never the same afterwards*, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 24. Gif hē suele (swelc, Cott. MSS.) wǽre, Past. 16: Swt. 101, 10. Swelc wæs þeáw hira, Andr. Kmbl. 500; An. 25. Swylc, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Ðæt ūre tīđa ne mihtan weorđan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Swelce. Met. 8, 42. II. as an antecedent:—Swælc monu se đe tō mūnum ærfe fōe gedēle hē ǽlcum messepreóste binnan Cent mancus goldes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 351, 4. Đā com leóht swilc swā hī ǽr ne gesāwon. Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 263. Eal swylce seó mettrumnes biþ ðæs seócan mannes . . . swylc is ðæt līf dysses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Wǽre se man on swelcum lande swelce hē wǽre, Bt. 27, 3; Fox 98, 27. Ðæt hē ðone hlāf on swilcere stōwe āwurpe, ðǽr hine nān man findan ne mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 25. Wē swylc ne gefrugnan gelimpan, ðæt đū befēnge, Exon. Th. 6, 3; Cri. 78. Ymb swelc tō sprecanne hwelc hit đā wæs, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 4. Swelce burg gewyrcan swelce sió wæs, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 8. Gif ic hæfde swilcne anweald, swylce God hæfþ, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 19. Se wolde habban swilcne hlīsan swā Benedictus, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 18: Soul Kmbl. 278; Seel. 143. Hī ne þurhwuniaþ swelca, swelce hī ǽr tō cōman, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 28. Swylcra yrmđa swā đū unc scrife, Soul Kmbl. 201; Seel. 102. Būton hē hæbbe swylce þēningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeōdon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. III. in correlative clauses, swilc . . . swilc *such . . . as*:—Swylc biþ wedera cyst, swylc wæs on ðam fýre, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Swylc scolde eorl wesan, swylc Æschere wæs, Beo. Th. 2661; B. 1328. Mid swelce hrægle hē in eode, mid swelce gange hē ūt, L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 3. Swylce mǽla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesǽlde, Beo. Th. 2502; B. 1249. Eahtige hē hine selfne swelcne swelcne hē ondrǽt ðæt hē sié, Past. 17; Swt. 119, 8. Sēce swylcne hlāford, swylcne hē wille, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 24. Beóþ swylce (swælce, Lind.) gedrēfednessa swylce (suelco, Lind.) ne gewurdon (*tales quales non fuerunt*), Mk. Skt. 13, 19: Beo. Th. 6309; B. 3165. IV. containing both antecedent and relative, *such as*:—Đonne ic wæs mid Iudēum, ic wæs swelc hié, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 6. Gestreón swilc ðǽr funden wæs, Cd. Th. 220, 5; Dan. 66. Nā hýrde wē ðæt ǽnig wurde hūs ārǽred swylic ðæt mǽre wæs, Anglia xi. 9, 30. Gōdfremmendra swylcum gifeđe biþ *to such as it shall be granted*, Beo. Th. 604; B. 299: Met. 26, 87. Swilce wē đē daga cīgen *on such day as we call to thee*, Ps. Ben. 19, 9. Eahtige hē hiene selfne swelcne hē ondrǽt ðæt hē sié, Past. 17; Swt. 118, 8. Hæfde his ende gebidenne swylcne hē ǽr ǽfter worhte, Judth. Thw. 22, 17; Jud. 65. Eall gedǽlan swylc him God sealde, Beo. Th. 145; B. 72. Ealle swylce hī habban scoldon, 3599; B. 1797. Cyningas swylce iú wǽron, Exon. Th. 310, 32; Seef. 83. Beaduþreáta mǽst swylce cyning ymbsittendra meahte ābannan tō beadwe, Elen. Kmbl. 64; El. 32. V. in expressions relating to quantity or number, *so (as) much, so (as) many*:—Hwītes sealtes swile swā mǽge mid feówer fingrum geniman *as much white salt as may be taken with four fingers*, Lchdm. ii. 130, 2. Swelc swā biþ þreó beána, 228, 5. Selle him twā swylc swylce man æt him nime, i. 400, 18. Mealwan seáwes þrý lyte bollan gemengde wiþ swilc tū wæteres (*twice as much water*), 214, 15. Genim wīnes and eles swylc healf *take some wine and of oil half as much*, 180, 11. Medmicel pipores and ōþer swilc cymenes *a moderate amount of pepper and an equal quantity of cummin*, 256, 5: 134, 26. Feówertig daga nihta ōðer swilc *forty days and as many nights*, Cd. Th. 83, 21; Gen. 1383: Beo. Th. 3170; B. 1583: Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141. [*Laym.* swile, swule, swulch; soch, and MS.: *Orm.* swillc: *A. R. Marh. O. and N.* swuch: *R. Glouc.* such: *Goth.* swa-leiks: *O. Sax.* su-līk: *O. Frs.* se-līk, selk, sulk, sulch, suck: *O. H. Ger.* so-līh, su-līh, solh: *Icel.* slíkr.]

swilce, swelce; *adv. conj.* I. *in like manner, also, as well, too*:—Se com swylce tō-dæg tō mē *ad me quoque hodie venire dignatus est*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 17. Swylce hē broht mycel feoh *attulit autem et summam pecuniae non parvam*, 4, 11; S. 599, 20. Hē wæs sōþ man, ðý hine dorste deófol costiān; swylce hē wæs sōþ God, ðý him englas þegnedon, Blickl. Homl. 33, 34. Swilce gelamp eft ōðer wundor ðysum onlīc, 221, 18. Swilce ōþre dæge ðæt ilce hié dydon, 241, 30: Cd. Th. 81, 2; Gen. 1339: 247, 24; Dan. 502. Swilce is seó feórđe *there is also the fourth*, 15, 14; Gen. 233. Wǽglīdende swilce wīf heora *the seafarers, their wives too*, 86, 18; Gen. 1432. Swylce, Beo. Th. 226; B. 113. End suelce (suilcae, suilce) *atque*, Txts. 37, 75. Ic God herige and on God swylce gelýfe, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Ge swylce. Beo. Th. 4508; B. 2258. Hié hæfdon manige glengas; eác swylce hié hæfdon wīf, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. On ðære hālgan Þrynnesse naman beó đū hāl, mid mīnes lāreówes geearnungum eác swylce gefultumod, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 40. Nā ðæt ǽnne ac eác swylce manige *non solum unum, sed etiam plures*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 19. Næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eác swylce on wiðerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Eác ic swylce on God gewēne, Ps. Th. 55, 4. Engla cynn and manna cynn and eác swylce werigra gāsta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. Swylce eác feówer tīda syndan, 35, 15. Hē helpeþ þearfan swylce eác wædlan *parcet pauperi et inopi*, Ps. Th. 71, 13: Blickl. Homl. 75, 19: Judth. Thw. 21, 14; Jud. 18: 26, 20; Jud. 344. Swylce hē ūs ālēsde, Blickl. Homl. 103, 13. Fīfe cyningas, swilce seofene eác eorlas, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 30. And ic đē on hlēoðre hearpan swylce eác gecwēme, Ps. Th. 107, 2. II. *so, in such manner, in a manner already described*:—Đīn mildheortnes is mycel wið heofenas, is đīn sōđfæstnes swylce wið wolcnum, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Lifge Ismael lārum swylce đīnum, Cd. Th. 141. 18: Gen. 2346. Ne wē swylc ne gefrugnan ǽfre gelimpan, ðæt đū in sundurgiefe swylce (*in such manner*) befēnge, Exon. Th. 6, 7; Cri. 80. III. *as, like*:—Đonne ic wæs mid Iudēum ic wæs swelce hié, Past. 16; Swt. 100, 7. Ne beó gē swylce līceteras *non eritis sicut hypocritae*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 5. Genōh byþ ðam leorningcnihte ðæt hē sý swylce (*sicut*) hys lāreów, and þeów swylce hys hlāfurd, 10, 25. Se āwyrgda gāst is heáfod ealra unrihtwīsra dǽda, swylce unrihtwīse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 8. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swīnen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. Weard gesewen swilce ānes mannes hand wrītende on ðære healle wāge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. Steám up ārās swylce rēc, Elen. Kmbl. 1604; El. 804: Andr. Kmbl. 178; An. 89. Hwylc bið hē (*the body after death*) ðonne būton swylce stān, Blickl. Homl. 21, 26: Homl. Th. i. 406, 14. Mē geweorđode wuldres ealdor swylce swā hē his mōdor eác geweorđode, Rood Kmbl. 181; Kr. 92. *See also passages under* swilc, II. IV. *as if*:—Se wearđ wið hine forwrēged swylce (suoelce, Lind.) hē his gōd forspilde *quasi dissipasset bona ipsius*, Lk. Skt. 16, 1. Swelce hié cwǽden *as if they had said*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 13. Men gehýraþ mycele stefne on heofenum, swylce ðǽr man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Ðæs temples segl sylf slāt on tū, swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 20; Cri. 1141. Hié on swīman lāgon, swylce hié wǽron deáde geslegene, Judth. Thw. 21, 23; Jud. 31. V. with words denoting measure, *about*:—Maria wunude mid hyre swylce (suælce, Lind.: swelce, Rush.) þrý mōnþas *quasi mensibus tribus*, Lk. Skt. 1, 56. Se Hǽlend wæs on ylde swylce þritigwintre *quasi annorum triginta*, 3, 23. Betuh ðæm clife on (ond?) ðæm wætre wǽron swylce twelf mīla, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. [Sulch (ase, and MS.) hit an liun were, Laym. 4085. Sulc (alse, and MS.) he walde awede, 6486.]

swileness, e; *f. Quality*:—Sý gebrōđrum reáf gesealđ be swilcnesse and staþele ðære stōwe ðe hý on wuniaþ *secundum locorum qualitatem ubi habitant*, R. Ben. 89, 4. Ðysne wyrttrumen syllan þicgean mid sumum ōðrum mete gemengedne be ðære swylcnysse ðe seó untrumnys ðonne byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 20.

swile. v. swyle.

swilian *and* swillan *to swill.* I. *to wash*:—Ic þweá oððe ic swilige mīn bed mid mīnum teárum *lavabo lectum meum lacrimis meis*, Ps. Lamb. 6, 7. II. *to swill the mouth* or *throat, to gargle*:—Iagul swyleþ *gargarizat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 54. Seóh þurh clǽd and swile mid ðæt geagl; after ðam lǽcedōme gelōme mid ele swille ða

hracan, Lchdm. ii. 24, 25–27. Swille ðone geagal . . . swille ða ceolan, 48, 19, 21. Gagul suille *gargarizet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 46. Sceal mon ðone geagl swillan, Lchdm. ii. 48, 15. Dæt geagl tó swillanne, 24, 12, 28. [Kan ich dishes swillen, Havel, 919.] v. (?) â-spýlian (-swylian ?), be-swylian = *to wash* (uot *to soil*), *and see next word.*

swiling *and* swilling, e; *f. A swilling, washing, gargling, gargle:*—Clænsunga and swiling wið hrúm and gillistrum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 3. Wyrc ðus swilinge tó heáfdes clénsunge . . . habbe on múþe lange, ðonne yrnþ dæt gillister út. Eft óþru swiling . . . súpe wlæc and dæt geagl swile and þweá his múð, 24, 14–23. Swille ða ceolan . . . sýn ða swillinga hwilum háte, 48, 22. v. preceding word.

swillan, swilling, swilt. v. swilian, swiling, swylt.

swima, an; *m.* **I.** *swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness, vertigo:*—Hí ascamode swiciaþ on swimman *ashamed they wander dizzily*, Exon. Th. 79, 33; Cri. 1300. Wið ðone swiman, nim . . . and cnuca . . . wyrta . . . ofgeót mid wætere . . . nim ðone wætan and lafa ðin heáfod, Lchdm. iii. 48, 3. **II.** *a state of unconsciousness, a swoon:*—Licgan on swiman *to lie unconscious*, Judth Thw. 21, 22; Jud. 30: 23, 5; Jud. 106. [For to wacken him (*Lazarus in the grave*) of his suime (swyme), C. M. 14201. Halliwell gives three instances of the word, in the following phrases, *to fall in swyme, to lie in swyme, to come as in swyme.* (In these four passages *swyme* rimes with *tyme.*) He also gives *swimy* = giddy in the head, as a Sussex word (v. also E. D. S. Pub. C. 4, where *swimy* or *swimy-headed* = giddy, is given as a Surrey word); and *swimer* a hard blow as used in Devonshire. *O. Frs.* swîma *giddiness, swoon: Du.* zwijm *swoon: Icel.* svimi; liggja í svima *to lie in a swoon*, slá í svima *to stun: Dan.* svime *a swoon;* svime-slag *a stunning blow.*] v. heáfod-swíma.

swimman; *p.* swamm, *pl.* swummon; *pp.* swummen *To swim:*—Swimþ, swam *nat*, swimmende *nantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 11, 13. Swam *nat*, 95, 80. **I.** of living creatures moving in or on water:—Swá swá fixas swimmaþ on wætere, Lchdm. iii. 272, 19: Exon. Th. 363, 21; Wal. 57. Ic on flóde swom, deáf under ýþe, 487, 17; Rä. 73, 4. Hié swummon ofer tó ðæm églande. Ða hié dá hæfdon feórdan dæl dære eá geswummen, Nar. 10, 29. Com tó lande lidmanna helm swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swimman hine geseón hearm getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 212, 18. Dá geseah hé swymman scealfran on flóde, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 6. Teón ða wæteru ford swimmende cynn, Gen. 1, 20. **II.** of a vessel moving on water:—Secga geseldan swimmaþ on weg, Exon. Th. 289, 25; Wand. 53. Hine (*a vehicle*) oxa ne teáh, ne [hé] on flóde swom, 404, 28; Rä. 23, 14. Se swymmenda arc (*Noah's ark*), Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. **III.** of lying on the surface of water:—Nim ompran neoþsweorde ða ðe swimme, Lchdm. ii. 52, 19; 76, 5. Genim doccan ða ðe swimman wille, 88, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* swimman; *Icel.* svimma.] v. æt-, ge-, ofer-, óþ-swimman; -swemman.

swimmend-líc; *adj. Able to swim:*—Swymmendlíc *natatilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 3.

swín, es; *n.* **I.** *a swine.* [As may be seen from the charters and the laws, swine were an important item in the livestock of the English. They were owned in large numbers (contrast the number held by the Norwegian Ohthere, *v. infra*), as appears from the passages given below, in which gifts of swine are recorded; references to their pasturage often occur, v. mæst, mæstan, mæsten; to the herd who had charge of them is assigned the second place in the list of those whose employments are defined in the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum, v. Th. i. 436; while the frequent occurrence of the word *swin* in local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 339, may be taken as further evidence. The value of swine, as compared with other domestic animals, is determined by the passages (*v. infra*) in the laws where the various animals are mentioned together.]:—Swín *porcus* vel *sus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 36. Swín *sus*, 286, 43. *Suovetaurili* æt ðæm geldum ðær wæs swín and sceáp and fear, ii. 21, 33; 86, 33. Mára ic eom and fættra ðonne ámæsted swín, Exon. Th. 428, 9; Rä. 41, 105. Binnan cirictúne ænig hund ne cume, ne swín ðe má, L. Edg. C. 26; Th. ii. 250, 8. Emban úrne ceápgild: hors tó healfan pund . . . And oxan tó mancuse, and cú tó .xx., and swýn tó .x. (*pence*), and sceáp tó scill., L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 1. Be ælces nýtenes weorðe gif hí losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scill., myran mid .xx. scill., oxan mid .xxx. þ., cú mid .xxiiii. þ., swýn mid .viii. þ., man mid punde, sceáp mid scill., gát mid .ii. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 5. Swínes smere *arvina* vel *adeps*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. Ðær wæs án swýna heord (suner berga, Lind.: suner swína, Rush. *grex porcorum*) . . . Ða deófta hyne bædon . . . 'Ásende ús on ðás swína heorde' . . . And hig férdon on ða swín, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30–32. Hé (*Ohthere*) hæfde tamra deóra syx hund . . . Hé wæs mid ðæm fyrstum mannum on ðæm lande (*Norway*); næfde hé þeáh má ðonne twentig swýna, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 14. Ða ýtemestan leomo swína beóþ eádmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 23. Mon selle tó Folcanstáne .x. oxan and .x. cý and .c. swína, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 27. Ic selló ðás lond . . . and twá þúsendu swína ic sello mid ðém londum ii. 120, 15. Ic sello Berhtsige án híde bóclondes and ðærtó .c. swína, and geselle hió .c. swína tó Cristes circan for mé and for míne sáwle and .c. tó Ceortesége, 121, 3–6. Ða hét ic geniman swína micelne wræd (*sues*) . . . forðon ic wiste ðæt swín wǽron ðæm elpendum láðe, Nar. 21, 23–26. Gif mon on his mæstene unáliefed swíu gemēte . . . Gif mon nime æfesne on swýnum; æt þrýfingrum (*three fingers thick in fat*), dæt þridde; æt twýfingrum, ðæt feórðe; æt þymelum, ðæt fífte, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 12–19. Gafolswán sylle ælce geáre .xv. swýn tó sticunge, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 13. **II.** *the image of a boar* as the crest of a helmet. Cf. swín-líca, eofor-cumbol, -líc:—Swín ofer helme, Beo. Th. 2577; B. 1286. Æt ðæm áde wæs éþgesýne swátfáh syrce, swýn ealgylden, eofer írenheard, 2227; B. 1111. [*Goth.* swein: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* swin: *Icel.* svín.] v. gærs-, mere-, slicht-swín.

swinc, es; *n. Swink* (this form is used in the 16th century. v. Nares' Glossary), *labour, trouble, affliction:*—Erian se ðe hine gesihþ swincu mæste him ongeán cumaþ *he that in a dream sees himself ploughing, very great troubles are coming upon him*, Lchdm. iii. 198, 28. Suinca *verberum*, Rtl. 40, 29. v. ge-swinc, swinc-full, -leás.

swincan; *p.* swanc, *pl.* swuncon; *pp.* swuncen. **I.** *to toil, labour, work with effort:*—Hwæt dést ðú on ðís folce? hwí swingst ðú ána? Ex. 18, 14. Hé nǽre ná ælmihtig, gyf him ænig gefadung earfoðe wǽre. His nama is *omnipotens*, ðæt ys, ælmihtig, for ðan de hé mæg eall ðæt hé wile, and his miht náhwár ne swincþ *his power nowhere works with effort*, Lchdm. iii. 278, 17. Unnytlice wé swincaþ, ðonne wé ús gebidaþ, gif . . . , Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 21. Cumaþ tó mé ealle de swincaþ (wyrcas ł winnes, Lind.: winnaþ, Rush. *laboratis*), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 28; Met. 4, 56. Búton Drihten timbriende hús on ýdel swincaþ (*laboraverunt*) ða de timbriaþ, Ps. Spl. 126, 1. Git (*Beowulf and Breca in their match*) seofon níht swuncon, Beo. Th. 1038; B. 517. Ódre swuncon (*laboraverunt*), and gé eodun on hyra geswinc, Jn. Skt. 4, 38. Swince *laboret*, Wülck. Gl. 250, 31. Swunce máre se de unrilt gestreón on his handa stóde and læsse se de áriht on spráce *he in whose hand was unjust gain should take the greater trouble, he who made claim rightfully the less*, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 4. **I a.** with prep. marking the end of the labour, *to labour* at, after, etc., anything:—Ne swincþ hé náuht æfter ðam hú hé foremærost seó; ne nán mon ne begit dæt hé æfter ne swincþ, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 33–35. Hé swanc for heofonan rice mid singalum gebede, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 111. Ðe læs ðe unmihtig man feorr for his ágenon swince, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 1. Ic wundrige hwí swá manige wíse men swá swíþe swuncen mid ðære spráce, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 20. Ðú swíþor swincest on ðam spore, ðonne hí dón, 38, 5; Fox 206, 13. Suá hwá suá suincеþ (swinceþ, Cott. MSS.) on ðæm ðæt hé leornige unþeáwas, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 4. Æfter ðam unrihte de hí an swincaþ, Ps. Th. 27, 5. Hé geseah hí on rêwette swincende, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. Hí swincaþ wið synnum, Exon. Th. 150, 21; Gü. 782. Ða de meahton Godes friénd beón bútan gesuince hié suuncon (swuncon, Cott. MSS.) ymb dæt hú hié meahton gesyngian *gui amici veritatis sine labore poterant, ut peccent laborant*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 21. Ða race sóhton and ymb swuncon, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Hwý gé ymb dæt unnet swincen, Met. 10, 21. Ne þearfe ic swíþe ymbe dæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. **II.** *to be troubled, travail, be in difficulty or distress*:—Ic swince on mínre gránunge *laboravi in gemitu meo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. On hú grimmum seáde swincеþ dæt sweorcende mód, Met. 3, 2. Ic swanc (*laboravi*) on mínre geómrunge, Ps. Lamb, 6, 7. Ðám wífum de æfter beorþre on sumum stówum swincen, Lchdm. i. 344, 2. [Cf. Ðonne se ufera dæl dæs lichoman on ánigum sáre oðde on earfeþum geswince, 332, 9.] **II a.** of inanimate things:—Gif se midwinter byþ on Septembres dæg, ðonne byþ windig lengten and westmas swincaþ and scép cwellaþ *the fruits of the earth will not thrive, and sheep will die*, Lchdm. iii. 164. **II.** [The verb is common in Middle English and is used as late as Spenser's time.] v. be-swincan (*for* ge-swincan, *see under* **II** above); swencan.

swinc-full; *adj. Full of trouble* or *distress, disastrous:*—Dæs ilcan geáres wæs swíde hefelíc geár and swíde swincfull and sorhfull geár binnan Englelande on orfcwealme, and corn and wæstmas wǽron ætstandene, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 19. [Þeos world is swincful. O. E. Homl. i. 7, 20. Þho (*the Virgin Mary*) wass swinncfull (*hard-working*) inn alle gode dedes, Orm. 2621.] v. geswinc-full, geswincfulnys.

swincgel. v. swingel.

swinc-leás; *adj. Without labour* or *toil:*—On ðam écan lífe wé bútan geswince God heriaþ. Wé sceolon on andwerdum lífe hine herian, dæt wé móton becuman tó dære swincleásan herunge, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 9.

swinc-líc; *adj. Laborious, toilsome*[sic]:—Dæt gé healdan done Sunnandæg fram ælcum geswinclícum worce, Wulfst. 294, 18.]

swinceness. v. geswinceness, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 28, 23.

swind, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 20. v. spind.

-swind. v. æ-swind.

swindan; *p.* swand, *pl.* swundon; *pp.* swunden *To waste away, languish, grow languid, be consumed:*—Se synfulla swindeþ *peccator tabescet*, Ps. Spl. 111, 9. Sáwel heora on yfelum swand *anima eorum in malis tabescebat*, 106, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slǽpe swundon oþþe tó synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 11. (v. æ-swind.) Swindan (*tabescere*) ðú dydesð sáwle his, Ps. Spl. 38, 15: 118, 139. on ðam frumwylme heora gecyrrednesse hý Hi

sylfe fulfremede taliaþ, ac hý swíþe recene ǽwlaciaþ and swindende ǽcóliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 6. [Nede in swot and in swynk swynde mot the pore. Nede he mot swynde . . . that nath nout en hod his hed for te hude, P. S. 150, 2–4. *O. H. Ger.* swintan *tabescere, tabefieri, deficere, conticescere: Ger.* schwinden *to dwindle, decay, die away.*] v. ā-swíndan.

swínen; *adj. Of swine*:—Suínin *suillum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 72. Mid swínenum gore, Lchdm. i. 100, 11. Genim swínen (swýnes, MS. H.) smeru, 114, 24. Dæt hī eton swýnen flǽsc (ða swínnan, Ps. Surt. *porcina*), Ps. Th. 16, 14; Shrn. 111, 7. Hyre twigu beóþ swylce swínen byrst, Lchdm. i. 156, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* swīnīn *porcinus, suillus.*]

swing. v. ge-swing; swinge.

swingan; *p* swang, *pl.* swungon; *pp.* swungen. I. *to swinge, flog, beat, scourge*, (a) literal:—Ðās cild ic swinge *hos pueros flagello*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 21. Ic swinge *verbero*, ic eom beswungen *verberor*, 5; Zup. 9, 4. Gif hwylc wīf hire wífman swingþ (*flagellis verberavit*), L. Eccg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hig swingaþ eów *flagellabunt vos*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 17; Mk Skt. 10, 34. Ǽrest hiene mon swong *primo virgis caesus*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4; Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 13. Ðā nam Pilatus ðone Hǽlend and swang (*flagellavit*) hyne, Ju. Skt. 19, 1. Hié hine swungon, Blickl. Homl. 23, 31. Mē weras slógon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1927; An. 966. Ða deófol hine (*St. Anthony*) swungan, ðæt hē ne mihte hine ástyrigean, Shrn. 52, 27. Wiþ ðon ðe mon sié mónaþseóc; nim mereswines fel, wyrc tō swipan, swing mid ðone man, sóna biþ sēl. Amen, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Gyf hit cild sý oððe cniht, swinge hine man (*vapulet*), L. Eccg. P. iv. 52; Th. ii. 218, 31. Swingon *vapulare*, Lchdm. iii. 212, 2. Hē ða fǽmnan hēt nacode mid sweopum swingan, Exon. Th. 253, 30; Jul. 188: 251, 8; Jul. 142. Hē byþ geseald ðeódum tō swingenne (tō swinganne, Rush. *ad flagellandum*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 19: Exon. Th. 99, 11: Cri. 1623. Hine mid swipum swingende geangsumiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 426, 22. Dæt hē swā lange swungen wǽre ōþþæt hē swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 4. (b) metaphorical, *to chastise, afflict, plague*:—Ic ðreáge and suinge (swinge, Cott. MSS.) ða ðe ic lufige . . . God swingeþ (swingeþ, Cott. MSS.) ǽlc bearn ðe hē underlōn wile, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 1–4. Ðone heó ǽr mid wītum swong, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Mid monnum ne biþ swungne *cum hominibus non flagellabuntur*; they are not plagued as other men, A. V., Ps. Surt. 72, 5. II. *to give a blow with the hand*:—Dæt deófol cwæð: Swingaþ hine (*St. Andrew*) on his mūð (cf. Sleáþ synnigne (*St. Andrew*) ofer scolfes mūð, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302), Blickl. Homl. 243, 2. [Wæs] sungen *exalaparetur* (cf. wæs fýstsiġenu *exalaparetur*, 32, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 75. III. without the idea of hurting, *to whip* a top, cream, etc., *beat up*:—Mid gelǽredre handa hē swang ðone top, Ap. Th. 13, 13. Genim mærcsápan and hiude meolc, mæng tōsomne and swinge, Lchdm. iii. 4, 2. Swyng, 14, 32. Nime man sealt and þreora ǽgra geolcan, swinge hit swíðe tōgaðere, 40, 22. IV. *to strike, dash*:—Hē swang ðæt týr on twā *he drove back the fire on either hand* (cf. that giswerk ward teswungan, bigan sumun lioht hiðrón an himile, Hél. 5634), Cd. Th. 29, 12; Gen. 449. V. *to beat* the wings (?):—Se fugel licgeþ lonnum fæst swíðe swingeþ *beats its wings violently* (?), Salm. Kmbl. 533; Sal. 266. Nis hearpan wyn, ne gōd hafoc geond sæl swingeþ (*flaps its wings* (?) as it sits on the perch; cf the opening lines of the Poema del Cid, where one mark of the desolation of the Cid's home is that the perches are 'sin falcones e sin adtores:' or swingeþ = *flies* (?), *soars*, v. swengan, and cf. for the idea of movement: Bigan ūst up stīgan, swang geswerk an gemang, Hél. 2243, and *Ger.* schwingen *to wing, soar*, schwinge *a wing, pinion*: *Dan.* svinge (*of a bird*) *to soar*) ne se swifta mearh burhsteð beáteþ, Beo. Th. 4520; B. 2264. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* swingan: *O. Frs.* swinga.] v. be-, ge-, of-swingan: swengan.

swinge, swynge (*both forms occur in the Pastoral*), an; *f. A stripe, stroke.* I. literal, *a stroke with a scourge or rod*:—Scs. Petrus hine mid grimmum swingum swong and þreáde (*flagellis artioribus afficiens*) . . . Cwæþ him eác tō: 'Ic bende and swingan (*vincula, verbera*) ðrowade' . . . Ða wæs Laurentius mid ðæs Apostoles swingum (*flagellis*) swíþe gebylded; cwom and eáwde mid hū miclum swingum (*verberibus*) hē ðreád wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 12–24. Bedríre hine (*a* wītepeów, v. Grmm. R. A. 703) tō swingum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 10: 54; Th. i. 138, 4. Ða hālgan men geðafedon on ðisse worlde monige swyngean and monige bendas and carcernu *sancti verbera experti, inuiper et vincula et carcere*, Past. 30; Swt. 205, 12. II. metaphorical, *chastisement, afflicting stroke*:—Geféged tō ðæm gefōgstānum ou ðære Godes ceastre būtan dæm hiewete ǽlcre suingean (swingan, Cott. MSS.) *sine disciplinae percussione*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 20. Sunu mīn ne āgíemeleása ðū Godes suingan (swingan, Cott. MSS.) *fili mi, noli negligere disciplinam Domini*. Swt. 253, 2. Ic neósiu in swingum (*verberibus*) synne heara, Ps. Surt. 88, 33. [With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in the face, Destr. Tr. 1271. *O. H. Ger.* swinga *flagellum: Ger.* schwinge *a winnow, fan.*] v. sweng, *and next word.*

swingel[l], e; *and* swingel[l e, an; *f.* I. literal, (a) *a stripe, stroke*:—Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre, ðæt is, him síge on swingella wracu (*verberum vindicta*). Gif hē þurh ða swingella ne biþ geriht . . . , R. Ben. 52, 6–8. Mid teartum swingellum *acribus verberibus*, 54, 4. Geswenctе on bendum and on swingelum (swinglum, MSS. C. V.) for ðam sōþan geleáfan, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 27. Swinglum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9, MSS. B. H. Wé witun ðē nellan on belǽdan swincgla ūs *inferre plagas nobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 24. (b) *a scourging, whipping, flogging*:—Gif hwā his hýde forwyrce and cirican geierne sié him sió swingelle (swingle, MS. B.) forgifen *if any one incur the punishment of flogging, and run to a church, let the flogging be remitted to him*, L. In. 5; Th. i. 104, 16. Hyne Drihten þreáde mid þearlwýslícere swingle. Ða eode hē tō ðam bysceope . . . and hym eówde da lǽla ðæra(-e?) swingellan ðe hē from Dryhtne onfēng, Shrn. 98, 14–18. Hē wende ðæt hē mid swinglan (*verberibus*) sceolde ða ārnēdnesse his heortan ānescian . . . Hē hine mid tintregum and mid swinglan oferswīþan ne mihte, Bd. i, 7: S. 477, 43–478, 2. Hié hine swingaþ . . . and ǽfter ðære swinglan hié hine ofsleáþ, Blickl. Homl. 15, 11. Hē lichamlīce wrace mid swingelle þolige *vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. 48, 12. Ðonne āh se teónd āne swingellan (swingelan, MSS. B. H.) æt him (*the* wītepeów), L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Gif hwylc wīf hire wífman swingþ and heó þurh ða swingle wyrd deád *si mulier aliqua ancillam suam flagellis verberaverit, et ex illa verberatione moriatur*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 184, 1. Hē hire swingele behēt, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 69. (c) *a scourge, rod, whip*:—Swinela *palmarum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 40. (d) *a swingle, a stick to beat flax* [cf. a swinglestok *pessel*, the swingle *le pesselin*, to swingle the flax *estonger vostre lyn*, Wrt. Voc. i. 152, 39–44. A swyngelstok *excussorium, excudia*, Wülck. Gl. 581, 30: *studia*, 614, 1. A swyndylstoc *excudilium*, a swyndillland *excudium*, 696, 7, 8. I bete and swyngylle flax, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 34. See also Cath. Angl. 374–5 and the notes there. Cf. *Du.* zwingelen *to beat flax*. Halliwell gives *swingel* as a name in several dialects for the part of the flail that strikes the corn, and *batillus* is translated by a belle clapere *vel* swyngell, Wülck. 567, 39]:—Ic ða swingle (*but* sþinle, MS. O.; and the Latin text is *proiiciens quam gestabam colum*) mē fram āwearp, ðe ic seldon gewunode on handa tō hæbbene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 367. II. figurative, *chastisement, affliction*:—Wé scylen beón on disse ældeódignesse ūtane beheáwene mid suingellan . . . ðætte suā hwæt suā nū on ūs unnytes sié ðætte ðæt āceorfe sió suingelle from ūs *nunc foris per flagella tundimur . . . quatenus quidquid in nobis est superfluum, modo percussio resecet*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18–22. Dæt sār ðære suingellan (swingellan, Cott. MSS.) dissa woruldbroca, Swt. 259, 2. Balthasar næs gemyndig his fæder swingle, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 27. Ða ðe him ondrǽdaþ Godes swingellan . . . ða ðe sūā āheardode beóþ ðæt hié mon mid nānre swingellan gebētan ne mæg, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 1–9. Ic eom nū tō swingellan gearu *ego in flagella paratus sum*, Ps. Th. 37, 17. Manifealde synt synfulra manna swingellan, 31, 12. Swingellan, 34, 15. Swyngla, Ps. Spl. 72, 5. Swinla *flagra*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 24. On swingelum *in verberibus*, Ps. Spl. 88, 32: Homl. Th. i. 578, 25. Swinglum, Ps. Th. 88, 29. God ðurh mislice swingla his folces synna gehǽlþ, Homl. Th. i. 472, 12. v. wind-swingla, *and preceding word.*

swingere, es; *m. One who scourges*:—Nū ic (*mead*) eom bindere and swingere, sóna weorpere, Exon. Th. 409, 26; Rä. 28, 7.

swinglung, e; *f. Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo* [cf. swingan, though the verb does not seem much used in the sense of modern *swing*. For the idea of *turning round*, seen in *vertigo*, cf. the following: He dude fore of his cnihtes forte turnen þat hweol . . . ant het swingen hit swiftliche abuten ant tidliche turneu, Jul. 58, 5. *See also* swengan, geswing]:—Swinglung *scottomia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 20. Ðām mannum ðe swinclunge (swinglunge, MS. B.) þrowiaþ, Lchdm. i. 344, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* svingla *to rove*: *Dan.* svingle *to reel*; svingel *giddy*. Cf. too *O. H. Ger.* swintilunga *vertigo.*]

swin-haga, an; *m. An enclosure for swine*:—In ðone swínhagan; of swínhagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 18, 33: 399, 35.

swin-lica, an; *m. The figure of a swine or boar*:—Wǽpna smið ðone helm) besette swínlícum, Beo. Th. 2910; B. 1453. v. swín, II.

swin[n], es; *m. Sound, melody*:—Swin, sang *melodia* (*Wright gives* swinsang *melodio*; *perhaps* swinsung *should be read, but see the following gloss*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 28. Swinne ł sangge *melodia*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 41. Swinn, dreám *melodiam*, 515, 42. [*From the same root as Latin* sonus?] v. ge-swin, *and following words; and* cf. hlyn[n], hlynsian *for similar formation.*

swinsian; *p.* ode *To make a* (*pleasing*) *sound, make melody or music*:—Se fugel swinsaþ and singeþ swegle tōgeánes *incipit illa sacri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam*, Exon. Th. 206, 9; Ph. 124: 207, 11; Ph. 140. Swinsaþ sibgedryht swēga mǽste, 239, 8; Ph. 618. On psalterio ðe him swynsaþ ott on *the psaltery that oft makes music to him*, Ps. Th. 143, 10. Frætwe mīne (*the swan's*) swinsiaþ, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 8; Rä. 8, 7: 55, 17; Cri. 885. Wit song āhōfan hlūde bi hearpan, hleóþor swinsade, 325, 2; Vid. 105: 353, 47; Reim. 29. Ðǽr wæs hælepa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode *(a cheerful sound arose)*, word wǽron wynsume, Beo. Th. 1227; B. 611. Sǽ swinsade *the sea made its music* (*but see* swinsung, II), Elen. Kmbl. 479; El. 240. Hearpan hlyn, swinsigende swēg, Cd. Th. 66, 8; Gen. 1081.

swinsung, e; *f.* I. *melody, harmony*:—Suinsung *armonia*, Wrt.

Voc. ii. 100, 62: *melodium*, 113, 79. Dreám, swinsunge (-c?) *armonia*, 3, 29: 90, 61. Swinsung, Hpt. Gl. 498, 63. Gedrémere swinsunge *consona melodia*, 519, 6: *consona vocis harmonia* (*mo nlatione*), 467, 9. Wensumne swinsunge ł dréam *melodiam*. 438, 8. Bebudon him gif hé mihte dæt hé in swinsunge leofsanges dæt gehwyrfde *praecipientes ei, si posset, hunc in modulationem carminis transferre*, Bd. 4, 24: S. 597, 35. Swinsunga *melos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 27. **II.** *sound* that is not harmonious:—Swinsunge sæs *sonitus maris*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 25. Wið éarena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse *for singing in the ears and hardness of hearing*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 23.

swinsung-cræft, es; *m. Music*:—Swinsungcræft *musicam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 29.

swio-, swió-. v. sweo-, sweó-.

swipa, swipe. v. swipu.

swipian, sweopian; *p.* ode *To scourge, strike, beat, lash*:—Hafaþ hé gyrde lange and ðone feónd sweopaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185, MS. A.; Sal. 92. Rodor swipode meredeáda mæst *the destroying sea lashed the skies*, Cd. Th. 207, 8; Exod. 463. [*Icel.* swipa *to whip*; *to move swiftly*] v. swippan.

swipor; *adj. Astute, cunning*:—Reáfaþ se snáw swíðor mycle ðonne se swinga (swíðra, Kmbl., *but see* Anglia i. 151) níð. Salm. Kmbl. 616; Sal. 307. [Swypyr or delyvyr *agilis*, swypyr and slydyr *labilis*, Prompt. Parv. 484. Cf. *Icel.* svipall *shifty*.] v. ge-swipor (*misprinted* ge-swip), -swiporness.

swippan; *p.* te *To scourge, beat, strike*:—Hafaþ hé gyrde lange and ðone feónd swipeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. [The verb seems to be not uncommon in later English in the sense *to strike*, and also in that of *to move quickly* (Layamon also uses the noun *swipe* a stroke):—He his sweord up ahof and adun sloh (swipte, 2nd. MS.), Laym. 23962. He braid ut his sweord and him to sweinde (swipte to þan kinge, 2nd MS.), 27627. He hine adun swipte, 16518. He his sword swipte mid maine, 23978. He swipte þat hæfued of, 21425. Ich wulle his heuedˉ of swippen, 878. He lette his sword adun swippen (hit adun swipte, 2nd MS.), 16510. Ine swifte wateres þe þet is isundred he is sone iswipt forð, A. R. 252, 20. He swipte hire of þ heaued *decollavit eam*, Kath. 2452. Heo swipten of mid sweord hire heaued *gladio percussa*, 2179. When þe saul fra þe body swippes, Pr. C. 2196. See also Halliwell's Dict. *swippe*, and cf. *Dan.* svippe *to smack, crack* a whip: *Ger.* schwippen *to whip*. Cf. also *swingan* and words related to it for connection of the ideas of striking and moving.] v. swipian.

swipu, e; swipu(-e), an; *f.*: swipa (?), an; *m.* **I.** literal, *a scourge, whip, rod*:—Suibæ *mastigia*, Txts. 78, 641. Swipe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 22. Swipa (-u?) *anguilla* vel *scutica*, i. 21, 16. Sweopan *fla[g]ri*, ii. 37, 64. Áwundenre swipan, suiopan *verbere torto*, Txts. 104, 1051. Nim merewínes fel, wyrc tó swipan, swing mid ðone man, Lchdm. ii. 334, 2. Dám gelíc ðe Crist ádræfde mid swipe of ðam temple, L. Ælfc. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 21. Suiopan, suipan *mastigium*, Txts. 77, 1276. Swipan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 26. Hé worhte swipan (suuopa, Lind.: swiopa, Rush.) of strengon *flagellum de funiculis*, Jn. Skt. 2, 15. Sweopan. Salm. Kmbl. 219; Sal. 109. Hé worhte áne swipe of rápum, Homl. Th. i. 406, 7. Leádene swipa and ðóre gepílede swipa wurdon ford áborene, 424, 20. Swipena *flagrorum*, i. *flagellorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 30: Hpt. Gl. 487, 58. Swipum *mastigiis*, *flagris*, 487, 49: *flagris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 70. Suiopum, 108, 74. Mid sweopum sleán, Exon. Th. 88, 18; Cri. 1442. Mid sweopum swingan, 253, 30; Jul. 188. Sweopum seolfrenum, Salm. Kmbl. 287; Sal. 143. Hí hine swungon mid ísenum swipum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 23. Mid swiopum (suuippum, Lind.) gídorscenne *flagellis caesum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 15. **I a.** *that with which a stroke is struck, a sword* (?), *a javelin* (?):—Swypu *romphea*, Germ. 398, 189. Frome folctogan faraþ him tógegnes, habbaþ leóht speru langne sceaftas, swídmóde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, deórra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 243; Sal. 121. **II.** figurative, *affliction, chastisement*:—Swipu ne geneálæcþ ðínum getealde *flagellum non appropinquabit tabernaculo tuo*, Ps. Lamb 90, 10. Ne mæg heard sweopa weordan húse ðínum on neáweste, Ps. Th. 90, 10. Dære uplecan dréa sweopon *supernae flagella districtionis*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Ic wylle swingan eów mid ðám smeartestum swipum, dæt is, ic witnige eów mid ðám wyrstan wíte, Wulfst. 295, 11. Synna suippum, Rtt. 42, 21. Suyppa ðínes uraðdo, 8, 35. Svuipa, 41, 35. Syppo, 15, 25. Swipa *mastigias*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 27. [Gef he fend were, me sceolden eter gæt þemete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen, O. E. Homl. i. 231, 21. Crist wrohte an swepe, Orm. 15562. *Icel.* svipa *a whip*: *Ger.* schwippe *a lash, switch*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* sweype for a top, or scoorge *flagellum*.] v. preceding word.

swira, -swiria. v. sweora, ge-swiria *consobrinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 73.

swirman; *p.* de *To swarm* (of bees):—Ðonne hí (*bees*) swirman, Lchdm. i. 384, 23.

swital (-el). v. sweotol.

switan (?); *p.* swát *in* for-switan *to exhaust, impair, impoverish* land (?):—Ðe lond æt Moran ic mid mínre wífe bigat, and ic it síðen náwer ne forswát (-swác?) ne forspilde, Chart. Th. 584, 5. v. swátlan.

swíþ; *adj.* **I.** *strong*, (1) of persons or personifications:—Metod mihtum swíð, Cd. Th. 233, 32; Dan. 284: Andr. Kmbl. 2415; An. 1209: Exon. Th. 45, 8; Cri. 716. Ðý læs hé for wlence. mon móde swíð, of gemete hweorfe, 294, 34; Cra. 25. Hwæt wæs ðé, sáe swíþa? forðwan fluge ðú swá? Ps. Th. 113, 5. Wyrd seó swíþe, 477, 16; Ruin. 25: Salm. Kmbl. 586; Sal. 442. Hé tóswengde þurh swídes meaht líges leóman, Exon. Th. 189, 14; Az. 59. Æðune hæfde hé swá swíðne geworhtne, swá mihtigne on his módgeþohte, Cd. Th. 16, 33; Gen. 252. Hí swíðra oferstág weard, Exon. Th. 110, 3; Gú. 201. Bíþ seó módor frommast and swíþost, 493, 1; Rä. 81, 23. (2) of things, (*a*) in reference to material things, (*a*) *producing a powerful effect*:—Swíð drenc wiþ áswollenum milte, Lchdm. ii. 256, 14. Ofgeót ðás wyrte mid swíþe beóre . . . wyl on swíþum beóre, 358, 14, 18. Stenc swíþra swæcca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 358, 15; Pa. 46. Gif ðú wolde dæt sió sealf swíðre sié, Lchdm. ii. 84, 8. Wylle swíþre medo . . . Wyrc swíðran (*the draught*), gif hé wille, 270, 7, 16. (*β*) *strong, violent* (of wind, stream, etc.):—Swíþe hlimman *torrens*, Ps. Th. 125, 4. Gif swíþra wind árás *si flatus venti major adsurgeret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. (*γ*) *strong, not easily broken*:—Swíðne bogan, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (*b*) of immaterial things:—Ealdfeónda níd, searocræftum swíð, Exon. Th. 110, 25; Gú. 113. Wæs dæt gewin tó swýd, tó láð and longsum, Beo. Th. 385; B. 191: 6163; B. 3085. Mid ðám swíðan welme háthéortnesse, Met. 25, 46. Intó ðý swíðan slépe, Blickl. Homl. 205, 4. Þurh ða swíðan miht, Cd. Th. 237, 24; Dan. 342. Se willa biþ ðonne strengra ðonne dæt gecynd. Hwílum biþ se willa swíþra ðonne dæt gecynd, hwílum dæt gecynd ofercymiþ ðone willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 11. Dæt swýðre mægen wæteres, Ps. Th. 123, 4. ¶ *Swíþ* occurs often as part of proper names, either as the first or second element, v. Txts. 625, col. 1. **II.** The comparative is used where later English uses *right* (hand, side, etc.):—Swíðra *dexter*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 1. (1) With a noun:—Ðín swýðre eáge, ðín swíðre hand, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 29, 30. Ðú smítst ofer Aarones swýðre eáre . . . and dæs swýðran fótes micclan tán, Ex. 29, 20. Hé sette his da swíþran and hine on dæt heálod, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 19. Hé sette Ephraim on his swíðran hand . . . and Mannases on his winstran hand, dæt wæs on Israhéles swíðran healfe . . . Hé hefde ða his swíðran hand ofer Ephraimes heáfod, Gen. 48, 13, 14. Drihten mé ys on ða swýþran healfe, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 20. Ðú nymst ðone swýðran bóh, Ex. 29, 21. Gif hwá ðé slá on ðín swýðre wenge, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. (2) Used without a noun. *the right hand, the right*:—Godes swýðra(-e?) forbeád Abrahame dæt hé his suuu ne ofslóge, ac funde him ánne ram, Prud. 1 b. Dæne ðín seó swíðre sette *quam plantavit dextera tua*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tó swýðran *a dextris*, Ps. Spl. 15, 8. Hí ásetton hreód on hys swíðran, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29. Ic sceáwade on ða swýðran *considerabam ad dexteram*. Ps. Th. 141, 4. Æt swýþrum þearfan *a dexteris pauperis*, Ps. Spl. 108, 30. Fram swýðrum ðínum *a dextris tuis*, 90, 7. [*Goth.* swinþs: *O. Sax.* swíði: *O. Frs.* swíth: *M. H. Ger.* swinde, swint *strong, quick*: *Ger.* ge-schwind: *Icel.* svinr, sviðr *quick, wise*] v. earm-, for-, mód-, ofer-, un-swíþ.

swíðan; *p.* de; *but a strong form* swád *also occurs*. **I.** *to make strong, give strength to, strengthen, support*:—Leng ne woldon Elamitarna aldor swíðan folcgestreónum, Cd. Th. 119, 16; Gen. 1980. Ongan Abimæleh Abraham swíðan weruldgestreónum, 164, 18; Gen. 2716. Swá reordode manna mildost míhtum swíðed, 213, 9; Exod. 549. **II.** *to be strong, exercise strength, prevail* (?):—Ic oforswíðrode ágen ł ongén ł swád (= oferswád? v. ofer-swíðan) hine *praevalui adversus eum*, Ps. Lamb. 12, 5. v. for-, ge-, ofer-, þurh-swíðan; swíðian.

swíðe; *adv. Very, much, exceedingly*:—Tó ðam swíðe *in tantum*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 34. Tó ðan swýðe *adeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 5. **I.** with adjectives, (1) of quantity:—Mid swíþe manigre swétnesse, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11: 11, 1; Fox 32, 34. Swíþe feáwa manna ongit, 19; Fox 70, 12. Swíðe lytle fiorme, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. (2) of quality:—Hé bíþ ðæra suíde gemyndig, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 20. Ða swíðe swígean *nimis taciti*, 23; Swt. 174, 24. Swíþe heá dúne, Blickl. Homl. 27, 16. Ús is swíþe uncúþ, 51, 35. Hé wæs swíðe welig *dives erat valde*, Lk. Skt. 18, 23. **II.** with adverbs or adverbial phrases:—Swíðe oft, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 9. Dæt his láreów hine suíde lythwón gemyndgige, 31; Swt. 207, 4. Ða wundrade ic swíðe swíðe, pref.; Swt. 5, 19. Swíðe ðearle *vehementer nimis*, Gen. 17, 2. Drinc swýþe þearle, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Swíþe cáþe . . . swíþe raþe, Blickl. Homl. 21, 17, 21. Swíþe lytelíce, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 11. **II a.** in the superlative, *chiefly, especially, mostly*:—Seó bóc (*St. John's gospel*) hrepaþ swýðost ymbe Cristes godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 70, 1. Hwíþer wilt ðú né swíþost lædan *whither especially wilt thou lead me?* Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 5. Þurh ofermétto ealra swíðost *most of all through pride*, Cd. Th. 22, 8; Gen. 337. Swíþost hé for ðider for ðæm horschwælum *it was chiefly on account of the walruses that he went thither*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Swíðost hys spéda hý forspendaþ mid ðam langan legere, 21, 8. Dæs hé wæs eallcs swíþost tó hergenne, dæt . . . *he was to be praised most of all for this, that* . . ., Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Smíre hine mid hrýþeres oþþe swíðost mid oxan geallan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. **III.** with verbs, intensifying their force:—Ne dæt swíþe tó wundrianne is *it is not much to be wondered at*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 24. Ða arn dæt wíf swíðe *then the woman ran fast*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 650. Ælmyssan sylle hé

swýde *eleemosynas reddat largiter*, L. Eccl. C. 3; Th. ii. 136, 34. Þicge hit swýde. Lchdm. i. 80, 19. Seód swýþe and ete swýþe *cook thoroughly and eat largely*, 82, 1. Dæt Drihten swóre ád swíde *solemnly swore an oath*, Wulfst. 209, 27. Dæt wé his tó suíde ne gítseden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 18. Drihten is þearle swíþe tó herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18. Hé þearle swíþe wearþ gegladod, 438, 27. Swá swýþe swá hé dam cyninge wæs líciende, swá swýþe hé him sylfum mislícade, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Mé swá swýþe ne lyst, swá . . . , Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 18. Hí swíþor clypodon *illi magis clamabant*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Nis dé náuht swíþor *nothing affects you more*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 8; 7, tit.; Fox x, 13. Wé nellaþ be dám ná swíðor áwritan *we will not write further about them*, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 20. Wé willaþ furðor ymbe dás emnihte swíðor sprecan . . . Embe dis wé sprecaþ eft swíðor *we will say more about it later on*, Lchdm. iii. 240, 1, 7. Ða bróþra óþra weorca swýðor gýmdon *paid more attention to other works*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 30. Swá hé him swíþor bebeád swá hí swíðor bodedon *quanto eis praecipiebat, tanto magis plus praedicabant*, Mk. Skt. 7, 36. Wæs hé swá micle swíðor on his móde gedréfed, swá his mód ær swíðor tó dám weruld-sælþum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 27. Bíþ dý heardra de hit sæ-streámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 10; Gen. 1326. Dém módum de hí willaþ swíþost beswícan *the minds that they will most completely deceive*, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 12. Dá hé hí swíðost forslagen hæfde *when he had inflicted a most severe defeat upon them*, 16, 2; Fox 54, 2. Dá hí swíðost worhton *when they were working hardest*, Homl. Th. i. 22, 22. Donne heó blêwþ swíðust *when it is in fullest blossom*, Lchdm. i. 160, 14. Forlætan unnytte ymbhogan swá hé swíþost mihte *as much as ever he could*, Bt. 35, tit.; Fox xvi. 27. Hiora scamiaþ swíþust ealles dá tó Sione hete swíðost hæfdon, Ps. Th. 128, 3. Swýþust ealra, 108, 28. Næfde se here Angelcynn ealles for swíðe gebrocod; ac hié wæron micle swíþor gebrocede mid ceápes cwilde and monna; ealles swíþost mid dæm dæt manige dara sélestena cynges þéna fordférdon, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29–32. [The word is common in Middle English. *O. Sax.* swído: *O. Frs.* swíthe.] v. efen-, for-, ofer-, un-swíðe.

swídestre, v. ofer-swídestre.

swíþfæstness, e; *f. Violence, force*:—Þurh swíðfæstnesse his gebohtes *prae violentia cogitationis suae*, L. Eccl. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 27.

swíþ-feorm; *adj.* I. *abounding in substance*:—Him dá Abraham gewát ágnet lándan golde and seolfre swíðfeorm and gesélig (cf. gewiton him ágnta lándan, feoh and feorme, 99, 22; Gen. 1650), Cd. Th. 106, 12; Gen. 1770. II. *producing abundant sustenance, very fruitful*:—Beóþ góde wíngeardas and swíþfeorme maunum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. III. *violent*. v. next word:—Ic (*a storm*) wide fére swíþ and swíþfeorm, Exon. Th. 386, 35; Rä. 4, 72. Cf. swíþ-from.

swíþ-feormende *growing violent*:—Ða swíþfeormende *crudescentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 23; 19, 42.

swíþ-ferhþ; *adj.* I. *of strong mind* or *soul*:—Snotor and swýð-ferhð (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1656; B. 826. Swíðferhþe (*Beowulf's companions*), 990; B. 493. Hwæt swíðferhdum (*the Danes*) sélest wære tó gefremmanne, 348; B. 173. II. *of violent mind, violent, impetuous*:—Geswearc ða swíðferð (*Juliana's father*), Exon. Th. 247, 13; Jul. 78. Oft bemearn swíðferhdes (*Sigemund*) síd snotor ceorl monig, Beo. Th. 1820; B. 908.

swíþ-ferom. v. next word.

swíþ-from; *adj. Exceedingly strong, of great energy*:—Hé (*the Deity*) bíþ á rice ofer heofenstólas heágum þrymmum sódfæst and swíð-from (-ferom, MS.; *but see also* swíþ-feorm) sweglbósmas heóld, Cd. Th. 1, 17; Gen. 9. Cf. Mín geswíþfroma (*addressing the Deity*), Auglia xii. 508, 1. v. next word.

swíþfromlice; *adv. Strenuously, with great energy*:—Suíðfromlíce *naviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 58.

swíþ-hwæt; *adj. Very strong*, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 13; Rún. 5. v. rád; *f.*

Swíþ-hún, es; *m. St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, in which see he succeeded Helmstan, who died* 852. *In one MS. of the A. S. Chronicle, under the year* 861, *is the entry*:—Hér fordférde S. Swíðún biscop, Erl. 71, 20; *but in a charter of* 863, Swíðhún episcopus *is given as one of the witnesses*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 22. *The name occurs often in the same connection in previous years* [For an account of him see Earle's Gloucester Fragments, and for the complete homily of which a fragment is given in that work, see Homl. Skt. vol. i. No. 21]:—Des Swýðún wæs bisceop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Se árwurða Swýðún (Swíðhún, Gloucester Frg.), 23. Æt Swýðúnes (Swíðhúnes, G. F.) byrgene, 98. Se smid andwyrde dam árwurðan Swýðúne (Swíðhúne, G. F.), 29. ¶ *For the name where there is no reference to the saint*, cf. dæt swíðhúninegland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 243, 10. Ab aquilone habens terminum sunealaune fluminis, a plaga oriente suíðhúninglond, a parte occidentali ealhfeót, ab austro sighearding méduue ond eac suíth-húninglond, 250, 9–12.

swíþ-hycgende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Of strong purpose*:—Scealc monig swídhicgende, Beo. Th. 1842; B. 919. Mágas dara swíðhicgendra, 2036; B. 1016.

swíðian; *p.* ode. I. *to be or become strong, to prevail*:—Strangadan, swíðodon *invalescebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 6. Strangedon, swíþedon, 46, 49. Ne wæs dæt tó wundrianne deáh de dæs cyninges béne dá hé mid Drihtne rícsade mid hine swíþode and genge wære *nec mirandum preces regis illius iam cum Domino regnantis, multum valere apud eum*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 19. II. *to make firm, to fix*:—Suíðigaþ *figite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 68. Swíþiaþ, 35, 60. v. for-swíðan (*under which* for-swíðede *is wrongly put*); swíðan.

swíþ-líc; *adj.* I. *very great, exceedingly great*:—Swíðlíc *grande, magnum*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 41. Samson gelæhte dá sweras mid swíðlícre mihte and slóh hí tógædere *Samson apprehendens ambas columnas concussit fortiter columnas*, Jud. 16, 29. Hig cumaþ mid swíðlícum æhtum (*cum magna substantia*), Gen. 15, 14. II. with the idea of violent disturbance, *violent, strong* (of storm, wind, etc.):—Reóhnys swýðlíc *tempestas valida*, Ps. Lamb. 49, 3. Swégde swíðlíc wind of dam wéstene, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Heard gebrec, swár and swíðlíc, swégdynna mæst, Exon. Th. 59, 19; Cri. 955. For swíþlícum réne, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17. Wid swíðlícne flówsan dæs sædes, Lchdm. i. 220, 3. On wæterum swýðlícum *in aquis vehementibus*, Cant. Moys. 10. Hi sáwon swíðlíce rénas, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 22. III. of energetic, violent action, *vehement, violent*:—Wid swíðlícne hracan, Lchdm. i. 270, 2. Him swyrdgeswing swíþlíc eówdon weras, Judth. Thw. 25, 3; Jud. 240. IV. of that which affects the senses or the feelings, *strong, intense, severe*:—Næfre dú dæs swíðlíc sár gegcarwast, dæt dú mec onwende worda dissa, Exon. Th. 246, 1; Jul. 55. Da téd cwaciaþ on swíðlícum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 27. Donne hé on sumura for swíðlícre hátan geteórud byþ, Lchdm. i. 226, 22. Deós wyrt is háttre gecynde and swýðlícre, 230, 11. Strang tó swíðlícum drencum, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 15. God him sende swíðlíce ógan týn cinna wíta, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. V. of feeling, or emotion, *intense, vehement*:—Hé mid swíðlícum luste his lífes gewilnode, Homl. Th. i. 86, 19. On swíðlícre blisse *in jubilo*, Ps. Lamb. 46, 6. VI. of discipline or conduct, *stern, severe, strict*:—Cildru behófiaþ swíðlícere steóre, Homl. Th. ii. 324. 33. Hé munucregol gesette mid swýðlícre drohtnunge, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 6.

swíþlice; *adv.* I. *very greatly, exceedingly*:—Se déma wundrode swíðlíce (*vehementer*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 14. Swá sárige on hiora móde and swá swíðlíce gedréfed *permotae*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 30. Ic wát dæt dú woldest swíþe swíþlíce beón onáled *quanto ardore flagrares*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 3. Dá wunode se hálga wer on ancerlífe swíðlíce stíde, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 7. II. *powerfully, energetically, strongly*:—Mé þincþ dæt dín gecynd and dín gewuna flíte swíþe swíþlíce wið dæm dysige, Bt. 26, 4; Fox 178, 28. III. *sternly, strictly, severely*:—Hwílum lídelíce tó dréatianne, hwílum suíðlíce and stræclíce tó dráfianne, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Þe king him answerede swideliche fære, Laym. 4421. *O. Sax.* swídlíko (éd giswerian).]

swíþlicness, e; *f. Excess*; nimietas, R. Ben. Interl. 73, 7.

swíþ-mihtig; *adj. Exceedingly mighty, of great might*:—Gesamninnga swíðmihtigra *synagoga potentium*, Ps. Th. 85, 13.

swíþ-mód; *adj.* I. in a good sense, (a) *great-souled, magnanimous, stout-hearted*:—Com dá tó lande lídmanna helm (*Beowulf*) swíðmód swymman, Beo. Th. 3252; B. 1624. Swíðmód cyning, Cd. Th. 222, 5; Dan. 100; 225, 29; Dan. 161; 244, 18; Dan. 450. (b) *stern-minded*:—Á done feónd swíðmód swíþeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 185; Sal. 92. Folctogan faraþ him tógeánes, habbaþ swíðmóde sweopan, swenga ne wyrnaþ, 243; Sal. 121. II. in a bad sense, *of violent mind, arrogant, haughty, high-minded*:—Dryhtguman síne drencte mid wíne swíþmód (cf. stíþmoda, i. 19) sinces brytta (*Holofernes*). Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 30: 26, 22; Jud. 340. Swíðmód cyning (*Nebuchadnezzar after putting the three children in the furnace*), Cd. Th. 233, 1; Dan. 269: (*the king at the time of the dream; cf.* hé wæs wid God scyldig, 250, 20; Dan. 549), 249, 12; Dan. 529. Weard hé swíðmód in sefan for dære sundorgife de him God sealde. 254, 3; Dan. 606. v. next word.

swíþmódness, e; *f. Greatness of soul, magnanimity*:—Be sigerfestnisse and swíþmódnisse úses Drihtnes mid dæm hé da háþnan ofercom, Anglia xi. 173, 12. Ne mágon hý dære tuugan gerecnisse ne hire mægnes swíðmódnisse áspyrian. Salm. Kmbl. 150, 4.

swíþness, e; *f. Strength, violence*:—Cyles swíþness *frigoris nimietas*, Anglia xiii. 397, 458. v. ofer-swíþness.

swíðor, swíðra, swíðrian. v. swíde, swíþ, II, swéðrian.

swíðrian; *p.* ode. I. *to become or be stronger, to prevail*:—Dæt wæter swíðrode swíde ofer da eordan *aquae praevaluerunt nimis super terram*, Gen. 7, 19. Se hunger þearle swíðrode *praevaluerat fames in terra*, 12, 10. Hé swýðrode on ídelnysse his *praevaluit in vanitate ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9. Saulus nícclum swýðrode *Saul increased the more in strength* (A. V. Acts 9, 22), Homl. Th. i. 388, 3. Hyra stefna swíðredon *invallescebant voces eorum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 23. II. *to avail*:—Seó hálwende onsægdedness[e] tó écre álýsnesse swíþrade and fromade *sacrificium salutare ad redemptionem valeret*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 28. Swíþrian *valere*, swíþrigende *valens*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 3, 5. v. ofer-swíðrian.

swíþ-snel; *adj. Very quick*:—Sum biþ swíðsnel, hafaþ searolíc gomen gleódæda, leóht and leoþuwác, Exon. Th. 298, 8; Crä. 82.

swíþ-sprecol; *adj. Proud in speech, speaking proud things*:—Ða swíðsprecelan tungan *linguam magniloquam*, Ps. Lamb. 11, 4.

swíþ-stincende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Emitting a strong scent*:—Swíþstincendre *flagrantior*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 29.

swíþ-strang; *adj. Of great strength* or *force*. v. next word.

swíþ-stríme; *adj. Having a strong stream*:—Ðá com hé tó swíþstrémre (swíðstrangre, MS. B.) eá *pervenit ad flumen meatu rapidissimo*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 4.

swíþ-swége; *adj. High-sounding, heroic* (verse):—Swíðswégum metrum *heroico hexametro*, Ptd. Gl. 440, 12. Mid swíðswíum (= -swégum?) sangum dreámes *dulcisonis* (*jucundis*) *melodiae*, 416, 1.

swíþ-swíge; *adj. Taciturn, too silent*:—Ða suíðsuígean (swíðe swígean, Cott. MSS.) ða felaðelspréccæn *nimis taciti, multiloquio vacantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 24.

swí-tíma, switol. v. swíg-tíma, sweotol.

swíð, e; *f. A spasm*:—Hranmа *vel* swíung *spasmos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 21.

swodrian; *p.* ode *To get drowsy, fall asleep*:—Ic hnæppode and ic swodrode *ego dormivi et soporatus sum*, Ps. Spl. 3, 5. [In his chaire he sat longe . . . a lutel he bigan to swoudri as a slep him nome. Þo þoȝte him in his swoudringe þat a whit coluere com, L. S. 439, 268. Cf. A day as he wery was, and a suddrynge him nome . . . Seyn Cutbert to him com, R. Glouc. 264. 22. Halliwell gives *zwodder* = drowsy, dull, as a West-country word.] v. swaðrian, swedrian.

swōg. v. swég.

swōgan; *p.* sweóg; *pp.* swógen. **I.** *to make a sound, move with noise, rush, roar* (of wind, water, flame):—Swógaþ windas, blǽwaþ brecende bearhtma mǽste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Frætwe míne (*a swan*) swógaþ hlúde, 390, 7; Rä. 8, 7. Drihten iét willeburnan on worulde þringan, égorstreámas swógan, Cd. Th. 83, 5; Gen. 1375. Fýr swógende, 154, 17; Gen. 2557. Swógende lég, Beo. Th. 6282; B. 3145. Swógende *strepente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 72. Ðǽm swógendum, hleóðregendum *argutis*, 5, 36: 86, 74. **II.** fig. *to move with violence, enter with force, invade*. v. in-swógennes:—Dæt nǽnig bisceop óþres bisceopscíre on swóge *ut nullus episcoporum parochiam alterius invadat*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 32. [Þe soun of our souerayn þen swey in his ere, Allit. Pms. 104, 429. Cf. the noun in Mid. E. *swoughe, swoghe* = noise, e. g. of the see he herde a swoghe (Halliwell's Dict. q. v.), modern *sough* of the wind. But both verb and noun are used in the sense of swoon; for the verb v. geswógen, and as later instances swownide, A. R. 288, 25; he feol iswowen (-swoȝe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3074; for the noun see Stratmann and Halliwell. *O. Sax.* swógan:—Swógan quam engil, faran au feðerhamon, Hél. 5798.] v. á-, ofer-, þurh-swógan; swégan.

swógenness, swógung. v. in-swógenness, ge-swógung.

swōl, es; *m.* (?), *n.* (?) *Heat, burning*:—Suól *chaumos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 75. Swól *camos*, 17, 8: i. 288, 41. Suóle *caumati*, ii. 103, 31. Swóle *caumatæ*, 22, 21. **I.** of the heat of fire:—Hé (*the phenix*) somnaþ swóles láfe, gegæddraþ bán gebrosnad æfter bǽlþrǽce, Exon. Th. 216, 16; Ph. 269. On swóle byrneþ þurh fýres feng fugel mid neste, 212, 23; Ph. 214. **II.** of the sun's heat:—Hé swá swíþe swǽte swá hé in swóle (*caumate*) middes sumeres wǽre, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 30 MS. T. **III.** of feverish heat:—Sió ungemetlíce hǽto ðæs miltes cymþ of feferes swóle, Lchdm. ii. 244, 6. Hú se háta maga swól þrowaþ, 160, 5: 194, 12. [Cf. *Du.* zwoel *sultry*.] v. swólig.

swólgettan; *p.* te *To swallow, take into the throat*:—Ðonne sceal mon done geagl swillan gelóme on dære ádle (*quinsy*), and swolgettan eced wiþ sealt gemenged, Lchdm. ii. 48, 16.

swólig (cf. dysig *for the form*), es; *n. Burning heat*:—Swólig *caumatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130. 8. Hát lyft and swólga (*sultriness* ?) bringaþ ádle on ðam milte, ðonne se mon wyrð tó swíþe forhǽt, Lchdm. ii. 244, 7. [In a late MS. of Ælfric's Grammar and Vocabulary, *swoli, sweoli* translate *cauma*, Zup. 33, 12 note, 306, 15 note.]

swólig (?); *adj. Sultry*. v. preceding word.

swolop, swon-. v. sweolop, swan-.

swoncen-ferhþ; *adj.?*:—Hé (*a man who has been hung*) sígeþ swoncenferð (swoncenferð *life having failed*, (?) v. swancor, I; *or* sworcenferð *with darkened soul*, i. e. *dead* (?)), sáwle bireáfod, fealleþ on foldan, Exon. Th. 328, 29; Vy. 25.

swōr *consobrinus*, -swora, -swore, -swor, -swor cenness, -swor cenlíc, -swor enness. v. sweór, mǽn-swara, ge-swore, for-swor cenness, for-swor cenlíc, for-swor enness.

sworettan; *p.* te *To draw a deep breath, to sigh, pant*:—Swerette *oscitavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 64. Hé of inneweardre heortan swíþe sworete *ille intimo ex corde longa trahens suspiria*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Hé sume hwíle sæt and sworette *modicum suspirans*, 5, 19; S. 640, 29. Ða ús nú bysmriaþ, ða de ár on úrum bendum sworettan, Blickl. Homl. 85, 25. Ða ongan hé sworettan, swá swá eallunga gewǽced, on ðam orede belocen, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 234. v. á-sworettan.

sworettend-líc; *adj. Panting*:—Sworetendleca *anhela*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 47.

sworettung, e; *f. A deep drawing of the breath.* **I.** as a sign of trouble, *a sigh*:—From sworetunge mínum *a singultu meo*, Rtl. 20, 27. Heó mid wópe and mid teárum wæs geondgoten and longe sworetunge wæs teónde (*suspiria longa trahens*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. Hé gemænigfealdode ða sworetunga ðám siccetungum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 201. **II.** *breathing hard* from illness or labour, *gasping, panting*:—Wid nearwre sworetunge, Lchdm. i. 340, 11. Hé mid langre sworetunge dæt ord of ðám breóstum teáh, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 13. Hé wæs swíðe gewǽced on ðam langan geswince, and hé mid sworettungum wæs genyrwed, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 770. Betwih ða[m] untruman sworettunga *inter aegra suspiria*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 23.

swornian, swarnian; *p.* ode *To coalesce*:—Suornodun, suornadur suarnadun *coaluissent*, Txts. 48, 198. Swornodon, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 54. v. á-swarnian.

swōt; *adj Sweet*:—Dæt hús gefylled wæs of suót stenc dæs smirinese *domus impleta est ex odore ungenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. Mid swótum wyrtum, Nar. 49, 8. [Þe swote bred of spices, A. R. 80, 2. His swote sauur, Marh. 4, 33. Þe swote Ihũ, swottre þen euer ani þing, 11, 14. Se swíde swote smeal, Kath. 1588. Swete Iesu, alre smelle swotest, 617. Aprille with his showres swoote, Chauc. C. T. prol. 1.] v. swéte, swótness.

swōte; *adv. Sweetly*:—Ic stince swóte *oleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37: Zup. 220, 14. Se líchoma stanc swóte, Shrn. 143, 29. [Þu sleptest swóte, A. R. 238, 5. *O. H. Ger.* sôzo *suaviter*.]

swōðung. v. swéðung.

swōt-líc; *adj. Sweet, savoury*:—Hú sió womb weorðe mid swótlecustum mettum gefylled *ut venter delectabiliter cibis impleatur*, Past. 43; Swt. 311, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* sôz-líh.] Cf. swétlíce, *and nux' word.*

swōt-mete; es; *m. A sweet-meat, delicacy*:—Nǽron ða welige hámas ne mistlice swótmettas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4. v. swét-mete, *and preceding word.*

swōtness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Mycel swótnysse stænc, Shrn. 16, 1. In stenc suótnisses *in odore suavitatis*, Rtl. 88, 32. Suótnise stences, 65, 41. v. swétness.

swotole. v. sweotole.

swōt-stencende (-stincende?) *emitting a sweet odour*:—Suǽ dæt récilc suótstencende stenc ic gisalde *sicut balsamum aromatizans odorem dedi*, Rtl. 65, 39.

swugian, swulung, -swundenness, swur-, swuster, swutol, swyft, swyftlere, swylc. v. swigian, sulung, á-swundenness, sweor-, sweostor, sweotol, swift, swiftlere, swilc.

swyld (?), e; *f. A pang*:—Sár (þar, MS.) mé ymbsealde swylde (*Greinsuggests* swylce) deáðes *trouble encompassed me, the pangs of death*; circumdederunt me dolores mortis, Ps. Th. 114, 3. v. swelan, *and* cf. cwyld, cwelan.

swyle, es; *m. A tumour, swelling, abscess*:—Swyle *apostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 35: ii. 7, 68. Unwlitig swile . . . done ungeþwǽran swyle *tumor deformis . . . tumorem illum infestum*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17, 41. Se earm wæs on mycelne swyle gecyrred . . . ðeáh de se swyle dæs earmes gesýne sí *brachium versum est in tumorem . . . tametsi tumor brachii manere videretur*, 5, 3; S. 616, 6, 38. Ða ásweóll him se líchama . . . Ða sóna eall se swyle gewát fram him, Guthl. 16: Gdwin. 68, 24. Wiþ innan-gewyrsmedum geswelle . . . lege on gelóme óþ dætte open sié se swile, Lchdm. ii. 72, 24. Wiþ ceácena swyle and wiþ geagles swyle, 2, 19, 20. Wiþ ælcum heardum swile oððe geswelle, 70, 20. Wiþ deádum swile, 74, 12, 15. Wiþ springe . . . lege on done swile, 80, 17. Wiþ swylas, gáte tord; smyre mid ða swylas; hyt hý tódrífþ, and gedeþ dæt hý eft ne árísaþ, 3, 354, 27. v. fǽr-, fót-, geagl-, hand-swyle.

swylfende, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 22, swylian. v. swelgan, swílian.

swylt, es; *m. Death, destruction.* **I.** of the death of the body:—Swylt háligra *mors sanctorum*, Ps. Th. 115. 5. Ende becwom, swylt æfter synnum, Beo. Th. 2514; B. 1255. On galgan rídan, seomian æt swylte, Exon. Th. 329, 14; Vy. 34. Deáðberende gyfl (*the forbidden fruit*) ða siuhíwan tó swylte geteáh, 153, 10; Gú. 823. Swylt settan ðinum esnum *to put thy servants to death*, Ps. Th. 78, 2. Swylt ætfrastan, Andr. Kmbl. 2695; An. 1350. Swilt þrowian, Apstls. Kmbl. 142; Ap. 71. ¶ *The word often occurs with somewhat of a personal sense as the subject of* niman, forniman:—Ǽr dec swylt nime, deáð for duguðe, Exon. Th. 257, 31; Jul. 255; Elen. Kmbl. 892; El. 447. Ðǽr Seón cyning swylt dreórig fornam, Ps. Th. 135, 20; Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436. Ealle swylt fornam, druron dómleáse, deáðrǽs forféng. Andr. Kmbl. 1088; An. 996: Exon. Th. 283, 5; Jul. 675: 477, 19; Kuin. 27. **II.** of the second death, *the perdition of the soul*:—Hí leahtrum fá, lége gebundne, swylt þrowiaþ . . . dæt is ece cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 14; Cri. 1540. [Cf. *Goth.* swulta-wairþja *lying at the point of death*: *Icel.* sultr *hunger, famine.*]

swylt (?=swylht, cf. swelgan?), es; *m. A whirlpool*:—Swyttes (swyltes?) *gurgitis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 72.

swylt-cwalu, e; *f. Death-pang, death*, (1) of the death of the body:—

Dæs gástes síð æfter swyltcwale, Andr. Kmbl. 311 ; An. 156. (2) of the death of the soul :—Gif seó sáwl sceal mid deófium drohtnoð habban . . . on swyltcwale and in sárum sorgum, Wulf.st. 188, 4. Cf. deáþ-cwalu.

swylt-dæg, es ; *m. Death-day, day of death* :—Ær his swyltdæge, Cd. Th. 74, 12 ; Gen. 1221 : Beo. Th. 5588 ; B. 2798.

swylt-deáþ, es ; *m. Death* :—Ðú mine sáwle of swyltdeáðes láþum widlǽddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, Ps. Th. 55, 11.

swymman, swýi, swynge, swyr, swyra, swyrd, swyrige (= *partiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 4), swyster, -swystrenu, swytel, swýþ, sý, syb[b], sýcan. v. swimman, swin, swinge, sweor, sweora, sweord, scirian, sweoster, ge-swistrenu, (-swistrenu), sweotol, swíþ, sí. sib[b], sícan.

-syd *in* ge-syd *a miry place*. [Halliwell gives *suddie* = miry, boggy. Cf. also *sod*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* salz-suti *salsugo : Ger.* sudel *a puddle*.] Cf. seáþ.

sype, es ; *m. A decoction, the water in which anything has been seethed* or *boiled* :—Dysse sylfan wyrte syde dære tóþa sár geliðigaþ, gyf hyne man swá wearmne on dam múþe gehealeþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* sut : *Ger.* sud *seething* ; ab-sud *a decoction* : cf. *Icel.* soð *the broth or water in which meat has been sodden*.] v. seóðan.

sydung (*better* sidung, *under which form the word should be entered*), e ; *f. A regulation, rule* :—Sydung *regula*, Germ. 398, 217. Cf. Gesidode *determinabit*, 399, 431 : *conserit*, 469. Gesydod *concinna, conveniens, benecomposita*, 396, 321. *Goth.* sidôn *meditari*. *O. Sax.* gi-sidôn sorga *to cause sorrow* to a person : *O. H. Ger.* sitôn *machinari, disponere* ; gi-sitôn *instituere, destinare, conglutinare*. (*See* síðung, *where perhaps* sidung *should be read.*) v. sidu.

syfe. v. sífe.

sýfer-ête ; *adj. Moderate in eating, sober, temperate* :—Sig se abbod clǽne and sýfrǽte (sýfre, Wells Frgt.) *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium*, R. Ben. 119, 25. v. sýfernesse.

sýfer-lic (?) ; *adj. Sober, moderate* :—Séferlíce *sobriam* (but the termination of the Latin word is doubtful, v. note), Hymn. Surt. 16, 21.

sýferlice ; *adv.* I. *with cleanliness, without impurity* :—Dæt gé witen dæt hit (*the preparation of the wafers for the mass*) clǽnlíce and sýferlíce gedón sý, L. E. I. 5 ; Th. ii. 404, 36. II. *soberly, purely, without excess or grossness* :—Sidefulle on deáwum and sýferlice lybbende, Homl. Ass. 37, 327. III. *soberly, prudently, circumspectly* :—Ða cild ðe beóþ sýferlice áfédde (cf. *the contrast in* l. 9, cild réceleaslíce áfédd), and wid undeáwum gestýrede, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 17. Biddende séferlice *precantes sobrie*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* súbarlîcho *ad sobrietatem.*]

sýfernesse, e ; *f. Sobriety, moderation, temperance, abstinence, purity* :—Sýfernys *abstinentia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 7. Seó sýfernes þreáde dæt weorod cwedende dæt hit ne fyligde dære gálnesse *sobrietas increpat acies dicens ne sequantur luxuriam*, Prud. 46 a : 47 a–49 a. Scó sýfernes and ódre mægnu, 54. Rúmheortnys and sýfernys (*opposed to* gítsung and gífernes, 68, 15), Wulf.st. 69, 1. Sýfernysse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31 : Scint. 42, 16. Dære sýfernysse (*opposed to drunkenness*, v. l. 54) gód þodian, Homl. Ass. 146, 60. Mid micelre sýfernysse and gemetfæstnysse, and ná mid náure oferfylle ne mid oferdrince, 144, 15. Sýfernysse (*opposed to* druncenscipe, l. 18), 145, 20 : Homl. Th. i. 360, 5. Ic brúce disum mettum mid sýfernysse (*cum sobrietate*), Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 5. Began ðá his geþanc tó sýfernysse (*opposed to lust*, v. 197, 75) gehwyrfan, Homl. Ass. 198, 96. [*O. H. Ger.* súbarnessi *purificatio, purgatio.*] v. un-sýfernesse.

sýfeþa, sýfian. v. sifeþa, seófian.

syflan ; *p.* de ; *pp.* ed *To provide with* sufel, q.v. [:—Gesyfledne hláf, Wulf.st. 170. 20. Brádne hláf well gesyfled, Chart. Th. 606, 3. *Icel.* syfldr brauðhleifr.] v. ge-syflan ; syfling.

syflige, an ; *f. A dish to be eaten with bread* :—Genihtsumian wé gelýfaþ twá gesodene syflian (oððe ?) sauda . . . twá sanda genihtsumiaþ *sufficere credimus cocta duo pulmentaria . . . duo pulmentaria cocta sufficiant*, R. Ben. Interl. 70, 11–15. v. next word.

syfling, e ; *f. Food to be eaten with bread* :—Syflyncge *pulmentario* (pulmentarium *quilibet cibus extra panem*, Migne), Hpt. Gl. 494, 57. Dǽr feóll áðúne wearm hláf mid his syflinge, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 18. Sínd ðá twá gesetnyssa, dæt is sealmsang and wítegung, swylce hí syflinge wǽron tó dám fíf berenum hláfum, dæt is tó dám fíf ǽlícum bócum, i. 188, 19. v. sufel, *and two preceding words.*

sýfre ; *adj. Sober, not giving way to appetite or passion, pure, temperate, circumspect* :—Sýfre (sýfer, Wrt., *but see* Anglia viii. 451) *abstinens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 8. Gif ðú drincst wín gemetlíce, sýfre (*sobrius*) ðú byst, Scint. 105, 17. Se mynstres hordere sí wís sýfre and ná oferettol *cellerarius monasterii sit sapiens, sobrius, non multum edax*, R. Ben. 54, 8. Sig se abbod clǽne and sýfre and mildheort *oportet eum esse castum, sobrium, misericordem*, 118, 26. Sidefull man . . . gesceádwís and sýfre, Homl. Th. i. 596, 32. Fæste dæt mód sýfre *jejunet ut mens sobria*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 3. Séfre, 2, 32 : 27. 17. Mid sýfrum andgyte, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 78. Swá swá Petrus cwæð : 'Beóþ sýfre and wacole' *be sober, be vigilant* (1 Pet. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 448, 8. Clǽne and rihte and séfre *castique recti ac sobrii*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 5. Ða clǽnheortan . . . ða ðe heora líchaman geclænsiaþ mid sýfrum þeáwum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43. Clǽnust and sýfrust (*sincera*) gebedes átihtinեg, Scint. 35, 14. [*O. Sax.* súbri : *O. H. Ger.* súbar, súbiri *mundus : Ger.* sauber : *Du.* zuiver *clean, neat.*] v. un-sýfre.

syge (*better* (?) sige), es ; *m. Sight, aim* (?) :—Scyppend hafa ðé tó hyhte and á sóð tó syge ðonne ðú sege hwæt *have God as your hope, and ever truth as your aim, when you say anything*, Exon. Th. 304, 2 ; Fä. 64. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* sigta *to aim at.*]

sýl, e ; *f. A pillar, column* :—Scs Arculfus sagaþ dæt hé gesáwe on Hierusalem áne sýle . . . ðonne seó sunne byþ on dæs heofones mydle ðonne nafaþ seó sýl nǽnige sceade . . . and swá ða dagas ford on sceortiaþ, swá byþ dære sýle sceade lengra. Ðeós sýl cýþeþ dæt Hierusalem ys geseted on mydðre eorðan, Shrn. 95, 30–96, 5, 8. In sýle wolcnes *in columna nubis*, Ps. Surt. 98, 7. Dære méder wæs on slǽpe ætýwed . . . dæt hyre man stunge áne sýle on ðone bósum, 149, 2. Ercoles sýla *Herculis columnae*, Ors. i, 1 ; Swt. 8, 26. Dæt feoh ðe hié wip dám sýlum sellan woldon, 4, 12 ; Swt. 210, 4. Ic getrymede sýle his *confirmavi columnas ejus*, Ps. Surt. 74, 4. [*O. Frs.* sêle : *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* sûl *columna : Icel.* súla *a pillar*. Cf. *Goth.* sauls *a pillar.*] Cf. syll.

syl = sylh, syl = syll. v. sulh, syll.

syla (= sylha), an ; *m. A ploughman* :—Syla *arator*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 72.

sylan. v. sulh.

syle. v. sylu.

sylen *a gift*, syll, sylfor, sylfren. v. selen, self, seolfor, seolfren.

Syles eá *Selsey* ; insula vituli marini, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 583, 8. v. seolh.

sylfring (*should be given under* seolfring), es ; *m. A silver coin* :—Þreó hund sylfringa *trecentos argenteos*, Gen. 45, 22.

sylh, sýl-hearwa. v. sulh, Sigel-hearwa.

sylian ; *p.* ede *To sully, soil, pollute, defile* :—Hé on unscyldgum eorla blóde his sweord selede (cf. besyled, Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58. 18), Met. 9, 60. Sió sugu hí wille sylian on hire sole æfter dæm ðe hió áðwægen biþ, Past. 54 ; Swt. 419, 27. [Þis sunne sulede þi sawle, H. M. 35, 15. Blind mon To þare diche his dweole fulieþ (*follows*) And falleþ and þar one sulieþ, O. and N. 1240. Mi sawle mit sunne isulet, Marh. 3, 14. Isuled, A. R. 396, 1. *O. Sax.* sulian : *O. H. Ger.* bi-sullen. Cf. *O. Frs.* sulenge *soiling* : *Goth.* bi-sauljan *to defile.*] v. be-sylian ; sulian, sulian, sol, syle.

syll, e ; sylle, an ; *f.* I. *a beam that serves as a foundation* or *support, a sill, a basis, support* :—Grundstánas *cementum*, syll basis, fótstán *fultura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 47–49. Syl *basis*, post *postis*, 86, 28, 29 ; ii. 10, 74 : 101, 54. Syl *taber*, i. 289, 48. *Copsus* syl, *securis* [æx?], ii. 133, 9. *Cobsus* syl, ætx [æcx [*securis*]?], 22, 48. Getimbrung *aedificium*, post *basis*, sylle *postis* vel *fulcimentum*, i. 47, 19–21. Dá wolde hé hús timbrian mid his gebróðra fultume. Dá bæd hé hí ánre sylle, dæt hé mihte dæt hús on da sǽhealfe mid dære underlecgan. Þa gebróðra him behéton, dæt hí woldon dæt treów him gebringan. Dá cómon hí and wurdon dæs treówes ungemyndige ; ac God him ða sylle ásende mid dam sálífcum flóde, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 31–146, 4. Dǽr fram sylle (*from the plank to which it was fixed*) ábeág medubenc monig, Beo. Th. 1555 ; B. 775. Ærest man ásmeáþ dæs húses stede, and eác man dæt timber beheáwþ, and ða syllan man fægere gefégþ, and ða beámas gelegþ, and ða ræftras tó dære fyrste gefæstnaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8. II. figurative, *a support, foundation* :—Ðonne hí ne beóþ mid nánre sylle underscotene dæs godcundlícan mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. 1 ; Swt. 27, 17. [Sulle *bassis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 38. Sylle of an howse *silla, soliva*, Prompt. Parv. 456. Til he came to the selle, upon the flore, Chauc. C. T. 3820. *Icel.* syll *and* sylla *a sill : Dan.* sylð : *Swed.* syll. Cf. *Goth.* ga-sauljan *to lay a foundation : O. H. Ger.* swelli ; *n. basis : Ger.* schwelle. *Also* (?) *Lat.* solea.]

syll *ploughs*, sylla *a giver.* v. sulh, selia.

sylla (= sella ? *borrowed from Latin* ?), an ; *m. A saddle* :—Sylla *sella*, sadolfelt *pella*, sadolboga *carpella*, Wrt. Voc. i. 291, 14–16.

sýlla, syllan, syllend, syl-líc, sylofren, syltan. v. sél, sellan, sellend, seld-líc, seolfren. siltan.

sylu, e, an ; *f. A miry place* :—Syle, sylen *volutabra*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 51. Syle, 506, 54. Dis sint ða denstówa, bróchyrst and beaddan syla, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 318, 30. v. sol, sylian, syl-weg.

syl-weg, es ; *m. A miry way* (?) :—On sylweg ; andlang weges on ða hǽdihtan leáge, and swá on dæt fúle slóh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 22. v. syle.

sýma, sýman, symbel *continual*. v. sêma, sîman, símbel.

symbel, symel, es ; *n.* I. *a feast, banquet, entertainment* :—Him (*Adam and Eve*) . . . and hyra eaferum swá weard sárlíc symbel, Exon. Th. 226, 15 ; Ph. 406. Him (*the blessed*) is symbel and dreám, 352, 12 ; Sch. 96. Se becom tó Prisce, dǽr hé deófolgeldum geald. Ða gelaþode hé hine tó his symble. Ða sǽde Marcellus him dæt hé wǽre cristen, and him nǽre álýfed dæt hé birgde ðara hǽþenra symbles, Shrn. 125, 28–31. Swefan æfter symble, Beo. Th. 238 ; B. 119. Symle, 2020 ; B. 1008. Ðonne árás hé fram dam symle *surgebat a media coena*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 7. Dæt hámweorud tó symble gesomnod wæs and hé sæt mid him æt dam symle *vicari coenantes epulabantur, resedit et ipse cum eis ad convivium*, 3, 10 ; S. 534, 26–28. Sittan æt symble,

Exon. Th. 413, 27; Rä. 32, 12: 314, 16; Môd. 15. Sittan tó symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33; Dan. 701: Beo. Th. 4214; B. 2104. Symle, 982; B. 489. Tó dæm symle, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Dǽr is Dryhtnes fole geseted tó symle. Rood Kmbl. 279; Kr. 141. Symbel (*prandium*) mín ic gearuade, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 4. Herodes symbel (*cenam*) worhte, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 21. Hē hēt beran on dæt hūs manegra cynna symbel, Shrn. 152, 25. Hē geaf mē sinc and symbel, Beo. Th. 4853; B. 2431. Symbel (ge)þicgan, 1242; B. 619: 2025; B. 1010. Symbel ymbsittan, 1132; B. 564. Symbel habban *epulari*, Ps. Th. 67, 2. Symbel ne ālēgon *feasts failed not*, Exon. Th. 352, 34; Reim. 5. Hwǽr cwom symbla gesetu? hwǽr sindon seledrǽmas, 292, 2; Wand. 93. Đā wæs symbla mæst geworden, 34, 31; Cri. 550: Beo. Th. 2469; B. 1232. Đonne gecerres from symblum *quando reuertatur a nuptis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 36. **II.** *a feast, religious festival*:—Đeh đonne dæg symbles (symbel, Lind.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Đý ylcan dæge ealra wē healdaþ sancta symbel, Menol. Fox 397; Men. 200. [*O. Sax.* sumbal *a feast, banquet*: *Icel.* sumbl *a banquet*.]

symbel; *adj. Of a feast or festival*:—Simbel onsāh dæg *sollempnis urgebat dies*, Hymn. Surt. 96, 1. Gesettaþ dæg symbelne *constituite diem sollemnem*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Dæg symbelne hý dōþ dē *diem festum agent tibi*, Ps. Spl. 75, 10. Ēalle dagas simle *omnes dies festos*, 73, 9. v. symbelness.

symbel-calic, es; *m. A chalice for use at festivals* or *at the solemnity of the Mass*. v. symbelness, **II**:—Ic an Đeódrēd mīn wīte massehakele đe ic on Pauie bouhte and simbelcalice, Chart. Th. 515, 18.

symbel-cenness, e; *f. The festival of a person's birth*:—Of his symbelcenn' *de ejus natalicio*, Rtl. 80, 17. Symbelcen' dæt uē đerh brūca *natalicio perfrui*, 78, 21. Symbelcenn' *natalitiis*, 93, 25. Đaes symbelcennisse wē bigōaþ *cujus natalitia colimus*, 65, 8: 79, 18. Symbelcen', 56, 13: 67, 8. [The meaning seems to require that the two parts of the compound should be separated, but the absence of inflexion in *symbel* where datives occur in the Latin seems to require the compound.]

symbel-dæg, es; *m.* **I.** *a feast-day, a day of a banquet*:—Æfter symbeldæge, Andr. Kmbl. 3052; An. 1529. Hē his lichoman wynna forwyrnde, symbeldaga, Exon. Th. 111, 34; Gū. 136. **II.** *a festival, day of a religious feast*:—Symbeldæg *dies festus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 1. Com dyder mycel menigo for đon symbeldæge, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29: Homl. Th. ii. 242, 21: Ps. Th. 117, 25. Se biscop sæt sume symbeldæge on dære cierecan, Shrn. 78, 26. Đone mæron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 10. On symmeldæge (symbel-, MS. A.) *per diem festum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 6. His symbeldæg (*natalitia*) wē mērsiaþ, Rtl. 44, 28. Ic đē symbeldæg (*diem festum*) sette, Ps. Th. 75, 7. Symbeldagas *dies festos*, 73, 8.

symbel-gāl; *adj. Wanton with feasting*:—Se đe him wīnes glæd wilna brūcеþ, siteþ him symbelgāl, Exon. Th. 449, 30; Dōm. 79.

symbel-gefēra. v. simbel-gefēra.

symbel-gereorde, es; *n. A feast, banquet*:—Biþ seó ān snæd sēlre mycle tó þicganne đonne him sýn seofon daga symbelgereordu, Salm. Kmbl. 816; Sal. 407.

symbel-gifa, an; *m. A feast-giver*:—Sāwla symbelgifa (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 2833; An. 1419.

symbel-hūs, es; *n. A banqueting-hall, dining-room*:—Hē æteówеþ iów symbelhūs (*cenaculum*) micel, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 22, 12.

symbel-līc; *adj. Of a feast* or *festival, solemn*:—Dæge symellīcum *die sollempni*, Anglia xiii. 390, 354. Gebedu symellīce *orationes sollempnes*, 417, 750. Daegas symbelīce *dies festos*, Ps. Surt. 73, 8.

symbellīce; *adv. Solemnly*:—Symbellīce *solempniter*, Rtl. 9, 7: 48, 40: Anglia xiii. 402, 539. Simbollīce, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 10.

symbelmōnaþ-līc; *adj. Pertaining to a month in which a solemnity was celebrated* (?); the word translates *comitiales* in the gloss:—Đa symbelmōnaðlīcan ādla *comitiales*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 39.

symbelness, e; *f. Festivity, solemnity*:—Symmelnysse *festivitate, solemnitate*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 17. Semelnyssa *solemnia, festivitates*, 500, 7. **I.** *festivity, feasting*:—Đǽr đurhwunaþ seó ēce bliss; ne byþ dǽr hungor ne þurst . . . , ac hāligra symbelnys đǽr þurhwunaþ ā būtan ende, Wulfst. 143, 2. Symbelnes, Blickl. Homl. 65, 21. Hwǽr beóþ đonne đa symbelnessa and đa īdelnessa and đa ungemetlīcan hlealtras? 59, 17. **II.** *a religious festival* or *solemnity*:—Æftersanga symbolnys *matutinorum sollempnitas*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. In dege mērum symbelnisse (*sollemnitatis*) eówerre, Ps. Surt. 80, 3. Symelnysse, Ps. Spl. 80, 3. On dære Ēastorlīcan tīde symbelnysse *in ipso tempore festi Paschalis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 40. On ludēa symbelnysse (*festivitate*) wǽron geworden Drihtnes ǽfengereordu, Homl. Ass. 153, 40. Gērlīco symbelnise *annua solemnitate*, Rtl. 49, 25. Cuman tó dære mæssan symbelnysse, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 36: Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 43: 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Đa symbelnessa mæssena *sollemnia missarum*, 4, 22; S. 592, 20. **II** a. *festive nature*:—Đonne ealle dagas ǽteoriaþ, đonne þurhwunaþ hē (*Sunday*) aa on his symbelnysse (*it continues ever in its character of festival*), Anglia viii. 310, 28.

symbel-tīd, e; *f. A religious festival* or *solemnity*:—Árwyrđe symbeltīd *veneranda solemnitas*, Rtl. 65, 1, 8. Ēadges apostoles symbeltīde *(festivitate)*, 47, 9. Symbeltīd *solempnitatem*, 2, 27. Heald đa symbeltīde dæs mōndes frumsceatta đines weorces. Ex. 23, 16. Árwyrđo symbeltīdo, Rtl. 49, 4. Symbeltīdum *sollennitatibus*, 80, 31. Symeltīdum, Anglia xiii. 397, 452. Symbeltīdo *solemnia*, Rtl. 49, 13: 50, 15: *natalicia*, 49, 25: 53, 1. Symbeltīde *festa*, 54, 11.

symbel-wērig; *adj. Weary with feasting*:—Wer (*Noah*) wīne druncen swæf symbelwērig, Cd. Th. 94, 19; Gen. 1564. Him symbelwērig (*Abimelech*) synna brytta þurh slǽp oncwǽd, 159, 26; Gen. 2640.

symbel-wlanc; *adj. Elate with feasting*:—Sitеþ symbelwlonc, lǽteþ wīne gewǽged word ūt faran, Exon. Th. 315, 32; Môd. 40.

symbel-wynn, e; *f. The pleasure of feasting, the delight of the feast*:—Gā nū tó setle, symbelwynne dreóh, Beo. Th. 3569; B. 1782.

symblan; *p.* ede; *and* symblian; *p.* ode *To feast*:—Hū mǽre đū folc is, ǽlce dæge hit symblaþ, Ps. Th. 22, 7. Hió ofer hire sunu symblaþ and blissaþ, 112, 8. Se weliga se đe on dæm godspelle gesǽd is dætte ǽlce dæge symblede . . . Đa đe ǽlce dæg symblaþ *dives ille, qui epulatus quotidie dicitur splendide . . . epulando quotidie*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 3–9. Rihtwīse symbliaþ *justi epulentur*, Ps. Spl. C. 67, 3. Se weliga ǽlce dæge symblede (simblede, Cott. MSS.) *dives epulabatur quotidie splendide*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. Mid dý hī lange symbledon *cum diutius epulis vacarent*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 30. Utan simblian *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Symblendra swēg *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Th. 41, 4.

symble, symblian, symel. v. simble, symblan, symbel.

symering-wyrt, e; *f. The name of some plant*:—Simæringcwyrt (symeringc-, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 12) *malua crispa*, Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 310, 12. Simeringwyrt *viola*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 67.

symle, symlian, symlinga, symmel-dæg, sýn *be*, sýn *sight*, syn- *ever-*. v. simble, simblian, simblunga, symbel-dæg, sí, sīn, sin-.

syn[n], e; *f.* **I.** with reference to human law or obligation, *misdeed, fault, crime, wrong*:—Se cyning his feóndum swīþe ārede . . . Đyslīc wæs seó syn (*culpa*) đe se cyning fore ofslegen wæs, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 21. Hié georne smeádon hwæt sió syn wǽre đe hié gefremed hæfdon wið đam cāsere, Elen. Kmbl. 828; El. 414. Ne synn ne sacu ne sār wracu *nec scelus infandum, . . . aut Mars, aut ardens caedis amore furor*, Ex. Th. 201, 10; Ph. 54. Đā wæs synn and sacu Swеóna and Geáta *then was there wrongdoing and strife between Swedes and Geats*, Beo. Th. 4935; B. 2472. Sinne *facinus*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 22. Synne stǽlan *to charge with crime*, Menol. Fox 569; Gn. C. 54. **II.** with reference to divine law, *sin*:—Heora synn (*peccatum*) ys swīđe gehefegod, Gen. 18, 20. Hē onfunde Godes ierre . . . đeáh hē wēnde dæt hit nān synn nǽre, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Seó geofu wæs broht for dære synne đæs ārestan wīfes . . . and seó synn wæs ādilgod, Blickl. Homl. 5, 4–6. Syn, 3, 7. Mænige līf būtan leahtre (*crimine*) habban mágon, būtan synne (*peccato*) hī nā mágon, Scint. 230, 12. Ælc đe synne (*peccatum*) wyrcеþ is dære synne (*peccati*) þéow, Jn. Skt. 8, 34. Se đe dēþ āweg middaneardes synnæ (*peccatum*; synna, MS. A.: synne, MS. B. Lind. Rush.), 1, 29. Se hæfþ māran synne (-synn, Lind.), 19, 11. Synne ne āspringaþ *sins cease not*, Exon. Th. 94, 11; Cri. 1538. Beóþ dæs mannes synna gecwēmran đonne eal eorþlīc goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 21. Wē fela sinna didon, Hy. 7, 106. On synnum geboren, Jn. Skt. 9, 34. Of synnum mīnum clǽnsa mē, Ps. Spl. 50, 3. Sennum, Ps. C. 38. Andettan synna, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 6. Senna, Blickl. Homl. 43, 14. [*O. Sax.* sundia: *O. Frs.* sende: *O. H. Ger.* sunta *peccatum, culpa, noxa, nefas*: *Icel.* synd.] v. fyrn-, heáh-, níd-syn[n].

syn-bōt, e; *f. Amends for sin, penance*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt hī ne beón tó feohgeorne ǽt synbōte, ne on ǽnige wīsan on unriht ne strýnan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 32.

syn-byrđen[n], e; *f. The burden of sin*:—Hī synbyrþenne. firenweorc beraþ, Exon. Th. 79, 34; Cri. 1300. Ne þearf dæs nān man wēnan dæt his lichama móte đa synbyrþenna on corþscrafe gebētan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 31.

syn-bysig; *adj. Troubled in consequence of sin*:—Hē heteswengeas fleáh ond dǽrinne fealh secg synbysig, Beo. Zup. 2227.

syn-crǽft, es; *m. A sinful art*:—Ne syncrǽftas (scyn-, *other MS.*) wē ne onhyrgen, Wulfst. 253, 10.

syn-dǽd, e; *f. A sinful deed, sin, wicked act*:—For syndǽda đara eardenda đe hire on lifdan *a malitia inhabitantium in ea*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Se deófol đa syndǽda stǽlеþ on đa gāstas, Wulfst. 256, 7.

synder-ǽ; *f. A separate, private law, law for an individual*:—Syndurae *privilegium*, Rtl. 190, 19, col. 2. [*O. H. Ger.* suntar-ēwa *privilegium*.]

synder-gifu. v. sundor-gifu.

synder-līc; *adj. Separate, special, private*:—And dære synderlīc[an] *ac privata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 10. Đa synderlīcan *privatam*, 75, 56. **I.** *that is apart, separate, remote*:—On synderlīcum hulce *in remoto (separato) tugurio*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 43. **II.** *private, that is done apart, not public*:—Đa heáfodmenn on synderlīcum gepeahte đone seoat hām sealdon, and bǽdon, dæt hī sǽdon, dæt dæs Hælendes līc him wurde forstolen . . . Hī nāmon đone sceatt, and swā þeáh on synderlīcum rūnungum dæt riht

eall ræddon, Homl. Ass. 79, 156–161. **II** a. *private, without distinction, ordinary*:—On synderlícum dagum (cf. on weorcdagum *in contrast to* freólstídum, R. Ben. 37, 5; 36, 9) *diebus privatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 43, 2. **III**. *that belongs to an individual or that is adapted to a particular purpose, not in common, special, peculiar, proper*:—Seó gesceádwísnes is synderlíc cræft dære sáwle, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 10. Synderlíc gifu *praerogativa*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 42. Nædde se Fæder nán ding synderlíces búton his Suna *the Father had nothing not in common with his Son*, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 12. Heora nán næfde siddan nán þinge sinderlíces, ac dídon him eal gemæne, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 36. For synderlícum wurðmente *privilegium, singularem honorem*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 30. Ðes miccla wurðmynt nis ná ealra manna, ac on synderlícum wurðmynte ðám gesáligum mádenum and ðám clánum cnapum, Homl. Ass. 41, 431. Ánra gehwylc dara apostola bíþ geseted tó his synderlícre stówe, Blickl. Homl. 143, 23. Hé ða syx dagas ær his þrowunga synderlíc weorc álce dæge cýþde, 71, 30. God sealde heora álcum synderlíce spræce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4. 11. Ðonne wé for synderlecum synnum synderleca hreówsunga dóþ, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 28. Sume naman syndon *specialia*, dæt synd synderlíce, ða de beóþ tódælede fram ðam gemænelícum, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 6. **IV**. *separated by superiority, singular, excellent, specially good*:—Ðys is synderlíc lácedóm wid cágena dymnysse, Lchdm. i. 178, 8. Synderlícere *singulari, speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 23. v. sundor-líc.

synderlice ; *adv.* **I**. *apart, away from all others, in private*:—Synderlíce (*separatim*) hine Petrus and Iacobus and Iohannes and Andreas áhsodon, Mk. Skt. 13, 3. **II**. where many things are to be distinguished from each other, *separately, severally, apart*:—Se án monn ongitt dæt dæt hé on óþrum ongit synderlíce (*in several ways*); hé hine ongit þurh ða eágan synderlíce, þurh ða eáran synderlíce, durh his rædelsan synderlíce, durh gesceádwísnesse synderlíce, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 16–19. Synderlíce ánue gehwylcne hád God and hláford andettan wé synt geneádede *singulatim unamquamque personam Deum et dominum confiteri compellimur*, Ath. Crd. 19. Híne synderlíce álc man beheóld, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 625. Ðara is ánra gehwylc synderlíce xxxtigum dúsendum dæla lengra ðonne eal middangeard, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 13. Heora ágþwylc be heom sylfum synderlíce ðus cwæd, Homl. Ass. 162, 243. **III**. where one thing is to be distinguished from others of the same kind, *specially, in particular* (as opposed to generally):—Wé nemnaþ ealle ðing ágðer ge synderlíce ge gemænelíce; synderlíce be ágenum naman, *Eadgarus*; gemænelíce, *rex* cyning, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 8, 9–11. *Animal* is álc ðing de ordaþ; donne is synderlíce *homo* man, *equus* hors . . .; gemænelíce *arbor* treów; synderlíce *uitis* wíntreów, Zup. 14, 8–10. Þeáh heó synderlíce Iohannes gýmene betéht wære, hwæðere heó drohtnode gemænelíce mid ðam apostolcum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31: ii. 112, 18–22. Hwí ne cwæd dæt hálige gewrit be ðam men synderlíce, dæt hé gód wære, swá swá hit cwæd mænigfealdlíce be ðám óþrum gesceaftum, dæt hí góde wæron? Boutr. Scrd. 19, 18. **IV**. where the reference is to a single person or circumstance, *only, exclusively, solely, to or by one's self*:—Dæt word belimpþ synderlíce tó Gode ánum *that phrase belongs exclusively to God alone*, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 12. Hé him synderlíce (*to himself; or* (?) synderlíce, *adj.*, wíc *being used in plural*) wíc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Sume men dæs wóses synderlíce (*by itself*) brúcaþ, Lchdm. i. 178, 11. Hú mæg dár synderlíce ánes ríces monnes nama cuman *non fama hominum singulorum pervenire queat*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 1. Dæt hors ic dé synderlíce (*specialiter*) tó áhte geceás, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 28. Mæssige man áne mæssan sinderlíce for dare neóde, de ús nú on handa stent, Wulfst. 181, 24. Hí hæfdon álce dæge heora witena gemót, and wæron gesette synderlíce tó ðam ða senatores, Jud. p. 161, 32. Ná synderlíce for dære deóde *non tantum pro gente*, Jn. Skt. 11, 52. Synderlíce on hyhte ðú gesettest mé *singulariter in spe constituisti me*, Ps. Spl. 4, 10. Ðonne hié synderlíce denceaþ hú hié selfe scylen fullfremedeste weorðan . . . mid dý hí beréafiaþ hié selfe dara góda de hié wilniaþ synderlíce habban *cum sua lucra cogitant, ipsis se, quae privata habere appetant, bonis privant*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22–43, 1: Swt. 45, 14. Nówuht hiem selfum synderlíce wilnian *nihil proprium quaerere*, 13; Swt. 77, 26. Sinderlíce (*a Domino*) *proprie* (*uxor prudens*, Prov. 19, 14), Kent. Gl. 692. **V**. where degree is marked, *specially, exceedingly, to a greater extent than in any other case, singularly*:—Syndirlíce *excellenter*, Rtl. 47, 1. Nalles ná dæt án dæt hé gód doo gemang ódrum monnum ac eác synderlíce suá suæ hé on dyncdum bíþ furdur donne ódre dæt hé eác sié on his weorcum suá mícle furdur *ut non solum sit ejus operatio utilis, sed etiam singularis . . . sicut honore ordinis superat, ita etiam morum virtute transcendat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 22. Sum bróþor synderlíce mid godcunde gyfe gemærsod (*specialiter insignis*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 596, 30. Hé him synderlíce wilnade dæt wuldor, 5, 7; S. 620, 32. Hé hine lufode synderlíce, Homl. Th. i. 58, 6. Is synderlíce eallum Godes folce beboden dæt hí heora gebeda lufian and ælmessan dælan, Homl. Ass. 164, 5. Se de synderlíce Cristes dýrling wæs. 151, 11. Ieremias ys úre witega synderlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 35. [Sunderliche, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 21: 13, 1: 261, 3: A. R. 90, 5. *O. H. Ger.* sunderlícho *signanter, singulariter.*] v. sundorlíce.

synderlicness, e ; *f. Singularity, peculiarity*:—Forlætenre synderlícnysse *omissa specialitate* (*singularitate, peculiaritate*), Hpt. Gl. 413, 62.

synder-lipe ; *adj. Special, singular, separate*:—Senderlípes *speciali*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 63. Senderlípum *speciali, singulari*, 450, 66. Synderlýpum *peculiaribus*, Anglia xiii. 369, 62. Cf. án-lipe, *and see next word.*

synder-lipes ; *adv. Separately, singly*:—Sindorlípes *singillatim*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 5. Senderlípes, Hpt. Gl. 484, 7. v. sundor-lípes.

synder-weordmynt *a special honour, prerogative*:—Synderwurðmynt *praerogativa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 61. Cf. sundor-weorþung.

syndig ; *adj. Skilled in swimming* (?):—Sum byþ rynig; . . . sum on londe snel, féde spédig; sum fealone wæg stefnan steórep . . .; sum bíþ syndig, Exon. Th. 296, 28; Crä. 58. v. sund, **I, II,** *and cf. Icel.* sundr *able to swim.*

-synd-líc, syn-dolh. syndon. v. gesynd-líc, sin-dolh, sind.

syndrian ; *p. ode To sunder, separate*:—Eorþena languyss ná syndraþ (*separat*), ða de sóð lufu geþeód, Scint. 5, 13. Se de syndraþ fram leahtre, R. Ben. Interl. 117, 3. Dæt God gegeadrade, monn ne suindria (*separet*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. v. á-, ge-, tó-syndrian; sundrian.

syndrig ; *adj.* **I**. *separate, alone, not joined with others*:—Ic mé syndrig eom *singulariter sum ego*, Ps. Th. 140, 12. Wíþ eáfre hylpþ syndrigo marubie tó drincanne *to drink marrubium alone*, Lchdm. ii 134, 27. Heáfdethes porres [croppan] syndrigne sele þicgan, 239, 11. Nim syndrig sealt oðde wid weaxhláfsealíe gemeng, 246, 9. Áwyl da wyrte and syndrigea betonican, neftan, etc., 76, 18. **I a**. *standing apart, not accessible* (?); cf. synder-líc, **I**:—Hé (*Hannibal*) com tó Alpis ðæm muntum . . . and ðone weg geworhte oðer munt Iof (munti för MS. C.). Swá ðonne hé tó dæm syndrigum stáne com ðonne hét hé hiene mid fýre onhátan and sipþan mid mattucan heáwan *ad Alpes pervenit . . . atque iuvias rupes igni ferroque rescindit*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 18. **II**. *special, set apart for a particular purpose*:—Sáwlsceat *vel* syndrig Godes lác *dano* (*dona*?), Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 44. Ða Senatores dæghwamlíce smeádon on ánum sindrian húse, Jud. p. 161, 33. **III** *special, singular, extraordinary, remarkable for an unusual quality* or *for the unusual degree in which some quality exists*:—Dæt is syndrig cynn, symle bíþ dý heardra de hit sæstreámas swíðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 6; Gen. 1324. Him dá wæs syndrig ege dær him ær wæs seó mæste wyn, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 32. Mine prié da getreówestan frýnd da wæron mine syndrige treówge þoftan (*my special confidants*), Nar. 29, 28. **IV**. of that which concerns a single person, *private, own*; proprius, privatus:—God, dæm syndrig (*proprium*) is dætte hé gimilsage, Rtl. 40, 19. Syndriges *propriae*, 33, 30. Be dam dæt munecas syndrige álhte næbben . . . Nánig nán ding syndries ne áge *si debeant monachi proprium habere . . . Ne quis presumat aliquid habere proprium*, R. Ben. 56, 15–19: L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 10. Fíf hída syndries landes . . . fíf hída gemænes landes, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 395, 28. Æfter syndrig mægn *secundum propriam virtutem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 15: Ps. Th. 97, 2. Syndrige wyrdmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 1. Suindrig *propria*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 9. From syndrigum *ex propriis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 44. Standan on syndrigum gebedum *to be engaged in private devotions*. Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 115. In syndrige *in propria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 16, 32. **V**. *separate, several, sundry, each separately*:—Moyses gebletsode ða twelf mægða álce mid sindrige bletsunge, Deut. 33, 5. Hé syndrigne ácsode hwylces geleáfan hí wæron *cujus essent fidei singuli, inquirebat*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 13. Hwylcne ende syndrigo ding (*singula*) hæbbende synd, 5, 23; S. 646, 6. Hig eodon and syndrie (*singuli*) férdon on hyra ceastre, Lk. Skt. 2, 3. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adv.*?) éghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. Ic syndrigra (*singulorum*) hús and bedd geseah, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 9. Hé syndrigum geárum (*annis singulis*) hine neósode, 4, 29; S. 607, 12. Hig gesamnodon hig be sindrigum mægðum, Jos 7, 16. Hé syndrigum (*singulis*) hys hand on settende hig gehælde, Lk. Skt. 4, 40. Scíp ceigeþ syndrigum nomum *ones nocat nominatim*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 3. Suindrigum his suá hwælc ðú eftsettes *singulis sua quaeque restitues*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 11: p. 4, 7. Þurh syndrige dine andsware ic ongeat, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 39. **V a**. in a distributive sense, *one a-piece, one each*:—Ða onfengon hig syndrige penegas (cf. álc his pening, v. 9. the Latin in each case being *singulos denarios*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. On septem epistolas canonicas ic sette syndrie béc (*libros singulos*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 13. Dile, mintan and merce, syndrige sceafas geseód, Lchdm. ii. 188, 24: 228, 26. [*O. H. Ger.* sunderig *separatus, singularis, privatus, peculiaris.*]

syndrige ; *adv.* **I**. *apart, separately, by one's self*:—Hé gefoerde in stówe unbýed syndrige (*seorsum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 13: Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Syndrige áunden *separatim involutum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 7. **II**. *singly, one at a time*:—Ða ongunnon cuoeda him swyndria (*singillatim*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Ongunnon suindrige (*or adj.*?) éghwelc (*singuli*) cwoeda, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* sunderigo *separatim, seorsum, speciali ter.*]

syndrigend-líc ; *adj. Separating*:—*Adverbia discretiva* synd syndrigendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 7.

syndrig-líc; *adj. Special, singular, peculiar*:—Twegen cynelíce cnihtas mid syndriglícre (*speciali*) Godes gyfe wǽron gesigetæste, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584. 20. v. next word.

syndriglice; *adv.* I. *specially, particularly*:—Dæt hálige gewrit cýþeþ and syndriglíce (*specialiter*) Paules epistola, Bd. 1. 27; S. 489, 2. II. *singly, severally, one by one, of each one*:—Hé syndriglice (*singillatim*) wæs fram him eallum frignende, Bd. 2, 13; S. 515, 40.

-syndrung. v. á-syndrung *divortium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 26.

syndur-æe, -sỹne, syne-wealt. v. synder-æ. -sine, seonu-wealt.

syn-fáh; *adj. Stained with sin*:—Synfá men, Exon. Th. 67, 3; Cri. 1083.

syn-full; *adj. Sinful*; used substantively, *a sinner*:—Synfull *peccator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 63. Dæt synfull gesyhþ *peccator videbit*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic eom synfull (synn-, Lind.) mann *homo peccator sum*, Lk. Skt. 5, 8. Synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 16. Þeáh ðe se mæssere synfull sỹ, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 1. Þonne se synfulla his líf geendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Beó ðú milde mé synfullum, Lk. Skt. 18, 13. Dæt gé gebiddan for mé ðam unwyrðestan synfullan, Anglia xi. 103, 95. On disse synfulran (*peccatrice*) cneórisse, Mt. Skt. 8, 38. Da synfullan (synn-, Cott. MSS.) bytledon uppe on mínum hrygge, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 9: Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Geseald on synfulra hand, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 45. Synfullum mannum tǽcan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 15. Þeófas and synfulle men, 75, 28. Gesete him synfulle tó ealdrum *constitue super eum peccatorem*, Ps. Th. 108, 5. [*Icel.* synd-fullr.]

syngian; *p.* ode *To sin*:—Ic syngige *committo, admitto*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 221, 8. Ic eom se lyðra man, se syngige swíðe genehhe, Hy. 3, 42. Ic singie nitende *peccavi nesciens*, Num. 22, 34. Gýf ðín bróðor syngaþ wið ðé *si peccaverit in te frater tuus*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 15, 21. Ic ánum ðé syngode *tibi soli peccavi*, Ps. C. 47. Ðá sǽde him Plenius ðæt hé wón bude, and miclum on ðǽm syngade, Ors. 6, 10; Swt. 264, 28. Wé singodon on úrum bréðer *peccavimus in fratrem nostrum*, Gen. 42, 21. Ne synga ðú *non moechaberis*, Ex. 20, 14. Đe læs gé syngien (nelle gé syngian, Ps. Lamb), Ps. Th. 4, 5. Se unrihtwísa cwyð dæt hé wylle syngian (*ut delinquat*), 35, 1: Past. 17; Swt. 109, 17. Singian, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 88. Wið God singian *in Deum peccare*, Gen. 39, 9. Geopenian ðǽm syngiendum hiera unryht, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 11. Dæt hié óþre syngiende rihtaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 24. [Hwenne þe mud suneged on muchele ete, O. E. Homl. i. 153, 31. Þu sunegest . . . we sunegied, 17, 20, 36. Heo sunegede . . . heo makede him sunegen, A. R. 56, 1, 4. Þatt mann ne sinnþeþþ nohht, Orm. 3970. Ine þri maneris me may zeneȝi, Ayenb. 20, 4. Ho so syngeþ (syngeþ, synneþ), Piers P. C-text, 11, 26. *O. Sax.* sundiôn: *O. H. Ger.* sunteôn: *Ger.* sündigen: *Icel.* syndga.] v. for-, ge-syngian.

syngig (?); *adj. Sinful*:—Hwí flíhst ðú mé forealdodne syngigan (synnigan?), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192.

syn-grin *the toil* or *snare which a sin constitutes*:—Dæt ús deófol of þǽm wege þurh deriende þýstra belǽdan ne mǽge, ne mid syngrinum tó swíðe gehremman *not hamper us too much with the snares of sin*, Btwk. 196, 19. Þonne mæg se biscop dæs mannes syngrina (*the toils of sin in which he is involved*) þurh Godes þafunge ðe swýðor gelídian, Wulfst. 155, 26.

syngung, e; *f. Sinning*:—Ús is swíðe þearle tó ẽfstanne dæt wé bewẽpan dæt wé ǽr tó yfele gedydon, and ofer ðis dære syngunge gewícan, Homl. Ass. 149, 137.

syn-leahter, es; *m. A sinful fault, a sin*:—Forbúgan ða synleahtras ðe ús forbodene synd, dæt is unrihthæmed and ǽrǽtas and oferdruncennessa, Wulfst. 134, 24.

syn-leás; *adj. Sinless, without sin*:—Hwylc eówer sí synleás (*sine peccato*), Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Crist þrowade for ús synleás, Wulfst. 121, 14: 151, 5. Ne bið nǽfre nán man leahterleás ne synleás ealra þinga, 233, 24. Bið oft synleás yfel gedoht ðǽm gódum *plerumque boni innoxie tentantur ad culpam*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 3. Úre Drihten gescóp Adam hálignе and clǽnne and synleásne, Wulfst. 153, 13. [*O. Sax.* sundi-lós.]

syn-lêw, -leáw, e; *f. A sinful injury*:—Hér syndan þurh synleáwa sáre geléwede tó manege on earde, Wulfst. 165, 25. v. lêw, lim-leáw.

syn-líc; *adj. Sinful*:—Hé sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ælc dara þinga de synlíc bið, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. Anbúgan tó nánum fúllícum and synlícum luste, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 15. Fyrenlusta and synlícra dǽda ǽ má and má, Wulfst. 56, 7. Wé geǽxiaþ nǽnig gód áwunigende and ealle worldlícu þing swíþe synlícu, Blickl. Homl. 109, 3. [Wǽron swíðe hefige and sinlíce gewinn betwux dam Cásere of Sexlande and his sunu, Chr. 1106; Erl. 241, 23.] [*O. H. Ger.* sunt-lîh *facinorosus, peccatorius*: *Icel.* synd-ligr.]

synlice; *adv. Sinfully, wickedly*:—Hí sóhton synlíce sáwle mínre, Ps. Th. 62, 8. Ða hádenan synlíce heora ða leásan godas mid misfícum deófolgeldum him laþodan on fultum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 30. Dæs lífes ðe ðú mid leahtrum hafast ofslegen synlíce, Exon. Th. 396, 2; Cri. 1480. Se cyng and ða heáfodmenn lufedon swíðe and oferswíðe gítsunge on golde and on seolfre and ne róhtan hú synlíce hit wǽre begytan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 6, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* suntlîcho *impie*.]

syn-lust, es; *m. Sinful pleasure or desire, lust*:—Ic wæs swíðe onǽled mid dære hátheortnysse dæs synlustes, dæt ic gewilnode bútan ceápe dæt hí mé tó geurnon, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 337. Crist lǽrde, dæt gehwá synnluste fæste wídstóde; Antecrist lǽrþ, dæt gehwá his luste georne fulgange, Wulfst. 55, 11. Ða hlíwde ðe hé ǽr þurh synlust gefremode, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 284, 5: Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Manċyn ðe nú is in ídelum gylpe and on synnlustum beswicen, Wulfst. 182, 13. Synlustum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 23. Synlustas fremman, Dóm. L. p. 30, 53.

synn. v. syn[n].

synnicge (-ecge), an; *f. A sinner, a sinful woman*; peccatrix:—Seó (*Mary Magdalen*) wæs ǽrest synnecge, Shrn. 107, 10.

synnig; *adj.* I. in a religious sense, *sinful, wicked*:—Ánra gehwylc, sóðfæst ge synnig, Exon. Th. 233, 11; Ph. 523. Se feónd and se freónd . . . synnig and gesǽlig, Elen. Kmbl. 1908; El. 956. Synnig wid sáwla nergend, Andr. Kmbl. 1841; An. 923. Hwí swigast ðú, synnigu tunge, Dóm. L. 67. Dæs synnigan mód *peccantis mentem*, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 10. Sleáþ synnigne ofer seolfes múd, Andr. Kmbl. 2601; An. 1302. Synnig cynn (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 152, 35; Gen. 2531. Hálігes láre synnige ne swulgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1419; An. 710. Beóþ ða syngan flǽsc scandum þurhwaden, Exon. Th. 78, 31; Cri. 1282. Fyrenfulra dréat, heáp synnigra *peccatores*, Ps. Th. 91, 6: Cd. Th. 145, 17; Gen. 2407. Hé bið ðám yflum egeslíc tó geseónne, synnegum monnum, Exon. Th. 57, 18; Cri. 920. Syngum hondum, 70, 3; Cri. 1133: 84, 21; Cri. 1377. Ðú ðe ús synnige ádrífe fram dóme, Ps. Th. 107, 10. Hí hyra synnigan breóst beátaþ, Wulfst. 138, 12. Mon ge æfter ðæs líchonian scylde hí swá micle fæsdícor gestaðoliaþ on gódum weorcum swá hí hí selfe synnigran ongietaþ, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 3. II. in a legal sense, *guilty, culpable*. v. scyldig:—Scyldig ł synnig *reus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Synnig *culpabilis*, Rtl. 102, 7. Gif ceorl ceáp forstelþ . . . bið se his dǽl synnig (scyldig, MS. H.) búton ðam wífe ánum, L. In. 57; Th. i. 138, 17. Se ðe beóf ofslihþ, se mót geceýðan mid áde dæt hé hine synnigne (scyldigne, MS. B.) ofslóge, 16; Th. i. 112, 8. Mon synnigne gefón æt opene scylde, 37; Th. i. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* sundig: *O. H. Ger.* suntig *peccator, damnosus, noxius*: *Icel.* syndigr.] v. bæt-, fela-, firen-, lyge-, un-synnig.

synnigness, e; *f. Sinfulness, guilt*:—Deád-synnignise *reatum*, Rtl. 42, 33.]

synoþ. v. seonoþ.

syn-rǽs, es; *m. A sinful impulse*:—Þence hé swíðe georne hwæt tó bóte mæge ongeán ælcne synrǽs, ðe þurh deófles sæd ǽr wearð áweaxen, L. Pen. 16; Th. ii. 284, 9.

syn-rust, es; *m. The foulness of sin*:—Synrust þwéan and dæt wom ǽrran wunde hǽlan *to wash away the foulness of sin and to heal the scar of the former wound*, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. [Cf. the line in the Cathemerinon of Prudentius, 'quod limat aegram pectoris rubiginem.' v. Mod. Lang. Notes, May, 1889. Cf. also synne rust *peccati rubigo*, Scint. 4, 14.] Cf. syn-wund.

syn-sceaþa, an; *m. One who wickedly does harm, a malefactor, criminal, miscreant*:—Se synsceaþa sceaþena þreáte él streám sóhte, Exon. Th. 282, 31; Jul. 671. Hié ne móste se synsceaþa (*Grendel*) under sceadu bregdan, Beo. Th. 1418; B. 707. Đone synsceadan gúðbilla nán grétan nolde, 1607; B. 801. Ða synsceadan (*the heathens*) Godes tempel bræcan and bærndon, Exon. Th. 44, 21; Cri. 706. Metod beslóh synsceaþan (*the apostate angels*) sigore and gewealde, Cd. Th. 4, 17; Gen. 55. Cf. mán-sceaþa.

syn-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of sin, wicked*:—Heortan wyrmas synscyldigra ceorfaþ and slitaþ *vermes scelerum mordebunt intima cordis*, Dóm. L. 168.

synt, -synto. v. sind, ge-synto.

syn-wracu, e; *f. The punishment of sin*:—Bíþ him (*those in hell*) synwracu andweard, dæt is ece cwealm, Exon. Th. 94, 15; Cri. 1540. Dære synwræce sibþan sceoldon mægð and mægas morþres ongyldon, 153, 27; Gú. 832. Ic ne heóld teala, dæt mé Hælend mín bibeád; ic dæs seal geseón synwræce, 50, 2; Cri. 794.

syn-wrǽnness. v. sin-wrǽnness.

syn-wund, e; *f. A wound inflicted by sin*:—Ne syndon náne swá yfele wunda swá syndon synwunda, forðam þurh ða forwyrd se man écan deáðe, L. Pen. 4; Th. ii. 278, 17. Wé á sculon fúle lustas, synwunde, forseón, Exon. Th. 47, 18; Cri. 757.

syn-wyrcende *working sin, sinning, working iniquity*:—Synwyrcende (*the devil*), Elen. Kmbl. 1884; El. 944. Synwyrcende (*operantes iniquitatem*), ða de unrihtes æfgháwar þenceaþ, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ansýna synwyrcendra *facies peccatorum*, 81, 2.

sype, es; *m. Suction*:—Seó eorþe dæt wæter helt and be summum dǽle swilgþ, and for ðam spe heó bið gelcht, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 6: Met. 20, 97. Cf. súpan, *and next word*.

sypian *to take in moisture*:—Glædenan rinde lytelra gedó þreó pund on glæsfæt; gedó ðonne dæs scearpestan wínes tó .v. sestras, ásete ðonne on háte sunnan . . . dæt hit sipige and socige .iiii. dagas, Lchdm. ii. 252, 11. Cf. súpan, *and preceding word*.

sypian (?), sipian (?); *p.* ode *To delay, be slow*:—Hé (*a sick person*) siþaþ and ǽrisþ *tricabit et surget*, Lchdm. iii. 151, 2, 19, 28. (The reference is to an illness which begins on the 5th, 17th, or 27th day of the month.) Sypigende *senescens, frigescens*, Germ. 397, 345.

sýr, *in the gloss* grundswylige, sýr *senecio,* Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 42, *seems to have a meaning similar to that of* swylige. v. sur.

Syras, syrc, syrede(-on). v. Syre, serc, sirwan.

Syre, Syrie (?); *pl. The Syrians:*—Antiochus Sira cyning, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 24. Seleucus Syria cyning, Homl. Th. i. 568, 2, 28. [*Goth.* Saur: *O. H. Ger.* Syr *Syrus.*] v. Syr-ware.

syretum *latibulum* (= (?) syrwetum *latibulis; and see* siru-tún), Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 27.

syre-wrenc. v. siru-wrenc.

syrfe, an; *f. A service-tree;* sorbus:—Of caweldene tó dære syrfan; ðonne of dære syrfan tó healwícum. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 262, 13. Ðonon tó ðan wón stocce; and ðær tó wuda; ðonon on ða syrfan, vi. 234, 26. v. next word.

syrf-treów, es; *n. A service-tree;* sorbus:—In ðæt syrftreów; of ðam syrftreów in ðæt rúge mapel-treów, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 379, 22.

Syria (?) *Syria:*—Godes engel ofslóh ðæs Syrian cyninges here, Homl. Th. i. 570, 2. [*Goth.* Syria, Saura.]

sýring, e; *f. Butter-milk:*—Hwæg *serum,* sýring *raptura,* rynning *coagulum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 68–70. Sýring *baptua,* li. 12, 64. Sceáphyrdes riht is ðæt hé hæbbe blélе fulle hweges oððe sýringe ealne sumor, L. R. S. 14; Th. i. 438, 25. Cýswyrhtan gebyreþ ðæt heó of wringhwæge buteran macige tó hláfordes beóde, and hæbbe ða sýringe ealle búton ðæs hyrdes dæle, 16; Th. i. 438, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* sýra *sour whey* used as a drink instead of small beer.]

-syringas *in* Exsyringas, Exon. Th. 323, 22; Víd. 82.

Syrisc; *adj. Syrian:*—Naaman se Sirisca, Lk. Skt. 4, 27. Hí bǽdon Godes gescyldnysse wið ðone Syriscan here, Homl Ass. 107, 170. [*O. H. Ger.* Sirisc *Arabicus.*]

Syro-fénisc; *adj. Syro-phoenician:*—Wíf Sirofénisces cynnes, Mk. Skt. 7, 26 [*Goth.* Saurini-fynikisks.]

syrwa, syrwan. v. siru, sirwan.

Syr-ware; *pl. The people of Syria, Syrians:*—Syrwara lond *Syria* Exon. Th. 209, 6; Ph. 166.

syððan, syx. v. siððan, six.

T

For the Runic T, see Tír.

tá, (*contracted from*) táhe, an; *f. A toe:*—Táhae *allox,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 8. Tá, i. 71, 64. Sió micle tá . . . sió æfterre tá . . . sió midleste tá . . . sió feórde tá . . . sió lytle tá, L. Alf. pol. 64; Th. i. 96, 19–24. Seó mycle tá . . . ðære mycclan táan nægl, L. Ethb. 70, 72; Th. i. 20, 2, 5. Hé æthrán his swíðran þúman and ðæs wynstran fótes miclan tá i *tetigit pollicem manus ejus dextrae, similiter et pedis,* Lev. 8, 23. Tán and fingras *decies senos,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 73. Ða miclan tán *alloces,* 5, 18. Ða tán scrincaþ (-eþ, MS.) up (*in gout*) *the toes shrink up,* Lchdm. iii. 48, 28. On ðan seofoþan móne ða tán and ða fingras beóþ weaxende, 146, 17. Gif heó mid ðám tán stæpeþ, 144, 15. Æt ðám ódrum táum ealswá æt ðám fingrum, L. Ethb. 71; Th. i. 20, 3. Mid ðám táum *cum mentagris,* Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 21 (cf. lxxi, 13). Ofer hira handa þúman and ðæs swíðran fótes micclan tán *super pollices manus eorum ac pedis dextri,* Ex. 29, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* zêha: *Icel.* tá.] v. tán *a toe.*

tá; *gen.* tán; *f.* **I.** *a twig, shoot:*—Tán I twiga *vimina, virgulae,* Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. **II.** *a lot:*—Æt him déme seó tá, gif hí hwæt dælan willaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 86. Ðá dǽldon ða cwelleras Cristes reáf on feówer, heora ǽlcum his dǽl, swá him démde seó tá, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 31. Hí wurpon ðá tán betweox him, and bǽdon ðæt God sceolde geswutulian hwanon him ðæt ungelimp becóme. Ða com ðæs wítegan tá upp, i. 246, 3–5. v. tán, *and cf. for a similar pair of forms* fá *and* flán.

tabule (-ele), an; *f.: also* tabula; *m.* **I.** *a table:*—Hæfdon hí mid him gehálgode fato and gehálgode tabulan on wigbedes wrixle *habentes secum vascula sacra et tabulam altaris vice dedicatam,* Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. **II.** *a tablet, table on which to inscribe:*—Ðæra eára getæl hæfþ seó tabule ðe wé mearkian willaþ. Anglia viii. 327, 41. On ánum leádenum tabulan (*but* ane leádeue tabulan (*acc.*), 766), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 342. Ðás ðreó word stódon on ánre tabulan. On ðære óðre tabelan wæs ðæt forme bebod: 'Ne hæfn ðú unrihtlíce,' Homl. Th. ii. 198, 5. Tabclan, 196, 34. Pilatus ǽwrát ðæs wítes intingan on ánre tabelan, 254, 24. Týn beboda ǽwrát se Ælmihtiga on ðám twám tabelum . . . Ða twá tabelan getácnodon ða twá bebodu, 204, 17–20. Twá stánene tabulan, Ex. 32, 15; 34, 1. **III.** *a board which is struck to give a signal:*—Tabule æfter capitule bvþ gecnucod *tabula post capitulum pulsatur,* Anglia xiii. 402. 536. Gecnucedre tabulan *pulsata tabula,* 390. 359: 393, 397. [*O. H. Ger.* tavala, tabella *tabula, pugillaris.* From Latin.]

tacan; *p.* tóc *To take:*—Ða menn ealle hé tóc, and dyde of heom ðæt hé wolde (cf. ðamen hé áteáh swá swá hé wolde, MS. E), Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 20. Hé tóc swilce gerihta swá hé him gelagade (cf. hé nam swilce gerihta swá se cyng him geúðe, MS. E.), 1075; Erl. 212, 38. [*From Icel.* taka; *p.* tók.]

taccian (?); *p. ode To tame* [:—Getaccodon (-þaccodon? v. þaccian) *edomitis,* Germ. 402, 63].

tácn, tácen, es; *n. A token, sign:*—Tácne *dicimenta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 53: 25, 57. Tácn *indicia,* 44, 68. **I.** *a sign, significant form:*—Heofoncyninges tácen *the cross,* Elen. Kmbl. 341; El. 171. Torht tácen Godes *the sun,* Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Búton Godes tácne (*the cross*), 271, 32; Jul. 491. Þurh tácen ðære hálgan ródе, Homl. Th. i. 62, 12. Tácna torhtost, Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164. **Ia.** *an ensign* (lit. or fig.); cf. tácn-berend, -bora:—Tácon *vexillum,* Rtl. 94, 7. Ic slóh grêne tácne (*Moses' rod;* Grein suggests *táne*) gársecges deóp, Cd. Th. 195, 23; Exod. 281. Swá swá sigefæst tácon *veluti victricia signa,* Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 24. Eal weroð gehwyrfedum tácnum (*versis signis*) fóron, Gl. Prud. 45 a. Hí ásetton tácna heora *posuerunt signa sua,* Ps. Spl. 73, 6. **Ib.** *a token, a credential:*—Ne hé onfongen sí búton biscopes tácne oþþe gewrite *ne absque commendatitiis litteris sui praesulis suscipiatur,* Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 43. Ne dú mé ódiéwest ǽnig tácen ðe hé mé tó onsende, Cd. Th. 34, 20; Gen. 540. **Ic.** *a sign, monument:*—Hé hét þryge gewyrcan his sige tó tácne ðe hé on ðæm síðe þurhteón þohte, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 4. **Id.** *a sign of the* Zodiac:—Ðonne ðære sunnan ryne beó on ðam tácne ðe man *virgo* nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 164, 12. Ða twelf tunglena tácna, iii. 242, 4. **II.** *a sign, distinguishing mark* (lit. or fig.):—Tácon *titulus,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 3. Swylc wæs ðæs folces tácen (*a practice which distinguished them, a distinct feature of their manners*), Andr. Kmbl. 58; An. 29. Hé onféng torhtum tácne (*circumcision*), Cd. Th. 143, 6; Gen. 2375. God him sealde tácen (*posuit Dominus Cain signum*), ðæt nán ðæra ðe híne gemétte híne ne ofslóge, Gen. 4, 15. **III.** *a sign to attract attention, a signal:*—Ðonne ætýwþ mannes suna tácn on heofonan, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 30. Cómon þrý men tó ðære hýðe and ðær tácn slógon (*gave a signal by striking*), Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 24. Tácen, 12; Gdwin. 58, 23. **III a.** *a sign of anything future, a prognostic:*—Ealle ða tácno and ða forebeácno ða ðe úre Drihten ǽr tóweard sægde, ðæt ǽr dómes dæge geweorþan sceoldan, Blickl. Homl. 117, 30. **III b.** *a sign, an action that conveys a meaning:*—Dis sindon ða tácna ðe mon on mynstre healdan sceal, ðæt mon swígan haldan wile . . . Ðæs abbudes tácen is ðæt mon his twégen fingras tó his heáfde ásette and his feax mid genime, Techm. ii. 118, 1–5, *and often.* Treófugla tuddor tácnum cýðdon eádges eficyme, Exon. Th. 146, 10; Gú. 707. **IV.** *a sign, indication, mark which shews condition or state:*—Nán tácen ðære ǽrran tócwýsednesse næs gesewen, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16. Néfre wommes tácen eáwed weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Ongietan be sumum tácnum on his híeremonna móde eal ðæt ðǽr gehýddes lutige, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 14. Witan ðæra tída tácnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. **IV a.** as a medical term, *a symptom:*—Tácnu ðære ádle, Lchdm. ii. 20, 26. Be tácnum on roppe, 230, 16. Gif sié ða ceácan áswollen and sió þrotu and dú ða tácn geseó, 46, 22. **V.** *a sign, symbol, emblem:*—Hwæt wille wé cweþan be ðam andweardan welan, ðe oft cymþ tó ðǽm gódum, hwæt hé elles sié búton tácn ðæres tóweardan welan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Healdaþ minne resteðeg, hé ys tácn betwux mé and eów, Ex. 31, 13. Fugles tácen *the symbolical character of the phenix,* Exon. Th. 232, 22; Ph. 510. Ðæt wé ðý geornor ongietan meahten tírfæst tácen, ðæt se fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. **VI.** *a sign which shews the truth or reality of anything, proof, demonstration, evidence:*—Ðæt biþ tácn wísdómes, ðæt híne mon wilnige gehéran and ongitan, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 22. Ðæt is swíþe sweotol tácn ðam wísan, ðæt hé ne sceal lufian tó ungemetlíce ðás woruldgesǽlþa, fordæm hí oft cumaþ tó ðǽm wyrstum monnum, 39, 11; Fox 230, 8. Him ðæt (*the writing on the wall*) tácen weard, ðæt hé ligeword gecwæð, Cd. Th. 260, 31; Dan. 718. Ðæt wæs tácen sweotol, Beo. Th. 1671; B. 833. Hwæt dést ðú tó tácne, ðæt wé gelýfon, Jn. Skt. 6, 30. On ða ylcan tíid de hí (*David*) genam his (*Saul's*) spere on his getelde on níht, tó tácne ðæt hé inne mid him slǽpendum wæs, Ps. Th. 35, arg.: Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 36: 2, 6; S. 508, 42: 4, 28; S. 606, 41: Blickl. Homl. 7, 15. Wé dé ðás sǽlic brohton tíres tó tácne, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Ic dæs tácen wege sweotol on mé selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Sancte Iohannes mycelnesse se Hælend tácn sægde, *the Saviour shewed by his words the greatness of St. John,* Blickl. Homl. 167, 18. Ðǽr biþ on eádgum édgesýne þreó tácen somod, ðæs de hí hyra þeódnes wel willan heóldon, Exon. Th. 76, 7; Cri. 1236. Ic wéne ðæt ic ðé hæfde ǽr gereht be manegum tácnum, ðætte monna sáwla sint undeáþlíce *tu idem es, cui persuasum atque insitum permultis demonstrationibus scio, menteis hominum nullo modo esse mortaleis,* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 33: Klnb. Homl. 1704; El. 854. **VII.** *a supernatural sign, miracle, prodigy:*—Dis (*the turning of water into wine*) is ðæt forme tácn de hé on his menniscnysse openlíce geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 58, 14. Dísse fǽmnan monige weorc gástlícra mægna and monig tácon heofonlícra wundra gewuniaþ gesǽde beón *hujus virginis multa solent opera virtutum et signa miraculorum narrari,* Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 28. Hé (*Christ*) sóðra swá fealа tácna gecýðde, ðǽr hié tó ségon, Andr. Kmbl. 1421; An. 711. Ic (*St. Michael*) gecýþe on eallum ðǽm tácnum ðe ðǽr gelimpeþ, ðæt ic eom ðære stówe hyrde, Blickl. Homl. 201, 8. On eallum tácnum and forebeácnum ðe

God sende þurh hine, Deut. 34, 11. Gif ænig wítega secge tácnu and forebeácnu, 13, 1. Tácna, Homl. Th. i. 44, 24. Noldan hí ða torhtan tácen oncnáwan ðe him beforan fremede freóbearn Godes, Exon. Th. 40, 22; Cri. 642. Gesiáþ werc Dryhtnes ða set[t]e tácen ofer eorðan *videte opera Domini quae posuit prodigia super terram*, Ps. Surt. 45, 9. **VII a.** *a signal event, remarkable circumstance*:—Andsware cýðan tácna gehwylces ðe ic him tó sécze *to give me an answer in reference to every remarkable circumstance about which I enquire of them* (cf. mé þinga gehwylc gecýðan, ðe ic him tó sécze, 817; Él. 409), Elen. Kmbl. 637; El. 319. Wé on gemynd witon álra tácna gehwylc swá Tróiána þurh gefeoht fremedon. 1286; El. 645. [*Goth.* taikns; *f.*: *O. Sax.* tékan; *n.*: *O. Frs.* téken: *O. H. Ger.* zeihhan *signum, signaculum, nota, titulus, miraculum*: *Icel.* teikn, tákn *a token, sign, wonder.*] v. andgit-, bell-, fácen-, fore-, fríðo-, luf-, sige-, sigor-, sóþ-, weá-, weder-, wer-, wundor-tácn.

tácn-berend, es; *m. A standard-bearer*:—Tácnberend *signifer*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 15.

tácn-bora, an; *m.* **I.** *a standard-bearer*:—Tácnbora *signifer, vexillifer*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 10: *signifer*, 84, 16. Tácenbora, Hymn. Surt. 113, 3. Tácnboran *draconarii* vel *vexillarii* vel *signiferi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 66. **II.** *a leader, guide, director*:—Ðis is mín tácenbora ðe mé getáhte ðæt ic tó ðé becom (*the word is used of the old fisherman who had directed Apollonius to the town*, v. p. 12), Ap. Th. 27, 22.

tácn-circul, es; *m. A circle* or *cycle which marks the date.* **I.** *the indiction*, a cycle of fifteen years. v. ge-ban:—Ðæm gáre ðe wæs ágán fram Cristes ácennednesse eahta hund wintra and feówer and sixtig, and in ðam tácencircole ðæt twelfte geár (*the year of the indiction is the remainder after dividing* 864 + 3 *by* 15; *this remainder is* 12, *which agrees with the passage*), Chart. Th. 126, 3. **II.** *the lunar cycle of nineteen years; the place which any year occupies in the cycle is marked by the golden number of the year*:—Ðis wæs gewriten on ðam geáre ðe wæs ágán fram Cristes ácennednysse án þusend geára and án and sixtig geára, and an dam tácncircule ðæt seofanteóðe geár (*the golden number of the year* 1061 *is the remainder after dividing* 1061 + 1 *by* 19; *this remainder is* 17, *which agrees with the number given in the passage*), Chart. Th. 300, 19.

tácnian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make a mark upon* something, *to mark*:—Seó líget ðæt deófol bærneþ and tácnaþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 4. **II.** *to be a token* or *mark of* something, *to indicate, mark*:—Se steorra ðe wé hátaþ séfensteorra, ðonne hé bið west gesewen, ðonne tácnaþ hé séfen, Bt. 30, 13; Fox 232, 34. Þysne dæg hié nemdon síges dæg; se nama tácnaþ ðone sige ðe Drihten wiþstód deófle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 14. Tácnendi *index*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 40. **III.** *to indicate, point out*:—Hé þurh his láre éces lífes wegas sægde and tácnode, Blickl. Homl. 129, 18. **IV.** *to signify*, (a) *to express a meaning by means of figure* or *symbol, to express figuratively* or *symbolically*:—Hálige gewreotu ús tácniaþ ðás world þurh done mónan, Blickl. Homl. 17, 21. Hé bær him æcse and adesan on handa, tácnode (*signabat*) on ðám, ðæt hé tó gewinne on ðæt mynster eode, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 27. Tácnade Leonida, hwelc moncwealm on Créca lande wæs, mid ðæm ðe hé sprecende wæs tó his geférum: 'Uton brúcan ðisses undernmetes swá ða sculon ðe hiora æfengife on helle gefeccean sculon,' Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 31. Ðæt hé sæde and tácnode hwylcum deáðe hé wolde sweltan *hoc dicebat significans qua morte esset moriturus*, Jn. Skt. 12, 33: 21, 19. (b) *to be the figurative expression of, be a figure of* something, *to symbolize*:—Hwæt tácnaþ ðæt gold búton ða heánesse ðæs háligdómes *quid auro nisi excellentia sanctitatis exprimitur?* Past. 18; Swt. 133, 12. Hwæt tácnaþ Ezechihiel búton ða láreówas *cujus Ezechiel nisi magistrorum speciem tenet?* 21; Swt. 161, 8: Blickl. Homl. 79, 29: 17, 14. Cwæþ se godspellere ðæt leóht cyrde tó don blindan. Ðæt tácnaþ ðæt seó godcundne onféng úre týdran gecynde, 17, 27. Hé cwæþ ðæt his þegnas dyhton swá hé him bebeád. Ðæt tácnaþ ðæt ðás láreówas ne sceolan Godes dómas náwþer ne ná wanian ne ne écan, 81, 3. Ðæt swefiene fýr tácnade hwelc gewinn ðá wæron þe ðæm ðe nú sindon, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 30. **V.** *to indicate* what is future, *to portend*:—Hí (*two stars*) witegan wæron grimmes wæles . . . ðæt hí micel yfel mannum tóward tácnedon (*signarent*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 28. Bécnende, tácniende *portendentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 11. [Þes fuþel tacnede faie sið þes kinges, Laym. 2832. Tacnenn *to express symbolically*, Orm. 1639. Þe blo tokeneð ðe wateres wo, Gen. and Ex. 638. Toknyñ or make tokene *signo*, Prompt. Parv. 495. *Goth.* taiknjan *δευκνύναι*: *O. H. Ger.* zeihhanôn, zeihhanen *signare, significare, indicare, monstrare*: *Icel.* tákna, teikna *to betoken, mark, denote.*] v. fore-, ge-tácnian; tácnan, tácnian.

tácnung, e; *f. Signification*:—Tácnunga *significationem*, Ps. Spl. 59, 4. **I.** *an indication, sign, characteristic mark, symptom*:—Lácedómas and tácnung on ðam roppe (cf. be tácnum on ðam roppe, 230, 16), Lchdm. ii. 164, 5. Be lyfte tácnungum *de aeris indiciis*, Nar. 3, 14. Hit nú is búton swylcum tácnungum ðæs yfeles ðe hit ær ðyde *Aetna nunc tantum innoxia specie ad praeteritorum fidem fumat*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 90, 3. **II.** *an indication, evidence, proof*:—Wæs ðæs godcundan wundres sweotol tacnung (*indicium*), ðæt ðære fæmnan líchoma bebyriged brosnian ne mihte, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 35. Ða hé mé in tácnunge his lufan bebeád *quos mihi in indicium suae dilectionis commendaverat*, 2, 6; S. 508, 18. Gewuniaþ tó tácnunge his mægenes gelómlíce wundor hælo geworden beón *ad indicium virtutis illius solent crebra sanitatum miracula operari*, 4, 3; S. 570, 9. **III.** *an indication of what is future, a presage, prognostic*:—Is seó stów nemned Heofenfeld wæs heó geára swá nemned for tácnunge ðæra tóweardra wundra *vocatur locus ille Heofenfelth, quod certo utique praesagio futurorum antiquitus nomen accepit*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 34. Tó hwæm cumaþ hí elles búton tó tácnunge sorges and ánfealdes sáres *quid est aliud, quam futurae quoddam calamitatis indicium?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 21. **IV.** *a figurative representation, an emblem*:—Hwæt syndon ða woruldsælþa óþres búton deáþes tácnung? for ðam se deáþ ne cynþ tó nánum óþrum þingum búton ðæt hé ðæt líf áfyrre; swá eác ða woruldsælþa cumaþ tó ðam móde tó ðam ðæt hí hit beniman ðæs ðe him leófast biþ ðisse worulde, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 6. **V.** *direction, ordering*:—Ðás feówer heáfodrícu sindon on feówer endum ðyses middangeardes mid unásecgendlícre Godes tácnunge *eadem inexpabili ordinatione per quatuor mundi cardines quatuor regnorum principatus fuerunt*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 60, 1. [Þa wes he awundred, what weore þis tacninge (*portent*), Laym. 15974. He tolde heom þa tacni[n]ge (*prophetic notice given in a dream*), 32126. Sette he up ðat ston for muniging And get on olige for tokning (*sign*; cf. Iacob lapidem erexit in tituium, fundens oleum desuper, Gen. 28, 18). Gen. and Ex. 1624. Ich wat al of þe tacninge (*signification*), O. and N. 1213. *O. H. Ger.* zeihhanunga *significatio, descriptio.*] v. ge-tácnung; tácning.

tácor (-ur), es; *m. A husband's brother, brother-in-law*:—Tacor (-ur) *levir*, Txts. 74, 598. Tácor, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 20: *levir*, i. *frater mariti*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 31. Tácor, ðæt is bríygumа[n] bróðor *levirum*, ii. 84, 16. Tácor, 50, 30: Hpt. Gl. 498, 75. [*O. H. Ger.* zeihhor (-ir, -ur) *levir, frater mariti.*]

tádige, tádie, an; *f. A toad*:—Tádige *buffo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 21. Tádie *rubeta*, 78, 57: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 3. [Tadde [*ru*]*beta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 91, 17. Liggeþ alse þe tadde ded in þere eorde, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 14.]

tæbere (?) *some implement used in weaving*:—Tæbere *claus* (the word occurs in a list *de arte textoria*; but in an almost identical list, p. 282, the form is *teltre*. v. teld-treów), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 27. [Cf. (?) syl *taber*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 48, and *claus, lignum textorii vel* telde, ii. 131, 56.]

tæcan; *p.* tæhte *To shew.* **I.** *to offer to view, present*:—Tæhte hé ðá ðam páþan sunne munuc ðæs nama wæs Andreas *cum monachum quemdam, nomine Andream, pontifici offerret*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 4. Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hída, se sceal tæcan .xii. hída gesettes landes, ðonne hé faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hída, se sceal tæcan, .vi. hída . . . Se ðe hæbbe þreó hída tæce ódres healfes, L. In. 64–66; Th. i. 144, 5–11 MS. B. **II.** *to shew* an object to a person so that the object may be attained by the person, *to shew* a way, a place, etc. (1) lit.:—Ic tæce sumum men his weg *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 8. Tæceþ ús se torhta trumlícne hám, Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Him mon setl tæhte and hé sæt æt ðam symble *he was shewn a seat, and sat at the feast*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 28: 5, 19; S. 639, 35. Him freá tæhte wegas ofer wésten, Cd. Th. 174, 5; Gen. 2873. Gewát him tó ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tæhte, 174, 29; Gen. 2885. Ðæs embe twá niht tæhte tælte God Elenan éadigre æþelust beáma, Menol. Fox 164; Men. 84: Elen. Kmbl. 1259; El 631. (1 a) without an object, *to shew the way, direct*:—On niht hé tæhte eów þurh fýr *nocte ostendens vobis iter per ignem*, Deut. 1, 33. (2) fig.:—Hig bugon rade of ðam wege ðe ðú him tæhtest *recesserunt cito de via, quam ostenditi eis*, Ex. 32, 8. Ða men ðe bearu habbaþ him tácean hié lífes weg and rihtne gang tó heofonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. (2 a) without an object, *to direct*:—Hwá tæceþ ús tealа and hwá syleþ ús ða gód ðe ús man gehæt *quis ostendit nobis bona?* Ps. Th. 4, 7. **III.** *to shew* a person (*dat.* or *acc.*) the direction that must be taken, *to direct, to cause a certain direction to be taken*, the direction being marked by a preposition. (1) lit.:—On ðære stówe ðe him se stranga tó wordum tæhte *on the place to which the Lord had directed him to go* (cf. 172, 24–; Gen. 2849–), Cd. Th. 175, 24; Gen. 2900. Nán man ne tæce his getihtledan man fram him *let no one send his accused man away*, L. Ath i. 22; Th. i. 210, 23: L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 11. Tæce him mon siððan tó nigcunienra manna húse, R. Ben. 97, 11. (2) fig.:—Niman hí ðone teóðan dæl tó ðam mynstre and tácean him tó ðam nigoðan dæle and tóðæle man ða ealta dælas on twá *let them take the tithe for the minster, let the next tenth fall to his share (let him be directed to take the next tenth)*, *and let the remaining eight tenths be divided in two*, L. Edg. 3; Th. i. 264, 2. Ðú, fæder Agustinus, hié hæfst on ðinum bócum gesæd, and ic gehwam wille ðærtó tácan ðe hiene his lyst má tó witanne *I will refer every one to the books, who desires to know more*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 25. (2 a) where the dat. is omitted:—Seó ealde æ næs swá stíd on ðam þingum swá swá Cristes godspel is and tæcþ tó ánum wífe *points to, directs a man to take, one wife*, Scrd. 22, 25. **IV.** *to shew* the course that must be followed, what should be observed, *to direct, appoint, prescribe, enjoin.* v. tácend:—Ðú tæcst folce gemæro ábútan ðone munt (*constitues terminos populo in circuitum*) and cwist:

'Warniaþ ðæt gē ne cumon tō nēh ðison munte,' Ex. 19, 12. Symle ðū tæhtest mildheortnesse, and ðæt man ōðrum miltsode, Homl. Th. i. 68, 23. Crist tæhte : 'Syllaþ ōðrum būtan ceápe,' Homl. Th. i. 412, 12. Eft hē him tæhte tō fultome ðæt hē him genāme āne iserne hearstepannan *ei ad munitionem suam protinus subiunctorus* : '*Et tu sume tibi sartaginem ferream*,' Past. 21 ; Swt. 161, 6. Hig didon hine on eweartern, ōð hig wiste, hwæt Drihten be him tæhte (*quid juberet Dominus*), Lev. 24, 12. Hē hine ælces þinges gecīensode, swā se pāpa him tæhte *in the manner prescribed by the pope*, Chr. 1022 ; Erl. 161, 38. Ða tæhte man hyre ðæt hió sciolde bringan his fæder gold *the court directed that she was to bring his father's gold*, Chart. Th. 289, 34. Ðæt hē him dǣdbōte tæce *it sibi poenitentiam praescribat*, L. Eccl. C. proem. ; Th. ii. 130, 35. Ne sig nān ðing forlæten ðæs ðe se regol tæce on his fandunge, R. Ben. 104, 17. Bēte hē swā micel swā déman tæcan *quantum arbitri judicaverint*, Ex. 21, 22. Ðæt hỹ bētan swā swā bēc tæcan, Wulfst. 165, 9. V. *to shew* to the mind by way of instruction or of proof, *to teach*. (1) of persons :—Se Hālga Gāst ðe tæhþ rihtwīsnysse, Homl. Th. i. 322, 5. Æfre se ðe āwent oþþe se þe tæcþ of Lēdene on Englisc æfre hē sceal gefadian hit swā ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his āgene wīsan *he that makes a translation from Latin into English, or he that in teaching turns Latin into English must use idiomatic English*, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 9. Ic ðē beb·ode ðæt ðū ne forgite ðæt ðæt ic ær tæhte . . . Ic ðē tæhte ðætte ðær wǣre ðæt hēhste gōd *maneant quae paullo ante conclusa sunt . . . nonne monstravimus ea vera bona non esse*, Bt. 34, 9 ; Fox 146, 13-19. Tæc mē dīnne willan tō wyrcenne, 42 ; Fox 260, 11. Ic ðē mæg tæcan ōþer ðing, 38, 3 ; Fox 198, 29. Ða mæsseprēostas sceolan hcora scriftbēc mid rihte tæcan and lǣran. Ða lārēowas sceolan synnfullum mannum ealmōdlīce tæcan and lǣran, ðæt hié heora synna cunnon onrihtlīce geandettan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 7–16. .xii. lahmenn scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Æneglan . . . Dolien ealles ðæs hỹ āgon, gif hí wōh tæcen, L. O. D. 5 ; Th. i. 354, 9–11. Gif hwylc gōdra wile his lytlingas hiom tō lāre befæstan, hig sceolon him ēstlīce tæcan, L. E. I. 20 ; Th. ii. 414, 10. Hé wile mōdcum tæcan, Cd. Th. 211, 17 ; Exod. 527. Hē wæs tæcende dæghwomlīce binnan ðam temple, Homl. Th. i. 412, 29. (2) of things :—Seó emn·ht is swā swā wé ær cwǣdon on .xxi^mo. kl. April., swā swā ða geleáfullan rāderas hit gesetton, and eác gewīse dægmæl ūs swā tæcaþ, Lchdm. iii. 256, 22. VI. *to shew, indicate, signify* :—Tāhte *significat*, Jn. Skt. p. 8, 12 : 21, 19 : *indicaret*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 14. Gif ðū hwæt be capitelhūse tæcan wylle, Techm. ii. 122, 4 : 118, 8, 17 : 129, 3. v. be-, ge-, mis-tæcan.

tǣcend, es ; *m. One who prescribes* or *orders*. v. tæcan, IV :—Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt hefelīces beboden sỹ underfō hē ða geboda his tǣcendes *si cui fratri aliqua gravia injunguntur, suscipiat jubentis imperium*, R. Ben. 128, 11.

tǣcing, e ; *f.* I. *the pointing out of a course to be followed, direction, teaching*. v. tæcan, IV, and previous word :—Hēr is seó æ, ðe ðū under hire tǣcinge winnan wylt, R. Ben. 96, 23. Sỹ him þreál geboden be regoles tǣcinge, 126, 4. Hē nolde nān ðing dōn be ðæs deófles tǣcunge, Homl. Th. i. 168, 26. Gif hē be bōca tǣcinge his līf gefadige, L. Eth. ix. 28 ; Th. i. 346, 17. Gif hwā nelle bētan æfter mīnra biscopa tǣcinge, Chart. Erl. 230, 22. Gode þeówian æfter Sanctus Benedictus tǣcinge *according to the rule of St. Benedict*, Chart. Th. 549, 8 : 227, 24 : Lchdm. iii. 438, 20. Underfō hē ælcne regoles þeáw and tǣcinge ; sig hē æfter Cristes bōce tǣcinge ðus geāxod, R. Ben. 104, 19. Þurh hāligra bōca tǣcunge ūres Drihtnes willan mid gōdum dǣdum gefyllan, Homl. Ass. 144, 2. II. *teaching, doctrine* :—Swā ðæt wē þurhwunigen on Cristes lāre and tǣcinge. R. Ben. 6, 1. *x* āna ongynþ of ðam stæfe *i* æfter ūdwitena tǣcinge, Ælfc. Gr. 2 ; Zup. 6, 5. Ðæra sind feówer æfter Prisicianes tǣcinge, 24 ; Zup. 129, 16.

tǣcnan ; *p.* [e]de. I. *to shew, present* :—Se ðe hæfþ .xx. hīda se sceal tǣcnan (tǣcan, MS. B.) .xii. hīda gesettes landes ðonne hē faran wille. Se ðe hæfþ .x. hīda se sceal tǣcnan (MS. B.) .vi. hīda gesettes landes. Se ðe hæbbe þreó hīda tǣcne (tǣce, MS. B.) ōdres healfes, L. In. 64–66 ; Th. i. 144, 5–11. II. *to shew* the road, *point out* an object, *make known* :—Se him wægas tǣcneþ, Exon. Th. 434, 26 ; Rä. 52, 7. Tǣcne *indicet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 57. Tæcnaendi (-endi) *index*, Txts. 70, 544. III. *to appoint, prescribe* :—Se mec wrāde on legde, ðæt ic onbūgan ne mōt of ðæs gewealde, ðe mē wegas tǣcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26 ; Rä. 4, 16. v. tācnian, tēcnian, tēcan, tēcnend.

-tǣcne. v. earfoþ-tǣcne.

tǣcnend, es ; *m. One that shews* or *points out* :—Tǣcne[n]d *index*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 74.

tǣcnian ; *p.* ode *To shew, prove* :—Forðam ūs segþ ælc gesceádwīsnes and ealle men ðæt ilce andettaþ ðæt God sié ðæt hēhste gōd forðam ðe hī tācniaþ ðæt eall gōd on him sỹ *ita vero bonum esse Deum ratio demonstrat. ut perfectum quoque in eo bonum esse convincat*, Bt. 34, 2 ; Fox 136, 6. v. tācnian, *and next word*.

tǣcning, e ; *f. Shewing, proof* :—Ðā cwæþ hē : 'Ic hit ðē ðonne wille getǣcan ; ac ðæt ān ic ðē bebeóde ðæt ðū þeáh for dære tǣcninge ne forgite ðæt ðæt ic ær tǣhte' *atqui hoc verissima, inquit, ratione patefaciam, maneant modo quae paullo ante conclusa sunt*, Bt. 34, 9 ; Fox 146, 14. v. tācnung.

tæfl, e ; *f.* : es ; *n.* (?) : tæfle, an (?) ; *f.* Properly a *board for the playing of a game*. But the word seems also used of a *game played on such a board* : cf. the use of the word *tables* at a later time :—Wyþ pleyynge at tables oþer atte chekere, R. Glouc. 192, 3. Kueade gemenes of des and of tables huer me playþ uor pans, Ayenb. 45, 16. Tabulles (*tabella* (15th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 202, col. 2. See also Strutt's Sports, Bk. iv, c. 2. The word seems to denote also *a die used in playing a game*. What was the precise nature of the games, to which this word and related forms are applied, does not appear ; some of the references below would imply that games of chance are meant, and this would be in keeping with the love of gaming which Tacitus, Germ. c. 24, noticed among the Germans. But games of skill like chess may sometimes be meant. In Icelandic *tafl* is used of chess or draughts, as well as of dicing, and the Danes in England seem to have played chess (see Thrupp's Anglo-Saxon Home, c. xvi, sec. 7) ; and in O. H. Ger. *scah-zabel* = scacarium. Among the Welsh, too, was a game something like draughts, called *tawlburdd* (Thrupp, p. 388) :—Tefil, tebl, teblae *alea*, Txts. 36, 6. Tæfl, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 7. *Incipit de alea*. Tæfl *alea*, ic tæfle tæflum *cotizo tesseris*, i. 284, 28, 31. Tæfel *alea*, cynningstān on tæfle *pirgus* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* zabel-bret *pirgus*), ferdscīte tæfel *tessere* vel *lepusculae*, 39, 45–49. Tæslum *tesllum* (=tæflum *tessellis*? v. Wülck. Gl. 526, 5), ii. 93, 44. Dryhten dǣleþ sumum tæfle cræft, bleóborðes gebregd, Exon. Th. 331, 19 ; Vy. 70. Sum bið hræd tæfle, sum bið gewittig æt wínþege, 297, 25 ; Crä. 73. Hỹ twegen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan . . . habban him gomen on borde, 345, 2 ; Gn. Ex. 182. [Sum men pleoden on tæuelbrede (mid tauel, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8133. *O. H. Ger.* zabel ; *n. alea*, wurf-zabel *alea*, *tessera* : Icel. tafl ; *n. a game* ; tafla *a piece used in a game*.] See the following words.

tæflan, tæflian ; *p.* [e]de, ode *To gamble, game* :—Ic tæfle tæflum *cotizo tesseris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 31. Ic tæfle *cotizo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 63. Tebliþ, tebleþ *cotizat*, Txts. 46, 178. Tæflaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 36. [Þe manne þat taveleþ and forleost þat game, O. and N. 1666. *Elsewhere the word means* to talk, argue :—Ich leote ham talkin and tauelin of godlec, Marh. 13, 31. Nefde hare nan tunge to tauelin (teuelin, MS. C.) a tint wid, Kath. 1247. Teuele he wid me, 820. *Icel.* tefla *to play at draughts, dice*. etc.]

tæfle (?) ; *adj. Given to play* :—Hond tæfles monnes *the hand of the gamester*, Exon. Th. 345, 8 ; Gn. Ex. 185.

tæflere, es ; *m. A gamester, dicer, gambler* :—Teblere, teblheri *aleator, aleo*, Txts. 36, 7. Tæflere *aleator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 8 : i. 69, 49 : 284, 30. Wē lǣraþ, ðæt preóst ne beó hunta, ne hafecere, ne tæflere, ac plege on his bōcum, swā his hāde gebiraþ, L. Edg. C. 64 ; Th. ii. 258, 8. [*M. H. Ger.* zabelære *aleo*.]

tæfl-stān, es ; *m. A die, or a piece in a game* (tæfl) :—Teblstān (tebel-*calculus*, Txts. 47, 349. Tæflstān *calculus* (in a list 'de alea'), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 29. Tæfelstān, 66, 48. Tæfelstānas *aleae*, 39, 46.

-tæfran, tǣg. v. ā-tæfran, teáh.

tǣg tǣg *glosses* puppup, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 71.

tægl, es ; *m. A tail* :—Oxan tægl bið sciff. weorð, L. In. 59 ; Th. i. 140, 3. Foxes tægles se ytemesta dæl, Lchdm. i. 340, 22. Se drowend sliþ mid ðam tægle tō deáðe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 5, 10, 12. Ða beón beraþ ēttorne tægel, Frag. Kmbl. 37 ; Leás. 20. Hí habbaþ tæglas ðām wyrmum gelīce de men hātaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 14. [*Goth.* tagl ; *n. hair* : *O. H. Ger.* zagel ; *m. a tail* : *Icel.* tagl ; *n. a* (*horse's*) *tail* : *Norweg.* tagl *horse-hair* : *Swed.* tagel *hair of mane* or *tail*.] v. cū-tægl.

tægl *dye*. v. telg.

tægl-hǣr, es ; *n. A hair of an animal's tail* :—Gif ðū hafast mid ðē wulfes hrycghǣr and tæglhǣr ða ýtemæstan on sīdfæte, būtan fyrhtu ðū ðone sīd gefremest, ac se wulf sorgaþ ymbe his sīd, Lchdm. i. 360, 21.

tæher, tæherende. v. teár, teárian.

tæl, tel, es ; *n. A tale, number, series* :—Heora tel bið swā menigfeald, ðæt hit oferstihþ sandceoles gerīm, Homl. Th. i. 536, 33. Ðæra etendra tal *manducantium numerus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 21. Of tale *numero*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 10. Tele *laterculo, numero*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 51. In tēnum talum *in decem numeros*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 1. Cf. Forerím ł (fore-)tal *prologus*, p. 1, 1. [Hundred is ful tel, A. R. 372, 9. *O. Sax.* gēr-tal : *Icel.* tal ; *n. a number, series*.] v. ge-, over-tæl ; tæl-cræft, -mearc, -met ; talu.

tǣl, e ; *f.* (?) *Evil speaking, calumny, detraction* :—Tǣl *blasphemia, vituperatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 9 : *detractatio, vituperatio*, 139, 44. 'Ælc tæl sié ānumen fram eów.' . . . Hit bið unnyt ðæt mon tæl ūtlane forlǣte gif se yfela willa ðone onwald hæfþ ðæs ingeðonces 'omnis *blasphemia tollatur a vobis*.' . . . *Frustra blasphemia ab exterioribus tollitur, si in interioribus malitia dominatur*, Past. 33 ; Swt. 222, 8–14. Ne frīne ic ðē for tǣle ne þurh teónewide *I do not question you that I may detract or abuse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1265 ; An. 633. Hē þolaþ sārcwide secga . . . Ic bī mē secge ðis sārspell . . . Ic for tǣle ne mæg ǣnigne moncynnes gelufian, Exon. Th. 458, 1–26 ; Hy. 4, 93–106. Ðæt heó mec tǣle gerahte (-rǣhte ? cf. ðæt hē ða hālgan weras hospe gerahte (-rǣhte ?) *he calum-*

niated, 260, 21; Jul. 300) hēt mē fremdne god ofer ða ōþre ðe wē ær cūþon weorþian *that she attacked me with blasphemy, bade me honour a strange god above the others that we knew before*, 247, 4; Jul. 73. v. tāl.

-tǽl. v. leóf-tǽl.

tǽlan; *p.* de. **I.** *to blame, rebuke, reprove, reproach, censure, accuse.* (1) *to blame* a person for what is wrong:—Ne ðreaþ ūs nān monn ne furðum āne worde ne tǽlþ *ne verbi quidem ab aliquo invectione laceramur*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 22. Tǽlaþ ðegnes *accusant (pharisaei) discipulos*, Mk. Skt. p. 3, 14. Ðū mē tǽldest and ðū mē cíddest *me reprehendis*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 10. Ða scamleásan Galatas suíðe openlīce Paulus tǽlde (*increpat*), 31; Swt. 207, 14. Hē lǽrde and tǽlde ealle men ðe worulde welan gaderiaþ mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Hī tǽldon hī *vituperaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 7, 2. Ðætte hiác tēldun (*accusarent*) hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 2. Ðæt hié ongieten dæt hié mon tǽle *that they may know that they are censured*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 14. Se ðe ōðerne tǽlan wille, ðonne gange hē ǽrest on dīgle stōwe and besceáwige hine sylfne, Wulfst. 233, 20. (2) *to blame* what is wrong in a person:—Ne tǽle ic nā micel weorc ne ryhtne onwald ac ic tǽle ðæt hīne mon fordý up āhebbe on his mōde *non fotestatem reprehendimus*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 2–3. Ðonne gē eów selfum ondrǽdaþ ðæt dæt gē on ōðrum tǽlaþ *dum sibi, quod increpat, timet*, 21; Swt. 159, 16. Hē tǽlde (*exprobravit*) hyra ungelǽffulnesse, Mk. Skt. 16, 14. Ða bōceras dæt tǽldon, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. Gif hē gesceádelīce hwilcu þing tǽle *si qua rationabiliter reprehenderit*, R. Ben. 109, 9. Leahtras tǽlan, 135, 18. Dæt dæt hīm mon on tǽlan wille *quod in eis reprehenditur*, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 6. Unþeáwas tǽlan and gōde herian, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7: Met. 19, 39. Tō tǽlenne, Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 19. **II.** *to speak evil of, blaspheme, revile, slander, calumniate, backbite:*—Eorl ōðerne mid teónwordum tǽleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Fragm. Kmbl. 7; Leás. 4. Tǽlep *blasvemiat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. Dis weorc heora ðe tǽlaþ (tǽlaþ, Ps Surt.) mē *þe werke of þa þat bacbite me* (Ps. 108, 20), Ps. Spl. 108, 19. For ðara stemne ðe mē hyspaþ and tǽlaþ *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Th. 43, 18. Of ðæm cristendōme ðe hié nū swīþost tǽlaþ, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 19. Ðū sǽte ongeán ðīnne brōþor and tǽldest (tēldes, Ps. Surt., *detrahebas*) hine, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Hé his godu tǽlde, Exon. Th. 278, 16; Jul. 598. Hī tǽldon (tēldon, Ps. Surt. *detrahebant*) mē *me bakbate þai* (Ps. 108, 4), Ps. Spl. 108, 3. Hī mē tǽldon *exprobaverunt animam meam*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. Hig tǽldon ðæt land mid heora teónwordum *they brought up an evil report of the land* (A. V.), Num. 13, 33. Fordan ðe hig ðæt land tǽldon *by bringing up a slander upon the land* (A. V.), 14, 36. Ne hīne ne tǽl, ne ne ter mid wordum, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Ne tǽl ðū ðīnne Dryhten *thou shalt not revile the gods*, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 29: Ex. 22, 28. Þreora cynna syndon morþras; ðæt is ðæt ǽrest, ðæt man tō ōþrum lǽþþe hæbbe, and hine hatige, and tǽle behindan him sylfum; fordon seó synn biþ swīþe mycel, ðæt man ōþerne hatige and tǽle, Blickl. Homl. 65, 1–2. Tēlan *carpere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 23: 90, 11. Underlōh mē nū behreówsiendne, ðonne ðe ðū ōð ðis andigendne and tǽlendne forbǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 10. Tēlendne wið ðæm nēstan his dēgullīce *derulike his neghburgh bakbitand* (Ps.), Ps. Surt. 100, 5. Gebiddaþ for eówre ehteras and tǽlendum eów (*calumniantibus vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 44. **III.** *to treat with contempt, to scorn, despise, insult, mock, deride, jeer at:*—Se stunta tǽlþ (*inridet*) lāre, Scint. 113, 18. Ðæt fæsten tǽlþ God, Homl. Th. i. 180, 10. Se ðe tēleþ (*spernit*) mec, Jn. Skt. Rush. 12, 48. Tēld *deridet*, Kent. Gl. 718. Ða unrihtwīsan tǽlaþ (cf. habbaþ on hospe, Met. 4, 44) ða rihtwīsan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 15. Tǽlde hē Rōmāne and hié swīþe bismrade mid his wordum *Romam infami satis notavit elogio*, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 228, 19. Tēlde (*sprevit*) hine Herōdes, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 11. Tǽldon *sugillent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 18. Ðā tǽldon hī hine *inridebant eum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 40. Tǽldon *deridebant*, Lk. Skt. 8, 53. Hié hine on ðæm tǽldon and bismrodan, ðæt hé his swā ānfealdne gegyrelan tōsnīdan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 9. Ealle āgynnaþ hine tǽlan (*indulere ei*), Lk. Skt. 14, 29. Sellas hine hēdnum tō tēlenne (*ad deludendum*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 19. Hēhsacerdas tēlende (*ludentes*) cucedon, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 31. Tǽldest *cavillantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 60. Tēled is *calcatur*, 18, 48: 83, 46: *detractatur*, Kent. Gl. 924. Hē biþ tǽled fram swylcum mannum swylce ðære wyrte mihta cunnun *he is laughed at by such men as know the virtues of the plant*, Lchdm. i. 164, 6. [He is cuihtscipe tældon *they blamed his want of manhood*, Laym. 3801. Tælen *to reproach*, 3334. Giff mann wollde tælenn þatt (*reprove the sin*), Orm. 3033. Swuch he may telen of goluesse, O. and N. 1415. *Icel.* tæla *to delude, mock.*] v. be-, ge-tǽlan; tǽlende, un-tǽled.

tæl-cræft, es; *m. Arithmetic:*—Mæg geseón ǽlc man de telcræftas ǽnig gesceád can (*that knows anything of arithmetic*), ðæt hit māre is ðonne þreó hund geára syððan dyllíc feoh wæs farende on eorðan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 699. v. getel-cræft; rīm-cræft.

-tǽle. v. leóf-, un-tǽle.

tǽlend, es; *m.* **I.** *a reprover:*—Ðǽm tēlendum *reprehensoribus*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 17. **II.** *a slanderer, backbiter, detractor:*—Swīþe seldon ǽnig man wile beón andetta, ðæt hē ærfestig sý oððe tǽlend, Blickl. Homl. 65, 4. Ðone tǽlend *detrahentem*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5. Mid tēlendum *cum detractoribus*, Kent. Gl. 938. **III.** *a scorner, mocker, derider:*—Sēcþ tǽlend (*derisor*) wīsdōm . . . gearwe synd tǽlendum (*derisoribus*) dōmas, Scint. 171, 13–14. Nelle ðū þreágean tǽlend (*derisorem*), 113, 12. Tēlend, Kent. Gl. 289.

tǽlende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) **I.** *prone to blame, censorious:*—Ne beó hē tō tǽlende, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17: Exon. Th. 305, 18; Fä. 90. Cf. Uton beorgan ūs wið tǽlnysse and wið twyspræcnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31. **II.** *slanderous, backbiting:*—Ða ǽfstigan men and ða tǽlendan, Blickl. Homl. 65, 10.

tǽlere, es; *m. A scorner, scoffer, mocker:*—Tēlerum *derisoribus*, Kent. Gl. 721.

tælg. v. telg.

tǽl-hleahtor, es; *m. Scornful laughter, derision:*—Tǽlhlehter *derisio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 4.

tǽling, e; *f.* **I.** *reproof, rebuke:*—Hē egesiende stiérþ ofermētta mid ðære tǽlinge, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 16. Petrus antēng Paules tǽlinge (*increpationem*), 19; Swt. 145, 18. Hié forbrǽþ ǽghwelce unryhte tǽlinge . . . hié forberaþ ðæt hié mid ðæm sweorde hiera tungna tǽlinge ne sleáþ hira hlāfurdes ðeáwas *piae subditorum mentes ab omni se peste obtrectationis abstinentes praepositorum vitam nullo linguae gladio percutiunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 4. Hiera gelērena tǽlinge *reprehensionem proximorum*, 38; Swt. 273, 8. **II.** *evil-speaking, slander, calumny:*—Gif ðū gesihst fæla penega tǽlincga oððe wærginga getǽcnaþ *if you see many pennies, it betokens calumnies or curses*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16.

tǽlla (=telga? q. v.):—Tællan *tyrso, vitibus*, Germ. 394. 280.

tǽl-leás; *adj. Blameless:*—Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hē sié tǽlleás *oportet episcopum irreprehensibilem esse*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

tǽlleáslīce; *adv. Blamelessly:*—Ðonne stæpþ se sacerd suíðe tǽlleáslīce on ðone weg *tunc sacerdos irreprehensibiliter graditur*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 19.

tǽl-līc; *adj. Blasphemous:*—Tǽllīce word *blasphemiae*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19, MS. A. v. tāl-līc.

tǽllīce; *adv Blasphemously, calumniously:*—Hē Criste wiðsōc and þe ðam sōðan Gode tǽllīce spreċþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 249. v. un-tǽllīce; tāllīce.

tæl-mearc, e; *f. A date:*—Sume ǽr sume síð sume in ūrra ǽfter tælmearce tīda gemyndum *some early, some late, some by the date in the memory of our times*, Exon. Th. 154, 27; Gū. 849.

tæl-met, es; *n. A measure expressed by number:*—Is tō ðære tíde tælmet hwile seofon and twentig nihtgerīmes *there is to that season a space of time expressed by the number twenty-seven if the reckoning be by days*, Andr. Kmbl. 226; An. 113.

tǽlness, e; *f. Reproach, slander, calumny, detraction:*—Tēlnesse *sugillationis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 76. Scomaes ł tēlnisses *confusionis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. Ða ðe mē tǽlnysse teónan ætfæstan *qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 28. Tēlnysse, 108, 3. Uton beorgan ūs wið tǽlnysse (*vituperatione*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 31: Wulfst. 233, 19. Tō niomanne tēlnisse (*opprobrium*) mīne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 25. Tēlnise ł sceoma *calumniam*, Lind. 3, 14. Tǽlnysse *detractio*, L. Ecg. C. proem.; Th. ii. 132, 7. Tēlnisse weorlde *aerumnae saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Ða ðe tǽlnessa teónan wið heora ðam nēhstan nīð āhōfan *detrahentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðū tēlnissum wip ða sēlestan sacan ongunne, Exon. Th. 254, 31; Jul. 205. Tǽlnyssa (tēlnisse, Ps. Surt.) *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16.

tælsum; *adj. Numerous, harmonious, rhythmic:*—On tælsumum leóðe *carmine ryhmico (numerali)*, Pat. Gl. 415, 55.

tǽlweordlicness, e; *f. Blameworthiness:*—Gē sweotolran gedōþ eówre tǽlweordlicnesse (-wierd-, Cott. MSS.) *foedior vestra reprehensibilitas appareat*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15.

tǽl-wirðe, -wierðe, -wyrðe; *adj. Blameworthy, reprehensible:*—Gecnāwan hwæt tǽlwierðe biþ *quae reprehendenda sunt cognoscere*, Past. 28; Swt. 195, 8. Tǽlwyrðes (-wierðes, Cott. MSS.), 195, 24. v. un-tǽlwirðe.

tǽlwirð-līc; *adj. Blameable, reprehensible:*—Ðæt on ōðrum lande betst līcaþ ðæt biþ hwīlum on ðam ōþrum tǽlwyrþlīcost and eác miceles wītes wyrþe *quod apud alios laude, apud alios supplicio dignum judicetur*, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 24. v. un-tǽlwirðlīc.

tǽlwirdlice; *adv. In a way that deserves censure, reprehensibly:*—Tǽlwyrðlice *notabiliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 16.

tǽlwirdlicness. v. tǽlweordlicness.

tǽman, tæmes-pīle. v. tēman, temes-pīle.

tǽnel, es; *m. A wicker basket:*—Taenil, tēnil *fiscilla (-ella)*, Txts. 62, 403. Tǽnel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 36: *canistrum, vas vinetum*, 128, 18: *cistella, capsilla, cartellum*, 131, 20: *corbis* vel *qualus*, i. 24, 57. Litel tǽnel *quasillus*, 25, 6. Hē him on hand genam ǽnne lyteine tǽnel mid caricum gefylledne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 661, 714. Tǽnelas *fiscellos*, tǽnel *fiscellus*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 42, 43. Tǽnelum *fiscellis*, 468, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 4. [Tenel or crele *cartallus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. Cf. *Goth.* tainjô κόφινος: *O. H. Ger.* zeinna *canistrum, calathus, cartallus, fiscella*; zeinnîfi *cartallus*: *Icel.* teinur; *pl. f. a basket, creel.*] v. stic-tǽnel; tān; *and* cf. wilige, windel.

tǽnen; *adj. Of twigs*:—Tǽnene *sceptrinae* (sceptrum = *virga* in Aldhelm. v. Mígne), Hpt. Gl. 483, 62. v. tán.

tæppa, an; *m. A tap*:—Donne ðú wín habban wille, ðonne dó ðú mid ðínum twám fingrum swilce ðú tæppan of tunnan onteón wille, Techm. ii. 120, 10. Tæppan teón, 12. [Hit behoueþ þet zuich wyu yerne by þe teppe ase þer is inne þe tonne, Ayenb. 27, 31. *Chauc.* tappe: *O. H. Ger.* zapfo; *m. duciculum, duciolus*: Ger. zapfen: Icel. tappi.] v. tæppian.

tæppa *or* tæppe, an; *m.* or *f. A band, ribbon, tape*:—Tæppan *tenia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 63. [The tapes of hire white volupere, Chauc. C. T. 3241. Tappe *tenea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* teppi *sagum, tapetia*.]

tæpped, tæppet, es; *n. A covering* for a floor, wall, etc., *a carpet, hanging, coverlet*; for a person, *a tippet*:—Án healf-hrúh tæppet *sipla* (*sipha*? cf. in a list *de lectis et ornamentis eorum*:—Hec amphicapa, est tapeta ex utraque parte villosa. Hec sipha, idem est, 243, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 35. vii. oferbrádelsas and .ii. tæppedu, Chart. Th. 429, 26. Gemétum tepedum (*lectulum meum stravi*) *tapetibus picris* (Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 200. [Cf. typet, tepet, Chauc. C. T. 233. Typitte *leriptium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 238, col. 2. Typett, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. H. Ger.* teppid(-th, -t), tepid(-t) *tapetium, saga cilicina*. From Latin.]

tæppel-bred, es; *n. A board covered with a carpet, a foot-stool*:—Fótscamel ł tæppelbred his fóta *scabellum pedum ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 35. Tæppilbred, 22, 44. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* tepul *tapetum*.] v. preceding word.

tæppere, es; *m. One who sells wine, a tavern-keeper*:—Tæppere *caupus*, i. *tabernarius, qui vinum vendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 3. Tæppere, wínbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, i. 28, 10. Tæppere *caupo*, 74, 17: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 13: Scint. 226, 10. [*O. Frs.* tapper. Cf. *Icel.* tappr *a tapster*.] v. wín-tæppere; tæppiam.

tæppestre, an; *f. A woman who sells wine, a hostess*:—Tæppestre *caupona*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 36, 13. [He knew the tavernes . . . and everych hostiler and tappestere. Chauc. C. T. 241.]

tæppet, tæppil-bred. v. tæpped, tæppel-bred.

tæppian; *p.* ode *To tap, put a tap into a cask*:—Gyf ðé gedrýptes wínes lyste, donne dó ðú mid ðínum swýþran scytefinge on ðine wynstran hand, swylce ðú tæppian wille, and wænd ðínne scytefinger á-ðne and twængc hine mid ðínum twám fingrum, swylce ðú of sumne dropan strícan wylle, Techm. ii. 125, 18. [*Icel.* tappa: *Ger.* zapfen.]

tær (?); *adj. Gaping, cleft* (?):—Ða giniendan oððe tara *hiulcas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 49. Cf. (?) teran.

tǽsan; *p.* de *To tear to pieces, pull to pieces, tease* wool, *tear* a person's flesh with a weapon, *wound*:—Ic tóterе oððe pluccige oððe tǽse (wulle *added in* MS. W.) *carpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 4; Zup. 170, 13. *Carpsit, discerpsit, trahit, evellit, vel* tǽst, Wúlck. Gl. 200, 5. (In Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 76 a line is omitted.) Hwilon hé on bord sceát, hwilon beorn tǽsde; ǽfre embe stunde hé sealde sume wunde, ða hwíle ðe hé wǽpna wealdan móste, Byrht. Th. 139, 47; By. 270. Nim wulle, and tǽs hý, Lchdm. iii. 112, 8. [Þay (*the does*) were tened at þe hyȝe, and taysed to þe wattreȝ, Gaw. 1169. *But later forms seem also to point to a form* tásian:—Sheep, that is fulle of wulle upon his backe, they toose and pulle, Gow. i. 17, 8. Tosyn or tose wul *carpo*, Prompt. Parv. 497, and see note. I toose owlle and card het, Rel. Ant. ii. 197, 36 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zeisan; *p.* zias *carpere*: *O. Du.* teesen *to tease* wool: *Dan.* tæse.] v. á-, ge-tǽsan; tǽsl.

tǽse (?); *adj. Convenient, for general use* (?):—Andlang herpoðes tó tǽsan mǽde and se hǽdfeld eal gemǽne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 32. Tó tǽsan mǽde and se hǽdfeld eal gemǽne, 138, 19. v. (?) ge-tǽse, tǽs-líc.

tǽsl, tǽsel, e; *f. Teasel, teazle*:—Ðeós wyrt ðe man *camelleon alba*, and óþrum naman wulfes tǽsl (tǽsel, MS. B.) (cf. *wolf's-thistle*, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names) nemneþ, hafaþ leáf wíþerrǽde and þyrnyhte, and heó hafaþ on middan sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhtne, Lchdm. i. 282, 15. [Wilde tesel *virga pastoris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 141, 13 (13th cent.). Tasylle *carduus*, 191, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tasyl *carduus* vel *cardo fullonis*, Prompt. Parv. 487. Cloth . . . with taseles cracched, Piers P. 15,446. *O. H. Ger.* zeisala *carduus*; wolf(es)-zeisala *arnica*.]

tǽs-líc; *adj. Advantageous, good, convenient*:—Gewelgad ł tǽslícro (-or?) *potius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 9. v. next word.

tǽslice; *adv. Conveniently*:—Sóhte huu hine teáslícor geseálla mæhte *querebat quomodo illum opportune traderet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 11. v. ge-tǽslice.

tæslum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. v. teosol *and* tæfl.

tǽsness, tæso. v. ge-tǽsness, teosu.

tǽtan (?) *to gladden, make cheerful*:—Ful oft ðæt gegongeþ, ðætte wer and wíf in woruld cennaþ bearn, and mid bleóm gyrwaþ, tennaþ and tǽtaþ (*the father and mother try to make the child joyous, to amuse it*; Thorpe suggests *temiaþ and tǽcaþ*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [*Icel.* teita *to gladden, cheer*; teiti *gladsomeness, joy*; teitr *glad*.]

tættec (-a, -e ?) *a rag, tatter*:—*Dormitatio vestietur pannis* seó slǽpolnys byþ gescrýdd mid wácum tætticum, Homl. Ass. 9, 238. Nis se loddere mid his tættecon mín gelíca, Homl. Th. i. 256, 9. Cf. the following passages from charters relating to the same land:—On tættucan stán (*in a later charter it is called* mægenstán, 291, 7), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 112, 35. Tættucan stán, 340, 35. Tættaces stán, 325, 30. Tæddaces stán, 253, 4. Could the word mean *beggar*? In the first mentioned charters *lodderes sæcceing* (*sæccing*) occurs.

tǽgum, tǽhae. v. teáh, tá.

tǽh-spora, -spura, an; *m. The point of the toe* (?):—Tǽhspura *calcis finis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 47. v. hand-spora, hél-spure, sporu.

tæl *a number*. v. tæl.

tǽl, e; *f.*: es; *n.* (?) **I.** *evil-speaking, calumny, slander, vituperation, detraction*:—Tǽl *denotatio, detractio*, Scint. 83, 6. Tǽle *suggillationis* (*vituperationis*), Hpt. Gl. 527, 3), Anglia xiii. 37, 298. Tǽle *vituperationem*, Ps. Spl. 30, 16. Þurh tǽle *per detractionem*, Confess. Peccat. Ne tǽle ne dóþ *neque calumniam faciatis*, Lk. Skt. 3, 14. Durh ðis beóþ ǽwecte saca and tǽla *hinc suscitantur rixæ, detractiones*, R. Ben. 124, 18. Módignys ácenþ yfelsacunge, ceorunge, and gelómlíce tǽla, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 8. **Ia.** *evil-speaking* in reference to the Deity, *blasphemy*:—Ælc synn and tǽl biþ forgifen mannum, ac dæs Hálgan Gástes tál ne biþ nǽfre forgifen *omne peccatum et blasphemia remittetur hominibus, Spiritus autem blasphemia non remittetur* (Mt. 12, 31), Homl. Th. i. 498, 22. Se cwyð tál ongeán ðone Hálgan Gást, se ðe mid unbehreówsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mándǽdum, 500, 15. Nán man ne beó swá dyrstig, dæt hé ǽnig word oððe ǽnig (ǽnige?) tál cweðe ongeán eówerum Gode, ii. 20, 28. **II.** *scorn, mock, derision, reproach*:—Tál and gebismerung *subsannatio et illusio*, Ps. Lamb. 78, 4. Þe læs ðe hé dó ðé on tále cunnan feóndum ðínum *ne faciat te in obprobrium venire inimicis tuis*, Scint. 177, 4. Dæt man God tó tále habbe *that God be mocked*, Wulfst. 299, 14. Ðás word ðe Sennacherib ásende tó hospe and tó tále ðé and ðínum folce (*verba Sennacherib, qui misit ut exprobraret nobis Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 16), Homl. Th. i. 568, 19. Tále *ganniturae, cachinnatione*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 2. Tále *subsannationem*, Ps. Lamb. 43, 14. **III.** *blame, censure, reproof*:—Ða bóceras dæt tældon; ac heora tál næs ná of rihtwísnysse, Homl. Th. i. 338, 20. *Adjectiva* getácniaþ oððe herunge oððe tál (tále, MS. V.: tál, MS. T.), Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zála *periculum*: Icel. tál *allurement, device*.] v. tǽl, tǽlan.

talente, an; *f. A talent*:—Hé ǽlce geáre geséalde twá hund talentana siolfres: on ǽlcre ánre talentan wæs .lxxx. punda, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 170, 27. III M talentana, Swt. 180, 14. Swá féla talentena, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* talenta; *f. strong*.]

talian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to suppose* a thing (to be) such and such, *consider, reckon, account*, (a) where the object is a noun or pronoun:—Nó ic mé hnágran talie, ðonne Grendel híne, Beo. Th. 1359; B. 677. Dæs ðe ic sóð talige, Andr. Kmbl. 3125; An. 1565. Talge, Exon. Th. 50, 3; Cri. 794. Hé hit swíðe unáberendlíc talaþ, Past. 33; Swt. 226, 18. Hé mé ofslægenne talaþ, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 29. Hé talaþ híne sylfne wísne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Ða ðe hí sylfe wáce taliaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 29. Dæt híe taliaþ hálig, R. Ben. 9, 19. Talige hé híne sylfne wid God forworhtne, Wulfst. 155, 11. Hwæðer dæt síe tó talianne wáclíc, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Gé beóþ mé talade and rímde on bearna stæl, Exon. Th. 366, 11; Reb. 10. (b) where the object is expressed by a clause:—Sóð ic talige, dæt ic merestrengo máran áhte, Beo. Th. 1069; B. 532. Wén ic talige . . . dæt ða Sé-Geátas sélran næbben tó geceósenne cyning ǽnigne, 3695; B. 1845. Wé fremful taliaþ, dæt eal mynstres fadung on dæs abbodes ðóme stande, R. Ben. 125, 5. (c) where the supposition is expressed by a clause:—Ðú talas (*putas*), dæt ic ne mǽge gebidda fader mín, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 53. Se man taliaþ, dæt hé ðonne hál sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 6. Hwylc talige wé, dæt se ende dæs heora lífes wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 163, 5. (d) where the supposition is not expressed:—Nis ðis seó hell swá ðú talost and wénest, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 7. Gif ðín híge wǽre swá searogrim swá ðú talast, Beo. Th. 1193; B. 594. ¶ *with* swylce, tó, *to consider as*:—Ða áteorigendlícan ðing ðe heó nú tó sibbe and blisse taliaþ, Homl. Th. i. 408, 26. Wá eów ðe taliaþ eów sylfe tó deódwitan *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. Ne talode se ofermóda Pharisseus tó suá micle mægene ða forhæfdnesse suá hé dyde, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 4. Heora líf is rihtor tó talianne tó ǽcan deáðe, Wulfst. 25, 6. Tala ðé ðínne bróðor, swylce hé beó ðín lim, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. Tó for náht taliende *parvi pendenda, neglegenda, ad nihilum judicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 36. **II.** *to impute, ascribe, lay to the account of*:—Gif ðú talast tó ðínum geswince ðæt, ðæt ðú hæfst, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 29. Ne talige ic dé ðæt tó nánre scylde *I do not impute it to you as any fault*, Shrn. 184, 21. Éádig se wer ðam ðe ne talode (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Ne tala ðú mé, dæt ic ne cunne ðone intingan ðínre unróttnesse, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 40. Ne talige nán man his yfelan dǽda tó Gode, ac talige ǽrest tó ðam deófle, Homl. Th. i. 114, 18. **III.** *to reckon, enumerate*:—Tó talanna longsum is *enumerare longissimum est*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 7. [*O. Sax.* talôn: *O. Frs.* talia: *O. H. Ger.* zalôn *considerare, reputare*: Icel. tala *to talk*.] v. ge-talian; tellan.

tál-líc; *adj.* **I.** *that conveys reproach, calumny, etc., calumnious, blasphemous*:—Þeáh hwá cweðe tállíc word ongeán mé, him biþ forgifen,

Homl. Th. i. 498, 24. Of dære heortan cumaþ . . . tāllīce word (*blasphemiae*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19. Hī cwǽdon dæt hē tāllīce word spræce be Moyse and be Gode (*this man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law*, Acts 6, 13), Homl. Th. i. 44. 29: 46, 1. Se ðe īdele spellunge oððe tāllīce word (*calumnies, backbiting*) lustlīce gehȳrþ, 492, 19. **II.** *that deserves reproof, blameable, reprehensible* :—Gif ænig bið mēt tealltic *si quisque repertus fuerit reprehensibilis*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 7. Nis dæt clǽne herigendlīc, ne dæt gāle tāllīc, gif him steorran forgēlon, dæt hī swā lyfedon, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 281. v. tǽl-līc, *and next word.*

tallīce ; *adv. In a way that deserves blame, reprehensibly* :—Tāllīce *reprehensibiliter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 46. Ne forseó gē Godes dearfan, ðeáh de hī tāllīce hwæt gefremman, Homl. Th. i. 332, 13. v. un-tāllīce ; tǽllice.

talu, e ; *and indecl. ; f.* **I.** *a tale, talk, story, account* :—Leáses spelles talu *constellatio* (cf. *Span.* constelacion *prognostication of the stars*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 68. Ðā sprǽcon hī betwux him, and seó mōdor sæt hlystende hire tale . . . Ðā se gingra brōðor dis eall gehȳrde fram ðam yldran brōðor hē sǽde : 'Ic eom ðīn brōðor be ðī[n]re tale,' Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319–337. Dæt se Ælmihtiga God gehȳre ða talu ðe Syria cyning āsende tō hospe and tō edwīte his micclan mægendrymme (*si forte audiat Dominus universa verba Rabsacis, quem misit rex Assyriorum, ut exprobrare Deum viventem*, 2 Kings 19, 4), Homl. Th. i. 568, 27. Mē ða treahteras tala wīsedon, Salm. Kmbl. 10 ; Sal. 5. **II.** *talk, discussion, dispute* :—Tale(-u?) *disputatio, contentio, litigatio*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 60. Tale *disputationis, dissensionis*, 439, 57 : *disputationis, certationis*, 459, 60. **III.** *a charge, claim* :—Ða heáhsacerdas sōhton tale āgēn ðone Hǽlend *summi sacerdotes quaerebant aduersum Iesum testimonium*, Mk. Skt. 14, 55. Se ðe nānum ne derede, him man dyde talu, and hē wæs beswungen unscyldig for ūs, Basil admn. 4 ; Norm. 42, 27. Dæt ǽlcere neóde belādung sȳ ǽdilegod dæt hȳ þurh neóde nāne tale tō syndrigre āhte næbben *that the excuse of necessity may be removed, so that they may not have any claim to private property on the ground of necessity*, R. Ben. 92, 5. Hē begeat swīðe mycelne sceatt of his mannan ðǽr hē mihte ǽnige teale tō habban oððe mid rihte oððe elles *where, rightly or otherwise, he could advance any claim to what he exacted*, Chr. 1085 ; Etl. 219, 11. **IV.** *an excuse, a defence* :—Mīne gebrōðra, hwilcere tale māge wē brūcan on his dōme, nū wē nellaþ būgan fram worulduſe? Homl. Th. i. 580, 2 : Lchdm. iii. 442, 3. Dæt hȳ nāne tale næbben, dæt hȳ þurh nytennesse misīon þurfen, 442, 10. Nabbe wē nāne tale ongēn ðē *we have no excuse to offer you ;* quid iuste poterimus obtendere? Gen. 44, 16. Hē ne mihte nāne tale findan *he could not devise any defence*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 624. Gif hē his yfelan dǽda mid leásum talum bewarian wile *si defendere voluerit opera sua*, R. Ben. 52, 10. **V.** as a law term, *a case* (as regards either plaintiff or defendant), *an action*, cf. sprǽc :—Ongan tō specenne on ðat land . . . Ðam cynge seó talu cūð wæs, Chart. Th. 302, 16. Ēdwine spæc on his āgene mōdor ǽfter sumon dǽle landes . . . Ðā ācsode þe bisceop, hwā sceolde andswerian for his mōdor. Ðā sǽde Ðurcil Hwīta, dæt hē sceolde, gif hē ða talu cūðe. Ða hē ða talu nā ne cūðe, ða sceáwode man þreó þegnas ðǽr ðǽr heó wæs . . . Ðā ācsodon heó, hwylce talu heó hǽfde ymbe ða land . . . Ða sǽde heó, ðæt heó nān land hǽfde, ðe him āht tō gebyrede, 337, 2–24. Tale wyrðe *entitled to bring an action*, 266, 11. **VI.** *a tale, list, series* :—Talu *laterculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 23. Ða talo *canones*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 18. [*O. Sax.* gēr-tala : *O. Frs.* tale *a (legal) case* : *O. H. Ger.* zala *numerus, series, catalogus, sententia, calculatio, supputatio* : *Icel.* tala *talk* ; *tale, number.*] v. bōc-, folc-, hrægl-, of-, on-, rīm-, tō-, widfer-talu.

tam ; *adj. Tame*, the opposite of wild :—Tam *subjugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 6. Wilde bār *aper*, tam bār *verres*, i. 22, 70–71. Seó leó, ðeáh hió wel tam sē. Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 9. Tiles and tomes meares, Exon. Th. 342, 13 ; Gn. Ex. 142. Hē rīt uppan tamre assene and hyre folan (sittende on eosule and on folan sunu ðære teoma, Rush.) *sedens super asinam et pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Wildu dīor woldon stondan swilce hī tamu wǽron, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 2. On ðære feórþan flēringa wæs ðæra tamra nȳtena steall, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 9. Hē hæfde tamra deóra (*reindeer*) syx hund, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 18, 10. Tame (wuduſuglas), Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 18 : Met. 13, 44. [*O. H. Ger.* zam *subjugalis, domitus, mansuetus, mitis* : *Icel.* tamr *tame ; ready for, used to.*]

tama, an ; *m. Tameness* :—Ne þearf beorna nān wēnan ðære wyrde, ðæt hió (*the lioness*) wel hire taman healde ; ac ic tiohhie, ðæt hió ðæs nīwan taman nāuht ne gehicgge, ac ðone wildan gewunan wille gefencan hire eldrena, Met. 13, 23–28. Gif heó blōdes onbriġþ, heó forgit sōna hire nīwan taman, and gemonþ ðæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 12.

tān, es ; *m.* **I.** *a twig, sprout, shoot, branch* :—Tānas *arbusta*, Ps. Th. 79, 10 : *vimina*, Germ. 390, 44 : *antes*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 73. Ic on neorxna wonge āsette treów, ðæt ða tānas æpla bǽron, Cd. Th. 295, 7 ; Sat. 482. Tānum, fingerapplum *dactylis*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 64. Hē (*the phenix*) getimbreþ tānum and wyrtum nest on bearwe, Exon. Th. 227, 29 ; Ph. 430. Wudubearwas tānum tȳdraþ, 191, 6 ; Az. 84 : 435, 17 ; Rä. 54, 2 : 458, 23 ; Hy. 4, 105. God gibloedsia gimeodomia ðās tānas missenlīcra treóna *Deus benedicere dignare has frondes diversarum arborum*. Rtl. 95, 21. Beorc bereþ tānas būtan tuddre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29 ; Rūn. 18. **Ia.** *a stake* (? cf. *Icel.* teinn *a stake* to hang things on) :—Dis syndan ða landgemǽre. Of ðam ealdan hornforda . . . ādūn on ealda tān ; swā anlang streámes on ealda horuford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 45, 25. **II.** *a twig used in casting lots* [' Augury and divination by lot no people practise more diligently. The use of the lots is simple. A little bough is lopped off a fruit-bearing tree, and cut into small pieces ; these are distinguished by certain marks, and thrown carelessly and at random over a white garment,' Tacitus' Germania, c. 10]. *a lot ;* also *a share that is determined by lot* :—Ða Eald-Seaxan nǽfdon āgenne cyning, ac monige ealdormen wǽron heora ðeóde foresette ; and ðonne seó tīd gewinnes com, ðonne hluton hī mid tānum tō dam ealdormannum, and swā hwylc heora swā him se tān ætȳwde, ðonne gecuron hī ðone him tō heretogan, and ealle dam fyligdon *non habent regem antiqui Saxones, sed satrapas plurimos suae genti praepositos, qui ingruente belli articulo mittunt aequaliter sortes, et quemcumque sors ostenderit, hunc tempore belli ducem omnes sequuntur*, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 624, 22–26. Ða wæs eall geador tō dam þingstede þeód gesamnod ; lēton him ða betweónum tān wīsian hwylcne hira ǽrest ōðrum sceolde tō foddorþege feores ongildan, hluton hellcræftum . . . Ða se tān gehwearf ofer ǽnne ealdgesīða, Andr. Kmbl. 2196–2210 ; An. 1099–1106. Hē sealde him wēste land dæt hī mid tāne getugan rihte *sorte divisit eis terram in funiculo dit-tributionis*, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Nǽfre forlǽteþ Drihten firenfulra tān furðor gangan ðonne hē sōðfæstra settan wylle *never will the Lord let the lot of sinners go further than he will appoint the lot of the just ;* non dereliquiet Dominus virgam peccatorum super sortem justorum, 124, 3. Tān sendende *sortem mittentes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 27, 35 : Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 24. Hié dysne middangeard on twelf tānum tōhluton and ǽghwylc ānra heora in dæm dǽle [wunode ?] ðe hē mid tān geeode *the apostles divided the world into twelve parts that were to be assigned by lot, and each one of them [remained ?] in that part which he got by lot*, Blickl. Homl. 121, 7–9. Sendon tānas *miserunt sortes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 34. [*Goth.* tains *a twig, branch* : *O. H. Ger.* zein. zain *sarmentum, calamus, regula : Du.* teen *twig, oser : Icel.* teinn *a twig, sprout ; a spit : Dan.* ten *a spindle : Norweg.* ten *a slender rod : Swed.* ten *spindle, rod.*] v. āc-, ātor-, ellen-, hearm-, mistel-, wuldor-tān ; tān ; *adj.*, tā *a lot*, tǽnel *a basket.*

tān, e ; *f. A toe* :—Tān *mentagra*, (seó) micele tān *alloe*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 24, 25. Mid tānum *cum mentagris*, Lchdm. i. lxxi, 13 (cf. lxxiv, 21). [*O. Frs.* tāne ; *f. : Du.* teen.] v. tā *a toe*, tānede ; *and* cf. *the double forms* tān, tā *a lot.*

tān ; *adj. Having branches, spreading*, used metaphorically of the offspring of a parent ; cf. the use of *branch* in speaking of the members of a family :—Ic Ismael wille bletsian, swā ðū bēna eart, ðæt feorhūaga an woruldrīce worn gebīde tānum tūdre (*with a family that has many branches.* The passage in Genesis is : And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee : Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly ; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation, 17, 20), Cd. Th. 142, 11 ; Gen. 2360. v. tān *a twig.*

tānages. v. tānian.

tānede ; *adj. Having the toes diseased* :—Tānede *mentagricus* (the word occurs in a list of adjectives denoting diseases of the leg), Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 43 : ii. 58, 9. v. tān *a toe.*

tang, e ; tange, an : *f. A pair of tongs* :—Tang *forceps*. Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55 ; Zup. 67, 3 : Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 78 : ii. 33, 36 : *delebra*, 138, 62. Tong *forceps*, 109, 6. Tange *forcipis*, i. 86, 19. Tange *forcipis*, ii. 33, 35. Tangan, tange, Hpt. Gl. 417, 74. Ic hopige dæt cherubin mid his gyldenan tange spearcan tō mīnre tungan gebringan, Anglia viii. 325, 31. Tangan *forcipes*, Wülck. Gl. 241, 35 (omitted by Wright). Hī woldon mē gelæccan mid heora byrnendum tangum, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 1, 5. Hī fyrene tangan him on handa hæfdon, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 628, 42. [*O. L. Ger.* zanga *forceps : Du.* tang : *O. H. Ger.* zanga : *Icel.* tǫ́ng.] v. fȳr-tang, Anglia ix. 263, 9, mǽl-tange, īsen-tanga (*read* -tange. v. Ælfc. Gr. Zup. 314, 9).

-tang *touching*. v. gader-, ge-tang ; -tenge.

tān-hlyta, an ; *m. One who divines by casting lots* :—Tánhlyta *sortilegus*. Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 13. v. tān, II.

tān-hlytere, es ; *m. One who divines by casting lots* :—Tánhlytere *sortilegus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 41. v. preceding word.

tānian(?) *to decide by lot* :—Tānages *decimatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 23.

tannere, es ; *m. A tanner* (?) :—Be éastan eá and tannera hole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 411, 22.

tapor (-er, -ur) ; *m. A taper ;* also *the wick of a lamp* :—Leóhtfæt *lampas*, candel *candela*, taper *papyrus* (cf. leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, weoce *papirus*, 26, 56), Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 35. Tapor *cereus*, 81, 32 : *cerastus*, ii. 130, 23. Swegles tapur *the sun*, Exon. Th. 205, 18 ; Ph. 114. Onfangenum tapere *accepto cereo*, Anglia xiii. 403, 548. Hē hiene onǽlþ mid dæm tapore (-ure, Hatt. MS.) dæs godcundan liegges, Past. 36 ; Swt. 258, 13. *Acolitus* is gecweden se ðe candele oððe tapor byrþ, ðonne

mann godspell rǽt, L. Ælfc. C. 14 ; Th. ii. 348, 4. Se sacerd gehālgodne tapor in dæt wæter dēþ, Wulfst. 36, 5. Taperas *cerei*, Anglia xiii. 402, 529: 403, 541. Þrītig teapera, Chart. Th. 473, 32. Ðā com dæs landes menigu mid leohtfatum and mid taperum, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 24. Taporas *cereos*. Germ. 395. 72. Taperas, Lchdm. iii. 202, 4.

tapor-æx, e ; *f. A small axe* :—Swā feorr swā mæg ān taperæx beón geworpen ūt of ðam scipe up on dæt land *quam longius de nave potest securis parvula, quam Angli vocant* taperæx *super terram projici*, Chart. Th. 317, 30. Habbe hē ān taperæx on his [handa], Chr. 1031 ; Erl. 162, 8. [*Icel.* tapar-öx (*borrowed from English*).]

tapor-berend, es ; *m. An acolyte* (v. tapor) :—Taporberend *accolitus*, Anglia xiii. 418, 759. Taporber[n]endum *accolitis*, 424, 840.

tappa, teappa ? :—Of rūwan beorge on teappan treów ; of tappan treów on westleás hagan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 277, 21. Teppan hỹse, i. 194, 36. On teppen cnolle, iii. 415, 19. Ad Tapan halan, ii. 344, 6.

tara *tar.* v. teoru.

targo, an ; *f.* : targa, an ; *m. A targe, small shield* [apparently with the same development of meaning as *raud*, q. v. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zarga *costa* (*aheni*) with the English word] :—Ic geann Ælmēre mīnen discdēne mīnes tergan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 363, 12. Targa[n] *parma, scuto*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 50. Twā targan and twegen francan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 30. Targena *peltarum*, Hpt. Gl. 475, 64. [*Icel.* targa *a small round shield.* The word seems to have been taken into the Romance languages from Teutonic.] v. ge-targed.

-targed, tasol. v. ge-targed, teosol.

tawa (?) *an implement, a tool, an article for use in an employment.* [That towe (*part of a cart*) is toothed thicke, Pall. 159, 36. Tew of fyschynge *piscalia*, in plurali *reciaria*, Promp. Parv. 490. Halliwell gives *tow* = tools, apparatus, as a word of the East of England. *O. Du.* touwe *the instrument of a weaver.*] v. ge-, web-tawa ; tawian.

tawian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to taw, dress* or *prepare* material :—Ðā bæd se Godes man dæt him man īserngelōman mid hwǽte dyder brohte dæt land mid tō tawienne. Ðā dæt land dā getawod wæs and hē on gerisne tīd mid hwǽte hit seów *ferramenta sibi ruralia eum frumento adferri rogavit, quod dum praeparata terra tempore congruo seminaret*, Bd. 4, 28 ; M. 366, 24. [Birrþ lǽredd mann þurrh spell mekenn þin herrte, and turrnenn itt and tawwenn itt and nesshenn itt, Orm. 15908. The sotter that tawith þure lethir, Rel. Ant. ii. 175. 24 (about 1308). Tewyā lethyr *frunio, corrodio*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *O. Du.* touwen *to curry leather : O. H. Ger.* zauwen, zouwen *exercere* (*ferrum*). Cf. *al-o* tew or tewynge of lethyr *frunicio*, Prompt. Parv. 489 : *O. H. Ger.* zawa *tinctura : Goth.* taui *work.* Teware *corridiator*, Prompt. Parv. 490 : *O. H. Ger.* zauwari *tinctorius*]. v. tewestre. **II.** but the word seenis to occur in the older time in reference to the ill-treatment of persons or things, *to intreat* shamefully *or* evilly, *treat* badly, *abuse, insult.* Cf. to *tew* = to trouble, vex, E. D. S. Pub. (Linc.), and see Halliwell :—Oft tỹne oððe twelfe (flotmen) ǽlc ǽfter ōdrum scendaþ and tawiaþ tō bysmore dæs þegnes cwenan and hwīlum his dohtor oððe nýdmāgan, ðǽr hē on lōcaþ ðe lǽt hine sylfne rancne and rīcne, ǽr dæt gewurde, Wulfst. 162, 20. Se deófol eów tawode þurh his drỹmen swā swā hē wolde *the dvil hath treated you as he pleased* (the persons addressed had been deprived in turn of the power of speech, motion, and sight) *by his wizards*, Homl. Th. ii. 486, 31. Hē heora burga forbærnde and hī tō bysmore tawode (tucode, MSS. C. V.) *he burnt up their cities and evilly intreated them*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 388. Hē Godes templ tawode tō bysmore *he had shamefully abused God's temple* (cf. l. 538), 25, 542. Dæt folc hine hæfde swā yfele swilce hē sumes þinges scyldig wǽre ; and ealle men hine fram stōwe tō stōwe brudon, and tō wundre tawedon *treated him wondrous ill*, i. 23, 654. Ða ðe gefongne wǽron hié tawedan mid dǽre mǽstan unīeðnesse ; sume ofslōgon, sume ofswungon, sume him wið feó gesealdon. Ða Rōmāne dæt geācsedan, dā sendan hié ǽrendracan tō him . . . Ða tawedan hié eft ða ǽrendracan mid dæm mǽstan bismere, swā hié ða ōþre ǽr dydon, Ors. 4, 1 ; Swt. 154, 7–13. Dæt hié hié mōsten tawian mid dǽre mǽstan bismrunge, 3, 3 ; Swt. 102, 21. v. ge-tawian ; teágan.

tāxe (tādie ? *q.v.*), an ; *f. A toad* :—Tāxan *rubetae, quae et ranae dicuntur*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 19.

te ; *prep. To* :—Ða mægenu weorðaþ te færwyrde (cf. tō færwyrde, 8), Past. 65 ; Swt. 463, 6. Heom te cwæþ *illis dixit*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 21. Āléfed te habbanne, 14, 4. Te fullfremmanne, Past. 58 ; Swt. 445, 30 : 50 ; Swt. 391, 29. [*O. Sax.* te : *O. Frs.* te, ti : *O. L. Ger.* te, ti : *O. H. Ger.* za, ze, zi.] Cf. tō.

te-. v. te-flōwan, -tredan, -weorpan *given under* tō-flōwan, -tredan, **-weorpan.** [*O. Frs.* te-, ti- : *O. H. Ger.* za-, ze-, zi-.] Cf. tō-.

te = þe *in* þette.

teá *ten.* v. tīn.

teáfor, es ; *n.* **I.** *a pigment, material used for colouring, tiver* (red ochre for marking sheep (Suffolk), v. E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words, no. vi) :—Mētinge *pictura*, reád teáfor *minium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 74. Teáfor *minium*, 75, 20. Tfáfrf (= teáfre) *minio*, Germ. 400, 130. Meng swā ðū dēst teáfor, Lchdm. ii. 56, 6. **II.** *a material used in making a salve* :—Nim ladsar (*benzoin*) dæt teáfur (*gum*), and galpani ōþres healfes panige whit, and gnīd hyt tōgadere mid wlacan ecede ; and nim ðanne ða sealfe and geút on dæs seócys mannes eáre, iii. 88, 20. [In other dialects the word occurs with a meaning not easily connected with that of the English form. A somewhat similar connection, perhaps, is seen in the case of the different meanings of lybb, q.v. *O. H. Ger.* zoubar ; *n. fascinum, fascinatio, divinatio : Icel.* taufr ; *n. sorcery.* Cf. *O. L. Ger.* toufere *veneficus*. v. Grmm. D. M 984.] v. tīfran.

teáfor ?, Exon. Th. 477, 27 ; Ruin. 31.

teág. v. teáh.

teágan, teán ; *p.* teáde ; *pp.* teád *To dress, prepare* :—Īserngelōman dæt land mid tō teágenne. Ða dæt land dā geteád wæs, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 33. Wel geteád alwe, Lchdm. ii. 226, 14. v. ge-teágan ; tawian.

teagor, es ; *n. The water from the eyes, tears* :—Teagor ýdum weól, hāte hleórdropan, Exon. Th. 182, 23 ; Gū. 1314. [*Goth.* tagr *a tear.*] v. teár.

teáh, tēh, tēh, tīh(-g) ; *gen.* teáge ; *f.* **I.** *a tie, band* :—Teág, taeg *sceda*, Txts. 98, 964. Teáh, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 36. Lege dē his teáge an sweoran, Lchdm. iii. 42, 13. Hē cyning gebond fỹrnum teágum, Exon. Th. 46, 7 ; Cri. 733. Liðewācum tagum (teágum ?, tāhum ?, or tōgum ? *as an alternative gloss to* lentis. v. tōh) (*alii*) *lentis viminibus* (*caedentes*), Hpt. Gl. 514, 70. [Teien togadere mid guldene tejen, Laym. 20998. A teij-doggue þat is in strongue teije (*rimes with* eije (*eye*)), L. S. 308, 301. He huld an hache harde wiþ teis, Jos. 504. *Icel.* taug ; *f. a rope, string.*] v. lād-, racent-, sweor-, web-teáh. **II.** *a case, coffer, casket, box* :—Cest vel earc *cistella*, tǽg *mozytia* vel *arcula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 38. Taeg *mantega* (= *mantica* ?), Txts. 35, 19 : 77. 1300. Tig, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 57. Hī ðās hālgan martyrrace on ānum leádenum tabulan mid staſon āgrōfon, and dæt gewrit mid twām insæglum on ānre teáge geinsegledon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 344. Gemētton hī ān teáge, seó wæs geinsægld mid twām insæglum . . . Man bær ūt ða teáge . . . Ða tēng se portgerēfa tō dære teáge and hī sōna unhlidode, 23, 755–765. Būton hit (*the stolen property*) under dæs wīfes cǽglocan gebroht wǽre . . . dæt is hire hordern and hire cyste and hire tēge, L. C. S. 77 ; Th. i. 418, 22. Tēgum, fōdrum *tepis* (= *thecis*), Txts. 101, 2010. [At hom is hire pater noster biloken in hire teye (*rimes with* eye (*eye*)), Misc. 191, 2. A riche tie Made all of gold and of perrie Out of the which she nam a ring, Gow. ii. 246, 19. Teye of a cofyr *teca*, Prompt. Parv. 487.] v. beorm-teáh. **III.** *an enclosure, a close* (cf. *Icel.* teigr (teygr ?) *a close, paddock*) :—Hujus telluris termini . . . et aquilone meara-teág (= *horses' close* ; cf. horsa croft, iii. 464, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 248, 12. Mansionem et clausulam, quam Angli dicunt *teáge*, que pertinet ad predictam mansionem, Chart. Th. 467, 19. Circunicincta est . . . a meritie brōmteágh, ii. 49, 20.

teala, tealgor, teál-līc. v. tela, telgor, tāl-līc.

tealt ; *adj.* **I.** in a physical sense, *unsteady* :—Gif hī sculun nēdan on nacan tealtum, and se brimhengest brīdles ne gýmeþ (cf. The floating vessel . . . Rode tiltiug o'er the waves, Milton, P. L. xi. 747), Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 22 ; Rūn. 21. **II.** in a figurative sense, *unstable, not to be relied on, untrustworthy, precarious* :—Hū lǽne ðis līf is, hū tealt, Wulfst. 273, 7. Tealte syndon eorðan welan, 149, 8. Tealte beóþ eorðan dreámas, 264, 3. Tealte getrȳwða sindon mid mannum, 82, 12 : 129, 6 : 159, 14. v. next word.

tealtian ; *p.* ode *To be unsteady, to shake, not to stand firm* :—Mid tealtendum grundwealle *nutabundo* (*titubando*) *fundamento*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 49. [Cf. Þenne schal Niniue tylte to grounde. Allit. Pms. 102, 361. Feole temples tulten to þe eorþe, Jos. 100. *O. H. Ger.* zeltend rosz, zeltari *equus trutinans : Ger.* zelt *amble ;* zelter *palfrey : Icel.* tölta *to amble ;* tölt *an ambling pace.*] v. next word.

tealtrian ; *p.* ode *To shake, totter, stagger, be unsteady, to be in an uncertain or a precarious condition* :—Wē tealtrigaþ ỹþran mōde hwearfiaþ heánlīce *we move with uncertain step and feeble mind, wander abjectly*, Exon. Th. 23, 19 ; Cri. 371. Ðỹ læs ðe dæt eásterlīce gesceád tealtrige *lest the calculation of Easter be untrustworthy*, Anglia viii. 308, 4. Tealtrian mid fōtum *to stagger*, Dial. I, 4 (Lye). Ðỹ læs se steall cyricean tealtrian (taltrigan, Bd. M.) ongunne *ne status ecclesiae vacillare incipere*, Bd. 2, 4 ; S. 505, 11. Tealtrian *vacillare, titubare*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 73. Tealtriendum ł gliddriendum *nutabundis*, 503, 3. Fela ōþera gesynto ða ðe him tealtriende (taltriendum, Bd. M.) gelumpon *alia quae periclitanti ei contigissent prospera*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 592, 21. Tealniende (tealtriende ?, tealtiende ?) *nutantes*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 10. [v. Skeat's Dict. s.v. *totter.*] v. preceding word.

teám, es ; *m. A line ;* but the word which is used in the related dialects (v. *infra*) with a physical meaning is used in English figuratively. **I.** *a line* of descendants, *offspring, progeny, family, children* :—Nān wer ne wīfaþ, ne wīf ne ceorlaþ, ne teám ne bið getýmed *children are not brought forth*, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Seó gelaþung is ūre ealra mōdor . . . hire teám nis nā lichamlīc ac gāstlīc, 492, 8 : Homl. Skt. i. 20, 9. Wuenumon and hire teám, Moruiw and hire teám and Wurgustel and his teám wuārun gefreód . . . Marh gefreóde Leðelt and ealle hire teám, Chart. Th. 626, 22–37. Ðæs teámes wæs tuddor gefylled unlytel dǽl eordan geseaftа, Cd. Th. 97, 15 ; Gen. 1613. Berende in teáme *fecunda in sobole,*

Rtl. 110, 7. Hē Noe bearh and his wīfe and his teáme, Gen. 5, 31 note: Homl. Skt. i. 8, 18. Caines ofspring forweard ādrenced on ðam deópan flōde . . . and of ðam yfelan teáme ne com nān þing siddan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 27. Sēd ł teám *semen*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21, 22. Ðæt folc tȳmde micelne teám on ðam wēstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Teám gestrynan, 324, 11. Ðreó witeþeówe men mē salde bisceop and hire teám, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Fyllaþ eówre fronicynne foldan sceátas, teámium and tūdre, Cd. Th. 92, 27; Gen. 1535. ¶ of animals:— Beón tȳmaþ heora teám mid clænnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 17. [Weóx swa Adames team her, ne mahte hit na mon tellen. Jul. 61, 7. Drauh togedere al þene team under þe moder, A. R. 336, 15. Wurfenn wiþþ childe, and tæmenn hire tæm, Orm. 2415. Ys foure sones . . . Þys was a stalwarde tem, R. Glouc. 261, 4.] **Ia.** *bringing forth* children, *child-bearing*:—Ðonne wīf byþ teámes ætealdod, Homl. Ass. 20, 159. His wīf weard mid Esau and Iacob, and heó geswāc ðā teámes, 38, 339. [Weren bođe (*John's parents*) teames ateald, O. E. Homl. ii. 133, 32.] **II.** *a line* of animals harnessed together, *a team*:—Oxa on ðam forman teáme (cf. oxa on frumteáme *imus*, ii. 48, 36) *imus*, on ðam æfteran teáme *binus* (*bimus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 47, 48. On ðæm æftran teáme *bimus*, ii. 12, 70. v. feoþer-tíme, iuc-tíma, ge-tȳme. The old pictures represent the plough as drawn by two pairs of oxen one behind the other. Cf. My plowman . . . a teme (teome, MS. C.) shal he haue. Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen, Piers P. B. 19, 256. **III.** as a legal term, (1) *vouching to warranty*. The word denotes one step in the proceedings of a suit for the recovery of property, which was found in one man's possession and claimed by another, who alleged that it had been stolen or had strayed from him. The peculiar character of the process to which it refers was determined by the formalities insisted upon by the law when property changed hands. At such a transaction the presence of witnesses was necessary (L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158. 11: L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258. 22: L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253. 8: L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 21: 24; Th. i. 390, 4), and one responsible person (*geteáma*), who according to Ine's laws must not be a *þeów man* (L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5), was to be fixed upon as representing the party that made the sale or transfer, and to him, if a question subsequently arose as to ownership, the new owner might refer (*tíman*) in support of his right; this referring the property to the party who had sold it was *teám*. In cases of undivided ownership the *geteáma* would be the person making the sale; in cases of joint ownership one of the parties would be taken. The proceedings in a suit in which *teám* was resorted to seem to have been somewhat as follows. The plaintiff, who made claim to property on the plea that it had been stolen from him, had to give security that he would carry on his case: Warige hine, se de his āgen beföþ, ðæt hē tō ǣlcan teáme hæbbe getrȳwne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 6: Wil. I. 21; Th. i. 477, 11; the defendant had to declare how the property came into his hands, and to give security that he would produce his *geteáma* in court: Gif hwā beföre ðæt him losod wæs, cenne se de hē hit æt beföre hwanon hit him cōme, sylle on hand and sette borh (*pledge him-self and find security*) ðæt hē bringe his geteáman in ðǣr hit besprecen biþ, L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 15. On the case being brought into court (which was to be held in *cynges sele*, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 18: 16; Th. i. 34, 7, or *kyninges burh*: Ælc teám beó on ðæs kyninges byrig, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4), the plaintiff made oath, that he prosecuted his suit lawfully and fairly, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10, and without malice, 4; Th. i. 180, 8; the defendant on his side made oath that he had had no part in the alleged robbery, but had acquired the property in a lawful manner, 3; Th. i. 178, 16, and was guiltless, 5; Th. i. 180, 14. He was now bound to produce witnesses of the transaction which resulted in his acquiring the property in dispute, or *teám* was denied him: Būton hē ðara ōðer (*certain witness*) hæbbe, nele him non nǣnne teám gefaþian, L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 260, 2. Ne beó ǣnig man ǣniges teámes wyrde būton hē getrȳwe gewitnysse hæbbe, L. C. S. 23; Th. i. 388, 20. Ne beó ðǣr nān teám, 24; Th. i. 390, 6. If the witness was forthcoming, the *geteáma* had to be produced, and witness or oath again was called for to prove that the defendant's proceedings were correct: Wē cwǣdon, se de týman scolde, ðæt hē hæfde ungeligenne gewitnesse ðæs ðæt hē hit on riht týmde, oþþe ðone āð funde de se gelȳfan mihte de on sprece, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16. If the *geteáma*, though living, were not brought, according to one regulation the defendant lost his case, and had to resign the property, L. H. E. 7; Th. i. 30, 9; according to another, if he could bring witness to prove the sale, he received the price of the property he had to give up, 16; Th. i. 34, 8. If the *geteáma* were dead other formalities were prescribed, L. In. 53; Th. i. 134, 17: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 9. If all the requirements had been satisfied the property in question was handed over to the *geteáma*: Se de yrfe bycge on gewitnesse, and hit eft týman scyle, ðonne onfō se his de hē hit ǣr æt bohte, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 12. Swā ic hit týme swā hit mē se sealde de ic hit nū on hand sette, L. O. 3; Th. i. 180, 3: L. Eth. ii. 8; Th. i. 288, 20; and the defendant thereupon appealed to the *geteáma* to corroborate his statement of the case, 21. If the latter accepted the property, the former was cleared, and the *geteáma* himself was now in a similar position to that in which the defendant had stood, 22; but if he declined to receive it, and declared that it was not the property he had sold, then the defendant had to prove that it was: Gif se mon (*the geteáma*) onfōn ne wille, and sægþ ðæt hē him nǣfre ðæt (*the property*) ne sealde, ac sealde ōðer, ðonne mōt se gecýðan, se de hit tíemþ, ðæt hē him nān ōðer ne sealde būton ðæt ilce, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 7: cf. 35; Th. i. 124, 10. If however the case were not stopped, the process, in earlier times, was repeated until either there was a failure to produce a *geteáma* (v. teám-byrst), or the property was traced to some person whose right to its possession was undoubted: Gange se teám ford ōþþæt man wite hwǣr hē ōðstande, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 15: L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 3. Betweox teáme gif hwā tō fēhþ, and nā furðor teám ne cenþ, ac āgnian wile, ne mæg mon ðæs wyrnan, gif getrȳwe gewitnes him tō āgennunge rýmþ, 290, 18. Later *teám* was necessary only three times: Tȳme hit man þrywa, æt ðam feórðan cyrre āgnige hit, oðde āgyfe ðam de hit āge, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 9. At one time also a change was made in the place where *teám* should be made: Be teámum. Hwilon stōd ðæt man sceolde þrywa tȳman ðǣr hit ǣrest befangen wǣre, and syþþan fylgean teáme swā hwǣr swā man tō cende. Ðā gerǣddan witan, ðæt hit betere wǣre, ðæt man ǣfure tȳmde ðǣr hit ǣrest befangen wǣre . . . ðȳ læs de mon unmihtigne man tō feor and tō lange for his āgenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 288, 28. A case in which a defendant is cleared by his *geteáma*, who, however, cannot get himself cleared, is given Chart. Th. 206, 19 sqq. A woman had been stolen, and was found in the possession of one Wulfstan. Ðā tȳmde Wulfstān hine (*the woman*) tō Ælðelstāne; ðā cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan. v. teám-byrst. Another case is mentioned where a bishop was not allowed *teám:* Ne mōste se bisceop beón ðara þreora nānes wyrde de eallum leódscipe geseald wæs on wedde, tale, ne teámes, ne āhnunga, 266, 11. (2) The word also occurs often in charters along with *sac, sóc, toll*, etc., where according to one definition it refers to the right to the forfeitures which were made in the suits where *teám* was resorted to: Theam, quod si aliquis aliquid interciebatur super aliquem, et ipse non poterat warrantum suum habere, erit forisfactura, et justicia similiter de calumpniatore, si deficiebat, sua erit, L. Ed. C. 22; Th. i. 452, 1. Donavi abbati . . . consuetudinem que dicitur teames, Chart. Th. 405, 1. v. teám-byrst. A different meaning is given elsewhere to the word. In Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 202, 7 *teám* occurs, and in the Latin form of the charter is rendered by 'privilegium habendi totam suorum seruorum propagiuem,' 203, 6. [*O. Frs.* tām *a bridle*; *a line of descendants, progeny, family: O. L. Ger.* tōm *frenum: Du.* toom: *O. H. Ger.* zoum *funis, habena: Icel.* taumr *bridle, rein, cord.*] v. bearn-, frum- (v. **II** above), here-, leger-teám; tíman.

teáman. v. tíman.

teám-byrst, es: *m. The failure to produce a* geteáma *in a suit.* v. teám, **III.** 1:—Ðā tȳmde Wulfstān hine (*the stolen slave about whom the case had arisen*) tō Ælðelstāne; ðā cende hē tēm and lēt ðone forberstan (*he admitted having sold the slave to Wulfstan, but would not declare from whom he had obtained it*) . . . Ðā bæd Byrhferhð ealdormann Ælðelstān his wer for ðam tēmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 4.

teám-full; *adj. Prolific, productive*:—Tudderfulle, teámfulle *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 33. Sceáp heora teámfulle ł berende *oues eorum foetosae*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13: Ps. Spl. 143, 17.

teám-pōl, es; *m. A breeding-pool*:—Up on Exan on ðone neáran teámpōl; ðanon up on Exan; ðonne of Exa[n] on ða smala[n] lace; of ðære lace eft on Exa[n]; ðanon up and lang Exa[n] on ðone úferan teámpōl. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 205, 8–11: iii. 441, 5–8.

tēan (?), tēgan (?); *p.* tēde *To grow tough* or *pliant*:—Tēdan *lentescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. tōan, tōh; *see also* (?)ge-teágan.

teán-, teaper, teappa. v. teón-, tapor, tappa.

teár (= teahor), teór, tæher, teher, tehher, es; *m. A tear.* **I.** *a drop of water from the eye*, (1) caused by emotion, generally by grief:—Teár *flemen. flentium humor*, Wulck. Gl. 240, 13: *lacryma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43. 7. Teáras *lacrime*, 282, 55. Sealtes pund, ðanon him (*Adam*) wǣron ða teáras sealte, Salm. Kmbl. 180, 16. Hruron him teáras, Beo. Th. 3749; B. 1872. Nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2266; El. 1134. Pund saltes, of ðon sindon salto tehero, Rtl. 192, 15. Mid teára ágotennysse, Lchdm. iii. 428, 10. Mid teára gytum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Eágan gefyllede mid teárum, 189, 1. Wēpende mid teárum, 151, 20: Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3. Teárum mǣnan, Exon. Th. 285, 10; Jul. 285. Teárum geótan, 95, 34; Cri. 1567. Heó ongan mid hyre teárum (tæherum ł teárum, Lind.) hys fēt þweán, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Teárum ł tehrum, Lind. 7, 44. Mid teherum (teórum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 24. Wēpende wēregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Wrāðum teárum, Ps. Th. 59, 11. Tornlicum teárum, 125, 5. Sārige teáras, 55, 7. Teáras geótan *to shed tears*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 14: Exon. Th. 11, 18; Cri. 173. (1 a) in plural, used for the feeling of which the tears are a sign, *grief, affliction*:—On deópnysse wópes and teóra *profunditate fletus et lacrimarum*, Scint. 47, 4. Ðū fēdest ūs teára hlāfe, and ūs drincan gifest deorcum teárum, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Heó is fulneáh deád for teárum and for unróhtnesse, Bt. 19; Fox 28, 30. Eua bær teáras on hire innoþe, Maria brohte ðone ēcean gefeán eallum middangearde,

Blickl. Homl. 3, 12. Tehhero, Rtl. 40, 35. (2) caused by weakness. v. tíran:—Deós éahsealf mæg wiþ ælces cynnes broc on eágon . . . wiþ tér, Lchdm. iii. 292, 2. Læcedómas wið eallum tiédernessum eágena . . . wið eágna teárum, ii. 2, 8. Wið eágena teára (-e, -as?), iii. 44, 29. **II.** *a tearlike drop*:—Dá wearð eám monig blódígum teárum birunnen . . . sæp weard tó swáte, Exon. Th. 72, 20; Cri. 1175. **II a.** *that which drops* or *exudes*, e. g. honey from a comb:—Balsames teár *opobalsamum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 51. Swá þicce swá huniges teár *of the consistency of honey that has dropped from the comb*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Genim balsami and huniges teáres emmicel, 28, 10, 4: 108, 17. Gegadriende swá swá beón hunigcamb teares *colligentes uti apes favu[m] nectaris*, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Þynceþ þegna gehwylcum huniges bibreád healfe dý swétre, gif hé hwéne ær huniges teáre bitres onbyrgeþ, Met. 12, 10. Meng wið huniges teáre, Lchdm. iii. 46, 7. Nim huniges teár and merces sæd . . . mæng wið done teár, 4, 16. [*O. Frs.* târ: *O. H. Ger.* zaher: *Icel.* tár; *n.*] v. bryne-, hunig-teár; teagor.

-teáren. v. hunig-teáren.

tearflian; *p.* ode *To wallow, roll over*:—On eorðan forgnyden fǽmende hé tearflode (terflede, teorflede, later MSS.) *elisus in terram volutabatur spumans*, Mk. Skt. 9, 20. [Cf. þe riȝt schul ryse to ryche reynynge, Truyt and treget to helle schal terve, L. H. R. 207, 311. *O. H. Ger.* zerben (sih) *to turn.*]

teár-geótende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Tear-shedding, weeping*:—Adam myd teárg[e]ótende hálsunge and myd mycelre stefne dus cwæþ, Nicod. 30; Thw. 17, 27.

teárian; *p.* ode *To shed tears*:—Tæherende (teherende, Rush.) wæs se Hálend *lacrimatus est Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. ii. 35. [*Icel.* tárask *to shed tears.*]

teárig; *adj.* **I.** *tearful, weeping*:—Teárigum sícetungum *lacrimosis singultibus*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 3. v. teár, **I. 1.** **II.** *watery, watering* (*of the eyes*):—Gif mon biþ on wæterælfádle, ðonne beóþ him dá eágan teárige, Lchdm. ii. 350, 22. v. teár, **I. 2**, tíran.

teárig-hleór; *adj. Having the cheeks wet with tears*:—Ic (*Hagar*) sceal teárighleór on wéstenne witodes bídan, Cd. Th. 137, 16; Gen. 2274. [Cf. *Icel.* tárug-hlýra *with tearful cheeks.*]

teár-lic, tearo. v. hunig-teárlíc, teoru.

teart; *adj. Tart, sharp* (of pain, punishment, etc.), *severe*; acer, asper:—Scilfor wǽstm *teart asper*, Wulck. Gl. 256, 32. Ús dinceþ swíðe teart wíte dæt án úre fingra on fýr becume, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 32. Dæt hé ne durfe becuman tó dam teartum bryne, 592, 17. Hé álýsþ mé fram teartum worde (*a verbo aspero*), Ps. Lamb. 90, 3. Beó him gesǽd dá teartan wítu, Homl. Th. ii. 344, 32: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 82. Mid teartum wítum getintregod, 8, 156. Mid teartum swingellum *acribus verberibus*, R. Ben. 54, 4. Mislimp tearte *casus asperos*, Hymn. Surt. 16, 5. Teartere prǽcung *acrior correptio*, R. Ben. Interl. 59, 6. Hine man þreáge mid teartran steóre, R. Ben. 52, 6. Hé stíðran and teartran steóre underlý *majori unidicte subjaceat*, 71, 8. [Chaucer uses *tart* = sharp to the taste:—Poudre-marchaunt tart, Prol. 381.]

teart-líc; *adj. Sharp, severe*:—Þeáh hwæt teartlíces on dísum regule geset sý, R. Ben. 5, 11.

teartlíce; *adv. Sharply, severely*:—Teartlíce *acriter*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13: 507, 53. Hé dé tintregaþ teartlíce on wítum, Homl Skt. ii. 25, 154. Hé beó teartlíce geswungen, Wulfst. 248, 13. Teartlícer *acrius*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 47. Teartlícur, Scint. 210, 12. Wé beóþ forswǽlede teartlícor *crememur acrius*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 15: Homl. Th. i. 330, 34. Sý hé ealra teartlícost geþreád *acrius coherceatur*, R. Ben. 129. 10.

teartness, e; *f. Sharpness, severity, asperity*:—Drihten herede Iohannem for dære teartnysse his reáfes, forðan de hé wæs mid ofendes hárum gescrýd wáclice and stíðlice, Homl. Th. i. 330, 1. For dæs wyntres teartnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 152. Teartnesse *acerbitatem, crudelitatem*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 56. Mid menigfealdum ðeówracena teartnyssum gebrégede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27.

teart-numol; *adj. Efficacious*:—Deós wyrt is swýþe scearpnumul (teart-, MS. B.) wið dæt áttor, Lchdm. i. 152, 3. v. scearp-numol.

teáslíce, -teáw, tebl, teblere, tebl-stán, téder-, tédre, te-flówan, téfrung, tégan, tége, teging *tinctura*, tegdian, tegdung, teher, teherian, teigda, teigdian, teissum, tel. v. tǽslíce, æl-, eal-tcáw, tæfl, tæflere, tæfl-stán, tíder-, tídre, tó-flówan, tífrung, teán, teáh, telgung, teóþian, teóþung, teár, tíran, teópa, teópian, teosu, tæl.

tela, tcala, teola, telo, tiolo; *adv. Well.* **I.** *well, rightly, aright, correctly*:—Hé hine sceal níde tela léran. Þý him is micel dearf donne hé tela lǽrþ dæt hé eác tela doo *dum commissis sibi cogitur bona dicere, ipsum prius necesse est, quae dixerit, custodire*, Past. 28, 3; Swt. 193, 12. Teala, Blickl. Homl. 75, 14. Da slǽwan sint tó manianne dæt hié ne forielden done tíman for léra slǽwde de hié tela (tiola, Hatt. MS.) on dón mǽgen *pigri suadendi sunt, ne agenda bona, dum differunt, amittant*, Past. 39, 1; Swt. 280, 20. Gif hí done frýdóm tela gehealdon . . . gif hí done frýdóm forheólden, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 208, 10. Hé rice geheóld tela, Beo. Th. 4423; B. 2208: 5468; B. 2737. Teala, Cd. Th. 74, 35; Gen. 1232. Lǽst eall tela, Beo. Th. 5320; B. 2663. Nú ic wát tela and ic onféng gewit mines módes *modo sanum sapio, recepi enim sensum animi mei*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 33. 'Geseoh dæt dú teala wite.' Cwæþ hé: 'Ne wéde ic' *'vide ut sanum sapias.' 'Non,' inquit, 'insanio,'* 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Dæt ic teala cunne dín weorc healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 68: Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Is wuldres leóht ontýned dam de teala þenceþ, Cd. Th. 299, 29; Sat. 557: Exon. Th. 347, 30; Sch. 20. Gif gé teala hycgaþ, Andr. Kembl. 3223; An. 1614. Beó nú on yfele, noldæs ær teala, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Teala foresecgan, Ps. Th. 118, 172. Tela, Exon. Th. 432, 19; Rä. 49, 2. **II.** *well, perfectly, completely, thoroughly, certainly*:—Healdford tela sibbe *continue without interruption to maintain peace*, Beo. Th. 1901; B. 948. Wudufuglas tela ætemede, Met. 13, 36. Ic dé teala forgulde ealle da gehát, Ps. Th. 65, 13. Dæt dú mé teala hǽle, 70, 2. Se de teala cúþe, Exon. Th. 349, 9; Sch. 43. Ic his bidan ne dear . . . nele dæt rǽd teale *I dare not await him . . . good counsel certainly will not require that*, 397, 8; Rä. 16, 16. **III.** *well, prosperously, happily*:—Geþeóh tela, Beo. Th. 2441; B. 1218. Dú hulpe mín dæt ic teala mihte, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Hé hét dæt teala wunian ece, 77, 68. Æfter dæm Cartainenses wunnon on. Sicilie dær him seldon teola gespeów *cum adsidua nec umquam satis prospera adversus Siculos bella gererent*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 20. **IV.** *well, in a beneficial or pleasant manner*:—Wé wáron hér tela willum bewenede, Beo. Th. 3645; B. 1820. Ontýn dinne múd, and ic hine teala fylle, Ps. Th. 80, 11: 105, 5. Gif wé willaþ óþrum geleáfullum teala dón and helpan dæs earman, Blickl. Homl. 75, 18: 69, 17. Tala, Lk. Skt. 6, 27. **V.** marking degree, *very, to a great extent*:—Ic þigde tela micelne mete, Nar, 30, 25. Driucan tela micel, Lchdm. ii. 290, 12. Tela micel steáp, 294, 19. Teala, i. 374, 9. Teala liciendlic, Ps. Th. 68, 13. Teala wynsume, 125, 2. Dá wæs tiolo micel sprec, Chart. Th. 70, 17. Ic dé an tela sinegestreóna *I give thee treasures in abundance*, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. **VI.** as an exclamation, *well, good*: —Dá andswaredon hí: 'Nis hit lang tó don.' Cwæþ hé: 'Tela, utan wé dære tíde bídan,' Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 5. Cwæþ ic: 'Hwí ne sceolde mé swá dincan?' Dá cwæþ hé: 'Telo; donne dæt dé swá þincþ, donne ongit dæt . . ., Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 22. v. un-tela; til; *and cf.* wel *for similar uses.*

télan. v. tælan.

teld, es; *n. A tent, pavilion*; left still in *tilt* of a cart:—On dam telde (*tabernaculo*) heó ys, Gen. 18, 9. Eardungstówa ł teld his *tabernaculum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Mon teld, (geteld, MS. B.) dærofer ábrædde (*tentorio majore extenso*), Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 22. [And Alfríc biscop I biqueðe míne teld and mín bedreáf þat ic best hauede ût on mí fare mid mé, Chart. Th. 566, 32.] [Per Oswald sette his teld, Laym. 31384. Hengest bilæfde al his teld (hii lete stonde hire teldes, 2nd MS.), 16462. In here teld (on heora geteldum, Num. 16, 27) he (*Dathan and Abiram*) stonden, Gen. and Ex. 3769. Telte or tente *tentorium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *O. H. Ger.* zelt; *n. papillio: Ger.* zelt; *n.: Icel.* tjald; *n. a tent: Dan.* telt; *n.*] v. ge-teld.

teldan; *p.* teald, *pl.* tuldon; *pp.* tolden *To spread a covering.* v. beofer-teldan; teldian.

telde *a tent-peg*:—*Claus* (=*clavus*) *lignum tentorii vel* telde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 56. v. teld-sticca, -treów.

teldian; *p.* ode, ede *To spread* (a tent, an awning, a net, a snare, etc.):—Teldat *conectit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 35: 15, 36. Hí teldedon gryne and da gehýddon *absconderunt mihi interitum laquei sui*, Ps. Th. 34, 8. [Penne mon wule tilden his musestoch, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 20. At pleje he (*the devil*) telded þe grune of idelnesse . . . on þe grune þe þe werse haued itelded . . . Drinch, þere telded þe werse þe grune of unrihte, ii. 211, 13–27. Tristre is þer me sit, oðer tilded þe nettes, A. R. 334, 1. Weoren teldes itælded, Laym. 17489. Fantummes of fendes (*idols*) telded on lofte, Allit. Pms. 78, 1342. Sone wat3 telded up a tapit on trestes ful fayre, Gaw. 884. Þei tildeden Absalon a tabernacle (*they spread Absalom a tent*, 2 Sam. 16, 22), Wick. A green an other hath for hem ytild, Pall. 110, 164. *Icel.* tjalda *to spread a tent, to cover with an awning, stretch a covering over.*] v. teldan.

teld-sele (?) *a tent*:—Ganggeteld *papilio*, tyldsyle *tenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 12–13.

teld-sticca, an; *m. A tent-peg*:—Geláhte seó wífman án dæra teldsticcena geslóh dá . . . dæt se sticca him eode út þurh dæt heáfod . . . Hé geseah hwár Sisara læg and se teldsticca sticode þurh his heáfod *tulit Iahel clavum tabernaculi . . . et clavum defixit in cerebrum . . . vidit Sisaram jacentem et clavum infixum in tempore ejus*, Jud. 4, 21, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* zelt-steccho *paxillus.* Cf. *Icel.* tjalds-nagli *a tent-peg.*]

teld-treów (?), es; *n. A tent-peg* (?), *some implement in weaving*:—Teltreó *clus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 19. Teltré *claus*, 16, 34: i. 282, 10. In the last instance the word occurs in a list *de textrinalibus*. v. telde, tæbere.

teld-wyrhta, an; *m. A tent-maker*:—Paulus se de wæs on woruldcræfte teldwyrhta, Homl. Th. i. 392, 21.

télend, telere. v. tælend, tælere.

telg, tælg, es; *m. A dye*:—Tælg *fæx, fucus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 36: 39, 3 (the entry is given, *fucus* tægl odde feax). Telg, deág *fucus*, telga *fucorum*, 36, 66, 67: 70, 19: 151, 52. Se weolocreáda tælhg

(tægl. MS. C.) *tinctura coccinei coloris*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Se reáda telg, Exon. Th. 408, 21; Rä. 27, 15. Telges *conguilii*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 15. Telge *murice*. 57. 50: *ostro*, 64, 37: 87, 10. Telga *fucorum*, 88, 43. Dætte Iosephes tunece wǽre telga gehwylces bleóm bregdende, Exon. Th. 357, 2; Pa. 22. v. æt-, beám-, weoloc-telg; telgan.

telga, an; *m. A branch, bough*, (a) literal:—Telge *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Telgan *fronde*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 60. Telgan *virgultum*, i. 39. 17. Unberende telgan *spadones*, 38, 8. Telgan gehladene, Exon. Th. 202, 28; Ph. 76. Telgu *rami*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 28. Telgan *palmitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 34. Telgum gescafenum *corticibus*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 41. Balzamum of ðæra treówa telgan (*ramis*) weól, Nar. 26, 21. Blǽda on treówes telgum, Cd. Th. 55, 10; Gen. 892: 88, 24; Gen. 1470: Exon. Th. 210, 19; Ph. 188. Beorc byþ on telgum wlitig, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 30; Rün. 18: Ps. Th. 57, 8: 103, 16. Telgo *frondes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8: *ramos*, 4, 32. Genim ðysse wyrte (*yarrow*) telgan, Lchdm. i. 198, 12 note. ¶ In the following passage Kemble and Leo take the word as meaning a strip of land (fallow), but as such a strip of land if fallow one year would not be so the next, its designation as the fallow strip would hardly serve the purpose of marking a boundary. *Telga* might rather refer to a branch distinguishable from the loss of its bark:—Audlang strǽte on ðone calewan telgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 258, 7. See iii. xxxix, and Leo, Place Names, p. 66. (b) figurative:—Hē bær ða wǽtan ðære uncyste in ðæm telgan, ðone hē geteáh ǽr of ðan wyrtruman, Bd. 1, 27; M. 82, 14. Wróhtes telgan, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Ealle ða telgan ðú gebrǽddest *extendisti palmites ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 11. Telgo míno *ramos meos*, Rtl. 68, 32. v. wudu-telga; telgor, telgra.

telgan *to dye* [:—Getelged oððe gedeágod *colerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 14. Getelgode *fucate*, getelgod *fucatum*, 33, 58, 59. Getælged *colerata*, *fucata*, 134, 35.] v. twi-telged; telgung.

telg-berend *that which produces a dye*:—Tæl(g)berend *ostriger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 72. v. telg.

telge (?):—On xiiii nihte mónan is gód ǽlc telge tó anginnanne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 31. Cockayne refers the word to *telg* and translates *dyeing*; but the passage at 190, 21, in which the same date is said to be 'eallum gód þingum gód' suggests a different meaning. The forms of the whole piece are corrupt.

telgian; *p.* ode *To put forth shoots, to flourish*:—Treów telgade tír welgade *good faith flourished*, *glory abounded*, Exon. Th. 353, 57; Reim. 34.

telgor, tealgor, es; *m.*: e; *f. A plant, shoot, twig*:—On ðam dæge ðe God geworhte ǽlcne telgor on eorðan (*omne virgultum agri*), Gen. 2, 5. Telgre *vimen*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 95. Gif hwá mid him ðysse wyrte (*verbascum*) ǽne tealgre byrþ, ne biþ hē bréged mid ǽnigum ógan, Lchdm. ii. 176, 3. Tealgras *propagines*, Blickl. Gl. Ðeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wiđ ða eorðan hyre telgra tóbrǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3 note. [*Icel.* tjálgr; *n. a prong.*] v. next word.

telgra, an; *m. A shoot, branch, twig; sucker of a root*:—Telgra *virgultum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 4. Telgra *ramus* (*fici*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 32. Dó on ǽnne telgran (morbeámes), Lchdm. i. 332, 22. Of ánum stelan manega telgran weaxaþ, 276, 22. Ða telgran (ðæs wyrttruman), 318, 10. Telegran *antes*, *virgultus*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 71. Telgrum *viminibus*, *virgulis*, 483, 58: *ramis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 32. Telgran *ramos*, 21, 8: *surculos*, *virgulta*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 47. Genim ðysse wyrte (*yarrow*) telgran, Lchdm. i. 198, 12. Ðeós wyrt (*polium*) of ánum wyrttruman manega telgran ásendeþ, 276, 8. Ðeós wyrt (*wild gourd*) wiđ ða eorðan hyre telgran tóbrǽdeþ, 324, 3.

telgung, e; *f. Dyeing, or a dye*:—Te,l]ging *tinctura* (cf. deáh *tinctura*, 40, 39). Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 8. Telgung *tinctorium*, 289, 13. Telgunge *tinctura*, ii. 89, 28.

tellan; *p.* tealde; pp. teald: *also forms as from* telian *occur*: ic telge, hí teliaþ; *p.* telede; *p.* teled. **I.** *to tell, narrate, recount, state a case*:—Þeáh ic hit lengre telle *though I make my story longer*, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 31. Ðó ðæs leán tó dǽm foresprecenan gódum ðe ic ðé ǽr tealde on driddan béc, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 190, 2. Se sunderhálga tealde his gódan dǽda, swilce God hí nyste, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 18. Swegen tealde ðæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him *Swegen told* (*Beorn*) *that his* (*Swegen's*) *men would desert him* (*Swegen*), Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. Dauid tealde his ungelimp, and hú hē hine gebǽd tó Gode, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Ða ungewiderunge ðe cómon swá wé beforan tealdon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33. Hí tealdon him (*Constantine*) ða þrowunga ðe úre Hǽlend ðrowode, H. R. 5. 21. Telle (*narres*) dínum suna hú oft ic hæbbe fordón ða Egiptiscan, Ex. 10, 2. Úte nú tellan (*let us state the case*) beforan swilcum déman swilce ðú wille *quovis judice contende*, Bt. 7, 3: Fox 20, 6. Ús sceamaþ hit nú máre tó tellanne *we are ashamed to tell any more of the matter*, Chr. 1050; Erl. 175, 39: 1085; Erl. 218, 35. **II.** *to tell, count, reckon, compute, calculate*: —Hē teleþ (*computat*) ða andfengas ðe hine behéfe synt, Lk. Skt. 14, 28. Hē ne teleþ hú miccle spǽda wé áspendon, Homl. Th. i. 580, 17. Se lǽreów Bēda teleþ mid micclum gesceáde ðæt se dæg is xii. kī. Aprilis, 100, 13. 'Telle (*numera*) ǽlcne wépnedman'... Moises tealde (*numeravit*), Num. 3, 15, 16. Eallum ðe ðara cyninga tíide teledon *cunctis regum tempora computantibus*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 10. Hí hluton, teledon *they cast lots and counted*, Andr. Kmbl. 2207; An. 1105. Telle nú ða lenge ðære hwíle, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 6. Telle nú ða gesǽlþa wiþ ðám sorgum *strike a balance between the happiness and cares*, S. tit.; Fox x, 22. Tele ðú ðæs mónan elde kl. Ian. ðǽt ðæt ðú cume tó þrittiga; fóh eft on ðone níwan, tele óð týne *starting from Jan. 1 with the number that marks the age of the moon on that day, count up to thirty; begin then with the new moon, and count up to ten* (*the next Sunday after the date so reached will be Septuagesima Sunday*), Lchdm. iii. 226, 30–228, 2. Telle ðæs steorran *numera stellas*, Gen. 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3. **III.** *to reckon, account, consider*, (a) with an object having a noun, adjective, or phrase in apposition, *to consider* a thing such and such:—Hwam telle ic (*aestimabo*) ðás cneórysse gelíce? Mt. Kmbl. 11, 16: Lk. Skt. 7, 31. Ic Heaþobeardna hyldo ne telge Denum unfǽcne, Beo. Th. 4141; B. 2067. Ǽgleáwra mann ðonne ic mé tælige, Andr. Kmbl. 2967; An. 1486. Cyn ðara ðe hý ánsetlan teliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 4. Ic ðæt wénde and witod tealde, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Ðone ic on firenum fǽstne talde, Eleu. Kmbl. 1815; El. 909. Ic mé ǽnigne . . . gesacan ne tealde, Beo. Th. 3551; B. 1773. Suá suá Saul ǽrest fleáh ðæt ríce and tealde hine selfne his súðe unwierðne *sic Saul, qui indignum se prius considerans fugerat*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 14: Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 42: Beo. Th. 1592; B. 794: 3625; B. 1810. Gif se sacerd hine hreófligne tealde, Homl. Th. i. 124, 9. Hí hine oferhýdigne tealdon *eum notantes superbiae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 16. Hine Geáta bearn gódne ne tealdon, Beo. Th. 4375; B. 2184. Forcúþre is ðæt hē telle hine wísne, Wulfst. 59, 5. Ne mæg heó ús leáse tellan *mendacii arguere nos non potest*, Gen. 38, 23. Hine sylf ofer ealle men tellan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 37. (b) with an object and prepositional phrase, *to consider* as (*tó*, *for*, *on*):—Ne telle ic eów tó ðeówan *non dico vos servos*, Ju. Skt. 15, 15. Wé ðæt sylfe sár and wíte hyre on synne tellaþ *ipsam ei poenam suam in culpam deputamus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 25. Hig tellaþ mín wedd for náht *irrirum facient pactum meum*, Deut. 31, 20. Ic ða geþeóde tó micclan gesceáde telede, Lchdm. iii. 442, 5. For náhte hē tealde ǽnig ding tó biddenne búton gesihðe, Homl. Th. i. 158, 21. On bócum de ungelǽrede men þurh heora bilewitnysse tó micclum wísdóme tealdon *in books which unlearned men in their simplicity have considered as great wisdom*, 2, 22. Ðonne on úrum móde biþ ácenned sum ding gódes, and wé ðæt tó weorce ǽwendaþ, ðonne sceole wé ðæt tellan tó Godes gyfe, and ðæt Gode betǽcan *consider it as God's grace, and attribute it to God*, 138, 23. Nis nú ánwald tó tellanne tó sumum ðara hēhstena góda? . . . hwæðer nú gód hlísa sié for náuht tó tellenne? Nis hit nán cyn, ðæt mon ðæt for náuht telle, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 14–19. Se untweofealda biþ tó tellenne for fullfremed weorc, 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. (c) with a clause:—Hē tealde and wénde ðæt hē sceolde ða byldo his heortan ánesclan *autumans se cordis ejus emollere constantiam*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 43. Mid ðý hē tealde and hē wénde ðæt hē sweltan sceolde *cum se aestimasset esse moriturum*, 3, 27; S. 558, 41: Cd. Th. 87, 3; Gen. 1443. Hú ne tealdan wit ðætte genyht wǽre gesǽlþa *nonne in beatitudine sufficientiam numeravimus?* Bt. 35, 3: Fox 158, 12. Swá ðætte monige tealdon (*putarent*), ðæt heó gehǽled beón mihte. Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 3: Blickl. Homl. 117, 16. **IV.** *to impute* to (*dat.* or *prep.*), *ascribe*, *assign*, *put* a thing to a person's account:—Telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan næs ná ðé *ingenium mirabor artificis*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Crist tealde ealne his wurðmynt tó his Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 366, 16. Se wer ðam ðe he tealde (*imputavit*) Drihten synne, Ps. Lamb. 31, 2. Ðæt ilce gēr tó ðæs æfterfylgendan cyninges ríce teledon *idem annus sequentis regis regno adsignaretur*, Bd. 3, 1; M. 154, 12. Hí ealne ðone bryce uppon ðone cyng tealdon (cf. *O. Sax.* tellian an *to charge*; *Icel.* telja á: *see also* on-talu) *they put all the breach of faith upon the king*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 4. Ne tele ðú him ðís synn *ne statuas illis hoc peccatum*, Rtl. 44, 15. Telle hē ðæt Gode, næs him sylfum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 18. His níéhstena gód hē sceal tellan him selfum *he is to reckon as an item in the account of his own prosperity that of his neighbour*; sua commoda propinquorum bona deputare debet, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 1. Se fulla anwealda is tó tellanne tó ðám hēhstum gódum *complete power is to be assigned to the class of highest goods*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 9. [*O. Sax.* tellian: *O. Frs.* telia: *O. H. Ger.* zellen; *p.* zalta, zelita *numerare, computare, reputare, dicere, referre, narrare, notare, tribuere*: *Icel.* telja.] v. á-, be-, ge-, tó-tellan; talian.

tēlnis, telo, teltre, tém, -tēma, téman, -téme, témen. v. tálness, tela, teld-treów, teltm, -tíma. tíman, -tíme, tímen.

Temes, Temese *the Thames*. In the declension both weak and strong forms are found. [In Latin, *nom.* Temis, Cod. Dip. Kmb'. i. 30, 12, Temes, ii. 23, 12: *gen.* Tamisae, i. 98, 1: *dat.* Taemise, 216, 25: *acc.* Tamesim Bd. 1, 2; S. 42, 34 may be cited]:—Neáh ðære íé ðe mon hǽt Temes (Temese, MS. C.) *ad flumen Tamesim*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 238, 22. Sý eá hátte Temese, Chr. Erl. 5, 11. Ymbe heora landgemǽra: andlang Temese (on Temese, 8), L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 18. Út on Temese; ðonne ondlong Temese, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 438, 3–4. Fóron be Temese ... be norþan Temese, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 14, 20. Hí tugon hira scipu

up on Temese, 895; Erl. 93, 31. Hí nāmon him wintersetl on Temesan and lif-don of East-Seaxum, 1009; Erl. 143, 4.

temes(-is), es; *m.* (? cf. lynis *for form and gender*) *A sieve.* [Tense *taratantarum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 200, col. 2 (15th cent.). Temze, temeze, temse, sive *setarium*, Prompt. Parv. 488. See also Halliwell, who quotes: 'Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or temse.' He gives, besides, '*temzer* a range or coarse searche' as an early Wiltshire word. Wright, in the note to the word in his Vocabulary, says that *temse* is still in use in the North of England. *O. Du.* tems. (The word seems to have been borrowed from a Teutonic source by French, which has *tamis* a sieve, *tamiser* to sift.) Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zemisa *furfures.*] v. next two words.

temesian, temsian *to sift*:—Hlāfo foregegearwad ł temised *panes propositionis* (cf. Tusser's Husbandry, 39, 10: 'Some mixeth the tie with the wheat *Temmes* lofe on his table to haue for to eate.' In such a loaf the coarse bran only is removed. v. Glossary. *Temse-bread* is given in Ray's South and East-Country Words, E. D. S. Pub. B. 16), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 26. [Temzyn wythe a tymze, temsyn with a teuze *attamino, setario.* To tempse or syfte *taratantariso*, Prompt. Parv. 488. Cf. *temsing*-chamber, the sifting-room, Halliwell. *O. Du.* temsen *to sift.*] v. ge-temesed, *and preceding word.*

temes-pīle, an; *f. A stake to support a sieve* [A 'temsynge staff' = *cervida*, ligium quod portat cribrum, Prompt. Parv. 488, note 3.]—Man sceal habban syfa, hriddel, hērsyfe, tæmespilan, fanna, Anglia ix. 264, 14. v. preceding words.

temian; *p.* ede, ode *To tame*:—Ic temige *domo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 2. Ic gewylde oðde temige, 36; Zup. 213, 14. Ic genyme mē briddas on hærfæste and temige hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 5. Mon temeþ his unāhefde lustas mid dæm wordum dære hālgan lāre, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 12. Gewylt, temaþ *domat, superat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 73. Hē done ealdan lichoman swencte and temede (*domabat*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 36. Heora lāreówas hē (wudufuglas) temedon, Met. 13, 39. Canst dū temian (*domitare*) hig (*hawks*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 21, 25. Wilde deór temian, Lchdm. iii. 200, 1; 186, 21. Nýtenu tymian, 184, 18. Temma *domare*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 4. [*Goth.* ga-tamjan; *O. Frs.* tema: *O. H. Ger.* zemmen: *Icel.* temja.] v. ā-, ge-temian.

temised, v. temesian.

templ, tempel, es; *n. A temple*:—Se wītga spræc suelce dæt templ wære eal töworpen; hē cwæd . . . 'Töworpne sint da stānas dæs temples,' Past. 18; Swt. 133, 10. 'Dis tempel wæs getimbrod on six and feówertigon wintron' . . . Hē hyt cwæd be hys lichaman temple, Jn. Skt. 2, 20, 21. Dæt templ ealre clænnesse (*the Virgin's womb*), Blickl. Homl. 5, 19. Ofer dæs temples heáhnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 5: 24, 1. On hālierne ł hergan, temple *sacello*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 37. Se Hælend com tō dam temple, Jn. Skt. 8, 2. Wē wunedon wiđ Phogores templ *mansimus contra fanum Phogor*, Deut. 3, 29. Ðes töwyrpþ Godes templ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. On dæt hālige Salemannes templ, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic lāre dæt dæt templ wē forleósan, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33. Ōdre þeóda fela templa āt-ærdon, Homl Th. ii. 574, 27. In Godes templum, Exon. Th. 131, 26; Gū. 461. Hī Godes templ brēcon and bærndon, 44, 24; Cri. 707. Templu ūre wē gehealdan, Scint. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* tempal. For native words used before the Latin form was borrowed, v. hearh, ealh; and cf. *Goth.* alhs: *O. Sax.* alah: *Icel.* hof, for similar terms in other dialects.]

templ-geat, es; *n. The gate* or *door of a temple*:—Hē æt sumum sæle stōd æt dam tempelgeate, Wulfst. 49, 25.

templ-geweore, es; *n. A temple-building, temple*:—His þegnas āgunnon specan wiđ hine ymbe dæt mære tempelgeweorc de dær geworht wæs Gode tō wyrdmynte, Wulfst. 88, 17. Salomon wes se forma man de Gode tō lofe ārest on eordan templgeweorc ārārde, 277. 25.

templ-hālgung, e; *f. A consecration-festival*:—Dā wæron templhālgunga (*encenia*), Jn. Skt. 10, 22: *schenofegias*, Engl. Stud. xiii. 27, 14.

templ-lic; *adj. Pertaining to a temple;* the word translates *fanaticus*:—Hearhlicre, dæs hāðenan, *vel* templicre *fanatice*, i. *profani*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 38. Templicre ł dióflicre *fanatica*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 25: Anglia xiii. 34, 176.

temprian; *p.* ode, ede. **I.** *to mix in due proportion, to mingle*:—Ic temprede (*potum meum cum fletu*) *temperabam*, Blickl. Gl. **II.** *to temper, regulate, moderate*:—Seó sunne gæþ geond stówa and temprað da eordlican wæstmas āgðer ge on wæstme ge on ripunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 17. Hī nā tempreson gyfernysse hætan *non temperaverunt gulae ardorem*, Scint. 107, 12. Bryne lichamena mid cealdrum ēstum tō temprigenne (*temperandus est*), 52, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]rōn *obtemperare, temperare, medicare: Icel.* tempra. From Latin.] v. ge-temprian.

temprung, e; *f. Tempering, moderation*:—Swā hwæt on temprunge byþ hālwende hit ys *quicquid temperamento fit salutare est*, Scint. 55, 1. Hafa dū temprunge (*temperamentum, i. mediocritatem*), 172, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* temp[a]runga *temperantia, compositio.*]

temsian, tēn. v. temesian, tīn.

tendan; *p.* de *To kindle.*] [A gnast wule al þe brond tenden, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 7. Cwench lit er þen hit waxe and tende þe, A. R. 296, 21. It bigynnez forto tiende, L. S. 314, 523. Itend of wrēdde, Kath. 154. Teenden *incendere*, Wick. *Goth.* tandjan; *Da.* tænde: *Swed.* tända.] v. ā-, on-tendan; tennan.

-tendend, -tending, -tendness. v. ā-tendend, ā-tending, on-tendness.

tender *fuel*:—Tender *fomes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 11. Dæt ne gehigeleás[t] mēte tender *ut non scurilitas inveniat fomitem*, R. Ben. Interl. 75, 17. v. tynder.

Tenet, Tænet[t]; *also* Tenet-land *the isle of Thanet*:—Augustinus wæs cumende on Bretone ærest on Tenet dam ealonde (Tenet-land, MS. B.) (*in insula Tanato*) . . . Is on easteweardre Cent mycel ealond Tenet (*Tanatos insula*). dæt is syx hund hīda micel . . . Dæt ealond tōsceáde þ Wantsumo streám fram dam tōgeþeódden lande, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 10–20. Hēr hādene men on Tenet ofer winter sæton, Chr. 851; Erl. 67, 20: 865; Erl. 70, 31. On dyssum geáre Eádgār cyng hēt oferhergian eall Tenetland, 969; Erl. 125, 5. Tænet, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 22. Inntō Raculfe on Tænett, iii. 429, 16. The following forms occur in Latin charters:—Tenid, i. 21, 1. Tenaet, 129, 18. Tanet, 118, 1. Tanat, vi. 189, 31. Tanatos insulam, iv. 237, 20. Insula Tanatorum, iii. 347, 15. Thanet, i. 13, 30: 18, 15. Danet, v. 21, 19. Insula Thaeneti, i. 42, 16. Insula Thaenet, 116, 27.

tengan; *p.* de *To press, hasten, hurry, proceed with haste* or *violence*:—Dā tengde se Pharao æfter mid mycelre fyrde *then Pharaoh hastened after with a great army*, Homl. Th. i. 312, 3: ii. 194, 16. Hē dā þearle ābliced āweg tengde, 182, 2. Hē ontende da burh and tengde him ford syddan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 416. Se cāsere tengde tō dam botle, Homl. Th. i. 430, 23. Se fugol tō wuda tengde, ii. 102, 27. Æt suman cyrre tengde hē tō fyrde ongean Persiscne leódscipe *on one occasion he was hastening to march against Persia*, i. 448, 32. Tengdon dā hāðenan mid wæpnum tō dam æwfæstum heáþe, and slōgon da cristenan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 66. Teng recene tō dam fæstenne (*haste thee, escape thither*, Gen. 19, 22). Cd. Th. 152, 29; Gen. 2527. Hié hæfdon gecweden dæt hié ealle emlīce on Latine tengden *they had agreed that they all in unbroken order would proceed to the attack of the Latins*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 9. v. ge-tengan; ge-tenge.

tennan (?) *to incite, encourage to effort*:—Ful oft dæt gegongeþ, dætte wer and wīf in worulde cennaþ beorn, and mid bleóm gyrwaþ, tennaþ and tætaþ, ōþþæt seó tīd cymeþ, dæt da geongan leomu, liffæstan leoþu, geloden weorþaþ (*the parents try to awaken the child's activity of body and mind, while it is still an infant*), Exon. Th. 327, 15; Vy. 4. [Thorpe would read *temiaþ*. Grein suggests comparison with *O. M H. Ger.* Cf. Ih zeno sie *provocabo eos*, Graff. v. 685. Could *tendoþ* be read? *Ontendan* and connected words are used figuratively; see also *tendan.*]

tenys, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65. v. tȳnness.

teofonian; *p.* ode *To associate, join*:—Ealswā teofanade se de tealde cūþe ǽghwylc wiþ ōþrum; sceoldon eal beran stīþe stefnbyrd, swā him se steóra bibēad, missenlice genetu (cf. þeáh ānra hwilc (*each of the elements*) wiđ ōþer sīđ miclum gemenged . . . fæste gebunden . . . mid bebode dīne, Met. 20, 65–69). Exon. Th. 349, 8; Sch. 43. Swā teofenade se de tealde cūþe dæg wiþ nihte . . . fisc wiđ fȳþum, 351, 18; Sch. 82.

teofrian; *p.* ode *To allot* (?), *appoint*:—Done sylfan stān de hine wyrhtan āwurpan nū se geworden is hwommonna heágost hālig Drihten tō wealles wrade wīs teofrade (*he has appointed it to be the wall's support*) *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes, hic factus est in caput anguli: a Domino factum est illud*, Ps. Th. 117, 21. v. tiber (tifer).

teogoþa (-eþa), teogoþian. v. teóþa, teóþian.

teoh[h], e; *f.*; but also *m.* or *n. An association, a company, band*:—Besæt hē dā sinherge sweorda lāfe weán oft gehēt earmre teohhe *with a mighty host he besieged then those whom the sword had spared, to the wretched band woe he oft promised*, Beo. Th. 5868; B. 2938. Ōðdæt ic dīnes earmes āsecge strencde disse cneórisse eallum dam teohhe de nū tōweard ys *donec annuntiem brachium tuum generationi omni, quae ventura est*, Ps. Th. 70, 17. Dā hié gemitton teoche æt torre (*the people who were building the tower of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Hēt tuddorteóndra teohha gehwylcre wæstmas fēdan *he bade each productive race bring forth fruits*, 59, 6; Gen. 959. [*M. H. Ger.* zeche; *f. succession, association, company: Ger.* zeche.] v. next word.

teohhian, teohchian, teohgian, tihhian, teobian, teochian, tihian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to suppose, consider, think*, (a) with a clause:—Ic tiohhie, dæt hió dæs tamman nāuht ne gehicgge, Met. 13, 25. Gif hwā teochaþ (tiohhaþ, Cott. MSS.) dæt hē æfæst sié *si quis putat se religiosum esse*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 2. Swā hwæt swā hē swiþost lufaþ dæt hē teohhaþ (tiohhaþ, Cott. MS.) dæt him sié betst . . . donne hē dæt begiten hæfþ donne tihhaþ hē dæt hē mæge beón swīde gesælig *quod quisque prae ceteris petit, id summum esse judicat bonum . . . beatum esse judicat statum, quem prae ceteris quisque desiderat*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 11–14. Tehhaþ, Fox 84, 16. Sume wénaþ, dæt . . . Sume teohhiaþ, dæt . . . Manege tellaþ, dæt . . . , 24, 2; Fox 82, 7–12: 26, 2; Fox 92, 26; Ps. Th. 11, 4. Hié tiohchiaþ dæt dæt (*silence*) scyle bión for eádmēttum *tacere se aestimant ex humilitate*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 3. Nán dara gōda dīn nis de dū teohhiodest (tiohhodes, Cott. MS.) dæt hī dīne beón sceoldan *nihil horum, quae in tuis computas bonis, tuum esse bonum monstratur*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Se leása wéna dara dysigena monna tiohhie, dæt . . . *hominum fallax adnectit opinio*, 27, 3; Fox 98, 32. (b) with *tō, tō donne as*:—Of gromra gripe, de dū tō godum tiohhast *from the clutch*

of cruel ones, whom thou countest as gods, Exon. Th. 255, 17; Jul. 215. Ælc mon tiohhaþ him ðæt tó sélestum goode ðæt ðæt hé swíþost lufaþ *every man considers that as his best good, which he most loves*, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 122, 23. Hí teohhiaþ ús him tó snǽdincgsceápum *aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis*, Ps. Th. 43, 23. Ðam wísan men com tó lofe and tó wyrdsiepe ðæt se unrihtwísa cyning him teohhode tó wíte *cruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 27. Gif hé hit ne tiohchode eall tó anum *si utraque unum esse non decerneret*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 34. (c) in other ways:—Teohgaþ *decreverit, cogitaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 48. Ne biþ hé swá brád swá hé teohgaþ (tihhaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. **II.** *to purpose, determine, intend, appoint*, (a) with an accusative:—Man ús tyhhaþ twegen eardas *two dwellings are intended for us*, Hy. 7, 97. Oft ic leán teohhode hnáhran rince, Beo. Th. 1907; B. 951. (b) with an accusative and (implied) infinitive:—Swilce hé ná ða spræce ne mænde and tiohhode hit þeáh þiderweardes (*and yet he intended it to go in that direction*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12. (c) with a clause:—Tó ðǽm sóþum gesǽþum ic tiohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) ðæt ic ðé lǽde, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 7. Swá swá hé tiohhaþ, ðæt hit sié, 39, 6; Fox 220, 7. Nis nán gesceaft ðe hé tiohhige (tiohhie, Cott. MS.) ðæt hió scyle winnan wiþ hire Scippendes willan . . . Hwæt wénst ðú gif énegu gesceaft tiohhode ðæt hió wiþ his willan sceolde winnan hwæt hió mihte wiþ swá mihtine swá wé hine gerehtne habbaþ *nihil est quod Deo contraire conetur . . . quid si conetur, num tandem proficiet quidquam adversus eum, quem potentissimum esse concessimus*, 35, 4; Fox 160, 21–27. Ðæt hé fordý reáfige dý hé tiohchie (teohhige, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hé eft scyle mid dý reáflǽce ælmessan gewyrcean *pro misericordia facienda peccare*, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 22. (d) with *tó*:—Swá hwæt swá ðú mé tó gyfe tihhie bring ðæt Gode tó onsǽgednesse *whatever you may intend as a gift to me, bring that as a sacrifice to God*, Homl. Ass. 123, 209. (e) with gerundial infinitive:—Ðǽr ðú ongeáte hwidre ic dé teohhie (tiohige, Cott. MS.) tó lǽdenne *si, quonam te ducere aggredimur, agnosceres*. Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 1. Cildum ðe wé tiochiaþ úrne eard tó te forlǽtanne, and hié tiochiaþ ús tó ierfeweardum tó habbanne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 28. Hý teohhiaþ mé tó áfyrranne, Ps. Th. 39, 16. Hé tiohchode him má tó fultemanne . . . hé teohchode hine tó lǽdanne on lífes weg, Past. 41; Swt. 305, 4, 5. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas for hiora eardes lufan tihodon hine tó forlǽtanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. (f) undetermined:—Teohhaþ *distinat*, i. *disponit, contendit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-zehôn *instaurare, resarcire.*] v. ge-teohhian; teón (*wk.*).

-teohhe, teolian. v. fore-teohhung, tilian.

teol-þyrel, es; *n. A window*:—Teolþerla *fenestrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 31. Cf. eág-þyrel.

teolung, teoma. v. tilung, tam.

teón (*from* teóhan); *p.* teáh, *pl.* tugon; *pp.* togen, tigen (v. of-teón) *To draw, pull*:—Ic teó *traho*, ic teó swýðe *pertraho*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 5, 6. Teáþ *trahunt*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 32. **I.** (1) with the idea of horizontal movement, *to draw* along, *pull, drag*:—Ðú mé gebundenne mid fýrenum racenteágum týhst in ěce fýr, Shrn. 117, 18. Heó teáh hyne (*Holofernes*) folmum wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. Ðá geseah ic monige ðara wérigra gásta fíf monna sáwla teón (*trahere*) on midde ða dýstro . . . Tugon hí ða werígan gástas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 32–36. Valerianus hét teón Ypolitum geond ðornas and brémelas, Homl. Th. i. 432, 34: Blickl. Homl. 241, 21. Se éadiga Andreas wæs togen, 241, 26. (2) where the movement is from within or from without, *to draw* a sword, blood, etc., *to haul* a net, *draw in or out*:—Ðú scealt, ðonne ðú on ðám sculdrum týhst blód, teón swíðe on ðære sídan, Lchdm. ii. 262, 26. Se ilí tíhþ his fét suá hé inmest mæg . . . Hé tíehþ his heáfod in tó hím, Past. 35; Swt. 241, 11–21. Ða synfullan teóþ heora sweord *gladium evaginaverunt peccatores*, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Simon Petrus téh his nett on land, Jn. Skt. 21, 11. Teóh mid glæse oþþe mid horne, Lchdm. ii. 200, 13: 262, 5. Tæppan teón. Techm. ii. 120, 12. Teón úr lange, Lchdm. iii. 16, 13. Onlegena úr teónde ðone heardan swile, ii. 182, 16. Wæs on næs togen wundorlíc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2883; B. 1439. (3) where the movement is up or down, *to draw* up *or* down, *to draw* breath, *heave* a sigh, &c., *to hoist* a sail, *pull* a bell:—Mé tó grunde teáh feóndscaða, Beo. Th. 1111; B. 553. Hé orod stundum teáh (cf. orod up hlæden, v. 30), Exon. Th. 178, 17; Gú. 1245: Guthl. 20: Gdwin. 86, 16. Godwine eorl teáh up his segl, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 12. Hí tugon up heora segel, 1046; Erl. 174, 19. Ða apostolas tugon hié up and hié gesetton on ðæm fægran neorxna wange, Blickl. Homl. 143, 24. Tugon hié heora hrægl bufan cneów, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 16. Dó mid his handa, swylce hé wille áne hangigende bellan teón, Techm. ii. 118, 16. Heó longe swóretunge wæs teónde, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 10. (4) *to draw* to, *to attract*:—Ðære lyfte gecynd is ðæt heó tíehþ tó ða rénas of ðæm sealtan sǽ, Shrn. 63, 27. (5) *to pull* the string of a bow, *strike* the strings of an instrument:—Ðære hearpan strengas se hearpere swíðe ungelíce tíehþ and styreþ, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7. Ða teóþ heora swíðne bogan *intenderunt arcum*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. Togenum strengum, Ps. Th. 67, 24. (6) *to pull* a boat, *to row*:—On ða eá hí tugon up hiora scipu óþ ðone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31: 895; Erl. 93, 31. Ðæt scip wile hwílum stígan ongeán ðone streám, ac hit ne mæg, būton ða rówend hit teón, ac hit sceal fleótan mid dý streáme; ne mæg hit nó stille gestondan, būton hit ankor hæbbe, oððe mon mid ródrum ongeán tió, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 10–13. Hé ástígende on ân scyp bæd hyne ðæt hé hit lythwón fram lande tuge . . . Hé cwæþ tó Simone: 'Teóh hit on dýpan,' Lk. Skt. 5, 3, 4. (7) *to draw, be of weight*:—Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sáwle on ða wǽge, and hý man wegeþ, swá man déþ gold wið penegas. And gif ða penegas teóþ swíðor ðonne ðæt gold, ðonne miswyrð ðam men hraðe. Swá biþ ðære sáwle and ðære synne; gif seó synn tíhþ swýðor ðonne seó sáwel, ðonne faraþ hý on forwyrd, Wulfst. 240, 1–6. (8) where there is no movement, *to pull, tug*:—Sume sceufon, sume tugon . . . and seó Godes fémne hwæðre stód. Ðá brudon hig rápas on hyre handa and on hyre fét, and hig tugon myd ðám, and hig ne myhton hig ðá git ánne fótlást furður áteón, Shrn. 154, 26–30. Se deófol wolde geniman ðone cnapan of Basilius handum, hetolíce teódode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 443. **II.** *to bring, lead, put*:—Ðá teáh hine Penda fyrde and here on, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 30: 1, 34; S. 499, 29. Penda teáh here wiþ Éast-Engle, 3, 18; S. 546, 14. 'Teóh eft díne hand on dínne bósum.' Ða teáh hé hig ongeán, Ex. 4, 7. Héht eorla hleó eahta mearas on flet teón, Beo. Th. 2077; B. 1036. **II a.** with an idea of violence or compulsion:—Ðá cwæð Iosue: 'Teóþ ða cynegas út of ðam scræfe,' Jos. 10, 22. Gif fáh mon cirican geierne, hine seofan níhtum mon út ne teó, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 10. Belǽwende eów on gesamnungum and teónde tó cynegum, Homl. Th. ii. 540, 17. **III.** in various figurative senses, many of which may be rendered by words containing the root of *trahere* or of *ducere*. (1) *to teach, educate, bring up*:—Ic tý (teó, MSS. J. W.) oðde lǽre *imbuo*, ic teáh *imbui*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hú lange týhst ðú ús and tédest teára hláfe *cibabis nos pane lacrymarum*, Ps. Th. 79, 5. Hwá teáh ðé? . . . Se Hælend mé lǽrde mid onwyrgenysse, Homl. Th. i. 378, 9. Hé iunge men teáh georne mid láre, swá ðæt ealle his geféran sceoldon sealmas leornian, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 76. Wé lǽraþ ðæt preóstas geógoðe geornlíce lǽran and tó cræftan teón (*bring them up to crafts*), L. Edg. C. 51; Th. ii. 254, 26: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 6. (2) *to draw* to *or* from, *attract, induce, seduce*:—Sió leáse gesǽlþ tíhþ ða ðe hiere tó geþeódaþ from ðǽm sóþum gesǽlþum mid hiere ólecunge, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 7. Sió gecynd eów tíhþ tó ðam angite, ac eów tíhþ (teóhþ, MS. Bod.) gedwola of ðam angite, 26, 1; Fox 90, 7. Þes middangeard wæs tó ðon fæger, ðæt hé teáh men tó him þurh his fægernesse fram Gode, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11. Ðone mon sciele ealle mægene tó biscephǽde teón ðe gástlíce líofaþ *ille modis omnibus debet ad exemplum vivendi pertrahi, qui spiritaliter vivit*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 7. (3) *to draw* to one's self, *to take*:—Ic teó (nimo, Lind. Rush.) ealle þing tó mé sylfon, Jn. Skt. 12, 32. Sume hí teóþ *nominativum casum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 206ß. Ne teáh Crist him ná tó on ðisum lífe land ne welan, Homl. Th. i. 160, 32: Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 27. Hé æfter ðysum geþance teáh him elnunge tó be dæle *after this thought he in some measure took courage*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 524. On ðæt gerád ðæt hié him Siciliam tó ne tugen ne Sardiniam *conditiones erant, ut Sicilia Sardiniaque decederent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 180, 13. Ðæt hé hit on folcryht him tó teó, L. Ath. i. 9; Th. i. 204, 12. Ne teó se hláford nâ máre on his ǽhte būtan his rihtan heregeate, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 412, 29. Ne teón hié nánwuht dæs lofes tó him, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 1. (4) *to take* on one's self, *to assume*:—Hié him on teóþ, ðæt hié sién heortan lǽcas, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 1. Ðæt hé tió on hine selfne óðerra monna scylda, 16; Swt. 99, 1. Sanctus Paulus ðone óderne lǽrde, ðæt hé him anwald on tuge, 40; Swt. 291, 20. Se him wæs on teónde ealdordóm óðer ða ðǽre, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 20. (5) *to bring, bring forth, produce, display*:—Meaht forð tíhþ heofoncundelle and holmas mid, Exon. Th. 349, 29; Sch. 53. Ða ðe plegaþ æt deádra manna líce and ælce fúlnysse ðær forð teóþ mid plegan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 309. Ðú wið Criste wunne and gewin tuge, 267, 27; Jul. 421. Ðá sceolde se ealdorman Ælfríc lǽdan ða fyrde, ac hé teáh forð ða his ealdan wrenceas *he brought out his old tricks*, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. Hygewælmas (-os, MS.) teáh beorne on breóstum níð *envy produced fierce passions in the breast of the man*, Cd. Th. 60, 12; Gen. 980. Teón nú ða wæteru forð swimmende cynn . . . eall fisccynn ðe ða wæteru tugon forð (*produxerunt*), Gen. 1, 20, 21. Tó teónne forð ðone wísdóm dære ealdan æ, Homl. Th. i. 190, 8. (6) *to bring, place*:—Sió ungelícnes hira geearnunga hié tíchþ sume behindan sume and hira scylda hí ðǽr gehabbaþ *variante meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 20. Bisceop sceal scyldan cristenum mannum wið ælc dæra þinga de synlíc biþ, and dý hé sceal on ǽghwæt hine ðe swýðor teón (*he must the rather bring himself to everything, apply himself*), ðæt hé de geornor wite hū seó heord fare, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 24. **IV.** *to draw* (ar in *to draw* nigh), *to go, proceed*, (1) intrans.:—Seó tó hám týhþ, Exon. Th. 416, 26; Rii. 35, 4. Hé ne mihte ongemong óþrum mannum bión, ac teáh tó wuda, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 7. Hí tugon forð *they went on their way*, Homl. Th. i. 246, 11: ii. 490, 1. Fela hám tugon, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 23. Hira tungan tugon ofer eordan *lingua eorum transivit super terram*, Ps. Th. 72, 7. Gif tósomne teó *if (hair-lip) draw together*, Lchdm. ii. 56, 9. (2) *with*

acc. *to go* a journey:—Æghwylcum ðara ðe mid Beówulfe brimlāde leáh, Beo. Th. 2107; B. 1051: 2669; B. 1332. Yldran ūsse tugon tongne sīd, Exon. Th. 228, 19; Ph. 440: 110, 28; Gū. 115. (3) figuratively:—Nū fandiaþ swelce wræccan and teóþ tō, woldon underfōn ðone weordscipe *such wretches press forward in their wish to receive the honour*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. [*Laym.* teon *to go, march: Kath.* teon *to pull:* Gen. and Ex. ten *to go; to bring up. Goth.* tiuhan: *O. Sax.* tiohan: *O. Frs.* tiá: *O. H. Ger.* ziohan *trahere, ducere, nutrire.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, of-, ofer-, on-, ōþ-, þurh-, wid-teón; for-, tō-togen; teónd.

teón (*from* tīhan; *but the verb seems to have almost entirely given up the conjugation to which this form would belong and to take that of* teón *from* teóhan); *p.* teáh, *pl.* tugon; *pp.* togen, tygen *To accuse* a person of something (acc. of person and gen. of charge, or charge expressed by a clause):—Ðū mē stale tȳhst *furti me argui's*, Gen. 31, 32. Hwī tīhþ ūre hlāford ūs swā micles fales? 44, 7. Gif gē scyld on eów witen ðæs ðe eów man tīhþ, Txts. 176, 10; Rit. 114, 23: Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. Tȳhþ, Cd. Th. 36, 33; Gen. 581. Ic eom unscyldig æt dære tihtlan ðe N. mē tīhþ (tȳhþ, MS. B.), L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Hȳ teóþ ðē ðæs ðe hȳ sylfe habbaþ, Prov. Kmbl. 12. Hē teáh hiene ðæt hē his ungerisno spræce wið ða senatos *he* (Philip) *charged him* (Demetrius, his son) *that he had spoken disparagingly of him to the senate*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 28. Ða tugon hiē hiene, ðæt hē heora swicdōmes wið Alexander fremmende wǣre, and hiene for ðære tihtlan ofslōgon, 4, 5; Swt. 168, 16. Gif hine hwā hwelces teó, L. Alf. pol. 17; Th. i. 72, 6: 11; Th. i. 68, 19: L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Gif hine man ānīges þinges teó, L. C. S. 31; Th. i. 394, 28. Gif hine mon tió gewealdes on ðære dǣde, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 15: 31; Th. i. 80, 16. Gif man ðone hlāford teó, ðæt hē be his rǣde ūt hleópe, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 19. Gyf hine þreó men ætgædere teón, Th. i. 392, 23. Se man de man tuge *the man who shall have been accused*, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Gif hwā ōðerne tiōn wille, ðæt hē hwelcne ne geläste ðara ðe hē him gesealde, L. Alf. pol. 33; Th. i. 82, 5. [*Goth.* teihan *to shew: O. Sax.* af-tíhan *to refuse: O. H. Ger.* zīhan *arguere: Ger.* zeihen *to accuse: Icel.* tjá (*wk.*) *to shew*; cf. tiginn *distinguished.*] v. be-teón; teónd; tiht.

teón; *p.* teóde. **I.** *to make, frame, create, ordain, arrange, contrive, bring about, construct,* (1) referring to material objects:—Dysne wíg ðe dū dē tō wundrum teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Dan. 208. Thā middungeard moncynnæs ūard æfter tiáde (teóde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 23) *dehinc terram custos humani generis creavit*, Txts. 149, 8. Helm worhte wǣpna smið, wundrum teóde, besette swīnlīcum, dæt hine beadomēcas bītan ne meahton, Beo. Th. 2909; B. 1452. Tō ðam golde ðe hē him tō gode teóde *the gold that he had shaped for a god to himself*, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216. Se ðās woruld teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 16; Gn. Ex. 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1593; An. 798. (1*a*) in a figurative expression:—Ða heora tungan teóþ (*but the word may be from* teón *to draw* (v. teón, I. 2), *as it seems also to govern* bogan *in the following clause*) teónan gehwylce sweorde efenscearpe *exacuerunt ut gladium linguas suas*, Ps. Th. 63, 3. (2) referring to immaterial objects:—Ðæs ðē þanc sié ðæt dū ūs dās wrace teódest *for this be thanks to thee that thou didst order this exile for us*, Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Him heáhcyning fultum tióde *for him the high king contrived help*, 11, 11; Gen. 173. Se ðe ūs dis līf tióde *he that framed for us this life*, Met. 20, 131. Waldend him dæt wīte teóde, Exon. Th. 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. **II.** *to furnish* with; instrucre:—Mid beorhtnyssa ārhnemergen þū tihst and mid fȳrum middæg *splendore mane instruis et ignibus meridiem*, Hymn. Surt. 10, 25. Nalæs hī hine læssan lācum teódan ðonne ða dydon ðe hine æt frumsceafte ford onsendon, Beo. Th. 86; B. 43. [*M. H. Ger.* zechen; *p.* zechte *to arrange, contrive, bring about.*] v. fore-, ge-teón; teohhian.

teón. **I.** *hurt, damage, vexation:*—Done on teón wigeþ feónd his feónde *him* (the dog) *foe brings for the annoyance of his foe*, Exon. Th. 433, 28; Rä. 51, 3. **II.** *insult, reproach, calumny:*—Dā hine teóne wyrde (teónode and wyrgde? *see note*) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Teóna *calumniarum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 22. [*Icel.* tjón; *f. n. damage, loss.*] v. nīd-geteón, *and next word.*

teóna, an; *m.* **I.** *damage, harm, hurt, mischief, annoyance, trouble, vexation, detriment, loss:*—Mid ðý hunige smire . . . ne þíp sōna nān teóna *smear with the honey . . . there will be no hurt (from the disease) directly*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 23: 156, 30. Dis weorc bíþ deóflum se mæsta teóna *this work will prove the greatest vexation to devils*, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hit him wyrþ tō teónan *it will turn to his hurt*, 51, 9. Ne him wiht gescōd ðæs ðe hȳ him tō teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, Exon. Th. 127, 36; Gū. 397: 269, 30: Jul. 458. Dæt behȳdde wæs tō teónan cristenum folce *the cross had been hidden to the detriment of Christians*, Elen. Kmbl. 1973; El. 988. Þohton dæt hié sceoldon gewrecan hira teónan *they thought they would avenge the harm that had been done them*, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 17. Ymb done teónan (*mischievous doctrine*) wæs gegaderad in hunū biscepa and eahtatīene hiene tō āmānsumianne *conventus ccxxviii episcoporum factus est, per quos Arianum dogma exitiabile reprobatum est*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 282, 34. Tiónan *infestationes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 61. Teónan, 45, 27. Se de hine fram swā monigum yrmdum and teónum (*tot ac tantis calamitatibus*) generede, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 19. Mid miclum teónum and wītum, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 28: Cd. Th. 36, 34; Gen. 581. Dæt tō teónum weorþeþ, þeódum tō þrea, Exon. Th. 67, 20; Cri. 1091: 75, 1; Cri. 1215. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ (*grievously groans*), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ne mæg hē nō ryhtlīce gedyld læran būton hē self gedyldelīce ðēerra monna tiónan gedōlige *neque potest veraciter bona docendo impendere, si vivendo nescit aequanimiter aliena mala tolerare*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 4. On his tīman hæfdon men mycel geswinc and swīðe manige teónan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 20. **II.** *hurt that comes from wrongful action, wrong, injury, wrongful action, iniquity, offence, abuse, ill-usage, violence:*—Wolde hē dæt gyld ālbrecan. Ða hæfdenan men hine mid teónan (*violence*) āweg ādrifon . . . Hē hit for manna teónan gebrecan ne möste, Blickl. Homl. 221, 20–27. Ne dō ic dē nænne teónan (teáne, Rush.) *non facio tibi injuriam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 13. Se unrihtwīsa wer wyle niman on teónan his nēxtan dæde ðeáh de hē him teónan ne gedō, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 19. Dæt hē gebence done teónan (*injuriam*), ðe wē him dydon, Gen. 50, 15: Ps. Th. 102, 6. Se ðe ūre ealra teónan wrǣce *he that should avenge the wrong done to us all*, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 20: 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18: Blickl. Homl. 33, 24: Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 12. Gē ne ongitaþ hū micelne teónan gē dōþ Gode eówrum sceppende *nec intelligitis quantam conditori vestro faciatis injuriam.* Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 31. Ic (*the devil*) ðæs wealles geat outýne þurh teónan (*by means of the iniquity which I introduce into the man's mind*), Exon. Th. 266, 22; Jul. 402. Ic fleáh hlǣfdigan hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274: 226, 5; Sat. 497. Se cyning ne gemunde ðæra monigra teónena de hiora ǣgðer ōþrum gedyde *Astyages oblitus sceleris sui*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 22. Hē ða gefremedon teónan (*factas injurias*) him eall forlēt, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 19. Teónan and unriht *iniquitates nostras*, Ps. Th. 102, 12. **III.** *reproach, insult, shame, calumny, abuse, contumely:*—Teóna *calumnia*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 64: *contumelia*, Scint. 19, 4. Tiðna, Kent. Gl. 345. Ic ehte mid teónan *calumnior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 1. Genimeþ his æhta Drihten mid mycclum teónan on him *the Lord will take from him his possession with great shame to him*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 4. For teónan *for shame*, 179, 12. Ða blǣda de ic dē on teónan gebah *the fruit which I insulted you by taking*, Cd. Th. 54, 30; Gen. 885. Teónan dū wyrest ūs mid disse sage *haec dicens nobis contumiliam facis*, Lk. Skt. 11, 45. Ða de tālnessa teónan wið heora dam nēhstan āhōfan *detrahentem adversus proximum suum*, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Hī (*two well-born nuns*) wǣron æfter æþelborennysse oferhȳdige and hearmcwydole, and done wer oft gedrehton. Ða cýdde se wer Benedicte, hū micelne teónan hē fordyldegode mid dām mynecenum, Homl. Th. ii. 170. Teónan *calumniae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 49. Mid teónum gewǣcende *afficientes contumelia*, Lk. Skt. 20, 11. **IV.** *strife, discord:*—Eall dæra ludēisera teóna ārās þurh dæt hwī Drihten Crist se de æfter flǣsce sōdlīce is mannes sunu eác swilce wǣre gecweden Godes sunu *all the strife of the Jews arose from the question, why the Lord Christ, who according to the flesh is truly son of man, should be called also son of God*, Homl. Th. i. 48, 15. Oft wǣron teónan wǣrfæstra wera weredum gemǣne heardum hearmplega. Ða ongan Abraham sprecan . . . 'Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan wroht wridian' (*facta est rixa inter pastores gregum Abram et Lot . . . Dixit ergo Abram ad Lot: 'Ne quaeso sit jurgium inter me et te,'* Gen. 13, 7, 8), Cd. Th. 113, 33–114, 12; Gen. 1896–1903. Symle teónan sēcþ yfel *semper jurgia quaerit malus*, Scint. 134, 12. Tiónan, Kent. Gl. 145. [The word remains in use in later English, but gradually restricts the meaning to *pain, vexation. Laym. A. R.* teone. Onn himm wrekenn hire tene, Orm. 19866. Ne do he þe neure swa mucheline teone ne wite, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 30. Widute teone and treie, 193, 61. Hi hedden teone and seorewe, Misc. 89, 14. Þu seist me boþe teone and schame, O. and N. 50. Teone ne tintreohe, Kath. 402. Berninde oi grome and of teone *furiis agitatus*, 1354. Mi tene and min anger, Will. 552. Anger and tene, sorge and wo, Gen. and Ex. 2992. Tyene *strife*, Ayenb. 66, 1. Nō word of jelousye or any other teene, Chauc. Kn. T. 2248. In pure tene *in sheer vexation*, Piers P. 6, 119. With trauaille and with tene, 135. Tene or angyr or dyshese *angustia, tribulacio*, Prompt. Parv. 488. *O. Sax.* tiono *wrong, evil.*] v. hyge-teóna; teóne, *and preceding word.*

teón-cwide, es; *m. Reproachful, abusive, insulting speech, blasphemy, contumely, calumny, slander:*—Ne frīne ic dē for tǣle ne þurh teóncwide, Andr. Kmbl. 1266; An. 633. Þurh teóncwide *by their blasphemous language* (saying that a miracle was wrought by magic), 1541; An. 772. Godscyld wrecan, teóncwide, Exon. Th. 254, 30; Jul. 205. Tióncwida *conviciorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 44. Mid teáncuidum *contumelia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 11. Hī ermþu geheton tornum teóncwidum, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gū. 419. Cf. hearm-cwide.

teón-cwidian; *p.* ode, ede *To reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate:*—Teóncwidedon *convicielant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 58. Teóncwid[ed]on, 74, 33. Fore teóncuidendum ūs *pro calumpniantibus nobis*, Rtl. 176, 33. Cf. hearm-cwidian.

teónd, es; *m. One who draws:*—Heó behealdende wæs hwylcum teónde hē upp āhafen wæs, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 34.

teónd, es; *m. An accuser*:—Gif wíteþeów mon betýhþ . . . ðonne áh se teónd ána swingellan æt him, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 9. Eode se man sylf tó ðe man tuge, and hæbbe se teónd (se ðe týhþ, MS. B.) cyre, swá wæterordál swá ýsenordál, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Tíónd, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 3. Gylde man ðam teónde his ceápgyld, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 19: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20: 282, 3.

teóne, an; *f. Calumny, reproach*:—Teóne *calumnia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 29. Wæron hyra tungan getale teónan gehwylcre and tó ýfele gehwam ungemet scearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 6. v. teóna.

teónere, es; *m. A calumniator*:—Hé geeádmét ðane teónere *humiliabit calumniatorem*, Ps. Lamb. 71, 4.

teón-full; *adj.* **I.** *grievous, vexatious, troublous, woeful*:—Se teónfulla dæg (*the last day*), Wulfst. 187, 3. Hú geswincful and hú teónful ðis líf is *how full of travail and trouble this life is*, 273, 6. Ða teónfullan *infesta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 15. **II.** of persons, (1) *causing hurt or injury*:—Teónfullum on teso *so as to hurt the harmful* (those who were attending to the fiery furnace), Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. (2) *causing vexation or annoyance, exasperating*. v. teónian, **I**:—Mægþ teónful *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Spl. 77, 10. **III.** *insolent, abusive, contumelious, contemptuous, calumnious*:—Teónful *injuriosus*, geðlitful *contentiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 32: 74, 32. Se mynstres hordere sí . . . ná dréfend ne teónful (*non turbulentus, non injuriosus*), R. Ben. 54, 9. Ðú ne scealt nánne man wyrigan, ne nánne man tálan, ne teónful beón, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 359. Ys steór leás on múþe teónfulles (*contumeliosi*), Scint. 114, 9. Teónfulle wé synd *contumeliosi sumus*, 155, 14. Wæron hí æfter æþelborennesse oferhýdige and hearmcwydole . . . Hí ðurhwunedon on heora teónfullum wordum *they persisted in their insolent language*, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 14. [In þa teonfulle (*destructive*) sæ, Laym. 4585.]

teón-hete, es; *m. Harmful or wrongful hate, dire hostility*:—Wið ðam teónhete (*the hostility of the Egyptians in pursuit of the Israelites*), Cd. Th. 191, 34; Exod. 224. Wið teónhete, Ps. Th. 147, 2.

teónian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to vex, irritate*. v. teón-full, **II.** 2:—Hý teónedon ł hig gremedon *irritaverunt* (*Moysen*), Ps. Lamb. 105, 16. **II.** *to reproach, revile, abuse, calumniate*:—Se ðe teónaþ þearlan tælþ Scyppende his *qui calumniatur pauperem, exprobat factori ejus*, Scint. 156, 14: 178, 18. Ða hine (*David*) teóne wyrde (teónode and wyrgde? see note) Chus, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Ne teónian mé ða módigan *non calumnientur me superbi*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 122. Teóniendum mé *calumniantibus me*, 121. [Hwon his briddes teoned him *when its young ones vex it* (*the pelican*), A. R. 118, 10. Me teoneð mare þ . . . *quod altius me urit*, Kath. 550. I tene (*trouble*) hem no more, Allit. Pms. 60, 759. Þe naked to tene, Gaw. 2002. Alle wordes him tyeneþ and greueþ, bote yef hí ne by to god, Ayenb. 142, 28. Tyrauntz þat teneþ trewe men, Piers P. 15, 412. Tenyñ or urethyñ *irrito*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Frs.* tiona, tiuna *to injure: O. Sax.* gi-tiunean *to harm.*] v. tínan.

teónlice; *adv.* **I.** *in a manner that causes harm or trouble, grievously, miserably*:—Hí gedréfde deópe weorðaþ . . . swylce teónlice geteoriaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 27: Exon. Th. 226, 17; Ph. 407. **II.** *in a way that brings shame or affront, with insult or ignominy*:—Man sceal ða geógude lædan gehæft heánlice and swá bysmorlice bringan of heora édle and betácan eów teónlice on hæðenra hand, Wulfst. 295, 19. Sende on heora eorþan toscean teónlice *he brought shame on them by sending frogs into their land*, Ps. Th. 104, 26. Þencan hú hig hyne teónlýcost áteón myhton *to devise how they might treat him with most ignominy*, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 7.

teón-lig, es; *m. Hurtful, destructive flame*, of the conflagration at the last day:—Eall þreó nimeþ fýres wælm . . . teónlég somod bærneþ þreó (*earth, sea, and sky*) eal on án, Exon. Th. 60, 14; Cri. 969. Tíónlég, Elen. Kmbl. 2556; El. 1279.

teón-rǽden[n], e; *f. Wrong, injury*:—Ðæt hig wrecan mihton heora teónrǽdenne mid tintergum on him (*ut reddamus ei* (Samson), *quae in nos operatus est*) . . . Hig woldon hine tintregian for heora teónrǽdene, Jud. 15, 10, 14. Nicanores heáfod hí setton tó tácne for his teónrǽdene (*the wrong he had done to them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 640: Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 18. Gif hé on gehwylcum teónrǽdennum (*injuriis*) geþyld lufige . . . Gé eác earfeþa and teónrǽdena (*injurias*) forberaþ, R. Ben. 27, 1, 21.

teón-smiþ, es; *m. A worker of hurt or wrong, an evil-doer*:—Wæron teónsmiðas (*the evil spirits that persecuted Guthlac*) tornes fulle, . . . earme andsacan, Exon. Th. 114, 21; Gú. 176.

teóntig. v. hund-teóntig.

teón-word, es; *n. A word that conveys reproach, insult, abuse, calumny; a word that does wrong*:—Hig tældon ðæt land mid heora teónwordum *they slandered the land with their calumnies*, Num. 13, 33. Eorl ðáerne mid teónwordum tæleþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan, Frag. Kmbl. 6; Leás. 4. Næs heó swá nú æðelborene men synt mid oferméttum áfylled . . . ne mid teónwordum *she was not, as nobly born men now are, filled with haughtiness* . . . *or with insolent words*, Lchdm. iii. 428, 33.

teorian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to tire* (intrans.), *faint, fail, cease*:—Treówgeþofta teoraþ hwílum wácias wordbeót *faithful comrade fails at times, feeble prove promises*, Exon. Th. 469, 21; Hy. 11, 5. Tiorade *desisse*, Txts. 57, 668. Teorode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 37: Exon. Th. 436, 29; Rä. 55, 8. Éagan mé teoredon *defecerunt oculi mei*, Ps. Th. 118, 82. Gif mon on langum wege teorige *if a man tire on a long journey*, Lchdm. ii. 16, 16. Lǽcedóm wiþ miclum gange ofer land dýl læs hé teorige, 16, 26. Be ðone ðe láð teorie (*fail*). Ðeáh æt stælcyhtlan láð teorie Ængliscan, L. O. D. 4; Th. i. 354, 13–14. Gif ðeós láð teorie, 6; Th. i. 354, 31. **II.** *to tire* (trans.), *to cause to fail or faint*:—Gif míne grame þenceaþ gást teorian *if foes think to make my spirit faint*, Ps. Th. 141, 3. [Him trukeþ his iwit, him teoreþ (*fails*) his miht, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. *O. Sax.* far-terian *to destroy.*] v. á-, ge-teorian; teran.

teorig, teorigend-líc, teorodness, teorung. v. un-teorig, á-teorigendlíc, ge-teorodness, á-, ge-teorung.

teors, es; *m. A tarse* (v. Halliwell's Dict.); membrum virile:—Teors *calamus*, herþan *testiculi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 30. Teors *veretrum*, teors, dæt wǽpen *vel* him *calamus*, 283, 55, 56. Wið hærþena sáre and teorses, Lchdm. i. 358, 4. Smyre done teors and ða hærþan, ðonne hafaþ hé mycelne lust, 358, 19: 350, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* zers *veretrum.*]

teoru(-o), teru(-o), tearo, taru; *gen.* teorwes, *also* tearos; *n.*: teora, tara, an; *m. Tar, resin, gum*; also *the wax of the ear*:—Teoru *gluten*, Txts. 67, 985. Teoru, teru *cummi*, 55, 616: *resina*, 93, 1716. Blaec teoru (teru) *napta*, 79, 1360. Teru *bapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 17: *cummi*, 137, 44. Blæc teru *napta*, 60, 5. Tero *gluten*, 40, 25: *napta*, 71, 35. Taru, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Wiþ teorwe, 132, 5. Meng wiþ sóte sealt, teoro, hunig, 76, 8: 134, 11. Dó of dínum éaran dæt teoro, 112, 3. Meng wiþ pipor and wiþ teoran, 76, 7. [To maken a tur of tigel and ter, Gen. and Ex. 662. The tarre that to thyne sheep bylongeth, Piers P. C-text, x. 262. Terre *butumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 227, col. 2 (15th cent.). Tere, 279, col. 2. Terre or pyk, Prompt. Parv. 489. *Icel.* tjara.] v. íllg-, scip-, treów-teoru (-tearo, -teora); tirwa.

teorung, e; *f. Fainting, failing, exhaustion*:—Sum gemyndleás wíf férde wórigende geond wudas and feldas and dǽr gelæg dǽr hí seó teorung gelette *a certain witless woman went wandering about the woods and fields, and lay down where exhaustion prevented her going further*, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 15. v. á-, ge-teorung.

teosol(**ul, -el**), es; *m. A small squared piece of stone, a die*:—Tasul(-ol) *tessera*, Txts. 101, 2000. Tæslum *tesellum* (*tessellis* in text, v. tæfl), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 44. Tæfles monnes, ðonne teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Tesulas *tesseras*, Txts. 114, 84. [From Latin.]

teosu, tesu, tæsu(-o), wes; *m*(?). *n*(?). **I.** *hurt, injury*:—Álet gehweard teónfullum on teso *the fire turned to the hurt of the harmful*, Cd. Th. 232, 4; Dan. 255. Lécnade monigo of teissum ł cualmum *curavit multos a plagis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21. **II.** *wrong, fraud*:—Álýs míne sáwle from dære tungan ðe teosu wylle *libera animam meam a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Biþ deófia wíse dæt hí dugeðe beswícaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ *the devils' way is to seduce from virtue and to incite to wrong*, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. Oðer hine lǽreþ dæt hé healde Metodes miltse, ðóer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lǽreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 984; Sal. 493. v. next two words.

teosu-sprǽce, e; *f. Hurtful, deceitful speech*:—Se getynga wer on teosusprǽce *vir linguosus*, Ps. Th. 139, 11.

teoswian, teswian; *p.* ode *To hurt, injure, annoy*:—A hine ofslyhþ, T hine teswaþ, and hine on ða tungan sticaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 189; Sal. 94.

teóða, teogeða; *ord. num. Tenth*, (1) marking order:—Seó teóðe (teigða, Lind.) tíd *hora decima*, Jn. Skt. i. 39. Ða wæteru wanedon ód ðæne teóðan mónd, and on dam teóðan móndе ætéowdon dæra munta cnollas, Gen. 8, 5. Wite cristenra manna gehwilc, dæt hé his Drihtene his teódunge, á swá seó sulh ðone teóðan æcer gegá, rihtlíce gelǽste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. See Seebohm's Village Community, p. 114. Ðý teogeþan dæge móndes, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 15. In regula ða teiða *in canone decimo*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 17. On ðone teogeþan dæg dæs móndes, Shrn. 102, 22. Teogþan, 84, 1. (2) marking division:—Syle done teóðan dǽl ealra ðínra wæsma. Deut. 14, 22. Ðý ilcan geáre gebócude Æþelwulf cyning teóþan dǽl his londes ofer al his ríce Gode tó lofe and him selfum tó écere hǽlo, Chr. 855; Erl. 68, 25: Ex. 29, 40. Dæs hereteámes ealles teóðan sceat Abraham sealde Godes bisceope, Cd. Th. 128, 5; Gen. 2122. Done téþan (teóþan, Bd. M.) dǽl, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 18. Ðíne teóðan sceattas ágyf ðú Gode, L. Alf. 38; Th. i. 52, 31. (2 a) used substantively, *a tithe*:—Ic ðé wille gesyllan míne teóðan (*decimas*)' . . . Gif wé úre teóðan gesyllan nyllaþ, ús ða nygon dǽlas biþ æcimas}, and se teóða án ús biþ tó láf[æ], L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 20–26, cf. L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1–5.

teóðian, teogoðian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to take ont a tenth part of anything*:—On eallum geáre sind getealde ðreó hund daga and fíf and sixtig daga; ðonne gif wé teóðiaþ ðás geárlican dagas (*if we take a tenth of the days of the year*), ðonne beóþ ðǽr six and ðrítig teóðingdagas, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21. **II.** *to take a tenth part and give it, to pay tithe of* anything:—Ic teóðie ealle míne ǽhta, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 25. Gé ðe teóðiaþ (teódigaþ, MS. B.: tægþigaþ, Rush.) mintan and dile, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 23. Gé ðe teóþiaþ (teigdas, Lind.: tegdigas, Rush.)

ælce wyrte, Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Gif teogoðiað eówrne kymen, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 28. Teóðige hé eal dæt hé āge, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii 282, 22. Ús is wyrse dæt wé ūrne ceáp teóþian, gif wé willaþ syllan ūre dæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Heáfodmen teódian, Wulfst. 181, 18. Gif gé nellaþ teódian ælc dæra þinga de eów God lǽneþ 297, 2: Homl. Th. i. 178, 30: ii. 608, 21. II a. *to grant a tenth*:—Ðá dá hé teóðode gynd eall his cynerice done teóðan dél ealra his lande *quanto decimam partem terrarum per omne regnum meum dare decreui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 106, 21. v. ge-teódian; un-teóðod.

teóðung(-ing), e; *f.* I. *tithe, a tenth part*, (a) in passages not relating to the Christian church:—Hé sealde him ða teóðunge (*decimam*) of eallum ðam þingum, Gen. 14, 20. Of eallum þingum, de ðu mé sylst, ic bringe dé teóðunga (*decimas*), 28, 22. Ic sylle teoþunga (tegðunge, Rush.: teigðunges, Lind. *decimas*) ealles dæs de ic hæbbe, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Abraham geaf ðam kincge Melchisedech ða teóðunga (*decimas*) of ðám dingon de hé gewunnen hæfde, Prud. 56. (b) with special reference to the English church. 'In A.D. 787 tithe was made imperative by the legatine councils held in England, which being attended and confirmed by the kings and ealdormen had the authority of witenagemots,' Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 228. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. ii, c. x. Accordingly laws of a later date and ecclesiastical writings contain injunctions for the payment of tithe:—Ic Æðelstán cyninge . . . eów bidde . . . dæt gé of mínum ágenum góde ágifan ða teóðunga, ágðer ge on cwicum ceápe ge on ðæs geáres eordwæstmum; . . . and ða biscopas dæt ilce dón on heora ágenum góde, and míne ealdormen and míne gerefan dæt silfe. And ic wille dæt bisceop and ða gerefan hit beódan eallum ðám de him híran sculon, dæt hit tó dam rihtan ándagan gelæst sý . . . Gif wé ða teóðunga Gode gelǽstan nellaþ, hé ús benimeþ ðara nigon dǽla donne wé læst wénaþ, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 1–196, 7: L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 244, 15. Dæt neádgafol úres Drihtnes, dæt sýn úre teóðunga and cyricsceattas . . . Ágðer ge earm ge eádig, ge ǽnige teolunga habbe, gelæste Gode his teóðunga mid ealre blisse, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 25–272, 2. Wile cristena manna gehwile, dæt hé his Drihtene his teóðunge. á swá seó sulh done teóðan æcer gegá, rihtlíce gelæste, L. Eth. ix. 7; Th. i. 342, 11. Godes ǽ ús bebýt, dæt wé sceolon ealle ða ðing de ús gesceótaþ of úres geáres teolunge Gode ða teóðunge syllan, Homl. Th. i. 178, 28: Wulfst. 102, 20. Further, the time of payment and the penalties for neglect to pay were fixed:—Gif hwá teóðunge forhealde, gylde lahslit mid Denum, wíte mid Englum, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 1. Gif hwá teóðunge forhealde, and hé sí cyninges þegn, gilde .x. healfmearc, landágende .v. healfmearc, ceorl .xii. ór, L. N. P. L. 60; Th. ii. 300, 9. Be teoðungum. Sý ælcere geógoðe teóðung gelæst be Pentecosten, and ðara eordwæstma be emnnihte . . . and gif hwá donne ða teóðunge gelǽstan nelle, swá wé gecweden habbaþ, fare dæs cynges gerefa tó and ðæs bisceopes and ðæs mynstres mæsseprεóst and niman unþances done teóðan dǽl tó dam mynstre de hit tó gebyrige and tǽcan him tó dam nigoðan dǽle; and tódǽle man da eahta dǽlas on twá, and fó se landhláford tó healfum, tó healfum se biscop, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 262, 19–264, 4: L. Eth. *v.* 11; Th. i. 308, 1: ix. 8; Th. i. 342, 14–23. Some information as to the destination of tithe is contained in the following:—Man ágife ælce teóðunge tó dam ealdan mynstre de seó hýrnes tó hýrþ, L. Edg. i. 1; Th. i. 262, 6. Gif hwá þegena sý de on his bóclande cyricean hæbbe de legerstów on sý, gesylle hé done þriddan dǽl his ágenre teóðunge into his cyricean, i. 2; Th. i. 262, 13: L. C. E. 11; Th. i. 366, 25. Be teóðunge se cyng and his witan habbaþ gecoren and gecweden, dæt þridda dǽl dære teóðunge þe tó circan gebyrige gá tó ciricbóte, and óðer dǽl dám Godes þeówum, þridde Godes þearfum and earman (v. teoðungsceatt) þeówetlingan, L. Eth. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 6–9. Gange ágðer ge cyricsceat ge teóðunge intó dam hálgan mynstre, Chart. Erl. 236, 2. In a charter, which speaks of Edward as dead, a tithe of eight pennies from each hide is mentioned as due to Taunton:—Hér swutulaþ on ðisum gewrite hwylce gerihta langon intó Tántúne. Dæt is . . teóðung of ælcere hide eahta penegis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 233, 8. v. æcer-, corn-teóðung. II. *a tithing, an association of ten men* (ten such associations formed a *hynden*, q.v.). The word remains as the name of a local division in many of the southern counties, v. Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 86, n. 2, but in the earlier time it seems to be personal. v. teóðung-ealdor, -mann:—Dæt man funde ǽnne man dǽr máre folc síg swá of áure teóðunge dæt læsse folc sý *that one man should be provided alike where the population was large, as where it was so small that there was only one tithing to draw upon*, L. Ath. v. 4; Th. i. 232, 14. Dæt wé ús gegaderian á emban ǽnne mónað da hyndenmenn and da de da teóðunge bewitan. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 3. Dæt ælc man beó on teóðunge. Wé wyllaþ, dæt ælc freó man beó on hundrede and on teóðunge gebroht, de láde wyrde beón wylle oðde were wyrde, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 18–22. See Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 85; Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i. c. 9.

teóðung-ceáp, es; *m. Tithe-stock, stock paid as tithe*:—Gcherap hwæt se æþela láreów sægde be manna teóþungceápe. Hé cwæþ: Nú nealǽcep dæt wé sceolan úre ǽhta and úre wæstmas gesamnian. Dón wé donne Drihtne þancas de ús da wæstmas sealde, and sýn wé geniyndige dæs de ús Crist sylfa bebeád. Hé cwæþ, dæt wé symble emb twelf mónaþ ágeáfon done teóþan dǽl dæs de wé on ceápe habban . . . Úre Drihten bebeád, dæt wé synile emb twelf mónaþ gedǽlan done teóþan dǽl on úrum wæstmum and on cwicum ceápe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 10–20.

teóðung-dagas; *pl. Tithing-days, days amounting to a tithe of the year*, a term applied to the thirty-six week days in the six weeks of Lent from the first Sunday in Lent until Easter-day:—Gif wé teódiaþ ðás geárlícan dagas, donne beóþ dǽr six and dríttig teóðingdagas; and fram disum dæge (*the first Sunday in Lent*) óð done hálgan Easterdæg sind twá and feówertig daga; dó donne ða six Sunnandagas of dam getele, donne beóþ ða six and dríttig dæs geáres teóðingdagas ús tó forhæfednysse gesteadde . . . Wé seculon on disum teóðingdagum úrne líchaman mid forhæfednysse teódian, Homl. Th. i. 178, 21–30: ii. 608, 20: L. E. I. 37; Th. ii. 436, 10. Ús gebyreþ, dæt wé ælces þinges úre teóðunge rihtlíce Gode betǽcan; donne syndan ðás dagas (*fast days of Lent*) getealde for teódingdagas innan geáres fæce, and wé sculan eác da teóðunge wyrdlíce Gode gelǽstan, Wulfst. 102, 21.

teóðung-ealdor, es; *m. A chief of ten monks, a dean*:—Hwylce mynstres teóðingealdras (*decani*) beón sceolon. Gif seó geférræden tó dam micel sý, sýn gecorene of dám sylfum gebróðrum da de gódes gewittes sýn, and syn gesette tó teóðingealdrum (*constituantur decani*), R. Ben. 46, 6–10: 137, 17–20. Cf. teóðung, II.

teóðung-georn; *adj. Sedulous in paying tithes*:—Ælmysgeorn and cyricgeorn and teóþunggeorn tó Godes cyricean and earmum mannum *eleemosynas libenter erogans, et ad ecclesiam libenter frequens, et sedulo decimas erogans ecclesiae Dei ac pauperibus*, L. Ecg. C. prm.; Th. ii. 132, 15: Anglia xii. 518, 26.

teóðung-land, es; *n. Land that was subject to the payment of tithe (?)*:—Ic féng tó minan londe and sealde hit don biscope da fíf hída wid don londe æt Lidgeard wid fíf hídan and biscop and eal híwan forgeáfan mé da feówer and án wæs teóðinglond *I resumed my land and sold it, the five hides to wit, to the bishop (of Winchester) for the land at Liddiard, for five hides, and the bishop and brethren granted me the four (free of tithe?) and one was subject to tithe*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 135, 2–6. As may be seen from another charter, the land at Liddiard was in the hands of the bishop of Winchester, v. 144; and several names besides will be found common to the two charters. For the *teóðung* of a hide, see the last passage given under teóðung, I b.

teóðung-mann, es; *m.* I. *one set over ten persons, a ruler of ten*:—Ic sette hig tó teódingmannum *constitui eos decanos*, Deut. 1, 15. Geceós wíse men and sóðfæste . . . and gesete of him . . . teódingmen (*decanos*), Ex. 18, 21. II. as a technical English term, *the head of a tithing*, v. teóðung, II:—Wé cwæðon be uncúðum yrfe, dæt nán man nǽfde búton hé hæfde dæs hundredes manna gewitnyssa odde dæs teódingmannes, L. Edg. ii. 4; Th. i. 260, 1. Gyf neód on handa stande, cýðe hit man dam hundredes men, and hé syðdan dám teódingmannum, 2; Th. i. 258, 8.

teóðung-sceatt, es; *m. A tax of a tenth, a tithe*:—Teóþingsceat *decimatis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 36: 73, 44. Swá feala earmra manna swá on dæs ríican neáweste sweltaþ, and hé him nele syllan his teóþungsceatta dǽl, donne biþ hé ealra ðara manna deáþes sceldig, Blickl. Homl. 53, 6. Mid dam oftige dæs neádgafoles de cristene men Gode gelǽstan scoldon on heora teóðngsceattum, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 14.

teped, ter. v. tæpped, ge-ter.

teran; *p.* tær, *pl.* tǽron; *pp.* toren *To tear, rend, bite, lacerate*, (1) literal:—Fealleþ on sídan dæt ic (*a plough*) tóþum tere, Exon. Th. 403, 27; Rä. 22, 14. Hit tyrþ (*mordebit*) eal swá snaca, Scint. 105, 8. Teraþ *carpunt*, Germ. 395, 403. Gif swín deáde men teraþ (*lacerauerint*), L. Ecg. C. 40; Th. ii. 164, 38. Ða tær hé his cládas *scissis vestibus*, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Wyrmas gelíce mid dǽm scillum gelíce mid dé múþe da eordan sliton and tǽron *oribus scamisque suis humum atterentes*, Nar. 14, 12. Hæfdon hié téd and hié mid dǽm da men wundodon and tǽron *habentes dentes quibus artus militum violabant*, 15, 9. Da fuglas mid hiora cléum da fixas tǽron, 16, 21. Hé ongon his hrægl teran, Exon. Th. 278, 10; Jul. 595. Feax teran *to tear the hair*, Judth. Thw. 25, 28. Ne sceal hé teran ne bítan swá swá wulf, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 9. Tó teorenne *lacerandum*, Txts. 172, 2. Terende weleras *mordens labia*, Scint. 78, 14. Teorende hine *discerpens eum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26. Mid slítendum ł terendum tódreómum *validis* (*voracibus*) *gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 43. (1 a) *to bite*, of pungent food, etc.:—Hé is swíde biter on múþe and hé dé tiþ on da þrotan donne dú his árest fandast *talia sunt, ut degustata mordeant*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 29. (2) figurative:—Ne dú hine ne tǽl ne ne ter mid wordum *do not backbite*, Basil admn. 5; Norm. 46, 11. [*Goth.* dis-, ga-tairan: *O. H. Ger.* zeran.] v. á-, ge-, tó-teran.

Ter-finnas; *pl. Finns occupying country west of the White Sea*:—Da Beormas hæfdon swiþe wel gebúd hira land . . . Ac ðara Terfinna land wæs eal wéste . . . Finnas, him þúhte, and da Beormas sprǽcon neáh án gepéode, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29.

tergan. v. tirgan.

termen, es; *m. A term, fixed date*:—Gif dú wille witan dæt gemǽre

terminum septuagesimalis, ðonne tele ðū . . . ðonne on ðam teoðan stent se termen, dæt gemære, Lchdm. iii. 228, 3. On noñ Aprilis byð se forma termen on ðam circule ðe ys *decennovenalis*, oððe *pascalis* gehāten, Anglia viii. 310, 42: 323, 3. Ðæt gemære ðæs termenes pasche, 322, 34. On ðam termine ðære eástertídan tíde, 315, 19. Ymbe ðæne termen, 324, 29. [*Icel.* termin. From Latin.]

tero(-u), teso, tesulas, teswian. v. teoru, teosu, teosol, teoswian.

teter, tetr, es; *m. Tetter, a cutaneous disease*:—Teter *balsis*, Txts. 43, 262: Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 61: 125, 13: *briensis*, i. 288, 5. Teter, tetr *inpetigo*, Txts. 69, 1047: *petigo*, 85, 1550. Teter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 3. Sprynġ *vel* tetr *papula* vel *pustula*, Txts. 88, 791. Se hæfþ tetr (*impetiginem*) on his líchoman, se hæfþ on his móde gītsunga . . . Būtan tweón se teter būtan sāre hē oferġæþ ðone líchoman, and suā ðeáh ðæt lim geunwlitegaþ, Past. 11: Swt. 71, 15–17: Scint. 99, 10. On tetere *inpetigine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 27. Wiđ sceb and wiđ teter, Lchdm. i. 150, 5: 234, 10. Wiđ teter, of andwlitan tó dónne, 336, 3. *The form* tetra. *perhaps influenced by* lepra *which precedes it, also occurs*:—Ðonne becymþ of ðām ylfum wǽtum oððe sió hwīte ríéfþo þe mon on sūþerne *lepra* hǽt, oþðe tetra, oþþe heáfodhriéfðo, oððe óman, Lchdm. ii. 228, 13. [A tetere *serpedo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 267, col. 2 (15th cent.). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zitaroh *impetigo*, *scabies*: *Ger.* zitteroch; zittermal *tetter*, *ring-worm*.]

tēþa, tēðed, te-tridt, te-weorpan, tewestre. v. teóða, ge-tēðed, tó-tredan, tō-weorpan, wull-tewestre.

tíber, tífer, es; *n. A sacrifice, offering, victim*:—Wit fýr and sweord habbaþ, hwǣr is dæt tíber dæt ðū torht Gode tó dæm brynegielde bringan þencest (cf. ic ǽxige hwǣr seó offrung sīg; hēr ys wudu and fýr *ecce ignis et ligna; ubi est victima?* Gen. 22, 7), Cd. Th. 175, 4; Gen. 2890. Ðū scealt mē onsecgan sunu ðínne tó tíbre *offeres filium tuum in holocaustum* (Gen. 22, 2), 172, 31; Gen. 2852. Se ðe on tífre gesalde Drihten Hǽlend, 301, 1: Sat. 575. Hié Drihtne lāc begon brohton; brego engla beseah on Abeles gield, cyning eallwihta, Caines ne wolde tíber sceáwian (*ad munera illius* (*Cain*) *non respexit Dominus*, Gen. 4, 5), 60, 9; Gen. 979. Noe tíber onsægde (*obtulit holocausta*, Gen. 8, 20), 90, 29; Gen. 1502: 108, 17; Gen. 1807. Hālig tíber (*Isaac*), 204, 6; Exod. 415. Ic on ðīn hūs gange and ðǽr tīdum ðē tífer onsecge . . . Ðās ic mid mūðe āspræc . . . dæt ic ðē on tífrum forgulde ealle ða gehāt ðe ic mid mīnum welerum tōdǽlde *introibo in domum tuam in holocaustis . . . Haec locutum est os meum . . . : Holocausta offeram tibi*, Ps. Th. 65, 12–13. Tíber, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. v. timber. [*O. H. Ger.* zepar, zebar *hostia*, *sacrificium*, *holocaustum*: *Ger.* ziefer in ungeziefer. Cf. *Icel.* tafn *a sacrifice*, *victim*. See Grmm. D. M. p. 36.] v. fýrd- (?). sige-, sigor-, wīn-tíber (-tifer).

tiberness, e; *f. Sacrifice, destruction, immolation*:—Rǽde on his bōcum hwelce tibernessa ǽgðer ge on monslihtum ge on hungre ge on scipgebroce *let him read in his books what sacrifices of life there were by slaughter, famine, and shipwreck* (the Latin, which is not closely followed, has *qui caedem didicerunt*), Ors. 1, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

tican, Lchdm. ii. 60, 18, *read* tilian.

ticcen, es; *n. A kid*:—Ticcen *hedus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 1: 78, 34: *edum*, 288, 18: ii. 30, 56. Ticcenes ġeallan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 21. Ðā nāmon hig ān ticcen and ofsnidon hit, Gen. 37, 31. Ic sende ðē ān ticcen (*hoedum*) of mīnre heorde, 38, 17, 20. Buccan wē offriaþ oððe ticcen, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 32. Ne sealdest ðū mē nǽfre ān ticcen (ticgen, Lind.: tycchen, *later MS.*), Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Ticcenu beóþ eádmelte, Lchdm. ii. 196, 24. Bring mē twā ða betstan tyccenu (*hoedos*) . . . Heó befeóld his handa mid ðæra tyccena fellum, Gen. 27, 9, 16. Swā swā se hyrde āsyndraþ ða scēp fram tyccenum (ticgenum, Lind.: ticnum, Rush.: ticchenan, *later MS.*), Mt. 25, 32. The word occurs in local names, e. g. Ticcenes-, Ticnes-feld. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [*O. H. Ger.* zicchīn, zicchī *hoedus*: *Ger.* zicke *a kid*.]

ticgende. v. tycgan.

ticia, an; *n. A tick* (an insect infesting animals):—Ticia *ricinus*. Txts. 109, 1130. [A teke *ascarida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 255, col. 1 (15th cent.). A tyke, Wülck. Gl. 566, 18. Tyke, wyrm, Prompt. Parv. 493. To flies ant to fleye, to tyke ant to tadde, P. S. 238, 4. *O. Du.* teke: *M. H. Ger.* zeche, zecke: *Ger.* zecke. Cf. *the borrowed Romance forms*, *Fr.* tique: *Ital.* zecca.]

ticlum, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rä. 40, 2. v. til.

tictator, es; *m. The Anglicized form of Latin* dictator:—Hié him ġesetton hīr[r]an lādteów ðonne hiera consul wǽre, ðonne ðe hié tictatores hēton, and hié mid ðæm tictatore micelne sīge hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 3.

tíd, e; *f. Tide* (as in Shrove-*tide*, etc.), *time*, *hour*; tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 39: hora, 53, 17. I. marking time when, *time* at which anything happens, *time* or *date* of an event, *time*, *hour*:—Be ðam dæge and dære tíde nān mann nāt . . . Gē nyton hwænne seó tíd ys, Mk. Skt. 13, 32, 33. Ðā com his tíd dæt hē sceolde of middangearde tó Drihtne féran, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 13: 4, 9; S. 577, 16. Tó morgen on ðisse ylcan tíde ic sende micelne hagol, Ex. 9, 18. Dæt sylþ his wæstmas tó rihtre tíde, Ps. Th. 1, 4. Hē on gerisene tíd mid hwǽte seów, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 34. On eallum tídum secggan wē him þanc, Blickl. Homl. 103, 25. I a. *a proper time, time at which a thing can* or *ought to be done, time* (as in to be in *time*), *season, opportunity*:—Ðæt tíd wǽre stānas tó sendanne and tíd tó somnienne, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 9. Tíd is dæt ðū fēre, Exon. Th. 179, 30; Gū. 1269. Hwílum sié spræce tiid, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 17. Hē bīt ðære tíde, hwonne hē ðæs wierðe sié, ðæt hē hine besuīcan mōte, 33; Swt. 227, 11. On tíde hē sende hys þeów *at the season he sent a servant* (A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 10. Ðæt hē him on tíde mete sylle *to give them meat in due season* (A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 24, 45. Tó tíde, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Se ðe his ǽr tíde ne tiolaþ, ðonne bið his tō tíd untilad, Bt. 29, 2: Fox 106, 3. Ic ondette gīfernesse metes ǽr tídum, and in tíde, ge eác oft rihttíde, Anglia xi. 98, 24. Bi ðon hēræfter in heora tíid is tó secgenne *de quibus in sequentibus suo tempore dicendum est*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 40. Ofer ða tíd ðæs sǽwetes, 4, 28; S. 605, 8. I b. marking a definite time in the day, *an hour*:—Hit wæs ðā seó teóða tíd *hora erat quasi decima*, Jn. Skt. 1, 39. Ðā wæs neán seó syxte tíd, and þýstro wǽron ofer ealle eorþan ǿð ða nigoþan tíde, Lk. Skt. 23, 44. Fram ðære sixtan tíde ǿð ða nigodan tíd, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 45. Hē ūt eode embe ða sixtan and nigoðan tíde . . . embe ða endlyftan tíde, 20, 5–6. Ymbe ða nygoðan tíd clypode se Hǽlend, 27, 46. Ymb ða teoðan tíd dæges, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 12. Sele drincan on þreó tída, on undern, on middæg, on nón, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. I c. as an ecclesiastical term, *a canonical hour, hour for a service, the service at such an hour*:—Ic singe ǽlce dæg seofon tída *psallo omni die septem synaxes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 30. Wē lǽraþ dæt man on rihtne tíman tída ringe, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 5. Gif preóst on gesetne tíman tída ne ringe, oþþe tída ne singe, L. N. P. L. 36; Th. ii. 296, 3–4. I d. *a time at which a commemoration takes place, a tide, festival, anniversary*:—On ðone þriddan dæge ðæs mōnðes biþ ðæs hālgan pāpan tíd ðe is nemned Sċe Antheri, Shrn. 47, 31: 48, 5, *and often*. Týd, 150, 11: 151, 17. Ðæs heáhengles (*St. Michael*) tíd, Blickl. Homl. 197, 4. Seó tíd (*the anniversary of a victory*), 205, 28. Cristes tíd *Christmas*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 27. Tó Sċe Michaeles tíde *at Michaelmas*, Chr. 759; Erl. 54, 14. Se cyng nam ðǽr his feorme in ðære middewintres tíde, 1006; Erl. 140, 30. Ic bebeóde ðæt mon hiora tíd bowga geuueordíæ tó ānes dæges tó Ōsuulfes tíde *I enjoin that the anniversary of them both be kept on one day, on Oswulf's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 1–7. Is deós tíd (*Easter*) ealra tída hēhst and hālgost, Blickl. Homl. 83, 19. Beó ðām hālgum tídan eallum cristenum mannum sib and sōm gemǽne, L. Eth. v. 19; Th. i. 308, 28. II. marking duration, (1) where the length of time is indefinite, *time, a period of time*; in pl. *times* (as in *our times*, etc.):—Uncūþ biþ ǽghwylcum ānum men his līles tíd, Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Wē sceolan on disse sceortan tíde ġeearnian ēce ræste, 83, 2. Hē langre tíde ealle heora mǽġþe wæs ġeondfarende, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 26. On sibbe tíde *in time of peace*, 2, 16; S. 520, 10. Ðū ne oncneówe ða tíde ðínre geneósunge, Lk. Skt. 19, 44. On ða tíid suā huelc suā biscephád underfēng. hē underfēng martyrdōm. On ða tíid wæs tó herigeanne ðæt mon wīhnode biscephādes, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 18. Ic sume tíd fram ðē ġewāt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 29. Twelf wintra tíd *for the space of twelve years*, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Fǽlá ðæt wolde God ðæt ūssa tída wǽren swelce, Met. 8, 40. Hē wæs him feor manegum tídum (*for a long time*, A. V.), Lk. Skt. 20, 9. Ǽr eallum tídum ācenned, Blickl. Homl. 31, 24. Ða ðe on mē gelýfaþ eallum tídum on ēcnesse, 231, 4. Dæt wæs geworden on Wulfheres tídum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 42. On ðām tídum ārās Pelaies gedwild, Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 6. Sió wyrd dǽlþ eallum ġesceaftum stōwa and tída, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 33. (1 a) *time, condition of things*:—On ðam endenýhstan dagum dissere worulde beóþ frēcenlíce tída, Wulfst. 81, 12. (2) where the period is a definite one:—Ðā (*after the first act of creation*) eodon þrý dagas ford būton tída gemetum (*without measurement of hours and days*); for ðan ðe tunglan nǽron ġesceapene, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7. (2 a) *an hour* of the day:—Ǽfter lytlum fæce swylce ánre tíde, Lk. Skt. 22, 59. Healfre tíde fæc, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 1. On ānre tíde dæges *in the course of one hour*, Blickl. Homl. 31, 2. Steorran hié ætiéwdon ful neáh healfe tíd ofer undern, Chr. 540; Erl. 16, 4. Āne tíd dæges, 879; Erl. 80, 30. Hū ne synt twelf tída dæs dæges? Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Feówer and twentig tída . . . dæt is ān dæg and ān niht, Lchdm. iii. 254, 13: 260, 13–15. Ǽfter þrím tídum ġelǽd hyne tó bæþe, Lchdm. i. 302, 17. Ān wæccе hæfþ þreó tída, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 14. (2 b) *one of the four seasons of the year*:—Hærfestlícre tíde *autumnali (tempore)*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 48. Óþ sumeres tíd, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 35. Feówer tída syndan on ðæm geáre, Blickl. Homl. 35, 15. On lenctenlícere emnihte wurdon ġeárlíce tída ġesette, Homl. Th. i. 100, 3. Þurh ðæt ġewrixle ðara feówer týda, ðæt ys lencten and sumer and hærfest and winter, Shrn. 168, 12. Nihte and dæg ðū de ġewissast and tídena ðū selst tída *noctem diemque qui regis et temporum das tempora*, Hymn. Surt. 6, 6. On wintregum tídum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 34. (2 b 1) *a season* of the year:—Se cyng ġewende tó ðam middan wintra tó Wihtlande and wæs ðǽr ða tíd, and ǽfter dære tíde ġewende ofer sǽ, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 11–13. Ġehealdaþ ðās tíd (*Lent*), Homl. Th. i. 180, 2. (2 c) *an age*:—Þreó tída sind on ðysre worulde; ān is seó de wæs būtan ǽ, ōðer is seó de wæs under ǽ, seó ðriddе is nū ǽfter Cristes tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 312,

29. **III.** as a grammatical term, *tense*:—*Verbum* ys word mid tíde and hǽde bûtan case . . . Him gelimpþ . . . *tempus* tíd, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 8–14. Tíd gelimpþ worde for getâcnunge mislícra dǽda. Æfter gecynde synd þreó tída . . . andweard tíd . . . forðgewiten tíd . . . tóweard tíd, 20; Zup. 123, 12–17. [*O. Sax. O. Fr.* tíd: *O. H. Ger.* zît *tempus, hora, aevum, saeculum: Icel.* tíð.] v. æfen-, ân-, bed-, behreówsung-, bên-, blódlæs-, cwyld-, cyric-, Éaster-, fæsten-, freóls-, fulwiht-, gebed-, gebyrd-, gefylling-, hærfest-, hancréd-, heáh-, heáhfreóls-, heófung-, hláfmæsse-, lencten-, merigen-, mete-, middæg-, morgen-, neáh-, nón-, riht-, symbel-, þrowung-, úht-, undern-, winter-tíd; hwíltídum; títma.

tídan; *p.* de *To betide, befall, happen*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt symle mid heom wunian wel gebungene witan, . . . dæt heora gewitan beón on æghwylcne tíman, weald hwæt heom tíde, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Gif ðan biscop[e] hwæt tíde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 6, 10, 13. [Þa tidde hit on an Wodnesdei, þet se king rad in his derfald, Chr. 1123; Erl. 249, 30. Ne tyt þe no part wiþ me, Marg. 308. What shulde us tyden? Chauc. M. of L. 337. Som tymes hym tit (bitit, B-text) to folwen hus kynde, Piers P. 14, 213, C-text. A merueillouse meteles me tydde to dreme, 11, 5, B-text. Tydyñ idem quod happyñ, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. ge-, mis-tídan; tídung.

tíd-dæg, es; *m. The period of a person's life* (cf. the use of *dæg* = time, e. g. Gif ðû wistest on dysum dînum dæge, Lk. Skt. 19, 42):—Enoses sunu ealra nigon hund wintra hǽfde, dâ hê woruld ofgeaf, and týne eác, dâ his tíddæge rim wæs gefylled *when for his lifetime the number of years was completed*, Cd. Th. 71, 4; Gen. 1165.

tídder-. v. tíder-.

tíd-ege (?), es; *m. Fear of a time, fear of the time of death.* v. tíd. I:—Simle þreora sum þinga gehwylce ǽr his tídege (tide ge, MS.) tó tweón weorþeþ ádl oþþe yldo oþþe eghete fǽgum fronlweardum feorh ðôþringeþ *ever in every case, before the fear of his end becomes doubtful* (*before his fear of death has lost any of its certainty?*), *one of three things, disease or age or violence, crushes the life out of the fey man, outward bound from this world*, Exon. Th. 310, 3; Seef. 69.

tíder-lic; *adj. Weak, frail*:—Se ðe gehielt his unsceadfulnesse and his gôdan willan ðeáh hê hwæt tíderlîces oððe yfela weorca ûtan doo hê mæg dæt æt sumum cierre bêtan *si mentis innocentia custoditur, etiam si qua foris infirma sunt, quandoque roborantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 23. In giscæf[te] tíderlîcum *in sexu fragili*, Rtl. 51, 7. Tydderlîcne lîchomman hâd *fragilem corporis sexum*, Hymn. Surt. 139, 13. Ic eom þurh mîne tydderlîce gecynd lîchamlîc man, Homl. Ass. 156, 123. Dætte suæ fealo tíderlîcro wê sindon suæ suîde strongrum helpum wê sié âholpen *ut quanto fragiliores sumus, tanto validioribus auxiliis foveamur*, Rtl. 61, 9. v. tídre.

tíderness, e; *f.* **I.** *weakness, frailty,* (a) *weakness* in a general sense, physical, mental, or moral:—Ne mæg ûre tyddernes dyder (*to heaven*) âstîgan, Homl. Th. i. 138, 12: ii. 6, 29: 88, 18. Deós mennisce tyddernes biþ swâ slídende swâ glæs, ðonne hit scínþ and ðonne töberstebe, Shrn. 119, 22. Sió niht getâcnaþ dâ dístro dære blindnesse ûrre tídernesse *per noctem caecitas nostrae infirmitatis exprimitur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Tídernysse *fragilitatis (humanae)*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 31. Tédernise, Rtl. 45. 16: 46, 32. For lîchoman tídernesse (tíéder-, Hatt. MS.) *per imbecillitatem corporis*, Past. 10; Swt. 60, 10. Dære tídernesse ûres flǽsces wé beóþ underdîwdde, 21; Swt. 159, 5. For dæs módes týdernesse, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7: Blickl. Homl. 31, 30. Swâ hwæt swâ ic for unwîsnesse and for tyddernesse (*fragilitate*) âgylte, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29: Bouter. Scrd. 21, 17. Ðû wâst, Dríhten, ða mennisean tyddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30. (b) *the weakness* of illhealth, *infirmity*:—Gif hwylc mæssepreóst untrumman men spræce forwyrne, and hê ðonne on dære tyddernesse (*infirmitate*) swelte, L. Eccg. P. i. 2; Th. ii. 172, 28. Wiþ ælces dæges mannes tyddernysse inneweardes, Lchdm. i. 86, 16: ii. 196, 9. Læcedômas wið eallum tíédernessum eágena, 2, 6. Mid sâre gewenced, mid mislícum ecum and tyddernessum, Blickl. Homl. 59, 8. (c) *spiritual infirmity, sinfulness*:—Ægylt, mislimp *vel* tyddernes *excessus*, i. *culpa, delicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 68. Ic eom andetta ealra synna ðara ðe ic ǽfre tó tíedernesse gefremede wið mîne sâwle þearfe, Anglia xi. 99, 89. Swâ nearé ende dyssere woruldе swâ biþ unstrengre mennise ðurh máran tyddernysse, Homl. Th. ii. 370, 17. v. innan-, inmoþ-tíderness.

tíd-fara, an; *m. A traveller the time of whose journey is come* (?), or *one who journeys for a* (*short*) *time* (?):—Nû ðû (*the blessed soul immediately after death*) môst féran ðider ðû fundadest . . . eart nû tídfara tó ðam hâlgan hâm, Scint. Th. 102, 18; Cri. 1674.

tíd-genge; *adj. Current* or *lasting for a time*:—Tídgenge *menstruam*, Germ. 392, 10.

tíding. v. tídung.

tíd-lic; *adj.* **I.** *lasting for a time, temporary, not eternal, of this world*:—Tyddre ys tídlîc micht *fragilis est temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. For tídlîcre geswenced*ny*sse *pro temporali afflictione*, 149, 1. Þing tídlîc *rem temporalem*, 17, 9: Rtl. 31, 28. Ram tídlîcra þinga geþance, Scint. 34, 8. Tídlîcum *temporalibus*, Rtl. 8, 9: 18, 23: Anglia xiii. 381, 230. **II.** *seasonable, opportune*:—Seó tídlîce *oportunus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 27: 80, 41. Ðû him miete sylest mæla gehwylce and dæs tídlîce tíd gemearcast *tu das escam illis in tempore opportuno*, Ps. Th. 144, 16. **III.** *expressing relations of time, of time*:—Hwîlon hê (*the word* ut) getâcnaþ tíde . . . on dissere stôwe hê is *temporale adverbium*, dæt is tídlic, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 265, 19. Sume naman synden *temporalia*, dæt synd tídlîce, ða æteówiaþ títman, 5; Zup. 14, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* zît-lîh *temporalis, momentaneus: Icel.* tíd-ligr *temporal.*] v. un-tídlîc.

tídlice; *adv.* **I.** *for a time, temporarily*:—Yrsunge tídelîce (*but* tíde ne, MSS. O.T.) sceal mon geheáldan *iracundie tempus non reseruare*, R. Ben. 17, 6. **I a.** *for time, in this world*:—Se ðe on disse worulde wel tídlîce (*temporaliter*) wealdt, bûtan ende on ecnysse ríxaþ, Scint. 182, 1. **II.** *conveniently, at a suitable time*:—Hê sôhte dætte tídlîce dætte mæhte sellan hine (cf. hê sôhte hû hê eáðelîcust hine gesealde, W. S.) *quaerebat oportunitatem ut traderet illum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 22, 6. **II a.** *seasonably, in a manner appropriate to a season*:—Seó dûn wæs tídlîce grêne *the hill, as was natural to the season* (the date was June 22), *was green*; mons opportune laetus, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 21. **III.** *in time, in good time, betimes, early, soon, quickly*:—Ic tídlîce tó mîne reste eode, for ðon ic wolde beón gearo æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 30, 27. Dæt gefremede Diulius hiora consul dæt dæt angin weard tídlîce þurhtogen *quod Diulius consul celeriter implevit*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 3: 3, 1; Swt. 98, 14. Gif hió mon tídlîce tó bringþ *if it be brought in time*, 5. 13; Swt. 246, 34. Him spêdlîce spearuwa hûs begyteþ, and tídlîce turtle nistlaþ, Ps. Th. 83, 3: 105, 5. Ærdre cymþ, tídlîce, ûs Iulius mônað, Menol. Fox 260; Men. 131. Tídlîcor, hrædlîcor *maturius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 24. [Tidlike (*soon*) hem gan ðat water laken, Gen. and Ex. 1231. Let turnen hit tidliche (swiftliche, MS. C.), Kath. 1932: Jul. 58, 6. *O. H. Ger.* zîtlîho *temporaliter, in tempore, mature.*] Cf. tímlîce.

tídlicness, e; *f. Opportunity*:—Tídlîcnisse *opportunitatem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 6.

tídran. v. týdran.

tídre, tiédre, tédre, týdre, tiddre, tyddre, *and* tíder (? v. tidder, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59); *adj.* **I.** *weak, fragile, easily broken*:—Tédre swâ swâ gangewifran nett, Ps. Th. 38, 12. Se wyrttruma byþ breáþ and tídre, ðonne hê gedrîged byþ, Lchdm. i. 260, 7. **II.** *weak, frail,* of physical, mental, or moral weakness in persons:—Dæt hiw ûre tyddran gecynde, Blickl. Homl. 29, 4. Seó godcundnes onfêng ûre týdran gecynde, 17, 27. Wé tealtrigaþ týdran môde, Exon. Th. 23, 20; Cri. 371. For ûre eágena tyddernysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Dæt týdre gewitt, Exon. Th. 2, 34; Cri. 29. Ða týdran môd, 147, 19; Gû. 729. Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon, týdre treówlogan, Beo. Th. 5686; B. 2847. Hwæt sind ða de ûs biddaþ? Earme men, and tiddre, and deádlîce, Homl. Th. i. 256, 2. Tyddre, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 37. Nânre wuhte lîchoma ne beoþ tédertra ðonne dæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 9. Ða hwîtan lîchoman beóþ mearuwran and tédran ðonne ða blacan and ða reádan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 21. **II a.** *weak, having bad health, infirm*:—Gif wîf on ðon tédre sié *if a woman have that infirmity*, Lchdm. ii. 8, 25. Is dæm lâce tó giémanne dæt hê swâ lîdne lâcedôm selle dæm seócan swâ se týdra lîchoma (*corpus debile*) mæge âstandan, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 30. Gewâht, tídder *fessa, fatigata*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 59. **III.** of immaterial things, *frail, not lasting, fleeting*:—Hû lytel hê (*fame*) biþ, hû lǽne, hû tédre and hû bedǽled ælces gódes *quam sit exilis et totius vacua ponderis*, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 29. Se wlite dæs lîchoman is swîþe flíonde and swîþe tédre and swîþe unlîc eorþan blóstmum *formae nitor ut rapidus est, ut velox, et vernalium florum mutabilitate fugacior*, 32, 2; Fox 116, 17. Dis lif is lǽnlîc and tídre and feallende and earm, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 16. Dissere worulde wuldor gewîtendlîc ys tyddre tídlîc micht *hujus saeculi gloria caduca est, fragilis temporalis potentia*, Scint. 215, 8. Týdrum *lubrico*, Germ. 401, 45. Sint swîþe tédre and swîþe hreósende ðás gesælþa *caduca felicitas*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 22. Tiédre (tédra, Cott. MS.), 20; Fox 72, 3. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, tyddrum gefeohte *fragili bello* vel *imbecilla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38–40. [*O. Frs.* teddre: *Du.* teeder.] v. un-tídre.

tíd-regn, es; *m. A seasonable rain*:—Drihten geopenaþ heofunan his sélustan goldhord and sent tídrênas on ðin land (*to give the rain unto thy land in his season;* ut tribuat pluviam terrae tuae in tempore suo), Deut. 28, 12.

tídrian; *p.* ode. **I.** of persons, *to get weak* or *infirm* from illness or weariness:—Týdraþ dis bânfæt *this body grows weak*, Exon. Th. 178, 5; Gû. 1239. Gif mannes fét on sýþe týdrien *if a man get footsore while travelling*, Lchdm. i. 84, 23. **II.** of things, *to get* or *be frail, perishable*:—Dæt sind ða getimbru de nô týdriaþ *those are the buildings that decay not*, Exon. Th. 103, 5; Cri. 1683. v. ge-tídrian.

tíd-sang, es; *m. A song used at a particular time, the service held at one of the canonical hours*:—Seofon tídsangas hî gesetton ûs tó singenne dæghwamlîce . . . Se forma tídsang is úhtsang mid ðam æftersange de dârtô gebirap, prímsang, undernsang, middægsang, nónsang, æfensang, nihtsang. Ðâs seofon tídsangas gê sculon singan, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th.

ii. 376, 1-8: L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 3-7. Wē syngaþ on ðone Ðunresdæg ðire tídsangas tōgædere . . . On ðone Frigedæg wē singaþ ealle ða tídsangas on sundor būton ðam ūhtsange ānum, 36; Th. ii. 358, 30-33. Wē lǽraþ ðæt man on rihtne tíman tída ringe, and preósta gehwilc ðonne his tídsang on circan gesēce, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 6: R. Ben. 67, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19-24. Æt ǽlcan tídsange eal hīréd āþenedum limum ætforan Godes weófode singe ðone sealm: *Domine, quid multiplicati sunt*, and *preces*, and *collecta*, Wulfst. 181, 26: 171, 14. Ðonne bid hic hīwan tō tídsongum mín gemund dón, Chart. Th. 159, 9, 19. Tídsangas *canonica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 26. Se tídsang *matins*, R. Ben. 33, 1: *complines*, 67, 10. v. tíd-þegnung.

tíd-sceáwere, es; *m. An observer of times and seasons, an astrologer:*—Tídsceáwere *horoscopus* (horoscopus *astrologus, qui horas, maxime natales, inquirit vel considerat*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 18. v. tíd-ymbwlātend.

tíd-scriptor *a chronographer;* chronographus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 8. v. tíd-wrītere.

tíd-þegnung, e; *f. Service performed at one of the seven canonical hours:*—Nū ic hæbbe be suman dǽle āhrepod be ðam dæghwamlican tídþēnungum (*the services at the several hours are described in what precedes this remark*), Btwk. 220, 40. v. tíd-sang.

tídung, e; *f. Tidings:*—Hī cyddan ðam cinge eall. Đā wearð se cing swýþe blīðe [dis]sere tídunge, Chr. 995; Th. 244, 38. [Ich þonkie mine drihte þissere tidinge, Laym. 24907. Gabriel brohte hire þe tidinge of Godes akenesse, H. M. 45, 7. Swilc tiding dīugte Adam god, Gen. and Ex. 407. Ich mai bringe tidinge (tiþinge, Cot. MS.), O. and N. 1035. Tydyng, R. Glouc. 172, 1. Tyþing, 79, 11. No tale ne tidinge of þe worlde, A. R. 70, 19. *M. H. Ger.* zitunge: *Du.* tijding. Cf. *the forms* in -ende, -inde:—Þa come þe tidende (tidinge, 2nd MS.) þat Agapippus was dead, Laym. 3734. Tiðinde (tidinge, and MS.), 5153. Neowe tidinde (tidinge, 2nd MS.) *fresh events*, 2052. Goddspell on Enngliss nemmnedd iss . . . god tiþennde, Orm. D. 158. *Icel.* tíðindi *tidings*; *an event*: *Dan.* tidende. The use of the word, even if its form be not borrowed from Scandinavian, seems to shew Scandinavian influence.] v. tídan.

tíd-weorþung, e; *f. Worship at a particular time, service at one of the canonical hours:*—Hit nis nā tō gelýfanne, ðæt hȳ fæstende synd rihtlīce, būtan hȳ æfter hyra mæssan dæs æfenes tídwurðunga gebīden, Homl. Ass. 140, 67.

tíd-wrītere, es; *m. A chronicler, annalist:*—Tídwrītera *cronographorum, temporum scriptorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 58. v. tíd-scriptor.]

tíd-ymbwlātend, es; *m. An astrologer:*—Tídembwlātent *oroscopus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 2. v. tíd-sceáwere.

tíeder-, tiédran, tiédre, -tiéfran, tiegle, tién. v. tíder-, týdran-, tídre, ā-tiéfran, tigele, tín.

tiér *distillation* (? cf. teár); *ornament, splendour* (? cf. *O. H. Ger.* ziarī, zierī, ceerī *ornamentum, venustas, decus*); *treasure* (? cf. *Icel.* taurar; *pl. treasures*); *glory* (? v. tīr):—Nis nān wundor ðæt sió lyft sié wearm and ceald wæt wolcnes tiér winde geblonden (cf. sió lyft is ǽgðer ge ceald ge wæt ge wearm; nis hit nān wunder, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35), Met. 20, 81.

tífe, an; *f. A bitch:*—Gif ðū wille ðæt wīf cild hæbbe oþþe tífe hwelp, Lchdm. ii. 172, 21. [*Icel.* tefja *a bitch*; tefja *to call a person a bitch*: *Dan.* tæve *a bitch*: *Swed.* tüfwa.]

tífer, -tífran. v. tiber, ā-tiéfran.

tífrung, e; *f. Painting:*—Ðū leornodest onn ānum þōdere . . . ātēfred, ðað ðū meahtest beo ðære tēfrunge ongytan dises rodores ymbehwirft, Shrn. 174, 18.

tíg (?), es; *m. An open place* (?); *a form occurring in composition with* fore, forþ. *For the former see* fore-tíge (*read* -tíg); *the instances of the latter are as follows:*—Fordtíges *vestibuli, atrii*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 28. On ðam fordtége *in ipsis foribus*, Kent. Gl. 228. *Graff gives* zieh *forum, and Grimm*, R. A. 748, *cites* tie *a meeting-place, as a term of lower Saxony.*

Tíg, tíg *a case.* v. Tíw, teáh.

-tíg *-ty, a numeral suffix in words denoting the decades;* up to 60 such words are formed with a suffix only, from 60 to 120 *hund* is prefixed and *tig* suffixed, *hund-seofon-tig, hund-twelf-tig*. Other dialects make a distinction in the numerals at the same point. Gothic uses *tigus* (*pl. tigjus*) in the earlier, *-téhund* in the later, O. Saxon *-tig* in the earlier, while 70 is given by *ant-sibuntа*; in *O. H. Ger.* the two forms are *-zug* and *-zō*. In *O. Frs.* and *Icel.* the same forms are used throughout. *Tig* is another form of the root seen in *ten* (*tehan, g* for *h* according to Verner's Law).

tígan; *p.* de *To tie,* (a) literal:—Valerianus hēt beheáfdian on Ypolitus gesīhðe ealle his hīwan, and hine sylfne hēt tígan be ðām fōtum tō ungetemedra horsa swuran, Homl. Th. i. 432, 33. (b) figurative:—Nū ðū miht gehȳran, hū ðes dǽl (*the conjunction*) tígþ ða word tōgædere, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 258, 10. [Heo wolden þa ban alle teien (tiȝe, 2nd MS.) togadere, Laym. 20997. Iteied (-tiȝed, 2nd MS.) tosomne, 25972. He teide ane clot to hire, A. R. 140, 7. Is þe latere dole euer iteied (-teiȝet) to ðe vorme, 14, 2. Tached oþer tyȝed, Allit. Pms. 14, 464. Kynges shulde taken transgressores and tyen hem faste, Piers P. 1, 96.] v. ge-, on-, un-tígan.

tige, tigel *a tile*, tigel *a trace.* v. tyge, hrōf-tigel, tygel.

tigel-ærne(-a?), an; *f. (m.?) A building made of brick* (?), *a building for making bricks* (?), *brick-kiln* (?):—Ford on ða mearce in on ða tigelærnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 29.

tigele, tigle, tiegle, an; *f. A tile, brick:*—Tigule *tegula*, Txts. 101, 1992. Tigele *figulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 79. Tigle *testula*, Germ. 391, 17: *testa*, Ps. Spl. 21, 16. Mid weorcum clāmes and tigelan *operibus luti et lateris*, Ex. 1, 14. Se weall is geworht of tigelan and eordtyrwan *murus coctili latere atque interfuso bitumine compactus*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 17. Genim swealwan, gebærn under tigelan tō ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 156, 9. Ða reádan tigelan gecnuwa tō duste, 114, 24. Nim sume tigelan (tiglan, Cott. MSS.) and writ on hiere ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 9, 11. Tieglan (tiglan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 161, 12, 20. Se ðe lǽrþ stuintne swylce se ðe belīme tigelan (*testam*) *whoso teacheth a fool is as one that glueth a potsherd together* (Eccl. 22, 7), Scint. 96, 19. Tigelan *lateres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 41. Tigelena gemet *a tale of bricks*, Ex. 5, 14. Tiglena *testularum*, Hpt. Gl. 499. 28. Tighelana *tegularum*, 459, 40. Tigelum, Exon. Th. 477. 28; Ruin. 31. Hig hæfdon tygelan (*lateres*) for stān, Gen. 11, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* ziagel, ziagalo *later, testa, imbrex*: *Icel.* tigl; *n. a tile, brick*. From Latin.] v. þæc-tigele; hrōf-tigel (-tigele ?; *perhaps for pl.* -tigla, -tiglan *should be read*).

tigelen; *adj. Of pot:*—Fæt tigelen (-an?; lāmys, MS. C.) *vas figuli*, Ps. Spl. 2, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* ziagalin *laterinus, latericius.*]

tigel-fāh; *adj. Many-coloured with tiles* or *bricks:*—Tigelfāgan trafu, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844.

tigel-getæl, es; *n. A tale of bricks;* laterum numerus:—Gē sceolon āgifan ðæt ilce tigolgetel, Ex. 5, 18.

tigel-geweorc, es; *n.* I. *brickmaking:*—Ne sylle gē nān cef tō tigelgeweorce (*ad conficiendos lateres*), Ex. 5, 7. II. *work at making bricks:*—Āsettaþ him ðæt ilce tigelgeweorc ðe hig ǽr worhton *mensuram laterum, quam prius faciebant, imponetis super eos*, Ex. 5, 8. Tigulgeweorc, 16.

tigel-leáh; *f. A brick-field:*—On tigelleáge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 21.

tigel-stān; es; *m. A tile, pan-tile:*—Tigelstān *imbrex*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 50. [Cover hit wele with a teghellstane, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 30. Tielstoon, Wick. (Is. 16, 11). Tilston *tegula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 256, col. 1.]

tigel-wyrhta, an; *m. A brickmaker, a potter:*—Fæt tygelwirhtan *vas figuli*, Ps. Lamb. 2, 9. Æcyr tigylwyrhtena *agrum figuli*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 7. Tigelwyrhtena, 10.

tiger (?) *a tiger; pl.* tigras, Nar. 38, 4; tigris, 12, 13; 15, 3. Deór ðe sind tigres gehātene . . . Ðās rēðan tigres, Homl. Th. ii. 492, 10-21. v. tigrisc.

tígere (?). v. bufan-tígere.

tíging, e; *f. Tying, connection:*—Sume naman syndon *absolutivae*, ðæt synd ungebundene, ða ne behōfiaþ nānre tíginge ōdres naman, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 14.

tigl *a trace*, tigle *a lamprey*, tigole. v. tygel, tygele, tigele.

tigrisc; *adj. Of a tiger:*—Mid tigriscum fellum *tygridum pellibus*, Nar. 26, 14.

tiȝþian, tih(h)ian. v. tíþian, teohhian.

tiht, es; *m. A charge, an offence with which one is charged;* crimen:—Legerteám oððe tiht *flagitium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 34. Gif hwā cyninges borg ābrece, gebēte ðone tyht (tihtlan, MS. H.) swā him ryht wīsie, L. Alf. pol. 3; Th. i. 62, 8. [*O. Frs.* tichta *accusation*: *O. H. Ger.* bizíht *nota*; in-zíht *crimen.*] v. teón *to accuse*, and next word.

tihtan; *p.* te *To charge* a person (*acc.*) with an offence:—Tyhte *intentabat*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 76. Hē hæfþ geláed fulle láde æt ðan unrihtwīfe ðe Leófgār bisceop hyne tihte *he has completely cleared himself of the offence with which the bishop charged him*, Chart. Th. 373, 33. Gif man ōðerne sace tihte, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 11: 10; Th. i. 30, 17: L. Wih. 22; Th. i. 42, 3: 23; Th. i. 42, 6: 24; Th. i. 42, 10, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in-zihtōn *criminari*: *Ger.* be-zichten, -zichtigen *to accuse.*] v. preceding word.

tihtan *to exhort.* v. tyhtan.

tiht-bisig; *adj. Labouring under frequent accusations, often accused, and so of bad repute;* infamatus et accusationibus ingravatus, L. Edm. C. 7; Th. i. 253, 23: accusacionibus infamatus, L. H. I.; Th. i. 567, 18. Cf., *too, the phrase* oft betygen, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 6: 37; Th. i. 124, 21. One to whom the epithet applied was in an unfavourable position when brought into court, for he was forced to go to the three-fold ordeal, and if he failed to clear himself was subject to a heavier penalty than others:—Gif hē tyhtbysig sȳ, gange tō ðæm þry ealand ordāle . . . Gif hē fūl wurðe, æt ðam forman cyrre bēte ðam teónde twygylde . . . And æt ðam ōðran cyrre ne sȳ dǽr nān ōðer bōt būtan ðæt heáfod, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 9-282, 2. Niman da tihtbysian

men . . . and ǽlc tihtbysig man gange tó þryfealdan ordále, oððe gilde feówergilde, iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 6–11. Gif hwylc man sý swá tihtbysig and hine ðonne þreó men ætgædere teón, ðonne ne beó ðǽr nán oðer bûton ðæt hê gange tó ðam þryfealdan ordále, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 22 (*and see the whole section for the penalties*). Se ðe tihtbysig sỳ, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 13: L. C. S. 25; Th. i. 390, 17. Sỳ ǽlc man ðe tihtbysig nǽre . . . ánfealdre láde wyrðe, 22; Th. i. 388, 9.

tihte, tihten, tihtend, tihtend-líc, tihtere, tihting, tihtness. v. hól-tihte, tyhten, tyhtend, tyhtend-líc, tyhtere, tyhting, tyhtness.

tihtle, an; *f. A charge, accusation:*—Gif hit ánfeald tyh[t]le sỳ, ðûfe seó hand ætfer ðam stâne ôð ða wriste, and gif hit þryfeald sỳ, ôð ðære elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 16. Gif hit tihtle (tihtla, MS. B.) sî and lâd forberste *if a charge be brought, and the attempt to refute the charge fail*, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 10: 57; Th. i. 406, 26. Swerige hê ðane âð (cf. *next passage*), ðæt hê sỳ unscyldig ðære tihtlan (tyhtelan) . . . And ofgá ǽlc man his tihtlan mid foreâðe (cf. L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 10: L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 30), L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 1–5. Ic eom unscyldig æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mê tihþ, L. O. 5; Th. i. 180, 16. Gif man folcíscne mæssepreóst mid tihtlan belecge lâdige hine swá swá diácon ðe regollîf libbe *if a charge be brought against a secular priest, let him clear himself as a regular deacon would*, L. Eth. ix. 21; Th. i. 344. 19: 22; Th. i. 344, 22. Tyhtlan (tihlan, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 7. Ne stent nân oðer lâd æt tihtlan bûte ordâl betweox Wealan and Englan, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 354, 1. Đâ tugon hié hiene ðæt hê heora swicdomes wíd Alexander fremmende wǽre and hiene for ðære tihtlan ofslógon *they accused him of betraying them to Alexander, and on that charge slew him;* hunc, quasi urbem Alexandro venditasset, necaverunt, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 18. Se ðe ða tihtlan âge *the plaintiff, prosecutor*, L. H. E. 10; Th. i. 30, 19. v. frum-, stæl-, wider-tihtle; tiht, *and next word.*

tihtlian; *p.* ode *To charge* with an offence, *to accuse:*—Gif man mæssepreóst tihtlige ánfealdre sprǽce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 11: 20; Th. i. 344, 15. Tihtlige (tihlige, MS. A.), L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 12. v. be-tihtlian, ge-tihtlod.

Tiig. v. **Tiw.**

til; *adj.* **I.** *good* at anything, *apt, capable, competent:*—Hê wæs selfa til, heóld â rîce êðelðreámas, Cd. Th. 97, 2; Gen. 1606: Beo. Th. 122; B. 61. Til sceal on êðle dômes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 500; Gn. C. 20. Sum bið beórhyrde gôd, sum bið bylda til hâm tó habbanne, Exon. Th. 297, 29; Crâ. 75. Till, Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Hié wǽron an wíg gearwe . . . efne swylce mǽla swylce hira mandryhtne þearf gesǽlde; wæs seó þeód tilu, 2505; B. 1250. Wǽron men tile, Cd. Th. 99, 11; Gen. 1644. Dióre gecêpte drihten Crêca Tróia burh tilum gesiðum, Met. 26, 20. [Cf. *Goth.* manna gatils (*εὔθετος, aptus*) in thiudangardja Guths *a man fit for the kingdom of God.* Lk. 9, 62.] **II.** *good* for anything, *that serves a purpose, beneficial, serviceable, convenient, opportune:*—His mildheortnyss is til mancynne, Ps. Th. 116, 2. Ys mîn (*a town's*) innað til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 11; Rä. 18, 9. Ne wæs ðæt gewrixle til, ðæt hié on bâ healfa bicgan scoldon freónda feorum, Beo. Th. 2613; B. 1304. Âhte ic folgað tilne (*a service that benefited me*), Exon. Th. 379, 25; Deór. 38. Đû mê þeódscipe lǽr ðinne tilne *bonitatem et disciplinam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Gebiddaþ ealle hâlige tó ðê on tilne tîman (*in tempore opportuno*), 31, 7. [Cf. *Goth.* dags gatils (*εὐκαίρος, opportunus*) *a convenient day*, Mk. 6, 21. Ei bigéteina til du wrôhjan ina, Lk. 6, 7.] **III.** *good, kind, gentle* [cf. til = *tame* in Pegge's Kenticisms, E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Gloss. C. 3]:—Til mon tiles and tomes meares *a kind man is mindful of a gentle and tame horse*, Exon. Th. 342, 12; Gn. Ex. 142. Him ðæs leán âgeaf Metend gumcystum til (*liberally kind*), Cd. Th. 108, 23; Gen. 1810. **IV.** *good, excellent,* (a) of moral good:—Til bið se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Til sceal mid tilum *the good shall be associated with the good*, 334, 28; Gn. Ex. 23. Ðæt hió ðære cwêne oncweðan meahton swá tiles swá trâges, swá hió him tó sôhte, Elen. Kmbl. 649; El. 325. Tile and yfle *the good and the evil* (*at the day of judgment*), Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hî (*devils*) duguðe beswícaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dǽda, Exon. Th. 362, 10; Wal. 34. Habbaþ freónda ðý má sôþra and gôdra, tilra and getreówra, 409, 2; Rä. 27, 23. (b) of physical excellence:—Toscean teolum hûsum on, cyninga cofum, eardedan, Ps. Th. 104, 26. **V.** til *is found in proper names,* see for examples Txts. 497. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zil: *Ger.* ziel *aim, purpose.*] v. tela, *and next word.*

til, es; n. **I.** *use, service, convenience.* v. til, **II**:—Gewritu secgaþ ðæt seó wiht (*day*) sỳ mid moncynne miclum tíclum (tielum? tílum?) swcotol and gesỳne, sundorcræft hafaþ, Exon. Th. 420, 12; Rä. 40, 2. **II.** *goodness, kindness.* v. til, **III**:—Mê on dînum tile gelǽr ðæt ic tealа cunne ðîn sôdfæst weorc healdan *in bonitate tua doce me justificationes tuas*, Ps. Th. 118, 68. v. til-fremmende.

til; *prep.* (*used only in the North*) *To:*—Fûsæ fearran kwômu æþhilæ til ânum (cf. fûse feorran cwômon tó ðam æðelinge, Rood Kmbl. 115; Kr. 58). Txts. 126, 13. Hê scôp ælda barnum heben til hrôfe (cf. tó hrôfe, Bd. 4, 24; M. 344, 11), 149, 6. Đâ cuеð til (tó, Rush.) him ðe Hælend *tunc dicit illis Jesus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 31. Huêr wiltû ðæt wê gearuiga ðê til eottanne (tô etanne, Rush.) Eástro *ubi vis paremus tibi comedere Pascha?* 26, 17. [The word retains its meaning in the Northern dialects, but otherwise it is used in reference only to time. *O. Frs.* til: *Icel.* til.]

tila *well,* Tile *Thule.* v. tela, Tyle.

til-fremmende *doing good:*—Tillfremmendra, Exon. Th. 440, 23; Rä. 60, 7. Cf. gôd-fremmende.

tilia, tiliga, an; *m. A husbandman, cultivator of land:*—Tilia *colonus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 66. Bigenga, tilia, inbûend *colonus, i. incola, cultor, inquilinus*, ii. 134, 25. Tilia *colonus, habitator*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 60. Se merigenlîca tilia *the labourer who came in the morning*, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 30. Đâ sende hê tó ðâm tiligum (tilium, MS. A. *ad agricolas*) his þeówe . . . Đâ cwǽdon ða tilian (*colonі*) . . . Dæs wîngeardes hlâford fordêþ ða tiligean (tylian, MS. A. *colonos*), Mk. Skt. 12, 2, 7, 9. [Þe wise teolie *prudens sator*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 10.] v. eorþ-, irþ- (yrþ-) tilia.

tilian, tiligan, tilgan, teolian, tiolian, tielian; *p.* ode *To strive* after *or* for some object. **I.** where the construction is not determined:—Hê higode oððe tilode *nititur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 69. Tioludun *perstant*, 117, 15. Tilege *nitatur*, 61, 56. Teolige *decrevit*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 50. Tilgende *nisus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 28. Tilgendum *adnitentibus*, 99, 32. Tiligendum, 6, 23. **II.** where the object of effort is not expressed, *to strive to obtain, to labour, toil, procure with effort, provide, acquire,* (1) where the person for whom the action takes place is not expressed:—Ic bebeóde eallum mînan gerêfan ðæt hî on mînan âgenan rihtlîce tilian and mê mid ðam feormian *I command all my reeves, that they obtain revenue rightfully from my own property and maintain me therewith*, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 21. Se ðe wǽre scaðiende, weorðe se tiligende on rihtlîcre tilde, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with dat. of person for whom the effort is made:—Oxa teolaþ his hlâforde, Homl. Th. i. 412, 3. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, 14. Se ðe him sylfum teolaþ, nâ Gode, ne com se nâ gyt binnon Godes wîngearde. Đa tyliaþ Gode, ða ðe ne sêcaþ heora âgen gestreón ðurh gỳtsunge, ii. 76, 32–34. Ðæt hê da eorðan worhte and him ðêron tilode (*he should provide for himself from it*), Gen. 3, 23. Hit mâre is ðonne ccc geára and lxxii wintra syððan dyllîc feoh wæs farende on eorðan and calle men heom mid tiledon (*procured for themselves what they wanted with that money;* cf. Amang ðam feó ðe wê fûre neóde mide bicgaþ, 706), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 703. Hê is wyrðe ðæt ðû him tilige *he deserves that you exert yourself for him;* dignus est ut hoc illi praestes, Lk. Skt. 7, 4. Preósta gehwilc tilige him rihtlîce and ne beó ænig mangere mid unrihte *let every priest provide for himself honestly, and let none be a trader dishonestly*, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 246, 23. Swá hwâ swá ænige cýpinge on ðam dæge begǽþ . . . oððe ænig cræftig man him on his cræfte tylige (*gets gain for himself by working at his craft*), Wulfst. 296, 8. **III.** with gen. (1) of an object to be obtained by effort, (a) without reference to person for whom, *to seek after, get after seeking, procure, make provision of*:—Đû wyfst and wǽda tylast *you weave and make provision of garments*, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Tilaþ ânra gehwilc âgues willan (cf. winþ heora ǽlc on ôþer ǽfter his âgenum willan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 34), Met. 11, 83. Ælc man ðæs tioliaþ, hû hê on ecnesse swincan mâge, Ps. Th. 48, 7. Ða ðe on ðam beóþ âbisgode ðæt hié sibbe tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) *qui faciendae pacis studiis occupantur*, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 9. Ðæt hî unrihtes tiligeaþ, Ps. Th. 143, 9. Tilgaþ, Exon. Th. 230, 14; Ph. 472. Sume tiliaþ wîfa for ðam ðæt hî þurh ðæt mâge mǽst bearna begitan and eác wynsumlîce libban *uxor ac liberi, qui jucunditatis gratia petantur*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 25. Man tilode tó his hergeatwæn ðæs ðe man habban sceolde *what was necessary for his heriots should be provided*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 16. Mid his handcræfte hê teolode his and his gefêrena forðdæda, Homl. Th. i. 392, 16. Hî wunnon æfter wyrþscipe and tiledon (tiolodon, Cott. MS.) gôdes hîsan mid gôdum weorcum, Bt. 40, 4: Fox 240, 5. Ðæt hê suâ tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ánfealdemesse ðætte hê ðone ymbðonc dæs wærscipes ne forlâte *ut sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 16. Ic an dæs landes Æffan, and heó tilige uncer begea sâwla þearfe ðâron *I grant the land to Æffe, and let her provide what is necessary for both our souls therefrom*, Chart. Th. 495, 34: 497, 18. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen ðe tilian sculon ðæs ðe eall þeódscype big sceall libban laboratores *are workmen, that have to obtain by their efforts that by which all the nation has to live*, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 35: Beo. Th. 3651; B. 1823. Hê sceal fela tôla tilian *he must procure many tools*, Anglia ix. 262, 27: 261, 10. Seó lufu tuddres tó tilianne *amor ortandi sobolis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 38. (b) with dat. of person:—Paulus him sylfan nânes lofes ne tilade *Paul took no praise to himself*; nec Paulus sibi aliquid imputavit, R. Ben. 4, 5. Se here tilode him ðæs ðe hî behôfdan *the Danes provided themselves with what they needed*, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 16. Hî heom metes tilodon, 1016; Erl. 157, 3: Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 9. Ic lǽre ðæt ðû [ne?] fægenige ôþerra manna gôdes and heora æþelo tó ðon swîþe ðæt ðû ne tilige ðê selfum âgnes *I advise you [not] to rejoice so much in other men's goodness and nobility, that you do not provide yourself with your own*, Bt. 30, 1; Fox

108, 31. Dæt man him ðurh fixnoðe bigleofan tilige, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 19. Tiliaþ eów freónda *get friends for yourselves*, i. 334, 27. Ðú scealt mid earfoðnyssum ðé metes tilian, 18, 15; Homl. Skt. i. 23, 219. Noe ongan tó eorðan him ǽtes tilian *Noe began to provide himself with food from the earth*, Cd. Th. 94, 6; Gen. 1557. Him tilian fylle on fæġum, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 208. Him metes tó tylienne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (2) of an object to which care, attention, is directed, (a) in a general sense, *to care for, attend to, work for, provide for*:—Ðonne ðú tilast ðín on eorðan ne syl þ heó ðé nǽne wæstmas *when you try to get subsistence for yourself from the ground, it will give you no fruit*, Gen. 4, 12. Ðonne se sacerd his on ða ilcan wísan tielaþ (tiolaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðe dæt folc dóþ *when the priest provides for himself in the same way that the people do*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 8. Se ðe ne gýmþ dæra sceápa ac tylaþ his sylfes *he that heeds not the sheep, but takes care of himself*, Homl. Th. i. 242, 1. Se ðe his ǽr tíde ne tiolaþ ðonne biþ his on tíd untilad *he that makes no provision for himself beforehand will be without provision when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3. Hé wæs fiscere and mid ðam cræfte his teolode, Homl. Th. i. 394, 2. Hé þearfendra þinga teolode *he attended to the concerns of the needy*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Huntigan and fuglian and fiscian and his on gehwilce wísan tó dære lǽnan tilian, Shrn. 164, 6. Lífes tiligan *to care for life*, Exon. Th. 81, 6; Cri. 1319: Salm. Kmbl. 322; Sal. 160. Hié Norðanhymbra loud ergende wǽron and hiera tilgende (*providing for themselves*), Chr. 876; Erl. 78, 15. (b) in a special sense of medical care, *to cure, treat, tend, attend to*:—Sceal dæs módes lǽce ǽr tilian dæs ðe hé wénþ ðæt ðone mon ǽr mǽge gebrengan on færwyrde. Hwilum, ðeáh, ðǽr ðǽr mon ódres tiolaþ, ðǽr weaxð se óder. Forðæm sceal se lǽce . . . tilian ðæs mǽran . . . Hwædres ðara ýfela is betere ǽr tó tilianne? Past. 62; Swt. 457, 10–22. Ðara stówa sum raþe rotaþ, gif hire mon gímeleáslíce tilaþ, Lchdm. ii. 84, 25. Tiloden (*curabant*) his lǽcas, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 19. Bútan his man tilige hé biþ ymb þreó niht gefaren *unless the patient be attended to, he will be dead in three days*, Lchdm. ii. 46, 18. Hú mon scyle gebrocenes heáfdes tiligean, 2, 4. Tilian, 56, 14. Hira man sceal tilian mid wyrtdrencum, 82, 16. Hwonan ic ðin tilian scyle *qui modo sit tuae curationis*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 10, 35. **IV.** with a dative, *to cure, treat*:—Wífman gif heó tilaþ (*curet*) hire cilde mid ǽnigum wiccecræfte, L. Ecg. P. iv. 20; Th. ii. 210, 17. **V.** with an accusative, (1) *to gain, obtain*:—Se ǽsolcena ðeówa ðe nolde tilian nán ðing his hláforde mid ðam beſæstum punde, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 29. (2) *to attend to, bestow care on, care for*, (a) in a general sense:—Se ðe ymbe ða eorðlican spéda singallíce hogaþ, and ða ęcan gestreón ne teolaþ *he that is continually anxious about earthly wealth, and cares not for the eternal treasures*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 23. (b) of medical attention, *to treat, attend to*:—His lǽcas hine mid sealfum lange teolodon, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 96, 15. (c) *to till*:—Dæt land tó tilianne, Chr. 1091; Erl. 228, 20. (c 1) without object:—Þá man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilda gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. **VI.** where the object for the sake of which an effort is made is pointed out by a preposition:—Tó ðisum swícolum lífe wé swincaþ and tiliaþ and tó ðam tówerdan lífe wé tiliaþ hwónlíce *we labour and toil for this deceitful life, and for the future life we toil little*, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 168. **VII.** where the object of effort is expressed by an infinitive (simple or gerund), or a clause, *to strive, attempt, endeavour, intend*, (1) with infin.:—Dæt ðe wé bécnan tiliaþ, Met. 11, 79. Ic nǽfre ne teolade sittan on ánum willan mid ðám ǽrleásum *cum impiis non sedebo*, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Ðá tilode hé ða stówe geclánsian *studens locum purgare*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 26. Hé hine monnum gécyþan teolode, Blickl. Homl. 165, 31. (2) with gerund:—Ðú tilast (tiolast, Cott. MS.) wædle tó fliónne, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 7: 10; Fox 30, 1. Manege tiligaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MS.) Gode tó cwémanne, 30, 10; Fox 228, 13. Ic tilode ðé tó lícianne, Ps. Th. 25, 3. Tylode, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 11. Hé tiolode (tilode, Cott. MSS.) hié betwux him tó tóscádanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 1. Hé teolode tó árísenne. Blickl. Homl. 219, 18. Hié ða londlíode tiolode má ússa feóndа willan tó gefremmanne ðonne úrne *illi maiorem hosti quam mihi fauorem accomodantes efficere pergebant*, Nar. 6, 19. Swá hwyle man swá ðás scriftbóc tilige tó ábrecanne *quicunque confessionale hoc violare conatus fuerit*, L. Ecg. P. Addit.; Th. ii. 238, 8. Dæt hié tilgen (tiligen, Cott. MSS.) tó kýðanne, Past. 47; Swt. 363, 10. Hé sceal tilian suá tó líbbanne *sic studet vivere*, 10; Swt. 61, 18. (3) with a clause:—Þa bilewitan sint tó herigenne fordæmóde hié símle suincaþ on ðæm ðæt hí tielígeaþ (tiliaþ, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié ne sculen leásunga secgan *laudandi sunt simplices, quod studeant numquam falsa dicere*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 8. Ðín esne teolode ðæt hé ðíne sóðe word beeode *servus tuus exercebatur in tuis justificationibus*, Ps. Th. 118, 23. Dæt wé teolian, dæt wé sýn gearwe, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Uton teolian ðæt ús ðás tída ídle ne gewítan, 129, 36: 111, 18. Hé sceal tilian ðæt hé licige *debet studere se diligi*, Past. 19; Swt. 147, 14: L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 26: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 18: Met. 16, 1. Tiligean, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Hé ne onginþ tó tilianne, ðæt hé ðæt weorð ágífe, 48, 7. [Sculdest thu neure finden land tiled . . . War sæ me tilede, þe erthe ne bar nan corn, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 25, 39. To teoliende efter istreone, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 13. Tulien after strene, ii. 155, 4. Heo tileden on eorðen, Laym. 1940. Þat lond heo lette tilien, 2618. Ure Louerd tiled efter hore luue, A. R. 404, 14. Silence tilið hire, and heo itiled bringeð forð uode, 78, 15. Ase lomen uorte tilien mide þe heorte, 384, 17. In swinc ðu salt tilen ði mete, Gen. and Ex. 363. Lond to tilie, R. Glouc. 21, 9. Heo swonke and tilede here lyflode, 41, 22. To taken his teme and tulyen (tilien, tilie) þe erthe, Piers P. 7, 2. Many wyntres men lyveden and no mete ne tulyeden (tylied, tilien, tilieden, teleden), 14, 67. Ichave tyled him for that sore, Beves of Hamtoun (Halliwell's Dict.). *Goth.* ga-tilôn *to obtain*: *O. Sax.* tilian (*with gen.*) *to obtain*: *O. L. Ger.* tilôn *festinare, exercitari*: *O. Frs.* tilia *to till, to beget*: *O. H. Ger.* zilên *studere, conari, niti, contendere, moliri, aduiti*; zilôn (*with gen.*).]

tiliga, v. tilia.

till *a fixed point, station*:—Swá stent eal weoruld stille on tille, Met. 20, 172. On ðam gim ástíhþ on heofenas up hýhst on geáre and of tille ágrynt *in it (June) the sun mounts up into the skies highest in the year and declines from that point*, Menol. Fox 220; Men. 111. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zil *destinatum*: *Ger.* ziel.]

tillan; *p.* tilde *To touch, reach. In compounds* ā-, ge-tillan; *instances omitted under those words are given here*:—Ðeáh ðe hé stæpe fulfremednysse átílþ (*adtingit*), Scint. 100, 15. Getilþ *contingat*, getilde *contigit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 9–13. Gif wé ðone hróf ǽrre héáliçan eáðmódnesse getillan willaþ (*adtingere*), Ri. Ben. 23, 2. [Þe niþer end tilde to his chinne, Brand. 24. He hadde a long berd þat tilled (tylde) to his wombe *habuit barbam prolixam usque ad ventrem*, Trev. v. 193. 8. Alle þat he miȝt tille, Fer. 59. *O. H. Ger.* [zillen]; *p.* zilta *tangit.*]

til-líc; *adj. Good, capable, able.* v. til. **I.**—Þegn . . . tillíc esne . . . strong, Exon. Th. 436, 28; Rä. 55, 8: 480, 20; Rä. 64, 5.

tillíce; *adv. Kindly, graciously.* v. til, **III**, Exon. Th. 352, 28; Reim. 2.

til-módig; *adj. Noble-minded*:—Se éadga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weorðade, tilmódig eorl tiber onsægde, Cd. Th. 113, 14; Gen. 1887. Ic ðé (*Abraham*) bidde ðæt ðú tilmódig treówa selle, ðæt ðú wille mé wesan freónd fremena tó leáne ðara ðe ic ðé gedón hæbbe, 170, 22; Gen. 2817. Heoſona heáhcyning trymede tilmódigne (*Abraham*): 'Ne lǽt ðú ðé ðín mód ásealcan,' 130, 27; Gen. 2166. Ða æðelingas . . . xii. tilmódige (*the twelve apostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 171; Ap. 86.

tilþ, e; *also* tilþe, an; *f.* **I.** *labour which brings gain, by which acquisition is made, an employment*, (1) in a general sense:—Se ðe wǽre scaðiende weorðe se tiligende on rihtlícre tilðe *he that has been accustomed to steal, let him support himself by an honest employment*, Wulfst. 72, 13. (2) with special reference to agriculture, *tillage, cultivation, work on land*:—Se scáðwís geréfa sceal witan ǽlcre tildan tíman ðe tó túne belimpþ; for ðam on manegum landum tild biþ redre ðonne on ódrum ge yrðe tíma hrædra, ge mæda rædran . . . ge gehwilc óðer tild, Anglia ix. 259, 3–12. **II.** *gain from labour, produce of labour, acquisition*, (1) in a general sense:—Tilða ł stre[óna] *quaestuum*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 7. (2) with reference to agriculture, *crop, produce, fruit*:—Þurh mycele rénas, ðe ealles geáres ne áblunnon, forneáh ǽlc tildе on mersclande forférde, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 12. Dæt land mid ðære tilðe ðe ðár ðænne on sý, Chart. Th. 329, 12. Ic geann ðæt land landes mid mete and mid mannum and mid ealre tylðe swá ðǽrtó getiłod biþ, 529, 18, *and often in the same will*. Fela tilða hám gæderian, Anglia ix. 261, 16. Ða man oððe tilian sceolde oððe eft tilða gegaderian, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25. Ealle eówre wæstmas and eorþlíce tilþa, Wulfst. 132, 14. [Þe tilde of rithtwisnesse, þæt is silence *cultus justiciae silencium*, A. R. 78, 15: Wick. Is. 32, 17. God sent þe soune to saue a cursed mannes tilthe, Piers P. 19, 430. To sowe cockel with the corn So that the tilthe is nigh forlorn, Gow. ii. 190, 12. *O. Frs.* tilath *cultivation.*] v. ge-tilþ.

tilþe, an; *f.* v. preceding word.

tilung, tiolung, tiolung, tielung, e; *f.* **I.** *striving, endeavour, effort, labour*:—On swelcum lǽnum weorþscipum ǽlces mennisces módes ingeþanc bið geswenced mid ðære geornfulnesse and mid ðære tiolunga (tilunga, Cott. MS.) *with the desire and striving for them*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 22. Hí swuncon on wingeardes biggencge mid gecneordlícere teolunge, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 33. Hí forgýmeleásodon ðæs ecan lífes teolunge *they neglected striving after the life eternal*, 76, 2. Æfter níðum teolunge heara *secundum nequitias studiorum ipsorum*, Ps. Surt. 27, 4. **II.** *a pursuit, occupation, employment, business*:—Gestreón of ðære teolunge ðe hé him beſæste *gain from the occupation he committed to them*, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 1. Sume teolunga sind ðe man begán mæg búton synnum . . . Petrus hæfde unpleólíce teolunge ǽr his gecyrrednysse, and hé for ðí eft búton pleó tó his fixnoðe gecyrde, 288, 20–26. Se ríca man geswícþ his gebeórscipes, gif ða ðeówan geswícaþ ðæra teolunga, i. 274, 1. Gif se biscep self drohtaþ on ðam eordlícum tielongum (tielengum, Cott. MSS.) *si presul ipse in terrenis negotiis versatur*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 4. Getígede tó eordlícum tielengum (tielengum, Cott. MSS.) *deditae terrenis negotiis*, Swt. 135, 15. Gecorene tó Godes teolungum, Homl. Th. ii. 96, 1. Sécan ða gástlícan tylunga, 552, 10. Hé begéþ his hlǽfordes teolunga, i. 412, 4. Wé willaþ sprecan ymbe manna tilunga *ad hominum studia revertor*, Bt. 24,

4; Fox 84, 27. **III.** *care, attention, treatment, cure.* v. tilian, III. 2 b, IV:—Ðonne man tó wiccan tilunge séce æt ænigre neóde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hé his hǽlðe sécan wyle æt unálýfedum tilungum, Homl. Th. i. 474, 21. Hé lǽrde ðurh ða tielunga (tiolunga, Cott. MSS.) ðæs Samaritanискan (*per Samaritani studium*) ymb ðone gewundedan, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 7. **IV.** *gain that comes from labour, acquisition, fruit* got by tilling the earth:—Tilunge *quaestu, lucro*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 63. Swá hwæt swá hý gesparíaþ on heora forhæfednesse, and swá hwæt swá tóforan neádbehéfum belifen byþ on heora mægenes tilunge *whatever they save by their abstinence, and whatever over and above necessaries remains of acquisition by their ability*, R. Ben. 138, 17. Se gýtsere gýmþ grǽdelíce his teolunge, Homl. Th. i. 66, 10. Ða ðe ne sécaþ heora ágen gestreón ac smeágaþ ymbe Godes teolunge (*gain to be made for God*), ii. 76, 35; 558, 16. Ðú stunta, tó niht ðú scealt ðín líf álǽtan; hwæs beóþ ðonne ðíne teolunga *whose shall thy gains be then?* Wulfst. 286, 24. Hí scealon heora geáres teolunga Gode done teódan dæl syllan, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 22. Lǽc of eorðan tilingum *de fructibus terrae munera*, Gen. 4, 3. Ete ælþeódig fole díne tilinga *fructus terrae et omnes labores tuos comedat populus quem ignoras*, Deut. 28, 33. Ægðer ge carm ge eádig, ðe ænige teolunga (tylunge, MS. F.) hæbbe, geláste Gode his teóðunga, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 1. [False teolunges, A. R. 208, 17. Þe wingeardes þet mot muche tilunge to uorte beren winberies, 296, 1. Fourty wynter folke lyued withouten tulyinge (tilyng, tilynge), Piers P. 14, 63.]

tíma, an; *m. Time, hour;* tempus, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 66: hora, ii. 132, 67. **I.** *time* when, *time* at which an event takes place:—Hit wæs ðá se tíma ðæt wínberian rípodon *erat tempus, quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21. Swá mon eorðan wæstmas hám gelǽdeþ on rýpes tíman, Exon. Th. 214, 28; Ph. 246. Ða geweard hit on ðisum ilcan tíman oððe litle ǽr, ðæt . . . , Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 28: 1015; Erl. 152, 9. Thomas tó ðam tíman ágeán férde búton bletsunga, 1070; Erl. 208, 9. Tíman on ásettum týman, Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. On unálýfedum tíman, ii. 94, 3. Gebiddaþ ealle hálige tó ðé on tíne tíman (*in tempore opportuno*), Ps. Th. 31, 7. Ðonne hé nytwyrðne tíman ongiet tó sprecenne *cum opportunum considerat*, Past. 38; Swt. 275, 14. Ymbe done tíman ðe díss wæs *at the time when this was happening*, Ors. 4, 5: Swt. 168, 36. Tíeman, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 34. Ðæt hié ðoligen earfeðu ðǽm tíman ðe hié ðyrfen, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 10. Ne ðinga mé nǽfre náuwuht swá sóþlíc swá mé þincþ ðín spell ðǽm tímum (tídum, Cott. MS.) ðe ic ða gehére *cum tuas rationes considero, nihil dici verius puto*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 204, 23. **I a.** *a time when a thing can* or *ought to be done, a proper time, opportunity*:—Ðonne dóes ðinges tíma ne biþ ðæt hit mon sidelíce gebétan mǽge . . . ac donne se láreów ieldende sécþ done tíman ðe hé his híeremenn sidelíce on ðreátigean mǽge *cum rerum minime opportunitas congruit, ut aperte corrigantur . . . Sed cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 1-6. Ús is tíma ðæt wé onwǽcnen of slǽpe *hora est nos de somno surgere*, 63; Swt. 459, 33. Hwænne wylle gé singan? Þonne hyt tíma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Se wísa hit ieldcaþ and bítt tíman, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 10. Nis hit nán wundur, ðeáh se wísa bíde his tíman, 38; Swt. 275, 13. Hé ðencþ ðæs tíman hwonne hé hit wyrs geleánian mǽge *deteriora rependere, si occasio praebeatur, quaerat*, 33; Swt. 227, 23. **I b.** *time* as in the phrases, in *time*, in good *time*, *be-times*; *proper time* because soon enough:—Ealle ðás ungesǽldra ús gelumpon þurh unrǽdas, ðæt mann nolde him tó tíman (á tíman, MS. C.) gaſol bédan; ac ðonne hí mǽst tó yfele gedón hæfdon, ðonne nam man grið and frið wið hí, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 2. Þcóſas tó tíman (*forthwith*) forwurðan, búton hig geswícan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 13. **I c.** *an appointed time*:—Mín tíma ys gehende, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. Drihtenes engel com tó his tíman on done mere, and dæt wæter wæs ástyred, Jn. Skt. 5, 4. **II.** *a period of time*:—His tíma ne biþ ná langsum, Homl. Th. i. 4, 18. Hire tíma wæs gefylled, dæt heó cennan sceolde, i. 30, 11. Ælces mannes tíma *the time that each man lives*, Anglia viii. 336, 27. **II a.** marking date or limit, *time* during which certain events are happening, during which a particular person is living, etc.:—On ðet gerád ðet hé hæbbe done bryce ðes landes swá lange swá his týma sý *so long as he live*, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 106, 39. Hit wæs gewunelíc on ðam tíman, Homl. Th. i. 60, 26. On mínum tíman swá on mínes fæder, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 28. On úrum tíman, Chart. Th. 240, 11. On ðara heáhfædera tíman . . . on Moyses and on ðara witegena tíman, L. Ælfc. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 7-8. Eall ðás geeodon in ússera tída tíman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gú. 726. **II b.** *a season of the year*:—Feówer tíman beóþ . . . *Uer* ys lengtentíma, and hé gæþ tó túne on .vii. id. Febr. . . . Se óðer tíma hátte *aestas* . . . Se þridda tíma ys *autumnus* . . . Se feórða tíma ys genemned *hiemps*, Anglia viii. 312, 14-31. On wintres tíman, ðæt is fram ðan anginne ðæs mónðes, ðe is Nouember geháten, óþ Eástran, R. Ben. 32, 10. On ǽlcne tíman, ge on wintra ge on sumera, 33, 20. **II c.** *an age of the world*:—Þrý tíman sind on ðyssere worulde; Ante legem, Sub lege, Sub gratia, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 1. Þrý tíman synd getealde on dissere worulde. Án tíma wæs ǽr Godes ǽ . . . Oðer under Godes lage . . . Þridde under Cristes ágenre gife, L. Ælfc. P. 6; Th. ii. 366, 6. **III.** as a grammatical term, *time of pronouncing a syllable, quantity*:—Ðæt rihtmetervers sceal habban feówer and twéntig tíman . . . Dactilus stent on ánum langum tíman and twám sceortum, and spondeus stent of feówrum langum, Anglia viii. 314, 10-15: 335, 14. **IV.** *time, condition of things*:—Æfter ðíssum fæce gewurðan sceall swá egeslíc tíma, swá æfre ǽr ne wæs, Wulfst. 19, 3. Má ðám wísum ðe on ðam earmlícan tíman heora cild fédaþ, 81, 7. [*Icel.* tími.] v. æfen-, ende-, gebyrd-, hærfest-, lencten-, mǽrsung-, nón-, riht-, rip-, sǽd-, swig-, þrowung-, un-tíma; tíd.

-tíma. v. here-téma, ge-týma.

tíman; *p.* de. **I.** *to teem, be productive.* v. teám, I. (1) referring to a female, *to be with child, bear, bring forth* young:—Wá ðám wífum, ðe ðonne týmaþ and heora cild fédaþ (*vae praegnantibus et nutrientibus*, Mt. 24, 19), Wulfst. 81, 6. Sindon sume gesceafta ðe týmaþ búton hǽmede, and bíþ ǽgðer ge seó móder mǽden ge seó dohtor; ðæt sind beón: hí týmaþ heora teám mid clǽnnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 14-17. Lia underget ðæt heó leng ne týmde (*quod parere destisset*), Gen. 30, 9. Ðonne heó (*the wife*) leng týman ne mæg, geswícan hí hǽmedes, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 5. Heó týmende ná leng beón ne mæg, Wulfst. 305, 29. (2) referring to a male, *to beget, have intercourse* with (*wið*) a woman:—Godes bearn týmdon wið manna dohtra and hig cendon *ingressi sunt filii Dei ad filias hominum illaeque genuerunt*, Gen. 6, 4. Ða bæd heó hire wer ðæt hé wið hire wylne týman sceolde (*ingredere ad ancillam meam*, Gen. 16, 2), Boutr. Scrd. 22, 23. Móste se bisceop niman him án clǽne mǽden and wið hý týman on ásettum tíman, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 2: Homl. Th. i. 18, 26. (3) where neither male nor female is specified, *to have off-spring, bring forth*:—Fugelas ne týmaþ swá swá ódre nýtenu, Homl. Th. i. 250, 22. Ðæt folc týmde micelne teám on ðam wéstene, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 17. Þeóda týmdon, Cd. Th. 75, 19; Gen. 1242. Témaþ and wexaþ, 13, 1; Gen. 196. Týmaþ and tiédraþ, 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorðan týdran and týman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. [Þe two tentacuns þet temeð alle þe odre, A. R. 220, 15. Elysabæþ ne mihhte tæmenn, Orm. 130. Þif ha ne mei nawt teamen . . . ha cleopeð ham weolefulle þat teamen hare teames, H. M. 33, 22–25. Ghe sulde sunnen and timen, and clepen it Smael, Gen. and Ex. 982. Ayen þat þu (*the nightingale*) wilt teme, O. and N. 499. **II.** as a technical term. v. teám, **III,** *to vouch to warranty* (acc. of that which is to be warranted and person vouched governed by *tó*), *to refer* property (*acc.*) to (*tó*) the person from whom it was obtained in support of the right of possession:—Gif sió hond tíemþ, sió ðone ceáp mon æt beféhþ, tó ódrum men, L. In. 75; Th. i. 150, 6. Swá hé hit ágnode, swá hé hit týmde, L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 160, 8. Ða týmde Wulfstán ðone mann tó Ædelstáne, Chart. Th. 206, 25. Tǽme hé tó ðam mæn de him sealde, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6. Ne mót forstolenne ceáp mon tíeman tó þeówum men, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5. Se ðe yrfe bycge on gewitnesse and hit eft týman (mon teáman, *var. lect.*) scyle, L. Ath. i. 24; Th. i. 212, 13: L. Ed. 1; Th. i. 158, 16. **II a.** in a general sense, *to refer* an opinion to the source from which it is derived in its support:—Benedictus ús bóc áwrát leóhtre be dǽle ðonne Basilius, ac hé týmde swá ðeáh tó Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse *for confirmation he referred to the teaching of Basil as the source from which he had drawn*, Basil prm.; Norm. 32, 9. Benedictus týmde tó ðam regole ðe Basilius gesette, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 152. [*In later English* temen to = (1) *to betake one's self to* a place, *go to*:—To Albion þu scalt teman (wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1245: 7174. (2) *to resort to, appeal to* in reverence or for help:—To hire he wolde teman (hire wolde he louie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1265. Al hit trukeð us an hond þat we to temden, 16800. Gif þu temest (*appealest*) to þan rihten, and þu wult of Rome þolien æi dome, 24816. He temed him to þe king, Trist. 431. To witnesse temen, P. L. S. viii. 54. I hope to trede on þy temple & teme to þy seluen, Allit. Pms. 101, 316. (3) *to lead to* (?):—Ic wolde iwiten to whan þis tocne wule ten, to wulche þinge temen, Laym. 9135.] v. ge-téman; un-tímende

timber, es; *n.* **I.** *material* for constructing a house, ship, etc., *timber*:—Æfter sixtegum daga ðæs ðe ðæt timber (*arbores*) ácorfen wæs, ðár wǽron xxx and c scipa gearora, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 4. Ne sceal cyrcean timber (*ligna ecclesiae*) tó ænigum ódrum weorce, L. Eccg. P. Addit. 16; Th. ii. 234, 16. Ðætte ne meahten godo beón ða ðe monna hondum geworhte wǽron of eordlícum timbre odþe of treóm odþe of stánum *deos esse non posse, qui hominum manibus facti essent; dei creandi materiam lignum vel lapidem esse non posse*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 224, 15. Ærest man ásmeáh ðæs húses stede, and eác man ðæt timber beheáwþ, Anglia viii. 324, 8: Lchdm. iii. 180, 8. **I a.** *material* of which anything is formed:—Sió lífer is blódes timber and blodes hús and fóstor, Lchdm. ii. 198, 2: 160, 13. **II.** *a structure, building, edifice*:—Heó mid ðǽm tó ðæm timbre (*aedificio*) gefæstnad wæs, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 31. Tó ðam heofonlícum timbre, 4, 3; S. 567, 12. In timbre *in aedificio*, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Seó tíd gewát ofer timber (? tiber, MS.) sceacan middangeardes, Cd. Th. 9, 2; Gen. 135. Huulig timber *quales structurae*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 1. Timbra *aedificiorum*, Ps. Surt. 128, 6. Ða burh manige menn mid heán timbrum frættewodon

(*augustioribus aedificiis adornarunt*), Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 24. **III.** *the building* of a house, ship, etc.:—Hé (*the sixth day of the moon*) is gód circan on tó timbrane, and eác scipes timber on tó angimnanne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 9. [*O. L. Ger.* timbar: *O. Frs.* timber: *O. H. Ger.* zimbar *materia, fabrica, structura, aedificium: Ger.* zimmer a *chamber, timber*: *Icel.* timbr. Cf. *Goth.* timreins *a building*, ga-timrjô *a building*.] v. an-, and-, boh-, bolt-, fugol-, fyrd- (?), heáh-, heofon-, hróf-, magutimber; ge-timbru.

timber-geweorc, es; *n. Timber-work, preparation or cutting of timber for building* (?):—In bócholte timbergeweorc and widigunge *in beechholt the right to get timber for building and to cut wood for fuel*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. v. timbran, **III.**

timber-hryeg, es; *m. A wooded ridge* (?); as a local name *Timberridge*:—On timberhrigces snád, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 71, 1. Ofer fildburnan on timberhryeg, iii. 463, 31. Timberryeg, 393, 27.

timberness, tim-bor. v. ge-, on-timberness, tym-bor.

timbran, timbrian; *p.* ede, ode. **I.** *to build* (lit. or fig.), *construct*:—Ic timbrige *struo, construo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 11. Töweorp hié, ne đú timbres (*aedificabis*) hié, Ps. Surt. 27, 5. Timbreþ Dryhten Sion, 101, 17: Ps. Th. 146, 2: Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dóm. 93. Gé timbriaþ (timbraþ, Rush.) wítegena byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 29: Lk. Skt. 11, 47, 48. Ic timbrode setl đín, Ps. Spl. 88, 5. Đa gódan weorc đe hé ær timbrede, Past. 33: Swt. 215, 18. Hé burh timbrede, Cd. Th. 172, 6; Gen. 2840: Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Timbrade, Ps. Th. 101, 14. Hié ceastra timbredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 10. Drehton đa hergas mid đǽm æscum đe hié ær timbredon. Đá hét Alfréd cyng timbran langscipu ongén đa æscas, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 7–11. Æfter đæm hryre đære upáhæfennesse hé ongan timbran eádmódnesse, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 30. Wé ceorfaþ treówu on holte, đæt wé hí eft up árǽren on đæm botle, đǽr đǽr wé timbran willen, Swt. 445, 1: Cd. Th. 64, 29; Gen. 1057. Weall stánenne timbran, 101, 34; Gen. 1692. On đám telgum timbran nest, Exon. Th. 210, 20; Ph. 188. Ne mæg fira náh wí-dóm timbran (timbrian, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 11, 8, 10), đǽr đǽr woruldgitsung beorg oferbrǽdeþ, Met. 7, 12. Uton timbrian ús ceastre *faciamus nobis civitatem*, Gen. 11, 4: Ps. Th. 128, 2. Ecgbryht salde Reculf mynster on tó tymbranne (-ianne, MS. E.), Chr. 669; Erl. 34, 26. Timbriende *aedificans*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2. Timbrende *aedificantes*, 117, 22. Đǽr wæs timbred templ, Nar. 37, 22: Beo. Th. 620; B. 307. Bióþ timbrede cestre, Ps. Surt. 68, 36. **II.** *to instruct, edify*:—Hé nówiht elles dyde đonne dæt folc mid godcundre láre timbrede *nil aliud ageret quam plebem Christi verbo salutis instruere*, Bd. 2, 14; S. 518, 10. **III.** *to cut timber* (?). v. timber-geweorc, *and* cf. wudian:—Me mæig on sumera . . . bytlian . . . tymbrian, wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. [Letten þa kinges timbrien þa hallen, Laym. 5940. To timbren me mine crune, A. R. 124, 8. To timmbrenn himni an hus, Orm. 13368. Who tauȝte hem (*peacocks*) on trees to tymbre so heighe, Piers P. 11, 352. *Goth.* timrjan: *O. Saxe.* ge-timbrôn (-ian): *O. L. Ger.* ge-timbran: *O. Frs.* timbra, timmera: *Du.* timmeren: *O. H. Ger.* zimbaren, zimbarôn *aedificare, struere, instruere*: *Ger.* zimmern: *Icel.* timbra: *Dan.* tømre.] v. á-, be-, for-, ge-, in-, on-timbran (-ian), *and next word.*

timbrend, es; *m. f. A builder, constructor*:—Se wæs timbrend (*constructor*) dæs mynstres đe gecweden is Médeshámstyde, Bd. 4, 6; S. 573, 40. Heó wæs seó ǽryste tymbrend dæs mynstres đe ys nemned Steórneshealh, Shrn. 148, 39.

timbrian. v. timbran.

timbrung, e; *f. Building, a building*:—Ealdere timbrunga bóte *instructio*, níwe timbrung *constructio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 58, 59. Timbrunga *domum exstructam*, Kent. Gl. 472. [Bileafden heo (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) heore timbrunge, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 23. Timbringe, 227, 4. Al is to his behefe and timbrunge toward his blisse, A. R. 124, 1.] v. ge-timbrung.

-tîme (v. teám, **I**, tîman, **I**, *and* cf. -bǽre). v. luf-, þweorh-tîme; wróht-getîme.

tîme (v. teám, **II**). v. feoþer-, ge-tîme (-týme).

tîme (v. tîma). v. un-tîme.

timen (?); *adj. Belonging to a team.* v. teám, **II**:—Témen *bibina* (=*bis bina*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 8.

timian. v. ge-, mis-tîmian.

timlîce; *adv. In good time, soon*:—Đú bǽde mé foroft Engliscra gewritena and ic đé ne getídode ealles swá timlíce ǽr đam đe đú mid geweorcum dæs gewilnodest ær mé *you very often asked me for English writings, but I did not grant your request so very soon, not before you desired it from me with works*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 16. [Ic mei longe líbben and alle mine sunne timliche íbeten *repent of all my sins time enough*, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 13. Ase timliche as he hefde íherd þis (sone so he íherde þis, *other MS.*), Jul. 9, 5. He wolde timliche him speken wiđ, Laym. 31369. Bute ȝef þu þe timluker (*nisi maturius*) ure godes grete, Kath. 2086. *Icel.* tímaliga *timely, early*.] Cf. tídlíce.

timness. v. un-tîmness.

timpana, an; *m. A tabret, timbrel*:—Hergaþ hine in timpanan *laudate eum in tympano*, Ps. Surt. 150, 4. Sellaþ timpanan, 80, 3. Plægiendra timpanan *tympanistriarum*, 67, 26. Ic filigde đé mid timpanum and mid hearpum, Gen. 31, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* timpana: *Icel.* timpan. From Latin.]

timpestere, es; *m. A player on the timbrel*:—Timpestera (timpanestera?) *tympanistriarum*, Ps. Lamb. 67, 26. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* timparinna: *O. H. Ger.* tympinara; *pl.*]

timple, an; *f. Some implement used in weaving*:—Hé sceal habban fela tówtóla . . . flexlínan, spinle . . . presse, pihten, timplean, wifte, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

tîn, tién, tên, týn teá (*North.*) *ten.* **I.** as an adjective with a noun uninflected, except in the Northern specimens:—Tîn dagas, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 24. Đis is dara týn hída bóc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 316, 33. Mid tién bebodum, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 18. Tién ceastro *Decapoleas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 14. Sume tén geár, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 7. Týn þúsend (téno þ teá đúsendo, Lind.: tén þúsende, Rush.) punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Gelíc đám týn fémmum (téwm hehstaldum. Lind.: tén fémman, Rush.), 25, 1. Mid týn (téum þ ténum, Lind.: tén, Rush.) þúsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Týn (teá, Lind. Rush.) hreófe weras, 17, 12. Teá síđum, Lind. 15, 8. Fram wintrum ténum, p. 8, 4. Teá þ téno hreáfo, p. 9, 8. Of téum hehstaldum, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 16. Teá monna láwa *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 19. **II.** used as a substantive and declined, *nom.* -e, *gen.* -a, *dat.* -um. (1) alone:—Đá gebulgon đa týne (téno, Lind.: ténu, Rush.) hí, Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Đa hildlatan, týne ætsomne, Beo. Th. 5687; B. 2847. Týna ealdor *decanus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 4. Næs tó ánum dæge, ne tó fífon, ne tó týnum, ne tó twéntigum, Num. 11, 19. Aldormonn ofer téno *decanus*, Rtl. 193, 21, 19. (2) governing a genitive:—Gif đǽr beóþ týn rihtwísra, Gen. 18, 32. Hæfde se ealwalda engelcynna týne getrymede, Cd. Th. 16, 24; Gen. 248. Nigon hund wintra hæfde and týne, 71, 3; Gen. 1165. **II a.** *a set of ten*:—Týnum and twéntigum on ánum inne ætgædere restan *let them sleep by tens and twenties in one house*, R. Ben. 47, 7. **II b.** *the number ten*:—Đis tal under him hæfis óder tal đe tó ténum wiđ forecyme (*a number that goes up to ten*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 20. Tele đú ód dæt đú cume tó þrittiga, eft . . . tele ód týne (*count up to ten*), Lchdm. iii. 228, 2. [*Goth.* taihun: *O. Saxe.* tehan: *O. Frs.* tian, tien: *O. L. Ger.* tên, teiu, tian: *O. H. Ger.* zehan: *Icel.* tíu.]

tîn, es; *n. Tin*:—Tîn *stagnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 10: 286, 71: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Dæt tîn, đonne hit mon mid sumum cræfte gemengþ and tó tine gewyrcþ, đonne biþ hit swíđe leáslíce on síolufres hiewe. Suá hwá đonne suá licet on dære swingellan, hé biþ dæm tine gelíc inne on dæm ofne, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 2–5. Tinnes *stagni*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 69. Díss folc is geworden mé tó áre and tó tine and tó íserne and tó leáde, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 17. Tin *stannum*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* zin: *Icel.* tin.]

tîn *a beam.* v. tînn.

Tîna(-e?), an *the river Tyne*:—Be Tînan dære eá *juxta amnem Tinam*, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 36: Chr. 875; Erl. 76, 35.

tîn-âmbre; *adj. Containing ten 'âmbras'*:—Genim týnâmberne cetel, Lchdm. ii. 86, 12.

tînan; *p.* de *To vex, annoy, irritate, provoke*:—Se wellwillenda man wyle forberan gif híne man âhwǽr týnþ, ođđe him tále gecwyd, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 18. Đá đá se án (sunu) đé týnde (cf. tirigde, l. 9), Homl. Th. ii. 30, 12. Hí yrsodon ł týndon Moyses *irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. Spl. 105, 16, 8: Blickl. Gl.: Cd. Th. 153, 24; Gen. 2543. Ne týn đú đíne neáhgebúras *non memor eris injuriae civium tuorum*, Lev. 19, 18. Ne ânig man óđerne ne tyrie ne ne týne ealles tó swýđe, Wulfst. 70, 9. Ne áblinnan wé, dæt wé Gode cwémon and deófol týnan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 11. Dæt hí ælþeódige men ne tyrian ne ne týnan, L. Eth. vi. 48; Th. i. 326, 28: Wulfst. 309, 5. Gebiddaþ for eówerum eþterum and eów týnendum *orate pro persequentibus et calumniantibus vos* (Mt. 5, 44), Homl. Th. ii. 216, 17. v. teónian.

tînclian; *p.* ode *To tickle*:—Náht swá onǽlþ and tînclaþ gecyndlíma dænne gemylt mete *nihil sic inflammat et titillat membra genitalia quam indigestus cibus*, Scint. 52, 5. Hé wiđstynt weorce se đe tinclígendre nâ gebwǽrlǽcþ lustfullunge *resistit operi qui titillanti non accomodat delectationi*, 88, 9. [In Wycklif *tynclen* translates *tinnire*, 1 Sam. 3, 11: 1 Cor. 13, 1.]

tînd, es; *m. A tine, prong, tooth* of an implement:—Tindas *rostri*, tíndum *rostris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 30, 28. Đeáh ânra gehwylc horn hæbbe xii. tindas írene, and ânra gehwylc tind hæbbe syndríce .xii. ordas, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 25. [Tindes *the rungs of a ladder*, A. R. 354, 20. Tynde *branch of a tree*, Allit. Pms. 3, 78. Tindes of harowis, Alex. 3908. A tynde *cremale* (a hook); a tynde of a beste, Cath. Angl. 389 (*where see several instances*). Tyynde, prekyl, tynde, pryke *carnica*; tyndyt with tyndys *carnicatus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. Cf. *tine* stocks, the short crooked handles on the pole of a scythe, Halliw. Dict. *M. H. Ger.* zint *a spike, tooth*: *Icel.* tindr *a spike*; also, *a peak*.] v. following words.

tîndect. v. tindiht.

tîndig; *adj. Having spikes* or *prongs*:—Óstig gyrd *vel* tîndig *scorpio* (scorpio *genus flagelli, ex virgis nodosis confecti, vel scutica in modum scorpionis aculeata*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 17. v. next word.

tîndiht; *adj. Having spikes* or *teeth, beaked*:—Tîndicti (-ecte) *ros-*

tratum, Txts. 92, 868. Se cāsere bine (St. Romanus) hēt stingan mid īrenum gyrdum tyndehtum, Shrn. 115, 25. v. preceding words.

tindting (tending?, tihting?):—Tindtingce *suasionis, exhortationis*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 66.

Tine. v. Tina.

tinen; *adj. Of tin*:—Tinen *stagneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 11. Ælc calic gegoten beó, gylden oððe seolfren (oððe) tinen, ðe man hūsl on hālgige, L. Edg. C. 41; Th. ii. 252, 21 note. Tynen, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 360, note 2. On tinum (=tinenum) fæte, Lchdm. ii. 236, 5. [With tynnen tonges, Pall. 152, 99. *O. H. Ger.* zinīn *stanneus*.]

tinend, es; *m. One who vexes, annoys*, etc. v. tīnan:—Gebiddaþ for eówerum ēhterum and tȳnendum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 16.

tīn-feald; *adj. Tenfold*:—Tȳnfealde *deni*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 15. Tȳnfealdum oððe twēntīfealdum *deni aut viceni*, R. Ben. Interl. 54, 15. Þreowa on teónfealdum *ter denis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 23. Feówer sīðo teáfald tal *quater denario numero*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 12.

tinga, tingan, tingce. v. in-tinga, ge-tingan, tynge.

tinn, e; *f.* (?) *A beam, rafter*:—Tiu *tignum*, Txts. 101, 2023. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* zinna *pinna*.]

tinnan *to stretch, extend*:—Blēd his blinniþ . . . lustum ne tinneþ *does not joyously extend*(?), Exon. Th. 354, 32; Reim. 54. Tinde bogan *tetendit arcum*, Blickl. Gl.

tīn-nihte; *adj. Ten days old*:—On .x. nihtne mōnan bidde swā hwas swa dū wylle, hyt ðe byoþ gere. Se .x. nihta mōna hē ys gōd tō standanne mid æðelum monnum, Lchdm. iii. 178, 19–21. Se ðe biþ ācenned on .x. nihtne ealdne mōnan, se biþ drowere, 160, 28.

tīn-strenge; *adj. Having ten strings*:—On tȳnstrengum saltere *in decacordo psalterio*, Ps. Spl. 91, 3: 143, 11. v. next word.

tīn-strenged; *adj. Provided with ten strings*:—On tȳnstrengedum saltere, Blickl. Gl. Tȳnstrængedum, Ps. Lamb. 91, 4. Tȳnstrængdom, 143, 9. v. preceding word.

tinterg. v. tin-treg.

tin-treg, -terg, es; *n.*: tin-trega, an; *m. Torment*:—Ðēr (*in heaven*) ne biþ nān besārgung dæra mānfulra yrmðe, ac heora tintrega becymþ ðam gecorenum tō māran blisse, Homl. Th. i. 334, 11. Nis ðēr ne caru ne hrēoh tintrega (cf. hreóge tintrega, Wulfst. 139, 30), Dōm. L. 261. Dæt wæs helle tintreges mūþ *ipsum est os gehennae*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 13. On ðām grundum helle tintreges *in profundis tartari*, 5, 14; S. 634, 25. Ic on eorþan gebād tintregan fela, Cd. Th. 296, 4: Sat. 497. Mē genihtsumiaþ ðās tintrega, Blickl. Homl. 243, 26. Ðē sȳn helle tinterga ontȳned, Shrn. 79, 11. On dissa tintrega stōwe *in locum hunc tormentorum*, Lk. Skt. 16, 28. For ðara tintregena mænigfyldnesse, Wulfst. 199, 6. Tintegrena *tormentorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 72. On tintregum gegripene *tormentis comprehensos*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24. Tintregum (tintergum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 23. Būton tintregum þeáh on helle-wīte, Homl. Th. i. 94, 6. Wrecan heora teónrædenne mid tintergum on him, Jud. 15, 10: Exon. Th. 114, 33; Gū. 182. Donne hē ðara manna tintrego oferhiérde, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 27: Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 1: Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. On ða wyrstan tintregu, 239, 10. In ða ēcan tintregu, Wulfst. 185, 11. Tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 3; Gū. 621. In tintergo *in gehennam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 28. Hiē ealle worldlīce tintrega and ealle líchomlícu sār oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 19. Ðȳ læs ðe dū þurh tintrega forwurðe, Homl. Th. i 432, 9. Ic geseó, dæt dū ðās tintregan gebysmerast, 426, 5. Ān deófol ārehte ānum ancran ðara synfulra sāwla tintregan and sūsla, Wulfst. 146, 19. [Eordlīche tintreohen, O. E. Homl. i. 261, 16. Ne schal þe na teone ne tintreohe trukien, Kath. 403. Þu biþenche teonen and tintreohen, 1888. Cf. *Goth.* us trigōn ἐκ λύπης, 2 Cor. 9, 7. *Icel.* tregi *grief, woe*.]

tintregend, es; *m. A torturer*:—Fram ðæm tintergendum (*or ptcpl.?*) *a tortoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 49.

tin-tregian, -tergian; *p.* ode *To torment, torture, afflict*:—Ða ðe hē ne mæg fram rihtan geleáfan tō him gebīgan, ðonne tintregaþ hē ða on mænigfealde wīsan, Wulfst. 197, 7: Blickl. Homl. 59, 31. Philippus hī miclum tintrade (tintergade, MS. C.) and bismrade, Ors. 3, 7: Swt. 118, 25. Se cāsere hine tintregode mid unāsecgendlīcum wītum, Shrn. 116, 1. Ða de tintergedon ðone hālgan wer, 73, 1. Hī tintregodon hine and forlēton hine sāmcucene *plagis impositis abierunt semivivo relicto*, Lk. Skt. 10, 30. Ða wīfmen hiē swā tintredon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 13. Ðeáh ðe dæt ȳfr tintregige ða unrihtwīsan, Homl. Th. ii. 590, 3. Hēt swingan and tintregian ðone Godes andettere *caedi Dei confessorem a tortoribus praecepit*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 42. Tintergian, Shrn. 76, 33. Tinterga *torquere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 29. Decius gewende tō tintregienne da cristenan, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 19. Tō tintreinne *torquendus, cruciandus*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 35. Ðēr hē tintregad weard; ārest hiene mon swong, ða sticode him mon ða eágan ūt, and siþþan him mon slōg ða handa of, ða dæt heáfod, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 3. [Heo eow tintrased and heow iswenchet, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 30. Cf. *O. Sax.* tregan *to trouble: Icel.* trega.] v. ge-tintregian; tregian.

tintreg-līc; *adj. Tormenting, torturing, of hell*:—Be fyrhto dæs tintreglīcan (tintreganlīces, MS. B.) wītes *de horrore poenae gehennalis*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 16.

tintreg-stōw, e; *f. A place of torment*:—Hī (*the devils*) ðone hālgan wer gelæddon tō ðām sweartum tintrehstōwum, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 4.

tintreg-þegn, es; *m. An officer who torments, an executioner*:—Tinter[g]ðegnum *lictoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 47. His dryhten hine salde tintergaþægnum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 34.

tintregung, e; *f. Torment, punishment*:—Tintregung *vel* wīte *tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Hī ne mihton fram Gode þurh nāne tintregunga beón gebīgede, Homl. Th. i. 544, 2.

tin-wintre; *adj. Ten years old*:—.x. wintre cniht mæg biōn þiéfðe gewita *a ten year old boy can be accessory to a theft*, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18. Ða dā hē tȳnwintre on ylde wæs, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 28.

tīr, es; *m. Glory, honour*:—Eów ys wuldorblǽd torhtlīc tōweard and tīr gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Tīr æt getōhte, Byrht. Th. 134, 54; By. 104. Nis hēr (*in hell*) ǽdiges tīr ne worulde dréam, Cd. Th. 270, 20; Sat. 93. Ne biþ hira (*two twins*) tīr gelīc, Salm. Kmbl. 730; Sal. 364: Exon. Th. 448, 11; Dōm. 52. Biþ tȳr scæcen, eorþan blǽdas, 447, 27; Dōm. 45. Tíres Wealdend (cf. wuldres Waldend, Cd. Th. 216, 27; Dan. 13) *the Deity*, Ps. Th. 79, 14. Tíres brytta, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Dæt hȳ mōstun tíres blǽd ēcne āgan, Exon. Th. 74, 27; Cri. 1212: Andr. Kmbl. 210; An. 105. Tíres eádige *abounding in glory*; reges, Ps. Th. 71, 10: Cd. Th. 91, 15; Gen. 1512: Judth. Thw. 25, 22; Jud. 272. Tíres tō tācne *in token of glory gained*, Beo. Th. 3312; B. 1654. Hē benam his feónd torhte tīre, Cd. Th. 4, 23; Gen. 58. Is ðæs wuldres ful heofun and eorðe, and eall heáhmægen tīre getācnod, Elen. Kmbl. 1504; El. 754. Hwonne ūs līffreá dæt tȳdre gewitt tīre bewinde, Exon. Th. 3, 1; Cri. 29. Dryhten dǽleþ sumum gūþe blǽd, sumum wyrp oððe scyte, torhtlīcne tīr, 331, 18; Vy. 70. Ðē tīr cyning and miht forgef, Andr. Kmbl. 970; An. 485. Hēr Æþelstān cyning and his brōþor ealdorlangne tīr (tȳr, *one MS.*) geslōgon æt sæcce, Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 3. Gē dōm āgon, tīr æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Æsca tīr æt gūðe, Cd. Th. 127, 10; Gen. 2108. Hē mē tīr forgeaf, wīgspēd wið wrāðum, Elen. Kmbl. 328; El. 164. Ða (*friends*) hyra tȳr and eád ȳcaþ, Exon. Th. 409, 3; Rā. 27, 23. Ðū tīrum fæst niða Nergend *thou Saviour of men, gloriously firm*, Cd. Th. 235, 27; Dan. 312: Exon. Th. 354, 7; Reim. 42. [Þa kingges weoren deædde, heore duyede todealde, here tir wes atfallen, Laym. 4237. *O. Sax.* tīr; *see* too tīrlīce *gloriously*: *Icel.* tīr. Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* ziarī *decus*.] v. æsc-tīr, *and words in which* tīr *is the first component*.

Tīr, es; *n. One form of the name of the Runic T; it is also the name of the god corresponding to the Latin Mars, and apparently used also of the planet bearing his name; as Grimm notices, the Runic symbol ↑ resembles that used for the planet ♂*:—Tīr byþ tācna sum, healdaþ tȳwa wel wið ǽdelingas, ā byþ on færylde ofer nihta genipu, nǽfre swīceþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 21–26; Rūn. 17. *The other name of the rune is* Tī, v. Tīw. *the two forms* Tīr, Tīw *may be compared with Icelandic* Týrr; *gen.* Týrs (cf. *Dan.* Tirs-dag), Týr; *gen.* Týs.

tīran; *p. de To run with tears, to water* (of the eyes):—Mē tȳraþ mīne eágan *lippio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 9. Ðǽr biþ wōp and tōða gebitt, for ðan ðe ða eágan tȳraþ on dam micclum bryne, and ða tēð cwaciaþ on swīdlīcum cyle, Homl. Th. i. 132, 26. Wiþ ðon ðe eágan tȳren (cf. wið eallum tíedernessum eágena, 2, 6), Lchdm. ii. 32, 28. Gif eágan tȳren, 34, 1: 308, 19: iii. 4, 23. Wið tȳrendum eágan, 4, 6: i. 374, 3. Wið tȳrende eágan, i. 72, 14. v. teár, I. 2, tearig, II.

tīr-eádig; *adj. Glorious*:—Tíreádig cyning (*the Deity*), Hy. 3, 2, 55: (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 207; El. 104. Elene, tíreádig cwēn, 1206; El. 605. Tíreádig and trāg (*Judas and the devil*), 1906; El. 955. Tȳreádig cyning (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 56, 82. Se tíreádga (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 205, 1; Ph. 106. Tíreádigum men (*Hygelac*), Beo. Th. 4384; B. 2189. Torhte and tíreádige (*the twelv eapostles*), Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4: Andr. Kmbl. 4; An. 2: 1329; An. 665. Tíreádige, hæleþ heaðurófe on Brytene, Menol. Fox 26; Men. 13. Tíreádge, Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. Þeóden hæfde him ālesen leóda dugeðe, tíreádigra twā þūsendo; dæt wǽron cyningas, Cd. Th. 189, 13; Exod. 114. Gār-berendra, gūðfremmendra, tíreádigra, 192, 16; Exod. 232. [Cf. *Icel.* tīr-gōtugr-, -sæll (*poetical epithets of a hero*).]

tīr-fæst; *adj. Of assured glory, glorious*:—From treówe becwom tīrfæst tīce Drihten ūre *Dominus regnavit a ligno*, Ps. Th. 95, 9. Cyning tīrfæst cystum gecȳþed, Beo. Th. 1848; B. 922. Tīrfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 64, 2; Gen. 1044. Tīrfæst hæleð, bisceop se gōda . . . dām wæs Cyneweard nama, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 7. Tīrfæstne hæleð (*Moses*), Cd. Th. 181, 19; Exod. 63. Hwǽr ic tīrfæste treówe funde *ambulans in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 6: Exon. Th. 473, 7; Bo. 11. Dæt tīr-fæste lond, 202, 14; Ph. 69. Ongietan tīrfæst tācen dæt se torhta fugel þurh bryne beácnaþ, 236, 14; Ph. 574. Fyrd, tīrfæstra getrum, Menol. Fox 523; Gu. C. 32. Cf. blǽd-, þrym-, wuldor-fæst.

tīr-fruma, an; *m. The source of glory* or *the prince of glory, the Deity*, Exon. Th. 13, 21; Cri. 206.

tirgan, tirwian, tirgian, tirian; *p.* tirgde, tirwede, tirigde *To vex, irritate, provoke, exasperate*:—Ic tyrige *lacesso*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 12. Tirhþ *inridet*, Kent. Gl. 508. Tyrweþ *improperabit*, Ps. Lamb. 73, 10. Ða tredaþ dec and tergaþ, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon.

Th. 119, 23; Gû. 259. Ða ðe tyrwiaþ *qui exasperant*, Ps. Lamb. 65, 7: 67, 7. Hē tyride *exacerbavit*, i. *provocavit, adfixit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 56. Tyrgide *exacerbavit*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 51. Dæt wīf cwæð, ðæt heó wolde ðone sunu ðe hī tirigde awyrian, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 9. Hȳ tyrgdon (tyrigdon, Ps. Spl. 104, 26) *exacerbaverunt*, Blickl. Gl. Mē weras wordum tyrgdon, Andr. Kmbl. 1926; An. 965. Hī tyrgdon God mid gramlīcum weorcum, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 52. Tyrwedon, tyrwadon ꝥ gremedon, tyrwodan *exacerbaverunt*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 40, 41, 56. Hig mē tirigdon *ipsi me provocaverunt*, Deut. 32, 21. Hī hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 17. Earme ne tyrewiaþ *vex not the poor*, Wulfst. 50, 2. Æniġ man ōðerne ne tyrie ne ne tȳne, 70, 8. Dæt hī eldeódige menn ne tyrian ne ne tȳnan, 309, 4. Hē ðās leóde mid here and mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2. Mæġþ tyrwiende *generatio exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8. [Tirgen *to get weary*, Misc. 12, 362. Tarien *to fatigue*, Chauc. Terren to wraþþe *provocare ad iram*, Wick. Deut. 4, 25. Terwyñ or make wery *lasso, fatigo*, terwyd *lassatus, fatigatus*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Du.* tergen *to vex: Dan.* tærge *to exasperate, irritate: Ger.* zergen.] v. ge-tirgan.

tirging, tirwing, tiring, e; *f. Vexation, provocation, harassing emotion:* —Tyrging, tyring *zelus*, Blickl. Gl. [Terwynge *lassitudo, fatigacio*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *Du.* terging *provocation.*]

tiriaca, an; *m. A medicine,* properly *an antidote for poison*, cf. *tiriaca* drenc wyd āttre, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 20:—Tyriaca is gōd drenc wiþ eallum innoðtȳdernessum, and se man se ðe hine swā begǽþ swā hit hēr on segþ, ðonne mæg hē him miclum gehelpan . . . Nime āne lytle snǽd ðæs tyriacan, Lchdm. ii. 288, 23–290, 3. [Low Latin *tiriaca* from Latin *theriaca*. In Mid. E. *triacle* = a sovereign remedy is common, see Skeat's note on Piers P. C. ii. 147.]

tirian, tirigan. v. tirgan.

tīr-leás; *adj. Inglorious:*—Ðara ðe tīrleáses (*Grendel's*) trode sceáwode, Beo. Th. 1690; B. 843. [Cf. *Icel.* tīrar-lauss *inglorious.*]

tīr-meahtiġ; *adj. Gloriously mighty:*—Tīrmeahtiġ cyning (*the Deity*), Exon. Th. 72, 1; Cri. 1166: 209, 24; Ph. 175. [Cf. *Icel.* tīrar-sterkr.]

tirwa, tirwe, an; *m. f. Tar, resin, gum:*—Tyrwa *bitumen*, tyrwan *bituminis*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 78, 77. On swæce swylce tyrwe *smelling of resin*, Lchdm. i. 278, 2. Tirwan *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 4. Sumne dǽl tyrwan *modicum resinae*, Gen. 43, 11. Ðū clǽmist mid tyrwan *bitumine linies*, 6, 14: Homl. Th. i. 20, 33: Ex. 2, 3. Croppas mid tyrwan gesodene, Lchdm. i. 224, 10. Hig hæfdon tyrwan (*bitumen*) for weallim, Gen. 11, 3. Teorwena, tyrwena *naptarum*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 29. Dō ðonne ða tyrwan on *put the gums in*, Lchdm. iii. 14, 24. v. eorþ-tyrewa; teoru.

tirwan. v. ge-tirwan.

tirwen (?); *adj. Of resin:*—Tyrwene, stōrsæpes, hryseles *resinae*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 1.

tirwian. v. tirgan.

tīr-wine, es; *m. A glorious friend*, an epithet of the follower of a successful chief:—Se hlāford biþ tō upāhæfen inne on mōde for dæm anwalde ðe him āna gehwilc his tīrwina tō fultemaþ, Met. 25, 21.

tiscge = disce:—In tiscge *in cateno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 53. Cf. in disce *in cateno*, 74, 29.

tit[t], es; *m. A teat, pap, breast*:—Tit *mamilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13. Titt *uber*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 2. Lege ofer ðone wynstran tit, Lchdm. i. 192, 17. Tittas *mamillas*, lxxiv, 24: Wrt. Voc i. 65, 7: 283, 29: ii. 56, 28. Wid tittia sār wīfa, Lchdm. i. 112, 16. Titto (tito, tito, Rush.) ꝥ breósto *ubera*, Lk. Skt. 11, 27: Rtl. 4, 17. [Þa tittes dæt þu suke, Laym. 5025. Bi þan titten (tyttes, 2nd MS.) anhon, 11936. Bi þeo tittes þet he sec, A. R. 330, 5. Teon þe tittes awei of þine breosten, Kath. 2098. A fostre wimman on was tette he sone auēd lagt, Gen. and Ex. 2621. Tete *rimes with* swete (*I sweat*), Chauc. C. T. 3704: *with* lete, *pp.* of leten, Gow. i. 268, 3. Tete *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 489. *O. Du.* titte: *M. H. Ger.* zitze: *Ger.* zitze. The Teutonic form seems to have been borrowed by Romance languages, *Ital.* tetta, zizza: *Fr.* tette: *Span.* teta.]

tite-gār *read* (?) ategār:—Titegārum *phalarica, lanceis magnis* (cf. ategāra *falarica, hasta*, 521, 6), Hpt. Gl. 425, 14. v. æt-gār.

-titelian. v. ge-titelian, *and next word.*

titelung, e; *f. A giving of the titles* or *headings*:—Titelung *recapitulatio*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 72.

tīþ, e; *f. Grant, cession, concession*:—Tȳþ *cessio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 6: *concessio*, 136, 11. Hȳ wǽron ðē biddende mīnra gōda and ðū him symble tīðe forwyrndest *they were asking thee for my goods and thou didst ever refuse them the grant thereof*, Wulfst. 259, 11. Ne hæfde wit monig ōðer hors ðæt wē mihton ðearfum tō tȳþe syllan *nunquid non habuimus equos plurimos quae ad pauperum dona sufficerent?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 27. Mid tȳþe and mid geþafunge Ēadgāres cyneniges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 400, 23. Fela wundra gelumpon æt ðæra apostola byrgenum ðurh ðæs Hælendes tīðe, Homl. Th. i. 384, 19. Hyre ðæs Fæder on roderum tīðe gefremede, Judth. Thw. 21, 5; Jud. 6. v. next two words.

tīþe, tīþa (-e, -a; *masc.*: -u, -a, -e; *fem.*: -a; *pl.*) *in the phrases* tīþe(-a) beón, weorþan *to obtain* one's request, *to have granted the request* for something (*gen.*):—Sōna wæs gelǽred ðætte hē wæs from Drihtne tȳþe ðære bēne ðe hē bæd *statim edoctus impetrasse se quod petebat a Domino*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 32. Myceles ðū (*masc.*) bǽde, ac ðū bist tīða, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 284. Tȳða, 3, 513. Ðū (*Abraham*) ðæs tīða beó, Cd. Th. 142, 12; Gen. 2360. Hē ongann tō Gode wīsdōmes wylnian, and hē eác ðæs tīða weard, Wulfst. 277, 19. Ðū (*Lot*) scealt ðære bēne tīða weordan, Cd. Th. 152, 28; Gen. 2527. Þeáh ðū (*Esther*) biddan wille healfne ðone anweald . . . ðū scealt beón tīþu ðæs, Anglia ix. 33, 185. Heó ābæd æt Gode Godes willan tō ðām ðæt heó sunu hæfde, and heó sōna wæs tīðu (*other MSS.* tīða), Homl. Ass. 38, 357. For swā hwæne swā heó bit, heó biþ tīða simle, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 274. Dæt ic (*a widow*) beó ðæs tīðe ðe ic bidde, Homl. Th. i. 566, 15. Ealles ðæs ðe gē biddaþ gē beóþ tīða *omnia quaecunque petieritis in oratione accipietis*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 22. v. bēn-tīðe; tīþ, tīþian.

tīþian, tigþian; *p.* ode *To grant, concede*, (a) with gen. of that which is granted:—Bed Beorn ðæt hē sceolde faran mid him tō ðam cynge . . . and hē ðæs tīðode, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 10. Treówe and hyldo tīðiaþ mē, Cd. Th. 152, 7; Gen. 2516. Dæt preósta gehwilc fulluhtes tīðige, sōna swā man his girne, L. Edg. C. 15; Th. ii. 246, 25. Nolde gē mē wǽda tīþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Hit is swīðe geleáflic, ðæt hē hyre myceles ðinges tīðian wylle, Homl. Th. i. 454, 2: Gen. 18, 3. Hē nāteshwōn hire ðæs tīðian nolde *qui nequaquam acquiescens operi nefario*, 39, 8. Ne hine mon on ōðre wīsan his bēne tȳþigean (tygþian, M. 220, 26) wolde *neque aliter quod petebat impetrare potuit*, Bd. 3, 21; S. 550, 43. (b) with acc. (?) the case is probably determined by the Latin:—Se him fultum tīþaþ *qui eis adjutorium prestitit*, Anglia xiii. 391, 366. Wīsdōm lǽnende ꝥ tīdiende litlingum *sapientiam praestans parvulis*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 8. (c) with a clause:—Nolde se cyning him tīðian ðæt Israēl fērde ford ofer his gemǽru *qui concedere noluit, ut transiret Israel per fines suos*, Num. 21, 23. (d) used absolutely:—Ðonne ðū him tīdast. Hy. 7, 56. Drihten mē gehīrde and tīðode mē *exaudivit me Dominus*, Deut. 9, 19. Ðā oferhogode hē ðæt hē him āðer dyde oþþe wiernde oþþe tigþade, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 22. Ic gelȳfe ðæt hē wille ðē tīðian, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 218: Homl. Th. i. 250, 2. Tō tīþienne is *praestanda est*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 6. [Leafdi, tuðe me mine bone, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 31. God hauеð herd þine bede and tiðed te bene *exaudita est oratio tua*, ii. 135, 7. Drihtin has þe tid (tidd, MS. G.) þi bon, C. M. 10966. All þatt ned uss iss Godess Gast uss tiþeþþ, Orm. 5365. O þing ich wolde bidde þe, þatt þou me woldest tyþe (*rimes with* bliþe), R. Glouc. 114, 18.] v. ge-tīþian; tīþ, tīþe.

tit-stricel, es; *m. A nipple of the breast*:—Tit *mamilla*, meolce breóst *ubera*, tittstrycel *papilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 13–15. v. stricel, II.

titt. v. tit[t].

titul *a title, superscription*:—Titul ꝥ merca *titulus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 26. [*O. H. Ger. also borrows* titul *in the same connection*:—Screib titul Pilatus sīneru sahhu.]

Tīw, Tig, Tī, es; *m.* **I.** *the god Tiw*, a Teutonic deity to whom amongst the Latin gods Mars most nearly corresponded:—Tiig *Mars, Martis*, Txts. 77, 1293. Tig. Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 56. Tuu (Tiw?), 58, 40. Ðone Syxtum nēdde Decius se cāsere Tīges (*Martis*) deófolgylde, Shrn. 114, 9. ¶ The word occurs oftenest in the connection in which it remains—in the name of one of the days:—On Tīwes-dæg *tertia feria*, R. Ben. 38, 6; R. Ben. Interl. 49, 14: Wulfst. 180, 25. On Tīwes-niht, Lchdm. iii. 146, 23. **II.** *one form of the name of the Runic T; Ti* is given as the name of the symbol ᛏ in some alphabets, see Kemble on Anglo-Saxon Runes in Archæologia, vol. 28, pp. 338, 339. The word is probably to be recognized in the form *tyz*, which is given as the name of the Gothic T in the Vienna MS. containing a Gothic alphabet, and from it a Gothic Tius may be inferred. *O. H. Ger.* Ziu(-o) *the name of a god* (preserved in *M. H. Ger.* Zies-tag), *the name of a letter: Icel.* Týr *the name of a god* (*kept in* Týs-dagr), *name of a rune.* See Grmm. D. M. c. ix.] v. Tīr.

tō; *prep. adv.* **I.** with dat. (1) with words expressing motion. (a) with verbs of coming, going, falling, etc., marking the end reached by that which moves, *to, at*:—Cōmon twēgen englas tō ðære birig, Gen. 19, 1. God him com tō, 20, 3: Mk. Skt. 5, 21. Hē fērde tō ðam munte, Gen. 19, 30. Fēran tō dissum dimman hām, Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Bryne stīgeþ tō heofonum, Exon. Th. 233, 7; Ph. 521. Conon gelende tō ðære byrig, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. Nēðan tō hilde, Cd. Th. 124, 11; Gen. 2061. Ðā feóll hē tō ðæs Hælendes fōtum, Lk. Skt. 8, 41: 5, 8. Hē feóll tō foldan, Andr. Kmbl. 1835; An. 920. Būgan tō eorðan, Rood Kmbl. 84, Kr. 43. Nū sceal hē faran tō incre andsware, Cd. Th. 35, 19; Gen. 557. (b) with verbs of bringing, bearing, drawing, sending, taking, etc., marking the end reached by that which is moved:—Mēce done ðin fæder tō gefeohte bær, Beo. Th. 4103; B. 2048. Hī him tō nimaþ mægeð tō gemæccum, Cd. Th. 76, 17; Gen. 1258. Him fetigean tō sprecan sīne, 161, 17; Gen. 2666. Hē hine lǽdde tō ðam hālgan hām, 300, 19; Sat. 567. Hē him tō sende āras sīne, 146, 15; Gen. 2422. Hē his gingran sent tō dīnre spræce, 33, 6; Gen. 516. Sende se Fæder his sunu tō cwāle, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 17. Hē tō āwylte stān tō hlide dære byrgene, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 60. (c) where the motion is directed to, but does not reach the object:—Hī tō ðam hæðengilde bugon, Num. 25, 2. Ealle ābūgaþ tō ðē, Hy. 7, 10. Hié onhnigon tō

ðam herige, Cd. Th. 227, 3; Dan. 181. Āhyld mē ðīn ēare tō *inclina ad me aurem tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. (1 *a*) with words implying motion:—Hig woldon tō Basan *ascenderunt per viam Basan*, Num. 21, 33: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164. 26. Hē hēht him Abraham tō *he summoned Abraham to him*, Cd. Th. 112, 3; Gen. 1865: 249, 18; Dan. 532: Elen. Kmbl. 307; El. 154. (2) where the motion is figurative, (a) with words denoting change of condition, marking that to which a thing is changed, what a thing becomes, to what a thing is brought:—Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde, Ps. Th. 104, 25: Cd. Th. 17, 13; Gen. 259. Heó alle forsceóp Drihten tō deóflum, 20, 14; Gen. 309: Bt. 38, 1: Fox 194, 33. His gebed hweorfe tō fyrenum, Ps. Th. 108, 6. Forhwerfde tō sumum dióre, Met. 26, 87. Ða weard hē tō deófle, Homl. Th. i. 12, 22: Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Weorðan tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Ðū scealt tō frófre weorþan leódum dīnum, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. Weorðan tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hí weorþaþ tō nāuhte, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan? Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Ic tō nāwihte eom gebīged *ad nihilum redactus sum*, Ps. Th. 72, 17, 16. Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. Swā is lār and ār tō spōwendre spræce gelæded, Exon. Th. 139, 14; Gū. 593. Ðam yfelan men ne becymþ tō nānum gōde, gif hē dæs hālgan hūsles unwurde onbyrigþ, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 4. (b) with words denoting attainment, reaching to an object:—Fōn tō rīce *to come to th: throne*, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 3, and often. Ðē tō heortan grīpeþ ādl, Cd. Th. 57, 30; Gen. 936. (c) with verbs of attracting, alluring, drawing, forcing, etc.:—On ðæm weorce ðe hine nān willa tō ne spōn, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Ðone fultum ðe hē him tō āspanan mehte, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 10. Þurh lāre spanan tō gefeán, Andr. Kmbl. 1195; An. 598. Ðæt ða sinhīwan tō swylte geteáh, Exon. Th. 153, 10; Gū. 823. Tō ðam gebede gebædon, Cd. Th. 228, 15; Dan. 202. v. ge-nýdan. (3) marking the end of extent, (a) marking the object reached:—Hí woldon witon hū heáh hit wǣre tō ðæm hefone, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Ðanon wǣre tō helle duru hund þūsenda mīla, Cd. Th. 310, 8; Sat. 723. Sió stōw ðe se weg tō ligþ, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 37. Weg tō wuldre, Elen. Kmbl. 2297; El. 1150. Strǣte tō englum, Cd. Th. 282, 17; Sat. 228. (b) marking degree:—Gē etaþ tō fylle, Lev. 26, 5. Seóð tō feórðan dǣle, Lchdm. i. 188, 22. Seó sunne āþýstrode tō sweartre nihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 11. Hē weard tō feore āfyrht *he was mortally afraid*, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 242. Fæsten tō berenan hlāfe *a fast when nothing better than barley bread should be eaten*, Wulfst. 173, 10. Tō ānum mæle fæstende *fasting to the point of taking but one meal in the day*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 42. Gif man dæt fýr sceal tō āhte ācwæncan, Wulfst. 157, 9. Tō nāhte *not at all*, 190, 18: 191, 3. Wǣron hié tō ðæm gesārgode, ðæt hié ne mehten Sūð-Seaxna lond ūtan berōwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 8. Wæterseócnyss hine ofereode tō ðan swīðe, ðæt . . . , Homl. Th. i. 86, 10. Wela ne mæg his hlāford gehealdan tō ðon dæt hē ne þurfe māran fultumes, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 16. (c) marking result attained, effect produced, *so as to produce* or *become, to* (the satisfaction, etc.). (1) where the object is concrete:—Tōbrecan tō styccum, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 21. Ceorfan tō sticcon, Lev. 1, 6. (2) where the object is abstract:—Ða ðe ealle gewītendlīce ðing tō dæra apostola efenlǣcunge (*and so imitate the apostles*) forseód for intingan ðæs ēcan līfes, Homl. Th. i. 398, 23. Hannibal æt ðære ié gewīcade eallum Rōmānum tō ðæm mǣstan ege (*which was the cause of very great terror to all the Romans*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 194, 8. Geweóx hē him tō wælfylle *he grew up to be a cause of destruction to them*, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711: Salm. Kmbl. 747; Sal. 373. Gif hē hwæt tō gōde gefremode, Homl. Th. i. 332, 5: 8, 9: Exon. Th. 297, 1; Crā. 61. Dryhtne tō willan *to please the Lord*, Andr. Kmbl. 3280; An. 1643. Ðæs ðe gē him tō dare gedōn mōtan, Exon. Th. 144, 2; Gū. 672: 127, 36; Gū. 397. Tō wundre *so as to produce wonder, wondrously*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 654. Tō þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114: Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 762; B. 379. Eal ða earfeþu ðe ic gefremede tō rācne, Exon. Th. 272, 10; Jul. 497. (4) marking the end towards which an action or object is directed, (a) with verbs of looking, listening (lit. and fig.):—Beseoh tō mē *respice me*, Ps. Th. 12, 3. Tō heofenum beseoh, Elen. Kmbl. 166; El. 83. Ðā lōcode Petrus tō Paule, Blickl. Homl. 187, 34: Beo. Th. 3313; B. 1654. Hī ðē tō hēraþ, Met. 4, 5. v. lōcian, hýran. (b) with verbs of pointing, directing:—Se Dryhtnes dōm wīsade tō nýdgedǣle, Exon. Th. 129, 4; Gū. 415. Tǣcan tō, Cd. Th. 175, 22; Gen. 2899. (c) with verbs of urging, prompting, inciting, etc.:—Onbryrde tō godcundre lāre, Blickl. Homl. 33, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 2237; An. 1120. Ūsic lust hwæteþ tō ðære mǣran byrig, 574; An. 287. (d) with words denoting destination, intention, etc.:—Hē monige dēmde tō deáðe, Elen. Kmbl. 997; El. 500: Exon. Th. 247, 31; Jul. 87. Mec gesette Crist tō compe, 389, 3; Rā. 7, 2. His rīce dǣr wē tō gesceapene wǣron, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 27: Bt. 25; Fox 88, 7. (e) with words denoting address:—Ða cwæð se Hǣlend tō him, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 4. Dæt hié tō ðam beácne gebedu rærde, Cd. Th. 227, 23; Dan. 191. Ic clypige tō ðē, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Wītebrōgan ðe ðū tō mē beótast, Exon. Th. 250, 35; Jul. 137: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 30: 5, 12; S. 628, 43. Habbaþ wē tō ðæm mǣran ārende, Beo. Th. 545; B. 270. (f) with words denoting hostility:—Dæt folc mǣnde tō him Arone (*contra se et Aaron*), Past. 28, 6; Swt. 201, 4: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 120, 5: Beo. Th. 5994; B. 3001: Ps. Th. 70, 22. Monige ðe tō mē feohtaþ *multi qui bellant me*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Mē feóndas tō feohtaþ, 68, 17: 58, 1. (g) with words denoting preparation, aptness, readiness, or the reverse:—Fýsan tō rāde, Elen. Kmbl. 1960; El. 982: Cd. Th. 173, 12; Gen. 2860. Hē ða leóde wenede tō wuldre, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hēt hié tō ðam stōde gyrwan, 1590; An. 796. Late tō ðam orlege, 94; An. 47. Tō gefeohte gearu, Num. 21, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 45; El. 23. Ealdordōm tō hwōnlīce tō swā micelre bodunge, Homl. Th. i. 38, 6. Gleáwast tō wige and tō gewinne, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 33. (h) marking the object of a feeling or operation of the mind:—Se ðe nǣfþ lufe tō Godes sceápum, Homl. Th. i. 240, 18: 334, 7. Ic hæbbe geleáfan tō Gode, Cd. Th. 34, 27; Gen. 544. Næs him tō ēdle wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2326; An. 1164. Ne biþ him tō hearpan hyge, ne tō wīfe wyn, ne tō worulde hyht, Exon. Th. 308, 23–26; Seef. 44, 45. Abraham tō Gode cýðde hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 12: 558, 1: i. 10, 3. Cynengas ðe tō Gode lytelne ege hæfdon, Lchdm. iii. 442, 24. Ða de tō ðē egsan āhtan *qui timent te*, Ps. Th. 118, 79. Nān neát nyste nānne andan, ne nānne ege tō ōþrum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 10. Dæt hē hæbbe clāne heortan tō mannum, Wulfst. 239, 18. Hié hæfdon ungeþwǣrnesse tō eallum folcum, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1: Homl. Th. i. 38, 14. Swā hwæt swā gē habbaþ on eówrum mōde tō ānigum men, 266, 30. Sió heánes ðe hié tō hopiaþ, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 5: Met. 7, 44. Ðonne gelýfe ic tō Gode, ðæt hit ðam men gehelpe, Lchdm. ii. 290, 9: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165. 16. Hī hogedon tō nīde, Ps. Th. 77, 20. Tō ðam beteran hycgan and hyhtan, Fragm. Kmbl. 82; Leas. 43. Tō swice þencan, Exon. Th. 317, 16; Mōd. 61: Beo. Th. 2281; B. 1138. Tō reáflace rǣd āþencean *to devise counsel that has robbery for its object*, Ps. Th. 61, 10. Se cyning beþōhte swīðost tō Arpelles his ealdormenn, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 20. (i) marking a purpose to be effected, an end to be served, *to* some end, *for* some purpose:—Hē āsende ðone sunu tō ūre ālýsednesse, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 9. Dæt folc geðafode ðæt sume leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæterunge, 222, 29. Ālesen tō lāre, Elen. Kmbl. 571; El. 286. Ofu onhēstan tō cwale cnihta feorum, Cd. Th. 229, 32; Dan. 226. Hē up āhōf bord tō gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 40; By. 131. Hié tō gebede feólon *they fell down to pray*, Cd. Th. 48, 18; Gen. 777: Andr. Kmbl. 2054; An. 1029. Hē genam on eallum dǣl āhtum sīnum tō ðam gielde, Cd. Th. 90; Gen. 1501: 175, 6; Gen. 2891. Hié weród læsse hæfdon tō hilde *a smaller band had they for battle*, Elen. Kmbl. 97; El. 49. Tō ðam ic eom āsend *therefore am I sent*, Lk. Skt. 4, 43. Tō hwan ys diss forspilled *to what purpose is this waste?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 8. Tō hwan becōm dū *wherefore art thou come?* 50: Soul Kmbl. 34; Seel. 17. Tō ðam (ðon) dæt *in order that, to the end that*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 23: Lchdm. iii. 438, 19: Chart. Th. 436, 26. (j) marking an object for the benefit or service of which anything is intended, *for*:—Hē onfēng lichoman gegyrelan tō his godcundnesse, Blickl. Homl. 9, 27. Hē hæfde xx elpenda tō ðæm gefcohte, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Wēnen hī him māran mēde tō . . . Gif hī him māran mēde tō ne wēnaþ, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 12–13. Hē ðē worhte tō mē, Cd. Th. 50, 32; Gen. 817. Hē gewyrceþ tō wera hilde helm oþþe hupseax, Exon. Th. 297, 5; Crā. 63. Hié wǣpna nāman tō ðon dæt hié heora weras wrecan þóhton *they took arms for this reason, that they intended to avenge their husbands* (cf. Goth. du þē ei *pro eo quod*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. (5) where position (lit. or fig.) is marked, (a) marking juxtaposition, *next to, at, by, alongside*:—Hī man bebyrigde tō hyre were *she was buried by her husband*, Homl. Th. i. 318, 1: ii. 188, 5. Hē gesette ða hálgan róde tō his heáhsetle swilce him tō geféran, H. R. 101, 10. Hié setton him tō heáfdum hilderandas, Beo. Th. 2458; B. 1142. Mid oflendes hārum tō līce (*next the body*) gescrýdde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 36. Wyrm tō fýre *warm at the fire*, Lchdm. i. 374, 10: Exon. Th. 393, 36; Rā. 13, 11. Tō hire freán sittan *to sit by her lord*, Beo. Th. 1287; B. 641. Symle hī sæton ætsomne tō gereorde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22. Gesittan tō symble, Cd. Th. 259, 33: Dan. 701: Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 15. Hiera sūþgemǣro licgeaþ tō ðæm micclum gārsecge, Homl. Th. i. 454, 12–13. Þeáh ðe se Hálga Gāst ne beó swutollīce genemned tō ðam Fæder and tō ðam Suna *along with the Father and the Son*, ii. 56, 29. (b) marking the place where an object is, *in, on*:—Ic cýðe ðām gerēfan tō gehwylcere byrig (þurh ealle mīne rīce, *other MS.*), L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 3. Hē gesette ludas tō bisceope tō Godes temple, Elen. Kmbl. 2114; El. 1058. Tō horse *on horseback*, Exon. Th. 298, 7; Crā. 81. (c) fig., marking position or condition in which an object is placed:—Tō gewealde *in the power* of, *at the disposal* of, Cd. Th. 112, 7; Gen. 1867: 132, 32; Gen. 2202: 290, 15; Sat. 415. (d) with verbs of joining, adding to, cleaving, etc.:—Gesamnian sāwle tō līce, Met. 17, 12. Hē sælde tō sande scip, Beo. Th. 3838; B. 1917. Geðeódde sum wer him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 504, 22. v. clīfian, geþeódan, fcan. (e) marking order, *next to, after*:—Tō mūnre mēder and geswystrum ðū mē eart se leófesta freónd *secundum matrem meam sororesque meas, acceptissime*, Nar. 1, 12: Shrn. 108, 20. Sēs Iohannes wæs ealra

manna se mǽsta and se hālgosta tō Criste seluum, 123, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 51: Cd. Th. 17, 3; Gen. 254: Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 32. Hē wæs bufan eallum dǽm đe on đam rice wǽron tō dæm cyninge, ♁, 11; Swt. 148, 5. Sió is mǽst tō Babilonia byrig, Nar. 33, 17. Đū bist se đridda man tō mē on mínum rice, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 5, 17. Hē is geendebyrd tō Petre, 522, 2. (f) marking the position occupied, the purpose fulfilled by an object, *to, as, for*:—Wē habbaþ ūs tō fæder Abraham *we have Abraham to our father*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8: Mt. Kmbl. 14, 4: Exon. Th. 245, 34; Jul. 54. Hig hæfdon heom tō gewunan, dæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Ic hæbbe tō gewitnisse heofen and eordan *testes invoco coelum et terram*, Deut. 4, 26. Hē hæfde Thesalium him tō fultume, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 30. Hié him dæt gold tō gode noldon, Cd. Th. 228, 5; Dan. 197. Hē is tō freónde gód *he is good as a friend*, Exon. Th. 248, 28; Jul. 102. Ic genam hig tō wife, Gen. 20, 12: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24. Hí him tō gewunon nāman, dæt . . ., Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Hē Agustinum him tō gespelian funde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 7. Ic clipie mē tō gewitnysse heofonan and eorđan, Deut. 30, 19. Him brego engla lig tō wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584: 21, 2: Gen. 318. Hē sealde him tō bóte, dæs đe hē his brýd genam, gangende feoh, 164, 21; Gen. 2718: 90, 24; Gen. 1500: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Eal fole fæste tō gemǽnelícre dǽdbóte, Wulfst. 180, 23. Hē is tō Cristes anlicnesse sæt *divina positus vice dispensat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 10. Hē gearwaþ dínne innoð his suna tō brýdbúre, Blickl. Homl. 9, 10. Tō lǽne *as a loan, on loan*, Deut. 15, 8: Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 7. Tō lāfe *as a remnant, remaining*. v. lāf, I. See also (j) below. (f 1) with verbs of making, appointing, being, accounting, naming, and the like, where often the preposition now has no representative, though *to, as, for* are sometimes used:—Mē feóndas geworhton him tō wǽrsýne *they made me a spectacle for themselves*, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. God ne gesceóp hine nā tō deófle . . . ac hē wearð tō deófle *God did not create him a devil . . . but he became a devil*, Homl. Th. i. 12, 20. Hē him dyde bearn tō weorcþeówum *he made them slaves*, Cd. Th. 220, 21; Dan. 74: 45, 6; Gen. 722: Andr. Kmbl. 53; An. 27. Hig ne fundon hwæt hí him tō gylte dydon *they could not find what they could make a charge against him*, Lk. Skt. 19, 48. Đam golde đe hē him tō gode teóde, Cd. Th. 229, 13; Dan. 216: Exon. 255, 18; Jul. 215. Hē sette hine on his hūse tō hlāfwarde *constituit eum dominum domus suae*, Ps. Th. 104, 17, 16: 108, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 2111; El. 1057: Blickl. Homl. 9, 5. God hine gesette manegum deódum tō fæder (*a father of many nations have I made thee*, Gen. 17, 5), Homl. Th. i. 92, 16. Hine gecēs tō fæder and tō hlāforde Scotta cyning, Chr. 924: Erl. 110, 14: Cd. Th. 19, 3; Gen. 285: Exon. Th. 3, 15; Cri. 36: Andr. Kmbl. 647; An. 344. (v. *also* ge-hālgian, hālgian.) Beón tō tācnum, tō mete, Gen. 1, 14, 29. Næs him se swég tō sorge, Cd. Th. 232, 22; Dan. 264. Đa þeódlogan de taliaþ dæt tō wærscype, dæt . . ., Wulfst. 55, 15. Ne sete đū him đas dǽda tō synne, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 21. Heó hié sylfe tō deówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 23. Hine tō sylfcwale secgas nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 330, 24; Vy. 56. Đeáh mon anweald aud genyht tō twǽm þingum nemne, đeáh hit is ān, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 20. (g) marking the place at which anything is sought, obtained, etc., *at, in*:—Sēcean hilde tō Heorote, Beo. Th. 3984; B. 1990. Tō dúnscræfum drohtoð sēcan, Andr. Kmbl. 3077; An. 1541. (h) marking the source from which anything is sought, desired, expected, deserved, obtained, etc., *of, from*:—Ælcum đe mycel geseald is him man mycel tō sēcþ *cui multum datum est, multum quaeretur ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 12, 48: Elen. Kmbl. 638: El. 319. Wē sēcaþ fultum tō dē (*a Domino*), Ps. Th. 7, 11. Hí tō Rōme him fultumes bǽdon. Bd. 1, 12; S. 480. 22. Hē iówan scolde dæt him mon tō áscaþ, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 2. Đū wilnodest tō ūs dæs gódes đe đū tō him sceoldest, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 3: Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15: Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24: L. Ath. v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 15: Wulfst. 277, 18. Girne hē tō Godes þeówum, dæt . . ., 180, 11. Swā ic dē wēne tō *as I expect of you*, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396: 5836; B. 2922. Ne þurfon wē nā tō ūrum mǽgum ne nán man tō his wife đencean tō đam swýde, dæt him man ǽfter his forđsýþe tō đam micel fore gedǽle, dæt hí hine fram wītan ālýsan *it is too much to expect of kinsmen or wife, that so much will be distributed for a man after his death as to release him from purgatory*, Wulfst. 306, 3. Đonne móte wē dæs tō Gode earnian bet *we must better deserve it of God*, 157, 2: Ps. Th. 7, 3: Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 33. Hē geceápade tō đǽm senatum, dæt hié ealle wǽron ymb hiene twywyrdige, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 17. Tō eorđan ǽtes tilian, Cd. Th. 94, 5: Gen. 1557: 59, 31; Gen. 972. (i) marking the object on which an action takes effect, *to* (in to do something *to* anything):—Hire man wōh tō ne dō, L. Edm. B. 7; Th. i. 256, 3: Cd. Th. 136, 28; Gen. 2265. Gūdrǽsa fela đara đe hē geworhte tō West-Denum, Beo. Th. 3161; B. 1578. (j) marking agreement, likeness, *according to, at, after*:—Hié ús lǽrdon tō đæm đe hira willa wæs *secundum voluntatem suam erudiebant nos*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10: Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24: Homl. Th. i. 264, 23. Se đe tō Godes bisene gesceapen is (cf. gesceapene ǽfter đære biesene ūres Scippendes, 17), Past. 36; Swt. 249, 22: Cd. Th. 92, 14; Gen. 1528: Gen. 1, 27. Uton wircean him sumne fultum tō his gelícnisse *faciamus adjutorium simile sibi*, 2, 18. Đū wāst đæt ic symle tilode tō lífgenne tō đínes mūþes bebode *nosti quia ad tui oris imperium semper vivere studui*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 28. Hí folgodon Cristes lāre tō đære nīwan ǽ (*according to the new law*), Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 2, 23. Đū đa unstillan gesceafta tō dínum willan ástyrast, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 9. Tō hwylcum gemete *after what manner*, Blickl. Homl. 5, 7. ¶ in adverbial phrases, equivalent to adverbs in *-lice*; but see also (f):—Ic secge eów tō sódum *ego autem dico vobis* (in v. 34 the same words are translated: Ic secge eów sóđlice), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Tō sódum ic secge eów *amen dico vobis* (cf. sóđlice *amen*, 10, 15), 8, 11. Tō sódan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 6. Hwæt eart đū tō sóde? St. And. 28, 8. Tō wissan *praesertim*, tō sóđan ł tō cúđan *pro certo, veraciter*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 40–43. Ic nāt tō gewissan hwǽr hē wunaþ nū *I don't know for certain where he lives now*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 31. (k) marking comparison, *compared to, in comparison with, beside*:—Đes is ūre God, and nis nán ōđer geteald tō him, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 20. (l) *in addition to, besides*:—Đā sende hē ǽfter māran fultum, tō đæm đe da burg ymbseten hæfdon (*in addition to the troops that had besieged the town*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 23. Dæt is his andweorc dæt hē habban sceal tō đám tólum, đám þrīm geférscipum biwiste *that is his material, that he must have in addition to the tools, provision for the three classes*, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 3. Candidus and Uitalis and fela óþre tō him (*many others besides them*), Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 19. Tō đam đe ic on lífe gefúde *besides what I granted in my lifetime*, Chart. Th. 563, 22. (m) marking price or equivalence, *for, at*:—Hū ne becýpaþ hig twégen spearwan tō peninge *nonne duo passeres asse veniunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 29. Bís mihte beón geseald tō myclum wurde (*multo pretio*), 26, 9. Geseald tō þrīm hund penegum, Mk. Skt. 14, 5. Ic sille eów hit, tō đam wurde đe ic hit gebohte, Ap. Th. 10, 2. Heofonan rīce wæs álæten Zachéo tō healfum dǽle his ǽhta, and sumere wudewan tō ānum feórdlinge, and sumum menn tō ānum wæteres drence, Homl. Th. i. 580, 22–26. Hié hié selfe tō nóhte bemǽtan *they valued themselves at nothing*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 37: 3, 9; Swt. 128, 4. Đises cwides hē geunn đam hīrđe tō đam forwyrdan (*as the price of, in return for, the agreement*), dæt hí hine wel healdan, Chart. Th. 329, 29. Wit dus baru ne magon wesan tō wuhte (*at any price, on any account*), Cd. Th. 52, 5; Gen. 839. (6) with the inflected infinitive, forming with the verb a phrase that is used (*a*) with a noun or its equivalent, (1) as a predicate expressing what shall or must be done to the object marked by the noun:—Mannes Sunu ys tō syllenne on manna handa *Filius hominis tradendus est in manus hominum*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Se anweald ne se weorþscipe ne beóþ tō wēnanne, dæt hit seó sóþe gesǽlþ sié. Swā hit is nū hræðost tō secganne be eallum đǽm woruldgesǽlþum, dæt đǽr nánwuht on nis dæs tō wilnianne seó, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 27–31. (2) as attribute, (*a*) the verb having an active force:—Hē hæfþ anweald synna tō forgyfanne (*potestatem dimittendi peccata*), Mk. Skt. 2, 10. Ic hæbbe mihte đē tō forlǽtenne (-nde, MS. C.) *habeo potestatem demittere te*, Jn. Skt. 19, 10: Cd. Th. 18, 30; Gen. 280. Swā ūs neód is tō dónne, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Tíd tō mildsiende his *tempus miserendi ejus*, Ps. Surt. 101, 14. (*β*) the verb having a passive force, the noun being the object of the action expressed by the verb:—Ic hæbbe đone mete tō etanne đe gē nyton *ego cibum habeo manducare, quem vos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. 4, 32. Ic hæbbe đē tō secgenne (-anne, MS. A.) sum đing *habeo tibi aliquid dicere*, Lk. Skt. 7, 40. Gif Drihten sylþ mē hlāf tō etenne and reáf tō werigenne *si dederit Deus mihi panem ad vescendum et vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Dæt hē genōh hæbbe tō etanne *quantum sufficit ad vescendum*, Ex. 16, 12. Nim dæt ic đē tō sillenne habbe, Ap. Th. 12, 2. Hē dæt feoh tō sellanne nǽfde *he had not the money to give*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 15. Tō for nāht taliende *parvi pendenda, ad nihilum indicanda*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 35. Suā suā sió leásung simle deret đǽm secggendum, suā dereþ eác hwilum sumum monnum dæt sóð tō gehíerenne *it harms some men that the truth should be heard*; audita vera nocuerunt, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 11. Đæm lāreówe is tō wietanne, dæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. (b) as object of a verb:—Hē ondrēd đyder tō farende (faranne, MS. A.: færenne, Lind.: færan, Rush.) *timuit illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Ālýfe mē tō farenne and bebyrigean mínne fæder, 8, 21. Ys ālýfed on restedagum wel tō dónne (dóanne, Rush.) *licet sabbatis bene facere*, 12, 12. God geđafaþ Antecriste tō wyrcenne tācna, Homl. Th. i. 4, 30. Ne bud đū mē nā ælmessan tō syllanne, Ps. Th. 39, 7. Ús gelustfullaþ tō sprecenne be đan hālgan were, Homl. Th. i. 360, 29. Hig begunnon đis tō wircanne, Gen. 11, 6. (c) adverbially, (1) with adjectives, (*a*) where the verb has an active force:—Dæs gescý neom ic wyrđe tō berenne *cujus non sum dignus calceamenta portare*, Mt. 3, 11. Heora fét beóđ swíđe hrade blōd tō ágeótanne *veloces pedes eorum ad effundendum sanguinem*, Ps. Th. 13, 6. Fúse tō farenne, Beo. Th. 3614; B. 1805. (*β*) where the verb has a passive force, governing the noun qualified by the adjective:—Hwæðer is ēðre tō secgenne? Mk. Skt. 2, 9. Dæt is nū hraðost tō secgenne, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 14: 16, 3; Fox 56, 29. Đeáh heó gladu wǽre on tō lócienne, 6; Fox 14, 27: Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 920. Langsumlíc bíþ ūs tō gereccenne and eów tō gehýrenne ealle đa deópnyssa [*there seems here a mixture of two constructions, 'these things are tedious to hear* (tō gehýrenne),' *and 'to hear* (gehýran) *these things is tedious*], Homl. Th. i. 362, 32. Þeáh hē wyrđe ne sié tō álǽtanne *though he deserve not to be pardoned*, Cd. Th.

39,9; Gen. 622. (2) with verbs, where the verb in the phrase expresses an action that the subject of the main verb intends (*a*) to be done :—Út eode se sǽdere his sǽd tó sáwenne (*ad seminandum*), Mk. Skt. 4. 3. Gesceafta ðe hé gesceóp mannum tó ðeówianne, Ps. Th. 18, arg. Ne com ic rihtwíse tó gecígeanne, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 13. Mellitum hé sende tó bodianne (bodiende, 20, 19) fulluht, Chr. 604; Erl. 21, 19. Tó dóonne rehtwísnisse *ad faciendas justificationes*, Ps. Surt. 118, 112. Tó ondetende *ad confitendum*, 141, 8. Gesend englas tó ontýnenne mínne sefan and tó andswarienne ðyssum árleásum, Nar. 40, 30. (*β*) to be suffered:—Cyning tó gefulliane com tó Róme *the king came to Rome to be baptized*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 26. (7) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which anything takes place, *at* :—Tó midre nihte *at midnight*, Lk. Skt. 11, 5: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Tó ðam ǽrdæge *at dawn*, Cd. Th. 190, 12; Exod. 198. Ðá æxode hé tó hwylcon tíman him bet wǽre. And hí sǽdon him, Gyrstandæg tó ðære seofoþan tíde se fefor hine forlét, Jn. Skt. 4, 52. Ðæt hé him tó tíde gemetlíce gedǽle ðone hwǽte, Past. 63; Swt. 459, 12. Scyld gewát tó gesceaphwíle, Beo. Th. 52; B. 26. (1*a*) where the time is determined by that which takes place :—Áswearc úre mód tó eówrum infærelde, Jos. 2, 11. Tó dýssere dǽde wearð dæs cynges heorte áblicged, Homl. Th. ii. 474, 19. (*b*) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, *in the course of, in, on* :—Gé etaþ næs tó ánum dæge, ne tó twám, ne tó fífon, ne tó týnum, ne tó twéntigum, ac fullne mónoð, Num. 11, 20. Swá micel swá hé tó ðam dæge gedígan mihte *as much as he could eat in the day*, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 34: Lchdm. ii. 288, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 288, 7. Wé wǽron tó dæge ealle on ánnesse gemedemode, Blickl. Homl. 139, 26. Tó sunnedæge *in sabbato*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Tó heora symbeldæge (*at that feast*, A. V.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 15. Tó disse nǽhte *in ista nocte*, Rush. 26, 31. Tó níht (cf. on disse níhte, Lk. 12, 20) ðú scealt ðín lif álǽtan, Wulfst. 286, 23. Hé bið tó geáre deád *he will die in the course of the year*, Shrn. 83, 21. Nú tó geáre synd feówertýne epactas *in the present year there are fourteen epacts*, Anglia viii. 327, 10: 329, 36. Tó dæge *to-day, at the present time*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 35. (*c*) marking a space of time during which something continues, *for, during* :—Dæt wæs tó suíðe scortre hwíle *that was for a very short time*, Past. 36; Swt. 255, 10: Cd. Th. 31, 22; Gen. 489. Tó langum fyrste *for a long while*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 18. Tó wyrceanne tácna tó feorþan healfan geáre *to work miracles for three years and a half*, 4, 31. Hé worhte his weorc tó seofon níhtum, ii. 356, 5. Syðþan tó twelf móndum ne cymþ ðǽr nán óðer scúr, Lchdm. iii. 254, 1. *See also* ealdor, feorh. (*d*) marking end of extent, *to* :—Hé frægn hú neáh ðære tíde tælmet hwíle seofon and twéntig nihtgerímes, Andr. Kmbl. 225; An. 113. Ðæt hit wǽre þrittig þúsend wintra tó dómum deáddæge, Soul Kmbl. 73; Seel. 37. II. with gen. (1) marking the object to or towards which motion takes place, *to, for* :—Gewát him se ǽdeling tó ðæs gemearces ðe him Metod tǽhte *the prince departed for the appointed place, which the Lord had shewed him*, Cd. Th. 174, 28; Gen. 2885. Gewát him Andreas gangan tó ðæs ðe hé gramra gemót gefrægen hæfde ðǽdæt hé gemétte be mearcpaðe standan stapul ǽrenne *Andrew went on his way towards the spot, where he had learned was the cruel ones' meeting, until he found standing by the path a brazen pillar*, Andr. Kmbl. 2120; An. 1061. Wód hé tó ðæs ðe hé wínreced wisse *thither he made his way, where he knew the hall was*, Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714: 3939; B. 1967: 4811; B. 2410. Tó ðæs gingran þider ealle urnon ðǽr se ēca wæs *thither ran all the disciples, to the place where the Eternal was*, Cd. Th. 298, 11; Sat. 531. Tó ðæs fóron Caldēa cyn tó ceastre forð ðǽr Israēla ǽhta wǽron *thither marched the Chaldeans, on to the city, where were the possessions of the Israelites*, 218, 19; Dan. 41. Cómon hildfrecan tó ðæs ða hæftas ǽr hearm þrowedon *they came where the captives had suffered*, Andr. Kmbl. 2142; An. 1072. Tó hwæs hí gearwe bǽron *whither they should bear their arms*, Cd. Th. 190, 1; Exod. 192. (2) marking position, *in, at* :—Hé wæs tó middes wætres *he was in mid stream*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 176. Hé him ðæs leán forgeald tó ðæs ðe hé on reste geseah Grendel licgan *he paid him the reward for it, where he saw Grendel lying on the couch*, Beo. Th. 3175; B. 1585. *See* tó-middes, II. (3) marking purpose; see also (5):—Hié tó ðæs here samnodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2248; An. 1125. (4) marking extent or degree, *to* the extent, *to* such a degree :—Dæt hé ðás hálgan tíde gehealde mid clǽnum fæstene tó ánes mǽles *that he keep this holy time with a pure fast to the extent of eating only once*, Wulfst. 285, 1. Ná tó ðæs hwón *nequaquam*, Deut. 13, 11. *See* se, V (b 1). (5) forming with nouns adverbial or prepositional phrases :—Tó gyfes *gratis*, Hymn. Surt. 37, 20. Ic ðé tó leánes ðínne noman mǽrsige *in recompense I will magnify thy name for thee*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 27. Womma tó leánes *in requital of sins*, Wulfst. 138, 23: 139, 2. God him syþ tó médes ðæt ēce líf, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 139: St. And. 28, 20. Tó geflítes *certatim, strenue*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 54: Ap. Th. 10, 5. Ðú dwollíce leofast swylce ðé tó gamenes *thou livest foolishly as if it were sport for you*, Homl. Ass. 6, 141. (6) marking time, (a) marking a point of time at which something takes place :—Etan tó middes dæges (*meridie*), Gen. 43, 16: Ps. Th. 36, 6: Btwk. 216, 14. Tó middes mergenes, Lchdm. ii. 116, 7. Tó undernes, 194. 5. Tó nónes, 290, 7. Tó hwilces tíman, Homl. Th. i. 78, 18. Gif preóst tó rihtes tíman crísman ne fecce, L. N. P. L. 9; Th. ii. 290, 3. Tó dises *now*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. (b) marking a limit, *to, up to, until, till* :—Wæs hit ðá ān tíd tó ǽfenes *it then was an hour to evening*, Nar. 13, 6. Tó ǽfenes *usque ad vesperam*, L. Ecg. C. 4; Th. ii. 138, 1: Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 32. Dæt hí fæston tó nónes (*ad nonam usque horam*), 3, 5; S. 527. 9. (c) marking a space of time in the course of which something takes place, *at, in, on* :—Hí áfton ǽne on dæg, and dæt wæs tó ǽfennes, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Dæt mon hiora tíd boega genueorðiæ tó ánes dæges tó Osuulfes tíde *that the anniversary of them both be celebrated on the same day, on Oswulf's anniversary*, Chart. Th. 460, 6. III. with acc. (1) marking direction or motion (lit. and fig.) :—Hé leát tó ðæs cáseres eáre, Homl. Th. i. 376, 28. Tó ða ríde, ðon andlang ríde, eft on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 12, 21. Ða ðe hweorfan sceoldan tó ðis enge lond, Exon. Th. 3, 6; Cri. 32. Nó hý híne tó deáð déman móston, 135, 8; Gū. 521. (2) with the infinitive (cf. Gothic infinitive with *du*) with the same force as with the inflected infinitive :—Micel is tó secgan eall æfter orde, ðæt hé ádreág, Exon. Th. 134, 4; Gū. 502. Mǽl is mé tó féran, Beo. Th. 637; B. 316. Áfýsed bið ágenne eard tó sécan, Exon. Th. 217, 5; Ph. 275. Hád tó hebban (hát tó hebbanne, Cd. Th. 236, 14; Dan. 321), 187, 27; Az. 37. Him sélle þynceþ leahtras tó fremman, 266, 34; Jul. 408. Ne bisorgaþ hé synne tó fremman, 95, 13; Cri. 1556. Ða ongan hé tó cwéðan *coepit dicere*, Mk. Skt. 13, 5. Hé onsende worn ðæs werudes west tó féran, Cd. Th. 220, 25; Dan. 76. Hé tíolaþ ungelíc tó bióne (biónne, Cott. MS.) dam óþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7. Gié soecas mec tó cwellanne (cwellanne, Rush.) *quaeritis me interficere*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Hé sende degnas his tó geceiga (cégan, Rush.) hiá sié gehlǽdad *misit servos suos vocare invitatos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 3. (3) marking time :—Tó dæg *hodie*, Ps. Th. 2, 7: Hy. 7, 76. Tó ǽfen *vespere*, tó morgen *mane*, Ex. 16, 12: Cd. Th. 147, 12; Gen. 2438. IV. with instrumental, (1) marking end or purpose :—Hé com tó ði dæt hé wolde synna forgifan, Homl. ii. 226, 9. *See* se, V. Tó hwí *why*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 26: 9, 4: 26, 65: Homl. ii. 134, 9. (2) marking end of extent (time) :—Næs lang tó ðý dæt his bróþor dyses lǽnan lífes tíman geendode, Lchdm. iii. 434, 25. V. used adverbially, where a noun governed by the preposition might be supplied from the context, (1) where motion is expressed or implied :—Of ðære sóþan gesǽlþe cumaþ eall ða óþre gód, and eft tó, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 140, 17: 25; Fox 88, 29: 37, 2; Fox 188, 12. Gif twégen men fundiaþ tó áure stówe and habbaþ emmniceline willan tó tó cumenne, 36, 4; Fox 178, 10. Lá leóf, hé is deád; gang tó and árǽr hine, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 10: Bco. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Ða férdon hí tó, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 149. Seó eá on emtwá tóeode . . . , and seó eá eft tó arn, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 24. Hé tó forð gestóp dracan heáfde neáh, Beo. Th. 4568; B. 2289: Byrht. Th. 136, 13; By. 150. Hé sende hys here tó *missis exercitibus suis*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 7. Hé tó somnaþ ða ðe út gewitan, Ps. Th. 146, 2. Tó ná geneálǽc *ne accesseris*, Scint. 65, 15. Tó lætan *to admit*, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 16. Wé tíhien, ðæt wé tó móten, Exon. Th. 313, 5; Seef. 119. Tó sculon clǽne *to that place shall the pure go*, 450, 26; Dóm. 93. Hine se cyning tó gelaþode, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640. 8. (2) with verbs of placing (lit. or fig.), adding, etc. :—Ða ilcan studu tó gesette tó trymnesse, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 22. Sume ic tó ýcte, pref.; S. 472, 30. Tó ætýcean *superaddere*, 4, 30; S. 609, 33: 1, 27; S. 490, 22. Be ðám wítan ðé witan tó lédan, L. E. G. 5; Th. i. 168, 27: Chart. Th. 370, 15. Swá hwæt swá ðú máre tó gedést, Lk. Skt. 10, 35. (3) where position is marked :—Hú hié mid hiera wætrum tó licgeaþ *how they with their waters lie to one another*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 5. (4) where direction is marked :—Ðær hý tó ségun, Exon. Th. 31, 14; Cri. 495: Cd. Th. 232, 5; Dan. 255. Ðú úre unriht ásettest ðér ðú sylfa tó éagum lócadest *posuisti iniquitates nostras in conspectu tuo*, Ps. Th. 89, 8. Wé beótiaþ tó, Blickl. Homl. 33, 27. (5) *in addition, besides, too* :—Ða styriendan nétenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác máre tó, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 26. Manegu óþru gód tó eác ðám *many other goods too in addition to those*, 34, 6; Fox 140, 32. Hæfde hé nigon hund wintra and hundseofontig tó, Cd. Th. 74, 18; Gen. 1224. Ne bæd hé nó ðæt hé híene mid ealle fortýnde mid gehále wǽge, ac hé bæd dura tó (*he asked for a door to the wall*), Past. 38; Swt. 274, 23. VI. adverb, with adjectives or adverbs, *too* :—Hí sellaþ wíd tó lytlum weorðe *they sell for too small a price*, Past. 59; Swt. 449, 14. Of tó micelre fylle, Lchdm. ii. 60, 19. Tó manega of ðam folce, Num. 25, 1. Wæs ðæt wíte tó strang. Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Ðone ðe tó micelne andan hæfþ, ðú scealt hátan leód . . . ; and ðone sénan de bíþ tó slǽw, ðú scealt hátan assa, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 18–20. Ðý læs hí hí tó up áhæbben, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 23: Past. 13; Swt. 79, 17: 65; Swt. 461, 28. Da untruman mód mon ne scyle tó heáfice læran, 63; Swt. 459, 4. Ðú hæfst ðara wǽpna tó hraþe forgiften, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 21. Ne fare gé tó feorr, Ex. 8, 28: 19, 12. Dæt man móte tó forð æfter luste libban and gýman ne durfe ná oferlíce swýðe ðæs ðe bēc beódaþ *that living as a man pleases may be carried too far, and over much heed need not be taken of what books*

bid, Wulfst. 55, 17. [*O. Frs. O. Sax.* tō: *Du.* toe: *O. H. Ger.* zuo: *Ger.* zu.] v. hēr-, in-, þēr-tō.

tō-, *a prefix denoting separation, division, like Latin* dis-, di-. [It occurs as late as the Authorized Version, in Jud. 9, 53, *to* brake. Cf. *Goth.* twis-: *O. Frs.* tō-, te-, ti-: *O. Sax.* te-, ti-: *O. H. Ger.* za-, zi-; zar-, zir-: *Ger.* zer-.]

tō-æcian *to increase*:—Swelce eác tōætēcte disse gedrēfnisse storm Sæberhtes deáþ *auxit autem procellam hujusce perturbationis etiam mors Sabereti*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 6. v. next word.

tō-æticness, e; *f. An increase, augmentation*:—Tōætȳcnys *augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 14. v. tō-icness.

tōan (?), tōian (?), tōgian (?) *to grow tough*:—Tōadan *lentescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 57: 92, 77. v. tōh, tēan.

tō-bēd (?) -blēd. v. tō-blēdan) *elevated, exalted*:—Tōbǣdne ł geuferodne *elevatum*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 35. Heó wyrd glædlīce on hyre heortan tōbǣd, Anglia viii. 324, 16.

tō-beátan; *p.* -beót *To beat to pieces, destroy by beating*:—Hig gebundon done bysceop be ðām fōtum on sumne fearr and done gegremedon, ðæt hē hleóp on unsmēðe eordan and dam bysceope dæt heáfod tōbeót, Shrn. 152, 2. Com him swilc wind ongeán, swilce nán mann ær ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tōbeót, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5. Scipia hēt ælcne hiéwestān tōbeátan *omni murali lapide in pulverem comminuto*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 212, 10. [Ure men hī tobetet *they knock our men about*, Layam. 3308. Me tobeot his cheoken, A. R. 106, 24. Euer euch man me tobeteþ, and hwanne heo habbeþ me ofslaze, O. and N. 1610.]

tō-beótiende. v. beótian.

tō-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl* -bǣron; *pp.* -boren. **I.** *trans. To carry off in different directions, carry off*:—Hī tredaþ ðec and tergaþ, tōberaþ dec blōdgum lāstum (*thy body will be torn to pieces*), Exon. Th. 119, 25; Gū. 260. Dæt sēd de feóll be ðam wege . . . wegférende hit fortrǣdon, and fugelas tōbǣron (*birds carried it off in all directions*), Homl. Th. ii. 90, 15. Lētan hī his lichaman licg-an būtan dære ceastre and woldon dæt hine fuglas tōbǣron, Shrn. 32, 6. Ealle ða lichoman de wildeór ābiton, oþþe fuglas tōbǣron, oþþe fixas tōslitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Sȳn his bearn tōboren wide *may his children be scattered far and wide*; commoti amoveantur filii ejus, Ps. Th. 108, 10. [As he me in his fete tobere, Chauc. H. of F. ii. 60.] **II.** *intrans. To move in different directions, separate*:—Sió wund wile tōberan gif hió ne bīþ gewriden *the edges of the wound will get further apart, if the wound is not bound up*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 15. v. next word.

tō-berenness, e; *f. Difference*; differentia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 42.

tō-berstan; *p.* -bærst, *pl.* -burston; *pp.* -borsten. **I.** *to burst asunder, to break* (intrans.) *in two*, or *in pieces, be rent asunder*:—Ic tōberste *crepo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 5. Se heofon tōbyrst from dæm eastdǣle ōþ done westdǣl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22. Tōbirsteþ, Exon. Th. 420, 7; Kā. 39, 7. Se sceaft tōbærst *the shaft was shivered*, Byrht. Th. 135, 51; By. 136. Seó byrne tōbærst *the corslet was rent*, 135, 66; By. 144. Sum man feóli on īse dæt his earm tōbærst *his arm was broken*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 34. Seó eorþe tōbærst and donan up wæs biernende fȳr wið dæs hefones *hiatu terrae flamma prorupit*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 7. Hē eode tō dære burge wealle, and fleáh ūt ofer, dæt hē eall tōbærst, 5, 12; Swt. 244, 3. Hē gefeól on done stocc and tōbærst on feówer dǣlas, Blickl. Homl. 189, 13. Ān hridder tōbærst on emtwā, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 16. Stānas tōburston *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Ða scittelsas tōburston, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 348. Tōborstenum þeudum *ruptis vinculis*. Lk. Skt. 8, 29. **I a.** *to break out in sores*. v. tō-borstenness:—Wið springas and wið tōborsten lic *for carbuncles and for a body with breakings out*, Lchdm. i. 272, 18. His lichama barn wiðūtan mid langsumere hǣtan, and hē eal innan samod forswǣled wæs and tōborsten, Homl. Th. i. 86, 5. **II.** *to break out*:—Tōberstaþ *crumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 8. [His brest tobrosten, Chauc. Kn. T. 1833. *O. Sax.* tebrestan: *O. H. Ger.* zar-brestan *crepare. discrepare*: *Ger.* zer-bersten.]

tō-berstung, e; *f. Bursting*:—Dæs geswelles tōberstung, Lchdm. ii. 198. 10.

tō-bīgende *decrepit*:—Tōbīgende *decrepito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 26: 70, 4.

tō-blǣdan; *p.* de *To inflate, puff up*:—Sōð lufu nā byþ tōblǣdd *caritas non inflatur*, Scint. 82, 10. v. next word.

tō-blāwan; *p.* -bleów; *pp.* -blāwen. **I.** *to blow in different directions, scatter by blowing, blow away*:—Hī beóþ duste gelīcran donne hit wind tōblǣwþ *tamquam pulvis, quem projecit ventus a facie terrae*, Ps. Th. 1, 5. Tōdrifen mid winde, swā weorþaþ axe giond eorþan eall tōblāwen, Met. 20, 106. On ðam (helle) fȳre gē beóþ tōblāwene, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 139. **II.** *to inflate, puff up, distend with wind, swell*, (a) lit. v. next word:—Gif se maga bið tōblāwen, Lchdm. iii. 58, 13. [Himm wærenn fet and þeos tobollenn and toblawenn, Orm. 8080.] (b) fig. *to cause the breast to swell* with emotion:—Tōblāwen (*superbie tumore*) *inflatus*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084: Hpt. Gl. 423, 23. Murcnungum tōblāwene *questibus inflati*, 421, 11. Tōblāwene mid mōdignysse, Scint. 84, 19: R. Ben. 124, 6. [Mid a lutel wind of a word toblowen and tobollen, A. R. 122, 16.]

tō-blāwenness, e; *f. Inflation, distension*:—Ungelȳfendlīc tōblāwennys his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 13.

tō-borstenness, e; *f. A breaking out, abscess*:—Hȳ dæra innoða tōdundennysse and tōborstennysse (*ῥήγματα*) gehǣlep, Lchdm. i. 322, 22. v. tō-berstan, I a.

tō-brǣdan; *p.* de. **I.** *to make broad, enlarge, extend, make great* in size or number, (a) of material objects:—Hig tōbrǣdaþ hyra healsbēc *dilatant philacteria sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 5. (b) of non-material objects, *to make great, magnify, multiply, increase, improve the condition of a* person:—Ðeáh heora sȳ mycle mā donne ūre, þeáh ðū ūs tōbrǣdest ongeán hȳ, and wið hī gefridast, Ps. Th. 11, 9. Ðū tōbrǣdest heorte mīne *dilatasti cor meum*, Ps. Spl. 118, 32. Tōbrēt *dilatat*, Kent. Gl. 648. Ðū nā tōbrǣddest fȳnd mīne ofer mē, Ps. Spl. 29, 1: 4, 1. Ðū ðīn sōdfæst weorc tōbrǣddest *multiplicasti justitiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 20. Ða eariodu mīnre heortan synd swȳðe tōbrād (*dilatatae*), 24, 15. **II.** *to expand, extend, spread out, open wide, distend*:—Gif ðū ðines scipes segl ongeán done wind tōbrǣdst, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 32. Mid hū miclum gōdum willan Dryhten tōbrǣt (*expandit*) done greádan his mildheortnesse ongēn ða de tō him gecierraþ, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 9. Hē tōbrǣdde (*expandit*) his federu, Deut. 32, 11. Tōbrǣd dine handa swilce (dū) sceát āstrecce, Techm. ii. 122, 24. Tōbrǣd mūd ðīn *open thy mouth wide* (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 80, 9. Āþened, tōbrǣd *distenta*, i. *extenta*, tōbrǣde *destentat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 22, 23. Tōbrǣddum *apertis*, 5, 15. Wē sæton bōcum tōbrǣddon, Salm. Kmbl. 863; Sal. 431. **III.** *to extend, spread abroad, diffuse*:—Deós wyrt wið ða eordan hyre telgran tōbrǣdeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. Tō hwon wilnige gē, dæt gē eówrne naman tōbrǣdan ofer ðone teóþan dǣl? Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 25. Donne mæg hine scamian dære brǣdinge his hlīsan for dam hē hine ne mæg furþum tōbrǣdan (tōbrēdan, Met. 10, 15) ofer ða nearwan eorþan *ne brevem replere non valentis ambitum pudebit aucti nominis*, 19; Fox 68, 25. His naman tōbrǣdan geond ealle eorþan, 30, 1; Fox 108, 12. God hafaþ his gemynd on heofonum and on eordan tōbrēd, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 18. Binnan dǣm feówer hyrnum dises middangeardes is tōbrǣdd Godes fole *sancta ecclesia per quatuor mundi partes dilatata tenditur*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 4. Tōbrǣdde *diffusa*, i. *sparsa, dispersa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 16. **III a.** intrans.:—Of dyson eahta deófles cræftan ealle unþeáwas up āspringaþ and syddan tōbrǣdaþ ealles tō wīde, Wulfst. 68, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-breiten.]

tō-brǣdedness, e; *f. Extent, an extensive place*:—On tōbrǣdednesse ł on brādnesse *in latitudine*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 5. On tōbrǣdednesse *in latitudinem*, 17, 20: Ps. Spl. 17, 22.

tō-brǣdness, e; *f. Extent, breadth*:—On tōbrǣdnysse *in latitudine*, Ps. Spl. 117, 5.

tō-brecan; *p.* -bræc, *pl.* -brǣcon; *pp.* -brocen *To break, break in pieces*:—Ic tōbrece *frango*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 8: *rumpo*, 177, 4. Tōbrocen *contrita*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. **I.** in reference to material objects, *to break in two, to break to pieces, break up, to separate into parts* by striking or pulling:—Hē (*the patch of new cloth*) tōbryceþ hys stede on ðam reáte, and se slite byþ de wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Ðū mē tōbrǣce (*disrupisti*) bendas grimme, Ps. Th. 115, 7. Hē done hlāf tōbræc on twā, Blickl. Homl. 181, 16. Ða ærenan scyttelas hē ealle tōbræc, 85, 7. Hē tōbræc hire (*the lion's*) ceaflas mid his barum handum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Hī ða gymstānas tōbrǣcon, Homl. Th. i. 60, 28. Hié da scipu eall oðþe tōbrǣcon oþþe forbærndon, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 25. Tōbrec hira anlicnyssa *confringes statuas eorum*, Ex. 23, 24: Lchdm. i. 370, 22. Tōbrec dinne hlāf and syle done oðerne dæl hungrium men *break thy loaf in two and give one part to a hungry man*, Homl. Th. i. 180, 4. Man sceolde tōbrecan his stef, Chr. 1047; Erl. 177, 7. Da wildan hors scealden iornan and him da limo all tōbrecan, Shrn. 72, 2. Tō gehwylcum bryce, hundes brægen ālēd on wulle and dæt tōbrocene tō gewriþen, Lchdm. i. 370, 19. Wiþ ealdre wunde tōbrocenre, ii. 92, 1. Tōbrocen wērun sconco hiora *frangeruntur eorum crura*, Ju. Skt. Rush. 19, 31. Ða bytta beóþ tōbrocene *rumpuntur utres*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 17. Heora scipu sume þurh oferweder wurdon tōbrocene, Chr. 894; Erl 59, 22. **II.** *to overthrow, break down, ruin, destroy, put into confusion, rout*, (a) of material objects:—Ceaster heora ðū tōbrǣce (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. Se de tōbræc (*destruebat*) done tempel Godes, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 40. Hyra setlu hē tōbræc (*evertit*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15. Wutun tiligean dæt wē heora burh tōbrecan mōton *accipient in vanitate civitates tuas*, Ps. Th. 138, 17. Dæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, dæt hit (*the hall*) manna æniig tōbrecan meahte, Beo. Th. 1565; B. 780. Wæs dæt beorhte bold tōbrocen swīde, 1999; B. 997. Weard folc tōtwǣmed, scyldburh tōbrocen, Byrht. Th. 138, 58; By. 242. Āne tōbrocene byrgenne *sepulchrum dirutum*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 4. Eal ðin carcern hē hafaþ tōbrocen, Blickl. Homl. 85, 22. Hreósaþ tōbrocene burgweallas, Exon. Th. 61, 1; Cri. 978. (b) of persons, *to destroy, crush*:—Ic tōbrǣce hī *confringam eos*, Ps. Spl. 17, 40. Ðū hié tōbrǣce *attrivisti eos*, Past. 37; Swt. 267, 3. (c) of non-material objects:—Hit eallum ðām senatum oðþyncendum dæt hē heora ealdan gesetnessa tōbrecan wolde (*would overthrow their old laws*), Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 17. Donne bið se gleneg āgoten and se þrym tōbrocen, Wulfst. 263, 8. Hit ongeat dæs wīsdōmes

lāre swīþe tōtorenne and swīþe tōbrocenne, Bt. 3. 1: Fox 4, 31. **III.** *to take by assault*:—Tirus hē besæt and siþþan tōbræc and mid ealle tōwearp *Tyrum oppressit et cepit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 17. Đa gigantas woldon tōbrecan ðone heofon *lacessentes coelum gigantes*, Bt. 35, 4: Fox 162, 12. Hēr wæs tōbrocen Rōmāna burh fram Gotum, Chr. 409; Erl. 11, 10. On ðissum geāre wæs Bæbbanburh tōbrocon, 993; Erl. 133, 1. **IV.** *to break* a promise, pledge, etc., *to infringe, violate*:—Swā hwā swā hāt ðis write . . . hwā swā hit tōbrecep. Chr. 675; Erl. 38, 27. Man his riht tōbræc, 975; Erl. 126, 17. Twégen gebrōðra tōbrēcon ðone regol, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 34. Gif hē his bebod tōbræce, Homl. Ass. 60, 217. Wed synd tōbrocene oft and gelōme, Wulfst. 161, 12. **V.** *to break, interrupt*:—Wē tōbrecaþ ūrne slæp and gebiddaþ for eów, Homl. Ass. 51, 39. [The verb remains in the Authorized Version 'all to-brake his scull,' Jud. 9, 53. *O. Frs.* to-breka (te-): *O. L. Ger.* te-brekan: *O. H. Ger.* ze-brechen *disrumpere, confringere: Ger.* zer-brechen.] v. tō-brocen, un-tōbrocen.

tō-brēdan, Met. 10, 15. v. tō-brǽdan, **III.**

tō-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -bræd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon (-brudon?); *pp.* -brogden, -brōden (-broden? *in O. and N.* tobrode *rimes with* unsode). **I.** *to separate* (trans.) *by a quick movement.* (a) *to pull to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Hū ænig mæg gangan in hūse stronges and fatu his tōbregdan (*diripere*), nympe ær gebindaþ se stronge and ðonne hūs his tōbræcdeþ (*diripiat*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 29. Hē tōbræd (*dilaceravit*) ane leōn tō sticcum, Jud. 14, 6. Metod tōbræd monna spræce *the Lord destroyed the unity of human speech*, Cd. Th. 102, 5: Gen. 1695. Hié tōbrugdon blōdigum ceaflum fra flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 317: An. 159. Þrīé wulfas ānes deādes monnes lichoman styccemælum tōbrūdon (*cadaver sparsum membratim reliquerunt*), Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 21. Ða nicoras tōbrūdon hié, Nar. 11, 11. Hit ongeat his lāre swīþe tōtorene and swīþe tōbrogdene, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31 note. Bið se glencg āgoten and se þrym tōbrōden, Wulfst. 263, 8 note. Dæt hē wǽre from ðām hundum tōbrōden, Shrn. 145, 4. (b) *to pull apart*:—Heora lima man ealle tōbræd ǽlc fram ōðrum *their limbs were torn from one another*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 72. Đā tōbræd Samson bēgen his earmas *Samson wrenched his arms apart*, Jud. 15, 14. **II.** *to separate* (intrans.) *by a quick movement, to break off, start* from sleep, *cf. Icel.* bregða svefni *to awake*:—Slǽpe tōbrægd folces weard, Cd. Th. 161, 15; Gen. 2665. Mid ðý heó ðā ðý slǽpe tōbræd *somno excussa*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 5. Slǽpe tōbrugdon searuhæbbende, Andr. Kmbl. 3053; An. 1529. Ic gefrægn hæled slǽpe tōbrēdan (-on, MS.), Judth. Thw. 25, 7; Jud. 247. **III.** *to separate by making a quick movement* with something (?):—Oft hý wordum tōweorpaþ ær hý bacum tōbrēden (*before they part and turn their backs on one another*, (?) cf. *Icel.* bregða hendi, fótum, etc.), Exon. Th. 345, 20; Gu. Ex. 192. [Hi eteþ flesch unsode swich wulves hadde hit tobrode. O. and N. 1008. The fend him tobrayd *illum daemonium dissipavit*, Wick. Lk. 9, 42. He tobraide his clothes, Gow. ii. 53, 11.]

tō-brītan; *p.* te. **I.** *to break in pieces, crush, bruise* (lit. and fig.):—Ic tōbrýte *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14: *confringo*, 28, 6; Zup. 176, 9. Ic tōbrýte hī *confringam eos*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 39. Dū tōbrýst hig *confringes eos*, 2, 9. Tōbrýt (*confringet*) Drihten cederbeám, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5: 57, 7. Heó tōbrýt (*conteret*) ðin heáfod, Gen. 3, 15. Boga[u] tōbrýteþ, Ps. Spl. 45, 9. Teþ sinfulra ðū tōbrīttest (*contrivisti*), 3, 7. Folc ðū tōbrīttest (*confringes*), 55, 7. Gewīt of ðære leásan anlicnysse, and tōbrýt hī eall and hire cræt samod, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 14. Tōbrýt (*contere*) earm ðæs synfullan, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 15. Flǽsces tōbrýte (*terat*) mōdignesse, Hymn. Surt. 9, 22. Ne ūs gedweld tōbrýte (*tereat*), 17, 24. Dæt God ūre helpe and tōbrýte ðisne here, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 350. Ic bebeóde mīnum þeówum þæt hī hī (*the idols*) ealle tōbrýton, i. 5, 236. Tōbrýtendes *confringentis*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Tōbrýtendne (*conterentem*) deóful, Hymn. Surt. 115, 15. Boga heora bið tōbrýt *arcus eorum confringatur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 16. Tōbrýt ł tōbrocen *contrita, constricta*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 67. Tōbrýt *contritus*, 515, 5. Tōbrýttes *attritae, violatae*, 474, 75. Tōbrýtte ł ofrorene *obruti, contriti*, 506, 6. Tōbrēttum *quassatis, confractis*, 421, 39. **II.** *to crush with feelings of sorrow, to make contrite*:—Heortan ða tōbrýttan *cor contritum*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 19. Ða tōbrýttan on heortan *contritos corde*, 146, 3. [Corineus heom tobrutte ban and heora ribbes, Laym. 1602.]

tō-brītedness, e; *f.* **I.** *a bruise, breach*:—Hē gewrīd tōbrýtednysse heora *alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 3: 59, 4. **II.** *trouble, sorrow*:—Tōbrýtednys and ungesǽligness *contritio et infelicitas*, 13, 3.

tōbrītend-līc; *adj. Breakable*:—Ða tōbrýtendlīcan *fragenda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 37.

tō-brīting, e; *f. Crushing*, fig. *destruction*:—Tōbrýtinge forestæpþ ofermōdignyss *contritionem precedit superbia*, Scint. 82, 12.

tō-brocen; *adj. (ptcpl.) Suffering from eruptions*:—Wiþ innan tōbrocenum mūðe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 19.

tōbrocen-līc; *adj. Frail, perishable*:—Þysse worulde wela is hwýlwendlīc and feallendlīc and tōbrocenlīc *the wealth of this world is transitory and decaying and frail*, Wulfst. 263, 13.

tō-brýsan *and* **-brýsian;** *p.* de *To crush, break in pieces*:—Ic tōbryse *tero*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 1; Zup. 165, 14 MS. T. Ealle ðīn bān ic tōbrýsige, Nar. 41, 20. Se ðe fylþ uppan dysne stān hē byþ tōbrýsed (*confringetur*); and hē tōbrýsþ (*conteret*) ðone ðe hē onuppan fylþ, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 44. Ðū ealle mine bān tōbrīsdest, Nar. 45, 5. Ealle his bān heó tōbrýsde, 44, 15. Tōbrýsiende *confringens*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 5. Gif hwā tōbrýsed sý *if any one be crushed* (convulsus), Lchdm. i. 122, 1. Tōbrýsede tigelan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 169. [Þiff he wollde læpenn dun he munnde tobrisenn all himm sellfenn, Orm. 12032. Al tobrised bac and þe, Havel. 1950. Tobrusede *brake in pieces*, Wick. (2 Kings 18, 4).]

tō-brýtan. v. tō-brītan.

tō-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen. **I.** *to cut to pieces, cut in two, cut up*:—Hē tōcearf his basing on emtwā mid sexe, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 26. Hī tōcurfon done lichaman on manugu sticceo, Shrn. 125, 10. Ða languysse tōceorfan on pysena gelīcnysse, Lchdm. i. 260, 15. Rammes lungen smæl tōcorfen, 356, 21. Tōcorfen *lacerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 32. Þeáh de se beám beó tōcoruen, H. R. 105, 15. **II.** *to cut off*:—Tōcearf him ða cārelippricze *amputavit illi auriculam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 47. [Til he wyste who coupe uche kyndam tokerve, Allit. Pms. 88, 1700. *O. Frs.* tō-kerva.]

tō-ceówan; *p.* -ceáw, *pl.* -cuwon; *pp.* -cowen *To chew to pieces, break up by chewing, masticate*:—Dæt hūsel bið betwux tōðum tōcowen, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 33. [Deoflen torended ham ant tocheowed ham euch greot, O. E. Homl. i. 251, 12. Hit tocheowed ant touret Godes milce, A. R. 202, 16.]

tō-cīnan; *p.* -cān, *pl.* -cinon; *pp.* -cinen *To break* (intrans.) *into chinks, split, crack*:—Tōcīnit, tecīnid *dehiscat*, Txts. 57, 653. Tōcīneþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 27: *dehiscit*, 27, 15. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tōcīne, tōsleah hwōn *if it will not crack of itself, crack it slightly with a tap*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. Tōcinan (-en?) *rimosa*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 10. Gemētte hē be wege sumne līcdrowere licgende eal tōcinen (*the skin all cracked with the disease*), Homl. Th. i. 336, 9. [Hie drinked þat hie tochined, O. E. Homl. ii. 199, 32. Þe stan tochan, i. 141, 17. Þæ heorte tochan (-chon, 2nd MS.), Laym. 21235. Þe roche tochon, Misc. 92, 77.]

tōcir-hūs, es; *n. An inn*; diversorium (*di-vertere* = tō-cirran *q. v.*):—Tōcirhūs *diversorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 10.

tō-cirran; *p.* de *To turn in different directions, to part*:—Æfter ðon ðe wit nū tōcyrraþ and tōgāne beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 MS. B. Hī mid mycelon unsehte tōcyrdon *they parted on very bad terms*, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 6. Cf. tō-gān, -hweorfan.

tō-cleófan; *p.* -cleáf, *pl.* -clufon; *pp.* -clofen *To cleave asunder*:—Ic tōcleófe (-clefe, MS. J.) *findo*. Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 5. Ic tōclǽfe, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 38. Gif ðū ǽnne stān tōclífest, ne wyrþ hē nǽfre gegaderod swā hē ǽr wæs, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 26. Tōclýfþ *findit*, i. *rupit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 63. Ðonne God ðysne middangeard tōcleófeþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ða nýtenu synd clǽne ðe tōcleófaþ heora clāwa, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 55. Tōcleáf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32. Se rēda kyning hine tōcleáf on twā, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 21. Tōcleófende *sulcans*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 21. Monnes cinbān gif hit bið tōcleófen, gesette mon ,xii. scilt. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 50; Th. i. 94, 16. Ða sticcu ðæs tōcleófenan hriddores, Homl. Th. ii. 154, 19. Ōð done tōbrocenan beorg ðe dǽr is tōcleófen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 6. Æt ðam litlan tōclofenan beorge, iii. 421, 9. Tōcleofenan, ii. 249, 26. [*In later English the word is used transitively and intransitively.* His ban tocluuen, Laym. 1920. Drihhtin toclæf þe sæ, Orm. 14798. He smot and tocleſ þat heued, R. Glouc. 186, 3. Mine herte shal tocleve, Chauc. T. and C. v. 613. þe holi goste heuene shal tocleue, Piers P. 12, 141. þe shell tooclef, Alis. (Skt.) 1009.] v. un-tōclofen.

tō-clífrian; *p.* ode *To scratch* or *tear to pieces*:—Wæs tōclífrod *laniatur*, Germ. 398, 174. Hē unscrýdde hine ealne, and wylode hine sylfne on ðam þiccum brēmlum and þornum swā lange, dæt hē eall tōclífrod ārās, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 30.

tō-clipigend-līc; *adj. Of address* or *appeal*:—O is tōclypigendlīc *adverbium*.

tō-clipung, e; *f. Invocation, appeal*:—Ælc man bið gefullod on naman dære Hālgan Þrynnysse and hē ne mōt nā beón eft gefullod, dæt ne sý forsewen dære Hālgan Þrynnysse tōclypung, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 3: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 143: Homl. Th. ii. 48, 15.

tō-cnāwan; *p.* -cneów; *pp.* -cnāwen *To discern, distinguish, know the difference between, understand*:—Tōcnāweþ *discernit*, Blickl. Gl. Tō-cnāwen [beón] *dinosci, intellegi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 30. (1) with acc.:—Wē geseóþ þurh ūre eágan and ealle ðing tōcnāwaþ *by means of our eyes we see and distinguish all things*, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 27. Ðurh ða gesceádwísnesse wē tōcnāwaþ good and yfel and gecéosaþ dæt gōd and āweorpaþ dæt yfel *per discretionem virtutes eligimus, delicta reprobamus*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe ðone twydǽledan wīsdōm hlūtorlīce tōcnāwaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Him is neód dæt hē his āgene wōdnesse tōcnāwe *it is necessary for him to discern his own madness*, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. Cunne gē tōcnāwan heofones hiw *facien coeli dijudicare nostis*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Man mihte his līf tōcnāwan *potuit ejus vita dinosci*, R. Ben. 108, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 154, 25. Irre

oft ámirreþ monnes mód, ðæt hē ne mæg ðæt riht tócnāwan, Prov. Kmbl. 28 : Homl. Th. i. 108, 23. Geseón and tócnāwan ǽgðer ge gód ge yfel *to see good and evil and know the difference between them*, 18, 4. Heora nān ne cúðe ōðres spræce tócnāwan *not one of them could understand another's speech*, 318, 20. Heó ða mód ðē geopenaþ ðinra freónda and eác ðinra feónda, ðæt ðú hié mihtest swutele tócnāwan . . . Mid hú micelan feó woldest ðú habban geboht, ðæt ðú swutole mihtest tócnāwan ðine frīnd and ðine fýnd, Bt. 20 ; Fox 72, 13–21. Hī cræftas and unþeáwas ne cunnon tócnāwan *they cannot distinguish virtues and vices*, 36, 6 ; Fox 180, 30. Lǽcas cunnon ǽlces medtrumnesse ongitan and tócnāwan *medicus aegritudinis modum dignoscit*, 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 17. Priscianus segþ ðæt man sceal tócnāwan ǽlces dǽles mihte and getācnunge and swā undergytan hwæt hē sý nā be ðære declinunge *Priscian says, that we must distinguish the force and signification of each part of speech, and in this way, not by the declension, understand what it is*, Ælfc. Gr. 18 ; Zup. 111, 14. Nis nān ding tócnāwen on sōðre rǽwfæstnesse, ðæt his lǽreówðm ne gestadelode. Homl. Th. i. 392, 18. (2) with acc. and appositive adjective :—Wé tócnāwaþ his rīce and ūre rīce ðǽr āwritene, ðǽr wé ǽr swilce be ōðrum mannum gereccednesse rǽddon *we discern his kingdom and our kingdom there described, where before we read the account as if about other men*, Homl. Th. ii. 64, 29. Ða tungelwītegan tócneówon Crist sōðne mann *the astrologers discerned that Christ was really man*, i. 106, 33. (3) with a clause :—Gif wé gleáwlīce tócnāwaþ, ðæt se swymmenda arc getācnode Godes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 2. On ðam mūðe wé habbaþ swæcc, and tócnāwaþ hwæðer hit biþ ðe wered ðe biter ðæt wé ðicgaþ, 372, 29. Ðæt ðeós menigu tócnāwe, ðæt ðis hǽðenaryld deófles biggeng is, i. 72, 3. Hú mihte Adam tócnāwan hwæt hē wǽre, 14, 4. Tócnāwan ðæt ūs is twyfeald neód, ii. 284, 23 : Lchdm. iii. 236, 10 : Homl. Ass 107. 150. Ðus ðú mihst tócnāwan, hwænne nama cymþ of worde, hwænne word of naman, Ælfc. Gr. 36 ; Zup. 216, 5.

tó-cnāwenness, e ; *f. Knowledge, discernment, understanding, knowledge which appreciates the difference between things* :—Ne sind hī drý Godas . . . ac seó Dryннys is án sōð God . . . Deós tócnāwennys is ece lif, Homl. Th. ii. 362, 32.

tó-cnyssan ; *p.* te ; *pp.* ed *To crush to pieces, smash, shatter* :—Ne forbrýte hē nā ðæt tócnysede hreód (*arundinem quassatam*), R. Ben. 121, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-cnussen *elidere.*]

tó-cumende ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Coming to a strange place, strange, foreign* : —Hē for Godes lufon eode tó reordum mid ðām tócumendum mannum *for the love of God he took his meals with the strangers who came*, Shrn. 129, 27.

tó-cwæstedness, e ; *f. Destruction* :—Geswāc tócwæstednys (-cwestedness, Ps. Lamb.) *cessavit quassatio*, Ps. Spl. 105, 29. [*Cf. Goth.* kwistjan *to destroy* ; kwisteins *destruction* : *Dan.* kvæste *to hurt.*]

tó-cwebban ; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon ; *pp.* -cweden *To forbid, prohibit* : —Wé nellaþ secgan . . . for ðan ðe hyt tócwǽdon ða wīsan lāreówas, and . . . ða hālgan bōceras forbudon tó secgenne, Homl. Ass. 24, 7. Tócwedene *interdicta, prohibita*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 77. Wē forbeódaþ ordāl and ādas (ordāl and ādas ǽfre syndan tócwedene, MS. B.) freólsdagum, Wulfst. 117, 14. Ordāl and ādas and wīfunga ǽfre sindan tócwedene heáhfreólsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25 ; Th. i. 320, 24 : v. 18 ; Th. i. 308, 24 ; L. E. G. 9 ; Th. i. 172, 10. Cf. L. C. E. 17 ; Th. i. 370, 2.

tó-cwilman ; *p.* de *To afflict grievously, torment* :—Ða druncengeornan nā ðæt ān ðæt hī on ðam tóweardan līfe mid ēcum tintregum tócwylmede synt, ac eác hý synt on ðisum andweardan līfe mid mænigfealdum untrumnyssum gewǽhte, Homl. Ass. 146, 56.

tó-cwīsan ; *p.* de *To shatter, break to pieces, crush, bruise* :—Ic tócwýse *quasso*, Ælfc. Gr. 24 ; Zup. 137, 10. Ic tócwýse *quatio*, tócwýsde *quassi*, tócwýsed *quassum*, 28, 4 ; Zup. 169, 6. Ofer ðæne ðe hē fylþ hē tócwýst (*comminuet*), Lk. Skt. 20, 18. Tócwiésð, Ps. Lamb. 28, 6. Hē tócwýseþ heáfdu *conquassabit capita*, 109, 6. Gimstānas tócwýsan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 24. Ða wolde hē ān eald hūs tócwýsan *he wanted to demolish an old house*, ii. 510, 12. Ǽtslād se hālga wer . . . swā ðæt hē fornéan eal weard tócwýsed, 512, 12. Sum cild bearn under ānum yrnendum hwéole and weard tó deáðe tócwýsed, 26, 25 : 166, 20. Tócwýsed hreód *arundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 20. Ðās gymstānas synd tócwýsede for ýdelum gylpe, Homl. Th. i. 62, 6. ¶ The word seems used with a passive force in the following passage :—Feól se wāh uppan ðæs stuntan rǽdboran, þæt hē æll tócwýsde and sum ōþer cnīht samod, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 173.

tó-cwīsedness, e ; *f. Crushed condition* :—Iohannes gegaderode ðæra gymstāna bricas . . . Ðā fǽrlīce wurdon ða gymstānas swā ansunde, ðæt furðon nān tācen ðære ǽrran tócwýsednesse næs gesewen *that not even a trace of their having been crushed was visible*, Homl. Th. i. 62, 16.

tó-cyme, es ; *m. A coming* to a place, *coming, approach, arrival, advent* :—Uncer efenþeówa uncet sceolde ūt ālǽdan, and uncer hlāford ābād uncres tócymes, Homl. Ass. 206, 385. Ǽr ðære tíde his (*an attack of convulsions*) tócymes, Lchdm. i. 364. 16. Ǽr Antecristes tócyme, Wulfst. 156, 7. Foran tó ðon tócyme dómes dæges, Blickl. Homl. 35, 8. For Drihtnes cynedómes tócyme, 87, 5. Deáþ mid his dígelan tócyme, Homl. Ass. 54, 98. Gif se hīredes ealdor wiste ðæs deóðes tócyme, 54, 100. Ðone tócyme ðæs Hálgan Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 12. Folc sceal gefeón on ðone his (*John the Baptist*) tócyme, 167, 14. Se mæssepreóst, ðe se bisceop tó fundode . . . wyste his tócyme, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 471. Hū hwōsta missenlice on mon becume . . . Se hwōsta hæfþ manigfealdne tócyme, Lchdm. ii. 56, 15. ¶ (1) *the coming of Christ to the world, the first* or *second Advent* :—Drihtnes tócyme is his menniscnys. Hē com tó ūs ða ða hē genam ūre gecynd tó his Ælmihtigan Godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Swā þyþ mannes Suna tócyme, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27, 37, 39. Hwilc tācn sī ðínes tócymes, 24, 3. Ðes middangeard ðe hē mid his tócyme fram synnum gehǽlde, Homl. Ass. 47, 561. Ǽr Cristes tócyme, Blickl. Homl. 81, 27. Ða ðe Cristes tócyme wiston, 81, 10. Ða hālgan witegan witegodon ǽgðer ge ðone ǽrran tócyme on ðære ācennednysse, and eác ðone ǽftran æt dam micclum dóme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 23. (2) *the anniversary of Christ's coming, Advent* :—Deós tíd ofð midne winter is gecweden *Adventus Domini*, ðæt is Drihtnes tócyme, Homl. Th. i. 600, 4. Ðū scealt healdan ðone tócyme mid ealre ārwurdnesse, Lchdm. iii. 226, 7. [Eíter Cristes tocyme, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 11.] v. hider-tócyme.

tó-dǽl. v. tó-dál.

tó-dǽlan ; *p.* de *To divide, separate, distribute.* I. in the following glosses :—Ic tódæle *infindo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 49 : *discludo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 31. Ic tódæle *dispono*, ii. 141, 45. Tódælan *findere*, 37, 33. Tódælende *discrepantes*, 25, 60 : *dirimentes*, 28, 52 : *diremtas*, 28, 32 : 27, 48. Tódæled is *dispertitus est*, 26, 35 : 73, 26. Sient tódælede *dirimuntur*, 28, 53. Tódælede *discretas*, 28, 33. Tódældum *dilotis*, 25, 49. Tódaeldum, 106, 36. Tóscirid ł tódælad *summotum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 12. II. *to divide* a whole into parts, (1) *trans.* :—Hē tódǽleþ hyne *he shall cut him asunder* (A. V.) ; dividet eum, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 51. Ðonne tódǽlaþ hī his feoh on fīf oððe syx, Ors. I, I ; Swt. 20, 27. Ðone ānne noman (worold) ðū tódǽldest on feówer gesceafta, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 28. Hē Readne Sǽ tódǽlde *qui divisit Mare Rubrum in divisiones*, Ps. Th. 135, 13. Hié heora here on tú tódǽldon *egmine diviso in duas partes*, Ors. I, 10 ; Swt. 46, 16. Stānas bióþ earfoþe tó tódǽlenne, Bt. 34, 11 ; Fox 150, 24. Ón twā tedǽled ys intinga tó syngienne *bipertita est causa peccandi*, Scint. 140, 13. Tódældu wæteru *divisas aquas*, Past. 53 ; Swt. 413, 27. (2) *intrans.* :—Hēr tódǽlde se foresprecena here on tú, Chr. 885 ; Erl. 82, 19. ¶ figuratively, *to destroy unity, make dissension in.* v. tó-dál, VIII :—Ælc rīce on hyt sylf tódǽled byþ tóworpen. Gyf Satanas is tódǽled on hine sylfne, hū steal his rīce ? Lk. Skt. 11, 17, 18. II a. *to divide* a whole by assigning the limits of the different parts :—Iosue done eard gewann and ealne tódǽlde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 8. Philippus and Herodes tódǽldun Lysiam, and Iudēam feówrícum tódǽldun, Chr. 12 ; Erl. 6, 4. Ða wearþ ðæt rīce tódǽled on .v., 887 ; Erl. 86, 1 : 709 ; Erl. 42, 29. II b. *to divide* one number by another :—Tódǽl ða twelf þurh fīf, Anglia viii. 328, 21 : 304, 40. III. *to divide* one thing from another, *part, separate.* (a) *trans.* :—Ðonne se lichama and seó sāwul hī tódǽleþ, Guthl. 20 ; Gdwin. 84, 13. Ðonne se earma lichama and seó wērige sāwul hī tótwǽmaþ and tódǽlaþ, Wulfst. 151, 11. Ongunnon ðæt monnes māgas hycgan, ðæt hý tódǽldon unc, Exon. Th. 442, 14 ; Kl. 12. Hī ne māgon beón tógædere genemnede, ac hī ne beóþ nǽfre tódǽlede, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 28. (b) *intrans.* :—Swā tódǽleþ se lichoma and seó sāwul, Wulfst. 149, 8. Nǽfre leófe ne tódǽlaþ ne lāðe ne gemētaþ, 190, 2. IV. *to scatter, disperse* :—Drihten hig tódǽlde of ðære stówe geond ealle eorðan *the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth* (A. V.), Gen. 11, 8. Hē tódǽlde ofermōdan *dispersit superbos*, Lk. Skt. 1, 51. Tódael hié *dispertire eos*, Ps. Surt. 16, 14. Tódælan heora geðeúde geond ðās woruld wíde, Ps. Th. 54, 8. Ealle his geféran ðurh ōþre stówe tódǽlede wǽron *omnes socii per alia essent loca dispersi*, Bd. 3, 27 ; S. 558, 37 : Gen. 10, 32. Wǽron tódǽlede *dispargerentur*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 2. V. *to destroy* :—Ealle ðú his weallas wíde tódǽldest *destruxisti omnes macerias ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 33. Ne tódældun (hī) ðeóde *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Surt. 105, 34. VI. *to distribute, give away* parts of a whole. v. tó-dál, VI :—Ic tódæle (*do*, Lk. 19, 8) healfne dǽl mīnra gōda ðearfum, Homl. Th. i. 582, 2. Hē tódǽlþ his gife mannum, ii. 204, 10. Hē tódǽlþ his hereréaf *spolia ejus distribuit*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Sume ealle hyra þearfum Godes tódǽlaþ *quidam omnia sua pauperibus Dei distribuunt*, Scint. 58, 12. Tódælan werum tó wiste fæges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 303 ; An. 152. Tódælendes *distribuentis* (*dona*), Kent. Gl. 673. Hī wǽron tódælende heora weoruldgód syndrigum mannum, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 489, 19. VII. *to divide* into shares, *to share* :—Sió sunne and se mōna habbaþ tódæled butwuht him ðone dæg and ða niht swíþe emne, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 5. VIII. *to divide, distinguish, separate, make a difference between* :—Hū wundorlīce Drihten tódǽlde ðæt Egiptisce folc and ðæt Israhēlisce folc, Ex. 11, 7. Beó nū leóht on ðære heofonlan fæstnysse and tódælon dæg and níhte, Gen. 1, 14. Hit hafaþ hát baþo ǽlcere yldo and hāde durh tódǽlede stówe gescrǽpe (*per distincta loca accommodos*), Bd. 1, 1 : S. 473, 22. IX. *to be different, be distinguished* from. v. tó-dál, V :—Sacerd nāht tódǽlþ fram folce *sacerdos nihil distat a populo*, Scint. 123, 19. Swā micelum swā tódǽlan gewunaþ līf hyrdes fram hyrde *quantum distare solet uita pastoris a grege*, 120, 17. X. *to separate with the mind, discern, discriminate, distinguish.* v. tó-dál, IX :—Gif geþanc yfel fram gódum angytes mid gesceáde tódǽlþ *si mens mala a*

bonis intellectus ratione discernit, Scint. 141, 7. In gómban ðær mon ðone smæc tódæleþ *in palato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 4. Nú tódælde Petrus swutelíce ðone sodan geleáfan ðá ðá hé cwæð: 'Ðú eart dæs lifigendan Godes sunu,' Homl. Th. i. 366, 31. Dæt hig cunnon fægere tódælan hwæt byþ betwux *ab animali ad animale* and *ab inanimale ad inanimale*, Anglia viii. 313, 35. Tódæled *discretus*, Scint. 123, 1. **XI.** *to give forth, utter* (?):—Ealle ða gehát ðe ic æfre hér mid mínum welerum tódælde (cf. mín gehát dæt mine weleras ær gedældan, v. 12, where Ps. Spl. and Ps. Surt. have tódælden and the Latin is *vota quae distinxerunt labia mea*), Ps. Th. 65, 13. [*O. Sax.* te-dêlian: *O. Frs.* tō-dêla: *O. H. Ger.* zeteilen *dividere, distribuere, dispertire, separare, spargere, scindere, distare*: *Ger.* zer-theilen: cf. *Goth.* dis-dailjan.]

tō-dǽledlice, *adv. Separately, not in connection*:—Tódæledlíce *sigillatim*, Ps. Spl. 32, 15: *divise*, Ælfc. Gr. 38: Zup. 229, 9. Seó fifte declinatio gebigþ hire genitivum on *e* and *i* tódæledlíce (*the e and i are pronounced separately*), 7; Zup. 21, 14. Tódæledlícor *differentius*, i. *eminentius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 14. v. tó-dǽledlíce.

tō-dǽledness, e; *f. Division, distinction, separation*:—Tódæledness *discrimine*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 63. **I.** *a division*, (a) *one of the different kinds of parts into which a whole may be divided*:—Feówertýne tódælednyssa synd on ðam dæge . . . Oðer tódælednysse hátte *momentum*, þridde *minutum* . . . feówerteoða *mundus*, Anglia viii. 318, 35–42. (b) *one of the parts into which a whole is divided*:—Wé wyllaþ tódælan ða abecedaria on twá tódælednyssa, 333, 5. **II.** *division, separation, break of connection or of continuity*, (a) local:—Fæder and Suna and se Hálga Gást búton ælcere tódæledneasse (-ennesse, MS.), Shrn. 167, 34. (b) temporal, *intermission, interruption*:—Fram Eástron ód Pentecosten sý alleluia bútan tódælednesse (*sine intermissione*) gecweden, R. Ben. 39, 14. **III.** *a division, dividing-point, break, pause*:—*Idus* tódælednyssa dæs mónðes, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 6. *Cesuras*, dæt synd ða tódælednyssa on ðám versum synd versum . . . Ða tódælednyssa on ðám versum synd feówer, Anglia viii. 313, 38.

tō-dǽledlic; *adj. Divisible, separable*:—Swá tódælendlíc is líchama and sáwle, Wulfst. 264, 26.

tō-dǽledlice; *adv. Separably, distinctly*:—Ealle tódælendlíce singende *omnia distincte psallendo*, Anglia xiii. 371, 78. Seó fifte declinatio gebigþ hire genitivum on *e* and *i* tódælendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 21, 14 note. v. tó-dǽledlíce.

tō-dǽlness, e; *f. A division, distinct part*:—Tódælnessa ðara wætera *divisiones aquarum*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 26. In tódælnesse *in divisiones*, Ps. Surt. 135, 13.

tō-dǽl, -dæl, es; *n. Division.* **I.** *a dividing* into parts, *partition*:—Mid þrýnum tódæle *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 217. **II.** *separation*:—Tódæl *distractio*, Hpt. Gl. 500, 35. Sume naman synd *dividua*, ða getácniaþ tódæl, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 12. **III.** *a part* of a whole, *separate portion, section*:—Stæfcræft hæfþ þrítig tódæl (cf. sum dæra dæla is geháten *nota*, 291, 9). Dæt forme tódæl is *vox* stemn . . . Sume tódæl sindon *pedes*, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 289, 15–290, 13. Tódæl *divisiones*, Kent. Gl. 766. Capitulas, dæt is tódæla angin, R. Ben. 42, 1. Ðæra ægðer on þrím tódælum wunaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 31. **IV.** *a mark which divides, dividing-point*:—Tódæl *comma*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 9. *Distinctiones*, dæt sind tódæl, hú man tódælþ ða fers on rædinge. Se forma prica on ðam ferse is geháten *media distinctio*, dæt is on middan tódæl . . . *Distinctio* is tódæl, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 291, 2–7. Tódælæ *commate, incisione*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 22. Þurh fiftan fótes tódæl *per penthemimerim*, 411, 12. Tódæl *commata, incisiones, divisiones*, 411, 10. Tódæla *incisiones*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 48. **V.** *distinction, difference.* v. tó-dǽlan, **VIII**, **IX**:—Tódæl *differentia, divisio, distantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 48. Ná byþ tódæl mæþa *nulla erit distantia personarum*, Scint. 184, 1. *Differentia*, dæt is tódæl betwux twám þingum, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 20; Zup. 293, 18. Micel tódæl is betwux ðám gecyrredum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 20: 48, 35. Tódæles *differentiae, distantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 1. Tódæl *distantiam*, 438, 28. **VI.** *distribution.* v. tó-dǽlan, **VI**:—On ráþnicle tódæles (-dæles, Ps. Spl.) *in funiculo distributionis*, Blickl. Gl. Dihtung upplíces tódæles, Scint. 227, 8. On tódæle gyfa mislíce onfóþ mislíce gyfa *in divisione donorum diversi percipiunt diversa munera*, 133, 8. **VII.** *scattering, dispersing.* v. tó-dǽlan, **IV**:—On tódæle *effusione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 67. **VIII.** *dissension, want of union or peace.* v. tó-dǽlan, **II.** ¶:—For ðam ðe ic com sybbe on eorþan sendan; ne secge ic eów, ac tódæl (*separationem*), Lk. Skt. 12, 51. **IX.** *discretion.* v. tó-dǽlan, **X**:—Nédbehéfes gerádes tódæl *necessarie rationis discretio*, Anglia xiii. 375, 132. Fremfullum gesceádes tódæle, 369, 52. Mid tódæle *cum discretione*, Scint. 81, 2. v. under-tódæl.

tō-dǽllic. v. un-tódǽllic.

tō-déman; *p. de To judge between, distinguish*; dijudicare:—Tóscæt þ tódémeþ *dijudicat*, Ps. Lamb. 81, 1. Mihtig Freá call manna cynn tódæleþ and tódémeþ *the mighty Lord will divide and will distinguish in his judgement between all mankind*, Dóm. L. 20.

tō-dihtnian; *p.* ode *To dispose*:—Tódihtnodon *disposuerunt*, Blickl. Gl.

tō-dōn; *p.* -dyde. **I.** *to put asunder, divide, separate*:—Dæt wæter and seó eorðe wǽron gemengede óð ðone driddan dæg; ða tódyde hí God, Hexam. 4; Norm. 8, 15. Gif hwyle wíf twégen gebrṓðra nimþ hire tó gemæccan, ǽþerne æfter óþrum, tódṓ man hig (*separentur*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 11; Th. ii. 186, 10. Tódṓ man hig on twá *separentur illi*, 19; Th. ii. 188, 27. **II.** *to undo, open*:—Tódyde *solvit, disligat*, Germ. 402, 39. Hí tódydon heora múð ongeán mé *aperuerunt in me os suum*, Ps. Th. 21, 11. [Þat deor todede (undude, and MS.) his cháeftes, Laym. 6507. Ic uulle mine riche todon allen minen dohtren, 2945.]

tō-drǽfan; *p.* de *To drive asunder, drive in different directions, drive away, expel, dispel, scatter, disperse*:—God ða hǽdenan tódræfþ (*dispergit*), Jos. 3, 10. Seó sunne tódræfþ ða nihtlícan þeóstru, Lchdm. iii. 234, 30. Háligra manna ðe tódræfaþ ða leahtras and deófla heom fram, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 703. Hé is sóð leóht ðe tódræfde ða þeóstra ðises lífes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 7. Hí mynstra tóstæncton, and munecas tódræfdon, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 22. Dæt hé tódræfe costnunga fram úre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 156, 23. Fela wearð tódræfed Godes ðeówa, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 12. Heora heriges wæs nyccel ofslægen and eall tódræfed *cunctus eorum caesus sive dispersus exercitus*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 36. Byþ seó heord tódræfed *dispargentur oves gregis*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. Beón ða scēp tódræfede, Mk. Skt. 14, 27. [Á lutel windes puf mei al todreven hit, A. R. 254, 1. Oþ þan folck þe wes todrefed, Laym. 330.] v. tó-drífan.

tō-drǽfedness, e; *f. Dispersion, expulsion*:—Hé worhte ǽne swipe of rápum and hí ealle út áscynde. Ðeós tódræfednys getácnode ða tóweardan tóworpennysse, Homl. Th. i. 406, 8. On ðeósa tódræfednysse *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. 7, 35. Tódræfednesse *dispersiones*, Ps. Lamb. 146, 2.

tō-drǽfness, e; *f. Division, difference*:—Tódroefnise wæs him bituíen ymb ðæt *schisma erat in eis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 16.

tō-dreósan; *p.* -dreás; *pl.* -druron; *pp.* -droren *To fall to pieces, fall away, decay*:—Dæt goldgeweorc eall tódreás, swá swá weax gemylt æt fýre, Shrn. 156, 15. [He schal todreosen so lef on bouh, Misc. 94, 48. Alle þe bones beoþ todrore, 152, 182. Cf. *Goth.* dis-driusan.] Cf. tó-feallan.

tō-drífan; *p.* -dráf, *pl.* -drífon; *pp.* -drifen *To drive in different directions, drive away.* **I.** *to drive asunder, separate*:—Wit ætsomne on sæ wǽron fíf níhta fyrst, oþþæt unc flód tódráf, Beo. Th. 1095; B. 545. **II.** *to scatter, disperse*:—Se wulf tódrífþ (tódrífeð, Lind. Rush.) ða sceáp *lupus dispergit oves*, Jn. Skt. 10, 12. Wulfas tódrífaþ díne heorde, Blickl. Homl. 225, 18. Ðú hí wilde tódrífdest *dispergis illos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Hé hí wolde on ðam wéstenne wilde tódrífan *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, 105, 21. Wurde seó eorþe tódrifen mid ðam winde swá swá dust, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 8; Met. 20, 104. Licgaþ æfter lande loccas tódrifene, Andr. Kmbl. 2852; An. 1428. **III.** *to scatter, destroy*:—Hé hí on heora fácne feste tódrífeþ *in malitiis eorum disperdet illos Dominus*, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Ðú míne feóndas tódrífe *dispersos inimicos meos*, 142, 12. **IV.** *to drive away, send elsewhere*:—Ðú ús tódrife *repulisti nos*, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Fram ǽswengde *vel* tódráf *excussit, i. dejecit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 18. Dryhten ǽwearp hine ðá of ðam wuldre and wíde tódráf, Salm. Kmbl. 928; Sal. 463. Se ðe æfter rihte wille æfter spyrian swá deóplice, dæt hit tódrífan ne mæg monna ǽnig ne ámerran ǽnig eordlíc þinc *quisquis vestigat verum, cupitque nullis ille deviis falli*, Met. 22, 3. Ða tódrifenan *actos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 58. **V.** *to drive away, dispel, put an end to*:—Gáte tord ða swylas tódrífþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 1. Ða springas hyt tódrífeþ, 7. Se hálga deófulgild tódráf and gedwolan fylde, Andr. Kmbl. 3372; An. 1690. Tódrif done mist de nú hangaþ beforan úres módes eágum *disjice nebulas*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32: Met. 20, 264. Wearð se háta líg tódrifen and tódwæsced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353. [Al he todrof þes kinges here, Laym. 549. Hiss stren all shollde ben todrifenn and toskeȝȝredd, Orm. 16397. *O. Frs.* tō-drîva: *O. H. Ger.* ze-tríban *dispellere, dispergere, diverberare*.] v. tó-drǽfan.

tō-dwæscan; *p.* te *To extinguish*:—Wearð se háta líg tódrifen and tódwæsced, Cd. Th. 238, 11; Dan. 353: Exon. Th. 190, 2; Az. 67.

tō-dwīnan; *p.* -dwán *To vanish away, to burst and vanish*:—Seó eádiga fæmne hál fram him gewænte and eall stícmælum tódwán (-dwán? *but both* þwíneþ and dwíneþ *occur*, Lchdm. i. 84, 25; 82, 2) se draca út of ðan carcerne *the dragon burst all in pieces and vanished from the prison* (the Latin has: Crux crevit in ore draconis et in duas partes eum divisit. Cf. the later English version: His (*the dragon's*) bodi tobarst omidheppes. Marh. 10, 22), Homl. Ass. 175, 200. v. dwínan, for-dwínan.

tō-eácan; *adv., prep.* **I.** *adv. In addition, besides*:—Hé beád his þegnum, dæt hig lédon hira ǽlces feoh on his sacc and fórmete tóeácan (*datis supra cibariis in viam*), Gen. 42, 25. Ðú hæfst tóeácan eall dæt ic ðé ǽr tealde, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 37. Ðþre fíre ic tóðke gestríonde *alia quinque superlucratus sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 25, 20. Micel git hér tóeácan, Wulfst. 165, 21. **II.** *prep. with dat. In addition to, besides*:—Tóeácan ðæs landes sceáwunge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 35. Tóeácan hiere hwætscipe and hiere monigfealdum dugeþum, 1, 10; Swt. 46, 24. Ða breósċ tóeácan ðæm boge *pectusculum cum armo*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 25. Tóeácan ðám dómum, L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 9. Tóeácan ðon de hine God sylf innan manode, Blickl. Homl. 217, 5. Tóeácan

dæm ðe hē hiénende wæs his folc, hē wæs sinþyrstende monnes blōdes, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 130, 30. v. þēr-tōeácan; cáca.

tō-écness. v. tō-ícness.

tō-efnes, -emnes; *prep. with dat. On a level with, abreast of, alongside, beside* :—Andlang weges ōð tōemnes dære micelan dīc *the boundary runs along the road until it comes on a level with the great dike*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 251, 3. Ondlang brōces ōð hyt cymþ tōemnes dæm ealdan lǽghrycge, iii. 437, 17. *See other instances under* emn.

tō-endebyrdness, e; *f. Order, series, succession* :—Hē eallum mannum megena weorc mid wordum bodode. And tōendebyrdnesse his gesihþa dām mannum ānum hit cýþan wolde, ðam ðe hine ǽcsodon for ðam luste inbryrdnesse *omnibus opus virtutum praedicabat sermonibus. Ordinem autem visionum suarum, illis solummodo qui propter desiderium compunctionis interrogabant, exponere volebat*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 20.

tō-fær, es; *n. A going away, departure, decease* :—Tōfær his *excessum ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. v. next word, III.

tō-faran; *p.* -fōr; *pp.* -faren. I. *to go in different directions, go off separately, part* :—On sumera tōfōr se here, sum on Eást-Engle, sum on Nordhymbre, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 25. Ðā hié tōgǽdere woldon, ðā com swā ungemetlíc rēn, dæt heora nān ne mehte nānes wǽpnes gewealdan, and for dæm tōfōran, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 19. Tōfōran on feówer wegas ǽdelinga bearn *they went off in four different directions*, Cd. Th. 102, 8; Gen. 1697. Ǽr ðam ðe his Apostolas tōfarene wǽron geond ealle eorðan tō lǽranne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 4. II. *to disperse* (intrans.), *scatter* :—Swelce ðe bitresta smīc upp ástīge and ðonne wide tōfāre, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 21. Ǽr seó mengeo eft tōfaran sceolde, Cd. Th. 100, 15; Gen. 1664. Óþ his first tōfaren wæs *until his army was dispersed*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 21. Ðonne hié gind dæt lond tōfarene wǽron, hié ðonne hié flocemælum slōgan, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 12: 3, 7; Swt. 116, 29. III. *to go away, pass off, depart, become extinct.* v. tō-fær :—Sylle drincan . . . dæt ýfel tōfærþ, Lchdm. i. 118, 6. Syle drincan on wíne, eal dæt áttor tōfærþ, 122, 18. [The folk . . . shall tofare on every clyve, Anglia iii. 546, 146. *O. Sax.* te-faran *to disperse; to pass away: O. L. Ger.* te-faran *deficere: O. H. Ger.* ze-faran *dissolvi, praeterire, transire, perire, defluere.*] v. tō-fēran, -gān, -gangan.

tō-feallan; *p.* -feóll; *pp.* -feallen *To fall to pieces, fall away, collapse, fall down* :—Ðā hié æt hiora theatrum wǽron, ðā hit eall tōfeóll (*collapsa est*), Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. Ðā byfoðe seó eorðe, and stānas burstan, and stānweallas tōfeóllan, Shrn. 67, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 216, 4. Him dā lima ealle tōfeóllan *all his limbs fell off*, Shrn. 62, 3. [Scullen stanwalles biuoren him tofallen, Layam. 18867. Alls þatt temmple oferr hemm all tofelle, Orm. 16185. Þer no guod red ne ys þet uolk toualþ (*populus corruet*, Prov. 11, 14), Ayenb. 184, 11. *O. Sax.* te-fallan *to fall down* (of a house): *O. H Ger.* ze-, zer-fallan *cadere, concidere, diruere: Ger.* zer-fallen.] v. tō-dreósan; tō-fillan.

Tōfe-ceaster *Towcester* :—Mon worhte ða burg æt Tōfeceastre, Chr. 921; Erl. 107, 26. [Cf. Tōfi, Tōfa, *Scandinavian proper names.*]

tō-feng (?: *but* cf. *the expression* fón tō), es; *m. Taking, seizure* :—Se ðe ne sealde ūs on gehæfte ł tōfængce (tō fængce?) tōdum heora *qui non dedit nos in captionem dentibus eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 6.

tō-fēran; *p.* de. I. *to go in different directions, go off separately* :—Ǽr ūres Drihtnes leorningcnihtas tōfērdan, ealswā heom beboden wæs (cf. Mk. 16, 15), Wulfst. 21, 5: Homl. Th. i. 318, 3. II. *to disperse* (intrans.) :—Ðā dæt gafol gelæst wæs, ðā tōférde se here wíde swā hē ǽr gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 27. Hī geswicon dære getimbrunge, and tōférdon geond ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 22, 25: 318, 21. Hī tōférdon tō fyrlenum lande on swā manegum gereordum swā dæra manna wæs, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 12. [Ða apostoli er þon þet heo toferden, O. E. Homl. i. 93, 8. *O. H. Ger.* ze-fuoren.] v. tō-faran, -gān.

tō-ferian; *p.* ede *To carry in different directions;* differte. I. *to remove, get rid of* :—Hit dæt sār tōferep, Lchdm. i. 114, 3: 108, 8: 130, 19: 190, 8. II. *to put off* :—Swā oft gebiddende nā raþe beóþ gehýrede ūre ūs dǽda on ēagum wē tōforan settan dæt dæt sylfe dæt wē synd tōferede nā gudcunde byþ geteald rihtwīsnysse ac gyltes ūres *quotiens orantes non cito exaudimur, nostra nobis facta in oculis proponamus, ut hoc ipsum quod differimur non divinae reputetur justitiae sed culpe nostre*, Scint. 35, 10. III. *to digest;* digerere :—Dæt seó dæges þigen tōfered sý . . . and se maga gelýhť, dæt hē ðe eáð his wæccean healdan mæge *ut digesti surgant*, R. Ben. 32, 14.

tō-fesian; *p.* ede *To drive in different directions, disperse, scatter, rout* :—Gē eów tō gamene feónda āfillaþ oððe tōfesiaþ swā fela swā gē teccaþ, Wulfst. 132, 21. Gē tōfesede swíðe áfirhte oft lítel werod earhlice forbūgaþ, 133, 2.

tō-fillan; *p.* de *To cause to fall in different directions, to demolish, destroy, break to pieces* :—God heáfdas feónda gescǽneþ and hē tōfylleþ feaxes scādan ðe hēr on scyldum swǽrum eodon *Deus conquassabit capita inimicorum suorum; verticem capilli perambulantium in delictis suis*, Ps. Th. 67, 21. [*Ger.* zer-fällen.] v. tō-feallan.

tō-fleógan; *p.* -fleág, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen. I. *to fly asunder, fly to pieces* :—Hē slōh ða nǽddran, dæt heó on viiii tōfleáh *he struck the adder so that it flew into nine pieces*, Lchdm. iii. 34, 26. II. *to fly apart, to crack, have breakings out* (of a diseased body) :—Wið hreófe and wið tōflogen lic *for leprosy and for a body that has breakings out on it*, Lchdm. i. 352, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-fliogan *dissipari.*]

tō-fleón; *p.* -fleáh, *pl.* -flugon; *pp.* -flogen *To flee in different directions, be dispersed in flight, flee away* :—Gif wæter on eáran swíðe gesigen sý, genim ðysse ylcan wyrte seáw, dryfe on dæt eáre; sóna hyt tōflýð (-fliðð, MSS. H. B.) *the water will run away directly*, Lchdm. i. 188, 8. [Þa cnihtes alle weoren wide toflojen ut of þan wiðeruehte, Laym. 28668.]

tō-fleótan; *p.* -fleát; *pp.* -floten *To float in different directions, be dispersed by water, be carried away by water* :—Ða brycge ðe forneáh eall tōflotan wæs *the bridge that was almost quite carried away*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 24, 299. [Mid te fleotinde word tofleoteð þe heorte, so þ longe þer efter ne mei heo beon arihit igedered togederes, A. R. 74, 29. Forstopped ouuer þouhtes, ase ze wulled þ heo nout ne touleoten ȝeond te world, 72, 22. *O. H. Ger.* ze-fliozan *defluere, liqui, fatiscere: Ger.* zer-fliessen.]

tō-flōwan; *p.* -fleów; *pp.* -flōwen *To flow different ways, disperse in flowing, flow away* :—Ic tōflōwe *defluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 175, 14. Tōfleówan ł ūt urnan *defluxerant*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 37. I. referring to material objects, (a) *to flow in different directions, be dispersed* :—Iudas tōbærst on emtwā and his innoð tōfleów, nāteshwōn gelógod on nāure byrgene, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 26. Him (*the stream*) on innan feþ muntes mægenstān . . . hē on tū siddan tōsceáden wyrd . . . bróc biþ onwended of his rihtryne rýdum tōflōwen, Met. 5, 20. (b) *to melt away, be destroyed* :—Swā hwæt swā deós gesyhþ oþþe hrepeþ, hyt tōfléwþ swā dæt ðǽr nānwiht belifeþ būton ða bān, Lchdm. i. 242, 26. Muntas swē swē wex tōfleówun (*fluxerunt*), Ps. Surt. 96, 5. II. metaphorically, (a) of want of concentration in the mind, *to wander, be drawn hither and thither, be distracted* :—Nān wuht nis on ūs ungestǽddigre ðonne dæt mōd, for ðæm hit gewītt suā oft fram ūs suā ūs unnyite geðohtas tō cumaþ, and æfter ǽlcum ðara tōfléwþ *nil in nobis est corde fugacius, quod a nobis toties recedit, quoties per pravas cogitationes defluit*, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 13. Hié nellaþ hié gehæftan and gepyndan hiora mōd, ac hē lǽt his mōd tōflōwan on dæt ofdele giémeléste, 39; Swt. 283, 14. Gebyreþ oft dæt hié beóþ suā micle ungestǽddelícor tōflōwene on hiera mōde suā hié wēnaþ dæt hié orsorgtran beón mǽgen *quae tanto latius diffluunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant*, 38; Swt. 271, 18. (b) *to be separated, take different directions* :—Hū ungelic sprǽc eode of dissa tuégra monna mūðe. . . . ðeáh heó an tū tefleówe, ðeáh wæs sió ǽspryng sió sóde lufu, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. (c) *to spread* :—Suā willaþ ða synna weaxende tōflōwan gif hié ne beóþ gebundne mid lāreówdóme, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16. (d) *to pass away, be dissipated, scattered, rendered useless, brought to nothing* :—Dæt wē gemundan dæt ūre dǽde and ūre gepohtas nalæs on disne wind on ídelnesse tōflōwan (tōflōwenne, Bd. M. 440, 24) ac tō dōme dæs heán déman ealle geheáldene beón *ut meminerimus facta et cogitationes nostras non in ventum diffluere, sed ad examen summi judicis cuncta servari*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 27. Of dære tíde ongan se hyht and mǽgen Angelcynnes rīces tōflōwan and gewanod beón *ex quo tempore spes coepit et virtus regni Anglorum fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri*, 4, 26; S. 602, 28. (e) *to separate in confusion, become disconnected* :—Ic ongite dæt ealle gesceafta tōfleówon swā swā wæter, and nāne sibbe ne nāne endebyrdnesse ne heóldon, gif hī næfdon ǽnne God ðe him eallum stiórde, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 2.

tō-flōwedness, e; *f. A flowing, flux*; fluxus, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 1.

tō-flōwende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Affluent, confluent* :—Ðæs tōflōwendan wolan *affluentibus prosperitatibus*, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 11. Tōflōwenduum *confluentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 62.

tō-foran; *prep. with dat., gen. Before.* I. of place, *in front of, in presence of*, (a) preceding the case :—Ealle þeóda beóþ tōforan (*ante*) him gegaderade, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 32. Hē ða hlǽfas brǽc and sealde his leorningcnihtum, dæt hī tōforan him ǽsettun, Mk. Skt. 6, 41: 8, 6. Hē dæt ylce gefæstnode tōforan ðam pápan, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 19. (b) following the case :—Etaþ dæt eów tōforan ǽset ys, Lk. Skt. 10, 8. Ic næbbe hwæt ic him tōforan lecge *non habeo quod ponam ante illum*, 11, 6. II. *of time, previous to*, (a) with dat. :—Tōforan eallum dissum hig nimaþ eów *ante haec omnia inicient vobis manus suas*, Lk. Skt. 21, 12. Tōforan ðām Eástron, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 8. Tōforan ðam mónðe Auguste, 1013; Erl. 147, 15. (b) with gen. :—Hit wæs tōforan dæges, Nar. 16, 11. III. marking degree, *above, in a greater degree than* :—Synfulle tōforan eallum *prae omnibus peccatores*, Lk. Skt. 13, 2. Gē beóþ gebletsod tōforan eallum ōðrum mannum, Deut. 7, 14: Homl. Th. i. 444, 30. Assa is stunt nýten and tōforan ōðrum nýtenum ungeseáwlís, 208, 12. IV. marking position or status, *superior to* :—Dæt hē sý tōforan ōðrum mannum þurh his glencge geteald, Homl. Th. i. 328, 29. V. marking preference :—Habbaþ eów tōforan eallum ðingum ða sōðan lufe, Homl. Th. i. 606, 16: R. Ben. 55, 6. Tōforan eallum þingum wē myngiaþ, dæt . . . , 58, 7: Wulfst. 239, 17. Tōforon, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 12. VI. marking excess, *over and above,*

beside, beyond:—Tóforan đām *praeterea*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 234, 9. Tóforon đām ođđe būtan đām *praeter illa*, 47; Zup. 270, 9. Eall hit byþ oferflōwendnyss and ídel tóforan đisum (dæt tóforan đysum is) *quod supra fuerit, superfluum est*, R. Ben. 90, 5. Swā hwæt swā tóforan đām neádbehéfum belifen byþ, 138, 16. Salomon forgeaf đære ewēne swā hwæs swā heó gyrnde æt him, tóforan (*over and above*) đære cynelīcan lāce đe hē hire geaf, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 31. For fela gewissungum đe seó ān bōc hæfþ tóforan đām ōđrum *for many directions which that one book has, and the others have not*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 40. [*Piers P.* to-fore: *Ayenb.* to-vore: *O. Sax.* te-foran: *O. Frs.* tó-fora.] v. foran.

tó-forlǽten; *ptcpl. Dismissed*:—Tóforlæten [is] *dimittitur*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 52. v. *next word*, and tó-lætan.

tó-forlǽtennesse, *e*; *f. Intermission*:—Būtan tóforlætennesse *sine intermissione*, R. Ben. Interl. 45, 11: Homl. Th. i. 596, 15: ii. 382, 1.

toft. A word apparently of Scandinavian origin, *Icel.* topt, tuft *a piece of ground, messuage, homestead; a place marked out for a house or building*; in the special later Icelandic sense *a square piece of ground with walls but without roof: Dan.* toft *an enclosed home-field*. It does not occur often in the earliest English, but it is found as the second part of many place-names in districts which were affected by the Danes. v. Taylor's Names and Places. In the Prompt. Parv. *toft* renders *campus*; in Piers Plowman it means an elevated piece of ground: I seigh a toure on a *toft*, Prol. 14; while later, according to Kennett, it is 'a field where a house or building once stood.' In the following passages it may mean *the enclosed ground in which the house stood*:—Healf dæt land æt Sūdhām, innur and ūttur, on tofte and on crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 317, 7. Nǽfre myntan ne plōt ne plōh, ne turf ne toft, L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 7; Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. [Ic an] intō đe tūnkirke on Mardingford .v. acres and āne toft and .ii. acres mēdwe . . . And mīne landsceðlen here toftes tō ōwen aihte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 282, 26–29. Alle mīne men frē, and ilk habbe his toft and his metecū and his metecorn. And ic an þe prēstes toft intō þe kirke frē . . . And ic an Lēfquēne fīftēne acres and ān toft . . . And Alfwold habbe, mid tōn þe hē hēr hauede, xvi. acres mid tofte mid alle, Chart. Th. 580, 6–27. v. Grmm. R. A. 539.

tog, es; *n. Strife, contention*:—Đa frīdgeorne, đa đe heá būta ēg-hwoelcum flīta and toge behaldan, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 9 note. [Cf. (?) *O. Frs.* toga *to treat with violence, pull about.*]

-tog. v. lang-tog (-toh), sceaft-tog.

toga *a leader* (only in compounds). [*O. Sax.* togo: *O. Frs.* toga: *O. H. Ger.* zogo: *Icel.* togi.] v. breóst-, folc-, here-toga.

tó-gædere, -gædre, -gadore; *adv. Together*. **I.** marking union, association, joining, mingling, etc.:—Eall đū nemdest tōgædere and hēte woruld, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 128, 27: Met. 20, 56, 62. Gif đū wið fȳre foldan and lagustreám ne mengdest tōgædere, 20, 112. Đā com God-wine eorl and Swegen eorl and Harold eorl tōgædere, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 19: Ps. Th. 94, 1: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 430. Đa stānas feóllon tōgædere, and wearþ geworht tō ānum wealle swā, 27, 88. Đa ȳslan eft ongunnaþ lūcan tōgædere, geclungne tō cleowenne, Exon. Th. 213, 17; Ph. 225. Hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman, 363, 30; Wal. 61. In Danai dære iē Asia and Europe hiera landgemircu tōgædre licgaþ, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 8, 11. Heofon and eorđe hreósaþ tōgadore, Andr. Kmbl. 2875; An. 1440. **II.** marking hostile meeting:—Đā hī tōgædere gān sceoldon đā onstealdan đa heretogan ǽrest đone fleám *when the battle should have been joined, the leaders were the first to fly*, Chr. 993; Erl. 132, 15: 998; Erl. 134, 18: Beo. Th. 5253; B. 2630. Đā hī tōgædere cōmon, đā wolde se ealdor-man beswīcon đone æþeling, and hī tōhwurfon būton gefeohte, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 14: Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 14. Hī đǽr fæste tōgædere fēngon *they attacked one another fiercely*, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 25: 1001; Erl. 137, 12. Hī fēngon tōgædere fæstlice mid wǽpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 631. Hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bēron *when they should cross weapons*, Byrht. Th. 133, 48; By. 67. Đā hī ǽrost tōgedlore gerǽsdon đā man ofslōh đes Cāseres gerēfan *at the first encounter Caesar's lieutenant was slain*, Chr. pref.; Erl. 5, 7. **III.** marking continuity:—Feówertig daga and feówertig nihta tōgædere, Gen. 7, 4: Homl. Th. i. 22, 3. Fæste .ii. dagas tōgædere, gif him mægen gelǽste, Lchdm. ii. 218, 2: 232, 19. [*O. Frs.* tō-gadera (-e).]

tōgædere-weard; *adv. In directions that will bring* (*people*) *together, will lead to meeting*:—Đa hwīle đe hié tōgædereweard fundedon *while they were proceeding to meet one another*; Ptolemaeus occurrere bello Perdiccae parat, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 5. Đā hié tōgædereweard fōron đā flugon Pēne swā hié eft selfe sǽdon . . . ǽr hié tōgædere geneálǽcten *when the armies were marching to meet one another, the Carthaginians fled, as they afterwards themselves said, before they were near meeting*; Ap. Claudius tam celeriter Poenos superavit, ut ipse rex ante se victum quam congressum fuisse prodideriit, 4, 6; Swt. 170, 22: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Hē (=hié) hiera sundorspræce đe hié betux đǽm folcum tōgædereweard gespræcan tō unsibbe brohton and hié tō gefeohte geredon *their conference, which they* (*Scipio and Hannibal*) *held after going to meet one another between the armies, they brought to a hostile conclusion and prepared themselves for battle*, 4, 10; Swt. 202, 12.

tō-gægnes. v. tō-gegnes.

tō-gǽlan; *p.* de *To profane, violate*:—Mīne rihtwīsnessa gif hig besmītaþ ł tōgǽlaþ *si justitias meas profanaverint*, Ps. Lamb. 88, 32.

tō-gēnan; *p.* de *To utter, pronounce*:—Hig spelliaþ ł hig tōgēnaþ and spræcaþ unrihtwīsnesse *effabuntur et loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Cf. gānian.

tō-gān; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gān. **I.** of living things, *to go in two different directions, to part, separate*:—Gif wīf and wer ǽne tōgāþ, Homl. Th. ii. 324, 2. Apollonius and Hellanicus tōeodon mid đisum wordum, Ap. Th. 8, 23. Mycel wæl feóll on ǽgđre healfe, and đa heras him sylfe tōeodan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 20. Æfter đon đe wit nū tō-cyrraþ and tōgāne beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20 Ms. B. **II.** of material things, *to be sundered, to part*:—Ic tōgā *dehisco*, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 23. Hē slōh mid ānre gyrde on đa sǽ, and heó tōeode on twā, Wulfst. 293, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 194, 19. Seó eá on emtwā tōeode, 212, 22. Đā tōeodon đa stānas, and geopenode dæt get, H. R. 103. 22. **III.** *to go in many different directions, to disperse, go away*:—Đa wæteru tōeodon and wanedon *aquae ibant et decrescebant*, Gen. 8, 5. [Þe wlence togađ, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 25. Þe rede see toeode, 141, 6. He smat Frolle uppen þæne hælm þat he atwa helden (to3eode, 2nd MS.), Laym. 23980. *O. H. Ger.* ze-gān: *Ger.* zergehen.] v. tō-gangan, -gengan, -faran.

tō-gang, es; *m. Access, approach*:—His tōgang (-gan, MS.) bið ǽarle strang, Lchdm. i. 364, 10. Sȳ getȳþod gebrōþrum tōgang fȳres *concedatur fratribus accessus ignis*, Anglia xiii. 367, 457. Nānne hæfþ tōgang heortan onbryrdnyss *nullum habebit accessum cordis compunctio*, Scint. 173, 5.

tō-gangan; *p.* -gēng; *pp.* -gangen. **I.** *to go in different directions, to part*:—Æfter đon đe wit nū betweoh unc tōgongenne (tōgangne, Bd. M. 372, 3) beóþ *postquam ab invicem digressi fuerimus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 20. Đā hié betwih him tōgangen (-gangende, Bd. M. 372, 20) wǽron *digredientes ab invicem*, S. 607, 36. **II.** *to go away, pass away*:—Ne tōgongeþ gumena hwylcum eáþe dæt ic dǽr ymb sprice *what I speak of does not easily pass away from any man* (it is a bow that speaks, and the reference is to a wound from a poisoned arrow), Exon. Th. 405, 30; Rä. 24, 10. v. tō-gān, -gengan, -faran.

tō-geagn; *prep. adv. Towards, in the direction of* an object:—Tō-geaegn iornaþ iúh monn *occurrit vobis homo*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 13. [Wes heom to3æn (æ3ein, 2nd MS.) þe kaissere, Laym. 9792. *Du.* te-gen: *Ger.* zu-gegen.] v. next word.

tō-geagnes, -gegnes, -geánes, -gēnes. **I.** *prep.* (1) with dat. before or after it. (a) where there is motion towards the object governed by the word; (*a*) without idea of hostility, *towards, so as to meet*:—Sittas (*the translater has read* sed ite as sedite, *and taken it as* sedete) cucoeðað đegnum his dætte tōgeaegnes (-gægnes, Rush.) færes iúh *remain and tell his disciples that he will come to meet you*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 7. Foerdon tōgægnes him *processerunt obviam ei*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 13. Mann cumende heom tōgēnes (tōgeegnas him, Lind.) *hominem venientem obviam sibi*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 32. Eode seó ceasterwaru tōgeánes (-gægnas, Lind.) đam Hælende, 8, 34. 'Ne cōme gē nō tōgēnes (-geánes, Cott. MSS.) mīnum folce dæt gē meahton standan on mīnum gefeohte for Israhēla folce.' . . . Dæt is đonne dæt hē fare tōgeánes Israhēla folce him mid tō gefeohtanne, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 17, 21. Đā eode se cining him tōgeánes *egressus est rex in occursum ejus*, Gen. 14, 17. Symeon eode tōgeánes đam cilde . . . Symeon eode hire tōgeánes, Homl. Th. i. 136, 14, 34. Faraþ him tōgēnys (-geánes, MS. A.) *exite obviam ei*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 6. Dǽr him tōgēnes manige cōmon, Andr. Kmbl. 1313; An. 657. Bæer man him tōgeánes ānre wydewan líc, Homl. Th. i. 60, 12: Blickl. Homl. 67, 7, 10. (*β*) with idea of hostility, *against, to meet*:—Hī férdon tōgeánes đām hǽđen-um *they marched to meet the heathens*, Homl. Th. i. 504, 27. Đā fyrdode hē him tōgeánes, and wið him feaht, Chr. 835; Erl. 65, 24. Him dǽr com tōgeánes Byrhtnoð ealdorman mid his fyrde, and him wið geteaht, 993; Erl. 132, 5. Đa scipu fōran tōgēnes him, 911; Erl. 100, 21. (b) where there is motion of the object governed by the word; (*a*) without idea of opposition, *in the way of, to meet the approach of, in readiness for, against the coming of*:—Bið hit eft him tōgeánes gehealden *it shall be preserved against his coming*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 14. Dæt folc, dæt dǽr beforan férde, streówodan heora hrægl him tōgeánes, 71, 8. Gesecōp dæt hē ǽrest tō dære sinopstówe cymeþ and gesiteþ, and gif hē ǽrisep tōgeánes eów đonne gē cumen (*si vobis adpropinquantibus adsurrexerit*), Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 52, 13. Gāstum tōgeánes, Cd. Th. 146, 30; Gen. 2430. Gewīt đū āwyrgda in dæt wītescræf, đē is susi weotod gearo tōgegnes, 308, 15; Sat. 693. Gearwian ūs tōgēnes grēne strǽte, 282, 15; Sat. 287. Tōgeánes, Exon. Th. 450, 21; Dōm. 91. Dǽr bið oft open eádgum tōgeánes heofonríces duru, 198, 17; Ph. 11. (*β*) with the idea of opposition, *against, for the purpose of resisting*:—Hēr com Óláf cyng intō Norwegum, and dæt folc gegaderode him tōgeánes and him wið gefuhton, Chr. 1030; Erl. 163, 17. Hé forlēt his gingran tōgeánes dære ceáste *he left his lieutenant to oppose the tumult*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 212. Hæfde hē Grendle tōgeánes seleweard āseted, Beo. Th. 1336; B. 666. (c) marking the object towards or against which an action is directed:—

Đā clypode se eádiga Godes ðeów him tōgeánes *the blessed servant of God cried out addressing him*, Homl. Th. ii. 168, 17. Hī biton heora tēð him tōgeánes *they gnashed on him with their teeth* (Acts 7, 54), i. 46, 28. Hnigon mid heáfdum heofoncyninge tōgeánes, Cd. Th. 16, 3; Gen. 238. Dæt hē gewyrce deórum dǽdum deófle tōgeánes, Exon. Th. 310, 18; Seef. 76. Ne underfēhþ hē nā gerýnu for him syfum ac gecýdnysse tōgeánes him sylfum, Homl. Th. ii. 276, 35. Hī cwǽdon gefeoht tōgeánes ðære burhware *they declared war against the citizens*, i. 504, 13. (d) marking time, *on the approach of, towards*:—Tōgeánes Éastron com dæs páþan sande *the pope's legate came towards Easter*, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 27. (e) marking comparison or contrast:—Hū mæg manna eádmōdnys beón mycel gepúht tōgeánes his eádmōdnysse ðe ælmihtig God is, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 288. (2) with acc.; instances of this government are rare, and the two following are doubtful:—Tōgeánes his fýnd (feónd, MSS. C. U. W.: feónde, MS. D.) hē gǽþ *adversum inimicum pergit*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 6. Đā geopenode seó sǽ tōgeánes Moysen *(the declension of the word in the translation of Exodous is dat.* Moise; *acc.* Moise, Ex. 8, 8. Moises, 8, 25: 4, 27: 16, 2, etc.), Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 26. **II.** *adv.* (1) *again, in return*:—Ic him ǒderne (gār) eft wille sændan, fleógende flāne forane tōgeánes, Lchdm. iii. 52, 25. Đā hēt se wíðersaca onfōn ðæra hlāfa, and āgīfan ðam biscope tōgeánes gærs . . . Basilius underfēng ðæt gærs ðus cweðende: 'Wē budon ðē ðæs ðe wē sylfe brūcaþ, and ðū ūs sealdest tō edleáne (cf. ðū sealdest ūs tōgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 220) ungesceádwísra nýtena andlyfene' *then bade the apostate to take the loaves, and to give the bishop grass in return . . . Basilius took the grass saying*: '*We offered thee what we ourselves use, and thou hast given us as requital (thou hast given us in return) the sustenance of irrational beasts*,' Homl. Th. i. 450, 2–8: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 215. Cūðberhtus him tōgeánes cwæð *Cuthbert said to them in reply*, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34. Hió him answare ænige ne meahton āgifan tōgénes, Elen. Kmbl. 333; El. 167. Him tōgénes đā gleáwestan mældon *in reply the wisest said to him*, 1069; El. 536. (2) marking position or direction:—Heó grāp tōgeánes *she made a clutch at him*, Beo. Th. 3006; B. 1501. Hē ārās tōgénes, Andr. Kmbl. 2021; An. 1013. [*Laym.* tō-ȝeines, -ȝænes: *Orm.* to-ȝænes: *Ayenb.* to-yens: *O. Sax.* te-gegnes.] v. þēr-tōgeánes.

tō-gecorenness, e; *f. Adoption*:—Tōgicorenisse gāst *adoptionis spiritum*, Rtl. 29, 28.

tō-gegnes. v. tō-geagnes.

tō-gehlytto *fellowship*:—Tōgihlytto *consortio*, Rtl. 109, 31.

tō-geīcendlīce; *adj. Adjective*:—Đa ōðre naman synd *adjectiva*, dæt synd tōgeīcendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 4: 9, 18; Zup. 44, 4.

tō-geīht; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Added*:—*Interpolares* vel *additi*, dæt synd đa tōgeīhte dagas, Anglia viii. 306, 44. v. next word.

tō-geīhtness, e; *f. An addition, increase*:—*Adjectiones*, dæt synt tōgeīhtnyssa, Anglia viii. 302, 32.

tō-gēnes, togenness. v. tō-geagnes, for-togennes.

tō-gengan; *p.* de *To go different ways, to separate*:—Hié tōgengdon on ðone grēnan weald, sǽton on sundran, Cd. Th. 52, 9; Gen. 841. v. tō-gān, -gangan.

tō-geótan; *p.* -geát, *pl.* -guton; *pp.* -goten. **I.** *to diffuse, spread*:—Tōgiót *diffundet* (*veneno*), Kent. Gl. 914. Đonne wē swíðe wíde út tōgeótaþ đa lāre *quando exterius late praedicationem fundimus*, Past. 48; Swt. 375, 10. Ǽr đon sió yfele wǽte, se ðe on wintra gesomnad bíþ, hié tōgeóte geond ōþera lima, Lchdm. ii. 228, 9. Tōgoten is geofu in weolerum đinum *diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis*, Ps. Surt. 44, 3. Mid đa Cristes cyricean, seó geond ealne middangeard tōgoten is, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 26. **II.** *to pour away, to exhaust*:—Ádrugod and tōgoten *dried up and exhausted* (said of an ointment), Lchdm. ii. 28, 7. v. tō-gotenness.

tō-gesceádan *to separate things from one another*; metaph. *to expound, interpret*:—Wæs ingunnen from Moyse and allum witgum tōgisceóde him in allum gewriotum đa ðe of him wērun *incipiens a Mose et omnibus prophetis interpraetabatur illis in omnibus scripturis quae de ipso erant*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 24, 27. v. tō-sceádan.

tō-geþéod[d]; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Adjacent, contiguous, connected, adjoined*:—Dæt éalond tōsceádeþ Wantsumo streám fram đam tōgeþeóddan lande *insula, quam a continenti terra secernit fluvius Vantsumu*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 20.

tō-geþéodende *adhering*:—Tōgeþeóden(d)ne *adhaerentem*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 29.

togettan; *p.* te (*used impersonally*):—Togetteþ betweox sculdrum *there are spasms between the shoulders*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 22.

tō-gewegen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Applied*:—Dæt se bisceop dæt tōgewegnene fýr ðære cynelican burghe onweg gewende *ut episcopus admotum ab hostibus urbi regiae ignem amoverit*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 12.

togian; *p.* ode *To tug, drag, pull*:—Đa Godes wíderwinnan đa fǽmnan genámon, ūt of ðære byrig ungerǽdelīce hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 308. [Cf. toggen *to toy*, A. R. 424, 27: Marh. 14, 6. Toggyñ *idem quod* strogelyn, toggyñ or drawyñ *tractulo*, toggynge, drawynge *attractulus*, Prompt. Parv. 495. *O. Frs.* toga *to pull about, treat roughly*: *O. H. Ger.* zocchōn *rapere*; zucchen *rapere*: *Icel.* toga *to draw, pull.*] v. for-togian; togung.

tōgian. v. tōgan.

tō-ginan; *p.* -gān; *pp.* -ginen *To yawn, gape, open* as the mouth does:—Eorðe tōgaan and eall forswealh Dathanes weorod *aperta est terra, et deglutivit Dathan*, Ps. Th. 105, 15. Se stān tōgān, streám ūt āweól, Andr. Kmbl. 3044; An. 1525. Bíþ dæt heáfod tōhliden, handa tōlidode, geaglas tōginene, Soul Kmbl. 215; Seel. 110.

tō-glidan; *p.* -glād; *pp.* -gliden *To glide in different directions, glide away.* **I.** of a fluid:—Synt geárdagas forð gewitene, líſwynne geliden, swā lagu tōglidaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2530; El. 1269. **II.** of smoke, cloud, or the like, *to be dissipated, dispersed, dispelled, to disappear, vanish, pass away*:—Đā gedwinon his dryċræftas, swā swā rēc ðonne hē tōglideþ, oððe weax ðonne hit for fýre gemelteþ, Shrn. 135, 3. Hit bíþ gelíc rēna scūrum, ðonne hī of heofonum swýfðost dreósaþ and eft rade eall tōglidaþ, Wulfst. 149, 7: 264, 2. Dæt wolcn tōglād, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 11: Chr. 979; Erl. 128, 7. Nihthelm tōglād, lungre leórde, Andr. Kmbl. 246; An. 123: Elen. Kmbl. 156; El. 78. **II** a. metaph. of pain, care, or the like:—Sele drincan, sōna ðæt sār tōglīt, Lchdm. ii. 356, 21. Đenden him hyra torn tōglīde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. Hyge weard mongum blissad, sāwlum sorge tōglidene, 71, 31; Cri. 1164. **III.** *to fall to pieces, collapse*:—Grundweal gearone, se tōglidan ne þearf, ðeáh hit wecge wind, Met. 7, 34. **IV.** *to slip away*:—Đeáh ðe ðās cāseras him hāton gewyrcean heora byrgene of marmanstāne and ūtan emfrætewian mid reádum golde, ðeáhhwæðere se deáð hit eal tōdǽlþ; ðonne bíþ dæt gold tōsceacen, and ða gymmas tōglidene (*the gems have slipped from their settings*), Wulfst. 148, 18–24: 263, 8. Gūðhelm tōglād, gomela Scylfing hreás *the war-helm slipped off, the aged Scylfing fell*, Beo. Th. 4967; B. 2487. [Þeo luue þat ne may her abyde . . . hit schal toglide, Misc. 94, 43. *O. Sax.* te-glidan *to pass away, come to nought.*]

tō-gotenness, e; *f. Diffusion, spreading, effusion*:—Wyþ ǽwyrdlan dæs lichoman ðe cymeþ of tōgotennysse dæs geallan, Lchdm. i. 262, 11: 270, 5. v. tō-geótan.

togung, e; *f. Spasm*:—Wið sīna togunge, Lchdm. i. 136, 9, 19. v. togian.

tōh; *adj. Tough, tenacious, holding fast together*; lentus:—Tōh, tōch, thōch *lenta*, Txts. 73, 1198. Tōh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 64. Dæm tōn *lento*, 62. Ðæm tōn *ab lentis*, 3, 48. **I.** *tough, pliant*:—Tōh (tōch, thōh) gerd *lentum vimen*, Txts. 75, 1207: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 74. **II.** *tough, sticky, glutinous, clammy*:—Nim hwetstān brādne and gnīd đa buteran on dæm hwetstāne mid copore dæt heó beó wel tōh. Lchdm. iii. 16, 22. [Makeþ ȝoure speres toȝe and strang, Laym. 5865. Mid toȝen his mæine, 9319. Thei hadden towȝ cley for syment, Wick. Gen. 11, 3. Towhhe, not tender *tenax*, Prompt. Parv. 498. *Du.* taai *pliant, tough, clammy, sticky*: *O. H. Ger.* zāhi *tenax*: *Ger.* zähe.] v. tōan, tēan, tōhlīce.

tō-haccian; *p.* ode *To hack to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Sume hig wǽron on feówer dǽlas tōhaccode, ealt swā hig dæs Hælendes tunecan on feówer tōdǽldon, Homl. Ass. 186, 166. [To smale peces ich hym wolde tohakke, R. Glouc. 141, 14. *O. Frs.* tō-hakkia: *M. H. Ger. Ger.* zerhacken.]

tō-heald; *adj. Inclined*:—Tōhald *adclinis* vel *incumbens*, Txts. 37, 74. Tōheald *adclinis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 74: ii. 4, 41. Þeáh wuhta geīwlic wrigaþ tōheald, swíðe onhelded, wið ðæs gecyndes ðe him cyning engla æt frymðe getíode, Met. 13, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zuo-hald *futurus, venturus.*]

tō-heáwan; *p.* -heów; *pp.* -heáwen *To hew to pieces, cut to pieces*:—Se cāsere cwæð þæt Basilla sceolde gebūgan tō ðam cnihte, oþþe hī man tōheówe mid swurde on twā, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 360. Man sceolde đa scipu tōheáwan, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Wē synd ealle belēwde tō ūre liffeáste, dæt wē beón tōheáwene mid heardum swurdum, Homl. Ass. 99, 255. [Turnus feol mid mechen toheawen, Laym. 178. The helmes thei tohewen and toschrede, Chauc. Kn. T. 1751. To zenne ne ssel he wende ayen, þaȝ me ssolde hine al tohewe, Ayenb. 178, 7. *O. Frs.* tō-hawa: *M. H. Ger.* zer-houwen: *Ger.* zer-hauen.]

tō-higung, e; *f.* The word glosses *affectus*, Rtl. 18, 32: 31, 40: 7, 27: *effectus*, 35, 37: 63, 20. v. higian.

tohl. v. tōl.

tō-hladan; *p.* -hlōd; *pp.* -hladen *To disband, disperse*:—Ne meahte hié (*the builders of the tower of Babel*) gewurđan weall forð timbran, ac hié earmlīce heápum tōhlōdon hleóđrum gedǽlde *they could not combine to carry on the building of the wall, but, divided in speech, they miserably dispersed in troops*, Cd. Th. 101, 36; Gen. 1693. Cf. 235, 6; Dan. 302.

tō-hlecan (?); *p.* -hlæc; *pl.* -hlǽcon; *pp.* -hlocen *To disjoin, pull to pieces*:—Tōhlocene (tōlocene? v. tō-lūcan; *but see also* hlec, hlecan. *In the glosses among which the word occurs initial* h *before a consonant does not seem to be inserted elsewhere, though it is twice omitted, in* lecum *rimosae*, 400, 69, wisligendre *sibilantis*, 394, 278) *diudsa*, Germ. 398, 112.

tō-hleótan; *p.* -hleát, *pl.* -hluton; *pp.* -hloten *To divide into lots, to divide into parts for which lots are to be cast*:—Hý gedǽldan him mīn

hrægl and ðæt tóhlutan *diviserunt sibi vestimenta mea et super vestem meam miserunt sortem*, Ps. Th. 21, 16. Hié (*the apostles*) dysne middangeard on twelf tánum tóhluton, and ǽghwylc ánra heora in ðæm dǽle ðe hé mid tán geeode manige þeóde úrum Drihtne gestreónde, Blickl. Homl. 121, 8.

tóh-líc; *adj. Tough, tenacious.* **v.** next word.

tóhlíce; *adv. Toughly, tenaciously*:—Tóhlíce, thólícae, tóchtlícae *uscide, viscide* (viscide *fortiter*, Migne), Txts. 107, 2170. Tólíce *huscide*, 69, 1033.

tó-hlídan; *p.* -hlád, *pl.* -hlidon; *pp.* -hliden *To yawn, gape, open, crack* (intrans.), *split* (intrans.) *asunder*:—Tóhlád seó eorþe *terra dissiluit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 26. Tóhlád seó eorþe and wæs bymende fýr up of ðære eorþan *flamma scisso terrae hiatu eructata*, 4, 2; Swt. 160, 24: Lchdm. iii. 428, 3. Se beorg tóhlád eorðscræf egeslíc *the hill yawned, an awful cave it grew*, Andr. Kmbl. 3173; An. 1589. Heofonas tóhlidon, Blickl. Homl. 105, 13. Tóhlídan *dehiscere*, Germ. 400, 482. Bið ðæt heáfod tóhliden *the head shall be cloven*, Soul Kmbl. 213; Seel. 109. Hié gesáwon swelce se hefon wǽre tóhliden *coelum scindi velut magno hiatu visum*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 26. Wæs ðæt beorhte bold tóbrocen . . . heorras tóhlidene *the hinges shewed gaping cracks*, Beo. Th. 2002; B. 999. Gimmas tóhlidene, Wulfst. 263, 8 note.

toh-líne, an; *f. A tow-line*:—Tohlíne *remulcum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 64: *remulcus*, 57, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* tog *a rope, line*: *Scott.* tow *a rope of any kind.*]

tó-hlocen. v. tó-hlecan.

tó-hlystend, es; *m. A listener*:—On ðara tóhlystendra heortan . . . Hē gedēþ ða spræce unnytte ðǽm tóhlystendum, Past. 15; Swt. 96, 8, 18.

tó-hnescian; *p.* ode *To soften away*:—Donne fíndest ðú ðæt hearde tóhnesced, Lchdm. ii. 250, 21.

tó-hopa, an; *m. Hope, expectation*:—Éádig bið se wer ðe his tóhopa bið tó swylcum Drihtne *beatus vir cujus est nomen Domini spes ejus*, Ps. Th. 39, 4. Hwæt is mín tóhopa *quae est expectatio mea?* 38, 9. On ðé ys eall úre hǽl and úre tóhopa *Domini est salus*. 3, 7. Wā eów welegum ðe eówer lufu eall and eówer tóhopa is on eówrum worldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 180, 24. Sió lufu and se geleáfa and se tóhopa *fides spes et caritas*, 21; Swt. 167, 19, 25: Shrn. 179, 1: Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Se tóhopa ðære wræce, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23: Met. 25, 50. Ðú mē gesettest on tóhopan (*in spe*), Ps. Th. 4, 9: 15, 9. Ymbe done tóhopan ðe gē habbaþ on eów *de ea, quae in vobis est, spe*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 9. Ealne his tóhopan sette hē on God, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 17. [Nimeþ tohope to helme *sumentes galeam spei*, O. E. Homl. i. 155, 8. *O. L. Ger.* tó-hopa.] **v.** tó-hyht.

tó-hopian. v. hopian (tó).

tó-hopung, e; *f. Hope, expectation*:—Wæs eall heora myne fæst on tóhopunge ðæs ecean Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 155. v. tó-hopa.

tó-hreósan; *p.* -hreás; *pl.* -hruron; *pp.* -hroren *To fall to pieces.* **I.** of buildings, *to go to ruin*:—Monige óþre ceastre tóhrorene wǽron *multis civitatibus conlapsis*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Mynstru tórorene *coenobia diruta*, Anglia xiii. 366, 12. **II.** of flesh, *to decay, rot away*:—Beóþ ða líchaman tóhrorene (cf. gebrosnode, 148, 24) and tó duste gewordene, Wulfst. 263, 9. Beóþ fingras tóhrorene, Soul Kmbl. 219; Seel. 112. [Portchestre, al heo gunnen toreosen (todrese, *and* MS.), mid fure and mid fehte foruaren, Laym. 9245. Þus Portchestre toræs (toreos, *and* MS.), & nauere seodden heo ne aras, 9426.]

tó-hrēran; *p.* de *To shake to pieces, to destroy*:—Tóhrērde *diruit*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 75. Se grundweall ðara munta wæs tóhrēred *fundamenta montium conturbata sunt*, Ps. Th. 17, 7. Tóhrērede *diruta, destructa*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 50.

tó-hrician; *p.* ode *To divide, separate, cut up*:—Tóhricod *secta*, Germ. 398, 183: *dissipatum*, 399, 303. Tóhricedum *resectis*, 398, 100. Cf. Hrycigende *resulcans*, 398, 144.

tohte, an; *f. A military expedition, war, battle*:—Nǽron ða twégen tohtan sǽne, lindgeláces, land Persēa sóhton síðfrome Simon and Thaddeus, Apstls. Kmbl. 150; Ap. 75. Gē dóm ágon, tír æt tohtan, Judth. Thw. 24, 19; Jud. 197. Ðæt wíf ðín heáfod tredeþ mid fótum sínum ðú scealt fiersna sǽtan tohtan *the woman shall trend thy head with her feet, thou shalt lie in wait to attack her heels*, Cd. Th. 56, 18; Gen. 914. Æt sæcce oferswíðan feónda gehwylcne, ðonne fyrðhwate on twā healfe tohtan sēcaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2358; El. 1180. [Cf. *O. Frs.* tocht-man *a leader*: *Ger.* zug *a march*: *Dan.* tog *expedition, march*; togt *a cruise, expedition.*] **v.** ge-toht, tyht, **II,** toga, teón, **IV**; *and* cf. fird.

tó-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf, *pl.* -hwurfon; *pp.* -hworfen *To go in different directions, to part, separate.* **I.** of two persons or parties:—Ða cyningas cómon tógædere and heora freóndscipe gefæstnodon . . . And hī tóhwurfon ðā mid dísum sehte, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 5: 1091; Erl. 228, 8: 1093; Erl. 228, 39. **II.** of many persons, *to disperse*:—Eal seó fyrding tóhwearf, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 24. Ecgbryht lǽdde fierd wiþ Norþanhymbre, and hié him eáþmēdo budon, and hié on ðam tóhwurfon, 827; Erl. 64, 9. Siendon wē tówrecene geond widne grund, heáþum tóhworfene (-hworfne, Exon. Th. 186, 19; Az. 22) *we are scattered in exile through the wide world, dispersed in bands*, Cd. Th. 235, 6; Dan. 302. Cf. tó-cirran.

tó-hyht, es; *m. Hope, confidence, trust, glad expectation*:—Witena frófur and eorla gehwam eáduys and tóhyht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 10; Rún. 4. Dæg byþ myrgð and tóhiht eádgum and earmum, 344, 12; Rún. 24. Cf. tó-hopa.

tóian. v. tóan.

tó-icness, e; *f. Increase*:—Mid ðý ða seó gesetenes ðæs heofonlícan lífes dæghwamlice tóēcnesse nom *cum vitae coelestis institutio quotidianum sumeret augmentum*, Bd. 3, 22; M. 226, 31. v. tó-ætícness.

tó-irnan; *p.* -arn, *pl.* -urnon; *pp.* -urnen *To run in different directions, run about*:—Þýstru ðú gesettest on þearle niht on ðære ealle wildeór wíde tóeornaþ *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox; in ipsa pertransibunt omnes bestiae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 103, 19. v. tó-rinnan.

tó-irnende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Running together*:—Ða se Hǽlend geseah ða tóyrnendan menegu *cum videret Jesus concurrentem turbam*, Mk. Skt. 9, 25.

tól, es; *n.* **I.** *that by which one makes things* (cf. *Goth.* taujan *to make, do*), *a tool, implement, instrument*, (a) literal:—Tól *ferramentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 60. Tool *instrumentum*, 21, 37. Tohl, ii. 49, 22. Mid tóle *instrumento, materia*, Hpt. Gl. 443, 47. Ðý læs hié mid ðý tóle (*a surgeon's knife*) ðæt hāle līc gewierden, ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhāle āweg āceorfan, Past. 48; Swt. 365, 11. Gif ðū ðīn tól (*cultrum*) āheist ofer hyt *if thou lift up thy tool upon it* (A. V.), Ex. 20, 25. Hwílon befeóll ān síde of ðam snǽde intō ānum deópan seáðe. Benedictus wolde gefrēfrian ðone wyrhtan ðe ðæt tól āmyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 162, 12. Wíglíce tól *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Eówer sūteres tól *uestri sutoris instrumenta*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 105, 15. Mid lācneindlícum tólum *instrumentis medicinalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 2. Ðā cómon da cempan (*the soldiers at the crucifixion*) mid cwylmbǽrum tólum, and ðæra seaxena sceancan tóbrǽcon, Homl. Th. ii. 260, 7. Be mynstres tólum *de ferramentis monasterii*, R. Ben. 56, 2, 3. Sylle man ðam gebūre tól tō his weorce and andlāman tō his hūse, L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 26. Da nýdþearfe . . . ðæt is mete and drync and clāþas and tól tō swelcum crǽfte swelce ðú cunne ðæt ðé is gecynde, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 6. Gif ðú nelle ānum ōlǽcan, forlǽt eal ðæt ðú āge būton wiste and wǽda and tō swylcum weorcum tól swylce ðú cunne, Prov. Kmbl. 80. (b) metaph.:—Hwæt is hit elles būtan getimbrunga and tól hāligra manna (*instrumenta virtutum*), R. Ben. 133, 9. Dis synt da lāra and da tól gāstlīces crǽftes, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 17. Ðú wāst ðæt nān mon ne mæg nǽnne crǽft cýðan ne nǽnne anweald reccan būtan tólum and andweorce . . . Ðæt bið cyninges andweorc and his tól mid tō rīcsianne, ðæt hé hæbbe his land fullmannod; hé sceal hæbban gebedmenn and fyrdmen and weorcmen. Hwæt ðú wāst ðætte būtan dísum tólum nān cyning his crǽft ne mæg cýðan . . . Ne mæg hé būtan dísum (*provisions of various kinds*) ðās tól gehealdan, ne būtan dísum tólum nān dara þinga wyrcan de him beboden is tō wyrcenne, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 28–60, 7. **II.** in a collective sense, *tools, machinery, apparatus*:—Decius cwæð: 'Æteówiaþ his gesihðum eal ðæt wíta tól' (cf. eal ðæt þínungtól, 428, 18). Ða wurdon hrædlice ford āborene ísene clūtas, and ísene clāwa, and ísen bedd, and leádene swipa, Homl. Th. i. 424, 18. [*Icel.* tól; *n. pl. tools*, cf. *Goth.* taujan *to do.*] **v.** þínung-, tow-, wíte-tól.

tó-lǽtan; *p.* -lēt; *pp.* -lǽten *To let go in different directions, to cause to go different ways, to disperse, release, relax*:—Tólǽte[þ] *relaxat*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 67. Gif mon sýþ gārleác on henne broþe and selþ drincan, donne tólǽt hió ðæt sār (*costiveness*), Lchdm. ii. 276, 16. Hē forgiet hine selfne ðonne hē tólǽtt and fægnaþ ongeagn dara óðerra word *oblitus sui in voces se spargit alienas*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 10. Tólǽtenum ǽddrum *laxis fibris*, Hymn. Surt. 102, 22. [*O. Sax.* te-lātan *to scatter, disperse* (intrans.): *O. H. Ger.* ze-lāzzan *desinere, deserere, liquefacere*: *Ger.* zer-lassen *to dissolve.*]

tó-lǽtenness, e; *f. Abandonment, a giving up*:—Ðeós wyrt ealle ealde and unlácnigendlíce ādlu tóferep, swā ðæt hē byþ gelācnud þeáh hē ǽr his hǽle on tólǽtennesse wǽre *the patient will be cured, though before he had been in despair of his health*, Lchdm. i. 262, 3.

tolcendlíce; *adv. Wantonly*:—Tolcendlícor *petulantius*, Germ. 401, 41. v. following words.

tolcettan; *p.* te *To be wanton*:—Tolcetende hī fleardiende *infruticans, luxurians*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 36. v. next word.

tolcettung, tolgettung, e; *f. An incentive, incitement*:—Tolgetunge, ontyndnesse *titillationis*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 32. Tolgetunge *titillationum, accusionum*, 457, 73. v. preceding words.

tó-leodian, -lésan. v. tó-lídian, -lísan.

tó-licgan; *p.* -læg, *pl.* -lǽgon; *pp.* -legen. **I.** *intrans.* of roads, rivers, etc., *to lie or run in different directions*:—Heó (*the Nile*) tólíþ on twā ymb an ígland de mon hǽt Meroen *the stream runs in two channels round the island of Meroen*; faciens insulam nomine Meroën in medio sui, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 32. Ic wille ðara þreora landrīca gemǽre gerecan ond hū hié mid hiera wætrum tólicgeaþ *I will describe the boundaries, in what different directions they run*; ipsarum partium (*the three divisions of the world*) regiones significare curabo, Swt. 10, 5. Nū hæbbe wē gesǽd ymbe ealle Europe landgemǽro hū hī tólicgaþ. Nū wille wē ymbe Affrica secgan hū ða landgemǽro tólicgaþ *we have now told in respect to all the boundaries of the countries in Europe the several directions they take.*

Now we will tell of Africa how the different boundaries of the countries run, Swt. 24, 21–23. Ðǽr ða wegas tōlicaþ *where the roads run in different directions*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 411, 21. **II.** *trans. To lie between, to lie and part, to divide, separate* :—Seó eá tōlíþ Witland and Weonodland, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 20, 6. Ælc dæra sprǽca is tōdǽled on manega ðeóda, and ða sint tōlegena and tōdǽlda mid sǽ and mid wudum and mid muntum, Bt. 18, 2 ; Fox 62, 34.

tō-lísan ; *p.* de *To unloose, undo, dissolve* ; solvere, dissolvere, exsolvere, resolvere. **I.** *to undo* that which is bound, *release from a bond*, (a) literal :—Ðæt wīf tōlýsde hire feax, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 16. (b) figurative, (1) *to release* from captivity, difficulty, etc. :—Drihten tōlýsep gecypsede *Dominus solvit compeditos*, Ps. Spl. 145, 6. Hē wæs gehyhtende ðæt hē sōna ðæs ðe hine mon gefullade his lichoman tōlýsed wǽre *sperans quia mox baptizatus carne solutus esset*, Bd. 5, 7 ; S. 620, 36. Tōlésed wǽran *extricaba[n]tur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 25. (2) *to do away with tension, relax, relieve* :—Hyt tōlýsep ða blǽdran and ða stānas ford gelǽdep, Lchdm. i. 270, 9. **II.** *to put an end to the connection between, to separate* :—Tōlýsan līc and sāwle, Andr. Kmbl. 301 ; An. 151. Ða tōsceáden wearð līg tōlýsed *then was the flame scattered, separated*, Exon. Th. 277, 23 ; Jul. 585. **III.** *to dissolve, put an end to, dissipate*, (a) of concrete objects :—Þysse wyrte leáf tōlýsaþ gehwylce yfele springas and heardnyssa, Lchdm. i. 262, 9. Scadu swe þredon tōlýsed under lyfte, Exon. Th. 179, 17 ; Gū. 1263. (b) of abstract objects :—Ðære miltan sār hyt tōlýsep, Lchdm. i. 270, 11. Tōlýsep leóna mægen Drihten *molas leonum confringet Dominus*, Ps. Th. 57, 5. **IV.** *to dissolve, relax, destroy the force of, weaken* :—Ymbhīdgyssa ofdriccaþ ðæt mōd, and unlustas tōlýsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 15. Mid dý ðe hié ðone drenc druncon, hraþe heora heorta wæs tōlésed and heora mōd onwended, Blickl. Homl. 229, 13, 18. Seó sāwul on flæsclícum lustum bip tōlýsed, Homl. Th. i. 408, 16. Wǽrun mīne ǽdra ealle tōlýsde *renes mei resoluti sunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 17. **V.** *to desolate, destroy.* v. tō-lísedness, -lísend, -lísendlíc :—Nū syndon hī gewordene tōlýsde *quomodo facti sunt in desolatione*, Ps. Th. 72, 15. **VI.** *to undo* a bond, (a) literal :—Ðā hēt se apostol tōlýsan ða rāpas, Homl. Th. i. 464, 21. Ðonne tōslupan ða bendas and tōlýsede wǽron *sunt vincula soluta*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 591, 13. (b) figurative :—Deáþes bend tōlésep liffruma, Exon. Th. 64, 25 ; Cri. 1043. **VII.** *to discharge* an obligation, *to pay* :—Ic tōlýsde † ágeald *exolvebam*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6. **VIII.** *to break* a connection :—Seó gepéodnes ðæs heáfdes tōbrocen and tōlýsed wæs *ut capitis junctura solveretur*, Bd. 5, 6 ; S. 619, 25. Ða tōlýsdan gepéodnesse *dissolutam juncturam*, S. 620, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* zc-lōsen *dissolvere, resolvere, dividere, dirumpere.*] v. un-tōlísende.

tō-lísedness, e ; *f. Dissolution, desolation, dispersion* :—Tōlésednes *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Monige ðara bigengena donan gewitan for ðære burhge tōlýsednesse (*ob desolationem*), Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 601, 35. On tōlýsydnysse *in desolationem*, Ps. Spl. C. 72, 19.

tō-lísend, es ; *m. A destroyer, desolater* :—Wēstend, tōlýsend *desolator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34.

tō-lísendlíc ; *adj. Destructive, desolating* :—Mid glēdum tōlýsendlícum *cum carbonibus desolatoriis*, Ps. Lamb. 119, 4.

tō-lísing, e ; *f.* **I.** *dissolution, destruction* :—Geleáfan tōlýsinge, Lchdm. iii. 206, 20. **II.** *release, redemption.* v. tō-lísan, I b :—Ðætte hē sealde sāwel his lēsnise † tōlésinc fore monigum *ut daret animam suam redemptionem pro multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 45.

tō-lísness, e ; *f.* **I.** *dissolution, destruction* :—Sibbe tōlésness, Blickl. Homl. 115, 16. **II.** *dissolution, death* :—Seó tīd mīne tōlýsnesse and mīnre forþfōre is swýþe neáh, Bd. 4, 29 ; S. 607, 21 : 4, 9 ; S. 577. 16.

tō-lídian ; *p.* ode *To dismember, disjoint* :—Ða tōlíðode se engel ðæt cild on ðam disce, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 18. Bip ðæt heáfod tōhliden, handa tōlíðode (-leopode, Exon. Th. 373, 16), Soul Kmbl. 214 ; Seel. 109.

toll, es ; *n. m.* (?) *Toll, tax, custom, duty, due.* **I.** that which is paid to the state. See also **IV** :—Cynelíc toll *fiscale tributum*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 43. Nim ðone wecg, and syle tō tolle for mē and for ðé, Homl. Th. i. 512, 5. Æt hwām nimaþ cyningas gafol oððe toll *reges terrae a quibus accipiunt tributum vel censum* ? Mt. Kmbl. 17, 25. Ðæs cāseres tolleras āxodon Petrus, ða ða hī geond ealne middangeard ðam cāsere toll gegaderodon, ' Wyle eówer lāreów ǽnig toll syllan ? ' Homl. Th. i. 510, 26–29. Se cyng ne rōhte nā hū swíðe synlice ða gerēfan hit begeátan of earme mannon . . . Hý ārérdon unrihte tollas, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 220, 15. **II.** that which is paid to individuals :—Sume men syllaþ cyrcan tō hýre swā swā wǽclíce mylna . . . ac hit ne gedafnaþ ðæt man dō Godes hūs ǽnre mylne gelīc for lyðrum tolle, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 248–253. (Cf. *molta* pensitatio quam a vasallis exigit dominus pro frumenti molitura in molendinis suis, Migne.) Ða hī nān þinc nǽfdon tō syllanne, ða gyrnde hē ðæs wífes for ðam tolle (*passage money, fare*), ii. 30, 168. **III.** *taking toll* :—Matheus ārās ðǽrrihte fram his tolle, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 10. Hé hine geseah sittan æt tolle, 18. Oðer is ðæt man him ðurh fixnoðe bigleofan tiligе, and oðer ðæt man ðurh toll feoh gadrige *it is one thing for a man to get his living by fishing, and another to get money together by toll-taking*, 288, 20. **IV.** as a technical term in England. In this connection *toll* is used to denote not only an amount payable to the king, but also freedom from the payment of such amounts. The word occurs not unfrequently in charters along with *sac, sōcn, teim*, and other terms (v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xlv), and in the Latin version of an English charter is explained as ' in usendendis et emendis mercibus a tolneto immunitas,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 203, 4–5. In like manner in the Laws of Edward the Confessor it is said : ' Tol, quod nos vocamus theloneum, scilicet libertatem emendi et vendendi in terra sua,' Th. i. 451, 30. Toll could be claimed by the king (1) on sales :—Si in strata publica seu in ripa emptorali quislibet mercaverit, thelon ad manum regis subeat ; quod si intus in curte praedicta (*the bishop of Worcester*'s) quislibet emerit vel vendiderit, thelon debitum ad manum episcopi reddatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 119, 7–12. Cf. the grant by Edward in 904 of ' villae mercimonium, quod Anglice *dæs tūnes cȳþing* appellatur,' v. 158, 37 ; and that by ealdorman Ælðelrēd and Ælðelflǽd of a half of ' ǽlc gerihta ðe tō heora hlāfordðóme gebyraþ on ceápstōwe,' 142, 33. The following passages give instances of the payment of toll :—Hēr cýð on dissere bēc ðæt Leówine and his wīf gebohton Ælfilde tō feówer and sixtuge penegon and Ælfríc Hals nam ðæt toll for ðæs kynges hand, Chart. Th. 635, 24 : 631, 28 : 639, 15 : 636, 2. Alword portgerēfa and Alwine fāngon tō ðam tolle for ðæs cynges hand, 636, 30. Ælfsig bohte ānne wífmann and hire sunu mid healfe punde, and sealde Ælfsige portgerēfa and Maccosse hundredesmann .iiii. penegas tō tolle, 627, 14. Teolling gebohte Ælword and Ēdwine tō .vii. mancson tō cēpe and tō tolle, and Ælword portgerēfa nam ðæt toll, 633, 2–7 : 639, 20–24. Ælfgyuu ælýsde Hig and Dunna and heora ofspring tō .xiii. mancson, and Æfigiuulf portgerēfa and Godsuc nāmon ðæt toll, 638, 12–17. (2) from ships coming into port. For a list of such tolls see L. Eth. iv. 2 ; Th. i. 300 ; and for instances of tolls being remitted see Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 94, where the toll (*vectigal*) on one ship entering the port of London is remitted to bishop Aldwulf ; i. 101, where the king remits ' nauis onustae transvectionis censum qui a theloneariis nostris tributaria exactione impetitur ; ut ubique in regno nostro libera de omni regali fiscu et tributo maneat.' See also pp. 114, 116. In a charter of Cnut the tolls of Sandwich are the subject of grant : ' nullus homo habet aliquam consuetudinem in eodem portu exceptis monachis aecclesiae Christi. Eorum autem est nauicula et transfretatio portus et theloneum omnium nauium cujuscumque sit et undecumque veniat,' iv. 21. (3) on transport by land or water. See the last passage : ' Eorum est transfretatio portus.' In another charter a grant of land carries with it ' theloneum aquarum,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 369, 25. In the charter inserted in the Chronicle under the year 963, *se toll* of certain streams is the subject of grant, Erl. 123, 2. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 73–78. [*O. Sax.* tol[l] : *O. H. Ger.* zol[l] : *Ger.* zoll ; *m.* : *Icel.* tollr ; *m.* : *Dan.* told ; *m.*] v. scip-toll ; toller, *and following words.*

tollere, es ; *m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer* :—Tollere *telonearius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56 : *theolenarius*, 74, 45. Matheus wæs tollere, Homl. Th. i. 324, 3 : ii. 288, 17. God hine ǽwende of tollere tō apostole, 468, 15. Ðone se Hǽlend geceás of woruldlícum tollere tō gāstlícum godspellere, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 129. Ðæs cāseres tolleras āxodon Petrus . . . ' Wyle eówer lāreów ǽnig toll syllan ? ' Homl. Th. i. 510, 27. [Ryche Pers þe tollere, H. S. 5816. I seiȝ tolleres in marketes, Piers P. prol. 220. Tollare or takare of tol *telonearius*, Prompt. Parv. 496.] v. tolnere.

toll-freó ; *adj. Free from toll, exempt from payment of toll* :—Tolfreó ofer ealle Engleland, wiðinne burhe and wiðūtan, æt gāresceþinge and on ǽfrice styde be wǽtere and be lande *per totam Angliam infra ciuitatem et extra, in omni foro et annuis nundinis et in omnibus omnino locis per aquam et terram, ab omni telonii exactione liberi sint*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 19.

toll-sceamol, es ; *m. A seat where a receiver of toll sits, a place for receiving contributions* :—Hē geseah ǽnne man sittende æt tollsceamule (*in teloneo*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 9. Ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on done tollsceamul (*in gazophilacium*), Mk. Skt. 12, 41, 43. v. toll-setl.

toll-scir, e ; *f. The office of taking toll, business of gathering taxes* :—Matheus ārās and forlēt his tollscīre *Matthew arose and gave up his occupation as tollataker*, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 25.

toll-setl, es ; *n. A toll-booth, custom-house* :—Tolsetl *teloneum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 36. Ða geseah hē sittan sumne mannan æt tollsetle (*in teloneo* ; in a tolbothe, Wick. Mt. 9, 9), Homl. Th. ii. 468, 9. Matheus nǽfre ǽfter his gecyrrednysse æt tollsetle ne sæt, 288, 18. v. toll-sceamul.

toln, e ; *f. Toll* :—Hē begeat mid his smēhwrencan and mid his golde and seolfre eall dyrnunga æt Steorran. ðe ða wæs ðæs kinges rǽdesman, ðæt him gewearð se þridda pænig of ðǽre toln on Sandwīc, Chart. Th. 339, 13 : 340, 35. [Heore is ðæt scip . . . and se tolne ofealle scipen *eorum est navicula . . . et theloneum omnium navium*, 318, 1.] [*O. Frs.* tolen, tolne ; *f.* ; tolna *to impose toll* : *O. Sax.* tolna *toll* ; *M. H. Ger.* zolu.] v. *next word, and* toll.

tolnere, es ; *m. A toll-taker, tax-gatherer* :—Tolnere *telonearius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 56 : *exactor*, Germ. 395, 48. [*O. Frs.* tolner : *O. H. Ger.* zolnare, zollanari *telonarius, publicanus* : *Ger.* zöllner.] v. *preceding word, and* tollere.

tō-lūcan; *p.* -leác, *pl.* -lucon; *pp.* -locen *To tear to pieces, wrench asunder, dislocate.* I. literal:—Dæs ne wēndon witan Scyldinga, dæt hit (*the hall*) manna ænig tōbrecan meahte, listum tōlūcan, Beo. Th. 1566; B. 781. Forðon ðe mīne innoþas on ðam fylle tōlocene wæron *eo quod interanea essent ruendo convulsa*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 31. Sint mē leoð tōlocen, lic sāre gebrocen, Andr. Kmbl. 2807; An. 1406. v. tō-hlecan. II. figurative, *to root out, destroy*:—Ic hæbbe ðē gesetne ofer rīce and ofer ðióda dæt ðū hī tōlūce and tōweorpe and forspilde and tōstence *constitui te super gentes et super regna, ut evellas et destruas et disperdas et dissipes*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 31. [Hwil þ Marherete spec þus, me toleac hire, swa þ te reue fir þe stronge rune of þ blodi stream ne mahte for muchele gure kokin þiderweardes, Marh. 7, 11. Wā is us þ we iseoð þi soðe lich toluken swa ladliche, 6, 7. Ʒef mi lich is toloken, 6, 12. Heo toluken þene king, and his leomen todrowen, Laym. 2602. Wilde deor limmel toluken ham, & tolimeden eauer euch lið from þe lire, Jul. 79, 5. Ich schal leoten toluken þi flesch þe fuheles of þe lufte *carnes volatilibus dilacerandas reiciam*, Kath. 2092. *O. H. Ger.* zilochan, -lohhan *devulsus, revulsus.*]

tō-lȳsan, tom. v. tō-lēsan, tam.

tōm; *adj. Empty*; figuratively, *free from.* Cf. leás:—Dæt hȳ mōstun mānweorca tōme lifgan and tīres blǽd ēcne āgan (cf. the man farid imu an giwald Godes tionono tōmig, Hél. 2490), Exon. Th. 74, 26; Cri. 1212. [Tome saule (*animam inanem*) he filled with fode, Ps. 106, 9. Yee sal find þair tumbs tome (tume), C. M. 17798. Toom or voyde *vacuus*, Prompt. Parv. 496; temyñ or maken empty *vacuo, evacuo*, 488. *Scott.* toom, tume: *Icel.* tómr: Dan. tom.]

tō-mearcian; *p.* ode *To distinguish, describe*:—Tōmearcode *distinxit*, Ps. Spl. 105, 32. Dæt eall ymbeñwyrft wǽre tōmearcod *ut describeretur universus orbis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 1. v. next word.

tō-mearcodness, e; *f. A description*:—Ðeós tōmearcodnes (*describtio*) wæs ārīyst geworden fram ðam dēman Cirino, Lk. Skt. 2, 2. v. *preceding word, and* tō-writenness.

tō-meldan *to destroy* peace *by talebearing, by spreading reports*:—Ðǽr is helle grund ðam ðe sibbe ful oft tōmældeþ mid his mūþe (cf. Dante's Inferno, Canto 28, which describes the punishment of the sowers of scandal and schism), Exon. Th. 446, 22; Dōm. 26.

tō-middes; *prep.* (*adv.*) I. with dat. (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, amidst*, (a) preceding the governed word:—Gewurðe fæstnis tōmiddes ðām wæterum *fiat firmamentum in medio aquarum*, Gen. 1, 6. Iosue hēt āhebban ōðre twelf stānas tōmiddes ðam streáme (*in medio Jordanis alveo*), Jos. 4, 9. Tōmiddes eów stōd ðe gē ne cunnon *medius uestrum stetit quem uos non scitis*, Jn. Skt. i. 26. Hē stōd ðǽr āna tōmiddes ealdum ðam folce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 639. (b) following the governed word:—Hē stōd him tōmiddes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 617. Ðǽr ic sylf beó him tōmiddes, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 19. Sticaþ him tōmiddes, Salm. Kmbl. 1010; Sal. 506. Holte tōmiddes, Met. 13, 37; Cd. Th. 21, 15; Gen. 324. (2) marking motion, *into the midst of*:—Hwænne ðū miht tō ðam folce becuman mid ealre ðīnre fare tōmiddes Hierusalem, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. Hine ðanon ealle ātugan tōmiddes ðære cȳþinge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 609. II. with gen. (here, perhaps, *middes* should rather be taken as noun governing the following word in the genitive). (1) marking rest, *in the midst of, in the middle of*:—Ðā fundon hiē hiene tōmiddes ðara wietena . . . ðā wæs hē gemēt sittende tōmiddes ðara lāreówa *invenerunt illum sedentem in medio doctorum . . . in medio doctorum sedens invenitur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 21–25. Ic sette mīne hālgan stōwe tōmiddes eówre (*in medio vestri*), Lev. 26, 11. Tōmiddes hyra *in medio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Ðǽr ic beó tōmiddes heora, L. E. I. 7; Th. ii. 406, 27. (2) marking movement, *into the midst of*:—Ðā hē hiene tōmiddes ðæs wēstennes hæfde gelǽdd *in deserta perductus*, Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 17. III. as adverb:—Hē āhte gewealdeallesðæssliottesðǽr ðæt scræf wæs tōmiddes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 416. Sete on feówer healfe ðæs ceápes, and ān tōmiddes, Lchdm. iii. 56, 9. Ālegdon ðā tōmiddes mǽrne þeóden, Beo. Th. 6273; B. 3141.

tō-nama, an; *m. A surname, cognomen*:—His tōnama wæs Cambises gecweden, Homl. Ass. 103, 25. 'Hwætd ðē tōnoma (*or* tō noma *(dat.)*?; *Kush. has* noma) is?' And cuoeð tō him: 'Here tōnoma mē is' *quod tibi nomen est? Et dicit ei: 'Legio nomen mihi est,'* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 9. [Ðes wimman hadde on toname Magdalene, O. E. Homl. ii. 143, 13. Nu þu iherest of wuche gomen aras þer þe tonome . . . tonome ariseð ofte of lutle þing þe long ilasted, Laym. 9383. God gyueth the riche fowl towname (v. Lk. 12, 20–21), Piers P. C-text 13, 211. *Ger.* zu-name. Cf. *Dan.* til-navn.] v. next word.

tō-namian; *p.* ode *To surname* [:—Simon ðone getōnomade (getornomade, MS.) stān *Simonem quem cognominauit Petrum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 14]. v. preceding word.

tō-nemnan; *p.* -nemde *To name separately, distinguish by name into parts*:—Hié ða þrió dǽlas on þreó tōnemdon, Asiam, Europem, and Affricam *they distinguished the three parts by the three names, Asia, Europe, and Africa*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 4. Norþ ðþ ðone gārsecg is eall Scilþia lond binnan, þēh mon tōnemne on twā and on þrītig þeóda *north up to the ocean is all Scythia, though it is divided into thirty-two nations, each having its own name*, Swt. 14, 22. Swā þeáh is tō gepencenne ðæt ða fīf þing þeáh hī tōnemde sien mid wordum ðæt hit is eall ān þing ðonne hī gegaderode beóþ *atqui necessarium est confiteri nomina quidem esse diversa, nullo vero modo discrepare substantiam*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 122, 11.

tonian; *p.* ode *To thunder*:—Ic tonige *tono*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 3. [From Latin.]

tō-niman; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon; *pp.* -numen. I. *to take to pieces, divide*:—Hæfde se cyning his fierd on tū tōnumen, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 17. II. *to take away*, cf. æt-beran:—*Tollite portas, principes* . . . Dæt bȳþ on Englisc: Gē ealdras, tōnymaþ ða gatu, Nicod. 27; Thw. 15, 8.

tonwinto P The word occurs as a gloss to *adlido*, Txts. 39, 79.

topp, es; *m.* I. *a top, summit*:—Helmes top *apex, summitas galeae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 1. II. *a lock of hair, tuft*; and fig. *a collection of rays of light* (?), as in the tail of a comet:—Se brōðor geseah eall dæt hūs mid heofonlīcre bryhto geondgoten, and hē ðǽr geseah fȳrenne topp (*a stream of light* (?); cf. *Cometa* . . . men cweþaþ on Englisc, dæt hit sié feaxede steorra, for ðæm ðǽr stent lang leóma of, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 19. But, perhaps, *torr* should be read, as the Latin has *turrim*; and the metrical version of the passage uses that word:—Heofonlic leóma from foldan up swylce fȳren tor ryht ārǽred, Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285) up of ðære eorþan tō heofones heánnysse, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 88, 11. III. *a top* to play with (?):—Mid gelǽredre hanða hē swang ðone top mid micelre swiftnysse (the passage is obscure, and perhaps the Latin original has been mistranslated. Thorpe, p. 41, note, cites two Latin versions, one of which has 'accepto ceromate, cum docta manu circumlavit ei cum subtilitate'; the other 'accepto cyramoco, docta manu circulavit eum': in each case the rubbing after the bath seems to be meant. But *swingan* (q. v.) elsewhere seems always used with the sense of *striking*, and hardly fits in with the meaning of the Latin), Ap. Th. 13, 13. [In later English the word seems mostly used of the hair at the top of the head, or of that which has a similarity with it, e. g. the leafy top of a tree:—Bi þone toppe (coppe, 2nd MS.) he hine nom, Laym. 684. Hongin bi þe toppe (teon bi þe top up, Bodl. MS.), Jul. 28, 6: Piers P. 3, 139. Top ouer tail, Wil. 2776. En vostre chef vus avet toup (*a top of heer*), Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 21 (13th cent.). Ne rohte he þeȝ flockes were Imeind bi toppes and bi here, O. and N. 428. His heer was by his eres ful round ishorn, His top was docked lyk a priest biforn, Chauc. Prol. 590. Top or fortop, top of the hed *aqualium*, Prompt. Parv. 496. Up to þe toppe from þe more, O. and N. 1422: 1328. A top of flax *du lyn le toup*, Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 27. The word is used also of other things:—Teon seiles to toppa, Laym. 1339. Top or cop of an hey thynge *cacumen*, top of a maste *carchesia*, Prompt. Parv. 496. It is found, too, as the name of a plaything:—En la rue vus juvetz a toup (*a top of tre*), Wrt. Voc. i. 144, 25. Top of chylderys pley *trochus*, Prompt. Parv. 496. Sweype for a top *flagellum*, 482. *O. Frs.* top *a lock, tuft of hair: Du.* top *top, summit: O. H. Ger.* zopfe; *pl. cicinni, anciae: Ger.* zopf: *Icel.* toppr *a tuft* or *lock of hair; a top* of a mast: *Dan.* top *a top, summit; a tuft, crest; a top* to play with: *Swed.* topp *a top, summit.* The word was taken from the Teutonic into the Romance languages.]

tor *a tower; a rock.* v. torr.

tōr; *adj. Difficult, hard.* v. tōr-begete, -cirre [& tat is harrd & strang & tor and heñs lif to ledenn, Orm. 6350. Erueð (tor, MS. T.) for te paien, A. R. 108, 9. An honful ȝerden beoð erueð for te breken (arn tor to breken, MS. T.), 254, 2. Tor for to telle, Will. 1428. Toor, 5066. *O. H. Ger.* zuor-, zuir-, zuur-, zūr-: *Icel.* tor-].

toran-eáge. v. toren-ȝe.

tōr-begete; *adj. Hard to get*:—Gif hē beget and yt rinde, sió ðe cymþ of neorxnawonge, ne dereþ him nān ātter. Ðonne cweþ se ðe ðās bōc wrāt ðæt hió wǽre tōrbegete, Lchdm. ii. 114, 3–6. Cf. ēð-begete, *and see* tōr.

tōr-cirre; *adj. Hard to turn, hard to convert*:—Ða ðe wǽron ǽr swȳðe heardes mōdes and swȳðe tōrcyrres tō Crystes geleáfan, Shrn. 99, 1. Cf. earfoþ-cirre.

torcul *glosses* torcular, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* torcul; *n.*; torcula; *f. torcular.*]

tord, es; *n. A turd, dung*:—Swīnes tord, Lchdm. ii. 62, 22. Gāte tord, 122, 5. Genim niwe horses tord, 330, 27; 148, 13. Genim culfran tord, 322, 9. v. weorf-tord; tyrdlu, *and next word.*

tord-wifel, es; *m. A dung-beetle*; scarabaeus stercorarius:—Ðǽr ðū geseó tordwifel on eorþan up weorpan, ymbfō hine mid twām handum mid his geweorpe, Lchdm. ii. 318, 15. [*Icel.* tord-yfill.] Cf. scearn-wifel.

tō-rendan; *p.* -rende *To rend in two, tear in pieces*:—Se hēh ðā sacerd tōslāt þ tōrende woedo his *summus autem sacerdos scindens vestimenta sua*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 63. Wāghrægl temples tōre[n]ded (tōrended, Rush.) wæs in tuu *velum templi scissum est in duo*, 15, 38. Grin bið tōrænded *laqueus contritus est*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. [Wurmes wullen todelen þine þermes, lifre and lihte torenden, Fragm. Philps. 6, 59. He is of þe tetore wolke, þet toterеð his olde kurtel, and torendeð þe olde pilche, A. R. 362, 29. Haue ruþe of þi faire bodi, þt me ne lete hit noȝt þus torende, Marg. 28, 132. *O. Frs.* tō-renda.]

toren-íge; *adj. Blear-eyed*:—Gif hē wǽre toreníge (-igge, Cott. MSS.) oðde fieáh hæfde on eágan *si lippus fuerit, si albuginem habens in oculo*, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 5. Wiþ cágena sár, ðæt is ðonne ðæt hwá torníge (toraneáge, MS. B.) sý *ad lippitudinem oculorum*, Lchdm. i. 108, 23. Wið eágena sáre, ðæt ys ðæt wē cwēðaþ torníge (-ége, MS. H.) *ad epiphoras oculorum*, 156, 18.

torfian; *p.* ode. In the first instance *to throw with turf at* a person (cf. stánan), and then with stones or the like; so *Icel.* has tyrfa með grjóti ok með torfi, and *Swed.* tyrva med stenom. Afterwards in a more general sense *to throw*. **I.** *to throw at* an object, *strike* with a missile, *to stone* a person:—Seó clǽnnes ðæ fúlnesse mid flinte torfaþ *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 a. Ða deófla mē swíðe geegsiaþ and eác swylce torfiaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 424. Hī námon stánas, ðæt hī hine torfodon, Homl. Th. ii. 236, 21. Hī mid stánum torfodon done sōdfæstan Iacob, 300, 18. Hig námon stánas tō ðam ðæt hig woldon hyne torfian *tulerunt lapides, ut iacerent in eum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 59: *ut lapidarent eum*, 10, 31. Ða leásan gewitan hine ongunnon ǽrest tō torfienne, Homl. Th. i. 50, 15. **II.** *to throw, cast*, (a) with acc. of thing thrown:—Hē geseah hū ðæt folc hyra feoh torfude on done tollsceamul, and manega welige torfudon fela *aspiciebat quomodo turba iactaret aes in gazophilacium, et multi diuites iactabant multa*, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. (b) without an object:—Ic torfige oðde sceóte *iacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 178, 16. Ða Francisce men torfedon tōwǽrd ðam weofode, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17. [Samuel þe sticches toruede (taruеden, 1st MS.) oueral þan strede, Laym. 16703. *Icel.* tyrfa *to pelt* a person with something.] v. of-, tō-torfian; turf, *and next word*.

torfung, e; *f.* **I.** *a throwing of stones, stoning*:—Ðæt hine (*a slave who had absconded*) man lǽdde tō ðære torfunge, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. Cf. Si fur servus homo sit, eant sexaginta et viginti servi et lapident eum, iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13. v. Grmm. R. A. 693. **II.** *a throwing, casting, hurling*:—Hié his wǽran swíðe ehtende ge mid scotum ge mid stāna torfungum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16.

torht; *adj.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry. It is, however, found not unfrequently as one of the components in proper names. v. Txts. 576; cf. *beorht* in the same class of words. See, also, *torhtness*.] *Bright, splendid*. **I.** of the brightness of light, literal or figurative, (a) referring to things in this world:—Æþelast tungla, torht tācen Godes *the sun*, Exon. Th. 204, 11; Ph. 96. Leóma leóhtade leóda mǽgþum torht, 15, 12; Cri. 235. Upheofon torhtne mid his tunglum *the firmament splendid with its stars*, 60, 13; Cri. 969. Heofon torhtne tungolgimmum, 71, 6; Cri. 1151. Heofanas torhte *the bright skies*, 58, 11; Cri. 934. Tungla torhtast *the sun*, Menol. Fox 219; Men. 111. (b) of heavenly brightness:—Wæs mē swegles leóht torht ontýned, Exon. Th. 131, 19; Gū. 457. Wuldres leóht torht, torht, 102, 17; Cri. 1674; Andr. Kmbl. 3222; An. 1614; Cd. Th. 299, 28; Sat. 557. **II.** *of splendid appearance, bright, beautiful, splendid*, (a) of living creatures:—Se torhta fugel (*the phenix*), Exon. Th. 236, 15; Ph. 574. Ða torhtan mægþ (*Judith*: cf. ides ælfscínu, 21, 11; Jud. 14), Judth. Thw. 22, 1; Jud. 43. Englas ælbeorhte, trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. (b) of inanimate objects:—Ðē is neorxna wang, boldwela fægrost . . . torht ontýned, Andr. Kmbl. 209; An. 105. Ðæt torhte land, Exon. Th. 199, 19; Ph. 28. Se torhta æsc, 429, 24; Rä. 43, 9. In dære torhtan byrig, 34, 14; Cri. 542. Of ðam torhtan temple Dryhtnes, 12, 15; Cri. 186. Beám tānum torhtne, 435, 17; Rä. 54, 2. Him hildedeór hof torht getǽhte, Beo. Th. 631; B. 313. Torhtæ *vitreos, claros* (*gurgites*), Hpt. Gl. 406, 48. Tācna torhtost (*the cross seen by Constantine*; cf. ðæt wlitige treów, 330; El. 165), Elen. Kmbl. 327; El. 164. **III.** *splendid, glorious, noble, illustrious, having splendid qualities* or *properties*, (a) of persons:—Se torhta (*the Deity*), Cd. Th. 282, 29; Sat. 294. Árās se wuldormago, sprǽc tō his onbehþegne, torht tō his gesíþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29; Gū. 1269. Bearn Godes, torhtes tīrfruma[n], 13, 21; Cri. 206. Torhtne Drihten Hǽlend, Cd. Th. 301, 2; Sat. 575. Torhte and tīreádige twelfe *the twelve apostles*, Apstls. Kmbl. 7; Ap. 4. Exon. Th. 366, 10; Reb. 10. (b) of things:—Wuldres bléd torht, Cd. Th. 302, 5; Sat. 594. Seolf onféng torhtum tācne (*circumcision*), 143, 6; Gen. 2375. Hē benam his feónd torhte tīre, 4, 23; Gen. 58. Ða hālgan duru heofona rīces torhte ontýnan, Salm. Kmbl. 75; Sal. 38. Abraham wordum God torhtum cīgde, Cd. Th. 108, 16; Gen. 1807. Noldan hī ða torhtan tācen (*Christ's miracles*) oncnāwan, Exon. Th. 40, 21; Cri. 642. Torhte frætwe, 211, 20; Ph. 200. In done torhtestan þrýnesse þrym, 140, 29; Gū. 617. **IV.** of sight or voice, *bright, clear*:—Blīnd sceal his eágna þolian, oftigen þiþ him torhtre gesihþe, Exon. Th. 335, 29; Gn. Ex. 40. Ðūhte him ðæt engel stīgan cwōme and stefne ābeád, torhtan reorde, Cd. Th. 248, 10; Dan. 511. [*O. Sax.* torht: *O. H. Ger.* zoraht *clear, evident*.] v. freá-, geár-, gold-, headо-, heofon-, hilde-, hleór-, mǽre-, mere-, morgen-, rodor-, sige-, sigel-, swegel-, wlite-, wuldor-torht.

torhte; *adv.* **I.** *clearly*:—Frætwe mīne (*the swan's feathers*) swōgaþ hlūde, torhte singaþ, Exon. Th. 390, 9; Rä. 8, 8. Him torhte in gemynd his Dryhtnes naman dumba brohte, 440, 24; Rä. 60, 7. **II.** *beautifully, splendidly*:—Hē anlícnesse geseh torhte gefrætwed, wlitige geworhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1430; An. 715. [*O. H. Ger.* zorahto *evidenter*.]

torhtian; *p.* ode *To make clear, shew*:—Tācnendi, torctendi *index*, Txts. 71, 1105. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* gi-ougozorhtōn *manifestare*.]

torht-líc; *adj. Splendid*:—Eów ys wuldorblǽd torhtlīc tōweard, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Dryhten eallum dǽlеþ . . . sumum torhtlīcne tīr, Exon. Th. 331, 18; Vy. 70. [*O. Sax.* torht-lik.]

torhtlice; *adv. Splendidly*:—Ðæt is sigedryhten ðe done sele frætwеþ, timbreþ torhtlīce, Exon. Th. 450, 25; Dōm. 93. His mildheortnyss is ofer ūs torhtlīce getrymed, Ps. Th. 116, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 3358; An. 1683. [*O. Sax.* torhtlīko.]

torht-mōd; *adj. Glorious, illustrious*; an epithet of the Deity, Judth. Thw. 21, 4; Jud. 6: 21, 35; Jud. 93: of Noah, Cd. Th. 90, 28; Gen. 1502.

torhtness, e; *f. Glory*:—Torhtnis, torchtnis *luculentum*, Txts. 75, 1243. Torhtnes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 16. Gyf him þince (*seem in a dream*) ðæt his hūs byrnþ, micel blǽd and torhtnes him byþ tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 10.

tō-rinnan; *p.* -rann *To run in different directions, disperse* (intrans.):—Suelce hit eall lytlum rīdum tōrinne, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-rinnan: *Ger.* zer-rinnen.]

tō-rīpan; *p.* te *To pluck in two, tear to pieces*:—Ða hē fieáh ðā tōrýpte hine ān brēmber oфer ðæt nebb. Ða hē ætsacan wolde ðā sǽde him mon ðæt tō tācne *when he fled, a bramble scratched him all over the face. When he wanted to deny (the charge brought against him), they told him this as a token*, Chart. Th. 172, 27. [v. *Goth.* raupjan *to pluck: O. H. Ger.* roufen *vellicare, runcare: Ger.* raufen.] v. rīpan.

torn, es; *n.* [The word with its derivatives is almost confined to poetry; see, however, *torn-wyrdan*.] *Violent emotion of anger* or *grief* (cf. teran, *and Goth.* ga-taura *a rent*; ga-taurnan *to be torn*). **I.** of anger, (a) where there is just cause, *anger, indignation, wrath*:—Gewāt torne gebolgen dryhten Geáta (*Beowulf when the dragon ravaged the country*), Beo. Th. 4794; B. 2401. Ne mōton wyt on wǽrlogum wrecan Godes torn, Cd. Th. 152, 34; Gen. 2530: 4, 24; Gen. 58: 151, 13; Gen. 2068. Mē ðæt cynn hafaþ sāre fbolgen; nū mē Sethes bearn torn níwiaþ, 76, 16; Gen. 1258. Lífes leóhtfruma leng ne wolde torn þrowigean *would not restrain his wrath*, 146, 14; Gen. 2422. (b) *unrighteous anger, rage*:—Wǽron teónsmiðas (*the evil spirits*) tornes fulle, cwǽdon ðæt him Güðlāc earfeþa mǽst āna gefremede, Exon. Th. 114, 22; Gū. 176. Beóþ ða gebolgne . . . and heora torn wrecaþ *will wreak their rage*, 119, 24; Gū. 259. Synfull yrsaþ tōþum torn þolaþ teónum grimetaþ *peccator irascetur, dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. **II.** of grief, *grief, affliction, trouble, distress*:—Cyning eallwihta Caines ne wolde tiber sceáwian; ðæt wæs torn were hefig ǽt heortan, Cd. Th. 60, 10; Gen. 979. Hý twégen sceolon tæfie ymbsittan, ðenden him hyra torn tōglīde, forgietan dara geócran gesceaфe, habban him gomen on borde, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. Ðǽr wæs wōpes hring torne bitolden, 34, 6; Cri. 538. Ða wæs wōpes bring, hāt heáfodwylm, ofer hleór goten; nalles for torne teáras feóllon, Elen. Kmbl. 2265; El. 1134. Hē lēt, torn þoliende, teáras geótan, Exon. Th. 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Inwidsorge ðe hié ǽr drugon and þolian scoldon, torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Torn gepolode wine Scyldinga, weána gehwylcne, sīdra sorga, 297; B. 147. Torn dreógan, Exon. Th. 131, 20; Gū. 458. Gristbitian mid tōðon torn þoligende *gnashing their teeth in despair*, Judth. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Abraham bæd him fultumes . . . cwæð ðæt him wǽre weorce on mōde, sorga sārost. . . . Hié Abrahame treówa sealdon, ðæt hié his torn mid him gewrǽcon on wrāðum, Cd. Th. 122, 36; Gen. 2037. Ne sceal nǽfre his torn tō rycene beorn of his breóstum ācýþan, nempe hē ǽr ða bōte cunne mid elne gefremman, Exon. Th. 293, 7; Wand. 112. Torna gehwylces, Beo. Th. 4385; B. 2189. [*O. Sax.* torn *grief, affliction: Du.* toorn *anger: O. H. Ger.* zorn *commotio, zelus, fervor, ira, indignatio, dolor, molestia: Ger.* zorn.] v. gār-, lyge-torn, *and next word*.

torn; *adj. Causing violent emotions of grief* or *anger, grievous, distressing, bitter*:—Hī him ermþu gehēton tornum teóncwidum *they threatened him with misery in grievous words of insult*, Exon. Th. 129, 10; Gū. 419. Ic sceal godscyld wrecan, torne teóncwide (*grievous blasphemies*), ðe ðū tǽlnissum wiþ ða sélestan sacan ongunne, 254, 30; Jul. 205. Hī mē dǽdun (-m, MS.) torne tēlnysse, teónan mænige *detrahebant mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 3. Ðæt wæs Hrōðgāre hreówa tornost *it was to Hrothgar the bitterest grief*, Beo. Th. 4265; B. 2129. [*O. Sax.* torn *bitter* (*tear*).] v. torne, torn-līc.

torn-cwide, es; *m. A speech that causes grief, bitter, grievous, distressing words*:—Heora tungan torncwidum serwaþ swā oft nædran dōþ *acuerunt linguas suas sicut serpentes*, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Ongunnon gromheorte (*the evil spirits*) Godes orettan in sefan swencan, swīþe gehēton, ðæt hē in done grimman gryre gongan sceolde . . . ; woldun hý geteón mid torncwidum in orwēnnysse Meotudes compan, Exon. Th. 36, 25; Gū. 546.

torne; *adv. In a way that causes grief* or *distress, grievously, distressingly*:—Hē wīse dōmas dēþ (dām) ðe hēr deorce ǽr teónan manige

torne geþoledan *facit judicium injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 145, 6. Mē ys torne on mōde (cf. ys mé nū hige geómor, 22, 31; Jud. 87) *I am distressed in mind*, Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. Him ðæs wōpes hring torne gemonade, Exon. Th. 182, 22; Gū. 1314. Heó mec torne tāle gerahte (-rǣhte ?), 247, 3; Jul. 73.

torn-gemōt, es; *n. A meeting intended to cause trouble or molestation, an attack upon an enemy*:—Gif hē torngemōt þurhteón mihte *if he could bring about a meeting with his foe*, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140.

torn-genīðla, an; *m. A malignant, grievous, fierce enemy*:—Hēton hine oðer landsceare teón torngenīðlan, swā hié hit frēcnost fundan meahton, Andr. Kmbl. 2462; An. 1232. Heó wǣron stearce, stāne heardran, noldon hire andsware ænige secgan torngenīðlan (*the Jews whom Elene asked about the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1132; El. 568. Hié (*the wicked after doomsday*) worpene beóþ in helle grund torngenīðlan, 2609; El. 1306.

torn-īge. v. toren-īge.

torn-lic; *adj. Grievous, bitter*:—Ða hēr on tornlīcum teárum (cf. wrēdan werk wōpu kūmian, tornon trahnon, Hél. 5525) sāwaþ, Ps. Th. 125, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* zorn-līh *turbidus, iratus.*]

torn-mōd; *adj. Having the mind excited to anger, having rage in the heart*:—Gē (*the evil spirits*) mec nǣfre mōtan tornmōde teón in tintergu, Exon. Th. 141, 2; Gū. 621. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zorn-muot *turbor*; zornmuotig *iracundus.*]

torn-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Anxious care*:—Tornsorgna ful ealá ongon eaforan lǣran, Exon. Th. 304, 27; Fä. 76.

torn-word, es; *n. A word that causes distress or grief, a contemptuous, scornful word*:—Hī mē hosp sprecaþ, tornworda fela, Exon. Th. 11, 17; Cri. 172. v. torn-wyrdan.

torn-wracu, e; *f. Grievous revenge*:—Gē hēr āteóþ in ða tornwræce (*the destruction with which the evil spirits threatened Guthlac if he remained in his hermitage*) sigeleásne sīd, Exon. Th. 120, 16; Gū. 272.

torn-wyrdan; *p. de To address abusive words to, to vituperate*:—Hiera wīf him ongán iernende wæron, and hié swīþe tornwyrdan, and ācsedon, gif hié feohtan ne dorsten, hwíder hié fleón woldon; ðæt hié oðer ganer næfden būton hié on heora wīf hrif gewiton (*the Latin, however, is:* Uxores eorum obviam occurrunt, orant, in praelium revertantur: cunctantibus obscoena corporis ostendunt, quarerentes, num in uteros uxorum vellent refugere), Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 2. v. torn-word.

toroc a *bung, stopper of a cask* (?):—Toroc *dolua*, Wrt. ii. 141, 67. [*From Latin* (?) turachium *epistomium, dolii obturamentum*, Migne. Cf. (?), too, *French* douve *stave of a cask*. Another attempt at a meaning, however, may be suggested. Du Cange, who does not give *dolua*, gives *toroc* as a gloss for *gurgulio*; if this were the same word as that in the A. S. gloss, perhaps the latter is *tō-roc*; cf. ed-roc.]

torr, es; *m.* **I.** from Latin *turris, a tower*; the native word is *stīpel*; q. v.:—Ðín nosu is suelc se torr (*turris*) on Liuano dæm munte, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 24: Exon. Th. 266, 23; Jul. 402. Tor, Ps. Th. 60, 2: Exon. Th. 180, 26; Gū. 1285. Ða hēt hire fæder hī bewyrcean on ānum torre mid twelf ðeówennum, Shrn. 105, 33. Æt torre *at the tower* (*of Babel*), Cd. Th. 101, 26; Gen. 1688. Tó beácne torr, 100, 19; Gen. 1666: Bt. 25, 4; Fox 162, 25. Monn getimberde torr (*turrem*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 1. Torr (tor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 28. Āstāg Simon on ðone torr, Blickl. Homl. 187, 27. Hāt dū mē ānne heáhne tor of mycclum beámum getimbrian, 183, 3. Hrófas sind gehrorene, hreórge torras, Exon. Th. 476, 6; Ruin. 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1684; An. 844. Ceastre and torras (*farus*; v. fȳr-torr) and strēta and brycge geworhte wǣron, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 16. Mid ceastrum ða ðe wǣron mid weallum and torrum (*turribus*) and geatum getimbrade, 1, 1; S. 473, 28: Ps. Th. 47, 11: 121, 7. On ðæs sǣs waroþe tō sūþdǣle ðanon ðe hī sciphere on becom [hī] torras (*turres*) timbredon tō gebeorhge ðæs sǣs, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Ða torras and ða scylfas on him bæron ða elpendas, Nar. 4, 16. *O. Frs.* thoer: *O. H. Ger.* turri, turra *turris.*] Cf. tūr.

II. from Celtic, *a projecting rock, a tor*:—Torr *scopulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 20. Ōð him (*the brook*) oninnan fēlþ muntes mægenstān ātrendlod of ðæm torre (cf. micel stān wealwiende of ðam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 29) *resistit rupe soluti objice saxi*, Met. 5, 17. Ærest on mercecumb (*in Dorset*), ðonne on grēnan pytt, ðonne on ðone torr æt mercecumbes ēawielme, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 28, 32. On gyran torr (*in Devon*), iii. 412, 9. An horsa tor . . . on lytlan tor (*in Devon*), Cod. Dip. B. iii. 133, 10, 11. Stānrocca, torra *scopulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 15. Torra *scopulorum*, 499, 68. Cf. Heáhtorra *alpium, montium*, 454, 42. v. fȳr-, geat-, heáh-, mere-, seoh-, stān-torr.

torrebrande, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 44, read *torre* brande; cf. *torribus* brandum, 94, 56.

tō-rȳþan. v. tō-rīþan.

tō-sǣlan; *p. de*; *impers. vb. To happen amiss* to a person (*dat.*) in respect to something (*gen.*), *to be lack* of something for a person:—Ne tōsǣlеþ him gūþgemōtes sīþþan ic þurh hylles hrōf gerǣce *he* (*the dog*) *will not want for fighting, when I* (*the badger*) *reach through the hill's roof*, Exon. Th. 397, 26; Rä. 16, 25. Ic beom strong ðæs ġewinnes gif ic stille weorþe gif mē ðæs tōsǣlеþ hī beóþ swīþran ðonne ic *I* (*the anchor*) *am strong for the struggle if I keep still; if I fail in that they will be stronger than I*, 398, 9; Rä. 17, 5. Tōsǣle, Prov. Kmbl. 65.

tō-samne, -somne; *adv. Together*. **I.** with verbs of motion, where meeting takes place, (1) without hostility:—Ðā cōman ðǣr tōsamne unārīmedlīco mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 191, 9. Ær hī tōsomne becōmun *antequam convenirent*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. Hēht tōsomne ða heó sēleste wiste tō ðære hālgan byrig cuman, Elen. Kmbl. 2401; El. 1202. (2) with hostility:—Rade ðæs ðe hié tōsomne cōmon *commisso praelio*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 208, 11. Fōron tōsomne wrāde wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 19; Gen. 1982. **II.** with verbs implying collecting, assembling:—Beúþ ealle sǣfixas gegaderod tōsomne *omnes pisces maris in unum congregabuntur*, Num. 11, 22. Hī tōsomne eall werod clypedon *conuocant totam cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Leóde tōsomne bannan, Andr. Kmbl. 2188; An. 1095. Hēt ðā tōsomne sīne leóde, Cd. Th. 245, 26; Dan. 469. **III.** with verbs denoting joining, touching, mixing:—Tōsomne gerǣt *congelaverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 37. Tōsomne cnyllaþ *conliserint*, 134, 66. Se wyrm gebeáh snūde tōsomne, Beo. Th. 5129; B. 2568. Ða stānas biúþ earfoþe tō tōdǣlenne and eác uneáþe tōsomne cumaþ, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 25. Hié him geblendon tōsomne drync unheórne, Andr. Kmbl. 66; An. 33: Exon. Th. 88, 11; Cri. 1438. **IV.** of action, *in concert, at the same time*:—Ðā burston ða seofon weallas ealle tōsomne, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 31. Eall þreó nimeþ fȳres wælm tōsomne, Exon. Th. 60, 8; Cri. 966. Englas hlýdaþ tōsomne, 55, 14; Cri. 883: Hy. 3, 16. Ðǣr gelāde leng ne mihton geseón tōsomne *the foes could not longer see one another*, Cd. Th. 190, 30; Exod. 207. **V.** of uninterrupted time:—Moyses fæste feówertig daga and feówertig nihta tōsamne, Homl. Th. ii. 100, 3. Tōsomne, 198, 13. Hē fæste hwílum twēgen dagas, hwílum þrȳ tōsomne, Shrn. 52, 20. Hit āgan rīnan .xl. daga and .xl. nihta tōsomne, Wulfst. 216, 33. [Heo ferden tosomne, Laym. 1393. Tosumne (togadere, and MS.), 61. *O. Frs.* tō-samene: *O. Sax.* te-samne: *O. H. Ger.* zi-samane: *Ger.* zu-sammen.]

tō-samnian; *p. ode To assemble, collect*:—Ða bæd hē hine ðæt hē sumne dǣl landes æt him onfēnge, ðæt hē mihte mynster on getimbrian and Godes ðeówas tōsomnian *he prayed him to receive from him a parcel of land, that he might thereon build a monastery and collect together servants of God*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 11.

tō-sāwan; *p.* -seów *To sow broadcast, scatter seed*; fig. *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*, (a) of concrete objects:—Sume hī cwǣdon, ðæt se líchoma ðe ǣne biþ tō duste gewend and wide tōsāwon, ðæt hē nǣfre eft tōgædere ne cóme, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 376. Of Noes sunum ys tōsāwen (*disseminatum*) eall mancynn ofer eorðan, Gen. 9, 19. Is micel dǣl ðæs mancynnes gehwǣr wīde tōsāwen, Homl. Ass. 69, 94. (b) of abstract objects, *to disseminate* opinions, *distribute* favours, *sow* dissension:—Se mann ðe tōsāwþ ungeþwǣrnysse betwux cristenum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 492, 14. Swā weordlīce wīde tōsāweþ Dryhten his duguþe, Exon. Th. 299, 31; Crä. 110. Tōsāwaþ (*labia sapientium*) *disseminabunt* (*scientiam*, Prov. 15, 7). Kent. Gl. 511. Ða fyrmestan bydelas de Godes lāre geond ðās land tōseówon, Homl. Ass. 56, 143. Seó leáse gesetnys ðe þurh gedwolmon wīde tōsāwen is, Homl. Th. i. 438, 1.

toscea (-e; *f.* (?); *in the Ritual feminines sometimes end in* a), an; *m. A frog*:—Sceomiende (*the glosser has taken* rubeta *as connected with* rubeo) ða dió is ācuoeden tosca *rubeta illa quae dicitur rana*, Rtl. 125, 27. Sette him heard wīte hundes fleógan and hī ǣtan eác yfle tostan (toscan ?) hæfdan hī ællunga ūt āworpen *immisit in eos muscam caninam, et comedit eos; ranam, et exterminavit eos*, Ps. Th. 77, 45. Sende on heora eorþan toscean teóulīce *misit in terram eorum ranas*, 104, 26. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* zuscen *to burn* (so tosca *might refer to the venomous character of the animal*), cf. (?), *also, Swed.* tossa *a toad: Dan.* tudse.]

tō-scēadan, -scægde. v. tō-sceádan, -scecgan.

tō-scēnan; *p. de To break to pieces*:—Bān ne tōscæenas (-scǣnas, Rush.) ī ni gebraecgaþ gē of him *os non comminuetis ex eo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Ða fcoturo forbræc ī tōscǣnde (-sceándе, Lind.) *compedes comminuisset*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 4. Ne furdon ān bān nǣfde hē mid ōþrum ac tōscǣnede ofer eall lágon and tōworpene geond ða wīdan eorþan *he had not even one bone along with another, but broken to pieces they lay in all directions and flung here and there throughout the wide world*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 496. [Hi þe totorveþ . . . and þine fule bon toscheneþ, O. and N. 1120. In Layamon the word is intransitive:—Þu scalt toscæne mid mire eaxe . . . Corineus smat in enne stane . . . þe stan al tosceande (þat þe ston al tobrac, 2nd MS.), 2309–15.]

tō-sceacan, -scacan; *p.* -sceóc, -scōc; *pp.* -sceacen, scacen. **I.** *to shake to pieces, shake violently, to disturb*:—Tōscæcþ *conentit*, i. *turbat, terreat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 47. Stefn Drihtnes tōsceacende wēsten, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. **II.** *to shake off, drive away, disperse*:—Ic tōsceace *discutio*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3. Hit dæt āttor tōscaceþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14 note. Hundes sceanca tōsceaceþ ðone feför, 362, 27. Hē tōsceóc ðone līg of ðam ofne, swā ðæt dæt fȳr ne mihte him derigan, Homl. Th. i. 570, 14. Hē tōscōc ða dwollīcan nytennysse, 602, 35. Mōdes slǣp tōsceac *mentis somnum discute*, Hymn. Surt. 7, 23: *dissice*, 19, 17. Biþ dæt gold tōsceacen, Wulfst. 148, 23: 263, 9. [Gromes . . . þe totwicheþ and toschakeþ, O. and N. 1647. A wilde bor . . . man and houndes

. . . wiþ his taskes he al toshok, Beves 742. With shaking shal be toshaken pees, Wick. Is. 24, 20. Wynde may the plantes bigge toshake, Pall. 52, 240. The word is used also intransitively :—All þe worlde shall toshake, Anglia iii. 546, 156.]

tō-sceácerian; *p.* ode **To waste, devastate, scatter** :—Nū is eall mīn heord tōsceácerod *nunc omnis grex meus vastatus est;* they were scattered (Ezek. 34, 5), L. Eg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 28. Đā wurdon hī ealle ðearle āfyrhte, and heora gesomnunga ealle wurdon sōna tōsceácerode *then (at the coming of the emperor Decius) they (the Christians) were all very frightened, and their congregations were at once scattered,* Homl. Skt. i. 23, 23. v. sceácere.

tō-sceád, es ; *n.* **I.** *a separating, distinguishing, distinction* :—Ne sié fram abbode hāda tōsceád on myustre gehealden *non ab abbate persona in monasterio discernatur,* R. Ben. 12, 7. Mid dæs miclum dōmes tōsceáde *cum magna examinis discussione,* Anglia xiii. 375, 141. **II.** *the faculty of distinguishing* objects presented to the mind, *discrimination, discerning* :—Se Hālga Gāst syl þ his gife ðām de hē wile. Sumum men hē forgifþ wītegunge, sumum tōsceád gōdra gāsta and yfelra (*to one is given by the Spirit prophecy; to another discerning of spirits* (discretio spirituum), 1 Cor. 12, 10), Hom. Th. i. 322, 27. **III.** *difference, diversity* :—Hū micel scyle binn ðæt tōsceád & hū mislice mon scyle menn lāran mid dæm crafte dæs lāreówdōmes *quanta debet esse diversitas in arte praedicationis,* Past. 23 ; Swt. 173, 12. Bi þ tōsceád, swā swā se apostol sæde : '*Stella ab stella differt in claritate,*' Homl. Ass. 43, 486. Betwuh ðām þrīm is swi þe micel tōsceád, Bt. 42 ; Fox 256, 21. Dō sum tōsceád betwuh mē and unrihtwīsum folce *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta,* Ps. Th. 42, 1.

tō-sceádan, -scādan ; *p.* -scēd, -sceád (*in the Northern Gospels weak forms are found, and* -sceádde *occurs in Bede*) ; *pp.* -sceáden. **I.** *to divide in two, separate* one thing from another, (1) literally, of local relations :—Swā swā sweord ða wunde tōsceát on tū, Past. 60 ; Swt. 453, 17. Se streám tōsceádeþ sūþfolc Angeldēode and norþfolc *flumine meridiani et septentrionales Anglorum populi dirimuntur,* Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 17. Neáh ðam sæ de Engla land and Pehta land tōsceádeþ *in vicinia freti quod Anglorum terras Pictorumque disterminat,* 4, 26 ; S. 602, 36. Hē tōsceádes hiá betuih suā hiorde tōsceádas scīpo from tīcgenum *separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 32. Dætte God efne-gigedrað monno ne tōsceádeþ (tōsceáda, Lind.) hē (*separet*), Mk. Skt. Kuh. 10, 9. On dæm dæge God tōscēd on twā eorðan and sæ, Shrn. 63, 24 : 62, 35. Đæt Severus onfēng micelne dæl Breotone and done mid dice tōsceádde fram ōþrum þēodum *ut Severus receptam Britanniae partem vallo a caetera distinxerit,* Bd. 1, 5 : S. 476, 3. Đæt God gegeadrade monn ne tōslīte ł tōsceáda (*separet*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. Tōsceádende *segregans,* Ps. Surt. 67, 10. Hē (*the stream*) on tū tōsceáden wyrd, Met. 5, 18. Tōsceáden, Wulfst. 26, 2. Đa syndon Temese streáme tōsceádene fram Centlande, Bd. 2, 3 ; S. 504, 16. Tō-ceádenne mid Trēntan streáme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonalibus Mercii,* 3, 24 ; S. 557, 37. .iii. fyr nōwiht miclum fæce betwyh him tōsceáden *quatuor ignes non multo ab invicem spatio distantes,* 3, 19 ; S. 548, 10. (2) figuratively, (a) *to divide* into parties, *cause division* or *dissension among* :—Hē tiolode hié betwux him tō tōsceádanne . . . swā hē tōscēd dara ehtera ānmōdnesse and Paulus com gesund ðonon *inter semetipsos dividere studuit, quos contra se unitos vidit . . . facta in persecutorum unanimitate dissensio est, et divisa turba illaesus Paulus exivit,* Past. 47 ; Swt. 363, 1–8. (b) *to separate* contending parties *or* claims, *judge, decide between* :—God stōd godum on gemange, and hē hī on midle tōsceádeþ (*discernit;* he judgeth among the gods, A.V.), Ps. Th. 81, 1. Ic ne sēce mīn wuldor, is swā ðeáh se de sēcþ and tōscēt (*judicat,* Jn. 8, 50), Homl. Th. ii. 232, 8. Tōscēd (*sors inter potentes*) *dijudicat* (Prov. 18, 18), Kent. Gl. 656. Tōscād *decerne* (*quod justum est,* Prov. 31, 9), 1134. Tōsceád *discerne* i. *dijudica*, Mt. Kuc. ii. 140, 62. (c) *to make a distinction* between things, *to distinguish, treat* or *regard differently* :—Sōð lufu ne tōscēt nænne be mæglicere sibbe *true love makes no distinction with respect to anybody on account of relationship,* Homl. Th. i. 128, 2. Se heofenlica Fæder wuldraþ his bearn and tōscēt his wuldor fram ōðra manna wuldre ðearle unwidmetenlice *he distinguishes his glory beyond comparison from the glory of other men,* ii. 232, 9. Hwæt mænde Sanctus Paulus, đā hē his lāre sua crætelice tōscēad (-scēd, Cott. MSS.) (*gave such different counsel in the two cases*), and ðone ōðerne lærde, đæt hē him anwald on tuge, ōðerne hē lærde gedyld ? Past. 40 ; Swt. 291, 20. Đā đā hē đās eordlīcan sibbe tōsceád (-scēd, Cott. MSS.) and đa heofonlīcan *cum terrenam facem a superna distingueret,* 46 ; Swt. 351, 10. Ongiet georne hwæt sỹ gōd oþþe yfel and tōsceád simle *understand thoroughly what is good or evil, and always distinguish between them,* Exon. Th. 302, 34 ; Fä. 46. Tōsceád intingan minne of ðeódе unhālgre *discerne causam meam de gente non sancta,* Ps. Spl. 42, 1. (d) *to separate* one thing from another with the mind, *to discern, distinguish, discriminate* :—Seó sāwul is on bōcum manegum naman gecȳged . . . Heó is *ratio,* đæt is gesceád, ðonne heó tōscēt, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. God gesyhþ ælces mennes gepanc, and his word and his dæda tōscēt (*cernit*), Bt. 40, 7 ; Fox 244, 1. Mid dære nose wē tōsceádaþ (*discernimus*) stencas, Past. 11 ; Swt. 65, 20. Is micel niéddearf dæt se reccere ða đeáwas and ða undeáwas cunne wel tōscādan *necesse est, ut rector animarum virtutes ac vitia vigilanti cura discernat,* 20 ; Swt. 149, 17. Mid hū miclan feó woldest đū habban geboht, dæt đū swutole mihtest tōcnāwan đine frīnd and đine fȳnd ? Ic wāt dæt đū hit woldest habban mid miclan feó geboht, dæt đū hī cūþest wel tōscādan, Bt. 20 ; Fox 72, 22. Se de gesceádwīsnesse hæfþ, se mæg tōsceádan hwæt hē wilniau sceal and hwæt hē onscunian sceal, 40, 7 ; Fox 242, 18 : Shrn. 167, 4. Tōsceádan *discriminare,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 2. Mæden ācenned (*born on the first day of the moon*) biþ rihtlīce tōscēdende (-ne, MS.), Lchdm. iii. 184, 6. (e) *to separate* things from one another, *to order, dispose, appoint* :—Ic tōsceádo (-sceódo, Kush.) iuh suæ tōsceádde (-sceódo, Kush.) mē fæder nīn dæt rīc *ego dispono vobis sicut disposuit mihi pater meus regnum,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 29. Tōsceáda *disponere,* Mk. Skt. p. 2, 3. (f) *to separate* the parts of a confused whole, *to expound, interpret, render intelligible* :—Đegnum his tōsceádade (*disserebat*) alle, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Tōsceádade *interpraetabatur,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 27. Tōsceád (*dissere*) ūs bisen, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 36 : *edissere,* 15, 15. (g) *to discuss* :—Tōsceádeþ *disputat,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 18. **II.** *to send in different directions, to scatter, disperse.* v. sceádan, **I.** 3 :—Manna bān Drihten tōsceádeþ *Deus dissipat ossa hominum,* Ps. Th. 52, 6. Tōsceádeþ, 67, 14. Meolc wiđ wīne gemenged dæt āttor tōsceádeþ, Lchdm. i. 352, 14. Stefn Drihtnes tōsceádendis (*intercidentis*) lēg fyres, Ps. Spl. 28, 7. Đā tōsceáden weard līg, tōlȳsed, Exon. Th. 277, 22 ; Jul. 584. **III.** *intrans. To be separated, to differ* :—Tōsceádaþ *discrepent, distant,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 15. His līf tōscēd (*e has been made out of æ, and g erased before d* : MS. *has* tosced : v. tō-scegan) fram ūssa tīda āswundenesse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat,* Bd. 3, 5 ; M. 160, 25. [His lockes he toscædde, Laym. 30262. He wollde hire & te king todælenn and toshrædenn, Orm. 19862. Englysche men usede pat tyme þe here of here ouerlyppes toschedd & nost yschore, Trev. 3, 241. *O. H. Ger.* zi-sceidan *dividere, separare, segregare, discernere, distinguere.* Cf. *Goth.* dis-skaidan *differe, discernere.*] v. next two words.

tō-sceáden ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Separate, distinct* :—Ælc þing de tōsceáden biþ from ōþrum biþ ōþer, ōþer dæt þing, đeáh hī ætgædere sién. Gif đonne hwelc þing tōsceáden biþ from đam hēhstan gōde, đonne ne biþ dæt nō dæt hēhste gōd *quod a qualibet re diversum est, id non est illud, a quo intelligitur esse diversum. Quare quod a summo bono diversum est sui natura, id summum bonum non est,* Bt. 34, 3 ; Fox 138, 2–5. v. tō-sceadenness.

tō-sceádend, es ; *m. One who divides* or *separates* :—Tōsceádend *discretor, divisor,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 14.

tō-sceádenness, e ; *f. Separation, distinction* :—Gē syndon clāne, cwæd hē tō his þegnum, nærs nā hwædere calle. Hēr on dysum cwide wæs dæra apostola tōsceádennys *here we have in these words a distinction made among the apostles,* Homl. Ass. 158, 162.

tō-scegan (?) ; *p.* -scægde *To stand out distinctly, be separated* from surrounding objects :—His līf tōscægde fram ūssa tīda āswundennysse *vita illius a nostri temporis segnitia distabat,* Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 526, 35. v. scegan ; tō-sceádan, **III.**

tō-sceótan ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton *To rush in different directions, to disperse* (intrans.) *hurriedly, scatter* :—Tōscutan *dissiliunt,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 9. Đā tōscuton đa deófiu (cf. đā wæron tōstencte đa widerweardan gāstas *dispersi sunt spiritus infesti,* Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 629, 7 ; it is this passage in Bede which Ælfric is quoting), Homl. Th. ii. 352, 4. Đā wæron đa munecas swīde āférede, nyston hwet heom tō dōnne wære, ac tōscuton ; sume urnon intō cyrcean, Chr. 1083 ; Erl. 217, 12. [Þe shell toshett (*burst asunder*) on þe schire ground. Whan it cofli tooclef þer crep oute an addre, Alis. (Skt.) 1008.]

tō-sceótan, Met. 27, 19, *is rather to be taken under* sceótan. *The passage is* :—Ungesælige men deáþ ær willaþ foran tō sciótan = tōforan sceótan *anticipate, rush in front of;* cf. đa ungesæligan menn forsceótaþ deáþ foran, Bt. 39, 1 ; Fox 212, 3 ; *and see passages under* foran, foran-tō.

tō-sciftan ; *p.* te *To divide for the purpose of distribution, to divide and distribute* :—Se cyng intō Wealan fērde and his fyrde tōscyfte (*divided the force that the parts of it might take different routes*), and dæt land eall þurhfōr, swā dæt seó fyrd eall tōgædere com tō Snāwdūne, Chr. 1095 ; Erl. 232, 8. Se cyng lēt tōscyfton đonne here geond eall đis land tō his mannon *the king had the troops divided and quartered all over the country on his men,* 1085 ; Erl. 218, 8.

tō-scīrian ; *p.* ede *To separate, part* :—Tōscereþ *separat,* Kent. Gl. 575 : 603 : 727. Biþ tōscerede *separantur,* 669. Tōscirid ł tōdæled *summotum,* Hpt. Gl. 528, 12. Tōscyrede *abjunctas,* Germ. 397, 441.

tō-scrīdan ; *p.* -scrād *To flow in different directions, be dispersed* :—Dæt wæter unstille æghwider wolde wīde tōscrīþan, wāc and hnesce, ne meahte hit on him selfum æfre gestandan, Met. 20, 93. [*O. Sax.* tiskrīdan :—Thie nebal tiskrēd, Hēl. 5633.]

tō-scūfan ; *p.* -sceáf *To thrust in different directions, thrust aside, scatter, disperse,* (1) literal :—Se đone līg tōsceáf hātan fyres, Cd. Th.

237, 20; Dan. 340: Exon. Th. 189, 6; Az. 55. Engel dæt fŷr tōsceáf, 276, 11; Jul. 564. (2) figurative, *to do away, remove*:—Hē mid ælmessan ealle tōscūfeþ synna wunde, Exon. Th. 467, 28; Alm. 8. Tōsceáf (-sceóf, Rush.) ða mæhtigo of sede *deposuit potentes de sede*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 52.

tō-sencende, Gen. 9, 11. v. tō-stencan.

tō-sendan; *p.* de. **I.** *to send in different directions, send away, disperse, scatter*:—Āttru hit tōsend *venena diffundet*, Scint. 105, 9. Hē tōsende his geferan swilce for huntoðes intingan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 104. Hē tōsende hī geond ealne middangeard, Homl. Th. i. 232, 5: 462, 15. Dæra cnapena hundnigontig dūsenda hī tōsendon tō gehwylcum leódscipum tō ðeówte *ninety thousand boys they sent away to all nations to slavery*, 404, 15. Ehtatŷne sŷþum hundteóntig þūsenda hī tōsendon and wið feó sealdon wīde intō leódscipas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. **II.** *to destroy* (?): —Nabochodonosor com tō Hierusalem and dæt mannсyn ofslōh and ða burh tōsende and dæt tempel tōwearp *destroyed* (the narrative in 2 Kings 25 or 2 Chron. 36 does not speak of the dispersion of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, but of the destruction of the city and the captivity of the inhabitants, so that *burh* seems to mean the city, not the citizens, and *tōsende* = destroyed: v. 2 Kings 25, 9, 10; 2 Chron. 36, 17–20) *the city and demolished the temple*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 17.

tō-seóðan; *p.* -seád; *pp.* -soden *To boil to pieces*:—Seóð on cetele and wylle ōþ dæt hió sié eal tōsoden, Lchdm. ii. 230, 8.

tō-sēðan; *p.* de *To prove*:—Drihten, ðū ūs sealdest gesceádwīsnesse dæt wē māgon tōsēðan and tōsceádan good and yfel, Shrn. 167, 3.

tō-settan; *p.* te *To set things apart from one another, to dispose;* disponere:—Se ðe tōsetteþ ł gestiht spæca his on dōme *qui disponet sermones suos in judicio*. Ps. Lamb. 111, 5: Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 111, 5. Tōsette *disposuit*, 83, 6: 104, 8.

tō-sīgan; *pp.* -sigen *To fall to pieces, to decay, get worn out*:—Nǽren tōsygene ł forgnidene *non extricabantur*; ic tōsīge ł forgnīde *extricor*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 36–39. Næs his reáf horig ne tōsigen, Homl. Th. i. 456, 20. Binnon feówertig geára fæce næs nān man gelegerod on eallum ðam folce, ne heora reáf næs tōsigen (cf. vestimentum tuum nequaquam vetustate defecit, et pes tuus non est subtritus, en quadrigesimus annus est. Deut. 8, 4), ii. 196, 14. [Þe bodi schal tosie (*printed* -fye), Spec. 101.]

tō-sittan; *pp.* -seten *To sit at a distance from one another, to be placed apart*:—Dæs landes is .xliii. þeóda wīde tōsetene for unwæstmbærnesse dæs londes *gentes sunt quadraginta duae, propter terrarum infoecundam diffusionem late oberrantes*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18.

tō-slacian; *p.* ode *To relax, to make or to become remiss*:—Tōslacad (*qui mollis et*) *dissolutus (est in opere suo*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 638.

tō-sleán; *p.* -slōh, *pl.* -slōgon; *pp.* -slegen *To strike to pieces, knock to bits*:—Tōslōg, tislōg *concidit*, Txts. 51, 516. Tōslōh, forheów *concidit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 16. (1) of material objects, (a) *to demolish, knock down* a building:—Þunor tōslōg heora hiehstan godes hūs *aedes salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18: 6, 14; Swt. 268, 29. Swīðlīc wind tōslōh dæt hūs æt ðām feówer hwemmum *a strong wind broke down the house at the four corners*, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 18. Ða hæfþenan weras tōslōgon his glæsenne calic; ða gesomnode se bisceop ða brocu, Shrn. 114, 25. (b) *to divide in two by a blow or stroke*:—Hē tōslōh sē *interrupit mare*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Gif hit (*an egg*) ne tōcīne, tōsleah hwōn *if it will not crack, break it slightly with a blow*, Lchdm. iii. 18, 2. (2) of abstract objects, *to drive away* thoughts:—Ða yflan geþohtas ðe him on mōd becumaþ hē sceal sōna on Criste tōsleán . . . Ðonne hē hié tōslyhþ on Criste ðonne hē geðencð Cristes þrowunge and his wundra and mid ðæm geþohtum ālȳmeþ ða yfelan geþohtas *cogitationes malas cordi suo advenientes mox ad Christum allidere*, R. Ben. 18, 2-6. [*O. Frs.* tō-slā: *O. Sax.* te-slahan: *O. H. Ger.* zi-slahan: *Ger.* zer-schlagen.] v. un-tōslegen.

tō-slīfan; *p.* -slāf *To split in two, cleave, cut to pieces*:—Tōsláf, tōcleáf *findit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 32: 93, 8. [Thai laiden on with swerdes clere, Helm and scheld that stronge were Thai gonne hem al toschīve, Gy of Warwike (in Halliwell's Dict.). *See* slīfan, *where the later form of that verb is cited from* Prompt. Parv. 459, *but the reference is omitted.*]

tō-slītan; *p.* -slāt, *pl.* -sliton; *pp.* -sliten *To tear in two, tear to pieces, tear asunder*:—Ic tōbrece oððe tōslīte *rumpo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 177, 4. Ic tōslīte *scindo*, Zup. 178, 6: *lacero*, 36; Zup. 214, 10: *lanio*, Zup. 216, 15. **I.** *to tear in two, in pieces, rend* material, e. g. a garment, a bond:—Dæt nīua tōslitaþ *the new maketh a rent*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 36. Se hēhsacerd tōslāt ł tōrende (*scindens*) woedo his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 63: Past. 3; Swt. 35, 20. Hē tōslāt (*disrupisset*) ða raceteága, Mk. Skt. 5, 4. Ne tōslīte uē ðæt cyrtel *non scindamus tunicam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 24. Ða hēt ic ealdhrægl tōslītan and habban wið ðæm fŷre *jussi scissas uestes opponere ignibus*, Nar. 23, 30. Dæs temples wāhryſt wearð tōsliten on twēgen dǽlas fram ufeweardon ōð nyþeweard *the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51. Tōsliten wæs dæt nett *rumpebatur retia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 6. **I a.** *to give a torn appearance to* anything, *to serrate* (of leaves):—Ðeós wyrt is gehwǽdlon leáfun and tōslitenon, Lchdm. i. 290, 9. **I b.** figuratively:—Hē ðone cræft bricep and ða ordancas ealle tōslīteþ, Salm. Kmbl. 147; Sal. 72. Gif ðē hwæt yfeles biþ, hraþe hyt byþ tōsliten, swā wæs Abdias gyrdels ðæs witegan, Lchdm. i. 328, 2. **II.** *to rend, cleave, break asunder* that which is hard or bulky:—Ðū tōslite wyllas and burnan *tu dirupisti fontes et torrentes;* thou didst cleave the fountain and the flood (A. V.), Ps. Spl. 73, 16. Hē tōslāt stān *dirupit petram;* he opened the rock (A. V.), 104, 39. Hē tōslāt sē *interrupit mare*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. Stānas tōsliten ł tōbrocen wēron *petrae scissae sunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. **II a.** figuratively:—Ða ic ðære heortan heardnesse mid geornfullīcre fandunge tōslāt *cum cordis duritia studiosis percunctationibus scinditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 5. **III.** *to tear* the flesh, *rend, bite, wound, lacerate*, generally of wounds made by animals, literally and figuratively:—Wurmas tōslītaþ heora licham-an mid fŷrenum tōðum, Homl. Th. i. 132, 17. Ða lichoman de wildeór ābiton, oþþe fixas tōslitan, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16. Gif hund mon tōslīte oððe ābīte, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 2. Dæt se werewulf tō swīðe ne tōslīte, ne tō fela ne ābīte of godcundre heorde, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 31. Ðe læs hig (*porci*) cōw tōslŷton (-slītas, Lind.) *ne dirumpant vos*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 6. Tōslītan (-en, MS.) *discerpere, dilaniare*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 54. Ðam de tōsliten (*bitten by a dog*) sŷ, Lchdm. i. 362, 25: 370, 16. Se ðe tōsliten beó *he that is bitten by a snake*, Num. 21, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 240, 18. Swā swā sceáp from wildeórum beóþ fornumene, swā ða earman ceasterwaran tōslitene wǽron fram heora feóndum (*discerpuntur ab hostibus*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 26. Scīpo diówlīca ne forlæt ðū onerninge dætte wē sīe tōsliteno *oves diabolica non sinas incursione lacerari*, Rtl. 36, 1. Gōman beóþ tōslitene, Soul Kmbl. 216; Seel. 110. Ða tōslitenan wunda heó forþrycceþ, Lchdm. i. 356, 14. **IV.** *to tear asunder, part, separate* what has been joined, *sever*:—Mon eáþe tōslīteþ, dætte nǽfre gesomnad wæs, Exon. Th. 380, 33; Rä. 1, 18. Sibbe tōslītaþ sinhīwan tū, 284, 16; Jul. 698. Dæt God gegeadrade monn ne tōslīte *quod Deus conjunxit, homo non separet*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 6. **V.** *to pull to pieces, destroy the existence of* an object, abstract or concrete, *to destroy, dissipate*:—Ic undōe ł tōslīto tempel ðis *ego dissoluam templum hoc*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. Hŷ sældra tōslītaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 697; Sal. 348. Tōslāt *destruit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 16. Tōslītende (eft gié tōslītas, Lind. Rush.) Godes bebod *rescindentes verbum Dei*, Mk. Skt. 7, 13. Rīc tōsliten biþ *regnum desolabitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 25. Wæs senniнge ðe heofones smyltnes tōsliten *subito interrupta est serenitas*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 24. Ðurh ðæt wierð tōslieten (-sliten, Cott. MSS.) sió stilnes hiera hiéremonna mōdes and biþ gedrēfed sió smyltnes hiera līfes *subditorum vitam dissipata quietis tranquillitate confundunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 7. **VI.** *to distract* the mind:—Hū oft sió bisgung dæs rīces tōslīt dæt mōd dæs recceres *quod plerumque occupatio regiminis soliditatem dissipet mentis*, Past. 4; Swt. 37, 11. **VII.** *intrans. To be different*:—Tōslīttaþ *discordat*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* ze-slīzan *scindere, secidere, discerpere, lacessere, perdere, dissipare.*]

tō-slīte, es; *m. A rent, tear, laceration, wound made by scratching, cutting, or biting.* v. slītan, slite:—Gif hwā tōbrȳsed sȳ, genim ðās wyrte . . . Eác swylce tōslite heó gehǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 122, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* zur-, zi-sliz *discidium, repudium.*] v. tō-slītness, tō-slītan, **III.**

tō-slītere (?), es; *m. One who tears in pieces*; metaph. *one who causes dissension, a heretic*:—Tōslīterum (tōslitenum? v. sliten) *hereticis*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 11. v. next word.

tō-slītness, es; *f.* **I.** *a tearing in pieces, rending in pieces*:—Ungehēredre leoma tōslītnysse wundade *inaudita membrorum discerptione lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. **II.** fig. *dissension*:—Tōslītnisse (-slitnise, Lind.) ł unsibbe *dissensio*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 43.

tō-slūpan; *p.* -sleáp, *pl.* -slupon; *pp.* -slopen *To slip apart* or *away, be relaxed, dissolved*:—Heó wæs tōlēsed ł tōslopen *dissolvebatur, collabebatur*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 7. Tōslopen *remissus*, Germ. 393, 137: *dissipatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 31. Ābogene, tōslopene *dimissa*, i. *humilia*, 140, 31. **I.** of that which is bound, *to have the connection between several objects or that between the parts of the same object relaxed*:—Gif hē hī ne bunde mid his unābindendlicum racentum, ðonne tōslupan hī ealle *conjuncta naturarum ipsa diversitas dissociaret atque divelleret, nisi unus esset, qui quod nexuit contineret*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 1: 34, 12; Fox 154, 3. Hæfþ God geheaþorade ealle his gesceafta, dæt heora ælc wrǽcþ ōþer, dæt hié ne mōton tōslūpan, 21; Fox 74, 11. Se godcunda forepoere heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta dæt hī ne mōton tōslūpan of heora endebyrdnesse *providentia suis quaeque nectit ordinibus*, 39, 5; Fox 218, 31. Mid wriþan gewriþen grundweall nā byþ tōslopen *loramento conligatum fundamentum non dissoluitur*, Scint. 200, 9. Gif se ān gestæddega cyning ne staþelode ealla gesceafta, ðonne wurdon hī ealle tōslopene and tōstencte, and tō nāuhte wurdon ealle gesceafta *quae nunc stabilis continet ordo, dissepta suo fonte fatiscant*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 27. **I a.** *to be dissipated, destroyed*:—Smyre ða sār, hŷ tō-slūpaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 3. Mōtan sēs tōslūpan, iii. 267, 27. **II.** of that which binds, *to be loosed, undone*:—Ðonne tōslupan ða bendas and tōlȳsede wǽron *sunt vincula soluta*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 13, 22; 592, 7. Ða wēnde heó dæt seó snōd tōslupe, ac heó āfunde ða snōde mid eallum cnottum fæste gewriden, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 25. Gif hē ða (bridlas) lǽt tōslūpan *hic si frena remiserit*, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 33: Met.

11, 80. Nú syndon Satanases bendas swýðe tôslopene, Wulfst. 83, 9. **II** a. of illness:—Seó fæstnys (*costiveness*) tôslýpeþ (-slîpeþ, MS. B.), Lchdm. i. 164, 20. **III.** *to get relaxed*, (a) of material things:—Liþa tôslopene *limbs relaxed in sleep*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 10. (b) of non-material things, *to be relaxed, get remiss*:—Ðonne mon lǽt tôslûpan ðone ege *nimia resolutione lenitatis*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 2. Ðæt ungeornfulle môd and ðæt tôslopene *anima dissoluta*, 39; Swt. 283, 12. Ðænne gepanc orsorh byð ágyfen on slǽwþe mód byð tôslopen *cum mens securа redditur, in torporem animus laxatur*, Scint. 92, 17. **IV.** *to get paralysed, get powerless*, (a) physically:—Ðǽr ða sina tôslûpaþ, Lchdm. ii. 280, 3. Ða wearð se lichama cal tôslopen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 25. Sum mæden langlîce læg on legerbedde seóc, tôslopen on limum, sámeucu geðûht, ii. 510, 25. Se læg seofon geár tôslopenum limum, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 255. (b) in reference to the mind:—Ða wearð heora heorte tôslopen and heora gást ne belâf on him *dissolutum est cor eorum et non remansit in eis spiritus*, Jos. 5, 1.

tô-slûping, e; *f. Dissolution*:—Tôslûpinсg lîfes *dissolutio uitae*, Scint. 68, 8.

tô-smeágan, -smeán; *p.* -smeáde *To examine in detail, enquire into the several parts of* a subject:—Betwuh ðám þrîm is swîþe micel tôsceád. Ytt wit ðæt ealle sculon ásmeágan (tôsmeágan, Cott. MS.), ðonne cume wit late tô ende dísse bêc, oððe nǽfre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 21.

tô-snîdan; *p.* -snâd, *pl.* -snidon; *pp.* -sniden. **I.** *to cut in two, cut in pieces, cut up*:—Hê geteáh his seax and genam his sciccels ðe hê him on hæfde, tôsnâd ða hine on twá, and healfne sealde ðæm þearfan . . . Ða wǽron ðǽr manige men ðe . . . hine bismrodan. Ðæt hé his gegyrelan tô-snîdan sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 5–10. Tôsnîdeure hreáþemûse blôd, Lchdm. ii. 236, 17. Uppan ðám sticceon de ðǽr tôsnîdene beóþ *membra quae sunt caesa*, Lev. 1, 8. **II.** *to cut away, cut off*:—Sum mon tô-snâd (*amputauit*) him ðone ærlîpricа, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 47. [*O. Frs.* te-snîtha: *O. H. Ger.* za-snîdan *descindere, dirimere.*]

tô-sôcness *and* tô-sôcnung *gloss* adquisitio:—In tôsôcnisse in *adquisitionem*, Rtl. 28, 35. Tôsôcnung *adquisitio*, 81, 14.

tô-somne, -somnian. v. tô-samne, -samnian.

tô-spǽc, e; *f. Speech addressed to a person, conversation*:—Hine God hiéwcûdlîcor on eallum dingum innan lǽrde ðonne ôðre menn mid his gelômlîcre tôspræce *quem* (Moses) *de cunctis interius per conversationem cum Deo sedulam locutio familiaris instruebat*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* za-spâcha *eloquium.*]

tô-sprêdan; *p.* de *To spread out, extend, expand, spread in different directions*:—Seó henn tôsprǽt hyre fyðera and ða briddas gewyrmþ, Anglia viii. 309, 26. Heó tôsprǽt hire bôsm ðǽr ðǽr ða rêðan wuniaþ . . . , and heó is genyrwed on ðone ende ðe ða genceádwîsan wuniaþ *she expands her bosom where the fierce dwell . . . , and is straitened in the quarter where the discreet dwell*, Homl. Th. i. 536, 18. Tôsprǽd dîne fingras, Techm. ii. 122, 25. Ðæs mannes sâwl biþ on Gode tôsprǽd, swá ðæt heó oferstîhþ middaneard, and eác hî sylfe, Homl. Th. ii. 186, 8. Strîc mid tôsprǽddum handum nider ofer dîne breóst, Techm. ii. 119, 25. Wîf tôsprǽddum loccum *a woman with dishevelled locks*, Lchdm. iii. 208, 10. [His holie lichame was tospred on þe holie rode, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 29. Tosprad, 205, 33. He tospret touward ou his ermes, A. R. 402, 9. Þe Brutones þat were tosprad here and þere, R. Glouc. 134, 15. With open hede . . . her hair tosprad, Gow. ii. 260, 4. *O. L. Ger.* te-spreidan *dispergere: O. H. Ger.* zar-, za-spreitan *spargere, expandere, dispergere.*]

tô-springan; *p.* -sprang, *pl.* -sprungon; *pp.* -sprungen *To spring asunder, fly to pieces, to crack, burst open*:—Tô ðâm handum ðæt hæfsc tôspringaþ *for chapped hands*, Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Se deófol wearp ænne stân tô ðære bellan, ðæt heó eall tôsprang *the bell flew all to pieces*, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 10. Hî becômon tô ðam îsenan geate and ðæt tôsprang ðǽrrihte him tôgeánes *they came to the iron gate, and it burst open straightway at their approach*, 382, 12. Tôsprang *dissilit*, Germ. 399, 272. Tôspringe *crepet*, 398, 112. [Er him þe herte tospringe, C. L. 593. *O. H. Ger.* zi-springan *dissilire: Ger.* zer-springen.]

tô-sprytting, e; *f. Instigation.* v. spryttan, **II** b.

tostan, Ps. Th. 77, 45. v. tosca.

tô-standan; *p.* -stôd; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to stand apart, be distant;* fig. *to differ, be different*:—Swé micel tôstondeþ eástdael from westdaele *quantum distat oriens ab occasu*, Ps. Surt. 102, 12. Tôstent, Blickl. Gl. Hû micel tôstent seó godspellîce sôdfæstnyss fram sceade ðære ealdan æ, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 29. Tôstænt *differt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 13. Tôstent *discrepat*, 141, 25: *dispartire.* Tôstandaþ *distent*, i. *separent*, 24. Tô-standendum mægna *distantes vires*, i. *discordes*, 26. **II.** *to stand aloof, not to be forthcoming*:—Be ðon ðe mon wîf bycgge, and ðonne sió gift tôstande. Gif mon wîf gebycgge, and sió gyft ford ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3–6.

tô-stencan; *p.* -stencte; *pp.* -stenced, -stenct. **I.** *to scatter* the parts of a whole, *disperse* a number of objects gathered together:—Ðû tôstencst hig *dissipabis eos*, Ps. Spl. 143, 8. Se wulf cymþ tô ðâm sceápum, sume hê âbitt, sume hê tôstencþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 24: 238, 16. Ðinne lichoman geond disse ceastre lanan hié tôstenceaþ, Blickl. Homl. 237, 5. Ðû tôstenctest feónd ðine *dispersisti inimicos tuos*, Ps. Spl. 88, 11: 43, 13. Gif wind tô cóme, ðonne tôstencte hê ða lâc *sacrificium superueniens aura dispergeret*, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 22. Se godcunda anweald hî (*the builders of Babel*) tôstencte, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 24: Homl. Th. i. 318, 18. Tôsteng (*dissipa*) þeóda ðe gefeoht willaþ, Ps. Spl. 67, 34. Ða lâc tôstencean (*dispergere*), Past. 33; Swt. 219, 5. Tôstencud biþ ðæt ége, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 27. Tôstenced, Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. Tôstencte *dispersae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 71. Ða wæron tôstencte (*dispersi sunt*) ealle ða widerweardan gástas, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 7: 1, 16; S. 484, 14: Bt. 30, 13; Fox 234, 27: Homl. Th. ii. 244, 34. **II.** *to destroy* the integrity of a whole, *dissipate, bring to nought, overthrow*:—Tôstencþ (*disperdat*) Drihten ealle weleras fácnfulle, Ps. Spl. 11, 3. Drihten tôstenceþ (*dissipat*) geþeaht ðeóda, 32, 10. Tôstencþ goldhord *dissipabit thesaurum* (Prov. 21, 20), Kent. Gl. 793. Se (*Eduy*) þurh his cildhâdes nytenesse his rîce tôstencte and his ánnesse tôdǽlde, Lchdm. iii. 434, 36. Tôstencton (*dissipaverunt*) unrihtwîse æ ðine, Ps. Spl. 118, 126. Hî munucregol myrdon and mynstra tôstæncton, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 21. Ofermôdignyss seó de englas cûþe beswîcan, micele má menn tôstencean (*dissipare*), Scint. 83, 13. Gif ys of mannum geþeaht dis oððe weorc, sî tostenct (*dissoluetur, dissipabitur*); gif hit of Gode ys, gê ne mâgon tôstenceаn (*dissoluere*) (Acts 5, 38, 39), 199, 2–4. Tôstencendes *dissipantis* (*sua opera*, Prov. 18, 9), Kent. Gl. 639. Ne biþ flod tôstencende, (-sencende, MS.) ða eorðan *neque erit diluuium dissipans terram*, Gen. 9, 11. Se yfela willa biþ tôstenced, swá rêcels beforan fyre, gif men ðæt weorc þurhtiún ne mæg (*potuisse miserius est*) *sine quo voluntatis miserae langueret effectus*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Sint tôstente *dissipantur* (*cogitationes*, Prov. 15, 22), Kent. Gl. 530. **II** a. *intrans. To perish*:—Hî tôstencton on ende *disperierunt in Endor*, Ps. Spl. 82, 9. v. next three words.

tô-stencedness, e; *f.* **I.** *dispersion*:—Drihten tôstencednyssa (*dispersiones*) somnigende, Ps. Spl. 146, 2. **II.** *dissipation, destruction*:—Hit is micel mægena tôstencennes (-stencednes, MS. T.) *plurima destructio est*, R. Ben. 128, 6. Ungeþyld is ealra mægna tôstencednys, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 6. Cometa, ðonne hê ætýwþ, ðonne tácnaþ hê hungor oððe cwealm oððe tôstencednysse ðæs eardes, Anglia viii. 321, 22. v. tô-stencan.

tô-stencend, es; *m. One who dissipates* or *squanders, a prodigal*:—Tôstencend *prodigus*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 7.

tô-stencness, e; *f. Dispersion*:—Tôstencnisse *dispersiones*, Ps. Surt. 146, 2.

tô-stician; *p.* ode *To stab to pieces, wound severely by stabs, destroy by thrusts*:—Funde hê hiene ænue be wege ligan mid sperum tôsticad healfcucne *invenit in itinere solum relictum, confossum vulneribus et extrema vitae efflantem*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 14. [Cf. *Ger.* zer-stechen.] Cf. tô-stingan.

tô-stincan; *p.* -stanc, *pl.* -stuncon *To distinguish by smell*:—Ðurh ða nosu wé tôstincaþ, hwæt clǽne biþ, hwæt fûl, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 30.

tô-stingan; *p.* -stang, *pl.* -stungon *To prick to pieces, break by pricking*:—Genim wulfes swýþre eáge and hyt tôsting, Lchdm. i. 362, 2. Ðonne ðû ðæt geswef tôstinge oþþe sníþe, ii. 208, 20. [Olde men neddren tostyngeþ (*sting them all to pieces, wound severely with their stings*), Misc. 152, 177.] Cf. tô-stician.

tô-stregdan, -strêdan. [*For conjugation see* stregdan.] **I.** *trans. To disperse, scatter, destroy.* The verb occurs mostly in glosses and renders the Latin verbs *spargere, aspergere, dispergere, disperdere, dissipare, dispertire, destruere*:—Mildheortnisse mîne ic ne tôstregdo (-strêde, Ps. Spl., -stregde, C.) *misericordiam meam non dispergam*, Ps. Surt. 88, 34. Ic tôstrêde, Scint. 230, 7. Tôstraigdes † tôdrifeþ *dispergit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 12. Tôstrêt (-straegdæþ, Lind.: -stregdes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 23. Tôstrigeded *disperdet*, Ps. Surt. 77, 38. Tôstrêdeþ *spargit*, Ps. Spl. 147, 5: *aspergit*, Blickl. Gl.: *dispersit*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Fægere weras tô-strêdaþ ðone lîg ðæt hê ne mæg ná sceðþan disse fǽmnan *fair men scatter the flame, so that it cannot harm this virgin*, Shrn. 130, 31. Ðû tô-strugde ûsic *dispersisti nos*, Ps. Surt. 43, 12. Tôstregdyst, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 13. Hê tôstregde *dispersit*, 111, 8. Tôstrægd, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 51: Rtl. 177, 15. Tôstregd hié *disperde illos*, Ps. Surt. 53, 7: *disperge*, 58, 12. Tôstrigden (-stregdyn, Ps. Spl. C.) wé hié *disperdamus eos*, 82, 5. Hê ne tôstrugde hié *ne disperderet eos*, 105, 23. Tôstrogden biþ *dispertiatur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 3, 25. Ne biþ forlêten stân ofer stâne se ðe ne sié tôstrogden (*destruatur*), 13, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 6. Tôstrogden biðon (*dispargentur*) ða scîpo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 27. Ða ðe ueoron tôstrogden *qui erant dispersi*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. Hié bióð tôstrogdne *dispergentur*, Ps. Surt. 58, 16: *dissipentur*, 67, 2. Tôstrôdne, 91, 10. Tôstrêde synd (*dispersa sunt*) ealle bân mîne, Ps. Spl. 21, 12. Gepancu and gepeahtu dîne tôstrêdde and tô náht getealde þeón getácnaþ *the dream betokens that your thoughts and counsels will be dissipated and counted for nought*, Lchdm. iii. 214, 24. Scípa tôstrogdenra *ouium dissipatorum*, Rtl. 9, 38. **II.** *intrans. To be dispersed, not to keep within proper bounds*:—Ðonne ðæt mód fíhþ ðæt ðæt hit sié gebunden mid ege and mid lâre, ðonne tôstrêt (-strêtt, Hatt. MSS.) hit on yfelre and on unnytte wilnunga and hæfþ ðæs siðe micelne hunger *ut, quo se per*

disciplinam ligare dissimulat, eo se esuriens per voluptatum desideria spargat, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 19.

tō-sundrian; *p.* ode *To separate*:—Hwanne hē tōsundrode bearn Adames *quando separabat filios Adam*, Cant. M. ad fil. 8. v. tō-syndrian.

tō-swāþan; *p.* -sweōp *To disperse by a sweeping movement, to sweep apart or away*:—Se ðone līg tōsceāf, tōsweōp hine and tōswende þurh ða swīðan miht *he thrust back the flame on every side, swept and dashed it away by his strong might*, Cd. Th. 237, 23; Dan. 342. Tōsweōp and tōswengde, Exon. Th. 189, 13; Az. 59.

tō-swellan; *pp.* -swollen *To swell out, grow big*:—Ic tōswelle *turgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Tōswollaþ *grossescunt, intumescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 29. Se earm wæs swā swīþe greāt and tōswollen *brachio in tantum grossescente*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 23. Wiþ tōtece . . . dæt tō-swollene lim fram dære uferan healfe beþe, Lchdm. ii. 68, 13. Wæs ān cnapa swīðe tōswollen þurh wyrmes slege, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Ða tōswolnan *turgida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 7. Of ðām tōswollenum fōtum (*feet swollen with dropsy*), Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. [Al ic æm toswollen, Laym. 17815. Heorte tobollen & toswollen, A. R. 282, 8. Toswelle *intumescere*, Wick. Jerem. 5, 22. Toswal; *p.* Mand. F. *O. H. Ger.* zi-suollan *tumida*.]

tō-swengan; *p.* de *To dash asunder, dispel by a stroke, drive apart*. v. tō-swāpan. [Cf. Mid sweorde toswungen (tohewe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8026.]

tō-sweorcan *to make dark*:—Beōþ tōsworcene ł āþēstrede *obscurantur*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 36.

tō-swīfan *to move off in different directions*:—Æghwilc ōþer ūtan ymbclyppeþ, ðý læs hī tōswīfen *each from without embraces other, lest they take their separate courses*, Met. 11, 36. v. Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11 *in* tō-slūpan, **I.**

tō-syndrian; *p.* ode *To separate*; fig. *to distinguish*:—Mid him hē tōsyndraþ gif beteran ōðrum wē beōþ gemētte *apud ipsum discernitur si meliores aliis inveniamur*, Bd. Ben. Interl. 14, 8. Ðū settest on foldan swīðe feala cynna and tōsyndrodest hig siddan, Hy. 9, 21; Btwk. 198, 6: Hy. 7, 65; Dom. L. 44, 65. Gescādene ł tōsendrede *discretas, segregatas*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 21. v. tō-sundrian.

tot *a projection* (?):—Tot *artura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 73. [Cf. Þe eorþe aroos in þe manere of a tote (*in modum cumuli*), Trev. v. 163, 11 note. Tot, tote *a tuft*, Halliwell's Dict. Tute *a jutting out, projection*; tute *to jut out*, Jamieson. *Icel.* tota *a protuberance*; tūtna *to be swelled up*: *Dan.* tude *a spout*.] v. ge-tot; tot-rida.

tō-talu, e; *f. Reputation*:—Fore ðassum tōtales intinge *pro hac reputationis causa*, Rtl. 102, 5.

tō-tellan; *p.* -teled *To distinguish in counting, count separately*:—Ān ſglond ligþ ūt on gārsecg ðær nængu biþ niht on sumera ne wuhte ðon mā on wintra dæg tōteled *an island lies out in the ocean, where in summer no night can be distinguished in reckoning time, any more than in winter day*, Met. 16, 15.

tō-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** *to pull to pieces, tear to pieces* (lit. and fig.):—Se wyrm ða tungan tōtýhþ, Soul Kmbl. 234; Seel. 121. His æfterfolgeras feówertiéne geár ðisne middangeard tōtugon and tōtēaron (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 23. Ðām ðe ūs mid tōðum tōteón woldan, Ps. Th. 123, 5. Biþ seó tunge tōtogen (beōþ hira tungan tōtogenne, Soul Kmbl. 222) on tỹn healfe, Exon. Th. 373, 25; Seel. 115. **II.** *to pull away*:—Tōtoghene *detracta*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 14. [Me þe sculde nimen and al tōteón mid horse, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. *O. H. Ger.* zi-ziohan *distrahere, detrahere*.]

tō-teran; *p.* -tær, *pl.* -tēron; *pp.* -toren *To tear to pieces*:—Ic tōtere *lanio*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 2. Tōteran *discerpere*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 75. Beón tōtoren *lacerari*, 527, 55. **I.** lit. *to tear to pieces* a material:—Ðū tōtære (*conscidisti*) mīn hwīte hrægl, Ps. Th. 29, 11. Hē ðæs bearn ceaflas tōtær, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 15. Hē ðone pistol tōtær, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 30. Hē tōtær his tunecan, 450, 21. Hī tōtēaron heora reáf, 454, 11. Fỹrene næddran ðæt folc tōtēaron, Num. 21, 6. Swilce hē tōtære sum eáðelīc ticcen *quasi hoedum in frusta discerpens*, Jud. 14, 6. **II.** metaph. of violent feeling or action, *to tear to pieces, to harass, distract, destroy*:—Gýtsung ealle middaneardes rīcu tōtyrþ *avaritia universa mundi regna discerpserit*, Scint. 99, 8. Welan ða sāwla tōteraþ mid pricungum mislīcra geðohta, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 22. His æfterfolgeras feówertiéne geár ðisne middangeard tōtugon and tōtēaron (*dilaniaverunt*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 24. Be gōde ōþres nā sārīga dū, for nānes gesun[d]fulnysse dū sī tōtoren *de bono alterius non doleas, nullius prosperitate lacereris*, Scint. 77, 9. Hit ongeat his lāre swīþe tōtorene . . . se wisdōm sæde ðæt his gyngran hæfdon hīne swā tōtorenne, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 31–6, 2. [Wolde he teteren roted fleshs . . . auh tetereð and tolimeð cwike fleschs, A. R. 84, 5–8. Anne curtel þe wes swide totoren, Laym. 4994. Our lordes body they totere, Chauc. C. T. Group C. 474. Cf. *Goth.* dis-tairan.]

tōþ; *gen.* tōþes; *dat.* tēþ; *inst.* tōþe; *pl.* toeð, tēþ, *and* tōþas; *m. A tooth, tusk*:—Tōð *dens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 54. Tōþ, 282, 70. Forrotad tōð *dens putridus*, Kent. Gl. 966. Æt ðām feówer tōðum fyrestum, æt gehwylcum .vi. scillingas; se tōð se ðanne bī standeþ .iv. scill.; se ðe ðonne bī ðam standeþ .iii. scill.; and ðonne siþþan gehwilc scilling *for knocking out the four front teeth, for each a fine of six shillings: the tooth that stands next must be paid for with four shillings; that which stands next to this with three shillings; and then each tooth afterwards with a shilling*, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 2–4. Tōð wið tēð *dentem pro dente*, Ex. 21, 24; Lev. 24, 20. Tōð fore tēð, L. Alf. 19; Th. i. 48, 21. Sete on ðone sāran tōþ, and hwīlum ceówe mid ðỹ sāran tōþe, Lchdm. ii. 310, 16: Exon. Th. 495, 9; Rä. 84, 5. Gif hē tōð of āsleá, Ex. 21, 27. Tōð for tōð, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 18. Tēð *dentes*, tōða fiǽsc *gingivae*, ða eahta forworden tēð betwux tuxum *adversi dentes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 29–34. Wið ðæt cildum būtan sāre tēð wexen *to make teething easy for children*, Lchdm. i. 346, 13. Gif ða tēþ synd hole, ii. 310, 17. Oft mann smeaþ hwæðer tēþ bænene beón, Lchdm. iii. 104, 4. *and see whole article*. Heora tōþas wæron gelīce horses twuxan, Gutūl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24: Exon. Th. 226, 18; Ph. 407. Mannes tōða beóþ on eallum his līfe .ii. and .xxx., Salm. Kmbl. 192, 13. Tōða sār, Lchdm. i. 72, 24. Tōþa wagung, 334, 9. Tōþa grystlung (grisbittung tōðana, Lind.) *stridor dentium*, Lk. Skt. 13, 28. Tōða gebitt, Homl. Th. i. 126, 20. Tōða geheáw, Cd. Th. 285, 18; Sat. 339. Būtan tōðum *suaeder*, Txts. 101, 1967. Hié (*walruses*; *se Icel.* tönn *is used of walrus-tusk*) habbaþ swīþe æþele bān on hiora tōþum; ða tēð hié brohton sume dæm cyninge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 1. Hē tōðum gristbitaþ *stridet dentibus*, Mk. Skt. 9, 18. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ *peccatos dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9: Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. Toed (tēþ, Ps. Spl.) synfulra, Ps. Surt. 3, 8: ii. p. 194, 19. Tēð, Deut. 32, 24. Tōð (tēð, Ps. Spl.: tōðas, Ps. Th.), Ps. Surt. 57, 7. Hī biton heora tēð him tōgeánes, Homl. Th. i. 46, 27. Tōþas, Exon. Th. 374, 5; Seel. 121: Salm. Kmbl. 230; Sal. 114. [*Goth.* tunþus: *O. Frs.* tōth, tond: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* tand: *O. H. Ger.* zand; *Icel.* tönn.] v. cweorn-, fiǽsc-, fore-, grinde(-ig)-, wang-tōþ.

-tōþ, -tōþe *-toothed*. [*Icel.* -tannr.] v. blōdig-tōþ, twisel-tōþe.

tōþ-ece, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Tōðæcce mē forwyrnde ælcre leornunga . . . Ic wāt ðæt manig broc byð mycle strengre ðonne tōðæce, ðeáh ic næfre nān strengre ne gedolode, Shrn. 185, 9–16. Lǽcedōmas wiþ ðam uferan tōðece ge wiþ ðam niþeran, Lchdm. ii. 50, 7: 52, 6, 7. v. tōþ-wærc.

tō-þegnung, e; *f. Administration*:—Tōþēnung *amministratio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085.

tō-þenedness, e; *f. Distension*:—Tōþenednyssum *distentionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 1.

tō-þersean; *p.* -þærsc, *pl.* þurscon *To knock to pieces*:—Ðā com him swilc wind ongeán, swilce nān mann ǽr ne gemunde, and ða scipo ealle tōbeót and tōþræsc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 5.

tōþ-gār, es; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Dō medmicel on ða eágan mid tōþ-gāre, Lchdm. ii. 36, 9. v. tōþ-sticca.

tō-þindan; *p.* -þand, *pl.* -þundon; *pp.* -þunden *To swell, grow big*:—Ic tōðinde *tumeo*, ðū tōðindst (-þintst, MSS. F. R.: -þindest, MS. U.: -þinst, MS. W.) *tumes*, hē tōðint *tumet*, Ælfc. Gr. 16; Zup. 107, 8–9. **I.** in a physical sense:—Rif tōþand mǽdenes *alvus tumescit Virginis*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 1. Tōþindende *turgescens, intumescens* (*in cumulum*), Hpt. Gl. 465, 11. Tōþunden *gravis*, Germ. 390, 142. **II.** in a metaphorical sense, *to swell with pride, be puffed up, be arrogant*:—Tōþint *intumuerit, superbierit*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 25. Gif heora hwylc tōðint and hine on mōdignesse onhefþ and hē on ðam leahtre bið onfunden *si quisque ex eis inflatus superbia repertus fuerit reprehensibilis*, R. Ben. 46, 16. Gif hwylc brōðor ongyten biþ tōþunden (*contumax*), 48, 3. Tōðunden oððe mōdig *contumax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 4. Is tōþunden (*inflammatum*) mīn heorte, Ps. Lamb. 72, 21. Tōþundenys gylpes *tumentis jactantiae*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 36. Gif ænig mid tōðundenne mōdignesse *si aliquis tumido supercilio inflatus*, Chart. Th. 319, 13. Ofermōdignysse tōþondenre tōblāwen, Anglia xiii. 441, 1084. Hē hine mid tōðundenum mōde forseah, Homl. Th. i. 330, 20: 450, 33. Tōþundenne and āstrehtne hneccan *tumentem et erectam cervicem*, Scint. 83, 17.

tōþ-leás; *adj. Toothless*:—Tōþleásera *edentularum*, Germ. 394, 305. [*O. H. Ger.* zan(e)-lōs *edentulus, edentatus*: *Icel.* tann-lauss.]

tōþ-mægen, es; *n. Strength of teeth* or *tusks*:—Eofor tōþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gn. C. 20.

tōþ-rima, -reoma, an; *m. A gum*:—Tōþrima *gingifa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 22. Tōðreoma *ingua* (*gingiua?*), i. 64, 55. Tōþriman *gingifa*, 282, 72. Wið tōþa sāre and tōðreomena, Lchdm. i. 318, 1, 4. Wið tōþreomena geswelle, 370, 29. Gnīd gelōme ða tōðreoman, 346, 14. Mid slītendum tōðreomum *rabidis gingivis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 45.

tō-þringan; *p.* -þrang, *pl.* -þrungon; *pp.* -þrungen *To press asunder, scatter by pressure*:—Hwīlum ic wīde tōþringe lagustreáma full hwīlum lǽte eft slūpan tōsomne *sometimes I* (the storm) *drive wide apart the cups of the floods* (i. e. *the clouds*), *sometimes let them again glide together*, Exon. Th. 384, 34; Rä. 4, 37.

tōþ-sealf, e; *f. A tooth-salve*:—Wyrc ðus tōþsealfe: ofersēawisc rind and hunig and pipor, meng tōsomne, lege on, Lchdm. ii. 52, 3. Tōþ-sealfa, 4, 5.

tóþ-sticca, an; *m. A tooth-pick*:—Tóþsticca *dentile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 68. v. tóþ-gár.

tó-þunden. v. tó-þindan.

tó-þundenness, e; *f.* **I.** physical, *swollenness*:—Wiþ ðæra innoþa tódundennysse, Lchdm. i. 282, 8: 198, 23. **II.** metaphorical, *pride, arrogance, contumacy*:—Mid ðam ǽwyrigdan gáste tóþundennesse tóblǽwen *maligno spiritu superbie inflatus*, R. Ben. 124, 5. Gif hé on tóþundennesse þurhwunaþ *si contumax fuerit*, 131, 8. For geþances tóþundennysse *propter mentis tumorem*, Scint. 183, 13. Ða eádmódan de náne tódundennysse nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 550, 1.

tó-þundenlice; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Tóþundenlice *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8. Gif hwylc cræftigra manna for ðæs cræftes þingon hine tóþundenlice onhefþ, R. Ben. 95, 5.

tó-þuniende *astonishing, amazing*:—Ðæm tóduniendan *adtonito*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 24. v. þunian.

tóþ-wærc, -wræc, es; *m. Tooth-ache*:—Lǽcedómas wiþ tódwærce, Lchdm. ii. 50, 6, 8, 10, 21, 24. Wið tóþwærce, i. 370, 26. v. tóþ-ece.

tó-þwínan. v. tó-dwínan.

tóþ-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a tooth*:—Wið tóþwærce, gif wyrm ete ða tǽd . . . Wið tódwyrmum . . . lǽt reócan on done múð, dó blæc hrægl under, ðonne fealla þa wyrmas on, Lchdm. ii. 50, 10–20.

tótian; *p.* ode *To peep* out, *look;* Haliiwell gives *toot*=to pry inquisitively, as a Northern word:—Se ceác oferhelede ða oxan ealle búton ða heáfudu tótodon út *the basin covered the oxen entirely, except that the heads peeped out;* luterem boves portant, qui facie exterius eminent, sed ex posterioribus latent, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 5. [Ech man þe cumeð pleie to toten (*look at*) oðer to listen, O. E. Homl. ii. 220, 20. Is hit so ouer vuel uor to toten (lokin, MS. T.) utward? . . . Toten vt viduten vuel ne mei nouder of ou, & nim seme hwat vuel beo icumen of totinge, A. R. 52, 2–11. Euer se recluses toteð more utwardes, 92, 7. Aȝein kunde hit is, þ te deade totie, 50, 25. He bad me toten on þe tree, Piers P. 16, 22. He maketh him tote and pry, Gow. ii. 143, 6. He stod and totede in, Havel. 2106. Þanne totede y into a tauerne, Pl. Cr. 339. His bon toteden out, 425. *See also note on* totehylle, Prompt. Parv. 497, *and* tootere *speculator*, Wick. Is. 21, 6.]

tó-torfian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to fling in different directions, to toss about*:—Wæs dær scyp of ðám ýþum tótorfod (*jactabatur*), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 24. Cf. tó-weorpan. **II.** *to stone to pieces, destroy by throwing stones*. [Me þe sculde al toteon mid horse, oðer þe al totoruion mid stane, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 21. Stones hi doþ in heore slitte and þe totorveþ, O. and N. 1119.]

tó-trǽgelian; *p.* ode *To pull to pieces, pull away, strip*:—Tótrǽglion *exuent*, Germ. 396, 267. v. trǽgelian.

tó-tredan; *p.* -træd, *pl.* -trǽdon; *pp.* -treden *To tread to pieces, trample upon*:—Tetridtid *defecit*, Txts. 56, 344. Tetridit *desicit* (*deficit*?), 57, 654. Tetreþ *desicit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 21. [Sum of þe sede werð totreden, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 22. Heo hit totreden mid horsen, Laym. 26771. Sixti hundred weoren totredene mid horsen, 27473. Wordliche þinges totreden & forhowien, A. R. 166, 22. Totrad *conculcavit*, Wick. Ps. 55, 2. *O. L. Ger.* te-tredan *conculcare*: *O. H. Ger.* zi-tretan: *Ger.* zer-treten.]

tot-rida, an; *m. That which swings on a projection, a swing* (?) *or a swinging figure* (?):—Totrida *oscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 52. Totridan *oscille*, ii. 63, 56: *oscillae*, Txts. 83, 1466. [Cf. scocga *oscille*, Grff. vi. 416: rita-scopha *oscilla*, 458: ii. 540. See Schmeller's Dict. 3, 320 and Diefenbach's Appendix to Du Cange, p. 402.] v. tot, *and* ridan, **III.**

tó-twǽman; *p.* de *To divide, separate, disjoin*: — Ic tótwǽme *dijungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 4. **I.** *to divide, stand between* objects, *separate* one object from another:—Gewurde fæstnis tómiddes ðám wæterum and tótwǽme (*dividat*) ða wæteru fram ðám wæterum. And God geworhte ða fæstnisse and tótwǽmde (*divisit*) ða wæteru, de wæron under dære fæstnisse, fram ðám de wæron bufan dære fæstnisse, Gen. 1, 6, 7. **II.** *to divide, part, dissociate, break the connection between*:—Sume hé (*the devil*) þurh graman tótwǽmþ, Homl. Th. i. 240, 26. Ðonne se lichama and seó sáuul hí tótwǽmaþ *when body and soul part*, Wulfst. 151, 11. Wé nellaþ ús nǽfre tótwǽman *we do not wish to be separated*, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 71. Hí siredon hí hí hiré tótwǽman mehten *Romani dolo divisere hostes*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 7. Hié eft tótwǽmde wǽron, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. Loth férde fram eástdǽle, and hig wurdon tótwǽmede (*divisi sunt*) heora ǽgðer fram his bréðer, Gen. 13, 11. Hí ne beóþ mid ǽnigum fæce fram him sylfum tótwǽmede; on eallum weorcum hi beóþ tógædere, Homl. Th. i. 500, 5. **III.** *to disperse, scatter*:—Seó sunne tótwǽmþ dære nihte þystru mid hyre beorhtnysse, Anglia viii. 317, 6. Weard hér on felda folc tótwǽmed, Byrht. Th. 138, 57; By. 241. **III a.** where the object is abstract:—Beó ðám hálgan tídan eallum mannum sibb and sóm gemǽne and ǽlc sacu tótwǽmed *let every cause of strife be removed*, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 29: L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 11. **IV.** *to divide* with the mind, *distinguish, discern*:—Se apostol tótwǽmed ðæs gástes naman and dæs módes, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 189. Tótwǽm ł tósceád intingan mínne *discerne causam meam*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1. Tótwǽmendum (-þwæm-, MS.) *distinguente, dividente, ordinante*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 54. Ne gemengende hádas ne edwiste tótwǽmende *neque confundentes personas, neque substantiam separantes*, Ath. Crd. 4. [Þe eorðe totwemde *the earth yawned*, Marh. 17, 28. Ure louerd totweamede his soule urom his bodie, A. R. 396, 20.] v. un-tótwǽmed.

tó-twǽmedness, e; *f. Division, want of union*:—Ǽwyrgede gástas beóþ his látteówas and his geféran bútan ǽlcere tótwǽmednesse *accursed spirits will be his guides and comrades in close fellowship*, Wulist. 194, 22.

tó-tyhting, e; *f. Instigation, prompting, suggestion*:—Ðisses geáres ða Scottas heora cyng Duncean ofslógan, and heom syðdan his fæderan Dufenal tó cynge genámon, þurh ðes láre and tóhtintinge hé weard tó deáðe beswicen, Chr. 1094; Erl. 231, 2.

tó-ward. v. tó-weard.

tow-cræft, es; *m. Skill in weaving or spinning*:—Heó (*the Virgin Mary*) weóx and weard fulfremed on gódra mægna heányssum, and heó ða sóna gódum towcræftum onféng, swýðor ðonne énig ðara de heora bearn wǽron . . . Heó wolde beón iram dære þriddan tíde óð ða nigoþan tíd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 126, 339. Cf. 132, 545 sqq. According to the Protevangelion, when a new veil for the temple had to be made, it fell to Mary's lot to spin the true purple, c. ix. 4. v. towhús, -líc.

tó-weard; *adj.* **I.** used attributively, (a) in an indefinite sense, *future, that is to come*:—*Praesens tempus* ys andweard tíd . . . *futurum tempus* is tóweard tíd, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 123, 17. Big ðam ege dæs tóweardan dómes *de terrore futuri judicii*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 15: Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 12. Tówurdne *futurae*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 48. Tó fleónne íram dan tóweardan yrre *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 7. On tóweardre worulde *in saeculo futuro*, Mk. Skt. 10, 30: Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Hé nolde ongytan ðone tówerdon deáþ (*death that sometime will come*), 195, 17. Ða misweaxendan bógas of áscreádian, ðæt ða tóweardan deónde beón, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 13. Áwritan ðám tówerdum mannum *to write for future generations*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 11. (b) of the near future, *about to come, coming, at hand, approaching*:—Se tówarda winter *imminens hiems*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 39. On dære tóweardan tíde ðe ðá nealǽhte nidda bearnum, Cd. Th. 77, 30; Gen. 1283. Hwylc tóweard yfel ðú ðé on neáhnysse forhtast *quae ventura tibi in proximo mala formidas*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514. i. **II.** used predicatively, (1) referring to future circumstances, *toward* as in Shakespere, e. g. What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste Doth make the night joint labourer with the day, Hamlet i. 1. (a) (*that is*) *to happen* or *be* some time or other, (*that is*) *to come*:—Se de ǽfter mé tóweard ys *qui post me venturus est*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 11. Gif hé wiste on hwylcere tíde se þeóf tóweard wǽre, 24, 43. Georne wiste se Scyppend, hwæt tóweard wæs, Homl. Th. i. 112, 25. Hé nát hwæt him tóweard biþ *he knows not what is to happen to him*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 13. Hé wiste ðæt wíte ðæt him tóweard wæs, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Hé ys tóweard on micelre mǽgde *futurus sit in gentem magnam*, Gen. 18, 18. Se de wæs tóweard tó dísum middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 182, 24. Hé is tóweard tó démenne ðás world, Blickl. Homl. 81, 35. Ða þing de eów tówearde synd and hú eówer ǽlcon gebyreð ǽr his ende *quae ventura sunt vobis in diebus novissimis*, Gen. 49, 1. Eallum mannum, ðám de nú sint and ðám de tówearde sint, Deut. 29, 15. (b) *about to happen*, (*that is*) *to come soon, imminent, impending*:—Mid dý hé ongeat ðæt him deáþes dæg tóweard wæs *cum diem sibi mortis imminere sensisset*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 24. Tóweard ys ðæt Herodes sécþ ðæt cild tó forspillenne, Mt. 2, 13. Ðonne wambádl tóweard sie *when the disease is coming on*, Lchdm. ii. 216, 19. Tácn hú sió ádl tóweard sié, 256, 21. Hí gesáwon ðæt ðár tóweard wæs *they saw what was about to happen*, Lk. Skt. 22, 49. Eów ys wuldorblǽd tóweard *glory is about to come to you*, Judth. Thw. 23, 35; Jud. 157. Noe sægde, ðæt wæs þreálíc þing þeódum tóweard, Cd. Th. 79, 29; Gen. 1318. (c) where the time is fixed, *to take place, come to pass*:—On ðære nihte de ðæt gefeoht on merigen tóweard wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 21. (2) marking motion, *coming* towards a place, *approaching, about to come*:—Se Hǽlend geseah ðæt ðár wæs mycel mennisc tóweard (cf. se Hælend geseah ðæt micel folc com tó him *uenit ad eum*, Jn. Skt. 6, 5), Homl. Th. i. 182, 5. Ða ongeáton hié ðæt se eádiga Michael ðár wæs tóweard *they then perceived that the blessed Michael had come there* (or *had been present* (?) cf. hí undergeáton ðæt Micahel ðæt tácen his andwerdnysse geswutelian wolde, Homl. Th. i. 506, 14), Blickl. Homl. 205, 2. (2a) without inflection (or not adjective?) v. **III.** 1a):—Lócian hwæþer hé ðæt land gecneówe ðæt hié tóweard wǽron *speculari quam regionem teneret*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 3. (3) marking position, *with the face towards* a person, *facing*:—Geseoh ðæt hé sié tóweard ðonne ðú in gange, Lchdm. ii, 352, 19. **III.** used appositively, (1) referring to future events, (a) where the futurity is indefinite:—Ða hálgan ǽr Cristes cyme hyre tóweardne sægdon *said he was to come*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 31: Homl. Th. i. 354, 26, 32. Hé him ðæt rice tóweard sǽde *he told him that the kingdom was in store for him*, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 8. Hé forestihte ða

gecorenan tó ðam ēcan lífe, for ðan ðe hē wiste hī swilce tówearde *he knew they were to become such*, Homl. Th. i. 112, 32, 34. Drihten ealle gód him symle fremfullíce tówearde dyde *the Lord ever had in store for him all good things to his advantage*, Lchdm. iii. 436, 23. ¶ Sometimes the word occurs without the inflexion that seems required, v. also II. 2 a; but perhaps in these cases the word should not be considered adjective. v. next word:—Witgan hine tóweard sǽdon, Blickl. Homl. 71, 29. Ealle ða tácno & ða forebeácno ða ðe úre Drihten ǽr tóweard sægde, 117, 31. Hī geseóþ heora wuldor and heora wite and blisse hym tóweard, Wulfst. 238, 21. (b) of an immediate future:—Hēr is úre sylfra forwyrd tóweard getácnod *here is our own destruction shewn to be imminent*, Judth. Thw. 25, 30; Jud. 286. Se engel him sige tóweardne gehēht *the angel promised them that victory should be theirs* (*on the morrow*), Blickl. Homl. 201, 33: 117, 14. Aidan dám scypfarendum done storm tówardne sægde (cf. sóna ðæs ðe gē on scyp āstígaþ ofer eów cymeð mycel storm, 32), Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 16. Hē foreseah Godes mynstrum micle frécnesse tówearde *monasteriis periculum imminere praevidens*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 46. Hē wiste heora forwyrd hrædlíce tóweard, Homl. Th. i. 402, 12. (2) marking motion:—Ða leóde flugon ðá hié ðone here tóweardne wiston on ða burh Gerusalem *the people fled when they knew that the Roman army was on the march to Jerusalem*, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13. Hī gewundodon on gehwilcere byrig, ǒð ðæt hī gāxodon ða apostolas tówearde *they stopped in every town until they learned that the apostles were on the way thither*, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 2. [*O. Sax.* tō-ward.]

tó-weard; *prep. Toward, in the direction of.* **I.** *with gen.*:—Ða ðe gāþ on ryhtne weg tóweard ðæs hefonríces, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 19. Hē wæs hym syððan tóweard hys scypes fárende, Homl. Ass. 190, 258. **II.** *with dat. or uncertain.* (1) preceding the governed word:—Ðonne ærnaþ hȳ ealle tóweard ðæm feó, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 20, 36. Hī torfedon tóweard ðam weofode . . . and scotedon tóweard ðam hāligdóme, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 17, 19. Crist wæs tóweard ðære róde gelǽd, Btwk. 214, 27. (2) following the governed word:—Hē eów onet tóweard *mors propinquat*, Met. 27, 8. (3) where *tó* precedes and *weard* follows (cf. *to God ward*, *to us ward* in A.V.):—Hē hine bær tó mynstre weard, Homl. Th. i. 336, 12; Wulfst. 302, 26. Hē went ǽfre done hrieg tó ǽre sunnan weard, Lchdm. iii. 266, 24. Tó scipan weard, Chr. 1009; Erl. 143, 11. Hī wendon him tó ðære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Hī wǽron heom tó Lundene weard, 1052; Erl. 185, 4. Hē hēt ðæt hē bihéolde tó his Drihtne weard, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 78.

tó-weardes; *prep. with dat. Towards.* **I.** preceding the case:—Hī férdon tówardes Ou, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 31. **II.** following the case:—Mīne frýnd standaþ ongeán mē and synt mē tówardes *amici mei adversum me appropinquaverunt et steterunt*, Ps. Th. 37, 11. Deáð eów tóweardes onet, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 27. Eów nealǽcþ se deáð tóweardes, Wulfst. 231, 34. [*O. Sax.* tō-wardes.]

tóweard-líc; *adj. Future:*—Mē þincþ ic stande and his ágene stefne gehýre swā swā hit tóweardlíc is tó gehýranne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 831. Ðæt tácnaþ tóweardlíce firhto and brógan, Lchdm. iii. 156, 10. God forgefe alle synne ðino ondweardlíca and tóweardlíca (*futura*), Rtl. 170, 11.

tóweardlíce; *adv. In the future, in time to come*:—Hē forecwæþ ðæt hē tóweardlíce biscop beón sceolde *antistitem eum futurum esse praedixerat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 21.

tóweardness, e; *f.* **I.** *the time to come, the future*:—Ðæt hē on tóweardnesse (*in futuro saeculo*) écelíce mid Criste rícsian móste, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 22. Swā ðū on ðisum andweardum lífe má earfoða drígast, swā myccle ðū eft on tóweardnysse geféhst, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 13. **II.** *a future coming*:—Úre Drihten ðæt gefylde, ðæt hē þurh his ða hālgan tóweardnesse gehēt, Blickl. Homl. 119, 28.

tó-weccan; *p.* -wehte *To wake* (trans.) *up, stir up, arouse*:—Hū ða folc mid him fǽhþe tówehton *how they stirred up strife amongst themselves*, Beo. Th. 5889; B. 2948.

tó-wegan; *p.* -wæg, *pl.* -wǽgon; *pp.* -wegen *To disperse, dispel*:—Heofones gim scīneþ, beóþ wolcen tówegen *neu concreta nubes summoveat radios solis*, Exon. Th. 210, 11; Ph. 184.

toweht *a basket for putting wool in* (?):—The word occurs among terms connected with spinning and glosses *calatum* (=*calathus*? Calatum *is explained in Du Cange by* lignum piscatorum seu piscaria e lignis confecta, *a meaning which seems not to belong to the word here*), Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 17: ii. 16, 35.

tó-wendan; *p.* de *To overthrow, upset, subvert, overturn*:—Hē tówende *evertit*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 52. Tówendum *erutis, subversis*, 433, 44. **I.** with reference to material objects, (a) where the object is not of great extent, *to overthrow, demolish*:—Ða tówende se hālga wer ðæt deófolgild grundlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 16. Ða tówende se biscop ðæt weofod, 508, 5. Hæfde se deófol tówend done weall *the devil had thrown down the wall*, 166, 19. Heora deófolgild weard tówend, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 158. (b) where the object is of great extent, *to overthrow, destroy*:—God ealne done eard tówende *Dominus subvertit omnem regionem*, Gen. 19, 25. Ða tówende se cyning heora winsuman burh, Homl. Ass. 102, 8. Hī tówendon ðæt tempel, 68, 83. Hig heora burga tówendon *subversis urbibus*, Num. 21, 3. Ðæt ic ða burh ne tówende *ut non subvertam urbem*, Gen. 19, 21. **II.** with reference to non-material objects, *to destroy by changing, to repeal* a law, *abrogate, abolish, overthrow, destroy*:—Crist tówyrþþ ðás stówe and tówent ða gesetnysse ðe ūs Moyses tǽhte, Homl. Th. i. 46, 3. Hī woldon tówendon ealle ða gesetnessa ðe Domicianus hæfde ǽr geset, Ors. 6, 10; Bos. 120, 32 note. **III.** in a figurative sense:—Hāwa ðæt se inra wind ðē ne tówende, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 32. [A sutare þet haueð forloren his el, he towent euerich strea uort he beo ifunden, A. R. 324, 18. Mid þusendfeld wrenches he þe herte towendeð, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

tó-weorpan, -werpan, -worpan, -wurpan, -wyrpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To throw in different directions, throw away, throw down, to scatter, disperse, destroy, overthrow*:—Tówearp *discutit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 70. Tówuorpon *destituunt*, tóworpne *destitutae*, 105, 81, 82. Tówurpon, 25, 13. Tóworpenum *eruta*, 33, 16. *Destitutae, desertae*, i. *derelictae, vel* tóworpne, 139, 11. **I.** *to scatter* (lit. or fig.), *disperse*:—Se ðe ne gaderaþ mid mē, hē tówyrþþ (*spargit*), Mt. 12, 30. Hē sendeþ his strǽlo and hī tóweorpeþ (*dissipavit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 20. Ðū ūs tódrife and ūs tówurpe geond werþeóda, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Hē ðæt fýr tósceáf and ðone līg tówearp, Exon. Th. 276, 15; Jul. 566. Tóweorp ðū ða ðeóda *dissipa gentes*, Ps. Th. 67, 28. Ðæt hē heora oferhýd tóweorpe *ut superbiam eorum dissipet*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 24. Mid ðý ðe hē sceolde his gestreón tóweorpan, mid ðý hē hié gadraþ, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 11. Úre bán syndon tóweorpene *dissipata sunt ossa nostra*, Ps. Th. 140, 9. Ðætte suno Godes, ða ðe ueoron tóuorpen (*dispersi*), gesomnade in ān, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 52. **I a.** *to break in pieces, scatter the parts of a connected whole*:—Hē heora bendas tówearp *vincula eorum disrupit*, Ps. Th. 106, 13. **II.** in a literal sense, *to overthrow*, (a) *to overturn* what is standing:—Hē ágeát ðara mynetera feoh, and tówearp hyra mýsan (*mensas subvertit*), Jn. Skt. 2, 15. (b) *to throw down* what is set up, *destroy* a building, *demolish*:—Gif eówer godes miht ða cyrcan tówurpan ne mæg, ic tówurpe eówer tempel, Homl. Th. i. 70, 30. Ðes tówyrpþ (-wærpað, Lind.) Godes templ, and hyt eft getimbraþ *qui destruebat templum Dei, et illud reaedificabat*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ðū tówurpe wealfæsten his *deposuisti maceriam ejus*, Ps. Th. 79, 12. Ceaster heora ðū tówurpe (*destruxisti*), Ps. Spl. 9, 6. God tówearp (*subvertit*) ða burga, Gen. 19, 25: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 2. Hē tówearp ðæt templ *Titus templum diruit*, 6, 7; Swt. 262, 20. Se godcunda anweald tówearp done torr (*the tower of Babel*), Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 25. Æþelburg tówearp Tántún ðe Ine ǽr timbrede, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 27. Hī tówurpon ða heargas *destructis fanis*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 15. Englas ðæt hūs tówurpon þurh gāstlícne cræft, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 15. Ðý læs eówer hūs windas tóweorpan, Exon. Th. 281, 22; Jul. 650. Hī mid æxum duru curfan, and teoledan ðæt hī mid adesan ealle tówurpan (*dejecerunt*), Ps. Th. 73, 6. Tówurpan (-worpan, MS. A.: -weorpan, Rush.: -worpa, Lind.) Godes templ *destruere templum Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 61: Homl. Th. ii. 510, 13. Tóworpon, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 14. Tówyrpan hira geweorc, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. Ne bið hēr lǽfed stān uppan stāne ðe ne beó tóworpen, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 2: Mk. Skt. 13, 2. Weard Tirus seó mǽre burg eall tóworpenu *Tyrus excisa est*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 28. Æfter tóworpenum templan *post deruta sacella*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 56. **III.** in a figurative sense, *to overthrow*, (a) where the object is a person, *to destroy the power of* a person, *to destroy*:—Hī tóweorp *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11. Ðæt ðū tówurpe feónd *ut destruas inimicum*, Ps. Spl. 8, 3. Hī wolde tóweorpan wuldres Aldor . . . ðæt hē hī ne tówurpe geond werþeóda *dixit ut disperderet eos . . . ne disperderet eos*, Ps. Th. 105, 19. Swā sint tó teweorpanne ða ðe nān gód ne dydon ðurh ðreúnge *qui nulla agere bona coeperunt, correctionis manu evertendi sunt*, Past. 58; Swt. 443, 33. Ic wolde tówerpan bearn Hélendes, Cd. Th. 270, 4; Sat. 85. Noldan hī tóworpan þeóde *non disperdiderunt gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Wutan hī tówyrpan *disperdamus eos*, 82, 4. (b) where the object is not a person, *to overthrow* an institution, a practice, regulation, law, etc., *to put down, put an end to, destroy, make void, break, dissolve*:—Se ðe tówyrpþ ān of ðysum bebodum *qui solverit unum de mandatis istis*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 19. Hē úre ǽr tówyrpþ. Pilatus hym cwæð: 'Hwæt ys ðæt hē deþ ðæt hē mǽge eówre ǽ tówerpan?' Hī cwǽdon: 'On restedagum hē hǽlþ,' Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 23–27. Hē com tó ðý ðæt hē wolde ǽlc yfel tówurpan, and ǽlc good ārǽran. Nū tówyrpþ hē on ūs leahtras . . . Hē tówyrpþ móðignysse . . . and ealle undeáwas hē tówyrpþ, Homl. Th. i. 144, 28–32. Se wind tóweorpþ ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 19. Tóweorpeþ (-worpeþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 149; Sal. 74. Ða heargas ǽfdlian and tóweorpan *fana profanare*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 40. Hē wile úre wíte wītu tóweorpan *he will put an end to the pains we inflict*, Cd. Th. 289, 5; Sat. 393. Mīne ǽre tóweorpan *honorem meum repellere*, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Wutun symbeldagas Drihtnes on eorðwege ealle tówurpan *comprimamus omnes dies festos Domini a terra*, 73, 8. Nelle gē wénan ðæt ic cōme tówurpan (*solvere*) ða ǽ; ne com ic nā tówurpan (-wearpan, MS. A.), ac gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Uton tówurpan ðás gefliíu *dissolvamus has contentiones*, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 23. Ælfhere hēt tówurpon swýðe manig munuclíf, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 5. Oft becymþ se anweald disse worulde tó swíþe gódum

monnum for dæm se anweald ðara yflana weorþe tôworpen *fit saepe, uti bonis summa rerum generanda deferatur, ut exuberans retundatur impróbitas*, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 20. Done tôworpenan stal ðæs ríces *destructum regni statum*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 603, 8. Þý læs tôworpen sién fyrngewritu, Elen. Kmbl. 860; El. 430. **IV.** *to throw out.* v. tô-worpness, **II**:—Donne hió hié selfe tôweorpeþ ût of hiere selfre *cum se extra semetipsam ejicit*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 24. [Ne bið naut his (*the wise man's*) lare fremful, þí he mid wercan towerped his bodunge, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 7. Þatt temmple wass all þurrh hæþenn follc toworrpenn, Orm. 16277. *O. Frs.* tô-, ti-werpa: *O. Sax.* te-werpan *to scatter, to destroy: O. H. Ger.* zer-, ze-werfan *dissipare, disjicere, dispergere, destruere, demoliri: Ger.* zer-werfen.]

tô-weorpendlíc, -wyrpendlíc; *adj. Destructible*:—Tôwyrpendlícne *destructilem*, Germ. 394, 348.

tô-wesness, -wesenness, -wisness, e; *f.* **I.** *separation, dissolution, divorce*:—Tôwesnes *vel* tôlêsednes *dissolutio, dispersio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 40. Tôwesnisse *defortii*, Txts. 181, 41. **II.** *difference, disagreement, discord, dissension*:—Hê sæwþ done sticel ðæs andan ôððæt ðær of âweoxþ tôwesnes, and of ðære tôwesnesse biþ dæt fýr onæled ðære feónga . . . Se se ðæt wæter ût forlête wære fruma ðære tôwesnesse *seminantur stimuli, oriuntur rixae, accenduntur faces odiorum . . . Qui dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 9–13. Hû unâberendlíc gylt sió tôwesnes (*discordia*) biþ, 46; Swt. 349, 15. Wæs tôwesnes geworden *orta dissensione*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 15. Ða sóhte Colemannus dysse tôwisnesse (-wesennesse, MS. B.) and dysse unsibbe lâcedôm *quaesivit Colmanus huic dissensioni remedium*, 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Donne hê him ondræt ða tôwesnesse ûtane *dum humana foras jurgia metuunt*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 23. [Cf. ge-weorþan *to agree: Goth.* gawairthi *peace.*]

towettan; *p.* te *To associate with*:—Riht is dæt mynecena ne towettan woruldmannum ne ænige sundorcýþðe tô heom habban ealles tô swíðe (*the other reading is* nǽfre wið worldmen ænige gemânan worldlícre cýððe habban tô swíðe), L. I. P. 15; Th. ii. 322, 33.

tow-hûs, es; *n. A spinning-house*:—Towhûs of wulle *genitium* (=gynaeceum *locus seu aedes ubi mulieres lanificio operam dabant.* The women who worked were called *geniciariae pensiles*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 7. v. tow-cræft, -líc, -tôl.

tô-widere, -widre; *prep. Against.* **I.** with dat. *in reply to*:—Hû mæg ic andsware findan wrâþum tôwiþere, Exon. Th. 12, 13; Cri. 185. **II.** with acc. *in opposition to*:—Wig tôwiþre, 341, 20; Gn. Ex. 129. [*Ger.* zu-wider.]

tow-líc; *adj. Pertaining to weaving*:—Towlíc weorc *textrinum opus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 13: 82, 11.

tow-mýðrece, an; *f. A work-box, box for keeping materials connected with spinning or weaving* (?):—Ân hræglcysð and ân lytulu towmýðerce, Chart. Th. 538, 21.

tô-worpenness, -worpedness, e; *f. Desolation, destruction*:—Heora tôworpennys *the destruction of the Jews by the Romans*, Homl. Th. i. 108, 3. Ða onsceonunge ðære tôworpennysse *abominationem desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 15. Tôworpednysse (-worpennysse, MS. A.), Mk. 43, 14. Þeós tôdræfednys (*the driving the money-changers out from the temple*) getâcnode ða tôweardan tôworpennysse ðurh done Rômâniscan here, Homl. Th. i. 406, 9. Dæt se Hælend beweópe ðære ceastre tôworpennysse, de gelamp æfter his ðrowunge, 402, 7: Homl. Ass. 46, 548.

tô-worpness, -wyrpness, e; *f.* **I.** *dispersion.* v. tô-weorpan, **I**:—On tôwyrpnisse hæðna *in dispersionem gentium*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 7, 35. **II.** *a throwing out, ejection.* v. tô-weorpan, **IV**:—Salde him mæhte gémnisse tô untrymnissum and tôworpnisse (-wyrpnise, Lind.) diówla *dedit illis potestatem curandi infirmitates et eiciendi daemonia*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* zi-worfnessi *desolatio.*]

tô-wrecan; *p.* -wræc, *pl.* -wræcon; *pp.* -wrecen *To drive in different directions, scatter, disperse*:—Weorðaþ tôwrecene wíde ealle ða ðe unrihtes æror worhtan *dispergentur omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 91, 8: 58, 15. Siendon wé tôwrecene geond wídne grund, heápum tôhworfene, Cd. Th. 235, 4; Dan. 301: Exon. Th. 186, 17; Az. 21: 16, 24; Cri. 258: Elen. Kmbl. 261; El. 131.

tô-writennes, e; *f. A detailed writing, a description*:—Se cásere sette gebann, dæt wære on gewritum âsett eall ymbhwyrft. Þeós tô-writennys (*descriptio.* v. tô-mearcodness) wearð ârâred from ðam ealdormenn Cyrino, Homl. Th. i. 30, 2.

tô-wrîðan; *p.* -wrâð *To twist different ways, to distort*:—Ic tôwrîðe *distorqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 15.

tow-tôl, es; *n. An implement for spinning*:—Hê sceal fela towtôla habban, flexlînan, spinle . . . , Anglia ix. 263, 10.

tô-wunderlíc *glosses* admirabilis, Ps. Spl. 41, 4.

tô-wurpan. v. tô-weorpan.

tô-wyrd, e; *f. Occasion*:—Dâ wæron Seaxan sêcende intingan and tôwyrde heora gedâles wið Brittas *quaerentes occasionem divortii*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 37.

tô-wyrpan, -wyrpendlíc, -wyrpness. v. tô-weorpan, -weorpendlíc, -worpness.

Trâci, Trâcia, Trâciana. v. þrâceas.

tract; trachtere, tractere. v. traht; trahtere.

træf, es; *n.* **I.** *a tent, pavilion*:—Lædan ða torhtan mægð tô træfe ðam heán (cf. wæs seó hâlige meówle on his bûrgetelde, 22, 10; Jud. 57), Judth. Thw. 22, 2; Jud. 43: 25, 12; Jud. 255. Beornas stôdon ymbe hyra þeódnes træf, 25, 19; Jud. 268. **II.** *a building*:—Tigelfágan trafu, torras, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1683; An. 844. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* traf *a fringe, hem:* in mod. usage, *a kerchief.*] v. hearg-, hell-, wearg-træf.

trægelian, træglian; *p.* ode *To pluck*:—Træglian *carpere*, Germ. 398, 84. Tô trægelgenne *carpendum*, 399, 388. [Cf. (?) *Lat.* tragula.] v. tô-trægelian.

træppan, træppe. v. treppan, treppe.

trâg; *adj. Evil, bad*:—Tô trâg, Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57. Se feónd and se freónd, tîreádig and trâg, synnig and gesælig, Elen. Kmbl. 1906; El. 955. Dæt hió ðære ewêne oncwedan meahton swá tiles swá trâges swá hió him tô sóhte, 649; El. 325. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* trâgi *iners, piger, segnis: Ger.* träge: *Du.* traag. Cf. earh *for the double sense of* slow *and* bad.]

trâg, e; trâgu; *indecl.*; *f. Ill, affliction*:—Hê wénde him trâge hnâgre *he expected humiliating affliction for himself*, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* trâgi *ignavia, torpor.*] v. preceding word.

tragan = dragan, Jn. Skt. Rush. 21, 8, 11.

trâge; *adv. Evilly, cruelly*:—Dis is weorc ðara ðe oft wráðe mê trâge tâldan *hoc opus eorum, qui detrahunt mihi*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* trâgo *tarde, segniter.*] v. trâg.

traht, tract, es; *m.*: e; *f.* **I.** *a text, passage*; textus, tractus (*tractus* ecclesiastici cantus species, Migne):—Æfter fýliaþ traht *sequitur tractus*: '*Eripe me, Domine*,' Anglia xiii. 417, 743. Traht *tractus*: '*Laudate Dominum*,' 425, 855. Mid trahte godspelles *cum textu euuangelii*, 416, 723. Nû bidde ic eów dæt gê beón gedyldige on eówerum gedance ôððæt wé done traht oferræðan mágon *I pray you to be patient in your thoughts until we have read the passage* (the passage is then given), Homl. Th. i. 166, 7. Dæt man ræde twá rædinga mid twâm tractum and mid twâm collectum, L. Ælfc. C. 36; Th. ii. 358, 19. **II.** *a treating* of a subject, *an exposition, a commentary*:—Traht *expositio*, i. *tractatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 84. Þes traht is langsum eów tô gehýrenne, ac wé willaþ nû ûre spræce hêr geendian, Homl. Th. ii. 536, 22: 70, 13: i. 248, 21. Trahte *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58: 94, 31. Wé oferræddon dis godspel . . . ac wé ne hrepodon done traht ná swíðor donne tô dæs dæges wurdmynte belamp *we read the gospel, but we did not further touch the exposition* (or *text*, under **I**?) *than pertained to the honour of the day*, Homl. Th. i. 104, 6. Trahtas *commentariola*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 51. Ræde man dære godcundan lâre bêc, and eác swá ða hâligan trahtas (*expositiones*) de fram namcûþum fæderum geworhte synt, R. Ben. 33, 20. Trahta *commenta, documenta*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* trahta *tractatio.* From Latin.] v. godspell-, sealm-traht, *and following words.*

trahtaþ, es; *m. A commentary*:—Trahtaðum *commentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 58.

traht-bôc; *f. A book of exposition, a treatise, commentary*:—Gregorius gedihte manega hâlige trahtbêc, Homl. Th. ii. 132, 15: i. 436, 10. Twá and hundseofontig bôca ðære ealdan æ and ðære niwan hê âwende . . . bûton ôðrum menigfealdum trahtbôcum ðe hê deópdancollíce âsmeáde, 15.

trahtere, es; *m. One who treats a subject, an expositor, interpreter, commentator*:—Mê ða treahteras tala wisedon, Salm. Kmbl. 9; Sal. 5. Treahteras *commentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 41. Fram trehterum *a commentariis*, 7, 28. Of flitendum trachterum *a vitiosis interpretibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. i. 14. [*O. H. Ger.* pi-trahtari.] v. stêr-trahtere; trahtnere.

trahtian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to expound, explain*:—Degnum his hê trahtade alle *he expounded all things to his disciples*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 34. Se âwergda gâst ongan Godes bêc trahtian, and dâ sóna leáh, Blickl. Homl. 29, 29. **II.** *to discuss*:—Dâ ongunnon hý treahtigean, hwæðer mâ mærlîcra dǽda gefremed hæfde, de Philippus, de Alexander, Ors. 3, 9; Bos. 67, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* trahtôn *tractare, reputare.*] v. getrahtian; trahtnian, traht.

trahtnere, es; *m. An expositor, commentator*:—Gregorius se trahtnere, Homl. Th. ii. 72, 21. Se trahtnere cwið, dæt dæt gyftlice hûs wæs dryfiére, for ðan de on Godes geladunge sind þrý stæpas gecorenra manna, 70, 16: i. 338, 16. Hieronimus se wîsa trahtnere, Homl. Ass. 36, 296. v. trahtere.

trahtnian; *p.* ode. **I.** *trans. To expound, explain*:—Hægmon trahtnaþ dis gospell, Homl. Th. i. 510, 26. Gregorius trahtnode dis godspel, ii. 550, 1. Ic wolde eów trahtnian dis godspel, de mann nû beforan eów rædde, i. 166, 3. Þes cwyde is swíðor tô ondrædenne donne tô trahtnigenne, 332, 4: ii. 90, 5. **I a.** *to give as explanation* of (*be*) something:—Wé spræcon be ðam sæde de betwux ðâm dornum sprang . . . Drihten sylf trahtnode de disum dæt ða sind de Godes word gehýraþ ac hí sind gebysgode mid heora welum *we spoke of the seed that sprang up among the thorns . . . The Lord himself gave as explanation of this, that they are those that hear God's word, but are occupied with their*

wealth, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 7. **II.** with prep. *to treat of* (*be, ymbe*):—Manega trahtnedon ymbe ðis angin *de hoc principio multi tractaverunt*, Anglia viii. 307, 7. Mid were æfwfæstum trahtna (*tracta*) be hāligngysse, Scint. 200, 14. Nū wille wē be dyssere freólstīde trahtnian, Homl. Th. i. 104, 9. Wē woldon gefyrn trahtnian be ðam lambe, ii. 278, 11. [Nimeþ gom off þiss þatt her iss trahhtnedd, Orrm. 11680.] v. ā-, ge-, ofer-trahtnian; trahtian.

trahtnung, e; *f. Exposition, explanation, comment*:—Uton nū fōn on ðæs godspelles trahtnunge ðǽr wē hit forlētон *let us resume the exposition of the gospel, where we left it*, Homl. Th. i. 114, 35: ii. 72, 22. Ūs gedafenaþ ðæt wē mid ārfæstum geleáfan underfōn Drihtnes trahtnunge, 90, 4. Mid smeáþancelre trahtnunge *tenaci memoriae textu*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 65. Trah(t)nunge *commenta*, 479, 77. Mid gāstlicum trahtnungum *commentariis, explanationibus*, 410, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 2, 8.

trahtung, e; *f. Exposition, comment*:—Trahtunga *commenta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 50. Þrafþungum (*l.* tractungum *or* trahtungum) *commentis, doctrinis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* trahtunga *retractatio.*]

traise, trāise (?); *adj.* In the following passage this word is used to translate *tragicus*, which, however, seems to have been taken as an adjective formed from a proper name. In another passage the same word is rendered by *trōiese, trōise* (q.v.) Trojan, perhaps the same meaning is intended here:—Æfter ðon hē eall geār onwealh Norþanhymbra mǽgþe āhte nalas swā swā sigefæst cyning ac swā swā leódhata ðæt hē grimsigende forleás and hī on gelicnysse ðæs traiscan wæles wundade *dein cum anno integro provincias Nordanhymbrorum non ut rex victor possideret sed quasi tyrannus saeviens disperderet, ac tragica caede dilaceraret*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30.

tramet, es; *m. A page*:—Bōc *liber*, stæf *littera*, leáf *folium*, tramet *pagina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 75–78: Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 25, 5. Lā hwylc tramet (*pagina*) is, oððe hwylc spræc ðæs godcundan lareúdōmes, āðer oðþe ðære ealdan cȳðnesse oþþe ðære nīwan, ðæt ne sȳ seó rihteste bysen ūran menniscan līfes, R. Ben. 133, 2. Tramod, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 2. Swā fela trameta *tot paginae*, swā fela leáfa *tot folia*, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 117, 12. Trametas *paginas*, Germ. 398, 181.

trandan (?) *to roll, move hastily*:—Trondendi *praeceps*, Txts. 89, 1668. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* trandill (*as a nickname*).] v. trendan, trendel.

treaflice; *adv. Grievously, painfully*:—Eallum ðe deópe and ful treaflice teónan þolian *omnibus injuriam patientibus*, Ps. Th. 102, 6. [Cf. (?) *Welsh* traf *stir, strain*; trafu *to stir, agitate*.]

treágian; *p.* ode *To repair, sew together*:—Treágiende *sarcientes, consuentes, componentes*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 73. Getreágede (-ode) *consuta*, 412, 38.

treahtere, treahtigean. v. trahtere, trahtian.

tredan; *p.* træd, *pl.* trǽdon; *pp.* treden. **I.** *to tread, tread down, trample upon* (lit. and fig.):—Ðū trides (*conculcabis*) león and dracan, Ps. Surt. 90, 13. Hē trit mid ðæm fēt *terit pede*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 20. Hwīlum mec (*an animal's skin*) brȳd triedeþ fōtum, Exon. Th. 393, 27; Rä. 13, 6. Mē man tredeþ *conculcavit me homo*, Ps. Th. 55, 1: Cd. Th. 56, 15; Gen. 912. Mē tredaþ feóndas mīne, Ps. Th. 55, 2: Exon. Th. 119, 23; Gū. 259. Dā hēt ic ðone here ðæt hié mid fōtum done snāw trǽdon *calcare militem niuem jubeo*, Nar. 23, 18: Jos. 10, 24. Ða ðe mē trǽdan *conculcantes me*, Ps. Th. 56, 3. Dæt hig hine trǽdun, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Trēdun *proterunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 118, 2. Fōtum tredene, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 15. **I a.** with prep.:—Anweald tō tredenne ofer snacan *potestatem calcandi supra scorpiones*, Lk. Skt. 10, 19. **II.** *to tread upon, step upon, walk upon*:—Ðonne ic hrūsan trede, Exon. Th. 389, 22; Rä. 8, 1. Hió grundbedd trideþ, 493, 3; Rä. 81, 24. Se ðe mōrland trydeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1221; El. 612. Se fōtum tredeþ fiðru winda *qui ambulat super pennas ventorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 4. Ða ðe land tredaþ *those that move upon the earth* (Gen. 1, 28), Cd. Th. 13, 16; Gen. 203. Trædaþ, Exon. Th. 439, 5; Rä. 58, 5. Ðū flettpadas mīne trǽde, Cd. Th. 165, 12; Gen. 2730. Hē wrǽclāstas træd, Beo. Th. 2709; B. 1352. Meodowongas træd, 3291; B. 1643. Mearh moldan træd, Elen. Kmbl. 109; El. 55. Ford gān, foldweg tredan, Andr. Kmbl. 1550; An. 776. Gewāt him se hearda sǽwong tredan, Beo. Th. 3933; B. 1964. Tredan elþeódigra foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29. Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrōðor, 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1. Ðū (*the serpent*) scealt ðinum breóstum bearm tredan brādre eorðan, faran fēdeleás, Cd. Th. 56, 4; Gen. 907. **III.** in figurative senses, glossing Latin words:—Sāwl gefylled trytt (*calcabit*; tret, Kent. Gl. 1015) beóbreað *the full soul loatheth an honeycomb* (Prov. 27, 7), Scint. 50, 8. Tredaþ *terimus* (*otia temporum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 12. [*O. Frs.* treda: *O. L. Ger.* tredan: *O. H. Ger.* tretan: *Icel.* troða. Cf. *Goth.* trudan.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, ofer-, tō-tredan; sin-tredende, *and following words.*

tredd. v. wīn-tredd.

treddan; *p.* de. **I.** *to tread under foot, trample upon*:—Treddun *proterunt*, Txts. 84, 749. **II.** *to investigate, examine.* v. ā-treddan:—Weord mē heorte forht ðǽr ic ðīn hālig word tredde *a verbis tuis formidavit cor meum*, Ps. Th. 118, 161. [*O. H. Ger.* fortratta *proterit*; trettenti *terens*: *Icel.* tratta; *p.*; traddr; *pp.*]

treddian; *p.* ode *To tread, step, walk*:—Raþe æfter ðon on flōr feónd treddode, Beo. Th. 1455; B. 725. Cyning of brȳdbūre tryddode, 1848; B. 922. Hié of ðam grimman gryre treddedon, Cd. Th. 243, 21; Dan. 439. Streámas ðū niht on treddian eordan gelīce *flumina pertransivit pede*, Ps. Th. 65, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* trettōn *calcare, conculcare.*]

trede; *adj. Firm to tread on, that may be walked on*:—Sǽ cȳðde hwā hine gesette, tīrmeahtig cyning, for ðon hē hine trede him ongeán gyrede, ðonne Godi wolde ofer sīne fȳde gān *ready for his coming the sea made itself firm for his tread, when God would walk over its waves*, Exon. Th. 72, 2; Cri. 1166.

tredel, es; *m. A step*:—Tredelas *vel* stæpas *bases*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 48. [Grece or tredyl or steyre *gradus*, Promptˑ Parv. 209. Tredyl or grece *gradus, pedalis*, 501. A tredel *subpedium*, Wülck. Gl. 614, 14: *suspendium*, 615, 3: *liciatorium*, 592, 33.]

tredend, es; *m. One who treads*:—Tredend *calcatrix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 42.

trēg (treg ?), trīg (cf. (?) hēg, hīg *hay*, for the form), es; *n. A tray, trough*:—Trēg *alueolum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 70. Nim ðæt reáde ryden, dō on trīg; hæt stānes swīþe hāte, lege on ðæt trīg innan, Lchdm. ii. 340, 5–6. [Bye us vessel . . . Dysschys, cuppys, and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers, Rich. 1490.] Cf. troh.

trega, an; *m. Pain, grief, vexation, hurt, ill*:—Trega ł anda dīnes hūses *zelus domus tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 68, 10. Tregan *injuriam* (cf. teónan, R. Ben. 17, 11), R. Ben. Interl. 20, 10. Ic fleáh hlǽfdigan hete, tregan and teónan, Cd. Th. 137, 15; Gen. 2274. Ða twēgen tregan (cf. ðyssa yfla hwæder, 41), Met. 5, 42. Weá wæs ārǽred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. [Mid ham is muruhče moniuold widtue teone and treie, O. E. Homl. i. 193, 61. Alkyn sorow and trey and tene, Pr. C. 7327. Al that whilom was murthe is turned to treie and tene, P. S. 340, 380. *Goth.* trigō; us trigōm *ἐκ λύπης*, 2 Cor. 9, 7: *O. L. Ger.* trego *dolor*: *Icel.* tregi *difficulty; grief, sorrow.*] v. hell-trega, tin-treg, -trega.

tregian; *p.* ode *To vex, trouble, afflict, grieve*:—Gif gē on unriht ne tregiaþ ne earme ne tyrewiaþ (*if ye oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow*, Jer. 7, 6), Wulfst. 50, 2. Ða ðe tregiaþ mē *qui tribulant me*, Ps. Spl. T. 3, 1. [Eall þis wæs God mid tō gremienne and ðās arme leóde mid tō tregienne, Chr. 1104; Earl. 239, 40. Quad Balaam: 'For ðu tregest me,' Gen. and Ex. 3975. Þai traied þe *exacerbaverunt te*, Ps. 5, 11. *O. Sax.* tregan *to trouble: Icel.* trega *to grieve.*] v. tin-tregian.

trehing (*but* þrihing *in Lambarde.* v. Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. 508). The form given in L. Ed. C. to the Scandinavian word, which in Icelandic appears as *þriðjungr* = the third part of a shire:—De treingis. Erant potestates super wapentagiis quas trehingas vocabant, scilicet, terciam partem provincie, et qui super ipsam dominabantur, trehing-gref . . . Et quod illi vocabant tria hundreda, vel iiii, vel plura, isti (*those of Danish England*) vocabant trehing. Et quod trehinge non poterat diffiniri, in scira servabatur, L. Ed. C. 31; Th. i. 455, 17–25. In Magna Carta, § 25, trethingii (*pl.*) occurs. The Anglicized form of the word probably began with þ, and Halliwell gives Thirdings as the term used of the Ridings. The present form, Riding, seems to have arisen from a confusion of the initial dental with the final sound of East, West, North.

trehtere. v. trahtere.

trem, trym *a step*:—Ic ðæt gehāte ðæt ic heonon nelle fleón fōtes trym *I vow that I will not flee hence one footstep* (cf. ðæt hē nolde fleógan fōtmæl landes, 139, 57; By. 275), Byrht. Th. 138, 68; By. 247. Fōtes trem, Beo. Th. 5044; B. 2525. *The form is probably to be recognized in a gloss given* Anglia viii. 33, 163 note, ægne trem *rendering* pedetemtim, *for which perhaps* fægre, tremmælum *might be read.* Cf. Hpt. Gl. 477, 78, *where the gloss for the same passage is* fægre; fægre oðde fōtmælum *gradatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 47; fōtmēlum *pedetemptim*, Txts. 90, 834; stæpmælum *gradatim*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 54. Cf. *also:* Ðonne widtremod hē and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27.

tremes, tremesa, tremese, tremesse. v. trimes.

tremian, tremman *to confirm*, tremman *to step.* v. trymman, widtremman.

trendan (?) *to turn, roll.* v. sin-trendende *teres, but perhaps* sin-tredende *should be read, see* trendan = *terere.* [Let hym rollen and trenden with inne hym seluen the lyht of his inward syhte *in se revolvat intimi lucem visus*, Chauc. Boet. 100, 2835. *Chaucer also uses* bi-trenden, *and* un-trenden *occurs elsewhere.* Cf. *O. Frs.* trind, trund *round: Dan.* trind.] v. trandan, trinda, *and next word.*

trendel, es; *m.* **I.** *a circle, ring*:—Ān wunderlīc trendel (*mirabilis corona*) weard ateówed āþūtan ðære sunnan, Chr. 806; Erl. 60, 25. Gelden trendel *circulus aureus* (*in naribus suis*, Prov. 11, 22), Kent. Gl. 373. Brevis virgula (*the mark for short quantity*, i.e. ◡) ys ānes trendles dǽl ðus liegende, Anglia viii. 333, 29. On trendle *in rota*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 2. Strīc ðū mid ðinum scyteſingre, swilce ðū trændel wyrce, Techm. ii. 129, 9. Trendla *circulorum* (the rings on a peacock's tail), Hpt. Gl. 419, 8. **I a.** *a circle used in calculation*:—Ðās þing wē

geopeniaþ bet on dissum trendle (cf. gým disses hwióles; hyt ðé ætýwþ eall dæs mónan ryne, 33: *and:* Ðás circulas synt behéfe preóstum, 44), Anglia viii. 328. 38. **I b.** figurative:—Trendel (*benedicens*) *coronam* (*anni*), Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 64, 12. **II.** where a surface, plane or spherical, is denoted, *a disk, orb*:—Æres mónan trendel is symle gehál, þeáh ðe eall endemes eallunga ne scíne, Lchdm. iii. 242, 4: Hpt. Gl. 418, 16. Dære sunnan trendel, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 12. Trendles *sphaerae*, trendel *sphaera*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 22, 23. Scínendne trendel heofones, Hymn. Surt. 22, 17. Trendlum *orbibus*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 76. **II a.** *a round place, a circus*:—Trendles, hringcsetles *circi*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 69. ¶ The word and the connected forms *trend*, *trind*, *trin* seem to occur in local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 343, 344. [*Wick.* trendil *sphaera: Prompt. Parv.* trendyl *troclea.* Trendel *giraculum*, Wülck. Gl. 586, 29: trendell *catantrum*, 571, 19. Halliwell gives *trindle* = wheel as a Derbyshire word.] v. sin-trendel; *adj., and following words.*

trendeled; *adj. Made round*:—Tryndyled reaf *circumtectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 29. [Panter is blac mid wite spottes sapen al, wit and trendled als a wel, Misc. 72, 31.]

trendlian; *p.* ode *To trundle, roll.* [Lefdis letten teares treondlin (trendlen, MS. C.: trondlin, MS. B.), Kath. 2329. Þeȝ appel trendli from þon treowe, O. and N. 135. Hit trendeled doun, Allit. Pms. 2, 41. Be trendlid *volvi*, Wick. Jud. 7, 13. Trendelyñ a round thynge *trocleo, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 502.] v. ā-trendlian; trendel.

treó. v. treów.

Treónta, Trēnta, an; *The Trent*:—Andlang Trēntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. Man ofslōh Ælfwine be Trēntan, 679; Erl. 41, 10. On Trēnton (Treóntan, Bd. M. 144, 14) streáme *in fluvio Treenta*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 31. Mid Trēntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 240, 1) streáme *fluvio Treonta*, 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Be Trēntan (Treóntan, Bd. M. 324, 15) dære eá *juxta fluvium Treanta*, 4, 21; S. 590, 14. On Trēntan; of Trēntan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 20. Ða brycge ofer Treóntan, Chr. 924; Erl. 110, 10.

treów, es; *n.* **I.** *a tree*:—Treów *arbor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 26. Iung treów *arbustum*, 41. Wudu *silva*, ǽhcæáwan treów *lignum*, 33. 56: Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 31, 13. Æet treów wæs gōd tō etanne, Gen. 3, 6. Treów (trēu, Lind.) *arbor*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treów (tríw, MS. B.: treó, Lind.), 7, 17. Hit weard mycel treów (on treó miclum, Lind.: on tree miclum, Rush.) *factum est in arborem magnam*, Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Sunnan trió āgefeþ ondsware æt ðæm upgonge . . . and ðæt mónan triów gelíce on niht dyde, Nar. 27, 16–19. Heó genam of dæs treówes wæstme, Gen. 3, 6. Æppelbǽre treów westm wircende, i, 11. Tree *arborem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 6: 19, 4. Gif man ōðres wudu heáweþ unāliefedne, forgiefde ǽlc greát treów mid .v. scill., L. Alf. pol. 12; Th. i. 70, 5. Oftost beóþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 20, 14: Ps. Spl. 95, 12. Treówu, Scint. 56, 17: Ps. Th. 57, 8. Ða hālgan trió sunnan and mónan . . . and ōþre treów, Nar. 27, 26–29. Treów, 32, 13. Triów, 28, 11. Treó sceolon brǽdan, Exon. Th. 343, 20; Gn. Ex. 160. Treó westmbēru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Of dæra treówa wæstme, Gen. 3, 2. Triówa heánnisse, Nar. 28, 1. Betwih ðǽm rindum dæra trió, 27, 25. Trēa *lignorum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 5. Trēwna *arborum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 9. Dæra treówa (tríwa, MS. B.: trēuna, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 10. Treóna, Rtl. 95, 23. Of ðam treówum, Lind.: trēum, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 11, 8. Sumu treówu hē watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4: Nar. 27, 21. Treówa, Gen. 1, 29. Behealdaþ ealle tríwu (treówa, MS. A.: treó, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 29. *The word occurs as the second part of many compounds*, e. g. æppel-, ceder-, corn-, cwic-, cyrs-, ele-, fíc-, gyr-, hwíting-, magdala-, palm-, persoc-, pín-, plūm-, ulm-, wīn-, windel-treów; see also lād-, wudu-treów. **II.** a material, *wood*:—Hī worhton him anlícnyssa, sume of golde, sume of seolfre, sume of stānum, sume of treówe, Homl. Th. i. 22, 30. Hē hēt getimbrian cyrican of treówe, Chr. 626; Erl. 23, 40. Hē of treówe (treó, Bd. M. 138, 21) cyricean getimbrede, Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 26. Monige of ðam treówe (treó, Bd. M. 156, 5) dæs hālgan Cristes mǽles spónas nimaþ, 3, 2; S. 524, 30. **III.** in a collective sense, *trees, a wood*:—Ða behīdde Adam hyne on niddan ðam treówe neorxena wanges *Adam hid himself among the trees of the garden;* in medio ligni paradisi, Gen. 3, 8. Hē (*the Phenix*) sylf bierep in dæt treów innan torhte frætwe; ðǽr se wilda fugel ofer heánne beám hūs getimbreþ (cf. hē heánne beám on holtwuda wunaþ, 209, 15; Ph. 171), Exon. Th. 211, 19; Ph. 200. **IV.** *tree* as in roof-*tree*, saddle-*tree*, *a piece of wood, a beam, log, stake, staff, cudgel*:—Scort sinewealt stān *vel* treów *cilindrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 35. Ðonne seó sāwl hié gedǽleþ wiþ ðone lichoman, hwylc biþ hē ðonne būton swylce stān oððe treów (*a stone or a log*), Blickl. Homl. 21, 27. Of treówe *de stipite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 65. Gif mon mid treówe geslegen sié, Lchdm. ii. 8, 32: 94, 23. Gē fērdon mid swurdum and treówum mē gefōn, Mk. Skt. 14, 48. Gewyrcean tor of treówum and of mycelum beámum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 12. Swā hwā swā getimbraþ ofer ðisum grundwealle gold, oððe seolfor, oððe treówa, Homl. Th. ii. 588, 25. Treówu, 590, 13. Hié nāmon treówu and slōgon on ōþerne ende īsene nǽglas, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 4. v. fugol-, teld-, wægn-treów. **IV a.** *tree* as in gallows-*tree, tree* used of the cross:—Hǽlendes treów, Rood Kmbl. 50; Kr. 25. Wuldres treów, 28; Kr. 14. Ðū ðē on rōde treów āhōfe, Anglia xii. 506, 4: Elen. Kmbl. 411; El. 206. Ðurh treów ūs com lif, ðā ðā Crist hangode on rōde, Homl. Th. ii. 240, 22. v. gealg-, wulfheáfod-treów, *and* rōd. [*Goth.* triu *a tree; staff: O. Sax.* trio *a beam; the cross: O. Frs.* trē; *Icel.* trē *a tree; a beam; wood.*]

treów, tríw, e; *f.* The word is sometimes used in the plural with the force of the singular. **I.** *truth* to a promise or engagement, *faith* (as in good or bad *faith*, to keep *faith* with a person), *troth*:—Treów, sió geond bilwitra breóst āríseþ, Exon. Th. 343, 21; Gn. Ex. 160. Hālegu treów seó ðū wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 30; Gen. 2118. Wǽre gehealdan, treówe tācen, Andr. Kmbl. 427; An. 214. In swā hwylce tiid swā gē mid treówe (*truly*) tō mē on hyge hweorfaþ, and gē hellfrena geswícaþ, Exon. Th. 366, 1; Reb. 5. On treówe gelǽton (-en?) *fidei commissum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 76. His treówe (treówa, Bd. M. 130, 27) and his gehāt wið ðē gehealdon . . . his treówe for fēogýtsunge forleósan, seó ðe dýrwurþre wǽre eallum mǽpmum *tibi fidem polliciam servare . . . fidem suam, quae omnibus ornamentis pretiostior est, amore pecuniae perdere*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 34–41. Ðý læs ic mīn gehāt and mīne treówe forleóse *ne fidem mei promissi praevaricer*, 4, 22; S. 592, 2. Āc fēreþ gelōme ofer ganotes bæd gārsecg fandaþ hwæðer āc hæbbe ǽdele treówe *oft fares the oaken vessel over the gannet's bath; ocean proves whether the oak keeps excellent faith*, i. e. whether the promise of safety, which its strength seems to give, is kept, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 22; Rūn. 25. Ne Hildeburh herian þorfte Éotena treówe, Beo. Th. 2148; B. 1072. Til biþ se ðe his treówe gehealdeþ, Exon. Th. 293, 6; Wand. 112. Ðū dǽr tīrfæste treówe findest, 473, 8; Bo. 11: Ps. Th. 100, 6. Dæt ǽfre on his dagum sceolde gewurðan swā lytle treówa, 13, arg. Mānum treówum woldon hié dæt feorhleán, fācne gyldan, Cd. Th. 187, 11; Exod. 149. Ðū hæfst ongyten ða wonclan trūwa (treówa, Cott. MS.) ðæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. Ða ðe mid tungan treówa gehātaþ, fācenlīce þencaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 47; Leás. 25. Tir healdeþ tríwa wel wið ǽdelingas, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 22; Rūn. 17. **II.** *truth* to a person, *fidelity, fealty, loyalty.* Cf. hold:—Dæs getreówan freóndes, ðone mon lufaþ for treówum, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 35. Dauid forbær dæt hē Saul ne dorste ofsleán for ðǽm ealdum treówum, Past. 28; Swt. 199, 3: 3; Swt. 37, 7. Cham ne wolde cýðan hyldo and treówa, Cd. Th. 96, 9; Gen. 1592. **III.** *the truth* of the stronger to the weaker, *grace, favour, help.* Cf. hold:—Treówe wæs gecýþed, dætte Gūdlāce God leánode ellen mid ārum, Exon. Th. 129, 11; Gū. 419. Treówe *latibulo* (protection, faithful care; the passage in which the word occurs refers to the entrusting of his mother by Christ to St. John's protection), Hpt. Gl. 415, 57. Git mē sibblufan and freóndscipe cýðaþ, treówe and hyldo tīdiaþ mē, Cd. Th. 152, 6; Gen. 2516; 34, 21; Gen. 541. Heó treówe gehēt *she promised God's favour*, 44, 25; Gen. 714. Hē treówa gehēt, his holdne hyge, 41, 8; Gen. 653. **IV.** *an assurance of faith* or *truth, word* (in to give or pledge one's *word*), *a promise, an engagement, a covenant, league*:—Hū þearf mannes sunu māran treówe *what need has a son of man of a better assurance?* Cd. Th. 204, 26; Exod. 425. Ða eorlas be him treówe sealdon, 123, 17; Gen. 2046. Hē bæd hié dæt hié gemunden ðara ealdena treówa *ad antiquorum jura foederum adhortatione persuadens*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 9. Se ðe his nýhstan swerep, and hine mid treówum ne beswícþ *he that swears to his neighbour, and does not deceive him with assurances of good faith*, Ps. Th. 14, 6. For ðām treówum ðe ðū genumen hæfdest tō Abrahame . . . Ðū him dæt gehēte, dæt . . . , Cd. Th. 235, 26; Dan. 312. Se wæs ofslagen ofer āþas and treówa (*or* under I) *contra fidem jurisjurandi peremptus est*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 17. Norþhymbre and Eást-Engle hæfdon Ælfrēde cyninge āþas geseald, and Eást-Engle foregīsla vi; and þēh ofer ða treówa . . . foron hié, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 5. Ic eów treówa dǽs mīne selle, Cd. Th. 92, 28; Gen. 1535; 122, 35; Gen. 2037. Ðū treówa selle, wǽra dīna, dæt ðū wille mē wesan freónd, 170, 23; Gen. 2817. **V.** *faith* in something, *belief, trust, confidence*:—Treów in ðē (*the Virgin Mary*) weordlícu wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 11; Cri. 82. Nō him for egsan earmra gǽsta treówe getweóde, 122, 25; Gū. 311: 134, 28; Gū. 515. Dīna āgna treówa and seó godcunde lufu and se tóhopa ðē ne lǽtaþ geortrēwan be ðam ēcan life, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Ða bebodu ðe giet māran sint . . . dæt is, ryht dōm, and mildheortnes and treówa (cf. Mt. 23, 23 *where* geleáfa *renders* fídes), Past. 57; Swt. 439, 31. Ða beraþ Godes fatu ða ðe ōðerra monna sāula underfoop tō lǽdanne on da treówa hira āgenra gearnunga *Domini vasa ferunt, qui proximorum animas perducendas in suae conversionis fide suscipiunt*, 13; Swt. 77, 4. Ðū gelýfst dīnum hlāforde bet ðonne ðē selfum, and dīnum gefērum æmnwel and ðē selfum; ðū dēst swíðe rihte, mid dý dæt ðū swā gooda treówa wit hī hēst, Shrn. 196, 25. Hē (*Noah*) hæfde him on hreðre hālige treówa, Cd. Th. 201, 3; Exod. 366. Hē his treówa sceal, and his mōdgeþonc, mā up ðonne niþer habban tō heofonum, Met. 31, 18. [*Goth.* triggwa *a covenant: O. Sax.* trewa (*often pl.*): *O. L. Ger.* treuwa *foedus: O. Frs.* triuwe, treuwe: *O. H. Ger.* triuwa *fides, foedus.*] v. heáh-, hyge-, un-, wine-treów, *and next word.*

treówa, trȳwa, an ; *m. An assurance of good faith, a covenant.* v. treów, IV :—Se ēca treówa *the perpetual covenant* (cf. Ex. 31, 16), Wulfst. 210, 22. Nāðor ne wē on ðone here faran, ne heora nān tō ūs, būton man trȳwan and gȳslas betwȳnan sylle friðe tō wedde, L. A. G. 4 ; Th. i. 156, 8. Cf. trūwa.

treówan, triéwan, trīwan, trȳwan ; *p.* de. I. *to trust* :—Irnaþ ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora ænnige trēwaþ *those who have confidence in their powers of running*, Bt. 37, 2 ; Fox 188, 10. Gehwylc hiora his ferhðe treówde, ðæt hē hæfde mód micel, Beo.Th. 2337 ; B. 1166. II. *to prove* one's self *true*, *to clear* one's self *of a charge of untrue conduct*. Cf. *Icel.* tryggva *to make firm and trusty* :—Gif hē (*a person accused of plotting against his lord*) hine selfne triówan wille, dō ðæt be cyninges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4 ; Th. i. 64, 2. Treówan, 33 ; Th. i. 82, 8 note. Trȳwan, 19 ; Th. i. 74, 7 note. v. ge-treówan, -triéwan, -trȳwan, mis-trīwan, or-trȳwan, *and* treówian.

treów-bytt (?), e ; *f. A wooden vessel* :—*Flasce* trinnubyttæ (triuuu-? = treów-, cf. trȳwen byt *Placus*, 149, 33), *eadem et flascones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 78.

treów-cynn, es ; *n. A kind of tree* or *wood, a tree, a wood* :—*Abies* ðæt treówcyn, Nar. 8, 21. Treócynn, Exon. Th. 472, 20 ; Bo. 2. Nim ælces treówcynnes dæl ðe on dæm lande sȳ gewexen, Lchdm. i. 398, 7. Hē āsmeáde be ælcum treówcynne fram dam heágan cederbeáme ōð ðæt hē com tō dære lytlan ysopan *he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall* (1 Kings 4, 33). Homl. Th. ii. 578, 4. Oftost on treówcynne beōþ ða treówa getealde *feminini generis* and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9 ; Zup. 20, 14. Man worhte Noes earce of ðam treówcynne ðe is genemned Sem, Salm. Kmbl. p. 184, 16 : Nar. 10, 13. Ðá ætȳwde Drihten Moise ān treówcyn and hēt dón ðæt treów on ðæt wæter, Ex. 15, 25.

treówe, triéwe, trȳwe ; *adj. True, faithful, trustworthy* :—Wæs hiera sib ætgædere, æghwylc ōðrum trȳwe, Beo. Th. 2334 ; B. 1165. Hē spræc tō his onbehtþegne, tō his treówum gesīþe, Exon. Th. 179, 29 ; Gū. 1269. Hié ne beōþ nānum men getreówe (ne treówe, Bod. MS.), Bt. 7, 1 ; Fox 16, 17. Būton hē habbe twēgra trȳwra manna gewitnesse, L. Eth. iii. 9 ; Th. i. 296, 18. Man namige .ii. trȳwe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57 ; Th. ii. 298, 31. His freónd se treówesta (getreówesta, Bd. M. 126, 30) *fidissimus amicus illius*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 17. [*Goth.* triggws *true, faithful* : *O. Sax.* triuwi : *O. Frs.* triuwe : *O. H. Ger.* gi-triuwi : *Icel.* tryggr.] v. ge-, or-treówe (-triéwe, -trȳwe).

treówen, triwen, trȳwen ; *adj.* I. *of a tree* :—Hire hyrdeman sume āc āstāh, and his orf læswode mid treówenum helme, Homl. Th. ii. 150, 31. II. *of wood, wooden* :—Treówen *ligneus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Zup. 15, 14. Trīwen sceó *coturnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 21. Trȳwen byt *flasco*, ii. 149, 33. On treówenum mortere, Lchdm. ii. 180, 4. Trȳwenan, i. 220, 11 : 230, 10. On treówenre cyste, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 69. On treówenre rōde, Nicod. 34 ; Thw. 20, 6. Hyre goldfāgan treówenan cuppan, Chart. Th. 536, 18. Wirce treówene earce *facies arcam ligneam*, Deut. 10, 1. Godu treówene and stænene, 4, 28. Ón treówenum fatum, Ex. 7, 19. Treówenu fatu mon weorþige, Bt. 36, 1 ; Fox 172, 19. [*Wick., C. M.* treen. *Goth.* triweins *wooden.*] v. pīn-treówen.

treów-fæst ; *adj. Faithful* :—Tunge mīn triówfest, Ps. C. 114. Treówfæst (treófæst, Lind.) *fidelis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 19, 17. Trewufæst (treuw-?), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 21. Wē on bócum rǣdaþ be sumum treówfæstum wīfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 179. Treófæsto, treófest *fideles*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 11, 12. Wǣron his bebodu ealle treówfæste *fidelia omnia mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 110, 5. [Trowfeste men, O. E. Homl. i. 89, 29. Cf. *Icel.* trū-fastr : *Dan.* troe-fast.] v. un-treówfæst.

treów-fēging, e ; *f. A joining together of planks* ; commissoria, tabularum conjunctio, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 31.

treów-fugol, es ; *m. A tree-haunting bird* :—Treófugla tuddor, Exon. Th. 146, 9 ; Gū. 707.

treów-geþofta, an ; *m. A faithful comrade, trusty companion* :—Monig bið uncūþ treówgeþofta, Exon. Th. 469, 20 ; Hy. 11, 5. Treów-geþoftan (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2101 ; An. 1052. Ic mid mec gelǣdde mīne þrīð ða getreówestan frȳnd, ða wǣron mīne syndrige treówgeþoftan *assumpsi mecum tres fidelissimos amicos*, Nar. 29, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* trygg-vinr a *trusty friend.*]

treów-geweorc, es ; *n. A wooden structure* :—Treówgeweorc on gelīcnysse medmiceles hūses geworht *tumba lignea in modum domunculi facta*, Bd. 4, 3 ; S 570. 16.

treów-gewrid, es ; *n. A thicket of trees* :—Ys on Bretone land sum fenn unmǣtre mycelnesse . . . Ðǣr synd . . . manige ealand and hreód and beorhgas and treówgewrido, Guthl. 3 ; Gdwin. 20, 7.

treówian, triéwian, trȳwian ; *p.* ode. I. *to trust, confide* :—Æghwylcum de him on treówaþ *omnes qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. Ða de treówiaþ (*confidunt*) on Drihtne, Ps. Spl. 124, 1. On mannan tō treówianne *confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. On ealdor-men tō treówianne *sperare in principibus*, 9. II. *to be true* to a person :—Dōþ swā ic hāte ic eów treówige gif gē dæt tācen gegāþ sōð geleáfan *do as I bid ; I will be true* (or *gracious*, v. treów, III) *to you, if you use that sign* (*circumcision*), *true sign of belief* (cf. sete tācn sōð gif ðū wille on mē habban holdne freónd, 139, 17–22 ; Gen. 2311–2313), Cd. Th. 140, 7 ; Gen. 2324. III. *to prove* one's self *true, clear* one's self *from a charge of untrue conduct* :—Gif hwā ōðerne tiōn wille . . . gif hē hine treówian wille, in .xii. circum dō hē dæt, L. Alf. pol. 33 ; Th. i. 82, 8. Gif hē hine triéwian wille, dæt hē tō dære lǣne fācn ne wiste, dæt hē mōt, 19 ; Th. i. 74, 7. [Þenne he þe treowede alre best, þenne beswikes tu heom, Laym. 3413. Him þ ha treoweð on, Kath. 1327, note. Þeo luue . . . þu treowest hire, Misc. 94, 42. Putifar trewid his wiwes tale, Gen. and Ex. 2037.] v. ge-treówian (-trȳwian) ; treówan, treówsian, trūwian.

treów-leás ; *adj.* I. *faithless* ; perfidus :—Wēnstū dæt ic sceole sprecan tō dissum treówleásan men (*the sorcerer, Simon*), Blickl. Homl. 183, 32. Simon cwæþ : 'Ðis is dæt mennisc de ealle mīne dǣda mid heora wordum onwendan.' Ðā cwæþ Neron tō Petre : 'For hwon wǣron gyt swā treówleáse ?' 175, 26. Treówleásra *perfidorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 54 : Wulfst. 186, 3. Þara treówleásra (*perfidorum*) cyninga beboda, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 476, 35. Trióleásra, Rtl. 59, 23. Trīwleásra, 24, 21. II. *without belief, infidel* ; infidelis :—Se de ne gīmþ ðara de his beóþ hē widsæcþ Godes geleáfan and hē bið treówleás *qui suorum curam non habet, fidem negavit, et est infideli deterior*, Past. 18 ; Swt. 139, 3. [*O. Sax.* treu-lōs *perfidus* : *Icel.* trygg-lauss.] v. ge-treówleás.

treówleásness, e ; *f. Faithlessness* :—Treóleásnis (-lēsnis) *perfidia*, Txts. 85, 1533. Þonne lǣrþ ūs Godes engel smeáunge ymbe Godes beboda . . . ðonne lǣrþ ūs se deófol treówleásnesse Godes beboda (*unfaithfulness to God's commands*), Wulfst. 233, 19. v. ge-treówleásness.

treów-līc ; *adj. True, faithful.* [*Icel.* trygg-ligr *trustworthy.*] v. ge-treówlīc, *and next word.*

treówlīce ; *adv. Faithfully, truly* :—Ic dō swȳðe treówlīce ymb hȳ *fiducialiter agam in eo*, Ps. Th. 11, 6. [Ich leote ham treowliche luuien ham, Marh. 13, 32. Þe luue is treouliche iuestned touward him, A. R. 218, 13. Þouȝ ȝe be trewe of ȝowre tonge and trewliche wynne, Piers P. i. 177. *O. H. Ger.* triulīhho *fideliter* : Icel. tryggliga.] v. ge-, un-treówlice.

treów-loga, an ; *m. One who fails to keep faith, one who fails in loyalty to his leader* :—Ða hildlatan holt ofgeáfon tȳdre treówlogan ða ne dorston ǣr dareðum lācan on hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe *those laggards in fight relinquished the wood, pitiful false ones to plighted faith, who dared not with darts sport in their liege lord's great need*, Beo. Th. 5686 ; B. 2847. [The treulogo (*Judas*), Hēl. 4622.]

treów-lufu, e, an ; *f. Faithful love* :—Wæs seó treówlufu (*the love of the disciples to Christ after the ascension*) hāt æt heortan, Exon. Th. 34, 7 ; Cri. 538.

treówness, e ; *f. Trust, confidence* :—God ðū eart mīn frōfer, mīn trēwnes, and mīn tōhopa, Bt. 42 ; Fox 260, 15. v. or-treówness (-trȳwness).

treów-rǣden[n], e ; *f. The state* or *condition of being faithful* or *true* :—Swā ic dē lǣre lǣst uncre wel treówrǣdenne *as I teach you, maintain our state of mutual faithfulness*, Cd. Th. 139, 5 ; Gen. 2305. Cf. hold-rǣden.

treówsian, trȳwsian ; *p.* ode. I. *to engage, pledge one's self* :—Him cōmon ongeán .vi. cyningas and ealle wid trȳwsodon (wid hine getreówsodon, col. 1), dæt hī woldon efenwy[r]hton beón on sǣ and on lande *six kings came to meet him, and all solemnly engaged to co-operate on sea and on land*, Chr. 972 ; Th. i. 225, col. 2. Se munuc de mynster nǣbbe cume tō scīre biscope and trȳwsie (-ige) hine sylfne wid God and wid men ðæt hē þreó þing healdan wille, L. Eth. v. 6 ; Th. i. 306, 7 : vi. 3 ; Th. i. 314, 25. II. *to prove* one's self *to be true, to clear* one's self *from a charge of untrue conduct* :—Gif hē hine trȳwsian wylle, ðæt hē tō dære lǣne fācn ne wiste, ðæt hē mōt, L. Alf. pol. 19 ; Th. i. 74, 7 note. [Þas weord ich wulle þe treosien þurh mine god *I will prove to thee the good faith of these words by an oath*, Laym. 8489. Trousien, 8315. The word also means *to trust* :—Þe king him treousede on, 9308.] v. ge-treówsian ; treówan, treówian.

treów-steall, es ; *n. A place where trees are planted, a plantation* :—Hit cymþ tō Wulfūnes treówstealle, God. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 11. Ōð ðæt treówsteall ; ðonnon of dan treówstealle, v. 297, 24. Ōð Æðel-stānes treówsteal, 298, 12. Cf. wæter-steall, *and next word.*

treów-stede, es ; *m. A place where trees are planted* :—Iung treów *vel* treówstede *arbusta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 8.

treów-teoru *resin* :—Trēuteru *bapis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 58 : *bapys*, 10, 76. v. teoru.

treówþ, triéwþ, trȳwþ, e ; *f.* The word is used sometimes in plural with force of singular. I. *truth, good faith, honour* :—Ðǣr dydon þēah Rōmāne lytla triéwþa ðæt him ða wǣron lāðe de hiera hlāford beswican *there, however, the Romans acted a little honourably* (in hoc solo Romanis circa eum fortiter agentibus), *in that those who had betrayed their lord were detestable to them*, Ors. 5, 2 ; Swt. 218, 17. II. *fidelity* :—Heora gemynd þurhwunaþ for heora trȳwde wid God, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 12. III. *a covenant, an assurance of good faith* :—Ðis ys dære treówde blōd de Drihten eów behēt *hic est sanguis foederis, quod pepigit Dominus vobiscum*, Ex. 24, 8. In treówþe gepeóded gāstlices

freóndscipes *spiritalis amicitiae foedere copulatus*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 9. Mid ænigere treówde *quolibet pacto*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 34. Treówða *foedera, pacta*, 404, 9. Treóřda *foedera*, 416, 47. Hié nánra treówþa him ne wéndon búton ðæt hié mid ealle forweorþan sceolden *they expected no terms for themselves, but that they must entirely perish*; the Latin which this seems intended to translate is:—Non secus ac si capta esset, turbata civitas fuit, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13. Ic gemunde minra treówða ðe ic Abrahame behêt *recordatus sum pacti mei*, Ex. 6, 5. Gif gê mîne treówða gehealdaþ *si custodieritis pactum meum*, 19, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* ga-triuwida *confidentia*; missa-triuwida *diffidentia, suspicio*: *Icel.* tryggð *faith, truce.*] v. ge-, un-treówþ.

treów-þrág, e; *f. A season of good faith* or *trust*:—Men leahtras oft geceósaþ treówþrág is tó trág *men often prefer vice to virtue, the time when good faith is kept is all too short* (?), Exon. Th. 354, 37; Reim. 57.

treów-wæstm *fruit of a tree*:—Treówwæstmas wurdon ǽare nihte þurh forste swíðe fornumene, Chr. 1110; Erl. 243, 2. Þurh wæstma forweorþenesse, ǽgðer ge on corne and eác on eallon treówwæstman, 1103; Erl. 239, 3.

treów-weorþung, e; *f. Tree-worship*:—Wé lǽraþ ðæt preósta gehwilc forbeóde treówwurþunga and stánwurþunga, L. Edg. C. 16; Th. ii. 248, 30. Cf. Wé forbeódaþ ǽlcne hǽdenscipe . . . ðæt is, ðæt man weordige . . . stánas oððe ǽniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 17–21. v. Grmm. D. M. c. 21.

treów-wyrhta, an; *m. A wood-wright, worker in wood, carpenter, joiner*:—Treówwyrhta *lignarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 10: 73, 29. Se Treówyrhta segþ:—Hwilc eówer ne notaþ cræfte minon, ðonne hûs and mistlice fata and scypa eów eallum ic wyrce? Se Smiþ andwyrt:—Ealá Tŕywwyrhta, for hwí swá sprycest ðú?, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 9–17. Ic hæbbe treówwyrhtan *habeo lignarium*, 30, 1.

treów-wyrm, es; *m. A caterpillar*:—Hé salde treówyrme westmas heara *dedit erugini fructus eorum*, Ps. Surt. 77, 46. [A treworme *terudo, trunos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, col. 1.] v. leáf-wyrm.

trêpe (?), trype (?), tryþe (?), es; *m. A troop, band*:—Blódige trêpas ł werodu *sanguineas acies*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 18. [*From Low Latin* tropus *or* trupa (?); cf. *Fr.* troupe: *Span.* tropa: *Ital.* truppa.]

treppan; *p.* te. **I.** *to tread*:—Hé trepeþ *terit*, Kent. Gl. 144. [Cf. Halliwell's Dict. trap *to tramp*: *Du.* trappen *to tread, trample*: *O. Frs. Ger.* treppe *a step.*] **II.** *to trap*:—Hió [tr]e[p]te *inretivit*, Kent. Gl. 211. v. be-treppan, *and next word.*

treppe, træppe (v. (?) colte-træppe (= *colt-trap*?) *ramnus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 47), an; *f. A trap*:—Ic beswíce fugelas mid treppan *decipio aves decipula*, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* trapo *tenda.* From this Low Latin *trappa*, hence French *trappe*, which perhaps helps to determine the form of the later English word:—To lacchenn þe þurrh trapp, Orm. 12301. A mous caught in a trappe, Chauc. Prol. 145. A trappe *brida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 264, 8. Trappe for myce *muscipula, decipula*, trappe to take wythe beestys *tenabulum*, trappyd or betrappyd *decipulatus, illaqueatus*, Prompt. Parv. 499.]

trêu, thre *a tree*, þrewan, trêwness, tribula**þ**. v. treów, treówan, treówness, trifulian.

-tricce in ge-tricce (q.v.) *tractable* (?). [Cf. (?) *Du.* trekken *to pull*: *Dan.* trække.]

tridwet ? *in* getridwet spere *hasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 40.

triéwan. v. treówan.

trifet, es; *n. Tribute*:—Trifetum *tributis*, Kent. Gl. 426. [*O. H. Ger.* tribuz. From Latin.]

trifulian; *p.* ode *To pound, grind, triturate*:—Se ðe þilaþ *vel* tribulaþ *pilurus* vel *pistor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 26. Gebærn tó ahsan, dó eced tó, trifula swíðe, Lchdm. ii. 150, 3. Menge ealt tógædere, and trifolige, 186, 10. [*From Latin* tribulare.] v. ge-trifulian, *and next word.*

trifulung, e; *f. Grinding, pounding, threshing*:—In trifelunge *in tritura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 21.

trig (trig?). v. trêg.

trimes(-is), es; trimessa, an; *m.*: trimes[s], e; trimes[s]e, an; *f.*: þrimes; *gender uncertain.* **I.** as a weight, *a drachm*:—Genime ánes tryrneses gewǽge, Lchdm. i. 74, 21. Ánre tremese (trymese, MS. H.) gewihte, 110, 9. Ánre tremesse wǽge, 72, 11. Genim áne (ánne, MS. O.) trymesan gewǽge, 78, 13. Nime ane trymessan fulle, 76, 6. Twégra trymesa, 78, 24. Twéga trymessa, 70, 15: 72, 26. .iiii. trymesan, 76, 22: 78, 8. Feówer trymessan, 76, 1, 10, 16. *De ponderibus incipit. Solidos tres* trymisas, Txts. 113, 80. **II.** as a coin, (a) not in England:—Trymes *staterem*, Mt. Mkdl. Lind. 17, 27. Lidrine trimsas (trymsas) *asses scorteas (corteas)*, Txts. 38, 31. Liþerene trymsas *asses corteas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 18. (b) in England, *a coin of the value of three pence.* The gen. pl., *þrimsa, þrymsa*, occurs several times in the section headed Nordleóda laga, Th. i. pp. 186, 188. [*O. H. Ger.* drimisa (-issa), trimisa *dragma. From Latin* tremissis, tremisia.]

trinda, an; *m. A round lump, a ball*:—Geóte tó trindan . . . wyrce tó trindan, Lchdm. iii. 14, 10, 13. [Cf. Onn heffness whel all unmibetrin (*round about*), Orm. 17563. *O. Frs.* trind, trund *round*: *Dan. Swed.* trind; omtrent *about*: *Dan.* trindes *to grow round.*] v. trendan, trendel.

trinnu-byttae. v. treów-byt.

triumpha, an; *m. A triumph, the entry into Rome of a victorious general.* The following explanation of the term was inserted by Alfred in his translation of Orosius:—Ðæt hié triumphan hêton, ðæt wæs ðonne hié hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon, ðonne wæs heora þeáw ðæt sceoldon ealle hiera senátus cuman ongeán heora consulas ǽfter ðæm gefeohte, siex míla from ðære byrig, mid crætwǽrne, mid golde and mid gimstánum gefrætwedum, and hié sceoldon bringan feówerféte twá hwít. Ðonne hié hámweard fóran, ðonne sceoldon hiera senátus rídan on crætwǽnum widcaftan ðǽm consulum, and ða menn beforan him drífan gebundene ðe ðǽr gefongene wǽron, ðæt heora mǽrþa sceoldon ðý þrymlícran beón. Ac ðonne hié hwelc folc búton gefeohte on heora geweald geniédon, ðonne hié hámweard wǽron, ðonne sceolde him man bringan ongeán of ðære byrig crætwǽn, se wæs mid seolfre gegiered, and ǽlces cynnes feówerféte feós án, hiora consulum tó mǽrþe. Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 22–35. The explanation is called forth by the passage: Heora án consul forsóc ðone triumphan, de him mon ongeán brohte . . . and sǽde, ðæt hié hæfden bet gewyrht, ðæt him mon mid heáfe ongeán cóme ðonne mid triumphan, 17–21. Hió nolde ðæt hié mon drífe beforan ðæm triumphan, 5, 13; Swt. 246, 29. Noldan hié dón ðone triumphan beforan hiora consulum, 4, 7; Swt. 182, 1: 4, 10; Swt. 202, 24.

triwen. v. treówen.

trod, es; *n.*: trodu, e; *f. A track*:—Se trode gestolenes yrfes. Gif mon trode bedrífþ forstolenes yrfes of stæde on óðer, ðonne befæste mon ðæt spor landes mannum . . . Gif mon secge ðæt man ðæt trod áwóh drífe, ðonne nót se ðe ðæt yrfe áh trodað (trod óð?) tó stæde lǽdan, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 3–11. Gyf him hundred bedrífe trod on óðer hundred, L. Edg. 4, 5; Th. i. 260, 3. Secga ǽnigum dara de tírleases trode sceáwode, hú hé on weg ðanon feorhlástas bær, Beo. Th. 1691; B. 843. [Þe dunes underuoð þe treden (trodes, MS. T.) of him suluen, A. R. 380, 26. Cf. treoden, l. 18. Yf thou trowyde . . . That thi witt . . . Commys of thiselfe and noȝt of Gode, That es grett pryde and fals trode, R. Brunne. · Of his trodus no sygne ther nasse, Chron. Vilodun. Halliwell, from whose Dictionary the last two passages are taken, gives *trod* = footpath: see also E. D. S. Pub. Lincoln. *Icel.* troð; *n. a treading.* Cf. Þe þet troddet wel and ofsecheð wel ut his owune feblesce, A. R. 232, 17.] v. wíg-, wíðer-trod.

trog, es; *m.* **I.** *a trough, tub, basin, vessel* for containing liquids or other materials:—Trog *albeus, genus vasis*, Txts. 109, 1140: *cantera*, 49, 425: Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 7. Lege on hátne stán on troge, geót hwón wæteres on, Lchdm. ii. 326, 5: iii. 30, 9. Dó on troh háte stánas, ii. 68, 5. Hé sende ðæt wæter in trog (*pelvem*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 5. Man sceal habban trogas, Anglia xiii. 264, 14. v. wín-trog. **II.** *a trough-shaped thing, a cradle, a boat*:—Cilda trog *conabulum*, Txts. 51, 492. Cf. ciltrog *cune*, 115, 154. Hé wæs biddende ánes lytles troges, ðæt hé mehte his feorh generian *exiguo contentus latere navigio*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 15. **III.** *a water-pipe, conduit.* v. mylen-trog. **IV.** *a basin of water* (?):—Of ðæm forda on ðone sǽtroh, of ðæm troge on ðone hǽþenan byrgels, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 456, 32. Tó trogan, 434, 15: 435, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* trog *alveus, alveolus, collectaculum, canalis*: *Icel.* trog.]

trog-hryeg *a ridge where there is a trough of water* (?):—On trohhrycg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 17.

Trógia. v. Tróia.

trog-scip, es; *n. Some kind of boat.* The Latin words which it translates are *littoraria* and *tonsilla*; the ordinary meaning of the latter is, *a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*, so perhaps trogscip means *a boat fastened to the shore, to which another was moored*:—Trohscip *littoraria* vel *tonsilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 29: *littoraria*, 48, 2: 64, 4.

troh, tróh. v. trog, þróh.

Tróia, Trógia *Troy*:—Tróia, Gréca burg, áwésted wæs, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Trógia burg barn, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 4. Tróia burg ofertogen hæfde léga leóhtost, Met. 9, 16: 26, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* Tróia: *Icel.* Trója.]

Tróiána (-e?); *pl. The Trojans*:—Alra tácna gehwylc swá Tróiána þurh gefeoht fremedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1287; Ll. 645. Ymb ealra dara Tróiána gewin, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 13. Ðæt mǽre gewinn Gréca and Tróiána, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 9, 7: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 3. (In the corresponding passage of the metres, Met. 26, 12, Fox has *Tríðia gewin*, while Grein gives *Tróiúna*.)

Tróiánisc; *adj. Trojan*:—On ðæm Tróiániscan gefeohte, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 2: 1, 11; 50, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* Tróiánisc.]

Tróiesc, tróisc; *adj. Trojan*:—Hé gelíce dý Tróiescan (Tróiscan, Bd. M. 306, 20) wæle ealle ða landbigengan wolde út ámǽran *tragica caede omnes indigenas exterminare contendit*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 6. [Of þan Troyscen monnen, Laym. 410.] v. traisc.

trondendi. v. trandan.

tropere, es; *m. One of the service books of the Church, that which contained the tropes* (*tropus* cantus ecclesiastici genus); troparium. v. Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae, I. p. xxxvii:—*i.*

tropere, Chart. Th. 430, 10. Ðonne ðā tropere habaŋ wille, ðonne wege ðū ðīne swi[þ]ran hand, and tyrn mid ðīnum swīþran scytefingre ofer ðīne breóst foreweard, swilce ðū notian wille, Techm. ii. 119, 10–12. [A tropere *troparium*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 38: 755, 3. A tropery, 719, 34. A tropure, 648, 33 (all 15th cent. glosses).]

trūa. v. trūwa.

trucian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to fail* in doing something:—Ne trucaþ heora nān āna ðurh unmihte ac ðurh gecynde ānre Godcundnysse hī wyrcaþ ealle ǽfre ān weorc *no one of them alone fails through want of power, but through the nature of one divinity they all work always the same work*, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Cneów truciaþ *the knees fail*, Lchdm. ii. 242, 14. **II.** *to fail* a person (*dat.*), *be wanting* in duty to a person:—Hē undergeat ðæt his gesworene men him trucedan, and āgēfon hera castelas him tō hearme, Chr. 1090; Erl. 226, 32. **III.** *to fail, come to an end*:—Trucaþ *pericilitatur*, ic trucige *pericilitor* (the passage is: Propria manu perire non licet, absque eo ubi castitas *pericilitatur*; but the glosser seems to have taken the word to mean more than *is endangered*, and to have taken it as meaning *is lost*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 78–469, 1. [Him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 2. Him trukeþ his iwit, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 38. Heo is afered leste þeo eorðe hire trukie, O. E. Homl. i. 53, 15. Heo trukieð treoðen to halden, Laym. 16861. Þa iseh Hængest þ his help trukede, 16416. Wære þe nauere nulle trukien, 17171. Þif bileaue him trukede, A. R. 230, 19. Ne schal him neauer tintreohe trukien *incredulos supplicio dampnat eterno*, Kath. 1796: 403. Þis bold . . . neuer truke ne schal, Misc. 97, 122. Til domes dai ne sal it troken, Al middelerd ðerinne is loken, Gen. and Ex. 105.] v. ge-trucian.

trūgian. v. trūwian.

truht (trūht?) *a trout*:—Truht *tructa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 74: 77, 64. [From Latin.]

trull. v. turl.

trum; *adj. Firm, strong*; firmus, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. **I.** of material things, lit. or fig.:—Hē is mē trum weall, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 127. Seó burh Asor wæs swīðe trum gefyrn and manegra burga heáfod *Asor antiquitus inter omnia regna haec principatum tenebat*, Jos. 11, 10. Trumre underwrēþincge *firmo fulcimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69. On trume stōwe *in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Ealá wǽran ða ancras swā trume and swā þurhwuniende, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. Trume and torhte tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 11; Cri. 934. Ofer ealla trume ceastra . . . Hwæt getācniaþ ða truman ceastra *super omnes civitates munitas . . . Quid per civitates munitas exprimitur?* Past. 35; Swt. 245, 6. Weal ðȳ trumra, Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Bið Þrihten ūre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Mid weallum and geatum and dām trum-estum locum getimbrade *muris, portis, ac seris instructa firmissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 27. **II.** of living things, (a) *strong, sound, having physical health* or *strength*:—Trum *validus* vel *vegetus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 21. Gedafenaþ sacerde, ðonne hē mannum fæsten scrīfeþ, ðæt hē wite hwylc se man sig, trum þe untrum (*validus an invalidus*), L. Ecg. C. 1; Th. ii. 132, 25. Ðonne se mon his līchoman hǽlo forsihþ, ðonne ðonne hē wel trum bið tō wyrceanne ðæt hē wile, Past. 36; Swt. 249, 5. Wæs eft swā ǽr on his līce trum, Andr. Kmbl. 2953; An. 1479. Heorot hornum trum, Beo. Th. 2742; B. 1369. Eofor tōþmægenes trum, Menol. Fox 499; Gu. C. 20. Ða truman (cf. hālan, l. 3) . . . ða untruman *incolumes . . . aegri*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 5. (b) *strong, able to resist, fortified* against:—Wið eallum mǽdrum hē bið trum, Lchdm. i. 92, 4. Wið eall nǽddercyn hē bið trum, 244, 3. Trume wið deófla nīþum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Sēcaþ gē Drihten and gē beoþ teónan gehwylce ful trume, Ps. Th. 104, 4. (c) in reference to moral qualities, *strong, steadfast, firm*:—Ne bið nān man trum ðurh God, būton se ðe hine undergyt untrumne þurh hine sylfne, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Iacobus trum in breóstum, Menol. Fox 266; Men. 134. Lǽt mē on ðinum wordum weorðan trumne *confirma me in verbis tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 28. God ēcne and trumne, Cd. Th. 297, 30; Sat. 525. Englas trume and torhte, Exon. Th. 55, 15; Cri. 884. **III.** of non-material things, *firm, stable, strong*:—Ðæt mōd ǽgðer ge trum ge untrum *animus et infirmus et fidelis*, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 3. Ān strica ðære ealdan ǽ ne bið forgǽged, ōð ðæt hī ealle gefyllede beóð Þus trum is seó ealde ǽ, Homl. Th. ii. 200, 2. Trum *ratum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 25. Gif ðū mid trumre heortan (*firmo corde*) gelȳfest, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 43. Heó āhte trumne geleáfan, Judth. Thw. 9; Jud. 6. Eówer geleáfa bið þe trumra, gif gē gehȳraþ be Godes hālgum, Homl. Th. i. 556, 27. v. med-, mis-, un-trum.

-trum. v. ge-trum.

truma, an; *m.* **I.** *a troop* of soldiers. **v.** trymman, **I. 6, II. 2**:—Truma *acies, exercitus*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 13. Hē ferde mid fyrdlīcum truman and ða burh geeode, Jos. 11, 10: Homl. Ass. 113, 356. Truman *aciem*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 69. Hē gesette ða menn on ǽnne truman, ðe mon hiora mǽgas ǽr on ðæm londe slōg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. Hē hæfde eahta and eahtatig coortana, ðæt wē nū truman hātaþ, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 33. Ða īsnodan truman *ferratas acies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 52. **II.** *order* of troops, *array*:—Hē ðæt folc būton truman lǽdde *he led the army without keeping any order*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 14. **III.** *a support.* **v.** wyrt-truma. [Breken Modredes trume, Laym. 28352. Þat eadi trume of meidenes, H. M. 21, 33. Ðu (*Jacob*) and ðin trume ben . . . to me welcume, Gen. and Ex. 1829. Hauelok was a ful god gome, He was ful god in eueri trome, Havel. 8.] **v.** fyrd-, ge-, scild-truma.

trumian; *p.* ode *To become strong, recover from illness*:—Ða cwæþ hē ðæt gewunalice word ðara frēfrendra: Truma dē hraþe and wel *dixit solito consolantium sermone: Bene convalescas et cito*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 618, 9. Hine gestōd sumu untrymnis . . . sōna swā hē trumian (*convalescere*) ongan, 4, 1; S. 564, 46. **v.** ge-trumian.

truming, e; *f. Gaining strength, recovery*:—Cwydas dōn truminge getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 30.

trum-līc; *adj.* **I.** *firm, strong, stable*, (a) of material things, lit. or fig.:—Tǽceþ ūs se torhta trumlīcne hām, burhweallas beorhte scīnaþ, Cd. Th. 282, 30; Sat. 294. Ða geseah ic gyldenne wīngeard trumlīcne and fæstlīcne *vineam solidam auro miratus sum*, Nar. 4, 28. Columnan swīðe trumlīce and fæste *columnae solidae*, 4, 21. (b) of non-material things:—Seó ealde gesetness ys eall swā trumlīc, swā swā se Hælend sǽde on his hālgan godspelle, Jud. 15; Thw. 9. Kynewyrðe rǽd and trumlīc, Anglia viii. 308, 33. Ðæt ðēr līf dætte fæstre beón scolde and trumlīcre (*stabilior*), Past. 52; Swt. 411, 1. **II.** *hortatory, of exhortation*:—Hē ðam cyninge sende trumlīc ǽrendgewrit, Bd. 2, 17; S. 520, 19 note. **v.** next word.

trumlīce; *adv.* **I.** *firmly, strongly, steadfastly*:—Trumlīce *firmiter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 236, 8. Ða gōdan weorc, ðeáh de hié beforan monna eágum ðyncen trumlīce gedōn *etiam quae humanis oculis fortia videntur*, Past. 34; Swt. 237, 2. Ðæt leód and lagu trumlīce stande, Wulfst. 74, 8. Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlīcne cynedōm trumlīce up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 19. Trumlīcor *firmius*, Rtl. 34, 26. Freóndscype trumlīcust (*firmissime*) wunaþ, Scint. 197, 18. **II.** *in a way that encourages* (?):—Ungeleáffullnise trumlīce (*strongly* (?): but the Latin is *clementer*) gedrēad bið, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 13.

trumme. v. trymman.

trumnaþ, es; *m. Strengthening, confirmation*:—Swilc God wyrceþ gǽsta līfes tō trumnaþe, Exon. Th. 147, 18; Gū. 729.

trumness, e; *f.* **I.** *firmness, strength, certainty*:—Trumnesse *firmitatem*, Kent. Gl. 840. Ðīnes geleáfan trumnesse wē witon, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 30, 18. Wē witon ðæt manega clericas nyton hwæt hyþ *quadrans*, ac wē willaþ his mihta and his trumnysse hēr geswutelian, Anglia viii. 306, 28. **II.** *health*:—Ða truman sint tō manianne ðæt hié gewilnigen mid ðæs līcuman trumnesse ðæt him ne losige sió hǽlo ðæs mōdes ðȳ læs him ðȳ wirs sié gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ *admouendi sunt incolumes, ut salutem corporis exerceant ad salutem mentis; ne, si acceptae incolumitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent, dono deteriores fiant*, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 6–8. **III.** *confirmation, support*:—Drihten trumnes mīn *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 1: 24, 15: 72, 4. Ðæra apostola tweónunge næs nā swā swīðe heora ungeleáffulnys, ac wæs ūre trumnys, Homl. Th. i. 300, 34. Hē tȳmde tō Basilies tǽcinge for his trumnysse, Basil prm. 3; Norm. 32, 10. Ealle trumnysse hlāfes hē forcnāð *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Spl. 104, 15. **IV.** *a firm place, the firmament*:—Bið trumnys on lande on heáhnyssum ðúna *erit firmamentum in terra in summis montium*, Ps. Spl. 71, 16. Weorc handa his bodaþ trumnyss[e] ꝥ staþol (*firmamentum*), Ps. Spl. 18, 1. **v.** trymness.

trus, es; *n. Fallen leaves and branches or twigs as material for fuel*:—vi. fōðra truses ǽlce geáre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 169, 10. [*Icel.* tros; *n. leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel.*]

trūð, es; *m. A player on a trumpet, an actor, buffoon*:—Trūð *liticen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 7: Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 66 (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with amusements). Com sum trūð tō ðæs bisceopes hīrēde, se ne gȳmde nānes lenctenes fæstenes, ac eode him tō kiccnan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 59. Trūþas *histriones*, glīgmon *mimus, jocista, scurra, pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 41–44. As an illustration of the character of the trūð see Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. 3, §§ 4, 7, where one picture is given of dancers accompanied by trumpeters, and another of a dancing bear attended by a trumpeter. [*Icel.* trūðr *a juggler.*] **v.** next word.

trūð-horn, es; *m. The trumpet of a* trūð, q. v.:—Trūðhorn *lituus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 67. Trūðhornes *salpistae* (the passage is: Horrorem belli et classicae salpistae metuentes), Hpt. Gl. 422, 77.

trūw, e; *f. Faith*:—Ðū hæfst ongyten ða wonclan trūwa ðæs blindan lustes, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* trūa, trūwa *fides*: *Icel.* trū.] Cf. treów.

trūwa, trūa, an; *m.* **I.** (*good*) *faith*:—Heriaþ ūrne Drihten, se ðe ne forlǽt on hine gelȳfende and ða ðe hihtaþ on his micclum trūwan, Homl. Ass. 112, 321. Ðam ānum ic healde mīnne trūwan ǽfre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 56. **II.** *faith, belief, confidence, trust*:—Se trūwa (trūa, Cott. MSS.) micelre orsorgnesse *fiducia magnae securitatis*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 12. Be geleáfan oþþe trūwan *de fide*, Scint. 126, 16. For ðam micclan geleáfan and for ðam sōðan trūwan ðe heó symle hæfþ tō

Gode, Homl. Ass. 29, 125. Hē hine gefullode mid fullum trūwan dæt hē geleáfful wǽre, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 9. Se đe mid dysliċum trūwan and mid gylpe sum wundorliċ đing on Godes naman dōn wile, Homl. Th. i. 170, 28. For dæs cræftes trūwan (trūan) *from confidence on account of that art*, R. Ben. 95, 6 : 46, 16. Habbaþ Godes trūwan *have faith in God*, Mk. Skt. 11, 22 : Scint. 127, 1. Gif hopan trūwan wē nabbaþ *si spei fiduciam non habemus*, 33, 9. Habbaþ ċēw trūwan *habete fiduciam* (Mt. 14, 27), Homl. Th. ii. 388, 25. Hira godas on đām hig trūwan hæddon *dii eorum, in quibus habebant fiduciam*, Deut. 32, 37. Hig nefdon nānne trūwan tō nānum folce *they could not trust any people*, Nicod. 6 ; Thw. 3, 24. Gif heó it swā gehylt, swā ic hiræ trūwan tō hæbbe *as I have confidence in her (that she will do)*, Chart. Th. 527, 34. **III.** *a solemn assurance of good faith, a covenant, word* :— Se Frysa lēt hine faran on his trūwan, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 22. Ic sette mīn wedd on ēċne trūwan (*in foedus sempiternum*), Gen. 17, 19. Ic behēt mīnne trūwan *pepigi foedus*, Ex. 6, 4. **IV.** *faithful care, protection* :—Ic hine nam on mīnne trūwan *ego in meam hunc recepi fidem*, Gen. 44, 32. [*O. Frs.* trouwa : *Icel.* trūa.] v. ge-, ofer-trūwa.

trūwian ; *p.* ode *To trust, confide* :—Ic trūwige *fido* . . . , ic trūwige *confido*, ic trūwode *confisus sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 33 ; Zup. 204, 14–16. **I.** with dat., *to trust* to :—Đonne đa fortrūwodan him selfum tō suīđe trūwiaþ *dum protervi valde de se praesumunt*, Past. 32 ; Swt. 209, 6. Đa đe hyra weorcum trūwiaþ, Exon. Th. 52, 24 ; Cri. 838. Đā đā ic him betst trūwode, Bt. 2 ; Fox 4, 12 : Beo. Th. 3991 ; B. 1993. Secgaþ đǽm welegum, dæt hī tō wel ne trūwigen đissum ungewissum welum (*sperare in incerto divitiarum suarum*), Past. 26 ; Swt. 181, 15. Heó ongan his wordum trūwian, Cd. Th. 40, 35 ; Gen. 649. **I a.** *to trust* something to a person :—Se Hǽlend ne trūgude hine sealfne him, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 24. **I b.** *to trust* to a person for something (clause with *dæt*) :—Hygd bearne ne trūwode, dæt hē wið ælfylcum ēþelstōlas healdan cūđe, Beo. Th. 4370 ; B. 2370. **II.** with gen. *to trust in* :—Geáta leód trūwode mōdgan mǽgnes, Beo. Th. 1343 ; B. 669. Hē his wīsna trūwade, drohtes on đære ādle, Exon. Th. 171, 30 ; Gū. 1134. Hwȳ hiē đara geearnunga hiora dīgelnesse (and dīegelnesse, Hatt. MS.) and ānette bet trūwien đonne dære hū hiē ōđerra monna mǽst gehelpen *qua mente utiliitati ceterorum secretum praeponit suum*, Past. 5 ; Swt. 46, 2. **II a.** with gen. and clause :—Hē widres ne trūwode dæt hē sǽmannum onsacan mihte *he did not trust in resistance, that he should be able to repel the seamen*, Beo. Th. 5899 ; B. 2953. **III.** with prepositions (be, on, tō), *to be confident* about, *trust* in, on, or to :—Đa đe trūwiaþ on him *qui confidunt in eis*, Ps. Spl. 134, 18. Ealle his wǽpnu đe hē on trūwude *universa arma in quibus confidebat*, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Đa burhware trūwodon tō đam wealle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 446. Trūa on Crist, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 34. Dæt ūre nān be him sylfum tō dyrstelīce ne trūwige *that none of us be overconfident about himself*, 82, 26. Ne trūwige nān man be ælmesdǽdum ođđe on gebedum, būtan dære foresēdan lufe, i. 54, 11. **IV.** with a clause, *to trust* that :—Ic trūwige, đeáh, dæt sum wurđe ābrird þurh God. L. Ælfc. P. 3 ; Th. ii. 364, 17. [Mǫe we wel trowen al . . . he misfoð, O. E. Homl. i. 67, 209. Þu ne wolldest nohht trowwenn mine wordess, Orm. 214. Wan hii þe trouęþ alre best, Laym. 3413 (2nd MS.). Mon þe he wel trowede on, 2351. Wile he trowe me, Havel. 1656. *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* trowe. *Goth.* trauan : *O. Sax.* tūôn (*with gen.* or *prep.*) : *O. H. Ger.* trūên, trūwēn (*same govt. as English*) *confidere : Icel.* trūa *to trust, believe* (*dat.* or *prep.*).] v. for-, ge-, or-trūwian ; ofer-trūwod ; treówian.

trūwung, tryccan, tryddian, trym, trymend-līc, trymeness, trymes, trymian, trymig. v. ge-trūwung, -trūgung, ge-tryccan, treddian, trem, trymmend-līc, trymness, trimes, trymman, un-trymig.

trymman, trymian ; *p.* trymede. **I.** *to make firm* or *strong*, (1) of material objects, *to construct strongly*. v. trum, **I** :—Dæt hē trymede getimbro, Cd. Th. 18, 20 ; Gen. 276. Gē đone weall ne trymedon ymbe hira hūs *non opposuistis murum pro domo Israel*, Past. 15 ; Swt. 89, 19. (1 a) of non-material objects :—Se đe him hālig gāst wīsaþ and his weorc trymaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 2 ; Gū. 333. Dagas syndon trymede *dies firmabuntur*, Ps. Th. 138, 15. (2) of physical health or strength, *to give strength to, strengthen*. v. trum, **II** a :—Hlāf trymeþ heortan mannes *panis cor hominis confirmat*, Ps. Th. 103, 15. Onlegen tō trymmanne đone magan and tō bindanne æfter tūtsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 24. (3) of mental or moral strength, *to confirm, establish, give strength to mind or* heart. v. trum, **II** c :—Sōđ Metod đīn mōd trymeþ, Cd. Th. 170, 9 ; Gen. 2809. Hē trymede heora heortan mid Godes geleáfan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 21. Gǽst, se his hyge trymede, Cd. Th. 249, 23 ; Dan. 534. Engel hine elne trymede, Exon. Th. 113, 21 ; Gū. 161. Đæt man Godes cyricean fæste tremede, ge lǽwede men ge hādode, Blickl. Homl. 43, 6. Dæt hē hiera geleáfan trymede, Chr. 430 ; Erl. 10, 19. Ægđer ōđrum trymede heofonrīces hyht, Andr. Kmbl. 2104 ; An. 1053. Strangie man and trymme (trumme, L. I. P. 4 ; Th. ii. 308, 4) hī mid wīslicre Godes lage, Wulfst. 267, 21. Hē ongon his sefan trymman, Exon. Th. 169, 4 ; Gū. 1089. On đǽm medwīsan is tō trymmanne (trymmianne, Cott. MSS.) swā hwæt suā hiē ongietan mǽgen đæs godcundan wīsdōmes *in istis aedificandum est, quidquid de superna sapientia cognoscitur*, Past. 30 ; Swt. 203, 10. (3 a) as an ecclesiastical term, *to confirm*. v. un-trymed. (4) of abstract objects, *to corroborate, confirm* an agreement, a grant, testimony, statement, etc. v. trymmend, **II** :—Ic, Berhtwulf, đās mīne gesaldnisse trymme and fæstna in Cristes rōde tācne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 5, 33 : 47, 20. Gif ic cȳđnisse trymmo *si ego testimonium perhibeo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Dæt trymeþ stō hālige æ, đǽr hió cuæd, Past. 43 ; Swt. 309, 12. Wē trymmaþ *adstipulabimur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 28. Ic đīne gewitnesse wordum trymede *servavi testimonia tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Dæt trymede sanctus Paulus, đā hē cuæd dæt . . , Past. 11 ; Swt. 73, 2. Trymme hē eal mid wedde dæt dæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5 ; Th. i. 254, 17. Trymmendre (*confirmante*) spræce, Mk. Skt. 16, 20. (5) *to give as surety* :—Trymide *commendabat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 22. Trymede, 15, 25. Hī geræddon dæt man tremede gīslas on æġđer healfe, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 187, 6. (6) *to trim, to set in firm order, array* troops. v. truma :—Hiē hiē būtan dæm geate angeán Hannibal trymedon, Ors. 4, 10 ; Swt. 194, 17. Dæt hiē on morgenne hiē forđ trymedan ongeán heora feóndum, Blickl. Homl. 201, 35. Hī trymedon hī fæstlīce ongeán, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 178, 31. Swylce đǽr man fyrde trymme and samnige, Blickl. Homl. 91, 31. (6 a) of abstract objects, *to settle, arrange* :—Hē đǽr đone winter wunode and swā his sīþfæt trymede and tō Rōme com *ibi hiemem exigens sic Romam veniendi iter repetiit*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 639, 27. (7) *to strengthen* with words, *exhort, encourage, comfort* :—Hī hī mid wrādum wordum trymmaþ, Ps. Th. 63, 4. Drihten is swīđe mildheort, se ūs trymede and lǽrde ; hē cwæþ : 'Nelle ic dæs synfullon mannes deád,' Blickl. Homl. 97, 32 : Bd. 1, 23 ; S. 485, 39 : Andr. Kmbl. 927 ; An. 463. Heáhcyning spræce trymede tilmōdigne, Cd. Th. 130, 27 ; Gen. 2166. Gē hyra sefan trymedon on frōfre, Exon. Th. 83, 23 ; Cri. 1360. Swā hȳ hine trymedon, 110, 7 ; Gū. 104. Bēgen gebrōþru beornas trymedon, wordon bǽdon, Byrht. Th. 140, 49 ; By. 305. Đīne lārcēowas, đa đec tō gōde trymmen, Exon. Th. 301, 4 ; Fa. 14. Lǽran sceal mon geongne monnan, trymman and tyhtan, 336, 10 ; Gn. Ex. 46 : 280, 33 ; Jul. 638. Wordum trymman, Andr. Kmbl. 856 ; An. 428. Đā ongunnon hī hine geornlīce trymman and lǽran *coepernt diligenter exhortari*, Bd. 5, 14 ; S. 634, 30. Trymian, Byrht. Th. 132, 17 ; By. 17. Đū trymmende eard mec *exhortatus es me*, Ps. Surt. 70, 21. Tremegende *monens*, R. Ben. 4, 15. **II.** *intrans.* (?) (1) *to become strong* :— Monig sceal sīþþan wyrt onwǽcnan ; eác đon wudubearwas tānum tȳdraþ trymmaþ eorđwelan *the woods teem with branches, grow strong* (?) *with the wealth of earth*, Exon. Th. 191, 7 ; Az. 84. (2) *to be arrayed*. v. truma :—Gāras trymedon, blicon bordhreóđan, bȳman sungon, Cd. Th. 187, 28 ; Exod. 159. Fōr fyrda mǽst, fēđan trymedan, Elen. Kmbl. 70 ; El. 35. v. getrymman.

trymmend, es ; *m.* **I.** *one who strengthens* or *supports* :—Đū mē wǽre trymmend *firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 70, 3. **II.** *one who makes a formal agreement*. v. trymman, **I**, 4 :—Trymmend *stipulatorem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 2.

trymmend-līc ; *adj. Hortatory* :—Trymendlīc *exortatorium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 17. Hē mid trymme[n]dlīce ārendgewrite hī gestrangode *epistola illos exhortatoria confortaverit*, Bd. 1, 23 ; S. 485, 15. Eác swylce dæm cyninge hē sende trymmendlīce (-līc, Bd. M. 146, 9) gewrit *misit regi literas exhortatorias*, 2, 17 ; S. 520, 19.

trymmian. v. trymman.

trymming, e ; *f.* **I.** *a strengthening, confirming, establishing, edification* :—Se cyning đæt mǽre hūs (*the temple*) Gode betǽhte him and his folce tō trymminge and tō gescyldnysse wið ælces yfeles onscyte, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 22. Nū wylle wē eów secgan sum đing đe eów mǽge tō trymminge *that may serve for your edification*, Homl. Ass. 26, 50. Tō geleáfan trymminge *for the confirmation of belief*, 5, 111. Trimminge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 8. **II.** *that which strengthens* or *supports*, (a) material, *a foundation* :—Curs mōđer āwyrtwalaþ trymminge *the curse of the mother rooteth out foundations* (firmamentum, Ecclus. 3, 9), Scint. 174, 7. (b) non-material, *that which edifies* :—Wē wyllaþ sume ōđre trimminge (*edifying matter*) be đære mǽran Godes mēder gereccan tō eówre gebetrunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 9. v. ge-, ymb-trymming.

trymness, trymeness, e ; *f.* **I.** *firmness*. v. trumness, **I** :—Heora wītes ne bið trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.) *non est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Hiora trymnisse liomana *suorum firmitate membrorum*, Rtl. 32, 15. **II.** *that which makes firm, a support, prop*, (a) literal :—Man đa ilcan studu ūtan tō gesette tō trymnesse (wrǽde, col. 1) đæs wāges (*in munimentum parietis*) . . . tō trymnesse (fultume, col. 1) đæs hūses *in fulcimentum domus*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 544, 21–36. (b) figurative :—Drihten, đū eart mīn trymenes (-nis, Ps. Surt.) *Dominus firmamentum meum*, Ps. Th. 17, 1. Đū eart mīn trymnes (trymenis, Ps. Surt.), 30, 4. (c) *a firm place, fastness*. v. trumness, **IV** :—Bið trymenis (*firmamentum* ; rodor, Ps. Lamb.) in eorđan in heánissum munta, Ps. Surt. 71, 16. **III.** *a strengthening, a confirmation*, (a) of a statement, agreement, etc. :—Trymnes *confirmatio, assertio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 27. Tō trymnisse *testamento*, Rtl. 191, 33. Trymnessum *adstipulationibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 7 : 3, 63. (b) of *or* in a purpose, belief, etc. :—Đā wæs

gestrangod Agustinus mid trymnysse dæs eádigan fæder *roboratus confirmatione beati patris Agustinus*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 13. (c) *a strengthening by words, an exhortation*:—Trymnes *exortatio*, i. *monitio, doctrina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 77. Trymnises *exortationis*, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 5. Mid stefne his háligre trymenesse (trymnisse, Bd. M. 106, 26) and lâre *voce sanctae exhortationis*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 18. Trymnyssum *exhortationibus*, 1, 7; S. 477, 3. Trymenessum, 5, 22; S. 644, 6. v. ge-, un-trymness.

trymsas. v. trimes.

tryndl, e; *f. Strength, support*:—Ealle getrymednesse ł trymðe hláfes hē forgnād *omne firmamentum panis contrivit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 16. v. un-trymþ.

tryndyled, tryw, trywa, tryƿan, tryƿe, tryƿen, tryƿian, tryƿsian, tryƿþ. v. trendeled, treów, treówa, treówan, treówe, treówen, treówian, treówsian, treówþ.

tū (*two*), tū (*thou*), tuā, tuāes. v. twēgen, þū, tweó, tweógan.

tucian (*or* tūcian?; in Piers P. (v. infra) *touked* occurs, but the form of the noun is *tokkere* as well as *touker*, Prol. 100 A-text, and Halliwell gives *tucker* = fuller as a western word); *p. ode To treat ill, to afflict, harass, vex*:—Unrihtwise cyningas ðe dia wērige folc wyrst tuciaþ (*quos miseri torvos populi timent tyrannos*; ðа unrihtwisan cyningas . . . ðe dis earme folc heardost ondrāet, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26–29), Met. 24, 60. Hē heora fela ofslōh and tō sceame tucode *percussit Philisthiim ingenti plaga*, Jud. 15, 8: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 11. Hī mau swang and tō ealre yrmðe tucode *they were scourged and treated to (afflicted with) every misery*, i. 23, 106. Hī man tō wælersỹwe tucode mid gehwilcum wītum, ii. 28, 129. Swingan and tō ealre sorge tucigan, i. 23, 715. Noldon hī nā cweþan ðæt hit wære wīte . . . and noldan nænne þingere sēcan, ac lustlīce hī woldan lætan ða rīcan hiē tucian æfter hiora āgnum willan *nec hos cruciatus esse dicerent, defensorumque operam repudiarent, ac se totos accusatoribus judicibusque permitterent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 14. [Ure Louerd was on fele wise rewliche tuked, O. E. Homl. ii. 21, 32. He was so schoemeliche ituked and so seoruhfuliche ipined, A. R. 366, 3. Leccherie tuked hire al to wundre & þreat to don hire schome, H. M. 17, 10. Ha tuked ure godes to balewe & to bismere, Kath. 551. Þu tukest wroþe and uvele Hwar þu miht over smale fuȝele, O. and N. 63. Cloth with taseles cracched, Ytouked and ytented, Piers P. 15, 447. Tuck *to pinch severely*, Devonshire: *to smart with pain*, Wilts., Halliwell's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* zocchōn *rapere, diripere*.] v. ge-, mis-tucian.

tuddor. v. tūdor.

tude, an (?); *f. A shield*:—Tude *parma*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 9. Tudenarda (tudena, randa (?), tuderanda (?)) *scutorum*, 424, 5.

tūdor, tuddor, es; *n. That which grows from another* (used of animals or of plants), *off-spring, progeny, product, fruit*:—Tūdor oððe cyn *propago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 33. On ða tūd wæs ofor eorþan tuddres æþelnes, Blickl. Homl. 115, 10. Hē tỹdreþ ælc tūdor, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. I. of human beings, (a) *a child*:—Tudder *pignus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 9. Bearn *vel* tudder *soboles* vel *proles*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 64: *foetus*, i. *fructus, partus, filius, soboles*, ii. 148, 35. 'Đū cennest sunu.' Mid dỹ ðe heó gehỹrde ðone fruman dæs godcundan tuddres, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Tūdre *foetu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 34. Gyf hwylc wīf hæbbe on hyre innoðe deáðboren tuddur, Lchdm. i. 166, 4. Hyt ðæt tudder of ðam cwiðan gelǣdeþ, 296, 2. Tuddra *pignora*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 7. (b) in a general sense, *off-spring, race, breed, family, children*:—Tuddor *prosapia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 71. Tudder (*maternae generationis*) *propago*, Hpt. 522, 30. Wē oncneówan ðæt ðæt tuddur ne grōwan mihte of swylcum gesinscype *didicimus ex tali conjugio sobolem non posse succrescere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 5. Moncynnes tuddor, Exon. Th. 86, 32; Cri. 1417. Fruma ælda tūdres, 151, 16; Gū. 796. Gōdes tūdres gesǣlig *bona sobole felix*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 34: 3, 18; S. 546, 39. Wæstmbærnysse tuddres *faecunditatem sobolis*, 1, 27; S. 493, 8. Sunu gōdes tuddres *filium bone indolis*, Scint. 177, 6. Āra ðinum earmum eorþan tūdre (cf. help ðinum earmum moncynne, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 11), Met. 4, 31. Tūdre fyllaþ eorðan, incre cynne, sunum and dohtrum, Cd. Th. 13, 2; Gen. 196: 92, 27; Gen. 1535: 107, 12; Gen. 1788: 169, 18; Gen. 2801. Tō teónan manna tūdre *to the hurt of mankind*, Exon. Th. 270, 3; Jul. 459. Dæs teámes wæs tuddor gefylled unlytel dǣl eorðan gesceafta, Cd. Th. 97, 16; Gen. 1613. Ðonne ðæt fīfesc nāuht elles ne sēcþ būton tūdor *nisi fructum propaginis non quaerere*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 5. God weorðaþ eorþan tuddor, Exon. Th. 43, 13; Cri. 608. II. of animals:—Wōcor eorðan tūdres *every kind of animal*, Cd. Th. 79, 18; Gen. 1313: 86, 34; Gen. 1440. Setl ælcum eorðan tūdre, 79, 3; Gen. 1305. Deáþ spyreþ æfter ǣghwelcum eorþan tūdre, diórum and fuglum, Met. 27, 10. Treówfulg tuddor cỹðdon eádges eftcyme, Exon. Th. 146, 9; Gū. 707. Ðū scofone genim tūdra gehwylces, Cd. Th. 80, 29; Gen. 1336. II a. of human beings and animals:—Tuddor bið gemǣne incrum (*the woman and the serpent*) orlegnīð. Cd. Th. 56, 19; Gen. 914. Se egorhere eorðan tuddor eall ācwealde, būton ðæt earce bord heóld heofona freá, 84, 24; Gen. 1402. III. of plants:—Beorc byþ blǣda leás, bereþ tānas būtan tūdre, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 29; Rūn. 18. Brengþ eorþe ælcne westm and ælc tūdor ælce eáre. Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 14: Met. 29, 58. IV. metaphorical:—Weá wæs ārāred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 27; Gen. 988. Ðonne mæg hē cennan ðæt tūder ryhtes geðohtes (*prolem rectae cogitationis*), Past. 15; Swt. 97, 8. Ōþre tuddru synna *cetere soboles peccatorum*, Scint. 112, 4. [Deor and fishshes and fugeles and here tuder, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 17.] v. eorþ-, magu-, sige-tūdor, *and next word*.

tūdor (?); *adj. Prolific*:—Tuddre *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 35. v. tūdor-full.

tūdor-fæst; *adj. Prolific, fruitful*:—Tūdorfæstum *foetosis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 15.

tūdor-fōster, es; *m. Nourishment of off-spring*:—Æfter ðon tuddorfōstre *vel* of ðām sīþþorenum *de post fetantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 81.

tūdor-full; *adj. Prolific, fertile, fruitful*:—Tudderfulle, teámfulle *vel* tuddre *fetose*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 34. On tudderfullum *fetosis, copiosis, fecundis*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 5, 7.

tūdor-spēd, e; *f. Abundance of off-spring*:—Him engla helm tuddorspēd onleāc . . . lēt weaxan eft heora rīmgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 24; Gen. 2752.

tūdor-teónde *producing off-spring or fruit*:—Hēt sǣs and eorðan tuddorteóndra teohha gehwilcre wæstmas fēdan, Cd. Th. 59, 5; Gen. 959: 201, 14; Exod. 372.

tulge; *cpve.* tylg; *spve.* tylgest; *adv. Strongly, firmly*; but the word undergoes a similar change to that which is seen in the case of *swīde* q. v., and is used with much the same force as that word:—Him beóþ under tungan tulge swearte ēdra *he has under his tongue very black veins*, Lchdm. ii. 106, 23. Tylg *propensior* (-*or* from -*us* in Erfurt Gloss.), Txts. 84, 743. Ic bī mē tylgust scege ðis sārspell *I make this lament mostly about myself*, Exon. Th. 458, 5; Hy. 4, 95. [Nes þ naht wunderlic þ he þone deaþes deg swa unforht abad, for þon þe hit nes deaþes deg ac hit (his MS.) wes tylig Drihtnes blisse deg *it was not wonderful that he awaited the day of death so fearless, for it was not the day of death, but it was rather the day of the joy of the Lord*, Anglia x. 145, 160. Se ealles tylgest romanisce þeawe song in Godes circan *he sang chiefly after the Roman manner in God's Church*, 142, 36. (These two passages are from a MS. of the first half of the 12th century.) *O. Saxe.* tulgo *very*. Cf. *Goth.* tulgus *steadfast*; tulgitha *safety, a stronghold*; tulgjan *to confirm*.]

tumbere, es; *m. A tumbler, dancer, player*:—Gligmon *mimus, jocista, scurra*, gligman *pantomimus*, tumbere *saltator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 42–44. Tumbere oððe gligman *histrio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 6. [The feminine form *tumbestre* occurs in later English: Herodias doubter, that was a tumbestere, and tumblede byfore him, Halliw. Dict. Than comen tombesteres Fetys and smale, Chauc. Pard. T. 477. See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, Bk. iii. c. v. § 3. Cf. A tumbler *saltator* (in a list headed *nomina jugulatorum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 218, col. 1: *saltatrix*, 216, col. 2; *and see* tumbullere *saltatrix*, in the note. Tumlare, tumblar *volutator, voluttatrix*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Tumbelyster *tornatrix*, Wülck. Gl. 616, 47.] v. next word.

tumbian; *p.* ode *To tumble, dance*:—Ðā tumbude (*saltavit*) dære Herodidiscean dohtur beforan him, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 6. Tumbode, Mk. Skt. 6, 22. [Þe wenche þat tombede (*v. r.* tomblede), Trev. iv. 365. Cf. Tumblide, Wick. Mt. 14, 6. Tumlyñ *voluto, volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 506. Eroud swore to here that tumbled yn the flore, Halliw. Dict.] v. preceding word.

tūn, es; *m.* I. *an enclosed piece of ground, a yard, court*:—Tuun *cors* (= *cohors*), Txts. 52, 281. Tūn *choors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 32: i. 291, 12. Yna (hỹna ?) tūnes tācen is dæt ðū sette ðine swỹþran hand brādlinga ofer ðinne innod, Techm. ii. 126, 15 (cf. gang-tūn). Harewyrt lytelu oftost weaxeþ on tūne (*in a garden*), Lchdm. ii. 132, 8. v. æppel-, apulder-, ber-, cafer-, cyric-, deór-, gærs-, gang-, leáh-, líc-, wyrt-tūn. II. as a technical English term, (1) in its simplest form, *the enclosed land surrounding a single dwelling*:—Gif man in mannes tūn ærest geirneþ .vi. scillingum gebēte; se ðe æfter irneþ .iii. scillingas; siþþan gehwylc scilling, L. Ethb. 17; Th. i. 6, 16. (2) where there were many dwellings, *a manor, vill*, '*an estate with a village community in villenage upon it under a lord's jurisdiction*,' v. Seebohm's English Village Community, c. v. See also Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. c. vii: Stubbs' Const. Hist. s.v. town: Green's Making of England, c. iv: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. p. xxxix; in the last its frequent occurrence in English local names is noted:—Ego, Plegrēd, aliquam terre unculam emi et Ædelmōde, hoc est ān healf tūn, que ante pertinebat tō wilburgewellan, ðet land healf and healfne tūn hiis terminibus circumcincta . . . hanc casam supranominatam ic, Ædelmōd, Plegrēde donabo, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 27–67, 3. Ic wille ðæt man frīgæ hǣalue mīne men on ēlcum tūne for mīne sāwlæ, and ðæt man dēle æal healf ðæt yrue ðæt ic hæbbæ on ælcum tūne, iii. 273, 4–6. Gif in cyninges tūne man mannan ofsleá, x. scill. gebēte, L. Ethb. 5; Th. i. 4, 4. On eorles tūne, 13; Th. i. 6, 9. Æghwilc man æt ðam tūne, de hē tō hỹre, L. H. E. 5; Th. i. 30, 1. Beó hē on carcerne on cyninges tūne, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. 60, 9: Chr. 787; Erl. 56, 14. Gif se gereáfa dis oferhealed, gebēte .xxx. scill., and sié ðæt feoh gedǣled ðǣm þearfum ðe on ða[m] tūn[e] synd, de dis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. þrm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Hē wæs on ānum

ðæs cyninges tûne nôht feor fram ðære foresprecenan byrig forðon ðe hê ðær hæfde âne cyricean and ân resthûs . . . Ðæt eác swylce his ðeáw wæs on ôþrum cyninges tûne tô dônne *erat in villa* (in §44, 14 *tûn* translates *vicus*) *regia non longe ab urbe de qua praefati sumus. In hac enim habens ecclesiam et cubiculum . . .; quod ipsum et in aliis villis regis facere solebat*, Bd. 3, 17 : S. 543, 20–29. Ciólulf sealde Eánmunde his mêge ðisne tuun (cf. Ego Cialulf dabo Eanmunde cognito meo aliquam partem terre iuris mei, hoc est in Dorobernia ciuitate, id est in longitudo ,vi. uirgis et in latitudo ,iii., 87, 27–31), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 10. Ðis sind ðara feówer tûna londgemæra, iii. 77, 32. Ðær hê rád betwuh his hâmum oþþe tûnum (*villas*), Bd. 2, 16 ; S. 520, 11. v. tûn-cyrice, -gebûr, -gerêfa, -incel, -land, -mann, -scîr, -steall, -stede ; tûnes-mann, -tûningas. **II** a. where the residential character of the *tûn* is the prominent one, the buildings or inhabitants being referred to :—Ðâ ongan se tûn bernan, ðâ forburnon ealla ðara monna hûs ðe on ðæm tûne wæron, Shrn. 90, 3–5. Ðes tûn (*villa*) wæs forlæten, and ôþer wæs getimbred, Bd. 2, 14 ; S. 518, 11. Hê eode tô ðære cyricean ðæs tûnes (*villulae*), 5, 12 ; S. 627, 20. Hê hæfde ðæt bisêrîce .L. wintr æt Scîrburnan, and his lîc lîþ ðær on tûne (*or* tûne = cyrictûne ?), Chr. 867 ; Erl. 72, 20. Ðone tûn de hê oftust on eardode gyt mon his naman cneódeþ *cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime habitare solebat usque hodie cognominatur*, 2, 20 ; S. 522, 23. Wæs in ða tíd deáu Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt ðonne mæssepreóst in tûn (*villam*) com, hî ealle gesomnodon Godes word tô gehýranne, 4, 27 ; S. 604, 16. Ðæt cumende folc of eallum tûnum (*viculis*), 2, 14 ; S. 518, 9 : 4, 27 ; S. 604, 26. Hê com tô ðâm ymbgesettum tûnum (*circumpositas ad villas*), and ðâm dwoliendum bodade, 604, 13. Se de reáfaþ man leóhtan dæge, and hê hit sýþe tô þrîm tûnan, L. Eth. iii. 15 ; Th. i. 298, 12. Hê âslât ða tûnas ealle ymb ða burh *discissis viculis in vicinia urbis*, Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 542, 21. **III.** referring to the towns of Roman Britain :—On Swalewan streáme se ligþ be Cetereht tûne (*vicum Cataractam* ; the Roman station, Cataractonium), Bd. 2, 14 ; S. 518, 15. Hêr Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtûn, and Offa nam þone tuun, Chr. 777 ; Erl. 54, 2. Cûþwulf feaht wiþ Bretwalas and iiii tûnas genom, 571 ; Erl. 18, 13. (See Green's The Making of England, c. iii.) Ceáwlin monige tûnas genom, 584 ; Erl. 18, 24. **IV.** in a general sense, *a habitation of men* :—Lengtentîma gæð tô tûne on .vii. id. Feb. (cf. sumor gæð tô mannum on .vii. id. Mai, 25) *spring comes to our dwellings on the 23rd of February*, Anglia viii. 312, 19. Se mônþ gæð on Sunnandæge on tûne (cf. cymð se mônð tô mannum, 14 : 8), 304, 12. Cymeþ on ðam ylcan dæge ûs tô tûne forma mônað, Menol. Fox 16 ; Men. 8 : 69 ; Men. 34. Folcum bringð morgen tô mannum mônað tô tûne Decembris drihta bearnum, 436 ; Men. 219. Yldum bringð sigelbeorhte dagas sumor tô tûne, 176 ; Men. 89. Bringð tîida lange æfera Líða ûs tô tûne, Iunius on geard, 214 ; Men. 108. Oft mon fêreþ feor bî tûne (cf. *Icel.* fara um tún *to pass by a house*) ðær him wât freónd unwiotodne *often a man travels far, passing the dwellings of men, and knows that he has no friend for himself in them*, Exon. Th. 342, 21 ; Gn. Ex. 146. Âer sumor on tûn gâ, Lchdm. iii. 6, 1, 3. Hwylce dæge ða mônðas gân on tûn, Anglia viii. 304, 5, 25. Cymeþ scrîðan on tûn Maius, Menol. Fox 153 ; Men. 78. Lencten on tûn geliden hæfde, 56 ; Men. 28. On folc fêreþ October on tûn, 363 ; Men. 183. [The phrase is found in later English, e. g. Elde cumid to tune, Misc. 133, 534.] **V.** where the word is used to translate Latin forms, or refers to places not in England, (1) *the residence or estate of a single person, an estate, farm* :—Ðîn tûn *tua villa*, Ælfc. Gr. 15 ; Zup. 103, 7 : Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 48. Hâtan his tûn ðæs anscôdan tûn *ejus habitaculum domum discalceati vocare*, Past. 5 ; Swt. 43, 17. Ðâ sende hê hine tô his tûne (*in villam suam* ; toun, Wick.), ðæt hê heólde his swýn, Lk. Skt. 15, 15 : Mt. Kmbl. 22, 5. Tûne *ad prediolum suum*, Anglia xiii. 36, 258. Neáh ðam tûne (*juxta praedium* ; manere, Wick.) ðe Iacob sealde his suna, Jn. Skt. 4, 5. Sceall beón se læsta dæl nýhst ðæm tûne ðe se deáda man on lîð, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 20, 33, 31. Wespasianus gefôr on ânum tûne bûton Rôme *Vespasianus in villa propria circa Sabinos mortuus est*, 6, 7 ; Swt. 262, 29. Hê gefôr on ðæm ilcan tûne (*in eadem villa*) ðe his fæder dyde, 6, 8 ; Swt. 264, 4 : Blickl. Homl. 219, 8–9. On ðone tûn (*villam* ; toun, Wick.) ðe is genemned Gezemani, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 36. Ic bohte ânne tûn (*villam* ; lond, Lind. Rush. : toun, Wick. : ferme, Tindal), Lk. Skt. 14, 18 : Homl. Th. ii. 372, 19–21. Iosep sealde his gebrôðrum tûn (*possessionem*), Gen. 47, 11. Fegerne tûn timbrian, Shrn. 163, 16. Tûnas *territorii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 68. Hê gemenigfylde his spêda ægðer ge on tûnum ge on landum (*tam in aedibus quam in agris*), Gen. 39, 5. Hî nemnaþ hiora land and hiora tûnas be heora naman *invocabunt nomina eorum in terris eorum*, Ps. Th. 48, 10. (2) *a collection of dwellings, a village, town* :—Tuun *vel* drop *conpetum*, Txts. 54, 307. Tûn, þrop, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7 (cf. *compitum*, i. *villa* þrop, 132, 55). Tûn *pagus*, i. 54, 2. Betfage se tûn, Blickl. Homl. 77, 15. In Bethania ðæm tûne, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 6. Of ðæm tuune (tûne, Rush.) on Galilées mêgð *a Cana Galilaeae*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 2. Of Abian tûne (lond, Lind. Rush.) *de uice* (vico *has been read ?*) Abia, Lk. Skt. 1, 5. Of ðæm tûne de Scariot hâtte, Blickl. Homl. 69, 6 : 211, 17 ; 221, 19 : Homl. Th. ii. 54, 3. Hê eode on ðone tûn ðe hâtte Dadissus, and ðær wunode . . . Ða bæd hê ðæs tûnes hlâford, ðæt hê môste healdan heora æceras . . . His suna wæron âfêdde on ôþran tûne, Homl. Skit. ii. 30, 213–217. Se resteþ on *uico longe*, ðæt is on ðæm langan tûne, Shrn. 76, 2. Ðeáh dû on tûn (*uicum* ; lond, Lind. Rush.) gâ, Mk. Skt. 8, 26. Hê hêt ðone tûn (*uicum*) forbærnan, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 625, 2. Bedrifen on ânne tûn *in cujusdan villulae casam deportatus*, Ors. 6, 34 ; Swt. 292, 1. Tûnas *optida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 70. Com micel fýrbryne on Rômeburg, ðæt ðærbinnan forburnon xiv tûnas *quatuordecim vicos flamma consumsit*, Ors. 6, 1 ; Swt. 252. 21. Fare wê on gehende tûnas (*uicos* ; lond, Lind. Rush. : townes, Wick.), Mk. Skt. 1, 38 : *villas*, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. [Halliwell gives *town* = court, farmyard, as a Devonshire word ; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *toun*, *town* = a farmer's steading, or a small collection of houses ; a single dwelling-house. 'Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a *town*,' Waverley, c. ix. *O. Frs.* tûn *a fence : O. L. Ger.* tûn *maceria : Du.* tuin *a fence ; a garden : O. H. Ger.* zûn *sepis, maceria : Ger.* zaun *a hedge : Icel.* tún *an enclosure* within which a house is built ; *a farm-house with its buildings, homestead : Norweg.* tun *court, farmyard.*] v. burg-, neáh-, wîc-tûn ; týnan.

tûn-cressa, an ; *m.* : -cærse, -cerse, an ; *f. Town-cress* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *garden-cress, nasturtium* ; lepidium sativum :—Tuuncressa *nasturcium*, Txts. 79, 1359. Tûncærse, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 4, 64 : i. 67, 70. Tûnkerse, 31. 50. Nim tûncersan sæd, Lchdm. ii. 90, 18.

tûn-cyrice, an ; *f. A church in a* tûn (*g. v.*) :—Habbe hê þat lond frê his day and his wîues, and after here bothere day intô þe tûnkirke, and þô men frê . . . þat lond schal intô tûnkirke . . . and þô men frê, Chart. Th. 572, 20–33. Intô ðe tûnkirke on Mardingford, 593, 2.

tunece, an ; *f. A tunic, coat* :—Tunece *tonica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 62. Tunice, Scint. 144, 7. Tunicæ *tunica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 71. Hit ys mînes suna tunece, Gen. 37, 33 : Exon. Th. 357, 1 ; Pa. 22. Hî nâmon his tunecan (*tunicam* ; cyrtel, Lind. Rush.) ; sei tunece wæs unâsiwod, Jn. Skt. 19, 23. Ða dyde hê on his tunecan (cyrtil (-el), Lind. Rush.), 21, 7 : Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Ðam de wylle niman ðîne tunecan (cyrtel ꝺ hrægl, Lind. : ðînne tonica, Rush.), læt him tô ðînne wâfels, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40. Ða sende him mon âne blace hacelan angeán him on bismer, and eft hié him sendon âne tunecan ongeán, ða ðe hié tô gehêton, ðæt hê ealles bûton ætgrip tô Rôme ne com (*the Latin seems to have been misunderstood, it is :* Senatus sagum, hoc est, vestem moeroris deposuit, atque antiquum togae decorem recuperavit), Ors. 5, 10 ; Swt. 234, 21–24, 31. Ðæt hê ûs forgeáfe ða undeádlîcan tunecan ðe wê forluron on ðæs frumsceapenan mannes forgêgednysse, Homl. Th. i. 34, 29. Hió becwiþ hyre betstan dunnan tunecan, Chart. Th. 537, 31. Hió an Ceóldrýþe hyre blacena tunecena, swâ ðær hyre leófre beó, 538, 6. Se ðe hæfþ twâ tunecan (cyrtlas, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 3, 11 : Blickl. Homl. 169, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* tunihha *tunica*. From Latin.] v. ge-tunecod.

tûnes-mann, es ; *m. A man living on a manor* (tûn, *g. v.*) :—Gif hwilc tûnesman ænigne pænig forhæbbe, gilde se landrîca ðone pænig and nime ænne oxan æt ðam men (cf. L. Edg. i. 4 ; Th. i. 264, 9 : L. Eth. ix. 10 ; Th. i. 342, 25 in which 30 pence is fixed as a fine for not paying the *heorð-penig* and *Rômfeoh*, 30 pence being the value of an ox according to L. Ath. v. 3 ; Th. i. 232, 7 : v. 6, 2 ; Th. i. 234, 1 : v. 8, 5 ; Th. i. 236, 31), L. N. P. L. 59 ; Th. ii. 300, 5. Tûnes-men, L. Edg. S. 13 ; Th. i. 276, 23. Cf. 8 ; Th. i. 274, 27. v. tûn-mann.

tunge, an ; tung [*? in the passage :* Âlês sâwle mîne fram tunge fâcenfulre *a lingua dolosa* (but in the next verse *linguam* is glossed by *tungan*, so that perhaps *tunge* is meant for nominative : O. L. Ger. and O. H. Ger., however, have strong as well as weak forms), Ps. Lamb. 119, 2], e ; *f.* **I.** *a tongue* :—Tunge *lingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 56. Gif monnes tunge biþ of heáfde ôðres monnes dæðum dôn, ðæt biþ gelîc and eágan bôt, L. Alf. pol. 52 ; Th. i. 94, 20 : Exon. Th. 373, 25 ; Seel. Ex. 115. His tungan (tungæs, Lind. : tunga, Rush.) bend *sinculum linguae eius*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35. Hê his tungan (tunga, Lind. Rush.) onhrân, 7, 33. Rômâne ðæm pâpan his tungon forcurfon, Chr. 797 ; Erl. 58, 13. **II.** *tongue*, (1) as representing the person who speaks with the tongue :—Sió tunge bid gescinded on ðam lâriówdóme, ðonne hió ôðer lærð ôðer hió liornode, Past. 1 ; Swt. 27, 11. Seó tunge de swâ monig hâlwende word on ðæs Scyppendes lof gesette, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 599, 11. Mîn tunge mærde ðîn weorc, Ps. Th. 70, 22. Âlŷs mîne sâwle from ðære tungan ðe teosu wylle. Hwæt bið ðé sealde from ðære inwitfullan tungan ? 119, 2, 3. Heora tungan sprecaþ fâcn, 5, 10. Wæron hyra tungan tô ýfele gehwam scearpe, 56, 5. (2) representing the words expressed by the tongue, *words, speech, language* :—Hî mid tungan heora fâcenfullîce dydon, Ps. Spl. 5, 10. Mê inwit næs on tungan, Ps. Th. 138, 2. Fram swêsere tungan ûtoncumenre, Kent. Gl. 159. Ða betêhte Ecgferð on hâlre tungan (*in plain language*) land and bôc Dûnstâne, Chart. Th. 208, 11 : 272, 5. (v. hâl.) Wið andan and wið ða micelan mannes tungan, Lchdm. i. 384, 22. Mid ðæm sueorde hiera tungna tæliinge, Past. 28 ; Swt. 199, 6. (2 a) *a language, speech* :—Hî sprecaþ nîwum tungum, Mk. Skt. 16, 17. (3) representing power of speaking :—Ic hæfde ðe lætran tungan, Ex. 4, 10. **III.** *a tongue-shaped thing* :—Heard is mîn tunge, Exon. Th. 489, 16 ; Rä. 78, 8. Hit hafaþ tungan lange, 439,

23; Rä. 59, 8. [*Goth.* tuggō: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* tunga: *O. Frs.* tunge: *O. H. Ger.* zunga: *Icel.* tunga.] v. under-tunge; ge-tynge.

tún-gebúr, es; *m. A tenant in villenage, villein*:—Túngebúr *inquilinus* (cf. genaeot *inquilinis*, Txts. 71, 1117; geneát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 57; bigenga *tilia*, inbúend *colonus*, i. *incola, cultor, inquilinus*, 134, 24), Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 56: i. 18, 50.

tungel. v. tungol.

tún-geréfa, an; *m.* I. *a reeve, steward, bailiff.* v. tún, II:—Túngeréfa *villicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 50: *villicus* vel *actor* vel *procurator* vel *rector*, 18, 48. Đá eodon hí on sumes túngeréfan gestǽrn and hine bædon dæt hé hí onsende tó đam ealdormen de ofer hine wæs . . . Đá onféng hí se túngeréfa *intraverunt hospitium cujusdan villici, petierunt-que ab eo, ut transmitteretur ad satrapam qui super eum erat . . . Suscepit eos villicus*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 19–28. Đá com hé tó đam túngeréfan se đe his ealdormon wæs *veniens ad villicum qui sibi praeerat*, 4, 24; S. 597, 27. Đá herede se hlá́ford dære unribtwisnesse túngeréfan (*villicum*), Lk. Skt. 16, 8. II. *a praetor.* v. tún, V. 2:—Ypolitus wæs túngeréfa on Rómе, Shrn. 117, 9: 116, 9: Homl. Th. i. 422, 11. Hé hét betǽcan đone diácon dam túngeréfan Ypolite, 426, 35.

tunge-þrum *a ligament of the tongue*:—Tungeðrum (undertungeþrum, lxxiv, 9) *sublinguae*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 9.

tung-full; *adj. Loquacious, talkative*:—Tungfull mann *linguosus homo*, Scint. 81, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zungal *linguosus.*]

tungilsinwyrt *white hellebore* (Cockayne), Lchdm. ii. 120, 2. Cf. tunsing-wyrt.

tungl, tungla. v. tungol.

tunglen; *adj. Of the stars, sidereal*:—Seó tunglene heofon, Anglia vii. 12, 109, 115. Tunglenes éþeles wlite *sidereae patriae decus*, Hymn. Surt. 58, 2.

tunglere, es; *m. An astrologer, astronomer*:—Tunglera ł wiglera *Chaldaeorum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 5. Tunglera *mathematicorum* (the passage is: Genitilitas, quae vitam veritatis expertem fato fortunae et genesi gubernari juxta mathematicorum constellationem arbitratur), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 64: 56, 68.

tungol (-ul, -el), tungl, es; *generally neuter, but pl.* tunglas *occurs*: tungla, an; *m.* I. *a heavenly body*:—Tungel *sidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 54. Mænig tungul mæran ymbhwyrft hafaþ on heofonum, Met. 28, 20. Saturnes steorra wandraþ ofer ðþrum steorrum ufor đonne ǽnig ðþer tungol, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 14. Swá heofenes tunglu *sicut astra coeli*, Deut. 10, 22. Sume tungla habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft đonne sume habban, swá swá tunglu habbaþ đe wé hátaþ wǽnes dísla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 17–19, 22. Tungl, Met. 28, 6, 12. Men sǽdon dæt heofones tungul (*astra*) hiora yfel flugon, Ors. 1, 8; Swt. 42, 24. Tungol, Exon. Th. 58, 12; Cri. 934: 204, 12: Ph. 96. Tunglan *lumina*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 23: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 31. Þás tunglan *haec sidera*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 90, 5. Tunglan nǽron gesceapene ær on dam feórdan dæge. On đam feórdan dæge gesette se ælmihtiga ealle tungla, Homl. Th. i. 100, 7–9. Saturnus ýmest is ealra tungla nyþemest, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 38. *Astronomia*, dæt ys tungla gang, Shrn. 152, 14. Æþelast tungla (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 204, 6; Ph. 93. Under tunglum *on earth*, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. Beheald đa tunglu dæs heán heofnes, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 25: Met. 29, 4. Tungl, 28, 5. Tungel, Cd. Th. 132, 8; Gen. 2190. II. *a heavenly body other than sun or moon, a star*:—Seó sunne and se móna and ealle tunglan (tungla, MS. R.), Lchdm. iii. 246, 23. Gewítep sunne and móna and eal tungla leóht ásprincgeþ, Blickl. Homl. 91, 23. Sunnan . . . mónan . . . tunglena (*siderum*), Hymn. Surt. 22, 29. Féran mid dære sunnan betwyx đam tunglum, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. Sunnan leóma torht ofer tunglas. Exon. Th. 7, 26; Cri. 107. III. *a planet* (including the sun and moon):—Đa seofon dweligendan tunglan (cf. steorran, 26) . . . Þone ýfemestan hé́ton đa hǽþenan Saturnus . . . Se feórđa is seó sunne . . . Se seofoþa is se móna, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29–38, 41. Tungel (*Saturn*), Met. 24, 23. Tungol (*the sun*), Exon. Th. 350, 25; Sch. 69: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 14. Ǽdelc tungol (*Venus*), Met. 29, 32. Móna, gæstlíc tungol, Exon. Th. 44, 7; Cri. 699. Habbaþ ǽdelc tungol emne gedæled dæg and níhte, . . . sunne and móna . . . þa wlitegan tungl, Met. 29, 35–39. Đa mæran tungl, 9. IV. *a fixed star*:—Seó tunglena heofon, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 24, 28. V. *a group of stars, a constellation, division of the zodiac*:—Arthon hátte án tungol on norddæle, se hæfþ seofon steorran . . . đone hátaþ lé́wede menn carles wǽn. Se ne gæd nǽfre á́đúne under dyssere eorđan, swá swá ó́đre tunglan (tungla, MS. R.) dó́đ . . . óđer tungel is on súddæle dysum gelíc, Lchdm. iii. 270, 9–15. Đé is nú cúđ đes mónan fǽreld, on hwilcum tungle hé nú is odde on hwilce hé đanon gé́t, Shrn. 173, 1. Under đam circule (*the zodiac*) yrnd seó sunne and se móna and đa twelf tunglena tácna, Lchdm. iii. 247, 3. Hys geár is dæt hé underyrne ealle đa twelf tunglan, 248, 21, 5. [*Goth.* tuggl (uf tugglam, Gal. 4, 3; cf. under tunglum, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2): *O. Sax.* tungal: *O. H. Ger.* zungal: *Icel.* tungl *and* tungli (*wk.*) *the moon*: *Swed.* tungel *the moon.*] v. ǽdel-, heofon-, rodor-tungol.

tungol-cræft; *f. Astronomy*:—Tungelæ *astronomiam, legem astrorum*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 307.

tungol-bóre; *adj. Starry*:—Tungelbærum *astriferis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 75: 493, 12.

tungol-creeft, es; *m. Star-craft, astronomy, astrology*:—*Astralo(g)ia*, dæt ys tungolcræft, Shrn. 152, 14. Tungelcræft *astronomia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 47. Hí hí on tungolcræfte (*astronomiae*) lærdan, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 26. Wé rǽdap on tungelcræfte, dæt seó sunne bip hwíltídum þurh đæs mónelícan trendles underscyte á́đýstrod, Homl. Th. i. 608, 31.

tungol-creefta, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer*:—Tungelcræftum *Chaldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 33: 82, 6. v. next word.

tungol-creeftiga, an; *m. An astrologer, astronomer*:—Tungelcræftig[um? v. *preceding word*] *caldeorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 28. Þreó tungolcræftegan cóman fram eástdæles mǽgđum tó Criste, Shrn. 48, 17. Þreá tungelcræftigo, Rtl. 2, 15. Đa tungulcræftega (-kræftgu, Rush.) *Magi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 1. Tungulkræftgum *Magis*, Rush. 2, 7, 16. From dryum ł tungulcræftgum, Lind. 2, 16.

tungolcræft-wise, an; *f. Astronomy*:—Tungelcræftwísan *astronomia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 5, 4.

tungol-gesceád, es; *n. Astrology, astronomy*:—Tungelgesceád *astrologia*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 60: Anglia xiii. 38, 308.

tungol-gimm, es; *m. A starry gem, a star*:—Heofon ongeat, hwá hine torhtne getremede tungolgimmum, Exon. Th. 71, 6; Cri. 1151.

tungol-witega, an; *m. One who prophesies by means of the stars, an astrologer*:—Tungelwítega *astrologus* vel *magus* vel *mathematicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 14: *mathematicus*, 60, 12. Đá cómon đa tungolwítegan (*Magi*) fram eástdæle, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. Tungelwítegan, 2, 10: Homl. Th. i. 78, 5: Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 28. Tungelwítegana, steorgleáwra *mathematicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 74. Æfter dære tíde đe hé geáxode fram đám tungolwítegum (*Magis*; dryum, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16. Hé clypode on sunderspræce đa tungelwítegan, 2, 7: Homl. Th. i. 78, 17.

tung-wód; *adj. Tongue-mad, violent in speech*:—Uppstige sandfull on fótum foreáldudes swá wíf tungwód menn stillum *ascensus arenosus in pedibus ueterani, sic mulier linguata hominі quieto*, Scint. 223, 13.

tunice. v. tunece.

túnincel, es; *n. A small* tún, *small farmstead* or *estate*:—Túnyncel *butiuncula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 82. Tó his túninglum *ad praediolum suum*, túnincle *ad villam*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 63, 64.

-túningas; *pl. m. People of a* tún (?):—Óþ ealdingctúninga mearce óþ níwantúninga mearce, and of níwantúninga mearce *to the mark of the people of Aldington, then to the mark of the people of Newington, and from the mark of the people of Newington*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 520, 7–8. Wudetuninga gemǽro, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 10.

tuning-wyrt. v. tunsing-wyrt.

tún-land, es; *n. Land of an estate* or *a farm*:—Đis sindon đa londgemǽra dæra túnlonda de intó Perscóran belimpaþ *these are the boundaries of the lands forming the estate of Pershore*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 76, 28.

tún-líc; *adj. Of a village, rustic*:—Túnlíc spæc *comedia* (as if from κώμη=*vicus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 13.

tún-mann, es; *m. A man belonging to a* tún:—Túnman *villanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 49. Furseus oncneów đa sáwle; se wæs his túnman ær on lífe (*he had lived on the estate* (tún) *belonging to Fursey's monastery*), Homl. Th. ii. 344, 18. v. túnes-mann.

tún-melde, an; *f. Orach*; atriplex hortensis:—Túnmelde *crysolachan*, i. *aureum olus* vel *atriplex*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 6.

tunne, an; *f. A barrel, cask*:—Tunne *cuba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 56: 17, 29: *cupa*, i. 24, 54: 83, 26: *cantarus, ubi aqua mittitur*, vel *ydria*, ii. 128, 11. Twá tunnan fulle hlútres alod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 8: Chr. 852; Erl. 67, 38. Tunnena *cuparum, modiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 73: *cuparum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 35. *Caupo* wínbyrels odde on tunnum, 21, 13. Nim fela tunnan, and dó hí dær on innan . . . Hí wurdon dá gebrohte ealle tó dám tunnum, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 259–307. [*O. Frs.* tunne: *Du.* ton: *O. H. Ger.* tunna *yrdra, crater*: *Ger.* tonne: *Icel.* tunna: *Swed.* tunna: *Dan.* tønde. There are both Celtic and Low Latin forms, *tunna;* from which the English is taken is uncertain.] v. wín-tunne.

tunne-botm, es; *m. The bottom of a cask*:—Tunnebotm (cf. bydenbotm *fundum*, in the same list 'nomina vasorum') *tympanum*, the bottom of a cask used as a drum?, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 55. [*Dan.* tønde-bund *the bottom* or *the head of a barrel.*]

tún-réd, es; *m. A town-council*:—Man beád dam túnræde đe his suna on áfédde wæron dæt man sceolde twégen cempan gescyrpan *an order was given to the council of the town in which his sons had been brought up, that two soldiers should be equipped*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 297.

tún-scipe, es; *m. The inhabitants of a* tún:—Cýþe hé hit đonne hé hám cyme; and gif hit cuce orf bíþ mid his túnscipes gewitnysse on gemǽnre læse gebringe. Gif hé swá ne déđ ær fíf níhtum, cýþan hit dæs túnes men dam hundredes ealdre, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 26. Hé hét đone túnscipe eallne ofsleán and đone tún forbærnan *mittens occidit vicanos illos omnes, vicumque incendio consumpsit*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 1. [Gif twa men oþer iii coman ridend to an tun, al þe tunscipe fiugæn for heom, Chr. 1137: Erl. 262, 35.]

tún-scír, e; *f. Stewardship*:—Ágyf đine scíre ne miht đú lenceg tún-

scīre bewitan . . . Ðonne ic bescīred beó fram tūnscīre *redde rationem ullicationis tuae, jam enim non poteris ullicare . . . Cum amotus fuero a ullicatione*, Lk. Skt. 16, 2–4.

tunsing-wyrt, e; *f. White hellebore*:—Tunsingwyrt. Ðeós wyrt de man *elleborum album*, and ōðrum naman tunsingwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 21–23: iii. 302, col. 1. Tun[s]ingwyrt, ii. 68, 25. Cf. tungilsinwyrt. [*Tunsing* occurs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 236, 15.]

tūn-steall, es; *m. A farm-stead, farm-yard* (?):—Ober ðane ealdan tūnsteall, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 7. On ðone tūnsteal eástweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 193, 14. Cf. hām-, mylen-steall, and *town-place* = farmyard, which Halliwell gives as used in Coruwall.

tūn-stede, es; *m. A village*:—Tūnstede *pagi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 30.

tūn-weg, es; *m. A road on a* tūn, *a private road*:—Ealles hereweg *publica via*, tuunweg *privata via*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 39–40. Tō tūnweges ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 281, 21. Ðǽr tūnwegas ūt sceótaþ . . . þurh ðone tūn, vi. 235, 6.

tūr, es; *m. A tower*:—Intō ðam tūre on Lundene, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 31. Ðone weall ðe hī worhton onbūtan done tūr, 1097; Erl. 234, 27. Sié ginyhtsumnisse in tūrum ðinum *fiat habundantia in turribus tuis*, Rtl. 176, 13. [Manega mynstras and tūras gefeóllon, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 21. The use of the word in the Chronicle would be due to the Norman French, but in the Ritual to Latin?] v. torr.

turf; *gen. dat.* tyrf; *pl.* tyrf *and* turf; *f.* **I.** *a turf, sod, piece of earth with grass on it*:—Turf *gleba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 20. Ðeós wyrt of āne tyrf manega bōgas āsendeþ, Lchdm. i. 290, 7. Hī ða flaxan gehȳddon under āne tyrf, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 64, 16. Under āne (āne ?) tyrf, 23. Ne turf ne toft *not a sod nor a field* (i. e. neither little nor much ?), Lchdm. iii. 286, 23. Tyrb *cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 69. Tyrf, 23, 18: *glebe*, 40, 37. Genim feówer tyrf on feówer healfa ðæs landes . . . drȳpe on ðone staðol ðara turfa . . . bere ða turf tō circean and mæssepreóst āsinge feówer mæssan ofer ðan turfon, and wende man ðær grēne tō ðan weofode, and sibþan gebringe man ða turf ðǽr hī ǽr wǽron . . . Nim ðonne ða turf and sete ðǽr ufon on, Lchdm. i. 398, 4–24. Turfum *glebulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 36: 80, 32. Turvum *glebulis, cespitibus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 35. Ða gewrohte hē weall mid turfum (cf. vallum . . . de cespitibus, Bd. i, 5), Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. On tyrf *in cespites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 16. Ða wæstmbǽre tyrf *feraces glebas*, 147, 51. **II.** *turf, greensward, the grassy surface of the earth*:—Blōwende tyrf *florei cespitis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 50. Sum stān mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *lapis obtectus cespite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 20. Wæter wynsumu of ðære moldan tyrf brecaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 8; Ph. 66. Of disse eorþan tyrf, 222, 15; Ph. 349: 423, 21; Rä. 41, 25. Ic seah turf tredan .vi. gebrōðor, 394, 10; Rä. 14, 1. [*O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* turf: *O. H. Ger.* zurba *cespes, terra avulsa*: *Icel.* torf; *n.*; torfa; *f. a turf, turf.*] v. ēðel-, wangturf; torfian.

turf-haga, an; *m. An enclosed space covered with turf, a grassy enclosure*:—Ongan hē eorðan delfan under turfhagan (cf. wangstede, 1584; El. 794), Elen. Kmbl. 1656; El. 830.

turf-hleów, es; *n. A shelter built of turf* (?):—Æfter furan on riscbrīdig; of riscbrīde on turfhleó; of turfhleó æfter heáfdan on Pydewyllan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 26.

turl, trull *a ladle, scoop, trowel*:—Turl, scoft *trulla*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 67. [A trulle *trulla*, Wülck. Gl. 617, 46. From Latin.]

turnian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* round an axis or centre:—Ða ārleáxan turniaþ on ymbhwyrfte, Homl. Th. i. 514, 23. Seó firmamentum tymþ symle onbūtan ūs . . . and ealle ða steorran, ðe hyre on fæste synd, turniaþ onbūtan mid hyre, Lchdm. iii. 254, 16. Hwylces gecyndes is seó heofon? Symle turniende (*volubilis*). Gif heó turniende (*volubile*) is, hūmeta ne fealdˊheó?, Anglia vii. 12, 108–110. Tyrninc turniendre līderan *vertigo rotantis* (*volventis*) *fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 66. **II.** of giddiness, *to turn*:—Ad tornionem capitis. Þis ys se lācecræft be þan manne þat hym þing[þ] þ hyt turnge ābūtan hys heáfod, Lchdm. iii. 90, 8.] v. tyrnan.

turnigend-līc; *adj. Revolving*:—Gif seó heofon turnigendlīc (*volubile*) is, Anglia vii. 12, 109 note. v. preceding word.

turnung, e; *f. Turning, rotation*:—Turnunge *rotatu*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 14.

turtle, an; *f.*: *but* turtla, an; *m. also is found. A turtle-dove*:—Turtle *turtur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 33: 77, 43: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 2. Ðeós turtle *hic turtur*, 9, 22; Zup. 48, 16. Gemētt turtla nest him *invenit turtur nidum sibi*, Ps. Lamb. 83, 4. Geoffra mē tō lāce sume turtlan and sume culfran *sume mihi turturem et columbam*, Gen. 15, 9. Bringan tō lāce āne culfran and āne turtlan, Homl. Th. i. 140, 2. Bringe hē twā turtlan, Lev. 5, 7, 11: 1, 14: Lk. Skt. 2, 24: Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* turtul-tūba *turtur*. From Latin.] v. next word.

turtur, es; *m.*: turture, an; *f. A turtle-dove*:—Speara gemoeted him hūs and turtur nest *passer invenit sibi domum et turtur nidum*, Ps. Surt. 83, 4. Twēgen culfran briddas and twēgen turturan gemæccan, Blickl. Homl. 23, 27. Tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* turtur (Notker, Ps. 83, 4).]

Tuu, tuu, tuwa. v. Tīw, twēgen, twiwa.

tuse, tux, es: *a wk. pl.* tuxan *occurs*; *m. A canine tooth* or *a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Tusc *genuino* (*-um*), Txts. 67, 961. Tux *caninus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 81. Monnes tux bið .xv. scillˊ. weorð *the compensation to be paid for knocking out a man's canine tooth is xv shillings*, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 12. Cf. L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16. Hundes tux, Lchdm. i. 370, 29. Se flæsctōþ wiþæftan done tux *gigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 9. Mannes tuxas *canini* vel *colomelli*, i. 43, 31. Tuxas *canini*, ii. 16, 50: 128, 21: Lchdm. iii. 202, 19. Wið tōþwræce, hundes tuxas, i. 370, 26. Tuscum *genuinis*, cweorntōðum *molaribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 39. Tuxum, 40, 44. Mid tuxum *ingenuis* (= *in genuinis*?), 48, 50. Grindetōþum, tuxum *molaribus* (but see 76, 39 *ante*), 54, 46. Tuxum *ginguinis* † *ginguinibus* (the passage is: Ursorum gingivis carperentur), Hpt. Gl. 492, 1. Tuxum *dentibus* (*porcorum*), 507, 52. Heora (*the evil spirits'*) tōþas wǽron gelīce horses tuxan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 24. Hȳ habbaþ eoferes tucxas *habentes aprorum dentes*, Nar. 34, 32. Tuxan ðara leóna *molas leonum*, Ps. Lamb. 57, 7. [*O. Frs.* tusk.] v. hilde-tusc, *and next word.*

tuscel, tuxl, es; *m. A canine tooth or a molar tooth, a tusk*:—Gefōh fox, āsleah of cucum done tuxl, lǽt hleápan āweg *catch a fox, knock out while alive the canine tooth, let the fox run away*, Lchdm. ii. 104, 12. Hȳ heora bān gnagaþ brynigum tuxlum (cf. byrnendum tōðum, Wulfst. 139, 11) *lacerant ignitis dentibus ossa*, Dōm. L. 14, 211. Tuxlas (*molas*) leóna tōbrycþ Drihten, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. [Twey tuxlys out of hys mouth set as of a bore, Octov. 929.] v. preceding word.

twā. v. twēgen.

twādæg-līc; *adj. Lasting two days*:—Twādæglīc (twydæglīc, Bd. M. 350, 32) fæsten is genōh tō healdenne *biduanum sat est observare jejunium*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8. [Cf. *Ger.* zwei-tägig: *Icel.* tvī-dægra *the name of a mountain desert taking two* 'dægr' *to cross.*]

-twæccan. v. angel-twecca.

twēde; *adj. Doubled* (?), *containing two of three parts* of a whole; the word occurs mostly as substantive, *two thirds, two parts of three*:—Wylle ðþ sié twēde bewylled ðæs wōses (cf. bewyl ðþ þriddan dǽl, 120, 15) *boil till two thirds of the juice are boiled away*, Lchdm. ii. 38, 11. Wylle ðþ ðæt se wǽta sié twēde on bewylled (cf. 266, 31) *boil till the liquor be boiled down to two thirds*, 332, 17. Dō twēde ðæs wīnes and þriddan dǽl ðæs huniges *put two parts of wine to one of honey*, 306, 26. Dō ðæs meluwes twēde and ðæs sealtes þriddan dǽl, 314, 5. Dō ðæs huniges twēde and ðære buteran þriddan dǽl, 316, 7. Dō ðæs swefles swilcan ðara wyrta twēde *to the quantity of sulphur put twice as much of the plants*, 78, 8. Se biscop and ða hīgen āhten twēde ðæs wuda and ðæs mæstes, Chart. Th. 70, 29. Se cyning āh twēdne dǽl (twegen dǽlas, MSS. B. H.) weres, þriddan dǽl sunu oþþe mǽgas, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. [*O. L. Ger.* tuēdi *half*: *O. Frs.* twēde *two thirds*, also *half*; twēdnath *two thirds.*] Cf. twi-dǽl.

-twēfan. v. ge-twēfan.

twēfman; *p.* de *To divide, separate, part*, (1) *to prevent the joining of objects*:—*Dyple* (diple *signum in libris praesertim ecclesiasticis ad distinctionem oppositum*, Migne) . . . Þys tāken gesetton ða ealdan wrīteras on ciriclīcum bōcum, ðæt hig twǽmdon oððe ætýwdon ða gewitnyssa hāligra gewrita, Anglia viii. 334, 11. (2) *to part* what has been joined:—Man wite, ðæt hȳ þurh mægsibbe tō gelænge ne beón, ðe læs ðe man eft twēme ðæt man ǽr ǽwōh tōsomne gedydon (cf. hī (*William and his wife*) wǽron siddēn tōtwǽmde for sibrēden, Chr. 1127; Erl. 255, 20), L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 10. (3) *to divide, cause dissension among*:—Ðæt wē ne lǽtan ūs deófol twǽman, Wulfst. 272, 24. (4) *intrans.*:—Wē nellaþ, Drihten, nǽfre fram ðē twǽman, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 169. [Ic uulle mine kineþeode twemen mine bearnen, Laym. 2948. His attente is uorte unuestnen (tweamen, MS. C.) heorten, A. R. 252, 2. Ne mei unc nowder lif ne deaþ tweamin atwa, Marh. 5, 17.] v. ge-, tō-twēman; tō-twǽmedness, *and next two words.*

twēfmendlīce; *adv. Separately*:—Twǽmendlīce *singulatim*, *separatim*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 51.

twēfming, e; *f.* **I.** *division, separation, severing the connection between* objects:—Nis seó godcundnys gemenged tō ðære menniscnysse, ne ðǽr nān twēfming nys . . . Hē (*Christ*) þurhwunaþ on ānum hādе untōtwǽmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 24–30. Ðǽr (*at the last day*) bið seó twēfming rihtwīsra manna and ārleá-ra, 616, 28. Twēfming (*separation of man and wife*) is ālýfed ðām ðe lufiaþ swīdor ða healîcan clǽnnysse ðonne ða hohfullan gālnysse, ii. 324, 3. Bið ūs sēlre ðæt wē his flæscllīcan lufe fram ūs āceorfon, and mid twēfminge (*by separation from him*) āwurpon, i. 516, 11. Ūre Drihten forbeád ða yfelan twēfminge betwux twām ǽwum, ii. 322, 32. **II.** *separation, distinction*:—Hē cwæð 'ðæs lifigendan Godes' for twēfminge ðǽra leásra goda *he said 'the living God' to distinguish him from the false gods*, Homl. Th. i. 366, 19.

twaltiga *palma*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 14, *apparently an error for* palmtwig, *q. v.*

-twanc (?). v. ge-twanc.

twā-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—On twānihtne mōnan far tō and bige land ðæt ðine yldran āhton *when the moon is two days old, go and buy land that thy forefathers owned*, Lchdm. iii. 176, note 2.

twēgen (twegen? *In the later MSS. of the Gospels* tweigen *and* twegen

are found, but ei *may represent earlier* e, *e. g.* weig, Lk. 1, 79, eige, 2, 9; *or* ē, *e. g.* wreigende, 23, 10, wreiged, 23, 14: *Layamon has* tweiże, tweien: *in the Ormulum the form is* twe3ten) ; *m.:* twā, twuā ; *f.:* tū, tuu, twā ; *n.: gen.* twēga, twēgea, tweāgea, twīga, twēgera, twēgra (*later Gospels have* tweigre, tweire) ; *dat.* twām, twæm. Besides these West Saxon are the following forms, *nom. acc.* twǣgen, twœgen, tuoegi, tuoege, tuōge, tuoe, tuē ; *m.:* ſ. tuoege : *gen.* tuoega, tuoe, twēgen, tuoegara, twoegra, tuoera. *Two.* **I.** used adjectivally :—Tuēgen stridi *passus*, Txts. 85, 1510. Twēgen (twǣgen, MS. E.) aldormen, Chr. 822; Erl. 62, 12. Twēgen englas, Gen. 19, 1. Ōþre twēgen sealmas, R. Ben. 37, 11. Twēgen mine mēgas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 23. Twoegen gibrōþera, Txts. 127, 1. Middȳ wēron onfence fif hlāfo and twē fiscas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 41. Brȳda twā, Cd. Th. 65, 33; Gen. 1075. Twā þeóda . . . twā fole, Gen. 25, 23. Sinhīwan twā, Cd. Th. 49, 9; Gen. 789. Dæt twoāgea (twēgea, Hatt. MS.) bleó godweb, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 14. Of dissa twēgea (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) monna mūðe, 7; Swt. 48, 10. Twēgra gebrōðra bearn oððe twēgea gesweostra sunu and dohtor, Bd. 1, 27; M. 70, 4–5. Dissa twēga ȳfela āuþer, Bt. 6; Fox 16, 2. Ys ðeós wyrt twēgea (twēgra, MSS. B. O.) cynna, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Twēgra (tuoegara, Lind. : twoegra, Rush. : tweire, later MS.) manna gewitnes, Jn. Skt. 8, 17. Twoega nētna *duorum animalium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 189, 6. Tuoera scyldigra, Lk. Skt. p. 5, 14. Hié wǣrun on twǣm (tuǣm, i. 30) gefylcum, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 16. His wīfum twǣm, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090: Beo. Th. 2387; B. 1191. His twām gebrōðrum, Gen. 9, 22: 19, 30. Twām (tuǣm, Lind. : twǣm, Rush.) hlāfordum þeówian, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. On dysum twām bebodum, 22, 40. On twām styccum, Exon. Th. 70, 15; Cri. 1139. Ic hæbbe twēgen suna, Gen. 42, 37. Heó geseah twēgen (tuoege, Lind. : twoege, Rush.) englas sittan, Jn. Skt. 20, 12 : Lk. Skt. 10, 35. Twēgen (tuōge, Lind. : twoege, Rush.) briddas, 2, 24. Ymb twēgen mōnðas, Chr. 871; Erl. 75, 28. Ðæt wæter stōd an twā healfa dære strǣte, Ex. 14, 22. Twā turtlan (tuoe (twoege, Rush.) turturas, Lind.) *par turturum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 24. Hē gelǣrde twuā mǣgþa, Shrn. 131, 26. Wē habbaþ twā (tuā, Hatt. MS.) bebodu, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 13. Twā eágan (tuoe ēgo, Lind.) hæbbende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 9. Bring mē twā ða betstan tyccenu, Gen. 27, 9. Ofer tū folc, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 33. **II.** used substantively, (1) absolutely : —Twēgen of his leorningcnihtum, Jn. Skt. 1, 35. Twēgen of eów, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 19. Ðǣr twēgen (tuoe, Lind. : twēge, Rush. : tweigen, later MS.) oððe þrȳ synt gegaderode, 18, 20. Twā (tuoege ł tuu wīf *duae*, Lind. : twā, Rush.) beoð æt cwyrne grindende, 24, 41: Lk. Skt. 17, 35. Tuu in līchome ānum, Rtl. 106, 32. Twēga sang *bicinium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 4. On twēga gewittnesse (in mūð tuoe witnesa, Lind. : in mūþe twēgen gewitnesse, Rush. : tweigre, later MS.) *in ore duorum testium*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Ða sende hē twēgen (tuoege, Lind. : twǣgen, Rush.) hys leorningcnihta, 11, 2. Ðara scipa tū (twā, MS. E.) hē genam, Chr. 882; Erl. 82, 11. Ðæt wē twā (tuu, MS. T.) oþþe ðreó gehȳron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 28. (1 a) distributively :—Hē sende hig twām *misit illos binos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hē sende hī twām and twām, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 27: 530, 1. Ða wuniaþ twām and þrīm ætgædere (*bini aut terni*), R. Ben. 9, 15. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, nāht be ānan oððe twām, ac swā þiclice ðæt hit nān mann ǣtealle ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. (2) with qualifying or defining words :—Wit Adam twā *we two, Adam and I*, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. Wer and wīf, hī tū beóþ in ānum lichoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13. Hwelce twā synd wiþerweardran ðonne gód and yfel? Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 6. Wurdon ðam æðelinge bearn āteðed, freólīcu tū, Cd. Th. 102, 30; Gen. 1708. Uucer twēga, 110, 9; Gen. 1835: Beo. Th. 5057; B. 2532. Ðonne him mon dissa twēgea (tuēga, Hatt. MS.) hwæðer ondrǣt, Past. 27; Swt. 188, 9. Hwæðer ðara twēgra (twēga, Cott. MS.) þinċþ ðē mihtigra? Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 15. Ðyssa twīga mǣst, Lchdm. iii. 28, 15. Mon ðyde him twǣm ðone triumphan, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 25. Wið him twǣm, 6, 36; Swt. 294, 16. Betwih him twām, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. Andreas wæs ōþer of ðām twām (tuǣm, Lind. : twǣm, Rush.) *erat Andreas unus ex duobus*, Jn. Skt. 1, 40. Ðe ðām neáhstan twām is æfter tō cweþanne, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 12. Him twām *duobus ex eis*, Mk. Skt. 16, 12. Ða gebletsode Metod monna cynnes ða forman twá, fæder and móder, Cd. Th. 12, 31; Gen. 194. Hē drāf of wīcum dreórigmōd tū, idese and his ágen bearn (*Hagar and Ishmael*), 169, 24; Gen. 2804. (3) in particular phrases :—Oþer twēga, oððe . . . oððe *either . . . or*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 26: 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. Ðeáh heó an tū teflеówe, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11: Exon. Th. 70, 19; Cri. 1141: Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 19. Tōsliten on twā (tuu, Lind. Rush.), Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On twā (tū, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 32. On twā (twuā, Cott. MS.), 38, 4; Fox 202, 27. Hī on twā fērdon *they parted*, Homl. Th. i. 388, 20. Ðæt wæter weard tō twā tōdǣled *divisa est aqua*, Ex. 14, 21. **III.** used in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals. (a) multiplicative : —Tū hund and þreó swylce þrittig eác wintra, Elen. Kmbl. 3; El. 2. Twā hund, 1264; El. 634. Twā (tuu, Lind. : tū, Rush.), hund elna, Jn. Skt. 21, 8. On twēgera hundred penega wurþe, 6, 7. Mid twām hundred peneguon, Mk. Skt. 6, 37. Twā þūsendo, Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. (b) added to the decades :—Twā (tuoege, Lind. : tū, Rush.) and hundseofontig *septuaginta duos*, Lk. Skt. 10, 1. Hundseofontig tuoegi, Rtl. 113, 22. Nānne dara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 1. (2) with ordinals :—Se twā and fēowertigeða sealm, R. Ben. 37, 14. Ðane twā and syxtigeþan, 36, 16. On ðære twā and twēntugoðan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14, rubric. Mōna se twā and twēntigode, Lchdm. iii. 194, 17. **IV.** with the force of an adverb :—Hē tōdǣlde hig twā *divisit ea per medium*, Gen. 15, 10. Ðǣr wearþ micel gefeoht tuā (tuwa *in three MSS.*) on geáre, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 7. Tū swā lange swā ða ōðru *twice as long as the others*, 897; Erl. 95, 12. Nymaþ twā swā micel feós *pecuniam duplicem ferte*, Gen. 43, 12. Selle man him twā swylc swylce man æt him nime, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Seó hell ys twā swā deóp, and heó ys ealswā wīd, Wulfst. 146, 10. Seóð ðū hit twā swā swīðe swā hit ǣr wæs, Lchdm. iii. 12, 21. [*Goth.* twai ; *m.* twōs ; *f.* twa ; *n.: gen.* twaddjē ; *dat.* twaim ; *acc.* twans; *m.* twōs ; *f.* twa ; *n.: O. Sax.* twēne ; *m.* twā, twō ; *f.* twē ; *n.; gen.* twēió ; *dat.* twēm : *O. Frs.* twēne ; *m.* twā ; *f.* twā ; *n.; gen.* twēra, twīra ; *dat.* twām : *O. H. Ger.* zwēne ; *m.* zwā, zwō ; *f.* zwei ; *n.* ; *gen.* zweio, zweiio, zweiero ; *dat.* zweim : *Icel.* tveir ; *m.* tvær ; *f.* tvau ; *n.* ; *gen.* tveggja ; *dat.* tveim ; *acc.* tvā ; *m.* tvær ; *f.* tvau ; *n.*]

twelf, *generally indeclinable if used adjectivally and preceding the noun, but generally in other cases declined* ; *nom. acc.* twelfe ; *gen.* twelfa ; *dat.* twelfum. *Twelve.* **I.** adjectival :—Ða twelf dīne þeówas sind gebrōðru, Gen. 42, 13. Wē twelf gebrōðru wǣron ānes esnes suna, 32. Twelf (tuoelf *altered from* tuoelfo, Lind. : twelf, Rush.) tīda dæs dæges, Jn. Skt. 11, 9. Twelf wintra tūd, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Be twelf sealmum, R. Ben. 35, 6. Se tīreádga twelf sīþum hine bibaþaþ, Exon. Th. 205, 2; Ph. 106: 202, 13; Ph. 69: Cd. Th. 285, 17; Sat. 339. Mid hys twelf leorningcnihtum (ðǣm twelfum ðegnum, Lind. : ðǣm twælf leorneras, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 20. Ymbe twelf mōnaþ *post annum*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 224, 32. Tuoel ðegnas hē sendeþ, Mk. Skt. p. 2, 19. *In the following instance the word is inflected :*—Ān ðæra twelfa Drihtnes ðegena, Homl. Th. ii. 242, 15. **II.** where the numeral follows the noun :—Ðā ongan hē sendan hālige weoras and geornfulle twelfe *holy men and diligent, twelve in number* ; viros sanctos et industrios . . . erant numero duodecim, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 42. Hié getealdon fēdan twelfe, Cd. Th. 192, 2; Exod. 225. Mīne suna twelfe, Salm. Kmbl. 30; Sal. 15. **III.** substantival, (1) absolutely :—Twelfe wǣron dǣdum dōmfæste, Apstls. Kmbl. 8; Ap. 4. Hē twelfa sum ād sealde *cum undecim comparibus suis sacramentum fecit*, Chart. Th. 203, 1. Hē com twelfa sum (*cum duodecim militibus*), Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 31. Gewāt xii.-a sum, Beo. Th. 4793; B. 2401. Lond twelfum hērra fædmrīmes *per bis sex ulnas eminet ille locus*, Exon. Th. 199, 20; Ph. 28. Wē gefrunon twelfe under tunglum *we have heard of twelve men beneath the stars*, Andr. Kmbl. 3; An. 2. (2) with qualifying or defining words :—Hī twelfe (tuoelfo, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hig twelfe (ða tuoelfo, Lind.) sǣdon him, 9, 12. Hē dyde ðæt hī twelfe mid him wǣron (ðætte hiā wǣre twelfo mid him, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 3, 14. Hine āxodon ða twelfe, 4, 10. Ealra twelfa, Beo. Th. 6322; B. 3171. Eom ic ðara twelfa sum ðe hē gelufade, Exon. Th. 144, 20; Gū. 681. Hē wæs ān ðara twelfa (ān of ðǣm twelfum, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 6, 71. Ān of eów twelfum (ðǣm twelfum, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 20. Hē ætȳwde him twelfum (ðǣm tuoelfum, Lind.), 16, 14. Ðū ūs twelfe trymman ongunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2837; An. 1421. Wē gesēgon eówre standan twelfe getealde, 1765; An. 885. *In the following instance the word is not inflected :*—Ðās twelf (twelfe, Lind. : twælfe, Rush.) se Hælynd sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 5. [*Goth.* twalif : *O. Sax.* twelif : *O. Frs.* twelef, twilif, tolef : *O. H. Ger.* zwelif : *Icel.* tólf. These forms are declinable as in English.]

twelf-feald ; *adj. Twelve-fold.* (1) with a noun :—Hī gegaderodon twelf wilian fulle. Ðæt twelffealde getel getācnode ða twelf apostolas, Homl. Th. i. 190, 11 : 542, 4. Twelffeald geþungennes *duodenus apex*, twelffealdum setle *duodeno solio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 14, 13. (2) used substantively :—Be .xii.-fealdum ǣgife hē ðone ciricsceat, L. In. 4; Th. i. 104, 11. Forgilde hē mid twelffealdan, L. Eth. ix. 11; Th. i. 342, 28: Wulfst. 311, 6.

twelf-gilde ; *adj. To be restored twelve-fold* :—Godes feoh and ciricean .xii.-gilde *the property of the church, if stolen, is to be restored twelve-fold* (the word, however, might be a noun = a restoration of twelve times the amount stolen, cf. ān-gilde ; or adverb (dat. ?), cf. ix-gylde forgylde, 4; Th. i. 4, 3), L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 4.

twelf-hynde ; *adj.* As applied to a person, *of the rank for which the wergild was twelve hundred shillings* ; applied to the wergild, *that must be paid for a person of such rank*. As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twelfhynde man* was a *pegn*, and his importance, as marked by the wergild and otherwise, was six times that of the *ceorl* :—Ǣnig mǣgð, xii-hynde oþþe twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 10. Be xii-hyndum men. Gif hē sié twelfhynde, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 14. Gif hió sié cirlisc mid .lx. scillᵹ. gebēte . . . Gif hió sié xii-hyndu .cxx. scillᵹ. gebēte, 18; Th. i. 72, 15. Be twelfhyndes monnes wīfe forlegenum. Gif mon hǣme mid twelfhyndes monnes wīfe, hundtwelftig scillᵹ. gebēte ðam were . . . Cierliscum men feówertig scillᵹ. gebēte,

10; Th. i. 68, 8–12. Twelfhyndes monnes burgbryce .xxx. scill . . . Ceorles edorbryce .v. scill., 40; Th. i. 88, 9–11. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelfhund scyllinga (cf. Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scill. Þegnes wergild is syx swá micel, L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 1. Twelfhindus est homo plene nobilis, i. thainus cujus wera est duodecies .c. sol., L. H. 76, 4; Th. i. 581, 17. Twelfhinde, i. thaini, 70, 1; Th. i. 572, 22. See also L. W. I. 8; Th. i. 470, 14), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 13. Twelfhyndes mannes ād forstent .vi. ceorla āð; for ðam gif man done twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hē bið fullurecan on syx ceorlan, and his wergyld bið six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 19–22. xiihyndum men twyfealdlīce be ðæs syxhyndan bōte, L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. scill. . . . æt twelfhyndum .cxx. (cf. ad manbotam de twelfhindo, i. thaino .cxx. sol., L. H. 69; Th. i. 572, 19), L. In. 70; Th. 146, 14. Æt twelfhyndum were gebyriaþ twelf men tō werborge, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 18, 24. Cnut cing grēt . . . ealle mīne þegnas twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16: Chart. Erl. 229, 20. ¶ In the following passage where the word is used without a noun perhaps *wer* may be supplied:—Hū man sceal gyldan twelfhyndes man (=twelfhyndes weres man *a man with a wergild of twelve hundred shillings*), L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 12. v. six-, twy-hynde.

twelf-nihte; *adj. Twelve days old*:—On xii-niht[n]e mōnan byþ gōd tō fēranne ofer sǣ. Lchdm. iii. 178, 26.

twelfta; *ord. num. Twelfth*:—Se twelfta *duodecimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 19. Mōna se twelfta, Lchdm. iii. 190, 4. Hē wæs twelfta sylf, Andr. Kmbl. 1330; An. 665. ¶ Passages having reference to Twelfth-night, the twelfth day after Christmas, Epiphany:—Ðæs (*the first of January*) embe fīf niht fulwihtiid ēces Drihtnes tō ūs cymeþ, ðæne twelfta dæg tīreādige hæleþ hātaþ on Brytene, Menol. Fox 25; Men. 13. Ðȳ twelftan dæge ofer Geohol *Epiphaniae*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 8. Ðys seoal on twelftan dæg, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 2, 1. On twelftan ēfen, 2, 19. On Wōdnes dæg ofer twelftan dæg, 3, 13. Eádweard kinge com tō Westmynstre tō ðam middan wintre . . . And hē forðfērde on twelftan ǣfen, and hyne man bebyrigde on twelftan dæig on ðam ylcan mynstre, Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 14–19.

twelftig. v. hund-twelftig.

twelf-wintre; *adj. Twelve years old*:—Ūre Hálend ðā hē wæs twelfwintre, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 20: Lk. Skt. 2, 42. Tuoelfwintro *duodennis*, p. 4, 4. Heó wæs twelfwintre *erat annorum duodecim*, Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Se wæs xii-wintre cniht, Shrn. 118, 13. Hē hæfde āne dohtor neán twelfwintre *filia unica erat illi fere annorum duodecim*, Lk. Skt. 8, 42. Man ne sparige nānan þeófe ofer .xii. þæningas and ofer .xii.-wintre mann *no thief shall be spared above .xii. pence and above a twelve-year old person*, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. 228, 13. Mon ne sparige nǣnne þeóf ofer .xii. winter (twelfwinterne, MS. B. L.) and ofer eahta peningas, 1, 1; Th. i. 198, 17. Gyf hine hwá ǣfylle ofer twelfwintre (ofer ðæt hē bið twelfwintre, MS. G.), L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 22. Ælc man ofer twelfwintre sylle done āð, ðæt hē nelle þeóf beón, 21; Th. i. 388, 6. Ælc man ðe beó ofer twelfwintre, Wulfst. 136, 17. *Perhaps in the last five passages* ofer twelfwintre *should be taken as a compound.* [*Goth.* twalib-wintrus.]

twengan; *p. de To pinch, squeeze, twinge*:—Gyf ðē gedrȳptes wīnes lyste, ðonne dó ðū mid ðīnum swýþran scytefingre on ðīne wynstran hand, swylce ðū tæppian wille, and wænd ðinne scytefinger ādūne and twængc hine mid ðinum twām fingrum, swylce ðū of sumne dropan strīcan wylle, Techm. ii. 125, 19. Cyrsena tāc[n] is ðæt ðū sette ðinne winstran þūman on ðīnes lyftan fingres lið and twenge hine siddan mid ðara swýþran hande, 124, 23. Twenge ðū mid ðīnre swīðran neoþewearde þīne wynstran, 125, 1. [Þu havest clivres swiþe stronge, þu twengest þar mid so doþ a tonge, O. and N. 156. An holȝ stoc hwar þu þe miht hude þat me ne twenge þine hude, 1114. He twengde and schok hire bi þe nose, P. L. S. ix. 81. *O. H. Ger.* zwengen *remordere, praestringere.*]

twēntig, twēgentig; *num. Twenty.* I. used adjectivally, with the inflexions of the plural adjective in gen. and dat., but also with singular gen. (1) alone:—Ðis synd ðara twēntiges hīda landgemǣra, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 25. Mid twēntigum (twoegentigum, Rush.: tuoentigum, Lind.) þūsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. On twēntigum fōtmǣlum, Elen. Kmbl. 1657; El. 830. Næs tō ānum dæge, ne tō twām . . . ne tō twēntigum, Num. 11, 19. Intō ðȳs twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. (2) with other numbers, the inflection may be omitted if the noun does not immediately follow *twēntig*:—Nānne dara twā and twēntigra monna, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 2. Ðæt mæsten is gemǣne tō ðām ān and twēntigum hīdum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 319, 29. Ymb twēntig . . . and fīf nihtum, Menol. Fox 371; Men. 187. II. used substantively, (1) alone:—Gif ðǣr beóþ twēntig rihtwīsra, Gen. 18, 31. Ān twēntig is ðara bōca ðe Adeluuold gesealde *of the books that Athelwold gave there is a score*, Chart. Th. 244, 21. Wæs ic mid ðē twēntig wintra, Gen. 31, 38. Nǣfde hē mā ðonne twēntig sceápa and twēntig swýnas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 14. Hē hæfde twǣm læs ðe twēntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34. Twēntig (fīfe and twoegentig, Rush.: tuēntig, Lind.) furlanga, Jn. Skt. 6, 19. (2) with other numbers:—Hundteóntig geára and seofon and twēntig geára, Gen. 23, 1. Seó menigu wæs ān hund manna and twēntig, Honil. Th. i. 296, 18. Onbīd hēr seofon and twēntig nihta, Blickl. Homl. 231, 5. (3) distributively:—Tȳnum and twēntigum on ānum inne ætgædere restan, R. Ben. 47, 7. [*Goth.* twai-tigjus: *O. Sax.* twēntig: *O. Frs.* twintege: *O. H. Ger.* zweinzug: *Icel.* tuttugu.]

twēntig-feald; *adj. Twenty-fold*:—Twēntigfeald getel *vicenarius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 3. Twēntigfealde *viceni*, 5; Zup. 13, 15.

twēntigoða; *ord. num. Twentieth*:—Se twēnteogoða (-tigoða) *vicesimus*, se ān and twēnteogoða *vicesimus primus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 6. Mōna se twēntigoþa . . . mōna se ān and twēntigoða, Lchdm. iii. 194, 5–9. Se fīf and twēntugoþa dæg þæs mōnþes, Nic. 1; Thw. 1, 11. On ðære twā and twēntugoðan wucan, Rubc. Mt. Kmbl. 8, 14. Ðȳ twēntigþan dæge, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 7. On ðone tū and twēntigoðan dæge, Shrn. 93, 1 (*and often*). On done fīf and twēntigoðan dæg, 96, 11.

twēntig-wintre; *adj. Twenty years old*:—Ōð hē sȳ twēntigwintre oððe gyt yldra, Wulfst. 3, 1.

tweó, twȳ; *gen.* tweón, twýn; *m.* I. *doubt, uncertainty*:—Ðonne ðǣr ān tweó of ādōn bið, ðonne bið ðǣr unrīm āstyred *una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 18. 'Sum tweó mē hæfþ swīþe gedrēfed.' Ðā cwæþ hē: 'Hwæt is se?' '*difficiliori ambiguitate confundor.*' '*Quaenam,*' *inquit* '*ista est?*' 41, 2; Fox 244, 14. Ðū mē hæfst ārētne on dam tweón ðe ic ǣr on wæs be ðam freódōme, Fox 246, 12. Wē habbaþ litelne gearowitan būton tweón, 41, 6; Fox 254, 10. Ðonne secge ic eów būton ælcum tweón, 16, 1; Fox 50, 27. Ðæt hē ðæt on gehðu gespræce and tweón, Elen. Kmbl. 1332; El. 668. Tō tweón weorðan *to become doubtful*, Exon. Th. 310, 4; Seef. 69. Būtan tweón *without doubt, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly*; sine dubio, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 7: 1, 25; S. 486, 26. Hwæðer wǣre twégra būtan tweón strengra, Salm. Kmbl. 854; Sal. 426. Būton ælcum tweón *beyond all question*, Bt. 22, 2; Fox 78, 11: 21; Fox 72, 28: Met. 11, 1. Būton twýn, R. Ben. Interl. 17, 4: Homl. i. 190, 18. Būta tuā *utique*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 18. Ic wāt ðæt hine wile tweógan . . . Ne mæg se cyning ðæne tweón eáðe gebētan? Wulfst. 3, 12. Ðǣr seó wīse on tweón cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. I a. where the subject of doubt is in the genitive:—Nis dæs nān tweó, ðæt . . . *of this there is no doubt, that* . . . , Past. 6; Swt. 47, 10: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 20. Nis dæs nān twȳ (tweó, Cott. MS.), ðæt . . . , 40, 1; Fox 234, 36. Ðām englum nis nān tweó nánes dǣra dinga ðe hī witon, 41, 5; Fox 254, 10. Ðæt hit heofoncyninges tācen wǣre, and ðæs tweó nǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 342; El. 171. Ðæt nǣre nǣnig manna ðæt mihte dæra twégra tweón (*the doubt about the two*, cf. 854; Sal. 426, given above) āspyrian, Salm. Kmbl. 870; Sal. 434. I b. where the subject of doubt is expressed by a clause:—Nis nān tweó, ðæt ðæs andwearda wela āmerþ ða men, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Hit is nān tweó, ðæt . . . , 36, 3; Fox 178, 4. Nis nān tweó ðæt hē forgifnesse sylian nelle ðam ðe hié gearnian willaþ *there is no doubt about his not being ready to grant forgiveness to those that are ready to deserve it*, Blickl. Homl. 65, 8. Him tweó þūhte, ðæt hē Gode wolde geongra weorðan, Cd. Th. 18, 21; Gen. 276. Ðæt hālige gewrit, ðæt mē nis tweó ðæt ðū geara canst *sacra scriptura, quam te bene nosse dubium non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 2: 4, 7; S. 575, 13. Him wæs on mōde mycel tweó, hwæt hié be ðære dorstan dōn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 10. Nā twȳ ys, ðæt . . . *non dubium est, quod* . . . , Scint. 48, 10. Mid ðȳ sumum monnum com on tweón hwæðer hit swā wǣre *cum hoc an ita esset quibusdam venisset in dubium*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 26. II. *hesitation, delay*:—Būta tuiá ðū onfindes *sine mora reperies*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, 4. III. *a doubtful state of things, state of indecision*:—On ðæm tweón ðe hié swā ungeorne his willan fulleodon ðā becom him Antigonus mid firde on *in this state of indecision, in which they carried out his will so reluctantly, Antigonus fell upon them with an army*; qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes ab Antigono victi sunt, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. [*O. Sax.* tweho: *O. H. Ger.* zweho *dubium, ambiguitas.*] v. un-tweó; tweógan (tweón), tweón *doubt.*

tweo-. v. twi-.

tweógan, tweón; *p.* tweóde. I. with impersonal construction, *to inspire doubt into* a person (*acc.*), (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Wē witon ðæt nānne mon ðæs ne tweóþ, ðæt se seó strong on his mægene ðe mon gesihþ ðæt stronglīc weorc wyrcþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 28. Ne tweóþ mē ðæs nāuht, 36, 3; Fox 176, 16: Exon. Th. 117, 13; Gū. 223. Nānne mon ðæs tweógan ne þearf, ðæt ealle men geendiaþ on ðam deáþe, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: 33, 1; Fox 120, 24. Tweógean, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1. (b) with a preposition:—Ymb ðæt ðe hiene tweóde, orn hē intō ðæm temple, and frægn ðæs Dryhten . . . Hié sculon, ðonne hié ymb hwæt tweóþ, cyrran tō hiera āgnum inngeðonce, Past. 16; Swt. 102, 4–8. (c) with a clause:—Nǣnne mon ne tweóþ, ðæt God sȳ swā mihtig, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 4: 36, 3; Fox 176, 15. Ne dē nāuht ār ne tweóde, ðætte God weólde ealles middaneardes, 35, 2; Fox 156, 30. Ðēh de hié ǣr tweóde, hwæðer hiene mon gefliéman mehte, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 15. And ðæt ðȳ læs tweóge, hwæðer dis sōþ sȳ, ic cȳþe hwanan mē ðās spell cōman *ut occasionem dubitandi subtraham, quibus auctoribus didicerim*

intimare curabo, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 20. Hine wile tweógan, hwæðer heó him sóð secge, Wulfst. 3, 7. Nǽnigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd geweorþan sceal, Blickl. Homl. 83, 9. Tweógan, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 8. (d) absolute:—Ic wát ðætte wile woruldmen tweógan, Met. 4, 51. **II.** *to feel doubt, to doubt, hesitate*, (a) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ne tweóþ ðæs nán (nǽnne, Cott. MS.) mon, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 5. Ne mæg ic ðæs nó tweógan (twiógean, Cott. MS.), 34, 9; Fox 146, 26; 35, 4; Fox 160, 18. Ðæs tweógan ne þearf ǽnig, Exon. Th. 147, 13; Gū. 726. (b) with preposition:—Ic nát ymbe hwæt ðú tweóst, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. Gif gé tweógaþ be ðǽm ǽlmessum, Blickl. Homl. 41, 20. Ne tweóge ðis folc (*or acc.?*) be hire untrumnesse, 143, 12. Be ðam nis tó tweógenne, ac is tó gelýfanne, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 33. (c) with an infinitive:—Hí ne tweódon férende beón tó ðam ēcan lífe, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 38. (d) with a clause:—Ic náuht ne tweóge ðæt ðú hit mǽge geléstan, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 174, 31. Ðú cwist ðæt ðú náht ne tweóge ðætte God ðisse woruldе rihtere sié, 5, 3; Fox 12, 13. (e) absolute:—Hé swýðor tweóþ ðonne se férra, Wulfst. 3, 10. Se ðe cuoeðas and ne tuáes ł ne getúiga (ne twíás ł ne twióge, Rush.) *qui dixerit et non haesitaverit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 23. Gif gé ne twígaþ *si non haesitaveritis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 21. Tuíáde *haesitabat*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 7. Sume tweódun *quidam dubitaverunt*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 28, 17. Twiódun (tuíáton, Lind.) *haesitabant*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Ne tweóge *non cunctante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 49. Hé hine hét ðæt hé ne tweóde, ac ðæt hé wǽre ānræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 7. Ðá ðæt folc ongan tweogan on heora heortan, Blickl. Homl. 143, 8. Tó tweónne *nutabundum*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 5. Tuígendi *anceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 40. Tweógende, 7. 2. Tweógende mód, Andr. Kmbl. 1542; An. 772. Nǽnig tweógende secgend *non quilibet dubius relator*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 7. Tweógende cyninga *reges dubii*, 4, 26; S. 603, 17. Tweógende *hesitantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 22; 74, 19. [*O. Sax.* twehōn: *O. H. Ger.* zwehōn *dubitare, hesitare, cunctari.*] v. ge-tweógan, un-tweógende, -tweónde.

tweógend-líc; *adj. Doubtful, uncertain*, (1) where doubt is felt:—Tweógendlícre (*sine*) *ancipiti* (*ambiguitatis scrupulo veraciter credendum est*), Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Hé on tweógendlícan onbide wæs (*quem cunctantem*), hwæðer hé winnan dorste, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204. 28. (2) where doubt is caused:—Is tweógendlíc ðysse woruldе wela, Wulfst. 263, 11. Tweógendlícra gewrita *Apocryphorum*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 48. v. un-tweógendlíc.

tweógendlíce; *adv. Doubtingly, doubtfully*:—Sume hí twīfendlíce be his lífe sprǽcon, and ðæt cwǽdon, ðæt hí nyston hwæðer hé on Godes mihte ða þing worhte ðe þurh deófles cræft, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 16. v. un-tweógendlíce.

tweógung, tweóung, e; *f. Doubt*:—Ðú mē hæfst gefrýlsod ðære tweónge mīnes módes be ðære ācsunga ðe ic ðé ācsode, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 25.

tweohsn, tweoxn *occurs in the place name* Tweoxneám = *between streams*:—Done hām æt Winburnan and æt Tweoxneám (*Christchurch, in Hampshire*), Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 27. v. be-tweohsn; tweóne.

tweó-líc; *adj.* **I.** *doubtful, uncertain*:—Hit bið twýlíc, hwæðer hit on lífe āðolige, Homl. Th. ii. 50, 24. *Dubii generis*, ðæt is twýlíces cynnes, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 6; Zup. 19, 17. Ðǽr beóþ kende *homodubii*, ðæt beóþ twíflce, Nar. 36, 18: 35, 3 note. **II.** *ambiguous*:—Ðá andwyrde hire se hālga mid twýlícere sprǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 14. [*O. Frs.* twí-lik (twi-?) *doubtful.*] v. un-tweólíc, *and next word.*

tweólíce; *adv.* **I.** *doubtfully, uncertainly*:—Tweólíce and un-fæstlíce hē átiéfreþ ðæs ðinges onlícnesse on his móde, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 13. **II.** *ambiguously*:—Ondwyrdon hié him tweólíce *responso ambiguo*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 3. v. un-tweólíce.

tweó-mann, es; *m. A creature about which it is doubtful whether it be human*:—*Homodubii* hý syndon hātene, ðæt beóþ twímen, Nar. 35, 3. v. tweó-líc.

tweón *doubt*:—Nis nán twýn, ðæt eów ne beó forgolden *there is no doubt, but that you will be requited*, Homl. Th. ii. 444, 10. Būton tweónne *without doubt*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 9. v. tweó.

tweón *to doubt.* v. tweógan.

tweóne. **I.** *two;* only in combination with the preposition *be*, either immediately following it (v. be-tweónum) or being separated from it by the governed noun, the two words together in either case having the force of *between*:—Be sǽm tweónum, oíer eormengrund, Beo. Th. 1721; B. 858: Exon. Th. 118, 10; Gū. 237. Be werum tweónum *among men*, Andr. Kmbl. 1116; An. 558. Hé wealdeþ be sǽ tweónum *dominabitur a mari usque ad mare*, Ps. Th. 71, 8. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* in zwiskēn, untar zwiskēn, *in later times* inzwischen, zwischen, *for a similar growth of adverb and preposition.* **II.** *double, not simple*:—Tweóne leóht *vel* deorcung *twilight, a mixture of light and darkness*, crepusculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 3. v. tweónol, *and cf. O. H. Ger.* zwiski *biceps, non simplex, binus;* so iz under zuiskēn lichten ist: *M. H. Ger.* zwischenlicht. [*Goth.* tweihnai: *Icel.* tvennr.]

tweónian, twínian, twýnian; *p.* ode. **I.** impersonal with dat. or acc. of person, *to cause doubt*, (a) absolute:—Mē twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. H.) *ambigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 176, 13. Gyt mē tweónaþ, Homl. Th. i. 72, 30. Gif hié giet ðǽr tweónaþ, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 9. Ðá twýnude (tweónode, MS. A.) him *haesitabat*, Lk. Skt. 9, 7: Homl. Th. ii. 392, 5. Hwī twýnode ðé?, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Ðý læs ðe hwam twýnige dyssere gereccednysse, Homl. Th. i. 598, 31. Hū mæg ðé nū twýnian ðæs ēcan leóhtes?, Homl. Th. ii. 196, 19. (c) with a preposition:—Gif hwam twýnige be ðam gemǽnelícum ǽriste, Homl. i. 132, 27. (d) with a gerundial infinitive:—Hwæt twýnaþ ðé, oþþe hwæt ondrǽst ðú ðé, ðone Hǽlend tó onfónne?, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 13. (e) with a clause:—Ðē ne twýnaþ nán ðing, ðæt ðú sāwle hæbbe, Homl. Th. i. 160, 21. Him twýnode be hwam hé hit sǽde *haesitantes de quo dicerit*, Jn. Skt. 13, 22. Ūs ne þearf ná twýnian, ðæt wé gebyrian ne sceolon oðde heofonwarena cyninge oðde hellewītes deóflum, Wulfst. 151, 19. **II.** with nom. of person, *to feel doubt, to doubt*, (a) absolute:—Se ðe ná twýnaþ on heortan his ac gelýfþ *qui non hesitaverit in corde suo sed crediderit*, Scint. 127, 1. Swā hwylc swā cwyþ . . . and on his heortan ne twýnaþ (tweónaþ, MS. A.), ac gelýfþ, Mk. Skt. 11, 23. Se is lytles geleáfan, se ðe hwæthwega gelýfþ and hwæthwega twýnaþ; se ðe mid ealle twýnaþ, hé is geleáfleás, Homl. Th. ii. 392, 17–19. Gif gē habbaþ geleáfan and ne twýniaþ (tweóniaþ, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Hwī twýnedest (tweónedest, MS. A.) ðú *gure dubitasti?*, 14, 31. Sume hig tweónedon *quidam dubitaverunt*, 28, 17. (b) with gen. of object of doubt:—Da beóþ āwyrgide ðe ðises twýniaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 5. 107. Hé behātes twíniende heofonlīces *ille promissi dubius supernī*, Hymn. Surt. 103, 7. (c) with a preposition:—Nā twýna ðú ābūtan ende *non dubites circa finem*, Scint. 27, 11. Ūs is ālýfed be ðisum tó twýnienne, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 16. (d) with a clause:—Hé āræs, on his mōdе twēonigende hū heó mihte Iordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. [Junge monnan mei tweonian hweðer hī moten a libban, O. E. Homil. i. 109, 14. Þa wile þe heo tweoneden þus, Laym. 907.] v. ge-tweónian; tweógan.

tweónigend, es; *m. One who doubts* or *hesitates*:—Twýnigend *hic et haec anceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9.

tweónigend-líc; *adj. Expressing doubt*:—Sume syndon *dubitativa*, ðæt synd twýnigendlíce (tweóniend-, MS. H.), Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 228, 16. Twýnendlíce, 44; Zup. 261, 2.

tweónol, twýnol; *adj. Doubtful*:—Tweónul leóht *maligna lux* vel *dubia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 6. Swā swā his genyþerung ungewiss ys swā eác forgyfenyss twýnol *sicut ejus damnatio incerta est, sic et remissio dubia*, Scint. 46, 1. Ðæt deorc ys oþþe twýnol *quod obscurum est aut dubium*, 222, 3.

tweónum. v. tweóne.

tweónung, twīnung, twýnung, e; *f. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation*:—Ðam men bið mōdes tweónung, Lchdm. ii. 194, 3. Ðæra apostola tweónung be Cristes ǽriste, Homl. Th. i. 300, 33. Ðam deóflе wæs micel twýnung, hwæt Crist wǽre, 168, 10. Ðý læs ðe ænig twýning eów derian māge be ðam līflīcan gereorde, ii. 262, 24. Tw(e)ónunge *ambiguitatis, dubietatis*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 32. Went nū moncyn on tweónunga *men will be in doubt*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 18. Hī būton ǽlcere tweónunge sceolon on ēcnesse forwurðan, Homl. Ass. 145, 37. Būtan twýnunge *absque ambiguitate*, Ælfc. Gr. 272, 13: *sine dubitatione*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 12: *sine scrupulo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 24. Gyt mē tweónaþ; ac gif ðú ðās deádan sceaðan ārǽrest, ðonne bið mīn heorte geclænsod fram ǽlcere twýnunge, Homl. Th. i. 72, 32. Twūnunge, twūnunge *scrupulum, dubitationem*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 77. Sume syndon *dubitativa*, . . . ðās getācniaþ twýnunge, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 2. In mid tweóningum ōðrum monnum bigleofan gesette *cum aliqua scrupulositate a nobis mensura victus aliorum constituitur*, R. Ben. 64, 11. Hī ādrǽfdon ealle twýnunga fram ūre heortan, Homl. Th. i. 302, 3.

tweóung, tweowa. v. tweógung, twiwa.

twī *a twig.* v. twig.

twī-, *in composition with force of* two. v. following words. [*O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* twi-: *O. H. Ger.* zwi-: *Icel.* tví-.]

twía. v. twiwa.

twi-bēte; *adj. Needing double compensation;* a term applied to an offence when from special circumstances the *bōt* was twice that to be paid in an ordinary case:—Gif hwā nunnan mid hǽmeðþinge oþþe on hire hrægl oþþe on hire breóst būtan hire leáfe gefō, sié hit twybēte, (twibōte, MS. B.: twybōte, MS. H.) swā wé ǽr be lǽwdum men fundon (*in the case of a nun the* bōt *for the offences referred to was twice that in the case of a lay woman;* the case of the latter is the subject of sect. 11; Th. i. 68, 13–70, 2), L. Alf. pol. 18; Th. i. 72, 10. Gif hwā lengcten-bryce gewyrce . . . þurh ǽnige heálīce misdǽda, sý ðæt twybēte (twibōte, MS. B.), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 404, 1. [*O. Frs.* twi-bēte (*with the same use as the English word*).] v. twi-bōte.

twi-bill, es; *n.*: twi-bile, es; *m. A two-edged axe*:—Twibill *bipinnis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 52. Twybill *bipennis*, i. 36, 5. Twilafte æx *vel* twibile *bipennis securis*, ii. 126, 28. Twybile (-bil, MS. V.) *bipennis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 56, 9. Twibille *bipinnae* (=*bipenne*), Ps. Surt. 73, 6. Hé nam sum twibil and mid ðan þrý men tō deáde ofslōh, Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 56, 23. Æcesa, twibilles (-as?) *bipennes* ł *secures*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 2. [Twybyle (*printed* twybyl, Wrt. Voc. i. 196, 10) *bipennis* (in

a list 'nomina armorum'), Wülck. Gl. 654, 2. Twybyl *bisacuta*, 568, 21 (both 15th cent. glossaries). Twybyl, wryhtys instrument *bisacuta, biceps;* twybyl or mattoke *marra, ligo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. A twybylle *biceps, bipennis, bisacuta*, Cath. Angl. 398, and see note. The word remains in some dialects, v. E. D. S. Pub. West Somerset Dialect, under *two-bill*, and Halliwell's Dict. *twibil.*] v. next word.

twi-bille; *adj. Double-edged:—Bipennis* twibille *vel* stānæx (the double gloss seems to render the double character of the Latin word as adjective and noun; a little later (see preceding word) in the same glossary *bipennis* as noun is rendered by *twybill*), Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 60.

twi-bleó; *adj. Double-dyed:*—Of twibleóm derodine *bis tincto coco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 30. Tweobleóm (twiblīum, Cott. MSS.), Past. 14; Swt. 83, 23. Tōeācan dæm twiblīón (-bleón, Cott. MSS.) godwebbe, Swt. 87, 18.

twi-bōt (?) *double 'bót.'* Perhaps in the passages given under twibōte; *adv.* the word might be taken as a case of this noun. Cf. twi-gilde. [Cf. the Scandinavian law phrases, liggi i tvebōte, tvábōtis drap, v. Grmm. R. A. 653. *Swed.* twe-bōte a *double fine.*]

twi-bōte; *adj. Needing double compensation.* v. twi-bēte:—Se ðe stalaþ on Gehhol oþþe on Éastron oþþe on ðone Hālgan Ðunresdæg . . ., ðara gehwelc (*the offence in each of these cases*) wé willaþ sié twybōte, swā on Lenctenfæsten, L. Alf. pol. 5; Th. i. 64, 25. Gif disses hwæt gelimpe þenden fyrd ūte sié, oþþe in Lenctenfæsten, hit sié twybōte, 40; Th. i. 88, 12. v. next word.

twibōte; *adv. With double 'bót':—*Gif hē ōðswerian nylle, gebēte ðone mænan āð twibōte, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 13. ii-bōte gebēte, L. Ethb. 3; Th. i. 4, 2: 2; Th. i. 2, 9. v. twi-bōt.

twi-browen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Twice-brewed:—*On twybrownum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 120, 10.

twi-bytme (?); *adj. Double-bottomed:—*On ðæt twigbutme del; of ðam delle on beran del, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 28, 19. v. bytm.

twiccere, es; *m. One who pulls to pieces:—*Twickere *offarius* vel *particularius* (particularius *minister in monasteriis, qui cibos per partes dissecat singulis monachis*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 20. v. next word.

twiccian; *p.* ode *To twitch, pluck:—*Twiccaþ *villicat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 14. Sume (*ants*) hió twiccedan ða grasu mid heora mūðe, Shrn. 41, 2. Teóh him ða loccas, wringe ða eáran and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. Twiccian *carpere, arripere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 69. [Twykkyñ, twychyn *tractulo*, Prompt. Parv. 505. *In Mid. E. the past is* twighte. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwecchōn *carpere: M. H. Ger. Ger.* zwicken.]

twicen, e: twicene, an; *f. A place where two roads meet:—*Twicen *ambitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 46. On twycenan (-cinan, MS. B.) *in bivio*, Mk. Skt. 11, 4. Of ðære mere on ða twycene; of ðære twycenan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 4. On ða smalan twichenan; and swā andlang twichenan, 240, 20. Tō ðere twichenen; of ðere twichene, 201, 27.

twidæg-lic. v. twādæg-līc.

twi-dǣl *a double portion, two parts out of three:—*Dō gegrundenne pipor on, and cropleác, hwætenes melwes twidǣl swilce ðæs pipores *twice as much wheaten meal as pepper, two parts of meal to one of pepper*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 22. Genim heorotcrop and saluian, bewyl twydǣl on wætre *boil away two parts out of three*, 50, 12. Cf. twidǣl.

twi-dǣlan; *p.* de. **I.** *to divide in two:—*Twidǣledre *bifori*, twidǣledu (v. Wülck. Gl. 194, 24) *bifida, bis divisa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 13, 16. Ðone twydǣledan wīsdōm, ðæt is andweardra þinga and gāstlicra wīsdōm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Ðās twidǣledan *hanc bipartitam, divisam in duas partes*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 32. **II.** *to differ:—* Twydǣlþ *discrepat*, Scint. 125, 6. Hī cristenre lāre twydǣlaþ *christianae doctrinae dissentiunt*, 129, 10.

Twide, Tweode, an; *or indecl.* (cf. Humbre *for declension*); *f. The Tweed:—*In ōfre Tweode (Tuidon, Bd. M. 360, 29) streámes *in ripa Tuidi fluminis*, Bd. 4, 27; Ś. 603, 34.

twidig. v. lang-twidig.

twi-ecge; *adj. Two-edged:—*Twiicce *biceps* (*gladius*, Prov. 5, 4), Kent. Gl. 87. Mid twyecgum *bipenne*, Ps. Th. 73, 6. Hæfde hē twiecge handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 12. Genim ðæt mīele greáte windelstreáw twyecge, Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. Sword twiecge *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Surt. 149, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-ekki.]

twi-ecged; *adj. Two-edged:—*Twyecgede *anceps, biceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Swerde twyecgedes *gladii ancipites*, Ps. Spl. 149, 6. Hæfde hē twigecgede (twyecge, MS.B.) handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem*, Bd. 2, 9; Ś. 511, 15. [*Icel.* tvī-eggjaðr.]

twiendlice. v. tweógendlice.

twi-feald; *adj. Twofold, double:—*Twyfeald *duplex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2: *geminus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 1: 44, 21: 41, 58. **I.** as a multiplicative, *twice as much, of twice the amount:—*Gyt synd manega getel on mislicum getācnungum . . . *duplex* twyfeald, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 2. Ic ādreáh mycel broc mid Petre; nū is mīn yfel twyfeald, nū Paulus ðæt ilce lǣreþ, Blickl. Homl. 175, 13. Twifealdum gāste (*Helisaeus Heliae*) *duplo* (*dilatus*) *spiritu*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 47. Twifealdre gife *bino munere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 26: Blickl. Homl. 101, 23. Be twyfealdum ic forgylde *duplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 17: L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 562, 1. Hē him sylþ twifealdne mete (*cibos duplices*), Ex. 16, 29. 'Nymaþ twā swā micel feés swā gē ǣr hæfdon' . . . Ðā nāmon hig twigfeald feoh '*pecuniam duplicem ferte' . . . Tulerunt ergo pecuniam duplicem*, Gen. 43, 12–15. **II.** *consisting of two items:—*Twyfealdre heolra *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 1. Næbbe gē mid eów twyfeald hrægl (næbbe gē twā tunecan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10), Blickl. Homl. 233, 18. **II a.** *consisting of two parts, containing two elements:—*Ðæt twiefalde (twyfealde, Cott. MSS.) gesuinc . . . ðæt is ðæt hiē ondrǣdaþ ðæt hī mon tǣlan wille . . .; ōðer is ðara gesuinca ðæt hī sēceaþ endeleáse lādunga, Past. 35; Swt. 230, 4–8. Twufald intinge *duplex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 10. **II b.** *that belongs to one or other of two kinds:—*Ege is twyfeald, and deówdōm is twyfeald. Ān ege is būtan lufe, ōðer is mid lufe . . . Swā is eác ōðer ðeówt neádunge būton lufe, ōðer is sylfwilles mid lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3–6. Wē tweofealdne deáþ drowiaþ, oþþe sticode beóþ, oþþe on sǣ ādruncene *oriuntur duo genera funerum, aut jugulamur, aut mergimur*, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 1. **III.** *doubtful, irresolute:* v. twifealdness, **II**:—Hē ða yfelan and ða twyfealdan geþōhtas forlēt (cf. hē hine hider and þyder gelōmlīce on his mōde cyrde, 28, 8; hē dām tweógendum geþōhtum widstōd, 18), and hine Scs Bartholomeus frēfrode, and hine hēt ðæt hē ne tweóde, ac ðæt hē wǣre ānræd, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 30, 3–7. **IV.** *double* (as in *double* dealing), *not straightforward, deceitful.* v. twi-fealdness, **III**:—Dōmes dæg ārāfaþ ðæt cliwen ðære twifaldan (twyfealdan, Cott. MSS.) heortan *corda duplicitatibus involuta dissolvit*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 22. Se ðe mid twyfealdum geðance tō mynsterlīcre drohtnunge gecyrþ, and sumne dǣl his āhta dǣlþ, sumne him sylfum gehylt, . . . hē underfēhþ ðone āwyrgedan cwyde mid Annanian and Saphiran, ðe swicedon on heora āgenum āhtnum, Homl. Th. i. 398, 28–33: ii. 410, 32. Ðæt is syndrig yfel twiefealdra (twy-, Cott. MSS.) monna *est speciale duplicium malum*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 24. Unclǣnu and twiefeald mōd *impura corda*, Swt. 245, 12. **V.** *double* (as in bent *double*), *placed together:—*Ælc wāg biþ gebīeged twiefeald on ðæm heale *duplex semper est in angulis paries*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. Ðæt yfelwillende mōd gefielt hit self twyfeald oninnan him selfum, and sió twyfealdnes ðæs yflan willan hiene selfne twyfealdne gefielt oninnan him selfum *malitiosae mentis duplicitas sese infra se colligit*, 242, 6–9. [*O. Frs.* twi-fald: *O. L. Ger.* twi-veld, -fold: *O. H. Ger.* zwi-falt: *Icel.* tvī-faldr.] v. un-twifeald.

twifealdan. v. twifildan.

twifeald-līc; *adj. Double:—*Twyfealdlīc onbryrdnes eges and lufe, Homl. Th. i. 140, 16. Tuifallíco glædniso *geminata laetitia*, Rtl. 57, 2. Tuufallíce gāst *utriusque spiritus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 5. Ðysra deáð wæs heora freóndan twyfealdlīc sār; ān, ðæt hī swā fēarlīce dises līfes losedan; ōðer, þ feáwa heora līchaman syðdan fundena wǣron, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 12.] [*O. H. Ger.* zwifalt-līh: *Icel.* tvífald-ligr.]

twifealdlīce; *adv. Doubly,* (1) *to twice the amount:—*On ðam sixtan dæge hig gaderodon twyfealdlīce *in die sexta collegerunt cibos duplices*, Ex. 16, 22: L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 4. Gē gedōþ hyne helle bearn twyfealdlīcor ðonne eów (*duplo quam vos*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 15. (2) *in two ways:—*Ðis godspel mæg beón twyfealdlīce getrahtnod, ǣrest be Iudēiscum folce . . ., eft sīdfan be ælcum menn, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 5. Se biþ twyfealdlīce deád, se ðe on gōdnysse unwæstmbǣre biþ, and on yfelnysse wæstmbǣre, 406, 18.

twifealdness, e; *f.* **I.** *doubleness, doubling.* v. twi-feald, **I**:—Geedlǣcend twyfealdnys *iterata dupplicatio*, Anglia viii. 331, 23. **II.** *irresolution.* v. twi-feald, **III**:—Of ðære leóhtmōdnesse cymþ sió twifealdnes and sió unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 3. **III.** *duplicity, deceitfulness.* v. twi-feald, **IV**:—Sió twyfealdnesse ðæs yflan willan *malitiosae mentis duplicitas*, Past. 35; Swt. 242, 8. Ða ðe nān sceadu ne geðiestraþ ðære twiefaldnesse *quos nulla umbra duplicitatis obscurat*, Swt. 243, 23. Se ilī getācnaþ ða twiefealdnesse ðæs unclǣnan mōdes ðe hit symle lytiglīce lādaþ *ericii nomine impurae mentis seseque callide defendentis duplicitas designatur*, Swt. 241, 8.

twi-ferclede. v. twi-fyrclede.

twi-fēre; *adj. Having two ways, accessible by two ways:—*Twifērum *bilustris* (cf. færeltu *lustra*, 53, 21, geondfērende *lustraturus*, 53, 54; and sēe un-fēre *invius*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 22.

twi-fērlǣcan; *p.* -lǣhte *To dissociate:—*Ða ðe hī sylfe fram sōðre lufe twyfērlǣcaþ (-eþ, MS.) *qui semetipsos a caritate dissociant*, Scint. 6, 8.

twi-fēte; *adj. Two-footed:—*Twyfēte *bipes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 11: 49; Zup. 287, 20. Sume biþ twiofēte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 27. [*Icel.* tvī-fættr.]

twifildan; *p.* de *To double:—*Ic twyfylde (-fealde, MSS. J. O. T.: -felde, MS. D.) *duplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 138, 12: 49; Zup. 287, 4. Twyfeldende mæssehacelan *duplicans casulam*, Anglia xiii. 406, 587. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwifaltōn *geminare: Icel.* tvífalda.]

twi-fingre; *adj. Two fingers thick,* term applied to the fat on swine:—Æt twyfingrum (spīc). L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

twi-fiðerede; *adj. Double-winged, shaped as if with two wings* (?),

forked:—Twyfyrede (twyfyþerede, MS. C.: twifeðerede, MS. V.) *bisulcus* Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11.

twi-fyrclede; *adj. Having two prongs, forked*:—Twyferclede *bifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10 note. [Cf. Wæs gesæwen swilce se beám (*the tail of a comet*) ongeánweardes wið ðes steorran ward fyrcliende wǽre *as if the tail were dividing in two, getting forked* (?), Chr. 1106; Erl. 240, 34. *Lat.* furculus *a fork with two or three prongs.*]

Twi-fyrd, -ford *Twyford*, a place-name occurring more than once in England and meaning *double ford*:—On ðære stówe ðe is eweden Æt Twyfyrde *in loco qui dicitur Ad Twifyrde, quod significat, ad duplex vadum*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 5. Æt Twyfyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 33. Tó Twyfyrde, iii. 203, 22. Of Twufyrde . . . æft on Twyfyrde, v. 147, 28–148, 22. On Twyfyrd; of Twyfyrde, iii. 444, 7. ¶ In Latin charters:—His nuncupantur uocabulis, Twyfyrde . . ., 153, 24. Apud Twyfird, v. 130, 31. *The form* Twyford *also occurs*:—Of Twyforde andlang Auene ðære eá swá ðæt mynstre stondeþ ofer Aline streám, vi. 220, 5. Cf. Circum fluuium Aline in loco qui dicitur Aet Tuiford, i. 29, 6. In loco qui Tuiforda appellatur, 74, 31.

twi-fyrede; *adj. Two-furrowed*; the word renders the Latin *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 11. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwi-furhi, -furhig *bisulcus.*] v. furh.

twig, twī, es; *n. A branch, twig*:—Twig *ramus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 80: *palmes*, Jn. Skt. 15, 6. Hys twig (twi *later MS.*) byþ huesce, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 32. His twī (twig, MS. A.: twi *later MS.*) bið mearu, Mk. Skt. 13, 28. Ic eom swá ðæt twig, ðæt bið ācorfen of ðam treówe, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 191. Hé ðéþ ǽlc twig áweg, Jn. Skt. 15, 2. Of ðam twige (*Abel's murder*) ludon rēðe wæstme, Cd. Th. 60, 28; Gen. 988. Heó bróhte ān twig (*ramum*) of ānum elebeáme, Gen. 8, 11: Cd. Th. 88, 30; Gen. 1473. Gē synt twigu (*palmites*), Jn. Skt. 15, 5. Him ða twigu þincaþ merge, Met. 13, 44. Twigu *arbusta* (twigges, Ps.), Ps. Spl. 79, 11: Blickl. Gl. Ðonne ða twigo forburston, ðonne gewitan ða sáula niðer, ða ðe on ðǽm twigum hangodan, Blickl. Homl. 211, 3. Tān ł twiga *vimina, virgulas*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 34. Twiga *asserum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 10. Eft spryttendum ðám twigum (*virgultis*) dæs Pelagianiscan wōles, Bd. 1, 21; S. 485, 5. Swilce se wudubeám oferfæðmde ealne middangeard twigum and telgum, Cd. Th. 247, 28; Dan. 504: 248, 18; Dan. 515. Sume twigu hē lehte mid wætere, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7. Hī nāmon palmtrýwa twigu (*ramos palmarum*), Jn. Skt. 12, 13. Genim wipowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Sume seóþaþ ðære reádan netlan twigu, 218, 6. Twigo settende *propagines pastinans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 63. [Heo nomen þa twigga, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2. He suingeð him mid smele twige, 149, 1. Þe uerþe tuyg, Ayenb. 22, 5. Twygge *virgula, ramusculus*, Prompt. Parv. 505: *vimen*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 27. *O. H. Ger.* zwīg, zwī: *Ger.* zweig.] v. ele-, ifig-, palm-, wīn-twig; twigu, -twige.

twig-, twiga. v. twi-, twiwa.

twi-gēredе; *adj. Cloven*:—Twygǽrede *bifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. Cf. Bufan ðam hlince æt ðæs gǽredan (*pointed, angular*) landes ende, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 251, 42. v. gār, gāra.

twige, twigea. v. twiwa.

-twige. v. līne-, pistel-twige.

twi-gedeáfgod; *adj. Double-dyed*:—Twigedeágodre deáge *bis tincto coccо*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 29.

twi-gilde (?), es; *n. A double payment*:—Hē āgife twygilde (*or adverb* (?) v. *passages under* twigilde; *adv., where, however, the word might be taken as a case of the noun*; cf. ān-gilde *which is a noun*), L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 20. [*O. Frs.* twi-ielde, v. Richthofen s. v. ield, and Grmm. R. A. 653.] v. next word.

twi-gilde; *adj. To be paid double*:—Cyricfriđ ii-gylde, m[ynster]fri̇đ ii-gylde, L. Eth. i; Th. i. 2, 6. ii-gelde scō mund sī, 76; Th. i. 20, 13. [*Icel.* tvi-gildr *of double value.*] v. next word.

twigilde; *adv. With a double payment*:—Gif deós lād teorie, gylde twygylde (cf. gylde ängyldes, i. 15), L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 31. Gif þeów stele þ, ii-gelde gebēte, L. Eth. 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Bēte hē ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlāforde his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 20. Bēte hē ðam teónde twygylde, and ðam hlāforde his wer, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 6. Sió bōt bið twysceatte (twyggylde, MS. B.) māre *the bōt shall be twice as much*, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. v. two preceding words.

twigu (?), an; *f.*; *the forms in the Northern specimens may also be taken as weak*, tuigge, *pl.* tuiggo *A branch, twig*:—Steola *cauliculus*, twigu *ramunculus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 84. Twigge ł telge (telgra, Rush.) *ramus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 32: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 28. Ðe tuigga *palmes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 6. Ða tuiggo (twigan *late southern MS.*) *palmites*, 15, 5. Telgo mīno and twiggo *ramos meos, et rami*, Rtl. 68, 32. Twigena ordum, Salm. Kmbl. 286; Sal. 142. In tyggum his *in ramis ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 32. Tuiggo *ramos*, 21, 8. Telgo ł twiggo, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 32: 11, 8. v. twig.

-twih (-twīh ?). v. be-twih. [Cf. *Goth.* tweihnai.]

twi-heáfdode; *adj. Double-headed*:—Twyheáfdede *anceps, biceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 9, 10. Twyheáfdede oððe se ðe hæfþ twēgen līchaman *bicorpor*, 9, 21; Zup. 47, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-haupito *biceps*: *Icel.* tvī-hōfðaðr.]

twi-heolor, e; *f. A balance*:—Tuiheolore *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 3. Twiwǽge *vel* (twi)heolore, 126, 20.

twi-hīwe; *adj.* I. *of two forms or shapes*:—Twihiówe, swá swá bið healf mon and healf fear *biformis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 31. Twihīwe *biformia*, 126, 12. II. *of two colours*:—Twihīwe *bicolor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 34. Twihīwe godweb *coccum bis tinctum*, ii. 135, 44. Twiférum *vel* (twi)hīwum *bilistris*, 126, 22. v. next word.

twi-hīwede; *adj.* I. *double-shaped, having two forms*:—Twyhīwede *biformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 9. II. *double-coloured*:—Twyhīwedum wurman *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 30.

twi-hīwian; *p.* ode *To assume two shapes, to dissimulate*:—Oððe hē nāt oððe hē twyhīwaþ *aut ignorat, aut dissimulat*, Scint. 44, 8.

twi-hlidede; *adj. Double-lidded, having two openings*:—Twyhlydede *bipatens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

-twihn (-twihn ?) *in* bi-twihn, Txts. 70, 546, bi-tuihn, 77, 1310.

twi-hweóle; *adj. Two-wheeled*:—Twihweólne *birotum*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 2.

twi-hwirft, es; *m. A double course, double period*:—Twyhwyrftum (*printed* -hwyrhtum) *bilustris*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 40.

twi-hycgan (?) *to think differently, dissent, disagree*:—Twy iccende (=twyhycgende ?) *dissentiendo*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

twi-hynde; *adj.* As applied to a person, *of a rank for which the wergild was two hundred shillings*; applied to the wergild, *that must be paid for a person of such rank.* As will be seen from the passages given below, the *twihynde man* was a *ceorl*:—Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twā hund scill. (*the article then deals with the case of the former, and concludes*: Eal man sceal æt cyrliscum were be ðære mǽde dōn, ðe him tō gebyreþ, swā wē be twelfhyndum tealdan. Cf. too: Ceorles wergild is . . . ii hund scill, be Mycena lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11, L. E. G. 12; Th. i. 174, 14. Ǣnig mæġð . . . xii-hynde oððe twyhynde, L. Ath. v. 8, 2; Th. i. 236, 11. Be twyhyndum were. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tō monbōte .xxx. scill., L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 12. Be twyhyndum men . . . Gif mon twyhyndne mon . . . ofsleá, L. Alf. pol. 29; Th. i. 80, 5–7. Cnut cing grēt . . . ealle mīne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde, Chart. Th. 308, 16. v. six-, twelf-hynde.

twi-icce. v. twi-ecge.

twi-læpped; *adj. Having two skirts* or *lappets*:—Twilæpped scrūd *cinctus gabinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 5.

twi-lafte; *adj. Two-edged*:—Twilafte æx *bipennis securis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 27. Cf. (?) læppa *or* læfer.

twi-līc, twi-lī (-lī ?); *adj. Double, woven of double thread.* Cf. *twill* coarse linen cloth:—Tuili *biplex, duplex*, Txts. 109, 1151. Aenlī *simplex*, tilī *bilex*, 115, 156, 157. [*O. H. Ger.* zui-lih *bilex* (*tunica*), *bissina* (*tunica*), *biplex* (*pannus*): *Ger.* zwillich *ticking.*] Cf. þri-līc, *and see* twilīc-brocen.

twi-līc, -līce, -mann. v. tweó-līc, -līce, -mann.

twilīc-brocen; *adj. Woven of double thread and parti-coloured* (?) *or embroidered* (?):—Hió becwið hyre twilībrocenan cyrtel, Chart. Th. 537, 23. [Cf. (?) *Swed.* brokig: *Dan.* broget *parti-coloured. Jamieson gives* brocked, broukit, broked *variegated, having a mixture of black and white.* Cf. (?) Celtic forms *Welsh* brech *brindled: Irish* breacan *a plaid, tartan*; breacaim *I chequer, embroider.*]

twin; *adj. Twin, double*:—Twinnum sangum *geminis concentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 31. [An had off twinne (*double*) kinde, Orm. 1361. He space off hise twinne kindess (*two, twin, natures*), 17478. Oñ ilc he brend twin der (*Balaam offered on every altar a bullock and a ram*, Num. 23, 2), Gen. and Ex. 4020. Iosep gaf ilc here twinne srud (*to all of them he gave each man change of raiment*, Gen. 45, 22), 2367. On twinne half, 3248. *O. Frs.* twiska tuine kindem: *Icel.* tvinnr.] v. getwin.

twīn, es; *n. Linen*:—Tuum (tuūn ?), tuigin, tuīn *byssum*, Txts. 44, 138. Twīn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 14. Twidrǽwen twīn (*torta byssus*) . . . ðæt gedrǽwene twīn, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 18, 42: Swt. 89, 2. Of twispunnenum twīne līnenum *torta bysso*, Swt. 83, 23. Mid geedþrǽwenum twīne *cum bysso retorto*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 38: Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 70: Kent. Gl. 1145. Gescrýdd mid twīne (mid līnenom, Lind. *bysso*), Lk. Skt. 16, 19. [*Later the word is used as in mod. English.* A twines (twined, 2nd MS.) þræd, Laym. 14220. Twyne, threede *filum torsum* vel *tortum*, Prompt. Parv. 505. *Du.* twija *twine, twist.*] v. twīnen.

twinclian; *p.* ode *To twinkle*:—Se spearca dara gōdra weorca ðe tuinclaþ beforan manmum *cuncta, quae coram hominibus rutilant*, Past. 14; Swt. 87, 6. Ic ðæt lytle leóht geseah twinclian, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 32.

twi-nebbe; *adj. Having two faces*:—Twynebbe *bifrontem*, Germ. 397, 448.

twīnen; *adj. Of linen, linen*:—Bam (*read* ham, v. *the corresponding gloss* ham *subucula*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 30: *at the same place* byssina *is rendered by* līnen) twīnen *subucula bissina*, Anglia xiii. 37, 285. v. twīn.

twing (twyng?) *what is pressed together* (?), *a mass, lump*:—Twinga *massas*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 70. v. next word.

twingan (?); *p.* twang; *pp.* twungen *To press, force*:—Se hrýnð (tringaþ (twingeþ?), MS. M.) muntas *qui tangit montes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 33. [I am twinged (twungen, MS. H.) and necked *incurbatus sum et humiliatus sum*, Ps. 37, 9. Whil þat twinges (*affligit*) me þe ſo, 41, 10. *Ger.* zwingen.] v. twengan.

twinian. v. tweónian.

twi-nihte; *adj. Two days old*:—Twynihte grût, Lchdm. ii. 74, 9. v. twā-nihte.

twinn, twīnung. v. twin, tweónung.

twin-wyrm (twin-?), es ; *m.* The word glosses *buprestis* (= *Βούπρηστις a poisonous beetle, which when eaten by cattle in the grass caused them to swell up*), Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 35.

twio-fēte, twiógan, twio-rǽde. v. twi-fēte, tweógan, twi-rǽde.

twi-rǽde; *adj.* I. *of two minds, uncertain, undecided, irresolute*:—Gehenc be ðé selfum hwæðer ðū ænig ding swā fæste getiohhod hæbbe ðæt ðé þynce ðæt hit nǽfre ðínum willum onwended weorþe . . . Oððe hwæðer ðū eft on ǽngum gehealde swā twioræde sié ðæt ðé hebbe hwæðer hit gewyrþe þe hit nā ne gewyrþe *consider in your own case whether you have so firmly determined anything, that it appears to you, that it will never with your consent be changed . . . Or again, whether in any plan you are so uncertain, that it may help you, if it is carried out, or if it is not*, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 5–9. II. *of divided counsel, without unanimity*:—Ælc ríce ðe byþ twyrǽde on hiim sylfum *omne regnum divisum contra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 25. [Bruttes weoren alle twiræde, heore teone wes þa mare, Laym. 19416.] v. ān-rædе, *and next word.*

twirǽdness, e ; *f. Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Sacu and twirǽdnyss (*strife, seditions*, Gal. 5, 20), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 26. Dæt swā hweþer swā hit wǽre swā sibb swā twyrǽdnys betweónan Saxan and Myrcenum, ðæt ðæt mynster beó ǽfre on sibbe, Cod. Dip. B. i. 156, 16. Se ðe sibbe Drihtnes twyrǽdnysse mid hātheortnysse tōbrycþ *qui pacem Domini discordiae furore rumpit*, Scint. 10, 2. God nā ys twyrǽdnysse (*dissensionis*) God, 134, 6. Be twirǽdnysse *de discordia*, 133, 17. Se wæs for sumere twyrǽdnesse (*seditione*) on cwertern āsend, Lk. Skt. 23, 19. Ða ðe ceáste and twyrǽdnysse styredon, Homl. Th. ii. 338, 11. Ðonne gē geseóþ gefeoht and twyrǽdnessa (*seditiones*), Lk. Skt. 21, 9. Twyrǽdnysse *dissensiones*, R. Ben. Interl. 109, 17. Twirǽdnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 1124.

-twis, -twisa. v. ge-twis, -twisa.

twi-sceatte; *adv. To the extent of a double payment*:—Sió bōt bíþ twysceatte māre the *'bōt' shall be twice as much*, L. Alf. pol. 66; Th. i. 96, 31. [*O. Frs.* twi-skette.] Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-scyldig; *adj. Liable to a double penalty*:—Gif se frigea sunnandæge wyrce . . . þolie his freótes oþþe sixtig scill., and preóst sī twyscildig, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 7. Cf. twi-gilde.

twi-seht; *adj. Discordant, at variance*:—Twyschte *discordes*, Scint. 192, 13.

twi-sehtan (?) *to disagree, be at variance*:—Úðwitan gesíhþ twysehtan (? *Cockayne prints* twyselican) hēnðe getācnaþ *if in a dream a man sees philosophers disagree, it betokens humiliation*, Lchdm. iii. 204, 24.

twisehtness, e ; *f. Discord, dissension, variance*:—Fram twysehtnysse yfele *a dissensionis malo*, Scint. 6, 12.

twisel; *adj. Forked, double.* [Twisil tunge *double tongue* (Ecclus. 5, 14), Wick. *O. H. Ger.* der onocentaurus bizeichinōt die zuislen zungin der mennisken.] v. following words.

twisel-tōðe; *adj. Having the teeth forked or double*:—Twiseltōðe *scinodens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 15.

twisla, an ; *m. The fork* of a river, road, etc.:—Of ðam mere on ðan lace ðǽr ða brōcas twisliaþ ; ðanne of ðæm twislan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 198, 34. [Twissel, twistie *that part of a tree where the branches separate*, Halliwell's Dict. *O. H. Ger.* zwisila *furca.* Cf. *Icel.* kvísl *a fork ; fork of a river.*]

twisled; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Forked*:—On ðone twisledan beám ; of ðam twisledan beáme on ceorla geat ; andlang mearce on ða twysledan ác, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 14, 1–4. Twisld corn *scandula* (scandella *genus annonae apud Italos, q. alii dicunt hordeum distichum esse, alii vero hordeum cantherinum*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 45. [Cf. *Icel.* kvíslatrē *a forked tree ; tvi-kvíslaðr two-pronged.*] v. next word.

twislian ; *p.* ode *To fork, branch*:—Ðǽr ða wegas twisligaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 409, 4 : iv. 66, 15. Ðǽr ða brōcas twisliaþ, v. 198, 34. [Tunge fele-twiselende *dispertite lingue ;* cloven tongues (Acts 2, 3), O. E. Homl. ii. 117, 29. Cf. *Icel.* kvísla *to branch, of a tree, stream, etc.*]

twisliht; *adj. Forked, branched*:—In ða twislihtran biricean, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* zwisillochti *bifurcus.*]

twislung, e ; *f. Forking, branching, partition*:—Se þurh his cildhādes nytenesse ðis rice tōstencte and his ānuesse tōdǽlde . . . Æfter his forðsíþe Eádgār ealne Angelcynnes anweald begeat, and ðæs rices twislunge eft tō ānuesse brōhte, Lchdm. iii. 436, 3.

twi-snæcce, -snæce, -snece ; *adj. Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnæcce *bisulcus*, Ælfc. Gl. 49 ; Zup. 288, 11. (Cf. Snek *pessulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 2. Snekke or latche *clitorium, pessulum*, Prompt. Parv. 461. Snekk *obex, obecula*, Cath. Ang. 346 and see note. Sneck *a latch ; a piece of land jutting into an adjoining field*, Halliwell's Dict. See also Jamieson's Dictionary *sneck.*) v. next word.

twi-snǽse ; *adj. Double-pointed, cloven*:—Twysnēsum *bisulcis*, Germ. 393, 73. v. snās, *and preceding word.*

twi-spræc, e ; *f. Double speech, unfair speech, detraction*:—Fācon and ēswico and zefisto and allo tuispręco *dolum et simulationes et invidias et omnes detractiones*, Rtl. 25, 25. [Sowen we defles sed . . . ivele word, hoker and scorn, . . . and cheast, and twispeche, and curs, and leasinges, . . . and alle swikele speches, Rel. Ant. i. 129, 24.]

twi-spręce ; *adj. Double-tongued ;* bilinguis, Ælfc. Gr. 49 ; Zup. 288, 7. With a metaphorical meaning, *deceitful in speech, false in speech*, (with pleasant words) *flattering*, (with envy) *detracting*:—Se ðe wǽre leássagol (twispǽce, MS. E.), weorðe se sōðsagol (sōðspǽce), Wulfst. 72, 16. Ne sýn wē tō tālende ne tō twigspręce *let us not be too free with calumnies and detractions*, 253, 6. Ne beó ðū nō tō tālende ne tō tweospręce . . . ac beó leófwende, Exon. Th. 305, 19 ; Fä. 90. Twispręce *a flattering* (*mouth*, Prov. 26, 28) ; (os) lubricum, Kent. Gl. 1007. Word twispēces *the words of a talebearer* (Prov. 18, 8) ; verba bilingua, 636. Twispēcne mūð *the froward mouth* (Prov. 8, 13) ; os bilingue, 243. Gehęga ðine eáran mid þornigum hege, ðæt ðū ne gehȳre lustum mōde ðæra twispręcena word, Wulfst. 246, 10.

twispręcness, e ; *f. Falseness in speech, detraction*:—Bebeorh ðē wið twispręcnysse *cave tibi a biloquio*, L. Ecg. C. proem. ; Th. ii. 132, 10. Uton beorgan ūs wið tālnysse and wið twyspręcnysse and wið leáse gewitnysse *caveamus nobis a vituperatione et a biloquio et a falso testimonio*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 66 ; Th. ii. 226, 32. Twyspēcnessæ, Wulfst. 290, 30. Ic ondette æfste, twyspręcnesse and leásunge, Anglia xi. 98, 26. Ic andette tālnessa and twispręcnessa, leásunga and unriht gilp, L. de Cf. 7 ; Th. ii. 262, 27.

twi-sprecan *to murmur*:—Hwisprendo ł tuispreccendo *murmurantes*, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zwi-sprehho *bifarius.*]

twi-spunnen ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-spun, twice spun*:—Of twispunnenum twīne līnenum *torta bysso*, Past. 14 ; Swt. 83, 23. v. twi-þrāwen.

twist *a branch, fork* (?) [The faucon moste fallen fro the twiste, Chauc. Squieres Tale, 442. A twyste *frons, ramus*, Cath. Ang. 390, and see note. Twist *the fourchure ; a twig*, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel.* kvistr *a branch.*] v. candel-, mæst-twist ; twisel.

twi-strenge ; *adj. Two-stringed*:—Twistrenge *bifidus* (as if from *fides*), Ælfc. Gr. 49 ; Zup. 288, 10.

twi-telged ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-dyed*:—Of twitælgedum *bis tincto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 31. Twitælgade *deppłoide*, Ps. Surt. 108, 29.

twi-þrāwen ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Double-twisted*:—Is beboden ðæt scyle beón twiðrāwen (-ðrāwen, Cott. MSS.) twīn (*torta byssus*) on ðæm mæssegierelan, Past. 14 ; Swt. 87, 18. Ðæt tweodrāwene (twyðrāwene, Cott. MSS.) twīn, Swt. 89, 2. v. twi-spunnen.

twiwa, tweowa, twuwa, tuwa, tuwwa, tua, twiga, twigea, twige, twīa ; *adv. Twice*:—Hē hine twiwa (tuwa, MS. L.) mid fyrde gesōhte, Ors. 5, 2 ; Bos. 102, 37. Ðæt heó on geáre twigea (twiwa, MS. H. : tuwa, MS. B.) blōwe, Lchdm. i. 320, 13. Hē gefeaht ıı (tweowa, MS. C.) wið ðone cyning, Ors. 6, 30 ; Swt. 280, 9. Tweowa on dæg *bis in die*, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 17. Twuwa, Scint. 80, 11. Hū ne mynegodest ðū mē nū tuwa? Bt. 35, 2 ; Fox 156, 14. Tuwa (twiga, Bd. M.), Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 564, 16. Tuwa (twigea, Bd. M.) on geáre, 4, 5 ; S. 573, 6. Tuwa (tuiga, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30. Tua (tuwa, MSS. A. B. C. : twiga, Lind., Rush.), 14, 72. Ic fæste tuwa (tuigo, Lind. : twige, Rush.) on ucan, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ænne oðþe tua (tuwa, MSS. T. F.), R. Ben. 74, 20 : Homl. Skt. i. 16, 80. Oftor ðonne tuwwa (tuwa, *other MSS.*), Chr. 894 ; Erl. 90, 20. Twiga þriga *bis terque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. ¶ With numerals :—Sió gestōd tuwa seofon hund wintra . . . ; ðæt is ıı c wintra and ı m, Ors. 6, 1 ; Swt. 252, 6. Tuwa fīfe *binas quinquies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 25. Tuwa fīftig *bis quingentenum*, 11, 76. Twige, Hpt. Gl. 486, 77. Twīa seofon beóþ feówertýne, Anglia viii. 302, 45. Twīa līf beóþ tȳn, 328, 22. [*A. R.* twie, twien, twies : *Laym.* twien (twie, 2nd MS.) : *Gen. and Ex.* twie : *O. E. Homl.* twiȝen, twies : *Orm.* twiȝȝess : *O. Frs.* twīa, tuīia.]

twi-węg, e ; *f. A balance*:—Twiwæge *bilance*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* zwi-wāga *bilibris.*]

twi-weg, es ; *m. A place where two roads meet*:—Twiweg *bivia* vel *bivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 57.

twi-wintre, -winter ; *adj. Of two years*:—Twiwintre *biennis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 11 : *binus, i. biennius*, 126, 23. Twywintre *biennis, bimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49 ; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Twiwinter *bimus* vel *biennis* vel *bimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 58. Fram twywintrum cilde *a bimatu*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 16 : Homl. Th. i. 80, 16 : 82, 11. Fram twiwintre fæce *a bimatu*, Ælfc. Gr. 49 ; Zup. 287, 19 note.

twi-wyrdig ; *adj. Making contradictory or discordant statements, at*

variance in what is said:—Hié swā twywyrdige sindon *they disagree in what they say* (ille promisit futura meliora, isti asserunt meliora praeterita), Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 8. Hē com tō Rōme and dīegellīce geceāpede dæt hié ealle wǣron ymb hīene twywyrdige *cum Romam ipse venisset, omnibus pecunia corruptis seditiones dissensionesque permiscuit*, 5, 7; Swt. 228, 18. [Cf. *Icel.* tvī-mæli *a dispute, a discordant report*, one saying this, another that.]

twuwa, -twux, twȳ, twy-, twycene, twy-iccende, twȳn, twȳnian, twȳnigend-līc, twȳnol, twȳnung. v. twiwa, be-twux, tweó, twi-, twicene, twi-hycgan, tweón, tweónian, tweónigend-līc, tweónol, tweónung.

tȳ; *indic., impr., subj. of* tȳn *to instruct.*

tycen. v. ticcen.

tycgan; *p.* togde (?) *To move quickly, quiver, palpitate:*—Tolcetende, brottetende (v. brogdettan *palpitare, vibrare*), tiegende *infruticans*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 37. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zucchen; *p.* zuhta *rapere, eruere: Ger.* zucken *to shrug, writhe, palpitate: Icel.* tyggja *to chew: Dan.* tugge.] Cf. togian, togung, togettan.

tȳd *time*, tydder-, tyddre, tyddrian, tyddrung. v. tīd, tīder-, tīdre, tȳdran, tȳdrung.

tȳdran, tȳdrian; *p.* ede *To propagate:*—Ic tyddrige (teddrige, MS. D.) *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 14. **I.** *trans.* (a) *To bring forth, produce:*—Se godcunda forefone geednīwaþ and tȳdreþ (tīdreþ, Cott. MS.) ǣlc tūdor and hit eft gehȳt *nascentia occidentaique omnia per simileis foetuum seminumque renovat progressus*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 10. (b) *to propagate, nourish, foster:*—Dīn hand plantode and tȳdrede ūre foregengan *plantasti eos*, Ps. Th. 43, 3. Hēr seó gālnese tȳdrode (tȳtrode, MS.) hir[e] cyn on hire sylfre *multitudinem vitiorum avaritia nigro lacte nutrit*, Gl. Prud. 57 b. Ælces landes gecynd is, dæt hit him gelice wyrta tȳdrige (tȳdre, Cott. MS.); and hit swā dēþ; friþaþ and fyrþraþ swīþe georne, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 20. Wyrd seó swīðe . . . heó wile læte ādreótan. dæt heó fæhðo ne tȳdre *it will be long before she is weary of fostering hate*, Salm. Kmbl. 898; Sal. 448. Telgran tīdrian *surculos pastinare (plantare, nutrire)*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 48. Tȳdriende *pastinantem, rigantem*, 454, 13. Tytdriendum *propaganda*, Anglia xiii. 30, 75. Fācn wiþinnan tyddriende *dolum intus alentes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. **II.** *intrans. To be prolific*, (a) absolute:—Tȳmaþ and tīedraþ, Cd. Th. 91, 14; Gen. 1512. Feoh sceal on eorðan tȳdran and tȳman, Menol. Fox 557; Gn. C. 48. Melce and tȳdrende *foetas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 32. (b) with dat. (inst.) of that in which anything is prolific:—Wæstmum tȳdreþ, Exon. Th. 493, 18; Rä. 81, 32. Wudubearwas tānum tȳdraþ, 191, 6; Az. 84. Wæstme tȳdraþ cederbeámas, Ps. Th. 103, 16. Tyddraþ, 64, 11. [Penne men michel tuderiđ . . . and here tuder swide wexeđ, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 16. Þeȝȝre time wass all gan to tiddrenn and to tæmenn, Orm. 18307. Of hem ben tudered manig on, Gen. and Ex. 630.] v. ā-, on-tȳdran, ge-tyddrian; tȳdred, un-tȳdrende, tȳdriend, tūdor.

tȳdre *weak*, -tȳdre. v. tīdre, on-, un-tȳdre.

tȳdred; *adj. (ptcpl.) Provided with offspring:*—Heora sceáp wǣron swylce tȳdred *oves eorum foetosae*, Ps. Th. 143, 17. v. tȳdran.

tȳdrian *to bring forth*, tȳdrian *to get weak.* v. tȳdran, tīdrian.

tȳdriend, es; *m. One that brings forth:*—Tȳdriend (tȳdriende?) *fecundus*, i. *copiosus, fructuosus*, vel *habundans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 47. [Cf. (?) Þe fule tuderende of flesliche lustes, O. E. Homl. ii. 55, 9.]

tȳdrung, e; *f.* **I.** *propagation:*—Uneáncniendlīcre tēdrunge *infecunda sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 61. Ic ongite dæt ǣlc gesceaft willnaþ simle tō biónne; dæt is swīþe swīfal on dære tȳdrunge, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 25. [Cf. (?) Þis woreld ebbeð þenne hit þat tuderinde widteod *withholds its productivity*, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 23.] **II.** *a branch:*—Tyddrung (tȳdrung, MS. T.: tiddrung, MS. V.) oððe bōh *propago*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 216, 15.

tyge, tige (v. *double forms* togen, tigen, *pp. of* teón), es; *m.* **I.** *a pull, tug:*—Gange him tō mīnre byrgene and āteó āne hringan up, and gif seó hringe him folgaþ æt ðam forman tige, ðonne wāt hē dæt ic dē sende tō him. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, ðonne ne seceall hē ðinre sage gelȳfan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 43–48. Ārena tīum *remorum tractibus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 70. **II.** *a dragging:*—Valerianus hine hēt teón geond ðornas, and hē mid ðam tige his gāst āgeaf, Homl. Th. i. 432, 35. **III.** *leading, conducting:*—Ðone weterscype ðe hē intō Niwan mynstre geteáh, and him se tige sume mylne ādilgade *(the diverting of the water had ruined his mill)*, Chart. Th. 232, 7. Tiga *aquae ductum*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 49. **IV.** *a draught* of drink:—Hālwende tige drincan, Anglia viii. 321, 32. **V.** *a drawing* of an inference, etc., *a deduction:*—Wē wyllaþ embe ðone geleáfan swīðor sprecan, forðan de dises godspelles traht hæfþ gōdne tige *much good may be drawn from an examination of this gospel*, Homl. Th. i. 248, 21. Ðis godspel hæfþ langne tige on his trahtnunge *the exposition of this gospel might be drawn out to a great length*, ii. 72, 22. Petrus āwrāt twégen pistolas, hig hebbaþ langne tige tō geleáfan trimminge *much matter for the confirmation of belief may be drawn from them*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14, 8. [Ete nu enes o dai and drinke o tige atte mete, O. E. Homl. ii. 67, 11. *O. H. Ger.* zug, zugi (*in cpds.*) *ductus, motus.*] v. of-, on-, wæter-tyge.

tyge-hōc, es; *m. A hook to pull with*, the word occurs in a list of implements:—Scafan, sage, cimbīren, tigehōc, Anglia ix. 263, 2.

tyge-horn, es; *m. A cupping-glass:*—Mid tigehorne, Lchdm. ii. 120, 17.

tygel, es; *m. A strap to draw with, a trace:*—Tigel *tractorium* (cf. *tractorium* a trays, Wülck. Gl. 617, 7), Ælfc. Gl. Zup. 214, 16. [Tiȝel *tractorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 92, 74. Þe reiues oþer þe tiels, Trev. 4, 77. *O. H. Ger.* zugil *habena, lorum: Icel.* tygill *a strap, thong.*]

tygele (?), an; *f. A lamprey:*—Tigle *murenula* (the word occurs in a list of the names of fishes; *murenula* is elsewhere glossed by *æl*, 66, 5: 281, 66; *sæ-æl*, q. v.), Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 66. Cf. (?) preceding word.

tygele *a tile*, tyhhian. v. tigele, teohhian.

tyht, es; *m.* **I.** *way, manner of conducting one's self, usage, practice:*—Ic ðē gīungne underfēng untȳdne and ungelæredne and mē tō bearne genom and tō mīnum tyhtum getȳde . . . Ðū mē wǣre leóf ǣr ðon ðe ðū cūþest mīnne tyht and mīne þeáwas *I received thee young, uninstructed and untaught, and took as my child and brought thee up to my ways . . . Thou wast dear to me before thou knewest my way and my customs*, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 23–27. [Þat (*moderation*) is þeaw ant taht forte halden, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 32. Cf. For þere ilke tuhtle (þinge, 2nd MS) cnihtes weoren ohte, Laym. 24675. Elche untuhtle heo talden unwurðe, 24655.] **II.** *motion, move, march.* v. teón, **IV,** tohte, *and see passages from Layamon under* tyhtan, **I**:—Werod wæs on tyhte *the army was on the march*, Elen. Kmbl. 1066; Cri. 53. Līg scrīþeþ . . . brond biþ on tyhte, Exon. Th. 51, 7; Cri. 812. Fȳr biþ on tihte, 233, 16; Ph. 525. **III.** *in* ofertyht (?) *a covering, what is drawn over.* v. ofer-teón; *and cf. Ger.* über-zug:—Þrong niht oferiht londes frætwa *night, the covering drawn over the land's decorations, pressed on*, Exon. Th. 179, 3; Gū. 1256. [*Goth.* us-tauhts *a carrying out, completion: O. H. Ger.* zuht *disciplina, erudiio, nutrimentum.*]

tyhtan; *p.* te. **I.** *to draw, stretch* [:—Oferbrǣdels onbūtan getint *velamen in gyro tensum*, Anglia xiii. 421, 806]. [Tuhten is used in Layamon with the meaning of teón, **IV**:—Ure drihten heo bilæuęð, and to Mahune heo tuhteð, Laym. 27321. Troynisce tuhten (toȝe, 2nd MS.) to þon Gricken, 810.] **II.** but mostly in a metaphorical sense, *to draw* the mind to something, *to incite, exhort, provoke, solicit, prompt, urge, persuade*, (a) where the construction is uncertain:—Ic tyhte *ortor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 144, 18: *suadeo*, 26; Zup. 155, 6. Tyhto *sollicito*, tyhteþ, tyhtit *sollicitat*, tyhtan *sollicitare*, Txts. 97, 1887–3–9. Hē tihte *persuadet, docet*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 43: *incitavit*, 511, 28. Tyhton *irridabant*, Txts. 73, 1152: Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 73. Tyctende (-i) *adridente*, Txts. 37, 70. Tyctendi *inlex*, 69, 1063. Tyhtende *adridens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 70: ii. 4, 39. (2) where the object to which a person (*acc*) is exhorted, etc, is (a) marked by prep. *on* or *tō*:—Ne tyht nān mon his hiéremonna mōd ne ne bielt tō gæstlīcum weorcum *nulla subditorum mentes exhortatio sublevat*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 10. Deófol tiht ūs tō yfele, Homl. Th. i. 174, 31. Oðer hine tyhteþ and on tæso lǣreþ, Salm. Kmbl. 983; Sal. 493. Hī (*devils*) on teosu tyhtaþ, Exon. Th. 362, 9; Wal. 34. God selfa tyhte (*suadente Deo*) Moyses on ðone folgoð, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 21. Heó hyre leófe bearn georne lǣrde and tō góde tihte, Lchdm. iii. 428, 29. Hine his yldran tō woruldfolgaðe tyhton and lǣrdan *his parents urged him to temporal service*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 28. Hine tihtan tō his sāwle þearfe *eum hortari ad animae suae necessitatem*, L. Eccl. C. prm.; Th. ii. 130, 40. Þreátian and tihtan (tyhtan, Cott. MS.) tō gódum déawum, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 8. Tyhtan and gremian tō spīwanne *to provoke to vomit*, Lchdm. ii. 184, 1. (b) expressed by a clause:—Iohannes dæt folc tihte, dæt hī ufor eodon fram ðam deófles temple *John urged the people to go further away from the heathen temple*, Homl. Th. i. 70, 35. Ðā tihte (*or* **III**) heora sum, dæt man dæs cnapan līc smyrian sceolde, ii. 28, 3. (c) not expressed:—Ðū on ūs sāwle gesettest and hī styrest and tihtest, Met. 20, 178. Lǣran sceal mon geongne monnan, trymman and tyhtan, Exon. Th. 336, 10; Gn. Ex. 46. Dæt se lǣreów sceolde beón miehtig tō tyhtanne on hālwende lāre *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana*, Past. 13; Swt. 91, 15. **III.** *to suggest, bring to the mind:*—Swā hwæt swā þurh uncléннysse on þeáwum hit tiht (*se suggerit*), Hpt. Gl. 384, 31. Gif mid rīcan mannan wē wyllaþ sum þinc tihtan (*suggerere*), R. Ben. Interl. 53, 6. **IV.** *to instruct, teach.* v. ge-tyhtan. [Þe deofel heom tuhte to þan werke, O. E. Homl. i. 121, 33. A þet wit cume forð ant tuhte ham þe betere, 247, 6. Tuhten and teachen, 267, 15. Þet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten ne chasten þi meiden uor hire gult, A. R. 268, 21. Tihhtenn and turrnenn folc to lefenn uppo Criste, Orm. 7048. *O. H. Ger.* zuhten, zuhtōn *nutrire, erudire: Ger.* züchten, züchtigen *to chastise: Dan.* tugte *to chastise, discipline.*] v. ā-, for- (fær-), ge-, leás-, mis-, on-tyhtan, *and following words.*

tyhten[n], e; *f. An incitement, inducement, allurement, incentive, enticement:*—Tyhten, tyctin, thyctin *lenocinium*, Txts. 73, 1199. Tyhtend (tyhtenn?) *allectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 38. Tyhtinne, tyctinnae *incitamenta*, Txts. 69, 1074. Tyhtenne *lenocinia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 14: *incitamenta*, 48, 70. Tihtennum *inlecebris*, 48, 67. Tyctinnum, Txts. 68,

tyhtend, tyhtiend, es; *m. One who exhorts, incites, instigates*:—Tyctaend, tychtend *inlex*, Txts. 68, 509. Tyhtend *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 58: 44, 62: 83, 39: 94, 19. Tihtend *incentor, accensor, instigator*; tihtiend *adjutor, fautor*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 67. 70. v. yfel-tyhtend, fortihtigend.

tyhtend-līċe; *adj. That serves for exhortation, encouragement*, etc. (v. tyhtan), *hortative*:—Wē wyllaþ sume tihtendlīce spræce wið eów habban, Homl. Th. ii. 574, 20. Sume *adverbia* syndon *ortativa*, ðæt synd tihtendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 16. Hē mid tihtendlīcum wordum heora gewǽhtan mōd getrymde and gefrēfrode, Homl. i. 562, 1.

tyhtere, es; *m. An inciter, instigator*:—Tyhtere *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 48. Tihtere *leno*, i. 50, 55.

tyhting, e; *f. Persuasion, exhortation, encouragement, incitement, instigation, allurement, suggestion*:—Tihting *suasio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 10. Deōfles costnung biþ on tihtinge . . . Deōfol tiht ūs tō yfele, ac wē sceolon geniman nāne lustfullunge tō dǽre tihtinge . . . Seó yfele tihting is of deōfle, Homl. Th. i. 174, 30–35: ii. 226, 29. Crist mid ðyssere tihtinge Petrum gehyrte, 374, 17. God hira mōd onlīehte mid his fandunga and eác his tiehtinge (tihtinge, Cott. MSS.), Past. 35; Swt. 243, 22. For lāre and for tiehtinge his ǣgenes firenlustes *persuasione luxuriae*, 50; Swt. 393, 7. Mid godcundre tihtincge *divino instinctu*, Anglia xiii. 384, 266. Mid welwyllendre tihtincga myngiende *benevola intentione hortando*, 448, 1179: Scint. 34, 1. Se ðe his brōðor hataþ durh dæs deōfles tihtinge, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Tihtinga *incitamenta*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 35. Tychtingum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 3. Hē micclum mid his bēnum and tihtingum fylste *he helped much with his prayers and exhortations*, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 29. Se ðe ōðerne tō leahtrum forspenþ, hē is manslaga, ðonne hē dæs ōðres sāwle forpǽrþ þurh his yfelum tihtingum, 226, 32. Geþafian dæs deōfles tihtinga, 546, 11. [Defies tuihting, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 2. Tihting, i. 229, 19.] v. tō-tyhting.

tyhtle *a charge*. v. tihtle.

tyhtness, e; *f. Instigation*:—Tyhtnesse *instinctu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 20. Tihtnesse, 46, 63: 80, 28.

tyld-syle. v. teld-sele.

Tȳle *Thule*:—Ān īglond . . . ðæt is Tīle hāten (þe isle þat hyȝt tile, Chauc. Boet. 3, 5. *This form is used also in Trevisa*, i. 325) *ultima Thule*, Met. 16, 15. [*Icel.* Tīle.] v. þȳle (*the usual form*).

tylg, tylian. v. tulge, tilian.

tyllan; *p.* tylde *To draw, attract*. Found only in the compound *fortyllan*, but see the following passages from later English. [Mi liht onswere tulde him upon me, A. R. 320, 13. Ne tulle ȝe to þe ȝete none unkuđe harloz, 414, 5. As muche place as myȝ a þong ich may aboute tille, R. Glouc. 115, 18. Of þe purse þat seluer heo tulleþ, Misc. 188, 40. Ille felawes hafd maistri To tille this yong man to foli, Met. Homl. 113, 8. þe world tyl hym drawes And tilles . . . þam þat him knawes, Pr. C. 1183. To þe scole him for to till (tille), C. M. 12175. He hauede . . . Al þe folk tilled intil his hond, Havel. 438. *Also, like* teón, *with sense of* proceed, go:—Twei leomes stode þere; The gryttere tylde Est . . . þe oþer hadde branches . . . And westward thei drowe, R. Glouc. 151, 20: 152, 19. To gile ne to fraude wild he neuer tille, R. Brunne 128, 20. *Cf. also* tollen *to draw, attract*:—Þis tolled him toward þe, A. R. 290, 5. Ha tolliþ togederes *they draw, come together*, Marh. 14, 6. (See instances quoted, p. 110.) Swa mai mon tolli him to Lutle bridles, O. and N. 1627. To drawen or tollen *allicere*, Chauc. Boet. 2, 7. Tollyñ or mevyñ *incito, provoco, excito*, Prompt. Parv. 496.]

tylþ, tylung, tȳma, tȳman. v. tilþ, tilung, tīma, tīman.

tym-bor (?) *a revolving borer, an auger*:—Timbor *rotum* vel *taratrum*, bor *desile*, scafa *olatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 9–11. [Cf. (?) tumbian: *or* (?) *O. H. Ger.* tūmōn *rotari*.]

tymbran, tȳme, tymian, tȳn *ten*. v. timbran, tīme, temian, tīn.

tȳn; *p.* tȳde, tydde (tȳdde?); *pp.* tȳd *To instruct, educate, teach*:—Ic tȳ oððe lǽre *imbuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 166, 14. Hē lǽrþ and hē tȳd heorde his *docet et erudit gregem suam*, Scint. 146, 7. Se wīsdōm ðe hit lange ǽr tȳde and lǽrde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 30. Hē hine geornlice tȳde and lǽrde hū hē drohtian sceolde *eum erudire studuit qualiter conversari debuisset*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Hī mycelne ðreát discipula on Lāreówas de hī (wuduſuglas) tȳdon and temedon, Met. 13, 39. Swā hwilce men swā willnadon ðæt hī on hālgum leornungum tȳde wǽron hī hæfdon gearuwe magistras ða de hig lǽrdon and tyddon *quicumque lectionibus sacris cupierent erudiri, haberent in promptu magistros qui docerent*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 34: 4, 3; S. 569, 6. Lāreów ðū æþele þeáwas tȳ *doctor egregie mores instrue*, Hymn. Surt. 106, 5. Se ðe ðone mǽran noman abbodes underlēþ hē sceal mid twyfealdre lāre ða wyldan and tȳn ðe him underþeódde synt *cum aliquis suscipit nomen abbatis dupplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Hē scole gesette in ðære cneohtas tydde and lǽrde wǽron *instituit scholam in qua pueri literis erudirentur*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 45. v. ge-tȳan, -tȳdan *(in each case read* -tȳn), and teón, III. 1.

tȳnan; *p.* de *To teen, tine* (v. Halliw. Dict.), *close*. I. *to fence, enclose*:—Me mæig on sumera tȳnan, Anglia ix. 261, 11. Gif ceorlas gærstūn hæbben gemǽnne oþþe ōðer gedālland tō tȳnanne, and hæbben sume getȳned hiora dǽl, sume næbben, L. In. 42; Th. i. 128, 6. II. *to close, shut* a door, book:—Middȳ hīgna fæder tȳneþ ðæt duro *cum paterfamilias cluserit ostium*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 25. Ðonne tȳnde hē his bēc *clauso codice*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 10. Middȳ ða duro uērun tȳndo *cum fores essent clausae*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 19. III. *to close* a place, *prevent entrance into* a place, *shut up*:—Gié tȳndon rīc heofna *clauditis regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 13. III a. *to prevent* a person *granting access* to others (?), *render* a person *inaccessible*:—Tȳne hine Dryhten ðam de sār sprece sāwle mīnre *may the Lord shut His heart to him that speaks evil against my soul*, Ps. Th. 108, 20. IV. *to close, conclude, bring to an end*:—Se hālga Willfriþ ǽfter xlv. wintra ðæs onfongenan biscophādes ðone ȳtemestan dæg tȳnde (*diem clausit extremam*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 43. [An ancre nule nout tunen hire eiðurles aȝein dead of helle, A. R. 62, 17. Þa ȝæten heo tunden uaste, Laym. 15320. Tynyñ *sepio;* tynyd or hedgydde *septus*, Prompt. Parv. 494. *O. Frs.* be-tēna: *O. Du.* tuinen: *O. H. Ger.* zūnen *sepire: Ger.* zäunen.] v. ā-, ǽ-, an-, be-, bi-, for-, ge-, on-, un-tȳnan; fore-tȳn(e)d; tūn.

tȳnan *to vex*. v. tīnan.

tyncen *a barrel* (?), *a bladder* (?):—Ðā gebeótode ān his ðegna ðæt hē mid sunde ða eá oferfaran wolde mid twām tyncenum, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 30.

tyndeht. v. tindiht.

tynder, e; tyndren (-in), e (?); tyndre, an; *f.* I. *tinder, fuel* (lit. and fig.):—Tyndir (-er) *napta, genus fomenti*, Txts. 80, 685. Geswǽlud spoon *vel tynder fomes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 21. Tynder *fomes*, i. *incendium, astula minuta*, ii. 150, 4. Tyndrin, tyndirm (-in?) *isca* (=esca *fomes*, Migne; *cf. Span.* yesca *tinder*), Txts. 72, 562. Tyndre *isica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 21: *isca*, ii. 45, 74: *fomentam (-um?)*, 40, 7. Tyndre gōdes cynnes *fomentum bone indolis*, Scint. 206, 17. Tindre *sica* (l. *isica* or *isca*), Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 38. Wē habbaþ ðone mǽstan dǽl dære tyndran ðinre hǽle . . . nū ðū ne þearft ðē nāuht ondrǽdan fordam de of dam lytlan spearcan de ðū mid dære tyndran gefēnge līfes leóht ðē onlīehte *habemus maximum tuae fomitem salutis . . . nihil igitur pertimescas; jam tibi ex hac minima scintillula vitalis calor illuxerit*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 9–14. Tyndri *isica*, Txts. 116, 179. Of gecyndelīcre tyndran *de ingenito fomite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 65. Tyndre *neptam*, 114, 59. Tynder, 60, 9. Tyndrum *fomitibus*, 33, 61. Deófol nā gewilnunge tyndran onǽlþ *diabolus non concupiscentiae fomenta succendit*, Scint. 210, 3. II. *a burner, an implement which burns*:—Mearcīsern *vel* tynder *cauterium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 76. Tynder *furnus*, 149, 84. Tyndre *cautere*, Txts. 114. 100. Tund[e]ri, 111, 19. [He tinder nom and lette i þan rute-scalen don and fur þer on brohte, Layam. 29267. Of ston mid stel in de tunder, Misc. 17, 535. Tondre. tunder, Piers P. 17, 245. Tundyr *fungus*, *napta*, Prompt. Parv. 506. *Du.* tonder: *O. H. Ger.* zuntra; *wk. f. fomes, isca: M. H. Ger.* zunder; *m. n.: Ger.* zunder: *Icel.* tundr; *n.: Dan.* tønder: *Swed.* tundan. Cf. *Goth.* tundnan *to be set on fire*.] v. tender, tendan.

tynder-cyn[n], es; *n. Combustibles*:—Tyndercyn *matteoli* (v. spæc), Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 66: 78, 9.

tyndre, tyndrin, -tȳne. v. tynder, ge-tȳne.

tynge; *adj. Skilful with the tongue, rhetorical*:—Tingcum *rhetoricis, facundis*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 41. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* zungal *linguosus*.] v. ge-tynge.

tȳning, e; *f. A closing, fencing*. [Tynyñ or make a tynynge *sepio*, Prompt. Parv. 494.] v. be-, gafol-tȳning (-tīning); tȳnan.

tȳnness, e; *f. An enclosed place, a prison*:—Tēnys (=tȳnnysse?) þrexwealdum (heó) tō geþeódde *Anastasia lautomiae liminibus haeresciť*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 65 (cf. l. 57 *lautomiae* cweartenes). v. on-tȳnness.

tȳr, tȳran. v. tīr, tīran.

tyrdlu, tyrdelu; *pl. n. Treddles* (‘the droppings of sheep are called sheep’s *tredles* in Somerset, *trattles* in Suffolk.’ Lchdm. iii, Gl. *Treddle* excrement of rabbits, E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words. Halliwell quotes ‘tak the *triddils* of an hare.’ *Tyrdyl* schepys donge, Prompt. Parv. 494. Take scheps tridels or swynes muk, Rel. Ant. i. 53, 16):—Haran tyrdlu, Lchdm. ii. 214, 4. Genim gāte tyrdlu, 72, 16, 27. Tyrdelu, 282, 7. v. tord.

tyrf, tyrgan, tyrging, tyrian, tyriaca, tyring. v. turf, tirgan, tirging, tirgan, tiriaca, tirging.

tyrnan; *p.* de. I. *to turn* (intrans.), *revolve* on an axis, round a centre:—Seó heofon tyrnþ onbūtan ūs swiftre ðonne ǽnig mylenhweól, Lchdm. iii. 232, 18: 254, 11: Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28: Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Se firmamentum went on ðām twām steorran swā swā hweogel tyrnþ on eaxe, Lchdm. iii. 270, 22. Se cwyrnstān de tyrnþ singallice and nǽnne fǽreld ne ðurhtiheþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Ða steorran de on ðam rodere standaþ tyrnaþ ǽfre ābūtan mid ðam brādan rodere, Hexam. 7; Norm. 12, 32. Hī tyrndon mid bodige and heora fōtwylmas āwendan ne mihton, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 19. Tyrn mid ðinum swīþran scyteſingre *make circles with your right forefinger*, Techm. ii. 119, 11: 126, 1. Tyrnende *rotante*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 9. I a. figurative:—

Tyrnende swēgas *rotatiles trocheos*, Germ. 403, 8.

tyrnan (-e), ge; *f.* **I.** *a turning round*:—Tyrninge turniendre liðeran *vertigo rotantis fundibuli*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 65. **II.** *roundness*:—Sinewealtre trendla tyrninge *tereti circulorum rotunditate*, 419, 9. v. turnung.

tyrwa (-e), tyrwan, tyrwen, tyrwian. v. tirwa (-e), tirwan, tirwen, tirgan.

tysca, an; *m. A buzzard*:—Glida *milvus*, tysca *butzus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 22, 23. Tysca *bizus*, ii. 126, 39. Cf. (?) tusc.

tyslian; *p.* ode *To dress*:—Ic secge ðē, brōðor Eādweard, ðæt gē dōþ unrihtlice ðæt gē ða Engliscan þeáwas forlǽtaþ de eówre fæderas heóldon and hǽdenra manna þeáwas luſiaþ ðe eów ðæs lífes ne unnon and mid ðam geswutelaþ ðæt gē forseóþ eówer cynn and eówre yldran mid ðām unþeáwum ðonne gē him on teónan tysliaþ eów on Denisc ábleredum hneccan and áblendum eágum. Ne secge ic nā māre embe ða sceandlícan tyslunge būton ðæt ūs secgaþ bēc ðæt se beó āmānsumod de hǽdenra manna þeáwas hylt on his lífe and his āgen cynn unwurþaþ mid ðam *I tell you, brother Edward, that you do wrong to forsake the English customs that your fathers held and to love the customs of heathen men, that did not give you life, and that thereby you show that you despise your race and your forefathers, when to their shame you dress in Danish wise with bared* (? cf. blere *blurus*, *calvus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 13) *neck and darkened* (by hair falling over the eyes?) *eyes. I will say no more about that shameful fashion of dress, but that books tell us, that he is accursed, who holds the customs of heathen men in his life and thereby dishonours his own race*, Wanley Cat. pp. 121–122; see also Engl. Stud. viii. 62. Gedōnum tācne gān and hī mid dæghernum tyslian gescȳum *facto signo eant et se diurnalibus induant calciamentis*, Anglia xiii. 383, 260.

tyslung, e; *f. Dressing*. v. preceding word.

týtan; *p.* te *To stand out, be conspicuous* (?):—Ne týtaþ hēr tungul ac biþ týr scæcen *stars shall not shine forth, but glory shall have departed*, Exon. Th. 447, 26; Dōm. 45. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* túta *a teat-like prominence*; tūtna *to be blown up*: *Dan.* tude *a spout*: *Swed.* tut: *Du.* tuit *a pipe, fike.*] Cf. tot.

týþa (-e). v. tíþe.

Þ

For the Runic þ, see þorn.

þā; *adv. conj. Then, when.* When the word stands at the beginning of a clause and may be translated by *then*, the verb generally precedes its subject; if it is to be translated by *when* the subject generally precedes the verb. **I.** *then, at that time*:—Ic oſstikode hyne. Swīþe þrȳste ðū wǽre þā (*tunc*), Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Ða wæs ðæt Agustinus gelaþode tō his spræce Brytta bisceopas *interea Augustinus convocavit ad suum colloquium episcopos Brittonum provinciae*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 5. Godes ðeówas ðā nāne landāre hleótan ne mōston, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 4. On anginne dissere worulde menn mōston lybban be heora tīdum ðā . . . wē ne mōton lybban be ūrum lustum nū, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 233. Hit mæg ēow nū fremian swā micclum swā hit ðā mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 12. Se stān de ðæt wæter ðā of fleówe, ii. 274, 1. Hē on fulluhte underfangen næs, forðan de Martinus ðā on neáwiste næs, 504, 24: Homl. Skt. i. 6, 112. On ðære tīde de Ehfrid and Ædelrēd wunnon, ðā æt sumon geſeohte weard ān degen āfylled, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. **II.** marking sequence, *then, after that, thereupon*:—Ða cwæd hē: 'Gā gē on mūnne wīngeard.' And hig þā fērdon, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Sum iungling com mid gyrde tō mē, and wearp hī ðā tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 312, 17. Se engel mē lǽdde ðā furðor . . . Efne ðā æteówdon ligas . . . Ic ðā beheóld done ormǽtan līg, 350, 15–21: 456, 24–26. Eft ða on ðære þriddan nihte middan hē gewāt of ðisum līfe. Þā cōmon eft englas and hine geláddon, 336, 2–5. Hwæt ða com sum man, 286, 19. Hwæt ða hǽfþenan þā hine bestōdon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 104. Þā se bisceop dyde up ðone sanct, i. 21, 139. **III.** as adverbial connective, (1) of time, *when*:—Þā hē ūt eode embe underntīde, hē geseah ōðre ídele standan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3: 3, 7. Hwæt hē dyde, þā hine seó menego þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 11, 31: 5, 25. (2) of cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—Hī hēton hine secgan hwęþer hē cristen wǽre, þā hē wilnode þyllices, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 106. Hwā mæg āuht ōþres cweþan būtan dū wǽre se sēgeligesta, ðā ðū mē wǽre ǽr leóf þonne cūþ, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 26. **III a.** where the form is doubled, or combined with *ðe*; v. also IV. (1) marking time, *when*:—Crist sylf gefæstnode his spræce, þā ðā hē spræc tō ānum Samaritaniscan wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 482, 24. Dæt Drihten cwǽde tō Nichodēme, ān dæra ealdra, ðā ðā hē his lāre sōhte, ii. 238, 4, 9. Ða de (*cum*) hē in āre wes, Ps. Surt. 48, 21: 106, 6. (1 a) where the two forms are separated:—Þā heó þā in tō dære hire modðrian eode, sōna dæt cild onsprang, Blickl. Homl. 165, 28. (2) marking cause or reason, *when, since, as*:—Ða cwæd his gefēra, dæt hē gefyrn smeáde hwǽr hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, ðā ðā hī ða fare fērdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 33. (3) marking condition, *when, if*:—Dæt hit wǽre gedūht ðæs ðe māre gemynd dæs fæder, ðā ðā se sunu, his yrfenuma, wæs geciged ðæs fæder naman, Homl. Th. i. 478, 11. **IV.** in correlative combinations, *then . . . when, when . . . then*:—Ða se cyng dæt hīerde, þā wende hē hine west, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 9: 90, 22–24. Þā (*then*) þū cȳþdest dæt þū nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode, þā dū wēndest dæt steórleáse men wǽron gesǽlige, St. 5, 3; Fox 12, 34. Þā þā (*cum*) hē fæste feówurtig daga, þā ongan hyne syddan hingrian, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 2. Ða hē ealdode, þā clypode hē his yldestan cniht him tō, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22: 286, 6: 390, 19–22. Þā hē ðā ūt faran wolde, þā hēt hē beódan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 21: 894; Erl. 90, 33. Ða se wīsdōm ðā þis spell āreht hæfde, ðā ongan hē giddian, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 19. Þā þe . . . þā sōna, Blickl. Homl. 163, 15. Þā geseah Abraham Drihtnes dæg, þā þā hē ðās gerȳnu tōcneów, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 22. Se Frysa ðā, þā ðā hē hine gehæftan ne mihte, lēt hine faran, 358, 22. **IV a.** in combination with other demonstrative forms:—Mid dȳ de heó gehȳrde done fruman, þā cwæþ heó þus, Blickl. Homl. 7, 20. Þǽr ðū cȳþdest ðæt ðū nystest mid hwilcan gerece God wylt dīsse worulde, þā ðū sǽdest dæt . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. ¶ *See* git, gita, gēn, gēna, nū *for other instances of the word.* [*Chauc. Piers P.* tho, thoo: *O. Frs.* thā: *O. Sax.* thō, thuo: *O. H. Ger.* dō: *Icel.* þā.]

þaca, þeaca, an; *m. A covering, roof*:—Done song hē gehȳrde tō him neálǽcan, ðā dæt hē becom tō ðeacan dære cyricean (*ad tectum oratorii*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 43. Cf. Bordðeaca, brodthaca *testudo*, Txts. 101, 1999. Bordþacan *latrariis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 52. v. ge-þaca *and* þæc.

þaccian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to pat, clap, strike gently*, with the open hand or the like:—Wildu hors, ðonne wē hié ǽresð gefangnu habbaþ, wē hié ðaccian and strācian mid brādre handa *equos indomitos blanda prius manu tangimus*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 10. Ðaccige hē hine selfne mid ðǽm fidrum his gedōhta *cogitationum alis semetipsos feriant*, 64; Swt. 461, 17. Ælc dara manna de ðderne swīde lufaþ, hine lyst bet þaccian and cyssan done ðderne on bær líc, ðonne ðēr ðǽr clādas beotweóna beóþ, Shrn. 185, 31. [This carter thakketh his hors uppon the croupe, Chauc. C. T. 7141. Nicholas had . . . thacked hire about the lendes wel, 3304.] **II.** *to clap, put* one thing to another:—Nim ða wyrta and wyrce tōgadere . . . þacc yt þanne gelōmelīce betwex ðan scaldrun *take the herbs and work together . . . clap the mixture often between the shoulders*, Lchdm. iii. 118, 14.

þacian; *p.* ode *To thatch*:—Me mæcg in Agusto and Septembri and Octobri ðacian, Anglia ix. 261, 17. [Thakkyñ howsys *sartatego*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *M. H. Ger. Ger.* dachen *to roof.*] v. þeccan.

þadder; *adv. Thither, whither*:—Ðadder (ðider, Rush.) ðes færende is *quo hic iturus est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 35. [Perhaps a form due to Scandinavian influence. Cf. *Icel.* þaðra *there.* But see *þæder.*]

þæc, es; *n.* **I.** *a roof*:—Ða gesēgon hī done hræfn ða glofe teran uppe on ānes hūses þæce . . . Willrīd mid gyrde of ðæs hūses hrōfe ða glofe gerǽhte, Guthl. 11; Gdwin. 54, 16–22: Ps. Th. 128, 4. Gē þearfun forwyrndon, ðæt hī under eówrum þæce mōsten in gebūgan, Exon. Th. 92, 6; Cri. 1504. Se ðe on þæce siǽ *qui in tecto*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 17. Hē mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on rǽftrum and on wāgum and on watelum and on ðacum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Bodigaþ on þacum *praedicate super tecta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 27. Nam ic wyrde ðæt ðū gā under þacu mīnne (*sub tectum meum*), 8. 8. **II.** *the material of which a roof is composed, thatch*:—Ðæs hūses hrōf wæs mid ðæce beþæht *culmen domus erat foeno tectum*, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 32. Ða tær ðæt hors ðæt ðæc of ðære cytan hrōfe, Homl. Th. ii. 136, 16. [*Chauc.* thacke (in houses of thacke) *thatch*: *Prompt. Parv.* thak for howsys *sartatectum*: *tectura*, *tegimen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 237, col. 1. *O. H. Ger.* dah *tectum*, *opertorium*: *Ger.* dach: *Icel.* þak *roof.*] v. fen-þæc; þaca.

þæccele, an; *f. A torch, light*:—Þæccile *fax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 20. Ðecele *facula*, ii. 77, 5. Ða fȳr feóllon on ða eorþan swelce byrnende þeccelle *vise nubes ardentes de celo tanquam faces decidere*, Nar. 23, 26: 14, 15. Stōd se leóma him of swylce fȳren ðecelle (þecele, Bd. M. 476, 15) ongéan norddǽle *portabant facem ignis contra aquilonem*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 29. Ðæccilla (ðæcela, Rush.) *lucerna*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 21. Þæccille (ðæcella, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 35. Ðæccillæ (ðæcela, Rush.) *lucernae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 35. Dryhtnes ðecelan, Salm. Kmbl. 838; Sal. 418. Ðæccillas *lampades*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 9, 20. Mid brondum ł ðæccillum *cum facibus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. [Cf. Ælc beorn hæfde on heonde ane þechene bærninde, Laym. 8084.] v. fæccele.

þæcen. v. þecen.

þæc-tigele, an; *f. A tile for a roof*:—Þaectigilum *imbricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 56. [v. Halliwell's Dict. *thack-tiles*, and cf. Jamieson's Dict. *thack-stone.*]

þæder; *adv. Thither, whither*:—Gā ðū and lǽde ðis folc þæder þe ic þē ǽr sǽde *tu vade et duc populum istum, quo locutus sum tibi*, Ex. 32, 34. On mergen com se biscop þæder, Shrn. 139, 35. Hē þæder in

code, 156, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þaðra *there*: *Goth.* þaþrô *thence.*] v. þadder, þider, *and next word*; *and* cf. hwæder.

þædres; *adv. Thither*:—Hídres dædres (ðidres, Cott. MSS.) *hither and thither*, Past. 22; Swt. 169, 13. v. preceding word.

þæge, þage; *pron. pl. They, these*:—Þæge twégen dagas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5 margin. Sume ðæge wǽron hǽðene *erant gentiles quidam ex his*, Jn. Skt. 12, 20. Hé wyrcþ máran dunne þæge (þa, MS. A.) synt *majora horum faciet*, 14, 12. Saga mé hwanon wæs Adames nama gesceapen? Ic dé secge, fram iiii steorrum. Saga mé, hwæt hátton ðage? Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 1. [*Laym.* þaie, þaye *they, the* (pl.), *those.*]

þéh *though*. v. þeáh.

þænan; *p. de To moisten*:—Gif tó stíf sié, þán (*printed* þæm; *but see* geþán mid hunige, 144, 1) mid ðý hunige, Lchdm. ii. 108, 17. Þénda smerwunga wyrce of éle *make moist smearings of oil*, 182, 16. [Halliwell gives *thean* moist, damp, as a Westmoreland word; and Jamieson has *thain, thane* with the same meaning.] v. of-þænnan (*read* -þénan; *the form* oþéne *is subjunctive, not imperative*), þinan, þwǽnan, þán, þánian.

þánian, þænnan, þænne. v. þánian, þennan, þanne.

þǽr, þár, þára; *adv. There, where.* I. local, (a) with demonstrative force, (1) *there, in that place*:—Hig cómon tó ðære stówe, and hé gebæd hine þǽr (*ibi*) tó Gode, Gen. 13, 4: 18, 24. Gif ðú þǽr (ðér, Lind.: ðǽr, Rush. *ibi*) gepengest dæt ðín bróðor hæfþ ænig þing ágen ðé, lǽt þǽr (*ibi*) ðíne lác beforan ðam altare, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23–24. Hé wæs ána þǽr (ðér, Lind.: ðǽr Rush.) *solus erat ibi*, 14, 23. Hé his bigleofan þǽr feccan sceolde, Horn. Th. ii. 156, 6. Gif þár man án bán findeð unforbærned, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 12. Hé férde tó Bethania and lǽrde hí þár (þǽr, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl 21, 17. Gé gegearwiaþ ús þára (ðér, Lind. Rush.) *illic parate nobis*, Mk. Skt. 14, 15. Ic næs þára (*ibi*). Jn. Skt. 11, 15, 31. Swíþe earfoþhǽwe ac hit is ðeáh þára *very difficult to see, but still it is there*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. (2) *thither, to that place*:—Wæs Hæsten þǽr cumen mid his herge, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 16. Ne mæg þǽr inwitfull ænig geféran, Cd. Th. 58, 18; Gen. 948: Elen. Kmbl. 1467; El. 735. Ic ðǽr cwom tó ðam hringsele Hróðgár grétan, Beo. Th. 4023; B. 2009. (b) with relative force, (1) *where, in which place*:—Nellen gé goldhordian eów goldhordas on eorþan, þǽr (þár MS. A.: ðér † huér, Lind.: þǽr, Rush. *ubi*) ôm and moðde hit formimþ, and þǽr (þár, MS. A.: ðér, Lind.: þǽr, Rush.) þeófas hit delfaþ and forstelaþ: goldhordiaþ eów goldhordas on heofenan, þǽr (þár, MS. A.) náðor ðám ne moðde hit ne formimþ, and þár þeófas hit ne delfaþ ne ne forstelaþ. Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19–20. On wésten þǽr ær Adam forwearþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 18: 39, 5. On ðære byrig þǽr se cyning ofslegen læg, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 13. Sum feóll oðer stánscyligean þár hit nǽfde mycele eorðan, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. (2) *whither, to which place*:—Ic lǽde on temple þár (þǽr, MS. A.: ðiddir, Lind.: ðider, Rush. *quo*) ealle ludéas tógædere cómon, Jn. Skt. 18. 20. In ðam édle ðǽr hé ær ne cwom, Exon. Th. 27, 26; Cri. 436. Tó ðam lande þǽr ðé lust myneþ tó gesécanne, Andr. Kmbl. 588; An. 294. (c) in correlative combinations, (1) þǽr . . . þǽr *there* (*where, thither, whither*) . . . *where* (*there, thither, whither*):—þǽr (þár, MS. A.) ðín goldhord is ðǽr (þár, MS. A.) is ðín heorte *ubi est thesaurus tuus, ibi est cor tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 21: 18, 20. Sceáwa þǽr dust and dryge bán, þǽr þér ðú ær gesáwe fægre leomu, Blickl. Homl. 113, 21. (2) where the two forms are not separated, and may be translated by *where*:—God gefilde mid flǽsce þǽr þǽr ðæt ribb wǽs, Gen. 2, 21. Mín þén biþ þǽr þǽr (þár þár, MS. A.) ic eom *ubi sum ego illic minister meus erit*, Jn. Skt. 12, 26. Man mót hine gebiddan, beó þǽr þǽr he beó, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 67. (d) with a demonstrative and relative force, as in modern *where, whither*:—Dæt hí geworhten stánene weal ðǽr se cásere hét eorþwall gewyrcan, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 8. Dæt hí woldan andlyfne nínan ðǽr hí hit findan móhten, 1, 15; S. 483, 39. Se monlíca wunode þǽr hié strang begeat wíte, Cd. Th. 155, 4; Gen. 2567. Hé nǽune ne mæg gebringan þǽr hé him gehét, Bt. 32. 1; Fox 114, 4. Ða becom hit þǽr se cyninc feóll, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 208: Beo. Th. 718; B. 356. Far þǽr ðú freónda wéne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gú. 262. II. metaph. usages, (1) *there, in that case, then*:—Þǽr ðú cýþdest ðæt ðú nystest . . . þá ðú sǽdest ðæt . . . , Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 2. Hú ne is se anweald þonne þǽr náuht *is not, then, power in that case nought?* 16, 2; Fox 54, 7. Gedence hé ðæt hé biþ self suíde gelíc ðám ilcan monnum ðe hé ðǽr ðreátaþ, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16: 54; Swt. 425, 22: 12; Swt. 75, 13 (but see note on the last passage). (2) þǽr þǽr *then when, when, þǽr when*:—Ðý læs hié selfe ácwelen ðǽr ðǽr hié ða ðǽre lácnunge *ne alios medendo ipsi moriantur*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 11. Ðǽr ðǽr ús God forbeád *cum nos Deus prohiberet*, 50; Swt. 451, 5. Sín ðíne suna and ðíne dohtra geseald ðǽrum folce þǽr ðú on locie (*videntibus oculis tuis*), Deut. 28, 32. Hí clumiaþ mid ceafluin þár hí sceoldan clypian, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 21. (3) *in case that, if*:—Ðǽr wé ús selfum démden ðonne ne démde ús nó God *si nosmet ipsos dijudicaremus, non judicaremur*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 5. Ðǽr mín ágen folc mé hýran cúðan *si plebs mea audisset me*, Ps. Th. 80, 13: Bt. 32, 2; Fox 78, 1: 37, 3; Fox 100, 4: 36, 2: Fox 174, 5. Geornor wé woldon beón forsugiende, þǽr wé for eówerre ágenre gnornunge móste, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 10: Exon. Th. 375, 20; Seel. 141: Cd. Th. 279, 7; Sat. 234. Ðǽr Moyses ne hulpe *si non Moyses stetisset*, Ps. Th. 105, 19: Past. 46; Swt. 355, 4: Cd. Th. 49, 24; Gen. 797: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Ðár ðú nú gemyndest ða word ðe ic ðé sǽde on ðære forman béc, ðonne miht ðú be ðám wordum genóg sweotole ongitan ðæt ðæt ðú ær sǽdest ðæt ðú nystest *si superiora concessa respicias, ne illud quidem longius aberit, quin recorderis, quod te dudum nescire confessus es*, Bt. 35, 2; Fox 156, 21. III. preparing the way for the subject, *there*:—Ðá com þǽr rén and þǽr (þár, MS. A.) bleówun windas *et descendit pluvia et flaverunt venti*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25, 27. Þá æt sumum cirre cómon þǽr sex scipu tó Wiht, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18. Éalá hwæt þǽr wæs fæger eádmódnes gemǽted on ðære ár clǽnan fǽmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 21. Þǽr is mid Estum án mǽgð, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 13. IV. in combination with suffixed prepositions the word has the force of a pronoun; see the forms given as compounds (though the attachment is rather slight, see e. g. *þær-on*) which follow. [*Laym.* þar, þare, þear: *Orm.* þær: *A. R.* þer: *Gen. and Ex.* ðor: *Hav.* þor, þore: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* thâr: *O. Frs.* thêr: *O. H. Ger.* dâr, dâra. Cf. *Goth. Icel.* þar.]

þǽr-ábútan; *adv. Thereabout, about that place*:—On Antiochian byrig and ðǽrábútan gehwǽr, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 595. Tó ðám ðe ðǽrábútan (-onbútan, MS. A.) stódon *circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. 14, 69.

þǽr-æfter; *adv. Thereafter, after that*:—Gif se terminus gescýt on sumon dæge ðære wucan, ðonne byþ se sunnandæg þǽræfter Éasterdæg, Lchdm. iii. 244, 18. Hié áhebbaþ hié ofer hiera héremenn, and ne ondrǽdaþ ðone dóm ðe ðǽræfter fylgþ, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 9.

þǽr-æt; *adv. Thereat*:—His horsbár wæs fram his discipulum gehealden, and monige unfrume ðǽræt hǽlo onféngon, Bd. 4, 6; S. 574, 7.

þæran (? þærran) *to dry, wipe*:—Hé ðá hét geótan wæter on mundleów and ongan his þegna fét þwéan and þæran (*other MSS. have* þar an, þær ana; *the Latin in* Jn. 13, 5 *is* extergere. The word intended seems to be one corresponding to Icelandic *þerra*, which, as well as the form *mundlaug*, the equivalent of the rather uncommon *mundleów*, the modern version in that language uses in this passage) mid ðý líne, ðe hé wæs begyrded, Homl. Ass. 155, 103.

þǽr-big; *adv. Thereby, by that* (person or thing):—Gif hwá gefare and nán bearn ne gestrióne, gif hé bróðor lǽfe, fó se tó his wífe. Gif hé ðonne bearn ðǽrbig(-bié, Cott. MSS., *by the wife*) gestrióne, ðonne cenne hé ðæt ðam gefarenan bréðer ðe hié ǽr ǽhte, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 14.

þǽr-binnan; *adv. Therein*:—Philippus þǽrbinnan ne mehte, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 36. Se biscop bebeád, ðæt hí heora lác geoffrodon binnon ðam temple, and hét hí ðǽrbinnon andbidigan, Homl. Th. i. 450, 25.

þǽr-bufan; *adv. Besides, over and above that*:—Hé cwæð: 'Biscepe gedafnaþ ðæt hé sié tǽlleás.' Ðǽrbufan (v. 1 Tim. 3, 2 sqq. *for the additional remarks referred to*) is geteald hwelc hé beón sceal, gif hé untǽlwierde biþ, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 10.

þǽrf *need*, þærf *leavened*, þærh. v. þearf, þeorf, þerh.

þǽr-in; *adv. Therein, wherein*:—Hé wæs on Simones húse, þǽrin geát ðæt wíf ða deórwyrþan smerenesse on his héafod, Blickl. Homl. 73, 3.

þǽr-inne. v. þǽr-út, -úte.

þǽr-mid; *adv.* I. *therewith, with that*:—Ðá geseah hé treów licgende, and ðæt lytel; ongan ða þǽrmid deófan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 767. II. temporal, *straightway, at the same time*:—Ðá forceáw hé his ágenan tungan and wearp hine ðǽrmid on ðæt neb foran, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 25.

þǽr-néhst; *adv. Next to that*:—Godes grið is ealra griða geornost tó healdanne, and þǽrnéhst þæs cynges, L. Eth. vii. 1; Th. i. 330, 3.

þǽr-of; *adv. Thereof, of or from that*:—Genim ðás ylcan wyrte, wyrc clýþan þǽrof, Lchdm. i. 196, 23. Dæt ic macige mete ðínum fæder þǽrof *ut faciam ex eis escas patri tuo*, Gen. 27, 9.

þǽr-ofer; *adv. Thereover, over that*:—Se fiscbeám ofersceadaþ ðæt lond, ðæt hit under him ne mæg gegrówan, ne hé self náune wǽstm ðǽrofer ne bireþ, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 12. Hig tódǽldon hys reáf, and wurpon hlot þǽrofer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35.

þǽr-on; *adv.* I. *thereon*:—Hé com tó ðam treówe, sóhte wæstm ðǽron, and nánne ne gemétte, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 1. Se déma hét wyrcan áne hencgene and hét hón done bisceop þǽron, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 253; Blickl. Homl. 71, 7. II. *therein*:—Hér is án lytele burg, ðǽr ic mæg mín feorh on generian. Hió is án lytel, and ðeáh ic mæg ðǽron libban, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 24. Áwyrtwala grǽdignysse of ðínre heortan, and áplanta þǽron ða sóþan lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 2. Segeþ þǽron (*in the book*), ðæt sum ríce man wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27. III. *therein to*:—Dú ne cymst þǽron *non ingredieris eam*, Deut. 32, 52. Ða hét hé gefeccan ǽnne ǽrenne oxan, and ða hálgan ðǽron dón, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 422. IV. *thereof*:—And hé ne cúðe nán þing þǽron (cf. næs heora nán ðe þár ænig þing on cúðe, 41, 24), Gen. 39, 23.

þǽr-onbútan. v. þǽr-ábútan.

þǽr-ongeán; *adv. There against, on the contrary*; per contra:—Englas cýðaþ ðíne dǽda beforan Godes gesihðe, and deófol áwrít þǽrougén ealle ðíne misdǽda, Wulfst. 248, 21.

þǽr-oninnan; *adv. Therein, thereinto*:—Healreced gewyrcean, and þæroninnan eall gedǽlan, Beo. Th. 142; B. 71.

þǽr-onufenan. v. ufenan.

þǽr-onuppan; *adv. Thereupon, thereon*:—Ða hǽþenan byrnende glǽda streáwodon, and ðǽronuppan deófle offrodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 35: 13, 25.

þǽr-riht; *adj. Straight*:—Þǽrrihtum *strictis (but the passage glossed is* strictis mucronibus; *the glosser seems to have given two senses of the word, as he gives* evaginatis *besides the English word)*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 50. v. next two words.

þǽr-rihte; *adv. Straightway, forthwith, at once, immediately*:—Ðǽrrihte *confestim, continuo, statim, protinus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 229, 16–230, 1: *mox*, Zup. 241, 6: *confestim*, Scint. 236, 1. Gé gemétaþ Þǽrrihte (sóna *statim*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 2) getígedne assan, Homl. Th. i. 206, 10: 494, 13: Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16: 27, 51. Ða cwæð hé: 'Geweorde leóht.' And leóht wæs þǽrrihte geworden, Lchdm. iii. 232, 9. Ðǽrryhte ǽfter rehte sanctus Paulus *paulo post subdit*, Past. 51: Swt. 395, 26. Hé wæs hálig þǽrrihte, swá hraðe swá hé mann wæs, Homl. Th. i. 200, 8. Sóna † ðǽriht *statim*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 20. v. next word.

þǽr-rihtes; *adv. Straightway*:—Þǽrrihtes *protinus*, Hymn. Surt. 92, 37: 113, 35.

þǽrscan, þærsc-wald, -wold, þærst. v. þerscan, þerscold, dærst.

þǽr-tó; *adv. Thereto.* (1) marking position or order, *next, then*:—Dara is se forma Maximianus, ðǽrtó se óþer Malchus, and se þridda Þǽrtó Martinianus, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 3–5. (2) marking addition, *besides*:—Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lǽrspella and sumne eácan ðǽrtó, Ælfc. T. Grn. 14. 1. Hé nówiht ágnes hæfde bútan his cyricean and ðǽrtó feówer æceras, Bd. 3, 17: S. 543, 32. (3) marking association:—Ða stód dære sunnan cræt mid feówer horsum on ane healfe; on óðre healfe stód dæs mónan cræt and ða oxan ðǽrtó, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 24. Hé becwæð his lárford his beste scip, and ða segelgerǽda ðǽrtó, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 351, 25. (4) where movement, lit. or fig., is implied:—Dæt hé ús gebringe tó his écan gebeórscipe, se ðe ús ðǽrtó gelaðode, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 6. Ða ðǽlde se cásere ðæt ríce on feówer, and sette ðǽrtó feówer gebróðra, i. 478, 20. Done óferne ðe hine hæfde ðǽrtó neádode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 227. (5) *thereto, for that end*:—Úres Hǽlendes gerím mænigfeald is and feáwa wyrhtan þǽrtó, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 129.

þǽr-tóeácan; *adv. Besides, moreover*:—Hé úrum gyltum miltsaþ, and ðǽrtóeácan dæt heofenlíce ríce behǽt, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 8. On ðæt gerád dæt se eorl him tó handan lét Uescam, and þǽrtóeácan ðes cynges men sacleás beón móstun, Chr. 1091; Erl. 227, 9.

þǽr-tógeánes; *adv.* I. *local, opposite*:—Ic ðǽrtógeánes standende *ego e contra stans*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 15. Seó heofen . . . and seó eorðe þǽrtógeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 166. II. *on the contrary*:—Se góda man bið ðæs Hálgan Gástes templ. Swá eác ðǽrtógeánes se fordóna man bið deófles templ, Homl. Th. i. 262, 17: Wulfst. 59, 3. III. *as an equivalent, as a set off, in return*:—Wé habbaþ hieom geunnen . . . and hí ús þǽrtógénes gifeþ . . ., Chart. Th. 436. 11–20. Se cyng done castel æt Bures gewann . . . Ðǽrtógeánes se eorl gewann done castel æt Argentses, Chr. 1094; Erl. 230, 9. IV. *in reply, in refutation*:—Ðonne cweðaþ hí: 'Hú magon ðás bán beón geedcucode?' Ac wé cweðaþ þǽrtógeánes, ðæt God mæg eal ðæt hé wile, Homl. Th. i. 236, 8: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 162.

þǽr-under; *adv. Beneath*:—Ealle ða ðe ofer ðǽre bióþ heáfda ðara de ðǽrunder bióþ. Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24.

þǽr-uppan; *adv. Thereupon*:—Him wæs his myxen forlæten, ðæt hé þǽruppan sittan mihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 200.

þǽr-úť; *adv. Thereout, outside*:—Moyses oft eode inn and úť on ðæt templ, for ðæm hé wæs ðǽrinne getogen tó ðære godcundan sceáwunga, and ðǽrúť (ðǽrúte, Cott. MSS.) hé wæs ábisgod symb ðæs folces ðearfe, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 25.

þǽr-úte; *adv. Without, outside*:—Náhton hié náþer ne þǽrinne mete ne þǽrúte freónd, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 92, 34. v. preceding word.

þǽr-wiþ; *adv.* I. *therewith*:—Hí sint þǽrwiþ gemengde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 29. II. *in return, in exchange*:—Drífaþ hider eówre orf and ic sylle eów þǽrwiþ mete *adducite pecora vestra, et dabo vobis pro eis eibos*, Gen. 47, 16.

þǽr-ymbe; *adv. About that*:—Hig tó lyt þǽrymbe þenceaþ, Wulfst. 273, 1.

þǽr-ymbútan; *adv. Thereabouts*:—Hé (*the Roman name*) com tó Parþum . . . hé wæs ðǽrymbútan manegum folce swíþe egefull, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 13. On gehwylce healfe ðǽrymbútan *circumquaque*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 26.

þæslǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To agree, accord, fit*:—Þæslǽcan *congruant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133. 40. Þæslǽcende *congruentes, convenientes*, Hpt. Gl. 508. 5. v. ge-þæslǽcan.

þæs-líc; *adj.* I. *suitable, seemly, becoming, fit, meet, congruous*:—Gehýþlíc, þæslíc *vel* gescrǽpe *commodus*, i. *honestus, congruus, utilis, aptus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131. 81. Ðæslíc (*operae*) *pretium* (v. *operae pretium, congruum* neádþearfliċ, Hpt. Gl. 477, 38), Anglia xiii. 33, 163. Gif líf his on wyrþscype sí wel þæslíc *si vita honore sit condigna*, Scint. 125, 5. Swíðe þæslíc anginn menniscre álýsednysse wæs ðæt se engel weard ásend fram Gode tó ðam mǽdene, Homl. Th. i. 194, 27. Hit nis ná gedafenlíc ne þæslíc, ðæt ic ðe swá grimlíce forworht eom, ðæt ic ðine aulícnysse sceáwige, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 434. Náht þæslíces deáde *nihil dignum morte*, Lk. Skt. 23, 15. Forbærn mid fýre þæslícum (*congruo*), Hymn. Surt. 29, 25: Hpt. Gl. 443, 15. Ðæt hí Gódes þénunge mid þæslícere endebyrdnysse gefyldon, Homl. Th. i. 508, 29. Þurh þæslíce deádbóte *per dignam poenitentiam*, Scint. 40, 2. Swá þæslíc folc and him swá gecwéme, Lchdm. iii. 434, 8. Ða gelimplícan, þæslíc *congrua*, i. *convenientia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 39. On þæslícum tíman *competentibus horis*, 132, 66. Þæslícum *congruis, aptis, opportunis*, Bgl. Gl. 437, 63. Hwæt mæg beón þæslíce *what can be more fitting?* L. E. I. 27; Th. ii. 424, 5. II. *comely, fair, elegant*:—Mid þæslíce getingnysse *elegante* (*pulchra*) *sententia* † *peritia*, Hpt. Gl. 528, 3. Ðá geseah ic tỳ genge men genóh þæslíce on líchaman, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. III. *accordant, in agreement, in harmony*:—Ða cýðnessa nǽron þæslíce . . . And hyra cýðnys næs þæslíc *convenientia testimonia non erant* . . . *Et non erat conveniens testimonium illorum*, Mk. Skt. 14, 56–59. v. ge-, un-þæslíc, *and next word.*

þæslice; *adv.* I. *in that way, so*:—Þæslíce *ita*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 8. Hé ne dyde þæslíce álcere þeóde *non fecit taliter omni nationi*, Ps. Lamb. 47, 20: Blickl. Gl. Hié ðæt gewinn ðá þæslícost angunnan ðe hí hit ǽr ne angunnen *they began the contest then just as if they had never begun it before*; sic quasi ex integro nova bella nascuntur, Or. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 31. II. *suitably, fitly, meetly*:—Se ðǽdbóte þæslíce déþ se ðe gylt his bóte lahlícre behéofaþ *ille poenitentiam digne agit, qui reatum suum satisfactione legitima plangit*. Scint. 46, 1: R. Ben. 70, 21. Hé hlód ða flówendan láre ðe hé eft þæslíce bealcette, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 22. Þæslícor *dignius*, Germ. 390, 33. v. un-þæslíce.

þæslicness, e; *f. Fitness, meetness, agreement with what is right*:—Ða hláfordas hé manode ðæt hí milde wǽron heora ðeówum mannum mid þæslícnysse (v. Col. 4, 1: Domini, quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate), Homl. Th. ii. 326, 27. v. un-þæslícness.

þǽsma, an; *m. Leaven*:—Þǽsma godcundre rihtwísnesse *fermentum divinae justitiae*, R. Ben. 10, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* deismo *fermentum*: *Du.* deesem *leaven.*]

þæt; *pron.* v. se.

þæt; *adv. After that, then*:—Ærest ymbe heora landgemǽra: andlang Temese, ðæt (ðonne *in other MS.*, v. l. 8) up on Legean, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 18. Ærest on Ucingford . . . þæt tó brocenan beorge; swá tó Wuduforda; þæt tó Luttes beorge; . . . þæt ðurh done mór, Chart. Th. 186, 3–12. This use is very common in charters.

þæt; *conj. That.* I. introducing substantive clauses, (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause:—Genóh byþ ðam leorningcnihte þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hé sý swylce his lǽreów, Mt. Kmbl. 10. 25. On ðæs engles wordum wæs gehýred þæt þurh hire beorþor sceolde beón gehǽled eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 23: Andr. Kmbl. 181; An. 91. Hú mænige geár synt þæt ðú on ðysum wéstene eardodest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 513. (b) where *þæt* or *hit* stands as subject in the main clause:—Hú hit beón mæg, þæt se Hálga Gást cumeþ ufan on ðé, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Þæt geweorþeþ on dómes dæge, þæt hé cymeþ tó démenne cwicum and deádum, 11, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 1147: An. 574. Ðæt is gedafenlíc, ðæt ðú Dryhtnes word healde, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; El. 1168. Mid ðæm cræfte de ðá scondlícost wæs; þæt wæs, þæt hié from heora wícstówum under ðære eorþan dulfon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29. Nis þæt seor heonon, þæt se mere standeþ, Beo. Th. 2079; B. 1362. Hit is for seofon and feówertigum wintrum, þæt ic of ðære hálgan byrig úť fór, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 516. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause:—Dæs gástes wæstmas synd da gódan ðeáwas, þæt se man lufige God . . . and beó gesibsum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 53. Wæs ðæt weátácen wide gefrége, þæt hié ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesóhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2243; An. 1123. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause:—God geseah þæt hit gód wæs, Gen. 1, 4. Ic wát ðæt ðú eart gecýðed, Elen. Kmbl. 1627; El. 815. (b) where it is in apposition to *þæt* or *hit* standing as object in the main clause:—Gif his sunu and ðæs sunsunu þæt begyten, þæt hé swá micle landes habbaþ, L. Wg. 11; Th. i. 188, 23. Wé leornedon æt him ðæt wé flugen . . . and eác ðæt, ðæt wé his ege ús ne ondréden, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 23. Ic þæt wát, þæt ús gescildeþ weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 867; An. 434. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause:—Helmstán da undǽde gedyde, ðæt hé Ætheredes belt forstæl, Chart. Th. 169, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 989; El. 496. Ælc man sylle done áð, ðæt hé nelle þeóf beón, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 7. Ic bebeóde wundor geweordan, ðæt deós onlícnes eordan sǽce, Andr. Kmbl. 1461; An. 731. (2a) where the subject of the clause is omitted, and the clause taken with the accusative of the main clause is equivalent to the accusative and infinitive construction:—Þeóf done de wé geáxian, þæt ful sý, L. Ath. v. 1; Th. i. 228, 13. Woruldgerihta ic wille þæt standan on ǽlcum leódscype, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23. Se de mon gesihþ ðræt stronglíc weorc wyrcþ, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54.

29 : Homl. Th. i. 234, 3. Gif gē gesāwen hwelce mūs þæt wǣre hlāford ofer ōþre mýs, Bt. 16, 2 ; Fox 52, 2. Ealle ða weód ðe hē geseó ðæt ðām æcerum derigen, 23 ; Fox 78, 23. Swā fela manna swā man wite þæt ungelygne sýn, L. Ath. iv. 1 ; Th. i. 222, 10. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the genitive or dative. (α) where in the main clause is a verb, verbal noun, or adjective taking after it such a case, and (a) where the substantive clause stands as object :—Ælmig ne wēnde, ðæt hē lifgende land begēte, Andr. Kmbl. 755 ; An. 378. Saga þonc ðæt ic his módor geweard, Exon. Th. 13, 30 ; Cri. 210. Is nū þearf micel þæt wē wīsfæstra wordum hýran, Andr. Kmbl. 2335 ; An. 1169. Ic āhebbe mīne hand . . . þæt ic ne underfō ānne þwang *I lift my hand (in testimony of this) that I will not take a thing*, Gen. 14, 23. Ðonne hiō geornast biþ þæt heó āfǣre fleógan, Ps. Th. 89, 10 : Elen. Kmbl. 536 ; El. 268. (a 1) where the subject is omitted :—Ælc mynetere ðe man tíhþ þæt fals feoh slōge, L. Eth. iii. 8 ; Th. i. 296, 12. (b) where the main clause contains a case of a pronoun in apposition to the substantive clause :—Ne ðurfon wē ðæs wēnan, þæt ūs wuldorcyning wille eard ālēfan, Cd. Th. 272, 5 ; Sat. 115. Nānne mon ðæs ne tweóf, ðæt se seó strong, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 54, 28. Hié þæs ðone willan næfdon, þæt hié heora noman hié benǣmon, Ors. 2, 8 ; Swt. 94, 7. Gif þæs gewearðe gesīðcundne mannan, þæt hē unrihthæmed genime, L. Wih. 5 ; Th. i. 38, 4 : Andr. Kmbl. 615 ; An. 308. Ne magon wē þæs wrace gefremman, þæt hē ūs hafaþ ðæs leóhtes besceyrede, Cd. Th. 25, 16 ; Gen. 394. (c) where the clause explains the noun in the main clause :—Wolde ic ānes tó ðē cræftes neósan, þæt ðū mē getǣhte hū . . . , Andr. Kmbl. 969 ; An. 485. Gē widsócou sóðe and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn cenned wǣre, Elen. Kmbl. 781 ; El. 391. (β) where the clause is equivalent to a phrase, preposition and noun, with adjectival force, (a) defining the noun in the main clause :—Hit wæs ðā se tíma, þæt wínberian rípodon *now the time was the time of the first-ripe grapes* (A. V.), Num. 13, 21. Nis seó þráh micel, þæt ðē wærlogan swencan mōton *the time of your affliction is not long*, Andr. Kmbl. 215 ; An. 108. Nis seó stund latu, þæt ðē wælreówe wītum belecgaþ, 2423 ; An. 1213. Nū is se dæg cumen, þæt ūre mandryhten mægenes behófaþ, Beo. Th. 5297 ; B. 2646 : Val. i, 9. (b) in apposition to a pronoun in the main clause :—Wæs seó hwīl þæs lang, þæt ic Gode þegnode *the time of my serving God was long* (*or* þæs = so ?), Cd. Th. 37, 5 ; Gen. 585. **II.** introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that* :—Sete ðīne hand ofer hī þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) heó hāl sý *ut salva sit*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Ðǣr se bisceop oft wæs, þæt hē fullade ðæt folc, Bd. 2, 14 ; S. 518, 15. Se deófol genam ðæt wíf him tó gefylstan, þæt hē ðone hālgan wer ðurh hī geswice, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 1. Hī cómon him tó, þæt hī hine geneósodon, 7. **II** a. with a negative, *that . . . not, lest* :—Ic ne underfō ānne þwang, þæt ðū ne secge eft (*ne dicas*) : ‘Ic gewelegode Abram,’ Gen. 14, 23 : Lk. Skt. 8, 12. Waciaþ and gebiddaþ þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) gē on costnunge ne gān (*ut non intretis*), Mk. Skt. 14, 38. Hig ne eodon intó ðam dómerne, þæt (þætte, Lind. Rush.) hyg nǽron besmitene *ut non contaminaventur*, Jn. Skt. 18, 28. **III.** introducing clauses denoting result, manner, kind, degree, (1) where no demonstrative word in the main clause is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that, so as* (with infin.) :—Hū mihtest dū sittan on middum gemǣnum rīce, þæt dū ne sceoldest ðæt ilce gebolian ðæt óðre men ? Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 22, 17 : Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 522. Asyrie hæfdon lx wintra and ān hund and ān þūsend, þæt hit nā būton gewinne næs, Ors. 1, 8 ; Swt. 42, 4. Nis nǽnigu gecynd, . . . ðæt hē ne sý fýres cynnes, Salm. Kmbl. 847 ; Sal. 423. Hē rād þæt hē wæs et Ceastre *he rode so that he was at Worcester*, Chart. Th. 71, 11 : Andr. Kmbl. 1576 ; An. 789 : 1474 ; An. 738. Man gecwǽman ne mæg twām hlāfordum ætsomne, þæt hē ne forseó þone óðerne, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 220, 224. Þǽr is ān mǽgð þæt hī magon cyle gewyrcan, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 21, 13. Tó ðām handum ðæt ðæt fel of gǽþ, Lchdm. iii. 114, 3. Hwylc man is þonne ǽfre, þæt hē wéne . . . *whatever man is there (of such a kind), that he can suppose* . . . , Wulfst. 214, 14 : Cd. Th. 227, 20 ; Dan. 189. Hyge wæs oncyrred, þæt hié ne murndon, Andr. Kmbl. 73 ; An. 37. Gif mon sié dumb oþþe deáf geboren, þæt hē ne mæge his synna andettan, L. Alf. pol. 14 ; Th. i. 70, 14. Æfter ðære gebysnunge wurdon ārǽrede munecliſ mid ðære gehealdsumnysse, þæt hī drohtnian on clænnesse, Homl. Th. i. 318, 8. Gewunige hē fæstende, þæt hē wite þæt seó mæsse sý gesungen *let him continue his fast so, that he may know the mass has been sung*, L. E. I. 39 ; Th. ii. 438, 3. Gif ceorlisc man geþeó, þæt hē hæbbe .v. hīda landes, L. W. 9 ; Th. i. 188, 5 : 10 ; Th. i. 188, 7. Ða Gotan læssan hwīle hergedan, þæt hié þurh Godes ege þæt hié náþer ne þa burg ne bærndon ne þæs þone willan næfdon . . . , Ors. 2, 8 ; Swt. 94, 5. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted :—Nemne him mon .v. men, and begite þara .v. .i., þæt him mid swerige, L. Ath. i. 9 ; Th. i. 204, 11. Hwylc is manna þæt feores neóte . . . oððe hwylc manna is þæt his āgene sāwle generige, Ps. Th. 88, 41 : Elen. Kmbl. 750 ; El. 375 : Exon. Th. 273, 20 ; Jul. 519. (2) where the clause stands as relative to a preceding demonstrative word :—Hē lǽrde hig swā þæt (*ita ut*) hig wundredon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54. Þæt wíte wæs tó þæs strang, ðæt ǽghwelc man sceolde mid sāre on þās world cuman, Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Swelc wæs þeáw hira þæt hié ǽghwylcne ellþeódigra dydon him tó móse, Andr. Kmbl. 51 ; An. 26. Swā is þære menigo þeáw, þæt . . . , 355 ; An. 178. Ðýn mægen is swā mǽre, mihtig Drihten, swā þæt ǽnig ne wāt eorðbūende þa deópnesse Drihtnes mihta, ne þæt ǽnig ne wāt engla hādes þa heáhnisse heofena kyninges, Hy. 3, 31–35. Gif his sunu and his sunu sunu þæt geþeóþ, þæt hī swā micel landes habban, L. Wg. 11 ; Th. i. 188, 10. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted :—Nis nǽnig swā snotor, ne þæs swā gleáw, þæt ǽsecgan mæge, Cd. Th. 286, 12 ; Sat. 351. (*See also* se, V, swā.) **IV.** introducing clauses expressing cause, reason :—Hwæt þence gē betwux eów, þæt (fordon, Lind. : forþon þæt, Rush.) gē hlāfas nabbaþ *why reason ye among yourselves, because ye have brought no bread?* Mt. Kmbl. 16, 8. Byþ ðé meord, þæt ðū ūs on lāde líde weorðe, Andr. Kmbl. 551 ; An. 276. **V.** where the main clause is not expressed, (1) in narrative :—Ǽrþon ðe seó heánnes ðæs walles gefylled wǽre, þæt se cyning ofslegen wæs and þæt ylce geweorc Oswalde forlēt (some form equivalent to *it happened* appears necessary before *þæt*, which word there is nothing in the Latin to suggest : Priusquam altitudo parietis esset consummata, rex ipse occisus opus idem Osualdo reliquit), Bd. 2, 14 ; S. 517, 31. Ðā æt nýhstan mid fultume his freónda þæt hē gelýfde, 3, 22 ; S. 552, 26 : 3, 24 ; S. 556, 21 : 4, 27 ; S. 604, 32 *(cf. 3, 9 ; S. 533, 16–19 : 4, 3 ; S. 569, 1–3). And þæs embe áne niht ðæt wē Marian mæssan healdaþ, Menol. Fox 39 ; Men. 20 and often. Nō þæt dēn aldor wolde Godes goldfatu in gylp beran, Cd. Th. 262, 34 ; Dan. 754 : 288, 9 ; Sat. 378 : 304, 24 ; Sat. 634. (2) in the titles of chapters :—Caput II. Ðæt se ǽrra Rómwara Cāsere Breotene gesóhte, Bd. 1, 2 ; S. 475, 2 and often. (3) in exclamations :—Wā þæt ðes tōwyrþ Godes templ, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Ealá þæt nān wuht nis fæste stondendes weorces, Bt. 9 ; Fox 26, 21 : Met. 9, 55 : 18, 1. Ealá, mīn Drihten, þæt ðū eart ælmihtig, 20, 1. Ealá, þæt ic eam ealles leás ēcan dreámes, Cd. Th. 275, 7 ; Sat. 168. **VI.** where the construction is elliptical :—Þrý dagas tó lāfe syndon þæt hié þē willaþ acwellan *three days remain before the day comes on which they mean to kill you*, Blickl. Homl. 237, 26. [*O. Sax.* that : *O. Frs.* thet ; *O. H. Ger.* daz : *Icel.* at.] v. þætte ; *conj.*

þætte (= þæt þe ; v. se, **IV.** 3) ; *pron.* **I.** as a relative, *that, which* :—Ðæt ðū hyra frumcyn ícan wolde, þte æfter him cenned wurde, Cd. Th. 236, 9 ; Dan. 318 : 245, 32 ; Dan. 472. Ðæt hē ne forleóse his dreámes blǽd and his dagena rīm and his weorces wlite and wuldres leán, þætte heofones cyning syleþ tó sigorleánum, Exon. Th. 97, 11 ; Cri. 1589. Metod fēt eall þte gróweþ, Met. 29, 70. Ðætte tǽlwyrðes sié, ðæt hié ðæt tálen, Past. 28 ; Swt. 195, 24. Wíslīce gē dyde, þte mannum bedīgled wæs on eordan þæt gē þæt on heofenas sóhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 1. **II.** combining antecedent and relative, *that which, what* :—On hire wæs gefylled þte on Cantica Canticorum wæs gesungen, Blickl. Homl. 11, 15. Dō ā þætte duge, Exon. Th. 300, 10 ; Fä. 4. Wā ðæm ðe gemonigfealdaþ ðætte (ðætte, Cott. MSS) his ne biþ, Past. 44 ; Swt. 329, 18.

þætte (= þæt þe ; cf. eác wæs *ðæt de* beforan ðæm temple stód ceác, Past. 16 ; Swt. 105, 1, *and :* Ðā wæs *þte* scyttelas wurdan tōbrocene, Blickl. Homl. 87, 5. Þætte *is used in the same way as* þæt, q. v.) ; *conj. That.* **I.** introducing substantive clauses. (1) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the nominative, and (a) stands as the subject of the verb in the main clause :—Cūþ is þte Drihten fæstte, Blickl. Homl. 27, 23 : 87, 5. Weard undyrne cūð, gyddum geómore, þætte Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 305 ; B. 151. (a 1) where the subject of the substantive clause is omitted :—Nis eów forboden, þte ēahta habban, gif gē ða on riht strēnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 53, 27. (b) where *þæt* or *hit* stands as subject in the main clause :—Hit is āwriten ðætte Dauid, ðā hē done læppan forcorfedne hæfde, ðæt hē slōge on his heortan, Past. 28 ; Swt. 198, 16. Is þæt þeódnes gebod, þte . . . , Exon. Th. 202, 13 ; Ph. 69. Ðæt gelimpan sceal, þætte lagu flōweþ, 445, 2 ; Dom. 1. Þæt gesýne weard, þætte wrecend lifde, Beo. Th. 2517 ; B. 1256. (c) where it further explains a noun in the main clause :—Ne biþ swylc cwénlīc þeáw . . . , þætte freoðuwebbe feores onsæce leófne mannan, Beo. Th. 3888 ; B. 1942. Treów wæs gecýþed, þætte Güðlāce God leánode, Exon. Th. 129, 12 ; Gü. 420 : Cd. Th. 223, 3 ; Dan. 114. (2) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in the accusative, and (a) stands as object to the verb in the main clause :—Hēr sagaþ se godspellere, þte Hælend wǽre lǽded on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 27, 3 : 41, 34. Hæbbe ic gefrugnen, þte is feor heonan æþelast londa, Exon. Th. 197, 19 ; Ph. 1. (b) where it is in apposition to *þæt* or *hit* standing as object in the main clause :—Hī þæt ne gelýfdon, þte liffruma āhafen wurde, Exon. Th. 41, 16 ; Cri. 656. (c) where it further explains the object of the verb in the main clause :—Bodan sægdon sóðne gefeán, þætte sunu wǽre Meotudes ācenned, Exon. Th. 28, 24 ; Cri. 451. Men gesēgon þeódwundor micel, þte eorðe āgeaf ða hyre on lāfgun, 71, 15 ; Cri. 1156. (3) where the clause is equivalent to a noun in genitive or dative :—Gode ælmiehtigum sī ðonc, ðætte wē nū ǽnigne onstāl habbaþ lāreówa, Past. pref. ; Swt. 4, 1. Se dæs onsōce, þte sōð wǽre mǽre mihta waldend, Cd. Th. 244, 21 ; Dan. 451. **II.** introducing clauses expressing end or purpose, *that, in order that* :—Beforan ðæm temple stód ǽren ceác, ðætte menn meahten hira bonda

ðweán, Past. 16; Past. 105, 1. Sprec tó ðínum discipulum, þte sý ȝeblissad heora heorte, and hié sýn ofergytende disse sǽwe ege, Blickl. Homl. 233, 36. **III.** introducing clauses expressing result, manner, kind, degree. (1) where no demonstrative word is antecedent to the subordinate clause, *that, so that*:—Hí wénaþ þ hí mægen eall ðás gód gegaderian tógædere, þætte nán búton dære gesomnunga ne sié, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 3. Daniel sægde him wíslíce wereda gesceafte, þte sóna ongeat cyning ord and ende dæs ðe him ýwed wæs, Cd. Th. 225, 28; Dan. 161. Woldon hié feorhleán fácne gyldan þte hé þ dægweorc dreóre gebohte so *that he should pay for that deed with blood*, 187, 14; Exod. 151. (1 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—Nis ǽnig man þætte swá bereáfod sié, Met. 22, 49. Nǽnig manna is þætte áreccan mæg, Andr. Kmbl. 1091; An. 546: Cd. Th. 210, 2; Exod. 509. (2) where there is a demonstrative form as antecedent:—Hé beóþ swá geþwǽra, þætte nó þ án þ hí magon geféran beón, ac dý furþor þ heora nán búton óþrum beón ne mæg, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 17. Dǽr wæs swíþe swéte stenc swá þte ealle ða slépan de dǽr wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Dínne líchoman hié tóstenceaþ swá þte dín blód flǽwþ ofer eorðan swá swá wæter, 237, 6. (2 a) where the subject of the clause is omitted:—þ nis nán man, þte sumes eácan ne þurfe, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 6. **IV.** where the main clause is not expressed:—Ðonne hí nider ástígaþ tó áðweánne hiera níehstena scylda, hié beóþ onlícost suelce hí beren done ceák . . . , ðætte (*the ease is such, that*) suá hwelc suá inweard higige tó gangenne on ða dura dæs écean lífes, hé ondette ǽlce costunge, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 14. Æfter ðæm de Rómeburg getímbred wæs twá hunde wintra and nigon, þætte (*it came to pass, that*) Cambisis fénge tó Persa ríce, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 2: 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2. And dæs embe fíf níht ðætte fulwiht tíid éces Drihtnes tó ús cymeþ, Menol. Fox 22; Men. 11, and often. Ealá þte ðis moncyn wǽre gesǽlig, gif heora mód wǽre riht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 40. Ðætte oft dæs láreówdómes dénung biþ swíðe untǽlwyrðlíce gewilnad, Past. 7, arg.; Swt. 47, 20, and often.

-þafa. v. ge-þafa.

þafet[t]ere, es; *m. One who agrees or consents, one who is remiss in allowing*:—Býf læs se ðafetere, se de wile forgiefan dæt hé wrecan sceolde, tó écum wítum geteó his híeremenn *ne rector remittendo quod ferire debuit ad aeterna supplicia subditos pertrahat*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 21. Dæt hé swá stiére ðǽm ungedýldegum irsunga, swá hé done hnescan ðafettere on recclésste ne gebrenge *sic ab impatientibus extinguatur ira, ut tamen remissis ac lenibus non crescat negligentia*, 60; Swt. 453, 25.

þafian *p.* ode. **I.** *to consent to, agree with, approve of, assent to, allow, permit.* (a) with accusative:—Ic Beágmund dís ðeafie and wríte, Chart. Th. 472, 22, 24, 28, 19, and often. Swá hwylc swá morþorslege þafaþ and hine man ðonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Eg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Heó hine monede dæt hé weoruldhád forlǽte and munuchádе onfénge. Ond hé dæt well ðafode *he readily consented to it*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 3. Dé sint tú gearu swá líf swá deád, swá dé leófre biþ tó geceósanne; cýð hwæt dú dæs tó þinge þafian wille *say which alternative you mean to accept*, Elen. Kmbl. 1213; El. 608. Nǽfre ic dæs þeódnes þafian wille mǽgrǽdenne *I will never consent to marriage with the prince*, Exod. Th. 249, 8; Jul. 108. (b) with dative:—Gé þafiaþ eówer fædera weorcum *consentitis operibus patrum uestrorum*; Lk. Skt. 11, 48. Ðafande woeron feh him tó seallanne *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lind. 22, 5. (c) with a clause:—Gif hé þafaþ dæt hé út gá of minstre *si consenserit, ut egrediatur de monasterio*, R. Ben. Interl. 98, 17. Þafodest dú dæt mé þeówmennen drehte, Cd. Th. 135, 21; Gen. 2246. Þafa dæt ic út áðó dæt mot of ðínum eágan *sine eiciam festucam de oculo tuo*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4. Ða eorlas þafigan ne woldon dæt hié forléton leófne láreów, Andr. Kmbl. 804; An. 402. **II.** *to submit to, bear, suffer, endure*:—Dé þincþ se earmra se dæt yfel déþ ðonne se de hit þafaþ *miserior tibi injuriae illatae, quam acceptor esse videretur*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 19. Sum gewealdendmód þafaþ in geþylde dæt hé seal, Exon. Th. 297, 20; Crá. 77. Eal dæt hé for ús þafode and ðolode, Wulfst. 23, 22. Ða éadigan martyras mænigfealde earfoðnyssa ðafedon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12, 89. Se þeódcyning ðafian scolde Eofores ánne dóm, Beo. Th. 5919; B. 2963. Þafigan, Cd. Th. 227. 22; Dan. 190. Ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian and þafian on ðínne dóm *I must suffer and submit to everything, as you decide*, Exon. Th. 270, 16; Jul. 466. Hié derede ǽgder ge þurst ge hǽte, and ealne ðone dæg wǽron dæt þafiende, Ors. 5, 7; Swt. 230, 17. **III.** *to bear with, tolerate*:—Hé ilde and ðafode ða scylda and ðeáh hé him gecýðde *et dissimulavit culpas, et innotuit*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 22. [*Non me demergat tempestas* louerd ne þaue þu þat storm me doue, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 15. Ȝef ha ne letted me nawt, ah þauied ant þolied, Marh. 15, 19. Ne mahe je nawt do me, bute þet he wule þeauien and þolien ow to donne, Jul. 19, 9. Þatt Godd ne þole nohht ne þafe laþe gastess to winnenn oferrhannd off uss, Orm. 5457. Euerilc husfole de mai it ðauen on ger sep oðer on kide hauen, Gen. and Ex. 3139. Was neuere non þat mouhte þaue Hise dintes, noyþer knith ne knaue, Havel. 2696.] v. geþafian.

þafung, e; *f. Consent, permission*:—Be biseoppes þafunge *cum consensu episcopi*, L. Eg. C. 26; Th. ii. 152, 3. Be his þafunge *permissionem suam*, R. Ben. Interl. 77, 6. Ðú wéndest dæt seó weord ðás worulð wende búton Godes geþealite and his þafunge, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 32. Ne mæg se deófol mannum derian bútan Godes ðafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 196. Þet weas mid Earnulfes þafunge (geþafunge, MS. A.), Chr. 887; Erl. 87. 3. [Vlesches fondunge god to uord upe me þurch min þafunge, A. R. 344, note.] v. ge-þafung.

þage, þáh *though.* v. þæge, þeáh.

þametaþ?:—Flódas hafettaþ (þameta þ, MS. M.) handum *flumina plaudent manu*, Ps. Spl. 97, 8.

þan, þon; *adv.* **I.** *then, from that time, after that*:—Wæs wyrd ungemete neáh . . . nó þon lange wæs feorh æþelinges flǽsce bewunden, Beo. Th. 4838; B. 2423. [*Goth.* þan: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* þan.] **II.** *so, as*:—Wiþ dæs ic wát ðú wilt higian þon ǽr þe dú hine ongitest *towards it I know thou wilt hasten as soon as thou perceivest it*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 8. [Cf. *O. Sax.* than langso the hé mósta is juguði neotan, Hél. 3498.] **III.** with comparatives, in negative sentences. (a) with adjectives, (α) followed by *ðonne* or *ðe, any*:—Gif hió bearn gestríene, nǽbbe dæt dæs ierfes þon (þe, MS. H.) máre þe sió módor *if she have a child, it shall not have any more of the property than the mother*, L. Alf. pol. 8; Th. i. 66, 20. On ðórum ærne dæt nǽbbe þon má dura ðonne sió cirice, 5; Th. i. 64, 15. Ne eart dú þon leófre, ðonne se swearta hrefn *thou art not any more dear, than the black raven*, Exon. Th. 370, 4; Seel. 52. Nǽfre híðsan áh meotud þan máran þonne hé wið monna bearn wyrce þ weldǽdum, 191, 10; Az. 86. Hé ne úþe dæt ǽnig óþer man ǽfre mǽrða þon má gehédde, ðonne hé sylfa, Beo. Th. 1012; B. 504. (α 1) where *þon* is preceded by *wihte, any at all*:—Ne mót hé ðara hyrsta lǽdan of ðisse worulde wuhte þon máre ðonne hé hider bróhte (cf. ne lǽt hé his nánwuht of ðís middanearde mid him máre ðonne hé bróhte hider, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15–17), Met. 14, 10. (β) where the comparative takes the dative after it:—Hé ðám de on sceare máran wǽron on ðám mægnum eáþmódnesse and hýrsumnesse nóhte ðon lǽssa wæs *in respect to the virtues of humility and obedience he was not any less than those who were greater in the matter of the tonsure*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. (γ) where neither particle nor case follows the comparative:—Næs ðá wordlatu wihte þon máre þæt se stán tógán *then was there not any more delay at all in obeying the command, so that the stone split open*, Andr. Kmbl. 3043; An. 1524. Náhte ic dínre nǽfre miltse þon máran þearfe *never had I any greater need of thy mercy* (*than I now have*), Judth. Thw. 22, 35; Jud. 92. (b) with adverbs, (α) followed by *ðe*:—Hé nát hwæt him tóweard biþ, þon má þe dú wistest *he knows not what will happen to him any more than thou knowest*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 14. Wé his ne gefrédaþ, þon má ðe mon his feax mæg gefrédan búton his felle, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 20. Him dæt nó ne derede, ðon má ðe ceald wæter, Shrn. 83, 17: Exon. Th. 364, 33; Wal. 80. (β) without *ðe*:—Ic ða word gehýrde and nóht ðon ǽr dære ærninge blon *ego audiens, nihilominus coeptis institi vetitis*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 15. Hé georne widsóc Iósepes húse ne þon ǽr geceás Effremes cynn *he utterly refused the house of Joseph, nor any more readily did he choose the race of Ephraim*, Ps. Th. 77, 67. Ǽfre ic ne hýrde þon cymlícor ceól gehladenne *I have not ever heard of a vessel any more fairly laden*, Andr. Kmbl. 721; An. 361. Ða ne wolde se pápa dæt þegnfigenan ne dæ burhware ðon má *etsi pontifex concedere voluit, non tamen eives Romani potuere permittere*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 33. Ne bewerede Penda ðon má gif hwylce men woldan Godes word lǽron dæt hí ne móstan *nec prohibuit Penda, quin etiam verbum, si qui vellent audire, praedicaretur*, 3, 21; S. 551, 23. Ne ðon má se de gehát gehǽt, ne wéne hé dæt hé sié á ðý near hefonríce, gif hé hine from went ðǽm gehátum *nor any more let him that vows a vow suppose that he be ever the nearer heaven, if he turns from those vows*, Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. Ne biþ sond þon má wid micelne rén húses hirde *nor any more is the sand a guard for a house against much rain*, Met. 7, 20: 8, 23: 11, 69. Búton dú úsic þon ófostlícor hreddan wille *if you do not save us any quicker*, Exon. Th. 17, 18: Cri. 272. (β 1) where *ǽwiht* or *wuhte* precedes *þon, any at all*:—Dǽr nánegu biþ níht on sumera, ne wuhte þon má on wintra dæg tóteled tídum, Met. 16, 14: 20, 108. Ǽwiht þon má, Ps. Th. 63, 7. [*O. Sax.* ni . . . than mêr the *not . . . any more than.* Cf. *Goth.* ni . . . þana mais: *O. H. Ger.* dana mêr.]

þán; *adj. Moist*:—Þa þánan *madentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 71: 57, 12. [*Thone, thoney* = damp, is found as a word of E. Norfolk and of some Midland counties in Marshall's Rural Economy (1795–6), and in Ray's North-country words (1691); v. E. D. S. Pub. Reprinted Glossaries, B. 3, 5, 15.] v. þánian, þánan.

þanan, þonan (-on, -un, -en); *adv.* **I.** with demonstrative force, *thence*:—Þanan *illic(-ine?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 55. Ðonan *illine*, 44, 54. (1) marking the point from which motion takes place:—Hé þanou (þonan, Rush.: þona, Lind. *inde*) eode, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 21. Panun hé com on Iudéisce endas *inde exsurgens uenit in fines Iudaeae*, Mk. Skt. 10, 1. Hé wand up þanon, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Hé fór þanun (þanon, MS. A.: ðonan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 11, 1. Þanun (-en, MS. A.), 12, 9. Monige þonan gewitan, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 34. Þonan, Exon. Th. 235, 9; Ph. 554. Hé ða hálgan sáuwla þonon álǽdde, Blickl. Homl. 67, 19. Hát mín blód þonon ádrýgan, 183, 27. (1 a) followed by a relative particle, the two words together having force of relative:—Þider cuman, þonan þe

hit ǽr com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 31. On ða rícu, þonon þe hē ǽr sended wæs, Blickl. Homl. 9, 25. Þý læs hē ǽfeallе ðonon dе hē fæsdlícost tō hopian scolde, Past. 51; Swt. 395, 11. (2) marking the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—Ðanon dе hē blǽwþ him byþ nama gesett *from the quarter that the wind blows is a name made for it*, Lchdm. iii. 274, 11. Ðæt fíōd ys þanon tōdǽled on feówer eán *from that point the stream runs in four separate channels*, Gen. 2, 10. Ðā hē on botme stōd, ðā him þūhte ðæt þanon wǽre tō helle duru hund þūsenda míla gemearcodes, Cd. Th. 310, 7; Sat. 722. Hē ðǽr rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, 177, 9; Gen. 2927: Beo. Th. 3615; B. 1805. God wæs mīn on ða swīðran, ðanon ic ne wende ǽfre tō aldre onsión mīne, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Hē sǽde ðæt ðær land síē swīþe lang norþ þonan *he said that from that point the country stretches very far to the north*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 4. Seó burh is west þonon from ðære stōwe on ūnre mīle, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. (3) marking the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Nalles þanon (*from hell*) gehēran in heofonum hāligne dréam, Cd. Th. 284, 26; Sat. 327. Gesæt him be healfe . . ., þanon bāsnode hwæt him gūdweorca gifede weard, Andr. Kmbl. 2131; An. 1067. Hié ealle on yppan wunedon, þonen bídende dæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. God wunaþ on ðære ceastre his ānfealdnesse; ðonan hē dǽlþ manega gemetgunga eallum his gesceaftum, and þonon (-an, Cott. MS.) hē welt ealra, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 18–21. Þonan ān cyning rícsaþ . . ., ealra gesceafta waldeþ (cf. þār rícsaþ ān cyning, se hæfþ anweald callra ōþra cyninga *heic regum sceptrum dominus tenet*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 17), Met. 24, 31. (4) marking source, origin:—Mænige gefōþ hwælas and micelne sceat þanon (*inde*) begytaþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 3. Þanon wōc fela geósceaftgāsta, Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Þonon Ēomer wōc, 3925; B. 1960. Ðære wrǽnnesse wōdþrāg . . . gedrǽfþ sefan ingehygd: þonan mǽst cymeþ unnetta saca, Met. 25, 43. (5) marking cause, reason:—Ne gehýrdest ðū Drihten cweþende, for þon þe ic eów sende swā sweá sceáp on middum wulfum? Þanon wæs geworden . . . ic bæd ūrne Drihten ðæt hē hine āteówde, and hraþe hē mē hine āteówde, and hē mē tō cwæd . . . 'Ic sende tō ðē Andreas,' Blickl. Homl. 237, 30. Þonne God gangeþ for his fole . . . þanon eorðe byþ onhrēred, Ps. Th. 67, 8. (6) temporal, *from that time, after that*:—Ðæt hē unæþele á fǽrd þanan wyrd, Met. 17, 28. Hē forlǽt his æþelo, and ðonan wyrþ anæþelad oþ ðæt hē wyrþ unæþele, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22. Þanon forþ *exhinc*, Anglia xiii. 393, 404: *de cetero*, 439, 1059. Ðanon forþ *exinde*, 444, 1130. Hē ða geféan ðæs heofonlíces ēdles þanon forð geseón ne mihte, Wulfst. 1, 6. Siddan ongon Cain ceastre timbran . . . þanon his eaforan ǽrest wōcan bearn from brýde on ðam burhstede. Se yldesta wæs Iared hāten *afterwards did Cain build a city . . . Not till after that were children born to his son (Enoch) in that town. The eldest was Irad* (v. Gen. 4, 17, 18), Cd. Th. 65, 4; Gen. 1061: 210, 14; Exod. 515. II. with relative force, *whence*, (1) referring to the point from which motion takes place:—Ic gecyrre on mīn hūs þanon (*unde*) ic ūt ēode, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 44. Cunnaþ fýr eft tō his ēðle, ðanon hit ǽror cwom, Salm. Kmbl. 834; Sal. 416. Hē gewāt on Hibernia, ðonan hē ǽr com, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 13. Þonan, Exon. Th. 17, 12; Cri. 269. Hē tō ðæm fæderlican setle eode, þonon hē nǽfre onweg ne gewāt, Blickl. Homl. 117, 1. (2) referring to the point from or in regard to which direction or position is estimated:—On heofonas, þonon hē nǽfre won wæs, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17: 91, 5. (3) referring to the place from which an action or operation proceeds:—Hē hine sylfne hefe þon heánne beám, þonan ýþast mæg síð bihealdan, Exon. Th. 205, 15: Ph. 113. (4) referring to source or origin:—Ðæt sum gestreún mē ic begyte þanon ic mē āfēde *ut aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram, unde me pascam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 21. (5) referring to cause or reason:—Hē mā gewunode on his smiþþan sittan, ðonne hē wolde on cyricean singan. Ðonon him gelamp ðæt sume men gewuniaþ cweþan *magis in officina sua residere, quam ad psallendum in ecclesia concurrere consuerat. Unde accidit illi, quod solent dicere quidam*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 18. III. in correlative combinations:—Ðæt mē þinch wiþerweard þing . . . ðætte þonan ðe hī teohhiaþ ðæt hī scylan éadigran weorþan, ðæt hī weorþaþ ðonan earmran, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 24–27. Ðonon ðe hī ūtan bióþ āhæfene, ðanon hié bióþ innan āfeallene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. [*O. Sax.* thanan: *O. Frs.* thana: *O. H. Ger.* danān *inde, illinc.*] v. *next word, and* þe, II. 1.

þanane; *adv.* I. *thence.* (1) local:—Ne gǽst ðū þanone (-ene, MS. A.: þonan, Rush.) *non exies inde*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26: Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ðā gewāt ic þanone, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 422. Ðanonne, Judth. Thw. 23, 21; Jud. 132. (2) temporal, *after that*:—*Rursum, dein vel* þonane, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 63. (3) causal:—Þonne mon lēt tōslūpan done ege . . ., ðonne wierþ gehnescad ðonone sīð ðreáung dæs anwaldes, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 3. II. *whence*:—Wigheard tō Rōme wæs onsended, ðonone hī hider onsendon gewritu, Bd. 3, 29; S. 561, 3. [*O. L. Ger.* thanana: *O. H. Ger.* danana.] v. preceding word.

þanan-forþ. v. þanan, I. 6.

þanan-weard; *adj. Moving thence*:—Bebeád hē him, ðæt hē geara wiste, ðæt hē hine nǽfre underbæc ne besāwe, siþþan hē þononweard wǽre *lex dona coërceat, ne dum Tartara liquerit, fas sit lumina flectere.* Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 9. [Cf. þeone Godd warp hire (*pride*) sone se ha iboren wes; & as ha nuste hwuch wei ha come þeneward, ne con ha neauer mare ifinden na wei aþainward, H. M. 43, 8.]

þanc, es; *m.* I. *thought*:—On ðeóstrum ne mæg þances gehygdum ænig wíslīcu wundur oncnāwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Þances gleáw þegn, Andr. Kmbl. 1113; An. 557. Þonces gleáw, Exon. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Þurh gemynda spēd, móde and dǽdum, worde and gewitte, wíse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Ge þanc ge þeáwas, word and weorc georne gerihtan, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 288, 16. Drihten, ūre mōd gebíg, þanc and þeáwas on ðīn gewil, Hy. 7, 78. [Þu þi þanc (þoht, 2nd MS.) al forhele, Laym. 4360. He put a swuc þonc in hire heorte, A. R. 222, 25.] II. *kindly thought, favour, grace*:—Oft hē þearfendra bēne þance (*graciously*) gehýrde, Ps. Th. 101, 15. Ðis is landa betst, ðæt wit þurh uncres hearran þanc habban mōston (cf. hie thuru thes késures thank rīki habda, Hēl. 66), Cd. Th. 49, 22; Gen. 796. III. *agreeableness, pleasure, satisfaction*; in phrases, (a) after þance *according to what is agreeable, agreeably, pleasantly*:—Hē his lichoman forwyrnde woruldblissa . . . Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum ðonne hē mennniscum þrymme æfter þonce þegan wolde *he refused his body worldly delights . . . There was too much fear of God in his mind for him to partake of human glory, following the dictates of pleasure*, Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. (b) on þanc, tō þances, tō þance *to the satisfaction* of a person, *so as to please*, cf. *O. Frs.* tō thanke: *Icel.* til þakka eins, í þökk við einn *to one's liking*: *Ger.* zu Danke:—Hié nānwuht gōdes ne magon Gode þringan tō ðances *nullum boni operis Deo sacrificium immolant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 8. Ðū hæfst tō þance gepēnod ðinum hearran, hæfst ðē wíd Drihten dýrne geworhtne (cf. habda ira Drohtine gethionōd te thanka, Hēl. 506), Cd. Th. 32, 20; Gen. 506: Beo. Th. 763; B. 379. Se bisceop dæs getīdode on ealra ǽrra witena þanc *the bishop granted it to the satisfaction of all the witan*, Chart. Th. 303, 2. Cūð dyde Nergend ðæt Noe ðæt gyld on þanc āgifen hæfde (*the sacrifice had been well pleasing*), Cd. Th. 91, 2; Gen. 1506. Him wíf sunu on þanc gebær *to his delight his wife bore him a son*, 167, 31; Gen. 2774. Ic ðē on hleódre hearpan gecwéme . . . Ic ðē on þanc móte sealmas singan, Ps. Th. 107, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 3242; An. 1624. On þonc, Exon. Th. 402, 7; Rii. 21. 26. Hē of stāncliffe burnan leódum lǽdde on leófne þanc, Ps. Th. 135, 17. (c) on þance *pleasing, agreeable, grateful*, cf. thīn thionost is im an thanke, Hēl. 118: *O. H. Ger.* in thanke, danche *gratus*:—On ðonce mē syndon ðine word and ðīn lufu *gratias ago benevolentiae tuae*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 23. Mé is ðín cyme on myclum ðonce *gratus mihi est multum adventus tuus*, 4, 9; S. 577, 21: Exon. Th. 387, 22; Rä. 5, 9. Ðonne wǽron ǽgþer gōde, ge ða ǽrran ge ðās æfterran, and nǽron nādere an þance *quid aliud colligi datur, nisi semper bona esse, sed ingrata?* Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 86, 10. Nǽnegum þūhte dæg on þonce gif sió dimme niht ǽr egesan ne bróhte (cf. þanewyrhre bið dæs dæges leóht for ðære egeslícan þýstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 28), Met. 12, 16. IV. *thanks*:—Gode ælmihtegum sí ðonc, ðætte . . ., Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 18. Him ðæs þanc sié, Cd. Th. 68, 13; Gen. 1116: Hy. 7, 58: Andr. Kmbl. 2900; An. 1453. Disse ansýne Alwealdan þanc gelimpe, Beo. Th. 1861; B. 928. Swā gelǽrede biscepas, swā suā nū Gode ðonc wel hwǽr siendon, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 4: 1; Swt. 27, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2302; An. 1152. Ða gesceafta nǽron nánes ðonces ne nánes weorþsciges weorþe, gif hī heora unwillum hlāforde hērden, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 20. Hié ða lāc þēgen tō þance (*thankfully, gratefully*), Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Hē him dǽda leán gieldeþ, ðāra ðe his giefe willaþ þicgan tō þonce, Exon. Th. 109, 26; Gū. 96. Hié on þanc curon æðelinges ēst *they accepted Lot's kindness with thanks*, Cd. Th. 147, 20; Gen. 2442. Þanc āgan, habban *to have thanks, be thanked* for something (*gen., prep., or clause*):—Ðæs āge þrymesse þrym þonc, Exon. Th. 37, 27: Cri. 599. Hafa ārna þanc, Cd. Th. 147, 6; Gen. 2435. Hæfþ se þeówa ǽnigue þanc, forþam ðe hē dyde ðæt him beboden wæs, Lk. Skt. 17, 9. Þonc hafa, Iofes, ðæt ic ða móste oferwinnan, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 27. Þonc cunnan, witan [cf. He cuðe him ðerof wel gret ðhanc, Geu. and Ex. 1659. Sche . . . can hem therfore as moche thank as me, Chauc. Kn. T. 930] *to feel grateful, be thankful* for something (*gen.*):—Ðām ðe þonc Gode wīta ne cūþun, ðæs ðe hē on done hālgan beám āhongen wæs *to those who felt no gratitude to God for his sufferings, for his being hung on the cross*, Exon. Th. 67, 22; Cri. 1092: 74, 29; Cri. 1213. Ðū Waldende ðīnre ālýsnesse þonc ne wisses, 90, 5; Cri. 1474: 85, 5; Cri. 1386. Ðū ðæs ealles ǽnigne þonc ðīnum nergende nysses on móde, 91, 29; Cri. 1498. God nele, ðæt him man his gifena þanc nyte, Wulfst. 261, 17. Þancas, þanc dón *to give thanks*; gratias agere: þanca ðæd *gratiarum actio*, Scint. 50, 5:—Hé Gode þancas dyde *gratias agens*, Mk. Skt. 14, 23: Lk. Skt. 22, 17. Ðé ic þancas dó, forðam ðe ic ne eom swylce ódre men, 18, 11: Jn. Skt. 11, 41: Scint. 50, 2, 3. Þanc ic dó, ðū góda hyrde, forðon ðās sceáp mē efenþrowiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 191, 24. Þanc gegildan [cf. Me him ne yeldeþ þonkes of his guodes, Ayenb. 18, 6] *to pay thanks, give from a feeling of gratitude, to reward* a service:—Him God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, ðæt hē martyrhād gelufade, sealde him snyttra, Exon. Th. 130, 23; Gū. 442. Þanc, þancas secgan [cf. To zigge grat þank, Ayenb. 18, 17] *to*

express thanks for something (*gen., prep. clause*), *give thanks*:—Hé Gode his gôda ðanc sægde (*gratias agebat*), Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 26: Cd. Th. 16, 4; Gen. 238: Andr. Kmbl. 2937; An. 1471: Blickl. Homl. 103, 25: 217, 34. Ne sæcgaþ ûs nênne þanc, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 332. Saga ênne þonc, ðæt ic his módor geweard, Exon. Th. 13, 28; Cri. 209. Wé sculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eów, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 10. ¶ Þances, *genitive, used alone or in combination with noun or pronoun, and having adverbial force* (cf. *O. L. Ger.* thankis *gratis*: *O. H. Ger.* danches *sponte, ultro, gratis*). (1) *thanks* to a person on whom a result depends, *by* (*one's*) *grace, favour*:—Dæt næs nâ eówres þances ac þurh God *it was not thanks to you but by God's will;* non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate, Gen. 45, 8. Sege mê hwæþer se ðin wela dînes þances swâ deóre seó ðe for his âgenre gecynde *tell me whether that wealth of thine is so precious thanks to thee or from its own nature*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6. Hié rîcsedon næs deáh mînes ðonces *ipsi regnaverunt, et non ex me*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 14. Godes þonces *by God's grace*, Chr. 897; Erl. 94, 29: 883; Erl. 83, 18. (2) where there is voluntary or unforced action, *of* (*one's own*) *accord, with* (*a person's*) *consent, willingly, voluntarily*:—Hé him hiera ðonces gestiéran ne meahte *he could not restrain himself from them* (his vices) *of his own accord*, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Gewilde man hî tô rihte þances oþþe unþances *let them be compelled to right whether they will or no*, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 28. Hé nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances *he took some of them with him, some willingly, others against their will*, Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 36. Ða þancodon hý dyses Gode and mê swýþe georne, and heom eall ðis swýþe wel licode, and cwædon ðæt heora þances ðis on ênesse stande *they said that they approve of the arrangement remaining in perpetuity*, Chart. Th. 117, 7. Âgenes þances *sponte*, Germ. 395, 64; L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 22. Gif hwâ þeóf gemête and hine his þances âweg læte bûton hreáme *if any one come upon a thief and of his own accord let him get away without hue and cry*, 29; Th. i. 392, 14. Hwæþer ðe ðû hý forseó and dînes âgenes þonces hî forlête bûton sâre ðe ðû gebide hwonne hî ðe sorgiendne forlêtan *whether thou despise them and of thine own accord abandon them without a pang, or wait till the time comes when they abandon thee sorrowing*, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 12: 7, 2; Fox 18, 13. Ðonne sió sâul hire undonces gebædd wierð dæt ýfel tô forlætanne dæt hió ær hire âgnes ðonces gedyde, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 14. [Hi wenden alle fra þe king, sume here þankes and sume here unþankes, Chr. 1140; Erl. 265, 12. Bluðeliche he wule herkien þet þe preost him leiđ on; ah þenne þe preost hine hat aзefen þa ehte þon monne þet hit er ahte, þet he nulle iheren his þonkes *he will not listen to that if he can help it*, O. E. Homl. i. 31, 8. Þe sulve mose hire þonkes wolde þe totose, O. and N. 70. Lordschipe wol not his thonkes han no felaweschipe, Chauc. Kn. T. 768.] (3) where there is uncontrolled or independent action, *at* (*one's*) *pleasure* or *will*:—Ðû wendest dæt seó wyrd ðâs woruld wende heore âgenes þonces bûton Godes gefeahte and his þafunge *thou didst suppose that fate turned this world at her own pleasure without the counsel and consent of God*, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 31. (4) where there is independent condition, *in* or *of itself*:—Gif se weorþscipe and se anweald âgnes ðonces gôd wære, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 9. Se anweald his âgenes ðonces gôd næs, ðâ se gôd næs ðe hê tô com, 16, 4; Fox 58, 19. (5) *for* (*one's*) *sake*:—Wé biddaþ ðé ðæt ðû hit ûs dînes fæder þances forgîfe *we pray thee to forgive us it for thy father's sake*, Gen. 50, 17. Gedæle hê ðæt wurð Godes þances *pretium Dei gratia distribuat*, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 23: L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 11: L. E. I. 25; Th. ii. 422, 8, 9: L. Ath. v. 8, 1; Th. i. 236, 8: Wulfst. 238, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 200: Lchdm. i. 400, 9. Ic ann ðæs landes intô mynstre Sćа Marian þances, Chart. Th. 558, 33. Ungeniédde mid eówrum âgenum willan gê sculon ðencean for eówre heorde Godes ðonces nals na for fracedlecum gestreónum *providentes non coacte, sed spontane secundum Deum, neque turpis lucri gratia, sed voluntarie*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 20. Hié ða miclan feorme þigedon Cristes þonces ðe hié ær þigedon deófla þonces, Ors. 6, 21; Swt. 272, 22–24. [*Goth.* thank fairhaitan χάριν ἔχειν, Lk. 17, 9: *O. Sax.* thank *grace, pleasure, thanks*: *O. Frs.* thank, thonk: *O. H. Ger.* danc, thanc *gratia*: *Icel.* þökk *pleasure, thanks*.] v. bealu-, fore-, ge-, hete-, hyge-, inge-, inwit-, nearu-, or-, searu-, un-þanc; unþances.

þanc-ful[l]; *adj.* **I.** *thoughtful*:—Mæden carful þancful nytwyrþe clæne *a maiden born on the ninth day of the moon will be careful, thoughtful, useful, chaste*, Lchdm. iii. 188, 14. **II.** *spirited*; animosus:—Cild âcenned (*born on the thirteenth day of the moon*), þancfull (*animosus*), þríste, reáful, ofermôd, him sylfum gelîcigende, Lchdm. iii. 190, 13. **III.** *pleasing, agreeable*, cf. *Icel.* þekki-ligr *handsome, pleasant*:—Ðoncful *gratiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 31. Þancfulle *idoneam*, ii. 44, 26. Wé hâlsiaþ, God, ðæt þeów ðin cync ûre . . . tô ðé . . . þancfull mæge becuman *quaesumus, Deus, ut famulus tuus rex noster . . . ad te . . . gratiosus valeat pervenire*, Anglia xiii. 381, 228. Þancfullust hýrsumnysse wæstmi *gratissimus obedientie fructus*, 371, 84. **IV.** *thankful, grateful*:—Dæt folc weard swâ fægen his cystignessa and swâ þancful, ðæt hig worhton him âne anlicnesse of âre, Ap. Th. 10. 10. Beóþ þancfulle *grati estote* (Col. 3. 15), Homl. Th. i. 606, 18. Wesaþ þancfulle þon Hælende eóweres andleofan, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. **V.** *content, satisfied*:—Ðancful *contentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 6. Þancfull, 24, 66. Dæt hé ðoncfull sî stýre him ðæs bebodenan folces *contentus sit gubernatione creditae sibi plebis*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 33. Ælþeódige bisceopas sýn ðoncfulle (*contenti*) heora gæstlîþnesse and feorme, S. 573, 3. Scottas wǽron ðancfulle (*contenti*) heora gemǽrum, 5, 23; S. 646, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* un-dancfol *ingratus*.] v. un-þancful[l].

þancfullice; *adv. Thankfully, gratefully*:—Ða ongeat Eustachius ðæt seó foresǽde costnung him ðâ æt wæs, and þancfullice hî underfêng, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 144. v. scearp-þancfullice.

þanc-hygende *thoughtful*:—Hé, gumena nât hwylc, þanchycgende ðǽr gehŷdde deóre mâdmas, Beo. Th. 4462; B. 2235.

þancian; *p. ode.* **I.** *to thank, give thanks, express in words* or *have in mind feelings of gratitude*, (1) absolute:—Drihten ðancode, ǽrðan ðe hê ða hlâfas tôbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 16. Hé genam ðone calic þanciende *accipiens calicem gratias egit*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 27. (2) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given:—Ðé þancia þ Cristes þegnas, Hy. 7, 52, 49. Hî tô ðé cleopiaþ and ðé lofe þancia þ *clamabunt et hymnum dicent*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hé Gode þancode, Mk. Skt. 8, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 454. Hé feóll tô his fôtum and him þancode *cecidit ante pedes ejus gratias agens*, Lk. Skt. 17, 16. Þearfan ic lǽrde ðæt hié Gode þancodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Wé sceolon him ðancian, Homl. Th. ii. 400, 18. Hig ðone hlâf âeton Drihtne þanciende, Jn. Skt. 6, 23. (3) with gen. of that for which thanks are given:—Wé þancia þ ðînes weorðlîcan wuldordreámes, Hy. 8, 9. Hié þancia þ þrymmes þrîstum wordum, Cd. Th. 242, 26; Dan. 425. Ne sceal hê beón tô georn deádra manna feós, ne tô lyt þancian heora ælmessan, Blickl. Homl. 43, 13. (4) with dat. of person to whom thanks are given, and (a) gen. of thing for which:—Hî Gode þonciaþ blǽdes and blissa, Exon. Th. 77, 14; Cri. 1256. Hé ðæs þancode Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 237. Hié Gode þancudan ðæs siges, Blickl. Homl. 203, 33. Ðanca Gode ðinre gesundfulnysse, Homl. Th. i. 400, 13. Þeáh hî his ðé ne dancien, Ps. Th. 4, 8. Sceolde hê his Drihtne þancian ðæs leánes, Cd. Th. 17, 10; Gen. 257. (b) with gen. of a pronoun and clause stating cause of thanks:—Se gomela Gode þancode ðæs se man gesprœc, Beo. Th. 2799; B. 1397: Elen. Kmbl. 1921; El. 962. Heó Gode þancode ðæs ðe hió sôð gecneów, 2276; El. 1139: Beo. Th. 1255; B. 625: Andr. Kmbl. 2022; An. 1013. Þoncade, Exon. Th. 148, 25; Gû. 750. Hî Gode þancodon ðæs ðe hî hyne gesundne geseón môston, Beo. Th. 3257; B. 1626. Þancedon, 460; B. 227. (c) the cause of thanks given in a clause introduced by *ðæt*:—Ic ðancige ðé, ðæt ic ne eom nâ swilce ôðre mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 428, 19. Hi þanceden þeódne, ðæt hit þus gelomp, Cd. Th. 298, 16; Sat. 534. Ðanca Gode, ðæt hê ðé gefultumode, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 8. (5) combining the construction of (2) and (3):—Ic þancige Gode and eów eallum ðe mê wel fylston, and ðæs friðes ðe wê ûð habbaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 4. **II.** *to express thanks by action, shew gratitude*:—Wé ðé freóndlîce wîc getǽhton ðû ûs leánest nû unfreóndlice fremena þancast *as friends we assigned thee a dwelling, thou dost now unkindly requite us and shew thy gratitude for benefits*, Cd. Th. 162, 31; Gen. 2689. Sceolde hê mid lâce his clǽnsunge Gode ðancian *he should shew his gratitude to God for his cleansing by a gift*, Homl. Th. i. 124, 10. **III.** *to feel gratified, to rejoice*:—Þancaþ ł blissaþ *gratatur*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 60. Ðâm ðe þancia þ ýfelum mînum *qui gratulantur malis meis*, Ps. Spl. 34, 29. [*O. Sax.* thankian: *O. Frs.* thonkia: *O. H. Ger.* danchôn *satisfacere, benedicere, remunerare*: *Icel.* þakka.] v. ge-þancian.

þanc-metegung, **deliberation**. v. next word.

þanc-metung, **e**; *f. Deliberation, consideration*:—Gif hé mid ðancmetunge (-metegunge, MS. B.: þoncmeotunge, Bd. M. 88, 4) and dreodunge geþafaþ *si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23.

-þancness. v. nearu-þancness.

þancol; *adj. Addicted to thought, acute*:—Cild âcenned (*born on the sixteenth day of the moon*) þancul (*efficax*; cf. scearpþancfullice *efficaciter*, Scint. 206, 14; *and see* scearpþanclice), staþolfæst, Lchdm. iii. 192, 8. Saga, þoncol mon, hwâ mec bregde of brimes fæþmum, Exon. Th. 382, 17; Râ. 3, 12. v. deóp-, fore-, ge-, gearo-, hete-, hyge-, scearp-, searu-þancol; þancol-môd.

-þancollice. v. deóp-þancollice.

þancol-môd; *adj. Having the mind addicted to thought, of acute mind, wise, intelligent*:—Þancolmôd wer, þeáwum hýdig, Cd. Th. 102, 24; Gen. 1705. Seó gleáwe hêt hyre þinenne þancolmôde heáfod onwrîðan, Jud. Thw. 24, 5; Jud. 172. Ealle witen eordbûende þoncolmôde ðæt hî ðǽr ne sint, Met. 19, 14.

þanc-snot[t]or; *adj. Wise in thought, wise*:—Þoncsnottor guma breóstgehygdum his bearn lǽrde, Exon. Th. 301, 19; Fä. 21. Fore there neidfaerae naenig uuiurthit thoncsnottura than him tharf sié, Txts. 149, 17.

þancung, **e**; *f. Thanking, thanks, thanksgiving*:—Gode sié lof and wuldor and dǽda þoncung ealra ðæra gôda ðe hê ûs forgifen hafaþ, Chart. Th. 136, 32. Sâwla þancunge *thanksgiving by souls*, Hy. 9, 45. Ic ete mid micelre þancunge *manduco cum gratiarum actione*, Coll. Monast.

Th. 34, 29. Mid ealre ꝑoncunga, Blickl. Homl. 31, 21. Hē underfēng ða lāc mid ðancunge, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 16. [Be] ðancunge ðǽm ðe wiđ ðýfðe fylstaþ, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 3. Ongan se bisceop ðancunge dōn Drihtne *episcopus gratias coepit agere Domino*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 31: 4, 23; S. 595, 19; Ðoncunge, 5, 19; S. 641, 2. Ic ðæs ꝑoncunge dō Grēca herige, Nar. 2, 30. Þæs ꝑancunga ꝑīne scealcas ealle hæfdan *all thy servants gave thanks for this*, Ps. Th. 101, 12. Wyrþe dū ēart, ðæt dū onfō wuldor and ðǽda ꝑancunga, Blickl. Homl. 75, 2. Ðē ic sylle ꝑancunga *tibi reddo gratias*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 95, 15. Ðæt is tō wundrianne, ðæt hī swā lytle ꝑoncunge wiston lōsepe ðæs ðe hē hī æt hungre āhredde *it is wonderful that they felt so little gratitude to Joseph for saving them from famine;* hunc Ioseph, quem constituit Deus Aegyptiis conservatae salutis auctorem, quis credat ita in brevi eorum excidisse memoriae, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. v. ꝑanc. IV.

ꝑanc-weorþ, -wurþ, -wirþe; *adj. Thankworthy, deserving thanks, acceptable*:—ꝑurh ðære ꝑancweorþan Cristes gyfe *through the help of Christ's grace, which is deserving of all thanks*, Lchdm. iii. 432, 23. ꝑancwurðe *gratuita* (*Christi gratia fretus*), Hpt. Gl. 420, 76. Ūrum godum geoffrian ðancwurðe onsægednysse *to offer to our gods an acceptable sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 592, 34. Būtan dū him ꝑoncwyrþe lāc onsece, Exon. Th. 254, 17; Jul. 198. Ic eów secgan mæg ꝑoncwyrþe þing, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng murnan on mōde, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. ꝑancwurðe gīfa *grata* (*accepta*) *libamina*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 7. Gecwēme (t) ꝑancwurðe gife *grata munuscula*, 510, 71. ꝑancwurðe *gratos, acceptos, caros*, 416, 51. Ða ðe ic ðām bigengum ðancwyrþe gelȳfde *quae incolis grata credideram*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 38. Smylte weder bið ðý ꝑancwyrþre (*gratius*) gif hit hwēne ǽr bið stearce stormas . . . And ꝑancwyrþre bið ðæs dæges leóht for ðære egeslīcan þióstro ðære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26–29. ꝑancwurðra *gratuita*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 26. Hē gearcode him gebeótscipe on his hūse, ac hē gearcode him micele ꝑancwurðran gereord on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 468, 30. ꝑancwur[ðe]ste *gratissimum, acceptissimum, amantissimum*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 66. v. un-ꝑancweorþ.

ꝑancweorþlice; *adv. Gladly, willingly, in a way that shews acceptance*:—Hī ðancweorþlīce (*gratanter*) wǽron fram him onfangene, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 2. Hē ðære gife ðancwurþlice (*gratanter*) onfēng, 4, 30; S. 609, 9. Gif hē ǽr ne geæfstgode ðætte his brōður lāc wǽron ðancweorðlīcor onfongne ðonne his *nisi Cain invidisset acceptam fratris hostiam*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 3. *In* Jn. Skt. 6, 11 ꝑancwurðlice dōn *translates* gratias agere.

ꝑanc-word, es; *n. A word of thanks*:—Swā scrīþende hweorfaþ gleómen, þearfe secgaþ, ꝑoncword sprecaþ, simle sumne gemētaþ geofum unhneáwne, Exon. Th. 326, 32; Vid. 137.

ꝑanċan þe *whenever, as soon as ever*:—Ðonċcan þe heó ūtan behwerfed sié (cf. ꝑonne hió ārest sié ūtan behwerfed, Met. 13, 77). Bt. 25; Fox 88, 34. Þeáh hī nū eall hiora līf āwriten hæfdon, hū ne forealldodon ða gewritu þeáh and losodon ðonċcan þe hit wǽre swā some swā ða wríteras dydon and eác ða þe hī ymbe writon *though they indeed had written all their life, yet would not the writings have become antiquated and have perished, as soon as ever it was done, in the same way as the writers did, and those too about whom they wrote;* quamquam quid ipsa scripta proficiant, quae cum suis auctoribus premit longior atque obscura vetustas? 18, 3; Fox 64, 28. Ac þonċcan (þan-, Bod. MS.) þe hē ðone anwealdlord forlǽt, oððe se anweald hine, ðonne ne bið hē ðam dysegan weorþ, 27, 1; Fox 94, 20. v. (?) ēce.

ꝑānian; *p.* ode *To be or to become moist*:—ꝑānie *madeo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 44. Ðānia þ *madescunt*, 57, 39. v. ꝑān.

ꝑanne, ꝑonne, ꝑonne; *adv. conj. Then, when.* Generally if the subject follows the verb the word is to be rendered by *then*, if the subject precedes the verb, by *when*. [*ꝑanne* and *þā* differ in force; the former is used where the time of an action is indefinite, and is found with the future, the indefinite present and the indefinite past; the latter is used where a definite action has taken place. Cf. ꝑonne faraþ hig on ece susle, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 46, with: Ða fērde se ðe ða fīf pund underfēng, 25, 16. ꝑonne dū fæste, smyra ðin heáfod, 6, 17, with: ꝑā þā hē fæste feówertig daga, 4, 2. Symle ic gehȳrde, ꝑonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185, with: ꝑā hī ðis gehȳrdon, hī fahnodon, Mk. Skt. 14, 11.] **A.**—demonstrative, *then*. **I.** of time, *then, at that time*:—Fōron hié bī swā hwaþerre efes swā hit ꝑonne (*at the time of their going, whenever it was*) fierdleás wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 13. Ðæt geweorþeþ on dōmes dæge . . . ꝑonne forhtiaþ ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 11, 3: 95, 29: Exon. Th. 372, 21; Seel. 96. ꝑonne hī clypiaþ tō mē, and ic hī ne gehȳre, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 2. Se deófol de beswāc ðone þeóf nele uāht on his ende geðafian, ðæt hē ꝑonne gecyrre tō ðam Hǽlende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 191. **II.** marking order or sequence, *then, after that*, (1) of time:—Swā hwylc swā morþorslege ꝑaſaþ, and hine man ꝑonne fremmeþ *quicunque ad homicidium consenserit, et id postea factum fuerit*, L. Eccl. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 14. Gang ǽr and gesybsuma wið ðinne bróðer, and ꝑonne cum ðū syððan and bring ðīne lāc, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 24. Būton hē gebinde ǽrest ðone strangan, and ꝑonne hys hūs bereáfige, 12, 29. Nū wē faraþ tō Gerusalem, and ꝑonne beóþ gefyl.e ealle ða hālgan gewreotu, Blickl. Homl. 15, 8. Se ðe gōd onginne ꝑ, and ꝑonne āblinneþ, 21, 34. Ðam ðe for his synnum onsǽgd weorþeþ, and ꝑonne ā tō ealdre orleg dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 446, 28; Dōm. 29. Ealle ða hwīle sceal seoh gedryne, ōð ðone dæg ðe hī hine forbærnaþ. ꝑonne dȳ ylcan dæge ðe hī hine tō ðæm āde beran wyllaþ, ꝑonne tōdǽlaþ hī his feoh . . . Ðonne sceolon beón gesamnode . . . menn . . . ꝑonne ærnaþ hȳ ealle . . .; ðonne cymeþ . . . se ðæt swiftoste hors hafaþ tō ðæm ārestan dǽle, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 25–36. Ālcegaþ hī ðone mæstan dǽl, ꝑonne ōðerne, ꝑonne ðæne þriddan, Swt. 20, 31. Gē cweðaþ: 'Drihten, ātýn ūs.' ꝑonne cwyd hē: 'Ne can ic eów.' Ðonne ongynne gē cweþan. . . . ꝑonne segþ hē . . ., Lk. Skt. 13, 25–27. Gif gē ꝑonne git (*after that still*) nellaþ eów wendan tō mē, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 169; Lk. Skt. 14, 32. Monige men syndon ðe cweþaþ ðæt hié on God gelȳfon, and ꝑonne hwęþere (*and yet after saying so*) nellaþ āblinnan from heora unrihtum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 25, 5: 55, 21. (2) of place or position:—Æt ðām feówer tōðum fyrestum . . . se tōð se ꝑanne bī standeþ . . . se ðe ꝑonne bī ðam standeþ . . . and ꝑonne sipþan gehwile, L. Ethb. 51; Th. i. 16, 3–4. Is se ðridda Martinianus, ꝑonne se feórða Dionisius . . . ꝑonne ðæs sixtan Seraphun nama is, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 5–6. **II** a. marking addition, *yet, besides*:—Hwæt māre dēst dū? Gewyslīce ꝑænne māre ic dō *certe adhuc plus facio*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 35. **III.** marking the succession of subjects treated of in narrative, *then, again*:—Næs ðæt ꝑonne mætost mægenfulluma, ðæt him lāh þyle Hrōðgāres *and then* (the helmet and byrnie having been already spoken of) *that was not meanest of aids that Hunferth lent him*, Beo. Th. 2914; B. 1455. Ðænne (cf. And, 21; Men. 11; 38; Men. 19), Menol. Fox 46; Men. 23. **IV.** in a clause that is a qualification or contrast to a preceding clause, *then, yet, but*:—Feówertig daga, gif hit hwęslicost wǽre; gif hit ꝑonne mæden-cild wǽre, . . . hundeahtatig daga, Homl. Th. i. 134, 18. Ða ðe mihton ðurhteón sceoldon bringan lamb and culfran. Gif ꝑonne hwylc wīf tō ðam unspēdig wǽre, ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte . . ., 140, 2, 13; Homl. Skt. i. 13, 163. Līfes ic ðē geann, gif dū gelȳfst . . . Gif dū ꝑonne elles dēst, dū scealt deáþe sweltan, ii. 27, 73. Syndon ealle hæþene godu hildedeófol; heofenas ꝑænne (*autem*) worhte Drihten, Ps. Th. 95, 5. Ðæt hālige gewrit ðæt cȳþeþ . . . ꝑonne is ðeáw ðæs apostolīcan setles *sacra scriptura testatur . . . Mos autem sedis apostolicae est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 5. Eác is swīðe micel þearf ðæt gē cȳðon hū ungeföhlīcu scyld ðæt (*perjury*) is . . . ꝑonne habbaþ wē geāhsod ðæt hit sume men dōþ tō lytelre scylde; ꝑonne nis hit nā swā, ac is ān ðæra mǽstena scylda, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 19–24: Blickl. Homl. 175, 34. Twēgen beámas stōdon . . . ōðer wæs swā wynlīc . . . ꝑonne wæs se ōðer sweart, Cod. Th. 30, 34; Gen. 477. Þǽh wē þillīco wīto witan, ꝑonne hwæðere ne sceolon wē nǽfre geortrȳwan be Godes mildheortnesse, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 398, 42. Wē leorniaþ ðæt seó tīd sié dēgol . . . wē witon ꝑonne hwęþre ðæt hit nis nō feor tō ðon, Blickl. Homl. 117, 29. **IV** a. in an interrogative clause:—Wæs Cristes tōcyme ǽgðer ge hryre ge ārist. Hū ðonne? Homl. Th. i. 144, 27: Exon. Th. 446, 30; Dōm. 30. **V.** marking a conclusion, inference or result based on a previous statement, *then, therefore, consequently*:—Ðæt ðonne (*from the statements already made*) bið ðæs recceres ryht, ðæt hē ðurh da stemne his lārīowdōmes ætīewe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplīcan ēdles, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 22: Blickl. Homl. 39, 23. Drihten cwæþ: 'Bringaþ gē eówerne teódan sceat.' . . . ꝑonne sægþ on ðissum bōcum, ðæt Drihten sylf cwǽde, ðæt dis mennissce cyn ne sceolde āgīmeleásian, ðæt hié sealdon heora wæstma fruman for Gode, 41, 3. On ðone dæg hē sende done Hālgan Gāst. ꝑonne forþon (*it may be inferred that on that account*) is hit swýðe micel cyn, ðæt gehwylc cristen man ðone dæg weorðige, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 30: Blickl. Homl. 63, 7. Hē mā cēgde . . . ðæt is ꝑonne (*we may infer*) ðæt wē sceolan beón gelǽrede nid ðysse bysene . . ., 19, 13: 23, 9. Gifeón wē ꝑonne (*for reasons contained in the preceding statement*) on ꝑone gemānan Godes and manna, 11, 4: 13, 24. Hæbbe ic geāhsod, ðæt hē wǽpna ne receċþ; ic ðæt ꝑonne (*consequently*) forhicge, ðæt ic sweord bere tō gūþe, Beo. Th. 874; B. 435: 3346; B. 1671. Ðū ūs wel dohtest. Gif ic ꝑonne mæg ðīnre mōdlufan māran tilian, ic beó gearo sōna, 3648; B. 1822. Hwylc beren mǽnde hē ꝑonne elles būton heofona rīce *what other barn can it be inferred that he meant, but heaven?* Blickl. Homl. 39, 27, 29. **VI.** marking a consequence dependent upon a hypothesis, *then, in that case*, (a) where the hypothesis is expressed in a clause introduced by *gif*:—Gif man frigne man gefō, ꝑanne wealde se cyning . . ., L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif wē willaþ on Drihten gelȳfan, ꝑonne beó wē sittende be ðæm wege, Blickl. Homl. 23, 8: 13, 10: Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50: Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. Gif wē deópīcor ymbe ðis sprecaþ, ꝑonne wēne wē ðæt hit wile ðincan ðām ungelǽredum tō menigfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 24. Gif hwá cwyð ðæt hē lufige God, and his beboda ne hylt, hē bið leás ðonne, 314, 31. Gif dū wilt ðæt ðis feoh becume tō ðīnre sāwle ðearfe, tōdǽl hit ðonne ðearfum, 484, 32. Gyf ꝑonne Frysna hwylc ðæs morþorhetes myndgiend wǽre, ꝑonne hit sweordes ecg swēdrian scolde, Beo. Th. 2216; B. 1106. Ðonne wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan geþingea, gif dū Grendles dearst bīdan, 1054; B. 525. (b) where

the hypothesis is otherwise expressed:—Sc ðe wille anwald ágon (*= if any one desires to have power*), þonne sceal hē ǽrest tilian ðæt hē his selfes ágе anwald, Met. 16, 1. Se ðe feohtan ne dear mid Godes gewǽpnunge ongeán ðone feónd, hē bið þonne mid dǽm deófellicum bendum gewyld, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 18. (c) where the hypothesis is implied:—Wē sceolon ðone geleáfan mid gódum dǽdum gefyllan, þonne (*if we do so, then*) beó wē úrum Hálende fylgende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 10. Ic ðē lǽre, ðæt ðú hospcwide ne fremme; ðonne ðú geearnast ðæt ðē bið ece líf sceald, Elen. Kmbl. 1049; El. 526. Weorþiaþ gē eówerne God . . .; þonne gefyllеþ Drihten eówer bеren, Blickl. Homl. 41, 10. Lufian wē hine . . .; þonne ne lǽteþ hē ús nó costian, 13, 8, 26. Hwæt mǽnde hē elles, búton ðæt wē gefyllon dæs þearfan wambe? Þonne (*if we do fill*, etc., *then*) ne hingreþ ús nǽfre, 39, 30. ‘Hwæt déstū gif ic tó mergen middeges gebíde?’ Hē cwæð: ‘Sylf ic swelte þonne,’ Homl. Skt. i. 3, 591. Ðes man is sōþfæst, ac þonne hwæþere git sindon bigswicon *this man is true, but yet* (*if that be so*) *then ye are deceivers*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 30. **VI a.** in questions, and referring to a condition contained in another sentence, *then, in that case*:—Wilt ðú syllan þinge ðín hēr ealswá ðú hí gebohtest þǽr? Ic nelle. Hwæt þænne mē fremode gedeorf mín? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 17. Hig beóþ tódǽlede. Hú mæg þonne hys rīce standan? Mt. Kmbl. 12, 26; Salm. Kmbl. 715; Sal. 357. **B.**—relative, *when*. **I.** of time. (1) of the time of a single action in the future:—Hwylc tācen bið, þænne ealle ðás ðing onginnaþ beón geendud, Mk. Skt. 13, 4. Dænne mannes sunu cymþ, gemēt hē geleáfan? Lk. Skt. 18, 8: 13, 28. Ðonne ic cume tó ðē tǽc mē *quando veniam ad te, doce me*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 224, 7. Ðonne se hīrēdes ealdor ingǽð, gē standaþ þǽr úte, Lk. Skt. 13, 25. Ðonne ðú for unc ondwyrdan scealt, Exon. Th. 372, 5; Seel. 88. Hwænne wylle gē singan ǽfen oþþe nihtsange? Þonne hyt tíma byþ, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 5. Geþence mē, þonne ðé ðín wíse lície, Gen. 40, 14. Ic nāme þænne ic cōme *veniens ego recepissem*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 27. (2) referring to the times of an action which may occur an indefinite number of times, *when, at such times as*:—Þænne se yrþlinge unscenþ ðá oxan, ic lǽde hig tó lǽse, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 25. Bútan dænne bises geboden weorþe, Menol. Fox 64: Men. 32. Ēádige synt gē, þonne hī wyriaþ eów, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Þonne ðú ðīne ælmessan sylle, ne blǽwe man býman beforan ðē, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6. Symle hē sceal singan, ðonne hē his sweord geteó, Salm. Kmbl. 334; Sal. 166: Beo. Th. 46; B. 23: Andr. Kmbl. 503; An. 252: Exon. Th. 42, 18; Cri. 674. Saga ðú ðæt ðú sīé sweostor mín, þonne ðé leódweras friegen (*whenever you are asked*), Cd. Th. 110, 5; Gen. 1833. Ðæt wǽron men fyrdhwate, þonne rond and hand helm calgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 18; An. 9. Symle ic gehýrde, þonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 30; Gū. 1185: 122, 11; Gū. 304: Cd. Th. 33, 21; Gen. 523. Ic ðonne (*dum*) mē hefie wērun, ic geġeredе mec mid hēran, Ps. Surt. 34, 13. (3) where the order in time of two circumstances is to be marked, *when, after*:—Eallum geleáffullum mannum englas þeguiaþ, þonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswīþed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 3. Ðín ágen bearn frætwa healdeþ, þonne ðín flǽsc ligeþ, Cd. Th. 132, 5; Gen. 2188. Hwæt dō wē, þonne hē unc hafaþ geedbyrded ōþre síþe, Exon. Th. 372, 29; Seel. 100. **II.** denoting a cause, *when, since, seeing that*:—Sindon monige tó dréagenne, ðonne hié selfe nellaþ ongietan hiera scylda, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 17. Ealle clǽne þinge ic ete. Swíþe waxgeorn eart ðū, þonne (*cum*) ðū ealle þinge etst, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31. Hī beóþ slítende wulfas, þonne hié for feós lufan earmne forðémaþ búton scylde, Blickl. Homl. 63, 10: Homl. Th. ii. 226, 31. Wēn is ðæt hē wille bewitan his menn ge on lífe ge on deáðe, þonne se lytla fugel ne befylþ on grin bútan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 188, 197. **II a.** in questions denoting the cause or reason for that not being done about which the question asks:—Hū lange wilt ðū bewēpan Saules siđ, þonne ic hine áwearp, ðæt hē leng ne rīxige *how long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning?* (A. V. 1 Sam. 16, 1) Homl. Th. ii. 64, 5. Hwā sceal tó his rīce fón, þonne hē bróðer nǽfþ, ne hē bearn ne belǽfþ? 146, 19: i. 48, 12, 25. Hū mæg ic yman mid eów, þonne ic ne árās of dysum bedde nū for nigon geárum? Homl. Skt. i. 21, 344. Hwæt wille wē furðor secgan hū se cāsere his fyrdinge geendode, þonne hē forférde on ende, ii. 28, 118. **III.** *although*:—Ðú gelýfdest on mē, þonne ðú mē ne gesāwe *credidisti in me, cum ipse me non uideris*, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 114. **IV.** denoting condition, case, *when, the case in which*:—*Iactantia*, ðæt is ýdel gylp; ðæt is ðonne se man bið lofgeorn and mid licetunge fǽrþ, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 302. Óðer deófolgild is, . . . ðonne se man forsihþ his Scyppendes beboda, 17, 50. Mīne eágan synt ealra gelícast þonne ense bið þonne his hláforde hēreþ *my eyes are most like the case of the servant obeying his lord*, Ps. Th. 122, 2. Ealle wē syndon ungelīce, þonne þe wē in heofonum hæfdon ǽrror wlite *we are all unlike what we were when in heaven we formerly had beauty*, Cd. Th. 274, 8; Sat. 151. Ðonne se mōna wexeþ (*in its crescent condition*), hē bið gelíc ðæm gódum men, Blickl. Homl. 17, 22. **C.** correlative, þanne . . . þanne *then . . . when, when . . . then*:—Ðonne ðú ealle gedǽlde hæfst, þonne bist ðú ðé self wældа, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 34. Ðonne eów misliciaþ ða mettrumnessa ðe gē on ōðrum monnum geseóþ, ðonne gedence gē hwæt gē sién, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 13–14, 19–21: Blickl. Homl. 17, 2–3. Þonne se mōna wanaþ, þonne tācnaþ hē ūre deáþlicnesse, 17, 24: 19, 14–15, 28–29. Þonne Godes gecorenan becumaþ tó deáðe, ðonne gemētaþ hī yrfwyrdnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 526, 29–30: Exon. Th. 83, 7–10; Cri. 1352. Dætte ðonne, ðonne hié ða untruman lācnian willaþ, dætte hiré ǽr geseáwinen, Past. 48; Swt. 370, 9. **D.** after comparatives, *than*. **I.** where the comparison is between different objects, (1) where the objects are expressed by single words or phrases:—Hē wæs ǽr þonne ic, Jn. Skt. 1, 15. Gē synt séðran þonne manega spearuan, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 31. Ðē wæs leófra his sibb and hyldo þonne ðín sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921: Andr. Kmbl. 2856; An. 1430. Leófre ys ūs beón beswungen for lāre þænne hit ne cunnan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 20: 24, 23. (1 a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Næfþ nān mann māran lufe þonne ðeós ys, Jn. Skt. 15, 13. (2) where one or each object is expressed by a clause:—Sélre bið ǽghwæm, ðæt hē his freónd wrece, þonne hē fela murne, Beo. Th. 2775; B. 1385. Ðē wǽre sélle, ðǽr ðú wurde fugel, þonne ðú ǽfre mon gewurde, Exon. Th. 372, 1; Seel. 85. (2 a) where there is a negative with the comparative:—Nis nǽnig māre mægen, þonne hē ðone ǽwyrgdan gāst oferswīþe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Nyston beteran tǽd þonne hié ða behlidenan him tó lífnere géeormedon, Andr. Kmbl. 2179; An. 1091. (2 b) in questions:—On hwam mæg se iunga rǽdran rǽd gemittan, þonne hē ðíne wīsan word gehealde? Ps. Th. 118, 9. Hwæs wǽre mē māre þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wǽre? Gen. 25, 22. **II.** where the comparison is between the same object under different conditions:—Ācumendlīcre þyh Sodoma lande on dómes dæg þonne þære ceastre, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 15. Ic wylle cýþan hēr lufiícor þonne ic gebicge ðǽr (*the price is higher in one case than in the other*), Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 19. Sceolan wē beón geornran ðæt wē Godes bebodu healdan, þonne wē úrne teónan gewrecan *our zeal to keep God's commands must be greater than our zeal to avenge our wrong*, Blickl. Homl. 33, 24. Nǽfre hlīsan āh Meotud þan māran, þonne hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum *the glory is never greater than when working benevolently*, Exon. Th. 191, 11; Az. 86. Hē bið on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden, þonne hē on ða swíþran hond swícan móte, 449, 24; Dóm. 76. **III.** where the comparative with *þanne* may be rendered by the positive preceded by *too* and followed by *for* with an infinitive or by an infinitive:—Seó is brádre þonne ǽnig man ofer seón mæge *it is too broad for anybody to be able to see across*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 19. Ðæt his módd wite, ðæt mígtigra wīte wealdeþ, þonne hē him wið mæge (*one too mighty for him to prevail against*), Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum, þonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde (*too much fear of God for him to wish for human glory*), Exon. Th. 112, 6; Gū. 139. Deóplícor mid ūs ðú smeágst, þonne þú úre anfón mæge (*too deeply for our age to be able to take it in*), Coll. Monast. 33, 11. Se wæs mid his dǽdum snelra þonne hē mægenes hæfde *he was too quick in his actions to have enough strength for them*; celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 27. **IV.** where the adjective is in the positive, and the comparative required by *þanne* must be inferred:—Gōd ys on Dryhten tó þenceanne, þonne on mannan wese mōd tó treówianne *bonum est confidere in Domino, quam confidere in homine*, Ps. Th. 117, 8, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* danne.] **v.** þan; þā.

þanon, þanone, þār, þāra, þarf, þāriht, þār-riht, -rihte, þās, þasser, þassum. **v.** þanan, þanane, þǽr, þearf, þǽr-rihte, -riht, -rihte, þes.

þawenian. **v.** ge-þawenian.

þāwian (þawian?); *p.* ode *To thaw* (trans.):—Se þridda heáfodwind hātte zephirus . . . se wind tōwyrpþ and dāwaþ ǽlene winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. [Thowes *degelat* (*Deus*), Wrt. Voc. i. 201, col. 2 (15th cent.). Thowyñ or meltyñ, as snowe *resolvo*, thowyñ, as yce *degelat*, *resolvit*, thowe, of snowe or yce *resolucio*, *liquefaccio*, Prompt. Parv. 492. Her names . . . were almost ofthowed so, that of the lettres oon or two were molte away, Chauc. H. of Fame, iii. 53. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* douwen, dewen, *digerere*, *consumere*: *Icel.* þeyja *to thaw* (intrans.).]

þe; *indecl. particle.* **I.** as relative pronoun of any number, gender, or case, (1) where the antecedent clause does not contain a demonstrative:—Ic hit eom, þe wīd ðé sprece, Jn. Skt. 4, 26. Ðæt ðú ne sý gesewen fram mannum fæstende, ac ðínum Fæder þe ys on díglum: and ðín Fæder þe gesyhþ on dýglum hit āgylt ðé, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 18: Beo. Th. 5264; B. 2635. Ideса scēnost þe on woruld cōme, Cd. Th. 39, 18; Gen. 627. Swýðe manega synt þe þurh done weg faraþ, . . . Swýðe feáwa synt þe ðone weg findon, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. Gē þe yfle synt cunnun gōde sylena syllan, 7, 11. Wið gehwylce yfelu þe on ðam innoðe dereþ, Lchdm. i. 280, 18. (2) where the antecedent clause contains a demonstrative:—Hē fōr tō ðæm iglande þe monn cīet folc Mandras hātt (*the people of which are called Mandras*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 5. Habbe hē ðone ilcan dōm þe (*the same sentence as*) se þe ðæt fals worhte L. C. S. 8; Th. i. 380, 22. *For other instances* v. se. (3) used in combination with the personal pronouns:—Saga hwæt ic hātte, þe ic lond reáfige, Exon. Th. 394, 6; Rā. 13, 14. Wē ðás word sprecaþ . . . þe wē in carcerne sittaþ, 2, 27; Cri. 25. Wē, þe ūs befæst is seó gýming

Godes folces . . . *we, to whom is committed the care of God's people* . . . , L. E. I. 1; Th. ii. 402, 9. Fæder ūre ðū þe eart on heofenum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Ðū þe reccest, ðū nū behealdþ *qui regis, intende*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðonne se scrift ongit ðæs costunga ðe hē him ondetteþ *when the confessor hears the temptations of the man who confesses to him*, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 20. Ðære fæmnan tíd þe hire (*whose*) noma wæs Sēa Anatolia, Shrn. 102, 34. Sceáweras þe hira naman hēr sint āwritene *viros, quorum ista sunt nomina*, Num. 13, 5: Lev. 11, 3. Ða men þe mon hiora mægas ær slóg, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 19. *For other instances see* hē. (4) where relative and antecedent are included in one form:—Eart ðū ðe tō cumenne eart? Lk. Skt. 7, 20. Wén ne brūceþ ðe can weánа lyt, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rūn. 8. Tō middes eów stōd þe gē ne cunnon, Jn. Skt. 1, 26. Hēr syndon þe ðīne deórlingas beón sceoldon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 147. II. as adverb. (1) a relative adverb:—Ðonon de hī ūtan bióþ āhæfene, ðanon hié bióþ innan āfeallene, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 12. Ðæt ūre ende geendige on God, þanon þe ūs þæt angin com, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 8. Ón ðæs sæs warоþe, ðanon dē hī sciphere on becom, Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 11. Þider de Stephanus forestōp, dider folgode Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 5. (2) before comparatives, (α) *any*. v. þan:—Ne dearfe ðū nō be ðǽm gesceaftum tweógan þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā þe be ðǽm ōþrum *you need not doubt about those creatures any more than about the others*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 18: 34, 1; Fox 134, 15: L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 20. Nys mē dýnes weales hāmed nǽfre þe leófre þe mē nǽdre tōslýte, Shrn. 154, 22. Nis þeós woruld ðe gelicrre ðære ēcan worulde þe is sum cweartern leóhtum dæge *this world is no more like the eternal world than a prison is like bright day*, Homl. Th. i. 154, 18. Nǽre hit þe gelicere dære ēcean myrhðe, þonne bið dam menn þe sitt on cwearterne wið dam menn þe færþ frig geond land, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 107. Gif hwylc gōd man from gōde gewīte, ðonne ne bið hé þe (þon, Cott. MS.) mā fullice gōd (*cf. Goth.* ni magt thana mais fauragaggja wisan, Lk. 16, 2), Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 29. (β) = þý, *the*:—Swā bið micle þe winsumre sió sōþe gesǽld tō habbenne ǽfter dām eormþum disses līfes, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 30. Hē hæfde giet ðe mā unþeáwa þonne his eám hæfde *avunculi sui erga omnia vitia ac scelera sectator, immo transgressor*, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 260, 28. Swā þincþ ānra gehwæm sió sōde gesǽld þe betere and þý wynsumre, þe hē wīta mā hēr ádréogeþ, Met. 12, 20. Symle bið þý heardra, þe hit sǽstreámas swýðor beátaþ, Cd. Th. 80, 8; Gen. 1325. Þe læs *lest*, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Mk. Skt. 4, 12; 13, 36. III. as conjunction. (1) introducing noun or adverb clauses, *that*, cf. þæt. (α) noun clauses:—Ǽác wæs ðæt ðe beforan ðæm temple stōd æren ceác, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 1. Heó ða fǽhde wræc, þe ðū Grendel cwealdest, Beo. Th. 2672; B. 1334. Áras sceoldon wilspella mǽst gesecgan, ðe ðæt sigorbeácen mēted wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1967; El. 985. Ðæt dysig is anlicost þe sum cild sié full hāl geboren . . . *such folly is most like, that (just as if) a child were born quite healthy* . . . , Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 21. Hit is ðæm gelícost þe ic sitte on ānre heáre dúne, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 13. (β) adverb clauses:—Hwæt is se manna þe ðū him cýþan woldest *quid est homo, quod innotuisti ei?* Ps. Th. 143, 4. Hē wolde ðæt ða folc him þý swíþor tō buge, þe hē hæfde hiera ealdhlāfordes sunu on his gewealde, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 32. Hē wæs sundes þe sēnra, þe hyne swylt fornam, Beo. Th. 2877; B. 1436: Exon. Th. 432, 15; Rä. 48, 6. Hié dæt gewinn dæslícost angunnan, þe hī hit ǽr ne angunnen, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150. 31. (γ) in combination with other particles, where the combination may be rendered by a conjunction:—Ðeáh þe . . . swā deáh, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 106. Óþ þe (*until*) hyt eall ālēd bið, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 31: Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 24. *See* þeáh, óþ, *and se*, V. (2) *than*:—Hē hæfde twǽm læs þe twéntig wintra, Blickl. Homl. 215, 34: Chr. 901; Erl. 96, 24. Ne hí nié selfe dý beteran ne taligen, de da ðóðre, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 18. *See* II. 2 *α above, and* þan. (3) *or*, (α) alone:—Ys hyt ālýfed, þe nā? Mt. Kmbl. 22, 17: Lk. Skt. 7, 20. God āna wāt hū his gecynde bið, wíſhādes þe weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Hwæder wǽre twégra strengra, wyrd de warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427. (β) þe . . . þe *whether . . . or*:—Hwyder hē gelǽded sý, þe tō wíte, þe tō wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Gē nyton hwænne dæs hūses hlāford cymþ; þe on ǽfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrēde, þe on mergen, Mk. Skt. 13, 35. (β 1) hwæder (*pronoun*) . . . þe . . . þe:—Ðæt ic wite hwæder hit sig, þe sōd þe leás, dæt gē seggaþ, Gen. 42, 16. Hwæþer dincþ dē ðonne, ðæt da ding sién, þe dara sōþena gesǽlþa limu, de sió gesǽlþ self? Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 10. Hwæder is dē leófre, þe ðū nū onfō da costnunga, þe neár dínum ende? Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 131. (γ) hwæder, þeáh . . . þe *whether . . . or*:—Hwæþer hē wacode dē slēpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. Hwæder dæs landes folc cristen wǽre de hǽfden, Homl. Th. ii. 120, 23. Ongitan hwæþer hit hysecild þe mādenеild beón wille, Lchdm. ii. 172, 17: Exon. Th. 80, 16; Cri. 1307: Blickl. Homl. 117, 19. Ic nāt þeáh ðū mid ligenum fare, þe ðū Drihtnes eart boda, Cd. Th. 34, 4; Gen. 532. [*O. Sax.* the.]

þe = se, *in Northern Gospels*:—Đe ł hē *ipse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 24. Đe ilca *ipse*, 3, 4. Đe đe *qui*, 3, 2. Đe Hǽlend, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 2, 6.

þeaca, þeaclíce, þeád, þeáf. v. þeów, þaca, þearllíce, II, þeód, þeóf.

þeáh, þáh, þǽh, þēh; *adv. conj.* I. *yet, still, however, nevertheless*:—Ðeáh (dēh, MS. A.) ic secge inc *verumtamen dico vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 22. Hē ðafode da scylda, and deáh hē him gecýðde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23: Blickl. Homl. 55, 26. Hié hæfdon āþas geseald, and þēh ofer da treówa fóron hié, Chr. 194; Erl. 90, 4. Dydon swá hwæþer swá hý dydon, ne dohte him nāwþer; deáh hī sceoldon dæt feorh ālǽtan *let them do which they would, neither did them any good; they had nevertheless to lose their lives*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 2. Wǽron manige eác him þēh ic da gedungnestan nemide *there were many besides them; however, I have named the chief*, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 6. Ágife hē done teóþan sceat Gode, and dæle þeáh his ælmessan forþ of don nigeoþan dǽlon *let him pay the tithe to God, and still go on distributing alms from the other nine parts*, Blickl. Homl. 53, 11. Ne magon dis þeáh ealle men dón *all men, however, cannot do this*, 37, 34: Cd. Th. 44, 12; Gen. 708. Hwæt is de deórast þince hwæþer þe gold, þe hwæt? Ic wāt þeáh gold, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Gif ðū þeáh mīnum wilt wurdan hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Hē ne wisse word ne angin swefnes sīnes, hēt him secgan þeáh, 223, 28; Dan. 126. I a. combined with other particles, *hwædere, swā, se . . . þeáh*:—Ðū ealle gesceafta ārest gescéope swīde gelīce, sumes hwæþre þeáh ungelīce, nemdest swá þeáh mid āne noman ealle tōgædere, Met. 20, 52–56. Hwæþer (hwæþre?) ic dē secge þeáh, dæt . . . , Bt. 13; Fox 38, 7. Ac swá deáh wíse lāreówas tōdǽlden done praeteritum tempus, Ællc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 1: 38; Zup. 226, 1. And ābād swá þeáh (*nihilominus*) seofon dagas, Gen. 8, 12. Ic dēme swá þeáh ða þeóde *verumtamen gentem ego judicabo*, 15, 14. Dæt dæs Hálgan Gástes þénung wǽre on dære gyfe dæs fullwihtes swá þeáh (*nihilominus*), nalles dæs mannes, L. Ecg. C. 7; Th. ii. 140, 3: H. R. 101. 8. Sceolde hwædre swá þeáh æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan, Beo. Th. 4876; B. 2442. [*Goth.* swē þauh.] *See* þeáh-hwædere, *and* se, weald. II. *though, although*, (1) in clauses which express no uncertainty:—Þeáh (dæch, Lind.: dēh de, Rush.) se Hælend ne fullode *quamquam Jesus non baptizaret*, Jn. Skt. 4, 2. Wǽron Rómware sóna gegearwod, deáh hié weród læsse hæfdon tō hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 96; El. 48. Þeáh hié ǽr dæs ēcan lífes orwēne wǽron, hié synt nū swíþe bliþe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 27. (1 a) combined with *þe*:—Hī wǽron dæs Hælendes gewitan, deáh de hī hine dágyt ne cúdon, Homl. Th. i. 84, 4: 82, 33. Þeáh de hē geong sý, Beo. Th. 3667; B. 1831. Ne beóþ gē tó forhte, þēh þe synnigra cynn swylt þrowode, Andr. Kmbl. 3217; An. 1611. (2) in hypothetical clauses, *though, if, even if*:—Ic dē sylle swá hwæt swá ðū mē bitst, þeáh (*licet*) ðū wylle healf mīn rīce, Mk. Skt. 6, 23: Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 10. Hwæt fremaþ ænegum menn, þeáh (dāh, Lind.: deáh þe, Rush.) hē ealne middaneard gestŕýne *si mundum universum lucretur*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 26. On hwan mæg se mann mōdigan, þeáh hē wille *on what can man pride himself, even if he wishes?* Hom. Skt. i. 16, 371. Hwæt hæfst dū æt dām gifum, deáh hī nū ēce wǽron? Bt. 13; Fox 38, 5. Nāt þeáh ðū mid ligenum fare, Cd. Th. 34, 2; Gen. 531. Þǽh, 281, 2; Sat. 265. Dēh ðū þersce *si contuderis*, Kent. Gl. 1034. Þeáh man āsette twégen fætels full ealað oddе wæteres, hý gedōþ dæt ǽgþer bið oferfroren, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 21, 15. (2 a) in combination with *þe*:—Þeáh (dēh, Lind.: þāh, Rush.) þe ic scyle sweltan mid dē, ne widsace ic dē *etiamsi opporturerit me mori tecum, non te negabo*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 35. Þeáh þe *etsi*, 26, 33. Þeáh de (dæh, Lind.: dēh, Rush.). Mk. Skt. 14, 29. Þeáh de dē man bere mete tōforan, hwónlīce dē fremaþ dæt ðū hine geseó, būton ðū his onbyrige, swá eác dē ne fremaþ, þeáh de ðū ða hálgan lāre gehýre, būtan ðū hī tō gódum weorcum āwende, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 2–5. III. in correlative clauses:—Þeáh (dāh, Lind. *etsi*) ic God ne ondrǽde, þeáh (*tamen*) ic wrece hig, Lk. Skt. 18, 4–5: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 11. Ac þeáh ðū nū fíer sié donne ðū wǽre, ne eart ðū þeáh ealles of dam earde ádrifen, 5, 1; Fox 8, 35: 7, 4; Fox 22, 26. Deáh de hé wið da scyldgiendan swugode, hé hit him deáh suígende gesǽde, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 23. Þeáh þe man wafige wundorlīce mid handa, ne bið hit þeáh bletsung . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151. Þeáh lǽwedum mannum wíf sī ālýfed, swá deáh hī āgan mōcele þearf, dæt . . . , Wulfst. 305, 17. Deáh hē nǽre fullīce gefulwad, hwedre hē dæt gerýne dære hálgan fulwihte mid gódum dǽdum heóld, Blickl. Homl. 213, 13. Hwæþre hē getrymede heora geleáfan, þeáh hié dæt word ne ongeáton, 17, 8. Deah de . . . hwedre *quanquam . . . tamen*, Ps. Surt. 38, 7. Deáh hwædere, þeáh heó synderlīce lóhannes gýmenne betǽht wǽre, hwædere heó drohtnode gemǽnelice mid dam apostolicum werode, Homl. Th. i. 438, 31. [*Goth.* þauh: *O. Sax.* thōh: *O. Frs.* thāch: *O. H. Ger.* doh: *Icel.* þó.]

þeáh-hwædere; *adv. conj. Yet, but, nevertheless, however*:—Deáh-hwædere (*verumtamen*) ic secge eów, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 24: Lk. Skt. 10, 20. Deáhhwædere (*autem*) gang tō dære sǽ, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Þeáhhwæþere, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Monige sint de mon sceal wærlíce lícettan, and deáhhwædre eft cýdan, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 13. And hwædre him mæg wíssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, . . . deáhhwædre godcundes gástes brúcan *and yet can the wise-minded man moderate every fate for himself, . . . yet can he enjoy the divine spirit*, Salm. Kmbl. 883; Sal. 441. And þeáhhwæþere *et tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 27. Þeáhhwedere, Blickl. Homl. 31, 18. Þeáhhwebre, 93, 17.

Ac ðeáhhwæþere *sed tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 32 : Chr. 1009 ; Erl. 142, 26. Gyt ðeáhhwæþere *adhuc tamen*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 9. Nyste ðeáhhwæðre hwæt hē him dōn sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 215, 2. Gif hē ne ārīst fordam dæ hē his freónd ys, ðeáhhwæþere for hys onhrōpe hē ārīst, Lk. Skt. 11, 8. ¶ combined with swā:—And swā ðeáhhwæþere ōþ ðone deáþ hē hine tintregaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 30. Ac swā ðeáhhwæðere seó menniscnys wæs ǽfre forestiht, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 25. Nolde ic cwic ǽfre swā ðeáhhwæðere dīne gewitnesse forlǽtan, Ps. Th. 118, 157.

ðeaht, e ; *f. Counsel* :—Sum bisceop tō him fērde, esne swā swā hē wǽre mid heofonlīcre þeahte gelǽred, dæt hē tō dære sprǽce fērde dæs Godes mannes, Guthl. 17 ; Gdwin. 70, 8. Hī rǽddon dæt man hine gebunde, and ōð deáð swunge. Nero, dā dā hē dæs folces ðeaht geācsode, weard tō feore āfyrht, Homl. Th. i. 384, 7. On mōdes ðeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 2482 ; El. 1242. v. ge-ðeaht.

-ðeahta, -ðeahtend, -ðeahtendlīc, -ðeahtendlīce. v. ge-ðeahta, -ðeahtend, -ðeahtendlīc, un-geþeahtendlīce.

ðeahtere, es ; *m. A counsellor* :—On .v. nihte mōnan gang tō dīnum ðeahtere, Lchdm. iii. 170, 3. Dæs cyninges ðeahteras *regis consiliarii*, Bd. 2, 13 ; S. 516, 23. Gē yfelan ðehteras ! ic nǽfre mē ne gebidde on eówer god, Nar. 42, 6. v. ge-, rǽd-ðeahtere.

ðeahtian ; *p.* ode *To take counsel, to consult* :—Hié smeágeaþ and ðeahtigaþ on hiera mōdes rinde monig gōd weorc tō wyrcanne, Past. 9 ; Swt. 55, 22, Hē mid his ealdormannum ðeahtode and sōhte hwæt be ðyssum dingum tō dōnne wǽre *cum suis primatibus curavit conferre, quid de his agendum arbitrarentur*, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 512, 11. Ða þeahtode þeóden ūre mōdgeþonce, hū hē da mǽran gesceaft eft gesette, Cd. Th. 6, 21 ; Gen. 92. Hý þeahtodon hū hī mihton geniman mīne sāwle *ut acciperent animam meam consiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 30, 16. Weras þeahtedon, Elen. Kmbl. 1091 ; El. 547. Hī þeahtedon ongēn hine, hū hī hine fordōn mihton *consilium faciebant adversus eum, quomodo eum perderent*, Mk. Skt. 3, 6. Hī ðeahtodon embe ðæra apostola forwyrd, Homl. Th. i. 572, 30. Hē ða monndwārnesse ðe hē ǽr durhtogen hæfde eft ðeahtigende on ýfel gewend *mansuetudinem, quam tolerantes habuerunt, retractantes in malitiam vertunt*, Past. 33 ; Swt. 225, 22. Dā wǽron ða hāþenan betwih him ðeahtiende and sprecende, Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 624, 35. v. ge-, ymbe-þeahtian ; rǽd-þeahtende.

þeahtung, e ; *f. Counsel, consultation* :—Tō ðæhtunge *consilio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 7. Ðætung *consilium*, 28, 12. Ðæhtung, p. 16, 14 : Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 6 : 15, 1 : Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 30. Ðæhtunge, Mk. Skt. Rush. 3, 6. v. for-, ge-, rǽd-þeahtung.

þeána (*combined with* swā, se) ; *adv. conj. Yet* :—Pāpa on Rōme swā þeána gesette *papa Romanus tamen statuit*, L. Ecg. C. 7 ; Th. ii. 138, 36. Līfe ne gielpeþ hlāfordes gīfum, hýreþ swā þeána þeódne sīnum, Exon. Th. 440, 6 ; Rä. 59, 13 : 108, 32 ; Gū. 81. Nō God wolde dæt seó sāwl sār þrowade, lýfde se þeána dæt hý him mid hondum hrīnan mōsten, 127, 3 ; Gū. 380.

þearf, e ; *f.* **I.** *need* :—Wē sceolan beón gemyndige Godes beboda, and ūre sāwle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 25, 27. Gemyndige ūre sāula þearfe, 101, 16. God, ðe ǽlces monnes ðearfe wāt, Bt. 39, 10 ; Fox 226, 25. Hē ealle can ūre þearfe, Ps. Th. 102, 13. Seleþegn ealle beweotede þegnes þearfe, Beo. Th. 3598 ; B. 1797. Gleómen þearfe secgaþ, Exon. Th. 326, 31 ; Vid. 137. Dæt hē ne āgǽle gǽstes þearfe, 51, 17 ; Cri. 817 : 298, 17 ; Crā. 86. Miltsa dū ūs, and gemyne dū ūre þearfa, Blickl. Homl. 225, 21. **II.** *need* for *or* of something, which is expressed (1) by a genitive (α) of a noun, or of a pronoun referring to a noun :—Hwyle ðearf is ðē hūsles *quid opus est eucharistia ?* Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 37 : Cd. Th. 54, 19 ; Gen. 879. Him wæs manna þearf, Beo. Th. 405 ; B. 201. Nǽnges þinges māre þearf nǽre, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Nalas þý þe līre Drihten dæs wolenes fultomes þearfe hæfde, 121, 13. Nāhte ic dīnre miltse þon māran þearfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 35 ; Jud. 92. Drihten ðæs (*the ass*) āh þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. (β) of a pronoun that represents a clause :—' Ic bidde ðē, ðæt dū nyme ðē lādmenn.' Đā cwæð hē : ' Nys mē ðæs nān þearf ' (*non est necesse*), Gen. 33, 15. Hī bædon ðæt hī mōsten on ōðerne weg faran, and sǽdon ðæt him ðæs neód wǽre and eác þearf, Guthl. 14 ; Gdwin. 62, 6. Hwæs wǽre mē māre þearf, þonne ic mid cilde wǽre *quid necesse fuit concipere ?* Gen. 25, 22. Ðæs ānes ic āh þearfe, ðæt dū mīn freónd sig and ic dīne miltse hæbbe *hoc uno tantum indigeo, ut inveniam gratiam in conspectu tuo*, Gen. 33, 15. Wē ðæs nāne þearfe nāgon, ðæt wē him ǽfre fram ābūgan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 454. (γ) of a pronoun that refers to a gerundial infinitive ; cf. (3) :—Forþon nis mē ðæs þearf, cwæð Orosius, tō secgenne, Ors. 1, 11 ; Swt. 50, 15. (2) by a clause :—Him næs nān þearf (ðarf, Lind. *opus*), ðæt ænig man sǽde gewitnesse be men, Jn. Skt. 2, 25 : 16, 30. Ūs is eallum þearf, ðæt ūre ǽghwylc ōþerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 41 ; By. 233. Is ðam weorce þearf, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 1, 21 ; Cri. 11. Ūs is mycel ðearf, ðæt wē teolian, Blickl. Homl. 125, 11. Him wæs þearf micel, ðæt . . . , Cd. Th. 123, 32 ; Gen. 2054. Ic wēne ðæt hit sié nū ǽrest þearf, ðæt ic dē gerecce hwǽr ðæt hēhste gōd is *nunc demonstrandum reor, quonam haec felicitatis perfectio constituta sit*, Bt. 34, 1 ; Fox 134, 3. Gē habbaþ micle ðearfe, ðæt gē simle wel dōn, 42 ; Fox 258, 26. Ic ān mǽste þearfe, ðæt ðū mīnum gāste gōdes geunne, Byrht. Th. 136, 61 ; By. 175. (3) by the gerundial infinitive :—Monige menn angiennaþ smeágean suīðor ðonne him ðearf sié tō begonganne *nonnulli se in quibusdam inquisitionibus plus quam necesse est exercentes*, Past. 11 ; Swt. 67, 4. Ūs is mycel þearf tō witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sý māre þearf tō þencenne ? 97, 19. Nis mē wihtæ þearf hearran tō habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25 ; Gen. 278. (4) where that for which there is need is not expressed :—Gē ðone hlīsan habban tiliaþ ofer þióda mā, þonne eów þearf sié, Met. 10, 22. Hit is eów uncūðre, ðonne gē þearfe āhton *you have less knowledge on the point than you have need of*, Wulfst. 292, 8. Ic ǽdrǽde, ðæt gē willan heora læs gýman, ðonne gē þearfa āhton, 297, 20. **III.** *needful things, what is needful* :—Đā hēt hē him heora ðearfe forgyfan *eis necessaria ministrari jussit*, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 29. Wē willaþ eów andlyfne syllan and eówre þearfe forgifan *quae victui sunt vestro necessaria ministrare curamus*, S. 487, 15. Æghwylc mon wile ðæt him Drihten selle ealle heþ þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 51, 15. Mē Dryhten sendeþ þurh monnes hond mīne þearfe, Exon. Th. 121, 24 ; Gū. 293. **IV.** *what is required of a person, duty* :—Gif munuc wiðersaca wurðe mid ealle, hē sī āmānsumod ǽfre, būton hē gebūge tō his þearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41 ; Th. i. 348, 33. Āfæstnie man symle georne on heortan godcunde þearfe (*duty towards God*), Wulfst. 75, 5. God sceáwaþ sylf, mid hwylcum geþance man tō cyrican fare, and hwæt ðǽr man dreóge wordes oððe weorces. And se ðe ðǽr ðæt dēþ, ðæt his þearfa beóþ, se gegladaþ God. 29, 1. Men forgýmdon Godes laga swýðor, ðonne heora þearfa wǽron, 292, 13. **V.** *use, service, behoof, good, advantage, profit* [v. þearf-līc, **II**, *and* cf. *Icel.* þarfr *useful* : *Dan.* tarv. *behoof, good, benefit* : *O. H. Ger.* bi-darbi *utilis*] :—Nyttung *vel* þearf *vel* gewuna *usus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 68. His wylla is, ðæt wē aa ǽfter ūre ágenre þearfe geornlīce winnan *his will is that we ever strive diligently after our own profit*, Wulfst. 109, 8. For eówre þearfe mē sende God *pro salute vestra misit me Deus*, Gen. 45, 5. On ða gerād ðæt dū da eorþan sēcan wille for gōdra manna þearfe, Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 22, 8. Bisceopas āscādaþ ūt of cyrican for heora āgenan þearfe da, de healíce hý sylfe forgyltan, Wulfst. 104, 11. Hē earfeþu geþolade fore þearfe þeódbūendra, lādlīcne deáð leódum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 15 ; Cri. 1173. Dæs mūdes tunge sceal faran on ðara eárena ðearfe *ad usum suum auribus oris lingua concurrat*, Past. 34 ; Swt. 233, 8 : Andr. Kmbl. 3302 ; An. 1654 : Beo. Th. 2916 ; B. 1456. Þonne wē biddaþ ongeán ūre āgenre þearfe þonne forwyrnþ God ūs ðæs ðe wē ungesceádwīslice biddaþ *when we ask for what is opposed to our own good, God refuses us that which we ask indiscreetly*, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 8. Dæt hī sýn gewordene bysen tō forwyrde swýðor þonne tō þearfe *that they have become an example to perdition rather than to profit*, L. I. P. 23 ; Th. ii. 334, 14. Ūre ǽlc scute .iiii. þæng, tō ūre geniæn[r]e þearfe *each of us should contribute four pence to our common use*, L. Ath. v. 2 ; Th. i. 230, 16. Tō ðæs heres þearfe *to the service of the Danes*, Chr. 874 ; Erl. 76, 32. Eallum þeódscipe tō þearfe *for the good of the whole nation*, 1006 ; Erl. 141, 7. Mann wīsdōm spreçþ manegum tō þearfe and tō rihtinge, Æflc. T. Grn. 21, 27 : Wulfst. 32, 9. Ūre Drihten ðe eallum manncynne com tō ðearfe (helpe, MS. E.), 14, 17. Godes hūs sēce hē gelōme him sylfum tō þearfe, 73, 16. Hit weard mancynne tō mycelre þearfe, 23, 5 : 119, 16. Tō þearfe *usefully, profitably*, 49, 2 : Byrht. Th. 138, 38 ; By. 232 : Menol. Fox 426 ; Men. 214. Se ðe dæt dēþ, hē dēþ him sylfum mycle ðearfe, Wulfst. 113, 13 : 119, 11 : 303, 7. Fremmaþ gē leóda þearfe, Beo. Th. 5594 ; B. 2801. Ic wāt ðæt dū sēcst mīne ðearfe *I know that you seek my good*, Shrn. 182, 32. Gif eall geférrǽden þone rǽd missrǽdaþ, and þeáh feáwa witena on ðam geférscipe beón, ðæt ða þearfe wíslīcor tōcnāwan cunnon þonne sume, stande ðæra rǽd de ða ðearfe geceósaþ, R. Ben. 116, 20. **VI.** *need, distress, straits, difficulty* :—Gif him þyslicu þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5268 ; B. 2637 : 2504 ; B. 1250. Mec þearf monaþ, micel mōdes sorg, Exon. Th. 285, 21 ; Jul. 717. Gefultumend æt ǽlcere ðearfe *adjutor in opportunitatibus, in tribulatione*, Ps. Th. 9, 10. Swā ðæt se man ābrýd æt ǽlcere þearfe (cf. ābrēdde on ǽlcere neóde, 59, 12), Wulfst. 53, 13. Gif ic æt þearfe ðīnre scolde aldre līnnan, Beo. Th. 2958 ; B. 1477. On hyra mandryhtnes miclan þearfe, 5691 ; B. 2849. Seó ecg geswāc þeódne æt þearfe, 3054 ; B. 1525. Swylc sceolde secg wesan æt þearfe, 5411 ; B. 2709 : Byrht. Th. 140, 52 ; By. 307. Þonne weorðe ic mid eów ǽfre æt ðearfe, and eów ne forlǽte ǽfre æt neóde, Wulfst. 50, 5 : Ps. Th. 62, 7 : 70, 6. Đa ðe hine seóslige sōhtun on ðearfe, Exon. Th. 157, 30 ; Gū. 899. Wāst dū hū ic gewand ymbe Creosos þearfe, dā dā hine Cirus gefangen hæfde ? Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 22, 10. Hwæt miht dū on da tīd þearfe gewēpan ? Dōm. L. 176. Đec nū for þearfum dīn āgen geweorc bīdeþ, Exon. Th. 8, 3 ; Cri. 112. Wē ðec for þearfum and for þreánýdum ārena biddaþ, 186, 3 ; Az. 14. Đonne hwā tō his scrifte cymeþ, on da gerād ðæt hē wille his þearfa tō him sprecan and his synna andettan, L. E. I. 31 ; Th. ii. 428, 9. [Gif hwa is swa sunful þet nulle his scrift ihalden, þenne segge ic eou, þet

nis hit nan þerf (*it is no use*), þet me her on þisse line for his saule bidde þater noster, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 31. Alle þatt haffdenn ned and þarrfe to þin hellpe, Orm. 12247. *Goth.* þarba *need, want: O. Frs.* therve: *O. L. Ger.* therva *opus: O. H. Ger.* darba *privatio: Icel.* þurf.] v. feorh-, firen-, heáh-, nearu-, níd-, ofer-, sáwel-, un-, weá-, weoruld-þearf; þurfan.

þearf. v. þurfan.

þearfa ; *adj.* I. *destitute of, needing* (with gen.):—Hrægles þearfa ic wreó mé wæda leásne, Cd. Th. 53, 25; Gen. 866. [*Goth.* þarba (*with gen.*).] II. the word is generally used substantively, *a needy, poor person*:—Dearfa *pauper*, wædla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 21. Dá sæt dǽr sum þearfa æt dæm burggeate, Blickl. Homl. 213, 32. Dá sæt dǽr sum blind þearfa, 15, 16. Ná dæt án dæt hé wolde mann beón, ac eác swylce hé wolde beón þearfa for ús, Homl. Th. i. 140, 10. Fela sind dearfan þurh hafenleáste . . . Sind ódre dearfan on gáste . . . on dás wísan wæs Abraham dearfa, and Dauid, se de hine sylfne geswutelode þearfan on gáste, þus cwedende: 'Ic eom wædla and þearfa.' Ða módigan rícan ne beóþ þearfan ne þurh hafenleáste ne on gáste, 5510, 2–11. Nafa dú nánes þearfan wedd mid dé mihtlangne fyrst. Deut. 24, 12. Gefyllan dæs þearfan wambe, Blickl. Homl. 39, 29. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan þearfan wǽdum (*with the garments of a pauper*), Exon. Th. 387, 10; Cri. 1423. Se biscop nære miltsiende nánum Godes þearfan, Blickl. Homl. 45, 2. Ða gástlican þearfan (dæteře, Lind.) *pauperes spiritu*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 3. Eádige sind gé þearfan on gáste, Lk. Skt. 6, 20. Gener dearfena *refugium pauperi*, Ps. Spl. 9, 9. Dearfena and earmra manna *inopum*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 17. Ic sylle dearfum (*pauperibus*) healfe mine æhta, Lk. Skt. 19, 8. Syllan þearfon (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Him gebyrode tó dám þearfon (ðorfum, Lind.: ðarfum, Rush.), 12, 6. Dæt hé dǽlde þearfum and wædlum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Þearfum *matriculariis* (matricularius *a poor person supported by a church*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 50: 57, 1. Þearfum *pauperculis*, *miseris*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 13. Hé déme þ̄ yrhte þearfan swylce hé þearfena bearn hǽleþ *judicabit pauperes, et salvos faciet filios pauperum*, Ps. Th. 71, 4. Þearfan ic lǽre, dæt hié heora wædle gefeán hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 17. Ic lǽre ge da welegan ge þa þearfan, 107, 12. ¶ Besides enjoining almsgiving the church directly assisted the poor by assigning a certain proportion of the tithes to those whom it called *Godes þearfan*. Thus in general terms it is said:—Wé willaþ myngian freónda gehwylcne, dæt hí Godes þearfan fréfrian and fédan, L. Eth. vi. 46; Th. i. 326, 24; and in reference to tithe:—Þridda dæl dare teóðunge, de tó circan gebyrige, gá Godes þearfum and earmum þeówetlingum, ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9: in return the poor were exhorted to intercede for the people whose alms they received:—Wé lǽraþ, dæt preóstas, ponne hí da ælmessan dǽlan, da þearfan georne biddan, dæt hig for dæt folc þingian, L. Edg. C. 56; Th. ii. 256, 11. From other sources the poor derived benefit; certain fines were devoted to their use:—Gebéte hé .xxx. scill., and sié dæt feoh gedǽled dǽm þearfum, de on da[m] tún[e] synd, L. Ath. prm.; Th. i. 198, 12. Gif feohbót árísep, dæt gebyreþ rihtlice . . . tó þearfena hyde, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 6. [*Ego egenus et pauper sum*, þet is: Ic em þarua and wrecche, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 8. *Goth.* þarba *a poor person.*] v. ofer-, weoruld-þearfa; þorfa.

þearfan ; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *To need, suffer need*:—Nú dú dæt swá openlice ongiten hæfst, ne þearfe ic nú náuht swiþe symbe dæt swincan, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 8. Úre ceaster is þearfende . . . wé þoliaþ done heardestan hungor, Ap. Th. 9, 7. Dú, þine þearfende *thou, needing food* (? v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Dæt dú miltsige mé þearfendum, Exon. Th. 269, 13; Jul. 449. Ic dé biddan wille miltse dínre mé þearfendre, Judth. Thw. 22, 29; Jud. 85. Wé dearfende þearle syndon *pauperes facti sumus nimis*, Ps. Th. 78, 8. Da de hira hláf sellaþ dǽm syntullum de dearfende beóþ, nalles for dæm de hié synfulle beóþ ac for dæm de hié menn beóþ and dearfende beóþ *qui indigenti etiam peccatori panem suum, non quia peccator, sed quia homo est, tribuit*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 8. ¶ *The present participle, as adjective or as substantive, often occurs*, (1) as adjective, *indigent, needy, poor*:—Hé sǽde dæt hé folclíc man wǽre and dearfende *rusticum se et pauperem fuisse respondit*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 6. Widua díos dærfen[de] (dorfende, Rush.) *nidua haec pauper*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 43. On dearfendum lífe and on earmlícum *in humili et paupere vita*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 23: 1, 15; S. 484, 7. Of dearfendum folce *de paupere vulgo*, 4, 22; S. 591, 34. Da dearfendan láfe Brytta *pauperculae Brittonum reliquiae*, 1, 13; S. 481, 41. Æ̃nig gemynd þearfendra manna, Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Brec dínne hláf þearfendum mannum, 37, 20: 75, 23: 109, 14. Dæt hé sealde sum þing þearfendum mannum (*egenis*), Jn. Skt. 13, 29. (2) as substantive, (a) *a poor person*; mostly in plural, *the poor*:—Done þearfendan árecan *erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. Eádge bidon da dærfendo (dorfendo, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20) *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3. Þearfendra béne *orationes pauperum*, Ps. Th. 101, 15: 108, 30. Hleó dærfendra *refugium pauperum*, Rtl. 40, 25. Hé þearfendra éhte *persecutus est hominem pauperem*, Ps. Th. 108, 16. Se de his æhta þearfendum (*pauperibus*) gedǽleþ, 111, 8. Dearfendum, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 20. Dárfendum *egenis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 5. Þearfendum and ælþeódigum *peregrinis et egentibus*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 5. Hé fédde þearfende, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 53. Da þearfendan Drihten gehýreþ, Ps. Th. 68, 34. (b) *a miserable person*:—Bíþ dæt þridde þearfendum (*the wicked*) sorg, Exon. Th. 79, 4; Cri. 1285. [*Goth.* ga-þarban matê *ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων*, 1 Tim. 4, 3: *O. H. Ger.* darbên *carere.*] v. be-, mete-, weoruld-, wine-þearfende; þearfedness, þearfend-líc; þearfian.

þearfedness, e; *f. Poverty*:—On wilsumlícre dearfednesse *voluntaria paupertate*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 3: Anglia x. 145, 163. Mid dearfednesse ge mid heora ungeláredruednesse *paupertate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28. In dearfednisse *in paupertate*, Ps. Surt. 30, 11.

þearfende. v. þearfan.

þearfend-líc ; *adj. Poor*, (a) of persons, *indigent, destitute*:—Monnes bearn (*Guthlac in his hermitage*) swá þearfendlíc, Exon. Th. 128, 11; Gú. 402. (b) of things, *scanty, insufficient*:—Dæt dú ne forgite mine þearfendlícan gegirlan (cf. se fiscere tóslát his wǽfels on twá and sealde Apollonige done healfan dǽl, 11, 27), Ap. Th. 12, 8.

þearfian ; *p.* ode *To be in need*:—Hé þearfigendra sáwla gehǽleþ *animas pauperum salvas faciet*, Ps. Th. 71, 13. [*Icel.* þarfa; *p.* þarfaði.] v. be-þearfaþ, ge-þearfian; þearfan.

þearf-leás ; *adj. Without having need* or *reason* to do something. v. þearf, II, þurfan, II. 4:—Þearfléas hé syrwde symbe Crist *he plotted against Christ, but he had no need to do it*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 20. Ic deafléas (þearfléase, Sup. Thw. 166, 22) hine geswencte *without having cause I afflicted him*, ii. 452, 16. [*Icel.* þarf-lauss *needless.*]

þearfleáse ; *adv. Needlessly, without cause.* v. preceding word.

þearf-líc ; *adj.* I. *necessary*:—Lá hú þearflíc hit is *quanto magis*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 6. Néd ł darflíc is *necesse esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 7. Darflíc ł néd is *necessarium est*, p. 13, 1. II. *useful, profitable*, v. þearf, V:—Behóflíc ł darflíc *utile*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 13, 6. Hér is hálwendlíc lár and dearflíc lǽwedum mannum, Wulfst. 134, 9. Dæt is þearflíc gewuna, 104, 17: 108, 19: L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 18. On gódum lǽce biþ gelang þearflíc broces bót, L. Pen. 9; Th. ii. 280, 13. Dæt him dearflíc nære, dæt hé dǽs hálgan hǽse forhule his hláforde *that it would not be well for him to conceal the saint's bidding from his lord*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 80. On gódan þeáwan and on þearflícan dǽdan, Wulfst. 121, 2. Sélre ús is and dearflícre, dæt wé úre gyltas andetton, 136, 1. Darflícro (darofflícra, Rush.) is *utilius est*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 2. Swá swá him þincæ dæt mé þearflícustþ sí, Chart. Th. 554, 36. [*Icel.* þarf-ligr *useful.*] v. be-þearf-líc, níd-þearf-líc.

þearflice ; *adv. Usefully, profitably, with profit, to good purpose*:—Wé móhton dás hálgan rǽdinge menigfealdlícor trahtnian, ac ús twýnaþ hwæder gé magon máran deópnysse dǽron þearflice tócnáwan *whether you can with profit know the profounder parts of the subject*, Homl. Th. i. 556, 15. Angan listum ymbe þeucean þearflice hú hé þider meahte Crécas oncerran, Met. 1, 60. [*Icel.* þarfliga *usefully.*]

þearflícness, e; *f. Poverty, neediness*:—Þearflícnys *paupertas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 60. Þerflícnes *mendicitas*, Kent. Gl. 950. On þearflícnysse *in paupertate*, Ps. Spl. 30, 13: Scint. 127, 18: 148, 2. Þearflícnysse hé ondrét *pauperiatem ueretur*, 179, 8. Þearflícnysse lufian *paupertatem diligere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 7.

þearl ; *adj.* (1) of persons, *severe, strict*:—Se dearla and se ryhtwísa Déma *districtus judex*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 22. (2) of things, (a) pain, punishment, effort, and the like, *severe*:—Hé dý wyrs meahte þolian ða þráge, ða hió swá þearl beeom, Met. 1, 77. Þreánýd þearl, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Wæs seó ádl þearl, Exon. Th. 160, 30; Gú. 951. And sua dý dearlan dóme hé forleás his mennisce *ut districto justoque judicio homo esse perderet*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 23. Heó prowedon þearl árterléan, Cd. Th. 5, 24; Gen. 76. Þreá wǽron þearle, Exon. Th. 135, 4; Gú. 519: Ps. Th. 104, 12: 149, 7. Wéndon hié wera cwealmes, þearlra geþinga, Andr. Kmbl. 3194; An. 1600. Dirst and hungor and dearle gewin, Salm. Kmbl. 496; Sal. 472. (b) *utter, excessive*:—Þýstru dú gesettest on þearle níht (*night utterly dark*) *posuisti tenebras, et facta est nox*, Ps. Th. 103, 19.

þearle ; *adv. Severely, sorely, strictly, hard.* This word, as does *swíþe* (q. v.), tends to become an adverb of degree rather than one of manner or quality; where it qualifies words denoting pain, effort, or the like, it may be considered as keeping much of its old force, but even there it is used to translate Latin words marking degree; while in the case of words which do not convey such an idea, it becomes equivaleut to *very, very much, exceedingly*, and the like. I. where there is the idea of pain, trouble, etc. (a) where the idea of manner is more prominent:—Þearle ys mé nú dá, heorte ys onhǽted *matters go hardly with me now, my heart burns within me*, Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Se de his þeóden ær þearle geráhte (*severely wounded*), Byrht. Th. 136, 29; By. 158. Hí fuhton dearle *they fought hard*, Judth. Thw. 25, 16; Jud. 262: Chr. 937; Erl. 112, 23. Hí hungte wǽron þearle gepréatod, Andr. Kmbl. 2231; An. 1117: Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560: Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Dis is déostrae hám dearle gebunden fæstum fýrclommum, Cd. Th. 207, 15; Sat. 38. Þearle hé démde *tantopere taxaverat*, Hpt. Gl. 454, 2. Ús stalu and cwalu . . . derede swýde þearle *injured us very severely*, Wulfst. 159, 11. Dæt hé him done dearlur (*districtius*) céman scyle,

Past. 53; Swt. 419, 5. (*β*) where the idea of degree is more prominent, *very, very much, exceedingly, excessively*:—Sáwl mín gedréfed is ðearle *anima mea turbata est valde*, Ps. Spl. 6, 3. Geeádmét ic eom ðearle (*nimis*), 37, 8: Ps. Th. 78, 8. Þearle ic deorfe *nimium laboro*, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 13. Forþóht þearle (cf. swíþe unrót, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 4), Met. 1, 82. Æt fole weard þearle geswenct mid dám síðfate *taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4: Ps. Th. 103, 8: Homl. i. 80, 14. II. where there is no idea of pain, trouble, etc., *very, to a great degree, very much, to a great extent, exceedingly*:—Gedancas þearle deópe *nimis profundae cogitationes*, Ps. Th. 91, 4. Þearle mildheort *multum misericors*, 144, 8: Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Swíðe gelýfed mann and ðearle eáwfæst, Homl. Th. ii. 306, 4. Ðú eall geworhtest þing þearle gód (cf. swíþe góde, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 22), Met. 20, 45. Behéfe þearle *utilis valde*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 27: 29, 31. Þearle deóplice *valde profunde*, 32, 9. Þearle swíþe tó herienne, Lchdm. iii. 436, 18: 438, 27. Hé geihte folc his ðearle (*vehementer*), Ps. Spl. 104, 22. Þearle fremaþ cræft mín eów *multum prodest ars mea vobis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 7: Judth. Thw. 26, 3; Jud. 307. Ic ée gemeniglíde swíðe þearle (*vehementer nimis*), Gen. 17, 2. Drig swýþe þearle *dry very thoroughly*, Lchdm. i. 70, 10. Ðis godspel belimpþ swíðe þearle tó dære mæran freólstíde *this gospel belongs very specially to the great festival*, Homl. Th. ii. 360, 10. Hig þearle etaþ *nimium comedunt*, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 11. Gehwylc mé drincan sealde þearle *each gave me abundance to drink*, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7. Drinc swýþe þearle *drink very largely*, Lchdm. i. 78, 10. Hit on wolcnum oft þearle þunraþ, Met. 28, 25. v. for-þearle.

þearl-líc; *adj. Severe, hard to bear*:—Ðá dæt Andrea earmlíc þúhte, þeódbealo þearlíc tó geþolianne, dæt hé swá unscyldig ealdre sceolde lungre linnan, Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Sceal se dæg weorþan, dæt wé fordi beraþ firena gehwylce; dæt bið þearlíc gemót (*a meeting that will be a severe ordeal for all*), Exon. Th. 447, 9; Dóm. 36. Deáþes cwealm, þearlíc wíte, 240, 25; Ph. 644. Þurh þearlíc þreá, 283, 10; Jul. 678.

þearllíce; *adv.* I. *severely*:—Donne sint eác ðæm ilcan monnum suíðe ðearllíce (dearlíce, Cott. MSS.) tó recceanne ða godcundan cwidas *districte itaque contra illos divinae sententiae proferendae sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 22. Fordon is néd, dætte sume mid woningum, sume þearlícor (ðearlícor, Bd. 5, 490, 11), sume lídelecor, synd gerehte *unde necesse est ut quidam damnis, quidam districtius, quidam levius, corrigantur*, Bd. 1, 27; M. 68, 5. II. *strictly, exactly, thoroughly*:—Drig swýþe þearle (þealíce (þearlíce?), MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 70, 10. III. *violently*:—Swá bíþ se ðám heáclífum and torrum, ðonne hí hliniaþ feor up ofer ða ódre eordan, hý ðonne feallan onginnaþ and full þearlíce hreósan tó eordan (*come with a great crash to the ground*), Wulfst. 262, 12. v. for-þearlíce.

þearl-mód; *adj. Of severe mind*, (1) in a bad sense, *stern, cruel*:—Hæfde his ende gebidenne unswæslícne, swylcne hé ær after worhte, þearlmód þeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. (2) in a good sense, *severe* in dealing with evil. v. þearl, I:—þearlmód þeóden gumena (*the Deity*), 22, 34; Jud. 99.

þearl-wís; *adj. Severe, strict*:—Ierre dæs ðearlwísan déman *districti iram judicis*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Beforan dæm ðearlwísan déman *apud districtum judicem*, 16; Swt. 105, 10: Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 36. Þearlwísere gýmene *districto reginine*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 61. God sylfa ðonne ne gýmeþ nánges mannes hreówe, ac hí ðonne répra and þearlwísra ðonne ænig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30.

þearlwís-líc; *adj. Severe, hard*:—Drihten hyne þreáde myd þearlwýslícere swingle *the Lord punished him with a severe flogging*, Shrn. 98, 15.

þearlwíslice; *adv. Severely, strictly*:—Ðreáge hé hine selfne ðearlwíslice on his gedóhte *se districta animadversione corrigant*, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 20. Hié ða scyldigan þearlwíslice démaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 20. Ðý læs hié wyrðen ðearlwíslecor gedémede *ne districtius puniantur*, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 15.

þearlwísness, e; *f. Severity, strictness*:—Seó ðearlwísnes ðæs heardan lífes *districtio vitae arctioris*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 31. Hé hine wæs frígnende mid ða apostolícum ðearlwísnesse *scisciabatur apostolica districtione*, 2, 6; S. 508, 14.

þearm, es; *m. A gut, an intestine* [*Tharm* = guts washed for making hogs' puddings, is given as a Lincolnshire word in Bailey's Dictionary; with the meaning, 'material of which fiddle-strings are made,' it is given in E. D. S. Pub. Cumberland Glossary; and in Jamieson's Dictionary *therm, tharme* = the intestines; a gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument]:—Þearm, þearm *intestinum*, Txts. 69, 1058. Þearm *fibra*, 63, 870: Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 55: *intestinum*, 44, 2. Þearm *fibra*, þearma *fibrarum*, þearmas *fibre*, 35, 39–41. Blind þearm *cecum*, 16, 59. Læccedómas wiþ þearmes útgange, and gif men bilyhte sié ymb ðone þearm, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27. Þearmas *fibrae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 16: *intestina*, ii. 49, 50: *exta*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 85, 10. Ðearmas, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 14. Smæle þearmas *ilia*, 44, 46. Þearma *fibrarum*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 62. Darmana, Txts. 111, 27. Þearmas *fibras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 5: Hpt. Gl. 453, 14. [Þærmes (þarmes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 818. Þermes, 18451. Þine þarmes þralinge, H. M. 35, 26. Thaarme or gutte *sumen, viscus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. A tharme *trutum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 247, 5 (15th cent.). *O. Frs.* thermar; *pl.: O. L. Ger.* thermí; *pl. exta: O. H. Ger.* darm *fibra*; *pl.* darma *intestina, ilia: Ger.* darm: *Icel.* þarmr; *pl.* þarmar: *Dan. Swed.* tarm *gut.*] v. bæc-, smeoru-, snáedel-þearm, smæl-þearmas, *and next word.*

þearme(, es; *n.*? v. smæl-þearme) *the entrails*:—Tharme *viscera*, Txts. 107, 2140.

þearm-gewind, -wind, es; *m.* The words seem to mean '*that which enwraps the intestines*,' cf. *plecta* wáfelsa, gewynde, Hpt. Gl. 462, 64, but they are used to gloss *jugulam* (*-um*?), so should mean *the collar-bone*, or *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone*, or *the throat*:—Gescyld ðearmgewind (ðearmwind, lxxiv, 24), breóstbán, breóst *tege jugulam, pectusculum, mamillas*, Lchdm. i. lxxii, 1.

þearm-gyrd *a belly-band, girth*:—Þearmgyrd *subligar* (the word occurs in a list of terms connected with horses), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* darm-gurtil *cingula*.] Cf. forþ-gyrd.

þeáter (*with declension like* winter?) *a theatre*:—Æt heora þeátra, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 2.

þeáw, es; *m.* I. *a custom, usage, general practice* of a community:—Swá Iudéa þ[e]áw (ðeáu, Lind.: ðeów, Rush.) ys tó bebyrgenne *sicut mos Iudaeis est sepelire*, Jn. Skt. 19, 40. Hit wæs Iudisc þeáw, Blickl. Homl. 67, 8. Feówertig daga hit wæs þeáw (*mos*) ðæt man sceolde wépan ælcne deádne mann, Gen. 50, 3. Siþþan wæs hiera (*the Amazons*) þeáw, ðæt hié ælce geáre tósomne férdon, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 8: Beo. Th. 2497; B. 1246: Andr. Kmbl. 50; An. 25. Wæs in ða tíd ðeáu Ongelcynnes folcum, ðæt . . ., Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 15. Gyf hit on lande ðeáw sý, L. R. S. 3; Th. i. 432, 24. Hwæt ðeóde ðeáw sý, 4; Th. i. 434, 34: 21; Th. i. 440, 21. Be dære deóde ðeáwe ðe wé dænne on wuniaþ, 440, 23. Þara ðeóda þeáwas sint swíþe ungelíca, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 22. Efenfela þeóda and þeáwa, Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Þeóda ungelíca ǽgþer ge on spráce ge on ðeáwum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 29. II. *mode of conduct, custom, manner, practice, way, usage* of a class or kind, (a) referring to human beings:—Ne bið swylc cwénlíc þeáw, Beo. Th. 3885; B. 1940. Swá bið geógude þeáw, Exon. Th. 127, 23; Gú. 390. Hýrena ðeáwe gé fleóþ *ye flee after the manner of hirelings*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 14. Hé for eaxlum gestód Deniga freán, cúþe hé dugúðe þeáw, Beo. Th. 724; B. 360. (b) *referring to animals*:—Hiora ðeáwe *suatim* (cf. *suatim, suarum more*, 77, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 14. Ðú (*Nebuchadnezzar*) ne gewittes wást bútan wildeóra þeáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572. (c) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt mennisce mód hæfþ wætres ðeáw (*aquae more*), Past. 38; Swt. 277, 6. Ælces mannes mód hæfþ scipes ðeáw (*more navis*), 58; Swt. 445, 10. Nú ðú wást hwelce þeáwas ða woruldsǽlþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðé heora þeáwas líciaþ, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 5–7. (d) referring to all created things:—God gesette unáwendendlícne sído and þeáwas eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 1: Met. 11, 12. III. *a practice* of religion, *method* of belief, *way* of thinking, legal *usage*:—Gecynde riht *jus naturale*, þeáw *vel* wíse *solempnitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 32. Swylc wæs þeáw hyra *such was their religion*, Beo. Th. 359; B. 178. Ánmóde þeáwes *those who think alike*; unius moris (cf. un[i]animes, Ps. Th. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 6. Se forlét his fulluht, and leouode on hǽðenum þeáwe, Chr. 616; Erl. 20, 40. Hé nánigne nýdde tó Cristenum ðeáwe (*ad Christianismum*), Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 15. Tó reogollícum ðeáwe rihtra Eástrena *ad ritum Paschae canonicum*, 5, 22; S. 643, 38. Þis folc æfter ðeáwe tó húsle gange, Blickl. Homl. 207, 5. Heó ðone ðeáw ðæs Cristenan geleáfan (*ritum fidei*) healdan móste, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 34. Hǽþennysse ðeáw forlǽtan *gentilitatis ritum relinquere*, 1, 26; S. 488, 12. Ðone ealdan ðeáw . . . ðý apostolican ðeáwe *inveteratam illam traditionem . . . apostolico more*, 5, 22; S. 644, 6–8. Hé hæfde beteran ðeáw, leóhtran geleáfan, Cd. Th. 256, 18; Dan. 642. Ða ðe on hǽðnum þeáwum dwelgende wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 201, 20. Geset is on cyrclícum þeáwum, Homl. Th. i. 150, 26. Hé áwrát ane bóc be cyrclícum ðeáwum, ii. 84, 23. Onféngon hí rihtgelýfede ðeáwas on tó lifianne *susceperunt ritus vivendi catholicos*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 23: Hy. 9, 28. Ðone naman ánne wé hæfdon ðætte wé Cristene wǽron and swíðe feáwe ða ðeáwas *we should have the name only of being Christians, and very few of the practices of Christianity*, Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 8. Þeáwas (*Epicuri*) *sectas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 67: Hpt. Gl. 503, 59. IV. *a custom, habit, manner, mode of conduct* of an individual; the pl. often may be rendered by *conduct, behaviour*:—Ðeáw wæs ðam ylcan biscope, ðæt hé dæt weorc má durh his fóta gange fremede, ðonne on his horsa ráde *moris erat eidem antistiti, opus magis ambulando quam equitando perficere*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 31. Ælces gódes þeáwas wísdóm gefýlþ ðone, ðe hine lufaþ, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 2. Wá him dæs þeáwes, gif hí unrǽdes ne geswícaþ, Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rä. 12, 8. Hé wæs swíþe yfel monn ealra þeáwa, búton ðæt hé wæs céne *his conduct was very bad in every respect, except that he was brave*, Ors. 6, 14; Swt. 268, 27. Weorðe hé worda and dǽda, þeáwa and geþonca, ðæt hé ne forleóse his dreámes blǽd, Exon. Th. 97, 1; Cri-

1584. Ic geseó on eówres fæder þeáwum dæt hē nys swā wel wid mē geworht, swā hē wæs gyrstandæg *I see by your father's behaviour that he is not so well disposed to me as he was yesterday*, Gen. 31, 5. Hē ongiet be sumum dingum oðde deáwum ūtanne ætiéwdum eall dæt hiē innan denceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Wer gecerone on his deáwum *virum probum moribus*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 9. Wæs hē swīðe geþungen on his deáwum *he was most excellent in his conduct*, Blickl. Homl. 217, 7: Judth. Thw. 23, 19; Jud. 129: Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369: 297, 14; Crā. 68. Þeáwum gebancul *habitually thoughtful*, Andr. Kmbl. 923; An. 462: Cd. Th. 102, 25; Gen. 1705. Liðan rihtum þeáwum *to live righteously*, 160, 4; Gen. 2646. Þeáwum liðan *to live virtuously*, Exon. Th. 319, 13; Vid. 11: Beo. Th. 4295; B. 2144. Ælc ðara de healdan wile hālige þeáwas *every one who will maintain habits of holiness*, Cd. Th. 92, 20; Gen. 1531. [*O. E. Homl.* þeau, þeu: *A. R.* þeau: *Laym.* þeauwes, þewes, þæwes: *pl.*: *Orm.* þæw: *O. and N. Chauc.* þewes; *pl.*: *Prompt. Parv.* thewe. maner or condycyon *mos*: *O. Sax.* thau: *O. H. Ger.* dau.] v. freoðo-, fulwiht-, leód-, mann-, mynster-, regol-, un-þeáw; ge-þýwe, un-gepeáwe.

þeáw a *slave*. v. þeów.

þeáw-fæst; *adj.* I. *of good manners, of well-ordered life, moral, virtuous*:—Loth hine fægre heóld, þeáwfæst and geþyldig, on ðam þeódscipe, Cd. Th. 116, 26; Gen. 1942: (*Abraham*), 161, 8; Gen. 2662. Wunige hē mid þeáwfæstum mannum *manent cum bene moratis hominibus*, L. Eccg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 23. II. *gentle*:—Sumum hē syleþ monna milde heortan, þeáwfæstne geþōht, Exon. Th. 299, 28; Crā. 109. v. un-þeáwfæst.

þeáwfæstness, e; *f. Adherence to the rules of right conduct or method, discipline, obedience to rule*:—þeáwfæstnesse *disciplinae*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 34. Be sealmsanges deáwfæstnesse *de disciplina psallendi*, R. Ben. 45, 2. Ða cild mid steóre and þeáwfæstnysse (*cum disciplina*) heora endebyrdnysse healdon, 116, 9: R. Ben. Interl. 106, 12. On hāligre þeáwfæstnesse, Homl. Ass. 40, 406, 404: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 138. Þēninggen de þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon (cf. þēnas de his willan gefyllaþ, 65), Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. Regoles gehýrsumnesse and þeáwfæstnesse *regule obedientiam et disciplinam*, R. Ben. Interl. 103, 16. Ðū hatast deáwfæstnysse (*disciplinam*, Ps. 50, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 532, 2.

þeáw-full; *adj. Moral, virtuous*:—Oft hig (*devils*) beswīcaþ þeáwfulle weras (ða deáwfullan, MS. A.), Wulfst. 250, 4. [Heo Godd thonkeden mid þeufulle (witfolle, 2nd MS.), worden, Laym. 1797. Mid þeaufule talen schurteð ou, A. R. 422, 19. Ne beo þu nawt tu trusti ane to þi meidenhad wiðuten oðer god and þawfulle mihtes, H. M. 45, 4.] v. un-þeáwfull.

þeáwian *to serve*. v. þeówian.

þeáwian *to make (well) mannered*. [Wel ðewed, Gen. and Ex. 1914. So boner and þewed, Allit. Pms. 59, 733.] v. ge-þeáwian.

þeáw-leás; *adj. Ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Swȳn de cyrþ tō meoxe æfter his ðweále, þeáwleás nýten, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. [For lust hath leve, the lond is theweles, P. S. 255, 19.] ↕

þeáw-lic; *adj.* I. *usual, customary*:—Sum wīr mid sealfe his fēt smyrode, swā swā hit þeáwlīc wæs on dære þeóde, Homl. Ass. 4[1], 439. II. *moral, figurative*:—þeáwlīc[r]e spæce *tropologiae, figurati sermonis*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 13. Þeáwlīcre spæce *tropologiam misticum, moralem*, 410, 43. Wē willaþ secgan hū ðās lāc tō ūs belimpaþ æfter ðeáwlīcum angdite, Homl. Th. i. 116, 33: ii. 110, 26: 210, 27: Wulfst. 234, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* dau-līh *moralis*.]

þeáwlīce; *adv. In accordance with good manners, properly*:—Gāþ þeáwlīce . . . and standaþ þeáwlīce *incedite morigerate . . . et state disciplinabiliter*, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 1–5. Ða hē dæt hæfde deáwlīce (*rite*) gesett, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 37.

þec. v. þū.

þeccan; *p.* þeahte, þehte; *pp.* þeaht *To cover*, (1) *to cover* an object with something:—Ic wreó mē, leáfum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 29; Gen. 868. Ðū ðin sylf þecest līc mid leáfum, 54, 15; Gen. 877. Se de heofen þeceþ wolcnum *qui operit coelum nubibus*, Ps. Th. 146, 8. Mec (*a horn*) þeceþ mon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 2; Rā. 15, 1. Hē þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wæge, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Git eágorstreám earmum þehton, Beo. Th. 1031; B. 513. Saga hwā mec þecce, Exon. Th. 381, 21; Rā. 2, 14. Mec ongon hold gewēdum þeccan, 391, 13; Rā. 10, 4. Hine mid hrægle wryón and sceome þeccan, Cd. Th. 95, 3; Gen. 1573: 58, 7; Gen. 942. Wæstmum þeaht, 115, 20; Gen. 1922. Hleówfedrum þeaht, 165, 31; Gen. 2740. Ýþum þeaht, Exon. Th. 392, 7; Rā. 11, 4. Helmum þeahte, Cd. Th. 120, 3; Gen. 1989. (2) *to serve as covering to* an object. Earn deceþ (*tegit*) nest his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 192, 31. Mec hrīm þeceþ, Exon. Th. 490, 11; Rā. 79, 9. Forst and snāw eorþan þeccaþ, 215, 7; Ph. 249. Ic gealgan þehte *I was stretched upon the cross*, Andr. Kmbl. 1032; An. 968: Apstls. Kmbl. 44; Ap. 22. Ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte, Exon. Th. 200, 18; Ph. 42: Cd. Th. 8, 1; Gen. 117. Līca gehwilc ðara de līfes gāst þeahte *every body that had within it a living spirit*, 77, 28; Gen. 1282. On hwelcum hī (*Weland's bones*) hlǣwa hrūsan þeccen, Met. 10, 43. Sió filmen biþ þeccende and wreónde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 17. ¶ In the following passages Grein suggests that the form is quite a different word = *comburere*, and Cosijn (P. B. 8, 574) takes it to be connected with *þiegan* (but see *þeegan*); but, perhaps, the verb may be the same here as in the previous instances, and used with much the same force as *wrap* in such a phrase as *wrapt* in flames:—Byrneþ þurh fýres feng fugel (*the phenix*) mid neste . . . þonne brond þeceþ heorde-dreórges hūs, Exon. Th. 212, 27; Ph. 216. Hine āð þeceþ, 223, 26; Ph. 365. Seó hyre bearn gesihþ brondas þeccan, 330. 7; Vy. 47. Beágas sceal brond fretan, æled þeccean, Beo. Th. 6022; B. 3015. [To dyche and to thecche, Piers P. 19, 232. *O. L. Ger.* thekkan: *O. Fris.* thekka: *O. H. Ger.* decchen *tegere, operire, velare*: *Icel.* þekja *to cover*.] v. be-, (bi-), ge-, ofer-, un-þeccan; þeccend; þacian.

þecc-bryce, es; *m. A tile*:—þeccbrycum *imbricibus*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 42. Cf. þæc-tigele.

þeccend, es; *m. One who covers* or *protects, a protector*:—Ðū eart þeccend (*protector*) mīn, Ps. Th. 70, 5, 2.

þecel[l]e. v. þæcele.

þecen, e; *f. A roof*:—þecen *vel* rōf *tectum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 34. Þæcen, 81, 9. Of dalischre þecene *dedalei tecti*, ii. 139, 68: Exon. Th. 493, 21; Rā. 81, 34. Swā swā spearwa on þecene (on efese þ on þecene, Ps. Lamb.) *sicut passer in tecto*, Ps. Spl. 101, 8. Under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8: Lk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. i. 126, 30: Mk. Skt. 13, 15: Exon. Th. 431, 18; Rā. 46, 2. Hig þecena (getimbrena þ þæcena, Ps. Lamb.) *foenum tectorum*, Ps. Spl. 128, 5. [*O. L. Ger.* thecina.]

þecgan; *p.* þegde; *pp.* þeged *To take, consume*:—Hine þegeþ þurst *he is consumed by thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7: 74, 22. v. ā-, ge-, of-þecgan; þicgan.

þecge (?), an; *f. A receptacle* (?):—On hærfeste man sceal ðacian, decgan and fald weoxian, scipena behweorfan, Anglia ix. 261, 17. Cf. þicgan.

þēde, þēdum, þēfel, þēfan-, þēfe-þorn. v. þeówan, þýfel, þīfe-þorn.

þefian *to pant, to be agitated*:—Þefiendra *anhelantium*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 8. Þefian *aestuare in animo*, Dial. 1, 9 (Lye). [Cf. (?) *Icel.* þefja *to smell*.]

þeften. v. þyften.

þegan (*this seems the regular strong form for the verb which usually has weak forms in the present*, þicgan, q. v.) *to take, accept*:—Him wæs Godes egsa māra in gemyndum ðonne hē menniscum þrymme þegan wolde *there was too great fear of God in his thoughts for him to wish to get human glory*, Exon. Th. 112, 8; Gū. 140.

þegen, þegn, þeng, þēn, es; *m.* I. *a servant, one who does service for another*:—Þēn *minister*, Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 24. Swā hwyle swā wyle betweox eów beón yldra, sȳ hē eówer þēn (*minister*), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 26: 23, 11. Ðā bæd hē his ðeng (*ministrum*), dæt hē him stówe gegearwode. Ðā wundrade se ðeng, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598. 29. Geleáffull degn (esne, Rush.: þeów, W. S.) *fidelis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 45, 46. Ða þēnas de dæt wæter hlódon, Jn. Skt. 2, 9. II. where the service is of a public or official character, *an officer, minister*:—Þegn *lictor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 10: 52, 59. Þe læs se dēma dē sylle ðam þēne (degne, Lind.: dægne, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25. Ða weorcgerēfan and ða þēnas (*praefecti operum et exactores*) cwǣdon tō ðam folce: 'Pharao bȳt, dæt eów mann ne sylle leng nān cef,' Ex. 5, 10. Ða þeówas and ða þegnas *serui et ministri*, Jn. Skt. 18, 18. Þegna *lictorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 24: 52, 41. Ábeád þeódcyning þegnum sīnum, ombihtscealcum, Cd. Th. 112, 12; Gen. 1869. Ða caldras sendon hyra þēnas, dæt hig woldon hine geſōn, Jn. Skt. 7, 32. Sangeras and mæsseþreóstas and manigfealdlīce ciricean þegnas, Blickl. Homl. 207, 32. II a. figurative:—Deófolgieldum, ðām wyrrestum wītes þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 29; Jul. 152. III. where the service is military, *a soldier*:—Ān Ueriatuses þegn *unus ex iis* (one of the victorious Lusitanians), Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 21. Þa þēnas (degnas, Lind. Rush.) *milites*, Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Hū hēt hē his degnas (*milites*) hine sēcan . . . 'Ðone forhycgend ūra goda ðū mē helan woldest swȳþor ðonne mīnum degnum (*militibus*) secgean,' Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 7–20. Hī sealdon ðām þegenum (*militibus*) micyl feoh, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 12. Ic hæbbe þegnas (ðeignas, Lind.) under mē *habens sub me milites*, 8, 9. IV. *a follower of a great man, a retainer*:—Þegn, gesīþa *cliens*, i. *socius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 70. Thegn, degn, þegn *adsaeculam*, Txts. 42, 101. Þegn, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 43. Dæs degenes lof is dæs hlāfordes wurdmynt, Homl. Th. ii. 562, 6. Ða wæs ðærinne Dauid mid his monnum. Ða cleopedon his degnas him tō and hine lǣrdon dæt hē hine ofslōge *illic cum uiris suis Dauid inerat, cum eum viri sui ad feriendum Saul accenderent*, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Ārās se rīca (*Beowulf*), ymb hine rinc manig, þegna heáp, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Þēna, cnihta, forspillendra þēna *parasitorum*, incniht *parasitus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 18–21. Þēnum *parasitis*, incnihttum *clientibus*, 514, 52–54. Þegnum *pediseqvis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 75. IV a. figurative:—Ðū wāst hwelce þeáwas ða woruldsælþa habbaþ . . . Gif ðū heora þegen beón wilt, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 6. V. *a follower of a teacher, a disciple*:—Iōhannes, se deóra þegn, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. His þegnas

lǽddon him tō ðone eosol, 71, 5 : 15, 13. On Sancte Petres naman, Cristes ðegnes, 205, 14. Ðeigunas his (his discipuli ł his þegnas, Rush.) *discipuli ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 1. Cuēdon tō ðeignum his, 9, 11. Ðegnum, 10 : Ju. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 19. V a. in poetry, borrowing the terms of war :—Sint geþrēade þegnas mīne (*St. Andrew's disciples*), geonge gūðrincas, Andr. Kmbl. 782 ; An. 391. **VI.** *one engaged in a king's* or *queen's service*, whether in the household or in the country, *a thane*. The word in this case seems gradually to acquire a technical meaning, and to become a term denoting a class (v. þegen-riht, -wer), containing, however, several degrees. To illustrate the wider sense in which the word could be used, when the þegen is spoken of in relation to the king, the following passages may be cited. In the Chronicle an. 897 'manige ðara sēlestena cynges þēna' includes two bishops and three aldermen, as well as a cynges þegn and a cynges horsþegn. In a charter Cnut greets 'ealle mīne þegnas, twelfhynde and twihynde' (*the twihynde man is a ceorl* : cf. too, 'ealne his leódscype, twelfhynde and twyhynde,' Chart. Erl. 220, 19), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 9, 30. The word seems general, too, in the passage, 'Weorðscipes wyrþe ǽlc be his mǽðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden,' L. R. I ; Th. i. 190, 13. The more limited sense seems to belong to the word in the following :—Gif þegen geþéah ðæt hē wearð tō eorle, L. R. 5 ; Th. i. 192, 7. Cf. §§ 2, 6 ; and see L. In. 45, L. C. S. 72, L. M. L. given below. In some cases, too, it will be seen that the term implies military service, as when *de militia regis juvenis* is translated *sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin* (see also other passages below from Bd. 4, 3, and 5, 13) ; in others, the service is that of the household, v. Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 567, 21, and būr-, disc-, hrægl-þegen ; in others it is official work in the country. For the development of the class of thanes in England, see Stubbs' Const. Hist. s. v. thegn ; Kemble's Saxons in England, I. c. 7, II. c. 3 ; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. þegen. (1) where the word is used of other than Teutonic peoples :—Wæs his (*St. Martin's*) fæder ǽrrest cyninges þegn, and geðeáh ðæt hē wæs cininges þegna aldorman, Blickl. Homl. 211, 21. (Cf. His (*St. Martin's*) fæder wæs ǽðelboren, ǽrrest cempa, and siddan cempena ealdor, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 25. St. Martin's father was a military tribune.) Þegn *satrapa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 17. Xersis þegn wæs hāten Mardonius, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 82, 28. Wē sǽdon, ðæt hē wǽre ryhtwīsra ðā ðā hē ðeng wæs ðonne hē wǽre siddan hē kyning wæs. Ða ðā hē ðegn wæs hē his feónd ne dorste ofsleán *David rectior fuit in servitio, quam cum pervenit ad regnum. Servus adversarium ferire timuit*, Past. 50 ; Swt. 393, 2–6. Tarcuinius ōderne þegn ongeán sende, Ors. 2, 3 ; Swt. 68, 17. Pharaones þegnas *servi Pharaonis*, Ex. 10, 7. His (*Ulysses'*) þegnas him ne mihton leng mid gewunian, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 27. Mænegum cyninges (*king of Egypt*) þegnum, Cd. Th. 111, 5 ; Gen. 1851. (1 a) where the Deity is the king served :—Metodes ðegn, Abraham, Cd. Th. 176, 6 ; Gen. 2907. Dryhtnes þegn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 143, 22 ; Gū. 665. Ðū cyninges eart þegen geþungen, Andr. Kmbl. 1055 ; An. 528. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, Cd. Th. 136, 31 ; Gen. 2266. Ðæt is micel wundor, ðæt wolde þeóden þolian, ðæt wurde þegn swā monig forlǽdd, 37, 30 ; Gen. 597. (1 b) figurative :—Fuglas þringaþ ymbe æþelne (*the phenix*), ǽgðhwylc wille wesan þegn and þeów þeódine mǽrum, Exon. Th. 209, 3 ; Ph. 165. (2) where the word applies to Englishmen or to other Teutonic peoples :—Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton uuiþ Walas and hiera þegn ān wearþ ofslægen, Chr. 465 ; Erl. 12, 23. Gest hine clǽnsie sylfes āðe, swylce cyninges þeng, L. Wih. 20 ; Th. i. 40, 20. Lilla se cyninges ðegn him se holdesta *minister regi amicissimus*, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 22. Sum geong ðæs cyninges ðegin *de militia ejus juvenis*, 4, 22 ; S. 590, 33. Ða ondrǽdde hē andettan ðæt hē cyninges ðegen wǽre, ac sǽde, ðæt hē folcliċ man wǽre, and ðæt hē fordon in ða fyrd cōme, ðæt hē sceolde cyninges ðegnum heora mete lǽdan *timuit se militem fuisse confiteri ; rusticum se fuisse respondit, et propter victum militibus adferendum in expeditionem se venisse testatus est*, S. 591, 5–9. Hē sægde ðæt hē wǽre cyninges ðeng *ministrum se regis fuisse manifestans*, 591, 38. Hē dære yldan cwēne ðeng (*minister*) wæs, 592, 13. Sum wer wæs on lǽwedum hādе ðæs cyninges ðegn *vir in laico habitu atque officio militari positus*, 5, 13 ; S. 632, 8. Þegn, se ðe on handa bær ealowǽge, Beo. Th. 993 ; B. 494. Þegn Hrōðgāres, ēgweard, 475 ; B. 235. Ǽadwold cynges ðegen, Chr. 905 ; Erl. 98, 28. Gif mon cyninges þegn beteó, gif hē hine lādian dyrre, dō hē ðæt mid .xii. cinінges þegnum. Gif man ðone man betȳþ ðe bið læssa maga (māga ?) ðonne se cyninges þegn, lādige hē hine mid .xi. his gelīcena and mid ānum cyninges þægne, L. A. G. 3 ; Th. i. 154, 5–9. Gif cyninges þegn ætsace . . . gilde .x. healfmearc (cf. the next two sections), L. N. P. L. 51 ; Th. ii. 298, 7 ; 58 ; Th. ii. 300, 3 : 60 ; Th. ii. 300, 9. Burgbryce mon sceal bētan ealdormonnes .xxxx. scill., cyninges þegnes .lx. scill., gesīdcundes monnes landhæbbendes .xxxv. scill., L. In. 45 ; Th. i. 130, 9. Forles heregeata syndon . . . And syþþan cyninges þegenes (þegnas, MS. G.) ðe him nýhste syndon . . . And medemra þegna . . . And cyninges þegnes heregeata inne mid Denum ðe his sōcne hæbbe feówer pund. And gif hē tō ðam cyninge furður cȳðde hæbbe . . . , L. C. S. 72 ; Th. i. 414, 4–20. Ðegenes lagu is, ðæt hē sȳ his bōcrihtes wyrðe, and ðæt hē ðreó ðinc of his lande dō, fyrdfæreld and burhbōte and brycgeweorc. Eác of manegum landum māre landriht ārīst tō cyniges gebanne, L. R. S. 1 ; Th. i. 432, 4–7. Ðegnes wergild is syx swā micel (swā ceorles). Ðonne bið cynges ānfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, L. M. L. ; Th. i. 190, 2–5. Hié (*the Danes*) sealdon (Ceólwulfe) ānum unwīsum cyninges þegne Miercna rīce tō haldanne, Chr. 874 ; Erl. 76, 27. Nān man nāge nāne sōcne ofer cynges þegen būton cyng sylf, L. Eth. iii. 11 ; Th. i. 296, 23. Ðæs cyninges þegnas (cf. ða men ðe mid ðam cyninge wǽrun, Erl. 48, 31), Chr. 755 ; Erl. 50, 3, 9. Hē wæs hyre (*the queen's*) ðēna hire hūses and hire gefēriscipes oferealdormonn *erat primus ministrorum et princeps domus ejus*, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 567, 21. Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fȳre mid his ðegnum (*ministris*), 3, 14 ; S. 540, 34. Wē willaþ ðæt man namige on ǽlcon wǽpengetæce .ii. trywe þegnas and ænne mæsseprēost, L. N. P. L. 57 ; Th. ii. 298, 31. *In the two following passages, though translations, the ideas are probably English* :—Cyninges ne magan nænne weorþscipe forþ bringan būton heora þegna (*servientium*) fultume. Hwæt wille wē secgan be ðām ðegnum (*familiaribus ;* cf. folgerum, l. 10), Bt. 29, 1–2 ; Fox 104, 12–15. Mid miclon gefēriscipe hiora þegna, and ða bíoþ mid fetlum and mid gyldenum hyltsweordum and mid manigfealdum heregeatwum gehyrste, 37, 1 ; Fox 184, 4. **VI a.** *a thane who served a bishop* :—Wulfhere bisceopes ðegn, Chr. 1001 ; Erl. 136, 8. Ic Leófine bisceop gebōcige sumne dǽl landes mīnan holdan and getreówan þegene, ðam is Ægelríc nama, for his eádmōdre gehērsumnysse, Chart. Erl. 242, 11. Ic (Cnut) cȳðe, ðæt ic hæbbe geunnen him (*archbishop Æthelnoth*), ðæt hē beó his saca and sōcne wyrðe ofer his āgene menn and ofer swā fealа þegna swā ic him tōlǽtan hæbbe, 233, 6. **VI b.** *one engaged in the service of a republic* :—Scipia, se betsta Rōmāna þegn (se besta and se sēlesta Rōmāna witena and þegena, MS. C.), Ors. 5, 4 ; Swt. 224, 24. **VII.** *a person of rank, one of a class higher than the ordinary freeman* (ceorl). v. þegen-boren :—Þegn *primas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 14. Þegn *optimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25 ; Zup. 50, 3. Ðeáh þrǽla hwylc hlāforde ǽtheláþe, and hit ǽfter ðam geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorðe gemǽne þegene and þrǽle, gyf þrǽl ðæne þegen ǽfylle, licge ǽgylde ; and gyf se þegen ðæne þrǽl, ðe hē ǽr āhte, ǽfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 5–10. Ǽlc dohtig man on Kænt and on Súð-Sexan, on þegenan and on ceorlan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 11, 7. **VIII.** *a brave man, noble man, good warrior* ; vir fortis. v. þegen-líc, -líce, -scipe, **III.** :—Gif gē swelce þegnas synt, swelce gē wēnaþ ðæt gē sién, ðonne sceoldon gē lustlíce eówre āgnu brocu ārǽnan, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 120, 7. Ðæt wæs swíðe sweotol, ðæt hiéd ðā wǽron beteran þegnas ðonne hié nú sién, ðæt hié ðæs gewinnes geswīcan noldon, 4, 9 ; Swt. 192, 32. **VIII a.** in poetry the word is used, like *eorl*, as a complimentary term for *man, warrior* :—Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegn æt þearfe, Beo. Th. 5411 ; B. 2709. Se þegn (*St. John*) wæs on wynne, Exon. Th. 462, 21 ; Hö. 55. Þances gleáw þegn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 1114 ; An. 557. Ðam þegne (*Adam*) ongan his hige hweorfan, Cd. Th. 44, 7 ; Gen. 705. Scyle ǽscian deóphýdig mon . . . ne seoal ðæs āþreótan þegn mōdigne, Exon. Th. 348, 1 ; Sch. 21. Ðæt micle mord menn ne þorfton, þegnas þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18 ; Gen. 641. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53 ; By. 205. Ne sceolon mē on ðære þeóde þegenas ætwītan (cf. stedefæste hæleð, 139, 5 ; By. 249), 138, 15 ; By. 220. ¶ The word is applied to Christ :—Þegen mid þreáte, þeóden engla, Cd. Th. 288, 27 ; Sat. 388. [*O. Sax.* þegan : *O. H. Ger.* degan *masculus, herus, miles, defensor : Icel.* þegn.] v. ærn-, ambeht-, bed-, būr-, burh-, cyric-, disc-, duru-, ealdor-, forþ-, gum-, hand-, heáh-, heal-, helle-, hrægl-, mægen-, mæsse-, magu-, mete-, scīr-, scōh-, sele-, tintreg-, weofod-, weoruld-, wic-, wīf-þegen (-þegn).

þegen-boren ; *adj. Of gentle birth.* v. þegen, **VII** :—Sȳ hē þegenboren, sȳ hē ceorlboren, L. O. D. 5 ; Th. i. 354, 20.

þegen-gilde, es ; *n. The wergild for a thane* :—Gyf þrǽl þegen fullíce ǽfylle, licge ǽgylde ; and gyf se þegen þæne þrǽl, ðe hē ǽr āhte, fullíce ǽfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 10. [*Icel.* þegn-gildi *the wergild for a þegn.*]

þegen-hyse ; *pl.* -hyssas ; *m. A follower, attendant* :—Ðegnhyssas *clientes* (the passage in Aldhelm is : Ejusdem nefandae militiae tam calones et clientes . . . quam satrapae et proceres), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 73 : 17, 74.

þegen-lagu, e ; *f. Thane-law, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane* :—Se (*the priest*) ðe ðæs (*concubinage*) geswīcan wille and clǽnnesse healdan, hæbbe hē Godes miltse, and tō woruldwurðscipe sī hē þegenlage wyrðe *as regards worldly dignity let him rank as a thane*, L. C. E. 6 ; Th. i. 364, 16 : Wulfst. 270, 32. v. þegenriht.

þegen-líc ; *adj. Manly, brave, manful.* v. þegen, **VIII** :—Andreas is gereht degenlíc, Homl. Th. i. 586, 11. Māran lufe nimþ se heretoga on gefeohte tō ðam cempan, ðe ǽfter fleáme his wiðerwinnan ðegenlíce oferwinþ, ðonne tō ðam ðe mid fleáme ne ætwand, ne ðeáh on nānum gecampe nāht ðegenlíces ne gefremode, 342, 5.

þegenlíce ; *adv. Bravely, manfully, like a brave man, gallantly* :—Beó ðú gehyrt and hicg þegenlíce *tu confortare et viriliter age*, Jos. 1, 18 : Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 248. Heó tō ðām þegnon cwæd : 'Ðōð þegnlíce and wel ; ābeódaþ mīne ǽrende tō ðam gemōte,' Chart. Th. 337, 36.

Gif hē ðegenlīce earfoðnysse forberþ, Homl. Th. i. 586, 19 : Homl. Skt. i. 11, 3. Ealle þeóda sprǽcon hū ðegenlīce hī fuhton, ii. 25, 324. Hē læg ðegenlīce ðeódne gehende *he lay like a warrior close to his lord*, Byrht. Th. 140, 26; By. 294. [*O. L. Ger.* thegenlicho *viriliter : O. H. Ger.* thegan-, degan-licho.] v. preceding word.

þegen-rǽden[n], e ; *f. The condition of being a* þegen, *service* :—Þegnrǽdenne oððe hīwrǽdenne *clientele*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 44. Hīredlīcre þēnrǽdene *familiaris clientelae*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 46. Manige men of cyninges þegenrǽdene tō Cristes þeówdōme gecyrdon, Blickl. Homl. 173, 17. Cf. þegen-scipe.

þegen-riht, es ; *n. Thane-right, the legal rights and privileges which attached to the rank of thane* (e. g. Mæssepreóstes āð and woruldþegnes is on Engla lage efendȳre . . . Twelfhyndes mannes (*a thane's*) āð forstent .vi. ceorla āð, L. O. 12, 13; Th. i. 182, 14–19) :—Se mæssepreóst bið þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 17: L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 306, 21 : vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif ceorl geþeáh dæt hē hæfde fullīce fīf hīda āgenes landes . . . and sundernote on cynges healle, ðonne wæs hē ðononforð þegenrihtes weorðe, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 18. Gif massere geþeáh dæt hē ierde þrige ofer wīdsǽ, se wæs þegenrihtes weorðe, 6; Th. i. 192, 10. v. þegen-lagu, -wer.

þegen-scipe, es ; *m.* I. *thaneship, the status of thane* :—Se dēma ðe ðǽrum wōh dēme . . . þolige hē his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. 266, 18: L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 13. II. *a body of thanes* :—Sēo Adrianes wæs ðæs cāseres ðegnscipes ealdorman, ðe Maximianus wæs nemned, Shrn. 59, 24. III. *bravery, manfulness, gallantry.* v. þegen, VIII, þegenlīc :—Beóþ nū gehyrte, and healdaþ mid ðegenscipe ða hālgan Godes ǽ, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 258. Hē him eft his rīce tō forlēt for his þegnscipe (*ob testimonium virtutis*), Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 24. Alexander his ǽrestan ðegnscipe on ðon gecȳþde, ðā hē ealle Crēcas mid his snyttro on his geweald geniēdde, ealle ða ðe wid hiene gewin up āhōfon *Alexander primam experientiam animi et virtutis suae, compressis celeriter Graecorum motibus, dedit*, Swt. 122, 32. IV. in that part of the Genesis which is thought to show Old Saxon influence, the word occurs with the meaning of *service to a lord*, like the Old Saxon *thegan-skepi* :—Nis mē on worulde mōd ǽniges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 33; Gen. 836. On þegnscipe þeówian, 46, 15; Gen. 744. Hiē þegnscipe Godes forgȳmdon, 21, 19; Gen. 326. [*Icel.* þegnskapr *honour* (as in *on one's honour*) ; *liberality ; allegiance of a* þegn.]

þegen-scolu, e ; *f. A band of thanes, a following* :—Þegenscole *clientele*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 1.

þegen-sorh ; -sorge ; *f. Sorrow for the loss of thanes* :—Grendel on reste genam þrītig þegna . . . Mǽre þeóden þegnsorge dreáh, Beo. Th. 263; B. 131.

þegen-weorod, es ; *n. A host of thanes* :—Dæt wē tō ðam hȳhstan hrōf gestīgan, ðǽr is geþungen þegnweorud, Exon. Th. 47, 6; Cri. 751.

þegen-wer, es ; *m. The* wer-gild *of a thane* :—Hē sȳ þegenweres and þegenrihtes wyrðe, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 21 : vi. 5; Th. i. 316, 14. Gif weofodþēn be bōca tǽcinge his āgen līf rihtlīce fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres and weordscipes wurðe, ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 18. Cf. Mǽssepegnes and woruldþegnes wergyld is .ii. þūsend þrymsa, L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10. v. þegen-riht.

þēgh, þegin, þegn, þegnen. v. þeóh, þegen, þignen.

þegnest (? *related to* þeguian *as O. Sax.* thionost, *O. L. Ger.* thianust, thienest, *O. H. Ger.* dionōst, *Icel.* þjónusta *are to verbs* thionōn, dionōn, þjóna *respectively; or* (?) þēnest, þeónest *the English form corresponding to the nouns given above. The passage in which the word occurs separately refers to Germany, so perhaps the German form has been borrowed* (?) : *where it occurs as the first part of a compound the form is* þeónest ; *in the same passage, which is late, eó is written where ē is the more regular form, as* heót *for* hēt ; *perhaps, however, the Scandinavian form has influenced the English*) *Service* :—Þæs ilcan gēres fōr Aldrēd biscop tō Colne ofer sǽ, and weard ðǽr underfangen mid mycclan weordscipe, and him geaf ǽgðer þēneste ge se biscop on Colone and se cāsere, Chr. 1054; Erl. 189, 25. (This passage occurs in only one MS.) v. *next word, and* þegnisc.

þegnest-mann (?), es ; *m. A thane* :—Þās (*a number of bishops, aldermen and others, who are named*) and seóla ōþre kyninges þeónestmen (*but cf. Icel.* þjónustu-maðr *a liegeman*), Chr. 656; Erl. 33, 9. v. preceding word.

þegnestre, þenestre, an ; *f. A female servant* :—Þēnestran *cultricem, ministram*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 33. v. next word.

þegnian ; *p.* ode ; *pp.* od. I. *to serve* a person (*dat.*), *do* a person (*dat.*) *service, minister* to, *attend* upon :—Hwæðer ys yldra ðe se ðe ðēnaþ ðe se ðe sitt *quis major est, qui recumbit? an qui ministrat?* Lk. Skt. 22, 27. On heáhsetle siteþ self cyning (God), and ðiós sīde gesceaft þēnaþ and þiówaþ, Met. 29, 77. Gif him ǽrlīce esne þēnaþ, Exon. Th. 430, 9; Rä. 44, 5 : 403, 28; Rä. 22, 14. Þēnaþ *prosequitur*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 57. Hē (*a king*) bioþ swīþe anlīc ðara his þegna sumum ðe him þēniaþ, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 12. Gif hē nǽre sōþ God, nā him englas ne þegnodon. On ðisse bysene is gecȳþed, dæt eallum geleáffullum mannum englas þegniaþ, ðonne hī habbaþ deófol oferswīþed, Blickl. Homl. 35, 1–4. Ic geornlice Gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge, Cd. Th. 37, 7; Gen. 585. Hē mē holdlice ðegnade *mihi ministraba'*, Ps. Th. 100, 6. Ne com ic tō ðon on eorðan dæt mē mon dēnode, ac tō ðon dæt ic wolde ðegnian *filius hominis non venit ministrari, sed ministrare* (Mt. 20, 28), Past. 41; Swt. 301, 2. Iōsep hǽrde mycele gife æt his hlāforde and þēnode (*ministrabat*) him, Gen. 39, 4 : 40, 4. Englas him þegnedan, Blickl. Homl. 27, 22. Þegnedon. 33, 34. Þēna me *ministra mihi*, Lk. Skt. 17, 8. Ælc wēnþ dæt hē þenige Gode *omnis arbitretur obsequium se praestare Deo*, Jn. Skt. 16, 2. Se biscop and se mæssepreóst, gif hī mid rihte willaþ Gode þeówian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian dæghwamlice Godes folce *the bishop and the priest, if they desire to serve God aright, must minister daily to God's people*, Blickl. Homl. 45, 30. Ne þūhte hit mē nāuht rihtlīc, gif him sceoldan þeówe men þēnian (*cott.* MS.), Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 27. On ðam hūse hyra ðeáw wæs, dæt hī ða untruman in lǽdan sceoldan, and him ǽtsomne ðēnigean, Bd. 4, 24; S. 538, 29. I a. where the instrument with which service is performed is given :—Mec lǽdgeteónan þreátedon; ic him þēnode deóran sweorde swā hit gedēfe wæs *I served my foes with my good sword, as was fitting*, Beo. Th. 1125; B. 560. Ðās bōc Leófric gef Sċō Petro and eallum his ǽftergengum intō Exancestre Gode mid tō þēnienne, Chart. Erl. 253, 12. II. *to serve* food, *to supply* wants, *minister* to necessities, *provide*. v. þegnung, V:—Dæt ylce wæter eallum dyder cumendum his heofonlīcre gife genuhtsumnesse ðegnaþ *aqua sufficientem cunctis illo advenientibus gratiae suae coelestis copiam ministrat*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 32. Seó mȳse is seó bōclīce lār, seó ðe ūs ðēnaþ līfes hlāf, Homl. Th. ii. 114, 26. Martha gearwode ðam Hǽlende ǽfengereordu . . . Martha wæs geornfull dæt heó ðon Hǽlende tō gecwēmnesse þegnode (þēnode, Lk. Skt. 10, 40) : heó him tō cwæþ : 'Hwȳ nelt ðū gēman dæt mīn sweostor mē lǽt āne þegnian (þēnian, Lk. Skt.)?, Blickl. Homl. 67, 25–31. Malchus, ða þēnunga de hē dider bröhte, heom geornlīce þēnode, dæt hī be dǽle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 240. Se him ða gerȳno ðēnode (*ministrare solebat*) ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 17. Hwænne gesāwe wē dē hingrigendne oððe þyrstendne . . . and wē ne þēnedon dē?, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 44. Eallum Godes ðearfum man sceall weldǽda þēnian, Homl. Th. i. 514, 5. Hē him bigleofan ðēnian wolde, ii. 128, 29. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his ēstmetum, Homl. Ass. 110, 268. III. *to serve* an office, *administer, perform the duties of* an office :—Dā hē ðā monig geár biscophād ðegnade *qui cum annis multis episcopatum administrare'*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 7. Ðēnade, 4, 3; S. 566, 28, 40. Ðegnode Willfer þ ða biscoopðēnunge fīf geár *Wilfrid annos quinque officium episcopatus exercebat*, 4, 13; S. 583, 14. Medomlīce ðēnian ða ðēnunga *officium ministrare digne*, Past. 1; Swt. 27, 10. [Þe king him gon to þeiiuen, þæ quene bar to drinken, Laym. 30786. A þusen cnihtes þeineden þan kinge . . . þas beorn þa sunde from kuchene to þan kinge, 24595.] v. ge-, under-þegnian.

þegnisc (? cf. *-ska* nouns in Icelandic (?) ; or see *þegnest* (?)) *service* :—Þat sāwulgescot sceulon ða canonicas habban, and swilce þēnisce dōn for big swilce hig āgon tō dōne, Chart. Th. 609, 16.

-þegnsum. v. ge-þēnsum.

þegnung, e ; *f. Service, ministration.* I. *service, good office* done by one to another :—Englas beóð tō ðegnunge gǽstum fram Gode hider on world sended, Blickl. Homl. 209, 23. Ne mihte se mānfulla ēhtere mid nānre ðēnunge ðām lytlingum swā micclum fremian, Homl. Th. i. 84, 10. Þēnunge *patrocinium* (ut puellulas ad patrocinium vitae impendant, Ald. 69), Hpt. Gl. 519, 2. Ða Ebrēiscan wīf cunnon þēnunga *obstetricandi habent scientiam*, Ex. 1, 19. v. þignen. Hē brǽd hine on feala bleóna þurh deófles þegnunga *he changed himself into many forms by the devil's good offices*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 5. I a. *service* rendered by things, *use* :—Hē wæs lama and eallra his lima ðēnunge benumen *deficiente omni membrorum officio*, Bd. 5, 5; S. 617, 38. In ðegnunge *in use;* in procinctu, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 16. Hē him beád his receðes hleów and þegnunge *he offered them the shelter and use of his house*, Cd. Th. 147, 19; Gen. 2442. I b. *use* made of things :—Nǽnig hī (*the cups*) hrīnan dorste, ne ne wolde, būtan tō his neódþearfficre ðēnunge (*ad usum necessarium*), Bd. 2, 16; S. 520, 8. II. *service* to a lord or master :—Ā tō his (*king Oswine*) folgoþe and tō his ðēnunge ða æþelestan men cōman *ad ejus ministerium viri nobilissimi concurrerent*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 12. Wuldres āras ðū tō þegnunge ðīure gesettest, Elen. Kmbl. 1474; El. 739. Ōþþæt ðū gefylle ðīne þegnunge, tō dære ðe ðū sended eart, Blickl. Homl. 233, 28. Pharao geþenċþ ðīne þēnunga *recordabitur Pharao ministerii tui*, Gen. 40, 13. Ðēnunga *obsequia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 44. Gif him mon oftihþ ðara þēnunga, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 10, 14. Þegnunga, Met. 25, 24, 32. Ðara gumena ðe him mid þegnungum þringaþ ymbe ūtan, 25, 28. For ðȳ ða ðara gesceafta þeówe sint, hī healdaþ hiora þēnunga, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 18. Þegnunga, Met. 11, 46. II a. *service, obedience, suit and service* :—Dæt selfe wæter þegnunge gearwode beforan his fōtum *the very water showed itself to be at his command by retreating before his feet* (cf. him gearu sōna þurh streámræce strǽt wæs gerȳmed, symble wæs drȳg: folde fram flōde, swā his fōt gestōp, Andr. Kmbl. 3157–: An. 1581–). Blickl. Homl. 247, 10. III. *service* of an official, *office, official employment, ministry* :—Ðæs lāreówdōmes ðēnung *praedicationis officium*, Past.

7; Swt. 47, 20. Hē wilnode ðære ðegnunga ðæs lārīewdōmes, Swt. 49, 15. Ðære clænan ðegnenga ðæs sacerdhādes, Swt. 51, 2. Gefyldum dagum his (*St. Augustine*) ðēnunge *completis diebus officii sui*, Bd. 2, 3; S. 505, 3. Gif dū wāst ðæt ic unrihtlice bisceophāde onfēnge, ic lustlīce fram ðære ðēninge (*officio*) gewīte, 4, 2; S. 566, 6. Ic wæs þesett tō mīnre þēnunge (*officio*; office of cupbearer), Gen. 41, 13. Nænig sỹ belādod fram ðære kycenan þēnunge *nullus excusetur a coquine officio*, R. Ben. 58, 14. Hē ðæs godspelleres þegnunga gefylde *he filled the office of evangelist*, Blickl. Homl. 167, 9. Ða eordlīcan hlāfordas sint tō ðæm gesette ðæt hiē ða endebyrdnesse and ða ðegnunga hiora hiérēdum gebrytnige *terrenae domus dominus famulorum ordines ministeriaque dispertiens*, Past. 44; Swt. 319, 20. **IV.** *the act of serving* in an official capacity:—Ðæt Leuies mæġð stōde beforan him on þēnunge, Deut. 10, 8. **IV a.** *a service, an official performance, a service of* religion, *an office* of the church, *a ceremonial* or *ritual service*:—þēnunge *officium*, onsægunge *immolatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 48–49. Þēnunge *sacrificio*, Hpt. Gl. 521, 70. Ðis godspel belimpþ tō ðysses dæges ðēnunge, Homl. Th. i. 104, 4. Byrginge þēnunge *sepulturae officio*, Anglia xiii. 444, 1124. Nænigum heora ālỹfed sī ænige sacerdlīce ðēnunge dón *nulli eorum liceat ullum officium sacerdotale agere*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 4. Ðæt gē ða ðēnunge fulwihte (*ministerium baptizandi*) æfter ðeáwe ðære hālgan Rōmāniscan cyricean gefyllan, 2, 2; S. 503, 21. Ða clænan þēnunga *lauta* (*supernarum*) *munia* (*rerum*, Ald. 144), Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 9: 52, 51. Þegnunge *munia*, 91, 32. Þēnunge, 57, 8. Ðā his þēnunga dagas (*dies officii eius*) gefyllede wǣron, Lk. Skt. I, 23. Þēnungum *culturis*, *ministeriis*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 27. Mænigfealdum þēnungum *exequiis pluribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 79. **IV b.** *a service, the formulas used in a service*:—Swīðe ſeáwa wǣron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðēninga cūðen understondan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. **V.** *service* of food, *a meal, food served, food, provision.* v. þegnian, **II**, *and cf.* gēmung *for similar specialization of a general term*:—Ðā Drihtnes þēnung wæs gemacod *cena facta*, Jn. Skt. 13, 2. Hē ārās fram his þēnunge *surgit a cena*, 4. Gearwa ūre þēnunga ðæt hig magon etan mid mē *instrue convivium, quoniam mecum sunt comesturi*, Gen. 43, 16: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 17. Ic wolde ðīne ðēnunge sylf nū gearcian, gif ic mē mid fēdunge ferian mihte, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 31. Malchus hæfde mid him eáþelīcan fōdan, and com tō his geféran . . . and ða eáðelīcan þēnunga de hē ðider bröhte heom þēnode, ðæt hī be ðǣle hī gereordodon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 233–240. Ðonne man fæste, ðonne dæle man ða þēnunga ðe man brūcan scеolde ealle Godes þearfan *when a man fasts, then let all the food that would have been used be distributed to the poor*, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 28. Hē hēt hire þēnian of his āgenum þēnungum and his ēstmetum, ac heó nolde his sanda brūcan, Homl. Ass. 110, 269. **VI.** in a personal sense, *a following, retinue, train*, cf. folgaþ:—Seó hell and se deáð and heora árleásan þēnunga wǣron áforhtode, Nic. 28; Thw. 16, 10. [Fer (werþð) manifeald þeninge *fire does service of many kinds*, O. E. Homl. i. 233, 26.] v. æfen-, bisceop-, cyric-, fulluht-, geár-, heáh-, līc-, mynster-, tíd-, tō-, ūht-, weofod-, wic-þegnung (-þēnung), *and following words.*

þegnung-bōc, e; *f. A service-book, a book giving the religious services that were to be performed*:—Leviticus on Grécisc and ministerialis on Lýden, ðæt ys þēnungbōc on Englisc, for ðam ðara sacerda þēnunga sind dār āwritene, Lev. pref. Sume ūre ðēningbēc onginnaþ on Aduentum Domini, Homl. Th. i. 98, 26.

þegnung-fæt, es; *n. A vessel used in the service of the kitchen*:—Ðære kycenan wiċþénas . . . heora þēningfata clēne and hāle ðam hordere betācen; se hordere eft ðære tōweardan wucan wiċþénum ða ylcan þēningfata betǣce, R. Ben. 59, 6–12.

þegnung-gāst, es; *m. A ministering spirit*:—Englas beóþ tō ðēningāstum fram Gode hider on worulde āsende, ðæt hī beón on fultume his gecorenum (*nonne angeli sunt administratorii spiritus, in ministerium missi propter eos, qui haereditatem capient salutis?* Heb. 1, 14), Homl. Th. i. 510, 15.

þegnung-hūs, es; *n. A house in which an employment is carried on, a workshop*:—þēninghūsum *officinis*, Germ. 394, 267.

þegnung-mann (þēning-, þēnig-), es; *m.* **I.** in a general sense, *a serving-man, attendant*:—Wæs amang ðām Malchus heora ðēnigmann, and ða eáðelīcan þēnunga ðe hē ðider bröhte heom geornlīce þēnode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 239. Ārās Malchus heora þeningmann, and dyde eall swā his gewuna wæs, nam mid him summe dǣl feós . . . ðæt feoh bær tō porte, 472–486: 477. Se Hǣlend hēt ða ðēnigmen āfyllan síx stānene fatu, Homl. Th. i. 58, 12. **II.** *a servant of a lord* or *king, a thane, minister*, (a) in a general sense:—Sint tō manienne ða de mildheortlīce sellaþ ðæt hiē habbaþ, ðæt hiē angieten ðæt hiē sint gesette ðæm hefencundan Gode tō ðēningmannum tō dǣlanne ðās lǣnan gōd (*ut a coelesti Domino dispensatores se positos subditorum temporalium agnoscant*), Past. 44; Swt. 321, 7. Ān woruldcyninċg hæfþ fela þegna; hē ne mæg beón wurðful cyninċg būton hē hæbbe swylce þēningmen ðe þeáwfæstnysse him gebeódon, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 62. (b) as a technical English term:—Mīne (*Alfred's*) ealdormenn and mīne þēnigmenn, Chart. Th. 490, 22. On cinges þēningmanna gemōte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 80, 20. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 47; Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 186.

þegnung-weorod, es; *n. A body of attendants* or *serving-men*:—Manege of ðæs ealdormannes þēnungwerode, Shrn. 154, 26.

þegu, e; *f. A taking, accepting.* v. beáh-, beór-, fōd(d)or-, hring-, sinc-, wil-, wīn-þegu; þicgan.

þeh = þec, þēh. v. þū, þeáh.

þel (þell), es; *n. A thin piece of wood* or *metal, a plank, plate*:—Gylden þel āslægen *bratea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 42. Weel *planca* (þell? þele? *the line is*: Corpus virgineum natat ceu *plana carina*, Ald. 199), 95, 79. Þeáh man gesette ān brād īsen þel ofer ðæs fỹres hrōf . . . and þeáh man mid ðām hameron beúte on ðæt īsene þel, Wulfst. 147, 2–7. Ða wāgas wǣron gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ānæġlede fingres þicce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 25. Wǣpenu mid gyldenum þelum bewyrcean *arma aureis includere laminis*, 7, 12. [Cf. *Icel.* þili; *n. a plank.*] v. benc-, ceól-, wǣg-þel; þel-bryeg, -fæsten; þelu; þiling, þille.

þel-bryeg, e; *f. A bridge of planks*:—On herepaþ ōþ ðelbryege, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 18. Of ðam brōcæ in þælbricge; of þælbricge in hēhstrate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 60, 21. Cf. stān-bryeg.

þele. v. þyle.

þel-fæsten(n), es; *n. A fortress of planks* (Noah's ark):—Nolde seó culufre under salwed bord syððan ætỹwan on þellfæstenne, Cd. Th. 89, 17; Gen. 1482.

þelma, an; *m. A trap*:—þelman *tendiculum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 17. Cf. (?) þel.

þelma (?), an; *m. Heat*:—Se þelma and sió hǣto, Lchdm. ii. 82, 10. [Cockayne compares the word with *for-þylman;* but perhaps *welma* or *welm* should be read. The form *welm*, referring to the inflammation which 'þelma' denotes, occurs three times in the section.]

þelu. v. buruh-þelu; þel.

þēn. v. þegen.

þencan; *p.* þōhte (þohte?) *To think.* **I.** absolute, *to meditate, cogitate, consider*:—Sceal scearp scyldwīga gescād witan worda and worca, se ðe wel þencеþ, Beo. Th. 584; B. 289. Ða leásan men treówa gehātaþ fægerum wordum, fācenlīce þencaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 49; Leás. 26. Ðara sacerda ealdras þōhton ðæt hig woldon Lazarum ofsleán *cogitaverunt principes sacerdotum, ut Lazarum interficerent*, Jn. Skt. 12, 10: Blickl. Homl. 69, 26; 77, 8. Weras þeahtedon and þōhton, Elen. Kmbl. 1094; El. 549. Ða āgunnon þencan ða bōcerns *coeperunt cogitare scribae*, Lk. Skt. 5, 21. Ne mæg se flǣschoma, ðone him ðæt feorg losaþ, mid hyge þencan, Exon. Th. 311, 23; Seef. 96. Hē eode ūt on ðæt land þencende *egressus fuerat ad meditandum in agro*, Gen. 24, 63. **II.** where the thought is the object of the verb, *to think, have in the mind*:—Seegе hē hwæt ic þence *let him say what my thoughts are*, Blickl. Homl. 181, 7. Ðeáh hwā mæge ongitan hwæt ōþer dō, hē ne mæg witan hwæt hē ðencþ, Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 7. Gedō ðæt hỹ nægen dōn ðæt yfel ðæt hỹ þencaþ and sprecaþ *decidant a cogitationibus suis*, Ps. Th. 5, 11. Weras ðe ðæt on geþōhtum þenceaþ: Wutun . . ., 138, 17. Ealle ða geþōhtas ðe hī þōhtan *omnes cogitationes eorum*, 145, 3. **II a.** where the thought is expressed:—Ðæt mæg beón, ðæt sume men þencan, 'hū mæg ic sēcan ðæt gāstlīce leóht?' Blickl. Homl. 21, 18. **III.** *to think, suppose, hold as an opinion* or *belief*:—Hē þencеþ ðæt his wīse wel hwam þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 12; Mōd. 30. Nænig heora þōhte, ðæt hē ðanon scolde gesēcean folc, Beo. Th. 1386; B. 691. **IV.** *to think of, consider, employ the mind on* a subject, (1) where the subject of thought is in the accusative:—Ic ðīne sōdfæstnysse þence *meditabor in justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 117. Ðā þōhton hig ðis word, Lk. Skt. 9, 45. Him ðās þing þencendum *haec eo cogitante*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 20. (2) where the subject of thought is in genitive:—Hē ðencþ ðæs tīman hwonne hē hit wyrs geleánian mæge *deteriora, si occasio praebeatur, quaerat*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 23. Ðenc ðara worda mīnra gebeda *intende voci orationis meae*, Ps. Th. 5, 1. Gif ðū ðone mon lācnian wille, þænc his gebǣra *consider his gestures*, Lchdm. ii. 348, 13. Hiē nyllaþ ðæs ðencean, hū hiē mægen nyttweorðuste beón hiera niéhstum, Past. 5; Swt. 45, 18. Wē mōton ðæs þencan ðe egeslīc on ðissum bōcum is gewriten, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 196, 23. (3) where the subject of thought is governed by a preposition, *to think* about, of, on a subject:—Ic ymb sīþ sprǣce and on lagu þence, Exon. Th. 458, 9; Hy. 4, 97. Myccle swīðor wē sceolan þencan be ðæm gāstlīcum þingum ðonne bē ðæm lichomlīcum, Blickl. Homl. 57, 13. Be ðan morgendæge þencean *de crastino cogitare*, 213, 23. Onginnaþ ymb ða fyrde þencean, Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Hwæt is ðæt ðæm men sỹ māre þearf tō þencenne ðonne embe his sāuwle þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 97, 19. Gōd ys on Dryhten tō þenceanne *bonum est confidere in Domino*, Ps. Th. 117, 8. (4) where the subject of thought is given in a clause introduced by an indirect interrogative:—Hē þencþ hū hē hine ēþelicost beswīcan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 21. Hē þōhte hū hē him stōl geworhte, Cd. Th. 18, 13; Gen. 272. Maria swīgende ðōhte hwæt seó hālettung wǣre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 16. Hiē þōhton hū hiē hine ācwellan meahton, 241, 18: Ps. Th. 72, 6. Is wēn ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum edleáne hē onfō æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Smeágean wē and þencan hwæt ðæt tācnode, 19, 4. Smeágan and þencan hwylce ðæs gōdan mannes weorc and his ðǣda

wǽron, 55, 12. (5) where the construction is uncertain:—Ðenċ *excogitat* (*de domo impii*, Prov. 21, 12), Kent. Gl. 775. **V.** *to direct the thoughts* to an object, (a) *to look* to with attention, *turn the thoughts* to: —Þenc nū swīðe geornlīce tō ðam ðe ic ǽr sǽde *turn your thoughts very carefully to what I said before*, Shrn. 177, 35. Ðǽm welwillendum is tō secganne, ðonne hié gesīoð hiera gefērena gōd weorc, dæt hié eác dencen tō him selfum *dicendum est benevolis, ut, cum proximorum facta conspiciunt, ad suum cor redeant*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 11. Riht is dæt munecas dæges and nihtes inweardre heortan ā tō Gode þencan and geornlīce clypian *it is right that monks day and night ever earnestly direct their thoughts to God and diligently cry to him*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 3. (b) *to look* to with trust, expectation, *expect* of. Cf. *Ger.* zu-denken:—Næs hevó swicol nānum ðæra ðe hyre tō ðōhte, Lchdm. iii. 430, 1. Ðā seonde hē dæt man sceolde ða scipu tōheáwan; ac hī ābrudon ða ðe hē tō þōhte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 26. Ne þurfon wē nā tō ūrum mǽgum ne nān man tō his wīfe dencean tō ðam swȳþe, dæt him man æfter his forðsȳþe tō ðam micel fore gedǽle, dæt hī hine fram witan ālȳsan, gif hē hēr hine sylfne forgȳmde *we need not expect so much of our kinsmen, and no man need expect so much of his wife, as that enough will be given for him after his death to redeem him from torment, if he neglected himself before*, Wulfst. 306, 4. (c) where purpose or intention is implied, *to turn the thoughts* to action, *to be bent* upon something, *have an intention* to do something:—Hī beóð gewǽpnode on ða wīsan, ðe man hors gewǽpnaþ, ðonne man tō wīge þencþ (*intends to go to war*), Wulfst. 200, 11. Feówer þing synt ealra þinga behēfost ðam ārwyrðan men, ðam ðē þencþ tō ðam ēcan līfe, 247, 12. Hē tō gyrnwræce swīðor þōhte ðonne tō sǽlāde *his thoughts were turned rather to vengeance than to* money, Beo. Th. 2282; B. 1139. Hī tō swice þōhton, and þrymcyning þeódenstōles berýfan, Exon. Th. 317, 6; Mōd. 61. Gif hwylc mǽdennan mid gehādodum wunaþ, and heó tō ðam ylcan hāde þence *si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habitet, et se eidem ordini destinet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 10. **VI.** *to think* of something, where it is implied that effect will be given to the thought, *to determine, devise, mean, purpose, intend*, (a) with gen.:—Ne þence wē nānes yfeles *nec ullas molimur insidias*, Gen. 42, 31. Geheald mē, dæt mē ne beswīce synwyrcende, ða de unrihtes ǽghwǽr þencean) *custodi me a scandalis operantium iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 140, 11. Ða ðe mē ðenceaþ yfeles *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 34, 5. Ealle mīne fȳnd þōhton mē yfeles, 40, 8. Dæt ic mān fleó and mid rihtheortum rǽdes þence, 93, 14. Ne mæg ðin rīce leng stondan, būton ðū heora forwyrde ðe geornor þence, Blickl. Homl. 175, 15. Ne þendū *ne moliaris* (*amico tuo malum*, Prov. 3, 29), Kent. Gl. 55. (b) followed by an infin., *to think* of doing something, *intend* to do:—Ic his swīðran hand settan þence *ponam manum ejus*, Ps. Th. 88, 22: 107, 8: 118, 109. Ic mē be healfe mīnum hlāforde licgan þence *I mean to lie by the side of my lord*, Byrht. Th. 141, 9; By. 319. Nō ic eów sweord ongeán ōðberan þence . . . ac ic mīnum Criste cwēman þence, Exon. Th. 120, 18–26; Gū. 274–277. Gif ðū ūre bīdan þencest, 119, 26; Gū. 260. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán, Byrht. Th. 139, 23; By. 258: Beo. Th. 3075; B. 1535: Cd. Th. 287, 9; Sat. 364. Ðonne wē tō hēhselde hnīgan þencaþ, 277, 22; Sat. 208. Mid ðȳ hī wrecan þenceaþ *ad faciendum vindictam*, Ps. Th. 149, 7, 8. Hī unscyldige scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum*, 63, 3. Ic hine wrīþan þōhte . . . ic hine ne mihte ganges getwǽman *I meant to bind him . . . but I could not stop him*, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964: 1483; B. 739. Hē dæt gewrecan þōhte *he determined to punish that*, Cd. Th. 77, 13; Gen. 1274. Hié wyrnan þōhton Moyses mǽgum leófes sīdes, 180, 27; Exod. 51. Hié wǽron wið ðæs fȳres weard tō ðon dæt hié hit ācwencean þōhton *ad extinguendum ignem concurrerunt*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 17: 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Se ðe gōd beginnan þence hē dæt angin on him sylfum āstelle *he who intends to begin reformation, let him make a beginning with himself*, Lchdm. iii. 438, 32. (b 1) with the gerundial infin.:—Hī ðǽr swā longe ðōhton tō beónne, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 22. Se ðe ða āre þannce tō þeófigenne oððe on ōððre wīs on tō ǽwendenne *qui quid illinc abstulerit sive in alium usum converterit*, Chart. Th. 177, 13. (b 2) with infin. omitted:—Ða Iudēas sōhton lōsep and ða twelf cnyhtas and Nichodemus . . . Ealle hig hig selfe bedýglodon . . . būton Nichodemus sylfa . . . Com hē tō hym . . . Eall swā gelīce lōsep ǽfter ðam hyne ætýwde, and heom tō com . . . Hig cwǽdon tō hym: 'Oncnāw nū dæt hyt ðē lyt sceal fremian ðæt dū tō ðōhtest' (*know that it shall benefit you little, that you have determined to come to us*), Nicod. 12–13; Thw. 6, 14–38. Ðara ælces ðe dæs wordes wǽre dæt from Rōmeburg þōhte *of each one that should give expression to an intention of leaving Rome*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. (c) followed by a clause:—Ða de swā þenceaþ, dæt heó gehȳden hælun mīne *ipsi calceaneum meum observabunt*, Ps. Th. 55, 6. Heó ǽr þōhte dæt heó Godes brýd wurþan wolde *antea statuerat, quo Dei sponsa fieret*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 188, 13. 'Uton ārīsan and ācwellan ða apostolas'. . . Ða Iudēas dā ārison, and hié ongunnon mid sweordum ðyder gān; þōhton dæt hié woldan ofsleán ða apostolas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 1. (d) with an accus. to which a clause stands in apposition:—His ðegna ðreát ðe dæt þence nū, dæt hī his willan wyrcean georne *ministri ejus, qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. **VII.** *to think* of doing something with hope or expectation, *to desire, seek*:—Ðurh ða rōde sceal rīce gesēcan ǽghwylc sāwl, seó de mid Wealdende wunian þencep, Rood Kmbl. 240; Kr. 121. Hwæþer ðū ðonne ongite dæt ǽlc ðara wuhta ðe him beón þencþ dæt hit þencþ ætgædere beón gehāl undǽled *quod autem subsistere ac permanere appetit id unum esse desiderat*, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 26. Ðara gesǽlda wilniaþ ealle deáþlice men tō begitanne, ðeáh hé ðurh mistlice wegas dencan tō cumanne, 24, 2; Fox 80, 31. **VIII.** *to think, call to mind, originate* in the mind:—Hié ðonne forhtiaþ, and feá þencaþ hwæt hié tō Criste cweðan onginnen *then will they fear, and few will think what to say to Christ*, Rood Kmbl. 228; Kr. 115. [*Goth.* þag(g)kjan; *p.* þāhta *to think, consider, consult, debate*: *O. Sax.* thenkian; *p.* þāhta: *O. L. Ger.* thenkan; thāhta: *O. Frs.* thanka, thenkia; *p.* thōgte: *O. H. Ger.* denchen; *p.* dāhta: *Icel.* þekkja; *p.* þātti *to perceive, know.*] v. ā-, be-, bi-, for-, fore-, ge-, geond-, of-, under-, ymbe-þencan.

þencan in the following passage seems an error:—Sum on bǽle sceal brondas þencan (*Thorpe would read* þeccan; *Grein suggests* sumne on bǽle sceal brond āswencan. Cf. ge-swencan), Exon. Th. 329, 33; Vy. 43.

þenda, Lchdm. ii. 182, 16. v. þǽnan.

þende; *conj. While*:—Þendi hē dæt þōhte engel Drihtnes ǽteáwde him *haec eo cogitante angelus Domini apparuit ei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 1, 20. Þende hē ðā gespræc *adhuc eo loquente*, 17, 5. Þende wæs hē sprecende ł ða hwīle hē spræc *adhuc ipso loquente*, Lind. 26, 47. Þende ðonne (mid þȳ þonne þende, Rush.) wæs ðe Hǽlend in Bethania *cum autem esset Jesus in Bethania*, 26, 6. Þende *regente* (perhaps here the word is the beginning of a rendering of the absolute construction, as in the previous passages; or it might be (?) a mistake for *þeódne*), Germ. 403, 35. [*Goth.* þandē, þandei *while, as long as; since: O. H. Ger.* danta *quia, ideo.*] v. next word.

þenden. **I.** *conj. While.* (1) where the periods of the actions marked by the verbs in the conjoined clauses are co-extensive, *as long as, (all the) while (that)*:—Ic Drihtne singe þenden ic wunige on woruldreámum *psallam Deo, quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Byþ his sōþfæstnys mǽre þenden þysse worulde wunaþ ǽnig dǽl *justitia ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 111, 3: 101, 10: Cd. Th. 93, 9; Gen. 1542: 56, 7; Gen. 908. Ne þearft ðū ðē wiht ondrǽdan, þenden ðū mīne lāre lǽstest, 130, 33; Gen. 2169: Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Mon mæg gelācnian, þenden of dære līfre sió blōdsceáwung geondgēt ealne ðone lichoman, Lchdm. ii. 222, 9. Hwā wǽron leóf Gode, denden heó his word healdan woldon, Cd. Th. 16, 18; Gen. 245. Þenden, 73, 5; Gen. 1200: 194, 3; Exod. 255: 216, 17; Dan. 8: Beo. Th. 59; B. 30: 114; B. 57: Exon. Th. 157, 34; Gū. 921. Þendan, 37, 8; Cri. 590: 50, 14; Cri. 800. Þendon, Andr. Kmbl. 3422; An. 1715. Þynden, 2648; An. 1325. Þenden wē on eorðan gard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 15; Cri. 772: Ps. Th. 105, 5. (2) where the verbs of the conjoined clauses denote contemporaneous actions. **v. II**:—Hȳ sceolon tæfle ymbsittan þenden him hyra torn tōglīde *they shall sit at their play, while their grief slips away*, Exon. Th. 345, 3; Gn. Ex. 182. (3) where the period of the action of the verb in the first clause is included within that of the verb in the subjoined clause, *while, at some time during the period when*:—Gif ic ǽnegum þegue þeódenmǽdmas forgeáfe, þenden wē on ðan gōdan rīce sǽton, Cd. Th. 26, 22; Gen. 410. Hē frægn ða mænigeo hwæt hine gemǽtte, þenden reordberend reste wunode, 223, 21; Dan. 123. **II.** *adv. Meanwhile*:—Heorot innan wæs freónðum āfylled, nalles fácnstafas þeód-Scyldingas þenden fremedon, Beo. Th. 2043; B. 1019. Dǽdum mildheort, þenden geðyldig, Ps. Th. 85, 14: 91, 13. v. preceding word.

þenedness, þeneness, þēnest, þēnestre, þeng. v. tō-þenedness, ā-þeneness (denenis is *given in* Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 15, *but* āðenenes *in* Txts. 411, 48), þegnest, þegnestre, þegen.

þengel, es; *m. A prince*:—Segneyning, manna þengel, Cd. Th. 188, 24; Exod. 173. Hringa þengel (*Beowulf*). Beo. Th. 3018; B. 1507. [*Icel.* þengill *a prince* (only in poetry).] Cf. fengel, strengel.

þenian, þēnian, þēnisc, þēning. v. þennan, þegnian, þegnisc, þegnung.

þennan, þenian; *p.* þenede. **I.** *to stretch, spread out, extend, bend* (a bow):—Ic mīne handa tō ðē hebbe and ðenige *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 87, 9. Bogan his dene *arcum suum tetendit*, Ps. Surt. 7, 13. Ic mīne handa tō ðē þenede *expandi manus meas ad te*, Ps. Th. 142, 6. Ða synfullan ðenedon (*intenderunt*) bogan, Ps. Surt. 10, 3. Ðene (*praetende*) mildheortnisse ðīne weotendum ðec, 35, 11. Ðænne done swīðran earm swā hē swīþast mǽge *let him stretch out the right arm as hard as he can*, Lchdm. iii. 22, 11. Swā hwider swā se cining his rīce mihte þennan *whithersoever the king could extend his power*, Anglia x. 142, 47. Hē ða fǽmnan hēt nacode þennan and mid sweopum swingan *he bade stretch the maiden out naked and scourge her with whips*, Exon. Th. 253, 29; Jul. 187. Þenian *to stretch on the cross*, Rood Kmbl. 103; Kr. 52. Þennende ðū ǽdenes bogan ðīnne *tendens extendes arcum tuum*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 190, 5. **II.** *to prostrate, overthrow*:—Dæt hē þenede hig on wēstene *ut prosterneret eos in deserto*, Ps. Spl. 105, 25. **III.** *to strain, make an effort, exert one's self, press on* (v. Gothic):—Dæt geswinc his sȳðfæstes ne understandende

mid hrædestan ryne þenigende arn (*he exerted himself in running*), for ðam ðe hē gewilnode hine geðeódan ðam ðe ðǽr fleáh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. [*Goth.* sik uþanjan *se extendere* (Phil. 3, 14): *O. Sax.* sie netti thenidun, Hél. 1155: *O. L. Ger.* thenan *intendere, extendere: O. H. Ger.* dennen *extendere, expandere, distendere: Icel.* þenja *to stretch, extend.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-þennan, -þenian.

þenning, e; *f. Stretching, extension*:—Be Cristes earm[a] þenninge and his honda on rōde, Anglia xi. 172, last line.

þēnsum, þēnung, þeó. v. ge-þēnsum, þegnung, se.

þeód, e; *f.* **I.** *a nation, people*:—Þeód winþ ongēn þeóde *consurget gens in gentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Of ðām frumgārum folc āwæcniaþ, þeód unmǽte, Cd. Th. 138, 15; Gen. 2292. Éást-Engla cyning and seó þeód gesōhte Ecgbryht cyning, Chr. 823; Erl. 62, 24. Eal seó þeód ðe on Éást-Englum beóþ, L. A. G. prm.; Th. i. 152, 3. Myrcena ðeód onféng fulluht, Lchdm. iii. 430, 21. Ðeós þeód (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 934; El. 468. Ðā wæs þeód (*the citizens of Mermedonia*; cf. burhwaru, 2189; An. 1096) gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2198; An. 1100. Cham ys fæder ðære Cananēscre þeóde, Gen. 9, 18. Ðǽr wæs micel unþwǽrnes ðære þeóde (*the Northumbrians*) betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Mid ðǽm ieldstan wītum mīnre þeóde, L. In. prm.; Th. i. 102, 6. Þīóde aldor, Daniel, Ps. C. 146. In lond ðara ðéaðe *in regionem Gerasenorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 28. Hēr Ēdwine kyning wæs gefulwad mid his þeóde, Chr. 627; Erl. 24, 2. Ic dēme ða þeóde (*gentem*, the Egyptians), Gen. 15, 14. Clǽnsie man ða þeóde, L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 174, 2. Ealla ðǽre Cristnæ díóda, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 5. Of ðām frumgārum twá þeóda (*the Moabites and the Ammonites*) āwōcon, Cd. Th. 158, 11; Gen. 2615. Þeóda *gentes*, Ps. Th. 65, 7. Þeóde, 78, 1: 113, 10. Manegra þeóda fæder *pater multarum gentium*, Gen. 17, 4. Oler þeóda gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Driehten, deóda waldend, Cd. Th. 238, 27; Dan. 361. Eardas rūme Meotud ārārede for moncynne, efenfela þeóda and þeáwa (i. e. *each people has its own customs*), Exon. Th. 334, 18; Gn. Ex. 18. Díéda *gentium*, Ps. Surt. 17, 44: ii. p. 192, 17. On ðeódum *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 107, 3. Ofer ealle þeóde *super gentes*, 65, 6. Hī þreátiaþ ymbsittende ōþra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. Lǽraþ ealle þeóda *docete omnes gentes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 19. **I a.** where the general term is used, but only a part of the people is actually concerned:—Sīó þeód geseah in Hierusalem, godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 6; Cri. 1134. Inne on healle wæs ðeód on sǽlum, Beo. Th. 1291; B. 643. Heó dæs āð lǽdde on ealre ðróde gewitnesse tō Ægleseforda, Chart. Th. 202, 3. Æþelréd Norþanhymbra cyning wæs ofslægen from his āgenre þeóde, Chr. 794; Erl. 58, 5. **I b.** in pl. *the gentiles*:—Se þeóda lāreów Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 96, 35; Shru. 58, 33. Þara þeóda (ðeáda, Lind.) Galilea, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 4, 15. **I c.** *a race*:—Giganta cyn . . . dæt wæs fremde þeód ēcean Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 3387; B. 1691. **I d.** in a general sense, particularly in pl., *people, men*:—Gif ðū eádmōdne eorl gemēte, þegn on þeóde (*among men*), Exon. Th. 318, 7; Mōd. 79: 176, 4; Gū. 1204. Dæt wē sibþan ford ða sēllan þing mōten gefeón on þeóde, 23, 31; Cri. 377: 8, 33; Cri. 127: 208, 23; Ph. 160. Cristes þegnas bǽddaþ God āre ealre þeóde; ðū him tīdast, swā ðū eádmōd eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 55. Grēcas . . . Egiptisce þeóda . . . Romani and Englisce þeóda, Anglia viii. 309, 19–21. Þeóda wīttaþ . . . hū seó wilgerdyht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. Hē þeóda gehwam (*to every one on earth*) hefonrīce forgeaf, Cd. Th. 40, 19; Gen. 641: Exon. Th. 429, 4; Rā. 42, 8. Gehola þeóda þreá *endure men's oppression*, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Se disne ār hīder onsende þeódum tō helpe (*to help people*), 3209; An. 1607. Is wīde cūð ðeódum, ceorlum and eorlum, Menol. Fox 61; Men. 30. David wæs swíde geðancol tō dingienne þíódum sīnum wid ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. **II.** in a local sense, *the district occupied by a people, a country*:—Ān hearpere wæs on ðære þeóde ðe Thracia hātte, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 28. Se wæs on ðære ðeóde ðe hātte Babilonige, Cd. Th. 226, 16; Dan. 172. Ða beorgas onginnaþ in Narbonense ðære ðeóde, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 20. In ðær ðeóde *in Galilaeam*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 45. Aulixis hæfde twá díóda under ðam Kāsere. Ða díóda wǽron hātene Þacige and Rētie, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 4. **III.** *a language*. v. ge-þeóde:—Þeáh ðe secfan men sittan on middanearde, and heó mihton sprecan on ǽghwylcere þeóde ðe betwux heofonum and eorðan wǽre, ðara is twá and hundseofontig, Wulfst. 214, 29. [*Goth.* þiuda *a nation, people*; *pl. the gentiles: O. Sax.* thiod, thioda *a people*; in pl. *men: O. L. Ger.* thiad *gens, natio: O. Frs.* thiade *people, men: O. H. Ger.* diot, diota *gens, populus, plebs, natio: Icel.* þjóð *a nation, people*; in a local sense, *a land, country*] v. el- (æl-), éast-, gum-, heáh-, neáh-, norþ-, sige-, Swéo-, wer-þeód, irmen-þeóde; in-geþeóde.

þeód-. As the first part of several compounds (see below) *þeód* has the force of *general, great*; a similar use is found in *O. Sax.* and *Icel.* The form is also found in proper names, e. g. Þeód-bald, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 33. Þeód-ric, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 5. Þeód-Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 2042; B. 1019. Cf. regu-.

þeódan, þīdan, þīdan, þýdan; *p. de To join* (trans. or intrans.), *attach*:—Be ðām ðe wið ða dǽdbētendan ðeódaþ *de is qui junguntur excommunicatis*, R. Ben. 50, 9. Ðonne hȳ sume mid geficum wið ðone ānne þeódaþ and leásetta þ, sume wið ðone ōþerne *dum adulantur partibus*, 125, 2. Ða woruldgesālþa hū hiē simle tō ðām gōdum ne ðeódaþ ne ða yfelan gōde ne gedōð ðe hiē hiē oftost tō geðeódaþ *fortuna nec se bonis semper adjungit, et bonos, quibus fuerit adjuncta, non efficit*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 33. Ða weóxon ða fýr swýþe and hī tōgædere þeóddon and samnedon ōþ ðæt ðe hī wǽron on ānne unmǽtne lēg geānede *crescentes ignes usque ad invicem sese extenderunt, atque in immensam aduati sunt flammam*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 20. Nān brōðor wið ōþerne ne þeóde, ne mid his gepeódrǽdenne ne lette on unþæslīcum tīman *neque frater ad fratrem jungatur horis incompetentibus*, R. Ben. 74, 23. Dæt hē hiene nānwuht ne āhebbe ofer his gelīcan ne from hiera gefērrǽdenne ne díéde *quia per elationem se minime a proximorum societate disjungit*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 5. Þæt wē ūs georne tō Gode þýdon *that we diligently attach ourselves to God*, Blickl. Homl. 115, 21. Mid cnottum (wǽre) þeód *nexibus nodaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 31. Þíód *subjugatae, subjunctae*, 519, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þýða *to associate, attach.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, ōþ-, under-þeódan (-þiédan, -þīdan, -þýdan).

þeód-bealu, wes; *n. Great ill, grievous ill*:—Þeódbealu on þreó healfa (*referring to three elements in the misery of the lost*; cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-arbēdi, *applied to the expulsion from Eden*), Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Andrea þūhte þeódbealo þearlīc tō gebolianne, dæt hē swā unscyldig ealdre sceolde linnan (cf. *O. Sax.* thiod-quālu, *applied to the crucifixion, and to the agony in the garden*), Andr. Kmbl. 2273; An. 1138. Cf. þeód-þreá.

þeód-būend[e]; *pl. Those living in nations, mankind, men*:—Hē (*Christ*) earfeþu gebolade fore þearfe þeódbūendra, lādlīcne deād leódum tō helpe, Exon. Th. 72, 16; Cri. 1173. Hē gedīngade þeódbūendum wið fæder swǽsne fǽhþa mǽste, 39, 3; Cri. 616: 84, 11; Cri. 1372.

þeód-cwēn, e; *f. A great queen, an empress*:—Þeódcwēn *the empress* (*Elene*), Elen. Kmbl. 2310; El. 1156. v. next word.

þeód-cyning, es; *m.* **I.** *the king of a whole nation, a monarch, an independent sovereign*. [Ei mā þā kalla þjóðkonunga er skattkonungar eru, Edda. Ef hann (*Harold Fairhair*) vill leggja undir sik allan Noreg ok ráða því ríki jafnfrjálsliga, sem Eirīkr konungr Svíaveldi, eða Gormr konungr Danmǫrku, þá þykkir mér hann mega heita þjóðkonungr, Haralds Saga, c. 3.]:—Þeódcyning (*the king of Egypt*; cf. folcfreá, 111, 7; Gen. 1852), Cd. Th. 112, 11; Gen. 1809. Ðeódcyning (*Ongentheow*), Beo. Th. 5932; B. 2970. Se ðeódcyning (*Hrothgar*), 4294; B. 2144. Ðíódcyning (*Beowulf*), 5151; B. 2579. Æt þearfe þeódcyninges, 5382; B. 2694. Dæs þeódkyninges (-kyngces, MS. D.) (*Edward the Confessor*), Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 15. Fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ǽnriges on eorðan, Apstls. Kmbl. 36; Ap. 18. Gewiton híó feówer þeódcyninga (cf. Thadal rex gentium, Gen. 14, 1) þrymme micle, Cd. Th. 118, 14; Gen. 1965. Ðær beóþ þearfan and þeódcyninga (*paupers and monarchs*; pauperque potensque), Dōm. L. 161. Wē Gār-Dena in geārdagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, Beo. Th. 3; B. 2. Ond swā micel wundor and wælfersien wæs mīnes weoredes on fægernisse ofer ealle ōþre þeódkyningas ðe in middangearde wǽron *futitve inter uarietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum, qui ornatu pariter ac uiribus inter gentes eminebant*, Nar. 7, 19. **II.** *the king of all nations, the monarch of the world, the Deity*:—Būtan ēfter þeódcyning (cf. Exon. Th. 367, 25 *which has here* ēce Dryhten), ælmihtig God ende worulde wyrcan wille, weoruda Dryhten, Soul Kmbl. 24; Seel. 12. [*O. Sax.* thiod-kuning (*used of Christ and of Herod*): *Icel.* þjóðkonungr.] Cf. þeóden.

þeóddon *served.* v. þeówan.

þeód-egesa, an; *m. A terror that affects whole nations, a mighty, general terror*:—Ðonne mægna cyning on gemōt (*at the day of judgement*) cymeþ, þeódegesa bið hlūd gehȳred, Exon. Th. 52, 16; Cri. 834.

þeóden, es; *m.* **I.** *the chief of a* þeód [cf. dryhten, dryht *for connexion of* þeóden, þeód], *a prince, king*; the word is used almost exclusively in poetry, but occurs once in the Laws in an alliterative phrase:—Ælc be his mǽðe, eorl and ceorl, þegen and þeóden, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 14. Éádmund cyning, Engla þeóden, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 7. Cyning, þeóden Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 3746; B. 1871. Gūðcyning, Wedera þeóden, 4661; B. 2336. Þeóden gumena (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 18; Jud. 66. Hēr Éádgār wæs, Engla waldend, tō cyninge gehālgod . . . on ðam xxx wæs ðeóden gehālgod, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 28. Se mondryhten, se eów mādmas geaf . . . hē of geselde helm and byrnan, þeóden his þegnum, Beo. Th. 5730; B. 2869: Cd. Th. 158, 34; Gen. 2627. Rice þeóden, 161, 31; Gen. 2673: 222, 24; Dan. 109. Mǽre þeóden, Beo. Th. 259; B. 129: 3434; B. 1715. Wealhþeów ðeódnes dohtor, 4354; B. 2174: 3678; B. 1837: 2174; B. 1085. Þrý wǽron on ðæs þeódnes byrig, dæt hiē noldon hyra þeódnes dōm þafian onginnan, Cd. Th. 227, 18; Dan. 188. Þeódnes (*Constantine*) willan, Elen. Kmbl. 534; El. 267. Ásecgan suna Healfdenes, mǽrum þeódne, mīn ǽrende, aldre ðinum, Beo. Th. 695; B. 385: Cd. Th. 221, 25; Dan. 93. Þegnas þeódne sægdon, 228, 20; Dan. 205. Þeóden mǽrne þegn, winedryhten his, wǽtere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5435; B. 2721: 5570; B. 2788. Leófne þeóden, rices hyrde, 6151; B. 3079. Mǽrne þeóden, hlāford leófne,

6274; B. 3141. **II.** *a great man, a lord, chief*:—Úre þeóden (*Byrhtnoth*) líd, eorl on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 138, 39; By. 232: 135, 18; By. 120. Þrymfæst þeóden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 363. Þeóden leófesta, Andr. Kmbl. 575; An. 285: (*Guthlac*). Exon. Th. 163, 1; Gū. 987. Þurh dæs þeódnes word, 174, 2; Gū. 1171. Eorl Beówulfes wolde freádrihtnes feorh ealgian, mæres þeódnes, Beo. Th. 1598; B. 797: 3259; B. 1627. Seó ecg geswāc þeódne (*Beowulf, not yet a king*) æt þearfe, 3054; B. 1525. Hē læg ðegenlíce þeódne (*Byrhtnoth*) gehende, Byrht. Th. 140, 27; By. 294. Mec ides freán scealde, holdum þeódne, swá hío hāten wæs, Exon. Th. 479, 7; Rä. 62, 4. Hæleð, þeódnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. **II a.** referring to other than men:—Fuglas þringaþ ymbe æþelne, ǽghwylc wylle wesan þegn and þeów þeodne mǽrum (*the Phœnix*). Exon. Th. 209, 4; Ph. 165. **III.** referring to the Deity, (1) to God:—Wæs freá eallum leóf, þeóden his þegnum, Cd. Th. 5, 31; Gen. 80: 37, 29; Gen. 597: 218, 4; Dan. 34. Þeóden, rodera waldend, 73, 10; Gen. 1202. Freá ælmihtig, mære þeóden, 52, 34; Gen. 853. Swegles aldor, rice þeóden, 53, 21; Gen. 864. Engla þeóden, 205, 6; Exod. 431. Swegles ealdor, þearlmōd þeóden gumena, Judth. Thw. 22, 34; Jud. 91. Se þíoden, Met. 11, 80. Þegnas þrymfæste þeóden heredon, Cd. Th. 2, 7; Gen. 15. (2) to Christ:—Lífes ceápode þeóden moncynne, Exon. Th. 68, 1; Cri. 1097. Se brego mǽra tō Bethania, þeóden þrymfæst, his þegna gedryht gelaðade, 29, 3; Cri. 457. Crist, cyninga wuldor, mǽre ðeóden, Menol. Fox 4; Men. 2. Se drihten, se ðe deáð for ús geþrowode, þeóden engla, Cd. Th. 306, 19; Sat. 666: Elen. Kmbl. 971; El. 487. [*Goth.* þiudans βασιλεύς: *O. Sax.* thiodan (*used of God and Christ, as also of earthly rulers*): *Icel.* þjóðann (*poet.*) *a king, ruler; a great man.*]

þeódend-líc. v. under-þeódendlíc.

þeóden-gedāl, es; *n. The separation from a lord* by his death:—Ellen bið sēlast ðam ðe sceal dreógan dryhtenbealu, behycgan þeódengedāl . . . se wāt his sinegiefan holdne hiheledne, Exon. Th. 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

þeóden-hold; *adj. Faithful to a lord, loyal*:—Þegn þeódenhold, Andr. Kmbl. 767; An. 384. Petrus and Paulus ðeódenholde ðrowedon on Rōme, Menol. Fox 243; Men. 123. Wīgend unforhte, þeódenholde, Cd. Th. 189, 10; Exod. 182. Hē wīgena fand æscberendra, xviii. and .ccc. eác þeódenholdra (þeonden, MS.), 123, 10; Gen. 2042. Hē mid wuldre geweorðode þeódenholde, 183, 5; Exod. 87. Cf. dryhten-hold, Cd. Th. 137, 32; Gen. 2282.

þeóden-leás; *adj. Without a lord, deprived of one's prince*:—Hié hira bǽggyrfan banan folgedon þeódenleáse, Beo. Th. 2210; B. 1103. Cf. hlāford-leás.

þeóden-mādum, es: *m. A treasure given by a prince*:—Gif ic (*Satan*) ǽnegum þegne þeódenmādmas forgeáfe, Cd. Th. 26, 20; Gen. 409.

þeóden-stōl, es; *m. The seat of a king, a throne*:—Þrymcyning þeódenstōles berýðan, Exon. Th. 317, 8; Mód. 62. Ymb þeódenstōl hỹ þringaþ, 25, 7; Cri. 397: 319, 16; Vid. 13.

þeód-eorþe, an; *f. The whole inhabited earth, the world*:—Hwæt sceoldon ðē (*the guilty soul*), þeódeorðan fỹlnes (cf. Exon. Th. 368, 7), ūre ælmessan? Wulfst. 240, 15.

þeód-feónd, es; *m. The arch-enemy*:—Se þeódfeónd, Antecrist sylfa, Wulfst. 83, 16. Hē forðēþ ðæne þeódfeónd and on helle grund besenceþ, 86, 20: 85, 19: 54, 20.

þeód-fruma, an; *m. A prince of a people, a lord, ruler*:—Ðæt hī þiówien swilcum þiódfruman (hlāforde, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 29), Met. 29, 94. Cf. land-fruma.

þeód-gestreón, es; *n. A great treasure*:—Brūc disses beáges, and disses hrægles neót, þeódgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2440; B. 1218. Nalæs hī hine læssan lācum teódan, þeódgestreónum, 87; B. 44.

þeód-guma, an; *m. A chief man of a people, a great man*:—Ða þeódguman (cf. eorlas æscrōfe, 26, 20; Jud. 337), Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332: 24, 26; Jud. 208. [*O. Sax.* thiod-gumo:—Thiodgumo, māri mahtig Krist, Hél. 2576. The word is also used of John the Baptist, 2748.]

þeód-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. The army of a nation, the military force of a people*:—Þeódherga wæl *the slain of the nations who fought*, Cd. Th. 130, 15; Gen. 2160.

þeód-herpaþ (-æþ, -oþ), es; *m. The highway, public road*:—On ðæne þeódherpað. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 24, 2. Þeódherpoð, v. 157, 14, 16. On ðone þeódherpað west on herpað, Chart. Erl. 330, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* diet-uuec *via publica*, Grff. i. 669: *Icel.* þjóð-braut, -gata, -leið, -vegr *a high road.*] Cf. þeód-weg.

-þeódig. v. el-(æl-) þeódig. [*O. Sax.* eli-thiodig: *O. H. Ger.* eli-diotic.]

þeódisc; *adj. Belonging to a people, gentile*:—Þeódisce *gentiles*, Anglia xiii. 37, 268. [Þa þeodisce men (þe Romanisse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5838. *O. L. Ger.* thiudisca liudī *germania*: *O. H. Ger.* diutisk *teutonicus.* Cf. *Goth.* þiudiskō ἐθνικῶς, *gentiliter.*] v. el- (æl-) þeódisc, *and next word.*

þeódisc, es; *n. A language*:—Ðeáh hit gebyrige ðæt ða ūtemestan ðióda eówerne naman up āhebban and on manig þeódisc eów herigen *licet remotos fama per populos means diffusa linguas explicet*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 30. Þiódisc, Met. 10, 26.

þeód-land, es; *n.* **I.** *an inhabited district, a region, country*:—Fromcyme folde weorðeþ, þeódlond monig, ðine gefylled, Cd. Th. 106, 4; Gen. 1766. Ðā becwom ic on Caspiam ðæt lond; ðā wæs ðǽr seó wæstmberendeste eorþe ðæs þeódlondes, and ic swíðe wundrade ðā gesǽligneste ðære eorðan *Caspias portas peruenimus, ubi cum fertilissimarum regionum admirarer felicitatem*, Nar. 5, 21. Tō wrītanne be ðæm þeódlonde Indie *scribendum de regionibus Indie*, 1, 15. Wē nealehtan ðæm þeódlonde (*regioni*), 26, 12. Hē forþǽrde on Middel-Englum on ðam ðeódlande (*regione*) de is nemned on Feppingum, Bd. 3, 21; S. 551, 35. On ðam ðeódlande (*regione*) de is gecýged Elíge, 4, 19; S. 588, 1. Gotan gebrungon þeódlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Sculon āgan eaforan ðine þeódlanda gehwilc, Cd. Th. 133, 15; Gen. 2211. On Cantwara mǽgþe and eác on ðām ðeódlandum ðe dǽrtō gebēodde wǽron (*in contiguis eidem regionibus*), Bd. pref.; S. 471, 26. Ðā fērdon wē on ōþer þeódland India *in alias Indie profecti regiones*, Nar. 22, 2. Wē fram dæge tō ðþrum geǽxiaþ ungecyndelico wītu geond þeódland (*throughout the world*) tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hē weard wīde geond þeódland geweorðad, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 23: Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. **II.** *the continent* (?):—Fỹr cymþ and hit gefealþ ǽrest on Sceotta land . . . and hit donne færþ on Brytwealas . . . and ðonne hit færþ on Angelcyn . . . Ðonne hit færþ sūð ofer sæ geond ðæt þeódland (on ða þeódland, 215, 18), and hit ðær forbærnþ ðæt mancyn, swā hit hēr ǽr dyde, Wulfst. 205, 13. [*Icel.* þjóð-land *a country.*]

þeód-līc; *adj. Of a people*:—Þeódlīc nama *gentile nomen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 45; Zup. 65, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* diete-līh.]

þeód-lícettere, es; *m. An arch-hypocrite*:—Se þeódlícetere (*Antichrist*) hit gehīwaþ swā ðæt læst manna wāt, hū hē him wið ðone deódfeónd gescyldan sceal, Wulfst. 54, 18.

þeód-loga, an; *m. An arch-impostor, a great liar*:—Ða gōdan Godes þegnas sǽdan, ðæt hē (*Simon the sorcerer*) luge, and hỹ geswuteledon, ðæt hit eal leás wæs, ðæt se þeódloga sǽde, Wulfst. 99, 23. Antecrist lǽrþ unsōdfæstnysse and swicolnesse . . . and swā dōd ða þeódlogan, ðe taliaþ ðæt tō wærscype, ðæt man cunne lytelíce swician and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīdan, 55, 15.

þeód-mægen, es; *n. A tribal force*:—Þridde þeódmægen (*the tribe of Simeon, which came third*), Cd. Th. 199, 21; Exod. 342. Cf. folcmægen fór æfter ōdrum, 199, 31; Exod. 347.

þeód-meare, Cd. Th. 187, 33; Exod. 158, *read* þeód mearc.

þeódness, e; *f. A junction, joining*:—Gedafenlíc þeódnys *habilis conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 60. Þeódnysse *copulam, conjunctionem*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 51. v. ge-, under-þeódness.

þeód-sceaþa, an; *m. A criminal against the community, a spoiler of the community, a great criminal* or *spoiler*:—Wāc bið se hyrde, ðe nele ða heorde bewerian, gyf ðǽr hwylc þeódsceaða sceaðian onginneþ. Nis nān swā yfel sceaða swā is deófol sylf. Ðonne mōton ða hyrdas beón swíðe wacore, ðe wið ðone þeódsceaðan folce sceolon scyldan, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22–28: Wulfst. 191, 6–13. Þeódsceaða, fỹrdraca, Beo. Th. 5369; B. 2688: 4545; B. 2278. Se þeódsceaða (*famine*), Andr. Kmbl. 2232; An. 1117. Gyf God ne gescyrte ðæs þeódsceaðan (*Antichrist*) līfdagas, Wulfst. 86, 17. God biddan, ðæt hē ūs gescylde wið ðæne þeódsceaðan (*Antichrist*), 80, 6. Þider (*to hell*) sculon þeófas and þeódsceaðan, 26, 18: 165, 36: Exon. Th. 98, 20; Cri. 1610. Lācende lēg lāðwende men þreád, þeódsceaþan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. [*O. Sax.* thiod-skado (*the devil*).] Cf. folc-, leód-sceaþa.

þeód-scipe, es; *m. A people*:—Him cierde tō eall se þeódscype on Myrcna lande *all the people of Mercia*, Chr. 922; Erl. 108, 25. Eal þeódscype hine hæfde for fulne cyng, 1013; Erl. 148, 36. Þes þeódscype *the English*, Wulfst. 163, 19. Se ðeódscype *the Jews*, 14, 7. Cyning sceal geþeón and his þeódscipe eác swā, 266, 21. *Oratores* syndon gebedmen, ðe sceolon for ðæne cyngc and for ealne þeódscipe þingian georne. *Laboratores* syndon weorcmen, ðe tilian sceolon ðæs, ðe eall þeódscipe big sceal lybban, 267, 10–15; L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 15: 4; Th. ii. 306, 33–36. Hī lēton ealles ðeódscipes geswinc forwurðan, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 12: 1048; Erl. 178, 23. An hē (*king Eadred*) his sāwla tō anlīcnesse, and his ðeódscipe tō þearfe sixtỹne hund punda, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 75, 1. On ðam þeódscipe (*the people of Sodom*), Cd. Th. 116, 27; Gen. 1942. Wið þeódscipe Assiriæ, 15, 11; Gen. 231. Hī nimaþ ūre land and ūrne þeódscipe (*gentem*), Jn. Skt. 11, 48: Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 11. Hēt se cyng ābannan ūt ealne þeódscipe, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 25. Hū heó rihtlīcost heora þeódscipe gehealdan mehton, Chart. Th. 139, 22. Þeódscypas winnaþ heom betweónan, Wulfst. 86, 7. Fela mǽrra manna of manegan þeódscipan, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 24. Æfter sumum þeódscipum byþ þes saltus on .xv. kl. Decembris, Anglia viii. 309, 18. Cf. folc-, leód-scipe.

þeód-scipe, es; *m. Connexion, association, fellowship.* v. þeód-ness, þeódan:—Uton witan hwā hine ðæs wurðscipes cūðe ðe hē sceolde gestandan on ðam rīmcræfte. Ic wāt gere, ðæt hē ys þeódscipes wyrðe *it is entitled to be connected with arithmetic*, Anglia viii. 308, 23. Ðæt wē gēsine ne sỹn Godes þeódscipes, metodes miltsa *that we lack not fellowship with God, the Maker's mercies*, Cd. Th. 211, 19; Exod. 528.

Nǽfre ðú gehreátast ðínum beótum, dæt ic þeódscype dínne lufie, Exon. Th. 253, 10; Jul. 178.

þeód-scipe, es; *m.* **I.** *teaching, instruction* :—Ðeódscipe ðín hé mé lǽrde *disciplina tua ipsa me docebit*, Ps. Surt. 17, 36. **I a.** *instruction, being taught* :—Ðú fródes ðeódscipe and ðú áwurpe word mín efter ðé *odisti disciplinam et projecisti sermones meos post te*, Ps. Surt. 40, 17. **I b.** *testimony* :—Forebodan bíd ðis godspell in ðeódscip † cýðnise (*in testimonium*) allum cynnum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 14. **II.** *what is taught* or *enjoined, a rule, regulation, law, injunction* :—Ðú hím ǽrest ne sealdest, ǽfter ðam apostolícan deódscipe, meolc drincan, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 33. **II a.** *a collection of regulations, law, religion* :—Swá swá bí ðan ealdan ðeódscipe ða úttran weorc wǽron behealden, swá on ðam níwan deódscype . . . *sicut in Testamento* (v. **I b**) *veteri exteriora opera observantur, ita in Testamento novo* . . . , 1, 27; S. 494, 30. Ealle ða þing ðe hálige men writon on ealdum ofþe on neówum þeódscype, Blickl. Homl. 133, 2. .vii. gebrócor geþrowoden deáþ for dære ealdan ǽ bebode . . . Ðá cwæþ se cníht (*the seventh brother*): 'Ic sylle mínne líchoman for ússa fædera þeódscipe, swá mínre bróþor dydon,' Shrn. 111, 20. Ic geseah manige góde and on Godes þeódscipe wel heora líf lǽddon *alios fuisse narrabat verae religionis cultores*, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 24. Ðú hine þeódscipe dínne lǽrest *de lege tua docueris eum*, Ps. Th. 93, 12. **III.** *discipline, a disciplinary regulation* :—On strengo þeódscipes and þreá tó wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. Æfæstnia untrymnisse hire mægne deátscip[es] *muniat infirmitatem suam robore disciplinae*, Rtl. 110, 3. On reogollícne ðeódscipe *observatione disciplinae regularis*, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 9. Hé micele gýminge hæfde mynsterlícra ðeódscipa *curam non modicam monasticis exhibebat disciplinis*, 3, 19; S. 547, 28. Reogollícum ðeódscipum underþeóded *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21: 3, 19; S. 547, 20. In cyricllícum deódscipum and in mynsterlícum healíce intimbred *ecclesiasticis ac monasterialibus disciplinis summe instructus*, 5, 8; S. 621, 34. Þætte ús fæstern gidii dóhto úsra heofonlícum glíkér ðeádscipum *ut nobis jejunium proficiat, mentes nostras coelestibus instruat disciplinis*, Rtl. 14, 28. On mynstrum hé leornade gástlíce ðeódscipas, Shrn. 50, 26. **IV.** (*regular*) *custom*, (*proper*) *mode of conduct* :—Béte ðara ǽghwelc mid ryhte þeódscipe ge mid were ge mid wíte *let him make amends for each in the regular way both with* wer *and with* wíte, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. Wæs Godes lof hafen þrymme micle ðý dísne dæg mid þeódscipe (*with proper observance?* or *among the people?* v. þeódscipe *a people*), Exon. Th. 284, 10; Jul. 695. Hé wolde habban ða ðénunga ðeáwas and ðeódscipe tó lǽranne, Past. 17; Swt. 121, 18. Ða men, ðe beam habban, lǽran hié ðám rihtne þeódscipe, and him tǽcean lífes weg and rihtne gang tó heófonum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 17. Fæderas ic lǽrde, dæt hié heora bearnum þone þeódscipe lǽrdon Drihtnes egsan (*fathers, bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord*, Eph. 6, 4), 185, 19. **V.** *learning, knowledge, understanding* :—Nis in him ðíodiscpe *non est in eis disciplina*; neither is there any understanding in them (Deut. 32, 28), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 41. Nis nú fela folca ðætte fyrngewritu healdan wille, ac him hyge brosnaþ, ídlaþ þeódscype (*or under* IV ?), Exon. Th. 304, 13; Fä. 69. Hé wæs on godcundlícan þeódscipe getýd and gelǽred (*sacris litteris et monasticis disciplinis erudiebatur*) . . . Hé wæs twá geár on dære leornunge, ðá hæfde hé his sealmas geleornode, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 11. Ðú mé þeódscipe lǽr dínne tilne and wísdómes word *bonitatem et disciplinam et scientiam doce me*, Ps. Th. 118, 66. Hé forget hine selfne and ða lǽre and done ðíodiscpe ðe hé geliornode, Past. 50; Swt. 393, 17. Heó hêht gefetigean fordsnotterne, and his lǽre geceás ðurh þeódscipe (*on account of his learning?* or *with a view to learning?* the Latin has: convocans virum disciplinatum), Elen. Kmbl. 2331; Él. 1167.

þeód-stefn, es; *m. A stock, people* :—Betere is tó gebídanne ðinne dæg mid ðé, ðonne ódera on þeódstefnum þúsend mæla, Ps. Th. 83, 10. Cf. leód-stefn.

þeód-þreá, *a great calamity* :—Hié wordum bǽdon, dæt him gástbona geoce gefremede wið þeódþreáum (*the injuries inflicted by Grendel*), Beo. Th. 358; B. 178. Cf. þeód-bealu.

þeód-weg, es; *m. A highway* :—In þíodweg; ǽftær þíodwege, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 187, 30. On ðeódweg nord ofer done weg, 42, 30. [*Icel.* þjóð-vegr *a high road.*] Cf. þeód-herþaþ.

þeód-wíga, an; *m. A mighty warrior* :—Se þeódwíga (*the panther*) . . . ellenróf, Exon. Th. 357, 33; Pa. 38.

þeód-wita, an; *m.* **I.** *one of the wise men of a nation, one whose knowledge fits him for a place in the councils of the nation, a senator* :—*Senatores*, dæt synd þeódwitan, Jud. p. 161, 32. Ðá wǽron þeódwitan (leód-, MS. H.) weorðscipes wyrðe, L. R. 1; Th. i. 190, 12. Be ðeódwitan. Cyningan and bisceopan, eorlan and heretogan, gerefan and déman, lárwitan and lahwitan gedafenaþ mid rihte dæt hí únræde weorðan, L. I. P. 5; Th. ii. 308, 12. **II.** *a man of great wisdom* or *learning, a sage* :—Wá eów de taliaþ eów sylfe tó ðeódwitan *ve, qui sapientes estis coram oculis vestris*, Wulfst. 46, 26. **II a.** used of a poet :—Se þeódwita Virgilius, Anglia viii. 320, 30. Oft ða þeódwitan ðus heora meteruers gewurdiaþ, 332, 15. **II b.** used of a historian or philosopher or man of science :—Án þeódwita wæs on Britta tídum, Gildas hátte, Wulfst. 166, 17. Manega þing wé mihton of þeódwitena gesetnysse geícean, Anglia viii. 321, 24. [Cf. *Icel.* þjóð-skáld, -smiðr *a great poet, craftsman.*] Cf. leód-wita.

þeód-wrecan *to avenge thoroughly, take great vengeance for* :—Grendles módor gegán wolde sorhfulne síð, sunu þeódwrecan (*Ettmüller would read* suna deáð wrecan; *but perhaps the force of* þeód- *here and its composition with a verb may be illustrated by the case of* full-, *which is compounded with verbs, and has the force of* per-; *see the verbs in the Dictionary. The parallel between* full- *and* þeód- *might be further illustrated from compound adjectives in Icelandic*, e. g. full-glaðr *and* þjóð-glaðr, full-góðr *and* þjóð-góðr), Beo. Th. 2561; B. 1278.

þeód-wundor, es; *n. A great wonder, mighty miracle* :—Men geségon þeódwundor micel, dætte eorðe ágeaf ða hyre on lǽgun, Exon. Th. 71, 14; Cri. 1155.

þeóf, es; *m. A thief* [the secrecy implied by the word is marked in the following passage from the Laws dealing with injury done to a wood: Fýr bið þeóf . . . sió æsc bið melda, nalles þeóf, L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 19–23. Cf. *Goth.* þiubjô *èv κρυπτῷ*] :—*Þeóf fur*, scaþa *latro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 23. Gyf se hírédes ealdor wiste on hwylcere tíde se þeóf (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) tówerd wǽre, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Ealle ða de cómun wǽron þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind.) and sceaþan (*fures et latrones*) . . . Þeóf (ðeáf, Lind. *fur*) ne cymþ búton dæt hé stele and sleá, Jn. Skt. 10, 8–10. Þeóf de on pýstre fǽreþ, on sweartre níht, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872: 432, 10; Rä. 48, 4. Þeóf sceal gangan in ðystrum wederum, Menol. Fox 543; Gn. C. 42. Ðǽr þeófas (ðeáfas, Lind. *fures*) hit delfaþ and forstelaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 19. On helle beóþ þeófas and gítseras ðe on mannum heora ǽhta on wóh nímaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 21. Hér syndan rýperas and reáferas and woruldstrúderas and ðeófas and þeódscaðan, Wulfst. 165, 36. Þeófum *grassatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 35. Ealle níht ic (*the ox-herd*) stande ofer ða oxan waciende for þeófan (*propter fures*), Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. ¶ The passage last cited suggests a state of society in which property was not very secure, and the suggestion seems borne out by the many passages, dealing with thieves, that are to be found in the Laws. Thieving was so far common, that the law enacted: Gif feorrancumen man oþþe fremde búton wege gange, and hé ðonne náwðer ne hrýme, ne hé horn ne blǽwe, for þeóf hé bið tó prófanne, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23: L. In. 20; Th. i. 114, 15; and on such a scale was it conducted that according to the numbers of the depredators acting together were different terms used of them: Ðeófas wé hátaþ ðá .vii. men; from .vii. hlóð ðá .xxxv.; sibþan bið here, L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 13. The frequency of this particular form of crime may also be inferred from the later enactment: Wé wyllaþ dæt ǽlc man ofer twelfwintre sylle done áð, dæt hé nelle þeóf beón ne þeófes gewita, L. C. S. 21; Th. i. 388, 6. But far stronger measures than the exacting of such an oath were in force. The law made provision for the pursuit of thieves, L. Edg. H. 2; Th. i. 258, 6, and imposed penalties on those who, being summoned, or hearing the hue and cry, neglected to take part in the pursuit, 3; Th. i. 258, 14: L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 17: while a reward was given to him who seized a thief: Se ðe þeóf gefehþ, hé áh .x. scill., L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 5. To let a thief go, when caught, was a crime, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14; so, also, to allow him, when discovered, to escape without raising hue and cry, L. C. S. 29; Th. i. 392, 14: to harbour a thief, except in those cases where the right of asylum might for three or nine days be extended to him, was to become liable to the fate of a thief, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 6: iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 4: v. 1, 2; Th. i. 228, 21; to fight for him was equally penal, v. 1, 3; Th. i. 228, 23: v. 8, 3; Th. i. 236, 18. And the laws which affected the thief himself were very severe. Any one above the age of twelve, who was caught stealing property above the value of eight pence, was liable to capital punishment, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 15; according to other regulations, for a theft which, on conviction, rendered the thief liable to be slain, the limit of age was made fifteen years, L. Ath. v. 12, 1; Th. i. 240, 28, and the limit of value was twelve pence, L. Ath. v. 1, 1; Th. i. 228, 12: v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 8. The extreme penalty was not in all cases exacted; but in case of repeated conviction there was to be no remission, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 3. Cf. too the passages: Gesǽce ábera þeóf ðæt dæt hé gesǽce, oðde se ðe on hláfordsearwe gemét sý, dæt hí nǽfre feorh ne gesécen, búton se cyninge him feorhgeneres unne, L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 22: L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 390, 27. Sý hé þeóf, and þolige heáfdes and ealles dæs ðe hé áge, L. Edg. S. 11; Th. i. 276, 13. The kinds of death mentioned in L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, are throwing from a rock or drowning in the case of a free woman; in the case of a *servus homo*, stoning by slaves; in that of a *serva ancilla*, burning. Further a thief who was taken in the act, or taken in flight, or who resisted, instead of being handed over to justice (on cyninges bende, L. In. 15; Th. i. 112, 4: se cyning áh done þeóf, 28; Th. i. 120, 6), might be slain without the intervention of the law, and the death called for no 'wergild,' L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13: L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 7: 16; Th. i. 112, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 6: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 20; and in cases of flight or resistance the fact that the value of the stolen property was less than twelve pence was to be no bar to the slaying, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. He who struck down a thief in public was rewarded: Se ðe þeóf fylle beforan ódrum mannum, dæt

hē wǽre of ūre ealra feó .xii. þænġ be betera for dære dǽda and don anginne, L. Ath. v. 7; Th. i. 234, 22. Short of death were the punishments of selling into slavery, of imprisonment, fine, and mutilation: Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa geīō, ðanne wealde se cyning þreora ānes: oþþe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sǽ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde ālēse, L. Wih. 26; Th. i. 42, 15. Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hē deáde oþþe his līf be his were man āliése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Gif man þeóf on carcerne gebringe, dæt hē beó .xl. nihta on carcerne, and hine mon ðonne ālýse ūt mid .cxx. scill., L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 21. Cutting off the hand or foot of a 'cirlisc þeóf' is mentioned, L. In. 18; Th. i. 114, 5: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. The same punishment is mentioned, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 10; and in aggravated cases the more severe sentence was passed, that the eyes were to be put out, and the nose, ears, and upper lip to be cut off, *ib.* An instance of punishment for theft, in which the eyes were put out and the ears cut off after (wrongful) conviction is given, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 265. If the thief managed to escape, he was declared an outlaw: Beó se þeóf útlah wið eall folc, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. v. Grmm. R. A. 635 sqq.; Schmid, A. S. Gesetz. s. v. Diebstahl. [*Goth.* þiubs: *O. Sax.* thiof: *O. Frs.* thiaf: *O. H. Ger.* diob: *Icel.* þjófr.] v. beó-, gold-, mann-, mūs-, regn-, sǽ-, stōd-, wergild-þeóf; infangene-þeóf; þīf.

þeóf, e; *f. Theft*:—Nā dōn þeófæ *non facere furtum*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* diuba *furtum.*]

þeóf-denn, es; *n. A thieves' cave*:—Andlang weges tō ðam þeófdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 15, 28.

þeófend, þeófent, e; *f.* (*the word seems to occur only in the plural*) *Theft*:—Of hearte útgaas . . . ðiófunta *de corde exeunt . . . furta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19. Ðiófunto (-ento, Rush.) *furta*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 22. Wið þeófentum, Lchdm. iii. 58, 1. Ic heó tō þeófendum and tō gefēlitum stihte, Wulfst. 255, 11. Ne leásunga tō sæcganne, ne þeófenda tō begangenne, 253, 8. Ne dóe ðū ðiófonto t stalo *non facies furtum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 18: Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 20. Ðiófſ]nto, Rtl. 103, 3.

þeófe-þorn. v. þífe-þorn.

þeóf-feng, es; *m. Seizing of thieves*; the Latin rendering of the term in Charters is *comprehensio* (or *captio*) *furis* (*-um*). **I.** The word seems to denote the obligation of one who holds land to arrest and bring to justice those who committed theft on that land, and occurs generally in connection with the burdens from which land, when granted, was relieved:—Ic forgyfe ðisne freóls tō ðære hālgan stōwe æt Scīreburnan, dæt hit sỹ gefreód ealra cynelícra and alra dōmlícra þeówdōma, ge þeóf-fenges ge æġhwelcre [un]liédnesse ealles worldlíces þrooes, nymðe fyrde and bryceweorces, Chart. Th. 125, 11. Dæt hit (*the monastery at Horton*) sỹ gefreód ealra cynelícra and ealdordōmlícra þeówdōma, ge þeófſengces ge æġhwylcere uneádnesse ealles woroldlíces þrooes būton fyrdsócne and burhgeweorce and bryggeweorce, 389, 28. *Corresponding cases in Latin charters are the following*:—Ego Ecgberhtus . . . hanc libertatem donabi aecclesiae . . . , ut omnes agros sint libera ab omni regali seruitio (*then follows a list of exemptions*), . . . et ab omnibus difficultatibus regalis uel saecularis seruitutis, cum furis comprehensione intus et foris, praeter pontis constructione et expeditione liberata permaneat, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 288, 5. Terra predicta liber et securus omnium rerum permaneat, id est, regalium et principalium tributum, et ui exactorum operum siue poenalium causarum, furisque comprehensione, et omni saeculari grauidine, ii. 28, 22. Ui exactorum operum et penalium rerum, principali dominatione, furisque comprehensione, et cuncta seculari grauidine . . . secura et immunis, 65, 14. Omnium regalium debitorum et principalium rerum, caeterarumque causarum, furisque comprehensione, et ab omnium saecularium seruitutum molestia secura et inmunis, 95, 33. Furum comprehensione, iii. 277, 4. Captio furum, iv. 2, 26. **II.** In other passages, however, the word implies advantage, and seems to refer to the right to receive the fines which might be exacted in case of conviction for theft. For such emoluments cf. Gif frigman stelþ . . . cyning ǽge dæt wīte and ealle ðá ǽhtan, L. Ethb. 9; Th. i. 6, 2. Ealle wītu (*in cases of theft*) sint gelíce, .cxx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 7: L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. Gif þeuw stele . . . hine man ālēse .lxx. scill., L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Hine man his wergelde ālēse, 26; Th. i. 42, 17: L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. These emoluments of the crown are made the subject of grant:—Concedo consuetudines, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligantur Anglice scriptas, scilicet, mundbryce, feardwītæ, fihtwīte . . . þiéfþang, hangwīte, grydbryce . . . toll et teám, aliasque omnes consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 384, 24. Terram liueram ab omni seruitute, cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, cum furis comprehensione, et cum omnibus rebus quae ad aecclesiam Sancti Andreae pertinent, cum campis, etc., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 109, 21.

þeóf-gild, es; *n. Payment made in the way of fine or compensation by one convicted of stealing*:—Swerian hī dæt him nǽfre āð ne burste, ne hē þeófgyld ne gulde (i. e. *that he had never been convicted of stealing*), L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 13: iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 13: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* þýfi-gjöld *fine for the theft.*]

þeófian (*and* þeófan? *The Lindisfarne gloss has* dæt ðū ne forstele t ne forðiófe, Mk. 10, 19; *the Kentish Glossary*, ðiófende *furtivus*; *but this might imply the form* ðiófian, cf. tācnendi *and* tācnian: cf. *also, for both force and form of the participle* styrende *agitatam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 7) *to thieve, steal*:—Se ðe ða ǽre þænce tō þeófiġenne *qui quid illinc abstulerit*, Chart. Th. 177, 13. Ðiófende weteru *stolen waters*; aque furtive, Kent. Gl. 309. [*O. H. Ger.* thaz sie mit stalu nan nirzuken noh inan thar githiuben, Ot. iv. 36, 12.] v. ge-þeófian.

þeóf-mann, es; *m. A robber, bandit, brigand*:—Ān hirde wæs Ueriatus háten, and wæs micel þeófmon *Viriathus homo pastoralis et latro*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 7.

þeóf-scip, es; *n. A pirate-vessel*:—Ðeóſscip (ðēb-) *mimopora* (=myoparo), Txts. 79, 1316: Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 67.

þeóf-scolu, e; *f. A gang or band of thieves*:—Gif ðú wǽre wegférende and hæfdest micel gold on ðé, and ðū ðonne becōme on þeófsceole (þiófsceole, Cott. MS.), ðonne ne wēndest ðū dē dīnes feores, Bt. 14, 3: Fox 46, 26.

þeóf-scyldig; *adj. Guilty of theft*:—Stent ðonne þeófscyldig se ðe hit on handa hæfþ, L. Eth. ii. 9; Th. i. 290, 16.

þeóf-slege, es; *m. Thief-slaying*:—Be ðeófslege. Se ðe þeóf ofslihþ, L. In. 16; Th. i. 112, 6.

þeóf-slīht, es; *m. Thief-slaying*:—Be ðeófslihte. Se ðe þeóf slihþ, hē mōt āðe gecýðan dæt hē hine fleónde for þeóf slōge, L. In. 35; Th. i. 124, 4.

þeóf-stolen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Stolen, taken by thieves*:—Swā ic spræce drīfe . . . swā mē þeófstolen (forstolen, MS. H.) wæs dæt orf, L. O. 2; Th. i. 178, 14: L. O. D. 8; Th. i. 356, 12. Æt ǽlcon ðeófstolenan orfe, L. Ff.; Th. i. 226, 2. [*Icel.* þjóf-stolinn. Cf. *M. H. Ger.* diep-, diup-stāle: *Ger.* dieb-stahl.]

þeófþ, þeóft. v. þífþ.

þeóf-wracu, e; *f. Punishment for theft*:—Gif hē eft ofer dæt stalie . . . sleá man hine on ða þeófwrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 230, 4.

þeóging, e; *f. Profiting, thriving, progress, advancement*:—Þeógincg ðin swutul sỹ eallum *profectus tuus manifestus sit omnibus*; that thy profiting may appear to all (A. V. 1 Tim. 4, 15), Scint. 203, 8. Þeógincg (*profectus*) mannes gyfu Godes ys, 132, 17. Swylcre þeógincge *tanti profectus*, Anglia xiii. 372, 94. Þeógincgum *profectibus*, Scint. 210, 1. [*Q. H. Ger.* dihungа *provectus.*] v. þeón.

þeóh; *gen.* þeós; *dat.* þeó; *pl.* þeóh; *gen.* þeóna; *dat.* þeón; *n. A thigh*:—Þeóh, thēgh *coxa*, Txts. 54, 295. Þeóh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 6. Þeóh *femur*, *femoris*, ys swā ðeáh eft gecweden *femen*, *feminis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 10. Inneweard þeóh *femen*, þeóh *coxa*, ūtanweard þeóh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 60–62. Þeóh *femur*, þeóh *coxa*, hype *cluuis*, 71, 46–49. Þeóh *femor*, inneweard þeóh *femina*, þeóhscanca *coxa*, 283, 63–65. Þeóh *vel* hype *femur*, ii. 148, 18. Dæt ðeóh getācnode his cynn, Homl. Th. ii. 234, 33. Gif þeóh gebrocen weorðeþ, .xii. scillingum gebēte, L. Eth. 65; Th. i. 18, 13. Gif man þeóh þurhstingð, stice gehwilce .vi. scillingas, 67; Th. i. 18, 16. Gif monnes þeóh biþ þyrel, geselle him mon .xxx. scill. tō bōte; gif hit forad sié, sió bōt eác biþ .xxx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13. Ðā æthrān hē his sine on his þeó *tetigit nervum femoris ejus*, Gen. 32, 25. 'Hæbbe ofwer ælc his sweord be his ðeó.' Ðonne mon hæfþ his sweord be his ðió, ðonne . . . , Past. 56; Swt. 433, 11: Exon. Th. 431, 2; Rā. 45, 1. Under mín þeóh *subter femur meum*, Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29: Ps. Th. 44, 4. Bind on dæt winstre þeóh up wið dæt cennende lim, Lchdm. ii. 328, 22. Þeóh *bathma*, i. *femora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 28. Ðeoh (ðyóh, lxxiv, 3) *bathma*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 2. Gif men his ðeóh acen, 78, 23: ii. 66, 4. Hyre (*the bee's*) ða rūwan þeóh wurðaþ swýðe gehefegode, Anglia viii. 324, 13. Bāna, þeóna *coxarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 27: Lchdm. i. 208, 3. Dæra ðeóna sār, 80, 2. On þeón *in femoribus*, Anglia xi. 117. 25. Smyre ða þeóh, sōna hỹ beóþ hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 20: ii. 64, 26: Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 3. [*O. Frs.* thiach: *O. L. Ger.* thio *femur*: *O. H. Ger.* dioh *femur*, *femen*, *coxa*: *Icel.* þjó.]

þeóh-ece, es; *m. Thigh-ache*:—Lǽcedōmas wiþ þeóhece, Lchdm. ii. 6, 6: 64, 26.

þeóh-gelēte, es; *n. A thigh-joint, the meeting of the thigh with the part of the body above it*:—Ersendu mid ðām ðeóhgelǽtum (þeóh-sconcum, lxxiv, 19) *nates cum femoribus*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lidi-gilāz *artus*, *compago.*] v. ge-lǽte.

þeóh-geweald; *pl. n. Genitalia*:—Da þeóhgeweald mid ðǽm þeóh-hweorfan *genitalia cum genuclis*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 20. v. ge-weald.

þeóh-hweorfa, an; *m. A knee-joint*; genuculum (cf. cneów-wyrste *geniculi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 70). v. preceding word.

þeóh-sceanca, an; *m. A thigh-shank, the upper part of the leg*:—Earsendu *nates*, þeóh *femur*, þeóhscanca *coxa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 36–38: 283, 61–65. Da hypþan ða earsenda mid ðǽm þeóhsconcum *catacrinas*, *nates cum femoribus*, Lchdm. i. lxxiv, 19. [*O. Frs.* thiach-schonk. Cf. *Icel.* þjó-leggr *the thigh-bone.*]

þeóh-seax, es; *n. A short sword that could be worn on the thigh*:—þeóhsaex *semispatium* (= *-spathium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 26. Sweord *macheram*, þeóhseax *senspatium*, 96, 29. Cf. hup-seax.

þeóh-wærc, -wræc, es; *m. Pain in the thighs*:—Wið þeóhwræce . . . smyre ða þeóh, sōna hỹ beóð hāle, Lchdm. i. 354, 19.

þeón [*from* þíhan; *and this from an earlier nasal stem, of which traces are preserved in the past forms, where* g *has replaced* h *by Verner's law*: —Ðunge *pollesceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 40. Frōd fæder freóbearn lærde

wordum wísfæstum, ðæt hē wel þunge, Exon. Th. 300, 9; Fä. 3. *See also the passages given under* ge-þingan; ofer-þeón; ge-, heáh-, wel-þungen; on-þungan, Exon. Th. 497, 3; Rä. 85, 23 (*omitted in its place*)]: *p.* þāh *and* þeáh, *pl.* þigon *and* þugon; *p. pr.* þiende *and* þeónde; *pp.* þigen *and* þogen *To thrive, grow, flourish, prosper*:—Þihþ *eluit, pollet, viget, nobilitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 75. Þāh *pubescere*, 66, 22. Þeó *vigeat*, Wūck. Gl. 257, 17. **I.** of persons in respect to either physical or moral growth. (1) absolute:—Se his yldrum dāh tō fröfre *he grew up a comfort to his parents*, Cd. Th. 67, 28; Gen. 1107. Sunu weóx and dāh, 138, 30; Gen. 2299. Þāg, 167, 25; Gen. 2771. Ðæt cynn þeáh, Wulfst. 13, 11. Heó ðurh mægðhād mǽrlīce þeáh, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 3. Cnæplinge weóx ł þēh *puer pollesceret*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 60. Hyhtful *vel* ðiendi *indolis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 54. Þiónde, 45, 58. (2) where that, in which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated: —Se gæst þihþ in þeáwum, Exon. Th. 126, 10; Gū. 369. Sume on ǽgþrum þeóþ *quidam in utrisque pollent*, Sciut. 221, 1. Hē weóx under wolcnum, weorþmyntum þāh, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. Se Hǽlend þeáh on wīsdōme and on ylde *Jesus proficiebat sapientia et aetate*, Lk. Skt. 2, 52; Homl. Skt. i. 2, 23. Þeáh hwā þeó on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 31. Þió, Met. 10, 28. Þeónde on cræftum *virtutibus pollens*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 11. Þiónde, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 22. Þiiende on wæstum *proficiens incrementis*, Rtl. 38, 41. (3) where that, in relation to which the growth, etc., takes place, is stated:—Monge līfgaþ gyltum forgiefene, nales Gode þīgaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. Wǽron hālige sacerdas Gode ðeónde, Homl. Th. i. 544, 11. **II.** of things abstract or concrete:—Andgyt þȳhð *sensus uiget*, Scint. 52, 8. Þȳhð (*virginitatis gratia*) *adolescit*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 67. Ic þēh ōfþæt ic wæs yldra, Exon. Th. 485, 2; Rä. 71, 7. Se sīð ne þāh ðam ðe unrihte inne gehȳdde wræte *the journey did not turn to the profit of him who unrighteously had hidden treasure within*, Beo. Th. 6109; B. 3038: 5665; B. 2836. Hine (him?) se cwealm ne þeáh, Exon. Th. 278, 30; Jul. 605. Þeáh, bleów (*gratia*) *floruerit*, Hpt. Gl. 441, 48. His wæstmas genihtsumlīce þugon (*uberes fructus ager attulit*, Lk. 12, 20), Homl. Th. ii. 104, 15. Se lichama þeónde on strangum breóste, on fullum limum and hālum, i. 614, 11. Ðās wununge getācnaþ se wanigenda dæg his (*John's*) gebyrdtīde, and se ðeónda (*increasing, lengthening*) dæg ðæs Hǽlendes ācennednysse gebīcnaþ his ðcóndan mihte, 358, 4. Betweox ðām mægenum bið ðeónde (ðiónde, Hatt. MS.) sió earnung ðæs gesweorctan flǽsces *inter virtutes ceteras afflictae carnis meritum proficit*, Past. 14; Swt. 86, 25; Hpt. Gl. 420, 37. Þeónde *florentis* (*pudicitiae*), 511, 50. [Here tuder swiðe wexed and wel þieð, O. E. Homl. ii. 177, 18. He was þogen on wintre and on wastme, 127, 15. His weldе ðeg, Gen. and Ex. 2012. Wexen he (*they*) and ðogen wel, 2542. So wex here erue, and so gan ðen, 803. So mot I the, Chauc. N. P. T. 156. Theeñ or thryvyñ *vigeo*, Prompt. Parv. 490. *Goth.* þeihan: *O. L. Ger. O. Sax.* thīhan: *O. H. Ger.* dīhan *proficere, pollere, florere, crescere, excellere.*] v. for-, fore-, ge-, mis-, ofer-, on-þeón.

þeón; *p.* þeóde *To do, perform, effect*:—Wē ðæt ǽbylgð nyton, ðæt wē gefremedon, þeódon bealwa wið ðec ǽfre, Elen. Kmbl. 805; El. 403. v. ge-þeón.

þeón *to press.* v. þeówan.

þeónest-mann. v. þegnest-mann.

þeór, es (?), e (?), gender is uncertain: in the following passages, which might be decisive, the forms are doubtful:—Wiþ þeóre dreuc, and eft wiþ þære (*if* þære *refers to* þeór *the word would be feminine, but perhaps* þeore *should be read*; cf. *the text*: Wyrc gōdne ðeórdrenc . . . Wiþ þeóre and sceótendum wenne, 324, 15–25) and sceótendum wenne and eft beþing wiþ þam (*the* beþing *is for* þeór, v. 326, 3, *so if* þam *refers to* þeór *the word is masc. or neuter*) gif þeór gewunige on āre stōwe, Lchdm. ii. 300, 30. Drenc wiþ þeórādle . . . gif hē on þam innoþe biþ þonne ādrīfþ hine ðes drinc ūt (hē *and* hine *may, perhaps, be taken as referring to* þeór, *as* ādl *is fem.*), 118, 1–12. The meaning, too, is doubtful. It seems to denote an inflamed swelling or ulcer; it is mentioned in connection with wens (Lchdm. ii. Bk. ii. §§ 30, 31); in reference to the eye it is said to be the same as 'fig' (ii. 38, 5), and is mentioned in close connection with the same disease (iii. 30, 3–16); the same prescription is good 'wiđ ðam micclan līce and wiđ ðȳrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride' (iii. 70, 28); *þeórwyrt* is used against *hreófl* (ii. 78, 13); purgative and emetic drinks are used for its cure (ii. 115, 23), and bleeding (118, 21: 120, 12), cupping (120, 16), and fomentation (326, 3) are prescribed:—Gif þeór gewunige on āre stōwe, wyrc beþinge, Lchdm. ii. 326, 2: iii. 30, 6. Drenc gif þeór sié on men, ii. 354, 16: iii. 28, 13. Sealf wiþ þeóre . . . Wiþ þeóre on fét, ii. 118, 12, 28. Wiđ ðeóre, iii. 20, 15: 28, 7, 19: 30, 3, 13. v. next word.

þeór-ādl, e; *f. Some disease.* v. preceding word:—Wiþ þeórādle on eágum ðe mon gefigo hǽt, Lchdm. ii. 38, 5. Lǽcedōmas wiđ þeórādlum . . . Drenc wiþ þeórādle, 116, 1, 13: 118, 1, 18: 172, 30. Drencas and sealfa wiþ þeórādlum, 12, 1, 3.

þeórcung, Anglia xiii. 398, 475: 400, 508. v. deorcung.

þeór-drenc, es; *m. A drink for* þeór-ādl, Lchdm. ii. 324, 18; iii. 28, 25. v. þeór-ādl.

þeórf; *adj.* **I.** *unleavened*, used substantively, *unleavened bread*:—Gehafen hlāf *fermentacius panis*, ðeorf *azimus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 15–16. Þeorf *azimum*, ii. 6, 8. Sȳfernysse þearf *sinceritatis azima*, Hymn. Surt. 82, 31. Þeorfne hlāf ðū scealt etan *vesceris azymis*, Ex. 34, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 264, 16. Etaþ þeorf *azyma comedetis*, Ex. 12, 15, 18. Doege ðara ðoroſra (ðefra, Rush.) mæta *die azymorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 17. Lactuca hātte seó wyrt de hī etan sceoldon mid ðām þeorfum hlāfum, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 26. On ðærſum biluitnises *in azymis sinceritatis*, Rtl. 25, 19. Healdaþ þeorfe mettas *observabitis azyma*, Ex. 12, 17. Hī worhton þeorfe heordbacene hlāfas *fecerunt subcinericios panes azymos*, 12, 39: Lev. 8, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 210, 34: 264, 2. **Ia.** in the Lindisfarne gloss *fermento* is glossed by *ðærfe*, Mt. 16, 6, 11. **II.** of milk, *fresh* (as opposed to sour? cf. *Icel.* þjarfr, of water, *fresh* as opposed to salt), *skim* (? so Cockayne):—Dō on beór swā on wīn swā on þeorfe meoluc, Lchdm. ii. 270, 29. [Brǽd all þeorrf wiþþutenn berrme, Orm. 997. Þerue kakes, Allit. Pms. 57, 635. Þerf bred, Mand. 19, 1. Of þerf brede *de azymo pane*, Trev. v. 9, 6: Wick. Gen. 19, 3. Therf, not sowyryd *azimus*, Prompt. Parv. 490. A[e] tharf bred *panis siliginus, sigalinus*, Wyrt. Voc. i. 198, 8, 9. *O. H. Ger.* derb brōt *azymus*: Icel. þjarfr *unleavened; fresh* (water).]

þeorf-dæg, es; *m. A day on which unleavened bread was to be eaten*: —Ðæt gerīst preóstum tō witanne hwæt beó betwyx Eástron and ðeorfdagum. Eásterdæg wæs se forma dæg on dære ealdan ǽ, þonne se mōna wæs .xiiii., and ða seofon dagas, ðe ðǽr æfter wǽron, wǽron gecīged *dies azimorum*, Anglia viii. 330, 19.

þeorf-hlāf, es; *m. A loaf of unleavened bread*:—Hī æton þeorfhlāfas, Jos. 5, 11.

þeorfling, es; *m. An unleavened loaf*:—Deorflingas *azimos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 32. [Þerrflinng brǽd iss clene brǽd, forr þatt itt iss unnberrmedd, Orm. 1590.]

þeorfness, e; *f. Unleavenedness*; metaphorically, *freedom from impurity, purity*:—Þonne wē būton yfelnysse beorman on ðeorfnysse sȳfernysse and sōdfæstnysse faraþ, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 1. On ðeorfnyssum sȳfernysse and sōdfæstnysse, 278, 25.

þeorf-symbel, es; *n. The feast of unleavened bread*:—Ðū ytst þeorfsymbel, Ex. 23, 14.

þeór-gerid, es; *n. The inflammation accompanying* þeór (?):—Gōdne morgendrænc . . . wiđ ðam micclan līce and wiđ ðȳrum giccendum blece and þeórgeride and ǽghwylcum āttre, Lchdm. iii. 70, 28. v. þeór; *and* cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* rito *febris.*

þeorscwold. v. þerscold.

þeór-wærc, es; *m. The pain caused by* þeór (q.v.):—Wiþ þeórwærce, Lchdm. ii. 120, 7.

þeór-wenn, es; *m. An inflamed wen, a carbuncle* (?):—Wiþ þeórwenne, Lchdm. ii. 342, 16.

þeór-wyrm, es; *m. A worm in a boil*:—Wiþ þeórwyrme on fét, Lchdm. ii. 12, 2: 118, 25.

þeór-wyrt, e; *f. Ploughman's spikenard*; inula conyza:—Wiþ hreófle . . . þeórwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 78, 13. Wyrc gōdne ðeórdrenc . . . þeórwyrt, 324, 20. Ðyórwyrt, iii. 28, 27.

þeóster-cofa, an; *m. A dark chamber*, used of the place where a person or thing is buried:—Under neólum niðer næsse gehȳdde in þeóstorcofan, Elen. Kmbl. 1662; El. 833. Ðæt heó ðis bānfæt beorge biǽsete, lāme bilūce līc orsāwle in þeóstorcofan, Exon. Th. 173, 29; Gū. 1168. v. þeóster-loca.

þeóster-full (þīstre-, þȳstre-); *adj. Full of darkness, dark, obscure*:—Þeóstorfull wæter *tenebrosa aqua*, Ps. Spl. 17, 13. Ðin lichama byþ þȳsterfull (*tenebrosum*), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Þēstreful *tenebrosa, obscura*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 53. Of þrȳstrefulre *de latebroso, tenebroso*, 458, 52. Se engel mē lǽdde tō āre þeóstorfulre stōwe . . . ealle ða ðeóstorfullan stōwe, Homl. Th. ii. 350, 15–26. Hē geseah swilce ān ðeóstorful dene, 338, 5. Ðeósterfulle wununga, i. 68, 4. Þēsterfulle dimhoua *latebrosa latibula*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 5.

þeósterfullness, e; *f. Darkness, obscurity*:—Þēstrefulnysse *latebras, tenebras*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 33.

þeóster-lic; *adj. Dark*:—Ðæs muntes enoll mid þeósterlīcum genipum oferhangen wæs, Homl. Th. i. 504, 30. [Cf. þe clene of herte þet hier ssolle syy him be byleaue, ac alneway þiesterliche, Ayenb. 244, 10.]

þeóster-loca, an; *m. A dark enclosure, a tomb*:—In byrgenne bidende wæs under þeóstorlocan, Elen. Kmbl. 967; El. 485.

þeósterness, e; *f. Darkness*:—Weard micel þeósternes ofer ealne middangeard *tetra nox obducta terris est*, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 16. Ða com dære nihte þȳsternys, Homl. Ass. 203, 265. Þēsternes (cf. þióstro, Met. 21, 40), Bt. 34, 8; Fox 146, 4. On ðȳsternesse *in obscuro*, Ps. Spl. 10, 2. [*A. R.* þeosternesse: *Orm.* þeossternesse: *Gen. and Ex.* ðisternesse: *Piers P.* þesternesse: *O. L. Ger.* thiusternussi.]

þeóstre *darkness.* v. þeóstru.

þeóstre, þeóster (-or, -ur), *and* þiéstre, þīstre, þȳstre; *adj. Dark.* **I.** in a physical sense, *without light*:—Ðis (*hell*) is ðeóstræ hām, Cd. Th. 267, 14; Sat. 38. Ðā hangode swīðe þȳstru wæter on ðām wolcnum *tenebrosa aqua in nubibus*, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Wæs se ōðer beám eallenga

sweart, dim and þýstre, Cd. Th. 30, 36; Gen. 478. Þýstre genip, 9, 9; Gen. 139. Se þeóstra, Wulfst. 186, 4. Niht seó þýstre, Judth. Thw. 21, 25; Jud. 34. Hit weard þýstre *tenebrae factae erant*, Jn. Skt. 6, 17. On ðȳre healfe ys þystre land, Shrn. 120, 20. Ða fúlnessa dæs dýstran ofnes *foetorem tenebrosae fornacis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 21. Under ðam scúwan dære ðýstran nihte *sub nocte per umbras*, S. 628, 15. Wæs heora sum ðýstran onsýne (*tenebrosae facici*), 5, 13; S. 633, 3. In ðære sweartan niht and in dære þýstran, Nar. 15, 1. In ðam þýstran hám (*hell*), in ðam neólan scræfe, Exon. Th. 283, 21; Jul. 683. Þýstre land (*hell*), Cd. Th. 46, 1; Gen. 737. Sume ðara dýstra gásta *quidam spirituum obscurorum*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 40. Þeóstrum nihtum, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 28. Ðeóf sceal gangan in dýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gu. C. 42. Niht bið wedera þeóstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. **II.** metaphorically, of absence of spiritual or mental light, or of cheerfulness:—Gif ðín eáge byþ deorc, eall ðín líchama byþ (dióstor, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 11, 34. Bið seáð ðam fyrenfullan deóp ádolfen, deorc and dýstre, Ps. Th. 93, 12. Tódrif ðone þiccan mist, ðe wið ða eágan foran ússes módes hangode, heńg and þýstre, Met. 20, 266. On hú dióstrum horaseáþe dara unþeáwa, Bt. 37, 2; Fox 188, 1. On ðás þeóstran weorulde, Exon. Th. 86, 18; Cri. 1410. Dióstur (*caecatum*) habbas gé heorta iówre, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 17. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, Beo. Th. 4653; B. 2332: Elen. Kmbl. 623; El. 312. [*Laym.* þe þestere (þustere) niht: *Orm.* þesterr: *O. and N.* bi þeostre nihte: *Ayenb.* þiestre: *O. Sax.* thiustri: *O. Frs.* thiustere.]

þeóstrian, þéstrian, þiéstrian, þístrian, þýstrian; p. ode. **I.** *to make dark* or *dim, to make* the eye *less capable of seeing, dim* the sight:—Se dæg blent and dióstraþ hiora eágan, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. **II.** *to grow dark* or *dim*:—His eágan þýstrodon *caligaverunt oculi ejus*, Gen. 27, 1: 48, 10. Þýstrodan, Bd. 4, 10; S. 578, 19. Geseah ic onginnan dýstrian ða stówe *vidi obscurari incipere loca*, 5, 12; S. 628, 10. [Þa þestrede þe dai, Chr. 1135; Erl. 260, 32. Steorren sculen þeostren, O. E. Homl. i. 143, 20. Heó þeostred (*make dark*) han suluen, A. R. 94, 20. Aras a ladlich weder, þeostrede (þustrede, 2nd MS.) þa wolcne, Laym. 4575.] v. ā-, for-, fore-, ge-, of-þeóstrian (-þióstrian, -þéstrian, þiéstrian, -þístrian, -þýstrian).

þeóstrig; *adj. Dark*:—All líchoma dín dióstrig (*tenebrosum*) bið, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 34. Dióstrig ł blind hearta *caecntum cor*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 17. Ðurh dióstrie wegas *per vias tenebrosas*, Kent. Gl. 21.

þeóstru (*sometimes written* þr- *instead of* þ-) *and* þiéstro, þístru, þýstru; *f.*: *and* þeóstre, þýstre; *n.* [cf. *O. Sax.* thiustri; *n.*] *Darkness* (lit. and metaph.); *dimness* of sight (lit. or metaph.); like the Latin *tenebrae*, which it translates, it is often used in the plural:—Ðær wæs deorc þeóstru, Ps. Th. 87, 6. Leóht and þeóstro, Cd. Th. 239, 27; Dan. 376. Þióstro, Met. 21, 41. Gif ðæt léht, ðætte in ðé is, þeóstru sint, ðæt þeóstre hú micel bið, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 23. On ðæt gemære leóhtes and þeóstro, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 13. Mid þýstro genipum, Blickl. Homl. 203, 8: 209, 33. On dýstres onlícnisse . . . on leóhtes onlícnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 144, 30. For ðære egeslícan þióstro dære nihte, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 29. Ne gæþ hé on þ-óstro, Blickl. Homl. 103, 31. In þýstro, Exon. Th. 432, 10; Ra. 48, 4. Mid þýstro, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. Wið eágena þýstru and genipe, Lchdm. i. 366, 13. On þeóstre, Exon. Th. 87, 11; Cri. 1423: 94, 27; Cri. 1546. Þeóf ðe on þýstre færeþ, on sweartre niht, 54, 22; Cri. 872. Mid þýstre, 462, 20; Hö. 55: 470, 12; Hy. 11, 14. Þeóstru *tenebre*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 48. Þeóstru wæron, Gen. 1, 2. Becómon dícce ðeóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 4. Swá dóþ ða þeóstro ðinre gedréfednesse, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Beóþ þeóstra gewordene, Blickl. Homl. 93, 18. Ðære nihte þióstro hí onlíhtaþ, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 5. Dióstro, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 17. Gif ðæt leóht, ðe on ðé is, synt þýstru (dióstrae, Lind.: þeóstru, Rush.), hú mycle beóþ ða þýstru (dióstro, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23: Lk. Skt. 11, 35. Ðæt þýstro eów ne befón *ut non tenebrae nos compraehendant*, Jn. Skt. 12, 35: 1, 5. Æfter ðæm clammum helle þeóstra, Blickl. Homl. 83, 22: Exon. Th. 143, 28; Gú. 668. Se beorhta dæg tódræfþ ða dimlican þeóstru dære sweartan nihte . . . Crist ús fram deófles ðeóstrum álýsde . . . 'Uton áwurpan þeóstra weorc . . .,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 1–5. Ðara þióstra disse worulde, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 26. Þýstra (dióstrana, Lind. Rush.) anweald, Lk. Skt. 22, 53: 11, 36. Ðéstra dæg and mistes, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 5. On þýstra bealo, Exon. Th. 76, 32; Cri. 1248. Þrýstra wræce, 37, 15; Cri. 593. Hé gedælde ðet leóht fram ðám þeóstrum, Gen. 1, 4: Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127: Blickl. Homl. 65, 17. Þióstrum, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30. Ðyóstrum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 12. Mid ðæm ðiéstrum (ðistrum, Hatt. MS.) dísses andweardan lífes . . . on ðæm ðistrum (ðiestrum, Hatt. MS.), Past. 65; Swt. 64, 8, 12. Ðýstrum, Ps. Th. 106, 9. ¶ *The acc. sing. and pl. are given together, as often the two cannot be distinguished*:—God hét ða þeóstra niht, Gen. 1, 5: Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Ðeós India hæfþ on ánre síðan þeóstru, Homl. Th. i. 454, 14. On ða úttran þýstru (in þeóstra ðæt ýtterre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Ðara deófla þeóstro hé oforgeát mid his leóhte, Blickl. Homl. 85, 8, 21. Áweorpan ða dióstro his módes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 26: Met. 24, 56: Rtl. 37, 9. On ða úttran þýstro (in dióstre ðæt ýtemæst ł ýterræ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 8, 12. Þýstro (dióstro, Lind.: dióstru, Rush.) *tenebras*, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Þistro, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 10. Dístro, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 13. Þýstru, Ps. Th. 103, 19. Þrióstre senna, Hy. 8, 28. [Of þeóstran *de tenebris*, O. E. Homl. i. 131, 12. Hit luveþ þuster and hateþ liht, O. and N. 230. *O. Sax.* thiustria; *f.*: thiustri; *n.*] v. carcern-, hinder-þeóstru.

þeóstrung, þýstrung, e: *f. Darkness, gloom, obscurity*:—Hí on ðære þýstrunge hine swencton, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 14. Næhtes [ðió]strung *noctis caliginem*, Rtl. 182, 35.

þeótan *and* þútan; *p.* þeát, *pl.* þuton. **I.** *to howl* like a wolf:—Wulf ðýtt *lupus ululat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 129, 1. Hwílum hí duton eall swá wulfas, Shrn. 52, 29: Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36. Sume hí tó wulfum wurdon . . . híó þióton ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Ðeótende swá swá wulf, Homl. Th. i. 374, 9. Hwílum swá swá þeótende wulf, hwílum swá beorcende fox, Shrn. 141, 12. **II.** of other sounds:—þeótende *murmurans*, Germ. 399, 417. Hlówende, þútende *bombosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 51. Dære þútendan *bombosæ*, 11, 71. Him on gafol forlét ferdfriþende feówer wellan scíre sceótan on gesceap þeótan (*or* gesceapþeótan. ? v. gesceap, III, *and* þeóte. *The passage describes a calf sucking from its mother; if* þeótan *is an infinitive, it must refer to the sound made by the milk coming from the teat, but perhaps* gesceap-þeóte *may be a compound noun meaning the teat*), Exon. Th. 420, 2; Ra. 39, 4. [Bigunnen to þeoten and to þellen alle þe untrume weren, Marh. 22, 29. Wummone wrođ is wuluene . . . ne deđ heo bute þeoteđ, A. R. 120, 12. Þeinde þurinde & þeotinde wiđ reowfule reames *queruloso gemitu deplorantes*, Kath. 161. Giff mann wollde tælenn þatt, and hutenn hire & þutenn, Orm. 2034. *O. H. Ger.* diozan *stridere, fremere, strepere, mussare*: *Icel.* þióta *to whistle* (of the wind, etc.), *to howl* (of a wolf), *to rush*: *Dan.* tude *to howl*. Cf. *Goth.* þut-haurn, -haurnjan.] v. ā-þeótan; ge-þeót, -þot, *and next word*.

þeóte, an; *f. A pipe* or *channel* through which water rushes:—Þeóte *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 17: *fistula*, 39, 56. Of þeótan (þeóte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 4, *the passage glossed is the same*) *tubo*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. Þeótan *organa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 51: 97, 24. Þeótan, wæterþrúh *cataractae*, 13, 15. Ealle heofones þeótan wæron mid wætere gefylde, Wulfst. 206, 17. In stefne ðeótena (*cataractarum*) dínra, Ps. Surt. 41, 8. Þeótum *fistulis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 67: 35, 59. Hé wundorlíce mid þeótum wæter út áteáh, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 32. Hé ús ontýneþ heofenes þeótan, Blickl. Homl. 39, 31: 51, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* watar-dioza *cataractae*. Cf. *Icel.* þjótandi *the name of an artery.*] v. líc-, wæter-þeóte, *and previous word*.

þeów, es; þeówa, an; *m. A servant*; often with the stronger sense of *slave*; servus, famulus, mancipium:—Ic Béda Cristes ðeów and mæssepreóst *Baeda famulus Christi et presbyter*, Bd. pref.; S. 471, 7. Se ðe wyle betweox eów beón fyrmest, sý hé eówer þeów (ðeá ł ðegn *servus*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 20, 27: 18, 26: 10, 24. Se Godes þeów *the priest*, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. Metodes þeów (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 146, 29; Gen. 2429. Dryhtnes þeów (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 121, 8; Gú. 285. Þegn and þeów þeódne mærum, 209, 3; Ph. 165. Þeów *mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 31. Ðeówa *servus*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 18. Þeówa, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 15. Cham bíþ þeówena þeówa (*servus servorum*) his geþródrum . . . beó Chanaan Semes þeówa (*servus*), Gen. 9, 25–26. Wé synd ealle ðíne þeówas . . . Sig se mín þeówa, ðe ðone lǽfyl forstæl, and fare gé frige, 44, 17–18. Ðú góda þeówa, Lk. Skt. 19, 17: Mt. Kmbl. 25, 23. Se ylela þeówa, 24, 48. Se hláford and se þeówa gelíce clypiaþ tó ðam heofonlícan Fæder, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 28. Gif óðer wyle Godes þeówa beón *if one wishes to enter a monastery*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 28. Bíþ hé deófles ðeówa, Homl. Th. i. 172, 20. Hé bíþ ðæra ǽhta ðeówa, 66, 7. Fram Gode hé is send, and hé is Godes þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 247, 19. Ðæs Godes þeówes synna, 49, 6. Moises gelíca mínes þeówes, Num. 12, 7. Ðæs þeówan hláford, Lk. Skt. 12, 46. Ic cweðe tó mínum þeówe (ðeua, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Geseoh hú ðás men ðínum ðeówe dóþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 23: Ps. Th. 118, 49. Gecum tó mínum ðeówan Saulum, Homl. Th. i. 386, 19: Exon. Th. 157, 19; Gú. 894. Þissum ðeá (*famulo*) ðínum, Rtl. 103, 13. Þíosne ðeá *hunc famulum*, 97, 4. Séc ðínne þeów, Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 87, 31. Ðone unnyttan þeówan, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30: Homl. Th. i. 64, 17: ii. 578, 26. Wit synðon Cristes þeówas, Blickl. Homl. 187, 32: Wulfst. 157, 19. Eálá gé míne ðeówan beóþ getreówe *o mea mancipia, estote fideles*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 102, 3. Ðeás *servi*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 7. Ða þeówan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. Micel menigu Godes ðeówa (ðiówa, Hatt. MS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 4, 11. Witnienðra þiówa *lictorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 77. Seó myccle menigo heora þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 34. Ðæra þeówa (ðeúna, Lind.) hláfurd, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 19. Án ðæs bisceopes þeówena, Jn. Skt. 18, 26: Wulfst. 199, 22. Ðæm earmestan Godes þeówum, ðe ða cyrican mid godcundum dreámum weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 26. Ðá clypode hé his týn þeówas, Lk. Skt. 19, 13. Ðeá díno *famulos tuos*, Rtl. 100, 22: 170, 31. Ðiúwas (ða ðiówe, Rush.) *ancillas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 45. ¶ Slavery, which is mentioned by Tacitus (Germania, cc. 24, 25) as existing among the Germans, is recognized by the earliest English laws, and early traces of

it are to be found in the English slaves whom Gregory saw at Rome. It was a condition that was due to many causes. The fortune of war might put life and liberty at the disposal of another, as in the case of the Northumbrian, Imma, who, falling into the hands of a hostile Mercian, was by him sold to a Frisian, Bd. 4, 22. Kidnapping, to judge by Theodore's Penitential, was not unknown: Si quis Christianus alterum Christianum vagantem reppererit, eumque furatus fuerit, ac vendiderit, Th. ii. 50, § 5; and cf. Earme men beswicene and hreówlice besyrwde, and ût of dísan earde gesealde swýðe unforworhte fremdum tó gewealde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Freedom might be forfeited as the punishment of crime; e. g. Gif hwá stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hîrêdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot .x.-wintre cuiht mæg bíon þíéfðe gewita, L. In. 7; Th. i. 107, 16; and cf. Wulfst. 158, 14. Gif se frigea on Sunnandæg wyrce, þolie his freótes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 6. See also L. Eth. vii. 16; Th. i. 332, 18. v. wíte-þeów. Again, the power which one relative had over another was at times exercised to enslave the latter. A child of less than seven years might, in case of need, be sold by its father: Se fæder his sunu, gif him mycel neód byþ, hé hine mót on þeówet gesyllan ôð dæt hé bið .vii. winter; ofer dæt, bûtan dæs suna willan, hé hine ne mót syllan, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17: L. Th. P. 19, 28; Th. ii. 19, § 28. Cf. L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. The sale of kindred is elsewhere, and not without occasion, denounced: Gif hwylc cristen man his âgen bearn, oððe his nêhstan mâg wið ænigum wurðe sylle, næbbe hé nânne gemânan mid cristenum mannum, ær hé hine ælýsed hæbbe of ðam þeówdóme, L. Ecg. P. 26; Th. ii. 212, 8; cf. Wé witan ful georne, hwâr seó yrmþ gewearð, dæt fæder gesealde bearn wið weorðe, and bearn his módor, and bróðor ôþerne fremdum tó gewealde, Wulfst. 161, 6. Further, slavery was at times entered into voluntarily; such cases seem contemplated in Theodore's Penitential: Homo .xiii. annorum sese potest servum facere, Th. ii. 19, § 29; and that such cases did occur may be seen from the following passage: Geatfleda geaf freóls . . . ealle ða men ðe héd nam heora heáfod for hyra mete (cf. On .xii. mónðum ðû scealt sillan ðínum þeówan men .vii. hund hlâfa and .xx. hlâfa, bûton morge[n]metum and nónmetum, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 18) on ðâm yflum dagum, Chart. Th. 621, 9. And besides the causes enumerated there was that which must have been the most efficient—birth; the child of slaves was itself a slave: cf. the phrase in the document last cited, in which freedom is given to certain persons and to 'eall heora ofspringe, boren and unboren.' See also þeów-boren. The terms used in connection with the slave shew him to be the property of his master: Gif þeáw stele and hine man âcwelle, ðam âgende hine man healfne âgelde, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20. Gif hwylc man his âht (*servum*) ofslyhþ, L. Eog. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9. Wêron ðær dreó witeþeówe men bûrbærde and dreó ðeówberde; ða mé salde bisceop tó ryhtre âhta, and hire teám, Chart. Th. 152, 22. Bought and sold like an animal, his treatment in other respects was that of an animal. Tacitus (Germania, c. 25) had remarked that the Germans often killed their slaves on the impulse of passion, and that it was done with impunity. The same might be said of the English: Gif hwylc man his âht (*servum suum*) ofslyhþ, and hé nâne gewitnysse næbbe dæt hé forworht sig, bûtan hé hine for his hâtheortnesse and for gýmeleáste ofslihþ, L. Ecg. P. ii. 3; Th. ii. 182, 29: L. M. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 268, 9: L. Th. P. 21, 12; Th. ii. 23, § 12. Gif hwylc wîf for hwylcum lyþrum andan hire wîfman swingþ, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrd deád, and heó unscyldig bið, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: L. M. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 268, 11: L. Th. P. 21, 13; Th. ii. 24, 1. The inferiority of the slave is marked in many ways by the law. The price of redemption in the case of the þeów who stole was seventy shillings, L. Wih. 27; Th. i. 42, 20; in the case of the free man it was 120 shillings, L. Ath. i. 1; Th. i. 198, 23. Beówæs wegreáf sê .iii. scillingas, L. Ethb. 89; Th. i. 24, 16; in the case of the ceorl it is six shillings, 19; Th. i. 8, 1. Gif þeów steleþ, ii. gelde gebéte, 90; Th. i. 24, 17. Gif frigman frêum stelð, .iii. gebéte, 9; Th. i. 6, 2. So, too, in the matter of punishments; where the freeman can pay a fine, the slave pays with his hide, i.e. is scourged; see L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2: L. E. G. 7; Th. i. 172, 1: 8; Th. i. 172, 6: L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 15: L. In. 13; 15; Th. i. 40, 7, 11. Gif þeów man fûl wurðe . . . swinge hine man þrîwa, L. Ath. i. 19; Th. i. 208, 22. Or mutilation was inflicted, where a freeman was fined, L. Alf. pol. 25; Th. i. 78, 14. The manner in which the punishment of death was executed was an ignominious one—stoning by slaves, L. Ath. iii. 6; Th. i. 219, 13: v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 8. The slave could not be vouched to warranty, L. In. 47; Th. i. 132, 5; and he was not allowed the holidays given to freemen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 3. Three days, however, in the year were granted, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Michaelmas: Sit omnis servus liber ab opere illis tribus diebus, quo melius jejunare possit, et operetur sibimet quod vult, L. Eth. viii. 2; cf. Wulfst. 181, 18; and one of Alfred's laws speaks of fragments of time in which it was possible for the slave to earn something: Æghwæt dæs de deówum monnum ænig mon for Godes noman gesselle, oþþe hié on ænegum hiora hwilsticcum geearnian mægen, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 12. It was thus possible for a slave to acquire property, and the church endeavoured to render his possession secure: Ne bið álýfed æt dam þeówan his feoh tó nimanne, dæt hé mid his swynce begiteþ, L. Ecg. P. Addit. 35; Th. ii. 238, 6: L. Th. P. 19, 30; Th. ii. 19, § 30. Throughout the influence of the church seems to have been exerted in favour of the slave. The sale of slaves into heathen lands was denounced: Gif hwá cristene man on hæðendóm sylle, se ne bið wurðe ænigre reste mid cristenum folce, bûtan hé gebyegge eft hâm ongeán, dæt hé ût sealde, L. M. I. P. 43; Th. ii. 276, 20; see, too, L. Th. P. 42, 3, 4; Th. ii. 50, §§ 3, 4: L. Ecg. E. 150; Th. ii. 124, 2: and probably freedom was not unfrequently granted at the suggestion of the church. Cf. such expressions as: Geatfleda geaf freóls for Godes lufa and for heora sâwla þearfe, Chart. Th. 621, 3. Ða freóde Folcerd Agelwine his man and his ofspring Criste tó lofe and Sêâ Maria, and his sâwle âliésednisse, 634, 20. Cf. too, L. Wih. 8; Th. i. 38, 15, and L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. Gif þeów mon wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlâfordes hâse, sié hé frioh. To the same effect is L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 18: Gif hlâford his þeówan freólsdæge nýde tó weorce, þolige dæs þeówan, and beó hé syþþan folcfrig. See on the question of slavery Kemble's Saxons in England,' i. c. 8, Andrews' Old English Manor, c. 3, Grimm's R. A., pp. 300 sqq. [*Goth.* þius; *pl.* þiwós; *m.*: *O. H. Ger.* deo: *Icel.* þý; *n.*] v. efen-, nîð-, under-, weorc-, wîte-þeów; lád-teów, *and following words.*

þeów, e; þeówe, an; *f. A female servant* or *slave*:—Seó foresprecene Cristes þeówe *praefata Christi famula*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 13: 4, 10; S. 578, 5: 4, 23; S. 592, 36. Seó Cristes þeówe, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 2. An menen ł þeówæ (dîua, Lind.) *ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 69. Ðínre þeówan sunu *filium ancillae tuae*, Ps. Th. 85, 15: 115, 6. On Marian ðínre þeówan, Blickl. Homil. 157, 3. Ðíó *famulam*, Rtl. 103, 40. Ðíóe, 104, 18. Ða wæron ða Cristes ðeówe ût gangende of cyricean *egressae de oratorio famulae Christi*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 3. Ða hús ðara untrumra Cristes ðeówna *casulas infirmarum Christi famularum*, 3, 8; S. 531, 33. Ne gæd heó ût swá þeówena gewuna ys *non egredietur, sicut ancillae exire consueverunt*, Ex. 21, 7. Án from ðæm ðíówum *una ex ancillis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 66. [*Goth.* þiwi: *O. Saxe.* thiu; thiwa: *O. H. Ger.* diu; diwa: *Icel.* þýr.] v. þeówen.

þeów; *adj. Servile, not free, bond*:—Ðes ðeówa mann *hic manceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 2. Gif þeów monn wyrce on Sunnandæg be his hlâfordes hâse, sié hé frioh, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 2. Ðeów swän and ðeów beócere, L. R. S. 6; Th. i. 436, 19. Ðeáh hwá bebycgge his dohtor on þeówemne, ne sié hió ealles swá þeówu swá ôðru mennenu, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 13. Þeów mennen, Agr, Cd. Th. 135, 22; Gen. 2246. On þeówum dôme ł tó ðeówan wæs geseald *in serum venundatus est*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 17. Se ðe sleá his âgenne þeówne esne, L. Alf. 17; Th. i. 48, 12. Feówertýwenitre man hine sylfne mæg þeówne gedôn (*se servum facere*), L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 27. Hit þurh ænne þeówne mon geypped weard *quadam ancilla indice*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 31. Gif hé þeów oþþe þeów mennen ofstinge, L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 50, 3: Cd. Th. 134, 32; Gen. 2233. Gif hwylc swíþe rîce cyning nâcne nýne mon on eallon his rîce, ac wæron ealle þeówe . . . Gif him sceoldan þeówe men þénigan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 24–27. Ealla gesceaftа hé hæfde getiohhod ðeówe (þeówu, Cott. MS.) bûton englum and monnum, ða ôðra gesceafta þeówe sint, 41, 3; Fox 248, 16–18. Gé giet tó dæge wæron Somnitum þeówe *hodie Romani Samnio servirent*, Ors. 3, 8; Swt. 122, 12. Þeówe men ða drig dagas beón weorces gefreóde, Wulfst. 181, 18. Seofæn þeówæ mæn, Chart. Th. 163, 10. Ne freó ne þeówe, Cd. Th. 166, 12; Gen. 2746. Freóra and þeówra, 166, 26; Gen. 2753. Mîne wealas eriaþ *mea mancipia arant*, mînra þeówra manna æceras *meorum mancipiorum segetes*, mînum ðeówum mannum (*mancipiis*) ic dæle penegas, mîne þeówan men (*mancipia*) ic dreáge, fram mînum þeówum mannum ic eom gefultumod, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 19–102, 5. Þeówe men manode se apostol . . . Ða hlâfordas hé manode dæt hí milde wæron heora ðeówum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 21–27. Nelt dû nân ðing yfeles habban . . . ne yfele cild, ne yfele ðeówe men, 410, 16. [Cuð me þæt þu art foster of freo monne oðer þeow wunmon, Marh. 4, 2. Heo weren þeowe, Laym. 334. Ȝonge and olde, þeowe and freo, Al. 3. *O. H. Ger.* frie getuon nals teuue.] v. wíte-þeów, *and preceding words.*

þeówa. v. þeów; *m.*

þeówan, þéwan, þíwan, þýwan, þýgan, þeón, þían, þýn, *and* þeówian, þíwian, þýwian; *pres.* ic þý, hé þýþ; *p.* þeówde, þéwde, þíwde, þýwde, þýgde, þeóde, þýde; *ppr.* þýwende, þíende; *pp.* þéd, þýd. I. *to press*:—Hwílum mec (*an animal's skin*) wonfeax wale wegeþ and þýð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rä. 13, 8. [Hé mec (*a cup*) fin]grum þýð, 480, 24; Rä. 64, 6. Þýde *compressit* (the line in Aldhelm is: Dulcia sed Christi compressit labra labellis), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 33. Ðýde, 19, 67. Hé ða hit eft sette on dæt ylce þyrh and þýde mid his fêt, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 72. Hé sum fæc done swyle mid ðýgde (*or* middýgde? mid þýde, Bd. M. 382, 29) *aliquandiu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. Sceal mon ðam men mid drîum handum ða handa and ða fêt gnîdan swíðe and þýn *with dry hands must the hands and feet be rubbed hard and squeezed for the man*, Lchdm. ii. 182, 9. Ðæs mannes fêt and handa man sceal swîþe þýn, 182, 25. II. *to*

press on, urge on, drive:—Weard æt steorte wegeþ mec (*a plough*) and þýð, Exon. Th. 403, 10; Rä. 22, 5. Se mec on þýð æftanweardne, 480, 2; Rä. 63, 5. Hwilum ic (*a storm*) sceal tó staþe þýwan (þyran, MS.) flintgræġne flód, 383, 30; Rä. 4, 18. Þéwende (? þerende, MS.) *iurnens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12.

III. *to press with a weapon, to stab, pierce*:—Dá hét hé him his seax ärǽcan, and hine sylfne hetelíce dýde, Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Dá dýde se cwellere hine bæftan mid átogenum swurde, ii. 478, 19. Se fear arn him tógeánes and hine dýde, dæt hé his feorh forlét, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 73. Hí hine ufan mid ísenum geaflum dýdon . . . Hí mid heora forcum hine dýdon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 5–11.

IV. *to press, threaten, rebuke*:—Seó módinys on horse dýwd dæt folc *superbia in equo minatur turbis*, Gl. Prud. 31 b. Hé þýwþ (*arguet*) dysne middaneard be synne, Jn. Skt. 16, 8. Hé ondrǽde ða þeówwrace de Drihten þurh his wítigan dýwd dus cwehende *metuat prophete comminationem per quem dicit Deus*, R. Ben. 51, 14. Se de brimu bindeþ, brúne fýð and þreátaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. Hé ne þiwaþ *non comminabitur*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 9. Hé dýwaþ mé *increpabit me*, 140, 5. Gif ic dæt gefricge, dæt ðec ymbsittend egesan þýwaþ, Beo. Th. 3659; B. 1827. Hé hine þeówde tó ofsleánne, Homl. Ass. 112, 342. Díwde, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 32. Dýwde, 308, 16. Seó ofermódnes þýwde (*minatur*) dæt folc, Gl. Prud. 31 a. Ðú hine þíwe *commiperis*, Scint. 114, 10. Næs se folccyning ymbsittendra de mec dorste egesan déon, Beo. Th. 5465; B. 2736. Þeówigende, þéwende *minax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 7. Ic gá út þýwende (*minando*) oxan . . . Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þýwende (*minantem*) oxan mid gádísene, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 15, 27.

V. *to oppress, subjugate*:—Þéde *mancipium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 70. Cf. geðéodum *subjugatis*, 121, 69. Þédum *teste* (? the passage is:—Teste tyranni (*Holofernes*) capite), Hpt. Gl. 525, 53. [Þat he migte þat líþere folc so þewe, P. L. S. 24, 57. *Goth.* ga-þiwan *to pierce; to subject*; ana-þiwan *to subject*: *O. H. Ger.* theuwe *humiliat*; gi-diota, -dieti *confracti*: *M. H. Ger.* diuwen *to oppress*: *Icel.* þjá *to constrain; chastise, afflict.*] v. á-, for-, ge-, þurh-þeówan (-þéwan, -þíwan, -þeón, -þían, -þýan, -þýn); *and see* þyddan.

þeówan; *p.* þeówde, þeódde *To serve* (with dat.):—Dæt sind ða gecostan cempan, ða dam cyninge þeówaþ, Exon. Th. 107, 22; Gú. 62. Hé Dryhtne þeówde, 146, 20; Gú. 712. Israhéla folc on hæftnéde Babiloniscum cyninge þeówde, Homl. Th. ii. 84, 27; 66, 9. Hé Drihtne deówde *Domino servierat*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 9. Ic him geornlícor déódde *illis impensius servire curavi*, 2, 13; S. 516, 9. Ic bebeád ðeówum mannum, dæt hí getreówlíce heora hlárfordum þeówdon, Homl. Th. i. 378, 33: Homl. Skt. i. 2, 85. Ða ódre beóþ frige, déah de hí on lífe lange ǽr ðeówdon, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 33. Dæt hié þeówdon Godes ciricum, Blickl. Homl. 185, 29: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 15. Deówdun *servierunt*, Ps. Surt. 80, 7. Hí hæþenum bigangum deówdon *paganis cultibus provincia serviebat*, Bd. 4, 13; S. 582, 5. Hí swá frige Drihtne gefeónde déódon (þeówdon, Bd. M. 240, 13) *sic liberi Christo servire gaudebant*, 3, 24; S. 558, 1. v. þeówian.

þeów-beócere. v. þeów; *adj.*

þeów-boren; *adj. Slave-born, born of parents in slavery*:—Ne sceal hé (*the abbot*) done ǽlþeborenan settan beforan dane þeówborenan, gif se þeówborena ǽr on dæm mynstre wæs, bútan hé for hwylcum gescéade hit dó *non preponatur ingenuus ex servitio convertenti nisi forte aliqua rationabilis causa existat*, R. Ben. 12, 13.

þeów-byrde, -berde; *adj. Of servile birth*:—Wéron ðǽr dreó wíteþeówe men búrbærde, and dreó deówberde, Chart. Th. 152, 20.

þeów-cnapa, an; *m. A servant-lad*:—His deówcnapena án wearð þearle ǽwéd; dá sette Martinus his handa him ouuppon, and se feónd fléah forht for dam hálgan, and se deówa sidðan gesundful leofode, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 27.

þeów-dóm, es; *m. Service;* in an unfavourable sense *servitude, slavery, bondage, thraldom*:—Des þeówdóm *haec seruitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 33; Zup. 60, 7. Þeówdóm *mancipatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 57: *famulatus*, ii. 147, 35. Þeówdómum *famulatibus*, 34, 3. Deówdóm is twyfeald . . . Is óder deówt neádunge bútan lufe, óder is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenaþ Godes deówum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 3.

I. in the more favourable sense:—For lufan dæs godcundan deówdómes, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 31. Godes þeówdómes, Blickl. Homl. 23, 18. Ne þearft dú nó wénan, dæt da witegan tungl dæs þeówdómes áþroten weorde, Met. 29, 40. Embichta deádómes *obsequium servitutis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 3: Rtl. 9. 13. Wyrta deówdóme manna, Ps. Spl. 103, 15. Swá hwá swá dæs wyrþe biþ, dæt hé on heora deówdóme beón mót, donne biþ hé on dam hélistan freódóme, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 13. On Godes done sóþan þeówdóm, Blickl. Homl. 45, 24: Elen. Kmbl. 402; El. 201. Hé hine sylfne on deówdum (-dóm, Bd. M. 450, 29) gesealde ðara muneca *monachorum famulatui se contradens*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 12.

I a. *service* of the church, *divine service*:—On mynstre ðǽr lytel þeówdóm sý, L. C. E. 3; Th. i. 360, 22. Nú habbaþ hig ðæt mynster gesett mid preóstan, and willaþ ðǽr habban þeówdóm eall swá man hæfþ on Paules byrig on Lundene, Chart. Th. 370, 22.

II. in the less favourable sense:—Gif se Godes þeów nelle dære cyrican on riht þeówian, dæt hé donne mid lǽwedum mannum onfó dæs heardestan þeówdómes, Blickl. Homl. 49, 5. Se freódóm dæs unǽrǽfnedlícan þeówdómes *freedom from the intolerable bondage*, 137, 13. From deófles þeówdóme, 65, 33: 73, 8. Hí synd of miclum dǽle heora sylfes anwealdes, hwæþere of miclum dǽle hí syndon Angelcynnes deówdóme betǽhte (*Anglorum sunt servitio mancipati*), Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 4. Nales ðæt án ðæt men hié mehten áliésan mid feó of þeówdóme, ac eác þeóda him beteónum búton þeówdóme gesibbsume wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 34. Ealle ða men de hié on deówdóme hæfdon, hié gefreódon, 4, 9; Swt. 190, 31: L. Alf. prm.; Th. i. 44, 5. In nédhérnisse í in ðeádóme ic bégo *in servitutem redigo*, Rtl. 6, 9. Þeówdóm þolian, Cd. Th. 135, 9; Gen. 2240: 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Deádóm *captivitatem*, Lk. Skt. p. 10, 16. [Heo woned inne þeowedome (þeu-, and MS.), þrelwerkes dod, Laym. 4544. I þeowwdom unnderr laferdd, Orm. 3611. Leden ut of þeoudome (þeowedom, MS. C.), A. R. 218, 28. Leaden in to þeowdom, H. M. 5, 5.] v. ǽfen-þeówdóm.

þeówdóm-hád, es; *m. Service*:—Monige hí sylfe and heora bearn má gyrnaþ on mynster and on Godes deówdómhád tó syllanne donne hí synd bigongende woruldlícne camphád *plures se suosque liberos, depositis armis, satagunt magis accepta tonsura monasterialibus adscribere votis, quam bellicis exercere studiis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 647, 8.

þeówe. v. þeów; *f.*

þeówen, þíwen, [n]e; þeówene, an; *f. A female servant* or *slave, a handmaid*:—Ic com Drihtnes þeówen (*ancilla*, Lk. 1, 38), Blickl. Homl. 9, 20. Dá com tó hym án þeówyn (-en, MS. A.) *accessit ad eum una ancilla*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69. Seó Godes deówen, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 192. Nergendes þeówen (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Ic Luba eáðmód Godes díwen, Chart. Th. 475, 21. Hé sceáwode da eáþmódnesse his þeówene, Blickl. Homl. 7, 4. Swá eágan gád earmre þeówenan (*ancillae*), donne heó on hire hlǽfdigean handa lócaþ, Ps. Th. 122, 3. Heó hié sylfe tó deówene genemde, Blickl. Homl. 9, 24. Þeówene, 89, 12. Gif hwá áśleá his þeówe oþþe his þeówenne (-ene, MS. H.) dæt eáge út, L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 24. Þeówne (*or adj.?*) *bernam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 24. Deáh hwá bebycgge his dohtor on þeówenne, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12. Se fæder hire sealde áne þeówene (*servam*), Gen. 29, 29. Díónne *famulam*, Rtl. 104, 2: 34, 10 (see Skeat's collation). Díóen, 25. Scá Affra and hire þreó deówena . . . Sió Affra wæs ǽrest forlegor wíf mid hire þeówenum, Shrn. 115, 3–5. Dá hét hire fæder hí bewyrcean on ánum torre mid twelf deówennum, 106, 1. Þeówenna *bernas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 59: 12, 17. Ic hæbbe þeówas and þeówena (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 32, 5. v. efen-þeówen.

þeówene. v. preceding word.

þeówet(-ot, -ut), þeówt, [t]es; *m. Service;* in an unfavourable sense, *servitude, bondage, slavery*:—Is óder deówt neádunge bútan lufe, óder is sylfwilles mid lufe, se gedafenaþ Godes deówum, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 5.

I. of voluntary service:—Githro sǽde ðæt Moyses on dyslicum gesuincum wǽre mid dæs folces eordlícan deówote *quod terrenis populorum negotiis studio labore deserviat*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 14.

II. of forced service:—Ælc deówt biþ geendod on disum andweardan lífe, búton ðæra ánra de synnum deówiaþ; hí habbaþ écne deówt, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 30. Si þreora án for his feore, wergild, ece þeówet, hengenwítnung, L. Eth. vii, 16; Th. i. 332, 18. Of þeówetes húse *de domo servitutis*, Deut. 6, 12. Þeówettes, 13, 10. Se synfulla deówaþ dam wyrstan deówte *the sinner is a slave to the worst slavery*, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 10. Of þeówete út álǽdan *de servitute eruere*, Ex. 6, 6. Þeówette, Deut. 5, 6. Of þeówte gelǽdan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 19. Of þeówte álísan, 2, 11. On þeówote gebringan *to enslave*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 29. Deówte, Homl. Th. ii. 190, 90. Tó deówte gelǽdan, 66, 34. Hé wolde dæt folc habban ongeán tó his landе tó his ládum þeówte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 26. Bige ús tó dæs cynges þeówette *eme nos in servitutem regiam*, Gen. 47, 19. Tó þeówte bebycggan *to sell into slavery*, L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 12 MS. H. On þeówete standan *to remain in bondage*, L. Ath. v. 12, 2; Th. i. 242, 5. Dære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his lif on deówte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 29. Drihtenes áre oðde deófles þeówet, Hy. 7, 98. Tódǽlan freót and þeówet *to distinguish between freedom and slavery*, i. e. between the free and the bond, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 10. On þeówot gangan, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 17. On þeówot sellan, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 30. Þeówet, L. Ecg. C. 27; Th. ii. 152, 17. [Cf. Swa summ þu þeowwtesst tin eorþlike laferrd swa shall þin sune himm þeowwtenn, butt iff he wurrþe lesedd ut off hiss þeowwdomess bandess, Orm. 43–46.]

þeówet-dóm, es; *m. A service*:—Georne ymb ealle da deówutdómas (diówot-, Hatt. MS.) de hié Gode dón sceoldon, Past. pref.; 57, 10.

þeówet-líc; *adj. Servile*:—Þeówtlíc (þeówet-, þeówot-) *servilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1. Þeówtlícum inhíredе *vernacula clientela*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 71. Mid þeówetlícum módе *seruili mente*, Scint. 63, 13. Þeówtlíene lichoman *servile corpus*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 12. Gif wé deówtlícera weorca, dæt sind synna, geswícaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 6. Dæt Sunnandæg freóls beó fram þeówetlícum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7.

þeówetling, es; *m. A (poor) slave*; the diminutive form seems to be depreciatory in this case:—Quintianus wæs grǽdig gítsere, deófles þeówetlincg *a miserable slave of the devil*, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 6. Þeáh de hé brúce brádes ríces hé is earm deówtling ná ánes hláfordes *though he exer-*

cise extensive power, he is a poor miserable slave, and not of a single master, Homl. Th. ii. 228, 11. Ælc hyscelid ǽgðer ge æþelboren ge þeówetling, i. 92, 1. Ælces mannes þeówetlinga ða dry̆ dagas weorces beoh gefreoðe, Wulfst. 171, 19. Be teoðunge . . . þridda dæl gá þearfum and earman þeówetlingan, L. Ith. ix. 6; Th. i. 342, 9. Þearfena helpan and þeówetlingan beorgan, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 26. Þeówetlingum *servulis*, Hymn. Surt. 25, 18. Þeówtlingas *servulos*, 124, 13: 125, 5. v. niðþeowetling.

þeówetscipe, es; *m. Service*:—Hé calle ðæs regoles bebodu and fulfremedlysse ðæs munuclícan þeówtscypes geheóld, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26.

þeów-hād, es; *m. The condition of a servant, service*:—Heó hálignyfte onfēng and Godes ðeówhāde *she took the veil and accepted the condition of a servant of God*; accepto velamine sanctimonialis habitus, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 42. Hé Godes ðeówhāde and sceare onfēng *accepta tonsura*, 5, 12; S. 627, 26.

þeówian; *p.* ode. I. *to serve* (of animate or inanimate objects), *be a servant* or *slave*. (1) in the more favourable sense, (a) absolute:—Diós síde gesceaft þēnaþ and þiówaþ, Met. 29, 77. Gehērsumendre stillnesse ł þieówiende *quiete*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 20. (b) followed by dat. of the person or institution served:—Ic (*an animal's skin*) dryhtum þeówige, Exon. Th. 394, 9; Rä. 13, 15. Him ānum ðū þeówast (þēwige, Rush.) *illi soli servies*, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 10. Ðam (*God*) þeówiaþ ealle, ða ðe þeówiaþ . . . ge ða ðe hit witon, ðæt hié him þeówiaþ, ge ða ðe hit nyton, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30-32: Exon. Th. 106, 34; Gū. 40. Hū ne þeówode ic ðé for Rachele *nonne pro Rachel servivi tibi?* Gen. 29, 25: Lk. Skt. 15, 29. Hí ne mihton eilles beón, gif hé ne þiówedon hiora fruman, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 30. Þiówoden, Met. 29, 99. Ða ðe fram cildhāde Gode þeówodon, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 17. Him ānum ðū þeówa, Blickl. Homl. 27, 21. Eall ðeós eorðe Gode þeówie, Ps. Th. 99, 1. Sume secgaþ ðæt se milte ðām sinum þeówige, Lchdm. ii. 242, 22. Ðæt wé ðíwgen him *ut servianmus illi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199, 26. Ne mæg nān man twām hlāfordum þeówian (ðeówigan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24: Lk. Skt. 16, 13. Drihtne on dædum þeówian, Blickl. Homl. 31, 12. Gif hí mid rihte willaþ Gode þeówian, ðonne sceolan hī þegnian Godes folce, 45, 30. Ðære cyrican þeówian, 49, 4. Hé nolde Gode þeówian, Cd. Th. 17, 24; Gen. 264. ¶ In special reference to the services of religion:—Þeówian his Drihtne swā wel swā hé (*the monk*) betst mæge, L. Eth. v. 6; Th. i. 306, 9. Ic ðār Englisce scole gesette, ðe ǽfre for ūre þeóde Gode þȳwian scolde, Chart. Th. 116, 35. Þeówigende (ðió hērde Gode, Rush.) on fæstenum and on hālsungum, Lk. Skt. 2, 37. Wæs heó Drihtne ðeówiende on ðam mynstre, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 15. On ðam mynstre wǽron fīf bróþra oþþe syxe Drihtne ðeówiende, 4, 13; S. 582, 23. (c) with dat. of practice in which a person labours, *to be devoted to, attend to, bestow pains on, work* at:—Hé wæs manod ðæt hé his ðam gewunelícan wæccum and gebedum geornlíce ðeówode *admonitus est vigiliis consuetis et orationibus indefessus incumbere*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 15. Sealmsangum hig þeáwian *psalmodiis inseruiant*, Anglia xiii. 373, 117. (d) with acc. (?) of service done, *to perform* a service:—Ealle ða ðénunga ðe (*acc. or dat.?*) wé nū diówiaþ and wyrceaþ *quod in actione seruemus*, Past. 34; Swt. 233, 10. (2) in the less favourable sense, (a) absolute:—Eálá gé ðeówan . . . ne ðeówige gé tō ansỹne, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 24. Gif ðū þeów bigst, þeówie hé six gēr and beó him freoh on ðam seofoðan, Ex. 21, 2. Gilde hé, þeówige hé *whether he pay or serve* (*as a slave*), L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 19. (b) with dat. of that which is served:—Hé bið ðæra ǽhta deówa ðonne hé him eallunga þeówaþ (*he is entirely in bondage to them*), Homl. Th. i. 66, 7. Se synfulla ðeówaþ ðam wyrstan ðeówte *the sinner is a slave to the worse slavery*, ii. 228, 10. Pharao āh ǽgðer ge eów and eówer land . . . Hig cwǽdon: 'Wé þeówiaþ blīðelíce ðam cynge,' Gen. 47, 25. II. *to enslave, reduce to a state of slavery, deprive of freedom*:—Dæt hé ūs þeówige *ut violenter subjiciat servituti nos*, Gen. 43, 18. Sỹ ǽlc cirice on Godes gríde and on ðæs cynges and on ealles cristenes folces, and ǽnig man heonanforð cirican ne þeówige, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 27: vi. 15; Th. i. 318, 26. [Þa hwile þu þeowest þire sunne, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 1. Heo hine beden þat he nomen heom to þrallen & heo him wolden þiwien (hii him wolde be þeouwe, and MS.), Laym. 10015.] v. ge-þeówian, þeówan.

þeówincel, es; *n. A young slave, a slave*:—Ðiówincelu *familici* (the word has been taken as if connected with *famulus*), Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 15.

þeów-līc; *adj. Servile*:—Þeówlíc *servilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 1 MS. W. [Resstedaȝȝ off alle þewwlike dede, Orm. 4177. *O. H. Ger.* deo-līh.]

þeówling, es; *m. A slave*:—Þeówlingas ða þrȳ dagas ǽlces weorces beón frige, Wulfst. 173, 23. Cf. þeówetling.

þeów-men [n]en. v. þeów; *adj.*

þeów-nīd, e; *f. Violence* or *force that enslaves* or *subdues, oppression, enslavement*:—His sultriga (*Lot*) þeównỹd þolode; bæd hé (*Abraham*) ða rincas ðæs rǽd āhicgan, ðæt his hyldemæg āhred wurde, Cd. Th. 122, 21; 2030. Wé nū hǽðenra þeównēd (þreánỹd, Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28), 235, 18; Dan. 308: Elen. Kmbl. 1536; El. 770. For þreáum and for þeónỹdum (for þearfum and for þreánỹdum, Exon. Th. 186, 4; Az. 14) *on account of afflictions and oppression*, Cd. Th. 234, 19; Dan. 294.

þeówot, þeówracian, þeówracu, þeówt, þeówut. v. þeówet, þeów-[w]racian, þeów-[w]racu, þeówet.

þeów-weorc, es; *n. Servile work, work to be done by a slave*:—Gif hwá freót forwyrce . . . sỹ hé ðæs þeówweorces wyrðe ðe ðǽr tō gebyrige *if any one forfeit his freedom . . . let him have such servile work assigned him as pertains thereto*, L. Ed. 9; Th. i. 164, 12. Gif esne ofer dryhtnes hǽse þeówweorc wyrce an Sunnanǽfen (v. þeówet-līc, *last passage*), L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18.

þeów-[w]racian; *p.* ode *To threaten*:—Ne on ēcnysse hé þeówracaþ *neque in aeternum comminabitur*, Ps. Spl. 102, 9. v. next word.

þeów-, þíw-, þȳw-[w]racu, e, an; *f. A threat, threatening*:—Martianus hét hí gebūgan tō his deófolgyldum, ðe læs ðe hī fordēmede wurdon; ac Iulianus ne rōhte ðæs rēðan þȳwrace (*cared not for the cruel one's threat*), Homl. Skt. i. 4, 114. Þreále oððe þeówracа[n?] *invectionis, inlationis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Heó næs ǽfyrht for his þeówracan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 87. For ðeówracan sweartra deófla, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 32. Hé ondrǽde ða þeówwrace de Drihten þurh his witigan ðȳwþ *metuat prophete comminationem*, R. Ben. 51, 13. Basilius cȳdde ðæs rēðan cāseres þeówrace, Homl. Th. i. 450, 17. *Uae* getácnaþ hwilon wānunge, hwilon ðeówracan (þeówrace, MS. D.: þíwrace, MS. C.: díwwrace, MS. U.), hwilon wyrgincge, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 278, 17. Dīne deówracan synd hwīlwendlíce, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 100. Mid menigfealdum deówracena tearfnyssum gebrēgede, Homl. Th. i. 578, 27. Hé ne mihte mid nānum þeówracan ða cristenan geegsian, 564, 2. Mid þíwracum *minis*, Scint. 63, 8. Þeówwracan *minas*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 19. Hí him ne ondrēdon hǽdenra cyninga þeówracan, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 12. Ic forseó dīne þeówracan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 124. Ic gehȳre hyra egeslícan þíwracan, 3, 432. v. þeówan, IV.

þeox *v. spear*:—Ísenum bārsperum ł þioxum *ferratis venabulis*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 68. [Cf. (?) Thyxyl *ascia*, Prompt. Parv. 491, and see note there. Thyxylle, Wrt. Voc. i. 234, 18. *O. H. Ger.* dehsa *ascia*; dehsīsen *confertorium*; dehsala *ascia, ferrum confertorium*: Icel. þexla *an adze.*]

þerende *inruens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 12, (se) þe rende (*? from* rennan), *or* (?) þēwende. v. þeówan, II.

þerh. v. þurh.

þero ?:—.vii. hrīðru and six weðeras and .xl. cȳsa and .vi. lang þero and þrītig ombra rūes cornes, Chart. Th. 40, 8.

þerscan; *p.* þærsc, *pl.* þurscon; *pp.* þorscen *To thrash.* I. *to strike, beat, flog, scourge*:—Ðū ðe rehtlice dersces synfullo *qui juste verberas peccatores*, Rtl. 43, 9. Ða wēregan neát de man drīfeþ and þirsceþ. Elen. Kmbl. 716; El. 358. Se ðunor ðæt deófol dryscеþ mid ðære fyrenan æcxe, and hit drīfeþ tō ðære īrenan racenteáge ðe his fæder on eardaþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. Sume hiá durscun *quosdam cedentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Hí þurhsun (þurcsun, MS. A.) his nebb *percutiebant faciem ejus*, Lk. Skt. 22, 64. Ða hēt hé hine mid stengum ðyrscan, Shrn. 55, 10. Ongunnun sume mid fȳstum hine slā ł ðarsca (*caedere*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 65. Ðærscende hine stānum *concidens se lapidibus*, Lind. 5, 5. Swoelce lyft ðerscende (*verberans*), Rtl. 6, 7. II. *to thrash* corn:—Hé corn ðærsc and ðæt windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. Mænige inweorc wȳrcean, ðerhsan, wudu cleófan, Anglia ix. 261, 25. Flór on tō þerscenne *area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. III. *to pound, batter*:—Ðēh ðū þercce . . . swā berecorn dercce[n]dum *si contuderis* (*stultum in pila*) *quasi ptisanas feriente*, Kent. Gl. 1034-6. Þerscaþ done weall mid rammum, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 6. [Þin þrosshenn corn, Orm. 1530. *Goth.* þriskan *triturare: O. H. Ger.* drescan *triturare: Icel.* þryskva (*wk.*) *to thrash* corn.] v. be-, ge-, tō-þerscan.

þerscel, es; *m. An implement for thrashing corn, a thrashle, threshel* (v. Halliwell's Dictionary), *a flail*:—Þerscel *tritorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 16, 36: 34, 49: *bainus*, ii. 115, 2. Derscel, 12, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* driscil *tribula.*]

þerscel-flōr, e; *f. A threshing-floor*:—Hé áfeormaþ his þyrscelflōre (*aream suam*), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 12. v. þirsce-flōr.

þerscold, þerxold, þrexold, þersc-wold, -wald, es; *m. A threshold*:—Oferslege oððe þerexwold (þræx-, þreox-, þerx-wold, ðrexold) *limen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 15. Þrexwold, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 65. Þerxwald, 290, 16. Þerscwold oððe duru, ii. 52, 5. Wrīte on ðinum þerscolde (*limine*), Deut. 6, 9. On ðam þerxolde, Ex. 12, 22. Fram deáþes ðreceswalde (þirsc-, Bd. M. 398, 23) *ab ipso mortis limite*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 618, 34. Of ðæs portices dura ðærscwolde, Blickl. Homl. 207, 11. Ofer done derscold, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 22. Ðerscwold, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 413. Þerscwold, Shrn. 141, 17. Þeorscwold, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 26. Þyrscwold, Met. 11, 68. Þerxwold, Lchdm. ii. 142, 12. Þrexwealdum *liminibus*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 66. Ðærscwaldas *limina*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 620, 27. [*Icel.* þresköldr.]

þes, þæs; *m.*: þeós, þiós, þiús; *f.*: þis, þiss, þys; *n. demons. pron. This*: —*Iste*, þes (þæs, MS. F.), ys æteówiendlíc, and ðǽr bið, ðǽr man swā bícnaþ be him; *ille*, hé, ne bið ðǽr ætforan andwerd, ðǽr men swā be him clypaþ . . . *ille* hé, *ipse* hé sylf, *iste* ðes, *hic* ðes, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 8-13. I. used adjectivally. (1) alone with a noun:—Eal þes middangeard, and þás windas, and þás regnas, Blickl. Homl. 51, 19.

Ðes eorl, Beo. Th. 3409; B. 1702. Þes Paulinus, Chr. 627; Erl. 25, 5. Ymbhwyrft þes, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rä. 41, 42. Þeós (ðíós, Lind., Rush.) sealf *unguentum istud*, Mk. Skt. I, 5. Þeós (ðús, Lind.: ðíós, Rush.) stefn *vox haec*, Jn. Skt. I2, 5. Þeós wundrung, Exon. Th. 6, 24; Cri. 89. Þíós eorðe, Met. 20, 118. Snytry ðíós *sapientia haec*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 54. Þis word *verbum istud*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 15. Þis (ðis, Lind.) godspel *hoc evangelium*, 24, 14. Þisses middangeardes, Blickl. Homl. 27, 17. Þisses lífes, Cd. Th. 68, 21; Gen. 1120. Þysses, Beo. Th. 397; B. 197: Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. Þysses, 115, 5. Heofones þisses, Met. 24, 3. Þisse worulde *saeculi istius*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22: Blickl. Homl. 17, 17. Þisse, 119, 9: Beo. Th. 1860; B. 928. Þysse eorðan *terrae*, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Þeosse wísan geweotan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 36. Weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. Þissum hysse, Andr. Kmbl. 1099; An. 550: Blickl. Homl. 11, 28. Þyssum, 7, 13. Ðyssum, 209, 4. Þisum, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 21. Þysum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 35. Of ðæssum (þissum, Rush.) cynne *de hoc genimine*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 29. Tó dæge þissum, Cd. Th. 63, 13; Gen. 1031. On þisse meoduhealle, Beo. Th. 1280; B. 638: Blickl. Homl. 23, 3. Ðisse, 139, 32. Þysse, 35, 33. On þysse (ðasser, Lind.: þisse, Rush.) nihte *in ista nocte*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 31. On þissere (ðisser, Lind.: ðisse, Rush.) nihte *in hac nocte*, 26, 34. Tó ðúne þissere, Rush. 21, 21. Þissere þeóde, Chr. 1057; Erl. 192, 22, 27. Þisne ælþeódigan, Blickl. Homl. 247, 13. Þysne, 11, 8. Ðysne, Elen. Kmbl. 624; El. 312. Wingeard þeosse *vineam istam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 15. Þās worulde ofgifan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126: Blickl. Homl. 5, 28. Ðās, 117, 35. Ðíós (þās, Rush.) *istam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 15. Dæt folc þis wundor geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. On þys geáre, 119, 2. Mid þisse sealfe and mid þý drence, Lchdm. ii. 118, 17. Mid ðý beácne, Elen. Kmbl. 184; El. 92. Of þis middanearde, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 16. Fram þis wígplegan, Byrht. Th. 141, 2; By. 316. Ealle þās gód cumaþ, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Ðās men, 189, 28. Þissa leóda land, Andr. Kmbl. 535; An. 268. Þyssa, Met. 7, 54. Þeossa, Blickl. Homl. 15, 13. Ealra ðeassa portweorona gewitnisse, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 3, 11. Worda þissa, Exon. Th. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Of þissum lioðobendum, Cd. Th. 24, 23; Gen. 382. Þyssum, Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88: Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Þisum, Met. 20, 255. Þysum, 26, 98: Blickl. Homl. 145, 5. Þeossum, 95, 11: 135, 31. Þiossum, Met. Einl. 4. Þās folc sleán, Cd. Th. 151, 10; Gen. 2506. Þās dǽda, Blickl. Homl. 31, 20. Ðās word, 177, 33. Þǽs, 5, 30. (1 a) where objects are contrasted, *this* as opposed to *that*, *one* as contrasted with others:—Donne hí eów éhtaþ on þysse (ðissær, Lind.) byrig, fleóþ on ðære, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 23. Þis leóht wé habbaþ wið nýtenu geméne, ac ðæt leóht wé sceolan sécan, ðæt wé mótan habban mid englum geméne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Ánra gehwylc hæfþ syndrige gife of Gode, sume þās gife, sume ðære gife, Mt. Kmbl. Ass. 34, 242. (2) with numerals or adjective forms used substantively:—Ðæt fæsten þysses feówertiges daga, Blickl. Homl. 35, 5. On þyssum feówertigum níhta, 35, 17. For ðissum (deosun, Hatt. MS.) ilcan is gesæd, Past. 17; Swt. 120, 9. Ðioson, Swt. 125, 6. Be ðýs ilcan, 22; Swt. 168, 19. Þās þyllíce mé tugon tó helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. Mon ðissa twéga hwæðer ondrǽtt suíður ðonne ðóer, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 9. Menn þisra seofona héddon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 137. (3) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—Þes ealda man, Blickl. Homl. 43, 33: Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ðæs andwearda wela, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 2. Þeós swíðre hand, Cd. Th. 195, 22; Exod. 280: Blickl. Homl. 5, 29. Þíós, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 4. Ðíós unstille gesceaft and þeós (þíós, Cott. MS.) hwearfiende, 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Þis mennisce cynn, Blickl. Homl. 17, 14. Ne þysses lǽnan welan, ne þyssa eorþlícra geofa, 21, 11. On ðissum andweardan dæge, 171, 3: Cd. Th. 271, 27; Sat. 111. Ðeossum, 271, 20; Sat. 108. Þysum, Hy. 3, 53. Be þisse ondweardan tíde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 4. Þeosne andweardan dæg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 579. Þýs uferan Sunnandæge, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Hwelc þǽs flǽsclícan gód sién, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 28. (3 a) with a numeral used adjectivally:—Intó ðýs twéntigum híðum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 331, 1. On þý ylcum þrím dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. II. used substantivally, (1) pointing out a person or object:—Þes ys smíðes sunu, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 55: Jn. Skt. i. 34. Nys þes lósepes sunu? Lk. Skt. 4, 22. Hé wæs geháten Zosimus. Ðes on ánum mynstre drohtnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 22. Æfter þyses fordsíðe, 25, 142. Hwanon ys þysum (dissum, Lind.) þes wísdóm? Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54, 56. Tó hwon lǽddest ðú hider þeosne? Blickl. Homl. 85, 25: 87, 1. Wé þissa wundra gewitan sindon; eall þás geeodon in ússera tída tíman, Exon. Th. 147, 11; Gú. 725. Þysum (*for these men*) is tó gearcigenne ða réþestan wíta, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 21. Ðeossum ða *his qui*, Ps. Surt. 30, 24. Þassum, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 32. (1 a) *this*, *the present*:—Ǽr dissum (ðysum, Cott. MSS.), Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 16. Of þisson fordǽ áwa tó worulde *ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Ðyssum, 130, 5. Ðyssan, 113, 25. Óð ðiss (ðis, Cott. MSS.) *hitherto*, Past. 23; Swt. 173, 14. Þis, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 44. (1 b) where there is a contrast between two objects, *this* as opposed to *that* or *the other*:—Ðeós wyrt ys twégea cynna; ponne ys þeós reád . . .; ponne ys óðer byterre on byrginege, Lchdm. i. 320, 15. Þeós . . . seó óþer, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489. Of þysum on þæt, Ps. Th. 74, 8. ¶ *þis*, like *þæt*, is used with the substantive verb in reference to a subject of any gender or number:—Þis is mín se leófa sunu, Blickl. Homl. 29, 28. Þis ys se dæg, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Cd. Th. 195, 7; Exod. 273. Ðæt ðú þis, Drihten? 298, 22; Sat. 537. Þis is seó corðe, 107, 10; Gen. 1787. Þis (ðíós, Lind. Rush.) is ęower tíd *haec est hora uestra*, Lk. Skt. 22, 53. Þis is landa betst, Cd. Th. 49, 21; Gen. 795. Þiss wǽron ealle Créca leóde, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 100, 13. Þis sint ða de sceolon standan *hi stabunt*, Deut. 27, 12: Jos. 12, 1. Þis synd ða bebodu and dómas and laga *haec sunt judicia atque praecepta et leges*, Lev. 26, 46: Num. 3, 2. Þe þis sint hira naman *quorum ista sunt nomina*, 1, 5. Ne synt ná þis wódes mannes word *haec uerba non sunt daemonium habentis*, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Sint þis ða gód and dæt edleán de ðú gehéte? Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. (2) where the pronoun refers to that which has just been stated:—'Ðú cennest sunu.' Ða cwæþ heó: 'Hú mæg þis geweorþan?' Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Hwá ne wafaþ dæs donne se fulla móna wyrþ ofertogen mid þóstrum? oððe eft dæt ða steorran scínaþ beforan ðam mónan and ne scínaþ beforan ðære sunnan? Dísses hí wundriaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 31. Þisses, Exon. Th. 15, 18; Cri. 238. Hwanun wát ic þis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Swá lange swá ge dis dydon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 21: Exon. Th. 39, 24; Cri. 627. For þís (þý, Cott. MS.) is se cwide sóþ *for this reason is the saying true*, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 18. Þiss, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 14. Wé ðiss (ðis, Cott. MSS.) feáwum wordum sǽdon, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 6: 22; Swt. 169, 3. Wé sculon dissa ǽgder underðencean, 7; Swt. 49, 23. ¶ Referring to a circumstance which serves to mark time:—Ǽfter ðrím mónðum ðises (*the circumstance just mentioned*), Homl. Th. ii. 496, 29. Ǽfter þisson, Jn. Skt. 11, 7. Betwux disum, Homl. Th. i. 480, 27. Ǽfter þiossum, Blickl. Homl. 239, 32. (2 a) where the pronoun refers to a statement immediately following:—Þis næs gecweden be Criste, ðæt his fót ær stáne óþspurne, Blickl. Homl. 29, 30. Þis þincep ríht, ðæt ðú dé ǽferige of þisse folcsceare, Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476: 294, 2; Sat. 465. For ðeosum wæs geworden . . . for ðæm, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 26. [*O. Sax.* thius; *f.*; thit; *n.*: *O. Frs.* this, thisse; *m.*; thius, thisse; *f.*; thit, this; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* dese; *m.*; desiu; *f.*; diz; *n.*: *Icel.* þessi; *m. f.*; þetta; *n.*]

þēwan, þí, þían. v. þeówan, þý, þeówan.

þicce; *adj. Thick*:—Þicce *condensa*, i. *spissa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 64. Þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rä. 41, 36. **I.** of substances, (1) of liquids or moist materials, *thick*, *viscous*:—Gegnúð on gewleced wæter, ðý ðæt hit sié swá þicce swá huniges teár, Lchdm. ii. 74, 4. Náne ðþre wǽtan ðæt þicce and stille sié, 138, 13. Óþ hit sié þicce swá þynne bríw, 314, 3: 316, 24. Swá þicce swá molcen, 332, 18. Wyl on swíþum beóre ðæt hit sié þicce, 358, 19. Þat hé út hræcþ byþ swýþe þicce, iii. 126, 11. Ðicce, ii. 262, 21. Tósoden and þicge geurnen, 230, 8. Mid þiccere wǽtan, 280, 4. Ne drince hé þicce wíu (cf. þynne wín, I. 18), 254, 26. Of þiccum *lento* (*defruto*), Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. 'Wá ðæm ðe gaderaþ an hine selfne ðæt hefige fenn (*densum lutum*)' . . . Ðæt is ðonne ðæt mon gadrige ðæt ðicke (ðicce, Cott. MSS.) fenn (*densum lutum*) on hine, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 19. (2) of solid material, *dense*:—Sió eorþe is hefigre and þiccre þonne óþra gesceaſta, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 19. Þicre, Met. 20, 134. **II.** of air, cloud, darkness, etc., *thick*, *dense*:—Þicce genip (*nubes densissima*) oferwrǽh done munt, Ex. 19, 16. Ǽr se þicca mist þinra weorðe, Met. 5, 6. Sió þicce ǽrlyft *gravis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 74. Þiccre *crassae*, *densae* (*noctis*), Hpt. Gl. 446, 25. Tódrífˉ ðone þiccan mist, Met. 26, 246. Anlice swá ðú bærne þornas þyre þicce fýre, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Ða ðýstru swá ðicce wǽron *tenebrae in tantum condensatae sunt*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 12. Becómon dicce deóstru, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 3. **III.** where objects are placed close together, *thick*, *dense*:—Gif hǽr tó þicce sié, Lchdm. ii. 156, 8. Of þiccum (*thickly planted?*) felde *de densa campo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59. Ðú lǽtst mé on þicne wudu, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 13. On þiccon bearwum, Lchdm. i. 322, 25. Intó ðam wudu dǽr hé þiccost wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 31. In done þiccestan wudu, Shrn. 118, 16. **III a.** *growing thickly*, *abundant*:—Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tó genihte wæstme weordlice and wel þicce (*or adv.?*) *mostem Dei*, *montem uberem*; *mons congulatus*, *mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Seó ea (*Nile*) gedéþ mid ðæm flóde swíþe þicce eorþwæstmas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 36. **IV.** marking dimension, (1) in a general sense, *thick*, *stout*:—Dó on ánne þicne (þynne, MS. H.) línenne clǽd, Lchdm. i. 240, 21. Lege on þone þiccestan clǽd oþðe on fel, ii. 200, 11. (2) of more exact measurement, *thick*:—Hí woldon witon hú heáh hit wǽre tó ðæm hefone, and hú ðicke (þicce, Cott. MS.) se hefon wǽre, oððe hwæt ðǽr ofer wǽre, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 22. Se weall wæs .xx[x]. fóta ðicce *is locus murum triginta pedes latum habuit*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 30. Seó eá oferfleów mid fótes þicce flóde, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 6. Ða wágas wǽron gyldne mid gyldnum þelum ǽnæglede fingres þicce *auratos parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine*, Nar. 4, 26. [*O. Sax.* thikki: *O. Frs.* thikke: *O. H. Ger.* dicchi *crassus*, *spissus*, *densus*, *torosus*, *grossus*, *frequens*: *Icel.* þykkr.] v. þicness.

þicce; *adv.* **I.** marking closeness in the texture or composition of a whole, *closely*:—Þicce gewefen hrægel *pavidensis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 11. **II.** marking closeness of separate objects, *thickly*, *densely*, *closely*:—Ða fúgon da légetu swylce fýrene strǽlas tó ðæm þicce ðæt . . .,

Blickl. Homl. 203, 10. Swā þicce is þeó heofon mid steorrum āfylled on dæg swā on niht, Lchdm. iii. 234, 31. Wæl þicce gefylled *the corpses lying thick on the ground*, Cd. Th. 130, 16; Gen. 2160. Swā þicce hiē āweóllon swā æmettan *they swarmed as thick as ants*, Nar. 11, 12. **III.** marking action that occurs with frequency or with little intermission:—Feónda feorh feóllon ðicce, Cd. Th. 124, 20; Gen. 2065. Hió spræc him þicce tó *she spoke to him again and again*, 43, 1; Gen. 684. **IV.** marking abundance, *thickly*:—Lege dæt dust swīþe þicce on clāð, Lchdm. ii. 148, 15; 340, 21. Weard ðeām monig blōdigum teárum birunnen reáde and þicce, Exon. Th. 72, 22; Cri. 1176. [*O. Sax.* thikko (mid thiodu gisetan): *O. H. Ger.* dicco *dense, frequenter, saepe.*] v. þiclīce.

þiccet[t], es; *n. A place where there is dense growth* (v. þicce, **III**), *a thicket*:—On þyccetum *in condensis*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Stefn Drihtnes āwrīhþ þiccettu (þiccetu, Ps. Lamb.) *vox Dominis revelabit condensa*, Ps. Spl. 28, 8.

þiccian; *p.* ode *To thicken* (trans. and intrans.), *to make or to become thick*, of persons, *to throng*:—Ic diccige *denso* and *denseo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 8. Þiccaþ *densescit, spissat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 74. Đā þiccodan þider semninga þa Ismahēli, Shrn. 38, 4. [Hit bicometh to a thikke blod . . . neoȝe dayes hit thicketh so, Wrt. popl. science 139, 3. Thykkyñ or make thykke, as wodys *condenso*, thykkyñ or make thykke, as lycurys *spisso, inspisso*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *O. H. Ger.* dicchēn *glomerare, grossescere, crebriscere.*]

þicness. v. þicnes.

þiccol(-ul); *adj. Stout, corpulent*:—Þiccol *corpulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 47. Þiccul, 51, 13.

þic-feald; *adj. Dense, close*:—Þicfealdum þreátum *spissis cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. v. next word.

þicfildan. v. ge-þicfyldan (*l.* geþycfyldan *densere*, Germ. 401, 21). v. preceding word.

þicgan; *p.* þah, þeah, *and* þigde, þigede, *pl.* þǣgon, þēgon, *and* þigdon, þigedon; *pp.* þegen, *and* þiged. **I.** *to take, receive, accept*:—Hē him brād sylen lond tó leáne, hē hit on lust þigeþ, Exon. Th. 331, 31; Vy. 76. Hié da lāc þēgon tó þance, Andr. Kmbl. 2225; An. 1114. Þeáh hē mādmas þēge, Eleu. Kmbl. 2516; El. 1259. Dæt hỹ beágas þēgon, Exon. Th. 283, 29; Jul. 687. Heó hafaþ getreód da men de heó þigede æt Cwæspatrike, Chart. Th. 621, 18. Welan þicgan, Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61. Feoh þicgan, 332, 7; Vy. 81. His giefe þicgan tó þonce, 109, 26; Gū. 96. Lāfe þicgan, 498, 9; Rā. 87, 10. Ne gē dæt geþyldum þicgan woldan, 131, 12; Gū. 454. Se æðeling gehwilcan feoh and feorh beád, and heó nǣnig þicgan noldan, Chr. 755; Erl. 51, 5. **II.** *to take* food, poison, medicine, etc., *to eat* or *drink, consume*:—Hū dæt ne gemylt, dæt se maga þigeþ, Lchdm. ii. 158, 16. Þigd, 186, 21. Fýr þigeþ lǣnne lichoman, Exon. Th. 213, 4; Ph. 219. Nó hē þigeþ mete, 215, 27; Ph. 259: 357, 28; Pa. 35. Of ðam mete de wē þicgaþ, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 35. Ðonne hig mete þicgeaþ *cum panem manducant*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Hī hyra hlāf þicgaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 5. Hē on his hūs eode and his swǣsendo deah *intravit epulaturus domum ejus*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 30. Dæt hē nǣfre oftor swǣsendo ðeah *(refceret)*, 4, 25; S. 600, 16. Swā dæt hē nǣfre mete onfēng ne swǣsendo deah *ita ut nihil unquam cibi vel potus perciperet*, S. 599, 30. Wē medu þēgon, Beo. Th. 5260; B. 2633: Judth. Thw. 21, 15; Jud. 19. Hī wiste þēgon, Andr. Kmbl. 1186; An. 593. Hié fira flǣschomran þēgon, 49; An. 25. Hī þēgun æppel, Exon. Th. 226, 8; Ph. 402. Dæt hē mæte dygde *ad frandendum*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 11. Israhēl digde dæs lambes flǣsc, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 18. Þigde *consumeret, biberet*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 32. Þigede, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 18: 5; Gdwin. 34, 7. Dygede, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Wit eaples þigdon, Cd. 290, 7; Sat. 411. Hē sumum liéfde tó dicgganne dætte hē nolde dæt hī ealle digden, Past. 59; Swt. 451. 29. Þigedan, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 110, 1: 6, 21; Swt. 272, 23. Dæt hī of his swǣsendum mete ne dygedon *ne de cibis illius acciperent*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 28. Ceorf nygan penegas, and dige ða, Lchdm. iii. 8, 2. Nǣfre gē beódgereordu unārlīce eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 29; Gen. 1519. Ne hē nāht fūles ne þicge (*comedat*), Jud. 13, 4. Wiþ þon þe mon þicge ātor, Lchdm. ii. 110, 24. Dæt hī mōston onfōn and dicgean ða foresetenysse hlāfas *ut panes propositionis acciperent*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 14: 5, 4; S. 617, 14. Nolde ic mid þæm men mīnne mete dicgean *cum hoc simul non edebam*, Ps. Th. 100, 5. Þicgan, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 244, 11: 40, 13. Syle done wyrttruman dam seócan þicgean . . . Gyf dū ðās wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wīne, Lchdm. i. 172, 10–13. On drince þicgean, 198, 25. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte, seóð on hunige, syle þiggean (þiggean, MS. H.: þicgan, MS. B.), 150, 9. Symbel þicgan, Beo. Th. 2025; B. 1010. Ðonne āliéfþ hē ðæm siócan eal dæt dæt hine lysd tó dónne and tó dycganne, Past. 50; Swt. 391, 25. Bid seó ān snǣd sēlre tó þicganne, Salm. Kmbl. 813; Sal. 406. Se forbeád blōd tó þicgenne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 43. Ðiegendum (ðiccendum, Rush.) mid him and etendum *divcumbentibus cum eis et manducantibus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 18. [Þet mon to muchel ne þigge on ete and on wete, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 3. *But later the word means* to beg:—He haueth me do mi mete to thigge, Havel. 1373. Beggyn or thyggyn *mendico*, Prompt. Parv. 28. Cf. thyggynge or beggynge *mendicacio*, 490. Thiggand *egenus*, Ps. 39, 18. See also Halliwell's Dict. and Janieson's Dict. *O. Sax.* thiggean (*wk.*) *to receive, to ask*: *O. H. Ger.* diggen (*wk.*) *impetrare, petere, expetere*: *Icel.* þiggja: *p.* þā, *pl.* þāgu; *pp.* þeginn *to receive, accept.*] v. ge-þicgan, þegan; þegu.

þiclīce; *adv. Thickly, in great numbers, in quick succession*:—Đā hié gesāwan da deádan men swā þiclīce tó eorþan beran, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 25. Steorran of heofenan feóllan, nāht be ānan oððe twām, ac swā þiclīce dæt hit nān mann āteallan ne mihte, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 21. v. ful-þiclīce; þicce.

þicness, e; *f.* **I.** referring to the consistency of matter, *thickness, viscosity*. v. þicce, **I**:—Cnuca mid wīne on huniges þicnysse, Lchdm. i. 126, 12. Gyf hwā mycelne hracan þolige, and hē done him eaþelīce fram bringan ne mæge for dycnysse, 284, 24. Seóþ ȝē þā dæt dæt hæbbe huniges þicnesse, ii. 190, 5. **II.** referring to the lack of transparency, *thickness, obscurity, cloud, darkness*. v. þicness, **II**:—Genipu and þicnæs *nubes et caligo*, Ps. Spl. 96, 2. Tegánre þicnysse *rupto tenebrarum situ*, Germ. 388, 43. Of nyþerhreósendre þicnysse *deciduo imbre*, 390, 79. Wē ne magon for ðære fyrlynan heáhnysse and ðæra wolcna ðicnysse and for ure eágena tyddernysse hī (heofenan) nǣfre geseón, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Ða þicnyssa smīces stigon upp *the clouds of smoke rose up*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 36. **III.** *a thicket*. v. þicce, **III**:—On ðicnessum *in condensis*, Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Ðicnyssa *condensa*, 28, 9. **IV.** referring to dimension, *thickness, depth, a thick body*. v. þicce, **IV**:—Hreóflīcre þicnesse *elephantina callositate*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 31. Hit nǣfde eorþan þicnesse *non habebat altitudinem terrae*, Mk. Skt. 4, 5. Sweflenum þicnyssum *sulphureis flammarum globis*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* diknissa *densitas.*]

þidan, þiddan. v. þeódan, þyddan.

þider, þieder; *adv. Thither, whither*, where motion is expressed or implied. **I.** as absolute demonstrative, *thither, to that place*:—Ne færst dū þider (*illuc*), Deut. 1, 37. Đa de hine þider lǣddon, Gen. 39, 1. Þyder (ðider, Lind.) faran *illuc ire*, Mt. Kmbl. 2, 22. Hē com þyder (ðidir, Lind.: þidera, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ðyder (ðidder, Lind.: ðider, Rush.), 11, 8. Hī tó ðon dider (*illo*) sende wǣron, ðæt hī sceoldon dæt gyldene mynet mid him geniman ðætte ðider (*eo*) of Kent com, Bd. 3, 8; S. 530, 40. Đā ferde hē ðyder, Blickl. Homl. 225, 7. Nū þyder ingongaþ and mē ætstondaþ, 207, 2. Uton mid him þyder geond gān, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 748, 321. Dæt gīfede de done þyder ontyhte, Beo. Th. 6164; B. 3086. Hit witena nān þider (cf. þær, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 9) ne sēcep *no wise man goes thither to look for it*, Met. 19, 8. Þider wǣron fūse, Cd. Th. 190, 9; Exod. 196. Hē þyder folc samnode, 230, 5; Dan. 228: Blickl. Homl. 67, 20. Se sīþfæt is þyder tó lang, 231, 26. Ærende wē þyder habbaþ, 233, 11. **I a.** in an indefinite sense:—Dæt hió on ānige healfe ne heldeþ; ne mæg hió hider ne þider sīgan, Met. 20, 164. On healfa gehwǣr, sume hyder, sume þyder, Elen. Kmbl. 1093; El. 548. **II.** as antecedent:—Đā ferede hine Godes hand þider, þǣr hine men siddan āredon, Shrn. 57, 5. Uton ācerran þider, þǣr hē sylfa sit, Cd. Th. 278, 6; Sat. 217. Gingran þider ealle urnon, þǣr se ēca wæs, 298, 11; Sat. 531. Þider cuman, þonan þe hit ǣr com, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. **III.** in correlative clauses, *thither . . . whither*:—Ðider becuman . . . ðieder de hē wilnaþ, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 16. Ðyder de hē sylfa tōweard wæs æfter deáþe, ðider hē his mōdes eágan sende ǣr his deáþe *ubi erat futurus post mortem, ibi oculos mentis ante mortem misit*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 41. Þider de Stephanus forestōp, ðider folgode Paulus, Homl. Th. i. 52, 6. **IV.** where antecedent and relative are contained in the one form, *to the place to which, whither*:—Cuman þyder (ðidder, Lind.) ic fare *quo ego vado venire*, Jn. Skt. 8, 21. Đū mōst fēran þider dū fundadest, Exon. Th. 102, 12; Cri. 1671: Met. 26, 119: 13, 3. Dæt heó mē gerihte þyder hire willa wǣre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 509. **V.** as a relative, *whither*:—Tó heofenum, þider hié witon dæt hē āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 29. Hē tó heofenum lōcade, þyder his mōdgeþanc ā geseted wæs . . . tó Dribtne þyder hē fēran sceal, 227, 17–22. v. þæder.

þideres, þidres; *adv. Thither*:—Dæt sió ūterre ābisgung dissa worlddinga dæs monnes mōd gedrēfd and hiene scofed hidres ðidres, oddæt hē āfilþ of his āgnum willan *quod cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum a semetipso corruat*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 13. Hidres þidres, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 244, 21. Hē lange hyderes and hyderes sēcende fōr, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 730. v. þædres.

þider-inn, -in; *adv. Into that place*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied:—Þeáh hwā his āgen spere sette tó ōdres mannes hūses dura, and hē þiderinn (-in, MS. B.) ærende hæbbe, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 5. Ic mē þyderinn eode, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 500. Hié þyderin wǣron gesamnode *they were got together into the place*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 36. (2) of other relations:—Eal seó sōcna de dǣrto hēreþ and dæt land þiderinn *the land belonging to it*, Chart. Th. 547, 2. Ic wille dæt se cyng beó hlāford dæs mynstres and dære landāra de ic þyderinn becweden hæbbe (*that I have bequeathed to the monastery*), 547, 32. His bēc ealle hē cwæd þyderin, 550, 23. Ōsanīg gange þyderin, 550, 19.

þider-leódisc; *adj. Of that people*:—Hē geleórde on Burgenda mǽgðe, and hē wæs bebyrged mid micle wōpe ge Angelcynnes monna ge þiderleódiscra, Shrn. 134, 24.

þider-weard; *adv. Thitherward, in that direction, towards that place or point*:—Iosue férde mid his fyrde þiderweard *ascendit Iosue et omnis exercitus cum eo*, Jos. 10, 7. Đā hē þiderweard seglode *as he sailed towards that port*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 24. Ealle þiderweard éfeston *all hastened towards the spot*, Guthl. 1; Gdwin. 8, 20. Hié wǽron flocmælum þiderweard *they were flocking to the place*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 19: 5, 13; Swt. 246, 21. Đā hē ðyderweard wæs *when he was on the way to it*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 179: Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 3. Beheóld Abraham þyderweard *Abraham looked in that direction*, Gen. 19, 27. Beseah hē þiderweard, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 499. Þinga gehwilc þiderweard fundaþ, Met. 13, 14. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ þiderweard, 20, 159.

þiderweardes; *adv. Thitherwards*:—Wæs se cyng þiderweardes on fære . . . Þā hē þā wæs þiderweardes and sió ōþeru fierd wæs hāmweardes *the king was on the march thither . . . When he was on the way thither and the other troops were on the road home*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 32. Swā heó ǽr dyde þyderweardes *as she did before when on the way to that place*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 724. Đā ongon hē sprecan swíþe feorran ymbūton, swilce hē nā þa spræce ne mǽnde, and tiohhode hit þeáh þiderweardes (*towards that point*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 12.

þidres, þiédan, þiéfan, þíefe-feoh, þiéfþ, þiéstru. v. þideres, þeódan, ge-þiéfian (*read* -þiefan), þífe-feoh, þíf, þeóstru.

þífe-feoh *stolen goods*:—Gif þiefefeoh (forstolen feoh, MS. H.) mon æt cléopan befō, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* þýfi; *n. stolen goods.*]

þífe-, þeófe-, þéfe-, þýfe-, þéfan-þorn, es; *m. Buckthorn*:—Þeófedorn, þíbeanthorn *ramnus*, Txts. 93, 1710. Þífeþorn, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 43. Þéfeþorn, 68, 34. Þýfeþorn *ramnus* vel *sentix ursina*, 39, 23. Þéfanþorn, colteträppe *ramnus*, 285, 47. Þéfanþorn, Lchdm. ii. 312, 15: 352, 12: 354, 24. Nim ðéfeþorn, iii. 56, 27. Þéfedorn *ramnum*, Ps. Spl. T. 57, 9. [Wicklif uses *thevethorn* in the passage last cited, as also in Jud. ix. 14; see, too, Ps. 57, 10, and Prompt. Parv. *thevethorn tre* rammus. *Thief* is given as a word for *bramble* in E. D. S. Leicestershire Glossary. *O. H. Ger.* dēpan-dorn *ramnus*.] v. þúfe.

þiffe P:—*Defruto* ł felde ł þiffe (þíf? Cf. (?) theve, brusch, Prompt. Parv. 490; *or* þífele (?). The passage glossed is *lento careni defruto*, in which the first word is glossed by *of þiccum*, but in the margin by *of þiccum þéfele*. Cf. too Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 59 *de lento fruto* of þiccum felde), Hpt. Gl. 408, 50.

þíf, þiéfþ, þýfþ, þeófþ, þeóft, e; *f.* **I.** *theft, act of thieving*:—Be ānre nihtes (nihte, MS. B.) ðiéfde (þýfte, MS. B.: þýfde, MSS. G. H.). Gif hit bið nihteald þiéfd (þýfd, MS. H.) *if a day has elapsed since the theft was committed*, L. In. 73; Th. i. 148, 10. Mōna se syofoða . . . þýfd gestrangaþ, Lchdm. iii. 186, 22. Gif hwā stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot .x.-wintre cniht mæg bión þiéfde (þýfde, MSS. B. H.) gewita (cf. wǽron cradolcild gepeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga for lytelre þýfde, Wulfst. 158, 15), L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 18. Betygen þiéfde (þíde, MS. H.), 37; Th. i. 124, 22. Be ðýfde betogenum. Gif hwā þífde betogen sý, L. Ed. 6; Th. i. 162, 16. Onsacan ðære þiéfde (þeófde, MS. B.), L. In. 46; Th. i. 130, 14. Se ðe þýfde forworht wǽre openlice, L. Ath. v. 1, 4; Th. i. 228, 25. Gif man leúd ofsléa an þeófde, liege būtan wyrgelde, L. Wih. 25; Th. i. 42, 13. Be ðeófes onfenge æt ðiéfde, L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 4: 37; Th. i. 124, 20. Þýfde, L. Ath. i. 3; Th. i. 200, 20. Æt opeure þýfde, L. C. S. 26; Th. i. 392, 3. Đā geácsode se biscop ðæt ða bécc forstolene wǽron, bæd ðara bóca geornlice . . . man gerehte ðam biscope ða forstolenan bécc, and bōte æt ðære þýfde, Chart. Th. 265, 10. For þeófte oþþe for manslihte, L. Wil. ii. 1; Th. i. 489, 6. Gif hē ða þiéfde gedierne, L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 17. Ðæt hý on heora mǽge nāne þýfde (þeófde) nyston, L. Ath. i. 13; Th. i. 206, 2: iv. 4; Th. i. 224, 6. Man forgā þýfde (-a), i. 20; Th. i. 210, 3. Ealles folces þing byþ de betere æt ðām þýfdum, v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Ðæncunge dǽm de wið ðýfde fylstaþ. Ic þancige Gode and eów eallum ðæs friðes de wē nū habbaþ æt ðǽm þýfdum, L. Edm. S. 5; Th. i. 250, 5. **II.** *what is stolen, theft*:—Tō ðý ðæt earm and cádig móte ágan ðæt hý mid rihte gestrýnaþ, and þeóf nyte hwǽr hē þýfde (þeófte, MS. C.) beſæste, þeáh hē hwæt stele, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 3. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R.* þeófde: *R. Glouc.* þufþe: *Gen. and Ex.* ðefte: *Ayenb.* þiefþe: *Chauc.* thefte. *O. Frs.* thiufthe, thiufte: *Icel.* þýfð, þýft.]

þigaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 3; Gū. 432. v. þeón.

þigen, e; *f.* **I.** *the taking* of food, *partaking*, *eating* or *drinking*:—Ne sý him gemǽne þigen mid gebrōðrum gefæfod *non permittatur ad mense communis participationem*, K. Ben. 69, 13. Ðæs hālgan hūsles ðygen *partaking of the eucharist*, Homl. Th. i. 266, 17. Se frumsceapena man weard ādrǽfed of neorxenawanges myrhðe for ðigene ðæs forbodenan bigleofan, 118, 25. Lactuca is biter on digene *lettuce is bitter in the eating*, ii. 278, 27. Mid unālýfedre ðigene, 332, 1. Æt ðære digene (*at the Passover*), 280, 34. Sý hē āscyred fram gemǽnre nýtsan þigene *from eating at the common table*; a mensa, R. Ben. 49, 15; 70, 4. Sý ā on ðære þigene forhefednes *let there ever be moderation in taking wine*, 65, 3. Wið āttres ðigne, Lchdm. i. 150, 3. His gereordes þigene hē āna underfō *refectionem cibi solus accipiat*, R. Ben. 49, 6: Wulfst. 284, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 98, 30. Ðurh ðæs hālgan hūsles þygene ūs beoþ ūre synna forgyfene, i. 266, 8. Ðurh āues æpples digene *through eating an apple*, ii. 330, 33. Da oferflōwendlīcan ðygene *excessive eating and drinking*, i. 300, 13. **II.** *what is taken, food, meat* or *drink*:—Þigen *edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 63. Ðæt seó dæges þigen tōfered sý and seó hæte ðære þigene oferslegen *ut digesti surgant*, R. Ben. 32, 14. Ne sý him nānre ōðre þigene getūðod *let him have no other food given him*, 69, 21. Werede ðigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38. Ða hālgan digene (*the eucharist*) onfōn, Homl. Th. ii. 280, 29. Heora þigene gehealdan *to retain their food*, Lchdm. i. 90, 12. Þygene, 8, 6. Ðū ðās werðeúde wræccan lāste freóndа feáscearf gesōhtest þine þearfende (þine *for* þigne? *needing food*; *or* þīne *pron.* (v. þīn, III) *thy men being in need*), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Fram eallum ðām þigenum ðe hracan oþþe innoþ tō miclum luste getýhþ, R. Ben. 138, 14. Āwendan ūrne swæcc fram unālýfedum, ðigenum, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 5. v. blōdþigen; þicgan.

þiging, e; *f. The taking* of anything to eat or drink, *eating* or *drinking*:—Of metta and of drincena þiginge, Lchdm. ii. 244, 12.

þignan *to eat*:—Hý ðynde *depastus est eam*, Ps. Spl. C. 79, 14.

þignen[n], þinen[n], þinnen[n], e; *f.* **I.** *a female servant, female attendant, handmaid*:—Þignen *pedisequa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 63. Þīnen, i. 282, 15: *ancilla*, ii. 4, 12. Þinen, wyln *abra*, i. *ancilla*, i. 17, 26, Þýnen *vernacula*, *servula*, *ancilla*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 20. Sum þīnen (ðignen, Lind.) *a certain maid*, Lk. Skt. 22, 56. Sió dignen (ðegnen, Rush.) durehaldend *ancilla ostiaria*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. Ic eom Godes ðinen *behold the handmaid of the Lord* (Lk. i. 38), Homl. Th. i. 200, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 237. Heó cwæð tō him: 'Ic eom deófles ðinen, Shrn. 140, 18. Þinene *ancillae*, Gen. 35, 25, 26: Scint. 229, 6. Þinenne, Ps. Lamb. 115, 6: 85, 16. Þinnenre (-ne?), Ps. Spl. 85, 15. Þinnenne *abrā*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 49. Seó abbudisse eode mid ānre hire dignenne (*cum una sanctimonialium feminarum*) . . . Đā hēt heó hire ðinenne (*ministram*) gān, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 18–27. Þinenne, Judth. Thw. 24, 4; Jud. 172. Heó hæfde āne þinene (*ancillam*), Gen. 16, 1. Āne hire þinena *unam e famulabus suis*, Ex. 2, 5. Þinennum *pedisequis*, Þinenna *pedisequas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 9, 10. Þinum *vernaculis*, Hpt. Gl. 523, 26. Þinenne *vernaculas*, 494, 56. Þinena *ancillas*, Lk. Skt. 12, 45: Gen. 33, 2: Homl. Th. ii. 478, 10. **II.** *used with the meaning of* byrþ-þignen, *a mid-wife*:—Se cyning cwæþ tō ðām þinenum ðe ðām Ebréiscean wīfun þēnodon (*obstetricibus Hebraeorum*) . . . Ða þinena (*obstetrices*) him ondrēdon God, Ex. 1, 15, 17, 20, 21. v. beorþorn(*written* broþor-), byrþ-, duru-, in-þignen (-þinen).

þiht; *adj. Tight, firm, strong*. This word seems to be the second part in each of the two compounds found in the following charm:—Gehwēr férde ic mē ðone mǽran magaþihtan mid dysse mǽran metepihtan ðonne ic mē wille habban and hām gān, Lchdm. iii. 68, 17. [Thyht, hool fro brekynge *integer*, *solidus*; thyhtyñ or make thyht *integro*, *consolido*, *solido*, Prompt. Parv. 491. Halliwell gives *thiht* close, compact, as an Eastern counties word. *M. H. Ger.* dihte: *Ger.* dicht: *Icel.* þéttr.]

Þhīla(-e). v. Thýle.

þilian, þillian, þíllan *to plank, lay planks* as in making a bridge:—Đā hēt Maxentius oferbriegian ða éa eal mid scípum, and syddan ðylian swā swā ōðre bricge, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 22. Tō þíllanne *plancas ponere*, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 33. Tō þillinne, 5, 8, 10, 14. Tō þelliene, 26. Tō þíllanne, 28. Tō þyllanne, 24. (The section is headed: Đis is ðære bricge geweorc on Hrōuecæstre.) [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dillōn *insternere* (*pontes*): *Ger.* dielen *to board*, *plank*: *Icel.* þilja *to cover with deals, to board, plank.*] v. next two words.

þiling, e; *f. A boarding, flooring, something composed of planks*:—Breda þiling *vel* flōr on tō þersceninе *area*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 59. Hig fæstniaþ done stepe þurh ða þilinge (*deck*; cf. *Icel.* þiljur; *pl. the deck*), Shrn. 35, 15. v. wāh-þiling.

þille, an; *f. A boarding, flooring, floor*:—Ðille *tabulata*, *tabulamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 8, 10. Þille *tabulamen*, i. 290, 73. [*O. H. Ger.* dilla; *f.*; dil, dillo; *m. planca*, *ima pars navis*, *pluteus*, *tabula parietis*: *Ger.* diele: *Icel.* þilja; *f. a deal*, *plank*, *planking.*) v. þel.

þillic. v. þyllíc.

þín; *pron. poss.* **I.** attributive, *thy, thine*, (1) with noun alone:—Tō becume þin (ðin, Lind.) rice. Gewurðe þin willa, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Þines fæder God, Gen. 31, 29. Far of þinum lande and of þinre mǽgðe and of þines fæder hūse, 12, 1. Þinre dura belocenre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 6. (1 a) where the noun is to be inferred:—Ða ilcan ðé habbaþ nū heora ágnes þances forlētan, nales þines, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 13. (1 b) strengthened by *ágen*:—Þin ágen geleáfa þé hæfþ gehǽledne, Blickl. Homl. 15, 26. Þurh þine ágene gemeléste, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 1. Gif ðæt þine ágnan, Gen. Bod. MS.) welan wǽron, 7, 3; Fox 20, 17. (2) where the noun is qualified by an adjective:—Fór þinum īdlan gilpe, Blickl. Homl. 31, 14. For þinum gōdan willan . . . ða leán eallra þinra gódena weorca, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 14–16. Þurh þine ǽdelan hand, Hy. 7, 5. Ða mōd

ðinra getreówra freónda . . . nimaþ hī heora men mid him and lǽtaþ þīne feáwan getreówan mid þē, 20; Fox 72, 14–17. (3) where a demonstrative pronoun is used with the noun:—Þes þīn sunu, Lk. Skt. 15, 30. Þīn se fægresta fæþm *that fairest bosom of thine*, Blickl. Homl. 7, 24. Sege mē hwæþer se þīn wela swā deóre seó, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 6: Met. 20, 29. Ālēs þine þa hiófan gesceft, Hy. 8, 33: Ps. Th. 90, 7. Hī dæt þīn fægere hūs forbærndan, 73, 7. Dæt wē dæt yrfe þīn herige, 105, 5. (4) used in the genitive where the personal pronoun might be expected:—On þines silfes hand, Hy. 7, 83. Þurh þīnes sylfes geweald, Exon. Th. 466, 26; Hō. 127. Þīnre sylfre sunu, 21, 23; Cri. 339. Mid þīnes āgnes gebeahte *with the counsel of thee alone*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 19: Met. 20, 40. ¶ In poetry the pronoun may be separated from the words to which it belongs:—Blǽd is ārǽred geond wīdwegas, wine mīn Beówulf, þīn ofer þeóda gehwylce, Beo. Th. 3414; B. 1705. Dæt ic mǽgburge mōste þīnre rīm miclian, Cd. Th. 134, 6; Gen. 2220. Gewīt þū þīnne eft waldend sēcan, 138, 16; Gen. 2292. II. used predicatively, *thine*:—Gilpan dæt heora fægernes þīn sié, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 22. Nān ðara gōda þīn nis, 14, 2; Fox 42, 29. Ealle mīne þing synt þīne (ðīno, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 15, 31. Hig wǽron þīne (ðīno, Lind.), Ju. Skt. 17, 6. III. used substantively, *thine*:—Nis sceat dæs ic þines āhredde *not a penny of what I saved of thine*, Cd. Th. 129, 16; Gen. 2144. Ðonne þū and þīne beóþ ālȳsde *when thou and thine are released*, Lchdm. i. 328, 25. Þū ðās werdeóde gesōhtest þīne þearfende (*thy men being in need* (?); v. þigen, II), Cd. Th. 149, 25; Gen. 2480. Ealle mīne synt þine, and þine (ðīno, Lind.) synt mīne, Ju. Skt. 17, 10. [*Goth.* þeins: *O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* thīn: *O. H. Ger.* dīn: *Icel.* þinn.]

þīnan; *p.* þān; *pp.* þinen *To get moist or damp*:—Dō on næsc, hræbbe hīm on, dȳ læs hit þīne, Lchdm. ii. 36, 8. v. of-þīnen; þænan.

þincan, þincd. v. þyncan, ge-þind.

þindan; *p.* þand; *pp.* þunden. I. *to swell up*:—Þindeþ him se milt *his milt swells up*, Lchdm. ii. 232, 11. Þint siō lifer, 198, 23. Gif innoþ þinde, i. 354, 1. Þindan, Exon. Th. 431, 17; Rā. 46, 2. Se streám ongan tō þindenne ongeán swilce hit wǽre ān heáh dūn (*ad instar montis intumescentes*), Jos. 3, 16. Hit biþ þindende, Lchdm. ii. 210, 22. Gif ōmihte blōd and ýfel wǽte on ðam milte sié þindende, þonne sceal him mon blōd lǽtan, 252, 25: 168, 11. II. figurative, *to swell with indignation, pride*, etc.:—Synful yrsaþ, tōþum torn þolaþ, þearle þindeþ (in this and the next passage the Latin verb is *tabescere*, but *tumescere* seems in each case to have been read), Ps. Th. 111, 9. Ic þand (*I was angry*) wið ðan de hī tealа noldan þīnre sprǽce spēd gehealdan, Ps. Th. 118, 158. Þindende weleras *labia tumentia*, Kent. Gl. 1002. v. ā-, tō-þindan; for-þunden; ge-þind.

þīnen. v. þignen.

þing, es; *n.* I. *a thing*, (1) *a single object*, material or immaterial:—Hweðer ðū wēne ðæt ænig ðing on disse worulde swā gōd sié, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 6. Ðonne ða tíf þing ealle gegadorade beóþ, ðonne beóþ hit eall ān ðing, and ðæt ān þing biþ God, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18. Ðæt ilce ðū mihte gefencan be ǽlcum ðinge, ðæt nān þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs, siþþan hit wanian onginþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 9: Met. 20, 37. Æghwile þing de on ðis andweardan lífe licaþ, 21, 28. Ælc þing de tíf hæfde, Gen. 7, 22. Ic seah sellíc þing singan, Exon. Th. 413, 10; Rā. 32, 3. Hefon and eorþe and sǽ and ealle ða þing de on ðǽm syndon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 21. Ðinga scæpend *rerum creator*, Rtl. 180, 9. Wē āgyltaþ þurh feówer þing, þurh gepōht and þurh word and þurh weorc and þurh willan, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. (1 a) of particular classes of objects, (*a*) *a thing* of value, *property*, *a thing* for sale; generally in pl., *things*, *goods*:—Him eallum wæs gemǽne heora ðing, Homl. Th. i. 316, 9. Nān man nān þing ne bycge oðer feówer peninga weorð ne libbende ne licgende, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 2. Breng ðing *offer munus*, Mt. Kmbl. 18. 4. Him eallum wǽron heora ðing gemǽne, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 18. 'Būton ðū mē sylle sum ðínra þinga' . . . se apostol cwæð: 'Hafa mīnne stæf,' 416, 34. Hū Wulfgyð gean hire þinga ǽfter hire fordsíde, Chart. Th. 563, 3. Ðingum *muneribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 2: Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Ða teóþan sceattas ge on lande ge on ōþrum þingum ge on ōþrum gestrēonum, Blickl. Homl. 51, 8. Hié mid miclum þingum hāmweard fōran *ingentem praedam ad classem devexerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 27. Þe ealle his þing bewiste *qui praeerat omnibus quae habebat*, Gen. 24, 2. Ðinga ł geafa *munera*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 11. Ða felarícan bróhton micele ðing, Homl. Th. i. 582, 14. Hē hæfde ǽr his ðing þearfum gedǽlede, ii. 500, 24. Hē becwæð his ðinceg, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 211: 18, 414: 9, 41. Hē on swilce weorc āspende his ðing, ii. 31, 68. Wilt ðū syllan þinge ðīne? Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 15. (*β*) *a thing* to eat:—Eal ða wǽtan þing, and ða smerewigan, and eal swēte þing, Lchdm. ii. 210, 27. Mid wyrmendum þingum swilc swā pipor, 62, 2: 82, 4, 15. (2) *a thing* that is done, *an action*, *a proceeding*, *way* of conduct:—Ān þing dē is wana (*one thing remains for you to do*); gesyle eall ðæt ðū āge, Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Flyhtlíc þinge hit ys gefōn hwæl, Coll. Monast. Th. 24, 21. Hē on axan and on duste licge: gif ic eów ōþres ðinges bysene onstelle ðonne āgylte ic, Blickl. Homl. 227, 15. Wes ðū gemyndig Marían þinga *be mindful of Mary's conduct*, 67, 33. Æfter þissum þingum hyra fæderas dydon ðām wītegum *in these ways their fathers treated the prophets*, Lk. Skt. 6, 23. Tō morgen dēð Drihten ðās þing, Ex. 9, 5: Mk. Skt. 11, 33: 7, 8: Ps. Th. 28, 4. Ealle ða þing ðe wē ofor his bebod gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16: 131, 33. (3) *a thing* that happens, *an event*, *what takes place*:—Nǽnges þinges māre þearf nāre ðonne his unriht yppe wurde *nothing better could happen than that his wickedness should become manifest*, Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Þās þing ealle geweorþan sceoldan, 109, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 538, 3. Ðara þinga (ðingana, Lind., Rush.) race ðe on ūs gefyllede synt, Lk. Skt. 1, 1. Æfter þeossum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 95, 11. (4) where the word has much the same force as a cognate accusative, or where the meaning of the indefinite *þing* is determined by a verb:—Hē hine ǽlces þinges geclænsode ðe him mann on sǽde *he cleared himself of every charge that was brought against him*, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 37. Hū manigfeald þing Drihten geþrowode *what manifold suffering the Lord endured*, Blickl. Homl. 91, 11. Ic seeal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 15; Jul. 465. Hine betellan æt ǽlc ðæra þinga þe him man on lēde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 12. Ealle ða þing ðe hālige men writon, Blickl. Homl. 133, 1. (5) *a thing*, *circumstance*; in combination with an adjective nearly the same as the neuter of the adjective used as substantive, or as an abstract noun formed from the adjective:—Is ðæt earmlíc þing, ðæt his gebīdan ne magon burgsittende, Met. 27, 16: 28, 53. Þrēalíc þing, rēðe wīte, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Æfter sōðum ðincge *according to the truth*, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 14. Swā hit āgēð mid sōðum ðincge *as it actually happens*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 109. Wundorlíc ðinge, Lchdm. i. 112, 13. Manegu dīglu ðing sindon tō smeágeanne, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 13. On ðǽm sēlran þingum and on ðǽm gesundrum *in secundis rebus*, Nar. 7, 26. Nǽs nō on gesundum þingum ānum ac ǽc swylce on widerweardum þingum *not only in prosperity but also in adversity*, Blickl. Homl. 13, 7: 35, 33: Exon. Th. 337, 1; Gn. Ex. 58. Tō ēcum ðingum *to eternity*, Homl. Th. i. 16, 18: 616, 21: 568, 25. Tō sōþan þingon *truly*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 736. Mid unrihtum þingum *per fraudem*, L. Eccg. P. ii. c. 13; Th. ii. 180, 23. Be fullum ðinguм *fully*, Wulfst. 51, 11: 57, 8. (6) *state*, *condition*:—Ēalles folces þing byþ ðe betere æt ðām þýðdum *the condition of the whole people will be the better in the matter of the thefts*, L. Ath. v. 8, 9; Th. i. 238, 20. Sēna hine gelōme; his þing biþ sōna sēlre, Lchdm. ii. 344, 19: Exon. Th. 378, 1; Deór. 9. Tō hwan ðinre sāwle þing (sið, Exon. Th. 368, 11) siðdan wurde, Soul Wsk. 39; Seel. 20. Cýð hwæt ðū dæs tō þinge þafian wille *declare to which (life or death) thou wilt assent as thy condition*, Elen. Kmbl. 1212; El. 608. (7) *a thing*, *matter*, *subject* of consideration or enquiry:—Ānes þinges ic dē wolde ācsian, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 5: Blickl. Homl. 117, 20. Uton ðās þing gepencean, 97, 1. (8) *concern*, *affair*:—Hē þearfendra þinga teolode *he attended to the concerns of the needy*, Ps. Th. 108, 30. Sió geornfulnes eordlícra ðinga *terrena studia*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 15. Hē mīnre gedylde þingum wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, 61, 5. On menniscum ðingum *in human affairs*, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6. Hē wolde beón embe his þincg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. (9) *a cause*, *sake*, *account*, *reason*; in the phrase *for . . . þingum*:—Þinge *causam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 12. For hwylcum þinge *ob quam causam*, Lk. Skt. 8, 47. For ænegum þinge *quacumque ex causa*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 3. Ārīs tō mīnum þinge (*in causam meam*), Ps. Th. 34, 22. For hira þinge *because of them*, Deut. 28, 34. For ðan miceles blōdes þinge, Lchdm. iii. 140, 30. For feós þinge *pecuniae causa*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 20; Th. ii. 234, 30. Būton forlegennysse þingum *excepta fornicationis causa*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. For þisum þingum *igitur*, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 19. For ðām þingum *for those reasons*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12. For þrīm þingum Hǽlend eode on wēsten, Blickl. Homl. 29, 19. For monigra monna ðingum, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 22: Ps. Th. 50, arg. For mīnes wīfes þingon *propter uxorem meam*, Gen. 20, 11: 43, 30. For lōseres þingon, 39, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 304. For his sceatta ðingon *for the sake of his money*, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 29. For dæs ǽdes þingum *propter juramentum*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 29; Th. ii. 194, 12. For mīnon þingon, for eówrum þingon *propter me*, *propter vos*, Ju. Skt. 12, 30: 11, 15. For mīnum ðingum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. For ðínum þingum, 7, 2; Fox 18, 28. Þurh þon þingum ðū eart eádig on ēcnesse, Nar. 46, 23. Incan *vel* þing *causas*, *res*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 12. (10) *an object*, *a purpose*:—Gode wē cyrican betǽcað tō ðām þingum, ðæt cristene men ðǽrtō faran magan and ðǽr heora neóda tō Gode mǽnan and synna forgifenesse biddan, Wulfst. 278, 19. Hē wearð man geboren tō ðām þingum, ðæt hē mid his ágenum feore manegynn ālȳsde of deófles gewealde and of helle wīte, 16, 11. Þingum *purposely*, Exon. Th. 472, 10; Rā. 61, 14. (11) *a relation*, *respect*:—Hē ðone welegan wǽdlum efnmǽrne gedēð ǽlces þinges *in every respect*, Met. 10, 32, 50. Unmǽle ǽlces þinges, Exon. 21, 2; Cri. 333. Ne wēne hē nānes ðinges hine selfne beteran, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 16. Sóð hī sǽdon sumera ðinga (*in some respects*), Homl. Th. i. 190, 16: 236, 11. Ðæt ic dē gehēo þinga gehwylce, Hy. 4, 12. God hine gebletsode on eallum þingum, Gen. 24, 1. Wæs heó on eallum þingum þe eáþmōddre, Blickl. Homl. 13, 3. On ænigum þingum cræftig, 49, 28. On eallum ðingum gehȳrsum, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514, 17. (12) *a condition*:—Hié bǽdon frides, ac hit Scipia nolde him āliéfan wið nānum ōþrum þinge būtan hié him ealle hiera wǽpeno āgeáfen, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. (13) *a way*, *means*, *wise*; mostly in phrases, every *way*, by no

means, in any *wise*, etc.:—Ðæt ðæt nǽnig ðing ne gedafenade *quia nulla ratione conveniat*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 514. 38. Ne mihte hine nán man þurh ǽnig þing (*by any means*) áteón, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 194. Gif gé mine lima þurh ǽnig þing gehǽlan magon, 5, 198: Wulfst. 49, 7. Þurh ǽlc þing *by all means*, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 13. Oeghwelce þinga *omni modo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 50. Ðá wolde hé ǽlce þinga ðæt gyld ábrecan, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Hwæðer wén wǽre ðæt wé ǽnige ðinga furþon ðæt eálond gesécean mihte *si forte insulam aliquo conamine repetere possemus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 29. Ne hí his bénum ǽnige ðinga gefæfigean woldan *nor would they in any wise assent to his prayers*, 2, 1; S. 502, 14. Ne magon gé ǽnige ðinga lífes hláfe onfón *nullatenus valetis panem vitae percipere*, 2, 5; S. 507, 20: Beo. Th. 4738; B. 2374: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 721. Ðæt hé nǽne ðinga ðæt ryht tó suíðe ne bodige *ut ne recta quidem nimie proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Hé nǽne þinga beór ne drince, Lchdm. ii. 88, 11. Nǽnig þinga, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 406, 21. Nǽnige ðinga *nequaquam*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 23: 5, 6; S. 619, 8: *nullatenus*, 1, 27; S. 495, 20. Hié nǽnige þinga ongeán lócian ne mihton, Blickl. Homl. 203, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 12: Met. 10, 16. Mid nánum ðingum *by no means*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 24. Mid ðám þingum *by those means*, Lchdm. ii. 208, 26. Óðero ðingo *alioquin*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 14, 32. (14) *thing*, as in *something*, *anything*, etc.:—Nán þing grénes *nihil virens*, Ex. 10, 15. Gé ne biddaþ mé nánes þinges *me non rogabitis quicquam*, Jn. Skt. 16, 23. Mid ǽnige þinge *in aliquo*, Chart. Th. 422, 28. Ge on mete, ge on hrægle, ge on ǽghwylcum þinge, Blickl. Homl. 219, 30. Nyste ic nán þing þises *I knew nothing of this*, Gen. 21, 26: Lk. Skt. 9, 36: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 72. Styrigendlíces nán þing findan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 735. Sum ðing miccles gebícnodon ða tungelwítegan Homl. Th. i. 188, 20: ii. 24, 10. Hæfd se mann ealra gesceafta sum ðing, i. 302, 19. Canst ðú ǽnig þing *scis tu aliquid?* Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 37. Beó ðæt þinga ðæt hit beó *be it what it may*, Btwk. 222, 8. Húru þinga *praesertim*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 238, 6. Ærost þinga *first of all*, Wulfst. 32, 9: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 11. Rapost þinga *at the earliest*, L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 14. **II.** *a meeting, court*:—An méde oþþe an þinge, L. H. E. 8; Th. i. 30, 12. Hé Freán gesihð faran tó þinge (*the meeting held at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 57, 32; Cri. 927. Þing gehégan *to hold a meeting*, Andr. Kmbl. 314; An. 157: 1859; An. 932. Þinga sceal gehégan fród wíþ fródne, bíþ hyra ferd gelíc, Exon. Th. 334, 19; Gn. Ex. 18. Ic wið Grendel sceal ána gehégan ðing, Beo. Th. 856; B. 426. [*O. Sax.* thing *res*; thing-hûs *court-house*: *O. Frs.* thing *res*; *meeting*, *court*: *O. H. Ger.* ding *res*, *substantia*, *negotium*; *concio*, *conventus*, *concilium*: *Icel.* þing; *pl. things*, *articles*; þing *an assembly*, *meeting*; *Norweg.* stor-thing *parliament*.] v. breóst-, bríd-, cíþe-(cýþe-), cyric-, ge-, woruld-þing.

þingan; *p.* de *To invite*, *address*:—Hé him thingeet *invitat se*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 39. Þinge *interpella*, Hymn. Surt. 127, 14. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* dingen; *p.* dingta *conducere*, *convenire*; gi-dingen *appellare*.] v. ge-þingan; un-þinged.

þingere, es; *m.* **I.** *an advocate*, *intercessor*:—Þingere *advocatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 39. Ðingere, 4, 48: *interventor*, Rtl. 79, 36. Beón ðingere for óðerra scylde *intercessor fieri pro culpis aliorum*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 20. Ðæs wordes (*Paraclete*) angit is swá mon cweþe þingere, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Ðæt heó ús sý milde þingere wið úrne Drihten, 159, 33. Ic beó eówer þyngere tó Gode, Shrn. 155, 2: Homl. Ass. 137, 701. Mid ða gife his ðingeres *gratia suo intercessori*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 608, 3. Mid þingere *cum advocato*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 56: *advocato*, *interpellatore*, Hpt. Gl. 466, 72. Hí noldon nǽnne þingere sécan *defensorum operam repudiarent*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 13. Ða þingeras (*oratores*) þingiaþ nú ðǽm ðe læssan þearfe áhton, Fox 208, 25. Þingeras wið Drihten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 114, 18: Wulfst. 240, 10. **II.** *a priest*, who in his office intercedes for the people. v. þingian, **I a**:—Preóst *vel* þingere *clericus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 24. [*O. Frs.* thingere: *O. H. Ger.* dingari *advocatus*.] v. cyrc-, fore-, ge-þingere.

þingestre, an; *f. A female advocate*:—Ðæt heó ús beó þingestre tó ðam heofenlíce mægendrymme, Homl. Ass. 137, 698.

þing-gemearc, es; *n. Measuring* (*time*) *by events* (? cf. other compounds of *gemeare*, e. g. *fól-*, *geár-gemearc*, where the first part determines the character of the measurement, measurement by feet, by years; in the case of almost all such compounds it is an (adverbial) genitive that is found):—Ðá wæs ágangen tú hund and þreó geteled rímes swylce þrittig eác þinggemearces wintra *measuring by the events that had happened two hundred and thirty-three years would be counted as past, things had been going on for two hundred and thirty-three years*, Elen. Kmbl. 6; El. 3. Ðá wæs first ágán þinggemearces bútan þrím níhtum *things had gone on till there remained only three days of the allotted time*, Andr. Kmbl. 295; An. 148.

þingian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to intercede*, *ask favour*, *supplicate*, *plead*, *intervene*, (1) absolute:—Ðǽr Satanus þingaþ, Cd. Th. 292, 28; Sat. 447. (2) *to intercede* for a person (*dat. or* for *with dat. or acc.*):—Ic for mínes Godes húse þingie, Ps. Th. 121, 9. Ða þingeras þingiaþ ðæm ðe læssan þearfe áhton; þingiaþ ðǽm ðe man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðám ðe ðæt yfel dóþ *oratores pro his, qui grave quid perpessi sunt, miserationem judicum excitare conantur*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 26. Ic (*Christ*) eów þingade, ðá mé on beáme beornas sticedon, Cd. Th. 296, 29; Sat. 509. Him (*himself*) ðingode David, and tó Drihtne gebæd, Ps. C. 26: Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Gif hé wyle him sylfum þingian *si pro seipso supplicare velit*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 62; Th. ii. 222, 25. Hwæðer his mágas him fore þingian willon *num amici ejus pro eo intervenire vellent*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 29; Th. ii. 236, 32. (3) *to ask* for (*for* with acc.) a person that some favour may be granted (*clause*):—Ðæt hé sceolde for hí ðingian (*supplicatu obtineret*) ðæt hí ne ðorfton féran, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 36. (4) *to intercede*, *plead* before a person:—Þinga for ðeódne ǽr ðam seó þráh cyme, ðæt hé ðec áworpe of woruldríce, Cd. Th. 252, 33; Dan. 588. (5) *to intercede* for a person (*dat. or* for *with dat. or acc.*) to or with another (*tó*, *mid*, *wið*):—Ðá spæc ic him fore and þingade him tó Ælfréde cinge. Ðá lýfde hé ðæt hé móste beón ryhtes wyrðe for mínre forspǽce, Chart. Th. 169, 30. Wǽre þearf ðæt him mon þyngode tó ðam rícum, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 29. Se ðe bitt ðone monn ðæt him ðingie wið óderne ðe hé þíp eác ierre *cum is, qui displicet, ad intercedendum mittitur*, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 12. Hú mæg ænig man tó his hláforde ódrum þingian, gif hé his hláforde sylf hæfd ábolgen, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 5. Earmum ðingian tó ðam rícan, Homl. Th. ii. 558, 2. Tó ðingienne þiódum sínum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 7. (6) *to make intercession* to (*tó*) a person that something may be granted (*clause*):—Þingode Dauid tó Dryhtne, ðæt . . ., Ps. C. 146. **I a.** referring to intercession to the Deity. v. þingere, **II**:—Ða ðe on heofenum syndon, hí þingiaþ for ða ðe dyssum sange fylgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 45, 36. Swá oft swá hig clypiaþ tó Criste, and for fólces neóde þingiaþ, L. C. E. 4; Th. i. 362, 4. Ic for ðé þingode, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 416. Búton sum hálga mé þingie tó ðam Hálende, ii. 26, 255. Ðingige, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 34. Hé ceopie tó Godes hálgum, and bidde ðæt hig him tó Gode þingien, L. E. I. 23; Th. ii. 420, 10. Hú dearr hé ðingian ódrum monnum, and nát hwæðer him selfum geðingod bið *quonodo aliis veniam postulat qui, utrum sibi sit placatus, ignorat?* Past. 10; Swt. 63, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 388, 4: 528, 15: i. 174, 10: L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 6. For heora campwered gebiddan and tó Gode ðingian *ad exorandum Deum pro milite*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 40. For hine ðingian and for sibbe his ðeóde *ad supplicandum pro pace gentis ejus*, 3, 24; S. 556, 43. Ðæt hí for mínum untrumnessum ðingian mid ða úpplícan árfæstnesse *ut pro meis infirmitatibus apud supernam clementiam intervenire meminerint*, pref.; S. 472, 35. **II.** *to make terms*, *settle*, (1) absolute:—Ǽge hé þreora níhta fierst him tó gebeorganne, búton hé þingian wille, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 2. (2) *to settle* a dispute:—Siððan ic ða fǽhðe feó þingode, Beo. Th. 945; B. 470. Feorhbealo feó þingian, 315; B. 156. (3) *to settle* the terms of an agreement, *to agree* that . . .:—Búton hiora hwæðer ǽr þingode ðæt hé hit ángylde healdan ne þorfte, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 11. (4) *to settle* with (*wið*) a person, *to come to terms*, *be reconciled*. v. (6):—Heom man raþe ðæs wið þingode *soon after people came to terms with them*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 32. Hé sceal þingian wið done de hé ábylgþ *debet reconciliari ei quem offendebat*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 19; Th. ii. 234, 27. (5) *to make terms* for:—Be ðǽm ðe for ordále ðingiaþ. Gif hwá þingie for ordál, þingie on ðam ceápgilde, and náht on ðam wíte, L. Ath. i. 21; Th. i. 210, 15. Weorpe ðæt neát tó honda oþþe fore þingie *let the beast be handed over, or terms settled for it*, L. Alf. pol. 24; Th. i. 78, 10. (6) *to make terms* for a person (*dat. or* for) with (*wið*) another, *to reconcile*. v. (4):—Gif gesíðcund mon þingaþ wið cyning for his inhíwan, oððe wið his hláford for þeówe, L. In. 50; Th. i. 134, 2. Þinga þé wið God *concilia tibi Deum*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 17. Ðæt wé ús beþencan and wið God sylfne þingian, Wulfst. 166, 35. (6 a) where the person with whom is not stated:—Ne sié him nó ðý þingodre *none the more shall the case be settled for him*, L. In. 22; Th. i. 116, 12. **III.** *to settle* to do something, *to determine*. v. ge-þingan, ge-þingian, **II**:—Hú hé him on ðás world þingian ongan *how he settled for himself to come into this world*, Blickl. Homl. 105, 8. **IV.** *to speak*, *discourse*:—Ðé ða wordcwydas wittig Drihten on sefan sende; ne hýrde ic snotorlícor, on swá geongum feore, guman þingian, Beo. Th. 3691; B. 1843. **IV a.** *with* geán, ongeán, wid, *to address*, *accost*. v. þingan:—Him brego engla geán þingade, Cd. Th. 62, 5; Gen. 1009. Iudas hire ongén þingode, Elen. Kmbl. 1214; El. 609: 1330; El. 667: Exon. Th. 116, 20; Gú. 210. Hyre se wræcmæcga wið þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260: 268, 9; Jul. 429: Andr. Kmbl. 612; An. 306: 1264; An. 632: Elen. Kmbl. 154; El. 77. [Do we mid ure weldede þingen us wið ure helende, O. E. Homl. ii. 43, 30. To þingenn uss wiþþ ure Godd, Orm. 8997. *O. Sax.* thingôn: Hie gêng im wid thena heritogon mahtian, thingôn wid thena thegan kêsures, Hél. 5725. *O. Frs.* thingia *placitare*: *O. H. Ger.* dingôn *concionare*, *judicare*, *disceptare*, *pacisci*: *Ger.* dingen *to bargain for*, *agree on*: *Icel.* þinga *to hold a meeting*; *to consult about*, *discuss*.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, óþ-þingian.

þingiend. v. fore-þingiend.

þing-leás; *adj. Exempt*:—Unscyldigo and þingleáso from dissum synne *innocentes et immunis ab hoc crimine*, Rtl. 114, 7. [*O. Frs.* thing-lôs.]

þing-rǽden[n], e; *f. Intercession, advocacy, pleading, intervention, mediation*, (1) in a general sense:—Ða apostoli hī āstrehton æt dæs ealdormannes fō:um, biddende dæt ða hǽdengildan nǽron for heora intingan ācwealde . . . Ða cwæ:ł se ealdorman: 'Wundor mé dinch eówer þingrǽden,' Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. God heora synne durh his (*Job's*) þingrǽdene forgeaf, 458, 4: 292, 1. Gif ðū ge þafian nelt þingrǽdenne (*pleading on behalf of a lover*), Exon. Th. 250, 13; Jul. 126. (2) of intercession to the Deity. v. þingian, I a:—Mid dīnre (*Stephen's*) þingrǽdene *two intervention*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 24. Þissere for þingrǽdene *hujus obtentu*, 139, 27. Þurh his hālgena þingrǽdene, Chart. Erl. 231, 28. Þurh his móder ðingrǽdene, Homl. Th. i. 450, 26. Þa þingrǽdene for ðam folce, ii. 536, 11. Mid dīnum (*St. Andrew's*) þingrǽdenum *tuis intercessionibus*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 8. Þurh heora menigfealdan þingrǽdena, Homl. Th. i. 556, 19. v. fore-þingrǽden.

þing-stede, es; *m. A place where a meeting* (v. þing, II) *is held*:—On ðam þingstede (*in the place to which Christ had summoned his disciples to speak with them for the last time*. Cf. tō Bethania þeóden his þegna gedryht geláðade; hỹ dæs láreówes word ne gehyrwodon, hyra sincgiefan, 29, 2–9; Cri. 456), Exon. Th. 31, 17; Cri. 497. Ic gefrægn leóde tōsomne bannan . . . Ða wæs tō ðam þingstede þeód gesamnod, Andr. Kmbl. 2197; An. 1100. [An that hūs innan, thār Pilatus was an thero thingstedi, Hēl. 5307. *O. H. Ger.* ding-stat *forum, conciliabulum*: *Icel.* þing-staðr *place where a* þing *is held*.] v. next word.

þing-stōw, e; *f. A place of meeting, a public place*:—*Compitum*, i. *villa vel* þingstōw *vel* þrop, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 55. In sprēc[stōw] † in ðingstōw *in foro*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 3. From ðingstōwe (-stōw, Lind.) *a foro*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 4. v. geþing-stōw, *and preceding word*.

þingung, e: *f. Intercession, intervention, mediation*:—Þingunge *interventu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 28: 48, 76. Hī on friþe wunedon þurh ðære ewēne þingunge, Homl. Ass. 101, 313. ¶ Especially intercession to the Deity:—Ðæt ic mid eallum ðone wæstm ārfæstre ðingunge gemēte *ut apud omnes fructum piæ intercessionis inveniam*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 39. Hē ðære eádigan Marian fultumes and ðingunge bæd, Homl. Th. i. 448, 19. Gif wē for synfullum mannum gebiddaþ and hī ðære ðingunge unwurðe synd, ii. 528, 12. Biddaþ eów þingunge æt ðysum martyrum, i. 88, 33: ii. 110, 30. Eádges Iōhannes ðingeunge (*intercessione*), Rtl. 46, 30: 51, 16. Ūs tō þingunge, Chart. Th. 240, 24. Þurh ða brōþorlican ðingunge *per intercessionem fraternam*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 22: 5, 19; S. 640, 42: Homl. Th. i. 76, 22. Ðǽr nǽnige þingunga ne beóþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 30. Wē biddaþ þingunga æt hālgum mannum, Homl. Th. i. 174, 9. Mid hira ðingengum, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 15. Þurh bisceopes þingunga *ex episcopi interventu*, L. Ecg. P. i. c. ix; Th. ii. 170, 17. v. fore-, ge-þingung.

þinne, þió *a slave*, þió, *pron.* (Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 5), þio-, þió-, þióen. v. þynne, þeów, se, þeo-, þeó-, þeówen.

þīr *a female servant*:—Ðīr † sió ðignen (dīr † ðegnen, Rush.) *ancilla*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 17. [*The Scandinavian form* þýr?]

þirda, þirding, þirel, þirlian. v. þridda, þridding, þyrel, þyrlian.

þirran, þierran *to dry, wipe*. [*O. H. Ger.* derren *torrere, exsiccare*; ar-derren *arefacere*: *Icel.* þerra *to dry, wipe dry*. Cf. *Goth.* ga-þairsan *to wither*.] v. ā-þierran.

þirsce-flōr *a threshing-floor*:—Hig cōmon tō ðære þirsceflōre *venerunt ad aream*, Gen. 50, 10. v. þersce-flōr.

þirscwald, þis, þisl. þislīc. v. þerscold, þes, þīxl, þyslīc.

þistel, es; *m. A thistle*:—Þistel, thistil *cardu[s]*, Txts. 47, 384. Ðystel, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 56. Þistel *carduus*, 31, 53. Se onscunienda þystel *carduus orrens*, ii. 22, 43. Se unbrāda þistel *scolimbos*, i. 69, 12. (Se unbrāde thistel, Lchdm. iii. 305, col. 1. Brād thistle *erithius*, 302, col. 1.) Þūfe þistel *sow thistle*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. Genim ðæs scearpan þistles moran, 314, 11. Þistles blōstm *thistle-down;* pappus, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 23. Þistlum *card[u]is*, ii. 128, 63. ¶ The word is found in compounds which are names of places. Þistel-beorh, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 396, 33: þistel-mere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 15: þistel-leáh, iv. 49, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* distil: *Icel.* þistill.] v. þū-, wudu-þistel.

þistel-geblǽd *a blister caused by the prick of a thistle*:—Wið þorngeblǽd, wið þys[tel]geblǽd, Lchdm. iii. 36, 22.

þistel-twige, an; *f. A goldfinch* or some other bird that eats thistle-down. [In E. D. S. Pub. Bird Names, p. 58, *thistle-finch* is given as a name of the goldfinch; Halliwell quotes: '*Carduelis* a linnet, a thistle-finch' (1585). Cf. *O. H. Ger.* distil-finco *carduelis*: *Ger.* distel-fink *a linnet*: *O. H. Ger.* distil-ziu *carduelus*]:—þisteltuige, distiltige *cardella*, Txts. 47, 381. Þisteltwige, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 19.

þistra, þristra *a trace* (?), *part of an animal's harness*:—Þistra *conjuncta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 34. Þristra, i. 16, 9. [*For similar double form* cf. þeóstru, *for meaning* cf. (?) *Goth.* þinsan: *O. H. Ger.* dinsan *trahere*: '*Bavarian* dünsel *a twisted withy or other thin branch, used to bind rafts of wood to the shore*,' Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. xlii; *and see Du Cange* coniuncta.]

þistru, þiú (Mt. 24, 15). v. þeóstru, se.

þiustra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 18; *according to form the word might belong to* þeóstru, *but it glosses* ambulas, *the meaning of which, according to the dictionary*, is endive or chicory.

þīwan, þīwen, þīwracan. v. þeówan, þeówen, þeó[w]-wracu.

þīxl, þisl, e; þīsle, an; *f.* **I.** *a beam or pole of a waggon;* temo: used, also, like *temo*, to denote a constellation, *the Bear*:—Wǽnes dīsl (wægne þīxl (wægnes?), 100, 72) *archtoes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Þisl *temo* vel *arctoes*, i. 16, 24: *themon* (in a list 'de plaustris'), 284, 46. Þistle *temo* (*Wulcker prints* þīsle *themon*, Gl. 295, 14), 66, 53. Dīxl *arquamentum*, Txts. 109, 1147. Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wǽnes dīsla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19. Ān ðara tungla woruldmen hātaþ wǽnes þīsla, Met. 28, 10. Þīxlum, dīxlum, dīslum *temonibus*, Txts. 101, 2007. **II.** *a pole* (?):—Of ðære āc in ða heortsole; of ðære sole in ða þīsle; of ðære þīsle eft in ða mȳðan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 6. [*O. L. Ger.* thīsla; *f. wk. temo: Du.* dissel *axle-tree;* dissel-boom *beam* or *pole of a carriage: O. H. Ger.* dīhsel, dīhsila, dīsala; *f. temo: Ger.* deichsel: *Icel.* þisl; *Swed.* tistel-stång *coach-pole*.]

þō, þōae. v. þōhe.

þocerian; *p.* ode *To run to and fro, run about*:—þocerað *cursat, currit, cursitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 53. Þocerodan (*vitae late praeconia*) *cursant*, 95, 19: 19, 65. Sitte him ðīn mōd on mīnum hrædwǽne, þocrige him on mīnne weg *mea semita, meis vehiculis revertaris*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 174, 1. [*Cf. Icel.* þoka *to move*.]

þoddettan; *p.* te *To push, strike, batter*:—Ða deóflu þoddetton ða earme sāwle and hēton hỹ ūt faran of ðam lichaman, Wulfst. 235, 15. Þoddetton *pulsent*, Germ. 399, 264. v. þyddan.

þoden, es; *m. A violent wind, a whirlwind;* also, *a whirlpool;* turbo:—Þoden *alcanus* (l. *altanus*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 3: *altanus*, i. 17, 34. Ðoden *turbo*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 37, 10. Þoden ða nān ne tōcwīse oþþe worigende tōwurpon windas *turbo quam nullus quatit aut vagantes dirruunt venti*, Hymn. Surt. 142, 26. Cumendum swā þoden tō tōstæncnane mē *venientibus ut turbo ad dispergendum me*, Cant. Ab. 14. Ðonne sió geornfulnes eordlīcra dinga ābisgaþ ðæt ondgit and āblent dæs mōdes eágan mid dære costunge ðæm folce, swā suā dēd dæs lichoman eágan on sumera mid ðodene (ðodne, Hatt. MS.) *dum pastoris sensus terrena studia occupant, vento tentationis impulsus ecclesiae oculos pulvis caecat*, Past. 18; Swt. 128, 17. Hēr wāron rēde forebēcna cumen ofer Norðhumbra land . . . ðæt wǽron ormēte þodenas and lígrescas, Chr. 793; Th. 101, 5, col. 1. Þurh ðæs windes blǽs, ðe swȳdlīce ða heánnyssa ðæs roderes sceeđ mid his þodenum, Anglia viii. 320, 34. Lagefloðum þodenum *ceruleis turbinibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 38. [Swa þode [þodde, 2nd MS.) on felde þenne he þat dust heje aziued from þere eorðe, Laym. 27645.]

þōe. v. þōhe.

þoft (?), e; þofte, an; *f. A rower's bench*:—Scipsetl *transtra*, þofta (þoftan?) *trastra* vel *juga*, Wrt. Voc. i. 48, 15. Þoftan *transtra*, 56, 41: 63, 43. (All three occur in lists 'de navibus.') [*Du.* doft; *f. a rower's bench: Icel.* þopta; *wk. f. a rowing bench*. Halliwell gives *thoft-fellow* a fellow-oarsman.]

-þofta, -þoftian. v. ge-þofta [*Icel.* þopti *a bench-fellow*], ge-þoftian.

þoft-rǽden[n], e; *f. Fellowship*:—Ðū hopast ðæt ðū hæbbe ðoftrǽdene tō ðam āwyrigedan deófle, ðonne ðū bǽde ðæt hē ðē āsende his englas tō mīnre dare, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 14. v. ge-þoftrǽden.

þoftscipe, es; *m. Fellowship*:—Sum brōðor . . . se him wæs on gāstlīcum (-re, MS.) þoftscipe geþeóded, Guthl. 10; Gdwin. 52, 5: 14; Gdwin. 62, 2. v. ge-þoftscipe.

þōhe, þōe, þō; *gen.* þōn; *f. Clay*:—Thōhae, thōae *argilla*, Txts. 36, 3. Ðō, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 16. Þōe *creta*, 136, 78. [*Goth.* þāhō πηλός: *O. H. Ger.* dāha *argilla, testa: Ger.* thon: *Icel.* þá *muddy ground*.] v. next word.

þōhiht, þōiht; *adj. Clayey*:—Ðōihte *argillosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 15.

þōht, es; *m. Thought, mind*:—Pund gefe of ðon is ðōht mounes *pondus gratiae, inde est sensus hominis*, Rtl. 192, 23. Suā lichomes suāe ðōhtes (*animae*) hælo, 99, 13. Hāles ðōhtes *sane mentis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 15. Mid þōhtes wilnunga besmiten *desiderio cogitationis coinquinatus*, L. Ecg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 15. In alle ðōht ðinne in tota *mente tua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 37. In ðon ilco ðōcht *in eundem sensum*, p. 9, 18. Unstaðolfæstnis ðōhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. [*Icel.* þóttr, þótti.] v. ge-þōht.

þol. v. þoll.

þole-byrde; *adj. Bearing patiently, patient, long-suffering*:—Þolobyrde mann *patiens homo* . . . Wer þolebyrde *vir patiens*, Scint. 13, 11, 13. [He bed þoleburde, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 25.]

þolebyrdness, e; *f. Patience, long-suffering, endurance*:—Tō þolibyrdnysse þrowunga strange *ad tolerantiam passionum fortes*, Scint. 3, 8. [On giwer þoleburdnesse *in patientia vestra*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 9.]

þole-mōd; *adj. Of a patient disposition, patient, long-suffering*:—Þolemōd *longanimis*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 43. Heó wæs þolemōd and gestǽdþig on hire gebǽran, and ne geseah hī nān man yrre, Homl. Ass. 127, 367. Þolemōd on wiþerweardum þingum *patient in adversity*, R. Ben. 26, 18. His mon fandige hwæðer hē þolemōd (þolo-, Wells Frag.) sỹ and geþyldig *probetur in omni patientia*, 99, 4. Þolomōd *patiens*, Scint.

8, 12, 14. Dæt se mann beó geðyldig and ðolemód (þol-, MSS. U. D.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 335. Geðyldig and ðolmód, 17, 55. On dære ēcan worulde, ðe gewelgaþ ða þolmódan, Homl. Th. ii. 456, 2. [Gordoille wes polemod, Laym. 3141. Katerine wes þuldi & polemod, Kath. 173. Þolemod is þe þet þuldeliche abereð wouh þet me ded him, A. R. 158, 4. Cf. *Icel.* þolin-móðr *patient*: *Dan.* taal-modig.]

þole-mód (?) *patience*:—*Patientia* dæt is ðolmód, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334. MS. D. [Habbe we edmodnesse and þolemod, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 266.] v. next word.

þolemódness, e; *f. Patience, long-suffering, endurance*:—*Patientia*, dæt is geðyld and þolmódnys gecwæden, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 334. Se geþyldiga man mid his þolmódnysse his sāwle gehylt, ii. 28, 146. Da getreowfullau ealle lífes wiðerweardnesse forþyldigian scylun, be hiora þolemódnesse (þole-, MS. T.) is þus āwriten, R. Ben. 27, 8, 13. Wurdigan ða gōdan þeāwas . . . geþyld and þolemódnysse, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 16. [Þolemodnesse and edmodnesse, of mild and meek heart, A. R. 158, 2. Þolemodnesse, H. M. 41, 10: Ayenb. 68, 4.]

þolian; *p.* ode *To thole* (still used in some dialects), *suffer, endure.* **I.** *to suffer* what is evil, punishment, reproach, illness, grief, etc.:—Hwīlon forlidenesse ic þolie *aliquando naufragium patior*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 1. Þolige, Exon. Th. 499, 18; Rīt. 88, 17. Hē þreánýd þolaþ. Beo. Th. 573; B. 284. Synfull tōþum torn þolaþ *peccator dentibus suis fremet*, Ps. Th. 111, 9. Þoliaþ wé þreá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Hī hosp þoliaþ *contumeliam toleravit*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 25. Þū þoladest *ferres*, i. *sustinebas*, *contueras*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 55. Đū þolades mægenearfeþu, Exon. Th. 86, 19; Cri. 1411. David his ēhtnesse ðolade, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 17. Hé þeównýd þolode, Cd. Th. 122, 21; Gen. 2030. Hī bryne þolodon, Rood Kmbl. 296; Kr. 149. Da de elþeódigra edwīt þoledon, hæþenra hosp, Judth. Thw. 24, 30; Jud. 215. Þoledan and þrowedan *luebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Þeh dū drype þolie, Andr. Kmbl. 1910; An. 957. Gif wīf ðone flēwsan dæs wǣtan þoligen, Lchdm. i. 308, 2. Fela þinga þolian fram yldrum *multa pati a senioribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. Þoligean, Lk. Skt. 24, 26. Dæt micle mord þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 18; Gen. 641. Þeówdōm þolian, 135, 9; Gen. 2240. Hýndo þolian, 198, 18; Exod. 324. Torn þolian, Beo. Th. 1669; B. 832. Witu þolian, Andr. Kmbl. 2828; An. 1416. Dæt ðam weligan wæs weorc tō þolianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21; Jul. 569. Hē lēt, torn þoliende, teáras geótan, 165, 15; Gū. 1029. Syle ðam þoligendan ðicgean . . . dū hine gelācnast wundorlīce, Lchdm. i. 220, 17; 17: 188, i. Mid tōðon torn þoligende, Judth. Thw. 25, 21; Jud. 272. **Ia.** *to suffer, undergo, submit to* discipline, treatment:—Se de dysne lācedōm þolaþ, Lchdm. i. 300, 20. Dæt wīf de on blōdryne wæs fram manegum lācum fela þinga þolode, Mk. 5, 26. Tō ðoleiene dīnne willan, Ps. C. 90. **Ib.** of things which are used to do hard work:—Seó ecg geswāc þeódne æt þearfe; þolode ār fela hondgemōta, Beo. Th. 3055; B. 1525. **II.** *to suffer* a person, *bear with, tolerate* a condition of things, *let come to pass*:—Swā lange swā ic mid eów beó, swā lange ic eów þolige (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Þolie (ðola, Lind.: ðolo, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Dæt is micel wundor, dæt hit God wolde þolian, dæt wurde þegu swā monig forlēdd, Cd. Th. 37, 29; Gen. 597. **III.** *to suffer lack or loss* of something (*gen.*), *to lose* what one has, *to fail to get* what one desires; in many cases the loss or failure is the result of wrong either done or suffered by the subject of the verb, *to forfeit, be* (*wrongfully*) *deprived of*:—Ic ðolige sumes ðinges *careo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 16. Ic ðolige mīnes feós *careo mea pecunia*, ðoligende his þinges *carens sua re*, 41; Zup. 250, 11. Ðonne þolie ic ðus miceles dæs ðe mīne foregengan hæfdon *in that case I shall be* (*unfairly*) *deprived of thus much of what my predecessors had*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 16. Gif dū Drihten forgitst, dū ðolast dære ēcan mēde, Homl. Th. i. 140, 32. Ðolaþ *carebit* (*benedictione*), Prov. 20, 21. Gē þoliaþ dæs ðe eów God behēt for eówre ungehīrsumnisse, Deut. i. 40. Hý (*evil spirits*) hāma þoliaþ, Exon. Th. 115, 22; Gū. 193. Ic þolade gōdes ealles, 457, 16; Hy. 4, 84. Hē férde swā swā his forcūða fæder, and his lífes ðolode and his lænan rīces, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 231. Hē (*Job*) hæfde his wíf, þeáh hē his bearna þolode, ii. 30, 204. Þolade *caruerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 83. Ne forgit dū deád, dý læs dū þolie dæs ēcan lífes, Prov. Kmbl. 17. Þeáh God wille hwam hys willan tō forlætan, and hē dæs eft þolige, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 36. Þolige hē his wǣpna and his ierfes, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 14: L. Edg. i. 4; Th. i. 264, 15. Þolie se þeówa his hýde oþþe hýdgyldes . . . þolie se frigea his freótes, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4, 6. Þolige se dēma, de ðdrum wōh dēme, á his þegenscipes, L. Edg. ii. 3; Th. i. 266, 17: Chart. Th. 606, 30: Homl. Th. ii. 94, 33. Hefonrīces þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 3; Gen. 633: Exon. Th. 402, 8; Rā. 21, 26. Blind sceal his eágna þolian, 335, 28; Gn. Ex. 39. **IIIa.** with a preposition:—Þolige hē be healfre dære bōte, L. Alf. pol. 11; Th. i. 68, 19. **IV.** *intrans. To hold out, exercise endurance, endure, not to give in:* of things, *to last, continue to be serviceable*:—Ic tō aldre sceal sæcce frémman, þenden dis sweord þolaþ, Beo. Th. 4992; B. 2499. Gif mīn (*an anchor's*) steort þolaþ *if my tail can stand the strain on it*, Exon. Th. 398, 16; Rā. 17, 8. G[esēlig?] bið dæt, ðonne mon him sylf ne mæg wyrd onwendan, dæt hē ðonne wel þolige, 459, 16; Hy. 4, 117. Æt dearfe þolian, unwǣlīce wǣpna neótan, Byrht. Th. 140, 53; By. 307: 137, 45; By. 201. [*Goth.* þulan *to tolerate, endure*: *O. Sax.* tholian, tholōn (*trans. acc. and gen., and intrans.*) *to suffer, endure, lose, hold out*: *O. L. Ger.* tholōn *pati, sustinere*: *O. Frs.* tholia: *O. H. Ger.* dolēn, dolōn *pati, sustinere, tolerare, luere*: *Icel.* þola; *p.* þoldi.] v. á-, for-, ge-, mid-þolian.

þoligend, þoligendlīc, þolibyrdness. v. mid-þoligend, un-þoligendlīc, þolebyrdness.

þoll, es; *m. A thole* or *thowl, a peg in the side of a boat to keep the oar in place*:—Þoll *scalmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 79. Thol, ii. 120, 15. [Tholle, cartepynne *cavilla*, Prompt. Parv. 492. *Du.* dol *a thole*: *Icel.* þollr *a wooden peg*; esp. *the thole* of a row-boat: *Dan.* tol *a thole*; tolle-gang *a row-lock*.]

þolle, an; *f. A frying-pan*:—Hwer ł þollan *sartaginem*, Hpt. Gl. 503, 16. v. fýr-þolle.

þol-mód, þolo-byrde, þolo-mód, þon, þonan, þonc, þon-ēcan, þonne, þonon. v. þole-mód, þole-byrde, þole-mód, þan, þanan, þanc, þan-ēcan, þanne, þanau.

Thōmas *Thomas*:—Thōmas ān of ðām twelfon, Jn. Skt. 20, 24. Þōmas, 26. Ðōmas, 28. Thōmas genēdde, Apstls. Kmbl. 99; Ap. 50. Sċe Thōmas týd dæs apostoles, Shrn. 155, 28. Nergend Thōmase forgeaf ēce rīce, Menol. Fox 444; Men. 223. Cf. Hē sæde þōmē (thōmase, *later MS.*), Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Hē nýdde dysne Thōmam, dæt hē weorðode sunnan deofolgild, Shrn. 156, 9: Mk. Skt. 3, 18.

þoot, Txts. 64, 444. v. wōþ.

þōr *the Scandinavian form of a name which in English is* Þunor (-er), *one of the gods, Thor*:—Nū segaþ sume ða Denisce men on heora gedwylde, dæt se Iouis wǣre, de hý for hātaþ, Mercuries sunu, de hī Ōðon namiaþ; ac hī nabbaþ nā riht: for ðan de wē rǣdaþ on bōcum, ge on hæþenum ge on cristenum, dæt se hetula Iouis tō sōðan is Saturnes sunu, Wulfst. 107, 8–13. Þōr and Ōwðen, de hǣdene men heriaþ swīðe, 197, 19. Fled (fleó?) þór (? þī, MS.) on fyrgen hæfde (fyrgenheafde?), Lchdm. iii. 54, 17. v. Þunor.

þorch. v. þurh.

þorfa; *adj. Destitute, poor*; used as a substantive, *a needy person*:—Of ðorfum *de egenis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 6. [*Icel.* þurfi *or* þurfa *wanting, in need of*. Cf. *Goth.* ga-þaurbs *continens*.] Cf. þearfa.

þorfan; *p.* te *To need*:—Ne ðorfeþ (-æþ, Lind.) *non indiget*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 13, 10. Ne ðo[r]feþ ða ðe hālo sint tō lēce *non egent qui sani sunt medico*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 31. Cf. þearfan, *and see next word.*

þorfend, es; *m.*: þorfende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *used substantively. A needy person, a poor person*:—Wæs sum dærfe ł ðo[r]fend (*mendicus*) . . . wæs deád se ðorfendo (*mendicus*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 20, 22. Ofer armne and ðorfend *super egenum et pauperem*, Rtl. 175, 33. Ðorfendo *pauperes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Éadgo ða ðorfendo *beati pauperes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 20. Ic sellо ðorfendum *do pauperibus*, 19, 8: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 5. Ðorfendum ł næfigum (ðarfendum, Rush.) *egenis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 5. Cf. þearfende, *and see preceding and following words.*

þorfendness, e; *f. Poverty, destitution*:—In ðorfendnisse *in pauperiate*, Rtl. 105, 11.

þorf-fæst; *adj. Useful*:—Ne on eorðo ne in feltūne ł on mixenne ðor[f]fæst is *neque in terram neque in sterculinium utile est*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 35. Ðor[f]fæst *utilis*, Rtl. 192, 7. Sié ðor[f]fæsta ūs *prosint nobis*, 91, 27. [Cf. All þatt hemm wass þurrfe, Orm. 9628. *Icel.* þurf-samr *helping*.] Cf. þearf, V, þearf-líc, II, *and next word.*

þorf-leás; *adj. Useless*:—Đe ðor[f]leása degn *inutilis servus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 30. Ðor[f]leáse ł sum ōðer gefeóllon nēh strǽt *quaedam cecidernt secus viam*, 13, 4. Esnas ðor[f]leáse (-leóse, Rush.) wē sindon *servi inutiles sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 17, 10. Cf. þearf-leás, *and preceding word.*

þorh. v. þurh.

þorian (?) *to dare*:—Thorie *dosmui* (*domui?*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 82. [*Icel.* þora *to dare*.]

þorn, es; *m. A thorn, the prickle of a plant* or *a plant on which such prickles grow*:—Þorn *spina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 44: 80, 22: *tribulus*, 33, 45: *dumus*, ii. 25, 70. On ða þyrnan westeweardes, ðǽr se mycla þorn stōd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 13. Tō hafucðornæ; of ðam þornæ on ðone brādan stān . . . on hælnes þorn; of ðam þorne on ðone bróc, v. 348, 21. On weocan þorn; of ðam þorne, vi. 92, 3. Þornas *sentes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 28. Þornas, i. 33, 41: 80, 19. Hī wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29: Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Of dæm hylle dæt swā be ðǽm .III. þornan; of ðǽm þornan be ðǽm heáfdon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 31. Þornas and brēmelas *spinas et tribulos*, Gen. 3, 18. Sume feóllon on þornas; and ða þornas weóxon and fordrysmudon ða, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7: Mk. 4, 7. Swā dū bærne þornas fýre *sicut ignis in spinis*, Ps. Th. 117, 12. Átió hē of lande ða þornas and ða fyrsas and dæt fearn and ealle ða weód de hē gesió dæt ðām æcerum derigen *liberat arva fruticibus, falce rubos filicemque reseeat*, St. 23; Fox 78, 22: Met. 12, 3. [The word is found in many

local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 341.] ¶ *The name of the letter* Þ *was* þorn :—Þ byþ þearle scearp, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 13; Rún. 3. [*Goth.* þaurnus: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* thorn *spina, dumus: O. H. Ger.* dorn: *Icel.* þorn *a thorn; the name of the letter* Þ.] v. appel-, brémel-, gemær-, hæg-, haga-, lús-, mær-, pól-, pric-, set-, sláh-, þíf-e-þorn, *and following words.*

þorn-geblǽd *a blister caused by the prick of a thorn,* Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

þorn-græfe, an; *f. A thorn-copse* :—Andlang ðære þorngræfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4.

þornig; *adj. Thorny, full of thorns.* v. þorn :—Se yrdling lufaþ ðone æcer ðe æfter dornum and brémelum genihtsume wæstmas ágifþ swíðor ðonne hé lufige ðone ðe dornig næs, Homl. Th. i. 342, 8. Gehega þíne eáran mid þornigum hege, Wulfst. 246, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* dornig: *Ger.* dornig.]

þornihт; *adj. Thorny, full of thorns* (v. þorn) or *briars* :—þornihт *senticosus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 41. Tó ðæm þornihtan heáfodlonde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 32. On ðam þornehtan dúne, 421, 24. On ða þornihtan leáge, v. 389, 14. Ðǽm dornihtum *senticosis* (velut rosa *senticosis* exorta surculis, Ald. 18, 14), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 47. [*O. H. Ger.* dornohti *spinosus: Ger.* dornicht.]

þorn-rǽw, e; *f. A row of thorn-bushes* :—On ða þornrǽwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 28. On ða ealdan þornrǽwe, 199, 33, 34.

þorn-rind, e; *f. The bark of a thorn-tree* :—Hnutbeámes rinde and þornrinde gecnúa tó duste, Lchdm. ii. 52, 1.

þorn-stybb, -stubb, es; *m. The stump of a thorn-tree* :—Tó ðæm þornstybbe; of ðam þornstybbe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 252, 28. Tó ðan þornstybbe, vi. 8, 33, 37. On ðonæ þornstub, v. 291, 11. On ðone þornstyb; of ðam stybbe, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 169, 33.

þorof. v. þeorf.

þorp, þrop, es; *m.* Perhaps the idea at first connected with the word is that of an assemblage, cf. the use in Icelandic : Maðr heitir einnhverr . . . þorp ef þrír eru, Skáldskaparmál; þyrpast *to crowd, throng;* þyrping *a crowd:* later the word may have been used of the assemblage of workers on an estate, and also of the estate on which they worked; all three ideas seem to be implied in one or other of the following glosses :—Tuun, þrop, drop *conpetum,* Txts. 53, 557 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 7. *Compitum* i. *villa vel* þingstów *vel* þrop, 132, 56. Þrop *fundus,* i. 37, 51. The idea of an estate belongs to the word in Gothic : þaurp ni gastaistald ἀγρὸν οὐκ ἐκτημάμην, Neh. 5, 16. In the end the meaning came to be *hamlet, village,* in which sense it remained for some time in English, e. g. : Ic Ædgar gife freodom Sce Petres mynstre Medeshamstede of kyng and of biscop, and ealle þa þorpes þe dærto lin : dæt is, Æstfeld and Dodesthorp and Ege and Pastun, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 40. He com to Bethfage, swo hatte þe þrop, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 13. Ther stod a throp . . . in which that poure folk hadden her bestes and her herbergage, Chauc. Cl. T. 199. Thorp, litell towne or thoroughfare *oppidum,* Prompt. Parv. 492. The word is now obsolete, but it remains in a great many local names, either alone or in composition; though, as such names are found mostly in those parts of England which were affected by the Danes, its occurrence in them may be due rather to Scandinavian than to English influence. v. Leo, Anglo-Saxon Names of Places, p. 43 sqq.; Taylor's words and Places, s.v. [*Goth.* þaurp: *O. Frs.* thorp, therp: *O. L. Ger.* thorp, tharp: *Du.* dorp: *O. H. Ger.* dorf *villa, vicus, praedium, oppidum, municipium: Icel.* þorp *a hamlet, village.*]

þost, es; *m. Dung, ordure;* with this meaning *thoste* (according to a MS. glossary cited by Halliwell) is used in Gloucestershire :—Wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste, Lchdm. i. 364, 5. Bærn hundes dost and gnid smale, 7. Nim drígne hundes þost, 11 : ii. 48, 8. [Þost, thoste *stercus,* Ps. 82, 11. An horse thoste, P. S. 237, 14. As a thost in the weie totreden, Wick. Ecclus. 9, 10. Ass uryne and swynes thost, Pall. 116, 348. Thoste or toord *stercus,* Prompt. Parv. 492. *O. H. Ger.* dost *stercus, coenum.*]

-þot. v. ge-þot. [Cf. *Icel.* upp-þot *a great stir.*]

þoterian; *p.* ode *To howl, wail, cry out* :—Þotraþ *clamat,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 12. Geómriende hell þoteraþ *gemens infernus ululat,* Hymn. Surt. 84, 34. Gé wépaþ and þoteriaþ *plorabitis et flebitis,* Scint. 167, 3. Hí ðotorodon swilce ódre wulfas, Homl. Th. ii. 488, 27. v. þeótan.

þoterung, e; *f. Howling, wailing, crying* :—Stefn wæs gehýred wóp and mycel þoterung (þoterung, MS. A.) *vox audita est, ploratus et ululatus multus,* Mt. Kmbl. 2, 18 : Homl. Th. i. 80, 19. Ne áblinþ gránung and þoterung (on helle), 68, 7. Geómerung and singal þoterunge, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hé weóp swíðe biterlíce and hé féóll tó lóhannes fótum mid geómerunge and þoterunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 32. Hé symle clypode mid swíðlícere þoterunge: 'And wá dissere burhware,' Homl. Th. ii. 302, 12.

þóþer (-or, -r), es; *m. A ball, sphere* :—Thóthr, thóthor *pila,* Txts. 87, 1584. Þóþor, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 17. þóder, i. 86, 6. þóþor, 287, 15. Ðóþer *pila* vel *sfera,* 39, 51. þóþer *ballum,* ii. 125, 14. Ðú leornodest ðone cræft ðe wé hátaþ geometrica; on ðam cræfte ðú leornodest onn ánum þóðere oðþe on æpple átéfred, ðæt ðú meahtest be ðære téfrunge ongytan ðises rodores ymbehwirft . . . Ðú leornodest be ánre línan wæs áwriten anlang middes dæs þóþeres . . . Ðú secgst ðæt ðú ymbe ða línan wite ðe on ðam þódere átéfred wæs . . . Ic wolde witan hweðer ðú eác wite ymbe done þóðer ðe seó lýne on áwriten is, Shrn. 174, 16–175, 1. Ða ágan se cyngc plegan wið his geféran mid þódere, and Apollonius yrnende done ðódor gelǽhte, Ap. Th. 13, 1–3.

Thrâceas, þrácie (?); *pl. The Thracians* :—Ðrácia cyning, Met. 26, 22, 59, 7. Dorus Thráceca cyning, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 152, 3. *In other passages Latin forms occur,* Traci, Thraci :—Be westan dære byrig sindon Traci, 1, 1; Swt. 22, 8. Hé wæs farende on Thraci and hié tó him gebígde *Thracas domuit,* 3, 9; Swt. 124, 9: 4, 11; Swt. 204, 16. *Another form is* Trâciane; *pl.* :—Trâciana *Traciarium (provincias,* Ald. 64, 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 74. *The name of the country is given as* Trâcia, Thrâcia :—On Trácia (Thrácia, MS. C.) dæm londe, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 15. Lysimachus befêng Thráciam *Thracia Lysimacho data,* 3, 11; Swt. 142, 33.

þracian. v. â-, an-, on-þracian.

þracu; *gen.* þrace; *f.* I. not in a bad sense, *power, force* :—Þracu (-a, MS.) wæs on ðre, heard handplega, hægsteald módige, wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 198, 22; Exod. 326. Sigores tácn wið þeóda þrace *a token of victory against the power of nations,* Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Se cásere hiéht bannan tó beadwe, beran út þrace . . . wæron Rómware sóna gegearwod *the emperor bade give the summons to war, bade put forth their power* (?) . . . *At once were the Romans prepared,* 90; El. 45. Geceósan swá þrymmes þrace swá þrýstra wrace *to choose either the power of glory or the misery of darkness,* Exon. Th. 37, 14; Cri. 593. Oft wé oferségon þeóda þeáwas, þrace módigra *the power of the proud,* 118, 12; Gú. 238. II. in a bad sense, *violence* :—Oft hí þrace rærdon . . . feóndscipe rærdon . . . hálge cwelmdon . . . bærndon gecorene, Exon. Th. 243, 18; Jul. 12: 262, 16; Jul. 333. [*O. Sax.* módthraka.] v. ádl-, æsc-, bǽl-, ecg-, fáin-, gár-, gúð-, hild-, holm-, líg-, módd-, wǽpen-, wíg-þracu; þrece.

þræc. v. ge-þræc, *and preceding word.*

-þræce. v. on-þræc.

þræc-heard; *adj. Brave in battle* :—Þrungon þræchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123.

þræc-hwíl, e; *f. A time of suffering, a hard time* :—Ongan ðá hreówcearig sár cwánian . . . 'Ðú mec þreádes þurh sárslege . . .' Hine seó fǽmne forlét æfter þræchwíle, Exon. Th. 275, 22; Jul. 554. [Cf. *Icel.* þrekaðr *wearied, exhausted.*]

þræc-rôf; *adj. Valiant,* Cd. Th. 122, 22; Gen. 2030.

þræc-wig, es; *m. Hard fighting* :—Þurstige þræcwiges, Cd. Th. 189, 9; Exod. 182.

þræc-wudu, a; *m. A spear* :—Helm, byrne, þræcwudu, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246.

þræd, es; *m. A thread* :—Ðréd *filum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 59: i. 66, 28. Þræd, ii. 35, 44: i. 81, 65: *fila,* 282, 11. Se gyldna ðræd *bratea filu,* ii. 89, 37: 12, 3. Þræd mé (*a coat of mail*) ne hlimmeþ, ne æt mé hrisil scríþeþ, Exon. Th. 417, 18; Rä. 36, 6. Cnyte mid ánum ðræde, Lchdm. i. 218, 20. Mid ánum readum þræde, 100, 19. Mid wyllenan þræde, ii. 310, 22. Him ne hangaþ nacod sweord ofer ðam heáfde be smalan þræde, Bt. 29, 1; Fox 102, 28. Þræda *filorum,* Hpt. Gl. 494, 18. Áþráwenum ðrædum *contortis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 18. Webb byþ gefylled mid þrædum *tela consummatur filis,* Scint. 216, 2. [*O. L. Ger.* thrâd *filum: O. Frs.* thrêd: *Du.* draad: *O. H. Ger.* drât: *Ger.* draht *Icel.* þráðr: *Dan.* traad.] v. col-, gold-, hefeld-, rihtung-, weall-þræd þráwan.

þrǽft *a quarrel, dispute, contention, chiding* :—Siteþ symbelwlonc scarwum lǽteþ wíne gewǽged word út faran þrǽfte þringan þrymme gebyrmed æfæstum onǽled oferhygda ful *flushed with the feast he sits, affected with wine, words he guilefully lets fare forth, crowd out with quarrel in their train, leavened as he is with pride, inflamed with ill-will, full of overweening,* Exon. Th. 316, 1; Mód. 42. [*Icel.* þrapt *quarrel;* þrefa *to wrangle.* Jamieson gives *thraftly* in a chiding or surly manner.] v. (?) þrafian.

þrægan (cf. *Goth.* þragjan, *and for conjugation* cf. plegan); *p.* de *To run, proceed in a course* :—Sume tungul læsse gelíða, ða ðe lácaþ symb eaxe ende, oððe micle máre geféraþ, ða hire midore ymbe þearle þrægeþ (-aiþ?) (cf. sume tunglu habbaþ lengran ymbhwyrft ðonne sume habban, and ða lengestne ðe ymb ða eaxe middewearde hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 24), Met. 28, 24. Ðǽr hlm eoh fore mílpaðas mæt, módig þrægde, Elen. Kmbl. 2524; El. 1263. Ic seah hors swíþe þrægan, Exon. Th. 400, 4; Rä. 20, 3.

-þrǽge. v. wǽpen-þrǽge.

þræl, es; *m. A thrall, slave, servant* :—Ðe yfle ðrael *malus servus,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 48. Allra ðræl ł esne *omnium servus,* Mt. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 44. Se ðe dóeð synne ðræl is synnes, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 34. Ne cweðo ic íów ðrælas (ðrællas, Lind.), for ðon ðræl (ðræll, Lind.) nát hwæt wyrceð hláford his, 15, 15. Wé witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfe þræl weard tó þegene, and ceorl tó eorle, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 8. Ðeáh þræla hwylc hláforde æthleáþe and of cristendóme tó wícinge weorðe, and hit

æfter ðam eft geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorðe gemǽne þegene and þræle, gyf þræl ðæne þegen fullíce áfylle, licge ágylde ealre his mǽgðe; and gyf se þegen ðæne þræl, ðe hé ǽr áhte, fullíce áfylle, gylde þegengylde, Wulfst. 162, 5–10. Oft þræl ðæne þegen, ðe ær wæs his hláford, cnyt swýðe fæste and wyrcþ him tó þræle, 103, 1. Gebéte þræl mid his híde, þegn mid .xxx. scillingan, 181, 9. Ðe hláford ðrǽles ðæs *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 50. Ðrǽles (ðrælles, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 46. Ic cuoeðo ðrǽle mínum, Lind. 7, 8. Hé sende ðǽrne drael, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 4. Gif Englisc man Denisc ne þræl ofsleá, gylde hine mid punde, and se Denisca Englisc ne eal swá, gif hé hine ofsleá, L. Eth. ii, 5; Th. i. 286, 24. Þrælas ne móton habban ðæt hí ágon on ágenan hwílan mid earfeðan gewunnen, Wulfst. 158, 38. Antecristes þrælas, 55, 9. Ðonne beó gé ealle þrælas *tunc eritis omnes servi*, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 25. [*From Icel.* þræll.]

þræl-riht, es; *n. Thrall-right;* in pl. *the legal rights and privileges which belonged to the thrall*:—Freóriht wǽron fornumene and ðrælriht generwde . . . Frige men ne móton wealdan heora sýlfra, ne faran ðǽr hí willaþ, ne áteón heora ágen, swá swá hí willaþ; ne þrælas ne móton habban ðæt hí ágon on ágenan hwílan mid earfeðan gewunnen, ne ðæt ðæt heom on Godes ést góde men geúðon and tó ælmesgífe for Godes lufan sealdon, Wulfst. 158, 15.

þrǽs *a fringe, border*:—Ðrés, liste *limbus*, Txts. 75, 1228. Ðrés, thrés *oresta*, 85, 1455. Ðrǽs, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 51. Þrǽs *instita*, i. 26, 10. Ðrési *lymbo*, Txts. 75, 1264. Liste oððe þrǽs *lembum*, listum oððe þrǽsum *limbus(-is?)*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 68, 69.

þrǽsce, an; *f. A thrush*:—Þrostle *trita*, ðraesce *truitius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 79. [Cf. *Icel.* þróstr; *gen.* þrastar *a thrush.*] v. þrysce.

þrǽscende. v. þrǽstan.

þrǽst. v. ðærst.

þrǽstan; *p.* te. I. *to twist, writhe, roll about*:—Dæt hors on músenlíce dǽlas hit wond and ðrǽste *eum diversas in partes se torqueret*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. Hé músenlícum styrenessum ongan his limu ðrǽstan *diversis motibus coepit membra torquere*, 3, 11; S. 536, 15. II. *to torture, torment, harass, plague, afflict*:—Ænne of ðám mannum de hí on ðam fýre bærndon and ðrǽston *unum de eis quos in ignibus torrebant*, 3, 19; S. 548, 48. Ðætte Bryttas hié sylfe ðrǽston (*contriverint*) on ingefeohtum, 1, 22; S. 485, 11. Mé þrǽscende (þrǽstende?), Hom. Skt. ii. 23 b. 554. Hé grimme sáre ongan ðrǽsted beón (*torqueri*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 19. Ða unríman mænigeo ðrǽste wǽron *innumerabilis multitudo torqueretur*, 5, 12; S. 628, 4. Missenlícum cwealmnyssum ðrǽste *diversibus cruciatibus torti*, 1, 7; S. 479, 13. III. *to press, constrain*:—Tó nirwienne † tó þrǽstenne *artandum, constringendum*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 32. [Is] þrǽst *compellitur, coartatur*, 469, 20. [In later English the word seems mostly used intransitively, *to press* in, on, out:—Monie þurles, þer þet water þrest in, A. R. 314, 14. Þreaste smoke ut, Marh. 9, 6. He þraste to þan fihte, Laym. 27644. Moni þusenden þrasten ut of telden, 26318. Heo þresten in uppon me *irruerunt super me*, A. R. 220, 31. Mine cnihtes scullen þrǽsten (þreaste, 2nd MS.) biforen me, Laym. 23373. He thurgh the thikkeste of the throng gan threste, Chauc. Kn. T. 1754.] v. ā-, for-, ge-þrǽstan.

þrǽstedness, þrǽstness. v. for-þrǽstedness, for-, ge-þrǽstness.

þrǽsting, e; *f. Torment, affliction*:—Swá hé sceal etan ðætte hiene sió gewilnung ðære gífernesse of his módes fæstrádnesse ne gebrenge, ne eft sió ðrǽsting (ðrǽsding, Hatt. MS.) ðæs líchoman ðæt mód ne ásc rence mid upáhzefennesse *ne aut illos appetitus gulae a mentis statu dejiciat, aut istos afflicta caro ex elatione supplantet*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 7.

þrǽxwold. v. þerscold.

þrafian; *p.* ode. I. *to urge, press*:—Ic ðrafige *urgeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 12. Gif ic mine heorde tó swíðe þrafige on gange and swence hig eálle hig sweltaþ ánes ðæges *si greges meos plus in ambulando fecero laborare, morientur cuncti una die*, K. Ben. 120, 20. Mec mín freá þrafaþ on þýstrum, hætst on enge, Exon. Th. 383, 1; Rä. 4, 4. Se biscop sceal þrafian ða mǽsseþreóstas mid lufe ge mid láþe, ðæt híe healdan Godes ǽwe on riht, Blickl. Homl. 45, 8. II. *to reprove, rebuke, correct.* v. þrafung:—Se Hælend on manegum wísum ðrafode and áfandode his gingran, and geedlǽhte ðæt ðæt hé ǽr tǽhte tó fulre láre, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Drihten, ne þreá ðú me ne ne þrafa on ðinum yrre *Domine, ne in ira tua arguas me*, Ps. Th. 37, 1. Hwílum lídelice tó ðreátianne, hwílum suðdlíce and strælice tó ðrafianne *aliquando leniter arguenda, aliquando vehementer increpanda*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 12. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* þrafstjan *to exhort, encourage, comfort.*] v. (?) þrafft.

þrafung, e; *f. Reproof, rebuke, censure*:—Þrafunge *argumenti* (v. þrafian, II), Hpt. Gl. 487, 20. Ðæt is ðonne swelc mon mid forewearde orde stinge, ðæt mon openlíce and unforwandodlíce on ðǽrne ræse mid tǽlinge and mid ðrafunga *ex mucrone quippe percutere, est impetu apertae increpationis obviare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 13. Se Hælend æteówde hine sylfne cucenne his gingrum æfter his ǽriste on manegum ðrafungum, Homl. Th. i. 294, 16. Hí (*Job's friends*) mid manegum ðrafungum hine (*Job*) geswencton, ii. 454, 21. v. níd-þrafung.

þrág, þráh, e; *f.* I. *a time, season*:—Ðonne seó þrág cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 9; Gú. 1324. Wergendra tó lyt † þrong ymbe þeóden, ðá hyne sió þrág becwom, Beo. Th. 5759; B. 2883. Ǽr ðanu seó þráh cyme, ðæt hé ðec áworpe of worulðríce, Cd. Th. 252, 34; Dan. 588. Nis seó þráh micel, ðæt hí ðé swencan móton, Andr. Kmbl. 214; An. 107. Ða æfterwritenan lǽcedómas ne sculon on áne þrage tó lange beón tó gedóne, Lchdm. ii. 186, 12. Nis ðæt eówer ðæt gé witan ða þrage and ða tíde *non est vestrum nosse tempora vel momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. II. having reference to the condition of things at any time, *time* as in good, bad, hard, etc. *times*:—Hú seó þrág (*the happy time just described*) gewát, swá heó nó wǽre, Exon. Th. 292, 7; Wand. 95. Is ðeós þrág ful strong, ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, 270, 13; Jul. 464. Onwǽcnaþ sió wóde þrág ðære wrǽnnesse and gedrefþ hiora mód *libido versat avidis corda venenis*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. Ic mé þyslíce ǽr þrage ne gewénde *I did not expect such a time as I have had*, Exon. Th. 269, 21; Jul. 453. Wéndon híe þearlra geþinga, þrage hnágran, Andr. Kmbl. 3195; An. 1600. Óft ðæt rímgetæl rédre þrage daga fordr gewát, Cd. Th. 85, 26; Gen. 1420. Hé ðý wyrs meahte þolian ða þrage, ða hió swá þearl becom (cf. Ða hit gelomp ðæt hé on swá micelre nearunesse becom, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 26), Met. 1, 77. III. adverbial uses. Cf. hwil:—Þrage *interim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 76. Hé þrage mid ús wunode *he dwelt with us for a time*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19: Exon. Th. 208, 24; Ph. 160: Ps. Th. 81, 5: 111, 4: Met. 20, 134. Tódrif ðone mist ðe þrage nú hangode hwýle, 20, 264. Hé þrage siddan wícum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 25; Gen. 1811: 74, 5; Gen. 1217. Hit þrage sceal in sondhofe síþþan wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 30; Gú. 1168. Swelge hé ða ðrage ðe (*while, as long as*) hé mæge, Lchdm. ii. 284, 14. Geærndon hí sume ðrage *they raced for some time*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 9. Ealle þrage *all the time*, Ps. Th. 101, 25: Exon. Th. 324, 2; Vid. 88: Judth. Thw. 25, 2; Jud. 237: Apstls. Kmbl. 60; Ap. 30. Ðú sægdest ðæt ic sceolde lifigan lange ðrage, Ps. Th. 118, 116. Bád sunu Lamieches sóðra geháta lange þrage, Cd. Th. 86, 5; Gen. 1426: 153, 25; Gen. 2544: 252, 4; Dan. 573: Beo. Th. 108; B. 54: Andr. Kmbl. 1580; An. 791. Wǽran hí ǽr on hǽþenra hæfteclommum lange þrága, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 17. Þéh mín lichama lytle ðrage on niderdælum eordan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Swá ic þrágum (*at times, sometimes*) winne, hwílum . . ., hwílum, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rä. 4, 67: 381, 1; Rä. 2, 4: 494, 6; Rä. 82, 4: Cd. Th. 271, 29; Sat. 112: Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Wæter wynsumu mónþa gehwam bearo geondfaraþ þrágum (*at appointed times*), is ðæt þeódnes gebod, ðætte twelf síþum ðæt tírfæste lond geondlǽce lagufloda wynn, Exon. Th. 202, 11; Ph. 68: Ps. Th. 138, 11. [Habben an alpi þraȝe summe lisse, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 10. He tah hine aȝein ane þrowe, Laym. 640. God þraȝhe *a good while*, Orin. 3475. Lat me nu habbe mine þroȝe (*rimes with* oȝe), O. and N. 260. Sume þroȝe *for a while*, 478. Or he reste hym ony thrawe, Rich. 5062. Lipe me a litel þroȝe, Horn. 336. Þrawe, Havel. 276: R. Brun. 180, 11: Alis. 3836. Thi pynes lastes bot a thrawe, Met. Homl. 142, 2. Throwe, Ch. M. of L. T. 953. Many a throwe, Ch. Yem. T. 941. Any throwe, Monk's T. 3326. Throwe, a lytyl wyle *momentum*, Prompt. Parv. 493.] v. carfoþ-, ryne-, treów-þrág.

þrág-bisig; *adj. Occupied for a time* (?), *periodically employed* (?):—Ic sceal þrágbysig þegne mínum hýran georne, Exon. Th. 387, 6; Rä. 5, 1. The subject of the riddle is a millstone, and the Latin riddles on which the English one is based seem to suggest that the epithet might refer to running; Aldhelm has: Par labor ambarum . . . altera currit; Symphosius: Non desinit ille moveri. v. Prehn's Rätsel des Exeterbuches. But the verse requires *þrág*, while the verb, *þrægan*, has a short vowel; and *þrág* seems always (?) used in the sense of *time.*

þrág-mélum; *adv. From time to time, at times, at intervals*:—Ic wæs nýde gebǽded, þrágmélum geþread, ðæt ic ðé sóhte, Exon. Th. 263, 3; Jul. 344. Ne meahton hió word fordbringan, ac hió þrágmélum þióton ongunnon, Met. 26, 80. Hit on wolcnum oft bearle þunraþ, þrágmélum eft únforlǽteþ (cf. hit hwílum þunraþ, hwílum nú ne onginþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 34), 28, 55. Ðrágmélum, Andr. Kmbl. 2461; An. 1232.

þrang (?) *a throng, crowd*:—Wæterberendra þran[gum] *lixarum coetibus*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 15. [Grete thrang of men, Pr. C. 4704. A þral in þe þrong, Allit. pms. 42, 135. *Du.* drang *a crowd: M. H. Ger.* dranc: *Ger.* drang: *Icel.* þröng.] v. ge-þrang; þringan.

þrǽwan; *p.* þreów; *pp.* þrǽwen *To throw* (v. throw, thraw *to turn wood, to twist;* throwster *one that throws or winds silk or thread;* throwing-clay *clay that will work on the wheel*, Halliw, Dict. See, also, E. D. S. Pub. Holderness, Lincolnshire and Huddersfield dialects, *thraw, thrown*: Jamieson's Dict. *thraw.*), *twist*:—Ic samod þrǽwe *contorqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 16. I. *trans. To twist, rack, torture*:—Hé hét hí on hencgene ástreccan and ðráwan swá swá wiðdan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hé hét hine hón on hengene, and mid hengene ðráwan tó langere hwíle, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 31. II. *intrans. To twist, turn round,* (1) *to take a different direction*:—Se lig sóna ðreów ðwyres wíd ðæs windes *the flame at once turned round in a contrary direction towards the wind*, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 8. (2) *to turn round, revolve*:—Þrǽwende *rotante* (*fusa*, Ald. 175, 34), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 78. (3) *to curl*:—Þrǽwendum † cyrpsiendum loccum *crinibus crispantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 9. [Harernarken þrauwen

mid winde, Laym. 27359. *But Layamon uses the word intransitively also of movement*:—Of his horse he þreou (cf. anan swa ich lihte of blonken, 793), 807. þa cheorles up þreowen (þreuwen, and MS.) *the churls started up*. 12321. Þrawen wyth a þwong, Gaw. 194. *The word, however, early gets the meaning of* throwing:—Horn þreu þe ring to grunde . . . 'Palmere threwe, þe ring þat þu þrewe,' Horn 1160–72. Ded he threow him to grounde, Alis. 2425. In fire saltou þrawe þam *in igne dejicies eos*, Ps. 139, 11. *O. L. Ger.* thrân *rotare*: *Du.* draaijen *to turn, twist*: *O. H. Ger.* drâjan; *wk. tornare, torquere*: *Gen.* dreheu.] v. â-, be-, ge-, ge-ed-, þurh-þrâwan; twi-þrâwen.

þrâwing-spinel, e: *f. A curling-iron, crisping-pin*:—þrâwinespinle ł hærmædla *calamistro*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 7: 513, 75: 526, 46.

þreâ, þrawu; *gen.* þreâ; *pl.* þreâ; *f.*: þreâ; *gen.* þreân, *also* þreâs (?); *m.*; *also neuter*. I. *rebuke, reproof, threat*:—Thranuo, thrauu, trafu *argutiae*, Txts. 41, 200. Se de ege healdeþ eallum þeódum and his þreá ne sí dǽr for âwilt *qui corripit gentes, non arguet?* Ps. Th. 93, 10. For dînre þreá *ab increpatione tua*, 75, 5. Hê mid heardre þreá hî on spræc *aspera illos invectione corrigebat*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 11. Þreán *adversione*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 29. Þǽm scamleásan ne wyrd nô gestiéred bûtan micelre tælinge and miclum þreán *impudentes ab impudentiae vitio non nisi increpatio dura compescit*, Past. 31; Swt. 205, 23. For dînum þreán and for dînum yrre *ab increpatione tua, ab inspiratione spiritus irae tuae*, Ps. Th. 17, 16. Þa him þreá dîne þearle ondrǽdaþ *ab increpatione tua fugient*, 103, 8. Hê for him þreá geaf kyningum *corripuit pro eis reges*, 104, 12. Gê hlâfordas, dôð gê eówrum monnum dæt ilce, and gemetgiaþ done þreán *vos domini eadem facite illis, remittentes minas*, Past. 29; Swt. 203, 1. Ne hî Agustinus lârum ne his bênum ne his þreám (*increpationibus*) gepǽgan woldan, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 14. Þreá þeódum eáwan *ad faciendas increpationes in populis*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. II. *chastisement, correction, punishment, an infliction* that has been deserved, justifiable *severity*:—Se egsan þreá *the pain caused by the terror of the day of judgement*, Exon. Th. 65, 34; Cri. 1064. Seó lufu dæt gemet dære þreá (*the punishment to be imposed for stealing*) dihtaþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 21. On strengo þeódscipes and þreá tô wlæc *in disciplinae vigore tepidus*, S. 492, 18. Dære uplecan dreá sweopon *supernae flagella districtionis*, 2, 5; S. 507, 2. Æfter dære dreá (*flagello*), 4, 31; S. 611, 1. Dæt weorþeþ þeódum tô þreá, dâm de þonc Gode ne cûþun, Exon. Th. 67, 21; Cri. 1092. Ðoliaþ wê þreá on helle, Cd. Th. 25, 5; Gen. 389. Þurh egsan þreá, Exon. Th. 83, 32; Cri. 1305. Næs ænig dæt mec þus bealdlîce bendum bilegde, þreám forþrycte, 273, 22; Jul. 520. III. *an infliction* (where no idea of correction is implied), *evil, ill, pang, plague, calamity, affliction*:—Tô ne geniólaecaþ tô dê yfel and dreá (*flagellum*) ne geneólaeceþ getelde dînum, Ps. Surt. 90, 10. Hî gesomnadon in mec dreá (*flagella*), 34, 15. Heó fleón gewât þreá (*ill treatment*, cf. Gen. 16, 6) and þeówdôm, Cd. Th. 136, 24; Gen. 2263. Geþola þeóda dreá *bear the ills inflicted on thee by the gentiles*, Andr. Kmbl. 213; An. 107. Swylt ealle fornom . . . þurh þearlîce þreá *death carried off all . . . by a terrible calamity* (*shipwreck*), Exon. Th. 283, 10; Jul. 678. Þreá wǽron þearle, þegnas grimme, 135, 4; Gû. 519. Monge dreá (*flagella*) syufulra, Ps. Surt. 31, 10. Wê dec for þreáum and for ðeónýdum (for þearfum and for þreánýdum, Exon. Th. 186, 3) ârna biddaþ, Cd. Th. 234, 18; Dan. 294. Bonan mændon dæt hý monnes bearn þreám oferþunge and him tô earfeðum âna cwôme gif hý him ne meahte mâran sârum gyldan gyrnwræce *the murderous spirits made moan, that a child of man would have surpassed them in afflictions* (i. e. *would have caused them greater miseries than they had done to him*), *and alone would have come to their distress, if they could not requite their misery on him with greater pains*, Exon. Th. 128, 10; Gû. 402. Þreám forþrycced þurh dæs þeódnes word *grievously oppressed by the prince's words* (*which announced his death*), 174, 1; Gû. 1171. Hî beâg ymb mîn heáfod þreám (*painfully* or *with reproaches?*) biþrycton, 88, 26; Cri. 1446. Hê Godes ðeówdôm miccle swîðor lufode þonne ða ídlan þreás dísse worlde *he loved God's service much more than the vanities and vexations of this world*, Blickl. Homl. 211, 27. III a. in reference to inanimate things:—Sunne weard þreám âþrysmed *the sun was miserably darkened* (*at the crucifixion*), Exon. Th. 70, 5; Cri. 1134. Wind nearwe geheadrod, þreám forþrycced *the wind, straitly confined, strictly repressed*, Elen. Kmbl. 2551; El. 1277. [Hie nimeð swo bittere þrowes, þat hie ne mai hire mud holden, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 2. A thrawe hire eam, Alis. 616. Wa geres us thol hard traues (thrawes, MS. C.), Met. Homl. 36, 16. In his harde þrowe, L. H. R. 150, 18. On his last þrowe, Ass. B. 533. Throwe, womannys pronge *erumpna*, Prompt. Parv. 493. *O. Sax.* thrâ (in thrâ-werk): *O. H. Ger.* drauua, drouua, drôa *animadversio, comminatio, mina*; drôa *passio*: *Icel.* þrá *a throe, pang*.] v. brôh-, cwealm-, heáh-, môd-, þeód-þreá, *and next word*.

þreágan, þreán, *and* þreáwian (v. þreápian); *p.* þreáde [*in* Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7 *a form occurs that might be a strong past of* þreán, *on the analogy of* þwéan, sleán:—Dæt gewit wæs swîþe sorgiende for dâm ermþum de hî drógan; cf. *the rendering of the same passage in the metres*: Dæt mód wæs swîðe sorgum gebunden for dæm earfoþum de him on sæton, Met. 26, 97. *But, perhaps*, drugon *should be read, as Latin is*: Mens super monstra, quae *patitur*, gemit]; *pp.* þreád. I. *to reprove, rebuke, reproach*:—Ic hine þreáge (dreá, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) and forlǽte *corripiam illum et dimittam*, Lk. Skt. 23, 22. Ne þreáge (drégu, Surt.: þreá, Spl. C.: þrǽwie, Spl. T.) ic eów *non arguam te*, Ps. Th. 49, 9. Þreáge (dréu, Surt.: dreáge, Spl.), 49, 23. Ðû dreást (dreádes, Surt.: þreádest, Spl.) ðeódа *increpasti gentes*, 9, 5. Gif ðû dreást (dreast, MS.) *si corripueris*, Kent. Gl. 714. Dreád *corripit*, 514: *arguit*, 290. Ðû oferhýdige þreádest (dreádes, Surt.) *increpasti superbos*, Ps. Th. 118, 21. Abraham þreáde Abimelech mid wordum *Abraham increpavit Abimelech*, Gen. 21, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 3371; An. 1689. Hê dreáde dæne wind, Lk. Skt. 8, 24: 23, 40. Dreáde *corripit*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 20. Dreádon *increpabant*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 13. Ne þreá ðû mê *ne arguas me*, Ps. Th. 6, 1: 37, 1. Þreá hine openlîce *publice argue eum*, Lev. 19, 17: R. Ben. 13, 9. Mê sôdfæst gerecce (dreád, Surt.) and þreáge (dreád, Surt.) *corripiet me justus et increpabit me*, Ps. Th. 140, 7. Dreágan *redarguere*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 12. Hê ongan hine þreágean (þreágan, MS. B.) *coepit increpare eum*, Mk. Skt. 8, 32. Dreiga, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 22. Hê sceall stîdlîcor þreán (*arguere*), R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1. Monige sindon suíðe tîdlîce tô dreágeanne *nonnulla sunt leniter arguenda*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 24. Sindon monige suíðe suíde tô dreágeanne dæt hî gehiéran dreágende of dæs lâriówes mûde hû micle byrdennehiê habbaþ on hiera scyldum *nonnulla sunt vehementer increpanda, ut quanti sit ponderis culpa ab increpantis ore sentiatur*, Swt. 159, 16–18. Ða andwyrde se ôder dreágende '*the other answering rebuked him* (Lk 23, 40), Homl. Th. ii. 256, 12. Dreágende wez *vir objurgans*, 530, 28. Wæs hê fram dâm brôþrum dreád *corripiebatur a fratribus*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 10. Wê beóþ þreád *corripiemur*, Ps. Spl. 89, 12. II. *to punish* one who deserves punishment, *to chastise* by way of discipline, with a view to amend, *to chasten, correct*:—Ða de ic lufige, ða ic dreáge and beswinge, Homl. Th. i. 470, 26. God beswingð and þreád ða de hê lufaþ, ii. 548, 18: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024. Lêg þreád þeódsceaþan, 97, 25; Cri. 1596. Wê sculon men dreágean swá swá ða gódan fæderas gewuniaþ heora bearn ða hî for heora synnum dreágeaþ and swingaþ and hwædere ða sylfan de hî mid dâm witum dreágeaþ and swenceaþ lufiaþ eác *sic nos fidelibus tenere disciplinam debemus, sicut boni patres filiis solent, quos et pro culpis verberibus feriunt, et tamen ipsos quos doloribus adfligunt amant*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 15–18. Ðû mê þreádes þurh sârslege, Exon. Th. 275, 7; Jul. 546. Dribten hyne þreáde myd þearlwýsliícere swingle for his ungehýrsumnysse, Shrn. 98, 14. Hê hine sylfne þreáge swíde þearle mid forhæfednesse ætes and drinces, L. Pen. 14; Th. ii. 282, 18. Synrust þwéan, hine sylfne þreán, Exon. Th. 81, 10; Cri. 1321. Mid þýstrum þreán, Ps. Th. 104, 24. Drégende dreáde mec Dryhten *castigans castigavit me Dominus*, Ps. Surt. 117, 18. Hê him eáwde nid hû miclum swingum hê dreád and witnod wæs, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 24. Hê (*the man who will not give tithes*) bid mid witum þreád æfter his deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 49, 25. Synfulle (*those in purgatory*) beóþ þreád, Elen. Kmbl. 2590; El. 1296. III. of undeserved punishment, *to torture, torment, afflict, distress, vex, oppress*:—Seó wyrd þreáþ ða unscildigan and náuht ne þreáþ ðâm scildigum *fortuna premit insonteis debita sceleri noxia poena*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 13. Se hine mid miclum witum þreáde, dæt hê Criste widsóce, Shrn. 93, 33. Dreáde, 118, 19, 21. 'Þreá hig lóca hû ðû wylle.' Sarai hig ðá geswencte, Gen. 16, 6. Ic hâlsige dê dæt ðû mê ne þreáge (*torqueas*), Mk. Skt. 5, 7: Lk. Skt. 8, 28. Þrége *urgeat*, Ps. Surt. 68, 16. Ða hêt hê hî âhôn be hire loccum and hî þreágean mid missenlícum witum, Shrn. 75, 21: 104, 16. Swingan and þreágan, Exon. Th. 251, 9; Jul. 142. Cóme ðû ús tô þreágenne (*torquere*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 29. Dreágende *torquens*, Kent. Gl. 662. Mid sumre untrumnesse his lichaman dreád *quadam infirmitate corporis arreptus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 12. (Wê) biád þreáde *aporiamur* (aporiare *ad angustiam reducere*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 44: 7, 6. (Wǽron) þreád (*cruciatibus*) *artabantur, stringebantur*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 10. III a. where the subject of the verb is not a person:—Seó langung hine þreáde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 14. Gif strongra storm and genip swýþor dreáde *si procella fortior aut nimbus perurgeret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. [Þraghand *castigans*, Ps. 117, 18. What if þretty þryuande be þrad (*punished*), Allit. Pms. 60, 751. *O. Sax.* gi-þrôðn *corripere* (Lk. 23, 22, v. *first passage in* I *above*): *O. H. Ger.* drauwen, drouwen *arguere, redarguere, increpare, minari, minitari*.] v. ge-þreán.

þreágend, es; *m. One who reproves or corrects*:—Þreágendes (*vox*) *correctoris* (*amici*), Hpt. Gl. 527, 48.

þreágung, þreáwung (v. þreápung), þreáung, þreáng, e; *f.* I. *reproof, rebuke*:—Þreáiunge *castigationis* (*censura*), Hpt. Gl. 476, 48. For dære strenge dînre þreáunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Of þreáunga (þrégunge, MS. T.: dreánge, Surt.) dînre *ab increpatione tua*, Ps. Spl. 17, 18: 79, 17: 103, 8. Fram dreáwunge (dreánge, Surt.), 75, 6. Hû gesceádwís se reccere sceal bión on his dreáunga *quae esse debet rectoris discretio correptionis*, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 5. Dreáunge *correptionibus*, Swt. 155, 5. Dreánge *increpationem*, Ps. Surt. 37, 15. Dreángum *increpationibus*, 38, 12. Dreánge *increpationes*, 149, 7. II. *a threat*:—Ælc gleáw mód hit gewarenaþ ægder ge wiþ heora þreáunga ge wiþ ólecunga *prudentia nec formidandas fortunae minas, nec exoptandas facit esse*

blanditias, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 24. **III.** *chastisement, punishment*:—Ic wæs beswungen ælce dæg and þreáung (*castigatio*) min on dægrǽde, Ps. Spl. 72, 14. Dæt ic ídel heonone ne hwyrfe míne synna on þreágunge berende *that I may not go hence with nothing accomplished, bearing my sins to punish me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 672. **III a.** *correction*:—Æfter deaþe nán þreáginge ys leáf *post mortem nulla correctionis est licentia*, Scint. 48, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* drowunga, dróunga *animadversio, comminatio.*]

þreahs. v. þreax.

þreál, e; *f. Correction*:—Þreál *correctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 81. **I.** *correction by words, reproof, rebuke*:—Ðreál *correptio*, Kent. Gl. 1061. Þreále *invectionis*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 52. Hé (*John the Baptist*) ða heard-heortan ðeóde mid stearcre ðreále and stíðre myngunge tó lífes wege gebígde, Homl. Th. i. 362, 34. **II.** *correction by acts, chastisement, punishment, discipline*:—Gif hé bétan nele underlicgre hé rihtlícre þreále *si non emendaverit, disciplinae regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 13. Ðú (*Belshazzar*) noldest ðé warnian þurh dínes fæder ðreále, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 8. Mistlíce þreála gebyriaþ for synnum, bendas oððe dyntas . . . , L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 25. Hine man mid líchamlícum þreálum gewylde, R. Ben. 57, 12: 58, 10. Ðonne word seó heardnis stíðmóðre heortan swíðe gehnescad þurh grimlíce steóra and heardlíce ðreála, ðe ic on mancyn sænde, Wulfst. 133, 19.

þreá-líc; *adj. Miserable, woeful, calamitous*:—Godes ágen bearn héngon fæderas ússe; ðæt wæs þreálíc geþóht, Elen. Kmbl. 851; El. 426. Wæs þreálíc þing (*the deluge*) þeódum tóweard, rǽde wíte, Cd. Th. 79, 28; Gen. 1318. Ða apostolas þrowedon folcbealo ðreálíc, mǽrne martyrdóm, Menol. Fox 248; Men. 125.

þreán. v. þrégan.

þreá-níd, es; *n.*: e; *f. Force or compulsion that punishes or causes misery, affliction that comes from punishment*:—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre; is ðes hæft tó ðan strang, þreánýd dæs þearl *this imprisonment is so hard, so severe the pain of my punishment*, Elen. Kmbl. 1404; El. 704. Þrowigean þreánýd micel fýres wylm *to suffer much torturing violence, the fervor of fire*, Cd. Th. 229, 7; Dan. 213. Þreánýd þolian, Beo. Th. 573; B. 284: Exon. Th. 187, 1; Az. 28. Þreánéd, 270, 12; Jul. 464. Blíðheort wunode eorl in þreánéðum *cheerful the man remained in his misery*, Andr. Kmbl. 2530; An. 1266. Wé ðec for þearfum and for þreánýdum árena biddaþ *we pray thee for mercy on account of our needs and afflictions*, 186, 4; Az. 14: Beo. Th. 1668; B. 832. Done feónd hé gefetrode fýrnum teágum, biþeahte þreánýdum (*with penal restraints*), 359, 11; Pa. 61. Þreánédum beþeaht, Elen. Kmbl. 1764; El. 884.

þreá-níðla, an; *m. Painful constraint, restraint of punishment, oppression*:—Béc ámyrgaþ móðsefan of ðreánýdlan dísses lífes *books bring the mind to mirth from the painful pressure of this life*, Salm. Kmbl. 481; Sal. 241. Ðonne wyrd and warnung winnaþ mid hira ðreánýdlan hwæðerne áðreótеþ ǽr *when fate and prudence strive, each with its own hard constraint, which of the two tires first?* 857; Sal. 428. Nealles sylfes willum ac for þreánéðlan, Beo. Th. 4450; B. 2224. Hé þeóstra þegnas þreánéðlum bond *he bound the ministers of darkness with penal restraints*, Exon. Th. 143, 29; Gú. 668.

þreáníð-líc; *adj. That entails painful violence, calamitous, afflictive*:—Micel is ðæt ongin and þreánéðlíc ðínre gelícan ðæt ðú forhycge hláford úrne *great is the undertaking and calamitous for the like of thee to despise our lord*, Exon. Th. 250, 16; Jul. 128.

þreáp (?) *a troop, band*:—Þreápum *communipularibus, sociis* (*perhaps heápum should be read*, cf. efenheápum *conmanipularibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 27; or þreátum; v. þreát: *but* þreáp *may have a double sense as* þreát *has* (*see, too*, þreápian, þreátian); *in later English it remains with the meaning* strife, contest, e. g.: Wituten threp (ani enuy, alle chidyng) or strijf, C. M. 13310. This þrepe (*the siege of Troy*) for to leue, Destr. Tr. 9845: *perhaps, also, in sense of troop*:—An feondes trume . . . þe saules . . . awarieþ al a-þrep (*in a troop?* or = *Ital.* a gara) al so wulues doþ þe scep, Misc. 149, 85. Halliwell gives *thrap* to crowd, as an Essex word). Hpt. 477, 52: 487, 33.

þreápian; *p.* ode *To rebuke, reprehend*:—Oft gelimpeþ, ðonne hé tó suíðe and tó ðearllíce ðreápian (ðreáwian, ðreátian, Cott. MSS.) wile his hiéremenn, ðæt his word beóþ gehwyrfeðo tó unnyttre oferspráce *plerumque contingit, ut, dum culpa subditorum cum magna invectione corripitur, magistri lingua usque ad excessus verba pertrahatur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 17. [Þrepe *arguere*, Ps. 93, 10. Himm birrþ þrapenn wiþþ skill onnjæness alle sinness *he must with discretion contend against all sins*, Orm. 5744. Whan ze aȝens the prechur threpe *when ye blame the preacher* (quotation in Halliwell's Dict.). Ha þreapedd aȝein þe, Kath. 1916. Bihat al þ tu wult, þreap (*threaten*) þrefter inoh, 1499. In þraldom to þrepe (*contend*) with þe werld, Destr. Tr. 12134. Þai þrappit with stormys, 2003. They threpide wyth the throstille, D. Arth. 930. See also Halliwell's Dict. *threap, thripe;* Jamieson's Dict. *threpe*. Cf. Al þet fortune may þreapny (*threaten*) an do, Ayenb. 84, 20.] v. þrípel, *and next word.*

þreápung, e; *f. Rebuke, reproof*:—Dæt gedréatade mód bid suíðe rade gehwierfed tó fiúnga gif him mon tó ungemetlíce mid ðære ðreápunga (ðreáwunga, Cott. MSS.) oferfylgð suíður ðonne mon ðyrfe *correpti mens repente ad odium proruit, si hanc immoderata increpatio, plus quam debuit, affligit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 14. [Þrepyng *strife*, Allit. Pms. 43, 183. Cf. Cheaste. Þes boȝ him todelþ ine .vij. opre boȝes . . . þe zixte þreapninge (*threatening*) . . . Efterward comeþ þe þreapnynges and beginneþ þe medles and þe werres, Ayenb. 65–66.] v. two preceding words.

þreát, es; *m.* **I.** *a troop, band, crowd, body of people, swarm, press, throng*, (1) indefinite:—Þreát *turba*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 29. Ðreát (ðreátt, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 32. Ðreót (dæt folc ł ðreátas, Lind.) *turbae*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 10. Menigo ðreád (monige ðreátas, Rush.) *multa turba*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 7: 5, 21: Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 40. Þreát *chorus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 17, 33: i. 291, 13. Se ðreát (*caterva*) ðara Godes ðeówa, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. His ðegna ðreát *ministri ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heofonengla þreát, Exon. Th. 57, 34; Cri. 928. Witgena weorod, wífmonna þreát, 462, 7; Hö. 48. Þreátes *classis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 78. Þreáte *examine*, 33, 26. Gesomnadum ðreáte (*coetu*) bisceopa, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12: Blickl. Homl. 95, 6. Se wæs on ðam ðreáte þreotteóða secg, Beo. Th. 4803; B. 2406. Cyning þreáte fór, herge tó hilde, Elen. Kmbl. 102; El. 51: Cd. Th. 288, 27; Sat. 388. Hió þrungon on þreáte *they pressed in a crowd*, Elen. Kmbl. 657; El. 329. In ðreáte *in choro*, Ps. Surt. 149, 3: 150, 4. Hí gesomnodan mycelne ðreát discipula *congregata discipulorum caterva*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 25. Wyrma þreát, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Gif hé on þreát cymeþ, Exon. Th. 380, 4; Rä. 1, 2. Ofer ðreótt, Mk. Skt. Rush. 8, 2. Menigo ł ðreátas *turbae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 2. Engla þreátas, Blickl. Homl. 11, 12. Ealle ða mycclan þreátas ðe him mid ferdon, 99, 35. Þurh þreáta gepræcu, Exon. Th. 417, 17; Rä. 36, 6. Mid engla ðreátum *ducibus angelis*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 596, 12. Þreátum *festis choreis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 14. Weras ðreátum and þrymmum þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Meara þreátum, Exon. Th. 119, 19; Gú. 257. Ðreáttum *turbis*, Rtl. 95, 6. (2) in a more definite sense:—Ðreát *turma* .i. *xxxii equites*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 12 margin. Des ðreát *haec cohors*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 44: Cup. 64, 12. *Cohors, d. milites vel* þreát, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 1. Þreát *falanx, multitudo militum, cohors*, 147, 6. Of þreáte *ex falange*, 29, 66. Ðreóte, 107, 59. Dæs déman cempan gegaderodon ealne ðone þreát (ðreád, Lind. *cohortem*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Þicfealdum þreátum eóroda *spissis legionum cohortibus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 1. **II.** *violence, compulsion, force, oppression, punishment, ill-treatment.* v. þreátend:—Is ðeós þrág fúl strong, þreát ormǽte; ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolian, Exon. Th. 270, 14; Jul. 465. Hé wæs gebunden fýre and líge; dæt wæs fæstlíc þreát (*a punishment that pressed on him without remission*), Cd. Th. 284, 22; Sat. 325. Gotan éastan sceldas lǽddon þreáte (*by force* or (?) *with their army*) geþrungon þeódlond monig, Met. 1, 3. Stódan him áþútan swearte gástas and mid micclum ðreáte (*with great violence*) him onsigon, Homl. Th. i. 414, 9. Ða ðe hæfdon sum þing lytles tó bigleofan, dæt gelæhton reáferas and of ðam múðe him ábrudon unmǽdlíce mid þreáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Mid swídlicum þreáte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 12: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 105: 29, 217. Godes ǽ forgégan for his gramlícan ðreáte, 25, 220. Ne forhtige gé for ðæs fyrnfullan þreátum (*cruelties*, or (?) *troops*), 25, 260. Hié ealle worlde weán and ealle þreátas (*all the woes of the world and all miseries*) oferhogodan . . . hié ealle worldlíce tintrega and ealle lichomlícu sár oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 16. [Riden ut þritti þusend, þe þræt (*throng*) wes þa mare, Laym. 9791. Listeð wich þreat (*punishment, trouble*, cf. God wile his sword dragen, 22), Dauid setted uppen us, O. E. Homl. ii. 61, 20. Þrat moste I þole and unþonk, Allit. Pms. 93, 55. 'Herekempen scullen þi lond wasten . . .' þis iherde þe king, þræt (*threat*) þas kaiseres, Laym. 22582. For scrið ne ðret *neither for entreaty nor threat*, Gen. and Ex. 2021. Ne recche ich noht of þine þrete, O. and N. 58. Grete wordis and moche grym þrete, Destr. Tr. 2595. Hire sire and hire dame þreteþ hire to bete, nule heo forgo Robin for al heore þrete, Misc. 190, 84. *M. H. Ger.* dróz *annoyance, molestation.* Cf. *Icel.* þraut; *f. a struggle, labour, hard task.*] v. ā-, beadu-, beorn-, eóred-, ge-, gúð-, here-, heofon-, íren-, mægen-, mearc-, sige-, wǽg-þreát.

þreátend, es; *m. A violent person, one using violence* or *compulsion*:—Ðæm ðreátende *violenti*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. Ðæm nédende ł ðæm ðreátende *volenti* (l. *violenti*), 5, 42. Ðæm ðreáddende *angarianti*, p. 14, 17. v. þreát, **II.**

þreátian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to urge, press*:—Threátade *urguet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 21. (1) *to oppress, afflict, vex, trouble, exercise, harass*:—Ðú ðreást ða ðeóda ðe ús ðreátigeaþ, Ps. Th. 9, 5. Mec lǽdgeteónan þreátedon þearle *my foes harassed me sorely*, Beo. Th. 1124; B. 560. Wyrd . . . for ðý cymþ tó ðam gódan, ðæt hió óþer twéga dó, oððe hine þreátige tó ðon ðæt hé bet dó ðonne hé ǽr dyde, oððe him leánige ðæt hé ǽr tela dyde *fortuna . . . remunerandi exercendive bonos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 3. Þreátende *maceratus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 49: 55, 43. (2) *to urge* a person to something, *press* for something, *force* to do something:—For ðí ic ðreátige ðé tó úra goda offrunge, ðæt ðis folc, ðe ðú bepǽhtest, forlēton ða ídelnysse ðínre lāre, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31.

Seó wyrd ðe þreátaþ ða yflan tó witnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coercet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25 note. Hé þreátode hine tó hæþenscipe, Shrn. 33, 10. Æghwylc hine þreátode æfter dám bócum *every one tormented him for the books*, 123, 29. Ða cempan hine ðreátodon ðæt hé his lác offrian sceolde *the soldiers urged him to offer his sacrifice*, Homl. Th. i. 416, 27. Men ðreátian and tihtan tó gódum ðeáwum for ðam ege dæs wítes *ad rectum supplicii terrore deducere*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 7. Sceolan ða bisceopas men georne þreátigean, and him bebeódan, ðæt hí Godes dómas on right healdan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 35. Ongan se cásere hine ðreátian tó hádengylde, Shrn. 121, 12. Ða fæmnan Simfronius ongan þreátian his suna tó wife *that virgin (St. Agnes) Simfronius attempted to force to be wife to his son*, 56, 7. Geneáded ł þreátod *coacta*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 22. **II.** *to reprove, rebuke*:—On wuda dú wildeór wordum þreátast *increpa feras silvarum*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Geðence hé ðæt hé bið self suíðe gelíc ðám ilcan monnum de hé ðær ðreátaþ and hénd *aequales se ipsis fratribus, qui corrigantur, agnoscant*, Past. 17; Swt. 117, 16. Se de brúne ýða þreátaþ *he that rebukes the waves* (cf. geðreáddade tó sae *increpavit mari*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 26), Andr. Kmbl. 1039; An. 520. God þreátode (*arguit*) dé, Gen. 31, 42. Ða þreátode (*increpavit*) se fæder hine, 37, 10. Ðonne se láreów sécð ðone tíman de hé his híéremen on ðreátigean (ðreágean, Cott. MSS.) mæge *cum tempus subditis ad correptionem quaeritur*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 6. Lídelíce tó ðreátianne (ðreátigeanne, Cott. MSS.) *leniter arguenda*, Swt. 151, 11. **III.** *to threaten*:—Hé þreátaþ done earman mid his eágum *oculi ejus in pauperem respiciunt*, Ps. Th. 9, 29. Hí þreátiaþ eall moncynn mid hiora þrymme *ore torvo comminantes*, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 6; Met. 25, 13. [*In later English the forms from* þrétan, þriétan (e. g. *p.* þrette) *occur, though in the earlier time this form seems very rare.* v. þrítan. He gon þretien swíðe, þat al he wolde heom todrive, Laym. 17300. Mine þralles me þretiad (*threaten*), 493. Þe king þræted Brutun, þat . . . , 504. Summe þrætteden heore ueond, 27131. Oluhnen oder þreaten, A. R. 248, 8. He þrette us for to smiten, 366, 16. He bigon to þreatin hire *vehementius adversus eam in vocem erupit*, Kath. 2078. Þreatin *minari*, 626. To þrete *to complain* (cf. pleny, 548), Allit. Pms. 17, 560. Þat þretes (*reproves*) þe of þyn unþryfte, 89, 1728. Euereuch man me mid stone þreteþ (*ill-treats*), O. and N. 1609. Sho was adrad, for he so þrette (*threatened*), Havel. 1163: Gen. and Ex. 2023. An canticle ðæt dreated (*rebuked*) ðo men, 4125. We tnrete (*arguis*) me, Ps. 6, 2. He wat3 þreted (*abused*) and þel called, Gaw. 1725. Of thralles y am thrat (*ill-used?*), P. S. 158, 17.] v. á-, ge-þreátian; þrítan; þreátnian; þreátung; þreótan.

þreát-mélum; *adv. In troops, in crowds*:—þreátmélum *manipulatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 38.

þreátnian; *p.* ode *To urge, force, compel*:—For hwilcum dingum neádaþ se deófol eów ðæt gé cristene men tó his biggengum ðreátniaþ *for what reasons does the devil compel you to force Christian men to his worship?* Homl. Th. i. 424, 3. [Myd word he þretnej muche, and lute deþ in dede, R. Glouc. 457, 14. Disciplis thretenyden (*comminabantur*) to men offringe, Wick. Mk. 10, 13.] v. þreátian.

þreátung, e; *f.* **I.** *compulsion, force, violence, oppression, ill-treatment.* v. þreátian, I:—Hí bestungon him on múþ mid mycelre ðreátunge done fúlan mete, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 34. Pilatus hé hæfde on þreátunge óþ hé hiene selfne ofstong *Pilatus tantis angoribus coarctatus est, ut sua se manu transverberaverit*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 10. Hié heora land tó bismere oferhergodan, and him ðæs nánige bóte dydon búton ofermódlice wíg and þreátunge *they harried their land, and for that they made them no amends, but in their arrogance made war on them and harassed them*, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. **II.** *rebuke, reproof.* v. þreátian, II:—Mid ðreátunge *correptionibus*, Past. 21; Swt. 154, 5. Ðonne of ðære ðreátunga gáþ tó stíðlíce word *cum de correptione sermo durior excidit*, Swt. 167, 10. Durh ðæt tsern is getácnod ðæt mægen ðara ðreátunga *per ferrum increpationis fortitudo signatur*, Swt. 163, 24. **II** a. *correction*:—Tó ðam yflum cymþ répu wyrd tó edleáne his yfla oðde tó þreátunge and tó láre ðæt hé eft swá ne dó *fortuna aspera puniendi corrigendive improbos causa deferatur*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 8. **III.** *threatening*:—On dam geáre gegaderade Eádward cyng mycele scypferde on Sandwíc þurh Magnus þreátunge on Norwegon (v. Saga Magnús góda, cc. 37, 38: Magnús konungr gerði sendimenn til Englands . . . en þat stóð á bréfum . . . 'Vil ek, at þú gefir upp ríkit fyrir mér; en at óðrum kosti mun ek sækja til með styrk hers'), Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 25. [Ihorde þe king of þisse herde þreting, Laym. 22382. Vre Louerd hefde ifuld him of his þreatunge *comminatione tua replesti me*, A. R. 156, 3. Þreting ne bene, Misc. 156, 17.]

þreágung. v. þreágung.

þreá-weorc, es; *n. Pain inflicted as a punishment*, used of the misery of hell, as in *O. Sax.* the phrase *thrâ-werk tholôn*:—Wit hearmas, þreáweorc þoliaþ, and þýstre land, Cd. Th. 45, 35; Gen. 737.

þreáwian, þreáwung. v. þreágan, þreágung.

þreax, þreahs *rottenness*:—Þreahs *caries*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 56. Swá swá forrotod þreax, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

þrece, es; *m. Force, oppression*; the result of oppression, *weariness, exhaustion*:—Ðær synt tó sorge ætsomne gemenged se þrosma (þrosmiga, Wulfst. 138, 26) líg and se þrece gicela *there to their sorrow are mingled together the stifling flame and the violence of cold*; frígora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis, Dom. L. 191. Hneppade sáwle mún for drece *dormitavit anima mea prae taedio*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 28. [*O. Sax.* wâpanthreki *force of arms*: *Icel.* þrekr; *m.*; þrek; *n. strength, fortitude*; þrekinn *enduring*; þrekaðr *wearied, exhausted.*] v. þracu.

þrecswald, þreiga, þremma, þreó, þreo-. v. þerscold, þreágan, þrymma, þrí, þri-.

þreodian, þridian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to deliberate, take thought*:—Hé on his móde ðóhte and ðreodode ðæt hé wolde eall Angolcyn of Breotone gemærum álýfman *totum genus Anglorum Brittaniae finibus erasurum se esse deliberans*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 28. Hé þreodode and smeáde on his móde, hwæt hé embe ðæt dyde, Homl. Ass. 124, 242. Ic fród þrágum þreodude, Elen. Kmbl. 2475; El. 1239. Weras þeahtedon, þrydedon and þóhton, 1094; El. 549. **II.** *to deliberate, hesitate*:—þrydaþ *hesitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 35. Ne þreodode hé fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ænges on eorðan, ac him ece geceás lif *he did not hesitate before the glory of any king on earth, but (at once) chose life eternal*, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18. v. ymb-þreodiende, *and next word.*

þreodung, þridung, e; *f.* **I.** *deliberation*:—þridung *discrepatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 63. Gif hé mid þancmetunge and ðreodunge (ðrydunge, MS. B.) gepafaþ *si ex deliberatione consentit*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 23. **II.** *hesitation*:—Geseah hé sume earme sáwle út fundigende of hyre líchaman, ac heó ne dorste út gán, for ðam de heó geseah ða áwyrgedan gástas beforan hyre standan. Ða cwæð án ðæra deófla tó hyre: 'Hwæt is ðín þriding? hwí nelt dú út gán?' Wulfst. 140, 13. Tweógendlícere tweónunge þrydunge *ancipiti ambiguitatis scrupulo*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 34. v. ymbþreodung.

þreohtig. v. þrohtig.

þreóhund-wintre; *adj. Three hundred years old*:—Hé wæs on disum lífe þreóhundwintre and fíf-and-sixtigwintre, Gen. 5, 23.

þreó-niht; *pl. Three days*:—Hé þreónihta (*or* ł þreó nihta, þreó *being undeclined after the manner of* feówer, *etc.*) fæc swefeþ, Exon. Th. 357, 34; Pa. 38.

þreosel-líc. v. þrisel-líc.

þreótan; *p.* þreát; *pp.* þroten *To weary*:—Ic ðé bydde ðæt ðé ne ðreóte, ne dú ða spréce ðær ne forlète *I pray thee that it may not weary thee, and that thou do not leave the conversation there*, Shrn. 188, 20. [*Goth.* us-þriutan *to trouble, be troublesome to*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-, irdriozan *to weary, trouble*: *Ger.* ver-driessen: *Icel.* þrjóta *to lack, want.*] v. á-þreótan, un-áþreótende, á-þrotennes, -þrotsum; þreát, þreátian.

þreó-teóda, þreotteóda *thirteenth*:—Se þreotteóda (þriot-, þret-, þreó-) *tertius decimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 20. Se wæs on dam dreáte þreotteóda secg, Beo. Th. 4804; B. 2406. Paulus is se ðreotteóda ðyses heáþes, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 30. Seó ðreotteóde mæigd, i. 396, 4. On ðære þrytteóðan wucan, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 20 rubc. On ðæm þreóteódon geáre, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 33. Þrytteóðan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 272.

þreó-tíne *thirteen*:—Ðreóténo, Salm. Kmbl. 581; Sal. 290. Ðreótýne, Menol. Fox 229; Men. 116. Þreottýne *tredecim*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 11: Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 23. Ðær syndon betweónan dám twám mynstrum ðreottýne míla ámetene, 4, 23; S. 596, 26. Þreótiénum *terdenis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 38.

þreótíne-geára; *adj. Thirteen years old*:—Seó fæmne wæs .xiii. geáre, Shrn. 153, 32.

þreoxwold, þrépel, þrescwald, þrexweald. v. þerscold, þripel, þerscold.

þrí, þrý, þrié, þreó; *m.*: þreó, þrió, þré; *f. n.* (ðreá, ðriá, ðreó, ðrió *in North.*); *gen.* þreóra, þrióra (*and* ðreána *in North.*); *dat.* þrim (þrím? ðriim *in North., but cf. Goth.* þrim), *later* þreom. *Three*:—*Tres* þrý gebyriaþ tó masculinum and femininum, *tria* þreó tó neutrum, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 3. **I.** used adjectivally:—þrié Scottas cuómon, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 5. Da þreó clystru ðæt siud þrí dagas, Gen. 40, 12. Ða þrí windlas ðæt sind þrí dagas, 18. Ða ðróðfor þrý, Cd. Th. 122, 28; Gen. 2033. Þreó godas, Hy. 10, 44. Da þrié fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 145, 31. Nú synt þreó (ðrió, Lind., Rush.) gér, Lk. Skt. 13, 7. Tó ðara ðreóra burga ánre, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 17: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 10, 4. þrióra, Swt. 4, 10. On þrim (ðriim, Lind.: ðrim, Rush.) dagon, Mk. Skt. 15, 29: Jn. Skt. 2, 19, 20. Ðrim, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 25: Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 63. On ðæm þrim geárum on þrim folcgefeohtum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 21. Of ðam þrim sunum, Anglia xi. 2, 37. On þýs ylcum þrim dagum, Lchdm. iii. 76, 26. Þreom nihton ær Candelmæssan, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 28. Hié ða þrié dælas on þreó tónemdon, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3: Swt. 10, 3. Mine þrié ða getreówestan frýnd, Nar. 29, 27. Hé gestrínde þrí suna, Gen. 6, 10: Ex. 2, 2. Læn me þrý ðreó, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) hláfas, Lk. Skt. 11, 5. Þrý (þreó, Rush.) dagas and þreó (þreó, Rush.) niht, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 40. Ymbe þreó mónad, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 11. On ðrió wísan, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 20. þrió míla, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 7. Ymb þreó niht, 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19: Elen. Kmbl. 1663; El. 833: Gen. 29, 2. Þreó eardungstówa (ðreá hús, Lind.: ðreó selescotu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 4. Ðreá húsa (ðriá hús, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. þrió mydd hringa, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 12. Ðrió

gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3: 35, 6; Fox 168, 19. Gif hē ðās þreó þing ne dēð, Ex. 21, 11. Þreó gēr, Lk. Skt. 4, 25. **II.** used substantivally, (1) absolutely:—Ðær twēgen oððe þrý (þreó, MS. A.: ðreó, Lind.: þreó, Rush.) synt gegaderode, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 20. Beód fífe on ānum hūse tōdǣlede, þrý (ðrió, Lind.: ðriá, Rush.) on twēgen and twēgen on þrý (þreó, MS. A.: ðrió, Lind., Rush.), Lk. Skt. 12, 52. Ðæt ælc word stande on twēgra oððe þreóra (ðreá, Lind.: þreó, Rush.) gewittnesse, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 16. Ðæt wē twā oððe ðreó gehýron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 29. (1 a) distributively:—Ða wuniaþ twām and þrim ætgædere, R. Ben. 9, 15. (2) with qualifying or defining words:—Þa þrý cōmon, Cd. Th. 221, 24; Dan. 93. Wē þrý, 242, 3; Dan. 413. Ða mōdhwatan þrý, 238, 21; Dan. 413. Cōmon þrý gelǣrede weras . . . hī ða ealle þrý tōgædere grétton ðone cynge, Ap. Th. 19, 22: Homl. Th. ii. 384, 4. Ða þreó ðē ne lǣtaþ geortrēwan, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 8. Hwylc ðara þreóra (ðísra ðreána, Lind.). Lk. Skt. 10, 36: Homl. Th. i. 288, 27. Of ðisum þrim Noes sunum, Gen. 9, 19. Of hím þrim, Auglia xi. 2, 45. Betwuh ðam þrim, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 20. Se ðe ðās þreó hæfþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 26. (3) in the phrase *on þreó*:—On þreó tōnemnan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 3. On ðreó tōdǣlan, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 21. **III.** in combination with other numerals, (1) with cardinals, (a) multiplicative:—Þreó hund fædma, Gen. 6, 15. Þreó hund wera, Jud. 7, 6. On þisum þrim hundrydum, 7. Wiþ þrim hundred (ðriim hundum, Lind.) penegon, Jn. Skt. 12, 5. (b) added to the decades:—Þreó and twēntig, Ex. 32, 28. Þreo-and-hundeahtatig-wintre, 7, 7. (2) with ordinals:—Se þreó-and-syxtigeða, R. Ben. 37, 16. Mōna se þrí-and-twēntigoða, Lchdm. iii. 194, 21. [*Goth.* þrija; *n.*; *gen.* þrijē; *dat.* þrim; *acc.* þrins; *m. f.*; þrija; *n.*: *O. Sax.* thrie. threa; *dat.* thrim: *O. L. Ger.* thrie; *m.*; thriu; *n.*; *dat.* thrim: *O. Frs.* thrē; *m.*; thria; *f.*; thriu; *n.*; *gen.* thrīra; *dat.* thrium, thrim, threm: *O. H. Ger.* drī; *m.*; drío; *f.*; driu; *n.*; *gen.* drío; *dat.* drim, drin: *Icel.* þrír; *m.*; þrjár; *f.*; þrjú; *n.*; *gen.* þriggja; *dat.* þrim(r), þrem(r); *acc.* þrjá; *m.*; þrjár; *f.*; þrjú; *n.*]

þría. v. þriwa.

þri-beddod; *adj. Having three beds or couches*:—Būr þrybeddod *triclinium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 5.

þridæg-líc; *adj. Lasting three days*:—Þreodæglíc fæsten *jejunium triduanum*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 8.

þri-dǣled; *adj. Divided into three parts, tripartite*:—Þreodǣledes *tripertiti*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 10. Þreodǣled *tripartitam*, 438, 27. Þreodǣlede *tripertitas, in tribus partibus divisas*, 451, 15. [*Icel.* þrí-deildr.]

þridda, þirda (*in North.*) *third*:—Se ðridda *tertius*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 16. **I.** as an ordinal:—Se forma . . . se ōðer . . . se þrydda (ðirda, Lind.: þridde, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 26. Se þridda (ðirdda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 12, 21. Twēgen men . . . mǣg wæs his āgen þridda, hē feórða sylf, Cd. Th. 173, 29; Gen. 2868: Elen. Kmbl. 1707; El. 855. Heofonwaru and eorðwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 95. Ðære þriddan eá nama, Gen. 2, 14. On nānum heolstrum heofenan, oþþe eorþan, oþþe sǽ þriddan, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 32. Ðý þryddan dæge (ðe ðirda dæg, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 16, 21. On ðære þriddan (ða ðirdda, Lind.: ðirda, Rush.) wæccan, Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Æfter ðon ðridan dæge, Blickl. Homl. 181, 2. Nān þridde be him sylfum ne lēt hē *he admitted no third hypothesis about himself*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 633. **Ia.** marking degrees of relationship:—Þridde fæder *proavus*, þridde móder *proavia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 55, 56. Þridde fæder *abavus*, 72, 21. Mínes fæderan þridda fæder *abpatruus meus*, ii. 8, 24. Þridda sunu *pronepus*, 62, 36. **II.** fractional. v. twǽde:—Bewyl ōþ þriddan dǽl, Lchdm. ii. 120, 15. Seóþe tō þriddan dǽle, i. 98, 7. [*Goth.* þridja: *O. Sax.* thriddio: *O. Frs.* thredda: *O. H. Ger.* dritto: *Icel.* þriði (*gen.* þriðja).]

þridding (?), e; *f. The doing of a thing for the third time* (? Halliwell gives *thirding* with this meaning as a Suffolk word):—Þirding (*but the word has been altered to* ðirde. v. Skeat's collation) scipdrincende *tertio naufragantem*, Rtl. 61, 31.

þridung, þrie-, þrielig, þriétan. v. þreodung, þri-, þrílig, þrítan.

þri-ex; *n.*?:—On ðæt þri ex; of ðam þri exe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 436, 28.

þri-feald; *adj. Threefold, triple*:—Ic cwæþ ðæt sió sāwul wǽre þriofeald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 2. Þriefald, Met. 20, 183. Þrifald *trinus*, Rtl. 111, 8: Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 6. Þryfeald, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 24. Þryfeald *triplex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 61; Zup. 70, 2: 49; Zup. 284, 17. From ðæm þriefealdan (*triplici*) brǽgene, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 57. On þreofealdum hūse *in triclinio*, 45, 80. Þreofealdum fæce *terna intercapedine*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 76. Mid þreofealdre lencge *terna proceritate*, 445, 7. Ðū þriefalde on ūs sāwle gesettest, Met. 20, 176. Þryfealdne (þreo-, MS. B.) ād . . . Þryfealde (þri-, MS. B.) lāde mid þryfealdan forāde, L. C. S. 22; Th. i. 388, 12–15. Ða þriefealdan sāwla, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 39. Ðrifaldo *ternos*, Rtl. 193, 33. [*O. Frs.* thri-fald: *O. H. Ger.* dri-falt: *Icel.* þrí-faldr.]

þrifealdlíce; *adv. Triply*:—Ðrioſ[e]ealdlíce *tripliciter*, Kent. Gl. 839. Þriefealdlíce (þry-, MS. B.: þri-, MS. H.), L. Alf. pol. 39; Th. i. 88, 3.

þri-feoðor; *adj. Triangular*:—Ðrifeoðor, ðrifeðor, trifoedur *triquadrum*, Txts. 103, 2052.

þri-fête; *adj. Having three feet*:—Þryfête *tripes*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 12: 49; Zup. 287, 20. Þriefête rícelsfæt *cythropodes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 60. [*Icel.* þrí-fættr.]

þrifildan; *p. de To triple*:—Ic þryfylde *triplico*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 4. [*Icel.* þrífalda.]

þri-fingre; *adj. Three fingers thick*:—Æt þryfingrum (spic *is added in MS. B.*), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 18.

þri-fingre; *adv. By a distance equal to the breadth of three fingers*:—Gif se ord sié þreofingre ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36; Th. i. 84, 17. Cf. Grmm. R. A. 101.

þri-fíðre; *adj. Having three floors, three-storied*:—Ðæt gyftlíce hūs wæs ðryfíðre, for ðan ðe on Godes geladunge sind þrý stæpas gecorenta manna, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 17.

þri-fótede, -fótad; *adj. Three-footed*:—Þrifótede *tripes*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 20 note. Þryfótad fæt *trisilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 30.

þri-fyrede; *adj. Three-furrowed*; the word renders Latin *trisulcus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12 note.

þriga. v. þriwa.

þri-gǽrede; *adj. Cloven into three parts, three-pronged*:—Þrygǽrede (þreo-, þrio-) *tridus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. gār, gāra.

þri-geára; *adj. Three years old*:—Se onfēng fulwihte ðā hē wæs þrigeáre cniht, Shrn. 119, 19. [*Icel.* þrí-ærr.]

þri-geáre, es; *n. A space of three years*:—Þrigeáre (þreóra geára ferst) *triennio*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 15. [*Icel.* þrí-ærr; *n.*]

þri-gilde; *adj. To be paid threefold*:—Cleroces feoh .iii. -gylde, L. Ethb. 1; Th. i. 2, 6. [*Icel.* þrí-gildr *of threefold value*; þrí-gilda *to pay threefold.*] v. twi-gilde; *adj.* and *subst.*

þri-gilde; *adv. (or case of a noun* þri-gilde. v. twi-gilde; *subst.* and *adv.*) *With a treble payment*:—Gif man inne feoh genimeþ, se man .iii.-gelde gebēte, L. Ethb. 28; Th. i. 10, 1. Gylde hē hit þrygylde, L. A. G. 3; Th. i. 154, 11. Gange hē tō ānfealdum ordāle oþþe gilde .iii.-gylde, L. Eth. iii. 4; Th. i. 294, 15.

þri-heáfede; *adj. Three-headed*:—Þryheáfdede *triceps*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 55; Zup. 67, 11. [*Icel.* þrí-höfðaðr.]

þrihing *for* (?) þriþing. v. trehing.

þri-híwede; *adj. Having three forms*:—Ðryhíwede *triformis*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 10.

þri-hlídede; *adj. Three-lidded, having three openings*:—Ðryhlídede *tripatens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 6.

þri-hyrne; *adj. Three-cornered, triangular*:—Ðæt sǽd byþ þreohyrne, Lchdm. i. 316, 10.

þri-hyrnede; *adj. Triangular*:—Þryhyrnede *triangulus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 289, 4. [*Icel.* þrí-hyrndr.]

þri-leáfe, -léfe, an; *f. Trefoil* (cf. later, *three-leaved grass, triple grass.* v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Geáces súre *vel* þrílēfe *trifolium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 24.

þrilen; *adj. Woven with three threads*:—Þrylen hrægel *trilicis vestis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 19.

þrili. *This word has the form of an i-stem adjective in the glosses* ðrili *trilex*, Txts. 35, 29; drili *triplex*, 115, 158; *and that* þril- *is the main part of the word seems suggested by* þrilen (q.v.), *by* þrilig *in* þrilig hrægil *triligium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53, *and by later English* þrile, e. g. An God, þrile in þreo hades, A. R. 26, note a; þrumnesse þreofald ant anfaldte, þrile i þreo hades, Marh. 11, 27. Þrille-hod *trinity*, C. L. 1239. Cf. *too, O. H. Ger.* drilero *triplici* (*catena*). *On the other hand it might seem that the form is* þri-li *from comparison with* aen-li *simplex*, Txts. 115, 156; cf. *too, O. H. Ger.* dri-lích *drilex* (*tunica*), dri-liha *trilicem* (*tunicam*): *Ger.* drillich *ticking*. *Perhaps the word has been influenced by the Latin which it translates.* v. twi-líc, *and next word.*

þri-líc; *adj. Threefold*:—Án myhtylíce and þrylíc hādelíce *unus potentialiter trinusque personaliter*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 13: 55, 13: 105, 15. Éalá ðū ðrilíc godcundnyss, 133, 5. Ðē þrylícne and ǽnne, 146, 32. v. preceding word.

þrilig; *adj. Woven with three threads*:—Þrielig hrægil *triligium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 53. v. þrili.

þri-líðe (?); *adj. Having three months named* Líða, a term applied to the year in which a fourth summer month was intercalated; the passage in which the Latinized form of the word occurs is as follows: Quotiescunque communis esset annus, ternos menses solares singulis anni temporibus dabant, cum vero embolismus, hoc est xiii mensium lunarium annus occurreret, superfluum mensem aestati apponebant, ita ut tunc tres menses simul Lida nomine vocarentur, et eō id annus thrilidus cognominabatur habens quatuor menses aestatis, ternos, ut semper, temporum caeterorum. Beda de temporum ratione, c. 13. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. vi.

þrimen *a third*:—Nim sealtes þrymen, Lchdm. ii. 124, 4. [*O. Frs.* thrimen (-in) *amounting to a third*; thrimenath *a third part.*]

þri-milce, es; *m.* (?) *The early name for the month of May*:—Se fífta mōnaþ is nemned on ūre geðeóde Ðrymylce, for ðon swylc genihtsumnes

wæs geó on Brytone and eác on Germania lande, of ðæm Ongla ðeód com on ðás Breotone, ðæt hí on ðæm móndе þriwa on dæge nýlcedon heora neát (Bede's Latin is: Thrimilci dicebatur, quod tribus vicibus in eo per diem pecora mulgebantur; talis enim erat quondam ubertas Britanniae vel Germaniae, e qua in Britanniam natio intravit Anglorum, De temp. rat. c. 13), Shrn. 77, 37. Ðonne Ðrymelces mónað bið geendod ðonne bið seó niht ealra tída lang, 87, 28. Ðrymylce mónad, Chr. Erl. Introd. xxxi. margin.

þrim-feald; *adj. Threefold*:—On ðam þrimfealdan (þry-, MSS. B. L.) ordále, L. Ath. i. 4; Th. i. 202, 4. On ðam þrimfealdum (þry-) ordále, 6; Th. i. 202, 13. Æt þrimfealdre (þryfealdre, 17) spræce, L. Eth. ix. 19; Th. i. 344, 13. Be ánfealdum *simplum*, be twyfealdum *duplum*, be þrimfealdum *triplum*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 18. [Cf. Ileafan on þa halja þreomnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 99, 34. Þe heuenliche þremnesse was mid him, ii. 137, 7. Þrumnesse, A. R. 160, 10. Þrimmnesse, Orm. 11177. Cf. *also O. Frs.* thrim-dél (threm-) *c third.*]

þrimsa, þrindende, Exon. Th. 431, 23; Rä. 46, 5. v. trimes, þindan (?), þrintan (?).

þrinen; *adj. Threefold*; trinus:—God ánfeald and samod þrynen (*trinus*), Hymn. Surt. 105, 3. God þrynen and án, 115, 37: 137, 31. Þrynenum gebede *trina oratione* . . . Mid þrunum tódále *trina partitione*, Anglia xiii. 380, 214, 217. God ðæne ðrynenne on ánnesse and ænne on ðrynnesse wé andettaþ *Deus quem trinum in unitate et unum in trinitate confitemur*, Wanl. Cat. 292, col. 1. [Cf. *Icel.* þrinnr.]

þring. I. *a press, crowd.* [Útforen al þan dringe (þringe, 2nd MS.). Layam. 14966. Amidden þan þrunge (þringe, 2nd MS.). 27524. Cf. Among þe þrenge of sipmen, 2229 (2nd MS.). Myd wel muchel þrynge, Misc. 86, 72. Cf. No þrung of folc, A. R. 162, 8.] v. eofor-, ge-þring.

II. (*or* þryng?) *what presses or confines*:—Þryng *cannalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* þröng *a strait, a narrow place.*]

þringan; *p.* þrang, *pl.* þrungon; *pp.* þrungen. I. *trans. To press, crowd, throng*:—Ðás menegeo de ðringaþ *turbae te comprimunt*, Lk. Skt. 8, 45. Ðæt folc hine þrang, Homl. Th. ii. 394, 17. Þrungun *torquent*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 56. Hí þrungon (gedringdon, Lind.: on drungun, Rush.) *comprimebant illum*, Mk. Skt. 5, 24. Ðú gesyxst ðás menigu dé ðringende (ðringende on dec, Rush.) *nides turbam comprimentem te*, 31. II. *to throng, press* round, upon, *crowd* together:—Hý umb þeódenstól þringaþ georne, Exon. Th. 25, 8; Cri. 397: 208, 30; Ph. 163. Fugla cynn on healfa gehwone heápum þringaþ *contrahit in coetum sese genus omne volantum*, 221, 18; Ph. 336. Gelíc sumum ðara gumena ðe him geornost mid þegnungum þringaþ ymbe útan, Met. 25, 28. Wergendra tó lyt þrong ymbe þeóden, Beo. Th. 5758; B. 2883. Ðá him ðæt folc swíðost an þrang *ubi se obrui a circumfusa multitudine persensit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 18. Dugud samnode, hildfrecan heápum þrungon, Andr. Kmbl. 252; An. 126. III. *to press, move with violence, eagerness* or *hurry, press* on, *press* forward, *force a way*:—On hí grundleásum seáde ðæt mód þringþ . . . hit þringþ on ða fremdan þí-tro *tendit in externas ire tenebras*, Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 7–10: Met. 3, 7. Sum on oferhygdo þryme þringe (þrymme þringeþ? cf. below Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781: Rä. 4, 61), Exon. Th. 314, 34; Mód. 24. Hé on ðæt weorod þrong for ðon de him wæs leófre ðæt hiene mon ofslóge ðonne hiene mon gebunde *he pressed into the host (of the enemy), because he would rather be slain than made prisoner*, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 12. Se de mid gebeóte and mid micclum þrymme þrang intó ðam temple, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 781. Him arn on last, þrang þýstre genip *dark cloud made its resistless way*, Cd. Th. 9, 9; Gen. 139: Exon. Th. 179; Gú. 1255. Wræccan þrungon (*pressed forward*), 461, 28; Hö. 42: Elen. Kmbl. 245; El. 123. Hí þrungon and urnon ongeán ða ðeódnes mægþ, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Tó wealligeatum wígend þrungon, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205: Beo. Th. 5913; B. 2960. Tó ðam swicce men on healfa gehwone heápum þrungon, Exon. Th. 359, 24; Pä. 67. Hé lǽteþ word út faran, þræfte þringan, 316, 1; Mód. 42. Ic gewíte þringan þrymme micle, 386, 13; Rä. 4, 61. Ne þurfon gé nó hogian on ðæm anwealde, ne him æfter þringan, Bt. 16, 1; Fox 50, 30. Hé lét willeburnan on worulde þringan, Cd. Th. 83, 2; Gen. 1373. Tó ðám wícum hí cwómun hlóþum þringan, Exon. Th. 156, 1; Gú. 868. Ðá ongan ic nýdwræclíce gemang dam folce wid dæs folces (temples?) þringan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 405: Judth. Thw. 25, 8; Jud. 249. [(1) His sporis he gynneth in hors thryng, Alis. 2388. Cumpanyes thringen thee, Wick. Lk. 8, 45. Gif eiþer oþer faste þringe, O. and N. 756. To noght he thrange (*redegit*) Israele, Ps. 77, 59. Liknes of þa to noght thryng saltou (*rediges*), 72, 20. I am to noghte thrungen, 22. (2) Þe folc cumþ fastlice and elce deþie þicce þringed, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 29. A thousand of men thrungen togyderes, Piers P. 5, 517. (3) Iudas him com þrynge, Misc. 42, 177. Into þe deueles þrote man þrynges bylyue, Allit. Pms. 43, 180. Carrais him on þrong (Carais to þrong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10652. Through her hert the swerd throng, Gow. iii. 262, 7. Þrungen euchan biuoren oðer forte beo biheldet, Jul. 67, 11. Binnen heo þrungen (alle in þrenge, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9421. *O. Sax.* thringan (*trans.* and *intrans.*): *O. H. Ger.* dringan *urgere, stipare*: *Icel.* þryngva. Cf. *Goth.* þreihan.] v. á-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, of-, on-, óþ-, tó-, ymb-þringan; út-áþrungen.

þri-nihte; *adj. Three days old*:—Gif hé bið ácenned on .iii.-nihtne mónan, Lchdm. iii. 160, 20: 176, 22, and note 2. [*Icel.* þrí-nættr.] v. twi-nihte.

þrinna. This seems a Scandinavian form [cf. *Icel.* þrennar tylftir *three twelves*; e. g. þrennar tylftir eigu at dæma málit, Njála c. 144]:—Lǽdige hé hine mid þrinna .xii., L. Eth. iii. 13; Th. i. 296, 29.

þrinness, þrines, e; *f. Trinity*, mostly in the special sense *the Trinity*:—Ðæs mannes sáwl hæfd dære hálgan þrynnysse anlícnysse; for ðan ðe heó hæfd on hire ðreó ðing . . . Is hwædere se man án man, and ná ðrynnys, God . . . þurhwunaþ on ðrynnysse hádа and on ánnysse ánre godcundnysse; nis ná se man on ðrynnysse wunigende, swá swá God, Homl. Th. i. 288, 17–35. Ðeós þrynnys is án God, 10, 7. Is seó hálige þrinnis on ðisum þrim mannum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 8. For ði is gecweden ' uton wyrcan,' ðæt wære geswutelod dære hálgan þrynnysse weorc on ánnysse. Seó hálige þrynnys is undergiten on ðani worde ' uton wyrcan,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 12. Þrines *trinitas*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 23. Þrynes, Exon. Th. 24, 4; Cri. 379. Þrynis, 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þrynysse þrym, 37, 26; Cri. 599. Of ðæm mægene dære hálgan þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 29, 12. On dære hálgan þrynnysse, 249, 23. Mid þrym fingrum man sceall sénian for dære hálgan þrynnysse (ðrymnysse, MS. U.; v. *Middle English quoted under* þrim-feald), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Clypung tó dære hálgan Ðrynnisse *invocatio ad sanctam trinitatem*, Hymn. Surt. i, 1. Wé andettaþ . . . ðrynnesse in ánnesse and ánnesse on dære ðrynnesse, Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 36. For ða háligan ðrinesse, Rtl. 114, 17. Þrynesse, Blickl. Homl. 205, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* drinissa.]

þrintan; *p.* þraut, *pl.* þrunton; *pp.* þrunten *To swell*:—Þrinteþ, Exon. Th. 315, 1; Mód. 24. v. á-þrintan.

þrió, þriostrig. v. þrí, þeóstrig.

þripel, es; *m. An instrument of punishment, a kind of cross*:—*Eculeus vel* þrýpel *genus tormenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 25. Unhéh þrépel *eculeus* (equuleus *patibulum, furca cui decollatorum martyrum cadavera affigebant*, Migne), i. 21, 18. v. þreápian, *and next word.*

þripel-úf (?) *an instrument of punishment*:—Wæarhród *vel* þrýpelúf *eculeus* vel *catasta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 52. v. þripel.

þri-rédre; *adj. Having three banks of oars*; used substantively *trireme*:—Ðá nælde hé má scipa ðonne án; ðæt wæs ðeáh þreréþre, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Þriereþre ceól, Met. 26, 27. Án .C. ðara miclena þrieréðrena *centum triremes*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 27: 5. 13; Swt. 246, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* dri-ruodri.]

þrisce. v. þrysce.

þri-scíte; *adj. Triangular, three-cornered*:—Ispania land is þryscýte *Hispania trigona est*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1. Sicilia is dryscýte *Sicilia tria habet promontoria*, Swt. 28, 2. On ðone þryscýtan crundel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 26. [Cf. *Icel.* þrí-skeyta *a triangle.*]

þrisel; *adj. Divided into three.* v. twisel, *and next word.*

þrisel-líc; *adj. Tripartite*:—Ðáer beóþ men ácende þreosellíces híwes *nascuntur homines tripartito colore*, Nar. 35, 29. v. twisel.

þri-slíte, -slitte (?); *adj. Three-forked, three-pointed*:—Hæfdon ða wyrmas þriesli[ ]te (*a letter has been erased before the* t, *see note, and* Anglia i. 510, iv. 151) tungan *cum trisulcis linguis*, Nar. 14, 12. Cf. next word.

þri-snæcce, -snæce, -snece; *adj. Three-pointed, cloven in three*:—Þrysnece (-snæcce, -snæce) tungan hæfþ seó nædre *trisulcam linguam habet serpens*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 12. v. twi-snæcce.

þriste *and* þríst; *adj. Bold*, (1) in a good sense:—Mónа se sixta . . . se ðe bið ácenned, þríste, mære, Lchdm. iii. 186, 15. Ic ofstíkode bár. Swíþe þrýste (*audax*) ðú wære ðá, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 19. Þríste sceal mid cénum, Exon. Th. 337, 8; Gn. Ex. 61. Gewát hé (*Andrew*) þríste on geþance, Andr. Kmbl. 473; An. 237. Elene, þríste on geþance, Elen. Kmbl. 533; El. 267. Eorl unforcúð, elnes gemyndig, þríst and þrohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Þríst, þonces gleáw, Exon. Th. 207, 19; Ph. 144. Geþinga ús þrístum wordum, 21, 30; Cri. 342: Cd. Th. 242, 27; Dan. 425. Ic ǽnig ne métte þrístran geþóhtes, mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 14; Jul. 550. (2) in a bad sense, *bold, presumptuous, audacious, shameless*:—Ðý læs hé tó ðríste síe for ðy underfenge his láreówdómes *ne doctrinam praesumtio extollat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 23. Ðonne hé wilnaþ on his móde ðæt hé sciele rícsian hé bið swíðe forht and swíðe behealden; ðonne hé hæfd ðæt hé habban wolde, hé bið swíðe ðríste *mens principari appetens fit ad hoc pavida, cum quaerit, audax cum pervenerit*, 9; Swt. 57, 4. Mæden ofermódig, þríste on líchaman mid manegum werum, Lchdm. iii. 190, 16. (Cf. mæden módig. dyrstig, manega weras wilnigende, 25.) Ic (*the devil*) wénde þríste geþonege, ðæt ic ðé meahte bútan earfeþum áhwyrfan from hálor, Exon. Th. 264, 2; Jul. 358. Forhwon beód sué ðríste ða ungeláredan ðæt hí underfón ða heorde ðæs láriówdómes *ab imperitis pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur?* Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. Ða de tó ðam þríste sýn, ðæt hig God ofersecð, Wulfst. 270, 23. Hié wǽron womma ðríste, inwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Tó frece, synna þríste, 155, 31; Gen. 2581. Wǽron Sodomisc cynn synnum þríste, 116, 13;

Gen. 1935. Wed gesyllan ealra unsnyttro, þrístra geþonca, Elen. Kmbl. 2569; El. 1286. Ic þrísta sum þeóles cræfte, Exon. Th. 486, 24; Rä. 72, 20. [Gif he were swa þriste, and he hit don durste, þ he heom wolde leaden, Laym. 356. Þer þe dusie mon bið þriste, O. E. Homl. i. 117, 23. Ne helpþ noht þat þu beo so þriste, ich wolde fihte bet mid liste þan þu mid alle þine strengþe, O. and N. 171. To uvele we beoþ al to þriste, P. L. S. 8, 10. *O. Sax.* thrîsti: *Ger.* dreist.] v. ellen-, gár-, un-, wíg-þríste(-þríst).

þríste; *adv. Boldly*, (1) in a good sense, *confidently, without apprehension, fear, hesitation, reserve*:—Hé þríste geneðde on ðære dælas, Apstls. Kmbl. 100; Ap. 50. Hé þríste bebeád, dæt hié his láre læston, Andr. Kmbl. 3303; An. 1654: Elen. Kmbl. 818; El. 409. Ne wæs ænig dæt mé þus þriste hrínan dorste, Exon. Th. 273, 4; Jul. 511. Heó ne meahte þríste gepencan, hú ymb dæt sceolde *she could not think with confidence of the event*, 378, 6; Deór. 12. Ic mundbyrd on dé þríste hæfde *in te confirmatus sum*, Ps. Th. 70, 5. Ic ðín bebod þríste gelýfde, 118, 66. (2) in a bad sense, *without sense of shame, presumptuously, audaciously*:—Heó þríste ongan wið Sarran swíðe winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 10; Gen. 2240. Gé hím þríste oftugon *ye had no misgivings when ye refused them help*, Exon. Th. 92, 18; Cri. 1510. (3) in the Psalms *þriste* seems used several times with an intensive force, much as *swíðe* is used:—Þa þearfendan þríste Drihten gehýreþ holdlíce *kears attentively and graciously*; exaudivit pauperes Dominus, Ps. Th. 68, 34. Hé þearfena bearn þríste hǽleþ *completely saves*; salvos faciet filios pauperum, 71, 4: 81, 4: 112, 6. Ealle híne þeóda þríste heriaþ *greatly praise*; magnificabunt, 18. Þríste ongunnon georne slépan ða ðe on horsum wǽron, 75, 5. Ðú míne gedóhtas þríste oncneówe *thou didst thoroughly know my thoughts*; intelexisti cogitationes meas, 138, 2. Hé þearfendra dríste élite he *persecuted the poor exceedingly*; persecutus est hominem pauperem, 108, 16.

þrist-full; *adj. Presumptuous*:—Þrístfulle *presumptuosi*, Anglia xiii. 369, 55.

þrist-hygegende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thinking* or *intending boldly, firm of purpose, having bold resolve*:—Ðú gehýhtest þrísthycgende, dæt ðú dínne mægðhád Meotude sealdes bútan synnum, Exon. Th. 18, 24; Cri. 288. On þeóde geþeón, dæt hé wese þrísthycgende, 336, 17; Gn. Ex. 50.

þrist-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Bold-minded, courageous*:—Þióden þrísthýdig, Beo. Th. 5612; B. 2810. Nergend drísthýdigum Thómase forgeaf ece ríce, bealdum beornwigan bletsunga his, Menol. Fox 443; Men. 223. Sum bið æt þearfe þrísthýdigra þegn mid his þeódne, Exon. Th. 298, 1; Crä. 78. [Cf. *O. Sax.* thrist-mód thegan (*Peter*).]

þristian. v. gc-þristian.

þrist-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte; *pp.* -lǽht *To become bold, to dare, presume*:—Wé þrístlǽcaþ biddan *audemus rogare*, Hymn. Surt. 111, 34. Hié sint tó manianne dæt hié nó dý swíður wid hié ne drístlǽcen (drísd-, Hatt. MS.) *admonendi sunt, ne contra eos audaciores fiant*, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 5. Be dære árfæstan Godes cennestran mildheortnysse þrýstlǽcende, ic mé of dære stówe ástyrede, de ic ðis gebæd, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 457. [Awah þet he efre wulle þristelechen oðer bi þenchen mid his fule heorte þe heo wulle underfon swa heȝ þing swa is Cristes licome in his sunfulle buke, O. E. Homl. i. 25, 30.] v. ge-þrístlǽcan.

þrístlǽcness, e; *f. Boldness, audacity, temerity, presumption*:—Ic eom ondetta . . . drístlǽcnesse minra synna, Anglia xi. 98, 22. Gyf man þurh þrýstlǽcnysse man fullaþ *si quis ex temeritate aliquem baptizaverit*, L. Eccg. P. addit. 30; Th. ii. 236, 34.

þristleásness (?), e; *f. Want of boldness*:—Ic eom andetta . . . þristleásnyssa minra synna, Anglia xi. 101, 34. v. preceding word.

þristlíce, þristelíce; *adv. Boldly, confidently*, (1) in a good sense:—Hé sprace þristlícor mid hine *confidenter ait*, Gen. 44, 18. (2) in a bad sense:—Ða underdíóddan sint tó manianne dæt hié dara undeáwas de him ofergesette bíód tó swíðe and tó drístelíce (drísdlíce, Hatt. MS.) ne eahtigen *admonendi sunt subditi, ne praepositorum suorum vitam temere judicent*, Past. 28; Swt. 196, 1. Oft þeóf þristlíce sorgleáse hæleð forfehð, Exon. Th. 54, 21; Cri. 872. Ðú (*the devil*) þristlíce þeóde lǽrest, Andr. Kmbl. 2371; An. 1187.

þristling (?), es; *m. A bold person*; found in the local name which occurs in the following passage:—On þristlinga dene; of þristlinga dene ufewearde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 82, 28. v. þríste.

þristness, e; *f. Boldness, presumption, temerity*:—Drísnes *praesumptio*, Kent. Gl. 1169. Mid þrýstnesse dyrstigere *praesumptione temeraria*, Anglia xiii. 383, 262. On þristnysse *in temeritate*, Scint. 139, 3. Hé ýfel þurh þristnysse gefremede *malum per audaciam perpetravit*, 40, 5.

þri-strenge; *adj. Three-stringed*:—Þrystrenge (þreo-, þrio-) *trifidus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 288, 10. v. twi-strenge.

þrítan; *p.* te. I. *to weary*:—Dæt folc wearð þrít and þearle geswenct mid dam síðfæte *taedere coepit populum itineris ac laboris*, Num. 21, 4. II. *to urge, press, force*:—Seó wyrd de þrítaþ (-eþ?) da yflan tó witnianne *fortuna quae justo supplicio malos coercet*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 25. [*Icel.* þreytask *to be exhausted*; þreyttr *tried, exhausted*: *Dan.* træt *wearied.*] v. á-, æ-þrítan (-þrítan); þreátian.

þrítig, þrittig; *num. Thirty*:—Þrittig, þrítig *triginta*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 281, 17. I. used substantivally as a neuter. (1) governing a noun in the genitive, when the inflections are *gen.* -es, *dat.* -um. (*a*) alone:—Dam sceal .xxx. scillˊ. tó bóte (*cf. in next line*: Dam sculon .v. scillˊ. tó bóte), L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Hwæt gif dær beód þrítig? God cwæd: Ne dó ic him ná láð, gif dær beóþ þrítig rihtwísra, Gen. 18, 30. Þrittig fæðma bið se arc on heáhnisse, 6, 15; Jn. Skt. 6, 19. Ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ymb þrítig wintergerímes, Met. 28, 25. Ymb þrítig geárgerímes, 29. Hé genam þrítig þegna, Beo. Th. 246; B. 123. Dó hí ealle tógædere, dæt þrítig seolforsticca, Anglia xi. 8, 19. Wintra drittih (dríttig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 23. Hé wæs dríttiges geára eald, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 15. Þrítiges míla brád, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 29. Dríttiges heáh elugemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 8; Gen. 1308. xxx.-tiges manna mægencræft, Beo. Th. 764; B. 379. Ða hæfdenan drittigum síþa máre weorud hæfdon, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 22. (*b*) in combination with other numerals:—Preó and þrítig geára, Cd. Th. 296, 16; Sat. 503. Eahta and þrittig (drittih, Lind.: dríttig, Rush.) wintra, Jn. Skt. 5, 5. Hé ríxode twá læs xxx geára, Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 16. Mid feówer hunde scipa and þrítigum, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 172, 31. (2) as a plural with *gen.* -a:—Com se cyning þrítiga sum (þrittigum sum, MS. E.) dara monna de in dam here weorþuste wæron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 20. II. used adjectivally, (1) alone:—Þrítig þúsend wera, Jos. 8, 3. Þrítigon síðon *tricies*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 286, 2. Cf. Þrittig síðon seofon beód twá hundred and týn, Anglia viii. 303, 7. Þrittig síðon twelf, 29. Þrittigun sýþum hundteóntig þúsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 25. Ða þryttig scyllingas, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 3. (2) in combination with other numerals:—Ðæt is ealles .xxx. and vi. peninga, Anglia xi. 8, 18. Mid þrym and drittigum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 128. Mid dám áþelestum ceastrum ánes wana drittigum *civitatibus viginti et octo nobilissimis*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 26. ¶ In the following passage the construction is unusual:—On þrýtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 26. II a. of age, *thirty (years old)*:—Se Hælend wæs þrittig dá hine mann fullude, Anglia xi. 3, 77. III. used in forming ordinals:—Se wæs fram Agusto dridde eác drittigum *tricesimus tertius ab Augusto*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 17. [*Goth.* þrins tiguns (*acc.*): *O. Sax.* thrîtig: *O. Frs.* thrîtich: *O. H. Ger.* drîzug: *Icel.* þrír tigir.]

þrítig-feald; *adj. Thirty-fold*:—Mid þrittífealdne héhnysse *tricena altitudine*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 8. Sum berd þrittigfealdne wæstm, Homl. Ass. 21, 175: Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Þrítigfealdne, Mk. Skt. 4, 20. Ða habbaþ þrittigfealde mǽde, Homl. Ass. 21, 179.

þrítigoda; *num. adj. Thirtieth*:—Se þrittigoða (dríttogoða, þritteogoða, þreotteogaþa) *tricesimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 283, 10. Ðý drittigoþan geáre, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 29.

þrítig-wintre, -wintra; *adj. Thirty years old*:—Iósep wæs þrítigwintre *triginta annorum erat Joseph*, Gen. 41, 46: Lk. Skt. 3, 23: Homl. Th. i. 26, 3. Ða ða Crist wæs þrítigwintra (*or* þrítig wintra), Homl. Th. ii. 38, 25.

þriwa, þrywa, þreowa, þriowa, þriuwa, þriga, þrige, þría; *adv. Thrice, three times*:—Þriwa (þreowa) *ter*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 285, 14: 38; Zup. 232, 7: Exon. Th. 207, 20; Ph. 144. Þriwa on gére *tribus vicibus per singulos annos*, Ex. 23, 14: *ter in anno*, 17. Ne sint dræ preó godas þriwa genemned, ac is án God, Hy. 10, 44. Þriwa (dríga, Lind.: þriowa, Rush.) *ter*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34. Þriuwa, Rush. 75. Þriwa (dría, Lind.: dríge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 30, 72. Þriwa (dríga, Lind.: dríge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 22, 61. Þriwa (þrywa, MS. A.), Jn. Skt. 13, 38: 21, 14. Þriga, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 35. Þríga, Bd. 1, 13; S. 481, 42. ¶ With numerals:—Cwed þriwa nigon síþan, Lchdm. i. 202, 11. Þriwa seofon beód án and twéntig, Anglia viii. 302, 43. Þriwa feówer beód twelf, 328, 21. [Prie twenti *sixty*, H. M. 23, 29. Prie he eode abuten, Laym. 17432. Preie (þries, 2nd MS.), 26066. Prieu, 14352: þreoieu, 14338. Pries, A. R. 106, 18. Þrígess, Orm. 1149. Þrígess, 5945. Thrie, Alis. 1263. Þrye, R. Glouc. 191, 14. Pries, Ayenb. 35, 11. *O. Sax.* thriwo, thriio: *O. L. Ger.* thrîo: *O. Frs.* thría, thriia.]

þri-wintre, -wintra, -winter; *adj. Of three years, three years old*:—Thriuuintri (driuuintri, Corpus Gl.) steór *prifeta*, Txts. 86, 780. Þrywintre (-wintra) *triennis, trimus*, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 287, 13, 18. Þriwinter *trimus*, vel *triennis*, vel *trimulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 59. Þrywinter *triennis*, 23, 53. Wæs cnihtcild sum ne wæs yldre donne drywintre *erat puer trium circiter, non amplius, annorum*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 575, 27. Geoffra mé án þriwintre hrýder and ænne þriwintre ramm and ánne þriwintre gát *sume mihi vaccam triennem et capram trimam et arietem annorum trium*, Gen. 15, 9. Hé ásende him tó án dry wintre cild, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 7. [*Icel.* þri-vetr *three years old.*]

þroc, es; *n.* I. *a throck* (v. E. D. S. Pub., Cheshire Gloss., where is quoted: 'The *Throck* is the piece of Timber on which the suck (*share*) is fixed.' *Academy of Armory* by Randle Holmes. Also spelt *thruck*):—*Dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua uomer inducitur quasi dens* sule reóst vel þroc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 72. (v. Wülck. Gl. 219, 4.) II. *a table*:—Mynetera procu hé tóbræc *mensas nummulariorum euertit*, Mk. Skt. 11, 15. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* druh; *f. cippus, compes.*]

þrogan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 7. v. þreágan.

þróh *glosses* rancor:—*Rancor* thróh (thróch, Erfurt Gl.) *vel invidia, vel odium* (thróh *rancor*, Corpus Gl.), Txts. 92, 874. v. next word.

þrōh; *adj. glosses* rancidus :—Of ðrōn æfðancan *rancida invidia*, Anglia xiii. 33, 156. Swā drōgum *tam rancidis* (v. Hpt. Gl. 472, 61: *tam rancidis* (*fetidis, amaris, s. invisis, abominatis*) þrōn, biterum, mid swā biterum), 148. v. preceding word.

þroht, es; *m. Oppression, affliction, hardship* :—Ic hit leng ne mæg helan for hungre, is ðes hæft tō ðan strang, þreánýd ðæs þearl, and ðes þroht tō ðæs heard, Eleu. Kmbl. 1405; El. 704. [Cf. *Icel.* þróttr *fortitude.*]

þroht; *adj. Oppressive, grievous* :—Him sorgendum sār ōdclifeþ, þroht þeódbealu, Exon. Th. 78, 2; Cri. 1268. Ellen biþ sēlast ðam ðe oftost sceal dreógan dryhtenbealo, deópe behycgan þroht þeódengedāl, 183, 8; Gū. 1324.

þroht-heard; *adj.* I. *strong under afflictions, having fortitude* or *endurance in trouble* :—Ne geald hē (*Stephen*) yfel yfele, ac his ealdfeóndum þingode þrohtheard *he requited not evil with evil, but strong to bear his sufferings he interceded for his foes*, Elen. Kmbl. 985; El. 494. Blīdheort wunode eorl unforcūð elnes gemyndig, þrist and þrohtheard in þreánēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 2529; An. 1266. Hēton lǣdan ūt þrohtheardne þegn, woldon ellenrōfes mōd gemiltan; hit ne mihte swā, 2781; An. 1393. Þegnas þrohthearde þafigan ne woldon, dæt hiē forlēton leófne lāreów, 803; An. 402. II. *grievously hard* :—Wæs se leódhete þrohtheard, Andr. Kmbl. 2279; An. 1141.

þrohtig (?); *adj. Enduring, firm, persevering, laborious* :—Þrōhtig (*in the MS. e is written over o*) *pervicax*, Txts. 87, 1556. Ic eom swiftre ðonne hē, þrāgum strengra, hē þreohtigra, Exon. Th. 494, 7; Rā. 82, 4. [Cf. *Icel.* þróttigr *powerful.*]

þrop, þrosle. v. þorp, þrostle.

þrosm, es; *m.* I. *smoke, vapour* :—Se þeóstra þrosm, Wulfst. 186, 4. On forsworcennesse sweartes þrosmes and ðeawas þrosmiað, 139, 1: Dōm. L. 199. Eft ātogenum ðara fȳra ðrosmum . . . eác fūlnes wæs mid ðæs fȳres ðrosme *retractis ignium vaporibus . . . et foetor cum eisdem vaporibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 24–26. Ða ðe þrosme beþeahte in þeóstrum sæton, Exon. Th. 8, 11; Cri. 116: Elen. Kmbl. 2593; El. 1298. Ða biteran rēcas, þrosm and þýstro, Cd. Th. 21, 18; Gen. 326. Se þrosma (*but see* þrosnig) līg, Dōm. L. 191. II. *darkness, a dark space* :—Sweart þrosm onāslit *tetrum chaos inlabitur*, Hymn. Surt. 13, 36. Betwux ūs and eów is geǣstnod micel ðrosm (*inter uos et nos chaos magnum firmatum est*, Lk. 16, 26), Homl. Th. i. 332, 17. III. *in* Germ. 398, 230 *prosm glosses* chautērem. v. swefel-þrosm; þrysman.

þrosmig; *adj. Smoky, vaporous* :—Dǣr syud sorhlīce tōsomne gemengged se þrosmiga līg and se þrece gycela (*frigora mista simul ferventibus algida flammis*, Dōm. L. 25, 95), Wulfst. 138, 26.

þrostle, þrosle, an; *f. A throstle, singing-thrush* :—Þrostle *trita*, Txts. 103, 2062: *turdella*, 2068. Þrostle, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 16: *merula*, 62, 45: 77, 19. Þrostle, ii. 55, 61. Þrosle *merula* vel *plara*, i. 29, 57. Ān blāc þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 22. Of ðam leá on þrostlan wyl, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 3. [*M. H. Ger.* drostel.] Cf. þrysce.

-þrot. v. ǣ-þrot, ā-þrotsum.

þrot-bolla, an; *m. The gullet, windpipe* :—Þrotbolla *gurgulio*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7: Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. Þrotbolla, i. 43, 41: 64, 62: 282, 82: *ceutrum*, ii. 131, 1. Eal þrotbolla *chautrum*, i. 43, 42: ii. 22, 59. Gif monnes þrotbolla biþ þyrel, gebēte mid .xii. scill., L. Alf. pol. 51; Th. i. 94, 18. Þrotbollan *gurgilioni*, Lchdm. i. lxx. 9. Þrotbollan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 45: Hpt. Gl. 490, 20. [Nu schal forrotien . . . þi þrotebolle þat þu nide sunge, Misc. 178, 173. And by the throtebolle he caught Aleyn, Chauc. Reeve's T. 353. The throtebolle *epyglotum*, Wiiick. Gl. 580, 21 (15th cent.). Throte bolle *frumen hominis est, rumen animalis est, ipoglotum*, Cath. Angl. 386.]

þrotu, an; *f. The throat* :—Þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 39: Ps. Lamb. 5, 11: Scint. 97, 16: Lchdm. ii. 46, 22. Þeós ðrotu *hoc guttur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 3. On ðære ðrotan, Lchdm. ii. 2, 18. On ða þrotan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30. Hē (*Judas*) gewrād ða forwyrhtan ðrotan, seó ðe lytle ǣr belǣwde Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 16. Woruldcara forsmoriaþ ðæs mōdes ðrotan, 92, 11. Þrotan *gurguliones*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 52. [*O. H. Ger.* droza, drozza *gurgulio.*] v. æsc-, eofor-þrotu(-e).

-þrowen *in* ā-þrowen, *read* ā-dropen.

þrowend, es; *m. A scorpion* :—Hī habbaþ tæglas ðām wyrmum gelīce ðe men hātaþ þrowend, Wulfst. 200, 15. *Scorpius*, ðæt is þrowend, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Se wyrm ðrowend slihþ mid ðam tægle tō deáðe . . . Ondrǣd ðē ðone ðrowend . . . Bid hiht geǣttrod mid ðæs ðrowendes tægle, Homl. Th. i. 252, 4–11. Se ðe gegripð þrowend (*scorpionem*), Scint. 86, 11: 225, 4. Þrowendra *regulorum, serpentium*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 17.

þrowende(-as ?); *pl. The Throuds* (?), people in North Norway (*Icel.* Þrændir: *Norw.* Thrönder):—Mid Þyringum ic wæs and mid Þrowendum and mid Burgendum, Exon. Th. 322, 17; Vid. 64.

þrowere, es; *m.* I. *a sufferer* :—Gif mann bid ākenned on .x. nihta ealdne mōnan se bid þrowere, Lchdm. iii. 156, 27. v. līc-þrowere. II. *a sufferer for religion, a martyr* :—Ðe fruma ðrowere *protomartyr*, Rtl. 107, 9. Ðroweres ðines *martyris tui*, 75, 41. Ðæs þroweres gemynd Sci Ypolyti, Shrn. 117, 8. Sce Ciricius tid ðæs þroweres, Chr. 916; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Ðrowres, Rtl. 50, 15. Ðrowre *martyrem*, 2. Monge Godes þrowera, Exon. Th. 113, 5; Gū. 153: 111, 25; Gū. 132. Ðrowara ðinra *martyrum tuorum*, Rtl. 63, 16, 34. Ðrowerana, 44, 32. Wuldrigo ðrowras *gloriosos martyres*, 75, 34.

þrowian (þrōwian ?), þreowian (þreówian ?); *p.* ode *To suffer* :—Ic ðrowige *patior*, Ælfc. Gr. 29; Zup. 186, 9. I. *to suffer* as opposed to to act :—*Verbum* ys word . . . getācniende oððe sum ðing tō dōnne oððe sum ðing tō þrowigenne oððe nāðor, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 119, 10. II. *to suffer* what is painful. (1) with acc.:—Mid gewyrhtum ic ðās þrowige, Blickl. Homl. 89, 7. Ðū ne þrowast nǣnige þrowunge, 157, 14. Wīf ācenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 2. Hungor hī þrowiaþ *famem patientur*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7: Andr. Kmbl. 562; An. 281: Exon. 98, 30; Cri. 1615. Hē ðæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, Beo. Th. 3447; B. 1721. Hē ðrepe þrowade, 3183; B. 1589: Exon. Th. 256, 10; Jul. 229. Hē for ǣlda lufan fela þrowade, 69, 10; Cri. 1118: Blickl. Homl. 23, 35. Hī ermða þrowodan, 17, 17. Ðrowedon, Menol. Fox 244: Men. 123. Hī heora scylde wite ðrowedon *poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 14. Swā oft swā wē ōht uneáþes þrowiaþ æt yfflum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Þǣh þe ealle ǣswice þrowige on þē ic nǣfre þrowe *si omnes scandalizati fuerint in te, ego numquam scandalizabor*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 33. Hīra untrymnesse hē sceal ðrowian on his heortan *ex affectu cordis alienae infirmitati compatitur*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 16. Ece wite ðrowian, Homl. Th. i. 66, 14. Sceame þrowian, Soul. Kmbl. 98; Seel. 49. Sār þrowian synna tō wite, Exon. Th. 77, 1; Cri. 1250. Wrace þrowian, biterne bryne, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 615. Wōp ðrowian, heáf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Torn þrowigean, Cd. Th. 146, 14; Gen. 2422. Þrowigean þreánīēd micel, fȳres wylm, 229, 6; Dan. 213. Manega earfoðnesse fram ludēum ic wæs ðrowiende, Blickl. Homl. 237, 10. (2) without acc., generally *to suffer martyrdom* :—Ic þrowode, Cd. Th. 296, 17; Sat. 503. Mīn Drihten, āne tīd on rōde ðū þrowodest, Blickl. Homl. 243, 28. Godes sunu on rōde galgan þrowode, 27, 28: Elen. Kmbl. 841; El. 421: Rood Kmbl. 165; Kr. 84. Ðrowode, Menol. Fox 167; Men. 85. Þrowode *martyrizavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 14. His mæsseþreóst þreowude mid him, Shrn. 124, 1. Þrowedon *agonizarunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 6. Þreowedan, 81, 50. Hū Drihten wolde cuman tō ðære stōwe ðe hē on þrowian wolde, Blickl. Homl. 15, 5. Hē wolde þrowian for ealra manna hālæ, 65, 32; 77, 13. Hiáe lǣddun hine ðæt hē þrowigan salde *ðuxerunt eum ut crucifigerent*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ys manunes sunu fram him tō þrowigenne (þrowende bið, Rush.) *Filius hominis passurus est ab eis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Tō ðrowienne, Homl. Th. i. 82, 27. Ðrouande *passurum*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 9. Þrowigende *laturi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 39: 52, 46. ¶ The past participle is used as if the verb were a causative = *to make to suffer, to crucify* :—Æfter ðonne dē hē þrowad wæs *after he was crucified*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 44. Cf. Gedrowod under Pilate, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 15. Done gedrowodan Crist, 292, 13. (2 a) with gen. of instrument inflicting death :—Hē sceolde deófolgeldum geldan, oððe sweordes þrowian *suffer death by the sword*, Shrn. 129, 3. III. *to suffer for* something, *pay for, atone for* :—Ic drouuio *persolvio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 16. Ðrowode *expe*[*n*]*disset*, throuadae *expendisse*[*t*], Txts. 61, 783. Þrowode *expendisset*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 63. Hē þrowade ðæs þeówes sleacnysse *he suffered for the slowness of the servant*, Shrn, 43, 15. Þoledan and þrowedan *luendi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 19. Ðū scealt þrowian ðinra dǣda gedwild *thou shalt expiate the error of thy deeds*, Cd. Th. 57, 2; Gen. 921. Þrowgende *luendi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 51: 52, 65. [Crist þrouwede deð, O. E. Homl. i. 17, 29. Þrowede, ii. 101, 9. Hwi walde he þrowin as he dude. Kath. 1135. He ðrowede and ðolede, Gen. and Ex. 1180. *O. H. Ger.* drōen, druoen *pati.*] v. ā-, efen-, ge-þrowian.

þrowiend-līc, þrowigend-līc; *adj.* I. *capable of suffering* :—Ðā wearð hē (*Christ*) gesewenlīc on ðrum gecynde and þrowigendlīc, Homl. Th. i. 120, 26: ii. 6, 32. Ðis is ðin gecynd ðus ðrowigendlīc, ðe ic of ðē genam, 256, 28. Hēlias wæs ūs mannum gelīc, ðrowiendlīc, swā swā wē, 330, 16. II. as a grammatical term, *passive* :—*Passiva verba*, ðæt synd þrowiendlīce word, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 121, 1. Eal swā gād ða ōðre ðrowiendlīcan word, 27; Zup. 161, 15. v. un-þrowi(g)endlīc.

þrowing, þreowing, e; *f.* I. *suffering* as opposed to doing :—*Verbum* is word, and word getācnaþ weore oððe ðrowunge oððe gefaranne, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 3. Him (*the verb*) gelimpþ *significatio*, ðæt ys getācnung, hwæt ðæt word getācnige, ðǣde oððe þrowunge oððe nāðor, 19; Zup. 119, 14. II. *suffering* which is painful :—Ic geteorode on ðære þrowunga, Ps. Th. 38, 11. Ðū ne þrowast nǣnige þrowunge on ðīnum lichoman, Blickl. Homl. 157, 15. Wæs monigu ðrowunga from swīðe monigum lēcum *fuerat multa perpesa a compluribus medicis*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 26. Hē gehȳrde heora þrowunga *he heard of their sufferings* (they had been struck blind). Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. II a. as a medical term, a *painful symptom* :—Tācn ðæs ofercealdan magan, ðæt ða men ne þyrst, ne hī swōl gefēlaþ on magan, and ne biþ him ǣnig wearm þrowung getenge, Lchdm. ii. 194, 13. III. *suffering* that is undergone for the sake of religion, *suffering* of persecution, *cross* (in the phrase to take up one's *cross*) :—Him

God wolde æfter þrowinga þonc gegyldan, dæt hē martyrhād mōde gelufade, Exon. Th. 130, 22; Gū. 442. Lædæ drōunc his and fylge meh *tollat crucem suam et sequatur me*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 8, 34. Ðrowung (ðrowunge, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 23. Drōung (ðrowunge, Rush.), 14, 27. Sē ðe in þrowingum þeōdnes willan dreōge þ, Exon. Th. 125, 18; Gū. 356: 148, 26; Gū. 750. Gehȳran heora þrowunga *to hear of the sufferings of St. Peter and St. Paul*, Blickl. Homl. 173, 2. **III a.** *suffering which ends in death, passion, martyrdom*:—Drouinges *martyrii*, Rtl. 64, 18. Drōunges *passionis*, 50, 23. Ic, eówer enindeówa and Cristes ðrowunge gewita, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 16. Se ðe bið gemyndig Drihtnes þrowunge and his āriste, Blickl. Homl. 83, 14. Ða mōddru on heora cildra martyrdōme þrowodon . . . neōd is dæt hī beōn efenhlyttan dæs ēcan edlēanes, ðonne hī wǽron gefēran dære ðrowunge, Homl. Th. i. 84, 20. On hwæs tīman hē ðrowunge underhīe *in whose time he had submitted to martyrdom*, ii. 506, 31. Dæt hē tō ðrowunge becōme *ad martyrium pervenire*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 12. Be Cristes ðrowunge *de passione dominica*, 4, 24; S. 598, 13. Drihten ūs mid his þrowunga ālēsde, ðā hē on rōde galgan āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 97, 10: 35, 7: 81, 31. Ðrowenge *passione*, Rtl. 50, 4. Hē ongan ārweorþian ða ðrowunge hāligra martyra *honorem referre incipiens caedi sanctorum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 1. Þurh his þrowinga, Exon. Th. 29, 27; Cri. 470: 69, 33: Cri. 1130. **III b.** *the anniversary of a martyr's suffering*:—On ðone feówer and twēntygoðan dæg dæs mōnðes byð Sċi. Crissoȝones tȳd and þrowung. Shrn. 151, 17, 31. Þreowung, 114, 21. [Vre drihtnes halie passiun, þet is his halie þrowunge, O. E. Homl. i. 119, 26. Inntill þrowwinnge and pine, Orm. 15205. Cheosen er licomes hurt þen soule þrowunge, A. R. 372, 6. Wiðuten ðhrowing and figt, Gen. and Ex. 1317. *O. H. Ger.* druuunga *passio*.] v. following words.

þrowing-rǽding, e; *f. A martyrology*:—Sī rǽdd þrowungrǽding *legatur martyrlogium*, Anglia xiii. 385, 286.

þrowung-tīd, e; *f.* *the time at which a person suffered martyrdom*:—Fram dissere worulde fruman ōð Xþes þrowungtid, dæt is six þūsend geāra and .c. geāra and lviii geāra, Anglia xi. 7, 18. Weorðian wē on dissum andweardan dæge Sancte Petres þrowungtīde, Blickl. Homl. 171, 4. **II.** *the anniversary of the time when some one suffered*:—Deōs tīd fram disum andwerdan dæge (*fifth Sunday in Lent*) ōð ða hālgan Ēastertīde is gecweden Cristes ðrowungtīd, Homl. Th. ii. 224, 19. On ælces geāres ymbryne ymbe his ðrowungtīde, i. 564, 24.

þrowing-tíma, an; *n. A time of suffering*:—Ðonne mīn ðrowungtīma cymþ, ðonne geswutelaþ seó menniscnys hire untrumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 56, 2.

þrūh (*also* þrȳh, Bd. S. 580, 14); *gen. dat.* þrȳh, *and dat.* þrūh; *f.*: *dat.* þrūge; *m. n. Wood* or *stone hollowed out*. **I.** *a trough, pipe, conduit*:—Ðrūh, thruch, thruch *tubo*, Txts, 103, 2067. Þrūh *vel* nylentroh *canalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 16. Of þrȳh ł þeōtan *tubo*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 61. Of ðam brōce in ðæt þrūh; of ðam þrūge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 3. Ða gesomnodon ða sticceo hī in ða þrūh, þurh da de ðæt wæter fleōw; dā ne meahte ðæt wæter flōwan, Shrn. 125, 12. **II.** *a box, chest*:—*Fiscella* spyrte ł þrūh, Germ. 400, 492. **III.** *a coffin, sarcophagus, tomb*:—Þrūh *sarcofagum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 28. Ðūrh. 85, 78. Ðrūh oððe ofergeweorc *mausoleum*, 85, 76. Ða geatwodan hī his līchoman tō bebyrigeanne on stānenre ðrūh (byrgenne stānenne ðrūh, MS. T.). . . ða wæs se līchoma sponne lengra ðære ðrȳh (ðonne seó ðrȳh, MS. B.) . . . Hī tōætȳcton lengeo ðære ðrȳh . . . Ða ðōhton hī ðæt hī ōþre ðrȳh (ðūrh, MS. B.) sōhton . . . Ða wæs seó ðrȳh (þrūh, Bd. M. 296, 28) gemēted gerisenlīcre lengo . . . seó ðrūh wæs ðam lichoman lengre *cujus corpori tumulando praeparaverant sarcofagum lapideum . . . invenerunt hoc mensura palmi longius esse sarcofago . . . addiderunt longitudini sarcofagi cogitabant aliud quaerere loculum . . . Inventum est sarcofagum illud congruae longitudinis*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 3–14. Wæs him ðrūh (*loculus*) gegearwod. 5, 5; S. 617, 39. Ða stōd on ðære stōwe sum stānen ðrūh . . . Ða lēdon ða þegenas done Hælend ðǽron . . . Hī ða ðrūh geinnsegeledon, Homl. Th. ii. 262, 1–11. Þrēh *sarcophagi*, Hpt. Gl. 499. 58. Of þrih *de tumba*, 450, 73. Se engel āwylte ðæt hlid of ðære ðrȳh . . . Crist milte, belocenre ðrūh, faran of middangearde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 8–13. Hī gemētton niwe ðrūh of marmanstāne on cyrcan wison gesceapene . . . Æt ðære hālgan þrȳh sind getīdode heofonlīce lācnunga, 564, 19–31. On eallhwītre ðrȳh of marmstāne geworht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 60, 21. Of ðære stānenan þrȳh ðe stent widīman, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 22. On treówene ðrūh *ligneo in locello*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 21, 25, 31, 34. On ða stānenan ðrūh *in sarcophago*, S. 589, 40. Ða ðūrh (*loculum*) be him gesett, 5, 5; S. 618, 6. Hī his līc gedydon on þrūh, Blickl. Homl. 191, 33: Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 84, 7, 14. Hē worhte āne ðrūh on hwītum seolfre tō ðæra apostola līce, Homl. Th. ii. 498, 3. ¶ The word seems left in local names, *Thrubrook, Througham*, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Me leiđ þene licome in þere þruh, O. E. Homl. i. 51, 5. Striked a stream ut of þ stanene þruh (*de sepulchro*), Kath. 2480. Ine stonene þruh biclused . . . þeos þruh. A. R. 378, 12; Misc. 51, 511. In throghes *in sepuleris*, Ps. 67, 7. Thurhwe stone, throwe or throwstone *sarcofagus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. A thrughe *mau-seolum*, Cath. Angl. 386, *and see note there. Icel.* þró; *f. a trough*; stein-þró *a stone coffin*.] v. wæter-þrūh.

þrum. v. tunge-þrum. [Thrumm of a clothe *filamen*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Throm *licium*, Wrt. Voc. 235, 5. *O. H. Ger.* drum, thrum *meta, finis*.]

þrust-fell, es; *n. A cutaneous disease, leprosy*:—Blaec thrustfel *bitiligo*, Txts. 45, 296. [*Goth.* þruts-fill *leprosy*; þruts-fills *leprous*. Cf. *Icel.* þroti *a tumour*.]

þrūtian; *p.* ode *To swell* with pride *or* anger:—Hē āsende his swurdboran, Riggo gehāten, gescȳdne mid his cynelīcum gyrelum, swilce hē hit sylf wǽre. Ða gesæt Benedictus forn ongeán dam Riggon, de mid dam leáslīcum getote inn ode dearle ðrūtigende (*he entered in a very pompous manner*), Homl. Th. ii. 168, 16. Hē cwæþ hire þus tō mid þrūtigendum mōde (*angrily, passionately*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 273. [Cf. *Icel.* þútinn *swoln by anger*; þútna *to swell*.]

þrūtung, e; *f. A swelling* of the mind from anger, etc., *angry emotion*:—Hē beīrán mid mycelre ðrūtunge, hwæt se brýdguma wǽre, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 76.

þrȳ, þry-, þrȳan. v. þrī, þri-, ā-þrȳan, ge-þrȳde.

þrycan; *p.* þrycte, þryhte; *pp.* þrycced, þryht. **I.** *trans. To press, crush, oppress, repress, trample*:—Sittaþ mānfulle on heāhsetlum and hālige under heora fōtum þryccaþ *perversi resident celso mores solio, sanctaque calcant colla*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 14: Met. 4, 38. Dæt sió manuug hié ne ðrycte *ne admonitio eos concuteret*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 22. Ða gāstas de mē swenctan and ðrycton *qui me premebant spiritus*, Bd. 3, 11; S 536, 37. Ðrycce se magister ða belde *reprimatur praecipitatio*, Past. 61; Swt. 455, 21. Swā hié se stān and scó eorþe þrycce, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Hē mid wēdenheortnesse mōdes ðrycced wæs *mentis vesania premebatur*, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 4. Untrumnesse ðrycced and hefigod *infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 25. **II.** *intrans. To press, force a way*:—Wē ðās wīc magun fōtum āfyllan; folc in dricþ meara þrēatum and monfarum, Exon. Th. 119, 18; Gū. 256. [He wænde mid his crucche us adun þrucche, Laym. 19483. Þre at þe fyrst þrast he þryst to þe erþe, Gaw. 1443. A þral þryst in þe þrong, Allit. Pms. 42, 135. *To thrutch* is still used in some dialects; see E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire and Cheshire Glossaries, where see also *thrutchings* = whey squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure. *O. H. Ger.* druchen *premere, comprimere*.] v. bi-, ge-, of-, on-þryccan.

þrycness, e; *f. Oppression, affliction, tribulation*:—Bið ðrycnisse nicelu *erit tribulatio magna*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 21. In ðrycnisse *in tribulationem*, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* thrucnessi *pressura* (Ju. 16, 33).] v. ge-, of-þrycness.

þrydian, þrýdge, þrydlīce, þrydung, þrýh. v. þreodian, þrýþig, þrýþlīce, þreodung, þrūh.

ðryhte, *in* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31, *seems an error for dȳ* ryste *which glosses* clamyde *in the same passage of the Lindisfarne Gloss.*

þrylen, þryl-hūs, þrym. v. þrilen, þyrl-hūs, þrymm.

þrym-cyme, es; *m. A glorious coming*:—Ic (*Guthlac*) on mōdre mād monna gehwylcne þeōdnes þrymcyme (*the coming of the angel* (wuldres wilboda) *each evening to Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 177, 20; Gū. 1230.

þrym-cyning, es; *m. The king of glory, the Deity*:—Dū, sigora waldend, þeōda þrymcyning, Met. 20, 205. Þrymcyning rīcne, Exon. Th. 317, 7; Mōd. 62: Elen. Kmbl. 986; El. 494. Cf. wuldor-cyning.

þrym-dōm, es; *m. Glory*:—Dæt eordīce mægn de tō dōme (þrymdōme, MS. D.) cumen is, Wulfst. 254, 14. v. þrymness.

þrymen. v. þrimen.

þrym-fæst; *adj. Glorious, majestic, illustrious, mighty*, (1) as epithet of the Deity:—Mægencyninga Meotod, þrymfæst þeōden, Exon. Th. 58, 31; Cri. 944. Se brego mæra, þeōden þrymfæst (*Christ*), 29, 3; Cri. 457: Andr. Kmbl. 645; An. 323. (2) in other connections:—Eorl unforcūð . . . þeōden þrymfæst, Andr. Kmbl. 957; An. 479. Þrymfæst þeōden (*Noah*), Cd. Th. 200, 27; Exod. 263. Ic (*the cross*) þrymfæst hlīfige under heofonum, Rood Kmbl. 116; Kr. 84. Se wyrm (*a book-worm*) forswealg þrymfæstne cwide, Exon. Th. 432, 11; Rū. 28, 4. Þegnas þrymfæste (*angels*), Cd. Th. 2, 6; Gen. 15. Þeōda þrymfæste, 114, 22; Gen. 1908: 158, 10; Gen. 2615.

þrym-full; *adj. Glorious, magnificent, illustrious, mighty*:—Nergendes þeōwen ðrymfull (*Judith*), Judth. Thw. 22, 23; Jud. 74. Wǽre ðū (*the body*) dē wiste wlonc . . . , þrymful, Exon. Th. 369, 12; Seel. 40. Ic (*a storm*) stānes strong, stundum rēþe, þrymful þunie, 380, 42; Rū. 2, 4: 386, 25; Rū. 4, 67. Ic bidde dinne þrymfullan cynescepe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 793. Þeōdnas þrymfulle, þegnas wlitige, Andr. Kmbl. 725; An. 363. Þegnas þrymfulle (*the disciples*), Exon. Th. 34, 12; Cri. 541.

þrym-līc; *adj. Magnificent, splendid, glorious*:—Da apostolas cwǽdon dæt hit (*the temple*) wǽre þrymlic geweorc and fæger, Blickl. Homl. 77, 32. Swīde mycel cyrice and þrymlīc, 125, 20. Þreewudu þrymlīc, Beo. Th. 2496; B. 1246. Lidweardas þrymlicre, Andr. Kmbl. 489; An. 245. Ðrymlīc swǽsendo, Judth. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Swā hē ūs mærlicor gife þ, swā wē him mærlicor þancian scylon: swā þrymlicre ār, swā māre cūðnōdnes, Wulfst. 261, 21. Seeoldon hié ða meun betoran him drūtan gebundene ðe gefongene wǽron, dæt heora mærþa sceoldon dȳ þrymlicran beón, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 30.

þrymlíce; *adv. Magnificently, splendidly, gloriously*:—Hū þrymlíce ðū (*God*) ðīne gīfe dǽlest, Andr. Kmbl. 1093; An. 547: Elen. Kmbl. 1558; El. 781: Exon. Th. 18, 23; Cri. 288. Cyning þrymlíce of his heáhsetle sċineþ, 232, 30; Ph. 514. Wæter wynsumu bearo geondfaraþ þrymlíce, 202, 11; Ph. 68: Menol. Fox 153; Men. 78. Ān and þryttig geára hē ríxode þrymlíce on Hierusalem, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 470.

þrymm, es; *m.* **I.** *a host, great body of people, a force, multitude*:—Eall heofonlíc þrym (cf. dæt heofonlíce werod, l. 9) hire tōcymes fægnian wolde. Eác wē gelýfaþ dæt Drihten sylf hire tōgeánes cōme *all the heavenly host would rejoice at her advent. We believe, too, that the Lord himself would come to meet her*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 13. Ðē þanciaþ þúsenda fela, eal engla þrym ānre stefne, Hy. 7, 50: Cd. Th. 267, 11; Sat. 36. Ealle ārhūgaþ tō ðē, ðínra engla þrym, Hy. 7, 11. Seó heá duguð and se engla þrym, Exon. Th. 62, 33; Cri. 1064. Glæd gumena weorud, . . . heofonduguða þrym, 101, 7; Cri. 1655. Hē wile cuman in wolcne and mid engla þrymme, Blickl. Homl. 121, 19. Hē ásende Rapsacen mid micclum drymme (*with a great army*, A.V. Is. 36, 2), Homl. Th. i. 568, 6: ii. 304, 6: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 531. Se ðe mid micclum þrymme (cf. hē com mid werode, 763) þrang intō ðam temple, 781. Se hundredes ealdor com mid mycclum þrymme, 841. Heora godas ne mihton hī gescyldan wið mīnne drymm (*host* or *power*?), Homl. Th. i. 568, 10. Hý forheówan Heaðobeardna þrym, Exon. Th. 321, 21; Vid. 49: 461, 14; Hö. 35. Cyning (*God*) on gemōt cymeþ þrymma mǽste, 52, 15; Cri. 834. Ðū (*Christ*) ǽr wǽre eallum geworden worulde þrymmum, 14, 10; Cri. 217. Of dǽm engelicum þrymmum *from the angelic hosts* (or *glories*?), Blickl. Homl. 5, 13: 21, 15. Weras and wīf, wornum and heápum, ðréatum and þrymmum þrungon and unuon, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 164. Se ðe herga þrymmas on geweald gebræc, Cd. Th. 127, 14; Gen. 2110. **Ia.** *a great body* of water:—Flóda þrym (*the host of waters*) sealte sǽstreámas sǽlde habbaþ *commoveatur mare et plenitudo ejus*, Ps. Th. 95, 11. Ýþa drym *the host of waves*, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Swā wǽtres þrym ealne middangeard mereflōd þeahte *cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem*, Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41: Andr. Kmbl. 3070; An. 1538. Wē þuruh flóda þrym faraþ *transivimus per aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Com æfter níht lagustreámas (= es?) wreáh þrym mid þýstro *night covered the great mass of water with darkness*, Cd. Th. 148, 1; Gen. 2450. **II.** *force, power, might*:—Ðǽr wæs módigra mægen forbēged, wīgendra þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3142; An. 1574; 6; An. 3. Clang wæteres þrym *the water's might withered*, i. e. *the water was frozen*, 2522; An. 1202. Ón dære fyrde wǽron feówertig þúsenda and seofon þúsenda swýðe gewǽpnode, and cōmon ðā mid þrymme tō Iudēiscum cynne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 334. Hié wid Drihtne dælan meahton wíc wérodes þrymme *by the might of their band*, Cd. Th. 2, 31; Gen. 27. Eall ðæt ða þeódguman þrymme (*by force* or *gloriously*?) geeodon, Judth. Thw. 26, 17; Jud. 332. Se mec mæg écan meahtum, geþeón þrymme, Exon. Th. 427, 14; Rä. 41, 91. Bewyl þrimme (*strongly, thoroughly*) dæt ealo on dære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 14. Hē þrymmum (*mightily, with power*) cwehte mægenwudu mundum, Beo. Th. 476; B. 235. Seraphinnes cynn unāfreótendum þrymmum singaþ *the seraphim with unwearying powers sing*, Exon. Th. 24, 22; Cri. 388. **III.** *glory, majesty, magnificence, greatness, grandeur*:—Mín þrym is from eastewearde middangeardе ōþ dæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem*, Nar. 25, 24. Drihtenes þrym *the majesty of the Lord*, 274, 34; Sat. 164: Exon. Th. 37, 26; Cri. 599: Judth. Thw. 22, 30; Jud. 86. Wæs him (*the fallen angels*) forbīged þrym, wlite gewemmed, Cd. Th. 5, 12; Gen. 70: 306, 11; Sat. 662. Lof wide sprang, miht and mǽrðo, þrym unlytel, Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Þín heáhsetl is þrymmes ālyfled, Wulfst. 254, 18. Wuldres dēma, drymmes hyrde, Judth. Thw. 22, 15; Jud. 60: Blickl. Homl. 65, 32. Ón ðone gefeán dæs heofonlican þrymmes, 63, 27. Þremmes, 73, 34. Gif him (*a king*) geberede, dæt him wurde oltogen þrymmes and wǽda and þegnunga, Met. 25, 32. Mid ðý cymeþ in drymme his *cum venerit in majestate sua*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 9, 26, 31: 21, 27: Bd. 3, 22: S. 552, 16: Exon. Th. 106, 22; Gū. 45: Hy. 8, 40. Babilon ðe is self ātimbrede tō kynestōle and tō drymme *Babylon quam ego aedificavi in domum regni*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 17: Homl. Th. ii. 432, 32. Mín weroð fóran ymb mē ūton mid þrymme (*with magnificent array*), and herebēacen and segnas beforan mē lǽddon, Nar. 7, 16. Hē fōr mid drymme and mid prasse, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 26: Elen. Kmbl. 658; El. 329: Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 7: Met. 25, 13. Ne þreodode hē fore þrymme ðeódcyninges ǽðuges, Apstls. Kmbl. 35; Ap. 18: Exon. Th. 112, 7; Gū. 140. Hiā gesēgon drymm (drym, Rush.) his *uiderunt majestatem ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 32: Exon. Th. 63, 23; Cri. 1024: 234, 17; Ph. 541. Dīnes mihtes þrym *potentiam tuam*, Ps. Th. 70, 18: Exon. Th. 349, 19; Sch. 48. Þone þrym and þa fægernesse dæs temples *the magnificence and beauty of the temple*, Blickl. Homl. 77, 30. Wē Gār-Dena in geárdagum þeódcyninga þrym gefrunon, hū ða æþelingas ellen fremedon, Beo. Th. 4; B. 2. Þrymmas weóxon duguða dreámhæbbendra, Cd. Th. 5, 32; Gen. 80: Menol. Fox 468; Gu. C. 4. Ealdra þrymma God, Elen. Kmbl. 1036; El. 519. Cyninga setl þrymmum (*magnificently*) gefrætewad, Wulfst. 253, 22. Heágum þrymmum *most gloriously*, Cd. Th. 1, 16; Gen. 8. Hē hié ālǽdde of helle grunde on ða heah þrymmas (*the high glories*) heofona ríces, Blickl. Homl. 67, 22. **IV.** *denoting a glorious, magnificent person or object*:—Ealra cyninga þrym (*the Deity*), Hy. 7, 45: Elen. Kmbl. 1629; El. 816. Ealra þrymma þrym, Exon. Th. 45, 28; Cri. 426. Rodera þrim, heofona heáhfreá, 26, 28; Cri. 423. Wuldres þrym, 6, 13; Cri. 83. Ðū ðe sitst ofer engla drymm (*qui sedes super cherubim*, Is. 37, 16) (or (?) drymm = *host*), Homl. Th. i. 568, 15. Mec (*a hurricane*) þrymma sumne *one of glorious things*, Exon. Th. 383, 2; Rä. 4, 4. [Her throme fourti thousand men thai founde (quoted in Halliwell). A god man on þat throm, C. M. 7423. Cf. Heo fole funden feouwer þrum-ferden (fouruald ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1356. *O. Sax.* heru-thrummi *in mid heruthrummeon violently*: *Icel.* þrymr *an alarm, noise* (*poet.* of battle); used, too, in cpds. denoting a warrior.] v. cyne-, ēdel-, god-, heáh-, heofon-, here-, hilde-, hyge-, mægen-, ofer-, wuldor-þrymm.

þrymma, an; *m. A strong* or *great man, a warrior*:—Þrymman scēocan, módige magu þegnas, mordres on luste, Andr. Kmbl. 2280; An. 1141. [Cf. *Icel.* þrymr *glorious*; and the poet. cpds. in *þrym-*, denoting a warrior.] v. hilde-þremma.

þrymness. v. heáh-, mægen-þrymness; *and* cf. þrym-dōm.

þrym-rice, es; *n. A glorious kingdom, heaven*:—Drihten wolde cuman of ðam cynestōle and of dæm þrymríce hider on ðās world, Blickl. Homl. 105, 11.

þrymsa. v. trimes.

þrym-seld, es; *n. A throne*:—Ofer þrymseld *super thronum*, Ps. Surt. 9, 5: 88, 30. Þrymseld *thronos*, Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 22.

þrym-setl, es; *n. A throne*:—Heofon ys Godes þrymsetl (*thronus*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34. On Godes þrymsetle, 23, 22. Se cāsere feóll of his ðrymsetle, Shrn. 76, 31. Beforan þrymsetle Cristes *ante tribunal Christi*, Anglia xiii. 387, 311: Blickl. Homl. 101, 29. *Throni* sind þrymsetl, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34. Gē sitton ofer þrymsetl (*thronos*) dēmende twelf mǽgða Israhēl, Lk. Skt. 22, 30: Blickl. Homl. 31, 8. [Þrimsetles *troni*, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 10.]

þrym-sittende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Dwelling in glory, inhabiting heaven*:—Seó þrynis þrymsittende, Exon. Th. 286, 3; Jul. 726. Þegn þrymsittendes wuldorcyninges, Andr. Kmbl. 834; An. 417: 1056; An. 528. Sié ðé þrymsittendum þanc, Elen. Kmbl. 1618; El. 811: Exon. Th. 239, 19; Ph. 623. Ēcne God þrymsittendne, 268, 20; Jul. 435.

þrym-wealdend; *adj. Glory-ruling, ruling heaven*:—Seó Hālige Þrynnys de is þrymwealdend God, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4. Þrimwealdend, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 156. Se ðrimwealdenda Scyppend, Homl. Th. i. 112, 10. Wē sceolon biddan ða hālgan dæt hī ūs þingion tō ðam þrymwealdendum Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 288.

þrynen, þryness, þryng, þrýpel. v. þrinen, þrinness, þring, þrīpel.

þryscan *to press*. v. ge-, of-þryscan.

þrysce, an; *f. A thrush*:—Þrysscc *strutio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 2. Þrisce *trutius*, 281, 23. [Þrusche and þrostle, O. and N. 1659. Thryshe *manuscus*, Wülcker. Gl. 595, 20. *O. H. Ger.* drosca.] v. þræsce, þrostle.

þrysced, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 6. v. þrescan.

þrysman(-ian); *p. de, ode To choke, stifle, suffocate*; fig. *to keep in subjection*:—Alexander .xii. geár dísne middangeard under him þrysmde and egsade *Alexander per duodecim annos trementem sub se orbem ferro pressit*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 22. [*O. Frs.* thresma, tresma *to choke, stifle, strangle.*] v. ā-, for-, of-þrysman(-ian).

þrýste, þrystig, þrýstru, -þryt, -þrytness. v. þríste, þyrstig, þeóstru, ǽ-þryt, ā-þrytness.

þrýþ, e; þrýþu (? *indecl.* v. mōd-þrýþu); *f. Force, power, strength*; the word seems to occur only in the plural, *forces, troops, hosts*:—Of dam stāne wæter cwōman swýþe wynlice wætera þrýðe (*the waters' forces*); eduxit aquam de petra, et eduxit tamquam flumina aquas, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra ðrýðe *the waters' forces guard heaven above*, 103, 3. Sōna wǽrum geworht wætera ðrýþe, 148, 5. Wætra þrýþe stille stondaþ, Exon. Th. 210, 12; Ph. 184. Eorlas fornóman asca þrýþe, wǽpen wælgīfru *hosts of spears, weapons ravenous for slaughter, have swept off the men*, 292, 15; Wand. 99. Þrýþa dǽl *some forces* (?), 481, 15; Rä. 65, 4. Eóredciestum hī faraþ, folca þrýþum, 220, 27; Ph. 326. Beornþreát monig faraþ folca þrýþum, eóredcystum, 358, 26; Pa. 51. Æfter him folca þrýðum sunu Simeones sweótum cōmon, Cd. Th. 199, 18; Exod. 340. Wæteregsa stōd þreáta þrýðum *the terrible waves stood in battalions*, Andr. Kmbl. 751; An. 376. Ecga þrýðum *with hosts* (or *force*?) *of swords*, 2298; An. 1150. ¶ Þrýþum *vehemently, mightily, fiercely, greatly*:—Teónlēg þrýþum bærneþ þreó eal on ān, grimme tōgædre, Exon. Th. 60, 15; Cri. 970. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle þrýþum geþrungne, 495, 3; Rä. 84, 2. Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb wæs þrīþum āþrunten, 419, 7; Rä. 38, 2. Þrýðum dealle, Beo. Th. 992; B. 494. ¶ *Þrý is used in the formation of many proper names.* v. Txts. 638. [*Icel.* Þrúðr *the name of a daughter of Thor and Sif*; it is used in the formation of proper names.] v. hilde-, hyge-, wæter-þrýþ; mōd-þrýþu.

þrýþ-ærn, es; *n. A splendid house, a palace:*—Néfre ic ænegum men ær ælýfde dryþærn (cf. heáhsele, 1298; B. 647) Dena. Hafa nú húsa sélest, Beo. Th. 1318; B. 657.

þrýþ-bearn, es; *n. A mighty youth:*—Ic æfre ne geseah æniġne mann, þrýðbearn hæleð, ðé gelícne, steóran ofer stæfnan, Andr. Kmbl. 987; An. 494.

þrýþ-hord, es; *n. A strong shield,* E'en. Kmbl. 302; El. 151. [Cf. *Icel.* þrúð-hamarr *the mighty hammer of Thor.*]

þrýþ-cyning, es; *m. A mighty king (the Deity),* Andr. Kmbl. 872; An. 436. Cf. þrym-cyning.

þrýþ-full; *adj. Mighty, strong, powerful:*—Fóron æfter burgum þegnas þrýðfulle, oft hí þræce rærdon, Exon. Th. 243, 17; Jul. 12. Ic (*the devil*) bebeóde bearnum mínum, þegnum þrýðfullum, dæt hié ðé hnæġon, Andr. Kmbl. 2659; An. 1331.

þrýþ-gesteald, es; *n. A splendid abode:*—Þeódnes þrýðgesteald (*heaven*), Exon. Th. 22, 19; Cri. 354. Cf. wuldor-gesteald.

þrýþian. v. ge-þrýþian.

þrýþiġ (?); *adj. Mighty, powerful, strong:*—Hæleð onetton módum þrydge (þrýðge ?), Cd. Th. 119, 28; Gen. 1986. [*Icel.* þrúðigr *doughty;* and cf. þrúð-móðigr *heroic of mood.*] v. þrýþlíce *for* ð *instead of* ð, *and next word.*

þrýþ-líc; *adj. Mighty, powerful:*—Rinc manig, þrýðlíc þegna heáp, Beo. Th. 805; B. 400. Þrýðlíc, 3258; B. 1627.

þrýþlíce (?); *adv. Mightily:*—Bissextus ðe on gewunan hæfþ dæt hé binnan dam feórðan geáre ealle dære wucan dagas þrydlíce (þrýþlíce ?) æthríne, Anglia viii. 302, 14. Hé oft gesealde healsittendum helm and byrnan swylce hé þrydlícost (þrýþlícost ?) óhwár feor oððe neáh findan meahte *he often gave to his followers helm and corslet such as for greatest strength anywhere far or near he could find* (cf. for similar use of the adverb: Hé sóhte, hú hé sárlícast meahte feorhcwale findan, Exon. Th. 276, 25; Jul. 571), Beo. Th. 5731; B. 2869. [*Or, perhaps,* þrydlíce = *deliberately, might be read.* v. þreodian.]

þrýþ-swíþ; *adj. Exceedingly powerful:*—Mære þeóden unblíðe sæt, þolode dryðswýð, þegnsorge dreáh *the great prince sat cheerless, he, mighty, suffered, grief for his thanes' loss he endured,* Beo. Th. 262; B. 131. Þrýðswýð beheóld, mæg Higeláces, hú se mánscaða gefaran wolde, 1477; B. 736. [Cf. *the proper names* Æþel-swíþ, Beorht-swíþ.]

þrýþ-weorc, es; *n. A splendid, mighty work:*—Þrýðweorc (*a statue;* v. the description: Wrætlíce wundorágræfen anlícnes engla . . . torhte gefrætwed, wlitige geworht . . . anlícnes engelcynna dæs brémestan, 1423–35; An. 712–8), Andr. Kmbl. 1546; An. 774.

þrýþ-word, es; *n. A brave word, noble speech:*—Dá wæs eft swá ær (cf. word wæron wynsume, 1228; B. 612) inne on healle þrýðword sprecen, ðeód on sælum, sigefolca swég, Beo. Th. 1290; 643.

þú; *pers. pron. Thou.* I. alone:—Dis land ðe þú gesihst, Gen. 13, 15. Hwæt eart þú þe þýn ansýn is swylce áines sceaþan, and hwæt ys dæt tácen þe þú on uppan þínum exlum byrst? Nicod. 32; Thw. 18, 19. Gewít þú, Abraham, féran . . . þú scealt Isaac mé onsecgan, Cd. Th. 172, 24; Gen. 2849: Andr. Kmbl. 1899; An. 952. Ic áscige ðé, dú Boetius, hwí þú swá manigfeald ýfel hæfdest? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 12. Éá lá þú mín Drihten God, hwæt gifst þú mé? Ger. 15, 2. Westú gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Sceáltú ceól gestígan, Andr. Kmbl. 439; An. 220. Hié woldon þín onbídan, Blickl. Homl. 233, 27. Se ðe mid þé (ðec mid, Lind. Rush.) wæs *qui erat tecum,* Jn. Skt. 3, 26. Ne bíþ þec málmete, nymþe mónes græs, ne rest witod, Cd. Th. 252, 7; Dan. 575. Þú gesyxst þás menigu þé (ðec, Lind.: on ðec, Rush.) dringende, Mk. Skt. 5, 31. Se hálga gást on þé (ðeh, Lind.: ðec, Rush.) becymþ, Lk. Skt. 1, 35. Þec Sarre áh, Cd. Th. 137, 8; Gen. 2270. Ne forlæte ic þé, 136, 10; Gen. 2256. I a. used reflexively:—Ne ondræd þú þé, Gen. 15, 1: Lk. Skt. 1, 30. Ðú hafast þé on fyrhðe eorles ondsware, Andr. Kmbl. 1013; An. 507. Nim þé þis ofæt on hand, Cd. Th. 33, 11; Gen. 518. Ásend þé (ðeh, Lind.: þec, Rush.) nyþer, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 6. Þonne þú þé gebídde, 6, 6. II. strengthened with *self* or *úna:*—Þú sylf ne gesyhst þæne beám on þínum ágenum eágan, Lk. Skt. 6, 42. Þú (*Juliana*) sylfa meaht gecnáwan, Exon. Th. 262, 32; Jul. 341: Cd. Th. 36, 12; Gen. 570. Ðú eart seolfa geong, Andr. Kmbl. 1010; An. 505. Þú meaht þé self geseón, Cd. Th. 38, 23; Gen. 611. Þæt þú þa beorhtan ús sunnan onsende, and þé sylf cyme, Exon. Th. 8, 8; Cri. 114. Hwí swingst þú úna? . . . Ne miht þú úna hit ácuman, Ex. 18, 14. 18. Þú úna canst ealra gehygdo, Andr. Kmbl. 135; An. 68. Þé wæs leófra his hyldo, þonne þín sylfes bearn, Cd. Th. 176, 34; Gen. 2921. Lufa þínne néhstan swá þé sylfne (ðec seolfne, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 19. III. combined with *þe* to express the relative:—Fæder úre þú þe eart on heofenum *Pater noster, qui es in coelis,* Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Drihten þú þe mínne fæderas on þínre gesihþe eodon, God þú þe mé féddest *Deus, in cujus conspectu ambulaverunt patres mei, Deus, qui pascit me,* Gen. 48, 15: Elen. Kmbl. 1448; El. 726. Wé þé þanciaþ, þe þú hafest on geweáldum hiofen and eorþan, Hy. 8, 12. Éálá þú Hálend þurh þínne þrowunga þe þú getuge tó þé ealle ða sáwla, H. R. 15, 3. [*Goth.* þu; *gen.* þeina; *dat.* þus; *acc.* þuk: *O. Sax.* thu; *gen.* thîn; *dat.* thi; *acc.* thik: *O. Frs.* thu; *gen.* thîn; *dat. acc.* thi: *O. H. Ger.* dû; *gen.* dîn; *dat.* dir; *acc.* dih: *Icel.* þú; *gen.* þín; *dat.* þér; *acc.* þik.] v. gé, git.

þúf, es; *m. A tuft.* I. applied to foliage:—Þúfum *crinibus* (the passage is: Dum virgus steriles atque superfluas flammis de fidei palmite concrenant, ut concreta vagis vinea crinibus silvosi inluviem poneret idoli), Germ. 402, 71. v. þúf-bære, *and following words.* II. *the crest of a helmet* (?). v. Lydus de magistrat.:—*καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὰς οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι λούβας, οἱ δὲ Βάρβαροι τουφάς.* v. next section. III. *a kind of standard,* made with tufts of feathers:—Hlud genus vexilli, quod Romani *Tufam* (tufa *genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis,* v. Du Cange s.v.), Angli vero Tuuf (v. ll. thuuf, thuf, Txts. 137, 1), ante eum ferri solebat (the A.-S. version has only:—Him mon symle dæt tácen beforan bær), Bd. 2, 16. Ða wæs þúf hafen, segen for sweótum, Elen. Kmbl. 246; El. 123. Sunu Simeones sweótum cómon, þúfas wundon ofer gárfare, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Hié gesáwon þúfas þunian, 187, 32; Exod. 158. v. sige-þúf.

þúf-bære; *adj. Bearing foliage, leafy:*—Bóh þúfbæres pintreówes *frondentis pini stipitem,* Hpt. Gl. 458, 67.

þúfe; *adj. Tufted, having leaves in tufts* (?), *bushy:*—Þúfe þistel *sow thistle,* Lchdm. ii. 312, 20. v. ge-þúf, þífe-þorn, *and preceding and following words.*

þúfian; *p.* ode *To become leafy* or *bushy:*—Þúfaþ and wridaþ *frutescit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13.

þúfiġ; *adj. Full of leaves, with thick foliage:*—Þúfiġum *frondosis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 14.

þúft, es; *m. A place full of bushes:*—Gewrid oþþe þúftas *frutecta,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 25. v. þýfel.

þuhsian, þux[s]ian; *p.* ode *To make misty, dark:*—Eall upheofon bíþ sweart and gesworcen and swýðe geþuhsod (cf. Dóm. L. 8, 105, *which has* geþuxsað), deorc and dimhíw and dwolma sweart, Wulfst. 137, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* þoka *fog, mist.*]

þullic. v. þus-líc.

þúma, an; *m. The thumb:*—Ðúma, thúma, thúmo *pollux,* Txts. 89, 1617. Swá greáte swá dín þúma, Lchdm. iii. 18, 25. Ic com mid handa on done stán drífan, and se ðúma gebrocen wæs, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 24. Gif se þúma bíþ of áslægen, ðam sceal .xxx. scill. tó bóte. Gif se nægl bíþ of áslegen, dam sculon .v. scill. tó bóte, L. Alf. pol. 56; Th. i. 94, 28. Gif man þúman of áslæþ, .xx. scill. Gif þúman nægl of weorðeþ, .iii. scill. gebéte, L. Ethb. 54; Th. i. 16, 9. Hé æthrán his swíðran þúman (*pollicem manus ejus dextrae*), Lev. 8, 23. Þúman *pollices,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 48: Ex. 29, 20. [Mid te þume, A. R. 18, 14. Þe nayle of þe þoume, Ayenb. 43, 14. To the thowme, Rel. Ant. i. 190, 22 (end of 14th cent.). Thombe, Chauc., Piers P. Thowmbe, Prompt. Parv. 492. *In other glossaries of 15th cent. it is spelt* thome, Wrt. Voc. i. 184 (*where also* thombe): 207, col. 2: thowme, 186, col. 1: thombe, 179: 247, col. 2: (*in same glossary also*) thumb, 246, col. 1. *O. Frs.* thûma: *O. L. Ger.* thûmo: *O. H. Ger.* dûmo: *Dan.* tomme: *Swed.* tumme.] v. þýmel.

þumle *entrails:*—Tharme, thumle *viscera,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 72.

-þunca, -þuncan, þundende, þune-líc, þuner. v. æf-þunca, be-þuncan, þunian, þunor-líc, þunor.

þung, es; *m. A poisonous plant, (vegetable) poison;* the word is used to translate *aconitum, eleborus, mandragina,* as well as the more general term *toxa* (cf. letali toxa = mortali veneno, Hpt. Gl. 427, 54):—Þung, woedeberge *eleborus,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 12: 29, 21. Þung *mandragina,* 59, 42: *aconita,* i. 31, 58: *aconitum,* 67, 16: *toxa,* 68, 26: *coxa* (r. *toxa*), 67, 15. Þung *toxa* or *toxicum* (printed *toxi* pang), 289, 52. Gif mon þung ete, áþege buteran and drince; se þung gewít on ða buteran. Elt wíþ don, áseá him mon fela scearpena on ðam scancan, ðonne gewít ût ðæt áttor þurh ða scearpan, Lchdm. ii. 154, 1–4. Sealf wíþ dam miclan líce . . . þung . . . , 78, 25. Ámber fulne holenrinda and æscrinda and þunges, 332, 16. Nim done miclan þung, 154, 14. Thungas, þungas *aconita,* Txts. 36, 23. Þungas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 20. v. clúf-þung; *f.*

þunge, -þungen. v. þeón, ful-, ge-, heáh-þungen.

þungenness, e; *f. Excellence, virtue:*—Mid hú monigum méotum mín fæder and mín móder mé (wæron) biddende, dæt ic forlête míne (ge-?)þungenesse (*the speaker wished to become a monk*), Shrn. 36, 26. v. ge-þungenness.

þunian; *p.* ode. I. *to stand out, be prominent, be lifted up, stick up:*—On dam ferman dæge on dam middangeard þunaþ gesceapen *primo dierum quo mundus extat conditus,* Hymn. Surt. 4, 4. Þúnie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearm ofer wealles hróf *may much strife be lifted up for it above the top of its wall;* circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Hié gesáwon fyrd wegan . . . þútas þunian *they saw the host march . . . saw the standards lift their tops above the ranks,* Cd. Th. 187, 32; Exod. 158. Þindan and þunian, þecene hebban, Exon. Th. 431, 17: Rä. 46, 2. I a. fig. *to be lifted up, be proud,* cf. colloquial *to be stuck up:*—Wǽre ðú (*the body*) ðé wiste wlanc, þrymful ðunedest, Soul Kmbl. 79; Seel. 40. v. on-þunian, *and cf.* þennan. II. *to make a noise, to sound, resound, creak:*—Ic

(*a storm*) ástíge strong. Þyrnful Þunie, Exon. Th. 380, 42; Rä. 2, 4. Sundwudu þunede *the ship's timbers creaked*, Beo. Th. 3817; B. 1906. Þunode oðde hleoþrede *increpuerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 14. Dynedan and þunedan *crepitabant*, 21, 17. Dære thundendan (thuniendan? *but* cf. (?) *Icel.* Þundr *a name of Odin*; Þund *the name of a mythical river*) *bombosae* (*vocis magnitum*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 59. v. tó-þuniende, Þunung. ge-Þun, Þunor, *and cf. Lat.* tonare, tonitrus.

Þunor (-ar, -er, -ur), es; *m.* I. *thunder* (implying not only sound but also striking; tonitrus, fulmen:—Þunor *tonitruum* vel *tonitrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52. 45: 76, 34: Blickl. Homl. 91, 34. Ðuner (ðunor, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 12. 29. Ðunar byð hlúdast, Menol. Fox 467; Gn. C. 4. Ðunor cymð of hætan and of wætan . . . seó hæte and se wæta winnaþ him betweónan mid egeslícum swége, and ðæt fýr ábyrst ús ðurh ligett . . . Swá hättra sumor, swá mára ðunor and liget on geáre. Ða Þunras (Þunras, MS. R.) . . . on Apocalipsin . . . ne belimpaþ tó ðam ðunere (Þunre, MS. R.) ðe on dyssere lyfte oft egeslíce brastlaþ. Se byþ hlúd for dære lyfte brádnyssee, and frecenfull for ðaes fýres sceótungum, Lchdm. iii. 290, 2–15. Þunor tóslóg heora godes hús *aedes Salutis ictu fulminis dissoluta est*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 18. Ân Þunor tósloge hiora Capitolíam *fulmine Capitolium ictum*, 6, 14; Swt. 268, 20. Hiene ofslóg ân Þunor *fulmine ictus interiit*, 6, 29; Swt. 278, 17. Ðunres bearn *filii tonitrui*, Mk. Skt. 3, 17. Þunres slege *a clap of thunder*, Nicod. 23; Thw. 13, 3. Þunres sliege *fulgura*. Ps. Spl. T. 76, 4. Stefne ðunres micles, Rtl. 47, 22. God ásende rén mid ðunore, and manega menu mid ðam ðunore swulton, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 93. Beóþ myccle þuneras on heofnum, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Ða sceolde hé sendan ðunras and lýgetu, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 162, 13. II. *one of the Teutonic gods, to whom, among the Roman, Jupiter seems to have been considered most nearly to correspond*; hence Jupiter is translated by Þunor:—Þunor oððe Ðúr *Jupiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þunor, 91, 59. Þuner *Jovem*. 112, 5. II a. it is mostly in connection with the fifth day of the week that the word occurs:—Ón ðam fíftan dæge ðe gé Ðunres hátaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 23. Ðunres-dæges nama is of love, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On ðone Hálgan Ðunres-dæg, L. Alf. 5; Th. i. 64, 24. Tó ðam hálgan Þurres-dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 621. Gang on Þunres æfen (*Wednesday evening*), Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. *It is found also in local names*, e.g. Ðunres-feld, Ðunres-leáh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [Þa Þunre heo þiuen Þunres dæi (þoris dai, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13929.] III. *a thane of king Egbert of Kent*:—Ermenréd gestrýnde twégen sunu ða syððan wurðan gemartirode of Ðunore, Chr. 640; Erl. 26, 4. See for more details of the event thus recorded, Lchdm. iii. 422 sqq., and the Latin charter, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 236. [*O. L. Ger.* Thuner:—Ec forsacho Thuner ende Uuódan: *O. Frs.* thuner, tonger; Thunres-dei: *O. H. Ger.* donar; Tonitris tac: *Icel.* Þórr. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.]

Þunor-bodu *a gilthead* (a kind of fish):—Ðunorbodu *sparus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 71 (in a list 'nomina piscium').

Þunor-clæfre, -clǽfre, an; *f.* *Bugle*; ajuga reptans (cf. Þundre clovere *consolida media*, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 68, and *consound* in E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Þis is seó ædeleste eáhsealf . . . Genim . . . ðunorclǽfran blósman, Lchdm. iii. 4, 7. Ðunorclǽfran. i. 374, 4.

Þunor-lic; *adj.* *Thunderous, of thunder*:—Þune[r]licum cirme *tonitruali fragore*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 47.

Þunor-rád, e; *f.* *Thunder, a peal of thunder*:—Ne bip þér liget . . . ne þunorráð (þunor, Wulfst. 139, 31) *non fulmina*, . . . *tonitrua*, Dóm. L. 16, 263. Ða com þunerráð and légetsleboh and ofslóh ðone mæstan dæl, Shrn. 57, 35. Ða wæs geworden mycel þunorráð, Blickl. Homl. 145, 29. Ðonne þunorráð biþ, ne sceþeð ðam men ðe ðone stán (*agate*) mid him hæfð. Lchdm. ii. 296, 30: iii. 374, col. 2. From stefne ðunurráde (þunuráde, Sph.) *a voce tonitrui*, Ps. Surt. 103, 7: 76, 19. Þunorráda ðínre *tonitrus tui*, Ps. Spl. 76, 17. Hió áhóf ðæt heáfod of dære mýsan somod mid dære þunorráde, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Biddaþ Dríhten, ðæt his þunorráda (*tonitrua*) geswícon, Ex. 9, 28, 33, 34. Gif ligette and ðunorráde (*tonitrua*) eorþan and lyfte brégdon, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 12. Þunerráda, Hpt. Gl. 509, 22. Ðunorráda hlynn, Wulfst. 186, 3. Mycel mægen liégetslyhta and þunerráda, Lchdm. iii. 374, col. 2. Gód wid ligetta and wid þunorráda, ii. 290, 16. Hé worhte þunorráda on heofonum *intonuit de caelum Dominus*, Ps. Th. 17, 13: Ex. 9, 23. [*Cf. Icel.* reið *a clap of thunder*, from the notion of Thor *driving* through the air. See Grmm. D. M. c. 8.]

Þunorrád-lic; *adj.* *Thunderous, of thunder*:—Of þunerráðlícan cerme *tonitruali fragore*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 46.

Þunorrád-stefn, e; *f.* *A voice of thunder*:—Wæs þunurráðstefn strang on hweóle *vox tonitrui tui in rota*, Ps. Th. 76, 14.

Þunor-wyrt, e; *f.* *Thunder-plant* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *house-leek*; sempervivum tectorum:—Nime þunorwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 118, 2. [On plants that were a protection against thunder, see Grmm. D. M. pp. 167, 1147.]

Þunres dæg. v. Þunor, II a.

Þunrian; *p.* ode *To thunder*:—Hé is mægenþrymmes God and hé Þunraþ ofer manegum wæterum *Deus majestatis intonuit, Dominus super multas aquas*, Ps. Th. 28, 3. Hit ðunraþ *tonat*, Ælfc. Gr. 22; Zup. 128, 17. Hit hwílum Þunraþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 44, 34: Met. 28, 55. Seó menio sǽdon ðæt hyt Þunrode (*tonitruum factum esse*), Jn. Skt. 12, 29. Þunerode of heofonum Drihten *intonuit de coelo Dominus*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* donarôn.]

Þunring, e; *f.* *Thundering, thunder*:—Swá stór Þunring and lǽgt wes, swá ðæt hit ácwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 22.

Þunung, e; *f.* *A creaking, a rattle*:—Þununge *crepitum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 25. Þununga *crepundiorum*, 23, 64.

Þun-wang, e: -wange, -wenge, an; *f.* (and *n.*? Wange, wenge *are both found neuter, though also the plurals* wangas, wangan *occur*) *A temple*:—Þunwang *timpus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 50. Þunwange *timpus*, 64, 32. Þunwencge (-wenge, -wange) *timpus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 59, 5: 298, 2. Gif ic on Þunwange gereste *si dedero requiem temporibus meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Bufan his Þunwengan *supra tempus capitis ejus*, Jud. 4, 21. Þunwonge *tympora*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 44. Þunwonga sár *dolor timporum*, ii. 143, 34: Lchdm. i. 156, 22. Þunwongena *timporum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 61. Þunwangena, Anglia xiii. 37, 291. Þunwæmgum (-wengum, Spl. C.) *timporibus*, Ps. Lamb. 131, 5. Ðunwoengum, Rtl. 181, 13. Þunwange *malas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 30. Smire done man mid on þa Þunwonge, Lchdm. ii. 334, 15. Smyre ða ðunwonga, i. 216, 8. Gnið on ða Þunwunge, 380, 15. Smire ða Þunwangan mid, ii. 20, 8. Þunwongan, 306, 2. [Þungana, Lchdm. iii. 292, 22. Lay on the forheyd and on the thunwanges, Rel. Ant. i. 54, 26, 43 (quoted in Halliwell's Dict.). Thunwonge of mannys heede *tempus*, Prompt. Parv. 493. Thunwange *tempus*, Cath. Angl. 387, and see note. Thonwanges, Wrt. Voc. i. 185, col. 2 (15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* dun-wengi: *Icel.* þunn-wangi; *m.*; þunn-wengi; *n.*] v. (?) Þynne *and* wange.

Þúr, es; *m.* *Thor*, the god who most nearly corresponded to Jupiter; hence Jupiter is translated by Þúr:—Þunor oððe Ðúr *Jupiter*, Wrt Voc. ii. 47, 33. Þúres módur *Latona*, 53, 4. On Galienus dagum dæs káseres hét Neceteus Róme burge gerefa hí lǽdan tó Þúres deófulgeldum, Shru. 128, 9. Þys godspel sceal on Þúres-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 7, 40. On Þúrs-dæg, Rubc. Jn. 5, 30. The word is found also in local names, e. g. Ðúres-leáh, Ðúrgárúm, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 342. [A. R. Þurs-dei.] v. Þunor, Þór.

Þuren. v. ge-Þuren.

[Þurfan;] *prs.* ic, hé Þearf, ðú Þearft, *pl.* wé Þurfon; *p.* Þorfte; *subj. prs.* ic Þurfe, Þyrfe, *pl.* Þurfen, Þyrfen; *prs. ptcpl.* Þurfende, Þyrfende *To need*. I. *to be in need, have need* of something, (1) absolute:—Gif ðú cláþa þe má on hæfst, þonne ðú Þurfe, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 15. Ðú gæderast mára, þonne ðú Þurfe (Þyrfe, Cott. MS.), 14, 2; Fox 44, 8. Nis hit gód, ðæt hié sién on ðam láde leng, þonne ðú Þurfe, Cd. Th. 243, 3; Dan. 430. Sam hí Þyrfon, sam hí ne Þurfon, hí willaþ þeáh, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 30. Ða Þurfende *pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 3. Þyrfendra *egentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 69. (2) with gen. of thing needed:—Beó ðé be ðínum, and læt mé be mínum; ne gyrne ic dínes, ne ðú mínes ne þearft (dærst, Lchdm. iii. 288, 9), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 16. Ne dearf hé nánes þinges búton dæs, ðe hé on him selfum hæfþ, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 8: Cd. Th. 204, 27; Exod. 425. Hwæt ðurfe (ðurfu, Lind.) wé leng gewitnisse *quid adhuc egemus testibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 65. Ða Þurfon swíþe lytles, ðe máran ne willniaþ þonne genóges, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 13. Ne dorfte hé ná máran fultumes, 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hí his sume dorfton, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 16. Ðǽm ðe nicles dorfton . . . ðæm ðe lytles ðyrfe, 44; Swt. 325, 5–7. Swá welig ðæt hé nánes þinges máran ne Þurfe, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. (3) with acc.:—Múþa gehwylc mete þearf, Exon. Th. 341, 12; Gn. Ex. 125. Mete byge þ, gif hé máran (*or gen.?*) þearf, 340, 14; Gn. Ex. 111. II. *to need* to do something. (1) where a want has to be satisfied, a purpose to be accomplished, or the like:—Ðú meaht ðé self geséon, swá ic hit ðé secgan ne þearf, Cd. Th. 38, 24; Gen. 611. Gif hit sié sumor, ðó wermódes sǽdes dust tó; gif hit sié winter, ne þearft ðú ðone wermód tó dón, Lchdm. ii. 180, 29. Hé ne dearf ná taran fram stówe tó stówe, Homl. Th. i. 158, 4. Hwæt Þurfon (Þurfe, Bod. MS.) wé nú má sprecan? Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 22. Hí witan, hwǽr hí eáfiscas sécan Þurfan (*where they must seek them, if they are to find them*), Met. 19, 25. Syle mé dæt wæter, ðæt mé ne Þyrste, ne ic ne ðurfe hér feccan, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Ðý læs wé leng sprecen ymbe ðonne wé Þyrfon (wé ne Þyrfen, Cott. MS.), Bt. 34, 2; Fox 136, 14. (2) where the need is based on grounds of right, fitness, law, morality, etc., *to be bound* to do something because it is right, etc.:—Nó ðú mínne þearft hafelan hýdan *the duty of burying me will not fall upon you*, Beo. Th. 895; B. 445. Gif hé gewitnesse hæbbe, ne þearf hé dæt geldan (*he is not bound by law to pay*), L. Alf. 28; Th. i. 52, 3. Ne þearf hé him onfón, L. In, 67; Th. i. 146, 4. Mé dæt riht ne þinceþ, dæt ic ðlecean þurfe Gode, Cd. Th. 19, 13; Gen. 290. Dæt ðú ne wéne, dæt ðú ðuðéa leásungum gelýfan þurfe *that you may not think, that you are bound to believe the Jews' false tales*, Blickl. Homl. 177, 35. Hé suíðor his mód gebint tó ðǽm unnyttran weorcum, ðonne hé ðyrfe (*more than is fitting for him*), Past. 4; Swt. 37, 21. Ðonne mon má fæst, ðonne hé ðyrfe (*more than religion requires*), 43; Swt. 313, 2. Gif ða gyltas tó ðam hefelíce beón, ðæt hé tó bisceopes dóme tǽcan þurfe (*he must do it because the church has prescribed such a course*), L. Ecg. P. i. 11; Th. ii. 176,

30. Gedôn hī ðæt hira synna ne ðyrfen (*need not, because of the divine ordinance*) bíón gesewene æt ðæm nearwan dôme, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 16. (3) with the idea of compulsion, or where the inevitability of a consequence is expressed; in some cases the word might be taken almost as an auxiliary, of much the same force as *shall; to be obliged, be compelled by destiny*:—Gē ne þurfon hēr leng wunian *you shall not be obliged to stop here longer*, Ex. 9, 28. Nis ðæt þonne mānig man, ðæt þurfe done deópan grund dæs hātan lēges gesēcean, Blickl. Homl. 103, 14. Næs him ānig þearf, ðæt hē sēcean þurfe *there was no need to force him to seek*, Beo. Th. 4984; B. 2495. Feallaþ ofer ūs, ðæt wē ne þurfon dysne ege leng þrowian, Blickl. Homl. 93, 34. Þý læs gyt lād Gode weorðan þyrfen *lest the inevitable consequence, your becoming hateful to God, follow*, Cd. Th. 36, 26; Gen 577. Þý læs ða tīman mōd ða gewitnesse wendan þurfe, Exon. Th. 147, 21; Gū. 730. Nāuht dæs ðe hē ondrēde, ðæt hē forleósan þorfte (*should be obliged to lose*), Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 22. Hwý him on hige þorfte (*should necessarily follow*) ā þý sēl wesan, Met. 15, 9. Hū hē disse worulde wynna þorfte læsast brūcan *how he should be least under the necessity of enjoying the delights of this world*, Exon. Th. 122, 20; Gū. 308. Ðæt ðæt micle morð menn ne þorfton þolian *that men would not necessarily have to suffer that great perdition*, Cd. Th. 40, 17; Gen. 640. (4) *to have good cause or reason* for doing something:—Ðū sorge ne þearft beran on dīnum breóstum, Cd. Th. 45, 28; Gen. 733. Ic dē scylde, ne þearft dū forht wesan, 131, 5; Gen. 2171: Blickl. Homl. 191, 18: Bo. Th. 3353; B. 1674. Dū dec sylfne ne þearft swíþor swencan, gif dū God lufast, Exon. Th. 245, 18; Jul. 46. Ðæt is genōg sweotol, ðætte nāume mon ðæs tweógean ne þearf, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 34: Blickl. Homl. 41, 36: 83, 9. Ne þearf ðæs nān mon wēnan, 101, 13: 109, 30. Ne ðarf mon nā ðone medwisan lǣran, ðæt hē ða lotwrencas forlǣte, forðonðe hē hié næfþ, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 15. Ne þearf hē gefeón *he will have no cause to rejoice*, Cd. Th. 92, 4; Gen. 1523: Exon. Th. 449, 9; Dóm. 68: Bco. Th. 4016; B. 2006. Mē wītan ne ðearf Waldend, 5475; B. 2741: Cd. Th. 165, 7; Gen. 2728. Ne ðurfe wē ceorian, Homl. Th. ii. 438, 27. Ne þurfan gē nōht besorgian, hwæt gē sprecan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 18. Ne þurfe gē beón unróte, 135, 24. Ne þurfun gē wēnan, Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Ne þurfon mē hæleð ætwītan, Byrht. Th. 139, 4; By. 249. Ic eów secgan mæg, ðæt gē ne ðyrfen leng murnan, Judth. Thw. 23, 33; Jud. 153. Sume hīm ondrǣdaþ earfoþa swíþor þonne hỹ þyrfen, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 228, 24. Gif hē nāne ēhta nætde, ne þurfte hē nānne feónd ondrǣdan . . . Gif dū swelces nānuuht nædfest ne þorftest dū dē nānwuht ondrǣdan, 14, 3; Fox 46, 23–28. Nō hē dære feohgyfte scamigan þorfte, Beo. Th. 2057; B. 1026: 2147; B. 1071. Hwæt hē ðara nægla swīdast wēnan þorfte *where he had most reason to expect that he should find the nails*, Elen. Kmbl. 2206: El. 1104. Nō wē þus swíðe swencan þorftan, þēr dū freónda lārum hỹran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 19; Gū. 423. Ne þorfton hī hlūde hlihhan, Cd. Th. 5, 17; Gen. 73. Hī gearowe wǣron deáde sweltan, gif hī ðorfton (*if the occasion demanded it*), Homl. Th. ii. 130, 5. (5) where the need arises from an advantage to be gained, or purpose to be served, *to be use, to be good* for a person to do something:—Ne þearf ic yrfestōl bytlian *it is no good or use for me to build an hereditary seat*, Cd. Th. 131, 14; Gen. 2176. Ne þearft dū sæce rǣran, Elen. Kmbl. 1876; El. 940. **III.** *to owe*, cf. sculan, I:—Ne þearf ic N. sceatt ne scilling, ne þænig ne þæðiges weord; ac eal ic him gelǣste ðæt ðæt ic him scolde, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 9. [*Goth.* þarf, *pl.* þaurbum; *prs.*; þaurfta; *p.*; þaurbands; *prs. ptcpl.*: *O. Sax.* tharf, *pl.* thurbun; *prs.*; thorfta; *p.*: *O. Frs.* thurf, thorf, *pl.* thurvon; *prs.*: *O. H. Ger.* darf, tharf, *pl.* durfun, thurfun; *prs.*; dorfta; *p.*: *Icel.* þarfa; þarf, *pl.* þurfum; *prs.* þurfti; *p.*; þurfandi; *prs. ptcpl.*] v. be-þurfan; þearfan, þearfian, þorfan.

þurh, þurg, þuruh, þoh, þorch, þerh, þerih, þærh; *prep. Through.* **A.** with acc. v. also **C.** **I.** local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Þorh (dorh, ðorh) ludgaet *per seudoterum*, Txts. 84, 741. Ðurh ða duru wē gād in *per hostium intramus*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 18: Cd. Th. 29, 8; Gen. 447. Gangaþ inn þurh (ðurh, Lind.) ðæt nearwe geat, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13: Lk. Skt. 18, 25. Syllan drincan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7. Ðā férde hē þurh (ðerh, Lind.) hyra mydlen, Lk. Skt. 4, 30. Wē þuruh fýr faraþ and þuruh flōda þrym *transivimus per ignem et aquam*, Ps. Th. 65, 11. Hē wæs on breóstum wund þurh ða hringlocan, Byrht. Th. 136, 2; By. 145. (1 a) where the preposition follows the governed word:—Ðuru, ðe ic wæs þurh hider onsended, Blickl. Homl. 9, 1. (2) marking motion over *or* in, cf. geond:—Hē férde þurh ða ceastre and ðæt castel bodiende, Lk. Skt. 8, 1. Hē āstyraþ dis folc, lǣrende þurh ealle ludēam, 23, 5. Hē hleóþrede þurh hātne lig, Exon. Th. 185, 4; Az. 2. Ic þurh ðin hūs middan eode *perambulabam in medio domus meae*, Ps. Th. 100, 2. Ðæt fýr nimeþ þurh foldan gehwæt, Exon. Th. 62, 18; Cri. 1003. **II.** temporal, marking continuity, *through, for, during*:—Þurh twégen dagas *per biduum*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 2. Þurh ealne dæg *tota die*, Ps. Th. 73, 21. Þuruh, 87, 9. Ðurh syndrie neht *per singulas noctes*, Ps. Surt. 6, 7. Þurh scīnne dæg, Exon. Th. 439, 15; Rä. 59, 4. Þurh lytel fæc, 115, 6; Gū. 185. Þurh ælda tīd, 152, 11; Gū. 807. Þurh ealra worulda woruld, Ps. Th. 71, 5. **III.** other relations, (1) marking the agent, *through, by*:—Þorch (dorh, ðorh) byrgeras *per vispelliones*, Txts. 86, 760. Ðerih, 151, 6. Wā ðæm menn þurh done de (de ðorh hine, Lind.) byð mannes Sunu belǣwed, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 24: Chr. 1014; Erl. 151, 8. Hié hié wendon ealla ðurh wise wealhstōdas on hiora āgen gedíode, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. Seó hergung wæs ðurh Alaricum geworden, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 11. Hē ða bisceop ðéninge ðurh hine sylfne (*per se*) dēnian ne mihte, 4, 23; S. 594, 27. Wiste Cūðberhtus eal be ðam wife, and wolde þurh hine sylfne hī genеósian (*would visit her in person, the visit should be made by himself*), Homl. Th. ii. 142, 11. Gif hwā ymb cyninges feorh sierwie þurh hine oþþe þurh wreccena feormunge (*by his own direct acts or by the harbouring of criminals*), L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 15. (1 a) preposition following case:—Wā ðam ðe hig þurh (derh, Lind. Rush.) cunaþ *vae illi per quem veniunt*, Lk. Skt. 17, 1. (2) marking the means or instrument, *through, by, by means of, by use of*:—Swā hē sprǣc þurh hys hālegra witegena mūð (*per os sanctorum*), Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Hē ðurh ðæra wealhstōda mūð dam cyninge bodade, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 21: 148, 12. Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum, Exon. Th. 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1. Þurh his sylfes mūð, 464, 6; Hó. 83: Andr. Kmbl. 1301; An. 651. Tōdæl þurh seofon *divide by seven*, Anglia viii. 304, 41. Cnuca hỹ þurh hỹ selfe *pound it by itself* (per se), Lchdm. i. 130, 4: 192, 17. Wē ðæt gehýrdon þurg hālige bēc, Apstls. Kmbl. 126; Ap. 63. Þurg wītegena wordgeryno, Elen. Kmbl. 577; El. 289. Hié lufodon wīsdōm and ðurh done hié begeáton welan, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 14. Hē gefērde þurh feóndes cræft, Cd. Th. 29, 21; Gen. 453: 1, 21; Gen. 11: Blickl. Homl. 17, 11. Þuruh, Ps. Th. 70, 1. Hé hié to heofona rīce laþode þurh his wundorgeweorc and þurh ða godspellīcan lāre, Blickl. Homl. 7, 9: Andr. Kmbl. 1949; An. 977. Ðæt hī heora synna wītnade and bētte ðurh fæsten and ðurh wōpas and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. Wē witon unrīm ðara monna de ða ēcan gesǣlda gesóhtan nallas ðurh ðæt ān ðæt hī wilnodon ðæs līchomlīcan deáðes ac eác manegra sārlīcra wíta hié gewilnodon wið ðan ēcan life *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum non morte solum, verum etiam doloribus suppliciisque quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 3. Gif hine mon geyflige mid slege oþþe mid bende oþþe þurh wunde, L. Alf. pol. 2; Th. i. 62, 4. (3) marking the efficient cause or reason, *through, in consequence of, as the result of, by reason of, on account of*:—Heofonrīces duru belocen standeþ þurh ða ǣrestan men, Blickl. Homl. 9, 2. Wæs micel unfrið þurh sciphere, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 47: Ps. Th. 64, 11. Ðurh Æþelrēdes hæse (*jubente Æðilredo*) Wilfriþ hine tō biscope gehālgode, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 29: Andr. Kmbl. 3038; An. 1522. Ic þurh his willan āsend wæs *Dei voluntate missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8: Exon. Th. 194, 3; Az. 133. Þurh elǣne gecynd *in consequence of a pure nature*, Hy. 9, 11: 7, 24. Dā mihte heó wīde geseón þurh (*in consequence of*) ðæs lādan lǣn, Cd. Th. 38, 3; Gen 601: 39, 25–27; Gen 631–2. Þurg, Apstls. Kmbl. 25; Ap. 13. Hē ðurh his gylt on dām inrum þeóstrum befeóll, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 20: Cd. Th. 21, 29, 30; Gen. 331–2. Þurh ða ēadmōdnesse mid geleáfullum hē gefylde dysne middangeard, Blickl. Homl. 11, 7. Hine mētte, and hē rehte ðæt his brōðrum; þurh ðæt hig hine hatedon ðe swíðor (*quae causa majoris odii seminarium fuit*), Gen. 37, 5. Hit weard gelet þurh ðæt ðe Magnus hæfde micelne scyperæft, Chr. 1048; Erl. 173, 7: Wulfst. 161, 1. Weard ðēr ǣfre ðuruh sum þing fleám āstiht Chr. 998; Erl. 134, 19. Þurh hwæt ðū dus hearde ūs eorre wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 799; El. 400. Man þurh ælc þinge rihtwīsnesse lufige, Wulfst. 266, 18. (4) marking motive or feeling that prompts action, *through, from*:—Ðurh (derh, Lind.: derh, Rush.) andan hine sealdon ða heáhsacerdas, Mk. Skt. 15, 10. Se forhātena sprǣc þurh feóndsicpe, Cd. Th. 38, 21; Gen. 610. Ic Gode þegnode þurh holdne hyge, 37, 7; Gen. 586: Ps. Th. 77, 38. Hyre þurh yrre ǣgeaf andsware fæder feóndlīce, Exon. Th. 249, 25; Jul. 117. Gif wē þurh eáþmōdnesse eall ārǣfnaþ, Blickl. Homl. 13, 91. Hī friegaþ þurh fyrwet. Exon. Th. 6, 30; Cri. 92. (5) marking the circumstance which renders state or action possible or right, *through, in virtue of, by right of*:—Ðæt Martinus wǣre wyrðe ðæs hādes, and ðæt fole gesǣlig ðurh swelene biscop *that Martin was worthy of the office, and the people happy in such a bishop*, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 9. His blōd āgeát God on galgan þurh his gāstes mægen *in virtue of his spirit's strength*, Cd. Th. 299, 16; Sat. 550. Hē fæste feówertig daga þurh his mildsa spēd, 306, 23; Sat. 668. Heó hit þurh monnes gebeaht ne sceáwode, 38, 12; Gen. 625. Him bearn Godes déman wille þurh his dǣda spēd, 304, 2; Sat. 623: 301, 30; Sat. 589. (6) marking manner, state, *in, by, in the character of, by way of*:—Þorch (dorh, ðorh) ōbst *per anticipationem*, Txts. 84, 757. Ðurh ondeþyrdnesse singan *per ordinem cantare*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 6. Ðæt fýr āþyrst ūt ðurh ligett *in the shape of lightning*, Lchdm. iii. 280, 6: Elen. Kmbl. 2210; El. 1106. Acenned in middangeard þurh mennisc heó *born into the world in human shape*, 12; El. 6. Onsýne þurh cnihtes hād *visible in the form of a youth*, Andr. Kmbl. 1824; An. 914. Huíġm mid heáfdum þurh geongordōm *to bow the head as vassals*, Cd. Th. 46, 12; Gen. 743. Ne can ðara idesa ōwder þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwest, 148, 35; Gen. 2467. Hē dolode ðurh wīte (*as punishment*) ða yttran

blindnysse . . . Hē ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wrace, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 19–21. Wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe *wondrous gifts in the goldsmith's art*, Exon. Th. 331, 24; Vy. 73. Stōd him sum man æt ðurh swefen (*per somnium*), Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 11: Cd. Th. 159, 16; Gen. 2635: 160, 21; Gen. 2653. Him synna brytta þurh slǽp (*in sleep*) oncwæd, 159, 28; Gen. 2641. (7) marking accompanying circumstances of an action, *in, with*:— Ðū scealt þurh wōp and heáf on woruld cennan, þurh sār miczel, sunu and dohtor, Cd. Th. 57, 4–7; Gen. 923–4. Lig þurh lust gesloh micle māre ðonne gemet wǽre, 231, 19; Dan. 249. Ðara ðe hyra līfes þurh lust brūcan, Exon. Th. 127, 19; Gū. 388. Ða wācran ðās woruld healdaþ, brūcaþ þurh bisgo, 311, 6; Seef. 88. (8) marking aim, *with a view to*:—Hē Drihten mid hundum genom þurh edwīt (*with a view to disgrace him*), Cd. Th. 307, 17; Sat. 681. Heó his lāre geceās ðurh þeódscipe (*with a view to instruction* (?), *in order to be instructed; or on account of his learning* (?)), Elen. Kmbl. 2331; El. 1167. (9) with verbs of swearing, adjuring, etc., *through, by, in*:—Sume synd *juratiua*, ðæt synd swerigendlice, *per* ðurh: *juro per Deum* ic swerige ðurh God, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 3. Ic swerige þurh mē sylfne *per memetipsum juraui*, Gen. 22, 16. Ðæt gē ne swerion ne þurh heofon . . . ne þurh eorðan . . . ne dū ne swere þurh ðīn heáfod, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 34–36: Cd. Th. 205, 10; Exod. 433: Elen. Kmbl. 1369; El. 686. Ðū deópe āðe þurh ðīnes sylfes sōð benemdest, Ps. Th. 88, 42. Ic ðec hālsige þurh gǽsta weard, Exon. Th. 174, 14; Gū. 1177. Hȳ þurh mīnne noman bǽdan, 92, 12; Cri. 1507. Ǽallum ðæm ðē mē gecēgaþ þorh ðīnne noman, Shrn. 105, 6. Ic ðē hāte þurh ða hēhstan miht, Cd. Th. 308, 18; Sat. 694. (10) marking extent:—Hwī is ðis fæsten þus geteald þurh feówertig daga *why is this fast reckoned at forty days?* Homl. Th. i. 178, 19. **B.** with dat. v. also **C.** **I.** local, (1) marking motion into and out at the opposite side:—Englas flugon swilce ðurh āne dūna intō ðære heofenan, Homl. Th. ii. 342, 6. Gif ðær bið ān hwem open forlǽten, ðæt se here þurh ðam infær hæbbe, 432, 5. Ðerh middum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 30. (2) marking motion over or in:—Ic wæs getogen þurh disse ceastre lanum, Blickl. Homl. 243, 29. **II.** in other relations, (1) marking means or instrument:—Geufered þurh lārēwīscum basincge *exaltatus melote*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 71. Heó wolde þurh his myngungunn hire mōd getrymman, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 10: 448, 27. Ðurh dīnum drȳcræftum, 414, 4. Þurh ðam eárplættum, 248, 25. Þurh twām gewritum, Wulfst. 230, 3. Ðerh mūðe hālgwara, Lk. Skt. Lind. 1, 70. (2) marking cause:—Hē næs ācweald ðurh ðam heálican fylle, Homl. Th. ii. 300, 19. Seó geladung ys weaxende þurh ācennedum cildum and waniende þurh forðfarenum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 2. (3) marking manner, state:—Hē ðæt weorc ðæs godspelles mā ðurh his fōta gange fremede ðonne on his horsa rāde (*more on foot than on horseback*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 566, 32. Ða com ūre Drihten þurh wolcnum (*in clouds*), Blickl. Homl. 145, 35. **C.** in the following passages both acc. and dat. are used:—Ða āxode se ealdorman ðone hǽftling, hwæðer hē ðurh drȳcræft oððe ðurh rūnstafum his bendas tōbrǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 10–11. Hī sume þurh freónda fultum and ǽlmesdǽdum, and swīðost þurh hālige mæssan beóð ālȳsede, 352, 25–27. Ðurh ða treówu and ðam streáwe and ðam ceafe sind getācnode leóhtlīce synna, 590, 12–14. **D.** with gen.:—Wē beóð geclænsode þurh ðæs hālgan hūselganges, Homl. Th. ii. 266, 23. **E.** as adverb; see also the following compounds:—Hē sæ tōslāt and hī fōran þurh, Ps. Th. 77, 15. Ðǽr wæs fleóhnet ymbe ðæs folctogan bed āhongen, ðæt se bealofulla mihte wlītan ðurh, and on hyne nǽnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5: Jud. 49. [*O. E. Homil.* ðurh, þurch, þuregh: *Laym.* þurh, þorh: *Orm.* þurrh: *A. R.* þurh, þuruh: *Gen. and Ex.* ðurg: *Havel.* poru: *R. Glouc.* þoru, þorw: *Chauc.* thurgh: *Piers P.* þorowȝ, thorw: *Goth.* þairh: *O. Sax.* thurh, thuru: *O. L. Ger.* thurh, thuru(-o): *O. Frs.* thruch: *O. H. Ger.* durh, duruh (-ah, -eh).]

þurh-. With words expressing motion the prefix signifies *through, over;* in other cases it implies *thoroughness, completeness, continuity;* with adjectives of quality it has an intensive force. It is often a rendering of the Latin prefix *per-*; sometimes of *trans-*.

þurh-beorht; *adj. Very bright, splendid*, (1) lit.:—Heora nebwlite ongann tō scīneanne swilce seó þurhbeorhte sunne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 820. (2) fig.:—Swā micele māran eádmōdnysse ðū sȳ þurhbeorht (*perspicuus*), swā micele swā māran wurþnysse foresett ðū eart, Scint. 22, 17. Yrfweardes mīn þurhscīnendlīc ł þurhbeorht (*praeclara*) is, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6.

þurh-bitter; *adj. Very bitter, exasperating*:—Þweor mǽgþ and tyrwiende ł þurhbitter *generatio prava et exasperans*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 8.

þurh-blāwen; *adj. (ptcpl.) Inspired*:—Mid forewitigum þurhblāwen gāste *presago afflatus spiritu*, Anglia xiii. 370, 65.

þurh-borian *to bore through, perforate*:—Ða wolde ic witan hwæðer ða gelīcnissa wǽron gegotene ealle swā hē sǽde; hēt hiē ðā þurhborian *simulacra quae an solida essent scire ego cupiens omnia perforavi*, Nar. 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-porōn *perforare, terebrare.*]

þurh-brecan *to break through*:—Wordes ord breóstherd þurhbræc, Beo. Th. 5577; B. 2792. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-brehhan *dissecare.*]

þurh-brengan *to bring through*:—Hē tōslāt sǽ and hē þurhbrōhte (*perduxit*) hig, Ps. Lamb. 77, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-bringan *perferre.*]

þurh-brogden; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Transported*:—Þorhbrogden *trajectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 63.

þurh-brūcan *to enjoy thoroughly*:—Hwylc manna þurhbrȳcð (*perfruitur*) mettum būton swæcce sealtes, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 15.

þurh-burnen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly burnt, burnt through*:—Bærn swā dæt hit sī þurhburnen, Lchdm. iii. 40, 11.

þurh-clēnsian *to cleanse thoroughly*:—Þurhclænsaþ (ðerhclénsade, Lind. *permundavit*) he will *throughly purge*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12.

þurh-creópan *to creep through*:—Swā swā mon melo sīt, ðæt melo ðurhcrȳpþ (þurg-, Cott. MS.) ǽlc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Rox 152, 2.

þurh-delfan *to dig through, bore through, pierce*:—Ic ðurhdelfe *perfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Þurhdelfeþ, Ps. Th. 79, 15. Hȳ þurhdulfon (*foderunt*) mīne handa and mīne fēt, 21, 15. Þurhdol[fen] *confossa, transfixa*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 29.

þurh-dréogan *to carry through, perform, pass* time:—Ārīsende ðȳre þurhdreógan *surgentes cetera peragant*, Anglia xiii. 423, 825. Nihte þurhdreógan *noctem peragere*, 394, 420.

þurh-drīfan. **I.** *to drive through, pierce, transfix*:—Him man ǽgðer þurhdrāf mid īsenum nǽglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 22, 21. Þurhdrīfon hī mē mid nǽglum, Rood Kmbl. 91; Kr. 46. Hē lēt hine sylfne bindan and him ǽgðer þurhdrīfan mid nǽglum ge fēt ge handa, Wulfst. 110, 15: Exon. Th. 68, 27; Cri. 1110. Dolgbennum þurhdrifen, Andr. Kmbl. 2793; An. 1399. Mīne handa mid nǽglum þurhdrīfene, Homl. Th. i. 220, 17. Þurhdryfene, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 30. **Ia.** fig. *to penetrate, permeate, imbue*:—Ðeáh ic ǽr mid dysige þurhdrifen wǽre, Elen. Kmbl. 1410; El. 707. **II.** *to drive violently*; perpellere:—Word spearcum fleáh, ðonne hē ūt þurhdrāf (*when he sent out his words vehemently, exclaimed vehemently*), Cd. Th. 274, 33; Sat. 163. [He let þurhdriuen þe spaken mid gadien, Kath. 1920. Wes mon þurhdriuen upon þe rode *homo cruci affixus est*, 1198.]

þurh-dūfan *to dive through*:—Hē wæter up þurhdeáf, Beo. Th. 3243; B. 1619.

þurh-etan *to eat through, eat out*:—Se wyrm ða eágan þurheteþ, Soul Kmbl. 236; Seel. 122. Āholad, þurhetan (-en ?) *exesum* vel *comessum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 76. Swyrd ōmige, þurhetene, Beo. Th. 6090; B. 3049.

þurh-fær, es; *n. An inner, secret place*:—Ælc synful on his þurhfærum (*penetrabilibus*) byd bedīglod, Scint. 39, 2. **v.** þurh-fére, -farenness, -faran, **IV.**

þurh-fæstnian *to transfix*:—Þorhfæstnadon *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 37.

þurh-faran. **I.** *to go through* or *over, to traverse*; pertransire, (1) *trans.*:—Burnan þurhfór (ł -færþ) sāwla ūre wēnunga þurhfór sāwla ūre wæter *torrentem pertransivit anima nostra, forsitan pertransisset anima nostra aquam*, Ps. Spl. 123, 4. Hē ðæt land eall þurhfór, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 8; 1097; Erl. 233, 38. (2) *intrans. To pass*:—Mid ðī de ðū þurhfærst (*pertransires*) on wēstene, Ps. Spl. 67, 8. On anlicnysse þurhfærþ man *in imagine pertransit homo*, 38, 9: 102, 15. Ðǽr scipu þurhfaraþ (ðorhfearaþ, Surt.) *illic naves pertransibunt*, 103, 26. **II.** of a weapon, *to pierce, pass through*:—His swurd ðīne sāwle þurhfærþ, Lk. Skt. 2, 35. Īsen þurhfór sāwla his, Ps. Spl. 104, 17. **III.** *to pass beyond, transcend*:—Hefonas hē þurhfór (*transcendit*), Past. 16; Swt. 99, 23. **IV.** *to penetrate*:—Sió stefn ðæs lārīowes ðurhfærþ ða heortan ðæs gehīrendes *illa vox auditorum cor penetrat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 9: 21; Swt. 155, 11: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 27. Ðeáh ðū ðæt hēhste ðurhfare *cum summa penetras*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 1. Þurhfare *penetret*, Anglia xiii. 378, 192. Ðæt word ðære lāre ne mæg ðurhfaran ðæs wǽdlan heortan *egentis mentem doctrinae sermo non penetrat*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 6. Þurhfarende *penetrans*, Hymn. Surt. 84, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-faran *transire, permeare, penetrare.*] **v.** þurh-féran.

þurh-farenness, e; *f. An inner, secret place*; penetrale:—On þurhfarennyssum cyninga heora *in penetralibus regum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 104, 28. **v.** þurh-fær, -fére, -faran, **IV.**

þurh-féran. **I.** *to pass through* or *over*:—Ðæt geðyld ðurhférde ðara leahtra truman *potientia medias acies transit*, Gl. Prud. 26 b. Hē þurhférde hāðcēure þeóde eard, Shrn. 155, 34. Hī þurhférdon ealle ða land . . . ōðdæt hī cōmon ðǽr hē wunode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 231. Þurhférende (*humida cum siccis*) *pervadens* (*caerula plantis*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 38. **II.** *to penetrate, get into*:—Hēr Rodla durhférde (*penetravit*) Normandi mid his here, Chr. 876; Th. i. 145, col. 3. [He þe þurhférde deað, Kath. 1142.] **v.** þurh-faran.

þurh-fére; *adj. That may be passed through* or *over, passable, pervious*:—Geat þurhfére *porta pervia*, Hymn. Surt. 112, 9. *The neuter used substantivally translates* penetrale:—On þurhférun *in penetralibus*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 26. **v.** þurh-fær.

þurh-fleón *to fly through*:—Cume ān spearwa and hrædlīce ðæt hūs þurhfleó *adveniens unus passerum domum citissime pervolaverit*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18.

þurh-fón *to get through, penetrate*:—Heó ðone fyrdhom þurhfón ne mihte lāþan fingrum, Beo. Th. 3013; B. 1504.

þurh-gán. I. *to go over or through* :—Fixas þurhgád (*perambulant*) paðas sæs, Ps. Spl. 8, 8. Ic wille ðurhgán orsorh done here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 11. II. of a weapon, *to pass through, pierce* :—Hé sette his swurdes ord tögeánes his innoðe, and feól him on uppon, dæt him durheode (*or* him durh eode, *under* þurh, B. I (1)), Homl. Th. ii. 480, 15. His swurd sceal ðurhgán ðine sáwle, i. 146, 8. III. *to penetrate, permeate, pervade* :—Seó eorðe byð mid ðam winterlican cyle þurhgán, Lchdm. iii. 252, 7. [Heo þurheoden Francene þeode, Laym. 5217. Læten heom þurhgon al þa duȝeðe, 19645. Þeȝȝ shulden all þurrhgan þiss middellærd, Orm. 12860. *Goth.* þairh-iddja ; *p.* : *O. H. Ger.* durh-gân *pertransire, penetrare.*] v. next word.

þurh-gangan. I. *to go over or through, perambulate* :—Þurhgangende *perambulante*, Ps. Spl 90, 6. II. *to pierce* :—Ne forhtast ðú ðé on dæge flán on lyfte, dæt ðé þurhgangan gáras on deóstrum, Ps. Th. 90, 6. [*Goth.* þairh-gaggan : *O. H. Ger.* durh-gangan.]

þurh-gefeoht, es ; *n. War* :—Þurhgefeht, þorgifect *perduellium*, Txts. 85, 738.

þurh-geótan. I. *to pour over, cover by pouring* (lit. and fig.) :—Ðú þurhgute hine gedréfednysse *perfudisti eum confusione*, Ps. Spl. 88, 44. Ic mid ða líffæstan ýþe ðurhgoten wæs *vitali unda perfusus sum*, Bd. 5, 6 ; S. 620, 18. II. *to fill, saturate* :—Ðonne se sacerd gehálgodne tapor in dæt wæter déd, ðonne wyrd dæt wæter mid ðam hálgan gáste ðurhgoten, Wulfst. 36, 6. II a. *to fill, imbue, inspire* :—Gleáwnysse þurhgoten, Elen. Kmbl. 1920 ; El. 962. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-giozan *perfundere.*]

þurh-glédeð, ast. (*ptcpl.*) *Thoroughly furnished with burning coals* :—Wæs se ofen onhæted, ísen eall ðurhgléded, Cd. Th. 231, 8 ; Dan. 244.

þurh-hélan *to heal thoroughly* ; persanare :—Falle ða þincg, ðe on ðæs mannes lichoman tó láðe ácennede beóþ, heó ðurhhæleþ (þur-, MS. O.), Lchdm. i. 124, 22.

þurh-hélig ; *adj. Very holy* :—Þurhháligere gerde *sacrosancti viminis* (Moses' rod), Hpt. Gl. 409, 70. Þurhháliges blódes *sacrosancti cruoris*, 503, 46. Tó ðam þurhhálgum haligdóme Dribtnes lichaman and blódes *ad sacrosanctum sacramentum corporis et sanguinis Domini*, Wanl. Cat. 79, 4.

þurh-hefig ; *adj. Very heavy* ; praegravis, Dial. 2, 3 (Lye).

þurh-hwít ; *adj. Very white* :—Þurhhwít *candidus*, Wulck. Gl. 163, 6 (omitted in Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 30).

þurh-irnan *to run through* :—Þurharn *cucurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 60. Dæt swurd ðe dæra cildra lima þurharn, Homl. Th. i. 84, 18.

þurh-léran *to persuade* :—Nele God wrecan yfelnysse se andettan gyltas þurhlære *non vult Deus ulcisci malitiam, qui confiteri delicta persuadet*, Scint. 38, 12.

þurh-léred ; *adj. Very learned* :—Þurhlæred *vel* gleáw *expertus*, i. *multum peritus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 35.

þurh-láð ; *adj. Very hateful, odious* :—Þurhláð *odiosus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 66.

þurh-leóran *to pass through* :—Ðorhleórdun *pertransierunt*, Ps. Surt. 76, 18.

þurh-lócung, e ; *f. A looking through* or *over, a preliminary examination* (?) of a book ; but the word glosses *prohemium* :—Ðurhlócung *prohemium*, forespæc *praefatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 38. [Cf. Ilic an ferrs to þurrhlokenn offte, Orm. dedic. 68.]

þurh-ræsan *to rush through* :—Hwílum ic þurhræse, Exon. Th. 384, 31 ; Rä. 4, 36.

þurh-sceótan *to shoot through, transfix, pierce* :—Þurhscét *transfigat*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 3. Hé his byrnsweord getýhþ, and ða lichoman þurhsceóteþ. Blickl. Homl. 109, 35. Ðær weard Alexander þurhscoten mid ánre flán . . . hé þurh dæt folc geþrang dæt hé done ilcan ofslóg ðe hiene ær þurhsceát *in eo praelio sagitta trajectus eatenus pugnavit, donec eum, a quo vulneratus esset, occideret*, Örs. 3, 9 ; Swt. 134, 22–27. Besyrian done earman and þurhsceótan ða unscæðfullan heortan, Ps. Th. 36, 13. Ða wurdon hí mid deófles flán þurhscotene, Homl. Th. i. 62, 28. [*O. Frs.* thruch-skiata : *O. H. Ger.* durh-sciozan.]

þurh-scíne ; *adj. Transparent* :—Þurhscýne stán *specularis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 30. [Cf. *O. Frs.* thruch-skînich.]

þurh-scínendlíc ; *adj. Splendid* ; praeclarus, Ps. Lamb. 15, 6. v. þurh-beorht.

þurh-scríþan. I. of physical movement, *to pass through, glide through* :—Synd twelf tácna on ðam foresprecenan circule de seó sunne þurhscríd, Anglia viii. 298, 18. II. *to go through* a subject, *examine, consider* ; perlustrare :—Æfic ðæra ðe wyle ða éásterlican blisse mærsian, ne sceal hé nádur ne ðæs lambes flæsc hreáw etan, ne gesoden, ac gebræd ; ðæt ys, ðæt hé ne sceal þurh menniscnysse wisdóm þurhscríðan ða hálgan flæscennysse úres Dribtnes (*he shall not by the aid of human wisdom examine* (?) *our Lord's nature according to the flesh*), ne on him gelýfan swylce hé sý ánfeald man búton his godcundnysse, ac wé sceolon gelýfan ðæt hé ys sóð man and sóðlíce God, Anglia viii. 324, 1. [Al þa londes ic scal þurhscríden (þorhride, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10887.]

þurh-scyldig ; *adj. Very guilty* :—Hí (*the Jews who plotted against Christ*) synd þurhscyldige for heora syrwunge, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 321.

þurh-sécan. I. *to make search for, seek out* :—Þurhsécende *conquirens*, Scint. 209, 3. [II. *to search through, examine* (?), as in later English :—Hé þurhsecheð al þe soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 28. Twa Goddspelless uss birrþ þurrhsekenn, Orm. 242. He hefde al þ lond ouergan and þurhsoht *peragratis provincie finibus*, Kath. 519. Þe poyson þe veynes so þorwsouȝte, R. Glouc. 151, 11. *O. H. Ger.* durh-suohhan *to search through.*]

þurh-seón *to see through, see into, penetrate with the sight* (lit. or fig.) :—God geseóþ and þurhsióþ ealle his gesceafta, Bt. 41, 1 ; Fox 244, 11. Þurhsyhþ, Met. 30, 16. Gif hwá hit þá swá scearpséne, dæt hé mæge hine (*Alcibiades*) ðurhseón, swá swá Aristoteles sæde dæt deór wære, dæt míhte ælc wuht þurhseón . . . gif ðonne hwá wære swá scearpséne, dæt hé míhte done cniht ðurhseón, ðonne ne þúhte hé him nó inuon swá fæger, swá hé útan þúhte *si, ut Aristoteles ait, lynceis oculis homines uterentur, ut eorum visus obstantia penetraret, nonne introspectis visceribus, illud Alcibiadis superficie pulcerrimum corpus, turpissimum videretur*, Bt. 32, 2 ; Fox 116. 19–25. Wé sceolon gleáwlíce þurhseón ússe hreþercofan heortan eágum, Exon. Th. 81, 24 ; Cri. 1328. Þe þurhsihð elches mannes þanc, O. E. Homl. ii. 222, 90 : i. 165, 90. Þe blake cloð is wurse to þurhseon, A. R. 50, 16. *O. H. Ger.* durh-sehan *visu penetrare.*]

þurh-seón *to strain through, penetrate* :—Ealle ða fúllnessa ðæs fúllan ofnes and dæs þeóstran de mec ær ðurhseáh *omnem foetorem tenebrosae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12 ; M. 430, 6.

þurh-sléan. I. *to smite through, strike through* (lit. and fig.) :—Hé his byrnsweord getýhþ and ðás world ealle þurhslyhþ, Blickl. Homl. 109, 34. Hire swiora næs þurhslagen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 235. Ða weard heó mid micelre sárnysse ðurhslegen, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 21. II. *to smite* :—Ic derhsláe ł hríno done hiorde *percutiam pastorem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 27. [*O. Frs.* thruch-slâ : *O. H. Ger.* durh-slahan *percutere, pulsare.*]

þurh-smeágan, -smeán *to search through, inquire into, examine into, investigate* :—Ða ðe mid carfulre gýmene gástlice bebodu þurhsmeágeaþ *qui solerti cura spiritalia precepta perscrutantur*. Ða hé ða seofon cræftas ealle hæfde þurhsmeáde, Shrn. 152, 18. Hé ríxade ofer Englæland, and hit mid his geápscipe swá þurhsmeáde (*made such a thorough inquisition*), dæt næs án híd landes innan Englælande, dæt hé nyste hwá heó hæfde, oððe hwæs heó wurd wæs, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 222, 10. Þurhsmeágean *persecutari*, Scint. 32, 11.

þurh-smúgan. I. of movement (lit. or fig.), *to creep through, move slowly through* :—Se wyrm ða tungan tóþýhþ, and ða téð þurhsmýlþ, Soul Kmbl. 235 ; Seel. 121. Dæt gér, ðe man hæt *solaris*, þurhsmíhþ *Zodiacum* done circul on þrim hund dagum and fíf and syxtigum, Anglia viii. 303, 22. II. *to go carefully through* a subject, *go over the details* :—Hé sceal snotorlíce smeágean and georne þurhsmúgan ealle da ðing ðe hláforde magan tó ráde *he must prudently consider and diligently go over in his mind all those matters which may be to his lord's advantage*, Anglia ix. 259, 18. Nú wille wé úre spræce áwendan tó ðam iungum munecum ðe heora cildhád habbaþ ábísgod on cræftigum bócum . . . Hig habbaþ áscrutnod Serium and Prisicianum, and þurhsmogun Catus cwydas *they have gone carefully through Cato's Disticha*, Anglia viii. 321, 28.

þurh-spédig ; *adj. Very wealthy* :—Ðær eardode sum þurhspédig mann (*cf. of the same person* sum rice man and for worlde æhtspédig, Blickl. Homl. 197, 27), Homl. Th. i. 502, 8.

þurh-stician *to stick through, pierce, transfix* :—Þorhsticadun *transfixerunt*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 37. [Cf. Heo þurubstihten lsboset adun into þe schere (*percusserunt eum in inguine*, 2 Sam. 4, 6), A. R. 272, 12. *O. Frs.* thruch-steka : *O. H. Ger.* durh-stehhan *confodere, transfigere.*]

þurh-stingan *to stab through, pierce, thrust through* :—Gif man þeóh þurhstingeð *if the thigh is thrust through*, L. Ethb. 67 ; Th. i. 18, 16. Þurhstind, 32 ; Th. i. 12, 1. Hé ðurhstong done cyninges ðeng and done cyning gewundade *tanta vi hostis ferrum infixit, ut per corpus militis occisi etiam regem vulneraret*, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 24. Þurhsting his eáre *perforabis aurem ejus*, Deut. 15, 17. Dæt hé hine selfne ne ðurhstinge mid ðý sweorde unryhthæmedes *ne luxuriae se mucrone transfigant*, Past. 43 ; Swt. 313, 8. Hé hét hine mid sweorde þurstingan, Shrn. 131, 33. Þurhstungen *confosa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 42. [Weren his fét mid irnene neiles þurhstungen, O. E. Homl. i. 147, 32.]

þurh-swimman *to swim through* or *over, pass by swimming* :—Ðorhsuimmaþ *tranant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 74.

þurh-swíðan *to prove very strong* :—Hé þurhswíðde on ídelnesse *praevaluit in vanitate*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 9.

þurh-swógan *to press through, penetrate, pervade* :—Ealle ða fúllnessa ðæs dýstran ofnes ðe mé ær ðurhswegh(-swég, Bd. M. 430, 6 note) *omnem foetorem tenebrosae fornacis, qui me pervaserat*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 629, 21.

þurh-teón. I. *to carry through, get* a proposal *accepted*, a request *granted* :—Ða hé ðæt (*his proposal*) uneáþe ðurhteáh *quod dum*

aegre impetraret ab ea, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 17. Lucius bæd dæt hē Gregorius geðōn wǽre, and hē þurhteáh dæt hē bæd (*by a later hand this is turned into* him wærð tíþod dæt hē bæd), Chr. 167; Erl. 8, 15. **II.** *to carry out* a plan, orders, etc., *give effect to* an intention:—Bid oft synleás ýfel gedōht ðǽm gōdum, ðonne hī hit mid weorcum ne ðurhtíōd, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4. Hē nōhwæþer dyssa (*neither of these plans*) gefremede ne ðurhteáh *ne aliquid horum perficeret*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 23. Memisclīc is dæt mon on his mōde costunga ðrowige on ðæm luste yfles weorces, ac dæt is ðeōfullīc dæt hē ðone willan ður[h]teó, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 15. Gif hē dæt þurhtíō, dæt hē getihhod hæfþ, Bt. 34, 7; Fox 144, 4. Cweþan dæt sió godcunde foretiohhung getiohhod hæfde dæs ðe hió ne þurhtuge, 41, 3; Fox 248, 21. Hī nōhwæþere heora willnunge habban ne ðurhteón magan *in neutro cupitum passim obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 3; Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 22. Dæt hē dæt mihte mid ðý māran ealdorlīcnesse ðurhteón and gefremman, Bd. 5, 21; S. 642, 30. **III.** where continuous action is implied, *to carry through, carry on to a (successful) end, to accomplish, perform*; of evil actions, *to perpetrate*:—Se cwyrnstān ðe tyrnd singallīce and nǽnne færeld ne ðurhtihþ, Homl. Th. i. 514, 20. Micel tōsceád is betwuh dære synne, ðe mon longe ymbsíreð, and dære ðe mon fǽrlīce ðurhtiehld, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 6. Hī dæt ýfel þurhtíōþ (þurgtíōd, Cott. MS.) *scelus perficiunt*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 34. Ðurhteáh *patraverat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 51. Ða scylde ðe se him self ǽr nyste se hié þurhteáh *culpam, quam nescit ipse etiam, qui perpetravit*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 14. Silla wið Marius heardlīce gefeaht þurhteáh (*fought and won*) and hiene geflīemde *Sulla Marium gravissimo praelio tandem vicit*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 236, 21. Ðonne gē ymb dæt ān gefeoht alneg ceoriad ðe eów Gotan gedydon, hwý nyllaþ gē gepencan ða monegan ærran ðe eów Gallie oftrælīce bismerlīce þurhtugon *the many former fights that the Gauls often fought and won against you to your disgrace*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 9. Hī lǽrdan hine dæt hē ða fōre ðurhtuge *they persuaded him to perform* (perficere) *the journey*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 27. Dæt dæt mōd ðurhtuge swelce synne, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 4. Ne mæg se ælmihtiga Wealdend þurhteón dæt hē dō his ðeówan rīce *cannot the almighty Ruler accomplish the enriching of his servants?* Homl. Th. i. 64, 17. Wé ne magan for ūre tyddernysse þyllíc fæsten þurhteón *we cannot on account of our weakness accomplish such a fast*, Wulfst. 285, 27. Þurhtíon (þurg-, Cott. MS.) dæt ýfel dæt hī lyst *cupita perficere*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 28. 32. Þurhtíon nāwuht goodes (cf. nān gōd dōn, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186. 27). Met. 25, 59. Dæt hié nāne mildheortnesse þurhteón ne mehtan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64. 17. Ða wearð eft lanes duru andón, þēh ðǽr nān gefeoht þurhtogen ne wurde *though no battle had actually been fought*; nulla bella sonuerunt, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 19. Ne bið ðǽr sin ðurhtogen *peccatum perpetratum non est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 21: Exon. Th. 128, 1; Gū. 397: 270, 1; Jul. 458. Þurhtogen *conlatum* (v. þurhtogenness), Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41. Mid ðý ðurhtogenan weorce, Past. 48; Swt. 367, 12. Ða ðe da ðurhtogenan (cf. geworhtan, 53; Swt. 413, 3) symia wēþaþ *qui peccata deplorant operum*, 23; Swt. 176, 22. **III a.** of continuous but uncompleted action, *to carry on, continue*:—Hē swá six and twēntig daga ðæt færeld þurhteáh swilce hē tō sumum menn mid gewisse fōre so *for six and twenty days he continued the journey, as if he were with certainty travelling to some one*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 159. **IV.** where a result is marked, *to bring to a successful issue, to achieve, bring about, bring to pass*:—Gif hē torngemōt þurhteón mihte *if he could bring about a meeting*, Beo. Th. 2284; B. 1140. His sige tō tācne ðe hē ðurhteón þōhte *as a monument of the victory that he thought to achieve*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 5. On Criste ānum is ealles siges fylnes þurhtogen *in Christ alone does the fullness of all victory come to pass*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 7. **V.** *to afford*:—Hit wæs geset on ðære ealdan ǽ, ðæt ða de mihton ðurhteón sceoldon bringan ānes geáres lamb, and āne culfran . . . Gif hwylc wīf tō ðam unspēdig wǽre, ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte . . ., Homl. Th. i. 138, 35. Āne feorme swá gōde swá hī bezte þurhteón magon *a refection as good as ever they can afford*, Chart. Th. 531, 15. Gif hwā ne mage ðurhteón ða spēda ðæt hē gesewenlīc lāc Gode offrige *if any man cannot afford such means, that he may offer a visible gift to God*, Homl. Th. i. 584. 2. Sý him gefultumad and frōfor þurhtogen *solacia accomodentur eis*, R. Ben. 85, 18. **VI.** *to go through, undergo*:—Swá swá wīf ācenþ bearn and þrowaþ micel earfoþu ǽfter dam de heó ǽr micelne lust þurhteáh, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 3. Hefige geswincu wē þurhteón, ðæt wē tō heofenan āstīgan magan, Scint. 101, 11. Gif hē ða beþinge þurhteón ne mæge, Lchdm. ii. 340, 10. **VII.** *to draw, drag*:—On witu helle mann gālnys þurhtýhd *in poenas tartari hominem libido pertrahat*, Scint. 89, 5. Ða de ōþre tō unrihtwīsnysse lǽrende þurhtéod (*pertrahunt*), 192, 4.

þurh-þeówan, -þían, -þýgan, -þýn *to thrust through, pierce through, transfix*:—Ic durhdýj (-þýge, MS. J.) *perfodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 10. Seó clǽnnys durhdýd (*transfigit*) da gālnysse mid swurde, Gl. Prud. 13 b. Hē siwode scōs and durhþíde his hand, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 24. Durhdýde, Homl. Th. i. 452, 14. Hī þurhdýdon (durhdýgdon, Ps. Lamb. 21, 17) mīne handa *foderunt manus meas*, ii. 16, 23. Dauides þegnas hine (*Absalom*) þurhdýdon, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 223. Ða wolde hē þurhþýn hī mid swurde, 12, 225. Þurhþēd *confossa, transfixa*, 501, 29. Mīn bān bið mid sārnysse þurhdýd os *meum perforatur doloribus* (Job 30, 17), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 12. Ōþre wǽron mid stengum þurhdýde, i. 542, 28. v. þeówan, *and* þurh-þyddan.

þurh-þrāwan *to twist through* [:—Se wǽte of hūse dropaþ on stān . . . and dane stān þurhþurleþ and þurhþreáwþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11].

þurh-þyddan *to thrust through, pierce through*:—Ða com sum cempa swíþe gewǽpnod, and hyne sóna þurhþydde, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 273. v. þyddan. *and* þurh-þeówan.

þurh-þýn. v. þurh-þeówan.

þurh-þyrel, *adj. Pierced through, perforated*:—Gif hrif wund weorðeþ, .xii. scill. gebēte. Gif hē þurhþirel weorðeþ, .xx. scill. gebēte, L. Ethb. 61; Th. i. 18, 7. Gif sió lendenbrǽde bið on bestungen, geselle .xv. scill. tō bōte; gif hió bið þurhþyrel (-þyrl, MS. B.), ðonne sceal dǽr .xxx. scill. tō bōte, L. Alf. pol. 67; Th. i. 98, 3. Cf. þurh-wund.

þurh-þyrelian, -þyrlian *to pierce through, make a hole through, perforate*:—[Se wǽte of hūse dropaþ on stane . . . and dane stān þurhþurleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 11.] 'Ðurhdyrela ðone wāg.' Ða ic ðone wāh ðurhdyreludne hæfde *'fode parietem.' Cum fodissem parietem*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 17. Dæt mon ðurhdyrelige ðone weall . . . Hē cwæd: 'Ða ic hæfde ðone weall ðurhdyrelod, Swt. 155, 1–3. Þurhþyrlian hiș hlāford his cāre *dominus perforabit aurem ejus* (Ex. 21, 6), L. Alf. 11; Th. i. 46, 10. Wǽron ða earan him þurhþyrelode *perforatis auribus*, Nar. 26, 30.

þurhtogenness, e; *f. A religious reading in monasteries, especially after meals*; collatio:—Þurhtogenessa and gesetnessa heora līfes *conlationes patrum et instituta vite eorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 118, 7. Cf. þurh-togen *conlatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 41.

þurh-trymman *to confirm thoroughly, corroborate*:—Werc cȳdnisse ðerhtrymmaþ of mē *opera testimonium perhibent de me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 10. 25.

þurh-ūt; *prep. adv. Throughout, quite through*:—Dæt spere him eode þurhūt, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 55. Hē fōr þurhūt Eoferwīc, Chr. 1066; Erl. 200, 33. [Mid helle sweordes al snesien ham þuruhut, A. R. 212, 23. He sahede hire þurhut, Marh. 22, 11. Dis lond durgut he charen, Gen. and Ex. 3704. Ane strǽte þurhut al þis kinelond, Laym. 4826. Sunne þurhut forleten, O. E. Homl. i. 23, 10. Þurhut gode and þurhut clene on mode, O. and N. 879. *Ger.* durch-aus.]

þurh-wacol; *adj. Very watchful, vigilant*:—Wacul *vigil* vel *vigilans*, ðurhwacul *pervigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 3. Þurhwacol, 75, 66. Þurhwacol *pernox*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 65; Zup. 71, 15. (1) in reference to persons:—Þurhwacol emhīdignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 51. Hē ābād on ðam legere . . . Þurhwacol on gebedum, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 30. Wé hālsiaþ eów dæt gē beón on gebedum þurhwacule *hortamur vos orationibus pervigiles existere*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 36. Hī on heora gebedum wunodon þurhwacole ōð midde niht, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 44. Hī ealle ða niht mid hālgum sprǽcum ðæs gāstlīcan līfes ðurhwacole āspendon, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 14. Hī heom weardas setton, þurhwacole menn, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 147. (2) in reference to time, *very wakeful, quite sleepless*:—Hine gedrehte singal slǽpleást, swá dæt hē þurhwacole niht būton slǽpe ādreáh, Homl. Th. i. 86, 17. [Cf. *Goth.* þairh-wakan *pernoctare, vigilare: O. H. Ger.* durh-wahhēn; durh-wacha *pervigilium*.]

þurh-wadan. **I.** *to pass through*:—Ða hyssas þrý wylm þurhwōdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. **II.** of a weapon (lit. or fig.), *to pierce* through, *penetrate*:—Dæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm, dæt hit on wealle ætstōd, Beo. Th. 1785; B. 890: 3139; B. 1567: Byrht. Th. 140, 31; By. 296. For ðām nægium de ðæs Nergendes fēt þurhwōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1066. Swylce hit seaxes ecg þurhwōde, Exon. Th. 70, 21; Cri. 1142. Da syngan flǽsc, scandum þurhwaden, 78, 32; Cri. 1283. [*O. H. Ger.* durh-watan *pertransire*.]

þurh-wæccendlīc; *adj. Very vigilant*:—Mid þurhwæccendlīcan mōde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 43.

þurh-weorð (?); *adj. Very sweet*:—Hwylc manna þurhweordum (*dulcibus*; perhaps *þurh* is an error of the scribe brought about by the *þurh* of the following word) þurhbrýcþ mettum būton swæcce sealtes, Wrt. Voc. i. 9, 21.

þurh-wlītan *to look through, penetrate with the sight*:—Glæs ðæt mon mæg eall þurhwlītan, Exon. Th. 79, 2; Cri. 1284. Wé ne magun hygeþonces ferd eágum þurhwlītan, 82, 1; Cri. 1332.

þurh-wrecan *to thrust through*:—Sunne heó mid sweorde ofslōgen, sunne mid spiten betweón felle and flǽsce þurhwrǽcon, Homl. Ass. 171, 39. Ōð hielt þurhwrecen (*ense*) *capulo tenus* (*per utraque latera*) *adacto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 69.

þurh-wund; *adj. Wounded by a weapon which has passed quite through*:—Gif mon bið on hrif wund, geselle him mon .xxx. scill. tō bōte; gif hē þurhwund bið, æt gehwederum mūde .xx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 61; Th. i. 96, 11. [Cf. Sinness þatt stinngenn and þurrhwundenn all þatt bodig and tatt sawle, Orm. 17443.] Cf. þurh-þyrel.

þurh-wunian. **I.** *to continue, last, not to come to an end, not to*

þass away:—Godes ege þurhwunaþ ā worlda world *timor Domini permanens in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 18, 8. His rīce þurhwunaþ on ēcnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 16. Hūs rihtwīsra þurhwunaþ (*permanebit*), Scint. 73, 2, 16. Heora gemynd þurhwunaþ ā tō woruldе, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 11. God, se ðe æfre þurhwunode būton ælcum anginne, 2, 3. Þurhwunedan *duraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 58: Wulck. Gl. 256, 2. Ūre nā þurhwunedun fæderas *nostri non mansere parentes*, 6. Þa leornian on eorþan dæra ūs cýþ þurhwunige on heofenum *illa discere in terris quorum nobis notitia perseueret in coelis*, Scint. 218, 13. Lang mid þingum ūrum þurhwunian (*durare*) wē nā magan, 183, 4. Ādl þurhwungende *languor perseverans*, 153, 17. **II.** *to continue* in a place, with a person, *to remain, not to leave*:—Ic þurhwunode (*perseveravi*) on ðam munte feówertig daga and feówertig nihta, Deut. 9, 9. Gē synt ðe mid mē þurhwunedon (þerhwunadon(-un) *permansistis*, Lind., Rush.) on mīnum geswincum, Lk. Skt. 22, 28. Þurhwunedan munecas on Xþes cyrican *monks have continued to live* (permanserunt) *in Christchurch*, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 29. Ðæt hē symle on ūs eardige, and wē on him þurhwunian (*permaneamus*), Scint. 16, 11. Ðæt gē þurhwunion lange on ðam lande, Deut. 4, 40. Ealā wǣran ða ancras swā trume and swā þurhwuniende, ðonne mihte wē ðý ēþ gepolian swā hwæt earfoþnessa swā ūs on becōme *haereant ancorae, precor; illis namque manentibus, utcumque se res habeant, enatabimus*, Bt. 10; Fox 30, 10. **III.** *to continue* in a condition, *not to change*; where purpose or effort is implied, *to persevere, persist, hold out*, (1) absolute:—Se þurhwunaþ (ðerhwunes ł ðerhwunia wælla, Lind.) ōð ende, se byþ hāl *qui perseveraverit usque in finem, hic salvus erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 22: Scint. 90, 2: Blickl. Homl. 21, 36. Se ðe ōð ende þurhwunaþ (*sustenuerit*), Mk. Skt. 13, 13. Nā ongynnendum mēd ys behāten ac þurhwunigendum (*perseverantibus*) ys geseald, Scint. 91, 3. **I.** (2) where the condition is given by a complementary noun or adjective:—Æfre hē þū āne mōdes, and glæd þurhwunaþ, Homl. Th. i. 456, 25. Heó þurhwunode mæden, 24, 27. Heó onwealg on hiere onwalde sætter þurhwunade *manet adhuc et regnat incolumis*, Örs. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 24. Heó ā clǣne þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 3, 18. Hē þurhwunode unspecende and mihteleás ford ōð ðone Ðunresdæg, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Is rihtost ðæt hē ðananford wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. (3) where the condition is given in a phrase:—On gōde on ðam hē ongan ōþ ende hē þurhwunaþ *in bono quo coepit usque in finem perdurat*, Scint. 227, 15. Gyt git þurhwuniaþ on incre ānwilnesse *ye still persist in your obstinacy*, Blickl. Homl. 187, 33. His (*Adam's*) bendas wǣron onlýsde . . . Eua dāgyt on bendum þurhwunode, 89, 6. Hié þurhwunian on rihtum geleáfan, 77, 19. Hē nolde þurhwunian on dære sōdfæstnisse ðæs sōdfæstan Godes sunu, Ælfc. T. Gru. 2, 41. Se de on ðām gesǣlþum ðurhwunian ne mōt, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 15. **IV.** *to continue* an action, *persevere* with or in, *not to desist from, not to leave off*:—Eua dāgyt on wōpe þurhwunode, Blickl. Homl. 89, 6. Hié forþ on heora yfelum þurhwunedon, 79, 8. Ðā hig þurhwunedon (*perseverarent*) hine āxiende, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. On ðam gewinne þurhwunian, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 31: Met. 25, 70. Þurhwunian on fulfremedlīcum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 77, 19. Þurhwunian his bēne *persistere petitioni sue*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 16. Hē þurhwungende mid gebedum wæs Drihtnes lōf singende, Blickl. Homl. 231, 9. Drihten eallum mannum þurhwuniggendum on sōþre andetnesse cwæþ, 171, 15. [An lond þer he mihte þurhwunian (wonie, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1384. Þu wið Godd þurhwunest in alre worlde world, Kath. 663. Cf. *Goth.* þairh-wisan *manere, permanere*.]

þurhwunigendlīce; *adv. Perseveringly, persistently, continuously*:—Þurhwunigendlīce begýman hit gedafenaþ mōd ūre *perseveranter intendere oportet animum nostrum*, Scint. 33, 18.

þurh-wunung, e; *f.* **I.** *continued dwelling, residence*:—Ōþer cyn is muneca, ðæt is wēstensetlan, ðe feor fram mannum gewītaþ . . . geefenlǣcende Ēlian and Iōhannem, ða þurhwununge on wēstenes innoþe heóldon, R. Ben. 134, 14. **II.** *perseverance, persistence, constancy*:—Be þurhwununge . . . Mægen gōdes weorces þurhwunung ys *de perseverantia . . . Virtus boni operis perseverantia est*, Scint. 90, 1–14. Gif hē behāt stadolfæste þurhwununge *si promiserit de stabilitate sua perseverantiam*, R. Ben. 97, 20.

þurruc. **I.** *a small ship*:—Þurruc *cumba* vel *caupolus* (the word occurs in a list of names for different kinds of ships), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 30. **II.** *the bottom part of a ship* (?):—Se æften-stemn *puppis*, þurruc *cumba* (cf. scipes botm *cimba* vel *carina*, 56, 32), bytme *carina*, scipes flōr *tabulata navium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 37–40. In this instance the word seems to mean rather part of a ship than the whole, and in this sense it is used later. It occurs in the Persones Tale: 'Smal dropes of water, that enteren thurgh a litel crevis in the *thurrok*, and in the botom of a ship.' Tyrwhitt in explanation quotes the following: 'Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottome of a shyppe, wherin ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe, and it is called in some contre of thys londe a *thorrocke* . . . Some calle yt the *bulcke* of the shyppe.' See also *thurrok* of a shyppe *sentina*, Prompt. Parv. 493.

þūrs-dæg. v. þūr.

þurst, es; *m. Thirst* (lit. and fig.):—Ne bið ðǣr hungor ne þurst, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19: Exon. 101, 20; Cri. 1661. Beód ðé hungor and þurst hearde gewinnan, 118, 27; Gū. 246. Hungor se hāta ne se hearde þurst, 238, 33; Ph. 613. Se hāta þurst, 430, 6; Kā. 44, 3. Ne bið se þurst getylled heora gīfsunga, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 31. Ðū woldest ūs ofsleán mid þurste (*siti*), Ex. 17, 3. On ðurste mīnum hī drencton mē mid ecede, Ps. Spl. 68, 26: 103, 12. On hungre and on þurste hē bið āfēded, Blickl. Homl. 59, 35: Homl. Th. i. 392, 7. Drihten āsent hungor on eów and þurst and nǣcede, Deut. 28, 48. Ðeós wyrt þyrstenden ðone þurst gelīþigaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 12. [*Goth.* þaurstei; *f.*: *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* thurst: *O. H. Ger.* durst: *Icel.* þorsti.] v. ungemet-þurst, þyrst.

þurstig; *adj. Thirsty* (lit. and fig.):—Hē sylfa þursti wæs *ipse sitiens*, Nar. 8, 4. Þurstig wyll *bibulus fons*, Scint. 13, 12. Swā swylgþ seó gīftsung ða dreósenden welan, for ðam hió hiora simle bið þurstigu, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 14. Swā hwā swā sylþ ceald wæter drincan ānum þurstigan menn, Homl. Th. i. 582, 24: ii. 106, 15: Wulfst. 287, 20. Hwænne gesāwe wē ðē þurstine? 288, 21. Þurstige mūde, Ps. Th. 61, 4. Þurstige þrǣcwīges, Cd. Th. 189, 9: Exod. 182. Heolfres þurstge, Exon. Th. 373, 24; Seel. 114. [*O. H. Ger.* durstig.] v. þyrstig.

þuruh. v. þurh.

þus; *adv. Thus, in this manner, degree, etc.* **I.** where the manner, etc., is determined by what precedes, (1) with verbs:—'Mīn Drihten, gestranga mīne heortan. Ðus gebēddan ðam hālgan Andrea Drihtnes stefn wæs geworden, Blickl. Homl. 245, 3: Exon. Th. 236, 6; Ph. 570: 43, 9; Cri. 686. Ðus (*sic*) unc gedafnaþ ealle rihtwīsnesse gefyllan, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 15: Lk. Skt. 24, 46. Hū mæg ðis ðus geweorþan? Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Ðās dǣda þus gedōne from Drihtne, 31, 20. Cucler fulne þus geworhtes drincan, Lchdm. ii. 182, 23. Lǣtaþ þus *sinite usque huc*, Lk. Skt. 22, 51. (2) with adjectives:—Ðis wīf wæs āfundyn on unrihton hǣmede. Moyses ūs bebeád ðæt wē sceoldon þus gerāde mid sātnum oftorfian, Jn. Skt. 8, 5: Deut. 4, 32. Þuss gerādum ādle, Anglia xiii. 434, 995. Þus manige men, Beo. Th. 679; B. 337. Ic nǣfre ðē gemētte þus mēdne, Exon. Th. 163, 3; Gū. 988: 376, 19; Seel. 376: 447, 4; Dōm. 34. (3) with adverbs:—Nō wē ðē þus swide swencan þorftan, Exon. Th. 129, 18; Gū. 423: 268, 16; Jul. 433: Judth. Thw. 22, 36; Jud. 93. **II.** where the manner, etc., is determined by what follows, (1) with verbs:—God spræc þus: 'Ic eom Drihten þīn God,' Ex. 20, 1. Se engel þus cwæþ: 'Wes dū hāl,' Blickl. Homl. 5, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 124; An. 62: Mt. Kmbl. 2, 5. Þus sindon hāten fæder and mōdur, ðæs wē gefrægen habbaþ . . . Maria and Iōseph, 1371; An. 686. Sōdlīce þus wæs Cristes cneóres *now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 18. In þus, ðæt þus . . . , Exon. Th. 468, 8; Phar. 4. Ðū ða sāwle þus gesceópe, ðæt hió hwearfode on hire selfre (cf. swā dū gesceópe ða saūle, ðæt hió sceolde hwearfian on hire selfre, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 11), Met. 20, 205. Þuss, Gen. 2, 16. (2) with adjectives:—Ic wēne ðæt dū nǣfre tō dus mycles mægnes lācedómum becōme swylcum swā ic gefregn ða fram Æscolapio lǣrdon, Lchdm. i. 326, 5. **III.** used in place of a definite expression:—Ða cwæd Petrus: 'Beceápode gē dus micel landes?' Heó andwyrde: 'Geá, leóf, swā micel' *Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much* (Acts 5, 8), Homl. Th. i. 316, 32. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* thus.]

þūsend. **I.** as a numeral noun, neuter and fem. (v. Ps. Th. 118, 72, and cf. cognates), *a thousand; gen.* þūsendes, *pl.* þūsendu (-o, -a, -e); *also* þūsend *sometimes in the multiples, though, perhaps, in these cases the whole number is to be considered as singular*, e. g. Tele ða lenge ðære hwile wið tēn þūsend wintra . . . Tele nū ðæt tēn þūsend geāra wið ðæt ēce līf, Bt. 18, 3: Fox 66, 6–10. Wæs þreó þūsend ðæra leóda ālesen, Elen. Kmbl. 569; El. 285: Blickl. Homl. 119, 3. v. under (2) other examples. (1) without other numerals, (a) governing a genitive:—Þūsend wintra bið swā geostran dæg *mille anni sicut dies hesterna*, Ps. Th. 89, 4: Exon. Th. 223, 23; Ph. 364. Fealleþ ðē on ða wynstran wergra þūsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Mægnigfeald þūsend mōdblissiendra *millia laetantitium*, 67, 17. Ān þūsend manna, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Ðeáh hē erige his land mid ðūsend sula, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 14. Erigan æcera þūsend, Met. 14, 5. Ōð ðæt hē þūsende disses līfes wintra gebīde þ *postquam vitae jam mille peregerit annos*, Exon. Th. 208, 5; Ph. 151. Hé ofslōg fela þūsend monna, 6, 13; Swt. 268, 17. Hé heora monig ðūsend ofslōg, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 33. Ðurh ðās bodunge gelýfdon fela ðūsend manna, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 22. Manega ðūsenda engla, 334, 16. Heora fela ðūsenda gefongen wæs, Ors. 3, 4; Swt. 104, 11. Ic ðē þūsenda þegna bringe, Beo. Th. 3662; B. 1829. (b) where the genitive of the objects numbered is not given:—Hwæþer ðis þūsend sceole beón scyrtre de lengre, Blickl. Homl. 119, 6. Ðæt forme þūsend, ðæt ys seó forme yld, Anglia viii. 335, 45. Þūsendes ealdor *ciliarcus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 10. Æfter ðam þūsende þū se deófol unbunden, Wulfst. 243, 23. On þūsende ðære cneórisse *in mille generationes*, Ps. Th. 104, 8. Hié ðone here gefliémdon and his fela þūsenda ofslōgon, Chr. 911; Erl. 100, 28: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 8: Cd. Th. 289, 23; Sat. 402: 290, 26; Sat. 421. Hé for mid monegum þūsendum, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 19. Ic mē nā ondrǣde þūsendu folces *non timebo millia populi*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Betere ðonne mon mē geofe ðūsende goldes and seolfres *super millia auri et*

argenti, 118, 72. (2) with other numerals as multipliers, (a) alone:— Twá þúsend, Ælfc. Gr. 49; Zup. 282, 12: Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 30. iiii þúsend monna, 2, 5; Swt. 80, 13. v þúsend wera, Chr. 508; Erl. 15, 18. Syx þúsend ofcenda, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 18. Wæs Rómâna eahta þúsend ofslagen, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 11: 4, 9; Swt. 192, 24. Týn þúsend punda, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 24. Tén ðúsend, Ps. Surt. 90, 7. Endlefan þúsend monna, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 24. Feówertýne þúsend sceápa, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 17. xvi þúsend punda, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 27. Æt wære þritig þúsend wintra, Exon. Th. 369, 5; Seel. 36; Salm Kmbl. 544; Sel. 271. cxi þúsend, Chr. 71; Erl. 9, 2. Án hund þúsend manna and hundeahtatig ðúsend, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 403. Æt wæron fiftiéne hund þúsend monna, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 22. Twá þúsendo, Mk. Skt. 5, 13: Cd. Th. 189, 14; Exod. 184. Twá ðúsendu swína, Chart. Th. 481, 5. Twá þúsenda, 471, 22: Jos. 7, 3. Ðá férdon þreó þúsenda feohtendra wera, 7, 4. iii þúsendo (-a, MS. E.) loudes, Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 16. Ágefe hé feówer ðúsendo, Chart. Th. 471, 24. v þúsendu wera, Chr. 508; Erl. 14, 17. Fif þúsendo, Andr. Kmbl. 1181; An. 591. Hé hím gesealde seofon þúsendo, Beo. Th. 4397; B. 2195. Týn þúsendo, Ps. Th. 90, 7: 67, 17. Téno ðúsendo (þúsende, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 24. Geselle et ðem londe .x. ðúsenda, Chart. Th. 465, 30. Cantwara him geseáldon xxx þúsenda, Chr. 694; Erl. 43, 21. Ðǽr wæs ofslagen eahtatig þúsenda, Ors. 5, 8; Swt. 232, 2. Hundeahtatig þúsenda, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 17. Án hund þúsenda gehorsedra, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 34: Cd. Th. 310, 9; Sat. 723. Hund þúsenda landes and locenra beága, Beo. Th. 5981; B. 2994. cxi þúsenda, Chr. 71; Erl. 8, 2. Ðone sang ðe nán mon elles singan ne mæg, búton ðæt hundteóntig and feówertig and feówer ðúsendo, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 10. Weard tú hund þúsenda ofslægen, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 28. Ðá com him ongeán twá hund þúsenda monna, 3, 9; Swt. 132, 30. His heres wæs seofon hund þúsenda, 2, 5; Swt. 78, 10. viii c þúsenda, Swt. 80, 4. Ðæt wæs nigon x hund þúsenda, Swt. 84, 29. Þúsend ðúsenda ðénodon him, Homl. Th. i. 348, 2. Tó twǽm ðúsendum, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 13. Tén ðúsendum, Ps. Surt. 67, 18. Mid týn þúsendum cuman ágén ðone ðe him ágén cymþ mid twéntigum þúsendum, Lk. Skt. 14, 31. Fif hund þúsendum *quinquagenis milibus*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 11. (b) in combination with hundreds, tens, units:—Twá þúsend wintra and twá hund and twá and feówertig geára gerímes, Angla vit. 336, 1. Feówer þúsend wintra and feówer hund and twá and hundeahtatig, Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 58, 9. Wæron ágán .v. þúsend wintra and .cc. wintra, Chr. 11; Erl. 7, 2. v. þúsend wintra and cc. and xxvi, 33; Erl. 7, 10. Gersones hírédes wæron seofon þúsenda and fif hundredu . . . Gaathes hírédes wæron eahta þúsendo and six hundredu . . . Meraries hírédes wæron six þúsendo and twá hundrydo . . . dá wæron hira twá and twéntig þúsenda, Num. 3, 21–39. Rómâna wæs án c and án m ofslagen *Romanorum mille centum periere milites*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 176, 14. Ðæt wæs v hund monna and án m, 5, 12; Swt. 240, 34. II. as an adjective indecl.:—Þúsend getýme oxena and þúsend assan, Homl. Th. ii. 458, 18. Mid þúsend gemetum *mille modis*, Wülck. Gl. 254, 44. On hund þúsend wintrum . . . on syx þúsend wintrum, Angla viii. 335, 46–336, 20. On six þúsend wintrum, Wulfst. 244, 2. Tén ðúsend síðan hundfealde ðúsenda, Homl. Th. i. 348, 3. III. the word is sometimes used of value without expressing the unit (cf. the Icelandic use of *hundrað*); see the passages (quoted above), Chr. 648; Erl. 26, 16: 694; Erl. 43, 21: Beo. Th. 4397; B. 2195: 5981; B. 2994: Chart. Th. 465, 30: 471, 22, 24: Ps. Th. 118, 72. [*Goth.* þúsundi; *f. n.*: *O. Frs.* thûsend: *O. L. Ger.* thûsint: *O. Sax.* thûsundig: *O. H. Ger.* dûsunt, tûsunt; *f. n.*: *Icel.* þúsund; *f.* (later *f.* and *n.*)]

þúsend-ealdormann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—þúsend-caldermen *chiliarcho*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 76.

þúsend-feald; *adj. Thousand-fold, a thousand*:—Ðæt þúsendfeald getæl is fulfremed, Wulfst. 243, 26, 23. Þúsendfealdre gegaderunge *millena congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 416, 63. Ðæt wæron þúsendfealde onsægednyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 576, 8. Ongæn þúsendfealde ðeriende cræftas *contra mille nocendi artes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 30: Hpt. Gl. 424, 45. [Hú þusendfeld wrenches hé þe herte towended *per mille meandros agitat quieta corda*, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 26.]

þúsend-gerím, es; *n. Numeration by thousands, counting with the unit a thousand*:—Ðría ðreóténo ðúsendgerímes *thirty-nine thousand*, Salm. Kmbl. 582; Sal. 290.

þúsend-getæl, es; *n. The number a thousand*:—þúsendgetel bið fulfremed, and ne ástihþ nán getel ofer ðæt, Homl. Th. i. 188, 34.

þúsend-híwe; *adj. Of a thousand shapes*:—Þúsendhíwe *milleformes*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 29.

þúsend-líc; *adj. Numbered by thousands*:—Ðúsendlícre *milleno*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 40. Ðæt hé ús gescylde wiþ ða þúsendlícan cræftas deófles costunga, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16.

þúsend-mǽle (P); *adj. A thousand each, a thousand*:—Þúsendmæle *mellena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 19. Betere is tó gebídanne ánne dæg mid ðé ðonne óðera on þeódstefnum þúsendmæla, Ps. Th. 83, 10.

þúsend-mǽlum; *adv. In thousands*:—Weras and wíf somod wormum and heápum þrungen and urnon þúsendmælum, Judth. Thw. 23, 40; Jud. 165: Cd. Th. 190, 8; Exod. 196: 304, 18; Sat. 632. Him ymb flugon engla þreátas þúsendmælum, 300, 23; Sat. 569: 279, 11; Sat. 236: 296, 28; Sat. 509: Andr. Kmbl. 1744; An. 874.

þúsend-mann, es; *m. A captain of a thousand men*:—Gesete of him þúsendmen and hundrydmen *rulers of thousands and rulers of hundreds* (A. V.), Ex. 18, 21, 25.

þúsend-ríca, an; *m. A ruler of a thousand men*:—þúsendríca *millenarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 9.

þus-líc, þul-líc; *adj. Such*:—Nǽfre adeáwde ðuslíc (swyle, W. S.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 33. Ðuslíc *talem*, 18, 5. Mǽhto ðullíco *uirtutes tales*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 2. Ðuslícra is ríce Godes *talium est regnum Dei*, 10, 14. Of ðuslícum cnǽhtum *ex hujusmodi pueris*, 9, 37. Mid ðullucum (ðuslícum, Rush.) monigum bíspellum *talibus multis parabolis*, 4, 33. Ðuslícum fultumum, Rtl. 64, 33. Ðuslíco (-u, Rush.) monigo gié dóas *hujusmodi multa facitis*, Mt. Skt. Lind. 7, 13. Ðe fæder ðullíco (ðuslíco, Rush.) soecað *pater tales quaerit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 23. [Of þulliche wepnen, O. E. Homl. i. 255, 15. Þeos and swuche (þullich, MS. C.) oþre, A. R. 8, 7. Gon and iseon swuch (þullich, MS. C.), 10, 13. Of swuche (þullic, MS. C.), 82, 3. Swuche (þulliche, MS. C.), men, 84, 20. Þulli, Marh. 7, 27: H. M. 9, 25. Þullich, Kath. 847. Þellich, Ayenb. 6, 12.]

þútende. v. þeótan.

þú-þistel, es; *m. Sow-thistle*:—þúðistel (-þistil) *lactuca*, Txts. 73, 1179: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 57. Cf. þúfe.

þuuf, þuxsian. v. þúf, þuhsian.

þwǽle (*or* -a?; *m.*), an; *f. A band, fillet*:—Ðuaelum *taenis*, Txts. 101, 1991. Ðuælan *vittas*, 107, 2120. From its form the word, apparently, should mean *towel*, cf. *O. H. Ger.* dwahila, dwehila; *f. mantile, mappula, manutergium*: *M. H. Ger.* dwehele, dwǽle: *Du.* dwaal a *towel*; *a shroud*.

þwǽnan; *p.* de *To soften* by moisture, ointment, etc., *to soften*:—Rysele oþþe gelyndo wiþ gárleác gemenged and on álǽd done swile þwǽnþ, Lchdm. ii. 72, 5. Ðæt (*the ointment*) ða áheardodan swilas bét and þwǽnþ, 246, 17. Ða hé dam feaxe onféng ðæs hálgan heáfdes ða wæs hé monad ðæt hé tó gesette and sum fæc done swyle mid dýgde and dwénde (dwǽnde, MSS. B. T.) *admonitus, cum accepisset capillos sancti capitis, adposuit, et aliquandiu tumorem horum adpositione comprimere ac mollire curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 41. Sceal mon mid útyrnendum drencum áteón úte ða horlehtan wǽtan. Þwǽne mid dý ǽrest, Lchdm. ii. 222, 26. Gif dú wylle mannes wambe þwǽnan, i. 82, 11. v. á-, ge-þwǽnan, *and* cf. (?) þǽnan.

þwǽre, an; *f. An instrument for beating* or *stirring*:—Thuaete, thuëræ, thuëre *tudicla, tudica*, Txts. 103, 2072. v. þweran.

þwǽre; *adj. Gentle, agreeable*:—Scs Arculfus sǽde ðæt ðǽr hangade únmǽte leóhtfæt and dwǽre (*a lamp giving an agreeable light?*), Shrn. 81, 17. [Gif hé on Tíwesdæg bið ácenned, se bið ǽwerd on his lífe and bið mán and dwǽre (*effeminate?, but perhaps* manþwǽre *should be read, the text is late*), Lchdm. iii. 162, 11.] v. efen-, ge-, mann-, un-þwǽre.

þwǽrian. v. ge-, mid-þwǽrian; þwárian.

þwǽrlǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *To consent*:—þwǽrlǽhte *consentiret*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 63. v. ge-þwǽrlǽcan.

þwǽrness, e; *f. Agreement*:—Hí him ðǽr eádmédo budon and þwǽrnessa (geþúrnesse, MS. A.), Chr. 827; Erl. 65, 7. v. ge-þwǽrness.

þwang, es; *m.*: *e*; *f. A thong, strip of leather*:—Þwange *corrigia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 2. Grénre hýde, þwanges *recentis corii*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 31. Ic ne underfó ánne þwang (*corrigium caligae*), Gen. 14, 23. Mid ðuongum (ðwongum, Rush.) *sandalis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 9. Ðæs ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ic his sceóna þwanga (ðuongas, Lind.: þwongas, Rush.) búgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens soluere corrigiam calciamentorum ejus*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. [*Orm. Laym.* þwang, þwong: *R. Glouc.* þong: *O. H. Ger.* dwang *frenum*.] v. bridel-, öl-, scóh-þwang; þweng.

þwárian; *p.* ode *To bring into agreement, make harmonious*:—Hé gemetgaþ ða feówer gesceafta, ða hé þwárað and gewlitegaþ (geþwárað and wlitegaþ, Cott. MS.), hwílum eft unwlitegaþ and on óþrum híwe gebrengþ and eft geeadíwaþ *elementa in se invicem temperat, et alterna commutatione transformat*, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* twárôn *misceri*.] v. þwárian.

þwarm. v. þwearm.

þwástrian (=? hwástrian, q. v.) *to murmur, speak low*:—Þis ic specc nú gyt mid swá miccle ege ðæt mé þincep ðæt mé sió tunge stomrige nis hit gyt forðon ðæt ic þwástrian durre *I dare not yet even speak low*, Shrn. 42, 35.

þweál, es; *n. m.* I. *washing*:—Ðhuehl, thuachl *delumentum*, Txts. 55, 641. Þweál, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 20: ii. 25, 18: *delumentum*, i. *lavatio*, 138, 52: *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20. Ðeáh swín ádwægen sié, gif hit eft fílþ on ðæt sol, ðonne bið hit fúlre ðonne hit ǽr wæs, and ne forstent ðæt ðæwál náuht, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 3. Hwæt forstent hum ðæt ǽrre ðwéal (*lavatio*), 21. Ðæt wæter his bána ðwéales *aqua lavacri*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 6. Clǽnsunge ðwéales and bæþes *lavacri purificationem*, 1, 27; S. 495, 16. Be weres þwéale *de viri lotione*, L.

Ecg. C. xxvi. tit.; Th. ii. 130, 10. Æfter fóta dwéale *post pedum lavationem*, Auglia xiii. 392, 392: R. Ben. 83, 23. For dæs reáfes þwéale, 91, 4. Swýn de cyrþ tó meoxe æfter his dwéale, Homl. Th. ii. 380, 11. Se Hælend hí áþwóh mid þwéale, 242, 29: Blickl. Homl. 147, 22. Mid þwéale dæs hálgan fulluhtes, Lchdm. iii. 434, 2. Éadig dú eart de onfénge done þwéal mínre gife, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 111. Þwéalu clánes wáles *lavacra puri gurgitis*, Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. Þwéala (þwéalu, MS. A.) calica *baptismata calicum*, Mk. Skt. 7, 8. [Forhabbe hé hyne wyd ælc þweald, Lchdm. iii. 134, 25.] **II.** *what is used in washing, ointment.* (Cf. *Icel.* þvál *a kind of soap*, þvæla *to wash with soap*: *Swed.* twál *hard soap.*) v. þwéan, **II**:—Fund duahles *librum ungenti*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3. [*Goth.* þwahl; *n. lavacrum*: *O. H. Ger.* dwahal.] v. fót-, hand-, héafod-þwéal.

þwéan; *p.* þwóh, *pl.* þwógon; *pp.* þwagen, þwægen, þwegen, þwogen. **I.** *to wash.* (1) with object of that which is to be cleansed:—Petrus cwæd tó him: ' Ne þwyhst (þúdas, Lind.: dwáes, Rush.) dú nǽfre míne fét.' Se Hælend cwæþ: ' Gif ic dé ne þwéa (áðða, Lind.: dwá, Rush.), nǽst dú nánne dǽl mid mé, Jn. Skt. 13, 8. Dú dwæst (dwés, Surt.) mé *lavabis me*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 9. Hé his handa dwehþ (dwét, Surt.), Ps. Th. 57, 9. Ne þwéað (dwás, Lind.: thuád, Rush.) hí hyra handa, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 2. Gif ic þwóh (geðuóg, Lind.: dwóg, Rush.) eówre fét, Jn. Skt. 13, 14. Ic þwóh (dwóg, Surt.), Ps. Th. 72, 11. Ic in ða eá ástáh and of ðam wætere míne handa þwóh, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 502. Hé híre fét mid his teárum þwóh, 744. Hé þwóh Aaron and his suna, Lev. 8, 6. Heó hí dwóhg, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 13. Dæt sylfe wæter dæt hí ða bán mid dwógan, 3, 11; S. 535, 33. Dæt wæter wæs gedréfed, ðonne dǽr micel fole híera fét and honda on dwógon, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 22. Þwógan, Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Þwógon, Gen. 43, 24. Þweah (þuah, Lind.: þwah, Rush.) díne ansýne, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 17. Ne þweh dú ná míne fét áne, Jn. Skt. 13, 9. Þweáð eówre fét, Gen. 19, 2. Ne beðearf búton dæt man his fét þweá (áðða, Lind.: dwá, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 13, 10. Búton hí hyra handa þweán, Mk. Skt. 7, 3. Sceáit dú dwæán (gedóas, Lind.: dú mé dwoege, Rush.) míne fét, Jn. Skt. 13, 6. Heó wolde hig þweán æt ðam wætere, Ex. 2, 5. Hé underféhd dæt fenn ðara dweándra, Past. 16; Swt. 105, 24. (2) with object of that which is to be cleansed away:—Mid hú micle elne ǽghwylc wille synrust þwéan, Exon. Th. 81, 9; Cri. 1321. **II.** *to anoint.* v. þwéal, **II**:—Þuah heáfud dín *unge caput tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 17. [*Goth.* þwahan: *O. Sax.* thwahan; *O. H. Ger.* dwahan: *Icel.* þvá.] v. á-, be-, ge-þwéan.

þwearm, es; *m.* (?) *A cutting instrument*:—Thuearm, duæram, þuarm *scalprum*, Txts. 94, 891.

þwénan. v. þwænan.

þweng, e; *f.* (?) *A band*:—Ðuencgu (þwænge, Rush.) *philacteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 5. [*Icel.* þvengr *a thong.*] v. þwang.

þweora, an; *m. Crossness, pevishness*:—Ælc dweora and ælc ierre and unweordscipe . . . sié ánumen fram eów *omnis amaritudo, et ira, et indignatio . . . tollatur a vobis* (Eph. 4, 31), Past. 33; Swt. 222, 8. His múd hé sceal from ælcum þweoran (*or adj.*? v. L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33) and yflum wordum gehealdan *debet os suum a malo vel pravo eloquio custodire*, R. Ben. 18. 7. [Cf. *Goth.* þwairhei *indignatio* (in the verse just given): *Icel.* þverleikr *crossness.*] v. þweorh, III.

þweores, þwires, þwyres. **I.** *across* as opposed to along, *athwart, transversely, crosswise* as opposed to lengthways:—Lege bred þweores ofer ða fét *lay a board across over the feet*, Lchdm. ii. 342, 6. Ðonon þweores ofer ðone beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 353, 16. Adam wæs on længe tíf and hundnigontiges fingra leuge ofer þweoras ða fingras (i. e. *taking the breadth, not the length. of the fingers*), Anglia xi. 2, 28. Andlang dære þorngrǽfan þweyres ofer Hysseburnan on gósdæne; ðonne andlang dæs weges ðe lídd andlang gósdæne þwyres ofer in waldes weg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 148, 4–7. Þwyres ofer þrý crundelas; ofer ða strét; þwyres ofer ða dúne, 13, 32: vi. 226, 15. Hé hét ánne weall þwyres ofer eall dæt lond ásettan from sé ób sé, Ors. 6, 15; Swt. 270, 13. Binnan dám díce ðe wé gemynegodon dæt Severus hét dwyrs ofer dæt eálond gedícian *intra vallum quod Severum trans insulam fecisse commemoravimus*, Bd. 1, 11; S. 480, 19. Ða wolde hé þurhþýn hí þwyres mid dam swurde *then he wanted to thrust her through, from one side to the other, with the sword*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 225. Hí wurdon áworpene intó dam byrnendum ofne gebundene dwyres (*bound across, with their arms bound to their sides*), Homl. Th. ii. 312, 1. **II.** *on the flank*:—Ða hét hé dæt hiere (*the serpent*) mon mid dǽm palistas þwyres on wurpe. Dá weard hiere mid ánum wierpe án ribb forod, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 10. Hé gesette twá fole díegellíce on twá healfa . . . and bebeád dǽmu twám folcum, . . . dæt hié on Reguluses frid on twá healfa þwyres on fóre (*that they should attack Regulus's army on both flanks*), 176, 3. Hannibal him com þwyres on, 4, 8; Swt. 188, 15. **III.** *perversely, wrongly*:—Godes wilþerwinnan de willaþ ǽfre þwires, Jud. Thw. 157, 30. Se de his neáxtan hataþ, se bid geháten dæs áwyrgedan deófles bearn, de wyle ǽfre dwyres, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* tweres *oblique*; cf. *Ger.* quer, quer über: *Icel.* þverr, þvers um *across*: *Dan.* tværs, tværs over *across.*] v. next word.

þweorh, þwerh, þwyrh; *adj.* **I.** *crooked, cross,* (1) for the literal sense see *þweores.* (2) fig.:—Duer wig *perversa via*, Kent. Gl. 772. On dweorum wige *in via perversi*, 812. Þwuru (þweou, MS. A.) beóþ on gerihte *erunt prava in directa*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5. **II.** *adverse, opposed* (cf. *Icel.* þverr-úð *discord*). v. þweorian, þweor-líc, **II**:—Þwyr oðde wiðerrǽde *adversus*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Gif gé beóð þwyre tó disum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 94. Ungeþwære and þwyre him betwýnan *at variance among themselves*, 13, 236. **III.** *cross, angry, bitter.* v. þweora:—Ðǽm þweorum (þreorum, Wrt.) *rancidis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 59. v. þróh. **IV.** *perverse, wrong, evil, depraved, froward*:—Heorte ðuerh (þweor, Spl.: þweorr, Lamb.) *cor pravum*, Ps. Surt. 100, 4. Cyn ðuerh (þweor, Spl. Lamb.) *genus pravum*, 77, 8. Þwyr geþanc *prava mens*, Scint. 68, 3. Mann þwyr *homo perversus*. 134, 11. Þwyr mód *proterua animus*, 19. Hé wæs þwyr on dǽdum, Homl. Th. i. 534, 2. Seo híwrǽden is swíde dwyr *domus exasperans est*, ii. 530, 29. Decius se þweora heóld ríce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 12. Éálá þwyre (þweóre, MS. A.) cneóres *O generatio perversa*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 171. Þwure (þweore, MS. A.), Lk. Skt. 9, 41. Seó dwyre sáwul, Homl. Th. i. 408, 13. Dæt dwyre mód, 410, 21. Dwerre heortan *perversi cordis*, Kent. Gl. 612. Mid þweorum (dý dweoran, Surt.) *cum perverso*, Ps. Surt. 17, 28. Hé eall durh his unrihtdǽde mid dweorum life áþýstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. On þwerre spræce *in locutione perversa*, Confess. Peccat. Dweran *perverso*, Kent. Gl. 142. On bogon þweorne (done dweoran, Surt.) *in arcum pravum*, Ps. Spl. 77, 63. On ódre wísan sint tó manienne ða bilwitan on ódre ða dweoran and ða lytegan *quomodo admonendi simplices et versipelles*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 5. Ða dweoran hí ofslógon, Homl. Th. i. 232, 7. Ða dwyran beón gedréade, dæt hí tó Godes rihte gebúgan, ii. 96, 5. On þweorra (dwyrra, Wells Frag.) manna (*pravorum*) gewit, R. Ben. 119, 13. Dwyrra, Homl. Th. i. 552, 35. Dweorum *pravis*, Wülck. Gl. 251, 13. Mid þweorum deáwum, Homl. Th. i. 302, 30. From þweorum and yfelum wordum, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 416, 33. Geðyldig wid dwyrum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 11. Ða dwyran *improbos*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 10. ¶ On þweorh *wrongly, evilly*:—Dæt hí dý mǽre wíte hæbben de hí gere witon dæt hí on dweorh dódon, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 9. Hé ongeat dæt hé hæfde on dweorh gedón, dæt seó mǽgþ wæs búton biscope, Bd. 3, 7; S. 530, 22. Ðonne hig eów tela tǽcean, and him sylf on dweorh dódon, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 7. Hié on þweorh sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 145, 30; Gen. 2413. [*Goth.* þwairhs *angry: O. H. Ger.* dwerah *transversus*; in duerh *in transversum*: *Icel.* þverr *cross, transverse.*] v. ite-þweorh.

þweorh-fúrh (?) *a cross furrow, a rough place*:—Þuerhfyri *salebrae* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* furihi *salebras*; *sulcos*), Txts. 95, 1761. Ða unsméþan dwerfúru *salebrosos* (*complanans*) *anfractus* (Ald.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 26. Þwyrhfero *anfractus* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Errabundis anfractibus exorbitans), 83, 6. Þweorhfyro, 2, 20. *See also* þwyres fura *salebroso* (the passage is: Genus explanat salebroso pagina versu), 90, 60.

þweorian, þwyrian; *p.* ode *To be opposed, adverse* to (*wid*), *to be at variance.* v. þweorh, **II**:—Ic dwyrige odde ic widerige *adversor*, Kent. Gl. 25; Zup. 145, 18. On sibbe is fulfremednyss dǽr dǽr nán díng ne þwyraþ (*there are no conflicting elements*), Homl. Th. i. 552, 21. Ic com sóðfæstnys, ac ðás dweorigaþ wid mé *these men are opposed to me*, 380, 8. Ne mæg déos offrung beón on dære heortan de mid gýtsunge odde andan gebysgod bid, for dan de hí dwyriaþ wid done gódan willan *they are adverse to the good will*, 584, 20. Odde hí his fét gesóhton, him and Gode gehýrsumigende, odde gif heora hwylc dwyrode (*if any one of them was adverse*), hé his andweardnysse forfleáh, 560, 10. Ða heáfodmen widcwǽdon and symle dwyrodon *ever proved adverse*, ii. 260, 2. Widersaca[n]dan ł þw[r]eredon *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 50. Dá ongunnon Phariséi him betwýnan dwyrian *the Pharisees began to be at variance among themselves*, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 28.

þweor-líc, þwyr-líc; *adj.* **I.** *reversed, contrary, opposite*:—Ða word, de synd *passiva*, beód *activa* gif se *r* byþ áweg gedón; . . . twá dǽdlíce word synd de habbaþ þwyrlíce getácnunge; dæt de geendaþ on o getácnaþ þrowunge, and dæt de geendaþ on *or* getácnaþ dǽde, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 17. Bid swíde þwyrlíc, dæt dearfa beó módig *it is quite reversing the proper order of things for a needy person to be proud*, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 123. **II.** *adverse.* v. þweorh, **II**:—Antecrist is gereht dwyrlíc Crist, Homl. Th. i. 4, 22. **III.** *perverse, evil, depraved*:—Hé wæs ácenned búton synne, and næs nán díng dwyrlíces on him, Homl. Th. i. 176, 5. Fram þwyrlíce spræce *a pravo eloquio*, R. Ben. Interl. 21, 9. Gesamnodon gehwylce dwyrlíce widercoran, Homl. Th. i. 468, 5. Ðonne dwyrlícra manna heortan beód geemnode, 362, 26. Þwyrlícra *pravorum*, R. Ben. Interl. 107, 11.

þweorlice; *adv.* **I.** *awry, askew, in reversed order*:—Þwyrlíce fǽrd æt ðam húse ðǽr seó wyln bid dære hlǽfdian wissigend and seó hlǽfdige bid dære wylne underdeódd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 10. **II.** *in a way that offers opposition, obstinately, flatly* (of refusal):—Hé widcwæd þwyrlíce (*flatly*; cf. *Icel.* synja, neita þverliga; or *angrily*. v. þweorh, **III**) and hí mid gedréfedre ébúlignysse him fram ádrǽf, Homl. Th. ii. 24, 29. **III.** *perversely, evilly*:—And swá déah hé mid wón

weorcum hit tō ðweorlīce ne fremeþ ðeáh hē hit on his mōde forlǽtan ne mæge *et quamvis prava non exerceat opere, ab his tamen non evellitur mente*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 13. *Enervatius*, i. *debilius* sleaclīce, þweorlīce; *enerviter*, wāclīce, *turpiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 55. Þwyrlīce lybbende *prave uiuuendo*, Scint. 45, 18.

þweorness, e; *f.* I. *crookedness* (fig.) v. þweorh, I. 2:—Þwyrnyssa beóð gerihte, Homl. Th. i. 362, 22. II. *opposition*. v. þweorh, II. þweorlīce, II:—*Aduersus* ongeán mid þwyrnysse (.i. *discordia*. MS. W.), Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 239. 14. Đā sceorede dǽgyt se yldesta hǽdengylda mid mycelre þwyrnysse *the chief idolater still refused most flatly*, Homl. Th. i. 72, 10. III. *perversity, iniquity, evil, depravity*:—Mycel is seó þwyrnes (cf. *abundabit iniquitas*, 8), Wulfst. 82, 17. Fram þwyrnysse *a prauitate*, Scint. 32, 3. For heora lifes ðwyrnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 530, 24. Forbeóde hē ða þwyrnesse hyra ungeþeahtes *prohibeant pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 119, 9. Hrædlice bið se Dēma tō ūrum bēnum gebīged, gif wē fram ūrum ðwyrnyssum beóð gerihtlǽhte, Homl. Th. ii. 124, 35: Lchdm. iii. 276, 18. Manna þwyrnyssa *hominum prauitates*, Scint. 44, 9.

þweorscipe, es; *m. Perversity, iniquity, depravity*:—Se bið ðæm īsene gelīc inne on ðæm ofne, se de for ðære suingellan nyle his ðweorscipe forlǽtan, ac ofan his nihstan his lifes, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 6.

þweor-timbre (?); *adj. Cross-grained* (?), *stubborn*:—Ic wāt ðæt īc ǽr ne sīd ǽnig ne mētte þrīstran gepōhtes ne þweorhtimbran (*Grein suggests* -tīmran, v. *next word*) mægþa cynnes, Exon. Th. 275, 15; Jul. 550.

þweor-tīme; *adj.* I. *given to opposition, contentious*. v. þweorh, II:—Done reþan, de bið þweortēme, ðū scealt hātan hund, nallas mann *ferox, atque iniquēs linguam litigiūs exerceat? cani comparabis*, Bt. 37, 4; Fox 192, 16. II. *given to evil, wicked, depraved*:—And ðeáh donne hē ongiete ða scylda ðara ðweortiómena, donne gedence hē done ealdordōm his onwealdes *cum pravorum culpa exigit, potestatem sui prioratus agnoscat*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 12. Ðǽm gōdum hē sceal mid wordum styran and ðǽm þweortýmum mid swingellum *honestiores animos verbis corripiat, improbos autem verberum castigatione*, R. Ben. 13, 20.

þwer. v. þweorh.

þweran; *p.* þwær, *pl.* þwǽron; *pp.* þworen, þuren:—*To twirl, stir*. [*O. H. Ger.* dweran; *p.* dwar; *pp.* dworan *miscere.*] v. ā-, ge-þweran; þwirel.

þwinan; *p.* þwān, *pl.* þwinon; *pp.* þwinen *To get less, dwindle, be reduced* (of a swelling):—Beþe ða fēt and smyre, donne þwīnaþ (-eþ, MS.) hȳ sōna (*the swelling goes down*), Lchdm. i. 84, 25. Donne þwīnaþ ða āswollena sina, ii. 282, 8. Tācn dæt se swile þwinan ne mæg, ne ūt yrnan on dære līfre, 162, 3: 212, 9. Cf. dwīnan.

þwirel; es; *m. A stick for whipping milk*:—Meole *lac*, fliēte *verberatum*, molcen *lac coagolatum*, þwiril *verberatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 26–30. [*O. H. Ger.* dwiril: *M. H. Ger.* twirel, twirl: *Ger.* querl, quirl *a twirling-stick*; querlen *to beat up*: *Icel.* þyrell a *whisk* to whip milk; flauta-þyrell a *stick for whipping milk*; þyrla *to whirl*; cf. þwara *a stick used to stir up a cauldron.*] v. þweran.

þwires. v. þweores.

þwītan; *p.* þwāt, *pl.* þwiton, þweoton; *pp.* þwiten *To thwite* (still in some dialects, e. g. Lancashire), *to cut, cut off*:—þwitep, Exon. Th. 354, 50; Reim. 63. Monige of ðam treówe dæs hālgan Cristes mǽles spōnas and sceaþan nimaþ (spōnas ðwītaþ, MS. B.) *multi de ipso ligno sacrosanctae crucis astulas excidere solent*, B.ł. 3, 2; S. 524, 31. Monige of dære ilcan stybe spōnas ðweoton and sceaþan nōmon (dæt gewit nāman, MS. B.) *astulis ex ipsa destina excisis*, 3, 17; S. 544, 44. col. 2 (sprytlan ācurfon, col. 1). Genim done wyrttruman, delf up, þwit nigon spōnas on ða winstran hand, Lchdm. ii. 292, 2. [Telwyū or thwytyū *abseco, reseco*, Prompt. Parv. 488. To thwyte *dolare*, Cath. Angl. 388, and see note. Cf. *Icel.* þveita *a small axe*, þvita *a kind of axe*, þveit, þveiti *a cut-off piece, a parcel of land.*] v. ā-, for-þwītan; ge-þwit.

þwur, þwyr, þwyr-, þwyre, þý, þȳan. v. þweor, þweor-, þweores, þe, þeówan.

þý-dǽges; *adv. On that day, then*:—Gif ðǽr byd ān ofer ða seofon, donne tācnaþ dæt dæt se mōnd gīed on Sunnandæg on tūne; gif ðǽr beóð ofer ða seofon twā oddre þreó, teówer oddre fīfe oddre syxe, wite ðū tó sōde dæt dýdæges cymd sē mōnd tō manium, Anglia viii. 304, 13: 310, 29.

þyddan; *p.* de *To strike, thrust, push*:—*Impingere* on besettan (*in margin* on þidden, ic on þydde). Hpt. Gl. 505, 46. Đā dydde Ælfner hine mid hindewerde sceafte on dæt smælðearme dæt hē wæs deád *percussit eum Abner aversa hasta in inguine, et transfodit eum, et mortuus est*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 17. Se assa þidde his hlāfordes fōt þearle tō dam hege *junxit asina se parieti et attrivit sedentis pedem*, Num. 22, 25. Đā ābrǽd Aoth his swurd and hine hetelice þidde swā dæt ða hiltan eodon in tō dam innode *Aoth tulit sicam, infixitque eam in ventre ejus, tam valide, ut capulus sequeretur ferrum in vulnere*, Jud. 3, 21. Dæt is dæt mon mid hindewearde sceafte done dydde de him oferfylge *averse hasta persequentem ferire est*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 14. [Þenne þudde ich in ham luueliche þohtes, Marh. 14, 7. Þa þudde ha uppon þe þurs feste wið hire fot, 12, 17. He þudde (þraste, 2nd MS.) frommard his breoste, Laym. 1898.] v. þurh-, wiþ-þyddan; þoddettan; *see also* þeówan.

þyder, þýre. v. þider, þīre.

þýfel, es; *m. A bush; a thicket; a leafy plant*:—*Frutectum*, i. *arborum densitas vel ramus* (*ramnus?*) þýfel, *frutices, ramos* (*ramnos?*) þyrne, *frutex, frutecta* þýfel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 42–45. Þýfel *frutex*, i. 33. 42. Ðýfel, 80, 20. Þýfel *spartus*, 32, 40: *spina, sentrix*, 33, 47. Of þicnum þēfele, Hpt. Gl. 408, 38. On þicnum hundes þýfel; of hundes þýfele forþ on done þorn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 425, 29. Andlang þades on done hyndes þýfel; of ðæm þýfele andlang weges, vi. 36, 4. Þýfelas *frutecta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 9. His þýfelas ł twygu *arbusta ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 11. Þýfela *vel* boxa *belsarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 44. Genim dysse wyrte, de wē leún fōt nemdon, fīf ðýfelas būtan wyrttruman, Lchdm. i. 98, 16. [Smale fuşele þat fleoþ bi grunde and bi þuvele, O. and N. 278.] v. brēmel-, rysc-, scealð-, widig-þýfel; þūf.

þýflen (?); *adj. Bushy*:—Þýflen (*printed* rypleu) *sparteus* (cf. þýfel *spartus*), Germ. 399. 457.

þyften, e; *f. A female servant*:—Þyften *verna, famula, servus*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 9. Þeftan *vernacula, servula, ancilla*, 461, 56. [Þe oðer is ase leidi; þeos is ase þulten, A. R. 4, 11. Mi lauerd biseh his þufftenes mekelec *respexit humilitatem ancillae suae*, H. M. 45, 12.] v. ge-þofta.

þygan. v. þeówan.

þyhtig; *adj. Strong, firm*:—Sweord egum þyhtig, Beo. Th. 3121; B. 1558. v. hyge-, un-þyhtig.

þylc; *pron. Such*:—Þes þylc fela spycd *iste talis multum loquitur*, Scint. 80, 19. Gif hē āwiht þylces dō *si tale quid fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 15; Th. ii. 142, 27. Þylces fela *his similia*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 11. Ānne þilīcne lytling *unum parvolum talem*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 5. Hwæt is þes be þam ic þile gehȳre *de quo audio ego talia*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 19. [Þild to þolemn unnseollþe, Orm. 2603. Þild *patientia*, Ps. 9, 19. *O. H. Ger.* dult.] v. ge-þyld.

þyldig; *adj. Patient*:—Strong and ðyldig *fortis et patiens*, Rtl. 101, 8. [Þuldi and þolemod, Kath. 174. *O. H. Ger.* dultig *patiens.*] v. ge-, un-þyldig.

þyldigian; *p.* ode *To endure*:—Wel þyldigende hī beóð *bene patientes erunt*, Ps. Spl. 91, 14. v. ā-, for-, ge-dyldigian (-þylgian).

þyle, es; *m. An orator, spokesman*:—Gelǽred þyle fela spǽca mid feáwum wordum geopenaþ *doctus orator plures sermones paucis verbis aperit*, Scint. 119, 3. Þylas *oratores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 63, 1. *As a proper name* Þyle *is found in* Exon. Th. 320, 5; Vid. 24:—Þyle weóld Rondingum. ¶ In Beowulf the *þyle* of the Danish king is mentioned:—Hūnferþ þyle, Beo. Th. 2335; B. 1165. Þyle Hrōdgares, 2917; B. 1456. In two passages it is noted that he sat at his lord's feet:—Hūnferð maþelode de æt fōtum sæt freán Scyldinga, 1002; B. 499: 2335; B. 1165. He is the only one of the courtiers who is actually stated to have addressed Beowulf, so that the duty of leading the conversation seems to have fallen to him. If a gloss in Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 31—*descurris* hofdelum—may be read *de scurris* of ðelum (=ðylum) *or* hofðylum, perhaps his function was something like that of the later court jester, and the style of his attack on Beowulf hardly contradicts the supposition. [*Icel.* þulr; cf. þylja *to say, chant.*] v. þyl-cræft.

Þýle, Thila *Thule*, some island in the north-west of Europe:—Be westan nordan Iberniа is dæt ýtemeste land dæt man hǽt Þīla (*insula Thule*), and hit is feáwum mannum cūd for dære oferfyre, Ors. i, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Dæt īland de wē hātaþ Þýle, dæt is on dam norþwestende disses middangeardes *ultima Thule*, Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 23. Þīle hātte án īgland be nordan þysum īglande, syx daga fær ofor sǽ. Lchdm. iii. 260, 2. v. Týle.

þylian, þylīc, þyl-līc, þylman. v. þilian, þylc, þys-līc, for-þylman.

þýmel, es; *m. A thumbstall, fingerstall, thimble*:—Wiþ scurfedum nægle . . . wyre þýmel tó, and lege eald spic onufan done nægl, Lchdm. ii. 150, 6. [Themyl *digitale*, Wülck. Gl. 578, 29 (15th cent.). Themelle, thymbylle, thymle *digitale, parcipollex, pollicium*, Cath. Ang. 383, where see note. Thymbyl *theca*, Prompt. Parv. 491. *Icel.* þumall *the thumb of a glove.*]

þýmel; *adj. A thumb thick*, applied to the fat of swine:—Æt þýmelum, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 19.

þȳn *to press*. v. þeówan.

þyncan; *p.* þūhte. I. *to seem, appear*. (1) where the subject of the verb is expressed:—Dynceþ him swīde leoht sió byrden ðæs hāreówdómes *pondus magisterii levius aestimant*, Past. proem.; Swt. 24, 9. Mē ðeós (rōd) heardra þynceþ, Exon. Th. 91, 9; Cri. 1489: 383, 14; Rä. 4, 10: Met. 12, 8. Þincd, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25: Met. 12, 18. Þis

þincep riht micel, dæt . . . , Cd. Th. 149, 17; Gen. 2476. Mē dæt riht ne þincep, dæt . . . , 19, 11; Gen. 289. Þyncep, Andr. Kmbl. 1218; An. 609. Hī ne wundriap mæniges þinges ðe monnum wunder þyncep, Met. 28, 82. Dæs ðe mē þyncep, Andr. Kmbl. 944; An. 472: Ps. Th. 101, 3. Him ða twigu þincap merge, Met. 13, 44. Hý wyrðe þinceap, Beo. Th. 742; B. 368. Lytel þūhte ic leóda bearnum, Exon. Th. 87, 14; Cri. 1425. Ne þūhte hē him nō innon swā fæger swā hē ūtan þūhte. Þeáh ðū nū hwam fæger þince, ne biþ hit nō ðý rapor swā, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 24. Hē ðūhte him selfum sūðe unlytel *se parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. Hire þūhte hwītre heofon and corðe, Cd. Th. 38, 7; Gen. 603: 111, 4; Gen. 1850: Beo. Th. 1688; B. 842: Met. 12, 15. Tō lang hit him þūhte, hwænne hī tōgæðere gāras bēron, Byrht. Th. 133, 47; By. 66. Him dæt wræclīc þūhte, Cd. Th. 233, 4; Dan. 270. Dæt wundra sum monnum þūhte, dæt . . . , Exon. Th. 133, 13; Gū. 489: 169, 27; Gū. 1101. Hié dam were geonge þūhton men, Cd. Th. 146, 27; Gen. 2428. Ealle brimu blódige þūhton, 214, 20; Exod. 572: Andr. Kmbl. 880; An. 440: Beo. Th. 1737; B. 866. Ðý ðe hý him sylfum sēllan þūhten, Exon. Th. 455, 24; Hy. 4, 54. Hē þencep dæt his wīse welhwam þince unforcūþ, 315, 13; Mōd. 30. Þeáh hit lang þince, Met. 10, 66. Hwæt eów sēlest þynce, Elen. Kmbl. 1062. Hié wilniap dæt hié ðyncen ða betstan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 18. Hwelc wīte sceal ūs tō hefig ðyncan? 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hī woldon mē swīþe bitere þincan, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 19. Swā hit þincan mæg, L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 36. (2) where the subject is not expressed, as in *methinks*:—Swā mē ðincþ, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 21: 36, 3; Fox 176, 30. Swā ðē ðyncþ, 38, 2; Fox 196, 22. Hū þinceþ eów *quid vobis videtur*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. Þincþ him genōg on ðam ðe hī binnan heora ēgenre hýðe habbaþ, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 22. Dēm ðū hī tō deáþe, gif ðē gedafen þince, Exon. Th. 247. 32; Jul. 87. Þeáh monnum swā ne þince, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 17. (2a) where the verb is followed by a clause:—Mē þincþ dæt hit hæbbe geboht sume leáslīce mǽrþe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 24. Ne þyncep mē gerysne, dæt wē rondas beren, Beo. Th. 5299; B. 2653. Hwæt þincþ ðē dæt ðū sýʒ, Ju. Skt. 8, 53. Þyncþ him dæt hē næbbe genōg, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 4. Him selfum þincþ dæt hē nǽnne næbbe, swā swā manegum men þincþ dæt hē nǽnne næbbe, 29, 1; Fox 104, 8. Wrætlīc mē þinceþ, hū seó wiht mæge wordum lācan, Exon. Th. 414, 11; Rä. 32, 18. Þinceþ ðē miht ðū libban *potes vivere?* Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 40. Ðūhte heom dæt hit mihte swā, Cd. Th. 266, 14; Sat. 22. Ne þūhte gerysne rodora wearde, dæt Adam leng āna wǽre, 11, 9; Gen. 169. Þeáh ūs þince dæt it on wōh fare, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 20. Higesnotrum mæg þincan, dæt . . . , Met. 10, 8. **II.** *to seem fit*:—Swā mycel swā ðē þince *as much as to you seems good*, Lchdm. ii. 74, 2. Dō swā ðē þynce, gif ðū fryguen sié, Elen. Kmbl. 1078; El. 541. [*Goth.* þugʃg]kjan: *O. Sax.* thunkian: *O. H. Ger.* dunchan: *Icel.* þykkja.] v. ge-, mis-, of-, ou-þyncan.

þyncþ[u]; *f. Honour, dignity, rank*:—Suā suæ hē on ðyncðum (ge-ðyncðum, Cott. MSS.) bið furður ðonne ōðre *sicut honore ordinis superat*, Past. 14; Swt. 81, 23. v. ge-þingþu.

þýnde. v. þiguan.

þyng, es; *m.* (?) *Growth, progress, profit*:—Mid ðynge *proficiendo*, Rtl. 83, 40. v. ge-þynge.

þyn-hlǽne; *adj. Wasted, shrunk*:—Ða gescruncenan and ða þyn-hlǽnan *marcida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 23.

þynne; *adj. Thin*:—Dæt ic reccan mōste þicce and þynne, Exon. Th. 424, 8; Rä. 41, 36. Ic dō sum ding ðinre *tenuo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 9. **I.** of dimension. (1) *thin, lean, the opposite of fat* or *stout*:—Þynne monn *galbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 11. Ne mæg him se lichoma batian, ac bið blāc and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 206, 11. (2) *thin, the opposite of thick*:—Mid ðynre tyrf bewrigen *obtectus ce-pite tenui*, Bd. 5, 6: S. 619, 20. Hē hæfde midmycle neosu ðynne *vir naso pertenui*, 2, 16; S. 519, 34. Seóh þurh þynne hrægl, Lchdm. ii. 290, 4. Seó wyrt hafaþ þynne leáf, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. (3) *thin, the opposite of broad*:—Dæt seó ðynneste dolhswaþo ætýwde *ut tenuissima cicatricis vestigia parerent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 19. **II.** of density, (1) where the parts of a whole are not close together, *thin*:—Oft of dinnum rēnscūrum flēwð seó eorðe, Homl. Th. ii. 466, 7. In sceagan ðǽr hē þynnest is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 15. (2) applied to liquids, air, etc., *thin*:—Sum ūtgang biþ þynne, sum mid þiccum wǽtum geondgoten, Lchdm. ii. 276, 24. Hit sié þicce swā þynne briw, 314, 4. Lyft is lichamlīc gesceaft, swýðe þynne, iii. 272, 17. Þynne wīn, ii. 254, 18. Snāw cymð of ðam þynnum wǽtan, iii. 278, 23. Hē elles ne deah nemne medmicel hlāfes mid ðynre meolce *lac novum in phiala ponere solebat, et post noctem ablata superficie crassiore, ispe residuum cum modico pane bibebat*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 35. Ǽfter se þicca mist þynra weorðe, Met. 5, 6. **III.** fig. (1) *thin, weak, feeble*:—Hwilc sié sió gecynd dæs lichoman, hwæðer hió sió strang ðe heard . . . ðe hió sié hnesce and mearwe and þynne, Lchdm. ii. 84, 14. Þynre ēþunge ārne ætýwde dæt hē lifes wæs *habitu tantum pertenui quia viveret demonstrans*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 24. (2) *delicate, fine*:—Andgyt þēnunge gearwigende Gode þýhð symle and þynne hit byð *sensus officium exhibens Deo niget semper et tenuis fit*, Scint. 52, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* dunni *tenuis*: *Icel.* þunnr.]

þynness, e; *f.* **I.** *thinness, slightness of density.* v. þynne, **II.** 2:—Metta meltung and þynnes, Lchdm. ii. 198, 3. **II.** *weakness.* v. þynne, **III.** 1:—Hit gehǽld ða þynnysse dære gesihðe, Lchdm. i. 134, 27 (see note).

þynnian; *p.* ode *To make or to become thin*:—Þynnade *obtenuerat*, Txts. 182, 80. Dæt þicce horh dū scealt mid ðām lǽcedōmum wyrman and þynnian, Lchdm. ii. 194, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* gi-dunnōt *attenuatus*; dunnēn *rarescere*: *Icel.* þynna *to make thin.*] v. ā-, ge-þynnian.

þynnol(-ul); *adj. Lean, meagre*:—Þynnul *macilentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 16.

þynnung, e; *f. Thinning, making thin*:—Lǽcedōmas ðe þynnunge mægen habbben and smalunge, Lchdm. ii. 260, 23.

þyn-wefen; *adj. Thin-woven*:—Thynwefen hrægl *levidensis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 17.

þyrel (*from* þyrhel, v. þurh), þyrl, es; *n. A hole made through anything, an aperture, orifice*:—Ælces kynnes mūð *vel* ðyrl *orificium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 57. Ic borige *terebro*, ðyrl *foramen*, 84, 65: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 40, 16. Is on ðam wǽge ðyrl geworht *est foramen in pariete*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 17. Gif ān þyrl (*foramen*) open byð forlǽten, ðanon fram feóndum beó inn āgan, Scint. 140, 6. Dæt wǽre ðyrel on middum ðæm hweóle, Shrn. 81, 13. Gerýme dæt dæt þyrel (*the aperture made by a lancet*) tō nearo ne sié, Lchdm. ii. 208, 25. Stól nīpan ðyrele, 76, 22. Dæt īsen (*a scythe*) become swymmende tō ðam snǽde and tō ðam ðyrle ðe hit ǽr of ásceaf. Homl. Th. ii. 162, 14. Swā swā mon melo sift; ðæt melo ðurhcrýþþ ǽlc þyrel, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 2. Þurh nǽdle þyrel (ðyril, Lind.) *per foramen acus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 25: Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 1. Ðyrl, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 25. Gif wyrm þyrel gewyrce . . . drype on dæt þyrel, Lchdm. ii. 114, 14. Drincan syllan þurh þyrel, Exon. Th. 485, 1; Rä. 71, 7: 307, 18; Rä. 16, 21. Ne furþon án þyrl (*foramen*) būton crǽfte mīnon (*the smith's*) dū ne miht dōn. Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 17. Hē dæt īsen sette ou dæt ylce þyrl, and hit fæste stōd, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 71. Þyrel *foramina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 73. Þyrlum *finistris*, 148, 60. Ðyrelum *foraminibus*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 30, col. 2. Ðurh ða ðyrlo, 544, 32, col. 1. Ic hēt hié þurhboran . . . hēt ic eft ða ðyrelo mid golde forwyrcean, Nar. 20, 3. [*A. R.* þurl *a window*: *Ayenb.* þerle.] v. eág-, ears-, hūn-, næs-, nos-, teol-þyrel (-þyrl, -þerl), *and next word.*

þyrel; *adj. Perforated, having a hole* or *holes, pierced through*:—Gif eáre þisel weorðeþ, .iii. scilt. gebēte, L. Ethb. 41; Th. i. 14, 6: 49; Th. i. 14, 15. Þyrel, 45; Th. i. 14, 10. Gif monnes þeoh biþ þyrel (þyrl, MS. B.), L. Alf. pol. 62; Th. i. 96, 13: 63; Th. i. 96, 16. Gif se wāh bīð þyrel *if the wall have a hole through it*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 17. From ðyrelan stāne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 2. On ðone þyrlan stān, iii. 406, 11. Þyrllan, 436, 34. Se ðe mēdsceattas gaderaþ, hē legeþ hié on ðyrelne pohchan (*in sacculum pertusum*), Past. 45; Swt. 343, 20. Gif degna hwelc ðyrelne kylle bröhte tō ðý/s burnan, bēte hine geornе, 65; Swt. 469, 10. Heafodwunde tō bōte. Gif ða bān beóð būtū þyrel (þyrle, MSS. B. H.) . . . Gif dæt ūterre bān bið þyrel . . . , L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 14. Gif būtū þyrele sién, L. Ethb. 47: Th. i. 14, 12. Hē eówaþ ūs his þyrlan handa, Wulfst. 90, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* durchil *pertusus.*] v. þurh-þyrel.

þyrelian, þyrlian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make a hole through, pierce through, perforate*:—Þirlie his hlāford his eáre mid ānum ǽle *dominus perforabit aurem ejus subula*, Ex. 21, 6. Þirlige, Lev. 25, 10. **II.** *to make hollow*; fig. *to make vain*:—Āidlie ī þyrlie *obunco* (? obunco *is glossed by* ymbclipe, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31), Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 66. Þyrliaþ *cavantur, evacuantur*, hul *cava*. Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 62. [He lette þurlen his scheld. A. R. 392, 24. To þurlin godes side wid speres ord, Jul. 41, 14. With a spere was thirled his brestboon, Ch. Kn. T. 1852. To hem þat his herte þirled, Piers P. i. 172. Thyrlyn (thryllyn) or peercyn *penetro, terebro, perforo*, Prompt. Parv. 491.] v. þurh-þyrlian.

þyrelung, e; *f. Perforation, piercing through*:—' Þurhðyrela ðone wāg' . . . Hwæt is sió ðyrelung dæs wāges '*fode parietem.*' . . . *Quid est parietem fodere?* Past. 21; Swt. 153, 25. [In his side þurlunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 13.]

þyrel-wamb; *adj. Having the stomach pierced*:—Þyrelwombne, Exon. Th. 490, 13; Rä. 79, 11.

þyrfende. v. þurfan.

þyringas; *pl. The Thuringians*:—Wōd weóld Þyringum, Exon. Th. 320, 17; Vid. 30: 322, 16. Mid Éást-Þyringum, 323, 30; Vid. 86. Maroara habbaþ bewestan him Þyringas, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 11. v. Grm. Gesch. D. S. c. xxii.

þyrl, þyrlian. v. þyrel, þyrelian.

þyrl-hūs, es; *n. A turner's shop*:—Þrylhūs *tornatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 45.

þyrn-cin, es; *n.* (?) *A small prickly plant* (-cin *diminutive suffix*?), *a thistle*:—Cwyst ðū gaderaþ man wīnberian of þornum oððe ficæppla of þyrncinum (*tribolis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16.

þyrne, an; *f. A thorn-bush*:—Þyrne, þyrnae *dumus*, Txts. 57, 710. Þorn oþþe þyrne *dumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 70. Þyrne *frutices, ramos*, 151, 44: *dumus*, i. *spina, spineta*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 23. Hē gesceah dæt seó

þyrne (*rubus*) . . . næs forburnen. Ex. 3, 2. 3. On ða þyrnan westewarde ðǽr se mycla þorn stód, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 404, 12. On ða rúgan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on ða brémbelþyrnan, 419, 12. On gáte þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan on blace þyrnan, vi. 2, 5. On ða blacan þyrnan; of ðære þyrnan, 220, 20. On ða ealdan þyrnan, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 25. Þyrnan *dumos*, þyrnum *dumis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 43. 44. [Cf. *Icel.* þyrnir *a thorn.*] v. brémel-, brēr-, mǽr-þyrne.

þyrnen ; *adj. Of thorns* :—Hē hæfde fíþru swylce þyrnen besma, Shrn. 120, 28. Hí mid þyrnenum helme his heáfod beléngon, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 26. Þyrnenne helm (dyrnenne bēg, Lind., Rush.) *spineam coronam*, Mk. Skt. 5, 17 : Jn. Skt. 19, 5. Þyrnenne cynehelm (sigbēg of ðornum, Lind., Rush.) *coronam de spinis*, 2. Þyrnenne beág, Past. 36 ; Swt. 261, 14. Þyrnenne, Exon. Th. 69, 27 ; Cri. 1127. Done þyrnenan helm, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 10. Þyrnenan, Wulfst. 124, 5. [*O. Frs.* thornen : *O. H. Ger.* durnîn *spineus.*]

þyrnet [t], es ; *n. A place full of thorns, a thicket of thorn-bushes* :—Þinetum *spinetis*, of ácynnendlícum ł fexedum þyrnetum *de spinetis nascentibus* (*gignentibus*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 32–36. Of þiccum þyrnetum *sentiosis, spinosis*, 436, 47.

þyrnihẗ ; *adj. Thorny, prickly* :—Ðeós wyrt hafaþ leáf . . . þyrnyhte, and heó hafaþ sumne sinewealtne crop and þyrnyhtne, Lchdm. i. 282, 14–17. Þynne leáf and ða hwōnlīce þyrnihte, 288, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* dornoht *spinosus* : *Ger.* dornicht.]

þyrran. v. þyrrian.

þyrre ; *adj.* I. *dry, lacking water* :—On þyrran mære, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 117, 5. II. *lacking sap* or *moisture* :—Þornas þyre (þyrre ? *but* cf. *O. L. Ger.* thiori holt), Ps. Th. 117, 12. III. as a medical term, *dry* :—Hine dreceþ þyrre hwōsta, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13. Eallum þyrrum lichomum hǽmedþing ne dugon ac swīþost þyrrum and cealdum ; ne dereþ hit hātum and wǽtum, 222, 28–30. [*Goth.* þaursus *dry, withered* : *O. H. Ger.* durri *aridus, siccus, torridus* : *Icel.* þurr : *O. L. Ger.* thuritha *dryness.*]

þyrrian(-an ?) *to make* or *to become dry* :—Corfen, sworfen, cyrred, þyrred, Exon. Th. 410, 25 ; Rä. 29, 4. [*Cf. Goth.* thaurseith *mik I thirst* : *O. Sax.* thorrôn *to be withered up, consumed* : *O. H. Ger.* dorrên *arescere* : dorren *arefacere.*] v. for-þyrrian.

þyrs, es ; *m. A giant, an enchanter, a demon* :—Þyrs, heldióbul *Orcus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 64. Þyrs sceal on fenne gewunian ǽna innan lande, Menol. Fox 545 ; Gn. C. 42. Þyrses *Caci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 62. Þyr[ses] *colossi*, Hpt. Gl. 445, 2. Gehégan ðing wiþ þyrse (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 856 ; B. 426. Ealdum þyrse (þyrre, MS.), Exon. Th. 425, 29 ; Rä. 41, 63. Þyrsa oðde wyrmgalera *Marsorum*, þyrsas ł wyrmgaleras *Marsi*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 13–15. Cf. Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 9. Ānige þyrsas *Cyclopes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 37. Þyrsa *Cyclopum*, 21, 72. [Com þe þurs Maxence, Kath. 1858. Ichabbe isehen þene þurs of helle, Marh. 11, 7. Thykke theefe as a thursse, Halliwell's Dict. Ther shal lyn lamya (satyr, A. V.), that is a thirs (thrisse), or a beste hauende the bodi lic a woman and horse feet, Wick. Isaiah 34, 15. *O. H. Ger.* durs *Dis, daemonium* : *Icel.* þurs *a giant.*] v. orc-þyrs.

þyrscel, þyrscwold. v. þerscel, þerscold.

þyrstan ; *p.* te *To thirst.* I. used impersonally, (1) with acc. of person :—Mē þyrst (ic dyrsto, Lind., Rush.) *sitio*, Jn. Skt. 19, 28. Ne þyrst ðone nǽfre ðe on mē gelýfð (se ðe gilēfeð-es, Lind.) on mec ne dyrsted(-es, Lind.) ǽfre, Rush.) *qui credit in me non sitiet umquam*, 6, 35. Mīne sāwle þyrst *sitivit anima mea*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. Ða men ne þyrst, Lchdm. ii. 194, 12. Mē þyrste (mec þyrste, Rush.) *sitivi*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 35. Mīnne þegn þyrste and mīnne here, Nar. 8, 11. Hine dyrstte, Past. 36 ; Swt. 261, 16. Dæt mē ne þyrste (þ ic ne dyrste(-o, Lind.), Rush.) *ut non sitiam*, Jn. Skt. 4, 15. Cume tō mē se ðe hine þyrste (se ðe dyrsteð, Lind. : gif hwelc dyrste, Rush.) *qui sitit veniat ad me*, 7, 37. Ongan done oferhȳdygan þyrstan on deáþ, Shrn. 130, 1. Drihten ealle ða gefylde, ða ðe hié on eorþan lēton hingrian and þyrstan for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 159, 17. (1 a) with acc. of person and gen. of object of thirst :—Deáh dæt folc dyrste ðære lāre, Past. 2 ; Swt. 31, 7. (2) with dat. of person : —Þyrste sāwle mīnre *sitivit anima mea*, Ps. Spl. 41, 2 : 62, 2. Swā hwam swā dyrste, cume tō mē, Homl. Th. ii. 274, 3. II. with nom. of person suffering thirst ; see also extracts from Northern Gospels in I. (1) absolute :—Mīn sāwl on dē þyrsteþ *sitivit in te anima mea*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. Dyrsteþ sāwul mīn, Ps. Surt. 42, 3 : 62, 2. Hwænne gesāwe wē dē þyrstendne, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 37, 44. Heó þyrstendon done þurst gelīfigaþ, Lchdm. i. 268, 11. (2) with gen. (or acc. ?) of object of thirst :—Flǽsc ðonne hit God þyrst *caro tunc Deum sitit*, Scint. 54, 6. Éadige ða de þyrstaþ rihtwīsnysse (*iustitiam*), 49, 17. Ða de rihtwīsnesse þyrstaþ (lǽt hig þyrstan, MS. A.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 6. Þū de þyrstende wǽre monnes blōdes, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 76, 33. Hió dyrstende wæs on symbel mannes blōdes, 1, 2 ; Swt. 30, 27. [*O. Sax.* thurstian (*impers.*) : *O. H. Ger.* dursten (*pers. and impers.*) : *Icel.* þyrsta (*impers.*), cf. *Goth.* þaursjan (*impers.*) *to thirst.*] v. ge-þyrst, of-þyrsted, sin-þyrstende ; þyrre.

þyrstig ; *adj. Thirsty* :—Ic wæs ðyrstig *sitivi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 35. Þyrstende ł drystig (þyrstigne, Rush.) *sitientem*, 37. v. þurstig.

þys, es ; *m. A storm* :—Seó orsorhnes gāþ seȳrmǽlum swā þæs windes þys *prosperam fortunam videas ventosam*, Bt. 20 ; Fox 72, 5 note. [*Icel.* þyss *uproar, tumult* ; þysja *to rush.*]

þys-líc, þýl-líc ; *pron. Such.* I. used adjectivally, (1) qualifying a noun :—Gif him þyslícu þearf gelumpe, Beo. Th. 5267 ; B. 2637. Wēnst dū dæt dē ānum þyllíc (þellecu, Cott. MS.) hwearfung and þillíc (þillícu, Cott. MS.) unrōtnes on becumen, and nānum ōþrum mōde swelc ne on becōme, Bt. 8 ; Fox 24, 35. Ic mē þyslícre þrāge ne gewēnde, Exon. Th. 269, 20 ; Jul. 453. Þyslícne þegn, 316, 7 ; Mōd. 45 : Eleu. Kmbl. 1087 ; El. 546. Ða ðe dyllícne gylt þurhteóð, Homl. Ass. 148, 122. Ðā ongan hē forð sendan þyllíce stemne and þus cwæð . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 190. Dyllíce, 204. Þislíc ǽrende se pāpa eft onsende and ðās word cwæð . . . , Blickl. Homl. 205, 22. Ne geceás ic nō ðīn fæsten, ac dyllíc fæsten ic geceás : brec dæm hyngriendum dūne hlāf, Past. 43 ; Swt. 315. 13. Dæt mōd þillíc sār cweþende wæs, Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 8, 24. Mid þyslíce þreáte hlāford fergan, Exon. Th. 32, 23 ; Cri. 517. Þyllícu þing syndon gereht, Homl. Ass. 199, 142. Dyllecum unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 10. Dyslíce gife and swā mycle *tanta taliaque dona*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 514, 13. Dyllíca giefa, Past. 5 ; Swt. 41, 13. Dyllíce gyltas, Homl. Ass. 149, 132. Dyllíce weorc, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 28. Manega ōþre þyllíce ding *alia similia his multa*, Mk. Skt. A. 7, 8. (2) predicative :—Dæt seó onwrihgnes dyslíc wǽre *revelationem hujusmodi esse*, Bd. 3, 8 ; S. 531, 37. Dyslíc mē is gesewen ðis līf *talis mihi videtur vita*, 2, 13 ; S. 516, 13. Ðonne ðis tācen dyslíc ðē tō cume, 2, 12 ; S. 514, 22. Sió onsȳn bið þyslícu, Lchdm. ii. 348, 21. Þyllíc bið se ende ðæs líchoman fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 59, 21 : Homl. Th. i. 88, 10. Þyllíc byð dæt cyn *haec est generatio*, Ps. Th. 23, 6. Ic nǽfre dē þyslíce gemētte, þus mēdne, Exon. Th. 163, 2 ; Gū. 987. Þās tācno þyslíco syndon, Blickl. Homl. 109, 6. Ða ðe dyllíce beóð, Past. 5 ; Swt. 41, 20 : Homl. Ass. 146, 63. II. used substantively :—Þes þyllíca sȳ gemyngod *hic ammoneatur*, R. Ben. 48, 6. Gif ōwiht þislíces gelimpe *si hujus simile quid acciderit*, L. Ecg. C. 15 ; Th. ii. 144, 2. Dises hī wundriaþ and manies þyllíces, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 32 : Ps. Th. 9, 31 : Homl. Th. ii. 158, 2 : Homl. Skt. i. 12, 275 : ii. 28, 106. Ymb dyllíc is tō gedencenne, Past. 9 ; Swt. 59, 21. Þyllíc, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 119. Sege hwænne ic ǽfre ǽr þillíc ðē gedyde *dic, quid simile unquam fecerim tibi*, Num. 22, 30. Nǽfre wē ǽr þyllíc ne gesāwon *numquam sic vidimus*, Mk. Skt. 2, 12 : Ors. 4, 4 ; Swt. 164, 3. Hwam beóð ðās dyllíce gelícran *quibus isti sunt similes?* Past. 33 ; Swt. 226, 23. Ðās dyllíce bringaþ gestreón, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 35 : Homl. Skt. i. 4, 290. For dyllecum næs hē geunrōtsod, Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 8. Mid þyllícum and mid manegum þyllícum, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ða de heora lustum folgiaþ and dyllíce ādreógaþ, Homl. Ass. 196, 45. Wē gehȳrdon þyllíce gereccan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 184. 189. [*O. E. Homl. Kath. A. R. H. M.* þullich : *Ayenb.* þellich.] Cf. þus-líc.

þýster-, þýstre, þýstrian, þýstru, þýstrung. v. þeóster-, þeóstre, þeóstrian, þeóstru, þeóstrung.

þýþel, Ps. L. 79, 11, -þýtiþ, þýwan, þýwen. v. þýfel, ā-þýtiþ, þeówan, þeówen.

U

For the Runic U, see ūr.

u *the letter u* :—*Mortuus* on twām uum, Ælfc. Gr. 31 ; Zup. 197, 16.

ūder *an udder, a breast* :—Of ūdrum *uberibus*, Kent. Gl. 203. [Iddyr or uddyr of a beeste, pappe *uber*, Prompt. Parv. 258. *O. Du.* uder, uyder : *Du.* uijer : *O. H. Ger.* ûtar, ûtiro *uber* : *M. H. Ger.* ûter, iuter, iuter : *Ger.* euter : *Icel.* jūgr : *Dan.* yver : *Grk.* οὖθαρ.]

ūf, es ; *m. An owl* ; the word also glosses *vultur* :—Uuf *bubo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 28. Ūf, i. 29, 45. Þes ūf *hic vultur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22 ; Zup. 48, 17 note. [*O. H. Ger.* ûvo *bubo* : *Icel.* úfr *some kind of bird.*]

v. hūf ; þrīpel-ūf ?

ufa, es ; *m. The uvula* :—Mūdes hrōf *palatum*, ūf *sublingua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 59. Cf. Undertungan *sublinguae*, 282, 79. [*From Latin* uva ?] v. hūf.

ufan ; *adv.* I. *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied :—God him sende ufan greáte hagolstānas *Dominus misit super eos lapides magnos de coelo*, Jos. 10, 11 : Blickl. Homl. 51, 12. Him feóll ufan flǽsc *pluit super eos carnes*, Ps. Th. 77, 27. Seó lyft tyhð done wǽtan tō hyre neoðan and ða hǽtan ufon, Lchdm. iii. 280, 3. Ic eom engel Godes ufan sīþende, Exon. Th. 258, 7 ; Jul. 261. Hine ufan neósade Meotud, 159, 24 ; Gū. 931 : Beo. Th. 3005 ; B. 1500. Se ðe ufa cuom *qui desursum venit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Se Hálga Gāst cumeþ ufan on dē, Blickl. Homl. 7, 35. Ic on andwlitan sīgan hēte wællregn ufan wīdre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 24 ; Gen. 1350. Hē ða eágan þurheteþ ufon on dæt heáfod *it eats its way through the eyes down into the head*, Exon. Th. 374, 7 ; Sext. 14. Ic fērde tō foldan ufan from ēdle, Cd. Th. 296, 2 ; Sat. 496. Hī feóllon ufon of heofonum, 20, 11 ; Gen. 308. Ufan cumende of heánisse *oriens ex alto*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 199. 40 : Cd. Th. 248, 7 ; Dan. 509. Of roderum ufan onsended, 237, 14 ; Dan. 337 : Exon. Th. 368, 20 ; Seel. 27. (2) where an action is directed from a higher

to a lower point :—Seó sunne lócaþ ufan on helle, Salm. Kmbl. p. 200, 2. Ufan engla sum cýgde . . . ufan of roderum wuldergást mælde, Cd. Th. 176, 7–16 ; Gen. 2908–2911. Æt eów ne bið ufan álýfed, Exon. Th. 138, 31 ; Gú. 584. Ámet ufan tó grunde *measure from top to bottom*, Cd. Th. 309, 2 ; Sat. 703. Godwebba cyst ufan eall forbærst, Exon. Th. 70, 13 ; Cri. 1138. **II.** marking position, *above, at the top* :—Synd ðær þrý porticas . . . fægere ufan oferworhte and oferhrýfde. Seó cyrice is ufan open . . . and þeáh ðe ðæt hús ufan open sý, hwęþre hit bið ā þurh Godes gife ufan wiþ ælghwilc ungewidro gescylded, . . . and næfre nánig man ða lǽstas ufan oferwyrcean ne mihte, Blickl. Homl. 125, 24–35 : 19, 27 : Exon. Th. 219, 17 ; Ph. 308 : 446, 14 ; Dóm. 22. Æscholt ufan grǽg, Beo. Th. 665 ; B. 330. Hæfdon hī Dryhtnes leóht ufan (*above, in heaven*) forlēten, Cd. Th. 269, 7 ; Sat. 69. Hēr is týr micel ufan and neoðone, 24, 9 ; Gen. 375. On ælcere stówe hē is here emnneáh ge ufan ge neoþon, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 23. ¶ Associated with prepositions :—Saturnus ýfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ufan ōþrum steorrum, Met. 24, 24. On ðám ufan stódon scyttan, Nar. 4, 15. On ðam seáðe ufan hē hīs getimbrode, Guthl. 4 ; Gdwin. 26, 9. Ðā gefeóll hē on his earm ufan, Bd. 3, 2 ; S. 525, 2. [*Icel.* ofan *from above* ; ofan á *upon* : O. *Sax.* bi-oban.] v. be-, on-ufan ; ufane, ufenan.

ufan-cund ; *adj. Heavenly, celestial* ; supernus :—Segnbora ðæs ufancundan kyninges, Blickl. Homl. 163, 22. Ufancundes engles word, Exon. Th. 169, 19 ; Gú. 1097. Engel ufancundne, 176, 26 ; Gú. 1216. Ufancundne ege *fear from heaven*, 143, 8 ; Gú. 658. Ðonne hē ongiete ðone ufancundan willan *cum superna voluntas agnoscitur*, Past. 7 ; Swt. 51, 8. Áras ufancunde *celestial messengers*, Exon. Th. 31, 29 ; Cri. 503.

ufane(-en(n)e) ; *adv.* **I.** *from above, down*, (1) where motion is expressed or implied :—Hié sǽdon ðæt hit ufane of ðære lyfte cōme, Ors. 3, 6 ; Swt. 108, 30. Hé dēd ðæt týr cymð ufene, Wulfst. 97, 21. Steorran hreósaþ ufene of heofonum, 93, 8. (2) where an action is directed from a higher to a lower point :—Ufone sceal ðæt heáfod gīman ðæt ða fēt ne ásliden *caput debet ex alto providere, ne pedes torpeant*, Past. 18 ; Swt. 131, 25. Clypigende ufenne, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 25. **Ia.** *from above, from heaven* :—Ic com ufane *ego de supernis sum*, Jn. Skt. 8, 23. Ōð gē sýn ufene (*ex alto*) gescrýdde, Lk. Skt. 24, 49. **II.** marking position, *above* :—Ne hire on nánre ne mōt neár ðonne on ōðre stówe gestæppan, stríceþ ymbútan ufane and neoðane efenneáh gehwæder, Met. 20, 141. [*O. Sax.* obana *from above* : *O. H. Ger.* obana *desuper, superne, super, supra.*] v. ufan.

ufan-weard ; *adj.* The word may be translated by *top of* (the noun with which it agrees) :—Sōna wǽron wit on his heánesse on ðam wealle ufanweardum *statim fuimus in summitate ejus* (i. e. muri), Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 629, 18. On ðysse dūne ufanweardre *in hujus (montis) vertice*, 1, 7 ; S. 478, 25. Ðā gesáwon wē westan ðone leóman sunnan and se leóma gehrān ðǽm treówum ufonweardum *videmus ab occidente jubare fulgentibus Phebi radiisque percussa arborum cacumina*, Nar. 28, 25. [*Icel.* ofan-verðr. Cf. *O. Sax.* oban-wardan ; *adv.*] v. ufe-weard.

ufemest. v. ufera *and* ufor.

ufenan. **I.** *adv. From above* :—Se ðe ufenan com *qui desursum venit*, Jn. Skt. 3, 31. Hē dēd ðæt týr cymð ufenon, Wulfst. 97, 21 note. Seó landfyrd com ufenon and trymedon hig be ðam strande, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 184, 24. **II.** *prep. with acc. Above, besides* :—Ufenan eall dis *insuper*, Dom. L. 10, 144 : 18, 271. Ufenon eal dis, 14, 212. Hē ða bóc hire tó lēt . . . , and ufenan ðæt hire ād sealde, Chart. Th. 203, 1. ¶ Þǽr on ufenan *thereupon* :—Hié cwæd, ðæt ān cuðre him fluge wið ðæt heáfod, swilce heó ðǽr on ufenan settan wolde, Homl. Ass. 198, 112. [Þe munt þe Vther wes ufenan (þar Vther lay ouenan, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18337. Swa dedē ælc witer mon þa neode cumeð uuenan, 28501. He smat hine uuenen (ouenon, 2nd MS.), þat hæued, 18090. Þe eotend smat þer an ouenan (ouenan, 2nd MS.), 26051. He smat in enne stane þer Locrin stod vuenan, 2314. *O. H. Ger.* obenan.]

ufene. v. ufanc.

ufer(r)a ; *cpve. :* ufemest ; *spve.* **I.** local, *upper, higher ; upmost, highest* :—Ufre scrūd *an upper garment* ; ependeton, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 52. Ðæt uferre hrif, Lchdm. ii. 224, 8. On ðam uferan dǽle ðæs heáfdes *in superiore parte capitis*, Bd. 5, 2 ; S. 614, 45. Ðone wīsdōm ðara uferrena gásta *supernorum spirituum scientiam*, Past. 3 ; Swt. 32, 13. Ðām uferum (uferrum, Ps. Surt.) *superioribus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 14. Ða uferan (uferran, Ps. Surt. 103, 3) *superiora*, Blickl. Gl. On ðam ufemystan windle *in uno canistro quod erat excelsius*, Gen. 40, 17. On midne dæg bið seó sunne on ðam ufemestum ryne stígende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 18. **II.** temporal, *later, after.* v. uferian, II, ufeweard, **II** :—Oðde eft uferran dōgore oðde ðonne *either at a later day or at the time*, Past. 38 ; Swt. 281, 12. Hé dē tedþan dæge him done Hálgan Gāst onsende . . . on ðās hálgan tíde ðe nū dýs uferan Sunnandæge bið *he sent them the Holy Ghost on the tenth day . . . at the holy time which will be on the Sunday after next*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Ðý læs hit monn uferan dōgore wrǽce *ne quis eum umquam ulciscí meditaretur*, Ors. 4, 5 ; Swt. 168, 6. Gif eówre bearn eów þeðringaþ eft on uferum dagum *quando interrogaverint vos filii vestri cras*, Jos. 4, 6. On uferan dagum, Wulfst. 88, 20 : Chart. Th. 356, 7. Uferan dōgrum, Beo. Th. 4407 ; B. 2200 : 4773 ; B. 2392. On uferum tídum, Lchdm. iii. 438, 15. On uferan tídan, Wulfst. 89, 1. [Þe ufere (ouere, 2nd MS.) hond habben of þan kinge, Laym. 1520. An uuere dæge (þar after, 2nd MS.), 27794. Þe huuemeste bou, O. E. Homl. ii. 219, 15. *O. H. Ger.* obero, oberoro : *Icel.* efri *upper* ; of time, *later.*] v. yfemest.

uferian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to elevate, make higher* :—Ufered (uffred, MS.) *sublimatus*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 42. **II.** *to make later, to delay.* v. ufera, **II** :—Mín hlāfurd uferaþ hys cyme *moram facit dominus meus venire*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48 : Lk. Skt. 12, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* obarōn *differre.*] v. ge-uferian.

ufe-weard, uf-weard ; *adj.* **I.** local, *upper* ; generally may be translated by *upper part of* (the noun which it qualifies) ; used substantively, *upper part* :—Is se hals grēne nioþoweard and ufeweard *the lower and upper parts of the neck are green*, Exon. Th. 218, 23 ; Ph. 299. Ufeweard swer *epistilia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 29. Ufeweard eáre *pinnula*, i. 282, 62. Ufweard eáre, 43, 15. Ufeweard lippa *labium*, niðera lippe *labrum*, 43, 24–5. Ufeweard exle ðæs æftran dǽles *ala*, 43, 46. Eal ufweard nosu *columna*, 43, 18. Up tó ánre dūne tó ufeweardum ðam cnolle *ad verticem montis*, Jud. 16, 3. Ða eágan bióð on ðam lichoman foreweardum and ufewearduam *oculi sunt in ipsa honoris summi facie positi*, Past. 1 ; Swt. 29, 13. Þreó stódon æt ufewearduam ðæm múðan, Chr. 897 ; Erl. 95, 23. Fram his hnolle ufewerdan, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Hē geseah Drihten on ufewearduæ ðære hlǽdre *vidit Dominum innixum scalae*, Gen. 28, 13. Seó stów is on Olíuetes dūne ufeweardre, Blickl. Homl. 125, 19. Fram ufweardon ōð nyþeweard *a summo usque deorsum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51 : Mk. Skt. 15, 38. On ufweardum *at the top*, Gen. 6, 16. On ufewearduan, Homl. Th. i. 536, 9. Fram ufewearduan ōð neoþeweardan, ii. 496, 26. Bútan ðam heafde ufweardum *except the upper part of the head*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 353. Of ufeweardum bergum *de vertice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 74. Se mōna gehrān mid his scīman ðǽm triówum ufewearduan, Nar. 30, 8. **II.** temporal, *later, latter part of* a time. v. ufera, **II** :—On forewearðne sumor and eft on ufewearðne hærfest *in the early part of the summer and again in the latter part of autumn*, Chr. 913 ; Th. i. 186, col. 2.

ufon. v. ufan.

ufor ; *cpve.* : ufemest ; *spve. adv. Higher ; highest* :—Ufor *superius*, ufemest *supreme*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 240, 10. **I.** local, (a) *at* or *to a greater height* :—Seó sunne stígþ ufor and ufor, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 27. Saturnus wandraþ ofer ōþrum steorrum ufor ðonne æniġ ōþer tungol, 36, 2 ; Fox 174, 14. Seó sunne is micle ufor (furþor, MS. R.) ðonne se mōna, Lchdm. iii. 242, 11. Náþor ne ufor (ufror, MS. R.) ne nyðor, 254, 17 : 266, 18. Swā hī ufor férdon, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 15. Gif se ord sió ufor ðonne hindeweard sceaft, L. Alf. pol. 36 ; Th. i. 84, 17. Se earn flýhð ealra fugela ufemest, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 198. (b) where distance rather than height is marked (cf. to go *up* country), *farther* from a coast, from a spot :—Hēr tōr se here ufor on Fronclond *in this year the Danes made their way further inland in France*, Chr. 881 ; Erl. 82, 4 : Beo. Th. 5895 ; B. 2951. Ða hēt ic hī hwæthwega ufor gān *I bade them retire somewhat from the spot*, Homl. Th. ii. 32, 22 : i. 70, 35. (c) of position, *higher, at* or *to a more honourable place* :—Lā freónd site ufor *amice ascende superius*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. **II.** metaphorical, *higher* :—Hé bið suā micle sēl gehíered suā hē ufor gesteot on his lífes geearnungum, Past. 14 ; Swt. 81, 17. Nabbaþ hī nāu gōd ofer ðæt tō sécanne, ne hī nāuwuht ne magon ne ufor ne ūtor findan, Bt. 34, 12 ; Fox 154, 16 : Exon. Th. 427, 8 ; Rä. 41, 88. **III.** temporal, *later.* v. ufera, **II** :—Fīf nihtum ufor *five days later*, Menol. Fox 355 ; Men. 179 : 68 ; Men. 34. Ðonne ymb .iii. nihet gesēcean hiom sæmend, būton ðam ufor leófre sió ðe ða tihtlan āge *then after three days let them seek themselves an arbitrator, unless the prosecutor would liever do it later*, L. H. E. 10 ; Th. i. 30, 19. [All þiss icc seȝȝde her uferr mar, Orm. 1715. *Icel.* ofarr *higher up* ; of time, *later.*]

uf-weard, uht. v. ufe-weard, wiht.

ūht, es ; *m. The time just before daybreak* :—Ða hit wæs foran tō ūhtes *antelucanum demum tempus*, Nar. 15, 31. Gang eft tō ðonne dæg and niht furþum scāde on ðam ilcan ūhte, Lchdm. ii. 346, 14. [*O. Sax.* adro an ūhta *primo mane* (Mt. 20, 1).] v. next word.

ūhta, an ; *m.* **I.** *the last part of the night, the time just before daybreak* :—Þis wæs on ūhtan eall geworden ǽr dægrēde, Cd. Th. 294, 2 ; Sat. 465. On ūhtan mid ærdæge, Beo. Th. 252 ; B. 126 : Andr. Kmbl. 469 ; An. 235 : 2775 ; An. 1390 : Elen. Kmbl. 209 ; El. 105. Syle drincan ǽr ūhton, Lchdm. iii. 20, 2. Cymð on ūhtan ǽsterne wind, Cd. Th. 20, 26 ; Gen. 315 : 289, 31 ; Sat. 406 : Exon. Th. 443, 24 ; Kl. 35. On ūhtan *very early in the morning* ; ualde mane (Mk. 16, 2), ualde diluculo (Lk. 24, 1), Exon. Th. 459, 17 ; Hö. 1 : 460, 14 ; Hö. 17. Ūhtna gehwylce, 287, 3 ; Wand. 8 : 471, 24 ; Rä. 61, 6. **II.** as an ecclesiastical term, *the time at which the earliest of the seven canonical services was held, the time of nocturns* :—*De nocturna celebratione.* On ūhtan wē sculon God herian, ealswā Dauid cwæd : 'Media nocte surgebam ad confitendum tibi,' Btwk. 220, 17. Hit gedafenaþ ðæt gehwylce cristene men on Sæternesdæg cume tó cyrcean, and ðǽr

æfensang gehȳran, and on ūhtan ðone ūhtsang, L. E. G. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Eallum cristenum mannum is beboden ðæt hī ealne heora līchoman seofon sīðum gebletsian mid Cristes rōde tācne, ærest on ærmeorgen . . . seofoðan sīðe on ūhtan, Blickl. Homl. 47, 19. [Godess enngell comm himm to onn uhhtenn þær he sleppte, Orm. 2484. Hī slogen and fuston þe nigt and þe usten, Horn 1376. Ruddon of þe dayrawe ros upon usten, when merk of þe mydnyȝt mogt no more last, Allit. Pms. 64, 893. *Goth. ain ūhtwōn πρωΐ ἐννυχα λίαν*, Mk. 1, 35. *O. Sax.* adro an ūhton *primo mane*, Mt. 20, 1. *O. H. Ger.* uohta *diluculum*: *Icel.* ōtta *the last part of the night.*] v. mæsse-, sunnan-ūhta; ūht, *and following words.*

ūhtan-tīd, e; *f. The time of early morning*:—Ūhtan(-en, MS.)-tīd *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 7. On ūhtan-tīde *matutinis horis*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. On ūhtu-tīd (ūhte-, Lind.) *galli cantu*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 35. [Crist ras onn uhhtenntid, Orm. 5832. *Icel.* ōttu-tīðir *matins.*] v. ūht-tīd.

ūhtan-tīma, an; *m. The time of nocturns*:—On ūhtan-tīman, Btwk. 194, 14.

ūht-cearu, e; *f. Care that comes in the early morning*, Exon. Th. 442, 4; Kl. 7.

ūht-flōga, an; *m. A creature that flies in the early morning*:—Dæs wyrmes denn, ealdes ūhtflogan, Beo. Th. 5513; B. 2760.

ūht-gebed, es; *n. A prayer repeated in the early morning, matins*:—Ūhtgebed *vel* þēnung *matutinum officium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 29. Se cādiga wer his ūhtgebedum befeal, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 12.

ūht-hlem[m], es; *m. A din made in the early morning* (the noisy conflict of Beowulf and Grendel; cf. dryhtsele dynede . . . reced hlynsode . . . swēg up āstāg, 1540–1569; B. 767–782), Beo. Th. 4019; B. 2007.

ūht-līc; *adj.* I. *of early morning*; matutinus:—Tō dæm ūhtlīcum *ad matutinum*, Ps. Spl. T. 29, 6. On ūhtlīcum *in matutino*, 100, 9. II. *of matins*:—Fram ðære tīde dæs ūhtlīcan lofsanges *a tempore matutinae laudis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 23; 4, 7; S. 575, 2. Tō ūhtlīcum lofsangum *ad matutinales laudes*, Anglia xiii. 382, 243.

ūht-sang, es; *m. One of the services of the church, nocturns* or *matins*:—Hū fela sealma on nihtlīcum tīdum tō singenne synt. On wintres tīman is se ūhtsang þus tō beginnenne . . . *quauti psalmi dicendi sunt nocturnis horis. Hiemis tempore premisso in primis versu* . . . , R. Ben. 33, 7. Seofon tīdsangas hī gesetton . . . Se forma tīdsang is ūhtsang mid dam æftersange ðe dærtō gebirað, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 5; L. Ælfc. C. 19; Th. ii. 350, 6. Of ðære tīde ūhtsanges *ex tempore matutinae synaxeos*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 13: Shrn. 94, 32. Hwā āweċþ ðē tō ūhtsange (*ad nocturnos*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 27. Tō ūhtsange, tō æftersange *ad nocturnam, ad matutinam*, Anglia xiii. 396, 449: 401, 523. Dæt ðære nihte tō lāfe sió æfter dam ūhtsange *quod restat post vigilias*, R. Ben. 32, 17. From Éastron oð ða kalendas Nouembris sȳ se ærest dæs ūhtsanges swā gemetegad, dæt lytel fæc gehealden sȳ betwyh dæm ūhtsange and dæm dægrēdsange, and upāsprungenum dægriman dægrēdsang sȳ begunnen *a Pasca usque ad kalendas Novembris sic temperetur hora vigiliarum agenda, ut parvissimo intervallo custodito mox matutini, qui incipiente luce agendi sunt, subsequantur*, 32, 19–33, 1: 34, 7. Ða þēnunga de wē habbaþ on Godes þeówdōme tō mæssan, and tō ūhtsange, and tō eallum tīdsangum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 34. Ic sang ūhtsang *cantavi nocturnam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 25: Anglia xiii. 380, 220. Ūhtsang singan *nocturnas laudes dicere*. Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 4. On ūhtan ðone ūhtsang gehȳran, L. E. I. 24; Th. ii. 420, 35. Tid ūhtsanga *hora vigiliarum*, R. Ben. Interl. 37, 12. Be nihtlīcum ūhtsangum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, 46, 9. [Ure Leafdi uhtsong sigged o þisse wise, A. R. 18, 19. Uhtsong bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer ibe dawunge, 20, 19. Dazȝsang and uhhtennsang, Orm. 6360. *O. H. Ger.* ūhti-sang *orgia*: *Icel.* ōttu-söngr *matins.*] v. next word.

ūhtsang-līc; *adj. Of nocturns*:—Ūhtsanglīc lof *nocturna laus*, Anglia xiii. 436, 1014.

ūht-sceaþa, an; *m. One who robs in the night* or *early morning*:—Eald ūhtsceaða . . . nacod nīðdraca nihtes fleogeþ, Beo. Th. 4534; B. 2271.

ūht-þegnung, e; *f.* v. ūht-gebed.

ūht-tīd, e; *f. Early morning time, the time before daybreak*:—Ūhttīd *vel* beforan dæge *matutinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 64. On ūhttīde *in matutino*, Ps. Spl. 48, 15. Moyses bebēad eorlas on ūhttīd fole sonnigean, frecan ārīsan, Cd. Th. 191, 17; Exod. 216. v. ūhtan-tīd.

ūht-wæcce, an; *f. A nightly vigil*:—Be dām ūhtwæccum *de nocturnis vigiliis*, R. Ben. 40, 10.

ūle, an; *f. An owl*:—Ūlae *cavanni*, Txts. 47, 378: *ulula*, 107, 2150. Ūle *noctua, ulula*, 81, 1382: *ulula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 7: ii. 62, 35: *noctua*, i. 281, 6: ii. 60, 35: *noctua* vel *strinx*, i. 77, 41: *strix* vel *cavanna* vel *noctua* vel *ulula*, 29, 11. Ne ete gē ūlan (*noctuam*), Lev. 11, 16. Ūlena *cavannarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 69: 19, 20: Hpt. Gl. 526, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* ūwila, ūla *noctua, ulula, bubo*; *Icel.* ugla.]

ulm-treów, es; *n. An elm-tree*:—Ulmtreów *ulmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 63. [*Wicklif uses* ulmtree, Is. 41, 19.]

uma, huma, an; *m.* I. *a weaver's beam*:—Uma *scapus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 25: *scafus*, 282, 8 (in each case the word occurs in a list of terms connected with weaving). Huma *scafus*, Corpus Gl. ed. Hessels 106, 206 (the word is omitted by Wright in Voc. ii. 120, 26, and in Txts. 97, 1832). II. *the name of some plant*:—Genim uman, and medmicelne bollan fulne ealað; bewyl dæt ealo on dære wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12.

umbor, es; *n. A child*:—Hwæt wit tō willan umbor wesendum fēr ārna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Đa de hine forð onsendon ænne ofer ýðe umbor wesende, 92; B. 46. Meotud āna wāt hwǣr se cwealm cymeþ de heonan of cyþþe gewīteþ umbor ýceþ ðā fēr ādl nimeþ dȳ weorþeþ on foldan swā fela fira cynnes *the Lord only knows what becomes of the pestilence that departs away from the land. He increases the children then, before disease carries them off* (a great many children are born before pestilence returns to a country), *so it happens that there are so many of mankind on earth*, Exon. Th. 335, 9; Gn. Ex. 31. Cf. cniht-wesende.

un-. *The prefix* (1) *expresses negation*; (2) *gives a bad sense, as in* un-dæd, un-dōm, un-lagu, un-lāce; (3) *reverses an action, as in* un-bindan, un-dōn; (4) *is intensive* (?) v. un-hār.

un-ābeden; *adj. Unbidden, unasked*:—God beād mancynne dæt hī hine biddan sceoldon, and hē wile syllan unābeden dæt dæt wē ūs ne wēndon þurh ūre bēne, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16; L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-āberendlīc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable*:—Unāberendlīc gyhða, Homl. Th. i. 86, 11. On dam ne eardaþ nān eordlīc mann for dam unāberendlīcum (unāberiendan, MS. R.) bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23 note. Unāberendlīce *intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Unāberendlīce broc, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 4. Dysīcu gehāt and unāberendlīcu *vota stulta et intoleranda*, L. Ecg. C. 19; Th. ii. 146, 33.

un-āberendlīce; *adv. Unbearably, intolerably*:—Dæt hē dæt ryht tō sūðe and tō ungemetlīce and tō unāberendlīce ne bodige *ne recta nimie et inordinate proferantur*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 18. Dæt hī tō unāberendlīce ne beōden *ne plus justo jubeant*, 28; Swt. 189, 19. Wē wæron unāberendlīce fornumene, Homl. Th. ii. 416, 12.

un-āberiende. v. un-āberendlīc.

un-ābigendlīc; *adj. Inflexible*:—Unabēgendlīcre *inflexibili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 23.

un-ābindendlīc; *adj. That cannot be unbound, indissoluble*:—Hine gebindaþ da wōn wilnunga mid heora unābindendlīcum racentum *quem vitiosae libidines insolubilibus adstrictum retinent catenis*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 18: 33, 4; Fox 130, 31. v. un-onbindendlīc.

un-āblinn, es; *n. A not ceasing*:—Ic geseō da mānfullan smeáunge ðinre heortan; manna kynnes costere hafaþ ācenned on dē da unablinnu (-blinnunge?) dæs yfelan geþōhtes *I see the wicked device of thy heart; the tempter of the race of men hath begotten in thee those incessant recurrences of* (that never ceasing from) *that evil thought*, Guthl. 7; Gdwin. 46, 10.

un-āblinnende; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Unceasing*:—Mid unāblinnendre stemne *incessabili voce*, Hymn. ad Mat. 4.

un-āblinnendlīc; *adj. Unceasing, incessant*:—Dær wæs unāblinnendlīc stapolfæstnys Godes herunge ǣghwylcne dæg and ece nihtes, Homl. Sk. ii. 236, 86.

un-āblinnendlīce; *adv. Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing, without intermission*:—Unāblinnendlīce *incessanter*, Ktl. 3, 17: 23, 32: *indesinenter*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 20. Heó durh syx singal geār dære ylcan hefignesse ādle unāblinnendlīce won *per sex continuos annos eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 19, 9: ii. 23 b, 328, 155. Hī gebiddaþ unāblinnendlīce, i. 5, 446: Blickl. Homl. 123, 16. Gnættas ǣgþær ge da men ge da nýtenu unāblinnendlīce pīniende wæron *ciniphes nusquam evitabiles*, Örs. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 31.

un-ābrecendlīc; *adj. Inextricable*:—Da unābrecendlīcan *inextricabilem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 69.

un-ācenned; *adj. Unbegotten*:—Dū eart unācenned Fæder, hē is Sunu of dē æfre ācenned, Homl. Th. i. 464, 34.

un-ācnycendlīc; *adj. Not to be knocked off* (of bonds), *indissoluble*:—Unācnycendlīcre sibbes bende *insolubili pacis vinculo*, Rtl. 108, 21.

un-ācumendlīc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable, impossible to be borne, excessive*:—Be unācumenlīcra (-endlīca, 8, 24) dinga gebode. Gif hwylcum brēþer hwæt hefelices and unacumenlices bebeden sȳ *si fratri impossibilia jubentur. Si cui fratri aliqua gravia aut impossibilia* (unācumendalīce, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 5) *injunguntur*, R. Ben. 128, 9–11. Da widercoran unācumendlīce hātu þrowiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 532, 1. Unācumenlīcum *inextricabili, infatigabili, inexstinguibile*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 68. Unācumendlīcum hagelum *inexhaustis* (*inconsummatis, investigabilibus*) *imbribus*, 414, 63.

un-ācumendlīcness, e; *f. Unbearableness, impossibility to be borne*:—Unācumenlīcnesse *impossibilitatis*, R. Ben. Interl. 114, 9.

un-ācwencedlīce; *adv. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On helle unācwencedlīces fyres *in gehennam ignis inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. 9, 45. On unācwencedlīcum fyre, Lk. Skt. 3, 17. On unācwencedlīc fyr, Mk. Skt. 9, 43.

un-ādrugod; *adj. Undried*:—On nīwne weall unādrugodne and unāstīdodne, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-ādrysendlīc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unādrysendlīc *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43; Rush. 9, 45. v. next word.

un-ādrysnende; *adj. Not to be quenched or extinguished*:—Mid dæccille his unādrysnendre *cum lampade sua inextinguibili*, Rtl. 106, 10.

un-ādrysnendlīc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—Unādrysnendlīc *inextinguibilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 45: Lk. Skt. Lind. 3, 17 (unādryssenlīc, Rush.). v. preceding word.

un-ādwæsced; *adj. Unquenched, unextinguished, never extinguished*:—Þār bid unādwæsced fȳr *there shall be fire that is not quenched*, Homl. Ass. 168, 115, 129.

un-ādwæscedlīc; *adj. That is not quenched or extinguished*:—On dæt unādwescedlīce fȳr *into the fire that is not quenched*, L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 394, 17. Of dǣm unādwæscedlīcum līgum, Th. ii. 396, 5.

un-ādwæscendlīc; *adj. Unquenchable, inextinguishable*:—On middel dæs unādwæscendlīcan līges *in medium flammarum inextinguibilium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628. 2. On unādwæscendlīcum fȳre, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 12: Homl. Th. i. 526, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 32.

un-ǣmetta, -ǣmta, an; *m. Want of leisure for doing something, occupation, business*:—Unēmetta *negotia* (unemotan *negotio*, Ep. Gl. 680), Txts. 81, 1371. Gif hit sié se ðe dæt land hæbbe dæt hē ðis forgȳmeleásie būton hit hæres unēmetta sié, ðonne . . . *if it happen that he who has the land neglect this arrangement, unless occupation in connection with the Danes be the cause of the neglect, then* . . ., Chart. Th. 159, 7. Gif man hwylc metrum cild tō mæssepreóste bringe, ðonne fullie hē hit sōna, and for nānigum unǣmtan ne forlǣte [dæt] hē hit ne fullie *if any sick child be brought to a priest, let him baptize it at once, and do not let him be prevented by any occupation from baptizing it*, L. E. I. 17; Th. ii. 412, 22. Gif hwā mid hwylcum unǣmtan genȳd sȳ, dæt hē tō dære mæssan cuman ne mæge, 39; Th. ii. 438, 1. Misenlīce intingan and unǣmtan oft gelimpaþ *diversae causae impediunt*, Bd. 4, 5; S. 573, 7.

un-ǣmtig(i)an *to prevent* a person *being at leisure, to deprive of leisure*:—Ne lyste ðē wīfes ðe ðē on nānum þingum ne ābysige ne ðē ne unǣmtige tō ðīnum wyllan *do not you desire a wife that may worry you in nothing, and may not prevent you being at leisure to follow your own will*, Shrn. 183, 12.

un-ēt, es; *m. Excessive eating, revelling*:—Hē begǣt unǣtas and oferdrincas and gālscipe *comessationibus vacat et luxuriae atque conviviis*, Deut. 21, 20.

un-æpelboren; *adj. Not nobly born, not of noble birth*:—Gif se æþelboren ðone unæþelborenan oferþȳhð, sȳ hē gemedemad furður be his geearnungum ðonne se unæþelborena, R. Ben. 12, 15–17. Ealle cristene men, ǣgðer ge rīce ge heáne, ge æðelborene ge unæðelborene, and se hlāford and se ðeówa, ealle hī sind gebrōðra, Homl. Th. i. 260, 20. [Æþelboren [*nobi*]*lis* (v. 85, 60), unæþelboren *ignobilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 95, 16.]

un-æpele; *adj.* I. of persons, *not noble*, (1) as regards birth:—Gedence hē simle, sié suā æðele suā unæðele, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 15. Hwí ofermōdige gē ofer ōþre men for eówrum gebyrdum, nū gē nānne ne magon mētan unæþelne, ac ealle sint emnæðele, gif gē willaþ ðone fruman sceaft geþencan, Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 16: Met. 17, 17. Sume beóþ swīðe æþele and wīdcūþe on heora gebyrdum, ac hī beóþ mid wæðle oþryste, ðæt him wǣre leófre ðæt hī wǣran unæþele ðonne swā earme, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 1. Æþele and unæþele *nobiles, ignobiles*, Bd. 5, 7; S. 621, 14. Ge æþele ge unæþele *tam nobiles quam privati*, 5, 23; S. 647, 7. Frige and þeówe, æðele and unæðele, Ap. Th. 12, 20. Unæðilra (-sa, MS., æðilra, Ep. Erf.) *gregariorum*, Txts. 67, 993. Unæþelra, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 7. Leófre mē is dæt hē (*the king*) mē tō deáþe gesylle ðonne unæþelra (*ignobilior*) man, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 27. (2) as regards character:—Wæs se cyning æþelre gebyrde ðeáh ðe hē on dǣde unæþele wǣre *erat rex natu nobilis quamlibet actu ignobilis*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 37. Æðle mon ðe andlinga underþeóded bið unþeáwum . . . wyrþ unæþelad ōþ dæt hē wyrþ unæþele (*degener*), Bt. 30, 2; Fox 110, 22: Met. 17, 28. II. of things, *ignoble, mean, infamous*:—Unæþelre ādle *degeneri languore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 33. Mid ðȳ unæþelan giddе *cum infami eulogio*, 87, 40: 19, 16: 137, 42.

un-æpellīce; *adv. Ignobly*:—Ic cūþe sumne brōþor . . . wæs hē geseted on æþelum wynstre, ac hē unæþelīce his līf lifede *novi fratrem . . . positum in monasterio nobili, sed ipsum ignobiliter viventem*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 9.

un-æpelness, e; *f. Ignobility*; ignobilitas, infamia, Dial. 2, 23.

un-ætspornen; *adj. That is not hindered*:—Unætspornenum fōtum *inoffensis pedibus*, Dial. 1, 9.

un-ēwīse; *adj. Modest, bashful*:—Unēwīse *pudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 65, 1.

un-āfandod; *adj. Untried, unproved*:—Ic wolde witan hū ðū ðæt ongytan woldest, hweðer ðe ðū woldest unāfand(o)des geleáfan ðe āfandud witan, Shrn. 181, 2.

un-āfeohtendlīc; *adj. Not to be overcome*:—Unāf(e)ohtendlīc *ineluctabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 52. Unāfæhtendlīc *inexpugnabile*, Rtl. 92, 18.

un-āfunden; *adj.* I. *not found out, undiscovered*:—Hē hæfde ǣnne līcdrowere belocen on ānum clyfan, and hine ðǣr āfēdde unāfunden ōð dæt, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 482. II. *not tried*:—Unāfundenum *inexperto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 28.

un-āfȳled; *adj. Undefiled*:—Unāfīlede wegas *inpolluta via*, Ps. Lamb. 17, 31.

un-āfylledlīc; *adj. Insatiate*:—Hī (*hell and avarice*) habbaþ unāfylledlīce grǣdigynsse dæt hī fulle ne beód nǣfre, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 285.

un-āfyllendlīc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ic hæfde unāfyllendlīce gewilnunga, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. [Unafillendliche gredinesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 17.]

un-āfyllendlīce; *adv. Insatiably*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 329.

un-āga, an; *m. One without possessions, a poor person*:—Hē of eorðan mæg ðone unāgan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6.

un-āgēledlīce; *adv. Unremittedly*:—Hié sceoldan mancynne bodian; swā dæt cūþ gewearþ dæt hié dæt seoþþan dydon unāgēledlīce, Blickl. Homl. 121, 5.

un-āgān; *adj. Not lapsed, with the time of its lease not run out*:—Ego Ealdulf . . . quandam ruris particulam . . . cuidam militi nomine Leofenað . . . largitus sum . . . et post uitae suae terminum duobus tantum haeredibus immunem derelinquat; quibus defunctis, aecclesiae . . . restituatur. Ðis is seó gerǣdnes ðe Ealdulf hǣfd gerād tō setnesse. ða hwīle ðis land unāgān sē *as long as the land runs*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 295, 22–23. Nū gewrite ic Cyneswīðe dæt ðreóra hīda lond on ðreóra monna daeg . . . and ēc ic hire lēte tō . . . dæt twēga hīda lond . . . ða hwīle hit unāgaen seó, and Cyneswīð hit tō nǣngum ōðrum men ne lēte ða hwīle hit unāgaen sē, būtun tō hire bearna sumum . . . Ond ic biddu dæt ðis ðreóra hīda lond and ēc dæt twēga, ðonne hit āgēn seó (*when its lease has run out*), dæt hit sē āgefen intō Clife; and ēc ic and all hīgen hālsiaþ ūsse ærferlygend, dæt heora nǣnig dæt gefe gewonige, ǣr hit swā āgēn sī, swā hit on ðissum gewrite stondeþ, ii. 100, 12–29.

un-āgen; *adj. Not one's own, not in a person's possession* or *under his control*:—Gehiéren ða eádmōdan hū ēce dæt is dæt hié wilniaþ, and hū gewīstende and hū unāgen dæt is dæt hié onscuniaþ *audiant humiles, quam sint aeterna, quae appetunt, quam transitoria, quae contemnunt*, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 9. Gif man widuwan unāgne (*a widow of whom he is not the guardian*) genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13, and see note. Hié sculon suā micle ēstelīcor dǣlan suā hié ongietaþ dæt him lǣnre and unāgenre bið dæt hié dǣr dǣlaþ *tanto humiliter praebeant, quanto aliena esse intelligunt, quae dispensant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 9.

un-āgifen; *adj. Not given up, not repaid*:—Nolde Sigelm tō wigge faran mid nānes mannes scette unāgifnum *Sigelm would not go to battle with the money owing to any man unpaid*, Chart. Th. 201, 24.

un-āgunnen; *adj. Not begun, without a beginning*:—On unāgunnenre Godcundnysse and on ongunnenre menniscnysse *of Divinity without beginning and of humanity with beginning*, Homl. Th. iii. 292, 16.

un-ālīfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit, unlawful*:—Be unālīefedes mæstennes onfenge. Gif mon on his mæstene unālīefed swīn gemēte, L. In. 39; Th. i. 132, 11. Unālȳfedre willnunge *illicitae concupiscentiae*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Ne sceal hē nāht unālīefedes dōn, ac dæt ðætte ōðre menn unālīefedes dōt hē sceal wēpan *qui nulla illicita perpetrat, sed perpetrata ab aliis deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 14. Eall dæt hié unālīefedes ðenceaþ, 21; Swt. 155, 12. Unālȳfedne gesynscipe *inlicitum conjugium*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 25. Ðone unālȳfedan bryne mūnra leahtra, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 331. Wilþsacaþ dām unālȳfdum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Unāliefde geþōhtas *cogitationes illicitas*, Past. 13: Swt. 77, 21.

un-ālīfedlīc; *adj. Not allowable, unlawful, illicit*:—Unālȳfedlīc þing *hoc nefas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2. Swȳnen flǣsc ludeum unālȳfedlīc ys tō etanne, Ps. Th. 16, 14: Homl. Th. ii. 456, 35. Hī ne mōstan for him nāht unālȳfedlīces begangan, Shrn. 65, 11. On hūs gehwyrfed unālȳfedlīcra scylda *in inlecebrarum cubilia conversae*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 14.

un-ālīfedlīce; *adv. Unlawfully*:—Ne sceal mon unālȳfedlīce gelustfullian *non concupiscere*, R. Ben. 16, 19. Unālȳfedlice *illicite*, Dial. 2, 2.

un-ālīfedness, e; *f. What is not allowed, licence, licentiousness*:—Līchomlīcre unālīefednesse *corporalis inlecebre*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 83. Ūrum līcumlīcum unālȳfednessum ðeówigende *carnis inlecebris servientes*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 37: 5, 6; S. 618, 39: 5, 14; S. 634, 5. Hī dis līf forseód and ealles ðysses līfes unālȳfednessa, R. Ben. 136, 31.

un-ālīfendlīc; *adj. Unallowable, illicit*:—Unālȳfendlicum *illecebrosis, inlicitis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 42. From unālīfendlīcum *ab inlecebrarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 12: 44, 13.

un-ālīfendlīce; *adv. Unallowably, unlawfully*:—Unālȳfendlīce *inlicite*, Scint. 141, 4.

un-ālīsendlīc; *adj. Not to be remitted* or *forgiven, without remission*:—Bid his scyld unālȳsendlīc, Homl. Th. i. 500, 18.

un-āmānsumod; *adj. Unexcommunicated, relieved from sentence of excommunication*;—Ða wǣron ða āmānsumedan mynecena bebyrigede

. . . Benedictus hēt mæssian for ðām mynecenum ; cwæð ðæt hī siddan unāmānsumode wǽron, Homl. Th. ii. 174, 28.

un-ámelt ; *adj. Unmelted* :—Unāmealte (-melti, Erf.) smeoruue *pice, saevo*, Txts. 87, 1581.

un-ámeten ; *adj. Unmeasured.* (1) *not having determined limits* :—Unāmeten is se Fæder, unāmeten is se Sunu, (unāmeten is se Hālga Gāst) . . . Ne synt þrȳ unāmetene . . . ac is ān unāmeten *immensus Pater, immensus Filius, immensus Spiritus Sanctus . . . Non tres immensi . . . sed unus immensus*, Ath. Crd. §§ 9, 12. (2) *very great, immense, boundless* :—God unāmetenere ārfæstnysse *Deus immense pietatis*, Anglia xi. 112, 2. Nis ūs nān gemet on ðam ǽrran bebode, forðan ðe wē sceolon ūrne Scyppend lufian mid unāmetenere lufe, Homl. Th. ii. 314, 12 : Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254.

un-anbundenlíc. v. un-onbundenlíc.

un-andcȳ́digness, e ; *f. Ignorance* :—Scyld unondcȳ́dignesse mīnre *delicta ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Surt. 24, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* ant-kundig *expertus.*]

un-andergilde ; *adj. Not to be paid back* (?), *that may be retained* (?) :—Geðenc nū hwæt dūnes āgnes seó ealra dissa woruldǽhta and welena, oððe hwæt ðū ðǽron āge unandergildes, gif ðū him sceáðwíslíce æfter spyrast. Hwæt hæfst ðū æt ðām gīsum ðe ðū cwist ðæt seó wyrd eów gīe, and æt ðām welum, ðeáh hī nū ēce wǽron? *age enim, si jam caduca et momentaria fortunae dona non essent, quod in eis est, quod aut vestrum umquam fieri queat, aut non perspectum consideratumque vilescat*, Bt. 13 ; Fox 38, 1–5. v. andergilde.

un-andet ; *adj. Unconfessed* :—Ænig man mid unandettan heáfodleahtrum hūsles ne ābyrige, ac andette and bēte, Wulfst. 71, 7.

un-andgitfull ; *adj. Not intelligent, without understanding* :—Unondgetfulle *insensati*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 11. Ðæt ða andgytfullan mid worda lāre tō Godes willan gemyngode sȳn and ða unandgytfullan mid gōdum dǽdum getrymede *ut capacibus discipulis mandata Domini verbis proponat, et simplicioribus factis suis divina precepta demonstret*, R. Ben. 11, 16. Ðǽm unandgytfullum (*infirmis intellectibus*) ðæt gāstlīce angyt is earfoþe tō understandenne, 66, 19.

un-andhéfe ; *adj. Insupportable* :—Byrþenne hæfige and unandhoífe *onera gravia et inportabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* aut-heíſen *sustentare.*]

un-andweard ; *adj. Not present* :—Drihten nolde līchamlíce sīðian tō ðæs cyninges untruman bearne, ac unandweard mid his worde hine gehǽlde, Homl. Th. i. 128, 17.

un-andwendlíc ; *adj. Immovable, unchangeable* ; immobilis, Bt. 39, 6 ; Fox 220, 16 note. v. un-āwendendlíc.

un-andwis ; *adj. Inexperienced* :—Unandwīs *inexpertus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 13 : 46, 76. Ðȳ unandwīsan *inexperto* (the passage, however, is *in experto terrore*, Ald. 34), 79, 39.

un-ānrǽdness, e ; *f. Inconstancy* :—Hē (*the devil*) nānige mehte wið ūs nafaþ, būton hwyle man þurh ða unānrǽdnesse his mōdes him wiðstandan nelle, Blickl. Homl. 31, 34.

un-anwendenlíc. v. un-onwendendlíc.

un-āpínedlíce ; *adv. With impunity* :—Unāpīnedlíc(e) *inpune*, Rtl. 113, 36.

un-ār, e ; *f. Dishonour* :—Tō unāre *to the dishonour* (*of God*), Anglia xi. 98, 45. Hē wēpende mǽnde ða unāre ðe him mon būton gewyrhton dyde *deplorans injurias suas*, Ors. 5, 12 ; Swt. 240, 9 : Ps. Th. 68, 7. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* un-ēra *dedecus, contumelia, damnum.*]

un-ārǽfned ; *adj. Intolerable, insupportable* :—Ða unāræfnodan wurþaþ tōbrocenne *quae non toleranda sunt, dirimantur*, L. Eccl. C. 19 ; Th. ii. 146, 4. Þurh ða wælflan stōwe wætres and þurh ða unārǽfndon lond wildeóra and wyrma *per immania et egentia plerumque aquarum, per aliquot serpentium ferarumque loca*, Nar. 26, 8.

un-ārǽfnedlíc ; *adj. Intolerable, impossible to bear* :—Būton hit unārǽfnedlíc sȳ tō oferc*u*mmne ða þing ðe ūs synd fram dē forestihtode *unless it be beyond our powers of endurance to overcome the things that are fore-ordained for us by thee*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 133. Seó unārǽfnedlíce byrþen synna, Blickl. Homl. 75, 9. Se freódōm ðæs unārǽfnedlícan þeówdómes, 137, 13. Mid unārǽfnedlíce þurste geswuncte, Nar. 9, 17 : 8, 21. Wæter unārǽfnedlíc *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Lamb. 123, 5. Þurh ða lond ðe ða unārǽfnedlícan cyn nǽdrena in wǽron *in exercabilia serpentum genera*, Nar. 6, 22.

un-ārǽfnedlíe ; *adj. Intolerable* :—Unārǽfnedlíc *intolerabile*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 627, 38. Unārǽfnedlíce fūlnes *foetor incomparabilis*, S. 628, 25. Weter unārǽfnedlíc *aquam intolerabilem*, Ps. Surt. 123, 5. Be ðām tintregum unārǽfnedlícum (*intolerabilibus*), Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 628, 5. Grimme hergunge and unārǽfnedlíce *acerbas atque intolerabiles irruptiones*, 3, 24 : S. 556, 5.

un-āreccendlíe ; *adj. Not to be related, indescribable* :—Unāreccendlíc blis *inenarrabile gaudium*, Scint. 26, 15.

un-āræht *undiscussed, not expounded* :—Nū hæbbe wē gereht be welan and be unwealde, and ðæt ilce wē magon reccan be ðām þrīm de wē unāreht (unreht, Cott. MS.) habbaþ *similiter ratiocinari de honoribus, gloria, voluptatibus licet*, Bt. 33, 2 ; Fox 124, 21.

un-ārian *to dishonour* :—Se unārade sċs Georgies anlicnysse, Shrn. 73, 13. v. ge-unārian.

un-ārímed ; *adj. Unnumbered, numberless, countless* :—Unārímed mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Seó unārímede menigo, 87, 18. Mid ðȳ unārímedan weorode, 25, 35. Mid hū miclan feó woldest ðū habban geboht . . .? Ic wolde mid unārímedum feó gebygegan *quanti aestimabis . . .? Infiniti*, Bt. 34, 9 : Fox 146, 11. Unārímede untrumnessa, Blickl. Homl. 209, 13. Unārímedum *numerosis*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 67 : Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 11. Be ðǽm unārímdum cynnum *de innumeris generibus*, Nar. 1, 17.

un-ārímedlíc ; *adj.* I. *innumerable, countless* :—Se cāsere gegaderede unārímedlíce fyrde . . . seó fyrd wæs unārímedlíc ðe hē gegaderad hæfde, Chr. 1050 ; Erl. 173, 21–24. Seó unārímedlíce menigo hāligra sāula, Blickl. Homl. 87, 6. Be ðære unārímedlícan mengeo his weoredes, ðæs wæs būton unārímedlícan fēþum . . . *de innumerabili exercitu, in quo fuerint permultae peditum copiae* . . . Nar. 4, 10–12. Cōman tōsamne unārímedlíce mengeo, Blickl. Homl. 199, 9. Hī genāmon unārímedlíco hereréaf, Chr. 473 ; Erl. 12, 26 : 584 ; Erl. 18, 25. II. *boundless, infinite, shewn in countless instances* :—Ðæt mid Drihtne sig unārímedlícu mildheortnys *quod apud Dominum sit innumerabilis misericordia*, L. Eccg. P. i. 9 ; Th. ii. 176, 14. Hē bæd hiē ðæt hiē gemunden ðæs unārímedlícan freóndscipes ðe hiē hæfdon on ealddagum, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 82, 19.

un-ārímedlíce ; *adv. Innumerably* :—Ða geswinc ðe hē fela wintra dreógende wæs unārímedlíce oft (*times without number*), Ors. 5, 4 ; Swt. 224, 29.

un-ārlíc ; *adj.* I. *dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful* :—Ðīn mōdor gewítеþ of weorulde þurh scondlícne deáð and unārlícne and hecg ligeþ unbebyrged in wege fuglum tō mete and wildeórum *mater tua miserando turpissimoque exitu sepultura carebit, iacebitque in via praeda auium ferarumque*, Nar. 31, 29. Sægde Lameh unārlíc spel (*a tale of shame*) : 'Ic honda gewemde on Caines ċwealme,' Cd. Th. 66, 31 ; Gen. 1092. II. *unkindly* :—Unārlíce yrfebēc *a will in which nothing is left to nearest relatives* ; inofficiosum testamentum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 17.

un-ārlíce ; *adv.* I. *disgracefully, shamefully* :—Mē þeówmennen drehte dǽdum and wordum unārlíce, Cd. Th. 135, 29 ; Gen. 2250. II. *mercilessly, cruelly* :—Nǽfre gē mid blōde beódgereorduh unārlíce eówre þicgeaþ, Cd. Th. 91, 28 ; Gen. 1519.

un-arodscipe, es ; *m. Inactivity, spiritlessness* :—Oft mon biþ suíðe wandigende æt ǽlcum weorce and suíðe lætrǽde, and wēnaþ men ðæt hit sié for suārmōdnesse and for unarodscipe, and biþ deáh for wīsdōme and for wærscipe *sæpe agendi tarditas gravitatis consilium putatur*, Past. 20 ; Swt. 149, 15.

un-árweorþian *to dishonour* :—Ic ārwurðige (-weorðige, Jn. Skt. 8, 49, MS. A.) mīnne Fæder and gē unārwurðiaþ (-weorðodon, Jn. Skt. MS. A.) mē *honorifico Patrem meum et vos inhonoratis me*, Homl. Th. i. 442, 21.

un-árweorþness, -wirþness, e ; *f. Disrespect, irreverence* :—Unārwyrdnyss *irreverentia*, Scint. 224, 1.

un-ásaedde. v. un-ásedd.

un-ásended ; *adj. Unharmed, not to be harmed* :—Unāscended fruma *incorruptibile principium*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Unāscendedo *interos*, Rtl. 114, 7. Unāscendado, 101, 36 : 172, 3 : 179, 1.

un-áscirigendlíc ; *adj. Inseparable* :—Dære Hālgan Þrynnysse is ān godcundnyss, and ān gecynd, and ān willa, and ān weorc unāscyrigendlíce (*inseparable* ; or *inseparably* ?), Homl. Th. i. 326, 27.

un-áscirod ; *adj. Not separated* :—Unāscyrod *inremota*, s. *inseparata*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 3.

un-áscruncen ; *adj. Unwithered, unfading* :—Unāscryuncan *immarcessibilem*, Rtl. 24, 32.

un-ásecgende ; *adj. Not to be told, unspeakable, ineffable* :—Mid unāsecgendre swētnysse *cum ineffabili dulcedine*, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 568, 3.

un-ásecgendlíc ; *adj.* I. implying greatness, *beyond the powers of language to describe, unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable* :—Hwæt wundor is, gif se ælmihtiga God is unāsecgendlíc ? Homl. Th. i. 286, 26 : 322, 9 : ii. 232, 5 : Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33 : Elen. Kmbl. 929 ; El. 466. Unāsæcgendlíc clǽne gīrȳno *ineffabile sacramentum*, Rtl. 33, 8. Unāsæggendlíc, 35, 15. Ðæt unāsecgendlíce wræc, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Unāsecggendlíce, 65, 21. Ðæt wæs unāsecgendlíc ænigum menn hū mycel ðæs folces wæs *it was impossible for any man to say how much people there was*, Chr. 1011 ; Erl. 145, 14. God unāsecgendlícere mildheortnesse *Deus inestimabilis misericordie*, Anglia xi. 112, 1. Wundriende ðærre unāsecgendlícan gesǽligunesse ðæra manna, ðe him God forgiſþ ealle heora scylda, Ps. Th. 31, arg. Æfter his unāsecgendlícum foreponce, Bt. 39, 5 ; Fox 220, 2. Unāsæccendlícum *inenarrabili*, Rtl. 38, 5. Unāseccgendlícum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 21. Mid unāsecgendlícre wurðmynte, Ap. Th. 10, 21. Hē hæfde fulneáh unāsecgendlíce sige, Bt. 16, 2 ; Fox 54, 1 : Homl. Th. i. 532, 1, 2. Hī nāmon unāsecgendlíce herehūðe, Chr. 1046 ; Erl. 171, 1. Ða unmiðtan tyntregu and ða unāsecgendlícan wīta, L. E. I. prm. ; Th. ii. 396, 35. Hē nam of hire eall ðæt heó āhte on golde and on seolfre and on unāsecgendlícum þingum (*things innumerable*), Chr. 1042 ; Erl. 169, 21. Unāsæccendlícum costum *ineffabilibus modis*, Rtl. 108, 27. II. *not proper to tell, not to be told* :—Ða unāsecgendlícan *nefandas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 40.

un-æsecgendlíce; *adv. Unspeakably, in a way that cannot be told, ineffably* :—Hálígne Gást forþleórenne of Fæder and of Suna unæsecgendlíce (*inenarrabiliter*), Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 14.

un-æsedd; *adj. Unsated* :—Unæseedde (-seddae) *inopinum*, Txts. 71, 1102. Unæsedde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 81.

un-æseolcendlíc; *adj. Eager, energetic, vehement* :—Of geornum *subnixis*, unæseolcendlícum (-seoclendlícum, MS.) menegungum *hortamentis* (the whole passage is: Puberem subnixis precibus et inauditis Blandimentorum hortamentis flectere nitebantur, Ald. 46), Hpt. Gl. 485, 50. v. un-ásolcenlíce, á-seolcan.

un-æseowod; *adj. Unsewed, without seam* :—Seó tunece wæs unásiwod (-seowod, MS. A.) *erat tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. 19, 23.

un-æsẽdendlíc (-sẽdendlíc? v. sẽdan); *adj. Insatiable* :—Unæsẽdendlíc *insaturabilis*, Kent. Gl. 471. Unæsẽdenlíc *insatiabilis*, 522: 1031: *insaturabilis*, 1087.

un-æsmægendlíc; *adj. Unsearchable, past finding out, inscrutable* :—Seó godcundnys is unæsmægendlíc, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 33. Ðín myldheortnys is swíðe mycel and unæsmægendlíc, 3, 548. Dære sáwle brógan, unæsmægendlícu yrmðu (*misery beyond the power of man to explore*), Wulfst. 249, 19. Hé mẽ geftærtwode mid unæsmægendlícra wurðlulnesse, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 31. Ða óðre heofenan, ðe bufan hyre synd and beneoðan, synd mannum unæsmægendlíce (*are beyond the reach of men's investigation*), Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. His lára and his drohtnunga sind ús unæsmægendlíce, Homl. Th. i. 392, 23.

un-ásolcenlíce; *adv. Not lukewarmly, heartily, energetically, with vigour* :—Gif ðæt gebodene bið gefremed unforhtlíce and unsleaclíce and unásolcenlíce *si quod jubetur non trepide, non tarde, non tepide efficiatur*, R. Ben. 20, 19.

un-áspringende; *adj. Unfailing* :—Geunne mẽ ðæt ðis wæter sỹ mẽ tó fulwihtes bæþ unáspringende (*fiat mihi haec aqua fons baptismi indeficiens*, Homl. Ass. 217, 326), Nar. 46, 9.

un-áspyrigendlíc; *adj. That cannot be investigated, that cannot be learnt by inquiry* :—Unásperiendlíc in[*inve*]*stigabilis*, Kent. Gl. 91. Unásporiendlíc, Dial. 2, 16.

un-ástíðod; *adj. Not made firm* :—Gif mon on níwne weall unádrugodne and unástíðodne micelne hróf and hefigne onsett, ðonne ne timbreþ hé nó healle ac hryre *quod structuris recentibus necdum solidatis, si tignorum pondus superponitur, non habitaculum sed ruina fabricatur*, Past. 49; Swt. 383, 32.

un-ástyrigendlíc; *adj. Motionless* :—Ic fór of dúne on ða eorðan, and forneáh eallunga unástyrigendlíc búton gáste læg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 576. Beón hig unástyriendlíce (*immobiles*) swylce stáu, Cant. M. 16 (Ex. 15, 16).

un-ástyrod; *adj. Unmoved*; inmotus, Hymn. Surt. 11, 4.

un-ásundrodlíc; *adj. Inseparable*; inseparabilis, Rtl. 122, 10: 109, 13.

un-áswundenlíce; *adv. Not languidly, not slowly, promptly* :—Ða ðóhte hé ðæt hé sceolde weorulde wíþsacan, and ðæt unáswundenlíce swá gedyde (*non hoc segniter fecit*), Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 23. Heó ðæt weorc unáswundenlíce gefylde *opus non segniter implevit*, 4, 23; S. 593, 36.

un-átalodlíc; *adj. Unnumbered, innumerable* :—Gyltingum unátaladlícum *delictis innumerabilibus*, Rtl. 124, 42.

un-áteald; *adj. Uncounted* :—Gif se dæg bið forlæten unáteald, ðárrihte áwent eal ðæs geáres ymbrene ðwyres, Boutr. Scrd. 28, 32. v. un-teald.

un-átellendlíc; *adj. Innumerable* :—Seó fyrd wæs unátellendlíc ðe hẽ gegaderod hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 23. Hí bereáfeðan hí æt eallon ðan gærsaman ðe héo áhte; ða wǽron unátellendlíce, 1043; Erl. 168, 34. Ðam se fáder becwæð gersuman unátellendlíce, 1086; Erl. 221, 8. Míne unátellendlíce (*innumerabilia*) beón ic oncnáwe gyltas, Anglia xi. 118, 62.

un-átemed; *adj. Untamed, unsubdued* :—Severus miceline dǽl Breotone mid díce tósceáde fram óþrum unátemedum ðeódum, Bd. 1, 5; S. 476, 3.

un-átemedlíc; *adj. Untameable* :—Forðon ðe ða men wǽron unátemedlíce and heardes módes and ellreordes *eo quod essent homines indomabiles et durae ac barbarae mentis*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 25.

un-áteoriende; *adj. Unwearying, indefatigable* :—Unáteoriendum þénungum *indefessis* (*infatigabilibus*) *famulatibus*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 8.

un-áteorigendlíc; *adj.* I. *indefatigable, unwearied* :—Mid unáteriendlíce strecnysse *indefessa instantia*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 22. II. *that shall not fail, unending, imperishable* :—Hí befæston Godes láre heora underþeódum tó unáteorigendlícum gafele, Homl. Th. i. 544, 18. Wé habbaþ unáteorigendlíce sáule, 96, 18. Wé ðe sind ece on úrum sáwlum, and eác beód on líchaman unáteorigendlíce æfter ðam gemǽnelícum æriste, ii. 462, 30.

un-áteorigendlíce; *adv.* I. *indefatigably* :—Unáteorien[d]líce *infatigabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 17. II. *unceasingly, without failing* :—Unáteoriendlíce *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 22, 13. God ðe wé unáteriendlíce (*incessanter*) ondrǽden, Chart. Th. 316, 33.

un-áteorod; *adj. Unwearied, unexhausted, unfailing* :—Unáteorodne *inexhaustam* (*indefessam, indeficientem*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 18.

un-áþreótende; *adj. Unwearying, inexhaustible* :—Hí unáþreótenden þrymmum singaþ, Exon. Th. 24, 21; Cri. 388.

un-áþroten; *adj. Unwearied, persevering* :—Sindon tó sẽceanne stronge and unádrotene láreówas and durhwuniende *fortes perseverantesque doctores quaerendi sunt*, Past. 22; Swt. 171, 9.

un-áþrotenlíce; *adv. Unweariedly, unceasingly* :—Hí sint tó maniene ðæt hí unádrotenlíce ða gedónan synna gelǽden beforan heora módes eágan *admonendi sunt, ut incessanter admissa ante oculos reducant*, Past. 53; Swt. 413, 14. Eahie ðisne andweardan welan hí swíþe unáþrotenlíce sẽcaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 21: 39, 13: Fox 234, 7.

un-átweógendlíce. v. un-tweógendlíce.

un-áwæscen; *adj. Unwashed* :—Unáwæscen wull *lana succida* vel *suculenta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 8. Unáwaxen wul *lana succida*, ii. 54, 6.

un-áwegendlíc; *adj. Immovable, unshaken* :—Seó gefæstnung staðelfæst and unáwægendlíc mid þurhwuniende rihte beó gefæstned *confirmatio stabilis et inconcussa perseverantissimo jure consolidetur*, Chart. Th. 319, 9.

un-áwemmed; *adj. Unstained, undefiled, immaculate* :—Unáwoemmed *immaculatus*, Rtl. 24, 42: 29, 11, 15. Unáwemdo *eunuchi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 12.

un-áwemmedlíc; *adj. Incorruptible, immaculate* :—Éadignisse unáwoemmedlícum *beata immortalitate*, Rtl. 33, 12.

un-áwemmedness, e; *f. Incorruption* :—Crist gewát of deáðe tó lífe, and of brosnunga tó unáwemmednysse, and of wíte tó wuldre, Anglia viii. 330, 10.

un-áwend, -áwended; *adj. Unchanged, unaltered* :—Hláfordes rihtgífu stande ǽfre unáwend (-áwended, MS. B.), L. C. S. 82; Th. i. 422, 3: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 231, 17. Ic wille ðæt se fréols stonde unáwent, 219, 20.

un-áwendedlíc, -áwendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, fixed, invariable* :—Ðú ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tó ðínum willan ástyrast and ðú self simle stille and unáwendedlíc durhwunast *qui stabilis manens das cuncta moveri*, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 10. Unáwendedlíce, unáwendlíce *fixa*, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17 note. v. un-áwendende.

un-áwendende; *adj. Unchanging* :—Se ús gesette sído unáwendendne, Met. 11, 13. v. next word.

un-áwendendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, unalterable, invariable* :—Heora nán nǽfre of ðam háde de hé is ne áwent, forðan ðe God is unáwendendlíc, Homl. Th. ii. 606, 27: Bt. 35, 2; Fox 158, 4. God is ealra ðinga reccend and hé ána unáwendendlíc wunaþ and ealles ðara áwendendlícra welt *rerum orbem mobilem rotat, dum se immobilem ipsa conservat*, 35, 5; Fox 166, 9. Sió godcunde foreteohhung is ánfeald and unáwendendlíc (*simplex immobilisque*), 39, 6; Fox 220, 16. God gesette unáwendendlícne sído, 21; Fox 74, 1. Eorþan ðú sealdest unáwendendlíce *terram dedisti immobilem*, Hymn. Surt. 19, 33. Gif hí béoð *participia*, ðonne beóð hí . . . *mobilia*; gif hí beóð naman, ðonne beóð hí . . *fixa*, ðæt is unáwendendlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 43; Zup. 254, 17. Ða habbaþ ða écean reste and unáwendendlíce welan, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 219.

un-áwendendlíce; *adv. Unalterably, without possibility of change* :—Ic nát hwæþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unáwendendlíce, ðæt hé wát and getíohhod hæfþ. Ða cwæþ hé: 'Ne þearf hit nó eall gewiorþon unáwendendlíce; ac sum hit sceal geweorþan unáwendendlíce, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30–250, 2.

un-áwidlod; *adj. Uncontaminated, undefiled* :—Lombes unáwidlades *agni incontaminati*, Rtl. 24, 40. Erfeuéardnisse unáwidlad *hereditatem incontaminatam*, 32.

un-áwirded; *adj. Uninjured, uncorrupted* :—Unáwerded *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 12. Unáwoerdedo *inlaesos*, Rtl. 102, 31.

un-áwriten; *adj. Unwritten* :—Thomes ðrowunge wé forlætaþ unáwritene, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 9. Unáwritten *cautionem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 6.

un-bældo. v. un-bildu.

un-banden; *adj. Released from bonds* :—Áfíter ðam þúsende byð se deófol unbanden (-bunden?), Anglia viii. 336, 15.

un-beald; *adj. Not bold, not confident, irresolute* :—Oft gebyreþ ðæm manðwǽrnesse ásláwaþ and wierð tó unbald (-beald, Hatt. MS.), forðæm sió unbieldo and sió manðwǽrnes bíoð swíðe unlíce *nonnunquam mansueti, cum praesunt, vicinum et quasi juxta positum torporem desidiae patiuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 288, 1. Ón óðre wísan sint tó manianne ða ánfealdan strǽcan, on óðre ða unbealdan . . . Ðǽm unbealdum is tó cýðanne hú gíeméleáse hié bíoð ðonne hié hié selfe tó suíðe forsíoð *aliter admonendi sunt pertinaces, atque aliter inconstantes . . . istis intimandum est, quod valde se desticientes negligunt*, 42; Swt. 305, 12–16. Wénde ic ðæt ðú ðý wærra weorþan sceolde, and ðý unbealdra, Exon. Th. 268, 4; Jul. 427. [*Laym.* un-bald.]

un-bealu; *gen.* -beal(u)wes; *n. Innocence* :—Mid unbealuwe ealre heortan *in innocentia cordis mei*, Ps. Th. 100, 2.

un-bealufull; *adj. Innocent, harmless* :—Of unbealafullum feoh geræcan, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 26: Wulfst. 83, 13.

un-beboht; *adj. Unsold*:—Hē hæfde tamra deóra unbebohtra syx hund, Ors. 1, 1 : Swt. 18, 10.

un-bebyriged; *adj. Unburied*:—Dīn mōdor ligeþ unbebyriged *mater tua sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 30 : Shrn. 40, 4. Heora lichaman licgaþ unbebyrgede (-byrigde, MS. F.), Wulfst. 199, 10. [Unbiburiet *inhumatus*, Kath. 2243.]

un-beceás; *adj. Not giving occasion to litigation, indisputable, incontestable*:—Bidde hē ða hond ðe ðæt ierfe hafaþ, ðæt hē him gedō ðone ceáp unbeceásne (*that he shew the chattel to be his by incontestable right*), L. In. 53 ; Th. i. 136, 7.

un-becrafod; *adj. Not subjected to claims*:—Ðēr se bōnda sæt unbecrafod *where the husband dwelt without having had any claims made upon him*, L. C. S. 73 ; Th. i. 414, 22. v. un-crafod.

un-becweden; *adj. Unbequeathed, not left by will*:—On ælcum þingum ðe ðēr unbecweden bið, on bōcum and an swilcum lytlum, Chart. Th. 538, 24. Ðæt land æt Sendan and æt Sunnanbyrg unbecwedene and unforbodene wið ælcne man, 208, 38.

un-beden; *adj. Undidden, unasked*:—Sume preóstas . . . unbedene gaderiaþ hī tō ðam līce, swā swā grēdige ræmmas ðār ðār hī hold geseōd, L. Ælfc. P. 49 ; Th. ii. 386, 2. [Toc Crist unbedenn and unnbonedd to mælenn, Orm. 17081.]

un-befangenlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible* :—God is unāsecgendlīc and unbefangenlīc, Homl. Th. i. 286, 27.

un-befliten; *adj. Uncontested, undisputed*:—Ðā wæs hīgen and hlāforde lond unbefliten ēghwæs and seoddan ā ōð his daga ende, Chart. Th. 48, 1 : 481, 14 : 483, 3.

un-befohten; *adj. Unfought, unopposed*:—Ðā wēnde se here . . . ðæt hié mehten faran unbefohtene ðær ðār hié wolden, Chr. 911 ; Erl. 100, 23 : Byrht. Th. 133, 28 ; By. 57.

un-befōndlīc (?). v. un-beseōndlīc.

un-begān; *adj.* I. *uncultivated*:—Unbegānum *incultis* (*arvis*, Ald. 200), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 2 : 47, 38. Ðeós wyrt þyþ cenned on dūnum and on unbegānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 230, 4 : 238, 17. II. *unadorned*:—Unbegān *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 26.

un-begripendlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible* :—Se myccla mægenþrym and se unbegripendlica, Blickl. Homl. 179, 9. Unbegrīpendlīc and ungesȳnelīc God, 185, 31.

un-begunnen; *adj. Without beginning*:—*Sum* ic eom is edwistlīc word and gebyraþ tō Gode ānum synderlīce, forðan ðe God is æfre unbegunnen and ungeendod on him sylfum and ðurh hine sylfne wunigende, Ælfc. Gr. 32 ; Zup. 201, 9 : Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 1 : Homl. Th. ii. 204, 12 : Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16 : Homl. Ass. 25, 25. Hē wæs æfre unbegunnen Scyppend, Hexam. 1 ; Norm. 4, 3.

un-beheáfdod; *adj. Unbeheaded*:—Ic eów lǣte unbeheáfdod, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 185.

un-behēfe; *adj.* (or *subst.*?) *Unsuitable, inconvenient, unprofitable*:—Unbehēfe *incommodum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 35. [Al þat ure sowle and ure lichame bed unbiheue, O. E. Homl. ii. 7, 30. *Also subst.* Hie turnden fro him hem seluen to unbihefe, 121, 26.] Cf. un-brȳce.

un-behelendlīce; *adv. Without the possibility of concealment*:—Ðæt bið eallum open unbehelendlīce, ðæt man ǣr hæl, Wulfst. 138, 3.

un-behelod; *adj. Uncovered, naked*:—Hē læg on his getelde unbehelod (*nudatus*), Gen. 9, 21, 22.

un-behreówsigende; *adj. Unrepenting, impenitent* :—Se ðe mid unbehreówsigendre heortan þurhwunaþ on mandǣdum, Homl. Th. i. 500, 15.

un-belimp, es; *n. Mischance, accident*:—Of unbelimpum (*fortunae*) *casibus* (*oppressos*, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 25.

un-beorhte; *adv. Not brightly*:—Ēalle steorran weorþaþ gebirhte of ðære sunnan, sume þeáh beorhtor, sume unbeorhtor (*less brightly*), Bt. 34, 5 ; Fox 140. 6. Sume beorhtor, sume unbyrhtor, 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 21.

un-bereáfigendlīc; *adj. Not to be taken away*:—Syle mē ðæt unbereáfigendlīc gebæd ðinre fulfremednysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 242.

un-berende; *adj.* I. *not bearing, barren, sterile*:—Elizabeth wæs unberende (-berend, Lind. *sterilis*), Lk. Skt. i, 7. Unbeorendu (*sterilis*) cende monige, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 17. Ne bið mid eów nān þing unberendes ne on mannum ne on nȳtenum, Deut. 7, 14. Ðæt unberende treó hē genimes *palmitem non ferentem fructum tollet*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 2 margin. Unbeorende *sterilem*, Ps. Surt. 112, 9. Éadige syndon ða men ða ðe wǣron unberende, Blickl. Homl. 93, 30. Unberende telgan *spadones*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 58. II. *unbearable*:—Byrðenna unbærende *onera importabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. [*Goth.* un-bairands *barren*.]

un-berendlīc; *adj. Unbearable, intolerable*:—On ðam ne eardaþ nān cordlīc mann for ðam unberendlīcum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 23.

un-berendness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Unberendnise *sterilitas*, Rtl. 118, 1. Unbeore[n]dnisse *sterilitatem*, Ps. Surt. 34, 12.

un-besacen; *adj.* I. of persons, *unmolested by litigation*:—Ðēr se bōnda sæt unewyd and unbecrafod, sitte ðæt wīf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, L. C. S. 73 ; Th. i. 414, 23. II. of things, *not made the subject of litigation, uncontested*:—Ðæt ðæt land swā unbesæcen gange intō ðære cyrican swā hit ðā on dæg wes ðā hit man him tō lǣt *that the land pass into the possession of the church as uncontested as it was on the day when it was let to him*, Chart. Th. 159, 24. Ða sealde hē Æþelrige unbesacen land on hand, ðæt hē þanonforð syþþan ðǣron ne sprǣce *he gave the land up to Æþelrige uncontested, so that thenceforth he would not lay claim to it*, 289, 31. Hió ðæt land hæbben unbesacen wið ælce hand (*not liable to suits from any side*) ða hwīle ðe hió lifgean, and gif Ælfīw leng sió, ðonne sȳ hit hyre unbesacen, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 22–25 : L. C. S. 80 ; Th. i. 420, 21. Hē him gedō ðone ceáp unbesacene *let him make the chattel secure from being the subject of litigation*, L. In. 53 ; Th. i 136, 7 note. v. un-forboden.

un-besceáwod; *adj. Inconsiderate, heedless* :—Se ðe unbesceáwud ys tō specenne hē ongytt yfele *qui inconsideratus est ad loquendum sentiet mala*, Scint. 78, 7. Unbesceawad, Kent. Gl. 433. Unbesceáwode *improvida* vel *inconsiderata*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 13.

un-besceáwodlīce; *adv. Inconsiderately, heedlessly* :—God swȳþor tō yrsunge unbesceáwudlīce forþclypian ðænne foresceáwudlīce tō synna forgyfenyssa innlaþian *Deum potius ad iracundiam inconsiderate provocare quam prouide ad peccaminum ueniam inuitare*, Anglia xiii. 370, 76.

un-bescoren; *adj. Unshorn, without the tonsure*:—Sume sīdfeaxe gāþ, ðæt seó bescorene hālignes ne sȳ weorþre ðenne seó unbescorene, R. Ben. 135, 29.

un-besenged; *adj. Unsinged, unscorched, unburnt*:—Se bið swȳðe clǣne ǣlcere synne, se ðe ðæne bryne durhfærð unbesencged (-sænged, MS. C.), Wulfst. 25, 19.

un-beseōndlīc; *adj. Incomprehensible*:—God on ðrymme unbeseōndlīcne (-fōndlīcne?) *Deum majestate incomprehensibilem*, Bd. 3, 22 ; S. 552, 16.

un-besmiten; *adj. Undefiled, unpolluted, unsullied, pure*:—Unbesmiten weg *impolluta via*, Ps. Spl. 17, 32. Gif heó unbesmiten (*impolluta*) tō him cyrre, L. Eccg. Addit. 12 ; Th. ii. 234, 6 : Nar. 41, 11. Ðæs unbesmitenan lichaman ūres Drihtnes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 113 : Blickl. Homl. 155, 32 : 3, 15 : Homl. Skt. i. 4, 69 : 23 b, 503. Healdaþ eówre handa unbesmitene (*innoxias*), Gen. 37, 22.

un-besorh; *adj. Not the object of care, that one does not care about*:—Ða hēt se cyning clypian him tō unbesorge men (*men that he didn't care about*), Homl. Th. ii. 486, 9. v. be-sorg.

un-bēted; *adj. For which amends has not been made*:—Nǣnig bihelan mæg on ðam heardan dæge wom unbēted, Exon. Th. 80, 25 ; Cri. 1312.

un-bepōht; *adj. Unreflecting, inconsiderate*:—Micle hrædlīcor hī wæren ādwægene ðæra scylda mid ðære hreówsunga, gif hī fǣrlecor syngoden unbedōhte *citius delicta poenitendo abluerent, si in his sola praecipitatione cecidissent*, Past. 56 ; Swt. 435, 2.

un-beþirfe. v. un-biþirfe.

un-beweddod; *adj.* I. *unbetrothed*:—Gif hwā līð mid unbeweddudre fǣmnan *si quis dormierit cum virgine necdum desponsata*, Ex. 22, 16. Gif hwā fǣmnan beswīce unbeweddode and hire mid slǣpe, L. Alf. 29 ; Th. i. 52, 5. Unbeweddod mǣden *puellam virginem, quae non habet sponsum*, Deut. 22, 28. II. *unmarried*:—Unbeweddod *innuba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 52, 35. Mǣden seó ðe unbeweddud ys *virgo quae innupta est* (1 Cor. 7, 34), Scint. 69, 3. Gif Maria unbeweddod wǣre and cild hæfde, ðonne wolde ðæt folc mid stānum hī oftorfian, Homl. Th. i. 196, 11.

un-bewilled; *adj. Not boiled away*:—Seóþ on wætre ōþ ðæt dæs wætres sié þridda[n] dǣl unbewelled, Lchdm. ii. 248, 18.

un-biddende; *adj. Not praying, without praying* :—Gif hē nele biddan ðæs ēcan leóhtes, hē sitt ðonne blind be ðam wege unbiddende, Homl. Th. i. 156, 4.

un-bildu(-o); *indecl. f. Want of boldness, weakness, irresolution, inconstancy* :—Sió unbieldo and sió mandwǣrnes bióð swīðe anlīce *weakness and gentleness are very much alike*, Past. 40 ; Swt. 288, 1. Of ðære leohtmōdnesse cymð sió twiefealdnes and sió unbieldo *inconstantia ex levitate generatur*, 42 ; Swt. 307, 3. Sió unfæsðrædnes and sió unbieldo ðara gedōhta *cogitationum inconstantia*, Swt. 308, 5. Ðonne hié of unwīscdōme oððe of wācmōdnesse and of unbieldo oððe of untrymnesse mōdes oððe lichoman gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia vel infirmitate delinquitur*, 21 ; Swt. 159, 1. Ða lytelmōdan and ða undrīstan ðonne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte *pusillanimes dum nimis infirmitatis suae sunt conscii*, 32 ; Swt. 209, 7.

un-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon ; *pp.* -bunden *To unbind, untie*:—Ne eom ic wyrðe ðæt ic unbinde (*soluam*) his sceóþwang, Ju. Skt. i, 27. 'Æfter his beháte ic ðē unbinde' . . . . Se engel hine ðā unband, Homl. Th. i. 466, 31. Swā hwæt swā ðū unbindst (*solveres*) ofer eorðan, ðæt byð unbunden (*solutum*) on heofonum, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 19 : 18, 18. Ðæs fæder tungan his nama unband, Homl. Th. i. 352, 31. Ālēsde ⁊ unband *soluit*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 20. Unband *dissoluit*, Cant. Abac. 6. Hiá onfundun fola gibundenne, and unbundun hine, Mk. Skt. Rush. 11, 4. Sceal se lāreów hine unbindan fram ðam ēcum wīte, swā swā ða apostoli lichamlīce Lazarum ālȳsdon, Homl. Th. i. 234, 14, 9. Ǽr ðon God heó ðæs wræces unbindan wolde, Anglia xi. 2, 24. Æfter þūsend geārum bið Satanas unbunden *post mille annos soluetur Satanas*, Wulfst. 83, 6. Beón unbunden *dissolui (a peccato)*, Scint. 38, 12. Hī wurdon

unbundene, Homl. Th. ii. 20, 8. From synna bendum unbundeno *a peccatorum vinculis absolutos*, Rtl. 7, 13. [Cf. *Goth.* and-bindan : *O. Sax.* ant-bindan : *O. H. Ger.* int-, in-bindan.] v. on-bindan.

un-birnende ; *adj. Without burning, without being on fire*, Beo. Th. 5089 ; B. 2548.

un-bisc[e]opod ; *adj. Unconfirmed* :—Wé lǽraþ . . . dæt ælc cild sý gefulled binnon .xxxvii. nihtum, and dæt ænig man tó lange unbiscopod ne wurðe, L. Edg. C. 15 ; Th. ii. 246, 28. Unbiscpod (-biscopod, MSS. C. E.), Wulfst. 120, 15. Wé secgaþ eów, dæt ælc cild sceall beón binnon þryttigum nihtum gefulled . . . Ne nǽnne man man ne lǽte unbisceopod tó lange . . . And witan ða de cildes onfón æt fulluhte oððe æt biscceopes handum, dæt hī hit on rihtum geleáfan gebringan, 300, 16–30. [Longe beon unbishoped, A. R. 204, 29.]

un-bipirfe ; *adj. Useless, vain, unprofitable* :—Ðū hafast unbiþyrfe oðer witena dóm wīsan gefongen *you have taken an unprofitable course contrary to the judgement of wise men*, Exon. Th. 248, 18 ; Jul. 97. Ða [*false gods*] sind geásne gōda gehwylces, īdle, oferorme, unbiþyrfe, ne dǽr freme mēteþ fira ǽnig, 255, 21 ; Jul. 217. [*O. Sax.* un-bitherbi : *O. H. Ger.* un-biderbi *inutilis, vanus, inanis.*]

un-blanden ; *adj. Unmixed* :—Unblonden *non mixtum*, Rtl. 68, 30.

un-bleoh ; *adj. Not coloured, clear, bright, splendid* :—Is mīn land foremǽre and mē swýðe unbleó *haereditas mea praeclara est mihi*, Ps. Th. 15, 6. Hwæt mæg beón heardes hēr on lífe wiht dam dū móte gemang dam werode eardian unbleoh on ecnesse (*but there is no corresponding word in the Latin, which is :* Quid durum saeclo consetur in isto, utque illas inter liceat habitare cohortes ?), Dōm. L. 302. Cf. un-gebleoh.

un-bletsung, e ; *f. Cursing* :—Fela is dæra de . . . . embe bletsunga oðde unbletsunga leohtlíce lǽtaþ, and nā understandaþ . . . ' Quodcumque benedixeritis et cetera,' L. I. P. 6 ; Th. ii. 310, 36.

un-blinnendlíce ; *adv. Incessantly* :—Unblinnendlíce dōn wæs *incessabiliter acta est*, Bd. 1, 6 ; S. 476, 26.

un-bliss, e ; *f. Unhappiness, grief, sorrow, misery* :—Mycel is mē unbliss mínra dýrlinga miss, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 271. Nū wē beóð blíde, and eft on micelre unblisse, Homl. Th. i. 184, 3. Manege unblissa and micele sorga becōmon dām ludēiscum æfter Cristes slege, Homl. Ass. 79, 179.

un-blíde ; *adj.* **I.** *sad, sorrowful, grieved* :—Unblíde *tristis*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 22 : Beo. Th. 261 ; B. 130. Giómormōd, unblíde, 4529 ; B. 2268. Wæs hē swýðe unblíde . . . Ða geseah Gūðlāc done bróþor sārig, Guthl. 9 ; Gdwin. 50, 6. Beón in unblídum móde *moestus esse*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 37. Dām unblídum (*tristibus*) sint tō cýðanne ða gefeán de him gehātene sindon . . . Gehíeren ða unblídan (*tristes*) ða lean dæs gefeán de hié tō hopiaþ . . . Monige beóð deáh blíde and eác unblíde (*laeti vel tristes*) for dæs blōdes styringe, Past. 27 ; Swt. 187, 16–24 : 61 ; Swt. 455, 10. Hū blinde hī (*the envious*) beóð, donne hī beóð unrōte for ōderra monna gōdan weorcum and for hira ryhtum gefeán beóð unblíde *quantae caecitatis sint qui alieno provectu deficiunt, aliena exultatione contabescunt*, 34 ; Swt. 231, 17. Hý áswindaþ *vel* heó beóþ unblíþe *contabescunt*, i. *exsiccant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 74. Weorod eall ārās, eodon unblíde, weóllon teáras, Beo. Th. 6054 ; B. 3031 : Cd. Th. 223, 29 ; Dan. 127. Gemynd hē da ungelimp de hē hæfde on his wrecsíde and ne byd þeáh nā de unblíðre (*not less glad*), Shrn. 204, 11. Donne hwylcum men gelimpeþ de his leóf fæder gefærþ, ne mæg dæt nā beón dæt da bearn de unbiðdran ne sýn *it cannot be that the children are not the sadder*. Blickl. Homl. 131, 25. **II.** *unkind, shewing ill-will* or *displeasure, stern, angry* :—Gif ēgo dīn unblíde sē *si oculus tuus nequam fuerit*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 23. Ða weard unblíde Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeówe, wrāð on móde, heard and hréde, Cd. Th. 136, 16 ; Gen. 2259. Him unblíde andswarode wulfheort cyning, 224, 10 ; Dan. 134. **III.** *unquiet, not peaceful* :—Gidréad de unblíðo *corripite inquietos*, Rtl. 11, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* un-blídi *tristis.*]

un-blídemēde ; *adj. Sadhearted, sorrowful* :—Unblídemoede *moestus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 37.

un-blódig ; *adj. Bloodless* :—On unblódium gefeohte *incruento prelio*, Germ. 395, 16.

un-boht *unbought, free* :—Unboht ł unceáped *gratis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 8. Sacleás ł unsynnig ł unbocht *gratis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25.

un-boren ; *adj. Unborn* :—Se de unborenum cildum líf sylð, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 429. Da unborenan bearn, Past. 48 ; Swt. 367, 20. [*Goth.* un-baurans.]

un-brād ; *adj. Not broad, narrow* :—Eall swā brād seó sunne is swā eall eordan ymbhwyrft, ac heó þingð ūs swýðe unbrād, Lchdm. iii. 236, 8. Se unbráda þistel *scolimbos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 69, 12. On bráde, dār hit brādest is, fíf geurda, and dǽr hit unbrādost is, ánne geurde, Chart. Th. 156, 29. Dǽr dæt land unbrādest is, dǽr hit sceol beón cahtatýne fóta brād, 236, 8.

un-bréce ; *adj. Unbreakable, indestructible* :—Flint unbrécne, Exon. Th. i, 11 ; Cri. 6. Tir unbrécne, Apstls. Kmbl. 172 ; Ap. 86.

un-brice, un-bríce. v. un-bryce, un-bryce.

un-brocheard ; *adj. Tender, delicate* :—Unbrocheard *vel* sēfta *delicatus*, i. *tenerus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 39. Hwī ne mihte dū ongitan, dætte ælc wuht cwices bið innanweard hnescost and unbrocheardost *quid, quod mollissimum quodque, sicuti medulla est, interiore semper sede recondituir ?* Bt. 34, 10 ; Fox 150, 6.

un-brosnigendlíc ; *adj. Incorruptible, imperishable* :—His líchama wæs gráþigendlíc, and déahhwædere unbrosnigendlíc ; hē æteówde hine gráþigendlícne and unbrosnigendlícne, Homl. Th. i. 230, 26 : 300, 10 : Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 146. Dū unscýddest dē done brosnigendlícan mann and dē gescrýddest done unbrosnigendlícan mann, 30, 114 : Homl. Ass. 45, 521. On dam gemænelícum æriste beóð ūre líchaman geedcennede tō unbrosnigendlícum líchaman, Homl. Th. i. 394, 33.

un-brosnung, e ; *f. Incorruption* :—Beóð ūre líchaman geedcynnede tō unbrosnunge, dæt is tō ēcum dingum, Homl. Th. i. 394, 27. Áwende fram brosnunge tō unbrosnunge, ii. 206, 2.

un-bryce ; *adj. Unbroken, inviolate, uninjured* :—Hwæþre his meahta spēd hālig wunade, dōm unbryce, þeáh hē deáþes cwealm ræfnan sceolde, Exon. Th. 240, 21 ; Ph. 642. Hyre wæs mægen unbrice, 256, 22 ; Jul. 235.

un-bryce ; *adj.* (or *subst.* ?) *Useless, unprofitable* :—Unbrýce, unbrýce, unbrycci *incommodum*, Txts. 69, 1050. Unbriéce *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Nyle hē da dærstan him dón unbrýce *faex ejus non est exinanita*, Ps. Th. 74, 8. [But calleth hym yn the gospel ryche, As unkynde and unbryche, Halliwell's Dict. *Goth.* unbrūkjai skalkōs *servi inutiles*, Lk. 17, 10.] Cf. un-behēfe.

un-brýde. v. next word.

un-brygd (?), es ; *m. A not unfair turn, fair dealing* (?) :—Swā ic hit hæbbe, swā hit se sealde, de tō syllanne āhte, unbrýde and unforboden, and ic hit āgnian wille tō ǽgenre āhte *so I have it, as he gave it, who had the right to give, without fraud and unforbidden, and I mean to possess it as my own property*, L. O. 13 ; Th. i. 184, 4. Cf. brægd, brygd (bryd). *Or, perhaps*, unbrýde = un-brigde *without liability to be reclaimed ; cf. Icel.* brigð *a right to reclaim*, chiefly of landed property.

un-bunden ; *adj. Not bound* :—Nelle ic (*a bow*) unbunden ǽnigum hýran nympe searosǽled, Exon. Th. 406, 10 ; Rä. 24, 15. Gif hē hine bescire unbundenne . . . Gif hē hine gebinde and done bescire, L. Alf. pol. 35 ; Th. i. 84, 7.

un-burh (?). v. un-býing.

un-býed ; *adj. Uninhabited, desert* :—Unbýed is styd *disertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 35. Wēstig ł unbýed *deserta*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. In unbýedum londe *in deserto*, p. 9, 14.

un-býing (?) *a solitude* :—Unbyergo (-býengo ? *or* -byrego, *from* -burh ? Cf. un-lond) *solitudines*, Rtl. 1, 17.

un-byrged ; *adj. Unburied* :—Se cāsere bebeád dæt hine man forlēte unbyrgedne, Shrn. 57, 1.

unc ; *dat.* : unc, uncet (-it), *acc.* : uncer ; *gen. Us two, me and thee, me and him.* (1) *alone* :—' Hwæt wylle gyt dæt ic inc dō ? ' Dā cwædon hī : ' Syle unc dæt wit sitton, ān on dīne swýðran healfe and óþer on dīne wynstran,' Mk. Skt. 10, 37. Hē sǽde unc eald, Gen. 41, 13. Dū mē behēte hāl dæt dæt dū mē sealdest, on da gewitnesse de unc dā mid wæs, L. O. 7 ; Th. i. 180, 24. Unc is his hyldo þearf, Cd. Th. 41, 30 ; Gen. 664. Æfter don de wit nū betweoh unc tōgongenne beóþ, ne geseó wit unc oðer dæt in dysse weoruldе, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 607, 20. Beforan unge, 5, 12 ; S. 628, 15. Mid dý ic unc wēnde ingangende beón, S. 629, 39. Wit unc werian þóhton, Beo. Th. 1085 ; B. 540. Gif hē forhigeþ uncet fyrenfulle, Shrn. 42, 27. Dā sende hē uncerne efenþeówan mid unc, dæt hē uncet sceolde ūt ālǽdan . . . dā ne mihte hē unc gesión, 43, 1–5. Sege mīnum brēder dæt hē dǽle uncer āhte wið mē, Lk. Skt. 12, 13. Wit be uncer ārdǽdum onfōd, 23, 41. Dū hæfst ýfele gemearcod uncer sylfra sīd, Cd. Th. 49, 14 ; Gen. 792. Mid uncer āgene swurde, Shrn. 39, 35. Wit gerehton bi ealre uncer fēre, 43, 34. Uncer lāþette ǽgðer ōðer, 39, 22. Ne mǽfre uncer āwþer his ellen cýðde, Exon. Th. 496, 29 ; Rä. 85, 22. (2) *with numeral forms* :—Ic wið dē sceolde for unc ānum twām ǽrendsprǽce ābeódan, Exon. Th. 472, 12 ; Rä. 61, 15. Unc mǽran twām, 496, 6 ; Rä. 85, 10. Bismærǽdu ugket men bā ætgadre, Txts. 126, 8. Hwæðer uncer twēga, Beo. Th. 5057 ; B. 2532 : Cd. Th. 110, 9 ; Gen. 1835. Ic rād sprece bégra uncer, 115, 4 ; Gen. 1914. (3) with the name of the person who is associated with the speaker :—Sceolde unc Adame (*for me and Adam*) ýfele gewurdan ymb dæt heofonríce, Cd. Th. 25, 1 ; Gen. 387. Is dæt land healf dæs cinges, healf uncer Brentinges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 422, 11. Uncer Grendles *of me and Grendel*, Beo. Th. 4009 ; B. 2002. [*Laym. Marh. Gen. and Ex.* unc : *Orm.* unnc baþe : *Kath.* bituhten unc tweien (us twa, *v.r.*) : *Laym. O. and N.* hwaðer unker. *Goth.* ugkis ; *dat.* : ugkis, ugk ; *acc.* : ugkara ; *gen.* : *O. Sax.* unk ; *dat. acc.* : unkerō ; *gen.* : *O. H. Ger.* unker (zweio) ; *gen.* : *Icel.* okkr ; *dat. acc.* ; okkar ; *gen.*] v. wit, uncer.

un-cāfscipe, es ; *m. Inactivity, sluggishness* ; ignavia :—Dā fēng Nero tō rice ; se æt nēxtan forlēt Brytene ígland for his uncāfscipe (cf. se nāht fneomlices ongan on dære cynewīsan, ac . . . hē Breotona rice forlēt *nihil omnino in re militari ausus est . . . Brittaniam pene amisit*, Bd. 1, 3 ; S. 475, 20), Chr. 47 ; Erl. 7, 26.

un-camprōf; *adj. Unwarlike, not bold in battle*:—Uncamprōfes *in-bellis*. Germ. 399, 420.

un-capitulod; *adj. Not provided with titles to the several sections*:—Hyt is tō witanne hwī ðeós feórþe bōc sig uncapitulod nū þa ǽrran bēc synt gecapitulode *sciendum est, quare liber hic quartus sit sine capitulis, cum priores libri capitulis instructi sint* (v. pp. 170, 180, 194, where the titles to the sections of bks. I, II, III are given), L. Ecg. P. iv; Th. ii. 204, 1.

un-ceáped. v. un-boht, *and* cf. un-cíþe.

un-ceápunga; *adv. Without payment or recompense*; gratis:—Nō ic wið feohsceattum ofer folc bere Dríhtnes dōmas, ac ðē unceápunga orlæg secge, Cd. Th. 262, 18; Dan. 746.

un-ceás, -ceást, es (*but* ceás *and* ceást *are both fem.*) *Absence of quarrel, inhostility*:—Se ðe þeóf slihð hē mōt āde gecȳðan dæt hē hiue fieóndne for þeóf slōge, and ðæs deádan mǽgas him swerian unceáses (-ceástes, MS. H.) āð *the kinsmen of the dead man shall swear to the slayer an oath that they will have no quarrel with him*, L. M. 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Cf. the similar phrase in reference to the seizing of a thief: Ða mǽgas him (*the captor*) swerian ādas unfǽhða, 28; Th. i. 120, 6.

un-cenned; *adj. Not begotten*:—Wuldor Fæder ðam uncænnedan *gloria Patri ingenito*, Hymn. Surt. 120, 13.

uncer; *pron. poss. Of us two, our* (of two persons):—Uncer hláford hiōld hiora ofiendu and ābād uncres tōcymes . . . wit gesēgon dæt uncer efenþeów wæs forworden . . . and se uncer hláford ābād uncres tōcymes . . . sió lió forswealh uncerne hláford . . . Wit geséagon uncre feónd forwordene, Shrn. 43, 2–21. Uncres gewinnes, Exon. Th. 254, 1; Jul. 190. Of uncrum wege, Bt. 40, 5; Fox 240, 18. Of uncrum feó, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 8. Uncerne hwelp, Exon. Th. 380, 31: Rā. 1, 16. Crist wāt uncre clǽnnysse, Shrn. 40, 20: 42, 3: Cd. Th. 139, 4; Gen. 2304. Uncre eágan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 33: Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 374. Mid uncrum fōtum, Shrn. 42, 1: Gen. 31, 16. For uncera sāule, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 304, 33. [*O. Sax.* unka: *Icel.* okkarr.]

uncet. v. unc.

un-cīþe; *adj. Given without payment, gratuitous*:—Sió uncȳþe *gratuita* (*Dei gratia*, Ald. 78), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 9. [*Cf. Icel.* ú-keypis *gratuitously.*] v. un-ceáped.

un-clǽmod; *adj. Rough-cast, unsmoothed*:—Unclǽmodum *impolitis*, Germ. 398, 258.

un-clǽne; *adj.* I. in a physical sense, *unclean, foul, filthy*. v. un-clǽnness, clǽne. I a. as applied to animals or things, *unclean, not fit for food*:—Seó ǽ monig ðing bewerep tō etanne swā swā unclǽne (*immunda*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 33. Hwæt gif hit unclǽne (*immundi*) beóþ fixas? Ic wyrpe ða unclænan ūt, and genime mē clǽne tō mete, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 15. Ða ōðre synd unclǽne (*polluta*), Lev. 11, 12. Be swȳnum and be ōðrum unclænum nȳtenum *de porcis et de aliis impuris animalibus*, L. Ecg. C. 40, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 31. II. in a moral sense, *unclean, impure*:—Unclǽne *incestus* vel *impurus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 13: *incestus*, 51, 35: 72, 13. Se unclǽna (*immundus*) gāst, Mk. I, 26. Woruldmonna seó unclǽne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 9; Cri. 1017. Besmitene mid ðem unclænan firenluste, Blickl. Homl. 25, 8. Wæs sum man unclǽne (*immundum*) deófol hæbbende, Lk. Skt. 4, 33. Unclǽne ingeþoncas, Exon. Th. 80, 33; Cri. 1316. Unclænra *inpudicarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 14.

un-clǽnlic; *adj. Uncleanly, impure*:—Cunnunga ðā unclǽnlico gifiað *contactus inlicitorum fugat*, Rtl. 110, 1.

un-clǽnlice; *adv. Impurely*:—Swā hwile man swā Godes weorc clǽnlice wirceþ, hē bið ēcelice gehealden. Se ðe hit unclǽnlice wyrceþ, hē bið āwyrged intō helle, Homl. Ass. 168, 121. Wē wilniaþ mid ūrum hláforde clǽnlice sweltan, swíðor ðonne unclǽnlice mid eów lybban, Homl. Th. i. 432, 26.

un-clǽnness, e; *f.* I. in a physical sense, *uncleanness, impurity, foulness, squalor*:—Suē huæd in hūsum ðās ȳð eft āstrægde beuærle unclænnisse *quicquid in domibus haec unda respersерit careat immunditia*, Rtl. 121, 36. Fūle unclænnessa *olidos* (*ergastulorum*) *squalores*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 75. II. in a moral sense, *uncleanness, impurity, obscenity*:—Lād unclænnys *detestanda obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 74. Se reccere sceal beón simle clǽne on his gedōhte, dætte nān unclænnes (*immunditia*) hine ne besmīte, Past. 13; S. 75, 20: Rtl. 97, 29. Wrǽnre unclænnysse *lascivae obscenitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 38. Hwā unclænnisse līf ālīfde, Exon. Th. 448, 31; Dōm. 62. Unclænnysse *spurcitia*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 8.

un-clǽnsian; *p. ode To defile, pollute*:—Unwyrtrumias ȳ unclænsias *eradicetis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. Unclaensia *inquinare*, p. 17, 12. v. ge-unclænsian, *and next word.*

un-clǽnsod; *adj. Not purified*:—Ðȳ læs ǽnig unclænsod dorste on swā micelne hāligdōm fōn ðære clǽnan degnenga ðæs sacerdhādes *ne non purgatus adire quisque sacra ministeria audeat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 1. v. un-geclǽnsod.

un-clǽnu(-o); *f. Uncleanness, impurity*:—Fulle sint unclæno *pleni sunt immunditia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25. Fulla sint all ȳ ēghuele unclænæ *plena sunt omni spurcitia*, 27.

un-cnyttan; *p. te To unknot, untie*:—Dæs ne eom ic wyrðe dæt ic his sceóna þwanga būgende uncnytte *cujus non sum dignus procumbens solvere corrigiam calciamentorum eius*, Mk. Skt. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16. (Wǽron) uncnytte (*vinculorum ligamina*) *enodarentur, solverentur*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 59.

un-cōdu, e; *f.*: -coða, an; *m. Disease*:—Ūs stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, orfcwealm and uncoða (*murrain and disease*) derede swȳðe þearle, Wulfst. 159, 10. Gē gehwilce uncoðe gehǽldon, Homl. Th. i. 64, 23. Hē mid ísene ðone uncoðan (ða uncoðe, *v. rr.*) ǽceorfe, R. Ben. 52, 19. Orfcwealm oþðon mancwealm þurh fǽrlice uncoða, Wulfst. 170, 2.

un-cræft, es; *m. An evil art, ill practice*:—Gif hē þurh gedrinc oððe þurh ōðerne uncræft man ācwelle *si ex ebrietate vel alia prava arte hominem occiderit*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 22; Th. ii. 230, 28. Gyf hit geweorðe ðæt man mid tyhtlan and mid uncræftum sacerd belecge, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 8. Utan sume getrȳwða habban ūs betweónan būtan uncræftan, Wulfst. 167, 5.

un-cræftig; *adj. Powerless*:—Se earma flȳhð uncræftiga slǽp slcác mid sluman slincan on hinder *somnus iners torporque gravis, desidia pigra cessabunt*, Dōm. L. 239.

un-crafod; *adj. With no claim made upon one*:—Se ðe sitte uncrafod on his āre on līfe, ðæt nān man on his yrfenuman ne sprece æfter his dæge *he that dwells on his property without any claims being made on him in his lifetime, that no man shall bring an action against his heir after his death*, L. Eth. iii. 14; Th. i. 298, 9. v. un-becrafod.

un-cristen; *adj. Not Christian*:—Ðeáh ðe hī ðāgyta uncristene wǽron *thought they were not yet Christians*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 9 note.

un-cumlīðe; *adj. Inhospitable*:—Se Hælend spræc tō sumum weligum men, ðe . . . him wæs lād þearfendum mannum mete tō syllenne, and hē wæs uncumlīðe, Wulfst. 257, 14.

un-cūþ; *adj. Unknown*; incognitus, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 10. I. *unknown, strange*:—Wæs Breotone ealond Rōmānum uncūþ (*incognita*), Bd. 1, 2; S. 475, 3: Beo. Th. 4434; B. 2214. Gif men uncūð swyle on gesitte, Lchdm. i. 194, 27. Dæt wǽre gelæht ān uncūð geong man, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 613: Ors. 6, 31; Swt. 286, 22. Heó on wēstenne gewunade eallum monnum uncūð, Shrn. 107, 24. Mon uncūþes andwlitan and uncūþes gegyrlan *hominem vultus habitusque incogniti*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 35. Firum uncūþ, hwī . . ., Met. 4, 39. Word āres uncūþes, Exon. Th. 175, 5; Gū. 1190. Nis ðæs nān tweó. Ac ic wolde nū dæt ðū mē sǽdest hwæthwegu uncūþes, Bt. 34, 6; Fox 142, 24: Beo. Th. 1757; B. 876. Ne fyligeaþ hig uncūþum (*alienum*), for ðam ðe hig ne gecneówun uncūðra (*alienorum*) steſne, Jn. Skt. 10, 5. Uncūðum gode *deo ignoto*, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 23. Be uncūðum yrfe (cf. ignotum pecus, L. Edm. C. 5; Th. i. 253, 7), L. Edg. H. 4; Th. i. 258, 21. Ða ālēde ic mīnne kynegyrlan and mē mid uncūþe hrægle gegerede (*I went incognito*), Nar. 18, 2. Hwā gīþ ðam uncūðan lifes fultum, Ap. Th. 11, 15. Gehȳrde hē ōðerne sang swilce uncūðne, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 16. Uncūðne weg, Met. 13, 58: Cd. Th. 181, 9; Exod. 58: Beo. Th. 2825; B. 1410. Drihten sent uncūðe þeóde oðer eów ða ðe gē ne cunnon *ducet te Dominus in gentem, quam ignoras*, Deut. 28, 36. Geopenigean uncūðe wyrd, hwǽr hē dara nægla wēnan þorfte. Elen. Kmbl. 2202; El. 1102. Nime man uncūþ sǽd æt ælmesmannum, Lchdm. i. 400, 17. Uncūð ādle *pestilentiae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 7. Cf. Se hwīta stān mæg wið eallum uncūþum (*unknown, and so caused by witchcraft?*) brocum, Lchdm. ii. 290, 11. Ðæt him folcweras fremde wǽron, wine uncūðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Dæm folce seldsīene and uncūðe wǽron wīnes dryncas, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 12. Mīnra firena ðe mē uncūðe wǽron *delicta ignorantiae meae*, Ps. Ben. 24. 6. Ðās ðē sint uncūðo *haec ignoras*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 10. Hié uncūðra ǽngum ne willaþ feóres geunnan *they will grant no stranger life*, Andr. Kmbl. 355; An. 178: Cd. Th. 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Se ūtancumena munuc ðe of uncūðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 109, 4. Gif wē sconiaþ dæt wē tō uncūðum monnum (*men we do not know*) suelc sprecen, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 6. Oft ic nū miscyrre cūðe spræce, and þeáh uncūðre ǽrhwīlum fond, Met. 2, 9. II. *unknown, not understood*:—God sealde heora ǽlcum synderlīce spræce, dæt heora ǽlcum wæs uncūð, hwæt ōðer sǽde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 4, 11. III. *unknown, uncertain*:—Dære tīde ðe ūs uncūþ is *ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 15. Heora sylfra forþfore dære tīd[e] is uncūþ *suum exitum, cujus hora incerta est*, 4, 3; S. 568, 21: Blickl. Homl. 125, 7. Ūs is swīþe uncūþ hwæt ūre yrfeweardas getreówlīces dōn willon, 51, 35: 119, 7. Clypiaþ gyt hlūdor uncūð þeáh de hē slǽpe (*cry aloud . . . peradventure he sleepeth*, 1 Kings 18, 27), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 119. Monig bið uncūþ treówgeþofta teoraþ hwīlum wāciaþ wordbeót *many a thing is uncertain, trusty comrade sometimes fails, weak prove words of promise*, Exon. Th. 469, 19; Hy. 11, 4. Fægere word ðis synd ðe gē bróhton, ac hī nīwe syndon and uncūþe *pulchra sunt verba quae adfertis, sed nova sunt et incerta*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Ðonne cuman fǽrlice on uncūðum tīdum tō mynstre cumaþ *incertis horis supervenientes hospites*, R. Ben. 85, 9. IV. *ungentle, unkind, hostile, harsh, unfriendly*. v. un-cūþlice:—Bróga cwom egeslīc and uncūð, aldfeóndа nīð, Exon. Th. 110, 23; Gū. 112. Mōna

se ehtoða . . . cild ācenned uncūð (*unfriendly?*), strang, Lchdm. iii. 188, 3. Wē genēddon eafoð uncūþes (*Grendel*); ūþe ic swiþor, ðæt ðū hine selfne geseon möste, feónd fylwērigne, Beo. Th. 1924; B. 960. Sceaþa eáweþ uncūðne nīð, 558; B. 276. Mec ongon hreówan ðæt min hondgeweorc on feónda geweald féran sceolde, seeolde uncūðne eard cunnian, sāre sīþas, Exon. Th. 86, 34; Cri. 1418. [*Goth.* un-kunþs *ignotus*: *O. H. Ger.* un-kund *ignotus, incognitus, peregrinus, agrestis, incertus*: *Icel.* ū-kunnr *unknown*.]

un-cūþlīc; *adj. Unknown, strange, uncanny*:—Ða stānas sint ealle swīðe gōde of tō drincanne wiþ ealle uncūþlīcu þing, Lchdm. ii. 290, 14.

un-cūþlīce; *adv. Unkindly*:—Dam elþeódigan and ūtancumenan ne lǽt ðū nō uncūðlīce wiþ hine ne mid nānum unrihtum ðū hine ne drecce (*peregrino molestus non eris*, Ex. 23, 9), L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 21. [He spacc till hiss moder þuss unncuþlī (v. Ju. 2, 4), Orm. 14341. *Icel.* ū-kunnliga *like a stranger*.] v. un-cūþ, IV.

un-cwaciende; *adj. Without shaking or tottering*:—Ða ðe ne magon uncwaciende gestondan on emnum felda *qui in planis stantes titubant*, Past. 4; Swt. 41, 7.

un-cweden; *adj. Unsaid, revoked*:—Uncwedene yrfebēc *ruptum testamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 42.

un-cweþende; *adj.* I. *not having speech*:—Deáh ðe gesomnod sỹ eal dætte heofon oððe hel oððe eorðe ǽfre ácende, and ānra gehwylc ge dæra cweðendra ge dæra uncweðendra hæbbe gyldene bỹman on mūðe, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 9. II. *not having a voice, inanimate*:—Hweþer ðū ongite ðæt ða uncweþendan gesceafta wilnodon tō biónne on ēcnesse swā líce swā men gif hī mihton *ea quae inanimata esse creduntur, nonne quod suum est quaeque simili ratione desiderant?* Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 17. [Cf. Waldandes dōd unqueðandes sō filo antkennian scolda . . . erda . . . bergōs . . . stēnōs, Hēl. 5663.]

un-cwīd[d]; *adj. Undisturbed by charges, in undisputed possession*:—Se ðe sitte uncwỹdd and uncrafod on his āre on lífe, L. Eth. iii. 15; Th. i. 298, 9. Ðǽr se bōnda sæt uncwỹd (-cwỹdd, MS. G.) and unbecrafod (cf. ubi bunda manserit sine calumpnia, L. H. I. 14, 5; Th. i. 526, 3), L. C. S. 72; Th. i. 414, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-kviðinn *unconcerned*.] v. cwīdan.

un-cwisse; *adj. Speechless*:—Dære tungan onstyrenesse beswicade (*linguae motu carnit*). Ða wǽron drỹ dagas and dreó niht fulle ðæt heó wæs uncwisse, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 18.

un-cyme; *adj. Mean, paltry, poor*:—On uncymre byrigenne geseted *ignobili traditus sepulturae*, Bd. 1, 33; S. 499, 7. Wæs his æpeleste ræst on nacodre eorðan. Ða bǽdon hiue his discipulos ðæt hié móstan hūru sume uncyme streównesse him under gedōn for his untrumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 227, 12. Ne hæfde wit monig óðer uncymran hors *nunquid non habuimus equos viliores plurimos?* Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 26.

un-cynde; *adj. Unnatural*:—Nim swā wuda swā wyrt of ðære stōwe ðe his eard and æþelo biþ on tō weaxanne and sette on uncynde stōwe him, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðǽr nāuht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27. v. un-gecynde.

un-cynlīc; *adj. Unsuitable, improper*:—Ðæt wǽre uncynlīcre, gif God næfde on callum his rīce nāne frige gesceaft, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28 note.

un-cyn[n]; *adj. Unsuitable, unfitting, improper*:—Ðæm ne is uncynn mæht bið said *cui non inmerito potestas datur*, Lk. Skt. p. 3, 3.

un-cỹpe. v. un-cīpe.

un-cyst, e; -cyste, an; *f. A vice, defect, fault.* I. of the body, *a disorder*:—Wið wīfa earfoðnyssum; ðás uncyste Grēcas hātaþ hystem cepnizam, Lchdm. i. 334, 18. Tō eallum uncystum ðe on gōmum beóð ācenned, 348, 12. II. of diction, *a fault, solecism*:—Dære uncyste *sylocismi, laudacismi*, ða uncyste *barbarismi* (the passage is: Inter Scillam solocecismi et barbarismi baratrum . . . scopulosas lautacismi collisiones, Ald. 80), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 27–33: 52, 49. III. of morals, *a vice, fault*:—Dæt on ūs ne sỹ gemēted nǽnigu stōw ǽmetig gāstlīcra mægena, ðæt ðǽr mæge yflu uncyst on eardian, Blickl. Homl. 37, 10. Ðeós deáþberende uncyst (*envy*), 65, 13. Hē bær ða wǽtan dære uncystan (-cyste, Bd. M. 82, 13) in dam telgan *portat in ramo humorem vitii*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 26. Ða uncyste dære ānwielnesse *vitio obstinationis*, Past. 6; Swt. 47, 16. Gif ðū nān gōd dōn nelt Gode tō wurdmynte, ðonne geswutelast ðū mid dære uncyste ðīne yfelnysse, Homl. Th. i. 142, 2. Fỹr ǽlcþ uncyste, Exon. Th. 233, 17: Ph. 526: 81, 27; Cri. 1330. Gif hwylce uncysta on biscopum gemētte sỹn *si qua sunt in episcopis vitia*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 17. Ða unsỹfernysse uncysta *rudera vitiorum*, 4, 3; S. 569, 32: 1, 27; S. 495, 32. Uncysta *passionum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 33. Ða men ðe dyssum uncystum (*covetousness, envy, lust*) fylga), Blickl. Homl. 25, 9. Hwā ongyt his uncysta *delicta quis intelligit?* Ps. Th. 18, 11. Sume wealdaþ ealle uncysta and leahtras on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 35. III a. *the vice of avarice, niggardliness, parsimony, want of liberality*. v. un-cystig:—Dises mannes (*the rich man who gave nothing to Lazarus*) uncyst and upāhefednys hine besenete on cwicsūsle, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22. Spærnesse ł uncyste *frugalitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 66. Ne hé uncysta nā begange *nec avaritie studeat*, R. Ben. 55, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kust *vitium, scelus, dolus*. Cf. *Icel.* ū-kostr *a fault*.]

un-cystig; *adj. Niggardly, parsimonious, not liberal*:—Uncystig *frugus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 18: 36, 5: *frugi* vel *parcus*, i. 47, 37: *parcus*, Ælic. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 180, 13. Uncystig oððe spærhynde *frugi*, 9, 78; Zup. 74, 12. Fæsthafol oððe uncystig *tenax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 5. Ne sæde ðæt hālige godspel (Lk. c. 16) ðæt se rīca reáfere wǽre, ac wæs uncystig and mōdegode on his welum, Homl. Th. i. 328, 19. 'Gē noldon him on mīnum naman tūdian' . . . Ðonne faraþ ða uncystigan intō ēcere cwicsūsle, ii. 108, 30: Wulfst. 289, 8. Ða uncystgan hē cysta lǽre, swā hē ða cystgan on merringe ne gebringe; ond swā eft ða rūmmōdan fæsthafolnesse lǽren, swā hī ða uncystegan on yfelre hneáwnesse ne gebrengen *sic tenacibus infundatur tribuendi largitas, ut tamen prodigis effusionis frena minime laxentur; sic prodigis praedicetur parcitas, ut tamen tenacibus peritudarum rerum custodia non augeatur*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 27–29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-kustig *rudis, impurus, dolosus, improbus*.]

un-cyðig; *adj. Ignorant, unacquainted*:—Wittende *sciens* . . . uncyðig ł unwittende *ignorans*, Lk. Skt. p. 7, 18. Ða wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hū hē swā geleáfful on swā lytlum fæce ond swā uncyðig ǽfre wurde gleáwnysse þurhgoten *she wondered at the man's wisdom, how in so little space and (previously) so ignorant he should ever become so full of belief, saturated with prudence*, Elen. Kmbl. 1918; El. 961. Elnes uncyðig *ignorant* (i. e. *devoid*) *of strength*, Exon. Th. 175, 23; Gū. 1199. [*Icel.* ū-kunnigr *unacquainted*: *Ger.* un-kundig.] v. on-cyðig; un-and-cyðigness.

un-cyððu(-o); *indecl.*: -cyðð, e; *f.* I. *ignorance*:—Ne spræc hē (*Moses*) hit nō forðỹðe his mōd āuht genierwed wǽre mid dære uncyððe ðæs sīdfæstes *neque enim Moysi mentem ignorantia itineris angustabat*, Past. 41; S. 394, 17. Mīn sceal of líce sāwul on sīdfæt, nāt ic sylfa hwider, eardes uncyðþu (*in ignorance of the land to which it is bound*), Exon. Th. 284, 22; Jul. 701. II. *a country not one's own, a strange land*:—Siþþan se ēþel ūdgenge weard Adame and Euan . . . ðā hỹ on uncyððu scoſene wurdon, on gewinnworuld, Exon. Th. 153, 18; Gū. 827. [Þe soule is her in uncuðde . . . and nout edcene hwuch heo schal iwurðen in hire owune riche. Þet fleshe is her et home, A. R. 140, 17–20.]

un-dǽd, e; *f. An ill deed, evil action, a crime, misdeed*:—On yfelan geðance and on undæde, Wulfst. 165, 5. Ða Helmstān ða undǽde gedyde ðæt hē Æðerēdes belt forstæl *when Helmstan committed the crime of stealing Æthered's belt*, Chart. Th. 169, 19, 28. Yflo uerco ł undēdo *mala opera*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 19. Scyldig and mānfull mid undǽdum eall gesỹmed *sceleratis impius actis*, Dōm. L. 58. Man deófol georne forbūge and his undǽda ealle oferhogie, Wulfst. 68, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-tāt *delictum, macula, flagitiosum*: *Ger.* un-that.]

un-dǽftelice. v. un-gedǽftlīce.

un-dǽled; *adj. Undivided, not separated*:—Hit þencþ ætgædere beón gehāl undǽled, forþam gif hit tōdǽled bið, ðonne ne bið hit nō hāl, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 27. Ða hwīle ðe seó sāwl and se líchoma undǽlde beóþ, 34, 9; Fox 148, 5.

Undalan; *pl. The name which remains as Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire*:—Férde hē forþ on his mynstre ðe hē hæfde on Undalana mǽgþe (*in provincia Undalum*), Bd. 5, 19; S. 641, 16. On dære mǽgþe seó is gecýged in Undalum *in provincia quae vocatur In Undalum*, S. 636, 43. Wilfērd biscop forðférde in (on *v. r.*) Undalum, Chr. 709; Erl. 45, 1. *In Latin charters the form is* Undale:—Uillam Undale . . . de ipsa uilla Undale, Cod. Dip. Knibl. iii. 93, 1, 8. Uillam de Undale, v. 6, 22. *In later English it is* Undela:—Le gíse done tūn de man cleopeþ Undela, Chr. 963; Erl. 122, 4.

un-deáded; *adj. Not deadened*:—Wiþ springe ge ádeádedum ge undeádedum, Lchdm. ii. 8, 7.

un-deádlīc; *adj. Immortal, undying, imperishable, endless*:—God hālig and undeádlīc (*immortalis*), Rtl. 169, 17. Hé wunaþ undeádlīc, se ðe wæs deádlic, Homl. Th. i. 150, 22. Se mann wǽre ǽfre undeádlīc, gif hē his Drihtne gehỹrsumode, Hexam. 15; Norm. 22, 27. Undeádlic, wyrm *the worm that never dies*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 385. Tō onfónne ðæs undeádlīcan gegyrlan on neorxna wange, Homl. Ass. 142, 105. Hī wǽron gehātene ealle *immortalis*, þæt sindon undeádlīce, Jud. Thw. p. 162, 31. Þurh undeádlīce worulda *per immortalia secula*, Anglia xi. 119, 77. v. un-deáþlic.

un-deádlīcness, e; *f. Immortality*:—Úre ǽhta sind ece on heofenum, ðǽr ðǽr undeádlīcnys rīcsaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 28. Hyht hiora undeádlicnise (*immortalitate*) full is, Rtl. 86, 22: Homl. Th. i. 544, 3. Hæfde God ðæs mannes sāwle gegódod mid undeádlīcnysse . . . wé ne forluron nā ða undeádlīcnyssæ, 20, 1–4: Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 4: 3, 21; S. 551, 3. v. un-deáþlicness.

un-dearninga(-unga), -deornunga; *adv. Without secrecy or concealment, openly*:—Elene for eorlum spræc undearninga, ides reordode hlúde for herigum, Elen. Kmbl. 809; El. 405: Fins. Th. 45; Fin. 22. Undearninga, Elen. Kmbl. 1237; El. 620. Ðū oft ealle undearninga dīne bearn sprecest and bealde cwyst *locutus es in aspectu filiis tuis et dixisti*, Ps. Th. 88, 16. Ic seah wyhte twá undearninga plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 9; Rä. 43, 2. Gekýþe hé ðæt hé ðæt feoh undeornunga his cūðan ceápe in wīc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 10.

un-deáþlic ; *adj. Immortal* :—Se líchoma bið ðonne undeáþlíc, þeáh hé ær deáþlic wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 21, 31. Se ðe com deáðlíc tó ðissum middangearde . . . hé árás undeáðlíc, Homl. Th. i. 222, 12, 18. Wé sprecaþ ymbe God, deáðlíce be undeáðlícum, 286, 8. Monna sáwla sint undeáþlíce (undeáðlíca, Cott. MS.) and ece, Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 34, 33. v. un-deáðlic.

un-deáþlicness, e ; *adv. Immortally, to immortality* :—Úre Dríhten on ðam driddan dæge undeáþlíce of deáðe árás, H. R. 5, 24.

un-deáþlicness, e ; *f. Immortality* :—Bið úre deáðlíca líchama ǽwend tó undeáðlícnýsse, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 4. v. un-deáðlícness.

un-deáw ; *adj. Without dew* :—Gewyrc ða wyrt on morgenne ðonne hió gedeáw sié, sume beóð undeáwe, Lchdm. ii. 92, 15.

un-declínigendlíc ; *adj. Indeclinable* :—*Nihil* náht *indeclinabile*, ðæt is, undeclínigendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8 ; Zup. 39, 6 : 38 ; Zup. 223, 1 : 44 ; Zup. 258, 1. *Indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd, undeclíniendlíce, 9, 78 ; Zup. 75, 3.

un-deógollíce. v. undígellíce.

un-deóp ; *adj. Not deep, shallow* (lit. and fig.) :—Nis ðæt rǽdlíc ðing, gif swá hlútor wæter hlúd and undiop tóflóweþ æfter feldum óð hit tó fenne werð, Past. 65 ; Swt. 469, 6. Dý læs mon má geóte on ðæt undiópe mód ðonne hit behabban næge ðæt hit ðonne oferflówe *ne cum angusto cordi incapabile aliquid tribuitur, extra fundatur*, 63 ; Swt. 459, 14. [Sume hi diden in crucethus ðí is in an cæste þat was scort and nareu and undep. Chr. 1137 ; Erl. 262, 9.]

un-deópþancol ; *adj. Not given to think deeply, shallow* :—Nú smeáð sum undeópdancol man hú God mæge beón ǽghwǽr ætgædere, and náhwár tódǽled, Homl. Th. i. 286, 29.

un-deór(-deóre ?) ; *adj. Not dear, cheap, common* :—Undeór hit is *vile valet*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 61. Ðæt hié mon ná undeórran weorðe móste lésan ðonne hié mon be ðam were geceahtige, L. Alf. pol. 32 ; Th. i. 82, 1. Hé nemde ða undiórestan wyrta ðe on wyrttúnum weaxe and ðeáh swíðe welstincenda *cum decimari minima diceret, extrema quidem de oleribus maluit sed tamen bene olentia memorare*, Past. 57 ; Swt. 439, 32. [Undeore he makeð God, þet for eni worldliche luue his luue trukie, A. R. 408, 14. *O. H. Ger.* un-tiuri *vilis* : *Icel.* ú-dýrr *cheap, of little value.*]

un-deóre ; *adv. Cheafly, at a small cost* :—Undeóre hé bohte *vile vendidit*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 63. Gá seó wǽge wulle tó .cxx. þ. and nán man hig ná undeóror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8 ; Th. i. 270, 4. Ðæt sý undeóror geseald ðonne hit woroldmannum gewunelíc sý *vilius detur quam ab aliis secularibus*, R. Ben. 95, 17. Swylce mon undeórest biegan mæge *quid vilius comparari potest*, 89, 17.

un-deornunga. v. un-dearnunga.

under ; *prep. adv. Under.* **I.** with dat. (1) local, without motion to bring one object under another, (a) where one object has another vertically above it :—Ða wæteru fe wǽron under ðære fæstnisse, Gen. i, 7. Under heofenum, 6, 17. Heó álédde ðone sunu under sumum treówe, 22, 15. Ic geseah ðé ðá ðú wǽre under ðam fíctreówe, Jn. Skt. i, 48. (a 1) where one object is supported by another :—Mearh under módeðum, Elen. Kmbl. 2383 ; El. 1193. Ðæt scip wæs yrnende under segle, Ors. i, i ; Swt. 19, 34 : Andr. Kmbl. 1009 ; An. 505. Wedera leód heard under helme, Beo. Th. 689 ; B. 342. Cwom Wealhþeów gán under gyldnum beáge, 2330 ; B. 1163. (b) where one object is at the lower part of another, *under, at the foot of* :—Wæs bát under beorge, Beo. Th. 427 ; B. 211. Ða com of móre under mistheloþum Grendel gongan, 1425 ; B. 711. Under weallum, Cd. Th. 146, 6 ; Gen. 2418. v. neoþan. (c) where an object is surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another, *under, within* :—Heora andwlitan inbewrigenum under loðum, Cd. Th. 95, 29 ; Gen. 1586. Under lindum, 192, 7 ; Exod. 228. Under gyrdelse, Exon. Th. 436, 34 ; Rä. 55, 11 : 431, 3 ; Rä. 45, 2. Under heolstorlocan bídan *to wait in prison*, Andr. Kmbl. 288 ; An. 144 : Beo. Th. 3860 ; B. 1928. Heó under breóstcofan bearn ácende, Hy. 10, 16. Hwæþer him yfel þe gód under wunige *whether evil or good dwell within the mind*, Exon. Th. 82, 4 ; Cri. 1333. (d) where an object is surrounded by others, *among* :—Ne mehton ða senátus nǽnne consul under him findan, Ors. 4, 10 ; Swt. 196, 10. Sang se wanna fugel under deoredsceaftum, Cd. Th. 119, 23 ; Gen. 1984. (2) local, where motion is implied :—Mec mín freá sendeþ under sælwonge, Exon. Th. 382, 27 ; Rä. 4, 2. (3) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc. :—Sete hig under Aarone, ðæt hig þénigeon him . . . Beón hig þénas under Aarone and his sunum, Num. 3, 6, 9. Ða ðe under Alexandre fyrmest wǽron, Ors. 3, 11 ; Swt. 142, 17. Aulixes hæfde twá ðíóda under ðam Kásere, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 4 : Met. 26, 5. Under Rómwarum, Hy. 10, 26. Burga fífe wǽran under Nordmannum gebégde, Chr. 942 ; Erl. 116, 15. Ic com man under anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe þegnas under mé, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 9. Ealle ða rícu de him under beód. Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 50, 3. Bútan dam dǽle de under Dena onwalde wæs, Chr. 901 ; Erl. 96, 23. Under héþenra hyrda gewealdum, Exon. Th. 44, 19 ; Cri. 705. Eádmódgiaþ eów sylfe under ðære mihte Godes handa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 3. Oðer tíd is seó de wæs under æ ; seó dridde . . . is gecweden under Godes gife, Homl. Th. i. 312, 31. Cild ic eom under gyrde (*sub virga*) drohtniende, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 21. (b) marking protection, shelter :—Under mundbyr[d]e *sub pretextu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 84 : 84, 15. Under wealla hleó, Cd. Th. 259, 13 ; Dan. 691. (c) marking pretence :—Under intingan *sub obtentu* (Mk. 12, 40), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 43. (d) marking exposure, suffering :—Hú se mánscaða under fǽtgripum gefaran wolde, Beo. Th. 1480 ; B. 738. Under stormum, Exon. Th. 476, 21 ; Ruin. 11. Fela dæs de hé ádreág under nídgysta nearwum clommum, 134, 21 ; Gú. 511. Under Godes egsan, 146, 2 ; Gú. 703. (e) marking rank, degree :—Under hire selfre hió biþ ðonne, ðonne heó lufaþ ðás eorþlícan þing, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 17. (f) marking circumstances or conditions under, among, or during which something takes place :—Be ðam men de bið húsl forboden and under þam (*interim*) forðfærd, L. Ecg. P. i. 13, tit. ; Th. ii. 170, 25 : *interea*, 13 ; Th. ii. 178, 15 : Chr. 876 ; Erl. 78, 12 : 1046 ; Erl. 173, 5. Hé him gehét ðæt hé his ríce wið hiene dǽlan wolde and hiene under ðæm ofslóg *Titum, mox ut in societatem regni adsumpsit, occidit*, Ors. 2, 2 ; Swt. 66, 12. Under ðæm de hé him onwinnende wæs *while he was warring upon them*, 1, 2 ; Swt. 30, 5. Under ðæm gewinne hié genámon frið *in the course of the struggle they made peace* ; pace armis quaesita, 1, 10 ; Swt. 46, 7. Swá wæs ðæt hié under ðære sibbe tó ðære mǽstan sace becóme, 4, 7 ; Swt. 182, 28 : 4, 12 ; Swt. 210, 10 : Chr. 865 ; Erl. 70, 33. Wé sceolan under ðæm feówerte[g]oþan geríme syllan ðone teóþan dǽl úre worldspéda *we must during that forty days give the tithe of our worldly wealth*, Blickl. Homl. 35, 18. (g) marking manner :—Under earhfære bannan tó beadwe *to summon to war by sending round an arrow* (v. Grmm. R. A. 162), Elen. Kmbl. 87 ; El. 44. **II.** with acc., (1) local, where motion is expressed or implied, (a) where one object comes to have another vertically above it :—Ne eom ic wyrde ðæt ðú gá under míne þecene, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Sume steorran gewítaþ under ða sæ, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 26. Stefn in becom under hárne stán, Beo. Th. 5100 ; B. 2553. Hió ðæt líc ætbær under firgenstreám, 4263 ; B. 2128. Ða námon hig ánne stán and lédon under hine, Ex. 17, 12. Léd under earce bord eaforan díne, Cd. Th. 80, 23 ; Gen. 1333. Under helm drepen biteran strǽle, Beo. Th. 3495 ; B. 1745. ¶ Combined with on :—Leegan uppan ðone stán and on under, Lchdm. iii. 38, 18. (b) where one object comes to the lower part of another :—Weorod eodon unblíde under Earna næs wundur sceáwian ; fundon on sande sáwulleásne ðone de him hringas geaf, Beo. Th. 6055 ; B. 3031. (c) where one object comes to be surrounded, covered, shut in, etc. by another :—Hé gelǽdde bríd under burhlocan, Cd. Th. 153, 12 ; Gen. 2537 : Andr. Kmbl. 1879 ; An. 942. Under heolstorhofu hreósan, Elen. Kmbl. 1524 ; El. 764. In under eoderas, Beo. Th. 2068 ; B. 1037 : Cd. Th. 147, 25 ; Gen. 2445. Under sceát, 124, 17 ; Gen. 2064 : Exon. Th. 436, 21 ; Rä. 55, 4. (d) where extension under a surface is implied :—God under roderas feng woldæt eorde geseted wurde woruldsceafte, Cd. Th. 6, 33 ; Gen. 98 : 71, 5 ; Gen. 1166. Under heofenes hwealf, Beo. Th. 1156 ; B. 576 : 4033 ; B. 2015. Under swegles begong, 1724 ; B. 860 : 3550 ; B. 1773 : An. 415 ; An. 208. Siddan æfenleoht under heofenes hádor beholen weorþeþ *after the evening light has died out everywhere beneath the sky*, Beo. Th. 832 ; B. 414. (2) figurative, (a) marking subordination, subjection, rule, etc :—Under hand hǽdenum déman *in subjection to a heathen ruler*, Cd. Th. 220, 14 ; Dan. 71. Gewát him Abraham under Abimelech fǽhte lǽdan, 158, 22 ; Gen. 2621. Under ánes meaht ealle forlǽtan, Exon. Th. 294, 30 ; Crä. 23. Hí wǽran geseald under sweordes hand *tradentur in manus gladii*, Ps. Th. 62, 8. (b) marking exposure, suffering :—Se eów in hæft bedrǽf, under nearowe clom, Exon. Th. 138, 2 ; Gú. 570. (c) in various other senses :—Ne þurfon gé wénan ðæt gé ðæt orceápe sellon, ðæt gé under Dribtnes borh syllaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 13. Hí him his forwiernddon and hit under ðæt lǽdedon for ðon de hé æt ðam óþrum cirre sige nǽfde *they refused him the triumph, and sheltered themselves under the excuse, that he had not on the other occasion been victorious*, Ors. 5, 2 ; Swt. 216, 31. Under monnes híw *in human form*, Exon. Th. 144, 22 ; Gú. 682. Ne swerigen gé nǽfre under (cf. þurh, Ex. 23, 13) hǽdene godas, L. Alf. 48 ; Th. i. 54, 23. Se king swór under God álmihtine and under ealle hálgan ðártó, Chart. Th. 340, 2. Symle byð under dæg and níht feówer and xx^tig tída, Lchdm. iii. 260, 12. Ðú áhst tó fyllene ðíne seofen tídsangas under dæg and níht, Wulfst. 290, 18. **III.** adverbial ; see also the compound forms given below. (1) where one object has another vertically above it :—Án treów ðæt mæge .xxx. swína under gestandan *a tree so big that thirty swine can stand beneath*, L. In. 44 ; Th. i. 130, 3. His hors weard under ofscoten *his horse was killed under him*, Chr. 1079 ; Erl. 216, 25. Sume crupon under *some crept beneath*. 1083 ; Erl. 217, 22. Hé hét fýr under bétan, Homl. Th. i. 4, 393. Ðér dæs Hálendes fótlástas syndon under, Shrn. 81, 29. (2) where relative height is marked, *below, beneath* :—Hé funde wynleásne wudu, wæter under stód, Beo. Th. 2837 ; B. 1416. (3) *down* as opposed to up :—Wid ðone de him mete under ne gewunige *if his food do not remain down*, Lchdm. ii. 190, 1 : 198, 23. [*Goth.* undar : *O. Sax.* undar : *O. Frs.* under : *O. H. Ger.* untar : *Icel.* undir.] v. þǽr-under.

under-ægenlíc ; *adj. The word glosses* subnixus *in* : Underágenlicum beadum *subnixis precibus*, Rtl. 182, 33.

under-andfónd *glosses* susceptor *in:* Underondfóendo *susceptores,* Rtl. 193, 11.

under-bæc; *adv.* **I.** where there is motion of a person in the direction towards which the back is kept turned, *backwards,* (a) approaching an object:—Sem and Iafeth eodon underbec *Shem and Japhet went backward;* incedentes retrorsum, Gen. 9, 23. (b) motion from:—Dá eodon hig underbæc *they went backward;* abierunt retrorsum, Jn. Skt. 18, 6. Hwilum ic underbæc bregde nebbe, Exon. Th. 498, 5; Rä. 87, 8. Feallan underbæc *to fall backwards,* Homl. Th. ii. 392. 8: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 63. Sceófan underbæc, 14, 88: 18, 345: Homl. Th. ii. 300, 15. **II.** marking retreat, where there is motion of a person in the direction to which his back has been turned, *back:*—Diabolo non dicitur: 'Uade retro me,' sed: 'Uade retro'. . . Crist cwæð tó dæm deófle: 'Gá dú underbæc.' Deófles nama is gereht, nyderhreósende. Nyder hé áhreás and underbæc hé eode dá dá hé wæs áscyred fram dære heofonlícan blisse, Homl. Th. i. 172, 30–35: Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 70. Nú nælð Israél nánne stede wið his fýnd ac flíhð underbæc *nec poterit Israel stare ante hostes suos, eosque fugiet,* Jos. 7, 12. Underbæc cyrran *to turn back,* Exon. Th. 405, 2; Rä. 23, 17: Ps. Lamb. 34, 4. (Under bæce, Ps. Spl. 34, 5.) Dú gehwyrfdest mine fýnd underbæc *in convertendo inimicum meum retrorsum,* Ps. Th. 9, 3. **III.** where an action is directed towards a point behind the agent's back, *behind, back:*—Dú forwurpe mín word underbæc fram dé *projicisti sermones meos postea,* Ps. Th. 49, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 532, 3. Ne beseoh dú underbæc *noli respicere post tergum,* Gen. 19, 17: Cd. Th. 154, 28; Gen. 2562: Jos. 8, 20. Dá beseah hé hine underbæc wíd dæs wífes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14. Háwian underbæc *respicere retro* (Lk. 9, 62), Past. 51; Swt. 403, 2. **IV.** where the point from which something proceeds is behind the recipient:—Dín eáran gehíraþ underbæc *thine ears shall hear a word behind thee* (Is. 30, 21); aures tuae audient verbum post tergum monentis, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 26: 407, 12. v. next word.

under-bæcling; *adv. Back:*—Donne gecerraþ mine fýnd underbæcling *tunc conuertentur inimici mei retrorsum,* Ps. Lamb. 55, 10. Underbæcling, Blickl. Gl.

under-beginnan *to attempt:*—Nú þincþ mé dæt dæt weorc is swíþe pleólíc mé oþþe énigum men tó underbeginnenne, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 1, 14. v. under-ginnan.

under-bera *glosses* supportare, sustinere, subsistere:—Underbearaþ *subportantes,* Rtl. 13, 35. Underbær *sustinuit,* 27, 31. Underbeara *subsistere,* 7, 38. Underberende *supportantes,* Scint. 24, 1.

under-bigan *to subject:*—Underbéged *subjectus,* Rtl. 125, 25: Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 10. v. under-búgan.

under-brédan *glosses* substernere *in:* Underbræddon gegerelo *substernebant uestimenta,* Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36.

under-bregdan *to spread under:*—Óþer eáre hí him on niht underbrédaþ and mid ódran hí wreód *unam aurem sibi noctem substernunt, de alia se cooperiunt,* Nar. 37, 12.

under-búgan *to submit:*—Paulus underbeáh swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 382, 6. Úre Hælend ródehengne underbeáh, ii. 600, 7.

under-burh *a suburb:*—Of Gomorra underburgum *de suburbanis Gomorrhae,* Deut. 32, 32.

underburh-ware; *pl. The inhabitants of a suburb:*—Of underburhwarum *de suburbanis,* Cant. M. ad fil. 32. v. preceding word.

under-cirran *glosses* subvertere *in:* Undercerrende *subvertentem,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 23, 2.

under-crammian *to stuff full below;* suffercire:—Hí mid byrnendum glédum dæt bed undercrammodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 4.

under-creópan *to enter surreptitiously;* surrepere:—Dá wæs dæs wítegan cnapa mid gítsunge undercropen *avarice crept into the heart of the prophet's servant,* Homl. Th. i. 400, 16. Dæt ne feónd ús undercreópe (*but the Latin is* subripiat), Hymn. Surt. 12, 28.

under-cuman *glosses* subvenire, succedere *in:* Undercwom *succedente,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 8, 9. Undercyme *subveniat,* Rtl. 66, 35. Undercymende *succedente,* 37, 35.

under-cyning, es; *m. A defendent, tributary king, one who rules under another.* Cf. þeód-cyning:—Cyning *rex,* lytel cyning oððe under-cyning *regulus,* Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 19. Kyning *basileus,* undercyning *regillus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 47. Sum undercyning wæs *erat quidam regulus,* Jn. Skt. 4, 46, 49: Homl. Th. i. 128, 5. Ic Offa, Myrcena kining . . . Ic Aldréd, Wigraceastres undercining (*subregulus*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 186, 13. Griffin swór ádas dæt hé wolde beón Éadwearde kinge hold underkinge, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 35. Tiberius hæfde anweald ofer eall Rómána ríce, and him wæs undercyning Heródes, Nicod. 1; Thw. 1, 8. Dá Hælend stód befar done undercynige (*praesidem*), and gefrægn hine ðe undercynig (*praeses*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 11, 21. Tó undercyningum *ad praesides,* 10, 18: Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 9. Ic ðár gemétte Týtum and Vespasianum ðýne (*Tiberius*) getrýwestan undercyninga, Homl. Ass. 191, 285. [*Icel.* undir-konungr.]

under-delf *glosses* suffossum, Ps. Spl. 79, 17. v. under-holung.

under-delfan *to dig under, undermine, dig out* (lit. or fig.):—Ic underdelfe *subfodio,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Æt dura hé underdelfeþ (*suffodiet*) fótwylmas díne, Scint. 196, 8. Dú beswice oððe underdulfe (*supplantasti*) onárísende on mé under mé, Ps. Lamb. 17, 40. Seáþ hé geopnode and hé underdealf dæne *lacum aperuit et effodit eum,* 7, 16. Hé nolde geþafigan dæt man hys hús underdulfe *non sineret perfodi domum suam,* Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. 12, 39. Hé nolde geþafigan dam þeófe náteshwón dæt hé underdulfe dígellíce his hús, Homl. Ass. 50, 13. Ne beóþ underdolfene þ ne beóþ forscræncte stæpas his *non supplantabuntur gressus ejus,* Ps. Lamb. 36, 31. ¶ underdelfan *glosses* suffocare, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 7, 22: Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 7, 19.

under-diácon, es; *m. An under-deacon, a sub-deacon:*—Underdiácon *subdiaconus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 26: Rtl. 194, 9. Subdiaconus is sódlíce underdiácon, se ðe ða fatu byrð forð tó dam diácone, and mid eádmódnysse þénaþ under dam diácone æt dam hálgan weofode mid dám húselfatum, L. Ælfc. C. 15; Th. ii. 348, 9.

under-dón *to put under;* subjicere:—Done wudu ðe man dæt fýr sceal underdón *ligna quibus subjiciendus est ignis,* Lev. 1, 12.

under-drencan *glosses* suffiocare *in:* Underdrencedo *suffocati,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 13.

under-drifenness *glosses* subjectio *in:* Of underdrifenise diówla *de subjectione daemonum,* Lk. Skt. p. 6, 16.

under-etan *to eat away below, to sap;* subedere:—Dæt mennisce mód bid undereten and áweged of his stede done hit se wind strongra geswúca ástyroþ, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 17.

under-fang *glosses* susceptor, Ps. Spl. 3, 3: 17, 3: 45, 7: 143, 2.

under-fangelnes *glosses* susceptio *in:* Underfangelnes heáfdes mínes *susceptio capitis mei,* Ps. Lamb. 107, 9.

under-fangenness, e; *f. Undertaking, assumption:*—Mid underfangennysse menniscnysse *assumptione humani,* Ath. Crd. 35.

under-feng, es; *m. Undertaking, acceptance:*—Dýlæs hé for dý underfenge (*the undertaking the office of teacher*) his eádmódnesse forlæte, oððe eft his líf sié ungelíc his dénunga, oððe hé tó dríste and tó stíð sié for dý underfenge his láreówdómes *ne aut humilitas accessum* (*ad culmen reginitis*) *fugiat; aut perventioni vita contradicat; aut vitam doctrina destituat; aut doctrinam praesumtio extollat,* Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 22.

under-flówan *to flow under:*—Wæs ic neoþan wætre, flóde underflówen *beneath had I water, the flood flowing under me,* Exon. Th. 392, 3; Rä. 11, 2.

under-folgoþ, es; *m. An office under a superior:*—Hé (*Julian*) sæde dæt nán cristen man ne móste habban nánne his underfolgoþa (sunderfolgeþa, Swt. 286, 5), Ors. 6, 31; Bos. 128, 24.

under-fón; *p.* -féng, *pl.* -féngon; *pp.* -fangen. **I.** *to receive, to have given, to get:*—Ne underfó ic náne beorhtnesse æt monnum *claritatem ab hominibus non accipio,* Jn. Skt. 5, 41. Ou dam lande ðe dú underfénst *in the land which the Lord giveth thee* (A.V.); in terra quam acceperis, Deut. 28, 8. Éálá dæt hit is gód dæt mon micelne welan áge, nú se náfre ne wyrþ orsorg ðe hine underfénþ *O praeclara opum mortalium beatitudo, quam cum adeptus fueris, securus esse desisti,* Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 34. Hú micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ dam unmedeman, gif hé hine underfégþ, 27, 2; Fox 96, 10. Mid dam casu (*ablative*) byð geswutelod, swá hwæt swá wé underfóð æt ódrum . . . *ab hoc homine pecuniam accepi* fram ðisum men ic underfeng feoh, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 23, 7–11. Dá Godes þeówas ðe ða sceattas underfóð ðe wé Gode syllaþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 15. Dá underfeng Iudas dæt folc æt dám bisceopum, Jn. Skt. 18, 3. Ne cwæð hé nú, 'dú héte mé,' ac 'forgeafe mé'; mid dam worde is seó gífu geswutelod de hé on dære menniscnysse underfeng. Seó menniscnys wæs underfangen fram dam godcundum worde, Homl. Th. ii. 364, 11–14. Hí heora méde underféngon, 80, 2: i. 68, 30. Dæt hé ne cnytte dæt underfongne feoh on dæm swátlíne, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 13. **II.** *to receive, submit to* a rite, etc.:—Godes ðeów, se de hád underfélid *God's servant, who takes orders,* Homl. Th. ii. 48, 31. Dá wé fulluht underféngan, Wulfst. 167, 1. **III.** *to receive* a person, (1) *to receive* for the purpose of entertaining, sheltering, harbouring, etc.:—Florus férde him tógeánes and da ædelan Godes menn underfeng tó him, and foresceáwode him wununge, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 138. Dæt nán man nánne man ne underfó ná leng donne þreó níht, L. C. S. 28; Th. i. 392, 9. Dæt náðor ne hý ne wé ne underfón ódres wealh, ne ódres þeów, ne ódres gefán, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. (2) *to receive* for safe conduct, custody, etc.:—Dá underféngon dæt déman cempan done Hælend on dam dómerne, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 27. Náh tó farenne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land bútan gesettan landmen, se hine sceal æt stæde underfón, and eft dær bútan fácne gebringan, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 25. (3) *to receive* as a servant or dependent:—Be don de ódres mannes man underfélid bútan leáfe. Ne underfó nán man ódres mannes man bútan dæs leáfe de hé ær fyligde, L. Ed. 10: Th. i. 164, 14: L. Ath. i. 22; Th. i. 210, 20: iv. 1; Th. i. 220, 18. 'God underfeng his cnapan Israhél.' Mid dam naman syndon getácnode ealle da de Gode gehýrsumiaþ, da hé underfélid tó his werode, Homl. Th. i. 204, 13. (4) *to receive, admit* into a society:—Hé sí underfangen on gegæderunge *suscipiatur in congregatione,* R. Ben. Interl. 97, 4. (5) *to receive* as a master, *to submit to*:—Gif se anweald of his ágenre gecynde gód wære,

ne underfénge hē nǽfre ðа yfelan ac ðа gódan, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 23. (6) *to receive, admit the claims of*:—Se ðe eów underfēhð, hē underfēhð mé, and se ðe mé underfēhð, hē underfēhð ðone ðe mé sende, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 40. Ic com on mínes Fæder naman and gé mé ne underfóngon. Gyf óðer cymþ on his ágenum naman, hyne gé underfóð, Jn. Skt. 5, 43. (6 a) *to receive, admit the force of* a person's words, *accept* testimony:—Hē cýð dæt hē geseah and gehýrde, and nán man ne underfēhþ his cýðnesse, Jn. Skt. 3, 32. Se ðe mīne word ne underfēhð, hē hæfþ hwá him déme, 12, 48. Ne underfóð ealle menn ðis word, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11. **IV.** *to receive* what is offered, *to accept*:—Drihten gebed mīn hē underfēng (-fang, MS.) *Dominus orationem meam suscepit*, Ps. Spl. 6, 9. Hē nolde náne fréfrunge underfón *noluit consolationem accipere*, Gen. 37, 35. **V.** of things, *to receive, serve as a receptacle for*:—Underfó *receptet (the passage is*: Cadaver nequaquam sepulchri sarcophagus receptet, Ald. 52), Hpt. Gl. 496, 11. **VI.** *to receive* or *accept* an office, a duty, etc., *to take upon one's self, to undertake* a labour, task, etc., (a) where the object of the verb is a word implying action or effort:—Regulus underfēng Cartaina gewinn *Regulus, bellum Carthaginense sortitus*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 1: 2, 2; Swt. 66, 13. Dæt ilce (ða ðegnunga dæs láreówdómes) dæt hē untǽlwierdlīce ondrēd tō underfoonne, Past. 7; Swt. 48, 19. Sió giómen dæs underfangenan láreówdómes *suscepta cura regiminis*, 4; Swt. 37, 13. Ða hié gewin hæfdon underfongen *bella suscepta*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 29. Ǽr hē hæbbe godcunde bōte underfangen, L. Edm. S. 4; Th. i. 248, 25. Underfangenre andwealhnysse *adeptae integritatis*, Hpt. Gl. 465, 70. (b) where the object of the verb denotes that in respect to which action or effort is needed:—Gif wífman híwrǽdene underfēhð *si mulier familiam susceperit*, L. Edg. C. 25; Th. ii. 272, 7. Ðonne hié monna heortan underfōð tō lǽrenne, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 12. Hig underfōð dis folc mid ðē *ut sustentent tecum onus populi*, Num. 11, 17. On ða rícu ðe hē underfangen hæfde, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 8. **VII.** *to receive* what is burdensome, *undergo, bear*:—Gē underfōð eówere unrihtwīsnissa (*ye shall bear your iniquities*, A.V.), dæt gē witon mīne wrace *recipietis iniquitates vestras, et scietis ultionem meam*, Num. 14, 34. **VIII.** *to take surreptitiously, to steal*:—Gyf feoh sý underfangen (*or* ? under fangen), Lchdm. iii. 286, 4. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. Kath. Gen. and Ex.* under-fon: *Orm.* unnderr-fon; *A. R.* under-von: *Piers P.* under-feng; *p.: Ayenb.* onderving: *O. H. Ger.* untar-fāhan.] v. under-niman.

under-fónd *glosses* susceptor, Ps. Lamb. 3, 4: 53, 6: 90, 2.

under-fóndlīc; *adj. To be received*:—Se underfónlīca *suscipiendus*, R. Ben. Interl. 97, 8.

under-fylgan *glosses* subsequi *in*: Underfylgdon (-fyligdon, Rush.) *subsecutae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 55.

under-gān *to undermine, ruin*:—Gif hwylcne man deófol tō ðam swýþe undergān hæbbe *si diabolus hominem aliquem adeo perdiderit*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 14; Th. ii. 208, 12. Ne sý nān eordcund cyning mid gītsunge tō ðæm swīþe undergān, Lchdm. iii. 444, 3. [Þis maidenes redden . . . hu he migten undergon (*deceive*) here fader, Gen. and Ex. 1147.]

under-gangan *to undergo*:—Ic undergange *subeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 217, 17. [Me birrþ beon fullihtnedd att tin hannd þin blettsinng tunnderrgaunngenn, Orm. 10661.]

under-geoc; *adj. Accustomed to the yoke, tame*:—Ofer ðone fola suna undergeocas (cf. on folan sunu dære teoma, Rush.) *super pullum filium subjugalem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 5.

under-gerēfa, an; *m. An under-officer*:—Gerēfa *consul*, undergerēfa *proconsul*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 5. Se undergerēfa *the pro-prefect*, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 332: 7, 216.

under-gepēoðed *subject*:—Nǽnig ealdormonna ne ūs undergepēoðedra (-endra, MSS. B. H.), L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 11. v. under-þeódan.

under-ginnan; *p.* -gann; *pl.* -gunnon; *pp.* -gunnen *To begin, attempt*:—Ic gedyrstlǽhte dæt ic ðās gesetnysse undergann *I ventured to attempt this work* (the translation of a Latin work), Homl. Th. i. 2, 27. Gregorius ūs trahtnode ðyses godspelles dīgelnysse ðus undergynnende: 'Dryhten ūs gewilnaþ . . . etc.,' 608, 9.

under-gitan; *p.* -geat, *pl.* -geáton; *pp.* -giten *To understand, perceive, know*:—Ic gefrēde oððe undergyte *sentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 11. Ic undergyte *perpendo*, 28, 7; Zup. 181, 6. Gif folces man syngaþ þurh nytenyss[e] and his gylt undergit (*et cognoverit peccatum suum*), Lev. 4, 28. Fram hyra wæstnum gē hī undergytaþ (*cognoscetis*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. Ða Samson heora syrwunga undergeat and ārās, Jud. 16, 3; Homl. Th. i. 62, 30. Ða undergeat Noe, dæt ða wæteru wǽron ādrūwode ofer eorðan, Gen. 8, 11. Ða Ulfcytel dæt undergeat, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139. 25. Ða Éadwine eorl and Morkere eorl dæt undergeáton, 1066; Erl. 198, 39: Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 26. Hig ne undergéton (-geáton, MS. A.) dæt hē tealde him God tō fæder *non cognouerunt quia patrem eis dicebat*, Jn. Skt. 8, 27. Ne undergēton (-geáton, MS. A.) (*cognouerunt*) hys leorningcnihtas ðās þing ǽrest, 12, 16. Gif hwam gelustfullaþ tō witanne hwæt sý *quadrans*, ðonne undergite dæt *quadrans* byð se feórða dǽl, Anglia viii. 298, 10. Understandan þ *capere, intelligere*, undergite *capiat*, Hpt. Gl. 437, 28. Undergitende heortan *cor intelligens*, Deut. 29, 4. Beón undergiten *colligi, cognosci, intelligi*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 13. Þe beóð undergitene *noscuntur, intelleguntur*, 430, 11.

under-hebban *glosses* accipere, sustollere, sublevare *in*:—Onfoeng ł underhōf *accepit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. Genom ł underhōf *sustulit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 9. Underhōf *subleuasset*, 6, 5. Underhebendum ēgum *subleuatis oculis*, Lind. 17, 1. Dæt uē sié underhefen *sublevari*, Rtl. 80, 1.

under-hlystan *renders* subaudire *in*: *Subaudio* ic underhlyste, *subaudis* ðū underhlyst, *subaudit* hē underhlyst, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 2–4.

under-hlystung *renders* subauditio *in*: *Subauditionem et personam*, dæt ys, underhlystunge and hād, Ælfc. Gr. 26; Zup. 151, 1.

under-hnīgan; *p.* -hnāh; *pl.* -hnigon; *pp.* -hnigen. **I.** *to descend beneath, go lower than* a place:—Grundum ic hrīne, helle underhnīge, heofonas oferstīge, Exon. Th. 482, 23; Rä. 67, 6. Hwilum ýða ic sceal underhnīgan, 386, 29; Rä. 4, 69. **II.** *to submit to* what is laborious or painful, *be subjected to* evil, *undergo* punishment, etc., (a) with acc. of that which is undergone:—Ðonne hī ða scandlīcan lustas dísses middangeardes mid hira módes willan underhnīgaþ *cum turpi hujus mundi desiderio humanae mentis voluntas substernitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 405, 3. For intingan hērsumnesse ic hāten gefæstode dæt ic done hād underhnāh (-nāgh, S. 566, 8) þeáh ðe ic unwyrðe wǽre *obedientiae causa jussus subire hoc quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; M. 260, 8. Hī underhnigon ðone hwilendlīcan deáþ *mortem subiere temporalem*, 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Hē underhnīge menniscne þeówdōm *se humano servitio subjiciat*, L. Eccg. P. Addit. 18; Th. ii. 234, 24. Ic eom nýded dæt ic sceal hraþe deáþ underhnigan *ad articulum subeundae mortis compellor*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 26. Beheáfdunge underhnigan *capitalem sententiam subire*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 74. (b) with dat.:—Sixtus underhnāh swurdes ecge, and his twégen diáconas samod, Homl. Th. i. 420, 17. Hē dam deáðe underhnāh and done deófol oferswýðde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 115. Regolícore stýre hē underhnīge *disciplinae regulari subjaceat*, R. Ben. Interl. 19, 1. Ðonne sceal hē underhnīgan ðære steóre regollícre lāre, R. Ben. 16, 4. Hī sceoldon underhnīgan nacodum swurde, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 28. Hēt se rēða cwellere hine underhnīgan swurdes ecge, Homl. Th. i. 428, 8. (c) case uncertain:—Hē sāres wite underhnāh *doloris poenae succumbit*, Scint. 12, 9. Ðū galgan underhnige, Anglia xii. 506, 1. Nyste heora nán on hwæs tīman hē ðrowunge underhnige, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 31.

under-holung *glosses* suffossum *in*: Underholunga *suffossa*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 17.

under-hwītel, es; *m. An under-whittle*; ragana, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 28. [Migne gives *racana* vêtement déchiré, de peu de valeur.]

under-hwrǽdel. v. under-wrǽdel.

under-īcan *glosses* subjungere *in*: Underȳcende *subjungentes*, Anglia xiii. 385, 292.

un-derigende; *adj. Harmless, innocent*:—*Nocens*, derigende, is nama and *participium*, and *innocens*, underigende, of ðam gefēged ys ǽfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 16. Underigende handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Spl. 23, 4. Hió mid wīflīce nīðe wæs feohtende on dæt underiende folc, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 19.

un-derigendlīc; *adj. Harmless, innoxious*:—Se Hálga Gāst hī ealle onælde mid underigendlīcum fýre, Homl. Th. i. 298, 6.

under-irnan *to under-run, run beneath*:—Hē underyrnþ ealle ða twelf tācna, Lchdm. iii. 248, 1. Ðonne seó sunne hī hæfd ealle underurnen, 246, 10. ¶ *As a gloss of* succurrere:—Underiorn *succurre*, Rtl. 43, 17.

under-lāðteów, es; *m. A subordinate ruler*, applied to the consuls in comparison with the kings:—Him ðā Rómāne æfter dæm lāðteówas (underlātteówas, MS. C.) gesetton ðe hié consulas hēton dæt heora rīce heólde ān geár ān monn *igitur regibus urbe propulsis, Romani consules creaverunt*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 68, 2.

under-lēdan *glosses* subductus, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 11: sublatus, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3. 10.

under-lecgan. **I.** *to underlay, support*:—Ic underlecge *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Ða bæd hē hī ānre sylle, dæt hē mihte dæt hūs mid dære underlecgan, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 33. Þeáh hit mid nāne anwald ne sié underlēd *cum nulla potestate fulcitur*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 25. Ðonne bið se elnboga underlēd mid pyle and se hnecca mid bolstre *pulvillo cubitus vel cervicalibus caput jacentis excipitur*, 19; Swt. 143, 17. **II.** *rendering* supponere, substernere, etc.:—Ic underlecge *subpono*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 3; Zup. 167, 17: 47; Zup. 276, 9. Underlegdon *substernebant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 19, 36. Of underlēdum brandum *suppositis torribus*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* unter-leccen *fulcire.*]

under-licgan *to be subject, submit, yield*:—Ne mæg se preóst mannum dingian, gif hē synnum underlīð, Homl. Th. ii. 320, 21: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 155. Ne underlicga wē synnum *nec succumbamus vitiis*, Rtl. 82, 25. Underliccge hē þreále *disciplinae subjaceat*, R. Ben. 56, 12. Ða underðiddan mon sceal lǽran dæt hī him eádmōdlīce underliegen *subditi*

admonendi sunt ut humiliter subjaceant, Past. 28 ; Swt. 189, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* unter-ligan *subjacere.*]

under-lihtan *glosses* sublevare *in:* Uē underlihtad sié *sublevemur*, Rtl. 51, 23. Dætte uē sió underlihtado *sublevari*, 72, 3.

underling, es ; *m.* (the word seems to occur only in late texts) *An underling, a subordinate, a subject:*—Heó (*the Jews*) sydđen æfire unwurđe wæron on heora lifdagen and get synden underlinges, Homl. Ass. 194, 50. Eádward kyng gret Harald eurl and alle his undurlynges (*omnes meos ministros*) in Herefordeshire, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 14. [Leir king scal beon eouwer lauerd . . . & Agaippus ure king scal beon his underling, Laym. 3657. Inobedience, þet is . . . underling þet ne buhđ nout his prelat, A. R. 198, 18.]

under-lūtan ; *p.* -leát, -luton ; *pp.* -loten *To stoop beneath* something in order to raise or support it, *to support, bear, submit to:*—Ða đe beođ mid hira āgnum byrđennum ođrycte, dæt hié ne magon gestondan, hié willaþ lustīce underfōn ođerra monna, ond unniédige hié underlūtaþ mid hira sculdrum ođerra byrđenna *qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7 ; Swt. 51, 25. Hē ārās underléat dæt bēr eode *ille surrexit sublato grauato abiit*, Wk. Sct. Lind. Rush. 2, 12. Ēálá ofermōdan ! hwī ge wilnigen dæt gē underlūtan mid eówrum swiran dæt deáþlīcne geoc *quid o superbi colla mortali jugo frustra levare gestiunt?* Bt. 19 ; Fox 68, 26. Hwī eów á lyste mid eówrum swiran selfra willum dæt swāre gioc underlūtan, Met. 10, 20.

undern, es ; *m. The third hour of the day, nine in the morning ;* in later English (v. infra) it is used of the *sixth hour*, a use it seems to have in *undern-rest*, q.v. :—Undern *tertia*, middæg *sexta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 11. Undern is dæges þridde tīd, Btwk. 214, 33. Dæs hīredes ealdor gehȳrde wyrhtan on ærnemerigen, eft on undern . . . Se ærmerigen wæs fram Adam ođ Noe, se undern fram Noe ođ Abraham, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 7–19. Tō undernes, Lchdm. ii. 194, 6. Byđ seó sceadu tō underne and tō nōne seofon and twēntigoþan healfes fōtes *the shadow at nine and at three is twenty-six and a half feet long*, iii. 218, 3 and ofien. Æt undern . . . ær undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 22, 36. Ær undern . . . ofer undern *mane . . . vespere*, Lev. 6, 20. On đa þriddan tīd dæges, dæt is on undern, Shrn. 79, 35. Wē ētaþ on đam Sunnandagum on undern and on æfen, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 3. Sele drincan on þreó tīda, on undern, on middæg, on nōn, Lchdm. ii. 140, 1. Fram hancrēde ođ undern, Homl. Th. i. 74, 21 : Chr. 538 ; Erl. 16, 2. Ofor undern, Blickl. Homl. 93, 15. Healfe tīd ofer undern, 540 ; Erl. 16, 4. Ođ heáne undern *usque ad tertiam plenam*, R. Ben. 74, 11. [Abuten undern deies . . . abute swucke time alse me singed messe (from prime ođet midmarezen, hweonne preostes singed heore messen, MS. C.), A. R. 24, 11. So ha dede at undren and and at midday also (Mt. 20, 3), Misc. 33, 22. At þon heye undarne (Acts 2, 15), 56, 657. It was the thridde our (that men clepen undrun), Wick. Mk. 15, 25. The time of undern of the same day, Ch. Cl. T. 260. *But the word sometimes denotes a later hour :*—Bi þis was undren (under, undrin) on þe dai (*the sixth hour*, Lk. 23, 44). C. M. 16741. Undorne, 19830. The our was as the sixte or undurn, Wick. Jn. 4, 6. An orendroū, ornedrone *meredies*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *See also the later English forms given under* undern-mæl, -mete, -tīd. *O. Sax.* undorn *the third hour : O. Frs.* ond, under (*and see Richthofen Wtbch.*) : *O. H. Ger.* untarn *midday : Icel.* undorn *nine o'clock* A.M. or *three o'clock* P.M. ; *a meal*. Cf. *Goth.* undaurni-mats *ἄριστον*. As in the case of *mæl* = meal, the word seems to have come to denote the eating that takes place at the time, which at first the word denoted. v. Halliwell's Dict. *aandorn*, and see the forms in other dialects in Cl. & Vig. Icel. Dict. s.v. undorn.] v. *compounds with* undern-.

un-derne. v. un-dirne.

under-neoþan, -nyþan ; *prep. adv. Underneath :*—Þurhscoten mid āre flān underneođan ođer breóst *sagitta sub mamma trajectus*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 134, 23. Đū nymst cealfes blōd mid đīnum fingre on dæs weofodes hyrnan and gīfst dæt ođer underneyđan (*reliquum sanguinem fundes juxta basim altaris*), Ex. 29, 12. [Þet fotspure þe wæs underneđen his fote, Chr. 1070 : Erl. 209, 8.] v. neoþan.

under-neoþemest *lowest :*—Eorđe stōd ealra gesceafta underniþemest (under niþemest ? Cf. sió eorđe is niohor đonne ænig ōđru gesceaft, St. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 20), Met. 20, 135.

undern-gereord, es ; *n. A morning meal, breakfast :*—Underngereord *prandium*, ǣfengereord *cena*, nōnmete *merenda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 12. Æt his underngereorde ār hē tō đæm gefeohte fōre, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 84, 34. Gif wē fæstaþ and dæt tō underngereord tō đam ǣfengifle healdaþ, đonne ne bid dæt nān fæsten, L. E. I. 38 ; Th. ii. 436, 28. Heora underngereordu and ǣfengereordu hié mengdon tōgædere, Blickl. Homl. 99, 22.

undern-gifl, es ; *n. Food eaten in the morning, breakfast :*—Đonne đū hæbbe gegearwod underngifl (-gieſ, Hatt. MS.) ođđe ǣfengifl *cum facis prandium aut coenam*, Past. 44 ; Swt. 322, 19.

under-niman ; *p.* -nam, *pl.* -nāmon ; *pp.* -numen. I. *to take surreptitiously, to steal.* v. under-fōn, VIII :—Gif feoh sīy undernumen (under numen ?), Lchdm. i. 392, 8. II. in figurative senses. (1) *to take into the mind, receive* what is said, taught, etc. :—Gehādede men hit sceolon him āsecgan, undernimđ se đe wile, Wulfst. 305, 20. Hē deóplice undernam Drihtnes lāre æt him, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 76. Abraham undernam heflīce đās word *dure accepit hoc*, Gen. 21, 11. Đis sind dæra apostola word, undernimaþ hī mid carfullum mōde, Homl. Th. i. 236, 4 : H. R. 7, 29. Ne underfōđ ealle menn đis word . . . Undernyme se đe undernyman mæge (cf. ne underneomeđ (uod, MS. B.) nawt þis ilke word alle . . . Hwase hit me underneomen, underneome, H. M. 19, 27) *non omnes capiunt verbum istud . . . Qui potest capere, capiat*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 11–12. Man mæg swīđe eáđe witan, se đe hit underniman wile, đæt hit riht nis . . . , Wulfst. 305, 1 : Homl. Ass. 26, 53. [Hire fader hefde iset hire to lare and heo undernom (-ueng, MS. R.) hit wel, Kath. 117.] (2) *to take upon one's self :*—Gif đū leornian wille hū dæt gewurđan mæge, đonne undernim đū leorningcnihtes hīw, Homl. Th. i. 590, 20. [We þis feht habbeođ undernumen buten Arđures rede, Laym. 26734. To poure iheorted eni heih þing to undernimen ine hope of Godes helpe, A. R. 202, 6. Hardy to greate þinge undernime, Ayenb. 83, 19.] (3) *to blame, resent* (?) :—Đā undernam Godwine eorl swȳđe dæt on his eorldōme sceolde swilc geweorđan, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 179, 16. [He cometh not to the light, that his workis be not undirnomun *ut non arguantur opera ejus*, Wick. Jn. 3, 20. Impacient is he that wil not ben itaught ne undernome of his vices, Chauc. Pers. T. Whoso undernymeth me hereof, Piers P. 5, 115. Underneme *reprehendo, deprehendo, arguo ;* undernemynge *deprehensio, reprehensio*, Prompt. Parv. 511.]

under-niþemest. v. under-neoþemest.

undern-mǣl, es ; *n. Morning-time :*—On undernmǣl, Beo. Th. 2860 ; B. 1428. An undermēl, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 319. [Ther walkith noon but the lymytour himself in undermēles and in morwenynges, Chauc. W. of B. T. 19. Undermele *postmeridies, postmessimbria, meranium*, Prompt. Parv. 511. Cf. In an undermele tyde *meridiano tempore*, Trev. v. 373, 9. See also Nares' Dict. *undemeal.*]

undern-mete, es ; *m. Food eaten in the morning, breakfast :*—Undermete *prandium*, ǣfenmete *cena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 65. Uton brūcan đisses undernmetes swā đa sculon đe hiora ǣfengifl on helle gefeccean sculon *prandete tamquam apud inferos coenaturi*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 86, 1. Undernmete *prandium*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 4. [An orendroñ mete, ordrone mete *merenda ;* to ete orendroñ mete *merendare*, Cath. Angl. 261, where see note. *Goth.* undaurni-mats *ἀριστον*, *prandium.*]

undern-rest, e ; *f. Rest in the morning :*—Đā hē ārās on dæge of underndæste (*postquam de meridiana quiete surrexerunt*, Bede's Vita Cudbercti, c. 35), Shrn. 64, 7.

undern-sang, es ; *m. The service at the third hour of the day, tierce :*—Undernsang *tertia*, R. Ben. 39, 19 : 40, 6 : L. Ælfc. C. 19 ; Th. ii. 350, 6. Undernsanges gebed *tertie oratio*, R. Ben. Interl. 47, 10. Æt ǣfensonge and æt undernsonge, Chart. Th. 137, 34.

undern-swǣsendu ; *pl. Breakfast :*—Dæt hē mid đȳ biscope sǣte æt his undernswǣsendum (*ad prandium*), Bd. 3, 6 ; S. 528, 13.

undern-tīd, e ; *f.* I. *the third hour of the day, nine o'clock* A.M. :—Đā wæs undorntīd *erat hora tertia*, Mk. Skt. 15, 25 : Homl. Th. i. 314, 22 (see Acts 2, 15). Ūres andgites merigen is ūre cildhād, ūre cnihthād swylce undorntīd, on đam āstīhđ ūre geógođ, swā swā seó sunne đēđ symle dære đriddan tīde, ii. 76, 15. From undorntīde (underne tīde, S. 592, 7), đonne mon mæssan oftost singeþ *a tertia hora quando missae fieri solebant*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 328, 32. Embe undorntīde *circa horam tertiam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 4. Ærest on ærnemorgen, ōþre siþe on undorntīd, Blickl. Homl. 47, 17 : 133, 27. II. *the service at the third hour :*—Wē sungon undorntīde and dydon mæssan *cantavimus tertiam et fecimus missam*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 31. [Hit is undertid (Acts 2, 15), O. E. Homl. i. 91, 2 : Mk. Skt. 15, 25, col. 2. Þe sođe sunne iđe undertid was istien on heih, A. R. 400, 15. Þan was it underntide (undrin-, undir-) o þe dai *about the sixth hour* (Acts 10, 9), C. M. 19830.]

undern-tíma, an ; *m. The third hour of the day,* nine o'clock A.M. :—On undern wē sculon God herian, forđam on underntīman Crist wæs tō deáþe forđēmed . . . And eft com se Hālga Gāst on underntīman ofer đa apostolas, Btwk. 214, 26–30. [Godess Gast com i firess onnlicnesse an dazz att unnderrntime, Orm. 19458.]

under-plantian *glosses* supplantare *in :* Đū underplantedest *supplantasti*, Ps. Spl. 17, 41. Dysig byđ underplantud *stultus supplantatur*, Scint. 169, 2.

under-sceōtan ; *p.* -sceát, *pl.* -scuton ; *pp.* -scoten. I. *to move to a place beneath, to intercept :*—His (*the moon's*) trendel underscȳt dære (đa, MS. R.) sunnan tō đam swīđe đæt heó eall āþeóstrap, Lchdm. iii. 242, 20. II. *to under-prop, support :*—Hī ne beóđ mid nānre sylle underscotene dæs godcundlīcan mægenes *nullis fulti virtutibus*, Past. 1 ; Swt. 27, 17. Cf. under-stingan.

under-scyte, es ; *m. Intercepting, intervention :*—Se mōna mæg þurh his underscyte đa sunnan āþeóstrian, Lchdm. iii. 242, 25. Wē rǣdaþ on tungelcræfte đæt seó sunne bid hwīltīdum þurh dæs mōnelīcan trendles underscyte āđȳstred, Homl. Th. i. 608, 32.

under-sēcan, *p.* -sōhte *To investigate ;* discutere (cf. discutiens, i.

judicans, querens, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 42) :—Dæt is dæt hié ðara ðing ðe him underðiódde biód for ðam ege ánum ðæs innecundan déman underséce *est subjectorum causas pro sola interni judicis intentione discutere*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 8. Dæm láreówe is swíðe smeálíce tó undersécanne be ðæm weorcum dara ofertrúwedena *subtiliter ab arguente discutienda sunt opera protervorum*, 32; Swt. 209, 12. [Huo þet heþ þise yeſþe, he onderzekþ þe redes þet me him yeſþ, Ayenb. 184, 23. *Ger.* untersuchen.]

under-serc, es; *m. An under-garment* :—Undersyrc *colophium* (= *colobium*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 45.

under-singan *renders* succinere *in:* Ic undersinge *succino*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 7; Zup. 181, 2.

under-sittan *renders* subsidere *in* :—Ic undersitte *subsideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 157, 5.

under-smeágan *glosses* subrepere, subripere *in:* Undersmége *subripiat*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 6. Undersmége *subrepat*, 72, 9. v. next word.

under-smúgan; *p.* -smeáh, *pl.* -smugon; *pp.* -smogen *To creep under, come upon unawares, surprise* :—Ídelnysse underþeódde gálscype under-smýhð *otio deditos luxuria subripit*, Scint. 89, 8. Ne undersmúge gítsunge yfel *non subripiat* (but other MS. *subrepat*) *avaritiæ malum*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 7. Dæt ænig þinc ne undersmuge on wege gesyhðe *ne quid forte subripierit in via visus*, 113, 11. Swá hý nǽfre mid oferfylle undersmiogene aud beswicene ne weorðan *ne subrepat satietas aut ebrietas*, R. Ben. 64, 19.

under-standan; *p.* -stód, *pl.* -stódon; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to understand, have insight into* :—Ðú genóh wel understentest ðæt ic ðé tó sprece, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1. Se godcunda foreþonc hit understent eall swíþe ryhte . . . wé ne cunnon ðæt riht understandan, 39, 8; Fox 224, 19–21. Gecýðnesse ðíne ic ongeat ł understód *testimonia tua intellexi*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 95. Understand ðás gesihðe *intellige visionem* (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Ðam men is geméne mid englum ðæt hé understande i. 302, 22. Eal ðæt syndon micle and egeslíce dǽda, understande se ðe wille, Wulfst. 161, 9. Understande se ðe cunne, 162, 12. Snotornys, þurh ða seó sáwel sceal hyre Scippend understandan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 157. Dæt wé magon understandan ða þing ðe ðú specst *ut possimus intelligere quae loqueris*, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 15. Swá cláene hió (*learning*) wæs ódfeallenu on Angelcynne ðæt swíðe feáwa wǽron behionan Humbre ðe hiora ðéninga cúðen understondan, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 14. Gehwá ðe his ágene þearfe wille understandan, L. Eth. vi. 27; Th. i. 322, 9. **I a.** *with prep.* ymbe :—Ne mæg nán gesceaft fulfremedlíce smeágan ne understandan ymbe God . . . Englas ne magon fulfremedlíce understandan ymbe God, Homl. Th. i. 10, 2–5. **II.** *to understand, perceive, know certainly* :—Understand be ðám hú se ælmihtiga God hí ealle gesceóp bútan antimbre *know certainly concerning them, how that the almighty God created them all without matter*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 178. Understandaþ eác georne, dæt deófol ðás þeóde dwelode, Wulfst. 156, 7. Understanden (beón) *deprehendi*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 18 : *conjici*, 469, 30. [I do gowe to understonden *ego notifico nobis*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 218, 15.] **III.** *to understand* in such and such a sense, *to conceive of, consider* :—Ne understand dú hit mé tó unrihtwisnesse *do not consider it as unrighteousness in me*, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Gif ic eádmódlíce mé sylfne ne understóde, ac mín módgiende anhófe *si non humiliter sentiebam, sed exaltavi animam meam*, R. Ben. 22, 18. **III a.** *with prep.* be :—Æwǽstlíce understandende be úre ealra ǽriste *piously conceiving of the resurrection of us all*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 472. **III b.** *to accept as correct* :—Dis ylce understand be ðám ódrum dagum *take the same rule as applicable in the case of the other days*, Anglia viii. 304, 29. **IV.** *to observe, notice, consider* :—Understand (*or* I) rǽdere, hwæt seó ræding cwyð, Anglia viii. 309, 1. Understand mine spræce *animadverte sermonem* (Dan. 9, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 14, 9. Dæt tó understandenne ealle gedémdon *hoc adtendendum cuncti decreuerunt*. Anglia xiii. 371, 90. Æt geswinc his sýðfæstes ne understandende hé mid hrædestan ryne arn, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 186. On dehter ná understandendre *in filia non advertente se*, Scint. 225, 7.

under-standenness *glosses* substantia *in:* Understondennisse *substantia*. Rtl. 31, 40.

under-standinge, e; *f. Intelligence* :—On andgyte inran understandinge *sensu interioris intelligentiæ*, Scint. 221, 13.

under-stapplian *glosses* supplantare *in:* Understappla ł forscræne hine *supplanta eum*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 13.

under-staþolfæst. v. un-staþolfæst.

under-stingan *to under-prop, support* :—Understungen and ǽwræded mid ðýs hwilendlícan onwalde *fultus temporali potentia*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 11. Cf. under-sceótan.

under-stregdan *to under-strew* :—Hé wæs nacod and on carcern onsended, and ðǽr wæs understregd mid sǽscellum and mid scearpum stánum *he was stripped and sent to prison, and there had sea-shells and sharp stones strewed under him*, Shrn. 51, 13.

under-þegnian *glosses* subministrare *in:* Underþéniaþ *submiuistrat*, Scint. 5, 6.

under-þencan *to look into, consider* :—Wé sculon swíðe smeálíce díssa ǽgðer underðencean *hoc in utrisque subtiliter intuendum*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 23.

under-þeód; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *used substantively. Subject, subordinate* :—Ón ódre wísan sint tó manianne ða underðióddan, on ódre ða ofergesettan. Ða underðiéddan (-ðiúddan, Cott. MSS.) mon sceal lǽran ðæt hié elles ne siéu genǽt *aliter admonendi sunt subditi, atque aliter praelati. Illos ne subjectio conterat*, Past. 28; Swt. 189, 14. Ðonne dæt mód dara underðiédra (-ðiéddra, Cott. MSS.) hwæthwugu ryhtlíces ongitan mæg *subditorum mens cum quaedam recte sentire potuerit*, 19; Swt. 147, 1. On his (*the abbot's*) underþeóddera módum *in discipulorum mentibus*, R. Ben. 10, 18. Se láreów sceal ǽrest on him sylfum ǽlcne leahter ádwæscan, and sídðan on his underðeóddum, Homl. Th. i. 320, 30. Landfranc wæs geháded on his ágenum biscopsetle fram ealne biscopum his underðióddum, Chr. 1070; Erl. 206, 5. [Prost scal spenen among al his underþede, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 14.] v. next word.

under-þeódan, -þiédan, -þidan; *p.* de. **I.** *to subject, subjugate, render subject*, (1) with dat. :—Se líchoma hine him (*the devil*) underðiód mid dære lustfulnesse . . . Swá swá sió nædre lǽrde Euan on wóh and Eue hí hire underðiód[d]e mid lustfulnesse, swá swá líchoma *caro se delectatione subjicit . . . Unde et ille serpens prava suggessit, Eva autem quasi caro se delectationi subdidit*, Past. 53; Swt. 417, 24–27. Hí hí underþiódaþ unþeáwum, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 28. God ðú ðe mé sealdest ðæt ic meahte swylc wíte ðón mínum feóndum, and mé swylc folc underþýdes (-þeodes, Ps. Surt.) *Deus qui das vindictas mihi, et subdidisti populos sub me*, Ps. Th. 17, 45. Hé ús underþeóde úre folc *subjecit populos nobis*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 46, 3. Claudius Orcadus Rómána cynedóme underþeódde, Chr. 47; Erl. 6, 26. Ðú mé folc mænig underþéoddest *subjiciens populum meum sub me*, Ps. Th. 143, 3. Tó dara hláforda dóme de hé hine ǽr underþeódde (-þiódde, Met. 25, 66), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 29. Ic míne sáwle wylle Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1: Met. 25, 63. Hí druncennesse and oferhýdo . . . wǽron heora swiran underðeóddende (*subdentes*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 27. Reogollícum ðeódscipum underþeóded *regularibus disciplinis subditus*, 4, 24; S. 598, 21. His anwealde underþeóded, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 15. Ælc mon ðe underþeóded (-þiéded, Met. 17, 23) bið unþeáwum, 30, 2; Fox 110, 20. Underþeód (-þýded, Met. 16, 4), 29, 3; Fox 106, 19. Næs him nó ðý læs underðeód eall ðes middangeard, 16, 4; Fox 58, 10. Hé wæs him underþeód (-ðióded, Lind., Rush.) *erat subditus illis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 51. Underþeód (-þýd, Th.: -ðided, Surt.) beó ðú Drihtne *subditus esto Domino*, Ps. Spl. 36, 6: *subjecta*, 61, 5. Him se mǽsta dǽl weard underþióded, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 5. Gif hé wiðcwǽde ðæt hé nǽre underþiódd (-ðidd, Hatt. MS.) his Scippende *si auctoris imperio obedire recusaret*, Past. 7; Swt. 50, 13. Him wesan underþýded, Exon. Th. 138, 13; Gú. 575. Syndan mé fremde cynn underþeóded *mihi allophili subditi sunt*, Ps. Th. 107, 8. Deófolseócnessa ús synt underþeódde *daemonia subjeciuntur nobis*, Lk. Skt. 10, 17. Ealle ðás mǽgþe Æþelbalde on hýrsumnesse underþeódde syndon *hae omnes provinciae Ædilbaldo subjectae sunt*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 27. Ðám ánum ðe Gode underþeódde syndon mid myclum hádum, Blickl. Homl. 109, 22. Swésum wordum underþeódde (*dedití*), Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 33. Da de him underðiédde (-ðidde, Cott. MSS.) bióð *subjecti*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 7. Wé ealle ðære hnescnesse ures flǽsces beóð underðiédde (-ðidde, Cott. MSS.) *cuncti corruptionis nostrae infirmitatibus subjacemus*, 21; Swt. 159, 6. Eall ða ðing ðé hire underþiéd sint, sint underþiéd ðam godcundan foreþonce, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 20. Da ealdormen beóð Gode underðýdde, Ps. Th. 46, 9. (2) with a preposition :—Ðú underþeódest folc mín under mé *subdis populum meum subter me*, Ps. Spl. 143, 3. Gé underþiódaþ eówre héhstan medemnesse under ða ealra nyþemestan gesceafta *vos dignitatem vestram infra infima quaeque detrudítis*, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 33. Ðú underþeódest folc under mé *subdis populos sub me*, Ps. Spl. 17, 49. Ne wæs ǽfre ǽnig cyning ðæt má heora landa him tó gewealde underþeódde, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 23. Underðeódende folc under mé *subjicíens populos sub me*, Ps. Surt. 143, 2. (3) where that to which there is subjection is not stated :—Ðonne hé underðiód *quando summiserit*, Kent. Gl. 1004. Dæt hit ungedafenlíc sig, ðæt se dǽdbéta hine ná on ða wísan díssa woroldlícra þinga ne underþeóde *quod indecorum sit, poenitentem in re mundanorum horum negotiorum se non cohibere*, L. Eccg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 25. Ús is tó gelýfenne ðæt se Hǽlend þyder cóme, næs nó genéded, ne underþeóded, ac mid his wíllan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 15. Underþeód *dedito*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 62. **II.** *to subject, cause to endure, render liable* :—Hefigran scylde and hefigran wítum hé hine underðiód *poenae gravioris culpae se subjicit*, Past. 54; Swt. 421, 6. Dá hét se cáisere done diácon miclum wítum underþeódan, Shrn. 56, 34. **III.** *to subjoin, add* :—Hé underþeódde and him sǽde ðæt se dæg swíþe neáh stóde his forþfore *subjunxit diem sui obitus jam proxime instare*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 15. **IV.** *to support* :—Underþiód *subnixa, suffulta*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 21. Underþeódne *subnixum*, 507, 57.

under-þeódendlic *renders* subjunctivus *in: Subjunctivum*, ðæt ys underðeódendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 98, 23. *Subjunctivae*, ðæt sind underþeódendlíce, 46; Zup. 267, 7.

under-þeódness, e; *f. Subjection, submission*:—For ymþo ðære underþeódnysse *ob aerumnam subjectionis*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 41. Wite hē ðæt hē micle eáðmōdra beón sceal on regoles underðeódnysse *sciens se multo magis disciplinæ regulari subditum*, R. Ben. 112, 1. Micle swýþor is tō hálsienne Drihten mid ealre eáðmōdnesse and mid ealre underþeódnysse (*cum omni humilitate*), 45, 18. Him gehýrsumiaþ ōðra engla werod mid micelre underðeódnysse, Homl. Th. i. 342, 34: 346, 34: Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 31. Hī him gehētan eáþmēde hýrnysse and singale underþeódnysse *subjectionem continuam promittebant*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 27.

under-þeów, es; *m. One reduced to slavery, one who serves under* or *is subject to another, a slave, servant*:—Hē geniédde Arhalaus ðone lātteów ðæt hē wæs his underþeów, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 2. Ða burgware bædon ðæt hié mōsten beón hiera underþeówas ðā hī hié bewerian ne mehton *petentes, ut quos belli clades reliquos fecit, saltem servire liceat*, 4, 13; Swt. 212, 5: 2, 8; Swt. 92, 23. Ealle wurdon Iuliuse underþeówas *Caesar omnes ad deditionem compulit*, 5, 12; Swt. 242, 27.

under-þīdan, -þiédan, -þýdan. v. under-þeódan.

under-tōdāl *renders* subdistinctio *in*: *Subdistinctio*, ðæt is undertōdāl, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 14; Zup. 291, 5.

under-tunge *glosses* sublingua *in*: Undertungan *sublinguae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 79.

under-tungeþrum. v. tunge-þrum.

under-weaxan *glosses* succrescere *in*: Underwexaþ *succrescunt*, Scint. 104, 8.

under-wed[d], es; *n. A pledge, security*:—'Gif ðū mē sylst underwedd (*arrhabonem*), ōð ðæt ðū mē sende ðæt ðū mē behātst' . . . 'Hwæt wilt ðū tō underwedde (*pro arrhabone*) nyman?' . . . Iudas sende ān tyccen wið his hirde, ðæt hē fette ðæt underwedd, Gen. 38, 17–20. Gylde hē ðæt yrfe oþþe underwed lecge, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 8: 8; Th. i. 356, 10.

under-wendan *glosses* subvertere *in*: Hē underwende *subuertat*, Scint. 196, 6.

under-wrēdel *glosses* subfibulum *vel* subligaculum, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 61.

under-wreðian, -wreðian, -wriðian *to support, sustain*:—Ic underwreðige (-wreðige, MSS. F. O.) *fulcio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 5. Underwreðie, Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 34. Ðū underwreðdes *sustentas*, Rtl. 45, 9. Underwreoðaþ his untrumnesse *sustentat inbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Ealle stōwa Drihten ymbfēhþ and neoþan underwreþeþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 21. Man ða ræftras tō dære fyrste gefæstnaþ and mid cantlum underwriðaþ, Anglia viii. 324, 10. Hē mid criccum his fēdunge underwreðode, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 25. Hī underwriðedon his handa *sustentabant manus ejus*, Ex. 17, 12. Ðæt hī underwreþigen *ut leuent*, Germ. 390, 173. Ða ðe bet cunnon, sceolon gȳman ōðra manna, and mid heora fultume underwryðian, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 2. Sceancan mīne mē tō underwreðigenne on ýfel strange wǣron *crura mea ad me sustinendum in malum fortes fuere*, Anglia xi. 117, 23. Mid gōdum weorcum underwreðed *bonis actis fultus*, Past. 19; Swt. 141, 18; Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 228: Hpt. Gl. 430, 36: Rtl. 76, 3. Treów wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rūn. 13. Underwreoþod ēgþwanone *circum fultus undique*, Hymn. Surt. 46, 12. Hyt ys underwryðed mid þrīm swerum, Anglia viii. 301, 37. Mid týn rihtingum underwriðode, 304, 32: Homl. Th. i. 444, 35. Underwreðedeo *suffulti*, Rtl. 71, 17. ¶ *The word glosses* supponere *in*: Drihten underwriðaþ ł [under]set handa his *Dominus supponet manum suam*, Ps. Lamb. 36, 24.

under-wreðung, e; *f. Support, sustentation*: — Underwreþung lichaman *sustentatio corporis*, Scint. 56, 10. Trumre underwreþincge *firmo fulcimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 69.

under-wrītan *to subscribe, sign*:—Wē ealle mid Cristes rōdetācn fæstnedon and underwritan *nos omnes subscripsimus*, Bd. 4, 17; S. 586, 16.

under-wriðian. v. under-wreðian.

under-wyrtwalian *glosses* supplantare *in*: Ðū underwyrtwæledæst *supplantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 17, 41.

un-dīgollīce; *adv. Not secretly, openly, clearly, plainly*:—Se dígla Dēma him swīðe undígellīce (-deógollīce, Hatt. MS.) (*aperte*) geondwyrde, Past. 4; Swt. 38, 19. Þus spræc God gefyrn, hit is swā ðeáh swā gedōn swýðe neáh mid ūs . . . and undígollīce, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 177.

un-dilegod; *adj. Not blotted out, not effaced*:—Swā se wrītere, gif hē ne dilegaþ ðæt hē ǽr wrāt, ðeáh hē nǽfre mā nāuht ne wrīte, ðæt bið ðeáh undilegod, ðæt hē ǽr wrāt *neque enim scriptor, si a scriptione cessaverit, quia alia non addidit, etiam illa, quae scripserat, delevit*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 33.

un-dirne, -dierne, -dyrne; *adj. Not hidden, discovered, revealed, manifest*:—Gif mon ǽfelle on wuda wel monega treówa and wyrd eft undierne (-dyrne, MS. B.), L. In. 43; Th. i. 128, 20: 44; Th. i. 130, 3. Ðæt weard underne eorðebūendum, ðæt Meotod hæfde miht, Cd. Th. 265, 1; Sat. 1. Wīde weard wyrd undyrne, Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ðā wæs Grendles gūðcræft gumum undyrne, Beo. Th. 255; B. 127: 4004; B. 2000. Bíd him synwracu andweard undyrne *the punishment of sin shall stand revealed before them*, Exon. Th. 94, 16; Cri. 1541. Nū is undyrne werum, hū ða wihte hātne sindon, 429, 19; Rä. 43, 15. Ic wordum wemde wyrd undyrne, Andr. Kmbl. 2959; An. 1482. Ic gearwe wāt ðæt ðē (*God*) siendan ealle wīsan (*printed* wifan) undierne and cūðe dīnre dære hālgan þrymesse, Anglia xi. 97, 7. *Nuncupatio est* undyrne yrfebēc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 24.

un-dirne; *adv. Openly, clearly, plainly*:—Weard ylda bearnum undyrne cūð ðætte Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 303; B. 150: 825; B. 410.

un-dōm, es; *m. Unjust judgement*:—Wā ðæm ðe ræreþ unriht tō rihte and undōm dēmeþ earmum tō hýnðe *vae qui condunt leges iniquas; et scribentes, injustitiam scripserunt; ut opprimerent in judicio pauperes* (Is. 10, 1–2), Wulfst. 47, 26: 128, 10: 268, 1. Se ðe unlage rære oþþe undōm gedēme for lǽdde oþþe for feohfange, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9. Hī geūtlageden ealle Francisce men ðe ǽr unlage rǽrdon and undōm dēmdon and unræd ræddon, Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Wē cýðaþ dēman and gerēfan, ðæt hig āgan þearfe, ðæt hī unrihtes geswīcan and nāhwār þurh undōm for feó ne for freóndscipe forgýman heora wīsdōm, Wulfst. 267, 28. Weard ðes ðeódscipe swīðe forsingod þurh undōmas, 130, 4.

un-dōmlīce; *adv. With bad judgement, indiscreetly*:—Hyrde oþþe unbindan undōmlīce ondrǽde oþþe gewríþan *pastor vel absoluere indiscrete timeat vel ligare*, Scint. 202, 14.

un-dōn; *p.* -dyde; *pp.* -dōn *To undo.* I. *to undo* that which is closed, *to open*:—Ðā heó ðone windel undyde *aperiens fiscellam*, Ex. 2, 6. Ðā undyde hira ān his sacc *aperto sacco*, Gen. 42, 27. Hē undyde his mūð, Homl. Th. i. 548, 14. Ðā undydon wē ūre saccas *aperuimus saccos nostros*, Gen. 43, 21. Ðæt hē undō his eágan, Anglia viii. 317, 5. II. *to undo* that which is bound, *to release*, (1) literal:—Beón þreó níht ǽr man ða hand undō, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4. (2) figurative, *to release, absolve*:—From allum ūsig synnum undō *ab omnibus nos peccatis absolve*, Rtl. 42, 3. Ða ðe synna racentēg gifæstnigaþ milsa dīnre ārfæstnisse undōe *quos delictorum catena constringit miseratio tuae pietatis absolvat*, 40, 23. Ðæs on .ix. nihton ðæt wed undō hē mid rihtan gylde *nine days after let him release the pledge by lawful payment*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. III. *to undo* that which closes, *to open* a door, etc.:—Undōdē mē duru sōdfæstra *aperite mihi portas justitiae*, Ps. Th. 117, 19: 23, 7. Undōnde *reserando* (*valvam*), Hpt. Gl. 478, 11. Þā wearþ eft lanes duru undōn (andōn, Swt. 254, 17) *apertus est Janus*, Ors. 6, 1; Bos. 116, 25. Undōnum remmingum *apertis obstaculis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 73. IV. *to undo* that which binds or fastens, *to undo* a bolt, a knot, etc.:—Godes engel undyde ða locu ðæs cwearternes, Homl. Th. i. 572, 26. Ic ne am wyrðe ðætte ic undōe (*soluam*) his ðuong scōes, Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 27. Undon (undōa, Lind.) ł loesan þwongas *soluere corrigiam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. i. 7. V. *to undo* what has been done, *to abrogate, destroy*, (1) where the object is material:—ic undōe tempel ðis *ego dissoluam templum hoc*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 58. (2) where the object is not material:—Ðet hyra nān næ undō ðet ic tō dām hāligum mynstrum gedōn hebbe, Chart. Th. 232, 28. Ne næg undōa ða gewriota *non potest solui scriptura*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 35. Nǽllas gié woenæ fordon ic cuom tō undōenne (*solvere*) ae, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 17. Ðætte ne sē undōen ae *ut non soluatur lex*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 23. v. on-dōn.

un-drēfed; *adj. Untroubled, not made turbid*:—Gē gedrēfdon hiora wæter mid iówrum fōtum, ðeáh gē hit ǽr undrēfed drunceu, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 3.

un-drifen; *adj. Not driven*:—Ælc ceápscip frið hæbbe, ðe binnan mūðan cuman[mæg ?], þēh hit unfriðscyp sý, gyf hit undrifen bið (*si non sit abacta tempestatibus* (Lat. vers.). For the fate of what was driven, cf. such a grant as the following:—Ic cíðe eów ðæt Urk habbe his strand . . . and eall ðæt tō his strande gedryuen hys, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 5–8), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 284, 21.

un-druncen; *adj. Not drunk, sober*:—Hē suā micle bet his āgen dysig oncnēw suā hē undruncenra wæs *he recognized his own folly so much better as he was more sober*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 8. [*Icel.* ú-drukkinn.]

un-drysnende *inextinguishable*; inextinguibilis, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 12.

un-dyrne. v. un-dirne.

un-eácniendlīc; *adj. Unproductive, sterile*; infecundus, Hpt. Gl. 430, 57.

un-earh; *adj. Undaunted, intrepid, fearless*:—Unærh *impavidus, intrepidus*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 61. Sum cāsere wæs ōm dāgum unearh on gefeohtum, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 47. Gif mann bið ākenned on .xxii. nihta ealdne mōnan se bið unearh fihtling, Lchdm. iii. 158, 11. Ðǽr mihton geséon Winceastre leódan rancne here and unearhne, ðæt hī be hyra gate tō sǽ eodon, and mæte and mādmas ofer .L. mīla him fram sǽ fættan. Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 26. Wendon fordī wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 54; By. 206.

un-earhlīc; *adj. Intrepid, dauntless*:—Hē cwæð tō ðam cāsere unearhlīcere stemne, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 164.

un-eáde *and* un-iéde (-éde, -íde, -ýde); *adj.* **I.** of that which is not easy to do, *difficult, hard*:—Nis dæt uneáde ealwealdan Gode tó gefremmanne, Andr. Kmbl. 409; An. 205. Hé sǽde dæt se cræft uniéde wǽre tó gehealdenne *praedicit quia difficile capitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 409, 20. Hit is uniéde tó gesegenne hú monege gewín wǽron, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 8. **II.** of that which is not easy to bear, *troublesome, unpleasant, grievous*:—Se líchoma on ðone fúlostan stenc bið gecyrred . . . and hé byð uneáde ǽlcon men on neáweste tó hæbbenne, Blickl. Homl. 59, 15. Uneáde mé is ðis *I am in a great strait* (2 Sam. 24, 14), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 247. Dæt fólc hine hæfde swá yfele swá hé sunies þinges scyldig wǽre . . . and him wæs swá uneáde amang ðám, and hin da eágan floterodon, and bitere teáras álēton, 23, 654. For hwý sceal ǽnigum menn ðyncan tó rēde oððe tó uniéde dæt hé Godes suingellan geðafige *cur asperum creditur, ut a Deo homo toleret flagella?* Past. 36; Swt. 261, 20. Seó wíse wæs mínre (in mé, *v. l.*) on twá healfa uneþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, Nat. 9, 23. Him bið uneþe þurst getenge *he will be oppressed by troublesome thirst*, Lchdm. ii. 174, 23. Wamb ungewealden and unýþe, 242, 5. Unýþe *molestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 12. Swá oft swá wé óht uneáþes þrowian æt yfflum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Hé Gode þancie ealles ðæs ðe hé him forgeaf, ǽgðer ge ýðran ge unýðran, L. E. I. 29; Th. ii. 426, 11. Hé was underfange[n] of ðám hádesmannum ðe him ealra uneáþest was, dæt was clerican *he was received by those of the clergy that it was most distasteful to him to be received by, that is by the secular clergy* (cf. Ąþelwold dráf út ða clerca of þe biscopríce, 963; Th. i. 220, 19), Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 6. **III.** of that which is not readily done, to which one is not easily moved, and so is little done:—Ðú gionga, bió ðé uniéde tó clipianne and tó lǽranne *do not let it be an easy matter to you to call and to teach*; adolescens loquere vix, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 10. [Þeih hem be uneáde ne sal nafre eft Crist þolien dead for lesen hem of deaðe, O. E. Homl. ii. 225, 183. Corineus was uneðe and wa on his mode, Laym. 2259.]

un-eáðe; *adv.* **I.** where a thing is not easily done, *with difficulty*:—Se weliga uneáþe (-eáde, Lind.) gǽþ in heofuna ríce *dives difficile intrabit in regnum coelorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 23. Swíðe uneáðe (-eáda, Lind.) † hefige, Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 23; Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 24. Hé uneáðe ǽwæig com, and him dǽr micel forfēðe, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 18. Swíðe strang gyld, dæt man hit uneáde ácom, 1040; Erl. 166, 21. Ða lufe mon mæg swíðe uneáþe oððe ná forbeódan, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 11. Ongit hé swá micle máran sige on him selfum swá hé uniéð widstód *he will feel so much greater victory in himself as he had greater difficulty in withstanding*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 26. Disse ádle iruman mon mæg ýþelice gelácnian . . . and ǽfter uneð, gif hió bið unwíslíce tó lange forlǽten, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. Cumaþ ælle tó ánum hláforde, sume ǽð sume uneð, Shrn. 187, 15. **II.** where a thing is not easily borne, *grievously, hardly*:—Sume uneáþe gedrycnede (gedrehte, MS. C.) ǽweg cóman *turpi macie exinanitos adflictosque pestilentia dimiserit*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 10. Ríc heofna uneáðe geðolas *regnum caelorum vim patitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 11, 12. **III.** where a thing is not readily done, *unwillingly, hardly*:—Ðá geþafedon dæt uneáþe ða his gesacan *quod cum adversarii inviti concederent*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 24. Ðá underfēng hé hig uneáðe *vix fratre compellente susceipiens*, Gen. 33, 11. **IV.** with a force only slightly removed from a negative, *hardly, scarcely, only just*:—Uneáþe cwic æterstende *vix vivus evadens*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 3. Uneáðe Isaac geendode ðás spráce ða com Esau *vix Isaac sermonem impleverat, venit Esau*, Gen. 27, 30. Hé uneáþe ðurh hine sylfne oþþe árisan oþþe gangan mihte *vix ipse per se exsurgere aut incedere valeret*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 19. Uneáþe ic mæg forstandan ðine ácsunga and cwist þeih dæt ic dē andwyrdan scyle *vix rogationis tuae sententiam novco, ne dum ad inquisita respondere queam*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 15. Ic hit mæg uneáþe mid wordum gereccan *sententiam verbis explicare vix queo*, 20; Fox 70, 27. Uneáþe ǽnig com tó ende dære spráce *ad rem . . . cui vix exhausti quidquam satis sit*, 39, 4; Fox 216, 16. Uneáðe (*pretium scorti*) *vix* (*est unius panis*, Prov. 6, 26). Kent. Gl. 163. Ungeáþe (uneáþe, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28. [Itt wass till ennde brohht unnæþe and all wiþþ ange, Orm. 16289. Þu me hauest sore igramed þat ic mai uneaþe speke, O. and N. 1605. Cf. He spac uneðes, so e gret, Gen. and Ex. 2341. *Chauc.* unnethe, unnethes, and v. Halliwell's Dict. *unnethe.*]

un-eáðelíc; *adj.* **I.** *difficult* to do, *impossible*:—Uneáðelíc dæt ys mid mannum *apud homines hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 26. Uneáþelíc, Mk. Skt. 10, 27. Līg fýres on ceafa yrnende æthabban ys uneáþelic *flammam ignis in paleas currentem retinere est impossibile*, Scint. 57, 7. **II.** *difficult* to bear, *grievous, troublesome*:—Ne heó (*a sin*) nǽfre ne þince eów tó ðan heóg ne tó ðan uneáðelíc ne tó ðam fracodlíc, dæt gē ǽfre lǽton ǽnig ðing ungeandett, Wulfst. 135, 12. Unēþelícne wæterbollan *a grievous dropsy*, Lchdm. ii. 204, 13. Ðás onfóað uneðelíc (-ēðlíc, Lind.) dóm *hi accipient prolixius judicium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 40.

un-eáðelíce; *adv.* **I.** *with difficulty*:—Mid ðý wit dæt uneþelíce ðurhtugan dæt hé ðæs geþafa beón wolde *cum hoc difficulter impetraremus*, Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 17. Hé geseah dæt hé unýþelíce (*difficulter*) míhte ða heánnesse ðæs cynelícan módes tó eádmódnesse gecyrran, 2, 12; S. 512, 27. **II.** *with trouble or inconvenience, under difficulties*:—Hé uniéþelíce æfter wudum fór and on mórfæstenum, Chr. 878; Erl. 78, 33. Ða scipu wurdon swíðe unēðelíce áseten *the ships were stranded in a most inconvenient manner*, 897; Erl. 95, 29.

un-eáðelícness, e; *f. Difficulty*:—Ðá wæs mycel unēþelícnes geworden be his þyrignesse *facta difficultate tumuladi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8.

un-eáðlácn[e ?], -lǽcne; *adj. Not easily cured*:—Bið ðonne se milte uneáþlǽcne, ðonne dæt blód áheardaþ on ðǽm ádrum, Lchdm. ii. 250, 5. Cyrnelu uneáðlácnu, 240, 21. Ða dolh beóþ uneáðlácnu, 242, 10. Uneáðlácno, 242, 3. Seó wǽte wyrcþ uneáþlácna ádla, 226, 15.

un-eáðlǽce; *adj. Not easily cured*:—Gif hit bið of yfelre inwǽtan hit bið de uneáþlǽcra, Lchdm. ii. 258, 27.

un-eáðmilte; *adj. Not easily digested, indigestible*:—Sió melt mete wel, swíþost ða de hearde beóð and uneáðmylte, Lchdm. ii. 220, 23.

un-eáðness, e; *f.* **I.** *uneasiness of mind, anxiety, trouble, grief, difficulty*:—Hé ealle ða word gehýrde, and ǽfre wæs his uneáðnys wexende, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 621. Ne bið dǽr sár ne gewinn, ne nǽnig unēþnes, ne sorg ne wōp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 35. Hé swýþe weóp and mid myccelre unċðnysse his eágospind mid teárum leohte. Ða frēfrode hine Gúthlác and him cwæð tó: 'Ne beó ðú ná geunrótsod, forþon ne bið mé nǽnig unēðnysse dæt ic tó Drihtne fare, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 82, 2–8. Hí on wōpe wǽron and hí on uneáðnysse spráccon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 247. Ðú manigfeald yfel hæfdest and micle unēþnesse on ðam ríce, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 13. Ealle angnysse and uneáðnysse, Lchdm. iii. 156, 13. Gif hit geberige dæt hé ða unǽtnessa ábidan scel, Chart. Th. 509, 33. Hwæt wylt ðú tó mēde gesyllan ðam ðe de fram dissum unēðnyssum álýsep? Shrn. 16, 29. Ðú canst mīne yrmþa, dú mé wǽre symble on fultume on mīnum unýðnyssum, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 94, 11. **II.** *severity, harshness*:—Ða de dǽr gefongne wǽron hié tawedan mid dære mǽstan uniédnesse; sume ofslógon, sume ofswungon, sume wid feó geseáldon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 8.

Unecunga ? The word occurs in a list of territorial names:—Unecung(a ?)ga (Ynetunga, p. 415; Unecung-ga, p. 416) twelf hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 26.

un-efn, -efen, -emn, -emne (?); *adj. Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, diverse, irregular*:—Hú dǽr wæs unefen racu unc gemǽne, ic onféng ðín sár dæt ðú móste gesǽlig mínes ęþelríces neótan, Exon. Th. 89, 20; Cri. 1460. Dysigra monna mód bið suíðe unemn and suíðe ungelíc . . . Ac ðara monna mód bið suíðe unemn, for ðæm hit gedēð hit self him selfum suíðe ungelíc for ðære gelómlícan wendinge, for ðæm hit nǽfre eft ne bið dæt hit ǽr wæs *cor stultorum dissimile erit . . . Cor vero stultorum dissimile est, quia, dum mutabilitate se varium exhibet, numquam id, quod fuerat, manet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 12–18. Sume word synd gehátene *anomala* oþþe *inequalia*. *Anomalus* is unemne, *inequalis* ungelíc, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 3. Ða uneíne † ungelíco burna woegas *diversos rivulorum tramites*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 9.

un-efne; *adv. Unequally, diversely*:—Swá unefne is eorþe þicce *sicut crassitudo terrae*, Ps. Th. 140, 9.

un-efnlíc; *adj. Unequal, diverse*:—Unefenlícra *diversarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 5.

un-endebyrdlíce; *adv. In a disorderly manner, without order, irregularly*:—Gif hé unendebyrdlíce onet mid dære spráce *si inordinate ad loquendum raputr*, Past. 15; Swt. 93, 18. Ðonne dæt mód bið forlǽten and onstyred and tódǽled ungedafenlíce and unendebyrdlíce on unċðeáwas *si inordinatis dimissa motibus mens vitiis dissipatur*, 43; Swt. 315, 7. Unendebyrdlíce *inordinate*, Scint. 101, 14; 191, 3.

un-ered; *adj. Unploughed*:—Unered land *rus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 49.

un-éðe, un-ēwisc. v. un-eáðe, un-ēwisc.

un-fǽcne, -fácne; *adj. Without deceit, without fraud*:—Unfaecni, -fécni *non subscivum*, Txts. 81, 1386. Unfácne (*printed* -sæcne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 16. Gif man mægð gebige þ ceápi, geceápod sý, gif hit unfácne is, L. Ethb. 77; Th. i. 22, 2. Gif man mannan ofsléa, unfácne feó gehwilce gelde (*there should be no fraud as regards anything given in payment of the* wergild), 30; Th. i. 10, 4. Ic Heaþobeardna hyldo ne talige Denum unfácne, freóndscipe fæstne, Beo. Th. 4143; B. 2068. Hæbbe hé him twégen oþþe þreó unfácne ceorlas tó gewitnesse, L. H. G. 16; Th. i. 34, 4.

un-fæderlíce; *adv. In an unfatherly manner*:—Saturnus wæs swá wælhreów, dæt hé fordyde his ágene bearn ealle bútan ánum and unfæderlíce macode heora líf tó lyre, Wulfst. 106, 6.

un-fǽge; *adj. Not fey, not appointed to die*:—Mæg unfǽge eáde gedígan weán and wræcsíð, se de Waldendes hyldo gehealdeþ *out of misery and exile may easily come one not appointed to die, who possesses God's favour*, Beo. Th. 4571; B. 2291. Wyrd oft nereþ unfǽgne eorl, ðonne his ellen deáh, 1150; B. 573. [*Icel.* ū-feigr *not fey.*] v. un-fǽglíc.

un-fæger; *adj. Not fair, not beautiful, foul, ugly, horrid*:—Sió gefrédnes mæg gefrédan dæt hit lichoma bið, ac hió ne mæg gefrédan hwæþer hé bið de blac de hwít, de fæger þe unfæger, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 12. Þincð his (*a dead man's*) neáwist láþlíco and unfæger, Blickl. Homl. 111, 30. Him of eágum stód líge gelícost leóht unfæger *from*

Grendel's eyes there shot a horrid light like flame, Beo. Th. 1459; B. 727. Se unfægera *larbata* (cf. hreóte *larbatos*, 86, 64: egisgrīma *larbula*, 112, 21), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 68. [*Goth.* un-fagrs *ingratus*: *Icel.* ú-fagr *ugly.*]

un-fægere; *adv. Unpleasantly, ungently, terribly, cruelly*:—Hē dǽst unfægere wera cneórissum gewrecan þóhte, Cd. Th. 77, 11; Gen. 1273. Gripon unfægre under sceát werum scearpe gāras, 124, 16; Gen. 2063. Sampson hewis doun of þa hirdis, hurtis þam unfáire, Alex. (Sk.) 1224, [and see Glossary.]

un-fægerness, e; *f. Foulness, ugliness, abomination*:—Unfegernis slitnese *abominatio desolationis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 15.

un-fǽglīc; *adj. Not indicating impending death*:—Dæt is tācn dīnre hǽle; swā swā lǽca gewuna is, dæt hē cweþaþ ðonne hió seócne mon gesióþ, gef hē hwelc unfǽglīc (ungefǽglīc, Cott. MS.) tācn (*a symptom which does not indicate that a disease is mortal*) him on geséoþ: mē þincþ nū dæt ðin gecynd flíte swiþe swiþlíce wiþ dæm dysige *id, uti medici sperare solent, indicium est erectae jam resistentisque naturae*, Bt. 36, 4; Fox 178, 27. v. un-fǽge.

un-fǽhð, e; *f. Absence of hostility;* the word refers to the abstention from the prosecuting of the feud, which under certain conditions it would be allowable for the kinsmen of a man to follow up:—Se ðe þeóf gefēhð, hē āh .x. scilt. . . . and ðā mǽgas him swerian ādas unfǽhða (cf. unceáses āð, 35; Th. i. 124, 8, the circumstances in the two cases being similar), L. In. 28; Th. i. 120, 6. v. un-fāh.

un-fǽle; *adj. Evil, ill, bad*:—Unfǽle (*printed* -sǽle), gemāh *improbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. (1) applied to living objects:—Hī wēndon dæt hit unfǽle gāst (*phantasma*) wǽre, Mk. Skt. 6, 49. *Satiri* vel *fauni* vel *selini* vel *fauni ficarii* unfǽle men, wudewāsan, unfǽle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. Unfǽle men *satyri* vel *fauni*, wudewāsan *ficarii* vel *invii*, 60, 23-4. [Gif þe unfele man his wille folgeð, and teð him to unwrenches, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 27. Þe laþe gast cwelleþþ hemm þurrh his unnfæle þeowness, Orm. 8034. Idisse wildernesse beoð monie vuele bestes (unfeale bestes monie, MS. T.), A. R. 198, 2. Ȝef heo is atbroide þenne heo is unfele and forbrode, O. and N. 1381.] (2) applied to inanimate objects:—Ofet unfǽle (*the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 45, 7; Gen. 723. Unfǽle *dira* (the passage is: *dira vinculorum ligamina*, Ald. 44), Anglia xiii. 34, 178. [Þat water is unfele, Laym. 22018. Þat lond is grislich and unfele, þe men beoþ wilde and unisele, O. and N. 1003. Þe stude (*hell*) is swiþe unvele (*rimes with* hele = *heal*), Misc. 73, 45. Cf. A seolcuð mere . . . mid uniuele þingen, Laym. 21744.]

un-fæst; *adj. Not firm, unstable, unsteady, weak*:—Hū ne is ðē nū genōh sweotole gesēd dæt seó wyrd ðē ne mæg nāne gesǽlþa sellan, for ðam ðe ǽgþer is unfæst ge seó wyrd ge seó gesǽlþ *manifestum est, quod ad beatitudinem percipiendam fortunae instabilitas aspirare non possit*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 21. Hwæt getācnaþ ðonne dæt flǽsc būton unfæsð weorc and hnesce . . .? Oft ðeáh gebyreþ dætte sume on monegum weorcum unfæste beóð ongietene *quid per carnes nisi infirma quaedam ac tenera acta signantur? Et plerumque contigit, ut quidam in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 14-17. Ðonne dæt mōd bið on monig tōdǽled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðe unfæstre *impar quisque invenitur ad singula, dum confusa mente dividitur ad multa*, 4; Swt. 37, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* un-festi *infirmus.*]

un-fæstende; *adj. Not fasting*:—Dæt ænig unfæstende man hūsles ne ābirige, L. Edg. C. 36; Th. ii. 252, 1.

un-fæstlīce; *adv. Not firmly, uncertainly, vaguely*:—Ðonne mon smeáð on his mōde ymb hwelc eordlīc ðing, ðonne deð hē swelce hē hit ātīfre on his heortan, and swā tweólīce and unfæstlīce hē ātīfreþ dæs ðinges onlīcnesse on his mōde ðe hē ðonne ymb smeáð, Past. 21; Swt. 156, 13.

un-fæstrǽd[e], -rād; *adj. Infirm of purpose, inconstant, unstable, weak*:—Unfæstrād *inconstans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 4. Ðā ongon hē ǽresť herigean on him dæt dæt hē fæstrǽdes wiste and sóna after ðon suíðe līdelīce hierd[d]e ða ðe hē unfæstrāde (unfæstrædes, Cott. MSS.) wisse *prius in eis, quae fortita prospicit, laudat, et caute monendo postmodum, quae infirma sunt roborat*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 9. Ða ungestǽdegan and unfæstrǽdan *inconstantes*, 23; Swt. 177, 4: 42; Swt. 305, 11.

un-fæstrǽdness, e; *f. Instability, inconstancy, levity*:—Hié wēndon dæt hē nyste hiera leohtmōdnesse and hiera unfæstrǽdnesse *dum de ipsa levitate motionis praedicatori suo se incognitos crederent*. Past. 32; Swt. 214, 2. On heora wandlunga hié gecȳþdon heora unfæstrǽdnesse, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 32 note.

un-fāh; *adj. Not regarded as a foe*, used of the kinsmen of a criminal when not involved in the feud which their kinsman's guilt occasioned:—Gif hwā heonanforð ænigne man ofsléa, dæt hē wege sylf ða fǽhðe . . . Gif hine seó mǽgð forlǽte . . . ðonne wille ic dæt eall seó mǽgð sȳ unfāh, būtan ðam handdǽdan, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2-7. [*O. Frs.* un-fāch.] v. un-fǽhþ.

un-fealdan; *p.* -feóld *To unfold, unroll*:—Unfealdaþ *replicant*, i. *revolvunt*, Scint. 140, 2. Hē ða bōc unfeóld *revoluit librum*, Lk. Skt. 4, 17. · **un-feferig**; *adj. Not feverish*:—Syle drincan on wīne, gif hē unfeferig sȳ; gif hē on fefere sȳ, syle drincan him on wætere, Lchdm. i. 164, 19.

un-fēlende; *adj. Unfeeling, callous*:—Yfele swilas unfélende, Lchdm. ii. 264, 13.

un-feor[r]; *adv. Not far off.* I. marking position, *at no great distance off*, (1) where the point from which the distance is measured is given by an adverb:—Ðǽr wæs unfeorr (-feor, MS. A.) ān swȳna heord *erat non longe ab illis grex porcorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 30. Ðā gesæh hē deóful ðǽr unfeor standan, Blickl. Homl. 227, 24. (2) with dative:—Ðā hē wæs unfeor ðam hūse *cum non longe esset a domo*, Lk. Skt. 7, 6. Dæt is unfeor dære byrig Neapoli *quod est non longe a Neapoli*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 30: Cd. Th. 125, 22; Gen. 2083. Unfeor herge *haud procul a delubro*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 36. (3) with dative and adverb:—Se rinc him ðǽr rom geseah unfeor þanon standan, Cd. Th. 177, 9; Gen. 2927. (4) with preposition:—Hī wǽron unfeor fram lande *non longe erant a terra*, Ju. Skt. 21, 8. Fram ðam mynstre unfeor wæs ðære abbudissan mynster *a quo* (*monasterio*) *non longe illa monasterium habebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 1. (5) where the point from which distance is measured is implied:—Wutað dætte unfeorr sié *scitote quod in proximo sit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 29. II. with verbs of motion, (*to*) *no great distance*:—Hig wendan unfeorr ūt on Wealas *they marched a short distance into Wales*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 12.

un-feormigende *inexpiable*:—Ðā onhrān mīn mōd hālo andgit mid mē sylfre þencende dæt mē done ingang belucen ða onfeormeganda mīnra misdæda *the inexpiable circumstances of my misdeeds had closed the entrance for me*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 426. v. feormian. III.

un-fēre; *adj. Incapacitated, disabled, infirm, feeble*:—Se wæs Æþelstānes biscopes gespelia syððan hē unfēre wæs, Chr. 1055; Erl. 190, 21. [Þa iwærð þe king unfere. Swa þe king seoc læi . . . ne mihte he þer of beon hæl, Laym. 6780. Al unfer he it (*Moses's leprous hand*) fond, Gen. and Ex. 2810. Þat licour for to dele unto þe unfere, L. H. R. 115, 277. See also Halliwell's Dict. *Icel.* ú-fœrr *disabled.*]

un-flitme; *adv. Without dispute*:—Fin Hengeste eine unfiitme āðum benemde dæt hē ða weálāfe ārum heúlde (*Fin confirmed with oaths the terms he made with Hengest, and there was no dispute about the terms which were settled*), Beo. Th. 2198; B. 1097.

un-forbærned; *adj. Unburnt, not burnt up, not consumed by fire*:—Ðǽr is deáw, ðonne ðǽr bið man deád, dæt hē līf inne unforbærned mid his māgum and freóndum mōnað, . . . hwilum healf geár dæt hī beóð unforbærned, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 20, 19–24. Gyf man ān bān findeþ unforbærned, hī hit sceolan miclum gebētan, Swt. 21, 12. Tiburtius eode ofer ða byrnendan glēda unforbærnedum fōtum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 380.

un-forboden; *adj. Unforbidden, not prohibited, free from any moral or legal hindrance*:—Dæt hī mōston him beran unforboden flǽsc, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 91. Swā ic hit hæbbe, swā hit se sealde, ðe tō syllanne āhte, unforboden (*no one had a right to forbid the entering in/o possession of the property*), L. O. 13; Th. i. 184, 5. Unforboden and unbesacan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 234, 20. Gebohte se arcebisceop æt Ælfhēge dæt land æt Sendan mid .xc. pundum, and æt Sunnanbyrg mid .cc. mancussan goldes, unbecwedene and unforbodene wið ǽlcne man tō dære dægtīde; and hē him swā ða land geāgnian derr, swā him se sealde ðe tō syllenne āhte, Chart. Th. 208, 38.

un-forbūgendlīc; *adj. Unavoidable, inevitable*:—Unforbūgendlīc *inevitabile*, Hpt. Gl. 440, 40.

un-forbūgendlīce; *adv. Without turning aside, constantly, fixedly*:—Ic cwæð tō hire geornlīce and unforbūgendlīce behealdende and cweðende: Ēálā . . . , Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 431.

un-forburnen; *adj. Unburnt, not consumed by fire*:—Se wind ābær ðone līg tō ðæs cyninges botle, swā dæt him ne belǽfde nān þing unforburnen, and hē sylf earfoðlīce ðam fȳre ætbarst, Homl. Th. ii. 480, 7.

un-forcūþ; *adj. Not despicable, not ignoble, not wicked, honourable, noble, good*:—Ic eom heard and strong, fordsīðes from, freán unforcūð, Exon. Th. 479, 22: Rii. 63, 2. Hēr stynt unforcūð eorl de wile gealgan ēþel dysne, Byrht. Th. 133, 16; By. 51. Eorl unforcūð elnes gemyndig, Andr. Kmbl. 2527; An. 1265. Nǽfre ic sǽlidan sēlran mētte . . . ic wille ðē, eorl unforcūð, biddan, 949; An. 475. Ðegn unforcūð, Menol. Fox 338; Men. 170. Hē þenceþ dæt his wīse þince eal unforcūþ, Exon. Th. 315, 14; Mōd. 31. Cweðan ealle dæt unforcūðe ðe him on standeþ egsa Dryhtnes *dicant qui timent Dominum*, Ps. Th. 117, 4.

un-forcūþlīce; *adv. Nobly, excellently*:—Metode geþungen Abraham and Loth unforcūðlīce, swā him from yldrum ǽdelu wǽron, Cd. Th. 103, 9; Gen. 1715.

un-fordyt[t]; *adj. Unobstructed, unstopped*:—Ða unfordyttan gemāgnesse *obstinatam importunitatem* (*garrulitatem*), Hpt. Gl. 491, 24.

un-forebyrdig; *adj. Impatient;* inpatiens, Scint. 8, 13.

un-fored. v. un-forod.

un-foresceáwod; *adj. Unconsidered, hasty, without due consideration*:—Næs hit nā fǽrlīc geflōht oððe unforesceáwod rād, dæt se ælmihtiga God dysne middangeard gesceóp, ac wæs ǽfre æt fruman on his ēcum rǽde, Hexam. 14; Norm. 22, 5.

un-foresceáwodlīc; *adj. Hasty, inconsiderate, rash*:—On scyterás oþþe on fǽrfyll, unforesceáwodlīc *in preceps*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 44. v. un-forsceáwodlīc.

un-forfeored (un-forfored (?). v. un-forodlīc; *also* ungebrocenre *extricabili*, 33, 7: perhaps in each case *inextricabilis* should be read, cf. untōsliten *inextricabilis*, 110, 60); *adj. Unbroken*; extricabile, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 22. v. forod.

un-forgifen; *adj.* I. *unforgiven*:—Ealle scylda ðe wið God beōd ungebēta beōd unforgifne on dōmes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17. II. *not given in marriage* (cf. *Goth.* fra-gifts *espousal*; *Icel.* ū-gefinn *unmarried*):—Unforgifenum *innupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 19.

un-forgitende; *adj. Not forgetful, mindful*:—Dinra gewinna and earfoða ic eom unforgitende, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 22.

un-forgolden; *adj. Unremunerated, not paid for*:—Nafa ðū āne nht unforgolden dæs weorc ðe ðē wirce *do not leave unpaid for a night the work of him that works for thee*, Lev. 19, 13.

un-forhæfedness, e; *f. Incontinence*:—Gyfernyss mōder ys unforhæfednysse (*incontinentiae*), Scint. 89, 14. Unforhæfdnysse, Bd. i, 27; S. 493, 36.

un-forhladen; *adj. Unexhausted*:—Unforhladenum *inexaustis*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 39.

un-forht; *adj. Not frightened, not afraid, fearless, intrepid*:—Dæt gedyld stent unforht betweonan dara leahtra truman *patientia inter acies vitiorum intrepida stat*, Gl. Prud. 17 b. Hwæt eart ðū, ðū ðe swā unforht ūs tō eart cumen? Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 33: Homl. Skt. i. 18, 262: Cd. Th. 199, 7; Exod. 335: Exon. Th. 278, 21; Jul. 601: Rood Kmbl. 218; Kr 110. Se Hælend unforht āxode, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 13: Exon. Th. 255, 5; Jul. 209. On wicge sæt ombeht unforht, Beo. Th. 579; B. 287. Him seó unforhte āgeaf andwlesne, Exon. Th. 251, 18; Jul. 147. Unforhte mōde hē geneālæhte ðære stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Se man hȳwaþ hine sylfne mihtine and unforhtne, Wulfst. 53, 15. Wigend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180: Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Hī unforhte and blīþe underńnigon deáþ *mortem laeti subiere*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 37. Dæt hī ðȳ baldran and ðȳ unforhtran wǽron (dæt heora compweorodes mōd ðȳ unforhtre beón sceolde, col. 2) *sperantes minus animos militum trepidare*, 3, 18; S. 546, 24.

un-forhte; *adv. Fearlessly*:—Hē wille leóde etan unforhte, Beo. Th. 892; B. 444.

un-forhtigende; *adj. Not fearing, fearless*:—Hē wolde leódum bodian on fyrlenum lande unforhtigende, Homl. Th. ii. 140, 29.

un-forhtlīce; *adv. Fearlessly, without fear*:—Unforhtlīce *non trepide*, R. Ben. 20, 18. Hē unforhtlīce ða strǽle ðara āwerigdra gāsta him fram āsceáf, Guthl. 6; Gdwin. 42, 24. Twā swalewan hī setton unforhtlīce on ða sculdra Gūdlāces, 10; Gdwin. 52, 9: Homl. Th. i. 508, 1: ii. 558, 30. Hē ðȳ unforhtlīcor ðone deáþ ārǽmode, Shrn. 129, 21.

un-forhtmōd; *adj. Fearless*:—Ic unforhtmōd ðæs drences onfō, Homl. Th. i. 72, 17. Sixtus unforhtmōd tō his preóstum clypode: 'Mīne gebrōðra, ne beó gē āfyrhte, and eōwer nān him ne ondrǽde ða scortan tmtregunga,' 416, 6.

un-forlǽten; *adj. Not left*:—Unforlētne *non relicto*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 20.

un-formolsniendlīc; *adj. Undecaying, incorruptible*:—Unforwurdenlīcne ł [unfor]molsniendlīcne (*or* [un]molsniendlīcne?) *incorruptam, immarcescibilem*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 37.

un-formolsnod; *adj. Undecayed*:—His lichama lið unformolsnod, Th. An. 124, 4.

un-formolten; *adj. Unconsumed, undigested*:—Se wītega wæs gehealden unformolten on ðæs hwæles innoðe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 7.

un-forod(-ed); *adj. Unbroken, inviolate*:—Werige hine se Francisca mid unforedan āþe, L. W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 25. Wē sceolon healdan ðone brōðerlīcan bend unforedne, Homl. Th. i. 260, 29. v. next word.

un-forodlīc; *adj. Indissoluble*:—Unforedlīcre racent[e]ágæ *inextricabili collario*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 9. Unforedlīcum bende *inextricabili* (*indissolvibili*) *repagulo*, 462, 73. Unforadlīce *inextricabile* (*vinculum*), 521, 75.

un-forrotigendlīc; *adj. Not liable to decay, imperishable, incorruptible*:—Beó his calic of clǽnum antimbre geworht unforrotigendlīc, gylden oððe seolfern oððe tinen, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 23. Unforrotiendlīc, 36; Th. ii. 360, 42.

un-forrotodlīc; *adj. Not liable to decay, incorruptible, imperishable*:—Unforrotedlīces *immarcescibilis, imputribilis*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 45.

un-forsceáwodlīce; *adv.* I. *unexpectedly*:—Ōþ dæt ðe hig (wildeór) cuman tō ðām nettan unforsceáwodlīce *usque quo perveniant ad retia improvise*, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 17. II. *without forethought, without consideration*:—Ne getīmode Thōme unforsceáwodlīce dæt hē ungeleáfful wæs, ac hit getīmode þurh Godes forsceáwunge, Homl. Th. i. 234, 19. Gif hē hit ǽne and unforsceáwodlice gedyde *si semel et inconsiderate fecerit*, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 24. v. un-forsceáwodlīc.

un-forswǽled; *adj. Unburnt, unscorched*:—Ic geseó feówer weras gangende onmiddan ðam fȳre ungewemmede and unforswǽlede *ego video quatuor viros . . . ambulantes in medio ignis, et nihil corruptionis in eis est* (Dan. 3, 25), Homl. Th. ii. 20, 15.

un-forswigod; *adj. Not passed over in silence, not omitted*:—Ān weorc hē hæfde unforswigod . . . ðæt wæs sealmsang *one work he never allowed to pass in silence . . . that was psalmsinging*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 35.

un-forswīþed; *adj. Unconquered*:—Ic dæs þoncunge dō ðæm unforswȳþdum ūrum weorode *ago gratias inuicto exercitui nostro*, Nar. 2, 31.

un-fortredde *not destroyed by treading*; a name given to a plant that can grow in trodden paths, *knot-grass*; polygonum aviculare:—*Pilogonus et sanguinaria* dæt is unfortredde, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 66. Unfortrædde. Deós wyrt de man *proserpinacam* and ðdrum naman unfortredde nemneþ, heó bið cenned gehwǽr on begānum stōwum, Lchdm. i. 112, 4–7. [Cf. way-grass, E. D. S. Plant Names: *O. H. Ger.* wege-trat *centenodia*; umbi-trat *serpinacia*; ana-tret *proserpinaca*.] v. next word.

un-fortreden; *adj. Not destroyed by treading*:—Unfortreden wyrt *appoligonius* (=*polygonum*), Lchdm. iii. 299, col. 2. v. preceding word.

un-forwandigendlīce; *adv. Unhesitatingly, freely, without regard to fear or shame*:—Gif ðū wundrige dæt swā scamfæst fǽmne swā unforwandigendlīce ðās word āwrāt, ðonne wite ðū dæt ic hæbbe þurh weax āboden, ðe nāne scame ne can, dæt ic silf dē for scame secgan ne mihte, Ap. Th. 21, 9.

un-forwandollīc; *adj. Undeterred by fear* or *shame, fearless, free*:—Dæt hē wiðstande mid his spræce dām unryhtwillendum ðe dyses middangeardes waldaþ mid freóre and unforwandollīcre stefne *voce libera hujus mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 23. Ðonne wēnaþ hiē dæt hiē sprecen for unforwandollīcre and orsorgllīcre ryhtwīsnesse *se credunt loqui per libertatem rectitudinis*, 41; Swt. 302, 5.

un-forwandollīce; *adv.* I. *without swerving, directly*:—Forðrihte, unforwandedlīce *indeclinabiliter, inevitabiliter* (ad destinatum indeclinabiliter dirigit locum, Ald. 2), Hpt. 406, 4. II. *unexpectedly, suddenly*:—Unforwandedlīce *ex improviso, extemplo, subito*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 35. III. *with a disregard of fear, unhesitatingly, freely, fearlessly*:—Ne durron ryht freolīce lǽran and unforwandollīce sprecan *loqui libere recta pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12: 41; Swt. 302, 2. Dæt mon openlīce and unforwandollīce on ðderne rǽse mid tǽlinge *impetu apertae increpationis obviare*, 40; Swt. 297, 12. Ælghwylc cristen man dō swā him þearf is . . . unforwandollīce his synna gecȳþe, L. Eth. v. 22; Th. i. 310, 6: Wulfst. 180, 6: Homl. Ass. 141, 69. IV. *rashly, recklessly, inconsiderately, heedlessly*:—Unrǽdllīce, unforwandedlīce *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509, 64. Ðǽr bið dæghwomlīce wōp . . . and endeleás ewylming, tō ðam Egeas onet unforwandedlīce, Homl. Th. i. 592, 17.

un-forwealwod; *adj. Unwithered, undecayed*:—Bringan Drihtne unforwealwod wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 73, 25.

un-forwordenlic; *adj. Undecayed, uncorrupt*:—Unforwurdenlīcne *incorruptam*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 36.

un-forworht; *adj. Not criminal, innocent*:—Wǽron earme men beswicene and ūt of disan earde gesealde swȳðe unforworhte fremdum tō gewealde, Wulfst. 158, 13. Ūre hlāfordes gerǽdnes is dæt man cristene menn and unforworhte of earde ne sylle, L. Eth. v. 2; Th. i. 304, 15. Se ðe hit āwende æt unforworhtum þingum *he who sets aside the grant when there is no criminality on the part of the grantee* (cf. the phrase frequent in Oswald's charters: Gif hwā būton gewyrhtum hit ābrecan wille, iii. 21, 30, and often. See also, in another of Oswald's charters: Si quid praefatorum delicti praeuaricantis causa defuerit jurum, praevaricationis delictum secundum quod praesulis jus est emendet, aut illo quo antea potitus est dono et terra careat, vi. 125; and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 311), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 408, 5. [*O. Frs.* un-forwrocht *not forfeited*.] v. for-wyrcan.

un-forworht [*different from preceding word.* v. fōr-wyrcan (*l.* for-), *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* furi-wurchen *obstruere*]; *adj. Unobstructed, without hindrance, free*; the term is used of land that after several lives was to revert to the grantor, and seems to render the word *immunis* in the Latin charters:—On ða gerād, weorce hē dæt hē weorce, ðæt ðæt land seó unforworht intō ðære hālgan stōwe (the Latin previously in the same charter is: Ad usum primatis in Wengornaceastre redeat immunis. See also the passage: Tellus episcopali restituatur cathedrae absque ullius controversiae obstaculo, iii. 232, 24), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 396, 33: 397, 29: 384, 22. (The formula is common in Oswald's charters. See Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. xxxiii, and Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 312.)

un-fracodlīce; *adv. Not dishonourably, honourably, virtuously*:—Ic wilnode andwerdes tō ðam weorce ðe mē beboden wæs tō wyrcanne, ðæt wæs, dæt ic unfracodlīce and gerisenlīce mihte steóran and reccan ðone anweald ðe mē befæst wæs *materiam gerendis rebus optavimus, quo ne virtus tacita consenesceret*, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 27.

un-frætewod; *adj. Unadorned, unpolished*:—Unfratewode *inculta*, Germ. 396, 180.

un-fremful; *adj. Unprofitable, not advantageous*:—Unfremful bið dæt folc beó būtan steóre oððe būtan ǽ him ealium tō hearme, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 126. Unfremful *imperfectum* (incomplete, not of use), Hpt. Gl. 524, 66.

un-fremu, e; *f. Hurt, loss, damage, detriment:*—Hū nyt bið dæt, ðeáh ðū ðē ealne middaneard and ealle eorðan wille gestrȳnan, gif ðū ðīnre sāwle unfreme and forlorenesse gewyrcst? Anglia xi. 8, 29. Ðū blǣda nāme on treówes telgum, and mē on teónan æte ða unfreme, Cd. Th. 55, 12; Gen. 893. [Ðe man noteð wel his ġiepshipe, þe birgeð him seluen wið his aġene soule unfreme, and erneð after his soule freme, O. E. Homl. ii. 195, 9.]

un-freóndlīce; *adv. In an unfriendly manner:*—Wē ðē freóndlīce wīc getǣhton, ðū ūs leánest nū unfreóndlīce, Cd. Th. 162, 30; Gen. 2689.

un-frīcgende *not questioning:*—Mē sægde dæt wīf hire wordum selfa unfricgendum *the woman of her own accord told me without my asking*, Cd. Th. 160, 12; Gen. 2649.

un-frīþ, es; *n.* **I.** *absence of peace, hostilities:*—Hēr wæs micel unfrið on Angelcynnes londe þurh sciphere, and wel gehwǣr hergedon and bærndon *in this year there were constant hostilities in England through the Danes, and they harried and burned pretty well everywhere*, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 1. Hēr āspōn Æðelwald ðone here tō unfriðe, dæt hié hergodon ofer Mercna land *in this year Ethelwold enticed the Danes to hostilities, so that they went across Mercia harrying*, 905; Erl. 98, 14. Hē behēt dæt hē nǣfre eft tō Angelcynne mid unfriðe cumon nolde *he promised that he would never again come and disturb the peace of England*, 994; Erl. 133, 33. Se cyng bæd Godwine eorl faran intō Cent mid unfriða, ac se eorl nolde nā geðwǣran ðære infare, forþan him wæs lāð tō āmyrrenne his āgenne folgað, 1048; Erl. 178, 8. For unfriðe *on account of hostilities*, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 26. Hié ne dorston forþ bī ðære eá siglan for unfriþe; for ðæm dæt land wæs eall gebūn on ōþre healfe ðære eás *they durst not sail on past the river for fear of being attacked; for the land was all cultivated on the other side of the river*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 22. **II.** referring to the king's peace, *the state of being out of the king's peace:*—Fare se ealdorman tō; gif hē nelle, fare se cyning tō; gif hē nelle, licge se ealdordōm on unfriðe (*the old Latin version renders this:* adeat aldremannus; si nolit, rex; si nolit, sit pars illa praeter pacem), L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 286, 34. [Membriz heſde inomen griđ, ah sone he makede unfrið, Laym. 2557. *O. Frs.* on-frede, un-fretho: *O. H. Ger.* un-fridu: *Ger.* un-friede: *Icel.* ū-friðr.]

unfrip-flota, an; *m. A hostile fleet:*—Se[o] unfriðflota wæs ðæs sumeres gewend tō Rīcardes rīce, Chr. 1000; Erl. 137, 5.

unfrip-here, es; *m. A hostile army, an army that is carrying on hostilities:*—Com se ungemetlīca unfriðhere tō Sandwīc, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 16. On ðissum geāre wæs ðet gafol gelæst ðam unfriðehere, 1007; Erl. 141, 13.

unfrip-land, es; *n. A hostile country, a country with which hostilities are being carried on:*—Gyf Æðelrēdes cynges friðman cume on unfriðland (*terram hostilem*, Latin version), and se here ðǣrtō cume, hæbbe friđ his scip and ealle his āhta, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 7.

unfrip-mann, es; *m. A man of a country not at peace with another, a man of a hostile country:*—Gif hē his āhta here geman[g] ðara unfriðmanna āhta intō hūse, þolie his āhta *si pecuniam suam inter pecuniam unfriðmannorum*, i. e. *pacem non habentium, in domo mittat, perdat pecuniam suam* (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 11. [*O. Frs.* unfretli-monn.] v. preceding word.

unfrip-scip, es; *n.* **I.** *a ship which is carrying on hostilities:*—Ðam cynge com word ðæt unfriðscipa lǣgen be westan and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. **II.** *a ship belonging to a hostile country:*—Ælc ceápscip friđ hæbbe ðe binnan mūðan cuman(-e?), þēh hit unfriðscyp sīy, gyf hit undrifen bið *omnis ceapscip*, i. e. *navis institoris, pacem habeat, quae in portum veniet, licet navis sit inimicorum, si non sit abacta tempestatibus* (Lat. vers.), L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 21.

un-frōd; *adj.* **I.** *not old:*—Ðā wæs gegongen guman(-ū, MS.) unfrōdum (cf. geongum, 5712; B. 2860) earfoðlīce, ðæt hē on eorðan geseah ðone leofestan bleátne gebēran, Beo. Th. 5635; B. 2821. **II.** *not wise, ignorant, rude.* [*Goth.* un-frōþs *foolish: Icel.* ū-frōðr *ignorant.*] v. next word.

un-frōdness, e; *f. Ignorance, rudeness:*—Unfrōdnyssa (cf. edwītu, R. Ben. 97, 7) geþyldelice beran *difficultatem patienter portare*, R. Ben. Interl. 95, 14.

un-from; *adj. Not strong, feeble, weak:*—Dæt hē sleac wǣre, æðeling unfrom, Beo. Th. 4382; B. 2188. Eágan ðīne gesāwon dæt ic ealles wæs unfrom on ferhþe *imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui*, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

un-fūl; *adj. Not foul, good;* but the word glosses *insulsum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 50.

un-fulfremed; *adj. Imperfect:—Praeteritum imperfectum*, ðæt is unfulfremed forðgewiten, Ælfc. Gr. 20; Zup. 124, 3. Ðæt hī didon unfulfremed (*imperfectum*) forlǣtende, R. Ben. Interl. 24, 1. Ða ðing ðe hē unfullfremed gemētte *ea quae minus perfecta reperit*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 2.

un-fulfremedness, e; *f. Imperfection:*—Ðæt hī murkien for hira unfullfremednesse *ut imperfectionis suae taedio tabescant*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 13. Unfulfremednisse mīne (*imperfectum meum*) gesēgun ēgan ðīn, Ps. Surt. 138, 16.

un-fulfremming, e; *f. Imperfection:*—Unfulfremmingce mīne *imperfectum meum*. Ps. Lamb. 138, 16.

un-fūliende; *adj. Incorruptible:*—Unfūliendre clǣnnysse *imputribilis pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 46.

un-fūliendlīc; *adj. Incorruptible:*—Unfūliendlīcere gecynde *imputribilis naturae*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 36.

un-fullod; *adj. Unbaptized:*—Swā hwylc mæsseprēost se ðe wite ðæt hē unfullod sȳ, fullige man hine *omnis presbyter, qui noverit quod non sit baptizatus, baptizetur*, L. Eccg. C. 7; Th. ii. 138, 23. Be unfullodon mæsseprēoste, Th. ii. 128, 17.

un-fulworht; *adj. Unfinished, uncompleted, imperfect:*—Ða ðe . . . swā hwylce bysiga swā hī on handa hæfdan unfulworhte *ea occupatis manibus quod agebant imperfectum relinquentes*, R. Ben. 20, 3.

un-fyrn; *adv.* **I.** of past time, *not long ago:*—Weorþodan wē nū unfyrn for tēn nihtum ðone symbeldæg foran tō dyssum ondweardan dæge *not long ago now, ten days from to-day, we celebrated the festival*, Blickl. Homl. 131, 9. **II.** of future time, *before long:*—Secgas mīne gearwe sindon; ða ðē unfyrn faca feorh ætþringan, Andr. Kmbl. 2741; An. 1373. Nū ic fundige tō ðē of ðisse worulde; nū ic wāt ðæt ic sceal ful unfyr[u] faca, Exon. 454, 32; Hy. 4, 42. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-forn *not old.*] Cf. un-geryn, -geára.

un-gænge, unge, un-geæhtendlīc. v. un-genge, unc, un-geeahtendlīc.

un-geæwed; *adj. Unmarried:*—Unǣwedan *innuptis*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 17.

un-geandet[t]; *adj. Unconfessed:*—Ðæt gē nǣfre ne lǣton ǣnige synne ungeandet . . . ðæt gē lǣton ǣnig ðing ungeandett . . . ðæt se deófol eów nāge nāht on tō bestelenne ungeandettes, Wulfst. 135, 9–32.

un-geára; *adv.* **I.** of past time, *not long ago, lately:*—Ic wæs ungeára on niht ābysgod on wæccum *nuper occupatus noctu vigiliis*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 39. Dæt wæs ungeára, ðæt ic ǣnigra mē weána ne wēnde bōte gebīdan, Beo. Th. 1868; B. 932. **II.** of the future, *before long, soon:*—Ðone egesfullan dōmes dæg, se cumeþ nū ungeára, Blickl. Homl. 101, 28. Ungeára nū, Cd. Th. 289, 9; Sat. 395; Beo. Th. 1209; B. 602. Ðū ungeára deáþe sweltest, Exon. Th. 250, 8; Jul. 124. Cf. un-fyrn.

un-gearu; *adj.* **I.** *not ready, not prompt, indisposed* to act:—Se sixta leahter is *accidia* gehāten, ðæt is slǣwð on Englisc, ðonne ðam menn ne lyst nān gōd dōn and hē bið ǣfre ungearu tō ǣlcere dugeðe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 299. [Ungearu to elchere duseðe, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 28.] **II.** *not ready, not in a fit state* for use:—Ðȳ læs sió earc sī ungearo tō beranne *ut ad portandum arcam nulla mora praepediat*, Past. 22; Swt. 173, 11. Ðȳ læs hine ǣnig wuht gælde ungearowes (-ewes, Cott. MSS.), ðonne mon ða earce beran scolde *ut, cum portari arcam opportunitas exigit, portandi tarditas nulla generetur*, Swt. 171, 23. **IIa.** of land, *uncultivated:*—Gūðlāc dæs wīdgillan wēstenes ða ungearawan stōwe ðǣr gemētte, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. **III.** *not ready, not prepared* for attack:—Wē ðē beód holde, gif ðū ūs hȳran wilt, oþþe dec ungearo (-geára ?) eft gesēcaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 9; Gū. 252. Hē on ungearone done Ōsrīc mid his fyrde becom and hine mid ealle his weorude ādylgode *Osricum erumpens subito cum suis omnibus imparatum cum suo exercitu delevit*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 26. Ælc here hæfð ðȳ læssan cræft ðonne hē cymð, gif hine mon ǣr wāt, ǣr hē cume; for ðæm hē gesihð ða gearwe ðe hē wēnde ðæt hē sceolde ungearwe findan. Him wǣre ðonne iédre ðæt hē hira ǣr gearra wēnde, ðonne hē hira ungearra wēnde, and hī gearuwe mētte *dum contra ictum quisque paratior redditur, hostis, qui se inopinatum credidit, eo ipso, quo praevisus est, enervatur*, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 27–31. Þeóf forfēhð slǣpe gebundne eorlas ungearwe, Exon. Th. 54, 27; Cri. 875. Andra besierede dæt folc ðe hié ymbseten hæfde on ānre niht ungearwe *exercitum incautum Andro oppresserat*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 2. Hié fōron ūt nihtes and cōmon on ungearwe men, Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 13. Hē nihtes on ungearwe hī on bestæl *ex improviso adgredi et insperatas circumvenire malueri*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 34. Hié on Ahtēne ungearwe becōman and hié gefliémdon *Agesilaus improvisus bello supervenit*, 3, 1; Swt. 98, 15. Dæt hē on ða burgware on ungearwe becōme *quibus repente incautam urbem opprimeret*, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 32; 4, 10; Swt. 196, 25. Hē on ungearwe on Ahtēne mid firde gefōr, 3, 7; Swt. 118, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* un-garo *imparatus.*]

un-geārwyrd; *adj. Not honoured, not respected:*—Ungeārwyrd *intemerata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 25.

un-geāþe = un-eáþe, Bt. 35, 3; Fox 158, 28.

un-geāxod; *adj. Unasked:*—Hē ungeāxod clypode: 'Ic eom cristen,' Homl. Th. i. 428, 6.

un-gebeard[e ?], -bierde, -bird (-hyrd); *adj. Beardless, young:*—Ungebyrd *investis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 28: 92, 54. Ungebarde hysse *effebo hircitallo* (cf. beardleás hysse, Hpt. 487, 78), ii. 82, 32. Ða ungebyrdan heápas *investes catervas*, 44, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giparta *sine barba, impubis.*]

un-gebeorhlīce; *adv. Not safely, rashly* (?), *intemperately* (?):—

Lufiaþ, gē weras, eówere wīf on ǣwe; ne beó gē bitere him ungebeorhlīce (*nolite amari esse ad illas*, Col. 3, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 26.

un-gebēt[t]; *adj.* **I.** of things, *unamended, uncorrected;* in reference to sin, *not amended through the penance prescribed by the church*:—Scylde ðe an hiera ealra gewitnesse gedōn wæs and dǣgiett ungebētt (-bēt, Hatt. MS.) *culpam quae apud eos et perpetrata fuerat, et incorrecta remanebat*, Past. 32; Swt. 210, 7. Gyf hē ǣnigne gylt ungebēt hæfd, L. Ælfc. C. 32; Th. ii. 354, 29. Ealle scylda, ðe wið God beōd ungebētta, beōð unforgifne on dōmes dæge, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 17. **II.** of persons, *unatoned* because 'bōt' has not been made:—Ðā wæs hē disse spǣce, ǣgðer ge on life and ǣfter, ungeldod ge ungebēt *he was, both when alive and afterwards, unclear from this charge and unatoned* (i. e. neither was his innocence proved nor was the case settled by the payment of 'bōt'), Chart. Th. 540, 4. [*Icel.* ū bœtr *unatoned*]

un-gebierde. v. un-gebearde.

un-gebīged; *adj. Unbent*:—Unbīgedre *inflexi*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 23.

un-gebīgendlīc; *adj. Inflexible*; in grammar, *indeclinable*:—Ungebigendlīc *inflexibile*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 34. Ðās naman synd *indeclinabilia*, ðæt synd ungebīgendlīce . . . *nugas* is ungebīgendlīc on declīnunge, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 51, 2–6.

un-gebleoh; *adj. Of different colours, unlike*:—Ungebleoh *discolor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 16: *discolor, i. dissimilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 79.

un-gebletsod; *adj. Unblessed*:—Sume ic funde būtan Godes tācne, gȳmeleáse, ungebletsade, Exon. Th. 271, 34; Jul. 492.

un-geblȳged; *adj. Undismayed*:—Him tæringa ādl in gewōd; hē on elne swā þeáh ungeblȳged bād beorhtra gehāta bliþe in burgum, Exon. Th. 158, 23; Gū. 913. [Cf. Þa iward Þat fole swiðe abluied (*stupebant omnes*, Acts 2, 7), O. E. Homl. i. 89, 31. *O. H. Ger.* plûcheit *diffidentia*: *M. H. Ger.* er-blîugen *to frighten*: *Icel.* blýgr *shy*: *Dan.* bly: *Swed.* blyg. See also Dietenbach's Gothic Dict. i. 307, § c.] Cf. ā-blīcgan.

un-geboden; *adj. Unsummoned, unbidden*:—Þreó mōtlǣþu ungeboden on .xii. mōnþum *the tenant attended three courts without summons in the year*, Chart. Th. 433, 22. *Perhaps the word is to be found in the phrase* de placito ungebendro (ungebendeo, MS R. = ungebodene?), L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 21. Cf. Tribus principalibus mallis, qui vulgo *ungeboden ding* vocantur . . . tria plebiscita, quae dicuntur *ungeboten* . . . tria judicia per annum, quae dicuntur judicia *non indicta*, Grmm. R. A. 823.

un-geboht; *adj. Unbought*:—Ic hēr on sōðre gewitnesse stande, unāboden and ungeboht, L. O. 8; Th. i. 180, 28.

un-geboren; *adj. Unborn*:—Ge for geborene ge for ungeborene, L. A. G. proem.; Th. i. 152. 6.

un-gebrocen; *adj. Unbroken*:—Ungebrocenre *extricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 7. v. un-forfeorod.

un-gebrocod; *adj. Unafflicted, uninjured*:—Þonne wē manna līchaman derigaþ. būton wē dære sāwle derian magon, ða līchaman þurhwuniaþ on heora āwyrdnysse . . . Þonne hī gelȳfaþ dæt wē godas sind . . . wē forlætaþ done līchaman ungebrocodne, and cēpaþ dære sāwle, Homl. Th. i. 463, 6.

un-gebrosnendlīc; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Ða ungebrosnendlīcan limo *incorrupta membra*, Bd. 4, 30; S. 609, 29.

un-gebrosnod; *adj. Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Ungebrosnad *incorruptus*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 29. Ðā wæs heó swā ungebrosnad gemētted swā heó ðȳ ilcan dæge wǣre fordfēred, Shrn. 94, 36. His handa siondan ungebrosnode in ðære cynelīcan ceastre, 114, 1: Chr. 641; Erl. 27, 11: Homl. Th. ii. 568, 24.

un-gebrosnung, e; *f. Incorruption*:—Ungebrosnunge onfēhð *incorruptionem recipit*, Scint. 71, 2.

un-gebunden; *adj. Unbound*:—Sume syndon *absolutiuae*, dæt synd ungebundene. Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 13.

un-gebyde, un-gebyrd. v. un-gebyrde, un-gebearde.

un-gebyrde; *adj. Not natural, uncongenial*:—Ælc gesceaft flihþ dætte him wiþerweard biþ and ungebyrde (? -byde, Fox) and ungelīc, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 23.

un-gebyredlīc; *adj. Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungebyredlīc *incongruum*, Rtl. 179, 34.

un-gecirred; *adj. Unconverted*:—Ðȳ læs ðe ǣnig ungecyrred worold-man mid ungewitte regules geboda ābrǣce, Lchdm. iii. 442, 1.

un-geclǣnsod; *adj. Uncleansed, unpurified*:—Swā hwā swā un-geclǣnsod byrd, hē gefrēt ðæs tȳres ǣðm, Homl. Th. i. 616, 23: L. E. I. 44; Th. ii. 440, 21. v. un-clǣnsod.

un-gecnāwen; *adj. Unknown*:—Hē fela þinga fordteáh ðe ðam folce ungecnāwe[n] wæs and ungewunelīc, Ap. Th. 17, 13.

un-gecnirdness, e; *f. Negligence, want of diligence*:—Menige sind ðe durh ungecnyrdnysse ðisum deówan (*the slothful servant in the parable*) geefenlǣcaþ, Homl. Th. ii 552, 35.

un-gecoplīc; *adj. Unfit, inconvenient, troublesome*; importunus:—Sacu mid ungecoplīcum *quarrels with rude fellows*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 18. v. un-gedafenlīc.

un-gecoplīce; *adv. Unsuitably, unseasonably*:—Ongecoplīce *importune*, Scint. 80, 14.

un-gecoren; *adj.* **I.** *unchosen, unselected;* used in reference to those who swore along with another, when they were not selected by the party making oath from a number of persons named to him, as was the case in the *cyre-āð*, q. v.:—Dæt hē ðone āð funde, gif hē mæhte, ungecorenne, ðe se onspeca on gehealden wǣre. Gif hē ðone ne mehte, ðonne namede him man six men and begēte ðara syxa ǣnne æt ānum hrȳðere, i. e. *if he could bring those to swear with him, that the claimant was satisfied with, there was no need to nominate persons from whom he was to choose; if he could not, then six men were to be nominated and from them he was to get one for every ox* (*or its equivalent*) *that was in dispute*, L. Ed. I; Th. i. 158, 20. Ðonne mōt hē syxa sum ungecorenra, ðe getrȳwe sȳn, done āð syllan, L. O. D. I; Th. i. 352. 12. **II.** *reprobate, evil*:—For dissum lǣnan līfe ic sylle ðæt unlǣne, for dyssum ungecorenum dæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Ða burhware (*of Jerusalem*) him (*Christ*) wǣron for heora ungeleáfan and mānðǣdum swīþe forhogde and ungecorene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. [*Goth.* un-gakusans *ἀδόκιμος, reprobus.* Cf. *Icel.* ú-kjörligr *wretched.*] v. next word.

un-gecōst; *adj. Bad, evil, vicious*:—On ungecostum ðeáwum *moribus improbis*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 1. v. un-cyst, *and preceding word.*

un-gecwēme; *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable*; ingratus, Scint. 38, 15.

un-gecȳð[d], -gecȳðed; *adj. Undeclared*:—Gif ceáp ofer .v. niht ungecȳd on gemǣnre lǣse wunaþ, L. Edg. S. 9; Th. i. 276, 1.

un-gecynde; *adj. Unnatural*:—Nim swā wuda swā wyrt of ðære stōwe ðe his eard and æþelo bið on tō weaxanne, and sette on ungecynde stōwe hīm, ðonne ne gegrēwþ hit ðǣr nāuht, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 27 note. Hiē hæfdun hiera cyning āworpenne Osbryht and ungecyndne (*not of the royal race*; cf. 'non de regali prosapia progenitum,' Asser) cyning underfēngon, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 10. [We scullen of londe driuen unicunde (*foreigners*), Laym. 18429.] v. next word.

un-gecyndelīc; *adj.* **I.** *unnatural, not in accordance with the nature of a thing*:—Ungecyndelīc is ælcre wuhte, dæt hit wilnige deáþes, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 7. **II.** *not natural, supernatural*:—Ungecyndelīc fȳr cymð færinga on eówre burga, Wulfst. 207, 13. **III.** *unnatural, contrary to nature, monstrous*:—Hit is ungecyndelīcu ofermōdgung dæt se monn wilnige dæt hine his gelīca ondrǣde *contra naturam superbire est, ab aequali velle timeri*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 11. Swīþe ungecyndelīc yfel, dæt ða bearn sieredon ymbe done fæder, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 12. Geċyndelīcra synna oþþe ungecyndelīcra, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 24; Anglia xi. 98, 19. On ungecyndelīcum þingum *in rebus naturae contrariis*, L. M. I. P. 40; Th. ii. 276, 7: Anglia xi. 3, 78. Wē fram dæge tō ðprum geāxiaþ ungecyndelīco wītu and ungecyndelīce (-cynelīce, MS.) deáþas tō mannum cumene, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Hwæt wǣre ungecyndlīcre, gif God nǣfde on eallum his rīce nāne frige sceaft under his anwealde, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 244, 28.

un-gecyndelīce; *adv. Unnaturally*:—And sǣ hē dēd beón ungemetlīce and ungecyndelīce swīþe āstyrode, Wulfst. 196, 3.

un-gedæftlīce, -gedæftelīce; *adv. Unseasonably, unsuitably*:—'Ðæt ðū lǣre ǣgðer ge gedæftlīce ge ungedæftlīce (-dæfte-, Cott. MSS.).' Ðeáh hē cuæde un[ge]dæftelīce, hē cuæd ðeáh ǣr gedæftelīce '*insta opportune, importune.*' *Dicturus importune praemisit opportune*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 16.

un-gedæftness, e; *f. Importunity, unseasonableness*:—Ðonne sió ungedæftnes hit ne cann eft gedæftan *si habere importunitas opportunitatem nescit*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 19.

un-gedafenlīc; *adj. Unbecoming, unseemly, unmannerly*:—Ungedafenlīc *indecens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 12. Dæt hit ungedafenlīc sig *quod indecorum sit*, L. Ecg. P. i. 7; Th. ii. 174, 22. Dæt man intō circan ǣnig þinge ne lōgige, ðæs ðe dārtō ungedafenlīc sī, L. Edg. C. 27; Th. ii. 250, 11. Mid ungedafenlīcre and unwærlīcre oferspræce *loquacitatis incauta importunitate*, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 19. Saca mid ungedafenlīcum *quarrels with unmannerly fellows* (v. un-gecoplīc), Lchdm. iii. 204, 20. Wē oft ymb ungedafenlīce wīsan smeágeaþ, Past. 18; Swt. 139, 22. Gif preóst on circan ungedafenlīce þinge gelōgige, gebēte dæt, L. N. P. L. 26; Th. ii. 294, 12.

un-gedafenlīce; *adv. Unbecomingly, unseasonably, inordinately, in an unseemly manner, indecently*:—Oðer ðara irsunga bið tō ungemetlīce and tō ungedafenlīce ātyht on dæt ðe hió mid ryhte irsian sceall *illa ira in hoc, quod debet, inordinate extenditur*, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 13. Ðeáh hwele man ungemetlīce and ungedafenlīce wilnige dæt hē scile his hlīsan tōbrǣdan, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 64, 20. Boda Godes word ǣgðer ge gedafenlīce ge ungedafenlīce *preach God's word both in season and out of season*, Homl. Ass. 12, 306. Be ðam men ðe ungedafenlīce hǣmð *de homine qui turpiter fornicatur*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6 tit.; Th. ii. 180, 9.

un-gedafenlīcness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Ungedafenlīcnyssum *inopportunitatibus*, Ps. Spl. C. second 9. v. gedafenlīcness.

un-gedafnienlīc; *adj. Unseemly, indecent*:—Unidafnienlīc fūlnes *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 60.

un-gedēfe; *adj. Troublesome, disagreeable*:—Cild ācenned ungedēfe, ofermōd, felasprecol, Lchdm. iii, 192, 22. Hēr ys seó bōt hū ðū meaht ðine æceras bētan, gif hī nellaþ wel wexan oþþe ðǣr hwile ungedēfe þing on gedōn bid, i. 398, 2. Mannum ungedēfum *hominibus importunis*,

Scint. 38, 15. Ungeþeáwfæstan and ða ungedéfan þreán *indisciplinatos et inquietos arguere*, R. Ben. Interl. 15, 1.

un-gedéfelice; *adv. Unfitly, in a way that ill suits the conditions of a case*:—Wæs ðam yldestan ungedéfelíce máges dáedum morþorbed stréd . . . Hæðcyn his mág ofscét, bróðor óðerne *for the eldest unfitly, by a kinsman's deeds, was the death-couch spread . . . Hæthcyn with his arrow slew his kinsman, brother slew brother*, Beo. Th. 4862; B. 2435.

un-gedered(-od); *adj. Unhurt, uninjured*:—Ic bidde ðé, u ca peruica, . . . dæt ðú mé gegearwie, dæt ic sý ungedered fram áttrum and fram yrsunge *te precor, uica peruica, ut ea mihi prestes, ut a uenenis et ab iracundia interus sim*, Lchdm. i. 314, 10. Hé æfter ðam drence ansund and ungedered ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 574, 12. Ne sceal hé ungedered ðaes écan lífes brúcan, ii. 336, 20. Hé wunade betwux eallum deórcynne ungedered, i. 486, 35: Homl. Ass. 71, 169. Án man mihte faran ofer his ríce mid his bósum full goldes ungedered, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 5. Dære ungedereodan *inlibatae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 16. Seó leo heóld dæt cild ungederod, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 183.

un-gedrehtlice; *adv. Unweariedly, indefatigably*; infatigabiliter, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 51.

un-gedyrstig; *adj. Faint-hearted, diffident*:—Ða unmódigan and ða ungedyrstigan wénaþ dæt dæt suíðe forsewenlíc sié dætte hié dóð and forðon weorðaþ oft ormóde *pusillanimes vehementer despecta putant esse, quae faciunt, et idcireo in desperatione franguntur*, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 10.

un-geeahtendlíc; *adj, Inestimable*:—Mid ða sylfan mycelnysse ðes ungeahtendlícan (ungeendedlícan and [un]geeahtendlícan, MS. B.) geryines *ipsa inaestimabilis mysterii magnitudine*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 11.

un-geendigendlíc; *adj. Indefinite, infinitive*:—Gif ic cwede: *Nescio, quis hoc fecit*, ðonne byð se *quis* infinitivum, dæt is, ungeendigendlíc, Ælfc. Gr. 18; Zup. 113, 16: 116, 14. Dæt fífte gemet is *infinitivus*, dæt is ungeendigendlíc, forðan de ðær ne byð nán sprác geendod, 21; Zup. 126, 7.

un-geendod; *adj.* **I.** *endless, without end, not coming to an end*:—God is æfre unbegunnen and ungeendod, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 201, 10: Homl. Th. i. 8, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 16. Ðær is dæt ece blis and dæt ungeendode rice, Blickl. Homl. 25, 30, 24. Gif ðú getælest ða hwíle dísses hwílendlícan wid dæs ungeendodan lífes hwíla, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 5. Swá ecum lífe swá ungeendodon wíte *sive vitam aeternam, sive infinitum supplicium*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 65; Th. ii. 226, 14. Geond ungeendode worulde, Homl. Th. i. 76, 7. Ðæra gesálida de him ungeendode becuman sculon *felicitas, quae sine transitu attingitur*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 30. **II.** *infinite, very great* in number, extent, etc.:—Se hine slóh on dæt næsþyri, dæt ðær út fleów ungeendod blód, Shrn. 112, 31. Ungeendodre lengo *infinitae longitudinis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 36. Ungeendedum forbeácnum *infinitis prodigiis*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 67.

un-geendodlíc; *adj. Infinite*:—Nis nó tó metanne dæt geendodlíce wiþ dæt ungeendodlíce *infiniti atque finiti nulla poterit esse collatio*, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 13. v. un-geahtendlíc.

un-geféglíc, un-gefærum. v. un-fæglíc, un-gefére.

un-gefandod; *picpl. Not tried, not experienced*:—Sint tó manigenne ða ðe ðonne giet ungefandod habbaþ fæsliícra scylda *admonendi sunt peccata carnis ignorantes*, Past. 52; Swt. 407, 19: 409, 16, 22.

un-gefaren; *adj. Untravelled, without a road*:—On ungefaremum and on wæterigum *in invio et in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl. (Ps. 62, 3: 106, 40). v. un-gefére, -gefered, -geféme.

un-gefeálíce; *adv. Joylessly, miserably*:—Beornráed féng tó rice and lytle hwíle heóld and ungefeálíce, Chr. 755; Erl. 52, 3.

un-gefége; *adj. Unsuitable, absurd;* ineptus, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 38. [Ferde he hauede inoh, muchel and unifeie (onimete, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5573. *O. H. Ger.* un-gifógi *importunus, enormis.*] v. un-gefég.

un-geféle; *adj. Without feeling, without sensation, insensible*:—Ða lácedómas de wé lárdon dæt mon dyde tó dære ungefélan heardnesse ongunnenre on dære lífre, Lchdm. ii. 212, 15.

un-geféled; *adj. Not possessed of feeling, insensible*:—Ðonne seó ungefélde áheardung dære lífre tó langsum wyrd, Lchdm. ii. 210, 3. Gif dæt líc tó ðon swíþe áðeádige, dæt dær nán gefélnes on ne sié, ðonne scealt ðú eal dæt deáde and dæt ungefélde of ásnípan, 82, 27.

un-gefére; *adj.* **I.** lit. *impassable*:—Ungefére *vel* wegleás paed *invium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. On ungeférum *in invio*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 40. Mid wéstenum and ungefærum londum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. **II.** fig. *impervious, impenetrable*:—Ða mód de Dryhtne ungefériu sint *mentes Deo impenetratae*, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 23.

un-gefére; *adv. Impassably*:—Ungefére [*im*]*pervie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 61: 69, 17.

un-geféred; *adj. Unapproached, inaccessible*:—Feldas and wudu and dúna, ða wæron monnum ungeférde for wildeórum and wyrmum, Nar. 20, 11. Ín án nearo fæsten micel ungefæredra móra *in angustias inaccessorum montium*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 20. v. un-gefaren.

un-geférendlíc (?); *adj. Inaccessible, difficult of access*:—Fóran wé þurh ða ungeférenlícan (-férend-?) eorþan, Nar. 17, 7.

un-geférlíc; *adj. That cannot be united or that separates;* applied to war in which those, who naturally should be comrades, are opposed, *civil, social*:—Wearþ ofer ealle Italia ungeférlíc unsibb *sociale bellum tota commovit Italia*, Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 232, 31: 5, 10 tit.; Swt. 5, 31. Ungeférlíces *dissociabile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 39. v. next word.

un-geférlice; *adv. In civil war*:—Hé ær gefeoht ungeférlíce (wel cynelíce gefeaht and, MS. C.) þurhteáh *bella civilia quinque gessit*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 244, 25. v. preceding word.

un-geférne; *adj. Impassable*:—In ungefoernum *in invio*, Ps. Surt. 106, 40. In ðæm ungefoernan, 62, 3.

un-gefeþered; *adj. Unfeathered*:—Ungefeþeredne *inplumem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 21.

un-gefóg(-fóh); *adj.* **I.** *immense*:—Hí námon sceattas genóge sylfrene and gyldene ungefóge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 199. **II.** in a bad sense, *intemperate, immoderate excessive*:—Seó þwyre sáwul on hwílwendlícum bricum bið ungefóh, Homl. Th. i. 408, 15. Hefigtýme leahter is ungefóh fyrwitnys, ii. 374, 3. Hé wæs mid ungefóhre gýtsunge ontend, i. 414, 5. [He sloh þer uniuoze, moni and inoze, Laym. 21793. Noldest þu nefre ben inouh, buten þu hefdest unifouh, Fragm. Philps. 7, 23. *O. Frs.* un-efég.]

un-geföge; *adv. Immensely, exorbitantly*:—Ðær beód ða swiftan hors ungefóge dýre, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 6.

un-geföglíc; *adj. Immense, enormous*, (1) in a physical sense:—Ungefóhlíc breám *immensus clamor*, Greg. Dial. 1, 9. Ymbútan done weall is se mæsta díc, on ðam is iernende se ungefóglecesta stréam *fossa extrinsecus late patens vice amnis circumfluit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 18. (2) in a moral sense:—Is swíðe micel þearf dæt gé georne ménra áda stýran, and eówrum hýremonnum cýðan, hú ungefóhlícu scyld dæt is, L. E. I. 26; Th. ii. 422, 20.

un-geföglice; *adv. Excessively, intemperately, immoderately*:—Hí ongann ungelóhlice swætan, Homl. Th. i. 414, 12. Hí mid eorþlicum teolungum ungefóhlíce hí gebysgiaþ, 524, 14: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 11.

un-gefrége; *adj. Unheard of*:—Ungefrége *inauditum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 66: 80, 60. [Cf. *Icel.* ú-frægr *not famous.*]

un-gefrégelíc; *adj. Unheard of, unusual, extraordinary*:—Gyf hyra (*gallinarum*) hwylc man æthrínep, ðonne forbærnaþ hí sóna eall his líc; dæt syndon ungefrégelícu (unge frelicu, un ge fræ licu, MSS. v. Anglia i. 332) lyblác, Nar. 34, 3. Ða deór habbaþ eahta fét, and wælkyrian eágan, and twá heáfda . . .; dæt syndon ungefrégelícu (-fregelicu, MS. T.) deór, 34, 8.

un-gefrégelice; *adv. In an unheard of manner, to an unheard of extent, unusually, extraordinarily*:—Catulus swá ungefrégelice forcwæd Nonium *Catullus Nonium strumam appellat*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 32. Swíþe ungefrégelice upáhafen on his móde, 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Se hearpere wæs swíþe ungefrégelíce gód, 35, 6; Fox 166, 29.

un-gefrætwod; *adj. Unadorned*:—Ungefrætwodu *incompta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 3.

un-gefrédelíce; *adv. With insensibility, callously*:—Hié beód tó ðreágeanne and tó swinganne mid swá micle máran wíte swá hié ungefrédelícor beód áheardode on hiera undeáwum *tanto acriori invectione feriendi sunt, quanto majori insensibilitate duruerunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 16.

un-gefremed; *adj. Not accomplished, not done*:—Ungefremed *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 36. Ungefremed, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13.

un-gefullod, -gefulwad; *adj. Unbaptized*:—Gif ungefullod cild færílce bid gebróht tó ðam mæssepreóste, dæt he hit mót fullian sóna, dæt hit ne swelte hæðen, L. Ælfc. C. 26; Th. ii. 352, 15: Homl. Th. ii. 50, 20. Ðeáh de hé ungefullod gyt farende sý, 500, 35. Hine swá færíice deád fornam, dæt hé ungefullad fordférde. Ða Sanctus Martinus dæt geseah . . . him wæs dæt swíþe myccle weorce dæt hé swá ungefulwad fordíeran sceolde, Blickl. Homl. 217, 18–23.

un-gefullod; *adj. Unfulfilled*:—Dære bêne ungafullodre, Exon. Th. 441, 7; Rä. 60, 14.

un-gefylled; *adj. Unfilled, unsatisfied*:—Ic com getogen tó fremdum þeáwum durh ða ungefyldan (-gefylledan, Cott. MS.) gítsunge worulde-monna *nos ad constantiam, nostris moribus alienam, inexpleta hominum cupiditas alligabit?* Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 26.

un-gefylledlíc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ðam ungefylledlícan *insatiabili*, Ps. Lamb. 100, 5: Nar. 42, 12.

un-gefyllendlíc; *adj. Insatiable;* insatiabilis, Scint. 50, 8: 110, 16.

un-gefynde; *adj. Not to be found* or *provided as food* (?) (cf. (?) *the phrase* mete findan *to provide food*):—Se æcer de stent on clænum lande, and bid unwæsdmbære ođđe ungefynde corn bringđ ođđe deáf *terra, quae exculta sterilem segetem gignit*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 19.

un-gefyrn; *adv. At no distant date, before long, soon*:—Ðú áfindst his mihte ungefyrn on ðé sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 153. Eallum folce ðæs swíðe ungefyrn (*very soon after that*) hé geswutelian wolde hwæs gehwá gelýfan sceolde, i. 23, 405. v. un-fyrn.

un-gegearwod, -gegered; *adj. Not dressed*:—Ungigaruad woede *non vestitum veste*, Rtl. 108, 1. Ungegeradne, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 11.

un-gegrét; *adj. Ungreeted*:—Hé wolde tó ðam mynstre faran and his gebróðra grétan, forþan hé ær fram heom ungegrét gewát, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 22, 20.

un-gehâdod; *adj. Not ordained, not in holy orders*:—Be ungehâdedan mædene. Gif hwylc mædenman mid gehâdodum wunaþ, and heó tó dæm ylcan hâde þence . . . ne bið heó ná wið God unsyldig, þeáh heó ungehâdod wære *de puella non ordinata. Si puella aliqua cum ordinatis habitet, et se eidem ordini destinet . . . non erit insons coram Deo, etiamsi non sit ordinata*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 17; Th. ii. 180, 19–188, 9–12. Gyweles ungehâdodes wífes tâcen is . . . , Techm. ii. 129, 18. [Artu ihoded oþer þu cursest al unihoded, O. and N. 1178.] v. un-hâdod.

un-gehéledlíc; *adj. Incurable;* insanabilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 195, 21.

un-gehéledlíce; *adj. Incurable;* insanibilis, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 194, 17.

un-gehémed; *adj. Unmarried*:—Ungehæmed *innupta*, Hpt. Gl. 434. 37. v. un-hæmed.

un-gehæplíc; *adj. Unsuitable, incongruous*:—Ungehæplíc (-geþæslíc, Wrt., *but see* Anglia viii. 452) *incongruus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39.

un-gehálgod; *adj. Unhallowed, unconsecrated*:—On ungehálgedum Cristes mæle *in cruce non consecrata*, L. Ecg. C. 34; Th. ii. 158, 36. Mid wíne ungehálgudum, Anglia xiii. 422, 818. Ungehálgod fýr *ignem alienum*, Lev. 10, 1. v. un-hálgod.

un-gehâten; *adj. Not promised*:—Dæt ungehâten is seeal beón geendod, Blickl. Homl. 189, 27.

un-geheáfódod; *adj. Not come to a head*:—Gif se slyte blind bið and mid dam geswelle ungeheáfódud, donne lege dú da wyrte dærtó, sóna hit sceal openian, Lchdm. i. 92, 26.

un-gehealdsum; *adj. Incontinent*:—Se óðer heáfodleahter is gecweden forliger oððe gálnyss, dæt is dæt se man ungehealdsum sý on hæmede, and hnesce on móde tó flæsclícum lustum, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 4. Dæt gé (*maidens*) wislíce lybbon and wel geþeáwode beón . . . ná tó ungehealtsume (-heald-, *in one MS.*), Homl. Ass. 47, 575.

un-gehealdsumlíce; *adv. Incontinently*:—Dæt eald wíf sceole ceorles brúcan ungehealtsumlíce, Homl. Ass. 20, 159.

un-gehealdsumness, e; *f. Incontinence*:—Hí (*a widow or widower marrying again*) sculon dædbóte dón for heora ungehealdsumnesse, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 34. Þes þeódscype þurh ungehealdsumnesse áwyrd is, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 349, 7.

un-gehende; *adv. Not near, at a distance, far off*:—Se de tó dam ungelænde sý, dæt hé dæghwamlíce his circan gesécan ne mæge, Homl. Ass. 144, 8.

un-gehendness, e; *f. Remoteness, distance*:—Sume naman syndon *localia*, dæt synd stówlice, da geswuteliaþ gehendnysse oððe ungehendnysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 19.

un-geheort; *adj. Disheartened, without courage*:—Dá dá hí gesáwon swá mænigtealde ógan on mistlícum witum, dá wurdon hí sóna ungeheorte (*they lost heart*), and deófle ofiredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 62. v. un-gehirt.

un-gehíred; *adj. Unheard of*:—Ungehêredre leoma tósliþnysse wundade *inaudita membrorum discerptione lacerati*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 13.

un-gehírness, e; *f. Hardness of hearing, deafness*:—Wiþ eágwærce and wiþ ungehýrnesse, Lchdm. ii. 316, 1. Wið eágena dimnessa, wið earena swinsunge and ungehýrnesse, iii. 70, 23.

un-gehírsum; *adj. Inattentive to what is said, unsubmissive, disobedient*:—Hú lange wylt dú beón ungehírsum *usque quo non vis subjici mihi?* Ex. 10, 3. Oððe hé bið ánum gehýrsum, and ódrum ungehýrsum *aut unum sustinebit, et alterum contemnet*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 24. Þis is uncer ungehírsuma sunu, hé forhogaþ dæt hé hire uncre lâre *filius noster iste protervus et contumax est, monita nostra audire contemnit*, Deut. 21, 20. Ne forlæte hé da ungehiérsuman (-hír-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 12; Swt. 74, 16. v. un-hírsum.

un-gehírsumness, e; *f. Want of submission, disobedience*:—Módiguys áczend forsewennysse and ungehýrsumnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. [Þane stede þe se deofel of hafel þurh unhiersamnesse, O. F. Homl. i. 221, 30. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gihôrsamî *inobedientia*.] v. un-hírness.

un-gehírsumod; *adj. Not subject, disobedient*:—Ungehýrsumode *inobedienti*, R. Ben. Interl. 12, 8. v. ge-hýrsumian, II, un-hírsumness.

un-gehirt; *adj. Disheartened, cowardly*:—Da ungehyrtan of heora wege áflýman, Wulfst. 192, 24. v. un-geheort.

un-gehíwod; *adj.* I. *not formed, without form*:—On dam ungehíwodum antimbre de hé da gesceafta of gescéop *in materia informi creavit omnia*, Btwk. Scrd. 18, 15. Tó gescippenne dæt ungehíwode antimber *ad formandam informem materiam*, 19, 3. II. *not feigned, unfeigned*:—Unihíwidre (*gloriosa*) *non fictae* (*puritatis palma*, Ald. 24), Hpt. Gl. 447, 46.

un-gehleóþor; *adj. Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswégа *vel* [un]-gehleóþre *vel* ungeráde *dissona*, i. *discordantia, incongrua*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 37. v. ge-hleóþ (*read* -hleóþor).

un-gehrepod; *adj. Untouched, intact*:—Ne þorfte Adam deáðes onbyrian, gif dæt treów móste standan ungehrepod, Homl. Th. i. 18, 25. God wolde dæt hí ungehrepode on dam scræfe slépon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 317.

un-gehrinen; *adj. Untouched, intact*:—Seó studu ungehrinen (*intacta*) fram dam fýre áwunede, Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 36.

un-gehwéde; *adj. Not slight, considerable, much*:—Gif mete sý áwyrd and ungehwæde mylcen, Lchdm. ii. 142, 14.

un-gehwérness, -gehýrness, -gehírness, -gehyrt. v. un-geþwérness, -gehírness, -gehírsum, -gehírt.

ungel, es; *m.* (?) *Fat*:—Ungel *arvina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 11. Mid ungle ł mid fætnysse lamba *cum adipe agnorum*, Cant. M. ad fil. 14. Beó mín sáwul gefylled swá swá mid rysle and mid ungele *sicut adipe et pinguedine repleatur anima mea* (Ps. 63, 5), Homl. Th. i. 522, 35. [*Du.* ongel; *m. suet.*]

un-gelácnod; *adj. Uncured*:—Næs nænig untrum dæt hé ungelácnod fram him férde, Guthl. 15; Gdwin. 66, 16. v. un-lácnod.

un-geládod; *adj. Not acquitted, uncleared* of a charge:—Dá wæs hé disse spæce, ægder ge on lífe ge æfter, ungeládod ge ungebétt, Chart. Th. 540. 4.

un-gelæccendlíc; *adj. Irreprehensible*; inreprehensibilis, Scint. 119, 11.

un-gelæred; *adj. Untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilled*:—Ungelæred *idiota*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 48. Swíde eáde mæg on smyltre sæ ungelæred scipstíéra genóh ryhte stiéran *quieto mari recte navem et imperitus dirigit*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 1. Ceahhetung swá swá ungelæredes folces *cachinnum quasi vulgi indocti*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 30. Dysine and ungelæredne ic dé underfeng, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 9. Tó hwon dú sceole for ówiht dysne man habban ungelæredne fiscere (*St. Peter*), Blickl. Homl. 179, 14. Ungelæredе wé syndon *idiotae sumus*, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 8. Forhwon beóð æfre suæ dríste da ungelæredan dæt hí underfón da heorde dæs lárіówdómes *ab imperitis pastorale magisterium qua temeritate suscipitur?* Past. 1; Swt. 25, 16. v. un-læred.

un-gelæredlíce; *adv. Without instruction, ignorantly, in an undisciplined manner*:—Swíþe unwíslíce and ungelæredlíce (*indocte*) gé dydon, dæt gé sceoldan on feówernithe mónan blód lætan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 13. Ungelæredlíce (*indisciplinate*) ná geþwærlæce múþ dín, Scint. 136, 2.

un-gelæredness, e; *f. Uninstructedness, ignorance, inexperience, rudeness*:—Monige sindon mé swíde onlíce on ungelærednesse *sunt plerique mihi imperitia similes*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 8. Hé hié dreáde for hira ungelæredneusse *pastorum imperitia increpatur*, 1; Swt. 27, 24. Mid dearfednesse ge mid heora ungelæredneusse *paupertate ac rusticitate sua*, Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 28.

un-geláded; *adj. Uninvited*:—Dríhten nolde geládod sídian tó dæs cyninges bearne . . . and hé wæs gearo ungeládod tó sídigenne mid dam hundredes ealdre, Homl. Th. i. 128, 18.

un-geleáf; *adj. Unbelieving*:—Ne magon dáer eard niman ungeleáfe menn *qui non credunt inhabitare in eo*, Ps. Th. 67, 19. [Cf. þu art unlef mine worde *non credidisti uerbis meis*, O. E. Homl. ii. 125, 24.]

un-geleáfa, an; *m. Unbelief*:—Hé wundrode for heora ungeleáfan (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 6, 6: Blickl. Homl. 77, 27. Ungeleáuon, Chr. 616; Erl. 22, 21. For ungeleáfa heora, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 58: 17, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-gilôbo: *O. H. Ger.* un-giloubo. Cf. *Goth.* ungalaubeins.]

un-geleáfful[1]; *adj. Unbelieving, incredulous*:—Ne beó dú ungeleáfful (-full, MS. C.) *noli esse incredulus*, Jn. Skt. 20, 27. Eálá ungeleáffulle cneórys, Mk. Skt. 9, 19. Eálá gé ungeleáffulle cneóres, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 17. Hé ungeleáfful wæs Cristes æristes, Homl. Th. i. 234, 20. Ne sý mé nán man tó ungeleáfful be dám þingum writende de ic gehýrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. Da deófolgyldan de dágyt ungeleáfulle wæron, Homl. Th. i. 70, 24. Tó beswícenne ungeleáffulra manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 189, 8. Hé æteówde da wunda dæm ungeleáffullum mannum, 91, 2.

un-geleáffullíc; *adj.* I. *unbelieving, incredulous*:—Gif hwá dises ne gelýfd hé ys ungeleáfulic, Jud. 15, last line. II. *unbelievable, incredible*:—Ic wát dæt hit wile duncan swýde ungeleáffullíc ungelæredum mannum, Lchdm. iii. 270, 7. v. un-geleáflíc.

un-geleáffullíce; *adv. Incredibly*; incredibiliter, Scint. 54, 9: Basil admn. 7; Norm. 48, 20.

un-geleáffullness, e; *f. Unbelief, incredulity*:—Gefylst mínre ungeleáffulnysse (*incredulitatem*), Mk. Skt. 9, 24. Ne dó dú æfter heora ungeleáffulnesse, Blickl. Homl. 237, 9. Ungeleáfulnesse, 241, 34. For hyra ungeleáffulnysse, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 58: 17, 20. Hé tælde hyra ungeleáffulnesse, for dam de hí ne gelýfdon dám de híne gesáwon of deáþe árísan, Mk. Skt. 16, 14.

un-geleáflíc; *adj. Incredible*:—Dæt án þing wære ungeleáflíc on dære race geset, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 12. Dæt wile þincan ungeleáflíc eallum dæm de da stówe on uferum tídum geséoh, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14: Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 9.

un-geleáfsum; *adj. Unbelieving, infidel, not Christian*:—Se de dam suna is ungeleáfsum ne gesyhþ hé lif *qui incredulus est filio non uidebit vitam*, Jn. Skt. 3, 36. Da ungeleáfsuman deóde gesécan *incredulam gentem adire*, Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 33. Gif hí ungeleáfsume (*infideles*) wæron, hé hí laþede dæt hí onfengon dam gerýne Cristes geleáfan, 3, 5; S. 526, 30. Manige hæþne men ungeleáfsume, Blickl. Homl. 129, 24. Dám ungeleáfsumum (*infidelibus*) nóht bið cláene, Bd. 1, 27; S.

494, 40. Hē ungeleáfsume (*incredulos*) tō Cristes geleáfan getrymede, 3, 19; S. 547, 10.

un-geleáfsumness, e; *f. Unbelief, infidelity, heathenism*:—Monige on Angelðeóde, mid ðý hī dāgyta on ungeleáfsumnysse (*infidelitate*) wǽron, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 22.

un-gelīc; *adj. Unlike, different, dissimilar, diverse*:—Ungelīc *dispar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 2: *dissimile*, Kent. Gl. 512. Ðē is ungelīc wlite siðdan ðū lǽstes mīne lāre *you have a different beauty, since you followed my teaching*, Cd. Th. 38, 26; Gen. 612: 222, 29; Dan. 112. Ðonne is ungelīc be ðon ēcan līfe *now with the life eternal it is different*, Blickl. Homl. 97, 28. Ungelīc is ūs *our lots are different*, Exon. Th. 380, 5; Rä. 1, 3. Hē tiolaþ ungelīc tō biónne ðam ōþrum, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 232, 7: Cd. Th. 23, 9; Gen. 356. Hit is ungelīc ūrum gecynde, Met. 20, 33. Unlīfcum hāde *dispari sexu*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 5. Ungelīce, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 41. Hē reorde gesette eordbūendum ungelīce, Cd. Th. 101, 21; Gen. 1685. Se ðe bīspell secgan wolde, ne sceolde fōn on tō ungelīc bīspell ðære sprǽce ðe hē ðonne sprecan wolde *cognatos, de quibus loquimur, rebus oportere esse sermones*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 20. Syndon dryhtguman ungelīce, Exon. Th. 314, 32; Mód. 23. Wē syndon ungelīce ðonne ðe wē in heofonum hætdon *we are different from what we were when we had beauty in heaven*, Cd. Th. 274, 7; Sat. 150. Hē cwæþ ðæt hē gesāwe ungelīce bēc him berende beón ðurh ða gōdan gāstas oþþe ðurh ða gālan *quod codices diversos per bonos sive malos spiritus sibi vidit offerri*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 24. Hī wilniaþ þurh ungelīce earnunga cuman tō ǽðre eádignesse, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 9. Ealle gesceafta dō gesceóp him gelīce, and eác on sumum þingum ungelīce, 33, 4; Fox 128, 26; Met. 20, 55.

un-gelīca, an; *m. One not like another*:—Ic hæbbe ðēorne lufiend, ðónne ungelīcan (*a very different person from you*), Homl. Skt. i. 7, 28. [Ever ich am þin unlike, O. and N. 806.] v. ge-lica.

un-gelīce; *adv. Not in like manner, differently, diversely*:—Hwæðer ðū mæge gemunan ðætte ǽlces monnes ingeþanc wilnaþ tō ðære sōþan gesǽlþe tō cumenne, ðeáh hē ungelīce hiora earnige *meministine intentionem omnem voluntatis humanae, quae diversis studiis agitur, ad beatiudinem festinare?* Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 21. Ða strengas se hearpere suíðe ungelīce styreþ, and mid ðý gedēð ðæt hī nāwuht ungelīce dæm sōne ne singaþ ðe hē wilnaþ. Ealle hē grēt mid ānre honda, ðeáh hē hié ungelīce styrige *chordas tangendi artifex, ut non sibimetipsi dissimile canticum faciat, dissimiliter pulsat. Chordae uno quidem plectro, sed non uno impulsu feriuntur*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 7–10. Is hām sceapen ungelīce englum and deóflum, Exon. Th. 56, 11; Cri. 899: 56, 34; Cri. 910: 83, 29; Cri. 1363: 283, 31; Jul. 688. Bið ðām ōþrum ungelīce willa geworden, 77, 28; Cri. 1263. Bið ðam ōþrum ungelīce, se ðe on eorþan eáðmōd leofaþ, 317, 18; Mód. 67: Elen. Kmbl. 2611; El. 1307: Exon. Th. 380, 14; Rä. 1, 8.

un-gelīclīc; *adv. Unseemly, improper*:—Ne hē cnihtlīce gālnysse næs begangende, ne ungelīclīce ōlæcunge, ne leáslīcetunge, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 17.

un-gelīclīce; *adv. Improperly*:—Hū ðone cealdan magan ungelīclīce lyste, Lchdm. ii. 160, 7.

un-gelīcness, e; *f. Difference, dissimilarity, diversity*:—Ic cwæð ðæt ǽghwelc mon wāre ðǽrum gelīc ācenned, ac sió ungelīcnes hiera earnunga hié tīhð sume behindan sume . . . Hwæt ðonne ða ungelīcnesse ðe of hiera undeáwum forðcymeþ, se godcunda dōm gedēncð *omnes homines natura aequales genuit, sed variante meritorum ordine alios aliis culpa postponit. Ipsa autem diversitas, quae accesit ex vitio, divino judicio dispensatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 106, 18, 22. For ðære ungelīcnesse ðara hiéremonna sculun beón ungelīc ða word ðæs lārēowes, 23; Swt. 175, 2.

un-gelīfed; *adj. Not possessed of belief, unbelieving, infidel*:—Se ungelýfeda Ualens genam Godes circean of ðām Godes þeówum, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 318. Hī ofslōgon swīðe ða hǽðenan, ðæt ðǽr nān ne belāf ðæra ungelýfedra cucu, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 33. Paulus spræc swīðe egeslīce be ungelýfedum manuum: hē cwæð: 'Ða ðe Godes ǽ ne cunnon, and būton Godes ǽ syngiaþ, hī eác būton Godes ǽ losiaþ,' 52, 22: i. 460, 26: Blickl. Homl. 63, 22. Ungelýfdum, 55, 32.

un-gelīfed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit*:—Ðurh ungelýfedne willan *per inlicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29.

un-gelīfedlīc; *adj. Incredible, marvellous*:—Swā ðæt nān wundor [nis] ne eác ungelýfedlīc þincg, Homl. Skt. ii. 23, 39. Nis nān tō ðam ungelýfedlīc spel, gif hē hyt segð, ðæt īc him ne gelīfe, Shrn. 196, 18. Ðæs wealles micelness is ungeliefedlīc tō secganne *incredibile dictu est*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 15. Ungeliefedlīc is ǽnigum menn ðæt tō gesecganne *pene incredibile apud mortales erat*, 2, 4; Swt. 74, 7. Hē hæfde ǽne swīðe wlitige dohter ungelīfedlīcre fægernysse, Ap. Th. 1, 9. For ðam ungelīfedlīcan wlite ðæs mǽdenes, 3, 12. Hē ungeliéfedlīene micelne weg on ðæm dæge gefōr, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 27. v. un-gelīfendlīc.

un-gelīfend, es; *m. An unbeliever*:—Se ðe ungelēfend (-en, Lind.) is *qui incredulus est*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 3, 36: 20, 27.

un-gelīfendlīc; *adj. Incredible, extraordinary*:—Ungelýfendlīc tō blǽwennys his innoð geswencte, Homl. Th. i. 86, 12. Ic ðē mæg tǽcan ōþer ðing ðe dysegum monnum wile ðincan get ungelēfendlīcre (-lēfed-, Cott. MS.) *hoc quod dicam, non minus mirum videatur*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 198, 30.

un-gelīfness (ꝑ), e; *f. Unbelief*:—Fore ungeleáffulnisse ł ungelēfenise hiora *propter incredulitatem illorum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 58.

un-geligen. v. un-gelygen.

un-gelimp, es; *n. m. Misfortune, mishap*:—Ælc ungelimp cymð of deófle *omne infortunium venit a diabolo*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 26. Ðonne mē hwylc ungelimp becymð, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Him cymð ege and ungelimp, 13, 9. Wæs swīðe hefelīc geár and swīðe sorhfull geár . . . and swā mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swā nan nāht ǽdelīce geþencean ne mæg. Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. Hwā is swā heardheort ðæt ne mæg wēpan swylces ungelimpes? 1086; Erl. 219, 40. Ðæt mīne fýnd ne geféon mīnes ungelimpes, Ps. Th. 34, 23, 24. Hī blissedon on mīnum ungelimpe, 34, 15. Wē sceolon ǽgðer ge on gelimpe ge on ungelimpe cweðan: 'Ic herige mīnne Drihten on ǽlcne tīman, Homl. Th. i. 252, 13: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 251. Ic andette mīne scylda and seófige mīn ungelimp, Ps. Th. 21, 2: Homl. Th. i. 584, 5. Ða geāxodon þrȳ cyningas eal his ungelimp, ii. 454, 6. Wēpendlīc tíd wæs ðæs geáres, ðe swā manig ungelimp wæs fordbringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 23. Gif ūs ungelimpas on ǽhtum getímiaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 27. Fela ungelimpa gelimpð dysse þeóde, Wulfst. 162, 12. Him becōmon fela yrmða on eallum ungelimpum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 43. Ðæt se man geunrōtsige ongeán God for ungelimpum ðises andweardan līfes, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 17. On ungelimpum . . . on gesǽldum, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 348. Hē geþafaþ ðæt ða gōdan habban unsǽlþa and ungelimp on mænegum þingum *bonis dura tribuat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 4. Hē (*Job*) ða ungelimp geāxod hæfde, Homl. Th. ii. 450, 30.

un-gelimplīc; *adj. Unseasonable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Ungelimplīc slāpolnys *lethargia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 63. (Cf. 46, 1 where two entries seem confused, v. next word.) Ungelimplīce gewyderu, Wulfst. 172, 18. Ða ungelimplīcan *inepta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 53. Wē oft ongytaþ ðæt ārīseþ þeód wiþ þeóde and ungelimplīco gefeoht (*unhappy wars*) on wōlīcum dǽdum, Blickl. Homl. 107, 28.

un-gelimplīce; *adv. Unseasonably, unhappily*:—Ungelimplīce slāpol *lethargus* vel *letargicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 62. Hēr is ðære lyfte fāgetung ðurh mislīce stormas de ungelimplīce becumaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 33.

un-gelygen; *adj. Not lying, true*:—Būtan dæs gerēfan gewitnesse . . . oþþe ōðres ungelygenes (-lig-, *v. l.*) mannes, L. Ath. i. 10; Th. i. 204, 19. Ungeligenes, i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10 note. Ðæt hē hæfde ungeligene gewitnesse . . . ðæt hē gelǽdde ungeligne gewitnesse, L. Ed. I; Th. i. 458, 19. Swā fela manna swā man wite ðæt ungelygne sȳn. . . . And siéh heora āðas ungelygenra manna be ðæs feós wyrde, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 10, 13. Hæbbe hē ðæs portgerēfan gewitnesse oþþe ōðera ungeligenra manna ðe man gelýfan mæge, L. Ed. I; Th. i. 158, 12. Ðū tēhtest mē swā ungelygena gewittnesse swā ic nān ōðer dōn ne mæg būte ic nǽde scall hym gelīfan, Shrn. 201, 17. v. un-lygen.

un-gemaca, an; *m. Not a match, not an equal*:—Ungemaca *impar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 17; Zup. 43, 1: Germ. 389, 76. [Þæ drake elecches wurmes unimake *unlike all other serpents*, Laym. 17961.]

un-gemæcꝏ; *adj. Unlike, unequal, dissimilar*:—Ungemæccre wurman *dispari murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 19. [*O. L. Ger.* un-gimac *infestus*: *O. H. Ger.* un-gimah[h] *dispar*.]

un-gēmæn. v. un-gīmen.

un-gemǽte; *adj. Immeasurable, immense*:—Weard þurh ðæt unge-mǽte orfcwealm, Chr. 1115; Erl. 245, 17. [Unimete festen and to michel forhefednesse, O. E. Homl. i. 101, 29: 253, 11. Þe ferde wes swa muchel, þat heo wes unimete, Laym. 4964. Her is chele and hete and hunger unymete, Misc. 73, 50. In his unimete blisse, A. R. 40, 13. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimāzi *inaequalis*.] v. un-mǽte, *and next words*.

un-gemǽte; *adv. Immeasurably, immensely*:—Mid ungemǽtlīcre gewilnunge anwaldes *dominationis libidine*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 28, 27. [Cf. Swa unimeteliche þu swanc, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 18. Unimeteliche and unendliche more, A. R. 398, 25.]

un-gemeaht (ꝑ); *adj. Weak*:—Hū micle unmihtegran (ungemihtran, Bod. MS.) hī wǽron, gif hī his nān gecynde nǽfdon, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 4. v. meaht; *adj*.

un-gemēde; *adj. Disagreeable, discordant, adverse*, Exon. Th. 315, 2; Mód. 25. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimōti *dispendium, damnum, contumelia, injuria*.] v. un-gemōd, *and next word*.

un-gemēdness, e; *f. Adversity, calamity*:—From ungimoednisum ðætte wē sié ālēsado *ab adversitatibus liberari*, Rtl. 63, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimōtnissi *humilitas*.]

un-gemeltness, e; *f. Indigestion*:—Geborh ðæt hié ungemeltnesse ne þrowian, Lchdm. ii. 184, 11.

un-gemenged; *adj. Unmixed, unmingled*:—Hit is gecynd ðære godcundnesse ðæt hió mæg beón ungemenged wið ōþre gesceafta būton ōþerra gesceafta fultume *ea est divinae formae substantiae, ut neque in*

externa dilabatur, nec in se externum aliquid ipsa suscipiat, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 5. v. un-menged.

un-gemet, es; *n.* I. *immensity, an immense number* :—Ealles his heres wæs swelc ungemet dæt mon eáðe cweþan mehte dæt hit wundor wære hwær hiê wæteres hæfden dæt hié mehten him þurst of ádrincan *ut exercitui immensaeque classi vix ad potum flumina suffecisse memoratum sit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 7. Hé heora ungemet ofslóg; be dæm mon mehte witan, ðá hié and ða consulas hié átellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta ipse consul ostendit; qui numerum explicare non potuit*, 3, 10; Swt. 140, 29. II. *immoderation, excess* :—Of ungemete ælces þinges, wiste and wæda, wíngedrinces, Met. 25, 38. Dæt hé ne wilnige wynsumran wyrde donne hit gemetlíc sié, ne eft tó rébre; for dæm hé ne mæg náþres ungemet ádriónan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 22. II a. adverbial uses of cases, *ungemetes*, (*nid*) *ungemete*, *ungemetum*, *to excess*, *without measure*, *excessively*, *immensely*, *very* :—Ungemetes wel, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Wese ðín esne on ðé ungemete blíðe *servus tuus laetabitur*, Ps. Th. 108, 27: 115, 2: 141, 7: 143, 17: Beo. Th. 5436; B. 2721. Ic bidde ðínre ansyne ungemete georne, mid ealre gehygde heortan mínre *deprecatus sum faciem tuam in toto corde meo*, Ps. Th. 118, 58: 108, 3: 115, 1. Ungemete neáh, Beo. Th. 4832; B. 2420: 5450: B. 2728. Hió wile weahsan mid ungemete *sine mensura dilatatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 17. Mid ungemete (cf. ungemetlíce, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25), Met. 26, 62. Se mid ungemete gernde anwalda oðer ófþre *ardens cupiditate dominandi*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 148, 29: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 25: 6, 3; Swt. 256, 28. Ða folc bútú on ferealde mid ungemete swultun *gravissima pestilentia uterque exercitus angebatur*, 4, 10; Swt. 198, 35. Ða ongon se cealc mid ungemete stincan, 6, 32; Swt. 288, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 230. Ungemetum réde, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 2; Rún. 3: 341, 15; Rún. 11. Ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *mirae asperitatis*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 132, 10. Ungemetum georne, Ps. Th. 118, 107: 142, 1. Ungemetum swíde, 118, 67. Éágan ungemetum wépaþ, Dóm. L. 12, 193. [From mesure into unimete, A. R. 74, 28. *O. H. Ger.* un-gimez.]

un-gemet. *Where the word seems to be used with an adjective or with an adverbial force, it is given, as in the case of* ungemet-hleahtor, *as part of a compound* : cf. *O. Sax.* un-met (*with adjectives*) : *O. H. Ger.* un-mez, Grff. ii. 898–9. Cf. ungeceád-micel.

ungemet-ceald; *adj. Excessively cold* :—Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcald, Met. 11, 59.

un-gemete, un-gemetegod, un-gemetegung, ungemetelíce. v. un-gemet, II a, un-gemetgod, un-gemetgung, un-gemetlíce.

un-gemetfæst; *adj.* I. in a moral sense, *immoderate*, *immodest*, *intemperate* :—Ða forseah se Catulus hine, for dæm hé hine wiste swíþe ungeceádwísne and swíþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 5. Ðám monnum de beóþ ncátenum gelíce, dæt beóð unrihtwíse and ungemetfæste, 14, 1; Fox 42, 4. II. in reference to physical things, (1) *immoderate*, *excessive* :—Hwilum cymð of ungemetfæstre hæto, hwílum of ungemetfæstum cyle, Lchdm. ii. 56, 16. Hwilum of ungemætfæstre hæto, hwilum of ungemetfæstum cyle, hwílum of ungemetlícre wæstan, hwílum of ungemætlícre drígnesse, iii. 72, 29. (2) applied to the stomach, *irretentive* :—Dæs hátan magan ungemetfæstan tácn sindon, donne hé bið mid ómum geswenced, ðam men bið þurst getenge, Lchdm. ii. 192, 25: 160, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimezfast *immoderatus*, *immodestus*.]

ungemet-fæst; *adj. Extremely firm* :—Ðær hé mæge tindan eádmétta stán ungemetfæstne, grundweal gearone (cf. on ðam fæstan stáne eádmétta, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 22), Met. 7, 33.

un-gemetfæstlíc; *adj. Irretentive* :—Ðis sint tácn ðæs hátan magan ómihtan ungemetfæstlícan, Lchdm. ii. 192, 24. v. un-gemetfæst, II. 2.

un-gemetfæstness, e; *f. Intemperance* :—Ðú wilt cweþan dæt wránnes and ungemetfæstnes hí ofsitte *sed transversos eos libido praecipitat*, *sic quoque intemperantia fragiles*, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 2.

ungemet-geneahhie; *adv. Extremely* :—Mé fyrenfulra ráþas ungemetgeneahhie oft beclyptan, Ps. Th. 118, 61.

ungemet-gímen[n], e; *f. Excessive care* :—Se réþa rén, sumes ymbhogan ungemetgémen (cf. se rén ungemetlíces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19), Met. 7, 28.

un-gemetgod; *adj. Immoderate*, *excessive*, *intemperate*, *indiscreet* :—Donne sió ðreáung bið ungemetgad *cum increpatio immoderate accenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 165, 18. Sió ungemetgode suíge *indiscretum silentium*, 15; Swt. 89, 9. Ne durre wé ðás bóc ná miccle swíðor gelengan, ðí læs de heó ungemetegod sý, Homl. Th. ii. 520, 4. Ungemetegod lufu, 220, 6: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 276. Tunge ungemetegud(-ad) *lingua immoderata*, Scint. 78, 10: Kent. Gl. 507. Mid ðære ungemetgodan smeáunge, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 8. Ða ungemetgodan spræce *immoderatam locutionem*, 38; Swt. 281, 1. His ungemetegodan lufe, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 363. Beweóp se ylca apostol ungemetegodra manna líf, ðus cwedende: 'Heora wamb is heora god,' Homl. Th. i. 604, 27.

un-gemetgung, e; *f. Want of moderation, excess, intemperance* :—'Coða becumaþ.' Éfne hér is foresséd manna lichamana ungemetegung and geswencednys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 30. Ðý læs ðæt innegeðonc sié gebunden ðære heortan for ðære ungemetgunge ðæs ymbehogan ðæra ýðerra ðinga (*per moderatam cordis intentionem non impeditur*), Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8.

ungemet-hleahtor, es; *m. Immoderate laughter* :—Hú micele má wénestú ðæt hé mid yrre ða úte áweorpe of his temple, ðe mid unnyttum gespræcum and mid ungemethleahtrum ða stówa, ðe tó Godes þeówdóme gehálgode wæron, fýlaþ and besmýtaþ, L. E. I. 10; Th. ii. 408, 32.

ungemet-lange; *adv. Excessively long*, Cd. Th. 20, 23; Gen. 313.

un-gemetlíc; *adj.* I. *immoderate*, *inordinate*, *excessive*, *too great* :—Ungemetlíco forgifnis . . . ungemetlícu írsung *inordinata remissio . . . effrenata ira*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 9–11. Ungemetlícu spræc *immoderata loquacitas*, 43; Swt. 309, 2. Se rén ungemetlíces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19: 18, 1; Fox 60, 24. Ðú woldest þrúcan ungemetlícre wrænnesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. For ungemetlícum cyle, 33, 4; Fox 130, 34. Mid ungemetlícre gítsunge *intemperans cupido*, Txts. 180, 1: Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 28. Of ungemetlícre drígnesse, Lchdm. ii. 56, 17. Ungemætlícre, iii. 72, 30. Of ðam ungemetlícan gegerelan, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. Hé onsent ofer hig ungemetlíce hæto ðære sunnan, Ps. Th. 10, 7. Ða hié angeátan dæt hé ungemetlíc gafol wið dæm fríþe habban wolde *cum intolerabiles conditiones pacis audissent*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 24. Ungemetlíca metesócna and ungemetlíce unlustas, Lchdm. ii. 174, 27. Ða ungemetlícan hleahtras, Blickl. Homl. 59, 18. II. *immense*, *very great* :—Ungemetlíc *inmane*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 25. Gif hit full ungemetlíc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 15. Ungemetlíc moncwealm *incredibilium morborum pestis*, Ors. 6, 23; Swt. 274, 11. Wæs ungemetlíc wæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 15. Ða com se ungemetlíca unfriðhere, 1009; Erl. 142, 16. III. *not of the same measure*, *diverse* :—Ungemetlícra *diversarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 5. v. un-metlíc.

un-gemetlíce; *adv.* I. *immoderately*, *beyond measure*, *excessively*, *too* (*much*) :—Se ðe wile ungemetlíce gesceádwís beón, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 6. Tantalus ðe ungemetlíce gífre wæs, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 168, 33. Gé wilniaþ eówerne hlísan ungemetlíce tó gebrádanne, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Ne nán preóst ne drince ungemetelíce, L. Ælfc. C. 29; Th. ii. 352, 28. Hú ungemetlíce gé bemurciaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 17. Ongan hió híne lufían, and hiora éfgere ðýrnen swíþe ungemetlíce, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 25. Dæt hé dæt ryht tó swíðe and tó ungemetlíce (*nimie et inordinate*) ne bodige, Past. 15; Swt. 95, 17. Dæt hié tó ungemetlíce ne forweaxen *ne immoderatius excrescant*, 18; Swt. 141, 6: 21; Swt. 167, 14. II. *immensely*, *exceedingly*, *very greatly* :—Ða weard Cain ungemetlíce yrre *iratus est Cain vehementer*, Gen. 4, 5. Seó wæs ungemetlíce micel *serpens mirae magnitudinis*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 4. Sió éa hæfde ungemetlíce ceald wæter *praefrigidus amnis*, 3, 9; Swt. 124, 29. Ic eom swíþe ungemetlíce ofwundrod *vehementer admiror*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 4. Isaac wundrode ungemetlíce swíðe *Isaac ultra quam credi potest admirans*, Gen. 27, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gimezlíhho *hyperbolice*.] v. un-metlíce.

ungemet-lytel; *adj. Exceedingly little* :—Ðæt ðeós eorðe sié eall for dæt óþer ungemetlytel, Met. 10, 9.

un-gemetness, e; *f. Extravagance* :—Ungemetnisse *dementiam*, Txts. 180, 3.

ungemet-scearp; *adj. Excessively sharp* :—Wæron hyra tungan ungemetscearpe, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

ungemet-þurst, es; *m. Excessive thirst* :—Se háta maga ungemetþurst þrowaþ, Lchdm. ii. 160, 4.

ungemet-wæcce, an; *f. Excessive wakefulness* :—Monige ádla . . . on unmóde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

ungemet-wæl, es; *n. Very great carnage* :—Ðær wæs ungemetwæl geslægen, Chr. 867; Erl. 73, 14.

ungemet-wilnung, e; *f. Excessive desire* :—Ungemetwilnung ætes and slæpes, Dóm. L. 30, 44.

un-gemidlod; *adj. Unbridled* :—Swá swá módig hors, ðe ungemidlod byð, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 22. Seó ofermódnes ungemidledum (-odon) horse fleáh *superbia effreni volitat equo*, Gl. Prud. 29 a. v. unmidlod.

un-gemílt; *adj. Undigested* :—Heald georne ðæt se mete sí gemylt . . . , for dan ðe se ungemylta mete him wyrcð mycel yfel, Lchdm. ii. 284, 4.

un-gemód; *adj. Disagreeing*, *contentious*, *at variance*; discors :—Ðæm ungesibsuman is tó cýðanne ðæt hié wieten ðætte swá lange swá hié beód from ðære lufe ádíedi hiera néhstena and him ungemóde beód . . . *admonendi sunt dissidentes, ut noverint, quod . . . quamdiu a proximorum caritate discordant*, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 7. Ða ungemódan . . . , ða gemódan *discordes* . . . , *pacati*, 23; Swt. 177, 9.

un-gemódigness, e; *f. Dissentiousness* :—Ðæt wæs ungerím, ðæt þurh deófles ungemódignesse intó helle behreás, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. next word.

un-gemódness, e; *f. Contentiousness*, *indisposition to agree* :—Ða ungesibsuman sint tó manianne ðæt hié witen ðæt hié nó on tó ðæs ungesibsuman gódum cræftum ne ðíód ðæt hié séfre mægen gástlíce bíón gif hié ðurh ungemódnesse ágiémeleásiaþ ðæt hié ánmóde bíón nyllaþ on ryhte and on góde *discordes admonendi sunt, ut sciant, quia, quantislibet*

virtutibus polleant, spiritales fieri nullatenus possunt, si uniri per concordiam proximis negligunt, Past. 46; Swt. 344, 9.

un-gemolsnod; *adj. Uncorrupted, undecayed*:—Hē healdeþ ða deádan lichoman ungemolsnode under eorðan, ōþ dæt hī eft cuce ārisaþ, Shrn. 82, 21.

un-gemunecod; *adj. Not made a monk*:—Unhādod man and ungemunecod *homo non ordinatus nec monachus*, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 4.

un-gemynd *distraction* or *confusion of mind, dementedness*:—Wiþ ungemynde and wið dysgunge, Lchdm. ii. 142, 1, 4: 14, 16. Wiþ deóffe and ungemynde, 352, 7. Wiþ heáfodece and wiþ ungemynde and wiþ ungehýrnesse, 314, 25. Cf. gemynd-leás.

un-gemyndig; *adj. Unmindful, forgetful*:—Ungemyndig *immemor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 14. Ne bỳð æfre God ungemyndig dæt hē miltsige manna cynne *numquid obliviscetur misereri Deus?* Ps. Th. 76, 8. Swá hwá swá ungemyndig (*immemor*) sié rihtwisnesse, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 156, 10: Met. 22, 55. Hē wæs ungemyndig dæs hálgan gewrites, Homl. Th. i. 82, 13. Ungemyndig *oblitum*, Germ. 388, 36. Ungemyndigne, 388, 24. Hí wurdon dæs treówes ungemyndige, ac Gód wæs his gemyndig, Homl. Th. ii. 146, 2.

un-gemyndum, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 38, un-genēd. v. un-gīmende, un-genīd.

un-genge; *adj. Impracticable, useless, vain*:—Gē ungænge gedydon bebod Godes *irritum fecistis mandatum Dei*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 6. [*Icel.* ū-gengr *not fit to walk on.* Cf. Ger. un-gangbar *not current, impracticable.*]

un-genīd [d]; *adj. Unforced, uncompelled*:—Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht ongitan . . . ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan *nihil invenio, quod, nullis extra cogentibus, abjiciat manendi intentionem*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 14. Dæt ealle gesceafta hiora āgnum willum ungenēdde him wæron underþeódde, 35, 5; Fox 164, 29. Ungenīedde (-nīdde, Cott. MSS.) mid eówrum āgenum willan gē sculon ðencean for eówre heorde *providentes non coacte, sed spontanee*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 19: Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 14.

un-geocian *to unyoke*:—Ic ungeocige oððe tōtwæme *disjungo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 277, 3.

un-georne; *adv.* I. *unwillingly, reluctantly*:—Ðā on dæm tweón ðe hié swá ungeorne his willan fulleodon *qui fastidiose ducem in disponendo bello audientes*, Ors 3, 11; Swt. 146, 24. II. *without diligence, negligently*:—Dæt hē tō ungeorne bewiste hwæt hē on þeóstrum dyde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gerno: *Ger.* un-gern: *Icel.* ū-giarna *unwillingly.*]

un-geornful [l]; *adj. Not diligent, negligent, careless, remiss*:—Dæt ungeornfulle mōd hyngreð *anima dissoluta esuriet*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 11. Ðý læs hine se wærscipe gelæde on ealles tō micle hátheortnesse, oððe eft sió ánfealdnes hine tō ungeornfulne gedoo tō ongietanne, ðý læs hē weorðe besolcen *quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant, nec ab intellectus studio ex simplicitate torpescant*, 35; Swt. 239, 2. Hyne nán man geseah ungeornfulne tō Cristes þeówdōme, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 92, 19.

un-geræd; *adj.* I. *stupid, rude, unskilled, foolish, ignorant*:—Walah *sive* ungerād *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Gif se sacerd bið ungerād dæs lāreówdōmes *sacerdos si praedicationis est nescius*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 24. Sum ungerād mann . . . nolde gān tō ðām axum on ðone Wōdnes-dæg, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 41. Dysig bið se wegfērenda man, se ðe nimð ðone smēðan weg, ðe hine mislát . . . Swá eác wé beóð ungerāde, gif wé luñaþ ða hwílwendlīcan lustas, Homl. Th. i. 164, 10. Ða dwollican bēc rædaþ ungerāde menn, ii. 444, 25. Deáh ða dysegan and ða ungerādan his gelýfan nyllan, Wulfst. 305, 14. Se ðe ungerādum oððe ungeðyldigum styrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5. II. *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*:—Ungeráde *dissona* (*sermonum procacitate*, Ald. 59), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 20: 26, 69. Næles ungerāde *non dissona* (*sententia*, Ald. 65), 86, 12: 60, 69. *Dissona .i. discordantia, incongrua*, ungeswēga *vel* ungerāde, 141, 37. Simle bið þa gōdan and ða yflan ungeþwære betwyh him, ge ealc hwílum ða yflan bið ungerāde betwuh him selfum *ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 27: Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 6. Ða lātteówas wæron Agustuse ungerāde, 6, 1; Swt. 254, 18. Ðonne se abbod and se prāfost ungerāde beóð and him betwyx sacaþ *dum contrariis sibi invicem abbas praepositusque sentiunt*, R. Ben. 124. Ic sceal nū mid ungerādum wordum gesettan, þeáh ic geóhwilum gecoplice funde *carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi, moestos cogor inire modos*, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 7.

un-gerād, es; *n.* I. *stupidity, folly, unreason*:—Fela dyslice dǣda deriaþ mancynne oððe for ānwyhly-se oððe for ungerāde; swá swá sume menn dōð, ðe dyslīce fæstaþ ofer heora mihte . . . Nū gesettan ða hálgan fæderas dæt wé fæston mid gerāde, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 92. II. *discord, disagreement, variance*:—Dætte ān sibb Godes lufe būtan ælcum ungerāde ūs suīðe fæste gebinde *tunc sola nos in aedificio concordia caritatis liget*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 22.

un-gerādness, e; *f. Disagreement*:—Gyf hyne mēte, dæt hē āwihte beran gesecó, dæt byð ungerādnes, Lchdm. iii. 170, 20. v. un-gerædness.

un-gerǣd (?); *adj. Stupid*:—Ungerǣd [e?] *insipidus*, stunt *stultus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 42. (*The MS. has* ungeræd, v. Wülck. 165, 16.)

un-gerǣdelīce; *adv. Roughly, rudely*:—Ða Godes widerwinnan ða fæmnan genāmon, ūt of dære byrig ungerǣdelīce hī togoden, Homl. Ass. 178, 307. [Þe weregede gastes hine unriedlice (*or see* un-gerÿdelīce?) underfangeð mid stearne swupen, O. E. Homl. i. 239, 10.]

un-gerǣdness, e; *f. Discord, di agreement, variance*:—Betux Agathocle and his folce weard ungerǣdnes *in exercitu Agathoclis orta est seditio*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 15. Sōna swá hié him betweónum ungerǣdnesse up āhōfon swá forwurdon hié ealle *discordia exitio fuit*, 5, 3; Swt. 222, 19: 6, 6; Swt. 262, 14. For his feóndum gebidde hé, mid ðām de wid hyne ungerǣdnysse hæbben, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 15.

un-gerec [c], es; *n. Disorder, tumult, violence*:—Ungerecc (-rec, Rush.) *tumultus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 5. Ungerece *impetu* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* Mit mihhilu ungirehhu *magno impetu*, Mk. 5, 13), Rush. 8, 32. Hé ōderne cyninges þegn in ðæm ungerecce ācwealde *in ipso tumultu alium de militibus peremit*, Bd. 2, 9; M. 122, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* un-girehi *tumultus, seditio, impetus, inquietudo, passio.*]

un-gereccan *to repel a charge from, to clear*:—Gif hit man him on gerecce, and hé hine ungereccan ne mæge, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 4.

un-gereclīc; *adj. Disorderly, tumultuous, ungovernable*:—Seó menego tācnode ða flæscliccan willan and ða ungereclīcan uncysta, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6.

un-gereclīce; *adv. Without order, tumultuously, without restraint*:—Se ðe ungereclīce lioſaþ and his gecynd nyle healdan, ne bið se nāuht *est enim quod ordinem retinet, servatique naturam; quod vero ab hac deficit, esse etiam derelinquit*, Bt. 46, 6; Fox 182, 21. Ic ongite dæt ealle gesceafta tōfleówon swá swá wæter and nāne sibbe ne nāne endebyrdnesse ne heóldon, ac swīþe ungereclīce tōslupen and tō nāuhte wurden, gif hī nǣfdon ænne God de him callum stiórde and racode and rædde *vel ad nihilum cuncta referuntur, et uno veluti vertice destituta, sine rectore fluitabunt*, 34, 12; Fox 154, 3.

un-gerédelice. v. un-geryðelice.

un-geregnod; *adj. Unornamented*:—Massehakele þæt is ungerēnad, Chart. Th. 515, 26.

un-gereord; *adj. Not having an intelligible language*:—Ungereord *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 22.

un-gereordedlīc, -gereordlīc; *adj. Insatiable*:—Ungereordedlīcne (-gereo[r]dlīcre, Ps. Spl. C.) *insatiabili*, Ps. Surt. 100, 5.

un-gereordod; *adj. Unfed, not having had a meal*:—Se dēma ungereordod sæt būtan ælcere dēnunge unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 91.

un-gerian. v. un-girwan.

un-gerīm, es; *n. A countless number, an immense number* or *quantity*:—Feala ōdra gōdra þegna and folces ungerīm, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 23. Ðara wæs ungerīm, Shrn. 48, 31. Ðara ys forneán ungerīm, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 18, 3. Dæt hé gegaderige ungerīm dissa welena, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13. Hire olfendas bæron ungerīm goldes, Homl. Th. ii. 584, 11. Ungerīm feós syllan, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 101. Cf. un-rīm.

un-gerīm; *adj. Countless, numberless, innumerable, incalculable, immense*:—Ðǽr is ungerīm fæc betweox hyre and dære eorðon, Lchdm. iii. 254, 12. Dæt wæs ungerīm (ungerimlīc, MS. E.), dæt intó helle behreás, Wulfst. 8, 15. Cōmon ða hæðengildan mid ungerīmum folce, Homl. Th. ii. 494, 16. S. Anastasius, sċs Basilius and ungerīme ōðre, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 30: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 46, 14. Ōdre ungerīme, 9, 37; Zup. 62, 5: 9, 38; Zup. 63, 8. Tō gefremminge ungerīmra tācna, Homl. Th. i. 310, 17. Ungerīmum *innumeris*, Wülck. Gl. 255, 14. Se deófol . . . wyrcð ungerīma wundra, Homl. Th. i. 4, 16. Ungerīme hūfe *numerosas praedas*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 20. [Mikell folc and ungrim iss onn erþe, Orm. 18993.] Cf. un-rīm; un-getel.

un-gerīmed; *adj. Unnumbered, innumerable*:—Mid dære ungerīmedan mænigo *innumerabilis multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 4 note.

un-gerīmedlīc; *adj. Innumerable*:—Ða geseah hé ða mycelan and ða ungerīmedlīcan ferde his feóunda, H. R. 3, 15.

un-gerīmlīc; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable*, Wulfst. 8, 15 note. v. un-gerīm.

un-gerīpod; *adj. Immature, premature*:—Unīrīpedes (deáþes) *immaturae* (*mortis*), Hpt. Gl. 507, 38. Ou ungerīpedum freódōme and unstædigum þeáwum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 12. Hé forfleáh ungerīpedan deáð, Homl. Th. i. 390, 31.

un-gerisende; *adj. Unbecoming, indecent*:—Ungerisendre æfesne *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 59.

un-gerisene, -gerisne; *adj.* I. *unsuitable, inappropriate*:—Ungerisenu *indecens* (*est stulto gloria*, Prov. 26, 1), Kent. Gl. 977. Nis ungerisne dæt wé ān wundor of monegum āsecgan *nec ab re est unum e pluribus miraculum enarrare*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 38. II. *unseemly, indecent*:—Ðý læs hé ówiht unwyrþes odde ungerisenes dyde mid his mūþe *ne aliquid indignum suae personae vel ore proferret*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 26. Ungerisnre bysene ðú hātest hié witnian *you order them to be punished*

in a way that inflicts indignity upon them, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Ungerysenre ǽfsna *indecens obscenitas*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 62.

un-gerisene, es ; *n., or* un-gerisenu ; *indecl. f.* **I.** *inconvenience, disagreeableness* :—Hit ðé bið oððe ungetǽse oððe frécenlíc, eall ðæt ðú ofer gemet dést . . . seó ofering ðé wurþ oþþe tó ungerisenum oþþe tó plió, Bt. 14, 1 ; Fox 42, 16. Wið scurfendum næglum, gebærned hundes heáfod and seó acxe ðǽron gedón ; ða ungerisnu hyt on weg ǽfyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 10. **II.** *unseemliness, indignity, disgrace* :—Tó æwisclícum bismer .i. ungerisne *ad infame dedecus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 8. Hé teáh hiene ðæt hé his ungerisno spráce *he accused him of speaking unbecomingly of him;* velut sui proditorem, Ors. 4, 11 ; Swt. 206, 29. Wege hé ða ungerisenu (*contumeliam*, Latin version), L. Ath. iv. 1 ; Th. i. 222, 7. Gif mín gerǽfa ungerysena gebýt áðer oþþe túnes-mannum oþþe heora hyrdon, L. Edg. S. 13 ; Th. i. 276, 27. Him is leófre ðæt hé leóge ðonne him mon ǽnigra ungerisna tó wéne *eligit falsa de se jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti*, Past. 33 ; Swt. 217, 16. Bið ðæt sǽd ágoten tó unclǽnnesse and tó ungerisnum *ad immunditiam semen effundit*, 15 ; Swt. 97, 11.

un-gerisenlíc ; *adj. Unseemly, dishonourable, base* :—Is ðæt ungerisenlíc wuldor disse worulde and swíþe leás *gloria quam fallax, quam turpis est*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 106, 30. Ðeáh ðe fúl monige mid gerisenlícum weorcum árísen from eordan, mid ungerisenlícum gewilnungum ðissa worlddinga hié hié selfe álecgeaþ on eordan *etsi honesta actione nonnulli quasi a terra se erigunt, ambitione tamen inhonesta semetipsos ad terram deponunt*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 157, 8. Ádó of his móde ungerisenlíce ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 106, 19. Hwæt ungerisenlícre sié ðonne ðæt *quo quid turpius excogitari potest?* 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 6.

un-gerisenlíce ; *adv. In an unsuitable, unseemly* or *unbecoming manner, with indignity, dishonourably, basely* :—Ungerisenlíce *inconvenienter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 64. Hé sceal tilian ðæt hé ne sié tó ungerisenlíce underþeód his unþeáwum, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 106, 19. For dære gewilnunga woroldgielpes hé onlýt ungerisenlíce tó dissum eordlícum, swá ðæt neát for gífernesse onlýt tó ðære eordan, Past. 21 ; Swt. 157, 2. Dauid, ðá hé ðone læppan forcorfenne hæfde, suíðe suíðlíce hreówsade ðæt hé him (*Saul*) ǽfre suá ungerisenlíce (-risen-, Cott. MSS.) geðénigan, sceolde, 28 ; Swt. 199, 18. Hé bepǽhte hí intó his búre, and hí man ðǽrinne ofslóh ungerisenlíce (*they were basely slain*), Chr. 1015 ; Erl. 152, 1.

un-gerisenness, -gerisness, e ; *f. Unseemliness, shame* :—Unirisnysse *dedecus*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 35.

un-gerýde ; *adj. Rough, violent* :—Se egeslíca swég ungerýdre sǽs, Wulfst. 137, 7. [Unirude duntes wid mealles istelet, O. E. Homl. i. 253, 12. Cf. Án unrude raketehe, 249, 24. Unnseollþe unnride inoh forr to dreshenn, Orm. 4784. Oferrcumenn wiþþ nan unnride strennche, 12527. Ðis fís (*the whale*) ðat is unride (*rimes with* wide), Misc. 16, 505 : 20, 631 : (*rimes with* side), 646. A kowel ful unride (*rimes with* shride = scrýdan), Havel. 964. Þe unrideste wunde þat men may see, 1985. Þen rewis þe king of unride (-rode) werkis, Alex. (Sk.) 871. Þou has ragid with unryd gestis, 460. See also Halliwell's Dict. *unride.*] **v.** following words.

un-gerýde, es ; *n. A rough place* :—Ungerýdu beóð on sméðe wegas *aspera erunt in uias planas*, Lk. Skt. 3, 5.

un-gerýdelice ; *adv. Violently, with impetus* :—Cwæð se Hǽlend: ‘ Ic geseah ðone sceoccan swá swá scínende líget feallende ádún dreórig of heofonum,’ for ðam ðe hé áhreás ungerýdelíce, Hexam. 10 ; Norm. 18, 7. Ða felga bióþ fyrrest ðære eaxe, for ðæm hí faraþ ungerýdelícost (-rédе-, Cott. MS. v. (?) un-gerædelíce). Bt. 39, 7 ; Fox 222, 21. [Þe meiden reat him mitte raketehe unrudeliche, Jul. 54, 1. Ha þe dintede unrideli o rug. O. E. Homl. i. 281, 27. Þer as þe togh rocher unrydely wat3 fallen, Gaw. 1432. If any of his feris raged with him unridly, Alex. (Skt.) 638. Þen rekils it unrudly, & raynes doune stanys, 566. And orerr warrp þær i þe flor unnriddlig þe33re bordess, Orm. ii. p. 419.]

un-gerýdness, e ; *f. Violence, tumult* :—Ungerýdnyss and gewinn *tumultus et conluctatio*, Scint. 82, 2.

un-gesadelod ; *adj. Not saddled* :—Eahte hors, feówer gesadelode and feówer ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.) . . . feówer hors, twá gesadelode and twá ungesadelode (unsadelode, MS. G.), L. C. S. 72 ; Th. i. 414, 5–10.

un-geséliþ, e ; *f. Unhappiness, misery* :—For ungeséliðe dissere earman þeóde, Chr. 1057 ; Erl. 192, 26. v. next word.

un-gesélig ; *adj. Unhappy, unfortunate* :—Ungeséalig *infelix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 30. Ðæs ungeséligan *infausti*, ii. 47, 56. **I.** of persons, *unhappy*, (a) *suffering, misfortune, calamity, etc.* :—Ne meht ðú cweðan ðæt ðú earm sé and ungesélig (*te existimari miserum*), Bt. 8 ; Fox 24, 23. Ðæt is seó mǽste unsélð ðæt mon ǽrest weorþe gesélig and ǽfter ðam ungesélig *in omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, 10 ; Fox 26, 31. Gif ðú gesihst hwylcne swíþe ungeséligne mon and ongitst ðeáh hwæthwegu gódes on him, hwæþer hé sié swá ungesélig swá se ðe nánwuht gódes næfþ . . . ac hú þynch ðé be ðam ðe nánwuht gódes næfþ, gif hé hæfþ sumne eácan yfeles ; se ðú wilt secgan sié ungeséligra ðonne se ðóer *si miseriae cujusplam bonum aliquid addatur, nonne felicior est eo, cujus pura ac solitaria sine cujusquam boni admissione miseria est?* . . . *Quid si eidem misero, qui cunctis careat bonis, praeter ea, quibus miser est, malum aliud fuerit annexum, nonne multo infelicior eo censendus est, cujus infortunium boni participatione relevatur?* 38, 3 ; Fox 200, 14–20. Sedechias se ungeséliga kining, ðe man gelǽdde on bendum tó Babiloniam birig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 11. Ða unþeáwas nǽfre ne bióþ unwítnode . . . ða yfelan bióþ simle ungeséllge, Bt. 36, 1 ; Fox 172, 26 : Met. 27, 18. Ungesélge, Exon. Th. 75, 4 ; Cri. 1216. Wá lá wá ðæt ða ungeséligan menn ne magon gebídon hwonne hé (*death*) him tó cume, Bt. 39, 1 ; Fox 212, 1. Ára mé, ungeséligost ealra wífa, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. (b) *suffering want of moral good* :—Deófol sǽwð unwísdóm and gedéð þurh ðæt, ðæt ungesélig man wísdómes ne gýmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27 note. Se ungeséliga gýtsere wile mǽre habban ðonne him genihtsumaþ, ðonne hé fúrðon orsorh ne bríce hís genihtsumnysse, Homl. Th. i. 64, 33. Hié beóð suíðe ungeséllge ðonne hié yfeliaþ for ðæm ðe ðára menn gódigaþ . . . Hwá mæg beón ungeséligra *quantae infelicitatis sint, qui meliorationе proximi deteriores fiunt . . . Quid istis infelicius?* Past. 34 ; Swt. 231, 18–22. Hí synt earmran and dysigran and ungeséligran ðonne ic hít árecan mæge, 32, 3 ; Fox 118, 28 : Met. 19, 42. (c) *causing unhappiness* :—Ungesélig *infelix* (a son that bringeth reproach, Prov. 19, 26), Kent. Gl. 716. **II.** of things, (a) *unfortunate, calamitous* :—Ðis ungeséllge geár *infaustus ille annus*, Bd. 3, 1 ; S. 523, 32. (b) *unprofitable, evil* :—Se ungeséliga gewinna belǽf of hǽðenra manna biggenge, Homl. Ass. 146, 47. Þreó árleása scylda wé gehýrdon—ungeséllge mǽrsunge his (*Herod's*) gebyrdtíde . . . Wé ne móton ure gebyrdtíde tó nánum freólsdæge mid ídelum mǽrsungum ǽwendan, Homl. Th. i. 480, 34. [*Laym. A. R.* un-iseli.] v. un-sélig.

un-geséliglice ; *adv.* **I.** *unhappily, miserably* :—Hé (*Judas*) híne sylfne áhéng and swá ungeséliglíce tó écan deáðe wæs geníðerad, Homl. Ass. 158, 164. Hé hím seluan ece hellewíte ungeséliglíce getilaþ, Chart. Th. 117, 23. **II.** *wickedly.* v. un-geséllice :—Swá ungeséliglíce ludas ðam láreówe deáð sǽtade, swá him eall his líf tó ungeséldum weard, Homl. Ass. 161, 225.

un-geséligness, e ; *f. Unhappiness, calamity, misery* :—Ungeséligny *infelicitas*, Ps. Spl. 13, 7. Seó ungeséligny becom on ðæt folc, ðæt hig done Hǽlend geféngon and on róde áhéngon, Nicod. 1 ; Thw. 1, 12. Wæs se dóm oncyrred Éuan ungeséligenesse, ðæt heó cende on sáre and on unrótnesse, Blickl. Homl. 3, 8. Hé ða deóde fram langre wónesse and ungeséligнysse (*infelicitate*) álýsde, Bd. 2, 15 ; S. 519, 10.

un-geséllice ; *adv. Unhappily, miserably, wickedly ;* improbe :—Hæfd se yfela gást ungifa . . . and ða hé dǽld ðám mannum ðe ungeséllice him gehýrsumiaþ, Wulfst. 52, 12. [His sune de uniseliche (onselliche, 2nd MS.) luuede, his deden weoren forcuðe, Laym. 7022.] v. un-sǽle.

un-gesélþ, e ; *f.* **I.** *unhappiness, illfortune, calamity* :—Ealle ðás ungeséldа ús gelumpon þurh unrǽdes, Chr. 1011 ; Erl. 145, 1. Bið simle ða eówre gesélþa on sumum þingum ungeséllþa (unséllþa, Cott. MS.), Bt. 29, 1 ; Fox 102, 20. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde ǽgðer ge gesélþa ge ungesélþa ǽlces monnes, 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 13. Ne meaht ðú nó mid sóþe getǽlan díne wyrd for ðám leásum ungesélþum (unséllþum, Cott. MS.) ðe ðú þrowast, 10 ; Fox 28, 2. Eall his líf tó ungeséldum and tó ermdum weard, Homl. Ass. 161, 226. Áfyr fram ðé da unnettan ungesélþa and ðone yflan ege díse worulde, Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 33. **II.** *unhappiness* which consists in absence of moral good :—Ða yfelan habbaþ drió ungesélþa (unséllþa, Cott. MS.) ; án is ðæt hí yfel willaþ, óþer ðæt ðæt hí magon, þridde ðæt hí hit þurhtióþ *triplici infortunio necesse est urgeantur, quos videas scelus velle, posse, perficere*, Bt. 38, 2 ; Fox 196, 33. Nán man ne dear for árwyrðnesse ðæs ánsetlan leahtras tǽlan ; him synt eác ða ungesélþa leófran, ðæt hé hý nyte, ðænne hé hí lácnige, R. Ben. 135, 18. [Þurh him (*Adam*) ded com in þis middenerd and oðer uniselðe, O. E. Homl. i. 171, 197. For heora uniselðe (*wickedness*), Laym. 2545.] v. un-sélþ.

un-gesawen. v. un-gesewen.

un-gesceád, es ; *n. Indiscretion, unreason* :—Ða ðe on ðám sylfum cildum mid ungesceáde gehátheortaþ *qui in ipsis infantibus sine discretione exarserit*, R. Ben. 130, 7. Hé on ánum dæge mid ungesceáde forspildе þreóra daga andlifene, Homl. Ass. 145, 30 : Lchdm. iii. 442, 32.

un-gesceád ; *adj. Indiscreet, unreasonable, irrational* :—Hwá is manna tó ðam ungesceád and ungewittig, ðæt hé ðæm cyninge his áre ætrecce for ðí ðe his gerǽfa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 7.

un-gesceádlic ; *adj. Indiscreet, irrational* :—Ungesceádlíc swígea *indiscretum silentium*, Scint. 213, 13. Mid ungesceádlícum þinge *in re irrationali*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 6 ; Th. ii. 184, 10.

un-gesceádlice ; *adv. Unreasonably, excessively* :—Ungesceádlíce (-sceáde-) *irrationabiliter*, R. Ben. 54, 13 note. Tácn ðæs ungesceádlíce cealdan magan (cf. ðæs ofercealdan magan, 192, 25 : 194, 11), Lchdm. ii. 160, 4. v. next word.

ungesceád-micel ; *adj. Excessively great* :—Ælled wæs ungesceádmicel, Cd. Th. 231, 6 ; Dan. 243. Cf. un-gemet-, *and see preceding word.*

un-gesceádwís ; *adj.* **I.** *not acting according to reason, un-*

reasonable, irrational, unwise, foolish:—Hē hine wiste swīþe ungesceád-wīsne and swīþe ungemetfæstne, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 96, 4. Ic wundrige hwī men sién swá ungesceádwīse dæt hié wēnan dæt dis andwearde líf mæge done monnan dón gesæligne, 11, 2; Fox 34, 36: 39, 9; Fox 226, 9. Þéah ungesceádwīsum monnum swá ne þince, 39, 8; Fox 224, 16. II. *not possessed of reason, irrational*:—Ælc gesceaft, ægðer ge gesceádwīs ge ungesceádwīs, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 7. Ic eom ofwundrod hwī eów þince dære ungesceádwīsan gesceaste gód betere donne eówer ágen god, 13; Fox 40, 5. On dara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse, Past. 46; Swt. 349, 24. Hē hine gehwyrfde tō ungesceádwīsum neátum *in irrationale animal hunc vertit*, 4; Swt. 39, 22.

un-gesceádwīslic; *adj. Indiscreet, imprudent, unreasonable, extravagant*:—Dætte hē ne dóhte nāwuht ungesceádwīslīces ne unnetlīces *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 12. Gif wē hwæt ongietaþ on him ungesceádwīslīces gedoon *si qua ab eis inordinate gesta sunt*, 32; Swt. 211, 22. v. un-sceádwīslic.

un-gesceádwīslīce; *adv. Indiscreetly, unreasonably, foolishly*:—Ða dē hiora ágen ungesceádwīslīce healdaþ *qui sua indiscrete tenuerunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 11. Se gítsere and se de woruldwelan lufaþ ungesceádwīslīce, Swt. 331, 8. Donne wē biddaþ ongeán úre ágenre þearfe, donne forwyrnd God ús dæs de wē ungesceádwīslīce biddaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 528, 9. Ungesceádwīslīce *irrationabiliter*, R. Ben. Interl. 61, 11.

un-gesceádwīsness, e; *f. Unreasonableness, foolishness*:—Hwæt segst dū dæt sié forcūþre donne sió ungesceádwīsnes? hwī geþafiaþ hī dæt hī biód dysige? hwī nyllaþ hī spyrigan æfter cræftum and æfter wísdóme? *quid enervatius ignorantiae caecitate? an sectanda noverunt?* Bt. 36, 6; Fox 180, 31, 35. Hē lāt his mód tōflōwan on dæt ofdele gíemeléstе and ungesceádwīsnesse æfter eallum his willum *animа neglectam se inferius per desideria expandit*. Past. 39; Swt. 283, 15.

un-gesceapen; *adj.* I. *unshapen, unformed*:—*Interjectio* is ān dæl spræce getácniende dæs módes gewilnunge mid ungesceapenre stemne (*voce inconditа*), Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 277, 17. Hē is sōd Scyppend, de da ungesceapenan eáhbringas (*the eyes of the man who was born blind*) geopenode, Homl. Th. i. 474, 8. II. *uncreated*:—Ungesceapen (*increatus*) is se Fæder, ungesceapen is se Sunu, and is ungesceapen se Hálga Gást, Ath. Crd. 8.

un-gescended; *adj. Uninjured*:—Ungiscended *inlessa*, Rtl. 146, 23.

un-gescepped; *adj. Uninjured, entire*:—Wæs his líchama gemēted ungescepped *corpus inventum est inlesum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 550, 11.

un-gescrēpe, -gescrēpe; *adj. Inconvenient, unfit, useless*:—Unbriéce, ungescrēpe *incommodum, inutile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 76. Æghwylcre menniscre eardunge ungescrēpe *humanae habitationi minus accommodus*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 605, 20.

un-gescrēpness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Seó ungescrēpnes dæs sáres fram heora eágan gewāt *doloris incommodum ab oculis amoverent*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 37.

un-gescrēpu, -o); *f. or* un-gescrēpe; *n. Inconvenience, an inconvenient thing*:—Mid dý dā se foresprecena bróþor langre tíde dyllíc ungescrēpo woon (dyllīce ungescrēpo wonn?) *cum tempore non pauco frater praefata tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22.

un-gesegnod, -gesēnod; *adj. Not marked with the sign of the cross*:—Gif dæt deófol mēteþ ungesēnodes mannes mūd and líchoman, and hit donne on forgitenan mannes innelfe gewíteþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 10.

un-gesēne. v. un-gesīne.

un-geseónde; *adj. Not seeing, blind*:—Gyf dū on foreweardon sumera þigest hwylcne hwelþan donne gyt ungeseóndne, ne ongitest dū ænig sār, Lchdm. i. 368, 26.

un-gesewen, -gesawen; *adj. Unseen, invisible*:—Dā dā da tungelwítegan done cyning gecyrdon, dā wearð se steorra him ungesewen, Homl. Th. i. 108, 29. Done ungesewenan (*invisibilem*) engel, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 8. Ōdre ungesawene þing mon mōt mid āde gewyrdan, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 6.

un-gesewenlic; *adj. Invisible*:—Seó eorde wæs æt fruman eall ungesewenlíc, for dam de heó eall wæs mid ýdum oferdeht, Hexam. 5; Norm. 10, 17. Heora (*angels*) ungesewenlícre gecynd, Homl. Th. i. 538, 28. Se ungesawenlíca feónd, Wulfst. 52, 8. Unisæwenlícere mihte *invisibili potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 69. God meniscum eágum ungesewenlícne, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 17. Da ōdre heofenan synd ungesegenlíce, Lchdm. iii. 232, 23. Mid dære gewilnunge dara ungesewenlícra dinga, Past. 16; Swt. 98, 3: Bt. 21; Fox 72, 30: Met. 11, 5. Wid minum wiþerwinnam gesewenlícum and ungesewenlícum, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 11. Hē offrige da ungesewenlícan lác, Homl. Th. i. 584, 3.

un-gesewenlīce; *adv. Invisibly, without being seen*:—God cymð ungesewenlīce tō geswæsre heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 4.

un-gesib[b]; *adj.* I. *not related, strange*:—Hē bið fremede Freán ælmihtigum, englum ungelíc (ungesibb, MS. B.) āna hwearfaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 69; Sal. 35. Ic (*the cuckoo*) under sceáte ungesibbum weard eácen gæste, Exon. Th. 391, 20; Rä. 10, 8. II. *not at peace, at variance*:—Da twā mægþa da de betwih him ungeþwære and ungesibbe wæron *provinciae quae ab invicem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 32: Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. [Cf. Betere weare sæhte þene swulc unisibbe, Laym. 9845.]

un-gesibsum; *adj. Prone to discord, quarrelsome*:—Lōca hwylc cristen man sý ungesibsum, man āh on dam dæge hine tō gesibsumianne, Wulfst. 295, 4. Ón ōdre wísan sint tō manigenne da þinge, on ōdre da ungesibsuman *aliter admonendi sunt discordes, atque aliter pacati*. Past. 46; Swt. 345, 6. Dæm ungesibsumum is tō cýdanne *admonendi sunt dissidentes*, Swt. 348, 5.

un-gesibsumness, e; *f. Proneness to discord, quarrelsomeness, discord*:—Wē magon gecnāwan on dara ungesceádwīsra niétena gesibsumnesse hū micel yfel sió gesceádwīslīce gecyrd durh da ungesibsumnesse gefremeþ *si solertes aspicimus, concordando sibi irrationalis natura indicat, quantum malum per discordiam rationalis natura committat*, Past. 46; Swt. 351, 1.

un-gesilt; *adj. Unsalted*:—Swīnen smeru ungesylt, Lchdm. i. 146, 20. v. un-silt.

un-gesīne; *adj. Invisible*:—Ungesēne wearþ *disparuit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 43.

un-gesīnelic; *adj. Invisible*:—Seó ungesýnelíce sāwl, Blickl. Homl. 21, 25. Ungesýnelícne God, 185, 31. Flæscíce men da ungesýnelícan ne magon angytan, Wulfst. 2, 4.

un-gesoden; *adj. Unsodden*:—Nim dū da ylcan wyrte ungesodene, Lchdm. i. 92, 29.

un-gesōm; *adj. At variance*:—Æfter sumum fyrste wurdon hī un-gesóme, Philippus and Arethe, Homl. Th. i. 478, 25. [Hit itit þat wif and were beoþ unisome, O. and N. 1522.]

un-gestæddig; *adj. Inconstant, unstable*:—Dæt ungestæddige folc *mobile vulgus*, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2. Dam ungestæþþegan and dam gālan dū mihte secgan dæt hī bið gelícra unstillum fugelum donne gemetfestum monnum *levis atque inconstans studia permutat? nihil ab avibus differt*, 37, 4; Fox 192, 22. Da gesceaftas dē wē embe sprecaþ, dæt hcó ūs þince ungestæþie, hý habbaþ sumne dæl gestæþinesse, Shrn. 168, 30. Da ungestæddegan and unfæstrædan *inconstantes*, Past. 23; Swt. 177, 3. Nāwuht nis on ūs unstilre and ungestæddigre donne dæt mōd *nil in nobis est corde fugacius*, 38; Swt. 273, 11.

un-gestæddiglice; *adv. Unsteadily, without stability*:—Donne mon da fæstrædnesse his módes innan forlíst, donne bid hē hwilum swíde ungestæddiglīce āstyred ūtane on his limum *qui statum mentis perdidit, subsequenter foras in inconstantiam motionis fluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 7. Hié beód sua micle ungestæddelícor tōflówene ou hiera móde sua hié wēnaþ dæt hié stilran and orsorgran beón mægen *quae tanto latius diffluunt, quanto se esse securius aestimant*, 38; Swt. 271, 17.

un-gestæddignes, e; *f. Unsteadiness, levity, want of firmness*:—Se hæfd singalne sceabb se de nāfre ne blind ungestæddignesse *jugem habet scabiem, cui carnis petulantia sine cessatione dominatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 70, 3. Gif hē eallunge forberan ne mæg for hira āgnum unþeáwum and for hiera ungestæddignesse *qui pro infirmitate sese abstinere vix possunt*, 28; Swt. 199, 9.

un-gestreón, es; *n. Ill-gotten treasure*:—Da wōhgeornan woruldrícan mid heora golde and seolfre and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 9.

un-gestroden; *adj. Not subjected to forfeiture* or *confiscation* of goods:—Swáse mæn ciriclíczes gemānan ungestrodyne þoligen *natives shall forfeit the communion of the church but without being subjected to forfeiture of goods* [cf. gestrod *proscriptionem* (the passage in Aldhelm is: Proscriptionem rerum et patrimonii jacturam), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 67], L. Wih. 4; Th. i. 38, 3.

un-geswēge; *adj. Dissonant, discordant*:—Ungeswége *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 513, 51. Ungeswége sang *diaphonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 34. Ungeswégre *dissona*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 76. Ungeswéga *vel* ungehleódre *dissona*, i. *discordantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 36. Ungeswégium *absonis*, Germ. 392, 12.

un-geswencedlic; *adj. Unwearied, indefatigable*:—Mid ungeswencedlíce luste heofonlícra góda *infatigabili coelestium bonorum desiderio*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 35.

un-geswicendlice; *adv. Unceasingly, incessantly*:—Ungeswícendlíce *indesinenter*, Scint. 28, 7: *incessanter, jugiter*, 131, 8: *incessabiliter*, R. Ben. 19, 4 note.

un-geswuncen; *adj. Unlaboured*:—Ungeswuncenre *inelaborate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 59.

un-gesýnelic. v. un-gesīnelic.

un-getæse; *adj. Inconvenient, disagreeable, troublesome, obnoxious*:—Ungetæse *infestus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 46. Odde hit dē dera odde hit dē unwynsum bið, odde ungetæse (-getæse, Cott. MS.) odde frēcenlic *aut injucundum, aut noxium*, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Gilpes dū girnest? ac dū hine ne mihte habban orsorgne, for dam dū scealt habban simle hwæthweg wiþerweardes and ungetæses (-getæses, Cott. MS.) *gloriam petis? sed per aspera quaeque distractus, securus esse desistis*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 20. Da cyningas de æfter Rómuluse rícsedon wæron forcúdran donne hē wære, and dæm folcum lādran and ungetæsran, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 26.

un-getæse, es; *n. An inconvenience, a trouble*:—Gif hē dæm gehíer-

suman mannum nǽfde geteohchad his ēðel tō sellanne, hwié wolde hē hié mid ānegum ungetæsum lǽran? *nisi correctis haereditatem dare disponerit, erudire eos per molestias non curaret*, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 24. Mid hū monigfaldum ungetæsum and mid hū heardum brocum ūs swingaþ and ðreágaþ ūre worldcunde fædras *quam dura carnales filios disciplinae flagella castigent*, Swt. 253, 24.

un-getæslice; *adv. Inconveniently, incommodiously*:—Ðonne dæt scyp ungetæslícost on ancre rīt, Shrn. 179, 17.

un-getæsness, e; *f. Inconvenience*:—Ungetæsnesse *incommoditate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 30.

un-getel; *adj. Innumerable*:—On þisum and on manegum and on ungetelum (ge)ðrum intingan ic syngade *in istis et in multis atque innumeris aliis causis peccavi*, Confess. Peccat. Cf. un-gerīm.

un-getemed; *adj. Untamed*:—Se wilda fola hæfde getācnunge ealles ðǽres folces, ðe wæs dǽgyt hæðen and ungetemed, Homl. Th. i. 208, 23. Tīgan tō ungetemedra horsa swuran, 432, 33.

un-getemprung, e; *f. Rough weather;* intemperies, Anglia xiii. 397, 461.

un-geteón, es; *n. Foul injury*:—Wið nētana ungetiónu . . . Engel se ðe āsetted is ofer nētno ūsra gihalda ða dætte ne mæg dīol onrād ða (*ut non poterit diabolus inequitare illa*), Rtl. 119, 15.

un-getēoriendlice; *adv. Indefatigably*:—Ðis synt ða lāra and ða tōl gāstlīces cræftes, gif hig from ūs dæges oððe nyhtes ungeteoriendlice begongenne beóð . . . , L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 18.

un-geteorod; *adj. Unwearied, unfailing, unexhausted*:—Ungeteorudne goldhord on heofenum *thesaurum non deficientem in caelis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 33. Ungeteorodne, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 92. Ungetyradne *inexhaustam*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 19.

un-getēse. v. un-getæse.

un-gepæslic; *adj. Unfit, unsuitable*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 39. v. un-gehæplic.

un-gepanc, es; *m. n. Evil thought*:—Būtan hē mid fulre dǽdbōte his ungepanc gebēte, R. Ben. 21, 6. Āfyrsiaþ of mīnre gesyhðe ða ungedanc eówra heortena *auferte malum cogitationum vestrarum ab oculis meis*, Wulfst. 48, 20.

un-gepancfull; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Ðū man, tō hwan eart ðū mē swā ungepancfull mīnra gifena? Wulfst. 259, 1: 241, 4.

un-gepeaht, es; *n. Evil counsel*:—Forbeóde hē and ālecge ða ðwyrnysse heora ungepeahtes *prohibeant pravorum prevalere consensum*, R. Ben. 118, 10.

un-gepeahtendlice; *adv. Inconsiderately, unadvisedly*:—Nalæs hē sōna and ungepeahtendlice ðām gerȳnum onfōn wolde ðæs Cristenan geleáfan *non statim et inconsulte sacramenta fidei Christianae percipere voluit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 6.

un-gepeáwe; *adj. Not in accordance with one's habits*:—Se biscop bæd ðone hālgan wer dæt hē scolde tō gereorde fōn mid him; and hē swā dyde, þeah hit his līfe ungepeáwe wære, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 72, 27.

un-gepeáwfæst; *adj. Illregulated of conduct*:—Ungepeáwfæstan *indisciplinatos*, R. Ben. Interl. 14, 16. v. un-þeáwfæst.

un-gepeód; *adj. Separate, disjoined*:—Tōfōran dā (*after the confusion of tongues*) on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn ungepeóde (cf. hȳ beód gepeóde þeódscipum on gemang betwyx heáhfæderas and hālige wítegan *vatidicis junctos patriarchis atque prophetis*, Dōm. L. 18, 282), Cd. Th. 102, 11; Gen. 1698.

un-gepinged; *adj. Undetermined, unsettled*:—Se egeslīca dæg, se cymð ofer ealle eorðwaran ungeðinged (*the time is not fixed and known beforehand;* repentina dies illa), Past. 43; Swt. 317, 12. v. un-þinged.

un-gepungen; *adj. Vile, base, ignoble*:—Ðū ungepungena hund, Nar. 42, 12.

un-gepwǽre; **I.** *not in harmony, at variance, discordant, not in agreement*:—Ungepwǽra *discordator, discors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 77. Simle biþ ða gōdan and ða yflan ungepwære betwyh him, ge eác hwilum ða yflan biþ ungerāde betwuh him selfum, ge furþum ān yfel man bið hwilum ungepwære him selfum *ut probis atque improbis nullum foedus est, ita ipsi inter se improbi nequeunt convenire*, Bt. 39, 12; Fox 230, 26–29. Gōd and yfel biþ simle ungepwære betwux him and simle on twā willaþ *bonum malumque adversa fronte dissideant*, 37, 3; Fox 190, 13. Fȳr and wæter and manega oþra gesceaffa be beóþ ā swā ungepwǽra betwux him swā swā hī beoþ, 21; Fox 74, 16. Ða twā mǽgþa, ða de betwih him ungepwære and ungesibbe wǽron *provinciae, quae ab inviecem discordabant*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 31: Blickl. Homl. 225, 6. Ða wǽron ungedwære preóstas on ānum his mynstra; ða hē wolde sibbian . . . Se biscop ða ungedwæran preóstas ðreáde, Homl. Th. ii. 516, 4–15. Dæt ic möste ofercuman ða þeóda de mē ungedwære wǽron, Ps. Th. 15, 2. **II.** *given to discord, quarrelsome*:—Dætte on ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða gedwǽran (cf. ða gesibsuman, 6) on ōðre ða ungedwæran (cf. ða ungesibsuman, 6) *quomodo admonendi sunt discordes et pacati*, Past. 46; Swt 344, 5. **III.** *disagreeable, troublesome, vexatious*:—Hē sum fæc ðone ungepwæran swyle ðwēnde *aliquamdiu tumorem illum infestum mollire curabat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 40. Ðū hine ongeáte on eallum þingum unwcorþne dæs anwealdes, swīþe sceamleásne and ungepwǽrne (ungewærne, Bod. MS.) būton ǽlcum gódum þeáwe (*the Latin is:* Cum in eo mentem nequissimi scurrae respiceres), Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 19. v. un-þwǽre.

un-gepwǽre, es; *n. A disturbance, dissension*:—Ðýles ungerec ł ungepwære in dæm folce gewyrde *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 26, 5.

un-gepwǽrian; *p.* ode *To disagree, be at variance, differ*:—Ic ungeðwǽrige *dissentio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 190, 13. Anda fram gōdan willan ungepwǽregaþ *invidia a bona voluntate discordat*, Scint. 143, 3. Hē ongeat dæt hī on monegum dingum Godes cyricean ungepwǽredon *vitam ac professionem minus ecclesiasticam in multis esse cognovit*, Bd. 2, 4; S. 505, 22. Ungepwǽrudon *discordarent*, Anglia xiii. 367, 34.

un-gepwǽrlice; *adv. Ungently, crossly*:—Ðā andswarode heó hire ungepwǽrlice: 'Ðeáh de God ðūnne wer æt ðē genāme, hwæt sceal ic ðæs dón?' Homl. Ass. 121, 153.

un-gepwǽrness, e; *f.* **I.** *discord, dissension, disagreement, division, quarrel*:—Ungedwǽrnes *discordia*, Wūlck. Gl. 255, 17. Seó ungedwǽrnes wundode ða gedwǽrnesse *discordia vulneravit concordiam*, Gl. Prud. 77: 78. Ðonne weaxaþ ða ofermētta and ungepwǽrnes (cf. þonan mæst cymeþ . . . unnetta saca, Met. 25, 44), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 220, 32. Ungeðuærnis *secordia*, Rtl. 163, 1. Ungehwǽrnys (=-þwǽrnys) *simultas*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 59: 522, 16. Ungepwǽrnes wæs geworden on dære menigeo for him *dissensio facta est in turba propter eum*, Jn. Skt. 7, 43: 10, 19. On ðisum geáre ārās seó ungehwǽrnes on Glæstingabyrig betwyx dam abbode and his munecan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 1. Ðýlæs ānegu ungepwǽrnes on his āgnum rīce āhafen wurde *prius quam adversa fama novas res domi moliretur*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 30. Ne mihte hē mid done cyning . . . sibbe habban; ac swā mycel ungepwǽrnys and unsibb betwih him āras (*ingravescentibus causis dissensionum*), dæt hī heora fyrd gesomnedon, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 35. Be ungepwǽrnysse wið his nēhstan *de discordia cum proximo suo*, L. Ecg. P. ii, 27 tit.; Th. ii. 182, 1. Sii his wunung on hellewīte mid dām de symle on ǽlcre ungedwǽrnesse blissiaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 129, 27. Se swicola feónd sēwð ungedwǽrnysse betwux mancynne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 19. Ða hwīle de hē ānige ungepwǽrnysse hæbbe on his heortan wid his done nēhstan *quamdiu simultatem ullam in corde suo cum proximo suo habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 192, 28. Bilewite cild ne hyht langsume ungepwǽrnysse tō dam de him derode, Homl. Th. i. 512, 15. Hié ǽgþer hæfdon ungepwǽrnesse ge betweónum him selfum ge tō eallum folcum *they were at variance both among themselves and with all nations*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 1. 'Þeód ārīst ongeán þeóde,' Mid disum wordum hē forescēde manna ungedwǽrnyssa, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 26, 17. **II.** *trouble, disquiet*. v. ungepwǽre, **III**:—On hū grundleásum seáde dæt mōd þringþ, donne hit bestyrmaþ disse worulde ungepwǽrnessa (*terrenis flatibus aucta crescit in immensum noxia cura*), Bt. 3, 2; Fox 6, 9. v. un-þwǽrness.

un-geþyld, e; *f.*: es; *n.* [v. ge-þyld] *Impatience*:—Hū mycel Godes geþyld is, and hū mycel ūre ungeþyld is, Blickl. Homl. 33, 26. Ungeþyld *impatientiae culpa*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 2. Sió ungeðyld, Swt. 311, 21: 33; Swt. 220, 66. For dæm unwrence dære ungeðylde . . . for dæm undeáwe dære ungeðylde *per vitium impatientiae*, 33; Swt. 214, 20, 23: Swt. 224, 2. Mid ungeðylde (-gedylde, Hatt. MS.), 43; Swt. 310, 15. Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *cum dederit impatientiae manus*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Dætte dæt mōd ne berǽse on ungeðyld *ne ad impatientiam spiritus erumpant*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 21. Þurh ungeþyld *per intolerantiam*, Scint. 150, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giduld, -giduldī; *f. impatientia.*]

un-geþyldig; *adj. Impatient*:—Dæt wæs ungeþyldig heretoga . . . hē wǽpn gegrāp mid tō campenne, ǽr don de hē tō his lichoman leomum becōme, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Se de dysne lǽcedōm þolaþ, hē sceal upweard licgean, dý læs hē ungeþyldig (*if he is impatient*) ða strengde dyssæ lācnunge ongite, Lchdm. i. 300, 21. Se de bið ungeþyldig, and ceorað ongeán God on his untrumnysse, Homl. Th. i. 472, 8. Se dysega ungeðyldega all his ingeðonc hē geypt, Past. 33; Swt. 220, 9. Swā ungeþyldige dæt hī ne magon nān earfoþu geþyldelīce ðāreran, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2 note. On ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða ungeðyldegan (-geðyldgan, Hatt. MS.) and on ōðre ða geðyldegan . . . Ðām ungeðyldegum (*impatientibus*) is tō sæcganne, Past. 33; Swt. 214, 3–6. Se de ungrādum oððe ungeðyldigum styrð, Homl. Th. i. 306, 5. Æghwelc monn bið onfunden swā micle læs gelēred ðonne oðer swā hē bið ungeðyldegra *tanto quisque minus ostenditur doctus, quanto minus convincitur patiens*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 3.

un-geþyldiglice, -geþyldelīce; *adv. Impatiently*:—Dā scylde hē ongeán swīþe ungeþyldelīce, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 68, 1.

un-geþyre; *adj. Dissentient* (?):—Ungedyre *discensor*, Txts. 57, 684. Cf. (?) ge-þuren, *pp. of* geþweran, *and* un-geþwǽre.

un-getīmu; *f. or* un-getīme, es; *n. Mishap, misfortune*:—On ðǽm dagum wǽron ða mǽstan ungetīna (cf. (?) un-geteón: ungetīma *is the reading of the other MSS. here and in the following passages*) on Rōmānum, ǽgðer ge on hungre ge on moncwealme *duo vel maxima omnium malorum abominamenta, fames et pestilentia, fessum urbem corripuere*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 7. Dæt hellefȳr wæs geswidrad, swā ealle ungetīna (-getíma, MS. C.) wǽron *Sicilia requiem malorum, nisi nunc, nescit*, 2, 6; Swt.

90, 2. Hwelce ungetîna (-getîma, MS. C.), ǽgðer ge on monslihtum ge on hungre ge on scipgebroce ge on mislîcre forscapunge, 1, 11; Swt. 50, 18.

un-getogen; *adj. Uneducated*:—Fisceras and ungetogene menn geceás Drihten him tó leorningcnihtum, and hî swá geteáh, dæt heóra lâr oferstâh ealne woruldwîsdóm, Homl. Th. i. 576, 28. Hé ceás siddan woruldlîce ûdwitan, ac hî módegodon, gif hé ǽr ne gecure đa ungetogenan fisceras, 578, 14.

un-getréow, -getreówe, -getrîwe, -getrýwe; *adj. Untrue, unfaithful, faithless*:—Wǽrleas man and ungetreów, Exon. Th. 343, 27; Gn. Ex. 163. Ungetreówe *infidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 31: ii. 91, 58: 47, 25: *infidelis*, i. 74, 28. Se đe sý folce ungetrýwe (-getrîwe, MS. G.), L. Edg. ii. 7; Th. i. 268, 14: L. Eth. i. 4; Th. i. 282, 29, 30. Gyf hwylc man sý swá ungetrýwe đam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21. Be ungetreówum mannum. Gyf hwylc man sý đe eallum folce ungetrýwe sý, 33; Th. i. 396, 13. Ungetrýwan (-getreówan, MS. B.) men ceóse man ânfealdne âd, 22; Th. i. 388, 11. Hit is ungeleáful cynren and ungetreówe bearn *generatio perversa est et infideles filii*, Deut. 32, 20. Mé âblendan đâs ungetreówan woruldsælþa, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 9. Hé sett his dæl mid đâm ungetreówum (*infidelibus*), Lk. Skt. 12, 46. [*O. H. Ger.* un-gitriuwi *infidelis*.]

un-getréowness, e; *f. Unfaithfulness, infidelity*:—Se đe forlæt đone cele ungetreównesse *quisquis amisso infidelitatis frigore vivit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447. 6.

un-getréowþ, e; *f. Bad faith, breach of good faith*:—Hêr sýn on lande ungetrýwđa (-treówđa, MS. B.: -trîwđa, MS. C.) micle for Gode and for worulde, Wulfst. 160, 6.

un-getrum; *adj. Infirm*:—Manige men bióþ ungetrume (untrume, Cott. MS.) ǽgðer ge on móde ge on lîchoman, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 36.

un-getýd; *adj. Untaught, unskilled, rude*:—Dæt ungetýde folc (*rudis ille populus*) nolde geliéfan, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 33. Æt đæm ungetýdum folce *apud imperitum vulgus*, 48; Swt. 365, 22. Dæt hié ne scolden forhyggean đone geférscipe đara synfulra and đara ungetýdra, 16; Swt. 105, 15. v. ge-týn (-týan).

un-getýdd; *adj. Untaught, unskilled*:—Seó bóc wæs yfele gehwyrfed and gyt wyrs fram sumum ungetýddum (*a quodam imperito*) gerihted, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 24. v. ge-týdan.

un-getynge; *adj. Unapt of speech, not eloquent*:—Ic eom ungetinge on spræce *incircumcisus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 12. v. next word.

un-getyngfull; *adj. Inelouent*:—Ungetingfullum *infantissimo, ineloquentissimo*, Germ. 392, 3.

un-gewǽpnod; *adj. Unarmed*:—Ungewǽpnad *inermis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 13. Đâ hét se cyning healdan Martinum, dæt hé wurde âworpen ungewǽpnod đam here, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 14. Đâ geseah Æþelfrid heora sacerdas sundor standan ungewǽpnade, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 39.

un-gewær (?); *adj. Incautious, inconsiderate* (v. un-geþwære, **III**). v. un-wær.

un-geweald *impotence, inability to control.* The word occurs only in the genitive, with the force of an adverb. **I.** where an action is done without the actor's intending it, *unintentionally, not wilfully, involuntarily*:—Hé wræc his ungewealdes on đære byrig hiora misdǽda, Ors. 6, 5; Swt. 262, 2. Gif hwá his cild ofslihđ tó deáđe ungewealdes (*praeter voluntatem*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 21: L. M. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 268, 1: L. Alf. pol. 13; Th. i. 70, 9. Ungewealdes, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 1. Suelce hé hit ungewisses odđe ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, 33; Swt. 215, 11. Đonne hé of yfelum willan ne gesyngaþ, ac of unwisdóme and ungewisses odđe ungewealdes *cum non malitia, sed sola ignorantia, delinquitur*, 21; Swt. 157, 25. Se đe hine nédes ofslóge oþþe unwillum oþþe ungewealdes, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 23. Gif man unwilles oþþe ungewealdes ǽnig þing misdéd, L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. Eówre synna đe gé geworhton gewealdes oþþe ungewealdes, Wulfst. 135, 30. **II.** where something happens that is not controlled or brought about by a person:—Úre gást bið swíþe wide farende úrum unwillum and úres ungewealdes . . . dæt bið đonne þonne wé slápaþ *our spirit wanders far independently of our wishes or control . . . that is when we sleep*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Is đæm tó cýđanne dæt hí hié warenigen ǽgðer ge wið đa ungemetlîcan blisse ge wið đa ungemetlîcan unróhtnesse, for đæm hira ǽgðer ástyreþ sumne unđeáw, đeáh hié ungewealdes cuman of đæs lîchoman medtrymnesse, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 3. Gif him gewealdes gebyrige odđe ungewealdes dæt hé on đæs hwæt befoo đe wið his willan sié, 28; Swt. 199, 22. [Þurh uniweald *per impotenciam*, O. E. Homl. ii. 63, 6. O. *Frs*. un-ewald.]

un-gewealden; *adj. Not under control, disordered* (?):—Đonne for miclum cele wamb sié ungewealden (cf. Lâcedómas tó wambe gemetlîcunge, 164, 3), Lchdm. ii. 228, 23. Wamb ungewealden and unýþe . . . tunge ungewealden and unsmêþe, 242, 5–9. Đonne se man mete þigđ, đonne ǽwyrpđ hé eft and hæfd ungewealdene wambe and đa micgean, 204, 10.

un-geweaxen; *adj. Ungrown, not grown up*:—Ungeweaxenra deáþ *acerva mors* (i.e. the death of the young), Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 31.

un-geweder, es; *n. Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Se stranga winter mid forste and mid snáwe and mid eallon ungewederon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 170, 33. Hefigtýme geár on ungewederan, đâ man odđe tilian sceoldon odđe eft tilđa gegaderian, 1097; Erl. 234, 24. v. un-weder.

un-gewemmed; *adj.* **I.** physical, *unspotted, immaculate, uncorrupted, uninjured*:—Se lîchoma wæs gemêted ungebrosnod and ungewemmed *corpus incorruptum inventum est*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 588, 38. Hé ungewemmed of đam hâtum bæđe eode, Homl. Th. i. 58, 28. Seó hálge stód ungewemde wlite, Exon. Th. 277, 33; Jul. 590. Eall đa hrægel ungewemmed (*intemerata*) wǽron, Bd. 4, 30; S. 608, 40. v. un-forswǽled. **II.** moral, *undefiled, unstained, inviolate, immaculate*:—Ungewæmmed ic beó *immaculatus ero*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. Ungewæmmed *inviolata*, Hymn. Surt. 54, 25; *incorruptibilis*, Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Uniwemmedes *inlaesae* (*virginitatis*), Hpt. Gl. 435, 53: *inlibatae*, 511, 47. Uniwemmedre *immunem*, 507, 49. On ungewemmedum mægđhâde, Homl. Th. i. 58, 8. Hé his wíf him betǽhte ungewemmed, Gen. 20, 14. **III.** uncertain:—Ungeuuemmid *infractus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwemmit *immaculatus, inlibatus*.] v. unwemmed.

un-gewemmedlîc; *adj. Incorruptible*:—Uniwemmedlîcre clǽnnysse *immarcescibilis* (*imputribilis*) *pudicitiae*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 47.

un-gewemmedlîce; *adv. Uncorruptly, purely, inviolably*:—Dæt đa dómas and đa gesetnysse, đa đe fram hálgum fæderum ǽrâdde and gesette wǽron, dæt đa fram eallum ûs ungewemmedlîce (*incorrupte*) healdene wǽron, Bd. 4, 5; S. 572, 19.

un-gewemmedness, e; *f. Purity*:—Rihtlîc is mé swá besmitenre fram dûre clǽnan ungewemmednesse beón áscirod, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 438.

un-gewemness, e; *f. Freedom from pollution*:—Uniwemnysse *immunitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 434. 28.

un-gewendendlîc; *adj. Unchangeable, invariable, chronic* (of disease):—Þeáh man sý on hwylcre ungewendendlîcre (-dedlîcre, MS. H.) âdle, Lchdm. i. 328, 20.

un-gewéned; *adj. Unexpected*:—Se here wæs cumende ungewénedre tîde on herfeste *legio inopinata tempore autumni advenienc*, Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 41. Of ungewénedum *ex improviso*, Lchdm. iii. 200, 23. Of ungewéndum, 204, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwânit *inopinatus*.] v. unwéned.

un-gewérigod; *adj. Unwearied*:—Ungewérigadre geornfullnysse *indefessa instantia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 14.

un-gewid(e)re, es; *n. Bad weather, storm, tempest*:—Hit bið wið ǽghwylc ungewidro gescylded, dæt đær nǽfre nǽnig dæl regnes ne ungewidres in cuman ne mæg, Blickl. Homl. 125, 31–3. Gif đé þince dæt đú ôþerne máran lǽcedóm dón ne durre for ungewiderum, Lchdm. ii. 254, 2. Is đeós woruld on stormum and on ádlum and on ungewyderum, Wulfst. 273, 9. Mycel orfes wæs đæs geáres forfaren ǽgðer ge þurh mistlîce coda ge þurh ungewyderu, 1041; Erl. 169, 9: Lchdm. iii. 210, 26. [Bið his erd ihened eiđer ǽe on herzunge ze on hungre ze on ewalme ze on uniwidere, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 36. *O. Sax*. un-giwideri (wið ungiwidereon allun standan, Hél. 1813): *O. H. Ger*. un-giwitiri *tempestas, procella, hiems, ventus*.] v. un-widere.

un-gewiderung, e; *f. Bad weather*:—Syđđan com, þurh đa mycclan ungewiderunge đe cómon, swýđe mycel hungor ofer Engeland, dæt manig hundred manna earmlîce deáde swulton þurh đone hungor, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 33.

un-gewild; *adj. Unsubdued, unsubjected*:—Ungewyld *indomita, ineffrenata*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 49. Ungewyldre ǽwnunge *effrenatae jugalitatis*, 434, 25. Ungewylde *indomitos*, 457, 76. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan).

un-gewilde; *adj. Not in subjection*:—Heora gecynd wæs him ungewylde *their nature was not in subjection to them*, Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 2. Gif ǽnig leódscipe wæs ungewylde đam Cásere, đonne send hé him tó swá fela eóroda đe mihton gebîgan đæt mennisc him tó, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 35. Hé underþiédde him selfum monege þeóda đe ǽr wǽron Rómánum ungewilde, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 284, 6. v. ge-wilde (-wyle).

un-gewildelîc; *adj. Not to be subdued, unyielding*:—Hæbbe se mann heardheortnysse and ungewyldelîc mód . . . đonne forsearaþ swíđe hrade dæt hálige sæd on his heortan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 2.

un-gewil[1]; *adj. Displeasing, not with the good will of a person*:—Se arcebiscop leáfe æt đam cynge nam, đeáh hit đam cynge ungewill wǽre, đæs đe men lêton, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 16. [Þeáh hit đam arcebiscope swyđe ungewille wǽre, 1120; Erl. 248, 21. Cf. Halde we us from uniwil, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 264.]

un-gewintred; *adj. Not adult*:—Be ungewintredes wîfmannes nédhæmde. Gif mon ungewintrædne wîfmon tó niédhæmde gebrǽdige, sié dæt swá đæs gewintredan monnes bôt, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16.

un-gewirded; *adj. Uninjured*:—Ne mæg him bitres wiht sceđđan, ac gescylded á wunaþ ungewyrded þenden worold stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181.

un-gewís; *adj. Uncertain, unknown*:—For đam đe him cûþ forþfôr tôweard wǽre and ungewiis (ungewiss? q. v.) seó tíd dære ylcan fordfôre *eo quod certus sibi exitus, sed incerta ejusdem exitus esset hora futura*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 16.

un-gewislīc ; *adj. Uncertain, unknown, uncommon* :—Wēnst đū đæt hit hwæt nīwes sīe ođđe hwæthwugu ungewislīces dæt đē on becumen is *novum credo aliquid inusitatumque vidisti*. Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 16, 27 note.

un-gewisness, e ; *f. Uncertainty, ignorance* :—Đa đe đurh ungewisnysse (*per ignorantiam*) synne fremmaþ . . . đa đe him ne ondrædaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 491, 36. Swā hwæt swā on hyre unclænnysse đurh ungewisnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gelumpe, 4, 9 ; S. 576, 28.

un-gewiss, es ; *n.* I. *uncertainty, ignorance, unconsciousness* :—Se đe his sylfes blōd on spātl mid ungewisse forswelge *qui sanguinem proprium inscius cum saliva sorbuerit*, L. Eccg. C. 40 ; Th. ii. 166, 5. Gif eall folc syngaþ þurh ungewiss (*through ignorance* (A. V.) ; per imperitiam), Lev. 4, 13. Swā hwæt swā wē þurh ungewis ođđe þurh hwylce dysignesse gedōn habban, Homl. Ass. 143, 136. ¶ Ungewisses *in ignorance, unintentionally, unconsciously, unwittingly* :—Đa scylda đe ic ungewisses geworhte ne gemun đū ; dæt synt đa đe ic wēnde đæt nān scyld nāre *delicta ignorantiae meae ne memineris*, Ps. Th. 24, 6. Swelce hē hit ungewisses ođđe ungewealdes doo *agit velut nesciens*, Past. 33 ; Swt. 215, 10. Đonne hē of unwīsdōme and ungewisses ođđe ungewealdes gesyngaþ *cum sola ignorantia delinquitur*, 21 ; Swt. 157, 25. II. *what is uncertain or unknown* ; incertum :—Đā gebende ān scytta his bogan and āscēt āna flān swylce on ungewis (cf. *O. H. Ger.* in ung(i)uis *a casu*) *vir quidam tetendit arcum, in incertum sagittam dirigens* (1 Kings 22, 34), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 220. Dæt hié on swā micle nēþinge and on swā micel ungewiss ǣgđer ge on sǣs fyrhto ge on wēstennum wildeóra ge on þeóda gereordum, dæt hié hiene æfter friþe sōhton *that they ventured upon so much that was hazardous and so much that was unknown in respect to both the terrors of the sea and the deserts with their wild beasts and the languages of nations to seek him and get peace*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 136, 24. Ongewissu and dīglu wīsdōmes đines đū swutelodest mē *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae manifestasti mihi*, Ps. Spl. 50, 7. v. next word, II a. III. the word also glosses *ignominia*. v. next word, III :—Gefyl ansȳne heora of ungewisse *imple facies eorum ignominia*, Ps Spl. 82, 15 : Blickl. Gl.

un-gewiss ; *adj. Uncertain* :—Ungewis *incerta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 17. I. of persons, *not having knowledge, ignorant* :—Gif hē hit nāt, hwelce gesǣlþa hæfþ hē æt đam welan, gif hē biþ swā dysig and swā ungewiss dæt hē dæt witan ne mæg *si nescit, quaenam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate?* Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 34, 26. Ungewiss com se deófol tō Criste, and ungewiss hē code āweig ; for đan đe se Hælend ne geswutelode nā him his mihte, Homl. Th. i. 176, 9–11. Đā đā ic đǣr lange stōd ungewis mīnes færeldes, ii. 350, 26. II. of things, (a) *not known, of which there is not certain knowledge* :—On đines lifes ryne đe đē is ungewiss, Basil admn. 8 ; Norm. 52, 8. Ungewisse þinge and dȳgelnyssa wisdomes đines *incerta et occulta sapientiae tuae*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 8. (b) *not conveying certain knowledge* :—Đū stunta, on hwilce wīsan sceole wē đē gelȳfan and đinum ungewissum wordum? Homl. Skt. i. 23, 697. III. *ignominious*. v. preceding word, III :—Ungewis *ignominiosus*, Kent. Gl. 715. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwiss *incertus, inexpertus, fortuitus*.]

un-gewitendlice ; *adv. Without passing away, permanently* :—Gehiéren hī dæt đās andweardan gōd biōđ from ǣlcre lustfulnesse swīđe hrædlice gewitende and swā đeah sió scyld đe hī đurh đa lustfullnesse đurhtiōđ ungewitendlice biđ đurhwuniende mid wræce *audiant quod bona praesentia et a delectatione citius transitura sunt, et tamen eorum causa ad ultionem sine transitu permansura*, Past. 58 ; Swt 441, 21.

un-gewitfæstness, e ; *f. Madness* :—Him cymđ brægenes ādl and ungewitfæstnes him biđ *he will be out of his senses*, Lchdm. ii. 222, 3.

un-gewitfull ; *adj.* I. *foolish, insensate* :—Ēālā gē unfullīcan Galata, hwā gehefegode eów *O insensati Galatae, quis vos fascinavit?* Past. 31 ; Swt. 207, 14. Welan and weorþscipes hī willniaþ, and đonne hī hine habbaþ, đonne wēnaþ hī swā ungewitfulle đæt hī habban đa sōþan gesǣlþa, Bt. 32, 3 ; Fox 118, 30. II. *mad, insane, not in one's senses* :—Đa wōdđrāga đæs ungewitfullan monnes se lǣce gehēlđ *furor insanorum ad salutem medico reducitur*, Past. 26 ; Swt. 183, 21. Sume đa untruman wǣron dumbe, sume ungewitfulle, Homl. Ass. 180, 364.

un-gewitfulness, e ; *f. Madness, insanity* :—Saules ungewitfulnes (-full-, Hatt. MS.), Past. 26 ; Swt. 185, 1.

un-gewitlīc ; *adj. Senseless, foolish* :—Ungewitlīce word, Lchdm. ii. 176, 2.

un-gewītnigendlīce ; *adv. With impunity* ; impune, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 233, 6 note.

un-gewītnod ; *adj. Unpunished*, (1) of the person to whom punishment might be given :—Ne beó gē on nānre leásre gewitnysse, for đon đe se lǣsa gewita ne biđ hē nǣfre ungewītnod, L. E. I. 27 ; Th. ii. 424, 1 : Homl. Ass. 148, 10. Ne wēn đū nā be đē dæt đū ungewitnod beó, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 159. Wē beóđ mid Gode suā micle suīđor gebundne suā wē for monnum orsorglīcor ungewītnode syngiaþ būtan ǣlcre wrace (*quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*), Past. 17 ; Swt. 117, 23. (2) of the fault for which punishment might be given :—Dæt him biþ ungewītnode hiora yfel on disse worulde, Bt. 38, 3 ; Fox 200, 28. v. unwītnod.

un-gewit[t], es ; *n.* I. *madness, insanity* :—Nān unhāl cild, ne deáf, ne blind, ne ungewittes, Homl. Ass. 179, 322. Hié sindon suā micle wærlīcor tō oferbūgenne suā mon ongiet dæt hié on māran ungewitte beóđ *tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto et insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40 ; Swt. 295, 22. Gif hwylc man of his gewitte feólle . . . Gif man hine ofsleá on đam ungewitte, L. Eccg. P. addit. 29 ; Th. ii. 236, 31. Se yfela gāst on ungewitte his (*Saul's*) mōd āwende, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 11. Sende đē Drihten on ungewitt and blindnysse *percutiat te Dominus amentia et coecitate*, Deut. 28, 28. II. *folly, stupidity* :—Đȳ læs đe ǣniġ ungecyrred woroldman mid nytnesse and ungewitte regules geboda ābrǣce, and dære tale brūce, dæt hē misfēnge đȳ hē hit sēlre nyste, Lchdm. iii. 442, 2. Hī mid heora gedwolspræce eall folc āmyrdon. And Theodosius, đā hē swilce ungewitt ǣlce dæge gehȳrde, hē weard sārig, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 370. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwizzi *insipientia*.]

un-gewittig ; *adj.* I. *mad, insane* :—Ic wāt dæt gē wēnaþ dæt ic ungewittige mōde (*insana mente*) sprece, Bd. 4, 8 ; S. 576, 1. II. *foolish, senseless* :—Gif cinges gerēfena hwylc gyltig biþ, hwā is manna tō đam ungeceád and ungewittig, dæt hē đæm cyninge his āre ætrecce for đī đe his gerēfa forwyrht biþ? Lchdm. iii. 444, 8. III. *not having reason, irrational* :—Hī (*the innocents*) wǣron gehwæde and ungewittige ācwealde, Homl. Th. i. 84, 21. Beóđ đa un-gewittigan cild gehealdene on đam fulluhte þurh geleáfan dæs fæder and dære mēder, ii. 50, 35. Đa yfelan men ne magon cuman þider, đider đa ungewittigan gesceafta wilniaþ tō tō cumenne, Bt. 36, 5 ; Fox 180, 3. [*O. Sax.* un-giwittig *unwise*.] v. un-wittig.

un-gewittiglice (-witte-) ; *adv. Unwisely, foolishly* ; stolide, Gr. Dial. 2, 3.

un-gewittigness, e ; *f. Foolishness* ; stultitia, Gr. Dial. 2, 31.

un-gewlitig ; *adj. Not bright, not brilliant* :—Ealle đa đing đe beorhte beóđ đonne seó sunne hym on scīnaþ, hī lȳhtaþ ongeán ; ac đa đe ungewligige (-wlitige ?) beóđ, đa ne lȳhtaþ nāwiht ongeán đa sunnan, þeáh heó hym on scīne, Shrn. 180, 15. v. un-wlitig.

un-gewlitigian *to disfigure, deform, deprive of beauty* :—Hē gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ ælle gesceafta and æft ungewliteaþ, and ungeraþ, Shrn. 198, 12. v. un-wlitigian.

un-geworht ; *adj.* I. *not made* :—Gif Hē geworht wǣre, ne wurde Hē nǣfre ælmihtig God . . . Hē wæs ǣfre ungeworht, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 69. II. *not finished* :—Ungeworht *infectum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 17.

un-gewriten ; *adj. Unwritten* :—Ungewriten yrfe *intestata hereditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 41 : ii. 49, 20. v. un-writen.

un-gewuna, an ; *m. A bad custom, evil practice* :—Se eordlīca geférscipe hiene tiehđ on đa lufe his ealdan ungewunan *ad vetustatem vitae per societatem secularium ducitur*, Past. 22 ; Swt. 169, 9. Đa đe đone un-gewunan hæfdon, dæt hī heora wīf glengdan swā hī weofoda sceoldan, geswīcan dæs ungewunan, L. I. P. 23 ; Th. ii. 336, 20. Se bid siweníge đonne his mōd and his andgit dæt gecynd āscirpđ and hē hit đonne self gescint mid his ungewunan and wōm wilnungum *lippus est, cujus sensum natura exacuit, sed conversationis pravitas confundit*, Past. 11 ; Swt. 69, 9. Æt đam unþeáwe đe dysige men on ungewunan healdaþ (*which foolish men observe as a custom, and a bad one it is*), Wulfst. 305, 9.

un-gewuna ; *adj. Unaccustomed, unused* :—Micel gedāl is on đam mægene đæs de sié gewin (-wun?) þrowungum and dæs đe sié ungewuna swelcum þingum, Lchdm. ii. 84, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-giwon *inusitatus, insolens, novus*.]

un-gewunelīc ; *adj.* I. *unusual, unwonted* :—Dæs wundredon men, for đi dæt hit wæs ungewunelīc, Homl. Th. i. 184, 30. Fela fægera þinga đe đam folce ungecnāwe[n] wæs and ungewunelīc, Ap. Th. 17, 14. Hwilum gebyrede swīþe ungewunelīc and ungecyndelīc yfel, dæt đa bearn sieredon ymbe done fæder, Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 112, 12. Hwæthwegu ungewunelīces *novum aliquid inusitatumque*, 7, 2 ; Fox 16, 27. Đā geseah hē ealle đa cytan mid heofonlīce leóhte gefylde. Hē đā wæs forhtlīce geworden for dære ungewunelīcan gesihþe, Guthl. 21 ; Gdwn. 94, 23. II. *unfrequented, uninhabitable* :—Sió stōw wæs swā wēsten and swā dīgle, dæt næs nā dæt ān dæt heó wæs ungewunelīc, ac eác swilce uncūđ đām landleódum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 106. Ān đæra dǣla is ungewunelīc for dære suunan neáweste ; on đam ne eardaþ nān eordlīc mann for đam unberendlīcum bryne, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21 note. v. un-gewynelīc.

un-gewunelīce ; *adv. Unusually, in an unwonted manner* :—*Cometae* synd gehātene đa steorran đe fǣrlīce and ungewunelīce æteówiaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 4. Dære sē gemengednyssa and dæra yfla swēg ungewunelīce gyt ne āsprungon (*it has not been unusual for them to occur already*), Homl. Th. i. 610, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-giwonalīhho *insolite*.]

un-gewuni[g]endlīc ; *adj. Uninhabitable* :—Ān đæra dǣla is ungewuniendlīc (-wunig-, MS. P. : unwuniendlīc, MSS. L. R.) for dære sunnan neáweste ; on đam ne eardaþ nān eordlīc mann, Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. v. un-wuni[g]endlīc.

un-gewyld, -gewylde. v. un-gewild, -gewilde.

un-gewynelíc; *adj. Unusual, unwonted*:—Mid ege ungewynelícum *timore insolito*, Anglia xiii. 411, 651. v. un-gewunelíc.

un-gewyrht *in the phrases* be ungewyrhtum *undeservedly, not according to one's deserts*; gratis, Ps. Surt. 34, 7, 19: 68, 5: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 2: 118, 161.

un-gifeðe; *adj. Not granted*:—Ús wæs á syððan miltes ungyfeðe, Beo. Th. 5835; B. 2921.

un-gifre; *adj. Harmful, unfortunate*:—Æfr gē sceonde fremmen, ungifre yfel ylda bearnum, Cd. Th. 149, 5; Gen. 2470. v. gifre.

un-gifu, e; *f. An evil gift*:—Hæfd se yfela gāst hēorogeān seofonfealde ungifa . . . ða yfelan ungifa ðæs árleásan deófles syndan ðus genamode *insipientia, stultitia* . . ., Wulfst. 52, 7–20: 58, 14.

un-gild, -gilde, es; *n. An improper or excessive tax*:—Hē æfre ðás leóde mid here and mid ungylde tyrwigende wæs, for ðan ðe on his dagan ælc riht áfeóll, and ælc unriht up árás, Chr. 1100; Erl. 236, 2. Ðis wæs swíðe geswincfull geár þurh manigfeald ungyld, 1098; Erl. 235, 11. Ús ungylda swýðe gedrehton, Wulfst. 159, 12. Ðis wæs swíðe hefigtýme geár . . . on ungyldan ða næfre ne áblunnon, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 25.

un-gilda, an; *m. One who is not a full member of a guild*:—Æt ælcon rihtgeygylan āne byrðene wudes and twā æt ðam ungyldan (cf. (?) *for a difference between those in the same gild*, Hæbbe álc gegilda .ii. sesteras mealtes, and ælc cuiht ānne, 613, 32), Chart. Th. 606, 16.

un-gilde; *adj. Not entitled to wergild*:—Gif se fridman fleó oþþon feohte, and nelle hine cýþan, gif hine man ofsleá, liege ungylde, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 14. Homo qui aliquem innocentem affliget in via regia, si jaceat, jaceat in ungildan ækere [as the technical name of the crime here referred to was *forsteal* (cf. si in via regia fiat assaltus super aliquem, forestel est, L. H. I. 80, § 2; Th. i. 586, 2), the passage seems to be a Latin equivalent for the following: Gif hwā forsteal gewyrce, . . . gif hē sylf gewyrce ðæt hine man áfylle, liege ægilde, L. Eth. vi. 38; Th. i. 324, 21–24; so that the phrase *liegan in ungildan ecere* seems to be equivalent to *liegan ungildæ*], L. Eth. iv. 4; Th. i. 301, 23. [*Icel.* ū-gildr *for whom no wer-gild is to be paid.*] v. á-, or-gilde.

un-gímen[n], e; *f. Carelessness*:—Þurh ungēmænne synne (ðurh gýmeleáste, col. 1) *per culpam incuriae*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 24, col. 2: 2, 7; S. 509, 19. Ungýmenne, 4, 25; S. 599, 20. Ðurh ungýmenne *per incuriam*, 4, 9; S. 576, 28.

un-gímende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Careless, negligent*:—Ða ðing ðe se Dryhtnes wer geseah nales eallum monnum suongrum and heora liifes ungēmendum [ungemyndum *for* (?) ungýmendum, Bd. S. 630, 38] sæcgan wolde *haec quae viderat idem vir Domini non omnibus desidiosis ac vitae suae incuriosis referre volebat*, Bd. 5, 12; M. 434, 5. v. preceding word.

un-gin[n]; *adj. Not ample, contracted*:—Ā sceal ðæs heánan hyge hord onginnost, Exon. Th. 346, 18; Gn. Ex. 206.

un-girwan, -girian; *p.* -girwde, -girede *To strip, divest*: — Hē gewlitegaþ and gegeraþ sælle gesceafta and æft ungewlitegaþ and ungeraþ, Shrn. 198, 13. Gūdlāc hine sylfne ungyrede, Guthl. 16; Gdwin. 68, 16. Hē hine ungyrede ðæs godcundan mægenþrymmes, Blickl. Hom. 103, 2. Hiáe ungeredun (*exuerunt*) hine and gegearwadun (*induerunt*) hine his ágene wǽde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 31. Ðeodoricus wæs ungyred and unscód, Shrn. 85, 32. v. on-girwan.

un-glæd; *adj. Dull, cheerless*:—Swā eác se sūþerna wind hwílum miclum storme gedréfeþ ða sǽ ðe ǽr wæs smylte wedere glæshlūtra on tō seónne; ðonne heó swā gemenged wyrd mid ðan ýdum, ðonne wyrþ heó swíþe hraðe ungladu, þeáh heó ǽr gladu wǽre on tō lócienne *si mare volvens turbidus Auster miscet aestum, vitrea dudum, parque serenis unda diebus, mox, resoluto sordida coeno visibus obstat*, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 26. [Goddes glam to hyru (*Jonah*) glod, þat hym unglad made, Allit. Pms. 94, 63. *Icel.* ū-glaðr.]

un-glædlíc; *adj. Stern, implacable*:—Stīð, grimm, unglædlíc *inimitis, atrox, implacabilis*, Germ. 392, 33. v. glæd, III.

un-glædnes *glosses* imperitia, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25, *but* un-glǽwnes *perhaps should be read*. v. un-gleáwness.

un-gleáw; *adj.* I. of persons, *without understanding, without skill, not sagacious, ignorant, blind* (fig.):—Ungleáw *imperitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 49. Ungleu *caecus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 14. Synt gē þus ungleáwe (*imprudentes*)? Ne ongyte gē ðæt . . .? *are ye so without understanding? Do ye not perceive that* . . .? Mk. Skt. 7, 18. Ungleáwe *inertes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 32. Hit ne bið seó ylce ádl, þeáh ðe ungleáwe lǽcas wēnan ðæt ðæt seó ylce healfdéade ádl sī, Lchdm. ii. 284, 24. Ia. where that in which there is want of skill is expressed:—Ðā wæs ic ungleáw ðæs geþeódes ðara Indiscra worda . . . ðā rehte hit mē se bisceop, Nar. 29, 14. Wē ðæs londes ungleáwe and unwíse (*imprudentes*; but the Latin is not literally translated) wǽron, 10, 6. II. of things:—*dull, not apt for service*:—Sweord gebrād gōd gūðcyning, gomele láfe. ecgum ungl[e]áw (*dull of edge*; cf. sió ecg gewāc, þāt unswíðor ðonne his díodcyning þearfe hæfde, 5148–; B. 2577–), Beo. Th. 5121; B. 2564. [*Icel.* ū-gloggr *not clever.*]

un-gleáwlíce; *adv. Without understanding, without sagacity, unwisely, imprudently*:—On his heortan cwæð unhýdig sum ungleáwlíce ðæt God nære *dixit insipiens in corde suo, Non est Deus*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Gif hē ðære styringe ne widstent, ðonne gescient hē ða gōdan weorc ðe hē oft ǽr on stillum móde durhteáh, and suā ungleáulíce for ðæm scyfe ðære styringe suíðe hrædlice tōwierpð ða gōdan weorc ðe hē longe ǽr foreðonclíce timbrede *qui, dum perturbationi suae minime obsistunt, etiam si qua a se tranquilla mente fuerant bene gesta, confundunt, et improviso impulsu destruunt, quidquid forsitan diu labore provido construxerunt*, Past 33; Swt. 215, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-glaulīhho *insolerter.*]

un-gleáwness, e; *f. Want of understanding, unskilfulness, foolishness, blindness* (fig.):—Unglædnes (-glǽwnes?) *imperitia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 25. Sió ungleáwnes bið on dē selfum, ðæt ðū hit ne canst on riht gecnāwan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 33. Ongleáwnis *imperitia*, Scint. 5, 5. [Un]-gleáwnysse *rusticitatis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 16. Hē næfre for his unglaunesse (ungleáwnesse, MS. T.) and for his unscearpnesse ða dēnunge on riht geleornian mihte *nullatenus propter ingenii tarditatem potuit ministerium discere*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7. Of ungleáunesse *imperitia* (os stultorum pascitur imperitia, Prov. 15, 14), Kent. Gl. 520. Ungleównise heartæs *caecitatem cordis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5.

un-gleáwscipe, es; *m. Want of understanding, foolishness;* imperitia, Scint. 83, 16.

un-glenged; *adj. Unadorned*:—Unglenied *inculta, non ornata*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 25.

un-gnīðe; *adj. Not scanty, liberal, abundant*:—Monigfealde sind geond middangeard gōd ungnýðe (-gnyde, MS.) ðe ūs dǽleþ tō feorhnere Fæder ælmihtig *manifold and abundant are the goods which for our life's support the Father almighty gives on earth*, Exon. Th. 359, 31; Pa. 70. v. gneáð.

un-gōd; *adj. Not good, evil, bad*:—Seldan hē bið eald; ungōdan deáðe hē swylt, Lchdm. iii. 184, 23. On ylde ungōdum deáðe heó swylt, 188, 28. [Dede unngod and unnclene, Orm. 16739. *O. H. Ger.* un-guot: *Icel.* ū-gōðr.]

un-gōd, es; *n. Evil, ill*:—Wā eów ðe taliaþ ungōd tō gōde and gōd þing tō yfele *vae qui dicitis malum bonum, et bonum malum*, Wulfst. 47, 6. Heó firenaþ mec wordum, ungōd gæleþ, Exon. Th. 402, 25; Kā. 21, 35. [Nis þing so god þat ne mai do sum ungod, O. and N. 1364.]

un-grāpigende; *adj. Not handling, that does not handle*:—Hī habbaþ ungrāpigende handa *manus habent, et non palpabunt* (Ps. 115, 7), Homl. Th. i. 366, 27.

un-grēne; *adj. Not green*:—Folde wæs ðágyt græs ungrēne, Cd. Th. 7, 36; Gen. 117.

un-grið *violation of peace, hostility* (Lye). [Forr sware unngriþ þatt heþenn follc þær wrohhte, Orm. 16280.]

un-grund; *adj. Bottomless, boundless, immense*:—Dæs heriges hām eft ne com ealles ungrundes ænig *of that host, all boundless as it was, not one came home again*, Cd. Th. 209, 32; Exod. 508. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-grunnr *not shallow*; ū-grynni; *n. boundlessness*, in phrases like ū-grynni hers, liðs, manna.]

un-grynde; *adj. Bottomless, deep*, Exon. Th. 354, 21; Reim. 49. v. preceding word.

un-gyld, -gylde. v. un-gild, -gilde.

un-gyltig; *adj. Innocent*:—Hit God wræc on him, swā oft swā hié mid monnum ofredan, ðæt hié mid hiera cucum unguldon, ðæt hié ungyltige cwealdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 9. [Un-giti *innoxius*, Wick. Gen. 37, 22. Ungylty *immunis, innocens*, Prompt. Parv. 365.]

un-gýmen[n]. v. un-gímen[n].

un-gyrdan; *p. de To ungird*:—Se cyning ungyrde hine ða his sweorde *rex discinxit se gladio suo*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 35. Se cāsere hēt hine ungyrdan and bewǽpnian, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 409. Gif him þince ðæt hē sý ungyrd, broc ðæt bið, Lchdm. iii. 172, 12.

un-gyrian. v. un-girwan.

un-hādian; *p.* ode *To deprive of orders*:—Sý hē unhādod *ordine suo privetur*, L. Ecg. C. 6; Th. ii. 138, 22. Sume wylla þ ðæt hē sig eft unhādod *nonnulli volunt ut denuo ordine caveat*, 3; Th. ii. 136, 36. [He him plihte he wolden unhadien Costanz . . . þe abbed unhadede his broðer, Laym. 13169.] v. on-hādian.

un-hādod; *adj. Not ordained*:—Unhādod man *homo non ordinatus*, L. Ecg. C. 12; Th. ii. 142, 3. v. un-gehādod.

un-hādung *renders* exordinatio *in*:—Unhādunge *exordinationes*, R. Ben. Interl. 110, 8.

un-hǽl, un-hǽlan. v. un-hælu, ge-unhǽlan.

un-hælþ, e; *f. Bad health, sickness, weakness, infirmity*:—Líchaman unhǽld ormǽte mægenu sáwle tōbrycð *corporis debilitas animi uires animae frangit*, Scint. 54, 17: 107, 11. Ne beþurfon lǽces ða ðe hāle synd, ac ða ðe unhǽlþe habbaþ (*qui male habent*), Lk. Skt. 5, 31. [Ne elde ne unhelðe, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 6: Misc. 108, 113.]

un-hælu; *indecl.*: un-hǽl, e; *f.* I. *bad health, disease, sickness, infirmity*, (a) of persons:—Se oferdrenc forðēð ðæs mannes gesundfulnysse and unhǽl becymð of ðam drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 38. Oferfyll bið ðæs líchaman unhǽl, Wulfst. 242, 4. Būton ðē unhǽl oððe yld derige, 247, 34. Ða díofla gelǽrdon hié, ðæt ða ðe on unhǽle wǽran, ðæt hié

hāle for hié cwealdon, Ors. 4, 4 ; Swt. 164, 17. Gif ðū wile hāl beón, drinc ðē gedeftlīce ; ælc oterlyl tēt unhælo, Prov. Kmbl. 61. Unhælo *languorem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23 : *crucem*, 16, 24. Ðām ðe under hỳ migaþ . . . ða unhāle heó gehǽlþ, Lchdm. i. 360, 9. Ðās unhāle (*blotch*), ii. 76, 16. Untrymmuse ł unhælo *infirmitates*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 17. (b) of animals, *unsoundness* :—Gif mon hwelcne ceáp gebygeþ and hē ðonne onfinde him hwelce unhælo on binnan .xxx. níhta, L. In. 56 ; Th. i. 138, 11. [Licome unhele, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 23. Unhæle and ælde, Laym. 11546. Unnhal þurth unnride unnhæle, Orm. 4779. *O. H. Ger.* un-hailī *insania*. Cf. *Goth.* un-haili ; *n. ill-health*.] **II.** *misfortune, mishap* :—Sorge ne cūdon, wonsceaft wera, wíht unhælo, Beo. Th. 241 ; B. 120. [Envye that sory is of other mennes wele and gleed is of his sorwe and unhele, Chauc. Doct. T. 116. *Icel.* ū-heill *mishap*.]

un-hēmed ; *adj. Unmarried* :—Unhēmedo *innuba* (*volvit dotales linquere pompas*, Ald. 195), Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 50. v. un-gehēmed.

un-hāl ; *adj. In bad health, sick, weak, infirm, unhealthy, unsound*, (a) in reference to persons :—Ðǽr ðæt heáfod bið unhāl *languente capite*, Past. 18 ; Swt. 129, 7. Ic eom unhāl *infirmus sum*, Ps. Th. 6, 2. Unhāl *debilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 43. Ðe unhāla *languidus*, Ju. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 7 : Lchdm. i. 360, 18. Ne mæg se unhāla ðām hālan gelīce þyrdene āhebban, L. C. S. 69 ; Th. i. 412, 8. Ðỹ læs hié mid ðỹ tōle ðæt hāle līc gewierden ðe hié sceoldon mid ðæt unhāle āweg āceorfan *dum per hoc in se sana perimunt, per quod salubriter abscindere sauciata debuerunt*, Past. 48 ; Swt. 365, 12. Ǽgan mē syndon unhāle *oculi mei infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 87, 9 : 108, 24. Fēt mīne unhāle (*inbecilles*), Anglia xi. 116, 22. Sume hrbbaþ bearn genōge, ac ða beóþ hwīlum unhāle oþþe yfele and unweorþ, Bt. 11, 1 ; Fox 32, 8. Ða hālan . . . ða unhālan *incolumes . . . aegri*, Past. 36 ; Swt. 247, 4. Ðara unhālra ł ādligra *languentium*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 3. For hwī se gōda lǽce selle ðǽm unhālum, sumum līþne drenc, sumum strangue *cur aegri quidam lenibus, quidam vero acribus adjuvantur*, Bt. 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 12. Alle unhāle *omnes male habentes*, Mt. Knibl. Lind. 8, 16 : Homl. Skt. i. 21, 155. Ealle ða unhālan, Mk. Skt. i, 32. (b) of animals :—Gif man āfindeþ his ēhte, syððan hē hit gebohte haſeþ, unhāl, L. O. 7 ; Th. i. 180, 21. Ðæt hors blon fram ðām unhālum (*insanis*) styrenessum ðara leoma . . . and sōna ārās hāl and gesund, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 533, 38. [Adam bicom unmihti and unhol, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 9. *Laym. Orm.* un-hal : *Goth.* un-hails : *O. H. Ger.* unheil *insanus*.]

un-hālgod ; *adj. Unhallowed, unconsecrated* :—Fela dropena unhālgodes eles, Lchdm. i. 380. 5. Gif preóst on unhālgodon hūse mæssige, L. N. P. L. 13 ; Th. ii. 292, 16. v. un-gehālgod.

un-hālig ; *adj. Unholy* :—Of unhāligre þeóde *de gente non sancta*, Ps. Lamb. 42, 1.

un-hālwendlīc ; *adj. Incurable* :—Fyll unhālwendlīc *casus insanabilis*, Scint. 80, 8. Þeáh man sỹ ou hwylcre unhālwendlīcre ādle, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hira wīn is dracena gealla and nǽddrena āttor unhālwendlīce *fel draconum vinum eorum et venenum aspidum insanabile*, Deut. 32, 33.

un-handworht ; *adj. Not made with hands* :—Ic unhandworht tempel getimbrie *ego templum non manu factum aedificabo*, Mk. Skt. 14, 58. [*Goth.* un-handuwaurhts.]

un-hār ; *adj. Very grey* (un- *seems to have here the unusual force of an intensive*) :—Hrōðgār, eald and unhār (*cf. the epithets elsewhere applied to him*, gamolfeax, 1220 ; B. 608 : blondenfeax, 3586 ; B. 1791), Beo. Th. 719 ; B. 357.

un-heáh ; *adj. Not high, low* :—Unhēh (*printed* unheh, *but see* Anglia viii. 450) þrépel *eculeus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 18. Unhēge sceós *talares*, i. 26, 23. Faraþ tō feldlandum and dúnlandum and tō unhēheran landum *venite ad campestria atque montana et humiliora loca*, Deut. 1, 7. Hwǽr se weall unhēhest sỹ, Homl. Th. i. 484, 10.

un-heánlice ; *adv. Not in an abject manner, gallantly* :—Hē unheánlice hine werede *he defended himself gallantly*, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 48, 33.

un-hearmgeorn ; *adj. Inoffensive* :—Se Hālga Gāst com ofer Criste on culfran hīwe for ðī ðæt hē wolde getācnian mid ðam ðæt Crist wæs on ðære meniscuysse swīðe līðe and unhearmgeorn, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 20.

un-hēge, un-hela. v. un-heáh.

un-helian ; *p.* ede *To uncover, reveal* :—Nis nān þing oferheled ðe ne beó unheled *nihil opertum est quod non reueletur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 2. [God dede, þet wule adeaden, forworpedł hire rinde, þet is, unheled hire . . . Þe figer . . . schal adruwien rindeleas, þuruh þet hit is unheled, A. R. 150, 8–20. Hire hede unhelid was, Alex. (Skt.) 3450. If his hous be unheled (-hiled), Piers P. 18, 319.]

un-heóre, -heórlīc, -hēre. v. un-hīre, -hīrlīc, -hīre.

un-hered ; *adj. Unpraised* :—Þeáh hē seó ānum gehered, ðonne bið hē ōþrum unhered, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 15.

un-herigendlic ; *adj. Not praiseworthy* :—Se bið unherigendlīc ðe unnyt leofaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 17.

un-hērsum, un-hīere, -hīrlīc, -hīre. v. un-hīrsum, un-hīre.

un-hīre, -heóre, -hēre, -hiére, -hiðre, -hỹre ; *adj. Fierce, savage, cruel, deadly, dire, dreadful, frightful* :—Unhiére *carolios*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 19, 59. Unhēre (*printed* unkere), 94, 36 : *carolios, atrox, inobediens*, 129, 17. Uuhēre, sceþendende *caustica, nocens*, 130, 12. Wælgrim, unhēre *funestus, crudelis, perniciosus*, 151, 64. Unhỹri, unhiórde *trux*, Txts. 100, 983. Unhỹre *funesta*, i. *scelesta, criminosa*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 1. Ðæs unhiéran *cruentae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 34. Da unhiéran *infestos*, 47, 59. (1) of living creatures :—Weard unhiðre (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 4818 ; B. 2413. Grendeles mōdor . . . wīf unhỹre, 4247 ; B. 2120. Se (*Ishmael*) bið unhỹre, orlæggifre, wiðerbreca wera cneórissum *hic erit ferus homo, manus ejus contra omnes* (Gen. 16, 12), Cd. Th. 138, 5 ; Gen. 2287. Ne gēmde hē nā swā swýðe hū hē ārǽfnede ðæs unhỹran cwelres hand, Shrn. 129, 9. Da unhiéran *torvam* (*gypsam*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 12. Hió hyne scyldeþ wið unhỹrum nihtgengum and wið egeslīcum gesihðum, Lchdm. i. 70, 5. (2) of things :—Egl unheóru *a cruel talon*, Beo. Th. 1978 ; B. 987. Weder unhiðre *hard weather*, Met. 29, 65. Him geblendon dryas drync unheórne, se onwende wera ingeþanc, Andr. Kmbl. 68 ; An. 34. [*O. Sax.* un-hiuri : *O. H. Ger.* un-hiuri, -hiur *dirus* : *Icel.* ū-hýrr *unfriendly-looking, frowning*.]

un-hīre, -hiðre ; *adv. Fiercely* :—Hē lōcaþ unhiðre, swīðes wingeþ, gilleþ geómorlīce, Salm. Kmbl. 532 ; Sal. 265.

un-hirēdwist *renders* infamiliaritas, Scint. 203, 13.

un-hīrlic ; *adj.* **I.** *fierce, savage*, (1) of living creatures :—Mera mengeo on onsióne māran and un[hỹ]rlīcran ðonne ða elpendas, Nar. 11, 1. (2) of things :—Ða cwom ðær swīðe micel wind and tō ðæs unheórlic se wind geweóx ðæt hē ðara úra geteala monige āfylde *tum euri uenti tanta uis flantis exorta est, ut omnia tabernacula nostra euerterit*, Nar. 22, 28. Unhiérlic storm of ðæm munte āstāg, Blickl. Homl. 203, 7. **II.** *dismal, doleful* :—Ic forht and unrōt ðās unhỹrlīcan fers onhefde mid sange *carmina prae tristi cecini haec lugubria mente*, Dōm. L. 11. [Leper mas bodi ugli and lathe and unherly, Metr. Homl. 129, 26. *O. H. Ger.* un-hiurlīcha *enumenides* : *Icel.* ū-hýrligr *frowning*.]

un-hīrsum ; *adj. Disobedient, inattentive* :—Wæs hē nāwiht unhỹrsum his yldrum, Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 12, 14. v. un-gehīrsum.

un-hīrsumlīce ; *adv. Disobediently* :—Ic ne dyde ārleáslīce ne unhỹrsumlīce wið mīnne Drihten *nec impie gessi a Deo meo*, Ps. Th. 17, 21.

un-hīrsumness, e ; *f. Disobedience* :—Þurh gewyrht sumre unhỹrsumnesse *per meritum cujusdam inobedientiae*, Bd. 4, 6 ; S. 573, 38 : 5, 6 ; S. 619, 22. Æt dæs ǽrestan mannes unhỹrsumnesse, Blickl. Homl. 85, 31. For heora unhỹrsumnesse Godes beboda, 95, 8. Gefrīða mē wið dises folces unhỹrsumnesse *eripies me de contradictionibus populi*, Ps. Th. 17, 41. Hē ðēd unhīersumnesse Gode, Past. 54 ; Swt. 421, 32. v. un-gehīrsumness.

un-hirwan *to speak very ill of, calumniate* :—Ne ænig man ōþerne bæftan ne tǽle ne hyrwe (unhyrwe, MS. C.), Wulfst. 70, 15.

unhỹþ. v. un-hỹþig.

un-hīwe ; *adj. Formless* :—Unhīwe *informia*, Germ. 399, 259.

un-hīwed *glosses* discolor, Mt. Kmbl. p. 3, 19.

un-hleówe ; *adj. Chill* :—Unhleówan wǽg *the chill wave*, Cd. Th. 209, 4 ; Exod. 494.

un-hlidian ; *p.* ode *To uncover, to remove the lid* or *covering from* something :—Fēng se portgerēfa tō ðære tége and hē hī unhlidode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 765. Seó byrgen wæs open geworden and unhlidod, Wulfst. 214, 19.

un-hlīs[**e** Þ] ; *adj. Of evil repute, disreputable* :—On unhlīsum wige *infami via*, Kent. Gl. 475.

un-hlisa, an ; *m. Ill-fame, evil report, discredit, infamy* :—Unhlīsa *infamia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 3. Gode swā gecwēme þurh hālige drohtnunge, ðæt hīm nān unhlīsa ne fylge þurh ǽnigne fracodscipe, R. Ben. 114, 4 : L. Ælfc. P. 31 ; Th. ii. 376, 24. Ðǽm hādum ðe mon nānes unhlỹsan ætwēnan ne þorfte, L. E. I. 12 ; Th. ii. 410, 9. Ða cwæð Eugenia, ðæt heó eáþe mihte ðæs forligeres unhlīsan hī beladian, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 205. Tō unhlīsan *infamiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 48. Sume swīðe yfele ðēdon . . . and yfele geendodon on heora unhlīsan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 10. Ða wīf ðe heora ǽwe healdaþ wið unhlīsan, Homl. Ass. 39, 376 : 108, 208.

un-hlīsbǽre ; *adj. Disreputable* :—Tō ðæm unhlīsbǽrum *ad infame*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 19.

un-hlīseádig ; *adj. Disreputable* :—Ðæs unhlīseádgan *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 49.

un-hlīsful ; *adj. Disreputable* :—Unhlīsful *infamis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 2. Unhlīsfullum gydde *infami elogio*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 76. Unhlīsfullest *infamis*, 505, 12.

un-hlīsig ; *adj. Disreputable* :—Unhlīsie *infames*, Kent. Gl. 24.

un-hlytm *an ill-sharing* (?) :—Hengest wunode mid Finne . . . unhlitme (ünnel unhlitme, MS.) *Hengest dwelt with Fin and his lot was not a happy one* (? v. hlytm, *and cf. Icel.* ū-hlutr, -hluti *harm, hurt*), Beo. Th. 2262 ; B. 1129.

un-hneáw ; *adj. Not niggardly, liberal, bounteous*, (1) *giving liberally* :—Sumne hī gemētaþ geofum unhneáwne, Exon. Th. 326, 36 ; Vid. 139. Ælfwine hæfde heortan unhneáweste hringa gedǽles, 323, 3 ; Vid. 73. (2) *given liberally, abundant* :—Geofum unhneáwum, 43, 10 ; Cri. 686. [*Icel.* ū-hnöggr.]

un-hoga; *adj. Unwise, foolish*:—Unhogo (-hogu, Rush.) *inprudentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 18. Cf. wan-hoga.

un-hold; *adj.* I. *unfriendly, hostile*:—Dæt dyde unhold mann *inimicus homo hoc fecit*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 28. Hē āstealde swīðe strang gyld . . . and him wæs ðā unhold eall dæt his ār gyrnde, Chr. 1040; Erl. 166, 22. Weard rīces ðeóden unhold þeóden dām ðe āhte geaf, Cd. Th. 218, 4; Dan. 34. Hē him ða sǽtnunge gewearnode ðæs unholdan cyninges *regis sibi infesti insidias vitavit*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 515, 12. Ealle his āhta unholde fȳnd, rīce rēde mann gedǽle, Ps. Th. 108, 11. Hē mē ālȳsde of huntum unholdum, 90, 3. II. *unfaithful, disloyal*:—Se unholda ðeówa, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 18. [Monies monnes sare iswinc habbeð oft unholde, O. E. Homl. i. 161, 36. Unholde nouureten þe strencðe of his soule *alieni comederunt robur ejus*, A. R. 222, 10. *O. Sax.* un-hold *unfriendly, hostile: O. H. Ger.* un-hold *inimicus*, unholde; *pl. eumenides*.] v. next word.

un-holda, an; *m. A fiend*:—Hē his āras hider onsendeþ, dī læs unholdan wunde gewyrcen, Exon. Th. 47, 29; Cri. 762. [*Goth.* un-hulþa; *m.*; un-hulþō; *f. an evil spirit: O. L. Ger.* un-holdo *a devil: O. H. Ger.* un-holda *diabolus: Ger.* un-hold *a fiend, devil*.]

un-hrædspræce; *adj. Not ready of speech*:—Ic eom unhrædspræce *incircumcisus sum labiis*, Ex. 6, 30.

un-hreóflig; *adj. Not leprous*:—Ne gedyde se sacerd ðone man hreófligne oððe unhreófligne, Homl. Th. i. 124, 24.

un-hrór; *adj. Not stirring*:—Unhrórum neátum *immobilibus animantibus*, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-gi[h]ruorig *immobilis*.]

un-hūfed; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *With the head made bare, with the head shaved*:—Unhūfed *decalvata* (the passage is: Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur et per publicum decalvata traheretur, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 13. v. hūfian.

un-hwearfiende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unchanging, immutable*:—Nānwuht woruldlīces fæstes and unhwearfiendes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11.

un-hwīlen; *adj. Not temporary, eternal*:—Him is symbel and dreám ēce, unhwȳlen, Exon. Th. 352, 13; Sch. 97. Unhwīlen, Elen. Kmbl. 2461; El. 1232. Ðǽr bið symle gearu freónd unhwīlen, Andr. Kmbl. 2309; An. 1156. Ic mē sylfum wāt æfter līces hryre leán unhwīlen, Exon. Th. 167, 27; Gū. 1066. Hē him ēce geceás langsumre līf, leóht unhwīlen, Apstls. Kmbl. 40; Ap. 20.

un-hygdig; *adj. Foolish*:—On his heortan cwæð unhýdig sum un-gleáwlīce *dixit insipiens in corde suo*, Ps. Th. 52, 1. Hwī nǽre ðū genōg earm and genōg unhýdig (-hȳdig ?), þeáh ðe þūhte dæt ðū welig wǽre, ðonne ðū ōþer twēga oððe hæfdest dæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdest dæt ðū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30 note. Cf. wan-hygdig.

un-hyldu(-o); *f. Disfavour, unfriendliness*:—Ða habbaþ his unhyldo ðe hit him bryttian sceoldon *iram merentur, qui dispensatores sunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 4. Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, Cd. Th. 45, 20; Gen. 729. Þurh hine wurdon manege geypte ðe mid heora rǽde on ðes cynges unheldan (=hyldum ?) wǽron (*who were hostile to the king*), Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 20. [*O. Sax.* un-huldi: *O. H. Ger.* un-huldi.]

un-hýre, un-hȳrsum. v. un-hīre, un-hīrsum.

un-hýdig; *adj. Without that which is advantageous or beneficial, unhappy*:—Hwī nǽre ðū donne genōg earm and genōg unhýþi (*printed* -hiþy; -hydig, Cott. MS.), þeáh ðe þūhte dæt ðū welig wǽre, ðonne ðū ōþer twēga oððe hæfdest dæt ðū noldest, oððe næfdest dæt ðū woldest? Bt. 26, 1; Fox 90, 30. Gewāt beorn unhýdig (*Guthlac's disciple when he had just lost his master*), Exon. Th. 181, 32; Gū. 1302. Hié unhýdige gecyrdon luste belorene lāðspell beran, Andr. Kmbl. 2157; An. 1080.

un-inseglian; *p.* ode *To unseal*:—Hī (*a casket*) nān man ne uninsæglode ǽr hī ealle þyder cōmon . . . Se portgerēfa hī uninsæglode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 762. Hig uninseglodon dæt loc and cǽgan, Nicod. 14; Thw. 7, 11.

un-īðe, un-kere. v. un-eáðe, un-hīre.

un-ìþian; *p.* ode *To disquiet, molest*:—Ðonne mē unýþgiende wǽron *cum me molesti essent*, Ps. Spl. T. 34, 15.

un-lācnigendlīc; *adj. Incurable*:—Unlācnigendlīce ādlu, Lchdm. i. 262, 1.

un-lācnod; *adj. Uncured*:—Hē hæfd on his nebbe opene wunde unlācnode, Past. 9; Swt. 61, 4. v. un-gelācnod.

un-lǽce, es; *m. An unskilful physician*:—Hū unlǽcas (cf. unwīse lǽcas, 232, 8) wēnaþ dæt dæt sié lendenādl, Lchdm. ii. 164, 8.

un-lǽd, -lǽde; *adj.* I. *poor, miserable, unhappy, unfortunate*:—Unlǽde bid and ormōd se ðe ā wile geómrian, Salm. Kmbl. 699; Sal. 349. Ōðer bið unlǽde on eorðan, ōðer bið eádig, 731; Sal. 365. Him mæg ēadig eorl eáde geceósan mildne hlāford; ne mæg ðón unlǽde swā, 784; Sal. 391. Lōcaþ fram ðam unlǽdan hlāford *his lord turns his looks from the unhappy man*, 765; Sal. 382. II. in a moral sense, *poor, miserable, wretched*:—Mē þincð swīðe dysig man and swīðe unlǽde ðe nele hys andgyt ǽcan ða hwile ðe hē on disse weorulde byð, Shrn. 204, 24. Unlǽde bid on eorðan, unnyt līfes se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 41; Sal. 21. Rǽd bið nyttost, yfel unnyttost, ðæt unlǽd nimeþ, Exon. Th. 341, 3; Gn. Ex. 120. Helle gǽst, earm and unlǽd, 279, 19; Jul. 616. Se unlǽda (-e, MS.) Iudas, se ðe hine tō deáþe belǽwed hæfde, Wand. Catal. 134, col. 1. Swā heó ðæs unlǽdan (*Holofernes*) eáþost mihte wel gewealdan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 102. Ða þrowunga ðe hē ǽdreág æt ðæm unlǽdan folce Iudēa, Blickl. Homl. 97, 16. Dæt wīte, dæt ðon unlǽdon geteohhod bið; him wǽre betere dæt hē nǽfre geboren nǽre, 25, 24. Ða unlǽdan (*the chief priests who wished to kill Lazarus*, Jn. 12, 10), 77, 9. Gesǽlige beóð ða ðe ðam fyliaþ, and unlǽde beóð ða ðe ðam widsacaþ, Wulfst. 264, 21. Gē sind unlǽde earm[r]a geþóhta, Andr. Kmbl. 1487; An. 745. Unlǽdra (*the cannibals*) eaſoð, 59; An. 30: (*evil spirits*), 283; An. 142. Hē æt ðǽm unlǽdum Iudēum mangi bysmor geþrowade, Blickl. Homl. 23, 30: 85, 1. [Þo unlede (þese wikkede, MS. V.) fode, Al. (T.) 333. Hu he is unlede (*miserable*) þat foleweþ quene rede, Misc. 122, 337: O. and N. 1644. *Goth.* un-lēds *poor*.] v. un-lǽdlīce.

un-lǽde; *adj. Stray (?)*:—Ða forstæl hē ða unlǽdan oxan, Chart. Th. 172, 21.

un-lǽdlīce; *adv. Miserably, wretchedly*:—Hē (*Judas*) hine sylfne swīðe earme and unlǽdlīce of ðære geníðnan ealra Godes gecorenra ādilgode, Homl. Ass. 153, 48. Hē hine sylfne swīðe unlǽdlīce āhēng and swā ungesǽligliċe tō ēcan deáðe wæs geníðerad, 158, 163.

un-līgne. v. un-līgne.

un-lēne; *adj. Not transitory, permanent*:—For dissum lǽnan līfe ic sylle ðæt unlēne, Wulfst. 264, 18.

un-lēred; *adj. Untaught, unlearned, ignorant*:—Gelæred oððe unlæred *doctus vel indoctus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 6. Hū mæg unlǽred dēma ōðerne lǽran? L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 326, 32. Dætte unlǽrede (-lærde, Hatt. MS.) ne dyrren underfōn lāreówdōm *ne venire imperiti ad magisterium audeant*, Past. 1; Swt. 24, 14. Tō ðon dæt unlǽrede syn gelǽrede *ut indocti doceantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 24. Ðū ongytest dæt hié syndon unlǽrede men, Blickl. Homl. 183, 7. Hwā unlǽredra ne wundraþ . . .? Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15: Met. 28, 1. v. un-gelǽred.

un-lęst; *adj. Not slow, quick, ready, active*:—Unlæst *non pigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 61. Wīga, unlæst lāces (*death*), Exon. Th. 164, 5; Gū. 1007. Hræd and unlæst, 436, 9; Rä. 54, 11.

un-lāf, e; *f. A child not left by a father at his death, a child born after the father's death, a posthumous child*:—Unlāb *posthumus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 67. Unlāf, 69, 2: 93, 70.

un-lagu, e; *f.* I. *violation of law, illegality, injustice*:—Mid unlage *contra justitiam*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 198, 15: 224, 11. Ðeáh ðe Harold dæt land mid unlage ūt nam, 274, 29. Ic nelle geðafian ðat man hym ǽnige unlage beóde *nec impune feram quod aliquis ei injuriam inferat aut molestiam*, 196, 27: vi. 187, 22. Se ðe unlage rǽre oþþe undōm gedēme, L. C. S. 15; Th. i. 384, 9: Chr. 1052; Erl. 186, 2. Dæt man rihte lage up ārǽre and ǽlce unlage ǽfylle, L. Eth. v. 1; Th. i. 304, 11. Fela unrihta and yfelra unlaga ārysan, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 30. Æt unlagum *unlawfully* (*cf. Icel.* at úlögum *in a lawless manner*), L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 18. Swicollīce dǽda and lādlīce unlaga āscunige man, dæt is, false gewihta . . . and leáse gewitnessa, L. Eth. v. 24; Th. i. 310, 12: vi. 28; Th. i. 322, 13. Dæt man rihte laga up ārǽre, and ǽghwylce unlaga georne ǽfylle, vi. 8; Th. i. 316, 26: L. C. S. 1; Th. i. 376, 8: 11; Th. i. 382, 7: Wulfst. 156, 13. Hē ne rōhte nā hū manige unlaga hī dydon, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 13. II. *a bad law*:—Man behātep, ðonne man fullunhtes gyrneþ, dæt man aa wile deófol āscunian, and his unlāra forbūgan and ealle his unlaga āweorpan, Wulfst. 144, 10. Cradolcild wǽron gepeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga for lytelre þȳfðe, 158, 14. [*Icel.* ú-lög; *pl. lawlessness, injustice*.]

un-land, es; *n. What is not land*:—On ðam fīftan dǽle healfum londes and unlondes (*sea, marsh, etc.*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 23. Tō ðam unlonde (*the whale, by whose side seamen,' deeming him some island,' moor their bark*), Exon. Th. 361, 3; Wal. 14.

un-landāgende; *adj. Not owning land*:—Gesīðcund mon unlandāgende, L. In. 51; Th. i. 134, 9.

un-lār, e; *f. Evil teaching, incitement to evil*:—Ða ðe nū deófle fyligaþ and his unlārum, Wulfst. 19, 17: 37, 12. Se ðe gehealt Godes beboda, and forbūhð deófles unlārum, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 330, 28. Dæt hē forsace and forbūge deófles unlāra, Wulfst. 32, 15: 144, 9.

un-leahtorwirþe; *adj. Unblameable*:—Godes ǽ is swīðe unleahtorwyrðe *lex Domini irreprehensibilis*, Ps. Th. 18, 7.

un-leánod; *adj. Not repaid*:—Ic wille, gif ic ǽnigum menn ǽnig feoh unleánod hæbbe, ðæt mine māgas ðæt geleánian, Chart. Th. 491, 5.

un-leás; *adj. Not false, true*:—Unleás *non frivola, non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 21. Se bið unleás forscrencend ðe his leahtras forscrencð, Homl. Th. i. 586, 23. Wē willaþ eów gereccan ōðres mannes gesīlhðe ðe unleás is, ii, 332, 26. Gelýf hys hālgum, for ðam hī wēron swīðe unleáse gewitan, Shrn. 199, 14. Unleásra manna sægena, 195, 29. Hweðer ðē dince Honorius wīsra oððe unleásera ðonne Crist, 196, 27. Wīsran and unleáseran ðegnas, 197, 8.

un-leáslīce; *adv. Not falsely, truly*:—Heó geseah ðæt his bodung unleáslīce gefylled wæs, Homl. Th. i. 42, 29. Gif wē ðæt gedyld on ūrum mōde unleáslīce healdaþ, ii. 546, 1. Hē cwæð ðis unleáslīce, 386,

10. Mid ánfealdnysse sprece hé ǽfre unleáslíce, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 5.

un-leóf; *adj. Not dear, not beloved, odious, hateful* :—Sodomware, Gode unleófe, Cd. Th. 148, 6; Gen. 2452. Gigantmæcgas, Gode unleófe, Metode láde, 77, 1; Gen. 1268. Wíglaf seah on unleófe (*the followers who had failed Beowulf in his need*), Beo. Th. 5719; B. 2863. [Al þat is on unlef and unqueme, hit is þat oðer iqueme, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 25. *Goth.* un-liubs *not beloved: O. H. Ger.* un-liup *insuavis, non optatus.*]

un-leoþuwǽc; *adj. Inflexible, intractable, implacable* :—Unlioþuwǽc (-lidouuǽc, -liuduuǽc) *intractabilis*, Txts. 69, 1079. Unliþewǽc (in-, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 72. Ðá wæs mín hláford in micle hátheortnysse, and hé wæs swíðe unlioðewǽc geworden wið mé, and hé gebrægd his swurd and wolde mé ofsleán, Shrn. 39, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* un-lidoweih *invulsus, inplicabilis, implacabilis.*]

un-leoþuwǽcness, e; *f. Inflexibility, implacability* :—Unlioþuwǽcnis *infestatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 65. Unleoþowǽcnes, 45, 42.

un-libbende; *adj. Not living, dead* :—Se dyde monig wundor ge lybbende ge unlybbende, Shrn. 127, 22. v. un-lifgende.

un-líchamlíc; *adj. Incorporeal* :—Seó sáwul is unlíchomlíc, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 176. Unlíchamlíce *incorporalia*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 19: 9, 21; Zup. 47, 2.

un-líewirþe; *adj. Unpleasing, disagreeable* :—Nimaþ mé mid eów; ne beó ic ná eów unlíewirþe, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 374.

un-lífed; *adj. Unallowed, illicit* :—Unlífedo *illicitum*, Past. 51; Swt. 397, 30. Sió unlífede byrðen *pondus illicitum*, Swt. 401, 5. Fleón ðone unlífedan bryne ðires líchoman *illicita carnis incendia declinare*, Swt. 397, 36. Ða ðe ðæt unlífede herigaþ *qui illicita laudant*, 55; Swt. 427, 11.

un-lífes; *adv. Not alive* :—Hé is nú unlífes, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 203.

un-lifgende; *adj. Not living, dead, defunct* :—Unlifgendes fét and folma, Beo. Th. 1492; B. 744. Heáfod Holofernus unlyfgendes, Judth. Thw. 24, 9; Jud. 180. Unlifgendes, Elen. Kmbl. 1754; El. 879. Siteþ eorl ofer ðórum unlifgendum (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5809; B. 2908. Ðæt bið drihtguman unlifgendum æfter sélest, 2782; B. 1389. Hé aldorþegn unlyfgendne, deáðne wisse, 2621; B. 1308. Fore gileáffullum unlifgendum *pro fidelibus defunctis*, Rtl. 173, 37. Fore deáðum ł unlifendum, Jn. Skt. p. 4, 20. On heora ealdfeóndum unlyfgendum, Judth. Thw. 26, 8; Jud. 316. v. un-libbende.

un-lígne; *adj. Not to be denied* or *rejected, incontrovertible* :—Biscopes word and cyninges síé unlígne búton áðe *a bishop's word and a king's is to be accepted without an oath*, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Þissa ealra áð sié unlígnæ, 21; Th. i. 42, 1. v. lígnian, *and* cf. *O. H. Ger.* lougenîg *negativus.*

un-lísan; *p.* de. I. *to unloose, undo* :—Ic bidde ðé ðæt ðú mé unlýse ða insæglunge, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 537. II. *to release* :—Hé beád ðæt man sceolde unlésan ealle ða menn ðe on hæftnunge wǽron, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 38.

un-líþe; *adj. Ungentle, harsh, severe, cruel* :—Ðé tó heortan hearde gripeþ ádl unlíðe, Cd. Th. 57, 32; Gen. 937. Geliðewáca disne unlíðan cyle, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 192. Scearpnyssa beóð áwende tó sméðum wegum, ðonne ða yrsigendan mód and unlíðe gecyrraþ tó mandwǽrnysse, Homl. Th. i. 362, 30.

un-lofod; *adj. Unpraised* :—Ne lǽt ðú unlofod ðæt ðú swutele ongite ðæt líewyrde sý; ðǽr ðé áuht tweóge, losa ðæt gemetlíce, Prov. Kmbl. 62.

un-lúcan; *p.* -leác *To unclose, open* :—Godes engel unleác ðæt cweartern, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 839. *Hostiarius* is dære cyrcean durewerd, se sceal ða cyrcan unlúcan geleáffullum mannum, and dánı ungeleáffullum belúcan widfútan, L. Ælfc. C. 11; Th. ii. 346, 29. Nán man ne dorste ða duru unlúcan, Homl. Ass. 113, 360.

un-lust, es; *m.* I. *absence of desire, disgust, disinclination.* (a) *want of appetite* :—Lǽcedóm gif men unlust (cf. *Ger.* Unlust zum Essen) sié getenge, Lchdm. ii. 16, 15: 150, 17. Wiþ metes unluste, 184, 15; 28, 5. Wiþ unluste and wlætan þe of magan cymð, 158, 12. Wiþ sáre and unluste ðæs magan, se ðe ne mæg ne mid mete ne mid drincan beón gelácnod, 158, 17. Hié þrowiaþ ormǽtne þurst and metes unlust, 230, 19. Ungemetlíca metesócna and ungemetlíce unlustas and císnessa, 174, 28. [Þi mahe wið unlust warpeð hit (*food*) eft ut, H. M. 35, 31. *Icel.* ū-lyst *a bad appetite.*] (b) *disinclination to action, listlessness* :—Hé (*the slothful servant*) ðolaþ neádunge þeóstra ðurh wrace, se ðe ǽr lustlíce forbǽr his unlustes (*or under* IIII? cf. 552, 12) þeóstra, Homl. Th. ii. 556, 22. [Sæn unnlusst and forrswunndenlesæ, Orm. 4562. He doth alle thing with slakues and excusaciouu, and with ydelnes and unlust, Chauc. Pers. T. (de accidia). *Goth.* wairþan in unlustau *ἀθωμεῖν.*] II. *want of pleasure, joylessness, weariness* :—For unluste *prae taedio*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 28. Hé wylleþ hine on ðam wíte, wunaþ unlustum (cf. lustum, on lustum), Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. [*O. H. Ger.* un-lust *taedium, fastidium.*] III. *an evil pleasure, lust* :—Ne unlust on hire mód ne becom, Homl. Th. ii. 10, 10. Ðá gestód hine micel líchamlíc costung . . . hé áwende ðone unlust tó sárnysse, 156, 32. Unluste *voluptatum*, Scint. 106, 10. Ealle hyra unlustas hí sceolon gebétan sylfwylles on ðyssum lífe, oððe unþances æfter ðyssum lífe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 27. Þurh unlustas *libidinibus*, L. Ecg. C. 5, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 15. Winnan wið leahtras and unlustas forseón, L. Ælfc. P. 12; Th. ii. 368, 19.

un-lustian. v. ge-unlustian.

un-lybba (*and* un-lybbe, an; *f., or* un-lybb; *dat.* -lybbe; *n.*?), an; *m.* I. *poison* :—Sumum men wæs unlybba geseald, ac hit ne mihte hine áðýdan, Homl. Th. ii. 178, 11. Unþeáwas weaxaþ on ýfel, swa swa átres unlibba on men; swá hé leng dæs áttres þigene bedíhlaþ, swá wyrð his untrumnes máre, R. Ben. 135, 16. Unlybbe *delatera* (*deletera* ?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 55. Hí ræddon ðæt hí mid áttre hine ácwealdon; gemengdon ðá unlybban tó his drence, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 15. Hé dygde unlybban on his mete, 504, 14. Hé ðone unlybban hálsode, and hine ealne gedranc, i. 72, 24, 19: L. Pen. 7; Th. ii. 280, 6: 6; Th. ii. 280, 2: Wulfst. 150, 5. Wiþ unlybbum, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. II. *poison* used for purposes of witchcraft, *witchcraft, sorcery* :—Gif wíf drýcræft and galdor and unlibban wyrce . . . Gif heó mid hire unlybban man ácwelleþ *si mulier artem magicam, et incantationes, et maleficia exerceat . . . si maleficiis suis aliquem occiderit*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 8–11. Ðæs flǽsces weorc . . . hǽdengild oððe unlybban (*veneficia*, Gal. 5, 19), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 25. Dínre módor fela unlybban *matris tuae veneficia multa* (2 Kings 9, 22), 18, 333. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lyfjan *poison.*] v. ge-unlybba, lybb, *and next word.*

unlyb-wyrhta, an; *m. A poison-maker, one who prepares poisons for purposes of witchcraft, a sorcerer* :—Unlybwyrhta *veneficus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 39. Wyccan and wælcyrian and unlybwyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 19. Antecrist hæfd mid him drýmen and unlybwyrhtan and wígleras and ða ðe cunnan galder ágalan, 194, 18. Unlibwyrht[en]a wiccecræft *maleficorum* (*veneficorum*) *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 62.

un-lyft, e; *f. Bad air, malaria* :—Rómane and eall súdfolc worhton him eorþhús wið dære unlyfte, Lchdm. ii. 16, 2.

un-lygen; *adj. Unlying, truthful* :—Ceápige man on ðæs portgerefan gewitnesse oþþe ódres unlygenes mannes, L. Ath. i. 12; Th. i. 206, 10. [*Icel.* ū-lygiun. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* lugîn *mendax.*] v. un-gelygen.

un-lyt; *n. No little, much* :—Gé mánes unlyt wyrceaþ, Ps. Th. 61, 9.

un-lytel; *adj.* I. of size, extent, *not little, great* :—Wé magon tócnáwan be hyre leóman ðæt seó sunne unlytel is, Lchdm. iii. 236, 11. Wolcen unlytel, Ps. Th. 77, 16. Unlytel dǽl foldan, Cd. Th. 154, 4; Gen. 2550. Unlytel dǽl eorþan gesceafta, 97, 17; Gen. 1614. Unlytel leádes clympre, Exon. Th. 426, 17; Rä. 41, 75. Hé geseah sweras unlytle, Andr. Kmbl. 2985; An. 1495. II. of quantity, amount, number, *not little, not few in number, much* :—Tó miclum bryne sceal wæter unlytel, Wulfst. 157, 9. Menigo, fole unlytel. Elen. Kmbl. 1740; El. 872: 565; El. 283: Andr. Kmbl. 2542; An. 1272: Beo. Th. 1000; B. 498. Se eorl com mid unlytlan weorode, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 10. Mycel feoh and unlyttel *summam pecuniae non parvam*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579. 20: 4, 5; S. 571. 35. Micle lác and unlytle ælmessan, Wulfst. 278, 5. Ic him gestrýnde unlytel folc, Homl. Th. i. 592, 31. Hyre wer lǽfde unlytle æhta on lande and on feó, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 155. III. of quality, degree, *not little, great*, (a) of persons :—Hé ðúhte him selfum suíðe unlytel and suíðe medeme *se parvulum non videbat*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 12. (b) of things :—Storm, cirm unlytel, Andr. Kmbl. 2476; An. 1239. Dóm unlytel, Beo. Th. 1775; B. 885: Apstls. Kmbl. 16; Ap. 8. Wundor unlytel, Cd. Th. 250, 26; Dan. 522. Unlytel spell *a tale of serious import*, 145, 14; Gen. 2405. Torn unlytel, Beo. Th. 1670; B. 833. Wundur unlytel *mirabilia*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* ū-lítill.]

un-lytel, es; *n. No small amount, much* :—Eft wearð folces unlytel, Wulfst. 10, 17. Hé lǽfde pære wudewan unlytel on feó and on ódrum æhtum, Homl. Ass. 108, 200: Chr. 921; Erl. 106, 14.

un-mǽg, es; *m. One who is not a kinsman, an alien*; or *a bad kinsman* :—Unmǽgas, Wald. 102; Vald. 2, 23.

un-mǽge; *adj. Not of kin, not related, alien* :—Ic wæs unmǽge gyst módor cildum *factus sum hospes filiis matris meae*, Ps. Th. 68, 8.

un-mægness, e; *f. Inability, weariness* :—Æþrot, unmægnes, ǽmelnes *fastidium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 46. v. un-maga.

un-mægþlíc. v. un-mǽþlíc.

un-mǽle; *adj. Spotless*, (1) in a physical sense, *without marks* or *spots* :—Æt ánes heówes cý, ðæt heó sý eall reád oððe hwít and unmæle, Lchdm. iii. 24, 14. (2) in a moral sense, *immaculate, virgin* :—Unmaelo *virgo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 75. Ðurh ðingunge his dære éadigan nieder dære unmælan fǽmnan Sćá Marian *per intercessionem beatae suae genetricis semperque virginis Mariae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 42. Hát unmælne mon gefeccean swígande ongeán streáme healfne sester yrnendes wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 10, 31. Þé (*the Virgin Mary*) unmæle ælces þinges, Exon. Th. 21, 11; Cri. 333. Hé on fǽmnan ástág, mæged unmæle, 45, 18; Cri. 721.

un-mǽne; *adj.* I. *free from evil, pure*, (1) of persons :—Þeáh þe þú welig beó þú ná byst unmǽne fram gylte (*immunis a delicto*), Scint. 179, 10. Sancta Maria, ides unmǽne, Hy. 10, 14. Fram ealre synne unmǽne *ab omni peccato immunes*, Scint. 67, 20. (2) of an oath, *without*

perjury :—Se ǽþ is clǽne and unmǽne, L. O. 6 ; Th. i. 180, 18. **II.** *free from, exempt from, not sharing in* :—Ælýsede fram bende ǽlces menniscnes dómes, fram ǽlcere gærsuman woruldlícra brúcunga clǽne and unmǽne *nexu humanae conditionis exuti, ab omni munere secularium functionum immunes*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 16. [*O. Frs.* un-mēn *unperjured* : *O. H. Ger.* dhiu unmeina magad Maria : *Icel.* ū-meinn *harmless.*]

un-mǽre ; *adj. Not illustrious, inglorious* :—Þeáh hē on ðam lande seó mǽre ðonne biþ hē on ðǽre unmǽre *ſit, ut quem tu aestimas gloriosum, pro maxima parte terrarum videatur inglorius*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 16.

un-mǽrlic ; *adj. Ignoble* :—Hwæþer ðē þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlic seó gegaderung *obscurumne hoc, atque ignobile censes esse?* Bt. 33, 1 ; Fox 120, 29.

un-mǽte ; *adj. Immense, enormous, excessive* :—Þeód unmǽte, Cd. Th. 138, 15 ; Gen. 2292. Síde herigeas, folc unmǽte, Andr. Kmbl. 1305 ; An. 653 : Menol. Fox 11 ; Meu. 6. Gebrec unmǽte, Exon. Th. 59, 18 ; Cri. 954. Ðæt unmǽte gestreón goldes and seolfres, Blickl. Homl. 99, 28. Ðæt unmǽte sár weóx *augescente dolore nimio*, Bd. 3, 9 ; S. 533, 32 : 4, 25 ; S. 599, 43. Micelne swég unmǽtes wópes *sonitum immanissimi fletus*, 5, 12 ; S. 628, 29. Ðæt mægen ðære unmǽte (*immensi*) hǽto . . . on middel ðæs unmǽtan (*infesti*) cyles, S. 627, 41, 42 : Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Bóc unmǽre (*enormis*) micelnesse, Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 633, 5 : Guthl. 3 ; Gdwin. 20, 1. Mid unmǽtan here, Chr. 1068 ; Erl. 206, 21. Mid unmǽte ege geslægene *timore immenso perculsus*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 627, 14. On ǽnne unmǽtne lég geánede *in immensam adunati flammam*, 3, 19 ; S. 548, 21. Giefe unmǽte, Exon. Th. 273, 16 ; Jul. 517. Ðǽr synd unmǽte móras, Guthl. 3 ; Gdwin. 20, 4. Ðǽr synt ða unmǽtan tyntregu, L. E. I. prm. ; Th. ii. 396, 34. Ic wæs on unmǽtum costnungum winnende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. [Mid unmete drunche, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 9. *O. H. Ger.* un-mâzi *immensus, ingens.*]

un-mǽþ, e ; *f. Transgression, wrong.* v. mǽþ, **IV** :—Ða discipulas wǽron on heora módgeþance swíðlíce áfyrhte and gedrǽfde, swá hit nǽnig fyren wæs (unnæþ næs, MS. F. i. e. *it was perfectly right that they should be troubled*), Homl. Ass. 162, 234. [Min is þe guld and þe unneþ, Fl. a. Bl. 675. Evrich þing mai leosen his godhede mid unneþe and mid overdede, O. and N. 352.]

un-mǽþlíc ; *adj. Not in due measure, immoderate, excessive* :—Of gítsunge beóð ácennede . . . leás gewitnyss and unmæðlíc neádung. Homl. Th. ii. 220, 11. [So hit unmeðluker is, wunnen aȝean þe uestluker, A. R. 238, 17.]

un-mǽþlice ; *adv.* **I.** *immoderately, out of measure* :—Seó wydewe mænigfealde sceattas hyre unmæðlíce beád (*was immoderate in her offers*), Homl. Skt. i. 2, 147. Hē hēt ðone bisceop unscrýdan and unmæðlíce (*or* **II**) swingan, ii. 29, 231. **II.** *inhumanely.* v. mǽþlice :—Ða ðe hæfdon sum þing lytles tó bigleofan, ðæt gelæhton reáferas and of ðam múðe him ábrudon unmæðlíce mid þreáte, Homl. Ass. 68, 73. Ælc lǽhte of ðǽrum ðone mete of ðam múðe swíðe unmæðlíce, Ælfc. T. Grn. 21, 11. [For lutle ich mei makien to muchelin unmeaðeliche, ȝef me hut hit, Marh. 15, 9. Ȝeied luddre and unmedluker, A. R. 266, 1.]

un-mǽtlíc ; *adj. Immense* :—Laforas unmæðlícre micelnisse *capri ingentis forme*, Nar. 15, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mâzlih *incomparabilis.* Cf. *Icel.* ū-mâtaliga *immoderately.*]

un-mǽtness, e ; *f. Immenseness, excess* :—Fore unmǽtnysse ðæs gewinnes *ob nimietatem laboris*, Bd. 3, 8 ; S. 532, 31. Mid unmǽtnesse miceles stormes *tempestatis impetu*, 5, 12 ; S. 627, 40. Ða cwom micel snáw . . . dá ic ða unmǽtnisse and micelnisse ðæs snáwes geseah, ða ðúhte mē ðæt ic wiste ðæt hē wolde ealle ða wícstówe forfeallan *cadere mox . . . immense ceperunt nives quarum aggregationem metuens ne castra cumularentur*, Nar. 23, 14.

un-maga, an ; *m.* : un-magu ; *f.* **I.** *a person without means, a needy person* :—Se maga and se unmaga ne beóð ná gelíce, ne ne magon ná gelíce byrðene áhebban . . . and ðý man sceal gescádlíce tóscádan . . . welan and wǽdle, L. Eth. vi. 52 ; Th. i. 328, 16 : L. C. S. 69 ; Th. i. 412, 6. Ðis is miltiges mannes and fréondspédiges dǽdbótlihtinge, ac án unmaga ne mæg swilc geforðian, L. P. M. 4 ; Th. ii. 288, 22. Ðú ne scealt nǽfre gelíce dēman . . . dam strangan and ðam unmagan, L. de Cf. 3 ; Th. ii. 260, 25. Ðearfan and unmagon *pauperem et inopem*, Ps. Spl. 36, 15. **II.** *a person who cannot maintain himself, one who is dependent upon others* :—Mardocheus hæfde Hester for dohtor, for ðan hire deád wæs ge fæder ge módor, ðá ðá heó unmagu (-maga, *v.l.*) wæs, Homl. Ass. 94, 86. Gif hwá ðórum his unmagan ódfæste, L. Alf. pol. 17 : Th. i. 72, 4. [On-mawe, Fer. i. 2658. *O. H. Ger.* un-mag *segnis, dissolutus ; parvulus* : *Icel.* ū-magi *one who cannot maintain himself*, e. g. a child.]

un-manig ; *adj. Not many, few* :—Æfter unmonegum geárum *post aliquot annos*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 544, 9 : 5, 18 ; S. 636, 18. Unmonigum dagum *non multis diebus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 2, 12. Ymbe unmanige dagas, Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 18, 26 : 3 ; Gdwin. 22, 17 : 5 ; Gdwin. 34, 13. Unmonige *paucos*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 15, 7. Unmonige fiscas *paucos pisciculos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* un-manig.]

un-mann, es ; *m.* **I.** *a bad man, an inhuman person* :—Swá fela dúsend engla mihton eáde bewerian Crist wið ðám unmannum (*those who came to seize Jesus*), gif hē ðrowian nolde sylfwilles for ús, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 30. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-mennisco : *Ger.* un-mensch : *Icel.* ū-mannan *a person fit for nothing.*] **II.** *one who is not a mere man, a hero* :—Ða gemunde hē ða strangan dǽda ðara unmanna (*perhaps* iumanna *should be read ; the Latin is :* Valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens. v. geó-, iú-mann) and ðæra woruldfrumena, Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 12, 27.

un-meagol ; *adj. Feeble, insipid* :—Unmeagol *emellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 30. *Insipidum, quod saporem non habet, hoc est* unmeagle *sive* ǽmelle, 49, 37.

un-meaht, -meht, -mieht, -miht, e ; *f. Weakness, lack of power* :—Heora unmiht and heora untrymð is swíðe gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Bið geond fingras cele and cnecówa unmeht, Lchdm. ii. 258, 14. Gif hē þince ðæt ðú maran lǽcecdóm dón ne durre for unmihte ðæs mannes, 254, 1 : Homl. Skt. i. 13, 21. Ðá ongan ic þencan ðæt mē ðæt gelumpe for ðære wíflican unmihte, ii. 23 b, 411. Ðurh unmihte, Homl. Th. ii. 42, 27. Hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte (-mihte, Cott. MSS.) *infirmitatis sune sunt conscii*, Past. 32 ; Swt. 209, 8. Hū magan ða cyningas forhelan hiora unmihte, ðonne hī ne magan nǽnne weorþscipe forþbringan būton heora þegna fultume? Bt. 29, 1 ; Fox 104, 13. Óðt unmihte, Ps. Th. 106, 17. Ne bióð ðæt nǽne mihta ðæt mon mæge yfel dón, ac beóþ unmihta, Bt. 36, 7 ; Fox 182, 28. Hió his unmehta hine gemyndgaþ *infirmitatis memoriam ad mentem revocat*, Past. 65 ; Swt. 465, 32. Wurþaþ hig þurh ðæs miettruman unmihta beswicene, Wulfst. 285, 11. [Monnes unmihte *hominis infirmitatem*, Kath. 1022. *Goth.* un-mahts : *O. H. Ger.* un-maht *imbecillitas, inpotentia, infirmitas* : *Icel.* ū-máttr.] v. módunmeaht.

un-meaht ; *adj. Impossible* :—Nǽniht unmæht bid iúh *nihil impossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 20. [Un-maht *impotent*, A. D. 297.]

un-meahtelíc (-mihte-, -miht-) ; *adj. Impossible* :—Eów ne byð ǽnig þing unmihtelíc *nihil impossibile erit vobis*, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 20 : Lk. Skt. 1, 37. Unmihtlíc is *impossible est*, 17, 1. Ða þing ðe mannum synt unmihtelíce, 18, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mahtlîh *impossibilis* : *Icel.* ū-máttuligr *impossible.*] v. un-meahtlíc.

un-meahtig, -mehtig, -mihtig ; *adj.* **I.** *not mighty, weak, impotent, of little power* or *means* :—Unmihtig *inpos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31 ; Zup. 58, 2 : *inpotens*, 14 ; Zup. 87, 13. Ys Drihtnes hand unmihtig (*invalida* ?) Num. 11, 23. Gif ic beó bescoren, ðonne beó ic unmihtig (*recedet a me fortitudo mea et deficiam*), Jud. 16, 17, 19. Mannes fultum is unmihtig and ídel *vana salus hominis*, Ælfc. T. Grn. 11, 41. Hē læs ðe unmihtig man feorr for his ágenon swince, L. Ff. ; Th. i. 224, 27. Tó ánum mǽdene unmihtigum tó wíge, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 257. Ðý læs mon unmihtigne man tó feor for his ágenan swencte, L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 3. Ongit hū unmihtige ða yfelan men beóþ *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas*, Bt. 36, 5 ; Fox 180, 2 : 29, 1 ; Fox 104, 12 : 36, 2 ; Fox 174, 27. Unmehtige, Met. 24, 62. Ne beþéce nán man hine sylfne, ðæt hē secge, ðæt ǽnig hād sý unmihtigra ðonne ðǽr, Homl. Th. i. 284, 17. Swá hwæt swá unmihtigre bið, ðæt ne bið ná God, 228, 27 : Hexam. 3 ; Norm. 6, 7, 5. Hū mucle unmihtegran hī wǽron, Bt. 36, 5 ; Fox 180, 4. **II.** *impossible* :—Þis unmæhtig is *hoc impossibile est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 26 : Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 10, 27. Unmæhtigo (-mæhtge, Rush.) *impossibilia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 18, 27. [Adam bicom unmihti, O. E. Homl. ii. 35, 8. Þilke unmysty tyrannt, Chauc. Boet. 13, 241. *Goth.* un-mahteigs *weak ; impossible* : *O. H. Ger.* un-mahtig *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillis ; Icel.* ū-máttigr *weak, infirm.*]

un-meahtiglíc ; *adj.* **I.** *weak* :—Hē biþ unmehtiglíc, Lchdm. ii. 60, 8. Unmihtiglíc, iii. 74, 23. **II.** *impossible* :—Unmæhtiglíc (-iclíc, Lind.) *impossibile*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 37 : 17, 1. Suíðe unmæghtiglíc, Lind. 18, 24. v. un-meahtelíc.

un-meahtigness, e ; *f. Weakness, impotence* :—Sume men secgeaþ, ðæt heó him unmihtignesse and untrumnysse on gebringe, Lchdm. i. 248, 23. Heó fremaþ wið ða unmihticnysse ðæs migðan and wið ðæra innoða ástyrunga. 272, 16.

un-medume (-ome, -eme) ; *adj. Unmeet, unfit, unworthy* :—Se ðe him ondrǽdan sceal ðæt hē unmedome (-eme, Cott. MSS.) *sic hoc indignus pertimescat*, Past. 11 ; Swt. 73, 21. Him ðúhte selfum ðæt hē wǽre swíðe unmedeme *parvulum se in suis oculis videret*, 17 ; Swt. 111. Ic swíðe unmeodum nēdde tó Dryhtnes lícheman, Anglia xi. 99, 70. Hwylc ðæt unmedeme gód wæs *quae sit imperfecti boni forma*, Bt. 34, 1 ; Fox 134, 5. Drihten, ðú ðe eall medemu geworhtest and náht unmedemes, Shru. 165, 31. Hát mē unmedemre ða duru beón untýnede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 447. Ongitan hū micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman, Bt. 27, 2 ; Fox 96, 10. Ða de unmedome bióð tó ðære lǽre for unwisdóme *quos a praedicatione imperfectio prohibet*, Past. 49 ; Swt. 375, 18. Gestíran ðære wilwunge ðǽm unmedemum, ðæt hiera nán ne durre grípan on ðæt ríce *ne imperfecti culmen arripere*

regiminis audeant, 4; Swt. 41, 5. Ða ðe hē unmedume gemētte ðes Godes geleáfan, Anglia x. 141, 18. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-metamī *intemperies*.]

un-medumlíce; *adv. Unmeetly, unworthily*:—Is swíðe frēcendlíc ðæt ðæm hūsle hwá ungeclénsod and unmedomlíce onfoo. L. E. G. 44; Th. ii. 440, 22. Mínne hād ic hæbbe unmedumlíce gehealden, L. de Cf. 9; Th. ii. 264, 10. Unmeodomlíce, Anglia xi. 99, 60.

un-meltung, e; *f. Indigestion*:—For unmeltunge, Lchdm. ii. 254, 1.

un-menged; *adj. Unmixed*:—Se unmengeda *non mixta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 78. Hē (*Adam*) of ðære eorðan selfre unmængedre gesceapen wæs, Anglia xi. 1, 9. v. un-gemenged.

un-menniscliċ; *adj. Inhuman*:—Wē hērdon on ealdum spellum, ðæt sum su-u ofslōge his fæder, ic nāt hūmeta, būton wē witon ðæt hit unmennisliċ (-liċu, Cott. MS.) dēd wæs *nimis e natura dictum est, nescio quem filios invenisse tortores*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 16.

un-met[t], es; *n. Excess*:—Of ðam unmetta and ðam ungemetliċan gegerelan, of ðām swētmettum and of mistliċum dryncum (cf. of ungemete ǽlces þinges, wiste and wǽda, and of swētmetann (-mettum?), Met. 25, 38), Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* unmez:—In guotis unmezze *in luxuria*.] v. next words.

un-met[t], -mete; *adj. Without measure, immense, excessive*:—Wæs seó ehtnysse unmetre ealdum ðām ǽrgedōnum *quae persecutio omnibus antea ctis immanior fuit*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* un-mez, -mezzi *immensus, ingens*.]

un-metliċ; *adj. Immoderate, excessive*:—Hī swā unmetliċre (-um?) ege fōron, Gutbl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 3.

un-metliċe; *adv. Immensely, exceedingly*:—Ða columnan wēron unmetliċe greáte heáhnisse upp *columnae ingenti grossitudine atque altitudine*, Nar. 4, 22. v. un-gemetliċe.

un-micel; *adj. Not great, little*, Greg. Dial. 2, 15.

un-midlod; *adj. Unbridled, unrestrained*:—Unmidled *effrenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 60. Ða upāhæfenan weorðaþ unmidlode and āðundene geniédde mid hiera upāhæfenesse *elatos effrenatio impellit tumoris*, Past. 41; Swt. 302, 10. Swā ða ofermōdan ne weorðen unmidlode *ut superbis non crescat effrenatio*, 60; Swt. 453, 21. v. un-gemidlod.

un-miht, un-mihtan. v. un-meaht, ge-unmihtan.

un-milde; *adj. Ungentle, harsh, rude*:—Gif hē is unmilde and ofer-hýdig *si inmitis et superbus est*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 7. [Hæþendomm iss unnmeoc and all unmilde, Orm. 9880. Þu (*the owl*) art unmilde, O. and N. 61. *Goth.* un-milds *ἄστοργος*: *O. H. Ger.* un-milti *inmitis*: *Icel.* ū-mildr.]

un-mildheort; *adj. Hard-hearted, merciless, pitiless*:—Se dēma betǽcþ ða unrihtwīsan ðam unmildheortan wītnere, Homl. Ass. 8, 203. Ðe unmilheortne welige *inmisericordem divitem*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 2. Mē cōman tō Silhearwan . . . hī wǽron unmildheorta, and mē tugon tō ðære sweartan helle, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 289.

un-milts, e; *f. Sternness, wrath*:—Hæbbe hē Godes unmiltse *may the wrath of God abide on him*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 4, 2: Cod. Dip. B. ii. 315, 21.

un-miltsigendliċ; *adj. Unpardonable*:—Hwī wæs ðæs heáhengles syn unmiltsigendliċ, and ðæs mannes miltsigendliċ? Btwk. Scrd. 17, 21.

un-miltsung, e; *f. Want of consideration, impiety* towards God, *pitilessness* towards men:—Gif hié gemunan wilaþ hiora ieldrena unmiltsunge ðe hié tō Gode hæfdon, ge eác him selfum betweónum *if they will remember their forefathers' impiety to God, and pitilessness among themselves*; recolant majorum suorum tempora sceleribus exsecrabilia, dissensionibus foeda, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 16.

un-mirigþ. v. un-myrhþ.

un-mōd, es; *n. Despondency, dejection*:—Of ðæs magan ādle cumaþ monige ādla . . . on unmōde and on ungemetwæccum, Lchdm. ii. 176, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* un-muot *perturbatio*: *Ger.* un-muth.]

un-mōdig; *adj.* **I.** in a depreciatory sense, *without courage, faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—On ōðre wīsan sint tō manianne ða mōdgan, on ōðre ða unmōdgan and ða undrīstan (*pusillanimes*) . . . ða unmōdgan and ða ungedyrstigan wēnað ðæt ðæt suīðe forsewenliċ sié ðætte hié dōd, and fordon weorðaþ oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 1–12. **II.** in a good sense, *not proud, diffident, humble*:—Geclænsa mē ða hwīle ðe ic on disse worulde sī, and gedō mē unmōdigne, Shrn. 171, 1.

un-mōdigness, e; *f. Pride, arrogance* (un- giving a bad sense):—Ic ondette ofermētto and unmōdemesse (nesse *is written above* mōden), Anglia xi. 98, 33.

un-molsniendliċ. v. un-formolsniendliċ.

un-murn; *adj. Untroubled*:—Hī slǽp hiora [swǽfon?] sylfum unmurne *dormierunt somnum suum*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. [Cf. Aylmar aȝen gan turne wel modi and wel murne, Horn. 704. *O. H. Ger.* morna *moeror*. *French* morne. *See also* murcen.] v. next word.

un-murnliċe; *adv. Carelessly, without compunction, without anxiety*:—Brond ǽleþ ealdgestreón unmurnliċe, Exon. Th. 51, 9; Cri. 813. Blódig wæl eteþ ángenga unmurnliċe, Beo. Th. 903; B. 449. Se ðe unmurnliċe mādmas dǽleþ, egesan ne gýmeþ, 3516; B. 1756.

un-myndlinga; *adv.* **I.** where an act is not intended or expected by the doer of it, *undesignedly, without meaning* to do something:—Nis hit nān wundor ðeáh hwā wēne ðæt swylces hwæt unmyndlinga gebyrige, þonne hē ne can ongitan for hwī God swyle geþafaþ *nec mirum, si quid ordinis ignorata ratione, temerarium confusumque credatur*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 9. Gif hē unmyndlunge (*without having previously intended to do it*) ceáp āredige ūt on hwylcere fare, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. Maurus arn uppon ðam streáme unmyndlunge (*unaware of what he was doing*), swilce hē on fæstre eorðan urne . . . undergeat æt nextan ðæt hē uppon ðæm wætere arn, and ðæs micclum wundrode, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 9. Hī unmyndlinga (*unintentionally*) swíðe fæsthealdne weorcstān upp āhwylfdon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 423. **II.** where an act is unexpected by the object of it, *unexpectedly*:—Hē hiene spōn ðæt hē on Umenis unmyndlenga (*de insperato*) mid here becōme, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 146, 8. Būtan hit swā linipe ðæt hwylc cuma unmyndlunga cume, R. Ben. 67, 12. Gif him æfre unmendlinga geberede ðæt . . ., Met. 25, 30. [Hire wone is to cumen bi stale, ferliche and unmundlunge hwen me least wened, O. E. Homl. i. 249, 20. Þe ȝeape wrastlare mid þen ilke turn mei his fere unmunlunge aworpen, A. R. 280, 10.]

un-mynegod; *adj. Undemanded*:—Gif preóst geárgerihta unmynegode lǽte *if a priest leave the yearly dues without payment asked*, L. N. P. L. 43; Th. ii. 296, 15. v. mynegian, **II** c.

un-myrhþ, e; *f. Sadness, misery*:—On unmyrhðe his līf geendian, Wulfst. 148, 9.

un-myrige; *adj. Unpleasant, unfair*:—Unmyrge plega *collidium* (=colludium; cf. colludium, turpis ludus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 35, 643). Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 72. [Ne beo þe song never so murie þat he wes schal þinche unmurie ȝef he ilesteþ over unwille, O. and N. 346.]

unna, an; *m.*: unne, an; unn, e; *f.* **I.** *grant, allowance, permission*:—Ic cýðe eów ðæt hit is mīn fulla unna, ðæt heó becwede hire land *I declare to you that she has my full permission to bequeathe her land*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 27: 223, 24. Hit is mīn unna and mīn fulle lēafe ðæt hē dihte privilegium, vi. 203, 23. Mid unnan Godes and his hālgena . . . mit unnan hirēdes, ii. 58, 23, 25. Se wæs tō Eoferwīccestre be cinges unnan and ealra his witena tō ærcebisceope gehālgod, Chr. 971; Erl. 125, 36. Habban hī ðone feórðan pening be mīnre unnan *omnem quartum nummum fratribus reddendum censeo*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 61, 16. Be mīnre unne and gife habban hī and wealdan *meo concessu et dono habeant et possideant*, iv. 200, 7. Hē mid his unne tō Scotlande fōr, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 20. Būtan hē ðæs abbodes unnan begite *nisi ea abba jubeat*, R. Ben. 94, 9. Hē eów sige forgeaf þurh unnan ðæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Th. i. 506, 27: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 556. **II.** *willingness* to give, *pleasure* in doing something:—Geláste hē Gode his teódunga mid ealre blisse and mid eallum unnan . . . Gif hē hit mid unnan and fulre blisse dōn wolde, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 2, 13. **III.** *a grant, what is given*:—Se ðe ðās gyfu and ðisne unnan wille Gode and sancte Petre ætbrēdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 276, 31.

unnan; *prs.* ic, hē an[n], *pl.* wē unnon; *p.* ūðe. **I.** *to grant* a person (*dat.*) something (*gen.*), *to give, allow*:—Gē gehīraþ hwæs ic Gode ann. L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 194, 14. Ic an Éadwearde ðæs landes, Chart. Th. 487, 18, 32. Ic ðē an tela sincgestreóna, Beo. Th. 2455; B. 1225. Ðæs steápes onfehð ðe hē ann *he receives the cup to whom God gives it*, Ps. Th. 74, 7. Gif mē Waldend an lengran līfes, Cd. Th. 110, 18; Gen. 1840. Hæfde gefohten foremærne blǽd, swā hyre God ūþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 16; Jud. 123. Gif ic mīnum águm unne slǽpes *si dedero somnum oculis meis*, Ps. Th. 131, 4. Ðæt mē unne God ēcan dreámes, Exon. Th. 454, 13; Hy. 4, 32. Eal folc geceás Éadward tō cynge; healde ða hwile ðe him God unne, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 5. On ða gerād ðe gē mē unnan mūnes, L. Ath. i. prm.; Th. i. 198, 1 note. Gif hié him ðæs rīces ūþon, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 17. Ic feores ðē unnan wille, Exon. Th. 254, 4; Jul. 192: Andr. Kmbl. 292; An. 146. Hē ða bōc unnembre handa hire tō lēt *librum bona voluntate dimisit*, Chart. Th. 202, 36. Bōc and land betǽcan unnendere heortan, 376, 5. Unnende mōde, 126, 22. **I a.** with dat. of person and clause:—Him God ūðe, ðæt hē hyne sylfne gewræc, Beo. Th. 5741; B. 2874. Þenden līfes weard unnan wolde, ðæt hē blǽdes hēr brūcan mōste, Exon. Th. 158, 2; Gū. 902. **II.** *to wish* something (*gen.*) to a person (*dat.*):—Ða ðe mē yfeles unnon *them that wish me evil* (A. V.); qui cogitant mihi mala, Ps. Th. 39, 17. Ne dyde ic, ðæs ic dē wean ūðe (*because I wished you woe*), Cd. Th. 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Geweard ðætte Perse gebudan friđ eallum Créca folce, næs nā for dæm ðe hié him ǽnigra gōda ūþen (*non quod misericorditer fessis consuleret*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 31. [Gledied alle wið me, ðæt me god unnen, Marh. 21, 22. Þine feond þe þe ufel unnen, Laym. 28117. He mire dohter wel on, 11928. Þu hit (*sorrow*) myht segge swyhc mon þat [hit] þe ful wel on, wybute echere ore he on þe muchele more (he wolde þad þu heuedest mor, 2nd Text), Misc. 116, 238]. **III.** *to wish* something (*gen.*) for a person (*dat.*), *to like* a person to have something:—Se arcebiscop wénde ðæt ðæt biscopríce sum ōðer mann ābiddan wolde, ðe hē his wyrs truwude and ūðe (*somebody else, that he would have been worse pleased should have it*), Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesǽlep ðæt his ǽhta weorþaþ on ðæs

onwealde ðe hē ār on his līfe wyrrest ūþe *it often happens that his property gets into the power of the man that when alive he would have been least pleased should have it*, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. **III** a. with dat. of person and a clause :—Dæt is, dæt hwā fare mid his nēode æfter his nēhstan, and him unne dæt hē tō ryhte gecierre *that is, that a man go in spirit after his neighbour, and be glad that he turn to right*, Past. 46 ; Swt. 349, 14. **IV.** *to like* a condition of things, *to be pleased* :—Hē ne ūþe, dæt ænig ōþer man mærða nā gehēdde ðonne hē sylfa, Beo. Th. 1010 ; B. 503. Ūþe ic swīþor dæt ðū hine selfne geseón möste *I should have been much better pleased, that you could have seen the creature himself*, 1925 ; B. 960. Ne meahte hē, ðeáh hē ūde wel, on dam frumgāre feorh gehealdan *he could not keep life in the prince, though he would have well pleased to do it*, 5703 ; B. 2855. [Hwer ich habbe iwiket, ich on wel þ ȝe witen, Kath. 1744. *O. H. Ger.* unnan : *Icel.* unna.] v. ge-, of-unnan.

unne. v. unna.

un-neáh ; *adj. Distant, far* :—In lond unnēh *in regionem longinquam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 13 ; 19, 12.

un-neáh *not near.* **I.** as adv. *far* :—Syndan ealle hī fram æ ðinre unneáh gewiten *a lege tua longe facti sunt*, Ps. Th. 118, 150. **II.** as prep. *far from* :—Ūþlæ unnēg. Txts. 127, 1.

un-nēdige, un-nēh, un-net. v. un-nīdige, un-neáh, un-nyt.

unnend, es ; *m. One who grants* :—Unnend ł forgefend *prestabilis*, Rtl. 5, 10.

un-nīdige ; *adv. Without compulsion, willingly* :—Ða ðe beód mid hira āgnum byrdennum oððrycte dæt hié ne magon gestondan, hié willaþ lustlice underfōn ōðerra monna, ond unnīdige hié underūtaþ mid hira seuldrum ōðerra byrdenna tōeácan hicra āgnum *qui ad casum valde urgetur ex propriis, humerum libenter opprimendus ponderibus submittit alienis*, Past. 7 ; Swt. 52, 25. Oft hit gebyreþ dætte manige men biōþ swā ungetrumne ægþer ge on möde ge on lichoman dæt hī ne magon ne nān god dōn, ne nān yfel nyllaþ unnēdige, Bt. 39, 10 ; Fox 228, 1.

un-nīdunga ; *adv. Without necessity* or *compulsion* :—Hē ðurh his āgene geornfulnesse gesyngaþ unniédenga *desiderio peccatur*, Past. 37 ; Swt. 265, 12.

un-nīþing, es ; *m. Not a rascal, an honest man* :—He beád dæt ælc man ðe wære unnīðing sceolde cuman tō him, Chr. 1087 ; Erl. 226, 2.

un-nyt[t] ; *adj. Useless, vain, idle, unprofitable* :—Unnyt spræc *fabula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 64. Nān bröðor ymbe īdelnesse and unnette spræce (unnytte spræca, *v. l.*) beó . . . ne biþ hē nā hām ānum unnyt *ne frater vacet otioso et fabulis . . . non solum sibi inutilis est*, R. Beo. 74. 15–18. Unlēde bið on eorðan, unnyt līfes, se þurh done cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 42 ; Sal. 21. Nis hām nān wuht unnyt ðæs ðe hē gesceóp, Bt. 39, 5 ; Fox 218, 17. Ðes wāda grund stōd īdel and unnyt, Cd. Th. 7, 14 ; Gen. 106 : Beo. Th. 830 ; B. 413. Unnet gelp. Met. 10, 17. Āðō of his möde fela ðara ymbhogona ðe him unnet sié (cf. ungerisenlice ymbhogan, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 106, 19), 16, 6 : 22, 10. Hit wæs unnet gebod, Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 246, 32. Se unnytta and forhogoda *irrita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 05. His word beód gehwyrfede tō unnyttre oferspræce, Past. 21 ; Swt. 165, 17. Ðý unnyttan *nugaci*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 69. Gehæft mid ðære unnyttan lufe disse middangeardes, Bt. 34, 8 ; Fox 144, 25. Unnytne geléan, Met. 5, 27. Unnytne andan, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 33. Unnetne, Met. 28, 52. Hwæþer dæt sié tō talianne wāclīc and unnyt *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est?* Bt. 24, 4 ; Fox 86, 16. Ðone īdelan hlīsan and ðone unnyttan gilp, 19 ; Fox 68, 21. Done unnyttan þeówan *inutilem servum*, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 30. Hī luflaþ dæt hī sýn īdle and unnytte *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Th. 13, 4. Unnetta saca *vain disputes*, Met. 25, 44. Heora hæþenan gild wæron īdelu and unnyt, Blickl. Homl. 223, 2. Āfyr fram dé ða yfelan sælþa and ða unnettan, and các ða unnettan ungesælþa, Bt. 6 ; Fox 14, 32. Ðonne dæt möd bið on monig tōdæled, hit bið on ānes hwæm ðý unnyttre . . . Oft ðonne mon forlēt ða fæstrædnesse . . . hine spænd his möd tō swíðe monegum unnyttum weorce . . . Hē swíður his möd gebiut tō ðæm unnyttan (-nyttran, Hatt. MS.) weorcum ðonne hē dyre, Past. 4 ; Swt. 36, 14–21. Rād biþ nyttost, yfel unnyttost, Exon. Th. 341, 2 ; Gn. Ex. 120. Ðæs lādes men de hwylum wæron nyttoste . . . syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14 ; Th. ii. 322, 21. [*O. E. Homl.* un-nit, -net, -nut : A. R. un-nut, -net : *Orm.* un nitt : *Goth.* un-nutis *inutilis* : *O. H. Ger* un-nuz[z] *inutilis, cassus, otiosus, ignavus* : *Icel.* ū-nýtr.] v. next word.

un-nyt[t], es ; *n.* **I.** *a vain thing, vanity, frivolity* :—Ne gerīsep ænig unnytt mid biscopum, ne doll ne dysig, L. I. P. 9 ; Th. ii. 314, 30. Ðū hātodest ða de beeodon īdelnesse and ða de unnyt worhton *odisti observantes vanitatem supervacue*, Ps. Th. 30, 6. Wē lǣraþ dæt man æt ciricwæccan ænig unnit ne dreóge, L. Edg. C. 28 ; Th. ii. 250, 13 : 26 ; Th. ii. 250, 5 : 65 ; Th. ii. 258, 12. Ðonne mæg hē ongitan dæt yfel and dæt unnet, dæt hē ār on his möde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1 ; Fox 154, 26. Hwý gē ymb dæt unnet swincen ? Met. 10, 21. Hwī smeágaþ hī unnytt *quare meditati sunt inania*, Ps. Th. 2, 1. Unnyttu ł īdelnyssa spræcon ānra gehwilc *vana locuti sunt unusquisque*, Ps. Lamb. ii. 3. **II.** *an evil thing, iniquity* :—Hī unnyt sæcgeaþ *loquentur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. [On unnet *in vain*, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 3. He isihđ and iherđ oderhwule unnut, and speked umbe hwule. A. R. 352, 28.]

un-nyt[t], e ; *f. Ill use, disadvantage, hurt* :—Gif hié ða trumnesse dære Godes giefe him tō unnytte (-nyte, Hatt. MS.) gehweorfaþ *si incolumitatis gratiam ad usum nequitiae inclinent*, Past. 36 ; Swt. 246, 8. Ic andette eal dæt ic æfre mid eágum geseáh tō gītsunge oððe tō tælnesse, oþþe mid earum tō unnytte gehýrde, oþþe mid mínum mūde tō unnytte gecwæd, L. de Cf. 8 ; Th. ii. 264, 1–2. Lā hwæt fremaþ cyrichatan cristendōm on unnyt *see what Christianity can do to the disadvantage of the church's foes*, Wulfst. 67, 19. v. nytt.

un-nytlīc ; *adj. Useless, unprofitable* :—Dysse wyrte wyrttruma is unnytlīc (-net-, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 258, 4. Dætte hē ne ðōhte nāht un-gesceádwislīces ne unnytlīces (-net-, Hatt. MS.) *nec indiscretum quid vel inutile cogitet*, Past. 13 ; Swt. 76, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-nuzlih *inusitatus.*]

un-nytlice ; *adv.* **I.** *uselessly, vainly, to no purpose* :—Unnytlice *inaniter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 43 : *nugaciter*, 80, 33 : 60, 62. Ðý læs hié unnytlice forweorpen dæt dæt hié sellen for hira hrædhýdignesse *ne praecipitatione hoc, quod prodesse tribuunt, inutiliter spargant*, Past. 44 ; Swt. 321, 17 : 15 ; Swt. 95, 24. Unnytlice wē swincaþ, gif wē his nabbaþ ðý māran ðanc, Bt. 41, 2 ; Fox 246, 21. **II.** *to ill purpose* :—Sua hié egeleáslicor and unnytlicor brūcaþ Godes giefe *quo bonis Dei male uti non metuunt*. Past. 36 ; Swt. 247, 10.

un-nytlicness, e ; *f. Uselessness, unserviceableness* :—Wid ðæra eárena unnytlicnysse, and wid dæt man wel gehýran ne mæge, Lchdm. i. 212, 3 : 214, 20.

un-nytness, e ; *f. Uselessness, frivolity, vanity, triviality* :—Unnytnis *nugacitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 5. Unnytnes, 60, 24. Ærendwrecan unnytnesse *nugigerulus*, 60, 21. Hī on unnytenesse gewordene synt *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 13, 4. Dæt on dam hālgan Sunnandæge nān man hine tō unnytnesse tō swíðe ne geþeódde, Wulfst. 227, 6. Wé forbeódaþ ægðer ge geðūtu, ge plegan, ge unnytta word, ge gehwelce unnytnesse in dām hālgan stōwum tō dōnne, L. E. I. 10 ; Th. ii. 408, 23.

un-nytwirde ; *adj. Not fit for use, useless, unprofitable, unserviceable* :—Hē nis dæt ān him unnytwurde *non solum sibi inutilis est*, R. Ben. Interl. 83, 9. Wē beód gehātene yfele þeówan and unnytwyrde, Homl. Ass. 57, 150. Unnytwyrþe gewordene hig synt *inutiles facti sunt*, Ps. Lamb. 52, 4.

un-nytwirdlīce ; *adv. Uselessly, vainly, to no purpose, unprofitably* :—Dæra widercorenra wite tiht oft heora mód unnytwurdlīce tō lufe, Homl. Th. i. 332, 29. Āgyldan gesceád ealra dæra ýðlnyssa ðe hī unnytwurdlīce nū begād, ii. 220, 31. Se forlýst ða gife ðe hē unnytwurdlīce underfēng, 556, 16.

un-ofercumen ; *adj. Unsubdued* :—Unobercumene (-ofaercumenrae, -ofercumenrae) *indigestae*, Txts. 71, 1097. Unofercumene *indigeste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 52.

un-oferfēre ; *adj. Not to be crossed, impassable* :—Unoferfoere *intransmeabili*, Txts. 73, 1144. Unoferfēre, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 68.

un-oferhrēfed ; *adj. Not roofed over* :—Seó cirice is ufan open and unoferhrēfed, Blickl. Homl. 125, 26, 31.

un-oferswīðed ; *adj. Unconquered* :—Unoferswīþed hiht *invicta spes*, Hymn. Surt. 123, 34. Ðin gepyld wé cunnon unoferswīþed, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwin. 30, 19. Ðū unoferswýðda Alexander in gefeohtum *invicte belli Alexander*, Nar. 29, 9.

un-oferswīdedlīc ; *adj. Unconquerable* :—Sume men wæron unoferswīþedlice, swá dæt hī nān ne mihte mid nānum wīte oferswīþan *quidam suppliciis inexpugnabiles*, Bt. 39, 11 ; Fox 230, 1. v. un-oferswīdendlīc.

un-oferswīdende ; *adj. Unconquerable, invincible* :—Geoffra ðine lāc ðam unoferswīdendum Apolline, Homl. Skt. i. 14, 35.

un-oferswīdendlīc ; *adj. Invincible* :—Unoferswīþendlīc weorud *invincibilis exercitus*, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 16.

un-oferwinnende (?) ; *adj. Not to be overcome* :—Ða unoferwinnene (-winnende (?), -wunnene (?). v. un-oferwunnen) *ineluctabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 54 : 46, 78.

un-oferwinnendlīc ; *adj. Invincible, unconquerable* :—Unoferwinnendlicne (-wunnendlīce, *v. l.*) here *invictissimum exercitum*, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 112, 7. Unoferwinnendlice halsbeorga *loricam inextricabilem* (*inexpugnabilem*), Hpt. Gl. 424, 34.

un-oferwrigen ; *adj. Not covered over* :—Ða sceame mines lichaman hæbbende unoferwrigene, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 208.

un-oferwunnen ; *adj. Unconquered* :—Ic ða möste oferwinnan ðe ār wæron unoferwunnen *qui ante hac invicti fuere viri, hos ego in pugna vici*, Ors. 4, 1 ; Swt. 156, 28.

un-ofslegen ; *adj. Unslain* :—His bröðor geendode his līf on sibbe unofslegen, Homl. Th. ii. 544, 31.

un-onbindendlīc ; *adj. Not to be unbound, indissoluble* :—Mid unanbindendlicum racentum *irresoluto nexu*, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 6. v. un-ābindendlīc.

un-onwendedlīc ; *adj. Unchangeable* :—Ne wyrd seó burh nāfre onwend, ða hwīle ðe God þýd unonwendedlīc on hire midle, Ps. Th. 45, 4.

un-onwendendlíc; *adj. Unchangeable, immutable*:—God ána un-anwendendlíc wuniaþ *se immobilem conservat*, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 9 note: Met. 20, 17: 24, 43.

un-onwendendlíce; *adv. Unchangeably, immutably, without variableness*:—Dæt hí gedencen hú hrædlíce se eordlíca hlísa ofergán, and hú unanwendendlíce se godcunda ðurhwunaþ *ut pensent, humana judicia quanta velocitate evolant, divina autem quanta immobilitate perdurant*, Past. 59; Swt. 447, 30. Ic nát hwæþer hit eall gewyrþan sceal unanwendendlíce, dæt hé getiohhod hæfþ, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 30 note: 250, 1, 2 note. Se wísa men eall his líf læt on gefean unonwendendlíce, 12; Fox 36, 24.

un-orne; *adj. Simple, plain, poor, mean, humble*:—Dunnere, unorne ceorl, Byrht. Th. 139, 18; By. 256. [Crist warþ unnorne and wrecche and usell child forr þatt he wollde uss alle maken riche, Orm. 3368. He warrþ an unnorne and wrecche mann, 4884. Crist wass unncuþ þet, and unnwurrþ, and unnorne, 16163. Heo beo ful unorne, oðer of feir elde, A. R. 424, 5. Þef hire laverd is forwurþe and unorne at bedde and at borde, O. and N. 1492. Horn nis noȝt so unorn; Horn is fairer þanne beo he, Horn. 330. He brohte hine uppen unorne mare, þeȝ bitacned ure unorne ðeis, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 3. Hiss (*John the Baptist*) fode wass unnorne, forr nass nan esstemete þær, Orm. 828: 11548. Unnorne mete and wæde, 6337. Þet heo ne grucchie uor none mete, ne uor none drunche, ne beo hit neuer so unorne, A. R. 108, 2. Ower clooes beon unorue, and warme, and wel iwrouhte, 418, 17. Mi stefne is bold and noht unorne, heo is ilich one grete horne, O. and N. 317. Swa (*as Nichodemus did*) to leſenn upponn Crist wass rihht unnorne læfe, Orm. 16809.] v. next word.

un-ornlíc; *adj. Poor, plain, mean*:—Hí námon him ealde gescý and unornlíc scrúd *they took old shoes and mean apparel*; tulerunt calceamenta perantiqua, induti veteribus vestimentis, Jos. 9, 5. [Arrchelauss flæh inntill oþerr land, and tære he wass unnornelíȝ (*in mean estate*), Orm. 8251. Cf. Lætenn swiþe unornelíȝ and litell off þe sellfenn, Orm. 3750: 7525: 4886. Me wore leuere i wone lanne, þanne men . . . him onne handes leyde unornelike, or sanne seyde, Havel. 1941.] v. preceding word.

un-pleólíc; *adj. Not dangerous, without risk*, (1) as regards physical hurt:—Unpleólícre hit bið on lytlum scipe and on lytlum wætere, donne on miclum scipe and on miclum wætere, Prov. Kmbl. 29. (2) as regards moral hurt:—Augustinus cwæð, dæt unpleólíc sý þeáh hwá lácewyrte dicge; ac dæt hé tæȝ tó unálýfedlícere wíglunge, gif hwá ða wyrta on him becnitte, búton hé hí tó ðam dolge gelecge, Homl. Th. i. 476, 3. Sume teolunga sind de man earfoðlíce mæg búton synnum begán. Petrus hæfde unpleólíce teolunge, and hé búton pleó tó his fúxnode gecyrde, ii. 288, 25. Ðás tácna sind dígle and unpleólíce, i. 306, 30.

un-pleólice; *adv. Without danger, without risk, safely*:—Ða óðre apostoli be Godes hæse leofodon be heora láre unpleólice; ac ðeáh hwæðere Paulus ána nolde ða álýfdan bigleofan onfón, ac mid ágenre teolunge his neóde foresceáwode, Homl. Th. i. 392, 20.

un-rǽd, es; *m.* I. *evil counsel, ill-advised course, bad plan, folly*:—Scipia sæde, dæt hit (*the building of a theatre*) wære se mæsta unrǽd and se mæsta gedwola *dicens, inimicissimum hoc fore bellatori populo ad nutriendam desidiam, lascivineque commentum*, Ors. 4, 12; Swt. 210, 1. Eádric gewende done cyning ongeán. Næs nán mára unrǽd gerǽd ðonne se wæs *Eadricus per dolum fecit exercitum Anglorum redire. Non fuit pejus concilium factum in Anglia de tali re*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 22. Dæs unrǽdes (*the building of the tower of Babel*) stíðferhð cyning steóre gefremede, Cd. Th. 101, 15; Gen. 1682. Gif ðú unrǽdes ne geswícest, Sch. 249, 31; Jul. 120: 393, 14; Rä. 12, 10: 410, 6; Rä. 28, 12. Hí geeácnodon heora yfel and God mid weorcum gegremedon . . . swá dæt hig Eglone þeówodon for heora unrǽde, Jud. 3, 14: Thw. p. 162, 29. Hý férdon on unriht and unrǽde fyligdon *ambulaverunt post vanitatem* (Jeremiah 2, 5), Wulfst. 49, 9. Absalon férde forð mid his unrǽde, and wolde his ágenum fæder feores benæman, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 215. Ðæra hálgena lic woldon hí besencan on flóde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend widstód ðam unrǽde. Sum wíf wæs ðe wiste heora unrǽd, ii. 29, 324. Tó his (*Lucifer's*) unrǽde gefæstnod, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 44: 4, 10: Cd. Th. 43, 33; Gen. 700. Hé intó Englelande mid mǽran unrǽde férde ðone him behófode, Chr. 1093; Erl. 229, 3. Wæs gesíð dæt hé wære on ðam unrǽde, dæt man sceolde on Éást-Sexon Swegen underfón, Chart. Th. 539, 27. Agathocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene . . . On ðære hwíle ðe hé ðone unrǽd þurhteáh, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 13. Ne wend ðú dé on ðæs folces unrǽd and unriht gewil *non sequeris turbam ad faciendum malum* (Ex. 23, 2), L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 6. Ðæs engles módi de done unrǽd (*rebellion against God*) ongan ǽrest fremman, Cd. Th. 3, 3; Gen. 30. Hyra freá ǽrest unrǽd (*the setting up of the image*) cfnde, 227, 13; Dan. 186. Hí þégun æppel unrǽdum (*illadvisedly*), Exon. Th. 226, 9; Ph 403. Ealle ðás ungesælþa ús gelumpon Juruh unrǽdas, Chr. 1011; Erl. 145, 22. II. *disadvantage, prejudice, hurt*:—Ic andette . . . ǽlcne glæmge de té mínes lichaman unrǽde ǽfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28: Anglia xi. 98, 28. Hé helle ontýneþ ðám de lices wynne fremedon on unrǽd, Exon. Th. 364, 14; Wal 70. Hí drugon heora sylfra ecne unrǽd, Cd. Th. 116, 16; Gen. 1937. [*Laym.* un-ræd *ill-counsel*. Þat child his unred to rede wend, O. and N. 1464. Iacobes sunes deden unred, Gen. and Ex. 1906. *O. H. Ger.* un-rât: *Icel.* ú-ráð; *n. bad counsel, an ill-advised step.*]

un-rǽden[n], e; *f. An ill-advised action*:—Hé ða unrǽden folmum gefremede, ofslóh bróðor sínne, Cd. Th. 60, 16; Gen. 982. [Cf. *Icel.* ú-ráðan *an ill-advised step.*]

un-rǽdfæstlíce; *adv. Unadvisedly, without heeding good counsel*:—Twá geár hé ríxode unrǽdfæstlíce, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 456.

un-rǽdlíc; *adj. Ill-advised, foolish, vain*:—Hié hæfdon plegan and ofergedrync, and dyslíce and unrǽdlíce hálsunga. Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rátlih *inconsultus*: *Icel.* ú-ráðligr *inadvisable, inexpedient.*]

un-rǽdlice; *adv. Unadvisedly, inconsiderately*:—Unrǽdlíce *inconsulte*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 78: 44, 79: *inconsulte, inconsiderate*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 57: 509, 64. Hé begann tó lufienne leahtras tó swíðe mid his cnihtum, ðe unrǽdlíce férdon on heora ídelum lustum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 14. On ðám ænglum de unrǽdlíce módegedon, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 183. Ús gedafenaþ dæt wé hit wénon swíðor ðonne wé hit unrǽdlíce gesépan, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rátlicho *inconsulte*: *Icel.* ú-ráðliga.]

unrǽd-síþ, es; *m. A foolish, unprofitable way*:—Ic unrǽdsíþas ðfrum stýre nyttre fóre, Exon. Th. 393, 2; Rä. 12, 4.

un-reht *not treated, un-reht wrong.* v. un-áreht, un-riht.

un-reordian (?) *to speak ill of, to abuse*:—Swá firenfulle fácnum wordum heora aldorǽgn unreordadon (on reordadon? v. on, B. III. 5), Cd. Th. 269, 1; Sat. 66.

un-rétan. v. ge-unrétan.

un-rǽde; *adj. Not fierce, gentle*:—Wé rádaþ de dære culfran gecynde, dæt heó is unrǽde on hire clawum, Homl. Th. ii. 44, 25.

un-rétu (-o); *f. Anxiety, disquiet*:—Ða bǽdon mec míne gefǽran dæt ic on swá micelre módes unrétu and nearonisse mec selfne mid fæstenne ne swencte *rogantibus amicis ne me anxietate et jejunio confeficerem*, Nar. 30, 23. v. un-rót.

un-rice; *adj. Not rich* or *not powerful, poor, humble*:—Ða de unríce synd and hafenleáse þearfan *pauperiores*, R. Ben. 104, 7. Mín gerǽfa þénige ǽnig óðer man ríccre oþþe unrícre, L. Edg. S. 13; Th. i. 276, 26. Ic wát dæt ðú hefst done hláford de ðú treówast bet donne dé silfum, and swá hefð eác manig ðara de unríran hláford hefð donne ðú hefst, Shrn. 196, 11. [*Icel.* ú-ríkr.]

un-riht; *adj. Wrong, evil, bad, unjust, unlawful, depraved, perverse*:—Ic eom gefaha dæt hit náuht unriht wære dæt mon da yfelwillendan men hête nétenu *fateor nec injuria dici video vitiosos in belluas mutari*, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 17. Ic gelére dætte ǽlc unriht witnung sié dæs yfel de hit déþ, næs dæs de hit þafaþ *apparet, illatam cuilibet injuriam non accipientis, sed inferentis esse miseriam*, 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Unreht, 37, 2; Fox 188, 7. Se yfla, unrihta willa wóhhámetes *voluptas*, Met. 18, 1. Of unrihtum wege *de via iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. Gif hwá geníéd sié oþþe tó hláfordsearwe oþþe tó ǽngum unryhtum fultume, L. Alf. pol. i. 60, 5. Unryhtre *unlawful marriage*, Exon. Th. 260, 14; Jul. 297. Hé gedwolan fylde, unrihte *idolatry*, Elen. Kmbl. 2081; El. 1042. Ic wundrige for hwí swá rihtwís déma ǽnige unrihte gife wille forgífan, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 10. Tuoege wóhfullo *unrehto duo nequam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 32. Unræhto (-rehte, Rush.) *unwóh prava*, 3, 5. Ða unrihtan men, Blickl. Homl. 231, 10. Áblinnan fram heora unrihtum gestreónum, 25, 5. Cynewulf benam Sigebryht his ríces for unryhtum dǽdum, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Mid hiera unryhtum bisenum *per exemplum pravi operis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 18. Fram sumum unrihtum láreówum *a quibusdam perversis doctoribus*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 30. Unrihte wegas ealle *omnem viam iniquitatis*, Ps. Th. 118, 104. Unrihte gemeta and wóge gewihta ǽweorpe man, Wulfst. 70, 3. Ða unrehtan *iniqua*, Ps. Surt. 9, 24. [*O. Frs.* un-riucht: *O. Sax.* un-reht: *O. H. Ger.* un-reht *improbus, injustus, iniquus, vitiosus*: *Icel.* ú-réttr.] v. following words.

un-riht, es; *n.* I. *wrong, evil, iniquity, injustice*:—Unriht *injuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 26. Hira unriht (*iniquitas*) weard untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5: Blickl. Homl. 175, 9. Hwylc unryht mæg bión mára *quae potest iniquior esse confusio?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 224, 28. Unrihtes feala *iniquitates*, Ps. Th. 54, 3. Gé de unrihtes wyrceaþ *qui operantur iniquitatem*, 52, 5: 58, 2: 70, 3. Ða de unrihtes þenceaþ, 140, 11: Blickl. Homl. 111, 1. Ðám mannum de heora synna and unrihtes geswícaþ . . . and nǽfre tó unrihtum ne gewendaþ, 193, 22: Elen. Kmbl. 1029; El. 516. Ic hini dæs unrihtes (*seeking to destroy Jesus*) andsæc fremede, 941; El. 472. Dæt hý bealodǽde, ǽlces unryhtes gescomeden, Exon. Th. 80, 5; Cri. 1303. Ða oferhýdegan, de mé unrihte (*or adv.*) grétan *injuste iniquitatem fecerunt in me*, Ps. Th. 118, 78: Cd. Th. 78, 12; Gen. 1292. Full mid unrehte *plenum iniquitate*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. Mid unryhte *wrongfully*, Chr. 823: Erl. 62, 23. Mid unrihte, Ps. Th. 55, 1; 68, 28: Andr. Kmbl. 3116; An. 1561. Ne dém nán unriht *non injuste judicabis*, Lev. 19, 15. Donne gé unriht wirceaþ *quando feceritis malum*, Deut. 31, 29. Eallum de unriht wyrceaþ *qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps.

Th. 58, 5. Hí wyrceaþ unriht (*injustitiam*), 93, 4. Unriht dón, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 12: Cd. Th. 217, 16; Dan. 23. Grendel unriht æfnde, Beo. Th. 2512; B. 1254. Unryht frenian, Exon. Th. 79, 16; Cri. 1291: Ps. Th. 118, 51. Unriht (*iniquitatem*) sprecan, 72, 6: 62, 9: Homl. Th. ii. 452, 6. Hé mid listum speón idese on dæt unriht (*taking the forbidden fruit*), Cd. Th. 37, 13; Gen. 589. Hit wæs mid unriht him of genumen, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 8. Heó on unriht þóhtan *injusta cogitatio eorum est*, Ps. Th. 118, 118: Beo. Th. 5471; B. 2739: Elen. Kmbl. 1161; El. 582: Wulfst. 158, 10. Þý læs hié on unryht hæfnen *propter fornicationem*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 14: 51; Swt. 397, 19. Ne gemune dú ealdra unriht *ne memineris iniquitates antiquas*, Ps. Th. 78, 8: Wulfst. 156, 10. Babylonie mid monigfealdum unryhtum and firenlustum libbende wæron, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 7. Unrihtum, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 10: Blickl. Homl. 109, 20: Cd. Th. 259, 2; Dan. 685. Him gyldeþ God ealle ða unriht (*iniquitates*) de hí gearnedan, Ps. Th. 93, 22. Æfr man áweódige ða unriht and ða mánweorc, Wulfst. 243, 19. **II.** *a defect*:—Ða de mid unrihte heora gecyndes beóþ geuntrumade *quae naturae suae vitio infirmantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 21. [*O. Frs.* un-riucht: *O. Sax.* un-reht: *O. H. Ger.* un-reht *iniquitas, injustitia, injuria, nefas.*]

unriht-cyst, e; *f. Vice, excess*:—Ic andette . . . unrihtgilp and ídel word and unhrtcysta and ælcne glængc (cf. ic ondette . . . unnyttes gilpes bigong and ídle glengas, uncyste . . ., Anglia xi. 98, 27) de tó mínes líchaman unrædе ærfre belimpe, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 28.

unriht-dǽd, e; *f. Evil-doing*:—Hé eall durh his unrihtdáde áþýstrade *universa prave agendo obnubilavit*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 33. God wyle dæt Sunnandæg freóls beó fram eallum unrihtdædum and þeówetlícum weorcum, Wulfst. 292, 7. Cf. yfel-dǽd.

unriht-dǽde; *adj.*: unriht-dæda. an; *m. Evil-doing; an evil-doer*:—Se synfulla and se unrihtdæda *peccator et iniquus*, Ps. Lamb. 9 second, 3. Cf. yfel-dǽde, -dæda.

unriht-dǽma, an; *m. An unjust judge*:—Ða unrihtdæman, de démaþ æfre be dám sceattum and swá wendaþ wrang tó rihte, Wulfst. 203, 25: 298, 19.

unriht-dóm, es; *m. Wrong, iniquity*:—Hié for dam cumble on cneówum sæton, efndon unrihtdóm, swá hyra aldor dyde . . . hyra freá unræd efnde, Cd. Th. 227, 7; Dan. 183.

unriht-dónde; *adj. Evil-doing;* substantive, *an evil-doer*:—Him wæs beboden dæt hí sceoldan dám unrihtdóndum stéran, Blickl. Homl. 63, 12. Cf. yfel-dónde.

un-rihte; *adv. Not rightly, unjustly*:—Unrihte wé dydon *injuste egimus*, Ps. Spl. 105, 6: 118, 78. Heora sylh unrihte gangaþ *aratra eorum non recte incedunt*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 12. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* un-rehto *injuste, improbe.*]

unriht-feóung, e; *f. Evil hatred, unjustifiable hate*:—Hwý gé æfre scylen unrihtfiúngum eówer mód dréfan? Met. 27, 1. v. fiúng.

unriht-gestreón, es; *n. Unrighteous gain*:—Ða de heora sylfra sáula forhycggaþ for feós lufan, and unrihtgestreón lufiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 63, 8.

unriht-gewil (? *or* unriht gewil). v. *first passage under* gewil.

unriht-gewilnung, e; *f. Evil desire*:—Ða de swíde hrædlíce beód oferswídde mid sumre unryhtgewilnunge (cf. l. 33: ða de mid fælrlíce luste biód oferswídde *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*) *qui subito motu peccant*, Past. 56; Swt. 429, 30.

unriht-gilp, es; *m. n. Vainglory*:—Ic andette unrihtgilp and ídel word, L. de Cf. 7; Th. ii. 262, 27. Cf. ídel-, leás-gilp.

unriht-gítsung, e; *f. Greed, covetousness*:—Ða welan, and dæt mycele gylp, and seó unrihtgítsung, and dæt man dæm earman forwyrne, dæt is eal swíþe mycel synn beforan Gode, Blickl. Homl. 53, 21: Wulfst. 290, 26. Hé woruldsælþa de onlænde æfter his bebodum tó brúcanne, nallas dínre unrihtgítsunge gewill tó fulfremmanne, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 10. Dæt wé gescildan ús wiþ da eahta heáhsynna . . . dæt is morþor and stala, mánе áþas and unrihtgítsunge . . ., Engl. Stud. viii. 479, 96.

unriht-hǽman; *p. de To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery* or *fornication*:—Hé déd dæt heó unrihthǽmd; and se unrihthǽmd de forlǽteð genimð *facit eam moechari; et qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 32. Se unrihthǽmd *moechatur*, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Heó unrihthǽmd, Mk. Skt. 10, 12. Ne unrihthǽm dú *ne adulteris*, 10, 19: Homl. Th. ii. 208, 15. Ne unrihthǽme dú *non moechaberis*, Deut. 5, 18: Mt. Kmbl. 5, 27. Fram unrihthǽmendum mæssepreóste *a fornicante presbytero*, L. Ecg. C. 17, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 29.

unriht-hǽmdere, es; *m. An adulterer*:—Mid unrehthǽmderum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Surt. 49, 18. v. unriht-hǽmend, -hǽmere.

unriht-hǽmed, es; *n. Unlawful cohabitation, illicit intercourse, adultery, fornication*:—Cwéna geligr *vel* unrihthǽmed *adulterium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 33. Forligr flǽsces unrihthǽmed is *fornicatio carnis, adulterium est*, Scint. 87, 14. Unrihthǽmed wífes *fornicatio mulieris*, 86. 15: Met. 9, 6. Mid dý sweorde unryhthǽmedes (-hǽmdes, Cott. MSS.) *luxuriae mucrone*, Past. 43; Swt. 313, 9. On dæt hnesce bedd dæs gesinscipes, næs on da heardan eorðan dæs unryhthǽmdes, 51; Swt. 397, 23. Ne da unfæsðrádan de ne magon hira unryhthǽmdes geswícan *neque adulteri, neque molles, neque masculorum concubitores*, Swt. 401, 28. Se yfela wilna unrihthǽmedes (*voluptas*) gedréfd fulneáh ælces monnes mód . . . sceal ælce sáwl forweorðan æfter dam unrihthǽmede, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24: Met. 18. 10. On unrihthǽmede *in adulterio*, Jn. Skt. 8, 3. Be mónaðádles hǽmede and be óþrum unrihthǽmede (*de alio pravo coitu*), L. Ecg. C. 16, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 26: Shrn. 99, 4. Monige hié gehealdaþ wid unryhthǽmed *multi scelera carnis deserunt*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 7. Hé onscunede unrihthǽmed *recusabat stuprum*, Gen. 39, 10. Gif wer unrihthǽmed fremeþ wiþ óþer wíf, Blickl. Homl. 185, 25. Unrihthǽmedu *adulteria*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 19: Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 1.

unriht-hǽmed; *adj. Adulterous*:—Unrihthǽmede mæn tó rihtum life mid synna hreówe tó fón, L. Wih. 3; Th. i. 36, 18. Mid unrihthǽmedum *cum adulteris*, Ps. Spl. 49, 19.

unriht-hǽmend, es; *m. An adulterer*:—Þeófum and mánswarum and unrihthǽmendum, Blickl. Homl. 63, 13.

unriht-hǽmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator*:—Unrihthǽmere *adulter*, Kent. Gl. 169. Se de wífaþ on dam forlætenum wífe bid unrihthǽmere geháten fram Gode, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 35. Unrihthǽmeras *adulteri*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11: Wulfst. 298, 16: Homl. Th. ii. 324, 7: Homl. Ass. 147, 94: *fornicarii*, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 38.

un-rihtlíc; *adj. Unrighteous, unjust, wicked, wrongful*:—Unryhtlícu iersung, dæt is dæt mon iersige on óderne for his góde (*on account of his prosperity*), Past. 27; Swt. 189, 8. Hié him andwyrdon dæt hit gemálíc wære and unryhtlíc dæt swá oferwlenced cyning sceolde winnan on swá earm folc *responderunt, stolide opulentissimum regem adversus inopes sumsisse bellum*, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 11. Gif ælces mannes lif ælre sceole swá gán dæt hé mæge forbúgan bysmorlíce dæda, donne bid unrihtlíc dæt da unrihtwísan onfón wítnunge for heora wóhnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 231: Homl. Th. i. 292, 5. Ne lufa dú gítsunga ne unrihtlíce welan . . . Beó dé swíde ælfremed ælc unrihtlíc gestreón, Basil admin. 9; Norm. 52, 18–21. For dínum gódan willan dú wéndest dæt dé nánwuht unrihtlíces on becuman ne mihte, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 15. Þing unrihtlíc *rem injustam*, Ps. Spl. 100, 3. Hé ne mæg durhteón dæt unryhtlíce weorc *nequaquam usque ad opus nefarium rapitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 6. Mé egleþ swýðe da unrihtlican gefeoht de betwux ús sylfum syndan, L. Edm. S. prm.; Th. i. 246, 24. Be unrihtlícum hǽmedum *de pravis coitibus*, L. Ecg. C. 21, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rehtlíh: *Icel.* ú-rêttligr.]

un-rihtlíce; *adv. Unrighteously, unjustly, wickedly, wrongfully*:—Unrihtlíce *injuste*, Ps. Spl. 68, 6: 118, 78. Nóht unryhtlíce *non injuste*, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 3. Gé unrihtlíce libbaþ *inique agetis*, Deut. 31, 29. Wé syngodon, wé dydon unrihtlíce, Homl. Th. ii. 420, 26: Wulfst. 160, 4: Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Unrihtlíce hí mé hatiaþ *odio iniquo oderunt me*, Ps. Th. 24, 17. Se wæs unrihtlíce ofslagen ofer áþas and treówa, Bd. 2, 20; S 521, 17. Se wæs unrihtlíce ádrǽfed, Chr. 1022; Erl. 161, 36. Hé nánegne man unrihtlíce fordémde, Blickl. Homl. 223. 32. Se de unwærlíce and unryhtlíce gewilnige *qui incaute expetiit*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 15. For dam sceatte de hé lufode unrihtlíce, Basil admin. 9; Norm. 54, 15. Ælc de hǽmd búton rihtre ǽwe, hé hǽmd unrihtlíce, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rehtlíhho: *Icel.* ú-rêttliga.]

unriht-lust, es; *m. Improper desire*:—Dú eart scyldigra donne wé for dínum ágnum unrihtlustum, Bt. 7, 5; Fox 24, 7.

unriht-lýlác, es; *n. m. Sorcery*:—Ne galdorsangas ne unrihtlyblác wé onginnen, Wulfst. 253, 11. v. lyb-lác.

un-rihtness, e; *f. Iniquity, injustice, wrong*:—Unrehtnise *iniquitatis*, Rtl. 42, 27. Unrehtnises, 174, 10. Dú heardeste strǽl tó ǽghwilcre unrihtnesse, Blickl. Homl. 241, 4. Ða de wyrcaþ unrihtnesse (*injustitiam*), Ps. Lamb. 93, 4. Unrehtnisse *iniquitatem*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 27.

unriht-weore, es; *n. Improper work*:—Be Sunnandæges unrihtweorcum *de profanis operibus die Dominico*, L. Ecg. C. 35, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 25.

unriht-wíf, es; *n. A woman of bad character*:—Godwine hæfd gelæd fulle láde æt dan unrihtwífe de Leófgár bisceop hine tihte, Chart. Th. 373, 32.

unriht-wífung, e; *f. Unlawful matrimony*:—Hé forlét da unrihtwífunge *abdicato connubio non legitimo*, Bd. 2, 6; S. 508, 30.

unriht-willend, es; *m.: or* -willende *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *An ill-disposed person, an unrighteous person*:—Dæt hé widstande mid his spræce dám unryhtwillendum de dyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatibus contraire*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 22.

unriht-wilnung, e; *f. Improper desire, cupidity, concupiscence*:—Ánra gehwylces unrihtwillnung (*cupiditas*) on dyssum týre byrneþ, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 27. Ða de mid sumere unryhtwilnunga beód færinga ofersúdede *qui repentina concupiscentia superantur*, Past. 23; Swt. 179, 2.

un-rihtwís; *adj. Unrighteous, unjust, evil*:—Unrihtwís *injustus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 70. Unrihtwís dóm dæt se hálga wer swá drowode, Homl. Th. i. 596, 24. Se de ys on lytlum unrihtwís (*iniquus*), se ys eác on máran unrihtwís (-rehtwís, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 16, 10. Se unrihtwísa *injustus*, Ps. Spl. 35, 1. Se unrihtwísa déma *judex iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 18, 6. Se unrihtwísa cáseie Neron, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 58, 2: 28; Fox 100,

25 : Met. 15, 1. Of handa unrihtwíses (*iniqui*), Ps. Spl. 70, 5. Cýðeras unrihtwíse *testes iniqui*, 26, 18. Unrihtwíse *injusti*, Lk. Skt. 18, 11. Ða unryhtwísan *impii*, Past. 11 ; Swt. 65, 12. Ða unrihtwísan tǽlaþ ða rihtwísan *justus tulit crimen iniqui*, Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 15. Da unrihtwísan cyngas *tyranni*, 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 26 : 36, 2 ; Fox 174, 26. Ic hatode ða gesamnunge unrihtwísra (*malignorum*), Ps. Th. 25, 5. Se ǽwyrgda gást is heáfod ealra unrihtwísra dǽda, swylce unrihtwíse syndon deófles leomo, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Hē wæs mid unrihtwísum (-rehtuísum, Lind. : -rehtwísum, Rush. *iniquis*) geteald, Mk. Skt. 15, 28. Be ðám ofermódum and ðám unrihtwísum cyningum, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 1 : Met. 25, 2. [*Icel.* ú-réttwíss.]

un-rihtwís[u] (?) : -rihtwíse (?), an ; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity* :—Árfest eallum unrihtwísum (*iniquitatibus*) dínum, Ps. Spl. 102, 3. [*Icel.* ú-réttvísi ; *f. unrighteousness.*] v. riht-wís (?) ; *f.*

un-rihtwíslice ; *adv. Unrighteously* :—Ic cwæð tō ðǽm unrihtwísum : ‘Ne dō gē unryhtwíslice’ *dixi iniquis* : ‘*Nolite inique agere*,’ Past. 54 ; Swt. 425, 21. [*Icel.* ú-réttvíslega.]

un-rihtwísness, e ; *f. Unrighteousness, iniquity, injustice* :—Nis nān unrihtwísnys (*injustitia*) on him, Ju. Skt. 7, 18. Unryhtwísnys (*iniquitas*) rīxaþ, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 12. Unrihtwísnys, Ps. Spl. 7, 3 : 35, 3. Ðonne hwæm hwæt cymþ māre ðonne ðē þinċþ ðæt hē wyrþe sīē, ne biþ sīó unryhtwísnes nō on Gode, ac sīó ungeläwnes biþ on ðē selfum, Bt. 39, 10 ; Fox 226, 32. Sīó ðuru ðære unryhtwísnesse *janua iniquitatis*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 157, 22. Unrihtwísnesse (-rehtwísnesses, Lind.) tūngerēfa *vilicus iniquitatis*, Lk. Skt. 16, 8, 9. Ðū āgiltst fædera unrihtwísnysse (*iniquitatem*) hira bearnum, Ex. 34, 7 : 20, 5. Ða ðe unrihtwísnesse wyrceaþ *qui faciunt iniquitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 41 : Blickl. Homl. 89, 16. Árfæst eallum mīnum unrihtwísnessum, 89, 3. Unrehtuísnissum *iniquitatibus*, Rtl. 169, 29. God hæfd ārāsod ūre unrihtwísnissa, Gen. 44, 16 : Blickl. Homl. 87, 29.

unriht-wrigels, es ; *n. A veil of error* :—Hié wǽron stǽnene heortan and blindre, ðæt hié ðæt ongeotan ne cūðan, ðæt hié ðǽr gehýrdon, ne ðæt oncnāwan ne mihton, ðæt hié ðǽr gesāwon ; ac God āfyrde him ðæt unrihtwrigels (cf. ðone unrihtan wrigels, Wulfst. 252, 4) of heora heortan (cf. Their minds were blinded ; for until this day remaineth the same veil untaken away in the reading of the old testament ; which vail is done away in Christ . . . The vail is upon their heart. Nevertheless when it shall turn to the Lord, the vail shall be taken away, 2 Cor. 2, 14–16), Blickl. Homl. 105, 30.

unriht-wyrcend, es ; *m. : or* -wyrcende ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *An evil-doer*, or *evil-doing* :—Ic ne ineode on ðæt geþeaht unrihtwyrcendra *cum iniqua gerentibus non introibo*, Ps. Th. 25, 4. Mid ðám unrihtwyrcendum *cum operantibus iniquitatem*, 27, 3. Belocen ðǽm synnfullum mannum and ðǽm unrihtwyrcendum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 11.

unriht-wyrhta, an ; *m. An evil-doer, a worker of iniquity* :—Gewitaþ fram mē ealle unrihtwyrhtan (*operarii iniquitatis*), Lk. Skt. 13, 27. Unryhtwyrhtan, Past. 1 ; Swt. 27, 23. Unrihtwyrhtan *iniqui*, Ps. Th. 118, 86.

un-rím, es ; *n. A countless number, an incalculable number* or *amount*, (1) without a following genitive :—Ðonne ān tweó of ādōn biþ, ðonne biþ unrím āstyred *ut una dubitatione succisa innumerabiles aliae succrescant*, Bt. 39, 4 ; Fox 216, 19. (2) with a genitive plural :—Ðǽr is unrím on ealra cwycra *illic reptilia, quorum non est numerus*, Ps. Th. 103, 24 : Shrn. 65, 24. Hié in ðære eá āweóllon swā ǽmettan, swilc unrím heora wæs, Nar. 11, 14. Him com unrím wildeóra ðǽrtō, Shrn. 118, 16 : Met. 20, 190. Him gelýfde leóda unrím, 26, 40. Reed weardode unrím eorla, Beo. Th. 2480 ; B. 1238. Ðæt is herga mǽst, eádigra unrím, Exon. Th. 352, 3 ; Sch. 92. Mid unríme þegna and eorla, Met. 25, 7. Þeáh hē āge ǽhta unrím, 14, 4. Betwuh ðýrra unrím ǽwyrdleasa *inter alia detrimenta innumera*, Bd. 1, 3 ; S. 475. 21 : Andr. Kmbl. 1408 ; An. 704. Hē gehēt unrím māþma *promisit se ei innumera ornamenta largiturum*, Bd. 3, 24 ; S. 556, 8 : Exon. Th. 245, 12 ; Jul. 43. Wē witon unrím monna *multos scimus*, Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 36, 2. Hē ofslōh unrím Walana, Chr. 605 ; Erl. 21, 26 : Cd. Th. 194, 15 ; Exod. 261 : 220, 13 ; Dan. 70 : Exon. Th. 270, 23 ; Jul. 469. Wíta unrím, Cd. Th. 22, 4 : Gen. 335 : 48, 15 ; Gen. 776. (2a) with the verb in the plural :—Beód ðē āhylded fram wíta unrím, grimra gyrna ðe ðē gegearwad sind, Exon. Th. 252, 33 ; Jul. 172. (2b) in the following the construction is peculiar, the word seeming indeclinable ; v. next word, ¶ :—Nalæs mid ānes mannes geþeahte, ac mid gesægene unrím geléaflulra witena *non uno quolibet auctore, sed fideli innumerorum testium adsertione*, Bd. pref. ; S. 472, 25. Būtan ðýrum læssan unrím ceastra *praeter castella innumera*, 1, 1 ; S. 473, 28. (3) with a sing. gen. of word implying multitude :—Unrím heriges, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 31. Cnósles unrím, Exon. Th. 430, 15 ; Rä. 44, 9. Ðæt his (*of that race*) unrím ā in wintra worn wurdan sceolde, Cd. Th. 236, 21 ; Dan. 324. Eác ðám wæs unrím ōðres mānes (cf. ðæt wæs tō-eácan ðýrum unārímedum yflum, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 11), Met. 1, 44. Ðǽr wæs wunden gold on wǽn hladen, ǽghwæs unrím, Beo. Th. 6261 ; B. 3135. Sió hālige cirice unrím folces befēhð mid ānfealde geléafan *innumeros sanctae ecclesiae populos unitas fidei contegit*, Past. 15 ; Swt. 95, 7 : Exon. Th. 36, 1 ; Cri. 569. Hē geaf him gūðgewǽda ǽghwæs unrím, Beo. Th. 5241 ; B. 2624. [*O. Sax.* un-rīm (engiló).] v. un-gerím, *and following words.*

un-rím *and* un-ríme ; *adj. Innumerable, incalculable, not to be numbered* :—Unrím getæl *ingens numerus*, Nar. 9, 13. Folc unrím (*or pl.?*) þrymfæste twā þeóda āwōcon, Cd. Th. 158, 9 ; Gen. 2614. Werod, mægen unríme, Elen. Kmbl. 121 ; El. 61. Hyra frumcyn swā unríme weorðan sceolde, Exon. Th. 188, 4 ; Az. 40 : 187, 26 ; Az. 36. Ðǽr is mǽðma hord, gold unríme, Beo. Th. 6016 ; B. 3012. Mid ða unríman mǽnigeo *innumerabilis multitudo*, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 628, 4. Wǽron on ðyssum felda unríme gesomninge *erant in hoc campo innumera conventicula*, S. 629, 24. Monige sindon geond middangeard, unrímu cynn, Exon. Th. 355, 38 : Pa. 2 : 389, 5 : Rä. 7, 3. ¶ In the following passage the word seems indeclinable, unless *unrím-gōd* = an immense, incalculable good, may be taken as a compound ; cf. unrím-folc, and see preceding word (2b) :—Se symle leofaþ gehwǽr on unrím gōdum *qui innumeris semper vivit ubique bonis*, Bd. 2, 1 ; S. 500, 23. v. un-gerím ; *adj.*

unrím-folc, es ; *n. An innumerable people* :—Gif hē underfēnge ðone ealdordōm swelces unrímfolces būton ege *si ducatum plebis innumerae sine trepidatione susceperet*, Past. 7 ; Swt. 51, 12. Cf. síð-, wíð-folc.

un-rípe ; *adj. Unripe, immature* :—Unrīpe dead *immatura mors*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 20. Ða unrípan *immatura*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* un-rīfi *immaturus.*]

un-rōt ; *adj.* I. *sad, sorrowful, troubled, gloomy* :—Unrōt *tristis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 1 : 83, 37. Hē ongann beón unrōt (*moestus*). Đā sǽde se Hālfynd : ‘Unrōt (*tristis*) is mīn sāwl,’ Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37, 38. Unrōt *contristatus*, Ps. Th. 37, 6 : Exon. Th. 73, 2 ; Cri. 1183 : 166, 3 ; Gū. 1037. Geómormōd, earg and unrōt, eallum bidǽled dugeþum and dreámum, 86, 14 ; Cri. 1408. Hwæðer ðū ǽfre āuht unrōt wǽre ðā ðā ðū gesǽlgost wǽre *inter illas abundantissimas opes numquam ne animum tuum concepta ex qualibet injuria confudit anxietas?* Bt. 26, 1 ; Fox 90, 21. Đā andsworode ðæt unrōte mōd, 3, 4 ; Fox 6, 18. Se Hǽlend hine unrōtne geseah *videns illum Jesus tristem factum*, Lk. Skt. 18, 24 : Exon. Th. 177, 28 ; Gū. 1234. Ða unrōtan *mestam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 42. Wǽron hig swíðe unrōte (*tristes*), Gen. 40, 6 : Judth. Thw. 25, 29 ; Jud. 284. Middanearð geblissaþ, and gē beóð unrōte *mundus gaudebit, vos autem contristabimini*, Jn. Skt. 16, 20 : Blickl. Homl. 135, 15, 25. Ne beóð gē unrōte, ac gefeóþ mid mē, 191, 22 : 225, 14. Higum unrōte mōdceare mǽndon, Beo. Th. 6288 ; B. 3148. Ða men (*men with pain in the spleen*) beóð mægre and unrōte, Lchdm. ii. 242, 3. Ón ðǽre wīsan sint tō manianne ða gladan (blīðan, l. 14), on ōðre ða unrōtan (*tristes*), Past. 27 ; Swt. 186, 13. Hē geseah ða men ealle unrōte (*moestos*) de him ær wǽron, Bd. 5, 5 ; S. 618, 6. II. *displeased, harsh, angry* :—For hwíg syndon gē swā unrōte ongeán mē? Is hyt for ðam ðe ic ābæd ðæs Hǽlendes lícaman æt Pilate? Nicod. 13 ; Thw. 6, 29. v. þurh-unrōt.

un-rōtian. v. ge-unrōtian.

un-rōtlíc ; *adj. Gloomy* :—Unrōtlíc heofon *triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 16, 3. v. next word.

un-rōtlíce ; *adv. Gloomily, sadly* :—Reádaþ unrōtlíce de heofun *rutilat triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 16, 3. Unrōtlíce dōþ *exterminant* (but perhaps the word is adjective, as the passage to which the gloss belongs is Mt. 6, 16 : Nolite fieri sicut hypocritae tristes : exterminant facies suas), Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 21 : 30, 64.

unrōt-mōd ; *adj. Sad at heart* :—Hē for ðære geómrunga ðæs ōþres deáþes leng on ðam lande gewunian ne mihte ; ac hē unrōtmōd of his cýþþe gewát, Blickl. Homl. 113, 12.

un-rōtness, e ; *f. Sadness, sorrow, trouble, gloominess* :—Unrōtnys *tristitia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 42. Dætte sió unrōtnes, ðe hē for ðæm yflan weorcum hæbbe, gemetgige ðone gefeán de hē for ðǽm gōdan weorcum hæfde, Past. proem. ; Swt. 24, 3. Unrōtnyss (*tristitia*) gefylde eówre heortan, Jn. Skt. 16, 6. Eówer unrōtnys (-rōdtnis, Lind.) byð gewend tō gefeán, 16, 20. Nis ðǽr ǽnig sār gemēted, ne ādl, ne ece, ne nǽnig unrōtnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 31. Ic hit wiste be sumum dǽle, ac mē hæfde ðiós unrōtnes ǽmerredne, ðæt ic hit hæfde mid ealle forgiten ; and ðæt is eác mīnre unrōtnysse se mǽsta dǽl, ðæt . . . *eaque mihi etsi ob injuriae dolorem nuper oblita, non tamen ante hac prorsus ignorata dixisti ; sed ea ipsa est vel maxima nostri caussa moeroris ; quod . . .*, Bt. 36, 1 ; Fox 172, 2–4. Se fífta leahtor is *tristitia*, ðæt is dissere worulde unrōtnyss ; ðæt is ðonne se man geunrōtsaþ ealles tō swýðe for his ǽhta lyre . . . Twā unrōtnyssa synd ; ān is deós yfele, and ōðer is hālwende, ðæt is ðæt se man for his synnum geunrōtsige, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 289 : Homl. Th. ii. 220, 16 : Wulfst. 68, 15. Dē is frófre māre dearf ðonne unrōtnesse *medicinae tempus est, non querelae*, Bt. 3, 3 ; Fox 6, 15. Hí weorþaþ gerǽfte mid ðære unrōtnesse and swā gehǽfte *moeror captos fatigat*, Bt. 37, 1 : Fox 186, 21 : Met. 25, 48. Gefeá būton unrōtnesse, Blickl. Homl. 65, 18, 31 : 85, 33. On wōpe and on unrōtnesse and on sāre his líchoma sceal hēr wunian, 61, 1 : 3, 9. Hē hig funde slǽpende for unrōtnesse (*prae tristitiam*), Lk. Skt. 22, 45. Se heora unrōtnesse ealle gewríðeþ *qui alligat contritiones eorum*, Ps. Th.

146, 3. Hē hiene on unrōtnesse oððe on ormōdnesse gebringð, Past. 21; Swt. 166, 12. Of ðæs magan ādle cumaþ . . . micla murnunga and unrōtnessa būtan þearfe, Lchdm. ii. 174, 26. Mid manegum unrōtnessum Dauid wæs oðfrycced under Sawle, Ps. Th. 38, arg. Ðǽm oferblīdum is tō cȳðanne da unrōtnessa (*tristia*) ðe ðærǽfter cumaþ, and ðām unblīdum sint tō cȳðanne da gefeán (*laeta*) de him gehātene sindon, Past. 27; Swt. 187, 15.

un-rōtsian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to be sad, to be sorrowful*:—Hē unrōtsade *contristatus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 5. Ða unrōtsodon helware, Homl. Skt. i. 4. 292. Dæt gehwā for his synnum unrōtsige mid sōðre dēadbōte, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 20. Ðū lǽrdest dæt wē ne unrōtsodon, þeáh ūre spēda wanodon, Shrn. 167, 12. Hē onganu unrōtsian *coepit contristari*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 37. Hiá ongunnon unrōtsia (-rōtsiga, Rush.) *illi coeperunt contristari*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 19. Unrōtsande wæs *contristatus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 9. **II.** *to make sad* or *sorrowful*:—Alle gidroefde ł unrōtsade (unrōdsad ł gestyred, Lind.) wērun *omnes conturbati sunt*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 50. v. ge-unrōtsian.

un-rūh; *adj. Not rough, smooth*:—Cyrtil unrūh ł smoede *tunica inconsutilis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23.

un-ryne, es; *m. An ill-running, diarrhœa*:—Gif ðū ðās wyrte sylst þicgean on strangon wine, heó dæs innoðes unryne gewrīd, Lchdm. i. 172, 13.

un-sac (-sæc?); *adj. Free from any charge*:—Unsac hē wæs on līfe *no charge was brought against him while alive*, Lchdm. iii. 288, 6. v. sac, on-sæc, *and cf. Icel.* ū-sekr *not guilty.*

un-sadelod. v. un-gesadelod.

un-sæd; *adj. Unsatisfied, insatiable*:—Unsædre heortan *insatiabili corde*, Ps. Th. 100, 5.

un-sǽd, es; *n. Bad seed*:—Ealle unþeáwas āwealla þ deófle, and hē dæt unsæd sāweþ tō wīde, Wulfst. 40, 23.

un-sægd, -sǽd; *adj. Unsaid*:—Wē hit lǽtaþ unsǽd, Wanl. Cat. 6, 13.

un-sǽl, es; *m. Unhappiness*:—Ða deófiu wǽron on miclum unsǽlum (v. sǽl, **IV.** ¶), and da englas wǽron on swīðe micelre blisse, Wulfst. 236, 26. [Unsel him wes on mode, Laym. 30541. Sum unsel heom is iheude, O. and N. 1263. Þer heo þolyeþ ai unsel, Misc. 146, 90. A dræste of unsele *an unfortunate draught*, i. e. poison, Alex. (Skt.) 1106. On unsele oðer an untime *at an improper season or time*, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 43. *Cf. Icel.* ū-sæla *unhappiness.*]

un-sǽlan; *p. de To untie, unbind, loose*:—Git moeteþ æsul gesǽlde and folan mid hire, unsǽleþ (*solvite*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 2. Oulēsed, unsǽled *desolutus*, i. *liberatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 29. Unmidled *vel* unsǽled *effrenus*, 142, 60.

un-sǽle; *adj. Evil, wicked*:—Unsǽle, gemāh *improbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 16. [Crist warrþ unnorne and wrecche and usell child, Orm. 3668. Holde ich no mon for unsele (*miserable*) otherwhyle that he fele sumthyng that him smerte, Rel. Ant. i. 113, 13. *Goth.* un-sēls *πονηρός*: *Icel.* ū-sæll *unhappy.*]

un-sǽlig; *adj.* **I.** of persons, *unhappy, unblest, miserable* as being evil:—Deófol sǽwð unwīsdōm, dæt unsǽlig man wīsdōmes ne gȳmeþ, Wulfst. 52, 27. Ðū miltsige mē (*a devil*), dæt unsǽlig (ic) ne forweorþe, Exon. Th. 269, 14; Jul. 450. Hī (*the good*) fore gōddǽdum blissiaþ, da hȳ (*the wicked*) unsǽlge ēr forhogdun tō dōnne, 79, 9; Cri. 1288. Hæled unsǽlige (*the unbelieving Jews*), Andr. Kmbl. 1122; An 561. **II.** of things, *unhappy, bringing misery*:—Æppel unsǽlga (cf. Milton: the fruit whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe), Cd. Th. 40, 10; Gen. 637. [Þe unseli Semei, A. R. 174, 1. Hwa se is swa unseli, þat he þis sod schunie, Kath. 1793. Unnseli mann amm ic wurrþenn, Orm. 4812. Dat folc unseli (*the people of Sodom*), Gen. and Ex. 1073. Unsely wrecche, Chauc. second N. P. T. 468. *O. H. Ger.* un-sālig *infelix.*] v. un-gesǽlig.

un-sǽlþ, e; *f. Unhappiness, misfortune, misery*:—Dæt is seó mǽste unsǽld on dīs andweardan līfe, dæt mon ārest weorþe gesǽlig and æfter ðam ungesǽlig *in omni adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem*, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 30. Him wǽre ealra mæst unsǽlþ dæt, dæt se fyrst wǽre tō dōmes dæg *licentiam infelicissimam, si esset eterna*, 38, 4; Fox 204, 16. Hwelc mæg him māre unsǽld becuman *quid eorum mente infelicius?* Past. 45; Swt. 340, 4. Hiē wilniaþ ōþera manna unsǽlþa and him cymð sylfum dæt ylce *infelicitas in viis eorum*, Ps. Th. 13, 7. Hē hwilum selþ ða gesǽlþa ðǽm gōdum and ðǽm yflum unsǽlþa . . . hwilum hē eft geþāfaþ dæt ða gōdan habbaþ unsǽlþa and ungelimp and ða yfelan habbaþ gesǽlþa *qui saepe bonis jucunda, malis aspera, contraque bonis dura tribuat, malis optata concedat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1–5: 10; Bt. 28, 8. [He fleh mid muchele unsǽlde, Laym. 4748. Al for hire onselþe (*wickedness*), and MS. 2545. To þolenn ille unnselþe, Orm. 1561. Unnseolīþe, 4811. Sum unselþe heom is iheude, O. and N. 1263. Þo wex unselde on hem . . . dole, sor, and blein, Gen. and Ex. 3026. *O. H. Ger.* un-sālida *infelicitas, dementia.*] v. un-gesǽlþ.

un-sæpig; *adj. Not sappy, sapless*:—Treówa gif hī beód on fullum mōnan geheáwene, hī beód heardran tō getimbrunge, and swīðost gif hī beód unsæpige geworhte, Homl. Th. i. 102, 24.

un-samwrǽde; *adj. Not united, opposed, contrary*:—Gif ða gōdan ðonne simle habbaþ anweald, ðonne habbaþ ða yfelan nǽfre mǽnne, for ðam dæt gōd and dæt yfel sint swīþe unsamwræde *nam cum bonum malumque contraria sint, si bonum potens esse constiterit, liquet imbecillitas mali*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 2. v. sam-wrǽdness.

un-sār; *adj. Not sore, without soreness or pain*:—Se teter būtan sāre hē ofergǽð ðone lichoman . . .; se giecða bid suīðe unsār, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 19. Gnīd mid ða tōðreoman, hī beód clǽne and unsāre, Lchdm. i. 346, 15. Dæt geswel wyrd unsārre *the swelling becomes more free from pain*, ii. 208, 4.

un-sāwen; *adj. Not sown*:—ii. æceras, ðǽrne gesāwene, and ōðerne unsāwene, L. R. S. 10; Th. i. 438, 5.

un-scæfþull, -scæþþig, -scæþþende. v. un-sceaþfull, -sceþþig, -sceþþende.

un-sceád[e]līce; *adv. Unreasonably*:—Gif hwylc brōðor unsceádelīce hwæs bidde *si quis frater aliqua irrationabiliter postulat*, R. Ben. 54, 13. v. un-gesceádlice.

un-sceádwislic; *adj. Unreasonable, irrational*:—Gif wē ða unsceádwislican styrunga on stǽddignysse āwendaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 210, 30. v. un-gesceádwislic.

un-sceamfæst; *adj. Shameless, impudent*:—Unsceamfæst *impudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 57. Unscamfæst *impudens, inverecundus, sine pudore*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 37. [Onschamefæst *inpudens, inverecundus, effrons*, Prompt. Parv. 367.]

un-sceamfulness, e; *f. Shamelessness, immodesty, lasciviousness*:—Unsceomfulnise (-scomfulnisse, Rush.) *inpudicitia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 21.

un-sceamiende *not being ashamed*:—Dæt hē mæge fore eágum eordbūendra unscomiende ēdles brūcan bysmerleas, Exon. Th. 81, 17; Cri. 1325.

un-sceamig; *adj. Not to be confounded, unabashed*:—Is on mē sweotul dæt ðū unscamge ǽgþwæs wurde on ferþe tōð *in me is it plain, that thou, O woman not to be confounded! hast become in everything sagacious in mind*, Exon. Th. 275, 18; Jul. 552. [*O. H. Ger.* scamig *confusus, erubescens*; unscameg ze uuerdenne *not to be put to shame.*]

un-sceamlic; *adj. Immodest, shameless*:—Ic hī āstyrede mid ūllīcum gesprǽcum. Hī mīne unsceamlīcan gebǽra geseónde mē on heora scip nāmon tō him, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 377. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scamalīh *impudens.*]

un-sceamlīce; *adv. Shamelessly*:—Dæt [hiē] mid ðām hælðum hǽman wolden unscomlīce, Cd. Th. 148, 19; Gen. 2459. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scamalīcho *impudenter.*]

un-sceandlīce (?); *adv. Shamelessly*:—Ic mē unsceandlīce [*the unhas been erased* (*properly.* v. sceandlīce) on *MS.*], swā swā ic gewuna wæs, tōmiddes heora gemengde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 372.

un-scearp; *adj. Not sharp*:—Unscearp wīn, Lchdm. ii. 212, 4. v. scearp, **II.**

un-scearpness, e; *f. Want of sharpness, dullness*:—For his ungleáwnesse and for his unscearpnesse *propter ingenii tarditatem*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 7.

un-scearpsīne; *adj. Not sharpsighted*:—Ealdes mannes eágan beóþ unscearpsȳno . . . þus mon sceal unscearpsȳnum sealfe wyrcean tō eágum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 27–32, 1.

un-sceaþfull (-scæþ-, -sceþ-); *adj. Innocent*:—Se ðe æfter ðæm higaþ dæt hē eádig sīð on disse worulde, ne biþ hē unsceaþfull (-full, Cott. MSS.) *qui festinat ditari, non erit innocens*, Past. 44; Swt. 331, 15. Hē ðe unscæðfull byð mid his handum *innocens manibus*, Ps. Th. 23, 4. Unscedfull wid ða unscedfullan, 17, 25: 24, 19. Ða wegas dæra unscedfulra *vias immaculatorum*, 36, 17. Ða unscædfullan hordan *rectos corde*, 36, 13. [Shep iss all unskaþefull, Orm. 1176.]

un-sceaþfullice; *adv. Innocently*:—Da de unsceaðfullīce (-sceð-, Cott. MSS.) libbaþ *qui innocenter vivunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 263, 7.

un-sceaþfulness, e; *f. Innocence*:—Se de gehielt his unsceaðfulnesse and his gōdan willan *si mentis innocentia custoditur*, Past. 34; Swt. 234, 22. Ðȳ læs hī forlǽtan hiora unsceaþfulnesse (-sceð-, Cott. MSS.) *desinet colere forsitan innocentiam*, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 5. Unsceaðfulnisse *innocentiam*, Ps. Surt. 17, 25. Unscedfulnisse, 7, 9: 40, 13: 100, 2.

un-scelleht. v. un-scilliht.

un-scende, -scynde; *adj. Without disgrace, honourable, noble*:—Ælfheres lāf (*a coat of mail*) golde geweorðod, calles unscende, ǽrlinges reáf, Wald. 96; Valď. 2, 20. Gife unscynde *a noble gift* (the nails from the cross), Elen. Kmbl. 2400; El. 1201: 2492; El. 1247. Eów Dryhten gefæt dōm unscyndne, 730; El. 365. Se him dōm forgeaf, unscyndne blǽd, Cd. Th. 263, 10; Dan. 703. [*O. H. Ger.* un-scant *non ignominiosus.*]

un-scended; *adj. Unharmed, uncorrupted*:—Erfeweardnisse unscended *hereditatem incorruptam* (v. 1 Pet. 1, 4), Ktl. 24, 32. Unscendede hond *manum inlesam*, 102, 37.

un-scendende; *adj. Innocent*:—Unscendende ic am *innocens ego sum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 24.

un-sceód. v. un-scōg(i)an.

un-sceótan *to open* :—Unsceót *vel* geopena *exentera,* Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 13. v. an-sceótan.

un-sceþþende ; *adj. Innocent, harmless* : — Unsceþþende ic eam *innocens ego sum,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 25. Onfōh mīne sāwle, for ic wæs unsceþþende and clǽnheort, Shrn. 139, 22. Ða bilehwitnysse dæs unsceþþendan (*innocentis*) līfes, Bd. 1, 26 ; S. 487, 40. Dæt hē dære unsceþþendan (*innocuæ*) ylde cilda ne ārede, 2, 20 ; S. 521, 25. Ðone mildheortan and ðone unsceþþendan Crist, Blickl. Homl. 3, 11. Hī ða unsceþþendan (*innoxiam*) ðeóde forhergodon, Bd. 4, 26 ; S. 602, 6. Unsceaþþiendra fordēmednesse *proscriptionibus innocentum,* i. 6 ; S. 476. 25. Dæt hē mæge fordōn ða unsceþþendan *ut interficiat innocentem,* Ps. Th. 9. 28.

un-sceþþig, -scæþþig ; *adj. Innocent, harmless* :—*Innocens* unsceððig (-scæðig) is æfre nama, Ælfc. Gr. 43 ; Zup. 253, 16. Beó se cristena man unsceaþþig and bilewite, Homl. Th. i. 142, 10. Hēr com Ælfrēd se unsceððiga æþeling, Chr. 1036 ; Erl. 164, 25. Hys dǽt synnige blōd wæs āgoten on ða wrace hyre dæs unsceððian blōdes, Shrn. 155, 8. Hē sǽde dæt ān gehwǽde wolcen upp āstige mid dære unscæðþigan (*not threatening storm*) lyfte, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 150. Cain his āgenne brōðor rihtwīsne and unscæðþigne ācwealde, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 41. Būton hī wǽron swā eádmōde and swā unscæðþige swā dæt cild wæs, Homl. Th. i. 512, 12. Culfran sind swīðe unscæðþige fuglas, i. 142, 8. Hī ða deór swā getemedon, dæt hī mid him unscæðþige (*harmless*) wunodon, ii. 492, 14. Betwuh ðām unscæðþigum *inter innocentes,* Ps. Th. 25, 6 : Homl. Th. i. 88, 33. [He ne wolde nohht unshaþiȝ wimmann wreȝhenn, Orm. 2889.]

un-sceþþigness, e ; *f. Innocence, harmlessness* :—Æfter gerisenre āre heora unscæþþignysse *juxta honorem innocentibus congruum,* Bd. 2, 20 ; S. 522, 7. Ou unscæðþignysse heortan *in innocentia cordis,* Ps. Spl. 100, 2. Gyt hē hy.t his unscæðþignysse *adhuc retinens innocentiam,* Homl. Th. ii. 452, 15 ; 210, 29. Habban ða unscæðþignysse on heora mōde ðe cild hæfd, i. 512, 18. Ne funde hē on him nāne synne ac unscæððignysse, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 25. Unsceaþþigyssse, Ps. Spl. 36, 39. [Menn þatt ewemmdenn Godd þurrh unnshaþinesse, Orm. 58.]

un-scilliht; *adj. Not shell* (of fish) :—Fixas unscellehte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 9.

un-scirped ; *adj. Not dressed* :—Monno unscirped *hominem non vestitum,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-scōd. v. next word.

un-scōg[i]an *to unshoe, take off the shoes* :—Unsceógien hī gebrōþor *discalicent se fratres,* Anglia xiii. 413, 683. Ðonne bid ūs suīðe fracoðlice ōðer fōt unscōd *quasi unius pedis calceamentum eum dedecore amittit,* Past. 5 ; Swt. 45, 14. Hē wæs gelǽded and ungyred and unscōd, Shrn. 85, 32. Nyme dæt wīf his gescȳ of his fōtum, and nemne hine ǽlc man unsceóda (*discalceatus*), Deut. 25, 10. Unscōde *discalciati,* Anglia xiii. 416, 735. Unscōdum fōtum, Wulfst. 170, 16.

un-scoren ; *adj. Unshorn, unshaven* :—Locc unscoren *coma* vel *cirrus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 45. Hī beón unscorene *sint inrasi,* Anglia xiii. 408, 609. Hī lange tīd eodon ealle unscorene and sīdfeaxe, Ap. Th. 6, 12. [*Icel.* ū-skorinn.]

un-scortende ; *adj. Not failing, not running short* :—Striōn unscortende *thesaurum non deficientem,* Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 12, 33.

un-scrȳdan ; *p. de To undress, strip, divest* :—Unscrȳdde *exfibulat,* i. *exolvit,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. Byþ unscrȳdd *exuitur,* Scint. 226, 9. Unscridde *exutos, nudatos,* Hpt. Gl. 423, 52. Unscrȳdde, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 146. (1) with acc. of person :—Badienda manna hūs, ðǽr hī hī unscrēdaþ inne *apodyt rium,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 6. Hine mau sōna unscrȳde and ða reáf nime ðe hē ǽr notode *mox exuatur rebus propriis quibus vestitus est,* R. Ben. 101, 22. Hē hēt hine unscrȳdan, Homl. Th. i. 432, 3 ; 434, 12. Gif hwá his līc forstǽle, nolde hē hine unscrȳdan, 220, 8. (2) with acc. of person and dat. of garment :—Hē hine unscride ðam healfan scicelse, Ap. Th. 12, 22. Hī unscrȳddon hyne hys āgenum reáfe, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28, 31 : Mt. Skt. 15, 20 : Homl. Th. ii. 252, 24, 29.

un-scyld, e ; *f. Innocence* :—For unscylde *propter innocentiam,* Ps. Spl. 40, 13. [*O. Frs.* un-skelde : *O. H. Ger.* un-scul *innocentia.*]

un-scyld, e ; *f. A grievous fault* :—Gif mīne fȳnd ne rīcsiaþ ofer mē, ðonne beó ic unwemme, and beó geclǽnsod fram ðǽm mǽstum scyldum ; ac gif hī mē ābysgiaþ, donne ne mæg ic smeágan mīne unscylda, Ps. Th. 18, 12.

un-scyldig ; *adj.* I. *innocent, guiltless* :—Unscyldig *insons,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 39 ; Zup. 63, 16. Mid werum unscyldigum unscyldig (*innocens*) ðū bist, Ps. Spl. 17, 27 : Andr. Kmbl. 2275 ; An. 1139. Hēr weard Ecgbriht abbud unscyldig ofslegen, Chr. 916 ; Th. i. 190, col. 2. Ne cweþe ic nā dæt dæt yfel sié dæt mon helpe dæs unscyldigan (scyldgan, Cott. MS.), Bt. 38, 7 ; Fox 210, 4. Sweord besyled on unscyldigum (-scyldgum, Met. 9, 59) blōde, 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 18. Se ðe unscildigne man belǽwe *qui percutiat animam sanguinis innocentis,* Deut. 27, 25. Unscildigne and rihtwīsne ne ofsleh ðū *insontem et justum non occides,* Ex. 23, 7. Ðū woldest ðone besmītan ðe ðū nānwiht yfles on nystest. Tó hwon lǽddest ðū ðeosne freóne and unscyldigne hider ? Blickl. Homl. 87, 1 : Exon. Th. 143, 11 ; Gū. 659. Unscyldigne, syrena leásne, Elen. Kmbl. 990 ; El. 496. Hū ne is se yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende de ðone unscyldgan wītnoþ ? Bt. 38, 6 ; Fox 208, 11, 15. Ne syle ðū unscyldigra sāwla deórum ðe ðē andettaþ *ne tradas bestiis animas confitentes tibi,* Ps. Th. 73, 18. Ðǽm wǽre māre þearf ðe ða ðǽre unscyldige yfelaþ, dæt mon bǽde dæt hīm mon dyde swā micel wīte swā hī ðām ðēnum unscyldegum dydon, Bt. 38, 7 ; Fox 208, 30 : Met. 4, 36. Hī unscyldige scotian þenceaþ *ut sagittent immaculatum,* Ps. Th. 63, 3. Seó wyrd þreáþ ða unscildigan (*insontes*), Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 13. **I a.** *innocent* of a crime, charge, (t) with gen. :—Ðæt hē wæs unscyldig dæs ðe him geléd wæs, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 187, 20. Unscyldigne eofota gehwylces, Elen. Kmbl. 845 ; El. 423. (2) with preposition :—Ic eom unscyldig, ǽgðer ge dǽde ge dihtes, æt ðære tihtlan ðe N. mē tīhð, L. O. 5 ; Th. i. 180, 15. Sind mænige rihtwīse unscyldige wið heáfodleahtras, Homl. Th. i. 342, 9. **I b.** *guiltless* in relation to (*wið*) a person, v. un-scyldigness :—Ic eom unscyldig wið ðās mīne fȳnd *ego in innocentia mea ingressus sum,* Ps. Th. 25, 1. Ðū ne bist unscyldig wið mē gif ðū on ídelnesse cīgst mīnne noman *nec habebit insontem Dominus eum, qui assumpserit nomen Domini frustra* (Ex. 20, 7), L. Alf. 2 ; Th. i. 44, 8. **II.** *innocent, not accountable* for an ill result, *not responsible* :—Gif oxa ofhnīte wer oþþe wīf, dæt hié deáde sién . . . Se hlāford bið unscyldig (*the owner of the ox shall be quit,* A. V. Ex. 21, 28), gif se oxa hnitol wǽre . . . and se hlāford hit nyste, L. Alf. 21 ; Th. i. 48, 29. His hlāford bið unscildig *dominus bovis innocens erit,* Ex. 21, 28. Unscyldig ic eom fram ðyses rihtwīsan blōde *innocens ego sum a sanguine justi hujus,* Mt. Kmbl. 27, 24. Ne ofsleh ðū unscildine mannan . . . ðis ic dyde mid bilewitnysse *num gentem ignorantem et justam interficies ? . . . in simplicitate cordis mei feci hoc,* Gen. 20, 4. [*O. Sax.* un-skuldig : *O. Frs.* un-skeldech : *O. H. Ger.* un-sculdig *innocens, indebitus, nil meritus : Icel.* ū-skyldigr *not due.*]

un-scyldiglīc ; *adj. Innocent, not obnoxious, unobjectionable* :—Ungerisure bysene ðū hātest bīð witnian, ah mē þynceþ unscyldiglīcre dæt him man heáfod of áceorfe būton ōðrum wītum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 32.

un-scyldigness, e ; *f. Innocence* :—Dauid sang ðisne sealm be his unscyldinesse wið (v. un-scyldig, **I b**) his sunu, Ps. Th. 25, arg. Æfter unscyldignisse mīnre *secundum innocentiam meam,* Ps. Spl. 7, 9 ; Rtl. 48, 40.

un-scynde. v. un-scende.

un-seald ; *adj. Ungiven* :—Seó sēleste gyrd is gyt unseald, Homl. Ass. 131, 495.

un-sealt ; *adj. Without salt, insipid* :—Gif dæt sealt unsealt (*insulsum*) bið, Mk. Skt. 9, 50. Unsaltera *insul·ior,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 6.

un-seftnig, -seofuntig (= hund-seofontig) *seventy* : — Unsefuntig *septuaginta,* æfter unseofuntigum *post septuaginta,* Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 3, 11 : Lk. Skt. p. 6, 15. Unseofontigum, p. 6, 14. [Cf. *O. Sax.* ant-sibunta.]

un-seht ; *m. f. n. Disagreement* :—Hī macodon mǽst dēt unseht betweónan Godwine eorle and ðam cynge, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 187, 27. [Mæst þis unsehte wæs forþan þe se cyng fylste his nefan, Chr. 1116 ; Erl. 245, 29. He mid unsehte fram þam cynge fōr . . . Hi mid unsehte tohwurfon, 1106 ; Erl. 240, 20, 25. For þære unsehte þe he hæfde wið France, 1112 ; Erl. 243, 32. For þes cynges unsehte of France, 1117 ; Erl. 246, 6. Mid unsæhte, 1123 ; Erl. 250, 26. *Icel.* ū-sātt, -sætt *disagreement.*] v. seht, *and next word.*

un-seht ; *adj. Not in agreement, in hostility, at variance* :—Eádric cild and ða Bryttas wurdon unsehte and wunnon heom wið ða castelmenn on Hereforda *Eadric and the Welsh broke out into hostility* (against William. v. Florence of Worcester, who says that Edric summoned two Welsh kings to help him and laid waste Hereford. The same writer, under the year 1070, notes that Edric was reconciled with William) *and fought with the garrison at Hereford,* Chr. 1067 ; Erl. 203, 40. Sōna dǽrǽfter wurdon unsehte se cyng and se eorl *directly after the king and the earl fell out,* 1102 ; Erl. 238, 6. [Heo weren unsahte and heo weren unsome, Laym. 3930. Þou and his sone woxen unsauȝt (*fell out*), and þou sloug him þere, Jos. 433. Folk that were unsaught toward her king (*at variance with their king*) for his pillage, Gower iii. 153, 26. *Icel.* ū-sāttr *disagreeing, unreconciled.*] v. seht ; *adj.*

un-seldan ; *adv. Not seldom, frequently* :—Ðone sang wē sungon unseldon mid heom, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 264. Oft and unseldan, L. E. G. proem. ; Th. i. 166, 9 : Btwk. 222, 2. Oft and unseldon, L. Pen. 2 ; Th. ii. 278, 5. [*Icel.* ū-sjaldan.]

un-sepe, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. v. un-sōþ.

un-settan *to displace, put down* :—Tō unsettanne (-setanne, Rush.) *ad deponendum,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 36.

un-sewenlīc (Þ) ; *adj. Invisible* :—Hwæt wēnst ðū be ðære unsewenlīcran wyrde (Cott. MS. *has* unwénlīcran, *and the Latin is :* Quid reliqua, quae sunt *aspera*), Bt. 40, 2 ; Fox 236, 24. v. un-gesewenlīc.

un-sib[b], e ; *f.* I. *unfriendliness, unkindliness, enmity* :—Unsib *simultas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 62. Swā mycel ungeþwǽrnys and unsibb ārās *ingravescentibus causis dissensionum,* Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 539, 35. Dæt dridde is unsibbe fȳr, ðonne wē ne forhtigaþ dæt wē ða mōd ābylgean ūra ðera nȳhstena *tertium dissensionis, cum animos proximorum offendere non formidamus,* 3, 19 ; S. 548, 17 : Anglia xi. 101, 37. Unsibbe *simultate,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 11. Unsibbe *simultatem,* 83, 38. God ūs

lǽrd sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deófol ús lǽrd unsibbe and wróhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 112: Cd. Th. 281, 13; Sat. 271. Ic andette mínes módes mordor and unsibbe and ofermódignesse, L. de Cf. 8; Th. ii. 262, 32. Oferfyll ne murneþ ne for fæder ne for méder, ne for nánum gesibban men. Ealle unsibba hit wyrcð, Wulfst. 242, 8. **II.** *strife, hostilities, war*:—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena wǒlgewinna and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15. Hié dæt heóldun mid micelre unsibbe, and tú folcgefeoht gefuhton, and dæt lond oft forhergodon, and ǽghwæþer óperne oftrædlice út drǽfde, Chr. 887; Erl. 86, 10. Dæt hí wǽron unsibbe and gefeoht fram heora feóndum onfónde *quia bellum ab hostibus forent accepturi*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 30. His ii suna ymb dæt ríce wunnon, and ða unsibbe mid gefeohte dreógende wǽron, Ors. 2, 7; Swt. 90, 17. Æfter hí monegum wintrum sió sibb gewurde dæs de hié ǽ[re]st unsibbe wið monegum folcum hæfdon, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 18. **III.** *division, variance, disagreement, disunion*:—Unsib (*dissensio*) úuorden wæs in dær menigo fore hine, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 43. Unsib *seditio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 30. Forlǽtaþ ða úterran sibbe, and habbaþ ða innerran fæste, dætte eówer unsibb geeáðmede dæs synnigan mód (*ut peccantis mentem vestra discordia feriat*), Past. 46; Swt. 357, 9. Ða sóhte Colemannus dysse unsibbe (*dissensioni*) lǽcedóm, Bd. 4, 4; S. 571, 6. Hé hiera sundorsprǽce tó unsibbe bróhton *their colloquy led to no agreement*; infecto pacis negotio, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 13. [Betere his sahte þane onsibbe, Laym. 9854, 2 and MS. *Goth.* un-sibja *iniquitas*: *O. H. Ger.* un-sippe *seditio*.]

un-sibbian; *p.* ode *To disagree*:—Unsibbaþ *desidet*, i. *discordat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 20. Unsibbade *desidebat*, 25, 16.

un-sibsumness, e; *f. Want of tranquillity, anxiety*:—Mid unsibsumnise gedroefede *anxietate turbati*, Jn. Skt. p. 6, 1.

un-sidefull; *adj. Immodest*:—Unsideful *impudicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 33: O. E. Homl. i. 300, 29, 30.

un-sidefulness, e; *f. Immodesty, immorality*:—Se fifta unþeáw is dæt wíf beó unsydefull. Unsydefulnys bið sceamu for worulde, and dæt unsydefulle wíf bið unwurð on life, Ó. E. Homl. i. 300, 30.

un-sidu, a; *m. A bad habit, vicious custom, mal-practise*:—Sóð is dæt ic secge, ǽrǽre man unlaga on lande oððe unsida lufige tó swíðe, dæt cymð dære þeóde tó unþeafre, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 8. Nis eác nán wundor, þeáh ús mislimpe, forðam wé witan ful georne, dæt . . . weard þes þeódscipe swýðe forsyngod . . . þurh hábbene unsida, Wulfst. 164, 2. Áne misdǽda hé dyde þeáh tó swíðe, dæt hé ælþeódige unsida lufode, Chr. 959; Erl. 121, 1. [*Icel.* ú-siðr.]

un-sigefæst; *adj. Not victorious, unsuccessful*:—Ða ðe God wurðodon sigefæste wǽron symle on gefeohte; ða de fram Gode bugon tó bysmorfullum hǽdenscype wurdon gescynde and á unsigefæste, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 44.

un-silt; *adj. Unsalted*:—Unsilt (-slit, MS.) smeoro *suevo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 45. Unsylt smeoru, Lchdm. iii. 18, 5. v. un-gesilt.

un-siþ, es; *m.* **I.** *an evil, ill-advised expedition*:—Weard ofslegen Eegfridus on his unsíðe, ða ða hé on Peohtum began tó feohtanne tó dyrstelíce ofer Drihtnes willan (cf. Ecgfrid, cum temere exercitum ad vastandam Pictorum provinciam duxisset, multum prohibentibus amicis, extinctus est, Bd. 4, 26), Homl. Th. ii. 148, 16. **II.** *a mishap, misfortune*:—Heó ðurh wódhynsse micclum wæs gedreht . . . heó ǽr ðon eáwfæst leofode, ðeáh de se unsíð hire swá gelumpe, Homl. Th. ii. 142, 12. Þu (*the owl*) ne singst never þat hit uis for sume unsiþe (*mishap*), O. and N. 1164.]

un-slæc, -sleac; *adj. Not slack, not lazy, strenuous, active, diligent*:—Unsleac *inpiger*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 30: 93, 15: Kent. Gl. 140. [*Icel.* ú-slakr.]

un-slæclice; *adv. Not slackly, not languidly, strenuously*:—Gif dæt gebodene bið gefremed unsleaclíce (*non tarde*), R. Ben. 20, 18.

un-sléþig; *adj. Sleepless*:—Unsláþige *insomnes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 20.

un-slǽwð, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 4, *seems an error for* un-sǽld, *the reading of the* Cott. MSS.

un-slǽw, -slǽw, -sleáw; *adj. Not slow, not sluggish, active, ready, quick*:—Unslǽw *impiger* vel *praepes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 34. Unsleáw *inpiger*, 74, 34. Hé hine sylfne getengde in Godes þeówdóm æscróf, unslǽw, Elen. Kmbl. 403; El. 202. Se ðe wǽre full slǽw, weorðe se unslǽw tó cyrican, Wulfst. 72, 15. Done de him on weorcum gecwémde elne unsláwe, Exon. Th. 159, 7; Gú. 923. Wigan unslǽwne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419: An. 1713. Hí slógon tógædere unsláwe mid wǽpnum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 375.

un-slǽwlice; *adv. Not slowly, not sluggishly, actively*:—Hié sculon gehíeran dætte is gehâten ðǽm monnum de lustlice and unslǽwlice lǽraþ dæt dæt hié donne cunnon (*qui in hoc, quod jam obtinuit, corporis vitio non tenetur*), Past. 49; Swt. 381, 1.

un-sleac, -sléaw, -slit. v. un-slæc, -slǽw, -silt.

un-slíped; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unloosed*:—His tungan bend weard unslýped *solutum est uinculum linguae ejus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 35.

un-sliten; *adj. Unrent*:—Dæt cyrtel wæs unslitten, . . . Cuoedon: Ne tóslíte (*scindamus*) wé hiá *the coat was unrent . . . They said: Let us not rend it*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 23. [*Icel.* ú-slitinn.]

un-slopen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Unloosed*:—Æfter þúsend geárum bið Satanas unbunden . . . and nú syndon Satanases bendas swýðe tóslopene (unslopene, MS. H.), Wulfst. 83, 9.

un-smeoruwig; *adj. Not fatty or greasy*:—Genim unsmerigne healfne cýse, Lchdm. ii. 292, 23.

un-smêþe; *adj. Not smooth, rough, uneven*:—Unsmêðe *scabra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 13. Unsmêðe hrægel *birrus*, i. 40, 25. Eoh bið útan unsmêde treów, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 27; Rún. 13. Tunge unsmêþe, Lchdm. ii. 242, 10. Wé habbaþ hrepunge, dæt wé magon gefrédan hwæt bið smêde, hwæt unsmêde, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 33. His unsmêdan (*leprous*) líces, 512, 6. Ne unsmêdes wiht, Exon. Th. 199, 15; Ph. 26. Unsmoedi *scabro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 24. Dære unsmêþan *elefantinosa*, 142, 82: 31, 8. Hé hleóp on unsmêde eorðan, Shrn. 152, 1. Ða unsmêþan tungan smirewan, Lchdm. ii. 238, 25. Deós wyrt bið cenned on unsmêþum stówum, i. 160, 18. Ða unsmêþan *salebrosos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 25. [Unnsmeþe þurrh bannkes and þurrh græfess, Orm. 9200.]

un-smêþness, e; *f. Roughness*:—Unsmêðnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36: 82, 54. Unsmêþnes, 127, 55.

un-smôþe (-smôþ? *but see* sôfte; *adj.*); *adj. Rough*:—Unsmôþi *aspera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 15. Unsmôde, 7, 33. v. smôþ, un-smêþe.

un-snotor, -snottor; *adj. Unwise, foolish*:—Unsnotor *insipiens*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 38; Zup. 62, 15: Ps. Lamb. 91, 7. Unsnoter *imprudens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 13. Se unsnotera ł se unwita *insipiens*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Se unsnotera ł se dysega, 48, 11. Dæt bið swíþe dysig man and unsnottor on his lífe, se þe lufaþ ðás eorþlican welan and ne lufaþ God ðe hit him eal sealde, Blickl. Homl. 99, 24. Ł ú dysega man and ú unsnottra, 49, 35. Unsnotterra *insipientum*, Rtl. 86, 14. Unsnoterum *insipientibus*, Ps. Lamb. 48, 21: L. Ælfc. C. 23; Th. ii. 352, 2.

un-snotorlice; *adv. Unwisely, imprudently*; inprudenter, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15: 228, 10.

un-snotorness, e; *f. Folly*:—Tó unsnotornysse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 3. Þurh unsnotornesse, Wulfst. 166, 25.

un-snyternes, e; *f. Folly*:—Tó unsnyternesse *ad insipientiam*, Ps. Spl. Tr. 21, 2. v. snytre.

un-snytro (-u); *f. Folly*:—Gefylled mid unsnytro *repleti insipientia*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 11. Hosp unwísum ł unsnytro ðú sealdest mé *opprobrium insipienti dedisti me*, Ps. Spl. Tr. 38, 12. Worda ealra unsnyttro ǽr gespreceru, Elen. Kmbl. 2567; El. 1285. Hé his sella ne mæg for his unsnyttrum ende gebencean, Beo. Th. 3472; B. 1734: Met. 9, 11. Hé unsnytrum (*foolishly, unwisely*) Andreas hêt âhôn, Exon. Th. 260, 35; Jul. 308. Unsnyttrum, 251, 14; Jul. 145: 153, 25; Gú. 831: Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 947.

un-soden; *adj. Unsodden, unboiled*:—On unsodenan hunige, Lchdm. iii. 40, 6. Sceápes hóhscancan unsodenne, ii. 38, 8. Genim ða ylcan wyrte unsodene, i. 198, 15: Exon. Th. 488, 18; Rä. 76, 8.

un-sôfte; *adv.* **I.** *not at ease, in discomfort*. v. sôfte, **II**:—Gif men férlíce wyrde unsôfte, Rtl. 114, 24. **II.** *not gently, hardly, severely*:—Hwâr mon unsôfte getilaþ on forewearde ða ádle *in case severe treatment is used in the early stages of the disease*, Lchdm. ii. 260, 15. Ða de hine unsôfte ádle gebundne gesôhtun, Exon. Th. 155, 10; Gú. 858: 83, 16; Cri. 1357. Hí wrehton unsôfte ealdgeníþlan, Judth. Thw. 24, 37; Jud. 228: Blickl. Homl. 203, 18 **III.** *hardly, with difficulty, with trouble*:—Wé hit unsôfte mid longsceaftum sperum ofscotadon *vix ipsis defixa est venabulis*, Nar. 15, 28. Ic dæt unsôfte ealdre gedîgde, Beo. Th. 3314; B. 1655: 4287; B. 2140: Elen. Kmbl. 263; El. 132: Exon. Th. 168, 20; Gú. 1080. [Þær is þe sunfulle unsofte to beon, Misc. 91, 25. *O. H. Ger.* un-samfto *difficulter, aegre*.]

un-sôftlice; *adv. Ungently, hardly*:—Ualerianus ǽwêd hrýmde: 'Éálá ðú, Laurentius, unsôftlice tíhst ðú mé gebundenne mid byrnendum racenteágum,' Homl. Th. i. 434, 7.

un-sôm, e; *f. Disagreement*:—Gyf hyra ǽnig wið ǽnigne men ǽnige unsôme hæbbe, dæt hé wið done gepingie . . . Man sceal ǽlce unsôme and ealle geflyta gestyllan, L. E. I. 36; Th. ii. 434, 2–7.

un-sorh; *adj. Without care, without anxiety, secure*:—Dá ongeat hé dæt dǽr wæs godcundlíc mægen ondweard, and hé dære mildheortnesse unsorh ábád, Blickl. Homl. 217, 29.

un-sôþ, es; *n. Untruth, falsehood*:—Mid unsôðe sôð oferswíðan, Wulfst. 55, 16. Leáslice híwian unsôð tó sôðe, 128, 9. Ic nelle secgan unsôð on mé sylfe, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 195.

un-sôþ; *adj. Untrue, false*:—Unsôþe (Wright gives *unseþe*, but Wülcker Voc. 243, 15 *unsoþe*) sage (-a, Wülcker) *falsa dicta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 80. [*Icel.* ú-sannr *untrue*.]

un-sôþfæst; *adj.* **I.** *untruthful, unveracious*:—Ic silf geseah dæt dæt mé unsôðfæstran men sǽdon, ðonne ða wǽron de ðæt sédon dæt wit ymb sint, Shrn. 204, 12. **II.** *unjust, unrighteous*:—Unsôðfæstne wer *virum injustum*, Ps. Th. 139, 11. Wé unsôðfæste ealle wǽron *injuste egimus*, 105, 6. Sôðfæst fore unsôðfæstum *justus pro injustis*, Rtl. 21, 32.

un-sôþfæstness, e; *f. Unrighteousness, injustice*: — Unsôðfæstnys *injustitia*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Þes sôdcuoed is and unsôdfæstnise in dæm ne is *hic verax est, et injustitia in illo non est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 18.

un-sōþian. v. ge-unsōþian.

un-sōþsagol; *adj. Speaking falsely, lying, mendacious*:—Unsōðsagul *falsidicus* vel *falsiloquus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 47. Unsōðsagol *falsidicus*, 76, 20. Se smið ne dorste secgan ðās gesihðe ænigum menn, nolde beón gesewen unsōðsagul (-ol) boda, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 58.

un-spannan; *p.* -spēonn *To unclasp, unfasten*:—Unspeón *exfibulat*, i. *exsolvit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 24. [Cf. Seint Iohan ine his iborenesse unspennede his feder tunge into prophecie, A. R. 158, 14.] v. on-spannan.

un-spēd, e; *f. Want, indigence, penury*:—Unspēde *inopiae*, Ps. Spl. 43, 27. For unspēda *prae inopia*, 87, 9. Ðiós of unspoed (unspoedum, Rush.) hire alle ða ðe hæfde seude *haec de paenuria sua omnia quae habuit misit*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 44. [It fel to mikel unspede *it turned out very unfortunate*, C. M. 15420. *O. Sax.* un-spōd *disadvantage*: *O. H. Ger.* un-spuot.]

un-spēdig; *adj.* **I.** *without means, poor, indigent*:—Ðes and ðeós and ðis unspēdige *hic et haec et hoc inops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 1. Gif hwylc wif tō ðam unspēdig wǽre ðæt heó ðās ðing begytan ne mihte, Homl. Th. i. 140, 3. Generigende unspēdigne *eripiens inopem*, Ps. Spl. 34, 12: Blickl. Gl. Hē geendebyrde ðone unspēdigan fiscere ætforan ðam rīcan cāsere, Homl. Th. i. 578, 9. Eádge bioð on ða ðaerfe, ðæt is unspoedge menn *beati pauperes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða rīcostan men drincaþ myran meole, and ða unspēdigan drincaþ medo, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 17. For yrmðe unspēdig(ra) *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Spl. 11, 5. Ðonne ðū geseó geongran man ðonne ðū sỹ, and unwīsran, and unspēdigran, Prov. Kmbl. 31. Þeáh hỹ sỹn on ðyson woroldsǽlþon da unspēdgestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. **II.** *barren, poor, unproductive*:—Hié gesāton sorgfulre land, eard and ēdyl unspēdigran fremena gehwylcre, Cd. Th. 59, 12; Gen. 962. [*O. H. Ger.* un-spuotig.]

un-spiwol; *adj. Not emetic*:—Unspiwol drenc, Lchdm. ii. 274, 11, 20. Unspiule drencas, 170, 11.

un-sprecende; *adj. Not speaking, unable to speak, without speech, speechless*:—Unsprecende cild *infans* vel *alogos*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 41: 73, 11: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 37; Zup. 61, 7. Hē (*Christ in Simeon's arms*) dā gyt on dære menniscnysse unsprecende wǽre, Homl. Th. i. 142, 26. Fǽringa sāh hē nider spræce benumen, and þurhwunode swā unsprecende, Chr. 1053; Erl. 186, 23. Unsprecende forneán *almost speechless*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 481. Da unsprecendan cild, Homl. Th. ii. 116, 14: 50, 15.

un-stæfwis; *adj. Illiterate*:—Unstæfwis *illiterata*, Germ. 393, 82.

un-stæddig; *adj.* **I.** *not steady, remiss, irregular*:—Sum munuc wæs unstæddig on Godes lofsangum, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 19. **II.** *unstable, inconstant, fickle*:—Wé scealon fylgan ūrum Hǽlðe fram ðissere unstæddigan worulde tō his staðelfæstan rīce, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 21. Dises lifes gewilnung gelǽt ða unstæddian tō manegum leahtrum, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 67. **III.** *unsteady, unstaid, not sober, light, wanton*:—Weard hē gegripen mid dære gālnysse his unstæddigan heortan, Homl. Ass. 110, 247. Hē his sylfes geweóld on ungerīpedum freódóme and unstæddigum þeáwum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 13. Ða unstæddigan hleápunge dæs mǽdenes (*the daughter of Herodias*), Homl. Th. i. 480, 35.

un-stæddignes, e; *f.* **I.** *unsteadiness, instability, inconstancy*:—Sum munuc mid gemāgīcum bēnum gewihnode ðæt hē mōste of ðam munuclīfe . . . Ða weard se hālga wer gehāthyrt ðurh his unstæddignysse, and hēt hine āweg faran, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 18. **II.** *want of sedateness, levity, wantonness*:—Of gālnysse cumaþ ungemetegod lufu and eágena unstæddiguys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 7. Se grimlica deófol lǽrd dyrstignysse and gebringd rēcelǽse men on unstæddignesse wordes and weorces, Wulfst. 54, 3. Mid mōdes unstæddignysse, 60, 1.

un-staþolfæst; *adj.* **I.** *unsettled, not remaining in one place, not stationary*:—Ða twām and þrim dagum geond missenlicra monna hūsum wuniaþ, ǽfre unstaþolfæste (*numquam stabiles*) and woriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. **II.** *unsettled, desirous of change*:—Sum munuc weard unstaðolfæst on his mynstre, and gewilnode ðæt hē mōste of ðam munuclīfe, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 14. **III.** *not steadfast, unstable, not enduring, easily moved*:—Unstadolfest weorc *opus instabile*, Kent. Gl. 369. Hī nabbaþ wyrtruman on him ac beóð unstaðolfæ-te *non habent radicem in se sed temporales sunt*, Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Understaþolfæste (unstaþolfæste? cf. ðæt ungestæddige folc, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 2) *mobile vulgus*, Met. 28, 69. **IV.** *unsettled in mind, wavering*:—Ðone unstaðolfæstan brōðor and ðone tweónigendan *fratrem fluctuantem*, R. Ben. 51, 3. Þe twafalde mon is unstaþelfæst (*inconstans*) on alle his weies, O. E. Homl. i. 151, 29. Unstaðeluest bileaue, A. R. 208, 16.]

un-staþolfæstnes, e; *f. Instability, inconstancy*:—Wolcnes pund, ðanon him wæs his mōdes unstaðelfæstnes geseald, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 11. Unstaðolfæstnis dōhta *instabilitas mentium*, Rtl. 192, 21. Se hālga wer swīðe mid wordum ðreáde his unstaðolfæstnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 176, 17. v. preceding word.

un-stedefull; *adj. Unstable, apostate*:—Mid englum unstydfullum *cum angelis apostaticis*, Rtl. 121, 21.

un-stedefulness, e; *f. Instability*; but the word glosses *infestatio*:—Aelc unstydfulnis ðæs unclǽnes gāstes *omnis infestatio inmundi spiritus*, Rtl. 122, 24. v. on-stedefullness.

un-stenc, es; *m. A bad smell, stench*:—Hý mid nosan ne magon nāht geswæccan būtan unstences ormǽtnesse *foetor ingenti complet putredine nares*, Dōm. L. 207. Nāht elles gestincan būton unstenca ormǽtnessa, Wulfst. 139, 8.

un-stillan. v. ge-unstillan.

un-stille; *adj. Not still, unquiet*:—Unstille *inquies*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 4. **I.** of motion, *not at rest, moving*:—Ðæt wæter unstille ǽghwider wolde tōscrīþan, ne meahte hit on him selfum ǽfre gestandan, Met. 20, 92. Sund unstille, Exon. Th. 338, 14; Gn. Ex. 78. Swift wæs on fōre, dreág unstille winnende wēga, 434, 24; Rīd. 52, 5. Eall ðiós unstille gesceaft, Bt. 39, 6; Fox 220, 23. Ðæt unstille hweól (*veloxrota*) ðe Ixion wæs tō gebunden, 35, 6; Fox 168, 31. Ða unstillan woruldgesceafta, Met. 11, 19. Ðara unstillena gesceafta styring ne mæg nó weorþan gestilled, ne aéc onwend of ðam ryne ðe him geset is, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Ðū ðe ealle ða unstillan gesceafta tō ðinum willan āstyrast *qui das cuncta moveri*, 33, 4; Fox 128, 9: Met. 20, 14. **II.** *liking movement* (lit. or fig.), *unquiet, restless*; in a bad sense, *unruly*:—Hē cwæð ðæt sió tunge wǽre unstille yfel *lingua, inquietum malum*, Past. 38; Swt. 281, 7. Eh byð unstyllum ǽfre frōfur, Kunic pm. Kmbl. 343, 9; Rūn. 19. Ða unstillan (*inquietos*) hē sceal þreágean, R. Ben. 13, 12. Nānwuht nis on ūs unstilre and ungestæddigre ðonne ðæt mōd *nil in nobis est corde fugacius*, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 11. **III.** *unquiet, disturbed*:—Ðæt mǽden hæfde unstille niht, Ap. Th. 18, 27. **IV.** *not at peace, troubled*:—Hē wæs fram ðam āwyrgedan gāste unstille; and swā swỹþe hē hine drehte, ðæt hē his sylfes nǽnig gemynd ne hæfde, Guthl. 13; Gdwin. 60, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* un-stilli *inquiens, vacillans, inquietus.*]

un-stillian. v. ge-unstillian.

un-stillness, e; *f.* **I.** *absence of rest, motion*:—Unstilnis *agitatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 55. **II.** *disturbance, noisiness, clamour*:—Gif hē ðurhwunaþ cnucigende, ðonne ārīst se hīrēdes ealdor for ðæs ōdres onhrōpe, and him getīdaþ ðæs ðe hē bitt, nā for freóndrǽdene, ac for his unstillynsse, Homl. Th. i. 248, 33. Lǽrd ūs se deófol unstilnesse and ungemetlīce hleahtras, and unnytte spræce, Wulfst. 233, 18. **III.** *tumult, bustle, commotion*:—Hē ne mihte ða unstillnesse dara onfeallendra menigeo āberan *tumultus inruentium turbarum non ferret*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 32. **IV.** *disturbance, breach of peace*:—Ón ðæs wīfes gebǽrum onfundon ðæs cyninges þegnas ða unstilnesse (*the king had been attacked and killed*), Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 3. Lǽcedemonie hæfdon māran unstillnessa ðonne hié mǽgenes hæfdon *Lacedaemonii, inquieti magis quam strenui*, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 34. **V.** *restlessness, unruliness*:—Hē gesceah ðæt hig mōrwedon mid fæstenum and mid gebedum hiora līchaman unstillnesse, Shrn. 37, 3. **VI.** *disquietude, disturbance of mind, trouble*:—Se ðe his brōðor hataþ, hē hæfd unstilnesse and swỹðe drōfi mōd, Basil admn. 4: Norm. 44, 16.

un-strang; *adj. Not strong, weak, feeble*:—Unstrang *invalidus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 22: 83, 57. Heó (*Judith*) wæs lytel and unstrang, Homl. Ass. 114, 411. Hwæt is se intinga ðæt ān þūsend manna ðē ne magon āstyrian, swā unstrang swā ðū eart? Homl. Skt. i. 9, 110. Ā sceal man ðam unstrangan men līdelīcor dēman ðonne dam strangan, L. C. S. 69; Th. i. 412, 4. Hyra handa wǽron unstrange hine tō ācwellanne, Shrn. 117, 31. Hē (*Peter*) mid his gange getācnode ǽgðer ge ða strangan ge ða unstrangan on Godes folce. Cristes geladung ne mæg beón būton strangum, ne būton unstrangum. Ða ðā him twỹnode, ðā getācnode hē ða unstrangan. Hwæt sind ða unstrangan? Ða sind unstrange ðe slāwe beóð tō gōdum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 390, 15–25. Ðæt ða unstrangan (*infirmi*) ofersỹmede heora þeówdōm ne forfieón, R. Ben. 121, 23. Sỹ fultum geseald ðām wācmōdum and ðām unstrangum *inbecillibus procurentur solacia*, 58, 18. Hǽla ða unstronga *sanare infirmos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 2. Ðeáh hwā anweald hæbbe, gif ōþer hæfþ māran, beþearf se unstrengra ðæs strengran fultumes *si quid est, quod in ulla re imbecillioris valentiae sit, in hac praesidio necesse est egeat alieno*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 18. Hwæt is unstrengre ðonne se mon ðe bið tō ungemetlīce oferswīþed mid ðam tēdran flǽsce, 36, 6; Fox 182, 3: Homl. Th. ii. 370, 16. Oþ ðæt hié (*inflammations*) unstrangran weorþan, Lchdm. ii. 178, 14. Hū ne miht ðū geseón ǽlce dæge ðæt ða strengran nimaþ ða welan of ðām unstrengrum, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 92, 15. v. strang, *and next word.*

un-strenge; *adj. Weak*:—Paulus cwæð: 'Wé strange sceolon beran ðæra unstrengra byrðene' *debemus nos firmiores imbecillitates infirmorum sustinere* (Rom. 15, 1), Homl. Th. ii. 390, 26. v. strenge.

un-stydfull. v. un-stedefull.

un-styri[g]ende; *adj. Not moving, unmoving, stationary*:—Monige sint cwucera gesceafta unstyriende, swá scylfiscas sint . . . Ða styriendan nētenu habbaþ eall ðæt ða unstyriendan habbaþ, and eác māre tō . . . For ðæm sint ðās sceafta ðus gesceapene ðæt ða unstyriendan hī ne āhebben ofer ða styriendan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 252, 20–31.

un-styrigendlīc; *adj. Not to be stirred, not to be carried*:—Byrðenna unstyrendelico *onera inportabilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4.

un-súr ; *adj. Not sour* :—Eala forgā and meoloc þicge unsúre, Lchdm. ii. 292, 30. [*Icel.* ú-súrr.]

un-swēs ; *adj. Unpleasant, disagreeable* :—Settan mē ðǽt mē unswǽsost (*or adv.?*) wæs *posnerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. [*Icel.* ú-svāst veðr *bad weather*.]

un-swēse ; *adv. Unpleasantly*. v. preceding word.

un-swēslīc ; *adj. Unpleasant, ungentle* :—Hē hæfde his ende gebidenne unswǽslícne, Judth. Thw. 22, 17 ; Jud. 65.

un-swefen, es ; *n. A bad dream* :—Sing ðis ylce gebed on niht ǽr ðū tō dīnum reste gā, ðonne gescylt ðē God wið unswefnum ðe nihternessum on menn becumaþ, Lchdm. iii. 288, 22.

un-sweotol ; *adj. Not evident, not to be seen, not discernible* :—Nān ðara gesceafta ne mæg bión būton ōþerre, ðeáh hió unsweotol sīe on ðære ōþerre, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 26. Ne mæg hira ǽnig būtan ōþrum bión, þeáh hī unsweotole (*or adv.?*) somod eardien, Met. 20, 146.

un-swēte ; *adj. Unsweet*, (1) of taste, *bitter, sour* :—Hī mē geblendon bittre tōsomne unswētne dryne ecedes and gealan, Exon. Th. 88, 12 ; Cri. 1439. (2) of smell, *offensive, fetid* :—Ðonne ne biþ se þost tō unswēte tō gestincanne, Lchdm. ii. 48, 14. [*O. Sax.* un-swōti ; *O. L. Ger.* un-suōti *molestus* : *O. H. Ger.* un-suozi.]

un-swice, es ; *m.* (*or* -swic, es ; *n.?*) *Good faith, absence of deceit or treachery* :—Đā gyrnde hē griðes and gīsla, ðæt hē mōste unswican intō gemōte cuman and ūt of gemōte *he required safeconduct and hostages, that he might come to the meeting and go from it without treachery*, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 180, 7. [Cf. *Icel.* verða fyrir svikum *to be exposed to treachery*.]

un-swicende ; *adj. Not failing in duty* to others, *faithful, loyal* :—Ic (*Cnut*) cýðe eów ðæt ic wylle beón hold hlāford and unswícende tō Godes gerihtum and tō rihtre woroldlage, Chart. Erl. 229, 22. Hig āþas swōron and gīslas saldan ðæm cynge and ðæm eorle, ðæt heó him on allum þingum unswícende beón woldon, Chr. 1063 ; Erl. 195, 17. v. next word.

un-swici[g]ende ; *adj. Unfailing, that does not deceive, loyal* :—Griffin swōr ādas ðæt hē wolde beón Eádweardе kinge hold underkinge and unswicigende, Chr. 1056 ; Erl. 190, 35. Ðæt dū wið Waldend heólde fæste treówe ; seó ðē freoðo sceal weorðan āwa tō aldre unswiciendo, Cd. Th. 204, 25 ; Exod. 424.

un-swicol ; *adj. Not false, not treacherous, honest* :—Unswicel *non falsa*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 24. Uton beón eádmōde and sōðfæste and unswicole and rihtwīse, Wulfst. 109, 13. [*Icel.* ú-svikull *guileless*.]

un-swīþ ; *adj. Not strong, weak* :—Gif drenc sié tō unswīþ, Lchdm. ii. 270, 15 : iii. 18, 22. v. swīþ, **I. 2. a.**

un-swīðe ; *adv. Not strongly, weakly* :—Sió ecg bāt unswīðor ðonne his diódcyning þearfe hæfde, Beo. Th. 5150 ; B. 2578.

un-sýferlīc ; *adj. Impure, uncleanly* :—Sume synna beóþ swīþe unsýferlīce, ðæt se man wandaþ ðæt hē hī æfre āsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sūbarlīh *squalidus*.]

un-sýferness, e ; *f. Impurity, uncleanness* (physical or moral) :—Se ðe forgýmeleásige gehālgod hūsl, ðæt him sig unsýfernys (*sordes*) on, L. Eccg. P. iv. 44 ; Th. ii. 216, 18. Ðǽr unsýfernes on ne sý ne unclænnes, L. E. I. 5 ; Th. ii. 406, 1. Fulle bāna deádra and ǽghwilcre unsýfernissæ (*omni spurcitia*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 27. Monige wiþsōcan ðære unsýfernysse deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae*, Bd. 3, 21 ; S. 551, 21. Fram unsýfernyssum ðara ǽrrena māna, 3, 23 ; S. 554, 27. On unsýfernyssum betwih deófolgyldum *in sordibus inter idola*, 3, 30 ; S. 562, 18 : 3, 1 ; S. 523, 23 : 5, 19 : S. 639, 23. Ða unsēfernessa ðe ðǽr beóþ sió lifer āwyrpþ ūt and ðæt clǽne blōd gesomnaþ, Lchdm. ii. 198, 5.

un-sýfre ; *adj. Impure, unclean, foul* (physically or morally), (1) physical :—Gif hió swīþor unsýfre weorpe (weorþe ?), clænsa mid hunige, Lchdm. ii. 210, 2. Wīc unsýfre (*a prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2622 ; An. 1312. Unsýfra *olidarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 15. (2) moral :—Forlīwan ðū ðæt selegescot, ðæt ic mē on ðē gehālgode, þurh firenlustas fūle synne unsýfre (*or adv.?* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-sūbro *sordide*) besmite, Exon. Th. 90, 34 ; Cri. 1484. Synfulra weorud, swā fūle swā gǽt, unsýfre folc, Exon. Th. 75, 35 ; Cri. 1232. Ǽr se unsýfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwōce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24 ; Jud. 76. Be ðam sacerde ðe hine sylfne besmīt þurh unsýfre spræce (*impuro sermone*), L. Eccg. C. 5, tit. ; Th. ii. 128, 14. Þurh unsýfre spræce *per turpiloquium*, 5 ; Th. ii. 138, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* un-sūbar, -sūbiri *fedus, immundus, sordidus*.]

un-syn[n], e ; *f. Not guilt, not crime* :—Ne hūru Hildeburh herian þorfte Éotena treówe ; unsynnum (*with no faults on her part, undeservedly ; gratis*. Cf. un-synnig, **II**) weard beloren leófum æt ðam lindplegan, bearnum and bróðrum, Beo. Th. 2149 ; B. 1072.

un-synnig ; *p.* ode *To exculpate, prove innocent ; purgare* :—Hine móton his mǽgas unsynnigan, L. In. 21 ; Th. i. 116, 8.

un-synnig ; *adj.* **I.** *innocent, guiltless, without sin* :—Sacleás ϸ unsynnig, Jn. Skt. Lind. 15, 25. Crist symle unsynnig wunode, Homl. Th. ii. 524, 35. Ne ðúhte him tō hrylc, ðæt hē mid gesceáde hine betealde unsynnine, 226, 12. Dauid miclum his āgenes herges pleáh, ðǽr hē ymb his getreówne ðegn unsynnigne sierede, Past. 3 ; Swt. 37, 8. Gif esne ōðerne ofsleá unsynnigne, L. Ethb. 86 ; Th. i. 24, 11 : L. Alf. pol. 29 ; Th. i. 80, 6 : 35 ; Th. i. 84, 2 : Beo. Th. 4185 ; B. 2089. Unsynnige *insontem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 22. Ūs men secgaþ, ðæt hī unsynnige beón, ðeáh ðe hī mettas him on mūð bestingon ou swilcum fæstendagum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 30 : Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 3 note. Ða unsuinnigo *innocentes*, 12, 7. **II.** *undeserved* :—Seó his unsynnige cwalu wæs gewrecen, Shrn. 93, 13. [*O. Sax.* un-sundig : *O. H. Ger.* un-suntig *insons, innocens, inculpabilis* : *Icel.* ú-syndigr.]

un-tǽle ; *adj. Blameless, without reproach* :—Ðeáh ðe nǽfre ne wurde syddan mancynne gemiltsod, ðeáh wǽre Godes rihtwīsnys ællunga untǽle, Homl. Th. i. 112, 19. Sió wiþerweardnes biþ simle untǽlu and wracu āscirred mid ðære styringe hire āgenre frēcennesse *videas adversam fortunam sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem*, Bt. 20 ; Fox 72, 5. Ic ða leóde wāt ǽghwæs untǽle. Beo. Th. 3734 ; B. 1865. Sýn hỹ swā gecorene, ðæt hỹ untǽle sýn and sacerdhādes þurh ealle gōde cysta wyrþe, R. Ben. 140, 6. Heó hæfd twā ðing untǽle for Gode, sinscipe and eádmōdnysse, Homl. Ass. 40, 399.

un-tǽled ; *adj. Unblamed* :— Ðý læs hié forlǽten untǽlde ōðerra monna ylde undeáwas *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46 ; Swt. 351, 20.

un-tǽllīce ; *adv. Blamelessly, without reproach* :—Donne birð se sacerd suíðe untǽllīce ǽwriten ðara fædra naman on his breóstum, ðonne hē singallīce geðencð hiera līfes bisene, Past. 13 ; Swt. 77, 17 : 5 ; Swt. 45, 12. Hī wǽron rihtwīse and heóldon Godes beboda untǽllīce *erant justi incedentes in omnibus mandatis Domini sine quaerella* (Lk. 1, 6), Homl. Th. i. 200, 35. v. un-tǽllīce.

un-tǽlwirðe ; *adj. Not blameable, irreprehensible, praiseworthy* :— Is geteald hwelc hē beón sceal, gif hē untǽlwierðe bið *quae sit irreprehensibilitas ipsa, manifestat*, Past. 8 ; Swt. 53, 11. Æew Dryhtnes untǽlwyrðe (*irreprachensibili*), Ps. Surt. 18, 8. Ðæt hē gecnāwe ðǽrra monna weorc untǽlwierðe (-wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) *ut laudabilia aliorum facta cognoscant*, Past. 30 ; Swt. 205, 5. Ðæt hié dæs ðe untǽlwyrðran wǽren, 32 ; Swt. 215, 1.

un-tǽlwirðlīce ; *adv. Blamelessly, laudably* :—Ðætte oft ðæs lāreówdōmes dēnung bið swīðe untǽlwyrdlīce (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) gewilnad, and eác swīðe untǽlwierdlīce (*laudabiliter*) monige beóð tō geniédde, Past. 7 ; Swt. 47, 20. Ðæt līce ðæt hē untǽlwyrdlīce (-wierð-, Cott. MSS., *laudabiliter*) ondrēd tō underfónne, ðæt ilce se ōðer swīðe hergeondlice (*laudabiliter*) gewilnode, Swt. 49, 18.

un-tala. v. un-tela.

un-tāllīce ; *adv. Blamelessly, without reproach* :—Hē ealle ðæs regoles bebodu untāllīce geheóld, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 26. v. untǽllīce.

un-tamed, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. v. un-temed.

un-tamlīc (?) ; *adj. Untameable* :—Untamlíc (*printed* untamcul) *indomabilis*, Germ. 397, 11.

un-teala. v. un-tela.

un-teald ; *adj. Uncounted* :—Gyf se dæg byð forlǽten untеald, ðǽrrihte āwent eall ðæs geáres ymbryn þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12.

un-tealt ; *adj. Steady* :—Ða hēt Ælfrēd cyning timbrian lange scīpu ongeán ðās æsceas ; . . . ða wǽron ǽgðer ge swiftran, ge unteal[t]ran, ge eác heárran, ðonne ða ōðru, Chr. 897 ; Th. 177, 1, col. 2. v. tealt.

un-tela ; *adv. (but in some cases it seems a noun ?) Not well, ill, badly* :— Ða scamleásan nyton ðæt hié untela dōð, būton hit mon him sægce *impudentes se delinquere nesciunt, nisi a pluribus increpentur*, Past. 31 ; Swt. 206, 1. Swā micle hī onfōð ðǽr māre wīte, swā hī hēr gearor witon ðæt hī untela dōð, and [hit] ðeáh nyllað forlǽtan *tanto illic graviora tormenta percipiat, quanto hic malum non deserit, etiam quod ipsa condemnat*, 55 ; Swt. 429, 19. Þeáh hine hwā āhsode, for hwī hē swā dyde, ðonne ne mihte hē hit nā gereccan, ne geþafa beón nolde, ðæt hē untela dyde *requiretur delictum ejus, nec invenietur*, Ps. Th. 9. 35. Hē wāt ðæt hē untela dēd *faciant quae non fuisse gerenda decernant*, Bt. 39, 12 ; Fox 230, 29. Getīmige ūs tela on lichaman, getīmige ūs untela, symle wē sceolon ðæs Gode ðancian, Homl. Th. i. 252, 15. Wiþ ðon ðe men mete untela melte and gecirre on yfele wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 226, 5. Ne forsuwa dū nā ðæt unteala gedōn sý, Prov. Mald. 144. Hwæt tō untala dyde hē (hwæt dyde untale, Rush.) *quid mali fecit* ? Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 23. v. tela.

un-temed ; *adj. Untamed, wild* :—Untemed (*Wright prints* untamed, *but see* Wülcker 226, 14), wilde *edomitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 40. Untemed hors, Ps. Spl. C. 32, 17. [*Wick.* un-temid.] v. temian.

un-teorig ; *adj. Untiring, unceasing* :—Rodor recene scriþeþ, sūðhealdе swīfeþ swift, untiorig, Met. 28, 17.

un-teóðod, -tiogoðad ; *adj. Untithed* :—Gē tiogoðiaþ eówre mintan and eówerne dile, and lǽtaþ untiogoðad ðætte diórwyrdre is eówra ōðra ǽhta, Past. 57 ; Swt. 439, 20.

un-þæslic ; *adj. Unsuitable, unseemly, unbecoming, unfit* :—Undæslíc *indecens*, Ælfc. Gr. 14 ; Zup. 87, 12. Ne gedafenaþ biscope ðæt hē beó on dǽdum folces mannum gelīc. Geswīc swā undæslíces plegan, Homl. Th. ii. 134, 13. Ūs ne gedafenaþ ðæt wē ūrne lichaman, ðe Gode is gehālgod on fulluhte, mid unþæslícum plegan gescyndan, i. 482, 9. On

unþæslícum tîman *horis incompetentibus*, R. Ben. 74, 23. Tó ðan unþæslícum *ad ineptas*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 35. Unþæslíce mîslâra *inportunas suggestiones*, Scmt. 33, 19.

un-þæslice; *adv. Unsuitably, in an unseemly manner*:—Dæt nân þing unþæslice ne gelympe on nânes limes þénunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 204.

un-þæslicness, e; *f. Unseemliness, impropriety*:—Menn dæftaþ heora hûs, gif hî sumne freónd onfón willaþ tó him, dæt nân unðæslícnys him ne durfe derian, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 8.

un-þæslícu; *indecl. f. Incongruity, absurdity*:—Eáþe is tó understandenne of hwylcum antimbre ðeós unþæslícu âsprincd ðisse miclan tôþundennesse *quod quam est absurdum facile advertitur, quia materia ei datur superbiendi*, R. Ben. 124, 13.

un-þanc, es; *m.* I. *disfavour, displeasure, anger, ill-will*:—Oft ða unwaran láreówas for ege ne durron cleopian, ondrædaþ him sumra monna unðonc *saepe rectores improvidi humanam amittere gratiam formidantes loqui pertimescunt*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 12. Hine on unðanc R eorringa gesêcep, Salm. Kmbl. 107; Sal. 58. II. *an unpleasing act, a displeasure, an offence, annoyance*:—Cweðe gê dæt ic eów dide æfre ænigne unþanc? Ap. Th. 26, 3. Nû ic wolde ðê ðone unþanc mid yfele leánian, Gen. 31, 29. Hê bræc ðæne palant æt Neomagan and eác fela ðâra unþanca hê him dyde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 22. Hê wolde geofan him done castel, ðæt hê mihte syððan dæghwamlîce his unwinan unþancas dôn, 1075; Erl. 212, 16. III. *not thanks, displeasure expressed in words*:—Đâ ágeaf hê dæt feoh tó unðances (*he gave back the money without getting any thanks*), and his eác hæfde micelne dem *talentum cum sententia damnationis amisit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 9. Đâ wæs Hannibale æfter hiera hæðeniscum gewunan dæt andwyrde swîþe lâð and him unþanc sæde ðæs andwyrdes *abominatus dictum Annibal*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 7. ¶ The word occurs most frequently in the genitive, with adverbial force, where something is done without a person's consent or good-will, (1) absolute, *unwillingly, without consent, on compulsion*; ingratis:—Niman hî unþances (*without the person's consent*) done teódan dæl, L. Edg. i. 3; Th. i. 264, 1. Hê ðone deófol ádræde of ðam preóste . . . Se deófol, ðe hine ær unðances forlêt, hine sôna gelæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 11. Đû miht forleósan unðances ða ding ðe âteorian magon, ac gif ðû sylf for Gode gôd byst, dæt ðû ne forlýst nâfire unðances, 410, 26–28. Far ðé frig; nis nâ ûre gewuna dæt ænig man unðances tó Gode gecyrre, 416, 32. Se cyning sende æfter Amane, and hê unþances com, Homl. Ass. 99, 247: Hexam. 20; Norm. 28, 23. Unþances fæstende, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 92. Ealle hyra unlustas hî sceolon gebêtan sylfwylles on dyssum lífe, oððe unþances æfter dyssum lífe, Homl. Th. i. 148, 28: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 31. Se mægðhâd sceal beón geoffrod be his âgenum cyre, dæt seó lâc beó leófre ðonne hê wære, gif hê unðances wære, Homl. Ass. 33, 237. Gewilde man hî tó rihte þances oððe unþances, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 38. Hê nam sume mid him, sume þances, sume unþances. Chr. 1066; Erl. 198, 37. (2) with noun or pronoun, *without (a person's) consent, not of (one's own) accord, against (one's) will*:—Đâ gerâd Æþelwold ðone hâm æt Winburnan dæs cynges unþances (bûtan dæs cyninges leáfe, MS. A.), Chr. 901; Erl. 97, 12. On ðâm castelan ðe hî ær ðes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon, 1091; Erl. 227, 10. Đâ wearð hê gecristnod his mâga unþances, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 24. Scealt ðû ðînes unþances ðone hord âmeldian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 716. Ân his manna wolde wîcian æt âmes bûndan hûse his unðances, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. Þeáh him dæt word ofscute his unnþances *liceat verbum illud improviso exprimerit*, 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Ðonne sió sâul hire unðonces gebædd wierð ðæt yfel tó forlættanne, Past. 36; Swt. 251, 12. Ðis fole ðe ûre unþances faran wyllaþ, Ex. 14, 5. Hî heora unðances hiê begeâton, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 27. Unþonces, 5, 13; Swt. 244, 21. Unþances, Jud. 11, 33. [Þat him wes mucheles unðonc (mid mochel onþong, 2nd MS.), Laym. 22370. Hit is þe an unðonke, 11769. Seoruwe uor luve of eie worldliche þinge, oðer uor eni undonc, A. R. 202, 12. For þeft and for þrepyng unþonk may mon haue, Allit. Pms. 43, 183: P. S. 327, 90: Chauc. T. and C. 5, 699. Unthank come on his heed, Reeve's T. 162. Hy wyteþ and zyggeþ onþank, Ayenb. 69, 15. A king of Britaine hauede heo bewedded al hire undonkes, Laym. 4502. Bettre iss to þe mann to don all hiss unnþannkess god þan ifell hise þannkess, Orm. 7194. *O. H. Ger.* un-dankes *ex necessitate, invite.* Cf. *Icel.* ú-þökk; *f. reproach, censure.*]

un-þancful[1]; *adj. Unthankful, ungrateful*:—Ic wæs micles tó unðoncful Gode mînes gewittes and mînre hâðe and ealra ðara gôda ðe ic on lífde, Anglia xi. 99, 67. Hê is gôd oðer unþancfulle (unðoncfullum, Lind.) *benignus est super ingratos*, Lk. Skt. 6, 35. v. þanc-ful[1].

un-þancweorþ, -wirþe; *adj. Ungrateful*; ingratus. (1) *not agreeable, unacceptable*:—Gemâgnys is ðam sôðan Dêman gecwême, þeáh ðe heó mannum unðancwurðe sŷ, Homl. Th. ii. 126, 3. (2) *thankless*:—Wê wæron unðancwurðe, and wendon ûs fram Criste, ac hê ûs gesôhte, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 42, 5. God, se ðe dæghwomlice getîðaþ weldæda unðancwurdum (cf. ipse benignus est super ingratos, Lk. 6, 35), Homl. Th. ii. 418, 23.

un-þearf, e; *f. Disadvantage, hurt, harm, detriment*:—Gif ðû heora untreówa onscunige, oferhoga hî and ádrîf hî fram ðé, for ðam hî spanaþ ðe tó ðinre unþearefe *si perfidam perhorrescis, sperne atque abjice pernicioso ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 10. Dæt wyrd dære þeóde eall tó unþearfe, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 308, 3, 9: Wulfst. 267, 30. Deófol má and má manna forlærde and getihte tó heora âgenre unþearfe, 10, 4. Đû lutodest on ðam lâdum cristendóme ðâm godum tó teónan and mê tó unþearfe, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 414. Hê gegaderode his folc tó ðæs cynges unþearfe, ac hê wæs gelet (hê gaderode his folc þan cyngce tó unþearfe hê þôhte, ac hit wearð heom seolfan tó mycclan hearme, MS. D.), Chr. 1075; Erl. 213, 17. Hê férde for his bróðer unþearfe intó Normandige *he (William) went to Normandy on account of the injury his brother had done him* (see Henry of Huntingdon), 1091; Erl. 227, 5. Nû hæfd se yfela gâst scofontealde ungifa, dæt sŷn unþearfa manegra manna, Wulfst. 52, 9. [*Icel.* ú-þörf *harm.*]

un-þearf; *adj. Needless, useless*:—Undærfe ðing *nequaquam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 2, 6. [*Icel.* ú-þarfr *useless, bad*; ú-þarfi *needless.*]

un-þearfes; *adv. Needlessly, without cause*:—Heora fét beóð swîðe hrade bíðd tó âgeótanne unþearfes for yflum willan, Ps. Th. 13, 6. v. þearf-leás.

un-þeáw, es; *m. A bad habit, an evil practice, a vice, fault*:—Mêdsceattas âwendaþ wôlíce tó oft ða rihtan dômas, and seó yfelnyss becymð oft eallum folce ðâr ðær se unþeáw orsorhlîce rixaþ, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 34. Dæt is dara monna unþeáw dæt hî nyton hwæt hî send *sese ignorare hominibus vitio venit*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 8. Nân hæfgines dæs lichoman, ne nân unþeáw ne mæg eallunga âteón of his môde ða rihtwîssesse . . . deáh sió swærnes dæs lichoman and ða unþeáwas oft âbisegien dæt môd mid ofergiotulnesse, 35, 1; Fox 154, 29. Má dereþ monna gehwylcum módes unþeáw ðonne mettrymnes lânes lichoman, Met. 26, 112. Sua ðû meaht âlécne undeáw on ðæm menn âresd be sumum tâcnum ongietan . . . Siddan bið sió duru dære unrihtwîsnesse ontŷned *uninscujusque peccati prius signa forinsecus, deinde janua apertae iniquitatis ostenditur*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 19. Mon sceal ðone unþeáw of mynstre âwyrtwalian, dæt nânig ne gedyrstlâce ænig ðing tó syllenne bûtan ðæs abbodes hâse *hoc vitium amputandum est de monasterio, ne quis presumat aliquid dare sine jussione abbatis*, R. Ben. 56, 16. Hwæt is sâwla hælo bûte rihtwîsnes? oððe hwæt is hiora untrymnes bûte unþeáwas? *quid aliud animorum salus videtur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vitia?* Bt. 39, 9; Fox 226, 19. Ne sié hê tó ungerisenlîce underþeód his unþeáwum *nec victa libidine colla foedus summittat habenis*, 29, 3; Fox 106, 19: Met. 16, 4. Hê wæs swîþe geîylled mid unþeáwum and firenlustum *homo flagitiosissimus*, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 23: Ps. Th. 7, 13. Wé sceolon faran fram undeáwum tó gódum ðeáwum, gif wé willaþ faran tó ðam écan lífe, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 23. On undeáwum *in abusione*, Ps. Spl. 30, 22. Lufie mon done man, and hatige his unþeáwas, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 8: Met. 27, 32: Bt. 29, 3; Fox 106, 27: Met. 16, 24. Ydel bið seó lâr ðe ne gehêld dære sâwle leahtras and undeáwas, Homl. Th. i. 60, 35. Đâ wolde hê forbûgan ða undeáwas de menn begâd, ii. 38, 4: 154, 12: Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 31. Đŷ læs hié forlæten untælde ôðerra monna yfele undeáwas (yfle ðeáwas, Cott. MSS.) *ne pravos hominum mores nequaquam redarguant*, Past. 46: Swt. 351, 21. Gê ða Engliscan þeáwas forlætaþ ðe eówre fæderas heóldon, and hæfdenra manna þeáwas luftaþ, and mid ðam geswuteliaþ dæt gê forseóð eówer cynn and eówere yldran mid ðâm unþeáwum, ðonne gê him on teónan tysliaþ eów on Denisc âbleredum hneccan and âblendum eágum, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 4. [Þat unþeáw . . . þat ilke unhende flesches brune, H. M. 9, 27. Sparuwe cheatereð euer and chirmeð . . . Moni ancre haued þet ilke unþeau, A. R. 152. 23. He þaht hit weren for undeawe, þ he hire weore swa unwourd, Laym. 3064. To hatenn all þatt Godd iss lef and lufenn alle unnþæwess, Orm. 17782. Him is loþ everich unþeu, O. and N. 194.]

un-þeáwfæst; *adj. Of bad habits, vicious, ill-mannered, ill-conditioned*:—Hit is bysmorlíc dæd, dæt ænig man æfre swâ unþeáwfæst beón sceole, dæt hê ðone mûð ufau mid mettum áfylle, and on ôðerne ende him gange dæt meox ût, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 15. Onþeáwfæste *indisciplinatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 75. Hwam becumaþ wunda oðde eágena blindnyss bûton ðâm undeáwfæstum ðe wôdlîce drincaþ, and heora gewitt âmyrraþ? Homl. Th. ii. 144. v. un-geþeáwfæst.

un-þeáwful[1]; *adj. Undisciplined, ill-conditioned*:—Unþeáwfulra *indisciplinatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 10: 87, 75.

un-þecan; *p.* -þehte *To uncover*:—Hiá undéhton dæt hûs *nudauerunt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 4.

un-þeód:—Ne lyste ðé fægeres wîfes and wel gelêredes and seó dînum willum and wel unþeód (underþeód? *subject*), Shrn. 183, 10.

un-þinged; *adj. Uninvited, sudden, unexpected*:—Đŷ læs íow gemête se rêda and se egeslíca dæg, se cymð ofer ealle eordwaran undinged, swâ swâ grin *et supervenial in vos repentina dies illa. Tamquam laqueus superveniet in omnes, qui sedent super faciem omnis terrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 316, 12. Hî ofer cume unþinged deáð, âstígon heó on helle lîfigende *veniat mors super eos, et descendant in infernum viventes*, Ps. Th. 54, 14. Dol bið se ðe him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ; cymeþ him se deáð un-

þinged, Exon. 312, 8; Seef. 106: 335, 18; Gn. Ex. 35. v. un-geþinged.

un-þingod; *adj. Unatoned, unsettled*:—Swá eác se ðe ðdrum bismer cwið, oððe dēd. ðeáh hē geswíce, and hit nǽfre eft ne dō, ðeáh hit bið gedōn, dæt hē dyde, and unðingad, gif hē hit ne bēt *neque qui contumelias irrogat, si solummodo tacuerit, satisfeci*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 35.

un-þolemōdness, e; *f. Impatience*:—Þurh unþoligendlícne unþolemōdnesse *per impatientiam*, Confess. Peccat.

un-þoligendlíc; *adj. Intolerable*:—Náht unþoligendlícre *nihil intolerabilius*, Scint. 208, 14.

un-þorflæst; *adj. Useless, needless*: —Unðor[f]læst bidda *ineptum rogare*, Rtl. 179. 34. v. þorf-fæst.

un-þríste; *adj. Timid. diffident, faint-hearted*:—Ða unmōdgan and ða undrístan (*pusillanimes*) . . . Ða lytelmōdan and ða undrístan, donne hié ongietaþ hiera unbældo and hiera unmiehte, hié weorðaþ oft ormōde, Past. 32; Swt. 209, 5–8. Ða undrístan (-ðrístan, Cott. MSS.), Swt. 211, 15.

un-þrowi[g]endlíc; *adj. Incapable of suffering, impassible*:—Se ðe is undrowigendlíc on his godcundnysse, Homl. Th. i. 116, 27: 120, 25. Seó Godcundnys ne mihte nán ðing þrowian, for ðan de heó is undrowigendlíc, ii. 6, 30. Undrowiendlíc, 270, 32.

un-þurhsceótendlíc; *adj. Impenetrable*:—Mid ðý unþurhsciótendlícre gescyldnesse gescyld mē *inpenetrabili tutela me defende*, Lchdm. i. lxix, 5.

un-þurhtogen; *adj. Not carried through, not performed*:—Hwæt wēne gē hwæt sió ðurhtogene unrihtwīsnes gecarnige, nū sió undurtogene ārfæstnes swā micel wīte gecarnaþ *quid mereatur injustitia illata, si tanta percussione digna est pietas non impensa*, Past. 44; Swt. 329, 14.

un-þwǽre; *adj. At enmity, not in agreement*:—Gif ðū gemanst dæt ðīn brōðor sig unþwære wið dē *si recordatus fueris quod frater tuus simultatem tecum habet*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 27; Th. ii. 194, 1. v. ungeþwære.

un-þwǽrian. v. ge-unþwǽrian.

un-þwǽrness, e; *f. Discord, dissension, disagreement*:—Ðǽr wæs micel unþwærnes (-ðwærnesse, MS. E.) dære þeóde betweox him selfum, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 8. Undwérnesse *discordias*, Kent. Gl. 155.

un-þwogen, -þwægen, -þwegen, -þwogen; *adj. Unwashed*: — Ða hwíle de hig unþwogene beóð, L. Ælf. E.; Th. ii. 392, 14. Unþwogenum (-þwagenum, MS. A.: -ðwægnum, Rush.: -ðuegenum, Lind.) handum *manibus non lotis*, Mk. Skt, 7, 2. Unþwogenum (-ðuénum, Lind.: -ðwegenum, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 20. Undwéanum, p. 17, 11. [*Goth.* un-þwahans.]

un-þyhtig; *adj. Weak*:—Undyhtge (-þyotgi, -dyctgi) ēgan *vitiato oculo*, Txts. 107. 2133.

un-þyldig; *adj. Impatient*:—Hī bióþ swā unþyldige dæt hī ne magon nān earfoþa geþyldelíce āberan, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 228, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* un-dulíg *inpatiens.*]

un-þyldlíceness, e; *f. Difficulty*:—Ða wæs mycel unþyldlícnes geworden be his byrignesse *facta difficultate tumulandi*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 8 note.

untíd-fyll[u]; *f. Unseasonable repletion, excessive drinking at improper times*:—Be oferfylle. *Ve, qui consurgitis mane ad bibendum, etc.* Wá eów, hē cwæð, de lufiaþ untídfylla and ǽr on morgen oferdrence dreógaþ, Wulfst. 46, 14.

untíd-gewidere, es; *n. Unseasonable weather*:—Dises ylcan geáres wǽron swíde untídgewidera, and for ðī geond eall ðis land wurdon eordwæstmas eall tō medemlíce gewende, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 35.

un-tídlíc; *adj. Unseasonable*:—Untídlíc *intemporalis*, Germ. 394, 316. Nā, swā hit gewuna is, of untídlícan gewideran, dæt is, of wǽtum sumerum and of dryġum wintrum and of rēdre lenctenhǽte, and mid ungemǽtre hærfestwǽtan *non, ut adsolet, temporum turbata temperies, hoc est, aut siccitas hiemis, aut repentinus calor veris, aut humor aestatis, vel autumni divitis indigesta illecebra*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zitlíh *inportunus.*]

un-tídlíce; *adv. Unseasonably, at a wrong time*:—Eall dæt mon untídlíce onginþ, næfþ hit nō ǽltæwne ende, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zitlícho *immature.*]

un-tídre; *adj. Not weak, firm, strong*:—Him wæs hyge untyddre, Andr. Kmbl. 2506; An. 1254.

untíd-spræce, e; *f. Unseasonable speech*:—Unnytte dǽde and untídspǽca forhogian, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 10.

untíd-weorc, es; *n. Unseasonable work, work done at a wrong time*:—Geswícan untídweorca (*work done on Sunday*), Wulfst. 209, 27. Geswícan untídweorca, 221, 19.

un-tígan; *p. de To untie, unbind, loose*:—Ic unbinde oðde untíge *soluo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 7. Ne untígd (*soluit*) eówer ǽlc on restedæge his oxan oðde assan fram dære binne? Lk. Skt. 13, 15. Gyt gemētaþ as-an folan getíged . . . untígaþ hyne. Gif inc hwá āhsaþ hwí gyt hyne untígeaþ . . . Ðá hig hine untígdon, ða cwǽdon ða hlāfordas: 'Hwí untíge gē dæne folan,' 19, 30–33: Mk. Skt. 11, 2–4. Petrus done ryddan untígde, Homl. Th. i. 374, 2. Ða sende God his apostolas tō gebundenum mancynne, and hēt hī untígan. Hū untígdon hī done assan? 208, 4–6. Untýgaþ hī, 206, 11. Hwæt dō gyt done folan untígende? Mk. Skt. 11, 5. Se de gesyhd assan clipiende oðde untíende (-tí[g]edne?) yrnan, Lchdm. iii. 198, 12. Donne wé sind gelaðode, donne sind wé untígede, Homl. Th. i. 210, 7, 9.

un-tílod; *adj. Without provision made*:—Se ðe his ǽr tíde ne tiolaþ ðonne bið his on tíd untilad *who makes no provision for himself beforehand, for him will there be no provision made when the time comes*, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 3.

un-tíma, an; *m.* I. *a wrong time, an improper time*:—Se lǽce ðonne hē on untíman lācnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ *secta immature vulnera deterius infervescunt*, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 2. Hē wilnaþ hǽlo tō late and on untíman, ðonne hē ǽr nolde hié gehealdan, ða ða hī hæfde *salus.infructuose ad ultimum quaeritur, quae congruo concessa tempore utiliter non habetur*, 36; Swt. 249, 8. Ælc dæra manna de yt oðde drincð on untíman on dam hālgan lenctene oðde on rihtfæstendagum, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 76: Anglia xi. 113, 26. II. *a bad time, an unhappy condition of things, a mishap* (cf. *French* malheur):—Ic āsende ofer eówer land ǽlcne untíman, dæt bið egeslíce greát hagol, se fordēð eówre wæstmas, and unāsecgendlíce þunras . . . , Wulfst. 297, 7. [*Continentia*, þat is, þat man þe spuse haved, his golliche deden widteo, swo hit be untime, Rel. Ant. i. 132, 18. Vrcs misseide, oder in untime, A. R. 344, 3. A man schulde not ete in untyme, Chauc. Pers. T. In vntyme ne shulde no bourde on bedde be, Piers P. 9, 186. *Icel.* ū-tími *a wrong time* (koma í útíma *to come too late*); *an evil time, mishap.*]

un-tíme; *adj. Unhappy, unfortunate, ill-timed*:—Se dysiga dranc bútan bletsunge and eode him út. Man slǽtte dā ǽnne fearr, and se fear arn him tōgeánes, and hine dýde dæt hē his feorh forlēt, and gebohte swá done untíman drenc, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 74. v. un-tíma, II, un-tímness.

un-tímende; *adj. Not productive, barren*:—Sarai wæs untýmende (*sterilis*); nǽfde heó nán bearn, Gen. 11, 30: Jud. 13, 2: Boutr. Scrd. 22, 22. Hit is swíde ungedafenlíc dæt forwerode menn and untýmende gifta wilnian, ðonne gifta ne sind gesette for nānum ðinge būton for bearnteáme, Homl. Th. ii. 94, 12. Fádige synd da untýmendan *beatae steriles*, Lk. Skt. 23, 29. v. tíman, I.

un-tímness, e; *f. Misfortune, unhappiness*:—Ic sende on eówrum hūsum cwealm and hungor and untímnesse and fýr, dæt forbærnd ealle eówre welan, Wulfst. 207, 18. v. un-tíma, II, un-tíme.

un-tíogoðad, un-tiogiað, un-tíþe. v. un-teóþod, un-teorig, un-tygþa.

un-tóbrocen; *adj. Not broken in pieces*:—Gif gē done bend healdaþ sōðre brōðerrǽdene untóbrocenne, Homl. Th. ii. 318, 5. Hē sum þing hæfde untóbrocen, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 258.

un-tóclofen; *adj. Uncloven*:—Da de synd gehófode on horses gelícnysse untóclofenum clawum, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 45.

un-tódǽled; *adj. Undivided, unseparated*:—Is dæt full gód dæt eall ætgædere is untódǽled, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 28. Hé bið ánfeald untódǽled, 33, 2; Fox 122, 18, 21. Se God is simle on ánum untódǽled, 34, 6; Fox 142, 22: Wulfst. 21, 19. Willnade se cyning dæt se wer him syndriglíce untódǽlede gefērscipe (*individuo comitatu*) lāreów wǽre, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 3.

un-tódǽledlíc; *adj. Indivisible, inseparable*:—Ánfeald and untódǽledlíc *simplex indivisumque natura*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 10: 34, 7; Fox 144, 19. Hí dry ān God untódǽledlíc, Homl. Th. i. 150, 15: 248, 9: 500, 29. Dære Hálgan Þrymnysse weorc is ǽfre untódǽledlíc, 498, 35. *Littera* is se læsta dǽl on bócum and untódǽledlíc . . . beóð da stafas untódǽledlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 4, 19–5, 3. Dæt gecynd gefēhþ da friénd tōgædre mid untódǽledlícre lufe, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 2.

un-tódǽledlíce; *adv. Indivisibly, inseparably*:—Seó de hæfd ðās dreó ðing on hire tōgædre wyrcende untódǽledlíce, Homl. Th. i. 288, 25: 500, 14: 368, 2.

un-tódǽledness, e; *f. Undividedness*:—*Indivisio*, dæt is untódǽlednyss, Anglia viii. 318, 17.

un-tódállíc (-dǽl-); *adj. Indivisible, inseparable*:—Tódǽl da twá, ðonne byd ān tō lāfe; dæt ys untódállíc, Anglia viii. 318, 30. Untódælílícre[ro] *inseparabili, indivisibili*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 50.

un-tólǽtendlíce; *adv. Unremittingly*; indesinenter, Gr. Dial. 2, 8.

un-tólisende; *adj. Inextricable*: — Ðý untólýsendum *inextricabili*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 70. Untólīsende *inextricabilem*, 76, 48.

un-tóscecan; *adj. Undisturbed, undestroyed*:—Swá lange swá God wolde dæt Cristen geleáfa mid Engelcynne untóscecan weóxa, Chart. Th. 127, 11. Swá lange swá God wylle dæt Cristen geleáfa mid Angelcynne untóscecan wurde, 390, 35.

un-tóslegen; *adj. Not beaten to pieces*:—Þeáh dæt scyp sī ūte on dære sǽ on dām ýdum, hyt byð gesund untóslegen, gyf se streng āþolaþ, for dam hys byð se óder ende fæst on dære eordan and se óder on dam scype, Shrn. 175, 22.

un-tósliten; *adj. Not torn asunder*:—Untósliten *inextricabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 60: *inima* (?), 45, 37. Hí heóldon his tunecan untóslitene, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 32. Untóslitenum *indisruptis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 31: 47, 13.

un-tósprecendlíc; *adj. Ineffable*:—Ricsiendum ūrum Dryhtne, dæm

hiéhstan and dæm untóspreccendlícan (cf. regnante Domino nostro, summo et ineffabili rerum Creatore omnium, 106, 19) ealra þinga and ealra tída Scippende, Chart. Th. 124, 8 : 388, 24.

un-tótwæmed; *adj. Undivided, unseparated:* — Nis Cristes godcundnys gerunnen tó dære mennisenysse, ac hé þurhwunaþ þéah á on ẽcnysse on ánum hâde untótwæmed, Homl. Th. i. 40, 30. Dæra weorc is symle untótwæmed, ii. 366, 20.

un-trâglíce; *adv. Well, honestly:*—Âséca þa ðe snyttro mid eów hæbben, dæt mé þinga gehwylc þríste gecýðan untrâglíce, ðe ic him tó sêce, Elen. Kmbl. 819 : El. 410.

un-treów, e; *f. Bad faith, faithlessness, perfidy, fraud:*—Mé ðâs woruldsælþa blíndne on ðis dimme hol forlæddon, and mé dâ berýpton rædes and frófre for heora untreówum, Met. 2, 13. Gif ðú heora untreówa oncunige, oferhoga hí, and âdrif hí fram ðé, for dam hí spanaþ ðé tó díore unþearefe *si perfidam perhorrescis. sperne atque abjice perniciosa ludentem*, Bt. 7, 2 ; Fox 18, 8. Heó âcet leóht geseah ellor scrîdan, dæt hé hire þurh untreówa tâcen iewde, Cd. Th. 48, 10 ; Gen. 773. [*O. Sax.* un-trewa : *O. H. Ger.* un-triuwa *fraus.*]

un-treówe, -tríwe ; *adj. Untrue, not faithful:*—Gyf hwylc man sý untríwe dam hundrede, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 21 note. [*Goth.* untriggws *iniquus : Icel.* ú-tryggr *faithless, untrustworthy.*]

un-treówfæst; *adj. Unfaithful, untrustworthy:*— Untrýwfæst *flecti facilis*, Germ. 401, 27. Hí cwædon tó dam Hælende : ‘ Wé wyton dæt ðú of forlygere wære âcenned ; and þrydde dæt ðýn cynn ys on Bethleem swýþe untreówfæst ; and þrydde dæt ðýn fæder and ðýn módor flugon of Egiptan lande for dam ðe hig nefdon nánne trúwan tó nánum folce,’ Nicod. 6 ; Thw. 3, 22.

un-treówlíce ; *adv. With bad faith, perfidiously :*—Agothocles gedyde untreówlíce wið hiene, dæt hé hiene on his wârum beswâc and ofslóg *per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus, occisus est*, Ois. 4, 5 ; Swt. 170, 9. Dâ bæd hé dæt mon dyde beforan him done triumphan. Ac him Rómâne untreówlíce his forwiernodon, and hit under dæt lâdedon for don de hé âr sige næfde, 5, 2 ; Swt. 216, 31.

un-treówsian ; *p.* ode. I. *to defraud :*—Ne untreówsige gê nó eów betweoxn *nolite fraudare invicem*, Past. 16 ; Swt. 99, 14. II. *to offend :*—Donne beód manega untreówsede *tunc scandalizabuntur multi*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 10 note. v. ge-untreówsian.

un-treówþ, e ; *f. Bad faith, perfidy :*—Da Dænescan, de wæs árur geteald eallra folca getreówast, wurdon âwende tó dære meste untríwde and tó dam mæsten swicdóme de âfre mihte gewurdan, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 223, 7. Antigones forlêt dæt sell. Ac Umenis him wéude from Antigones hâmfærelete micelra untreówda *Antigonus ab obsidione discessit. Sed nec sic Eumeni spes firma aut salus certa*, Ors. 3, 11 ; Swt. 146, 21. Adam týhd mé untrýówda, Cd. Th. 36, 33 ; Gen. 581. Agothocles gedyde untreówlíce wid hiene . . . Gif hé dâ da âne untreówþa ne gedyde, from dæm dæge hé mehte bûtan gebroce Cartaina onwald begietan, Ors. 4, 5 ; Swt. 170, 11. [*Icel.* ú-trygð *falseness, faithlessness.*]

un-trum ; *adj. Weak, sick, ill, infirm :*—Untrum *infirmus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 45. Untrum ic eom *infirmus sum*, Ps. Spl. 6, 2 : Mt. Kmbl. 25, 36. Næs dæra leóda ænig untrum *non erat in tribubus eorum infirmus*, Ps. Th. 104, 32. Þeówa untrum *servus male habens*, Lk. Skt. 7, 2. Se de âr untrum wæs *qui languerat*, 7, 10. Dâ wearð hé untrum on feforâdle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15. Nænig næs tó dæs untrum, dæt hé sóna hælo ne onfénge, 223, 23. Dæt flæsc is untrum *caro infirma est*, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Man hwylcne dâl his hrægles tó untruman men bróhte, dæt hé wearð hâl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 25. Untrume ealle wæran *infirmati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 11. Wæs dær on neáweste untrumra manna hûs, on dam hyra deáw wæs dæt hí da untruman in lædan sceoldan *erat in proximo casa, in qua infirmiores induci solebant*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 27. v. ge-untrum.

un-trumian ; *p.* ode. I. *to make weak, weaken :*—Ic untrumige *infirmo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47 ; Zup. 276, 7. II. *to be or to become weak :*—Ná ic untrumge *non infirmabor*. Ps. Spl. 25, 1. Dæs bróder untrumade *cujus frater infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 11, 2. [Þa was þe king swíde untrumed, Laym. 15037.] v. ge-untrumian ; un-trymman.

un-trumlíc ; *adj. Weak :*— Hwæder dæt landfolc sí tó gefeohte stranglíc odde untrumlíc *populum, utrum fortis sit an infirmus*, Num. 13, 20.

un-trumness, e ; *f. Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity :*—*Freneticus* se de þurh sleáplêaste âwét, *frenesis* seó untrumnys, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 61. Untrumnys *egritudo*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 494, 18 : *infirmitas*, 3, 12 ; S. 537, 12. Dá gestód his wíf untrumnes on hire eágan *ingruente oculis caligine subita*, 4, 10 ; S. 578, 18. Líchomlícre untrumnesse drycced *corporea infirmitate pressus*, 4, 24 ; S. 598, 25. Of untrumnysse (*infirmitate*) dæs gecyndes, 1, 27 ; S. 494, 13. Mid his módes untrumnesse (*infirmitate*), Past. 54 ; Swt. 423, 21. Hér Eádsige forlêt det biscopríce for his untrumnisse, Chr. 1043 ; Erl. 169, 23. Mid dære untrumnesse (*fever*) swíde geswenced, Blickl. Homl. 227, 8. Mihtig ælce untrumnesse tó hælenne, 223, 22. Underwreodaþ his untrumnesse *sustentat inbecillitatem suam*, Kent. Gl. 644. Gemænigfylde synd untrumnyssa (*infirmitates*) heora, Ps. Spl. 15, 3 : 102, 3. On manegum genetum genetosaþ God manna sáwla . . . hwîltídum mid untrumnyssum, Homl. Th. i. 410, 28. On feforâdle and on misliícum óþrum untrumnessum, Blickl. Homl. 209, 11. v. un-trymness.

un-trymed ; *adj. Unconfirmed :*—Se de him bid unfullod odde untrymed *qui ipse non baptizatus vel non confirmatus sit*, L. Eccg. C. 7 ; Th. ii. 140, 19.

un-trymig, -trymmig ; *adj. Weak, sick, infirm :*—Líchoma is untrymig (*infirma*), Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 38. His sunu untrymig wæs *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 46 : 11, 2. Untrymig is *infirmatur*, 11, 3. Untrymmig *infirmus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36, 43. Da de wêrun untrymige (-trymig, Lind.) *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 2. Ofer untrymigum *super aegrotos*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 18. Fore untrymigum *pro infirmis*, Rtl. 177, 19.

un-trymig[í]an *to become weak, sick, infirm :*—Da de untrymigdon *qui infirmabantur*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 6, 2.

un-trymigu(-o) ; *f. Weakness, sickness, infirmity :*—Dæt heá gegême all unhâl and all untrymmigo *ut curarent omnem languorem et omnem infirmitatem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 1.

un-trymman, -trymian ; *p.* ede *To be or to become weak, sick, ill, infirm :*—His sunu untrymede (unntrymade, Lind.) *filius infirmabatur*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 46. Dæs bróder untrymade, Lind. 11, 2. Hê ongann untrymmia *coepere*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 14.

un-trymness, e ; *f. Weakness, sickness, illness, infirmity :*—Hwæt is sâwla hâlo, búte rihtwísnes? odde hwæt is hiora untrymmes bûte unþeáwas? *quid vero aliud animorum salus videtur esse, quam probitas? quid aegritudo, quam vitia?* Bt. 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 18. Dé untrymnes ádle gongum bysgade, Exon. Th. 163, 7 ; Gû. 990. Of untrymnesse módes odde líchoman *infirmitate*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 159, 1 : 56 ; Swt. 435, 15. In untrymnisse wæs dû lêcedôme in *infirmitate sis medicina*, Rtl. 105, 11. Hé hâlde âghwilce ádle and âghwilce untrymnisse (*infirmitatem*), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 10, 1. Da untrymnesse hiera heortan ic wolde getrymman *cordis infirmitatem munimus*, Past. 4 ; Swt. 41, 4 : 10 ; Swt. 61, 16. Untrymnise, Rtl. 49, 30. Se de ne mægi gidroaia untrymnissum úsum *qui non possit compati infirmitatibus nostris*, 91, 7. Lácedômas wið eallum untrymnessum heáfdes, Lchdm. ii. 2, 1. v. untrumness.

un-trymþ, e ; *f. Weakness, sickness, infirmity :*—Heora unmiht and heora untrymdi is swíde gemanifealdod *multiplicatae sunt infirmitates eorum*, Ps. Th. 15, 3. Gif hwylc wíf seteþ hire bearn ofer hrôf odde on ofen for hwylcere untrymde hâlo (*aliculus morbi sanandi causa*), L. Ecg. C. 33 ; Th. ii. 156, 36.

un-tweó ; *gen.* -tweón ; *m. Not doubt, certainly :*—Bid untweó (-treo, MS.) dæt ðær Adames cyn cwiþeþ gesârgad *there is no doubt that Adam's race will lament afflicted*, Exon. Th. 59, 31 ; Cri. 961.

un-tweód ; *adj. Not inspired with doubt, unwavering :*—Hê hæfde him on innan elleu untweódne, Andr. Kmbl. 2485 ; An. 1244.

un-tweógende, -tweónde ; *adj. Undoubting, unhesitating, unwavering, certain :*—Gif wé hæfdon ænigne dæl untwiógendes andgites swá swá englas habbaþ *si divinae judicium mentis habere possemus*, Bt. 41, 5 ; Fox 254, 7. Hí ôþ heora lîtes ende untweógende móde þurhwunodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 13. Hí hæfdon gearone willan untweógendne tó dæm weorce, Past. 54 ; Swt. 423, 26. Hyht untweónde, Elen. Kmbl. 1592 ; El. 798. Dæt wé dý untweógendran be ûs gelýfden dæt wé be dæm leorniaþ, Shrn. 67, 24.

un-tweógendlíc ; *adj. Certain :*—Untueôndlíc sind *certi sumus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 20, 6.

un-tweógendlíce ; *adv.* I. *without feeling doubt, certainly, unhesitatingly :*—Ic hit untweógendlíce gelýfde in tó gesettanne *eam indubitanter inserendam credidi*, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 592, 30. Eallum mannum þurhwunigendum in tintregum untweógendlíce, Blickl. Homl. 171, 16. Hié untweógendlíce wéndon dæt heora hláford wære on heora feónda gewealde, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 134, 27. Ægder dara folca wénde untweógendlíce dæt hié sceoldon on da eorþan besíncan, 4, 2 ; Swt. 160, 29 : 4, 5 ; Swt. 166. 13. Dætte hié dý fæsdlícor and dý untweógendlícor gelíðden dara écena dinga *ut ad aeternorum fidem certius roboretur*, Past. 50 ; Swt. 389. 35. Þéh hý gelýfdan be his segene, de hit âr geseah, untweógendlícor (-âtweógendlícor, MS. C.), donne da heora segene eft gelýfdon, de æfter heom ácende wæron, Wulfst. 2, 12. II. *so as not to cause doubt, unequivocally, indubitably :*—Hé his ærendracan ásende tó dære écode, and him untweógendlíce secgan (*say in a way that should leave no room for doubt*) hét, dæt hié óder sceolden, oþþe dæt loud æt him áiésan, oþþe hé hié wolde mid gefeohte fordón *missis legatis qui hostibus parendi leges dicerent*, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 44, 8. v. tweógend-líc.

un-tweólíc ; *adj. Undoubted :*— Untweólícere *indubitata*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 38.

un-tweólíce ; *adv.* I. *undoubtedly, indubitably, certainly :*—Smyre done seócan ; untweólíce dû hyne álýsest, Lchdm. i. 302, 4. Hé gripd untweólíce dæt behâtene rice, Homl. Th. i. 360, 25 : Homl. Ass. 97, 184. Heó getâcnode untweólíce da hálgan geladunge, 114, 412. Untwilice, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 39. Se Sunu is gást and hálig untwílíce, Homl. Th. i. 282, 30. Untwylíce dû lîhst, 378, 6. Da ungeleáffullan

untwĭlice forwurdaþ on ēcnesse, ii. 60, 15: 110, 27: Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 12: 5; Norm. 46, 18. **II.** *without feeling doubt, with certainty*:—Ealle ða geleáffullan fæderas sǽdon untwĭlice and gebwǽrlicon on dam ánum, dæt God gescypd ælces mannes sáwle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 85.

un-tweónigende, ; *adj. Not to be doubted, indubitable*:—God untwĭnigende mildheortnesse *God of mercy which must not be doubted* (but the Latin is: Deus inestimabilis misericordie), Anglia xi. 115, 45.

un-twifeald; *adj.* **I.** *not double* (v. twi-feald, IV), *simple, sincere, honest, pure*:—Nis nán scild trumra wið dæt tuiefalde gesuinc donne mon sié untwiefeald (-twy-, Cott. MSS.) *nil est ad defendendum puritate tutius*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 10. Se untweofealda willa biop tó tellenne for fullfremed weorc, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 24. Ne magon wé nǽfre gereccan done yflan mon clǽnne and untwifealdne *malos esse, pure atque simpliciter nego*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 18. Gif hī gódde beóþ and hlāfordholde and untwifealde *si probi sunt*, 14, 1; Fox 42, 24. Hī untweofealde treówa gehealdaþ, Met. 11, 95. **II.** *not double, united, without division*:—Deáh hé hwelcne wæstm ford breuge gódes weorces, gif hé ne bid of gódum willan and of untwiefaldre (-twy-, Cott. MSS.) lufan ongunnen, ne bid hé náwuht *qui etsi boni operis fructus in suis actionibus proferunt, profecto nulli sunt, quia non ex unitate caritatis oriuntur*, Past. 47; Swt. 359, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* un-zwifalt.]

un-twĭlice, -twĭlice, un-twĭnigende. v. un-twĭlice, un-tweónigende.

un-týd; *adj. Ignorant, uninstructed, unskilled*:—Dysig bid se lǽce and untýd de wilnaþ dæt hé óderne mon gelǽcnige, and nát dæt hé self bid gewundad *improbus et imperitus est medicus, qui alienum mederi appetit, et ipse vulnus, quod patitur, nescit*, Past. 48; Swt. 371, 6. Ic dé giungne underfóng untýdne and ungelǽredne, Bt. 8; Fox 24, 24.

un-týdre, es; *m. An evil growth, evil progeny, a monstrous birth*:—Danon untýdras calle onwócon, eotenas and ylfe and orcneas, swylce gigantas (cf. Milton: Where nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things, Abominable, P. L. Bk. 2), Bco. Th. 222; B. 111.

un-týdrende; *adj. Not propagating*:—Swínes blǽdran untýdrendes, dæt is gylte, Lchdm. ii. 88, 23.

un-týgþa(-e), -týþa(-e); *adj. Unsuccessful in obtaining a request*:—For dæm ne meahte Balaham geearnian da Godes giefe de hé biddende wæs, dá hé Israhéla folc wirgean wolde and for hine selfne gebiddan, for dæm hé weard untygda de hé hwierfde his stemne nales his mód *hujus correptionis donum idcirco Balaam non obtinuit, quia ad maledicendum pergens vocem, non mentem mutavit*, Past. 36; Swt. 257, 18. v. tíþe (*where read* tygl e(-a), týþe(-a): cf. *O. Sax.* tugidōn).

un-týnan; *p.* de. **I.** *to unclose, open*:—Euplis dæt Cristes godspel in fódre . . . Dá untýnde Eplius dæt Cristes godspel, Shru. 116, 33. An dara cempa mid spere sidu his untýnde (*aperuit*), Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 34. Hé untýnde ealle da bernu, Gen. 41, 56. Hī untýndon heora goldhordas (*apertis thesauris*), Mt. Kmbl. 2, 11. Gif hwá ádelte wæterpyt oþþe betýnedne untýne, and hine eft ne betýne *si quis aperuerit cisternam, et foderit, et non operuerit eam* (Ex. 21, 33), L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6, note. Untýne insigloe *aperire signaculum*, Rtl. 29, 17. Gié geseád dæt heofun untýned (*apertum*), Jn. Skt. Lind. i. 51. Hát da duru beón untýnede, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 448. Untúned bóc *aperto codice*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 4, i. Byrgenna untuende (-túnede?) † untýned wéron, Lind. 27, 52. **II.** *to disclose, lay open*:—Untéad *aperiet* (*stultitiam*), Kent. Gl. 452. Hira unriht weard eall untýned, Ps. Th. 72, 5. **III.** the word is used to gloss *solvere* and *inhiare* in the following:—Se de untýnes † tóslittes (*solverit*) énne of bebodum dissum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 19. Hé untýnde (*solvebat*) done Sunnadæg, Jn. Skt. Rush. Lind. 5, 18. Dætte eardlíco lusto widsæcgende giliorniga wé untýna (*inhiare*) heofonlico, Rtl. 34, 20. v. on-týnan.

un-týned; *adj. Unfenced*:—Ceorles weordig sceal beón wintres and sumeres betýned. Gif hé bid untýned . . . , L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 14.

un-wǽclic; *adj. Not mean, not poor, noble, splendid*:—Gegiredon áð unwǽclicne, Beo. Th. 6268; B. 3138.

un-wǽclice; *adv.* **I.** *not weakly, resolutely, without faltering*:—Dæt hī æt þearfe þolian sceoldon, unwǽclice wǽpna neótan, Byrht. Th. 140, 54; By. 308. Ic beó gearo sóna unwǽclice willan dínes, Exon. Th. 245, 25; Jul. 50. **II.** *not meanly, nobly, splendidly*:—His aferan ead bryttedon unwǽclice, Cd. Th. 258, 12; Dan. 674.

un-wǽded; *adj. Not clothed*:—Monno unwéded mid wéde *hominem non vestitum veste*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 11.

un-wær; *adj.* **I.** *not on one's guard, unaware, unprepared*:—Gif dé man scolaþ tó, dú gescyltst dé, gif dú hit gesihst; gif dú unwær bist, dú bist dé swíðor gesweuct, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 11. Hī cwelaþ dæt tó worde, dæt se biþ on geþance wǽrast and wísast, se de óderne can radost ásmeágan and oftost of unwæran sum ding geræcan, Wulfst. 55, 22. Perpena on done cyning ungearone (unwærne, MS. C.) becom *Perperna Aristonicum inproviso bello adortus*, Ors. 5, 4; Bos. 104, 26. Dý læs de se smíc derige dám unwarum, Homl. Th. ii. 418, 5. **II.** *unwary, heedless, incautious, inconsiderate*:—Módignys is endenéxt gesett, for dan de se unwæra on ende oft módegaþ on gódum weorcum, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 4. Þencð se unwara eall swá deófol hine lǽrd, Wulfst. 298, 32. Unware weorude, Exon. Th. 363, 25; Wal. 59. Deófol wile beswícan done unwaran, Homl. Th. i. 16, 22: Blickl. Homl. 55, 23. Hig fordrencton done unwæran Loth, Gen. 19, 35. Da unwaran *indoci et praecipites*, Past. proem.; Swt. 25, 12. Da unwaran láreówas *rectores improvidi*, 15; Swt. 89, 10. His word beód gódde gedúhte unweran (-warum, MS. C.) mannum, Wulfst. 54, 17. Deófol déd swýde lytelice, dær hé ongyt unwære (-ware, MS. C.) menn, 11, 16. Unware *inexpertos, incautos*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 67. Da de galdorcræftas begangaþ and unwære men beswícaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 24. Unware, 185, 2. Unuuere *incautos*, Kent. Gl. 902. Tó fordónne da unwaran, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 30. Oft donne se hirde gæd on frécne wegas, sió hiord de unwærre bid gehríst *cum pastor per abrupta graditur, ad praecipitium grex sequitur*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 1. **III.** adverbial uses:—Hī unwares (*unawares, unexpectedly*) cómon, and hé fyrst nǽfde, dæt hé his fyrde gegadrian mihte, Chr. 1004; Erl. 139, 21. Unwæres, 1093; Erl. 229, 5. Dá com Harold heom ongeán on unwaran (cf. *Icel.* at úvörum *unexpectedly*), 1066; Erl. 200, 38. Dá com Harold on unwær (cf. *Icel.* koma á úvart *to take by surprise*) on da Normenn, Erl. 201, 26: 202, 7: 1043; Erl. 168, 32. Hī cómon unwær on heom, 1050; Erl. 175, 32: 1067; Erl. 205, 25. [He wes to unwar, Layn. 7810. Sunnen sleað þeo unwarre soule, A. R. 274, 5. *Icel.* ú-varr.]

un-wæres. v. un-wær, **III.**

un-wærlic; *adj. Unwary, incautious, heedless*:—Suá suá unwærlícu and gíemeleásícu spræc menn dwelep *sicut incauta locutio in errorem pertrahit*, Past. 15; Swt. 89, 8. Oft dæt mægen dære láre wierd forloren, donne mon mid ungedafenlicre and unwærlicre oferspræce da heortan gedweleþ dara de dærtó hlystaþ *saepe dictorum virtus perditur, cum aliud corda audientium loquacitatis incauta imfortunitate laevigatur*, Swt. 95, 19. Deáh dú fela unwærlícra worda gespræce, Exon. Th. 254, 6; Jul. 193. [*Icel.* ú-varligr *unwary.*]

un-wærlice; *adv. Unwarily, incautiously, without caution, heedlessly*:—Ic lǽre dæt hira nán dara ne wilnie de hine unwærlice begá; and se de hī unwærlice gewilnige, ondrǽde hé dæt hé hī æfre underfénge *ut haec, qui vacat, incaute non expetat; et qui incaute expetit, adeptum se esse pertimescat*, Past. proem.; Swt. 23, 14. Gedence se láriow dæt hé unwærlice (*incaute*) ford ne ræse on da spræce, 15; Swt. 95, 9. Gif sló wund bid unwærlice gewriden *cum fractura incauta colligatur*, 17; Swt. 123, 18. Se de done wuda unwærlice (*incaute*) hiéwd, 21; Swt. 167, 15. Dá code hé on ise unwærlice *dum incautius in glacie incederet*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 525, 1. Da de unwærlice and gémeleáslice Gode hýrap, Blickl. Homl. 63, 22: 57, 9: Exon. Th. 363, 34; Wal. 63: L. Ælfc. P. 7; Th. ii. 366, 13. Him com ongén Hanno unwærlice, and dær ofslagen weard, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 4: Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 9. Pæmne gyltas unwerlice [wé] forgyfaþ *dum culpas incaute remittimus*, Scint. 149, 8. [Ne ne wite hie a wiche halue ne a wiche wise he hem wile bisette, þanne he hem unwarliche (*inexpectedly*) his dintes giued, O. E. Homl. ii. 191, 32. *Icel.* ú-varliga *unwarily.*]

un-wærness, e; *f. Heedlessness, want of caution, imprudence*:—Þurh das unwærnysse hé gebringd hine on helle, Wulfst. 299, 7.

un-wærscipe, es; *m. Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, imprudence*:—Da gé forluron þurh unwærscipe, Homl. Th. i. 68, 4.

un-wæscen; *adj. Unwashen*:—Nim sigelhwéorfan unwæscene, Lchdm. ii. 108, 24.

un-wæstm, es, e; *m. f. n.* **I.** *an evil growth, a bad plant, a tare, weed*:—Unwæstm (da weód, Rush.) *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Huona hafes unwæstm (dæt weód, Rush.) *unde habet zizania?* 13, 27. Gié geadrias dæt unwæstm, 13, 28. Da unwæstma *zizania*, 13, 30, 40. Dara wunwæstma *zizantorum*, 13, 36. **II.** *bad growth, failure of crops*:—Eów unwæstm þurh unweder gelóme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 6. Gyf hit geweorde dæt on þeódscype becume healíc ungelimp, unwæstm oððon unweder, orfcwealm oþðon manewealm, 170, 1. Gif hwæt tǽrlíces on þeóde becymd, beón hit miswyderu oððon unwæstmas, 271, 3. Ús unwidera for oft weóldon unwæstma, 129, 5: 159, 13.

un-wæstmbǽre; *adj. Unproductive, barren, sterile*:—Unwæstmbære elebeám *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 19. On disum dæge ácende seó unwæstmbære móder done mǽran wítegan, Homl. Th. i. 356, 4. Se de on gódnysse unwæstmbære bid, ii. 406, 19. Se de eard setep unwæstmbærre *qui habitare facit sterilem*, Ps. Th. 112, 8. Unwestembære tédrunge *infructuosa* (*infecunda*) *sterilitate*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 56. Hī woldon mé gedón unwæstmbærne, swá swá se de bútan ælcum yrfewearde byd, Ps. Th. 24, 12. Unwæstmbære wíf *sterilem*, Ps. Lamb. 112, 8. Ic wyrce dín land unwæstmbære, Homl. Th. ii. 102, 34. Sume tréowu hé cearf, dý læs hié tó dæm forweóxen dæt hié forscareden, and dý unwæstmbærran wǽren, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 7.

un-wæstmbǽrness, e; *f. Unproductiveness, barrenness, sterility*:—Unwestembærnys *sterilitas* vel *infoecunditas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 45. Unwæstmbærnys *sterilitas*, 76, 79. On hungre is geswutelod dære eordan unwæstmbærnys, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 31. For unwæstmbærnesse dæs londes *propter terrarum infoecundam diffusionem*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 18. On his ácennednysse hé ætbrád dære méder hire unwæstmbærnysse, Homl. Th. i. 352, 30.

un-wæstmberendlīc; *adj. Barren, sterile*:—Scó stów is unwæstmber-

endlícu for ðæra næddrena mænigeo *loca illa serdlia sunt propter multitudinem serpentium*, Nar. 34, 28.

un-wæstmberendness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Mé mîne fŷnd âscufon fram ðære hâlgan onsegdnysse for mînre unwæstmberendnysse, Homl. Ass. 126, 329.

un-wæstmfæst; *adj. Barren, sterile*:—Unwæstmfæst ðara godcundra mægena, Blickl. Homl. 163, 6.

un-wæstmfæstness, e; *f. Barrenness, sterility*:—Sôna seó unwæstmfæstnes him fleâh, Blickl. Homl. 163, 17.

un-wæterig; *adj. Without water, dry*:—On unwæterium *inaquoso*, Ps. Lamb. 62, 3. On unwæterige stôwe, 77, 17. Þurh unwæterige (-wæterie) stôwa *per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. 11, 24.

un-wandiende; *adj. Unhesitating*:—Ða ðe unwandiende ðara scyldegena gyltas ofslôgen *qui delinquentium scelera incunctanter ferirent*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 25.

un-warnod; *adj. Unwarned*:—Gif preóst ôderne unwarnode lâte ðæs ðe hê wite dæt him hearmian wille, L. N. P. L. 33; Th. ii. 294, 25.

un-wealt; *adj. Not given to roll, steady*:—Ða scipu wæron ægðer ge swiftran, ge eác unwealtran, ge eác hiéran ðonne ða ôðru, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 14 (v. note, p. 320). v. wiltan.

un-wearnum; *adv. Without hindrance*:—Hê slæpendne rinc slât unwearnum, Beo. Th. 1487; B. 741: Exon. Th. 309, 27; Seef. 63. v. wearn.

un-weaxen; *adj. Not grown up, young*:—Him be healfe stôd hyse unweaxen, cnîht on gecampe, Byrht. Th. 136, 17; By. 152. Cild unweaxen, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 5. Ðus mê fæder mîn unweaxenne (*when a boy*) wordum lærde, Elen. Kmbl. 1055; El. 529. Se eorl wolde sleân eaferan sînne unweaxenne (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 204, 1; Exod. 412. Isâac bearn unweaxen, 173, 34; Gen. 2871. Hê hêt ealle ârîsan geonge . . . Ða upp âstôdon eaferan unweaxne, Andr. Kmbl. 3252; An. 1629.

un-weder, es; *n. Bad weather, tempest*:—Nû cwehð sume men ðæt se môna hine wende be ðan ðe hit wuderian sceal on ðam môndæ; ac hine ne went næfre nâðor ne weder ne unweder of ðam de him gecynde is, Lchdm. iii. 268, 4. Ðær ne cymð storm ne nân unweder ðæt ðam corne derie, Homl. Th. i. 526, 30. Healîc ungelimp, unwæstm oððon unweder, Wulfst. 170, 1. Hî synd geneâdode mid stormum ðæs unwederes (-wedres, MS. F.) *tempestatibus acti*, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 260, 12. Hê gedrehde ðæt wind and hroednisse ł unweder ðæs wætres *increpavit ventum et tempestatem aquæ*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 24: p. 5, 18. Eów unwæstm þurh unweder gelôme gelimpeþ, Wulfst. 133, 7. Ûs unwedera for oft weóldau unwæstma, 159, 12. Eall ðæt geár wæs swîðe hefigtŷme on unwæderum, Chr. 1041; Erl. 169, 9. [Unweder (*the plague of hail*), Gen. and Ex. 3058. *Icel.* û-veðr *bad weather, storm.*] v. un-geweder, un-widere.

unweder-lice; *adv. In a way that indicates bad weather, threateningly*:—Tó dæg hit byð hreóh weder; ðeós lyft scînd unwederlîce *hodie tempestas, rutilat enim triste coelum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3.

un-wegen; *adj. Unweighed*:—Ðera ôðera wyrta âlces healues peninges gewihta, and vi pipercorn unwegen, Lchdm. i. 376, 7.

un-wemlîc; *adj. Spotless, pure, virgin*:—Mid ðam unwemlîcan cêgan *virgineo clave*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 75.

un-wemme; *adj.* I. of concrete objects, *spotless, without blemish, without defect, uninjured*:—Lamb unwemme *agnus absque macula*, Ex. 12, 5: Lev. 9, 2, 3. Se æþela wong âghwæs onsund wið ŷðfare gehealden stôd hreóra wæga unwemme *ille locus, cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem, exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 25; Ph. 46. Hê eft mid his unwemmum lîchonan hine gegyrede, Blickl. Homl. 89, 35. Hê gelæ̂dde ðæt folc ealle unwemme ofer ða Reádan sâ *he led the people all of them uninjured over the Red Sea*, Btwk. 196, 2. II. of abstract objects, *uninjured, inviolate*:—Cyninges handgrið stande unwemme, L. E. G. 1; Th. i. 166, 21 (cp. L. Eth. vi. 14; Th. i. 318, 25). Godes cyrican wê sculan êfre lufian and næfre derian wordes ne weorces, ac griðian hŷ symle and healdan unwemme, Wulfst. 67, 17. Hî eodon of ðam fŷre feorh unwemme, Exon. Th. 197, 7; Az. 186. III. in a moral sense, *undefiled, pure, immaculate, perfect*:—For ðî ic weorðe unwemme (*immaculatus*) beforan him, Ps. Th. 17, 23: 18, 12. Sié heorte mîn unwemme, Ps. Surt. 118, 80. Se Hælend betwux synfullum unwemme fram ælcere synne ðurhwunode, Homl. Th. i. 356, 14. On unwemmum (ðæm unwemman, Surt.) wege *in via immaculata*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Unwemme weg, Ps. Surt. 17, 33. Flæsc unwemme, Exon. Th. 26, 18; Cri. 418. Hié scoteden ðone unwemman, Ps. Surt. 63, 5. Unwemme synt ðine wegas *impolluta via ejus*, Ps. Th. 17, 29. Ða de unwemme (*immaculati*) on hiora Dryhtnes êe gangaþ, 118, 1. Weagas unwemra, Ps. Surt. 36, 18. Unwæmme. Ps. Th. 17, 31. Ðæt wê ûrne lîchaman and ûre sâwle swâ unwemme him âgeofan on dômes dæg, swâ hê hine êr gesceóp, Blickl. Homl. 103, 22. II a. of virginity, *pure, immaculate*:—Unwemme *immunis* (*carnali spurcitia*, Ald. 21), Hpt. Gl. 442, 5: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 59. Fram unwemre fæmnan âcenned, Blickl. Homl. 167, 21. Æt Sancta Maria ðære unwemman fæmnan, 105, 20. Heó lufode ðone Hælend ðe hî heóld unwemme, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 18: Exon. Th. 19, 13; Cri. 300. Unwemme *immunes, inconta-minati*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 43. Hêr syndon inne unwemme twâ dohtor mîne, ne can ðara idesa ôwðer gieta þurh gebedscipe beorna neáwest, Cd. Th. 148, 30; Gen. 2864. [*Goth.* un-wamms *sine macula, immaculatus: O. Sax.* idis un-wamma; *acc.*] v. next word.

un-wemmed; *adj. Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate*:—Ðû wêre symle fæmne oncnâwen, and ðînne lîchaman hæbbende clêne and unwemmed (-wæmme, MS. G.), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 437. On wege unwæmmedum *in via immaculata*, Ps. Spl. 100, 1, 7. Unooemedo *immaculatam*, Rtl. 104, 18. [*A. R. Orm. Ps. Chauc.* un-wemmed.]

un-wemming, e; *f. Incorruption, immortality*:—Ðâm unwemmincge sêcendum *his incorruptionem quaerentibus* (Romans 2, 7), Scint. 41, 10.

un-wemness, e; *f. Purity*:—Ðæt ða clênan and ða unwemman hira clænnysse and hiora unwemnysse forð gehiôldan, Homl. Ass. 207, 422. [*Cf. Goth.* un-wammei *sinceritas.*]

un-wendness. v. ge-unwendness.

un-wêne; *adj.* I. *hopeless, not having hope or expectation*. Cf. or-wêne:—Wæs ðær ân cnapa geâttrod þurh næddran, swîðe tôswollen þurh ðæs wyrmes slege, unwêne his lîfes, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 7. Hê gehælde ânre wydewan sunu de unwêne læg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 103. Hê lond hlingende, fûsne on fordsîþ, freán unwêrne, Exon. Th. 171, 4; Gû. 1121. II. *not hoped for, unexpected*:—Gyf him þince ðæt hê æt forðgewitenum men âhtes onfô, of unwênum (*ex improviso*; v. un-gewêned) hym cymeþ gestreón, Lchdm. iii. 170, 7. Forðon hîa unwoene (unwoen, Lind.) sint mæhte in him *propterea inopinantur virtutes in illo*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 14. [*Icel.* û-vænn *hopeless, not to be expected.* Cf. *O. H. Ger.* un-wân *desperatio.*]

un-wêned; *adj. Unhoped for, unexpected*:—Ic him eft his rîce âgeaf, and ðâ ðære unwênedan âre ðæs rîces (de hê him seolfa nænges rîces ne wênde) ðæt hê ðâ mê eall his goldhord æteówde *regna Poro restitui, qui, ut ei insperatus honor donatus est, mihi thesauros suos manifestavit*, Nar. 19, 23. On unwênedum forþsîþe hê beód gegripene *inprouiso exitu rapiuntur*, Scint. 181, 12. v. un-gewêned.

un-wenlîc; *adj. Not giving grounds for hope, unpromising*:—Ðâ ðû dê selfum ðûhtest unwenlîc *when you did not seem to yourself to have much chance of success*; cum esses parvulus in oculis tuis, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 9. Hié oft gebidon on lytlum staþole and on unwenlîcum (*a slight foundation and one that gave little hopes of success*), Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 192, 34. Hwæt wênst ðû be ðære gôdan wyrde, de oft cymþ tô gôdum monnum on disse worulde, hweðer dis folc mæge cweþan ðæt hit sié yfel wyrd? . . . Hwæt wênst ðû be ðære unwenlîcran wyrde de oft þriétaþ ða yflan tô witnianne, hwæðer dis folc wêne ðæt ðæt gôd wyrd sié? *quid vero jucunda fortuna, quae in praemium tribuitur bonis, num vulgus malam esse decernit? . . . quid reliqua, quae, cum sit aspera, justo supplicio malos coercet, num bonam populus putat?* Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 24 note. [Magaď unwânlîk, Hél. 4959. *Icel.* û-vænligr *leaving little hope of success.*]

un-wênunga; *adv. Unexpectedly*:—Men cwæðon ðonne him hwæt unwênunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wære weás gebyred, Bt. 40, 6; Fox 242, 4. [*Goth.* un-wêniggô *repentine.*]

un-weód, es; *n. A noxious weed* (lit. or metaph.):—Seó eorðe ûs wind wið, ðonne heó forwyrneþ eordlîces wæstmes and ûs unweóda tô fela âsendeþ, Wulfst. 92, 19. Man sceal ælc unrîht mid rihte bêtan and unweód âweódian and gôd sæd ârâeran, 73, 2.

un-weorclîc; *adj. Unsuitable for work*:—Seó niht hafaþ seofon tôdælednyssa . . . seó feórðe is *intempestivum*, ðæt ys mid niht oððe unworclîc tîma, Anglia viii. 319, 30.

un-weorþ, -wurþ, -wyrþ, -wierþe, -wyrþe; *adj.* I. *of no value*:—Mid deórwyrþum reáfum ne beóþ hŷ gescrŷdde, ac mid unweorþum, R. Ben. 137, 9. Ðæt heora heortan mid wâcum mettum and unweorþum ne sŷn ofer-ŷmede, 138, 11. II. *of no dignity, little esteemed*:—Gif munuc eáðhŷde bið, þeáh hine man wâcne and unweorðne talige *si omni vilitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 3, 6. Gif munuc hine sylfne ŷttran and unweorðran talaþ donne ænigne ôþerne *si omnibus se inferiorem et viliorem credat*, 29, 11. Æt ðæm feórðan cirre hié sendon Hainan heora done unweordestan þegn, and hé hit âbæd *novissime Annonis, minimi hominis inter legatos, oratione meruerunt*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 13. Nime gê ða de unweorþuste siéh *them who are least esteemed* (1 Cor. 6, 4), Past. 18; Swt. 131, 7. III. *unworthy, not of sufficient merit*:—Ic done hâd underhnâg, ðeáh ðe ic unwyrþe wære *quamvis indignus consensi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 566, 8. Nemne God mê earmum and unwyrþum (*misero mihi et indigno*) gemildsian wylle, 3, 13; S. 538, 35. Sum ungesceádwís man hine sylfne âhêng . . . Martinus hine unwurðne of deáðe ârârde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 1. III a. with gen. of that of which one is unworthy:—Ðŷ læs ænig lâreówdóm underfôn durre ðara de his unwierde sié *ne temerare sacra regimina, quisquis his impar, audeat*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 8. Ic am unwyrðe micles hêrnisse *ego sum indignus tanti officii*, Rtl. 98, 16. Mânsceada, feores unwyrðe, Exon. Th. 95, 27; Cri. 1563. Saul âresd fleáh dæt rîce and tealde hine selfne his suíde unwierðne (*indignum se prius con iderans*), Past. 3; Swt. 35, 18. Ðû hine ongeáte unweorþne ðæs anwealdes, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 18. Hié woldon selfe fleón ða byrdenne suá micelre scylde, ða

ðe his unwierðe wǽron *indigni quique tanti reatus pondera fugerent*, Past. 2; Swt. 31, 15. Hié woldon habban gódne hlísan, þeáh hí his unwyrþe sién, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 26. Gif anweald becymþ tó ðam men ðe his ealra unweorþost biþ, 16, 1; Fox 48, 34. **IV.** *worthless, bad, contemptible, despicable, ignoble*:—Hwæþer ðé þynce unweorþ and unmǽrlíc seó gegaderung? *obscurum hoc atque ignobile censes esse?* Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 29. Ðú wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and ácorene, and wilt ðé sylf beón wáclíc and unwurð, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20. Unwurd scop *tragicus* vel *comicus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 9. Unweorþe scopas *tragedi* vel *comedi*, 39. 39. Hí syndon ǽwisce on líchoman and unweorðe *sunt publicato corpore et inhonesto*, Nar. 38, 13. Sume habbaþ bearn genógne, ac ðá beóþ yfele and unweorþ *alius prole laetatus, filii filiaeve delictis moestus illacrymat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 9. Geþenc nú hwæþer ænig mon beó á ðý unweorþra ðe hine manige men forsíoþ. Gif ðonne ænig mon á ðý unweorþra biþ, ðonne biþ ǽlc dysi man ðe unweorþra ðe hé máre ríce hæfþ ǽlcum wísum men . . . Se anweald ne mæg his wealdend gedón nó ðý weorþron, ac hé hine gedéþ ðý unweorþran (wyrsan, Bod. MS.) *si eo abjectior est, quo magis a pluribus quisque contemnitur, . . . despectiores potius improbos dignitas facit*, 27, 2; Fox 98, 8–14. Se eallra wyrresta and se eallra unweorþesta mon *pessimus*, 14, 3; Fox 46, 21. **IV a.** with dat. of person by whom one is considered worthless:—Xersis wearþ his ágenre þeóde swíþe unweorþ *Xerxes contemtibilis suis factus*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 23. Ælcum wítum láþ and unweorþ *omnibus invisus*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28: Met. 15, 6. Se ídela gylp ús beó ǽfre unwurð (-wyrð, MS. U.), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 367. Philippus him dyde heora wíg unweorð *Philip made light of their fighting power*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 3. Bisceopum gebyreþ, dæt hí ǽghwylc gefleard heom unwyrd lǽtan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 28. Romulus and ealle Rómware óþerum folcum unweorðe wǽron, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 16. **V.** *ignominious, dishonouring*:—Mid ealre dare unwurd[r]este scame beó hé gescænt *ignominiosissima confusione subsannetur*, Chart. Th. 318, 34. [Unwurð *of no value*, A. R. 94, 4. Uvel strengþe is lutel wurþ, Ac wisdom ne wurþ never unwurþ, O. and N. 770. Crist wass unnwurþ (*little esteemed*), Orm. 16163. He bið unworþ, þe mon þe litul áh, Laym. 3464. Þu maht to þi were iwurden þe unwurdere, H. M. 33, 12. Yhealde for uyl and onworþ, Ayenb. 132, 24. *O. H. Ger.* un-werd *ignobilis, contemtibilis, obscurus, dejectus: Icel.* ú-verðr *unworthy*.]

un-weorþe; *adv. Unworthily*:—Unwyrðe *indigne*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 14: 14, 4. Gif hé dæs hálgan húsles unwurðe onbyrigd, Homl. Th. ii. 278, 5. [Cf. *Goth.* un-wairþaba *unworthily*.]

un-weorþian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to dishonour, disgrace*:—Hú ne unweorþast ðú ðé selfne, dæt ðú winsd wiþ dam hláfordscipe de ðú self gecure? Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Seó cwén, de ðín word forseah, ne unwurðode dé ǽnne, ac ealle díne ealdormenn *non solum regem laesit regina, sed et omnes principes* (Esther 1, 16), Homl. Ass. 93, 53. Gé unwurðadun mec *wos inhonoratis me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 8, 49. Dæt hé God ne unwurdige, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 86. Dæt man unweordige da de godcunde láre wyrdan, Wulfst. 168, 7. Unweorðan *dehonestare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 15: 26, 40. Ða swelcan monn sceal unweordian mid ǽlcre unweordnesse *sine dedignatione dedignandi sunt*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Forsewen and geunwurþod, Homl. Th. i. 24, 4. **II.** *to become dishonoured*:—Unwurdiaþ *vilescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 53. Unwurðie *vilescat*, 433, 13. [We unwurðedet ure Drihten, wurðed þe deuel, O. E. Homl. ii. 181, 29. He shamefiþ þe and unnwurrþeþþ, Orm. 18285. To onworþi, Ayenb. 22, 18. Icel. ú-virða *to slight*.] v. ge-unweorþian.

un-weorþlíc; *adj.* **I.** *of little value or importance, humble*:—Ða hláfordas and ða recceras scolden ðencean ymb dæt hélícuste and ða underdióddan scoldon ðón dæt unweorðlícre *a subditis inferiora gerenda sunt, a rectoribus summa cogitanda*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 18. **II.** *that has little honour, not famous* or *splendid, poor*:—Hié lange wǽron dæt dreógende ǽr hiera áder mehte on ðýrum sige geræcan, ǽr Alexander late unweorðlícne sige (*a by no means famous victory*) geræhte *commissoque praelio diu anceps pugna tandem tristem pene victoriam Macedonibus dedit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 8. **III.** *ignoble, disgraceful, infamous*:—Mid ðý unaèlan gydde *vel* unweorþlícan *cum infami eulogio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 43. God da mǽstan oferméttо geniðrode mid dære bismerlícestan wrace and dære unweordlícostan (*tormenta turpia*), Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 5. [Þif þu art unwurdlich (*of little account*), H. M. 33, 11. Þe man þoleþ þet he by uoulliche ydraȝe, and ase persone onworþlych (v. unweorþ, II), Ayenb. 132, 35. *Icel.* ú-virðiligr *contemptible*.]

un-weorþlíce; *adv.* **I.** *unworthily, in an unsuitable manner*:—Him is micel dearf dæt hié geornlíce geðencen dæt hié tó unweorþlíce ne dælen dæt him befæsd bid *necesse est, ut sollicite perpendant, ne commissa indigne distribuant*, Past. 44; Swt. 321, 14. Unwurðlíce, Cd. Th. 28, 23; Gen. 440. **II.** *with indignity, with contempt, ignominiously*:—Hé weard self unweordlíce ofslagen *Domitianus interfectus est; cujus cadaver ignominiosissime sepultum est*, Ors. 6, 9; Swt. 264, 15. Hé heora ǽrendracan swá unweordlíce forseah, dæt hé heora self onseón nolde *legatos ad se missos injuriosissime etiam a conspectu suo abstinuit*, 4, 8; Swt. 186, 7: 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Hí heóldon dæt gold unwurdlíce *they held the gold in contempt*, Homl. Th. i. 326, 24. **III.** *with indignation*:—Ða se Hælend hí geseah unwurðlíce (-weorð-, MS. A.) hé hit forbeád *quos cum uideret Iesus indigne tulit*, Mk. Skt. 10, 14. Sume hit unwurdlíce (-weorð-, MS. A.) forbæron *erant quidem indigne ferentes*, 14, 4. [Unworthly þou wroght . . . when þou was bowne with a brande my body to shende, Alex. (Skt.) 869. *O. H. Ger.* un-werdlícho *indifferenter, indigne*: *Icel.* ú-virðiliga *scornfully*.]

un-weorþness, e; *f.* **I.** *Indignity, contempt, disgrace*:—Mid unweorðnesse *dedignatione*, Past. 37; Swt. 265, 18. Hé his ríce mid micelre unweordnesse and mid micelre uniédnesse gehæfde, Ors. 6, 24; Swt. 276, 1. Hé his onféng mid micelre unweordnesse *a quo arrogantissime exceptus est*, 6, 30; Swt. 280, 12. Ða wón wyrd ǽgþer ge on dara unrihtwísra anwealda heánesse, ge on mínre unwurþnesse and foreseuwenesse, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 22. [Onworþuesse (despit) is wel grat zenne, Ayenb. 19, 35. *O. H. Ger.* un-werdnissa *contempt*.]

un-weorþscipe, es; *m.* **I.** *dishonour, disgrace*:—Hwæþer ðú nú mæge ongitan hú micelne unweorþscipe se anwald brengþ ðam unmedeman? *videsne quantum malis dedecus adjiciant dignitates?* Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 9. **II.** *indignation*:—Ierre and unweordscipe *ira et indignatio*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 10. v. next word.

un-weorþung, e; *f.* **I.** *disgrace, shame*:—Sýn gescrýdde mid gescendnysse and unwurþunge ðe yfel sprecaþ ofer mé, Ps. Spl. 34, 30. **II.** *indignation*:—Hit bið unnyt dæt mon unweordunga forlǽte *frustra indignatio tollitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 222, 12. [*Icel.* ú-virðing *disgrace*.]

un-wered; *adj. Unprotected*:—Wit baru standaþ unwered wǽdo; nys unc wuht beforan tó scúrsceade, Cd. Th. 50, 21; Gen. 812.

un-wérig; *adj. Not weary, fresh*:—Æt níxtan wurdon hí ealle geteorode, and hé ána unwérig him ǽfter fyligde, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 34. Gif mon on mycelre ráde weorðe geteorad, nime betonican . . .; ðonne bið hé sóna unwérig, Lchdm. i. 76, 8. Hé hét dæt mon dæt fæsten bræce and on fuhte dæges and níhtes, simle án legie ǽfter óþerre unwérig *cum alias aliis legiones dies noctesque succedere sine requie cogeret*, Ors. 5, 11; Swt. 238, 9.

un-wered; *adj. Not sweet*:—Wæter ðý unwerodre tó drincanne, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 19.

un-widere, es; *n. Bad weather, tempest*:—Ús unwidera weóldon unwæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4: 159, 12 note. [*O. H. Ger.* un-witari *tempestas*.] v. un-weder, -gewidere.

un-widlod; *adj. Unpolluted*:—Unwidlad *inpollutus*, Rtl. 90, 34.

un-wil[*l*], es; *n. Absence of good will, dislike, despite, repugnance, reluctance*; the genitive, with adverbial force, *against one's will, not willingly, without one's consent, without intention, involuntarily*, is (almost) the only case used. (1) alone:—Gif hé hit dide unwilles *si praeter voluntatem id fecerit*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182. 13. Unwilles wé magon forleósan ða hwilwendlícan gód, ac wé ne forleósaþ nǽfre unwilles ða écan gód, Homl. Th. i. 576, 7–9: Hexam. 17; Norm. 26, 3. Gif ðú mé unwilles gewemman dést, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 90. Hé dǽr wunode ða níht unwilles, se de sylfwilles nolde, Homl. Th. ii. 184, 13: L. Eth. vi. 52; Th. i. 328, 21. (2) with pronouns:—Þeáh ðú mé geoffrige mínes unwilles, ic beó þeáh unscyldig, Homl. Skt. i. 9, 87. Hire unwilles *invita ipsa*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 15, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 27. Heó wæs hire unwilles fram him *ab eo invita aberat*, 15; Th. ii. 186, 29. Heora unwilles, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 274, 5. [Ich mot nede, ant neoðeles min unwil hit is to don al þ ti wil is, Marh. 13, 3. Ha wes him ihondsald þah hit hire unwil were, Jul. 7, 12. Heo wes ihondsald al hire unwilles, 6, 5.] v. next word.

un-willa, an; *m. What displeases, displeasure, what is not desired*:—Nafa ðú tó yfel ellen, ðeáh ðé sum unwilla on becume; oft brincð se woruld ðone willan de bid eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Hé dryhd deóðes willan and Godes unwillan, Wulfst. 12, 13. ¶ *the word occurs mostly in dat.* (*sing. or pl.*) *with adverbial force*, unwillan, unwillum *against one's will, unwillingly, not voluntarily, without one's consent, in despite of one*. (1) alone:—Se de monnan nédes ofsló ge, oððe unwillum, L. Alf. 13; Th. i. 46, 22. Hí sealdon unwillum ápas. Met. 1, 24. Ród de ic unwillum on beom gefæstnad, ðáer de ic gestág willum mínum, Exon. Th. 91, 12; Cri. 1491: 360, 11: Wal. 4. Se de mid his willan bid besmiten . . . Se de onwillan (*invitus*) bid besmiten, L. Eccg. C. 5; Th. ii. 138, 7. (2) with pronouns:—Dec din sáwl sceal mínum unwillan (-willum, Soul Kmbl. 125) oft gesécan, Exon. Th. 370, 22; Seel. 63. Ic áscige dé, forhwí ðú dæt rice dínum unwillan (-willum, Cott. MS.) forlète? Bt. 27, 2; Fox 96, 14. Sáton da Gotan on lande, sume be dæs cáseres willan, sume his unwillan, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 298, 5. Hé for dam ege his unwillum donan wende, 4, 5; Swt. 166, 8. Nis nán syn þeáh man his unwillum blódes byrige of his tódum, L. Eccg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 27. Úre gást bið swíþe wlde farende úrum unwillum (*independently of our will*), Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 4. Godes anweald nǽre full eádiglíc, gif ða gesceafta hiora unwillum him hérden, 35, 4; Fox 160, 19: Ps. Th. 44, 16: Ors. 6, 13 tit.; Swt. 6, 3. Heora bégra unwyllum, Shrn. 204, 6. [He wuneð on wanrede and þoled his unwille, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. *O. Sax.* un-willeo:—An Godas unwilleon, Hél.

2460. *O. H. Ger.* un-willo *nausea*; sînen unwillen *against his will*: *Icel.* û-vili, at ûvilja eins *against one's will.*] v. preceding word.

un-willende; *adj. Unwilling, not desiring* or *intending*:—Ic hit unwillende dô, Homl. Ass. 180, 353. Dæt hî ne hlîpen unwillende on dæt scorene clif undeáwa *per multa, quae non appetunt, iniquitatum abrupta rapiuntur*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 7. [*Icel.* û-viljandi *unwilling, not intending.*]

un-willsumlîce; *adv. Against one's will, not of one's own accord*:—Se sceal nýde on helle duru unwilsumlîce geniþerad gelæded beón *necesse habet in januam inferni non sponte damnatus introduci*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 634, 20.

un-windan; *p.* -wand, *pl.* -wundon; *pp.* -wunden *To unwind, unwrap* what is wrapped up:—Đâ hêt hê unwindan dæs cnihtes lîc, Homl. Th. i. 66, 24.

un-wine, es; *m. An unfriend, enemy*:—Dæt hê mihte his unwinan unþancas dôn, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 16. Gif ic ongên ne cume, þat þû it néfre ne lêt weldon mine unwinan æfter mê þe mid unrichte sitted dêron and nyttad it mê êuere tô undanke, Chart. Th. 584, 10. [Wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1628. For to beon itempted of þe unwine of helle, A. R. 178, 27. Eđ were ure laueđ to awarpen his unwine (*diabolus*), Kath. 1221. Herode wass unnwine wiþþ Filippe, Orm. 19838. *Icel.* û-vinr *an enemy.*]

un-wîs; *adj.* **I.** *unwise, foolish, stupid*:—Unwîs *insipiens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 11: Ps. Spl. 91, 6: Ps. Th. 73, 17: Deut. 32, 6. Se unwîsa, Ps. Spl. 13, 1: 52, 1. Đû wâst dæt ic eom unwîs hyges *tu scis insipientiam meam*, Ps. Th. 68, 6. Unwîs *glebo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 81. Hié sealdon ânum unwîsum cyninges þegne Miercna rîce tô haldanne, Chr. 874; Erl. 76, 27. Unwîse on folce and dysige *insipientes in populo et stulti*, Ps. Spl. 93, 8: Ps. Th. 73, 21: Blickl. Homl. 59, 22: Homl. Skt. i. 17, 70. Monige men biód đe noldon đone hlîsan habban dæt hié unwîse (-wiése, Hatt. MS.) siên *sunt nonnulli, qui aestimari hebetes nolunt*, Past. 11; Swt. 66, 3. Earfoðtâcne unwîsra gehwæm (cf. dysgum monnum, Bt. 33, 4: Fox 130, 28), Met. 20, 148. Þeáh hió unwîsum wídgel þince, 10, 10. Neátum đâm unwîsum *jumentis insipientibus*, Ps. Surt. 48, 13: Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. Ic lâre ge snottre ge unwîse, 107, 12. Ón dæs unwîsestan lâre, L. Alf. 41; Th. i. 54, 8. Gê đe on folce unwîseste ealra þinga *qui inspientes estis in populo*, Ps. Th. 93, 8. **II.** *ignorant*:—Gif hê hit nât, hwelce gesælþa hæfþ hê æt đam welan, gif hê biþ swâ dysig and swâ unwîs dæt hê dæt witan ne mæg? *si nescit, quaenam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate?* Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 26 note. Unwîse lâreówas cumaþ for dæs folces synnum. Forđon oft for dæs lâreówes unwîsdôme misfaraþ đa híeremenn, and oft for dæs lâreówes wîsdôme unwîsum híeremonnum bið geborgen. Gif đonne âgđer bið unwîs *pastorum saepe imperitia meritis congruit subjectorum: quia quamvis lumen scientiae sua culpa exigente non habeant; districto tamen judicio agitur, ut per eorum ignorantiam hi etiam, qui sequuntur, offendant*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 3–6. Wênaþ unwîse lâcas dæt dæt sié lendenâdl, ac hit ne bið swâ, Lchdm. ii. 232, 8. Unwîsum *ignaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 23: *imperitis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. **II a.** with gen. *ignorant* of something:—Hê wæs dære godcundan æfestnysse unwîs *divinae erat religionis ignarus*, Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 22: 2, 20; S. 521, 22: 4, 13; S. 582, 18. Wê dæs londes ungleáwe and unwîse wæron, Nar. 10, 7. [*Goth.* un-weis *idiota*; un-weis bi *ignorant of*: *O. Sax.* un-wîs *fooli:h*: *O. H. Ger.* un-wîs *insipiens, brutus, hebes, futuus*: *Icel.* û-vîss *foolish.*] v. on-unwîs.

un-wîsdôm, es; *m.* **I.** *folly, stupidity*:—Unwîsdôm *stultitia*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 22. *Insipientia*, dæt is unwîsdôm. Wulfst. 52, 17. From onsíene unwîsdômes (*insipientiae*) mînes *fra face of mine unwisdome* (Ps), Ps. Surt. 37, 6. Tô unwîsdôme ad *insipientiam*, Ps. Spl. 21, 2. Mid unwîsdôme gefyllede, Lk. Skt. 6, 11. Hit com of đæs abbotes unwîsdôme, dæt hê misbeád his munecan on fela þingan, Chr. 1083; Erl. 217, 3. Se đe sæmnaþ ungemæltlice weolan, for his unwîsdôme (*stultitia*) sylle hê đone þriddan dæle þearfum, L. Eccg. P. addit. 7; Th. ii. 232, 24. Se wîsdôm is đæs Hâlgan Gâstes gifu; deófol sæwð dârîgeánes unwîsdôm, Wulfst. 52, 26. **II.** *ignorance*:—Unwîsdômes blendnisse *ignorantiae cecitate*, Rtl. 38, 9. Sôna swâ hî heora môd âwendaþ from Gode, swâ weorþaþ hî âblende mid unwîsdôme *ubi oculos a summae luce veritatis ad inferiora dejecerint, mox incisitiae nube caligant*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 31. For đæs lâreówes unwîsdôme *pastorum imperitia*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 4. Hê of yfelum willan ne gesyngaþ, ac of unwîsdôme (*non malitia, sed sola ignorantia*), 21; Swt. 157, 25. [We habbet idon unwisdom, Laym. 3383. Bihold i þine soule two þinges—sunne and ignorance; þet is, unwisdom and unwitenesse, A. R. 278, 7. *O. H. Ger.* un-wistuom *ignavia, insapientia.*] v. on-unwîsdôm.

un-wîslîc; *adv. Unwise, foolish*:—Đæra unwîslîcra geþanca, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b. 526. [*Icel.* û-vîsligr *foolish.*]

un-wîslîce; *adv. Unwisely, foolishly*:—Unwîslîce *insipienter*, Past. 15; Swt. 93, 21: Elen. Kmbl. 586; El. 293. Đâ beseah Lothes wîf unwîslîce underbæc, Gen. 19, 26. Disse âdle fruman mon mæg yþelice gelâcnian, and æfter unêd, gif hió bið unwîslîce tô lange forlæten, Lchdm. ii. 232, 18. [*O. H. Ger.* un-wîslîcho *inmature.*]

un-wîsness, e; *f.* **I.** *ignorance*:—Swâ hwæt swâ ic for unwîsnesse âgylte *quicquid ignorantia deliqui*, Bd. 4, 29; S. 607, 29. Hî þurh unwîsnesse (*per ignorantiam*) gesyngodon, 1, 27; Bd. 491, 29. **II.** *wickedness*:—In dærfum yfelgiornisse and unwîsnisse *in fermento malitiae et nequitiae*, Rtl. 25, 19.

un-wita, an; *m. A foolish, stupid, witless person, a fool*:—Se unwita *insipiens*, Ps. Lamb. 13, 1. Eorp unwita, Exon. Th. 433, 21; Rä. 50, 11. Gebíg fram unwitan (*insensato*), and dû nâ wiþerast on stuntnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. Wê lærap dæt preósta gehwilc tô sinoðe gefædne man tô cnihte and nænigne unwitan đe disig lufige, L. Edg. C. 4; Th. ii. 244, 14. Gif hit unwitan ænige hwîle healdaþ bûtan hæftum, hit đurh hrôf wadeþ, bærneþ boldgetimbru, Salm. Kmbl. 821; Sal. 410. [Gif eni unweote acsed ou of hwat ordre se beon, A. R. 8, 22. Ođre þurh wicchecreftes biþuliđ unweoten (-witen, MS. R.), Kath. 1054. Unweoten buten wit, Marh. 6, 11. *O. H. Ger.* un-wizzo *inscius, ignavus*: *Icel.* û-viti *an idiot, a witless person*; û-vita *senseless, insane.*]

un-witende; *adj. Unwitting, not knowing, not aware* of what is done, *unconscious*:—Hê monig tâcen self gedyde, þêh hê hié unwitende dyde, Ors. 5, 14; Swt. 248, 14. Hê oft unwitende slôg mid his heáfde on đone wâg, 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. Gelîcost dæm đe hê hiene selfne unwitende (witende? *the Latin is*: Ut voluntariam sibi conscivisse mortem putaretur) hæfde âwierged, 6 36; Swt. 294, 11. [Nyme oþre manne þinges onwytinde and wyþoute wylle of þe lhorde (*without the knowledge or consent of the owner*), Ayenb. 37, 5. Unwiting this preest of his false craft, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 1320. *O. L. Ger.* sô ik it uuitandi dâdi, sô unuuitandi: *Icel.* û-vitandi *not knowing, unconscious, not intending.*]

un-wiþerweard; *adj. Not adverse, not in opposition*:—His folgeras, swâ hié unwiderweardran and gemôdran beód, swâ hié fræst tôsomne beód gefégde tô gôdra monna hiénde *sequaces illius, quo nulla inter se discordiae adversitate divisi sunt, eo in bonorum gravius nece glomerantur*, Past. 47; Swt. 361, 20.

un-wiþmetenlîc; *adj. Incomparable, not to be compared*:—Is his eádmôdnys ús unwiđmetenlîc, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 119. Đis hâlige mæden, Godes môdor, is unwiđmetenlîc eallum ôđrum mædenum, Homl. Th. i. 442, 29. Hire geđincđu ôđra hâlgena unwiđmetenlîce sind, 446, 5.

un-wiþmetenlîce; *adv. Incomparably, beyond compare, indescribably*:—Unwiđmetenlîce *incomparabiliter, inenarrabiliter*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 29: Homl. Th. i. 64, 18. Đes symbeldæg oferstihđ unwiđmetenlîce ealra ôđra hâlgena mæssedagas, 442, 27: ii. 232, 10.

un-wîtnigendlîce; *adv. With impunity*:—Unwîtnigendlîce ođđe bûtan wîte *inpune*, Æflc. Gr. 38; Zup. 233, 6.

un-wîtnod; *adj. Unpunished*:—Hî wênaþ đæt dæt sié sió mæste gesælþ, dæt men seó âlêfed yfel tô dônne, and sió dæd him môte beón unwîtnod *vel licentiam, vel impunitatem scelerum putant esse felicem*, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 206, 8. Đa đe him bip unwîtnode eall hiora yfel on disse worulde habbaþ sum yfel heńgre đonne ænig wîte sié, dæt is, dæt him bip unwîtnod hiora yfel *improbi cum supplicio carent, inest eis aliquid ulterius mali, ipsa impunitas*, 38, 3; Fox 200, 25–28. Đa unþeáwas næfre ne biópp unwîtnode, 36, 1; Fox 172, 25. Hê geþafade đa scylde unwîtnode, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 6. v. un-gewîtnod.

un-witnung, e; *f. Impunity*:—Gyltes unwîtnung *sceleris impunitas*, Scint. 235, 5.

un-wîtod, -wiotod; *adj. Uncertain*:—Unwuted *incertus*, Rtl. 6, 5: 106, 15. Wel mon sceal wine healdon on wega gehwylcum; oft mon fêreþ feor bî tûne, đær him wât freónd unwiotodne (*where he cannot look for a friend*), Exon. Th. 342, 23; Gn. Ex. 146.

un-wittig; *adj. Without wit* or *understanding*, (1) not in a bad sense:—Ge weras, ge wîf and đa unwittigan cild, Homl. Ass. 29, 122. (2) in a bad sense:—Wel đêd se đe unwittigum stýrđ mid swinglum, gif hê mid wordum ne mæg. Hit is âwriten: 'Ne bid se stunta mid wordum gerihtlâced,' Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Þeówian unclænum deófium and đâm unwittigum heargum, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 52. [Þat nan ne beo so wilde, nan swa unwitti, þat word talie ær he ihere minne horn, Laym. 786. Stew þine unwittie wordes, Marh. 6, 2. *O. H. Ger.* un-wizzig *insipiens, inprovidus, insanus.*] v. un-gewittig.

un-wittol; *adj. Ignorant*:—On manegum beó đû swylce unwittol *in multis esto quasi inscius*, Scint. 80, 12.

unwit-weorc, es; *n. A work of folly, foolish work*:—Wê habbaþ nêdþearfe dæt wê tô lange ne fylgeon unwitweorcum, Blickl. Homl. 111, 2.

un-wlite, es; *m. Disgrace*; dedecus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 35: 26, 70: 85, 28.

un-wlitig; *adj. Not beautiful, ugly, foul*:—Unwlitig *deformes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 68. Unwlitig swile *tumor deformis*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 17. Hû fægerne and hû wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe âtæfred, swâ unwlitig wrítere swâ swâ ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. Đes and đeós unwlitige *hic et haec dedecor*, Æflc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 15. Simle dæt unwlitige wlitigaþ dæt wlitige *ever does the fair make fair the unfair*, Shrn. 165, 34. v. un-gewlitig.

un-wlitigian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make ugly, deprive of beauty,*

disfigure:—Ða hē gewlitegaþ; hwīlum eft unwlitegaþ, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. **II.** *to become ugly*:—Se wæta āstīgð tō dæm lime, ðonne āsuiliđ hit and āhefegaþ and unwlitegaþ *humor ad virilia labitur, quae cum molestia dedecoris intumescunt*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 10. v. ge-unwlitigian, un-gewlitigian.

un-wlitigness, e; *f. Ugliness, disfigurement*:—Semninga gehrān hē his eágan; đā gemētte hē hit swā hāl swā swā him nǽfre nǽnig swyle oðđe unwlitignes on ætýwde (*ac si nil unquam in eo deformitatis ac tumoris apparuisset*), Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 7.

un-wlitigung, e; *f. Disfiguring*:—Sió unwlitegung *deformatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 62.

un-wrǽne; *adj. Not lustful*:—Lǽcedōmas gif man tō wrǽne sié oþþe tō unwrǽne, Lchdm. ii. 14, 25: 144, 20.

un-wrǽst, -wrǽste; *adj. Weak, poor, sorry, miserable, wretched*:—Forcūdlīc ł unwrǽste *absurdum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 50. Ēálā hū leás and hū unwrēst is dysses middaneardes wela, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 40. Hē weard him on ānum unwrǽstum (unwrǽste, Th. 321, 10) scipe (cf. uneáde ætburstan, p. 320, col. 2) and fērde ofer sæ, Chr. 1051; Th. 319, 3. Hī hī selfe lēton ǽgþer ge for heáne ge for unwrǽste, Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 98, 23. [Gif þær wære hure an unwreste wrenc (*a miserable trick*) þ he mihte get beswicen anes Crist, Chr. 1131; Erl. 260, 4. Ur lif wes unwreast . . . his lif was halize, O. E. Homl. i. 237, 12. Đe unwreste herde *iners pastor*, ii. 39, 17. Þenne þat hæfd is unwræst þe hælp (hæp? heop, 2nd MS.) is þæ wurse, Laym. 16307. Þatt tu unn-ornelis off þe sellfenn læte, and halde þe forr unnwrasste, Orm. 4889. Giff þu tellesst all þin witt unnwresste, 4909. Ge muwen icnowen þet he is eruh and unwrest, A. R. 274, 16 (cf. Heo beoð to woke and tō unwreste iheorted, 268, 7). Hwet nu, unwreste men and wacre þen eni wake *quid vos ignavi et degeneres*, Kath. 1260. To binden faste upon an asse swiþe unwraste, Havel. 2820. Hit schal beo a thyng unwreste, heved of cok, breost of man, crop as best, Alis. 620.] v. next word.

un-wrǽstlice; *adv. Weakly, absurdly*:—Đys hīw ealde ūdwitan gesettan āgēn dæm þingum đe Zenodotus unwrǽstlīce gesette, Anglia viii. 334, 17. [Gif þu werest te erest wocliche (unwreastliche, MS. T.), A. R. 294, 5.]

un-wrecen; *adj.* **I.** of a person, *unavenged*:—Sceolde æþeling unwrecen ealdres linnan, Beo. Th. 4877; B. 2443. **II.** of crime, *unpunished*:—Gif hī dæs wilniaþ, dæt him hiora yfel unwrecen sié be dæs gyltes andefne, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 7.

un-wrenc, es; *m.* **I.** *an evil trick, a malicious wile, a wicked artifice*:—Đisne unwrenc (*the device practised by Potiphar's wife*) heó gebōhte, Gen. 39, 16. Hē (*Antichrist*) bið eal unwrenca full, Wulfst. 97, 16. Mid dām unwrencan bið Antecrist eal āfylled, 54, 15. **II.** *an evil practice, a vice*:—For dæm unwrence dære ungedylde *per impatientiae vitium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 19. [He teð him to unwrenches (*evil practices*) to stele oðer reflоc . . ., O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 28. Þet is his unwrench (*artifice*) . . . he egged þe to a þing, þet þuncheð god, A. R. 268, 16. Ne spedestu noht mid þine unwrenche (*your vile tricks*), O. and N. 169.]

un-wreón; *p.* -wrāh, -wreáh, *pl.* -wrigon, -wrugon; *pp.* -wrigen, -wrogen *To uncover* (lit. or fig.) what is covered, *to reveal*:—Hē unwrīhþ þiccetu *revelabit condensa*, Ps. Lamb. 28, 9. Dæt mæden unwreáh hire heáfod, Ap. Th. 26, 14. Hē unwreáh his rihtwīsnesse *revelavit justitiam suam*, Ps. Lamb. 97, 2. Hī unwreogon dæt hūs *nudavermnt tectum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 2, 4. Đa līcmen his neb unwrugon, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 31. Unwreáh (*revela*) Drihtne weg dīnne, Ps. Spl. 36, 5. Nǽnig gedēgled dæt ne sē eft unwrigen (*nihil opertum quod non revelabitur*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 26. Unwrigen *retectum, discoopertum*, Germ. 389, 11. Ūre misdēda bīoþ ealle opene and unwrigene beforan ūs, Wulfst. 225, 23. Unwrogene (*revelata*) synd stadolas ymbhwyrftes eorðana, Ps. Lamb. 17, 16. Đa deópan þing beóð unwrogene, Anglia viii. 334, 7. v. on-wreón.

un-wrigedness (-wrigenness?), e; *f. A revelation*:—Of unwrigedness (*lectio*) *de apocalipsi*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 16. v. on-wrigenness.

un-writen; *adj. Unwritten*:—Ne lēt ic dæt unwriten, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 26. Hī for heora slǽwþe forlēton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas and heora dǽda ðe on hiora dagum foremǽroste wǽron, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 64, 34. v. un-gewriten.

un-wrītere, es; *m. A bad, incorrect writer*:—Mycel yfel dēd se unwritere, gyf hē nele his wōh gerihtan, Ælfc. Gr. pref.; Zup. 3, 24.

un-wriþan; *p* -wrāþ; *pp.* -wriden *To untwist, unbind* (lit. or fig.):—Unwriþan *distringere*, Scint. 232, 2. v. on-wriþan, *and next word.*

un-wriðen; *adj. Not bound*:—Dæt hē mid ungemetlīcere grimsunge his hiēremonna wunda tō suīðe ne slīte, ne eft for ungemetlīcere mild-heortnesse hē hié ne lǽte unwriðena *ut neque multa asperitate exulcerentur subditi, neque nimia benignitate solvantur*, Past. 17; Swt. 125, 16.

un-wunden; *adj. Not wound*:—Unwunden gearn *glomus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 36.

un-wundod; *adj. Not wounded*, Cd. Th. 12, 10; Gen. 183.

un-wuni[g]endlīc; *adj. Uninhabitable*:—Beód twégen dǽlas on twā healfa dam gemetegodum dǽle unwuniendlīce, for ðan ðe seó sunne ne cymð him nǽfre tō, Lchdm. iii. 262, 2. v. un-gewuni[g]endlīc.

un-wurþ. v. un-weorþ.

un-wynsum; *adj. Unpleasant*:—Đeós worold hwīltīdum is myrige on tō wunigenne, hwīlon heó is swīðe styrnlīc, and mid misliċum þingum gemenged, swā dæt heó bið swīðe unwynsum on tō eardigenne, Homl. Th. i. 184, 1. Hit ðe unwynsum (*injucundum*) bið, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 13. Ælc wyrd, sām hió sié wynsum, sam hió sié unwynsum *omnis fortuna vel jucunda vel aspera*, 40, 1; Fox 236, 2. Rēþu wyrd and unwynsumu, 40, 2; Fox 238, 2. Hē hine gegyrede mid hærenum hrægle swīþe heardum and unwinsumum, Blickl. Homl. 221, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* un-wunnisam *incultus, invenustus.*]

un-wynsumness, e; *f. Unpleasantness*:—Se stenc weard āwend tō wynsumum brǽde, and eall seó unwynsumnyss him weard tō blysse, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 215. Se mann gewyrdeþ tōswollen and tō stence āwended mid unwynsumnysse, Basil admo. 8; Norm. 50, 23.

un-wyrcan; *p.* -worhte *To undo, destroy*:—Ic þurh manslihtas mē scyldigne dyde wið dē, mīn Hælend, dā dā ic dīn handgeweorc unwyrcan dorste, Anglia xi. 113, 34.

un-wyrd, e; *f. Bad fortune, misfortune*:—Gyf him þince dæt hē leád habbe. sum unwird him byð tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 170, 5. Dæt mē nū þyncþ dætte ic dās unwyrd ārǽfnan mæg ðe mē on becumen is *ut jam me imparem fortunae ictibus non arbitrer*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 13.

un-wyrþ. v. un-weorþ.

un-wyrttrumian; *p.* ode *To unroot, pluck up by the roots, root up*:—Đý læs gié unwyrtrumias (*eradicetis*) ðone hueðe, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29.

un-ymbwendedlīc; *adj. Unmoved, unalterable*:—Unymbwoendedlīc *inmotus*, Rtl. 164, 34.

un-ỹþe, un-ỹþian. v. un-eáþe, un-īþian.

up (ūp?), upp; *adv. Up.* **I.** where motion takes place, (a) from a lower to a higher point, (a) from the (earth's) surface to a point above it:—Hī eodon up tō dære dūne *ascenderunt verticem montis*, Num. 14, 40. Hē āstāh ofer sunnan up *ascendit super occasum*, Ps. Th. 67, 4. Gewende se engel up, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 100: i. 21, 56. Hē geseah windum done rēc up ofer dære burge wallas āhefenne, Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Đā genam hine God mid sāwle and mid lichaman up in done heofon, Salm. Kmbl. p. 182, 14. Āteó hē āne hringan up of dare þrỹh . . . Gif seó hringe nele up þurh his ānes tige, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 44, 47. (*β*) to the (earth's) surface from a point beneath it:—Seó burh, dǽr sunne up on morgen gād, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 4. Ōð dæt seó sunne eft becume dǽr heó ǽr up stāh, Lchdm. iii. 236, 5. Nīwe steorra wæs upp ymynde, Bd. 4, 12; S. 581, 14. Se mōna up eode, Nar. 30, 7. Hī delfaþ gold up of eorþan, Nar. 35, 8. Wolde dæt se hālga wer wurde up gedōn, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 136, 138, 140: Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 24. Nime hē upp his mǽg *let him take his kinsman up from the grave*, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 10. Đa ancras upp teón, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 40. Wið ðon de men blōd upp wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Beforan his fōtum wæs wyl upp yrnende, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 27. (a 1) where the motion is from sea to land:—Mid dý wē upp cōman tō lande, and ūre scyp eác swylce fram dām ỹþum upp āběron *cum evadentes ad terram, naviculam quoque nostram ab undis exportaremus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10. On đissum ealonde com upp Augustinus *in hac insula adplicuit Augustinus*, 1, 25; S. 486, 22. Com hē ǽrest upp on Westseaxum *primum Gevissorum gentem ingrediens*, 3, 7; 529, 9. Hē wæs ǽdrīfen dæt hē com up on Frysena land *pulsus est Fresiam*, 5, 19; S. 639, 20. Se ciépemouna fōre up (upp, MS. H.) on londe, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11 note. Hī cōmon up on Limene mūþan mid .cċl. scipa, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 25. Hī up cōmon æt Leptan dæm tūne *ad Leptim oppidum copias exposuit*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 202, 9. Đā wē up cōmon *when we landed*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 325: Chr. 860; Erl. 70, 25. Þēh đa menn up ætberstan intō dære byrig, L. Eth. ii. 2; Th. i. 286, 2. Se here hiene on niht up bestæl, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 34. Cnut com tō Sandwīc, and lēt dǽr up đa gíslas, 1014; Erl. 151, 9. Hēt đā up beran æþelinga gestreón, Beo. Th. 3844; B. 1920. (a 2) marking arrival, or coming into notice (cf. colloquial to turn *up*). Cf. a. *β*:—Dæs ymb .iii. niht ridon .ii. eorlas up, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6. Up ābrecaþ *erumpunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 7. (a 3) *up* a river, *against the stream*:—On đa eá hī tugon up hiora scipu oþ đone weald, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 31. (b) where a body remains in the same place but moves in an upward direction:—Đā ārās hē upp, Jn. Skt. 8, 7, 10. Hē upp āsæt, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 14. For hwý dæt fỹr fundige up, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 10. Gād seó eá up, and oferflēt dæt land, Lchdm. iii. 252, 24. Up hleápende *exoriens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 9. Hī (*the plants*) up sprungon, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 5. **II.** marking direction, (a) of physical action:—Abraham beseah upp, Gen. 18, 2. Dīnes brōðor blōd clypaþ up tō mē of eordan, 4, 10. Hē lōcade upp on heofon, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 20. Lōciaþ nū ealle up, Nar. 28, 26. (b) of mental action:—Lungaþ ðē āwuht up tō Gode, Cd. Th. 32, 2; Gen. 497. (c) marking measurement:—Halbbe hē his strand upp of sǽ and út on sǽ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 221, 7. **III.** marking position, (a) *up, on high*:—Hī (*beams*) man mæg up fēgean (*lignum ad summa levatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 3.

Wǽron ða wealdleáfer swá up getíged, swá swá híg urnon tó heofenum up, Shrn. 156, 12. Iosue hí up áhēng on fíf wácum bógum *Iosue suspendit eos super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. Heó stód upp on ánre upflóra, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 341. .vii. upp hangene bella, Chart. Th. 430, 4. Lyft up geswearc, Cd. Th. 207, 4; Exod. 461. Ða tánas up æpla bǽron, 495, 7; Sat. 482. Up in heofonum, 284, 26; Sat. 327; Exon. Th. 281, 11; Jul. 644. In roderum up, 22, 17; Cri. 353. (b) *up, erectly*:—Áhō on up standende twig, Lchdm. i. 332, 15. Up standende herebeácn *pira*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 43. (c) *up, to a high point*:—Gif se mōna urne swá up swá seó sunne dēd, Lchdm. iii. 248, 6. Hió cymþ swá up swá hire yfemest gecynde bíd, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. **IV.** marking separation, as in to cut *up*, break *up*:—Up álīdode *evulsum, abscisum*, Hpt. Gl. 474, 36. Hē ða eá upp forlēt an feówer hund eá and on lx . . . and æfter ðæm Eufrate hē eác mid gedelfe on monige eá upp forlēt *fluvium per magnas concisum deductumque fossas in quadringentos sexaginta alveos comminuit . . . etiam Euphratem derivavit*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 1–5. **V.** in figurative expressions:—Dū áhefst upp mīn heáfod *exaltans caput meum*, Ps. Th. 3, 2. Dæt hỹ hỹ upp ne áhōfen for heora welum, 48, arg. Áhafen up *elevatus in sublime*, Kent. Gl. 1118: Bt. 16, 1; Fox 48, 29. Ðe læs ðē God up gebrǽde ðone godspellīcan cwide *lest God bring up the words of the Gospel against thee*, Wulfst. 248, 9: 249, 3. Ðǽr bær Godwine eorl up his mál *Earl Godwine brought his case up or forward*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 19. Syþþan up cymð deófles costnung *orta tribulationi*. Mk. Skt. 4, 17. Se wæs up cymen in Palestina mǽgðe *he was a native of Palestine*, Shrn. 141, 6. Ne hebbe gē tō up eówre hornas, Past. 54; Swt. 425, 22. Se mann āna gǽþ uprihte; ðæt tācnaþ ðæt hē sceal má þencan up ðonne nyðer, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 58. Eahta sweras rihtlīcne cynedōm up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* up: *O. Frs.* up, op: *Icel.* upp: *O. H. Ger.* úf, cf. *Goth.* iup.] v. uppe.

up, upp; *adj. That is above, that is on high*:—Neoman ūs tō wynne weoroda Drihten, upne ēcne gefcán, Cd. Th. 277, 4; Sat. 199. Gē synd uppe godu (uppe-godu? v. up-godu), ealle upheá and ædele bearn *dii estis et filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. v. up-ness.

up-āhafenness, e; *f. Uplifting, elevation.* **I.** literal:—Up-āhafenes handa mīnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Lamb. 140, 2. Seó symbelnyss ðære hālgan rōde upāhefennysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 309. **II.** metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Drihten ys mīn upāhafenys *Dominus exaltatio mea*, Ex. 17, 15. His mōd bið āfēdd mid ðære smeáunge ðære wilnunga ōðerra monna hiérnesse and his selfes upāhæfenesse, Past. 8; Swt. 55, 6. (b) *exultation*:—Welerum upāhafennysse *labiis exultationis*, Ps. Spl. 62, 6. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Hwæt is ðonne forcūðre ðonne sió upāhæfennes (-hæfenes, Hatt. MS.)? . . . Hwæt mæg hiérre bión ðonne sió sōðe eádmōdnes? *quid elatione dejectius . . . Quid humilitate sublimius?* Past. 41; Swt. 300, 18. Ðā wæs gehroren sió upāhæfenes Paulus, . . . and sóna æfter ðæm hryre ðære upāhæfennesse hē ongan timbran eádmōdnesse, 58; Swt. 443. 29. Hēr is ūres mōdes upāhafennes; ac ðēr is ðære þystro dymnes, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 12. Élc upāhafenes *omnis arrogans* (cf. 242), Kent. Gl. 547. Ðonne ðæt mōd ðenceþ gegrīpan him tō upāhæfenesse (-hef-, Hatt. MS.) ða eádmōdnesse, Past. 8; Swt. 54, 12. For gilpe and for upāhafenesse *elationis intentione*, 9; Swt. 55, 21. For his (*Haman*) upāhafennysse, Homl. Ass. 96, 135. Ða upāhafenesse (*Nebuchadnezzar's*) God getǽlde, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Upāhefenysse *insolentiam, superbiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 73. v. up-āhefdness, -hefness.

up-āhefedlīce; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Upāhefedlīce *arroganter, superbe*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 8.

up-āhefedness, e; *f. Elevation.* **I.** literal:—*Exaltatio sancte crucis*, ðæt is on Engliscre sprǽce upāhefednyss ðære hālgan rōde, for ðan ðe heó wæs āhafen on ðam dæge, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 140. **II.** metaphorical, (a) *exaltation*:—Þurh ðās clypunge is gesweotolad, ðæt ælc upāhefednes āsprincð of mōdignesse cynrene *ostendit nobis omnem exaltationem genus esse superbie*, R. Ben. 22, 13. (b) *exultation*:—Upāhæfdnes mīn *exultatio mea*, Ps. Lamb. 31, 7. (c) *arrogance, pride*:—Disses mannes (*Dives'*) uncyst and upāhefednys, Homl. Th. i. 328, 22: ii. 562, 20: Homl. Skt. i. 16, 163. Aman weard gehȳnd for his upāhefednysse, Homl. Ass. 101, 322. Hē (*Lucifer*) wæs fordōn þurh ða miclan upāhefednysse, Homl. Th. i. 12, 21. Upāhefednesse forfleón *elationem vel jactantiam fugere*, R. Ben. 18, 23: L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 418, 12. v. up-āhafenness.

up-āspringness, e; *f. Uprising*:—Upāspringness ł ástdǽl *ortus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 12.

up-āspringennesse, e; *f. Uprising, origin*:—Ymbe dises bissextus upāsprungnysse wē wyllaþ rūmlícor iungum cnihtum geopenian, Anglia viii. 306, 14.

up-āstigennesse *and* -āstignesse, e; *f. An ascent*, (1) *a going up, an ascension*:—Be disse drihtenlícan upāstigennesse, Blickl. Homl. 117, 6. Æt ðære upāstignesse, 121, 13: 171, 9: Shrn. 78, 10: 79, 29: Nar. 39, 14. Ða hālgan upāstigenesse on heofonas, Blickl. Homl. 119, 36. Upāstignesse, 81, 11. (2) *a means of going up*:—Ic on ðam wealle nǽnige duru ne eághþyrl ne uppāstignesse geseón mihte, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 15. Ðū ðe setst genipu upāstignesse ðinne *qui ponis nubem ascensum tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. Stapas ł upāstignesse *ascensiones*, 83, 6.

up-cund; *adj. Supernal, celestial*:—Onǽled mid ðỹ upcundan leóhte *illustratus superno lumine*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 24. Cuman tō ðam upcundan æþelan rīce, Exon. Th. 17, 10; Cri. 268. Dæt wē magon upcund rīce gestīgan, 348, 27; Sch. 34. Upcundra ceastergewarena *supernorum civium*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 5. Upcundra eádegum setlum *sedibus superum beatis*, Dōm. L. 303. [*In* Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 40 *for* upcundne swég *read* uppe cūðne swég; v. Bd. M. 340, 5.]

up-cyme, es; *m. Up-coming, rising, up-springing*:—Upcyme wylla *the springing up of the fountains*, Cd. Th. 240, 12; Dan. 385. From sunnan upcyme *a solis ortu*, Ps. Surt. 49, 1: 106, 3. Naehte upcyme *noctis exortum* (l. *exortu*, v. Hymn. Surt. 2, 21), ii. p. 202, 1. Ic monnum sceal ȳcan upcyme eádignesse *for men I shall increase the upspringing of happiness*, Exon. Th. 413, 3; Rä. 31, 9.

up-eard, es; *m. A dwelling on high*:—Ic eom sīþes fūs upeard nīman, Exon. Th. 166, 31; Gū. 1051.

up-ende, es; *m. The upper end, top end*:—Se steorra Ursa is swīþe neáh ðam upende ðære eaxe *summo vertice mundi flectit rapidos Ursa meatus*, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 33: Met. 29, 18. Át ðas akeres upende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 434, 2. Óð ðære forȳrðe upende, 419, 33.

up-engel, es; *m. An angel of heaven*:—Upengla fruma, Andr. Kmbl. 451; An. 226. Upengla weard, Menol. Fox 417; Men. 210.

up-færeld, es; *n.* (*m.*?) *A journey up, an ascension*:—Eal heofonwaru wundrode dysre fǽmnan upfæreldes, Homl. Th. i. 444, 1.

up-feax; *adj. Having hair at the top, bald in front;* recalvus, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 57.

up-flēring, e; *f.* **I.** *an upper floor*:—Seó upflēring tōbærst under his fōtum, Homl. Th. ii. 164, 3. **II.** *an upper chamber*:—Hī āstigon upp on ánе upflēringe (*coenaculum*, Acts 1, 13), Homl. Th. i. 296, 9: 314, 7.

up-flōr, a, e: -flóre, an; *f.*: es; *m. An upper floor* or *story, upper chamber*:—Upflōr *solarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 31. Heó hæfde hig behīd on hire upflóra (*solario domus suae*), Jos. 2, 6. Gesamnodon hī on sumre upflóra (*de tecto et solario spectantes*) ealle ða heáfodmen, Jud. 16, 25. Wunigende on ánre upflóra (*in coenaculo*). Homl. Th. i. 314, 5: ii. 184, 26: 164, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 10, 58, 64, 81: 18, 341: ii. 27, 31. 67. Seó wudewe wunode on clǽnnysse æfter hire were on hyre upflóre, Homl. Ass. 108, 204. Ða yldestan Angelcynnes witan gefeóllan of ánre upflóran (*solario*), Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 10. Sume fērde upp on ðone uppflóre, 1083; Erl. 217, 18.

up-gang, es; *m.* **I.** *a going up, rising* of a heavenly body:—Sunnon upgong æt middan sumere *ortus solis solstitialis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge, L. Alf. 25; Th. i. 50, 20. Æfter sunnan upgange, Lchdm. ii. 306, 17. Æt sunnan upgonge, Nar. 27, 17. Fram sunnan upgange ōð hire setlgang, Ps. Th. 49, 2: 112, 3. Uppgange, 106, 3. Tōforan mōnan upgonge. Nar. 13, 9. Hī (*the constellations of the zodiac*) gefyllaþ twā tīda mid hyra upgange oððe nyðergange, Lchdm. iii. 246, 8. **II.** *a going up*, (a) to land from sea, *a landing*. v. up, I. a: —Hī forwerndon heom ǣgðer ge upganges ge wæteres, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 5. (b) from the coast inland, *an incursion*:—Hī nāmon him wintersettl on Temesan . . . Ða æfter middan wintra hī nāmon ǣnne upgang ūt þurh Ciltern and swā tō Oxneforda, 1009; Erl. 143, 9. **III.** *a way of going up*:—Hié gerýmdon ðone upgang and geworhtan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* úf-gang *ortus: Ger.* auf-gang: *Icel.* upp-gangr: *Dan.* op-gang *ascent; stairs.*] v. next word.

up-gange, an; *f. Landing.* v. up-gang, II. a:—Hī bǽdon ðæt hī upgangan āgan mōston *they asked for leave to land*, Byrht. Th. 134, 20; By. 87. [*Icel.* upp-ganga; *f. n going ashore; a landing-place.*]

up-gemynd, es; *n. Mindfulness of what is above, thought directed heavenward*:—Hē hæfde hlúttre lufan, ēce upgemynd engla blisse, Andr. Kmbl. 2129; An. 1066.

up-godu(-o); *pl. n. The gods above*:—Upgodo *superi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 19.

up-hafenness, e; *f. Elevation*:—Uphefenes honda mīnra *elevatio manuum mearum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 2. v. up-āhafenness.

up-heáfod, es; *n. A top end* (?):—Tō croftе tō ðan upheáfdan (*to the croft, to the top end of it*?); of ðan upheáfdan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 79, 10. v. heáfod.

up-heáh; *adj.* **I.** *tall, lofty*:—Wæs hē .x. fōta upheáh *pedum non amplius decem statura altior*, Nar. 26, 28. Ða trió meahte beón hundteóntiges fōta upheáh *he pedum centum alte erant arbores*, 27, 28. Sindon dūna upheá, Exon. Th. 443, 15; Kl. 30. Wǽron hié swá greáte swá columnan, ge eác sume uphýrran (*proceriores*), Nar. 14, 5. **II.** fig. *lofty, noble*:—Ealle upheá and ædele bearn *filii excelsi omnes*, Ps. Th. 81, 6. **III.** *upright*:—Ða genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa and upheáh ārǽrde, Blickl. Homl. 219, 20. Ðām treówum ðe him gecynde bið upheáh tō standanne, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22. [*Icel.* upphár *high, tall.*] v. up-lang.

up-heald, es; *n. Upholding, support, maintenance*:—Ic eom dæs mynstres mund and upheald, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 7. [Crist, Hælennde and hellpe and god upphald, Orm. 9217. *Icel.* upp-hald; *n. support, maintenance: Dan.* op-hold.]

up-hebbe, an; *f. A coot* (so called because it lifts up its tail when moving over the water, Grein):—Uphebbean hûs *fulicae domus*, Ps. Th. 103, 17.

up-hebbing, e; *f. Uplifting, uprising*:—Uphebbing *ortum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 8.

up-hefness, e; *f. Exaltation*:—Gâstlîcre uphefnesse *extaseos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 70.

up-heofon, es; *m. The heavens, the sky*:—Eall upheofon bið sweart and geswerced, Wulfst. 137, 8. Beofaþ ealbeorhte gesceaft . . . dyneþ upheofon, Exon. Th. 448, 25; Dôm. 59. Ealá middanearð . . . ealá upheofon, Cd. Th. 275, 6; Sat. 167. Ðû geworhtest eorþan frætwe and upheofen; dæt is heáh geweorc handa dînra *terram tu fundasti; et opera manuum tuarum sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 101, 22. Eorðan ic bidde and upheofon, Lchdm. i. 400, 3: Exon. Th. 60, 12; Cri. 968: Andr. Kmbl. 1596; An. 799. Se gâst upheofon gesôhte *spiritus astra petit*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 20. [Cf. *O. Sax.* up-himil: *O. H. Ger.* ûf-himil: *Icel.* upp-himinn.] Cf. up-rodor.

up-hûs, es; *n. An upper chamber*:—Uphûses *cenaculi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 67.

up-lang; *adj.* I. *tall, high*:—Wæron hié nigon fôta uplonge *pedum alti ix.*, Nar. 22, 6. II. *upright*:—Ongeân sunnan upweard licge hê . . . donne uplang âsitte, Lchdm. ii. 18, 16: iii. 2, 12. Sæweall uplang gestôd, Cd. Th. 197, 7; Exod. 303: Beo. Th. 1523; B. 759. Uplong, Exon. Th. 495, 16; Râ. 85, 4. v. up-heáh.

up-legen, e; *f. A hair-pin*:—Uplegen *discriminale*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 1. Uplegene *vel* feaxpreónas *discriminalia*, i. 17, 2.

up-lendisc; *adj. Uplandish, country* (as opposed to town), *rural, rustic*:—Uplendisc *forensis* (forensis *qui foras est*, Migne), Germ. 389, 41. Eft begann sum uplendisc mann egeslîce hrŷman tô dâm árleásum burhwarum . . . Ða arn se ceorl geond ealle ða stræt hrŷmende, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4–8. Wê wyllaþ dîsne circul âmearkian, dæt se uplendisca preóst (cf. Chaucer's: Poure persoun dwellyng upon lond) wite his naman; mæg beón ðe glædre his heorte ðe hê sum þing hêrof undergyte, Anglia viii. 317, 38. Ic wêne, lâ, uplendisca preóst, dæt ðû nyte hwæt beó atomos, 3188, 14. Ðû byst uppan lande mid wîmmannum oftor ðonne ic beó . . . Ic hit gehŷrde secgan, dæt ðâs uplendiscan wîf wyllaþ oft drincan, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 12. Wê witon dæt ðâs þing þincaþ clericum and uplendiscum preóstum genôh mænigfealde, Anglia viii. 321, 25. [Oplondysch men wol lykne hamsylf to gentilmen . . . The Saxon tonge ys abide scarslych wiþ feaw oplondysch men, Trev. i. c. 59. Oplondysche mann *villanus*, Prompt. Parv. 512, where see note.]

up-lîc; *adj.* I. *on high*, (1) referring to this world:—Ðonne bið gefylled eall uplîc lyft ætrenum lige, Wulfst. 138, 5. Ûre Drihten gesceóp . . . ða upplîcan heofenan . . . and dæt uppîce lyft, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 20–24. (2) referring to heaven:—Dæt wuldor ðæs upplican êdles *supernae patriae gloriam*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 23. Tô gefeán dære upplîcan ceastre, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 15. In ðam upplican êdle, Exon. Th. 225, 20; Ph. 392. Upplîcne hâm, Cd. Th. 287, 5; Sat. 362. Ðara uplîcra burhwara gefêrscipe, Blickl. Homl. 197, 16. II. *lofty, sublime*:—Upplîcan *anagogen*, upplîc andgyt *supernum intellectum*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 17–19. Upplîcum andgite *anagogen*, Anglia xiii. 28, 15. (Cf. *Anagogen, celsissimo intellectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 37. Gâstlecum andgite *anagogen*, i, 10. Dæm godcundan heáhstan *anagogen*, 9, 7.) God mid dæm upplîcum and mid dæm dîeglum dingum hira môd onlîeht mid dæm scîman his giefe, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 20. III. *celestial*:—Se upplîca Dêma, Blickl. Homl. 95, 33: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Gif hine gecîst sió upplîce gifu *quem superna gratia elegit*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 4. Cuæð sió upplîce stemn tô Mose, 11; Swt. 63, 23. Seó uppîce ârfæstnys, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 31. Mid ðam upplîcan mihte geþréad, 1, 7; S. 478, 40. Sprecan be ðâm upplîcan dômum Godes, 5, 19; S. 640, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* ûf-lîh *supernus*.]

up-lyft (*for gender see* lyft) *the air above*:—Ðû wealdan miht eorðan mægen and uplyfte, wind and wolcna, Btwk. 196, 29; Hy. 9, 6. Ðû geworhtest heofonas and eorðan, eardas and uplyft, 198, 4; Hy. 9, 19.

up-ness, e; *f. Height*:—Ðû ðe oferwrîhst mid wæterum hire upnyssa *qui tegis aquis superiora eius*, Ps. Lamb. 103, 3. v. up; *adj.*

upon; *adv. From above*:—Swâ fæger dropa ðe on ðâs eorðan upon dreópaþ *sicut stillicidia stillantia super terram*, Ps. Th. 71, 6.

upp. v. up.

uppan (-on); *prep. dat. acc.* I. *dat.* (1) where there is rest or motion on a surface, *upon, on*:—Moises wæs langne uppan ðam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Gâ uppan Sinai dûne and stand uppan dære dûne ufeweardre. Ne cume nân mann uppan dære dûne, 34, 2–3. Hê bæd æt Gode dæt hê him sealde wæter uppan dære dûne, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 112. Geoffra hyne uppon ânre dûne *offeres eum in holocaustum super unum montium*, Gen. 22, 2. Hê ætstôd uppon ânum beáme, Chr. 978; Erl. 127, 11. Hê rît uppan tamre assene *sedens super asinam*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 5. Ða wearð Eustatius uppon his horse and his gefeóran uppon heora *Eustace got on his horse and his companions on theirs*, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 38. Hê bær his tunecan, and âlêde uppon ðam twâm deádum, Homl. Th. i. 74, 2. Ðû byst uppan lande (*up country, in rural districts;* cf. Chaucer's 'poure persoun dwellyng upon londe'; *and see* uplendisc) oftor ðonne ic beó, Engl. Stud. viii. 62, 9. To ælcen cyrcean uppe land, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 36. (2) marking relative height, *above*:—Him uppan wæs rôd áræred, Elen. Kmbl. 1768; El. 886. Ðonne bist ðû ofer uppan rodere (cf. ðonne bist ðû þufan ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 15), Met. 24. 27. (3) of time (the case is doubtful in some instances), (a) *upon, at*:—Hê Ansealme uppon Pentecosten his pallium geaf, Chr. 1095; Erl. 232, 30. Uppon Sêe Michaeles mæssan ætŷwde ân selcûð steorra, 1097; Erl. 234, 9, 19, 32. (b) *after*:—Ðys sceal on Sunnandæg feówertŷne nyht uppan Éastron, Ju. Skt. 10, 11 rubc. On ðisum geáre wæron Éastron on viii kal. Apr., and dâ uppon Éastron on Sêe Ambrosius *missesniht*, dæt is .ii. non. Apr. . . . , Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 17. (4) marking object of attack:—Ða hæðenan men hergodan uppon ðâm Xpenan mannan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 11. (5) marking ground of trust, *upon* trust, honour, etc.:—Se cyng him nâhwæt ne gîslas syllan ne uppon trŷwðan geunnon dæt hê mid griðe cumon môste and faran, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 24. II. *acc.* (1) where there is motion on to a surface, *upon, on to*:—Ðû gitst dæt blôd uppan dæt weofod *fundes sanguinem super altare*, Ex. 29, 20: Mt. Kmbl. 26, 7. Se ðe fyld uppan dysne stân, 21, 44. (2) of time. v. I. 3. (3) marking object of attack, *upon, against*:—Hê fôr uppon heora brôðer and uppon ðone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 8–10. Se cyng his fyrde beád, and uppon ðone eorl tô Norðhymbran fôr, Erl. 231, 26. Heora ægðer uppon ôðerne tûnas bærnde, 1094; Erl. 230, 12. Hî ealne ðone bryce uppon ðone cyng tealdon *they laid all blame for the breach upon the king*, Erl. 230, 4. (4) marking addition:—Ða bodan cyðdon dæt his brôðer grið and forewarde eall æfterewæd, bûtan se cyng gelæstan nolde eall þet hî on forewarde hæfdon ær gewroht, and uppon dæt (*in addition to that, on the top of that*) hine forsworenne clypode, bûton hê ða forewarde geheólde, Chr. 1094; Erl. 229, 31. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. A. R. O. and N.* uppen: *O. Sax.* uppan: *O. Frs.* uppa: *O. H. Ger.* ûfan.] v. on-, þær-uppan.

uppan = yppan *in* uppende *proferens*, Anglia xiii. 423, 836. v. geupped.

uppe; *adv.* I. *up, above, on high*:—Ðæh hê uppe seó, Cd. Th. 281, 2; Sat. 265. Salte sæstreámas and swegl uppe, Andr. Kmbl. 1498; An. 750. Hræfn uppe gôl, Elen. Kmbl. 104; El. 52. Uppe ofer rodere (cf. þufan ðam rodore, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 15), Met. 20, 124. Wearð ætŷwed uppe on roderum steorra on staðole, Chr. 978; Erl. 126, 23. Hê geseah âne hlædre standan æt him on eorðan. Oðer ende wæs uppe on hefenum, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 19. Saul hine wolde sêcean uppe on dæm munte, 28; Swt. 197. 13. Wæron ða lâc forbærndu uppe on ðæm altere, 33; Swt. 222, 24. Uppe on ðam eaxlegespanne, Rood Kmbl. 17; Kr. 9. Fugel uppe sceal lâcan on lyfte, Menol. Fox 536; Gu. C. 38. Mynster tô timbrianne on heánum môrum uppe (*in montibus arduis ac remotis*), Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 20. I a. referring to heavenly bodies, *up*:—Oþ dæt sunne uppe sie, Lchdm. ii. 346, 22. Næs se môna ðâgyt uppe *quum luna erat oritura*, Nar. 29, 22. On winterlîcre tîde hî (*the Pleiades*) beóð on niht uppe and on dæg âðúne, Lchdm. iii. 272, 2. I b. where there is motion from the sea up to the land. v. up, I. a 1:—Gif hê his scip uppe getogen hæbbe, L. Eth. ii. 3; Th. i. 286, 8. Be ciépemonna fôre uppe on londe. Gif ciépemon scyp on folce ceápie, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 11. Wæron ða men uppe on londe of âgâne, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 24. I c. marking arrival. v. up, I. a 2:—Ða se cyng geâxode dæt se here uppe wæs *when the king learned that the Danes had appeared upon the scene*, Chr. 1016; Erl. 157, 13. I d. referring to heaven:—Hî wiston Drihten écne uppe, Cd. Th. 227, 31; Dan. 195. Eádige dâer uppe sittaþ, 305, 16; Sat. 647. Ys ûre se hâlga God on heofondreáme uppe mid englum *Deus noster in coelo sursum*, Ps. Th. 113, 11: Cd. Th. 273, 25; Sat. 142: Exon. Th. 24, 19; Cri. 387: 239, 30; Ph. 629: Fragm. Kmbl. 86; Leás. 45. Wê mid englum uppe wæron, Cd. Th. 289, 2; Sat. 391. Ne uppe on heofone ne niðer on eorðan *neque in coelo sursum nec in terra deorsum*, Deut. 4, 39. Wê syngodon uppe on earde, Cd. Th. 279, 1; Sat. 231. Uppe on roderum mid englum, Exon. Th. 90, 4; Cri. 1468: Hy. 3, 30. II. marking discovery. v. yppan:—Hê hî gemartirode swâ hê dyrnlicost mihte, and hê gedôht hæfde dæt hî dâr næfre uppe ne wurdan, ac durh Godes mihte hî ðanon gecŷdde wurdon, Lchdm. iii. 424, 31. III. marking effectual action. (Cf. *Icel.* uppi vera *to take place*.):—Dæra ðe wile ânra hwylc uppe bringan (*bring it to pass*), dæt ðû ære gyldnan gesihst Hierusalem weallas blîcan, Salm. Kmbl. 466; Sal. 233. [Her uppe, Orm. 1169. Þer uppe, A. R. 94, 12. Uppe on, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 2: Laym. 17495. *O. Sax.* uppa (-e), thâr uppa an: *Icel.* uppi, uppi á, uppi í.]

uppe-godu (P); *pl.* v. up; *adj.*

uppe-land, es; *n. Up-country, country* as opposed to town, *rural districts*:—Dæt ælc man de wære unnîðig sceolde cuman tô him of

porte and of uppelande, Chr. 1087; Erl. 226, 3. v. up-lendisc, uppan, I. 1. last two passages.

uppe-weardes; *adv. Upwards*:—Nim mid ðínum twâm handum uppeweard[n]es, Lchdm. iii. 38, 10. v. up-weardes.

uppian; *p.* ode *To mount up, rise*:—Ðæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit miclaþ and uppaþ and fundaþ wið dæs ðe hit ær from com *ad superiora colligitur*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 7.

uppon. v. uppan.

up-riht; *adj.* **I.** *upright, erect*:—Ic uppriht ástôd, Beo. Th. 4191; B. 2092. Mannum hē gesealde uprihtne gang, Homl. Th. i. 276, 4. **II.** *lying with the face turned upwards*. Cf. up-weard:—Upriht ástreht *supinus*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* úf-reht *erectus*: *Icel.* upp-réttr.]

up-rihte; *adv.* **I.** *uprightly, erectly*:—Mē þúhte ðæt mîn sceáf árise and stôde uprihte, Gen. 37, 7. Mann âna gǽþ uprihte, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 57. Ðá árás se cnapa and uprihte eode, 6, 41. **II.** *right up, exactly overhead, in the zenith*:—Gǽdt seó sunne uprihte (upp-, MS. P.) on ðam sumerlîcan sunnstede on middæge, Lchdm. iii. 258, 15.

up-rodor (-er), -rador, es: *m.* **I.** *the firmament on high, the visible heavens, the sky*:—Wolde hē ðæt hím eorðe and uproder and sîd wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte, Cd. Th. 7, 1; Gen. 99. Ðás woruld, eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, 179, 10; Exod. 26: 205, 2; Exod. 429. Eorðan sceátas and uprodor, Exon. Th. 312, 6; Seef. 105. Eorðan and uprodor, 69, 32; Cri. 1129: Cd. Th. 182, 15; Exod. 76. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprador, Elen. Kmbl. 1459; El. 731. Hwîlum cerreþ on uprodor ælbeorhta lēg, Met. 29, 51. **II.** *heaven*:—Wæs Güdlâces gǽst gelǽded in uprodor fore onsýne eces Dēman, Exon. Th. 148, 34; Gú. 754. Hē lǽdeþ eádige gâstas on uprodor, Cd. Th. 212, 25; Exod. 544. In uprodor, 177, 33; Exod. 4. Cf. up-heofon.

up-ryne, es; *m. A coming up, rising* of a heavenly body, *coming* of day:—Wiþ hire (*the sun's*) uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Fram sunnan uprynе *a solis ortu*, Ps. Spl. 106, 3. Uprîne, 112, 3. Æfter sunnan setlgange ǽr mônan uprynе, Lchdm. i. 330, 18. Ymb dæs dæges uppyrne *circa exortum diei*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 11.

up-spring, es; *m.* **I.** *an upspringing, rising* of a heavenly body, *coming* of day or night:—Upspryng *ortus* (*solis*), Ps. Spl. 103, 23. Fram ðære sunnan upspringes anginne *a solis ortus cardine*, Hymn. Surt. 50, 2. Fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Anglia viii. 317, 10. Upsprince, Ps. Spl. 49, 2. Éastenne wind, *subsolanus* gehâten, for ðan ðe hē blǽwð fram ðære sunnan upspringe, Lchdm. iii. 274, 15. Nihte of upspringe *noctis exortu*, Hymn. Surt. 2, 20. Nā manega dagas, ac ân, se nât nǽnne upspring ne nâne geendunge, Homl. Th. i. 490, 18. Þurh ðæs steorran upspring, 108, 5. **II.** *a rising* of water, *breaking forth*:—On upspri[n]c (*dilluvii*) *inruptionem*, Anglia xiii. 32, 124. **III.** *birth*:—Hē gestrýnde Cainan. Æfter ðes upspringe (*post ejus ortum*) hē leofode ehtahundgeáre and fíftêne geár, Gen. 5, 10. **IV.** *what springs up*:—Ligloccode upspringas *flammicomos ortus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 10.

up-sprungenness, e; *f. Defect;* in reference to the sun, *eclipse*:—*Eclypsis solis*, ðæt is sunnan ǽsprungennysse (uppsprungennes, MS. B.), Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 10.

up-stige, es; *m.* **I.** *ascension, mounting*:—Nis bûtan tweón tó understandenne se upstige and se nîperstige (*the ascending and descending on Jacob's ladder*) on nâne ôðre wîsan, bûtan ðæt heofona ríces upstige mid ǽdmôdnesse gearnod bið and mid oferméttum forwyrht, R. Ben. 23, 6–9. Hē becom tó ðæm heáhsetle ðære róde; on ðæm upstige (*by the ascent of the cross*) eall úre líf hē getremede, Blickl. Homl. 9, 36. Seó dún steut . . . twelf míla on upstige fram âure byrig *there is an ascent of twelve miles from the town to the hill*, Homl. Th. i. 502, 6. ¶ especially *the ascension* of Christ to heaven:—Ðone mǽron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11: Exon. Th. 41, 13; Cri. 655. Æfter upstige écan Dryhtnes, 44, 31; Cri. 711: 38, 31; Cri. 615: Blickl. Homl. 137, 23: Homl. Th. i. 324, 31. Æfter Cristes upstige tó heofonum, 58, 24: ii. 380, 24: H. R. 3, 4. Uppstige on heofonas, Bd. 3, 17; S. 545, 23. **II.** *an ascent, a way of ascending*:—Uppstige sandfull *ascensus arenosus*, Scint. 223, 13. Se setep wolcan upstige his *qui ponit nubem ascensum suum*, Ps. Surt. Lamb. 103, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* úf-stîc *ascensus*: *Icel.* upp-stiga.]

up-stigend, es; *m. One who ascends*:—Ða gecoreno upstîgendo *electos ascensores*, Rtl. 193, 33.

up-wæstm *growth upwards, stature*:—Se cyninge hêt bringan ísenne scamol; se wæs emnhеáh ðæs mannes upwæstme; ðæt wæs twelf fǽðma lang *jussit rex fieri scamnum ferreum secundum statum ejus. Artifices tulerunt mensuram ejus quae erat cubitorum duodecim*, Anglia xvii. 113, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* up-vöxtr *growth, tallness.*]

up-waras (-an, -e); *pl. The dwellers above, the celestials*:—Tó upwarum *ad superos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 67.

up-weard; *adj.* **I.** *turned upwards*:—Ongeán sunnan upweard licge hē *let him lie on his back with his face to the sun*, Lchdm. ii. 18, 13: iii. 2, 10. Licge hē upweard æfter ðon gôde hwîle, ii. 318, 14. Hē sceal upweard licgean, i. 300, 20. Mon on bedde dæges upweard ne licge, ii. 26, 19. Álege ðone man upweard, 342, 5. Hē mid bǽm handum upweard (*with his face turned upwards?* or adverb? *he stretched his hands up*. v. upweardes) plegade, Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806. Nis ðæt gedafenlîc ðæt se módsefa monna ǽniges nîþerheald wese, and ðæt neb upweard, Met. 31, 23. Hē ásette his sweord upweard and ðá hyne sylfne ofstang *he placed his sword with the point up, and then stabbed himself*, Shrn. 132, 10. Niohan upweardne on nearo fégde, Exon. Th. 479, 11; Rä. 62, 6. For ðam gelômlicum ðeáwe his gebeda, swá hwǽr swá hē sæt, ðæt his gewuna wæs ðæt hē his handa upwearde hæfde ofer his cneówa *ob crebrum morem orandi, semper ubicumque sedens, supinas super genua sua manus habere solitus sit*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 25. **II.** *moving upwards*. v. up, I. a, β:—Ðæt leóht ðe wē hâtaþ dægrēd cymð of ðære sunnan, ðonne hēo upweard bið, Lchdm. iii. 234, 29. v. up-heáh, -lang, *and next word.*

up-weard; *adv. Upwards, up.* (1) of motion, (a) from a lower to a higher point:—Ða gewende eal se sang upweard tó heofenum, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 14: Elen. Kmbl. 1609; El. 806 (? v. preceding word). (b) *up* into a country. v. up, I. a 1:—Swegen wende intó Humbran múdan, and swá uppweard andlang Trêntan, Chr. 1013; Erl. 147, 18. (2) of reckoning, in the calendar, *upward, backward*:—Swá fela daga tell ðú fram Martius mônðes ende upweard . . . Rîm swá fela daga upweard fram príde Kl. Martii, and ic ðé secge tó gewissum, ðonne ðú cymð tellende tó .vii. id. Martii, ðonne gemêtst ðú ðær lunam primam, Anglia viii. 327, 9–13. Tellaþ þreó and twêntig daga fram ǽfteweardum Martium upweard, 329, 28. [Cnihtes eoden upward, cnihtes eoden adonward, Laym. 15244. Kasten upward (*sursum*) . . . drahen dunewardes, Kath. 1964. To climben upward, A. R. 72, 20. Ha biheold uppard, Jul. 74, 14. Reccnedd uppward (*back*) and dunnward, Orm. 2056.]

up-weardes; *adv. Upwards*:—Hē onginþ of ðâm wyrttrumum, and swá upweardes grêwþ óþ ðone stemn, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 2. Hē bið upweardes (cf. swá sprincþ hē up, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24), Met. 13, 54. Hió stihþ á upweardes, 13, 62. Hē hæfde his hands upweardes, Blickl. Homl. 227, 16. Hē his handa wæs uppweardes brǽdende wið ðæs heofones *manus ad coelum tendens*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 19.

up-wearp. [*Icel.* upp-varp.] v. sæ-upwearp.

up-weg, es; *m. The way to heaven*:—Wæs Güdlâces gǽst gelǽded on upweg, Exon. Th. 180, 15; Gú. 1280: 184, 6; Gú. 1340: Andr. Kmbl. 1659; An. 832. Hí dôm hlutan, éadigne upwæg, Menol. Fox 383; Men. 193. [*O. Sax.* up-weg.]

up-yrne. v. up-ryne.

ur (occurring only as it is represented by the U-rune); *adv. Formerly*:—ᚢ (= ur) wæs geára (cf. iú (geó) . . . geára) geógoðhâdes glǽm; nú synt geárdagas forð gewitene, líffwynne geliden, Elen. Kmbl. 2530; El. 1266. ᚢ wæs longe lagufłódum bilocen líffwynna dǽl, feoh on foldan, Exon. Th. 50, 25; Cri. 806. v. or.

úr, es; *m. A kind of ox, a bison*; urus: also *the name of the U-rune*:—Úr (ᚢ) byþ ânmód and oferhyrned, feohteþ mid hornum mǽre mórstapa, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 7; Rún. 2. (The rune is written without representing a word, Exon. Th. 284. 32; [Jul. 706.) [*Goth.* úraz *name of the U-rune*: *Icel.* úr *a kind of ox*; úr *the name of the U-rune*: *O. H. Ger.* úr-ohso: *Ger.* auer-ochse.]

úre; *gen. pl. of personal pronoun of first person. Of us*:—Adam can yfel and gód, swá swá úre sum (*quasi unus ex nobis*), Gen. 3, 22. Ús is eallum þearf, ðæt úre ǽghwylc ôþerne bylde, Byrht. Th. 138, 42; By. 234: Beo. Th. 2776; B. 1386. Úre ealra bliss eardhæbbendra *laetantium omnium nostrum habitatio*, Ps. Th. 86, 6. Weorð ðú úre gemyndig *memor fuit nostri*, 113, 21. Gemiltsa úre *miserere nostri*, Ps. Spl. 122, 4. Gif ðú úre bídan þencest, Exon. Th. 119, 26; Gú. 260. ¶ used as a possessive, *our*:—Wē sceolan syllan ðone teóþan dǽl úre worldspēda, and wē sceolan úre daga ðone teóþan dǽl on forhæfdnesse lífgean, Blickl. Homl. 35, 19, 20. Geþencean úre sâula þearfe, 95, 24. Úre synna forgifnesa, 97, 14. Fram ðam heáhsetle úre Gescyppendes, 11, 29. v. ûs.

úre; *adj. pronoun.* **I.** *our*:—Úre *noster*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17. Úre Drihten, Blickl. Homl. 11, 21. Fæder úre (úrer, Lind.) *Pater noster*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 9. Úre se trumesta staþol, Blickl. Homl. 13, 10. Tó úres Drihtnes mǽder, 5, 2. On naman Godes úres, Ps. Spl. 19, 5. Beorhtnes blîðan Drihtnes úres, Ps. Th. 89, 19. Seó rihteste bysen úran (úres, MS. F.) meniscan lífes, R. Ben. 133, 4. Da blindnesse úre ælþeódignesse, Blickl. Homl. 23, 2: 77, 14. Mid eallre úre heortan megoinesse, 65, 23. Úrum Hælende fylgende, 23, 11. Deóre Drihtne úrum, Cd. Th. 17, 17; Gen. 261. Mid úre âure sâule, Blickl. Homl. 91, 16. Úrne dæghwamlícan hlâf, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 11. Álése wē úre sâule, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10: 33, 13. Ge wē ge úre fæderas, Gen. 46, 34. Sió ân ræst eallra úrra (úra, Met. 21, 14) geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 27. Be ðære hælo úrra sâwla, L. In. pref.; Th. i. 102, 8: Exon. Th. 154, 26; Gú. 848: Blickl. Homl. 131, 1. Úra synna forlætnesse, 35, 36. Úrum fæderum, Deut. 5, 3. Forgyf ús úre gyltas, swá swá wē forgyfaþ úrum gyltendum, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 12. **II.** predicative, *ours*:—Ðonne bið úre seó yrfeweardnes, Mk. Skt. 12, 7. Ðonne wē ðǽm dearfum

hiera níeddearfe sellaþ, hiera ágen wē hiru sellaþ, nalles úre, Past. 45; Swt. 335, 18. **III.** where in place of an inflected form of the adjective the genitive *ure* might be expected:—Nis ðæt mīn miht ne nǽniges úres, Blickl. Homl. 151, 29. Gē habbaþ gecýðed ðæt gē úres nánes ne sienðon *ye have shown that ye are of no one of us*; nullius vos esse monstratis, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 14. Gif hwelc forworht monn cymð and bitt úre hwelcne, 10; Swt. 63, 1. Úrum sceal sweord and helm . . . bām gemǽne, Beo. Th. 5312; B. 2659. v. úser.

úre-lendisc; *adj. Of our country*:—Úrelendisc *nostras*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 93, 17.

úrer. v. úre; *adj.*

úrig-feþera; *adj. Wet-feathered, with dewy plumage*:—Earn úrigfeþera, Judth. Thw. 24, 27; Jud. 210. Úrigfeðera earn, Elen. Kmbl. 57; El. 29. Úrigfeðra, 221; El. 111. Úrigleþra, Exon. Th. 307, 17; Seef. 25. [Cf. *Icel. úr drizzling rain*; úrigr *wet*; úrig-toppi *dewy-mane* (epithet of a horse in a verse).] v. deáwig-feþere.

úrig-lāst; *adj. Making a dewy track, walking the wet earth*:—Sum sceal on feþe on feorwegas nýðe gongan, and his nest beran, tredan úriglāst elþeódigra frēcne foldan, Exon. Th. 329, 4; Vy. 29.

ūs; *dat.*: ūs, ūsic; *acc.*: úser, usser; *gen.*; *pron. pl. first person. To us, us, of us*:—Wel ūs wæs on Egipta lande *bene nobis erat in Aegypto*, Num. 11, 18. Wē habbaþ ūs tō fæder Abraham, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. Ūs ys betere *expedit nobis*, Jn. Skt. 11, 50. Ūs nis ná ālýfed, 18, 31. Ūs neód is, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 7. Hǽle ūs (ūsic, Lind. Rush.) *salva nos*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 25. Ne gelǽd ðū ūs (ūsih, Lind.) on costnunge, ac ālýs ūs (ūsich, Lind.) of yfele, 6, 13. Gif ðū ūs (ūsig, Lind.: ūsic, Rush.) út ādrīfst, āsende ūs (ūsig, Lind.: ūsic, Rush.) on ðās swīna heorde, 8, 31. Hē ūs ālēsde of deófles þeówdōme, Blickl. Homl. 73, 7: Cd. Th. 25, 8; Gen. 390: Andr. Kmbl. 530; An. 265. Úsic. Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 10: Ps. Th. 64, 3: Cd. Th. 162, 4; Gen. 2676: Exon. Th. 3, 2; Cri. 30: Beo. Th. 5270; B. 2638. Þeáh ðe úser feá lifgen, 188, 8; Az. 42. Hē cwom úser neósan, Beo. Th. 4155; B. 2074. Geóca úser, Cd. Th. 234, 14; Dan. 292. Helpe usser, Ps. Th. 67, 20. ¶ gen. used as a possessive (v. úre), *our*:—Úser yldran, Cd. Th. 234, 26; Dan. 298. [*Goth.* uns, unsis; *dat. acc.*; unsara; *gen.*: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* ūs; *dat. acc.*; úser; *gen.*: *O. H. Ger.* uns; *dat.* unsih; *acc.*; unsar; *gen.*: *Icel.* oss; *dat. acc.*] v. wē, unc, úre, *and next word.*

Úse, Wúse, an; Ūs (*or* Úse; *indecl.?*), e; *f.* The name of several rivers in England, *Ouse*:—Andlang Úsan ōð hī cōmon tō Bedanforda, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 33. Of Úsan up on Wilbaldes fleót . . . On Úsan; andlang Úsan (*the charter refers to Northamptonshire*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 454, 14–25. Landgemǽre æt Ollanēge . . . In on Úse; andlang Úse, 170, 22–31. Tō Úse stæde (cf. uulgare prisco usu nomen imposuerunt Use, l. 2), v. 226, 14. Up on Úsan ōð Wætlinga-strǽt, L. A. G. i; Th. i. 152, 10. Eall hira land betwuh dícum and Wúsan, Chr. 905; Erl. 98, 20. Betwyx Úsan and Trēntan, 1069; Erl. 207, 16. See, too:—In Úsanmere *Ousemere* (in Warwickshire), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 9. In provincia Usmerorum (*some part of Worcestershire*), i. 154, 20. In aliis multis locis; hoc est . . . aet Stūre in Úsmērum, 173, 18, 34. Of Úsmere . . . on Úsmere, vi. 68, 14.

úser, usser; *adj. pron. Our*:—Nergend úser, Cd. Th. 34, 11; Gen. 536. Drihten úser, Ps. Th. 59, 1. Drihten usser, 54, 8: Cd. Th. 53, 3; Gen. 855. Usses Dryhtnes rōd, Exon. Th. 67, 7; Cri. 1085. Endelāf usses cynnes, Beo. Th. 5619; B. 2813. Mōdes usses, Met. 21, 12. Ne meaht ðū in usse mǽgþe ne on ussum gemānan wunian, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 27. On eallum ussum cynne, Blickl. Homl. 151, 12. Ussum mōde, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Mid usse līchoman, 47, 14; Cri. 755. Hlāf úserne (úsenne, Lind.) *panem nostrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 11. Freán úserne, Beo. Th. 5997; B. 3002: Andr. Kmbl. 650; An. 340. Úsa ↑ úserna (úse ↑ úserra, Rush.) *nostrum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 3, 11. Úsra (úserne, Rush.) *nostram*, 10, 24. Hālne dō kyninge usserne, Ps. Lamb. 19, 10. Usserne God *Deum nostrum*, Ps. Th. 98, 5. Ōþ usse tīde, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 37. Wē usse gesihþ upp āhōfan, 5, 1; S. 613, 32: Exon. Th. 464, 23; Hō. 91. Usse yldran, 160, 20; Gū. 946. Dæt ussa (úre, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18) tīda wǽren swylce, Met. 8, 40. Usse sāula, 21, 35. In ussera tīda tīman, Exon. Th. 147, 12; Gū. 725. Mildsa sāulum ussa leóda, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 31. Goda ussa gield, Exon. Th. 251, 16; Jul. 146: 279, 26; Jul. 619. Godum ussum, 252, 26; Jul. 169. On ussum sāwlum, 80, 29; Cri. 1314. Tō ussum wǽpnum, Nar. 21, 19. Forgef ūs scylda ūsra, suā uoe forgefon scyldgum ūsum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 12. Heó beswāc yldran usse, Exon. Th. 226, 31; Ph. 414. Ussa sāula, Met. 23, 11. [*Goth.* unsar: *O. Sax.* ūsa: *O. Frs.* unse, úse: *O. H. Ger.* unsar.] v. uncer.

úsic. v. ūs.

ūt; *adv.* **I.** where there is motion, lit. or fig., *out, beyond the bounds within which a thing is enclosed*, (1) with verbs of going. (α) without words determining whence or whither motion proceeds:—Hē lǽteþ wōt út faran, Exon. Th. 315, 35; Mōd. 41. Uton gān út *egrediamur foras*, Gen. 5, 8: 27, 3: Cd. Th. 148, 24; Gen. 2461. Ðā eodon hig út ān æfter ānum *unum post unum exiebant*, Jn. Skt. 8, 9. Cume ān spearwa ðurh ōþre duru in, ðurh ōðre út gēwite, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 18. (α 1) *out* on an expedition:—Wæs Ēadmund cyng gewend út, and gerād ða West-Seaxan, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 13. (α 2) *out*, in the sense of leaving a place:—Be ðām ðe út faraþ, hwæcðer hī mon eft underfōn scyle, R. Ben. 53, 6. (α 3) *out* to the closet:—Gif mon ne mæge út gegān, Lchdm. ii. 276, 12: 230, 21, 23. v. úte, **II.** 1 a. (α 4) of the passage of time, *out*, with the idea of coming to an end:—Út gangendum dæm mōnþe ðe wē Aprelis hātaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 14. (β) with words denoting whence motion proceeds:—Út āfaren of dīnes fæder ēþele, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 8, 29: Cd. Th. 216, 14; Dan. 6. Lēt of breóstum word út faran, Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. In tō gemōte cuman, and út of gemōte, Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 7. Fleógan of hūse út, Cd. Th. 87, 2; Gen. 1442. Gangan út of earce, 89, 29; Gen. 1488. Ða ðe út gongaþ of mūþe, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 34. Moyses oft eode inn and út on dæt templ, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 24. Ic of ðē út sīðode, Soul Kmbl. 110; Seel. 55. Ðǽr ic út swīcan ne mæg *non egrediebar*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Hionan út wītan, Met. 24, 52. (γ) with words denoting whither motion proceeds:—Ic wæs út ācymen on ǽlþeódig land *advena fui in terra aliena*, Ex. 2, 22. v. út-ācumen. Fleáh cāsere út on Crēcas, Met. 1, 21. Hē eode út on dæt land, Gen. 24, 63. Cnut wende him út þurh Buccingahāmscīre intō Beadafordscīre, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 6. (1 a) with verbs that imply going:—Ic ne mæg út ǽredian, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 164, 14. Heó forlēt hyre hæftlingas út, Homl. Th. i. 228, 17. Word ðe hē út forlēt, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Gif mec se mānsceaða of eorðsele út gesēceþ, Beo. Th. 5024; B. 2515. Hī bedīcodon ða burh úton dæt nān mann ne mihte ne inn ne út, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Heó wolde út þanon feore beorgan, Beo. Th. 2589; B. 1292. (2) where motion (lit. or fig.) is caused, with verbs of bearing, casting, driving, releasing, etc.:—Geóte man ðone wǽtan út *liquor effundatur*, L. Eccg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 7. Hwæthugu of cyricean ðurh stale út ābregdan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 5. Deófolseócnessa út tō ādrīfanne, Mk. Skt. 3, 15. Ða landbigengan út āmǽran, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 7. Út tō anýðenne *expellendum*, Scint. 210, 13. Hē út āwearp ða sceamolas, Blickl. Homl. 71, 18. Ic mægenbyrðenne hine út ætbær, Beo. Th. 6176; B. 3092. Hié ne mehton ða scipu út brengan, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 10. Ðone æþeling de hē út flēmde, Chr. 725; Erl. 45, 31. Ālǽd mē út of ðyssum bendum, Blickl. Homl. 87, 34. Sum lytel cniht sweart teáh done bróðor of ðære cirican út, Shrn. 65, 18. Ne mæg nān man of mīnre handa út ālinnan, Deut. 32, 39. God bebeád ðæt hī sceoldon ālýsan hysecild út mid fīf scyllingum, Homl. Th. i. 138, 16. Hē hine of earfoðum út ālýsde, Ps. Th. 90, 15. Dæt land eode eft intō ðære stōwe ðe hit út ālǽned wæs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 267, 6. Ðeáh ðe Harold dæt land mid unlage út nam, 274, 29. Nǽnig mon his gefōht openum wordum út ne cýðe *nemo palam pronunciet*, Nar. 28, 30. Hit nǽnig mon út cyþan ne mōste *no man might spread the news of it abroad*, 32, 17. Út mǽran, 32, 22. (2 a) figurative, as in to carry *out*, *to an end*, marking completeness. v. út-cwealm. (3) *out*, *forth*, as in to break *out*:—Se wielm ðæs innoþes út ābiersð, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Streám út āweóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3045; An. 1525. Wiþ út āblegnedum ōmum, Lchdm. ii. 10, 5: 98, 25. Ðǽr blōd and wæter út biewōman, Exon. Th. 69, 1; Cri. 1114. Geseah streám út donan brecan of beorge, Beo. Th. 5084; B. 2545. Ðætte seó wǽte út fleówe, Bd. 4, 19; S. 589, 1. Hī of mīnre sīdan swāt út guton (gotun, MS.), Exon. Th. 88, 33; Cri. 1449. Cleopaþ se alda út of helle, Cd. Th. 267, 7; Sat. 34. (4) with the idea of removal from the place in which a thing is fixed, to knock *out*, pull *out*, etc.:—Ic út ādelle *effodio*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6; Zup. 179, 11. Þafa dæt ic út āðō (*ejiciam*) dæt mot of dīnum ēagan . . . Āðō ǽrest út done beam of dīnum ágenum ēagan, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 4–5. Út āstingan, Chr. 797; Erl. 59, 43. Ðū de út ātuge (*extraxisti*) mē of innoðe, Ps. Lamb. 21, 10. Āteón út ða wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 222, 25. Gif hwā sleá his weales eáge út oððe his wylne, lǽte hig frige for dam eágan de hē út ādyde, Ex. 21, 26: L. Alf. 20; Th. i. 48, 25. Ðā stīcode him mon ða eágan út *effossis oculis*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 4. (5) with verbs of summoning:—Hē hine ācīgde út, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 19. Āban dū ða beornas út of ofne, Cd. Th. 242, 34; Dan. 429. Út *from this world*, Salm. Kmbl. 962; Sal. 480. (5 a) summoning to service:—Ðā hēt se cyng ābannan út ealne þeódscipe of West-Seaxum, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 8. Hēt se cyning bannan út here . . . Ðā hī þider út cōmon (cf. done here de dam cynge mid wæs, Erl. 181, 8), 1048; Erl. 180, 1: Exon. Th. 120, 12; Gū. 270. (6) *out*, *away from home*, *abroad*:—Gif hē unmyndlunge ceáp āredige út on hwylcere fare, būton hē hit ǽr cýðde ðā hē út rād, L. Edg. S. 8; Th. i. 274, 23. (7) *out*, *away from land*:—Hwæder gē eówer hundas and eówer net út on ða sǽ lǽdon? Bt. 32, 3: Fox 118, 14: Met. 19, 19. Hié út ðōðreówon, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Út fēor on Wendelsǽ, Met. 26, 30. Wit on gārsecg út aldrum nēddon, Beo. Th. 1079; B. 537. Guman út scufon wudu, 436; B. 215: Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 7. Nacan út ālþringan, Exon. Th. 474, 31; Bo. 39. **II.** where there is not motion, *out*. (1) *outside*:—Ne beóð hī út fram ðē ātýnde *non excludantur*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. (1 a) *not within doors*, *not in the house*, *abroad*:—Niman hī hiru wīf and heora andlyfene út onfōn *sortiri uxores debent, et stipendia sua exterius* (not in a monastery) *accipere*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 18. v. út-wǽpnedmann. (2) *on the surface*:—Byrgennum út hwītum *monumentis dealbatis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 12. (3) *out*, *away from land*:—Orcadas ða

eálond, ða wǽron ût on gársecge bûtan Breotone *Orcadas insulas ultra Brittaniam in oceano positas*, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 13; Ps. Th. 96, 1: Met. 16, 12. (4) figurative, *externally*:—Se ðe ût wel lǽrð mid his wordum, hē onfēhð innan ðæs inngedonces fǽtnesse *qui exterius praedicando benedicit, interioris augmenti pinguedinem recipit*, Past. 49; Swt. 381, 4. [*Goth. O. Sax. Icel.* ût: *O. H. Ger.* ūz.] v. þǽr-, þurh-ût.

ût-ácumen, -cymen[e]; *adj. Stranger, alien, foreign*:—Dēmaþ ælcon men riht, sī hit burga man, sī hit útácymene (*peregrinus*), Deut. 1, 16. Se útácymena (útancumena, *v. l.*) munuc ðe of uncúðum eardum cymð *si quis monachus peregrinus de longinquis provinciis supervenerit*, R. Ben. 108, 4. Gē wǽron útácymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Lev. 19, 34: 25, 23. Eallum and mágum and útácymenum *omnibus et propinquis et extraneis*, Scint. 3, 14. Útácymene and ælþeódige *aduenas et peregrinos*, 137, 16. Útácymene *peregrinos*, Lev. 23, 22. Wræccan ł útácumenan *aduenas*, Ps. Lamb. 145, 9. v. útan-cumen, -cymene.

útа-cund (útа = útan *or* ûte; v. innan-, inne-cund); *adj. Foreign, alien, strange*:—Útacund cynn *alienigena*, Lk. Skt. p. 9, 8. Ðes útacunda, Lind. 17, 18. On útacund *in alieno*, 16, 12. Útacund *alienum* . . . ðara útacundra *alienorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 5. From útacundum *ab alienis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 25: Rtl. 168, 13.

útan *let us.* v. witon.

útan (-on); *adv. prep.* **A.** *adv.* **I.** *from without*:—Weardt mē on hige leóhte útan and innan, Cd. Th. 42, 21; Gen. 677. Gif ðū wēnst ðæt him āhwonan útan cōmon ða gōd ðe hē hæfþ, ðonne wǽre ðæt þing betere, ðe hit him fram cōme, ðonne hē, Bt. 34, 3; Fox 136, 26. Ælfrēd com útan (úton, MS. E.) mid fierde, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 23. Æghwylcne ellþeódigra ðara ðe ðæt eáland útan sōhte, Andr. Kmbl. 56; An. 28. Cumaþ of eálandum útan kyninegas, Ps. Th. 71, 10: 79, 13. **II.** *without, on the outside.* (1) where action, stated or implied, may be thought of as operating on an object from without:—Hāt wæs him útan wrādlīc wīte, Cd. Th. 23, 6; Gen. 354: 285, 23; Sat. 342. (1 a) with *ymb, be, as* prepositions or prefixes of verbs:—Pontius hælde ðone consul mid his folce útan befangen, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 22: Met. 13, 7. Æghwilc ōþer útan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35: Exon. Th. 423, 2; Rä. 41, 15. Hī hine útan ymbdringaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256; Sal. 127. (2) where action takes place outside an object:—Hī bedīcodon ða burh úton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 11. Hē ðone būr útan beeode, 755; Erl. 48, 30. Land beligcan útan, Cd. Th. 15, 7; Gen. 229. Besittaþ hié útan, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 4: Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 9: 918; Erl. 104, 1. Hié hine ðǽr útan besǽton, 894; Erl. 92, 23. Ðæt nān neód sỹ útan tō farenne *ut non sit necessitas vagandi foris*, R. Ben. 127, 7. Se ðe sceal healdan folc útan wið feóndum, Ps. Th. 120, 4. Se fugel ymbsetteþ útan līc hālgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3; Ph. 204. Útan ymbestandne mid unrīme þegna, Met. 25, 7. Úton, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 3. Cyrican wyrcean ymb ða cyrican útan ðe hē ǽr worhte. Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 30. (3) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Útan (*a foris*) wlitige, innan fulle deáðra bāna, Mt. 23, 27: Rumic pm. Kmbl. 341, 26; Rūn. 13: Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ðæt treów biþ útan gescyrped mid dære rinde, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 150, 7: Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Útan tō gesett tō trymnesse ðæs hūses, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 35: Exon. Th. 233, 26; Ph. 530. Útan hié wǽron elpendbānum geworhte, Nar. 5, 5: Exon. Th. 474, 31; Rä. 41, 47. Beámas útan ofæzes gehlæddne, Cd. Th. 30, 3; Gen. 461. On dysse eordan útan *on the face of the earth*, Ps. Th. 64, 6. Innan and útan eordan līme gefæstnod, Cd. Th. 80, 1; Gen. 1322: Beo. Th. 1552; B. 774: Exon. Th. 62, 21; Cri. 1005: 219, 2; Ph. 301. (3 a) figuratively, *outwardly*:—Gē ætỹwaþ mannum útan (*a foris*) rihtwīse, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 28. Ðeáh hē fæger word útan ætỹwe, Fragm. Kmbl. 32; Leás. 18. (4) with *ymb* or *be* and verbs of motion or rest, *about, round*:—Ðæt hē hine ǽghwonon útan ymbsāwe (cf. behealde hē on feówer healfe, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 21), Met. 10, 4. Útan behwerfed, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 35: Met. 13, 77, 78. Hē ǽlce dæg útan ymbhwyrfþ ealne ðisne middaneard, 39, 3; Fox 214, 16: Met. 28, 4, 13. Hié ne mehton Súð-Seaxna lond útan berōwan, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9. Ætỹwdon twégen steorran ymb ða sunnan útan, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 23. (5) *out, away from land*:—Eálond útan, Beo. Th. 4657; B. 2334. **B.** *prep. with gen. Without, outside of.* v. útan-bordes, -landes. [*O. Sax.* útan: *O. H. Ger.* ūzān *foras, a foris: Icel.* útan *from outside; outside.*] v. be-, on- (Lchdm. ii. 292, 27), wiþ-, ymb-útan; útane, *and compounds with* útan *as prefix.*

útan-bordes; *adv. Abroad*:—Man útanbordes wīsdōm and lāre hieder on lond sōhte *people abroad came hither in search of learning*, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 11. [*Icel.* útan-borðs *overboard: Dan.* uden-bords. Cf. *Goth.* ūtana (*with gen.*): *O. H. Ger.* ūzān (*with gen.*): *Icel.* útan (*with gen.*).] v. útan-landes.

útan-cumen, -cymen[e]; *adj. Come from without.* **I.** *from another land, foreign, alien, strange*:—Útancumanа *advena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 64. Ðǽr nān útancymen (ūtencumen, Cott. MS.) mon cuman ne dorste, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 218, 1. Se útancumena munuc de of uncúðum eardum cymð, R. Ben. 109, 4. Ðam elþeódigan and útancumenan (útcymenan, MSS. G. H.) ne lǽt ðū nō uncúðlice wið hine, L. Alf. 47; Th. i. 54, 20. Ne hyrwe gē útancymenne man (*advenam*), Lev. 19, 33. Ælþeódige men and útancumene swỹðe ðs swencaþ, Wulfst. 91, 19. Gē wǽron útancymene (*advenae*) on Egipta lande, Deut. 10, 19. Útancumenra *exterorum* i. *peregrinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 62. Þurh útancymen[r]a goda naman *per nomen externorum deorum*, Ex. 23, 13. Útancumene and elþeódige ne geswenc ðū, L. Alf. 33; Th. i. 52, 14. **II.** *belonging to another*:—Gif útancymene (*alienus*) oxa ōðres oxan gewundaþ, Ex. 21, 35. v. út-ácumen.

útane (-one, -ene); **I.** where there is motion (lit. or fig.) to an object, *from without*:—Útene *extrinsecus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 145, 21. Him bið se wela útane cumen, and hē ne mæg útane nāuht āgnes habban, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 7, 8. Ic nolde ðæt ðū wēndest ðæt Gode āhwonan útane cōme his gōdnes, 34, 2; Fox 136, 23: 34, 7; Fox 144, 20. Ðỹ læs ðonne hié oferhyggaþ ðæt hié sién oferreahte útane mid ōðerra manna lārum hié sién innan gehæfte mid oferméttum *ne dum aliorum suasionibus foris superari despiciunt, intus a superbia captivi teneantur*, Past. 42; Swt. 307, 6. Him mon útane of ōðrum londum an wann, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 28. **II.** where there is not movement to an object. (1) *outside*:—Se here ða burh útane besǽton, Chr. 1016; Erl. 156, 14. Se rodor hine hæfþ útane (cf. se rodor ðās rūman gesceaft útan ymbwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137), Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 22. Ðætte wē scylen beón on ðisse ælðēodignesse útane beheáwene mid suingellan, tō ðæm ðæt wē sién gefēged tō ðæm gefōgstānum on ðære Godes ceastre *quia nunc foris per flagella tundimur, ut intus in templum Dei postmodum disponamur*, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 18. (2) *on the outside, on the surface*:—Se wielm ðæs innoðes út ābiersð, and wierð tō sceabbe, and moniga wunda útane wyrcð, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 10. (3) *out, at sea*:—Ða gerǽdde se cyng ðæt man gegaderode scipu . . . and hī sceoldan cunniau gif hī muhton ðone here āhwǽr útene betræppen, Chr. 992; Erl. 131, 27. (4) *outwardly, externally*:—Ðonne hē ongit be sumum ðingum oððe ðeáwum útone (-anne, Hatt. MS.) ætiēwdum (*signis exterius apparentibus*) eall ðæt hié innan ðenceaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 10. Útane, 28; Swt. 195, 22. Gif munuc inne on his heortan eáðmōd bið, and nā ðæt ān, ac eác swylce útene mid his lichoman eáðmōdnesse gebỹcnige, R. Ben. 31, 3. (5) *with* ymbe, *about*:—Ða ymbe ðæt útene forðīerde Decius *about that time Decius died*, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 348. [*O. H. Ger.* ūzana.] v. útan.

útan-landes; *adv. Abroad, in distant countries*:—Þeóda ðe eard nymaþ útanlandes *gentes qui habitant fines terrae*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. [Cf. In outenland *in terra aliena*, Ps. 136, 4. Utenerdes *in foreign lands*, Gen. and Ex. 956. Laban ferde fro Caram into utenstede, 1741. *Icel.* útan-lands, -lendis *abroad*; útanlands-maðr, -síðir *a foreigner, foreign customs.*] v. útan-bordes.

útan-weard; *adj. Outside, exterior;* may be translated, *the outside of* the noun with which it agrees:—Útanweard þeóh *femur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 44, 62. Fram ðæm mūþan útanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Hlāw ymbehwearf útanweardne, Beo. Th. 4583; B. 2297. Útaweard fingeres *extremum digiti*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 16, 24. ¶ adverb:—Útaword *deforis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 25, 26: Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 39. [*Icel.* útan-verðr.] v. útе-, út-weard.

út-cwealm, es; *m. Utter destruction*:—Útcualm *internicium bellum dicitur, quo nullus remanet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 83.

út-cymen. v. útan-cumen.

út-drēf, e; *f. Ejection, expulsion*:—Ða onscunode se Éadsige Aðelwold, and ealle ða munecas ðe on ðam mynstre wǽron, for ðære útdrǽfe ðe hē gedyde wið hī, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85.

út-drēfere, es; *m. One who drives out*:—Útdrǽfere *exterminator*, út ādrifen *exterminatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 45.

ûte; *adv. Outside, without.* **I.** where there is motion to the outside:—Ne com se here oftor eall ûte of ðǽm setum ðonne tuwwa, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 19. Ðæt hē up heonon ûte mihte cuman, Cd. Th. 27, 10; Gen. 415. Mōste ic ûte weorþan, 23, 34; Gen. 369. **I a.** fig. with the idea of degradation, *out, from one's position*:—Būtan ðām ānum ðe for heora leahtrum of hyra endebyrdnesse ūtor (uttor, Wells Fragm.) āscofene synd *exceptis his quos abbas degradaverit*, R. Ben. 115, 9. **I b.** *out, into another's possession*:—Weard ðæt land ûte and hæfdon hit cynegas *ablatum est in manibus regum*, Chart. Th. 271, 27. **II.** *on the outside*:—Ic eom ûte *ego foris sum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 242, 5. (1) *outside* a house, any enclosed place, etc.:—Petrus sæt ûte (*foris*) on ðam cafertūne, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 69: Lk. Skt. i, 10. Tō ðām wīggendum ðe ðǽr unrōte ûte (*outside the tent*) wǽron, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 284. Gē standaþ ðǽr ûte (uuta, Lind. *foris*), Lk. Skt. 13, 25: Jn. Skt. 18, 16: 20, 11: Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 30: Blickl. Homl. 201, 18: 217, 35. His lichoma wæs ûte bebyrged nēh cyricean *positum corpus ejus foras juxta ecclesiam*, 2, 3; S. 504, 31. Mycel menigu ymb hine sæt, and tō him cwǽdon: 'Hēr is ðin mōdor ûte (*foris*),' Mk. Skt. 3, 32. (1 a) in a special sense. v. ût, I. 1. a 3:—Sum cofu is ðære wambe, ðæt ðone seócan monnan lyste þ ūganges, and ne mæg ðonne hē ûte betỹned bið (*when he is at the closet*), Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (1 b) *out, not residing* in a place:—Ðæt muneca gehwylc, ðe ûte sỹ of mynstre . . .; gebūge intō mynstre, L. Eth. 5, 5; Th. i. 306, 2. (1 c) in reference to persons:—Ðæt mōd mæg findan on innan him selfum ealle ða gōd ðe hit ûte sēcþ, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 25. (1 d) where the locality is non-material:—Ðām ðe ûte synt ealle þing on bigspellum gewurþaþ, Mk.

Skt. 4, 11. Nū sind wē ūte belocene fram ðam heofenlīcan leóhte, Homl. Th. i. 154, 13. Ðǽr wæs Evan wōþ ūte betȳned, Blickl. Homl. 7, 14. (2) *outside, on the outer side*:—Gē dræt ūte is calices geclænsiaþ, Lk. Skt. 11, 39. (3) *out, out of doors, in the open air*:—Se cyng hēt him ūte setl gewyrcean *rex, residens sub divo*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 38. Hī slēpon ūte on triówa sceadum, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12: Met. 8, 27. Gnættas cōmon oft eall dæt land, ge inne ge ūte, Cra. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 30. Ic seah wyhte twā ūte plegan, Exon. Th. 429, 10; Rä. 43, 2. (4) *out, away, at a distance*:—Ūtor *exterius*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 7: Exon. Th. 426, 35; Rä. 41, 84. (4a) *out, away from habitations, in open country*:—Hē ne mihte on ða ceastre gān, ac beón ūte (*foris*) on wēstum stōwum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. On burgum beóþ blōstmum fægere, swā on eorðan hēg ūte on lande, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Hē genam hine æt eówde ūte be sceápum, 77, 69. (4b) *out, from home on service*:—Hié wǽron simle healfe æt hām, healfe ūte, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 18. Hī lāgon ūte ealne ðone herfest on fyrdinge, 1006; Erl. 140, 9. (4c) *out, not in one's own country, abroad*:—Him leófre wæs dæt hē ūte wunne ðonne hē æt hām wǽre, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 110, 30. (4d) *out, away from land*:—Ān īgland dæt is ūte on dære sǽ, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 24. Ða sæton hié ūte on ðam īglande, 918; Erl. 104, 11. Gefeaht Scipia wið Hannibal ūte on sǽ, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 204, 36. (5) marking degree or extent:—Hī nānwuht ne magon ufor ne ūtor (*beyond*) findan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 16. Ðām ðe him ðās woruld ūttor lætan, ðonne dæt ēce līf, Exon. Th. 109, 28; Gū. 97. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* ūta: *Icel.* ūti.] v. þēr-ūte; ūt, ūtan.

ūtera; *epve.* ūtemest, ūtmest; *spve. adj. Outer, outmost.* **I.** of position or order:—Seó ūtre wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 21. Gif dæt ūterre (ūttere, MS. B.: ūtre, MS. H.) bān bið þyrel, L. Alf. pol. 44; Th. i. 92, 15. Hié forgeátan ðara ūtera gefeohta *they forgot the foreign wars*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 88, 24. Wurpaþ hyne on ða ūttran (ūtteran, MS. A.: ðǽm ūttemum, Lind.) þȳstro *mittite eum in tenebras exteriores*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 13: 25, 30 (wūtmestum, Lind.). Ōð tō ūtmeste *usque ad extremum*. Rtl. 55, 36. Ða ūtemestan ðíóda *the most distant nations*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 29. In ūtmestum *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 23. **II.** *external, not of the inner man*:—Ūre mann ūttra *noster homo exterior*, Scint. 53, 20. Hū se lārcēow ne sceal ða inneran gíemenne gewanian for ðære ūterran ābisgunge (*exteriorum occupatione*). ne eft ða ūterran ne forlǽte hē for ðære inneran . . . ðý læs hē sié gehæft mid ðām ūterran ymbhogan, Past. 18; Swt. 127, 8–14. For ðære ūttran geornfulnesse woruldlīcra dǽda *pro industria exteriori*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 8. Ðætte wē swā lufigen ðisne ūterran and ðisne eordlīcan fultum, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 2. Ða ūttran weorc wǽron behealden *exteriora opera observantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 30: Scint. 60, 4. Þeáh hē mē ðara ūterrena gewinna gefreóde, þeáh winnaþ wið mē ða inran unrihtlustas, Ps. Th. 15, 7: Past. 18; Swt. 139, 23. Ðara ūterra weorca, Swt. 127, 12: 141, 8. Þeáh ðe ic næbbe ða ūttran lāc, ic gemēte on mē sylfum hwæt ic lecge on weófode ðīnre herunge, Homl. Th. i. 584, 15. [*O. Frs.* ūtera: *O. H. Ger.* ūzero.] v. innera.

ūter-mere, es; *m. Outer-sea, open sea*:—Hié forfóron him ðone mūðan on ūtermere, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 22. [Cf. *Icel.* út-sjár.]

ūte-weard; *adj. Outward, extreme;* may sometimes be translated *on the outside of, at the extremity of*, the noun to which it refers; sometimes is used substantively, *the outward part, extremity*:—Ūteweard (dǽl) *crepido*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 27. Se munt is mycel ūteweard *the hill presents a large surface*, Blickl. Homl. 207, 26. iiii míla fram ðǽm mūðan ūteweardum *four miles from the outside of the mouth*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 32. Ða gefēngon hié ðara þreóra tū æt ðæm mūðan ūteweardum, 897; Erl. 95, 26. Hē sȳ onfangen on ūteweardre endebyrdnesse *in ultimo gradu recipiatur*, R. Ben. 53, 11. Hē ðencð on ðam oferbrǽdelse his mōdes . . . Ac on ūteweardum his mōde hē liéhð him selfum, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 18–24. Heó hafaþ langne wyrtruman and ðone ūteweardne sweartne *it has a long root, and that black on the outside*, Lchdm. i. 304, 2. Ðū smītst his blōd ofer ūteweard Aarones swýðre eáre *sanguinem ejus pones super extremum auriculae dextrae Aaron*, Ex. 29, 20. Ūteweard noseríe *pinnulae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 22. Smyra ða eágan ūtewarde, Lchdm. i. 374, 10. ¶ with preps. forming prepositional or adverbial phrases:—Ðes eard (*Eugland*) nis swā mægenfæst hēr on ūteweardan dære eorðan brādnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 107. Gif munuc eáðhylde bíþ, þeáh hine man wācne and unweorðne talige and an ūteweardum forlǽte and tō ūteweardum medemige *si omni ultitate vel extremitate contentus sit monachus*, R. Ben. 29, 4. [*O. Frs.* ūta-werd.] v. ūtan-, ūt-weard.

ūt-fær, es; *n. A going out, egress, exit*:—Útfær *egressio*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 7. On útfære *in exitu*, 73, 5. Dæt wē symle ðone mǽran gylt forfleón þurh útfære dæs læssan, Homl. Th. i. 484, 8. Þeáh heó nán útfær ne gemēt, 410, 10. On útfærum heora *in egressibus suis*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 13.

ūt-færeld, es; *n. A going out*:—*Exodus* on Grēcisc, *exitus* on Lýden, útfæreld on Englisc, Ex. Thw. 1it. Útfæreld his fram Fæder *egressus ejus a Patre*, Hymn. Surt. 44, 17. Hī ǽr Moyse and hys folce ðæs útfæreldes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 19. Útfæreld *exitum*, Ælfc. Gr. 30; Zup. 193, 8. Ne fare hē ūt tō gefeohte ne him nān man útfæreld beóde (*he is not to be called upon to leave home*), Deut. 24, 5.

ūt-faru, e; *f. A going out, going abroad* or *out of doors*:—Dæt nān neód ne sý munecum ūtan tō farenne, for ðý ðe seó útfaru nān þing ne framaþ hira sāulum *ut non sit necessitas monachis vagandi foris quia omnino non expedit animabus eorum*, R. Ben. 127, 8. [*Icel.* út-för.]

ūt-fōr, e; *f. A going out* from the body, *an evacuation*:—Be drencum and útfórum, Lchdm. ii. 14, 30.

ūt-fūs; *adj. Ready to sail*:—Þǽr æt hýðe stōd hringedstefna útfūs, Beo. Th. 65; B. 33.

ūt-gang, es; *m. A going out, exit, egress*:—*Exitus, finis, effectus, terminus, egressus* útgong, endestæf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 83. Útgang *egressio*, Ps. Spl. 18, 6: *exitus*, 118, 136. (1) *a going out* of a place, *egress, exit*:—Nā dæt hē Criste útganges rýmde, Homl. Th. i. 222, 9. Be útgonge (*egressu*) folces of Ægypta lande, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 11. Ðū mē ne dēst tō útgonge ic ne mæg *you will not make me go out, and I cannot*, Shrn. 141, 21. Útgang ðīnne and ingang Dryhten gehealde *Dominus custodiat introitum tuum et exitum tuum*, Ps. Th. 120, 7. Þurh earmlīcne deáþ and þurh sārlīcne útgang dæs mānfullan lífes, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 21. Útgong heonan, Exon. Th. 282, 10; Jul. 661. (1a) *the right of egress*:—Ingong and útgong, Chart. Th. 578, 26. (2) *a coming out* from a position within a body:—Lǽcedómas wið þearmes útgange, and wið bæcþearmes útgange, Lchdm. ii. 170, 27, 29. (2a) in a special sense, *evacuation* of the body:—Sum cōþu is ðære wambe ðæt ðone seócan monnan lyste útganges, Lchdm. ii. 236, 3. (3) in reference to time, *the going out* of a period, *the conclusion, end*:—Se ǽresta Mónandæg æfter útgange dæs mónþes Decembris *the first Monday after December has gone out*, Lchdm. iii. 76, 18. (4) *a place by which anything comes out, an exit, passage*:—On útgange burnan *in exitus aquarum*, Ps. Th. 106, 34. Nǽfð útgang sīó stōw, Lchdm. ii. 218, 17. (4a) in a special sense, of part of the body:—*Viscera* inilve, *meatis* útgang, *anus* bæcþearm, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 59. Ða swylas ðe beóð on mannes handum oððe on ōþrum limum oððe ymb ðone ū gang, Lchdm. i. 356, 17: 364, 20. (4b) *a privy*. Cf. forþ-gang:—In útgeong † in feltūn (innun ūtgongum, Rush.) *in secessum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 19. (5) *what comes out* of a body, *an evacuation*:—Sceáwige mon hwylc se útgang sié þe micel þe lytel, Lchdm. ii. 218, 12: 200, 1: 220, 6. Gesceáwa ælce dæge ðæt ðīn útgong and micge sié gesundlīc, 226, 20, 22. Be dære cope ðe se mon his útgang þurh ðone mūð him fram weorpe, 236, 12. Næs þurh ða miegean āne ac eác þurh ōþerne útgang, 250, 11. [*O. Frs.* út-gong: *O. H. Ger.* ūz-gang *exitus, egressus, eventus; diarria, dysenteria*: *Icel.* út-gangr, -ganga *a going out; a passage.*] v. út-geng.

ūt-gārsecg, es; *n. The ocean at the horizon, the ocean at a distance from land.* v. út, **II.** 2:—Tungol (*the sun*) on æfenne útgārsecges grundas þæpeþ *the sun at even holds its way beneath the depths of utmost ocean*, Exon. Th. 350, 29; Sch. 70. [Cf. *Icel.* út-haf.]

ūt-gefeoht, es; *n. Foreign war*:—Dætte Bryttas sume tíd gestildon fram útgefeohte *ut Brittones, quiescentibus ad tempus exteris bellis*, Bd. 1, 22; S. 485, 11.

ūt-gemǽre, es; *n. An extreme boundary*:—Of eorðan útgemǽrum *a finibus terrae*, Ps. Th. 60, 1. Óþ dysse eorðan útgemǽru *ad terminos orbis terrae*, 71, 8.

ūt-geng, es; *m.* (*or?* -genge, an; *f.* v. genge) *An outlet, exit*:—Tō útgengum weogas *ad exitus viarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 9. [Cf. *Icel.* út-ganga; *wk. f.*] v. út-gang.

ūt-healf, e; *f. The outside, exterior*:—Úthealf dæs beddes *sponda* (v. sponda, est exterior pars lecti, 242, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 28. [Cf. *Icel.* út-hálfa *the outskirts.*]

ūt-here; *gen.* -her(i)ges; *m. A foreign army*:—Se here férde swā hē sylf wolde, and seó fyrding dyde ðære landieóde ǽlcne hearm, ðet him nāðor ne dohte ne innhere ne úthere, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 13. Da scipu sceoldan ðisne eard healdan wið ǽlcne úthere, 1009; Erl. 141, 25.

ūþgendra. v. next word.

ūþ-genge; *adj. Fugitive, transitory, not to be retained, passing out of one's possession*:—Se ēþel útgenge weard Adame and Euan, eardrīca cyst beorht ōðbrōðen *that country could no more be held by Adam and Eve, the choicest realm was taken away from them*, Exon. Th. 153, 12; Gū. 824. Ðǽr wæs Æschere feorh útgenge *there life fled from Aschere*, Beo. Th. 4253; B. 2123. Dæs ēdel wǽre ēce tō gelýfanne on heofonum, nalæs on corþlīcre frætwædnysse, on gewītendre and on ūþgengre *cujus sedes aeterna non in vili et caduco metallo, sed in coelis esset credenda*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 20. Dæt hié ne āstigan on oferméðu, ne ūþgendra (-gengra?) welena tō wel ne truwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. [Cf. *Goth.* unþa- *in* unþa-þliuhan *to escape.*]

ūþ-hleáp, es; *n. The fine for allowing a culprit to escape* (cf. L. In. 36; Th. i. 124, 14):—Údleáp, Chart. Th. 411, 30: 359, 3 (*printed* -leaw). The word occurs in a list of privileges granted by the king.

ūþ-mǽte; *adj. Immense, very great*:—Ðǽr hangade úþmǽte leóhtfæt, byrnende dæges and nihtes ofer ðara Drihtnes fóta swaða (cf. Hangaþ ðǽr eác bufan ðæm lāstum geregnod swíþe mycel leóhtfæt . . . and bið á dæges and nihtes byrnende, Blickl. Homl. 127, 29), Shrn. 81, 17.

ūþ-wita, -weota, an; *m. A person distinguished for wisdom* or *learning* in general or in a special branch, *a philosopher, scribe, geo-*

metrician, etc.:—Se gomola, eald úðwita (cf frōd fæder, mōdsnottor, 300, 4; Fä. 1), Exon. Th. 304, 6; Fä. 66. Úðweota *a councillor, senator*, Andr. Kmbl. 2211; An. 1107. Úðuuta *philosophus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 24. Cato wæs openlīce úþwita, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 8: Met. 10, 50. Epicurus se úþwita, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 84, 21. Úre úþwita Plato, 33, 3; Fox 126, 35: 35, 1; Fox 156, 9: Met. 22, 54. Úðwita *sophista*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 8. Gleáwum úðwitum and getingcum *gymnosophistis et rhetoribus*, úðwita *gymnosophista*, Hpt. Gl. 479, 6–9. Ān swīþe wīs mon ongan fandigan ānes úþwitan and hine bismerode, for ðam hē hine swā orgellīce up āhōf and bododе ðæs ðe hē úðwita (*philosophus*) wǣre; ne cýðde hē hit mid nānum cræftum . . . Đā wolde se wīsa mon his fandigan, hwæðer hē swā wīs wǣre swā hē self wēnde ðæt hē wǣre, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 27–33. Ān úðuutta *unus scriba*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 19. Úðwitan *sophistae*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 46. Đā clypode se apostol ðone úðwitan Graton, Homl. Th. i. 60, 31. Ðæs ðe ús secgaþ bēc, ealde úðwitan (*historians*), Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 18: *astronomers*, Menol. Fox 329; Men. 166. Úþwitan (*philosophers*) secgaþ ðæt sió sāwul hæbbe drió gecynd, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3: Met. 20, 184: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 96. Úðweotan (*the Jewish scribes and elders*), Elen. Kmbl. 943; El. 473. Úðwuta *scribae*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 1. Úðuta (-wutu. Kush.). Mk. Skt. Lind. 1, 22. Úðwutto (-wuta, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 66. Swā swā úþwitena gewuna is *ut geometrae solent*, Bt. 34, 4; Fox 138, 28. Sume of úduutum (-wutum, Kush.) *quidam de scribis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 1. Wǣ iuh uudutum, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 29. Ic sende tō iuh witgo and snotre menn and úduto (*scribas*), 23, 34. Úðwitan his *seniores suos*, Ps. Surt. 104, 22: 118, 100. [Magy wærenn úþwitess swīþe wise, Orm. 7083.]

úþ-witian; *p.* ode *To study philosophy*:—Ic úðwitige oððe ic smeáge embe wīsdōm *philosophor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 2.

úþ-witigung, e; *f. The study of philosophy, philosophy*:—Dæt heó on woruldwīsdōme wǣre getogen æfter Grēciscre úðwytegunge . . . Heó þeáh on wīsdōme and on úðwytegunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 20–23. Beácst tō woruldlīcre lāre and tō úðwitegunge, 4, 185. Hē cwæð him tō: 'Nū ic hæbbe ðē oferðogen on úðwitegunge.' Se biscop him andwyrde: 'God forgeáfe ðæt ðū úðwitegunge beeodest,' Homl. Th. i. 448, 34: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 210.

úþ-witig; *adj. Philosophical*:—Dære úðwitlīcan *acathemice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 10. Dære úðwiottelīcan, 9, 13. Ða úþwitlīcan *gymnica*, 91, 21: 41, 39. Úþwitlīcum *gimnicis artibus*, 42, 34.

útian; *p.* ode *To put out.* (1) *to put* a person *out* of a place, *to expel, remove*:—Dæt ēðnig man ciriceþēn ne útige būton biscopes geþehte, L. Eth. v. 10; Th. i. 306, 28. Gif man preóst of circan on uuriht útige, L. N. P. L. 22; Th. ii. 294, 2. (2) *to put* a thing *out* of one's possession, *to alienate*:—Gif preóst ciriceþinge útige, L. N. P. L. 27; Th. ii. 294, 14. Úttige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 208, 10. [*O. Frs.* útia: *O. H. Ger.* úzōn *to put out.*] v. ge-útian.

út-irnende; *adj. Running out of the body.* (1) of medicine, *purging, purgative*:—Wyrtdrenc de ne bið útyrnende, Lchdm. ii. 282, 9: 170, 25. Sele him wyrtdrenc útyrnende, 280, 17. Útyrnendne, 336, 1. Mid swelcum útyrnendum drencum, 222, 25: 82, 17. (2) of a disease, *diarrhoeic*:—Đisse ādle fruman mon mæg gelācnian on ða ilcan wīsan ðe ða útyrnendan, Lchdm. ii. 232, 17. (3) of persons, *suffering from diarrhoea* or *dysentery*:—Hū mon ða útyrnendan men scyle lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 278, 16. v. út-tyne, *and next word.*

út-irning, e; *f. A flux*:—In útiorninge (útiornende, Rush.) blōdes *in profluuio sanguinis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 25.

út-lād, e; *f. Carriage out* of a place, *the right to carry things out* of a place:—Mid inlāde and mid útlāde *cum inductione et eductione*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 5.

út-lēs, we; *f. Out-pastures, pasture-land away from the house*:—Seó útlēs, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 14, 21.

út-laga, an; *m. An outlaw*:—Útlaga *exlex*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 62; Zup. 70, 5: *exul*, 9, 10; Zup. 39, 14: Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 58: 74, 26. Hē scel beón útlaga wið mē, Wulfst. 296, 10. Útlagen (-an? -ne?) *extorrem*, Hpt. 412, 73. Se ðe Godes útlagan hæbbe on gewealde, L. Eth. ix. 42; Th. i. 350, 1. Wē beódaþ ðæt útlagan Godes and manna of earde gewitan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Riht is ðæt ða útlagan weorþan, ðe tō Godes rihte gebūgan nellan, Wulfst. 269, 5. Útlagan *exules*, Hymn. Surt. 5, 25. [*Icel.* út-lagi.] v. út-lah.

út-lagian; *p.* ode *To outlaw, banish, proscribe*:—Útlagode mann Ælfgār eorl, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3: 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Nordhwmbra útlagodon heora eorl Tostig, 1064; Erl. 194, 14. Wið ðam ðe hī æfre ælcne Denisc[n]e cyning útlagede of Englalande gecwǣdon, 1014; Erl. 150, 15. [*Icel.* út-lægja *to banish.*] v. ge-útlagian.

út-lagu (Þ), e; *f. Outlawry*:—Útlaga, L. C. S. 13 tit.; Th. i. 382, 17. Æt ealan utlaga (-an? v. út-lah, III) þingan *de omnibus utlarie rebus*, W. ii. 3; Th. i. 489, 20.

út-lāh; *adj. Out-lawed;* substantively, *an outlaw.* I. of a person in respect to his own country:—Gif hē man tō deáðe gefylle, beó hē útlah, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 10: L. Edg. H. 3; Th. i. 258, 19: L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 15: L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 11: Chr. 1048; Erl. 180, 3. Sý hē útlah (-laga, MS. B.), L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 400, 18. Se ðe útlages weorc gewyrce (cf. *Icel.* göra útlaga verk), 13; Th. i. 382, 18. Gif hwá āmānsodne oþþe útlahne (āmānsumodne oþþe útlagene, MS. B.) hæbbe and healde, 67; Th. i. 410, 18. Se cyng cwæð hine útlage and ealle his suna, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 10. Ia. where it is stated with respect to whom one is an outlaw:—Beó hē útlah wið God and āmānsumod fram eallum Cristendōme, Chart. Erl. 231, 15: Wulfst. 271, 24. Sý hē útlah (-laga, MS. B.) wið God and wið men, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398. 25. Beó se þeóf útlah wið eall folc, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 9: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 24. II. of a person in respect to a country not his own:—Hī æfre ælcne Denisc[n]e cyng útlah of Englalande gecwǣdon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 33. Ælc dara landa ðe ænigne fridige dæra ðe Ængland hergie beó hit útlah wið ūs and wið ealne here, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 18. Gif heora menn sleán ūre āhta, ðonne beód hý útlage ge wið hý ge wið ūs, ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 10. III. *calling for outlawry*:—Gif se Englisca beclypaþ Franciscne mid útlagum þingan *si Anglicus appellet Francigenam de utlagaria*, W. ii. 3: Th. i. 489, 22. [*Icel.* út-lagr, út-laga.]

út-land, es; *n.* I. *a foreign country*:—Hē ðīne gemǣru gemiclade, ðū on útlandum āhtest sibbe *qui possuit fines tuos pacem*, Ps. Th. 147, 3. II. *out-lying land.* v. in-land. [Outlandes *foreign lands*, Maud. F. 3212; *Icel.* út-lönd *foreign countries; the outlying fields.*]

út-lenda, an; *m. A foreigner, stranger, not a native.* v. in-lenda:—Útlenda *extorris, alienus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 76: *exul*, i. *peregrinus, alienus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 27. *Exterres*, i. *exules, peregrini* útlendan, *extranei* wrecceas, 146, 5. v. next word.

út-lendisc; *adj. Foreign, strange, not native*:—Útlende ic eom and ældeódig *advena ego sum et peregrinus*, Ps. Spl. 38, 17. Iacob útlænde (*accola*) wæs on eorðan Cham, 104, 21. Hē mǣnde be his feóndum ægðer ge inlendum ge útlendum, Ps. Th. 2, arg. [*O. H. Ger.* úz-lenti *exul: Icel.* út-lendr *foreign.*]

út-lendisc; *adj. Outlandish, foreign;* substantivally, *a stranger*:—Sī hē landes man, sī hē útlendisc (*peregrinus*), Lev. 24, 22. Dǣr útlendisc man inlendiscan derie, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 28. Útlendisc *exul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10; Zup. 39, 15. Útlendiscum *extraneo*, Scint. 193, 16. Hig noldon ðæt útlendiscum þeódum wǣre ðes eard þurh ðæt ðe swīðor gerȳmed ðe hī heom sylfe ælc óðerne forfōre, Chr. 1052: Erl. 184, 31. Hē útlandisce hider in tihte, 959; Erl. 121, 3. [*Icel.* út-lenzkr *foreign.*]

út-līc; *adj. External, foreign*:—For ermþo dære útlecan underþeódnesse (*subjection to those without*), Bd. 4, 16: M. 308, 30. Hīe his ðeóde fram útlīcre hergunge (*ab externa invasione*) ālȳsde, 4, 26; S. 603, 20.

útmest, uton, úton. v. útere, witon, útan.

út-ryne, es; *m. A running out*:—Útrene (*excursus*) tō helle, Hymn. Surt. 44, 21. Dæs blōdes útryne, Lchdm. i. 264, 17. Is se útryne (*what runs out*) swilce blōdig wæter, ii. 202, 1. Útryne *exitum*, Scint. 224, 6. Útrynas *exitus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 106, 33. Útrinas, 106, 35. [*O. Frs.* út-rene.]

út-scyte, es; *n. An out-shoot, outlet, place where a stream* or *road runs into another*:—Be bróce ōð Pippelríges útscyte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 330, 20. 'Faraþ tō wege útscytum' . . . Útscytas ðara wega sind āteorung worulldīcera weorca, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11–14.

út-scytling, es; *m. A stranger*:—Mid útscytlinge ne dō ðū rǣd *cum extraneo ne facias consilium*, Scint. 200, 4.

út-siht, e: -sihte, an; *f. Diarrhoea, dysentery*:—Útsiht *diarria*, blōdig útsiht *dissenteria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 52, 53: ii. 141, 3. Wið útsihte, Lchdm. i. 114, 6: iii. 18, 1: 46, 13. Wið útsihte; ðysne pistol se ængel bróhte tō Róme ðā hý wǣran mid útsihte micclum geswæncte, 66, 6. Tācn be útsihte, ii. 170, 18. Gyf hē on útsihte sý, i. 260, 24. Wespasianus gefōr on útsihte *Vespasianus profluvio ventris mortuus est*, Ors. 6, 7; Swt. 262, 28. Æfter útsihtan, Lchdm. ii. 180, 25. For útsihtan, 254, 3: 276, 22. Þurh ða wambe útsihtan, 224, 5. Wið útsiht and wið dæs innoðes āstyrunge, i. 254, 7: iii. 294, 7. Hē biþ gōd wið lengtenādle and wið útsiht (*contra dysenteriam et diarrhoeam*), L. Ecg. C. 38; Th. ii. 162, 23. v. mete-útsiht.

útsiht-ādl, e; *f. Diarrhoea, dysentery*:—Sió útsihtādl cymð manegum of tō miclum útgange, Lchdm. ii. 278, 7. Wið útsihtādle, 320, 11.

út-sīþ, es; *m. A going out* (lit. or fig.); excessus, Ps. Lamb. 115, 2; exitium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 84: Hpt. Gl. 503, 35. Gæst útsīþes georn *the spirit eager for departure from this world*, Exon. Th. 178, 9; Gū. 1241. Nāgon hwyrft ne swice, útsīþ ǣfre ðā ðǣr in cumaþ *those who come in there never have return or escape, never egress*, 364, 31: Wal. 79.

út-wǣpnedmann, es; *n. A stranger, outsider*:—Hī útwǣpnedmonna freóndscipes ceápiaþ *externorum sibi virorum amicitiam comparent*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 18.

út-wære, es; *m. Dysentery, painful evacuation*:—Se útwære, Lchdm. ii. 278, 4. Wyrð ðæt tō útwærce, 278, 15. Wiþ útwærce, 174, 1: 234, 30: 276, 20.

út-waru, e; *f. Defence away from home*:—Gif ceorlisc man geþeód ðæt hē hæbbe ..v. hīda landes tō cynges útware, L. Wg. 9; Th. i. 188, 6: L. R. 3; Th. i. 190, 21.

út-weald, es; *m. An outlying wood*:—An útwalda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 36.

ût-weard; *adj. Outward, tending to the outside*:—Eoten wæs ûtweard, Beo. Th. 1526; B. 761. Dynt mid honde uutearde *alapam*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 18, 22. Wæs gesŷne ðæt ða swaðo wǽron ǽrest ûtwearde ongunnen, Blickl. Homl. 207, 12. [*O. Frs.* ût-ward.] v. ûtan-, ûte-weard, *and next word.*

ût-weardes; *adv. Outwards, towards the outside*:—Suâ bið sió costung ǽresd on ðæm móde, and ðonne fèreþ ûtweardes tó ðære hŷde, ôð ðæt nió ût âsciet on weorc, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5.

ût-wicing, es; *m. A foreign pirate*:—Hugo eorl weard ofslagen innan Anglesége fram ûtwíkingan, Chr. 1098; Erl. 235, 6.

W

wâ. I. *adv. Woe, ill*:—Ða mê grame wǽron and mê wâ dydon (cf. *Goth.* wai-dêdja), Ps. Th. 118, 38. (1) with dat. of person:—Ðê þŷ ǽfre wâ *it shall be ever ill with thee*, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 12: Beo. Th. 369; B. 183: Exon. Th. 444, 25; Kl. 52: Blickl. Homl. 61, 2. Him bið æt heortan wâ, Salm. Kmbl. 210; Sal. 104. Him wæs ǽgþwǽr wâ, Cd. Th. 285, 24; Sat. 342. Bið ðam men full wâ, 40, 5; Gen. 634. Hí ne mihton ǽsecgan, hû wâ ðâm sâwlum byð, Wulfst. 147, 17. Ðæt him nǽfre ǽr nære swâ wâ swâ him ðâ wæs, 235, 19. Ne weorðe ðê nǽfre tó ðæs wâ, ðæt ðû ne wêne betran ændergilde, Prov. Kmbl. 41. (2) with gen. of the source of ill:—Wæs gehwæperes wa, Met. 1, 25. (3) with dat. of person, and (a) gen. of source:—Ðæm folce wæs ǽgþwæs waa, ge ðæt . . ., ge eác ðæt . . ., Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 31. Him wæs gehwæðres wâ, ge . . . ge . . ., Elen. Kmbl. 1253; El. 628. (b) with a clause:—Him bið wâ on his móde, ðæt gê swâ ânræde beód, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 167. Ða wæs ðam deófle waa on his móde, ðæt se man sceolde ða myrhðe gecarnian, Hexam. 17; Norm. 24, 22. II. *interject.* (1) *woe, alas*; vae, (a) with dat. of person:—Wâ (wǽ, Lind. Rush.) ðam menn *uae homini illi*, Mk. Skt. 14, 21. Wâ eów ðe hlihaþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 22. Wâ mê forworhtum, Exon. Th. 280, 20; Jul. 632. Waa ieów welegum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 23. (b) with dat. of person and (α) gen. of cause of ill:—Wâ ðæs gestreónes ðam ðe his mǽst hafaþ, Wulfst. 45, 19. Wâ heom ðæs wærscipes, 268, 19: Hy. 2, 6: Exon. Th. 393, 11; Rä. 12, 8. Wâ mê (*heu mihi*) ðære wyrde, Ps. Th. 119, 5. (β) with preposition:—Wâ mânfullan (*ve impio*) for his misdǽdan, Wulfst. 45, 15. Wâ (wǽ, Lind.) dysum middangearde þurh swicdómas *uae mundo a scandalis*, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 7. ¶ *combined with* lâ, wâ lâ, wâ lâ wâ. (1) *well-a-way, well-a-day* (*Laym.* wa la wa: *A. R. O. and N.* wo la wo: *Chauc.* wai la wai):—Wâ lâ! âhte ic mînra handa geweald, Cd. Th. 23, 32; Gen. 368. Wâ lâ ðære yrmðe and wâ lâ ðære woruld-scame, Wulfst. 163, 3. Wâ ûs lâ, Blickl. Homl. 153, 26. Wâ lâ wâ *eheu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 44. Wâ lâ wâ hû ic greów . . ., wâ lâ on hû micelre genihtsumnysse ic hwîlum wæs, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 189–193. Wâ lâ wâ ðæt is sârlîc *heu, proh dolor!* Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 14. Wâ lâ wâ ðæt ða ungesâligan menn ne magon gebîdon hwonne hê him tó cóme, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 1. (2) expressing anger or contempt, *ah*; vah:—Wâ lâ wâ *euge, euge*, Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wâ ðæt ðes tówyrpð Godes tempel, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 40. Wâ lâ (wǽ, Lind. Rush.) se tówyrpð ðæt tempel *va qui destruit templum*, Mk. Skt. 15, 29. [*Goth.* wai *vae: O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wê: *Icel.* vei.] v. wei; wâwa, weá.

waa, waac, waad, waar. v. wâ, wâc, wâd, wâr.

wâc; *adj.* I. *yielding, not rigid, pliant, fluid*:—Waac *lentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 35. Wæter, wâc and hnesce (cf. ðæt hnesce and flôwende wæter, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 3), Met. 20, 93. Wâc hreód de ælc hwiða windes mæg âweggan, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 6. Gerd wâce þ bifiende (hreád ðæt wagende, Rush.) *harundinem quassatam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 20. Byrhtnôð wand wâcne æsc (*the pliant ash-haft*), Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. Iosue hî up âhêng on fîf wâcum bôgum *Iosue eos suspendit super quinque stipites*, Jos. 10, 26. II. *weak, feeble, wanting mental* or *moral streng'h, wanting courage*:—Wâc bið se hyrde funden tó heorde, de nele ða heorde de hê healdan sceal mid hreáme bewerian, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 22. Wâc bið ðæt gedanc on cristenum men, gif hê ne cann understaudan þurh rihtne geleáfan ðæne de hine gescôp, Wulfst. 20, 9: Cd. Th. 40, 34; Gen. 649. On gewitte tó wâc, Andr. Kmbl. 423; An. 212. Ne tô wâc wiga, ne tô wanhŷdig, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Ðæt wæs wîglîc werod: wâc ne grêtton in ðæt ringetæl rǽswan herges, Cd. Th. 192, 18; Exod. 233. Ic, Ælfrîc, munuc and mæssepreóst, swâ þeáh wâccre donne swilcum hâdum gebyrige, Homl. Th. i. 2, 12. Hæfde hire wâcran hige Metod gemearcod, Cd. Th. 37, 16; Gen. 590. Sume lâreówas sindon beteran donne sume; sume sind wâccran, swâ swâ wê beód, Homl. Th. ii. 48, 17. III. *poor, mean, not of great value* or *in high esteem*; vilis. v. wâc-lîc, -ness:—Mid wâces olfendes hâtrum gescrŷdde, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 23. Ðone wâcan assan hê geceás, i. 210, 15. ii forealdode rǽdingbêc swîðe wâke, and i. wâc mæssereaf, Chart. Th. 430, 31. Hê ðis wâce forlêt, lîf ðis lǽne, Chr. 975; Erl. 124, 31: Exon. Th. 53, 25; Cri. 856. Swâ tealte beód eorðan dreámas, and swâ wâce syndan ǽhta mid mannum, Wulfst. 264, 4. Ða wâcan fugelas, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 25. Hwî forgifð God ðâm wâcum wyrttum swâ fægerne wlite, 464, 16. Hwî dêst ðû ðê sylfe ðurh wâce þeáwas swîðe ðû wyln sŷ, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 44. Hit is on worulde â swâ leng swâ wâcre; men syndon swicole, and woruld is ðe wyrse, Wulfst. 83, 10. Seó stôw (*Abingdon*) wæs wâccere donne (*inferior to*) formænig ðara de his yldran ǽr gefyrþredon, Lchdm. iii. 438, 11. Ælc man sylð on forandæge his gôde wîn, and ðæt wâccre ðonne da gebeóras druncniaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 70, 26. Gedroren is ðeós duguð eal, wuniaþ ða wâcran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Fyrmest manna *primas*, wâcost manna *infimas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 3. Ne eart ðû wâcost (*minima*, Mt. 2, 6) burga, Homl. Th. i. 78, 14. On reáfe wâccust *habitu vilissimus*, Scint. 21, 7. Hwî wênst ðû, ðonne nû ða wâcestan gesceafta eallunga ne gewîtaþ, ðæt seó seóleste gescaft mid ealle gewîte? Shrn. 198, 19. [*O. Sax.* wêk: *O. H. Ger.* weih *lentus, mollis, liquens, imbecillis, debilis*: *Icel.* veikr.] v. leoþu-, wund-wâc.

wâc, es; *n. A weakness*:—Nyste ic on ðâm þingum ðe ðû ymbe specst fûl ne fâcn, ne wâc ne wom tó ðære dæigtîde de ic hit dê sealde, ac hit ǽgder wæs ge hâl ge clǽne bûton ælcon fâcne, L. O. 9; Th. i. 182, 3.

wacan; *p.* wôc; *pp.* wacen *To wake*; but occurring mostly in the sense *to come into being, be born, spring*:—Sió mægburg de ic ǽfter wôc *the family from which I sprang*, Exon. Th. 401, 34; Rä. 21, 21. Abrahame wôc beam of brŷde *to Abraham a child was born of his wife*, Cd. Th. 167, 10; Gen. 2763: Beo. Th. 3925; B. 1960. Of ðam eorle wôc unrîm þeóda, Cd. Th. 99, 15; Gen. 1646: 98, 29; Gen. 1637: Beo. Th. 2535; B. 1265. Ðæm feówer bearn in worold wôcun, 119, 5; B. 60. Wôcon, Cd. Th. 131, 31; Gen. 2184. Þanon his eaforan wôcan, bearn from brŷde, 65, 5; Gen. 1061. Ǽr him sunu wôce, 70, 25; Gen. 1158. [He awoc (woc, 2nd MS.) of slæpe, Laym. 25566. De king woc, Den. and Ex. 2111. Aboute þe middel of þe niht wok Ubbe, Havel. 2093.] v. â-, on-wacan.

wacan *a watch.* v. wacen.

wâce; *adv. Weakly.* (1) *feebly, faintly, without boldness*:—Ic mînum gewyrhtum wâce trûwige *I have feeble trust in my own merits*, Anglia xii. 502, 9: Exon. Th. 52, 24; Cri. 838. (2) *feebly, inefficiently, without energy, remissly*:—Nû syndon cyrcan wâce gegriðode *churches are very inefficiently protected*, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 340, 11. Wê tô wâce hŷrap ûrum Drihtne *we are too remiss in obedience to our Lord*, Wulfst. 91, 13: Exon. Th. 50, 13; Cri. 799. Wê rihte getrŷwða healdaþ tô wâce *we are too remiss in keeping good faith*, Wulfst. 91, 17. Hî mîne heorde wâce begîmdon, 190, 21. Ic wâccor hŷrde Dryhtne ðonne mîn ræd wǽre, Exon. Th. 453, 18; Hy. 4, 16. Gif hê wâccor hŷ behwyrfð ðonne dæt hê him tô ágenum teleþ, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* weiho *enerviter.*]

wacen (-an, -on, -un), e; *f.* I. *wakefulness, sleeplessness*:—Done intingan dînre unrôtnisse and dînre wacone (wæccene, Bd. M. 128, 23) *tuae moestitiae et insomniorum causam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 41. II. *a watch, vigil*:—'Wel ðû dêst ðæt ðû nakes dê slǽpe forgeâle, ac mâ woldest wæccan (weacenum, Bd. M. 354, 7) and gebedum ætfeolan.' Cwæþ hê: 'Ic wât ðæt mê ðæs is micel ðearf, ðæt ic hâlwendum weac-enum ætfeole,' Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 1–3. III. *a watch, a division of the night*:—Diû feórða wacen (feórþe ðære wacone, Rush.) *quarta vigilia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 25. Ymb ða feárða wacune (wacan, Lind.) *circa quartam vigiliam*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 48. On ða æfterra wacone (waccane, Lind.) *in secunda vigilia*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. IV. *a watch, guard*:—Haldende wacone (wacana, Lind.) nǽhtes *custodientes vigilias noctis*, 2, 8. V. *a rousing, an incitement*:—Wacana mægna *incitamenta virtutum*, Rtl. 63, 36. v. on-wacan; *f.*; wæccen.

wacian; *p.* ode *To watch, wake*:—Ic wacige *vigilo*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 245, 10. (1) *to remain awake, not to sleep*:—Gif wê tô lange wacia þ, wê-âteoriaþ, Homl. Th. i. 488, 34. Ic waecade *vigilavi*, Ps. Surt. 101, 8. Hwæder hê wacode ðe slêpte, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 39. On middere nihte gewurdon on slǽpe Pictauienscisce bepǽhte, ðæt of ealre ðære menigu ân man ne wacode, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 26. Ealle oþþe hefige slǽpe swundon, oþþe tô synne wacedon *omnes aut somno torpent inerti, aut ad peccata vigilant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 12. Sceal se man wacyan ealle da nihte, de ðone drenc drincan wille, Lchdm. iii. 6, 4. (1 a) of the eye, *to be freed from obstruction, to open*:—Gif eágan forsetene beód, genim hræfnes geallan . . . drŷp on ðæt eáge . . . ðonne wacaþ ðæt eáge (*the eye opens again*), Lchdm. iii. 2, 24. (1 b) *to be alert*:—Se slâwa ongit hwæt him ryht bið tô dônne, swelce hê ealneg wacige, and swâ ðeáh hê âslâwaþ, for ðæm de hê nâwuht ne wyrcd *piger enim recte sentiendo quasi vigilat, quamvis nil operando torpescat*, Past. 39; Swt. 283, 7. Hê wecð hine selfne, ðæt hê wacie on ðære geornful-nesse gódra weorca (*ut studio bonae actionis evigilent*), 64; Swt. 461, 14. Wacige, 461, 16. Ðæt heó mihte beón âcenned, and wacian, and ârîsan, and faran of stôwe tô ôþerre, Blickl. Homl. 19, 22. (2) *to keep one's self awake* or *alert* because there is special need of attention, *to watch, be on the watch, be on guard*:—Ic ðé tô wacie (waccio, Ps. Surt.) *ad te vigilo*, Ps. Th. 62, 1. In ídelnisse węciaþ ða haldaþ hiê *in vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Gif hê wiste hwænne se þeóf cuman wolde, witodlîce hê wacude (*vigilaret*), Lk. Skt. 12, 39. Hine twégen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gû. 86. Wacodon menn,

swá swá hit gewunelíc is, ofer ân deád líc, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 290: Blickl. Homl. 149, 6. Geheald húsa sélest, . . . waca wið wráþum, Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660. Waciaþ (*vigilate*) and gebiddaþ eów, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 41. Wacigeaþ, 24, 42. Hé beóde ðam durewearde, ðæt hé wacige, Mk. Skt. 13, 34. Is micel ðearf ðæt se reccere geornlíce wacige (*solerter invigilet*), Past. 19; Swt. 141, 13. Ic bidde eów, ðæt gé wacian mid mé, Blickl. Homl. 139, 20. Ne mihtest ðú âne tíde wacian, Mk. Skt. 14, 37. Wacigean, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43. Man sceal wacigean and warnian, Wulfst. 90, 2. Tó wacene *ad vigilandum*, Rtl. 85, 1. Ic stande ofer hig waciende (*vigilando*) for þeófum, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 29. Hé wæs waciende on gebede *erat pernoctans in oratione*, Lk. Skt. 6, 12. Se þeów ðe hláford fint wacigenne (*vigilantem*), Scint. 116, 9. Hyrdas wáron waciende and nihtwæccan healdende ofer heora heorda, Lk. Skt. 2, 8. (2 a) in a bad sense, *to watch, be on the watch* to injure:—Waciaþ se ealda, Fragm. Kmbl. 61; Leás. 32. [Þe herdes þe wakeden ouer here oref . . . were herdes wakiende and wittende here oref, O. E. Homil. ii. 31, 22–27. Ðus agen alle gode herdes to wakegen gostliche, 41, 5. Festen, wakien, A. R. 6, 8. His cnihtes wakeden alle nihte, Laym. 9859. Þat haveth fele nihtes waked, Havel. 2999. His liche was waked, Gen. and Ex. 2516. Þet uolk þet late louiep to soupi, and to waki be nigte, Ayenb. 52, 18. *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wakôn: *O. H. Ger.* wahhôn. Cf. *Goth.* wakan: *O. H. Ger.* wahhên: *Icel.* vaka.] v. á-, be-, morgen-, ofer-, þurh- (v. Blickl. Homl. 227, 7) wacian.

wácian; *p.* ode. I. of persons, *to be* or *become weak, want resolution* or *courage*. v. wác, II:—Ðonne se heretoga wácaþ, ðonne bið eall se here swíðe gehindred, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 12. Be ðam mihte man oncnáwan, ðæt se cniht nolde wácian æt ðam wíge, Byrht. Th. 132, 2; By. 10. II. of things, *to be* or *become weak, not able to endure, to fail*:—Ne wáciaþ ðás geweorc, Exon. Th. 351, 26; Sch. 86. Teoriaþ hwílum, wáciaþ wordbeót, 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. III. *to become poor* or *mean*. v. wác, III:—Wachiaþ *vilescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 462, 52. [Þa ældede þe king and wakede an adelan (failede his mihte, and MS.), Laym. 2938. Heo weoren swa drunken, þ wakeden heore sconken, 13466. Bruttes wokeden (*lost heart*) þa, 26996. His heorte gon to wakien, 19798. Þi strengþe wokeþ, Misc. 101, 15. *Piers P.* wake, wokie *to soften*: *O. H. Ger.* weihhên, weihhôn *infirmari, emarcescere*.] v. á-, ge-wácian; wácan.

wác-líc; *adj. Poor, mean, of little dignity* or *worth, paltry*. v. wác, III:—Wáclíc *vilis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 63: Hpt. Gl. 523, 74: *inutile, contemptum*, 470, 22. Ðú wilt habban ealle fægere ðing and ácorene, and wilt ðé sylf beón wáclíc and unwurd, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 20: 372, 8. Hwæþer ðæt nú sié tó talianne wáclíc and unnyt ðætte nytwyrþost is ealles þissa woruldþinga? *num imbecillum, ac sine viribus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 16. Wé mihton eów secgan âne lytle bysne, gif hit tó wáclíc nære, Homl. Th. i. 40, 27. Wáclíc bið him swá lytel tó sendenne, 400, 20. Hí wædliende on ânum wáclícum wæfelse férdon, 62, 29. Him þúhte tó wáclícre dæde, ðæt hé fordyde hine ânne, Homl. Ass. 16, 142. Ðæt gecynd ðe hí ær wáclíc tealdon, Homl. Th. i. 38, 30. Manega Lazaras gé habbaþ. . . . Ðeáh ðe hí sýn wáclíce geðúhte, 334, 30. Wudehunig and ðóre wáclíce ðigena, 352, 8. Sume men syllaþ cyrcan tó hýre swá swá wáclíce mylna, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 249. On wáclícum ðingum wícnian *to perform menial offices*, ii. 170, 25. Wáclícum *foedis*, Germ. 395, 78. Hí unrædlíce férdon on heora ídelum lustum and wáclícum gebærum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 16. [*Icel.* veik-ligr *vilis*.] v. un-wáclíc.

wáclíce; *adv.* I. *weakly, feebly*:—Wáclíce *enerviter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 32: *enerviter, turpiter*, 143, 56. II. *poorly, meanly, cheaply*:—Eówer reáf ne beó tó ranclíce gemacod, ne eft tó wáclíce, ac werige gehwá swá his háde tó gebyrige, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7. Gehwam sceamaþ, gif hé gelaðod bið tó woruldlícum gyftum, ðæt hé wáclíce gescrýd cume, Homl. Th. i. 528, 23. Wáclícor *vilius*, R. Ben. Interl. 92, 4. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlíce . . . *bene* wel, and of ðam is *belle* ná ealles swá wel, *bellissime* eáira wáclícost, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 231, 4. [Gif þu werest te wocliche, A. R. 294, 5. The poure þat beod wacliche iseouen and biset uuele, H. M. 9, 18. *O. H. Ger.* weihlîcho *enerviter*.] v. un-wáclíce.

wác-mód, *adj.* I. *of weak disposition, morally weak*:—Ða hnescan (*vel* wácmód, *written above the line*), ðæt synd ða ðe nâne stíðnysse nabbaþ ongeán leahtras, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 40. II. *faint-hearted, pusillanimous*:—Gif yrmð getímaþ wácmód ná wuna ðú *si calamitas contigerit, pusillanimis non existas*, Scint. 172, 6. Crist lǽrde ðæt man tó wácmód (cf. Mt. 24, 6: Mk. 13, 7) ðonne ne wurde, Wulfst. 89, 6. On ðóre wísan sint tó monianne ða ofermódan, on ðóre wísan ða earmheortan and ða wácmódan (*pusillanimes*), Past. 32; Swt. 209, 3. Beó hit eal mid gemete de læs ðe ða wácmódan beón ormóde *omnia mensurate fiant propter pusillanimes* (for ðám wácmódum, R. Ben. Interl. 82, 7), R. Ben. 74, 1. Sý fultum geseald ðám wácmódum and ðám unstrangum, ðæt hí mid unróttnesse ða hýrsumnesse ne dón *imbecillibus procurentur solacia, ut non cum tristitia hoc faciant*, 58, 17. Secgaþ ðám wácmódum, ðæt hí beón gehyrte, and nánding ofdrǽdde *say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not* (Is. 35, 6), Homl. Th. ii. 16, 15. [*O. Sax.* wêk-môd.]

wácmódness, e; *f.* I. *weakness of character, moral weakness*:—Ðý læs sió scyld, ðe hiene costaþ, for his luste and for his wácmódnesse hine ofersuíde *ne vitium, quod tentat, mollitie delectationis subigat*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 22. II. *faintheartedness, want of courage, pusillanimity, cowardice*:—*Ignavia*, ðæt is wácmódnys, Wulfst. 52, 18. Se fifta leahtor is unróttnys ðissere worulde. Of ðam bið ácenned wácmódnys, . . . and his sylfes orwénnys, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 19. Of wácmódnesse and of unbíeldo oððe of untrymnesse módes oððe líchoman *infirmitate*, Past. 21; Swt. 159, 1. Gedréfde mid wácmódnesse *pusillanimitate turbatos*, 32; Swt. 213, 6. For wácmódnesse *from want of courage*, 40; Swt. 289, 3. Ongeán módstaðolnysse and módes strencðe se deófol sendeþ wácmódnesse and lyðerne earhscype, Wulfst. 53, 12. III. *weakness, feebleness*:—Sí foresceáwod wácmódnyss (*imbecillitas*), natesnwóh heom (*old men and children*) stíðnis regoles ná sí gehealdan on fódum, R. Ben. Interl. 68, 14. Untrumera wácmódnesse, 73, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weih-môti *pusillanimitas, teneritudo*.]

wácness, e; *f. Meanness of condition, mean estate*; vilitas, v. wác, III:—Horsþénes wácnys (*printed* wænys) *multonis vilitas*, Hpt. Gl. 438, 70. Mid ealre wácnisse hylde *omni vilitate contentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 33, 14. Hwí forgifð God ðám wácum wyrtum swá fægerne wlite, . . . búton for ðan ðe wé sceolon mid wácnysse and sóðre eádmódnysse ða heofenlícan fægernysse geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 464, 18. Hí bǽdon, ðæt ða gymstánas (*gems which had been pebbles before a miraculous change*) áwendon tó heora wácnysse, i. 68, 19. [Þat te strengðe of þe helpe nu muchele wacnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 273, 14. Þe ueond þurh hire (*Eve's*) word understond hire wocnesse, A. R. 68, 6.]

-wacnian. v. á-, on-wacnian; wæcnan.

wacol (-ul, -el); *adj. Watchful, vigilant*:—Wacol *vigil*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 64. Wacol *vigil* vel *vigilans*, 46, 2. Ðes and ðeós wacole (-ele) *hic et haec vigil*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 8; Zup. 39, 3. Ða ðe cariaþ mid wacelum móde hú hí óðra manna sáwla Gode gestrýnan, Homl. Th. ii. 78, 2. Gewinn wið done wacolan feónd, 560, 28. Wacele (-ole) beón on gódum weorcum, Homl. Ass. 53, 86. Wacule (-ole), R. Ben. 2, 7. Mótan ða hyrdas beón swíðe wacole, Wulfst. 191, 12. *Uigilantius*, ðæt is on Englisc wacolre, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wachal *ugil*: *Icel.* vökull.] v. ár-, þurh-wacol.

wacollice; *adv. Watchfully, vigilantly*:—Hé (*Gregory*) wæs swíðe wacol on Godes bebodum, and hé wacollice ymbe manegra ðeóda þearfe hogode, Homl. Th. ii. 118, 15.

wacon. v. wacen.

wacor; *adj. Watchful, vigilant*:—Se ðe wǽre slápol, weorðe se ful wacor, Wulfst. 72, 14. Beó ðú wacor *esto vigilans*, Past. 58; Swt. 445, 20. Sint tó manienne ða ðe hiera synna onfunden habbaþ, ðætte hié mid wacore nǽde (*vigilanti cura*) ongieten . . ., 52; Swt. 405, 8. Ðonne móton ða hyrdas beón swíðe wacore, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 27: L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 27. [*Uigilaui*, ich was waker, seiđ Dauiđ, A. R. 142, 25. Wyþ þeoues þu most beo waker and snel, Misc. 97, 150. Wakyr *pervigil*, Prompt. Parv. 514. *O. H. Ger.* wachar *vigil, pervigil*: *Icel.* vakr *watchful, alert; nimble*.] v. eád-wacer; wæccer.

wacorlice; *adv. Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully*:—Sint tó lǽranne ða oferspræcean ðæt hié wacorlíce (*vigilanter*) ongieten . . ., Past. 38; Swt. 277, 4. Ðonne ðæt mód wacorlíce stiéreþ ðære sáwle *cum mens vigilanter animam regit*, 56; Swt. 433, 4. Is ús swíðe wocorlíce tó geðenceanne *vigilanti consideratione pensandum est*, 49; Swt. 385, 24.

wacsan. v. wæscan.

wác-scipe, es; *m. Remissness*:—Ðæt hí stýran ælcum ðara ðe ðis ne gelǽste and mínra witena wed ábrecan mid ænigum wácscipe wille, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 7. Cf. wáce (2).

wacu *a waking, wake, watch*. [Heo hefde ileaned one wummone to one wake on of hore weaden, A. R. 314, 27. Heo haveþ daies care and nihtes wake, O. and N. 1590.] v. niht-wacu.

wád, es; *n. Woad*, a plant much used for dyeing, which circumstance may account for the appearance of the word as a gloss to some of the following Latin words:—Ðis wád *hic sandyx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 69; Zup. 72, 14. Wyrt oððe wád *sandix* (the passage to which this gloss belongs is Vergil Eclogae, iv. 45, quoted by Aldhelm), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 33. Wád *sandix*, i. 32, 6: 68, 70: 79, 42. Waad *fucus*, 32, 7. Dolhsealf. Genim wádes croppan, Lchdm. ii. 94, 11. Of wáde ł hǽwenre deáge *ex hyacintho* (cf. wáde *iacincto*, Anglia xiii. 29, 52. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weitîn *iacinctus*), Hpt. Gl. 431, 26. Wið bryne, wád wyl on buteran, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 132, 1, *and see* i. 174, 1–5. Man mæg on hærfeste wád spittan, Anglia ix. 261, 16. ¶ the growth of woad seems marked by the occurrence of the word in such forms as *wád-beorh, wád-denu, wád-lond* in charters:—Of ðære díc on wádbeorgas; of wádbeorgan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 77, 15. Æt wádbeorhe, 82, 29. On wádbeorh; of wádbeorhge, 232, 36. On wáddene; andlong wáddene, vi. 137, 12. Ðæt wádlond, iii. 390, 17: 381, 5. [*O. Frs.* wêd: *O. H. Ger.* weit *sandix*.]

wadan; *p.* wód, *pl.* wódon; *pp.* waden *To go, pass, proceed*. I. of actual movement, (a) absolute:—Wód wíges heard, . . . and wíð ðæs beornes stóp, Byrht. Th. 135, 38; By. 130: 139, 13; By. 253. Brimmen wódon, 140, 29; By. 295. Ða com hæleða þreát wadan, Andr. Kmbl.

2543; An. 1273. Gesíon wádum wǽgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246. (b) with prepositions:—Hit ðurh hróf wadeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 824; Sal. 411. Ic wód oðer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24. Wægn ne be grunde wód, 404, 29; Rä. 23, 15. Hit oðer eall wód and eode, Nar. 15, 22. Ðæt feórðe cyn wód on wǽgstream, Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311. Hé wód þurh ðone wælrēc, Beo. Th. 5315; B. 2661. Hé wód under wolcnum, 1432; B. 714. Wódon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, ofer scír wæter, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ ofer mistheleoþu wadan ofer wǽgas, Exon. Th. 350, 9; Sch. 61. Gewát him se æðeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. On sæ wadan, 51, 22; Gen. 830. Hé lét his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, Byrht. Th. 135, 59; By. 140. (c) with acc. of the way traversed: —Gē wadaþ wīdlāstas, Andr. Kmbl. 1353; An. 677. Hé wód (wođ, MS.) geócrostne síđ, Cd. Th. 254, 23; Dan. 616. Wadan wræclāstas, 272, 17; Sat. 121: Exon. Th. 286, 23; Wand. 5. **II.** fig.:—Ða ðe on eallum ðingum wadaþ on hiora ágenne willan, and æfter hiora líchoman luste irnaþ, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 23. Ða men ðe on eallum þingum wadaþ on heora ágenum willan, and on heora lustum heora líf áspendaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 239. Ðæt seó wyrd on ðínne willan wóde, Bt. 20; Fox 72, 19. [*O. Frs.* wada: *O. H. Ger.* watan: *Icel.* vaða.] v. an-, ge-, geond-, ofer-, on-, þurh-wadan.

wād-sǽd, es; *n. Woad-seed:*—Línsēd sāwan, wādsǽd eác swá, Anglia ix. 262, 11.

wād-spitel *a woad-spade,* Anglia ix. 263, 6. v. spitel.

wadung, e; *f. Going, travelling:*—Ús sceamaþ tō secgenne ealle ða sceandlīcan wíglunga ðe gē dwǽsmenn drífaþ oðde on wīfunge oðde on wadunge (see, for instance, Lchdm. i. 328, 330, where the virtues of various parts of a badger in case of journeying are stated, and 102, ii. 154 for similar passages in reference to mugwort. Cf. also: Sind manega mid swá miclum gedwylde befangene, ðæt hī cēpaþ be dam mōnan heora fær, Homl. Th. i. 100, 23), Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102.

wǽ, wæbb, wæbbung. v. wā, web, webbung.

wǽcan; *p.* wǽhte; *pp.* wǽht, wácen *To weaken, afflict, oppress:*—Se forespreceng hungur Bryttas swýþe wǽhcte *Brittones fames praefata magis magisque adficiens,* Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 16. Ðý læs his yrre ūs yrnþum swence and wǽce *ne ejus ira nos damnis affligat,* 4, 25; S. 601, 40. Scealt ðū dínne líchaman þurh forhæfdnysse wǽccan, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 32, 9. Ða hē mid swinglum and tintregum wǽced wæs *cum tormentis afficeretur,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 45. Mid ðý seó níæġd wǽced wæs mid wǽce *provincia cum clade premeretur,* 3, 30; S. 561, 37. Mid ða ádle wáced and swenced *quo affectus incommodo,* 4, 31; S. 610, 20: Exon. Th. 410, 27; Rä. 29, 5. Ða men beóþ mid hríþingum swíþe strangum wácede, Lchdm. ii. 258, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* weihen; *p.* weihta *mulcere, enervare.*] v. ā-, ge-, on-wǽcan; wácian.

wæcca. v. hālig-wæcca.

wæccan; *p.* wǽhte *To watch, wake;* except in the Northern specimens the verb seems to occur only in the present participle, *wacian* (q v.) being used elsewhere:—Wæccaþ (-as, Lind.) gē *vigilate,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 42. Wæccep (wæcas, Lind.), 26, 41. Wæccas, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 37. Ðæt hē wæcce (gewǽhte, Lind.) *ut vigilet,* Rush. 13, 34. Suā huoeðer wē woæca ł wē slēpa *sive vigilemus sive dormiamus,* Rtl. 28, 37. Wæcca hē walde (hē wæccende beón walde, Rush.) *vigilaret,* Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 43. Walde wæcce (wæca, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 12, 39. For hwon hē wæccende sǽte *quare pervigil sederet.* Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 38: Cd. Th. 191, 12; Exod. 213: Beo. Th. 1420; B. 708. Hē wæccende ða níht on hálgum gebeodum āwunode, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 34, 14. Of scondlicum geþóhte ðæs wæccendan (*vigilantis*) up cymeþ seó bysmrung slǽpendes . . . ðæt hē wæccende ðóhte, ðæt hē nō witende ārǽfnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 5–9. Heó wæs wæccende dæges and níhtes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 22. Mid wæccendre gýmen[ne], L. E. I. prm.; Th. ii. 400, 31. Se fand wæccendne wer, Beo. Th. 2540; B. 1268. Wæccende, 5674; B. 2841. Hē hēt mec wæccende wunian, Exon. Th. 422, 18; Rä. 41, 8. Ðæt gē wæccende wearde healden, 282, 13; Jul. 662. Ða þeówas ðe se hlāford wæccende (-o, Lind.: wæcende, Rush. *vigilantes*) gemēt, Lk. Skt. 12, 37: Blickl. Homl. 145, 6. [Þ heo wecchinde ham werien, Marh. 15, 33.] v. ge-wæccan; þurh-wæccende, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 12.

wæcce, an; *f.* **I.** *wakefulness, sleeplessness:*—Gif men sié micel wæcce getenge, popig gegnīd, sníre ðínne andwlitan mid, . . . raþe him biþ sió wæcce gemetgod, Lchdm. ii. 152, 12–14. Wæcæ, 16, 19. Dæges and níhtes ic swanc on hǽtan and on wæccan *die noctuque aestu urebar, fugiebatque somnus ab oculis meis,* Gen. 31, 40. Tō slǽpe. Gāte horn under heáfod gelǽd, wecean (wæccan, MS. B.) hē on slǽpe gecyrreþ, Lchdm. i. 350, 21. Hí singale wæccean þrowiaþ, ii. 258, 7. Hū micel sār, and hū micele wæccan, and hū micle unrōtnesse hē hæfþ, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 110, 30. **II.** where the wakefulness is intentional, *watching, watchfulness, a watch, vigil:*—Wæcce *vigilia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 65: *excubia,* Engl. Stud. xi. 65, 28. Gē sceolon witan, ðæt twā wæccan synd; ān is ðæs lícaman, ōðer ðæs mōdes. Ðæs lícaman wæcce is ðonne wē waciaþ on cyrcan æt ūrum ūhtsange, ðonne ōðre men slāpaþ . . . Ðæs mōdes wæcce is micele betere, ðæt se man hogie hū hē gehealden beó wið ðone deófol, Homl. Ass. 51, 35–49: R. Ben. 35, 2. Man wacaþ tō oft on unnyt . . .; and micle betere is ælcum cristenum men, ðæt hē nāne wæccan æt cyrican næbbe, ðonne hē ðǽr wacyge mid ænigan gefleorde. Ac se ðe rihtlīce his wæccan healdan wylle, . . . wacie hē and gebidde hine georne, ðonne fremaþ him seó wæcce, Wulfst. 279, 11–17. Gif hwelc mon fæste oþþe nytte (*Cockayne alters to* nihte, *but this is unnecessary; see beginning of preceding passage*) wæccan dō, Shrn. 104, 29. Tō wæccum *ad excubias, vigilias,* Hpt. Gl. 488, 37. On hālgum wæccan *vigiliis sanctis,* Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 15. Wæcceum, Ps. Th. 76, 4. Wæccan *excubias,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 48. Weardsetl oðde wæccan, 30, 11. Gif hwá his wæccan (*vigilias*) æt ænigum wylle hæbbe, oðde æt ænigre ōðre gesceaſte, būton æt Godes cyricean, L. Ecg. P. iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 11. **III.** *a division of the night, a watch:*—Drihten com tō his leorningcnihtum on ðære feórðan wæccan. Ān wæcce hæfđ þreó tída; feówer wæccan geſyllad twelf tída; swá fela tída hæfđ seó niht, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 13. Ón ðære æfteran wæccan *in secunda vigilia,* Lk. Skt. 12, 38. Embe ða feórðan wæccan, Mk. Skt. 6, 48. [Noðing ne makeð wilde uleschs tommure þen ded muche wecche; vor wecche is ine holie write ipreised. . . . Ure Louerd teihte us wecche, A. R. 144, 1–9. Temien hire fleschs mid wecchen, 138, 6. Wiþþ fassting, and wiþþ wecche, Orm. 1451. *O. H. Ger.* wacha: *Icel.* vaka.] v. cyric-, níht-, ūht-, ungemet-wæcce; wacen.

wæccend (?), es; *m. A watcher, watchman:*—Ne mæg hī cynlíce wæccend . . . weard gehealdan *in vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam,* Ps. Th. 126, 2.

wæccendlīc. v. þurh-wæccendlīc.

wæccer, wæcer; *adj. Vigilant, watchful:*—Þurh níht wæcer (*printed* wæter) *pernoctans* (Lk. 6, 12), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 42. Mid wæccere (wæccre, Bd. M. 84, 2) móde is tō smeágeanne *vigilanti mente pensandum est,* Bd. 1, 27; S. 496, 2. v. wacor.

wæcen, e; *f. A waking, watch:*—Wecen *vigilia,* Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 4. Waecene *vigilias,* Ps. Surt. 76, 5. v. wacen.

wæcer, wæcian, Wæclinga ceaster, Wæclinga strǽt. v. wæccer, wacian, Wætlinga ceaster, Wætlinga strǽt.

wæcnan; *p.* ede *To waken, arise, spring:*—Ne wæs hit lenge, ðæt se eghete (secg hete, MS.) ætter wælnīðe wæcnan scolde, Beo. Th. 171; B. 85. Of idese biþ eafora wæcned, Cd. Th. 144, 20; Gen. 2392. [Þat ter walde wakenen of wif and weres somninge worldes weole, H. M. 31, 5. Þu art walle of waisdom, ant euch wunne wakeneð ant waxeð of þe, Marh. 11, 1. He began to wakne, Havel. 2164. Ther wakeneth in the world wondred ant wee, P. S. 152, 17. *Also transitive:*—Itt iss waccnedd off slæp þurh þatt te faderr stireþþ itt and waccneþþ. Orm. 5845. Thai wakned Crist, Met. Homl. 134, 9. *Goth.* ga-waknan *to become awake: Icel.* vakna.] v. ā-, on-wæcnan, *and next word.*

wæcnian. v. ā-, on-wæcnian, *and preceding word.*

wæd, es; *n. A ford, shallow water, water that may be traversed* (cf. wadan, *and the forms* wade, wath *in place-names,* e. g. Biggles-wade, Longwathby); poet. *a body of water, sea:*—Bī wædes ōfre, Exon. Th. 360, 22; Wal. 9. Wyllelm king lǽdde scypferde and landfyrde tō Scotlande . . . him sylf mid his landfyrde fērde inn ofer ðæt wæd (æt ðam gewæde, MS. E. Cf. wath *a ford,* Jamieson's Dict.), Chr. 1073; Erl. 211, 25. Wit on sē wǽron, ōþ ðæt unc flōd tōdrāf, wado wellende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546: 1166; B. 581. Sǽholm oncneów ðæt ðū gife hæfdes . . . wædu swæðrodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1066; An. 533. Wē on sǽbāte ofer warudgewinn wada cunnedon farodrīdende, 878; An. 439: Beo. Th. 1021; B. 508. Ðonne ic (*a swan*) wado drēfe *when I trouble the waters* (i. e. swim), Exon. Th. 389, 24; Rä. 8, 2. [A wathe *vadum, flustrum,* Cath. Angl. 410, and note: *O. H. Ger.* wat, furt *vadum: Icel.* vað *a ford.*] v. ge- (geuueada *vada brevia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 17), mearc-, seolh-wæd.

wǽd, e; *f.:* wǽde, es; *n.* **I.** referring to the dress of human beings. (1) *a weed* (as in palmer's, widow's *weeds*), *an article of dress, a garment:*—Martinus mē bewǽfde mid dyssere wǽde, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 34. Ne cume hē būton his ofersliþe, ne hē þénige būton dære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 11. In wǽde (*vestimentum*) ald . . . from wǽde (*vestimento*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 16. Gehrān woede (wēdum, Rush.) his *tetigit uestimentum ejus,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 27. Ungigearuad woede gīmungalīcum *non vestitum veste nuptiali,* Rtl. 108, 1. Woede hālıuoende *vestimentum salutare,* 103, 22. Hē næfþ ða neódþearfe ǽne, ðæt is wist and wǽda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Woedo *uestimenta,* Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 3. Ic wæs nacod, nolde gē mē wǽda tíþian, Wulfst. 288, 33. Wǽda leásne, Cd. Th. 53, 27: Gen 867: 256, 2; Dan. 634: Met. 25, 32. Ðū wǽda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 26. Of ungemete wiste and wǽda, Met. 25, 39. Hē hine gescyrpte mid eallum ðām wlitegestum wǽdum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26: Cd. Th. 58, 5; Gen. 941. Hī hine wǽdon bereáfodon, Homl. Th. i. 430, 2. Gif dynt sweart sīé būton wǽdum *if a blow cause a bruise in a part not covered by the clothes,* L. Ethb. 59; Th. i. 18, 3. Binnan wǽdum *in a part covered by the clothes,* 60; Th. i. 18, 5. Ofer wǽda mīne *super vestem meam,* Ps. Spl. 21, 17: Cd. Th. 52, 20; Gen. 846; Met. 8, 23. Forlǽt eal ðæt ðū āge būton wiste and wǽda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Mid ðý gewearp woedo

(giwēdo, Rush.) his *proiecto uestimento suo*, Mk. Skt. 10, 50. Hē sette uoedo (giwēdo, Rush.) his *ponit uestimenta sua*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 4 : Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 8. Wit baru standaþ unwered wǽdo, Cd. Th. 50, 21 ; Gen. 812. Sylle mon him wist and wǽdo, Exon. Th. 336, 12 ; Gn. Ex. 336. (2) in a collective sense, *clothing, dress* :—Līchoma forðor is ðon wēde *corpus plus est quam vestimentum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 25. Dæt gād ne wǽre wiste ne wǽde, Cd. Th. 222, 11 ; Dan. 103. Dæt gebyreþ tō wǽde and tō wiste ðām ðe Gode þeówian, L. Eth. vi. 51 ; Th. i. 328, 7. Heó wæsceþ his warig hrægl and him syleþ wǽde nīwe, Exon. Th. 339, 25 ; Gu. Ex. 99. II. of other covering, equipment, or dressing. **v.** ge-wǽdian :—Wǽde *mataxa* (cf. strǽl *vel* beddiug *mataxa* vel *corductum* vel *stramentum*, i. 50, 29), Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 28. Wǽde *antemne* (=*sail? rigging?* v. wǽde-rāp ; *and* cf. *Icel.* vāð *sail* (poet.)), 100, 29. Strengas gurron, wǽdo gewǽtte, Andr. Kmbl. 749 : An. 375. Se wælisca (hafoc) wǽdum and dǽdum his ætgiefan eáðmōd weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 25 ; Vy. 90. Wuldres treów wǽdum gewordode, Rood Kmbl. 29 ; Kr. 15. [*O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wādi ; *n. clothing : O. Frs.* wēde, wēd ; *n. : O. H. Ger.* wāt ; *f. amictus, vestimentum, vestis, vestitus : Icel.* vāð ; *f. a piece of stuff ; a garment*] v. headu-, here-, lim-, līn-wǽd ; ge-wǽde.

wǽd-brēc ; *pl. f. Breeches, a covering for the loins* :—Wǽdbrēc *perizomata* vel *campestria* vel *succinctoria*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 62 : *perizomata* vel *campestria*, 81, 64. Hig siwodon fīcleáf and worhton him wǽdbrēc (*perizomata*), Gen. 3, 7.

-wǽded. v. ē-wǽde, un-wǽded.

wǽdelness, e ; *f. Poverty, want, indigence, penury* :—Wǽdlnes *inedia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 50. For wēþelnysse (wǽdelnesse, Bd. 80, 28, 25) woruldgōda *prae inopia rerum*, Bd. 4, 12 ; S. 581, 9. Ðurh wēþelnysse (wædelnesse, Bd. M. 68, 4) *ex inopia*, I, 27 ; S. 490, 9. Of wǽdlnysse (wēdelnisse, Ps. Surt.) *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 41 : 87, 10. On wǽdlnysse (wēdelnisse, Ps. Surt.) *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Ðonne dæs sellendan mōd ne cann ða wǽdelnesse (*inopiam*) gedolian, Past. 44 ; Swt. 325, 14. Wēdelnisse, Ps. Surt. 43, 24. v. wæter-wǽdelness ; wǽdl.

wǽde-rāp, es ; *m. A stay, halyard ; pl. rigging* :—Segelgyrdas *antemnas*, wǽderāpa (wæderrāp, Wrt.) *rudentum* (the passage is : Antemnas solvens de parte rudentum, Ald. 213), Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 30. Untōlīcenum wǽderāpum (the passage is : Quod nostrarum carbas antennarum *indisruptis rudentibus* feliciter transfretaverint, Ald. 80), 88, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* wāt-reif *rudens.*]

wǽdian *to clothe, dress.* [*O. Sax.* wādian *to clothe : O. H. Ger.* wāten *vestire, induere : Icel.* væda.] v. ge-wǽdian.

wǽdl (v. P. B. viii. 535), e : wǽdle, an ; *f. Poverty, want* :—Wǽdl *penuria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 2. I. *poverty, indigence, want, penury :* —Þār þār word synd ſela gelōme ys wǽdl (*egestas*), Scint. 78, 9 : Dōm. L. 265 : Wulfst. 139, 31. Seó mennisce wǽdl, ðe nǽfre gefylled ne bið wilnaþ ælce dæg hwæthweg ðises woruldwelan, Bt. 26, 2 ; Fox 94, 2. Wēdel, Exon. Th. 238, 30 ; Ph. 212. Of wǽdle weán *de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40 : Exon. Th. 201, 12 ; Ph. 55. Þearfan ic lǽrde ðæt hié heora wǽdle gefeán hæfdon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 18. Hī wilniaþ ða heafene ðysse gestreónfullan wǽdle, R. Ben. 136, 1. Hié for wǽdle weorðen on murcunga, ðæt hié eft ongiennen giétsian for hiera wǽdle *ad murmurationem proruunt, sed cogente se inopia usque ad avaritiam devoluuntur*, Past. 45 ; Swt. 341, 2–4 : Ps. Th. 87, 9. Wǽre ðū on wǽdle, sealdest mē wilna geniht, Soul Kmbl. 284 ; Seel. 146. Mid wǽdle and mid hēnþe oſþrycte *angustia rei familiaris inclusi*, Bt. 11, 1 ; Fox 30, 33. Dæt hē hlāfes ne gȳme, gewende tō wǽdle and ða wiste widſærce (*choose want as his portion and refuse the food*), Elen. Kmbl. 1230 ; El. 617. Ðonne hié gefylden and gebēten ða wǽdle hiera hiéremonna *dum subjectorum inopiam satiant*, Past. 18 ; Swt. 137, 22 : 44 ; Swt. 325, 11 : Bt. 13 ; Fox 38, 32. Ðū tilast wǽdle (*indigentiam*) tō flíonne, Bt. 14, 2 ; Fox 44, 7. Ða hreósendan welan ne magon eówre wǽdle (*indigentiam*) eów fram ādōn, ac gē ēcaþ eówre ermðe (wǽdle, Cott. MS.) mid ðam ðe hī eów tō cumaþ, 26, 2 ; Fox 94, 8–10. Hē wilnaþ welan and fiihð ða wǽdle (*penuriam*), 33, 2 ; Fox 122, 33. Ðe læs ðe þurh wǽdle and hæfenleáste ðære ǽfestnesse welm ǽwlacige, Lchdm. iii. 442, 19. Wǽde *egestatem*, Kent. Gl. 316. Ðǽr is wyrma slite and ealra wǽdla gripe, Wulfst. 114, 24. ¶ weak forms :—Gē þeówiaþ eówrum feóndum and Drihten āsent hungor on eów and þurst and nǽcede and ǽlce wǽdlan *servies inimico tuo, quem immittet tibi Dominus, in fame et siti et nuditate et omni penuria*, Deut. 28, 48. Man sceal gesceádlīce tōsceádon ylde and geógoðe, welan and wǽdlan, L. Edg. C. 4 ; Th. ii. 262, 5. Ia. with gen. of that which is wanting :—Wǽdl hlāfes, Greg. Dial. 2, 21. Hit tācnaþ nȳtena wǽdla, Lchdm. iii. 180, 21. II. *unproductiveness, barrenness* :—Cumaþ seofen swīðe wæstmbǽre geár and swīðe welige . . . and ðǽrræfter cumaþ ōðre seofene mid swā micelre wǽdle (*tantae sterilitatis*) and hungre, ðæt man forgitt ða æfrran geár, Gen. 41, 30. Hē dæs landes wæstmbǽrnesse ðara syfan geára sǽde, and ðara ōþera syfan geára wǽdle (*agrorum sterilitatem*), Ors. 1, 5 ; Swt. 34, 10. [Ál þat god of þisse londe we sculen leden mid us, and heo bilæuen wrecches, and wælde (=wǽdle) heom scal fulien, Laym. 1002. *O. H. Ger.* wātali *egestas.*]

wǽdla. I. as adjective, *poor, needy, indigent* :—Wǽdla *egenus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 54 : 74, 22. Oehtende wes mon ðearfan and wǽdlan *persecutus est hominem pauperem et mendicum*, Ps. Surt. 108, 17. Ia. with gen. of what is wanting, *wanting*, (1) of persons :—Ne geseah ic his sǽd, ðæt wǽre hlāfes wǽdla *non vidi semen ejus egens panem*, Ps. Th. 36, 24. Wurdon menn wǽdlan hlāfes, 104, 14. (2) of things, *deficient* in, *poor* in :—Wæs seó stōw ge wæteres wǽdla ge eorþwæstma *erat locus et aquae et frugis inops*, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 18. Þurh ða weallendan sond and þurh ða wǽdlan stōwe wæteres and ǽlcere wǽtan *per feruentes arenas et egentia humoris loca*, Nar, 6, 9 : 26, 8. Ib. *begging* :—Hē sæt blind wið ðone weg wǽdla (*mendicans*), Mk. Skt. 10, 46. II. as predicative adjective or substantive, *poor, needy ; a poor, needy person :* —Ic eom wǽdla (wēdla, Ps. Surt.) *egenus sum*, Ps. Th. 85, 1 : *egens*, 87, 15. Hē weard wǽdla *coepit egere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 14. Ðā hē wǽdla (*mendicus*) wæs, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Se welega nāt ðæt hē is wǽdla, Homl. Th. ii. 88, 27. Ðonne se mon wǽdla biþ, ðē wilnaþ welan, Bt. 33, 2 ; Fox 122, 32 : Exon. Th. 91, 22 ; Cri. 1496. Se se on his gǽste bið wǽdla, Past. 44 ; Swt. 325, 14. Ða ðe dæs welan gīftsiaþ, hī bið symle wǽdlan and earmingas on hyra mōde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Gif eall þises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wǽron ðonne ealle ōþre men wǽdlan ? . . . Donne dō ealle gedǽlde hæfst, ðonne bist ðū ðē self wǽdla, Bt. 13 ; Fox 38, 20–35. III. as substantive, *a poor, needy person, a beggar :* —Sum wǽg man wæs . . . and sum wǽdla (*mendicus*) wæs . . . Se wǽdla fordfērde, Lk. Skt. 16, 19-22. Se reóflia wǽdla, Homl. Th. i. 330, 10. Ðearfa and wǽdla hergaþ noman ðūne *pauper et inops laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 21. Geðeaht wǽdlan (wēdlan, Ps. Surt.) *consilium inopis*), Ps. Spl. 13, 10. Hē hine on wǽdlan hȳwe æteówde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 221. Hié nānne men geweligian ne magon, būton hié ōþerne gedōn tō wǽdlan (*sine ceterorum paupertate*), Bt. 13 ; Fox 40, 1. Ic gewirce eów tō wǽdlan *visitabo vos in egestate*, Lev. 26, 16. Ðȳ læs hwā him self weorðe tō wǽdlan, Past. 44 ; Swt. 325, 7. Hē ālȳseþ ðæne wǽdlan (wēdlan, Ps. Surt.) *liberavit inopem*, Ps. Th. 71, 12 : (wēdlan, Ps. Surt.) *egenum*, 34, 11. Sōna swā ðū geseó nacodne wǽdlan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 21. For yrmðum ðæra wǽdlena (wēdlena, Ps. Surt.) *propter miseriam inopum*, Ps. Th. 11, 5. Dēd Drihten dōmas ðe wǽdlan weorðaþ *faciet Dominus judicium inopum*, 139, 12. Hē done welegan wǽdlum efnmǽrne gedēd, Met. 10, 31. [Scullen þe wædlen alle iwurðen ricke, Laym. 5872. Þa weoleȝen and ða weadlen, 427. Riche men and wedlen, 497. Wrecche and wædle and usell mann, Orm. 5638 : 7732 : 7770 : 7889 : *O. H. Ger.* wātal, wādal *egens.*] v. nīd-wǽdla.

wǽdlian ; *p.* ode. I. *to be poor, indigent, needy, in want* :—Ic wǽdlige *egeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2 ; Zup. 154, 15. Hē wēdlaþ *egebit*, Kent. Gl. 835. Se ðe wēdlat *qui indiget*, 333. Ða welegan wǽdledon (wēdladon, Ps. Surt.) and eodon biddende *divites eguerunt*, Ps. Th. 33, 10. Beód welige hwīlwendlīce, ðæt gē ēcelīce wǽdlion, Homl. Th. i. 64, 16. Ðā wurdon hī dreórige on mōde, ðæt hī wǽdligende on ānum wāclīcum wǽfelse fērdon, 62, 28. Ia. *to be in want* of something, *to lack, not to have enough* :—Leádes ða men wǽdliaþ, and goldes genihtsumiaþ *plumbo egent, auro habundant*, Nar. 31, 4. Wēdliende hlāf *egens panem*, Ps. Surt. 36, 25. II. *to beg* :—Se ðe sæt and wǽdlode *qui sedebat et mendicabat*, Jn. Skt. 9, 8. Mē sceamaþ ðæt ic wǽdlige *mendicare erubesco*, Lk. Skt. 16, 3. Hī wǽdlian (wēdlien, Ps. Surt.) *mendicent*, Ps. Spl. 108, 9. Sum blind man sæt wið ðæne weg wǽdligende (*mendicans*), Lk. Skt. 18, 35. Wǽdliende, Blickl. Homl. 17, 31, 34. Hē wēdlat *mendicabit*, Kent. Gl. 731. [Þe king wælien (wædlien ? *to go as a beggar*) agon wide ȝeon þas þeoden, Laym. 28880. *O. H. Ger.* wādalōn *evagari.*]

wǽdlig ; *adj. Poor, needy, destitute* :—Hē wacode ealle ða niht mid ðam wǽdlian hreóflian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 486. Hē on mislīcum yrmðum mannum geheólp, wǽdligum and wanscrȳddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wǽdlness. v. wǽdelness.

wǽdlung, e ; *f.* I. *poverty, indigence, want* :—Ðār is geómerung and wǽdlunog, Wulfst. 114, 27. Hine (*Lazarus*) geswencte seó wǽdlung, and ǽfeormode ; done ōðerne (*Dives*) gewelgode his genihtsumnys, and bepǽhte, Homl. Th. i. 332, 9. Of wǽdlunga *de inopia*, Ps. Spl. 106, 41. Ón wǽdlunga *in mendicitate*, 106, 10. Þearfan hē lǽrde ðæt hī on līfes wǽdlunge gedyldige beón, Homl. Th. ii. 328, 15. Ne ðū ne wén nā ðæt ic āht underfénge for ænegum welan, ac symle on wǽdlunge lyfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 341. II. *begging* :—Hē ða wanspēdigan cristenan ne geðafode ðæt hī openre wǽdlunge underðeódde, ac hē gemanode ða rīcan ðæt hī ðæra cristenra wǽdlunge mid heora spēdum gefrēfrodon *he would not allow the destitute Christians to be subject to public begging, but admonished the rich to succour with their wealth the poverty of the Christians*, Homl. Th. i. 558, 26.

wǽfan ; *p.* de *To wrap up, clothe* :—Utan wǽfan nacode, Wulfst. 119, 6. [*Goth.* bi-waibjan *to clothe.* In later English the verb expresses motion :—Þe ivele gost wenedē wide and wandreð (*vadit*, v. Mt. 12, 43), O. E. Homl. ii. 85, 33. Ich smet of Modred is hafd þat hit wond (wefde, 2nd MS.) a þene weld, Laym. 28049. Þa cnihtes wefden up þa castles þæte, 19003. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* za-weiben *dispergere ; weibōn fluere, fluitare, agitari : Icel.* veifa *to wave, vibrate.*] v. be-, ymbe-wǽfan, *and next word.*

wæfels, es; *m. A covering, wrap, cloak, veil*:—Wǽfels *tegmen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12; Zup. 41, 1. Wǽfelses ꝺ scýtan *sindonis*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 13. Wǽfel(se), basincge *chlamide*, 456, 46. Under wǽlelse *velamento, indumento*, 457, 24. Mid gewefenum wǽfelsa *consuta plectra*, 462, 63. Hí wǽdligende on ānum wǽlicum wǽfelse férdon, Homl. Th. i. 62, 29. On wǽfelse (*tegmine*) fyþera ðínra, Ps. Spl. 35, 8. Oferbrædels ꝺ wǽfels *opertorium*, Ps. Lamb. 101, 27. Ðam ðe wylle niman ðíne tunecan, lǽt him tó ðínne wǽfels (*pallium*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 40: Gen. 39, 12: 24, 65: Ap. Th. 11, 27. Ælmesgedál dǽle man gelóme, mete ðám ofhingredum, wǽfels ðám nacedum, Wulfst. 74, 4. Wǽfels *pallium*, Kent. Gl. 968.

wæfer-gange, an; *f. A spider*:—Wæfyrgange (gongeweafre, Ps. Surt.) *aranea*, Ps. Spl. 89, 9. v. gange-wifre.

wæfer-geornness, e; *f. Eagerness to see sights*:—Mæssepreóstas ne sceolon fremdra manna túnas, ne hús, for nánre wæfereornnysse sécan, L. E. I. 13; Th. ii. 410, 19.

wæfer-hús, es; *n. A theatre, amphitheatre*:—Hé lǽdde hí tó ðam wæfershúse, ðǽr ða deór wunodon, beran and leóu, ðe hí ábítan sceoldon, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 49.

wæfer-lic; *adj. Of a theatre*:—Wæferlíce glencgu *theatrales pompas*, Hpt. Gl. 407, 42. v. wafor-lic.

wæferness, e; *f. Public exhibition, display, show*:—On wæfernysse ꝺ wæfersêne *per publicum* (the passage is: Quamvis flava caesaries raderetur, et per publicum decalvata traheretur, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 11.

wæfer-sín, -sién, -sýn, -seón, e; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæfersýn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Ðæt ic him wæfersýn wǽre *factus sum illis in parabolam*, Ps. Th. 68, 11. Ond swá micel wundor and wæfersién wæs mínes weoredes on fægernisse *fuitque inter uarietates spectaculorum in conspiciendo talem exercitum*, Nar. 7, 18. Wæfersêne *spectaculi*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 28. Wæfersýne, 487, 47. Wæfersêne *spectaculo*, 412, 1. Mid wundurfulre wæfersêne *stupendo spectaculo*, 470, 76. Wæfersýne, Bd. 3, 3; S. 525, 38: 5, 12; S. 628, 8. Hé bebeád his folce ꝺæt hí tó dyssere wæfersýne (*a man trying to fly*) cómon, Homl. Th. i. 380, 15. Eall wered ðe æt ðisse wæfersýnne wǽron, Lk. Skt. 23, 48. On wæfersêne (v. wæferness) *per publicum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 12. Hí woldon ða gymstânas tócwýsan on ealles ðæs folces gesíhðe tó wæfersýne, Homl. Th. i. 60, 25: 542, 32. Hí mé geworhton him tó wæfersýne, Rood Kmbl. 61; Kr. 31. Wé for úrum synnum tó swylcere wæfersýne synd, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 158. Wæfersêne *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49: 501, 46. Se dæg mé ætýwde swíðe micele wæfersýne, Shrn. 41, 15. Tó ðissum wæferseónum, Blickl. Homl. 187, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* wabar-siuni *spectaculum.*]

wæfer-stów, e; *f. A place for spectacles, an amphitheatre*:—Weaferstówa *amphitheatrum*, Lchdm. i. lxi, 9. v. wafung-stów.

wæfre; *adj.* I. *flickering, wavering, quivering*:—Wylm ðæs wæfran líges (cf. *Icel.* vafr-logi), Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. II. fig. *wavering, languishing*:—Him wæs geómor sefa, wæfre and wælfús, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420. Hé ne meahte wæfre mód forhabban in hreþre, 2305; B. 1150. III. *active, nimble* (? cf. the force of the old adjective *quiver*):—Weard him tó handbanan wælgæst wæfre, Beo. Th. 2666; B. 1331. [Cf. Uten uorsien þisne midelard and his wouernesse (*instability*?), Anglia i. 31, 18. *M. H. Ger.* waberên *vacillare*: *Icel.* vafra *to hover about.*] v. wafian.

wæfs. v. wæps.

wæfþ, wæft, e; *f. A sight, show, spectacle*:—Wæfd *vel* wæfersýn *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. Hwá mæg forbæran ðæt hé swylcre wæfte ne wundrige, ðǽtte ǽfre swylc yfel gewyrþan sceolde under ðæs ælmihtigan Godes anwealde *quae fieri in regno potentis omnia Dei nemo satis potest admirari*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 14. v. wafian.

wæg *a way*, wág *a wall*. v. weg, wág.

wǽg, es; *m.* I. *movement*, cf. *Goth.* wēgs *motus* (*in mari*):—Ðú his ýþum miht ána gesteóran, ðonne hí on wǽge wind onhrēreþ *motum fluctuum ejus tu mitigas*, Ps. Th. 88, 8. II. *a wave, water, the wave, sea*:—Fámig winneþ wǽg wíd wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rä. 4, 20. Wídfæðme wǽg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Þurh wǽges wylm, Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680: Elen. Kmbl. 459; El. 230. Wǽges weard, Andr. Kmbl. 1263; An. 632. Wēges weard, 1201; An. 601. Ýð wíd lande winneþ, wind wíd wǽge, Met. 28, 58. Staþelas wíd wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 8; Cri. 981: 351, 23; Sch. 84. Oft ic (*an anchor*) sceal wíþ wǽge winnan and wíþ winde feohtan, 398, 1; Rä. 17, 1. Mec upp áhōf wind of wǽge, 392, 19; Rä. 11, 10: 405, 10; Rä. 23, 21. Wíht (*an ice-floe*) cwom æfter wǽge líþan, 415, 22; Rä. 34, 1. Feówertýne gewiton mid ðý wǽge in forwyrd sceacan, Andr. Kmbl. 3186; An. 1596: Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Wonnan wǽge *with the dark wave*, 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Wǽg *aquam*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 28. Hié scufon wyrm ofer wealleclíf, lēton wǽg niman, flód fæðmian frætwa hyrde. Beo. Th. 6256; B. 3132. Sum fealone wǽg stefnan steórefi, streámrāde con, Exon. Th. 296, 19; Crä. 53. On sealtne wǽg, 361, 30; Wal. 27: Cd. Th. 236, 19; Dan. 323. Gewāt se fugel earce sécan ofer wonne wǽg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Windas weóxon, wǽgas grundon, Andr. Kmbl. 746; An. 373: 911; An. 456: 3088; An. 1547. Hreó wǽgas, salte sæstreámas, 1496; An. 749. Wonne wǽgas, Cd. Th. 8, 4; Gen. 119. Wíd ýðfare gehealden hreóra wǽga, Exon. Th. 200, 24; Ph. 45. Wrǽclíce syndon wǽgea gangas, ðonne sæstreámas swíðust flōwaþ *mirabiles elationes maris*, Ps. Th. 92, 5. Wǽga *gurgites*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 76. Féran ofer wéga gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1863; An. 934. Ealle ða ðe onhréraþ hreó wǽgas on ðam brádan brime, Exon. Th. 194, 19; Az. 141. Wadan ofer wǽgas, 350, 9; Sch. 61. Flód, fealewe wǽgas, Andr. Kmbl. 3177; An. 1591. Fealwe wégas (wegas?), Exon. Th. 289, 11; Wand. 46. [*Goth.* wēgs *a wave*: *O. Sax.* wāg: *O. Frs.* wēg: *O. H. Ger.* wāg *liquor, gurges, vorago, pontus, aequor, lacus, fretum*: *Icel.* vágr *a wave, sea.*] v. físel-, módig-, sæ-wǽg.

wǽg (*see also* wǽge), e; *f.* I. *a weight*, (a) as a general term:—Byrðen oððe wǽg *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17 note. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte ánre trenesse wǽge, Lchdm. i. 72, 11. Genim twéga trymessa wǽge, 70, 15. Þreóra trymessa wǽge, 72, 26: 74, 4. Habbaþ emne wǽga *aequa sint pondera*, Lev. 19, 36. (b) as a definite weight, *a wey*:—Án wég spices and céses, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 312, 8. Selle mon uuége cása, 293, 11. .i. wége cása, .i. wége speces, 296, 35. .iii. wéga spices and céses, 299, 18. .iii. wéga, 311, 3. (c) fig.:—Ða gewunelícan wǽge (*pensum*) heora ðeówdómes hig nāteshwōu forgímeleásion. R. Ben. 78, 11. II. *an implement for weighing, a balance*:—On wǽge beód áwegene *statera ponderabuntur*, Scint. 97, 7. Weh on wǽge, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. Gelícere wǽge *aequa bilance*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 76. Tó wége ꝺ tó disce *ad mensam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 23. Ðonne man sett ða synne and ða sáwle on ða wǽge, Wulfst. 240, 1. Wǽga *trutina* . . . lytle wǽga *momentana* vel *statam*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 38, 42. [Nicodemus brouhte an hundred weien of mirre and of aloes, A. R. 372, 7. Sevene waxpund makiet onleve ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir, Rel. Ant. i. 70, 22. A weye of Essex chese, Piers P. 5, 93. Seint Austin ded þeos two bode in one weie, A. R. 60, 10. Me ssel weje þet word er hit by yzed . . . Zo þnesse halt þise riztuolle waye . . . þis waye ne ssel hongi of þis half, ne of yend half, Ayenb. 256, 6–10. *O. H. Ger.* wāgi (*dat.*) *pondere*; wāga *pondus, libra, statera, lanx, trutina*: *Icel.* vág *a weight*; vágir; *pl. scales, a balance.*] v. pening-, pund-, twi-, wull-wǽg; wǽge-tunge.

wǽgan; *p. de To vex, harass, afflict*:—Hé hét hí swingan, wítum wǽgan, Exon. Th. 251, 10; Jul. 143. Ðæt gé mec tó wundre wǽgan mótun (cf. erlós skulun wégian mi te wundrun, dót mi wities filu, Hél. 3088), 124, 22; Gú. 341. [*O. Sax.* wégian: *O. H. Ger.* weigen *vexare, afficere, affligere, exagitare.*] v. ge-wǽgan.

wǽgan; *p. de To deceive, delude*:—Ne gewurðe hit ðæt ic on ðám hálgum gerecednyssum wǽge, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 18. Bepéhst *vel* wǽgest *deludis*, i. *decipis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 53. Uuégid *fefellit*, 108, 46. Wǽgeþ *fefellit*, i. *eludit*, 35, 28. Wégd *mentitur*, Kent. Gl. 414: *fallit*, 933. Gif hwyle bróðor wǽgð and misféhð on boduncge sealma oðþe ræðincge si *quis dum pronuntiat psalmum fallitur lectionem*, R. Ben. 71, 5. Gesúicas ꝺ wǽges *mentientes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 11. Wǽgde *vel* bepéhte *fefellit*, i. *delusit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 27. Ne hine nówiht his geleáfa wǽgde, Bd. 4, 32; S. 612, 3. Weleras wǽgendes *labia mentientis*, Scint. 95, 4. Wǽgendre gesǽlignesse *vel* bepécendre *fallentis fortunae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 73. Wégende welere *labium mentiens*, Kent. Gl. 596. Wǽged *delusus* (v. Mt. 2, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 57: 26, 29. Wǽged wæs *deluditur*, 95, 63: 27, 26. Wǽged *ludificatus*, 86, 22. v. á-, be-, ge-wǽgan.

wǽg-bora, an; *m. A wave-bearer, a creature that lives beneath the waves*:—Wundorlíc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440.

wǽg-bord, es; *n. A wave-board, a plank of a vessel*:—Ðú of eorðan wæstmum wiste under wǽgbord (cf. lǽd under earce bord, 80, 23; Gen. 1333; be útan earce bordum, 81, 33; Gen. 1354) gelǽde, Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340.

wǽg-deór, es; *n. A sea-beast*:—Wǽgdeóra gehwylc swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 21; Cri. 988.

wǽg-dropa, an; *m. A wave-drop, a salt tear* (?):—Hé hāte lēt teáras geótan, weallan wǽgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gú. 1030.

wǽge (*see also* wǽg), an; *f.* I. *a weight*, (a) as a general term:—Byrðen oððe wǽge *pondus*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 32; Zup. 58, 17. Hæbbe ælc man rihte wǽgan and rihte gemetu *pondus habebis justum et verum et modius aequalis et verus erit tibi*, Deut. 25, 15. (b) as a definite weight, *a wey*:—Gá seó wǽge (wǽg, MS. G) wulle tó .cxx. þ., and nán man hig ná undeóror ne sylle, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. II. *an implement for weighing, a balance, scale*:—Deós wǽge oððe scalu *lanx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 73; Zup. 73, 10. Wǽge *trutina*, 36; Zup. 215, 18: *statera*, Scint. 81, 12: 110, 12. *Libra*, ðæt is pund oððe wǽge, Lchdm. iii. 246, 1. Gelícere wǽgan *in equilibrium*, 234, 5: 238, 26. Ælc ðæra ðinga ðe man wihð on wǽgan, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 3. Áwegene on ánre wǽgan, Homl. Th. ii. 454, 23: 436, 12. On wǽgum (wégum, Ps. Surt. Spl.) *in stateris*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 10. v. efen-wǽge.

wǽge, wǽg[e], es; *n. A cup*:—Wégi *poculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 82. Sume ic geteáh, tó geflíte fremede . . . beóre druncne; ic him byrlade wróht of wége, ðæt hí in wínsele þurh sweordgrípe sáwle forlétan of flǽschoman, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Fǽted wǽge, drynctæt deóre,

Beo. Th. 4499; B. 2253. Hē mandryhtne bær fæted wæge, 4553; B. 2282. [*O. Sax.* wāgi, wēgi *a vessel.* Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* bah-weiga; *f. ferculum, discus, lanx: Icel.* veig; *f. strong drink.*] v. bǽde-, deáþ-, ealo-, līþ-wæge (-wēge, -wǽg).

wægen. v. wægn.

wǽge-tunge, an; *f. The tongue of a balance:*—Wǽgetunge (*or* wǽge tunge, v. wǽg, **II**) *examen,* Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 41. [*Ger.* wagezunge.]

wǽg-fær, es; *n. A sea-journey:*—Ic ðē ongitan ne meahte on wǽgfære, Andr. Kmbl. 1845; An. 925.

wǽg-fæt, es; *n. A water-vessel, a cloud:*—Won wǽgfatu, lagustreáma full (*cups*), Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rä. 4, 37.

wǽg-faru, e; *f. A sea-passage, passage through the sea* (the passage through the Red Sea):—Nū se ǣgend up ārārde reáde streámas in randgebeorh, syndon ða forewealdas fægre gestēpte, wrætlícu wǽgfaru, ðā wolcna hrōf, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exon. 298.

wǽg-flota, an; *m. A wave-floater, a ship:*—Hū ðū wǽgflotan sund wīsige, Andr. Kmbl. 973; An. 487. Gesiōn brecan ofer bæðweg brimwudu myrgan, sǽmearh plegan, wadan wǽgflotan, Elen. Kmbl. 491; El. 246: Beo. Th. 3818; B. 1907.

wǽg-hengest, es; *m. A sea-steed, a ship:*—Hē bāt gestāg, wǽghengest wræc, Exon. Th. 181, 34; Gū. 1303. Hī gehlōdon hildesercum wǽghengestas, Elen. Kmbl. 472; El. 236. [Cf. *Icel.* vāg-mart *a ship.*]

wǽg-holm, es; *m. The billowy sea:*—Gewāt ofer wǽgholm flota fāmigheals, Beo. Th. 439; B. 217.

wǽg-līþend, es; *m.:* -līþende; *ptcpl. A sea-farer; sea-faring:*—Wēnaþ wǽglīþende, ðæt hȳ on ealond sum eágum wlīten, Exon. Th. 360, 26; Wal. 11. Ne mōston wǽglīðendum wætres brōgan hrīnon, ac hié God nerede, Cd. Th. 84, 9; Gen. 1395: Beo. Th. 6297; B. 3159. Hæled langode, wǽglīþende, hwonne hié of nearwe stæppan mōsten, Cd. Th. 86, 17; Gen. 1432. [*O. Sax.* wāg-līdand.]

wægn, wægen, wǽn, es; *m. A waggon, wain, carriage, vehicle:*—Wægn *vehiculum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 40. Wǽn *plaustrum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 51: 284, 43: *plaustrum* vel *carrum,* 16, 19: 85, 69. Mid ðȳ hē ðā se wǽn (wægn, MS. T.) com ðe man ða bān on lǽdde *cum veniisset carrum in quo ossa ducebantur,* Bd. 3, 11; S. 535, 17 note. Hē ofer wǽg gewāt, wǽn æfter ran, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 32; Rün. 22. Wægnes hweól *rotam,* Ps. Th. 82, 10. Wǽnes weď (swæď? pæď?) *orbita,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 47. Ānes wǽnes gangweg *actus,* 37, 37. On wǽnes eaxe hwearfaþ ða hweól, and sió eax byrþ eallne ðone wǽn, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 220, 27; 39, 8; Fox 224, 6. Wǽne *carrucа,* Hpt. Gl. 438, 67. Mid ðȳ ðe hine mon bere oþþe on wǽne ferige, Lchdm. ii. 30, 29. Stīgan on wægn, Exon. Th. 404, 17; Rä. 23, 9. Hī gegearwodon wægen (*carrum*) and on āsetton ða fǽmnan, Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 9. Wæs gold on wǽn hladen, Beo. Th. 6260; B. 3134. Twēgra wǽna gangweg *via,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 38. Tuēgra uuegna gang (v. wægn-gang), Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 12. On wǽnum *in curribus,* Ps. Spl. 19, 8. Ðæt hig nymon wǽnas (*plaustra*), Gen. 45, 19, 27. ¶ with special reference to what is carried, in the phrase *wægnes, wægna gang,* the going to fetch wood, v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71:—.ii. wēna gang mid cyninges wēnum tō Bleán ðem wiada (cf. .iiii. carris transductionem in silba regis sex ebdomades a die Pentecosten, hubi alteri homines silbam cedunt, 122, 8), Chart. Th. 119, 16. An ic twēga wǽna gang on clætinc tō wudurēdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 36, 15. [Tuēge waine going wudes, iv. 282, 15. Tō wayne gong tō wude, 282, 28.] ¶ referring to the constellation Charles' *wain.* v. carles wǽn:—Wǽnes dīsl (waegne[s] þīxl, 100, 72) *archtoes,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 23. Tunglu ðe wē hātaþ wǽnes dīsla, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19: Met. 28, 10. [*O. L. Ger.* reidi-wagan *currus: O. Frs.* wain, wein: *O. H. Ger.* wagan *plaustrum, carra, carrum, vehiculum: Icel.* vagn.] v. fyrd-, hors-, hræd-, rǽd-, ryne-, scrid-, wīg-wægn (-wǽn).

-wægnan. v. be-wægnan.

wægnere, es; *m. A driver of a carriage, a waggoner, charioteer:*—Scridwisa *vel* wǽnere *auriga,* Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 38. Wēnere, ii. 4, 57.

wǽgnere, es; *m. A deceiver:*—Sponera, wǽgnera *lenonum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 42. v. wǽgnian.

waegne-þīxl. v. wægn.

wægn-faru, e; *f. A chariot-journey:—Fiscalis reda* (=*rheda*) gebellīcum wæg[n]faru, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 64. *Fiscalis ræde* gafellīcum wǽnfare, 35, 56.

wægn-gehrado *a waggon-plank:*—Wǽngehrado *tabula plaustri,* Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 53.

wægn-gerēfa, an; *m. A wain-reeve, one who has charge of carriages:*—Wǽngerēfa *carpentarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 284, 44: ii. 16, 66.

wægn-gewǽde, es; *n. A waggon-cloth, covering for a waggon:*—Man sceal habban wǽngewǽdu, Anglia ix. 264, 4.

wǽgnian. v. ge-wǽgnian.

wægn-scilling, es; *m. A toll of a shilling on each waggon standing to be loaded at a salt-pan:*—Se wægnscilling and se seámpending gonge tō ðæs cynges handa swā hē ealning dyde æt Saltwīc (cf. sine aliquo tributo dominatoris gentis praedictae, id est statione siue inoneratione plaustrorum, 125, 30-32), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 70. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. pp. 70, 71, 329.

wægn-þoll, es; *m. A cart-pin:*—Wǽndoll *aries,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 72. v. þoll.

wægn-treów, es; *n. A perquisite of a log of wood from each load to the labourer loading and leading the waggon* (? cf. wægn-scilling):—On sumere þeóde gebyreþ . . . æt wuduláde wǽntreów, æt cornláde hreáccopp, L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 27.

wægn-weg, es; *m. A cart-road, carriage-road:*—On ðone wǽnweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 8, 37. On ðone brādan wǽnweg, iii. 37, 26.

wægn-wyrhta, an; *m. A wain-wright, cart-wright, carriage-maker:*—Wǽnwyrhta *carpentarius,* Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 9: 66, 50: ii. 128, 68.

wǽg-þundern *a steel-yard, weighing-machine:*—Ælc burhgemet and ælc wǽgpundern beó be his (*the bishop's*) dihte swīðe rihte, L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 20. Hē sceal habban wǽpundern, Anglia ix. 263, 9. Cf. pundern *perpendiculum,* Hpt. Gl. 476, 77, *and* pundar.

wǽg-scealu, e; *f. The scale of a balance:*—Wǽgscala *lances,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 7.

wǽg-stæþ, es; *n. A shore, bank:*—Cwom .lx. monna tō wǽgstæþe rīdan, Exon. Th. 404, 3; Rä. 23, 2.

wǽg-streám, es; *m. The sea:*—Ðæt feórþe cyn wōd on wǽgstreám (*the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 197, 22; Exod. 311.

wǽg-sweord, es; *n. A sword with wavy ornamentation* (v. Woorsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 40):—Wrætlíc wǽgsweord, Beo. Th. 2982; B. 1489.

wǽg-þel, es; *n. A wave-plank, a ship:*—Hē ālǽdde of wǽgþele (*the ark*) wrādra lāfe, Cd. Th. 90, 16; Gen. 1496. Nōe tealde ðæt se hrefn hine sēcan wolde on wǽgþele, 87, 9; Gen. 1446. On wǽgþele *on board,* Andr. Kmbl. 3418; An. 1713. Under earce bord eaforan lǽdan, weras on wǽgþel, Cd. Th. 82, 6; Gen. 1358.

wǽg-þreát, es; *m. A wave-host, the waters of the deluge:*—Ic wille mid wǽgþreáte ēhta and āgend eall ācwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 29; Gen. 1352.

wæl, es; *n.* **I.** in a collective sense, *the slain, the dead, a number of slain,* (a) generally of death in battle:—Wæl feól on eorðan, Byrht. Th. 135, 31; By. 126: 140, 45; By. 303. Ðæs wæles wæs geteald six hund manna mid ðām fȳrenum flānum ofsceotene *of those who died they counted six hundred shot with the fiery arrows,* Homl. Th. i. 506, 6. Ðā hē his brōðor slege ofāxode, ðā fērde hē tō ðam wæle his līc sēcende, ii. 358, 6. Ðā gelæhton his gebrōðra his līc of ðam wæle, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 673. Ðā sōhte hē on ðam wæle his līc, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 17. Hē on wæle lǽge, Byrht. Th. 139, 65; By. 279: 140, 39; By. 300. Hit næs nā gesæd hwæt Pirruses folces gefeallen wǽre, for ðon hit næs þeáw ðæt mon ǽnig wæl on ða healfe rīmde ðe wieldre wæs *(mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum),* Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 21. Ǽr hē ðæt wæl bereáfian mehte, 3, 9; Swt. 128, 9: Beo. Th. 2429; B. 1212: 6047; B. 3027. On wæl feallan *to die in battle,* Cd. Th. 123, 2; Gen. 2038. On wæll fyllan *to kill in battle,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 24. ¶ as object of verbs of slaying:—Ðǽr wæs micel wæl geslægen on gehwæþre hond *many were killed on both sides,* Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 11: 833; Erl. 64, 20. Ne wearð wæl māre folces gefylled, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Ðǽr was ungemetlíc wæl geslægen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, 867; Erl. 72, 15: Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26. Hī him mycel wæl on geslōgan *magnam eorum multitudinem sternens,* Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 30. Hié ðǽr ðæt mǽste wæl geslōgon on hǽþnum herige ðe wē secgan hiérdon ǒþ ðisne andweardan dæg, Chr. 851; Erl. 68, 4. Hē menigfeald wæl felde and slōh, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 7. (b) in other connections:—Ðā geát mon ðæt ǽtter ūt on ðone sǽ, and raþe ðæs ðǽr com upp micel wæl deádra fisca, Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 258, 17. **II,** *a single corpse, a slain person:*—Hē mē habban wile dreóre fāhne, gif mec deáð nimeþ, byreþ blōdig wæl, Beo. Th. 900; B. 448. Ðonne walu feóllon, 2089; B. 1042. Crungon walo, Exon. Th. 477, 17; Ruin. 26. **III.** in an abstract sense, (a) of destruction in war, *slaughter, carnage:*—Wæl on gefeohte *strages,* Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Mycel wæl (wælfill, MS. A.) geweard on Brytene ǽt Wōdnesbeorge, Chr. 592; Erl. 19, 34. Hē hī on gelicnysse ðæs trāiscan wæles (*caedis*) wundade, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 30. Mid grimme wæle and herige *saeva caede,* 4, 15; S. 583, 26. Of wæle *strage, occisione,* Hpt. Gl. 427, 60. (b) in other connections, *destruction:*—Com mycel wæl and monncwyld godcundlīce gesended *supervenit diuinitus missa,* Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 10. Hē hī fram ðam mānfullan wæle (*clade;* destruction by famine) generede, 4, 14; S. 582, 27. Wæle *strage, occisione* (destruction of the soul by sin. v. Ald. 7), Hpt. Gl. 415, 22. [Þat wæl (heap, 2nd MS.) wes þe more, Laym. 4111. He lette al þæt wel weorpen an ane dich, 6427. Ic heo wulle biwinnen oðer an wæle liggen, 9497. *O. Sax.* wal (*in* wal-dād): *O. H. Ger.* wal *strages, clades: Icel.* valr *the slain.*] v. ecg-, ungemet-wæl.

wǽl, es; *m. n. A weel* (e. g. Mode *weel* (*wheel*), Lanc.), *a deep pool, gulf, deep water of a stream* or *of the sea:*—Wǽl *gurges,* deópnys

abyssus, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 34: 80, 65. Sume weriaþ on gewitlocan wísdómes streám, dæt hé on unnyt út ne tóflóweþ, ac se wæl wunaþ on weres breóstum dióp and stille, Past. 65; Swt. 469, 4. *Hic gurges dis* (*dis with e over* i, MS. F.: des, MSS. D. O.) wæl, dæt is, deóp wæter, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 9. Wæles stæd *alvei* (the Nile) *marginem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 70. Scymriendes wæles *cerulei gurgitis*, Germ. 401, 10. Wé æthryunon mid úrum árum ða yðan ðas deópan wælis, wé gesáwon eác ða muntas ymbe dære sé strande, Anglia viii. 299, 38. Þweálu clænes wæles (*gurgitis*), Hymn. Surt. 52, 13. On wæle fúlum þweán, sume wróhte getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 206, 10. Fugel uppe sceal lácan on lyfte, leax sceal on wæle mid sceóte scríðan, Menol. Fox 538; Gn. C. 39. Of wæle getogen *gurgite ductus*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 27: 25, 6. Áduah in ðær wæle (*natatoria*), Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 7. In ðæt uoel ł in ðæt fiscpól *in piscinam*, 5, 4. On wælum ádrenctum *profundis pelagi flustris suffocato* (Aldh. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 22. Wealu (*rubicundi oceani*) *gurgites*, 409, 64. Ðú gedréfest deópe wálas *conturbas profundum maris*, Ps. Th. 64, 7. [With weel of þi liking *torrente voluntatis tuae*, Ps. 35, 9. Þai sink in þat wele (*v. l.* pitt), þar neuer man sank þat was o sele, C. M. 2903. Wel (*rimes with* sel), Misc. 149, 89. v. Jamieson's Dict. s. v. wele. *O. L. Ger.* wál *abyssus*.]

wælan; *p.* de *To vex, torment, afflict*:—Dæt hý his líchoman leng ne móstan wítum wælan, Exon. Th. 127, 34: Gú. 396. Dogter mín is yfle from deófle wæled *filia mea male a daemonio vexatur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 15, 22. Hé is yfle wælid *male torquetur*, 8, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* veill *diseased, ailing*; veilindi *disease*.] v. á-, be-, ge-wælan.

wæl-bed[ð], es; *n. The bed of the slain*:—Ic hine heardan clammum on wælbedde wríþan þóhte *I had thought to bind him on the couch of the slain* (i. e. *to kill him*), Beo. Th. 1932; B. 964. Hwæt befealdest ðú folmum dínum on wælbedd bróðor dínne? Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011, v. wæl-rest.

wæl-ben[n], e; *f. A wound inflicted by the sea*, v. wæl:—Gársecg wéddе . . . egesan stódon, weóllon wælbenna (wæl- ?) (*the reference is to the death of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491.

wæl-bend, e; *f. A deadly, mortal band*:—Wælbende handgewríþene *deathband hand-twisted* (i. e. *death at a person's hands*), Beo. Th. 3876; B. 1936. v. wæl-clamm.

wæl-bleát; *adj. Causing mortal weakness, deadly, mortal*:—Benne, wunde wælbleáte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725.

wæl-ceald; *adj. Deadly cold*:—Hé him helle gescóp, wælcealde wíc (cf. Ðær (*in hell*) cymð forst fyrnum cald, Cd. Th. 20, 28; Gen. 316), wintre beðeahte, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468.

wæl-ceásiga, an; *m. A chooser of the slain, a raven*:—Wonn wælceásega, Cd. Th. 188, 6; Exod. 164. v. wæl-cyrige.

wæl-clam[m], es; *m. A fatal bond*:—Forgíf mé mennen ðe ðú áhreddest wera wælclommum (*captivity in which they might have been slain?*), Cd. Th. 128, 17; Gen. 2128. v. wæl-bend.

wæl-cræft, es; *m. A deadly power, power which causes death*:—Ðonne mín hláford wile láfe þicgan ðara ðe hé of lífe hét wælcræf[tum] áwrecan (*of those whom he has ordered to be slain*), Exon. Th. 498, 11; Rä. 87, 11.

wæl-cwealm, es; *m. A death-pang, pain of violent death*:—Récas stígaþ oðer hrófum, hlín bíd on eorþan, wælcwealm wera, Exon. Th. 381, 8; Rä. 2, 8.

wæl-cyrge, -cyrige, -cyrie, an; *f. A chooser of the slain*. According to the mythology, as seen in its Northern form, the Val-kyrjur were the goddesses who chose the slain that were to be conducted by them to Odin's hall—Val-halla: 'Þær ríða jafnan at kjósa val.' Something of the old idea is still shewn in the following glosses, in which the word renders a Fury, a Gorgon, or the goddess of war:—Ualcyrge *Tisifone*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 34: *Eurynis*, 107, 43. Walcrigge *Herinis*, 110, 34. Wælcyrge, 43, 2: *Bellona*, 94, 15: 12, 12. Wælcyrige *Allecto*, 5, 72. Wælcyrie *Tisiphona*, i. 60, 21. Ða deór habbaþ wælkyrian eágan *hae bestie oculos habent Gorgoneos*, Nar. 34, 6. But elsewhere it is used apparently with the sense of *witch* or *sorceress*:—Wyccan and wælcyrian and unlybwyrhtan, Wulfst. 298, 18. Wiccan and wælcerian, 165, 34. Wiccean and wælcyrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. [Clerkes out of Caldye . . . wyches & walkyries . . . deuinores of demorlaykes . . . sorsers & exorsismus, Allit. Pms. 85, 1577. *Icel.* val-kyrja.]

wæl-cyrging, es; *m. One that belongs to the race of the* wælcyrgan:—*Gorgoneus*, dæt is wælkyrging (-cyrginc, *v. l.*), Nar. 35, 6.

wæl-deáþ, es; *m. A violent death*:—Hié wældeáð (*death at Grendel's hands*) fornam, Beo. Th. 1395; B. 695.

wæl-dreór, es; *m. The blood of the slain*:—Wæter wældreóre fág, Beo. Th. 3267; B. 1631. Eorðe wældreóre (*the blood of Abel*) swealh of handum dínum (*Cain's*), Cd. Th. 62, 19; Gen. 1016. Ic fylde mid folmum ordbanan Abeles, eorðan sealde wældreór weres, 67, 9; Gen. 1098.

wæl-fǽhþ, e; *f. Deadly feud, hostility that leads to slaying*:—Hé wælfǽhða dǽl, sæcca gesette. Beo. Th. 4061; B. 2028.

wæl-fæðm, es; *m. A deadly embrace*:—Brim wælfæðmum sweóp, fǽge crungon (*of the overwhelming of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 208, 9; Exod. 480.

wæl-fáh; *adj. Deadly hostile* (?):—Wælfágne winter (*winter when the earth seems dead*). Beo. Th. 2260; B. 1128.

wæl-fealle, es; *m.* (?) *The fall of the slain, destruction*:—Tó wælfealle and tó deáðcwalum Deniga leódum, Beo. Th. 3427; B. 1711. [*Icel.* val-fall; *n. sing.*] Cf. wæl-fill.

wæl-fel; *adj. Cruel to the slain* (?) or *very cruel*. Cf. wæl-hreów:—Hrǽfen uppe gól, wan and wælfel, Elen. Kmbl. 105; El. 53.

wæl-feld, es; *m. The field of the slain, the battle-field*:—Hí on wælfelda þegnas grǽdan, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17.

wæl-fill, es; *m. Slaughter, carnage*:—Wælfill *cedes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 67. Wælfyl *statis* (*stragis*, v. Ald. 173, 3). 93, 52. Hér micel wælfill wæs æt Wóddesbeorge (Wódnes-, MS. E.), Chr. 592; Erl. 18, 30. Blódgyte, wælfyll weres, morð mid mundum, Cd. Th. 92, 11; Gen. 1527. Heó underbæc beseah wíð dæs wælfylles (*the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*), 154, 29; Gen. 2563.

wæl-fús; *adj. Ready to be slain*; referring to Beowulf before the fight in which he was mortally wounded:—Him wæs gómor seá, wære and wælfús, wyrd ungemete neáh, se sceolde sécean sáwle hord, sundur gedǽlan líf wið lice, Beo. Th. 4831; B. 2420.

wæl-fyll, e: -fyllu(-o); *indecl. f. Abundance of slain*:—Grendel on reste genam þrítig þegna; ðanon eft gewát tó hám faran mid dære wælfylle, Beo. Th. 250; B. 125.

wæl-fýr, es; *n.* I. *a fire that slays, deadly fire*:—Beorges weard (*the fire-drake*) wearp wælfýre, wíde sprungon hilde leóman, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582. II. *a fire that burns the slain, a funeral pile*:—Hét Hildeburh hire selfre suna on bǽl dón . . . wand tó wolcnum wælfýra mǽst, Beo. Th. 2243; B. 1119.

wæl-gæst (-gǽst ?), es; *m. A deadly guest* (*spirit?*), *a murderous guest*:—Wælgæst (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 3994; B. 1995: (*Grendel's mother*), 2666; B. 1331.

wæl-gár, es; *m. A deadly spear*:—Wælgár slíteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 46; Reim. 61. Ðǽr wæs heard plega, wælgára wrixl, wígcyrm micel, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990.

wæl-gífre; *adj.* I. *eager to slay*, (a) of persons:—Ðá com hæleða þreát (*those who wished to kill St. Andrew*) wadan wælgífre, Andr. Kmbl. 2543; An. 1273. Deáð, wíga wælgífre, Exon. Th. 231, 8; Ph. 486: 162, 7; Gú. 972. (b) of things:—Wǽpen wælgífru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. II. *eager to prey on the dead*:—Se grǽga mǽw wælgífre wand. Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Se wanna hrefn, wælgífre fugel, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 207. Wulfum tó willan, and eác wælgífrum fuglum tó frófre, 25, 37; Jud. 296. v. wæl-grǽdig.

wæl-gim[m], es; *m. The word seems to be an epithet for the sheath of a sword, which is called in the riddle the sword's* byrne:—Byrne is mín (*a sword's*) bleóhág, swylce beorht seomað (-d, MS.) wír ymb done wælgim, ðe mé waldend geaf, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4.

wæl-grǽdig; *adj. Greedy for the slaughter* (an epithet of cannibals):—Hæfdon hié áwriten wælgrǽdige wera, ǽndestæf, hwænne hié tó móse meteþearfendum weorðan sceoldon, Andr. Kmbl. 269; An. 135. v. wæl-gífre.

wæl-grim[m]; *adj. Cruel, destructive*:—Wælgrim, unhére *funestus*, *crudelis*, *perniciosus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 63: *violentus*, Germ. 399, 467. (1) of living things, *bloodthirsty, cruel*:—Hwæt standest ðú (*the devil*) wælgrim (the MS. breaks off here) . . . ? *quid adstas cruenda bestia?* Blickl. Homl. 227, 26. Wælgrim wíga, Exon. Th. 396, 21; Rä. 16, 8. Heó wæs éryst hæðen and wælgrim, Shru. 139, 5. Done lacóbum se wælgrimma hyrde (*Herod*) ácwealde mid sweorde, 108, 23. Hí wælgrimme wyrmas slíteþ, Wulfst. 139, 10: Dóm. L. 210. (2) of other than living things, *cruel, dire, destructive*:—Hunger se hearda, wælgrim werum, Cd. Th. 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Níð wæs réde, wælgrim werum, 83, 23; Gen. 1384. Hé geseah wíde fleógan wælgrimme réc (*the smoke from the burning cities of the plain*), 155, 26; Gen. 2578. Wælgrimme wyrd (*the fall of man*), 61, 12; Gen. 996. Ðé sind heardlícu, wundrum wælgrim (wel-, MS.) witu geteohhad, Exon. Th. 258, 12; Jul. 264. Gefýlstan of ðám wælgrimmum tintregum, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 396, 4. Þolian wælgrim wítu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. Wæs dis gefeoht wælgrimre and strengre eallum ðám ǽrgeðónum *strages cunctis crudeliores prioribus*, Bd. I, 12; S. 481, 24. Cf. wæl-hreów.

wæl-grimlíce; *adv. With the utmost bitterness*:—Hí wælgrimlíce gefuhton. Ðǽr wæs se mǽsta blódgyte on ǽgdere healfe, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 31.

wæl-gryre, es; *m. The terror that comes from danger of falling in battle*:—On fyrd hyra (*the Israelites*) fǽrspell (*the tidings of the approach of the Egyptian army*) becwom; egsan stódan, wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137.

wæl-here, (ig)es; *m. A slaughtering host*:—Fóron tósomne wráðe wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983.

wæl-hlem[m], es; *m. A deadly onslaught*:—Hyne Wulf wǽpne gerǽhte, dæt him for swenge swát ǽdrum sprong . . .; næs hé forht

swâdêh, ac forgeald hraðe wælhlem ðone, Beo. Th. 5931 ; B. 2969. Cf. hilde-hlem.

wæl-hlenca *or* -hlence, an ; *m.* or *f. A slaughter-link, a link of a coat of mail* :—Wriðene wælhlencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. Gûdweard gumena grîmhelm gespeón, . . . [h]wælhlencan sceóc, Cd. Th. 188, 31 ; Exod. 176.

wæl-hreów, -hreáw, -reów, -rǽw ; *adj. Cruel, barbarous, bloodthirsty* :—Wælhreów *crudelis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28 ; Zup. 54, 12 : *atrox*, 9, 66 ; Zup. 72, 1 : *trux*, 9, 67 ; Zup. 72, 9. Wælhreówe *crudeli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 22. Ða wælhreówan *funestam*, 38, 20. (1) of living beings :—Wælhreów werod, Cd. Th. 219, 11 ; Dan. 53. Hê (*Nero*) wælhriów wunode, Met. 9, 38. Hê wæs wælhreáw cwellere cristenra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 4. Welhriou *crudelis*, Kent. Gl. 367. Irtacus wælreow cyning, Apstls. Kmbl. 137 ; Ap. 69. Wælreów wiga *a warrior who would not spare his foe*, Beo. Th. 1262 ; B. 629. Hê wunaþ wælrǽw deófol, Homl. Th. i. 192, 21. Se wælhreówa Antecrist, 6, 16. Se wælhreówa cyning, Þeódric, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 24. Wælhreówes (*Nero's*) gewêd, Met. 9, 5. Ne lǽt ðû on ðæs wælhreówan hond (*crudeli*) ðîn geár, Past. 36 ; Swt. 249, 11 : Homl. Th. i. 80, 31. Ne mæg ic mînne feónd lufian, ðonne ðe ic wælhreówne tôgeânes mê geseó, 54, 31. Ðone wælhreówan feónd disse menniscan gecyn[e], Blickl. Homl. 31, 31. Ðê wælreówe wîtum belecgaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2423 ; An. 1213 : Exon. Th. 380, 10 ; Rä. 1, 6. Ða wælhreówan wyþersacan Annas and Caiphas, Nicod. 7 ; Thw. 3, 32. Earn beheóld wælhreówra wíg, Elen. Kmbl. 223 ; El. 112. Wælreówra (-e, MS.) *carnificum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 60. Ða âne ætwunden ðinum wælhreáwum handum, Homl. Th. ii. 308, 25. Hwæt is wælhreówre betwux næddercynne ðonne draca ? i. 486, 31. Ðû wælhreówasta wîmman, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 182. (2) of things :—Ðæt wîf gelŷfde his wælhreówum geðeahte, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15. Mid wealhreówre ł deófllcre mihte *tyrannica potestate*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 3. Mid wealreówre grimnysse *crudescente atrocitate*, 515, 23. On þysum wælhreówan cwearterne, Nicod. 26 ; Thw. 15, 1. Forgripen mid wælhreówe (*crudeli*) deáþe, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 638, 24. Tô þrowienne wælhreówne deáð, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 117. Mid wælhreówum dǽdum, 11, 354. Geþeówode þurh wælhreówe unlaga, Wulfst. 158, 14. [Þa welreowen (*those who seized Christ*), O. E. Homl. i. 229, 25.] v. wælgrim.

wælhreówlîce ; *adv.* I. *cruelly* :—Se wælhreówlîce (*crudeli caede*) wæs ofslægen, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 539, 14. Æt ðæm cirre wurdon Antênienese swâ wælhreówlîce forslagen *quam pugnam atrociorem fuisse ipse rerum exitus docuit*, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 118, 22. Hî woldon habban ðone hâlgan Eástersdæg geblôdegodne wælhreówlîce (wel-, *v. l.*) mid ðæs Hælendes blôde, Homl. Ass. 68, 62. Swâ ðæt hê wælhreáwlîce wurde âhangen, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 22. Hê ðæt suîðe wælhreówlîce (*crudeliter*) gecŷdde on Urias slæge, Past. 3 ; Swt. 35, 23. Ðæt hê ne weorðe wælhreó[w]lîce (-reówlîce, Cott. MSS.) (*crudeliter*) gefangen mid ðæm grimum uncysta, 43 ; Swt. 313, 12. Wælhreówlîce swingan, Homl. Th. i. 424, 12. Hî âxodon, hwî hî swâ wælhreówlîce dydon, ðæt hî freóndа ne rôhton, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 44. II. *horribly, atrociously* :—Ðæt cild wolde wyrian wælhreáwlîce Drihten, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 10.

wælhreówness, e ; *f. Cruelty* :—Wælhreównys *crudelitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25 ; Zup. 50, 12 : Bd. 1, 14 ; S. 482, 23 (wæll-, Bd. M. 48, 28). Þara cyninga wælhreównes wæs tô ðam heard, Bt. 29, 2 ; Fox 104, 33. Wearð Iulianus for his wælhreównysse ofslægen. Homl. Skt. i. 7, 419. Wê sceolon ðêman mildheortlîce bûtan wælhreównysse, Homl. Ass. 9, 222. Sceal his steór beón mid lufe gemetegod, nâ mid wælhreáwnysse oferdôn, Homl. Th. ii. 532, 13. Wê witon hwelce wælhriównessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 1.

wæl-hwelp, es ; *m. A dog that slays, a dog for hunting* :—Ic (*a badger*) mê sibþan (*after getting to my hole*) ne þearf wælhwelpes wîg wiht onsittan, Exon. Th. 397, 21 ; Rä. 16, 23.

Wælisc, wælł-. v. Wiliisc, wæl-.

wǽl-lîc (?) ; *adj. Deep* (of water) :—On deópum ł in welicum (= wǽllîcum. v. wæl) grunde sǽwe *in fundo maris*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 23.

wælm. v. wilm.

wæl-mist, es ; *m. A mist that covers the bodies of the slain* :—Hreám wæs on ýdum, wæter wǽpna ful, wælmist âstâh (*the passage refers to the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), Cd. Th. 206, 12 ; Exod. 450. Sum sceal on galgan rîdan . . . hê, blâc on beáme, bídeþ wyrde bewegen wælmiste, Exon. Th. 329, 30 ; Vy. 42.

wæl-net[t], es ; *n. The net of destruction* (?), Cd. Th. 190, 20 ; Exod. 202.

wæl-nîþ, es ; *m. Deadly hate, mortal enmity* :—Ðæt ys sió fâhðo, and se feóndscipe, wælnîð wera, Beo. Th. 5992 ; B. 3000. Æfter wælnîðe, 170 ; B. 85. Âwehte ðone wælnîð Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 218, 28 ; Dan. 46. Wealłaþ wælnîðas, Beo. Th. 4136 ; B. 2065.

wæl-not, es ; *m. A fatal mark, a mark that brings death, a rune that brings death.* v. Kemble in Archæologia, vol. 28, p. 336. See for baleful influence of runes, Egils Saga, c. 75 : Grettis Saga, c. 81 ; see also Corpus Poeticum Boreale, vol. i. pp. 40, 41, for the virtues of runes :—Hwilum hîé (*fiends*) gefeterað fǽges monnes handa, gehefegaþ ðonne hê æt hilde sceall wið lâð werud lîfes tiligan ; âwrîtaþ hié on his wǽpne wælnota heáp, bealwe bôcstafas, Salm. Kmbl. 324 ; Sal. 161.

wæl-pîl, es ; *m. A deadly dart, death-pang* :—Wæs his mondryhtne endedógor, . . . âwrecen wælpîlum wlô ne meahte orod up geteón, Exon. Th. 171, 15 ; Gû. 1127.

wæl-ræs, es ; *m. A deadly attack. an attack in which men are slain* :—Wæs sió swâtswaðu Swéona and Geáta, wælræs wera, wîde gesŷne, Beo. Th. 5886 ; B. 2947. Æfter wælræse wunde gedŷgan, 5055 ; B. 2531. Æfter ðam wælræse (*the fight in which Grendel was mortally wounded*), 1652 ; B. 824. Mê ðone wælræs wine Scyldinga leánode, 4208 ; B. 2101.

wæl-rǽw. v. wæl-hreów.

wæl-râp, es ; *m. A rope that binds the deep, a rope with which frost binds the water* :—Ðonne forstes bend Fæder onlǽteþ, onwindeþ wælrâpas, Beo. Th. 3224 ; B. 1610. v. wæl.

wæl-reáf, es ; *n.* I. *what is taken from the slain, spoil taken in war, spoil, prey* :—Waelreâf (wael-, uuel-reâb) *manubium*, Txts. 77, 1277. Wælreáf, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 44 : *manubia* (the passage is : Vesperi dirimens manubias (v. Gen. 49, 27), Ald. 26), 78, 48. Hê under segne sinc ealgode, wælreáf werede, Beo. Th. 2414 ; B. 1205. Ic seal langne hâm âna gesêcan, lǽt mê on lâste lîc eorðan dǽl wælreáf wunigean weormum tô hrôdre, Apstls. Kmbl. 189 ; Ap. 95. Hê (*the phoenix*) gebringeþ ædes lâfe (*what is left after it is burnt*) eft ætsomne and dæt wælreáf (*exuvias suas*) wyrtum biteldeþ, Exon. Th. 216, 24 ; Ph. 273. II. as a technical term, *robbing the slain* :—Walreáf is niðinges dǽde, L. Ath. iv. 7 ; Th. i. 228, 3. Cf. Qui aliquem quocunque modo perimit, videat ne weilref faciat. Weilref dicimus, si quis mortuum refabit armis aut vestibus, aut prorsus aliquibus, aut tumulatum aut tumulandum, L. H. I. 83, 2 ; Th. i. 591, 12, and see two following sections. [*O. H. Ger.* wala-raupa (*de vestitu mortuorum, quod* walaraupa *dicimus*) : *Icel.* val-rauf *spoils* ; val-rof *the plundering the slain on the battle-field.*] Cf. here-reáf.

wæl-rêc, es ; *m. Deadly reek* :—'Mê is leófre dæt mînne lîchaman glêd fæþmie' . . . Wôd ða þurh ðone wælrêc, Beo. Th. 5315 ; B. 2661.

wæl-regn, es ; *m. A deadly rain* (the rain that caused the Flood) :—Ic on andwlitan sîgan lǽte wællregn ufan wîdre eorðan ; fǽhðe ic wille on weras stælan, and mid wǽgþreáte eall âcwellan, Cd. Th. 81, 24 ; Gen. 1350.

wæl-reów. v. wæl-hreów.

wæl-rest, -ræst, e ; *f. The rest or bed of the slain* :—Wælræste wunian *to be dead*, Beo. Th. 5796 ; B. 2902 : Exon. Th. 184, 10 ; Gû. 1342. Wælreste ceósan *to die*, Cd. Th. 99, 8 ; Gen. 1643 : Byrht. Th. 135, 5 ; By. 113. Sceal fæge flæschoma foldærne biþeaht wunian wælræste (*inhabit the grave*), Exon. Th. 164, 3 ; Gû. 1006. Sió rôd foldan getŷned wunode wælreste (*lay buried*), Elen. Kmbl. 1444 ; El. 724.

wæl-rûn, e ; *f. The secret of approaching slaughter* :—Fyrdleóð âgôl wulf on walde, wælrûne ne mâð (*proclaimed the coming carnage*), Elen. Kmbl. 56 ; El. 28.

wæl-sceaft, es ; *m. A deadly shaft*, Beo. Th. 801 ; B. 398.

wæl-scel *slaughter, the slain* :—Cirdon cynerôfre wîggend on wiþertrod wælscel ouinnan, reócende hrâw, Judth. Thw. 26, 6 ; Jud. 313. v. scelle.

wæl-seax, es ; *n. A war-knife, a sword* or *dagger used in fight* :—Hê wælseaxe gebrâd, dæt hê on byrnan wæg, Beo. Th. 5400 ; B. 2703.

wæl-slíht, -sleaht, es ; *m. Slaughter in battle, slaughter, carnage* :—Hêr wæs micel wælslíht (-sleht, MS. E.) on Lundenne, Chr. 839 ; Erl. 66, 16. Ðâr wearþ micel wælsliht on gehwæþere hond, 871 ; Erl. 74, 32. Wǽpna wælslihtes. Cd. Th. 198, 25 ; Exod. 328. Gemyndig wælsleahta, Exon. Th. 286, 27 ; Wand. 7 : 291, 32 ; Wand. 91. Wæs on healle wælslihta gehlyn, Fins. Th. 57 ; Fin. 28. [Grickes hit (*Troy*) biuunnan mid heora wælslahte (bitere slahtes, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1369.]

wæl-slîtende ; *adj. Corpse-rending, that rends the dead* :—Ðæt lîc ðâr (*in the grave*) tô fûlnesse weorðeþ and ðâm wælslîtendum wyrmum weorðeþ tô æte, Wulfst. 187, 14. On helle mid deófium and mid dracum and mid wælslîtendum wyrmum, 241, 12.

wæl-spere, es ; *n. A battle-spear, spear with which slaughter is to be wrought* :—Oft hê gâr forlêt, wælspere windan on ða wîcingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14 ; By. 322. Syx smidas sâtan wælspera worhtan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 31. [Forwunded mid walspere brade, Laym. 28577.]

wæl-steng, es ; *m. A spear* :—Feówer scoldon on ðeáme wælstenge weorcum geferian Grendles heáfod, Beo. Th. 3280 ; B. 1638.

wæl-stôw, e ; *f. The place of the slain,* (1) *a battle-field* :—God âna wât hwâ dære wælstôwe wealdan môte *God only knows who shall be master of the field*, Byrht. Th. 134, 36 ; By. 95 : Beo. Th. 4108 ; B. 2051 : 5960 ; B. 2984 : Cd. Th. 121, 4 ; Gen. 2005. Ða Deniscan âhton wælstôwe gewald, Chr. 837 ; Erl. 66, 9 : 871 ; Erl. 76, 7. Æþelwulf cyning gefeaht wiþ .xxxv. sciphlæsta, and ða Deniscan âhton wælstôwe gewald, 840 ; Erl. 66, 19. Hié ðâr nâu licgende feoh ne mêtten, swâ hié ær bewuna wæron ðonne hié wælstôwe gewald âhton, Ors. 3, 7 ; Swt. 116, 33. On here cringan, on wælstôwe wundan sweltan, Byrht. Th. 140, 24 ; By. 293 : Chr. 937 ; Erl. 114, 9. (2) *any*

place where there is slaughter:—Him Loth gewât of byrig (*Sodom, about to be destroyed*) gangan, wælstôwe fyrr, Cd. Th. 156, 23; Gen. 2593. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wal-stat: *Dan.* val-plads *battle-field*, beholde valpladsen *to remain master of the field.*]

wæl-strǽl; *m. f. A fatal shaft*:—Bâd se ðe sceolde endedôgor âwrecen wælstrâlum (*the pangs of mortal disease*), Exon. Th. 179, 11; Gû. 1260.

wæl-streám, es; *m. A destructive stream*:—Donne wælstreámas (*the waters of the Deluge*) werodum swelgaþ, sceaðum scyldfullum, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301.

wæl-sweng, es; *m. A murderous stroke*:—Æfter wælswenge (*the stroke which killed Abel*), Cd. Th. 60, 25; Gen. 987.

wælt *apparently some part of the thigh, a sinew* (?):—Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, iii. scillinga gebête, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. (The preceding section deals with wounds to the thigh. As regards the form of the word, it might be compared with *O. H. Ger.* walza *decipula, pedica.*)

wæltan. v. wiltan.

wæl-wang, es; *m. A plain of slaughter*:—Ðǽr wæs seeg manig on ðam wælwange (*the place at which were assembled those who maltreated St. Andrew*) wîges ofiysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2453; An. 1228.

wæl-weg (= hwæl-weg or wǽl-weg) *the sea*:—Hweteþ on wælweg ofer holma gelagu, Exon. Th. 309, 26; Seef. 63.

wæl-wulf, es; *m.* I. as an epithet of a warrior, *a war-wolf, one who is as fierce to slay as is a wolf*:—Wôdon wælwulfas, wîcinga werod, Byrht. Th. 134, 38; By. 96. II. as an epithet of a cannibal, *a fierce cannibal, one who preys on the dead like the wolf*:—Wælwulfas bânhringas âbrecan þôhton, tôlýsan lîc and sâwle, and ðonne tôdǽlan werum tô wiste fæges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 297; An. 149.

wæm[m], wǽman. v. wem[m], wêman.

wæmbede; *adj. Having a great belly*; ventriculosus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 37.

wǽmn, wǽn, wæn[n], wénan, wænge, wænian, Wænte, wænys (Hpt. 438, 70), wǽpan. v. wǽpen, wægn, wen[n], wênan, wenge, wenian, Wintan-ceaster, wâcness, wêpan.

wǽpen, wǽpn, es; *n.* I. *a weapon*:—Steng oððe wǽpen *clava*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 63. Mê sceal wǽpen niman, ord and îren, Byrht. Th. 139, 11; By. 252. Ðis (*the bridle into which the nails from the cross were put*) bið unoferswîðed wǽpen, Elen. Kmbl. 2375; El. 1189. Ælces wǽpnes ord *mucro*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 35. Swurdes ord oððe ôðres wǽpnes, 84, 22. Wǽpnes ecge, Cd. Th. 109, 30; Gen. 1830. Gehealdan heardne nîece, wǽpnes wealdan, Byrht. Th. 136, 48; By. 168. Gif hê folcgemôt mid wǽpnes brýde ârâere, L. Alf. pol. 38; Th. i. 86, 16. Be ðâm monnum ðe heora wǽpna tô monslyhte lǽnaþ. Gif hwâ his wǽpnes ôðrum onlêne ðæt hê mon mid ofsleá, 19; Th. i. 74, 1–4. Wǽpnes spor *a wound*, Exon. Th. 280, 2; Jul. 623. Âwrítaþ hié on his wǽpne wælnota heáp, Salm. Kmbl. 323; Sal. 161. Ic ðý wǽpne gebrâd, Beo. Th. 3333; B. 1664. Hê ðæs beran ceaflas tôtær bûton ælcum wǽmne, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 16. Gif man wǽpn âbregde ðǽr mæn drincen, L. H. E. 13; Th. i. 32, 11. Ðeáh hwâ his âgen spere sette tô ôðres mannes hûses dura . . oþþon gif man ôðer wǽpn lecge . . and hwilc man ðæt wǽpn gelæcce, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 6. Hê wǽpen hafenade be hiltum, Beo. Th. 3151; B. 1573. Nolde ic sweord beran, wǽpen tô wyrme, 5031; B. 2519: 5367; B. 2687. Gif sweordhwita ôðres monnes wǽpn tô feormunge onfô, oððe smið monnes andweorc, L. Alf. pol. 19; Th. i. 74, 9. Sum mæg stŷled sweord, wǽpen gewyrcan, Exon. Th. 42, 29; Cri. 680. Hê wǽpen up âhôf, bord tô gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 135, 39; By. 130. Wǽpnu *arma*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 15. Wǽpna *arma*, wǽpna hûs *armamentarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 1, 2. Eorlas fornôman wǽpen wælgîfru, Exon. Th. 292, 16; Wand. 100. Wǽpen *arma*, Ps. Surt. 56, 5. Se hâlga hêht his heordweord wǽpna onfôn, Cd. Th. 123, 5; Gen. 2040. Hê ne mihte wǽpna gewealdan, Beo. Th. 3022; B. 1509: Byrht. Th. 139, 50; By. 272. Wǽpna wyrpum, Exon. Th. 35, 28; Cri. 565. Wǽpna wundum, 119, 15; Gû. 255. Wǽpna wæslihtes, Cd. Th. 198, 25; Exod. 328. Seó wǽpna lâf *those whom the sword spared*, 121, 5; Gen. 2005: 220, 20; Dan. 74. Se helm hafelan werede . . hine worhte wǽpna smið, Beo. Th. 2908; B. 1452. Ða fôr hê mid eallum his folce and mid eallum his wǽpnum *omnis equitatus Pharaonis, currus ejus et equites*, Ex. 14, 23. Gif man mannan wǽpnum bebyreþ ðǽr ceás weorð, L. Ethb. 18; Th. i. 6, 19. Ðæt folc com mid wǽpnum (woepnum, Lind.: wêpenu, Rush.) *venit cum armis*, Jn. Skt. 18, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2140; An. 1071. Gegearwod wǽpnum, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Wǽpnum geweordad, Beo. Th. 505; B. 250: 667; B. 331. Ælc þing de ordode, hê âcwealde mid wǽpnum *omne, quod spirare poterat, interfecit*, Jos. 10, 40. Wǽpnum âswebban, Apstls. Kmbl. 138; Ap. 69. Leohtum wǽpnum (*leuibus armis*) gegyrwan, Nar. 10, 27. Scearpum wǽpnum, Exon. Th. 385, 30; Ra. 4, 52. Mid gæstlicum wǽpnum, 112, 24; Gû. 148. Gescyldend wið sceaðan wǽpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1298: Exon. Th. 48, 22; Cri. 775. Hî wurpon hyra wǽpen of dûne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. Wǽpen and gewǽdu, Beo. Th. 589; B. 292. Wǽpen healdan, mêce, gâr and gôd swurd, Byrht. Th. 138, 45; By. 235. Wǽpen and sceldas *arma et scuta*, Ps. Surt. 45, 10. Ealle his wǽpnu (woepeno, Lind.: wêpeno, Rush.) hê him âfyrð, Lk. Skt. 11, 22. Hê âwearp his wǽmna, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 31. Hié him ealle hiera wǽpeno âgeâfon *arma traderent*, Os. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 21. Hié wǽpna nâman *arma sumunt*, 1, 10; Swt. 44, 32. Nimaþ eówre wǽpn *ponat vir gladium super femur suum*, Ex. 32, 27. Gegrîp (geföh, Ps. Th.) wǽpn (wêpen, Ps. Surt.) and scyld *apprehende arma et scutum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 2. Uoepeno, Rtd. 168, 1. Ðeáh ðe hî wǽpen ne beran *quamvis arma non ferant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. Hê ða gâstlîcan wǽpnu ne mæg âberan, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 36, 27. II. *membrum virile*:—Teors *veretrum*, teors, ðæt wǽpen *vel* lim *calamus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 56. Wǽpen, gecynd (*printed* wepen-gecynd; *but see* gecynd, II) *veretrum*, 44, 58. [Whiles þow art 3onge, and þi wepne kene, wreke þe with wyuynge, Piers P. 9, 180.] v. wǽpen-lîc, -mann, wǽpned. [*Goth.* wêpna; *pl. arma*: *O. Sax.* wâpan: *O. Frs.* wêpin: *O. H. Ger.* wâfan *gladius, framea, telum, falx, scutum*: *Icel.* vâpn.] v. beadu-, camp-, heoru-, here-, hilde-, sige-, weoruld-, wíg-wǽpen.

wǽpen-berend, es; *m. An armed man*:—Se stronga woepenberend (wépend-, Rush.) gehealdaþ ceafertûn his *fortis armatus custodit atrium suum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 21: p. 7, 5. [*O. Sax.* wâpan-berand.]

wǽpen-bora, an; *m. One who bears arms, a warrior*:—Wǽpnbora *armiger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 17: Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 14. Wǽpenbora, 35, 9: *bellator*, li. 125, 35. Wǽpenboran *pugiles, gladium portantes, gladiatores*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 15.

wǽpen-getæc, -tak, es; *n. A wapentake*, a term used in northern England where in the south *hundred* was used: 'Quod alii vocant hundredum, supradicti comitatus (*counties northward from Northamptonshire*) vocant wapentagium,' L. Ed. C. 30; Th. i. 455. The word, which seems of Danish origin (cf. Icel. *vápna-tak*, though this is used in a different sense), is thus explained in the document above cited: Cum quis accipiebat prefecturam wapentagii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et, descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus, secundum morem, foedus accipiebat: omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. Anglice vero arma vocantur wapen, et taccare confirmare, quasi armorum confirmacio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicamus wapentac, i. e. armorum tactus: wapen enim arma sonat, tac tactus est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hec de causa totus ille conventus dicitur wapentac, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confoederates sunt. On this explanation see Stubbs' Const. Hist. i. 99 sqq.: — Wé willaþ ðæt man namige on ælcon wǽpengetæce .ii. trywe þegnas, L. N. P. L. 57; Th. ii. 298, 31. Ælc ðara ceápa ðe hê bigcge oððe sylle âðer oþþe [on] burge oþþe on wǽpengetæce, L. Edg. 5, 6; Th. i. 274, 14. On wǽpentake, L. Eth. iii. 1; Th. i. 292, 8: iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 3, 8.

wǽpen-geþræc [?], es; *n. A weapon*:—Ofsend uoepengiðræcc (uoepen, giðræcc?) *effunde frameam*, Rtd. 168, 5. Cf. Geþrece *apparatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 24: 76, 53: Hpt. Gl. 424, 77. Geþræce, 512, 9.

wǽpen-gewrixl, -gewrixle, es; *n. A passage of arms, an exchange of blows, a conflict, fight*:—Gif hit geweorðe, ðæt wǽpngewrixl weorðe gemǽne þegene and þræle, Wulfst. 162, 7. Ðæt heó beaduweorca beteran wurdun on campstede, gârmittinge, gumena gemôtes, wǽpengewrixles, Chr. 937; Erl. 114, 17. [Cf. *Icel.* vápna-skipti, -viðskipti.]

wǽpen-hete, es; *m. Armed hate, hate that resorts to arms*:—Ædele sceoldon ðurh wǽpenhete weorc þrowian *the noble ones were to be slain by their foes*, Apstls. Kmbl. 159; Ap. 80.

wǽpen-hûs, es; *n. An armoury*:—Wǽpenhûs *armamentarium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 17. [*O. H. Ger.* wâfan-hûs.]

wǽpen-leás; *adj. Without arms, unarmed*:—Ðam wǽpenleásan menn ne mihton ða wælhreówan mid wǽpnum widstandam, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 175. Fram wǽpenleásre fémnan *e virgine inermi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 38. Gehwilce wǽpenleáse *inermes* (*sine armis*) *quosque*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 48. [*Icel.* vápn-lauss.]

wǽpen-lîc; *adj. Male, masculine*:—Ðæt wǽpenlîce lim *calamus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 16, 58. Ða wǽpenlican limo *preputia*, 68, 60: 69, 16.

wǽpen-mann (wǽp-), es; *m. A male, a man*:—Wǽpnmann *mas*, Anglia xiii. 366, 23. Êghuele hê ƀ woepenmon (wêpenmon, Rush.: wæpned, W. S.) *omne masculinum*, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Wer oððe wǽpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Ðes wǽpman *hic mas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 15. Ne scride nân wif hig mid wǽpmannes reáfe (*veste virili*), ne wǽpman (*vir*) mid wîfmannes reáfe, Deut. 22, 5. Woepenmon ƀ hee *masculum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 10, 6. Hê worhte wǽpman (woepenmonn *masculum*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 19, 4. Synna wið wǽpman oððe wîfman, L. de Cf. 6; Th. ii. 262, 23. Riht is ðæt ænige wǽpnmen on mynecena beóderne ne etan ne drincan, Wulfst. 269, 9. Wépmen (wǽpned-, *v. l.*) ge wîfmen, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wǽpmen, Homl. Ass. 27, 73. xx m wîfmanna and wǽpmanna (wǽpned-, *v. l.*), Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 61, 30: Homl. Th. i. 442, 1: Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 24, 5. Mægdhâd is ǽgðer ge on wǽpmannum ge on wîfmannum, Homl. Th. i. 148, 14. [*O. E. Homl.* wap-man *vir*: *Laym.* wap-, wep-mon: *A. R.* wep-, weop-man: *Orm.*

wepp-mann: *Kath.* wep-man: *O. and N.* wep-mon: *Gen. and Ex.* wap-man.] v. wǽpen, II, wǽpned, wǽpned-mann.

wǽpen-strǽl, es; *m. An arrow to be used as a weapon*:—Synd mê manna bearn mihtigum tôðum wǽpenstrǽlas *filii hominum dentes eorum arma et sagittae*, Ps. Th. 56, 5.

wǽpen-þracu; þræce; *f. Force of arms*:—Hine monige on winnaþ mid wǽpenþræce, Cd. Th. 138, 12; Gen. 2290. Hé hêht wîgend weccan and wǽpenþræce, Elen. Kmbl. 212; El. 106. [*Cf. O. Sax.* wâpan-threki.]

wǽpen-þrǽge *arms* (?):—Sum mæg wǽpenþrǽge (-þræce (?), cf. (?) wǽpen-geþræc), wîge tô nytte, môdcræftig smið, monige gefremman, ðonne hé gewyrceþ tô wera hilde helm oððe hupseax, oððe heaþubyrnan, scîrne mêce, oððe scyldes rond fæste gefêgan wið fîge gâres, Exon. Th. 296, 34; Crä. 61.

wǽpen-wîfestre, an; *f. A hermaphrodite*; hermafroditus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 28.

wǽpen-wiga, an; *m. An armed warrior*:—Ic wæs wǽpenwiga (wǽpen wigan? *the subject of the riddle is a horn*), nû mec þeceþ geong hagostealdmon golde and sylfore, Exon. Th. 395, 1; Rä. 15, 1.

wǽp-mann, wǽpn. v. wǽpen-mann, wǽpen.

wǽpned; *adj. Male*; used substantively, *a male, a man*:—Ælc wǽpned gecyndlîm ontŷnende *omne masculinum adaperiens uduam*, Lk. Skt. 2, 23. Micel gedâl is on wǽpnedes and wîfes lîchoman, Lchdm. ii. 84, 16. Se ðe mid wǽpnedum men hæme *qui cum viro coiverit*, L. Eccg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Wêpned and wîf geworhte hiæ God *masculum et feminam fecit eos*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 4. Wîf and wǽpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195: 166, 9; Gen. 2745. Wîfes meoluc ðe wǽpned fêde, Lchdm. ii. 338, 8. v. wǽpen, **II**, *and following compounds*.

wǽpned-bearn, es; *n. A male child, a boy*:—For wǽpnedbearne . . . for wîfcilde *pro masculo . . . pro femina*, Bd. I, 27; S. 493, 14.

wǽpned-cild, es; *n. A male child, a boy*:—Tô ðan ðæt wîf cenne wǽpnedcild, Lchdm. i. 344, 22: 346, 3. Ða þînena heóldon ða wǽpned-cild (*mares*), Ex. I, 17: *pueros*, I, 18.

wǽpned-cyn[n], es; *n. The male kind* or *sex*:—Wǽpnedcyn *masculinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 4. Ælc þing wǽpnedcynnes *omne generis masculini*, Ex. 34, 19: Cd. Th. 139, 19; Gen. 2312: 142, 35; Gen. 2372: 189, 21; Exod. 188. Wið ðon de mon oðde nŷten wyrm gedrince; gyf hit sŷ wǽpnedcynnes . . ., Lchdm. iii. 10, 11. Hwylce wihta beóð oðre tîd wîfcynnes, and oðre tîd wǽpnedcynnes, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 13: Exon. Th. 419, 22; Rä. 39, 1. Ðæt hî mâ of ðam wîfcynne him cyning curan ðonne of ðam wǽpnedcynne *ut magis de femina regum prosapia quam de masculina regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. I, 1; S. 473, 22.

wǽpned-hâd, es; *m. The male sex*:—Swâ hwæt swâ wǽpnedhâdes beó âcenned *quidquid masculini sexus natum fuerit*, Ex. I, 22: Num. I, 2. Ærfeweard wǽpnedhâdes, Chart. Th. 483, 17.

wǽpned-hand, a; *f. The male side, male line*:—Hŷ fôd tô mînum ðe ic sylfan môt swâ wîfhanda swâ wǽpnedhanda, swaðer ic wylle, Chart. Th. 491, 32.

wǽpned-healf, e; *f. The male side*:—Ðonne is mê leófast, ðæt hit gange on ðæt [bearn] strŷned on ða wǽpnedhealfe, ða hwîle ðe ænig dæs wyrðe sŷ, Chart. Th. 491, 16.

wǽpned-mann, es; *m.* **I.** *a male, a man*:—þriwa on gêre ælc wǽpnedman (*omne masculinum tuum*) ætŷwð beforan Drihtne, Ex. 23, 17: Num. 34, 23. Wǽpnedman (-men ?) *mares*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 50. Se cyning wæs gôd wǽpnedman *rex erat vir bonus*, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 39. Ðû (*Eve*) scealt wǽpnedmen wesan on gewealde, Cd. Th. 56, 29; Gen. 919. Wæs se gryre læssa eíne swâ micle swâ bið wíggryre wífes be wǽpnedmen, Beo. Th. 2573; B. 1284. God hî geworhte wǽpnedman and wîfmman (wæpman and wŷfman, MS. A.: wǽpned and wîfmman, MS. B.: wǽpnedmenn and wîfmenn, Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Heó eode tô ðære wǽpnedmanna stôwe (*ad locum virorum*), Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 19. xx m wîfmonna and wǽpnedmonna *viginti millia puerorum ac foeminarum*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 31. Ðara manna ealra, mid wîfmannum and wǽpnedmannum, Blickl. Hom. 79, 19. Hiora wîf ofslôgan ealle ða wǽpnedmen ðe him on neáweste wæron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 1, 6, 8. **II.** of plants, *a male*:—Gif man scyle mugcwyrt tô læcedôme habban, ðonne nime man ða reádan wǽpnedmen and ða grênan wîfmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 20. v. wǽpen-mann.

wǽpnian; *p.* ode *To provide with weapons, to arm*:—Ic wǽpnige ðé *armo te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 16: 36; Zup. 215, 16. Ic wǽpnige sumne man *armo*, 43; Zup. 257, 12. Uoepnedum *armata*, Rtl. 99, 20. [Wepue þine cnihtes, Laym. 17945. He bæhte wepnien (wepni, 2nd MS.) his uolc. 20347. Heo wepnede hire mid bileaue, Kath. 188. Itt þatt wæpnedd iss wiþþ trowwþe on Criste, Orm. 677. *O. Frs.* wêpened; *O. H. Ger.* wâfenen *armare*: *Icel.* vápna.] v. be-, ge-wǽpnian.

wǽpnung, e; *f. Armour, arms*:—[Gástlîc]ere wǽpnunge *spiritalis armaturae*, Hpt. Gl. 423, 65. Ymbscrýdaþ eów mid Godes wǽpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Næs Petrus gewunod tô nânre wǽpnunge, 248, 3. Golias gearu tô ânwige mid ormêttre wǽpnunge, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 21. Iudas com mid ðâm cwealmbǽrum mid ormêttere wǽpnunge (*with an immense amount of weapons*), Homl. Ass. 74, 44: Homl. Th. ii. 302, 4.

wæps, wæsp, es; *m. A wasp*:—Waefs *fespa*, Txts. 63, 859. Waefs *vel* hurnitu (uaeps, Erf. Gl.) *crabro*, 55, 603. Wæps *vespa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 66: *fe[s]pa*, ii. 35, 27. Wæsp, 148, 17: *vespis*, i. 281, 37. Weaps *vespa*, 77, 49. Uuaefsas (waeffsas, Ep. Gl.) *vespas* (uuaeps *vespa*, Erf. Gl.), Txts. 105, 2098. [*O. H. Ger.* wafsa, wefsa.]

wær; *adj.* **I.** *ware, aware, having knowledge* of something which is to be guarded against:—Ða wurdon ða landleóde his (*a band of Danes*) ware and him wiþ gefuhton, Chr. 917; Erl. 102, 17. Heóde nihtes, ðæt hé his lîfe geburge, ac ða hæðenan wurdon wære his fare, Homl. Skt. i. 22, 230. **II.** *ware, prepared* for, *on guard* against something that might be hurtful, (a) absolute:—Beó gê wære *uos estote parati*, Lk. Skt. 12, 40. Ûs is mycel þearf, ðæt wé geornlîce wacian and wære beón, Btwk. 220, 27. Se Hælend ûs warnode, for ðam ðe hé wyle, ðæt wé ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 113. Man sceal wacigean and warnian synle, ðæt man geara weorde . . . Leófan men, utan beón ðe wærran, Wulfst. 90, 10. (b) with gen.:—Ûs is micel þearf, ðæt wé wære beón ðæs egeslîcan timan, ðe nû tôwærd is, Wulfst. 191, 25. (c) with preposition:—Wes ðû giedda wîs, wær wið willan, Exon. Th. 302, 26; Fä. 42. Sôna wyrð deófol inne; is micel þearf ðæt manna gehwylc wið swylc wær sŷ, Wulfst. 280, 11. Ðæt wé geornlîce wacian and â wære beón wið deófles costnunga, Btwk. 220, 35. Woruldmenn wǽron wære wið heora fŷnd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150. Wosas gê wære fram monnum *cavete ab hominibus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 17. **III.** *ware, careful* to avoid something, *on guard* against doing something, (a) with gen.:—Wénde ic ðæt ðû ðŷ wærra weorþan sceolde swylces gemôtes, Exon. Th. 267, 34; Jul. 425. (b) with preposition:—Beó wær æt ðam, ðæt ðû næfre minne sunu þyder ne lâde *cave, ne quando reducas filium meum illuc*, Gen. 24, 6. (c) with a clause:—Mîn bearn, beó ðé wærr ðæt ðû ne drince of ðam wîne, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 17. Wærne ðé beón, ðæt ðû nâht unrihtes ne dô getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 25. **IV.** *ware, observant* of, *attentive* to a warning:—Ðæt hî wære beón ðæs cwydes, Wulfst. 7, 6: L. I. P. 19; Th. ii. 330, 2. **V.** *wary, cautious, sagacious, prudent, cunning*:—Wær *cautus*, i. *sagax, prudens, acutus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 5. Wær geâpnis *argumentum*, 125, 1. Hé bið scarp and biter and swîðe wær on his wordum, Lchdm. iii. 162, 13. Hé wær (*printed* þær) weorðe worda and dæda, Exon. Th. 96, 32; Cri. 1583. Deófol gedêd, ðæt unsælig man wîsdômes ne gŷmeþ, and gyt gedêd, ðæt hé talaþ hine sylfne wærne and wîsne, Wulfst. 52, 29. Beó gê swâ ware suâ suâ nædran *estote prudentes sicut serpentes*, Past. 35; Swt. 237, 20. Hig sint wære and cunnon þénunga, and hig cennaþ ær ðam ðe wyt cumon tô him *ipsae obstetricandi habent scientiam, et priusquam veniamus ad eas pariunt*, Ex. i. 19. Se wîsdôm gedêþ his luflendas wîse and wære, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 1. Werra bið *astutior fiet*, Kent. Gl. 509. Gielpaþ hié suelce hî sién micle wærran and wîsran ðonne hié *quasi praestantius ceteris prudentes se esse gloriantur*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 25. Ðæt se bið on gebance wærast and wîsast, se ðe ôðerne can rædost âsmeágean, Wulfst. 55, 21. Se þincð nû wærrest and geápest ðe ôðerne mæig beswîcan, Shrn. 17, 23. [*Goth.* wars wisan *to be ware*: *O. Sax.* war wesan widar: *O. H. Ger.* gi-war *providus, solers, gnarus, intentus, adtentus, vigilans*: *Icel.* varr.] v. ge-, un-wær.

wær *the sea*:—Wé dissa leóda land gesôhton wære bewrecene, Andr. Kmbl. 537; An. 269. Hû ðû wǽgflotan, wære bestêmdan, sâhengeste, sund wîsige, 974; An. 487. [*Icel.* wer; *n.* (poet.) *the sea.*]

wǽr, e; *f. A covenant, compact, agreement, pledge*:—Wǽr is ætsunne Godes and monna, gæsthâlig treów, Exon. Th. 36, 29; Cri. 583. [Gewemme]dre wǽre *violati foederis* (*pacti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 3: Cd. Th. [Gewemme]dre wǽre *violati foederis* (*pacti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 3: Cd. Th. 186, 18; Exod. 140. Wǽre gemyndig, 143, 1; Gen. 2372. Wǽre (cf. *Icel. use in pl.*) *foedus*, i. *pactum, conjunctio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 43. Clam oðde wed oðde wǽra *clasma*, 21, 2. Wǽra *foedera*, i. *pacta amicitiae*, oðde wed oðde wǽra *clasma*, 21, 2. Wǽra *foedera*, i. *pacta amicitiae*, oðde wed oðde wǽra *clasma*, 21, 2. Wǽra *foedera*, i. *pacta amicitiae*, *certa amicitia*, 148, 38. Dære sibbe wǽre (*cujus foedera pacis*) betwyh ða ylcan cyningas and heora rîce âwunedon, Bd. 4, 21; S. 590, 25. Beweddedum wǽrum *pactis sponsalibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 19. Se cyng mid his folce hiene gesôhte. Ac Agothocles gedyde untreówlîce wið hiene, ðæt hé hiene on his wǽrum (MS. L. *has* warum) beswâc and ofslôg *rex pactus est cum Agathocle communionem belli. Sed postquam in unum exercitus junxerunt per Agathoclem insidiis circumventus occisus est*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10. Wǽre genôman *foedus fecerunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 25. Ðæt ic ða wǽre forlâte ðe ic tô swâ myclum cyninge genom *ut pactum, quod cum tanto rege inii, ipse primus irritum faciam*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 24. Wêre trume fæstnie *pactum firmum feriat*, Txts. 172, 8. Ic ðé wǽre mine selle, Cd. Th. 132, 33; Gen. 2202: 171, 22; Gen. 2832. Ic ðé bidde, ðæt ðû treówa selle, wǽra dîna, 170, 24; Gen. 2818. Gewrîþ sibbe wǽre ł wedd *asstringe pacis federa*. Hymn. Surt. 29, 3. Pehta cynn hafaþ sibbe and wǽre mid Angeldeóde *Pictorum natio foedus pacis cum gente habet Anglorum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 34. Haldende wǽre *servantes pactum*, Ps. Surt. 118, 158. Utan wé ða drihtenlîcan wǽra gehealdan, Wulfst. 253, 3. Wǽre healdan, Cd. Th. 216, 22; Dan. 10. Wið Waldend wǽre healdan, fæste treówe, 204, 19; Exod. 421: Andr.

Kmbl. 426 ; An. 213 : Elen. Kmbl. 1643 ; El. 823 : Exon. Th. 339, 28 ; Gu. Ex. 101. Hé ða wære and ða wínetreówe læstan wolde, 475, 19 ; Bo. 50: 172, 17 ; Gü. 1145 : Cd. Th. 93, 8 ; Gen. 1542 : 139, 10 ; Gen. 2307 : 142, 23 ; Gen. 2366. Dæt ænig mon wordum ne worcum wære ne bræce, Beo. Th. 2205 ; B. 1100. Heó his (*Joseph's*) mægwinum mordor fremedon, wære fræton, Cd. Th. 187, 7 ; Exod. 147. Hé lyt wære gewonade, Exon. Th. 148, 19 ; Gü. 747. Wé sceolon ús gecarnian ða siblecan wæra Godes and manna, Blickl. Homl. 111, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* wâra *foedus* ; *Icel.* vârar ; *pl.*] v. freoðo-, friðo-wær.

wǽr (?) ; *adj. True* :—Ic gelýfe ðæt hit from Gode cóme, bróht from his bysene, ðæs mé ðes boda sægde wǽrum wordum, Cd. Th. 42, 31 ; Gen. 681. [The word, found here only, if at all, occurs in that part of the Genesis, which seems to show Old Saxon influence, and the phrase *wârum wordum* may be the equivalent of that found often in the Héliand, e. g. Gumon, thea ûs gôdes so filu gehêtun fon hebankunninge wârun wordun, 569. But perhaps *wærum* (v. wær, **V** ; and see last passage under *wær-líc*) might be read. Cf. Heó geleáfan nom ðæt hé ða bysene from Gode brungen hæfde ðe hé hire swá wǽrlíce (= *O. Sax.* wârlîko ; *or?* wærlíce *cunningly*) wordum sægde, iéwde hire tácen, and treówa gehét, Cd. Th. 41, 5 ; Gen. 652.] [*O. Sax.* wâr : *O. Frs.* wêr, weer : *O. H. Ger.* wâr, wâri *verus, verax* : *Lat.* vērus.]

wærc, wræc, es ; *m. Wark* (in Northern dialects), *ache, pain* :—Mé sár gehrán, wærc in gewód, Exon. Th. 163, 29 ; Gü. 1001. Seó readnes and bryne ðæs swyles and wærces *rubor tumoris ardorque*, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 589, 31. Wið magan wærce . . . Wið wambe wærce, Lchdm. ii. 318, 4. 15 : 356, 19, 22. From wærc deáðes *a dolore mortis*, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 3. Wærco † ádla *dolorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 8. Wærcco, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 8. *The word occurs mostly in compounds*, v. bán- (Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 83), bléder- (Lchdm. ii. 320, 3), breóst- (Lchdm. ii. 4, 23), ceol- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 2), cneó-, eág-, eár-, felle-, fýlle-, fót-, heáfod-, heals- (Lchdm. ii. 312, 5), heort-, lenden-, lifer-, líþ-, milte-, rysel- (Lchdm. ii. 318, 15), sculdor-, síd-, stic-, sweor-, tóþ-, þeóh-, þeór-wærc (-wræc). [On edelich stiche, oðer on edelic eche (oðer warch, MS. T.), A. R. 282, 12. For evel and werke in bledder, Rel. Ant. i. 51, 34 : *Icel.* verkr : *Dan.* værk.]

wærc (?) :—*Cuneus* wecg . . . *cunicellus* lytel wærc (wæcg ?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 28–31.

wærcan ; *p.* wærhte. **I.** (used impersonally) *to pain* :—Gif hine innan wærce, Lchdm. ii. 272, 11. Gif ða þeóh wærce, 312, 7. Ðonne monnes wambe wærce oððe rysle, 318, 20. **II.** *to suffer pain* (?), *be troubled* :—Ic werhte eom *exercitatus sum* (*if* werhte *can be taken as the past tense of the verb*, eom *is superfluous*), Ps. Spl. 76, 3. [v. Jamieson's Dictionary, wark, werk *to ache* : *Dan.* værke, det værker i mit Hoved *my head aches.*]

wærc-sár, es ; *n. Pain* :—Fruma wercsáre *initium dolorum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 8.

-wére, -wæred, wærelíce. v. on-wére, ge-wæred (Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 37), wærglíce.

wǽr-fæst ; *adj. Faithful*, (1) as an epithet of the Deity :—Waldend gemunde wǽrfæst (*faithful to his covenant*) Abraham árlíce, Cd. Th. 156, 8 ; Gen. 2585. Ús Hálend God wǽrfæst onwráh *Jesus, faithful to the covenant, has revealed God to us*, Exon. Th. 24, 13 ; Cri. 384. Wǽrfæst Metod, Cd. Th. 79, 33 ; Gen. 1320 : 175, 23 ; Gen. 2900. (2) of men :—Se éadega Loth, wǽrfæst, Waldende leóf, Cd. Th. 156, 29 ; Gen. 2596. Hálig, wǽrfæst (*Juliana*), Exon. Th. 256, 27 ; Jul. 238. Wǽrfæst (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2621 ; An. 1312 : (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 1091, 7 ; Gen. 1819. Fæder Abrahames, wǽrfæst hæle, 104, 24 ; Gen. 1740. Ne lǽt ðú (*Abraham*) ðé ðín mód ásealcan, wǽrfæst willan mines (*faithful in observing my will*), 130, 31 ; Gen. 2168. Wǽrfæstne rinc (*Abel*), 62, 9 ; Gen. 1011. Wǽrfæstne hælefð (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2548 ; An. 1275. Ða (*the three children*) wǽron wǽrfæste, wiston Drihten écne, Cd. Th. 227, 29 ; Dan. 194. Wǽrfæstra wera (*Abraham and Lot*), 113, 34 ; Gen. 1897. (3) of things :—Ðǽr seal lufu uncer wǽrfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19 ; Gü. 1163.

wærg, wærgan, wær-geápnis (Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 1), wær-genga, wærgolness, wærgþu, wærniht. v. wearg, wirgan, wær, **V**, wer-genga, wearg-olness, wirgþu, wearriht.

Wǽring-wíc *Warwick* :—On ðison geáre wæs Wǽrincwíc getimbrod, Chr. 915 ; Th. i. 189, col. 2. Æt Wǽringwícon (-um), 913 ; Th. i. 186, col. 2, 187, col. 1.

Wǽringwíc-scír, e ; *f. Warwickshire* :—Tó Wǽrincwícscíre (Wǽringscíre, p. 277, cols. 1, 2), Chr. 1016 ; Th. i. 276, cols. 1, 2.

-wærlǽcan. v. ge-wærlǽcan.

wærlan ; *p.* de *To wend, turn* :—Ðona foerde † mid ðý wærlde *praeteriens*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 1. v. bi-, ge-, ymb-wærlan.

wǽr-leás ; *adj. Faithless, false* :—Wǽrleás mon . . . and ungetreów, Exon. Th. 343, 24 ; Gn. Ex. 162. Se feónd, wræcca wǽrleás, 263, 17 ; Jul. 351 : 267, 26 ; Jul. 421. Wǽrleás werod (*the fallen angels*), Cd. Th. 5, 5 ; Gen. 67. Wǽrleásra weorud (*the wicked at the day of judgement*), Exon. Th. 98, 27 ; Cri. 1614 : (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 2139 ; An. 1071.

wær-líc ; *adj. Cautious, prudent, wise, circumspect* :—Wærlíc *cauta, sollicita*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 70. Wærlíc bið ðæt man ǽghwilce geáre sóna æfter ǽstron fyrdscipa gearwige, L. Eth. vi. 33 ; Th. i. 324, 3. Wærlíc mé þinceþ ðæt gé wæccende wið héttendra hildewóman wearde healden, Exon. Th. 282, 12 ; Jul. 662. Wísdómes beþearf, worda wærlíca, and witan snyttro, se dære ædelan sceal andwyrde gifan, Elen. Kmbl. 1083 ; El. 544. [*Icel.* var-ligr.] v. ful-, un-wærlíc.

wærlíce ; *adv.* **I.** where there is danger of receiving hurt, *warily, cautiously, circumspectly*, (1) *in a way that guards against surprise* :—Faraþ eów wærlíce, ðe læs ðe eów gemétton ða ðe eów æfter ridon, Jos. 2, 16. Nimaþ and lǽdaþ hine wærlíce (*caute*), Mk. Skt. 14, 44. Ðæt man Malchum suíðe wærlíce heólde, ðæt hé ne ætburste, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 644. Áhyld hit wærlíce, ðonne gesihst ðú hwæt ðæroinnan sticaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 18. Wé mótan swýðe wærlíce ús healdan, gyf wé ús sculan wið deófol gescyldan, Wulfst. 38, 3. Wé sculon wið ðam fárscyte symle wærlíce wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 5 ; Cri. 767. Hié sindon suá micle wærlícor tó oferbúganne suá mon ongiet ðæt hié on máran ungewitte beóð *qui tanto caute declinandi sunt, quanto insane rapiuntur*, Past. 40 ; Swt. 295, 21. Hú hý ðam deófle wærlícast magan widstandan, Wulfst. 80, 3. (2) *in a way that guards against an ill result, safely* :—Námon hí tó ræde, ðæt him wærlícor wære, ðæt hí sumne dæl heora londes wurðes æthæfdon *there to the conclusion, that it would be safer for them to keep back some part of the price of their land*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 23. Wærlícor bid se man geherod æfter lífe ðonne on lífe *there is less danger of mistake in praising a man after his death than while he is alive*, ii. 560, 14. **II.** where there is danger of doing wrong, *carefully, heedfully, prudently* :—Hwílum bið gód wærlíce tó miðanne his híéremonna scylda *aliquando subjectorum vitia prudenter dissimulanda sunt*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 151, 8. Behalde hé hine geornlíce ðæt hé wærlíce sprece *sub quanto cautelae studio loquatur, attendat*, 15 ; Swt. 93, 18. Ðætte sié gehealden sió ánmódnes ðæs godcundan geleáfan *ut unitatem fidei cauta observatione teneatis*, Swt. 95, 14. Wærlíce ic mé heóld *caute me tenui*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 9. Mæst þearf is ðæt ǽghwelc mon his ád and his wed wærlíce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1 ; Th. i. 60, 3 : Wulfst. 167, 4. Cristendóm wærlíce healdan, 78, 8. Is suíðe micel dearf ðæt hé suá micle wærlícor hine healde wið scylde *necesse est, ut tanto se cautius a culpa custodiant*, Past. 28 ; Swt. 191, 10. [Wearliche to biwiten us seoluen wið þe unwiht of helle, O. E. Homl. i. 245, 17. Þa cheorles warliche heom hudden, Laym. 12300. Temien hire fleschs wisliche and warliche, A. R. 138, 8. Ha heold hire hird wisliche and warliche *familiam pervigili cura gubernabat*, Kath. 82. *O. Sax.* waralîko : *Icel.* varliga : *O. H. Ger.* gi-waralîcho *vigilanter, diligenter, solerter.*] v. un-wærlíce, *and next word.*

wǽrlíce *truly* ; *or* wærlíce *cunningly*. v. wǽr *true.*

wærlíceness, e ; *f. Caution, care, carefulness* :—Ús is micel wærlícnys getácnan and ætéówed on dære onfangennysse úres Drihtnes lichaman, Homl. Ass. 163, 263.

wǽr-loga, an ; *m. One who is false to his covenant, a faithless, perfidious person* :—Ðonne mánsceaða fore Meotude on ðam dóme standeþ, bið se wárloga fýres áfylled, Exon. Th. 95, 25 ; Cri. 1562. Hám Eormanríces, wráþes wárlogan, 319, 8 ; Vid. 9. Ðone wárlogan, láðne leódhatan (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 22 ; Jud. 71. Hér syndan wedlogan and wárlogan *in this land are men false to their pledges and to their covenants*, Wulfst. 165, 37. Wárlogan (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 141 ; An. 71 : 215 ; An. 108. Wárlogona (*the people of Sodom*) sint firena hefige, Cd. Th. 145, 22 ; Gen. 2409. On wárlogum wrecan torn Godes, 152, 33 ; Gen. 2530. Mid dyssum wárlogan, 151, 4 ; Gen. 2503. On wárlogan (*the people before the flood*) wite settan, 76, 32 ; Gen. 1266. Hé sceal wedlogan and wárlogan hatian and hýnan, Wulfst. 266, 29. ¶ applied to spirits :—Se atola gást, wráð wárloga, Andr. Kmbl. 2595 ; An. 1299. Hié hýrdon tó georne wráðum wárlogan, 1225 ; An. 613. Wíc æt ðam wárlogan *a dwelling with the devil*, Exon. Th. 362, 15 ; Wal. 37 : 269, 24 ; Jul. 455. Hwílum eyrdon mánsceaþan on mennisc híw, hwílum brugdon ǽwyrgde wárlogan on wyrmes bleó, 156, 31 ; Gü. 883 : 120, 9 ; Gü. 269 : 139, 18 ; Gü. 595. Hé sceóp ðám wárlogan (*the apostate angels*) wræclicne hám, Cd. Th. 3, 16 ; Gen. 36. [This Dragon of Dissait (*the devil*) . . . þis warloghe . . . with wilis ynoghe mannes saule to dissaiue, Destr. Tr. 4436–45. A warlow (*a monster*), Alex. (Skt.) 1706. Snakis and oþire warlaȝes wild, þat in þe wod duelled, 3795. To þe way of wickidnes be warlaȝes (*devils*) gidid, 4425. He warded þis wrech man (*Jonah*) in warlowes guttes, Allit. Pms. 99, 258. Þaa warlaus (*v. ll.* deuils, fendes), C. M. 23250. The foulle warlawes of helle, Halliw. Dict.]

wær-lot, es ; *n. Craft, cunning* :—Wærlotes *astus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 33.

wærming, wærna. v. wirming, wrænna.

wǽrness, e ; *f. Prudence, circumspection, caution* :—Mid wǽrnyssa (*cautela*) in gangende, ðæt oþre gebiddende hé ná gelette, Anglia xiii. 378, 188. Hæfde hé micele lufan and ealle wǽrnesse tó ælcum men (*he was very considerate to everybody*), . . . and ðeáh de hé on léwedum hádе beón sceolde, hwæðre hé tó ðon wǽrnesse hæfde on eallum ðingum (*he was so circumspect in all things*), ðæt hé munuclífe swiþor lífde ðonne

lǽwedes mannes, Blickl. Homl. 213, 6-11. [*Wick.* warnesse *prudentia.*] v. un-wærness ; wær-scipe.

wærness *cursing*, wærnian, wærnung, wærriht. v. weargness, warenian, wirnung, wearriht.

wær-sagol ; *adj. Cautious in speech, careful of what one says* :—Se ðe wǽre leássagol, weorðe se sóðsagol ; se ðe wǽre bæcslitol, weorðe se wærsagol ; se ðe wǽre stuntwyrde, weorðe se wíswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 17.

wær-scipe, es ; *m. Prudence, caution, circumspection, wisdom,* in a bad sense, *cunning, astuteness* :—Wærscipe *cautela*, i. *astutia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 77. Dæt hié geícen ða gód hira ánfealdnesse mid wærscipe, and suá tilige ðære orsorgnesse mid ðære ánfealdnesse dætte hé ðone ymbeðonc ðæs wærscipes ne forlǽte . . . Ðære culfran biliwitnesse sceal gemetgian ðære nædran wærscipe, ðý læs hine se wærscipe gelǽde on tó micle hátheortnesse *ut simplicitatis bono prudentiam adjungant, quatenus sic securitatem de simplicitate possideant, ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant . . . Debet serpentis astutiam columbae simplicitas temperare, quatenus nec seducti per prudentiam calleant*, Past. 35 ; Swt. 237, 15–24. Wisdóm is se héhsta cræft, and hælþ on him feówer óþre cræftas ; ðara is án wærscipe, Bt. 27, 2 ; Fox 96, 34 : 34, 6 ; Fox 140, 35 : Shrn. 175, 27. Á gerist bisceopum wisdóm and wærscype, L. I. P. 9 ; Th. ii. 314, 28. Se swicola hæfð ece wíte, for ðan ðe his wærscype ne dohte, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 177. Þúhte wísast se ðe wæs swicolost . . . ac wá heom ðæs wærscipes, Wulfst. 268, 19. Hý lǽtaþ dæt tó wærscype, dæt hý ódre magan swicollice pǽcan, 55, 2, 15. Mid micelum wærscype lufian *cum magna cautela diligere*, Anglia xiii. 374, 125. For wisdóme and wærscipe *consilio*, Past. 20 ; Swt. 149, 16. Búton wærscype *unadvisedly*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. Mid máran fultume and mid máran wærscipe *circumspectiore cura ac magis instructo adparatu*, Ors. 3, 8 ; Swt. 120, 25. Hé hæfde Ýrlande mid his werscipe gewunnon, and widúðan ælcon wǽpnon, Chr. 1086 ; Erl. 222, 18. Ongiet mínne wisdóm and mínne wærscipe (*prudentiam*), Past. 38 ; Swt. 273, 9. Ðes sunderhálga hæfde opene eágan tó ælmesdǽdum, ac hé næfde nǽnne wærscipe dæt hé ða sóðan eádmódnysse on his weldǽdum geheólde (*he had not the wisdom to observe true humility in his benefactions*), Homl. Th. ii. 432, 1. [Belin wes swiðe wis, and warscipe him folweden, Laym. 5603. Dumbe bestes habbeð þeos warschiþe, þet hwon heo beað asailed, heo þrungeð alle togederes, A. R. 252, 6. Warschipe againes unþeawes, H. M. 41, 7. Warsipe and wisedom wið deuel, Misc. 14, 426.] v. un-wærscipe.

wærst-líc, wærtere. v. wræst-líc, weardere.

wærþu(-o) ; *indecl. f. Sagacity, cunning, cleverness* :—Gif him lífes weard of móde ábrít dæt nicle dysig dæt hit oferwrigen mid wunode lange, þonne ic wát dæt hí ne wundriaþ mæniges þinges de monnum nú wærþo and wunder þynceþ (*many a thing that now seems very clever and wonderful*) *cedat insolitae nubilus error, cessent profecto mira videri*, Met. 28, 82. v. wær, V.

wær-word, es ; *n. A word of caution, forewarning* :—Wærwordum *antefatis* (as if from *ante-fatus* = spoken before, cf. *antefata* forewyrde, 100, 28 ; but the Latin is *ante fatis*. Cf. Hpt. Gl. 529, 40 *fatis* gewyr[dum]), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 34 : 5, 42.

wær-wyrde ; *adj. Cautious of speech, prudent in speech, careful of one's words* :—Wærwyrde sceal wísfæst hæle breóstum hycgan, nales breahtme hlúd, Exon. Th. 303, 22 ; Fä. 57. Cf. hræd-wyrde.

wæsc *washing* :—Reáfa wæsc *vestimentorum ablutio*, Anglia xiii. 441, 1085. v. ge-wæsc.

wæscan, wacsan, waxan, wacxan, waxsan ; *p.* wósc, wócs, wóx, weóx ; *pp.* wæscen, wacsen, waxen *To wash* :—Heó wæsceþ his hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24 ; Gn. Ex. 99. Dæt man clǽdas waxe, Wulfst. 296, 7. Wicþénas on ðone Sætresdæg ǽgðer ge fata þwéan, ge wæterclǽdas wacsan (waxsan, waxan, *v. ll.*), R. Ben. 59, 7. Wacxon hig hira reáf, Ex. 19, 10. Waxau hig dæt innewerde, Lev. 1, 9, 13. Ðá hig hira reáf wóxon (*lavissent*), Ex. 19, 14. Dæt hi heora hrægel weócsan and elćnsodon, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 496, 5. Hé wolde his reówan and hwítlas on sǽ wacsan (wæscan, MS. T.), 4, 31 ; S. 610, 11. Línene clǽdas waxan, Lchdm. iii. 206, 29. Hí sculan waxan sceáp, Chart. Th. 145, 13. [*O. E. Homl.* waschen, weschen ; *p.* wosch, wesch : *Laym.* wascen : *Orm* wasshenn ; *p.* wessh : *A. R.* waschen ; *p.* weosch : *O. L. Ger.* wascan ; *p.* wósc : *O. H. Ger.* wascan ; *p.* wuosc : *Icel.* vaska ; *p.* vaskaðı.] v. á-, ge-wæscan (-wacsan) ; un-wæscen, un-áwæscen.

wæsc-ern, -ern, es ; *n. A wash-house* :—Wæscern *lautorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 22.

wæsce, an ; *f. A washing-place.* v. sceáp-wæsce.

wæscing (?) *washing* in weascing-weg *a road leading to a sheep-washing place* (?) :—Tó weascingwege móðeweardun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17 : 138, 4.

wæser ? :—Wæser *bubimus* (? *bulimus* ; cf. bulimus *vermis similis lacertae in stomacho hominis habitans*, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 26, 209), Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 62.

wǽsma ?, wæsp. v. here-wæsmum, wæps.

wæstling, es ; *n. A coverlet* :—Wæstling *lodix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 34 : *stragula*, 25, 46. Wæstlinge, 81, 58. Bedreáf : genihtsumiaþ hwítel and wesline (*lena*) and heáfudrægel. R. Ben. Interl. 93, 3. Wæstlinga *stragularum*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. [Cf. *Goth.* wasti *clothing.*]

wæstm (-em, -im, -um), es ; *m. n.* : e ; *f. Growth, increase* :—Wæstm *crementum*, i. *augmentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 65. **I.** *growth, produce,* (1) *fruit* of the earth or of a vegetable (lit. or fig.), *plant, fruit* :—Wæstm *fructus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 1. Oíet, wæstm *fruges, frumenta*, ii. 151, 31. Rædrípe wæstm *praecoquus fructus*, i. 39, 22. Oítost on treówcynne beóð ða treówa getealde *feminini generis*, and se wæstm *neutri generis*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 9 ; Zup. 20, 15. Beó dínes landes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Se ðæs wæstmes (*the fruit of the tree of knowledge*) onbát, Cd. Th. 30, 21 ; Gen. 470. Ðæs wæstmes yrþ *illius frugis seges*, Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 38. Búton wæstme *sine fructu*, Mk. Skt. 4, 19. Weastme, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 22. Ða beámas wǽron gewered mid wæstme, Cd. Th. 30, 5 ; Gen. 462. Treów wæstm (westm, v. 12) wircende *lignum faciens fructum*, Gen. 1, 11. Seó eorðe wæstm bereþ *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. 4, 28. Hé geseah geblówen treów wæstm berende, Blickl. Homl. 245, 8. Sume sealdon weastm (wæstm, MSS. A. B., Lind. : wæstem, Rush.) *alia dabant fructum*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 8. Ælc treów ðe gódne wæstm (woestim, Rush.) ne bringð *omnis arbor, quae non facit fructum bonum*, 3, 10. Dód medemne weastm (wæstm, MS. A., Lind. : wyrþe westem, Rush.), 3, 8. Wæstim gódne, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 9. Beámas ða ðe mæst and wæstm mannum bringaþ *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Th. 148, 9. Eorðe salde westem his *terra dedit fructum suum*, Ps. Surt. 66, 7. Dæt fíctreów, on ðæm hé nánne wæstm ne funde ; dæt getácnaþ ða synfullan ðe nabbaþ nánne wæstm gódra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 35. Wæstm *frumentationem*, Blickl. Gl. Ða wæstmas beóð þurh ágne gecynd eft ácende, Exon. Th. 215, 19 ; Ph. 255. Fægre land ðonne ðeós folde seó, ðǽr wæstmas scínaþ beorhte, Cd. Th. 277, 34 ; Sat. 214. Bearwas wurdon tó axan, eordan wæstma, 154, 10 ; Gen. 2553. Cumaþ (-eþ?) eádilíc wæstm on wangas, weordlíc on hwǽtum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Of ðam twige ludon lǽdwende, rǽde wæstme, Cd. Th. 60, 31 ; Gen. 990. [Dec] wæstem (wæstme ?) weordian *let earth's fruits honour thee* (cf. benedicite universa germinantia in terra Domino, Hym. T. P. 76), Exon. Th. 190, 28 ; Az. 80. Weastma (wæstma, MSS. A. B., Lind., Rush.) tíd *tempus fructuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 34. Wæstma, Ex. 23, 15 : Met. 20, 101. Hig ǽton of ðæs landes wæstmum (*de frugibus terrae*), Jos. 5, 11. Welig on wæstmum and on treówum *opima frugibus atque arboribus*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 13 : Cd. Th. 81, 3 ; Gen. 1339. Eówres landes wæstmas (*fruges*), Deut. 28, 42 : 1, 25. Westmas, 32, 13 : Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 7. Wæstmas (wæstmo, Lind.) *fructus*, Lk. Skt. 12, 17. Him eorðe syleþ æþele wæstme, Ps. Th. 66, 6 : 67, 15, 16. Ðú Adame sealdest wæstme, ða inc wǽron forbodene, Cd. Th. 55, 13 ; Gen. 894. (2) *fruit* of the body, *offspring, progeny* :—Beó ðínes innoðes wæstm (*fructus*) gebletsod and ðínra nýtena wæstm, Deut. 28, 4, 18. Innoðes wæstm (wæstem, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 42. Se wæstm ðínes innoþes is gebletsad, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Ic eom búton westme, ne furðum án spearca mínes cynrenes nis mé forlǽtan, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 205. Hé weordlícne wæstm gesette, ðe of his innaðe ágenum cwóme, ofer ðin heáhsetl *de fructu ventris tui ponam super sedem meam*, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Ic his cynn gedó brád bearna túdre wæstmum spédig, Cd. Th. 169, 19 ; Gen. 2802. Módor ne bid wæstmum geeácnod þurh weres frige, Élen. Kmbl. 681 ; El. 341. Wæstmas fédan, Cd. Th. 59, 8 ; Gen. 960. (3) including the two preceding meanings :—Sceáwode Scyppend úre his weorca wlite and his wæstma blǽd níwra gesceafta, Cd. Th. 13, 24 ; Gen. 207. (4) *fruit* of action, *result* :—For hwan gæst ðú búton wæstme ðínes gewinnes ? Blickl. Homl. 249, 5. Mínra gewinna wæstm gefullian, 191, 23. Of wæstmum weorca ðínra *de fructu operum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 103, 12. (5) *fruit, that which may be enjoyed* :—Hine Metod mundbyrde heóld, wilna wæstnum, and woruldugeðum, lufum and lissum, Cd. Th. 117, 3 ; Gen. 1948. Ic lisse selle, wilna wæstme, ðám ðe ðé wurðiaþ, 105, 24 ; Gen. 1758. (6) *produce of money, usury.* v. wæstm-sceatt :—Of wæstme *ex usuris*, Ps. Spl. 71, 14. **II.** *growth, growing,* (1) of the growth of plants :—Seó sunne temprað ða eordlícan wæstmas ge on wæstme ge on rípunge, Lchdm. iii. 250, 18. (2) *growing* as opposed to diminishing, *increase* :—Seó sǽ and se móna beóð gefǽran on wæstme and on wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 102, 27 : Anglia viii. 327, 26. (3) *growth, thriving* :—Mannum becymð rén ofer eorðan eów tó wæstme (*that you may thrive*), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 64. **III.** *growth, condition reached by growing, stature, form ;* the plural is sometimes used when a single person is referred to :—On ealdlícum geárum bið ðæs mannes wæstm gebíged, Homl. Th. i. 614, 13. Úre fulfremeda wæstm is swá swá middæg, ii. 76, 17. Se man ána gǽð uprihte . . . hé sceal smeágan embe ðæt ece líf . . . swíðor donne embe ða eordlícan þing, swá swá his wæstm him gebícnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 61, Ðé weorð wæstm ðý wlitegra, Cd. Th. 33, 14 ; Gen. 520. Swá wynlíc wæs his wæstm, dæt him com from Drihtne, 17, 5 ; Gen. 255. Cníht, stranglíc on wæstme, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Ða beód on wæstme fíftýne fóta lange and on bræde týn fótmæla *homines longi pedum .xv. lati pedum .x.*, Nar. 37, 10 note. Hí (*the Innocents*) wǽron gehwǽde ácwealde, ac hí árísaþ mid fullum wæstme, Homl. Th. i. 84, 22. On gedungenum wæstme, ii. 76, 26. Dæt feax

âfealleþ, ðe ær wæs fæger on hîwe and on fulre wæstme, Wulfst. 148, 5. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlícran, Exon. Th. 413, 13; Rä. 32, 5. Ðé is ungelíc wilte and wæstmas, siððan ðú mînum wordum getrûwodest, Cd. Th. 38, 27; Gen. 613. Wé gesâwon of ðam entcynne Enachis bearna micelra wæstma (*procerae staturae*), Num. 13, 34. Wundriaþ weras wilte micelra wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332. Hé wæs lytel on wæstmum *statura pusillus erat*, Lk. Skt. 19, 3. Oðer wæs idese onlícnes, oþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352: Exon. Th. 214, 11; Ph. 237. Sum bið wlitig on wæstmum, 295, 18; Crä. 35. Se ðe hé oft ær mid wlite and mid wæstmum fægerne geseah, Blickl. Homl. 113, 17. [Fæla untime on corne and on ealle westme, Chr. 1124; Erl. 252, 33. Westmes þorð uuele wederas scal forwurðan, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 28. Wastmes and wederes sele, Laym. 32108. Brohhte þo þe wasstme forþ off wambe, Orm. 1937. He was þogen on wintre and on wastme, O. E. Homl. ii. 127, 16. Marherete schan of wlite ant of wastum, Marh. 2, 34. Hire whiti westum *vultus ipsius claritas*, Kath. 310. On westme fæir, Laym. 15698. *O. Sax.* wastum *fruit, growth, stature, form.* Cf. *Goth.* wahstus: *Icel.* vöxtr: *O. H. Ger.* wahsmo *fructus, statura.*] v. bere-, eorð-, fold-, frum-, hwæte-, lim-, ô-, on-, treów-, un-, up-wæstm.

wæstm-bære; *adj. Fruitful, fertile, productive*:—Wæstmbære *ferax*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 60; Zup. 69, 5: *frugalis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 31. Wæstmbæru *fecunda*, 38, 22. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Ðæt wæstmbære land *campi uberes*, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 2. Sceáwiaþ ðæt land, hwæðer hit wæstmbære sî *considerate terram, qualis sit, bona an mala, humus pinguis an sterilis*, Num. 13, 19. Land ðe ys wæstmbære ægðer ge on hunie ge on meoluce *terram fluentem lacte et melle*, Ex. 33, 3. Életreów westembére *oliva fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 51, 10. Eorðan westembére *terram fructiferam*, 106, 34. Sâwan wæstmbære land *serere ingenuum agrum*, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 21: Met. 12, 1. Treó westembéru *ligna fructifera*, Ps. Surt. 148, 9. Wæstmbære tyrf *feraces glebas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 51. Hwæt bið wæstmbærre ðonne meox? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 34. (2) referring to living creatures:—On hire is wæstmbære mægðhâd, Homl. Th. i. 438, 25. (3) figurative:—Se bið cwealmbære, se ðe on yfelnysse æfre gröwende and wæstmbære bið, Homl. Th. ii. 406, 20. Úton beón wæstmbære on gódum weorcum, 408, 26. v. un-wæstmbære.

wæstmbêrian. v. ge-wæstmbêrian *fecundare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 48.

wæstmbêrness, e; *f. Fruitfulness, fertility, productivity*:—Wæst[m]-bêrnys *fertilitas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 80. Wæstmbærnes *fertilitas*, i. *habundantia*, ii. 147. 77. Wæstmbærne[s] *ubertas*, 151, 33. Wæstembiornis *fertilitas*, Txts. 180, 19. (1) referring to inanimate things:—Wæstmbærnys on eorþan, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 162. Hî hêton secgan dysses landes wæstmbærnysse (*insulae fertilitatem*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 15: Homl. Th. i. 286, 19. Wæstmbærnesse, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 9. (2) referring to living creatures:—Nis on nánum ôðrum men mægðhâd, gif ðær bið wæstmbærnys, ne wæstmbærnys, gif ðær bið ansund mægðhâd, Homl. Th. i. 438, 27. Hé him geheóld wæstmbærnysse tuddres (*fecunditatem sobolis*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 8. v. un-wæstmbærness.

wæstmbæru (-o); *indecl. f. Fertility*:—Ðâs eorþan ealle hiere wæstmbæro hé gelytlade *terra haec sterilitate suorum fructuum castigatur*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 20.

wæstm-berende; *adj. Fruit-bearing, fertile, fruitful, productive*, (1) referring to inanimate things:—Se dæl se ðæt flód ne grétte ys gyt wæstmberende on ælces cynnes blædum, Ors. 1, 3; Swt. 32, 13. Seó wæstmberendeste (*fertilissima*) eorþe, Nar. 5, 20. (2) referring to living creatures:—Mid ðý ne is ænig syn wæstmbærendes (-beorendes, M. 74, 24) líchoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 2. (3) figurative:—Hé wæs gefultumiende ðæt heora lár wære wæstmberende *ipse praedicationem ut fructificaret adjuvans*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 38. Ðone æþelan Albanum seó wæstmberende (*fecunda*) Bryton forþbereþ, 1, 7; S. 476, 34. Woestimberende *fructiferum*, Rtl. 34, 14. Ðâ wæron ða wæstmberendan breóst ðæs eádigan weres mid ðam lâreówdôme ðæs heán magistres Godes gefyllede, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 18, 8.

wæstm-berendlîc. v. un-wæstmberendlîc.

wæstmberendness, e; *f. Fertility, fecundity*:—Mid ðý nis ænig synn wæstmberendnesse líchoman *cum non sit culpa aliqua foecunditas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; M. 74, 24 note. v. un-wæstmberendness.

wæstm-fæst, -fæstness. v. un-wæstm-fæst, -fæstness.

wæstmian; *p.* ode *To bring forth fruit* (lit. or fig.), *fructify*:—Eorðo wæstmiaþ (wæstmas, Rush.) *terra fructificat*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 28. Ic wæstmede *fructificavi*, Rtl. 3, 20. Manig yfel wé geâxiaþ wæstmian, Blickl. Homl. 109, 2.

wæstm-leás; *adj. Without fruit* (lit. or fig.):—Ðæt word westemleás geweorðæd *verbum sine fructu efficitur*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 22. Ðî læs ðe se Hlâford ûs wæstmleáse gemête, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 27. [Itt liþ uss wasstmeleas off alle gode dedess, Orm. 13858.]

wæstm-lîc; *adj. Fruitful*:—Wæstmlîc *fructuosus*, Rtl. 18, 25.

wæstm-sceatt, es; *m. Usury, interest*:—Wæstmsceat *usura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 71. Westemsceat, Ps. Surt. 54, 12. Wæstmscettes *fenoris*, Germ. 389, 45. Se ðe his feoh tô unrihtum wæstmsceatte (tô westemscette *ad usuram*, Ps. Surt.) ne syleþ, Ps. Th. 14, 6. Of westemsceattum *ex usuris*, Ps. Surt. 71, 14.

wæt; *adj.* I. *wet, moist, damp, consisting of moisture*:—Ðæt wæter is wæt and ceald, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35: Met. 20, 77. Hyra blód byð wæt and wearm, Anglia viii. 299, 29. Ðú ðam wættere wâstum and cealdum foldan tô flôre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Mid wættere rude *roseo* (*purpurei cruoris*) *rubore* (Ald. 61), Hpt. Gl. 507, 63. Gecyrred on wâtne deáw, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 441. II. *wet, moist, having moisture*:—Sié lyft is ægðer ge ceald ge wæt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 35: Anglia viii. 299, 28. Se wæta wong *roscida tellus*, Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rä. 36, 1. In wætan sihtran; of ðam wætan sîce; . . . in ðæt wæte sîce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 386, 10–16. *Loca humentia*, ðæt beóð wæte stôwa, Wulfst. 249, 17. On smêþum landum and on wætum, Lchdm. i. 90, 4. On wâtum (*v. ll.* wætum) stôwum, 222, 18. Wâtum *udis*, Hpt. Gl. 482, 42: Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 1. Nâfre hé his ða wætan hrægel and ða cealdan âsettan wolde *nunquam ipsa vestimenta uda atque algida deponere curabat*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 631, 24. IIa. referring to the humours or juices of bodies:—Ðonne sió wamb swîðe wætre gecyndo biþ, ne þrowaþ seó þurst ne hefignesse metta, and gefihð wâtum mettum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 19–21. Be (wambe) cealdre and wætre gecyndo . . . and ðæt hâmeðþing ne sceþeþ hâtum líchoman ne wâtum, 162, 17–20: 222, 1, 2. Eal ða wætan þing and ða smerewigan sint tô forbeódanne, 210, 27: 246, 3. III. of weather, *wet, rainy*:—Lengtentîma ys wæt, Anglia viii. 299, 27. Of untidlîcan gewideran, ðæt is, of wâtum sumerum and of dryġum wintrum, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 5. [*O. Frs.* wêt: *Icel.* vâtr.]

wæt, es; *n.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Se cyle geþrowode wið ða hâto, and ðæt wæt wiþ ðam dryġum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 33: Met. 20, 74. II. *liquor, drink*:—Hé âna gereorde, and be dæle âte and wæt gewanod sý *reficiat solus, sublata ei portione sua de vino*, R. Ben. 69, 14. Hé ne mæg âtes oððe wætes brûcan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 9. Hé fæste, swá ðæt hé ne onbyrigde âtes ne wætes on eallum ðam fyrste, 166, 11: ii. 490, 11: Wulfst. 103, 1. Nân ðing tô ðigenne ne on âte ne on wæte *nec quicquam cibi aut potus presumere*, R. Ben. 69, 19: 76, 18: Homl. Th. i. 360, 13: ii. 590, 21. Bûton âte and bûton wæte, H. R. 11, 27. [Þis halwende wet (*the blood of Jesus*), O. E. Homl. i. 187, 31. Gifernesse ded þet mon to muchel nimeð on ete oðer on wete, 103, 7. Lokenn himm fra luffsumm æte and wæte, Orm. 7852.] v. next word.

wæta, an; *m.*: wæte, an; *f.* I. *wet, moisture*:—Wæta *humor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 78. Hwilum flîht se wæta ðæt dryġe, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 11: Prov. Kmbl. 71. Seó lyft sýcð âlcne wætan up tô hyre, . . . se wæta gæð up swylce mid miste, and gyf hit sealt byð . . . hit byð . . . tô ferscum wætan âwend, Lchdm. iii. 278, 7–12. Ða forscranc ðæt sæd, for ðan ðe hit næfde nánne wætan. Swá ðôð sume menn . . . se wæta ne fæstnode heora wyrtruman, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 30–35. Wæte *humor* vel *mador*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 44. Snâw cymð of ðam þynnum wætan, ðe byð up âtogen mid ðære lyfte, Lchdm. iii. 278, 23. Hit wætan næfde *non habebat* [*h*]*umorem*, Lk. Skt. 8, 6. Hwilum ðæt drîge drîfð ðone wætan, Met. 29, 48. Hî feallan lætaþ seáw of bôsme, wætan of wombe, Exon. Th. 385, 21; Rä. 4, 48. Wætum hé (*snow*) oferhrægeþ, gebryceþ burga geatu, Salm. Kmbl. 612; Sal. 305. II. *a liquid*:—Wynsum wæta (*water*) ût flôwende, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2. Æfter sôdum gecynde ðæt wæter is brosniendlîc wæta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Wolde ðæt folc ðæt fŷr âdwæscan, gif hit ænig wæta wanian mihte, 140, 17. Hit wæs mid wætan (*blood*) bestêmed, Rood Kmbl. 44; Kr. 22. IIa. *a liquid that may be drunk or used in cookery, medicine*, etc., *liquor, drink*:—Wæta *liquor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 49 (in a list 'de generibus potionum'). Mete *cibus*, drenc *potus*, wæta *liquor*, 82, 47. Ure wæta wæs olfenda miolc, Shrn. 38, 18. Dô on hunig and on wîn . . . dô ðæt se wæta mæge oferyrnan ða wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 306, 27. Gesamna tû âmbru hrŷþra micgean . . . wylle ôþ ðæt se wæta sié twêde on bewylled, 332, 17. Ægru sint tô forgânne, for ðon ðe hira wæte bið fæt and mâran hæto wyrcð, 210, 23. Gedîge ðæs wætan (*hot water and wine*) þreó full fulle, i. 76, 25. Þeáh hŷ him wætan bêdan, drynces gedreahte, Exon. Th. 92, 14; Cri. 1508. Wæs glæsen fæt ðæt ðæs wynsuman wætan onfêng. Þær wæs gewuna ðæm folce, ðæt hié tô ðæm fæte âstigon and ðære heofonlícan wætan onbyrigdon, Blickl. Homl 209, 4–9. Wætan (byrele? cf. wîn-byrele *caupo*, 21, 13; *or* brytta? cf. wîn-bryttum *cauponibus*) *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 81. Wætan heó ne swelgeþ, ne wiht iteþ, Exon. Th. 439, 27; Rä. 59, 10. Tô leohtum drence (*a number of plants then follow*), tô wætan (*for liquor*) healf hâligwæter, healf eala, Lchdm. ii. 274, 4. Gif mon sié mid wætan forbærned, 324, 14. Gif lytel fearh âfealle on wætan (*liquorem*), and cucu sig upp âtogen, sprenge man ðone wætan mid hâligwætere, and þicge man ðone wætan; gif hit deád sig, and man ne mæge ðone wætan gesyllan, geóte hine man ût, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 3–7. Nânne wætan hî ne cûþon wið hunige mengan, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 10. Ne hé cealdne wætan ne þicge, Lchdm. i. 190, 2: 238, 9. Drince wucan æfter ðon beónbrođ and mænige (nânige?) ôþre wætan; ôþre wucan . . . , and nâne ôþre wætan . . . ; þriddan wucan . . . nânne ôþerne wætan, ii. 216, 11–15. Ða wyrte wið ðone wætan gemencge, drince ðonne, iii. 18, 20. Ne drinc hé wînes drenc, ne nân ðæra wætena ðe druncennysse styriaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 18. III. *moisture in an animal body, humour*:—Ðonan cymeþ sió mettrymnes ðæm healedum,

ðe se wǽta ðæra innoða (*humor viscerum*) ástíged tó ðæm lime, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 9. Ðonne bið se deáðbǽra wǽta (*humor mortiferus*) on ðæm menn ofslægen mid ðæm biteran drence, 41; Swt. 303, 16. Gif ðú wille ðæt yfel swyle and ǽterno wǽte ût berste, Lchdm. ii. 16, 14. Gif sió wamb bið windes full, ðonne cymð ðæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sár an, 224, 24. Wið ealle gegaderunga ðæs yfelan wǽtan of ðam líchoman, i. 236, 18. Gífernes árist of ðæs hores wǽtan ðe of ðam magan cymð, ii. 196, 3. Of yfelum wǽtan slítendum ðone magan, . . . gif se seúca man áspíwð ðone yfelan bítendan wǽtan áweg, 60, 20–23. Of yfelre wǽtan slítendre, 4, 30. Wiþ yflum wǽtan and swile . . . hit eal ðæt worms and ðone yfelan wǽtan ádríþ, 72, 12–15. Hyt ealne ðone wǽtan (*dropsical humour*) ût ǽtyhþ, i. 204, 3.

III a. *water, urine*:—Genim eofores blǽdran mid ðam micgan, áhefe upp, and ábíd ðý ðæt se wǽta of áflówen sý, Lchdm. i. 360, 6.

IV. *moisture of plants, juice, sap*:—Nim ǽnne sticcan . . . forbærn ðone oðerne ende, ðonne gǽd se wǽta (*v.l.* wǽte) ût æt ðam ðórum ende, Lchdm. iii. 274, 5. Sæp ł wǽte *succus*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 13. Hé bær ða wǽtan ðære uncystan in ðam telgan ðone hé getýhþ ǽr of ðam wyrtruman *portat in ramo humorem vitii, quem traxit ex radice*, Bd. I, 27; S. 495, 26. [He þoleð hwile druie, and hwile wete, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 6. Hwo þet bere a deorewurðe licur, oðer a deorewurðe wete in a feble uetles, A. R. 164, 14. Ifulled mid attere, weten ȝere bitterest, Laym. 19769. *Icel.* væta *wet, rain*.] v. hærfest-wǽta.

wǽtan; *p.* te *To wet, moisten*:—Ic ðweá *lavo, lauas*: ic wǽte *lauo, lauis*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 220, 6. Ic mín bedd wǽte (wétu, Ps. Surt.) mid teárum *lacrymis stratum meum rigabo*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Wǽteþ *ingurgitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 59: 47, 19. Ne is ðæt vín tó þicgenne ðætte hǽteþ and wǽteþ ðone innoþ, Lchdm. ii. 246, 5. Mec (*an animal's skin*) bríd wǽteþ in wætre, Exon. Th. 393, 34; Rä. 13, 10. Heó genam ðæs gehálgodan sealtes, and wǽtte, Guthl. 22; Gdwin. 98, 2. Wǽt ðæt gewrit on ðam drence, Lchdm. ii. 350, 15. Wǽt wulle mid biccean hlonde, i. 362, 17. Wǽt ðæt liþ mid ecede, ii. 134, 9. Wǽt mid ðínum scytelingre, Techm. ii. 126, 2. Hí ða líre wǽten, Lchdm. i. 346, 23. Hé wylle mid ðam seáwe his eágan hreppan and wǽtan, 128, 13. Wǽtan *rigare, humectare*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 54. Wǽtende *humectans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 28: Lchdm. ii. 156, 20. Wǽtendum *rorantibus, tingentibus*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 55. [*Icel.* væta *to wet.*] v. ge-wǽtan; wǽtian.

wǽte. v. wæta.

wæter, es; *n.* (*the word seems to be feminine in* on ðisse wætere, Blickl. Homl. 247, 25; *see also* Ps. Th. 17, 11: *and a weak genitive plural* wæterena *is found in* Ps. Th. 31, 7.)

I. *water*:—Wæter *aqua*, hlúttor wæter *limpha*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 17, 18. Wæter *limphale*, ii. 52, 19. Ðæt wæter is brosniendlíc wǽta, Homl. Th. ii. 270, 5. Blód flówð ofer eorðan swá swá wæter, Blickl. Homl. 237, 6. Byrneþ wæter swá weax, Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Blód and wæter ætsomne út bicwóman, 68, 33; Cri. 1113. Ealle gewítaþ swá swá wolcn, and swá swá wæteres streám, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Úre líchoma wæs gesceapen of feówer gesceaftum, of eorþan and of fýre and of wætere and of lyfte, 35, 13. Hí forweorðan wætere gelícost, ðonne hit yrnende eorðe forswelgeþ, Ps. Th. 57, 6. Þegn winedryhten his wætere gelafede, Beo. Th. 5438; B. 2722. Wætre, 5700; B. 2854. Ðætte hé gewǽte his ýtemestan finger on wætere, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 7. Wættre gelícost, Andr. Kmbl. 1906; An. 955.

I a. *water* for drinking:—Ðæt wæter ásceortode ðe wæs on ðam buturuce, Gen. 21, 15. Ánne drinc cealdes wæteres (wættres, Lind.; wætteres, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 42. Wæteres (wættres, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 9, 41: Andr. Kmbl. 44; An. 22. Hé gehálgode wín of wætere, 1173; An. 587. Wætre, Ps. Th. 123, 3. Hwæt drincst ðú? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 11.

I b. *water* in the sky, *rain*:—Ðá hangode swíðe þýstru wæter on ðám wolcnum, and on ðære lyfte, Ps. Th. 17, 11. Ne wæter fealleþ lyfte gebysgad *nec cadit ex alto turbidus humor aquae*, Exon. Th. 201, 25; Ph. 61. Hit wǽron mínre wæter, ða ðe on heofenum wǽron, Wulfst. 260, 4.

II. where a considerable volume of water is referred to, *water* of a river, sea, etc.:—Ic sleá ðises flódes wæter and hyt byd geworden tó blóde, Ex. 7, 17. Hé funde wynleásne wudu; wæter under stóð, Beo. Th. 2837; B. 1416: Blickl. Homl. 211, 1. Faraþ geond ealle eorðan sceátas emne swá wíde swá wæter bebúgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 666; An. 333. Síd wæter *ocean*, Cd. Th. 7, 2; Gen. 100. Sealt wæter, 13, 6; Gen. 198. Áðó mé of deópe deorces wæteres ðe læs mé besencen sealte flódas, Ps. Th. 68, 14. Ofer wæteres hrycg *across the sea*, Beo. Th. 947; B. 471. On wæteres ǽht, 1037; B. 516. Hé stilde wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. Wætres swége, Blickl. Homl. 65, 19. Wætres (*the Deluge*) bróguan, Cd. Th. 84, 10; Gen. 1395: Exon. Th. 200, 16; Ph. 41. Ic hine of wætere genam, Ex. 2, 10. Hé ástáh of ðam wætere (wætre, Lind.: wættre, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 16. Gestreón bewrigen wætere oðde eorðan, Met. 8, 59. Wið wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. Ðú ðam wættere foldan tó flóre gesettest, Met. 20, 90. Geát ðæt blód on yrnende wæter, Lchdm. ii. 76, 15. Se ðe gǽd on deóp wæter, Salm. Kmbl. 448; Sal. 224. Deóp wæter *ocean*, Beo. Th. 3812; B. 1904. Ofer wíd wæter, 4937; B. 2473. Swá wé on lagufłóde ofer cald wæter líðan, Exon. Th. 53, 17; Cri. 852: Andr. Kmbl. 401; An. 201.

II a. *water* as in Derwent*water*, *a body of water, a stream, lake, sea*:—Heó wolde hig þweán æt ðam wætere (*in flumine*) and hyre médenu eodon be ðæs wæteres ófre (*per crepidinem alvei*), Ex. 2, 5. Hé becom tó Iordanes ófrum ðæs wæteres *he came to the shores of the river Jordan*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 664, 678: (*the Danube*), Elen. Kmbl. 119; El. 60. On wætere *in amne*, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 35. Hé geseah ofer ðæm wætere hárne stán, Blickl. Homl. 209, 31. Ðás ðe on ðís wætere (*a flood*) syndon eft hié líbbaþ . . . Ða ðe on ðisse wætere syndon, 247, 21, 25. Éástreámas feówer wǽron ádǽlede of ánum wætre, Cd. Th. 14, 17; Gen. 220. Hyra (*the Egyptians'*) wæter wurdon tó blóde, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 36, 25. Ða þreó wæter, Cd. Th. 133, 16; Gen. 2211. Swá swá ealle wæteru cumaþ of ðære sǽ, and eft ealle cumaþ tó ðære sǽ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 23. Wætera *latticum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 17. Hé tó Iordane becom ealra wætera ðam hálgestan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 63. Sǽs and wætra heá holmas, Exon. Th. 193, 16; Az. 122. Fiscwyllum wæterum *fluviis multum piscosis*, Bd. I, 1; S. 473, 15. Hí witon on hwelcum wætrum hí sculun sécan fiscas, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 19. Ðæt folc fór betwux ðám twám wæterum (*the two parts of the Red Sea*), Wulfst. 293, 16. Seó eorðe wæs wæterum weaht, lagostreámum leoht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. Mid briegum ofer deópe wæteru, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Lǽt forð ðíne willas and tódǽl ðín wætru æfter herestrǽtum, Past. 48; S. 373, 13, 15. Áþene díne hand ofer ealle Egipta wættro and flódas, ge ofer burnan ge ofer meras and ofer ealle wæterpyttas, Ex. 7, 19.

II b. in plural, *waters*, implying abundance or great extent, *waters* of a great river, of a sea, etc.:—Ða fixas de synd on ðam flóde ácwelaþ, and ða wæteru forrotiaþ, Ex. 7, 18. Ðǽr wǽron manega wættro (uætro, Lind.: wæter, Rush.) *there was much water there*, Jn. Skt. 3, 23. Hé wæter sceáwedon and hé geseáwon sealte ýþa . . . wæs swég micel sealtera wætera, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Swá ǽr wæter fleówan, flódas ástýsde, Exon. Th. 61, 16; Cri. 985: Andr. Kmbl. 3105; An. 1555. Ðæt lég miclade, and him nǽnig mon mid wætra ouweorpnesse wipstondan meahte, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 20. Ofer wætera gedring, ofer hwæles édel, Chr. 975; Erl. 120, 21: Exon. Th. 351, 13; Sch. 351. Ýða gelaac, wíd gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Ðæt flód ðæra myclena wæterena, 31, 7. Wætrum bisencte, Exon. Th. 271, 9; Jul. 479: Cd. Th. 88, 4; Gen. 1460. Ða scíran wæter *liquidas lymphas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 11. Hát mé cuman tó ðé ofer ðás wætru (wætra, Lind.: ðæt wæter, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 14, 28. Hú heó mihte Iordanes wæteru oferfaran, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 680. Wætru, 684. Hé gegaderode eall sǽ wætru (*aquas maris*), Ps. Th. 32, 6.

II c. in reference to the surface of water:—Ðæt hié nǽren .x. fóta heá bufan wætere *decem pedum altitudine a mari aberant*, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 11. Under wætere, Beo. Th. 3316; B. 1656. [*O. Sax.* watar: *O. Frs.* weter: *O. H. Ger.* wazzar. Cf. *Goth.* watō: *Icel.* vatn.] v. font- (fant-), hálig-, hreód-, neáh-, weorold-, wille-wæter; wæter-ordál.

wæter-ádl, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Se ðe him seó wæteradl, Lchdm. i. 354, 8. Wið wæteradle . . . seó wæteradl ût áflóweþ, 364, 19–20, 11. v. wæter-seócness.

wæter-ǽdre, an: -ǽder, e; *f.* (*in the first passage given the word is made neuter*). *A vein of water, a spring*:—Gewemmed weteredre *uena corrupta* (Prov. 25, 26), Kent. Gl. 973. Hé hét ða heardnysse holian onmiddan ðære flóre, and ðæt wæteradre ðá wynsum ásprang, werod on swæcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. An lamb bícnode mid his swýðran fét, swilce hit ða wæteradran geswutelian wolde. Clemens cwæð: 'Geopeniaþ ðás eorðan' . . . Æt ðam forman gedelfe swégde út ormǽte wyllspring, i. 562, 10. Ealle wyllspringas and eán þurh hig (*the earth*) yrnaþ. Swá swá ǽddran licgeaþ on ðæs mannes líchaman, swá licgaþ ðás wæterǽddran geond ðás eordan, Lchdm. iii. 254, 23. On stemne wæteradrena (-édrana, Ps. Lamb. *cataractorum*) dínra, Ps. Spl. 41, 9: Blickl. Gl. Wæteradra, Ps. Th. 41, 8. Wæteradrum *cataractis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 63. Seó gýtsung þord getweoh ða wæteradran rǽt *avaritia aurum inter arenas legit*, Gl. Prud. 55.

wæter-ælf-ǽdl, e; *f. Some form of illness*:—Gif mon bið on wæterælfádle, ðonne beóþ him ða handnæglas wonne and ða ágan teárige, and wile lócian níþer, Lchdm. ii. 350, 21: 304, 8.

wæter-ælfen[n], e; *f. A water-elf, water-nymph*:—Wæterælfenne *nymfae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 31.

wæter-berend, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Wæterberendra *lixarum* (*mercenariorum qui aquam portant*), Hpt. Gl. 427, 14. v. next word.

wæter-berere, es; *m. A water-bearer*:—Mid wæterberera *cum lixarum* (*coetibus*, Ald. 13; *the passage is the same as that glossed in the preceding word*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 74: 18, 2. Wæterberere (-a?) *lixarum*, 52, 73.

wæter-bóg (-bóh), es; *m. A bough with moisture in it*:—Wæterbóh *surculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 16.

wæter-bolla, an; *m. Dropsy*:—Of ðære ádle cymð ful oft wæterbolla, Lchdm. ii. 202, 5: 206, 11. Wiþ wæterbollan, 108, 4: 10, 17: 204, 13.

wæter-bróga, an; *m. Terror caused by water, the terror of the deep*:—Engel ðín con sealte sǽstreámas, warodfaruða gewinn and wæterbrógan, Andr. Kmbl. 394; An. 197: 912; An. 456. Cf. wæter-egesa.

wæter-búc, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Án man mid wæterbúce *homo am-*

þhoram aquae portans, Lk. Skt. 22, 10. Gedeon hēt heora ælcne geniman ānne ēmtigne sester oððe ānne wæterbūc *Gedeon dedit in manibus eorum lagenas vacuas*, Jud. 7, 16.

wæter-bucca, an; *m. An aquatic insect, a water-spider*:—Wæterbuc[e]a *vel* [wæter]gāt *tippula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 14.

wæter-burne, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Ic āna sæt innan bearwe . . . ðǽr ða wæterburnan swēgdon and urnon, Dōm. L. 3.

wæter-byden, e; *f. A water-cask*; dolium, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 76.

wæter-clāþ, es; *m. A towel*:—Ðære kycenan wiċþēnas wæterclāðas wacsan, ðe hȳ heora handa and fēt mid wīpedan *linthea, cum quibus sibi fratres manus aut pedes tergunt, lavet*, R. Ben. 59, 7: R. Ben. Interl. 66, 1.

wæter-cróg, es; *m. A pitcher*:—Watercróg *lagenam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 28.

wæter-crūce, an; *f. A water-pot*:—Waetercrūce *urciolum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 124, 19.

wæter-del[1], es; *n. m.* (?) *A dell in which there is water*:—Norð tō wæterdellæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 126, 14.

wæter-denu, e; *f. A valley with water in it*:—Andlang weterdene west tō ðære deópan dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 365, 33.

wæter-furh; *f. A trench*:—On ða wæterfurh innan smalan brōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 105, 17.

wæter-egesa, an; *m. Terror caused by water*:—Wæteregesa sceal liðra wyrðan *the terrors of the deep shall lose their force*, Andr. Kmbl. 870; An. 435. Wæteregsa, 750; An. 375. Grendles mōdor wæteregesan wunian sceolde, cealde streámas *Grendel's mother must live among the dreadful waters, the cold streams*, Beo. Th. 2524; B. 1260. Cf. wæter-brōga.

wæter-fæsten[n], es; *n. A place protected by water*:—Hē gewīcode ðǽr ðǽr hē niéhst rȳmet hæfde for wudufæstenne ond for wæterfæstenne *he encamped as near to the Danes as the wood and water, which protected their position, would allow him to find sufficient room*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 10.

wæter-fæt, es; *n. A vessel for water, a water-pot*:—Wæterfæt *ydria*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 4: *ydria vel soriscula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 12. Ðæt wīf forlēt hyre wæterfæt (*hydriam*), Jn. Skt. 4, 28. Ðǽr wǽron āset six stānene wæterfatu (*hydriae*), 2, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 56, 5, 21. Ða six wæterfatu getācnodon six ylda ðyssere worulde, 58, 1. Ða hira wæterfatu fulle wǽron *impletis canalibus*, Ex. 2, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzarfaz *hydria*.]

wæter-flasce, -flaxe, an; *f. A water-flask, a pitcher*:—Sum man berende sume wæterflaxan *homo lagenam aquae baiulans*, Mk. Skt. 14, 13.

wæter-flōd, es; *m. n. A flood, deluge*; in plural, *floods, waters*. Cf. wæter, **II b**:—Swilce ōðer wæterflōd swā flewȳ heora blōd, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 74. On ðæs Ambictiones tīde wurdon mycele wæterflōd (*inluvies aquarum*) geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. Hine storm ne mæg āwecgan, ne wæterflōdas brecan brondstæfne, Andr. Kmbl. 1006; An. 503. Hī mē ymbsealdan swā wæterflōdas (*sicut aqua*), Ps. Th. 87, 17. On wæterflōdum *in aquoso*, 62, 2.

wæter-full; *adj. Dropsical*:—Wæterfull *hydropicus* (v. Lk. 14, 2), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 57: 43, 21.

wæter-fyrhtness, e; *f. Fear of water, hydrophobia*:—Wæterfirhtnys *ydrofobam* vel *limphatici*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 25.

wæter-gāt. v. wæter-bucca.

wæter-geblēd *a blister with water in it* (?); or *a blister made by boiling water* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wæter-gelād, es; *m. A water-way, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelāda *aquae ductuum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 16.

wæter-gelæt, es; *n. A water-course, an aqueduct*:—Wætergelæt *colimbus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 69. v. wæter-þeóte.

wæter-gewæsc, es; *n. Land formed by the washing up of earth*:—*Circumlutus locus* mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede, *alluvium* wætergewæsc, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15, 16.

wæter-grund, es; *m. The bottom of the sea, the depth of the sea*:—On wætergrundum *in profundo*, Ps. Th. 106, 23.

wæter-gyte, es; *m. A pouring of water, a water-course*:—Endlyfta is *aquarius*, ðæt is wætergyte (-scyte, MS. R.), oððe se ðe wæter gȳt, Lchdm. iii. 246, 4.

wæter-hæfern, es; *m. A water-crab*:—Genim wæterhæfern gebærnende, Lchdm. ii. 44, 19.

wæter-hālgung, e; *f. Blessing* or *hallowing of water*; aquae benedictio:—Waeterhālgunge, Rtl. 117, 1.

wæter-ham[m], es; *m. Land surrounded by a ditch* (?):—Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on waterhammes; of ðan hamman on grēnan beorh, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 31. Cf. flōdhammas, i. 289, 18.

wæter-helm. v. wegan, **III** (1).

wæterian; *p.* ode *To water, supply with water*, (1) *to water* animals, *give drink to* living creatures:—Hē wæteriode hig *adaquavit eos*, Ps. Spl. 77, 18. Hē wæteriode hire heorde *adaquavit gregem*, Gen. 29, 10. Hī heora orf wæteriodon *refectis gregibus*, 29, 3. Orf wæterian, Ex. 2, 16. Oxan wæterian, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 1. Ða hēt ic wætrigan ūre hors and ūre niéteno, Nar. 12, 12. Tō wætranne, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 15: p. 8, 15. (2) *to water* plants:—Se man de plantaþ wyrta, hē hī wæteraþ, Homl. Th. i. 304, 26. Sumu treówu hē watrode, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 4. (3) *to water* land, *to irrigate*:—Hē land wæteraþ *arua rigat*, Scint. 118, 14. Ða feówer eán ealne ðisne embhwyrft wæteriaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 177. Ān wyll āsprang of ðære eorðan wættriende (*irrigans*) ealre ðære eorðan brādnysse . . . Ðæt flōd . . . tō wætrienne (*ad irrigandum*) neorxena wang, Gen. 2, 6, 10. [Cf. *Icel.* vatna *to water*.] v. ge-wæterian.

wæterig; *adj. Watery*:—Wæterig æcer *alluvius ager*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 52. Gif se ūtgang sīe windig and wætrig and blōdig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 7. Seó wamb ðe bið wæterigre gecyndo, 220, 26. On wæterigum *in aquoso*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 62, 3. Mid ðam wæterian bleó, Scrd. 21, 27. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stōwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 10: Lchdm. i. 98, 26. v. un-wætrig.

wæter-leás; *adj. Without water, dry*:—Hig dydon hine on ðone wæterleásan pytt *miserunt eum in cisternam, quae non habebat aquam*, Gen. 37, 24. Hē gād ðerh stōwa (-e, Rush.) wæterleása (-e, Rush.) *perambulat per loca inaquosa*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzerlōs *sine aqua*.]

wæter-leást, e; *f. Want of water*:—Ðæt folc wearð geangsumod on móde for ðære wæterleáste, Homl. Ass. 108, 177.

wæter-líc; *adj. Aquatic*:—Wæterlīce *aquatiles*, Germ. 394, 243. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzar-līh *aquaticus*.]

wæter-mēle, -mæle, es; *m. A water-cup*:—Wætermēle *pelvis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 78; Zup. 75, 15. Wætermæle *pulvis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 68.

wæter-nædre, an; *f. A water-snake*:—Wæternædre *anguis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 21: i. 285, 3: *salamandra*, 289, 29. Wæternedrum [*h*]*ydris*, ii. 97, 2. [A watyrnedyre *hic idrus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 223, 2. A wateradder *agguis*, 255, 4. Wateraddur *vipera*, 177, 37 (all 15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-natra *natrix*, *ydrus*.]

wæter-ordāl, es; *n. The ordeal by boiling water*:—Hæbbe se teónd cyre, swā wæterordāl swā ȳsenordāl, L. Ath. iv. 6; Th. i. 224, 15. Cf. Ælc tiónd āge geweald swā hwæðer hē wille swā wæter swā īsen, L. Eth. iii. 6; Th. i. 296, 4. *See* ordāl.

wæter-pund. v. pund, **III**.

wæter-pyt[**t**], es; *m. A water-pit, well*:—Of ðam wege on ðone wæterpytt; of ðam pytte on dene, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 186, 19. On ðone wæterpyt; of ðam wæterpyt, iii. 359, 15. Heó geseah sumne wæterpytt *videns puteum aquae*, Gen. 21, 19. Ðone wæterpytt *puteum illum* (cf. wyllspring, v. 7), 16, 14. Gif hwā ādelfe wæterpyt (*cisternam*, Ex. 21, 33), oþþe betȳnedne ontȳne, L. Alf. 22; Th. i. 50, 6. Ofer ealle wæterpyttas *super omnes lacus aquarum*, Ex. 7, 19. Hig dulfon wæterpyttas *they dug for water*, 7, 24.

wæter-rīþe, an; *f. A stream of water*:—Wæterīþan *laticem*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 25.

wæter-sceát, es; *m. A napkin*; mappa, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 1. v. wæter-scīte.

wæter-scipe, es; *m. A body of water, a piece of water, water*:—Gif hit beón mæg, swā sceal mynster beón gestaþelod, ðæt ealle neádbehéfe þing ðǽr binnan wunien, ðæt is wæterscipe, mylen, wyrtūn (*aqua, molendinum, ortus*), R. Ben. 127, 5. On ðære neáwiste næs nán wæterscipe, Jud. 15, 8. Ðis is se wæterscipe, ðe ūs God tō frófre gehēt . . . ðæs wæterscipes welsprynge is on hefonríce, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 28. Wæterscipes hūs *colimbus*, i. *aquaeductus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 56. Ða cwōmon ðǽr scorpiones swā hié ǽr gewunelīce wǽron ðæs wæterscipes *scorpiones consuetam petentes aquationem*, Nar. 13, 11. Ðæt monnum wǽre dȳ ēþre tō dæm wæterscipe tō ganganne *ut facilior aquatoribus esset accessus ad flumen*, 12, 20. Wæs swíþe wynsum wǽta ūt flōwende . . . Wæs ongeán ȳpsum wæterscipe glæsen fæt, Blickl. Homl. 209, 4. Wæs ðām gebrōdrum micel frēcednys tō ástīgenne tō wæterscipe, and cōmon tō ðam hālgan were biddende ðæt hē ða mynstra gehendor ðam wæterscipe timbrian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 160, 29–31. Hē heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, Anglia x. 94, 172. Ðone wæterscype ðe hē into Níwan mynstre bē ðes cinges leáfan geteáh, Chart. Th. 232, 3. Hwalas . . . ða ðe lagostreámas, wæterscipe wecgaþ, Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Ūre Drihten gesceóp ealle wæterscypas and ða wīdgillan sæ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24.

wæter-scīte, an; *f. A towel*:—Hē wearð bewǽfed mid ānre wæterscȳtan (*linteo*, Jn. 13, 4), Homl. Th. ii. 242, 25. v. wæter-sceát.

wæter-scyte, es; *m. A rush of water*. v. wæter-gyte.

wæter-seáþ, es; *m. A water-pit, well, reservoir*:—Ða wæs ðǽr on ōþre sídan ðæs hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wæterseáð wǽre, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 8. Wæterseáðes *cisternae*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 27. [Myrige wæterseáðes ðǽr ābūten standeþ, Shrn. 13, 17.]

wæter-seóc; *adj. Dropsical*:—Ða wæs sum wæterseóc man *homo quidam hydropicus erat*, Lk. Skt. 14, 2: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Wæterseóc *lymphaticus*, Hpt. Gl. 514, 30. *Ydropicus* byð se wæterseóca, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 3. Wæterseóces mannes þurst gecēlan, Lchdm. i. 146, 13. Hit fremaþ ðam wæterseócan, 204, 2. Wæterseóce *hydropicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 3. Heó gehnǽceþ ða anginnu ðām wæterseócum,

Lchdm. i. 272, 15. Hē ða wæterseócan gedrīgeþ, 284, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wazzar-siuh *hydropicus.*]

wæter-seócness, e; *f. Dropsy*:—Ðeós wætersēocnyss *hic ydrops*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 56; Zup. 68, 2: Homl. Th. i. 86, 9. Wiđ wætersēocnysse, Lchdm. i. 122, 19: 144, 21: 202, 19: 234, 5: 272, 13: 276, 13: 322, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-suht *hydrops.*] v. wæter-ādl, -bolla.

wæter-slæd, es; *n. A valley with water in it*:—On wæterslædes dīc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 11. On ðæt wæterslæd, iii. 394, 17. v. slæd.

wæter-spring, es; *m. A springing up of water*:—Upcyme, wæterspryne wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386.

wæter-steal[1], es; *m. Standing water, a pool*:—Ðǽr synd unmāte mōras, hwilon sweart wætersteal, hwīlon fūle eārīþas yrnende (*sometimes black stagnant water, sometimes foul streams running*, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 5.

wæter-stefn, e; *f. The voice or sound of water*:—Fram wæterstefnum wīdra manigra *a vocibus aquarum multarum*, Ps. Th. 92, 4.

wæter-streám, es; *m. A stream of water*:—Hē wætersträmas wende tō blōde *convertit in sanguinem flumina eorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 44. [Waterstræm, Orm. 18092.]

wæter-þeóte, an; *f. A water-channel, conduit*:—Wæterþeóte *aquagium* (aquagium *aquaeductus, canalis*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 23: *canalis* vel *colimbus* vel *aquaeductus*, 61, 22. Ðære heofenan wæterþeótan wǽron geopenode *cataractae coeli apertae sunt*, Gen. 7, 11: 8, 2: Homl. Th. i. 22, 4. On stefne wæterþeótena dīnra *in voce cataractarum tuarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 8. [Weterþeutan of þer inycele niweluisse, O. E. Homl. i. 225, 23. *O. H. Ger.* wazzar-dioza *cataracta.*]

wæter-þīsa (?), an; *m. A water-rusher, what rushes through the water*, applied to a ship and to the whale:—Hē wǽghengest wræc, wæterþīsa (-þiswa, MS., *but the w is marked for erasure*) īōr snel, Exon. Th. 182, 1; Gū. 1303. Hē (*the whale*) hafaþ ōþre gecynd, wæterþīsa wlonc, 363, 7; Wal. 50. [Cf. *Icel.* þeysa *to rush, storm*; þeysir *a rusher, stormer.*] Cf. mere-þyssa.

wæter-þrūh *a water-pipe, conduit*:—Uueterþrūh, uua[e]terthrūch, uaeterthrouch *caractis*, Txts. 47, 367. Wæte[r]þrūh, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 1. Þeótan, wæterþrūh *cataractae*, 13, 15. Waeterdrūm *canalibus*, 102, 68.

wæter-þýþe; *pl. f. Water-hosts, great waters*:—Ða ðe wyrceaþ weorc mænig on wæterdýþum *qui faciunt operationem in aquis multis*, Ps. Th. 106, 22.

wæter-tyge, es; *m. An aqueduct*:—Wætertige *aquaeductus, canalis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 50.

wæterung, e; *f. Watering, providing with water*, (1) *providing water* for people:—Sume ða hǽðenan on heora ðeówtе leofodon tō wudunge and tō wæteruнge (*as hewers of wood and drawers of water*), Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. (2) *watering* of plants:—Syððan ða wyrta grōwende beóð, hē geswýcð ðære wæteruнge, i. 304, 27.

wæter-wǽdlness, e; *f. Poverty of water, lack of water*:—For ðyses wēstenes wæterwǽdinysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 538.

wæter-weg, es; *m. A water-way, a channel connecting two pieces of water* (?):—Wæterweg *tramites*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 43. Andlang burnan on wæterweg; of ðan wæterwege on wæterhammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 374, 30. [Water-wey *meatus*, Prompt. Parv. 518.]

wæter-will, es; *m. A spring of water*:—Ðæt man weorðige wæterwyllas oþþe stānas, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 20.

wæter-write, es; *m.* (*or ?* -write, an; *f.*) *A vessel measuring time by the running of water*:—Wæterwrite *clepsydra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 12.

wæter-wyrt, e; *f. Water-fennel*:—Wæterwyrt *callitriche*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 18: *gallitricum*, ii. 42, 38: *gallitricum*, Wülck. Gl. 298, 25 (omitted by Wright). Wæterwyrt. Genim ðās wyrte ðe man *callitricum* (*gallitricum*, MS. V.) and ōðrum naman wæterwyrt nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 152, 4–6.

wæter-ýþ, e; *f. A wave of water, a wave*:—Beorh wunode on wonge wæterýðum næh, Beo. Th. 4477; B. 2242.

wæd, -wǽda, wǽde. v. wæd, here-wǽda, wāþ.

wǽdan; *p.* de *To hunt*:—Ic wiht (*a rake*) geseah . . . seó ðæt feoh fēdeþ, hafaþ fela tōþa . . . wǽþeþ geond weallas, wyrte sēceþ aa, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rä. 35, 5. Winde gelīcost, ðonne hē hlūd āstīgeþ, wǽdeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Brim wīde wǽdde, wælfæðmum sweóp, Cd. Th. 208, 8; Exod. 480. Hwæþer gē willen wǽþan mid hundum on sealtne sǽ (cf. hwæþer gē eówer hundas ūt on sǽ lǽdon, ðonne gē huntian willaþ, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 14), Met. 19, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* weidōn *venari, errare, pascere; Icel.* veiða *to hunt.*] v. wāþ.

wǽde-burne (?), an; *f. A fishing-stream* (?):—Of ðæm geate on wǽdeburnan; andlang wǽdeburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 79, 27. [Cf. *Icel.* veiði-vatn *a fishing-lake: O. H. Ger.* weida *piscatio.*] v. preceding word.

wǽtian; *p.* ode *To become wet*:—Ðániaþ and wǽtigaþ *madescunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 39. v. wǽtan.

wǽting(-ung), e; *f. Wetting, moistening*:—Ðara breósta biþ deáwig wǽtung (v. wǽtian), swā swā sié geswāt, Lchdm. ii. 258, 17. Mid wǽtingum (v. wǽtan) and mettum gelǽcnian, 222, 8.

wætla, an; *m. A bandage*:—Ðonne ðū hit sníþe, ðonne hafa ðē línenne wǽtlan gearone ðæt ðū ðæt dolh sōna mid forwríte; and ðonne ðū hit eft mā lǽtan wille, teóh ðone wǽtlan of, Lchdm. ii. 208, 20–23. Cf. wætel.

Wǽtlinga-ceaster, e; *f. St. Alban's*:—Wæs hē ðrowigende se éadiga Albanus ðý teóþan dæge Kalendarum Iuliarum neáh ðære ceastre ðe Rómāne hēton Verolamium, seó nū fram Angelðeóde Werlameceaster oþþe Wǽclingaceaster (uaetlingacæstir, -cester, uetlinguacaester, Lat. versions, Txts. 133, 13–14) is nemned, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 5. Neáh ðære ceastre ðe Bryttwalas nemdon Uerolamium and Ængla þéod nemnaþ nū Wǽtlingaceaster, Shrn. 94, 3. Uerulamium, quod nos uulgariter dicimus Wǽtlingaceaster, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 248, 31. In loco qui solito æt Uueatlingaceastre nuncupatur uocabulo, 297, 7.

Wǽtlinga-strǽt, e; *f. Watling Street*, the Roman road running from Dover, through Canterbury, Rochester, London, St. Alban's, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Towcester, Weedon, Wroxeter to Chester. [From Douere in to Chestre tillеþ Watlingestrete, R. Glouc. 8, 1. According to Trevisa it went 'besides Wrokecestre, and then forth to Stratton, and so forth by the myddell of Wales unto Cardykan, and endeth atte Irissne see.' Polychron. bk. i. c. 45. Florence of Worcester, in his Chronicle under the year 1013, gives a mythical explanation of the word, that it was the road which the sons of King Weatla made across England:]—Dis sint ða landgemǽra ðara landa tō Baddanbyrig (*Badby*) and tō Doddanforda (*Dodford*) and tō Eferdūne (*Everdon*) (*all three places are in Northamptonshire, a little to the west of Watling Street*) . . . Sūð on gerihte andlang Wǽtlinga strǽt on ðone weg tō Weódúninga gemǽre (*Weedon*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 250, 7; iii. 421, 29. Ðis sint ða landgemǽro intō Stōwe (*Stowe in Bucks*). Ærest of ðam hālgan wylles forda sūð andlang Wǽtlinga strǽte, 443, 4. Hii sunt termini hujus terrae [*land* at Teobbanwyrde (*Tebworth, Beds*).] Ðǽr se dīc sceót in Wǽclinga strǽte; andlanges Wæxlinga strǽte . . . æfter dīce in Wæxlinga strǽte, v. 187, 21–31. Ðis syndon ða landgemǽra tō Hāmstede. Of Sandgatan . . . west tō Wǽtlinga strǽte, vi. 106, 1. On Weaclinga strǽt (*the place is the same as in the first passage given*), 213, 22. Ðonne on gerihte tō Bedanforda, ðonne up on Úsan óð Wǽtlinga strǽt, L. A. G. 1; Th. i. 152, 10. Hē com ofer Wǽclinga strǽte, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 6. ¶ In one charter the word occurs in boundaries of land 'æt Éastún,' which Kemble places in Hampshire, the gift of the land being made at Glastonbury. If this identification is correct the word seems to have been used of more than one road:—Of ðære strǽte in Ebban mōr . . . in ðone dīc on Uppinghēma gemǽra (*Upham? Hants*); andlang dīces on Wǽtlinga strǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 18. [In later English the word was applied to the Milky Way:—The Galaxye, which men clepeth the Milky Wey . . . and somme callen hit Watlinge Strete, Chauc. H. of Fame, ii. 431. Wattelynge strete *lactea, galaxias* vel *galaxia*, Cath. Angl. 410, and see note.]

wǽtness, e; *f. Wetness, moisture*:—Ōðer ne hæbde wētnise *aliud non habebat umorem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 6.

wætri[g]an. v. wæterian.

wæwærd-líc; *adj. Good* (?):—*Semis* ys swýðe wæwærdlīc tō ongytanne, swā hit gerǽd ys on ðære bōc ðe ys Exodus genemned: 'Habuit arca testamenti duos semis cubitos longitudinis.' Hērǽfter wē wyllaþ geopenian uplendiscum preóstum ðæra gerēna æfter Lýdenwara gesceáde, Anglia viii. 335, 30. v. next word.

wæwærdlíce; *adv. Well, successfully* (?):—Of ðissum syx tíðum wihst *se quadrans* swýðe wæwærdlīce, and forð stæpð wel orglīce swylce hwylc cyng of his gitðūre stæppe geglenged, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Nū þincð ðe wærra and micele ðe snotera, se ðe can mid leásungan wæwerdlīce (-werdlīce [*e from æ*], -wyrdlīce, *v. ll.*) werian, and mid unsōðe sōð oferswīðan, Wulfst. 169, 1.

wæx. v. weax.

wafian; *p.* ode *To look with wonder, be amazed*, (1) absolute:—Ic wafige *stupeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 13. Wafede *obstupuit*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 23. Hæled wafedon, Cd. Th. 182, 20; Exod. 78. Ða wundode hē wundriende and wafiende *cum quasi adtonitus maneret*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ðæt ðū gange wafiende for hira þinge and ege *sis stupens ad terrorem eorum*, Deut. 28, 34. Ðæt folc wafigende him sāh onbūtan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 650. Wafiendre wǽfersēne *theatrali (visibili) spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 411, 77. Hī swíðe wundredon and wafiende cwǽdon, Lchdm. iii. 436, 7. (2) with gen. *to wonder at, be amazed at*:—Hwā ne wafaþ ðæs, ðonne se fulla mōna wyrþ ofertogen mid þióstrum? . . . Dises hī wundriaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 29. Heora dysige men wafaþ, 14, 2; Fox 44, 3. Eówre fýnd wafiaþ eówre *stupebunt super ea inimici vestri*, Lev. 26, 32. Ealle men wafedon his ānes, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Ða ðe Símónes wundorðǽda wafodan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. Hwā ne mæge wafian ælces steorran? Met. 28, 44. Hæfde hē mē gebunden mid ðære wynsumnesse his sanges, ðæt ic his wæs swíþe wafiende *cum me stupentem carminis mulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 7. (2a) case uncertain:—Hwæt is deós wundrung ðe gē wafiaþ, Exon. Th. 6, 25; Cri. 89. (3) with prep. v. wafung, II:—Dugud wafade on ðære fǽmnan wlite, Exon. Th. 252, 13; Jul. 162. (4) with a clause:—Þeóda wlītaþ, wundrum wafiaþ, hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph.

342. Wafiaþ weras, dæt . . ., 493, 24; Rä. 81, 86. Hwá is dæt ne wafige dæt . . ., Met. 28, 18. Hwá is dæt ne wafige (cf. hwá ne wundraþ dæs, dæt . . ., Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25) hú . . ., 28, 31.

wafian; *p.* ode *To wave:*—Wafa mid dínum handum, Lchdm. ii. 318, 17. Þeáh de man wafige wundorlíce mid handa, ne bið hit þeáh bletsung búta hé wyrce tácn dære hálgan róde, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 151.

wafor-líc; *adj. Spectacular, theatrical:*—Hí heora waforlícan plegan forléton and heora baða belucon, Ap. Th. 6, 12. v. wæfer-líc, wæfer-sin, wafian, *and following words.*

wafung, e; *f.* I. *glossing* spectaculum. v. *two following words:*—Wafung *spectaculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 44. On openre wafunge (the passage is: Martyres in Circi *spectaculo* cuparum gremiis includuntur, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 71. Wafunge *spectaculum* (mirum mundo spectaculum exhibuit, Ald. 62), 509, 33. II. *amazement, wonder, astonishment:*—On dære gesihðe hine gestód wundorlíc wafung . . . eall hé wæs ful wundrunge and wafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 501–509. Him an gefór swíðlíc wafung on swá wuldorfæstan wuldre, ii. 23b, 691. Ða arn dæt folc tó for wafunge, i. 12, 206. Hit hí mid swá mycelre fyrhto and wafunge (*tanto stupore*) geslóh, Bd. 4, 7; S. 575, 7. Hí sceáwodon dæt heáfod mid swíðlícre wafunge, Homl. Ass. 112, 331: Jud. 16, 25. God hæfþ geéced mínne ege and míne wafunga *stuporem meum Deus exaggerat*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 1. v. webbung.

wafung-stede, es; *m. A place for spectacles* (v. wafung. I), *a theatre, an amphitheatre:*—Wafungstede *theatrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 45. Syneweald wafungstede *amphitheatrum*, 37, 1.

wafung-stów, e; *f. A place for spectacles, a theatre, an amphitheatre:*—On plegstówe oðde on wafungstówe, Lchdm. iii. 206, 16. v. wæfer-stów, *and preceding word.*

wág (-h), wáge, es; *m. A wall*, mostly of a building:—Wáh *paries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 8: 290, 7: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 52, 12. Ælces húses wáh bíþ fæst ágþer ge on dære flóre ge on dæm hrófe, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 12. Him ne widstent nán ding, náðer ne stánen weall ne bryden wáh (*a wattled wall; cf.* wága *cratium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 55, *and next passage; and* v. bréden), Homl. Th. i. 288, 4. *Graticium* wág *flecta* (cf. *flecta* hyrdel, 149, 43), Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 15. Wág, Exon. Th. 476, 18; Ruin. 9. Ælc wág (*paries*) bið gebiéged twiefeald on dæm healfe, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 13. 'Durhdyrela done wág (wáh, Cott. MSS.). Ða ic ða done wáh durhdyreludne hæfde . . . Ealle ða hearga wæron átiéfrede on dæm wáge' . . . Hwæt is sió dyrelung ðæs wáges? 21; Swt. 153, 17–25. On áne studu dæs wáges (*the wall of the hall*), Bd. 3, 10; S. 534, 29: (*the wall of a church*), Blickl. Homl. 207, 16. Seó wræþstud ðam wáge (*the wall of the church*) tó wræþe geseted wæs, Bd. 1, 17; S. 544, 24, 32. Hé wende híne tó wáge (*the wall of the chamber*), Homl. Th. i. 414, 19. On dífnre healle wáge, ii. 436, 10: Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723: Andr. Kmbl. 1428; An. 714: Beo. Th. 3328; B. 1662. Wáge, Exon. Th. 394, 17; Rä. 14, 4. Hé slóg mid his heáfde on done wág, ðonne hé on his setl sæt, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 12. Wáh, Ps. Th. 61, 3. Ða wágas (*the walls of a church*) næron ríhte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18: (*the walls of a palace*), Nar. 4, 24. Ne mé ne lyst mid glase geworhtra wága, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 17. Ne beó wé tó weallum oðde tó wágum geworhte on dære gástlícan gebyltunge, Homl. Th. ii. 582, 14. Web æfter wágum, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Dæt cyricgrið stande ághwár binnan wágum, L. I. P. 25; Th. ii. 338, 35. On wágum dæra húsa ðe wið dúna standaþ, Lchdm. i. 124, 16. Wið wágas, 116, 21. Hí heora heáfdu slógan on ða wágas, Blickl. Homl. 151, 5: Homl. Th. i. 106, 14. [Wahes, O. E. Homl. i. 247, 17. Þare halle wah, Laym. 25887. Waȝes (*walls of temples*), wowes (2nd MS.), 10182. Wah (wach) oðer wal, A. R. 104, 5. Wiðinnen þe uour woawes, 172, 21. Fra wah to waȝhe, Orm. 1015. Tweȝenn waȝhess, 6825. Wowes, O. and N. 1528. Woȝ, Ayenb. 72. Woughe, Wyck. Ps. 61, 4. Wowes, Piers P. 3, 61. *O. Frs.* wách: *Goth.* waddjus: *Icel.* veggr.] v. cyric-, grund-, súþ-wág (-wág).

wág *a balance.* v. wág.

wág-hrægel, es; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil* (of the temple): —Wághrægl (-hræl, Rush.) temples *velum templi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 38. Wághrál (-hræl, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 45. Wághruhel, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 51. Bitwih wághræle (wághrægle, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 51. v. wág-rift.

wagian; *p.* ode *To move* (intrans.). I. *to wag, wave, shake, move backwards and forwards:*—Hé mihte hearpian dæt se wudu wagode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 166, 32. Ða wudubeámas wagedon and swégdon, Dóm. L. 7. Wagedan búta, Exon. Th. 436, 25; Rä. 55, 6. Hreád dæt wagende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 12, 20. II. of that which threatens to fall, *to shake, totter:*—Hornsalu wagiaþ, weallas beoðiaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 10; Rä. 4, 8. Wagaþ, áslád and geflóll *labat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 62. Weagat, 112, 43. Wagiende *nutabunda*, 77, 75: 60, 57. Þý wagigendan *nutabunto*, 83, 71. III. *to shake, be loose.* v. wagung:—His téd ne wagedon *nec dentes illius moti sunt*, Deut. 34, 9. Wið tóþa sáre and gyf hý wagegen (wagigan, wagion, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 126, 15. [Þe se is eure wagiende, O. E. Homl. ii. 175, 19. Deor gunnen waȝeȝen (pleoye, 2nd MS.), Laym. 26941. *O. H. Ger.* wagón *to be moved.*] v. wecgan, wegan.

wág-rift, es; *n. A wall-covering, a curtain, veil* (of the temple): —Wágryft *curtina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 68: 15, 57. Wágrift ðes temples *velum templi*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 203, 17. Wáhrift, Mk. Skt. 15, 38. Wáhryft (wág-, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 51: Lk. Skt. 23, 45: Homl. Th. ii. 258, 3. Wáhreft *velum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 2. On ðæs temples wáhrift *contra velum sanctuarii*, Lev. 4, 6. Godweb tó wefanne of seolce wáhrift tó dam temple, Homl. Ass. 132, 548. Ðær synt eác wáhriftu, sum de hyre wyrde bið, Chart. Th. 538, 29. Wágryfta *curtinarum, velarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 11: 18, 6. Wáhrefta, Hpt. Gl. 430, 66. Hé hæfð ðiderynn gedón . . . ii. wáhræft, Chart. Th. 429, 29. [An waȝherifft wass spredd fra wah to waȝhe, Orm. 1014.] v. heall-wáhrift.

wág-piling, e; *f. Wall-planking, wainscoting:*—Wáhþyling *tabulatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 15. [Cf. *Icel.* vegg-þili *wainscoting.*]

wág-þyrel (?) *a door-way:*—Swá swá wágu ł wágþeorles áhyldum *tamquam parieti inclinato*, Ps. Lamb. 61, 4.

wagung, e; *f. Shaking, looseness.* v. wagian, III:—Wið tóþa sáre and wagunge, genim ðás ylcan wyrte, syle eran fæstendum, heó ða téþ getrymeþ, Lchdm. i. 210, 11: 334, 6.

wáh *a wall.* v. wág.

wáh; *adj. Fine:*—Genim wáh mela hæsles oþþe alres, ásift ðonne ful clæne tela micle hand fulle, Lchdm. ii. 270, 22. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wáhi:—Uuáhes prótes *laboratae cereris.*]

wál (?) *some part of a helmet* [cf. *M. H. Ger.* wæl, wæle *contrivance for fastening the crest of a helmet*]:—Ymb ðæs helmes hróf heáfoðbeorge wírum bewunden wál an útan (walan utan, MS.) heóld *about the helm's top a* 'wál' *wire-girt guarded on the outside the head's defence* (i. e. the helmet), Beo. Th. 2067; B. 1031.

wala (?), an; *m. A root* (?):—Ad (æt?) walan *to the root of a matter, to certainty*; ad liquidum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 46. v. weall-, wyrt-wala.

wala, walas, walca, walch, walc-spinl, wald-, walde, wald-mora, wale. v. wela, wealh, wealaca, wealh, wealc-spinl, weald-, willan, wealh-more, weale.

waled; *adj. Coloured* (?):—Waledra *histriatarum* (histriatus *historiis sculptus vel depictus*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 14. v. (?) walu.

walh. v. wealh.

wá-líc; *adj. Woeful, miserable:*—Is ðes wálíc hám (*hell*) wítes áfylled, Cd. Th. 271, 3; Sat. 100. [*O. H. Ger.* wê-lîh *miser, dirus, atrox.*] v. weá-líc.

Waller-wente; *pl. The Celtic inhabitants of Cumbria:*—Nime hé his mága .xii. and .xii. Wallerwente, L. N. P. L. 51; Th. ii. 298, 8. v. Wente.

walu, e; *f. The mark left by a blow, a wale:*—Walu *vibex*, wala *vibices*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 59. Wale *vibice, livore*, 516, 16. Wala *vibices*, 510, 41. Stíðra wala swipa *asperae invectionis mastigias*, 527, 26. [Wale or strype *vibex*, Prompt. Parv. 514. A wale *vibix*, Wülck. Gl. 619, 16.]

walu, e; *f. A ridge, bank* (?):—In stán wale; andlang ðære wale on done portweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 98, 28. Of dam beorge súþ on ða ealdan wale . . . súþ be wale on dære díce hyrnan, 31, 2–4. [Wale of a schyppe *ratis*, Prompt. Parv. 514.] v. dic-, stán-walu.

walwian, wam. v. wealwian, wamm.

wamb, e; *f.* I. of living things, (a) *a belly, stomach:*—Wamb *venter*, Wrt. Voc. i. 71, 21. Seó ínre wamb *alvus*, 44, 38. Seó útre wamb *venter*, 45, 21. Gif sió wamb wund bid, Lchdm. ii. 162, 13. Is seó womb (*of the Phenix*) neoþan wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 219, 14; Ph. 307. Be wambe coþum, Lchdm. ii. 220, 1. Be wambe missenlícre gecyndo, 14. Wiþ wambe wærce, 318, 15. Wiþ wambe heardnesse, 358, 3. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Ic wiht (*a sow*) geseah féran, hæfde feówere fét under wombe, Exon. Th. 418, 11; Rä. 37, 3. Eall dæt on done múð gæð, gæð on ða wambe (womb, Lind.: wombe, Rush. *ventrem*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 17: Lchdm. ii. 186, 23. Wambe gefyllan *ventrem implere*, Lk. Skt. 15, 16: Exon. Th. 494, 22; Rä. 83, 5. Hé hæfð áne wambe and þúsend manna bigleofan, Homl. Th. i. 66, 1. Be cilda wambum and oferfyll, and gif him mete tela ne mylte, Lchdm. ii. 240, 12. (b) where there is reference to the bringing forth of young, *a womb:*—Westem wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C.) *fructus ventris*, Ps. Surt. 126, 3. Ðú átuge mé of wombe (*ventre*) . . . Of wombe (wambe, Ps. Spl. C. *ventre*) módur mínre, 21, 10–11. Ða wombe (wombo, Lind. *ventres*) ða ðe ne ácendun, Lk. Skt. Rush. 23, 29. II. of inanimate things:—Ic wiht (*bellows*) geseah, womb wæs on hindan, Exon. Th. 419, 6; Rä. 38, 1. Hí (*clouds*) feallan lætaþ seáw of bósme, wætan of wombe, 385, 21; Rä. 4, 48. Ic seah wiht (*a cask*), wombe hæfde micle, 495, 2; Rä. 84, 1. III. in the following passage giving the boundaries of some land, Kemble takes the word to mean *a hollow*:—Ondlong dære hegerówe; dæt on Ondoncilles wombe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 52, 14. [*Goth.* wamba γαστήρ, κοιλία, *venter, uterus: O. L. Ger.* wamba *venter, uterus: O. Frs.* wamme: *O. H. Ger.* wamba *venter, ventriculus, uter, vulva: Icel.* vömb belly.]

-wamb; *adj.* v. þyrel-wamb.

wamb-ádl, e; *f. Disease of the stomach:*—Hér sint tácn be wambe coþum and ádlum, and hú mon ða yfelan wætan dære wambe lácnian scyle. Ðonne wambádl tóweard sié, ðonne beóþ ða tácn . . ., Lchdm. ii. 216, 19.

wamb-hord, es; *m. A womb-hoard*, used of the weapons contained in a fortified place:—Mé (*the fortified place*) of hrife fleógaþ hylde pílas; hwílum ic sweartum swelgan onginne brúnum beadowæpnum; is mín innað til, wombhord wlitig, Exon. Th. 399, 12; Rä. 18, 10.

wamb-seóc; *adj. Diseased in the stomach*:—Ða wambseócan men þrowiaþ on dam bæcbearme and on dam nyperran hrife, Lchdm. ii. 232, 12: 164, 10.

wamm, es; *m. n.* I. in a physical sense, (a) *a spot, mark, blot, stain*:—Wam *livor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 17. Wommum *nevis*, 61, 39. (b) *filth, impurity, corruption*:—Wyrms oððe wom *lues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7. Cwealmbærne wom *letiferam luem* (gipsae crudelitas, quae letiferam civibus luem inferebat, Ald. 69), Hpt. 518, 41. Wom *illuviem, immunditiam* (*carceris*, Ald. 48), 488, 31. Gold dæt in wylme bid womma (woman, Kmbl. *but MS. has* woña) gehwylces geclænsod, Elen. Kmbl. 2618; El. 1310. II. fig. (a) *a blot, disgrace, damage, hurt*:—Wom *dispendium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 40: 28, 11. *Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hénþa, 140, 68. Wæs him ful straug wom and wítu (cf. *O. Sax.* al getholóian wíties endi wammes, Hél. 1536), Cd. Th. 278, 24; Sat. 227. Wam *maculam* (qui arguit impium, sibi maculam generat, Prov. 9, 7), Kent. Gl. 292. Hellbendum fæst, wommum gewítnad (*grievously punished*), Beo. Th. 6138; B. 3073. (b) *moral stain, impurity, uncleanness, defilement*:—Idese mid widle and mid womme besmítan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Fram wæmme leahtra *a labe criminum*, Hymn. Surt. 63, 5. Womme labe (qui genitus mundum miseranda labe resolvit, Ald. 182), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 43: 52, 63. Wom *nevum* (moribus castis vivunt, ut spurcum vitarent pectore nevum, Ald. 168), ii. 92, 82. Synrust þwean and dæt wom gerran wunde hálan, Exon. Th. 81, 11; Cri. 1322: 94, 23; Cri. 1544. Oþ dæt hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwildes wom forbærned, 62, 25; Cri. 1007. (c) *evil, sin, shameful word* or *deed*:—Náfre wommes tácn in dam eardgeardе eáwed neorþeþ, ac dé firina gehwylc feor ábúgeþ, Exon. Th. 4, 18; Cri. 54. Eorl óferne mid teónwordum tælеþ behindan, spreceþ fægere beforan . . . Byd dæs wommes gewita weoruda Dryhten, Fragm. Kmbl. 12; Leás. 7. Genere mé fram dam were de wom fremme *a viro iniquo eripe me*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Wom dydon yldran ússe, dín bebodu bræcon, Exon. Th. 186, 10; Az. 17; Cd. Th. 234, 25; Dan. 297; Exon. Th. 68, 4; Cri. 1098. Of dám welerum dé wom cwedeп a *labiis iniquis*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Heó mé wom spreceþ, firenaþ mec wordum, Exon. Th. 402, 22; Rä. 21, 33. Nánig bihelan mæg on dam heardan dege wom unbéted, dær hit da weorud geseód, So. 25; Cri. 1312. Wer womma leás, Cd. Th. 233, 29; Dan. 283: Menol. Fox 415; Men. 209: Exon. Th. 89, 4; Cri. 1452. Cláne, womma leáse, 12, 19; Cri. 188: 450, 27; Dóm. 94. Womma cláne, 103, 26; Cri. 1694. Ne ic culpan in dé áfre onfunde wonima gewohrtra, and dú da word spricest, swá dú sié synna gehwylcre gefylled, 12, 1; Cri. 179. Hié wáron womma dríste, inwitfulle, Cd. Th. 77, 9; Gen. 1272. Dú tó fela synna gefremedes; wé dé nú willaþ wonima gehwylces leán forgieldan, Exon. Th. 137, 15; Gú. 559. Áþweah mé of sennum, sáule fram wammum, Ps. C. 38. Ic eom dædum fáh, gewundod mid wommum, Cd. Th. 274, 20; Sat. 157. Riht ágyldan ealles dæs de hé on worlde tó wommum gefremede, Blickl. Homl. 113, 4. Widgongel wíf mon wommum bilihd, hæled hý hospe mænaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 16; Gn. Ex. 65. Mánsceaða, wommum áwyrged, 95, 24; Cri. 1562: Cd. Th. 211, 26; Exod. 532. Unriht dón, wommas wyrcean, 217, 17; Dan. 24. Se de warnaþ him wonmas worda and dæda, Exon. Th. 304, 32; Fá. 79. [*Goth.* wammé; *gen. pl. maculaгum*: *O. Sax.* wamm *evil, wrong*: *O. Frs.* wamm a *blemish*: *O. H. Ger.* wamm *damnum*: *Icel.* vanm; *n. a blemish*.] v. mán-, white-wamm.

wamm; *adj.* I. *foul*:—Ic under eorþan sceáwige wom wræcscrafu (? wrad-, MS.) wráþra gésta, Exon. Th. 424, 18; Rä. 41, 41. II. *evil, wicked*:—Ná dú be gewyrhtum, Wealdend, fúran, wommum wyrhtum woldest ús dón *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [*O. Sax.* wamm (dád): cf. *Goth.* ga-wamms *communis*; un-wamms *immaculatus, sine macula*.]

wamm-cwide, es; *m. Evil speaking, reviling, slander, blasphemy*:—Him (*the devils*) wæs wráð geworden for womcwidum, Cd. Th. 282, 6; Sat. 82. Ne wite ic him da womcwidas, þeáh hé his wyrde ne sié tó álátanne dæs fela hé mé ládes spræc, 39, 7; Gen. 621.

wamm-dæd, e; *f. An evil deed, a misdeed, trespass, crime*:—Swá swá wé forlétaþ leahtras on eorðan dám de wid ús oft ágyltaþ, and him womdæda witan ne þencaþ '*as we forgive them that trespass against us*,' Hy. 6, 25. Him (*David*) sáwla Neriend secgan hét ymb his womdæda Waldendes dóm, Ps. C. 19: Exon. Th. 270, 18; Jul. 467. [*O. Sax.* wam-dád: Ef gí ne willeat weron wamdádi álátan, Hél. 1624.]

wamm-freht, es; *n. Divination*:—Da dæt womfreht rénian *ariolorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 8. Womferht, 5, 16. Cf. frihtere, frihtrung.

wamm-full; *adj. Evil, guilty, criminal, flagitious*:—Áfr se unsýfra (*Holofernes*) womfull onwóce, Judth. Thw. 22, 24; Jud. 77. Synfulra here . . . womfulra scolu, Exon. Th. 94, 5; Cri. 1535. Womfulle, scyldwyrcende (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1519: El. 761.

wamm-lust, es; *m. A foul pleasure, an allurement, seduction*:—Womlustas *lenocinia*, Anglia xiii. 28, 19.

wamm-sceaþa, an; *m. An evil-doer, a sinner, criminal*:—Áwyrged womsceada (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 255, 8; Jul. 211. Womsceaþan (*the wicked, at the day of judgement*), 75, 23; Cri. 1226: 96, 7; Cri. 1570. Áwyrgede womsceaðan, leáse leódhatan, árleásra sceolu, Elen. Kmbl. 2595; El. 1299. [*O. Sax.* wam-skado.]

wamm-scyldig; *adj. Sinful, criminal*:—Ne mæg dáer (*paradise*) inwitfull ænig geferan, womscyldig mon, Cd. Th. 58, 20; Gen. 949.

wamm-wlite, es; *m. A wound on the face*:—Swá hwylc man swá ódrum womwlite on gewyrce, forgylde him done womwlite, and his weorc wyrce óð dæt seó wund hál sig *quicunque homo alio vulnus in faciem inflixerit, emendet ei vulnus, et opus ejus operetur, donec vulnus sanetur*, L. Ecg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 18. v. wlite-wamm.

wamm-wyrcende *working iniquity*:—Dæt weorþeþ þeódum tó þreá, dám de þonc Gode, womwyrcende, ne cúþun dæs de hé on done hálgan beám ahongen wæs, Exon. Th. 67, 23; Cri. 1093.

wan *wan.* v. wann.

wan, es; [*n.*(?) cf. *Icel.* vant (*neut. of* vanr) *with gen.*] *Want, lack*:—Ne byd mé nánes gódes wan *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Th. 22, 1. Hí habbaþ æghwæs genóh, nis him wihte won, Exon. Th. 352, 9; Sch. 95. On dám dingum de hí won hæfdon *in eis quae minus habuerat*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 15. v. wana; *m., and next word.*

wan; *adj.* I. *wanting, absent*:—Da getreówde hé in godcundne fultom, dær se mennesca wan wæs *confidens in divinum, ubi humanum deerat, auxilium*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 23. Him won (wona, MS. Ca.) ne wæs seó monung dære godcundan árfæstnesse *non defuit admonitio divinae pietatis*, 4, 25; S. 599, 23. Ne wiht mé wonu bid *nihil mihi deerit*, Ps. Surt. 22, 1: 33, 10. Ær don de Drihten on heofenas ástige, þonon hé nánre won wæs þurh his godcundnesse miht, Blickl. Homl. 131, 17. II. *lacking, not possessed of*:—Wé tíres wone á bútan ende sculon ermþu dreógan, Exon. Th. 17, 15; Cri. 270. III. with numerals (v. læs), *less*. Cf. wana; *adj.* III a:—Dæt rice hé hæfde ánes won de twéntig wintra, Bd. 4, 1; M. 252, 9. Ánes won þe syxtig wintra, 3, 24; M. 238, 2. Ánes won þe twéntig wintra, 5, 1; M. 386, 25. Gewurþad mid dám æþelestum ceastrum ánes won de ðrittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26 note. [*Goth.* wans *wanting* (Tit. 1, 6): *O. Sax.* wan: *O. Frs.* won: *O. H. Ger.* wan wesan *deesse*: *Icel.* vanr.] v. wana; *adj.*

wana, an; *m.* I. *want, lack, absence*:—Mé ys feós wana *deest mihi pecunia*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 12. Hláfes wæs wana *panis deerat*, Gen. 47, 13. Donne wana (wona, Hatt. MS.) bid dæs de hié habban woldon *hae cum desunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 126, 22. Hit nán mon ne mæg eall habban, dæt him ne sié sumes þinges wana, Bd. 4, 9; Fox 146, 19. Dú mænst gif dé ænies willan wana bið, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22: 29, 1; Fox 102, 18. Donne is sum gód full álces willan and nis nánes gódes wana, 34, 1; Fox 134, 27: Homl. Th. i. 272, 13: ii. 400, 11: Ps. Th. 33, 9: Shrn. 202, 11. Gif hwæm dara twégra hwæderes wana bið, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Dam bid gomenes wana de da earfeda dreógeþ, Exon. Th. 183, 17; Gú. 1328. Mé is wana æt dam scýrgesceatte dus micelys de mine foregengan hæfdon, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 327, 4. Swá ic feós bidde swá ic wanan hæbbe dæs de mé N. behét (*I have not got what N. promised me*), L. O. 10; Th. i. 182, 7. Ia. in connection with numerals. v. wana; *adj.* III a:—Hire daga rím gefylled wæs, dæt is ánes geáres wana sixtigra wintra (*there wanted one year of sixty*; undesexaginta annorum), Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6 note. II. *want of necessaries, lack, want, defect*:—*Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, *vel* hénþa, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 69. Wanan *inopiam* (cum panis copia plebis inopiam refocillantes, Ald. 53), Hpt. Gl. 497, 26. [Det ich þurh to muche wone ne falle i fulde of sunne . . . det ich mote underuon bode wone and weole þe ine cwemenesse, O. E. Homl. i. 213, 28–32. And tah þu wone hefdest oder drehdest ani derf, H. M. 29, 8. Uor wone of witnesse, A. R. 68, 8.] v. for-wana; wan.

wana; *adj. generally indeclinable.* I. *wanting, lacking, absent*, (a) with substantive verb, wana wesan *to be wanting*:—Ic eom wana of dam getele *desum*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 11. An þing dé is wana (wona, Lind., Rush.) *unum tibi deest*, Lk. Skt. 18, 22: Mk. Skt. 10, 21. Wæs eów ænig þing wana? *numquid aliquid defuit vobis*? Lk. Skt. 22, 35. Hwæt ys mé gyt wana (gwona, Lind.: woen, Rush.)? *quid mihi deest*? Mt. Kmbl. 19, 20. Dæt ic wite hwæt wana (wone, Ps. Surt.) sý mé, Ps. Spl. 38, 6: Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 20. Dam bip anweald wana (anwaldes wana, Cott. MS.), 36, 3; Fox 176, 13. Mé wana is ágber ge spadu ge mattuc, Homl. Skt. i. 23 b, 765. Synn wana ná byd *peccatum non deerit*, Scint. 78, 4: Kent. Gl. 335. Wana sié *absit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 57. Mé synd wana penegas *desunt mihi nummi*, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 202, 13. Ne heora martyrháda wona wáron heofonlícu wundru *nec martyrio eorum coelestia defuere miracula*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 625, 4. (b) in connection with numerals, *wanting* for the completion of a number:—Dæs hærfest cymþ ymb óðer swyle bútan ánre wanan *after one less than the same number of days comes autumn*, Menol. Fox 280; Men. 141. .X. geár bútan .xv. wucan wanan (*fifteen weeks were wanting to complete the ten years*), Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 17. II. *wanting, destitute of, without* something:—Se ne ongyteþ þa þeóstra his ágenra synna, wite hé dæt hé bid wana dæs ecan leóhtes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. III. *wanting, not complete, deficient*:—Gif nán wuht full nære, donne nære nán wuht wana; and gif nán wuht wana nære, donne nære

nān wuht full; for ðý bið ānig full þing, ðe sum bið wana, and for ðý bið ānig þing wana, ðe sum bið full, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 20-23. Genóg sweotol hit is ðæt ðæt fulle gōd wæs ār ðam ðe ðæt wana *omnia perfecta minus integris priora esse claruerunt*, 34, 2; Fox 136, 12. **III a.** with numerals, *wanting, save* (cf. *Goth.* fidwōr tigus ainamma wanans, 2 Cor. 11, 24). v. wana; *m.* I a, wan; *adj.* III. As appears especially in the first of the following passages, the word and the numerals which precede and follow it as much form a compound as do the words which give the number they express in modern English:—Hé wæs āne-wana-xxx-wintre (xxix wintra eald, col. 3), Chr. 972; Th. i. 225, col. 1. Ānes wana fīftig, Andr. Kmbl. 2079; An. 1040. Ānes wona sixtig wintra *undesexaginta annorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 6. Gewurþad wæld ðām æðelestum ceastrum anes wana þrittigum, 1, 1; S. 473, 26. Ðæt rīce hē hæfde āmes wona .xx. wintra (ān læs ðe twēntig, MS. B.), 4, 1; S. 563, 15. Hē Norþanhymbra þeóde ānes wana .xx. wintra fore wæs *genti Nordanhymbrorum decem et novem annis praefuit*, 5, 1; S. 614, 21. [Ful lutel þer wæs wone, þat Corineus nas ouercome, Laym. 1905. Him ne schal beo wone nouht (no þing, *v. l.*) of his wille, Misc. 104, 57. Hem was ðat water wane, Gen. and Ex. 3353. Wane or wantynge *absens, deessens*, Prompt. Parv. 515. ¶ *with numerals*:—On wane of an hundred *ninety-nine*, Gen. and Ex. 1028. Twa wone of twenti *duo de viginti*, Kath. 67.] v. wan; *adj.*

wana-beám. v. wanan-beám.

wan-ēht, e; *f. Scant possession*:—Nāh ic fela goldes . . . ic mē sylf ne mæg fore nīnum wonāhtum willan ādreógan, Exon. Th. 458, 19; Hy. 4, 103. Cf. wan-spēd.

wanan-beám, es; *m. A spindle-tree* (v. English Plant Names, E. E. T. S. Pub., and cf. *O. H. Ger.* spinnel-boum *fusarius*):—Wananbeám (uuanan-, uuonan-) *fusarius*, Txts. 65, 935: Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 5. Wanabeám *fusarius*, 36, 58: *fursarius*, i. 286, 3.

wancol; *adj. Unstable, uncertain, fickle, fluctuating*:—Hió hit gecȳþ self mid hire ǣwurfulnesse ðæt hió bið swīþe wancol *se instabilem mutatione demonstrat*, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 35. Nū ðū hæfst ongyten ðæ wanclan (wonclan, *v. l.*) treówa ðæs blindan lustes *deprehendisti caeci numinis ambiguos vultus*, 7, 2; Fox 18, 3. [Þis wunder (*the mermaid*) wuneđ in wankel stede, Misc. 18, 566. This worlde is wondur wankille, Halliw. Dict. *O. Sax.* wankol (hugi): *O. H. Ger.* wanchal *lubricus, infidelis*. Cf. *O. L. Ger.* wankil-heidī *fluctuatio*.]

wand[, e; *f.*?] *a mole*:—Wond (wand, uuond) *talpa*, Txts. 101, 1973. v. wande-weorpe.

-wand. v. ge-wand.

wande-weorpe, an; *f. A mole* (cf. later English mold-werp, *still used in some dialects: O. H. Ger.* mu-werfo *talpa*, Grff. i. 1040: *M. H. Ger.* molt-werf: *Ger.* maul-wurf: *Icel.* mold-varpa):—Wondeuueorpe (uuandaeuui[o]rpae, uuondæuuerpe) *talpa*, Txts. 101, 1975. Wandewurpe *talpa* vel *palpo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 60: *talpa*, 78, 19. v. wand.

wandian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to turn aside* from something (*gen.*):—Ne beforan manegon sōðes ne wanda *nec in judicio plurimorum acquiesces sententiae, ut a vero devies*, Ex. 23, 2. **II.** *to turn aside* from a task, purpose, duty, etc., *to hesitate, shrink, flinch*, (a) absolute:—Ic wandige (āwandige, *v. l.*) *uereor*, Ælfc. Gr. 27; Zup. 162, 2. Hē wandode ðā git (*dissimulande illo*); ac hig gelæhton hys hand and his wīfes hand and geléddon hig ūt of ðære byrig, Gen. 19, 16. Wandode se wīsa (*Daniel*), hwæðre hē worde cwæð tō ðam æðelinge, Cd. Th. 250, 24; Dan. 550. Hē ne wandode nā æt ðam wīgplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 42. Ne mæg nā wandian se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán, 139, 22; By. 258. Oft mon bið suíðe wandigende æt ælcum weorce and suíðe lætrǣde *agendi tarditas*, Past. 20; Swt. 149, 14. (b) where the grounds for turning aside are given, *to care* for, *be influenced* by:—Đū ne wandast for nānon menn *non est tibi cura de aliquo*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 16. Đū for nānon men ne wandast *non accipis personam*, Lk. Skt. 20, 21. Ne wandaþ hē for rīcum ne for heánum *qui personam non accipit*, Deut. 10, 17. For hira feónda yrre ic wandode *propter iram inimicorum distuli*, 32, 27. Ne hit for ðæm bryne wandode ðæs hātan lēges *nec ignium tardatus ardoribus*, Nar. 15, 20. Ne wanda dū for rīcum ne for heánum ne for nānum scette *non accipies personam nec munera*, Deut. 16, 19. Nō wandige hē for ðan yflan willan *non consideret malam voluntatem*, R. Ben. 92, 11. (c) where that which is turned aside from is given, (*α*) by a clause:—Sume synna beóþ swīþe unsýferlīce, ðæt se man wandaþ ðæt hē hī ǣfre āsecgge, Blickl. Homl. 43, 17. Đonne dū behāt behǣtest, ne wanda dū ðæt dū hit ne gelæste *cum votum voveris, non tardabis reddere*, Deut. 23, 21. Ne wanda dū, ðæt dū dīnum frýnd ne helpe, 15, 10. (*β*) by the dat. infin.:—Hī ne wandiaþ tō licgenne on stuntnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 554, 2. Hē ne wandode nā him metes tō tylienne, Chr. 1052; Erl. 183, 20. (d) with the constructions of (b) and (c. *α*):—Ðæt hyra nān ne wandode ne for mīnan lufan ne for mīnum ege, ðæt hȳ ðæt folcriht ārehton, Chart. Th. 486, 23. Ne wandige nā se mæssepreóst nō for rīces mannes ege, ne for feó, ne for nānes mannes lufon, ðæt hē him symle riht dēme, Blickl. Homl. 43, 9. (e) with the constructions of (b) and (c. *β*):—Đa bydelas ðe for ege oððe lufe oððe ānigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tō sprecanne, Wulfst. 191, 6. **III.** *to turn aside* from punishing, injuring, etc., *to refrain* from, *spare* a person or thing (*dat.*). (a) absolute:—Dæt man nǣnne ne slóge . . . būton hē fleón wille oþþe hine werian; dæt man ne wandode ðonne, L. Ath. v. 12, 3; Th. i. 242, 10. Suelce hē hine wandigende ofersuíðe *quasi parcendo superare*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 15: 295, 12. Næs wandigendre ðonne hit gedafenlic sié *non plus quam expediat, parcens*, 17; Swt. 127, 4. (b) with dat.:—Ne wandode ic nā mīnum sceattum ða hwīle ðe eów unfrið on handa stōd *I did not spare my treasures while you had hostilities on hand*, Chart. Erl. 229, 27. Ða ðe heora Drihtne wiðsacan noldon, ðām man nān þinge ne wandode, ac hī tō ealre yrmðe getucode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 71. Ne wanda dū nān ðing ne āra ðū nānum rīce *non parcet oculus tuus ulli regno*, Anglia x. 88, 47. Se wilnaþ suíður ðæt mon lufge sōdfæstnesse ðonne hine selfne, se ðe wilnaþ ðæt mon nānre ryhtwīsnesse fore him ne wandige *ille se ipso amplius veritatem desiderat amari, qui sibi a nullo vult contra veritatem parci*, Past. 19; Swt. 145, 17. (c) with a clause:—Sanctus Paulus geliérde, ðæt hē swā micele unscyldigra wǣre his niéhstena blōdes swā hē læs wandade ðæt hē hira unðeáwas ofslōge *Paulus eo se a proximorum sanguine mundum credidit, quo feriendis eorum vitiis non pepercit*, Past. 49; Swt. 379, 11. [Love wol love—for no wight wol hit wonde, Ch. L. G. W. 1187. Wolde I wonde for no sinne, Gow. i. 332, 7. For us ne schalt þou wonde, Jos. 399. To love nul i noht wonde, Spec. 29. Sche wold for no man wond, that sche no wold to him fond, Am. and Amil. 550. He wonded no wo|e of wekked knaues, þat he ne passed þe port, Allit. Pms. 63, 855. For to speke alle vilanie nel nu no kniht wonde for shame, P. S. 335, 262. Lust whi ihe wonde bringe þe Horn to honde, Horn 337. Jhon her son sche wolde nought wonde, Kich. 228.] v. ā-, for-wandian; un-wandiende.

-wandigendlīce. v. un-forwandigendlīce.

wandlung, e; *f. Changing, mutation*:—Hié beheóldon ðē heora āgen gecynd, and on heora wandlunga hié gecȳþdon heora fæstrǣdnesse *servavit circa te propriam in ipsa sui mutabilitate constantiam*, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 16, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wandelunga *mutatio*, cf. *O. L. Ger.* wandlōn *to change*.]

-wandodlīc, -līce. v. un-forwandodlīc, -līce.

wandrian; *p.* ode *To wander, rove, roam*:—Wandriendu *ludivaga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 26. **I.** in a physical sense:—Se steorra (*Saturn*) wandraþ ofer ōþrum steorran, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 13: Met. 24, 23. Wandraþ *vagatur*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 56. Hí maciaþ eall be luste, woriaþ and wandriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Hræfen wandrode, Fins. Th. 69; Fin. 34. Wandrigende pucan *vagantes demonas*, Germ. 388, 37. **II.** figurative. (a) *to leave one's proper work*:—Đonne gǣd Dine ūt sceáwian ða eldíódigan wíf, ðonne hwelces monnes mōd forlǣt his ēgne tilunga, and sorgaþ ymb ōðerra monna wīsan, ðe him nāuht tō ne limpð, and færd swā wandriende from his hāde and of his endebyrdnesse. Sihhem geníédde ðæt mæden ðā hē hié gemētte swā wandrian *Dina, ut mulieres videat extraneae regionis, egreditur, quando unaquaeque mens sua studia negligens, actiones alienas curans extra habitum atque extra ordinem proprium vagatur. Quam Sichem opprimit; quia inventam in curis exterioribus diabolus corrumpit*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 19–23. (b) *to proceed without plan, follow an uncertain course*:—Swā ða sēlestan men swīþor ðās eorþlīcan ding forseóþ, swā hī læs rēccaþ hū sió wyrd wandrige, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 25. Díós wandriende wyrd ðe wē wyrd hātaþ, 39, 6; Fox 220, 5. [*M. H. Ger.* wandern.]

wandung, wan-fāh, -feax, -fōta, -fȳr. v. for-wandung, wann-fāh, -feax, -fōta, -fȳr.

wang, es; *m.* **I.** the word, which is almost confined to poetry, may be rendered by words denoting the surface of the ground taken in their most general sense, *field, plain, land, country, place*:—Wonge (wonge?) *arvum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 51. Mec se wǣta wong wundrum freórig of his innaþe cende *roscida me genuit gelido de viscere tellus* (Ald.), Exon. Th. 417, 7; Rä. 36, 1. Se wong seomaþ ēadig and onsund. Is ðæt æþele lond blōstmum geblōwen, beorgas ðǣr ne muntas steápe ne standaþ . . . ne dene ne dalu *illic planicies tractus diffundit apertos, nec tumulus crescit, nec cava vallis hiat*, Exon. Th. 199, 2; Ph. 19. Wlitig is se wong . . . ǣnlīc is ðæt īglond, 198, 8; Ph. 7. Wynsum wong, wealdas grēne, 198, 20; Ph. 13. Se hālga wong *Paradise*, 227, 5; Ph. 418. Brūcan wonges, . . . neótan londes frætwa, 268, 1; Ph. 149. Hwæþere him ðæs wonges wyn (cf. londes wyn, 132, 15; Gū. 438) swēdrade *whether the land grew less delightful to him*, 123, 15; Gū. 123. Ic ða stōwe ne can ne ðæs wanges (*the place where the cross was buried*) wiht ne ða wīsan cann, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. On ðam wange, ðǣr hē sorge gefremede *on the scene of his wrong-doings*, Beo. Th. 4010; B. 2003. Hī gesēgon wyrm on wonge licgean *he saw the serpent lying on the ground*, 6070; 3039. On wonge, wæterýdum neah, 4476; B. 2242: Cd. Th. 113, 4; Gen. 1882: Exon. Th. 485, 21; Rä. 72, 1. Næs ðǣr hlāfes wist werum on ðam wonge (*the land of Mermedonia*), Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Hē sceal ðý wonge (*the island in the fens where St. Guthlac's hermitage was*) wealdan, Exon. Th. 144, 6; Gū. 674. Hý ðone grēnan wong ofgiefan sceoldan, 130, 34; Gū. 448. Hē wang sceáwode fore burggeatum *he reconnoitred the place*, Andr. Kmbl. 1678; An. 841:

Beo. Th. 2831; B. 1413: 4809; B. 2409: 6130; B. 3073. Hí on wang stigon *they landed*, 456; B. 225. Ofer wong faran *to go across country*, Exon. Th. 481, 10; Rä. 65, 1. Hryre wong gecrong *the ruin sank to earth*, 477, 30; Kuin. 32. Done wlitigan wong *Paradise*, 228, 16; Ph. 439. Wangas blóstmum blówap *fields bloom with flowers*, Menol. Fox 178; Men. 90. Wangas grêne, 410; Men. 206. Đás foldan bearm, grêne wongas, Exon. Th. 482, 21; Rä. 67, 5: Cd. Th. 100, 1; Gen. 1657. Wangas, eorđe ælgrêno, Met. 20, 77: Exon. Th. 51, 5; Cri. 811: 451, 32; Dôm. 112. Him wîc curon, đær him wlitebeorhte wongas geþûhton, Cd. Th. 108, 11; Gen. 1804: Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Sum con wonga bígong, wegas widgielle *one knows the world, ways wide-spreading*, Exon. Th. 42, 30; Cri. 680. Dæg se georstenlîca God besceáwede on wangum *dies hesterna Deum conspexit in arvis*, Hymn. Surt. 47, 10. On sumeres tíd stincaþ on stôwum, wynnum æfter wongum wyrta geblôwene, Exon. Th. 178, 24; Gû. 1249. Cumaþ wæstm on wangas weordlîc on hwæðum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Ic foldan slíte, grêne wongas, Exon. Th. 393, 18; Rä. 13, 2. Wíde geond wongas, 491, 8; Rä. 80, 11. **II.** *the earth, the surface of the earth*:—Ic (*creation*) eorþan eom æġhwær brædre, and wídgelra đonne đes wong grêna (cf. *O. Sax.* grôni wang *the earth*), Exon. Th. 426, 34; Rä. 41, 83. Cýþan werum on wonge, 414, 2; Rä. 32, 14: 439, 11; Rä. 59, 2. Seó heá míht on dysne wang ástâg, Blickl. Hom. 105, 14. Đû eordan wang ealne gesettest, Hy. 10, 3. Se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Gangan ofer foldan wang, Menol. Fox 225; Men. 114. **III.** fig. of any surface:—Ic (*a cup for cupping*) eom stíd and steáp wang, staþol wæs iu þá wyrta wlitetorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 4; Rä. 70, 2. [Casteles and tunes, wodes and wonges, Havel. 397. Wonge of loande *territorium*, Prompt. Parv. 532. *Goth.* waggs *paradisus* (2 Cor. 12, 4): *O. Sax.* wang *field, plain, country*: *O. H. Ger.* holzwang *campus nemoreus*: *Icel.* vangr (poet.) *field*.] v. beadu-, deáđ-, fold-, freoðo-, græs-, grund-, medu-, metud-, sæ-, sæl-, sige-, stân-, staþol-, stede-, wæl-, wil-wang, neorxna wang, *and* wang-turf.

wang, es; *m.*: wange, wænge, wenge, an; *n. A cheek, side of the face*: —Đæt wange wiđ đa ceócan ufan *mandibula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 3. Đæs wonges locfeax *cesaries*, 22, 57. Smire đæt hâle wonge mid, Lchdm. ii. 338, 9. Bind on đæt wænge, 20, 10. Smyre đæt wenge, 20, 18. Gif hwá đé sleá on đîn swýðre wenge (gewenge, *v. l.*, wonge † cêke, Rush.) *si quis te percusserit in dextera maxilla tua*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Benedictus slôh done munuc under đæt wencge mid anre handa, Horal. Th. ii. 180, 10. Ť him đa wongan bricep, Salm. Kmbl. 192; Sal. 95. Ic đa wangas mid teárum ofergeát, Horal. Skt. ii. 23 b, 556. [Wete weoren his wongen, Laym. 30208. I wette my wonges, Jos. 647. *O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wanga; *wk. n. maxilla*: *Icel.* vangi; *wk. m.*] v. þun-wang, -wange, -wenge, ge-wenge.

wang-beard, es; *m. A whisker*:—Teóh him đa loccas, and wringe đa eáran, and done wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13.

wange. v. wang *a cheek*.

wangere, es; *m. A pillow, bolster*:—Wangere *cervical* (v. Mk. 4, 38), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 29: 17, 53: i. 25, 45: *capitale*. ii. 128, 44. Bolster *vel* wongere *cervical*, i. *capitale*, 130, 26. Fram đæle đæs heáfdes mihte wongere (*cervical*) betwih geseted beón, Bd. 4, 11; S. 580, 16. [His helm was his wonger, Chauc. Sir Th. 2102. *Goth.* ana waggarja *super cervical*, Mk. 4, 38: *O. H. Ger.* wangâri; *m. plumatium*.]

wang-stede, es; *m.* **I.** *a place in open country, a place*:—Forlât ol đam wangstede (cf. stôpon tô đære stôwe, on đa dûne up, 1428; El. 716) rêc âstîgan. Elen. Kmbl. 1584; El. 794: 2205; El. 1104. Stenc ût cymeþ of đam wongstede (cf. hé sêceþ dýgle stôwe under dûnscrafum, 357, 31; Pa. 37), Exon. Th. 358, 13; Pa. 45. On đam wongstede (*the place of the last judgement*) wêrig bîdan, 50, 18; Cri. 802. Hwæder hé cwicne gemêtte in đam wongstede (cf. wong, 4809; B. 2409) Wedra þeóden, Beo. Th. 5505; B. 2786. Se đâs wongstedas grôf æfter golde (cf. se đe đa eorþan ongan delfan æfter golde, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 23), Met. 8, 56. **II.** *a town on a plain* (wang)?:—Hé eode in burh hraðe, . . . stôp on stræte . . . swá him nænig gumena ongitan ne mihte; hæfde sigora weard on đam wangstede (cf. hé wang sceáwode fore burggeatum, 1678; An. 841. *But perhaps* wangstede = wang, *and the passage means that St. Andrew was unseen as he passed across the space* (wang) *between the sea and the town*. Cf. stede-wang) wære betolden leófne leódfruman . . . Hæfde đá se æðeling in geþrungen carcerne neh, Andr. Kmbl. 1975; An. 990.

wang-tôþ, es; *m. A wang-tooth* (in northern dialects. v. e.g. Lancashire Gloss. in E. E. D. S. Pub.), *molar tooth*:—Gif mon ðdrum tôð of âsleá, gif hit sié se wongtôð geselle .iiii. scilt. tô bôte, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 11. Wangtéð *molares* vel *gemini*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 32. Wongtoeð (-têþ, Ps. Spl. C.) *molas*, Ps. Surt. 57, 7. [Wangeteth *les messeleres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 146, 22. Out of a wangtooth sprang a welle (v. Wick. Jud. 15, 19, where the word is used), Chauc. M. T. 3234. Wangetoothe *molaris*, Prompt. Parv. 515. Wangtoth *geminus*. Cath. Angl. 407. Wayngetothe *geminus, maxillaris*, 406 (see note). Wongtothe *uteelaris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 207.]

wang-turf; *gen.* -tyrf; *f. Turf, grass-land*:—Đæt ic môte đis gealdor tôđum ontýnan . . . wlitigan đás wangcturf (cf. *the beginning of the article*: Hêr ys seó bôt hû đû meaht dîne æceras bêtan gif hî nellaþ wel wexan, 398, 1), Lchdm. i. 400, 7.

wan-hæfelness. v. wan-hafolness.

wan-hæfenness, e; *f. Want, need*:—Wanhæfænysse and meteléste *famis inedia*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 33.

wan-hâle; *adj. Having bad health*:—Ealle đa de wonnhâle wæron, healtte and blinde, dumbe and deáfe, Nar. 48, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* wan-heili *semianimis, debilis, mancus*.] v. wan-hâl.

wan-hâlþ, e; *f. Defective health, weakness, sickness*:—Þurh wanhâlđe *per inbecillitatem*, Scint. 54, 19. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wana-heilî *debilitas*.] v. wan-hâlness.

wan-hafa, an; *m. A poor person*:—Wanhafa and þearfa ic eom *inops et pauper sum ego*, Ps. Spl. 85, 1.

wan-hafness, e; *f. Poverty, want*:—Nis wanhafnes (*inopia*) ondrædendum hine, Ps. Spl. 33, 9.

wan-hafol; *adj. Needy, destitute*:—Him embe stôdon wêpende wydewan and wanhafele þearfan, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 65. Widewena bigleofa and wanhafolra manna, ii. 25, 765. Gehelp wanhafolum mannum mid đinum âgenum spêdum, i. 21, 363.

wan-hafolness, e; *f. Need, want, destitution*:—Nis wanhafolnes (*inopia*) ondrædendum hine, Ps. Lamb. 33, 10. Úre wanhæfelnesse *inopiae nostrae*, 43, 24.

wan-hâl; *adj. Imperfect as regards health* or *soundness of body, weak, sick, maimed, infirm, unsound*:—Wanhâl *inbecillis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 23. Betere đé ys đæt đû gá wanhâl (*debilis*) ođđe healt tô lífe, Mt. Kmbl. 18, 8: Mk. Skt. 9, 43. Hí God mærsodon swá oft swá ænig wanhâl mann wurde gehæled, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 229. Đæt wanhâl wæs and âlêwed, đæt gê âwurpan *quod debile erat proicebatis*, R. Ben. 51, 15. Đý læs đe án wanhâl scêp ealle đa eówde besmite, Homl. Th. i. 124, 32. Swá hwylc man swá on gecynde ôđerne wanhâlne (*debilem*) dó, L. Eccg. C. 22; Th. ii. 148, 17. Đa de limseóce wæron, wêrige, wanhâle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wonhâle, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Næs đær wînes dreno bûton wanhâlum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 22: Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 202. Hé wolde gehelpan þearfum and wanhâlum, 26, 276: Elen. Kmbl. 2057; El. 1030. Clypa þearfan and wanhâle and healte and blinde *voca pauperes, debiles, clodos, caecos*, Lk. Skt. 14, 13, 21. [*Icel.* wan-heill *unsound, disabled, ill*.] v. wan-hâle.

wan-hâlian; *p.* ode *To weaken, impair the health* or *soundness* of something [:—Þurh đisne drync beód ægđær ge đa sâwle oðslagene ge đa lîchaman gewanhâlode, Homl. Ass. 146, 51. [*O. H. Ger.* wana-heilen *debilitare*; ka-wanaheilit *debilitatus*.]]

wan-hâlness, e; *f. Weakness, sickness, unsoundness, infirmity*:—Đæm abbode is â tô behealdenne heora (*fratrum infirmorum*) wanhâlnes (*imbecillitas*), R. Ben. 75, 11. Wanhâlnysse (*debilitate*) ealles lîchaman, Scint. 38, 7. Dysig æfter untrumnysse his ongyt, and æfter wanhâlnysse (*inbecillitatem*) gecyndes his wât, 97, 15. Bróþor se untruma gif hé gefrêt hys weaxan wanhâlnysse (*inbecillitatem*), Anglia xiii. 442, 1102. Cf. wan-hælþ.

wan-hlyte; *adj. Not having a share* in something, *destitute* of:—Wanhlytne *expertem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 8. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hluta; *adj. unfairly dealt with*; van-hlutr *an unfair share*.] v. or-hlyte.

wan-hoga, an; *m. One who is wanting in understanding, a foolish, imprudent person*:—Hí liđaþ him in mâne, heáhgestreón healdaþ georne, . . . and wênaþ wanhogan dæt hý wile God gehýran, Salm. Kmbl. 639; Sal. 319. Ic dîne weogas wanhogan lærde, đæt hié ârleáse ést gecerdan tô hiora sâula hiorde, Ps. C. 105. v. un-hoga, *and following words*.

wan-hygd, -hygdu(-o) [cf. ofer-hygd] *want of mind, folly, rashness, recklessness, imprudence*:—For wlence and for wonhygdum hî ceastre worhton, and tô heofnum up hlæðrae rærdon, Cd. Th. 100, 33; Gen. 1673. Grendel for his wonhýdum wæpna ne réccep; ic đæt đonne forhicge đæt ic sweord bere, Beo. Th. 872; B. 434. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hyggja *want of forethought*.]

wan-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Foolish, imprudent, thoughtless, careless, reckless*:—Wonhýdig wer *vir insipiens*, Ps. Th. 91, 5: Exon. Th. 95, 14; Cri. 1557: 343, 25; Gn. Ex. 162. Ne sceal wita nô tô hâtheort, ne tô hrædwyrde, ne tô wâc wiga, ne tô wanhýdig, 290, 19. Ne mid swíðran his nele brýsan wanhýdig gemôd Wealdend engla, ne done wlacan snocan wâces flæsces wætere gedwæscan, Dôm. L. 50. Wonhýdige (*the apostate angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1522; El. 763. [Cf. *Icel.* van-hugaðr *ill-considered*.]

wanian; *p.* ode. **I.** *trans.* (1) *To make less, lessen, diminish, curtail*:—Hí sculon âlce dæg eácan đæt mon âlce dæg wanaþ, Bt. 26, 2; Fox 94, 1. Symble hé bid gyfende, and hé ne wanaþ nân þing his, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 46: L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 10. Hwæt tô bôte mihte æt đæm fârcwealme đe his leódscipe swýðe drehte and wanode, Th. i. 270, 10. Hé leóde mîne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. (*The last two passages might be taken under* (3).) Wirceaþ ealle đa þing đe Drihten eów bebeád, and ne îce gê nân þing ne ne waniaþ (*nec addas quidquam nec minues*), Deut. 12, 32. Ne sý đæs magutimbres gemet ofer eorþan, gif hî ne wanige se đâs woruld teóde, Exon. Th. 335, 15;

Gn. Ex. 34. Ne îce gē nān þing . . . ne gē wanion *non addetis . . . nec auferetis*, Deut. 4, 2. Godes dōmas nāwþer ne nā wanian ne ne ēcan, Blickl. Homl. 81, 4. (2) *to bring within narrower limits, to abate, check, reduce.* v. (4):—Wona dæt ondspyrnisse *minue offendiculum*, Rtl. 11, 13. Wē sceolon ða fūlan gālnysse symle wanian, Homl. Th. i. 96, 22. Dæghwomlīce wē sceolon ūre synna wanian; for ðan ðe hī beōð gegad-erode tō micelre hýpan, gif wē hī weaxan lǽtaþ, ii. 466, 6. Ðā wolde dæt folc dæt fȳr ādwæscan, gif hit ænig wǽta wanian mihte, 140, 17. (3) *to weaken, impair, injure.* v. wanung, I. (3):—Windas blāwaþ brecende, weccaþ and woniaþ woruld mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Hē bebeād dæt mon nānne mon ne slōge, and eāc dæt man nānuht ne wanade ne ne yfelade dæs ðe on ðǽm circum wǽre *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inviolatos securosque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. (3 a) *to weaken, reduce* by medical treatment. Cf. wanung, I. (3 a):—Lǽcas lǽrdon dæt nān man on ðam mōnþe ne drenc ne drunce, ne āhwǽr his lichoman wanige, būtan his nýdþearf wǽre, Lchdm. ii. 146, 12. Manega nellaþ heora ding wanian on Mōnandæg (cf. þrȳ dagas (*the last Monday in April, the first Mondays in August and January*) syndon on ðām for nānre neōde ne mannes ne neātes blōd sȳ tō wanienne . . . Se ðe on ðysum dagum his blōd gewanige, sȳ hit man, sȳ hit nýten, ðæs ðe wē secgan gehȳrdan, ðæt on dām formon dæge oþþe dam feorþan dæge his līf gecændaþ, Lchdm. iii. 76, 11–22), Homl. Th. i. 100, 25. (4) *to cause to cease or fail, to bring to nought, destroy, frustrate*:—Ic wīfe ābelge, wonie hyre willan, Exon. Th. 402, 21; Rä. 21, 33. Mon scel ðone unþeáw of mynstre wanian and mid ealle āwyrtwalian *hoc vitium radicitus amputandum est de monasterio*, R. Ben. 56, 16. (5) *to put in an inferior position*:—Ðū wanodest (*minuisti*) hine lytle læs fram ængum, Ps. Spl. 8, 6. II. *intrans.* (1) *To wane, become less, decrease, diminish*:—Ne wexþ his welena (wela nā ?), ne eác nǽfre ne wanaþ, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 29. His wered wanode ǽfre ðe leng ðe swīðor, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Ða wæteru wanedon *aquae decrescebant*, Gen. 8, 5. Þeáh ūs ūre spēda wanodon, Shrn. 167, 13. Dæt sweord ongan wanian . . . hit eal gemealt, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607. Ða wæteru begunnon tō wanigenne *aquae coeperunt minui*, Gen. 8, 3. (1 a) of the moon's phases:—Ðonne se mōna wanaþ, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. Dæghwamlīce ðæs mōnan leóht byð weaxende and waniende, Lchdm. iii. 242, 7. Ðās wyrte ðū scealt niman on wanig-endum mōnan, i. 320, 3. (2) *to wane, become inferior, decline, decay*:—Ðes middangeard wanaþ and weaxeþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 60; Leás. 32. Hit gebyraþ dæt hē weaxe and dæt ic wanige *illum oportet crescere, me autem minui*, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Wanige his weorðscipe, L. Ath. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 23. Gesihð hē ða dōmas wonian and wendan of woruldryhte, ða hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Nān þing ne biþ swelce hit wæs siððan hit wanian onginþ, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 148, 9. Dæs ealdingendan mannes mægen biđ wanigende, Homl. Th. ii. 76, 21. [*O. Frs.* wania: *O. H. Ger.* wanōn: *Icel.* vana *to diminish; to spoil, destroy.*] v. ā-, ge-wanian; wan; *adj.*, wana; *adj.*

wānian; *p.* ode *To lament, deplore,* (1) absolute:—Dæt synfulle mancynn wēpaþ and wāniaþ, Wulfst. 183, 2. Ðonne grāniaþ and wāniaþ ða ðe hēr blissedon and fægnedon, 245, 3: Anglia viii. 336, 41. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wānende, Exon. Th. 61, 31; Cri. 993. Ða wānigendran welras (wāniendan, Wulfst. 139, 8) *os lugens*, Dōm. L. 208. (2) with reflexive dative:—Hē wānode him sylfum: 'Wā is mē earmum . . .' Homl. Skt. i. 11, 223. (3) with acc.:—Sār wānigean, Beo. Th. 1579; B. 787. Wānian, Exon. Th. 166, 22; Gū. 1046. Ongan hē sār cwānian, wyrd wānian, wordum mǽlde . . . , 274, 24; Jul. 538. (4) with reflex dat. and (a) acc.:—Hē him wæs wānieude ǽgðer ge his āgene heardscilþa ge ealles ðæs folces *ipse nunc suam, nunc publicam infelicitatem deflet*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 20. (b) a clause:—Hē him wæs swīþe wāniende ðæt hē tō him cucan ne com, Ors. 5, 12; Swt. 244, 4. [Heo weop for hire weisiđ, wanede hire sidęs, Laym. 25847. Weape and wony (weinen, 1st MS.), 25827. Wepenn and wanenn for hiss sinne, Orm. 5653. Hit cumeþ weopinde and woniende iwitebˆ . . . þeo moder greonebˆ and þ bearn woaneþ, Fragm. Philps. 5, 32–41. Heo woneþ and groneþ day and nyht, Misc. 152, 187. Scholde euch mon woni and grede, O. and N. 975. *O. H. Ger.* weinōn *flere, lacrymare, ejulare, vagire: Icel.* veina *to wail.* Cf. *Goth.* wainags *unhappy.*]

wanigend, es; *m. One who diminishes, weakens, impairs, injures, spoils,* etc. v. wanian:—Gyf him þince dæt hē on readum horse rīde, dæt byđ his gōda wanigend (wanung, MS. T.) *if he dreams that he is riding on a bay horse, that means there will be a spoiler of his goods*, Lchdm. iii. 172, 29.

wani[g]end-līc; *adj. Diminutive* (as a grammatical term), *expressing diminution*:—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, dæt synd waniendlīce, da geswuteliaþ wanunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 17. *Diminutiva* syndon wanigendlīce. *Clam* is dīgellīce and of ðam is wanigendlīc *clanculum* hwōnlīcor dīgellīce, 38; Zup. 231, 1–3.

wanniht. v. wanniht.

wann; *adj. Dark, dusty, sable, lurid, livid*:—Wann *bruntus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 46, 40. Wonn, ii. 12, 58. Won, 127, 28. Ða sweartan *lurida*, wan and flæc *luridus*, 53, 16. Ða wannan *libida* (but the Latin is *livida (vibex)*, Ald. 77–8), 88, 3: 50, 33. Ðære wannan *cerula*, 24, 58. Ða wonnan aetrinan *livida toxica*, 112, 63: 50, 80. Ða wonnan *lividas*, 53, 1. (1) *blue-black, livid*:—Ðonne se dǽl ðæs lichoman sié gewended blæc oþþe won oþþe swilces hwæt, Lchdm. ii. 82, 12. Gif dæt blōd swīðe reád sié oþþe won, 254, 10. Swearte ł wan[ne] wale *caerulea (nigra, tetra, tunsa) vibice (livore)*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 14. Gif ða ōmihtan wannan þing oþþe ða reádan sȳn ūtan cumen, Lchdm. ii. 82, 21. (2) of the colour of living creatures, *swarthy, dusty, dark-hued*:—Se wonna þegn, sweart and saloneb, Exon. Th. 433, 8; Rä. 50, 4. Bið se wærloga (*the wicked at the judgement day*) won and wliteleás, hafaþ weriges bleó, 95, 30; Cri. 1565. Deóful ætȳwde wann and wliteleás, hæfde weriges hīw, Andr. Kmbl. 2339; An. 1171. Hræfen gōl wan and wælfel, Elen. Kmbl. 105; El. 53. Se wonna hrefn, Beo. Th. 6041; B. 3024. Wanna, Judth. Thw. 24. 25; Jud. 206; Cd. Th. 119, 22; Gen. 1983. Bearg won, Exon. Th. 428, 12; Rä. 41, 107. (3) of the colour of material, *dark, dingy*:—Ys mīn bæc wonn, Exon. Th. 496, 13; Rä. 85, 14. Wonnum hyrstum gefrætwed, 436, 1; Rä. 54, 7. Mec mon biþeahte mid þearfan wǽdum, and mec on þeóstre ālegde biwundenne mid wonnum clāþum, 87, 12; Cri. 1424. (4) as a (poetical) epithet of shade, cloud, night, etc.:—Gif him (*the stars*) wan fore wolcen hangaþ (cf. ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22) ne mægen hī leóman ansendan *nubibus atris condita nullum fundere possunt sidera lumen*, Met. 5, 4. Sceadu wann under wolcnum, Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. Seó deorce niht won gewitеþ, Exon. Th. 204, 17; Ph. 99: 292, 23; Wand. 292. Ða se æþela glæm setlgong sōhte, swearc nordrodor won under wolcnum, 178, 34; Gū. 1254. In disse wonnan niht, 163, 30; Gū. 1001. Ón wanre niht scrīdan, Beo. Th. 1409; B. 702. Hē geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart, wonn and wēste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. Ða wonnan niht mōna onlihteþ (cf. se mōna liht on niht, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 25), Met. 11, 61. Færeþ sunne in dæt wonne genip under wætra gebring, Exon. Th. 351, 12; Sch. 79. Wolcnu wann, Cd. Th. 14, 5; Gen. 214. Sceadu swederodor wonn under wolcnum, Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839. Wan, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651. Won, Exon. Th. 384, 33; Rä. 4, 37. Wonnum nihtum, 496, 3; Rä. 85, 8. (5) as a (poetical) epithet of water (cf. Myn is the drenchyng in the see so wan, Chauc. Kn. T. 1598):—Ýdgeblond āstīgeþ won tō wolcnum *the troubled waves mount dark to heaven*, Beo. Th. 2752; B. 1374. Wonn, Exon. Th. 383, 34; Rä. 4, 20. Hē þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǽge *he covered earth's children with the dark wave*, Cd. Th. 83, 13; Gen. 1379. Gewāt se wilda fugel ofer wonne wǽg, 88, 8; Gen. 1462. Hē wolde dæt wanne wæter tō wīne āwendan, Homl. Th. ii. 58, 16. Sweart wæter, wonne wælstreámas, Cd. Th. 78, 30; Gen. 1301: 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Gārsecg þeahte sweart synnihte wonne wǽgas *black everlasting night covered ocean, the dark waves*, 8, 4; Gen. 119. (6) as a (poetical) epithet of fire. v. wann-fȳr:—Nū sceal gléd fretan, wyrdan wonna lēg, wigena strengel, Beo. Th. 6221; B. 3115. Se wonna lēg, Cd. Th. 309, 24; Sat. 715. v. brūn-wann.

wann-fāh; *adj. Dark-hued*:—Wonfāh wale, Exon. Th. 435, 11; Rä. 53, 6.

wann-feax; *adj. Dark-haired, with raven-black tresses*:—Wonfeax wale, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rä. 13, 8.

wann-fōta, an; *m. A bird with dark feet* (?):—Stāngella *vel* wanfōta *pelicanus* (cf. porfyrionis, pellicanus, Corp. Gl. ed. Hessels 94, 498), Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 20.

wann-fȳr, es; *n. Lurid fire*:—Wonfȳres wælm, se swearta līg *lurid fire's glow, the dark flame*, Exon. Th. 60, 7; Cri. 966.

wann-hēwe; *adj. Dark-blue, blue-black*:—Ða wonhāwan *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66.

wannian. v. ā-wannian.

wanniht; *adj. Livid*:—Ða wan[u]jihtan *lividas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 32. v. wann.

wan-sēlig; *adj. Unblest, miserable, evil*:—Grendel, wonsǽlig wer, Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Wineleás, wonsǽlig geniméþ him wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. In disse wonsǽlgan woruldе līfe, 158, 33; Gū. 919. Weras wansǽlige mē (*Christ*) slōgon and swungon, Andr. Kmbl. 1925; An. 965. Wonsǽlige, Elen. Kmbl. 953; El. 478. Fróde sace sēmaþ, sibbe gelǽraþ, ða ær wonsǽlge āwegen habbaþ, Exon. Th. 334, 24; Gn. Ex. 21. Weruni wansǽligum (*the Jews*), Elen. Kmbl. 1952; El. 978.

wan-sceaft, e; -sceafte(-a; *m.?*), an; *f.* I. *misfortune, misery, unhappiness*:—Hī sorge ne cūðon, wonsceaft wera, wēit unhælo, Beo. Th. 240; B. 120. Ic ne wrecan mealte on wigan feore wonnsceaft mīne, ac ic ealle þolige, Exon. Th. 499, 16; Rä. 88, 16. Lād biþ æghwǽr fore his wonsceaftum wineleás hæle, 329, 10; Vy. 32. II. *some form of disease*:—Hū mon sceal ða wǽtan and wonsceafta (ða wonsceaftan *in the section*, 246, 6, *where no other malady than da wǽtan is referred to except* ða āheardodan swilas) ūtan lācnian, Lchdm. ii. 166, 22. [Cf. *O. Sax.* than wōpiat thār wanskefti thie hēr ēr an wunnion sind, Hel. 1352.]

wan-scrȳd[d]; *adj. Imperfectly clothed, ill-clad*:—Hē wæs swīðe

gesẅǽs eallum swincendum, and on mislícum yrmðum mannum geheólp, wǽdligum and wanscrýddum, Homl. Th. ii. 500, 17.

wan-seóc; *adj. Epileptic, having the falling sickness, frenzied, lunatic:*—Wanseóce *comitiales, lunaticos*, Hpt. Gl. 519, 43. v. bræc-, fýile-, gebræc-, mónaþ-seóc; bræc-coþa.

wansian; *p. ode* [*the word seems to occur only late, and perhaps is due to Scandinavian*, cf. Icel. vansi *want:* wanian *is the usual word*] *To diminish:*—Swá hwá swá úre gife oụþer ððre gódene manne gyfe wansiaþ, wansie him seó heofenlíce ieteward on heofonríce, Chr. 656; Erl. 32, 17. *The compound* á-wansian *also occurs:*—Gif áni man ðis ilk forward breke and áwansige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 243, 6. [Marrchess nahhtess wannsenn and Marrchess daȝhess waxenn, Orm. 1901. Worldes catel wacset and wansit as te mone, P. R. L. P. 234, 7. Wansoñ, wansyn *evaneo, decresco*, Prompt. Parv. 515.]

wan-spéd, e; *f. Poverty, indigence:*—þurh wanspéde *per inopiam*, Scint. 226, 6. On ðem gesẹohte wæs árest anfunden Scị þia wanspéda *ea res primo fidem inopiae Scythicae dedit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 34. Cf. wan-æht.

wan-spédig; *adj. Poor, indigent:*—Sum áhta onlíhd; sum bið wonspédig, Exon. Th. 295, 11; Crá. 31. Ðín wanspédiga mǽg *attenuatus frater tuus*, Lev. 25, 25. Ðás læssan lác, ðe wǽron wanspédigra manna lác, Homl. Th. i. 140, 6. Uton dón þearfum and wannspédigum sume hidde úre gódla, ii. 100, 35. Se gýtsere berýpd ða wannspédigan, i. 66, 11.

wanspédigness, e; *f. Indigence, poverty:*—Of neóde oþþe wanspédignysse *ex necessitate uel indigentia*, Scint. 198, 5.

wanung, e; *f.* I. *a making less*, (1) *diminution.* Cf. wanian, I. (1):—Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswuteliaþ wannunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18. Ða word habbaþ hwílon *sincopam*, ðæt ys, wanunge: *amanisti* vel *amasti*, hér ys se *ui* áwege, 25; Zup. 146, 17. (2) *abatement, reduction, checking.* v. wanian, I. (2):—Hwæt getácnaþ ðæs fýlmenes ofcyrl on ðam gesceape búton gálnysse wanunge? Homl. Th. i. 94, 33. (3) *a weakening, an impairing, hurt, injury.* v. wanian, I. (3):—Wonung *detrimentum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 29. *Dispendium*, i. *damnum, impedimentum, defectio, periculum, detrimentum* æfwerdla, wonung, wom, wana, vel hénþa, 140, 68. Gyf him þince ðæt hé hæbbe rúh líc, ðæt byð his gódа wanung, Lchdm. iii. 170, 24. Gódа wanigend (wanung, MS. T.), 172, 29. Wanunge *dispendio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 37. Ðæt nádær ne þé ne ús God ne þurfa oncunnan for ðæræ wanlungze on úrum dæge *quatinus nec tibi nec nobis Deus debeat imputare hanc imminutionem diebus nostris actam*, Chart. Th. 163, 26. Nalæs búton mycelre wonunge his weoredes *non sine magno exercitus sui damno*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 7. Is nýd ðæt sume mid wonunge heora woruldǽhta synd gerihte *necesse est ut quidam damnis corrigantur*, i, 27; S. 490, 10. Hé mycle wonunge and áwyrdlan wæs wyrcende ðære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae crementis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5; S. 506, 37. Mid ðám hefigestum wonungum his ríces fram his feóndum geswenced *gravissimis regni sui damnis ab hostibus adflictus*, 3, 7; S. 530, 18. (3 a) *a weakening, reducing the strength* of something. Cf. wanian, I. (3 a):—Flǽsces wonunge *carnis maceratione*, Rtl. 14, 33. **II.** *a growing less*, (1) *a decrease* in number, size, etc. v. wanian, II. (1):—Dæghwamlíce geleáffulle men nimaþ ðæt sand, and ne bið nǽnig wonung on ðæm sande, Shrn. 81, 6. Symle bið háligra manna getel geeácnod þurh árleásra manna wanunge, Homl. Th. i. 536, 25. (1 a) *waning* of the moon. v. wanian, II. (1 a):—Æfre seó sẹ́ and se móna beóð geféran on wæstme and on wanunge, Lchdm. iii. 268, 13; Homl. Th. i. 102, 28. (2) *decline, decay.* v. wanian, II. (2):—Ðonne se móna wanaþ, ðonne tácnaþ hé ðisse worlde wanunge, Blickl. Homl. 17, 24. **III.** *a lack, want, defect*:—Wanunge *defectu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 43.

wánung, e; *f. Wailing, lamentation:*—Wánung *threnum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 20. Ðǽr (*in hell*) is wánung and gránung and á singal sorh, Wulfst. 26, 8. Hǽðenra gránung and reáfera wánung, 186, 13. Wóp and wánung and heófung and endeleás cwylming, Homl. Th. i. 592, 16. Geómrung and wánung, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 104. Se láce cyríd oðde bærnd, and se untruma hrýmd, þeáhhwǽdere ne miltsaþ hé ðæs ððres wánunge, Homl. Th. i. 472, 16. *Uae* getácnaþ hwílon wánunge, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 12. Gesæch ðæt wánung (*tumultum*) and woepende and mǽnigende, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 38. Se áfunde his hláford licgan heáfodleásne and hé ða mid wánunge wende út ongeán *videns cadaver absque capite Holofernis exclamavit voce magna cum fletu*, Anglia x. 101, 365. Mid hreówlícere wánunge, Homl. Th. i. 466, 33. [Heui is his greoning and seorlsul is his woaning, Fragm. Phlps. 5, 35. Wanung and wow, O. E. Homl. i. 173, 231. After al þis cumeð of þat bearn iboren þus wannunge and wepnunge, H. M. 37, 9. Þer wes muchel waning, heortne graning, Laym. 17796. Wop and wonynge and bymenynge, Mirc. 74, 55. Þu telst . . . al mi (*the owl's*) reorde is woning, O. and N. 311.]

wan-wegende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Waning:*—On wanwegendum mónan, Lchdm. i. 100, 20. Wanwægendum, 98, 17.

wǽpe(-a ? *m.*), an; *f. A cloth, rubber* (? cf. wípian):—Gif ðú sceát habban wille oðde wápan, donne sete ðú ðíne twá handa ofer ðínum bearme and tóbrǽd hí swilce sceát ástrecce, Techm. ii. 122, 23. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* veipa *a woman's hood.*]

wapol (**-ul, -el**) *foam*:—Wapul *famfaluca* (cf. faam, leásung *famfaluca*, 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 20: 35, 4 (cf. leásung oðde fám *famfaluca*, 24, 75). v. next word.

wapolian; *p. ode To foam, bubble up, pour forth* (*intrans.* and *trans.*?), *abound, swarm*:—Wapolaþ *ebullit* (os fatuorum ebullit stultitiam, Prov. 15, 2), Kent. Gl. 505. Wapolode *vaporat*, Germ. 398, 220. Up ábrǽcan, wapeladan *ebulliebant, emergebant* (cadavera horrida vermium examina ebulliebant, Ald. 48), Hpt. Gl. 488, 11. Wapeledan ꝥ up ábrǽcan *bullirent, exundaverunt* (cum Ethnae montis incendia favillis scintillantibus bullirent, Ald. 55), 499, 46. Ingá forrotednys on bánum mínum and under mé heó wapelige *ingrediatur putredo in ossibus meis et subter me scateat*, Cant. Habac. 16. v. preceding word.

wár. I. *sea-weed, waur* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names, in which other forms are given, *ware, woare, woore, ore:* see also Jamieson's Dict. *ware*):—Waar, uaar, uár *alga*, Txts. 39, 120. Wár, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 46: i. 285, 12. **II.** *sand, strand.* Cf. sondhyllas *alga*, Txts. 39, 125:—Streámas weorþaþ on stealc hleoþa stáne and sande, wáre (*or under* I?) and wǽge, Exon. Th. 382, 8; Rä. 3, 8. Wára *sablonum*, strand *sablo* (mentis fundamina nequaquam arenosis sablonum glareis ultro citroque nutabundis subdideral, Ald. 57), Hpt. Gl. 502, 76: (*printed* wasa) 465, 8. Wárum *sablonibus*, 449, 30. v. sǽ-wár.

wara, an; *m. An inhabitant. The word is used mostly in the plural, and as the second part of compounds; but the singular in composition is found in* ceaster-waera *civis*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 552, 32 (cf. ceaster-gewara *civis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 11, 16), *and the independent word in the following instances*:—Heofenlícra warena *supernorum civium* (*habitatorum*), Hpt. Gl. 498, 23. Hié here samnodon ceastre (*printed* ceaster) warena, Andr. Kmbl. 2251; An. 1127. Warum *civibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 40. *In composition both* -waran *and* -ware *occur* (cf. Seaxe *and* Seaxan), *and also* -waras, v. Sigel-waras. *The forms are united with common nouns*, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-waran, -ware; *or with proper names, native or foreign*, e. g. Lunden-, Róm-waran, -ware, Bæx-warena land (cf. Bex-leá, 13), Cod. Dip. B. i. 295, 5, Cant-ware, Wiht-ware, Sodom-ware, Syr-ware: *see also* Up-ware. Cf. *the Icelandic* Róm-verjar, *and Latin forms like* Angri-varii. v. -waru.

-ware. v. preceding word.

warenian, warnian, wearnian; *p. ode.* I. *intrans.* (1) *To take heed, beware, be on guard*:—Warniaþ and waciaþ *uidete, vigilate*, Mk. Skt. 13, 33. Hé wolde warnian on ær *he would take precautions*, Gen. 6, 6. Man sceal wacigean and warnian symle, Wulfst. 90, 2. (2) *to take heed* of, *guard against, abstain* from (cf. *Icel.* varna við *to abstain from*):—Warniaþ fram beornan Farisẹorum *cavete a fermento Pharisaeorum*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 6, 11, 12. Warniaþ fram bócerum *cavete a scribis*, Mk. Skt. 12, 38. Warniaþ (warnigeaþ, *v. l.*) wið Farisẹa láre *attendite a fermento Pharisaeorum*, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. Ðæt man wið leahtras warnie (warnige, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 68, 14. (3) *to take heed* that something is not done, does not happen (expressed in a clause):—Warna ðæt ic ðé leng ne geseó *cave ne ultra videas faciem meum*, Ex. 10, 28. Warna ðæt ðæt leóht ðe ðé on is ne sýn þýstru *vide ne lumen quod in te est tenebrae sint*, Lk. Skt. 11, 35: Homl. Th. i. 120, 16. Warniaþ (*videte*) ðæt gé hyt nánum men ne secgeon, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 30: 18, 10. Warnigeaþ ðæt gé ne beón gedréfede, 24, 6. Se man mót geornlíce warnian, ðæt hé eft ðám yfelum ðædum ne geedlǽce, Homl. Th. ii. 602, 23. Hé mé warnian hét, ðæt ic on done deáðes beám bedroren ne wurde, Cd. Th. 33, 29; Gen. 527. Is mycelum tó warnienne ðæt man . . . menn blód ne lǽte, Lchdm. iii. 152, 33. (4) *to take heed* that something does happen:—Wel is eác tó warnianne ðæt man wite, ðæt hý þurh mægsibbe tó gelænge ne beón, L. Edm. B. 9; Th. i. 256, 9. **II.** *trans.* (1) *To put on guard, to warn*:—Bútan ic eów warnige, ic sceal ágyldan gesceád mínre gýmeleáste, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. Ðæt wyrreste þinge ðú dídest, ðæt ðú mé warnodest, Ap. Th. 8, 15. Se Hálend ús warnode ðus, for ðan ðe hé wyle, ðæt wé ware beón, Homl. Ass. 55, 112. Wé ágan þearfe, ðæt wé wið swylcne ege wære beón and eác ða warnian, ðe swylc nyton swylc tówerd is, Wulfst. 101, 11. Men ða leófestan, wé willaþ eów warnian, and ús sylfe álýsan, Homl. Ass. 144, 18. Ða sende Ælfríc and hét warnian done here, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 31. (1 a) where no object is expressed:—Swefnu beódt onwrigene tó warnienne, Lchdm. iii. 196, 24. (1 b) *to warn* against something, *give notice* of something:—Benedictus warnode ða gebródra wið ðæs deófles tócyme, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 17. Ðæt hý Godes folc warnian wið done egesan, ðe mannum is tówerd, Wulfst. 79, 14. (1 c) where the matter to which the warning refers is given in a clause:—Ic eów warnode, ðæt gé wíglunge mid ealle forlǽtan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 68. Wé ágan þearfe, ðæt wé godcunde heorda warnian, hú hý Antecriste wærlícast magan wiðstandan, Wulfst. 80, 2. (2) used reflexively, *to be on one's guard, to look to one's self, take heed to one's self, take warning*:—Þurh gítsunge forlýst oft se árleása hí líf, ðonne hé gewilniaþ ðara ǽhta, and ne warnaþ hine sylfne, Basil admn. 9; Norm. 54, 2: Cd. Th. 40, 6; Gen. 635. Gif ðú ðín ágen myrre, ne wít ðú hit ná Gode, ac warna dé silfne, Prov. Kmbl. 51. Warniaþ eów sylfe *uidete uosmetipsos*, Mk. Skt. 13, 9, 23. Ðé is micel þearf ðæt ðú ðé warnige, for ðam ðé ðú eart fordémed, Ap. Th. 8, 1. Utan warnian ús

georne, Wulfst. 101, 21. Đū noldest đē warnian þurh đīnes fæder đrēale *thou wouldst not take warning by thy father's punishment*, Homl. Th. ii. 436, 7. (2 a) *to guard, be on one's guard* against something :—Gif hē hine ne warenaþ wiþ đa unþeáwas, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 106, 27. Wærnaþ (warenaþ, Cott. MS.) hē hine wiþ dæt weder, 41, 3 ; Fox 250, 16. Hié oft gesyngiaþ giet wyrs on dæm dæt hī hī warenia þ wið da lytlan scylda đonne hī đōn on myclum scyldum ; for dæm đe hī licettaþ hié unscyldge, đonne hī hī warenia þ wið đa lytlan, Past. 57 ; Swt. 439, 18–20. Ic mē [wið] his hete berh and wearnode (warnode, *v. l.* : warenode, Bd. M. 128, 9) *hostium vitabam insidias*, Bd. 2, 12 ; S. 513, 28. Warniaþ eów wið oferfylle, Homl. Th. ii. 22, 16. Is đæm tō cýđanne, đæt hī hié warenigen ægđer ge wið đa ungemetlīcan blisse ge wið đa ungemetlīcan unrōtnesse. . . . Is micel niédþearf dæt mon hiene wið dæt irre and wið đa ungemetlīcan sælđa warenige (warnige, Cott. MSS.), Past. 27 ; Swt. 189, 1–6. Ic bidde dæt ælc mann hine sylfne georne wið đisne curs warnige, Chart. Th. 445, 8 : Wulfst. 101, 16. Utan warnian ūs wið his unlāra, 80, 4. (2 b) where what is to be guarded against is expressed in a clause :—Warnode hē hine đý læs hī on hwylc hūs tō him in eodan *caverat ne in aliquam domum ad se introirent*, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 486, 39. Hē hēt hine warnian (*or* I. 3), gif hē wolde libban, dæt hē nære on dam myndre nǽfre eft gesewen, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 211. (3) *to keep* something from a person, *to ward off* (cf. *Icel.* varna einum eins *to deny a person something*) :—Snyttra brūceþ đe fore sāwle lufan warniaþ him wommas worda and dǽda *he uses wisdom, that for love of his soul wards off from himself* (avoids) *sins of word and deed*, Exon. Th. 304, 32 ; Fā. 79 : 305, 9 ; Fā. 85. Ic mē warnade hyre onsýne. *I avoided seeing her, denied myself her presence*, 173, 6 ; Gū. 1156. Oþ dæt hē geseah his gehýrend đone Eástorđæg onfōn, đone hī symle ǽrđan wearnedon (warenedon, Bd. M. 474, 20) *donec illum in Pascha diem, suos auditores, quem semper antea vitabant, suscipere videret*, Bd. 5, 22 ; S. 644, 44. Eall hē wearnige (weornige, MS.) swā fýr (syer, MS.) wudu wearnie (weornie, MS.) *let him avoid it all, as wood avoids fire*, Lchdm. i. 384, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* warnōn *munire, prospicere, admonere, instruere, attendere* : *Icel.* varna (*see* I. 2, II. 3 *above*) ; cf. varan *a warning ; shunning*.] v. be-, ge-warenian (-warnian, -wearnian), un-warnod ; wirnan ; warian.

warenung, warnung, wearnung, e ; *f.* I. *a taking heed, caution.* v. warnian, I :—Hwæđer wǽre strengra wyrd đe warnung, Salm. Kmbl. 855 ; Sal. 427. II. *a putting on guard, a warning, admonition.* v. warnian, II :—Hit ys Godes sprǽc and his warnung and seó tíd cymđ hrædlíce, Gen. 41, 32. Wísdōmes bigspell and warnung wið disig, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 38. Hēr is rihtlīc warnung and sōdlīc myngung đeóde tō đearfe, gýme se đe wille, Wulfst. 167, 26. Đæt mæg wītes tō wearninga, đam đe hafaþ wīsne geþōht, Exon. Th. 57, 21 ; Cri. 922. [*O. H. Ger.* warnunga *munimentum, defensio, monimentum.*]

warian ; *p.* ode I. *intrans.* (*or uncertain*) *To beware* :—Warat *cavet*, Kent. Gl. 364. Wara *cave*, Germ. 393, 136. Warige (warnige, *v. l.*) hē dæt hit nā forealdige, L. Edg. C. 38 ; Th. ii. 252, 6. II. *trans. To make ware,* (1) *to warn* :—Mid đǽm wordum hē ūs warode and lǽrde *quibus verbis pastoribus praecavetur*, Past. 18 ; Swt. 137, 21. Mōtan đa hyrdas beón swíđe wacole, đe wið đone þeódscađan fole sculon warian, Wulfst. 191, 13. (2) used reflexively, (a) *to be on one's guard, guard* against evil :—Forlǽtiaþ đone ǽrme beám, wariaþ inc wið đone wæstm, Cd. Th. 15, 20 ; Gen. 236. Hē gelǽre dæt hý hī wið dæt warien, dæt hý hǽr ne cumen, Shrn. 203, 3. (b) *to be careful* to do what is necessary, *take a precaution* :—Warige hine se đe his āgen beföđ, dæt hē tō ælcan teáme hæbbe getrýwne borh, L. Eth. ii. 9 ; Th. i. 290, 6. III. *to guard, hold* :—Mīn hord waraþ feónd, Exon. Th. 499, 27 ; Rä. 88, 22 : 414, 17 ; Rä. 32, 21. Hē hǽđen gold waraþ, Beo. Th. 4543 ; B. 2277. III a. *to hold* a place, *occupy, inhabit* :—Hié dýgel lond warigeaþ, Beo. Th. 2720 ; B. 1358. Hē wēsten warode, 2534 ; B. 1265. Goldsele Grendel warode, 2511 ; B. 1253. III b. *to take possession of* (cf. gisehan thana hélagon gēst ēnigan man warōn, Hél. 1003 :—Waraþ hine wræclást, nales wunden gold. Exon. Th. 288, 17 ; Wand. 32. IV. *to ward off.* v. warnian, II. 3 :—Dæt wit unc wīte warian sceolden, Cd. Th. 49, 33 ; Gen. 801. [They bad him he scholde warye (*be on his guard*), Alis. 4083. Heo mot warien hwon me punt here, A. R. 418, 1. Iosep cuđe him biforen weren, Gen. and Ex. 2154. Ware the what thou do, Gow. ii. 388. 27. Ware þe fram wanhope, Piers P. 5, 452. *O. Sax.* warōn ; *O. Frs.* waria : *O. H. Ger.* bi-warōn : *Icel.* vara *to warn ;* varask *to beware of, be on one's guard against, shun.*] v. be-, ge-warian ; werian, wearnian.

warian ; *p.* ode *To remain, continue* :—Ne him gāst waraþ gōmum on mūđe *neque est spiritus in ore ipsorum*, Ps. Th. 134, 19. Waraþ hē windes full, Salm. Kmbl. 49 ; Sal. 25. [*O. Sax.* warōn *to last, continue.*] v. werian *to remain.*

wārig ; *adj. Stained with sea-weed, dirty* :—Biþ his ceól cumen and hyre ceorl tō hām, and heó hine in lađaþ, wæsceþ his wǽtig hrægl, Exon. Th. 339, 24 ; Gn. Ex. 90. [Hu maht þu iseon þine sceadewe in worie watere, O. E. Homl. i. 29, 4. Schir heorte . . . wori heorte, A. R. 386, 7.] v. next word.

wāriht ; *adj. Full of sea-weed* :—Wārihtum ārena tūm *algosis remorum tractibus* (Ald. 3), Hpt. Gl. 406, 68 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 14 : 4, 63.

warnian, warnung. v. warenian, warenung.

waroþ (-uþ, -aþ, -eþ), wearoþ, weroþ, warþ, es ; *m. A shore, strand* :—Ic geseah men standende be dam waruđe (werođe, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 370. Bī warađe (nēh warađe *secus littus*, Lind.) sittende, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 48. Seó mænigeo stōd on đam warođe (warabe, Rush. : weardе, Lind. *litore*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 2 : Shrn. 150, 20. Đū gemētst scip on đæm warođe, Blickl. Homl. 231, 30 : Andr. Kmbl. 525 ; An. 263. On đæs sǽs waroþe, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 481, 11. Feówer swulung oud ān lǽs on waruđe gebyređ inn tō Raculfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16. On waruđe, Andr. Kmbl. 479 ; An. 240. Hē geseah scip on đæm warþe, Blickl. Homl. 233, 1. On đæm warđe (woroe, Rush.) *in litore*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 21, 4. Gewāt him tō warođe rīdan þegn Hrōđgāres, Beo. Th. 473 ; B. 234. Đa lichoman cōman tō đam warođe, Shrn. 54, 23. Ođ đone mǽran wearođ (*of Sicily*), Met. 1, 14. Nǽnig cēpa ne seah ellendne wearođ (-od, MS.) *nec nova littora viderat hospes*, 8, 30. Weroþ, Bt. 15 ; Fox 48, 13. Đǽr (*at the Red Sea*) worđon đa waredas đrīge, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ofer warođa geweorp, Andr. Kmbl. 611 ; An. 306. Wereþum, Lchdm. i. 390, 11. Sǽwong tredan, wīde warođas, Beo. Th. 3934 ; B. 1965. [Þe whal wendeş and a warþe fyndeş, Allit. Pms. 102, 339. At vche warþe oþer water, Gaw. 715. *O. H. Ger.* warid, werid *insula.*] v. sǽ-waroþ.

wāroþ, es ; *n. Sea-weed* :—Ic eom wyrslicre đonne đes wudu fūla cođe đis wārođ, đe hēr āworpen līgeþ in eorþan, Exon. Th. 424, 34 ; Rä. 41, 49. v. wār.

waroþ-faroþ, es ; *m. A shore-wave, a breaker* :—Warođfaruđa gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 393 ; An. 197.

waroþ-gewinn, es ; *n. The strife of waves near the shore, the surge* :—Wē on sǽbāte oft warigeaþon wada cunnedon farođrīdende, Andr. Kmbl. 877 ; An. 439.

waru, e (*but acc.* waru, Ps. Th. 118, 17) ; *f. Watchful care,* (1) *observance, keeping* of a command, etc. :—Ic on lifdagum lustum healde đīnra worda waru *vivam et custodiam sermones tuos*. Ps. Th. 118, 17. (2) where need for caution is implied, *heed, care* :—Đa widerwinnan wurdon oferswīđe þurh đæs engles gewinne and ware, Homl. Th. ii. 338. 2. Antiochus giénde hwæt hē hæfde monna gerīmes, and ne nom nāne ware hūlīce hiéd wǽron, Ors. 5, 4 ; Swt. 224, 22. (3) *care* for the safety of others :—Se hýra ne bid nādor ne mid ware ne mid lufe āstyred, Homl. Th. i. 240, 28. Paulus ne ēhte geléaffulra manna durh andan, ac durh ware dære ealdan ǽ, 390, 6. (4) *safe-keeping, custody, keeping* from injury, *guard* :—Stōd se grēna wong in Godes wære, Exon. Th. 146, 32 ; Gū. 718 : 143, 17 ; Gū. 662 : Andr. Kmbl. 1648 ; An. 825. Đē God hæfde wære bewunden *God kept thee on every side*, 1069 ; An. 535. Wære betolden, 1976 ; An. 990. Him Scyld gewāt on Frēan wære, Beo. Th. 54 ; B. 27. In Godes wære, Menol. Fox 79 ; Men. 39. Hē hīs gāst āgeaf on Godes wære, 432 ; Men. 217. Hēr Eádward kinge sende sāwle tō Criste on Godes wæra, Chr. 1065 ; Erl. 196, 23. (5) *defence, protection* against attack, *guard* :—Geīsnedum belādiendlīcre ware [scilde] widþyddende leásere wrōhte arwan *ferrato apologeticae defensionis clypeo retundens strophosae accusationis catapultas*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 61. Tō ware *ad tutelam* (*defensionem*) (leo ad tutelam virginis Dei nutu dirigitur, Ald. 45), 484, 49. Nān man ne dorste for dæra deóra ware đām hālgum geneálēcan, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 56, 60. Scealt đū for ware ūra goda wīta đrowian *for the protection of our gods thou shalt suffer punishments*, Homl. Th. i. 594, 4. Cyninge gebyraþ dæt hē sý on ware and on weardе Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2 ; Th. ii. 304, 23. Hié ealle ongeán hiene wǽron forcōmene and đone weg lētan būtan ware (*they left the road unguarded*), dæt seó fietd þǽr þurhfōr *in se omnes pugnando converti, donec exercitus angustias transiret*, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 172, 22. Hié wǽron đa burg hergende and sleánde būton ǽlcre ware (*without any defence being offered*), 2, 8 ; Swt. 92, 16. Ware ł gescildnysse *defensionem*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 61. Đū n.ē behēte fulle wære (ware, *v. l.*) wið æfterspræce *thou didst promise complete protection against claim*, L. O. 7 ; Th. i. 180, 23. Hý dæs wære cunnon, healdaþ hine twā hund wearda, Salm. Kmbl. 518 ; Sal. 258. His ware *munitiones ejus*, Blickl. Gl. [To habbe som gret cite or castel me to ware (*for my defence*), R. Glouc. 115, 9. *Goth.* warei *astutia* : *O. Sax.* wara *heed* (wara niman) ; *safekeeping* (wara Godes sōkeau) : *O. Frs.* ware : *O. H. Ger.* wara (wara neman, tuon) *heed, care.*] v. niht-, ūt-waru.

waru, e (*but the declension seems partly u-stem*) ; *f. Ware, merchandise* :—Mangere *mercator*, waru *merx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 73. Hī wurpon heora waru oforbord *they cast forth the wares that were in the ship in'o the sea* (Jonah 1, 5), Homl. Th. i. 246, 2. Đā gelamp hit æt sumum sǽle, swā swā gyt for oft dēđ, đæt Englisce cýpmenn bróhton heora ware tō Rōmāna byrig, and Gregorius eode be dære strǽt tō đām Engliscum mannum heora ding sceáwigende. Đā geseah hē betwux đām warum cýpecnīhtas gesette, ii. 120, 14–18. [Chæpmen bunden heore ware, Laym. 11356. Þe wreche þeoddare more noise he malked to þeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurde ware, A. R. 66, 19. Đe chapmen into Egipte ledden đat ware, Gen. and Ex. 1990. *O. Frs.* were : *Icel.* vara ; *f.*)

-waru, a form occurring only in compounds with a collective force, *the inhabitants* of a place. It is used with common nouns, v. burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, hell-, heofon-, land-waru; and with proper names, native or foreign, e.g. Lunden-waru, Chr. 1016; Erl. 159, 22: Hierosolim-waru *Hierosolyma*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5; Sychem-ware *Sicinorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 66. v. wara.

waru *wearing?*, waru, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 429, 16, warum, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 170, 10, wása. v. scrúd-waru, waroþ, wǽr *a covenant*, wudu-wása.

Wascan; *pl. m. The Gascons*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 32, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* Wascun *Uacca.*]

wascan. v. wæscan.

wáse, an; *f. Ooze, mud, slime:*—Wáse *caenum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 2: 13, 35. *Cenum, i. luti vorago*, vel *lutum sub aquis fetidum*, i. wáse *vel* fæn, 130, 75. Wásan *ceni* (squallentis ceni contagia, Ald. 49), 82, 63; 18, 39. ¶ the word occurs in several charters dealing with land in the north of Berkshire, and seems to refer to a marsh or stagnant piece of water:—On Wáse; of Wásan (the Ock, the Thames, and Fyfield are mentioned in this charter), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 466, 17. On Wásan; andlang Wásan (with mention of the Ock and Fyfield), v. 386, 33. Ongeán ða dic ðe seýt tó Wásan; siddan andlang Wásan (with mention of the Thames and Appleton), 275, 15. Of ðære mǽde út tó Wásan; of Wásan út tó Eá (with mention of Buckland), 392, 32. Éast tó Wásan (with mention of Sandford), vi. 9, 7. On Wáse; of Wáse (with mention of the Thames and Cumnor), 84, 24. [William . . . stombled at a nayle, into the waise he tombled, R. Brun. 70, 16. A wase, wayse *alga*, Cath. Angl. 409, and see note. Alle we þeþ children of one moder, þet is of erþe: and of wose (*or* v. wós?), Ayenb. 87, 22. As weodes wexen in wose (*v. l.* muk) and in donge, Piers P. C. 13, 229. Wose, slype of the erthe *gluten, bitumen*, Prompt. Parv. 532, and see note. *O. Frs.* wáse *mud, slime*: *Icel.* veisa *a pool of stagnant water.*] v. wáse-scite.

wásend, es; *m. The weasand, gullet:*—Wásend *rumen*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 43: 64, 61: 282, 81: *inghwies*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 11. Wásende *inghwie*, 464, 15. Lǽcedómas wið gealhswile and þrotan and wásende, Lchdm. ii. 44, 8: 46, 7. In ðane wásend *inghwiem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 30. [Weysande *isophagus*, Wülck. Gl. 590, 40. Waysande, 635, 19. Weysande, 676, 24. Wesawnt, 748, 19. *O. Frs.* wásende (-ande): *O. H. Ger.* weisont (-unt) *arteriae.*]

wáse-scite (cf. (?) scítan), an; *f. or* -scyte (-scite?), es; *m. The cuttle-fish*; *or the liquid ejected by the cuttle-fish*:—Cudele *vel* wásescite *sepia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 6. v. scyte, wæter-scyte, *and other compounds of* scyte.

watel, es; *m. A wattle, interwoven twigs*:—Watul *teges*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26: Zup. 52, 13. Hé mycelne aad gesomnode on beámum and on ræftrum and on wágum and on watelum and on ðacum *advexit plurimam congeriem trabium, tignorum, parietum, virgeorum, et tecti fenei*, Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 23. Ða ástigon hig uppan ðæne hróf þurh ða watelas (*per tegulas*) and hine mid ðam bedde ásendon, Lk. Skt. 5, 19. [v. wattle (*subst. and vb.*) in Baker's Northants Gloss.: wattle *to tile*, Halliwell's Dict.: watteled, Piers P. 19, 323.]

wáþ, e; *f.* **I.** *wandering, roving*:—Deóra gesíð of wáðe cwom, Nabochodonossor, Cd. Th. 257, 26; Dan. 663. Fédan sáfton, reste gefégon, wérige æfter wáðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Ic (*a storm*) beámas fylle . . . wreccan on wáþe wíde sended *I fell trees . . . sent driving a-wandering far* (cf. Aldhelm's Ego rura peragro), Exon. Th. 381, 14; Rä. 2, 11. Hý síð tugon, wíde wáde, lyftlácende, 110, 29; Gú. 116. Hé síðfæt sægde sínum leódum, wíde wáde, ðe hé mid wilddeórum áteáh, Cd. Th. 256, 33; Dan. 650. Hý of wáþum wérge cwóman, restan ryneþrágum, Exon. Th. 115, 1; Gú. 183. Wáþum strong, fugel feþrum wlonc, 204, 18; Ph. 99: 208, 26; Ph. 161. **II.** *hunting*:—Deáð, egeslíc hunta ábít on wáde, nyle hé ǽnig swæd ǽfre forlǽtan *death, dread hunter, persists in his hunting, never will he abandon any track*, Met. 27, 13. [Myght we not fynde flor to wyn as for waithe, Destr. Tr. 2350. Here is wayth fayrest þat I se3 þis seuen 3ere, Gaw. 1381. *O. H. Ger.* weida *venatio, piscatio*: *Icel.* veiðr *hunting, fishing*; fara á veiðar *to go a-hunting.*] v. gamen-wáþ; wǽdan.

waþem(-um), es; *m. A wave, billow*:—Ic þonan wód ofer waþema gebind *I crossed the band of billows*, Exon. Th. 288, 1; Wand. 24. Waðema stream, sincalda sǽ, Cd. Th. 207, 24; Exod. 471. v. next word.

waþema(-uma), an; *m. Moving water, wave, flood*:—Ða cwom wópes hring út faran, weóll waðuman stréam, and hé worde cwæð, Andr. Kmbl. 2561; An. 1282. Tungol beóþ áhýded, gewiten under waþeman westdǽlas on, Exon. Th. 204, 13; Ph. 97.

wáþol (v. wáþ); *adj. Wandering*:—Scýnep ðes mónan wáþol under wolcnum (cf. *wandering* as an epithet of the moon in Shaksperе), Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. [Grein takes waþol=*full moon.* v. Grmm. D. M. 674-5.]

wáwa, an; *m. Woe, misery*:—On ðære wáron áwritene heófunga and leód and wáwa (*scriptae erant in eo lamentationes et carmen et vae*) . . . se wáwa getácnaþ done écan wáwan, ðe ða halbaþ on hellewíte, ðe nú God forseóþ, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 279, 1–8. Donne secal ców weaxan tó hearme wǽdl and wáwa, Wulfst. 133, 3. Ceósan gódes and yfeles, welan and wáwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. On ælcum wáwan hí wǽron geþyldige, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 130. *Uae* getácnaþ wáwan, Ælfc. Gr. 48; Zup. 278, 17. Sume hí wyrcaþ heora wógerum sumne wáwan, ðæt hí hí tó wífe habbon, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 158. Ðæt gé swá earme eów sylfe fordóþ on wíton and on wáwon, 23, 186. Hí gesáwon ða mænigfealdon wáwan ðe Cristes ða gecorenan þoledon, 23, 124. [To þolien wawe mid douelen, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 11. For don muchele wawen þet hi idoleden, 87, 12. Of þan wowe alse of þe wele, ii. 197, 8. Mochel wowe (seorwen, 1st MS.), Laym. 6268. Þolemod aqean alle wowes, A. R. 198, 26. To þolemn alle wawenn, Orm. 13349. Al þat heo singeþ hit is for wowe, O. and N. 414. *O. H. Ger.* wéwo; *m.*; wéwa; *f. dolor, poena, malum.*] v. wéá.

wáwan; *p.* weów; *pp.* wáwen *To blow, be moved by the wind*:—Hnescre ic eom micle halsrefeþre, sed hér on wínde wǽweþ on lyfte, Exon. Th. 426, 30; Rä. 41, 81. [Mine lokes . . . me wes lef to showen, þe wind hem wolde towowen, Anglia iii. 279, 89. *Goth.* waian *to blow* (of the wind): *O. H. Ger.* wájan (wáen) *ventilare, spirare.*] v. bi-wáwan.

waxan *to wash*, wax-georn. v. wæscan, weax-georn.

wé; *pron. We.* **I.** used of more than one person, (1) dual:—Ic and ðæt cild gád unc tó gebiddenne and wé sýðdan cumaþ eft tó eówy, Gen. 22, 5. Wé willaþ ðæt ðú ús dó swá hwæt swá wé biddaþ (cf. wyt magon, v. 39), Mk. Skt. 10, 35. (2) plural:—Hwí fæste wé (woe, Lind.)? Mt. Kmbl. 9, 14. Wé þonne synt ðe fylgeaþ *it is we that follow*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 33. Wé men sculon, Exon. Th. 46, 33; Cri. 746. Wé selfe cúþen, 147, 7; Gú. 723. Wé ealle wǽron ðé fylgende, and ðú cart ðe ealra ídltum ða ðe on ðé gelýfaþ, Blickl. Homl. 229, 20. Uton wé ealle wynsumlan on Dríhten, wé ðe his árístе mǽrsiaþ, 91, 8. Getíþa ús ðæt ðe wé ðé ætforan ágyltan . . . *anue nobis ut que* (qui *has been glossed*) *te coram deliquimus* . . ., Hymn. Surt. 124, 30: Exon. Th. 2, 27; Cri. 25. (2 a) used by a king in reference to himself and his counsellors:—Wé (*Ine and the witan*) bebeódaþ, L. In. 1; Th. i. 102, 14. Wé (*Alfred*) lǽraþ, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 2. Wé (*Athelstan*) cwǽdon, L. Ath. i. 2; Th. i. 200, 5. Wé (*Cnut*) willaþ, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 5. **II.** used of one person, (1) by a writer or speaker:—Nú hæbbe wé scortlíce gesǽd (cf. scortlíce ic hæbbe nú gesǽd, 10, 3). Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 26: 22, 1: 24, 23. Swá wé ǽr cwǽdon (cf. swá ic ǽr cwæþ, 8, 14), 24, 32. Wé mihton dás rǽdinge menigfealdlícor trahtnian, Homl. Th. 1, 556, 13. Hwæt wille wé eów swíðor secgan be dísum symbeldæge, ii. 444, 13: Blickl. Homl. 115, 28. (2) by a prince:—Beówulf maþelode: 'Wé ðæt ellenweorc fremedon,' Beo. Th. 1920; B. 958: 3308; B. 1652. [*Goth.* weis: *O. Sax.*, *O. Frs.* wí: *O. H. Ger.* wir: *Icel.* vér.] v. ús, wit.

weá, an; *m.* **I.** *woe, misery, evil, affliction, trouble*:—Genóh dæge weá his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 34. Weá wæs árǽred, tregena tuddor, Cd. Th. 60, 26; Gen. 987. Mec ðín weá æt heortan gehreáw, Exon. Th. 91, 18; Cri. 1493. Weá bið wundrum clibor, Menol. Fox 485; Gn. C. 13. Weán on wénum *in expectation of evil*, Cd. Th. 63, 4; Gen. 1027: 191, 11; Exod. 213: Exon. Th. 378, 32; Deór. 25: Cd. Th. 146, 6; Gen. 2418. Ne ic ðé weán úðe *nor did I wish you ill*, 163, 3; Gen. 2692. Nysses ðú weán ǽnigne dǽl *you knew nothing of misery*, Exon. Th. 85, 3; Cri. 1385. Ne lǽd ðú ús tó wíte in weán sorge, Hy. 6, 27. Hé þearfende of wǽdle weán álýsde *adjuvabit pauperem de inopia*, Ps. Th. 106, 40. Gif ðé ǽnig mid weán gréteþ *if any man afflict thee*, Cd. Th. 105, 18; Gen. 1755. Hé heóld his ǽhta hám tó weán, Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Bíþ hé on écne weán bedrifen, 95, 5. Ðæt ða yfelan bióþ micle gesáligran ðe on dísse worulde habbaþ micelne weán and manigfeald wíte for hyra yfelum, donne ða sién ðe náne wræce þabbaþ *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 3. Hí mé weán [íhton, cf. 77, 31] múnra wunda sár *super dolorem vulnerum meorum additerunt*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Weán, sár and sorge, Cd. Th. 5, 20; Gen. 74: 267, 22; Sat. 42. Ic fleáh weán wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 11; Gen. 2272: 109, 7; Gen. 1819. For hwon wást ðú weán, gesyhst sorge, 54, 12; Gen. 876. Gedígan weán and wræcsíð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. Gesamna ús of wídwegum, ðǽr wé weán dreógaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 36: Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. Hé for wlenco weán áhsode, Beo. Th. 2417; B. 1206: 851; B. 423. Wyrd wóp wecceþ, heó weán hladeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 874; Sal. 436. Eal sár and sace, hungor and þurst, wóp and hreám, and weána má ðonne ǽniges mannes gemet sý ðæt hié árímaan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 61, 36. Fela ic weána gebád, heardra hilda, Fins. Th. 51; Fin. 25. Wén ne brúceþ, ðe can weána lyt, sáres and sorge, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 30; Rún. 8. Weána dǽl *a deal of trouble*, Exon. Th. 379, 17; Deór. 34: Beo. Th. 2304; B. 1150. Ic ðé wíð weána gehwam wreó, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170: Beo. Th. 2796; B. 1396. Ic ǽnigra mé weána ne wénde bóte gebídan, 1870; B. 933. Hié ealle worlde weán oforhogodan, Blickl. Homl. 119, 15. Weallende weán, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gú. 587. **II.** *evil, wickedness, malice.* v. weádǽd:—Nǽfre on his weorþige weá ásprunge, mearce má scyle mán inwides *non defecit de plateis ejus usura et dolus*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Weá bid in móde, siofa synnum fáh, gefylled mid fácne, Fragm. Kmbl. 27; Leás. 15. Ðæt gelamp for weán and for yfelnesse ðara eardiendra (*a malitia inhabitantium*), Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 22. Hý magon weána tó fela geseón on

him selfum, synne genõge, Exon. Th. 77, 30; Cri. 1264. [Hu stont ham þ beoð þere ase alle wo and weane is, A. R. 80, 11.] v. wãwa, weó.

weacen. v. wacen.

weá-wánian; *p.* ode *To lament, wail*:—Deófila weácwãnedon mãn and morður, Cd. Th. 284, 12; Sat. 320. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-fairhwjan *ejulare: Ger.* weh-klagen.]

weá-dæd, e; *f. A deed of woe, an ill-deed*:—Hé (*Stephen*) bæd þrymcyning dæt hé him ða weádæd tó wræce ne sette (cf. Dominie, ne statuas illis hoc peccatum, Acts 7, 60), Elen. Kmbl. 987; El. 495. Árisaþ weádæda, Thn. Th. 15; Fin. 8. [Cf. *Goth.* wai-dédja *a malefactor.*]

weá-gesíþ, es; *m. A companion in misery* or *in wickedness*:—Tó ðam symle sittan eodon ealle his (*Holofernes'*) weágesíþas, Judth. Thw. 21, 13; Jud. 16. Hé ðone deófol on helle mid his weágesíðum oþrihte, Wulfst. 145, 4. Ða deorcan and ða dimman stõwe helle tintrego, ðe deófol an wunaþ mid his weágesíþum and mid ðãm ãwergdum sãulum, 225, 33.

weal *a wall*: weala. v. weall; wela, wealh.

weá-lãf, e; *f. A remnant spared by calamity, those who remain after evil times, the survivors of calamity*:—Land hí ãwéstaþ and burga forbærnaþ and ãhta forspillaþ and eard hý ãmirraþ. And ðonne land wurdeþ for sinnum forworden and ðæs folces duguð swíðost fordwíneþ, ðonne féhð seó wealãf sorhful and sãrigmód synna bemãnan *erit terra uestra desperta et ciuitates uestre destructe. Et, cum deserta fuerit terra propter peccata populi, et ipsi, qui remanserint tabescentes pronuntiabunt peccata sua*, Wulfst. 133, 13: Met. 1, 22. Dæt hé ða wealãfe ãrum heólde, Beo. Th. 2200; B. 1098: 2172; 1084.

Wealas, wealand, -wealc. v. wealh, wealh-land, ge-wealc.

wealca, an; *m.* I. *a roller, a wave, billow* (cf. *fretum*, i. *feruor maris* a walke, Wülck. Gl. 584, 36). v. ge-wealc:—Streám ût ãweóll, fleów ofer foldan, fãmige wealcan eorðan þehton, miclade mereflód, Andr. Kmbl. 3047; An. 1526. II. *a garment that may be rolled round a person, a muffler, wrap, veil.* v. wealcian:—Ða dyde heó of hire wydewan reaf and nam hire wealcan (*theristrum*), Gen. 38, 14.

wealcan; *p.* weóle; *pp.* wealcen *To roll, toss.* I. of the movement of water; v. wealca, I, ge-wealc. (1) *trans.*:—Se fisc getãcnaþ geleáfan, for ðan ðe his gecynd is, swã hine swíðor ða ýða wealcaþ, swã hé strengra bið, Homl. Th. i. 250, 17. (2) *intrans.*:—Wealcynde eá *fluctus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 28. Hé gehýrde dæt gebrec ðara storma and ðæs wealendes (*v. l.* wealcendan) sæs *audito fragore procellarum ac feruentis oceani*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wealcendre sæ flódas *feruentis oceani flustra*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 59. Ia. fig.:—Hé hine sylfne betweox dises andweardan middaneardes (wælum ? v. wæl) weóle and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. of other movement, (a) literal:—Hægl hwyrft of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ hit windes scúras, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rún. 9. (b) metaph. (1) of action:—Godwine eorl and ealle ða yldestan menn on West-Seaxon lágon ongeán swá hí lengost míhton, ac hí ne míhton nán þing ongeán wealcan (*another MS. has* hí náht ná gespêddan) *Earl Godwin and the chief men of Wessex resisted as long as ever they could, but they could put no obstacle in the way*, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 3. (2) of thought, (*a*) *trans. To turn over* in the mind, *to revolve, consider*:—Ða getýdde munuccild dæt heom betweónan oft wealcaþ, Anglia viii. 314, 35. Hé hine þéahte and ða hellícan pínunge on his mód weóle, Homl. Th. i. 448, 17. Dæt ése líf on his móde hé wealce *vitam aeternam animo suo revolvat*, R. Ben. Interl. 29, 2: Hymn. Surt. 121, 9. Wé witon dæt iunge clericas ðãs þing ne cunnon, þeáh ða scolieras ðisra þinga gýmon and gelómlíce heom betwux wealcun, Anglia viii. 335, 44. Hí nellaþ on heora móde wealcan dæs Hælendes beboda, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 53. For dæra geláredra manna þingum, ðe ðás þing ne behófiaþ betweox heom tó wealcynne, Anglia viii. 300, 4. (*β*) with a preposition:—Wealce hé on his móde embe dæt ése líf *vitam aeternam animo suo revolvat*, R. Ben. 24, 3. (*γ*) *intrans.*:—Ða ingeðoncas ðe wealcaþ in ðæs monnes móde *quando cogitationes volvuntur in mente*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. (3) *to turn over, deal with*:—Þeáh ðe hí Moyses ár on heora móde wealcon, and nellaþ understandan bútan ðæt steaffíce andgit, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 72. [Hí walkeð (*toss*) weri up and dun se water deþ mid winde, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 240. He walkeþ and wendeþ and woneþ . . . on his bedde, Fragm. Philps. 5, 33. Þa scipen ȝeond þa sæ weolken, Laym. 12040. Þat folc was walkende (*going*) toward Icrusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 13. He (*Christ*) weole bimong men, Kath. 914. Welk, Pr. C. 4390. Ihe habbe walke wide, Horn. 953. An hundred winter welken (*rolled by*), Gen. and Ex. 568. *O. H. Ger.* ge-walchen *concretus.*] v. and-, ge-, on-wealcan; wealcian, wealcol.

wealc-basu. v. wealh-basu.

wealcere, es; *m. A walker* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Lancashire Gloss. s.v. walk-mill), *a fuller*:—Wealceres *fullones* (-is?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 3. [Fullere or walkere of cloth, Wick. Mk. 9, 3. A walker *hic fullo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 212, col. 2 (cf. walkyng *lauugo*, 238, col. 1. To walke clothe *fullare*, Cath. Angl. 406, where see note. Cloth ytouked (*v. l.* ywalked), Piers P. 15, 447). *O. H. Ger.* walchare *coagitator, compressor: Ger.* walker *a fuller;* walken *to full.*]

wealcian; *p.* ode *To roll up, muffle up*:—Hefeldþrædum liða wealcedon *lieiis articulos obvolverent*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 56. [Þe sipes in see walkede, Laym. 12040, 2nd MS. *Generally the word* = to walk, go:—Hu me schal liggen, slepen, walkien, A. R. 4, 8. Ðe desert he walkeden ðurg, Gen. and Ex. 3882. Ihesu walkide in to Galilee, Wick. Ju. 7, 1. I haue walked ful wide, Piers P. 5, 537. *Icel.* valka (*wk.*) *to roll.*] v. wealcan.

wealcol; *adj. That turns* or *rolls easily*:—Wealcol *mobilis*, Germ. 399, 441.

wealc-spinel, e; *f. A curling-iron, crisping-pin*:—Walcspinl *calamistrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 75. Cf. þráwing-spinel, *and see* wealcan.

weald, es; *m. High land covered with wood* (v. weald-genga), *wood, forest.* [The word is left in the phrase the *weald* of Kent and Sussex, the earlier woodland character of which district is shewn by its local names (v. Taylor's Names and Places, pp. 244–5); and in *wold*, e. g. the *wolds* of Lincolnshire, Cots*wold*, though from the changed condition of the country this word no longer implies the presence of wood: in Bailey's Dictionary *wold* is defined 'a down or champian ground, hilly and void of wood.' See, too, the examples from Mid. English given below]:—Se weald Pirení *Pyrenaei saltus*, Ors. 1, 1: Swt. 24, 10. Gif hí (*birds*) ðæs wuda benugen . . . þinceþ him wynsumre dæt him se weald onewęþe, and hí gehíran ðperra fugela stemne *si nemorum gratas viderit umbras . . . silvas tantum moesta requirit, silvas dulci voce susurrat*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20: Met. 13, 92. Wudes ne feldes, sandes ne strandes, wealtes ne wæteres, Lchdm. iii. 288, 1. Wealdes treów (*the cross*), Rood Kmbl. 34; Kr. 17. Ân wind of Calabria wealde *de Calabris saltibus aura*, Ors. 3, 3; Swt. 102, 8. Se Limene múþa is on éasteweardre Cent, æt ðæs niclan wuda éastende ðe wé Andred hátaþ . . . seó éa líd út of ðæm wealda. On ða éa hí tugon up híora scípu óþ done weald iiii míla fram ðæm múþan útanweardum, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 26–32. On wealda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 216, 4. In Limenwero wealdo and in burhwaro unaldo, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 10, 11. Wulf on wealde, 937; Erl. 115, 14. Wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28: Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. 'Uton gán on dysne weald, innan on disses holtes hleó.' Hwurfon hié . . . on done grénan weald, Cd. Th. 52, 6–10; Gen. 839–41. Dæt is wynsum wong, wealdas grêne, rúme under roderum, Exon. Th. 198, 21; Ph. 13. Gewát him se æþeling wadan ofer wealdas, Cd. Th. 174, 30; Gen. 2886. ¶ using the name of the whole for a part:—Hié heora lichoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid ðý wealde, 52, 19; Gen. 846. [He is bicumen hunte and fiihð oner bradne wæld (field, and MS.), Laym. 21339. Þe wald þe is ihaten Hedfeld, 31216. Fluȝen ouer þe woldes (feldes, and MS.), 20138. Liðen heo bi straten and bi walden, 12832. Wilde deor þ on þeos wilde wildes (*forests*) wuniedˊ, Marh. 10, 4. Elpes togaddre gon o wolde, Misc. 19, 606: O. and N. 1724. On ðe munt quor men Aaron in birieles dede . . . ðor hé lid doluen on ðat wold, Gen. and Ex. 3892. Þe holy gost hyne ledde up into þe wolde for to beon yuonded of sathanas, Misc. 38, 27. Ȳe walde *alpina*, Cath. Angl. 406. *O. Frs. O. Sax.* wald *wood: O. H. Ger.* walt, wald *silva, saltus, nemus, eremus: Icel.* völlr *a field, plain.*] v. út-, wudu-weald.

weald *power*:—Se wæs on his wealde (gewealde, MS. L.), Ors. 4, 11; Bos. 97, 23. [He haued his soule weald, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 14. A neuere nane walde ne mihte swa mochel folc halde, Laym. 5253. Underrr þe deofless walde, Orm. 38. Hine þet alle þing haueð on wealde, Anglia i. 31, 186. To don swilc dede adde he no wold, Gen. and Ex. 2000. *O. Frs.* wald: *Icel.* vald.] v. ân-, and-, ge-, on-(an-) weald; wealdes, *and next word.*

weald; *adj. Powerful, mighty*:—Mid ðære wealdestan [lufe] *ferventissimo amore*, R. Ben. 117, 5. [v. ân-, eal-(al-) wealda; *adj. O. Sax.* ala-, alo-waldo: *O. H. Ger.* al-waltо.] v. on-weald, wealda; *m.*; wilde.

weald is *found as the second part of many proper names.* Cf. *Icel.* -valdr, e. g. Ás-valdr = English Ós-wald. v. for a list of such names, Txts. pp. 491–3.

weald; *adv. conj.* I. in independent clauses, *with* þeáh, *perhaps, may be*:—Nyte gé ða micclan deópnysse Godes gerýnu; weald þeáh him beó álýfed gyt behreówsung, Homl. Th. ii. 340, 9. Ðis godspel dínedˊ dysegum mannum sellíc, ac wé secgaþ swá þeáh; weald ðeáh hit sumum men líċige, 466, 10. Wén ys dæt hé sig on gáste up áhafen, and on-uppan muntum gesæt; ac uton ða muntas eundfaran; weald þeáh wé hyne gemétan magon, Nicod. 19; Thw. 9, 25, 31. II. in dependent clauses, with indefinite pronouns or adverbs (cf. gif), *in case*:—Bid nú wíslícor dæt gehwã ðis wite and cunne his geleáfan, weald hwá ða mycclan yrmðe gebídan sceole *in case any one have to experience that great misery*, Homl. Th. i. 6, 19. Bisceopum gebyreþ dæt mid heom wunian welgeþungene witan . . . dæt heora gewitan beón on ágþwylcne tírnan, weald hwæt heom tíde *in case anything befall them*, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 25. Hí námon tó ræde, dæt hím wærlícor wære, dæt hí sumne dæl heora landes wurdes æthældon, weald [hwæt?] him getímode, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Man sceal wacigean and warnian sywile, dæt man geara weorde tó dam dóme, weald hwænne hé us tó cyme; wé witan mid gewisse, dæt hit dæ:tó neálæcd *people ought to watch and be ever on guard so that they may get ready for the judgement, in case any time it come to us; we know with certainty that we are getting near to it*, Wulfst. 90, 3.

wealda, an; *m. A ruler.* v. ân-, an-, Bret-, bryten-, eal-wealda. [*O. Sax.* ala-waldo : *O. H. Ger.* -walto : *Icel.* valdi.] ¶ as a proper name (?) :—Innan Wealdan hricg on Eádríces gemǽre, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* Walto, Waldo : *Icel.* -valdi *in cpd. names.*] v. weald ; *adj.*

wealdan ; *p.* weóld, *pl.* weóldon ; *pp.* wealden *To have power over* :—Wealdeþ *imperitat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 43. Ælc mon biþ wealdend dæs ðe hē welt ; næfþ hē nāume anweald ðæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus : quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3 ; Fox 176, 17. I. *to control the movements* of that which is moved, *to regulate, wield* a weapon, (a) with gen. :—Sió eax welt ealles dæs wǽnes, Bt. 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 6. Ða hwile ðe hī wǽpna wealdan mōston, Byrht. Th. 134, 13 ; By. 83 : 139, 50 ; By. 272. Wǽpnes wealdan, 136, 48 ; By. 168. Gif hē his wordcwida wealdan meahte, Exon. Th. 171, 26 ; Gū. 1132. (b) with dat. or inst. :—Swā hē selfa bæd, þenden wordum weóld wine Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 59 ; B. 30. Se ðe wǽtrum weóld þeahte bearn middangeardes wonnan wǽge, Cd. Th. 83, 9 ; Gen. 1377. Þenden hīe dām wǽpnum wealdan mōston, Beo. Th. 4083 ; B. 2038. II. *to control* that which moves itself, *to have control* of a person, an emotion, &c., *to govern*, (a) with gen. :—Be cnihtum, on hwylcere yldo hī mōton hyra sylfra wealdan (*se ipsos gubernare*), L. Eccg. C. 27, tit. ; Th. ii. 130, 12. (b) with acc. :—Sume wealdaþ ealle uncysta and leahtras on him sylfum, Homl. Th. i. 344, 34. III. of the control exercised by one in authority, *to rule, govern, have dominion over, bear sway, wield* power, (a) with gen. :—Þenden ic wealde wīdan rīces, Beo. Th. 3722 ; B. 1859. Dryhten, ðū ðe ealle gesceafta gesceówe, and heora weltst *qui mundum gubernas*, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 128, 6, 24. Wealdest, Met. 20, 7, 50. Waldest, Hy. 3, 5. Ðū heora wylt *reges eos*, Ps. Th. 2, 9. Wealdeþ (*dominabitur*) God manna cynnes, 58, 13. Waldeþ, Met. 29, 77. Se ðe waldeþ ealra ðēra corðan cyninga, 24, 35. Hē welt (wilt, *v. l.*) ealles, Bt. 35, 3 ; Fox 158, 23. Welt, 25 ; Fox 88, 3. Wylt, 5, 3 ; Fox 14, 3. Wealt, 35, 4 ; Fox 160, 14. Wealt (welt, *v. l.*), 39, 2 ; Fox 214, 13. Wealt (wylt, *v. l.*), 35, 3 ; Fox 158, 19. Ðām ðe dyses middangeardes waldaþ *hujus mundi potestatibus*, Past. 15 ; Swt. 89, 22. Ealdormenn wealdaþ hyra þeóda *principes gentium dominantur eorum*. Mt. Kmbl. 20, 25 : Lk. Skt. 22, 25. Hē him ealles ðæs anwaldes weóld Mæcedonia rīces, Ors. 3, 11 ; Swt. 148, 24 : Cd. Th. 258, 19 ; Dan. 678. Wiold, Met. 9, 38. Hī heora weóldan *dominati sunt eorum*, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Þeáh hē ðæs ealles wealde, Bt. 29, 3 ; Fox 106, 25 : Met. 16, 16. Geléfst ðū ðæt seó wyrd wealde disse worulde, Bt. 5, 3 ; Fox 12, 2. Abbod, ðe ðæs wyrðe sỹ, ðæt hē mynsteres wealde *abba, qui preesse dignus est monasterio*, R. Ben. 10, 9. Walde, Elen. Kmbl. 1598 ; El. 801. Hē wæs tō ðam swýðe upāhafen, swylce hē weólde ðæs cynges and ealles Englalandes, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 181, 25 : Homl. Th. i. 488, 14 : Bt. 35, 2 ; Fox 156, 25–27. His fæder ne wolde him lǽtan waldan his eorldómes, Chr. 1079 ; Erl. 216, 21. God ne beþearf nānes ðþres fultumes his gesceafta mid tō wealdanne, Bt. 35, 3 ; Fox 158, 15. (b) with dat. or inst. :—Ðū waldes (wyldst, Ps. Spl.) mǽhte sẽs *tu dominaris potestati maris*, Ps. Surt. 88, 10. Hē eorðrícum eallum wealdeþ *regnum ipsius omnibus dominabitur*, Ps. Th. 102, 18 : 75, 9. Waldeþ, Met. 25, 15. Hū hē welt eallum his gesceaftum, Bt. 21, tit. ; Fox xiv, 3. Ic weóld folce Deniga, Beo. Th. 935 ; B. 465. Hē eallum sūðmǽgþum weóld *cunctis australibus provinciis imperavit*, Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 506, 11. Hē weóld Walum and Scottum, Chr. 1065 ; Erl. 196, 28 : Exon. Th. 319, 26 ; Vid. 18 : Beo. Th. 4747 ; B. 2379. Hié burgum weóldon, Cd. Th. 216, 19 ; Dan. 9. Wiódon, Met. 1, 48. (c) with acc. :—Ðū wealdan miht eall eorðan mægen, wind and wolcnu ; wealdest ealle on riht, Hy. 9, 5–7. Hē welt ealle gesceaftu, Bt. 39, 13 ; Fox 234, 22. (d) with a preposition :—Se ofer deóflum wealdeþ, Cd. Th. 263, 21 ; Dan. 765. Se ofer mægna gehwylc wealdeþ, Exon. Th. 255, 32 ; Jul. 223. (e) absolute :—Wylt *presidet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 45. Wealdendum *imperantibus* (*Valeriano et Gallieno*, Ald. 67), Hpt. Gl. 515, 45. III a. fig. where the subject is an abstract noun, (a) with gen. :—Ðý læs mīn ǽwiġ unriht wealde *non dominetur mei omnis injustitia*, Ps. Th. 118, 133. Sió gesceádwīsnes sceal ðære wilnunge waldan, Met. 20, 198. (b) with acc. :—Unsōdfæstnys ealle wealde, Ps. Th. 54, 9. (c) with a preposition :—His mægen wealdeþ ofer eall manna cyn, Ps. Th. 65, 6. IV. *to have power over* things, *to possess, be in possession of, have at command, be master of*, (a) with gen. :—Hē sǽs wealdeþ *ipsius est mare*, Ps. Th. 94, 5. Hī wealdaþ eorðan *possederunt terram*, Ps. Spl. C. 43, 4. Þonne wealdaþ hỹ heom sylfum weordscypes *then shall they command for themselves respect*, L. I. P. 23 ; Th. ii. 336, 23. Manigra folca gestreónes hié wieóldon *labores populorum possederunt*, Past. 50 ; Swt. 391, 4. Hī weóldon wælstōwe *they were masters of the field*, Beo. Th. 4108 ; B. 2051. Wælstōwe wealdan, 5961 ; B. 2984 : Byrht. Th. 134, 37 ; By. 95 : Ps. Th. 90, 11. For worulde weordscypes wealdan *to command the respect of the world*, L. I. P. 16 ; Th. ii. 324, 4. (b) with dat. or inst. :—Hē sceal ðý wonge wealdan ; ne magon gē him ða wīc forstondan, Exon. Th. 144, 6 ; Gū. 674. Ðæra ðe ilfe weóldon *of those who lived*, 118, 14 ; Gū. 239. Þeáhhordum leng wyrm wealdan ne mōste, Beo. Th. 5647 ; B. 2827 : Wald. 2, 31. (c) with acc. :—Heofonas ðū wealdest *tui sunt coeli*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. Habban hī and wealdan Hornemeres hunred on hyre ġenre and wealde *habeant et possideant hundredum de Hornemere in sua propria potestate*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 200, 7. V. *to have power to decide or choose* what shall take place, *to determine, ordain, have the deciding* or *control of* matters, (a) with gen. :—Se ðe līfa gehwæs lengu wealdeþ *he that determines the length of every life*, Exon. Th. 133, 2 ; Gū. 483. Wealde se cyning þreóra ǽnes (*the king shall have power to ordain one of three courses*) ; oþ þe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sæ selle, oþþe hine his wergelde ālēse, L. Wih. 26 ; Th. i. 42, 16. Se ðe ūtlages weorc gewyrce, wealde se cyninge ðæs friðes, L. C. S. 13 ; Th. i. 382, 18. Sume secgaþ ðæt sió wyrd wealde āgþer ge gesǽliþa ge ungesǽliþa ǽlces monnes, Bt. 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 13. Ðæt hī ne ġeþafian, ġyf his waldan magan, ðæt ðǽr ǽnig unriht up āspringe, L. I. P. 7 ; Th. ii. 312, 36. Gif hī ðæs wealdan mihton, Wulfst. 185, 3. (b) with dat. or inst. :—Seó weóld hyra (*two buckets*) siþe, Exon. Th. 435, 12 ; Rä. 53, 6. Segl sīde weóld, Cd. Th. 184, 10 ; Exod. 105. Ðǽr hē ðý fyrste wealdan mōste, Beo. Th. 5141 ; B. 2574. (c) with a clause :—Petre ðæne ealdorscipe hē betǽhte, and hēt, ðæt hē weólde be manna gewyrhtum, hwā ðǽrin mōste and hwā nā ne mōste, Wulfst. 176, 16. Wē ðē magon sēlre gelǽran, ǽr ðū ġūðe fremme, weald hū ðē sǽle (*decide thou how it shall happen to thee*) æt ðam gegnslege, Andr. Kmbl. 2710 ; An. 1537. (d) absolute :—Ðæt ne geþafodon ða ðe micel weóldon on ðisan lande (hit hiim ne geþafode Godwine eorl, ne ēc ōþre men ðe mycel mihton wealdan, col. 1) *those who very much had the control of affairs in this land would not allow that*, Chr. 1036 ; Th. i. 292, col. 2. Gif lād forberste, bisceop ðonne wealde and stīdlīce dēme, L. C. S. 54 ; Th. i. 406, 10. Gif man wealdan mæge (*if it can be managed*), ne dýde man nǽfre on Sunnandæges freólse ānigne forwyrhtne, L. E. G. 9 ; Th. i. 172, 13 : L. C. S. 45 ; Th. i. 402, 10 : Anglia ix. 260, 11. Binnan cirictūne ǽnig hund ne cume, ðæs ðe man wealdan mæge, L. Edg. C. 26 ; Th. ii. 250, 8. Hē wille, gif hē wealdan mōt, leóde etan, Beo. Th. 889 ; B. 442. Ne beóð wē leng somed, gif ic wealdan mōt, Cd. Th. 168, 22 ; Gen. 2786. VI. *to have power* that brings something to pass, *to cause, be the cause, author, source* of something, (1) of persons, (a) with gen. :—Ðæs ðū wealdest *this is thy doing*, Elen. Kmbl. 1517 ; El. 761. Hē nāfre geðlyde wealdeþ *ab ipso est patientia mea*, Ps. Th. 61, 5. Gif hwelc fole bið mid hungre geswenced, and hwā his hwǽte gehȳt and ōðhielt, hū ne wilt hē hiera deáðes ? *si populos fames attereret et occulta frumenta ipsi servarent, auctores procul dubio mortis existerent*, Past. 49 ; Swt. 377, 9. Syndon cyrcan wāce gegrīdde . . . wā ðam ðe ðæs wealt, L. I. P. 25 ; Th. ii. 340, 14. Ðæs ic seolfa weóld, Cd. Th. 281, 21 ; Sat. 275. Gif ðū hwæt on druncen misdō, ne wit ðū hit ðam ealdre, for ðam ðu his weólde ðē silf, Prov. Kmbl. 39. Ðæt hē sigora gehwæs āna weólde (wolde, MS.), Exon. Th. 276, 7 ; Jul. 562. Ic wile wealdan eów blisse and micelre lisse, Wulfst. 132, 23. (b) with dat. or acc. :—Ðæt his mōd wite, ðæt migtiga wīte wealdeþ, ðonne hē him wið mæge, Cd. Th. 248, 33 ; Dan. 523. (2) of things, with gen. :—Ūs unwidera for oft weóldon unwæstma, Wulfst. 129, 4. (3) of motives :—Mid ðý se willa mā waldeþ on ðam weorce ðære gemengdnysse, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 495, 38. VII. *to have power* to do, *be able* :—Būton hī hit gebēton, ðæs ðe hī wealdan magon (*as far as lies in their power*), Wulfst. 301, 20. Þeáh fýr wið ealla sið gemenged weoruldgesceafta, þeáh waldan ne mōt ðæt hit ǽnige fordō (cf. ðeáh ne mæg nāne ðara gesceafta ofercuman, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 130, 17), Met. 20, 129. [To walden (welde, 2nd MS.) kinericheˆ, Laym. 2966. Wealden *possidere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 79, 11 : H. M. 39. 20. Welden, O. E. Homl. i. 163, 55. *Goth.* waldan garda οἰκοδεσποτεῖν : *O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* waldan *dominari* : *O. Frs.* walda ; *O. H. Ger.* waltan *dominari, regnare, protegere* : *Icel.* valda *to wield, rule ; to cause.*] v. ge-, ofer-wealdan ; wealdende, ge-wealden ; wealdian.

weald-bēre, es ; *n. A place where trees grow affording mast for swine* :—Ad hoc terram pertinent in diuersis locis porcorum pastus, id est unealdbaera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 184, 1. v. den-bǽre.

wealdend, es ; *m.* I. *one who exercises power over* persons or things, *a controller, master* :—Ælc mon biþ wealdend ðæs ðe hē welt, næfþ hē nāume anweald ðæs ðe hē ne welt *quod quisque potest, in eo validus : quod non potest, in hoc imbecillis esse censendus est*, Bt. 36, 3 ; Fox 176, 17. Hī hine heom for god hæfdon, and hỹ sǽdon ðæt hē wǽre ealles gewinnes waldend (cf. hans (*Odin's*) menn trúðu því, at hann ætti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 20, Ors. 1, 6 ; Swt. 36, 21. Wē witon hē ūre wæs wealdend *we knew he was master of us*, Blickl. Homl. 243, 18. Se ðe ðæs weddes waldend sỹ, L. Edm. B. 6 ; Th. i. 254, 22. Ðū wēndest ðæt steórlease men wǽron gesǽlige and wealdendas disse wǫrulde *nequam homines potenteis felicesque arbitrariis*, Bt. 8, 3 ; Fox 14, 1. Hē wolde ðætte ealle men wǽran ealra ōþra gesceafta wealdandas *ille genus humanum terrenis omnibus praestare voluit*, 14, 2 ; Fox 44, 33. II. *one who exercises dominion, a ruler, governor, sovereign* :—Ðes and ðeós wealdend *hic et haec praesul*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 10 ; Zup. 39, 12. Cum mid ūs for ðon ðe ðū eart ūre wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Eádgār, Engla waldend, Chr. 973 ; Erl. 124, 9. Eádweard, hæleða wealdend, 1065 ; Erl. 196, 27. Englalandes wealdend, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 232, 3. Ne sint wē nāne waldendas eówres geleáfan *non dominamur fidei vestrae*, Past. 17 ; Swt. 115, 24. Ne sint wē nāne waldendas dísses folces *non dominantes in clero*, Swt 119, 24. Deóda kyninga beóð ðæs fo'ces

wealdendas *principes gentium dominantur eorum*, Swt. 120, 3. Hié wēron seolfe wuldres waldend, Cd. Th. 266, 18; Sat. 24. Wealdendras *imperatores*, Scint. 215, 9. Ealdormen and þeóde wealdendras, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 25. **II a.** applied to the Deity:—Ān sceppend is and se is wealdend heofones and corþan and ealra gesceafta, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 29: 35, 3; Fox 158, 25: 39, 12; Fox 232, 11. Wealdend Drihten *Dominus*, Ps. Th. 65, 16. Ure fæder, ealles wealdend, cyning on wuldre, Hy. 7, 1. God ðe is wealdand and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13. Ān is ece cyning, wealdend and wyrhta ealra gesceafta, L. I. P. I; Th. ii. 304, 2. Se is waldend windes and goldes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 30. Wit Waldendes word forbrǽcon, Cd. Th. 49, 26; Gen. 798. Dæt hē Waldende, ēcean Dryhtne, gebulge, Beo. Th. 4638; B. 2329. **III.** *a possessor, master, lord*:—'Gewit ðū (*Hagar*) ðinne waldend sēcan; wuna ðǽm ðē āgon.' Heó gewāt engles lārum hire hlāfordum, Cd. Th. 138, 17; Gen. 2293. Se wela ne mæg his waldend gedōn nō ðý weorþron, Bt. 27, 2; Fox 98, 13: 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Se wela and se anweald nāuht āgnes gōdes nabbaþ, ne nāuht þurhwuniendes heora waldendum sellan nā magon, 27, 4; Fox 100, 22. [*Creatorem celi et terre* sceppende and waldende of heouene and of orðe, O. E. Homl. i. 75, 26. Waldende, ii. 17, 32. Godd, domes waldend, Laym. 28205. Waldende (waldende, 2nd MS.), 25568. *Goth.* gardawaldands *οἰκοδεσπότης*: *O. Sax.* waldand (*used of the Deity*): *O. H. Ger.* Waltant (*proper name*): *Icel.* valdandi.] v. eal[l]- (al-), ofer-, þrym-waldend, *and next word.*

wealdende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Ruling, powerful*:—Mihtig God, . . . waldende God, Exon. Th. 62, 34; Cri. 1011: 71, 27; Cri. 1162. Se wealdenda Drihten, Homl. Th. i. 328, 11. Se anweald ne mæg gedōn his wealdend wealdendne, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 3, 17. Hwæþer ðū nū wēne ðæt ðæs cyninges geferrǽden and se wela and se anweald ðe hē giefþ his dōrlingum mæge ǽnigne mon gedōn weligne oððe wealdendne? *an vero regna regumque familiaritas efficere potentem valent?* 29, 1; Fox 102, 4. Waldendne, 29, tit.; Fox xvi, 2. Nis under mē ǽnig ōþer wiht waldendre, ic eom ufor ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 427, 6; Rä. 41, 87. v. eal[l]-, ge-, þrym-waldend[e]; wealdan.

wealdend-god, es; *m. The Lord God*:—Ic cleopige tō Heáhgode and tō Wealdendgode ðe mē wel dyde *clamabo ad Deum altissimum, et ad Dominum qui bene fecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Se is wealdendgode wellíc-endlīc *beneplacitum est Deo*, 67, 16. [*O. Sax.* waldand-god.]

wealdes; *adv. Of one's own accord, purposely, voluntarily*:—Gif hīm wealdes (gewealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige oððe ungewealdes, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22. [Þu forschuppeste selfwilles and waldes in to hare cunde, H. M. 27, 2. Heo suneged deadliche iðe bruche, þif heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26.] v. ge-wealdes.

weald-genga, an; *m. A weald-goer* (v. weald), *bandit, brigand*:—Hē wolde beón yldest on ðam yfelan flocce, and geworhte his geferan tō wealdgengum ealle on widgillum dūnum . . . 'Hē is geworden tō wealdgengan and ðæra sceaðena ealdor, ðe hē him sylf gegaderode, and wunaþ on āre dūne mid manegum sceaðum.'. . . Đā ætstōd se wealdgenga . . . and āwearp his wǽpna. Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 30–18, 31. [Cf. wald-scaþe (wode-scaþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 25859; the same creature is referred to in these previous lines: Isihst þu þe munt and þene wude muchele, þer wuneð se scaðe þene þa scended þas leode? 25689–92.]

wealdian; *p.* ode *To rule, command*:—Ic wealdige *vel* ofer bebeóde *imperio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 52. [*O. Sax.* gi-waldōn.] v. wealdan.

weald-leðer, es; *n. A rein*:—Hī ne mōton swīþor styrian ðonne hē him ðæt gerūm his wealdleðeres tō forlǽt, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 8. Se gemetgaþ done bridel and ðæt wealdleþer ealles ymbhweorftes heofenes and eorþan *orbis habenas temperat*, 174, 19. Đā gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleðer fæste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Heó wæs on gyldenum scryd, and æt ðam wēron gyldene hors, and on ðām wēron ða wealdleðer swā up getīged, swā swā hig urnon tō heofenum up, Shrn. 156, 12. v. ge-weald-leðer.

weald-more. v. wealh-more.

wealdness, e; *f. Rule, dominion*:—Waldnis ðīn *dominatio tua*, Ps. Surt. 144, 13.

weald-stapa, an; *m. A grasshopper, locust*:—Waldstapan *locustas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. i, 6.

weald-swaþu, e; *f. A forest-track*:—Lāstas wēron æfter waldswaþum wīde gesȳne *the steps were to be seen far along the forest-tracks*, Beo. Th. 2810; B. 1403.

weale, wale, an; *f. A female slave, servant*:—Wonfeax wale, . . . mennen, Exon. Th. 393, 30; Rä. 13, 8. Wonfāh wale weóld hyra (*two buckets*) sīþe, 435, 11; Rä 53, 6. v. wealh.

weale-wyrt. v. wealh-wyrt.

wealg; *adj.* *Nauseous* (? Halliwell gives *wallow* = flat, insipid; *wallowish* = nauseous):—Se wearma weld on gōdum cræftum, ðý læs hē sió wealg for wlǽcnesse, and for dæm weorðe ūt āspiwen (*ne evomatur tepidus*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. [Þi mud is bitter and walh al þat tu cheowest, and hwit mete se þi inahe hokerliche undorfeð, þat is wið unlust, warped hit eft ut, H. M. 35, 30. Walhwe swete *supra in* bytter swete, Prompt. Parv. 515. *Icel.* vālgr, volgr *warm, lukewarm.*]

-wealg (-wealh). v. on-wealh.

wealh *an implement that rolls things over* (?), *a harrow*:—Wealh *occa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. Walh, 62, 63. [Cf. *Goth.* us-walugjan *περιφερειν*: *O. H. Ger.* bi-walagōn *volutare*.]

wealh; *gen.* weales; *m.* **I.** *a foreigner*, properly *a Celt* (cf. the name *Volcae*, a Celtic tribe mentioned by Caesar):—Walch *barbarus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 75. Ic (*an axle-tree*) sīþade wīddor, mearcþaþas walа (walas, MS.) træd, mōras pædde. Exon. Th. 485, 7; Rä. 71, 10. [*Icel.* Valir; *pl. the Celtic* people in France.] ¶ wealh *is found in many proper names.* v. Txts. 489. See also the compounds in wealh-. **I a.** *a Celt of Britain*; the word occurs mostly in pl., Wealas; *gen.* Weala, Walena, *the British, the Welsh, or Wales*:—Wealh gafolgelda .cxx. scill. . . . Weales hȳd twelfum, L. In. 23; Th. i. 118, 3. Wealh, gif hē hafaþ fif hȳda, hē bid syxhynde (cf. for relative importance of the Celt and the Englishman, L. R. 2; Th. i. 190, 15–18), 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Gif þeów Wealh Englisce monnan ofslihð, 74; Th. i. 148, 14. Hēr Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas (cf. Brettas, l. 17) . . . and ða Walas flugon ða Englan swā fȳr, Chr. 473; Erl. 12, 26. Hēr Æðelfrīð ofslōh unrīm Walena (-ana, *v. l.*), and swā weard gefyld Augustinus wītegunge, ðe hē cwæð: 'Gif Wealas nellaþ sibbe wið ūs, hī sculan æt Seaxana handa farwurþan.' Đār man slōh .cc. preósta, ða cōmon ðyder ðæt hī scoldon gebiddan for Walena here, 607; Erl. 20, 29. Hī ofslōgon .ii. þūsendo Wala (Walana, *v. l.*), 614; Erl. 20, 37. Wala (Weala, *v. l.*) cyning, 710; Erl. 44, 4. Hēr wæs Wala (Weala, *v. l.*) gefeoht and Defna æt Gafulforda, 823; Erl. 62, 14. Wiþ ðæs landes gewrixle ðe on Wealum is æt Pendyfig *pro commutatione alterius terre que sita est in Cornubio, ubi ruricole illius pagi barbarico nomine appellant Pendyfig*, Chart. Erl. 192, 5. Hī ofslōgon monige Wealas (Walas, *v. l.*), Chr. 477; Erl. 12, 31. ¶ the word is found as part of place-names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index. v. Bret- (Bryt[t]-), Corn-, Norþ-, West-Wealas (-Walas). **I b.** *a Roman*:—Weala sunderriht *jus Quiritum* (cf. Rōmwara sundorriht, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 11, reht Rōmwala. Rtl. 189, 13, which translate the same phrase), Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 64. [*O. H. Ger.* walah *Romanus*.] **II.** *a slave, servant.* Cf. the derivation of *slave* from the name of a people:—Mīn weal spreců *meum mancipium loquitur*, mīnes weales sunu, mīnum weale ic timbrige hūs, mīnne weal ic belādige, eá lā ðū mīn weal, sāw wel, fram mīnum weale ic underlēng fela gōd, mīne wealas (*mancipia*) eriaþ, mīnra þeówra manna (*mancipiorum*) æceras, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 101, 13–21. Þes wīsa weal (*mancipium*), 6, 4; Zup. 19. 8: 6, 3; Zup. 18, 16. Dæs weales (*v. ll.* weles, wieles; dræles, Lind.: esnes, Rush.) hlāford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50: Shrn. 154, 22. Þrittegum geārum ne gestilde nǽfre stefen cearciendes wǽnes ne ceoriendes wales *for thirty years the sound of creaking wain and chiding thrall never ceased*, Lchdm. iii. 430, 34. Ne hȳ ne wē ne underfōn ōðres wealh ne ōðres þeóf, L. Eth. ii. 6; Th. i. 288, 4. Wealas *servi*, Gen. 21, 25. Þis folc ðe ūre wealas syndon, Ex. 14, 5. Wē ðe nāron wurde beón his wealas gecīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Weala wīn *crudum vinum*, . . . hlāforda wīn *honorarium vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 55, 57. Genam Abimelech wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14. Ic (*a skin which furnishes thongs*) fæste binde swearte wealas (*slaves or strangers, captives*; Aldhelm's riddle has: Nexibus horrendis homines constringere possum), hwī'um sēllan men, Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rä. 13, 4. [Ælc þrel and ælc wealh wurde iuroeid, Laym. 14852.] v. hors-, hund-, scip-wealh; weale, wilh. **II a.** *a shameless person.* v. wealian, wealh-word:—Walana *protervorum*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 22.

weal-hāt. v. weall-hāt.

wealh-basu(-o) *foreign scarlet, vermilion*:—Wealhbaso *vermiculo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 21. Wealhbasu, Anglia xiii. 29, 56. [*The passage glossed in both is* Ald. 15. *In glossing the same passage* wealcbasewere (weolc-(?) v. weoloc-basu; *but cf.* weale-stōd *for* wealh-stōd, 463, 42) *occurs*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 32.]

Wealh-cyn[n], es; *n. The Celtic race*:—Đa land ðe ic on Wealcynne (*the Celts of the south-west*) hæbbe būtan Triconscīre, Chart. Th. 488, 26. Hig gegaderadan mycle fyrde mid Walkynne (*the Celts of Wales*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 188, 33. Griffin wæs kyning ofer eall Wealcyn, 1063; Erl. 195, 12. v. Norþ-Wealhcynn.

Wealh-færeld, es; *n. A 'Welsh' expedition*, a term applied to forces defending the Welsh Marches (?):—Liberabo monasterium (*Blockley, Worcestershire*) a pastu et refectione illorum hominum quos Saxonice nominamus Walhfæreld and heora fæstinq, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 60, 29. v. next word.

Wealh-gefēra, -gerēfa, an; *m. A count of the Welsh Marches* (?), *the commander of the* Wealh-færeld (?):—Đȳ ilcan gēre forðferde Wulfric cynges horsðegn; se wæs cāc Wealhgefēra (*other MSS. have* -gerēfa. Kemble, taking the latter reading, says: 'I am disposed to believe that he was a royal reeve to whose care Alfred's Welsh serfs were committed, and who exercised a superintendence over them in some one or all of the royal domains,' Saxons in England, ii. 179. See the first passage under Wealh-cyn), Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 17, and note.

wealh-hafoc, es; *m. A foreign hawk, a gerfalcon*; herodius (v. *erodius*

gerfawcune, Wrt. Voc. i. 188, col. 2: jarfawkon, 220, col. 2):—Walhhabuc *falc(o)*, Txts. 61, 826. Walchhabuc, uualhhaebuc, uualh[h]ebuc, ualcheſuc *herodius*, 67, 1016. Gōshafuc *accipiter*, wealhhafuc *herodius*, spearhafuc *alietum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 280, 18–20: ii. 42, 67. Wealhhafoces hūs *herodii domus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 19. Dā fugelas *nocticoraces* hātton wæron in wealhhafoces gelīcnesse (*vulturibus similes*), Nar. 16, 13. Wealhhafeca *falconum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 68: 37, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* waluchaphuh *herodius*.]

wealh-hnutu; *gen.* -hnyte; *f. A foreign nut, walnut*:—Hnutbeām oðde wallihnutu *nux*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 23. [On a walnot withoute is a bitter barke, Piers P. ii, 251. Walnote *avelana*, Prompt. Parv. 574. A walnotte *auellanum*, a walnott-tree *auellanus*, Cath. Angl. 407 (see note). Walnot *avelena*, Wulck. Gl. 647, 25. Walnottre *avelana*, 646, 15. A walnutte and the nutte *avelana*, 715, 26. A walnote *moracia*, 596, 38. Cf. A walshenote shale, Chauc. H. F. 12851. *Icel.* val-hnot.]

wealh-land, es; *n.* I. *a foreign land*:—Ælfwǽr eordan dǽr wit earda ieāg mid wealandum wunian (winnan, MS.) sceoldon (cf. mē ellþeódigne, l. 20), Cd. Th. 163, 30; Gen. 2706. II. *Normandy* (cf. *Icel.* í Vallandi er síðan var kallat Nordmandi):—Com Eādweard hider tō lande of Wealllande (fram begeondan sǽ, *v. l.*), Chr. 1040; Erl. 167, 27. [*O. H. Ger.* Walho-lant *Gallia*.]

wealh-more(-u), -mora, an; *f. m. A foreign root, carrot, parsnip*:—Wallimore, uualhimorae *pastinaca*, Txts. 85, 1502. Wealmore, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 62: i. 286, 27: Lchdm. i. 120, 8. Wealmora, Wrt. Voc. i. 79, 58: *daucus*, 31, 43. Waldmora *cariota*, 31, 46. v. wilisc.

wealh-sāda (?), an; *m. A noose for binding a captive or slave* (? cf. Exon. Th. 393, 22; Rä. 13, 4. *given under* wealh, II):—Forhȳddan oferhygde mē inwitgryene, wrāðan wealsādan *absconderunt superbi laqueos mihi*, Ps. Th. 139, 5.

wealh-stod, es; *m. An interpreter*:—Wealhstod *interpres*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 60: Ælfc. Gr. 9, 26; Zup. 51, 14. I. *one who serves as a medium between speakers of different languages*:—Se cyning gerehte his witan on heora āgenum gereorde dæs bisceopes bodunge, and wæs his wealhstod, for dan de hē wel cūþe Scyttysc, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 67. Walhstod, Bd. 3, 3; S. 526, 2. Hē (*Jerome*) is se fyrmesta wealhstod betwux Hebrēiscum and Grēcum and Lēdenwarum, Homl. Th. i. 436, 16. Se hālga biscop hine hādode tō messepreóste, and his wealhstod tō diácone, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 525. Nōman hī him wealhstodas (*interpretes*) of Franclande, Bd. 1, 25; S. 486, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 128, 19. II. *an interpreter of written language, a translator*:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod disse bēc, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 1. Dæra hundseofontigra wealhstoda geseting sa, Anglia viii. 336, 4. Wealcstoda *interpretum* (*praestantissimus, Hieronymus*, Ald. 33), Hpt. Gl. 463, 42. Hié hié (*books*) wendon durh wīse wealhstodas ou hiora āgen gedīode, Past. pref.; Swt. 7, 4. III. *an interpreter* of a subject, *an expounder*:—Wealhstod *interpres* (*divinae legis*, Ald. 64), Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 79: 47, 2. Lifes wealhstod, Cd. Th. 211, 7; Exod. 522. IV. *a mediator*:—Se wealhstod Godes and monna, dæt is Crist *Dei hominumque mediator*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 11. V. the word occurs as a proper name:—Dām folcum de eardiað be westan Sæferne is Wealhstod biscop *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant, Valchstod* (Ual-, *v. l.*) *episcopus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21.

Wealh-þeód, e; *f. The Welsh people*:—Dis is seó gerādnes de Angelcynnes witan and Wealhþeóde rādboran gesetton, L. O. D. proem.; Th. i. 352, 1.

wealh-word, es; *n. A wanton word*:—Ic eom ondetta dæt ic onfēng on mīnne mūð wealworda, Anglia xi. 98, 37. v. wealh. II a, wealian.

wealh-wyrt, e; *f. Wall-wort, dwarf elder*; the word glosses *ebulum* and *intula*:—Wallhwyrt, uuallwyrt, ualuyrt *ebulum, elleus*, Txts. 59, 714. Wealwyrt *ebulum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 75. Walwyrt, i. 30, 58. Wealhwyrt ł ellenwyrt *ebule* ł *ebulum*, Lchdm. iii. 302, col. 1. Wælwyrt *vel* ellenwyrt. Genim dās wyrte de man *ebulum* and ōðrum naman ellenwyrte nemneð, and eác sume men wealwyrt hātaþ, i. 202, 3–6. Uualhwyrt *intula*, Txts. 69, 1075. Wealewyrt, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 71. Walwyrt, Wülck. Gl. 299, 8 (*this* gloss is omitted by Wright): Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. Wealwyrt, ii. 64, 27: 70, 2. Wælwyrt, iii. 30, 13. Wealwyrte wyrttruman, ii. 108, 7. Wealwyrte moran, 264, 20. Wælwyrte, i. 354, 13. Genim wealwyrt, 66, 14. Nime wealwyrt niopwearde, 118, 2. Wælwyrt, 38, 17. [Walwurt *ebulum*, Wülck. Gl. 555, 10. Walwort *ebulus*, 579, 33. Walwortte *ebolus*, 712, 24. Wallewurte *ebula*.]

wealian; *p.* ode *To be impudent, bold, wanton*. v. wealh, II a:—Hē wealode mid wordum, and sēde dæt hē wolde his wifes brūcan on dām unālȳfedum tīman, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 48.

weá-līc; *adj. Miserable*:—Summum dæt gegongeþ, dæt se endestæf wealīc weorþeþ; sceal hine wulf etan, Exon. Th. 328, 4; Vy. 12. v. wā-līc.

wealig. v. welig.

weall, es; *m.* I. *a wall* that is made, *wall* of a building, of a town, *side* of a cave:—Weal *murus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 35: Exon. Th. 281, 23; Jul. 650. Ofer walles hrōf *super muros*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Walles rihtunghrēd *perpendiculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 64. Seó heánnes dæs walles (*parietis*), Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 31. Heora gewinnan tugan hī ādūn of dam



walle (*de muris*) . . . Hig đā forlǽtan đone wall (*relicto muro*), i, 12; S. 481, 22. Andweorc tó wealle *cimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 27. Tó wealle *ad moenia*, Kent. Gl. 287. Hē æfter recede wlāt, hwearf be wealle, Beo. Th. 3150; B. 1573. Ofer mīnre burge weall (*murum*), Ps. Th. 17, 28: Cd. Th. 101, 3; Gen. 1676: Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 161. Wid đone weall *muroteuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. Wið dæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Wall īserne, Cd. Th. 231, 15; Dan. 247. Tó hwý tōwurpe đū weal (*maceriam*) his, Ps. Spl. 79, 13. Đā gewrohte hē weall mid turfum (*vallum*, v. Bd. 1, 5) and bréd weall dǽr onufan, Chr. 189; Erl. 9, 25. Weallas *moenia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 62: *muri*, Jos. 6, 20. Dæt wæter stōd an twā healfa dære strǽte swilce twēgen hēge wealla *erat aqua quasi murus*, Ex. 14, 22. Under wealla hleó, Cd. Th. 259, 13; Dan. 691. Binnan dære ylcan cyricean wealllum (*muris*), Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 43. On ceastre wealllum beworhte *in civitatem munitam*, Ps. Th. 59, 8: Cd. Th. 145, 21; Gen. 2409. Ofer dære burge wallas (*muros*), Bd. 3, 16; S. 543, 2. Đū hī betweónum wætera wealllas lǽddest, Ps. Th. 105, 9. Ealle his weallas *omnes macerias ejus*, 88, 33. Uallas *menia*, Rtl. 124, 3. II. *a natural wall, a steep hill, a cliff*. v. weall-clif (cf. *O. Sax.*:—Hwó sie ina fan ênumu kliðe wurpin, obar enna berges wal, Hél. 2676. Fan themu walle nidar werpan, 2684. Se an hōhan wal stigun, stēn endi berg, 3117):—Munt is hine ymbūtan, geáp gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 511; Sal. 256. Cwom wundorlīcu wiht (*the sun*) ofer wealles hrōf (*over the mountain top*), Exon. Th. 412, 1; Rä. 30, 7. Draca beorges getrūwode, wīges and wealles (*the cliff in which the firedrake's cave was*), Beo. Th. 4635; B. 2323. Nord-Denum stōd egesa, āura gehwylcum dara de of wealle wōp gehȳrdon (*to each that heard the cry coming from the hill on which the hall stood* (?)), 1574; B. 785. Nō wyrm on wealle leng bīdan wolde *the serpent would not longer wait in the hill, in its cave*, 4604; B. 2307. Geseah hē mādðumsigla feá, gold glitinian grunde getenge, wundur on wealle, 5511; B. 2759. Se de inne gehȳdde wræte under wealle, 6112; B. 3060: 6197; B. 3103. Æt wealle, 5045; B. 2526. Geseah be wealle stondan stānbogan, streám ūt þonan brecan of beorge, 5077; B. 2542: 5425; B. 2716. Of wealle (*the sea-cliff*) geseah weard, se de holmclifu healdan scolde, 463; B. 229. Winnel wæg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 33; Rä. 4, 20. Æniges monnes wig forbūgan oðde on weal fleón (*flee to the hill*) líce beorgan, Vald. I, 15. Wealllas him wiþre healdaþ, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gn. Ex. 54. Ic sǽnæssas geseón mihte, windige weallas (*wind-beaten cliffs*), Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: Cd. Th. 214, 19; Exod. 571. Ic wiht (*a rake*) geseah, seó wæþeþ geond weallas (*among the hills* (?)), wyrte sēceþ, Exon. Th. 416, 27; Rä. 35, 5. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wal *a wall. From Latin* vallum.] v. bord-, breóst-, burh-, ceaster-, eorþ-, fore-, grund-, holm-, port-, sǽ-, scíd-, scild-, stæd-, stān-, streám-weall.

weall, e; *f. Fervour*:—Wealle, wylm *fervorem, ardorem* (devotionis fervorem, Ald. 34), Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. v. weall-hāt.

weall, es; *n.* (?) *Boiled* or *mulled wine*:—*Defrutum*, i. *vinum* medo geswēt *vel* weall (cf. gesoden wīn *defrutum vinum*, i. 27, 62. Coerin *defrutum*, cyren oðde āwylled wīn *dulcisapa*, ii. 25, 10, 69. Āsodenes wínes *careni*, Hpt. Gl. 408, 42), Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 24. Níwes ł gesodenes wealles *defruti* ł *medoni*, Hpt. Gl. 414, 1. Wealle *defruto, vino*, 520, 38.

weallan; *p.* weóll, *pl.* weóllon; *pp.* weallen. I. of water, &c. issuing from a source, *to well, bubble forth, spring out, flow*:—De wealle *bullio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. Of dæm neáhmunte wealleþ hlūter wæter, donne drincaþ da menn dæt *cadente vivo puram ex vicino monte potant aquam*, Nar. 31, 7. Of dǽm beorgum wild seó éa Eufrates *fluvius Euphrates de radice montis effusus*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 14, 10, 29. Dǽr hió (*the Nile*) ærest up wield *prope fontem*, Swt. 12, 24. [Dæt treów dæt man on heorþe leges, for dare mycele hæten de dæt treów barned beoþ, þāre wylþ ūt of dan ende water, Lchdm. iii. 128, 6.] Rēcels of dæra treówa telgan weól, Nar. 26, 22. Swāt ýðum weóll *the blood welled out in streams*, Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693: Andr. Kmbl. 2552; An. 1277: 2482; An. 1242. Weól, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gū. 1314. Wiþ đon de men blód upp wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. i. 74, 14. Hē lēt tēaras geótan, weallan wǽgdropan, Exon. Th. 165, 17; Gū. 1030: Andr. Kmbl. 3005; An. 1505. Mon geseah wealllan blód of eorþan *sanguis e terra visus est manare*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 6. Geseah ic balzamum of dǽm treówum ūt weallan *video opobalsamum arborum ramis manans*, Nar. 27, 23. II. of the source, *to well* with, *flow* with, (1) with a noun:—Ān wielle weól blóde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 184, 21. Flōr āttre weól, Cd. Th. 284, 8; Sat. 318. Flōd blóde weól, Beo. Th. 2848; B. 1422. Weóll, 4282; B. 2138. Wið đon de mon blóde wealle þurh his mūð, Lchdm. iii. 44, 22. Wæs on blóde brim wealende, Beo. Th. 1699; B. 847. (2) absolute:—Benna wealla þ *wounds bleed*, Andr. Kmbl. 2810; An. 1407. Hit ongan rīnan . . . and seó eorde weóll ongeán dam heofonlican flóde *it began to rain . . . and the earth sent forth its waters to meet th' waters of heaven*, Wulfst. 206, 21. Weóllon wælbenna, Cd. Th. 208, 30; Exod. 491. III. implying abundance, (1) *to swarm, exist in large numbers*:—Him weóllon madan geond ealne done líchaman, Homl. Th. i. 472, 30. (2) of production in large numbers or great quantity, *to swarm* with, *flow* with:—Land de weóll meolce

and hunie *terra quae lacte et melle manabat*, Num. 16, 13. His gesceapu madan weöllon, Homl. Th. i. 86, 10: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 212. Weallende *scaturiens* (*vermibus*, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 34: *scatens* (*vermibus*, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 7. **IV.** of violent movement, *to boil, rage, heave*:—Geofon ýþum weól wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1035; B. 515. Holm storme weól, 2267; B. 1131. Hreðer æðme weóll *his breast heaved*, 5180; B. 2593. Ða ýþa weöllan and wéddan ðæs sæs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39, 42. Brim weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3147; An. 1576. Æet gebrec ðæs weallendes (*ferventis*) sæs, Bd. 5, 1; S. 614, 4. Wado weallende, Beo. Th. 1096; B. 546. **V.** of movement in liquids caused by heat, *to boil* (intrans.), *to be hot*:—Dó ofer fýr, ǽwyl; ðonne hit wealle, sing iii Pater noster, Lchdm. ii. 358, 11. Scenc fulne weallendes wæteres, 130, 1. Seóð on weallendum wætere, i. 204, 23. Mid weallendum ele, Homl. Th. i. 58, 27: Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 16. Weallende wǽte *fervida flumina*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 51. **Va.** used of a vessel in which a liquid boils:—Seó ǽrene gripu ofer glǽda gripe gífrust wealleþ (-aþ, MS. B.), Salm. Kmbl. 98; Sal. 48. Bæd háte weól, Exon. Th. 277, 16; Jul. 581. **VI.** of other than liquids, *to be hot, burn, blaze, rage*:—Wíd done weallendan brynie ðe wealleþ (-eþ?) on helle, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 13. Him on breóstum weóll áttor, Beo. Th. 5422; B. 2714. Ân ðæra dǽla is weallende (*the torrid zone*), Lchdm. iii. 260, 21. Se wallenda lêg *furens flamma*, Bd. 2, 7; S. 509, 22. Hé heáþ weallendene lêg, Blickl. Homl. 61, 35. Weallende fýr, Cd. Th. 153, 22; Gen. 2542. Weallendum lígum *flammis ferventibus*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 37. Wealleude axan, Lchdm. i. 178, 6. Þurh ða weallendan sond *per ferventes sole arenas*, Nar. 6, 9. **VII.** figuratively, of persons, passions, emotions, *to be fervent, to burn, rage, to be strongly moved*:—Ic wealle *ferueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 9. Weló *fervet*, Kent. Gl. 665. Hé weld on gódum cræftum *in virtutibus inardescit*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 18. Hé metta mid cystignesse weald *aescarum largitate feruescit*, Sciut. 56, 2. Hyge hearde wealleþ, Salm. Kmbl. 126; Sal. 62. Wyrd bið wended hearde, wealleþ *(is zealous)* swíðe geneahhe, 872; Sal. 435. Feóndscipe wealleþ *hatred burns hot*, Exon. Th. 354, 60; Reim. 68. Wealla þ wælnídas, Beo. Th. 4136; Beo. 2065. Brandhâta níð weóll on gewitte, Andr. Kmbl. 1537; An. 770. Hreðer innan weóll, beorn breóstsefa *their hearts burnt within them*, Exon. Th. 34, 9; Cri. 539: Beo. Th. 4233; B. 2113. Breóst innan weóll þeóstrum geþoncum, 4652; B. 2331. Weóll him on innan hyge ymb his heortan, Cd. Th. 23, 4; Gen. 353. Se ðe nyle wearmian ôð hé wealle (*ut ferveat*), Past. 58; Swt. 447, 8. Suã sculon ða hierdas wealla n ymb ða geornfulnesse dære inneran ðearfe his hiéremonna *sic pastores erga interiora studia subditorum suorum feruent*, 18; Swt. 137, 11. Hire oninnan ongan wealla n wyrmes geþeaht, Cd. Th. 37, 15; Gen. 590. Weallende *furibundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 37: *fervidus*, 147, 84: Lchdm. iii. 188, 25. Se mæra wæs hâten weallende wulf (cf. (?) Wóden), Salm. Kmbl. 423; Sal. 212. Lêg, weallende wiga, Exon. Th. 61, 15; Cri. 985. Hé wæs weallende on geleáfan (*fide fervens*), Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 17. Weallende spelboda, Blickl. Homl. 165, 33. Manegum wæs hât æt heortan hyge weallende, Andr. Kmbl. 3415; An. 1711. Deós gítsunc weallende byrnd, Met. 8, 45. Mid weallendre lufe, Wulfst. 286, 11. Sorge weallende, Beo. Th. 4919; B. 2464. Weallende weán, Exon. Th. 139, 2; Gú. 587. Hé geseah ealle witon on þeáwum scínende and on gáste weallende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 86. **VIII.** *trans.* (=wallan?) *To roll, turn*:—Hine on lyfte lífgetwinnan sweopum seolfrenum swíðe wealla þ, ôð dæt him bân blícaþ, blédaþ ǽdhan, Salm. Kmbl. 288; Salm. 143. [*O. Sax.* wallan *to well; to boil, burn* (fig.): *O. Frs.* walla: *O. H. Ger.* wallan *scatere, bullire, fervescere: Icel.* vella *to boil; to swarm.*] v. á-, be-, ge-wallan; heoru-weallende, for-weallen.

weall-clif, es; *n. A steep cliff*:—Hí scufon wyrm ofer weallclíf, lêton wǽg niman, Beo. Th. 6255; B. 3132. v. weall, **II.**

weall-díc (?), e; *f. A walled ditch* (?):—Andlang ðære weallðc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 346, 21, 22. Cf. Usque la díche walle; et sic per fossatum, iii. 408, 10.

weall-dor, es; *n. A door in a wall*:—Dú eart dæt wealldor; þurh ðé Freá on ðás eorþan ût síðade, Exon. Th. 21, 1; Cri. 328.

weall-fæsten[n], es; *n.* **I.** *a walled stronghold, a fortress*:—Þa gesceádaþ dæt land westan and eástan ôð dæt weallfæsten, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 86, 27. Hé ongan ceastre timbran, dæt wæs weallfæstenna ǽrest, Cd. Th. 64, 31; Gen. 1058. **II.** *a wall for defence, a bulwark*:—Forhwan dú tówurpe weallfæsten his? *quid deposuisti maceriam ejus?* Ps. Th. 79, 12. Wicon weallfæsten, wǽgas burston, Cd. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. Wyrceþ wæter wealfæsten (*erat aqua quasi murus a dextra eorum et laeva*, Ex. 14, 22), 195, 27; Exod. 283.

weall-geat, es; *n. A gate in a wall*:—Hié gegán hæfdon tó ðam weallgeate *they had reached the city's gate*, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 141. Tó weallgeatum, Andr. Kmbl. 2407; An. 1205.

weall-gebrec, es; *n. A breaking down of a wall*:—Hié noldon ðæs weallgebreces geswícan *donec perfractis muris*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 134, 30.

weall-geweorc, es; *n. Wall-work,* (1) *wall-building*:—Gang tó dínum weallgeweorce (*a monastery was being built*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 173. Sí hit ǽlces þinges freoh búton ferdfare and walgeworc (cf. burh-bót) and bryeggeworc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 5, 13. Hé gesette hí tó his weallgeweorcum, dæt hí worhton his burga (*in aedificationibus urbium suarum*), Anglia x. 91, 96. (2) *the destruction of walls*:—*Aries* byd ram betwux sceáphum and ram tó wealgeweorce, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 12, 5. v. weallweorc.

weall-hât; *adj. Boiling hot, red hot*:—Ácè'e ðú wealhât ísen ðonne hit furþum sié of fýre âtogen on wíne, Lchdm. ii. 256, 15. [He bed bringen ford brune wallinde bres, and healden hit se walhat up on hire heaued, Jul. 31, 4. Wiþ walhhat herttess lufe, Orm. 14196.]

weallian *to wall.* v. ge-weallod.

weallian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to wander, roam*:—Wealla þ swâ níeten feldgangende, feoh bútan gewitte, se þurh ðone cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 44; Sal. 22. **II.** *to go as a pilgrim*:—Of earde weallige hé wíde and dǽdbóte dó ǽfre ða hwíle ðe hé libbe *a patria longe peregrinetur, et poenitentiam usque agat, quamdiu vivet*, L. M. I. 44; Th. ii. 276, 31. Deóplíc dǽdbót bid dæt lǽwede man his wǽpna ǽlecge and weallige bærfót wíde, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 18. Oferbecumendum wealligendum þearfum se abbud mid gebróþrum gearwian hýrsumnysse *supervenientibus peregrinis pauperibus abbas cum fratribus exhibeant obsequium*, Anglia xiii. 439, 1062. [*O. H. Ger.* wallôn *errare, ambulare, meare, pervagari: Ger.* wallen *to travel;* wall-fahrt *pilgrimage: Icel.* vallari *a tramp, vagrant*]

weall-lím, es; *m. Mortar*:—Hig hæfdon tygelan for stân and tyrwan for wealliim *habuerunt lateres pro saxis et bitumen pro caemento*, Gen. 11, 3.

weall-stân, es; *m. A stone for building*:—Dú eart se weallstân ðe ða wyrhtan widwurpon tó weorce (*lapidem, quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Mt. 21, 42), Exon. Th. 1, 2; Cri. 2. Wrætlíc is ðes wealstân *marvellous is this masonry*, 476, 1; Ruin. i. Ceastra, wrætlíc wealstâna geweorc *cities, wondrous works of stones*, Menol. Fox 463; Gn. C. 3.

weall-steall, es; *m. A place where there are buildings*:—Dísne wealsteal *this spot where the walls stand* (cf. weallas stondaþ), 291, 3; Wand. 76). Exon. Th. 291, 26; Wand. 88.

weall-steáp; *adj.* **I.** *high as regards its walls* or *buildings, with lofty walls*:—Hié on wealsteápe burg (cf. seó steápe burh on Semar, 102, 15; Gen. 1700) wlítan meahton, Cd. Th. 145, 7; Gen. 2402. **II.** *with lofty cliff-, lofty.* v. weall, **II**:—Hié ofertórun wealsteápan hleoðu, Cd. Th. 108, 8; Gen. 1803.

weall-stellung, -stilling, -stylling, e; *f. The putting a wall in order, repairing of a wall.* v. burh-bót:—Tó ânes æceres brǽde on wealstillinge (cf. weall-geweorc) and tó ðære wære gebirigeaþ xvi. hída; gif ǽlc hid byþ be ânum men gemannod, ðonne mæg man gesettan ǽlce gyrde mid feówer mannum. Ðonne gebyreþ tó twéntigan gyrdan on wealstillinge hundeahtig hída, and tó ðam furlange gebyrgeaþ óþer healf hund hída and x hída . . . Tó fif furlangum gebyreþ ymbeganges eahta hunda hída on wealstyllinge . . . Tó eahta furlangum ymbegonges wealstyllinge hund eahtig hída and .xii. hund hída *for one acre's breadth* (22 yds.) *in the matter of repairing a wall and for the keeping of it* 16 *hides are requisite; if each hide is assessed at one man, then four men can be appointed to each pole.* 80 *hides are requisite for the putting in order of twenty poles of wall and for the furlong* 160 *hides . . . For a circuit of five furlongs* 800 *hides are necessary . . . For a circuit of eight furlongs* 1280 *hides*, Hickes' Diss. p. 109.

weall-þræd, es; *m. A plumb-line*:—Waldræd *perpendicula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 68. v. rihtung-þræd.

weallung, e; *f.* **I.** *agitation*:—Se drænc is gód wid heáfodece and wid brægenes hwyrfuesse and weallunge *the potion is good against headache and against giddiness and cerebral excitement*, Lchdm. iii. 70, 20.

II. *fervour*:—Wyrdelícre wallunge lufes *digno fervore fidei*, Rtl. 64, 26.

weall-wala, an; *m. A wall-foundation* (?):—Hygeróf gebond weallwalan wírum mótundreden, Exon. Th. 477, 9; Ruin. 21.

weall-weg (?), es; *m. A walled road* (?):—Óu ðaue caldan walweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 78, 17: 138, 4.

weall-weorc, es; *n. Wall-work, building*:—Ða gebróðra eodon tó ðam weallweorce, Homl. Th. ii. 166, 14, 25. v. weall-geweorc, *and next word.*

weall-wyrhta, an; *m. A wall-wright, a mason, builder*:—Weallwyrhta *cimentarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 15: 85, 27. Fram wealwyrhtan (-wyrhtum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 6=a cementario, Ald. 31) *a cimentario*, Anglia xiii. 32, 106. Weallwyrhtan *cimentarii*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 83.

weal-more(-u, -a), wealowigan *to fade,* wealowigan *to roll,* weal-sâda, -wealt [*Icel.* valtr], -wealtian, -wéalu. v. wealh-more, wealwian *to fade,* wealwian *to roll,* wealh-sâ'la, seonu-, un-wealt, seonuwealtian, wǽl.

wealwian; *p.* ode *To fade, wither* (Halliwell gives *wallow*=to fade away, as a Somerset word):—Hæfd se Ælmihtiga dæt gewrixle geset, ðe nú wunian sceal, wyrta grówan, leáf grênian, dæt on hærfest eft hrést and wealuwaþ (cf. fealwaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 23), Met. 11, 58. Dǽr dǽr hit gefrét dæt hit hraþost weaxan mæg and latost wealowigan (wealowian, Cott. MS.) *ubi quantum earum natura queat, cito exarescere atque interire non possint*, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. [Welewen *marcescere,*

Wick. Is. 19, 6. Man welewith as flouris of hay, P. R. L. P. 173, 56. Al welwed and wasted þo worþelych leues. Allit. Pms. 106, 475. bee also *welewed* in Halliwell's Dict.] v. un-forwealwod.

wealwian; *p.* ode *To wallow, roll* (intrans.):—Đonne tyht hié dæt ierre dæt hié wealwiaþ on da wédenheortnesse *impellente ira in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Hé wealwode on dæm gedréfum wætere *in lutosa aqua semetipsum volvit*, 54; Swt. 421, 8. His hors feól wealwigende geond da eorðan . . . mid dam ðe hit swá wealwode, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 207. Ða felga hangiaþ on ðám spácan, þeáh hí eallunga wealowigen on ðære eorþan, Bt. 39, 7; Fox 222, 14. Ðæt hors ongan walwian and on gehwæpere sidan gelómlice hit oferweorpan (*in diversum latus vicissim sese volvere*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 40. Micel stán wealwiende of dam heáhan munte, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 28. [Hie seched to þe fule floddri and þaron walewed, O. E. Homl. ii. 37, 27: H. M. 13, 34. They walweden as pigges in a poke, Chauc. Reeves T. 358. Þe grete wawes walweth (walketh, *v. l.*), Piers P. 8, 41.] v. be-wealwian; wilwian.

weal-word, -wyrt. v. wealh-word, -wyrt.

weá-mét[t], e: -métu(-o); *indecl. f. Anger, wrath, passion, irascibility*:—Se feórda heáfodleahter is weámét, Homl. Th. ii. 218, 21. Se feórda leahtor is weámét, dæt se man nage his módes geweald, ac búton álcere foreseáwunge his yrsunge gefremaþ, 220, 12. Wé sceolon oferwinnan weámétte mid wíslícum gedýlde, 222, 21. Ne gerísaþ heom hræde weámétta, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 32. [Cf. Heo weore god ȝif heo neore to wamed. Anan se he wes wrad wid eni he hine wolde slæn, Laym. 6368.]

weá-módd; *adj. Angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate*:—Se de wære weámód, weorde se gelyldmód, Wulfst. 70, 7. Ne réce dú ná weámódes wífes worda *you are not to care for an angry woman's words*, Prov. Kmbl. 48. Ða weámódan and da grambéran *iracundi*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 4: Wulfst. 40, 17. Weámódum *turbulentis*, Germ. 395, 13. [Ne beo þu wemod ne ouermodi, O. E. Homl. i. 5, 26. Pellican is a leane fowel, so weamod and so wredful þet hit slead ofte uor grome his owune bridles, A. R. 118, 8.]

weámódness, e; *f. Anger, passionateness, irascibility*:—Se feórda leahtor is *ira*, dæt is on Englisc weámódnyss, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 286: Wulfst. 68, 15. Đonne hié beræsaþ on suelce weámódnesse hié sindon tó oferbúganne *qui in eodem furoris impetu declinant sunt*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 20. Forlýst se yrsigenda wer his ágene sáwle þurh weámódnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 149: Anglia xi. 113, 32, 38. Dære sáwle miht is dæt heó sylf beó gedýldi and álce weámódnysse fram hire áwyrpe, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 38, 27. [*Ira*, þet is on Englisc wemodnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 19.]

wear. v. wearr.

weard, es; *m.* I. *a guard, warder, watchman, sentinel*:—Đara wearda sum geseah dæt of heofonum com án æs feówertig wuldorbeága . . . dá gecerde se weard tó Criste, Shrn. 62, 5–8. Weard Scyldinga, se de holmclifu healdan scolde, Beo. Th. 464; B. 229: Ps. 126, 2. Se weard (*the angel at the gate of Eden*), Cd. Th. 58, 21; Gen. 949. Ða weardas *custodes*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 4, 11. Ða weardas heóldon dæs eweartemes duru, Homl. Th. ii. 382, 4. Snelle gemundon weardas wígleoð, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221. Hine twégen ymb weardas wacedon, Exon. Th. 109, 6; Gú. 86. Da byrgene besettan mid wacelum weardum (*custodibus*), Homl. Th. ii. 262, 8: Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66: Blickl. Homl. 177, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted, dæt wæs mid syxtigum werum, 11, 16. Hé sette him weardas ofer, Jos. 10, 18: Homl. Skt. i. 11, 210. **Ia.** fig.:—Him oninnan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ, donne se weard swefeþ, sáwele hyrde, Beo. Th. 3487; B. 1741. Geác, sumeres weard, Exon. Th. 309, 8; Seef. 54. Bánhúses weard *the mind*, Cd. Th. 211, 9; Exod. 523. **II.** *a guardian, protector, lord*:—Dære cneórisse wæs Cainan aldordéma, weard and wísa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Dú (*Nebuchadnezzar*) hæledum eart ána ellum eordbúendum weard and wísa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Engla weard (*Lucifer*), 2, 20; Gen. 22. Cyning, beáhhorda weard, Beo. Th. 1847; B. 921. Ríces weard, 2784; B. 1390. Folces weard, 5019; B. 2513. ¶ the term is often used of the Deity:—Weard *servatorem* (*animae tuae*, Prov. 24, 12), Kent. Gl. 932. Rodera weard, Cd. Th. 1, 2; Gen. 1. Lífes weard, 9, 20; Gen. 144. Sigores weard, Exon. Th. 15, 29; Cri. 243. Wuldres weard, 33, 17; Cri. 527. Heofonríces weard, Andr. Kmbl. 104; An. 52. [*Goth.* dáura-wards: *O. Sax.* ward *a guard, a guardian: O. H. Ger.* wart *custos: Icel.* vörðr.] v. bát-, botl-, brego-, brycg-, burh-, carcern-, eweartern-, dæg-, drihten-, duru-, edisc-, eorþ-, éðel-, fore, for þ-, freoðu-, gold-, gúþ-, hæg-, heáfod-, healf-, hearg-, heofon-, hof-, hord-, hýð-, irfe-, land-, last-, leác-, leáctún-, lid-, mearc-, mere-, mylen-, níht-, regn-, regol-, scip-, sele-, stig-, stóc-, wudu-, wyrt-weard; *also such proper names as* Æþel-weard, Éad-weard.

weard, e; *f.* I. *ward, guard, watch*:—Gefangen on hergiunge oþþe æt wearde *utrum exploratum an in praelio captus*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 5. Healdaþ weardæ dæges and nihtes *die ac nocte manebitis observantes custodias*, Lev. 8, 35. Weras wæccende weardæ healdon, Judth. Thw. 23, 26; Jud. 142: Beo. Th. 616; B. 305. Wid wráð werod weardæ healdan, 644; B. 319: Exon. Th. 48, 6; Cri. 767: 282, 16; Jul. 664. Weardum *excubiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 30, 12. Lux et tenebre de dás werþeóda weardum healdaþ, Exon. Th. 192, 5; Az. 101. Wærda *excubias*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 29. **Ia.** *a watch, a body of men keeping watch*:—Hi besetton his birgene mid weardæ, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 12. **II.** *guardianship, protection, keeping*:—Heora feorh generede mihtig Metodes weard, Cd. Th. 230, 18; Dan. 235. Cistenum cyninge gebyraþ dæt hé sý on fæder stæle cristenre þeóde, and on ware and on weardæ Cristes gespeliga, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* warta *speculatio, cura, custodia, excubiae*: *Icel.* vörðr; *m. ward, watch, protection.*] v. æg-, fird-, flód-, fore-, heáfod-, hors-, leód-, sæ-weard; or-weardæ.

weard; *adv. Ward* in *to-ward*; the form occurs in combination with *tó* (v. tó-weard; *prep.* II. 3) and *wiþ* (v. wiþ. IX):—Hié wæron wid dæs fýres weard, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 200, 16. Hé wid Róme weard farende wæs, 5, 11; Swt. 236, 9, 15, 21. Ða ongan seó leó fægnian wid dæs ealdan weard, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 778. Heó teáh hyne wiþ hyre weard, Judth. Thw. 23, 1; Jud. 99. v. éast-, for-, forþ-, hám-, hider-, hindan-, norþ-, súþ-, þider-, west-weard.

-weard *the second component of many adjectives denoting position or direction.* v. æf-, æftan-, æfte-, æfter-, and-, eáste-, for-, fore-, forþ-, fram-, from-, heonon-, hider-, hinde-, hinder-, innan-, inne-, nidde-, neoþan-, neoþe-, niþer-, norþ-, norþan-, norþe-, on-, ongeán-, súþe-, þanan-, tó-, ufan-, ufe-, up-, útan-, úte-, westan-, weste-, wiþer-weard. [*O. Sax.* -ward: *O. H. Ger.* -wart. Cf. *Goth.* -waírþs: *Icel.* -verðr.]

wearda (?), wearde (?), an; *m.* or *f. A watchman or a watch*:—Ód weardan hylle; fram weardan hylle (*the beacon-hill?* Cf. *Icel.* varða *a beacon*; varð-berg *a look-out place: O. H. Ger.* wart-perg), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 193, 14. Cf. On weardæs beorh, 291, 23: 112, 32. Weardan *excubiae*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 84, 16. [*Goth.* wardja *a guard: O. H. Ger.* warto.] v. next word.

weard-dún, e; *f. A beacon-hill* (? cf. weardan hyll. v. wearda):—On wearddúne. ðær dæt Cristes mæl stód, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 465, 31.

weardere, es; *m. One who holds a country, an inhabitant*:—Columba com tó Pyhtum; dæt synd wærteras be nordum mórum *Columba came to the Picts; they are the people who hold the country to the north of the hills* (cf. Bd. 3, 4: Venit Columba Brittaniam praedicaturus verbum Dei provinciis Septentrionalium Pictorum, hoc est, eis quae arduis atque horrentibus montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestratae), Chr. 565; Erl. 16, 37. [*O. H. Ger.* wartari *custos.*] v. weardian, IV.

weardes; *adv. Wards* in *to-wards*:—Ða smearcode heó wid his weardes, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 590. Swá eode heó wid his weardes, 684. Ða arn se ealda wid hire weardes, 599. v. éast-, from-, hám-, niþer-, norþ-, ongeán-, súþ-, þider-, tó-, up-, út-weardes.

weardian; *p.* ode. I. *to guard, keep, defend*:—Æðele getrym eordan weardaþ *erit firmamentum in terra*, Ps. Th. 71, 16. Heofon weardiaþ ufan wætra dryfde *tegis in aquis superiora coeli*, 103, 3. Hý (*Seraphim*) hind hyra fíþrum Freán ælmihtiges onsýne weard (weardiað? v. Isaiah 6, 2), Exon. Th. 25, 5; Cri. 396. [Se heáhengel geong weardode (*l.* geondweardode *presented*) dære eádigan Marian sáwle beforan, Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 157, 9.] **Ia.** with gen. (cf. *O. Sax.* wardôn *with gen. to have charge of something*):—Ða Englisce men de wærdedon dære sæ *the Englishmen that had charge of the sea*, Chr. 1087; Erl. 225, 26. **II.** *to act as guardian to, to rule*:—Him on láste Seth weardode, æþelstól heóld, Cd. Th. 68, 36; Gen. 1128. Nabochodonossor weardode wide ríce, heóld hæleða gestreón, 257, 29; Dan. 665. Ríce gerésa rondburgum weóld, ead weardade, Exon. Th. 243, 33; Jul. 20. **III.** *to keep, have charge of*:—Búton hit under dæs wítes cæglocan gebróht wære, sý heó cláene; ac dæra cæfgean heó sceal weardian, L. C. S. 77; Th. i. 418, 21. **IV.** *to hold* a country, *to occupy* a place, *inhabit*. v. weardere:—Đone wudu weardaþ fugel *hoc nemus avis incolit*, Exon. Th. 203, 16; Ph 85: 208, 25; Ph. 161: 209, 10; Ph. 168. Hwílum hyggeómor healle weardaþ (*keeps the house*), Salm. Kmbl. 762; Sal. 380. Đonne færd se deófol intó his móder innoðe, and dær hé hine healt, and weardaþ inne, Wulfst. 193, 10. Hé heánne beám wunaþ and weardaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17; Ph. 172. In dam hálge wíc weardiaþ, 228, 34; Ph. 448. Him férend on fæste wuniaþ, wíc weardiaþ, 361, 27; Wal. 26. Hí dreám weardiaþ, 100, 15; Cri. 1642. Frynd sind on eorþan, leger weardiaþ, 443, 23; Kl. 34. Ealle da de on feldum eard weardiaþ *omnia quae in campis sunt*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Éðer sylfcáfan eard weardigaþ, éðel healdaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 351; An. 176. Fífelcynnes eard wer weardode, Beo. Th. 211; B. 105. Reced weardode unrím eorla, 2479; B. 1237. Heó gefýlled wæs wísdómes gife; hálig gást hredet weardode, Elen Kmbl. 2288; El. 1145: Exon. Th. 169, 30; Gú. 1102. Wé sele weardodon, Beo. Th. 4157; B. 2075. Sume stede weardedon ymb Danúbie, Elen. Kmbl. 270; El. 135. Þenden wé on eordan eard weardigen, Exon. Th. 48, 16; Cri. 772. Dær hig ænne sculan eard weardian *habitare in unum*, Ps. Th. 132, 1: Exon. Th. 356, 13; Pa. 11. Eard weardigan, ân lond búgan, 473, 19; Bo. 17: Andr. Kmbl. 1198; An. 599. Wíc weardian, Exon. Th. 248, 7; Jul. 92. Staþol weardian, 496, 19; Rä. 85, 17. **IV a.** *in the phrases* last, swaðe weardian *to keep a track*, (1) *to follow*:—Hýrde ic dæt dám

frætwum feówer mearas lást weardode *I heard that four steeds followed in the train of those equipments*, Beo. Th. 4335; B. 2164. (2) *to remain behind*:—Hé onweg losade, hwæþre him sió swíðre swaðe weardade hand on Hiorte *he escaped, yet his right hand remained behind in Heorot*, Beo. Th. 4203; B. 2098. Cyning úre gewát . . . ðær hý tó ségun, ða ðe leófes ðá gén lást weardedun (*those who still remained where he had been*). Exon. Th. 31, 16; Cri. 496. Se ðe his mondryhten lífe bilidene lást weardian wiste *he who knew that his dead lord remained behind*, 182, 19; Gú. 1312. Hé his folme forlét lást weardian, Beo. Th. 1947; B. 971. Sáula sculon eft tó ðé, sceal se líchama lást weardigan eft on eorþan, Met. 20, 241. [Sicnesse warded toþein þeo sunnen þet weren touwardes, A. R. 182, 14. Wel heo wardith heom bothe, Alis. 909. Þilke tyme þat Samuel þe prophete wardede (*ruled*) þat folc of Israel, R. Glouc. 27, 16. *O. Sax.* wardôn *to guard, to have charge of*: *O. Frs.* wardia: *Icel.* varða *to guard, defend*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wartên.] v. á-, be-weardian; ge-wardod.

weard-mann, es; *m. A guard, watchman, keeper*:—Nyte wé hwæþer se weardmann wǽre ǽfre gefullod, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 293. Ealle ða weardmenn wǽron geswefode búton heora ánum, 11, 200: 4, 419. Ða weardmenn ðe bewiston Cristes líc, Homl. Ass. 79, 175. Hé geseah ðæra sceaþena fær and tó ðám weardmannum becom. Ðá gelæhton ða weardmen his wealdleðer, ðæt hé mid ðeáme ne burste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 18, 15. Wylsce menn geslógan mycelne dǽl Englisces folces ðæra weardmanna, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 10. Nytendum ðám weardmannum ic ǽrīse *clam custodibus surgo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 272, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 217: Homl. Ass. 78, 152: Anglia x. 99, 311. Hé heora wæterscipe mid weardmannum besette *constituit centenarios per singulos fontes*, 94, 172.

weard-seld, es; *n. A guard-house*:—Weardseld *excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 1.

weard-setl, es; *n. A place where guard is kept: those who keep watch, a guard*:—On weardsetl; of weardsetle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 48, 11. Andlang herþaðes tó weardsetle, 284, 23. On weardsetl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 682, 24. Seofon weardsetl wacodon ofer ðone cásere. . . . Ða férde his gást and mid wǽpne ðone Godes feónd ofstang, his weardsetlum on lócigendum, Homl. Th. i. 452, 13–31. Æt ðǽm weardsetlum *ad excubias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 16. Weardsetl *excubias*, 81, 20: 30, 11: 71, 11. Hí ofereodon ða twá weardsetl *transeuntes primam et secundam custodiam* (Acts 12, 10), Homl. Th. ii. 382, 11.

weard-steall, es; *m. A watch-tower*:—Weardsteal *specula* vel *conspicilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 42: *spectacula*, 39, 35.

weard-wíte, es; *n. A fine for neglecting to keep guard*, Chart. Th. 411, 31.

wearf. v. hwearf.

wearg(-h), es; *m.* I. of human beings, *a villain, felon, scoundrel, criminal*:—Weargfurcifer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 66. Wearh, 152, 2. Wearh sceal hangian, fægere ongildan ðæt hé ǽr fácen dyde manna cynne, Menol. Fox 572; Gn. C. 55. Hí héton mé (*the cross*) heora wergas hebban, Rood Kmbl. 62; Kr. 31. II. of other creatures, *a monster, malignant being, evil spirit*:—Under ðæm stáne wæs niccra eardung and wearga, Blickl. Homil. 209, 34. Wé sceolun þrowian weán 7 (*and*; *prep.*? *or* = on) wergum, nalles wu[d]res blǽd habban in heofnum *we must suffer woe with accursed ones, not have glorious honour in heaven*, Cd. Th. 267, 22; Sat. 42. [Þe wari of þeos wordes ward wrað, Marh. 4, 12. Ic am unwurd as weri (*v. l.* wari) þet is anhonged, A. R. 352, 21. Ich wulle hine anhon haxst alre warien, Laym. 28215. *Goth.* launawargs *an unthankful person*: *O. H. Ger.* ubiles, palowes warc *tyrannus*: der warch *diabolus*: *Icel.* vargr *a wolf*; *an outlaw*. Graff quotes the latinized form wargus = *expulsus, latunculus*. See Grmm. R. A. p. 733.] v. heoru-wearh, *and next word*.

wearg, werg, werig, wyrig; *adj. Evil, vile, malignant, accursed*, (1) of human beings:—Sum sceal on galgan ríðan . . . bid him werig noma, Exon. Th. 329, 31; Vy. 42. Ðú (*the body*) werga (weriga, Soul Kmbl. 43), 368, 15; Seel. 22. Ðú woldest brúcan ungemetlíce wrǽnnesse. Ac ðé willaþ ðonne forseón Godes þeówas, for ðam ðe ðín werige flǽsc hafaþ dín anweald . . . Hú mæg mon earmlícor gebæran, ðonne mon hine underþeóde his weregan flǽsce *voluptariam vitam degas. Sed quis non sternat vilissimae fragilissimaeque rei, corporis, servum?* Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 20–24: Met. 26, 14. Bearn Godes bryda on Caines cynne sécan, wergum folce, Cd. Th. 75, 34; Gen. 1250. Gé dyslice dǽd gefremedon, werge wræcmæcgas, Elen. Kmbl. 773; El. 387. Werige, Andr. Kmbl. 1229; An. 615. Fealleþ ðé on ða wynstran wergra þúsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. Ðú mé áweredest wyrigra gemótes *protexisti me a conventu malignantium*, 63, 2. Werigra, Cd. Th. 232, 30; Dan. 268. Werigum wróhtsmiðum, Andr. Kmbl. 171; An. 86. Hé gelædde wærge weorod *adducto maligno exercitu*, Bd. 4, 12; S. 580, 40. (2) of evil spirits:—Ðú (*the serpent*) scealt werg dínum breóstum bearm tredan brád[r]e eordan, Cd. Th. 56, 3; Gen. 906. Se werga gást, Exon. Th. 129, 16; Gú. 422. Se werga, 268, 8; Jul. 429. Sió wærge sceolu (*the fallen angels*), Elen. Kmbl. 1523; El. 763. Se weriga gást *serpens*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 14: *malignus spiritus*, 497, 19, 26. Se weria feónd *hostis malignus*, 3, 19; S. 549, 4. Hafaþ werges bleó, Exon. Th. 95, 31; Cri. 1565. Weriges, Andr. Kmbl. 2340; An. 1171. Lást wergan gástes (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 266; B. 133. Wergan gástes *the devil's*, 3499; B. 1747. Ðæm wergan gáste wiþstondan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 11. Werigan, Cd. Th. 309, 17; Sat. 711. Wið ðone wergan gǽst, Exon. Th. 373, 30; Seel. 117. Weregan, Cd. Th. 306, 24; Sat. 669. Hí sculon werge wihta wræce þrowian, Exon. Th. 455, 29; Hy. 4, 57. Werige, Cd. Th. 6, 18; Gen. 90: 304, 15; Sat. 630. Wergan gástas, Exon. Th. 23, 4; Cri. 363. Ða werigan gástas *spiritus maligni*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 36, 40: Cd. Th. 310, 23; Sat. 731. Manna cynn and céc weriga gásta, Blickl. Homl. 83, 12. (3) of things:—Done werigan sele *that accursed hall* (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 285, 4; Sat. 332. [*O. Sax.* warag (*applied to Judas*).] v. preceding word.

wearg-berende; *adj. Villainous, rascally*:—Ða weargberendan *furcifera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 1.

wearg-brǽde (wearge- [wearg-ge-(?)], wearh-), an; *f. Some form of disease*; the word translates *impetigo, ulcus, carcinoma*:—Wearhbrǽde *impetigo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 62. Weargebrǽde, ii. 45, 39: *nævum*, 62, 29. Werhbrǽde, i. 61, 16. Gif hwylcum weargbrǽde (wearh-, MS. B.; *the Latin has* ulcus) weaxe on þám nosum oððe on ðam hleóre, Lchdm. i. 86, 1. Wið ðæt wearhbrǽde (*the Latin has* carcinomata) hwam on nosa wexe, 116, 11. Gif nægl sié of handa and wiþ wearhbrǽdan (*probably πτερύγιον*, Cockayne), nim hwǽtecorn, meng wið hunig, lege on þone finger, ii. 80, 20, 24.

wearg-cwedol, -cwidol; *adj. Given to evil speaking* or *cursing*:—Ðeáh de wyrigcwidole (wærgcweodole, Bd. M. 356, 26) Godes ríce gesittan ne magon, hwæþere is gelýfed ðæt ða de be gewyrhtum wyrgede wǽron for heora árleásnysse, ðæt hí hraðe ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wíte drowedon *quamvis maledici regnum Dei possidere non possint, creditum est tamen quod hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur, ocius Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 11. Ðæt hí nó áfyrhte ðæt gewin ðæs sípðetes ne wyrigcwydolra (wyrgcweodulra, Bd. M. 56, 14) manna tungan ne brégde *nec labor vos itineris nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant*, 1, 23; S. 486, 1.

wearg-cwedolian; *p.* ode *To curse, speak evil*:—Wergcweodelade mec *maledixit me*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 183, 27. Gif feónd mín wergcweodelade mé *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Surt. 54, 13.

wearg-cwedolness, e; *f. Cursing*:—Lufade wergcweodolnisse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Surt. 108, 18.

wearg-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon *To curse*:—Wergcweoðaþ *maledicent*, Ps. Surt. 108, 28. Wergcweódon *maledicebant*, 61, 5. Wercweodende *maledicentes*, 36, 22.

wearg-líc (werig-); *adj. Vile, mean, wretched*:—Sint ðæt werlícre welan disses middangeardes, ðonne hí nán mon fullíce habban ne mæg, ne hié nánne mon geweligian ne magon, búton hié óþerne gedón tó wǽdlan *O! igitur angustas, inopesque divitias, quae nec habere totas pluribus licet, et ad quemlibet sine ceterorum paupertate non veniunt*, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 36. v. next word.

wearglice; *adv. Vilely, meanly, wretchedly*:—Gif ðú ðé wilt dón manegra beteran and weorþran, ðonne scealt ðú ðé lǽtan ánes wyrsan. Hú ne is ðæt sum dǽl ermþa, ðæt mon swá wærelíce (werelíce, *v. l.*) scyle culpian tó ðam de him gifan scyle *qui praeire ceteros honore cupis, poscendi humilitate vilesces*, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 15. v. preceding word.

weargness (werg-, werig-, wirig-, wyrig-), e; *f. Evil*:—Wel mæg dæm dæg weriguise his *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 34. Feala wyrgnessa wráde feóndas dínum ðam hálgum hefige brohtan *quanta malignatus est inimicus in sanctis*, Ps. Th. 73, 4. v. wearg, wirgness *a curse*.

weargol; *adj. Evil*:—Ðis is seó wyrt ðe wergulu (*the crab apple*; pirus malus, Cockayne) hátte, Lchdm. iii. 34, 14.

weargolness, e; *f. A curse*:—Ic syngede swíðe þurh áðsware and þurh wærgolnesse *ego peccavi nimis per juramentum et maledictiones*, Confess. Peccat.

wearg-ród, e; *f. A gallows, gibbet*:—Waergrood *furcimen*, Txts. 65, 930. Uuergród, uaergród *furca*, 62, 409. Wearhród, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 68: 70, 24: 152, 1: *oculeus* vel *catasta*, i. 55, 52. We[rg]ród *catasta*, ii. 22, 23. Of ðam þorne on ða wærhróda; of ðám ródun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 345, 5. v. wearg-treów.

wearg-treef, es; *m. A house of the accursed*:—Of ðám wearhtreafum ic áwecce wíd ðé óderne cyning *from the tents of the accursed (hell) I will raise up against thee another king*, Elen. Kmbl. 1850; El. 927.

wearg-treów, es; *n. The accursed tree, a gallows, gibbet, cross*:—Tó ðe waritroe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 375, 25. [Nu raise þai up þe rode; setis up þe warhtreo, O. E. Homl. i. 283, 9. Dod up and waritreo, þer on heo scullen winden (hongy, 2nd MS.), Laym. 5714. Me ledde him uorte hongen o waritreo, A. R. 122, 8. Let heom don adun of þe waritreo, Misc. 51, 491. *Icel.* varg-trê *a gallows*.] v. wearg-ród.

wearh-, weariht. v. wearg-, wearriht.

wearm; *adj. Warm*:—Swá swá ðæt cealde ísrest ongind wlacian, ǽr hit ful wearm weorde, swá các ðæt wearme wlacaþ, ǽr hit callunga ácealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore*

per teporem reditur ad frigus, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 5. Wedercondel wearm *the sun*, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187: 179, 25; Gū. 1267. Sié lyft is ǽgðer ge ceald ge wǽt ge wearm, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 36. On sumera hit biþ wearm, 21; Fox 74, 23: Exon. Th. 340, 19; Gn. Ex. 113. Wearm weder, 198, 30; Ph. 18. Ðeáh ðé wel lyste wearmes mustes. Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 32. For ðære wearman *pro aprico*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 91, 62: 9, 23. Swá weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neáh fýre gefǽstnad, Ps. Th. 57, 7. Wring on wermód wearmne, Lchdm. ii. 310, 10. Ða sceolon beón wearme *offerrent eam calidam*, Lev. 6, 21. Wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. Sumor æfter cymeþ, wearm gewideru, Met. 11, 61. Wearme gewyderu, Menol. Fox 177; Men. 90. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* warm: *O. H. Ger.* warm (waram) *calidus, apricus: Icel.* varmr.] v. cū-wearm.

wearme; *adv. Warmly*:—Genim þreó snǽda, gerest æfter wearme *take three slices, go to bed afterwards and keep warm*, Lchdm. ii. 52, 23. Bewreoh ðé wearme *wrap yourself up warmly*, 116, 20: 118, 10. Be-binde þonne genóh wearme, 270, 9. Beþe ðæt heáfod swá wearme *use as warm fomentations as possible for the head*, 154, 18.

wearmian; *p.* ode *To get warm*:—Ic wearmige *caleo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 3. *Caleo* ic wearmige and of ðam *calesco* ic onginne tó wearmigeanne, 35; Zup. 212, 2. Gif wund ácólod sý . . . lege on ða wunda, heó cwicaþ sóna and wearmaþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 26. Wyrta wearmiaþ, Exon. Th. 212, 20; Ph. 213. Wearmode † gehǽt wæs † áhátode heorte nín *concaluit cor meum*, Ps. Lamb. 38, 4. Hí (*the clothes which he wore while standing in the river*) on his lichaman wearmodon, Homl. Th. ii. 354, 20. Se ðe nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan and wearmian ód hé wealle *quisquis nequaquam tepore superato excrescit, ut ferveat*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 7. Se cealda dencð tó wearmianne, 447, 17. v. ge-wearmian; wirman.

wearm-líc; *adj. Warm*:—Wearmlíc wolcna scúr *the warm rain from the clouds*, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350.

wearmness, e; *f. Warmness, warmth*:—Hé wolde hine baðian on þam wlacum wætere, ac hé gewát sóna swá he ðæt wæter hrepode, and wearð seó wearmness him ǽwend tó deáðe, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 160.

wearn, es; *m.* (?) *A multitude, a great number* or *quantity, a great deal*:—Þunie (þu me, Th.) him gewinnes wearn ofer wealles hróf and heom on midle wese mán and inwit *circumdabit eam super muros ejus iniquitas, et labor in medio ejus*, Ps. Th. 54, 9. Þeáh ðe ða ealle ðe mé álefdon wordum wyrigen and wearn sprecan *si is, qui oderat me, super me magna locutus est*, 54, 12. Hió innwit feala ýwdan on tungan, and mé wráðra wearn sprǽcon *locuti sunt adversum me lingua dolosa, et sermonibus odii circumdederunt me*, 108, 2. Ic on unriht oft lócade and wiðercwyda wearn gehýrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. Hí his wundra wearn gesáwon on wætergrundum *ipsi viderunt mirabilia ejus in profundo*, 106, 23. Þeáh ðe eów wealan tó wearnum flówen *divitiae si affluant*, 61, 11. Hé synfulle tódrífeþ wearnum ealle *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Ful oft mon wearnum (*or from* wearn; *f.*) tíhd eargne ðæt hé elue forleóse *full often the coward is freely* (or *with difficulty*) *accused of losing his courage*, Exon. Th. 345, 13; Gn. Ex. 187. v. wearn-mælum, *and* cf. worn.

wearn, e; *f.* I. *a hindrance, obstacle, difficulty*. v. wearn-wíslíce:—Wearne † remminge *obstaculo, impedimento*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 48. Ðæt mód hæfd fulfremedne willan tó ðære wrǽnnesse bútan ǽlcre steóre and wearne *ejus animus voluptate luxuriae sine ullo repugnationis obstaculo delectatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 8. Gif hé gebyldelíce forbyrð ǽgðer ge hosp ge edwítu and on ðære wearne þurhwunaþ þeáh and eádmódlíce bít, ðæt him mon infæres tíþige, sý hé underfangen *si ingressus perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus visus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 97, 7. II. *a refusal*. v. wirnan:—Hý bénan synt ðæt hié wið ðé móton wordum wrixlan, nó ðú him wearne geteóh dínra gegncwida *they are petitioners that they may exchange words with thee, give them not a refusal of thy words in reply*, Beo. Th. 738; B. 366. [*Icel.* vörn *a defence.*] v. un-wearnum.

wearnian, wearnung. v. warenian, warenung.

wearn-mælum; *adv. In flocks, in crowds*:—Wearnmélum *gregatim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 9.

wearn-wíslíce; *adv. With difficulty*:—Wearnwíslíce *difficile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 47: 25, 53.

wearoþ. v. warop.

wearp, es; *n.* I. *the warp, thread stretched lengthwise in a loom*:—Wearp *stamen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 34: i. 59, 32: 66, 21: 282, 4. Línen wearp *linostema*, 40, 8. Be cembum wearpe *de stuppe stamineo* (*de stuppae stamine*, Ald. 51 and v. Hpt. Gl. 494, 1), ii. 83, 15: 26, 62. Of wearpe *de stamine*, Hpt. Gl. 494, 1. Wundene mé ne beód wefle, ne ic wearp (warp, Txts. 151, 5) hafu, Exon. Th. 417, 16; Rä. 36, 5. Wyllene wearp *lanea stamina*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 28. Wearpum *stamina*, 430, 74. II. *a pliant twig* that may be used in basket-making. v. wearp-fæt:—Wearp *vimen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 73. [Warp, threde for webbynge *stamen, licium*, Prompt. Parv 517. *O. H. Ger.* warf, waraf *stamen: Icel.* varp *a casting.*]

wearp-fæt, es; *n. A wicker-basket*:—*Corbis* vel *cofinus* wylige, *sportella* tǽnel, *cartallum* windel, *calathus* (cf. wearp, II, and Ovid: Calathos e vimine textos) wearpfæt, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 2–5: 40, 42. [A warpefatte *alveolus*, Cath. Angl. 409.]

wearr, es; *m. A piece of hard skin* (particularly on the hands or feet), *callosity*:—Wear *callus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 12. War, i. 291, 8. Wær *callositas*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 33. Ða wearras and ða swylas ðe beód on mannes handum odde on ódrum limum, Lchdm. i. 356, 16. Wiþ weartum and wearrum on lime, ii. 148, 26: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 139. Fram þysum heardum wearrum, 5, 198. Weorras *vel* ill *callos*, Txts. 49, 400. Uarras, 111, 13: *callos, tensam cutem*, 114, 93. Wearras, ilas *callos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 48: *calces*, 127, 45. Wiþ wearras and wiþ swylas, Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Wearras and weartan on weg tó dónne, 362, 17: ii. 150, 1. [Warre or knobbe of a tre *vertex*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wearr, es; *m. A cup, bowl*:—Cláfran seáwes .ii. lytle bollan fulle mid lytle hunige gemengde, dó wear fulne gehǽttes wínes tó, scle drincan þý dagas, Lchdm. ii. 214, 12.

wearrig; *adj. Callous*:—Hé gelóme ðingode for ðæs folces gyltum, bígende his cneówu on gebedum symle, swá ðæt him weóxon wearrige ylas, on ofendes gelicnysse, on his liðegum cneówum, Homl. Th. ii. 298, 26.

wearriht; *adj.* I. of living beings, *having hard skin, leprous*:—Wærrehte † hreóflige *elephantinosa, leprosa* (elephantinosa corporis incommoditas, Ald. 28), Hpt. Gl. 455, 35. Hreófe odde wearrihtum *callosi* (corpore calloso venere leprosi, Ald. 175), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 72: 19, 53. Ða wearrihtan *callosa* (calloso corpore lepram, Ald. 201), 96, 6: 20, 2. Wearihte *callosa*, 127, 53. II. of trees, *gnarled, knotted*:—On ðæ wearrihtan stocc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 4: v. 221, 4. In ða wæriht ác; of ðæt wærriht ác, iii. 390, 16. v. wearr.

wearrihtness, e; *f. Hardness of skin, roughness of skin* as in leprosy:—Rúh wærhitnys *callositas*, wearrihtnys, rúh wærihtnys *scabredo* (leprosi, quos dira cutis callositas elephantino tabo deturpans, Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 33–36. Unsmédnes odde wearrihtnes *callositas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 18, 36. Wearihtnes, 127, 54.

wearte, an; weart(?), e; *f. A wart*:—Uearte, uuertae, uaertae *berruca*, Txts. 45, 288. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 4: 126, 2. Wearte, uueartae, uearte *papula*, Txts. 83, 1485. Wearte, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 73: ii. 67, 57. Wearte, uueartae, uuertae *verruca*, Txts. 105, 2088. Wearte *verruca*... weartena (-e, MS.) heáp *satiriasis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7, 9. Wearte *vel* býl *furunculus*, ii. 151, 75. Wearte (*pl.?*), býle *fruncelas* (-*us?*), 151, 34. Wid weartan, genim dysse wyrte meole, dó tó ðære weartan, hit ða weartan gehǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 6–8: 130, 20–21. Wiþ weartum . . . dó on ða weartan. ii. 148, 26: 322, 12. Wiþ weartan . . . lege tó ðám weartan, hé hý forntmeþ, i. 256, 1–2. Wearras and weartan on weg tó dónne . . . wrid on ða weartan and on ða wearras, 362, 17. Wid scurfedum nægle, nim gecyrnadne sticcan, sete on done nægl wid ða wearta (-an?), ii. 150, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* warta; *f. verruca, papilla* (the word has both strong and weak forms): *Icel.* varta *a wart.*]

weás; *adv. By chance, by accident, fortuitously*:—Weás *casu*, Txts. 181, 54. Ic his wundrode micle ðý læs, gif ic wiste ðæt hit weás gebyrede bútan Godes willan and bútan his gewitnesse *minus mirarer, si nisceri omnia fortuitis casibus crederem*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 32: 214, 6: 39, 3; Fox 216, 3: Met. 28, 72. Witan hwæt wyrd sié, and hwæt weás gebyrige *de fati serie, de repentinis casibus quaeri*, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 30. Ic wolde witan hwæþer ðæt ǽuht sié ðæt wé oft gehíðraþ ðæt men cweþaþ be sumum þingum ðæt hit scyle weás gebyrian. . . . Hit nis náuht ðæt mon cwíþ ðæt ǽnig ding weás gebyrige; for ðam ǽlc þing cymþ of sumum ðingum, for ðý hit ne biþ weás gebyred; ac ðær hit of náuhte ne cóme ðonne wǽre hit weás gebyred *quaero an esse aliquid omnino, et quidnam esse casum arbitrere. . . . Nihil est, quod vel casus, vel fortuitum jure appellari queat*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 13–30. Men cwǽdon ðonne him hwæt unwénunga gebyrede, ðæt ðæt wǽre weás gebyrede *quoties aliquid cujustiam rei gratia geritur, aliudque quibusdam de causis, quam quod intendebatur, obtingit, casus vocatur*, 40, 6; Fox 242, 5, 9. Gif him weás gebyreþ, ðæt him wyrþ sume hwile ðara þénunga oftohen, 37, 1; Fox 186, 13: Met. 25, 31. Gif hin weás (wealdes, Hatt. MS.) gebyrige odde ungewealdes, ðæt hé on ðæs hwæt beóoo, ðe wid his willan sié *siquando contra eos lingua labitur*, Past. 28; Swt. 198, 22.

weascing. v. wæscing.

weás-gelimp, es; *n. What happens by chance, accident, chance*:—Mid weásgelimpe *fortuitu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 35.

weá-spell, es; *n. A tale of woe*:—Æfter weáspelle (*the news of Æschere's death*), Beo. Th. 2634; B. 1315.

weá-tácn, es; *n. A sign of misery, a woeful signal*:—Nis þǽr on ðam londe, ne wóp ne wracu, weátácen nán, yldu ne yrmðu, Exon. Th. 201, 5; Ph. 51. Wæs ðæt weátácen geond ða burh bodad, ðæt hié ðæs cnihtes cwealm gesóhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2239; An. 1121.

weá-þearf, e; *f. Grievous need*:—Ic mé féran gewát folgad sécan, wineleás wrǽcca, for mínre weáþearfe, Exon. Th. 442, 10; Kl. 10.

weax, es; *n. Wax*:—Weax *cera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 81, 33: *cerea*, 284, 32.

Âsoden weax *obrizum metallum*, ii. 65, 14. Swâ weax melteþ, gif hit byd wearmum neâh fŷre gefæstnad *sicut cera liquefacta*, Ps. Th. 57, 7 : 67, 2 : Exon. Th. 61, 23; Cri. 989. Swâ swâ eles gecynd bid dæt hê beorhtor scîneþ þonne wex on sceafte, Blickl. Homl. 129, 1. Đa fôtlâstas wæron swute!e, swâ hié on wexe wæron âdŷde, 205, 1. God hêt wæpen wera wexe gelicost formeltan, Andr. Kmbl. 2292 ; An. 1147. Mon dæet weax âgæfe tô cirican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 20. Ontend .iii. candella, drŷp dæt weax, Lchdm. i. 392, 11. On gemelt weax gedôn, ii. 72, 7. Ic gefrægn weax (*dough?*) nât hwæt þindan and þunian, Exon. Th. 431, 16; Rä. 46, 1. [*O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wahs: *O. Frs.* wax: *Icel.* vax.]

weax-æppel, es; *m. A wax apple, a ball of wax* :—Se Pater Noster mæg âna ealla gesceafta on his dære swîðran hand on ânes weaxæpples onlicnisse gedŷn and gewringan, Salm. Kmbl. p. 150, 33.

weaxan, weacsan, wealisan, wealhxan, wexan, wehsan; ic weaxe; đû wyxt; hê weaxeþ, weaxþ, waxet, waexit, weaxst, wexeþ, wexþ, wixt, wihst, wihxþ, wyxþ, wyxt, wyxst, wycxþ; *p.* weûx, weôcs, weôhs, *pl.* weôxon, weôhson, weôxson; *pp.* weaxen *To wax, grow.* I. giossing the following Latin words :—Ic weaxe *glesco*, weaxeþ *glescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 60, 57. Weaxđ *glisci*t, Hymn. Surt. 132, 6. Waexit *surgit*, Txts. 99, 1955. Weacsaþ *pullulant*, Kent. Gl. 1163. Weôx *matures-ceret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 40 : *florueri*t, Hpt. Gl. 460, 63 : *pollesceret*, 466, 59. Wehsan *crescere*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 39. Weaxende *pubescentem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 64 : 66, 20. Wexende, Hpt. Gl. 491, 15 : *crebrescens*, 499, 13. Mid wexendre *praepollente*, 459, 30. II. *to grow, be produced*, (1) of animals or plants :—Of dam weaxeþ wyrm *hinc animal sine membris fertur oriri*, Exon. Th. 213, 29; Ph. 232. Đeôs wyrt wihst (cf. đeôs wyrt bid cenned, 96, 13, *and often*) on begânum landum, Lchdm. i. 94, 6. Rixe weaxst on wæterigum stôwum, Homl. Th. ii. 402, 9. Wexeþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 9 ; Rûn. 15. (2) of other things, (a) concrete :—Dæt land dær dær gold wixt *terra, ubi nascitur aurum*, Gen. 2, 11. Hwæder gê nû sêcan gold on treówum? . . . Ealle men witon dæt hit dær ne weaxt, đe mâ đe gimmas weaxaþ on wîngeardum, Bt. 32, 3 ; Fox 118, 8–11. Wexđ, Met. 19, 8. Him wyxþ wind on dære heortan, Lchdm. ii. 60, 7. (b) abstract :—Of dissum syx tîdum wihst se quadrans, Anglia viii. 298, 34. Of irsunge wyxt seôfung, Prov. Kmbl. 23. Him on innan oferhygda dæl weaxeþ and wridaþ, Bo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Of mistlicum dryncum onwæcnaþ (cf. weaxaþ, Met. 25, 40) sió wôde þrâg dære wræmnesse. . . . Þonne weaxaþ (cf. þonan cymeþ, Met. 25, 43) đa ofermêtta and ungeþwærnes, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 19. Seó gâlnyss weôhs on him, Hexam. 17 ; Norm. 26, 3. Him weôxon ofermêtto, Past. 17 ; Swt. 113, 6. Đonne sceal eów sôna weaxan tô hearme wædl and wâwa, sacu and wracu, Wulfst. 133, 2. Hê hêht geond dæt rædleáse hof weaxan wîtebrôgan, Cd. Th. 3, 33 : Gen. 45. Ne sceolon unc betweónan teónan weaxan, 114, 11 ; Gen. 1902. III. of growth in animals or plants, *to grow, grow up* :—Hê (*the phenix*) on sceade weaxeþ, Exon. Th. 214, 5 ; Ph. 234. Þonne hit wyxđ (wexeþ, Rush.), hit is ealra wyrta mæst *cum creverit, majus est omnibus holeribus*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Seó wyrt weôx, and đone wæstm brôhte, 13, 26. Dæt cild weôx and weard gewened, Gen. 21, 8 : Cd. Th. 167, 25 ; Gen. 2771. Dæt cild swiþe weôcs, Jud. 13, 24. His feax weôx swâ swâ wîmmanna, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 8. Sumu hê cearf đonne him đûhte dæt hié tô swîðe weôxen (weôxsen, Hatt. MS.) . . . Sumu hê leahte mid wætre, đonne hié tô hwôn weôxon (weôxson, Hatt. MS.), Past. 40 ; Swt. 292, 5–8. Đa þornas weôxon (wôxon, Lind. : wêxon, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 7. Swâ elebeámas weaxen, Ps. Th. 127, 4. Lætaþ âgþer weaxan (wexan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 30. Đîne teódan sceattas gongendes and weaxendes âgyf dû Gode, L. Alf. 38 ; Th. i. 52, 32. IV. *to grow, increase, wax* :—Se môna dêd âgþer, ge wycxđ ge wanaþ : healfum mônde hê bid weaxende, healfum hê bid wanigende, Homl. Th. i. 154, 27. Đes saltus lune wyxst wundorlîce æfter bôccraefte, Anglia viii. 308, 24. Gif dæt ne wexđ dæt hié tiohhiaþ tô dônne, đonne wanaþ dæt dæt hî êr dydon, Past. 58 ; Swt. 445, 8. Æghwelces lâreówes lâr wihst (wihxđ, Hatt. MS.) durh his gedŷde, 33 ; Swt. 216, 1. Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werþeóde, lifgaþ bi đâm lissum, Exon. Th. 192. 30 ; Az. 113. Weôx and wridade mægburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 18 ; Gen. 1702. Seó âdl dæghwamlîce weôx, Bd. 4, 30 ; S. 609, 25 : 5, 12 ; 627, 12. Weôx wæteres þrym, Andr. Kmbl. 3070 ; An. 1538. Æðelinge weôx word and wîsdôm, 1136 ; An. 568 : 3351 ; An. 1679. Æðelinges weôx rice, Elen. Kmbl. 24 ; El. 12. Windas weôxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745 ; An. 373. Wægas weôxon, 3088 ; An. 1547. Wex and beó gemenigfylde on þeóda and mægþa, Gen. 35, 11. Weahxaþ and beóþ gemenigfylde, 9, 1. Wexaþ, Cd. Th. 13, 1 ; Gen. 196. Weaxaþ, 92, 21 ; Gen. 1532. Weaxe sió bôt be đam were, L. Alf. pol. 11 ; Th. i. 70, 2 : L. In. 76 ; Th. i. 150, 14. Gif đû gesihst timbrian hûs đîn, feoh đîn wexan hit getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 33. Sió gîtsung wile weahsan mid ungemete, Past. 11 ; Swt. 71, 16. Hê lêt wexan heora rîmgetel, Cd. Th. 166, 28 ; Gen. 2754. Sceal weaxan wonna lêg, Beo. Th. 6221 ; B. 3115. Ne tâce wé nâ dæt hê leahtras fyrdrige and weaxan (wehsan, *v. l.*) lâte, ac dæt hê hŷ simle wanige *non dicimus, ut permittat nutriri vitia sed ea amputet*, R. Ben. 121, 8. Gif sió âdl sîe git weaxende, Lchdm. ii. 218, 1. Weaxende spêd, Cd. Th. 100, 7 ; Gen. 1660. IV a. *to grow* in honour, *grow great, flourish, prosper* :—Ic gedô dæt đû wyxt *faciam te crescere*, Gen. 17, 6. Đes middangeard wanaþ and weaxeþ. Fragm. Kmbl. 60 ; Leas. 32. Hit gebyraþ dæt hê weaxe and dæt ic wanige, Jn. Skt. 3, 30. Þeáh hwâ wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on eallum welum, Bt. 19 ; Fox 68, 30. Se hîisa dæt wære sum ancra, dæt missenlîcum mægnum for Gode weôhse, Guthl. 12 ; Gdwin. 58, 14. V. *to be productive* :—Êr đon eówre treówu telgum blówe, wæstmum weaxe *prinsquam producant spinae vestrae rhamnos*, Ps. Th. 57, 8. Hêr ys seó bôt hû đû meaht đine æceras bêtan, gif hî nellaþ wel wexan, Lchdm. i. 398, 2. Hê đa weaxendan wende eordan on sealtne mersc *terram fructiferam in salsuginem*, Ps. Th. 106, 33. VI. *to grow, take shape* :—Hyre weaxan ongon under gyrdelse, dæt oft gôde men mid feó biegaþ, Exon. Th. 436, 21 ; Rä. 55, 10. [*Goth.* wahsjan : *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wahsan : *O. Frs.* waxa : *Icel.* vaxa.] v. â-, be-, for-, forþ-, ge-, ofer-, under-weaxan ; ful-, un-weaxen.

weax-berende *bearing a wax candle*; the word (in the form *wæx biorende*) glosses *cerarius* in the passage : Accoluthus grece, cerarius ad recitandum evangelium (cf. *Acolitus* is gecweden se đe candele oððe tapor byreþ þonne mann godspell rædt, Ælfic. C. 14 ; Th. ii. 348, 4), Rtl. 195, 16.

weax-bred, es; *n.* I. *a table, tablet* for writing on :—Đâ wrât hê gebedenum wexbrede (wæx-, Lind.) *postulans pugilarem scribsit*, Lk. Skt. 1, 63. Sŷn gesealde from đæm abbode ealle neádbehêfe þing, dæt is . . . græf, . . . weaxbreda *dentur ab abbate omnia quae sunt necessaria, id est . . . gravium, . . . tabule*, R. Ben. 92, 4. God âwrât đa ealdan âe on đâm stânenum weaxbredum. . . . Đa stânenan weaxbredu getâcnodon dæra Iudêiscra manna beardheortnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 204, 1–13. Wexbredu, 196, 32. Wexbreda *tabulas*, Ex. 31, 18. Ne bôc, ne weaxbreda, ne græf, R. Ben. 56, 20. Đonne đû græf habban wille, đonne sete đû đîne þri fingras tôsomne, swilce đû græf hæbbe, and stryra đîne fingras swilce đû write. Gyf đû gehwâde weaxbreda habban wille, đonne strece đû đîne twá handa, and sete hŷ neoþan tôsomne and feald tôgædere and feald tôgædere swilce đû weaxbreda fealde. Đonne đû micel weaxbred habban wille . . . , Techm. ii. 128, 6–12. II. *a table, list* :—Seó forme abecede ys bûtan pricon, and seó ôðer ys gepricod on đa swŷdran healfe, and seó þrydde on đa wynstran healfe, swâ ûs hêr æfter gelustfullaþ tô âmearkianne on þissum æfterfyligendum wexbredum, đe se ârwurđa Bêda gesette, Anglia viii. 332, 45. [God wrate þas lage in stanene waxbredene, O. E. Homl. i. 235, 27. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wahs-tavala *tabula* : *Icel.* vax-spjald.]

weax-candel[1], e; *f. A wax candle* :—Waexcondel *funalia*, *cerei*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 45. Weaxcandel, 36, 26. Wexcandel *cereus*, 130, 16 : *funalia*, i. *candelabra*, 151, 56. Genim âcmela and beolonan sæd and weax, meng tôsomne, wyrc tô weaxcandelle, and bærn, Lchdm. ii. 50, 18.

weax-georn; *adj. Eager to grow* (?), *eating much with the desire of growing* (?) :—Swîþe waxgeorn eart đû (*the boy*) đonne đû ealle þinge etst đe đe tôforan gesette synd *valde edax es, cum omnia manducas quae tibi apponuntur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 31.

weax-gescot, es; *n. A contribution of wax*, due to a church :—Swâ hwæt swâ witan tô dearfe gerædan, hwîlum weaxgescot, Wulfst. 171, 1. [*O. Frs.* wax-skot, -schot. Cf. *Icel.* vax-tollr *a tithe in wax*, payable to a church. See Grimm R. A. 315.]

weax-hlâf, es; *m. A cake of wax* :—On weaxhlâfes wîsan on âlêd, Lchdm. ii. 46, 2. Đô đonne weax on dæt ele dætte dæt eall weorđe tô huescum weaxhlâfe, 234, 10 : 82, 14. [*O. H. Ger.* wahs-leip *formella* (*formella cerae* circulus cereus, eadem origine qua caseus formella dicitur, quod nempe in forma struatur, Migne).]

weaxhlâf-sealf, e; *f. A salve consisting of a cake of wax* :—Wið weaxhlâfsealfe gemeng, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. v. weax-sealf.

weaxness, e; *f. Growth, increase, waxing* :—Gyf man mête dæt hê his hûs timbrie, dæt byđ his weaxnes (cf. 214, 33), Lchdm. iii. 170, 12. Đonne dæs sâes flôdes weaxnes bið *quando rheuma oceani in cremento est*, Bd. 5, 3 ; S. 616, 16. Hê mycle wonunge and âwyrdlan wæs wyrcende dære mærwan cyrican weaxnesse *magno tenellis ecclesiae crementis detrimento fuit*, 2, 5 ; S. 506, 38. v. ge-weaxness.

weax-sealf, e; *f. A salve made of wax* :—Wexsealf *cerotum*, *unguentum de cera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 41. Weaxsealf wiþ wyrme ; weax-sealf ; butere, pipor, hwît sealt, meng tôsomne, smire mid, Lchdm. ii. 124, 11.

weaxung, e; *f.* I. *waxing, growing, increase* :—Đonne se môna beó týn nihta eald, and nâ đænne his leóht beó ærest on weaxunge, Anglia viii. 323, 5. Nû hæfđ se eádiga wer ûs geopenod ymbe dæs saltus weaxunge, 308, 40. II. *increase* of prosperity :—Formas strange habban wexinge hit getâcnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 32. On hûse his offrian wexingce oððe blisse hit getâcnaþ, 202, 21 : 210, 4.

web(b), es; *n. A web, woven stuff* :—Web *telum*, webb, uueb *textrina*, Txts. 101, 2004, 2005. Web *textrina*, *telum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 72 : *textrina*, 66, 9 : *tela* vel *peplum*, 82, 5 : *peblum*, 59, 30. Lang web *tela*, 59, 20. Webb byþ gefylled mid þrædum *tela consummatur filis*, Scint.

216, 2. Webbes *pepli*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 26. Goldfág scinon web æfter wágum *shot with gold shone the work of the loom along the walls*, Beo. Th. 1994; B. 995. Webbum *peplis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 12. Webbu swá hwilc swá wyrfð, and blisse gesilið, gód ærende getácnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. [*O. Sax.* webbe: *O. H. Ger.* weppi *tela, lodix: Icel.* vefr; *m.*] v. god- (gode-) web, á-, ó-web.

webba, an; *m. A weaver*:—Webba *textor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 48. Hér kýð on dissere béc dæt Willelm cwæð saccles Wulwærd dane webba, Chart. Th. 648, 3. [The webbes ant the fullares (*of Flanders*), P. S. 188, 14. *Chauc.* webbe: *Piers P.* webbe *a* (*female*) *weaver.*]

webbe, an; *f. A female weaver.* v. freodu-webbe, *and see preceding word.*

web-beám, es; *m.* I. *a weaver's beam*:—Lorh *vel* webbeám *liciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 19: 281, 73. II. *the treadle of a loom*:—Webbeámas *insubula*, 59, 43: *insubuli*, ii. 49, 56. [A webbeme *laciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 218, 3 (15th cent.). *O. H. Ger.* weppi-boum *liciatorium.*] Cf. web-sceaft.

webbestre, an; *f. A female weaver*:—Webbestre *textrix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 49. [Webstere *texens*, Wick Job 7, 6. Webstere *textor*, Wülck. Gl. 629, 1: 652, 23. Webster, 685, 29: *textrix*, 692, 26: 795, 8. Webstar *textor*, *textrix*, Prompt. Parv. 519 (all 15th cent. glossaries).]

webbian; *p.* ode *To weave, contrive*:—Hé wróht webbade, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gé inwitþancum wróht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó inwit tó leóf, ne wróhtas tó webgenne, ne seato tó rénigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. [Webboñ or webbe clothe of lynnyne *linifico*, webboñ clothe of wulle *lanifico*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbung.

webbung, e; *f. A spectacle*:—Uuebung *scena*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 120, 13. Gereónedes geltes wæbbunge Arsenius geypte *concinnati sceleris scenam Arsenius prodidit* (*ostendit*), Hpt. Gl. 474, 65. Cf. waðian, wafung, *and cpds. of* wæfer-.

webbung, e; *f. A weaving, contriving, plot*:—Webbung (*printed* hwebbund) *conspiratio, conjuratio*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 20. [Webbynge of wullyne clothe *lanificium*, webbynge of lynnyne *linificium*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. webbian.

web-gerẽþru (-o)? The word occurs in lists of terms connected with weaving, and glosses *tala, tara*:—Webgerẽþro *tala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 9. Webgerẽþru *tara*, 59, 45: 66, 26. v. next word.

web-gerõdes *glosses* tala, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 9. v. preceding word.

web-geweorc, es; *n. Weaving*:—Hió (*the Virgin Mary*) on hyre mægdenhâde dyde fela wundra on webgeweorce, Shrn. 127, 16. Heó wolde beón fram dære þriddan tíde óð ða nigoþan tíd ymbe hyre webbgeweorc, Homl. Ass. 127, 348.

webgian. v. webbian.

web-hõc, es; *m. Some implement used in weaving, a tenter-hook* (?):—Webhóc *apidiscus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 41: 66, 24: 282, 7: ii. 7, 70.

web-líc; *adj. Of weaving*:—Webl*ī*c gewyr *textrinum opus*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 4. Dæt webl*ī*ce *textrinum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 17.

web-sceaft, es; *m. A weaver's beam*:—Websceaft *liciatorium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 10. Cf. web-beám.

web-tawa *thread for weaving*:—Webtawa *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 11. Cf. next word.

web-teáh, -teág, e; *f. Thread for weaving*:—Waebteag *linea*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 4.

webung. v. webbung.

web-wyrhta, an; *m. A fuller*:—Webwyrhta *fullo*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 33. Swylcne gerelan swylcne mánig fulwa, dæt is mánig webwyrhta, dæt mihte dón, Shrn. 56, 10. Ðone Iacóbum Iudéa lcorneras ofslógan mid webwyrhtan ródde, 93, 12.

weccan; *p.* weahte, wehte; *pp.* weaht, weht *To wake, waken.* I. *to rouse* from sleep:—Geseh hé beornas swefan on slæpe; hé sóna ongann wígend weccean, Andr. Kmbl. 1699; An. 852. I a. *to rouse* from the sleep of death:—Býman weccaþ of deáde eall monna cynn, Exon. Th. 55, 21; Cri. 887. Ic gé ðætte of slépe ic wecce hine, Ju. Skt. Rush. 11, 11. Ne húru wundur wyrceaþ deáde; oþþe hí lácecas weccean *numquid mortuis facies mirabilia; aut medici suscitabunt?* Ps. Th. 87, 10. II. *to rouse* from unconsciousness or torpor, *to enliven, stimulate, refresh*:—Hé wehte hine wætre, Beo. Th. 5700; B. 2854. Ealdes mannes eágan beóþ unscearpsýno; þonne secal hé ða cágan weccan mid gnídingum, Lchdm. ii. 30, 23. Seó wæs wærum weaht and wæstmum þeaht, Cd. Th. 115, 19; Gen. 1922. III. *to rouse* from repose, *to excite, stir up*:—Se kok, ær ðam de hé cráwan wille, hefð up his fiðru, and wecð hine selfne, Past. 64; Swt. 461, 14. Drihten wíndas weceþ *Dominus ventos excitat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 569, 22. Bíþ sée smilte þonne hý wind ne weceþ, Exon. Th. 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Ne bið dé rest witod, ac dec regna scúr weceþ and wreceþ, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Windas weccaþ woruld mid storme, Exon. Th. 59, 13; Cri. 952. Nalles seeal hearpan swég wígend weccean, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024. IV. *to raise* what is depressed:—Hé of eorðan mæg done unágan weccan *suscitans a terra inopem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. V. *to give life to, to cause, give rise to, produce, raise*:—Feorh eácnes cynn, ða ðe flód wecceþ, Cd. Th. 13, 18; Gen. 204. Wyrd wóp wecceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 873; Sal. 436. Sunnan glæm on lenctenne líffes tácen weceþ, Exon. Th. 215, 17; Ph. 255. Ðás windas and ðás regnas ða de eorþan wæstmas weccaþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 21: Exon. Th. 38, 20; Cri. 609. Hí áfed weccaþ *they kindle a fire*, 361, 18; Wal. 21. Wec dú clêne hiortan in mé *cor mundum crea in me*, Ps. C. 50, 88. Dæt his bróðor nime his wíf and his bróðor sæd wecce (*resuscitet*), Mk. Skt. 12, 19. Wæcce, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 22, 24. Unræd fremman, wefan and weccean, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31: Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046. Bælfýra mæst weccan, 6279; B. 3144. Weccean, Cd. Th. 175, 26; Gen. 2901. [*Goth.* us-wakjan: *O. H. Ger.* wecchen: *Icel.* vekja.] v. á-, tó-weccan; wacan, wacian.

weccend, es; *m. One who rouses, incites*:—Weccend *incitator*, Germ. 393, 67.

wecc-drenc, es; *m. An emetic*:—Weccedrenc . . . sele dæt lytlum súpan . . . óþ dæt hé spíwe, Lchdm. ii. 268, 31: 170, 8.

wecen. v. wæcen.

weeg, es; *m.* I. *a wedge*:—Waecg *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 70. Weeg, 15, 49: 137, 29. Treówes on óste nægel oðde weg on tó fæstnigenne ys *arboris nodo clauus aut cuneus infigendus est*, Scint. 103, 10. II. *a mass of metal*:—Æ*l*ces cynnes weg *vel* óra oðde clyna *metallum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 67. Weeg *metallum, massa*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 20. Dætte dær wére dæt héhste gód, dær dær da gód ealle gegæderode búh, swelce hí sién tó ánum weege gegoten, Bt. 34, 9; Fox 146, 20. Hí behwyrfdon heora áre on sumum gyldenum weege, and done on sæ áwurpan, Homl. Th. i. 60, 29. Berende on weega órum, áres and ísernes, leádes and seolfres *venis metallorum, aeris, ferri, et plumbi, et argenti faecunda*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 23. Seó eorðe is cenmende wecga óran *terra parens metallorum*, Nar. 2, 15. On smætum goldórum ł (gold-?) weegum *in obrizum auri metallum*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 14. Nis ná Godes wununge on ðám grágum stánum, ne on árenum weegum, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 136. Læt ús ámyltan da sylfrenan godas and eác swylce ða gyldenan, dælan siddan wádligum ða ámoltenan wægas, 5, 234. III. *a piece of money*:—Nim done árestan fisc . . . dú finst ámne weg (*staterem*) on him, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27: Homl. Th. i. 512, 4. [*O. H. Ger.* wecki *cuneus: Icel.* veggr.]

weegan; *p.* de, ede *To wag* (trans.), *move, shake*:—Hwílum mec wonfeax wale wegeþ and þýð, Exon. Th. 393, 31; Rä. 13, 8: 403, 10; Rä. 22, 5. Hí weegaþ heora héafdu *moverunt caput*, Ps. Th. 21, 6. Weeggeaþ, 43, 16. Hwalas and hefonfuglas lyftlácende, ða de lagostreámas wegaþ (cf. fiscas and fuglas, ealle da de onhréraþ hreó wégas, Exon. Th. 194, 18; Az. 141), Cd. Th. 240, 19; Dan. 389. Hwý gé áfre scylen unrihtfúungum eówer mód dréfan, swá swá mereflódes ýþa hréraþ fiscalde sæ, weeggaþ for winde ða sæ hréraþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25), Met. 27, 4. Hig wegdan, hréredan heora héafod *moverunt capita sua*, Ps. Th. 108, 25. Hí wegedon mec of earde, Exon. Th. 485, 30; Rä. 72, 5. Ðonne dú antiphonariam habban wille, donne wege dú díne swíþran hand, Techm. ii. 119, 3, 5, 10, *and often*. Wege dú medemlíce dín reáf mid dínre handa, 119, 19: 120, 3. Tácn ys dæt mon wecge his hand, 119, 7. Wæcge, 121, 9. Þeáh hit wecge (cf. ástyrod, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19) wind, Met. 7, 35. [Swa þe hæge wude þenne wind weieð hine, Laym. 20137. *Goth.* wagjan *agitare, movere: O. H. Ger.* wegen *agitare, movere, vibrare, quatere.*] v. á-wecgan; wagian, wegan.

-wéd. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wuoti *insania: Icel.* æði.] v. ge-wéd.

wed[**d**], es; *n.* I. *a pledge, what is given as security*:—Wed *vel* álénes feoh *pignus*, gylden wed *vel* feoh *arra*, wed *vel* wedlác *arrabona* vel *arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 5–7. Wed *pignus*, ii. 82, 25. Peós gerýnu is weddi and híw; Cristes líchama is sóðfæstnyss. Dis wed wé healdaþ gerýnelice óð dæt wé becumon tó dære sóðfæstnysse, and donne bid dis wed geendod, Homl. Th. ii. 272, 6–8. Hié onfengon fulwihte and freoðuwære, wuldres wedde, Andr. Kmbl. 3260; An. 1633. Ic ða wére geléste de ic dé sealde frófre tó wedde, Cd. Th. 139, 13; Gen. 2309: 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Ða ylcan his dohter Criste tó gehálgianne ðam biscope tó wedde gesealde, dæt hé dæt gehát geléstan wolde *in signus promissionis implendae, eandem filiam suam Christo consecrandam episcopo adsignavit*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 39: Beo. Th. 5989; B. 2998. Gif man hrægl tó wedde selle, L. Alf. 36; Th. i. 82, 25. Gif hwá þeóf cláensian wylle, lecge án .c. tó wedde, L. Eth. iii. 7; Th. i. 296, 7. Se Hálga Gást wæs onsended tó wedde dæs heofonlícan éþles, Blickl. Homl. 131, 14. Nafa dú nánes þearfan wed (*pignus*) mid dé nihtlangne fyrst, Deut. 24, 12. Gif dú wed nime æt dínum néhstan *si pignus a proximo tuo acceperis*, Ex. 22, 26. Genime mon .vi. scilf. weord wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Æt cynges spáce lecge man .vi. healfmare wedd, æt eorles .xii. óran wedd, L. Eth. iii. 12; Th. i. 296, 25–6. Heora æle sylle .vi. healfmeare wedd, 3; Th. i. 294, 7. Wed undón *to redeem a pledge*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Wed *pignora*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 20. I a. *a dowry*:—Wed, gifu *vel* fædren feoh *dos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 80. Mid wedde *dote*, 27, 18. I b. fig.:—Worda wed gesyllan (v. the same phrase in the passages from the laws), ealira unsnyttro ær gespreccena *to be responsible for all that has been said before*, Elen.

Kmbl. 2566; El. 1284. **II.** *a pledge, solemn promise, engagement, covenant, compact*:—Wed oððe wǽra *clasma*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 2. Ða stǽnenan bredu, on ðǽm wæs dæt wedd ðe Drihten wið eów gecwæð *tabulis pacti, quod pepigit vobiscum Dominus*, Deut. 9, 9. Ðis ys dæt wedd (*pactum*), dæt gē healdan sceolon betwux mē and eów, Gen. 17, 10. Ðis bið dæt tācen mīnes weddes *hoc signum foederis*, Gen. 9, 12, 13, 15. Se ðe dæs weddes waldend sỹ, L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 21. Beó mīn wedd (*pactum*) on eówrum flæsce on ēcum wedde (*in foedus aeternum*) . . . hē āīdlode mīn wedd (*pactum*), Gen. 17, 13–14. Hī mid wedde and mid slǽgum fryþ gefæstnodon, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 44: 1016; Erl. 159, 4. Mid worde and mid wædde, 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Trymme hē eal mid wedde dæt dæt hē behāte, L. Edm. B. 5; Th. i. 254, 17. On (in) wedde[ge]syllan *to give on covenant, to engage to do*:—Ða cwæð ic dæt ic him wolde fylstan on ða gerāda dæt hē his mē ūðe, and hē mē dæt in wedde gesealde . . . Hē mē ða bóc āgeaf swā hē mē on ðon wedde ār geseald hæfde *then I said that I would help him on condition that he would make a grant of the land to me, and he engaged to do that . . . He gave me the deed, as he had before covenanted in the engagement*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 9–20. Hæfdon Eoforwīcyngas hyre gehāten, and sume on wedde geseald, sume mid āþum gefæstnod, dæt hī on hire rǽdinge beón woldon, Chr. 918; Erl. 105, 29: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 5. Hī sǽdon, and on wedde sealdon, hwæt hỹ hyre syllan woldon *they stated what they would give her, and engaged to pay it*, Hom. Ass. 196, 24. God behēt ūs wedd *Dens pepigit nobiscum foedus*, Deut. 5, 2. Ic sette mīn wedd tō ðē *ponam foedus meum tecum*, Gen. 6, 18. Ic sette mīn wedd tō eów *ego statuam pactum meum vobiscum*, 9, 9. Hig slógon heora wedd ǽgðer tō ōðrum, dæt hig ǽfre wurdon gefrýnd *percusserunt ambo foedus*, 21, 27. Gefence hē word and wedd ðe hē Gode betǽhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5. Sealde God his wedd Abrame *pepigit Dominus foedus cum Abram*, Gen. 15, 18. Uton syllan wedd *inemus foedus*, 31, 44: Chart. Th. 485, 37. Dæt ða witan ealle sealdan heora wedd dam arcebisceope, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 34: v. 8, 6; Th. i. 236, 35. Be āðum and be weddum. Ðæt ǽghwelc mon his āð and his wed wǽrlīce healde, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 1–3: L. C. E. 19; Th. i. 372, 1: Wulfst. 113, 1. Hī wið ðone cyning hī getrēowsoden, and biuman litlan fæce hit eall ālugon, ge wed ge āðas, Chr. 947; Th. 118, 14: L. In. 13; Th. i. 110, 12. Gif hwā his āð and his wæd brece, ðe eal þeód gesealt hæfd, L. Ed. 8; Th. i. 164, 2. Dæt man āðas oððe wedd tōbrece, Chart. Fr. 231, 6. Gif gē cōð mīn wedd for nāht *si ad irritum perducatis pactum meum*, Lev. 26, 15: Deut. 31, 16. Ælc gerēfa nāme dæet wedd on his āgenre scīre, L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 240, 1: v. 11; Th. i. 240, 15. Ða āðas and ða wedd and ða borgas synt ealle oferhafene and ābrocene, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 14. Hī dæt mid hiera weddum (cf. cum se exsecrationibus devovissent, sacramentisque obstrinxissent) gefæstnod hæfdon, Ors. i, 14; Swt. 56, 23: L. Ath. v. proem.; Th. i. 228, 7: v. 8, 5; Th. i. 236, 30. [Ic wille settan mi wed betwuxe me and eow, O. E. Hml. i. 225, 28. Mi lond ich wulle sette to wedde, Laym. 25172. Him þet leið his wed ine Giwerie, A. R. 394, 3. To legge a wedde, Piers P. 5, 244. His nekke liþ to wedde, Chauc. Kn. T. 360. Wedde or thynge leyyd yn plegge *vadium, pignus*, Prompt. Parv. 519. *Goth.* wadi *pignus*: *O. Frs.* wed: *O. L. Ger.* wedd *pignus*: *O. H. Ger.* wetti *pignus, pactum, stipulatio*: *Icel.* veð.] v. an-, under-wed[d].

wēdan; *p. de To be mad or furious, to rage, rave*:—Ic wēde *saevio* and *insanio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 5; Zup. 192, 3. *Furo* ic wēde macaþ *insaniui* of *insanio* ic wēde, 33; Zup. 203, 9. Ic wēde *grasso*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 44. Wēttsæut, Wülck. Gl. 255, 16. Wēt *furit, irascitur*, 245, 19. Wēdende *furieste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 65. **I.** *to be mad, out of one's senses*:—Cwæþ se cyning: 'Ne wille ðū swā sprēcan; gesceoh dæt ðū tealа wite.' Cwæþ hē: 'Ne wēde ic (*non insanio*), Bd. 5, 13; S. 632, 32. Deófol is on him, and hē wēt (*insanit*), Jn. Skt. 10, 20. Se man wēt ðe wyle habban ǽnig þinc ǽr anginne, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 17. Ða wēndon hī dæt hē tela ne wiste, ac dæt hē wēdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 11. Woedendi *limphatieus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 75: *lymphatico*, 113, 36. Wēdende, 53, 66. Ðone wēddendan *insanum*, 48, 1. Hwā mæg ðam wēdendan gýtsere (*dives qui sese credit egentem*) genōh forgifan? Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 33. **II.** *to act with violence, be furious, rage*, (a) of persons:—Ðonne se deófol ðūs wētt, Wulfst. 198, 5. Hē wēt swīðe and wynd on ða Cristenan, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 225. Heó geseah hū Decius wēdde and hrȳmde dæges and nihtes fǽr ðon hē dead wǽre, Shrn. 139, 6. Hē wēdde on gewitte swā wilde deór, Exon. Th. 278, 13; Jul. 597. Hī wēddon þearle and tōtǽron hī sylfe mid heora āgenum tōðum. Homl. Skt. i. 6, 194. Hē (*Antichrist*) ongind deóflice tō wēdanne, Wulfst. 200, 1. Wēdende *debachatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 86, 21: 26, 74. Seó wēdende meniu ofslógon ðone Victor, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 113. For wēdendre heortan dæs leódhatan Brytta cyninges *propter vesanam Brittonici regis tyrannidem*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Uuoedende *bachantes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 101, 52. Hī (*the Jews*) tō Criste hosplice word wēdende sprǽcon, Homl. Th. ii. 232, 31. Wrōht-smiðas (*evil spirits*) wēdende swā wilde deór, Exon. Th. 156, 23; Gū. 89. (b) of animals:—León wēdan (gesihð), gestric ge(tācnaþ), Lchdm. iii. 206, 32. Wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8. Wulfas woedende *lupi rapaces*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 15. (c) of things, abstract or concrete:—Gýtsung openlice wēt *auaritia palam saeuit*, Scint. 99, 17. Wēdde stiðues *exarsit acerbitas*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 15. Gārseeg wēdde, Cd. Th. 208, 27; Exod. 489. Ða ýða weollan and wēddan dæs sǽs *furentibus undis pelagi*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 39. Þeáh ðeós woruld wēde and windige ēhtnysse āstyrige ongean Cristes geláwange, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. Ðonne wind wēdende fœreþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2546; El. 1274. Mid wēdendum and egislīcum gehlýde *bacchanti et furibundo strepitu*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 75. Wēdende reóhnysse *tumentem insaniam*, 465, 20. Wēdende ýða *frementes* (*furentes*) *fluctus*, 464, 74. Hyt ða wēdendan bitas gehǽlcþ, Lchdm. i. 370, 14. [Biginned þe deoflen to weden, A. R. 264, 9. As mon þ bigon to weden and to wurðen ut of his ahne witte *indignatus cum furore nimio*, Kath. 1257. Fra þatt gredinesse þatt doþ þe mann to wedenu rihht to winnenn erþic ahhte, Orm. 14140. Þe kyng ferde for wraþþe as he wolde wede, R. Glouc. 53, 10. *O. Sax.* wōdian: *O. H. Ger.* wuoten *furere, grassari, insauire, bacchari, fremere*: *Icel.* œðask *to become furious.*] v. ā-, ge-wēdan; wōd.

wed-brōðer; *m. One who is pledged to act as a brother to another, a confederate*:—Ða luuede Wulfere hit swīðe for his brōðer luuen Peada, and for his wedbrōðeres luuen Oswī, Chr. 656; Erl. 30, 1. Cóman bégen ða cyninges tōgædre and wurdon feólagan and wedbrōðra, and dæt gefæstnadan ǽgðer mid wedde and eác mid āðan, 1016; Th. i. 284, 1, col. 1. [Send after mine sune Octa, and after Ebissa his wedbroðer, Laym. 14469. *Icel.* veð-bróðir. Cf. eið broðir.]

wed-bryce, es; *m. Breach of a pledge* or *engagement*:—Gif hē dæs weddie, de hym riht sỹ tō gelǽstanne, and dæt ālúoge . . . bēte ðone wedbryce swā him his scrift scrife, L. Alf. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 6–21. Eác syndan wide þurh āðbrycas and durh wedbrycas and durh mistlīce leásunga forloren and forlogen mā ðonne scelde, Wulfst. 164, 7. Wedbricas, 130, 6. [Cf. With wedbrek cum *adulteris*, Ps. 49, 18.]

wedd. v. wed[d].

weddian; *p.* ode *To engage, covenant, undertake*:—Weddodon *pepigere*, Germ. 396, 137. **I.** *to engage* to do something, (a) with gen. of that for which the engagement or pledge is given:—Be ðon ðe ordāles weddiaþ. Gif hwā ordāles weddige *if any one engage to undergo an ordeal*, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 210, 25. Gif hē dæs weddie, de hym riht sỹ tō gelǽstanne, L. Alf. pol. i; Th. i. 60, 6. Is tō witanne hwam dæt fōsterleán gebyrige, weddige se brýdgum eft dæs *let the bridegroom engage to furnish this*, L. Edm. B. 2; Th. i. 254, 9. Dæt se slaga móte sylf wæres weddian, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 17. (b) with gerundial infin.:—Hig him weddedon feoh tō syllenne *pacti sunt pecuniam illi dare*, Lk. Skt. 22, 5. **II.** in reference to either taking or giving in marriage, *to wed, betroth, espouse*:—Gif hỹ ǽlces þinges sammǽle beón, ðonne fón mágas tō and weddian heora mágan tō wife and tō rihtlīfe ðam ðe hire girnde. L. Edm. B. 6; Th. i. 254, 20. Gif man mǽdan oþþe wīf weddian wille, 1; Th. i. 254, 2. [Þat mæiden he weddede, Laym. 4432. Wifmann to weddenn, Orm. 10407. Weddedd wiþþ an weppmann, 1942. He moste weddy wyf, R. Glouc. 331, 13. I wedde myne eres, Piers P. 4, 146. *Goth.* ga-wadjōn *despondere*: *O. Frs.* weddia *to promise, pledge*: *Icel.* veðja *to wager.*] v. be-, for-, ge-weddian.

weddung, e; *f. Betrothal, espousal*:—Þā cwæþ Pilatus tō dam folce, ða ðe sǽdon dæt hē of forligere wǽre ācenned: 'Ðeós sprǽc nys nā sōþ dæt gē spreca þ, for ðon seó weddung wæs beweddod, eal swā eówre āgene ðeóda secgaþ,' Nicod. 7; Thw. 3, 31. [Or men wimman to louerd giue for wedding or for morgengiwe, Gen. and Ex. 1428.] v. be-weddung.

wēde; *adj. Furious, in a rage, mad, fierce*. v. wēdan, **II**:—Nælle ðū mē wēode (cf. gram, W. S. version) wosa *noli mihi molestus esse*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 11, 7. Woedo (gram, W. S.) wæs mē ðīó widiua *molesta est mihi haec vidua*, 18, 5. Wīd wēdes (wēde, MS. B. v. wēde-hund) hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 362, 23. Cf. wōd.

wēde-berge, an; *f. A plant that is used against madness, hillebore*:—Woedeberge, woedibergæ *eleborus*, Txts. 59, 736. Woidiberge *helleborus*, 67, 1017. Wēdeberge, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 21: 32, 30. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *elleborum album* . . . and eác sume men wēdeberge hātaþ, Lchdm. i. 258, 23.

wēde-hund, es; *m. A mad dog*:—Gif wēdehund man tōslīte, Lchdm. i. 86, 13. Wið wēdehundes (cf. wōdes [*printed* woden] hundes, 4, 8) slite, 78, 17: 92, 12: 138, 13: 198, 8: 370, 12, 15: ii. 144, 9. Hē rēþigmōd rǽst on gehwilcne wēdehunde (*printed* rede hunde, *but* cf. wēdende hund, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 8) wulita gelícost, Met. 25, 18. v. wēde.

wēden-heort, es; *n. Madness, frenzy. fury*:—Lǽcedōmas wið feóndseócum men . . . and wiþ bræcseócum men, and wiþ wēdenheorte, Lchdm. ii. 14, 7: 138, 14. Drenc wiþ wēdenheorte, 356, 4: 304, 15. Dæt hryðer him þúhte on wēdenheorte *the beast seemed to him mad*, Blickl. Homl. 199, 11.

wēden-heort; *adj. Mad, frenzied, furious*:—Wēdenheortra synna *furiarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 36, 30. v. next word.

wēdenheortness, e; *f. Madness, frenzy, fury*:—Hē gelōmlīce mid wēdenl eortnesse mōdes drycc d wæs *crebra mentis vesania premebatur*,

Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 3. Wiþ wēdenheortnesse Macedones *contra vesaniam Macedonii*, 4, 17; S. 585, 45. For wēdenheortnesse dæs leódhatan *propter vesanam tyrannidem*, 3, 1; S. 524, 1. Hī ongunnon dæt hī his wēdenheortnysse gestildon *motus ejus insanos comprimere conati*, 3, 11; S. 536, 22. Hié wealwiaþ on da wēdenheortnesse *in mentis vesaniam devolvuntur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 6. Wēdenheortnessum *furiis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 50. In wœdenheortnisse leáse *in insanias falsas*, Ps. Surt. 39, 5.

weder, es; *n.* **I.** *weather, condition of the atmosphere*:—Ueder *temperies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 27. Gif hit sié gód weder, Lchdm. ii. 182, 10. Hyt byd smylte weder *serenum erit*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 2: Bt. 23; Fox 78, 26. Donne wind ligeþ, weder bid fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 8; Ph. 182. Hreóh weder *tempestas*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3. Rēn, swylce hagal and snāw, weder unhióre, Met. 29, 65. Hit wæs ceald weder, Ors. 6, 32; Swt. 286, 31: Met. 26, 28. Forstas and snāwas, winterbiter weder, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379. Wearm weder, Exon. Th. 198, 30; Ph. 18. Rēnig weder, 380, 18; Rä. 1, 10. Wederes blæst, hādor heofonleóma, Andr. Kmbl. 1674; An. 839. Liþes weðres, Met. 12, 13. Wedere gelfcost . . . on sumeres tíd, Cd. Th. 237, 34; Dan. 347. Da sāe de wæs smylte wedere glæshlútru, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 24. Þeáh hine (*a sick man*) mon on sunnan lǣde, ne mæg hē be dý wedre wesan (*he can't stand the weather*), þeáh hit sý wearm on sumera, Exon. Th. 340, 18; Gu. Ex. 113. Hē ūs giefeþ weder liþe, Exon. Th. 38, 12; Cri. 605. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcealdˌ swiþe windas, Met. 11, 59. On sumera donne da hātostan weder synd, Lchdm. ii. 252, 10. Weder cōledon heardum hægelscūrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2514; An. 1258. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136. Wedera cealdost, 1097; B. 546. Wedera cyst, Cd. Th. 238, 6; Dan. 350. Niht bid wedera þeóstrost, Salm. Kmbl. 621; Sal. 310. Þeóf sceal gangan in dýstrum wederum, Menol. Fox 544; Gn. C. 42. Hwý hī ne scinen scīrum wederum, Met. 28, 45. Holmegum weðerum, Cd. Th. 185, 6; Exod. 118. **I a.** *good weather.* v. weder-dæg:—Hine ne went nādor ne weder ne unweder of dam de him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 3. Winter sceal geweorpan, weder eft cuman, sumor swegle hāt, 338, 12; Gn. Ex. 77. Wedres on luste, 361, 28; Wal. 26. Rēn cymð, donne eówre wæstmas wederes beþorftan, Wulfst. 297, 11. **II.** *wind, storm, breeze, air*:—Weder *aura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 43: 52, 59. Smylte wedere *aure tenuis*, ii. 4, 56: 6, 20. Blóstme fægerust raþe tō leohtum forscrincþ wedere *flos pulcherrimus cito ad leuem marcescit auram*, Scint. 70, 3. Wedre gesomnad, Exon. Th. 412, 19; Rä. 31, 2. In wedr *in auram*, Blickl. Gl. Weder, Ps. Surt. 106, 29. [Wurdon ormǣtlīca wædera mid þunre, Chr. 1117; Erl. 246, 15.] Wintregum wederum *cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Styrmendum wederum, 7, 3; Fox 22, 5. **II a.** in reference to sailing, *weather* (as in *weather*-bow, -bound), *wind.* v. weder-fæst:—Dā gestōd hine heáh weder and storm sǣ, wearþ dā fordrifan on ān īglond *vela Neritii ducis eurus appulit insulae*, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 10. Dā him weder com, and Godwine and da de mid him wǣron wendan tō Brycge, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 19. Weard dæt wæder swiðe strang, dæt da eorlas ne mihton gewitan hwet Godwine eorl gefaren hæfde, Erl. 183, 3. Hē dæs wederes ābād, 1094; Erl. 229, 36: 1097; Erl. 234, 20. Hē weard þurh weder gelet, Erl. 233, 34. Gód scipstýra ongit micelne wind on hreóre sǣ ær ær hit geweorþe . . . warenaþ hē hine wip dæt weder, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 17. [*O. Sax.* wedar *weather, storm: O. Frs.* weder: *O. H. Ger.* wetar; *Icel.* veðr.] v. ge-, ofer-, un-weder, un-geweder.

Wederas; *pl. The Geats*, a tribe of southern Scandinavia:—Wedera leóde, Beo. Th. 455; B. 225. Wedera leód (*Beowulf*), 687; B. 341. Wedra dēoden, 5305; B. 2656. v. Weder-Geátas.

weder-blāc; *adj. Weather-pale, pale from exposure to weather* (?). Cf. hōd-blāc:—Wederblāc *palus*, healfhār *semicanus*, fulhār *canus* (these glosses are omitted after Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 34), Anglia viii. 451.

weder-burh; *f. A town exposed to storms, a weather-beaten city*:—Him Dryhten bebeád, dæt hē da wederburg wunian sceolde, Andr. Kmbl. 3390; An. 1699.

weder-candel; *f. The candle of the open air, the sun*:—Wedercandel sweare, Andr. Kmbl. 744; An. 372. Wedercondel wearm weorodum lyhteþ, Exon. Th. 210, 17; Ph. 187. Cf. heofon-, swegl-candel.

weder-dæg, es; *m. A day of fine weather, a fine day.* v. weder, **I a**:—Beorht sumor, wearme wederdagas, Exon. Th. 191, 30; Az. 96. [Cf. *Icel.* einn góðan veðrdag *one fine day, once on a time.*]

weder-fæst; *adj. Weather-bound*:—Þā gewendon hī west tō Peuenesēa and lǣgen dǣr wederfeste, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 6. [*Icel.* veðrfastr.]

Weder-Geátas; *pl. The Geats*:—Weder-Geáta leód (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 2989; B. 1492: 3229; B. 1612. Hē Weder-Geátum weold, 4747; B. 2379. v. Wederas.

wederian; *p.* ode *To be* (*good* or *bad*) *weather*:—Cwedaþ sume men, dæt se mōna hine wende be dan de hit wuderian (wedrian, widrian) sceal on dam mōnde; ac hine ne went nādor ne weder ne unweder of dam de him gecynde ys, Lchdm. iii. 268, 2. [*Icel.* v.ðra *to be such and such weather.*] v. ge-wederian, wederung.

weder-līce. v. unweder-līce.

Weder-mearc, e; *f. The district occupied by the Wederas*:—Óþ dæt eft byreþ oer lagustreámas leófne mannan wudu wundenheals tō Wedermearce, Beo. Th. 602; B. 298.

weder-tācen, es; *n. A sign of fine weather.* v. weder, **I a**:—Eástan cwom dægrēdwóma, wedertācen wearm, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267. [Cf. *Ger.* wetter-zeichen *prognostic of a storm.*]

wederung, e; *f. Weather*:—Dæs ilcan geáres wæs swīðe hefelīc geár . . . swá mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swá man náht æþelīce gebencean ne mæg; swá stōr þunring and lǣgt wes, swá dæt hit ácwealde manige men, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 21. [Gif se mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eon rihte widerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 17. We shul preyen . . . for alle trewe shipmen, þt̄ god ȝeue hem wederyng . . .; for þe fruyte of þe londe and þe wederyng, E. G. 23, 18, 20. Wederynge of þe eyre *temperies*, Prompt. Parv. 519.] v. wederian.

weder-wolcen, es; *n. A fine weather cloud.* v. weder, **I a**, weder-dæg, -tācen:—Hæfde wederwolcen (*the pillar of cloud*) eorðan and uprodor efne gedǣled, Cd. Th. 182, 13; Exod. 75. [Cf. *Ger.* wetter-wolke *a tempestuous cloud.*]

wed-fæstan; *p.* te *To pledge* [:—Genuetfæstae *subarrata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 52.] [Cf. *Icel.* veð-festa *a pledge.*]

wēding, e; *f. Madness, frenzy*:—Wēding *frenesis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wuotunga *furor.*]

wed-lāc, es; *n.* **I.** *a pledge, security*:—Wed *vel* wedlāc *arrabona* vel *arrabo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 7. Wedlāc *arrabo*, 50, 31. **II.** in reference to marriage, v. weddian, **II**, *wedlock, espousals*:—Wedlāc widsacende *pacta sponsalia refutans*, Hpt. Gl. 498, 44. [The latter is the usual sense in Middle English:—Under wedlac iboren, Laym. 395. Bute one ine wedlake, A. R. 206, 14. Wass soþ weddlac haldenn, Orm. 2499. In lele wedlayk born, Pr. C. 8261. Heo þat her wedlac brekeþ, Misc. 150, 105. Þei wrouȝt wedlokes aȝein goddis wille, Piers P. 9, 152. Wedlok *matrimonium*, Prompt. Parv. 520. Wedloke *maritagium*, Wulck. Gl. 595, 5.]

wed-loga, an; *m. One who is false to a pledge* or *engagement*:—On dison gēre wǣsc Harðacnut Éadulf eorl under his gride, and hē wæs dā wedloga, Chr. 1041; Erl. 166, 33. Ic dē eom andetta mīnra synna . . . ic eom wedloga, Anglia xii. 501, 19. Dæt gē ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10: 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal wedlogan and wǣrlogan hatian and hȳnan, 266, 29. [Þu (*the body*) were wedlowe and mouswere, Fragm. Phlps. 7, 27.]

wedrian, weed, Wrt. Voc. ii. 95, 79, -wef. v. wederian, þel, ge-, ō-wef.

wefan; *p.* wæf, *pl.* wǣfon; *pp.* wefen. **I.** *to weave* a web:—Ic wefe *texo*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 47. Dū wyfst and wǣda tylast, Homl. Th. i. 488, 25. Þīn wyln weld *tui ancilla texit*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 13. Webbu swá hwylc swá wyfd, Lchdm. iii. 210, 28. Hī smalo hrægel wefaþ and wyrceaþ *texendis subtilioribus indumentis operam dant*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 601, 16. Þa of dæs treówes leáfum and of his flýse spunnon and swá eác tō godewebbe wǣfon and worhtan *gens foliis arborum ex siluestri uellere uestes detexunt*, Nar. 6, 19. Þā onfēng Maria hwīt godweb tō wefanne . . . Þā spræcon hī: 'þū eart ūre gingast, de mihte wefan dæt hwīte godeweb,' Homl. Ass. 132, 550. Wefen wæs *orditetur* (*colobium de stuppae stamine*, Ald. 51), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 18. From dæm weofendan *a texente*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 184, 34. Fram wefendum wīfe, Cant. Ez. 12. **II.** in a more general sense, lit. or fig. *to weave, construct, put together, arrange, plan, contrive*:—Swá dæt wuldor wīfeþ, Exon. Th. 493, 8; Rä. 81, 27. Þus ic frōd wordcræft wæf and wundrum læs, Elen. Kmbl. 2473; El. 1238. Ic wef *iutexui* (*funibus lectulum meum*, Prov. 7, 16), Kent. Gl. 199. Wefan *contexere* (*coronam*), Hpt. Gl. 439, 68. Wefan *texuisse* (*oraculorum seriem*), 442, 39. Dæs engles mōd de done unrēd ongan ǣrest fremman, wefan and weccean, Cd. Th. 3, 5; Gen. 31. Donne seó þrāg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum, Exon. Th. 183, 10; Gū. 1325. [*O. H. Ger.* weban: *Icel.* vefa. Cf. *Goth.* bi-waibjan *to wind about.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-wefan; þyn-wefen.

wefl, e; wefle (-a; *m.?*), an; *f.* **I.** *weft, woof, thread which crosses the warp*:—Weft *vel* ōwef, uuefl *cladica, caldica*, Txts. 51, 482. *Cladica* wefl odde ōwef odde *clandica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 43. Wefl *vel* ōweb *cladicla*, 131, 59. Wefl *cladica*, 16, 31: i. 66, 13: 281, 76. Uuefl *panuculum*, ii. 116, 29: *titica* (cf. *O. H. Ger.* below), 122, 33. Weflan *penniculae* (the passage is: Nisi panniculae diversis colorum varietatibus fucatae inter densa filorum stamina ultro citroque decurrant, Ald. 15), Hpt. Gl. 430, 69. Wefla *pannela* (this is a gloss to the same passage as the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 13. Wundene mē (*a coat of mail*) ne beód wefle (weflæ, Txts. 151, 5), ne ic wearp hafu *the threads of the woof are not twisted for me, nor have I a warp*, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rä. 36, 5. Wæfla *panniculorum* (colobium cum sine pompulenta panniculorum varietate ordiretur, Ald. 51), Hpt. Gl. 494, 9. Wefium *panniculis* (*panuclis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 61, in a gloss to the same passage: Lanea filorum stamina ex glomere et panniculis revoluta, Ald. 8), 417, 20. **II.** *an implement for weaving* (-l suffix in words denoting implements, cf. scofl), *a shuttle* (?):—Hé sceal habban fela towtóla . . . pihten, wefle,

wefle (*or under* I P), wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wefal (-el, -il) *datica, subtemen, stamen.*] v. next word.

wefta, an: weft, es; *m. Weft, woof:*—Wefta *vel* weft *deponile,* Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 38. Wefta, 66, 14: 281, 77. Wefta *deponile,* uueftan *depoline,* Txts. 55, 642. Wefta *depo[nile],* weftan *deponile,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 138, 85, 86. Wefta *depoline,* 25, 19: *clatica,* 131, 68. [Weft *subtegmen,* Wick. Ex. 39, 3. A wefte *trama,* Wulck. Gl. 696, 21. *Icel.* vefir, vifta.] v. preceding word.

wefung, e; *f. Weaving:*—Weofung *textura,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 12.

weg (wig, Kent. Gl. 207: 475: 772; *pl.* weogas, 21), es; *m. A way.* I. of the direction in which motion (lit. or fig.) takes place:—Ða tungelwitegan ðurh ðderne weg tō heora earde gecyrdon. Ure eard is neorxnawang, tō ðam wē ne magon gecyrran ðæs weges ðe wē cōmon, Homl. Th. i. 118, 20–23. Þonne rīdeð ælc hys weges, Ors. I, 1; Swt. 21, 4. Hī wendon him sūdweard ōdres weges, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 15. Wæges, 1006; Erl. 140, 22. Hē mē eft lǣdde ðý sylfan wegge ðe wē ǣr tō cōman, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 41. Hig gewendon him ofer langne weg, ðæt hig ðæt land embfērdon, Num. 21, 4: Cd. Th. 35, 13; Gen. 554: 43, 13; Gen. 690. Hié ofer feorne weg ceólum lācaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 504; An. 252: 2348; An. 1175. Fōre geſremman on feorne weg, 382; An. 191. Nān man ne mihte faran þurh ðone weg (woeg, Lind.: wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 28. Sceáweras, ðæt cȳðon ūs, on hwilcne weg wē faran sceolon (*per quod iter debeamus ascendere*), Deut. 1, 22. Ðū weg nimest geond deóp wæter, Cd. Th. 80, 16; Gen. 1329. Wǣrun wegas ðīne on wīdne sǣ *in mari viae tuae.* Ps. Th. 76, 16. Onbūgan of ðæs gewealde, ðe mē wegas tǣcneþ, Exon. Th. 383, 26; Rä. 4, 16. Tōfōran on feówer wegas æðelinga bearn, Cd. Th. 102, 9; Gen. 1697. I a. with the idea of access or passage:—Ðā gesette God æt ðam infære engla hyrdrǣdene and fýren swurd tō geheáldenne ðone weg tō ðam līfes treówe, Gen. 3, 24. Ic mē weg ryhtne gerýme, Exon. Th. 479, 24; Rä. 63, 3. Hē sceolde gearcian and ðæftan his weig, Homl. Th. i. 362, 8. Wegas syndon dryge, haswe herestrāta, Cd. Th. 195, 28; Exod. 283. II. *a road* (lit. or fig.) *made for passengers, a path commonly used:*—Weg *via,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 56. Ón ēastan ealles folces weg, and an sūdan se weg se ðe līð tō ðam ilcan lande, Cod. Dip. B. i. 586, 15. Swā swā se weg līð, wē faraþ *via regia gradiemur,* Num. 21, 22. Ðæt geat is swýðe wīd, and se weg is swīðe rūm, ðe tō forspillednesse gelǣt, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13, 14. On ðam wege, ðe līð tō Euphfrate *in via, quae ducit Euphratam,* Gen. 35, 19. Se assa eode of ðam wege. Hwæt ða Balaam beót ðone assan, wolde ðæt hē eode innan done weg *asina avertit se de itinere et ibat per agrum; quam cum verberaret Balaam et vellet ad semitam reducere,* Num. 22, 23. Sum sacerd férde on ðam ylcan wege (woege, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 31. Gif feorrancumen man oþþe fræmde būton wege gange, L. Wih. 28; Th. i. 42, 23. Gif ðū wyrfst on wege rihtum up tō ðam earde, Met. 24, 44. Gif ðū cymst on ðone weg and tō ðære stōwe, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 21. Hē leóde lǣrde on līfes weg, Andr. Kmbl. 340; An. 170: 3357; An. 1682. Sume feóllon wið weg (æt strǣt ł woeg, Lind.: bi wæge, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4. Wegas, enta ærgeweorc, strǣte stānfāge, Andr. Kmbl. 2470; An. 1236. Nǣron Metode dā gyt widlond ne wegas nytte, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Betýndan wega gelǣtan *competa clausa,* wega gelǣtum *competis, terminis,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 52: 19, 55. Þæt wīl, ðe æt ðæra wega gelǣte sæt *mulier, quae sedebat in bivio,* Gen. 38, 21. Tō wega (ðære wegara ł ðæra wegana, Lind.: weogas, Rush.) gelǣtum *ad exitus viarum,* Mt. Kmbl. 22, 9. Wega gemittung *compitum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 8. On wega gemōtum *in competis,* ii. 46, 12. Eádgifu gefreóde Ælfgife on feówer wegas (v. Earle's note, p. 468, on manumission at four cross-roads), Chart. Erl. 255, 20: 254, 29. Ungerydu beóð on smiéðe wegas (woegum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 3, 5. Gōdige hē folces fær mid briegum ofer deópe wæteru, and ofer fūle wegas, L. Edg. C. 14; Th. ii. 282, 10. Ðurh drīostrie weogas *per vias tenebrosas,* Kent. Gl. 21. II a. of what resembles a path, as in Milky Way. v. Iringes weg. III. *space to be traversed, a journey:*—Ǽáðfēre weg *iter* vel *itus,* lang and stearc weg *itiner,* Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 35, 36. Gif se weg swā lang beó, ðæt ðū ðīne þing bringan ne mage, Deut. 14, 24. Hig hæfdon sumne dæl weges gefaren *processerant paululum,* Gen. 44, 4: *aliquantulum itineris confecissent,* Bd. 1, 23; S. 485, 30. Mē wæs Rachel deád be wege *mortua est Rachel in itinere,* Gen. 48, 7. Hē tō ðam cyng gewænde. Ðā com Sparhafoc be wege[ð] tō him, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 19. Fela þūsenda be wæge forfōran, 1096; Erl. 233, 21. Heó forðférde be Rōme wege (*in itinere Rome*), 888; Erl. 87, note 10. Mid ðý de ðæt mīn werod gestilled wæs, ða férdon wē forð ðý wege de wē ǣr ongunnon *quae res quum anime quietiorem fecisset exercitum, ceptum iterum institui,* Nar. 8, 18: 17, 5. Gif mon fram longum wege geteorod sié, Lchdm. ii. 150, 19: 16, 16. Árīs and et, ðū hæfst swýþe langne weg, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 168. On eallum ðām wegum de gē fōron, Deut. 1, 31. IV. in reference to conduct, action, practice, *manner, mode, method, plan:*—Geriht mīnne weg (se weg is mīn weorc), Ps. Th. 5, 8. Ealle his wegas sint dómas, Deut. 32, 4. Gehwelci wega (unaega, uuegi) *quocumque modo,* Txts. 91, 1700. Hē his wegas dyde cūðe *notas fecit vias suas,* Ps. Th. 102, 7. Unrihte wegas, 118, 104. V. *way,* in al-*way, -ways:*—Under his tungan byð ealne weg ōþera manna sār, Ps. Th. 9, 28. Ðæt edleán ðe dū ealne weg gehēte, Bt. 3, 4; Fox 6, 19. Ealne weg (symle, Met. 8, 18) hī ǽton ǽue on dæg, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 8. Ic wāt dū wēne ðæt hī on heora āgenre cýþþe ealne weg mægen *inter eos, apud quos ortae sunt, num perpetuo perdurant?* 27, 4; Fox 100, 11: 29, 1; Fox 102, 10. Ic simles wæs on wega gehwam willan dīnes georn on mōde, Andr. Kmbl. 129; An. 65. Wel mon sceal wine healdan on wega gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 342, 19; Gn. Ex. 145. VI. in the plural, in some compounds, the word has the sense of *parts, regions.* Cf. *Icel.* -vegir. v. ēást-, norþ-, sūþ-, sīð-, wīd-wegas. [*Goth.* wigs: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* weg: *O. Frs.* wei: *Icel.* vegr.] v. ā-, ærne-, bæþ-, beám-, burh-, díc-, ēást-, corþ-, fær-, feor-, flód-, flot-, fold-, forþ-, gang-, here-, híg-, holm-, hors-, horu, hrycg-, hwæt-, hwyrft-, líf-, mǽr-, mid-, mold-, norþ-, ou-, or-, riht-, sīð-, sīðling-, sīþ-, stān-, stapol-, stīþ-, sūþ-, tūn-, twi-, þeód-, up-, wægn-, wæl-, wæter-, weall-, west-, wíd-, wil-, will-weg; ealneg.

weg (wei, wi) lā; *interjection:*—Weg lā, weg lā *euge, euge,* Ps. Th. 69, 4. Weg lā weg ł wá lā wá ł ēálā, ēálā *euge, euge,* Ps. Lamb. 39, 16. Wī lā wei (wei lā wei, Cott. MS.), Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 12. [Cf. *Ital.* via.]

wēg *a wave.* v. wǽg.

wegan; *p.* wæg, *pl.* wǽgon; *pp.* wegen. A. *trans.* I. *to move, bear, carry, bring, transport:*—Ic wege oððe ic ferige *ueho,* Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 176, 4. (Scip) wist in wigeþ, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rä. 33, 11. Done (*a dog*) on teón wigeþ feónd his feónde, 433, 28; Rä. 51, 3. Hām wegaþ *advehunt,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 5. Hē ða fræstwe wæg ofer ýða ful, Beo. Th. 2419; B. 1207. Hē com tō ðam forwundodum, and wæh hine hām tō his inne, Homl. Ass. 47, 559. Mec wǽgun fedre on lifte, feredon mid liste, Exon. Th. 409, 19; Rä. 28, 3. Micel mænigeo elpenda ða de gold wǽgon and lǽddon *elephanti qui aurum vehebant,* Nar. 9, 6. Mīn weorod goldes micel gemet mid him wǽgon and lǽddon, 7, 1. Wágon, Judth. Thw. 26, 14. Gesāwon hié weallas standan. . . . Þurh ða heora beadoscaro wágon, Cd. Th. 214, 21; Exod. 572. Wégon, Byrht. Th. 134, 43; By. 98. Gūdspell wegan *to carry news of the war,* Cd. Th. 126, 18; Gen. 2097. Wegen on wægne, Exon. Th. 403, 15; Rä. 22, 8. I a. fig. where the object is abstract, *to bring, cause:*—Geáp stæf wigeþ biterne þrōgan, Salm. Kmbl. 250; Sal. 124. II. *to bear, support:*—Eahta sweras syndon ðe rihtlīcne cynedōm trumlice up wegaþ, L. I. P. 3; Th. ii. 306, 20. III. *to bear, carry,* (1) *to have* as part of one's equipment, *bear* arms, *wear:*—Sigegyrd ic mē wege, Lchdm. i. 388, 15. Ic (*a sword*) sinc wege, Exon. Th. 401, 4; Rä. 21, 6. Se ðe gold wigeþ *he that wears golden ornaments,* 484, 12; Rä. 70, 6. Mec (*a lance*) . . . on fyrd wegeþ, 486, 21; Rä. 72, 18. Hē heregeatowe wegeþ, Salm. Kmbl. 106; Sal. 52. Mec (*a horn*) folcwigan wicge wegaþ, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rä. 15, 14. On ðæm hrægle, ðe hē on his breóstum wæg, Past. 13; Swt. 77, 15. Wæs feówer geár, ðæt hē woroldwǽpno wæg, Blickl. Homl. 213, 4. Hæfde hē and wæg mid hine twigecgede handseax *habebat sicam bicipitem,* Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 15: Beo. Th. 5402; B. 2704. Hé lígegesan wæg, 5554; B. 2780. Rincas randas wǽgon, Cd. Th. 123, 22; Gen. 2049. Gyf him þince ðæt hé wǽpen wege, ðæt byð orsorh, Lchdm. iii. 174, 13: Beo. Th. 4497; B. 2252. Ne wæs ǽlýfed, ðæt hē mōste wǽpen wegan (*arma ferre*), Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. On fyrd wegan fealwe línde, Cd. Th. 123, 13; Gen. 2044. Ís seal brycgian wæter helm wegan (*water must wear a helm of ice*), Exon. Th. 338, 5; Gen. Ex. 74. Wegan mǽddum *to wear a jewel,* Beo. Th. 6023; B. 3015. Ic nolde wegan ðín wynsume geoc, Anglia xi. 112, 22. (1 a) fig., where the object is abstract:—Sume him ðæs hádes hlīsan willaþ wegan on wordum and ða weorc ne dōð *some are ready to bear the reputation of being of the elect, as far as words go, and do not do the works,* Exon. Th. 105, 32; Gū. 32. (2) *to have* as part of or within one's self:—Fela geofona, ða ða gǽstberend wegaþ in gewitte, Exon. Th. 293, 18; Crā. 3. Done líchoman de hé (*the soul*) ǽr lange wæg, 367, 21; Seel. 11. Ðæt lāmfæt ðæt hié (*the soul*) ǽr lange wæg, 375, 5; Seel. 133. Tír unbrǽcne wǽgon on gewitte wuldres þegnas, Apstls. Kmbl. 173; Ap. 87. Ðū scealt wegan swātig hleór, Cd. Th. 57, 27; Gen. 934. (3) *to be under the influence of* pain, joy, etc., *have* such and such feelings, *bear* a grudge:—Ic ðæs tācen wege sweotol on me selfum, Cd. Th. 54, 31; Gen. 885. Hé lust wigeþ, Beo. Th. 1203; B. 569. Hē on breóstum wæg byrnende lufan, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 14. Grendel hetenīðas wæg, Beo. Th. 307; B. 152. Mōdþrýðo wæg cwēn, 3867; B. 1931: Cd. Th. 135, 6; Gen. 2238. Ic wæg mōdceare micle, Beo. Th. 3559; B. 1777. Wedera helm heortan sorge wæg, 4919; B. 2464: Exon. Th. 162, 28; Gū. 982: 182, 13; Gū. 1309: Elen. Kmbl. 122; El. 61: 1307; El. 655. Lífge Ismael and dē þanc wege, heardrǽdne hyge, Cd. Th. 141, 20; Gen. 2347. Ða dē á wegen egsan Dryhtnes *qui timent Dominum,* Ps. Th. 113, 20. IV. *to bear, submit to* consequences:—Ne bið ǽngum gōdum gnorn ætýwed, ne nǽngum yflum wel; ac ǽghwæþer ánfealde gewyrht andweard wigeþ, Exon. Th. 96, 23; Cri. 1578. Gylde hē ðæs cinges oferhýrnesse, and wege ða ungerisenu, L. Ath. iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 6. Gif hwá ǽnigne man ofsléá, ðæt hē wege sylf ða fǽhðe, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 2, 9. V. *to weigh,* (1) *to put something in a balance:*—Ic wege *trutino,* Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 18. Ælc dæra ðinga, de man wihd (wehd, *v.l.*) on

wégan, 13; Zup. 84, 2. Man sett ða synne and ða sáwle on ða wæge, and hý man wegeþ, swá man déd gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Weh on wége, Lchdm. i. 374, 15. (1 a) fig.:—Teódige on Godes ést eal dæt hé áge, and wege hine sylfne swá hine oftest tó onhagige, L. Pen. 15; Th. ii. 282, 23. Wegendre tó'áles ł gescádes ápinsunge *discretionis lance librantis (ponderantis)*, Hpt. Gl. 447, 71. (2) *to be equal to* a certain weight:—Ælc án hagelstán wegeþ íif pund, Wulfst. 228, 7. Se sester sceal wegan twá pund, Lchdm. iii. 92, 14. B. *intrans. To move*:—Ymb hine wégon wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Frætwed wǽgum (-m, MS.) wic[g] oer wongum, Exon. Th. 353, 2; Reim. 6. [Heo weġe (beore, 2nd MS.) on heore honde feouwer sweord, Laym. 24471. To teche an beore to wege boþe scheld and spere, O. and N. 1022. Chepinge þe me shule meten oðer weien, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 34. To weien swuðer his sunne þen he þurfte. Weien hit to lutel is ase vuel, A. R. 336, 22. *Goth.* ga-wigan *to shake*: *O. L. Ger.* wegan *to weigh*: *O. Frs.* wega, weia *to move, weigh*: *O. H. Ger.* wegan *movere, vibrare, nutare, librare, trutinare, ponderare, pensare*: *Icel.* vega *to move, carry, weigh*.] v. á-, æt-, be-, for-, ge-, tó-wegan; sweord-, wan-wegende; un-wegen.

wégan *to delude*, wégan *to bend*. v. wágan, ge-wégan.

weg-brǽde, -brǽde, an; *f. Way-bread* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Wegbrǽde, uuegbrǽde, uegbrǽdae *arnaglossa*, Txts. 43, 213. Uuegbrǽde *plantago*, uuaegbrǽdae *plantago* vel *septenerbia*, S7, 1601. Wegbrǽde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 21. Wegbrǽde *arnaglossæ*, i. 67, 10. Wegbrǽde, 286, 22: ii. 8, 37, 48: Lchdm. i. 80, 8 (cf. title, 4, 14 wegbræd (-brǽde, -brǽde, v. *ll.*)). Wegbrǽde *plantago*, Wrt. Voc. i. 68, 40. Wegbrǽde, 79, 32: *cinoglossa* vel *plantago* vel *lapatium*, 30, 50. Ðú wegbrǽde, wyrta módor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 5. Wegbrǽdan seáw, i. 80, 12. Wegbrǽdan sǽd, 82, 6. Of dære rúwan wegbrǽdan, ii. 106, 13. Genim ða rúwan wegbrǽdan niopowearde, 292, 10. Ða smeþan wegbrǽdan, 350, 7. [*O. H. Ger.* wege-breita *centinodia, plantago*.]

wége. v. wǽge.

weg-farende; *adj.* (*pr̃pl.*) *Wayfaring*:—Sum wegfarende (-férende, *v. l.*) man féde wið done feld; ða wearð his hors gesicclod, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Seó nædre ligeþ on ðam wege, and wyle ða wegfarendan mid hire tódum slítan, Wulfst. 192, 23. [*Icel.* veg-farandi.] v. following words.

weg-férend, es; *m. A wayfarer, a traveller*:—Se nacoda wegférend *vacuus viator*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 29. Stunt wegférend *stultus viator*, Scint. 187, 6. Wíferend *viator*, Kent. Gl. 137. v. next word.

weg-férende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wayfaring*; used subst. *a wayfarer, traveller*. I. *travelling, on a journey*:—Gif ðú wære wegférende, and ðú becóme on þéofsceole, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 25. Se wegférenda man, se ðe nimd done smeðan weg, de hine mislæt, Homl. Th. i. 164, 7. Ánes wegférendes mannes nýten gehálded wæs *jumentum cujusdam viantis curatum est*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Wé sind hér swilce wegférende menn, Homl. Th. i. 248, 15. Se ríca and se dearfa sind wégférende on disse worulde, 254, 28. I a. used substantively:—Swá swá wegférende þyrstende *sicut viator sitiens*, Scint. 225, 10. Wíferend, Kent. Gl. 137. Wegférende dæt sǽd forträdon, Homl. Th. ii. 90, 45. Se de ænig dissa dó . . . búton wegférende; ða móton for neóde mete ferian, L. N. P. L. 56; Th. ii. 298, 25. Nyhtlíc leóht wegférendum (*viantibus*), Hymn. Surt. 6, 14. II. *going a way, passing by*:—Hí geníddon sumne wegférendne *angariauerunt praetereuntem quempiam*, Mk. Skt. 15, 21. Ða wegférendan (*praeterentes*) hyne bysmeredon, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 39. [Sein Iulianes in, þet weiuerinde men þeorne seched, A. R. 350, 16. Þe pilgrimes, and oþre wayuuerinde men, Ayenb. 39, 3.] v. preceding words.

weg-fór, e; *f. A wayfaring, going away*:—On wegfóre *in provectione* (=profectione?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 29.

weg-gedǽl, es; *n. A place where a road divides*:—Weggedál *diffortium*, Txts. 57, 672: *compitum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 60.

weg-geláte, an; *f.*: -geláte, es, *n.* (v. ge-láte) *A place where roads meet*:—Weggeláte *compitalia*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 27. Æt dære wegegeláton, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 29. Wegeláton *trivium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 58. Weggeláta *compita*, 37, 45.

weg-gesíþa, an; *m. A companion* or *attendant on the road*:—Wæggesíðan *satellites*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 68.

wégi. v. wǽge.

weg-leás; *adj.* I. *without a road, impassable*:—Ungefére *vel* wegleás pæd *invium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 61. Weglǽsa beara *aviaria, secreta nemora*, 39, 11. II. fig. *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*:—Welise (=wílése? cf. wig=weg, *and* wí-férend=weg-férend, *both in the same glossary*) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. Gedwelde mid wegleásum *errore devio*, Hymn. Surt. 24, 13. [Cf. *Icel.* vegalauss *out of the way, lost in the woods*.]

weg-leást, e; *f. Want of road*:—Dwelian hé dyde hig on wegleáste and ná on wege *errare fecit eos in invio et non in via*, Ps. Spl. 106, 40. v. next word.

weg-lísu (?); *f. Want of road*:—Welise (=wílésu?) *devium*, Kent. Gl. 432. [Cf. *Icel.* vega-leysi *want of roads*.] v. preceding words.

weg-nest, es; *n. Food for a journey*:—Weard uncer wegnyst ǽfúlod, Shrn. 42, 4. Him siþþan sý wegnestes getíðad, and swá mid wegneste hám cyrren, R. Ben. 103, 21. Ða genámon wit twégen buccan, and wit hig ácwealdon, and gehíoldan hiora flǽsc unc tó wæguyste, Shrn. 41, 30: 36, 31. ¶ the word is used of the sacrament administered to the dying:—Gif se man on his ýtemestan dæge gyrneþ Cristes líchaman tó underfónne, ne wyrne him man ná, . . . dæt bið his wegnyst (*viaticum*), and ǽlces dæra manna de tó Godes ríce becymd, L. Ecg. P. i. 10; Th. ii. 176, 20. Heó onféng wægnyste dære hálgan gemǽnsumnysse, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 27. Hé búton hǽlo wegnyste of worulde gewát, 5, 14; S. 634, 33. Hé wæs híne trymmende mid dý heofonlícum wægneste, 4, 24; S. 599, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wega-nest (-nist) *cibaria, viaticum*: *Icel.* veg-nest.]

weg-reáf, es; *n. Booty taken on the high road, robbery done on a road*:—Gif wegreáf sí gedón, .vi. scillingum gebéte. Gif man done man ofslǽhd, .xx. scillingum gebéte, L. Æthb. 19, 20; Th. i. 8, 1–2. Deówæs wegreáf sé .iii. scillingas, 89; Th. i. 24, 16. Cf. wæl-reáf.

weg-twislung, e; *f. The forking of a road*:—Wegtwislung (*spelt* -twiflung) *divertieulum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 6.

wegures, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 47. v. wig-gár.

wei lá wei. v. weg lá.

wel, well. I. *adv. Well*, (1) with verbs, (a) marking the success or excellence of the action of the verb:—Dæt hié heora fulwihthádas wel gehealdan, Blickl. Homl. 109, 26. Wel hearpan stírgan, Exon. Th. 42, 6; Cri. 668. Swíþe wel dú mín hæfst geholpen, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 18. (a 1) *well, prosperously*:—Se man wæs wel dónde on eallum þingum *erat vir in cunctis prospere agens*, Gen. 39, 2. (b) marking the rightness, fitness, etc. of an action:—His nama wæs gereht 'Godes strengo.' Wel dæt wæs gecweden, for ðon de se hæfde mægen ofer ealle gesceafta, Blickl. Homl. 9, 14. Wel dú sprecst *bona res est, quam vis facere*, Deut. 1, 14. Wel dú cwǽde *bene dixisti*, Lk. Skt. 20, 39. Hé him wel (woel, Lind.) and'swarode, Mk. Skt. 12, 28. Hí nalæs wel dydan *non observaverunt pactum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57: 118, 126. Welan áh in wuldre se nú wel þenceþ, Exon. Th. 452, 12; Dóm. 119. Suíde wel Dryhten dreáde Iudéas, Past. 21; Swt. 151, 19. (c) marking kindness or goodness:—Gyf gé wel dódt dam de eów wel dód, Lk. Skt. 6, 33. Tó Gode de mé wel dyde *ad Dominum qui benefecit mihi*, Ps. Th. 56, 2. Gié magon him wel dóe (wel dóa, Rush.) *potestis illis bene facere*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 7. Wese ðín mildheortnis wel ofer ús, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (d) marking degree, *well, much, thoroughly, freely*:—Gecnua wel, Lchdm. ii. 322, 26. Lǽt gestandan wel *let it stand a good while*, 326, 19. Syle him ðás ylcan wyrte wel drincan on wætere, i. 148, 19. Se cyng him eác wel feoh sealde, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 32. Dó wel sealtes on, Lchdm. ii. 322, 17. Ðz dissa worulsǽlda tó wel ne lyste, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 22, 24. Ungemetes wel randwigan restan lyste, Beo. Th. 3589; B. 1792. Dæt hié welena tó wel ne trúwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 14. Eal swá wel behófaþ dæt heáfod dæra ódera lima, swá swá ða lima behófiaþ dæs heáfdes, Homl. Th. i. 274, 7. (e) marking favourable condition, absence of hindrance:—Hé his wel gewealdan áhte on dæm scræfe, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 5. Eálá gif hé wel wolde, dæt hé wel mealhte dæt unriht him eáde forbiódan, Met. 9, 53. Hié wel mealhton libban on dam lande, gif hié wolden láre Godes fremman, Cd. Th. 49, 3; Gen. 786. (f) marking fitness of circumstance, *well, properly*:—Hý mihton wel habban wíf on dam dagum, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 7. (f 1) with verbs that denote fitness:—Wel dæt gerás, dæt heó wǽre eádmód . . . Wel dæt eác gedafenaþ, dæt hé tó eorþan ástige, Blickl. Homl. 13, 16–19. Hine man byrigde, swá him wel gebyrede, ful wurdlíce, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 34. (g) marking happy, pleasant, agreeable condition:—Líf áðreógan wel *to pass life pleasantly*, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 31. Dæt mé wel sig for dé *ut bene mihi sit propter te*, Gen. 12, 13: Num. 11, 18: Exon. Th. 66, 32; Cri. 1080. Ne bid dǽr ængum gódum gorn ætýwed, ne nǽngum yflum wel, 96, 20; Cri. 1577. Dám bid wel, de dara blissa brúcan móten, Andr. Kmbl. 1770; An. 887. Is dæt lá wel *euge, euge*, Ps. Th. 39, 18. Wel lá wel is úrum módum *euge, euge animae nostrae*, 34, 33. Dé wel weordeþ on wynburgum *bene tibi erit*, 127, 2. (g 1) exclamatory, without a verb expressed:—Wel hym dæs geweorkes. Hy. 2, 11. Wel dám, de donne ne áwácaþ, Wulfst. 89, 19: 124, 8. Wel dære heorde, de gefolgaþ dam hyrde, L. C. S. 85; Th. i. 424, 12. (2) with adjectives, *well, very, quite, thoroughly*:—Swá cyninges and wel cristene, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 31: Wulfst. 29, 6: 39, 15: 127, 2. Glæsfæt wel micel, Lchdm. ii. 252, 8. On wíne wel scearpum, 180, 16: Ps. Th. 67, 15, 16: 104, 37. Dagas wel manige, Blickl. Homl. 217, 15: 225, 10. Wyrta swíþe wel cláene, Lchdm. ii. 336, 5. (3) with numerals:—Hé dǽr þurhwunode wel twá geár *he stopped there quite two years*, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 37. Ic gesett hæbbe wel feówertig lárspella, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 45. (4) with adverbs, *very, quite*:—Wæs be eástan dære ceastre wel neh *erat prope ipsam civitatem ad orientem ecclesia*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 487, 42. Wé wel neáh stódan dám bearwum, Nar. 28, 31: Guthl. 12; Gdwin. 58, 19. Wel wíde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. II. *interjection, well, ah*:—Wel lá *heu*, Germ. 388, 11. Hé cwæd mid wópe; wel lá, Basilius, gif ðú sylf noldest, nǽre ðú git fordfaran, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 627. Wel lá, mín Drihten, hwæt ic hér nú ł reówlíce hæbbe

gefæren, 23, 575. Wel lā (cf. éúlā, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 10), ðū ēca sceppend āra monna cynne *O! jam respice terras*, Met. 4, 29. Wel lā, monna bearn, 21, 1. Wel lā, men, wel, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 23. Wel gā *heia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 30. Weol gā, weol gā *euge, euge*, Ps. Surt. 69, 4. [*Goth.* waila: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wel: *O. H. Ger.* wela, wola: *Icel.* vel.] v. for-wel, *and compounds with* wel *as first component.*

wēl *a pool.* v. wæl.

wela, weola, weala, an; *m.* I. *wealth, riches*:—Wela, hord, feoh *gazofilacium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 24. Wuldur and wela *gloria et divitiae*, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Geðenc nū hwæt ðīnes āgnes seó ealra þissa woruldāhta and welena . . . hwæt hæfst ðū . . . æt ðām welum? Sege mē nū hwæþer se ðū wela (*divitiae*) ðīnes þances swā deóre seó . . . ðā welan beóþ leóftālran ðonne ðonne hié mon selþ, ðonne hié beón ðonne hī mon healt . . . Gif nū eall ðises middaneardes wela cōme tō ānum men, hū ne wǽron ealle óþre men wǽdlan? Genōh sweotol ðæt is, ðætte gōd hīsa biþ betera ðonne ǽnig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 1–24. Ælc sōþ wela *opes*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 16. Ðæt unmǽte gestreón goldes and seolfres, oþþe eal se wela, Blickl. Homl. 99, 29. Eal eorþan wela, 51, 30. Wala *divitiae*, Rtl. 81, 18. Welan *patrimonii*, welan, spēdignesse *opulentia*, Hpt. Gl. 491, 7–9. Ne biddan wē ūrne Drihten ðyses lǽnan welan, ne ðyssa eorþlicra geofa, Blickl. Homl. 21, 11. Of ðisse worulde welan (wælom, Lind.) *de mamona*, Lk. Skt. 16, 9. Ūre ieldran begeáton welan, and ūs lǽfdon, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 15. Se man ǽhte mycelne welan, Blickl. Homl. 197, 30. Ǽhte sīne, beúgas and botlgestreón, welan, wunden gold, Cd. Th. 116, 4; Gen. 1931: Exon. Th. 331, 1; Vy. 61: Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302. Welan bryttian, Cd. Th. 131, 19: Gen. 2178. Weolan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 26: Ps. Th. 16, 9. Gif ðæt ðīne āgne welan wǽron, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 18: Blickl. Homl. 53, 21: 99, 24: 113, 25. Wealan (weolan, Surt.) *divitiae*, Ps. Th. 61, 11. Ægder ge ðīnra welona ge ðīnes weorþscipes *opum dignitatumque*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 4. Ðæra wlenca ł walana (weolan, Rush.) *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Walana ł weala (willana, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 19. Wilþsacaþ ðām leásum welum . . . and ðām unālýfdum gestreónum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Hē weorþode his deórlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29: Andr. Kmbl. 1509; An. 756. Weolum *divitiis*, Nar. 4, 7: Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 8. Welum (walum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 8, 14. Ða welan dǽlan earmum monnum, Blickl. Homl. 49, 32.

I a. *abundance, wealth*:—Hærfest cymþ, wæstmum hladen, wela byð geyped, Menol. Fox 282; Men. 142. Welan neótan, londes frætwa, Exon. Th. 208, 2; Ph. 149. Mid wuldres welan *cum gloria*, Ps. Th. 72, 19. Mid welan bewunden, Cd. Th. 27, 19; Gen. 420: 42, 2; Gen. 668. Beóð ðīnes wīfes welan gelīce swā on wingearde weaxen berigean *uxor tua sicut vitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Būwa eorðan and fēd ðē on hyre welum (weolum, Surt.) *inhabita terram, et pasceris in divitiis ejus*, 36, 3.

II. *weal, prosperity, happy estate*:—Bið him se wela onwended, and wyrd him wīte gegearwod, Cd. Th. 28, 5; Gen. 431. Wæs him beorht wela, þenden ðæt fole mid him hiera fæder wǽre healdan woldon, 216, 20; Dan. 9: 96, 32; Gen. 1603. Dō hiá ondueardlīc gefeáiga uale *fac eos praesenti gaudere prosperitate*, Rtl. 70, 1. Onceósan gōdes and yfeles, welan and wāwan, Cd. Th. 30, 12; Gen. 466. Hī mōton him ðone welan āgan ðe wē on heofonrīce habban sceoldon, rīce mid rihte, 27, 24; Gen. 422. Hē þeódа gehwam heofonrīce forgeaf, wīdbrādne welan, 40, 22; Gen. 643. God sealde welan swā wīte, swā hē wolde sylf, 256, 23; Dan. 645: Exon. Th. 85, 9; Cri. 1385. [*O. E. Homl. Laym. O. and N.* wele, weole: *A. R.* wele: *Gen. and Ex.* wale: *Pr. C. Chauc. Piers P. Gow.* wele: *O. Sax.* welo: *O. H. Ger.* wela, wola, welo *riches, prosperity.*] v. ǽht-, ār-, ēt-, ār-, blād-, bold-, botl-, burg-, eád-, eorþ-, fóddur-, fold-, grund-, hord-, land-, līf-, mādum-, nāwiht-, weoruld-wela.

Wēland, es; *m. A character in old Teutonic legends celebrated for his skill as a smith.* Allusion to him is found in Middle English poetry: 'My sword . . . thorrow Velond wroght yt wase,' Torrent of Portugal, ed. Halliwell, l. 428 (v. preface, pp. vii sqq.), and a trace of the legend is preserved in the name *Wayland Smith's Cave*, in Berkshire (v. infra). Perhaps, too, the same may be said of the river-name Welland (but see Weolud), which occurs in Latin charters as *aqua de Uueeland*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 78, 10, *aqua de Uueland*, 304, 6: ii. pp. 90, 281, 416:—Wēland him wræces cunnade, earfoþa dreág, Exon. Th. 377, 9; Deór. 1. Wēlandes geworc ne geswīceþ monna ænigum, Wald. 2; Vald. 1, 2. Wēlandes bearn, 74; Vald. 2, 9. Beaduscrūda betst, Wēlandes geweorc, Beo. Th. 914; B. 455. Hwǽr sint nū ðæs foremǽran and ðæs wīsan goldsmiðes bān Wēlondes *ubi nunc fidelis ossa Fabricii* (cf. faber) *jacent?* Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Wēlandes, Met. 10, 33, 35, 42. ¶ in local names of England:—Ðis sint ðæs landes gemǽre æt Cumtūne (*Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire*) . . . hit cymð on ðæt wīde geat be éastan Wēlandes smiððan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 332, 23. Andlang strǽte on Wēlandes stocc (*boundaries of land at Princes Risborough, Bucks*), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 259, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* Wielant, Wiolant: *Icel.* Völundr.] v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 420 sqq.; Stephens' King Waldere's Lay, pp. 35 sqq.; Grmm. D. M. 350.

wel-besceáwod; *adj. Considerate, prudent*:—Welbesceáwod *consideratus, cordatus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 71. Sý hē ā foregleáw and welbesceáwod *sit providus et consideratus*, R. Ben. 121, 15.

wel-boren; *adj. Well-born, nobie*:—Welboren *nobilis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 43. Monn sum welboren *homo quidam nobilis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 19, 12. Ic nam wīse menn and welborene (*nobiles*), Deut. 1, 15.

wel-dǽd, e; *f.* I. *a good deed*:—Wē sceolon on ūrum weldǽdum blissian mid sōdre eádmōdnysse, and ūrum Drihtne ðancian his gife, ðæt hē ūs gefúde, ðæt wē mōston his willan gewyrcan þurh sume weldǽde. Ne mæg nān man nāht tō gōde gedōn būton Godes gife, Homl. Th. ii. 432, 6–10. Dō well on eallum ðīnum līfe, and wē siddan æfter ðīnum weldǽdum dē eft genimaþ tō ūs, 346, 17: i. 414, 30: Homl. Skt. i. 1, 148. Wlitige gewyrtad mid hyra weldǽdum, Exon. Th. 234, 21; Ph. 543. Sprec oftер ymb ðdres monnes weldǽda ðonne ymb ðīne āgene. Prov. Kmbl. 10.

II. *a benefit, favour, kindness*:—Weldǽd *beneficium*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 155, 19. Hē ūs gelǽde tō his Fæder, ðe hine sealde for ūrum synnum tō deaðe. Sý him wuldor and lof ǽære weldǽde, Homl. Th. ii. 282, 27. Weldǽdum-*beneficiis*, Scint. 16, 5. Uton brūcan godcundum weldǽdum, 133, 6: Anglia xiii. 370, 74: Homl. Th. i. 562, 7. Hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum (*acts beneficently*), *Exon.* Th. 191, 12; Az. 87. Wē ðīnum weldǽdum wurdan āhafene *in beneplacito tuo exaltabitur cornu nostrum*, Ps. Th. 88, 14. Nele God ūs wītnian for his weldǽdum, oððe his milde mōd mannum āfyrran, 76, 7. Weldǽda wītes *merita* (*beneficia*) *martyrii*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 50. Ūs God mǽre weldǽda getīðaþ *nobis Deus magna beneficia praestet*, Scint. 16, 8: Homl. Th. ii. 298, 12: 418, 23. Wē ne magon āsecgean his weldǽda on ūs, Basil admn. 4: Norm. 42, 3. Hī ofergcáton weldǽda (-dēda, Surt.) his *obliti sunt benefactorum ejus*, Ps. Spl. 77, 14.

III. *an office, service*:—Be reáflacum fremedum ælmyssan ðón nys weldǽd miltsunge *de rapinis alienis elemosinam facere non est officium miserationis*, Scint. 159, 16. His ēðhylde weldǽde *suo contentus officio*, 133, 3. Cumlīnysse and manscipes weldǽdum underþeódde *hospitalitatis atque humanitatis offitiis deditos*, Cod. Dip. B. i. 154, 38. [Weldede *good deeds*, O. E. Homl. i. 133, 1. Heo cunnen us undone for ure weldede (*the good we do them*), Laym. 3306. Heom (*the gods*) wurðen for heore weldæde (*benefits*), 8052. Leueþ to writen in wyndowes of þowre weldedes, Piers P. 3, 70. *Goth.* waila-dēds *beneficium*: *O. H. Ger.* wolatāt *beneficium, meritum*: *Ger.* wohl-that.]

wel-dōn *to satisfy, please*:—Hē walde ðæm folce weldōn (*satisfacere*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 15.

wel-dōnd, -dōend, es; *m. A benefactor*:—For weldōndum *pro benefactoribus*, Anglia xiii. 370, 72: 394, 411. Weldōndan, 384, 275. Fore weldōendum mīnum, Rtl. 125, 9.

wel-dōnde; *adj. (ptcpl.) Doing well, acting rightly*:—Hē sē reccere sceal biðon ðǽm weldōndum monnum for eádmōdnesse gefēra *ut sit rector bene agentibus per humilitatem socius*, Past. 17: Swt. 107, 5.

wel-dōnness, e; *f. Kindness, benignity*:—Weldōnnis *benignitas*, Rtl. 13, 33.

weled. v. wilwian.

weler (-ur, -or), weolor (-ur, -er), es; *m.*: e; *f. A lip,* (1) masculine or uncertain:—Weler *labium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 48. Wǽler *labrum*, 64, 53. Welor *labium*, 282, 69: ii. 51, 67. Neoðera welor *album*, 7, 79. Weolure *labio*, Lchdm. i. lxx, 4. Weleras *labia*, Ps. Spl. 11, 2, 4: 65, 12: Ps. Th. 62, 5: 65, 12: Kent. Gl. 1002. Weleras (weloras, Cott. MSS.), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 17. Weleras (welras, *v. l.*), R. Ben. 2, 22. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 30, 20. Welera *labiorum*, Ps. Spl. 20, 2. Welerum *labiis*, 62, 6: 119, 2: Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8: Mk. Skt. 7, 6: Homl. Th. ii. 450, 26: *labellis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 68. Wælerum *labiis*, Rtl. 174, 17. Walerum, 179, 11. Welrum *buccis, buccellis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 126, 60: *labellis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 46. Weolorum *labiis*, Ps. Th. 11, 2: 20, 2. Wiþ sārum weolorum, gesmire mid hunige ða wodenas, Lchdm. ii. 54, 20. Weleras *labia*, Ps. Spl. 11, 3: Homl. Th. i. 568, 33: Exon. Th. 363, 15; Wal. 54. Weoloras, Ps. Th. 11, 3. (2) in Ps. Surt., and occasionally elsewhere, the word is feminine:—Wēgende welere *lying lips*; labium mentiens (cf. [wele]ra *labium*, 418), Kent. Gl. 596. Welure *labia*, Ps. Surt. 11, 3. Weolure, 62, 6: 65, 14: 70, 23. Weolere, 30, 19: 62, 4. Weolre, 11, 5: 118, 171. Weolera *labiorum*, 20, 3: 58, 13. Weolerum *labiis*, 58, 8: 118, 13: 119, 2: 139, 3. Weolure *labia*, 11, 4. Ic ne wirne mīne welora *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49; Swt. 380, 10. Gif mannes mūð sār sié, genim betonican . . . lege on ða weolore, Lchdm. ii. 48, 29. [*Goth.* wairilō.]

wel-frem[m]**ende;** *adj. Beneficent*:—Welfremmende (-fremende, Rush.) geceiged biðon *benefici vocantur*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 22, 25.

wel-fremming, e; *f. A well-doing, benefit, kindness*:—Uelfremming *beneficium*, Rtl. 187, 39.

wel-fremness, e; *f. A benefit*:—Uelfremnisum *beneficiis*, Rtl. 58, 31. Uelfremnisse *beneficia*, 39, 19. Uoelfremnisse, 73, 3: 77, 41.

wel-gecwéme *glosses* beneplacitus, Ps. Spl. 118, 108: 146, 12.

wel-gecwémedlīc *glosses* beneplacitus, Ps. Spl. 149, 4.

wel-gecwémness, e; *f. Well-pleasingnes, good pleasure*: — In

welgecuoemnise (*beneplacito*) ǽncendes bearnes dīnes, Rtl. 174, 33: 173, 25.

wel-gedōn *well done*:—Gif hwæt welgedônes bið *si qua bene gesta sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 3. Suīðe suīðe wé gesyngiaþ, gif wé ôðerra monna welgedôna dǽda ne lufigaþ *valde peccamus, si alieua bene gesta non diligimus*, 34; Swt. 231, 1. *The word also glosses* beneficium:—Welgidoeno *beneficia*, Rtl. 23, 7.

wel-gehwǽr; *adv. Everywhere*:—Hí welgehwǽr hergedon and bærndon, Chr. 1001; Erl. 136, 2. v. wel-hwǽr.

wel-gelǽred; *adj. Well-instructed*:—Larwas ł welgilǽrde Godes *docibiles Dei*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 6, 45.

wel-gelicod *glosses* beneplacitum:—In welgelícodum heara *in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Surt. 140, 5.

wel-gelicwirþe *glosses* beneplacitus, V. Ps. 118, 108.

wel-gelicwirþniss *glosses* beneplacitum, V. Ps. 140, 7.

wel-geþungen; *adj. Of great excellence*:—Welgeþungene witan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 23. *v.* wel-þungen.

welgian. v. weligian.

wel-hǽwen; *adj. Beautifully blue*:—Þæt bleóh ðæs welhǽwnan iacintes bið betera ðonne ðæs blácan carbuncules *coerulei coloris hyacinthus praefertur pallenti carbunculo*, Past. 52; Swt. 411, 28.

wel-hwā; *pron. Every one, every thing*:—Mé dâs woruldsælda welhwæs tilndne (*altogether blind*) on dis dimme hol forlǽddon, Met. 2, 10. Hé þencep dæt his wîse welhwam þince eal unforcûþ, Exon. Th. 315, 13; Mód. 30. Weódmôdað on tûn welhwæt bringeþ, Menol. Fox 274; Men. 138.

wel-hwǽr; *adv. Everywhere, generally, commonly*:—Welhwǽr *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 22: *vulgo*, 79, 36. Unriht gewuna welhwǽr is árisen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 33. Swâ gelǽrede biscepas, swâ swâ welhwǽr (well-, Cott. MSS.) siendon, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 4. Wæs wide and welhwǽr Waldendes lof ârfylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Wíód ða de willaþ welhwǽr derian clǽnum hwǽte, Met. 12, 4. Mæniges þinges de monnum wunder welhwǽr þynceþ, 28, 82. v. ge-welhwǽr.

wel-hwile; *pron. Every*:—Hit (*reason*) nǽnig hafaþ neát . . . hæfd ða wilnunga welhwile nêten, Met. 20, 191. Hine gearwe geman witena welhwyle, Beo. Th. 537; B. 266. Welhwyle gecwæd dæt hé fram Sigemunde secgan hýrde, 1753; B. 874. Se de eów welhwylcra wilna dohte, 2692; B. 1344. v. ge-welhwile.

welig (**-eg**); *adj. Wealthy, rich, opulent*, (1) of persons, in respect to material or non-material riches:—Welig *dives*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 18: *pecuniosus*, 54, 53. Sum welig man wæs *homo quidam erat dives*, Lk. 16, 1, 19. Sum weli (welig, MS. A.: wælig, Lind.) mann, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 57. Hé wæs swíde welig (weolig, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 18, 23. Sum welig mon *vir quidam, privatis opibus reipublicae vires superans*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 24. Hé wæs swíde welig þearfum, and him sylfum swíde hafenleás, Homl. Th. ii. 148, 33. Swíde welig cn golde and on seolfre and on crfe and on geteldum, Gen. 13, 5. Forseó dysse worulde wlenco, gif dû wille beón welig on dînum móde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Þes and ðeós welega *hic et haec dives*, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 2; Zup. 18, 12. Earfoðlíce se welega (-iga, Rush.) gǽð on Godes rîce, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 23: Ps. Th. 71, 12: Blickl. Homl. 51, 2. Se welega man, 197, 28. Weliga, Exon. Th. 245, 1; Jul. 38. On dæs rîcan neáweste and dæs welegan, Blickl. Homl. 53, 5. Hwæt bid dæm welegan (welegan, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 12) woruldgitsere de bet, Met. 14, 1. Dæm welgan, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 19, 24. Welige *dites, divites*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 46. Manega welige (wealigo, Lind.: weolge, Rush.) torfudon fela, Mk. Skt. 12, 41. Weolie, Ps. Surt. 33, 11. Ða welegan, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 3. Gongan tô byrgenne weligra manna, Blickl. Homl. 99, 13. Wæ iuh weligum, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 24. Geceósan welige yldran, Blickl. Homl. 23, 25. Ge ða welegan ge ða þearfan, 107, 12. Ne clypa dû dîne welegan (weligo, Lind.: wealigo, Rush.) nêhhebûras, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Ða welegan (weligo, Lind.: weolige, Rush.), 21, 1. Swâ mycele swâ se mann bið weligra on disse worlde, swâ him se uplíca Dêma tô sêcþ, Blickl. Homl. 95, 32. Weolegrum *ditiori*, Kent. Gl. 834. Weliogran (= wiolegran) *ditiores*, 377. Welegost, Bt. 26, 1; Fox 92, 7. (2) of places where wealth is accumulated:—On dære welegan byrig (*Rome*), Met. 1, 37. Wícstede weligne, Beo. Th. 5207; B. 2607. Hé wolde oferwinnan sume welige burh, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 532. Nǽron dâ welige hâmas, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 4: Met. 8, 8. Setl wuldorspédum welig, Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87. Babyloniа de dâ welegre wæs donne ǽnigu ôþeru burg *Babyloniam, urbem tunc cunctis opulentiorem*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 72, 26. Sidonem, seó wæs welegast (*opulentissima*) on dæm dagum, 3, 5; Swt. 104, 30. (3) of places or things which produce abundantly, of seasons in which there is abundance:—Dæt wiolie *opimum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 64. Eordan dû gefyllest ǽceum wæstmum, dæt heó welig weorþeþ *multiplicasti locupletare terram*, Ps. Th. 64, 9. Hit is welig, dis cálond, on wæstmum and on treówum *opima frugibus atque arboribus insula*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 12. Hwæder hit nû dînes gewealdes sié dæt se hærfest sié swâ welig on wæstmum *an tua in aestivos fructus intumescit uberias?* Bt. 14, 1; Fox 40, 28. Wæstmbære geár and welige *ubertatis anni*, Gen. 41, 26. Swíde wæstmbære geár and swíde welige *anni fertilitatis*, 41, 29. (3 a) fig.:—Mid ðam gelǽredan biscope hé wunode on weligre lâre tô langum fyrste *with that learned bishop he continued for a long time, engaged in learning which was rich in results*, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. [*Laym.* weoli: *C. M.* weli: *O. L. Ger.* welag *ditis*: *O. H. Ger.* welac *ditis*.] v. folc-, mód-welig.

welig, es; *m. A willow*:—Welig *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 62. Weliges leáf, Lchdm. ii. 156, 1. Welies, 154, 22. Ærest on done welig; of ðam welige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 223, 23. Tô ðam greátan welige, 438, 3. On done ealdan myl[en] dær ða welegas standaþ, ii. 250, 10. On welgum *in salicibus*, Blickl. Gl. [*Chauc.* wilwe: *Prompt. Parv.* wylowe, wilwe. Welogh *salix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 228, col. 2 (15th cent.).] v. wiliht.

weligian; *p.* ode. I. *to make rich, enrich*:—Ic weligie *beo*, ic welegode *beavi*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 137, 1. II. *to become rich* or *abundant, to abound*:—Tír welgade, Exon. Th. 353, 58; Reim. 34. v. ge-weligian.

welig-stedende; *ptcpl. Making rich*: — Uoeligstydende (*printed* uoeglig-) *locupletans*. Rtl. 98, 18. Cf. stede.

Welisc, well, wellcuniаn, welle, wellere. v. Wilisc, will, wilcumian, wille, wellyrge.

wel-libbende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Of good life, living aright*:—Dæt myuster hé gelógode mid wellybbendum mannum, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 16. Ongeán ða gódan and ða wellibbendan *bene viventibus*, Past. 17; Swt. 107, 14.

wel-licung, e; *f. Well-pleasing*:—Wellícunga *beneplaciti*, Ps. Spl. T. 68, 16.

wellung. v. willung.

wellyrge, wellere *are glosses of* sinus:—Wellyrgae (uuellyrgae *sinus, simus*, Ep. Erf.) *sinus* (for *sinus*), Txts. 97, 1876. Wellere *sinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 34. [*The form* wellyrgae *looks as if taken from a Latin form* velluria (?).]

welm, welode. v. wilm, wilwian.

wel-rūmlīce; *adv. Kindly, benignantly*; benigne, Rtl. 41, 11: 46, 14: 109, 4.

wel-rūmmōd; *adj. Kind, benignant*:—Uelrûmmôdo *benigni*, Rtl. 12, 39.

wel-stincende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Fragrant, sweet-smelling*:—Wyrta swíde welstincenda *olera bene olentia*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 33.

wel-swēgende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Melodious, sonorous*:—Heriaþ híne on cimbalum welswégendum *laudate eum in cymbalis bene sonantibus*, Ps. Spl. 150, 5.

weltan. v. wiltan.

wel-þungen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Well-thriven, able, good, proficient, excellent*:—Hygd wæs swíde geong, wís, welþungen, Beo. Th. 3858; B. 1927: Menol. Fox 309; Men. 156. v. wel-geþungen.

weluc. v. weoloc.

welwan (?) *to seize*:—Wyleþ (*printed* wyleþ; *but see* Lchdm. iii. 373, col. 1 *under* wylan, *where also Cockayne notes that the Latin is* captat, *not* raptat) *captat* (*printed* raptat), Germ. 389, 42. [*Goth.* wilwan; *p.* walw *to seize.*]

wel-weorþ; *adj. Of high esteem, of great account*:—Hé swâ wuldorfulle and Gode swâ welweorþe (vel weorþe? v. weorþ, III a) leóde genеósian wolde, Lchdm. iii. 432, 31.

wel-willedness, e; *f. Benevolence, kindness*:—Mâre ys welwyllednyss dænne dæt ys gesealdе . . . nys sôdlîce mildheortnyss dær nys welwillednyss *maior est beniuolentia quam quod datur . . . non est enim misericordia ubi non est beniuolentia*, Scint. 160, 4–6.

wel-willende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) I. *of good will, benevolent, benignant, kind*:—Welwillende *beniuolus*, Ælfc. Gr. 14; Zup. 87, 17. Ic ðé hâlsie, ðú ârfæsta, welwilende and welwyrcende Dryhten, Shrn. 169, 19. Swâ him gewissode se welwillenda God, Jud. 6, 14: Homl. Ass. 55, 122. Se wellwillenda bisceop Æðelwold (cf. Adelwoldus benevolus et venerabilis presul, Homl. Th. i. 1, 3), Chr. 984; Erl. 130, 1. Se wellwillenda man wyle eáde forberan git hine man âhwâr týnd, Basil admn. 4; Norm. 44, 17. Hé hit þearfum dâlde mid wellwillendum móde, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 59. Tô ðam welwillendan Hælende, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11: Homl. Ass. 80, 186: 101, 329. Wynsum ûs byð dæt wé welwyllende beón, 10, 267. Gebyreþ dætte sume, ða ðe welwillende beódˊ, on monegum weorcum unfæste beód ongietene *contigit, ut quidam cum cordis innocentia in nonnullis suis actibus infirmi videantur*, Past. 34; Swt. 235, 17. Ða welwillendan *benevoli*, Swt. 229, 10. II. *of right will, right-minded*:—Ðâ Dauid dysne sealm sancg, ða gealp hé and fægnode Godes fultumes wid his feóndum; and swâ ðéd ælc welwillende man, ðe dísne sealm singd, Ps. Th. 4, arg. [Þe dol, þet God sæiþ to his welwilynde . . . þet is to alle guode herten, Ayenb. 112, 11. Welewyllyuge or of god wylle, welwyllyd *benevolus*, Prompt. Parv. 521.]

welwillendlīce; *adv. Benevolently, kindly*:—Wellwillendlîce dô, Drihten *benigne fac, Domine*, Ps. Lamb. 50, 20. Wôpas wellwillendlîce underfôh *fletus benigne suscipe*, Hymn. Surt. 29, 17. Wolde se heofenlíca lǽce dær geswell heora heortan wellwillendlîce gelâcnian, Homl. Th. i. 338, 23: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 64: Wulfst. 295, 2.

welwilledness, e ; *f. Benevolence, benignity, kindness* :—God wolde for his welwillednysse ús earmingas álýsan, Hexam. 18 ; Norm. 26, 27. Se cynge blissode on his dohtor welwilledнuesse, Ap. Th. 16, 11. Ón ðínre welwyllendnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 598, 17. Ofer welwillednysse *super benignitatem*, Ps. Lamb. 51, 5 : Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 44 : Anglia xi. 114, 94. Wellwillednysse, 84, 13 : Basil admn. 9 ; Norm. 54, 16. Wellwyllendnysse, 5 ; Norm. 44, 22.

welwilness, e ; *f. Good will, kindness, goodness* :—Welwilnes, Shrn. 175, 28. Ðú ús gesceldst mid ðam scylde ðínre welwilnesse *ut scuto bonae voluntatis tuae coronasti nos*, Ps. Th. 5, 13. Hym ic mé befeste and hys welwylnesse ic mé bebeóde, Shrn. 189, 34.

wel-wyrcende *well-doing* :—Ic ðé hálsie, ðú árfæsta, welwilende and welwyrcende, Shrn. 169, 19. Ælcum welwyrcendum God myd beó midwyrhta, 179, 29. Se freódóm ðæs deófollícan onwaldes wæs seald eallum welwyrcendum, Blickl. Homl. 137, 14.

wémaп ; *p.* de *To allure, attract, persuade, entice*, (1) in a good sense :—Ða gesetednessa ðe tó hálgum mægenum wémaþ, Lchdm. iii. 440, 24. Hine mon georne wéme ðæt hé wununge healde *suadeatur ut stet*, R. Ben. 109, 22. Ðæt wé tó ælcan rihte ús sylfe wenian and wéman, Wulfst. 266, 6. Hwæ̆r ic findan mealhte ðone ðe mec ðréfran wolde, wéman (wenian ? *q. v.*) mid wynum, Exon. Th. 288, 10 ; Wand. 29. (2) in a bad sense :—Ða teolunga ðe hine fram Gode wémaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 288, 24. Hí (*devils*) dugoðe beswícaþ and on teosu tyhtaþ tilra dæda, wémaþ on willan, ðæt hý sécen frófre tó feóndum, Exon. Th. 362, 11 ; Wal. 35. v. ge-wéman.

wémere, es ; *m. One who allures* or *entices, a pander* :—Wémere *vel* tihtere *leno*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 55.

wem-líc. v. un-wemlíc.

wemm (?) *a spot* :—Wið wemme (cf. 34, 9 *which has* wenne) on eágum, Lchdm. ii. 2, 8. [*A. R. Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* wem.]

wemman ; *p.* de. I. *to spot, mar, spoil, disfigure*, (a) lit. :—Unwlitig swile and atelíc his cágan bregh wyrde and wemde *tumor deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32 ; S. 611, 18. (b) fig. :—Ic háliges láre wordum wemde (*I have not given a good account of the saint*), Andr. Kmbl. 2958 ; An. 1482. Wordum wemman *to reproach, blame* (cf. *Goth.* ana-wammjan *vituperare*) :—Stefn æfter cwom, wordum wemde, Andr. Kmbl. 1479 ; An. 741. Ðec (*the body*) dín sáwl sceal oft gesécan, wemman mid wordum (cf. nemnan ðé mid wordum, Soul Kmbl. 127), Exon. Th. 370, 24 ; Seel. 64. II. *to defile, pollute, profane* :—Gyf rihtwísnys mín hí wemmaþ *si justitias meas profanaverint*, Ps. Spl. 88, 31. Gif hé ðóhtes ceorles wíf wemme (*maculaverit*), L. Ecg. C. 14 ; Th. ii. 142, 12. [Ho of hire meidenhad nawiht ne wemde, O. E. Homl. i. 83, 8. Þho ne shollde nohht ben wemmedd, Orm. 2326. He wolde þys tendre þyng wemmy foule, R. Glouc. 206, 1. Wemmed *maculatus*, Wick. Deut. 12, 15. *Goth.* ana-wammjan *to blame : O. H. Ger.* bi-, gi-wemmen.] v. ge-wemman ; un-wemmed.

-wemme, -wemmedlíc, -wemmedlíce, -wemmedness. v. un-wemme, ge-wemmedlíc, ge-wemmedlíce, ge-wemmedness.

wemmend, es ; *m. A fornicator, adulterer* :—Wemmend *scortator, adulter, fornicator*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 61. v. ge-wemmend.

-wemmendlíc. v. ge-wemmendlíc.

wemming, e ; *f. Pollution, defilement* :—Wemmincge (wémincge ? v. wéman) *lenocinii, seductionis*, Hpt. Gl. 507, 20. [Wiðute wemmunge, H. M. 13, 24.] v. ge-, un-wemming.

wemness, e ; *f. Pollution*, Shrn. 183, 21. v. ge-, un-wemness.

wén, e ; *f.* I. *supposition, opinion, thought, idea* :—Hí fleóð swá hrædlíce swá is wén ðætte hí fleógen *longe fugiunt quasi putes eos volare*, Nar. 37, 15. Ðú (*Joseph*) fæder cweden woruldcund bí wéne (cf. Jesus erat, . . . ut putabatur, filius Joseph, Lk. 3, 23), Exon. Th. 13, 33 ; Cri. 212. Woeno *opiniones*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 6 : Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 7. II. *hope, expectation* :—Hié cwǽdon ðæt heó ríce ágan woldan . . . Him seó wén geleáh, Cd. Th. 4, 5 ; Gen. 49 : 87, 10 ; Gen. 1446 : Andr. Kmbl. 2150 ; An. 1076 : Beo. Th. 4636 ; B. 2323. Ðæs ic wén hæbbe *as I hope*, 772 ; B. 383. Wéna mé ðínre (*the unsatisfied hopes of seeing thee*) seóce gedydon, ðínre seldcymas, Exon. Th. 380, 25 ; Rä. 1, 13. Sibbe oftyste, wynnum and wénum, 464, 4 ; Hó. 82. Wénum *hopefully, expectantly*, 380, 17 ; Rä. 1, 9. III *a.* with gen. of what is hoped for or expected :—Ón ðam is godcundnesse wéu ðe manna ingehygd wát *divinity may be expected in him who knows men's hearts*, Blickl. Homl. 179, 25 : Exon. Th. 302, 21 ; Fä. 39. Wistfylle wén, Beo. Th. 1472 ; B. 734. Is leódum wén orleghwíle, 5813 ; B. 2910 : Exon. Th. 384, 16 ; Rä. 4, 28. Mé ðæs wén nǽfre forbirsteþ, ðe ic gefeán hæbbe, 236, 1 ; Ph. 567. Him wæs bégu wén, Beo. Th. 3751 ; B. 1873. Weán on wénum *in expectation of misery*, Cd. Th. 63, 4 ; Gen. 1027 : 191, 11 ; Exod. 213 : 163, 18 ; Gen. 2700 : Andr. Kmbl. 2176 ; An. 1089. Ðín on wénum, Exon. Th. 474, 12 ; Bo. 28. Bégu on wénum. endedógores and eftcymes, Beo. Th. 5783 ; B. 2895. III. *likelihood, probability, chance* :—Nú is wén micel ðæt heó mec eft wille gehýnan *there is now a great probability that she will again humiliate me*, Exon. Th. 280, 21 ; Jul. 632. Is mé on wéne geþúht ðæt ðé untrymnes þysgade *it seems to me in all likelihood that sickness has troubled you*, 163, 6 ; Gú. 989. Wén ic talige, gif ðæt gegangeþ, ðæt se gár nimeþ ealdor ðínne *I reckon there is likelihood, if that comes to pass, that the spear will carry off thy prince*, Beo. Th. 3695 ; B. 1845. III *a.* *in phrases such as* wén is (ðæt) = *perhaps, perchance, may be, probably* :—Wénunge, wén is *forsitan*, i. *forsan, fortasse*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 24. Gyf gé mé cúþon, wén is ðæt gé cúþon mínne fæder *si me sciretis, forsitan et patrem meum sciretis*, Jn. Skt. 8, 19 : Ps. Th. 123, 2, 3. Gif ðú wistes, ðú uoen is (woen is mára, Rush.) gif ðú gegiuedes *si scires, tu forsitan petisses*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 10. Cum mid ús, ðý læs wén is hí ús eft genimon *come with us, lest haply they take us again*, Blickl. Homl. 239, 9. Ðý læs wén sié ðæt hine God gefreólsige, 243, 19 : 247, 2. Wén is ðæt ic gefyrenode *perhaps I have sinned*, 235, 32 : 239, 29 : Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Ne biþ his lof ná ðý læsse, ac is wén ðæt hit sié ðý máre *his praise will not be the less, but may be the greater*, Bt. 40, 3 ; Fox 238, 11. Him bið forboden ðæt hé offrige, forðæm hit is wén ðæt se ne mæge ðderra monna scylda of áðuéan, Past. 11 ; Swt. 73, 17. Hit is þéh wén ðæt feala manna þence hwylcum edleáne hé onfó æt Drihtne, Blickl. Homl. 41, 14. Hwæðer hyt wén sig ðæt ðú sig se ylca Hælend ðe Satan úre ealdor ymbe spæc? (*perhaps thou art that Jesus of whom Satan spoke*, Gospel of Nicodemus 17, 12), Nicod. 28 ; Thw. 16, 35. Mára wen is *quanto magis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 11 : 12, 12 : Lk. Skt. Rush. 11, 13 (Mára woen, Lind.). Mára woen *alio quin*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 22. Nys hit nǽfre sóþ ðæt wé gelýfan sceolon ðán cempon . . . , ac ys bet wén ðæt (*more likely*) his cnyhtas cómon and heom feoh geáfon (*perhaps his disciples gave them money*, Gospel of Nicodemus 10, 29), Nicod. 19 ; Thw. 9, 13. Hú mæg ic hit gefaran ? ac má wén is ðæt ðú onsende ðínne engel *how can I do the journey ? but more likely thou mayst send thine angel*, Blickl. Homl. 231, 23. Nimðe wén wǽre *ni forsan*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 3. Cómon hí tó Eald-Seaxna mægþe gif wén wǽre ðæt hí ðǽr ænige ðurh heora láre Criste begitan mihte (*si forte aliquos ibidem praedicando Christo adquirere possent*), Bd. 5, 10 ; S. 624, 13. [Of þine kume nis na wene (*expectation*), Laym. 28141. Hit bið a muchele wene *it is very doubtful*, 13503. Wen iss þatt (*probably*) he wass forrdredd, Orm. 7152. Efter monnes wene *as men suppose*, A. R. 390, note e. *Goth.* wéns *spes : O. Sax. O. L. Ger.* wân *hope : O. Frs.* wén *opinion : O. H. Ger.* wân *opinio, existimatio, aestimatio, suspicio, spes : Icel.* wân *hope, expectation.*] v. next word.

wéna, an ; *m.* I. *supposition, opinion, thought, idea, imagination* :—Se leása wéna and sió rædelse ðara dysigena monna *hominum fallax opinio*, Bt. 27, 3 ; Fox 98, 32. Swá sume wénaþ, ðæt sió sunne dó, ac se wéna nis wuhte ðe sóþra, Met. 28, 35. Gewyrd nis nán ðing búton leás wéna. . . . Gé habbaþ nú gehýred be ðan leásan wénan, ðe ýdele men gewyrd hátaþ, Homl. Th. i. 114, 13–34. Sume men wénaþ, ðæt . . . : ac gif heora wéna sóþ wǽre, ðonne . . . , 124, 18. Se ðe wæs Crist geteald mid ungewissum wénan. 358, 3. . Be wénan (*as a matter of opinion*) hí healdaþ God ælmihtigne, R. Ben. 135, 24. For dysiges folces wénan *falsis vulgi opinionibus*, Bt. 30, 1 ; Fox 108, 4. Hé ongeat ðæt hié wǽron onstyrede mid ðæm wénan ðæt hí ðæs endes suá neáh wǽndon *commotos eos vicini finis suspicione cognoverat*, Past. 32 ; Swt. 213, 23. Ðæt hié ne lǽten hiera geðeaht and hiera wénan suá feor beforan ealra ðderra monna wénan *nequaquam cunctorum consilia suae deliberationi postponerent*, 42 ; Swt. 306, 1–2. Gif ðæt ondgit ongiett ðæt hit self dysig sié, ðonne gegrípð hit ðurh ðone wénan ðæt andgit ðære incundan byrhto, 11 ; Swt. 69, 21. Hit is betere, ðætte ælc mon ádrýge of ðderra monna móde ðone wénan be him ælces yfeles *cum prava aestimatio ab intuentium mente non tergitur*, 59 ; Swt. 451, 23. Ðá befrán hé, hú woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . hé wolde ádwæscan done leásan wénan dwelligendra manna, Homl. Th. i. 366, 8. Wénena *suspicionum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 26. II. *hope, expectation* :—Ne weorde ðé nǽfre tó ðæs wá, ðæt ðú ne wéne betran andergilde ; for ðam ðe se wéna ðé nǽfre lǽt forweorðan, Prov. Kmbl. 41. Ætes on wénan, Cd. Th. 188, 9 ; Exod. 165 : 119, 25 ; Gen. 1985 : Elen. Kmbl. 1165 ; El. 584 : Exon. Th. 378, 32 ; Deór. 25. v. preceding word.

wénan ; *p.* de. I. *to ween, suppose, think, imagine, opine, believe*, (1) absolute :—Ic wéne *autumo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 68. Wénð *opinatur*, 62, 53. Hé wénd *estimat*, Kent. Gl. 870. Hwílum ic gewíte, swá ne wénaþ men (cf. Aldhelm's riddle : Cernere me nulli possunt), Exon. Th. 381, 24 ; Rä. 3, 1. Wénde *metitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 31. Wéndan *autumant*, 95, 69. Ne meahton hié, swá hié wéndon ær, Elen. Kmbl. 954 ; El. 478. Wénde *arbitraretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 36. (2) with accusative :—Hwæt wénst ðú ? hwæt is ðes ? *quis putas est iste ?* Mk. Skt. 4, 41. Hwæt wéne gé ? *quid putatis ?* Jn. Skt. 11, 56. Ðæs ðe hé wénde *according to his belief*, Chart. Th. 140, 7. Ús gedafenaþ ðæt wé hit wénon swíðor ðonne wé unrædlíce hit gesépan ðæt ðe is uncúð búton ælcere fræcendysse *it befits us to hold this as an opinion, where absence of certain knowledge is without any peril, rather than to assert it unadvisedly*, Homl. Th. i. 440, 31. Nis ðæt nó líchomlíce tó wénanne, ac gástlíce *that is not to be estimated corporeally, but spiritually*, Bt. 42 : Fox 258, 13. (2a) with acc. pron. and appositional clause :—Ic ðæt wénde and witod tealde, ðæt ic ðé meahte áhwerfan, Exon. Th. 263, 29 ;

Jul. 357. (3) with genitive:—Ne wēne ic his nō, ac wāt geara, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 13. Gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic his nā beteran, Met. 25, 29. Hié dæt fæge þēgon, þeáh dæs se rīca ne wénde, Judth. Thw. 21, 16; Jud. 20. Oustyrede mid dæm wēnan dæt hī dæs endes sūa neáh wēndon *commotos vicini finis suspicione*, Past. 32; Swt. 213, 24. Hī wēndon his beteran ðonne hē wære, Bt. 30, tit.; Fox xvi, 5. Hwæðer ðū wēne dæt ænig mon sīð swā audgetfull, dæt hē mæge ongitan ælcne mon on ryht hwelc hē sié, dæt hē nāuþer ne sié ne betera ne wyrsa ðonne hē his wēne? *num ea mentis integritate homines degunt, ut quos probos improbosve censuerint, eos quoque, uti existimant, esse necesse sit?* 39, 9; Fox 226, 3. (3 a) with gen. and *tō*:—Ðonne scenced hē ða scylde ælcum ðara ðe him ænges yfles tō wēnd. For ðæm hit gebyreþ oft, ðonne hwā ne rēcd hū micles yfeles him mon tō wēne . . . *cunctis mala credentibus culpa propinatur. Unde plerumque contigit, ut, qui negligenter de se mala opinari permittunt* . . ., Past. 59; Swt. 451, 24–27. Him is ðeáh leófre dæt hē leóge, ðonne him mon ænigra ungerisna tō wēne *eligit bona de se vel falsa jactari, ne mala possit vel minima perpeti*, 33; Swt. 217, 16. Dæs ilcan is tō wēnanne tō eallum ðām gesælðum ðe scó wyrd bringð *de cunctis fortunae muneribus illud etiam considerandum puto*, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 24. (3 b) with gen. pron. and appositional clause:—Wē dæs wēnaþ, dæt ūs God mæge bringan tō beód gegearwad *numquid poterit Deus parare mensam?* Ps. Th. 77, 20. Wēnaþ dæs sume, dæt ic on seáð mid fyrenwyrhtum feallan sceolde *aestimatus sum cum descendentibus in lacum*, 87, 4. Ic dæs wēnde, dæt ic ongitan mihte *existimabam ut cognoscerem hoc*, 72, 13. Wēnde dæs formoni man, dæt wære hit ūre hlāford, Byrht. Th. 138, 52. Ne wēne dæs ænig, dæt ic lygewordum leód somnige, Exon. Th. 234, 26; Ph. 546. Ne þurfan wē nā dæs wénan, dæt hē ūs nolde dæra leána gemānian, Wulfst. 261, 18. (4) with a clause, (a) introduced by *dæt*:—Ic wēne, dæt nān mon ne sié *neminem esse hominum arbitror*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 58, 13. Hwæm wēne (woeno, Lind.) ic dæt hit beó gelīc? *cui simile esse existimabo?* Lk. Skt. 13, 18, 20. Wēn ic, dæt . . ., Beo. Th. 681; B. 338: 888; B. 442. Hig wēnaþ (woenas, Lind.: woenaþ, Rush. *putant*), dæt hī sīn gehýrede, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 7. Ðonne wēnaþ hī swā ungewitfulle, dæt hī habban ða sōþan gesælþa, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 30: Met. 19, 34: Exon. Th. 360, 25; Wal. 11: Cd. Th. 109, 22; Gen. 1826. Wēndes ðū, dæt ðū āhtest alra onwald, 268, 22; Sat. 59. Ðā wēnde hē (*suspicatus est*), dæt hit wære sum myltystre, Gen. 38, 15: Blickl. Homl. 175, 6: Chr. 911: Erl. 100, 21: Cd. Th. 44, 20; Gen. 712. Nalles hē wēnde, dæt hié hit wiston, 249, 14; Dan. 530. Wēndun gē and woldun, dæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelīce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gū. 635. Hī wēndon, dæt hig sceoldon māre onfōn *arbitrati sunt quod plus essent accepturi*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 10. Wēndon (woendon Lind.: woendun, Rush.) *putaverunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 49: Jn. Skt. 11, 13: Lk. Skt. 3, 23. Wēndon, dæt hē on heora gefēre wære *existimantes illum esse in comitatu*, 2, 44. Wēndan, Exon. Th. 460, 8; Hō. 14. Ne wēne gē, dæt . . . *nolite arbitrari quia* . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 10, 34. Ðeáh gē nū wēnen and wilnian, dæt gē lange libban scylan *si putatis longius vitam trahi*, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 14: Met. 10, 63. Nelle gē wēnan (woenæ, Lind.), dæt . . . *nolite putare quoniam* . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 5, 17. Ne þurfon gē wēnan, dæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 41, 12: Met. 29, 30: Exon. Th. 142, 16; Gū. 645. Nis tō wēnanne ðætte wolde God hiora gāsta mid him gýfman *non est creditus cum Deo spiritus ejus*, Ps. Th. 77, 10: Bt. 16, 3; Fox 56, 28. (b) not introduced by *dæt*:—Ic wēne (*arbitror*), ne mihte ðes middaneard ealle ða bēc befōn, Jn. Skt. 21, 25. Ic wēne (woeno, Lind., *aestimo*), se ðe hē māre forgef, Lk. Skt. 7, 43. Ic wēne, wit sýn oferswīþede, Blickl. Homl. 181, 29. Wēne wé, sý ðis se? 85, 16. Wēnst ðū hwæt is ðes? *quis putas hic est?* Lk. Skt. 8, 25. (5) with acc. and infin.:—Wén ealle uferan beón ðé *aestima omnes superiores esse tibi*, Scint. 22, 2. (6) with a preposition:—Ðā ongan ic ofer dæt georne wēnan *I began to make conjectures on the circumstance*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b. 420. **II.** *to hope, expect, look for*, (1) absolute:—On ðam dæge ðe hē nā ne wēnd (woenas, Lind.) *in die, qua non sperat*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Ðonne hý læst wénaþ (wēnaþ, Cott. MS.), Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 13. Ðe læs ðe wé forweorðan, ðonne wé læst wénan, Wulfst. 76, 1. (1 a) with preps. marking the direction of the expectation or hope:—Geþyld hafa, swā ic ðé wēne tō, Beo. Th. 2797; B. 1396. Swā wé wénaþ on ðé *sicut speravimus in te*, Ps. Ben. 32, 18. (2) with acc. of what is hoped for or expected and dat. of person for whom:—Ic wēne mé, and eác ondrǽde, dōm ðý rēþran, Exon. Th. 49, 22; Cri. 789. Ic mé bættran hām ǽfre ne wēne, Cd. Th. 268, 5; Sat. 50. Hé wile syllan unābeden dæt, dæt wé ūs ne wēndon, Homl. Th. ii. 372, 16. (3) with gen. of what is expected, (a) alone:—Ic ðǽr heaðufýres hātes wēne. Beo. Th. 5038; B. 2522. Ðīn līf geendaþ, ðonne ðū his ne wēnest, Wulfst. 260, 24. Hwæs wēneþ se, ðe nyle gemunan? Exon. Th. 74, 1; Cri. 1200. Ðǽr wē ūres feores ne wénaþ *where we despair of our life*, Blickl. Homl. 51, 28. Ðeáh hē ðǽr ne sién, ðǽr hé heora wénaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 126, 9. Ðā fōr hē (*Saul*) ford bī ðæm scrǽfe dæt hē (*David*) oninnan wæs, and hē his ðǽr nō ne wēnde, Past. 28; Swt. 197, 14. Hé ðæs mǽldæges ne wēnde, Cd. Th. 141, 4; Gen. 2340. Far ðǽr ðū freónda wēne, Exon. Th. 119, 29; Gū. 262. Geworpene on hlǽw, ðǽr hiora gemynde men ne wēnan *projecti in monumentis, quorum non meministi amplius*, Ps. Th. 87, 5. Hwonon hié ðæs wēnan sculon, Past. 11; Swt. 67, 2. Nū swýðe rade his (*Antichrist*) man mæg wēnan, Wulfst. 19, 5. Lifes ne wēnan, Exon. Th. 98, 22; Cri. 1611. Ne wé ðære wyrde wēnan þurfon, 6, 9; Cri. 81: Blickl. Homl. 63, 2: Cd. Th. 62, 31; Gen. 1023. Ne hī edcerres ǽfre mōton wēnan, 293, 8; Sat. 451. Hwǽr hē ðara mægla swíðost on ðam wangstede wēnan þorfte, Elen. Kmbl. 2206; El. 1104. Ðēh dē hē wēnende wǽre anwealdes, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 194, 22. (b) with appositional clause:—Ðæs ne wēndon witan, dæt hit manna ænig tōbrecan meahte, Beo. Th. 1560; B. 778. Ne þearf dæs nān mon wēnan, dæt hine ōþer mon mæge ālēsan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 13: 109, 30: Cd. Th. 272, 5; Sat. 115. Frófre ne wēnaþ, dæt gē wræcsíða wyrpe gebīden, Exon. Th. 132, 28; Gū. 479. Ne þearf hælеþa nān wēnan ðæs weorces, dæt hē wīsdōm mæge wið oferméttа gemengan, Met. 7, 7: 13, 24: 26, 114. (c) with dat. of object for which something is expected:—Ne wēndest ðū ðé ðínes feores *thou wouldst despair of thy life*, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 26. Him mon ðæs līfes ne wénde *proximus morti fuit*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 124, 32: Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 39: 5, 3; S. 616, 9. Hē wénde him þrāge hnāgre, Elen. Kmbl. 1333; El. 668. Hié seudon ræfter fultume, ðǽr hié him ǽniges wēndon, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 23: 4, 5; Swt. 166, 13: 6, 13; Swt. 268, 13. Wēnaþ eów ǽlcere blisse, Homl. Th. i. 554, 30. Ðǽr ðū dē hleahtres wēne, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 4, 8. Ǽr hē hym ðæs feferes wēne, Lchdm. i. 84, 7. Ne mæg ic mē nānes ōðres wēnan, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 576. (d) with preposition marking direction of expectation, *to look* to a person for something:—Wēne ic tō ðé wyrsan gebingea, Beo. Th. 1054; B. 525. Ne ic tō Sweódéode sibbe oððe treówe wihte wēne, 5838; B. 2923. Hē sæcce ne wēneþ tō Gār-Denum, 1205; B. 600. Ne wēndon hig nānes fleámes tō unc, Shrn. 40, 29. Nǽnig wihta wēnan þorfte beorhtre bōte tō banan folmum, Beo. Th. 317; B. 157. (e) where (c) and (d) are combined:—Wēne ic mē wraðe tō ðé *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Ða dysegan nānwuht nyllaþ onginnan dæs ðe hī him āwþer mægen tō wēnan oððe lofes oððe leána, Bt. 36, 5; Fox 180, 11. (f) where (a) or (d) is accompanied by a clause [v. (4)]:—Hig dæs æðelinges ræt ne wēndon, dæt hē sigehrēðig sēcean cōme mǽrne þéoden, Beo. Th. 3197; B. 1596. Ne þorftan ða þegnas tō dam frumgāre feohgestealde wēnan, dæt hý beágas þēgon, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. (4) with a clause:—Ic wēne mē hwænne mē Dryhtnes rōd gefetige, Rood Kmbl. 268; Kr. 135. Wīscton and ne wēndon, dæt hié heora winedrihten gesāwon, Beo. Th. 3212; B. 1604. (5) with infinitive:—Ic ænigra mē weána ne wēnde bōte gebīdan, 1870; B. 933. [*Goth.* wēnjan *sperare*: *O. Sax.* wānian *to suppose, hope* (with gen., infin., and clause): *O. Frs.* wēna: *O. H. Ger.* wān[n]en *opinari, putare, censere, arbitrari, suspicari, aestimare, credere, sperare* (with gen., clause, infin., acc. and infin., preposition): *Icel.* væna *to suppose, hope for.*] v. ā-, ge-wēnan; un-wēned.

wen-bŷl *or* **-bỳle** *some kind of boil*:—Wiþ wenbỳle, Lchdm. ii. 128, 16. Lǽcedōmas tō wenbỳlum, 12, 19: 128, 6.

wencel, wincel, es; *n. A child*:—Gif his hlāford him wīf sylle and hig suna hæbbon and dohtra, ðæt wīf and hire winclo (*liberi*) beóð ðæs hlāfordes. Gif se wiel cwīð: 'Mē ys mīn hlāford leóf and mīn wīf and mīne winclo,' Ex. 21, 4, 5. Se eordlīca kempa bið ǽfre gearo, swā hwyder swā hē faran sceal tō gefeohte mid ðam kininge, and hē for his wīfe ne for his wenclum ne dearr hine sylfne belādian, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 20. Weodewum (and) wencelum hē wel onfēhð *pupillum et viduam suscipiet*, Ps. Th. 145, 8. [Ƿuw iss borenn an wennchell þatt iss Iesu Crist, Orm. 3336. Men and wummen and children (*v. l.* were and wif and wenchel). A. R. 334, 25. Quelæn þa wifmen, quelen þa wanclen, Laym. 31834. *The later form is* wenche, e.g. Wicklif, Mt. 9, 24.]

wencge, v. wang.

wend *a course, an alternative, a case*:—Ðonne gerecce hē, gif hē mæge, ōþer twēga, oððe ðara spella sum leás oððe ungelīc dære sprǽce ðe wit ǽfter spyriaþ; oððe þridde wend (*a third course* or *alternative*) ongite and gelēfe dæt wit cn riht spirien, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 26. Gif hit gebirie dæt Alhmund swá ða freóndrēddene healdan nolde, oððe hine mon oferricte dæt hē ne mōste londes wyrde beón, oððe þridda wend, gif him ǽr his ende gesǽlde, Chart. Th. 141, 13. [Cf. A pryve went *a secret passage*, Chauc. T. and C. ii. 738. *O. Frs.* wend *a case.*] v. ed-wend.

wendan; *p. de To turn.* **I.** *trans.* (1) *To cause to move, alter the direction or position* of something (lit. or fig.):—God on gesyhðe wæs . . . mīn on ða swíðran, ðanon ic ne wende onsión mīne, Elen. Kmbl. 696; El. 348. Swā hwā swā his mōd went tō yflum, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 20. Ic āwyrgde fram mē wende and cyrde, Ps. Th. 100, 4. Ðam ðe slihþ on ðīn gewenge, wend oðer āgēn *qui te percutit in maxillam, praebe et alteram*, Lk. Skt. 6, 29. Wendaþ mīn heafod ofdūne, Blickl. Homl. 191, 2. Byð his horn wended on wuldur *cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria*, Ps. Th. 111, 8. Wyrd bið wended hearde *the course of fate is hard to turn*, Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. (2) *to turn round* or *over*. Cf. wending, **I**:—Dæt wērige mōd wendaþ ða gyltas swíðe mid sorgum *caeca scelerum mergit vertigine mentem*, Dōm. L. 244. Se ðe wende wríþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rā. 60, 5. Tó eáhsealfe . . . wende man ælce dæge (*let the paste be turned every day*), Lchdm. iii. 16, 24. Wend-

ende *convolvens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 27. Hē (*a cup*) in healle wæs wylted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rä. 60, 19. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter, convert*:—Hē wendeþ stān on wīdne mere *convertit solidam petram in stagnum aquae*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. God ūs ēce biþ, ne wendaþ hine wyrda, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9. Hē ða weaxendan wende eorðan on sealtne mersc, Ps. Th. 106, 33. Hē heora wæter wende tō blōde *convertit aquas eorum in sanguinem*, 104, 25. Hī wendan unriht tō rihte, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 23. Wend ðās stānas tō hlāfum, Homl. Th. i. 168, 22. Ða yldu wendan tō līfe, Exon. Th. 211, 2; Ph. 191. Ða gewittesse wendan *to pervert the testimony*, 147, 21; Gū. 730. Dær hē hit wendan (-en, MS.) mealte *if he could have changed it*, 276, 23; Jul. 570: Elen. Kmbl. 1955; El. 979. God giet settende is and wendende ælce onwaldas and ælc rice tō his willan, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 2. Hī beōd wended *mutabuntur*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Wese heora beōd wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*, 68, 23. (3 *a*) *to turn* from one language to another, *to translate, interpret*. v. wendere:—Ælfrēd kuning wæs wealhstod ðisse bēc and hīe of bēclēdene on Englisc wende, Bt. proem.; Fox viii, 2. Ic hē secge worda gerȳnu, ða ðū wendan (or *alter*?) ne miht, Cd. Th. 262, 21; Dan. 747. **II.** reflexive, (1) *to move one's self, take one's way, go, proceed, wend* (lit. or fig.):—Ic wende mec on wæteres hricg, Salm. Kmbl. 37; Sal. 19. Wendeþ hē hine under wolcnum, wīgsteall sēceþ, 207; Sal. 103. Ða innoþas hī wendaþ mid heora hefignesse, and on ða sīdan fealla þ dē hē on licgeaþ, Lchdm. ii. 258, 11. Hē wende hine lythwōn fram him and weōp, and wende eft tō him *avertit se parumper et flevit; et reversus est ad eos*, Gen. 42, 24. Se cyning hine west wende, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 5. Hē wende hine ðanon, Cd. Th. 31, 31; Gen. 493: 34. 33; Gen. 547. Hē wende hine of worulde *he departed this life*, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Wend ðē from wynne, Cd. Th. 56, 28; Gen. 919. (2) *to turn, direct the attention*:—Ic wolde dæt wit unc wendon tō dises folces sprēce, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 236, 11. **III.** *intrans.* (1) *To wend, go, proceed* (lit. and fig.):—Se ðe bid on æcere, ne went hē on bæc *qui fuerint in agro, non redeant retro*, Lk. Skt. 17, 31. Went nū fulneāh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Met. 13, 55. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan *all the world goes well with him*, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. For hwī hit swā went swā hit nū oft deþ *why things go as now they often do*, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 26. Ða wende hē on scype āgēn *ascendens nauem reversus est*, Lk. Skt. 8, 37. Se here eft hāmweard wende, Chr. 895; Erl. 93, 25. Hē grundsceāt sōhte, wende tō worulde, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650. Ða bōceras ðe wendon *(descenderant)* fram Hierusalem, Mk. Skt. 3, 22. Hig wendon tō Hierusalem *regressi sunt in Hierusalem*, Lk. Skt. 24, 33. Hī wendon ðā tō horsum . . . Hī wendon him fram, and heora wǣpna āwurpon, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 425, 435. His feónda wǣmna wendon on hī sylfe, Jud. Thw. 162, 9. Dǣr wendon forð wlance þegenas, Byrht. Th. 137, 52; By. 205. Ūre yldran swultan and ūs from wendan, Blickl. Homl. 195, 27. Dæt ic hām sīðie, wende fram wīge, Byrht. Th. 139, 10; By. 252. Ær hē hionan wende *ere he depart*, Met. 18, 11. Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. Wendan of (*to depart from*) woruldryhte, Exon. Th. 105, 24; Gū. 28. Dæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 13. (1 *a*) with reflexive dative:—Cnut wende him ūt, Chr. 1016; Erl. 154, 5. Hī wendon him tō dære burge weard, 1048; Erl. 177, 40. (2) *to turn round*:—Swylce ex wendende *quasi axis versatilis*, Scint. 97, 4. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter*:—Hī on wīdermēde wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57: Exon. Th. 73, 7; Cri. 1186. Hē gehālgode wīn of wætere, and wendan hēt on ða beteran gecynd, Andr. Kmbl. 1174; An. 587. Dæt wile wendan on wæterbollan, Lchdm. ii. 248, 7. (4) *to change, shift, vary, be variable*:—God ne went nō swā swā wē dōþ, Bt. 42; Fox 258, 20. Wendeþ, Exon. Th. 379, 13; Deór. 379. Geseah ic dæt beácen wendan wǣdum and bleóm; hwilum hit wæs mid wǣtan bestēmed, hwilum mid since gegyrwed, Rood Kmbl. 43; Kr. 22. [*Goth.* wandjan: *O. Sax.* wendian: *O. Frs.* wenda: *O. H. Ger.* wenten: *Icel.* venda.] v. ā-, be-, ed-, ge-, mis-, on-, ōþ-, tō-, under-, ymb-wendan; un-āwendende, un-āwend(-wended); windan.

wendan (? *or* wennan? Cf. winnan); *p.* de *To labour*:—Ðā wende (*other MSS. have* wann, wonn) hē swȳþe, dæt hē ða dē mid hine cōman geheálde *laboravit multum, ut eos, qui secum venerant, contineret*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. [Cf. *Icel.* vanda *to take pains in a work.*]

-wende. v. hāl-, hāt-, hwīl-, lād-, leóf-, luf-wende.

-wendedlīc, -wendedlīcness, -wend(ed)ness. v. ā-, on-wendedlīc, ā-wendedlīcness, ā-, and-, on-wendedness, ge-unwendness.

Wend(e)las (-e?), a; *pl. The people of Vendil* (the northern part of Jutland, *Icel.* Vendill)?, *the Vandals*?:—Wulfgār maþelode, dæt wæs Wendla leód, Beo. Th. 702; B. 348. Mid Wenlum ic wæs and mid Wærnum, Exon. Th. 322, 6; Víd. 59. v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. 332 sqq.; P. B. xii. 7.

Wendel-sǣ (*generally masc.*) *the Mediterranean*. In Alfred's Orosius the word is used to translate several Latin terms denoting the Mediterranean or parts of it:—Andlang Wendelsǣs (*mare Nostrum, quod Magnum generaliter dicimus*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 12. Wendelsǣ *mare Nostrum*, 12, 14; 26, 28; 8, 23. Ōþ ðone Wendelsǣ, 10, 36. Se Wendelsǣ *mare Magnum*, 24, 26. On ðæm Wendelsǣ *per totum Magnum pelagus*, 28, 24. Seó ūs fyrre Ispania, hyre is be westan gārseg, and be norðan Wendelsǣ *Hispania ulterior habet a septentrione Oceanum, ab occasu Oceanum*, 24, 8. Se Wendelsǣ ðe man hæt Atriaticum, 22, 14: 28, 9. Andlang ðæs Wendelsǣs is Dalmatia on norðhealfe ðæs sǣs *Dalmatia habet a meridie Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 12. Hió hæfd be norðan ðone Wendelsǣ, ðe man hæt Adriaticum *habet a septentrione mare Siculum vel potius Adriaticum*, 26, 7. Se Wendelsǣ *mare Tyrrhenum*, 8, 25: 28, 15: 24, 3. Italia land belūt Wendelsǣ ymb eall ūtan būton westannorðan *Italia habet ab Africo Tyrrhenum mare, a borea Adriaticum sinum*, 22, 18. Be sūðan Narbonense is se Wendelsæ (*mare Gallicum*), 22, 29, 20. Wendelsæ ðe man hæt Libia Æthiopicum (*mare Libycum*, 26, 1. Begeondan Wendelsǣ *citra Pontum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 24, 52. Fēng Carl tō allum ðam westrice behīenan Wendelsǣ and begeondan disse sǣ, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 11. On ān īglond ūt on ðære Weudelsǣ, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 11. Æt Wendelsǣ on stæðe (*the Italian shore*), Elen. Kmbl. 462; El. 231. On Wendelsǣ ðǣr Apollines dohtor wunode, Met. 26, 31: Salm. Kmbl. 406; Sal. 203. [*O. H. Ger.* Wentil-sēo *oceanus*. Cf. wendel-meri *oceanus*.]

-wenden. v. ed-wenden.

wendend, es; *m. That which turns round*:—Wendend *vertigo* (teres vertigo coeli, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 32. Cf. hweorfa.

-wendendlīc, -wendendlīce. v. ā-wendendlīc, ā-wendendlīce.

wendere, es; *m. A translator, interpreter*. v. wendan, I. 3 a:—Wenderum *translatoribus, interpretes*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* misse-wendari.]

wending, e; *f. Turning*. **I.** *a turning round, revolution*. Cf. wendan, I. 2:—On ānre wendinge, ða hwīle ðe hē (*the firmament*) ǣne betyrnð, gǣð forð feówor and twēntig tida, Hexam. 5; Norm. 8, 30. **II.** *a turning up or over*:—Gif ðǣr sīð ðæs hrīfes wendung *if the stomach be upset* (?), Lchdm. ii. 228, 24. **III.** *changing, mutation*:—Ne wyrð disses nǣfre nān wending *non movebor de generatione in generationem*, Ps. Th. 9, 26. Wendinge, 29 6. Earfoðe ys fǣrlic wendinge *difficilis est subita permutatio*, Scint. 63, 20. Hit gedēð hit self him sellum suíðe ungelīc for ðære gelōmlīcan wendinge *mutabilitate se varium exhibet*, Past. 42; Swt. 306, 17. Orsorg līf lǣdaþ woruldmen wīse būton wendinge (cf. unonwendendlīce, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. [Dyaþ is a wendinge, and þet ech wot, Ayenb. 70, 34. At the wendyng *at the turn* (versura), Pall. 44, 12.] v. ā-wending.

wēne; *adj.* **I.** *hopeful*. v. or-, un-wēne. **II.** *fair, beautiful*. v. wēn-līc:—Wēnre (?wēnde, MS.) *formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. [*Icel.* vænn *hopeful*; *fair, beautiful.*]

wenge. v. wang.

wenian; *p.* ede *To accustom*. **I.** *to accustom, train, prepare, fit*, (1) with prep. *tō* marking the end of the training:—Lǣrde hē ða leóde on geleáfan weg, wende tō wuldre weorod unmæte, tō dam hālgan hām, Andr. Kmbl. 3360; An. 1684. Hine his goldwine wende tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hié lǣrdon hira tungan and wenedon tō leásunga *docuerunt linguam suam loqui mendacium*, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 19. Dæt ælc cristen man his bearn tō cristendōme geornlīce wænige, L. Edg. C. 17; Th. ii. 248, 9. Wenian tō gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 571. Tō ælcan rihte ūs sylfe wenian and wēman, Wulfst. 266, 5. Godes folc wenian tō ðam ðe heom þeatf sȳ, 154, 13. (1 *a*) with prep. *tō*, and *mid* marking the means used:—Dæt ēce līf gearnian ðe hȳ ūs tō weniaþ mid lāre and mid bysene gōdra weorca *to merit that life eternal, to which they are training us by teaching and by the example of good works*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 22. Man mæg ylpas wenian tō wige mid crælte, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 10. Utan ūs sylfe mid gōdan geþance wenian tō rihte, Wulfst. 76, 2. (2) with prep. *in*, marking end attained by training:—Leorna lāre, wene ðec in wīsdōm *train yourself so that you may be wise*, Exon. Th. 303, 32; Fä. 62. (3) with instrumental:—Dō ā ðætte duge . . . wene ðec ðȳ betran (cf. *Icel.* venjask *with dat. to be accustomed to do a thing*) *always choose the better part*, Exon. Th. 300, 17; Fä. 7. **II.** *to draw, attract*, (1) *to draw* to:—Dæt æt feohgyftum Folcwaldan sunu dōgra gehwylce Dene weorþode, Hengestes heáp hringum wenede (*he should attach them to himself by presents*), efne swā swīðe swā hē Fresena cyn byldan wolde, Beo. Th. 2187; B. 1091. Ðone ðe mec frēfran wolde, wenian (wēman? *q.v.*: *but* cf. Sulīk folk laðōian, wennian mid willeon, Hél. 2818) mid wynnum, Exon. Th. 288, 10; Wand. 29. (2) *to draw* from:—Wene and teōh dæt blōd fram ðære ādeádedan stōwe, Lchdm. ii. 84, 3. Hū mon dæt deáde blōd āweg wenian scyle, 8, 15. (2 *a*) *to wean*; ablactare:—Swā mōdor dēþ hyre bearn, ðonne hió hit fram hire breósta gesoce weneþ, R. Ben. 22, 21. [*O. Sax.* wenian, wennian: *O. H. Ger.* wennen *assuefacere*: *Icel.* venja *to accustom* to (*dat. or* við).] v. ā-, æt-, be-, ge-, mis-wenian; for-, ofer-wened.

wēning, e; *f.* **I.** *supposition, doubtful thought, doubt*:—Se Godes man ne sceolde be ðan morgendæge þencean, ðȳ læs dæt wǣre, dæt hē þurh dæt ænig dara gōda forylde, ðe hē ðonne ðȳ dæge gelōn mihte, and

(þurh) ðá wēninge hweðer hē eft ðæs mergendæges gebīdan mōste *the man of God ought not to think of the morrow, lest it should come to pass, that through it he should put off any of the good that he might do then on the day, and through the doubt whether he may live to see the morrow*, Blickl. Homil. 213, 24. II. *hope, expectation* :—Bæd heó swīþe lange ðone syninge, ðæt hē hī forlēte on mynstre Criste þeówian, ðæt heó ða wēninge æt nýhstan ðurhteáh (*so that at last her hope was realized*), Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 39. III. *chance* :—In woenunga *forte*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 29. [Aboue onderstandiugge and wenynge (*imagination*). Ayenb. 113, 6. It is a wrongful wenynge (*opinion*), Chauc. Boeth. 172, 28. *O. H. Ger.* ana-wānunga *existimatio* ; bi-wānunga *deliberatio*.] v. wēnunga.

weninga. v. wēnunga.

wēn-līc ; *adj.* I. *fair, handsome, comely* :—Straugliċe on wæstme and wēnliċe on nebbe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 16, 41. Heó wæs swíðe wlitig and wēnliċes hīwes *erat eleganti aspectu nimis*, Homl. Ass. 108, 205. II. the word glosses *conveniens* in the following passages :—Ne wæs woenliċ (þæsliċ *q v.*), W. S.) gecýðnisse hiora *non erat conveniens testimonium illorum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 59. Woenlica (weonlíce, Rush.) gecýðnise *conuenientia testimonia*, 14, 56. [Swo ward iturnd þat fole of ateliche to wenliche *ita facta est Niniue speciosa que prius turpis existebat*, O. E. Homl. ii. 83, 9. Hwu hie mai hire seluen wenlukest makien, 29, 12. Þe mon þe on his ȝouþþe ȝeorne leornеþ wit and wisdom, he may been on elde wenliche lorþeu, Misc. 108, 105. *O. Sax.* wān-līk *fair* : *Icel.* væn-ligr *hopeful, promising, fine*.] v. un-wēnliċ.

wēnliċe ; *adv. Fairly, in comely fashion* :—September and December mid heora seofon gefērum gladiaþ wēnliċe swýðe, Anglia viii. 302, 4. [*O. Sax.* wān-līko *beautifully* : *Icel.* vænliga.]

wenn, es ; *m. A wen* :—Éágan wenn *impetigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 39 : i. 43, 62. Wiđ wenne (τύλος) on eágon, Lchdm. ii. 34, 9. Wænne, 34, 3. Wiþ sceótendum wenne, 324, 25. Gif men synd wænnas gewunod on ðæt heáfod foran oððe on ða eágan, iii. 46, 21. Sealf wiđ wennas, 12, 22. Wiđ wennas æt mannes heortan, 40, 4. v. þeórwenn.

-wēnness. v. or-wēnness.

wen-sealf, e ; *f. A salve for wens* :—Wensealf, Lchdm. ii. 128, 13, 19. Ðās wyrta sceolon tō wensealfe, i. 382, 15 : ii. 128, 6 : 12, 19.

wen-spring (-spryng), es ; *m. A mole* :—Wenspryngа *nevorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 50.

Wente ; *pl.* I. *the people of Gwent* (the district comprising Monmouth and Glamorgan) :—Ealle ða cyngas ðe on ðysum ȝlande wǽron hē (*Athelstane*) gewylde ; ǽrest Huwal West-Wala cyning, and Cosstantin Scotta cyning and Uwen Wenta cyning, Chr. 926 ; Erl. 111, 43. II. *the same as* Waller-wente q.v. :—Nemne man him ealswá micel Wente swá cyninges þegne, L. N. P. L. 52 ; Th. ii. 298, 11 : 53 ; Th. ii. 298, 14. v. Went-sæte.

wēnþ (?) *beauty.* v. wēn-līc :—Wēnðe *cum formosior*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 23. v. wēne.

Went-sǽte ; *pl. The inhabitan's of Gwent* :—Be Wentsǽtum and Dūnsǽtum. Hwīlon Wentsæte hýrdon intō Dūnsætan, ac hit gebyreþ rihtor intō West-Sexan, þyder hý scylan gafol and ġíslas syllan, L. O. D. 9 ; Th. i. 356, 17–20. v. Wente.

wēnunga (-inga) ; *adv. Perhaps, haply, by chance* :—Wēnunge (-a) *forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 229, 1 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 23. Wēnunga *forsitan*, Ps. Spl. 80, 13. Wēnunga hine hie forwandiaþ, ðonne hig hine geseóþ *forsitan cum hunc uiderint uerebuntur*, Lk. Skt. 20, 13. Ne hit mǽfre næs tō geopenigenne būton wēnunga hwilc munuc út fōre *unless it happened that a monk had to go out*, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 104. Ðe læs wēnunga *ne forte*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. Nymðe mē Drihten gefultumede, wēninċga mūn sāwl sōhte helle *nisi quia Dominus adjuvasset me, pauluminus habitaverat in inferno anima mea*, Ps. Th. 93, 16. Woenunga *forte*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 11, 13 : Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 9, 13. Woenunge, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 2 : *forsitan*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 46. Woeninga, Ps. Surt. 123, 4 : 138, 11. v. un-wēnunga ; wēning.

wen-wyrt, e ; *f. The name of some plant supposed to be good for wens* [*two kinds are mentioned*, seó cluſihte wenwyrt, Lchdm. ii. 128, 17 : 336, 3 : 128, 7 : 266, 26 ; *and* seó cneóhete wenwyrt, ii. 140, 8] :—Wyrc sealfe of wenwyrte, Lchdm. ii. 52, 4. Gesmire mid wenwyrte, 62, 27. Wensealf ; ontre, reáde netlan, twá wenwyrta, 128, 14.

weó *the upper part of the throat* :—Tunge *lingua*, weó *faus*, mūðes hrōf *palatum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 64, 57. Cf. (?) weohlan.

weó, ón (?) ; *f. Woe, misery* :—Daroþas wǽron weó (weá ?) ðære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9 ; Rä. 57, 5. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wēwa ; *f. dolor, pena, supplicium*.] v. weá, wāwa.

weó-bed, -bud. v. wīg-bed.

weóce, an ; *f. The wick of a lamp or candle* :—Weúce *licinius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 19. Leóhtfæt *lucernarium*, candelsnytels *emunctorium*, weúce *papius*, i. 26, 56. Weócan (*papyrum*) settan *to put a wick to a lamp*, Lchdm. iii. 348, col. 1. Ðonne dū blácernes behōfige . . . wǽt mid ðínum scytefingre on midden, swylce dū weócan settan wylle, Techm. ii. 126, 3. Riscene weócan *fila scirpea*, Germ. 391, 15. Weócan *accendilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 46 : *cicindilia*, 284, 26. Wiócum *cicindilibus, stuppulis*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 77. Weócum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 80, 43 : 131, 13. [Wex on þe candele sene, þe wueke widinnen unsene *in candela cera exterius, luminulum interius*, O. E. Homl. ii. 47, 32. As wex and a weke were twyned togideres. . . . And as wex and weyke . . . , Piers P. 17, 204, 206. Weyke of a candel *lichinius*, weyke of a lampe *ticendulum* (l. *cicendulum*. v. Cath. Angl. 412). Prompt. Parv. 520. The weke of a candele *lichinus*, Wülck. Gl. 592, 30 : 721, 43. *M. Du.* wieke : *M. H. Ger.* wieche *licinia*. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wioh *lucubrum*.] v. candel-, clāþ-weóce.

weoc-steall. v. wīg-steall.

weód, es ; *n. f.* (?) *A useless or injurious plant, a weed* :—Æceres weód, ðæt de bið on ofen āsend *faenum agri, quod in clibanum mittitur*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 30. Hwonan hæfd hit ðæt weód (*zizania*) ? Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 27. Is āwriten ðæt hē sēwe ðæt weód on ða gōdan æceras, Past. 47 ; Swt. 357, 17. Ðā æteáwde ða weód, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 26, 25, 29, 30. Mōtan ealle weóda nū wyrtum āspringan, Lchdm. iii. 36, 26. Swá hwá swá wille sāwan westmbǽre land, ātió ǽrest of ealle ða weód ðe hē gesió, ǽrest ðām æcerum derigen, Bt. 23 ; Fox 78, 23 : Met. 12, 4, 28. [Forgrouwen mid brimbles, and mid þornes, and mid iuele wiedes, O. E. Homl. ii. 129, 25. Wo þat mygte weoden abbe and þe roten gnawe, R. Glouc. 404, 11. Weed or wyyld herb *herba silvestris* vel *herba nociva*, Prompt. Parv. 519. *O. Sax.* wiod.] v. un-weód.

weód, e ; *f.* ? :—Wið cneówærce genim weóde wisan, Lchdm. iii. 16, 16.

weodewe. v. widuwe.

weód-hōc, es ; *m. A weed-hook, a hoe* :—Uueódhōc (uueád-, Ep. Erf.) *sarculum*, Txts. 95, 1764. Weódhōc (*printed* weodhoclu *sarcum*), Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 2 : Anglia ix. 263, 5. [Þe wyedhoc of þe gardine, þet uordeþ al þet kueade gers, Ayenb. 121, 27. Weodhook, Wick. Is. 7, 25. A wedehoke *sarculum*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 22. Wedhoc, 724, 30 (both 15th cent.).]

weódian ; *p.* ode *To weed, clear the ground of weeds* :—Me mæig on sumera . . . weódian, Anglia ix. 261, 12. [Wede corne or herbys *runco, sarculo*, Prompt. Parv. 519. To wede *sarrio*, Wülck. Gl. 609, 24. To wedy *vello*, 618, 31.] v. á-weódian ; weódung.

Weód-mōnaþ, es ; *m. August* :—Agustus mōnaþ on úre geþeóde wē nemnaþ Weódmōnaþ, for ðon ðe hī on ðam mōnþe mǽst geweaxaþ, Shrn. 110, 33 : 124, 14 : Menol. Fox 273 ; Men. 138.

weodu-binde. v. wudu-binde.

weódung, e ; *f. Weeding* :—Weódung *runcatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 15, 12.

weoduwe, weofung, weogas. v. widuwe, wefung, weg.

Weogorna-, Weogora-ceaster, e ; *f. Worcester.* The first part of the name is found in the following forms :—Weogorna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 131, 14 : 100, 8 : i. 35, 21. Weogerna, 114, 15 : 152, 7 : ii. 150, 4. Weogurna, i. 315, 27. Wiogorna, 176, 5. Wiogoerna, 279, 11. Wiogerna, iii. 166, 7 : 186, 4. Wiogerne, 261, 5. Wiogurna, 50, 18 : ii. 384, 17. Wiogurnae, iii. 49, 29. Wiogurne, 36, 6. Wegorne, i. 171, 13 : 259, 32. Wegerna, 38, 17 : 171, 33. Wegrinan, 109, 21. Wegrin, 201, 4. Wigorna, 108, 5 : ii. 111, 36. Wigornae, i. 185, 33. Wigerna, 150, 32 : iii. 91, 33 : iv. 235, 28 : Chr. 992 ; Erl. 130, 38. Wigurna, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 385, 14 : iii. 52, 3. Wigeran, ii. 108, 37 : iv. 234, 27. Uigran, i. 80, 14. Wigrinnan, 154, 15. Wygerna, iii. 260, 33. Wygerne, 262, 6 : 263, 7. Wygoran, vi. 215, 7. Weogerie, ii. 405, 26. Wiogora, Past. pref. ; Swt. 3, tit. Wiogre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 405, 5. Wigera, iv. 137, 21 : 262, 21 : Chr. 992 ; Erl. 131, 37. Wihgera, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 263, 14. Wigra, iii. 95, 28 : vi. 126, 25. Wigra, Wygra, Chr. 1047 ; Erl. 171, 30, 31. Wigre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 168, 15 : 186, 9. Wihgra, iv. 72, 22. Wigar, Chr. 959 ; Th. i. 219, col. 3. Cf. also Wiricestria, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 161, 25, and the Latin adjective forms, which shew the same variety, e.g. Weogernensis, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 99, 29 : Wiornocensis, iii. 366, 26 : Wigorcestrensis, i. 167, 18 : Wigorcensis, v. 142, 16.

Weogornaceastre-scīr, e ; *f. Worcestershire* :—On Wigeracaestrescīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 138, 1. Wigraceasterscīre (Wihgracstrescīre, *v.l.*), Chr. 1039 ; Erl. 167, 10. Wigercestresīre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 192, 2. Wigeceastrescīre, 263, 4. Wirecaestrescīre, 56, 8. Wircestrescīre, 193, 4.

weohlan ; *pl. The jaws* :—Tuxlas ł geahlas (weohlan, MS. T.) leóna tōbrycd Drihten *molas leonum confringet Dominus*, Ps. Spl. 57, 6. v. weó.

weohlere, weoh-steall, weola, weolc. v. wīglere, wīgsteall, wela, weoloc.

weole (? weolcen) ; *adj. Scarlet, purple* :—Twigedeáfgade deáge ł weolcere (weolcenre ?) ł wealcbasewere *bis tincto cocco*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. v. next word.

weolcen-reád ; *adj. Scarlet, purple* :—Se wolcnreáda wǽfels *the scarlet robe*, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 4. Hī scrýddon hyne mid weolcenreádum scyccelse, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 28. *Wolcnreádum*, Homl. Th. ii. 252, 25. Gif eówere synna wǽron wolcnreáde *si fuerint peccata vestra ut coccinum*, 322, 10. Wolcnereádum deáhum *conchiliis*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 57. Ðeós wyrt hæfd wolcenreáde blóstman, Lchdm. i. 244, 5. v. weoloc-reád.

weoler. v. weler.

weolma, an ; *m. Desire* (?), *what of its kind is most to be desired* (?), *what is best.* Cf. cyst :—Siþþan hē Marian, mægða weolman (*best of maidens*), mǽrre meówlan, mundheáls geceás, Exon. Th. 28, 12 ; Cri. 445. Cf. wil-.

weoloc, es ; *m. A kind of shell-fish, a whelk, cockle ;* also *the dye obtained from such fish* :—Wioloc *coccum,* Txts. 55, 594. Uulluc, uuluc *involucus,* 71, 1115. Weoluc, Wrt. Voc. ii. 45, 56 : *cochlea,* i. 65, 72. Weoloc, 281, 50 : ii. 16, 29 : *conquilium,* i. 291, 27. Wurma, weoloc *murice,* ii. 56, 62. Weluc *murice* vel *conchylium,* i. 56, 8. Weoloces scyll *conquilium,* 34, 11. Fiscdeáh, weolces *conchilii,* Hpt. Gl. 524, 19. Lytle snæglas *vel* weolocas *cocleas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 45. Hér beóþ swýþe genihtsume weolocas, of ðǽm biþ geweorht se weolocreáda tælhg *sunt et cochleae satis superque abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,* Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 19. Uuiolocas, uuylocas *cocleas,* Txts. 53, 542. Wilocas, Wrt. Voc. ii. 14, 81.

weoloc-basu ; *adj. Purple* :—Uuylocbaso *purpuram,* Txts. 113, 66. v. wealh-basu.

weoloc-reád ; *adj. Of the red colour that is got from the* weoloc, *scarlet, purple* :—Wiolocreád, wilocreád *coccum bis tinctum,* Txts. 51, 496. Weolocreád, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 43 : *cocco,* 77, 20. Weolcreád *coccum,* 14, 57 : *coccum rubicundum bis tinctum,* i. 34, 10. Weol[c]ræd *coccinea,* Hpt. Gl. 526, 32. Weolocas, of ðǽm biþ geweorht se weolocreáda tælhg *cochleae, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,* Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 19. Wolcreádum *coccineo,* Hpt. Gl. 523, 77 : Anglia xiii. 29, 53. Weolocreáde *coccineas,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 30. Wolcreáde, Hpt. Gl. 524, 55 : Lchdm. i. 244, 5, note. v. weolcen-reád.

weoloc-scill, e ; *f. A shell-fish, a whelk, cockle* :—Wiloscsel (uuiluc-, uuyluc-) *conquilium,* Txts. 51, 499. Wioluccsel (*but Ep. Erf. have* ïugsegg) *papilivus,* 83, 1487. Hér beóþ oft numene missenlicra cynna weolcscylle and musculе *exceptis variorum generibus conchyliorum, in quibus sunt et musculae,* Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 17.

weoloc-telg, es ; *n. The scarlet dye got from the* weoloc :—Wiolctælges *conquilini,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 41.

Weolud *the river Welland* :—Him cirde tō Þorferþ eorl and ðā holdas and eal se here ðe tō Hāmtúne híérde norþ ōþ Weolud, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 107, 29. v. Weland.

weóningas (?) ; *pl. m. Bindings for the legs* :—Weóningas (meóningas ? v. meó) *fascellas* (fascella = fasciola = fasciae crurales, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 53.

Weonod-land, es ; *n. The country of the Wends* :—Weonodland him wæs on steórbord, Ors. 1, 1 ; Swt. 19, 34. Weonodland, Swt. 20, 4, 6. Of Weonodlande, 7. Of Winodlande, 11. [*Icel.* Vind-land.] v. Winedas.

weor *bad.* v. weorr.

weorc, es ; *n. Work ;* opus. **I.** *work, operative action, operation* :—Godes willa is weorc *God's will is operative,* Hexam. 6 ; Norm. 10, 24. Dæt Godes weorc (uoerc, Lind. : werc, Rush.) wǽre geswutelod on him, Jn. Skt. 9, 3. Geseweotula þurh searocræft ðīn sylfes weorc, and sóna forlæt weall wið wealle, Exon. Th. 1, 17 ; Cri. 9. **II.** *working, doing, performance* :—Be rihtes weorce betweox Wealum and Englum *concerning the doing of justice between Welsh and English,* L. O. D. 2 ; Th. i. 352, 14. v. **V a, V b.** **III.** in a collective sense, *work, doings, actions,* (1) *what a person does* :—Se ðe ðþrum forwyrneþ wlitigan wilsiþes, gif his weorc ne deág, Exon. Th. 2, 19 ; Cri. 21. Weorc ānra gehwæs beorhte bliceþ in ðam blíþan hām, 238, 3 ; Ph. 598. Dæt hē ne forleóse his weorces wlite, 97, 9 ; Cri. 1588. Hē getrymede heora geleáfan mid ðon heofonlícon weorce, Blickl. Homl. 17, 8. Ðis is wæstm wíses and goodes ðe his sōdfæst weorc symble lǽste, Ps. Th. 57, 10. (2) *what happens* :—Ðæs dæges weorc byð egesfull eallum gesceaftum, Wulfst. 182, 7. **IV.** *work, labour, occupation, employment, any form of long-sustained or habitual activity* :—Weorc *opus,* cræfica *opifex,* Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 37. Towlíc weorc *weaving* ; textrinum opus, 26, 13 : 82, 11. Hī mōtan bletsian eal Cristen folc, and him godcunde lāc forebringan . . . ðis weorc biþ deófium se mǽsta teóna, Blickl. Homl. 47, 6. Hē nǽfre Godes weorces ne ābīon, ah hē ealle níht þurhwacode on hálgum gebedum, 227, 6. God geswāc hys weorces (*the work of creation*), Gen. 2, 3. Weorces (*the building of the tower of Babel*) wīsan, Cd. Th. 101, 28 ; Gen. 1689. Ūt færd man tō weorce his, Ps. Spl. 103, 24. Hī sóhton weras tō weorce (*building*), Cd. Th. 100, 30 ; Gen. 1672 : Exon. Th. 1, 4 ; Cri. 3. Ðū leóda feala forlǽrdest, nū leng ne miht gewealdan ðý weorce, Andr. Kmbl. 2729 ; An. 1367. Yrþlinge, hū begǽst ðū weorc ðīn ? Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 11. Sum mæg wrǽtlice weorc āhycgean heáhtímbra gehwæs, Exon. Th. 296, 1 ; Crä. 44. Weorc gebannan, Beo. Th. 149 ; B. 74. **IV a.** *a particular act of labour* :—Wirc six dagas ealle ðīn weorc, Ex. 20, 9. Gif hý ūt an æcere wure (*v.l.* weorc) hæbben *si opera in agris habuerint,* R. Ben. **IV b.** *workmanship* :—Wæs dæt hūs hwemdragen, nalas æfter gewunan mennisces weorces, dæt ða wágas wǽron rihte, Blickl. Homl. 207, 18. **V.** *a work, deed, any action* :—Dēd ł wærc *opus,* Jn. Skt. p. 1, 6. Hwæt dō wē dæt wē wyrceon Godes weorc (uerco, Lind. : werc, Rush.) ? Ða andswarode se Hǽlend : Dæt is Godes weorc (uerc, Lind. : werc, Rush.), dæt gē gelýfan on done ðe hē sende, 6, 29. Wénan dæs weorces, dæt hē wisdōm mæge wið ofermétta gemengan, Met. 7, 7. Hý weorces (*taking the forbidden fruit*) onguldon, Exon. Th. 153, 22 ; Gū. 829. Wérig dæs weorces, 436, 20 ; Rä. 55, 10. Tō hwon syndon gē dyses weorces swā hefige ? gōd weorc heó wæs wyrcende on mē, Blickl. Homl. 69, 15. Nis eów dæs weorces þearf, dæt gē da ciricean hálgian, 205, 36. Wrælícne hām weorce tō leáne, Cd. Th. 3, 18 ; Gen. 37. Ða de ðý worce gefǽgon, 232, 31 ; Dan. 268. Mon mæg ðý ilcan weorce (*ipso facto*) cwe̊þan dæt nētenu send gesǽlige, gif man cwiþ, dæt ða men sēn gesǽlige, da heora líchoman lustum ỳligaþ *to say that those men are happy, who follow their body's lusts, is at the same time to say that beasts are happy,* Bt. 31, tit. ; Fox xvi, 9. Ān weorc (uoerc, Lind. : werc, Rush.) ic worhte, Jn. Skt. 7, 21 : Blickl. Homl. 71, 30. Hē Godes eorre þurh his selfes weorc āfunde, Ps. C. 25. Gif hē donne git māre weorc geworht hæbbe *if then he have committed a greater crime,* L. C. S. 30 ; Th. i. 394, 12. Hwylce dæs gōdan mannes weorc and his dǽda wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 55, 13. Weorcu *opera,* Scint. 20, 19. Wæstm gōdra weorca, Blickl. Homl. 71, 36 : Exon. Th. 66, 31 ; Cri. 1080. Ēargra weorca, 80, 8 ; Cri. 1304. Dǽdum georn, wís in weorcum, 185, 7 ; Æz. 4 : 159, 4 ; Gū. 921. Weorcum fāh, Elen. Kmbl. 2484 ; El. 1240. Mid ælmessan and mid mildheortum weorcum, Blickl. Homl. 37, 19 : 73, 16. Leánigean æfter his weorcum and dǽdum, 123, 34. Ne dó gē ná æfter heora weorcum (*v.l.* weorcum : wærcum, Rush.) . . . Ealle heora wore (*v.l.* weorc : werca, Lind. : wære, Rush.) hig dód, dæt menn hī gesēon, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 3-5. Weorc (uoerca, Lind. : were, Rush.), Jn. Skt. 9, 4. Uoerco, Lind. 10, 32. God gesihþ ealle ūre wyrc (weorc, Cott. MS.), Bt. 41, 4 ; Fox 252, 1. **V a.** where action is contrasted with speech or thought :—Gif hwā hǽfdendōm weordige wordes oðde weorces, L. E. G. 2 ; Th. i. 168, 2. Ic dō swā ic ne sceolde, hwīle mid weorce, hwīle mid worde, Hy. 3, 44. Donne on ūrum móde biđ ācenned sum ðing gōdes, and wē dæt tō weorce āwendaþ, Homl. Th. i. 138, 23. Dæm synfullan nāuht ne helpaþ his gōdan gedōhtas, for dæm de hē hæfđ gearone willan tō dæm weorce, Past. 54 ; Swt. 423, 27 : 11 ; Swt. 73, 4. Bid sió costung ǽresð on dæm móde, donne fére̊þ útweardes tō dære hýde, ōðdæt hió ūt āsciet on weorc, Swt. 71, 8. Sinra weorca wilte and worda gemynd, Exon. Th. 64, 15 ; Cri. 1038. Gescād witan worda and worca, Beo. Th. 583 ; B. 289. Wordum ne worcum, 2204 ; B. 1100. Wordum and weorcum, Cd. Th. 278, 17 ; Sat. 223. Wercum, 267, 34 ; Sat. 48. Mid wordum oðde mid weorcum cýðan, Past. 21 ; Swt. 157, 21. Se ðe dās ǽ mid spræcon and mid wordum gefylđ and nele mid worcum, Deut. 27, 26. Swilce hē mid weorcum hī gespræce, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 2. Sume him dæs hādes hlīsan willaþ wegan on wordum, and da weorc ne dōd, Exon. Th. 105, 33 ; Gū. 105. **V b.** of action that gives effect to anything :—Hwæder hig gefýllaþ mid weorce done hreám, oðde hit swā nys, Gen. 18, 21. Hwæđer mīn word beó mid weorce gefilled, Num. 11, 23. Hwī hē nolde gehýrsumian his hǽsum mid weorce, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 61. Hē wolde his gebeót mid weorcum gefremman, 25, 621. Dæt đū mid weorcum gefille ealle đa ǽ, Jos. 1, 7. Se đe mægna gehwæs weorcum (*actually, indeed*) wealdeþ, Exon. Th. 121, 3 ; Gū. 283. Đīn gewitnes is weorcum geleáfsum, Ps. Th. 92, 6. **VI.** *a work, what is wrought* :—Weorc *machina,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 53. Đā wæs geforđad đīn fægere weorc, Hy. 9, 24. Nānwuht nis fæste stondendes weorces ā wuniende, Bt. 9 ; Fox 26, 21 : Met. 6, 17. Bisiuuidi uuerci (uerci, werci) *opere plumario,* Txts. 80, 699. Weorce *fabrica,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 35. Is đam weorce þearf, dæt se cræftga cume, and gebēte, Exon. Th. 1, 21 ; Cri. 11. Com God wera weorc sceáwigan, beorna burhfæsten and dæt beácen somod, Cd. Th. 101, 9 ; Gen. 1679. Se wealdend đe dæt weorc (*the universe*) staðolade, Andr. Kmbl. 1598 ; An. 800 : Exon. Th. 43, 19 ; Cri. 691. Mē gliwedon wrætlíc weorc smiþa, 408, 18 ; Rä. 27, 14. Mycel wǽrun đīne weorc, Ps. Th. 103, 23. Đā sceáwode Scyppend ūre his weorca wilte, Cd. Th. 13, 23 ; Gen. 207 : 239, 2 ; Dan. 364 : Met. 20, 21. **VI a.** *a strong building, fortress* :—Babylonia đe ǽr wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wunderlecast and mǽrast, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 74, 24. Bewrigene mid weorcum, Cd. Th. 218, 24 ; Dan. 44. **VI b.** *work, what is done, effect produced* :—Đa flǽscliican willan cumaþ oft þurh deófles sceónessa ǽr tō manna heortan, ǽr Drihtnes weorc đǽr wunian móte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8. **VII.** *pain, travail, grief.* v. weorcsum :—Dæt đam weligan wæs weorc tō þolianne, Exon. Th. 276, 21 ; Jul. 569. Dæt wæs weorc Gode, Cd. Th. 217, 18 ; Dan. 24. Ne bié sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2 ; Gen. 786 : Andr. Kmbl. 2556 ; An. 1279. Wæs hē tō dæs ārfæst, dæt him wæs on weorce, dæt hē leng from Cristes onsýne wǽre, Blickl. Homl. 225, 28. Hē dæs weorces gehleát, frēcne wíte. Cd. Th. 166, 10 ; Gen. 2745. Hē dæs gewinnes weorc þrowade, leódbealo longsum, Beo. Th. 3447 ; B. 1721 : Apstls. Kmbl. 160 ; Ap. 80 : Rood Kmbl. 155 ; Kr. 79. Ic weorc þrowade, earfoda dæl, Exon. Th. 485, 12 ; Rä. 71, 12. Worc, Cd. Th. 19, 24 ; Gen. 296. ¶ *the instrumental or dative is used in the phrase* weorce wesan *with the dative of the person = to be painful to a person* (cf. torne ; *adv.*) :—Mē næs se hrædlíca ende mīnes lífes swā miclum weorce, swā mē wæs dæt ic læs mǽrđo gefremed hæfde, donne

mīn willa wǽre, Nar. 32, 27. Him wæs on mōde myccle weorce (cf. on weorce, 225, 28 *supra*) and mycel twēo, hwæt hié be ðære dorstan dōn, Blickl. Homl. 205, 9. Him wæs ðæt swīþe myccle weorce, ðæt hē swā ungefulwad fordféran sceolde, 217, 22. Ðā wæs him ðæt swīþe sār and myccle weorce, 219, 14. Mē ða fracedu sind on mōdsefan mǽste weorce, Exon. Th. 247, 2; Jul. 72. Ne mē weorce sind witebrōgan, 250, 30; Jul. 135. Wæs Abrahame weorce on mōde, ðæt hē on wræc drīfe his selfes sunu, Cd. Th. 168, 31; Gen. 2791. Denum eallum wæs weorce on mōde tō gebolianne, Beo. Th. 2841; B. 1418. [*O. Sax.* weik *work, pain: O. Frs.* werk: *O. H. Ger.* werah *opus, operatio, fabricatio, materia, opera: Icel.* verk.] v. æcer-, and-, beadu-, bōc-, cræft-, dǽd-, dæg-, ellen-, firen-, frum-, fyrn-, ge-, gūð-, hand-, heáh-, heaðo-, here-, in-, irre-, lād-, mægen-, mǽr-, mān-, mis-, nīþ-, niht-, ofer-, orleg-, sigor-, stān-, þeów-, þréa-, þrýþ-, unriht-, untīd-, unwit-, weall-, weorold-, wic-, wundor-weorc.

-weorc; *adj.*, weorcan. v. mān-weorc, wyrcan.

weorc-dǽd, e; *f. A working, operation*:—Uoercdēdo deáðberendo *operationes mortiferas*, Rtl. 125, 35.

weorc-dæg, es; *m. A work-day, any day, not a* 'freólstīd,' *of the week but Sunday*:—Weorcdæg *feria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 4. Sealmas tō weorcdæge (*ad feriam*) gebyrigende, Anglia xiii. 402, 532. Ðam syxtan weorcdæge (*sexta feria*, 404, 563. Worcdæge, 389, 348. Būton dribtenlīcum and freólsum hāligra weorcdagas þeáwe gewunelīcum beón haldene *exceptis dominicis et festiuitatibus sanctorum feriales more solito teneantur*, 396, 451. Freólsdæg *festivitas*, weorcdagas *fasti*. Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 14. Hū dægrēdsangas on weorcdagum (*privatis diebus*) tō healdenne syn (v. the whole chapter, and cf. the title of the previous one: Hū dægrēdsangas on freólstīdum tō healdenne syn), R. Ben. 37, 4. 5. [Sif hit is werkedei . . . , sif hit is halidei . . . , A. R. 20, 7. Sure wuke gifeþ] ǯuw sexe werrkedaȝhess, but iff þatt anig messedaȝȝ . . . , Orm. 11315. Werkday *feria*, Prompt. Parv. 522. *Icel.* verk-dagr a *work-day*.]

weorce, weorcean. v. weorc, **VII** ¶, wyrcan.

weorc-full *glosses* gestuosus:—Wīf weorcfull *mulierem gestuosam*, Scint. 169, 1. [Workuol *active*, Ayenb. 199, 9.]

weorc-gerēfa, an; *m. An overseer of work*:—Ða weorcgerēfan *praefecti operum*, Ex. 5, 10, 13. Sidrac, Misac, and Abdenago, de Nabochodonosor gesette him tō weorcgerēfan, Homl. Th. ii. 68, 5.

weorc-hūs, es; *n. A workshop*:—Weorchūs *officina*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 23: *ergasterium* vel *operatorium*, 59, 6. Werchūs *ergasterium*, 34, 54. [Werkehowse *artificina, opificium*, Prompt. Parv. 522. A shoppe or a werkehous *operarium*, Wulck. Gl. 599, 11.]

weorc-lic; *adj. Working, busy.* [*O. L. Ger.* werk-līk *operosus: Icel.* verk-ligr *working*.] v. un-weorclīc.

weorc-mann, es; *m. A workman, labourer*:—Wercmonn *operarius*, Mt. Kmbl. Liud. 10, 10. Woercmonn (werc-, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 7. Weremenn *operarii*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 37. Woercmenn, 20, 1: Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 2. Ælc riht cynestōl steut on þrým stapelum . . . *laboratores* syndon weorcmenn, Wulfst. 267, 14. Cyning sceal hæbban gebedmen, and fyrdmen, and weorcmen, Bt. 17; Fox 58, 33. [*O. H. Ger.* werah-man *operarius: Icel.* verk-maðr.]

weorc-rǽden[n], e; *f. Work, labour*:—Of Dyddanhamme gebyreþ micel weorcrǽden (*the work is then defined*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 31.

weorc-sige, es; *m. Success in work*:—Sigegyrd ic mē wege, wordsige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

weorc-stān, es; *m.* **I.** *stone for building*:—Ne bið ðes stýpol getimbrod mid ǽnigum weorcstāne, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 38, 14. Hī man mid weorcstāne on ǽghwilce healfe ealle cuce dǽrinne forwyrce, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 322. **II.** *a stone for building, a large stone*:—Weorcstān *saxum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 20. Hēt se cāsere āhōn ānne weorcstān on hyre swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 389. Ða geseah hē hwær ða weorcstānas (cf. 322 *supra*) lāgon ofer eall, 23, 490. On ðam fenlande synd feáwa weorcstāna, 20, 77. Hē hēt ðæs scræfes ingang mid weorcstānum forwyrcan, 23, 316. Mid ormǽtum weorcstānum, Homl. Th. ii. 424, 27. Hē spræc nā tō ðām weorcstānum (*the stones of Jerusalem*) oððe tō ðære getimbrunge, i. 402, 10: Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 106. Hē hēt wilian tō ðam scræfe micele weorcstānas (*saxa ingentia*), Jos. 10, 18, 27.

weorc-sum; *adj. Grievous, noxious*:—Deáðes beámes weorcsumne wǽstm, Cd. Th. 37, 23; Gen. 594. v. weorc, **VII**.

weorc-þeów, es; *m.*: e; *f. A slave who works, a bondman, a bondwoman, a slave, a thrall*:—Ða wearð unblīðe Abrahames cwēn hire worcþeówe, Cd. Th. 136, 18; Gen. 2260. Nabochodonossor him dyde Israēla bearn, wǽpna lāfe, tō worcþeówum (*si quis evaserat gladium, ductus in Babylonem servivit regi*, 2 Chron. 36, 20), 220, 21; Dan. 74. Ða Abimæleh Abrahame his wīf āgeaf, sealde him gangende feoh and worcþeós (= -þeówas; cf. (?) *Northumbrian forms under* þeów: *MS. has* feos. The passage in Genesis is: Tulit Abimelech oves et boves et servos et ancillas et dedit Abraham, reddiditque illi Saram uxorem suam, 20, 14), 164, 25; Gen. 2720. [Cf. *Icel.* verk-þræll.]

weorc-wísung, e; *f. The direction of work*:—Biscecpes dæg-weorc . . . weorcwīsung be ðam ðe hit neód sý, L. I. P. 8; Th. ii. 314, 22.

weord, weored. v. wyrd, weorod.

weorf, es; *n. A young ass*:—Weorf *asellus*, assa *asinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 10, 45. Be ǽlces nýtenes weorðe gif hī losiaþ. Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scillt. . . . wilde weorf mid .xii. scillt., oxan mid .xxx. þ., L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 4. Ungewylde weorf, nýten ł hors *indomitos subjugales*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 1. v. next word.

weorf-tord, es; *n. Dung of beasts*:—Hē mæg of woruftorde done þearfendan āreccan *de stercore erigens pauperem*, Ps. Th. 112, 6. v. preceding word.

weorh, Lchdm. iii. 42, 3 *read* dweorh, cf. i. 364, 13.

weorld, weorm, weorn *a multitude*. v. weorold, wyrm, worn.

weorn (wearn?) *an admonition* (?):—Hēt ðā of ðam lige lifgende bearn Nabocodonossor neár æt gangan; ne forhogodon ðæt ða hālgan, sibþan hī woruldcyninges weorn gehýrdon, Exon. Th. 197, 5; Az. 185. Cf. warenian, warenung.

weornian; *p.* ode *To wither, fade, pine away*:—Ic eom hēge gelíc ðam ðe hraðe weornaþ, ðonne hit byð āmōwen, Ps. Th. 101, 4, 9. Ða blōstman blōwaþ ðonne ōþre wyrta scrincaþ and weorniaþ, Lchdm. i. 204, 13. Ic weornede *tabescebam*, Ps. Spl. 118, 158. Seó wlitige fægernes heora geógoðhādes weornode and wanode, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 127. Weornodon, Cd. Th. 294, 9; Sat. 468. Wurnende *marcescens*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 62. Seó sāwul, gif heó nǽfð ða hālgan lāre, heó bið weornigende and mægenleás, Homl. Th. i. 168, 33. v. for-weornian; wisnian.

weorod (-ud, -ed, -ad), weorod (-ud, -ed), worud (-ad), word, es; *n.* **I.** *a host, troop, band, multitude, crowd*:—Weorod *agmen*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 58. Werod, 6, 42. Werud *cetus*, i. *congregatio, conventus, multitudo*, 130, 79. Ðæt æfterfylgende weorod *the multitudes* (turbae, Mt. 21, 9) *which followed*, Blickl. Homl. 81, 14. Ða ewom dǽr micel mængeo elpenda of dæm wudo ungemetlīc weorod ðara dióra *venire e siluis elephantorum immensos greges*, Nar. 21, 19. Engla þreát, weorud wlitescýne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 101, 5; Cri. 1654. Leóde, weorud willhrēdig, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. Dǽr gewyrd ðurh Godes mihte rade tōscaden dæt wered (-od, *v. l.*) on twā, Wulfst. 26, 2. Eall werod (-ed, *v. l.*) dæs folces *omnis multitudo populi*, Lk. Skt. i, 10. Ða com dæt wered (*turba*). 22, 47. Mycel wered (*later MS.* werd) his leorningcnihta, 6, 17. Dæs welegan mannes ungeendod word and unārīmed mengeo on hryðrum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 1. Ða com hæleða þreát weorodes brehtme, Andr. Kmbl. 2544; An. 1273. Se Hælend genam his twelf þegnas sundor of ðæm weorode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 7. Mid dý unārīmedan weorode hāligra martyra, 25, 35. Weorude, Exon. Th. 57, 2; Cri. 912. Mid engla weorode *cum agmine angelorum*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 1. On weorede *in coetu*, Kent. Gl. 785. Dǽr hit ða weorud geseód, Exon. Th. 80, 26; Cri. 1312. Stōdon twā heofenlīce werod ætforan ðære cytan dura, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 10. Weredu *examina*, Germ. 396, 180. Lytle worado *pauci*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 23. Weoroda heáp, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872: Exon. Th. 66, 11; Cri. 1070. Hē ofer weoruda gehwylc scínep, 82, 7; Cri. 1335. Wereda, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. Ðǽm englīcum weorodum, Blickl. Homl. 131, 19. Fore weorodum *before the multitudes*, Andr. Kmbl. 1471; An. 737: Apstls. Kmbl. 109; Ap. 55. Weorudum, 121; Ap. 61. Werodum, Cd. Th. 78, 31; Gen. 1301. Mycelum weredum (*turbis*) him embe standendum, Lk. Skt. 12, 1. **II.** *a people*:—Ðæs weorudes (*the Mermedonians*) ða wyrrestan, Andr. Kmbl. 3182; An. 1594. Werodes aldor, Cd. Th. 74, 33; Gen. 1231. Werodes rǽswa, Babilone weard, 246, 31; Dan. 487. Weredes weard, 250, 25; Dan. 552. Ðam werude (*the Jews*), 216, 28; Dan. 13: 217, 23; Dan. 27. Hē sægde him wereda gesceaftе, 225, 27; Dan. 160. Faraþ geond ealne yrmenne grund, weoredum bodiaþ, 30, 22; Cri. 482. **III.** where numbers are associated for a special purpose or arranged in regular order. (1) in military matters, *a host, army, troop, band*. v. weorod-líst:—Weorod oððe here *exercitus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 4. Ða wæpn snellra weorod gegearewod tō campe, Judth. Thw. 24, 21; Jud. 199: Cd. Th. 184, 1; Exod. 100. Dæt weorod gefōr, 218, 25; Dan. 44. Werud, 190, 24; Exod. 204. Wered *cuneus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 49. His wered wanode ǽfre, Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 4. Fram ðām monnum dæs feóndlīcan weoredes *a viris hostilis exercitus*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 591, 3. Mycelnes heofonlīces werydes (-edes, *v. l.*) *multitudo coelestis militiae*, Lk. Skt. 2, 13. Man ofslōh Theódbald mid eallan his weorode, Chr. 603: Erl. 21, 15. Litle weorode, 937; Erl. 112, 34. Mid ealle his weorude *cum suo exercitu*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 27. Weoredе, 1, 9; S. 479, 40. Werode, Chr. 1004: Erl. 139, 31. Hē (*king Alfred*) lytle werede uniéþelīce ǽfter wudum fōr, 878: Erl. 78, 33. Wærede, 823; Erl. 63, 18. Side worude (worulde, MS.), Cd. Th. 118, 11; Gen. 1963. Hié sceoldan dæt hǽþene weorod gefýman, Blickl. Homl. 221, 30. Hē gesamnode weorod (werod, *v. l.*), Chr. 380; Erl. 11, 5. Weored, 449; Erl. 13, 10. Heora feónda weorod (wærod, *v. l.*), 999; Erl. 134, 34. Werod (-ed) *cohortem*, Mk. Skt. 15, 16. Wered *manum* (the reference is to the Gothic host), Hpt. Gl. 513, 10. Þegna uorud *cohortem*, Ju. Skt. Lind. 18, 3. Weredu *castra*, Ps. Spl. 26, 5.

Wælgryre weroda, Cd. Th. 186, 11; Exod. 137. Đū cāsere . . . hyt byþ gōd ðē and dīnum weorudum (werudum, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 330, 11. Hī ofslōgon .iiii. werad (iiii wera, feówer werod, *v.ll.*), Chr. 456; Erl. 13, 28. ¶ in epithets applied to the Deity, *the Lord of hosts*:— Weoruda Dryhten, Andr. Kmbl. 345; An. 173: 869; An. 435. Weorada, Ps. C. 17: Hy. 8, 1. Drihten weoroda, Cd. Th. 301, 14; Sat. 581: Exon. Th. 27, 10; Cri. 428. Weoroda ealdor, 15, 1; Cri. 229. Weoroda God, 332, 31; Vy. 93. (*The passage is printed* weorod anes God . . . monna cræftas; *Mr. Bradley suggests that* nes *is merely an alternative inflexion for the* na *of* monna, *and written above it.* v. Academy, 1893, p. 83.) Weoruda God, 293, 19; Crā. 3: 126, 5; Gū. 366: 273, 13; Jul. 515. Weruda, Ps. Th. 76, 11. Weoruda helm, þyrnwīggendra, Elen. Kmbl. 446; El. 223. Weoruda waldend, Exon. Th. 96, 6; Cri. 1570: 137, 28; Gū. 566: Andr. Kmbl. 775; An. 388. Sigora waldend, weoruda wilgiefa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465: Andr. Kmbl. 123; An. 62: 2565; An. 1284. Weoroda wuldorcyning, Exon. Th. 10, 32; Cri. 161. Weroda, Cd. Th. 213, 4; Exod. 547. Wereda, 1, 3; Gen. 2. Weoroda wuldorgeofa, Elen. Kmbl. 1358; El. 681. Wereda, Hy. 10, 48. (2) where a large number is arranged in regular companies:—Hē gesceōp tȳn engla weorod, dæt sind englas . . . seraphim. Hēr sindon nigon engla weorod . . . Dæt teōðe weorod āhteáð, Homl. Th. i. 10, 12–18. (3) *a body of servants, retainers, followers, associates*:— Đis is hold weorod, Beo. Th. 586; B. 290. Gif se getihtloda man māran werude beó ðonne twelfa sum, ðonne beó dæt ordāl forad, L. Ath. i. 23; Th. i. 212, 8. Đā geāscode hē ðone cyning lytle werode (wyrede, *v.l.*) æt Merantūne, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29. Reste hē ðǣr mǣte weorode, Rood Kmbl. 138; Kr. 124. Đā gesamnodan hié (*Peter and Paul*) heora weorod wiþ Simone, Blickl. Homl. 173, 9. Đā gesamnode hē mycel weorod his manna, 199, 12. Hwyder gewiton đa mycclan weorod ðe him (*the rich*) ymb fērdon and stōdan? 99, 25. Oft wǣron teónan weredum (*the servants of Abraham and those of Lot*), Cd. Th. 114, 1; Gen. 1897. (4) *a company, assembly*:—Wealhþeów fore dæm weredе (*the company in the hall*) spræc, Beo. Th. 2435; B. 1215. Werede *sinagoge*, Kent. Gl. 101. (5) *a crew* of a ship, *ship's company*. v. scip-weorod:—Sum streámrāde con, weorudes wīsa ofer widne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 22; Crā. 55. [He ǣscop tyen engle werod oðer hapes, O. E. Homl. i. 219, 9. Nicne englene ordres (weoredes, *v.l.*). A. R. 30, 19. Heouene riche wordes, Marh. 22, 25. Bruttene weored (ferde, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19922. Engel wird agen him cam, als it were wopnede here, Gen. and Ex. 1786.] v. burh-, eorl-, eorþ-, fird-, flet-, hell-, heofon-, heorþ-, leód-, lind-, man-, scip-, þegen-, þegnung-, wuldor-, wyn-weorod.

weorod, werod (-ed); *adj. Sweet*:—Werod (word, *v.l. late*) *dulcis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wæter . . . weorod on swæcce, Homl. Th. ii. 144, 4. Hwæder hit bið de wered de biter ðe wē ðicgaþ, 372, 29: Ex. 15, 25. Weredre *mulsae*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 40. Þurh weredre *pro dulci*, 462, 66. Weredre *vel* wynsumre *dulcisone*, *i. blanda*, weredum beóbreáde *vel* swǣsum *dulci favo*, Wülck. Gl. 225, 17, 20. Wered ðigene *nectareum edulium*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 38: *mulsum*, 417, 56. Werede *mulsa*, 408, 32: *dulcia*, Kent. Gl. 179. Đa leáf beóð wered on swæcce, Ldchm. i. 302, 21. Heó is weredre (*rather sweet*) on byrincge, 108, 2: 276, 10. Ælcum men þincð huniges biobreád dȳ weorodra, gif hē hwēne ǣr biteres onbirigþ, Bt. 23; Fox 78, 25. Weorodran ofer hunig *dulciora super mel*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 11. v. þurh-, un-weorod, *and next word*.

weorod, wered, es; *n. A sweet drink*:—Hē scencte scīr wered, Beo. Th. 996; B. 496. v. *preceding word, and* weorod-ness.

weorodian; *p.* ode *To grow sweet*:—Hē is swīðe biter on mūþe, and hē ðē tirþ on ða ðrotan, ðonne ðū his ǣrest fandast; ac hē weroda þ (-edaþ, *v.l.*) syðþan hē innaþ, and biþ swīþe liþe on ðam innoþe (*interius recepta dulcescant*), Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 30.

weorodlǣcan. v. ge-weorodlǣcan.

weorodlīce; *adv. Sweetly*:—Uton singan weorodlīce *canamus dulciter*, Hy. Surt. 7, 38. Werudlīce *dulcisone*, Anglia xiii. 427, 887.

weorod-līst, e; *f. Want of troops.* v. weorod, III. 1:—Rōmwara cyning rices ne wēnde for werodlīste, hæfde wigena tō lyt, Elen. Kmbl. 125; El. 63.

weorod-ness, e; *f. Sweetness*:—Đeós werodnys (weorodnes, *v.l.*) *hoc nectar*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 16; Zup. 42, 7. Weorodnyss *dulcedo*, Hy. Surt. 98, 17. Werednes, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 10. Werodnes, Ps. Lamb. 30, 20. Werednesse *dulcedinem*, Anglia xiii. 369, 48. Him ne līcaþ on his gecorenum nāne lustfullunga oððe werodnyssa ðyssere worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 3. [Salt ȝiueđ mete wordnesse (smech *v.l.*), A. R. 138, 12.]

weorold (-uld), weorld, worold (-uld, -eld), world, e; *f.* (*but* se world, Prov. Kmbl. 40: worldes, Lk. Skt. i, 70: þissum worulde, Met. 10, 70) *A world*:—Ealra worulda scippend, Hy. 3, 23. I. *the material world*:—Þeáh đū ealle gesceafta āne naman genemde, ealle đū nemdest tōgædere and hēte woruld, and þeáh ðone āinne noman đū tōdǣldest on feówer gesceafta; ān ðæra is eorþe, ōþer wæter, þridde lyft, feówrþe fȳr, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 28: Met. 20, 57. Weoruld, 22, 62, 171. Hīre þūhte eall ðeós woruld wlitigre, Cd. Th. 38, 9; Gen. 604. Þenden standeþ woruld under wolcnum, 56, 22; Gen. 916: Exon. Th. 203, 25; Ph. 89. Ðeós world eall gewīteþ and eác ðe hire on wurdon ātýdrede, Elen. Kmbl. 2552; El. 1277. Weorulde sceátum, Met. 20, 251: 24, 34: 30, 14. Worulde, Cd. Th. 13, 9; Gen. 199. Ofer worulde hrōf, 241, 20; Dan. 407. Worolde dǣlas, Beo. Th. 3469; B. 1732. Eall ðætte gróweþ, wæstmas on weoroilde, Met. 29, 71. Hē grundsceát sōhte, wende tō worulde *he came to the earth*, Exon. Th. 41, 3; Cri. 650: Cd. Th. 30, 20; Gen. 420: 32, 29; Gen. 510. Nǣron geond weorulde welige hāmas, Met. 8, 8. Đū weorulde gewohtest, 20, 24. Weoruld, 28, 26: 31, 14. Geond ðās widan weorold, 8, 41. Worulde, 11, 45. Woruld, 13, 65: Cd. Th. 36, 2; Gen. 565. Wuldres wyrhta woruld stapelode, Exon. Th. 206, 22; Ph. 130. Đū woruld gesceópe, Met. 20, 4. Swearc nordrodor, woruld miste ofertēah, Exon. Th. 178, 35; Gū. 1254. Ofer ealle woruld, Hy. 9, 34. Wurdon mycele wæterflōd geond ealle world, Ors. 1, 6; Swt. 36, 7. Ia. *earth* as opposed to heaven:—Ic wæs on worulde wǣdla, dæt đū wurde welig on heofonum, Exon. Th. 91, 22; Cri. 1496. II. *a state of existence*, (1) *the present state*, (a) with reference to time. v. VI:—Ǣr woruld wǣre *ante secula*, Ps. Th. 73, 12. World, 89, 2. Worulde (woruldes, Lind.: weoruldе, Rush.) endung *consummatio saeculi*, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 39, 40. Woreuldes, Lind. 24, 3. From fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 73, 20; Cri. 1192. Đone forman dæg dyssere worulde (*seculi*), Lchdm. iii. 238, 16. Se æftera worolde dæg, Shrn. 63, 4. Of worldes fryme̊de (from weoruldе, Rush.) *a saeculo*, Lk. Skt. 1, 70. Ǣr worolde (worlde, Cott. MSS.) *ante secula*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 13. Ætforan wurulde, Ps. Spl. 54, 21. God behēt gefyrn worulde Abrahame, Homl. Th. ii. 12, 23. Se cāsere ðe đū embe āxast, hē wæs gefyrn worulde, and swīðe fela geāra synd nū āgāne syððan hē gewāt of ðysum līfe, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 727. On worulde ǣr, Elen. Kmbl. 1118; El. 561. (b) as the state of existence of all men:—Hié ne dooð him nān gōd dīsse weorolde *eis necessaria praesentis vitae non tribuunt*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 5. Dīsse worolde (worlde, Hatt. MSS.) *praesentis saeculi*, 1; Swt. 27, 2. Ælc wilte tō ende onetteþ dīsse weorolde līfes, Blickl. Homl. 57, 29. Worulde, Beo. Th. 4675; B. 2343: Exon. Th. 158, 5; Gū. 904. Tēlnisse weorlde *aerumnas saeculi*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Worulde, Cd. Th. 270, 22; Sat. 94: Exon. Th. 122, 19; Gū. 308. Moncyn winþ on ðām ýðum dīsse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: 33, 4; Fox 132, 28: Met. 4, 56. Worulde gedāl *death*, Beo. Th. 6128; B. 3068. Worulde brūcan *to live*, 2129; B. 1062. Gād woroldе wilna, 1904; B. 950. Worlde geweorces, 5415; B. 2711. Hē unæþele fā fordˉþanan wyrđ on weorulde, Met. 17, 29. Worulde, Cd. Th. 35, 7; Gen. 551: 160, 25; Gen. 2655. Hē on weorolda (worulda, *v.l.*) hēr wunodе þrāge, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 23. Hēr on worulde, Cd. Th. 30, 29; Gen. 474. Đām mōdor gewīteþ of weorulde þurh scondlīce deáð and heó ligeþ unbebyrged *mater tua miseranda exitu sepultura carebit*, Nar. 31, 29. Worulde, Elen. Kmbl. 877; El. 440. Seó þurh Iericho mid hire seofon weallum getācnode ðās āteorigendlīcan worulđ, đe tyrnđ on seofon dagum, and hī symle geedlācaþ, ōđ dæt seó geendung eallum mannum becume, Homl. Th. ii. 214, 29. Hī dǣr hyra gecynda on weorold bringaþ *ibi prolem reddunt*, Nar. 35, 27. Woruld, Cd. Th. 137, 35; Gen. 2284. On worulđ cenned, 12, 20; Gen. 188: 57, 5; Gen. 923. In worold wacan, Beo. Th. 119; B. 60. Worold oflǣtan, 2371; B. 1183. Đās worulde þurh gāst gedāl ofgyfan, Cd. Th. 68, 32; Gen. 1126. Hē woruld ofgeaf, 71, 2; Gen. 1164. ¶ where the present state is contrasted with the future, where the temporal is contrasted with the eternal:—Dysse worulde (woreldes, Lind.: weorulde, Rush.) bearn . . . Đa đe synt dære worulde (weorlde, Rush. *heaven*) wyrđe, Lk. Skt. 20, 34, 35. Se đe đa ēcan āgan wille gesælđa, hē sceal swīđe flīón dīsse worulde wīte. Met. 7, 31. Ne byđ hyt hym forgyfen, ne on dīsse worulde (worold, Lind.: weorlde, Rush. *saeculo*), ne on dære tōweardan, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 32. Forgife đē Dryhten willan on worulde, and in wuldre blǣd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356: 1895; An. 950. Se ēca deáþ æfter dīsse worulde, Met. 10, 70. Dæt God đē on worlde (*in mundo*) dīne synna forgyfe, and æfter worlde (*post mundum*) ēce reste, L. Eccl. P. iv. 66; Th. ii. 226, 18. Đās dagas tācniaþ đās ondweardan weorld, and đa Ēasterlican dagas tācniaþ đa ēcean eádignesse, Blickl. Homl. 35, 31. Đām đe him willaþ đās woruld ūttor lǣtan đonne dæt ēce līf, Exon. Th. 109, 27; Gū. 96. On đās þeóstran weorulde . . . æfter hingonge hreósan in helle, 86, 18; Cri. 1410. (c) of temporal things as distinguished from spiritual:—Dīsse worulde (woruldes, Lind., *saeculi*) bearn synd gleáwran dīses leóhtes bearnum, Lk. Skt. 16, 8. Nō ic eów sweord ongeán ōđberan þence, worulde wǣpnes, Exon. Th. 120, 21; Gū. 275. Hē đās woruld forhogde, 146, 22; Gū. 713. ¶ *in the phrases* æfter, for worolde *according to the standard of the world, in respect to temporal matters*:—Wæs sum cempena ealdorman æfter worulde swīđe æþelboren, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 3. Mon mosþryhtne and for weorulde gōd *vir summae mansuetudinis et civilitatis*, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479. 29. For weorulde wīs, Met. 1, 51. For Gode oðđe for worulde gyltig, Lchdm. iii. 442, 35. Dæt folc wolde hine āhebban tō cyninge, dæt hē wǣre heora heáfod for worulde, Homl. Th. i. 162, 5. Đā forlēt hē eal đa ding đe hē for worulde hæfde, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 33: Exon. Th. 276, 22; Jul. 570. Gif hē rēcþ ǣniges weorþscipes lēr for worulde, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 15: Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. Đǣr đū gemunan woldest hwylcra burgwara đū wǣre for worulde, oþþe eft gāstlīce hwilces geferscipes đū

wǽre on ðinum móde, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 4: Homl. Skt. i. 21, 87. Hé ne mæg geðyldgian ðæt hé for ðisse worlde (worulde, Hatt. MS.) sié forsewen *despici in mundo hoc non patitur*, Past. 33; Swt. 216, 7: Exon. Th. 457, 5; Hy. 4, 79. (2) *the next world, the future state*:—Fæder ðære tóweardan worulde, Homl. Th. ii. 16, 8. v. (1b ¶). **III.** *men, people*:—Worulds is onhréred, Exon. Th. 104, 16; Gú. 8. Ic ðæt for worulde gehálade, lytel þúhte ic leóda bearnum, 87, 13; Cri. 1424. Hí biddaþ God áre ealre þeóde, ðonne ðú him tíðast, swá ðú eádmód eart ealre worlde, Hy. 7, 57. Hé woruld álýsep, call eorðbúend, Exon. Th. 45, 14; Cri. 718: Elen. Kmbl. 607; El. 304. **IV.** *earthly things, temporal possessions*:—Ne won hé æfter worulde, ac hé in wuldre áhóf módes wynne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gú. 370: 109, 34; Gú. 100. Lamech worold bryttade, Cd. Th. 74, 22; Gen. 1226. Hié worold bryttedon, sinc ætsomne, 103, 27; Gen. 1724. **V.** *men and things upon earth*:—Wuldorcyning worlde and heofona, Cd. Th. 242, 31; Dan. 427. Cyninga ðe weoruld heóldan, Ps. Th. 135, 19. Him God sealde gumena rice, world tó gewealde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608. Wéndes ðú ðæt ðú woruld áhtest, 268, 23; Sat. 59. **VI.** *an age*:—Weorld *seculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 50. Woruld, 52, 67. Hí gesáwon ðæt beorhte leóht æfter ðære langan worulde (*the time between Adam's death and Christ's descent into hell*), Shrn. 68, 15. Fram worulde *of old* (?); a saeculo, Gen. 6, 4. Worulde *secla*, Wulck. Gl. 255, 21. Wé sind ða de worulda geendunga on becómon *in quos fines saeculorum devenerunt* (1 Cor. 10, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 372, 10. God ǽr ealle worulda, 280, 13. ¶ in expressions equivalent to *for ever*:—Óð on weorulde *usque in saeculum*, Ps. Spl. 17, 52. Stændan tó worulde, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 3. Tó worulde *in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Á weoruld *in secula*, 43, 10. On worulda weruld *in seculum seculi*, 78, 14. On ealra weorulda weoruld, 110, 5. **VI a.** used to give emphasis, as in 'what in the *world*.' Cf. what-*ever*:—Nǽnig wæs weorð on weorulde, Met. 8, 37. Ne gehýrde wé nǽfre on worulde *a saeculo non est auditum*, Jn. Skt. 9, 32. Nis mé on worulde mód ǽniges þegnscipes, Cd. Th. 51, 32; Gen. 835: 32, 16; Gen. 504: Ps. Th. 71, 12. Eall ðæt heó on weorulde hæfde *omnia quaecumque habuerat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 10. Hwá is on weorulde, ðæt ne wundrige? Met. 28, 40, 18. On hwam mæg ǽfre ǽnig man on worolde swíðor God wurðian ðonne on circan? L. Eth. vii. 25; Th. i. 334, 25. **VII.** *a person's lifetime*:—Gif gé mægen on ealre eówerre worulde geearnian, ðæt gé habban gódne hlísan æfter eówrum dagum, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 3. Gé winnaþ eówre woruld *ye labour all your life*, 18, 1; Fox 62, 18. Hé swincþ ealle his woruld æfter ðam welan, 33, 2; Fox 124, 1. Ða eldran gnorniaþ ealle heora woruld, 11, 1: Fox 32, 10. Hí winnaþ heora woruld æfter dæm, 24, 2; Fox 82, 4. Hí búton wærscipe heora woruld áðreógaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 361. **VIII.** *a person's world, conditions of life*:—Hwæðer Boetie eall his woruld licode ðá hé gesálgost wæs, Bt. 26, tit.; Fox xiv, 18: 26, 1; Fox 90, 23. Hyra woruld wæs gehwyrfed, Cd. Th. 21, 3; Gen. 318. Fremdre worulde, Met. 3, 11. **IX.** *the course of human affairs*:—Him eal worold wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3481; B. 1738. Nafa ðú tó yfel ellen, ðeáh ðé sum unwilla on becume; oft brincð se worold ðone willan ðe bið eft, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Onwendeþ wyrda gesceaft weorold under he ofonum, Exon. Th. 292, 31; Wand. 107. [*O. Sax.* weorold *world; men; lifetime: O. Frs.* warld, wrald: *O. H. Ger.* weralt *mundus, orbis, terra, seculum, aevum: Icel.* veröld.] v. ǽr-, gewin-, wræc-, wunder-weorold, *and following compounds.*

weorold-ǽht, e; *f. Worldly property, worldly possession or good*:—Is nýd ðæt sunne mid nonunge heora woruldáhta synd gerihte *necesse est ut quidam damnis corrigantur*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 10. Ðone teódan ðæl his woruldáhta gesyllan, Wulfst. 283, 26: Bt. 13; Fox 38, 2. Ðæt hí þolian woruldáhta (world-, *v.l.*), L. Edm. E. 1; Th. i. 244, 13. Hé mót his fæstan álýsan mid his worldáhtun (*mundanis suis possessionibus*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 60; Th. ii. 220, 27: 63; Th. ii. 224, 13. Micclode God his woruldáhta, Homl. Ass. 119, 59. [Weoralldahhtess spedd, Orm. 12079.]

weorold-afol (-el), es; *n. Worldly power*:—Ǽnigne man de hé (*the priest*) tó bóte gebígan ne mæge oþþe ne durre for worldafole, L. Edg. C. 6; Th. ii. 246, 2. Éntas and strece woruldmen de mihtige wurdan on woruldafelum, Wulfst. 106, 1.

weorold-ár, e; *f.* **I.** *worldly honour*:—Ðurh ða wilnunga ðære worolðre (world-, Hatt. MS.) *per concupiscentiam culminis*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 9. Ða de worolðre wilniaþ, 50; Swt. 387, 1. Hé wilnaþ micle worolðre habban, 1; Swt. 27, 5. Gif hé worldáre hæbbe, 9; Swt. 55, 16. Worulðare, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 11. Worolðare, Beo. Th. 34; B. 17. Gewonie him God his weorldáre ond eác swá his sáwle áre, Chart. Th. 483, 31. **II.** *worldly property, property not belonging to the church*:—Ðæt mon ælles dises freólses áre ǽfre for áne híde werian scolde; for ðam de Godes ár ǽfre freogre beón sceal ðonne ǽnig worldár, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 113, 35. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-ára *populares honores.*]

weorold-bearn, e; *n. A child of earth, a man*, Exon. Th. 493, 9; Rä. 81, 27.

weorold-bisegu; *f. Worldly, secular business*:—Ða þrig dagas de man fæste, forlǽte man ǽlce worldbysga, L. P. M. 3; Th. ii. 286, 30. Riht is ðæt munecas hý symle ásyndrian fram woruldbysegan, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 5.

weorold-bisegung, e; *f.* **I.** *worldly occupation*:—Nys nánum mæssepreóste álýfed, ne diácone, ðæt hí ymbe náne worldbysgunge ábysgode (*mundano negotio ullo occupati*) beón, L. Ecg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. **II.** *care of this world, anxiety of this life*:—Ða strongan stormas weoruldbisgunga, Met. 3, 4.

weorold-bismer, es; *n. m. Worldly reproach*:—For woroldbismere ánum *per contumaciam*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 10.

weorold-bliss, e; *f. Worldly bliss, earthly joy*:—Hé his líchoman wynna forwyrnde and woruldblissa, Exon. Th. 111, 32; Gú. 135.

weorold-bót, e; *f.* '*Bót*' *prescribed by the secular power* in contrast with 'godcund bót,' that prescribed by the church:—Ða woruldbóte hig gesetton . . . swá hwár swá man nolde godcunde bóte gebúgan mid rihte tó bisceopa dihte, L. E. G. proem.; Th. i. 166, 16.

weorold-broc, es; *n. Worldly affliction, trouble of this life*:—Ðæt sár ðære suingellan dissa woruldbroca (world-, Hatt. MSS.), Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2.

weorold-bróc, es; *n. Use for secular purposes*:—Ðes páþas gesette ðæt mæssepreóstas and diáconas ne sceoldon brúcan gehálgodra mæsserhrægla tó nánegum weroldbroce, ne nó búton on cyrcean áure, Shrn. 112, 20.

weorold-búende; *pl. The dwellers in this world, men*:—Ne furþum wundne wer weoruldbúende gesáwan under sunnan, Met. 8, 35. God is wísdóm and ǽ woruldbúendra, 29, 83: Judth. Thw. 22, 27; Jud. 82. Dætte rinca gehwylc ðþrum gulde weorc be geweorhtum weoruldbúendum, Met. 27, 27.

weorold-camp, es; *m. Worldly warfare*:—Godes þeówas nágon mid wigge ne mid worldcampe tó faren[n]e, ac mid gástlícan wǽpnan campian wid deófol, L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 388, 4.

weorold-candel[1], e; *f. This world's candle, the sun*:—Worulds candel scán, sigel súðan fús, Beo. Th. 3935; B. 1965.

weorold-cearu, e; *f. Worldly care, care about things of this world*:—Woruldcara and welan and ðæsclíce lustas forsmoriaþ ðæs módes ðrotan, Homl. Th. ii. 92, 10. Beóð wære ðæt eówere heortan ne beón gefehegode mid woruldcarum, 22, 19. Twá mynecena wǽron . . . ðám gewícnode sum eáwfæst wer on woruldcarum, 174, 7. Aidan ealle woruldcara áwearp fram his heortan, nánes þinges wilnigende bútan Godes willan, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 55: L. I. P. 13; Th. ii. 320, 35.

weorold-cempa, an; *m. A warrior of this world, an earthly* (*not a spiritual*) *soldier*:—Se woruldkempa werað woruldlíce wǽpna ongeán his gelícan, ac ðú habban scealt ða gástlícan wǽpna ongeán ðone gástlícan feónd, Basil admn. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Woruldcempa, 36, 17. Se woruldcempa sceall winnan wið úre fýnd, and se Godes þeówa sceal symle for ús biddan . . . Nú ne sceolon ða woruldcempan tó ðam woruldlícum gefeohte ða Godes þeówan neádian fram ðam gástlícan gewinne, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 820–8.

weorold-crǽft, es; *m. A secular craft* or *art*:—Ne sí nán man swá dysig, ðæt hé ðás gelícnysse tó ǽnigum hálgum þinge áwende, for ðan de ðis (*grammar*) is woruldcræft (weorld-, *v. l.*), Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 246, 2. Ðé gebletsige woruldcrǽfta wite and weorca gehwile, Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364. Warniaþ ðæt gé beón wísran on eówrum gástlícan crǽfte . . . ðonne da woruldmen sindon on heora woruldcræftum, L. Ælfc. P. 46; Th. ii. 384, 15. Ðæt him God onsende wíse geþóhtas and woruldcræftas, Exon. Th. 294, 29; Crä. 22. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-kraft *ciliarchus, tribunus.*]

weorold-cund; *adj.* **I.** *earthly, temporal*:—Ealder woruldcund *an earthly father*, Exon. Th. 13, 33; Cri. 212. On ðás tíd wé sceolan habban godcunde blisse and eác worldcunde, Blickl. Homl. 83, 20. Mid hú heardum brocum ús swingaþ úre worldcunde fædras, Past. 36; Swt. 253, 25. Ðonne hié ealliнga ágíemeleásiaþ done ymbhogan woruldcundra dinga *cum curare corporalia funditus negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Hlǽfdige wuldorweorudes and wor[d]cundra hláda under heofonum and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 18; Cri. 285. Dætte gé fore uueoroldе sién geblitsade mid ðém weoroldcundum gódum, and hiora sáula mid ðém godcundum gódum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 293, 35. **II.** *secular, profane* as opposed to sacred:—Gelǽred ge on godcundum gewritum ge on woruldcundum *literis sacris simul et saecularibus instructi*, Bd. 4, 2; S. 565, 24. **III.** *secular* as opposed to ecclesiastical:—Dis is seó woruldcunde (world-, *v. l.*) gerǽdnes, L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 2. Woruldcunde (world-, *v. l.*), L. C. S. proem.; Th. i. 376, 4. Hwelce wutan wǽron geond Angelkynn ǽgder ge godcundra háda ge woruldcundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 2, 3. Woroldcundra, Chart. Th. 132, 2.

weorold-cundlíce; *adv. In a worldly manner*:—Hé bryced dære godcundan ǽre worldcundlíce (*seculariter*), Past. 9; Swt. 57, 7. Ðeáh hié woroldcundlíce drohtigen *cum terrena agunt*, 18; Swt. 135, 17.

weorold-cyning, es; *m.* **I.** *an earthly king*:—Án woruldcyninеg hæfd fela þegua, Homl. Skt. i. p. 6, 59. Of ðam leódfruman ǽrfsaþ rices hyrdas, woruldcyninges, Cd. Th. 140, 29; Gen. 2335. Woroldcyninga dæm sélestan, Beo. Th. 3373; B. 1684. Woruldcyninga, 6343; B. 3181. **II.** *a king of all the earth, a supreme monarch*:—Worold-

cyniges (cf. him God sealde gumena rîce, world tō gewealde, Cd. Th. 254, 7; Dan. 608), Exon. Th. 197, 4; Az. 185. [Weoroldking (worlich king, 2nd MS.), Laym. 6328. *O. Sax.* werold-kuning *an earthly king, a powerful king: O. H. Ger.* weralt-kuning *an earthly king.*]

weorold-dǽd, e; *f. A worldly deed, a deed which is concerned only with affairs of this world:*—Hē hyne sylfne āgðer ge wið woroldspræce ge wið woroldðēda warnige, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-tāt *seculi actus.*]

weorold-dēad; *adj. Dead as far as this life is concerned, dead as regards the body:*—Hī mē on deorce stōwe settan, samed anlice swā dū woruldeādе wrige mid foldan *collocavit me in obscuris sicut mortuos seculi*, Ps. Th. 142, 4.

weorold-dēma, an; *m. A secular judge:*—Be eorlum. Eorlas and heretogan and ðās worulddēman āgan nýðþēarfe ðæt hī riht lufian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 20. Bisceop sceall saca sehtan mid ðām woruldděman ðe riht lufian, 7; Th. ii. 312, 15, 36.

weorold-dōm, es; *m. A secular judgment, judgment by a secular court:*—Sum wer wæs betogen ðæt hē wǽre on stale, and hine man gelǽhte and æfter woruldðóme dydon him ūt ða eágan, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 267.

weorold-dréam, es; *m. Joy of this life:*—Hē woruldreáma breác, Cd. Th. 74, 10; Gen. 1220: 180, 9; Exod. 42. Þenden ic wunige on woruldreámum *quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31: Exon. Th. 184, 1; Gū. 1337.

weorold-dryhten, es; *m. The Lord of the world, the Deity:*—Gif dū wilnige weoruldðrihtnes heáne anwald ongitan *si vis celsi jura tonantis cernere*, Met. 29, 1.

weorold-duguþ, e; *f. Worldly good:*—Wilna brytta and worulddugeða bröðrum sínum, Cd. Th. 97, 30; Gen. 1620. Wilna wæstmum and woruldduguðum, lufum and lissum, 117, 4; Gen. 1948.

weorold-earfeþe, es; *n. Labour or trouble of this life:*—Strong wind woruldearfoþa, Met. 7, 26, 35, 49.

weorold-ege, es; *m. Worldly fear, fear of the world:*—Hý sculan Godes ege habban on gemynde and ne eargian for woruldege ealles tō swýðe, L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 20.

weorold-ende, es; *m. The end of the world:*—Ðæt hē lēte hyne licgean ðǽr hē longe wæs, wīcum wunian ōð woruldende, Beo. Th. 6159; B. 3083. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-enti.]

weorold-fægerness, e; *f. Earthly fairness:*—Seó hine lǽrde ðæt hē nǽfre Godes geleáfan forlēte, and ðæt nǽnig woruldfægernes ǽfre his geðōht oncerde. Shrn. 59, 31.

weorold-feoh; *gen.* -feós; *n. Worldly wealth, this world's goods:*—Nis woruldfeoh ðe ic mē āgan wille sceat ne scilling (*I will not take from a thread even to a shoe-latchet*, Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 12; Gen. 2142.

weorold-folgoþ, es; *m. A worldly service, service with an earthly lord:*—Sceolde Sanctus Martinus nēðe beón on ðære gefēraðenne cininges degna . . . Næs nā ðæt hē his willan on ðæm woruldfolgaðe wǽre . . . Ðā hē wæs týnwintre, and hine hys yldran tō woruldfolgaðe tyhton, ðā fleáh hē tō Godes ciricean, Blickl. Homl. 211, 22–29. Ðā forlēt hē ðone woroldfolgað, and ðā gewāt tō Sancte Hilarie ðæm bisceope, 217, 1.

weorold-fræt[e]wung, e; *f. Worldly ornament, earthly decoration:*—Ne mid golde, ne mid seolfre, ne mid nǽnigre worldfrætwunga, Blickl. Homl. 125, 36.

weorold-freónd, es; *m. An earthly friend:*—Weoruldfrýnd mīne, Met. 2, 16. Wē witan ðæt ūs forlǽtaþ and nīðe sculon ealle ūre worldfrýnd, Wulfst. 127, 31. Ealle ūre weoruldfreónd, 122, 7.

weorold-frip, es; *n. Peace that is maintained by the temporal power.* Cf. cyric-frip:—Ðæt woroldfrið stande betweox Ælðelrēde cynge and eallum his leódscipe, and eallum ðam here ðe se cyng ðæt feoh sealde, L. Eth. ii. 1; Th. i. 284, 9.

weorold-fruma, an; *m. One of the world's great men:*—Ðā gemunde hē ða strangan dǽda ðara unmanna (iumanna?) and ðæra woruldfrumena *valida priscorum heroum facta reminiscens*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 28.

weorold-gālness, e; *f. Desire for worldly pleasures:*—Þara bōcera ðe nellaþ godspel sæcgan Godes folce for hiora gēmeleáste and for weoruldgālnesse, Wulfst. 219, 14.

weorold-gebyrd[u]; *f. Birth* (natural not spiritual):—Hē wæs on his möde æþelra ðonne on woruldgebyrdum *erat animo quam carne nobilior*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 26. Wæs heó æþele in weoruldgebyrdum, ðæt heó wæs ðara cyninges nefan dohtor *nobilis natu erat, hoc est, filia nepotis regis*, 4, 23; S. 593, 2. v. ge-byrd.

weorold-gedǽl, es; *n. Parting from the world, death:*—Tō woruldgedǽle, Elen. Kmbl. 1159; El. 581.

weorold-gefeoht, es; *n. An earthly fight:*—Sigefæste on woroldgefeohtum, Shrn. 61, 29.

weorold-geflit, es; *n. A secular dispute:*—Gif him þince ðæt hē æt woruldgeflitum sī, ðæt tācnaþ him ādl tōweard, Lchdm. iii. 174, 19.

weorold-gerǽdness, e; *f. A secular ordinance:*—Weoruldgerǽdnes (Eádgāres cyninges gerǽdnes. MS. D.), L. Edg. ii. 1; Th. i. 266, 1.

weorold-geriht, es; *n. A secular or civil right:*—Woruldgerihta ic wille ðæt standan on ǽlcum leódscipe swā gōde swā hý mon on betste āredian mæge . . . And ic wille ðæt woruldgerihta mid Denum standan be swā gōdum lagum swā hý betst gecēosan mægen, L. Edg. S. 2; Th. i. 272, 23–31.

weorold-gerisene, es; *n. Worldly propriety:*—Æfter Godes rihte and æfter woroldgerysnum *as religion and the world require*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 5: L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 4. Woruldgerysenum, L. I. P. 24; Th. ii. 336, 38.

weorold-gesǽlig; *adj. Blessed with this world's goods, prosperous:*—Wís ealdorman, woruldgesǽlig, Byrht. Th. 138, 13; By. 219. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-sālig *abundans in seculo.*]

weorold-gesǽlþa; *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings:*—Eálá! hwæþer gē men ongiton hwelc se wela sié, and se anweald, and ða woruldgesǽlþa, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36: 16, 3; Fox 54, 16. Da getreówan freónd, ic secge seó ðæt deórweordeste ðyng eallra dissa woruldgesǽlþa, 24, 3; Fox 82, 29. Tō upáhafen for woruldgesǽlþum, Met. 5, 34. Þeáh hý sýn on þyson woroldgesǽlþon ða unspēdgestan, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 4. Ælc ðara de ðās woruldgesǽlþa hæfþ, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 23. v. weorold-sǽlþa.

weorold-gesceaft, e; *f.* I. *the created world:*—Ōð ðæt ðeós woruldgesceaft þurh word gewearð wuldorcyninges, Cd. Th. 7, 23; Gen. 110. II. *created things, creatures:*—God wolde ðæt him eorðe and uproder and sīd wæter geseted wurde woruldgesceafte on wrāðra gield, Cd. Th. 7, 4; Gen. 101. III. *a creature of this world, an earthly creature:*—Ða unstillan woruldgesceafta, Met. 11, 19, 101. Hē waldeþ weoruldgesceafta, 29, 78. Woruldgesceafta, 11, 84. Fægerust woruldgesceafta (*the sun*), Menol. Fox 227; Men. 115. Weroda Waldend, woruldgesceafta, Cd. Th. 237, 4; Dan. 332: 53, 19; Gen. 863. Ðæt fýr is ýfemest ofer eallum dissum woruldgesceaftum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 39. Wið ealle weoruldgesceafta, Met. 20, 129.

weorold-gestreón, es; *n. Worldly gain, this world's wealth:*—Wēndest dū, gif dū mē sealdest ōwiht dīnes, ðæt ðē donne wǽre ðīn woruldgestreón eall gelytlad? Wulfst. 260, 19. Ðās woruldgestreón, Exon. Th. 106, 15; Gū. 41. Sum hēr ofer eorþan ǽhta onlihð, woruldgestreóna, 295, 10; Cra. 31. Ofergrǽdige woruldgestreóna (*cupidi*, 2 Tim. 3, 2), Wulfst. 81, 14. Hē breác mondreáma hēr, woruldgestreóna, Cd. Th. 71, 27; Gen. 1177. Swīðan woruldgestreónum, 164, 19; Gen. 2717. Eádge eorðwelan . . . and heora woruldgestreón, 112, 32; Gen. 1879: Exon. Th. 215, 18; Ph. 255. Feor lā sī ðæt Godes cyrice . . . weoruldgestreón sēce (*lucra quaerere*), Bd. 1, 27; S. 490, 26.

weorold-geswinc, es; *n. Worldly labour or toil:*—Sió friðstōw æfter dissum weoruldgeswincum, Met. 21, 18. Þýncð him gesuinc ðæt hē bið būtan woroldgesuincium (worldgeswincum, Hatt. MS.) *laborem deputant, si in terrenis negotiis non laborant*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 1.

weorold-geþōht, es; *m. A worldly thought:*—Cristes þegnas ðeossa worda nān ongeotan ne mehton, ac hié wǽron him bedíglede, for don de hié wǽron ðāgyt mid worldgeþōhtum bewrigene, Blickl. Homl. 15, 14.

weorold-geþyngþ[u]; *f. Worldly dignity:*—Ælc heáh ār hēr on worulde bið mid trēcnessum embseeald; efne swā ða woruldgeþincþa (-geþingþa, *v. l.*) beóð māran, swā ða frēcnessa beóð swīðran, Wulfst. 262, 3.

weorold-gewinn, es; *n. Earthly war:*—Hit bið swýðe derigendlíc, ðæt Godes þeówan Drihtnes þeówdōm forlētan, and tō woruldgewinne (weorold-, worold-, *v. ll.*) būgan, ðe him nāht tō ne gebyraþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 832.

weorold-gewritu; *pl. n. Profane literature:*—On weoruldgewritum gelǽred *saeculari literatura instructus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 11. Ðā lārde se hyne godcunde gewritu; ðā forlēt hē ða woruldgewrytu, Shrn. 152, 20.

weorold-gewuna, an; *m. The custom of the world:*—Hē āsmeáde ðæt godcunde be woruldgewunan *he considered the religious question from a secular standpoint*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 15.

weorold-gifu, e; *f. A gift of temporal things:*—Sende se éadiga pāpa Gregorius Æðelbyrhte cyninge woruldgife monige, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 20. Woruldgiua, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 17.

weorold-gilp, es; *m. Worldly glory:*—Ðǽm upāhǽfenum is tō cýðanne hwelc nāwiht ðes woruldgielp (woldgilp, Cott. MSS.) is *elatis intimandum est, quam sit nulla temporalis gloria*, Past. 41; Swt. 299, 6. For ðǽre gewilnunga woruldgielpes and giétsunga *appetendis lucris temporalibus honoribusque*, 21; Swt. 157, 2. Wē ðurh ða ne wilniaþ woruldgielpes *per eam humanas laudes assequi minime ambimus*, 48; Swt. 375, 11. *Largitas* . . . ðæt is ðæt man wíslíce his ǽhta āspende, nā for woruldgylpe, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 327, 330. [For woruldsélpe, woldsélpe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 14, 13.]

weorold-gimenn (?). v. weorold-sorh (*last passage*).

weorold-gítsere, es; *m. One who is covetous of this world's goods:*—Hwæt bið ðæm welegan woruldgítsere (cf. gítsere, Bt. 26, 3; Fox 94, 13) on his möde ðe bet, þeáh hē micel āge goldes and gimma and gooda gehwæs, Met. 14, 1.

weorold-gítsung, e; *f. Greed for this world's goods, covetousness:*—Ne mæg fira nān wísdōm timbran, ðǽr ðǽr woruldgítsung (cf. gítsung, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 12) beorg oferbrǽdeþ. Met. 7, 12. Hī cumaþ of woruldgítsunga, Bt. 7, 1; Fox 16, 15.

weorold-gleng, es *or* e ; *m.* or *f. Worldly pomp* :—Se blinda ne bæd goldes, ne seolfres, ne worldglenga, Blickl. Homil. 21, 6. Se snotera wer ne gewilnaþ dæra woruldglenga, ne dæs líchaman white, ac gewilnaþ dære sáwle, Basil admn. 8 ; Norm. 52, 14. Heora yldran on woroldе ne wurdan welige ne wlance þurh woroldglænge, L. Eth. vii. 4 ; Th. i. 334, 4. Đá forlét hé ealle đás woruldgleng, Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 16, 18.

weorold-gód, es ; *n. A temporal good, worldly good* :—Eówre woruldgód *vestra bona*, Bt. 14, 2 ; Fox 46, 1. Þa getreówan freónd ne sint tó woruldgódum tó tellanne, ac tó godcundum, 24, 3 ; Fox 82, 29. Eall đa woruldgód đe him fram cyningum and fram weligum mannum đisse weorulde gegyfne wæron *cuncta quae sibi a regibus vel divitibus saeculi donabantur*, Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 526, 24.

weorold-hád, es ; *m. A secular, lay condition* :—In weoruldhádе drohtiende *in saeculari habitu conversata*, Bd. 4, 23 ; S. 592, 42. In weoruldhádе geseted, 4, 24 ; S. 597, 3. Weoruldhád forlætan, 598, 2 : 4, 23 ; S. 593, 7.

weorold-hláford, es ; *m. An earthly master, a temporal lord* :—Se đe gyfđ ge đæs woruldhláfordes freóndscype ge his ágenne, Shrn. 177, 6. Se esne đe ǽrendaþ his woroldhláfordе wífes, Past. 19 ; Swt. 143, 2. Beó manna gehwylc hold and getrýwe his woruldhláfordе, Wulfst. 74, 9. Hí ic wille wyrdian swá swá man woruldhláford sceal, Shrn. 196, 32. Woruldhláfordas móston ǽrre fiohbóte onfón, L. Alf. 49 ; Th. i. 58, 7. Beód gé underdéodde eówrum woroldhláfordum *obedite dominis carnalibus*, Past. 29 ; Swt. 201, 21. Wé lǽraþ þæt Godes þeówas beón geornlice Gode þeówigende . . . and dæt hí beón á heora ealdre holde and gehýrsume . . . and dæt hí beón heora woroldhláfordum ealc holde and getrýwe, L. Edg. C. 1 ; Th. ii. 244, 5.

weorold-hlísa, an ; *m. Worldly fame, earthly renown* :—Habbon hí đone woruldhlísan de hí sóhton, nā đa ēcan méde đe hí ne róhton, Homl. Th. ii. 566, 6.

weorold-hýht, es ; *m. Earthly joy* :—Đú lǽtest wæter wynlíco tó woruldhyhte of clífe clǽnum, Exon. Th. 194, 10 ; Az. 136.

weorold-irmþ[u] ; *f. Misery of this life* :—Wé nú gehýraþ hwǽr ús hearmstafas onwócan, and woruldyrmđo, Cd. Th. 58, 3 ; Gen. 940. Hí héton eft lóhannes gebringan æt his mynstre, fram đám woruldyrmþum đe hé hwíle on wæs, Ors. 6, 10 ; Bos. 120, 36.

weorold-lǽce, es ; *m. A physician for the body* :—Nis se woruldlǽce wælhreów, đeáh de hé đone gewundodan mid bærnette gelácnige, Homl. Th. i. 472, 13.

weorold-lagu, e ; *f.* : -laga, an ; *m. Law relating to secular matters, civil law* as distinguished from ecclesiastical :—Woruldcunde bóte sécе man be woruldlage, L. C. S. 38 ; Th. i. 398, 22. Hláfordes searwu ǽfter woruldlagu is bótleás þing, Wulfst. 274, 24. Wíse woroldwitan de gesettan tó godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, L. Eth. vii. 24 ; Th. i. 334, 22. Leófan menn, lagiaþ góde woroldlagan, Wulfst. 274. 7.

weorold-leán, es ; *n. Worldly reward* :—Đa de Godes þances hwylcne cuman underfón, ne wilnigen hig đǽr nánra woruldleána, L. E. I. 25 ; Th. ii. 422, 13.

weorold-líc ; *adj.* **I.** *worldly, earthly, temporal, mundane* :—Náuht woruldlíces fæstes and unhwearfiendes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8 ; Fox 26, 11 note. Ne seó eorþe ǽnigre worldlícre fræstwednesse onfón wolde, seoþþan hire đa hálgan fét úres Dríhtnes on stódan, Blickl. Homil. 127, 3. On woruldlícum wuldre scínende, Homl. Th. i. 62, 27. Tó forsewennysse woruldlícra ǽhta, 60, 25 : Exon. Th. 126, 20 ; Gú. 374. Hé sceolde woruldlícum wǽpnum onfón, Blickl. Homil. 213, 2. Dæt hwá woruldlíce spéda forhogige, Homl. Th. i. 60, 32. Worldlíce tintrega, Blickl. Homil. 119, 19. Ealle worldlíco þing, 109, 3. Gewilnian đa woruldlícan þinge, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 44. **II.** *natural, physical* :—Nis đeós worldlíce níht nán þing búton dære eorþan sceadu, Lchdm. iii. 240, 18. For đam ungewunnan worldlíces gesceádes, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 28. Worldlíce úđwitan *natural philosophers*, 18, 25 : Lchdm. iii. 240, 20. **III.** in contrast with religious or ecclesiastical, *worldly, secular, civil* :—From woruldlícum luste hearte his gíscilde *a seculari desiderio cor ejus defendat*, Rtl. 96, 11. Neádian preóstas tó woruldlícum gecampe, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 834, 827. Woroldlícra weorca on đam hálgan dæge geswíce man georne, L. Eth. vi. 22 ; Th. i. 320, 12. Woruldlícra, L. C. E. 15 ; Th. i. 368, 18. Se de Gode sceal þeówigan ne sceal hé hyne ná ábysgian worldlícra bysgunga *qui Deo vult servire, non debet occupari mundanis negotiis*, L. Eccl. P. i. 7 ; Th. ii. 174, 27. Bót æt woroldlícan þingan, L. Eth. v. 20 ; Th. i. 308, 31. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-líh *mundanus, secularis, carnalis, civilis.*]

weoroldlíce ; *adv.* **I.** *secularly, civilly* :—Ne sind ealle cyricean ná gelícre mǽde weoroldlíce wurdsciples wyrde, þeáh hig godcundlíce hálgunge habban gelíce, L. C. E. 3 ; Th. i. 360, 16. Worldlíce, L. Eth. ix. 5 ; Th. i. 340, 26. **II.** *after the manner of this world* :—Weoroldlíce and wíslíce gé dyde dætte mannum bedígled wæs on eorđan dæt gé dæt on heofenas tó Gode sóhtan *ye acted with worldly wisdom in seeking in heaven of God what was hidden from men on earth*, Blickl. Homil. 199, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* weraltlícho *carnaliter.*]

weorold-líf, es ; **I.** *life in this world, life on earth* :—Dæt đú mé forgyfe dæt mínes worldlífes bletsung anstande *ut tu mihi condones ut mundanae meae vitae benedictio permaneat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 67 ; Th. ii. 228, 3. Đa đe unrihtes on woruldlífe worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6. Nis him onwendednes on woruldlífe *non est illis commutatio*, 54, 20 : 114, 7 : 118, 92 : Cd. Th. 222, 12 ; Dan. 103 : Exon. Th. 172, 11 ; Gú. 1142 : 294, 15 ; Crá. 15 : Wulfst. 258, 15. Hé self lifde on gneádum woroldlífe *he (bishop Lupus) lived a very frugal life on earth*, Shrn. 110, 5. Dæt hió ne wunian on woruldlífe *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33 : 61, 12 : Exon. Th. 427, 7 ; Rä. 41, 87. **II.** *the period of the world's duration, the while the world lasts* :—Ealle on woruldlífe weorþaþ geđréfde *conturbentur in seculum seculi*, Ps. Th. 82, 13. Nele God wíđ ende ǽfre tó worulde his milde mód mannum áfyrran on woruldlífe wera cnéórissum *numquid Deus in finem misericordiam suam abscindet a seculo et generatione?* 76, 7. Đú eart ána God đe ǽghwylc míht wundor gewyrcean on woruldlífe, 76, 11. **III.** *worldly life, secular life* :—Hé mynsterlíf dam weoroldlífe forbær *monasticam saeculari vitam praetulit*, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 637, 8. Hé óþer líf má lufode đonne dæt woruldlíf, S. 638, 7. [Þiss weoreldlíf iss wel þurrh nihht bitacnedd, Orm. 2978.]

weorold-lufu, e, an ; *f. Love of the world, love of worldly things* :—Wé nellaþ búgan fram dyssere andweardan woruldlufe, Homl. Th. i. 580, 3. Se cwyrnstán, de tyrud singallíce, and nǽnne færeld ne đurhtíhđ, getácnaþ woruldlufe, đe on gedwyldum hwyrftlaþ, and nǽnne stæpe on Godes wege ne gefæstnaþ, 514, 21. Se man đe ánrǽdlíce wile his synna geswícan, dǽle on Godes ést eal dæt hé ǽge, and forlǽte eard and édel and ealle đás worldlufu, L. Pen. 17 ; Th. ii. 284, 19.

weorold-lust, es ; *m. Worldly pleasure, pleasure that comes from things of this world* :—Hú ne is dé genóg openlíce geeówad dara leásena gesélþa anlícnes ; dæt is đonne ǽhta and weordscipe and anweald and woruldlust. Be đam woruldluste Epicurus sǽde . . . dæt se lust wǽre dæt héhste gód *habes igitur ante oculos propositam fere formam felicitatis humanae, opes, honores, potentiam, voluptates. Quae considerans Epicurus sibi summum bonum voluptatem esse constituit*, Bt. 24, 3 ; Fox 84, 19–23 : 24, 4 ; Fox 86, 29. For đam đe hé mæg đurh dæt tó awǽndale cuman oddе tó sumum woruldluste *vel potentiae caussa, vel delectationis*, 24, 3 ; Fox 82, 34. [*O. Sax.* werold-lust : *O. H. Ger.* weralt-lust *terrena concupiscentia.*]

weorold-mǽg, es ; *m. A kinsman according to the flesh* :—Mé ǽfter sculon míne woruldmágas welan bryttian, Cd. Th. 131, 18 ; Gen. 2178.

weorold-mann, es ; *m.* **I.** in a general sense, *a man upon earth, a man* :—Orsorg líf lǽdaþ woruldmen wíse (cf. se wísa mon, Bt. 12 ; Fox 36, 24), Met. 7, 41. Án dara tungla woruldmen hátaþ (cf. wé hátaþ, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 19) wǽnes þisla, 28, 10. Weoruldmen (cf. folc, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 216, 2) wénaþ, 28, 72. Hú yfele mé dóþ manege woruldmenn . . . ic eom getogen tó fremdum þeáwum đurh đa ungefyldan gítsunge woruldmonna (*inexpleta hominum cupiditas*), Bt. 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 19–26. Hwá is weoruldmonna dæt ne wafige (cf. hwá ne wundraþ, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 31. Woruldmonna seó unclǽne gecynd, Exon. Th. 63, 8 ; Cri. 1016. Ic wát dætte wile woruldmen tweógan geond foldan sceát búton feá áne (cf. went nú ful neáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4 ; Fox 8, 18), Met. 4, 52. **II.** *a man employed, or interested, in worldly affairs ; a man of the world* :—Se Hálend befrán hú woruldmenn be him cwyddedon . . . Drihten đá befrán : 'Hwæt secge gé dæt ic sý ? swylce hé swá cwǽde : "Nú woruldmenn đus dwollíce mé oncnáwaþ, gé de godas sind, hú oncnáwe gé mé,"' Homl. Th. i. 366, 5–14. Hé hine wíđ eallum đám wǽpnum geheóld, đa de woruldmen fremmaþ on menniscum dingum, Blickl. Homil. 213, 6. Đonne hé from woruldmonnum (world-, Cott. MSS.) bíd ongiten suelce hé sié áldiédig on díosum middangearde, Past. 19 ; Swt. 141, 18. Đa hǽþenan féngon tó wurdienne mistlíce entas and strece woruldmen, de míhtige wurdan on woruldafelum, Wulfst. 105, 34. **II a.** *a man engaged in secular, as opposed to ecclesiastical, affairs, a layman* :—Nalæs dæt án dæt đás đing dyden weoruldmen (*saeculares viri*), ac eác swylce dæt Dríhtnes eówde, Bd. 1, 14 ; S. 482, 25. Đa láfe đæs gereordes, dæt sind đa ládeówas dære láre de woroldmen understandan ne magon, da sceolon đa láreówas gegaderian, Homl. Th. i. 190, 6. Munuclíf wǽron gehealdene, and đa woruldmenn wǽron wære wíd heora fýnd, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 150 : 20, 120. Woruldmanna gebeórscypas *secularium conuiuia*, Anglia xiii. 375, 133. [For nane weorldmonne *for no man on earth*, Laym. 28131. Þe wisdom of þeos wise worldmen *sapientia sapientium*, Kath. 486. *O. H. Ger.* weralt-mann *a man.*]

weorold-méd, e ; *f. Worldly recompense* :—Ne sceal nán man woruldméde wilnian æt dam cuman, for đam de him is geháten ece gefeá fore on Godes ríce, L. E. I. 25 ; Th. ii. 422, 15.

weorold-níd, -neód, e ; *f. Secular need, need in worldly matters, temporal necessity* :—Se cynge beódeþ eallum his gerǽfan, dæt gé dám abbodan æt eallum worldneódum beorgan swá ge betst magon, L. Eth. ix. 32 ; Th. i. 346, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-nôt *tribulatio.*]

weorold-nytt, e ; *f. Use in this world, temporal advantage* :—Áweccan đás wæstmas ús tó woruldnytte, Lchdm. i. 400, 6 : Cd. Th. 59, 7 ; Gen. 960 : 62, 18 ; Gen. 1016.

weorold-prýt, -prýd, e ; *f. Worldly pride* :—Næs heó, swá nú ædelborene men synt, mid oferméttum áfylled, ne mid woruldprýdum, Lchdm. iii. 428, 32.

weorld-rædenn, e; *f. The rule* or *way of the world*:—Hē ne forwyrnde woroldrædenne, Beo. Th. 2289; B. 1142.

weorld-rica, an; *m. A man of great worldly power* or *wealth*:—Gif him ænig heáfodman hwilces þinges forwyrnde . . . him sōna getīdode his Scyppendes ārfæstnys dæs de se woruldrīca him forwyrnde on ær, Homl. Th. ii. 514, 17. Ne cyning ne woruldrīca, Lchdm. iii. 442, 36. Unrihtwīse dēman and gerēfan and ealle ða wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora golde and seolfre and godwebbum and eallum ungestreónum, Wulfst. 183, 8. v. next word.

weorld-rīce; *adj. Having worldly power* or *wealth*:—Sum dȳre bid woruldrīcum men, Exon. Th. 295, 26; Crā. 39. Nǣnigum woruldrīcum men ne cininge sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 223, 27. Woruldrīcum men, đe āhte on dysre worlde mycelne welan and swīde mōdelīco gestreón and manigfealde, 113, 5. Woruldrīcra manna deáþ, 107, 29.

weorld-rīce, es; *n.* I. *the kingdom of this world, this world*:—Ne þearf ic ænigre āre wēnan on woruldrīce, Cd. Th. 62, 32; Gen. 1024: 67, 33; Gen. 1110: 99, 4; Gen. 1641. Eordcyninga se wísesta on woruldrīce, 202, 25; Exod. 393: 201, 1; Exod. 365. Bibeád ic eów dæt gē brōþor nīne in woruldrīce wel ārēttien, Exon. Th. 91, 32; Cri. 1501: 275, 12; Jul. 549: 290, 14; Wand. 65: 442, 16; Kl. 13. Hū wolde dæt geweorðan on woruldrīce? Elen. Kmbl. 910; El. 456. In worldrīce, 2095; El. 1049. Hē hēt dæt on worldrīce wunian ēce *fundavit eam in secula*, Ps. Th. 77, 68. Ne beó nǣnig man hēr on worldrīce on his gepōhte tō mōdig, Blickl. Homl. 109, 27. For hwam winneþ đis wæter geond worulđrīce? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. II. *a kingdom of this world, an earthly kingdom, earthly power*:—Nāuht woruldrīces fæstes beón ne mæg, Bt. 8; Fox 26, 11. Ic ongite dætte ælces gōdes genōg nis on đisum woruldwelan, ne ætīewe anweald nis on nānum woruldrīce *video nec opibus sufficientiam, nec regnis potentiam posse contingere*. 33, 1; Fox 120, 3. Hē hine (*Nebuchadnezzar*) āsceád of đam woroldrīce (world-, Cott. MSS.), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 21. Woruldrīce, Cd. Th. 253, 2; Dan. 589. Đū woruldrīcum wealdest eallum, Ps. Th. 144, 13. Ón worldrīcum, 77, 2. Geond woruldrīcu, 113, 9. [Wha wolde wenen a þissere weorldriche, Laym. 15179. Þe laþe gast himm bæd all weorelldrichess ahhte, Orm. 11800. *O. Sax.* weruld-rīki *the world*; *earthly power*: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-rīchi *orbis terrarum*.]

weorld-rīht, es; *n.* I. *right in worldly matters, civil* or *secular law*:—Wylle wē ārest, dæt Godes riht ford gā and woruldriht syđđan, Wulfst. 274, 20. Beó on dære scīre bisceop and se ealdorman, and dær ægđer tǣcan ge Godes riht ge woruldriht, L. Edg. ii. 5; Th. i. 268, 5. II. *the law that should govern the world*:—Drȳhten sceáwaþ hwær đa eardien đe his ǣ healden; gesihđ hē đa dōmas wonian and wendan of woruldryhte, đa hē gesette, Exon. Th. 105, 25; Gū. 28.

weorld-sacu, e; *f. A dispute about worldly matters*:—Ælce wīgwǣpna and ǣghwylce woruldsacu lǣte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 9. [*O. Sax.* werold-saka *a worldly matter*: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-sahha *mortalis res*.]

weorld-sǣlþa; *pl. f. This world's goods, earthly blessings*:—Ēalā hwæþer gē nēten̄līcan men ongiton hwelc se wela sīē and se anweald and đa woruldsǣlþa? Bt. 16, 2; Fox 50, 36 note. Nis dē nāuht swīþor đonne dæt đū forloren hæfst đa woruldsǣlþa đe đū ǣr hæfdest (*fortunae prioris affectu tabescis*). Ic ongite dæt đa woruldsǣlþa ðlecaþ đām mōdum đe hī willaþ beswīcan, 7, 1; Fox 16, 8–12: 8; Fox 26, 5, 8. Mē āblendan đās ungetreówan woruldsǣlþa *dum levibus malefida bonis fortuna faveret, paene caput tristis merserat hora meum*, 2; Fox 4, 9: Met. 2, 10. Se ymbhoga dyssa woruldsǣlþa, 7, 54. Woruldsǣlþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 29. Swā his mōd ǣr swīđor tō đām woruldsǣlþum gewunod wæs, 1; Fox 4, 1. Ic wolde dæt wit nāre sprǣcan ymbe đa woruldsǣlđa *vellem pauca tecum fortunae ipsius verbis agitare*, 7, 3; Fox 20, 1. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-sālida *fortuna, terrena felicitas*.] v. weorld-gesǣlþa.

weorld-sceaft, e; *f. A creature of this world, an earthly creature*:—Wuldres Waldend and woruldsceafta, Exon. Th. 188, 20; Az. 48. Woruldsceafta wuldor, 190, 16; Az. 74. v. weorld-gesceaft.

weorld-sceamu, e; *f. Worldly shame, disgrace among men*:—Wāla dære woruldscame, đe nū habbaþ Engle. . . . Oft twēgen sæmen odđe þrȳ drīfaþ đa drāfe cristenra manna fram sǣ tō sǣ . . . ūs eallum tō woruldscame, Wulfst. 163, 3–7. Đa đe for ege odđe lufe odđe ǣnigre worldscame eargiaþ and wandiaþ Godes riht tō sprecanne, 191, 5. For woruldsceame, L. I. P. 12; Th. ii. 320, 22. Gif wīf be ōđrum were forlicge, and hit open weorđe, geweorđe heó tō woruldsceame hire sylfre, L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 7. Tō woroldscame, Wulfst. 168, 14. [Æfter muchel weorldscome (worliche same, and MS.) wurđscipe, Laym. 8323.]

weorld-scipe, es; *m. A worldly affair, an affair of this life*:—Ne scyle nān Godes đeów hine selfne tō ungemetlice bindan on woruldscipum (world-, Cott. MSS.), đȳ læs hē mislīcige đæm đe hē ǣr hine selfne gesealde *nemo militans Deo implicat se negotiis secularibus, ut ei placeat, cui se probavit*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 2. [Himm patt ledenn shall þiss lif, himm birrþ all weorelldshipe flen, Orm. 6322.]

weorld-snotor; *adj. Wise in earthly matters*:—Ælgelwīg se woruldsnotra abbod on Eofeshamme, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 29. Woroldsnottre men (*naturalists*) secgaþ, dæt đa fiesas sȳn on sā hundteóntiges cynna and đreó and fīftiges, Shrn. 65, 31. Weoroldsnottrum *gymnosophistis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 52. Ne weorþeþ on woruldе ǣnig worldsnotera (world-, *v. l.*) þonne hē wyrdeþ *there shall be none in the world that has more worldly cunning than he* (*Antichrist*) *has*, Wulfst. 54, 21.

weorld-sorh; *gen.* -sorge; *f. Worldly care, care of this life*:—Hwonon wurde đū mid dissum woruldsorgum đus swīþe geswenced? . . . Gewitaþ nū, āwirgede woruldsorga, of mīnes þegenes mōde, Bt. 3, 1; Fox 4, 20–23. Dæt gemearr dære woruldsorga *curarum secularium impedimentum*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 21. Bæd heó dæt heó mōste weoruldsorge and gȳmenne forlǣtan *postulans ut saeculi curas relinquere permitteretur*, Bd. 4, 19; S. 587, 38.

weorld-spēd, e; *f.* I. *worldly wealth*; generally in plural, *this world's goods*:—Syllan đone teóþan dǣl ūre worldspēda, Blickl. Homl. 35, 20. Mid hire āhtum and worldspēdon *possessionibus suis et mundanis opibus*, L. Eccl. P. ii. 16; Th. ii. 188, 3. Weoroldspēdum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 27. Đa đe habbaþ weoruldspēde *habentes subsidia*, S. 490, 8. Hē him weoruldspēde and āhte (*locus facultatesque*) forgeaf, 3, 24; S. 556, 42. Đē Dryhten geaf welan and wiste and weoruldspēde, Andr. Kmbl. 636; An. 318. Đonne hié wilniaþ dæt hié hira weoruldspēda (world-, Cott. MSS.) ūcen đonne weorđaþ hié bedǣlede dæs ēcean ēdles ūres Fæder *dum hic multiplicari appetunt, illic ab aeterno patrimonio exheredes fiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 333, 5. On dara mānfulra forþforlǣtenesse on dās worldspēda, Bt. 5, 1; Fox 10, 23. Nolde hē him geceósan welige yldran, ac đa đe hæfdon lytle worldspēda, Blickl. Homl. 23, 26: 37, 36. II. *worldly success*:—Syndon đīne willan on woruldspēdum rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 11; Dan. 290: Exon. Th. 185, 20; Az. 10.

weorld-spēdig; *adj. Rich in this world's goods, wealthy*:—Se đe wilnaþ dæt wolde on đam angienne his lifes woroldspēdig (woruld-, Cott. MSS.) weorđan *qui in principio hereditari festinant*, Past. 44; Swt. 333, 2.

weorld-spræc, e; *f. Worldly speech, conversation on worldly matters*:—Ne forlǣte preóst his godcundnysse, ne ne fō tō woruldsprǣcum, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 2. Gē hufiaþ woruldspræca, 34; Th. ii. 356, 20. Hyne sylfne ǣgđer ge wið woruldspræce ge wið worlddǣda warnige hē and healde, L. E. I. 21; Th. ii. 414, 38.

weorld-stēor, e; *f. A secular penalty*:—Gif for godbōtan feohbōt ārīseþ . . . dæt gebyreþ . . . nǣfre tō woroldlīcan fidelan glengan, ac for woroldsteórdan tō godcundan neódan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 9.

weorld-strengu; *f. Physical strength*:—Mec feónda sum feore besnyþede, woruldstrenga binom, Exon. Th. 407, 30; Rā. 27, 2.

weorld-strūdere, -strūtere, es; *m. A spoiler of this world's goods*:—Ne mōt mid rihte nān preóst beón gītsiende mangere, ne woldstrūtere on gerēfscipe, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 7. Tō helle sculan gītseras, rȳperas and reáferas and woruldstrūderas, Wulfst. 26, 17: 165, 36. Cristen cyning sceal rȳperas and reáferas and đās woruldstrūderas hatian and hȳnan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 19.

weorld-stund, e; *f. Time spent in this world*:—Mē ne woldon folc oncnāwan, đeáh ic fela for him ǣfter woruldstundum (*in the hours I spent on earth*) wundra gefremede, Elen. Kmbl. 725; El. 363. [*O. Sax.* weroldstunda.]

weorld-þearf, e; *f. What is needed for the life of this world*:—Swā swā hē gehēt him andlyfne and heora weorulddearfe forgifan, eác swylce lȳfnesse sealde dæt hī mōstan Cristes geleáfan bodian *eis, ut promiserat, cum administratione victus temporalis, licentiam quoque praedicandi non abstulit*, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 19.

weorld-þearfa, an; *m. One who is needy in the matter of this world's goods*:—Ic eom wǣdla and worldþearfa *ego egenus et pauper sum*, Ps. Th. 69, 6.

weorld-þearfende; *adj. Deficient in this world's goods, needy*:—Earme men, woruldþearfende, Exon. Th. 83, 4; Cri. 1351.

weorld-þeáwas; *pl. m. Conduct in the affairs of this world*:—Se wæs on woruldþeáwum se rihtwīsesta *in the conduct of his life he was most righteous*, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 13.

weorld-þegen, es; *m. A secular thane*:—Mæssepreóstes āđ and woruldþegenes is on Engla lage geteald efendýre, L. O. 12; Th. i. 182, 14: L. Wg. 5; Th. i. 186, 10.

[**weorld-þeówdōm**, es; *m. Secular service*:—Hī hit freódon wið ealle weoruldþeówdōm, Chr. 963; Erl. 121, 31.]

weorld-þing, es; *n. A worldly thing, matter, affair*:—Ne sȳ nān sacerdhādes man đe durre gehrístlǣcan, dæt ǣnig đara fata, đe tō godcundum bīgonge gehālgod bid, tō ǣnigum woruldþinge dō (*put it to any secular use*), L. E. I. 18; Th. ii. 412, 30. Mid ungerisenlīcum gewilnungum đissa woroldđinga (world-, Cott. MSS.) *ambitione inhonesta*, Past. 21; Swt. 157, 9. Sió ūterre ābisgung đissa woroldđinga dæs monnes mōd gedrēfđ *cor externis occupationum tumultibus impulsum*, 22; Swt. 169, 13. Woruldđinga, pref.; Swt. 5, 3. Hē wæs hwōn giernende đissa woroldþinga and micelra onwalda *vir tranquillissimus*, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 29. Hwæđer dæt nū sié tō talianne wāclīc and unnyt, dætte nytwyrþost is ealra woruldþinga, dæt is anweald? *num imbecillum, ac sine virtutibus aestimandum est, quod omnibus rebus constat esse praestantius?* Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 17. Đonne hē fægnaþ dæt hē sié ābisgod mid woroldđingum *dum se urgeri mundanis tumultibus gaudent*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 3. Freom in woroldđingum *in saeculi rebus strenuus*, Bd. 4,

2; S. 566, 18. On woruldþinga, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 17. Of wurdfulre mægðe æfter woruldþingum *of a family honourable from a worldly point of view*, Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 14. Wé forléton ealle woruldðing *nos dimisimus omnia* (Mk. 10, 28), Homl. Th. i. 392, 32, 28. Đá đá his geógoð æfter gecynde woruldðing lufian sceolde, ii. 118, 23. [Sif we forleosað þas lænan worldþing, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 30. He hadde michel of weroldþinge, ii. 127, 16. To geornenn afterr weorelldþing, Orm. 2066.]

weorold-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon used in this world's warfare*:—Đá wæs feówer geár ær his fulwihte, dæt hé woroldwǽpno wæg (*he bore this world's arms*), Blickl. Homl. 213, 4.

weorold-wæter, es; *n. An ocean*:—Saga mé, hú fela is woruldwætra? Ic dé secge, twá sindon sealte sǽ, and twá fersce, Salm. Kmbl. p. 186, 24.

weorold-wela, an; *m. Worldly wealth, worldly good*:—Se woruldwela (*pompa*) his frætewunga áweorpende fleáh, Gl. Prud. 52 a. Sume mægon habban ælles woruldwelan genóg *nisi census exuberat*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30. Hé wilnaþ hwæthweg dises woruldwelan, 26, 2; Fox 94, 3. Hí geleáfan ceósaþ ofer woruldwelan, Exon. Th. 230, 30; Ph. 480. Ne wearð ænig eordlíc cyning mǽrra ðonne Salomon wearð þurh ǽgðwylcne woroldwelan, Wulfst. 277, 23. Đa woruldwelan synt gesceapene tó bíswice ðám monnum dé beóþ neátenum gelíce, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 2. Swylcra fela weoruldwelena (cf. ealne dísne andweardan welan, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 20), Met. 19, 26. Waa ieów welegum, dé iówer lufu eall and tóhopa is on eówrum woruldwelum, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 24. Diossum woruldwelum, 45; Swt. 339, 6. Đás land beóð neáh đǽmi burgum dé beóð eallum woruldwelum gefylled *hic est civitas vicina diues, omnibus bonis plena*, Nar. 34, 33. [Gif þu best aihteles . . . ac gef þu hauest woreldwele . . ., O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 28. *O. Sax.* werold-welo: *O. H. Ger.* weralt-wolun; *pl. mammona.*]

weorold-weorc, es; *n.* **I.** *worldly work, secular occupation*:—Đǽm tídum þonne gé đa rǽdinge háligra bóca forlæten and da gebeda, þonne sculon gé on sum nytlíc weoroldweorc íðn, L. E. I. 3; Th. ii. 404, 10. Nǽnig mon ne gehríslǽce on ðone hálgan dæg on nán weoroldweorc befón, 24; Th. ii. 420, 22. **II.** in a special sense, *mechanics*:—*Mechanica*, dæt ys weoruldweorces cræft, Shrn. 152, 16.

weorold-weorþscipe, es; *m. Worldly honour, civil dignity*:—Hæbbe hé (*the priest*) Godes miltse, and tó woroldweordscipe dæt hé sý þegenweres and þegenríhtes wyrðe (*his civil status is that of a thane*), L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 20. Tó woruldwurdscipe sí hé þegenlage wyrðe, L. C. E. 6; Th. i. 364, 16; Wulfst. 270, 32.

weorold-widl, es; *n. Worldly pollution, defilement contracted in this life*:—Dæt fýr georne ásécep eorðan sceátas, ófþæt eall hafaþ ældes leóma woruldwidles wom wǽlme forbærned, Exon. Th. 62, 25; Cri. 1007.

weorold-wíg, es; *n. The warfare of this world*:—Ne gcbyraþ him (*the priest*) nádor ne tó wífe ne tó woruldwíge, L. Edg. C. 60; Th. ii. 256, 35. Worldwíge, L. Eth. ix. 30; Th. i. 346, 23.

weorold-willa, an; *m. A worldly good*:—Monige habbaþ ælces woroldwillan genóg, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 30 note.

weorold-wilnung, e; *f. Worldly desire*:—Dæt líf ðæra gesinhíwena, ðeáh hit ful wundorlíc ne sié on mægenum weoruldwilnungum tó widstondanne, hit mæg ðeáh bión orsorgíic ǽlcra wíta, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 21. Fram weoruldwilnungum hine sceal gehwá fremdian *a seculi actibus se facere alienum*, R. Ben. 17, 4.

weorold-wís; *adj.* **I.** *worldly wise, having knowledge of the ways of the world*:—On ódre wísan mon sceal manian dá woroldwísan (cf. dá dé disse worulde lotwrenceas cunnon and dá lufigeaþ, 30; Swt. 203, 5), on ódre dá dysegan *aliter hujus mundi sapientes admonendi sunt, aliter hebetes*, Past. 23; Swt. 175, 16. Đonne hé gesyhð dá welegan and dá woruldwísan sweltan *cum viderit sapientem morientem*, Ps. Th. 48, 8. **II.** *having secular knowledge, learned*:—Đone hys yldran befæston on hys cnyhtháde sumum woruldwísan mǽgum, Hom. Skt. i. 2, 20. His fæder and his fryndbine befæstan tó lǽre tó woruldwísdóme, 3, 5. Đa dé woldon woruldwísdóm gecneordlíce leornian, Homl. Th. i. 60, 27. Ungetogene menn geceás Drihten him tó leorningcnihtum, and hí swá geteáh, dæt heora lár oferstáh ealne woruldwisdóm, 576, 30. Đa scolon cræftas on ðám beóþ gemǽted ealle woruldwýsdómas, Shrn. 152, 12. [*O. H. Ger.* weralt-wistuom *sapientia.*]

weorold-wise, an; *f. What is usual in the world, a fashion of the world*:—Hé bæd dæt Godes yrre oíer hí ne cóme, ne him wǽre hwæs (hwæt?) gueáðes ne óþerra worldwísena. Đá com stefn of heofonum and seó cwæd: . . . 'Gif hwilc man on micelre neádþearfnesse bid dín gemyndig . . . ic gefremme dæs mannes nédþearfnesse' *he prayed that God's anger should not come upon them, nor that aught of penury or of other ills that are fashions of this world might be theirs. Then came a voice from heaven, and it said: . . . If any man in great need shall be mindful of thee . . . I will perform that man's need*, Shrn. 77, 1–9.

weorold-wita, an; *m. A secular or lay councillor*:—Gif feohbót árísep, swá swá wise woroldwitan tó steóre gesettan, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 5. Wíse eác wǽron woroldwitan ðe árest gesettan tó godcundan rihtlagan worldlaga, vii. 24; Th. i. 334, 21. Worldwitan, ix. 348, 13.

weorold-wíte, es; *n.* **I.** *a punishment suffered in this world, a punishment on earth*:—Forgield mé ðin líf, dæs ðe ic ðe mín þurh woruldwíte weord gesealde, Exon. Th. 90, 22; Cri. 1478. **II.** *a secular* (in contrast with an ecclesiastical) *punishment, secular penalty, money-fine*:—Sunnandaga cýþinga forbeóde man georne be fullan worldwíte, L. Eth. ix. 17; Th. i. 344, 8. Gif hǽðen cild binnon ix. níhton þurh gímelíste forfaren sí, bétan for Godes búton woruldwíte; and gif hit oíer nigan níht gewurðe, bétan for Gode and gilde xii. ór, L. N. P. L. 10; Th. ii. 292, 7.

weorold-wlencu (-o); *indecl.*: -wlenc, e; *f. Worldly pride, worldly pomp*:—Bisceopum gebyreþ, dæt hí woruldwlence ne hédan tó swýðe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 316, 30. Hí læccaþ of manna begeátum lóc hwæt hí gefón magan . . . Syðdan hý hit habbaþ, hí glencgaþ heora wíf mid ðami ðe hí weofoda sceoldan, and maciaþ eall heom sylfum tó woruldwlence, 19; Th. ii. 328, 9. Đa mon sceal swá micle má hátan ðonne biddan sué man ongiet dæt hié for ðissum woruldwlencum (worldwlencium, Cott. MSS.) bióð suíður upáhafene and on oferméttum áfundene *talibus rectum tanto rectius jubetur, quanto in rebus transitoriis altitudine cogitationis intumescunt*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 21.

weorold-wrene, es; *m. A worldly wile, a trick of this world*:—Đa dé woruldmonnum dynceaþ dysige, da geciésd Dryhten, for dæm dæt hé da lytegan, dé mid ðissum woruldwrencium bióð upáhafene, gescende *quae stulta sunt mundi, elegit Deus, ut confundat sapientes*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 24.

weorold-wuniend, es; *m. or* -wuniende; *adj. A dweller in this world; or dwelling in this world*:—Búton moncynne, dara micles tó feola woroldwuniendra wind wið gecynde, Met. 13, 17.

weorpan (wurpan, wyrpan); *p.* wearp, *pl.* wurpon; *pp.* worpen. **I.** *to cast, throw, fling.* (1) with acc. of what is thrown:—Heó wearp twégen feordlingas *misit duo minuta*, Mk. 12, 42. Hé wearp wundenmál, dæt hit on eorðan læg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Hí wurpon tán betweox him, Homl. Th. i. 246, 3. Swá swá mid unmétnesse micles stormes worpene beón *quasi tempestatis impetu jactari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 40. (1 a) where further the direction or end of throwing is marked, (*a*) by the dative:—Weorpaþ hit hundum, Ex. 22, 31. Nis ná gód dæt man níme bearna hláf and hundum weorpe (worpe, *v. l.*), Mk. Skt. 7, 27. Đá hét hé híne wurpan deórum, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 245. (*b*) by prepositions or adverbs:—Ic wyrpe max míne on eá, and angil ic wyrpe . . . Ic wyrpe ða unclænan út, Coll. Monast. Th. 23, 9–17. Hira tú sé on lond wearp, Chr. 897; Erl. 96, 9: 1009; Erl. 142, 6. Se deófol wearp énne stán tó ðære bellan, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 9. Hí wurpon heora waru oforbord, i. 246, 2. Hig tódǽldon hys reáf, and wurpon hlot ðǽr ofer, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 35. Hí wurpon híne on ðone bát, Chr. 1046; Erl. 174, 17. Ofen esnas wurpon wudu oninnan, Cd. Th. 231, 10; Dan. 245. Hí wurpon hyra wǽpen ofdúne, Judth. Thw. 25, 33; Jud. 291. 'Wurp (*projice*) hig on eorðan.' And hé wearp, Ex. 4, 3. Wurp hym mete tóforan, Lchdm. i. 246, 3. Weorp hit út, Mt. Skt. 9, 47. Worp ðone beám of égo ðín, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 7, 5. Weorp (wurp, *v. l.*) dúne angel út, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 27. Wurpaþ hit út on dæt wæter, Ex. 1, 22. Dæt hé wurpe his cynehelm and gecneówige æt dæs fisceres gemynde, Homl. Th. i. 578, 6. Hwylc eówer sí synleás weorpe (wurpe, *v. l.*) stán on hí, Jn. Skt. 8, 7. Be dære cope þe se mon his útgang þurh ðone núðd him fram weorpe, Lchdm. ii. 236, 13. Swylce mon wurpe (worpe, MS. A.; worpað, Lind.: worpes, Rush., *jaceat*) gód sǽd on his land, Mk. Skt. 4, 26. Ic hét hit weorpan on fýr, Ex. 32, 24. Hét twelf weras nyman twelf stánas . . . and habban ford mid eów tó eówere wícstówe and wurpan hig ðǽr *praecipe eis, ut tollant . . . duodecim lapides, quos ponetis in loco castrorum*, Jos. 4, 3. Worpende ða scillingas in temple *projectis argenteis in templo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 5. Heora líchoman on ða eá worpene wǽron, Bd. 5, 5; S. 625, 6. (2) with dat. of what is thrown. Cf. *Icel.* verpa *with dat.*:—Hé teoselum weorpeþ, Exon. Th. 345, 9; Gn. Ex. 185. Beorges weard wearp wælfýre, Beo. Th. 5157; B. 2582; Exon. Th. 478, 11; Ruin. 39. (2 a) where the direction or end of throwing is marked:—Streámas weorpaþ on stealchleoþa stáne and sonde, Exon. Th. 382, 5; Rä. 3, 6. **I** a. *to throw* (as in *to throw* open):—Mycel wynd wearp upp ða duru, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 347. **II.** where a (forcible) change of a person's place or condition is made (lit. or fig.), *to cast* into prison, *cast* off, out, *throw* into a form, *drive out*:—Ic ne weorpe (wyrpe, wurpe, *v. ll.*) út ðone ðe tó mé cymð, Jn. Skt. 6, 37. Gif ðú worpes úsig *si eicis nos*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 31. Ðú wurpe þeóde *ejecisti gentes*, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Hé wearp lósép on cweartern, Gen. 39, 20; Cd. Th. 20, 7; Gen. 304. Hé wearp hine on dæt morðer innan, 22, 18; Gen. 342. Hé wearp hine of ðan heán stóle, 19, 33; Gen. 300. Hé wearp hine

on wyrmes lic, 31, 26; Gen. 491. Hé ût weorpe earme þearfan *ejiciantur*, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Men sædon dæt hió sceolde mid hire dryċræft weorpan men an wildedeóra lic, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hié worpene beód in helle grund, Elen. Kmbl. 2606; El. 1304. **III.** *to move* a thing from one position to another, in the phrase *weorpan tó handa* to hand over:—Weorpe hé done ceáp tó handa, L. In. 56; Th. i. 138, 12: L. Alf. pol. 21; Th. i. 74, 19: 24; Th. i. 78, 9. Sceal se de hine áh weorpan hine tó handa hláforde and mægum, L. In. 74; Th. i. 148, 15. **IV.** in metaphorical senses:—Drihten ádrífd fram eów ælc yfel and wyrpd ongén eówere fýnd *auferet Dominus a te omnem languorem, et infirmitates pessimas non inferet tibi, sed cunctis hostibus tuis*, Deut. 7, 15. Donne hió wyrpd (wirpd, Cott. MSS.) on dæt gedóht hwæthugu tó bigietenne *dum adipiscenda quaeque cogitationi objicit*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 22. Ne andswarast dú nán ding ágén dæt dás dé on weorpaþ (wurpaþ, *v. l.*) *non respondis quicquam ad ea quae tibi objiciuntur ab his?* Mk. Skt. 14, 60. Him man wearp on, dæt hé wæs des cynges swica *he was charged with being a traitor to the king*, Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 3. Dý læs séfre cwedan ódre þeódae: 'Hwár com eówer God?' and ús dæt on eágum worpen þær manna wese mæst ætgædere *nequando dicant in gentibus: 'Ubi est Deus eorum?' et innotescant in nationibus coram oculis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 10. **V.** *to reach an object by throwing, to throw and hit, to strike* with something, (1) with gen. of what is thrown:—Hé hine ongon wæteres weorpan *he threw water upon him*, Beo. Th. 5575; B. 2791. (2) with a preposition:—Gif men cídaþ and hira óder hys néxtan mid stáne wirpd odde mid fýste slicd *si vixati fuerint viri et percusserit alter proximum suum lapide vel pugno*, Ex. 21, 18. Seó clænnys wyrpd da gálnysse mid stáne *pudicitia libidinem cum saxo percutit*, Gl. Prud. 12 b. Seó sýfernes mid stáne wearp da gálnesse on done múd *sobrietas lapidem iacit et percutit os luxuriae*, 48 a. [*O. E. Homl.* werpen: *Laym.* weorpen, werpen, worpen; 2nd MS. werpe, wearpe: *Orm.* wertpenn: *A. R.* weorpen, worpen: *Gen. and Ex.* werpen: *O. and N.* werpe, worpe: *Goth.* wairpan: *O. Sax.* werpan: *O. Frs.* werpa: *O. H. Ger.* werfan: *Icel.* verpa.] **v.** á-, be-, for-, gc-, of-, ofer-, on-, tó-, wid-, ymb-weorpan; worpian.

weorpe. v. wande-weorpe, seale-weorpan (?), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 15.

weorpere, es; *m. A thrower* (cf. *to throw* as a wrestling term):—Ic (*mead*) eom weorpere, efne tó eorþan ealdne ceorl (cf. Aldhelm's riddle: Pedum gressus titubantes sterno ruina), Exon. Th. 409, 27; Rä. 28, 7.

weorpness. v. on-weorpness.

weorr; *adj. Bad, grievous*:—Dæt wæs dam weorode weor tó geþolienne (cf. sár tó geþolienne, 3375; An. 1691), Andr. Kmbl. 3317; An. 1661. v. wirsa.

weorras, weorþ *a place.* v. wearr, worþ.

weorþ, weorþe, worþ, wurþ, wyrþ, es; *n.* **I.** *worth, value,* (1) of things:—Underwed dæt sý dæs orfes óder healf weord *a security that is half as much again as the value of the cattle*, L. O. D. 1; Th. i. 352, 9. Be dæs ceápes weorde (wyrde, *v. l.*), L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 16. Be ówes weorde (wyrde, *v. l.*), 55; Th. i. 138, 6. Be his wlites weorde . . . swá man dæt weord up átáran mihte, L. Ath. v. 6, 2; Th. i. 234, 6–10. Gilde dæs pyttes hláford dæra nýtena wurd, Ex. 21, 34. (2) of persons, *worth, worthiness*:—Dæt be dære cennendra gefyrhtum dæs bearnes weorþe ongyten wære, Blickl. Homl. 163, 27. **II.** *price* of anything sold, *amount paid* for purchase or redemption:—Hig cwædon: 'Hyt is blódes weord' (*v. l.* wurd, word, Lind.: weord, Rush., *praetium sanguinis*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 6, 7, 9. Noldon hig nánes wurdes onsón, ac forgeáfon him da birgene, Gen. 23, 6. Hí sumne dæl heora landes wurdes æthzfdon, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hire innoþ dú gefyldest mid ealles middangeardes weorþe (cf. Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120 infra, and next passage), Blickl. Homl. 89, 19. Hé áhongen wæs fore moncynnes mánforwyrhtum, dær hé lífes ceápode mid dý weorde, Exon. Th. 68, 3; Cri. 109S. Hé monige mid weorþe álýsde *he redeemed many by purchase*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 15. Gebycge hé da lond æt hire mid halfe weorde *let him buy the lands of her at half price*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 120, 28. Giboht worde miclum, Rtl. 27, 1. Dú becýptest folc dín bútan weorde, Ps. Spl. 43, 14: Ps. Surt. 43, 13. Geseald tó myclum weorde (wurde, wyrde, *v. ll.*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 9. 'Ic sille eów hundteóntig þúsenda mittan hwætes tó dam wurde de ic hit bebohte.' . . . Dæt wyrd de hé mid dam hwæte genam hé ágeaf ágeán tó dare ceastre bóte, Th. Ap. 10, 1–9. Fæder gesealde bearn wid weorde (wurde, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 161, 7. Men áceorfe da tungan of, dæt hié mon ná undeórran weorde móste lésan donne hié mon be dam were geeahtige, L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2. Syle dú hig wid wurde and bring dæt wurd tó dære stówe, and bige mid dam ylcan feó swá hwæt swá dé licige, Deut. 14, 25–26: 24, 7. Dæt hé dæt weord ágife tó álýsnesse his sáwle *pretium redemtionis animae suae*, Ps. Th. 48, 7: Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 14. Álésan wé úre sáule da hwile de wé dæt weorþ on úrum gewealde habban, Blickl. Homl. 101, 10. Tó berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ (cf. Blickl. Homl. 89, 19 *supra*), Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 120. Forgelde hé dæt lond, and dæt wiorth gedaele, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 234, 33. Wurd, Ex. 21, 35: Homl. Th. i. 62, 3: 316, 11. Him man his weord ágefe *let the price of the chattel be returned to him*, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 11. Nán man nán þing ne bycge ofer feówer peninga weord (*that costs more than fourpence*), L. C. S. 24; Th. i. 390, 3. Þeh de hé hié sume wid feó gesealde, hé dæt weord nolde ágan dæt him mon wid sealde, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 198, 17. Dæs hwætes wurd de hé dé sealde, Gen. 44, 2. Weord, Exon. Th. 90, 23; Cri. 1478. **III.** *amount* to be paid in compensation:—Mid weorde forgelde man, L. Ethb. 32; Th. i. 12, 1. Gif esne óderne ofsléa, ealne weorde forgelde, 86; Th. i. 24, 11. Gif esnes eáge and fót of weorden áslagen, ealne weorde hine forgelde, 87; Th. i. 24, 14. **IV.** *worth*, as in penny-*worth, amount of a certain value*:—Nabbaþ hí genóh on twégera hundred penega weorde (wurþe, *v. l.*) hláfes *ducentorum denariorum panes non sufficiunt eis*, Jn. Skt. 6, 7. Sceúte man æt æghwilere híde pænig odde pæniges weorð, Wulfst. 181, 5: L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 10. Dæt hyra ægder hæbbe .lx. penenga wyrd . . . dæt sý .xxx. penega wyrd, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 23, 24. [*Goth.* wairþa galaubanma usbauhtai *pretio empti: O. Sax. O. L. Ger. O. Frs.* werd; *n.: O. H. Ger.* werd; *n. pretium, aestimatio: Icel.* verð; *n.*] v. mann-, or-, peningweorþ; wirþa.

weorþ, worþ, wurþ, wirþ, wyrþ, wirþe, wierþe, wyrþe, weorþe; *adj.* **I.** *worth, of value,* (1) referring to saleable things:—Ewe bid mid hire giunge sceápe scill. weord, L. In. 55; Th. i. 138, 7. Oxan horn bid .x. pæninga weord, 58; Th. i. 138, 21. Hú mycel feós hit wære wurd, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 33. Næs án híd landes, dæt hé nyste hwæs heó wurd wæs, 1086; Erl. 222, 11. Dæt yrfe dæt wære .xxx. pænig wyrd, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Genime man .vi. scill. weord (wurd, *v. l.*) wed, L. In. 49; Th. i. 132, 13. Ágife man án rami weorde .iiii. peninga, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 7. (2) in other cases where money is to be paid:—Gif mon ódrum wongtód ot ásleá, geselle .iiii. scill. tó bóte. Monnes tux bid .xv. scill. weord, L. Alf. pol. 49; Th. i. 94, 13. Dæt man finde of dam yrfe æt Ceorlatúne healfes pundes wyrdne sáulsceat, and healfes pundes sáulsceat fram Cynnuc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 11–14. (3) in cases where a scale expressed in money can be fixed:—Pundes weordne át, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 2. Wurdne, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 17. **II.** *possessed of honours, honourable* or *noble* as regards position, *great*:—Swá weord man wine druncen *quasi potens crapulatus a vino*, Ps. Th. 77, 65. Wyrdro dec *honoratior te*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 8. Da gíslas de on dam here weorpuste wæron, Chr. 876; Erl. 79, 10. Dara monna de in dam here weorpuste wæron, 878; Erl. 80, 21. **III.** *honoured, highly thought of, held in esteem, valued, dear*:—Nænig wæs weord, gif mon his willan ongeat yfelne (cf. yfelwillende men nænne weorþscipe nædon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17), Met. 8, 37. Ic náfre ne geseah nænne wísne mon de má wolde bión wrecca and earm and ælþiódig and forsewen, donne welig and weorþ and rice and foremære on his ágenum earde, Bt. 39, 2; Fox 212, 17: Lchdm. iii. 156, 24. Dín word wunaþ weorþ on heofenum, Ps. Th. 118, 89. His noma wæs á seoþþan weord and mære geworden, Blickl. Homl. 219, 4. Deófolgild de mid dæm hæftnum manium swíde weord and mære wæs, 221, 7. Weordiaþ his naman forðon hé wyrde is *(quoniam suavis est)*, Ps. Th. 134, 3. Unwís fole ne wát dínne wyrdne naman, 73, 17. Ic díne gewitnesse wyrde lufade, 118, 119. Hé dæm bátweorde swurde gesealde, dæt hé sydþan wæs máfme dý weorþra (*he was the more thought of* (or v. IV ?) *for having such a treasure*), Beo. Th. 3809; B. 1903. **III a.** with dat. of person to whom a thing seems honourable, *precious* to, *dear* to, *prized* by, *held honourable* by, *honoured* by:—Hé eallum dísse worulde ealdormonnum wæs leóf and weord *omnibus principibus saeculi honorabilis*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 23: Blickl. Homl. 213, 12. Móyses se de wæs Gode swá weord, dæt hé oft wid hine selfne spræc, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 11: Lchdm. iii. 162, 1. Weord Denum, Beo. Th. 3633; B. 1814. Twá ding mæg se weorþscipe and se anweald gedón, gif hé becymþ tó dam dysgan; hé mæg hine gedón weorþne ófrum dysgum. Ac þonécan de hé done anweald forlæt, odde se anweald hine, donne ne bip hé dam dysegan weorþ *dignitates honorabilem cui provenerint reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1; Fox 94, 18–22. Ic (*mead*) eom weord werum, Exon. Th. 409, 14; Rä. 28, 1. Nis hé ná Gode wyrd, Wulfst. 52, 5. Synd mé wíc dine weorde and leófe *quam amabilia sunt tabernacula tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Gé wyrde wæron wuldorcyninge, Dryhtne dýre, Elen. Kmbl. 581; El. 291. Ne beó gé mé heononforð swá wurde ne swá leófe swá gé ér wæron, ac fram mé gé beód áscyrede, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 181. Næron hý dý weorþran witena ánegum, Met. 15, 12. Wurdran, Cd. Th. 27, 23; Gen. 422. Dæt hé sié his geférum weorþost *reverendi civibus suis*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 6. Dú, seó dýrcste and seó weorþeste wuldorcyninge, Exon. Th. 257, 16; Jul. 248. Ys mé din gewitnes weordast and rihtast, Ps. Th. 118, 144. Mid dæm cræfte de dá scondlícost wæs, þeh hé him eft se weordesta wurde, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 90, 29. **IV.** *worthy, honourable, noble, excellent*:—Wæs hé mid cræftsunge forhæfdnesse weorþ and mære *erat abstinentiae castigatione insignis*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 39. On weorcum ælmesdæda weorþ and mære, 4, 29; S. 608, 16. Álsiaþ hwá sí wyrde (*dignus*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Mine gewitnesse weorde and getreówe *testamentum meum fidele*, Ps. Th. 88, 25. Habban da mid wynne weorde blisse da de sécean Drihten *exultent et laetentur qui quaerunt te*, 69, 5. Da de geladode

wǽfron ne synt wyrde (*digni*), Mt. Kmbl. 22, 8. Hwelc gesceádwís mon mihte cweþan ðæt hē á þý weorþra wǽre, þeáh hē hine weorþode *quis illos putet beatos, quos miseri tribuunt honores?* Bt. 28 ; Fox 100, 31. Eard wæs ðý weorþra ðe wit on stōdan, hyrstum ðý hýrra, Exon. Th. 495, 20; Rä. 85, 6. Se anweald and se wela ne mæg his wealdend gedōn nō ðý weorþron, Bt. 27, 2 ; Fox 98, 13. **V.** *worthy* of something, *deserving* of, (1) with gen. :—Sceal bām gelīc, mon tō gemæccan, mæþþum ōþres weorð (*one gift deserves another in return*), Exon. Th. 343, 11 ; Gn. Ex. 155. Mīn unrihtwīsnysse is māre ðonne ic forgifenysse wyrðe sý *major est iniquitas mea, quam ut veniam merear*, Gen. 4, 13 : Cd. Th. 81, 19 ; Gen. 1347. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metes (*dignus cibo suo*), Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10 : Homl. Skt. i. 23, 52. Heó nis nānes lofes wyrþe, Bt. 20 ; Fox 70, 24 : 24, 4 ; Fox 86, 10 : Lchdm. iii. 162, 5. Hwæs bið ðæt unwæstmbære treów wyrðe būton scearpre æxe ? Homl. Th. ii. 408, 16. For his cræftum hē bið anwealdes weorþe, gif hē his weorþe bið, Bt. 16, 2 ; Fox 50, 25. Ne onmun ðū mē nānre āre wyrþne, Blickl. Homl. 183, 1. Ðæs cynedōmes Crist God weordne munde, Ps. C. 155. Ða ðe ic ðǽr tō gelaðode nǽfron his wyrðe, Homl. Th. i. 526, 11. Ða lāreówas beōþ ōðmes wyrþe, Blickl. Homl. 47, 23 : Met. 10, 56. Hwæþerne woldest ðū dēman wītes wyrþran ? Bt. 38, 6 ; Fox 208, 15. (2) with infin. forms :—Wē de nǽfron wurðe beón his wealas gecīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 316, 23. Ða ðing ðe weorðe sindon in gemyndum tō habbanne, Nar. 4, 9. (3) with a clause :—Wyrþe ðū eart, ðæt ðū onfō wuldor, Blickl. Homl. 75, 1. Ðæt his lār nǽre wyrþe, ðæt hī mon gehýrde, 41, 3. Deós woruld nǽre wyrde, ðæt man tō hire lufe hæfde tō swīðe, Wulfst. 273, 13. Ic neom wyrðe, ðæt ic beó ðīn sunu nemned *non sum dignus nocari filius tuus*, Lk. Skt. 15, 19. Se bid wurðe, ðæt hine man ārwurðian, Homl. Th. ii. 560, 10. Ðæt gē weorðe (wurðe, *v. l.* : wyrðo, Lind. : wyrþe, Rush.) sýn, ðæt gē ðās tōweardan þing forfēoh *ut digni habeamini fugere ista omnia quae futura sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 36. (4) with gen. and clause :—God is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt hine werþeóde and eal engla cynn hergen, Exon. Th. 281, 8 ; Jul. 643. (5) with gen. and dat. infin. :—Þeáh hē his wyrðe ne sié tō ālǽtanne, Cd. Th. 39, 8 ; Gen. 621. (6) with other constructions :—Hine man byrigde ful wurdlīce, swā hē wyrðe wæs, Chr. 1036 ; Erl. 165, 36. Hē nāt hwæðer hē wurðe is intō ðam ēcan rīce, Homl. Th. i. 532, 25. **VI.** *fit, meet, becoming, proper* :—Wē sculon simle secgan Gode ðoncas for eów, bróður, suā suā hit wel wierde (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) is (*ita ut dignum est*), Past. 32 ; Swt. 213, 10. Wyrcaþ wæstim wyrðne tō hreównisse, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 8. **VII.** *worthy* of, *fit* for *or* to. *properly qualified* for, (1) with gen. :—Ðæt Martinus wǽre wyrðe ðæs hādes, Homl. Th. ii. 506, 8. Ne fleáh hē ðý rīce ðý his ǽnig mon bet wirde (wyrðe, Hatt. MS.) wǽre, Past. 3 ; Swt. 32, 17. (2) with dat. or inst. :—Templ Gode weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 163, 14. Nys hē mē wyrðe *non est me dignus*, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 37. Ðæt hē wǽre his biscophāde wel wyrþe, Bd. 5, 19 ; S. 639, 31. Ic mē sylfne nǽfre ðý hāde wyrþe (wyrþne, *v. l.*) dēmde, 4, 2 ; S. 566, 7. (3) with dat. infin. :—Hālig treów ðe wyrþe (wurðe, *v. l.*) wǽre tō berenne ealles middaneardes wurþ, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 119. Ne am ic wyrðe tō unbindanne ðuongas sceóea his *non sum dignus soluere corrigiam calciamentorum eius*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 16. (4) with a clause :—Ne eom ic wyrðe, ðæt ðū in gange under mīne þecene, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 8. Ne eom ic wyrðe, ðæt ic his scóna þwanga uncnytte, Mk. Skt. 1, 7. Se man ðæt can rihtne geleáfan, þonne bið hē wyrde, ðæt hē fulluht underfō, Wulfst. 33, 6 : 155, 12. (5) with gen. and clause :—Hē bit ðære tíde hwonne hē ðæs wierðe (wyrðe, Cott. MSS.) sié, ðæt hē hine besuīcan mōte *aptum decepticnis tempus inquirit*, Past. 33 ; Swt. 227, 12. His weorc sceolon beón ðæs weorðe (wierðe, Cott. MSS.), ðæt him ōðre menn onhyrien *si imitabilem ceteris in cunctis, quae agit, insinuat*, 10 ; Swt. 61, 18. Swā hwā swā ðæs wyrþe bið, ðæt hē on heora ðeówdōme beón mōt, Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 13. Hwā is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt āstīge on Godes munt *quis ascendet in montem Domini* ? Ps. Th. 23, 3. Ne eom ic ðæs wyrþe, ðæt ic swā on rōde gefæstnod beó, Blickl. Homl. 191, 7. Ða ðe ðæs wyrðe beōþ, ðæt hīe heofoncining on heora heortum beran, 79, 32. (5 a) with impersonal construction :—Wæs ðæt ðæs wyrðe, ðæt seó stōw swā fæger wǽre *it was fitting that the place should be so fair*, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 23. Ðæt is ðæs wyrðe, ðætte werþeóde secgen Dryhtne þonc duguða gehwylcre, Exon. Th. 38, 1 ; Cri. 600. For ðon is ðæs wyrðe, ðæt ðū ðæs weres frige ne forlǽte, 248, 29 ; Jul. 103. **VIII.** mostly in a legal sense, (1) *having a right* to, *entitled* to, *properly qualified* for, *possessed* of, (a) with gen. :—Gif ceorl gepēáh, ðæt hē hæfde fīf hīda . . ., ðonne wæs hē þegenriht̄es weorðe (wyrþe, *v. l.*), L. R. 2 ; Th. i. 190, 18 : 5 ; Th. i. 192, 8 : 6 ; Th. i. 192, 11. Se wæs syþþan mǽðe and munde swā micelre wurde, swā ðam hāde gebirede mid rihte, 7 ; Th. i. 192, 14. Sié hē feores wyrðe and folcryhtre bōte, L. Alf. 13 ; Th. i. 46, 24 : L. Ath. iv. 4 ; Th. i. 224, 3. Ne beó hē ǽðes wyrðe *he shall not have the right to make oath*, L. C. S. 36 ; Th. i. 398, 7. Ða hwile ðe God wille ðæt ðeara ǽnig sié ðe londes weorðe sié and land gehaldan cunne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 10 : 311, 17. Ich quceðe eów ðæt ich wille ðæt Gyse biscop beó ðisses biscopríches urde *significamus uobis nos uelle quod episcopus Giso episcopatum possideat*, iv. 198, 6. Ic bidde mīne hlāford ðæt ic mōte beón mīnes cwydes wyrðe *I pray my lord that I may have the right to dispose of my property by will*, iii. 293, 29. Ðæt heó mōte beón hyre cwydes wyrðæ, 359, 34. Gif hwā him ryhtes bidde . . . and āþiddan ne mæge, and him wedd mon sellan nelle, gebēte .xxx. scill., and binnan .vii. nihtun gedō hine ryhtes wierðe (wyrðe, *v. l.*) (*let justice be done him*), L. In. 8 ; Th. i. 108, 2. Forlæt mē mīnes wyrðe (weorðe, *v. l.*) wesan ðæs ðe ic mē sylf begiten hæbbe *leave me in undisturbed possession of mine own, that I myself have got*, Wulfst. 254, 21. Ne hyne micles wyrðne Drihten gedōn wolde, Beo. Th. 4377 ; B. 2185. Ðæt hī rihtes wyrðe lete ðone leódscipe, Met. 1, 67. Ðæt hī mōstan heora ealdrihta wyrðe beón, Bt. 1 ; Fox 2, 9 : Met. 1, 37. Wē synt ālýsde lifes wyrðe *nos liberati sumus*, Ps. Th. 123, 7. Gedō ūsic ðæs wyrðe *make us partakers (of glory)*, Exon. Th. 3, 2 ; Cri. 30. (b) with gen. and clause :—Nime se hlāford twégen þegenas and swerian, . . . būton hē ðone gerēfan hæbbe ðe ðæs wyrðe sý ðe ðæt dōn mæge (*a reeve properly qualified for doing it*), L. Eth. i. 1 ; Th. i. 280, 14. (c) with acc. (?) : —Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurðe beón ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe hē ǽr āhte, Chr. 1046 ; Erl. 173, 1. Hī gemdon tō him ðæt hī mōston beón wurðe ǽlc ðæra þinga ðe heom mid unrihte of genumen wæs, 1052 ; Erl. 185, 8. (2) *deserving* of punishment, etc., *subject* to, *liable* to (with gen.) :—Ðæs ilcan dōmes sié hē wyrðe *simili sententiae subjacebit* (Ex. 21, 31), L. Alf. 21 ; Th. i. 50, 3. Ðæt hý siþþan ǽdwyrðe nǽron ac ordǽles wyrðe *that afterwards they might not make oath but had to submit to the ordeal*, L. Ed. 3 ; Th. i. 160, 21. Sý hē ðæs þeówweorces wyrðe, 9 ; Th. i. 164, 12. Wē cwǽdon hwæs se wyrðe wǽre ðe ōðrum ryhtes wyrnde, 2 ; Th. i. 160, 10. Beó se leása gewita ðæs ilcan swīðe ðe hē wolde ðæt se ōðer wǽre *reddent ei, sicut fratri suo facere cogitavit*, Deut. 19, 19. Gif hý swā ne dōn, ðonne sýn hý ðæs wyrðe ðe on ðam canone cwæð, L. Edm. E. 1 ; Th. i. 244, 12. [*Goth.* wairþs : *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. L. Ger.* werth : *O. H. Ger.* werd : *Icel.* verðr.] v. ār-, āþ-, bōt-, deór-, fyrd-, mōt-, róde-, tǽl-, þanc-, un-, un-lealhtor-, wel-weorþ(e), -wirþe.

weorþan (wurþan, wyrþan) ; *p.* wearþ, *pl.* wurdon ; *pp.* worden. **I.** absolute, (1) *to come to be, to be made, to arise, come, be* :—Gif bānes blice weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 34 ; Th. i. 12, 4. Gif bānes bite weord, 35 ; Th. i. 12, 5. Ende nǽfre dīnes wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765 ; An. 1385. Hwā wæs ǽfre, oþþe is nū, oððe hwā wyrþ get ǽfter ūs ? Bt. 11, 1 ; Fox 30, 24. Hlynn weard on ceastrum, Cd. Th. 153, 30 ; Gen. 2546. Hwī ne wundriaþ hī hwī ðæt ís weorþe, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 35. Ðe læs tō mycel styrung wurðe on dam folce *ne forte tumultus fieret in populo*, Mt. 26, 5. Hēht lifes weard on mereflōde middum weorðan hyhtlic heofontimber, Cd. Th. 9, 22 ; Gen. 145. (2) *to come to pass, to be done, to happen, to take place, befall, come, be* :—Ðæt weorþeþ for dyses folces synnum, ðæt calle ðās getimbro beóþ tōworpene, Blickl. Homl. 77, 35. Daga egeliscast weorþeþ in worulde, Exon. Th. 63, 21 ; Cri. 1023. Huu wōrdes ðis *quomodo fiet istud* ? Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 1, 34 : 23, 31. Ðǽr wearþ micel gefeoht, Chr. 800 ; Erl. 60, 7 : 868 ; Erl. 72, 28. On ðām gemōtan, þeáh rǽdlīce wurðan on namcūðan stōwan, L. Eth. ix. 37 ; Th. i. 348, 17. Hwæðer ǽfre wurde þus gerād þing si *facta est aliquando hujuscemodi res*, Deut. 4, 32. Ēálā ðæt hit wurde, ðæt . . . , Met. 8, 39. Sceal se dæg weorþan, Exon. Th. 447, 5 ; Dóm. 34. Þurh hwæt his worulde gedāl weorðan sceolde, Beo. Th. 6129 ; B. 3068. Ðætte rices gehwæs sceolde gelimpan, eordan dreámas ende wurðan, Cd. Th. 223, 6 ; Dan. 115. Sceal feorhgedāl æfter wyrðan, Andr. Kmbl. 364 ; Ass. 182 : 430 ; An. 215. (2 a) when the object affected by what happens is given :—Ne wyrd him nān orne, Lchdm. iii. 16, 4. Ic wāt ealre dysse worulde wurðeþ ende *omni consummationi vidi finem*, Ps. Th. 118, 96. Dōmas ðe wǽdlum weorðaþ, 139, 12. Tācnu wurðaþ on eów *erunt in te signa*, Deut. 28, 46. Hwæt weard eów ? Andr. Kmbl. 2685 ; An. 1345. Ðæt ðē sceates ðearf ne wurde, Cd. Th. 32, 16 ; Gen. 504. Unc sceal weordan swā unc wyrd geteód, Beo. Th. 5045 ; B. 2526. **II.** *to become, be made, be,* (1) with predicative substantive :—Ða hwile ðe hē ðǽr stōd, hē wearþ fǽringa geong cníht, and sōna eft eald man, Blickl. Homl. 175, 2. On ðam dæge wurdon Herōdes and Pilatus gefrýnd ; sōdlīce hig wǽron ǽr gefýnd, Lk. Skt. 23, 12. Wā heom dæs sīðes ðe hī men wurdon, Wulfst. 27, 4. Weorðan his bearn steópcild, and his wīf wyrðe wydewe *fiant filii eius orphani, et uxor eius vidua*, Ps. Th. 108, 9. Ðæt wē ðæs mordres meldan ne weorðen, Elen. Kmbl. 856 ; El. 428. (2) with predicative adjective, *to get, grow* :—Gif dū lārna dīnra ēste wyrdest, Andr. Kmbl. 965 ; An. 483. Gif ǽare þirel weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 41 ; Th. i. 14, 6. Gif hē healt weord, 65 ; Th. i. 18, 14. Ðē weord on dīnum breóstum rūm, Cd. Th. 33, 13 ; Gen. 519. Gif ða cearwylmas cōlran wurðaþ, Beo. Th. 570 ; B. 282. Ða deáde ne weorðaþ (*v. l.* wurðaþ) *qui non gustabunt mortem*. Lk. Skt. 9, 27. Dā wearð hē druncen *inebriatus est*, Gen. 9, 21. Ðæt wīf wearð wrāð ðam geongan cnapan *mulier molesta erat adolescenti*, 39, 10. Wearð hē swīðe yrre *iratus est valde*, 39, 19. Hwelc sīdðan wearð herewulfa sīð, Cd. Th. 121, 23 ; Gen. 2014. Ða fixas wurdon deáde *pisces mortui sunt*, Ex. 7, 21. Mierce wurdon cristne, Chr. 655 ; Erl. 28, 1. Mē milde weorð *miserere mei*, Ps. Th. 56, 1 : 66, 1. Monigfaldge worde *habundaverit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 20. Nǽnges þinges māre þearf ðonne his unriht yppe worde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Ēálā ðæt ūre tīda nū ne

mihtan weorðan swilce, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 18. Sæne weorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 408; An. 204. Wyrðan, 874; An. 437. Wurdan, Cd. Th. 27, 8; Gen. 414. Wæs ðǽre ǽghwilc worðen mægburh fremde, 102, 3; Gen. 1694: 135, 2; Gen. 2236. Weard hē acol worden, 223, 24; Dan. 124. Eal cristen folc is þurh geleáfan geleáful worden, Wulfst. 279, 30. Ða dysegan sint wordene blinde, Met. 19, 29. (3) with prepositional phrase:—Heó weard mid cilde, Homl. Th. i. 24, 26. Dæt ic tō dīnum willan weorþan mōte *that I may be to thy liking*, Ps. C. 104. (4) with adverb, (a) where the subject is given:—Heó wyrd glædlīce on hyre heortan, Anglia viii. 324, 16. Ōþ dæt dīn fōt weorde fæste on blōde *ut intinguatur pes tuus in sanguine*, Ps. Th. 67, 22. (b) with impersonal construction:—Weard mē on hige leóhte, Cd. Th. 42, 20; Gen. 676. Ða wearþ hyre rūme on mōde, Judth. Thw. 22, 39; Jud. 97. Gif men fērlīce wyrde unsōfte, Rtl. 114, 24. **III.** with prepositions (see also **IV**), (a) weorþan of *to come from, be caused by, be produced from* or *by*:—Wiþ geswelle dæm dē wyrð of fylle oððe of slege, Lchdm. ii. 72, 22. Hwȳ dæt is mæge weorþan of wætere, Met. 28, 60. (b) weorþan on, (1) *to get into a state* of being, feeling, *to become* the adjective connected with the noun, *get*:—Gif hē wyrþ on ungeþylde *if he gets impatient*; cum dederit impatientiae manus, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 33. Weorþeþ (-aþ, MS.) oft on wōn se sido *in hoc hominum judicia depugnant*, 39, 9; Fox 226, 4. Ða wearþ Holofernus on gytesālum *he grew merry, as the wine flowed*, Judth. Thw. 21, 17; Jud. 21. Wurdan gesweoru on seledreáme *exultaverunt colles*, Ps. Th. 113, 6. Hié weorðen on ungedylde, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (2) *to get into a state* of action, *to come to* be doing something, *to fall to* an action, *to take to*:—Hē wierd (wirð, Hatt. MS.) swīde hræde on fielle *civius corruit*, Past. 39; Swt. 286, 17. Wēnst dū dæt dū dæt hwerfende hweól, ðonne hit on ryne wyrþ *(when it gets a-running)*, mæge oncyrran *tu volventis ro'ae impetum retinere conaris?* Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 36. Hē on fylle weard, Beo. Th. 3093; B. 1544. Hē weard on fleáme, Andr. Kmbl. 2771; An. 1388. Hē weard on slǽpe, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 161. Hī on slǽpe wurdon, 23, 249. Hig wurdon on fleáme *terga verterunt*, Jos. 7, 4. Hié weorðen on murcunga *they fall a-grumbling*; ad murmurationem proruunt, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 3. (3) *to come to be* something, *become, turn into*:—Mē weorð on God þeccend and on trume stōwe *esto mihi in Deum protectorem, et in locum munitum*, Ps. Th. 70, 2. Dæt heó on sealtstānes wurde anlīcnesse, Cd. Th. 154, 32; Gen. 2564. Hē mē ys worden on hælu *factus est mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 14. (c) weorþan tō, (1) of change in material condition, *to become, turn to*:—Dū eart dust, and tō duste wyrst *pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris*, Gen. 3, 19. Weorðeþ tō duste, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Tō wætere weorðeþ, 147, 7: Met. 28, 63. Se wyrm wyrð tō eorþan, Lchdm. ii. 44, 16. Weorp dīne girde beforan Pharaone, and heó wirð tō nǽddran (*vertetur in colubrum*), Ex. 7, 9. Seó eá ðǽr wyrþ tō miclum sǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 28. Weorðaþ hig tō acxan *fatiscunt in cinerem*, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 15. Bearwas wurdon tō axan, Cd. Th. 154, 8; Gen. 2552. Sume wurdon tō wulfan, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36: Met. 26, 79. On eorþan gangan and tō eorþan weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 123, 10. Seó eá ne mæg weorþan tō ǽwelme, ac se ǽwelm mæg weorþan tō eá, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 15. (2) of the state or condition to which things come, of the event of matters, *to become, have as issue, come to*:—Ælc þing wyrþ tō nāuhte, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 13. Hī weorþaþ him selfe tō nāuhte, 21; Fox 74, 36. Tō hwan weard hondrǽs hæleþa *what was the event of the combat*, Beo. Th. 4149; B. 2071. Ðonne hié ne giémaþ tō hwon ōðerra monna wīse weorðe *when they do not care to what a state other men get*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Hē ðōhte dæt hē hine ofslōge, wurde siddan tō dæm ðe hit meahte (*be the event what it might*), 34; Swt. 235, 10. Lyt ðū gepōhtes tō hwon dīnre sāwle sīð sibþan wurde, Exon. Th. 368, 12; Seel. 20. Hī bidon tō hwon his ding weorþan sceolde *quem res exitum haberet exspectantes*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 32. Tō hwon sculon wit weorðan *what is to become of us?* Cd. Th. 50, 28; Gen. 815. Eall mīn mægen is tō nāuhte worden, Ps. Th. 21, 11. (3) where a character or function is taken by anything, *to become, turn, turn to*:—Mē tō aldorbanan weorðeþ wrāðra sum *some fell one will become the destroyer of my life*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034. Hē wierd tō dæs onlīcnesse ðe āwriten is *usque ad ejus similitudinem ducitur, de quo scriptum est*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 21. Ne wyrð nān tō lāfe *none shall become a remnant*, i. e. *none shall be left*; non remanebit ex eis ungula, Ex. 10, 26. Gif þegen geþeáh dæt hē weard tō eorle, L. R. 5; Th. i. 192, 7. Se tō deófle weard, Cd. Th. 20, 9; Gen. 305. Ic tō meldan weard *I turned informer*, Exon. Th. 279, 30; Jul. 621. Weard hē Headoláfe tō handbonan, Beo. Th. 924; B. 460. Hwonne liffreá weorðe ūssum mōde tō mundboran, Exon. Th. 2, 32; Cri. 28. Ðeáh þræla hwylc of cristendōme tō wīcinge swiðe, Wulfst. 162, 6. Ðȳ læs sió upāhæfenes him weorðe tō wege micelre scylde *ne elatio via fiat ad foveam gravioris culpae*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 11. (4) where a result is brought about, *to become, prove a source of*:—Seó ofering ðē wurþ tō sāre, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Hit him wyrþ tō teónan, Blickl. Homl. 51, 9. Ðū wurde mē tō hælu *factus es mihi in salutem*, Ps. Th. 117, 27. Hió weard mongum tō fröfre, Exon. Th. 421, 17; Rä. 40, 18. Tō blīsse, Blickl. Homl. 123, 2. Tō aldorceare, Beo. Th. 1817; B. 905. Hē manegum weard mannum tō hrōðre, weþeódum tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 30; El. 15. Ða byrig, ðe ǽr gafol guldon, wurdon Ciruse tō monegum gefeohtum *civitates, quae tributariae erant, a Cyro defecerunt; quae res Cyro multorum bellorum causa et origo exstitit*, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 54, 14. Ðe læs ūre deáþ ūrum feóndum tō gefeán weorþe, Blickl. Homl. 101, 33. Tō hleó and tō hröþer hæleþa cynne weorðan, Exon. Th. 73, 31; Cri. 1198. Tō fröfre weorþan, Beo. Th. 3419; B. 1707. (5) *to become, be an object of*:—Ic eom worden mannum tō leahtrunge and tō forsewennesse *ego sum opprobrium hominum*, Ps. Th. 21, 5. **IV.** implying movement, change of position, (1) literal, *to come, get*, (a) with prepositions:—Ðonne hē (*the moon*) betwux ūs and hire (*the sun*) wyrþ, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 2. Of ðære sǽ cymþ dæt wæter innon ða eorþan; cymþ ðonne up æt ðam ǽwelme, wyrþ ðonne tō bröce, ðonne tō eá, ðonne andlang eá, ōþ hit wyrþ eft tō sǽ, 34, 6; Fox 140, 17–20. Se regn dæt deófol on ufan wyrðeþ, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 5. Swā swā wē of ðisse weorulde weorðaþ, Shru. 202, 4. Gif hī on ðam wuda weorþaþ *if they get in the wood*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 16. Gif hī on treówum weorþaþ, Met. 13, 36. Hē weard him on ānon scipe *he got him* (reflex.) *on board a ship*, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 13. Sebastianus geseah hū ða Godes cempan ongunnon hnexian, and weard him tōmiddes (*he came amongst them*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 52. Gif nægl of honda weorðe *if a nail come off the hand*, Lchdm. iii. 58, 7. Ðū mihtest dē féran betwyx ðām tunglum, and ðonne weorþan on ðam rodore, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 11. On dæm rodere ufan weorþan, Met. 24, 18. (b) with adverbs:—Gif éage of weorð *if an eye comes out*, L. Ethb. 13, 1. 14, 8. Gif fōt oð weorðeþ *if a foot comes off*, 69; Th. i. 20, 1: 70; Th. i. 20, 2: 72; Th. i. 20, 5. Hē weard him āwege *he went away, got off*, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 228. Hié sume inne wurdon *some of them got inside*, Chr. 867; Erl. 72, 14. Mōste ic āne tīd ūte weorðan, Cd. Th. 23, 34; Gen. 369. (2) figurative:—Adames cynn onfēhð flǽsce, weorþeþ foldrǽste æt ende *Adam's race shall receive flesh, shall come to the end of its rest in earth*, Exon. Th. 63, 34; Cri. 1029. Būton monnum and sumum englum, ða weorþaþ hwilum of hiora gecynde *except men and some angels, who sometimes depart from their nature*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 8. His ǽhta weorþaþ on dæs onwealde ðé hē wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 3. Ic nō ne wearþ of ðam sōþan geleáfan *nec umquam fuerit dies, qui me ab hac sententia depellat*, 5, 3; Fox 12, 6. Hwī dæt is for dære sunnan scīman tō his āgnum gecynde weorþe, 39, 3; Fox 216, 1. Dæt gē of feónda fæðme weorðen *that ye get out of the foes' grasp*, Cd. Th. 196, 20; Exod. 294. Dæt ne loc of heáfde tō forlore worde *that not a hair from the head should come to destruction*, Andr. Kmbl. 2846; An. 1425. **V.** as an auxiliary with participles, (1) present:—Gif him hwilc yfel gelimpð, ic wurðe syðdan geómriende, Gen. 42, 38. (2) past, (a) of transitive verbs, forming a passive voice:—Eów weorþeþ forgifen hwæt gē sprecaþ, Blickl. Homl. 171, 19. Ne weorþeþ sió mægburg gemicledu eaforan mīnum, Exon. Th. 401, 31; Rä. 21, 20. Hē him ābolgen wurdeþ, Cd. Th. 28, 4; Gen. 430. Hū wurþ hē elles gelǽred *how else shall he get taught?* Bd. pref.; S. 471, 18. Hī weorþaþ bereáfode ǽlcre āre, Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104, 16. Ða weard Faraones heorte gehefegod *ingravatum est cor Pharaonis*, Ex. 8, 32. Ða him gerȳmed weard, ðæt hié wælstōwe wealdan mōston, Beo. Th. 5959; B. 2983. Swā his mandrihten gemǽted weard, Cd. Th. 225, 21; Dan. 157. Ðȳ læs hié eft weorðen (wyrðen, Hatt. MS.) gedēmde, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 15. Seó burh sceolde ābrocen weorþan, Blickl. Homl. 77, 29. Ne mihte him bedyrned wyrðan dæt his engyl ongan ofermōd wesan, Cd. Th. 17, 18; Gen. 261. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Ðē sunu weorðeþ cumen, Cd. Th. 132, 19; Gen. 2195. Ða geongan leoþu geloden weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 20; Vy. 6. Hē sōna weard hāl geworden, Blickl. Homl. 223, 26: Cd. Th. 223, 23; Dan. 124. Denum weard willa gelumpen, Beo. Th. 1851; B. 823; 2473; B. 1234. Ða weard āfeallen dæs folces ealdor, Byrht. Th. 137, 46; By. 202. Ða weard se lichama tōslopen, Homl. Th. i. 86, 24: Jos. 5, 1. Dæt hī forwordene weorðen *ut intereant*, Ps. Th. 91, 6. [*Goth.* waírþan: *O. Sax.* werdan: *O. Frs.* wertha: *O. H. Ger.* werdan: *Icel.* verða.] v. for-, ge-, mis-weorþan.

weorþ-apulder. v. worþ-apulder.

weorþe; *subst.* or *adj.*: weorþe; *adv.*, weorþe-līce. v. weorþ; *subst.* or *adj.*, un-weorþe, weorþ-līce.

weorþere, es: *m. A worshipper*:—Godes uorðare *Dei cultor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 31. Sōdo uorðares *veri adoratores*, 4, 23.

weorþ-full; *adj.* **I.** *having worth, worthy, honourable, glorious, excellent*:—Beó preóst, swā his hāde gebyraþ, wīs and weordfüll, L. Edg. C. 58; Th. ii. 256, 17. Būton gē oudrēdon Drihtnes wurdfullan naman *nisi timueris nomen ejus gloriosum*, Deut. 28, 58. Wurþfulle gegedriende *honesta colligentes*, Anglia xiii. 368, 46. Wurdfulleste *praestantissimus, dignissimus, sublimissimus*, Hpt. Gl. 463, 44. Hē manna wæs wīgend weordfullost, Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. **II.** *having honour* with others, *held in honour, honoured, esteemed, prized, dear*:—Se bið on eallum þingum wurþfull (cf. weorþ mannum, 162, 1), Lchdm. iii. 158, 3. Ða hālgan weras, ðe gōde weorc beeodon, hī wurdfulle wǽron on dissere worulde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 1, 9. Ðe læs sum weordfulra (wurd-, *v.l.*) sig yn geladod fram hym *ne honoratior te sit invitatus ab eo*, Lk. Skt. 14, 8. **II a.** with dat. of person to whom another seems honourable:—

Daniel wunude on Chaldēa wurdfull dām ciningum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 9, 43. His welwillende mōd, and Gode swīðe wurdfiul, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 20. **III.** *having honours, worshipful, noble, illustrious, magnificent:*—Ān woruldcyninc . . . ne mæg beón wurdfull cyninc, būton hē hæbbe ða gefincðe ðe him gebyriaþ, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60. Se cyng Willelm wæs swīðe wīs man and swīðe rīce, and wurdfulre and strengere ðonne ænig his foregengra wǣre . . . Hē wæs swīðe wurdfiul; þriwa hē bær his cynehelm ǣlce geāre, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 14–27. **IV.** *worthy, suitable, fitting:*—Beón wurdfull wunung ðæs Hālgan Gāstes, Homl. Th. ii. 600, 17. Munecas hē gestaþolode tō weorþsiire þēnunge Hælendes Cristes, Lchdm. iii. 440, 13. [Helyas wass an wurrþfull prophete, Orm. 5195. His wundri werkes and wurdfiul, Kath. 1017. Ȝit he is wurþfiul and aht man, O. and N. 1481. Of prede þe dyeul begyleþ þe riche and þe wyse and þe hardi and þe worþuolle, Ayenb. 16. 33.]

weorþful-līc; *adj. Noble, magnificent:*—Hwæt rūmedlīces oððe micellīces oððe weorþfullīces hæfþ se eówer gilp *quid habet amplum magnificumque gloria?* Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 21.

weorþfullice; *adv.* **I.** of moral worth, *worthily, honourably, excellently:*—Ic wilnode weorþfullīce tō libbanne ða hwīle ðe ic lifede, Bt. 17; Fox 60, 15. **II.** *nobly, in a way that is highly esteemed:*—Swā swā men wurdlīcor lybbaþ ðonne treówu, swā hȳ eāc weordfullicor ārīsaþ on dómes dæge, Shrn. 168, 26. **III.** *in a way that shews respect, with honour:*—Dā onfēng Diocletianus Galerius weordfullīce *a Dioclетiano plurimo honore susceptus est Galerius*, Ors. 6, 30; Bos. 126, 19. **IV.** *in a fitting manner, worthily, properly:*—Wyrdfullīce hē gebēte Gode *digne satisfaciat Deo*, R. Ben. Interl. 42, 6.

weorþfulness, e; *f. Nobleness, magnificence:*—Gesceāwode se ān engel de dǣr ǣnlīcost wæs, hū fæger hē silf wæs. and hū scīnende on wuldre, and him wel gelīcode his wurdfulniss, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 34. For swā miceles freólses wurþfulnesse *ob tante festivitatis honorificentiam*, Anglia xiii. 401, 522. Bróhton Kómāne done triumphlan angeán Pompeius mid micelre weorþfulnesse (wyrd-, *v.l.*), Ors. 5, 10; Swt. 234, 29.

weorþ-georn; *adj. Desirous of honour, noble-minded, excellent:*—Se wīsa and se weordgeorna and se fæstræda folces hyrde . . . Caton, Met. 10, 48. Hȳ weordgeornra sǣlda tōsliiaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 696; Sal. 347. Lā wīsan menu, gāþ on ðone weg ðe eów lǣraþ ða foremǣran bisna dara gōdena gumena and dæra weorþgeornena wera ðe ǣr eów wǣron (*ite nunc fortes, ubi celsa magni ducit exempli via*). Ēalā gē eargan and īdelgeornan . . . hwȳ gē nellan ācsien æfter dām wīsum monnum and æfter dām weorþgeornum . . . ðe ǣr eów wǣron . . . hī wunnon æfter wyrþscipe on disse worulde, and tiledon gōdes hīlsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 238, 28–240, 5. Da menn ðe on hiora dagum foremǣroste and weorþgeornoste wǣron *clarissimos suis temporibus viros*, 18, 3; Fox 64, 36.

weorþian, wurþian, wyrþian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to set a value upon,* (1) of money value:—Be dam ðe se man hit weordige ðe hit āge *according to the value the owner may set upon it,* L. Ath. v. 6; Th. i. 232, 26. (1 a) *to fix interest on a loan* (?), *to lend at interest* (?):—Wiorþigende *foenerator*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 10. (2) in other cases, *to value, esteem, hold in honour, venerate:*—Wæs dǣr gild ðe ða hǣþenan men swīðe weordodan (*held in the highest honour*), Blickl. Homl. 221, 20. Uton rihtne cristendōm geornlīce weordian, and ǣlcne hādendōm mid ealle oferhogian, L. Eth. ix. 44; Th. i. 350, 11. Wēnst dū dæt se anweald and dæt geniht seó tō forseónne, oððe eft swīþor tō weorþianne ðonne ōþre gōd (*rerum omnium veneratione dignissimum*). Dā cwæþ ic: Ne mæg nǣnne mon dæs tweógan, dætte anweald and geniht is tō weorþianne, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 22–25. Dæs engles mægen and his wundor dǣr ðonne weordod bið and oftost æteówed, Blickl. Homl. 209, 21. **II.** *to honour, shew honour to, treat with reverence* or *respect:*—Dū weordasd dīne suna mā ðonne mē *honorasti filios tuos magis quam me*, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 7. Ðis folc mē mid welerum weordaþ (wurdaþ, *v.l.*: wordas, Lind.) *populus hic labiis me honorat*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 8. Weordas (wordias, Lind.), Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 6. Gē ne weordiaþ (wurdiaþ, *v.l.*: wordiges *honorificavit*, Lind.), fæder and mōdor, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 6. Ic lisse selle dam ðe [dē] wurdiaþ, Cd. Th. 105, 25; Gen. 1758. Hī hine weorþodan swā cinige gerīseþ, Blickl. Homl. 69, 31. Wurdodon, Chr. 975; Th. i. 227, 13. Weorda (wurda, *v.l.*: wordig, Lind.) dīnne fæder *honora patrem tuum*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4. Worda, Mk. Skt. Rush. 7, 10. Cyning wyrþiaþ *regem honorificate*, Scint. 64, 10. Dæt hī Godes þeówas werian and weordian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hē gesiehð ða weorþigan (weordian, Cott. MSS.) ðe ǣr wel ongunnon, dā dā hē īdel wæs *eorum palmas respiciant, in quorum nunc laboribus otiosi perdurant*, Past. 34; Swt. 229, 21. **II a.** in reference to subjects divine or sacred, (1) of honour shewn to a god, *to worship, adore:*—Nǣfre dū gelǣrest dæt ic deófolgieldum gafol onhāte, ac ic weordige wuldres ealdor, Exon. Th. 251, 30; Jul. 153. Gif dū wordas (wordias, Lind.) bifora mec *si adoraveris coram me*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 4, 7. 'Gif dū fealdest tō mē, and mē weorþast.' Ēalā sōþlice se āfealleþ, se de deófol weorþeþ. . . Dæt mānfulle wuht wolde dæt hē (*Christ*) hine weorþode . . . hine (*Christ*) ealle hālige weorþiaþ . . . Swā wē sceolan hine mid wordum weorþian, Blickl. Homl. 31, 1–11. Hig mē weordiaþ (wurdiaþ, *v.l.*) *colunt me*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 9. Wordiaþ (wordas, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 7. Ða ðe weordiaþ wuldres aldor *adorabunt coram te, Domine*, Ps. Th. 85, 8: Ps. Surt. 71, 11: Exon. Th. 150, 1; Gū. 772. Menn ūs wurdiaþ for godas, Homl. Th. i. 462, 28. Ða þing ðe hig wurdiaþ *ea quae colunt Aegyptii*, Ex. 8, 26. Gāst is God, and da da wordigas (*adorant*) hine, in gāste gidæfnaþ tō wordanne (uorðia *adorare*, Lind.), Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 24. Wyrdade *oraret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 56. Gē wurdodon dæt cealf for god, Deut. 9, 16. Dām godum ðe hira fæderas ne wurdodon (*coluerunt*), 32, 17. Weorþedon, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 162, 26. Wurdedon, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Hiora cyningas hī weorþodon for godas, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 16: Met. 26, 45: Wulfst. 98, 24. Hȳ wurdedon him for godas ða sunnan and ðone mōnan, 105, 13. Ða tungelwītgan cuōmon tō ðon dæt hié Crist weorþedon (wurdoden, *v.l.*), Chr. 2; Erl. 4, 29. Nānes cynnes andlicnyssa ne wurða (*non adorabis et non coles*), Deut. 5, 9. Weorþa dīnne Drihten God, Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Weorþian wē Drihtnes godcundnesse, Blickl. Homl. 33, 36. Weordian Waldend, Exon. Th. 25, 1; Cri. 394. Wīg weordian, Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Wurdigean, Cd. Th. 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hū hine man wurdian scyle *ritum colendi*, Ex. 18, 20. Ic ðone Dēman wille weorþian wordum and dædum, Exon. Th. 139, 10; Gū. 591. Gif dū fallas tō wordenne ī tō wordianne mec *si cadens adoraveris me*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 9. (2) of reverence shewn to sacred things, *to worship, adore*:—Ic dīn tempel weordige *adorabo ad templum sanctum tuum*, Ps. Th. 137, 2. Heó on cneów sette, lāc (*the cross*) weordade, Elen. Kmbl. 2272; El. 1137. Dæt ic móte ðone sigebeám weordian, Rood Kmbl. 255; Kr. 129: Blickl. Homl. 97, 13. (3) of reverence shewn to holy persons or religious seasons, *to celebrate, commemorate,* (α) of persons:—On disum dæge wē wurdiaþ on ūrum lofsangum and on freólse ðone mǣran apostol Iacōbum, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 18. Se (*St. Michael*) de is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. (β) of seasons:—Be dære ārwyrðnesse disse hālgan tīde, de wē nū weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 115, 30. Weordiaþ, Menol. Fox 349; Men. 176. Dæt hié weordeden ðone mǣran dæg, Elen. Kmbl. 2442; El. 1222. Eal folc wurþodon symbelnysse, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 152. Weorþian wē nū tōdæg ðone tōcyme dæs Hālgan Gāstes, Blickl. Homl. 131, 11: 171, 3. Be disse hālgan tīde weorþunga de wē mǣrsian sceolan and weorþian . . . ūs is des dæg swīþe tō mǣrsienne and tō weorþienne, 161, 5–8. Da dagas de ge sceolun Drihtne hālgian and wurdian *feriae Domini, quas vocabitis sanctas*, Lev. 23, 2. Dære abbudissan gemynddæg on myclum wuldre weorþad is *cujus natalis solet in magna gloria celebrari*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 40. (4) used intransitively, *to celebrate* (*a service*):—Se bisceop dǣr gesette ciricean þeguas, da dǣr dæghwamlice mid gelimplicre endebyrdnesse weordode, Blickl. Homl. 207, 33. **III.** *to honour* in words, *speak in honour of, magnify, praise, celebrate, glorify*:—Ic Drihten wordum weordige *in Domino laudabo sermonem*, Ps. Th. 55, 9. Hē wæs Drihtne fylgende, and hine herede and weorþode, Blickl. Homl. 15, 28. Hē Dryhten herede, weordade wordum, Andr. Kmbl. 2537; An. 1270. Wyrdode, 109; An. 55. Wyrdude, 1076; An. 538. Se eádga (*Abraham*) Drihtnes noman weordade, Cd. Th. 113, 13; Gen. 1886. Hælef hālgum stefnum cyning weordodon, Andr. Kmbl. 2112; An. 1057. Wordum weordodon, 1611; An. 807. Wurdedon, Cd. Th. 232, 15; Dan. 260. Weordiaþ his naman *psallite nomini ejus*, Ps. Th. 134, 3. Wē naman dīnne weordien *honorificabo nomen tuum*, 85, 11. Ure Hælend wæs weorþod and hered from Iudēa folce, Blickl. Homl. 67, 4. Hē wæs of cilda mūþe gecnāwen and weorþad, 71, 33. **IV.** *to honour, pay respect to, heed, attend to* (cf. *Icel.* virða *to give heed*):—Hē hēt mē his word weordian and wel healdan, lǣstan his lāre, Cd. Th. 34, 13; Gen. 537: 21, 24; Gen. 329. Wurdian, 23, 3; Gen. 353. Heó his dæd and word noldon weordian, 20, 16; Gen. 310. **IV a.** *to pay court to* a person:—Weordiaþ *colunt* (multi colunt personam potentis, Prov. 19, 6), Kent. Gl. 671. **IV b.** *to bestow labour upon, take pains with*:—Dam gelīcost ðe sién gyldenu fatu and sylfrenu forsewen, and treówenu mon weorþige *si vilia vasa colerentur, pretiosa sordescerent*, Bt. 36, 1; Fox 172, 20. **IV c.** *to care about*:—Hē mistlīce fugela sangas ne wurþode swā oft swā cnihtlicu yldo begēd *he did not care about the various songs of birds, as often is the usage of such a boyish age*; non variarum volucrum diversos crocitus, ut adsolet illa aetas, imitabatur, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 12, 18. **V.** *to honour, bestow honour upon, grace*:—Swā hé his weorc weorþaþ, Exon. Th. 43, 19; Cri. 691. Gif se abbod his geearnunge swylce ongyte, hé hine mōt be suman dǣle furþor weordian (wyrdian, *v.l.*), and him innor tācan stede and setl, R. Ben. 111, 4. **V a.** *to honour* with something, (1) where the subject is inferior to the object:—Godes þeówum de da cyrican mid godcundum dreámum weorþiaþ, Blickl. Homl. 41, 27. Weorþiaþ gē eówerne Drihten God mid gedafenlicum þingum *honora Deum de tua substantia* (Prov. 3, 9), 41, 9. Heó hēt mē fremdne god welum weorþian, Exon. Th. 247, 9; Jul. 76. (2) where the subject is not inferior to the object, *to grace, favour, honour by bestowing* something:—God geofum unhneáwum, cræftum weordaþ eorþan tuddor, Exon. Th. 43, 12; Cri. 687. Hē

weorþode hi's deórlingas mid miclum welum, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 29. Drihten his folc wurðode mid ðara Egiptiscan gestreóne *Dominus dedit gratiam populo coram Aegyptiis, ut commodarent eis*, Ex. 12, 36. Hine mid miclum and his geféran mid feó weorðude, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 25. Æt feohgyftum hé Dene weorþode, Beo. Th. 2185; B. 1090. Ic ðine leóde weorðode weorcum, 4198; B. 2096. Is gesýne dæt ðú dyssum hysse hold gewurde, and hine geofum wyrðodest, Andr. Kmbl. 1102; An. 551. Hé hí welum weorðode, 1509; An. 756. Ðam werode de hé wurðode wlite and wuldre, Cd. Th. 3, 14; Gen. 35. Hé hí wolde swíþe weorþian mid ěce rice, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 11. **VI.** *to make worthy, to ennoble*:—Weorða dé selfne gódum dædum, Wald. I, 40; Vald. I, 22. [God wurþian, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 26. Sunnedei wurþien, 45, 36. Wurðien (weorþi, 2nd MS.), Laym. 9510. To lofenn Godd and wurrþenn, Orm. 208. He wurðede ðe ton . . . ðe was wurði wurðed to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1010. *Goth.* wairþôn *to fix the value of*: *O. Sax.* gi-weriðon: *O. H. Ger.* werdôn *appretiare, venerari*: *Icel.* virða *to fix the value of.*] v. ā-, ār-, ge-, mis-, un-weorþian.

weorþig. v. worþig.

weorþing ᵽ:—Andlang streámes in widðan weorðing (weording, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 391, 19), Cod. Dip. B. ii. 41, 2.

weorþ-leás; *adj. Worthless, of no value*:—Wurðleás *depretiatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 59.

weorþ-líc; *adj.* **I.** *of value, valuable*:—Ælc seldsýnde fisc ðe weorðlic byð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 27. Weorðlic reáf gedælan *dividere spolia*, Ps. Th. 67, 12. **II.** *worthy, noble, distinguished, excellent, splendid*:—Gif ðú ænigne mon cúþest ðara ðe hæfde ælces þinges auweald, and ælcne weorþscipe . . . geþenc hú weorþlic and hú formærlic ðé wolde se mon þincan, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 34. Bið him weordlic setl *sedes ejus sicut sol*, Ps. Th. 88, 31. Weordlic wlite wuldres ðánes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Wæs his rice brád, wíd and weordlic, Exon. Th. 243, 11; Jul. 9. Treów in ðé weordlicu wunade, 6, 12; Cri. 83. Ðín heáhsetl is heáh and mære, fæger and wurdlic, Hy. 7, 40. Wé ðé þanciaþ ðánes weordlican wuldordreámes, 8, 10. Hí mid weordlican weorode and wynsaman dreáme hine feredan, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 26. Drihten hine mid weordlice wlite gegyrede *Dominus praecinxit se virtute*, Ps. Th. 92, 1: 103, 2. For ðam wyrðfæsan *propter dignitosam (innocentiae palmam*, Ald. 72), Hpt. Gl. 521, 64. Weorþlicne sige *vere laudandum victoriam*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 3. Ðæm folce ðe on clænum felda weordlicne sige gefeohtaþ *his, qui per fortitudinem in campo victores sunt*, Past. 33; Swt. 227, 25. Weordlicne wæstm, Ps. Th. 131, 12. Hí worhton wurdlicre cyrcan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 143. Hé wurdlic lác geoffrode; dæt wæs án gylden calic on fíf marcon swíðe wundorlices geworces, Chr. 1058; Erl. 193, 21. Cumaþ wæstm on wangas weordlic on hwǽtum *convalles abundabunt frumento*, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Hí ðám wurdlicum godum náne lác ne offredon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 297. Ða weordlican godas, 23, 302. Ðú selest weordlica ginfæsta gifa, Met. 20, 226. Weorþlice, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 19. Gebeorh Godes bringeþ tó genihte wæstme weordlice and wel þicce *montem Dei, montem uberem: mons coagulatus, mons pinguis*, Ps. Th. 67, 15. Wundor ðin weordlíc *mirabilia tua*, 70, 16. His weordlicu weorc *opera Dei*, 77, 9. Ealra þinga weorþlicost and mærlicost *omni celebritate clarissimum*, Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 31. **III.** *worthy, meet, fit, becoming*:—Heom bið weordlic, dæt hí á habbon ārwurðe wísan on eallum heora þeáwum, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 33. Wyrdelícum tóhígunge *digno effectu*, Rtl. 35, 37. Wyrdelícum gimérsiga sceote *digna celebrare devotione*, 81, 31. Dód weordlice dǽdbóte wæstmas *facite fructus dignos poenitentiae*, Lk. Skt. 3, 8. [Þu ert wel don man and þarto wurdlich, O. E. Homl. ii. 29, 16. Wurdliche wepnen, Laym. 28923. Hwite wurdliche men *viros dealbatos, quorum vultus inspicere pre claritate non poteram*, Kath. 1576. *O. H. Ger.* werdlih *celeber, munificus*: *Icel.* virðí-ligr *noble, splendid.*] v. ār-, or-, unweorþlíc (-wirþ-, -wurþ-).

weorþlice, weorþelice; *adv. Worthily, honourably*:—Ðe weordelicor *dignius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 8. **I.** *nobly, excellently, splendidly, magnificently, gloriously*:—Weorþlice getýd on Grécisc gereorde *Graecae linguae peritissimus*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 563, 33. Hí bráde weóxan weordlice wíde greówan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Ðú ymb ðinne esne dydest wel weordlice *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, 118, 65. Swíðe mycel cyrice . . . geworht swá fægre and swá weorþlice swá hit men on eorþan fægrost and weorþlicost geþencean meahton, Blickl. Homl. 125, 22: Rood Kmbl. 33; Kr. 17. Swá weordlice, wíde tósáweþ Drihten his duguþe, Exon. Th. 299, 30; Crá. 110: 121, 27; Gú. 295. Fægere, weordlice, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Eleutherius onfénge biscopdóm and ðone weorþlice (cf. wuldorfæstlice, 8, 14; xv winter geheáld, Chr. 167; Erl. 9, 20. Hé his sincgýfan wurdlice wrec, Byrht. Th. 139, 64; By. 279. Ne gefrægn ic nǽfre wurdlicor sixtig sigebeorna sél gebǽran, Fins. Th. 74; Fins. 37: Cd. Th. 126, 12; Gen. 2094. Men wurdlicor lybbaþ þonne treówu *the life of men is more excellent than that of trees*, Shru. 168, 24. Swá hit weordlícost foresnotre men findan mihton, Beo. Th. 6304; B. 3162. **II.** *in a way that shews honour* to a person, *honourably, with honour*:—Ða onféng Diocliitianus Galerius weordlice (*plurimo honore*), Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 16. Hí swíðe weordlice hine of heora gryðe sendon, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 33. Hí míd mycclan þrymme and blisse and lofsange ðone hálgan arcebiscop feredon, and swá wurdlice intó Cristes cyrcan bróhton, 1023; Erl. 163, 30. Hine man byrigde ful wurdlíce, 1036; Erl. 165, 35. **III.** *in a fitting manner, worthily*:—Wé willaþ offrian wurdlíce úrum Drihtne, Ex. 10, 9. [Þo þu iseie þine sune . . . so wurdliche stien to his blisse, A. R. 40, 7. Wel and wurrþlike gemmde. Orm. 1033. *O. Sax.* werd-liko: *O. H. Ger.* werd-lîhho: *Icel.* virði-liga.] v. ār-, un-weorþlice.

weorþ-mynd (-mynt), es; *m.*: e; *f.*: -myndu (-o); *indecl. f. Honour*:—*Favor, i. fama, honor, laus, laetitia, testimonium laudis* weorþmynd, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 13. **I.** *honour, respect* shewn to an object, *celebration* of an event:—Sý úrum Drihtne lof and wuldor and weorþmynd, Blickl. Homl. 65, 25. Wurdmynt, Homl. Th. i. 76, 23. Ðam ánum is ěce weordmynd, Exon. Th. 240, 10; Ph. 636. On weordmynde ðara twelfa apostola, Lchdm. ii. 138, 22. Dære dǽde tó weordmynte *in honour of the deed*, Ors. 6, 25; Swt. 276, 15. Freólsiaþ done seofoðan dæg Gode tó wurdmynte, Ex. 35, 2. Gode tó lofe and ðam hálgan arcebiscope tó wurdmynte, Chr. 1023; Erl. 163, 35. Gé weordmyndu Dryhtne gieldaþ, Exon. Th. 130, 7; Gú. 434. Eodan hié him tógeánes mid blówendum palmtwigum heora siges tó wyorþmynduu, Blickl. Homl. 67, 11. Seó mære burh de ic geworhte tó wurdmyndum *Babylon magna quam ego aedificavi in gloria decoris mei* (Dan. 4, 27), Cd. Th. 254, 12; Dan. 610. Hwæt wit tó willan and tó wordmyndum árna gefremedon, Beo. Th. 2377; B. 1186. **II.** *honour* bestowed on an object, *favour, grace*:—Seó memnisce gecynd mæg ðam Scyppende lof and wuldor secgean ðara ára and ðara weorþmenda ðe Drihten mancynne forgeaf . . . Hú mihte mannum mára weordmynd geweorþan, ðonne him on dyssum dæge gewearþ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 3–15. Wurdment *privilegium*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 68. Ic hæfde gemynt dé tó árwurðienne on æhtum and on feó, ac God dé benémde dæs wurðmintes *decreveram magnifice honorare te, sed Dominus privavit te honore disposito*, Num. 24, 11. For sunderlícum wurdmente *propter privilegium* (*singularem honorem*), Hpt. Gl. 411, 31. Frumgife ł wurdmente *praerogativam*, 457, 29. Hit nán wundor nys dæt sé hálga cyninc untrumnysse gehǽle, nú hé on heofonum leofaþ . . . hæfd hé ðone wurdmynt (*the privilege of healing sickness*) for his gódnesse, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 277. Syndrige wyrdmenta *privilegia*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 2. Ic wát hwá mé wyrdmyndum (*graciously*) on wudubáte ferede ofer flódas, Andr. Kmbl. 1809; An. 907. **III.** *honour, decoration, ornament*:—Uueordmynd *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 66. Weorþmynd *infulas*, 43, 60. Gif ðú wénst dætte wundorlíc gerela hwelc weorþmynd sié (*pulcrum variis fulgere vestibus putas?*), ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd ðæm wyrhtan ðe hié worhte, Bt, 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Yr byð æðelinga gehwæs wyn and wyrdmynd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 31; Rún. 27. Hé geseáh sigeeádig bil, wigena weordmynd, Beo. Th. 3122; B. 1559. Wel bið ðam eorle ðe him oninnan hafaþ rúme heortan, dæt him bið for woruldе weordmynda mæst, Exon. Th. 467, 18; Alm. 3. **IV.** *honour, glory, fame*:—Byð ðé weordmynd (wurdmynt, *v.l.*) beforan midsittendum *erit tibi gloria coram simul discumbentibus*, Lk. Skt. 14, 10. Dæt hié witen dæt mín þrym and mín weordmynd máran wæron ðonne ealra óþra kyninga, Nar. 33, 4. On his winestran handa wǽre wela and wyrdmynt (*gloria*) . . . Hé mæt done welan and done wyrdmynd tó dære winestran handa, Past. 50; Swt. 389, 17–19. Wæs Hróðgáre herespéd gyfen, wíges weordmynd (*glorious success in war*), Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Ðý læs hié ormóde wæron, and ðý sánran nínes willan and weordmyndo (*the slower to do my will and promote my glory*), Nar. 32, 24. Ic (*Eve*) wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange *I lived glorious in Paradise*, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Hé heóld done arcestól mid mycclan weordmynte, Chr. 1068; Erl. 206, 16. Sió eádmódnes iernd beforan ðæm gilpe, and hió cymð ǽr ǽr ða weordmyndu (wyrdmyndu, Hatt. MS.) *gloriam praecedit humilitas*, Past. 41; Swt. 298, 16. Dryhtne de hyre weorþmynde geaf, mǽrþe on moldan rice, Judth. Thw. 26, 25; Jud. 343. Wé hæfdon wlite and weordmynt, Cd. Th. 274, 10; Sat. 152. Him God sealde weordmynda dǽl, Beo. Th. 3509; B. 1752. Hé wæs for weorulde wís, weordmynþa georn, Met. 1, 51. Dæt ðú gefeó in ðæm fromiscpe mínes lífes, and eác blissige in ðæm weordmyndum, Nar. 32, 32. Hé weorþmyntum þáh *he throve gloriously*, Beo. Th. 16; B. 8. **V.** *honour, dignity, honourable position or office*:—Ne gedafenaþ ná munuce dæt hé æniges worldlices wyrdmyntes gyrne *non convenit monacho mundanum quemquam honorem desiderare*, L. Eccg. P. iii. 10; Th. ii. 198, 30. Ða weordmynde cynehádes hé fleáh *rex fieri noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 20. Tyddre weorþmyntas *fragiles honores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 38. Tó weordmynde *ad fasces*, 99, 35: 4, 47. Wyrþmyndum *titulis*, 95, 47. Ne bidde wé ná leáse welan ne gewítenlíce wurdmyntas, Homl. Th. i. 158, 26. **VI.** *dignity, nobleness*:—Seó wlitige, weordmynda full, heáh and hálig heofoncund þrýnes, Exon. Th. 24, 2; Cri. 378. Ára mé for hire wuldres weorþmyndum, Blickl. Homl. 89, 22. Wolde reordigean rices hyrde hálgan stefne, werodes wísa wurdmyndum (*nobly, with dignity*) spræc, Cd. Th. 194, 10; Exod. 258. [Habban þene eche wurdment mid Gode, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 21. Iǽsten scal is wordmunt (me wole of him telle, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18851. Si Drihhtin wurrþminnt and lotf and wulderr, Orm. 3379. Ȝef þu hit ȝulde to his wurdmunt þe scheop

þe, Kath. 216. Cf. He cweð þet he wolde hit wurðmiuten and arwurden, Chr. 656 ; Erl. 30, 3.]

weorþness, e ; *f.* **I.** *worthiness, honourable character* :—For his geearnunge wurþnys[se](wyrðnesse, Bd. M. 194, 34) hē wæs fram eallum monnum lufad *ob meritorum dignitatem ab omnibus diligebatur*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 540, 10. Tō lifes wyrþnysse *ad vite honestatem*, Anglia xiii. 368, 48. **II.** *dignity, nobility, honourable or honoured condition* :—Werdnes *dignitas*, Kent. Gl. 582. Æþele æfter dysse worulde wurþnysse *ad saeculi hujus dignitatem nobilis*, Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 2. Ðū de menisc gicynd bufa frumes frumcendnisse eft boetest wyrðnise *qui humanam naturam supra prime originis reparas dignitatem*, Rtl. 35, 13. **III.** *dignity, honourable office* :—Hæfde se cyning efenhlēran dære cynelīcan wurþnysse (*regiae dignitatis*). Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 539, 30. **IV.** *dignity, state, imposing show* :—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid micelre weorþnesse, Chr. 855 ; Erl. 68, 28. **V.** *honour* shewn to an object :—On wurþnysse ðinre *in honore tuo*, Ps. Spl. 44, 10. Ne is witge būta wordnis (*sine honore*) būta on oeðel his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 4. v. un-weorþness.

weorþscipe, es ; *m.* **I.** *worship, honour* shewn to an object :—Gif hwā bið mid hwelcum welum geweorþod, hū ne belimpþ se weorþscipe tō ðam de hine geweorðaþ ; ðæt is tō herianne hwēne rihtlīcor *si quod ex appositis luceat, ipsa quidem, quae sunt apposita, laudantur*, Bt. 14, 3 ; Fox 46, 12. Ða dysiende wēnaþ ðætte ðæt ðing sið ælces weorþscipes betst wyrþe ðætte hī medemæste ongiton magon *labuntur hi, qui quod sit optimum, id reverentiae cultu dignissimum putant*, 24, 4 ; Fox 86, 10. Nys nān wītega būtan weordscype (wurð-, *v. l.*) (*sine honore*), būton on his earde, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 57 : Mk. Skt. 6, 4. Hī wunnon æfter weordscipe (wyrþ-, *v. l.*) on disse worulde, and tiledon gōdes hīsan, Bt. 40, 4 ; Fox 240, 5. Ealne ðæne bysmor wē gyldaþ mid weordscype ðām ðe ūs scendaþ, Wulfst. 163, 10. Mid wurdscipe underfōn, Chr. 785 ; Erl. 57, 19 : Nicod. 20 ; Thw. 10, 26. Him cōmon lāc tō wurdscipe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 7, 32. Yfelwillende men nænne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15 ; Fox 48, 17. Uordscip, Lind. : wordscip, Rush., *honorem*, Jn. Skt. 4, 44. **II.** *honour, honourable or honoured condition, dignity, honours* :—Se weorþscipe and se anweald, gif hē becymþ tō ðam dysigan, hē mæg hine gedōn weorþne *dignitates honorabilem, cui provenerint, reddunt*, Bt. 27, 1 ; Fox 94, 18. Benumen āgþer ge dīnra welona ge dīnes weorþscipes, 7, 3 ; Fox 20, 5. Welan and weorþscipes hī willniaþ *opes, honores ambiant*, 32, 3 ; Fox 118, 29 : Met. 19, 44. Hwæt mæg ic ðē māre secgan be ðam weorþscipe and be ðam anwealde disse worulde . . . Gif ne ongitaþ ðone heofoncundan anweald and ðone weorþscipe, se is eówer āgen . . . Hwæt se eówer wela and se eówer anweald ðe gē nū weorþscipe hātaþ, gif hē becymþ tō ðam ealla wyrrestan men *quid de dignitatibus potentiaque disseram, quas vos, v rae dignitatis ac potestatis inscii, coelo exaequatis? quae si in improbissimum quemque ceciderint?* Bt. 16, 1 ; Fox 48, 27–34. Mann ðā ðā hē on wurdscype (*in honore*) wæs, Ps. Spl. 41, 21. Hē (*Joseph*) heōld his fæder on fullum wurdscipe ðēr mid eallum his brōðrum, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 7. **III.** *honour, glory* :—Mīne fȳnd mīnne weordscipe tō duste gewyrcen *inimicus gloriam meam in pulverem deducat*, Ps. Th. 7, 5. **IV.** *honour, state, magnificence* :—Hē fērde tō Rōme mid mycclum wurdscipe, Chr. 855 ; Erl. 69, 18. **V.** *dignity* of behaviour :—Mōderlīcere stæðfæstysse ł wurdscipe *materna gravitate* ł *dignitate*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 38. **VI.** *worthiness, excellence, nobleness* :—Weorþscipe *vel* gefyngennes *dignitas, i. honestas, excellentia, fastigium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 25. Sittende hē tæhte ; ðæt belimpð tō wurdscipe lāreówdōmes, Homl. Th. i. 548, 25. Hié ālȳsde for his weorþscipe Ēadmund cyning, Chr. 942 ; Erl. 116, 18. **VII.** *an honour, a dignity, an honourable office* or *position* :—Ealdordōmas *vel* ða hēhstan wurdscipas *fasces*, biscoplīc wurdscipe *flaminius honor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 53, 54. Swelce wræccan woldon underfōn ðone weordscipe and eác ðā byrdenne *infirmus quisque, ut honoris* (plebium ducatus) *onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7 ; Swt. 51, 23. Se ðe wel þēnaþ, hē gōdne wyrdscipe him sylfum gestrȳnd *qui bene ministraverit, gradum bonum sibi adquirit*, R. Ben. 54, 18. **VII a.** *pl. Dignities, persons in office* (?) :—Wyrþscipas *comitia* (cf. weorþung-dæg). Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 95. **VIII.** *an honour, ornament, decoration* :—Wurdscipe *infula*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 24. Gīfu gumena byð gleng and herenys, wraðu and weordscype, and wræcna gehwam ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 25 ; Rūn. 7. Mid twām wurdscipum geglængde se ælmihtiga Scyppend dæs mannes sāwle ; ðæt is mid ēcnysse and ēadignysse, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 150. **VIII a.** *honour, cause of an object being honoured or honourable* :—Hit geweard ðæt ðam wīsan men com tō lofe and tō wyrdscype ðæt se unrihtwīsa cyning him teohhode tō wīte *ita eruciatus, quos putabat tyrannus materiam crudelitatis, vir sapiens fecit esse virtutis*, Bt. 16, 2 ; Fox 52, 26. **IX.** *what is honoured or prized, an excellent thing, a good* :—On swelcum and on ōþrum swelcum lǣnum and hreósendum weorþscipum (*riches, fame, power*, etc., *have been enumerated* ; cf. ðām lǣnum gōdum, l. 1), Bt. 24, 3 ; Fox 82, 21. v. un-, weorold-weorþscipe.

weorþung, e ; *f.* **I.** *honouring, shewing of honour* to an object, *honour, reverence* :—Dæm is simle wyldor and weordung, Blickl. Homl. 169, 28. Ne is wītga būta wordunge (*sine honore*), būta on oedle his, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 6, 4. For ðinre weorþunge *in honore tuo*, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Gif hē on rīce becymð, for ðære weorðunge ðæs folces hē bið on ofermēttu āwended and gewunaþ tō dæm gielpe *si ad regiminis culmen eruperit, in elationem protinus usu gloriae permutatur*, Past. 3 ; Swt. 35, 12. Leōhtfæt bið ā byrnende for ðara swaþa weorþunga, Blickl. Homl. 127, 31. Wē habbaþ on Godes naman weordunge bisceop gebletsode, Wulfst. 176, 2. Hē bið on gōdre weorþunge *he will be highly respected*, Lchdm. iii. 158, 10. **I a.** in religious matters, (1) *worship* of a god, *divine worship, religious service* :—Tidsangas *canonica*, weorþung *canor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 27. Dægrēdsanges weorþung is þus tō healdenne *matutinorum solempnitas ita agatur*, R. Ben. 37, 5. Ne dear man forhealdan lytel ne mycel ðæs ðe gelagod is tō gedwolgoda weordunge, Wulfst. 157, 14. Drihtne tō wurðunga, Lev. 2, 2. Idola wurðinge, L. N. P. L. 48 ; Th. ii. 298, 1. (2) *honouring* of a person, thing, or season, *celebration, commemoration, festival* :—Mycel is þeós weorþung ðæs hālgan Sancte Iōhannes gebyrde. Blickl. Homl. 167, 13. On dæm dæge ðe seó tīd bið and his (*S. Michael*) weorðung, 209, 17. Be disse hālgan tīde weorþunga ðe wē tō dæg mǣrsian sceolan and weorþian, 161, 4. Be dyses dæges (*Pentecost*) weorþunga, 133. 12. Æt ealra hāligra weordunge *at the feast of All Saints*, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 8. Hē ða weorþunge Eástrena on riht ne heóld ne nyste *de observatione Paschae minus perfecte sapiebat*, Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 545, 2. Weordunga, Blickl. Homl. 137, 8. Hī tō Hierusalem faran woldon for ðære hālgan rōde wurðunga, ðe man æfter nāht manegum dagum wurðian sceolde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 350. **II.** *nobleness, glory, excellence* :—Ðæt wuldres bearn on dysne middangeard āstāg, and seó heofencunde weorþung ðone fæmnilīcan bōsm Sancta Marian gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 165, 27. Mycel is se hāligdōm and seó weorþung Sancte Iōhannes, dæs mycelnesse se Hālend sylfa tācn sægde . . . Hē on his mægenes weorþunga oferswīþ ealra ōþerra martira wuldor, 167, 16–25. Him wile God miltsian for heora mægena weorþunga, and for eorþlīcra manna gebedum, 47, 8. Næs riht on ðære stōwe ǣnigne tō ācwellanne for ðære stōwe weorþunge, Nar. 30, 3. Apostola ðīnra worðunge folc ðīn giwynsumia *apostolorum tuorum Petri et Pauli honore plebs tua exultet*, Rtl. 59, 33. Ðæt hē Sanctus Iōhannes lifes weorþunga gesecgan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 163, 36. **III.** *ornament, decoration* :—Crist com tō wlitignesse and tō weorþunge his brȳde, Blickl. Homl. 11, 31. Godwebba cyst, ðæt ðām hālgan hūse sceolde tō weorþunga weorud sceáwian, Exon. Th. 70, 11 ; Cri. 1137. [Þat folc sungen heore leofsong ure Helende to wurðinge, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 10. Godes læje bit ec mon wurðie his feder mid muchelere wurþunge, 109, 27. Ðe, God, to wurðinge, Gen. and Ex. 33. *O. H. Ger.* werdunga *solemnitas, celebritas, dignitas : Icel.* virðing *worship, reputation, honour.*] v. breóst-, dæg-, hāls-, hām-, hord-, bring-, mann-, neód-, sinc-, stān-, sundor-, tíd-, treów-, un-, wīg-, will-weorþung.

weorþung-dæg, es ; *m.* **I.** *a day for the bestowing of honours* or *offices* :—Ārdagas *vel* weordungdagas (weordung-, Wrt.) *comitiorum dies, honorum dies*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 29. [**II.** *a day for worship* or *celebration* :—Setteres dei wes heore Sunedei, and bet heo heolden heore wurðingdei þene we doð, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 9.]

weorþung-stōw, e ; *f. A place for worship* :—On ðære hālgan wurðungstōwe *de tabernaculo testimonii*, Lev. 1, 1.

weorud, weorald, weosan, weosend, weosnian, weosule, weota, weotan, weoðo-bān, weoðo-bend, weotian, weotuma. v. weorod, weorold, wesau, wesend, wisnian, wesle, wita, witan, wiþo-bān, wiþo-bend, witian, wituma.

weoxian ; *p.* ode *To wite, make clean* :—Ðacian, ðecgan and fald weoxian, Anglia ix. 261, 18. Hūs gōdian, rihtan and weoxian, 262, 19. [*Cf. O. H. Ger.* wisken *tergere.*]

wēpan ; *p.* weóp, wēp (wǣpde. Lind.), *pl.* weópon, wēpon ; *pp.* wōpen *To weep, wail, mourn, lament* :—Ic wēpe *fleo*, ðū wēpst (wǣpst, *v. l.*) *fles*, ic weóp *fleui*, gewōpen *fletum*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 1 ; Zup. 152, 18. **I** *intrans.* (1) of persons :—Maria stōd and weóp (hrēmende ł uoepende *plorans*, Lind.) ; and ðā heó weóp (gewēp *fleret*, Lind.), heó ābeáh nyðer . . . Ða englas cwǣdon tō hyre : ‘ Wīf, hwī wēpst (uoepæs, Lind. : woepes, Rush., *ploras*) ðū ? ’ Jn. Skt. 20, 11–13. Hē græsah mycel gehlȳd wēpende (*flentes*) . . . Hē cwæþ : ‘ Hwī wēpaþ (*ploratis*) gē ? ’ Mk. Skt. 5, 38, 39. Beornas grētaþ, wēpaþ wānende wērgum stefnum, Exon. Th. 61, 31 ; Cri. 993. Hē weóp (*ploravit*) bityrlīce, Mt. 26, 75 ; Andr. Kmbl. 2799 ; An. 1402. Hē weóp (gewēp *fleut*, Lind.) ofer hig, Lk. Skt. 19, 41. Wē hcófdun and gē ne weópun (wǣpde gié *plorastis*, Lind.), 7, 32. Ne ceara ðū ne ne wēp, Blickl. Homl. 143, 4. Wēpan *ploremus*, Ps. Th. 94, 6. Wēpan wē and gehęncan hū Drihten cwæð : ‘ Ēadige beóþ ða ðe nū wēpaþ (*lugent*, Mt. 5, 5),’ Blickl. Homl. 25, 19. Gif ðū wistest hwæt ðē tōweard is, ðonne weópe ðū mid mē, Homl. Th. i. 404, 27. Ðā ongan hē wēpan (woepa *flere*, Lind., Rush.), Mk. Skt. 14, 72. Mid wēpendre bēne *lacrymosis precibus*, Bd. 1, 12 ; S. 480, 26. Mid wēpendre stefne *flebili voce*, 480, 37. Wēpendre, Blickl. Homl. 87, 26, 8. Drihten hȳrde mīne wēpendan stefne (*vocem fletus mei*), Ps. Th. 6, 7. Ða ðe wēpende (*flentes*) sǣton, Bd. 5, 12 ; S. 627, 14. Heófendum and wēpendum (wōpendum *flentibus*, Lind.), Mk. Skt. 16, 10. Hē gemētte swīþe manige wēpende, and wæron ewęhende : ‘ Wā ūs lā . . . ’ And ðā him swā wēpendum, ðā com dara sacerda ealdorman, Blickl. Homl.

153, 25–33. Hí oflógon weras and wífmen and ða wépendan cild *interfecerunt omnia a viro usque ad mulierem, ab infante usque ad senem*, Jos. 6, 21. (2) of other than human beings:—Weóp eal gesceaft, Rood Kmbl. 110; Kr. 55. **I a.** where tears are shed:—On mínum bedde ic síce and wépe *lavabo lectum meum*, Ps. Th. 6, 5. Hié sægde dæt ða hálgan tríów swíðe wépen and mid micle sáre instyred wæron (*uberibus lacrimis commoueri*), Nar. 28, 11. Hé ongan wépan hlúttrum teárum. Ða fræng hine his mæssepreóst for hwon hé weópe *coepit ad lacrymarum profusionem effici. Quem dum presbyter suus, quare lacrymaretur interrogasset*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 541, 3–5. Hé wæs wépende mid teárum, Blickl. Homl. 151, 20: Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59. **II.** *trans.* (a) with accusative, *to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore*, (1) of persons:—Hé weóp his sunu *lugens filium suum*, Gen. 37, 34. Hit wæs þeáw, dæt man sceolde wépan ælcne deáðne mann; and dæt folc hyne weóp (*flevit eum Aegyptus*) hundseofontíg daga, 50, 3. (Hí) weópan wyrde (*prolis*) *luxerunt fata* (*parentes*, Ald. 176), Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 5: 51, 34. Ne wép ðone wræcsíð, Andr. Kmbl. 2861; An. 1433. Wræcsíð wépan, Exon. Th. 166, 23; Gú. 1047: 443, 30; Kl. 38. Dæt dætte ðóre menn unáliéfedes dóð hé sceal wépan suá suá his ágne scylde *illicita perpetrata ab aliis ut propria deplorat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 15. Ða hé hine ealle wépende geseah *when he saw all mourning him*, Blickl. Homl. 215, 22. Wópene *lamentatae*, Blickl. Gl. (2) of other than human beings:—Ne wæl wépeþ wulf se grǽga, Exon. Th. 343, 2; Gn. Ex. 151. (b) with gen. *to mourn for, be grieved at*:—Hwá is swá heardheort dæt ne mæg wépan swylces ungelimpes? Chr. 1085; Erl. 219. 40. [*O. E. Homl.* wiep; *p.: A. R.* weop: *Laym.* weop, wep: *Will.* wep, wepte: *Chauc.* weep, wepte; *pp.* wopen: *Piers P.* wept: *Goth.* wôpjan; *p.* wôpida *to cry*: *O. Sax.* wôpian; *p.* wiôp, wêp *to mourn*: *O. L. Ger.* wôpan; *p.* wiep: *O. Frs.* wêpa: *O. H. Ger.* wuofan; *p.* wiof *flere, plorare, plangere, lacrimari, deflere*; wuofen; *p.* uuoíta *plorare, flere, lugere*: *Icel.* œpa; *p.* œpta *to cry, scream.*] v. be-, ge-wépan.

wépend-líc; *adj. Lamentable, mournful*:—Reówlíc and wépendlíc tíd wæs ðæs geáres, ðe swá manig ungelimp wæs fordðringende, Chr. 1086; Erl. 220, 22. Wépendlíce *flebiles* (*and* wépendlíc *flebilis*. v. Wülck. Gl. 240, 16), Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* wuofant-lîh *luctuosus.*] v. be-wépendlíc.

wépendlíce; *adv. Lamentably, mournfully, grievously*:—Wépendlíce tó bewépenne synd *flebiliter deplorandi sunt*, Scint. 77, 3.

wer, es; *m.* **I.** *a man, a male person*:—Wer oððe wǽpman *vir*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 11. Wer wintrum geong (*Isaac*), Cd. Th. 174, 34; Gen. 2888. Wífdæst wer *a married man*, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Se Godes wer Sanctus Martinus, Blickl. Homl. 213, 36. Se éadiga wer, 215, 31. Se weor (wer, Rush.) *uir*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 38. Woer (wer, W. S., Rush.), 9, 38. Of ðæs weres (*viri*) handa ic ofgange ðæs mannes (*hominis*) líf, Gen. 9, 5. On weres háde, Elen. Kmbl. 144; El. 72: Apstls. Kmbl. 53; Ap. 27. Ðæs weres tíd sċi Symforiani, Shrn. 119, 17. Gelíc ðam wísan were (*viro*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Ic nǽnigne wer (*virum*, Lk. 1, 34) ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 7, 21. Wundne wer (cf. gewundodne monn, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 16), Met. 8, 35. Gé Galiléiscan weras *uiri Galilei*, Blickl. Homl. 123, 20. Niníuetisce weras (wæras *viri*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 41. Týn hreófe weras (wæras, Lind.: wearas, Rush. *uiri*), Lk. Skt. 17, 12. Fíftig rihtwísra wera *quinquaginta justos*, Gen. 18, 26. Wælrǽs weora, Beo. Th. 5886; B. 2947. Fíf ðúsendo wæro ł wærana (weorona, Rush., *uirorum*), Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Ymbseted mid syxtigum werum ðǽm strengestum ðe on Israhélum wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 17. Hálige weoras *viros sanctos*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 623, 41. **I a.** in conjunction with words denoting a woman:—Oðer wæs idese oníċnes, óþer on weres wæstmum, Beo. Th. 2708; B. 1352. Ðeós bid geċíged fǽmne, for ðam ðe heó ys of were genumen *haec vocabitur virago, quoniam de viro sumpta est*, Gen. 2, 23. Gif wíf be ðórum were forlíċge, L. C. S. 54: Th. i. 406, 6. Gif oxa ofhníte wer oþþe wíf (*virum aut mulierem*), L. Alf. 21; Th. i. 48, 27: Exon. Th. 225, 24; Ph. 394. Weras mid wífum, Cd. Th. 104, 20; Gen. 1738. Weras, wíf samod, Andr. Kmbl. 3330; An. 1668. Weras and wíf, Exon. Th. 448, 26; Dóm. 60. Weras and idesa, 176, 7; Gú. 1205. Eall wífa cynn and wera, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24: Beo. Th. 1990; B. 993. Twá hund and eahta and feówertíg wera, and nigon and feówertíg wífa, Blickl. Homl. 239, 14. Bletsung gemǽne werum and wífum, Exon. Th. 7, 14; Cri. 101. Ge weras ge wíf, Blickl. Homl. 107, 11. ¶ in the plural the word seems sometimes to include women as well as men:—Hé wolde for wera synnum eall ǽðéðan, Cd. Th. 77, 23; Gen. 1279. Foldcryht wera, sáwla gehwylce, Exon. Th. 66, 5; Cri. 1067. Wera endestæf (cf. Blickl. Homl. 239, 14 *supra*), Andr. Kmbl. 270; An. 135. Heofones gim, wyncondel wera, Exon. Th. 174, 31; Gú. 1186. In wera lífe, 26, 13; Cri. 416. Wera cneórissum, 347, 4; Sch. 7. Ðú ne wilnast weora ǽniges deáð, Ps. C. 54. Feówertig daga níð wæs wælgrim werum, Cd. Th. 83, 23; Gen. 1384: 109, 1; Gen. 1816. Lencten on tún geliden hæfde werum tó wícum, Menol. Fox 58; Men. 29. Næs ðǽr hláfes wist werum, Andr. Kmbl. 43; An. 22. Fǽhðe ic wille on weras stǽlan, eall ǽcwellan ða beútan beód earce bordum, Cd. Th. 81, 28; Gen. 1352. **II.** *a man, a male that has reached man's estate*:—Ða áworden ic am uoer ic giúdlade ða ðe uoeron lytles *quando factus sum vir, evacuavi quae erant parvuli*, Rtl. 6, 19. Fíf þúsenda wera (wearana, Lind.: weora, Rush., *virorum*) búton wífum and cildum, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 21. Ic mægen wera (*virorum*) eom, and hitlincgas nellaþ forbígean mé, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 1. Weras and wífmen and ða wépendan cild, Jos. 6, 21. **III.** *a being in the form of a man*:—Grendel, wonsǽlig wer (cf. 2708; B. 1352 *supra*), Beo. Th. 210; B. 105. Twégen weras (wæras, Lind.: wearas, Rush., *uiri*) Móyses and Hélias, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Abraham geseah þrí weras standende him gehende, Gen. 18, 2. **IV.** *a married man, a man* (as in *man* and wife), *a husband*. v. wer-leás:—Swá micel swá ðæs wífes wer (*maritus mulieris*) giriþ, Ex. 21, 22. Hereríc hire wer (*vir ejus*), Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 44. Be ðon ðe ryhtgesamhíwan bearn hæbben, and ðonne se wer gewíte, L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 2. Wer and wíf beóð in ánum líchoman, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 13: Exon. Th. 327, 11; Vy. 2: Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Dæt hé hý healdan wille swá wær his wíf sceal, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 7. Lósep hyre wer (*vir*), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 19. Weard seó módor gegiemod ǽfter hire weres fordsíðe fram hire cilde, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 4. Geong wuduwe mót eft ceorlian ǽfter hire weres fordsíðe, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Heó leofode mid hyre were seofan gér ór hyre fǽmnháde, Lk Skt. 2, 36: Cd. Th. 134, 1; Gen. 2218. Gif mon hǽme mid monnes wífe, gebéte ðam were, L. Alf. pol. 10; Th. i. 68, 9: Exon. Th. 153, 6; Gú. 821. Gif wuduwe binnan geáres fæce wer geceóse, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 8. Wær, L. Edm. B. 4; Th. i. 254, 16. Lósep, Marian wer (wær, Rush., *virum*). Mt. Kmbl. 1, 16. Hié noldan heora wera ræstgemánan sécean, Blickl. Homl. 173, 16. Heora wíf him sǽdon, dæt hié him woldon ðérra wera ceósan (*sobolem se a finitimis quaesituras*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 22. Wíf ic lǽrde dæt hié heora weras lufedan, Blickl. Homl. 185, 23. **V.** *a male*, (1) of human beings:—Wer and wíf hé gesceóp hí *masculum et feminam creauit eos*, Gen. 5, 2. (2) of plants:—Ys ðeós wyrt twégea cynna, ðæt is wer (wær, *v. l.*) and wíf, Lchdm. i. 204, 9. Ðeós wyrt is twégea cynna, óðer ys wíf, óðer wer, 252, 20. **V a.** in grammar. *masculine gender*: —*Participia* belimpaþ tó þrým cynnum, tó were and tó wífe and tó nádrum cynne, Ælfc. Gr. 39; Zup. 243, 19. [*Orm. O. and N. Gen. and Ex.* were: *Laym.* were (*dat.*): *Goth.* wair: *O. Sax. O. Frs. O. H. Ger.* wer: *Icel.* verr: *Lat.* vir.]

wer *and* **were**, es; *m.* [*The word seems to be interchangeable with* wer-gild (q. v.), e. g.:—Gif hé gebéd dæt hé hæbbe híwisc landes . . . þonne bid his wergild .cxx. scill.; and gif hé ne gebéd búton tó healfre híde, þonne sí his wer (were, *v. l.*) .lxxx. scill., L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 14. Wergildes (*v. l.* weres) . . . Se wer, 1; Th. i. 186, 3, 4. Bið cynges ánfeald wergild .vi, þegna wer (wergyld, *v. l.*), L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 4.] *The price set upon a man according to his degree*:—Be fullan were, sý swá boren swá hé sý, L. Edm. S. 1; Th. i. 248, 4. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twélf hund scyllinga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twá hund scill. . . . Eal man sceal æt cyrliscum were be ðære mǽde dón ðe him tó gebyreþ, swá wé be twelfhyndum tealdan, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 13–14, 176, 3. Gif wylisc mon hæbbe híde londes, he wyrð bið .cxx. scill.; gif hé hæbbe healfe, .lxxx. scill.; gif hé nǽnig hæbbe, .lx. scillinga, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9 (cf. Wealh, gif hé hafaþ tíf hýda, hé bið syxhynde, 24; Th. i. 118, 10. Wealh gafolgelda, .cxx. scill.; his sunu, .c.; ðeówne, .lx.; somhwelcne, fiftegum, 22; Th. i. 118, 3). **I.** when a person was wrongfully (for other cases v. ǽ-gilde) slain, the *wer* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer (cf. wergild, **I**), who was bound to furnish security for the payment, and the date for the first instalment of such payment was fixed. According to a law of Cnut the slain man must have been in a hundred and in a tithing to make the claim for the *wer* valid:—Gif man ofslægen weorðe, gylde hine man swá hé geboren sý. And riht is ðæt se slaga, sibþan hé weres beweddod hæbbe, finde ðǽrtó wærborh . . . be ðam de ðǽrto gebyrige; ðæt is æt twelfhyndum were gebyriaþ twelf men tó werborge, .viii. fæderemmǽgðe, and .iiii. médrennmǽgðe. Ðonne ðæt gedón sý, ðonne rǽre man cyninges munde. (*Then at intervals of twenty-one days* healsfang, manbót, fyhtwíte *respectively were to be paid.*) Ðæs (*the payment of* fyhtwíte) on .xxi. nihtan ðæs weres ðæt frumgyld, and swá forð ðæt forgolden sý on ðam fyrste ðe witan geráðen, L. E. G. 13; Th. i. 174, 15–29. Be fǽhðe. Ǽrest ǽfter folcrihte slaga sceal his forspecan on hand syllan, and se forspeca mágum, ðæt se slaga wille bétan wið mǽgðe. Ðonne syþþan gebyreþ ðæt man sylle ðæs slagan forspecan on hand, ðæt se slaga móte mid griðe nýr and sylf wæres weddian. (*The proceedings are then as in the preceding extract, with the exception that* fyhtwíte *is not mentioned; so that the first payment of wer is made twenty-one days earlier*), L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 12–21. Wé wyllaþ ðæt ælc freó man beó on hundrede and on teóðunge gebróht de láde wyrðe beón wylle oþþe weres wyrðe, gif hine hwá ǽfylle oðer .xii. wintre, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 386, 21. Be swá ofslægenes monnes were. Gif mon ðæs ofslægenan weres bidde, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 3–4. Gif mon twyhyndne mon unsynnigne mid hlóðe ofsléa, gielde se ðæs sleges andetta sié wer . . . Gif hit sié syxhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hé sié twelfhynde . . . se slaga wer . . . Gif hlóð-ðis gedó . . . ealle forgielden ðone wer gemǽnum

hondum, L. Alf. pol. 29-31; Th. i. 80, 6-17: 36; Th. i. 84, 13, 14. Gif mon beforan cyninges ealdormen on gemôte gefeohte, bête wer and wite swá hit ryht sié, and beforan dâm .cxx. scill. dam ealdormen tô wite, 38; Th. i. 86, 14. **I a.** of those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wer* the following passages speak; see also wer-gild, **I a**: —Se wer (*a king's*) gebirap mâgum, L. Wg. 1; Th. i. 186, 4: L. M. L.; Th. i. 190, 8. Gif mon elþeódigne ofsléa, se cyning âh twædne dæl weres, þriddan dæl sunu oþþe mâgas. Gif hê mâgleás sié, healf kyninge, healf se gesîð, L. In. 23; Th. i. 116, 15. Se ðe dearnenga bearn gestrîneþ and gehîleþ, nâh se his deádes wer, ac his hlâford and se cyning, 27; Th. i. 120, 3. Se forspeca sceal mâgum on hand syllan, ðæt se slaga wille bêtan wið mægde, L. Edm. S. 7; Th. i. 250, 15. **I b.** those concerned in the payment of the *wer* are referred to in the following :—Gif fædrenmâga mâgleás mon gefeohte and mon ofsléa, and ðonne gif hê mêdrenmâgas hæbbe, gielden ða dæs weres þriddan dæl, þriddan dæl ða gegyldan, for þriddan dæl hê fleó. Gif hê mêdrenmâgas nâge, gielden ða gegildan healfne, for healfne hê fleó, L. Alf. pol. 27; Th. i. 78, 22. **I c.** of the form in which payment might be made see the following; see also wer-gild, **I b**:—Eu la were purra il rendre cheual pur .xx. sot., e tor pur .x. sot., e uer pur .v. sot., Wil. I, 9; Th. i. 470, 16. **II.** in cases other than death the whole or part of the injured person's *wer* could be claimed :—Gif se hund má (*more than three*) misdæda gewyrce, and hê (*the owner*) hine hæbbe, bête be fullan were, L. Alf. pol. 23; Th. i. 78, 7. Gif man æt unlagum man bewæpnige . . . and gif hine man gebinde, forgilde be healfan were, L. C. S. 61; Th. i. 408, 20. **III.** in case of certain crimes the *wer* of the criminal was exacted as a penalty; see also wer-gild, **II**:—Æt nâman bôtwyrdum gylte ne forwyrce man mâre ðonne his wer, L. Edg. ii. 2; Th. i. 266, 13. Gif mon sié wertyhtlan betogen . . . bide mon . . . ôþ ðæt se wer gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Gif hwâ æt þeófe mêdsceatt ninne, and ôðres ryht âfylle, beó hê his weres scyldig, L. Ath. i. 17; Th. i. 208, 16. Gif hwâ flýman feormige, sý hê his weres scyldig, bûtan hê hine lâdian durre be ðæs flýman were, ðæt hê hine flýman nyste, 20; Th. i. 210, 12. Gielde hê hine (*the fugitive*) his âgenum were, L. In. 30; Th. i. 122, 1. Gif hwâ ânigra godcundra gerihta forwyrne . . . and gif hê wigie and man gewundie, beó his weres scyldig, L. É. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 9. Gif hwâ cristendôm wyrde oþþe hâdendôm weorðige, wordes oþþe weorces, gylde swá wer swá wite swá lahslitte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2: L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 10. Ða bæd Byrhferð ealdormann Æðelstân his wer for dam tëmbyrste, Chart. Th. 207, 3. **III a.** to whom, and by whom, the wer was paid is seen in the following :—Gif hê fûl wurðe bête ðam hlâforde his were . . . Gif hê ût hleápe, . . . gilde se borh dam hlâforde his were (*if the lord had a share in the escape, the wer went to the king :* Fô se cyning tô dam were) . . . Gif hê (*a lord's man*) ût ôdhleápe, gylde se hlâford ðæs mannes were dam cyninge . . . Gif him (*the lord*) seó lâd byrste, gilde dam cynge his were, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 280, 21-282, 14: L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 394, 7-23. Beó hê his weres scyldig wið ðone cyning, and gif hê hit eft wyrde, gylde tuwa his were, L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 10. Æt hê (manslaga binnon ciricwâgum) his âgenne wer ge-sylle dam cyninge and Criste, L. Eth. ix. 2; Th. i. 340, 12. Ic âgife ðinne wer dam cynge, Chart. Th. 207, 11, 33: 208, 28. **III b.** the payment of the *wer* is in some cases an alternative; see also wer-gild, **II a**:—Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hê deáde, oþþe his lîf be his were man âliése, L. In. 12; Th. i. 110, 8. Sý hê (*a false accuser*) his tungan sceyldig, bûton hê hine mid his were forgilde, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 26: L. Alf. pol. 32; Th. i. 82, 2. **IV.** the *wer* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated; see also wer-gild, **III**:—Cyninges geneát, gif his wer bið twelfhyndum hond scilf., hê môt swerian for syxtig hîda, L. In. 19; Th. i. 114, 10. Bûtan hê hine lâdian durre be ðæs flýman were, L. Ath. i. 20; Th. i. 210, 13. Be his âgnum were geládige hê hine, L. In. 30; Th. i. 120, 18. Hê hine be his were geswicne, 15; Th. i. 112, 3. Æt twyhyndum were mon sceal sellan tô monbôte .xxx. scill.; æt .vi. hyndum, .lxxx. scill.; æt twelfhyndum, .cxx. scill., 70: Th. i. 146, 13. Gielden ealle ân wite, swá tô dam were belimpe, L. Alf. pol. 31; Th. i. 80, 18. Gif hê (*a thief*) ða hand lésan wille, . . . gelde swá tô his were belimpe, 6; Th. i. 66, 6. Weaxe sió bôt be ðam were, 11; Th. i. 70, 2: L. In. 76; Th. i. 150, 15. v. þegen-wer, wer-gild.

wer (were?), es; *m. n.* (?) *A guard* (? cf. werian, waru), *a troop, band* :—Were *manipulo* (coelestis militiae manipulo, Ald. 50), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 2: 56, 75. In ic wæs cempena lâreów, and mid mycclum were ymbseald, nû ic eom âna forlæten, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 195.

wer, es; *m.* **I.** *a weir, a dam* :—Salomon sæde ðætte suîðe deóp pôl wære gewered on ðæs wîsan monnes môde, and suîðe lytel unnyttes ût fleówe. Ac se se ðe done wer bricð, and ðæt wæter ût forlæt, se bið fruma ðæs geflites *dicitur* : *'Aqua profunda verba ex ore viri,'* Prov. 18, 4. *Qui ergo dimittit aquam, caput est jurgiorum*, Past. 38; Swt. 279, 16. **II.** often the *wer* is connected with fishing, and the word seems sometimes to be used of the water that is kept in by the dam :—*Captura* (captura *locus piscosus, ubi capiuntur pisces*, Migne), *detentio, captio* hæft *vel* wer, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 31. Ðis is ðæs hagan bóc on Winceastre and ðes healfan weres æt Brægentforda and ðæs æcersplottes ðe ðærtô lîð (cf. dimidium cuiusdam piscarii uadum ad capturam piscium æt Brægge decurrentem, ad Uetus monasterium pertinentem, cum unius iugeris sibi adjacentis portione. 134, 31-34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 136, 11. Hê wundrude and ealle ða ðe mid him wæron ou dam were (*in captura*) ðara fixa, Lk. Skt. 5, 9. Terram cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus rebus necessariis hoc est, in siluis, in campis, in captura etiam piscium quae terrae illi adjacet, ubi sunt scilicet duo quod nostratim dicitur waeres, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 64, 10. Æt ælcum were, de binnan dâm .xxx. hîdan is, gebyreþ æfre se ôðer fisc dam landhlâforde, iii. 450, 25. Andlang Úse tô Kekan were; of Kekan were andlang Úse tô Caluwan were, 170, 31. Mid were and mid mylene, 243, 10. Be eá tô Brihtwoldes were; of dam were tô ðære dîc, 424, 19. On Eádmundes wer; of Eádmundes were, vi. 31, 14, 34. [Ic gife þas landes and þas wateres and meres and fennes and weres, Chr. 656; Erl. 31, 5. Ic gife þa twa dæl of Witlesmere mid watres and mid weres and feonnes, 963; Erl. 122, 15. He set in weres (dam, *v. l.*) of watres wildernes *posuit desertum in stagnum aquae*, Ps. 106, 35. *M. H. Ger.* wer: *Ger.* wehr *a weir, dam.* Cf. *Icel.* vórr; *f. a fenced-in landing-place*; ver; *n. a fishing-place.*] v. cyt-, fisc-, ford- (Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 11). hæc-, mylen-, wer-lin.

wer-bére, es; *n. A weir where fish are caught* :—Se mylenstede and dæt land dæt ðe ðærtô hýrð . . . and ða werbâra and seó mâd be norðan eá, and ða hammas, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 383, 17. Tô Cranemere, and ðære gebyraþ tô sîx wærbâre, iii. 344, 2.

wer-beám, es; *m. A strong man, warrior* :—Ða slôh mid hâlige hand heofonríces weard werbeámas (*the Egyptians in the Red Sea*), wlance ðeóde, Cod. Th. 208, 20; Exod. 486. Cf. the epithets derived from words denoting trees which are applied to men in Icelandic poetry. v. Corpus Poeticum Boreale, ii. 476.

wer-bold, es; *n. Weir-building* :—Se gebûr sceal his riht dôn . . . tô werbolde .xl. mæra oððe ân fôðer gyrda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 37.

wer-borh; *gen.* -borges; *m. A security for the payment of* wer. v. first two passages under wer, **I.**

were *glosses* nanus, Wrt. Voc. ii. 60, 45: 71, 36. [*Elsewhere* nanus *is rendered by* dweorh, *for which* were *is perhaps wrongly written. Or* (?) were *might be for* wearh. v. wearg.]

were, wercan, wer-cweþan. v. weorc, wyrcan, wearg-cweþan.

wer-cyn[n], es; *n. Mankind* :—World wendeþ . . . wercyn (wer-, MS.) gewîteþ, Exon. Th. 354, 45; Reim. 61. Cf. wer-þeód.

werdan. v. wirdan.

werde *glosses* opes, Kent. Gl. 864. (*For* prêde ? cf. *opes superbe* ofermôde prêde, 249.)

were, wered *a troop,* wered *sweet,* were-môd. v. wer, weorod *a troop,* weorod *sweet,* wer-môd.

were-wulf, es; *m. A wer-wolf, a fiend* :—Ðæt se wôlfreca werewulf tô swýðe ne slîte, ne tô fela âbîte of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 30: L. I. P. 6; Th. ii. 310, 30: Wulfst. 191, 16.

wer-fæhþ, e; *f. Slaying, in pursuing the feud, under circumstances that call for the payment of* wer [cf. L. Alf. pol. 42: Be fæhðum . . . Gif hê (*a man's foe*) wille on hond gân and his wæpenu sellan, and hwâ ofer ðæt on him feohte, gielde swá wer swá wunde, swá hê gewyrce, Th. i. 90, 19]:—Be werfæhðe tyhtlan. Se ðe bið werfæhðe betogen, and hê onsacan wille ðæs sleges mid âde, L. In. 54; Th. i. 136, 9-11. Æfic mon môt onsacan werfæhðe gif hê mæg oþþe dear, 46; Th. i. 132, 1.

werg, wergan *to defend,* wergan *to curse,* wergend *a protector,* wergend *malignans.* v. weargr, werian, wirgan, weriend, wirgend.

wer-genga, an; *m. A stranger who seeks protection in the land to which he has come* :—Deóra gesîð, wildra wærgenga, Nabochodonossor *the beasts' comrade, the stranger that sought shelter among wild beasts, Nebuchadnezzar,* Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Gif eów Dryhten Crist lýfan wylle, dæt gê his wergengan (*Guthlac, who had Christ's protection in the wilderness.* Cf. Ic mê friðr wille æt Gode gegyrnan . . . mec Dryhtnes hond mundaþ . . . hêr sceal mîn wesan eorðlic êþel, 117, 23-30; Gû. 228-232. Nû ic ðis lond gestâg . . . mê friðe healdeþ . . . se ðe mægna gehwæs wealdeþ, 120, 28-121, 3; Gû. 278-283) in ðone lâdan lêg lâdan môste, Exon. Th. 137, 29; Gû. 536: 144, 28; Gû. 685. [*The Latinized* wargangus *occurs in the Lombard laws:* Omnes wargangi, qui de exteris finibus in regni nostri finibus advenerint. *And* wargengus *among the Franks:* Si quis wargengum occiderit. v. Grff. iv. 103: Grmm. R. A. 396. Cf. *also Icel.* verð-gangr (ver-) *going about asking for food* (verðr).] v. waru, werian.

wergian *to curse,* wêrgian *to grow weary.* v. wirgan, wêrigian.

wer-, were-gild, es; *n.* [*The word seems interchangeable with* wer (q.v.), *which in the later laws is the more frequent form.*] *The price set upon a man according to his degree* :—Twelfhyndes mannes wergyld bid six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13; Th. i. 182, 21. Ceorles wergild (were-gild, l. 20) is .cc. and .lxvi. þrimsa, dæt bid .ii. hund scill. be Myrena lage, L. Wg. 6; Th. i. 186, 11. Norðleóda cynges gild .xxx. þûsend þrymsa, fiftêne þûsend þrymsa bid dæs wergildes (wæres, l. 16), 1; Th. i. 186, 2. (The wergilds for other ranks are given in the sections of this article.)

Ceorles wergild is on Myrcna lage .cc. scill. Þegnes wergild is syx swá mycel, dæt bid .xii. hund scill. Ðonne bid cynges ânfeald wergild .vi. þegna wer be Myrcna lage, dæt is .xxx. þúsend sceatta, and dæt bid ealles .cxx. punda. Swá mycel is dæs wergildes on folces folcrihte be Myrcna lage, L. M. L. ; Th. i: 190. 2–7. Cyninges horswealh, se de him mæge gegrendian, dæs wergield bid .cc. scill., L. In. 33 ; Th. i. 122, 14. **I.** when a person was wrongfully slain the *wergild* of the slain man could be claimed from the slayer. Cf. wer. **I**:—Gif man leód ofsleá an þeófde, liege bútan wyrgelde, L. Wih. 25 ; Th. i. 42, 13. Se .vii. nihta mónа is gód on tó fixianne, and æðeles monnes wergild an tó manianne, Lchdm. iii. 178, 14. **I a.** for those who were concerned in the receiving of the *wergild* see wer, **I a**, and the following:—Gif man bis mæn freólse gefe, . . . freólsgefa âge his erfe ænde wergeld, L. Wih. 8 ; Th. i. 38, 16. (See also the cases quoted under **IV.**) **I b.** as to the form which the payment might take see wer, **I c**, and the following:—Mót hé gesellan monnan and byrnan and sweord on dæt wergild, L. In. 54 ; Th. i. 138, 1. (Cf. for similar payment: Mid .lx. scill. gebéte . . . and dæt sié on cwicæhtum, and mon mænige men on dæt ne selle, L. Alf. pol. 18 ; Th. i. 72, 12.) Tó dam dæt hió hyre bródra wergild gecure on swylcum þingum swylce hyre and hire nýhstan freóndum sélost licode. And hió da swá dyde dæt hió dæt wergeld geceás on dam íglande de Teneð is nemned, dæt is hundeahtatig hída landes de hió dær æt dæm cyninge onfeóng, Lchdm. iii. 426, 16–21. **II.** in case of certain crimes the criminal's *wergild* was exacted as a penalty, v. wer, **III**:—Gif frí man wið fríes mannes wíf geligeþ, his wergelde âbicge, L. Ethb. 31 ; Th. i. 10, 6. Forgielde hé hine selfa be his wergilde, L. Alf. pol. 7 ; Th. i. 66, 12. **II a.** the payment of the *wergild* is in some cases an alternative, v. wer, **III b**:—Sí þreóra án for his feore . . . wergild, ece þeówet, heugenwítnung, L. Eth. vii. 16 ; Th. i. 332, 18. Þolige hé lífes oþþe wæregildes (were-, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 62 ; Th. i. 408, 23. Wealde se cyning þreóra æhtes ; oþþe hine man cwelle, oþþe ofer sé selle, oþþe hine his wergelde áliése, L. Wih. 26 ; Th. i. 42, 17. Hé hine be his wergilde áliése, oþþe be his were geswicne, L. In. 15 ; Th. i. 112, 2. Hé bid feorhscyldig, nimþe him se cyning álýfan wille dæt man wergylde álýsan móte, L. Eth. vii. 15 ; Th. i. 332, 15. **II b.** of the uses to which *wergild* paid as a fine in religious matters (cf. L. E. G. 2 ; Th. i. 168, 1–3) could be applied see the following:—Gif for godbótan feohbót árísep, dæt gebyreþ rihtlíce . . . tó godcundan neódan (*these are enumerated in the section*) ; hwílum be wíte, hwílum be wergilde (*at times the* feohbót *is in the form of* wergild), L. Eth. vi. 51 ; Th. i. 328, 4–10. **III.** the *wergild* served as a standard by which other matters might be regulated, v. wer, **IV**:—Se de on dære fóre wære dær mon monnan ofslóge, getriéwe hine dæs leges, and da fóre gebéte be dæs ofslegenan wergielde. Gif his wergield sié .cc. scill., gebéte mid .l. scill., and da ilcan riht dó man be dám deótborenum, L. In. 34 ; Th. i. 124, 1. Twelfhyndes mannes âd forstent .vi. ceorla âd, for dam . . . his wergyld bid six ceorla wergyld, L. O. 13 ; Th. i. 182, 21. Gif hé hine selfne triówan wille, dó dæt be cyninges wergelde, L. Alf. pol. 4 ; Th. i. 64, 2. Gif hé lâdian wille, dó dæt be dæs cynges wergilde, oþþe mid þryfealdan ordále, L. Eth. v. 30 ; Th. i. 312, 7. Gylde dam cyninge be his weregilde (wer-, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 67 ; Th. i. 410, 17. In the following case the *wergild* seems to have suggested the amount of a bequest to the church:—Hió (*the testator's wife*) gebrenge æt Sancte Petre min twá wergild, gif det Godes wille seó dæt heó dæt ræcld âge, Chart. Th. 481, 10. **IV.** instances of the payment of *wergild* are the following. The two young princes Æþelred and Æþelbriht were slain by Thunor, and to their sister eighty hides of land was given as *wergild*, Lchdm. iii. 424–6. In the war between Ecgfrip and Æþelred the former's brother was slain. Theodore brought about peace between them 'dæt nâniges mannes feorh tó lore wearþ, ne mâre blódgyte wæs for dam ofslægenan cyninges bréder, ac hé mid feó wip hine gepingode, dæt heora sib wæs,' Bd. 4, 21 ; S. 590, 24. In 687 Mul, Ceadwalla's brother, was burnt in Kent : in 694 'Cantware gepingodon wip Ine, and him gesaldon xxx mí., for don de híe ær Mul forbærndon, Chr. 694 ; Erl. 42, 15. [*O. Frs.* wer-geld, -ield : *O. H. Ger.* wer-, weri-gelt *fiscus, pretium.* Cf. *Icel.* mann-gjöld ; *pl.*] Cf. leód, leód-gild ; *and see* Kemble's Saxons in England, vol. i. c. x, Grmm. R. A. 650.

wergild-þeóf, es ; *m. A thief whose* wergild *was paid as a punishment for his crime* [cf. Gif þeóf sié gefongen, swelte hé ceáde, oþþe his líf be his were man áliése, L. In. 12 ; Th. i. 110, 8]:—Be wergeldþeófes forefonge. Gif mon wergildþeóf gefehð, and hé losige dý dæge dám monnum de hine gefédan, þeáh hine mon gefó ymb niht, nâh him mon mâre æt donne ful wíte, L. In. 72 ; Th. i. 148, 5–8. At omni tributo publicalium rerum et ab expeditionalibus causis et a cunctis operibus uel regis uel principis sit terra in perpetuam libera, ita ut nec pontem nec arcem facere debeant, nec de furtis aliquam poenam soluere, nec etiam fures illos quos Saxonice uuergeldtheouas alicui foras reddant ; sed si capiantur, in illorum dominio sunt habendi, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 172, 7 : 14. ¶ the word is also used to denote the right to receive the wergilds paid in cases of theft ; cf. the preceding passage:—Huic libertati concedo additamentum, in qua, ut ab omnibus apertius et plenius intelligatur, nomina consuetudinum Anglice praecepi ponere: sellicet, mundbryche, . . . flýmena fyrmde, wergeldþeóf, údleáp (cf. wer, **III a**), . . . fyrdwíte . . . , aliasque omnes leges et consuetudines quae ad me pertinent, Chart. Th. 411, 26–34.

wergness, wergulu, wergum, Cd. Th. 267, 22 ; Sat. 42, wergþu, wergung. v. weargnes, wirgness, weargol, wearh ; *m.* (?), wirgþu, wirgung.

wer-hâd, es ; *m. The male sex*:—Werhâd oððe wíflhad *sexus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11 ; Zup. 78, 16 : Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 7 : 70, 19. Werhâdes man *mas* vel *masculus*, 70, 17. Ælc werhâdes man *omne masculinum* . . . se werhâdes man *masculus*, Gen. 17, 12, 24. Ealle werhâdes men *omnes viri*, 17, 27. Werhâdes and wíflhâdes hé gesceóp hig *masculum et feminam creavit eos*, 1, 27. Werhâdes men ongunnon done dreám, and wíflhâdes men him sungon ongéan, Homl. Th. ii. 548, 11. Dæt hí heora clænnesse healdan be heora hâde, swá werhâdes swá wíflhâdes, swá hwæder swá hit sý, L. Edm. E. 1 ; Th. i. 244. 11.

werh-bræde, werhte, weria. v. wearg-bræde, wærcan, wearg.

werian, wergan ; *p.* ede. **I.** *to hinder, check, restrain*:—Stân sépte sacerdas sweotolum tácnum, witig werede, and worde cwæd, Andr. Kmbl. 1485 ; An. 744. Egesan stódon, weredon wælnet (*deadly toils hampered* (?)), Cd. Th. 190, 20 ; Exod. 202. Ic wylle dæt ælc man hæbbe symle da men gearowe on his lande, de læden da men de heora ágen sécan willen, and hý for nánum méddsceattum ne werian, L. Ed. 7 ; Th. i. 162, 25. **I a.** *to dam* water. v. wering :—Sume weriaþ on gewitlocau wisdómes streám, welerum gehæftaþ, dæt hé on unnyt út ne tóflóweþ, Past. 65 ; Swt. 469, 2. **II.** *to keep off, drive away*:—Wereth *abiget*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 98, 18. **II a.** *to keep off* something from a person (*dat.*), *to keep* a person (*dat.*) *from* something (*acc.*). v. warian, **IV**:—Ic mínum fótum fæcne síðas werede *ab omni mala via prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ægder ódrum trymede heofonríces hyht, helle witu wordum werede (cf. gihêt im hebanríki endi helleógethwing werida mid wordun, Hél. 2082), Andr. Kmbl. 2107 ; An. 1055. **III.** *to defend, resist attack upon*:—God geseah his (*St. Paul's*) gedanc, dæt hé élte geleáffulra manna durh ware dære ealdan æ, and hine gespræc :—'Saule . . . ic eom seó sódfæstnys de dú werast,' Homl. Th. i. 390, 8. Hé unheánlíce hine werede, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 48, 33. His rice hé heardlíce werode da hwile de his tíma wæs, 1016 ; Erl. 155, 6. Hú his seó mycle hand on gewindæge werede and ferede *qua die manus ejus liberavit eos de manu tribulantis*, Ps. Th. 77, 42. Hé under segne sine ealgode, wælreaf werede, Beo. Th. 2414 ; B. 1205. Wé on orlege hafelan weredon, 2658 ; B. 1327. Hí céne hí weredon, Byrht. Th. 140, 5 ; By. 283. Dá hé (*Peter*) his Drihten werian wolde, L. Ælfc. P. 51 ; Th. ii. 386. 22. Gif hé hine werian wille, L. Ath. i. 1 ; Th. i. 198, 20 : v. 12, 1 ; Th. i. 240, 29 : 3 ; Th. i. 242, 10. Utan lif and land ealle werian, L. Eth. v. 35 ; Th. i. 312, 22 : Chr. 1010 ; Erl. 144, 8. Burh werian, Blickl. Homl. 79, 16. Wigsteal wergan, Exon. Th. 315, 31 ; Mód. 39. Ealle da de hié wergan noldon, Chr. 921 ; Erl. 107, 4. **III a.** *to defend* against, (1) with dat. :—Ðonne hand werep feorhhord feóndum, Wald. 99 ; Vald. 2, 21. Hí woldon burh wrádum werian, Cd. Th. 119, 7 ; Gen. 1976. Wergan éþelstól Ætlan leódum, Exon. Th. 325, 34 ; Víd. 121. (2) with prep. *wid*:—Ða hí fæstlíce wid da fýnd weredon, Byrht. Th. 134, 11 ; By. 82. Wit unc wið hronfixas werian þóhton, Beo. Th. 1086 ; B. 541. Breóstnet wera wíd feónd folmum werigean, Cd. Th. 192, 26 ; Exod. 237. **III b.** *to defend* at law:—Se de on gemóte mid widertihtlan hine sylfne oþþe his man werige, L. C. S. 27 ; Th. i. 392, 6. Se Englisca hine werige mid orneste oþþe mid frene . . . Gif se Englisca nele hine werian mid orneste oþþe mid gewitnesse, hé lâdige hine mid frene, L. W. ii. 2 ; Th. i. 489, 13–19. Werige hine se Francisca mid unforedan áþe, 3 ; Th. i. 489, 24. Se de can mid leásungan wæverdlíce werian, and mid unsóde sód oferswidan, Wulfst. 169, 1. **III c.** in the phrase *werian land* the word refers to the performance of services that might be demanded from the holders of land:—Werige (*the Latin version has* adquietet) se cotsetla his hlâfordes inland, gif him man beóde, æt sæwearde and æt cyniges deórhege and æt swilcan dingan swilc his mæd sý, L. R. S. 3 ; Th. i. 432, 27. v. Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 323. ¶ the phrase commonly occurs where an assessment is made for a smaller number of hides than those actually held, and is retained in Domesday Book in the Latin *defendere pro* (a certain number of hides) :—Hé geúde dæt man dæt land on eallum þingon for âne hide werode, swá swá his yldran hit âr gesetton and gefreódon, wære dær mâre landes, wære dær læsse . . . Ealles dæs landes is án hund hída : ac da gódan cynegas . . . ælc æfter ódran, dæt ylce land swá gefreódon Gode tó lofe and his þeówan tó bryce intó fóstorlande, dæt hit man æfre on ende for âne hide werian sceolde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 112, 5–24. Nú wille ic dæt hit man on eallum þingon for âne hide werige . . . sý dær mâre landes, sý dær lesse (*there were* 578 *hides*), 203, 16. Hé werige for twá hída, iv. 262, 15. Ic wylle dæt Æþelnóð arcebisceop werige his landâre nú, ealswá hé dyde ær Ægelríc wære gerêfa, vi. 187, 19. Dæt mon ælles dises freólses âre æfre for âne hide werian sceolde ; for dam de Godes âr æfre freogre beón sceal donne ænig woruldâr, v. 113, 33. **IV.** *to protect, guard from wrong* or *injury*, (1) of persons :—God, se dás fyrd were, Cd. Th. 195, 10 ; Exod. 274. Gif man ofsléá óþerne for neóde dær hé his hlâfordes ceáp werige *si quis alium occiderit ex necessitate*,

ubi rem domini sui tuebatur, L. Eccg. C. 24; Th. ii. 150, 5. Æt hē (*a king*) Godes cyrcan weorþige and werige, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 26. Æt hī Godes þeówas symle werian and weorðian, L. Eth. vi. 45; Th. i. 326, 23. Hý sculan cyrican wyrðian and werian, L. I. P. 11; Th. ii. 318, 25; 25; Th. ii. 338. 30. Manig strec man wyle, gif hē mæg and mōt, werian his man swā hwæðer hīm þincð dæt hē hine eað āwerian mæge, L. C. S. 20; Th. i. 388, 2. (1a) with dat.:—Ðū mē weredest wrāþum feóndum, ðe mē woldon yrre on ācȳðan, Ps. Th. 137, 7. (2) of things:—Beaduscrūda betst, dæt mīne breóst wereþ, Beo. Th. 911; B. 453. Se hwíta helm hafelan wereðe, 2901; B. 1448. **V.** *to hold, occupy.* v. warian, **III a**.:—Ða ðe onhāle eardas weredon, Exon. Th. 123, 14; Gū. 322. [Ich wolle dat Gyso bisschop werie (*possideat*) now hiss lond also his forgenge aforen hym er dude, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 195, 14.] [Ic eou wulle werien wiđ elcne herm, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 20. I compe hine werien, Laym. 8288. Weorien heom mid wepnen, 21289. Þu minht werenn þe fra þeȝm, Orm. 1406. Scheld to werien ham mide, A. R. 52, 5. Were þe agean me, 400, 7. Foyne if him lust ou foote himself to were, Chauc. Kn. T. 1692. *Goth.* warjan *prohibere*: *O. Sax.* werian: *O. Frs.* wera: *O. H. Ger.* werien *prohibere, cohibere, inhibere, resistere, defendere, vetare, abnuere, abigere*: *Icel.* verja *to defend.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-werian; un-wered; warian.

werian; *p.* ede, ode. **I.** *to clothe* with a garment:—Līc dæt hē ær werede mid wǣdum, Exon. Th. 374, 14; Seel. 126. Hié heora līchoman leáfum beþeahton, weredon mid dý wealde, Cd. Th. 52, 19; Gen. 846. Hwæt sindon gē searohæbbendra byrnum werede, Beo. Th. 481; B. 238: 5052; B. 2529. Hī līfgaþ ā leóhte werede, Exon. Th. 237, 26; Ph. 596. **II.** *to wear* a garment, *wear* or *bear* a weapon, etc.:—Dæt hālie reáf, dæt Aaron wereþ *vestem sanctam, qua utetur Aaron*, Ex. 29, 29. Se woruldkempa wereþ woruldlīce wǣpna, Basil adm. 2; Norm. 34, 31. Ðe mā ðe se wer wereþ wīmmanna gyrlan, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 10. Hit næs þeáw mid him dæt ænig ōþer purpuran werede būton cyningum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 35; 6, 31; Swt. 284, 23. Heó wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44. Dæt reáf, dæt se Hælend werede, Homl. Ass. 189, 249. Seó cwēn werode cynehelm on heáfode, 93, 38. Ða purpuran ælecgan, ða hié weredon, Ors. 6, 30; Swt. 280, 21. Đam folce wæs gewunelīc, dæt hī weredon býman on ælcum gefeohte, Jud. 7, 16. Deóplīc dǣdbōt bið dæt lǣwede man . . . wyllen werige, L. Pen. 10; Th. ii. 280, 20. Werige gehwā swā his hāde tō gebyrige, dæt se preóst ne werige munucscrūd, ne lǣwedra manna, L. Ælfc. C. 35; Th. ii. 358, 7–9. Ne preóst wǣpna ne werige, 30; Th. ii. 354, 3. Ne mōt preóst wǣpnu werian mid rihte . . . Nū secgaþ sume preóstas dæt hī for neóde wǣpn mōton werian, L. Ælfc. P. 50, 51; Th. ii. 386, 13–21. Gyldenne hring werian, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 15. Gyrlan werian, Homl. Ass. 115, 427. Wǣpen wegan (werian, *v. l.*) *arma ferre*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 7. Reáf tō werigenne *vestimentum ad induendum*, Gen. 28, 20. Hrægl tō werianne, L. Aif. 36; Th. i. 52, 25. **II a.** in reference to the hair, *to wear* a beard, etc.:—Leófgār . . . Haroldes eorles mæssepreóst werede his kenepas on his preóstháde ōð dæt hē wæs biscop. Se forlēt . . . his gāstlican wǣpna, and fēng tō his spere and tō his sweorde æfter his biscuphāde, Chr. 1056; Erl. 190, 24. [The verb is weak in Chaucer and Wicklif. *Goth.* wasjan *to clothe*: *O. H. Ger.* werien *vestire*: *Icel.* verja *to clothe.*] v. ge-werian; for-, scīr-, swegel-wered (-od).

werian; *p.* ode *To remain, continue, live*:—Ic cȳðe eów, dæt ic wylle dæt Giso bisceop weryge on his lande æt Chyw ælswó hys foregenga ætforen him ār dyde *sciatis me uelle quod Giso episcopus possideat terram suam apud Chyw sicut fecerunt praedecessores sui*, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 196, 24. (Cf. werian *to defend*, **V.**) [*O. L. Ger.* werōn esse, *subsistere*: *O. H. Ger.* werēn *manere, remanere, subsistere, durare*: *Ger.* wahren.] v. warian *to remain*; wesan.

weriend, werigend, es; *m. A defender, protector*:—Ic eom dīn wergend *ego protector tuus sum*, Gen. 15, 1. Utan lufian ūre cyrican, for ðam hcó bið ūre friðiend and werigend, Wulfst. 239, 7. Hig woldon sumue weriend habban, ðe hī geheólde wið dæt hǣðene folc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 43. v. be-werigend.

werig. ᵉ v. wearg.

wērig; *adj.* **I.** physical, *weary, tired, exhausted, fatigued*:—Đā hē wæs wērig (uoerig, Lind.: woerig, Rush.) gegān *fatigatus ex itinere*, Jn. Skt. 4, 6: Bd. 3, 9; S. 534, 10. Sesirra arn ōð dæt hē wērig becom tō ānum wīfmen æt nēhstan, Jud. 4, 17: Cd. Th. 88, 9; Gen. 1462. Wērig sceal se wiþ winde rōweþ, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187: 307, 26; Seef. 29. Ne forlæt ðū dæs blōdes tō fela on ænne sīþ, ðý les se seóca man tō wērig (*exhausted*) weorðe oððe swylte, Lchdm. ii. 208, 19. Wǣgdeóra gehwylc wērig swelteþ, Exon. Th. 61, 22; Cri. 988. Mōyses wilna ne āteorode, ac se wērига lichama, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 40. Mōises handa wæron wērige (*graves*), Ex. 17, 12. Fēdan sǣton, reste gefēgon wērige æfter wǣde, Andr. Kmbl. 1185; An. 593. Wērge, Exon. Th. 115, 2; Gū. 183. Limseóce, wērige, wanhāle, Andr. Kmbl. 1159; An. 580. Wērge, Exon. Th. 92, 13; Cri. 1508. Ða wēregan neát ðe man drīfeþ and þirsceþ, Elen. Kmbl. 714; El. 357. **I a.** where the source of weariness is given, (1) with gen., *weary of* or from doing something:—Wērig dæs weorces, Exon. Th. 436, 20; Rä. 55, 10. Sīþes wērig, Beo. Th. 1162; B. 579. Sīdes wērgum, feorrancundum, 3593; B. 1794. (2) with dat. inst., *exhausted* by suffering:—Īserne wund, beadoweorca sæd, ecgum wērig, Exon. Th. 388, 5; Rä. 6, 3. Wundum wērig, Andr. Kmbl. 2557; An. 1280. Wītum wērig. Cd. Th. 274, 30; Sat. 162: 291, 9; Sat. 428. Wītum wērige, 285, 25; Sat. 343. Wīgend crunc on wundum wērige, Byrht. Th. 140, 44; By. 303. Wundum wērge, Beo. Th. 5866; B. 2937. **II.** *weary* at heart, *sad, grieved*:—Ne mæg wērig mōd wyrde widstondan, ne se hreó hyge belpe gefremman *a soul that is sad may not stand against fate, nor the mind that mourns minister help*, Exon. Th. 287, 16; Wand. 15. On wērigum sefan, 74, 18; Cri. 1208. Sendan wērigne sefan, 289, 33; Wand. 57. Hē hafaþ wilde mōd, wērige heortan, Salm. Kmbl. 756; Sal. 377. Woldan wērigu wīf wōpe bimēnan æþelinges deáð, Exon. Th. 459, 23; Hö. 4. Wērigra wraþu, 183, 34; Gū. 1337. Ēalā ðū ðe eart sió hēhste frōfer ealra wērigra mōda *O! summum lassorum solamen animorum*, Bt. 22, 1; Fox 76, 9. **III.** *that expresses sadness, weary, grievous*:—Hē wēpende wēregum teárum his sigedryhten sārgan reorde grētte, Andr. Kmbl. 118; An. 59. Beornas wēpaþ wērgum stefnum, heáne, hygegeómre, Exon. Th. 61, 32; Cri. 993. **IV.** *weary, impatient of the continuance* of anything painful:—Sunu mīn, ne āgiemeléasa ðū Godes suingan, ne ðū ne beó wērig for his ðreáunge (*neither be weary of his correction*; neque fatigeris, cum ab eo argueris, Prov. 3, 11), Past. 36; Swt. 253, 3. [*O. Sax.* sīd-wōrig *weary with travel*: *O. H. Ger.* wórag *crapulatus.*] v. ādl-, deáþ-, drinc-, ferhþ-, fyl-, gūþ-, heaðu-, hrā-, lid-, lim-, medu-, mere-, rād-, sār-, slǣp-, symbel-, un-wērig.

werig(e)an *to curse*, werigend. v. wirgan, weriend.

wērig-ferhþ; *adj. Weary-hearted, disconsolate, depressed*:—Ongan geómormōd tō Gode cleopian . . . weóp wērigferð, Andr. Kmbl. 2799; An. 1402. Hī hreówigmōde wurpon hyra wǣpen of dūne, gewitan hīni wērigferhþe on fleám sceacan, Jud. Thw. 25, 24; Jud. 291. Wērigferðe . . . reóuigmōde, Exon. Th. 361, 14; Wal. 19.

wērigian; *p.* ode *To grow weary, get exhausted*:—Đonne dæt deófol swīðe wērgaþ, hit sēceþ scyldiges mannes nýten, oððe unclæne treów, Salm. Kmbl. p. 148, 8. Hingrian, dyrstan, hātian, cēlan, wērigean (wērigean, Bd. M. 78, 22), eall dæt is of untrumnysse dæs gecyndes *esurire, sitire, aestuare, algere, lassescere, ex infirmitate naturae est*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 494, 15. Ða ongan his hors semninga wērian (wērgian, Bd. M. 178, 19) and gestandan *equus subito lassescere et consistere coepit*, 3, 9; S. 533, 31. Hwēriende *aegrotantibus, infirmantibus*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 37.

wērig-līc, -līce. v. wearg-līc, -līce.

wērig-mōd; *adj. Weary in spirit*:—Ic wērigmōd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3: Andr. Kmbl. 2732; An. 1368: Beo. Th. 1692; B. 844: 3090; B. 1543. Mīn freónd sitеþ under stānhlīde, . . . wine wērigmōd . . . dreógeþ se mīn wine micle mōdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 18; Kl. 49. Gewīteþ wērigmōd, wintrum gebysgad, 227, 24; Ph. 428. Gewītaþ āwyrgde, wērigmōde, 117, 19; Gū. 226.

wērigness, e; *f. Weariness, lassitude*:—Mōyses wērignyss (v. Ex. 17, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 13, 44. Gehwǣr is on ūrum līfe āteorung and wērignys, Homl. Th. i. 490, 7. Dæt hors ðý gewunelīcan þeáwe horsa æfter wērinysse (*post lassitudinem*) ongan walwian, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 39. Hwæt elles is tō secanne wiþ wērignysse nymþe reste, 1, 27; S. 494, 17.

wering, e; *f. A dam*:—Dæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit fundaþ wið dæs ðe hit ār from com . . . Ac gif sió pynding wierð onpennad, oððe sió wering wirð tōbrocen, ðonne tōflēwð hit eall, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 8. v. werian, **I a**; be-werung.

wer-lād, e; *f. A* 'lād' (q.v.) *in which the number of those who supported the accused by their oaths is determined by the* 'wer' *of the accused.* [See passages under wer, **IV**, wer-gild, **III**, and L. H. I. 64, 4; Th. i. 566, 18: Si quis de homicidio accusetur, et idem se purgare velit, secundum natale suum perneget, quod est werelada.]:—Būton hē geládige hine mid werlāde, L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 400, 1. ¶ the equivalent Latin forms *werelada negare* or *pernegare* occur several times in L. H. I.; see 12, 3; Th. i. 523, 7: 66, 1; Th. i. 569, 4: 74, 1; Th. i. 578, 22: 92, 14; Th. i. 604, 14. Other instances of the Latinized form *werelada* are:—Werelada fiat, 85, 4; Th. i. 592, 17: 88, 9; Th. i. 595, 35. Triplicem wereladam habere, 64, 1; Th. i. 566, 3.

wer-leás; *adj. Without a husband.* v. wer, **IV**:—Sitte ælc wydewe .xii. mōnað werleás; ceóse syþþan dæt heó sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 3: vi. 26; Th. i. 322, 3: L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 6: Wulfst. 271, 20.

wer-līc; *adj.* **I.** marking sex, *male.* Cf. wer-hād:—Wer *uir*, werlīc *virilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Of werlicum folman *sine viri vola*, Hpt. Gl. 442, 72. Hié ǣghwelcum cnihtcilde ymbsnidon dæt werlice lim, Shrn. 47, 20. Ða werlican *virilia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 283, 54. **I a.** marking gender, *masculine*:—Æfter gecynde syndon twā cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, dæt is werlic and wiflic. Werlic cyn byd *hic uir* ðes wer. Gemǣne cyn, dæt is ǣgðer ge werlic ge wiflic . . . *Neutrum* is nādor cynn, ne werlices ne wiflices, Ælfc. Gr. 6, 1–3; Zup. 18, 5–15. **II.** marking age, *that has reached man's estate.* v. wer, **II**:—Ða hē wæs in werlicre giúgoðe *in his early manhood*, Shrn. 119, 20. **III.** marking married condition, *of a husband, marital*:—

Werlícere wrǽnnysse *maritalis lasciviæ*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Tō werlícum gemānan *ad maritale consortium*, 502, 23 : 442, 74. Werlícre beciyppincge *maritali complexu*, 442, 75.

werlice; *adv.* I. *after the manner of a male* :—Se ðe ðis werlíce dēð *qui hoc virili modo fecerat*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 6 ; Th. ii. 228, 18. II. *like a man, manfully* :—Wer *uir*, werlíce *uiriliter*, Ælfc. Gr. 232, 16. Werlíce dō ðū *uiriliter age*, Ps. Spl. 26, 20 : Ps. Surt. 26, 14. Ðǽr wǽron getealde æt ðam gereorde fīf ðūsend wera ; for ðon ðe ða menn, ðe tō ðam gāstlícan gereorde belimpaþ, sceolon beón werlíce geworhte, swā swā se apostol cwæð : ' Beódʻ wacole, and standaþ on geleáfan, and onginnaþ werlíce (*guit you like men* ; viriliter agite, 1 Cor. 16, 13).' Ðéaħ gif wífmann bið werlíce geworht, and strang tō Godes willan, heó bið donne geteald tō ðām werum ðe æt Godes mȳsan sittaþ, Homl. Th. i. 188, 28–34 : 360, 13 : 542, 25. [*Goth.* wairaleikō taujaiþ ἀνδρίζεσθε, 1 Cor. 16, 13.] v. eal-werlíce.

wér-loga. v. wǽr-loga.

wer-mǽgþ, e ; *f. A tribe* or *family of men* :—Of Cames cneórisse wōc wermǽgda fela, Cd. Th. 98, 30 ; Gen. 1638 : 101, 29 ; Gen. 1689 Cf. wer-þéod.

wer-met, es ; *n. A man's measure, stature of a man* :—Tō wermete *ad staturam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 23 : 8, 70. (In both cases *stauram* is printed ; but the former is a gloss on Mt. 6, 27. v. Wülck. Gl. 479, 23.)

wermōd, es ; *m. Wormwood* :—Wermōd (uuermōd, uermōdae) *absinthium*, Txts. 37, 35 : Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 11 : i. 79, 29. Weremōd, 67, 23. Ic eom wráþre ðonne wermōd sȳ, Exon. Th. 425, 23 ; Rä. 41, 60. Wermōd. Ðeós wyrt de man *absinthium* and ōþrum naman wermōd nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 216, 17. Se fūla wermōd, ii. 312, 18. Dríges wermōdes blōstman, 250, 3. Gif hit sié sumor, dō wermōdes sǽdes dust tō . . . gif hit sié winter, ne þearft þū ðone wermōd tō dōn, 180, 27. Grēnne wermōd oððe dríg-e, 206, 24 : 296, 13. Wring on wermōd wearmne, 310, 10. Nim wermōd nioþoweardne, 326, 10. Wermōd, i. 206, 10. Wyrmōd, iii. 50, 17, 20. Sūþerne wermōd (*artemisia abrotanon*), ii. 34, 27 : 178, 26. Ðone sūþerran wermōd, ðæt is prutene, and ōþerne wermōd, 236, 20. Twégra cynna wermōd, i. 374, 6. Wyrmōd, iii. 4, 9. Wermōd drincan sace hefige getācnaþ *to drink wormwood in a dream betokens grievous strife*, 198, 24. [Wermod *absinthium*, Wülck. Gl. 554, 11 (13th cent.) : 560, 12 (15th cent.). Wormode, 645, 35 (15th cent.). Wormwod, 711, 24 (15th cent.). *Wick.* wermod : *Pall.* wermode : *O. H. Ger.* wermuota (weri-) *absinthium* : *O. L. Ger.* wermuode.]

werna. v. wrænna.

wer-nægel, es ; *m. A warnel* or *wornil*. [Bailey's Dictionary gives '*warnel worms*, worms on the backs of cattle within the skin' ; and in Johnson's Dictionary, ed. Latham, is quoted the following : ' In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.' Halliwell explains *wornil* as 'the larva of the gadfly growing under the skin of the back of cattle.'] :—Ān æþelboren wíf weard micclum geswenct mid langsumere untrumnysse, and hire milte nān lǽcecræft fremian. Ðā lǽrde hī sum man ðæt heó nāme ānne wernægel of sumes oxan hrícge, and becnytte tō ānum hringe mid hire sníðe, and mid ðam hī tō nacedum líce begyrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 17.

wernan, weroð *a band*, weroð *sweet*, weróð *catasta*, werold, werp, werrest, wersa, wer-scípe *prudence*, werta. v. wirnan, weoroð *a band*, weoroð *sweet*, wearg-róð. weorold, wirp, wirrest, wirsa, wær-scípe, wyrhta.

wer-scipe, es ; *m. Married state, estate of matrimony* :—Gebodene werscipe *oblatam matrimonii sortem*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 60.

wer-stede, es ; *m. A weir-stead, place where there is a weir* :—Of ðam wege on ða eá, and se werstede be sūðan hreódbricge, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 105, 11.

wertacen ? :—Sagaþ Scs. Iōhannis sōdum wordum wíslíce and wærlíce swā se wertacen (*a later rendering of the passage has* swa se wyrhte cann, 476, 66, *as if the word* = werhta cann), Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 75.

wer-þéod, e ; *f.* I. *a people, nation ; pl. nations, men* :—Wē ðé freóndlíce on ðisse werþéode wīc getǽhton, Cd. Th. 162, 26 ; Gen. 2687 : Exh. Rdl. 1283 ; El. 643. On ðære werþéode, Andr. Kmbl. 273 ; An. 137. Ðū ðās werðéode gesóhtest, Cd. Th. 149, 21 ; Gen. 2478 : 171, 2 ; Gen. 2822. In ðære folcsceare geond ða werþéode, Elen. Kmbl. 1934 ; El. 969. Ongunnon wercan werþéoda (cf. leáse men, Bt. 38, 1 ; Fox 194, 30) spell, Met. 26, 73. Werþíoda, 29, 28. Werðéode, Cd. Th. 211, 1 ; Exod. 519. Ðæt is ðæs wyrde, ðætte werþeode secgen Dryhtne þonc, Exon. Th. 38, 2 ; Cri. 600 : 281, 9 ; Jul. 643. Waldend werþéoda, 45, 4 ; Cri. 714 : Cd. Th. 202, 4 ; Exod. 383. Hé manegum weard geond middangeard mannum tō hrōðre, werþeódum tō wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33 ; El. 17. Werþeódum Filistina, Salm. Kmbl. 424 ; Sal. 212. Se ðe waldeþ giond werþíoda ealra ōþra eorþan cyninga, Met. 24, 35. Wutun hī tōwyrpan geond werþeóda *disperdamus eos ex gente*, Ps. Th. 82, 4 : 105, 19 : 59, 1 : Cd. Th. 61, 2 ; Gen. 991. Geond wærðeóda, Menol. Fox 252 ; Men. 127. Geond ealle werdeóda, Ps. Th. 90, 16. Geond ðās werþeóde *in omnibus gentibus*, 66, 2. Ofer werþeóda, 104, 6. Ge nēh ge feor is ðīn nama hālig ofer werþeóda, Andr. Kmbl. 1086 ; An. 543. Wíde geweorðod ofer werþeóda, Apstls. Kmbl. 30 ; Ap. 15 : Beo. Th. 1802 ; B. 899 : Exon. Th. 243, 12 ; Jul. 9 : Lchdm. iii. 36, 24. Werþíode, Met. 9, 21. Ofer ealle werþeóde *inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 104, 1. II. *men, the world*, cf. weorold, VIa :—Hū mihte ðæt gewyrdan in werþeóde (*how in the world did it happen?*), ðæt ðū ne gehýrde Hælendes miht? Andr. Kmbl. 1146 ; An. 573. ¶ Werðeóde glosses *nixu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 73. [*Icel.* ver-þjóð *mankind, men.*]

wer-tihtle, an ; *f. An accusation where the crime of which a person is accused involves the payment of the* wer ; *the crime itself* :—Be wertyhtlan. Gif mon sié wertyhtlan betogen . . . bíde mon mid ðære witerǽdenne ōþ ðæt se wer gegolden sié, L. In. 71 ; Th. i. 148, 1–4.

werud, weruld, werung. v. weorod, weorold, wering.

wēsa, an ; *m. A soaker, one that drinks intemperately* :—Wēsan oþþe eteras *commessatores* (Prov. 28, 7), Kent. Gl. 1044. v. wēsan ; ealo-wósa.

wesan ; *p.* wæs. *pl.* wǽron *To be* :—Wesan and beón *fore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 61. I. as an independent verb, (1) denoting existence *to be, exist* :—Wesendum, beóndum *existentibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 63. (a) of animate objects. *to exist, live* :—Wesaþ and weaxaþ ealle werþeóde, lifgaþ bi ðām lissum ðe ūs Dryhten sette, Exon. Th. 192, 30 ; Az. 113. Ón fyrndæ wæs word, Jn. Skt. I, 1. God ðe ǽr worulde wæs, Ps. Th. 54, 19. Ða hwíle ðe hē wæs *while he lived*, Chart. Th. 167, 9. Manige hálge wítgan wǽran ǽr Sancte Iōhanne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 12. Ðæt hē his mōste brūcan, ða hwíle ðe hē wǽre, Chart. Th. 140, 30. Swaðer uncer leng wǽre (cf. swaðer uncer leng lífede, 38), 485, 29. Swilce hē āwār wǽre, ǽr ðan ðe hē geboren wǽre, ac . . . him betere wǽre, ðæt hē nǽfre nǽre, ðonne hē yfele wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 19. Ne mæg ic hēr leng wesan, Beo. Th. 5595 ; B. 2801. Hē bið ā wesende, Blickl. Homl. 19, 26. ' (b) of inanimate objects :—Him is eall andweard, ge ðætte ǽr wæs, ge ðætte nū is, ge ðætte æfter ūs bið, Bt. 42 ; Fox 256, 28. Ǽr woruld wǽre, Ps. Th. 73, 12. Seó þrāg gewāt, swā heó nō wǽre, Exon. Th. 292, 9 ; Wand. 96. Hē him tō hrōfre lēt forð wesan hyrstedne hrōf, Cd. Th. 58, 33 ; Gen. 955. (2) where an object exists, and so may be found ; where in modern English *there* precedes the verb :—Wæs ðara manna . . . endeofan síþum hund teóntig þūsenda, Blickl. Homl. 79, 17. Wǽron monge, ða ðe Meotude gehýrdun, Exon. Th. 228, 24 ; Ph. 443. Ða wǽron monige ðe his mæg wríðon, Beo. Th. 5956 ; B. 2982. Him þūhte ðæt ðanon wǽre tō helle duru hund þūsenda míla, Cd. Th. 310, 7 ; Sat. 722. (3) denoting presence, stay of longer or shorter duration, *to be, stand, have place, dwell* :—On ðære gesihðe wesaþ ealle geleáffulle, Blickl. Homl. 13, 28. Ic wæs (*I have been*) sixtýne síðum on sǽbāte, Andr. Kmbl. 977 ; An. 489. Ic ongiten hæbbe ðæt ðū on farodstrǽte feor ne wǽre, 1796 ; An. 900. Wǽre ðū mid ðīnum fæder ? Blickl. Homl. 151, 26. Wōp wæs wíde, Cd. Th. 180, 8 ; Exod. 42. Ðæt hē lēte hyne licgean, ðǽr hē longe wæs, Beo. Th. 6157 ; B. 3082. Ðæt word wæs mid Gode, Jn. Skt. I, 1. Heó wæs mid twām werum *she lived with two husbands*, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Donne wæs hē mid his ágnum cynne, Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 10. Wé mid englum uppe wǽron, Cd. Th. 289, 2 ; Sat. 391. Ða ðe ðǽr ǽr inne wǽron, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 35. Ða ðe him on neáweste wǽron, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 46, 2. Ðǽr manna wese mæst ætgædere, Ps. Th. 78, 10. Wese ūs beorhtnes ofer, 89, 19. Wesan hī wíd Drihtne, 108, 19. Wǽre ðǽr hē wǽre, Bt. 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 9. 10 : Elen. Kmbl. 317 ; El. 159. Gelímplíc wæs ðæt ða ætgædere wǽron on ēcre stōwe, Blickl. Homl. 133, 24. Ðæt hié ongieton mīn mægen on ðé wesan, 241, 15. Ðara cynna monige hé wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9 ; S. 622, 14. Ne mæg hē be ðý wedre wesan *he cannot stop in the open air*, Exon. Th. 340, 18 ; Gn. Ex. 113. Gōd is ūs hēr tō wossanne, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 17, 4 : Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 5. Wosanne (wosane, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 9, 33 : Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 5. (4) where motion takes place :—Ðā wǽron wit twégen on ānum ofrende þurh ðæt rūme wēsten, and wit unc simble ondrēdon hwonne wit sceoldon feallan of ðam ofrende, Shrn. 38, 14. Hī wǽron heom tō Lundene weard, Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 185, 4. (5) denoting condition, (a) nature of persons, *to be, live* :—Ne wosas gē swæ légeras, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 5. Him betere wǽre ðæt hē nǽfre nǽre, ðonne hē yfele wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. Ðonne gē fæston, nellon gē wesan (wosa, Lind.) swylce leáse líceteras, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 16. (v. III c.) (b) condition or state of things :—Se hálga heáp wæs sprecende mid eallum gereordum ; and eác, ðæt wunderlícor wæs, ðā ðā heora ān bodade mid ánre spræce, ælcum wæs gehýht, ðe ða bodunge gehýrde, swilce hē spræce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Wese swā, Ps. Th. 71, 20 : 88, 45. Lǽtaþ ðis ðus wesan, Blickl. Homl. 69, 17 : 75, 31. (6) *to be, to be done, come to pass, happen* :—On ðǽm dagum wæs ðæt Liber Pater ofertwan Indēa ðeóde, Ors. 1, 6 ; Swt. 36, 17. On ðære tíde wæs sió ofermycelo hǽto, 1, 7 ; Swt. 40, 3. On ðæm geáre ðe diss wæs, 2, 1 ; Swt. 60, 17 : Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 180, 19. Gif ðæt wæs, ðæt hē tō cyninges símbla gelaþod wǽre. Bd. 3, 5 ; S. 527, 2 : Blickl. Homl. 11, 23 : Wulfst. 9, 11 : 12, 14. Hwæt wille gē nū hwæt ic hire doo ? . . . Wese hit nū be eówrum dómum, Blickl. Homl. 157, 7. Ðý læs ðæt wǽre, ðæt hē ǽnig dæra gōda forylde, 213, 23. Tō wosanne onginnaþ *fieri incipient*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 7. (7) *to be, have result, turn*

ont (v. wâ, I):—Se hâlga gebæd for dæt seóce cyld, and him wæs sóna bet (*it was better with him at once, i. e. he was better*), Homl. Skt. i. 3, 311. Nâmon tó rǽde, dæt him wærlícor wǽre, dæt hí sumne dǽl hiora landes wurdes æthæ̂ldon *they resolved that keeping back part of the price of the land would turn out more safely for them*, Homl. Th. i. 316, 24. Hé ðóhte hine him tó yrfewearde gedôn. Ac dæt hwæ̂þere swá wesan ne mihte, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 23. (8) with dat. of person, (a) *to belong to*. for a person *to have* something:—Him wæs beorht wela, Cd. Th. 96, 32; Gen. 1603; 216, 20; Dan. 9. Đam wæs Crist nama, Andr. Kmbl. 2646; An. 1324. Ne him wese ænig fultum, Ps. Th. 108, 12. Wesan him dagas deorce and feáwe, 108, 8. Dæt ðám gengum gâd ne wǽre wiste ne wǽde, Cd. Th. 222, 10; Dan. 102. (b) *to affect, be the matter* with:—Đá frægn hé hine hwæt him wǽre, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 32. **II.** with a predicative noun or pronoun, *to be*:—God wæs dæt word, Jn. Skt. i, 1. Dæt wæs gôd cyning, Beo. Th. 22; B. 11. Wæs hira Matheus sum, Andr. Kmbl. 22; An. 11. Dæt mon mæg gesíon dæt hí gió men wǽron, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 192, 3. Wes ús freónd, Cd. Th. 165, 1; Gen. 2725. Ic mæg wesan god, 18, 35; Gen. 283. Se ðe wæs leorningcniht on hâde ongann wesan lǽrëow on martyrdóme, Homl. Th. i. 50, 6. Hwæt wile ðis wesan? Blickl. Homl. 239, 29. Sǽde hé dæt hé hine cníht wesende gesáwe *quod fanum se in puritia vidisse testabatur*, Bd. 2, 15; S. 518, 36: Exon. Th. 320, 34; Vid. 39. On dæm cníht wesendum đá đis hælo wundur geworden wæs *in quo tunc puero factum erat hoc miraculum sanitatis*, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Umbor wesendum, Beo. Th. 2378; B. 1187. Ic hine cúðe cníht wesende, 750; B. 372. **III.** with a predicative adjective or participle:—Hé edgeong weseþ, Exon. Th. 224, 10; Ph. 373. Đú dé wǽre reód, and ic mé wæs blâc; đú wǽre glæd, and ic mé wæs unrót, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 398, 14. Se beág wæs of þornum geworht, Exon. Th. 88, 27; Cri. 1446. Þeód wæs offysted, Andr. Kmbl. 2226; An. 1115. Cyning wæs áfyrhted, Elen. Kmbl. 112; El. 56. Đá wæs gesýne dæt sige forgeaf cyning ælmihtig, 287; El. 144. Wes đú behýdig and gemyndig, Blickl. Homl. 67, 32. Hâl wæs đú *aue*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 30. Hâl westú, Blickl. Homl. 143, 17. Westú gearo, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 44. Hâle wese gé (wosaþ gié, Lind.) *anete*, Mt. Kmbl. 28, 9. Wesaþ hâle *valete*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 61. Wesaþ þancfulle, Blickl. Homl. 169, 16. Wisfæsto wossaþ gié *perfecti estote*, Rtl. 13, 19. Wese hé hrægle gelíc, Ps. Th. 108, 19. Hit næs gesêne hwæðer hé seóc wǽre (*had been*), Homl. Skt. i. 6, 259. Dæt Adam leng ána wǽre, Cd. Th. 11, 5; Gen. 170. Ofermód wesan, 17, 20; Gen. 262. Uossa oestig *esse devota*, Rtl. 15, 21. Giscreopo uossa *aptas fieri*, 117, 14. ¶ used impersonally:—Đá wæs on oðne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 31; Dan. 346. Settan mé ðǽr mé unswǽsost wæs *posuerunt me in abominationem sibi*, Ps. Th. 87, 8. Ðǽr him leófost wæs, Byrht. Th. 132, 29; By. 23. Swá him gemêdost wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1188; An. 594. (In the last three passages the superlatives might be taken as adverbs. Cf. I. 7.) **III a.** with a predicative genitive:—Đá sóna wæs Ębelwald dæs wordes, dæt hé nó ðes rihtes widsacan wolde, Chart. Th. 140, 10. Wæs seó eorla gedríht ánes módes, Cd. Th. 197, 10; Exod. 304. His þegnas wǽron flǽscles módes, Blickl. Homl. 17, 5. **III b.** with prepositional phrases, (1) prep. and noun:—Ic wæs mid weorþmende on neorxna wange, and ic dæt ne ongeat, Blickl. Homl. 89, 8. Đá wæs cyning on hreón móde, Beo. Th. 2617; B. 1307. Sóna wæs hé on sunde, 3240; B. 1618. Đú on sǽlum wes, 2345; B. 1170. Wesan him on wynne, Cd. Th. 23, 29; Gen. 367. ¶ used impersonally:—Đá wæs ofer mídde níht, dæt hé frægn *cum jam mediae noctis tempus esset transcensum, interrogavit*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 35. (2) with gerundial infinitive:—Ne wæs dæt tó wundrianne, Bd. 3, 12; S. 537, 17. Hwæt him be ðam tó dónne wǽre, Homl. Th. i. 502, 24; 506, 24. **III c.** with a clause:—Hé wæs dæt hé wolde wyrcan ǽghwyle ðara weorca ðe dám ódrum bróðrum wæs heard and hefig, Shrn. 145, 18 (cf. I. 5a). **IV.** with participles, (1) with present participles:—Swá ic him secgende wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 1898; An. 951. On ǽfenne dære níhte ðe hé of worulde gangende wæs *nocte qua de saeculo erat exiturus*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 30. Wæs se engel sprecende, Bkl. Homl. 5, 2. Hé wæs Drihtne fylgende, 15, 28: Beo. Th. 321; B. 159. Hé in byrgenne bídende wæs, Elen. Kmbl. 966; El. 484. Se hâlga wer hergende wæs Metodes miltse, Cd. Th. 237, 8; Dan. 334. Hí ðǽr stondende wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 11, 23. Hí on dæt fole winnende wǽron, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 6: 44, 19. Woeron (wérun, Rush.) sprecende *erant loquentes*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 4. Hwæðer sinccende sélfród đá gyt wǽre, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438. Wríðende sceal mæ̂gde ðínre monrím wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1763. (2) with past participles, (a) of transitive verbs forming the passive:—Đonne wesaþ ðíne handa sóna geedneówode, and beóþ swá híé ǽr wǽron, Blickl. Homl. 153, 11. Wǽr đú gewurdod, Cd. Th. 127, 7; Gen. 2107. Hwǽr áhangen wæs rodera Waldend, Elen. Kmbl. 409; El. 205. Deós geofu on heora heortan álegd wes, Blickl. Homl. 137, 4. Ealle þing wǽron geworhte (*facta sunt*) ðurh hyne, and nán þing næs geworht bútan him, Jn. Skt. 1, 3. Đa ðe ðurh geleáfan gehælede wǽron *qui credendo salvati sunt*, Bd. 4, 16; S. 584, 20. Wesaþ gé fram Gode gebletsade *benedicti vos a Domino*, Ps. Th. 113, 23. Dæt ic wese geláded *quis deducet me?* 107, 9. Wese heora beód wended on grine *fiat mensa eorum in laqueum*. 68, 23. Wesan ealle gedréfue *turbabuntur*, 67, 5. Ne wesen hí mid sóðfæstum áwritene *cum justis non scribantur*, 68, 29. Dæt wǽron álýsede leófe ðíne *ut liberentur dilecti tui*, 59, 4. Se magorinc sceal wesan Ismahél hâten, Cd. Th. 138, 3; Gen. 2286. Forgifen weosan, Bd. 4, 22; M. 330, 16: 4, 23; M. 340. 15. (b) of intransitive verbs:—Đú wǽre geworden . . . cild ácenned, Exon. Th. 14, 8; Cri. 216. Đá wæs dæs folces fela on ân fæsten ðphogen (*confugerant*), Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 12. Đá wæs forð cumen geóc æfter gyrne, Andr. Kmbl. 3167; An. 1586. Đá wæs first ágân, 293; An. 147: Elen. Kmbl. 1; El. 1. Đá wæs geworden dæt . . ., Blickl. Homl. 15, 15. Giwédo his giwordne wérun scínende, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 3. Gif ic ðæs sægde, dæt mín sylfes fót ásliden wǽre *si dicebam: 'Motus est pes meus,'* Ps. Th. 93, 17. [*Goth.* wisan: *O. Sax.* wesan: *O. Frs.* wesa: *O. H. Ger.* wesan: *Icel.* vera.] v. fore-, ge-wesan, nesan; efen-wesende.

wêsan; *p.* de. **I.** *to steep, soak*; inficere, conficere:—Genim grêne rudan, cnuca smale and wês mid doran hunige, Lchdm. iii. 4, 24. Heoretes sceafeþan of felle ǽscafen mid pumice and wêse mid ecede, 44, 11: ii. 100, 15: 246, 13. v. ge-wêsan; wêse, wêsing. **II.** *to ooze, suppurate*:—Đonne ǽrest onginne se healsgund wêsan (wesan?), Lchdm. ii. 44, 11. [Wese, N. P. 65. *See Halliwell* wese, *and Jamieson* weese, weeze *to ooze, distil gently.*] v. wôs.

wêse; *adj. Soaked, moist with soaking*:—Sý crocca ásett on eorþan, and đás wyrta sýn gedôn innan dam croccan; onuppan dám sý gedôn wæta, dæt hí þearle wel wêse beón, Lchdm. iii. 292, 6. v. wôs, *and preceding word.*

wesend, es; *m. A bison, buffalo, wild ox*:—Weosend, uusend, wesand *bubalis*, Txts. 47, 337. Wesend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 11, 40: *bubalus*, 126, 60: *urus*, i. 22, 45. [*O. H. Ger.* wisunt (-ant, -ent, -int) *bubalus: Icel.* vísundr.] v. next word.

wesend-horn, es; *m. A buffalo-horn*:—Ælfwolde hyre twégen wesendhornas, Chart. Th. 536, 1. v. preceding word.

-wesenness. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* ge-wesannussi *substantia.*] v. tó-wesness.

wêsing, e; *f. Soaking, steeping*:—Wêsing, gemangcennys ł mencinge *confectio*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 28. Wêsing ł gemang *confectio*, 449, 61. v. wêsan.

wesle, an; *f. A weasel*:—Uueosule, uuesulae *mustela*, Txts. 79, 1345. Wesle, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 57: 78, 18: ii. 56, 53: 71, 25: Ælfc. Gr. 6, 5; Zup. 19, 14. Gif on hwylcne mycelne wǽtan mûs oððe nesle (*mustela*) on beféalle, and ðǽr dead sig, sprenge mid lâlígwætere and þycge, L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 11: 40; Th. ii. 166, 6, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* wisala (-ula, -ela, -ila) *mustela.*]

weslinc, -wesness. v. wæstling, ge-, tó-wesness.

[west]; *spve.* west[e]mest; *adj. Westerly, situated in the west*:—Rómána onweald, se is mást and westmest, Ors. 6, 1; Swt. 252, 19. On ðæm síþmestan onwalde and on ðæm westemestan, Swt. 254, 2. Þis síndon dæs landes gemǽra ðe gebyriaþ into dære westmestan híde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 262, 18. On ðone westmestan mylengear . . . eft on dæm westemestan mylengeare, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23–30. ¶ *westan in combination with prepositions, governing dative or adverbial*:—Bewestan Hai *ab oriente habens Hai*, Gen. 12, 8. Đám folcum de eardiaþ be-westan Sæferne *eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 21. Be-westan Sealwuda, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 19: 709; Erl. 42, 28: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 7, 12, 26. Đonne heóld man fyrde be-westan (cf. wonyng fer by weste, Chauc. Prol. 388), Chr. 1010; Erl. 144, 5. On-westan dære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 29. Is on-westan medmycel duru, Blickl. Homl. 127, 8. [*Icel.* vestari; *cpve.*; vestastr; *spve. more, most westerly.*]

west; *adv. West, westward, to the west, in a westerly direction*, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Hér fór se here west ðe eást gelende, Chr. 886; Erl. 84, 24: 918; Erl. 102, 23: Cd. Th. 219, 12; Dan. 53. West féran, 220, 25; Dan. 76: Exon. Th. 412, 7; Rä. 30, 10. Hé west gewíteþ, 208, 27; Ph. 162. Wódon wælwulfas west ofer Pantan, Byrht. Th. 134, 41; By. 97. Đá wende hé hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Se sciphere sigelede west ymbútan, 877; Erl. 78, 17. Đonne heofones gim west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 32; Gú. 1186. (2) marking relative position:—Seó burh is west ðonon from dære stówe on ánre míle *the town is a mile to the west of the place*, Blickl. Homl. 129, 3. Đonne se ǽfensteorra biþ west gesewen, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 34: Met. 29, 28. Hé wid done here dǽr wæst ábisgod wæs, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 9. Súð, eást and west, Met. 9, 42: 14, 7. Dæt hé west and nord trymede getímbro, Cd. Th. 18, 18; Gen. 275. Dæt is dríttiges míla lang east and west, Bd. 1, 3; S. 475, 19. Wes[t]mest ân íglond ligd út on gársecg, Met. 16, 11. [Cf. *O. Sax.* westor: *O. Frs.* wester: *Icel. vestr westwards.*] v. norþ-, súþ-west.

westan; *adv. From the west*, (1) marking the direction of movement:—Dæm fultume ðe him westan com, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 15. Monige from eástan and westan (weosta, Lind.) cumaþ, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 8, 11. Cymeþ west (woesta, Lind.), Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 29. Férde se ǽdeling wæston, Chr. 1052; Erl. 152, 6. Westan bróhton, Elen. Kmbl. 2030; El. 1016. Somnaþ súþan and norþan, eástan and westan, Exon. Th. 220,

24; Ph. 325. Se þridda heáfodwind hátte *zephirus;* se blǽwð westan, Lchdm. iii. 274. 20: Cd. Th. 50, 10; Gen. 806. Donne blǽwð súþan and westan wind, Met. 6, 8. Swinsiaþ súþan and norþan, éastan and westan, Exon. Th. 55, 19; Cri. 886. Gesáwon wé westan done leóman sunnan, and se leóma gehrán dǽm treówum ufonweardum, Nar. 28, 23. (2) marking the direction of measurement:—Is seó stów ǽghwanon mid sé ymbsealð bútan westan *est locus ille undique mari circumdatus praeter ab occidente,* Bd. 4, 13; S. 583, 10. Se cyng hæfde funden dæt him mon sæt wið on súþhealfe Sæfernmúþan westan from Wealum éast oþ Afene múþan, Chr. 918; Erl. 104, 4. [*O. Sax.* westan: *O. Frs.* westa: *Icel.* vestan.] v. norþan-, súþan-westan; westance.

wéstan; *p.* te *To lay waste, devastate, desolate:*—Hine wilde deór wéstaþ and frettaþ *singularis ferus depastus est eam,* Ps. Th. 79, 13. Hí his wícstede wéstan *locum ejus desolaverunt,* 78, 7. Hié wæron dæt lond herigende and wéstende, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 44, 20. [Heo westen þat lond, Laym. 1754. *O. Sax.* â-wóstian: *O. H. Ger.* wuosten *vastare.*] v. â-, ge-, on-wéstan.

westance; *adv. From the west, in the west:*—Ða beorgas onginnaþ westane fram dæm Wendelsæ in Narbonense dære deóde, and endiaþ east in Dalmatia dæm lande æt dæm *sǽ Alpes a Gallico mari exsurgentes, primum Narbonensium fines, deinde Galliam Rhetiamque secluduntˌ donec in sinu Liburnico defigantur,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 19. Diocletianus and Maximianus bebudon éhtnesse cristenra monna, Diocletianus éastane, Maximianus westane *(in occidente),* 6, 30; Swt. 280, 18. [*O. Sax.* westana: *O. H. Ger.* westana *ab occidente.*] v. westan.

westan-norþan. I. *adv. From the north-west.* Cf. westan (2):—Hit (*Italy*) belíð Wendelsæ ymb eall útan búton westamnorðan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 18. II. in phrases (or compounds) marking position, *to the north-west:*—Be-westamnorðan dære byrig, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 5.

westan-súþan *in* be-westansúþan *to the south-west:*—Be-westansúðan Corinton, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 10, 24, 27.

westansúþan-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind:*—Westansúðanwind *austrum,* Ps. Spl. C. 77, 30.

westan-weard; *adj. Westward:*—Mín þrym is from éastewearde middangearde oþ dæt westanweardne *majestas mea peruenit ab occidente usque in orientem,* Nar. 25, 25.

westan-wind, es; *m. A west wind:*—Hé bád westanwindes and hwón norþan, and sigldе ða éast, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 15.

West-Centingas; *pl. m. The people* or *the district of West Kent:*—Hí forneáh ealle West-Kentingas (Weast-Ceutingas, *v. l.*) fordydon, Chr. 999; Erl. 134, 28.

west-dæl, es; *m.* I. *a western part, the extreme western point:*—Westdæles *Hesperiae,* Hpt. Gl. 466, 67. Manega cumaþ fram éastdæle middangeardes, and fram westdæle tó heofenan rice . . . þurh ða twégen dǽlas, éastdæl and westdæl, sind getácnode da feówer hwemmas ealles middangeardes, Homl. Th. i. 130, 17–21. Dín ofspring byð fram éastdæle óð westdæle, Gen. 28, 14. Se heofon tóbyrst from dæm éastdæle oþ done westdæl, Blickl. Homl. 93, 23: Mt. Kmbl. 24, 27. Hé gesealde him westdæl middaneardes, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 18. Ne se steorra gestígan wile westdæl wolcna, Met. 29, 13. Tungol beóþ gewiten under waþeman westdælas on, Exon. Th. 204, 14; Ph. 97. II. *the west:*—Behealdˌ . . . tó westdæle *vide . . . ad occidentem,* Gen. 13, 14: Deut. 3, 27. God sende wind fram westdæle, Exod. 10, 19. Se steorra ne cymþ néfre on dam westdæle, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 232, 30. Breoton is geseted betwyh norþdæle and westdæle *Brittania inter septentrionem et occidentem locata est,* Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 9. II a. with special reference to the sun's setting:—On westdæle geendaþ se dæg, Homl. Th. i. 130, 27. Se de ástáh ofer westdæl (*super occasum*), Ps. Spl. 67, 4. [Westdale off all þiss werelld iss Dysiss, Orm. 16406. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wester-teil.]

West-Dene; *pl. m. The West-Danes:*—Tó West-Denum, Beo. Th. 771; B. 383: 3161; B. 1578.

wéste; *adj.* I. of open country, *waste, uncultivated and uninhabited, desert:*—Dara Terfinna land wæs eal wéste, búton dǽr huntan gewícodon, oþþe fisceras, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 29: 1, 10; Swt. 48, 25. Deós stów ys wéste *desertus est locus,* Mt. Kmbl. 14, 15. Is sæd dæt land wéste (*desertus*) wunige, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Eall (*all of the earth*) dæt on eallum deódum wéstes ligeþ, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 15. On wéstere (wéstre, *v. l.*) stówe, Lk. Skt. 9, 12. On wéstum lande *in terra deserta,* Deut. 32, 10. Hé férde on wéste stówe, Mk. Skt. 1, 35: 6, 31, 32: Lk. Skt. 4, 42: 9, 10: Exon. Th. 209, 12; Ph. 169. Hé sealde him wéste land, Ps. Th. 77, 55. Hé ne mihte on da ceastre gán, ac beón úte on wéstum stówum, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Of dissum wídum, wéstum mórum *a desertis montibus,* Ps. Th. 77, 6. II. *waste, empty, unused:*—Seó grundleáse swelgend hæfþ swíþe manegu wéste holu on tó gadrianne, Bt. 7, 4; Fox 22, 32. III. *waste, useless, unproductive:*—Hé geseah deorc gesweorc semian sweart under roderum, wonn and wéste, Cd. Th. 7, 22; Gen. 110. IV. of habitations, *waste, deserted, desolate:*—Byð eówer hús eów wéste (*deserta*) forlæten, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 38. Wese wíc heora wéste (woestu, Ps. Surt.) and ídel, Ps. Th. 68, 26. Wéste (wóstu, Ps. Surt.), 108, 7. Hié gedydon on ánre wéstre ceastre, Chr. 894; Erl. 93, 5. Hé gesyhð wínsele wéstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. On wéste wíc, Cd. Th. 128, 25; Gen. 2132. Babylonia, seó de mǽst wæs and ǽrest ealra burga, seó is nú læst and wéstast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 23. V. *waste, spoiled:*—Donne ealle disse woruldе wela wéste stondeþ, Exon. Th. 290, 33; Wand. 74. VI. *deprived, devoid* (with gen.):—Bíd on eordan wéste (wésde, *v. l.*) wíscdómes, se þurh done cantic ne can Crist geherian, Salm. Kmbl. 43; Sal. 22. [*O. Sax.* wósti: *O. Frs.* wóste: *O. H. Ger.* wuosti *solus, desertus, solitarius, vastus.*]

westemest. v. west; *adj.*

wésten, wéstenu[n], wéstenn (*in northern dialect*), es, e; *m. f. n. A desert, wilderness:*—Wésten *desertum* vel *heremus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 62. Wésten, 80, 35. Wíd is des wésten, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gú. 267. Andlang dæs wésteues, Jos. 8, 16. Wéstennes (on wéstenne, *v. l.*) weard, Salm. Kmbl. 167; Sal. 83. Woesternes *externmii,* Rtl. 86, 18. Hig cómon tó dam wéstene (*in solitudine*), Gen. 21, 14. On wéstenne, Cd. Th. 137, 17; Gen. 2275. Tó Sinai wéstene *in solitudinem Sinai,* Ex. 19, 1. On wéstenne, Cd. Th. 178, 7: Exod. 8: 185, 15; Exod. 123. Tó dam wéstene Sin *in desertum Sin,* Num. 20, 1. On wéstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) *in solitudine,* Ps. Th. 54, 7. On dísum wéstene (woestenne, Ps. Surt.) wídum and sídum *in deserto,* 77, 20. On wéstenne, 77, 40. On dam wéstene (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 3, 1. Wéstene (wéstinne, Rush.), 3, 3. On dísum wéstene (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in solitudine,* Mk. Skt. 8, 4. On dís wéstene (wéstenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in deserto,* Mt. Kmbl. 15, 33. Tó wéstenne, Blickl. Homl. 165, 3: 169, 4. Se hreſen fédde Héliam, dam eode hé tó dam wésterne (-one?), and him þénode, Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 9. On woesterne, Rtl. 56, 27. Ofer wéstenne (*chaos*), Cd. Th. 8, 16; Gen. 125. On dæt wésten *in desertum,* Ex. 4, 27: *in solitudinem,* 5, 8. On án wésten, 15, 22. On wésten (woestenne, Rush.: woestern, Lind.) *in desertum,* Mt. Kmbl. 4, 1: Blickl. Homl. 35, 6. Hé wæs geond dæt wésten sundorgenga, 199, 5. Wildeóra wésten, Cd. Th. 255, 10; Dan. 622. Þurh wésten *per devia,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 76. On dæt wídgille wésten, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 729. Ofer da wéstenne (-u, *v. l.*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 35. Mid mistlícum wéstenum, Bt. 18, 2; Fox 62, 36. On wéstennum, Exon. Th. 107, 2; Gú. 52. Þurh wéstenas, Ps. Th. 77, 52. Geond wéstena, 67, 8. Geond wéstenu, 10, 1. On da wéstenu middangeardes *in desertas orbis terrarum solitudines,* Nar. 6, 5. Gynd wéstnu *per auia,* Germ. 391, 40. [A westene *in the wilderness,* O. E. Homl. i. 245, 5. *O. Sax.* wóstun (*dat.* wóstunni); wóstunnia (-innia); *f.*: *O. L. Ger.* wóstinna; *wk. f.*: *O. Frs.* wóstene, wéstene: *O. H. Ger.* wuostinna (-unna); *f.*] v. wudu-wésten.

wésten; *adj. Desert:*—Seó stów wæs swá wésten and swá dígle, dæt næs ná dæt án dæt heó wæs ungewunelíc, ac eác swilce uncúð dám landleódum him sylfum, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 105. Hé férde him danon tó ánum wéstenum earde, Homl. Ass. 66, 24: 71, 166.

wéstend, es; *m. A waster, destroyer, devastator:*—Wéstend, tólýsend *desolator, vastator,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 34. Wéstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator,* 145, 64. v. á-wéstend.

west-ende, es; *m. The west end, western extremity* of anything:—Hire on westende is Scotland, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 27. Dæt hire ǽwielme sié on westende Affrica, Swt. 12, 21. Hine man byrigde æt dam westende, dam stýþle ful gehende, Chr. 1036; Erl. 165, 37. Æt dam westænde, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 659, 30. v. riht-westende.

wésten-gryre, es; *m. The terror of the wilderness, terror inspired by the wilderness,* Cd. Th. 185, 4; Exod. 117.

wésten-setla, an; *m. A dweller in a wilderness, a hermit, an anchorite:*—Wéstensetla *eremita,* Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 28: 72, 2. Wéstensetla (*printed* -seda) *eremita, anachoreta,* Hpt. Gl. 465, 24. Sum wéstensettla on dæm éalande de Liparus is nemned, Shrn. 85, 27. Wé willaþ wrítan be dæm wéstænsetlan (*solitarius quidam*), Homl. Ass. 195, 1. Oþer cyn is muneca, dæt is wéstensetlan, de feor fram mannum gewítaþ, and wéste stówa and únwunung geluſaþ . . . Swilce wéstensetlan . . . on wéstenes wununge gelustfulliaþ, R. Ben. 134, 11–16. Oþer cyn is ancrena, dæt is wéstensetlena, 9, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* wuostan-sedalo *solitarius.*]

wésten-stapol, es; *m. A waste place, a deserted place:*—Wurdon hyra wígsteal wéstenstaþolas, Exon. Th. 477, 22; Ruin. 28.

westerne; *adj. Western:*—Dá ástáh westerne wind and bleów *flante favonio,* Bd. 5, 19; S. 635, 20 note. Com Æþelmér ealdorman þider and da weasterman (westenan, *v. l.*) þægnas, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 16. [*O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* westrôni: *Icel.* vestrænn.] v. súþ-, súþan-westerne.

weste-weard; *adj. Westward, west, western* part of the noun to which the word refers:—Se westsúþende Európe landgemirce is in Ispania westeweardum et dæm gársecge *Europae in Hispania occidentalis oceanus terminus est,* Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 24. Dá dá hé wæs on éasteweardum dissum middangearde, da from him ondrédan dé wæron on westeweardum . . . Him da swíþe hiene ondrédan dé on westeweardum disses middangeardes wæron, 3, 9; Swt. 136, 6–23. On done westmestan mylengear westeweardne, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 305, 23. Eall dæs middangeard from éasteweardum óð westeweardne, Bt. 16, 4: Fox 58, 11: 29, 3;

Fox 106, 22. From éastweardan ðisses middangeardes ðð westeweardne, 18, 2; Fox 62, 1. Gehergade Ecgbryht cyning on West-Walas from éastweardum ðþ westewearde, Chr. 813; Erl. 62, 2.

west-healf, e; *f. The western side*:—On westhealfe áh *occasu*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 13: *ad occidentem*, Num. 3, 23. On westhealfe dære cyrican *ad occidentalem ecclesiae partem*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 34: Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 17: Chr. 1016; Erl. 155, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* west-halba. Cf. *Icel.* vestr-hálfa.]

wēstig; *adj. Waste, desert, desolate*:—Of Angle se á syðdan stóð wēstig (*desertus*, Bd. 1, 15), Chr. 449; Erl. 13, 16. Wēstig is stów *desertus est locus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 6, 35. Wēstig (woestig, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 38. Woestihg (woestig, Rush.), 14, 15. On woestigum stówe, Lk. Skt. Lind. 4, 42. In wēstige stówe, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 35. Woestig, 6, 32.

west-lang; *adj. Lying in a westerly direction*:—On ðone westlangan hlinc; of ðes westlangan hlinces ende, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 25. Ða westlangan díc, v. 334, 22. v. next word.

west-lang; *adv. With the length measured in a westerly direction*:—Se wudu is éastlang and westlang hundtwelftiges mila lang *the length of the wood measuring east and west is one hundred and twenty miles*, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 28. Se þridda sceáta is án hund and syfan and hundsyfantig mila westlang, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 9. v. preceding word.

westmest. v. west; *adj.*

West-mōringas; *pl. m. The people of Westmoreland*:—Westmōringa land, Chr. 966; Erl. 125, 2.

West-mynster, es; *n. Westminster*:—Hēr fordfērde Harold cyning, and hē wæs bebyrged æt Westmynstre, Chr. 1039; Erl. 167, 13. Willelm com tó Westmynstre, and Ealdrēd arcebiscop hine tó cynge gehālgode, 1066; Erl. 203, 8. Hēr man wrǽgde ðone biscop Ægelric and sende hine tó Westmynstre, 1069; Erl. 207, 7. Ic hæbbe gifen Sainte Petre intó Westminstre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 190, 12, 26. Ða gebrōðere on Westminstre, 192, 5. The word occurs often in charters of Edward the Confessor. The Latin form Westmonasterium is found in a doubtful charter of the reign: Locum qui dicitur Westmonasterium quod a tempore sancti Augustini institutum, multaque ueterum regum munificentia honoratum, propter uetustatem et frequentes bellorum tumultus pene uidebatur destructum, 176, 1. The place is mentioned in a (doubtful) charter of Offa of the year 785: In loco terribili, quod dicitur æt Uuestmunstur, i. 180, 3.

wēstness, e; *f. Desolation*:—Woestenisse hire *desolatio ejus*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 20. v. á-wēstness.

west-norþ; *adv. North-west*:—Þonan westnorð is dæt lond de mon Ongle hǽt, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 6.

westnorþ-lang; *adv.* or *adj.* [cf. west-lang] *With the length lying north-west (and south-east)*:—Þonne is Italia land westnorðlang and éastsúðlang *Italiae situs a circio in eurum tenditur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 17.

westnorþ-wind, es; *m. A north-west wind*:—Westnorðwind *circius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 104, 4: 24, 26. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westernort-wint *chorus*.]

west-rīce, es; *n. A western kingdom* or *empire*:—Ða dæt éastrīce in Asiria geféoll, ða eác dæt westrīce in Rōma árás, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 8. Ðý ilcan geáre fēng Carl tó dam westrīce, and tó allum dam westrīce behienan Wendelsæ and begeondan disse sæ, swá hit his þridda fæder hælde, Chr. 885; Erl. 84, 10. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westar-rîchi *occidens*.]

west-rihte; *adv. Due west*:—Seó stów is týn mílum westrihte fram Cetrihtworþige *locus est a vico Cataractone decem millibus passuum contra solstitialem occasum seretus*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 41. Seó is fram Cantwarabyrig on feówer and .xx. mílum westrihte (*ad occidentem*), 2, 3; S. 504, 26. Scýt se sǽearm of ðam sæ westrihte, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 4. Westryhte, Swt. 14, 9.

west-rodor, es; *m. The western heavens*:—Fram upgange sunnan óð dæt heó wende on westrodur *a solis ortu usque ad occasum*, Ps. Th. 112, 3. Heó gewítep on westrodur, 106, 3. Westrodor, Exon. Th. 350, 24; Sch. 68.

west-sǽ; *f. m. A west sea, sea on the west coast of a country*:—Hē (*a Norwegian*) búde on ðæm lande norþweardum wiþ ða westsǽ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 3. Hí (*the Saxons in Britain*) hergodon fram éastsæ óð westsæ (*ab orientali mari usque ad occidentale*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 40. Fram éastsæ óþ wæstsæ *a mari ad mare*, 1, 12; S. 481, 8.

west-sceáta, an; *m. A western angle* or *promontory*:—Sicilia is ðryscýte . . . ðone westsceátan man hǽt Libéum *Sicilia tria habet promontoria . . . tertium, quod adpellatur Lilybaeum, dirigitur in occasum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 5.

West-Seaxe, -Seaxan (Wes-); *pl. m. The West-Saxons*; *Wessex*:—Hēr cuómon West-Seaxe in Bretene, Chr. 514; Erl. 14, 20. Of Ealdseaxon cómon Éast-Sexa and Súd-Sexa and West-Seaxan (-Sexa, *v.l.*), 449; Erl. 12, 11. West-Seaxan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 24. Weast-Seaxan, 5, 18; S. 635, 15. West-Seaxna biscop, S. 635, 22. West-Seaxna ríce, lond, Chr. Erl. 2, 9, 10. West-Seaxna (-Seaxena, *v.l.*) cyning, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Wes-Seaxna, Chr. Erl. 2, 18, 23: 4, 20. Wes-Seaxena kyning. L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 2. Wæst-Sæxna, Chr. 836; Erl. 65, 23. West-Sexena landes is hund þúsend hída, Cod. Dip. B. i. 415, 1. Ón Wes-Seaxum (Weast-, *v.l.*), Chr. 560; Erl. 16, 24. Hēr Birinus biscop bodude West-Seaxum (Weast-, *v.l.*) fulwiht, 634; Erl. 24, 9. Hēr cuom se here tó Readingum on West-Seaxe, 871; Erl. 74, 5.

westsūþ-ende, es; *m. The south-west extremity*:—Se westsúþende Europe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 23.

westsūþ-wind, es; *m. A south-west wind*:—Westsúðwind *affricus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 51: 6, 40: *favonius*, 35, 6: *faonius*, 108, 22. Westsúþwind, 39, 7. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* westersunder-wint *africus*.]

West-Wealas; *pl. m. The Celts of Cornwall*; *Cornwall*:—Huwal West-Wala cyning, Chr. 926; Erl. 111, 42. Ðý geáre gehergade Ecgbryht cyning on West-Walas, 813; Erl. 62, 1. Hēr cuom micel sciphere on West-Walas (Wæst-Wealas, *v.l.*), 835; Erl. 64, 24.

west-weard; *adv. Westward, in a westerly direction*:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *localia* . . . westweard *occidentem uersum*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 10. Fór se here of dæm cástrīce westweard, Chr. 893; Erl. 88, 22; 1052; Erl. 183, 15. Ða hē ða hámweard tó dære iéo com, ða hē ǽr westweard (*when marching westward*) hēt ða ofermǽtan brycge ofer gewyrcan, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 3. Ðás seofon tunglan gád ǽfre éastwerd ongeán ða heofenan; ac seó heofen[e] is strengre and ábrēt hī ealle underbæc westweard mid hire ryne; and is for dī mannum gepúht swilce séo sunne and ða foresǽdan tunglan gangon westweard. Sóð dæt is westweard hī gád unþances, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 39–42. Ða seofon steorran . . . gangende éastan westweard, Lchdm. iii. 270, 26. Affrica ongind éastan westwerd (*starting from the east and coming westward*) fram Egyptum æt dære eá ðe man Nilus hǽt, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 32.

west-weardes; *adv. Westwards*:—Hē man geseah westweardes on dæt wésten ēfstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 174.

west-wegas; *pl. m. The west*:—Éastan ne cymeþ gumena ǽnig, ne of westwegum *neque ab oriente, neque ab occidente*, Ps. Th. 74, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* vestr-vegir *the West (the British Isles)*.]

West-Wille (-as?); *pl. m. The people of some district in England*:—West-Willa landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 29.

west-wind, es; *m. A west wind*:—Ða bleów westwind *flante favonio*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 20. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wester-wint *favonius*.]

West-Wixan; *pl. m. The people of some district in England*:—West-Wixna landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wēþan; *p. de To make calm, gentle, mild*:—Blíþe weorðaþ ða de brimu wēþaþ *laetati sunt quod* (*fluctus*) *siluerunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. v. next word.

wēþe; *adj. Sweet, gentle, mild, pleasant*:—Ðone swēg dæs swétan (wēþan, MSS. O. T.) sanges *sonum cantilenae dulcis*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 23. Ðone scýnan wlite, wēðne mid willum, Exon. Th. 57, 9; Cri. 916. Wegas wēþe *pleasant paths*, 102, 15; Cri. 1673. [*Goth.* wôþeis *sweet* (*savour*): *O. Sax.* wôdi.] v. wēþness.

wēðel. v. wǽdl.

wēþer, es; *m. A wether, a ram*:—Weþer *vervex* vel *manto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 56. Weðer *aries*, ii. 10, 42. Ða habbaþ swá micle hornas swá weðeras *habentes cornua similia arietibus*, Nar. 34, 19. Tú eald hríðeru oððe .x. weðeras, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 18: Chart. Th. 40, 7. Weðras, 468, 25. Is nú irfæs dæs stranga winter lǽfæd hæfd nigon ea d hríðru . . . and fíftig wæþæra, 163, 4. Weðera *vervecum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 17. His bigleofa waes ǽlce dæg . . . hundteóntig weðera (*centum arietes*, 1 Kings 4, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 576, 33. [*Goth.* wiþrus (Guþs) *agnus* (*Dei*): *O. L. Ger.* wither *aries*: *O. H. Ger.* widar *aries, vervex, multo*: *Icel.* veðr.]

wēþness, e; *f. Sweetness, gentleness, mildness*:—Biluitnisse and uoednisse *mansuetudo et lenitas*, Rtl. 100, 13. Ða miclan genúht dínre wēdnesse (*suauitatis tuae*), Ps. Th. 144, 6. v. ge-wēþness.

wex, wexen. v. weax, wixen.

wī=**weg**. v. weg lá, weg-férend, weg-leás.

wibba, an; *m. A worm* or *beetle*:—Se glísigenda wibba *the glow-worm*; cicindela, Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 77. v. scearn-wibba; wífel.

wī-bed, wibil, wic *cariscus*. v. wíg-bed, wífel, wíce.

wíc. The word is generally neuter, but as it is often used in the plural where a singular might express the meaning, the similarity of neuter plural and feminine singular accusatives seems to have caused the word to be taken sometimes as feminine, e.g. tó ánre wíc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. A weak form also seems to be used, Chart. Th. 446, 29. **I.** *a dwelling-place, abode, habitation, residence, lodging, quarters*:—Hē tó hiru wilnende wæs dætte heó him funden swylce londáre swylce hē mid árum on beón mehte, and his wíc dæer on byrig beón mihte on his lífe, Chart. Erl. 69, 23. In locum qui dicitur cynges uuíc (cf. in villa regali qui dicitur Werburging-wíc, i. 275, 3), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 8. Syndon sume dígol wíc (*mansio quaedam secretior*) mid wealle and mid bearuwe ymbsealde . . . habbaþ ða wíc gebedhús, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 31. Synd mé wíc díne (*tabernacula tua*) leófe, Ps. Th. 83, 1. Beód him wíc gestaþelad in wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 230, 19; Ph. 474. Sindon bitre burgtúnas, wíc wynna leás, 443, 18; Kl. 32. Sceldes fordas boec and deara wíca on byrg, Txts. 443, 10. Londbóc mínra wíca, 458, 8. Hē gewát hám fáran, wíca neósan, Beo. Th. 251; B. 125: 2255; B. 1125. Hē wæs

on ðām foresprecenan wīcum (*in praefata mansione*) wuniende, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 15, 33. Hī hine nǽnige ðinga of his wīcum and of his stōwe tō him gelaþian mihton *nequaquam suo monasterio posset erui*, 4, 28; S. 606, 9. Dæt nān biscop ne nān mæssepreóst næbbe on his wīcan ne on his hūse wunigende ǽnigne wīfman, L. Ælfc. P. 31; Th. ii. 376, 21. Of Lambhyrste tō huntan wīcan (*huntsman's lodge*), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 219, 9. On ðām wīcum his fæder Abrahames feorh gesealde, Cd. Th. 104, 21; Gen. 1738: 94, 17; Gen. 1563. Hē drāf of wīcum ídese of earde, 169, 23; Gen. 2804: Ps. Th. 77, 55: Menol. Fox 48; Men. 24. On ðām wīcum (*in Heaven*), Exon. Th. 238, 28; Ph. 611. Wunian in wīcum, 316, 9; Mód. 46: Cd. Th. 113, 20; Gen. 1890. Rǽsbora wīcum wunode, 108, 26; Gen. 1812: Beo. Th. 6158; B. 3083. Þa ðe on carcerne hleoleásan wīc wunedon, Audr. Kmbl. 261; An. 131: 2621: An. 1312. Ic wīc būge, Exon. Th. 396, 22; Rä. 16, 8: 120, 10; Gū. 269. Wīc eardian, Beo. Th. 5172; B. 2589. Hē bróhte wīf tō hāme, ðǽr hē wīc āhte, Cd. Th. 103, 21; Gen. 1721. Ðonne ic ðās ſlcan wīc geséce, 144, 23; Gen. 2394. Hē him wīc geceās fædergeardum feor, 64, 17; Gen. 1051: 164, 29; Gen. 2722: Ph. 448. Fērend fæste wuniaþ, wīc wearduaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 27; Wal. 26: 228, 34; Ph. 448. Hē him helle gesceóp wælcealde wīc, Salm. Kmbl. 937; Sal. 468. Ic him selle on mīnum hūse and binnan mīnum wealle wīc (*locum*), Past. 52; Swt. 407, 35. Hē him synderlīce wīc getimbrede *ipse sibi monasterium construxit*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 547, 30. Heó hire ðǽr wīc āsette ðæt heó Gode in lífede *ibi sibi mansionem instituit*, 4, 23; S. 593, 26. **II.** *a place* where a thing remains:—Heó (*Lot's wife*) sceal on ðām wīcum wyrde bīdan, Cd. Th. 155, 9; Gen. 2570. **III.** *a collection of houses, a* (*small*) *town, a village, a street.* v. wīc-gerēfa:—Wīc *vel* lytel port *castellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 34: 84, 42: *vicus*, 36, 27. Seó gelaþung férde of ðære byrig tō ānre wīc, Homl. Th. i. 402, 22. Hī cōmon tō ānre wīc *processerunt vicum unum* (Acts 12, 10), ii. 382, 13. Tǽme hē tō wīc tō cyngæs sele . . . gekȳþe hē . . . ðæt hē ðæt feoh in wīc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 6–10. Andlanges ðære eá tō ðære wīc; fram ðære wīc tō ðære cortan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 217, 6: 148, 24. Hē lǽdde hine būtan ða wīc (*extra vicum*), Mk. Skt. 8, 23. 'Gāþ on ða wīc (*castellum*, Mt. 21, 2) ðe beforan ínc stondeþ'. . . Hwæt Drihten ða cynelīcan burh forhogodlīce naman nemde; for ðon oft wīc beóþ on monegum stōwum medmycele gesette, Blickl. Homl. 77, 22–24. On wīcum *in vicis*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 2. Gā on ða strǽta and on wīc disse ceastre *exi in plateas et vicos ciuitatis*, Lk. Skt. 14, 21. Far geond ðás strǽta and wīc, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 26. Hē begeat . . . Penhyll and Grimanleáh and ii. hīna wīcan, Chart. Th. 446, 29. **IV.** *a temporary abode, a camp, place* where one stops, *station*:—Ðā wæs feórðe wīc, randwigena rǽst, be ðan Reádan Sǽ, Cd. Th. 186, 4; Exod. 133: 183, 6; Exod. 87. Ic hēt ða fyrd ðǽr wīcian . . . wǽron ða wīc (*castra*) on lengo Ji. furlanga long, Nar. 21, 10. Wæs in wīcum wōp, Cd. Th. 190, 16; Exod. 200: 124, 12; Gen. 2061. Hē fór of ðām wīcum, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 12. Restaþ incit hēr on dissum wīcum (cf. exspectate hic cum asino, Gen. 22, 5), Cd. Th. 174, 20; Gen. 2881. Onmiddan ða wīc *in medio castrorum*, Ps. Th. 77, 28. Tō ðon ðæt hié on ða ūre wīc feohtan *ad expugnanda castra*, Nar. 21, 21. ¶ the word occurs in local names, some of which are still found shewing *-wich* or *-wick*:—In Lunden-wīc, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3. Tō ðām porte de is nemned Cwento-wīc *ad portum cui nomen est Quentavic*, Bd. 4, 1; S. 564, 45. In loco quí vocatur Hremping-wiic, et alia nomine Hafingseota, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 211, 11. Hēr wæs Wærinc-wīc getimbrod, Chr. 915; Erl. 103, 19. Æt Wæring-wīcon, -wicum, 913; Th. i. pp. 186, 187. Hēr wæs Gypeswīc gehergod, 991; Erl. 130, 19. Æt Gipeswīc, 1010; Erl. 143, 17. Cf. too: On gerihte tō hreódwīcan on ða ealdan strǽt; andlang strǽt tō nordwīcan; of nordwīcan eft andlang strǽte tō Billesham, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 449, 14–17. In loco qui dicitur Childesuuicuuon (cf. Childesuicoque, 75, 13), i. 66, 6. Iuxta marisco qui dicitur biscopes-uuīc, 104, 2: v. 46, 13. [Of æneréleche huse þat husbonde wunede and his biweddede wīf weore on þere ilke wike, Laym. 31960. Fra wic to wic i tune, Orm. 8512. Þar was wonand wiþin a wike tua men, C. M. 7917. Canntrybery, that noble wyke, Rel. Ant. ii. 93. i. Ich can loki manne wike, O. and N. 604. *O. Sax.* wīk: *O. Frs.* wīk; *f.*: *O. H. Ger.* wīch; *m. vicus*. From Latin.] v. deáþ-, eard-, fird-, here-, hrā-, sceáp-, sealt-, stōc-, wīþig-wīc.

wīcan; *p.* wāc, *pl.* wicon; *pp.* wicen *To yield, give way*:—Wicon weallfæsten, wǽgas burston, multon meretorras, Cod. Th. 208, 14; Exod. 483. [*O. Sax.* wīkan: *O. Frs.* wīka: *O. H. Ger.* wīchan *cedere*: *Icel.* víkja.] v. ge-, on-wīcan.

wīc-bora, v. wig-bora.

wīcca, an; *m. A wizard, soothsayer, sorcerer, magician*:—Wicca *ariolus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 40: 60, 30. Drēas and wiccan *arioli et conjectoris* (in similitudinem arioli et conjectoris, Prov. 23, 7). Kent. Gl. 869. Drȳmen and feóndlīce wiecan and ōðre wígeleras, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28: Wulfst. 27, 1. Be wiccum, wíglerum, etc. Gif wiccan oþþe wígleras . . ., L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccum *a pythonibus*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 66. Hī āxoden æt wyccum and æt wīsum dryum, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 108. Ða fǽmnan ðe gewuniaþ onfōn wiccan, L. Alf. 30; Th. i. 52, 10. Ne āxa nāne wicca[n] rædes *nec sit qui pythones consulat nec divinos*, Deut. 18, 11. [Symon þe wicche *Simon Magus*, Jul. 40, 9. Þe wicches *the magicians*, Gen. and Ex. 3028. Uor ane wychche þet hette Symoun, Ayenb. 41, 28. Somme saide he was a wicche, Piers P. 18, 69. Wytche, wyche *magus, sortilegus*, Prompt. Parv. 526. Wyche *hic sortilegus*, Wülck. Gl. 652, 12 (15th cent.).] v. next word, to which perhaps some of the passages given above might belong.

wicce, an; *f. A witch, sorceress*:—Wycce *phytonyssa*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 42. Nū cwyð sum wíglere, ðæt wiccan oft secgaþ swā swā hit āgǽd . . . Nū secge wé . . . ðæt se deófol . . . geswuteláþ ǽgre wiccan hwæt heó secge mannum . . . Ne sceal se cristena befrīnan ða fūlan wiccan be his gesundfulnysse, þeáh ðe heó secgan cunne sum ðincg þurh deófol, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108–126. Aninaþ ða rēdan wiccan, seó de dus āwent þurh wiccecræft manna mōd, 7, 209. Wiccan *pythonissam*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 70. Wiccean and wælcyrian, Chart. Erl. 231, 10. Wiccan, Wulfst. 165, 34. Wiccena *parcarum*, Anglia xiii. 31, 104. v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wicce-cræft, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic art*:—Wiccecræft *necromantia*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 66. Ða heáfodlēahtras sind . . . hǽdengyld, dryċræft, wiccecræft, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 7. Se cristena man de his hǽlde sēcan wyle æt unālýfedum tilungum, oððe æt wyrigedum galdrum, oþþe æt ǽnigum wiccecræfte, donne bið hē ðām hǽdenum mannum gelīc, i. 474, 22: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Be wiccecræfte (*veneficio*) ðǽr man corn bærnd, L. Ecg. C. 32, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 20. Be wīfes wiccecræfte *de veneficio mulieris*, 33, tit.; Th. ii. 130, 22. Se man de begá wiccecræft *vir in quo pythonicus vel divinationis fuerit spiritus*, Lev. 20, 27: Wulfst. 71, 2. Hǽdenscipe bið ðæt man . . . wiccecræft (wiccan cræft, *v. l.*) lufige, L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 21: L. N. P. L. 48; Th. ii. 298, 1. Wiccecræft ālecgan, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 36. Seó wicce ðe āwent þurh wiccecræft manna mōd, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 210. Eówer nān ne āxie þurh ǽnigne wiccecræft be ǽnigum ðinge, 17, 26. Ne gýman gē galdra ne īdelra hwata ne wígelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Be wiccecræftum. Wé cwǽdon be ðǽm wiccecræftum and be liblācum . . . gif man ðǽr ācweald wǽre, and hē his ǽtsacan ne mihte, ðæt hē beó his feores scyldig, L. Ath. i. 6; Th. i. 202, 9–12. Wiccecræftas *prestigias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 25.

wicce-dōm, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic*:—Nǽfre nān man ne geþrīstlǽce ǽnigne deófles bigeneg tō dónne, ne on weligdome, ne on ǽnegum ídelum anginne, Homl. Ass. 143, 123.

wiccian; *p.* ode *To practise witchcraft*:—Gif hwá wiccige ymbe ǽniges mannes lufe, and him on ǽte sylle, oððe on drince, oððe on ǽniges cynnes gealdorcræftum, ðæt hyra lufu for ðon ðe māre beón scyle . . . Gif hit bið cleric . . . *si quis veneficiis utatur, alicujus amoris gratia, et ei in cibo dederit, vel in potu, vel per alicujus generis incantationes, ut eorum amor inde augeatur . . . Si clericus sit* (cf. Com a medi clarc, to mi douter his love beed, . . . he ne migtte his wille have . . . Thenne bigon the clerc to wiche, An. Lit. 11, 3–8), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31; L. M. I. P. 39; Th. ii. 274, 31. [Þe steven wichand (wiccand, *v. l.*) *vocem incantantium*, Ps. 57, 6. Wytchon (wychyn, wycchyn) wythe sorceriye *ariolor, fascino*; wytchyn or charmyn *incanto*, Prompt. Parv. 527.] v. Grmm. D. M. p. 985.

wic-cræft, v. wicg-cræft.

wiccung, e; *f. Wilching, witchcraft*:—Gif hwylc wīf wiccunga begā *si mulier aliqua veneficia exerceat*, L. Ecg. C. 29; Th. ii. 154, 26. [Oðer unriht inoh, wicching and swikedom, O. E. Homl. ii. 213, 15.]

wiccung-dōm, es; *m. Witchcraft, sorcery, magic*:—Hē hēt tōsomne sīna leóda ða wiccungdōm wídost bǽron (*praecepit rex, ut convocarentur arioli, et magi, et malefici, et Chaldaei*, Dan. 2, 2), Cd. Th. 223, 17; Dan. 121.

wic-dæg (wicu-, wuce-), es; *m.* **I.** *a day of the week*:—Ðam æftran dæge (*the day after Sunday*), on ðþrum witodlīce wucedæge *die sequenti, secunda uidelicet feria*, Anglia xiii. 387, 319. Dæt hī ðý feórþan wicdæge and ðý syxtan (*quarta et sexta Sabbati*) fæston, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 9. Ðý drihtenlīcan dæge and ðý fiftan wicdæge *die dominica et quinta sabbati*, 4, 25; S. 599, 30: 600, 17. **II.** *a week-day, a day on which business may be done*:—Wicdaga *nundinarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 63. [*O. H. Ger.* wehha-tag: *Icel.* viku-dagr.]

wice (*and* wic ?), es; *m. A wich-elm*:—Cuicbeám, uuice *cariscus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 65. Wice, 13, 21: i. 285, 45 (at 42 *virecta* is glossed by *wice*, but perhaps *cwice* should be read, cf. *virecta* quicae, ii. 123, 62). Wic *vel* cwicbeám *cariscus*, ii. 129, 7. Tō ðam wic . . . of ðam wice tō ðære hapuldre . . . of ðam alre tō ðam twām wycan standaþ on gerēwe eal swā ðæt gemēre gǽð: swā up tō ðam wice stynt beneoðan bælles wæge; of ðam wice . . . ā be hege tō ealdan wycan tō ðam wealle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 424, 5–30. Genim . . . wice, ǽc, bircean . . . and ǽlces treówes dǽl, ðe man begitan mæg, Lchdm. ii. 86, 7. ¶ perhaps the word is found in the place name occurring in the following:—Uuo in eo loco cui uocabulum est æt Griman laeg . . . Tertio æt Wican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 407, 22 (cf. Ðis syndon ðara halfe hīde londgemǽru æt Wican, iii. 464, 2). Ad villam quae uocatur Uuican, i. 153, 27 (cf. Ðis

synd da langemǽra intō Wican, iii. 382, 4. [Wyche *ulmus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.]

wice, an; *f. An office, a duty, function*:—Ic dō ðæt gē (hyrdas) geswīcaþ dære wican (*cessare faciam eos* (*pastores*) *ut ultra non pascant gregem*, Ezech. 34, 10), Homil. Th. i. 242, 13. Bydele gebyraþ ðæt hē for his wýcan sý weorces frigra ðonne ōðer man, L. R. S. 18; Th. i. 440, 6. Đā hēt se cāsere lǽtan león and beran tō ðām cyneguni . . . and betǽhte ða wican ðam wælhreówan Ualeriane, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 31. Ne gedyrstlǽce nān lǽwede man ðæt hē wissunge oððe ealdordōm healde ofer Godes ðeówum. Hū dear ænig lǽwede man him tō geteón Cristes wícan? Homl. Th. ii. 592, 28. Þonne hig bysega nabbon on heora wícum (*quando vacant*, R. Ben. 84, 19. [Stiwardas and burþenas and byrlas and of mystlicean wican, Chr. 1120; Erl. 248, 10. Don wiken *to do good offices*, O. E. Homl. i. 137, 11. Inne here muðes wike (*officio*), ii. 91, 19. Hie here wiken hem binimeð ðe hie ar noteden, 183, 1. Ure archebiscop mid wurdscipe mucle halded his wike, Laym. 29752. He me (*the prefect*) walde warþen ut of mine wike, Jul. 24, 6. No beggeris blod bryngе on hygþ wyke, Bote he wolde him seolf byswyke, Alis. 4608. Ich can do wel gode wike, For ich can loki maime wike, O. and N. 603.] v. wícnian.

wic-eard, es; *m. A dwelling-place*:—Hē on wēstenne wīceard geceás, Exon. Th. 158, 12; Gū. 907.

wicel P:—Wicelre (micelre? *the next article is*: Gif ðū lytel drencefet habban wylle) blede tācen is ðæt ðū ārǽre up ðīne swýþran hand and tōspræd ðīne fingras, Techm. ii. 125, 9.

wice-weorc. v. wic-weorc.

wíc-freoþu; *f. Peace among dwellings*:—Gerīseþ gārnīþ werum wíg tōwiþe wicfreoþa healdan *the strife of the spear beseems men to meet war and keep peace among their dwellings*, Exon. Th. 341, 21; Gn. Ex. 129.

wicg, es; *n.* (a poetical word) *A steed*:—Bīd se hwæteádig (ðe) ðæt wicg byrð, Elen. Kmbl. 2390; El. 1196. Wycg, Exon. Th. 395, 10; Rä. 15, 5. Wicgce ł meare *cornipede*, *equo*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 21. Wicge wegan, Exon. Th. 395, 27; Rä. 15, 14. Wicge rīdan, Beo. Th. 4743; B. 234. Hē on meare rād, on wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240. Exon. Th. 489, 14; Rä. 78, 7. On wicge sittan, Beo. Th. 578; B. 286. Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 1; Rūn. 27. Gūðbeorna sum wicg gemēdde, Beo. Th. 6335; B. 315. Ongunnon sīðgan on wægn weras and hyra wicg somod, Exon. Th. 404, 18; Rä. 23, 9: 405, 11; Rä. 23, 21. Onweald wicga and wǽpna, Beo. Th. 2094; B. 1045. Wicgum rīdan, Exon. Th. 404, 4; Rä. 23, 2. Beornas cómon wiggum gengan, on mearum mōdige, Andr. Kmbl. 2192; An. 1097. Þrīó wicg, Beo. Th. 4355; B. 2174. [He (*Jesus*) sende after þe alre unwurþeste wig one to riden, and þat is asse, O. E. Homl. ii. 89, 15. *O. Sax.* wigg: *Icel.* vigg (poet.).]

wicga, an; *m. Some kind of insect*:—Wicga *blatta* (*elsewhere* blatta *is glossed by* nihtbuttorfleóge, and eárwiga), *lucifuga*, lytel wicga *bruuiuus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 127, 11, 32. Genim hwætenes meluwes smedman and wiceggan imelte, gnīd tōsomne, Lchdm. ii. 134, 4. v. eár-wicga.

wicg-cræft, es; *m. Steed-craft, skill in connection with horses*:—Sum bið meares gleáw, wiccrafta wís, Exon. Th. 297, 18; Crā. 70.

wíc-gerēfa, an; *m. The reeve of a* wíc. v. wíc, **III.** From the Latin words which are translated by *wicgerēfa*, it seems that the official so denominated was concerned in collecting taxes, and from a passage in the laws that it was one of his duties to act as witness at sales. As a *wicgerēfa* of Winchester is mentioned in the Chronicle, *wic* cannot be confined to small towns:—Wicgerēfa *publicanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 47. Se (*St. Matthew*) wæs *theloniarius*, ðæt is gafoles moniend and wicgerēfa, Shrn. 131, 24. Beornulf wicgerēfa (*so three MSS., the fourth has* wíc-gefēra; *Florence of Worcester has* præpositus Wintoniensium) on Wintanceastre, Chr. 897; Th. i. 174, 175, 30. Gif Cauthwara ænig in Lundenwíc feoh gebycge, hæbbe him twēgen oþþe þreó unfācne ceorlas tō gewitnesse, oþþe cyninges wicgerēfan . . . gekýþe hē mid his gewytena ānum, oþþe mid cyninges wicgerēfan, ðæt hē ðæt feoh in wíc gebohte, L. H. E. 16; Th. i. 34, 3–10. Uuīcgereobum *teloniaris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 28. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. p. 175.

wíc-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road to a* wíc (q.v.):—Be ðam yrdlande ðē hit cymð tō ðam wícherpaðe, ðonne andlang ðæs wícherpaðes tō ðam stānenan stapole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 27. Cf. wíc-weg.

wícian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to lodge, take up one's quarters*. v. wíc, **I**:—Eallum ūs leófre ys wíkian (*hospitari*) mid ðam yrþlinge þonne mid ðē; for ðam se yrþling sylþ ūs hlāf and drenc, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 1. Ān his manna wolde wícian æt ānes būndan hūse, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 36. **II.** *to camp, encamp*. v. wíc, **IV.** (1) *to stop in the course of an expedition or march*:—Hē āstyrede his fyrdwíc forð tō Iordanen and wícode þreó niht wið ða eá *movit castra, venerunique ad Jordanem, et morati sunt ibi tres dies*, Jos. 3, 1: Elen. Kmbl. 130; El. 65. Hig fōron fram Sochoþ and wícodon æt Etham (*castrametati sunt in Etham*), Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4, 19. Wícedon, Elen. Kmbl. 76; El. 38. Ðū cans eal ðis wēsten and wāsd hwǽr wé wícian magon *tu nosti, in quibus locis per desertum castra ponere debeamus*, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Đā hēt ic mīne fyrd restan and wícian *ego jussi castra poni*, Nar. 8, 26. Đā com Eustachius mid his here tō ðam tūne . . . Wæs seó wununge þǽr swýþe wynsum on tō wícenne, and his geteld wǽron gehende hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. (1 a) of an object that moves:—Nihtweard (*the pillar of fire*) nýde sceolde wícian oðer weredum, Cd. Th. 185, 3; Exod. 117. (2) *to occupy a position for a time*:—Đā wícode se cyng on neáweste dære byrig ða hwīle ðe hié hiera corn gerypon, Chr. 896; Erl. 94, 5. Hē wícode ðǽr ða hwīle ðe man ða burg worhte, 913; Erl. 102, 6. Tō ðǽm monnum ðe on ǽsthealfe dære ē wícodon, 894; Erl. 92, 30. Seó eorþe tōbærst ðǽr ðǽr hī wícodon mid wīfum and mid cyldum on heora geteldum, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 226. **III.** in case of travel by water, *to land*:—Þyder hē cwæð ðæt man mihte geseglian on ānum mōnðe, gyf man on niht wícode . . . and ealle ða hwīle hē sceal seglian be lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 19, 13. Đā hī ofersegledon, hī cómon tō Genesar and dār wícedon *cum transfretassent, pervenerunt in terram Gennesareth, et applicuerunt*, Mk. Skt. 6, 53. [Wikien ȝe scullen here (wonieþ nou here, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18102.] v. ge-, ymb-wícian.

wicing, es; *m. A pirate, sea-robber*:—Wícing (wigcing, *v.l.*) oðde scegdman *pirata*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 24, 9: *pirata* vel *piraticus* vel *cilix*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 59. Wícing oðde flotman *pirata*, 73, 74: *archipirata*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 35. Yldest wícing, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 60. Philippus scipa gegaderode and wícingas wurdon, and sōna ān .c. and eahtatig ceápscipa gefēngon *Philippus, ut pecuniam praedando repararet, piraticam adgressus est. Captas centum et septuaginta naves mercibus confertas distraxit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 3. Metellus fōr on Belearis ðæt land, and oferwan ða wícingas ðe on ðæt land hergedon *Metellus Baleares insulas bello pervagatus edomuit, et piraticam infestationem compressit*, 5, 5; Swt. 226, 23. ¶ in passages dealing with English affairs the word refers to the Northmen:—Ðeáh þræla hwyle hlāforde æðhleáge and of cristendōme tō wícinge weorðe (*become a pirate, go over to the Danes*), Wulfst. 162, 6. Hē stang wlancne wícing, Byrht. Th. 135, 56; By. 139. Ða flotan, wícinga fela, 133, 60; By. 73: 134, 40; By. 97. Þý gēare gegaderode ōn hlōþ wícenga (-inga, *v.l.*), Chr. 879; Erl. 80, 28. Đā mētton hié .xvi. scipu wícenga (-inga, *v.l.*), 885; Erl. 82, 28. Gegaderode micel here hine of Éást-Englum, ægðer ge ðæs landheres ge dara wícinga ðe hié him tō fultume āspanen hæfdon, 921; Erl. 107, 15. Weard wícingum wiþerlean āgifen, Byrht. Th. 135, 10; By. 116. Ðæt mynster æt Westbyrig weard þurh yfele men and wícingas eall āwēst (cf. bereáfode þurh Densce men, 446, 6), Chart. Th. 447, 8. [*Icel.* víkingr. Cf. *O. Frs.* witsing, wising.] v. sǽ-, út-wícing.

wicing-sceaþa, an; *m. A pirate*:—Uuícingsceadan *piraticum*, Txts. 84, 736. Wícingsceaþan, sǽsceaþan, ræcmen *piratici*, Wrt. Voc. 68, 12. v. next word.

wícing-sceaþe (P), an; *f. Piracy*:—Wícincsceaðan (*the Erfurt Glossary has* uuícingsceadae) *piraticam*, Txts. 87, 1579.

wicnere, es; *m. An officer, a minister, steward, manager*:—Wícnere *dispensator*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 47. Be ðam men ðe done wīfman fram his hlāforde āspanеþ, ðe his wícnere (*villicus*) bid, L. Eccg. P. ii. 14, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 25. Hē clipode him tō his yldestan gerēfan (*servum seniorem domus suae*), ðe ealle his þing bewiste . . . Ða cwæð se wícnere (in v. 9 gerēfa is again used, in v. 10 wícnere), Gen. 24, 5. Ða cwæðon hig tō ðam wícnere (v. gerēfan, v. 16; *in each case the Latin is* dispensatorem), 43, 19. Setton him ðā ænne wícnere getreówne . . . æt dam wæs gelang eall heora fōda; se heom on ealre hwīle metes tilian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 217. Nys nānum mæsseprēoste ālýfed, ne diácone, ðæt hī gerēfan (*praefecti*) beón, ne wícneras (*procuratores*), L. Eccg. P. iii. 8; Th. ii. 198, 21. Ic nelle ðæt ænig mann āht ðǽr on teó būton hē (*the archbishop*) and his wícneras (cf. the similar document of Henry II: Mine agene wícneres (*ministri*) . . . hi and heara wícneras (*ministri*) de hi hit betechan willað, 347, 1–4), Chart. Erl. 233, 7. Se cynge beódeþ his gerēfan, ðæt gē ðām abbodan beorgan, and fástan heora wícneran, L. Eth. ix. 32; Th. i. 346, 32. Ān woruldcyninc hǽfd fela þegna and mislice wícneras, Homl. Skt. i. pref., 60. [He king wæs and his wikenares chæs, Laym. 18175. He sende word bi his beste wukeneren (one of his cnihtes, 2nd MS.), 6704.] v. next word.

wícnian; *p.* ode *To perform an office* (wíce), *to serve, minister*:—Se geatweard, gif hé fultumes behōfige, sý him gingra brōðor betǽht, ðe him mid wícnige, R. Ben. 127, 3. Sum ædelboren cild heóld leóht ætforan his nýsan, and ongann mōdigian ðæt hit on swá wāclīcum ðingum him wícnian sceolde, Homl. Th. ii. 170, 25. v. ge-wícnian.

wícnung, e; *f. Discharging of an office, service, stewardship*:—Be gehādodra manna wícnungum *de ordinatorum hominum procurationibus*, L. Eccg. P. iii. 8, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 32. v. wícnere.

wíc-sceáwere, es; *m. A harbinger*:—Dæs Cristes wícsceáwere (*John the Baptist*), Blickl. Homil. 103, 12.

wic-steall, es; *m. A camp*:—Leóde ongēton, ðæt dǽr cwom weroda Drihten wícsteal metan, Cd. Th. 183, 16; Exod. 92.

wíc-stede, es; *m. A dwelling-place, habitation*:—Þūhte him eall tō rūm, wongas and wícstede, Beo. Th. 4915; B. 2462. Hē genunde ða āre, wícstede weligne, 5207; B. 2607. Hī his wícstede wēstan *locum ejus*

desolaverunt, Ps. Th. 78, 7. Ic ẽþelstól hæleþa hrêre, hornsalu wagiaþ, wera wîcstede, weallas beoñaþ, Exon. Th. 383, 11; Rä. 4, 9.

wíc-stów, e; *f.* **I.** *a dwelling-place*:—Dis ða wyrta sind, ða se wilda fugel sonnaþ tó his wîcstówe, ðær hé nest gewyrceþ, Exon. Th. 230, 6; Ph. 468. Ða hé geseah ða wîcstówa ðara ryhtwisena Israhéla *justorum tabernacula respiciens*, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 13. **II.** *a camp, an encampment*; both singular and plural forms are used to translate *castra*:—Hé nenide ðære stówe naman Manaim, ðæt is wîcstów (*castra*), Gen. 32, 2. Ða hêt ic ða fyrd wîcian; wæs seó wîcstów on lengo xxes furlonga long, Nar. 4, 15. Hé of ðære wîcstówe álór, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 13. Bútan ðære wîcstówe *extra castra*, Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17; Num. 11, 32: 12, 15; Ex. 33, 11. Bútan hîra wîcstówe, 33, 7. Bútan wîcstówe, Lev. 10, 4. Ceósaþ eów wîcstówe *castra ponetis*, Ex. 14, 2. On ðæm wîcstówum *in castris Persarum*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 5. Ær hé ða wîcstówa bereáfian meahte, Swt. 128, 9. Sibjan hé wîcstówa náme, 2, 4; Swt. 76, 10: Num. 11, 31.

wíc-þegen, es; *m. A brother in a monastery who performs the duties of an office for a week*:—Wicþegn *betica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 45. Be wicþénum (*de septimanariis coquine*). Gebróðru gemænelíce heom betwyh þénien, and nánig sỹ beláðod fram ðære kycenan þénunge . . . Ðære kycenan wicþénas on ðone Sætresdæg ægðer ge fata þwéan ge wætercládas wacsan . . . þwéan on ðan sylfan dæge ealra gebróðra tét ægðer ge ðære wucan wicþénas ge ðære tóweardan . . . Ða wicþénas (cf. ða wucan þegnas *septimanarii*, R. Ben. Interl. 66, 6) áne tíde ær gemænum gereorde gán tó hláfe . . . Æfterfylige ðære tóweardan wucan wicþén, R. Ben. pp. 58–60. Se diácon wucþén *diaconus hebdomadarius*, Anglia xiii. 415, 721. Fram mæssepreóste wucþéne *a sacerdote ebdomadario*, 395, 435. Gebróðru wucþénas *fratres epdomadarii*, 391, 375. Þa wucþénas *epdomadarii ministri*, 415, 714.

wíc-þegnung, e; *f. Service which lasts for a week*:—Se ðe ða árran wicþénunga geeudod hæbbe, þonne hé út of ðære wicþénunge fære, cweþe ðis fers . . . and swá mid bledsunge of ðære wicþénunge fare. Æfterfylige ðære tóweardan wucan wicþén, and þus cweþe . . . and swá mid bletsunge his wicþénunge beginne, R. Ben. 59, 21–60, 8.

wíc-tún, es; *m. A court*:— Hine weorðiaþ on wîctúnum mid lofsangum *intrate atria ejus in hymnis*, Ps. Th. 99, 3. Ingangaþ on his wîctúnas (*atria*), 95, 8. [Þar beoþ þeos gode wiketunes, O. and N. 730.]

wucu, wucan; *f. A week*:—Wucu *ebdomada*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 17: Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 56: *ebdomada* vel *septimana*, 53, 19. On ðam seofoðan dæge God geendode his weorc and seó wucu wæs ðá ágán, Lchdm. iii. 234, 16: Anglia viii. 310, 23. Seó wucu on Grécisc hátte *ebdomada* and on Lýden *septimana*; seofon daga ryne ys seó wucu, and feówer wucan wyrcaþ ánne mónð, 319, 3. Án wucu dæs fæstenes *una quadrigesimae septimana*, Bd. 5, 3; S. 615, 3. Þeós wucu is geteald tó ánum dæge, Homl. Th. ii. 292, 27. Ymb fyrst wucan bútan áre niht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Hé álcere wucan dæg mid nihte ætgædere átæste *in omni septimana diem cum nocte jejunus transiret*, Bd. 3, 27; S. 559, 12. On ðære seofoðan wiecan (wucan, *v. l.*) ofer Éastron, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 8. Tuwa on ucan (wucan, *v. l.*: wico, Lind.: wica, Rush.) *bis in sabbato*, Lk. Skt. 18, 12. Ða fullan wican (wucan, *v. l.*) ær Sćta Marian mæssan, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 7. Ymb wucan *after a week*, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1465: 167, 21; Gen. 2769. On ðam geáre synd getealde twá and fíftig wucena, Lchdm. iii. 246, 12. Hié fela wucena sæton on twá healfe ðære é, Chr. 894; Erl. 92, 25. vi. wicum (wucan, *v. l.*) ær hé forþférde, 887; Erl. 84, 35. Wucum, oþþe; Erl. 98, 6: Bd. 5, 4; S. 617, 7. Ðæs ymb .iii. wiecan (wucan, *v. l.*), Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 19. Wucan, 941; Erl. 116, 5: Menol. Fox 30: Men. 15. [*Goth.* wikô: *O. L. Ger.* wika: *O. Frs.* wike: *O. H. Ger.* wehha, wohha: *Icel.* vika.] v. Éaster-, fæsten-, gang-, leucten-, palm-, ymbren-wicu (-wuce).

wicu-bót, e; *f. A week's penance*:—Mót tó bóte stíðlíc dǽdbót, and hit man mót sécan be ðæs mannes mihtum, sumon geárbóte . . . sumon wucubóte, sumon má wucena, L. Pen. 3; Th. ii. 278, 13.

wíc-weg, es; *m. The road to a* wîc (q. v.):—Tó ðæm midlestan wîc-wege; ondlong ðæs weges eft tó ceastergeate, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 260, 11. Cf. wíc-herpaþ.

wíc-weorc, es; *n. Weekly work, work done for the lord by the tenant so many days a week*:—On sumen lande is ðæt hé (*the* gebúr) sceal wyrcan tó wicweorc .ii. dagas swilc weorc swilc him man tǽcð ofer geáres fyrst álcre wucan, and on hærfest .iii. dagas tó wicweorce, and of Candelmæsse óð Éastran .iii., L. R. S. 4; Th. i. 434, 5–8. Consuetudines in Dyddanhamme . . . Se gebúr sceal his riht dón; hé sceal erian healfne æcer tó wiceweorce . . ., Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 450, 35. Cf. Hér synd gewriten ða gerihta ðe ða ceorlas sculan dón tó Hysseburnan . . . Hí sculan álce wucan wircen ðæt hí man háte bútan þrím, án tó middanwintra, ódera tó Éastran, þridde tó gangdagan, v. 147, 26. v. Seebohm's English Village Community, s. v. week-work.

wíd; *adj.* **I.** in reference to the dimensions of an object, *wide, of* (*a certain*) *width*:—Se arc wæs fíftig fæðma wíd, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 4. Fær gewyrc fíftiges wíd, ðrittiges heáh, þreó hund lang elngemeta, Cd. Th. 79, 7; Gen. 1307. Wite ðú hú wíd and síd helheoðo dreórig, and mid hondum ámet, 308, 29; Sat. 699. Is ðár on ðære myclan circecan geworht emb ða lástas útan, hwéne wídre ðonne byden, fæt up óþ mannes breóst heáh, Blickl. Homl. 127, 6. **II.** where there is a considerable distance between the extremities or sides of an object, *wide, of great width, broad*:—Wíd stræt *platea*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 33. Ðæt geat is swýðe wíd and se weg is swíðe rúm *lata porta et spatiosa via*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 13. Se mereweard (*the whale*) múð outýneþ, wíde weleras . . . hí ðǽr in faraþ, óþ ðæt se wída ceafl gefylled bid, Exon. Th. 363, 13–27; Wal. 53–60. Hí deópne seáð dulfon wídne, Ps. Th. 56. 8. Óþ ða wýde stræte, súð andlang stræte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 265. 32. **III.** of great surface, *wide, vast, spacious, broad, ample*:—Þes wída grund, Cd. Th. 7, 11; Gen. 104. Ýða gelaac, wíd gang wætera, Ps. Th. 118, 136. Wíd is ðes wésten, wræcsetla sela, Exon. Th. 120, 5; Gú. 267. Wæs his rice brád, wíd and weordlíc, 243, 11; Jul. 9. Þenden ic wealde wídan ríces, Beo. Th. 3723; B. 1859. On andwlitan wídre eorðan, Cd. Th. 81, 25; Gen. 1350. In ðære wídan byrig, 258, 10; Dan. 673. On egeslícere stówe and on wídum wéstene *in loco horroris et vastae solitudinis*, Deut. 32, 10. Ofer wídne holm, Exon. Th. 296, 23; Crä. 55. Ofer wíd wæter, Beo. Th. 4937; B. 2473. Geond ðás wídan weoruld, Met. 8, 41. Ic hæbbe wíde wombe, Exon. Th. 399, 20; Rä. 19, 3. Hí gesetton Sennar wídne and síðne, Cd. Th. 99, 33; Gen. 1655. Setl wíde stódan, 6, 12; Gen. 87. Of dissum wéstum wídum mórum, Ps. Th. 74, 6. Hæfde wederwolcen wídum fæðmum eorðan and uprodor gedǽled, Cd. Th. 182, 14; Exod. 75. **III** a. of that which is spread over a wide surface. Cf. wíd-loc:—Wé ne magon rím witan; ðæs wíde sind fugla and deóra wornas wídsceope, Exon. Th. 355, 42; Pa. 4. **IV.** *wide, having no limit near, open*, cf. wíd-sǽ:—Sume hí wæron on wíddre sǽ besencte, Homl. Th. i. 542, 29. V. fig. *not confined within narrow limits, of far-reaching power*:—Ne behwylfan mæg heofon and eorðe his wuldres word wíddra and síddra ðonne befæðman mæge eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 204, 31; Exod. 427. **VI.** of travel, *that traverses many lands, distant, far and wide*:—Sceal ic wreclástas settan, síðas wíde, Cd. Th. 276, 16; Sat. 189. Wide síðas, 55, 36; Gen. 905: Beo. Th. 1759; B. 877. **VII.** of the duration of time, *long, lasting long*, in phrases equivalent to *ever, always*. v. wide-feorh, -ferhþ:—Gé secolon áðreógan wíte tó wídan ealdre, Exon. Th. 92, 27; Cri. 1515: Cd. Th. 62, 16; Gen. 1015. Tó wídan ealdre, ése mid englum, Andr. Kmbl. 3439; An. 1723. Á tó wídan feore sỹ úrum Drihtne lof, Blickl. Homl. 65, 24: 103, 29. Ða ðe gewordun wídan feore from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 33; Jul. 508. Widan feore *as long as life lasts*, 301, 23; Fä. 23. Ne seah ic wídan feorh *never in all my life have I seen*, Beo. Th. 4033; B. 2014. Dú scealt wídan feorh écan díne yrmdu, Andr. Kmbl. 2766; An. 1385. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wíd: *O. H. Ger.* wít *amplus, latus, vastus, spatiosus, capax*: *Icel.* víðr.]

wídan; *adv. From* (*far and*) *wide, from a distance*:—Hé his witan wídan gesomnod hæfde . . . Ealle ða ðegnas ðe ðǽr wídan gegaderode wæron, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 315, 9, 36. Oðer sinod wæs eft oðer healf hund biscopa wídan gesamnod . . . Se feórða sinod wæs six hund biscopa and .xxx. sacerda swýðe wídan gegaderode, L. Ælfc. P. 26, 28; Th. ii. 374, 7, 22. Ðæt wæs hálígdóm se mǽsta of gehwilcum stówum wýdan and sýdan gegaderod, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 23.

wíd-brád; *adj. Wide-spread, far-spreading, ample*:—Hé þeóda gehwam hefonríce forgeaf, wídbráde welan (cf. hwó man himilriki gehalón skoldi, wídbrédan welon, Hél. 1841), Cd. Th. 40, 22; Gen. 643. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wít-preiten *spargere*.]

wíd-cúþ; *adj. Widely known, well known*, (1) of persons, *noted*:—Wídcúþes wíg, Beo. Th. 2088; B. 1042. Hünferð, wídcúðne man, 2983; B. 1489. Sume beóþ swíðe æþele and wídcúðe on heora gebyrdum *hunc nobilitas notum facit*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 32. Twégen becómon tó ús, wídcúðe ðurh heora yrmðe, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 30. (2) of things:—Mid ðý ðe se cyninge gehírde ðæt Apollonius ðone rǽdels sméa rihte árǽdde, ðá ondréd hé ðæt hit tó wídcúð wǽre, Ap. Th. 5, 2. Ðæt gesýne weard, wídcúþ werum, ðæt wrecend ðá gyt lífde, Beo. Th. 2516; B. 1256. Wídcúðne weán, 3986; B. 1991.

wíde, an (wíðu; *indecl.*? cf. bráðu, lengu, *and O. H. Ger.* wítí); *f. Width*:—Heora wíde (*longitudo*) is .cc. míla, Nar. 36, 28.

wíde; *adv.* **I.** where there is measurement, *widely, far*:—Bearwas wurdon tó axan eíne swá wíde swá ða wítelás geráhton, Cd. Th. 154, 11; Gen. 2554. Swá wíde swá wæter bebúgeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 665; An. 333: 2469; An. 1236. **II.** with the idea of a great space between extremities, *widely, to a great width*:—Múð ic onlýnde múnne wíde, Ps. Th. 118, 131. Hý tódǽldon unc ðæt hit gewídost (*very far apart*) in woruldríce lífden, Exon. Th. 442, 15; Kl. 13. **III.** where there is the idea of diffusion, distribution, *widely, in different places, on all sides*:—Wíde *passim*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 75. Wel wíde *passim, ubique*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 18. Fela ódra deófles manna wíde wǽran, Wulfst. 100, 20. Mannewelmas bcód wíde geond land *erunt pestilentiae per loca*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Fáh ic eom wíde, Exon. Th. 401, 24; Rü. 21, 16. Ða moldan men wíde geond eorþan lǽdaþ tó reliquium, Blickl.

Homl. 127, 15: Beo. Th. 538; B. 266: 6190; B. 3099. Tóférde se here wíde swá hé ær gegaderod wæs, Chr. 1012; Erl. 147, 8. Đá cómon tógádere þreóhund biscopa and eahtatýne biscopas wíde gesamnode, L. Ælfc. P. 23; Th. ii. 372, 28. Ic dysne sang fand, sanmode wíde, Apstls. Kmbl. 4; Ap. 2. Ic eom wíde funden, brungen of bearwum and of burgbleoþum, of denum and of dúnum, Exon. Th. 409, 15; Rä. 28, 1. Ic geondférde fela londa . . . folgade wíde (*I have served in many a land*), 321, 29; Víd. 53. Ehtatýne sýþum hundteóntig þúsenda hí tósendon, and wíd feó sealdon wíde intó feódscípas, Blickl. Homl. 79, 23. Hí tóweorp wíde *disperde eos*, Ps. Th. 53, 5: Exon. Th. 16, 24; Cri. 258. Wíde tósáweþ Dryhten his dugoþe, 299, 31; Crä. 110. Hí bráde weóxan, wíde greówan *multiplicati sunt nimis*, Ps. Th. 106, 37. Leád wíde sprong, Exon. Th. 277, 24; Jul. 585. Wæs on Myrceon wíde and welhwær Waldendes lof ářylled, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 11. Hé geseah dríge stówe wíde æteówde, Cd. Th. 10, 31; Gen. 165. Đú meaht swá wíde ofer woruld ealle geseón, 36, 1; Gen. 565. Đǽr is wóp wíde gehéred (*heard on all sides*), 285, 6; Sat. 333: Andr. Kmbl. 3107; An. 1556. Đæt wæs wíde cúþ, hú hé his dagas geendode, Chr. 946; Erl. 117, 24: Cd. Th. 170, 17; Gen. 2814. Đa eá geond fole monig weras Éufraten wíde nemnaþ, 15, 17; Gen. 234: Met. 8, 51. Đa wíde springaþ *crebrescunt*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 4. Gif déos sprǽc tó wýde sprynge Nicod. 17; Thw. 8, 17. Woruldcyningas wíde mǽre, Cd. Th. 140, 30: Gen. 2335. His lof secgaþ wíde under wolcnum wera cneórisse, 117, 7; Gen. 1950. Is se apostolhád wíde geweorðod ofer werþeóda, Apstls. Kmbl. 29; Ap. 15. Wíde geond eordan, Menol. Fox 350; Men. 176. Dreám geríst wel wíde gehwǽr, 118; Men. 59. Se ðe his wordes geweald wíde hæfde, Beo. Th. 159; B. 79. Hé wíde (*in all his ways, in all things*) bær herewósan hige, Cd. Th. 255, 23; Dan. 628. Swá hit beorna má uncre wordcwidas wídðor ne mǽnden, Exon. Th. 472, 17; Rä. 61, 17. **IV.** where a great distance is traversed, *widely, far, to a distance*:—Fíor ł wíde *longinscule*, Hpt. Gl. 517, 3: Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 31. Wíde *longius*, 50, 39. Hig férdon swá wíde landes swá hig fáran mihton, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 389, 20. Him féran gewát geond đa folcsceare Abraham wíde, Cd. Th. 106, 36; Gen. 1782. Bana wíde scrád, 180, 3: Exod. 39. Wíde ásent *relegatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 42. Ic lástas sceal wíde lecgan, Cd. Th. 63, 5; Gen. 1027. Lástas wǽron wíde (*for a great distance*) gesýne ofer myrcan mór, Beo. Th. 2811; B. 1403. Seó culufre wíde fleáh, Cd. Th. 88, 15; Gen. 1465. Wíde rád ofer holmes hringe hof séleste (*the ark*), 84, 3; Gen. 1392. Mec wíde wolcna strengu ofer fole byreþ, Exon. Th. 390, 3; Rä. 8, 5. Hrá wíde sprong, Beo. Th. 3181; B. 1588. Ic sceal hweorfan ðý wídor, wadan wræclástas, Cd. Th. 272, 16; Sat. 120. Ic wíddor meahte sípas ásettan, Exon. Th. 391, 25; Rä. 10, 10: 485, 6; Rä. 71, 9. Đa ðe wræclástas wídost lecgaþ, 309, 15; Seef. 57. **IVa.** of degree, *far*:—Þeáh gé eów eác gewyrce wídor sæce, Exon. Th. 120, 14; Gú. 271. Hé hét tósomne sínra leóda ða wiccungdóm wídost bǽron, Cd. Th. 223, 18; Dan. 121. ¶ where the word occurs with words of similar meaning:—Feor and wíde (*longe lateque*) gemǽrsode, Bd. 3, 10; S. 535, 2: 4, 27; S. 604, 2: 5, 12; S. 628, 3. Hé férde feorr and wíde geond middangeard, Shrn. 90, 23. Síde and wíde *longe lateque*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 59: Cd. Th. 8, 3; Gen. 118: Exon. Th. 230, 5; Ph. 467. Đá gesamnodon weras wíde and síde, Andr. Kmbl. 3273; An. 1639: Ps. 56, 6, 13: Exon. Th. 25, 2; Cri. 394: 155, 3; Gú. 854. Wíde oððe síde, Hy. 1, 7. [*O. Sax.* wído: *O. H. Ger.* wíto *spaciose, late, passim*: *Icel.* víða.]

wíde-feorh *loug life, an age;* the word occurs only in the accusative with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever.* v. wíd, **VII**:—Wé sceolon leánum hléotan, swá wé wídefeorh (*through all time*) weorcum hlódun, Exon. Th. 49, 11; Cri. 784. Á forð heonan wídefeorh *for ever*, 36, 28; Cri. 583. Swá ǽwa sceal wesan wídeferh, 142, 12; Gú. 643: 350, 1; Sch. 57: 255, 32; Jul. 223. Ic him wille wídefeorh wesan underþýded, 138, 12; Gú. 375: 420, 23; Rä. 40, 8: 421, 20; Rä. 40, 21. Wídeferg, 270, 19; Jul. 467. Đonne hé gást ofgifeþ, syþþan hine gærsbedd sceal wunian wídefyrh (*so the MS.*; -fyrhþ (?) *as Thorpe reads*), Ps. Th. 102, 15. v. next two words.

wídefeorh-lic ; *adj. Perpetual, eternal*:—Wídefeorlíc *vel* ece *aevum* vel *aetas perpetua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 60.

wíde-ferhþ, -ferþ, *long life, an age;* the word occurs only in the accusative, alone or with *eall*, with adverbial force, *for a long time, for ever, for all time*:—Heora noma leofaþ wídeferhþ in écnesse *nomen eorum vivet in generationes et generationes*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 29. Mihtig God manna cynnes weóld wídeferhð, Beo. Th. 1408; B. 702. Hié ne wéndon ðæt hié wídeferhð landgeweorc beweredon, 1879; B. 937. Đú scealt wídeferhð dínum breóstum bearn tredan eordan (*super pectum tuum gradieris cunctis diebus vitae tuae*, Gen. 3, 14), Cd. Th. 56, 2; Gen. 906. Đæs ðe hié wídeferð wyrnan þóhton, 180, 26; Exod. 51. Đú wunast wídeferð mid waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36; Cri. 163. Hafast đú geféred, ðæt ðé feor and neáh ealne wídeferhð (*through all time*) weras ehtigaþ, Beo. Th. 2448; B. 1222. Wese swá, wese swá þurh eall wídeferhð (*through all ages*), Ps. Th. 105, 37. v. two preceding words.

-widere, widerian. v. ge-, mis-, un-, unge-widere, wederian.

Wideriggas; *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Widerigga (Witherigga, 416, 11) landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 28.

wíd-fæðme ; *adj. Broad-bosomed*:—Wídfæðme wǽg, Andr. Kmbl. 1065; An. 533. Wídfæðme scip, 480; An. 240. [*Icel.* víð-faðmr; víð-feðmir *a name of one of the heavens.*] Cf. síd-fæðme.

wíd-farende ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wide-faring, wandering*:—Đone wídfarendan lǽd on đín hús *vagos induc in domum tuam*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 14. v. wíd-férende.

wíd-férende ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wide-journeying, far-travelling*:—On đam (*the ocean*) wuniaþ, wídféremde síðe on sunde, seldlíra fela, Exon. Th. 193, 32; Az. 130. Ne magon ðǽr gewunian wídférende, ne ðǽr elþeódige eardes brúcaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 558; An. 279. v. wíd-farende.

wíd-floga, an; *m. A wide-flier, one that takes wide flights*:—Se wídfloga (*the fire-drake*), Beo. Th. 5652; B. 2830. Oferhygode fengel ðæt hé done wídflogan weorude gesóhte, 4681; B. 2346. [Cf. *Icel.* víð-fleygr.]

wíd-folc, es; *n. A wide-spread folk*:—Of ðam wídfolce, cneórim micel, cenned wǽron, Cd. Th. 98, 31; Gen. 1638. Cf. síd-, unrím-folc.

wíd-gal ; *adj. Wandering, roving*:—Se mé wídgalum wísaþ hwílum sylfum tó ríce, Exon. Th. 401, 1; Rä. 21, 5. v. wíd-gil[1], *and next word.*

wídgalness, e; *f.* **I.** *vastness, extensiveness*:—Be ðære wídgalnisse his síðfæta and his fóra ðe hé (*Alexander*) geond middaneard férde, Nar. 1, 6. **II.** *discursiveness, wandering*:—Wídgalnys módes *vagatio mentis*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3. v. wídgilnes.

wíd-gangol ; *adj. Rambling, roving, wandering*:—Wídgongel wíf word gesprincþ, oft hý mon wommum bilihd, hæled hý hospe mǽnaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Đonne wé sittaþ innan ceastre, ðonne wé ús betýnaþ binnan ðám locum úres módes, ðý læs wé for dolsprǽce tó wídgangule weorðen *in civitate considemus si intra mentium nostrarum nos claustra constringimus, ne loquendo exterius evagemur*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 7.

wíd-gil(l), -giel, -gel, *and* -gille; *adj. Wide-spreading, spacious, vast, broad*:—Wídgil *passiva, vasta*, Hpt Gl. 527, 52. Þeáh ðeós eorðe unwísum wídgel (cf. rúm, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 23) þince, Met. 10, 10. Đæt is suíðe rúm weg and wídgille *lata et spatiosa via est*, Past. 18; Swt. 133, 20. Đæt fenn mid menigfealdan bígnyssum wídgille and lang þurhwunaþ on nordsǽ, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 8. Sió wídgille *passivus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 55. Wídgilles fæces *spatiosae intercapedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 434, 46. Wídgilles embhwerftes *vasti orbis*, Hymn. Surt. 104, 7. Đæs wídgillan wéstenes ða ungearwan stówe, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 10. On stówe wídgylte *in loco spatioso*, Ps. Spl. 30, 10. Tó gódum lande and wídgillum *in terram bonam et spatiosam*, Ex. 3, 8. Hwider arn ðæt wæter of ðam wídgillan flód . . .? Wén is ðæt ðæt wæter gewende tó ðære wídgillan niwelnys-e, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 13–14. Tó ánre wídgyllan byrig, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 82. On ðam wídgillan laude, Num. 21, 25: Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. Geond done wídgillan munt, Blickl. Homl. 199, 12: Homl. Skt. ii. 20, 207. Đa wídgillan sǽ, Hexam. 4; Norm. 6, 24. Ofer ðæt wídgille wésten, Ælfc. T. Grn. 5, 40: Jos. 11, 16. Behealde hé hú wídgille ðæs heofones hwealfa bíþ (hú wídgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6) *late patentes aetheris cernat plagas*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 22. Wídgille *passivos*, Hpt. Gl. 402, 64. Sum con wonga bígong, wegas wídgielle, Exon. Th. 42, 31; Cri. 681. Ic eom brǽdre and wídgielra donne ðes wong grêna, 425, 4; Rä. 41, 51. Wídgelra, 426, 33; Rä. 41, 83. v. wíd-gal.

wídgilness, e; *f. Vastness, spaciousness, vast expanse*:—Hí him menigfeald þing sǽdon be ðære wídgilnysse ðæs wéstenes, Guthl. 3; Gdwin. 20, 16. Seó eorðe stód mid manegum wudum on hire wídgilnysse, Hexam. 6; Norm. 12, 5. Da díglan wídgilnysse *abstrusam vastitatem*, Hpt Gl. 471, 70. Behealdaþ ða wídgilnesse and ða fæstnesse and ða hrædférnesse ðisses heofenes *respicite coeli spatium, firmitudinem, celeritatem*, Bt. 32, 2; Fox 116, 5. Wé beóð fúl swyíte tó farenne geond ealle wídgylnyssa (*vast expanses*) Godes ríces, Homl. Th. ii. 296, 34. v. wídgalness.

wíd-herian, -hergan; *p.* ede *To celebrate, spread abroad the praise* of a person:—Déah hí for micel gód ne dón, hí wilniaþ ðæt hí micel dyncen, and hí mon wídherge *quamvis implere maxima praetermittant, ea tamen minima observant, quae humano judicio longe lateque redoleant*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 34. Cf. wíd-mǽrsian.

wídl *filth, pollution*:—Ælc widðil *omnis pollutio*, Rtl. 98, 24. Idese mid widle and mid womme besmítan, Judth. Thw. 22, 12; Jud. 59. Widl and fúl *inluviem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 53. Geseah síde sælwongas synnum gehladene, widlum gewemde, Cd. Th. 78, 16; Gen. 1294. v. weoroid-widl.

wíd-land, es; *n.* **I.** *broad land, the face of the earth.* Cf. wídsǽ:—Nǽron Metode wídlond (*or under* **II**) ne wegas nytte, ac stód bewrigen folde mid flóde, Cd. Th. 10, 13; Gen. 156. Ic on middangeard nǽfre egorhere eft gelǽde, wæter ofer wídland, 92. 33; Gen. 1538: 85,

9; Gen. 1412 : Andr. Kmbl. 395; An. 198. Hē ūs giefeþ welan ofer wídlond, Exon. Th. 38, 11; Cri. 605. **II.** *a broad, spacious land* :— Geaf ic welan ofer wídlonda gehwylc, Exon. Th. 85, 2; Cri. 1385. [Cf. *Icel.* víð-leudr *having broad lands.*] Cf. síd-land.

wíd-lást, es; *m. A track that stretches far, a wanderer's track* :— Wulfes ic mūnes wídlāstum (*far wanderings*) wēnum dogode, Exon. Th. 380, 16; Rä. 1, 9. Gē (*the apostles*) sindon earme oft ealle menn, wadað wídlāstas (*wide are your wanderings*), weorn gefēraþ earfoðsīða, Andr. Kmbl. 1353; An. 677.

wíd-lást; *adj. Making a track that stretches far, wide-wandering* :— Ðū (*Cain*) flēma scealt wídlāst wrecan (*vagus et profugus eris super terram*, Gen. 4, 12), Cd. Th. 62, 28; Gen. 1021. (Wer) wídlāst ferede rōfne hafoc, Exon. Th. 400, 8; Rä. 20, 6.

widlian; *p.* ode *To defile, pollute, violate, profane* :—Ne dæt ingaas in mūð widlas (*coinquinat*) ðone monno, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 11. Measapreóstas sunnadæg widlas (*violant*), 12, 5. Ðās yflo widlað (widlas, Rush., *communicant*) ðone monno, Mk. Skt. Lind. 7, 23. Hī (*the apostate angels*) heofon widledan (wid lædan, MS.), Exon. Th. 317, 4; Mód. 60. Se ðe āwiht þicge dæs ðe wesle widlige (wid licge, MSS.) *qui comederit aliquid de eo quod mustela inquinaverit*, L. Eccg. C. 40; Th. ii. 166, 7. Se ðe mid ænige unclāne þinge sỹ besmiten . . . bēte hē be dæs widlodes mǣðe (*juxta pollutionis gradum*), L. Eccg. P. addit. 10; Th. ii. 234, 2. v. ā-, ge-widlian; un-widlod.

wíd-mǣran. v. ge-widmǣran, *and next word.*

wíd-mǣre; *adj. Far-famed, famous, celebrated;* in a bad sense, *notorious.* (1) of persons :—Sume teohhiaþ dæt dæt betst sỹ, dæt mon sēo foremǣre and wídmǣre *quibus optimum quiddam claritas videtur*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 82, 10. Wídmǣre wer . . . hē moncynnes mǣste hæfde mægen and strengo, Cd. Th. 98, 14; Gen. 1630. Wídmǣre cynn, 158, 16; Gen. 2618. (2) of things :—Ān wundorlīc tācn gelamp, swā wídmǣre dæt feáwa wǣron on dære neáwiste be dæt ne gesāwe, oððe ne gehȳrde, Homl. Th. ii. 28, 35. Hū Caudenes Furculus sió stōw wearþ swīþe wídmǣre for Rōmāna bismere, Ors. 3, 8, tit.; Swt. 3, 10. Wídmǣre gewin (*the war of the apostate angels*), Exon. Th. 317, 1; Mód. 59. Wídmǣre blæst (*the fire that shall consume the world*), 60, 27; Cri. 976. Swā gē sweotolran and wídmǣrran gedōð eówre tælweorðlicnesse *tanto foedior vestra reprehensibilitas apparet*, Past. 8; Swt. 53, 15. Hafaþ se cantic wídmǣrost word, Salm. Kmbl. 101; Sal. 50. [*O. H. Ger.* wītmāri *insignis.*]

wíd-mǣrsian; *p.* ode *To spread abroad the knowledge* or *fame* of an object, *to proclaim, publish, celebrate* :—Ðā spræc man ofer eall and wídmǣrsude, dæt lōsepes brōðru cōmon tō Pharaone *auditum est et celebri sermone vulgatum in aula regis : Venerunt fratres Joseph*, Gen. 45, 16. Hē ongan bodian and wídmǣrsian ða spræce *ille coepit praedicare et diffamare sermonem*, Mk. Skt. 1, 45. Heó nolde wídmǣrsian Cristes dīgelnesse, Homl. Th. i. 42, 18. Wídmǣrsiende *crebrescens*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 21. v. ge-wídmǣrsian.

wíd-mǣrsung, e; *f. Proclamation, publication* :—Openung mūþes his wídmǣrsung (*infamatio*) ys *he openeth his mouth like a crier* (Ecclus. 20, 15), Scint. 96, 11.

widness, e; *f. Width* :—Heora wíde (wídnes, *v.l.*, v. Anglia i. 335) is .cc. mīla *longitudo eorum .cc. stadia sunt*, Nar. 36, 28. Dæs temples længe wæs syxtig fæðma, and seó wídnes wæs twēntig fæþma, and his heáhnys wæs þrītyg fæþma, Anglia xi. 9, 27. Dæt tempel wæs . . . on wídnysse twēntig fæðma . . . Dæt éastportic wæs on lenge twēntig fæðma be dæs temples wídnysse, and wæs tȳn fæðma wíd, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 10–13.

wíd-nett, es; *n. A drag-net* :—Wíduyt (wíd nyt?) *funda*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 21.

wido-bāne, widrian. v. wiþo-bān, wederian.

wíd-rynig; *adj. Wide-streaming* :—Hāteþ heofona cyning dæt ðū ford onsende wæter wídrynig, geofon geótende, Andr. Kmbl. 3012; An. 1509.

wíd-sǣ; *f. m. Open sea, ocean* :—Ðeós wídsǣ *pelagus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 21: 13; Zup. 84, 1: Wrt. Voc. i. 70, 14. Him wæs â wídsǣ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 27: 19, 26. Fǣmendre wídsǣ *spumantis pelagi*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 69. Wídsǣs *cataclismi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 75. Ón wídsǣwes grund, Shrn. 54, 21. Mid his fōtum gangan on wídsǣ, 111, 28. Wurpan on wídsǣ, 57, 4. Gif massere geþeáh, dæt hē fērde þrige ofer wídsǣ, L. R. 6; Th. i. 192, 9. Hē lēt him ealne weg dæt wēste lond on dæt steórbord, and ða wídsǣ on dæt bæcbord, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 10.

wíd-scofen; *adj.* (*ptepl.*) *Pushed far, extreme* :—Weá wídscofen, Beo. Th. 1876; B. 936.

wíd-scop, -sceop; *adj. Widely distributed* (?) :—Fugla and deóra wornas wídsceope swā wæter bibūgeþ, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 8.

wíd-scrīpol (-el, -ul); *adj. Wide-wandering, roving, rambling* :— Hlūd and wídscrīdel *garrula et vaga*, Kent. Gl. 188. Dæt feórde muneca cyn is wídscrīpol (wídscrīpel *gyrovagum*, R. Ben. Interl. 10, 16) genæmned, R. Ben. 9, 21. Hit is yfel, dæt sume (munecas) synd tō wídscrīpole, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 13. Fīfte cyn muneca is wídscrīpelra hleápera, de under muneces gegyrlan ǣghwyder scrīþaþ; ða þurh nānes mannes sande ne faraþ, faraþ þeáh geond missenlīce þeóda, nēfre stabolfeste, nǣfre wuniende, nāhwār sittende, R. Ben. 135, 20. Wíþscrīpole reinas tunglena *vagos recursos siderum*, Hymn. Surt. 22, 29.

wíd-sīþ, es; *m. A far journey, long travel* :—Módor ne rādaþ, ðonne heó magan cenneþ, hū hīm weorðe geond woruld wídsīð sceapen, Salm. Kmbl. 744; Sal. 371. Wērig winneþ, wídsīð onginneþ, Exon. Th. 354, 26; Reim. 51. ¶ the word occurs also as a name for one who has travelled much :—Wídsīð maðolade, se ðe mæst mǣrþa ofer eorþan, folca geondfērde, Exon. Th. 318, 19; Wíd. 1.

widu. v. wudu.

widuwa, an; *m. A widower* :—Dæt bið rihtlīc līf dæt cniht þurh-wunige on his cnihthāde, ōð dæt hē on rihtre mǣdenǣwe gewīfige; and habbe ða syððan, ða hwile de seó libbe : gif hire ðonne forðsīð gebyrige, ðonne is rihtost dæt hē þananford wydewa þurhwunige, L. I. P. 22; Th. ii. 332, 32. [Zaynte Paul zayþ to wodewon (*non nuptis et viduis*) : Huo þet guod is, he him hyealde ine þe stat of wodewehod; and ȝef hit him naȝt ne lykeþ, he him wyui, Ayenb. 225, 14. *O. H. Ger.* witwo *celebs.*] v. next word.

widuwe, widewe, weoduwe, weduwe, wudewe, wydewe, widwe, an; *f. A widow.* v. wíf, III a :—Wudewe (wuduwe, *v.l.*: widuwe, Rush.: widiua, Lind.) *vidua*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Widewe, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 15. Weodewe, Gen. 38, 11. Wydewe (wudewe, Ps. Spl.: weoduwa, Ps. Lamb.: widwe, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 108, 9. Widwe, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 37: 18, 5. Anna seó hālige wuduwa, Lchdm. iii. 428, 19. Paula wæs gehālgod wydewe, Homl. Th. i. 436, 9: Shrn. 112, 31. Sī ælc wydewe (wuduwe, *v.l.*) on Godes grīde and on dæs cynges; and sitte ælc .xii. mōnað werleás; ceóse syþþan dæt heó sylf wille, L. Eth. v. 21; Th. i. 310, 1. . Be wudewan . . . Sitte ælc wuduwe werleás twelf mōnað . . . Ne hādige man ǣfre wudewan tō hrædlīce. And geláste ælc wuduwe ða heregeatu binnan twelf mōnðum, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 3–17. Geong wuduwe mōt eft ceorlian ǣfter hire weres forðsīde, L. Ælfc. P. 43; Th. ii. 382, 32. Mund dære betstan widuwan eorlcunde, L. Ethb. 75; Th. i. 20, 10. Dīnes wuduwan hādes *viduitatis tuae*, Past. 31; Swt. 207, 12. Wudewan gierela *viduitatis theristrum* (Ald. 76), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 46. Wíf gif hire forman were forðsīð gebyrige, be leáfe heó wime ōðerne, gif heó dæt ceósan wyle; and gif heó ðone oferbȳt, wunige heó á syððan on wudewan hāde, L. Eccg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 6. Iudith þurhwunode on hire wudewan hāde, Homl. Ass. 114, 399. Hig ne mōston nā wīfan on nānre wuduwan, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Būton earmre wudewan, L. Ath. v. 2; Th. i. 230, 19. Gif man widuwan unāgne genimeþ, L. Ethb. 76; Th. i. 20, 13. Gif hwā wydewan nýdnǣme, gebēte dæt deópe, L. Eth. vi. 39; Th. i. 324, 25. Wæs gesett dæt se de widewan nāme, oððe āworpen wíf, dæt hē ne wurde nǣfre syððan tō nānum hāde genumen, L. Ælfc. C. 8; Th. ii. 346, 13. Heora widwan (wudwan, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Th. 77, 64. Fǣmnan and wuduwan, Cd. Th. 121, 14; Gen. 2010. Wydywyna (wudewena, *v.l.*: widuena, Lind.: widwa, Rush.) hūs, Lk. Skt. 20, 47. Weodewena (widwena, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Spl. 67, 5. Widewum, Deut. 27, 19. Weodewum, Ps. Th. 145, 8. Wydewum, 67, 5: Blickl. Homl. 45, 1. Ða wuduwan (wydewan, wydwan, *v.ll.*), L. Alf. 34; Th. i. 52, 16. Earme wydewan, Cd. Th. 128, 27; Gen. 2133. [*Goth.* widuwō: *O. Sax.* widowa: *O. Frs.* widwe: *O. H. Ger.* witawa (-ewa, -uwa, -wa).]

wíd-wegas; *pl. m. Distant regions, regions lying far and wide* :—Ūs gesamna of widwegum *congrega nos de nationibus*, Ps. Th. 105, 36. Hē synfulle tōdrīfeþ geond widwegas *omnes peccatores disperdet*, 144, 20. Faraþ geond ealne ymenne grund, geond widwegas, bodiaþ geleáfan (*euntes in mundum universum praedicate evangelium*, Mk. 16, 15), Exon. Th. 30, 21; Cri. 82. Férdon folctogan feorran and neán geond widwegas, Beo. Th. 1684; An. 840. Blǣd is ārǣred geond widwegas, oðer þeóda gehwylce, 3412; B. 1704. Cf. síd-wegas.

wiel, wielm, wiergan, wiers, wieta, wietan. v. wilh, wilm, wirgan, wirs, wita, witan.

wíf, es; *n.* **I.** *a woman, a female person* :—Wíf *mulier*, wíf de wer hæfð *uxor*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 12, 14. Wíf de hæfð ceorl *uxor*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 47, 8. Ald uuíf *anus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 38: i. 73, 17: *anula* vel *vetula*, 50, 48. Dæt wíf (*mulier*) wæs gehāled, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 22. Gif hwylc wíf (*mulier*) hire wīfman (*ancillam suam*) swingd, L. Eccg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32. Cwēn Hrōdgāres, freólic wíf, Beo. Th. 1234; B. 615. Wídgongel wíf word gespringeþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. Wæs sum wíf, seó (dæt wíf ðió *mulier quae*, Lind.) hæfde untrumnesse gāst, Lk. Skt. 13, 11. Wæs sóna gearu wíf, swā hire weoruda helm beboden hæfde, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sǣde dæt wíf hire worðum selfa, Cd. Th. 160, 10; Gen. 2648. Wífes sceós *baxeae*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 20. Dæt hī nāgan mid rihte þurh hǣmeðþing wífes gemānan, L. Eth. v. 9; Th. i. 306, 19. For dære synne dæs ārestan wífes, Blickl. Homl. 5, 5. Freá wíf āweahte, and da wrafe sealde leófum rince, Cd. Th. 11, 12; Gen. 174. Dæt æðele wíf (*Eve*), 294, 19; Sat. 473. Ðǣr wǣron manega wíf (wífo, Lind., *mulieres*), Mt. Kmbl. 27, 55: Lk. Skt. 8, 2: 24, 22. Betwyx wífa bearnum *inter natos mulierum*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 11. Betuh eall wífa cynn, Blickl. Homl. 5, 21. Riccra

(-æ, MS.) wífa (-e, MS.) wǽfels *regillum* vel *peplum* vel *palla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 32. Seó ǽrest wífa (*feminarum*) is sæd in Norþanhymbra mǽgþe dæt heó munuchāde onfenge, Bd. 4, 23; S. 593, 22. **II.** *a being in the form of a woman*:—Wif unhýre (*Grendel's mother*), Beo. Th. 4247; B. 2120. Ðǽr ða mihtigan wíf hyra mægen berǽddon, and hý gyllende gāras sændan, Lchdm. iii. 52, 21. **III.** *a married woman, a wife*:—His wíf *sua uxor*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 104, 2. Cáseres wíf *imperatrix* vel *Augusta*, 42, 10. Abram and Nachor wífudun; Abrames wíf hátte Sarai, and Nachores wíf Melcha, Gen. 11, 29: 16, 1: Cd. Th. 167, 30; Gen. 2773. Gúð sceal in eorle gewexan, and wíf geþeón leóf (lof, MS.) mid hyre leódum, leóhtmód wesan, rúne healdan, rúnheort beón, Exon. Th. 338, 28; Gu. Ex. 85. Se man geþeót hine tó his wífe (*uxori*), Gen. 2, 24: Mt. Kmbl. 19, 5. Se cyning mid his wífe and twám sunum, Homl. Th. i. 468, 1. Æt his mǽder ðe wǽre tó ǽwum wífe forgifen his fæder, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 29. Ðe wíf hæfð *uxoratus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 44. Ceorl ðe wíf hæfð *maritus*, 73, 13. Ðanon ic mé ārǽde, and mīn wíf and mínne sunu, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 23. Ða dā hē mann wolde beón, hē ne geceás ná him wíf tó mǽder, ac geceás clǽne mǽden, Homl. Th. ii. 6, 34. Sume tiliaþ mid micelre geornfulnesse wífa, for ðam dæt hī þurh dæt mæge mǽst bearna begitan, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 26. Wōhhāmed mid ðþerra ceorla wífum, Blickl. Homl. 61, 15. His wífum twǽm sægde Lameh, Cd. Th. 66, 26; Gen. 1090. Hī him wíf curon, 76, 1; Gen. 1250. Hié hæfdon wíf and cyfesa, Blickl. Homl. 99, 20. ¶ the following passages will illustrate some points connected with the position of women in relation to marriage:—Be ðon ðe mon wíf bycgge, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 3. Wé lǽraþ dæt ǽnig cristen mann . . . ne gewífie . . . on ðæs wífes nēdmāgan ðe hē sylf sēr hæfde . . . hē ná má wífa ðonne ān hæbbe, and dæt heó his beweddode wíf, L. C. E. 7; Th. i. 364, 21–28. Wer mōt his wífe on fulwihte onfōn, and dæt wíf dam were, L. Ecg. C. 18, tit.; Th. ii. 128, 31. Gif ceorl būton wífes wīsdōm deófium gelde . . . Gif būtwū deófium geldaþ, síon hió healsfange seyldigo, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. Gif hwá stalie swá his wíf nyte and his bearn, geselle .lx. scíll. tó wíte. Gif hē stalie on gewitnesse ealles his hīrēdes, gongen hié ealle on þeówot, L. In. 7; Th. i. 106, 15. Gif ceorl ceaþ forsteld . . . ðonne bid se his dǽl synnig, būtan dam wífe, forðon heó sceal hire ealdore híéran, 57; Th. i. 137, 17. Dæt ða (*criminals*) ealle beón gearwe mid him silfum and mid wífe and mid ærfe tó fareme þider ic wille, L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 6. Gif be cwicum ceorle wíf hig be ōðrum were forlicge, and hit open weorðe . . . heó þolige nase and eárena . . . , L. C. S. 54; Th. i. 406, 6. Mon mōt feohtan orwíge, gif hē gemēteþ ōðerne æt his ǽwum wífe, L. Alf. pol. 42; Th. i. 90, 26. Gif frī man wið fríes mannes wíf geligeþ . . . ðǽr wíf (hē) his ágenum scætte begete and dæm ōðrum gebrenge, L. Ethb. 31; Th. i. 10, 7. Gif ceorl ācwyle be libbendum wífe and bearne, riht is dæt dæt bearn mēdder folgige, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 3: L. In. 38; Th. i. 126, 3. Gif hwá cwydeleás of dyssum lífe gewīte . . . beó be dæs hlāfordes dihte seó ǽht gescyft swýðe rihte wífe and cildan and nēhmāgon, L. C. S. 71; Th. i. 414, 1. Ðǽr se bōnda sæt uncwyd and unbecrafod, sitte dæt wíf and ða cild on ðam ylcan unbesacen, 73; Th. i. 44, 23. **III.** *a. a woman who has been married and lost her husband* (by death or divorce):—Láf *vel* forlǽten wíf *derelicta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 46. Wífian on nánre wuduwan, ne on forlǽtenum wífe, L. Ælf. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Ælc man de his wíf forlǽt . . . se de dæt forlǽtene wíf nimð, se unrihthāmæd, Lk. Skt. 16, 18. Gif man mǽdan oþþe wíf (cf. *the old Latin version*: virginem vel viduam) weddian wille, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254, 2. Ne nýde man nāðer ne wíf ne mǽden tó ðam ðe hyre sylfre mislīcige (cf. *passages from the Laws under* widuwe, *and* L. H. I. 1, 3; Si, mortuo marito, uxor ejus remanserit, . . . eam non dabo marito, nisi secundum velle suum, Th. i. 499, 15), L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 416, 20. **IV.** *a female.* v. wer, V.:—Ælcne mon, ge wíf ge wǽpned, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 27. Da forman twá, fæder and móder, wíf and wǽpned, Cd. Th. 12, 33; Gen. 195. **IV a.** as a grammatical term, *feminine*. v. wer, V a. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wíf: *O. H. Ger.* wíp: *Icel.* víf (*poet.*).] v. aglǽc-, gesíþ-, hǽmed-, mere-, riht-, sige-, síþ-, unriht-wíf, *and next word*.

wífa (?), an; *m. A woman*:—Gif ríce wíf and earm ǽcennaþ tōgædere, gangon hī ǽweig, nást ðú hwæðer bid dæs rícan wífan (-es?) cild, hwæðer dæs earman, Homl. Th. i. 256, 14.

wíf-cild, es; *n. A female child*:—For wǽpnedbearne sceolde cennende wíf hī áhabban fram Godes hūse ingange ðreó and ðrittig daga, and for wífcilde (*femina*) syx and syxtig daga, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 16.

wíf-cyn[n], es; *n.* **I.** *woman-kind, women*:—Dæt hī of ðam wífcynne hini cyning curan *ut de feminea regum prosapia regem sibi eligerent*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 22. Ðú eart gebletsod betúh calle wífcyn (*in mulieribus*, Lk. 1, 28), Blickl. Homl. 143, 18. [Widuten wífkin and childre *besides women and children*, Gen. and Ex. 656.] **II.** *female sex*:—Óþer ðara is wǽpnedcynnes, sunnan trió, óþer wífkynnes, ðæt mónan trió *quarum lignum virile est solis, alterum est feminum lune*, Nar. 25, 18. Hwylce wihta beóð ðǽre tíd wífcynnes, ðǽre tíd wǽpned-cynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12: Lchdm. iii. 10, 12.

wíf-cýþ[þ], e; *f. A visit to a woman, familiarity with a woman*:—Ðá geāscode hē ðone cyning on wífcyþþe (-cyððan, *v.l.*), Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 29.

wífel, es; *m. A weevil, a beetle*:—Wibl *papilla*, Txts. 85, 1498. Wífel *papila*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 59. Wibil, uuibil *cantarus*, Txts. 49, 398. Wífel, Wrt. Voc. ii. 13, 47. Wífel *cantarus* (*animal*), 128, 11: *scarebius*, i. 281, 43. Is dæs gores sunu gonge hrædra, ðone wé wífel nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 13; Rä. 41, 73. Æfter ðam wífele, Lchdm. ii. 320, 2. Weorp ofer bæc done wífel (tordwífel, l. 15) on wege; beheald dæt ðú ne lócige æfter, 318, 19. ¶ the word seems to occur in several local names. v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 352. [Wevyl, wyvyl *or* malte boode (bowde) *gurgulio*, Prompt. Parv. 523 and 531. *O. L. Ger.* gold-uuivil *cicendela*: *O. H. Ger.* wibil *scarabaeus, cantarus*: *Ger.* wiebel: *Icel.* tord-yfill.] v. scearn-, tord-wífel.

wífel, wífer *an arrow, dart, javelin*:—Gafeluca ł wibere *jaculo*, *sagitta*, gāre ł wífele *spiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 45, 53. Gāra *jaculorum*, gafluccas *catapultas*, *sagittas*, wífera *sagittarum*, gāras *spicula*, 405, 52–55. [Wyfle, wepene *bipennis*, Prompt. Parv. 526, and see note.]

wí-fērend, -wífestre. v. weg-fērend, wǽpen-wífestre.

wíf-fæst; *adj. Married*:—Gif wíffæst wer (*uxoratus*) hine forlicge be his ágenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Cf. wíf-leás.

wíf-feax, es; *n. A woman's hair*:—Wíffex *cesaries*, Wrt. Voc. i. 282, 43: ii. 16, 46.

wíf-gāl; *adj. Incontinent, licentious*:—Swá lǽren hī ða wífgālan gesinscipe, swá hī ða forhæbbendan ne gebrengen on unryhthīæmde *sic incontinentibus laudetur conjugium, ut tamen jam continentes non revocentur ad luxum*, Past. 60; Swt. 453, 30.

wíf-gehrine, es; *m. Contact with woman*:—Gif díne geféran beóð clǽne from wífgehrine (*femine contactu*), Nar. 27, 8.

wíf-gemǽdla, an; *m. A woman's fury*:—Wíþ wífgemǽdlan; geberge on neaht rædices moran, ðý dæge ne mæg ðe se gemǽdla sceþþan, Lchdm. ii. 342, 10. v. ge-mǽdan.

wíf-gemāna, an; *m. Mulieris consortium*:—Wífgemānan tó ǽwecanne . . . dæt ǽwecce þ wífgemānan hust, Lchdm. i. 336, 15–17.

wíf-geornness, e; *f. Incontinence*:—Uffigiornis *adulteria*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 15, 19.

wíf-gifta; *pl. f. Nuptials, marriage*:—Wæs se weliga ðæra (-e, MS.) wífgifta georn on mōde, dæt hire mon fǽmnan gegyrede brýd tó bolde, Exon. Th. 245, 2; Jul. 38.

wíf-hād, es; *m.* **I.** *womanhood*:—Wé sprecaþ be ðære heofonlīcan cwēne ǽfter wífhāde *we speak of the heavenly queen as woman*, Homl. Th. i. 546, 14. **II.** *female sex*:—Wífhād *femininum sexus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 19. Wífhādes man *femina*, i. 70, 18: Homl. Th. ii. 10, 12: 94, 30. Se de handlaþ wífhādes mannes líc, Basil admn. 7; Norm. 50, 11. God āna wāt hū his gecynde biþ, wífhādes oðde weres, Exon. Th. 223, 9; Ph. 357. Se ðreát ðæra Godes ðeówa in wífhāde *ancillarum Dei caterva*, Bd. 4, 7; S. 574, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* wíp-heit *sexus.*] *See other instances under* wer-hād.

wíf-hand, a; *f. The female side, female line*:—Mín yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe; ðonne gif ic gesealde ǽnigre wífhanda dæt hē gestrýnde, ðonne forgyldan mīne māgas . . . for ðon ic cwǽde dæt hī hit gyldan, for ðon hý fód tó mīnum ðe ic sylfan mōt swá wífhanda swá wǽpnedhanda swáðer ic wylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 116, 16–24. v. next word.

wíf-healf, e; *f. The female side, female line*:—On ða gerād dæt hī gecuron heora kynecinn aa on ða wífhealfa, Chr. Erl. 3, 16. (Cf. wífcynn, I.) v. preceding word.

wíf-hearpe (?), an; *f. A woman's harp*:—On glígbeámce (owíf-hearpan = on wífhearpan? MS. C.) *in tympano*, Ps. Spl. 150, 4.

wífian; *p. ode To take a wife, to marry*, (1) without an object:—Nán wer ne wífaþ, ne wíf ne ceorlaþ, Homl. Th. i. 238, 1. Is geset swíðe micel dǽdbót swylcum mannum tó dónne, de eft wífiaþ; and eác is ælcum preóste forboden, dæt hī beón ne móton on ða wísan de hī ǽr wǽron æt dām brýdlācum, dǽr man ōðre síde wífaþ. Be dam man mæg witan, dæt hit riht nis, dæt wer wífige oðde wíf ceorlige oftur ðonne ǽne, Wulfst. 304, 28–305, 3. Ne wífaþ hig, ne hig ne ceorliaþ *neque nubent, neque nubentur*, Mt. Kmbl. 22, 30. Ne wífiaþ hī, ne ne gyftigeaþ, Mk. Skt. 12, 25. Þysse worulde bearn wífiaþ and beóð tó giftum geseálde, Lk. Skt. 20, 34. Hí ne wífiaþ, ne hī beóð hāmbrōhte, Hpt. Gl. 436, 40. Dæt se cniht heólde hine sylfne clǽne oð dæt hē wífode, Homl. Ass. 20, 149. Abraham and Nachor wífudun (*duxerunt uxores*), Gen. 11, 29. Wífodon, Lk. Skt. 17, 27. Wífian *nubere*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 72: Homl. Skt. i. 4, 6. Mé is gesǽd dæt ǽwer ancor sægd, dæt hit sý álýfed dæt mæssepreóstas wel mōton wífian, Homl. Ass. 13, 6. Ne fremaþ nánum menn tó wífienne (wífigæ, Lind.) *non expedit nubere*, Mt. Kmbl. 19, 10. Wífigende and gyfta syllende *nubentes et nubtum tradentes*, 24, 38. (2) with an object governed by *on*:—Be dam men de wífaþ on twám geswystrenum *de homine qui duas sorores in matrimonium ducit*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 11, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 18. Be dam men de on his māgan wífaþ *de homine qui inter cognatas suas uxorem ducit*, 18, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 30. Se de wífaþ on dam forlǽtenum wífe, Homl. Th. ii. 322, 34. Tó his ādumum de woldon wífian on his dohtron (*qui accepturi erant filias ejus*),

Gen. 19, 14. Hé ne móste bútan æne wífgan, ne hé ne móste on wydewum wífgan, L. Ælfc. C. 7; Th. ii. 346, 5. Wífan, L. Ælfc. P. 39; Th. ii. 380, 16. Is nýd dæt cristene menn on dære driddan cnéórisse óðde on dære feórþan him betwih wífian sceole *necesse est ut tertia vel quarta generatione fidelium licenter sibi jungi debeat*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, S. [Iudas wiuede o Thamar. A. R. 308, 13. To late here sones wyue, R. Glouc. 35, 9. To wyui *nubere*, Ayenb. 225, 17. Wyvyñ or weddyñ a wyfe *uxoro*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. ge-wífian.

wíf-lác, es; *n. Intercourse with women*:—Gif hwá openlíce Lengetenbryce gewyrce . . . þurh wíflác (*concubitum*, Lat. vers. Cf. qui in Quadrigesima ante Pascha nupserit, .i. annum penítеat, L. Ecg. E. 108; Th. ii. 113, 3. Eác is gesynscipum micel þearf, dæt hí hig on dás hálgan tíd (*Lent*) clænlíce healdan, bútan ælces hæmedes besmýtennysse, L. E. I. 43; Th. ii. 440, 2), L. C. S. 48; Th. i. 402, 30. Ealle synodas forbudon ælfre ælc wíflác (v. wífung) weósfoðþénum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 12: Wulfst. 270, 21.

wíf-leás; *adj. Without a wife, unmarried*:—Gif hwylces weres forme wíf bið deád, dæt hé be leáfe óðer wít niman móte, and gif hé ða oferbýt, wunige hé á sydðan wífleás (*coelebs*), L. Ecg. P. ii. 20; Th. ii. 190, 3. [Wyvfles or not weddyd *agamus*, Prompt. Parv. 526.] See also next word.

wíf-leástˌ, e; *f. Lack of women*:—Menn hæfdon on frymðe heora mágan tó wífe, and swá wel mósten for dære wífleáste, Homl. Skt. i. 10, 216.

wíf-líc; *adj.* I. *womanly, of a woman, female, feminine*:—Wíflíc *muliebris*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 17, 17. Wífces *femineis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 148, 20. Wíflicum licome of woeres dú saldest líchome fruma *femineo corpore de viri dares carne principium*, Rtl. 109, 15. Bútan wífliere þysunge *without an example among women*, Homl. Th. i. 198, 5. Mid wíflice níðe *with all a woman's hate*, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 39, 18. Ðæt hé ne fordon wíflice háde árede *ut ne sexui quidem muliebri parceret*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 24. Áwyrp mé hyder ðínne scyccels, dæt ic mæge ða wífliean týddernysse oferwreón, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 211. Ia. as a grammatical term, *feminine* (gender):—Æfter gecynde syndon twá cyn on namum, *masculinum* and *femininum*, dæt is werlíc and wífliċ; wífliċ cyn byð *haec femina* ðis wíf . . . *Neutrum* is náðor cynn, ne werlíces ne wíflices, Ælfc. Gr. 6; Zup. 18, 5–15. II. *wifely, matronly*:—Wífliċre *matronalis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 36. Wífliċere, 520, 2. Ða wífliċan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* wîp-lîh *muliebris, femineus.*]

wíflice; *adv. Like a woman*:—Wífliċe *muliebriter*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 232, 17; Hpt. 504, 30. Ðú wunodest æfter ðínum were wífliċe on clænnysse *after your husband's death you continued in womanly purity*, Homl. Ass. 114, 392.

wíf-lufu, an; *f. Love for a woman*:—Se hálga wer dære wífluſan (*the love of Herod for Herodias*) wordum stýrde, unryhtre æ, Exon. Th. 260, 12; Jul. 296. Ingelde wealláþ wælníðas, and him wíflufan cólran weorðaþ, Beo. Th. 4137; B. 2065. Cf. wíf-myne.

wíf-mann (wím-, wim-?), es; *m.* (*but* seó wífman *occurs*). I. *a woman*:—Wé lǽraþ dæt ænig wífman neáh weófode ne cume ða hwile ðe man mæssige, L. Edg. C. 45; Th. ii. 254, 3. Ðara manna sum wæs bescoren preóst, sum wæs lǽwede, sum wæs wífmon (*femina*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 35. Minutia hátte án wífmon, ðe on heora wísan sceolde nunne beón. Seó hæfde gehâten . . . dæt heó wolde hiere lif on fémnihâde álíbban *Minucia, virgo vestalis*, Ors. 3, 6; Swt. 108, 15. Seó wífman (seó wímman, vv. 18, 22) *Jahel*, Jud. 4, 21. Wífmannes loccas *crines*, Wrt. Voc. i. 42, 49. Wífmannes innoð *matrix, uterus*, 44, 39. Ne scríðe nán wǽpman mid wífmannes reáfe (*veste feminea*), Deut. 22, 5. Be wífmannes beweddunge, L. Edm. B. 1; Th. i. 254. Be ungewintredes wífmannes néðhæmde. Gif mon ungewintrædne wífmon tó néðhæmde gepræáige, L. Alf. pol. 26; Th. i. 78, 16. Nú cweðe gé dæt gé ne magon beón bútan wímmannes þénungum, L. Ælfc. C. 6; Th. ii. 344, 19. God geworhte dæt ribb tó ánum wífmen (*in mulierem*), Gen. 2, 22. Dæt bisceop . . . næbbe on his húse nánne wífman, búton hit sý his módor . . ., L. Ælfc. C. 5; Th. ii. 344, 13. Gif hwá wille wíf wífman (*eum muliere*) unrihtlíce hǽfman, L. Edg. C. 33; Th. ii. 274, 10. Þeówne wímman *ancillam*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 18. God hi geworhte wǽpnedman and wímman (wýfman, *v. l.*, hiuu þ wífmon, Lind.: wífmenn, Rush.) *masculum et feminam fecit eos Deus*, Mk. Skt. 10, 6. Wépmen ge wífmen *viri ac feminae*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 7. Wífmenn, Exon. Th. 460, 12; Hö. 16. Hæleþa gemót, wítgena weorod, wífmonna þreát, fela fémnena, fólces unrím, 462, 7; Hö. 48. Wǽpmanna sang and wífmanna sang, Homl. Th. i. 442, 1. Wæs micel ege from ðǽm wífmonnum (*the Amazons*), Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 27. Ia. a *serving-woman*:—Gif hwylc wíf (*mulier*) hire wífman (*ancillam suam*) swingð, and heó þurh ða swingle wyrð deád . . . fæste seó hlǽfdige (*domina*) .vii. geár, L. Ecg. P. ii. 4; Th. ii. 182, 32: ii. 4, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 6. Heó freóde Hægelflǽde hire wímman, Chart. Erl. 253, 16. God gewítnode ealle his wímmen (*uxorem ancillasque suas*), Gen. 20, 18. II. applied to plants, *female*:—Gif man scyle mugewyrt tó lǽcedóme habban, ðonne nime man . . . ða grénan wífmen, Lchdm. iii. 72, 21. [*Laym.* wífmon, wimmon: *Orm.* wífmann, wimmann: *A. R.* wummon: *Ayenb.* wyfman.]

wíf-myne, es; *m. Love for a woman*:—Dríhten weard Faraone yrre for wífmyne (*love for Sarah*), Cd. Th. 111, 25; Gen. 1861. Cf. wíf-lufu.

-wífre. v. gange-wífre.

wíf-scrúd, es; *n. Clothing for a woman, woman's dress, female attire*:—Ic geann mínre yldran dehter . . . ánes wífscrúdes ealles. And mínre gyngran dehter ic geann ealles ðæs wífscrúdes ðe tó lǽfe bið, Chart. Th. 530, 14–25.

wíft, e; *f. Some implement used in weaving*:—Hé sceal habban fela towtóla . . . pihten, timplean, wífte, wefle, wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 12.

wíf-þegen, es; *m. A pander*; leno, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 31: 284, 14: ii. 51, 63.

wíf-þing; *pl. n. Matters connected with women, marriage, intercourse*:—Tó wífþingum foxes tægles se ýtemæsta dæl on earm áhangen; ðú gelýfest dæt ðis sý tó wífþingum on bysmær (*irritamentum ad coitum*) gedón, Lchdm. i. 340, 22; 368, 16. Wífþing, gifta, hǽmed *hymeneos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 13. Be ðam men ðe gelómlíce wífþing begǽð *de homine qui crebras nuptias conciliat*, L. Ecg. P. ii. 20, tit.; Th. ii. 180, 32. [He weddede þat mæiden, and nom heo to his bedden; þer wes wífðing riche, Layam. 31128.] Cf. brýd-þing.

wífung, e; *f.* I. *taking a wife, marriage*:—Be gehádodra manna wífunge (*matrimonio*), L. Ecg. P. iii. 1, tit.; Th. ii. 194, 25: Gen. 24, 9. Ús sceamaþ tó secgenne ealle ða sceandlícan wíflunga ðe gé dwǽsmenn drífaþ on wífunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 102. Se dridda cwæð: 'Ic hæbbe gewífod . . .' Þurh ða wífunge sind getácnode dæs líchaman lustas, Homl. Th. ii. 374, 19. Áðas and wífunga sindan tócwedene heáfitreólsdagum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 24. Dáis sinodas forbudon ælce wífunga ælfre weófodþénum, L. Ælfc. P. 30; Th. ii. 374, 35. II. in plural, *wives*: matrimonia:—Eów preóstum þingd, dæt eów nán sín ne sý dæt gé mid wífungum swá líbban swá lǽwede men, L. Ælfc. P. 32; Th. ii. 376, 28. v. frum-, unriht-wífung.

wíg *a way, wig an idol*. v. weg, wíh.

wíg, es; *n.* I. *fight, battle, war, conflict*:—Wíg odde gefeoht *mavors*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 37. Ðonne wíg cume, Beo. Th. 46; B. 23: 5737; B. 2872. Wíg ealle fornam, 2165; B. 1080: Exon. Th. 291, 11; Wand. 80: Elen. Kmbl. 262; El. 131. Wæs ðæs wyrmes wíg wíde gesýne, nearofáges mid neán and feorran, hú se gúðsceaða Geáta leóde hatode and hýnde, Beo. Th. 4621; B. 2316. Ful oft dǽr wíg ne álæg *there was constantly war*, Exon. Th. 325, 30; Vid. 119. Wíges on wénum *expectant of battle*, Cd. Th. 188, 30; Exod. 176. Wíges búdan, Beo. Th. 2541; B. 1268. Se wyrm getrúwode wíges and wealles *the dragon trusted to battle* (*or under* II?) *and bulwark*, 4635; B. 2323. Him wæs híld boden, wíges wóma, Elen. Kmbl. 37; El. 19: Andr. Kmbl. 2709: An. 1357: Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. Sumum wíges spéd hé giefeþ æt gúþe, 42, 16; Cri. 673. Wæs Hróðgare herespéd gyfen, wíges weordmynd, Beo. Th. 130; B. 65. Hé hafaþ wígges leán, blǽd bútan blinne, Elen. Kmbl. 1647; El. 825. Sum bið wíges heard, heardcræftig beorn, Exon. Th. 295, 27; Crä. 39: (*Ulysses*) Met. 26, 13: (*Sigemund*) Beo. Th. 1776; B. 886: (*St. Andrew*) Andr. Kmbl. 1677; An. 841. Wíges oflysted, 2454; An. 1228. Wíges hrémige, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 8. Wíges sæd, Erl. 112, 20. Him wíge forstód fæder frumsceafta, weard him seó feohte tó grim, Exon. Th. 317, 14; Mód. 65. Healdmé herewǽpnum wið unholdum, and wíge belúc feóndum *effunde frameam, et conclude adversus eos*, Ps. Ben. 34, 3. Wígge, Beo. Th. 3545; B. 1770. Wígge under wætere, 3316; B. 1656. Æt wíge cringan, 2679; B. 1337. Æt wíge sigecempa, Ps. C. 9. Æt wígge spéd, sigor æt sǽcce, æt gefeohte fríd, Elen. Kmbl. 2362; El. 1182. Hé mid wíge ácwealde ðone cyning and dæt folc *percusserunt urbem et omnes habitatores ejus*, Jos. 10, 30. Hí mid wíge ácwealdon eall dæt hí dǽr fundon *percussit in ore gladii universas animas, quae in ea fuerant*, 10, 37. Gif hwá mid wíge godcundra gerihta forwyrne . . . Gif hé man gewundige . . . Gif hé man ǽfylle . . . Gif hé gewyrce dæt man hine ǽfylle, L. C. S. 49; Th. i. 404, 6–12. Hé gewann mid wíge ðone eard *cepit omnem terram*, Jos. 11, 23: Homl. Th. ii. 216, 1. Seó burhwaru heóldan mid fullan wíge ongeán, Chr. 1013; Erl. 148, 12. Hú him speów ǽgðer ge mid wíge ge mid wísdóme, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 8. Gíefe on wíge, Exon. Th. 299, 25; Crä. 107. Hé on wígge (*in bello*) ǽfealleen wæs, Chart. Th. 201, 27. Céne tó wíge, Jud. p. 162, 30. Dæt fole wurdon gewexene tó wíge ful strange, Homl. Th. ii. 212, 18. Man beónn ealle Cantware tó wígge, Chart. Th. 201, 21. Æghwylc óþerne bylde tó wíge, Byrht. Th. 138, 44; By. 235. Tó wígge faran, Chart. Th. 201, 22. Hié giredon hiċ tó wíge, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 17. Wígge, Elen. Kmbl. 95; El. 48. Hé sende twelf þúsenda gewǽpnodra manna tó dam wígge (*ad pugnam*), Num. 31, 6. Hí beód gewǽpnode on ða wísan ðe man hors gewǽpnaþ, ðonne man tó wíge þeneċ, Wulfst. 200, 11. Hié heora land oferhergodan, and him dæs náuige bóte dydon, búton ofermódlice wíg and þreátunge, Blickl. Homl. 201, 24. Abraham sealde wíg tó wedde, nalles wunden gold, Cd. Th. 124, 29; Gen. 2070. Oft ic (*a shield*)

wīg seó, frēcne feohtan, Exon. Th. 388, 6; Rä. 6, 3. Wælhwelpes wíg, 397, 21; Rä. 16, 23. Gesēcean wíg, Beo. Th. 1374; B. 685. Wig gefeohtan, 2170; B. 1083. An wíg gearwe. 2499; B. 1247. II. *fighting force* (abstract or concrete), *valour; troops*:—Wæs his mōdsefa manegum gecȳðed, wíg and wīsdōm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Nǽfre on ōre læg widcūþes wíg, ðonne walu feóllon, 2088; B. 1082: Exon. Th. 338, 27; Gn. Ex. 85. On Mōyses hand wearð wíg gifen, wigena mænieo. Cd. Th. 216, 11; Dan. 5. Hē mid ðam ōðrum flocce tō ðære birig fērde beótlice mid wīge *ascendit eum xenioribus in fronte exercitus, vallatus auxilio pugnatorum*, Jos. 8, 10. Đanon hē gewende mid wīge tō Lebna and oferwann ða burh *transivit cum omni Israel in Lebna et pugnabat contra eam*, 10, 29. Offōr hiene (*Philip*) ōðere Sciþþie mid lytelre fīrde . . . Philippus him dyde heora wíg unweord (*made light of their force*), Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 2. Nē hē him dæs wyrmes wíg for wiht dyde, eafoð and ellen, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. [He scheldede his scalken al se heo to wíge solden, Laym. 4728. Com mid muchle wíge (*a great force*) Irtac, 25365. To werchen wi *to fight*, Gen. and Ex. 3220. *O Sax.* wíg: *O. Frs.* wích: *O. H. Ger.* wíc (ch, g) *bellum, proelium, pugna, militia*: *Icel.* víg; *n.* Cf. *Goth.* waihjō *pugna.*] v. ān-, and- (Exon. Th. 112, 22; Gū. 147), camp-, fēðe-, þræc-, werold-wíg; or-wíge. The word is found in proper names. v. Txts. p. 631.

wíg (?); *adj.* v. wig-heafola.

wiga, an; *m.* I. *one who fights, a (fighting) man, a warrior*:—Wiga *heros*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 57, 11. Wiga oððe wīgstrang *bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45. Iung wiga *tyro*, i. 18, 16. Wiga wintrum geong, Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Wælreów wiga (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 1262; B. 629. Wiga ellenrōf, Wald. 79; Vald. 2, 11. Wāc wiga, Exon. Th. 290, 18; Wand. 67. Wigan wígheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75: Cd. Th. 189, 22; Exod. 188. Wigan unforhte, mōdige twēgen, Byrht. Th. 134, 5; By. 79. Wigan on gewinne, 140, 42; By. 302: Cd. Th. 197, 23; Exod. 311: 219, 22; Dan. 58. Đǽr wigan sittaþ on beórsele blīðe ætsomne, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 4; Rūn. 14. Wigena æscberendra, Cd. Th. 123, 6; Gen. 2040. Wigena mænieo, 216, 12; Dan. 5. Wigena strengest (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 3091; B. 1543. Hī sendon mārran sciphere strengran wihgena *mititur classis prolixior armatorum*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 16. Wigum and wǽpnum, Beo. Th. 4779; B. 2395. ¶ in phrases denoting a chief or leader:—Wigena hlāford (*Byrhtnoth*), Byrht. Th. 135, 49; By. 135. Wigena baldor (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. Dauid cyning, wigena baldor, Elen. Kmbl. 688; El. 344. Wigena hleó . . . wigena weard (*Constantine*), Elen. 300–306; El. 150–153. Wigena strengel (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6222; B. 3115. *Similarly the Deity is called* wigena wyn, Exon. Th. 281, 4; Jul. 641. Ia. used of that which destroys:—Wiga wælgīfre (*death*), Exon. Th. 162, 7; Gū. 972: 231, 8; Ph. 486. Wiga unlæt lāces, 164, 4; Gū. 1006. Fȳr swearta lēg, weallende wiga, 61, 15; Cri. 985. Wiga (*a dog? fire?*) is on eorþan wundrum ācenned, 433, 23; Rä. 51, 1. II. *a noble, strenuous man*:—Se ðe mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, wiga weorþlīce, Menol. Fox 317; Men. 160. Wigan unslāwne (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 3419; An. 1713. Wigena tīd (*the day of St. Simon and St. Jude*), Menol. Fox 370; Men. 186. [*Gaw. Allit. Pms.* wyze; *pl.* wyzes: *Alex.* (Skt.) wee; *pl.* wees, wies: *Piers P.* wy, wye. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* Wigo (*proper name*).] v. æsc-, beorn-, byrn, cunibol-, folc-, gār-, gūð-, lind-, ord-, rǽde-, rand-, rūn-, scild-, wǽpen-, þeód-wiga.

wigan [*p.* wāg, *pl.* wigon; *pp.* wigen] *to fight, do battle*:—Nū sceal hond and heard sweord ymb hord wigan, Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509. Mōises getealde dæs folces meniu wīgendra manna *numeravit Moyses omnem summam filiorum Israel a viginti annis et supra*, Num. 26, 1. Six hund þūsenda wīgendra manna, Homl. Th. ii. 194, 14: Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 367: Homl. Ass. 103, 54. [*Goth.* weihan (weigan? v. Lk. 14, 31); *p.* waih *to fight*: *O. H. Ger.* wihantero *bellantium*. Cf. *Icel.* vega; *p.* vá *to fight.*] v. ofer-wigan, wígend, wigian.

wī-gār. v. wīg-gār.

wīg-bǽre; *adj. Warlike, martial, eager for fighting*:—Wigbǽre *bellicosus, pugnandi cupidus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 36.

wīg-bealu, wes; *n. War-bale, harm caused by war or the calamity of war*:—Wīgbealu weccean *to kindle the wasting flame of war*, Beo. Th. 4098; B. 2046.

wīg-bed, wī-bed, wió-bed, -bud, wíe-bed, weó-bed, -bud, weófod (-ed, -ud), wéfod, es, *also* -beddes; *n.* (*generally, but* se weóbud, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 21, *and pl.* wībedas, Bd. 5, 20; S. 641, 42) *An altar* [*from* wīg (*with*) *and* beód; *some forms*, e.g. wīgbeddes, weóbedd, *suggest that the word was thought to be derived from* bed]:—Weófod *altar* vel *ara*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 51. Hē scolde ðone Godes alter habban uppan āholodne, ðæt hē meahte on healdan ða lāc ðe mon bróhte tō dæm weóbude; for ðæm, gif se weóbud ufan hol nāre. and ðǽr wind tō cōme, ðonne tōstencte hē ða lāc. Hwæt elles getācnaþ ðæt weóbud būton ryhtwīsra monna sāula? . . . Wæs call siú offrung uppe on ðat wíebed (wíobud, Cott. MSS.) bróht, Past. 33; Swt. 217, 19–25. Ðæt weóbud, 219, 3. Wīgbed, Bd. 2, 3; S. 504, 39. Ðæt weófud (-od, MS. A.: wīgbed, Lind.: wíbed, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 19. Wīgbedes hornas *cornu altaris*, Ps. Th. 117, 25: Ps. Lamb. 117, 27. Tō wīgbedes ðēnunge, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 9: 5, 10; S. 624, 34. Wīgbedes (weófodes, col. 1), 3, 17; S. 544, 3, col. 2. Weófodes (wīgbeddes, Lind.: wí-bedes, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 1, 11. Weófodes þēn, Homl. Ass. 22, 206. Weónedes (weófedes), R. Ben. 55. 2. On wīgbede tō hālsienne *ariolandi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 15. Ān dǽl ðam wíbede (wígbede, *v. l.*), L. E. B. 12; Th. ii. 242, 18: Bd. 3, 23; S. 555, 14. Tō wíbede, Ps. Surt. 42, 4. Tō weófode (wígbed, Lind.: weótud ł wíbede, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 23. On wígbed ðin, Ps. C. 138. Tō wígbed (beforan ðæt weófud ł wíbed, Rush.) *ad altare*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 24. Ic ymbgaa wíbed ðin, Ps. Surt. 25, 6: Cd. Th. 107, 18; Gen. 1791: 108, 14; Gen. 1806: 113, 5; Gen. 1882. Weóbedd, 172, 8; Gen. 2841. Uppan ðæt weófod, Ex. 24, 6: 29, 20. Lege under weófod, Lchdm. ii. 138, 28: 142, 8. Wígbeðu (wíbed, Surt.: weófod, Spl.: wíebed, Spl. T.) ðin *altaria tua*, Ps. Th. 83, 4. Tō wígbedum, Bd. 1, 27; S. 488, 38. Wíbedum (*v. l.* weófodum), 1, 15; S. 484, 1. Tō Godes weófedan, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 30. Tō hālgum wéfodum, Coll. Monast. Th. 36, 5. Ðæt tempel and ða weófedu (wígbedo, Bd. M. 136, 18) . . . ða wígbed and ða heargas *templa et altaria . . . aras et fana*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 33–39. Ða wígbed (*v.l.* weófedu), S. 517, 18. Hē wíbedas sette, 5, 20; S. 641, 42. Wíbedu *arulas*, Germ. 394, 259. Paulus sceáwode ða weófoda, ōþ ðæt hē funde ān weófod ðe dis gewrit on stōd: *Deo ignoto*, ðæt is on Englisc, 'Uncūðum gode is dis weófod hālig,' Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 21. Hig ðǽr gedydon twā weófedu, Blickl. Homl. 205, 15. [*Luym.* weofod (wefd, 2nd MS.), weod; *dat.* wæfde (wefde, 2nd MS.): *A. R. Kath.* weoued: *Ps. R. Glouc.* weved: *Ayenb.* wieved.]

wigbed-bōt, e; *f. A fine paid to the bishop for the injury done to the church by doing wrong to one in holy orders*:—Gif man preóst gewundige, gebēte man ða wyrdlan, and tō weófodbōte for his hāde sylle .xii. ōr.; æt diácone .vi. ōr. tō weófodbōte, L. N. P. L. 23; Th. ii. 294, 4–6. Gif man preóst ofsléá, forgilde man hine be fullan were, and biscope feówer and .xx. ōr. tō weófodbōte; æt diácone .xii. ōr. tō weófodbōte, 24; Th. ii. 294, 7–9. Gif hwā gehādodne man bende oððe bēate oþþe swýðe gebysmrige, bēte wid hine swā hit riht sý, and bisceope weófodbōte be hādes mǽðe, L. C. S. 42; Th. i. 400, 23. In the laws of Henry I it is called emendacio altaris, 11, 8; Th. i. 521, 7: 66, 3; Th. i. 569, 13.

wigbed-heorþ, es; *m. The altar-hearth, the part of the altar where the offering is burnt*:—Hē genom on ðam wíbedheorðe ðæs dustes dǽl, Lchdm. iii. 364, col. 1.

wigbed-hrægel, es; *n. An altar-covering*:—Hē sende ða ðing eall ða ðe tō cyrican dēnunge nýdþearflico wǽron, hūselfatu and wígbidhrægl (-bed-, Bd. M. 90, 2) (*vestimenta altarium*), Bd. 1, 29; S. 498, 9.

wigbed-sceát, es; *m. An altar-cloth*:—Bewindan ða mǽgas ðæs cildes hand on ðæs altares weófodsceáte (*in palla altaris*), R. Ben. 103, 14. Dis syndon ða cyrican mǽdmas on Scírburnan. Ðǽr synd . . . .iii. mæssereáf and iii mæssehakelan and ii weóvedsceátas and ii overbrǽdels, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 33. Hit gedafenlíc is ðæt his (*the priest's*) reáf ne beó horig, and his weófodsceátas beón wel behworfene, L. Ælfc. C. 22; Th. ii. 350, 21. Hē hæfð ðiderynn gedōn . . . .v. wǽllene weófodsceátas and .vii. oferbrǽdelsas, Chart. Th. 429, 25. Gif hwā wyle wyrcan weófodsceatas oððe ōðre reáf of his ealdum clāðum, gesylle ða ealdan, and geceápige níwe, Homl. Ass. 35, 284. v. next word.

wigbed-sceáta, an; *m. An altar-cloth*:—On weófodsceátan *in palla altaris*, R. Ben. Inter. 99, 10.

wigbed-steall, es; *n. The part of the church where the altar stands*:—Wē lǽrap ðæt mæssepreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan weófodstealle būton his oferslipe, ne hūru ær ðam weófode ðæt hē ðǽr þénige būton ðære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9 note. v. wíg-steall.

wigbed-þegen, es; *m. A minister of the altar, an ecclesiastic who performs service at the altar*:—Gif weófodþēn, ðæt is, biscop oððe mæssepreóst oððe diácon, gewīsode . . . hī forbudon ǽlc wīflāc weófodþēnum, L. I. P. 23; Th. ii. 336, 3–13: Wulfst. 270, 21. Gif weófodþēn his āgen līf rihtlīce fadige, ðonne sī hē fulles þegnweres wurðe, L. Eth. ix. 28; Th. i. 346, 17. Be gehādedum mannum. Gif weófodþegen manslaga wyrðe, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 13. Gif man freóndleásne weófodþēn mid tihtlan belecge, L. Eth. ix. 22; Th. i. 344, 22: L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 18: L. C. S. 39; Th. i. 398, 25. Weófodþēna mǽðe medemige man for Godes ege, L. Eth. ix. 18; Th. i. 344, 9.

wigbed-þegnung, e; *f. Service at the altar*:—Wē forbeódaþ ðæt ǽnig preóst ōðre[s] cirican nāðer ne gebicge ne gepicge, būton hine hwā mid heáfodgylte forwyrce, ðæt hē weófodþénunge wyrðe ne sī, L. N. P. L. 2; Th. ii. 290, 8.

wigbed-wíglere, es; *m. One who divines from the sacrifices, a diviner, soothsayer*:—Wígbedwíglere *ariolus* (as if from *ara*), Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 11.

wig-bil[1], es; *n. A battle-blade, a sword*:—Ðæt sweord ongan æfter heaþoswāte hildegiccelum, wígbil wanian, Beo. Th. 3218; B. 1607.

wig-blāc; *adj. Splendid with warlike equipment*:—Werud wæs wígblāc (cf. beran beorht searo, 191, 23; Exod. 219. Wígbord scinon, 207, 14; Exod. 466), Cd. Th. 190, 24; Exod. 204.

wig-bora, an; *m. A belligerent*:—Wigbora *belliger*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 27, 16.

wíg-bora, an; *m. An image-bearer*:—Wícbora (wióbora, Anglia xiii. 35, 214) *signifer*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 71. v. wíh.

wíg-bord, es; *n. A shield*:—Hé hèht him gewyrcean eallírenne wígbord; wisse hé gearwe, dæt him holtwudu helpan ne meahte, líind wíd lige, Beo. Th. 4667; B. 2339. Wígbord scínon, Cd. Th. 207, 14; Exod. 466.

wíg-cirm, es; *m. The din of battle*:—Đǽr wæs wígcyrm micel, hlúd hilde swég, Cd. Th. 120, 6; Gen. 1990.

wíg-cræft, es; *m.* I. *war-craft, military skill*:—Pirrus wæs gemærsad ofer ealle ðþere cyningas, ǽgder ge mid his miclan fultume, ge mid his rǽdþeahtunge, ge mid his wígcræfte *Pyrrhus in se, ob magnitudinem virium consiliorumque, summam belli nomenque traduxit*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 154, 27. Hý him grimme forguldon ðone wígcræft ðe hý æt him geleornodon *vincere, dum vincitur, edocuit*, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 7. Hé hæfde Higeláces hilde gelrunen, wlonces wígcræft (*or* II?), Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. I a. *a warlike art, a warlike engine*:—Hý wurdon gerǽde wígcræfta, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 6. Mid scotum, ge mid stánа torfungum, ge mid eallum heora wígcræftum *vis magna telorum*, 3, 9; Swt. 134, 16. Wígcræftum *machinis*, Wit. Voc. ii. 58, 33. II. *warlike force, military power* (abstract or concrete):—On Thessali hé dæt gewinn swíþost dyde for dære gewilnunge ðe hé wolde hí him on fultum geteón for heora wígcræfte, for ðon hié cúþon on horsum ealra folca feohtan betst *Thessaliam ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiscerit, invasit*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 112, 3. Hé (*Christ*) mihte, gif hé wolde, wígcræft habban sóna genóhne (cf. Mt. 26, 53), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 34. Đá bepóhtan hié ealle heora wígcræftas Exantipuse *Xanthippum, cum auxiliis accitum, ducem bello praefecerunt*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 174, 30.

wíg-cræftig; *adj. Strong in war*:—Hé done gúðwine (*a sword*) góduе tealde, wígcræftige, Beo. Th. 3626; B. 1811.

wígend, wíggend, es; *m.* I. *a fighting man, a warrior, soldier*:—Wígend weorðtullost (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 6189; B. 3099. Dæm wíggende (*Constantine*), Elen. Kmbl. 1964; El. 984. Done wíggend (*Holofernes*), Judth. Thw. 25, 13; Jud. 258. Wígend cruncon wundum wérige, Byrht. Th. 140, 43; By. 302: Beo. Th. 6279; B. 3144. Wígend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 6; Exod. 180. Wígend, céne under cumblum, Andr. Kmbl. 2408; An. 1205. Wíggend, Judth. Thw. 22, 20; Jud. 69: 23, 26; Jud. 141. Wígendra scolu (*Ulysses and his men*), Met. 26, 31. Wíggendra, Andr. Kmbl. 2191; An. 1097. Hé dæt word ácwæþ tó ðám wíggendum, Judth. Thw. 25, 29; Jud. 283. Wígend weccean, Beo. Th. 6040; B. 3024: Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. II. *a noble, strenuous man*:—Se wígend, Nergendes þegen, Mathias, Menol. Fox 49; Men. 24. Ða wígend, cempan coste (*St. Andrew and St. Matthew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2108; An. 1055. Wuldres wynn, wígendra þrym, 1774; An. 889. Wígend (*St. Andrew's disciples*), 1699; An. 852. Gelǽdde ða wígend (*those in the ark*) weroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 85, 7; Gen. 1411. ¶ *in the phrase* wígendra hleó = *a lord, chief*:—Wígendra hleó, freáwine folca (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 863; B. 429: (*Sigemund*), 1803; B. 890: (*the Deity*), Andr. Kmbl. 1011; An. 506: (*St. Andrew*), 1792; An. 898. Ðú eart weoroda God, wígendra hleó, helm alwihta, Exon. Th. 25, 31; Cri. 409. Wíggendra hleó, Eádmund cyning, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 18. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wígand: *O. H. Ger.* wígant *bellator, pugnator, mars, armatus.*] v. burg-, byrn-, gár-, lind-, rand-, sweord-wígend (-wígende).

wígende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Fighting, able to fight*. v. wígan.

Wígere-ceaster. v. Weogorna-ceaster.

Wígestas (-e?); *pl. m. The name of some people in England*:—Wígesta landes is nygan hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 20.

wíg-freca, an; *m. A warrior*:—Wyrsan wígfrecan, Beo. Th. 2428; B. 1212: 4985; B. 2496.

wíg-fruma, an; *m. A leader in war, a chieftain*:—Wígfruma (*Hrothgar*), Beo. Th. 1332; B. 664. Æfter wígfruman *after the chieftain's death*, 4514; B. 2261.

wíg-gár, es; *m. A lance*:—Wígár *lancea*, wegures (wígáres?) gewríd *amentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 46–47. Cf. wíg-spere.

wíg-gebed, es; *n. Prayer to an idol* (?):—Wíggebed (wigg-bed?) *ara*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 43. v. wíg-bed.

wíg-getawa (-e); *pl. f. War-equipments*:—On wíggetawum, Beo. Th. 741; B. 368.

wíg-gild (wíh-), es; *n. An idol*:—Hié onhnigon tó ðam herige, hǽdne þeóde wurðedon wíhgyld, Cd. Th. 227, 5; Dan. 182. Cf. deófol-gild.

wíg-gryre, es; *m. Terror caused by war*:—Wíggryre wífes *the terror inspired when a woman makes war*, Beo. Th. 2572; B. 1284.

wíg-haga, an; *m. A phalanx*:—Hé mid bordum hét wyrcan ðone wíhagan, and dæt werod healdan fæste wíd feóndum, Byrht. Th. 134, 50; By. 102.

wíg-heafola (?):—[Hé] wód þurh done wælrêc wíg[hea]folan bær freán on fultum, Beo. Th. 5316; B. 2661. *Hea* is the reading of Thorkelin's transcripts, but now the MS. shews only quite uncertain traces of *h*, and *ea* is entirely gone (Zupitza). Wíg-heafola is taken to mean *a helmet* by some editors: Grein suggests wígneafolan = *umbonem bellicum* i. e. *clypeum*. Could the reading be wígne afolan? Cf. *Icel.* vígr *in fighting state, serviceable for fighting*, and afli *strength*; so that the passage would mean he had *or* brought strength that might serve to help his lord in battle.

wíg-heáp, es; *m. A war-troop, a band of warriors*:—Is mín fletweord, wígheáp gewanod, Beo. Th. 958; B. 477.

wíg-heard; *adj. Stout in fight, hardy*:—Wígan wígheardne, Byrht. Th. 133, 64; By. 75. [*Icel.* vig-harðr (*poet.*).]

wíg-hete, es; *m. Hate that leads to war*:—Sunu deáþ fornam, wíghete Wedera *death took off her son, the Weders' hate that found its vent in war*, Beo. Th. 4246; B. 2121.

wíg-hryre, es; *m. Fall in fight*:—Se ðe æt sǽcce gebád wíghryre wráðra *he that in strife had lived to see the fall in fight of fierce foes*, Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619.

wíg-hús, es; *n.* (in Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41 it is masc.) *A war-house, a tower, fortification*:—Dis wíghús *haec arx*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 75; Zup. 73, 14: 3; Zup. 7, 9. Se híhsta wíghús *arx*, Wrt. Voc. i. 36, 41. Wíghús *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 61. On ælcum ylpe wæs án wíghús getimbrod, and on ælcum wíghúse wæron þrittig manna, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Wíghúses *turris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 28. Wíghús *propugnacula*, i. 36, 40. Wíghúsum *turribus*, ii. 91, 25: Ps. Th. 47, 11: Past. 33; Swt. 229, 5. Se weall is mid stǽnenum wíghúsum (*habitaculis defensorum*) beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 21. Menn wyrcaþ wíghús him (*elephants*) on uppan, and of ðám feohtaþ, Hex. 9; Norm. 16, 11. [*O. H. Ger.* wíc-hûs *turris, propugnaculum.*]

wíg-hyrst, e; *f. The trappings of war*:—Beorn monig goldbeorht wíghyrstum scán, Exon. Th. 478, 3; Ruin. 35.

wígian; *p.* ode *To fight*:—Gif hé wígie and man gewundie, L. E. G. 6; Th. i. 170, 8. [Cf. *Goth.* waihjô *strife.*] v. wígan.

wígle (wigle?), es; *n. Divination, heathen practice*:—Wíglum *ceremoniis* (the passage is: Ad tortas simulacrorum ceremonias, Ald. 41), Anglia xiii. 33, 162. [Þurh Merlines wíjel (craft, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19250. He (*a devil*) maked þe unbilefulle man to leven swilche wigeles, swo ich ar embe spac, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 27. His (*the devil's*) wiseles and his wrenches, A. R. 300, 5. Wieles, 92, 21: Fragm. Phlps. 8, 54. Wiheles, Marh. 13, 9.] v. steor-wígle; wíglere.

wíg-leóþ, es; *n. A war-song, the trumpet's summons*:—Gemundon weardas wígleóþ . . . býman gehýrdon flotan, Cd. Th. 191, 27; Exod. 221.

wíglere (wiglere?), weohlere, es; *m. A diviner, soothsayer, augur, sorcerer*:—Wíglere *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 37. Ðes and deós wíglere *hic et haec augur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 2. Nú cwyð sum wíglere, dæt wiccan oft secgaþ swá swá hit ágǽd mid sódum dincge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 108. On gelícnysse wígleres and rǽdendes (*arioli et coniectoris*), Scint. 75, 12. Wígleras *auspices*, Germ. 398, 79. Be wiccum, wíglerum, etc. Gif wiccan oððe wígleras, oþþe morðwyrhtan . . ., L. E. G. 11; Th. i. 172, 20: L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 7. Wiccan oþþe wígleras, scínerǽftigan . . ., L. Eth. vi. 7; Th. i. 316, 20. Wiccan and wígleras (wígeleras, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 27, 1. Drymen, and wiccan and oðre wígleras beóð tó helle bescofene for heora scínerǽftum, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 28. Wígulera *magorum, hariolorum*, Hpt. Gl. 502, 51. Tunglera t wí[g]lera *Chaldaeorum* . . . wihlera (? *printed* winiena) *hariolorum*, 483, 5–10. Donne man tó wiccan and tó wígleran tilunge sécе ǽt ǽnigre neóde, Wulfst. 171, 11. Hé wiccan fordyde, and wígleras áfligde, and dryerǽft tówearp, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 464. [Wielare *augur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 89, 20. Þe wielare (*the devil*) maked a swote smel cumen, ase þauh hit were of heouene, A. R. 106, 2. *M. Du.* wijcheler.] v. fugel-, gebyrd-, wígbed-wíglere (-weohlere), *and next word.*

wíglian; *p.* ode *To practise divination or sorcery*:—Wíglia þ stunte men menigfealde wígelunga on ðisum dæge ǽfter hǽdennum gewunan, swylce hí magon heora lif gelengan, oþþe heora gesundfulnysse, Homl. Th. i. 100, 19. Ne sceal nán cristen mann nán þincg be dam mónan wíglian, Lchdm. iii. 266, 17. [*M. Du.* wijchelen. v. Grmm. D. M. 985.] v. wíglung; wígol.

wíg-líc; *adj. Warlike, martial*:—Dæt wæs wíglíc werod, Cd. Th. 192, 17; Exod. 233. Wíglíc *bellica*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 42. Wíglíce tól *instrumenta bellica*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 28. Wíglíce *bellicosas*, 425, 7. Wépna wíglíce *arma bellica*, Hymn. Surt. 135, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* wíc-lîh *bellicus, bellicosus*: *Icel.* víg-ligr.]

wíglíce; *adv. In a warlike manner, by fighting*:—*Bellatores* syndon wígmen, ðe eard sculon werian wíglíce mid wǽpnum, L. I. P. 4; Th. ii. 306, 37: Wulfst. 267, 16. v. ǽn-wíglíce.

wíglung, e; *f. Divination, soothsaying, sorcery, augury*:—Wílung *divinatio*, Kent. Gl. 554. Wé gehýrdon seggon, dæt nán mann ne leofode gif hé gewundod wǽre on ealra hálgena mæssedæg. Nis dis nán wíglung, ac wíse menn hit áfunden þurh done hálgan wísdóm, Lchdm. iii. 154, 5. Gif treówa beód on fullum mónan gehéawene, hí beód heardran, and langfǽrran tó getimbrunge . . . Nis dis nán wíglung, ac is gecyndelíc díncg, Homl. Th. i. 102, 25. Hleótan man mót bútan wiccecrǽfte . . . gif hí hwæt dǽlan willaþ; dis nis nán wíglung, ac bid wissung for oft, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Wígelunge *divinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 467, 69. Deófles bígeneg, ne on wíglunge ne on wiccedóme, Homl. Ass. 143, 122. Dæt

hē tǽld tō unálýfedlícere wíglunge, gif hwā ðа wyrta on him becnitte, būton hē hī tō ðam dolge geleege, Homl. Th. i. 476, 4. Se ðe gelýfð wíglungum oððe be fuglum, oððe be fnorum, oððe be horsum, oððe be hundum, ne bið hē nā cristen . . . Se ðe hwider faran wille . . . clypige hē tō his Dryhtne . . . and sídige orsorh þurh Godes gescyldnysse būtan ðæra sceocceena wíglunga. Ús sceamaþ tō secgenne ealle ða sceandlícan wíglunga ðe gē dwǽsmenn drīfaþ, oþþe on wífunge, oððe on wadunge, oððe on brýwlâce, oððe gif man hwæs bitt, ðonne hī hwæt onginnaþ, oþþe him hwæt bið ácenned, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 88–104. Ne gýman gē galdra ne ðdelra hwata, ne wígelunga ne wiccecræfta, Wulfst. 40, 14. Gē cepaþ dagas and mōnðas mid ýdelum wíglungum (Gal. 4, 10), Homl. Th. i. 102, 19. 11, 15: Homl. Ass. 28, 99. Hē sum þing hæfde ðe his hǽle hrenide þurh rēðe wíglunga (wigelunga, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 5, 259. [King scal wicchecreft aleggan and wíjelunge ne geman, O. E. Homl. i. 115, 22. Monies godes monnes child heo (*incubii demones*) biccharreð þurh wigeling, Laym. 15791.] v. ge-, líc-, steor-wíglung; wíglian.

wíg-mann, es; *m. A man of war, a fighting man, soldier*:—*Bellatores* syndon wígmen ðe eard sculon werian wíglíce mid wǽpnum, L. I. P. 4: Th. ii. 306, 36: Wulfst. 267, 15. [*O. H. Ger.* wîc-mann *puguator, pugil, bellator: Icel.* víg-maðr.]

wignoþ (?), es; *m. Warfare*:—Wignoþes (? *printed* -roþes), dugoðe *militiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 18. v. wigian.

wigol; *adj. Adapted to augury*:—Wigole fugelas *oscines aves*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 8. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* wihil, wigil *aliciones.*] Cf. wíglian.

wíg-plega, an; *m. The game of war, battle*:—Hē ne wandode nā æt ðam wígplegan, Byrht. Th. 139, 43; By. 268: 141, 2; By. 316. Hē sumum dǽleþ gūþe blǽd, gewealdenne wígplegan, Exon. Th. 331, 16; Vy. 69.

wíg-rād (?), e; *f. A war-road, road along which an army passes*:—Gewāt him Abraham on ða wígrōde (-rāde? -trode? v. wíg-trod) widertrod seón lādra monna *Abraham betook himself to the way where the foe had gone and saw the track of their retreat*, Cd. Th. 125, 24; Gen. 2084.

wíg-rǽden[n], e; *f. Warfare*, Wald. 39; Vald. 1, 22.

wíg-sigor, es; *m. Victory in battle*:—Hē hæfde wígsigor, Cd. Th. 121, 1; Gen. 2003. Hālig God geweólð wígsigor (cf. Óðinn ātti heimilan sigr í hverri orrostu, Ynglinga Saga, c. 2), Beo. Th. 3112; B. 1554.

wíg-sīþ, es; *m. A warlike expedition*:—Nǽfre mon lyþle werede ðon wurðlícor wígsīð āteáh, Cd. Th. 126, 13; Gen. 2094.

wíg-smiþ, es; *A war-smith, war-maker, warrior, a man* (poet.):—Engle and Seaxe, wlance wígsmiðas, Wealas ofercōman, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21: Exon. Th. 314, 14; Mód. 14. Ic wígsmiðum sægde, dæt Sarra mīn sweostor wǽre, Cd. Th. 163, 24; Gen. 2703.

wíg-smiþ, es; *m. An idol-smith, a maker of idols*:—Deófulgild . . . ða hēr menn worhtan, wígsmiðas mid folmum *simulacra . . . opera manuum hominum*, Ps. Th. 113, 12.

wíg-spēd, e; *f. Success in war, victory*:—Hē mē tīr forgeaf, wígspēd wið wrāðum, Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165. Him Dryhten forgeaf wígspēda gewiofu, Beo. Th. 1398; B. 697.

wíg-spere, es; *n. A war-spear*:—Wígspere *falarica* vel *fala*, Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 48.

wíg-steall, es; *n. A defensive position, a bulwark, bastion, defence*:—Wígsteal *propugnaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 17: 530, 3. Hē lǽteþ inwitflān brecan ðone burgweal, ðe him bebeád Meotud ðæt hē ðæt wígsteal wergan scealde, Exon. Th. 315, 30; Mód. 39. Hē wígsteall sēceþ, heolstre behelmed, Salm. Kmbl. 208; Sal. 103. Wurdon hyra wígsteal wēstenstaþolas, brosnade burgsteal, Exon. Th. 477, 21; Ruin. 28. Wígstealla *propugnacula*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 73.

wíg-steall, es; *n. The part of a church where the altar stands*:—Weocsteall *absida*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 6. Wē lǽraþ ðæt mæsspreósta oþþe mynsterpreósta ǽnig ne cume binnan weohstealle (weófodstealle, *v. l.*) būton his oferslipe, ne hūru æt ðam weófode, ðæt hē ðǽr þēnige būton dære wǽde, L. Edg. C. 46; Th. ii. 254, 9.

wíg-strǽt, e; *f. A high-road, public road*:—An ðara wístrǽte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 89, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* heri-sträza *via publica.*] Cf. here-paþ.

wíg-strang; *adj. Powerful in war*:—Wígstrang *bellipotens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 45.

wíg-telgode *for* twig-telgode, Ps. Spl. C. 108, 28. v. twi-telged.

wíg-þræcu, *gen.* -þræce; *f. Violence of war, warfare*:—Hwǽr ðæt hālige treó beheld wurde ǽfter wíghræce (*the violent death of the crucifixion*), Elen. Kmbl. 859; El. 430. Wē ða wíggþræce (*the Trojan war*) on gewritu setton, 1312; El. 658.

wíg-þreát, es; *m. A military troop*:—Ðæs hiofenlícan werodes wígþreátas *coelestis exercitus militiae*, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 8.

wíg-þrist; *adj. Bold in battle, daring*:—Ðū mē saga hū ðū wurde þus wígþrist, ðæt ðū mec þus fæste fetrum gebunde, Exon. Th. 268, 14; Jul. 432.

wíg-trod [?], es; *n.*: -trodu (? v. wíg-rād), e; *f. A war-track, the road along which an army has passed*:—Wítrod (= wígtrod) gefcól heáh of heofonum handweorc Godes *on to the track where the host of Israel had passed fell from the heavens the lofty walls raised by God's hand* (cf. se ágend up ārǽrde reáde streámas . . . syndon ða foreweallas gestēpte ōð wolcna hrōf, 196, 28; Exod. 298), Cd. Th. 208, 31; Exod. 491.

wíg-wægn, es; *m. A war-chariot*:—Se kyninge Pharon hæfde syx hund wígwægna (*curruum*), Ors. i, 7; Swt. 38, 24, 35.

wíg-wǽpen, es; *n. A weapon of war*:—Ælce wígwǽpna and ǽghwylce woruldsaca lǽte man stille, Wulfst. 170, 8.

wíg-weorþung, e; *f. Honour to idols*:—Būton ðū forlǽte ða leásinga, weohweorðinga, and wuldres God ongyte gleáwlíce, Exon. Th. 253, 14; Jul. 180. Hwilum hié gehēton ǽt heargtrafum wígweorþunga, Beo. Th. 353; B. 176.

wíh (wih?), weoh; *gen.* wíges (weós?); *m. An idol*:—Hié gecwǽdon ðæt hié ðæs wíges (*the golden image*) ne rōhton, ne hié tō ðam gebede mihte gebǽdon hǽðen heriges wísa, Cd. Th. 228, 12; Dan. 201. Hié ne willaþ dysne wíg wurðigean, 228, 24; Dan. 208. Hē (*St. Bartholomew*) ne wolde wíg weorðian (cf. *the account in* Shrn. 120, 17–32), Apstls. Kmbl. 95; Ap. 48. Hē hǽþengield ofer word Godes, weoh gesōhte, Exon. Th. 244, 6; Jul. 23. Wōden worhte weós, 341, 28; Gn. Ex. 133. [Cf. *O. Sax.* wih *a temple: Icel.* vé: *Goth.* weihs *holy: O. H. Ger.* wîh *holy.*] v. wíg-bed, -bora (*signifer*), -gild, -smiþ, -steall, -weorþung.

wihgena, Wihg(e)ra-ceaster, wíh-gyld. v. wiga, Weogorna-ceaster, wíg-gild.

wiht, e; *f.*: es; *n.* **I.** *a wight, creature, being, created thing*:—Nis nān wuht (cf. nān gesceaft, 22) ðe mæge oððe wille swā heágum Gode wiþcweþan . . . Ne wéne ic ðæt ǽnig wuht (cf. gesceaft, 24) sié ðe wiþwinne *non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obsistere. Non . . . arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 29. Manig wyht is mistlice férende geond eorþan *quam variis terras animalia permeant figuris*, 41, 6; Fox 254, 23. Ælc uht, ðæs ðe hié (*an asp*) ābūrt, sicel his líf on slǽpe geendian, Ors. 5, 13; Swt. 246, 27. Ic (*a leather bottle*) eom wunderlícu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1 (the word occurs often in the riddles). Úr . . . is módig wuht, Runic pm. Kmbl. 339, 12; Rún. 2. Nānre wuhte líchoma ne beorð téderra ðonne ðæs monnes, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 8. Se hrycg fǽrð æfter ǽlcre wuhte, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 14. Wiþerweardnes wuhte gehwelcre, Met. 11, 78. Dære wihte, Exon. Th. 438, 9; Rä. 57, 5. Ne mæg ic nāne cwica wuht (*animalia*) ongitan, ðara ðe wite hwæt hit wille, oððe hwæt hit nylle, ðe ungenēd lyste forweorþan, for ðam ǽlc wuht (*animal*) wolde bíon hāl and líbban, ðara ðe mē cwica dincd; būte ic nāt be swylcum gesceaftum swylce nāne sāwle nabbaþ, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 13–17. Sōð is ǽghwylc ðara ðe ymb ðās wiht wordum bēcneþ; ne hafaþ heó ǽnig lim, leofaþ se þeáh, Exon. Th. 421, 30; Rä. 40, 26. Hī geségon sylliran wiht, wyrm on wonge, Beo. Th. 6069; B. 3038. Ic ða wihte geseah . . . heó wæs wundrum gegierwed, Exon. Th. 483, 5; Rä. 68, 1. Hwylce wihta beóð ōðre tíd wíficynnes, and ōðre tíd wǽpnedcynnes? Salm. Kmbl. p. 202, 12. Ic geseah ða anlícnessa ealra creópendra wuhta (*reptilium*) . . . Ða creópendan wuhta getácniaþ . . ., Past. 21; Swt. 155, 14. Swilca wuhta (fleógan, gnættas, loppe) him deriaþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 14. Manega wuhta (*animalia*), Met. 31, 2. Ðē sculon moldwyrmas ceówan, slítan swearte wihta (wihte, Exon. Th. 371, 10), Soul Kmbl. 146; Seel. 73. Ðíne wihte *animalia tua*, Ps. Th. 67, 11. Ða wihte twā, Exon. Th. 429, 38; Rä. 43, 16. Flǽsc lytelra wuhta, smælra fugla, Lchdm. ii. 180, 13. Wihta Wealdend, Cd. Th. 272, 25; Sat. 125. Ne meahte ðǽr drincan wihta ǽnig, Ps. Th. 77, 44. Ealra wihta gehwam *omne animal*, 144, 17. Wuhta gehwylc, Met. 11, 52. Earmost ealra wihta, ðara ðe cenned wǽre, Exon. Th. 421, 7; Rä. 40, 14. Wihta gehwylce, deóra and fugla, 61, 10; Cri. 982. Cynna gehwylc cucra wuhta, ðara ðe lyft and flōd fēdaþ, feoh and fuglas, Cd. Th. 78, 23; Gen. 1297. Dréam cwicra wihta, Exon. Th. 411, 5; Rä. 29, 8. Deós lyfte byreþ lytle wihte, 438, 26; Rä. 58, 1. **II.** *a whit, thing*; ǽnig wiht *aught, anything*, (a) without a negative:—Ðǽr hī ǽnige wuht ágnes gódes an heora anwealde hæfden, Bt. 27, 3: Fox 100, 4. Ic eom swíde gefúnde ðæt gē ǽfre woldon ǽnige wuht (ǽnig wuht?), Hatt. MS.) eów selfum wítan, ǽr ic hit eów wíte, Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. (b) with a negative, *aught*. See also **III.** (1) alone:—Ne bið hem wiht tō sorge, Exon. Th. 238, 29; Ph. 611. Ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hine wiht (or *acc.?*) dreceþ, ádl ne yldo, 334, 1; Gn. Ex. 9. Nis ðæt onginn wiht, 119, 2; Gū. 248. Nō hē him ðæs wyrmes wíg for wiht dyde, Beo. Th. 4685; B. 2348. (2) with a genitive:—Ne bið wiht forholen monna gehygda, Exon. Th. 65, 14; Cri. 1054. Ne him wiht gescōd ðæs ðe hý him tō teónan þurhtogen hæfdon, 127, 35; Gū. 396. Ne dǽr hleonaþ unsmēdes wiht, 199, 15; Ph. 26. Ne magon wē geléánian him mid lādes wihte, Cd. Th. 25, 15; Gen. 394. Ne dyde ic for feóndscype, ne for wihte ðæs ic ðē wéan ūðe *I did it not from enmity, or from aught of ill will*, 163, 2; Gen. 2692. Hē nele lāþes wiht gezéfnan, Exon. Th. 357, 22; Pa. 32; Cd. Th. 16, 13; Gen. 242. Ic ðínra worda ne mæg wuht

oncnāwan, 34, 8; Gen. 534. Wiht, Elen. Kmbl. 1364; El. 684. Wonhýdig wer dæs wiht ne cann *ur insipiens non cognoscet*, Ps. Th. 91, 5. Hí nane wuht ongitan ne cunnon ðara gǽstlecena beboda, Past. 1; Swt. 25, 23. **III.** cases (with or without preps.) with adverbial force, (a) without a negative :—Gif wé hit mægen wihte (*anyhow*) ǽþencan, Cd. Th. 26, 2; Gen. 400. Gif hit eówer ǽnig mæge gewendan mid wihte, dæt hié word Godes forlǽten, 27, 35; Gen. 428. Ne wé wénaþ, dæt hé wihte mæge ðis folc áteðan, Ps. Th. 77, 22. (b) with a negative :—Nis mé wihtæ þearf (*there is no need at all*) hearran tó habbanne, Cd. Th. 18, 25; Gen. 278. Hié dæs wíges wihte ne róhton, 228, 13; Dan. 201. Ic dé bæd dæt ðú done wælgæst wihte ne (*in no wise*) grétte, Beo. Th. 3995; B. 1995: Andr. Kmbl. 3320; An. 1063. Næs word-latu wihte (*at all*) ðon máre, 3043; An. 1524. Wuhte, Met. 14, 10: 16, 14. Næs him wihte ðe sél *it was not a whit the better for him*, Beo. Th. 5368; B. 2687. Nát ic hit be wihte (*at all*; cf. be dǽle *in part*), Exon. Th. 468, 7; Phar. 4. Ic mid wihte (cf. mid ealle) ne mæg of ðissum liodobendum *I am utterly unable to escape from these bonds*, Cd. Th. 24, 22; Gen. 381. Wit ðus baru ne magon wesan tó wuhte (*at any rate*), 52, 5; Gen. 839. Ic ne forhtige wiht (*or under* II (b)) *non movebor amplius*, Ps. Th. 61, 2: 113, 13. Him wiht ne speów *they did not at all succeed*, Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Him wiht ne sceód grim gléda nið, Cd. Th. 245, 17: Dan. 464. Nó hé wiht fram mé fleótan meahte hraþor on holme, Beo. Th. 1087; B. 541. Ne beód winter ðin wiht ðe sǽmran *anni tui non deficient*, Ps. Th. 101, 24. Hwæt wilt ðú cweþan, gif hwá wuht nylle wiþwinnan, ac mid fullan willan forlǽt ǽlc gód and fulgǽþ ðam yfele, Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Hié noldon beón ábisgode nǽne wuht on eordlícum dingum *rebus exterioribus nullatenus occupentur*, Past. 18; Swt. 137, 1. [*Goth.* waihts; *f. res;* ni waiht *nihil: O. Sax.* wiht; *m. a thing, whit;* wihtí, *pl. evil spirits: O. H. Ger.* wiht; *n. substantia, animal, res: Icel.* vættr; *f. a being;* especially *a supernatural being.*] v. ā-, ǽnig- (?), hel-, nā-, nán-, sǽ-wiht; æl-, eall-wihta.

wiht (e; *f.*?) *weight* :—Wiht *pondus*, Kent. Gl. 344. Wihte *pondere*, Wülck. Gl. 237, 27. Genim ǽgþres gelíce micel be wihte (gewihte, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 146, 20. Má hundred punda seolfres; ðet hé nam be wihte, and mid mycelan unríhte, Chr. 1086; Th. i. 355, 31. Genim of ǽlcere dísre wyrte .xx. penega wiht, Lchdm. i. 374, 21. [For his ǽfne wiht of golde, Laym. 30835. Wiþþ tífe wehhte of sillfrer, Orm. 7812. *Ayenb.* wiȝte: *Chauc.* wighte, weihte, weiȝte: *Piers P.* weȝt, weght: *Icel.* vætt; *f.*] v. ge-wiht.

Wiht, Wiht-land, Wiht (Wihte) eáland *the Isle of Wight* :—Seó mǽið ðe nú eardaþ on Wiht, Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 431, 16, 24: v. 82, 19: vi. 196, 8. Cómon sex scipu tó Wiht, Chr. 897; Th. i. 176, 7. Intó Wiht (Wihtlande, *v.ll.*), 1006; Th. i. 257, col. 2. Tó Wiht (Wihtlande, *v.l.*), 1022; Th. i. 286, col. 1. On Wihtlande, 998; Th. i. 246, 24. Intó Wihtlande, 1001; Th. i. 250, 13. Hé on Wiht gehergade, 661; Th. i. 54, 24. Hié Wieht (Wiht, *v.l.*) forhergedon, 681; Th. i. 62, col. 1. Hér Cerdic and Cynríc gemǽrson Wihte eálond (Wihtland, Wiht ðæt eáland, *v.ll.*), 530; Th. i. 26, 33. Hié sealdon hiera nefum Wiht eáland (Wihte eáland, Wiht ðæt ígland, Wihtland, *v.ll.*), 534; Th. i. 28, col. 1. Ymt e Wiht ðæt ígland (Wihtland, *v.l.*) *Vectae insulae*, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 14. Seó ðeód de Wiht ðæt eálond (Wihtland, *v.l.*) onerdaþ *gens quae Vectam tenet insulam*, 1, 15; S. 483, 22. [*From Latin* Vecta *or* Vectis.]

Wiht- *in proper names.* v. Txts. 512.

Wihtgáras ; *pl. m. The name of some people in England* :—Wihtgára (Wightgóra, 416, 7) landes is syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 22.

Wihtgáres (-as) burh, Wihtgára burh *Carisbrooke* :—On Wihtgáras (-gára, *v.l.*) byrg, Chr. 530; Th. i. 26, col. 1. Wihtgára (-gáras, -gáres, *v.ll.*) byrg, 544; Th. i. 28, col. 1.

Wiht-land. v. Wiht.

Wihtmǽres wyrt *spoonwort* (?) :—Witmǽres wyrt niohoweard, Lchdm. ii. 32, 10. [Uihtmères wyrt ł heauen hindele *brittannica*, iii. 300, col. 2.]

wiht-mearc, e; *f. A weight-mark, a plumb-line* :—Of punder, of wihtmearce *perpendiculo*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 75. v. pundar.

Wiht-sǽtan, -sǽte; *pl. m. The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight* :—Of Geáta fruman syndon Wihtsǽtan (*Victuarii*), ðæt is seó ðeód ðe Wiht ðæt eálond onerdaþ, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 22. v. next word.

Wiht-ware; *pl. m. The people of the Isle of Wight* :—Cantware and Wihtware (-wara, *v.l.*), Chr. 449; Th. i. 20, col. 1. Hé bróhte Wihtwarum (-an, *v.l.*) fulwiht árest, 661; Th. i. 54, col. 1. v. preceding word.

wiisc. v. wýsc.

wil. v. wil[1].

wíl *a wile, a device.* [He wolde þurh his micele wiles ðeor beon, Chr. 1128; Erl. 257, 14. To lokenn himm fra þeȝȝre laþe wiless, Orm. 10317. Þe wrenchful feont wid his wiles, Kath. 891. Þe world ledes a man with wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. Wyle or sleythe *cautela, astucia*, Prompt. Parv. 528.] v. fligc-wíl.

wíl-bec *a stream of misery* (?) :—Wuniendo wær wilbec biscær, Exon. Th. 353, 42; Reim. 26. [Cf. *Icel.* víl *misery, wretchedness;* víl-stigr *a path of misery.*]

wil-boda, an; *m. A welcome messenger* :—Mec meahtig Meotudes þegn (*an angel*) gesóhte, and mé sára gehwylc gehálde, wuldres wilboda, Exon. Th. 176, 34; Gú. 1220. Cf. wil-spell.

wil-cuma, an; *m. One whose coming is pleasant, a welcome person* (or *thing*) :—Mé is ðín cyme on myclum ðonce, and ðú eart leóf wilcuma *gratus mihi est multum adventus tui, et bene venisti*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 577, 22. Leóf wilcuma Frysan wife, Exon. Th. 339, 17; Gn. Ex. 95. Hé wilcuman (*Christ come to hell*) grétte: 'Ðé ðæs þonc sié, ðæt ðú ús sécan woldest,' 462, 26; Hö. 58. Þegnas cwóman, geségon wilcuman heofones Waldend, 35, 7; Cri. 554. Gé sind wilcuman, Cd. Th. 303, 22; Sat. 617: Beo. Th. 794; B. 394. Hié synt wilcuman Deniga leódum, 782; B. 388: 3792; B. 1894. Ic hælepum bodige wilcumena fela (*many welcome things*) wóþe mínre, Exon. Th. 391, 4; Rä. 9, 11. [Wulcume (welcome, 2nd MS.) ært þu, swíðe leof þu ært me, Laym. 8528. His lauerd alse wilcume swa he weoren his sune, 4901. Cum aȝean, wilkume schaltu beon me, A. R. 394, 17. Ich am hire wel welcume, O. and N. 1600. Þu and din trume ben to me welcume, Gen. and Ex. 1830.] v. next word.

wil-cume (-a) ; *interj. Welcome* :—Wilcume *evax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 29. Wilcymo *euge*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 23. ['A!' seiđ warschipe, 'Welcume liues luue!' O. E. Homl. i. 259, 11. *O. H. Ger.* Heilo *aut* willicomo *osianna.*] v. next word.

wilcumian; *p.* ode *To welcome, bid welcome, greet, salute* :—Gyf gé dæt án dóð, dæt gé eówre gebróðra wylcumiaþ (welcumieð *(later version)*; hálo beádas ł wilcyma, Lind.) *si salutaveritis fratres vestros tantum*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 47. Dæt folc . . . wellcumiaþ Fénix, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 45. Basilius sende him tógeánes, and hine wylcumode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 507. Hine wylcumede se cásere, and cwæð him tó mid blysse, 7, 339. Wilcumiga (wilcymogie (wilcymo gié? v. preceding word), Lind.) ł groeta *salutari*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 38. [He wilcumede hine to londe, Laym. 10957. To wulcumen Mærlin, 17098. Þe lilie wolcumeþ (wel-, *v.l.*) me, O. and N. 440. Faiger welcumede he Eliezer, Gen. and Ex. 1396.] v. ge-wilcumian, *and preceding word.*

-wild. v. ge-wild.

wil-dǽd, e; *f. An acceptable deed, favour, benefit* :—Móna se ændlefta, wyldǽda (wel-? v. wel-dǽd) biddan nytlíc is, Lchdm. iii. 188, 24.

wil-dœg, es; *m. A welcome day* :—On ðam wildæge, Exon. Th. 29, 7; Cri. 459. [Muchel wes þa murðe þe þat folc makode, and heo Godd thonkeden þat heo heora wildaȝes wælden weoren, Laym. 1798.]

wildan; *p.* de. **I.** *to tame, subdue* :—Wylde *domuit*, i. *vicit, mitigavit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 141, 74. **II.** *to make submissive, have dominion over, rule, control* :—Hit is swytol, ðæt man tó hwón wylde (wilde, gewilde, *v.ll.*) and woruldlíce stýrde ðám de ofstost for Gode syngodon and scendan dás þeóde, Wulfst. 168, 2. Wille ic dæt . . . ic and míne þegnas wyldan úre preóstas tó ðan de úre sáula hyrdas ús tácan), ðæt syndon úre bisceopas, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 272, 17. Se de done mǽran noman abbodes underfénð, hé sceal mid twyfealdre lǽre ða wyldan and týn, de him underþeódde synt *qui suscipit nomen abbatis duplici debet doctrina suis preesse discipulis*, R. Ben. 11, 12. Gyf mín hí ne beóþ wyldde *si mei non fuerint dominati*, Ps. Spl. 18, 14. **III.** *to take into one's power, to seize* :—Ne dýde man on Sunnandæges freólse ǽnigne forwyrhtne man . . . ac wylde (wylde man hine, *v.l.*; *the old Latin version has* capiatur) and healde, dæt se freólsdæg ágán sý, L. C. S. 45; Th. i. 402, 12: L. E. G. 9; Th. i. 172, 14. v. ge-wildan (-wyldan), wilding.

wild-cyrfet *bryony;* brionia, Wrt. Voc. i. 32, 17. v. wilde.

wild-deór, wildeór, es; *n. A wild animal, wild beast* :—Wilddeór *fera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 39. Dis wilddeór (wildeór, *v.l.*) well fremaþ, Lchdm. i. 330, 7. Wildeór *fera*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 76. Ne mæg hit wæter ne wildeór beswícan, Salm. Kmbl. 571; Sal. 285. Wildíor *leena*, Kent. Gl. 989. Wildeór *bestiae*, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 24: Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Swá hwæt swá wilddeór ábiton, Gen. 31, 39: 37, 20. Wildeór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 16: Ex. 22, 13. Wildeór *bestiae agri*, 23, 11. Ealra wuda wildeór *omnes ferae sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 49, 11: 103, 19. Wilddeóra *ferarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 32. Wilddeóra holl and denn *lustra*, i. 59, 10: Soul Kmbl. 164; Seel. 82. Wildeóra þeáw, Cd. Th. 252, 2; Dan. 572: 255, 10; Dan. 622. Uildeár (-deára? -dera?) *bestiarum*, Rtl. 117, 4. Anweald ofer wilddeórum, Hexam. 11; Norm. 18, 16. Hé mid wilddeórum (*cum bestiis*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 1, 13: Cd. Th. 256, 34; Dan. 650. Wildeórum, Exon. Th. 146, 21; Gú. 713. Wildiórum gelícran donne monnum, Bt. 38, 5; Fox 208, 1. Ic áfyrre yfel wilddeór (*malas bestias*), Lev. 26, 6. Ealle yfele wilddeór, Lchdm. i. 202, 13. Wildeór, Lev. 26, 22: *feras*, Ps. Th. 67, 27. Nétena oddе wildeór, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 196, 18. Hwylce wildeór (*feras*) swýþost gefréhst dú? Ic gefó heortas, and báras, and rǽgan, and hwílon haran, Coll. Monast. Th. 21, 29. Wyrmas and wildeór, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. v. wilde-deór, *and following words.*

wild-deóren ; *adj. Of wild beasts* :—Mid wilddeórenum tóþum *cum feralibus dentibus*, Scint. 99, 7.

wilddeór-líc ; *adj. Wild beast-like, brutish, brutal, bestial* :—Se wísdóm is eordlíc and wilddeórlic (-díor-, Hatt. MS.) *est ista sapientia terrena, animalis*, Past. 46; Swt. 340, 25. Seó wilddeórlice árléasnes Brettа

cyninges *feralis impietas regis Brittonum*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 7. Ða wildeórlícan *feriuam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 10. Hié be sumum dǽle wildíórlíce (*bestiales*) bióð, Past. 17; Swt. 108, 23. v. wilder-líc.

wilddeórlíce; *adv. After the manner of wild beasts, brutishly*:—Ðǽr ær wildeór oneardodan, oþþe men gewunedon wilddeórlíce (*bestialiter*) liñan, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 25.

wilde; *adj. Wild*:—Wildæ *agrestis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 53: i. 17, 41. Wilde *indomitus*, ii. 111, 78. Untamed, wilde *edomitus*, 142, 40. Wudulíce oððe wilde *agrestes*, 4, 61. *As in this gloss the word seems used in* wylde (*or* cf. weald?) elfen *hamadryades* (cf. feldelfenne *amadriades*, ii. 8, 14), i. 60, 17. **I.** in reference to animals, *wild, not domestic, not tamed, not broken in*:—Rẽþra þonne ænig wilde deór, Blickl. Homl. 95, 31: Homl. Th. i. 486, 28: Bt. 39, 1; Fox 212, 3. Wilde oxa *bubalus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 46. Wilde bár *aper*, tam bár *verres*, 22, 70. Assa *asinus*, wilde assa *onager*, 23, 27. Se getemeda assa . . . Se wilda fola, Homl. Th. i. 208, 20–22. Wilde goos *cente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 68: *gente*, 109, 63. Wilde gós *cante*, 14, 21. Wæs sum wilde hrem, Homl. Th. i. 162, 21. Se wilda fugel (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 211, 21; Ph. 201. Hafuc sceal on glofe wilde gewunian, wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 495; Gu. C. 18. Sió wilde beó, Met. 18, 5. Seó leó gemondˊ dæs wildan gewunan hire eldrana, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 12. Sum sceal wildne fugel ætemian, Exon. Th. 332, 14; Vy. 85; 222, 3; Ph. 343. Hálig feoh and wilde deór, Cd. Th. 13, 13; Gen. 202. Eoferas and wilde ceór *aper et singularis ferus*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Wildu diór, Met. 27, 20: Cd. Th. 91, 22; Gen. 1516. Wildu deór and neáta gehwylc, 240, 20; Dan. 389. Cómon wilde beran and wulfas, Homl. Th. i. 244, 18. Wildra deóra ðæt grimmeste, Exon. Th. 371, 28; Seel. 82. Wildera deóra tẽð *dentes bestiarum*, Deut. 32, 24. Hyre dǽl dera wildera (*not broken in*) horsa, Chart. Th. 538, 33. Wildra, 548, 10. Wildu hors *equos indomitos*, Past. 41; Swt. 303, 9. Fiówer wildo hors, Shrn. 71, 34. Ða stælhrânas beód swýðe dyre mid Finnum, for ðæm hý fód ða wildan hrânas mid, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 12. **I a.** *not under restraint, uncontrolled*:—Ða wæs culufre eft sended wilde, Cd. Th. 88, 14; Gen. 1495. **II.** in reference to plants, *wild, not cultivated*:—Wilde cyrfet *colochinitida*, hwít wilde wíngeard *brionia*, wilde (v. Wülck. Gl. 133, 12) wíngerd *labrusca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 12–15. Wilde popig *saliunca*, . . . wilde næp *nap silvatica*, 31, 8, 27. Wilde næp *diptamnus* vel *bibulcos*, . . . wilde lactuce *sarrabim*, 32, 5, 24. *Oleastrum* ðæt is wilde elebeám, Lchdm. ii. 90, 20. Wildre magþan wyrttruman, 206, 15. Wildre mealwan seáw, 214, 14. Unwæstm ↑ wilde fóter *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 27. **III.** of places, *wild, uncultivated, uninhabited*:—Licgaþ wilde móras emnlange ðæm býnum lande, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 27. Ðone eard (*East Anglia*) iii mónþas hí hergodon and bærndon, ge furdon on ða wildan fennas hí férdon, Chr. 1010; Erl. 143, 27. Com se biscop tó ðære mynstre (*Peterborough*) . . . ne fand ðǽr nán þing búton ealde weallas and wilde wuda, 963; Erl. 121, 28. **IV.** of fire, *wild, that spreads over a country* (like a prairie fire) [cf. *Icel.* villi-eldr]:—Hér wæs se dríа sumor, and wilde fýr com on manega scíra and forbærnde fela túna, and eác manega burga forburnon, Chr. 1078; Erl. 215, 36. On dissum geáre atýwde ðæt wilde fýr, ðe nán mann æror nán swylc ne gemunde, and gehwǽr hit derode on manegum stówum, 1032; Erl. 164, 1. Hér wæs swíðe mycel mancwealm and orfcwealm, and eác ðæt wilde fýr on Deórbýscíre micel yfel dyde, and gehwǽr elles, 1049; Erl. 173, 19. **IV a.** figurative of a disease:—Wylde fýr *erisipilas*, Wrt. Voc. i. 20, 3. [*v. wildfire* in Halliwell's Dictionary, and *cf. Germ.* das wilde feuer *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas.*] **V.** in a moral sense, *wild, turbulent, ungoverned*:—Hé geong fareþ, hafaþ wilde mód, Salm. Kmbl. 755; Sal. 377. [*Goth.* wilþeis: *O. Frs.* wilde: *O. L. Ger. O. H. Ger.* wildi: *Icel.* villr.]

wilde; *adj. Having power, powerful, strong*:—Hit næs þeáw ðæt mon ænig wæl on ða healfe rímde de ðonne wieldre wæs *mos est, ex ea parte quae vicerit occisorum non commemorare numerum*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 156, 22. Beó á seó mildheortnys wyldre ðonne se rihta dóm *semper superexaltet misericordiam judicium*, R. Ben. 118, 27. Ðæt ðæt gesceád beó wyldre ðonne seó yfele gewilnung, Basil admn. 3; Norm. 40, 3. Útancumene men beód wildran ðonne gé and eów genyðriaþ *advena ascendet super te eritque sublimior; tu autem descendes et eris inferior*, Deut. 28, 43. Hié wyldran wǽron ðonne hié, and hié mid ealle of ðæm earde ádrifon *urbem suo generi vendicant, patrimonia dominorum sibi usurpant, extorres dominos procul abigunt*, Ors. 4, 3; Swt. 162, 18: Blickl. Homl. 151, 3. [Freo of heorte, of wisdom wilde, Misc. 96, 94. Þet þe mon lete his iwit weldre þene his wrecðe, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 19.] v. weald.

-wilde. v. ge-wilde (-wylde), wildan.

wilde-cyn[n], es; *n. A wild species*:—Wildecynnes hors *equifer* (cf. *hic equiferus* a wyld hors, 187, col. 1), Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 4.

wilde-deór, es; *n. A wild beast*:—Weorþan hí an wildedeóra líc, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 31. Hé wæs mid wildedeórum *erat cum bestiis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. i, 13. [*Icel.* villi-dýr.]

wilder (-or? cf. wildor-líc. v. next word) (*and* wild? cf. Þa men tuhten to þan deoren, and duden of þan wilden al heora iwilla, Laym. 1129. At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde, Gaw. 1150. Went we to wod the wilde for to cacche, Destr. Tr. 2347. *O. H. Ger.* wild; *dat. pl.* wildiran; *and the declensions of* lamb, cild), es; *n. A wild beast*:—Þurh ðæs wildres (*the panther's*) múð, Exon. Th. 358, 10; Pa. 43. Ðæt flǽsc, ðæt wildro ábiton *carnem, quae a bestiis fuerit praegustata*, Ex. 22, 31. Weorpan on wildra líc, Met. 26, 76: Exon. Th. 356, 10; Pa. 9: Cd. Th. 257, 25; Dan. 663. Spédig man on wildrum, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 9.

wilder-líc (?); *adj. Wildbeast-like, brutish*:—Hié be sumum dǽle wildorlíce (wildiórlíce, Cott. MSS.) beód *ex qua parte bestiales sunt*, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 23.

wild-gós, e; *f. A wild goose*:—Wildgoos *gente*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 109, 60.

-wildian. v. á-wildian.

wilding, e; *f. Dominion*:—On ælcere stówe wyldingce his *in omni loco dominationis ejus*, Ps. Lamb. 102, 22. Wylding, Ps. Spl. M. 102, 22.

wildness (?), e; *f. Wildness, licentiousness*:—Gálre wild[nesse?] *petulantis lasciviae*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 10.

wildor, wildro; wilege, wile-wíse. v. wilder; wilige, wilig-wíse.

wil-fægen; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad*:—Wilfægen *voti compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 82, 59: *compos*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 31; Zup. 58, 1. Wilfangen (*l.* -fægen) *voti compos*, Engl. Stud. xi. 67, 96. Ongan hé wilfægen æfter ðam wuldres treó eorðan delfan, ðæt hé funde behelede, Elen. Kmbl. 1652; El. 828. On eallum ðám mid ðý hé wilfægen wæs gefremed, hé eft hwearf tó godcundre lâre *in quibus omnibus cum sui voti compos esset effectus, ad praedicandum rediit*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 40. Mid eádigum wilfægene *cum beatis compotes*, Hymn. Surt. 36, 30. Crist ús écum geféanum dó beón wilfægene *Christus nos sempiternis gaudiis faciat esse compotes*, 123, 11. [Cf. *M. H. Ger.* wille-vagunge *satisfactio poenitentiae.*] v. wil-hrémig, -hréþig, -tygþe.

wilfullíce; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily, with a good will*:—Wilfu[l]líce *sponte*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 66. [Alle þet for þi luue pouerte wilfulliche polien, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 8. Þe ournemen of boȝsannesse ys þet me bouȝe wiluolliche, Ayenb. 140, 19. Wylfully *voluntarie, spontanee*, Prompt. Parv. 528.]

wil-gæst, es; *m. A desirable, welcome guest*:—Godes ágen bearn, wilgest on wícum, Exon. Th. 313, 28; Mód. 7. Cf. wil-cuma.

wil-gebrôþor; *pl. m. Brethren pleasant in their lives*:—Freólícu twá frumbearn, Cain and Abel . . . wilgebrôðor, Cd. Th. 59, 30; Gen. 971. Cf. wil-gesweostor.

wil-gedryht, e; *f. A glad band*:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ *turba prosequitur mmere laeta pio*, Exon. Th. 222, 2; Ph. 342. Wes ðú, Andreas, hál mid ðás wilgedryht, Andr. Kmbl. 1828; An. 916.

wil-gehlêpa, an; *m. A pleasant comrade*:—Hwílum ic (*a horn*) tó hilde bonne wilgehlêþan, Exon. Th. 395, 9; Rä. 15, 5.

wil-gesîþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion*:—Wilgesîþas, Beo. Th. 45; B. 23. Wilgesîðdas, Cd. Th. 120, 31; Gen. 2003.

wil-gesteald, es; *n. A desirable possession*:—Ðý læs ðú eft cwęðe ðæt ic wurde wilgestealdum (-gesteallum, MS.; *but cf. the pairs of words (as here)* æht-gesteald, áht-gestreón; feoh-gesteald, feoh-gestreón) eádig on eorðan ǽrgestreónum *ne dicas: Ego ditavi Abram* (Gen. 14, 23), Cd. Th. 129, 20; Gen. 2146.

wil-gesweostor; *pl. f. Gracious sisters*:—Idesa, willgesweostor (*Lot's daughters*), Cd. Th. 157, 16; Gen. 2607. Cf. wil-gebrôþor.

wil-geþofta, an; *m. A pleasant associate*:—Ðæt inwitspell Abraham sægde freúndum sínum, bæd him fultumes willgeþoftan, Cd. Th. 122, 14; Gen. 2026.

wil-gifa, -giefa, -geofa, an; *m. A giver of what is desirable, a giver of good*, (1) as epithet of an earthly prince:—Wilgeofa Wedra leóda, dryhten Geáta (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5792; B. 2900. Ðæs wilgifan (*Constantine's*) word, Elen. Kmbl. 441; El. 221. (2) as an epithet of the Deity, *the giver of all good*:—Sigora Waldend, weoruda wilgiefa, Exon. Th. 229, 34; Ph. 465. Bearn Godes, weoroda willgifa, Elen. Kmbl. 1626; El. 815. Dryhten God, weoruda willgeofa, Andr. Kmbl. 2565; An. 1284. Gumena brego, weoruda willgeofan, 123; An. 62. God, hyra wilgifan, Exon. Th. 34, 4; Cri. 537. Willgifan, Elen. Kmbl. 2221; El. 1112.

wilh (wiel); *gen.* wiles; *m. A slave, servant*:—Gif se wiel (*servus*) cwíð: 'Mé is mín hlâford leóf,' Ex. 21, 5. Ne wilna ðú ðínes nêhstan wyeles, 20, 17. Ðæs weles (wieles, weales, *v. ll.*) hlâford *dominus servi illius*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 50. Se ðe his wiel (*servum*) slicð mid girde, oðde his wylne, Ex. 21, 20, 32. v. wealh.

wil-hrêmig; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, exultant*:—Wilhrêmig (*printed* -hranig, *but see* Wülck. Gl. 376, 26) *compos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 69. v. wil-fægen, *and next word.*

wil-hréþig; *adj. Satisfied, exultant*:—Weorud willhrêdig sægdon wuldor Gode, Elen. Kmbl. 2231; El. 1117. v. wil-fægen, *and preceding word.*

wilian *to roll*, wilie. v. wilwan, wilige.

wilige (*and* -a; *m.*?), an; *f. A basket*:—Wilige *cophinus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 3. Wilige *vel* leáp, 55, 37. Wylige oðde meoxbearwe *corbis* vel *cofinus*, 86, 2. Wylige (wilige, *v. l.*) oðde windel *corbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9,

28; Zup. 55, 13. Wiligan *corbes*, wiliga *corbis*, Hpt. Gl. 497, 41. On wylegan *in cophino*, Ps. Spl. 80, 6: Blickl. Gl. Hí hine on ânre wilian (*in sporta*, Acts 9, 25) âlêton oðer done weal, Homl. Th. i. 388, 9. Hũ fela wyligena (-egena, *v. l.*) *quot cophinos*, Mk. Skt. 8, 19, 20. Wylegena, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 9, 10. Wiligum *corbibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 27. Seofon wilian fulle *septem sportas plenas*, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 37: Mk. Skt. 8, 8: Homl. Th. i. 182, 22. Wiligum, ii. 396, 6: Jn. Skt. 6, 13.

wilig-wíse, an; *f. Basket-wise*:—Seó cyrice is sinhwyrfel on wilewísan geworht, Blickl. Homl. 125, 21.

wilíht; *adj. Having willows*:—On wylihte mædwan (*the meadow with willows in it*); of wylihte mædwan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 235, 16.

wilincel (-uncel), es; *n. A (young) slave*:—Wilincel *mancipium*, Germ. 401, 30. v. wealh, *and next word*: cf. þeówincel.

wilisc; *adj.* I. *foreign, not English*:—Wylisc moru *carrot* (cf. wealh-moru) . . . Englisc moru *parsnip*, Lchdm. ii. 312, 16–21. Wælisc *opratanum* (=*abrotanum*, cf. súþerne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 46. Se wælisca (heafoc) (cf. wealh-hafoc), Ex'on. Th. 332, 24; Vy. 90. Ðã hæfdon ða welisce menn gewroht ænne castel . . . Ða wæron ða wælisce men (*quidam de Normannis*; cf. *Icel.* Valskr *Norman*) ætforan mid ðam cynge, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 15, 24.

I a. referring to the Celts of England, *Welsh*:—Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene. Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hîde londes, L. In. 32; Th. i. 122, 9. Englisc . . . Wilisc, 46; Th. i. 130, 16: L. Wg. 7; Th. i. 186, 13. Nâh nâðer tó farenne ne Wylisc man on Ænglisc land, ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðe mâ, L. O. D. 6; Th. i. 354, 23. Tremerin se Wylisca (Wylsca, *v. l.*) biscop (*bishop of St. David's*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 191, 11. Cómon upp on Wylisce Axa .xxxvi. scypa and ðær abûtan hearmas dydon mid Gryfines fultume ðæs Wæliscan cynges, 1050; Th. i. 310, 19. Welscau (Wyliscean, l. 36), 1052; Erl. 186, 17. Dæt ylce ðe man ðam Wyliscean þeófe dyde, L. Ath. v. 6, 3; Th. i. 234, 13. Ðone Wyliscan cining, Chr. 1063; Erl. 191, 22. Wíteþeówne monnan Wyliscne, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. .xii. lahmen scylon riht tæcean Wealan and Ænglan, .vi. Englisce and .vi. Wylisce, L. O. D. 3; Th. i. 354, 10. Wylsce menn geslógan mycelne dæl Englisces folces, Chr. 1053; Erl. 188, 9. Ða Wylisce menn hî gegaderodon, and wið ða Francisce ðe on Walon wæron gewinn up áhôfon, 1094; Erl. 230, 32. Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wiþ Walas, and .xii. Wilisce (Wilsce, *v. l.*) aldormenn ofslógon, 465; Erl. 12, 22. ¶ the word is used of some kind of ale:—.xii. ámbra Wilisces ealaþ, .xxx. hlûttres, L. In. 70; Th. i. 146, 17. Twá tunnan fulle hlûttres aloð and cumb fulne lîðes aloð and cumb fulne Welisces aloð, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 203, 9. .xxx. ónibra gódes Uuelesces aloð ðæt limpeð tó .xv. mittum, 293, 13. Wælsces, ii. 46, 27. Geworht of Wiliscum ealað, Lchdm. ii. 78, 23. Drence on Welscum ealað, 136, 1. Dó ealle ðás wyrta on Wylisc ealo, 120, 6.

II. *servile*:—Hé on ðreó tówearp ða cneór[d]nesse, ðæt wæs wælisc (*the race of Ham*; cf. Onwócon of Chame .xxx. theóda mycelra, and eác ðæt cynn wæs geseald ðâm ðórum cynnum twâm on heaftneáð and on þeówdóm, 2, 51), and on cyrlisc cynn, and on gesýdcund cynn, Anglia xi. 3, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* Walahisc *romanus, latinus*: *Icel.* Valskr *foreign*, esp. *French.*] v. wealh.

wil[l], es; *n.* I. *will, pleasure*:—Se cyng geseah ðæt hê nân þincg his willes ðâr gefordîan ne mihte *the king saw that he could carry out nothing of his purpose*, Chr. 1097; Erl. 234, 6. Hê nolde his willes (*of his own accord*) heora geférrâdene forlætan, Homl. Th. ii. 334, 25: Ap. Th. 4, 5. Wylles, Nicod. 11; Thw. 6, 7. Gif hwá hine sylfne besmîte his ágenes willes (*sua sponte*), L. M. I. P. 36; Th. ii. 274, 20: Homl. Ass. 62, 255. Gif þeówa and þeówen hyra bêgra willes hig gesomnigon *si servus et ancilla mutua voluntate se conjunxerint*, L. Ecg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 15. Be ðinum ágenum wille dú férdest tó ðînes fæder hîwrâdene *ad tuos ire cupiebas et desiderio erat tibi domus patris tui*, Gen. 31, 30. Hî mósten ðes cynges wille folgian, Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 33. Ne fornime incer nóðer óðer oðer will bûtan gefahunge *nolite fraudare invicem, nisi ex consensu*, Past. 51; Swt. 399, 34. Hé genam ðæt wíf oðer ðæs cynges wil, Chr. 1015; Th. i. 276, 4, col. 2.

II. *a pleasant* or *desirable thing*:—Willa (wilna? v. willa, VI a) spédum, dugeða gehwilcre stépan, Cd. Th. 142, 18; Gen. 2363. [Þin æsen wil, O. E. Homl. i. 61, 119. Líues wil and eche pleie, 193. 62. Þe onnesse of o luue and of o wil, A. R. 12, 7. Al his wil to don, Laym. 2793. Du wurchest mi wil, Kath. 2108. Þat wil, Shor. 16. *Icel.* vil; *n.*] v. ge-, self-, un-wil[l], willes; willa.

will, well, wyll, es; *m. A well, spring, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Well *fons*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 29. Ân wyll (*fons*) ásprang of ðære eordan, Gen. 2, 6. Ðær wæs Iacóbes wyl (wyll, *v. l.*). Se Hælend sæt æt ðam wylle, Jn. Skt. 4, 6. Bíd on him wíll (wyll, *v. l.*) fordræsendes wætres, 4, 14. Wyl, Bd. i, 7; S. 478, 27. Hió áweóll of ánum wille (welle, Cott. MSS.) *non a diverso fonte emanauit*, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 11. Læt forð ðine willas (wyllas, Cott. MSS.) . . . Ðæt is ðætte se láreów árest sceal self drincan of ðam wille his ágenre lâre *deriuentur fontes tui foras . . . Rectum est, ut ipse prius bibat*, 48; Swt. 373, 14. Of ðam geate tó wille; fram ðan wille, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 37. Áþweah ða eágan on clænum wylle, Lchdm. ii. 32, 16. Hwílum gehâtaþ hý ælmessan tó wylle (wille, welle, *v. ll.*), Wulfst. 12, 3. Gif hwylc man his ælmessan gehâte oðde bringe tó hwylcon wylle (*ad fontem aliquem*), . . . fæste .iii. geár on hlâfe and on wætere, L. Ecg. P. ii. 22; Th. ii. 190, 24. Gif hwá his wæccan æt ênigum wylle hæbbe, iv. 19; Th. ii. 210, 12. Hlûtterra wella wæter hí druncon *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 12. Wylla, Cd. Th. 240, 13; Dan. 386. Wullas *fontes*, Ps. Spl. 103, 11. Wyllas, 73, 16. Ne weorðan gé wyllas, Wulfst. 40, 15. [Cnihtes þane wel dutte, Laym. 19812 (2nd MS.).] v. wæter-will; willa, wille.

willa, wella, wylla, an; *m. A well, spring, fountain* (lit. and fig.):—Wæs ðér wælla (*fons*) . . . ðe Hælend sæt oðer ðæm wælla, Jn. Skt. Rush. 4, 6, 14. In ðæm wælla, 9, 7. Tó ðé ðam willan ealles wísdómes *ad te fontem omnis sapientiae*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 649, 3. Mid ðam willan fulluhte bæþes *fonte baptismatis*, 5, 7; S. 620, 33. Ðiosse pytt ł uælla *puteum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 12. [Heo ȝeoten i þan welle (wille, 2nd MS.); þa wes þa welle mid attre bigon, Laym. 19771.] v. wille, will.

willa, an; *m.* I. *will, the faculty of willing*:—Gé hwæthwega godcundlîces on eówerre sâule habbaþ, ðæt is andgit and gemynd and se gesceádwîslica wilia, Bt. 14, 2; Fox 46, 26. Sâwul is *voluntas*, ðæt is wylla, ðonne heó hwæt wyle, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 187. Ðæs mannes sâwl hæfd on hire . . . gemynd and andgit and willa . . . Of ðam willan cumaþ geþóhtas and word and weorc, ægðer ge yfele ge góde . . . þurh ðone willan heó wile swá hwæt swá hire lícaþ, Homl. Th. i. 288, 18–30. Se willa sceal beón árfre frig, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 200, 2. Mid ðinum ágenum willan and mid ðinum ágenum anwealde ðú ealle ðing geworhtest, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 12.

II. in case of one who has authority, *will, purpose, design, command*:—Gewurde ðín wilia *fiat voluntas tua*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 10. Hé eall gedéd, swá his willa byð *omnia, quaecumque voluit, fecit*, Ps. Th. 113, 11. Bíd ðám ðþrum ungelíce willa geworden *God's will will turn out very differently for the others*, Exon. Th. 77, 29; Cri. 1264. Hæfde se heorde, se ðe of heofonum cwom, feóndas áfyrde. Hwylc wæs fægerra willa geworden? *what fairer instance of God's will taking effect has there been?* 147, 3; Gû. 721. Gebéte hit God elmihtiga, ðonne his willa sý, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 24. Gecyrron wé tó Drihtnes willan, Blickl. Homl. 101, 35. Hwyder magon gyt gangan from mínum willan? 187, 25. Him eal worold wendeþ on willan, Beo. Th. 3482; B. 1739. Ðás tíf andgitu gewisseþ seó sâwul tó hire willan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 201. Willan *nutum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 26; 61, 5. Ic þurh his willan hider âsend wæs *Dei voluntate huc missus sum*, Gen. 45, 8. Ðæne þeów ðe his hlâfordes willan (*voluntatem*) wiste, and ne dyde æfter his hlâfordes willan, Lk. Skt. 12, 47. Hé Drihtnes willan sóhte, Blickl. Homl. 225, 30. Ic dó willan mînes Drihtnes, 243, 22: Cd. Th. 9, 15; Gen. 142. Hí his willan wyrcean *qui facitis voluntatem ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 20. Heó Alwaldan bræc word and willan, Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600. Mid gebedum ealne deófles willan oferswíþan, Blickl. Homl. 61, 20. Ic tó him gebeáh and his willan geceás *I submitted to him and swore allegiance to him*, L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 9. Wið ðam ðet heó his willan geceóse *on condition of her becoming his wife*, L. Edm. B. 3; Th. i. 254, 12. Syndon ðíne willan rihte, Cd. Th. 234, 10; Dan. 290.

II a. with reference to the disposition of property:—Ic Abba cýðe and writan hâte hû mín willa is ðæt mon ymb mîn ærfe gedóe æfter mínum dæge. Ærest ymb mîn loud . . . is mîn willa, gif mé God bearnes unnan wille, ðæt hit fóe tó londe æfter mé, Chart. Th. 469, 27: 470, 3. III. *will, determination, resolution*:—Hwilc anwilnys and geortrúwad wylla, þurh ða ðeós fægre geógað nú forwurðan sceall, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 310. IV. *will* in contrast with power or performance, *intention, purpose, desire to act*:—Twá ðing sindon ðe ælces monnes ingeþanc tó fundaþ, ðæt is willa and anweald *duo sunt, quibus omnis humanorum actuum constat effectus; voluntas scilicet, ac potestas*, Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 7. Þeáh hî ðæt weore ne mægen fulfremman, hî habbaþ ðeáh fúlne willan, and se untweofealda willa bioþ tó tellenne for fullfremed weorc . . . þeáh willaþ ða yfelan wyrcan ðæt, ðæt hî lyst, . . . ne forleósaþ hî eác ðone willan, ac habbaþ his wíte . . . Se yfla willa hiora welt, 36, 7; Fox 184, 23–29. Se yfela willa biþ tóstenced, gif mon ðæt weorc þurhtíon ne mæg, 38, 2; Fox 196, 31. Ic nâfire ne teolade sittan on ánum willan mid ðâm árleásum *cum impiis non sedebo*, Ps. Th. 25, 5. Arn hé inn mid sceandlîcum willan, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 170. Óderne ráed wyrsan tó his willan *other counsel worse for his purpose*, 19, 206. Se Hælend hæfde ðone gódan willan tó ðam fóstre, and ða mihte tó ðære fremminge, Homl. Th. i. 184, 22. Ús æteówan his mihte and his willan, Blickl. Homl. 67, 1. Wé ágyltaþ þurh weorc and þurh willan, 35, 14. Se man se ðe wylle óþerne oðsleán, and ne mæg his wyllan þurhteón, L. Ecg. P. ii. 1; Th. ii. 182, 14: Past. 11; Swt. 71, 14.

V. *will, desire, wish*:—Ic læs mærðo gefremed hæfde þonne min willa wære, Nar. 32, 29. Wé witon ðæt ðæt is ðínes módes willa, ðæt ðú móte ðás world forlætan, Blickl. Homl. 225, 19. Ic beó gearo sóna willan ðínes *I will consent to your wish*, Exon. Th. 245, 26; Jul. 50. Hé cwæþ ðæt ðæt ídel wære ðæt hî wilnedon, ac æt nýhstan mid ánmóde willan monigra lê wæs oferswíped, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 3. Tó willan (*ad votum*) ðæs weres heó eardigendlîc wæs geworden, 4, 28; S. 605, 20. His heorte ongann wendan tó hire willan, Cd. Th. 44, 30; Gen. 717. Hié ðæs ðone willan næfdon, ðæt hié heora noman hié benámon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 7: Cd. Th. 36, 9; Gen. 569. Hí forléton ðone willan tó ágenre, Homl. Th. i. 394, 5. Se

cyning geþafode dæm þegne his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 224: Beo. Th. 1274; B. 635. Dæt mē God gefylle feores ingeþanc, willan mīnne, Elen. Kmbl. 1359; El. 681. Willum ic wihnade *desiderio desiderarui*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 22, 15. **V a.** *desire* in an unfavourable sense:—Nýtenu . . . heora willa tō nānum ōþrum þingum nis āþenod būton tō gīfernesse and tō wrǽnnesse *pecudes . . . quorum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31, 1; Fox 112, 7. Weres wylla, Lchdm. i. 358, 18. Sió hātheortness dæt mōd gebringð on dæm weorce de hine ær nān willa tō ne spōn *mentem impellit furor, quo non trahit desiderium*, Past. 33; Swt. 215, 10. Fæste for dām unrihtan wyllan *pro illa prava cupidine jejunet*, L. Eccg. P. iv. 10; Th. ii. 266, 20. Ic him in onsende in breóstsefan bitre geþoncas þurh mislīce mōdes willan, Exon. Th. 266, 31; Jul. 406. Þa flǽsclīcan willan, þa cumaþ þurh deófles sceónessa tō manna heortan, Blickl. Homl. 19, 6. **VI.** *pleasure, delight*:—Willa *voluptas*, Wülck. Gl. 253, 44. Se willa dæs lícaman *voluptas carnis*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 493, 19, 21. Đā cwæþ hē: 'Mē bið willa gif ðū miht' *multum delector, si potes*, 5, 3; S. 616, 30 note. Se ylela willa unrihthǽmedes *voluptas*, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24: Met. 18, 2. Wē sprǽcon ǽr be dām fif gesēlþum, dæt is . . . willa (cf. fifte beoþ seó blis, 33, 1; Fox 122, 6), Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 19, 22: Wulfst. 11, 7. Hire se willa gelamp, dæt heó on ānigne eorl gelýfde, Beo. Th. 1257; B. 626: 1653; B. 824. Hwý ne miht ðū geþencan gif on ānegum dissa eorþlícena gōda ānīges willan and ānīges gōdes wana is, ðonne is sum gōd full ǽlces willan and nis nānes gōdes wana *si est quaedam boni fragilis imperfecta felicitas, esse aliquam solidam, perfectamque, non potest dubitari*, Bt. 34, 1; Fox 134, 24–27. Dæt wīf onfēhð dæs (*from that*) willan on dæm hāmede, Lchdm. i. 350, 11. Ðū tīres mōst, willan brūcan, Andr. Kmbl. 212; An. 106: Exon. Th. 151, 24; Gū. 800. Gif dæt mōd dæm willan ne widbrīt *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Hē hine on dæm willan gehielt dæt hē mid calre ēstfulnesse lufaþ dæt ēce līf *sub aeterna ejus beatitudine tota devotione continetur*, 50; Swt. 389, 15. Se wer ðe his bebod healdeþ mid willan *the man that delighteth in his commandments*, Ps. Th. 111, 1. Ðeáh ðe hē lēte wæter on willan, wynnum flōwan, 77, 21. Ne weóx hē him tō willan, ac tō wælfylle and tō deáðcwalum, Beo. Th. 3426; B. 1711. Tō willan and tō wordmyndum *to please and honour him*, 2376; B. 1186. Nafast ðū tō manna mægene willan *non in viribus equi voluntatem habebit*, Ps. Th. 146, 11. Þurh ungelýfedre willan *per inlicitam voluptatem*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 29. Forgife dē Dryhten willan on worulde and in wuldre blǽd, Andr. Kmbl. 711; An. 356. Heó wīde hire willan sōhte, nó hweðere reste fand, Cd. Th. 87, 28; Gen. 1455. Ða willan and ða getǽsu de him on disse worulde becumaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 15. Hwǽr cumaþ his willan and his fyrenlustas? Blickl. Homl. 113, 1. Ða de disses middangeardes wilna and welena wilniaþ, Past. 50; Swt. 387, 7. Mid walum and willum lífes *divitiis et voluptatibus ultae*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 14. Willum neótan, Exon. Th. 82, 26; Cri. 1344. Hē brūcan mōt wonges mid willum, 208, 1; Ph. 149. Willum biscyrede, 93, 3; Cri. 1520. Tō hira willum *ad suos libitos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 10. Willan *libitis, luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 60. **VI a.** *a pleasant, desirable thing, a good, what gives pleasure, what is desired*:—Ic eom æþelinges ǽht and willa, Exon. Th. 488, 19; Rä. 77, 1. Nānes willan wana, nāþer ne weorþscipes, ne anwealdes, ne foremǽrnesse, ne blisse, Bt. 24, 4; Fox 86, 30. Gif dē ānies willan wana biþ, ðeah hit lytles hwæt sié, 11, 1; Fox 30, 22: 26, 1; Fox 90, 22. Nǽron hī bescyrede sceattes willan *non sunt fraudati a desiderio suo*, Ps. Th. 77, 29. Siddan hē dæs welan full biþ, ðonne þinceþ him dæt hē hæbbe ǽlene willan, gif hē hæbbe anweald. Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 10. Oft brincð se woruld ðone willan de bið eft *time often brings the unattained desire*, Prov. Kmbl. 40. Gif man mægdman nēde genimeþ, dam ǽgende .l. scillinga, and ǽft ær dam ǽgende sinne willan (*the object he had desired* i.e. *the maiden*) ætgebicge, L. Ethb. 82; Th. i. 24, 4. Losewest willana *deceptio divitiarum*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 4, 19. Wilna brūcaþ, āra on eorðan, Cd. Th. 92, 22; Gen. 1532. Wilna geniht, 113, 21; Gen. 1890. Wilna brytta, 97, 29; Gen. 1620. Wilna gehwilces weaxende spēd, 100, 6; Gen. 1660. Wana wilna gehwilces, 137, 12; Gen. 2272. Hié lǽddon eorðwelan, wīf and willan and heora woruldgestreón, 112, 31; Gen. 1879. **VII.** *will, disposition*:—On eówrum fæstendagum bið ongieten eówer willa *in diebus jejuniorum vestrorum inveniuntur voluntates vestrae*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 3. 'Sý on eorðan sibb ðām mannum ðe synd gōdes willan.' Ne bið nān lāc Gode swā gecwēme swā se ðisum willa . . . Hwæt is gōd willa būton gōdnys . . . Hwæt is ānig lāc wið ðisum willan? Homl. Th. i. 582, 33–584, 10: Hy. 8, 6. Hē (*Titus*) wæs swā gōdes willan dæt hē sægde dæt hē forlure ðone dæg ðe hē nōht on tō gōde ne gedyde, Ors. 6, 8; Swt. 264, 2. Mid gōdum willan fæstan, Blickl. Homl. 37, 27: 97, 27. Gode underþēodde on gōdum willan, 79, 32. On fæstendagum bið gesýne hwilcne willan gē habbaþ, L. E. I. 42; Th. ii. 438, 35. Nǽnig wæs weorð, gif mon his willan begeat yfelne, Met. 8, 37. Gelīcnyssa willena *qualitates affectionum*, Scint. 28, 18. **VII a.** *good will, favourable disposition*:—Swā micel þeón scyl gebiddendes embe God willa *tantus esse debet orantis erga Deum affectus*, Scint. 33, 8. Willa belimpð tō blisse simle *voluntas ad laetitiam pertinet*, Past. 43; Swt. 315, 5. Se Hālga Gāst is willa and sōð lufu dæs Fæder and dæs Suna; sōðlice willa and lufu getācniaþ ān ðing. Homl. Th. i. 282, 2–4: 228, 24. In ārfæstnesse willan *in devotione pietatis*, Bd. 4, 22; S. 592, 25. Gē earme men willum onfēngun, on mildum sefan, Exou. Th. 83, 5; Cri. 1351. **VIII.** in reference to voluntary or to permitted action, *will, accord, consent, pleasure*:—Gif dam Pāpan dæt licode and dæt his willa wǽre and his leáf *si Papae hoc ut fieret, placeret*, Bd. 2, 1; S. 501, 32. Gif beweddod mǽden nele tō dam de heó beweddod bið, and wæs hire willa *si puella desponsata cum eo esse nolit, cui voluntate sua desponsata erat*, L. Eccg. C. 20; Th. ii. 148, 29. Selfīces willan *spontaneae voluntatis*, Hpt. Gl. 436, 76. Āgnes willan hē bið gebunden, Homl. Th. i. 212, 16: 224, 23. Ða yfelan nellaþ heora willan gehýran Godes beboda, L. Ælfc. P. 4; Th. ii. 364, 20. Be willan *ultro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 74. Wæs sió fæmue mid hyre fæder willan biweddad, Exon. Th. 244, 24; Jul. 32: Met. 24, 54: Andr. Kmbl. 2802; An. 1403. Ealra gesceafta āgnum willan (-um, Cott. MS.) God rīcsaþ ofer hī, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 12. Hwæðer ānig gesceaft seó, de hire willan (-um, Cott. MS.) nylle ealne weg bión, ac wile hire āgnum willan (-um, Cott. MS.) geworþan, 34, 9; Fox 148, 11. Mid fullan willan *volens*, 36, 6; Fox 182, 7. Nó genēded, ac mid his willan, Blickl. Homl. 29, 16. Mid hyra bēgra willan *cum consensu amborum*, L. Eccg. C. 25; Th. ii. 150, 20. His āgnum willan (willum, *v. l.*) hē com tō rōde gealgan, Past. 3; Swt. 33, 19. Unqeniédde, mid eówrum āgenum willan (willum, Cott. MSS.), 18; Swt. 137, 20. Be his āgenum willan, Homl. Th. i. 228, 30. Mid his sylfes willan *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 22. Mid nænigum nēde gebǽded, ac mid his sylfes willan, Blickl. Homl. 83, 32. Hē genam dæt wīf oter des cynges willan, Chr. 1015; Erl. 152, 5. Hē ofer willan giónę *he went against his will*, Beo. Th. 4810; B. 2409: Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rä. 30, 10. Him nānwuht wið his willan ne sié, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 25. Hē mid dāra wietena willum dæm cynedōme ne mehte tō cuman, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 26. Ic gestāg willum mīnum, Exon. Th. 91, 16; Cri. 1493. Dæs ðe ðū nāfre þīnum willum ālǽtan woldest, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 13. Dæt ānegu þeód ōþre hiere willum friþes bǽde, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 48, 29. Gif hié hiera willum ūs tō noldon *si voluntate sua nollent procedere*, Nar. 10, 23: L. Wih. i; Th. i. 36, 16: Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 29: Ps. Th. 17, 43: 44, 16. Hannibal his āgnum willum hine selfne mid ātre ācwealde *Annibal veneno sese necavit*, Ors. 4, 11; Swt. 206, 30: Bt. 34, 11; Fox 150, 30. Hī hiora āgnum willum hī sylfe unþeáwum underþeódaþ, 40, 7; Fox 242, 29: 35, 4; Fox 160, 16. Hī sēcaþ sylfra willum hāmas on heolstrum, Exon. Th. 107, 4; Gū. 53. Oðer hiene his sylfes willum gebeád, Past. 7; Swt. 49, 3. Mid his sylfes willum *ultro*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 477, 15. **IX.** *sake, account* (cf. Ger. meinetwillen):—Hē āscade hié for hwý hié nolden geþencan ealle ða brocu and ða geswinc de hē for hira willan and eác for hiera nicðearfe brēa wintra dreógende wæs, Ors. 5, 4; Swt. 224, 28. Hē ǽfre wan for willan dæs Ælmihtigan, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 683. **X.** *will, one's own way*:—Saga mē hwæt dam men sī leófust on his life and lāðost æfter his deáðe. Ic dē secge his willa, Salm. Kmbl. p. 204, 44. Ic hī lifian hēt æfter hiora willum *ibunt in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 80, 12. [*Goth.* wilja: *O. Sax.* willio: *O. Frs.* wilia: *O. H. Ger.* wilo *voluntas, voluptas, affectus, affectio, votum, placitum, intentio, nutus, propositum, arbitrium, mens, anima, ratio*: *Icel.* vili.] v. hyht-, un-, weorold-willa; wil[1].

willan; *prs.* ic, hē *will, wile*, ðū *wilt, pl.* wē willaþ; *p.* wolde, walde; *part. prs.* willende *To will, wish*:—*Volo* ic wille, *vis* ðū wylt, *vult* hē wyle, *volumus* wē willaþ . . . *utinam vellem* ēalā gyf ic wolde; *utinam velim* ēalā gyf ic wylle gyt . . . *velle* willan, Ælfc. Gr. 32; Zup. 199, 14–200, 6. **I.** *to will, exercise the faculty of willing*:—Ic undergyte dæt ic wylle undergytan and gemunan, and ic wylle dæt ic undergyte and gemune; dǽr dǽr dæt gemynd bið, dǽr bið dæt andgyt and se wylla, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 120. Þurh ðone willan seó sāwul wile swā hwæt swā hire līcaþ, Homl. Th. i. 288, 29. Ælc mon hæfþ ðone friódōm, dæt hē wāt hwæt hē wile, hwæt hē nele *ipsis inest volendi, nolendique libertas*, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 20. **II.** where the will of the subject determines his own action, *to will, purpose, think, mean, intend*, (a) with an infinitive:—Ic wille mid flōde fole ācwellan, Cd. Th. 78, 20; Gen. 1296. Ic reste on dē āgan wylle, 254, 16; Dan. 612. Ic dēc for sunu wylle freógan, Beo. Th. 1899; B. 947. Hwyder wilt ðū gangan? Ic wile gangan tō Rōme, Blickl. Homl. 191, 16. Ne wille ic leng his geongra wurþan, Cd. Th. 19, 15; Gen. 291. Hē wile eft gesettan heofona rice, 25, 20; Gen. 396: 176, 30; Gen. 2919. Wē hine willaþ ācwellan and ūs tō mete dōn, Blickl. Homl. 231, 14. Hū geweard dē dæs, dæt ðū sēbeorgas sēcan woldes mādmum bedǽled? Andr. Kmbl. 616; An. 308. Wolde hē hiene selfne on dæm gefeohte forspillan *mori in bello paratus*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6: Cd. Th. 176, 2; Gen. 2905. Ne wellaþ (willaþ, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 64) cwepan *ne velitis dicere*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 9. Hwī forcwið hē . . . būton hē cuedan wielle (wille, Cott. MSS.), dæt hē ne lufige ðone Hlāford, Past. 5; Swt. 43, 7. Hwæþre him Alwalda wille wyrpe gefremman, Beo. Th. 2633; B. 1314. Dæt ðū for sunu wolde hererinc habban, 2355; B. 1175. Ðū him dæt gehēte, dæt ðū hyra frumcyn ican wolde, Cd. Th. 236, 8; Dan. 318. (b) with an accusa-

tive:—God symble wyle gód, and nǽfre nán yfel, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. From dære tungan de teosu wylle *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 2. Dæt heó hí frúne hwæt hī sóhton, oþþe hwæt hī dǽr woldon, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 39. (c) with a clause:—Wendun gé and woldun, dæt gé Scyppende sceoldan geſíce wesan, Exon. Th. 141, 30; Gú. 636. Wendon and woldon, dæt hié on elþeódigum ǽt geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2145; An. 1074. (d) absolute, (1) of purpose to go:—Nú wille ic dam líge near, Cd. Th. 47, 14; Gen. 760. Dá hé him from wolde, Past. 3; Swt. 35, 19. Gif hé eów ǽxie hwæder gé willon (*quo vadis?*), Gen. 32, 17. Dá hī tó scipan woldon, Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 28. Dá salde se here álþas dæt hié of his ríce uuoldon, 878; Erl. 80, 17. Dá woldan hié on ecnesse hǽle and trume wid deófla níþum, and wundorlíce deáþ geþrowodan, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Mid dæm de hī hié getrymed hæfdon, and tógædere woldon, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 28. (2) of purpose to do:—Hé cýdde his syrewunge, hú hé ymbe wolde (*how he had intended to act*), Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. (3) of things, *to tend*:—Hwæder dú nú ongite hwider diós spræce wille? Dá cwæþ ic: Sege mé hwider hió wille *jamne igitur vides, quid haec omnia, quae diximus, consequatur? quidnam?* *inquam*, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 234, 32. **III.** where the will of the subject determines the action of another, *to will, ordain, order, command*, (a) with an accusative:—Se caldorman gewát dá dá hit wolde God, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 13. Dá dá hé wolde dæt dæt hé wolde, Met. 11, 15. Hwæþer wé ænigne frýdóm habban, de sió godcunde foretiohhung oþþe sió wyrd ús nede tó dam de hī willen, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 16. (b) with a clause:—Ic wylle (uillo, Lind.: willo, Rush.) dæt hé wunige dus, Jn. Skt. 21, 22. Wyltú (wylt dú, *v.l.*) wé secgaþ dæt fýr cume of heofene, Lk. Skt. 9, 54. Hé wolde dæt da cnihtas cræft leornedon, Cd. Th. 221, 4; Dan. 83. Hé wolde dæt him eorde geseted wurde, 6, 35; Gen. 99: Met. 11, 16. (c) absolute:—Hé cunnian wolde his Drihtnes wyllan, hú hé wolde be him (*what he would have him do*) . . . Cwæd se Hælend, dæt hé sceolde underfón mæden, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 7–13. **IV.** *to will, wish, want, desire*, (a) with infinitive:—Ic wielle heora cýþan hér lufiícor donne ic begéate dǽr, Wulck. Gl. 97, 2. Wilt dú, gif dú móst, wesan aldordéma? Cd. Th. 149, 26; Gen. 2480. Dé wile beorna sum him geágnian, 109, 26; Gen. 1828. Se de wyle sód sprecan, Beo. Th. 5721; B. 2864. Dé sǽlíðend secgan willaþ, dæt wé fundiaþ Higelác sécan, 3641; B. 1818. Wé willaþ beón bylewite *volumus esse simplices*, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 7. Ic díne bebodu wolde gegán *concupivi mandata tua*, Ps. Th. 118, 40. Swá fela swá hé habban wolde, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 24. On hwilce healfe dú wille hwyrft dón, Cd. Th. 115, 12; Gen. 1918: 139, 20; Gen. 2312. Gesecgan mid hú micle elne ǽghwyc wille synrust þweán, Exon. Th. 81, 4; Cri. 1318. Se biscop de wile onfón Godes mildheortnesse, Blickl. Homl. 45, 7. Gif ænig man wolde heora ódrum fylstan, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 56. (a 1) where an infinitive may be supplied from the context:—His néxtan be his mihte gehelpan, and ofer his mihte wyllan *to help his neighbour according to his power, and to wish to help him beyond his power*, Homl. Th. i. 584, 9. (b) with an accusative:—Dæt dæt dú wylt, dæt dú lufast, Homl. Th. i. 282, 5. Hwæt wille gé? Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 23: Blickl. Homl. 155, 35. For calle de willaþ dæt hé wile, L. Ath. iv. 3; Th. i. 222, 20. Hé cwæþ: 'Hwæt wilt dú dæt ic dé do?' Næs dæt ná dæt hé nyste hwæt se blinda wolde, Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Hig dydon ymbe hyne swá hwæt swá hig woldon (waldon, Lind.: waldun, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Bide mé swá hwæt swá dú wylle (willt ł wælle, Lind.) . . . ic dé sylle swá hwæt swá dú mé bitst, þeáh dú wylle healf mín rice, Mk. Skt. 6, 22, 23. Behreówsunge má wyllan dæenne deád *penitentiam malle quam mortem*, Anglia xi. 119, 66. ¶ the present participle used with force of Latin forms in *-dus*:—Gefeán dære willendan gesynto *cupitae sospitatis gaudia*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 570, 22. (c) with a clause:—Wilt dú dæt ic dé secge? Salm. Kmbl. 506; Sal. 253. Wilt dú dæt ic gelýfe? Blickl. Homl. 179, 35. Æghwylc mon wile dæt him Drihten selle ealle his þearfe, 51, 15. Hú hé wolde dæt mon him miltsode, Past. 16; Swt. 101, 10. Hé walde dæt hī wæren gedrédde, 58; Swt. 443, 11. Wolde, Exon. Th. 74, 7; Cri. 1203. Wé woldun dú gesáwe dæt . . . , 130, 16; Gú. 439. Hí woldun, dæt . . . , 123, 17; Gú. 324. Hí willen dæt him Dryhten tó hyra earfeda ende gerýme, 115, 25; Gú. 195. For dý ic wolde dæt hié ealneg æt dære stówe wæren, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 5. For don hé dis dyde dæt hé wolde dæt hié ne wæron gedréfede, Blickl. Homl. 17, 1. **IV a.** *to like* (where there is an expressed or implied condition):—Ic wolde dé ácsian hwæþer wé ænigne frýdóm habban, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 13. Wolde ic freóndscipe díinne, gif ic mihte, begitan, Andr. Kmbl. 956; An. 478. Wolde ic ánes tó dé cræftes neósan, 966; An. 483. Gif hæleþa hwone hlísan lyste, donne ic hine wolde biddan, Met. 10, 3. Wolde ic, dæt dú funde da, Elen. Kmbl. 2157; El. 1080. Eall þing habbaþ ænne willan, dæt is dæt hī woldon á bión, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 152, 29. **V.** *to will, be willing* to do something, (a) with an infinitive expressed or implied:—Gyf dú wylt, dú miht mé geclænsian . . . Ic wylle; beó geclænsod, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 2–3. Gif dú þeáh mínum wilt wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 24; Gen. 559. Wylt, Beo. Th. 3709; B. 1852. Ne wylt dú ofergeottul weordan *noli oblivisci*, Ps. Th. 102, 2; 118, 31. Ne wile Sarran gelýfan wordum mínum, Cd. Th. 144, 11; Gen. 2388: 161, 7; Gen. 2661. Gif wit him geongordóm lástan willaþ, 41, 27; Gen. 663. Gif git dæt fæsten fýre willaþ forstandan, 152, 17; Gen. 2521. Wille gé beón beswungen on leornunge? Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 18. Gif dú woldest myltsian, and swá þeáh ne mihtest . . . dæt dú ne mæge myltsian, þeáh dú wylle, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 184–188. Ne durfon wé dæs wénan, dæt wuldorcyning ǽfre wille gæt álefan, Cd. Th. 272, 7; Sat. 116: 281, 25; Sat. 277. Ne willaþ eów andrædan, 194, 25; Exod. 266. Ic nú suna mínum syllan wolde (*should be ready to give*) gúdgewǽdu, dǽr mé gifede ænig yrfeweard ǽfter wurde, Beo. Th. 5452; B. 2729. Dǽr dú fromlíce freóndа lárum hýran wolde, Exon. Th. 129, 22; Gú. 425. Hié gehéton dæt hiera kyning fulwihte onfón wolde, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 18. Hé cwæd dæt hé wolde dam wífe gemyltsian, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 179. Hé getrúwode dæt hié his giongorscipe fylgan wolden, Cd. Th. 16, 27; Gen. 249: 46, 15; Gen. 744. Nymde hié fríðes wolde wilnian, 229, 9; Dan. 214. Dǽr hý hit tó góde ongietan wolдan *if they had been willing to understand it aright*, Exon. Th. 68, 22; Cri. 1107. Gif dú mínum wilt, wíf, willende wordum hýran, Cd. Th. 35, 25; Gen. 560. ¶ along with negative forms of the verb:—Saga him swá hé wille, swá hé nelle, hé sceal cuman *die illi quia, velit nolet, debet venire*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 623, 11. Wé sceolon, wylle wé, nelle wé, árísan, Homl. Th. i. 532, 7. Wé sceolon beón nede geþafan, sam wé willan, sam wé nyllan, Bt. 34, 12; Fox 154, 7. Se brym hine bær, wolde hé, nolde hé, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 20. (b) with accusative, *to allow, permit, grant, consent to*:—Ne willaþ hié rúmor unc landriht heora, Cd. Th. 114, 27; Gen. 1910. Se cásere hine dreátade dæt hé Criste widsóce. Dá hé dæt ne walde, Shru. 71, 33. Ne dæt wille God, Cd. Th. 114, 13; Gen. 1903. (c) with a clause:—Nó God wolde, dæt sió sáwl sár þrowade, Exon. Th. 126, 29; Gú. 378. **VI.** *to be disposed, to have such and such a will*:—Dæt man his Scyppend lufige and da men de wel willaþ (*the men that are of good will*), Homl. Skt. i. 16, 254. Dæt hé widstonde dæm de on wóh wiellen (cf. dám unryhtwillendum, 89, 22), Past. 15; Swt. 91, 1. Dæt hé geornlice lufiícor donne ic begéate dǽr, Wulck. Gl. 97, 2. Hátelice stýre dám de þwyres willan, L. I. P. 2; Th. ii. 304, 17. **VII.** of habitual action:—Da ingedoncas de wealcaþ in dæs monnes móde, de ǽfre willaþ licgean on dám eordlícum gewilnungum *quando cogitationes volvuntur in mente, quae a terrenis desideriis numquam levantur*, Past. 21; Swt. 155, 22. Hé wolde ǽfter úhtsange oftost hine gebiddan and on cyrcan standan on syndrigum gebedum, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 114. Hwæþer gé willen on wuda sécan gold? Met. 19, 4. Dæt se láreów scolde beón miehtig tó tyhtanne on hálwende láre, and eác tó dreánne da de him widstondan wiellen *ut potens sit exhortari in doctrina sana, et eos, qui contradicunt, arguere*, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 16. **VIII.** *to will, profess, claim*:—Hé wæs swá upáhafen, dæt hé wolde beón god . . . wolde rénas wyrcan, swylce hé sylf god wǽre, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 23–33. **IX.** as an auxiliary for the future, *will, shall, to be about to*:—Gif hé mé cúd ne bid, ic wille him suíde ræde andwyrdan (*protinus respondemus*), Past. 10; Swt. 63, 4. Hwæt wille ic dissum widersacan geandwyrdan? Homl. Th. i. 378, 11. Hé wæs cwepende: 'Ic mé wille nú onhwyrfan tó disse bǽre . . .' Dá wæs hé gongende, Blickl. Homl. 151, 14. Ic mine sáwle wylle Gode underþeódan *nonne Deo subdita erit anima mea?* Ps. Th. 61, 1. Gif dú úre unriht wilt behealdan *si iniquitates observaveris*, 129, 3. Gif dú ǽfre cymst tó dære stówe. donne wilt dú cwepan (*dices*), Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 22: Met. 24, 48. Se de wyle sprecan *loquuturus*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 15, 11: 248, 6. Gif hiere ne bid sóna gestiéred, hió wile weahsan mid ungemete (*sine mensura dilatatur*), Past. 11; Swt. 71, 16. Dæt wile þincan ungeleáflíc callum dæm de da stówe on uferum túdum geseód, Lchdm. iii. 438, 14. Hwæþer hit hysecild de mádencild beón wille, ii. 172, 18. Hé wyle naman díinne herian *laudabunt nomen tuum*, Ps. Th. 73, 20. Hwá wyle mé gelædan? *quis deducet me?* 59, 8. Hwæt wille wé cwepan be díinum sunum? *quid dicam liberos?* Bt. 10: Fox 28, 30: Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 117: Homl. Th. ii. 448, 13. Hit wolde dagian *the day was about to break*, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 123. Hit ænian wolde, 23, 245. His ádummi de woldon wihan on his dohtron *generos suos, qui accepturi erant filias ejus*, Gen. 19, 14. Wát ic dæt dú wilt gelpan, Salm. Kmbl. 409; Sal. 205. Hwæt God mælan wille *quid loquatur Deus*, Ps. Th. 84, 7. Ic wát dætte wile woruldmen tweógan (cf. went eall moncyn on tweónunga, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17), Met. 4, 51. Ne hé sódfæste lætep dæt hí tó unrihte willen handum ræcean *ut non extendant justi ad iniquitatem manus suas*, Ps. Th. 124, 4. Wén is dæt hī ús lifigende wyllen forsweolgan *forsitan vivos deglutissent nos*, 123, 2. Swá ic ér sægde dæt ic dón wolde, Blickl. Homl. 183, 29. Deáh dú onsóce dæt dú sód godu lufian wolde, Exon. Th. 254, 10; Jul. 195. Dá Darius geseah dæt hé oferwonnen beón wolde *Darius cum vinci suos videret*, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 128, 6: Blickl. Homl. 15, 34. Hú wolde dæt geweordan? Elen. Kmbl. 909; El. 456. Wén is dæt hí ús woldan gesúpan *forsitan absorbuissent nos*, Ps. Th. 123, 3. **IX a.** without an infinitive:—Hwænne dú mé wylle tó *quando venies ad me*, Ps. Th. 100, 1. Ær him se fefer tó wille, Lchdm. ii. 134, 24, 22. **IX b.** as optative:—Wolde húru se earming hine sylfne beþencan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 161.

[*Goth.* wiljan; *p.* wilda: *O. Sax.* willian, wellian; *p.* welda: *O. Frs.*

willa, wella ; *p.* wilde, welde, wolde : *O. H. Ger.* wellan, wollan ; *p.* wolta : *Icel.* vilja ; *p.* vilda.]

willan ; *p.* de. **I.** *to boil* (trans.) :—Wyl (wel, *v.l.*) on wætere . . . wyl on caldan wine, Lchdm. i. 72, 7, 23. Wel on buteran, ii. 22, 25. Wæl, i. 374. 8. Wælle, 378, 3. **II.** fig. *to torment, agitate, with violent feelings* (cf. *figurative uses of* weallan *and* seóþan) :—Hé wylleþ hine on ðam wite, wunaþ unlustum *he gives himself no peace in that pain, lives unpleasingly*, Salm. Kmbl. 537 ; Sal. 268. [Þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure and stroncliche iwelled, A. R. 284, 20. A chetel of iwelled bras, Jul. 82, 54. Welled led *molten lead*, H. R. 59, 501. *Icel.* vella *to boil* (trans.).] v. á-, be-, ge-, ofer-, on-willan (-welian, -wyllan).

wille, es ; *m. A well, spring, fountain* :—Se wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 29 note. Hé is se libbenda wylle (-a 2) *fons vivus*, Ps. Th. 41, 2. An tuddeles þorn, and an hrôces wylle ; . . . þonne an lawernwylle . . . On hrôces wylle, þanne up on dæne weg . . . ; þanon on oden wielle . . . ; þanon on eabbincgwylle, þanne on risebróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 54, 6–15. On ðone fúlan wylle ; of ðam wylle, vi. 213, 16–23. v. wíþigwille ; will, *and next word*.

wille, wielle, welle, wylle, an ; *f. A well, spring, stream, fountain* (lit. and fig.) :—An wielle weól blóde *flumen sanguine effluxit*, Ors. 4. 7 ; Swt. 184. 21. Welle *fontana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 79. Ðær com upp wætres welle, Shrn. 93, 36. Seó wylle *fluvius*, Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 29. Is sæd dæt wylle (án welle, *v.l.*) (*fons*) áweólle, seó wæter geóteþ, 5, 10 ; S. 625, 23. Lífes wylle (waelle, Ps. Surt.) *fons vitae*, Ps. Th. 35, 9 : Basil admn. 4 ; Hex. 42, 16. Ealle ða nâmon Ændor wylle and Cisone clâne hlimme, Ps. Th. 82, 8. Waelle lêhtes *fons luminis*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 200, 35. Uælle *fons*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 6. On saltere wellan ; of saltere wellan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 206, 31. In fúle wellan ; of ðære wellan, 366, 31. Swá culfre ðonne heó baðaþ hî on smyltum wætre on hlúttere wællan, Shrn. 85, 22. Ða hálwendan wellan (*fonte*) fulwihtes bæþes, Bd. 2, 5 ; S. 507, 17. Wyllan, 3, 22 ; S. 552, 35 : 4, 13 ; S. 582, 13. Hí druncon þurnan wæter, calde wellan *potum dabat lubricus amnis*, Met. 8, 29. Of denum ymaþ deóþe wyllan (waellan *fontes*, Ps. Surt.), Ps. Th. 103, 10. In stôwum ðær ðe hlúttre wylle (*lucidi fontes*) urnon, Bd. 2, 16 ; S. 520, 4. Tó waellum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Surt. 41, 2. On cwicu wæteres wellan *in fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 113, 8. Hé him forlêt feówer wellan sceótan (*the reference is to the milk from a cow's udder*), Exon. Th. 419, 26 ; Rii. 39, 3. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wella *fluctus, unda* : *Icel.* vella *boiling heat.*] v. ed-, sealt-wille. [The word is also found in place-names.]

-wille (cf. wille *a well*). v. cwic-, deád-, fisc-, líf-wille.

-wille (cf. willa *will*). v. án-, drunceu-, on-, self-wille.

-Wille. v. Éast-, West-Wille.

wille-burne, an ; *f. A bubbling burn, running stream* :—Lago yrnende, wylleburne, Cd. Th. 14, 1 ; Gen. 212. Drihten lêt willeburnan on woruld þringan of ádra gehwære, 83, 1 ; Gen. 1373.

wille-cærse, an ; *f. Well-kerse* (v. Jamieson's Dict.), *water-cress* :—Wyllecyrse *foenum graecum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 76. Willecærse *britia*, 286, 28. Wyllecærse *fenegrecio*, ii. 38, 77. Seóð mid wyllecærsan (-cersan, *v.l.*), Lchdm. i. 140, 12. Nim wyllecærsan (-en, MS.), iii. 134, 2. [Were me leuere lyue by wellecarses (ete watercrasses, *v.l.*), Piers P. C. 7, 292.]

-willedness, -willend, -willende. v. wel-willedness ; riht-, unriht-willend ; un-, wel-, yfel-willende, *and* willan, **IV b, V a.**

willendlice ; *adv. Diligently* :—Willendlice *diligenter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 41. [*In the following passage the better reading is* hwîlwendlice :—Hé cwæþ dæt hê gehyhte swá swá hé on his deóde willendlîce (hwilwendlîce, M. 248, 22) ricsode, dæt hê swá on tôweardnesse êcelîce mid Criste ricsian móste *sperans ut sicut in sua gente regnat, ita et cum Christo in futuro conregnare*, Bd. 3, 29 ; S. 561, 22.] v. welwillendlice.

-willendness. v. yfel-willendness.

willes ; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord* :—Be ðam men ðe willes man ofslihð *de homine qui voluntate aliquem occidit*, L. Eccg. P. ii. 1, tit. ; Th. ii. 180, 1. Ne scylan hyg ænig unriht willes gefaðian, L. I. P. 6 ; Th. ii. 310, 18. Hé willes deád þrowade, R. Ben. 26, 15. Geneádod tó ânre míle gange, gang willes twá, 28, 3. Hwílum willes, hwílum geneádode, Homl. Ass. 145, 45. Gif hit geweorðeþ dæt man unwilles oþþe ungewealdes ænig þing misdéd, nâ bið dæt ná gelíc dam ðe willes and gewealdes sylfwilles misdéd, L. Eth. vi. 52 ; Th. i. 328, 22 : L. Ed. 7 ; Th. i. 162, 26 : L. O. 1 ; Th. i. 178, 6. [Gif heo hit breked willes and woldes, A. R. 6, 26. Þu þat forschuppes te self willes and waldes, H. M. 27, 2.] v. self-willes, un-wil[l], wil[l].

wille-streám, es ; *m. A bubbling, running stream* :—Ðær se cádga (*the Phœnix*) mót neótan wyllestreáma wuduholtum in, Exon. Th. 223, 19 ; Ph. 362. Se æþela fugel æt dam æspringe wunaþ wyllestreámas, 204, 30 ; Ph. 105. [In ane wallestream, Laym. 2849.]

wille-wæter, es ; *n. Spring-water* :—Þweah mid wyllewætre, Lchdm. ii. 308, 11. Wyrc dæt bæþ of dám ilcum wyrtum on cealdum wyllewætre, 74, 27. Seóde on yrnendum wyllewætere, i. 330, 14. [Þe ter þet mon wepð for lade of þisse liue is inemned wellewater (*aqua fontis*), for he welled of þe horte swa doð water of welle, O. E. Homl. i. 159, 12. Cæld wellewater (welles water, 2nd MS.), Laym. 19792.]

will-flód, es ; *n. m. The waters of the deluge* :—Willflód ongan lytligan, Cd. Th. 85, 10 ; Gen. 1412. Cf. wille-burne.

will-gespryng, es ; *n. A spring* :—Deós eorþe is berende missenlícra fugela and sæwihta and fiscwyllum wæterum and wyllgespryngum *aviunm ferax terra marique generis diversi, fluviis quoque multum piscosis, ac fontibus praeclara copiosis*, Bd. 1, 1 ; S. 473, 16. Of dám wilsuman wyllgespryngum beorgeþ *e vivo gurgite libat aquam*, Exon. Th. 205, 8 ; Ph. 109.

willian ; *p.* ode. **I.** *to will* :—Gode willigende *Deo volente*, Guthl. 20 ; Gdwin. 78, 20. **II.** *to desire*, (a) with a genitive :—Mæg snottor guma his gâste ford weges willian, Exon. Th. 104, 15 ; Gú. 8. Ne sceolde nân wîs man willian (wilnian, *v. l.*) séftes lífes, Bt. 40, 3 ; Fox 238, 13. (b) with infinitive :—Hwelc is mon se wile lîf and willaþ gesîan dægas gôde ? *quis est homo qui vult vitam et cupit videre dies bonos* ? Ps. Surt. 33, 13. Gé wyllaðon (wilniaþ, *v.l.*) ûs ða ðing geniénsuman *ea nobis communicare desideratis*, Bd. 1, 25 ; S. 487. 13. (c) with gerundial infin. :—Ongit hû unnihtige ða yfelan men beoþ, nû hî ne magon cuman þider ðider ða ungewittigan gesceafta williaþ (wiluiaþ, *v.l.*) tó tô cumenne *vide quanta vitiosorum hominum pateat infirmitas, qui ne ad hoc quidem pervenire queunt, ad quod eos naturalis ducit, ac pene compellit intentio*, Bt. 36, 5 ; Fox 180, 4. (d) with a clause :—Ic willo and willie dæt hió sión getrymed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 121, 23. (e) absolute :—Wer se de in bibodum his willaþ (*cupiet*), Ps. Surt. 111, 1. [He wyllede mest of alle þynge to hym enlyance, R. Glouc. 12, 18. Nast ne willieþ more þanne uor to þe uorlore to þe worlde, Ayenb. 142, 15. Þu willest of briddes to knowe, Piers P. 12, 221. *O. H. Ger.* willôn *desiderare*.] v. ge-willian ; willung.

wil-líc ; *adj. From a fountain* or *well* :—Willícan *fontona* (*fontana* flumina, Ald. 161), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 10. Wyllícan, 37, 30 : 149, 79.

willíce ; *adv. Willingly, voluntarily* :—Óþre gehwylce ða wyllíce wé onfêngon *cetera quoque quae voluntarie suscepimus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 138. [*O. L. Ger.* willico *voluntarie*.]

willnian, willnung. v. wilnian, wilnung.

will-spryng *and* **-sprynge**, es ; *m. A well-spring, fountain, source* (lit. and fig.) :—Welspreng *latex*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 30. Seó sôde lufu is wylspring and ordfruma ealra gódhyssa, Homl. Th. i. 52, 12. Dæs wæterscipes welspryngе is on hefontice, Past. Swt. 467, 31. Welsprinces *fontis*, Hpt. Gl. 418, 43. Mid dæwigun wylsprince *roscidis fontibus*, 421, 67. Ðás synd ða feówer eán of ânum wyllspringe, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 3. Wyllspringas dære micelan niwelnisse *fontes abyssi magnae*, Gen. 7, 11. Wilspringas, 8, 2. Wæs dæt wæter and ealle wyllspringas gehâlgode þurh Cristes lîchaman, Homl. Th. ii. 40, 28. Wilspringum *fontibus*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 18. Tó wyllsprengum wætra *ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Lamb. 41, 2. [An angel tagte hire (*Hagar*) ðor a wellespring, Gen. and Ex. 1243.]

will-sum. v. wil-sum.

willung, e ; *f. Desire* :—Durh unrihte willunge *per ambitionem*, Bd. 4, 5 ; S. 573, 11. [My willing is as ye wole, Chauc. Cl. T. 319.] v. ge-willung ; willian.

willung, e ; *f. Boiling, heat* :—Wyl[l]inc *fervor* (*autumni*), Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. samod-willung.

will-weorþung, e ; *f. Worship paid to springs* :—Wé lâraþ dæt preósta gehwilc ælcne hæðendóm ádwæsce, and forbeóde wilweorðunga (cf. Hæðenscipe biþ . . . dæt man weorðige hæðene godas, and sunnan oþþe móuan, fýr oþþe flód, wæterwyllas oþþe stánas, L. C. S. 5 ; Th. i. 378, 20. *See also* will), L. Edg. C. 16 ; Th. ii. 248, 3. See Grimm. D. M. c. 20.

wilm, wielm, welm, wælm, wylm, es ; *m.* **I.** *that which wells.* v. weallan. (1) of fluid, *a fount, stream, water that surges* or *boils, that moves in waves* :—Wæs ðære burnan wælm heaðofýrum hât *the burn's surging stream was hot with fierce fires*, Beo. Th. 5086 ; B. 2546. Fisca welm, wildeóra holt *the fishes' flood, the wild beasts' wood*, Salm. Kmbl. 165 ; Sal. 82. Ne foldan stân, ne wæteres wylm, ne wudutelga, 843 ; Sal. 421. Gesofon ýþum weól, wintres wylm (*the boiling flood of winter*), Beo. Th. 1036 ; B. 516. Ic dæs wælmes grundhyrde fond, 4276 ; B. 2135. Hé drincd of ðæm wielme his ágnes þyttes *bibit sui fluenta putei*. Past. 48 ; Swt. 373, 10. Of swéttestum wylme (wylme ?) *de dulcissimo fonte*, Scint. 18, 3. Gán ofer flódes wylm *to go over the tossing waves of the sea*, Andr. Kmbl. 734 ; An. 367. Ofer ýða wylm, 1726 ; An. 865. Hí stæde wícedon ymb ðæs wæteres wylm (*by the surge of the sea*), Elen. Kmbl. 77 ; El. 39. In ðæs leódes wylm scûfan *to thrust into the boiling font of lead*, Exon. Th. 277, 20 ; Jul. 583. Heortan wylmas *veins, blood-vessels* (?), Beo. Th. 5008 ; B. 2507. (2) of fire, *surging fire, flames* :—Won fýres wælm, se swearta lig, Exon. Th. 60, 7 ; Cri. 966. His bân broudes wylm forþylmde, 217, 21 ; Ph. 283. In ðæs wylmes grund befæsted, Elen. Kmbl. 2596 ; El. 1299. Gold dæt in wylme bid geclânsod, 2617 ; El. 1310 : 1527 ; El. 765. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933 ; Sal. 466. God wylme gesealde Sodoman, sweartan lige, Cd. Th. 115, 26 ; Gen. 1925. Gedûfan in done deópan wælm, 266, 31 ; Sat. 30. Helle, grundleásne wylm, Exon. Th. 362, 34 ; Wal. 46 : Salm. Kmbl. 149 ; Sal. 74. Hâtan ofnes wylm

þurhwôdon, Cd. Th. 245, 16; Dan. 464. In fýrbaðe, wælmum bi-wrecene, Exon. Th. 52, 11; Cri. 832. **II.** *heat, fervent heat, fiery heat* :—Wylm *fervor*, i. *calor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 82. Gif sumeres welm (wylm, *v. l.*) tó swíðlíc bið *si aestatis fervor nimius fuerit*, R. Ben. 65, 20. Ne mihte heora wlite gewemman wylm ðæs wæfran líges, Cd. Th. 231, 2; Dan. 241. Ðæs unmáðan wylmes ðære sunnan hǽto, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 573. Wilme and bryne *fervore*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 42. Flór is on welme, Cd. Th. 267, 17; Sat. 39. Þrowigean frécne fýres wylm, 229, 8; Dan. 214. ¶ fig.? :—Ôðdæt deáðes wylm hrân æt heortan *until the hot touch of death was at the heart*, Beo. Th. 4531; B. 2269. **II a.** *boiling, roasting* :—Wylm *vel* hyrsting *frixura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 150, 84. Gif hit wæter sý, hǽte man hit ôð hit hleówe tó wylme, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 14. On welme weorðan *fervere*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 9. **II b.** *inflammation* :—Se wielm ðæs innoðes ût ábiersð and wierð tó sceabbe, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 9. Ðæs welmes sár on ðære lifre, Lchdm. ii. 206, 3. Æfter ádle welme . . . of ðara ómena welme, 82, 2, 20. Ða welmas ða ðe beóþ gehwǽr geond ðone líchoman, 204, 14. **III.** *violent movement, violence, raging, tempestuous movement* of water :—Oðde fýres feng, oððe flóðes wylm, Beo. Th. 3533; B. 1764. Gestilde seó sǽ fram ðam wylme *pontus suo quievit a fervore*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 3. Him ðæs endeléan þurh wæteres wylm Waldend scalde, Beo. Th. 2390; B. 1693: Exon. Th. 283, 14; Jul. 680. Hí feorh álêton þurh ǽdra wylm (*by the surging of the blood from the veins*), 271, 6; Jul. 478. Hé ýðum stilde, wæteres wælmum, Andr. Kmbl. 903; An. 452. **IV.** of mental emotion, (1) *fervour, ardour* :—Hié wénaþ ðæt hiera undeáw sié sumes ryhtwíslíces andan wielm *his suum vitium quasi virtus fervens videtur*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 20. On ðæm welme ðære sóþan lufan Godes, Blickl. Homl. 29, 10. Wylme, Homl. Th. ii. 128, 3. Wylme *fervore, ardore*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 56. Wælme lufu dínre *fervore dilectionis tuae*, Rtl. 95, 27. Seó hálige cyrice sum ding ðurh wælm (*per fervorem*) receþ, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 30. Wylm, Hpt. Gl. 465, 37. (2) *heat, fury, rage, passion* :—Wrǽdo ðin and wælm (*furor*) ðín, Rtl. 11, 1. In wælme ðínum *in furore tuo*, 183, 2. Mid ðam welme ðære hátheortnesse, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 20: Met. 25, 46. Mid miclum wylme and yrre onstyred *nimio furore commotus*, Bd. 1, 7: S. 477, 41. Of lufe nalæs of wylme, 1, 27; S. 490, 13. Yrre ne lǽt ðé wylme besmítan, Exon. Th. 305, 8; Fa. 85. [Fouuer walmes of watere sprungen ut, O. E. Homl. i. 141, 17. In the welmes ben founde stones. Map. 355, 14.] v. ǽ-, bǽl-, breóst-, brim-, bryne-, cear-, ed-, ege-, flód-, frum-, fýr-, heáfod-, heaðo-, holm-, hyge-, sár-, sǽ-, sorg-, streám-wilm (-wælm, -wylm).

wilm-fýr, es; *n. Fierce fire, flaming fire* :—Fore Dryhtne færeþ wælmfýra mǽst, hlemmeþ hâta lêg, Exon. Th. 58, 7; Cri. 932.

wilm-hât; *adj. Burning hot* :—Him brego engla wylmhâtne líg tó wræce sende, Cd. Th. 156, 5; Gen. 2584. [He het fecchen a ueat, and wiđ pich fullen, and wallen hit walmhât, Jul. 69, 20.]

wiln, e; *f. A maid-servant, a hand-maid* :—Mín wyln (wiln, *v. l.*) *mea ancilla*. mínre wylne *meae ancillae*, míne wylne *meam ancillam*, míne wylna *meae ancillae*, mínra wylna *mearum ancillarum*, Ælfc. Gr. 15; Zup. 100, 20–101, 7. Wyln *ancilla, serva, abra, dula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 14: 73, 2. Þínen, wyln *abra*, i. *ancilla*, 17, 26. Heó ýs ðín wyln (*ancilla*) under ðínre handa; þreá hig lóca hú ðú wylle, Gen. 16, 6. Seó sáwl is ðæs flǽsces hlǽfdige, and hire gedafnaþ ðæt heó simle gewylde ða wylne, ðæt is ðæt flǽsc, tó hyre hǽsum. Þwyrlíce færd æt ðam húse ðǽr seó wyln bið ðære hlǽfdian wissigend, and seó hlǽfdige bið ðære wylne underðeódd, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8–12. Oft on ánre tíde ácend seó cwén and seó wyln . . . and ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his líf on ðeówte, Homl. Th. i. 110, 27: Gen. 21, 13. Ne wilna ðú dínes nêhstan wylne, Ex. 20, 17. Gif wíffæst man hine forlícge be his ágenre wylne, L. C. S. 55; Th. i. 406, 14. Ádó ðás wylne (*ancillam*) heonon, Gen. 21, 10: Ex. 21, 20, 32. Hé genam wealas and wylna (*servos et ancillas*), Gen. 20, 14: Lev. 25, 44. v. wealh.

wilnian; *p.* ode. **I.** of animate objects, (1) *to desire, ask for* (the source from which marked by *tó*), (a) with gen. or uncertain :—Wilnigaþ monige men anwealdes . . . Se ealra forcûþesta wilnaþ ðæs ylcan. Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 27. Hwí wilnige wé ǽnigre ôþre sage? *quid adhuc egemus testibus?* Mt. Kmbl. 26, 65. Ða nêtenu, and eác ða ôþre gesceafta, má wilniaþ ðæs ðe hí wilniaþ for gecynde ðonne for willan, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 6. Ealle tó ðé ǽtes wilniaþ *omnia a te expectant, ut des illis escam*, Ps. Th. 103, 25. Wuhta gehwile wilnaþ tó eorðan, sume nelle ðearfe, sume neódfræce, Met. 31, 14. Ealle þider willniaþ oþþe ðæs ðe hí lyst, oþþe ðæs ðe hí beþurfon, Bt. 41, 6; Fox 254, 29. Heó hiere feores tó him wilnade (*pro vita precans*), Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 33. Ðæt wæter ðe hê tó Gode wilnade *aquam quam a Deo petierat*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 28. Hé wilnode him tó Gode sumre frófre *he asked of God for some comfort for himself*, Ps. Th. 15, arg. Helpan nânum ðara ðe tó him ǽre wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 223, 3. Ne wilna ðú dínes nêhstan hûses ne his wífes *non concupisces domum proximi tui nec desiderabis uxorem ejus*, Ex. 20, 17. Hwelc fremu is ðé, ðæt ðú wilnige ðissa and-weardena gesǽlþa ofer gemet? Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 8. Þonne hí tó his hûse hleówes wilniaan, Ps. Th. 108, 10. Tó ðæm heáhengle ðæt hié him fultomes wilnodan, Blickl. Homl. 201, 28. Fríðes wilnian, Andr. Kmbl. 2258; An. 1130. Wilnian (wilnian, *v. l.*) ðæs ðe hê nælþ. Bt. 36, 3; Fox 176, 12. Him wilnian lofes *to desire praise for himself*, Past. 62; Swt. 457, 26: Exon. Th. 119, 28; Gû. 261. Tó Rómánum fripes wilnian *a Romanis pacem petere*, Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 7: Cd. Th. 229, 10; Dan. 215: Exon. Th. 48, 18; Cri. 773. Wylnian, Wulfst. 277, 19. (b) with accusative :—Ðú ne wilnast weora ǽniges deáð (cf. nolo mortem impii, Ezech. 33, 11), Ps. C. 54. Ða æþelingas wilniaþ, Exon. Th. 433, 14; Rä. 50, 7. Eall hwæt hí wilniaþ hí begitaþ, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 22. Ðæt sáwul mín wilnaþ (*concupivit*), ðæt ic ðín word móte healdan, Ps. Th. 118, 20. Ealle hié ðæt wilnodan, ðæt hié his word gehýran móston, Blickl. Homl. 219, 35. Hwæt (hwæs, *v. l.*) hé wilnian sceal, Bt. 40, 7; Fox 242, 18. (c) with infinitive :—Ða ðe wilniaþ fretan mín fole, Ps. Th. 13, 9. Wilniaþ ealle þurh mistlíce paþas cuman tó ánum ende *diverso calle, sed ad unum finem nititur pervenire*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 8. Hé wilnode hine geseón *erat cupiens videre eum*, Lk. Skt. 23, 8. Gif ðú wilnige oncnâwan, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 31. Gif ðú willnige ongitan *si vis cernere*, 39, 13; Fox 232, 24. Wilnige, Met. 29, 1. Gebida wilnando *petere volentes*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 12. (d) with gerundial infinitive :—Ðæt hié wielnien (wilnien, Cott. MSS.) tó wietanne ðæt ðæt hié nyton *ut appetant scire, quae nesciunt*, Past. 30; Swt. 203, 8. (e) with genitive and gerundial infinitive :—Ælc mód wilnaþ sóþes gódes tó begitanne *est mentibus hominum veri boni inserta cupiditas*, Bt. 24, 2; Fox 80, 32. Hí wilniaþ welan and weorþscipes tó gewinnanne *opes, honores ambiant*, Met. 19, 43. (f) with a clause :—Gif ðú wilnast ðæt ðú mæge oncnâwan, Met. 5, 24. Wilnaþ God tó ælcum men ðæt hé sié oððe wearm oððe ceald *aut calidus quisque esse, aut frigidus quaeritur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 15. Hé wilnode ðæt his lícræst sceolde beón æt Cridiantûne, Chr. 977; Erl. 127, 37. Heó ealle tó mê wilnodon ðæt ic hine lǽte æt mê ðæt land begeotan, Chart. Th. 167, 38. Hié wilnedon tó him ðæt hié mósten on his ríce mid friðe gesittan, Ors. 6, 34; Swt. 290, 20. Nis nân gesceaft ðara ðe ne wilnige ðæt hit þider cuman mæge, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 30. Wilnie, Met. 13, 69. Ðeáh hí wielnien (wilnien, Cott. MSS.) ðæt hié andrysne sién, Past. 17; Swt. 109, 18. Tó Sancte Michaele ðæt hié wilnodan ðæt God gecýþde ðæt mannum bemíðen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 199, 32. Wilniende ðæt hí ælcum gewinne ôðflogen hæfdon *credentes quod se a congressu totius humanae habitationis abstraherent*, Ors. 1, 4; Swt. 32, 21. Wæs hé wilniende tó Gode, ðæt hé ǽghwylcum gemildsode, Wulfst. 278, 12. (g) absolute or uncertain :—Hé hí ne gewemde, eal swá heó tó Gode wilnode, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 221. Wilnig from mé ðætte ðú willt *pete a me quod uis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 22. Tó wilnanne *ad concupiscendam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 28. Ân ðære sáwle gecynda is ðæt heó bið wilnigende, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 4. Wilnigendum *flagitante*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 23. ¶ present participle with force of Latin form in *-dus* :—Uilnende ginyhtsumnise *desideratam abundantiam*, Rtl. 73, 32. (2) *to desire to go* :—Ðú wilnast ofer wîdne mere, Andr. Kmbl. 565; An. 283. Swâ heort wilnaþ tó wætre *sicut cervus desiderat ad fontes aquarum*, Ps. Th. 41, 1. Wuhta gehwilc wilnaþ þiderweard, ðǽr his mǽgðe bið mǽst ætgædere, Met. 20, 159. **II.** of inanimate objects, *to tend* to an end (*gen.*) :—Swíðe lytlum siceraþ ðæt wæter on ðæt hlece scip, and ðeáh hit wilnaþ ðæs ylcan ðe sió hlûde ýð déð *hoc agit sentina latenter excrescens, quod patenter procella saeviens*, Past. 57; Swt. 437, 14. Sege mê hwelces endes ælc angin wilnige *dic mihi, quis sit rerum finis, quove totius naturae tendat intentio*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 19. Ðú cýþdest ðæt ðú nestest hwelces endes ælc angin wilnode, Fox 12, 35. [*Laym.* wilnien: *A. R.* wilnen: *Orm.* willnenn: *Ayenb.* wilni: *Piers P.* wilne: *Icel.* vilna.] v. ge-, yfel-wilnian.

-wilni[g]endlîc. v. ge-wilnigendlîc.

wilnung, e; *f. Desire* :—Upwitan secgaþ ðæt sió sáwul hæbbe ðrió gecynd. Án ðara gecynda is ðæt heó bið wilnigende . . . Twá ðara gecynda habbaþ nêtenu; . . . óþer ðara is wilnung . . . Seó geseáwísnes sceal wealdan ðære wilnunga, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 3–10: Met. 20, 186. Worldlíce wilnung *desiderium mundanum*, L. Eccg. P. i. 5; Th. ii. 174, 10. Fram gebrosnunge lícumlícre willnunge clǽne *a corruptione concupiscentiae carnalis immune*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 532, 36. Unálýfedre willnunge mód bið geþeóded, 1, 27; S. 495, 9. Unrihtes willan willnunge *cupidine voluptatis*, 495, 33. Sum hláw, ðone men for feós wilnunga gedulfon, Guthl. 4; Gdwin. 26, 6. Ábisgod on disse worulde willnunga (wilnunga, *v. l.*), Bt. 41, 3; Fox 246, 31. For ðære wilnunge (gewil-nunge, *v. l.*) ðe hé wolde hý him on fultum geteón *ambitione habendorum equitum Thessalorum, quorum robur ut exercitui suo admiscerit*, Ors. 3, 7; Bos. 59, 14. Hí nôhwæþere heora willnunge habban ne durhteón magan *in neutro cupitum possunt obtinere propositum*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 647, 2. Drihten gehýrd ða wilnunga his þearfena *desiderium pauperum exaudivit Dominus*, Ps. Th. 9, 37. Willniungum *petitionibus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 20. [Þuruh willnunge of hereword, A. R. 148, 20. Worsipe haue þou for þine wilninge, Laym. 3160.] v. ge-, ungemet-, unriht-, weorold-wilnung.

Wil-sǽtan, -sǽte; *pl. The people of Wiltshire* :—Ðá mêtte hine Weoxtan aldorman mid Wilsǽtum, . . . and Wilsǽtan (-sǽte, *v. l.*) nâmon

sige, Chr. 800; Erl. 60, 6–9. Sumorsæte alle and Wilsætan (Willsæte, *v. l.*), 878; Erl. 80, 10.

wil-sele, es; *m. A pleasant hall*:—Weorðeþ his hûs (*the nest of the Phenix*) onhâted, willsele stýmeþ, Exon. Th. 212, 21; Ph. 213.

wil-sîþ, es; *m. A desired journey, a wished for, welcome journey*:—Eádga ûs sîges, wlitigan wilsîþes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Dæs sêes smyltnys eów bliþe on eówerne willsîþ hâm forlætеþ *serenitas maris vos cupito itinere domum remittet*, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 36. Gewât Matheus menigo lâdan on gehyld Godes, weorod on wilsîð (*he was leading them out of prison*), Andr. Kmbl. 2093; An. 1048. Elene ne wolde dæs siðfætes sêne weorðan, . . . ac wæs sôna gearu wîf on wilsîð, Elen. Kmbl. 445; El. 223. Sunnan wilsîð, Exon. Th. 2, 29; Cri. 26.

wil-spell, es; *n. Welcome news, glad tidings*:—Wæs him frôfra mæst æt dâm willspelle (*the news of the finding of the cross*), Elen. Kmbl. 1983; El. 994. Wilspella mâst gesecgan, 1965; El. 984. [A steoresman ham talde wilspel, þ he Spaine isæih, Laym. 1350. *O. Sax.* wil-spel.]

wil-sum; *adj.* I. *desirable, pleasant*:—Đam bið gæst Godes âgen bearn, wilsum in worlde, Exon. Th. 318, 11; Mod. 81. Eorðan wilsume *terram desiderabilem*, Ps. Surt. 105, 24. Dæt willsume weorc onginnan *desideratum opus inire*, Bd. 5, 11; S. 625, 33. Wilsum *desiderabilia*, Ps. Surt. 18, 11. Of dâm wilsuman wyllgespryngum *from the pleasant well-springs*, Exon. Th. 205, 7; Ph. 109. II. *willing, voluntary, spontaneous*:—Wilsumne regn *pluviam voluntariam*, Ps. Th. Spl. 67, 10: Blickl. Gl. Đone wilsuman *spontaneum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 65. Him (*a child whose father is dead*) man an his fæderingmâgum wilsumne (*willing, ready to undertake the guardianship;* or under I (?), *desirable, suitable, sufficient*) berigean geselle his feoh tô healdenne, L. H. E. 6; Th. i. 30, 5. Mid selfwillum ł wilsumum *ultroneis, voluntariis*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 64. Wilsum mûdes mînes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Surt. 118, 108. III. *devout, devoted*:—Gode se willsuma wer *vir Deo devotus*, Bd. 4, 11; S. 579, 5. Gode seó willsume fæmne, 4, 26; S. 603, 5. Gode willsumra wîfmonna lâreów, 4, 6; S. 574, 16: 4, 19; S. 588, 2. Hê sylfa wæs se wilsumesta (*devotissimus*) læstend, 5, 22; S. 644, 4. v. ge-, un-wilsum.

wilsum-lîc; *adj.* I. *desirable, pleasant*:—Wilsumlîc *desiderabilis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 18. Mon willsumlîcre yldo and fægernesse *juvenis amantissimae aetatis et venustatis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 636, 32. Hê monig ðing ge egeslîce ge willsumlîce (*desideranda*) geseah, 5, 12; S. 627, 29. II. *voluntary, spontaneous*:—Hê geleornade dæt Cristes ðeówdôm sceolde beón willsumlîc, nalæs genêddlîc *didicerat servitium Christi voluntarium, non coactitium esse debere*, Bd. 1, 26; S. 488, 18. On willsumlîcre dearfednesse *voluntariae paupertatis*, 4, 3; S. 569, 2. Willsumlîce mûdes mînes *voluntaria oris mei*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 118, 108.

wilsumlîce; *adv.* I. *willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously*:—Hê willsumlîce (*sponte*) hine geþeódde tô đam cyninge, Bd. 3, 7; S. 529, 44. Se đe ne wyle cyricean duru wilsumlîce (*sponte*) geeâdmôded ingangan, se sceal nýde on helle duru unwilsumlîce geniþerad gelâded beón, 5, 14; S. 634, 19. Wilsumlîce (*voluntarie*) ic onsecg[e] đê, Ps. Surt. 53, 8. II. *devoutly, devotedly*:—Lîfde se man his lîf Gode swýþe willsumlîce *ducens vitam multum Deo devotam*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 29. v. un-wilsumlîce.

wilsumness, e; *f.* I. *devotion, devoutness*:—Byrnende wilsumnes môdes *ardens devotio mentis*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 11. Hî ânre wilsumnesse wæron *erant unius devotionis*, 5, 10; S. 624, 14: 5, 20; S. 642, 14. Hê smyltre willsumnesse (*tranquilla devotione*) Drihtne deówde, 4, 24; S. 599, 9. On willsumnesse (*devotioni*) hâligra gebeda gecneord, 4, 28; S. 606, 33. II. *a vow*:—Wilsumnessa *votorum*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 8.

wiltan; *p.* te *To roll* (trans.):—Se đe welt *qui volvit* (*lapidem*), Kent. Gl. 1006. Hê wylte (tôwælte, Lind.: âwælte, Rush.) ânne stân tô dære byrgenne dura *aduoluit lapidem ad ostium monumenti*, Mk. Skt. 15, 46. Hê (*a cuþ*) in healle wæs wylted and wended wloncra folmum, Exon. Th. 441, 16; Rä. 60, 19. [Walles he welte downe, D. Arth. 3152. *M. H. Ger.* welzen: *Ger.* wälzen; *Icel.* velta. *Goth.* waltjan *to roll* (intrans.).] v. â-, ge-wiltan (-wæltan, -wyltan); wealt, *and next word.*

-wilte *in* zê-wilte *that rolls* or *moves easily*:—Êdwiltum *versatili, volubili, mobili*, Hpt. Gl. 433, 69. v. preceding word.

wil-þegu, e; *f. A grateful repast*:—Tôlýsan lîc and sâwle, and þonne tôdælan weorum tô wiste and tô wilþege fæges flæschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 306; An. 153.

Wil-tûn, es; *m. Wilton* in Wiltshire:—Ælfrêd cyning gefeaht wiþ alne đone here lytle werede æt Wiltûne, Chr. 871; Erl. 76, 5. Hêr fordfêrde Ælfgâr cinges mæg on Defenum, and his lîc rest on Wiltûne, 962; Erl. 120, 3. Swegen lædde his here into Wiltûne, 1003; Erl. 139, 14. Hió becwîð ân pund tô Wiltûne đâm hîwum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 131, 1. ¶ the name occurs in several Latin charters:—In uilla regali qui appellatur Uuiltûn, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 320, 15. In uico regio æt Wiltûne, iii. 278, 32. In palacio nostro quod dicitur Wiltûn, ii. 15, 13. In monasterio quod dicitur Wiltûn, 306, 30. Ad monasterium sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae quod dicitur Wiltûne, v. 214, 14. Uenerabili collegio Christicolarum in illo celebri loco qui dicitur Wiltûn ad aecclesiam Sanctae Mariae, 227, 6. Ad usum sanctimonialium in Wiltûne degentium, iii. 23, 15. v. next words.

Wiltûnisc; *adj. Belonging to Wilton*:—Wiltûnisc *Wiltuniensis*, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 13, 5.

Wiltûn-scîr (Wiltûnes-), e; *f. Wiltshire*:—Æþerêd Wiltûnscîre biscop wearþ gecoren tô æreebiscope tô Cantuareberi, Chr. 870; Erl. 74, 4. Æðelm Wiltûnscîre ealdormon, 898; Erl. 96, 18. Fêng Ælfric Wiltûnscîre biscop tô đam arcebiscopríce, 994; Erl. 134, 2. Âne scipes Ælfric arcebiscop geûðe đam folce tô Cent and ôðres tô Wiltûnesscîre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 352, 18. Đa gegaderode man swîðe mycele fyrde of Wiltûnscîre, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 5: 1011; Erl. 144, 29: 1015; Erl. 152, 12. On đam ylcan geâre fordfêrde Ælfstân biscep on Wiltûnscîre, 981; Erl. 128, 18. Sum ungerâd mann wæs mid Ælfstâne biscepe on Wiltûnscîre on hîrêde, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 42. Brihtwold biscop fêng tô đam rîce on Wiltûnscîre, Chr. 1006; Erl. 140, 2. Hêr gefôr Brihtwold biscop on Wiltûnescîre, and man sette Hereman on his setle, 1046; Erl. 171, 23. Hereman biscop fordfêrde; se wæs biscop on Beorruscîre and on Wiltûnscîre and on Dorsætan, 1078; Erl. 215, 32.

wil-tygþe, -týþe; *adj. Having one's desire, satisfied, glad*:—Wiltîðe *voti compos*, i. *laetos* ł *hilares*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 62. Wiltîðe *voti compotes, hilares*, 490, 47. v. wil-fægen.

wiluncel, wîlung. v. wilincel, wîglung.

wilwan, wilwian, wilian; *p.* wilwede, wilede. I. *to roll* (trans.): —Ic âwende oððe wylewige (wylwige, *v. l.*) *volvo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28; Zup. 177, 9. Hê wylede đone stân fram dære byrgenne duru, Blickl. Homl. 157, 8. Hê wylode hine sylfne on đâm þornum and netelum, Homl. Th. ii. 156, 28. Hê hêt wilian tô đam scræfe micele weorcstânas *praecepit*: '*Volvite saxa ingentia ad os spelunceae*,' Jos. 10, 18. Hê hî swâ nacode hêt wylian on đam fŷre, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 170. Ia. fig.:—Sibb âfŷmd saca, anda tôgædre wilaþ hî *pax effugat discordias, inuidia copulat eas*, Scint. 11, 8. Hê hine sylfne betweox dises andweardan middangeardes (wælum?) weóle and welode *inter fluctuantis saeculi gurgites jactaretur*, Guthl. 2; Gdwin. 14, 14. II. *to join, compound, compose*:—Byð wylyd ealswâ middangeardes boga, Lchdm. iii. 82, 18. [Welwyñ or rollyñ al thyngys þat may not be borne *volvo*, Prompt. Parv. 521. *Goth.* walwjan *to roll* (trans.).] v. â-, be-, ge-wilwan; wealwian.

wil-wang, es; *m. A pleasant plain, pleasant land*:—Đone wudu weardaþ fugel (*the Phenix*) . . . , eard bihealdaþ . . . , nâfre him deáþ sceþeþ on đam willwonge, Exon. Th. 203, 24; Ph. 89.

wil-weg, es; *m. A pleasant way, a desirable way*:—Syndan wê nû eft âmearcode tô đam geteán neorxnawanges; ne gelette ûs dæs sîdes se fâcna feónd, ne ûs ne forwyrne dæs wilweges, ne ûs đa gata ne betŷne, đe ûs opene standaþ, Wulfst. 252, 17. Dæt hî dê heóldan, dæt đû wilwega wealdan môstest *ut custodiant te in omnibus viis tuis*, Ps. Th. 90, 11.

wîm-(wim-)man. v. wîf-mann.

wimpel, winpel, es; *m. An article of woman's dress, a wimple*:—Wimpel *vel* orl *ricinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 1. Winpel *anabala* (cf. anaboladium *amictorium lineum feminarum, quo humeri operiuntur*, Migne), 26, 1. Wimple goldgewefenum *cyclade auro texta*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 63. Wimplum *cycladibus*, 480, 71: 486, 41: *mafortibus*, i. *velaminibus*, 526, 52: Anglia xiii. 37, 293. [Sum seid þ hit limpeđ to ene wummon cuðeliche forte were wimpel. Nai: wimpel . . . ne nemned hali write, ah wriheles of heuet . . . Wrihen, þe Apostel seið, naut wimplin, A. R. 420, note a. Hyre body wyþ a mantel, a wympel aboute her heued, R. Glouc. 338, 4. Ful semely hire wympel ipyched was, Chauc. Prol. 151. *O. H. Ger.* wimpal *theristrum*: *Icel.* vimpill *a hood, veil.*]

wîn. v. winn.

win[n] (?), e; *f. Pasture*:—Of dære dîc tô wynne mâduan be dære strâet, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 263, 29. [*Goth.* winja *pasture*: *O. H. Ger.* wiinne *pastum*: *Icel.* vin *a meadow.*]

wîn, es; *n. Wine*:—Wîn *vinum, merum*, geswêt wîn *mellicratum*, nîwe wîn *mustum*, ælces kynnes gewring bûtan wîne and wætere *sicera*, dæt sêleste wîn *falernum*, weala wîn *crudum vinum*, geolo wîn *succinacium vinum*, hlâforda wîn *honorarium vinum*, gewyrtod wîn *compositum vinum* vel *conditum*, gesoden wîn *defrutum vinum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 36–62. Âwilled wîn *dulcisapa*, geswêted wîn *defrucatum*, 290, 56, 58. Đonne wîn hweteþ beornes breóstsefan, breahtme stîgeþ cirm on corþre, Exon. Th. 314, 23; Mód. 18. Wæron hî (*the Danes*) swýðe druncene, for đam dæt wæs gebrôht wîn sûdan, Chr. 1012; Erl. 146, 15. Wîn *Bachus*, wînes *Bachi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 25, 36. Wînes *defruti*, 27, 32: *meri*, 87, 13. Wînes god *Bachus*, 61, 6. Dæm folce (*the Scythians*) seldsiéne and uncûðe wæron wînes drencas . . . Hié bûton gemetgunge dæt win drincende wæron ôð hî heora selfra lytel gewealdan hæfdon, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 76, 11–19: Homl. Th. i. 352, 6: ii. 298, 18. Wære đû (*the body*) dé wiste wlonc and wînes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 11; Seel. 39. Wînes glæd, 449, 28; Dôm. 78. Wine *temeto*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 42.

Ne gemunde hē dæt hē ær gespræc, wīne druncen, Beo. Th. 2938; B. 1467. Wīne gewæged, Exon. Th. 315, 34; Mód. 41. Hē ofer ealne dæg dryhtguman sīne drencte mid wīne, Judth. Thw. 21, 21; Jud. 29. Wer sæt æt wīne, Exon. Th. 431, 25; Rä. 47, 1. Wīn *nectar*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 31. Hē bröhte hlāf and wīn, Gen. 14, 18. Hwile þinc gelædst dū (*the merchant*) ūs? Wīn and ele, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9. Hwæt drincst dū (*the boy*)? Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe ealu. Ne drincst dū wīn? Ic ne eom swā spēdig dæt ic mæge bicgean mē wīn; and wīn nys drenc cilda, ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wísra, 35, 9–22. Đonne dū wīn habban wille, donne dō dū mid dīnum twām fingrum swilce dū tæppan of tunnan onteón wille, Techm. ii. 120, 9. Byrelas sealdon wīn of wundorfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162. [The word made its way into all Teutonic speeches from Latin.] v. æppel-, mæsse-wīn.

wīn-ærn, es; *n.* I. *a place where wine is stored*:—Wīnærn *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6. v. wīn-hūs. II. *a place where wine is sold and drunk, a tavern*:—Wīnaern *taberna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 122, 3. Wīnærn, i. 290, 52. III. *a hall where wine is drunk, where there is feasting*. Cf. wīn-ræced:—Grēttе Hrōðgār Beówulf, and him hæl ābeád, wīnærnes geweald: 'Nǽfre ic ænegum men ær ālýfde dryþærn Dena . . . Hafa nū and geheald hūsa sēlest, Beo. Th. 1312; B. 654.

wīn-beám, es; *m.* *A vine-pole*:—Wīnbeám *partica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 4: *trabs vinee*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 20.

wīn-beger, es; *n.* *A grape*:—Dæt wīnbeger *uuam*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44. Wīnbegær *uvas*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 16. Wīntrog, ðēr monn tred ða wīnbegera *torcular*, Lind. 21, 33.

wīn-belg, es; *m.* *A wine-skin, wine-bottle*:—Ne menn geótaþ wīn niówe in wīnbelgas (*utres*) alde, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 9, 17. [*Icel.* vīn-belgr.]

wīn-berige, -berie, -berge, an; *f.* *A grape*:—Wīnberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 72. Wīnberge te hunige āwylled *medus*, ii. 59, 34. Hire wīnberie ys gealla *uva eorum uva fellis*, Deut. 32, 32. Ne hig wīnberian (*uuam*) on gorste ne nimaþ, Lk. Skt. 6, 44. Gesoden[e] wīnberigean (-en, MS.) *fecula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 63. Hit wæs ðā se tīma, dæt wīnberian rīpodon *erat autem tempus, quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt*, Num. 13, 21: Scint. 154, 2. Wīnberigena *bacciniorum*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 21. Genim ðās ylcan wyrte mid wīnberian (-berium, -bergan, *v. ll.*), Lchdm. i. 282, 9. Wīnberigean *uvas*, Gen. 40, 9. Ic nam ða wīnberian and wrang on dæt fæt, 40, 11: Lchdm. iii. 114, 4. Wīnberian (-bergean, *v.l.*) *uvas*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 16. [Ofte druie sprintles bereć wīnberien? A. R. 276, 12. *Goth.* weina-basi; *n.*: *O. Sax.* wīnberi; *n.*: *O. H. Ger.* wīn-beri(-peri); *n.*: *Icel.* wīn-ber; *n.*]

wīn-bōh; *gen.* -bōges; *m.* *A branch of a vine*:—Wīnbōga *palmitum*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 17: 496, 74: Homl. Th. ii. 74, 6. Of ðām wīnbōgum mid berium mid eallum *palmitem cum uva sua*, Num. 13, 24.

wīn-brytta, an; *m.* *A wine-dealer, wine-seller, vintner, tavern-keeper*:—Tæppere, wīnbrytta *caupo, tabernarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 10. Wīnbryttum *cauponibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 79: 18, 21.

wīn-burh; *f.* I. *a town where wine is drunk, where there is feasting, where a prince feasts his followers, a chief town*. Cf. medu-burh, wīn-ærn, III:—Wīnburge cyning (*the king of Babylon*; cf. Belshazzar's feast), Cd. Th. 255, 11; Dan. 622. Wuna in dære wīnbyrig salu sinchroden, Andr. Kmbl. 3340; An. 1674. Wīnburh were (*Jerusalem*), 219, 21; Dan. 58. Geond ða wīnburg (*the town of the Mermedonians*), Andr. Kmbl. 3272; An. 1639. Se ðe wīnburga geweald āhte, Exon. Th. 323, 11; Vid. 77. Wlonce wīgsmiþas wīnburgum in sittaþ æt symble, 314, 15; Mód. 14: 247, 23; Jul. 83. II. *a walled vineyard*:—For hwan dū tōwurpe wealliżsen his? wealdeþ his wīnbyrig eall, dæt on wege fārð *ut quid dejecisti maceriam ejus; et vindemiant eam omnes, qui transeunt viam?* Ps. Th. 79, 12.

wīn-byrele, es; *m.* *A vintner*:—Wīnbyrele *caupo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 13. [*Icel.* vīn-byrli *a cup-bearer*.]

wince, an; *f.* *A winch*:—Wince *gigrillus* (=girgillus; cf. *girgillus* a reel, Wülck. Gl. 586, 30), Wrt. Voc. 42, 29.

-wince, Win-ceaster, wincel. v. hleápe-wince, Wintan-ceaster, wencel.

wincel (?) *a corner*; cf. place-names, e.g. Wincel-cumb, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 33: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 354; and modern *Aldwinkle* (Northants). [*O. H. Ger.* winkil *angulus*. The word is found in place-names. v. Graff. i. 721.]

wincettan; *p.* te *To wink*:—Ða ðe mē hatiaþ būtan scylde and wincettaþ mid heora eágum betwuh him *qui oderunt me gratis, et annuunt oculis*, Ps. Th. 34, 19.

wincian; *p.* ode. I. *to wink, make a sign*:—Ic wincie *annicto* vel *annuto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 27. II. *to close the eyes, blink*:—Ic wincige *connivco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 14: Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5; Zup. 156, 14. Se ðe āgīmeleásaþ dæt hē ðence ær ðæm ðe hē dō, se stæpð ford mid ðām fōtum and wincaþ mid ðæm eágum *qui negligit considerando praevidere, quod facit, gressus tendit, oculos claudit*, Past. 39; Swt. 287, 16. Lamena hē is lǽce, leóht wincendra (winciendra, *v. l.*), dumbra tunge, Salm. Kmbl. 156; Sal. 77. [Waryn wisdome wynked uppon Mede, Piers P. 4, 154. Or mans eghe may open or wynk, Pr. C. 4970. Twynkyñ wythe the eye, or wynkyñ *conniveo, nicito, nicto*, Prompt. Parv. 505. Wynkyñ *conniveo*, 530. *O. H. Ger.* winchen *nutare, nictare, oculo annuere*.]

wín-clyster, es; *n.* I. *a bunch of grapes*:—Wínclyster *botrus*, Scint. 154, 2. II. *a row of vines*:—Wínclystra *antes*, Engl. Stud. xi. 64, 3.

wín-cōle, an; *f.* *A tub into which the juice pressed from the grapes runs*:—Wínmere *sive* wíncōle *lacus ubi frugum liquor decurrit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 54, 13.

wind, es; *m.* I. *wind, air in motion*:—Seó lyft, þonne heó āstyred is, byđ wind. Se wind hæfđ mistlīce naman ón bócum . . . Feówer heáfodwindas synd. Se fyrmesta is éasterne wind . . . Đās feówer heáfodwindas habbaþ betweox him on ymbhwyrfte ōðre ealhta windas, ǽfre betwyx ðām heáfodwindum twégen windas . . . Is án dæra eahta winda *aquilo* gehāten . . .; ealne ðone cwyld ðe se súðerna wind *auster* ācænd, ealne hē tōdrǽfđ, Lchdm. iii. 274, 10–276, 8. Sæge mē, huona geblǽwaþ wind? Dæt is of Serafin, of ðon is ācweden Serafin windana, Rtl. 192, 33. Gif hūs full ungemetlīc wind gestent, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 16. Swift wind, Met. 7, 20. Se stearca wind, 12, 14. Winneþ wind wið wǽge, 25, 58. Đonne wind styreþ lāđ gewidru, Beo. Th. 2753; B. 1374. Đonne wind ligeþ, weder bið fæger, Exon. Th. 210, 7; Ph. 182. Bið sǽ smilte, đonne hý wind ne weceþ, 336, 27; Gn. Ex. 56. Nō wǽgflotan wind ofer ýdum sīđes getwǽfde, Beo. Th. 3819; B. 1907. Bærn eal tōsomne on đa healfe đe se wind sýʒ, Lchdm. iii. 56, 7. Se wind strongra geswinca . . . se wind ðāra earfoþa, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 18, 28. Wæs mycel ýst windes geworden, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Hwyrft hægel of heofones lyfte, wealcaþ bit windes scūra, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 6; Rūn. 9. Holm storme weól, won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132. Winde gelicost, đonne hé blūd āstīgeþ, wǽdeþ be wolcnum, wēdende færeþ, and eft sēmninga swīge gewyrdeþ, Elen. Kmbl. 2542; El. 1272. Winde biwāune weallas, Exon. Th. 291, 2; Wand. 76. Wērig sceal se wiþ winde rōweþ, 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Winde gefýsed flota, Beo. Th. 440; B. 217. Đā sende Drihten micelne wind, Ex. 14, 21. Đū de đa treówa þurh đone stearcan wind norþan and éastan on hærfesttīd heora leáfa bereáfast, and eft on lencten ōþru leáf sellest þurh đone smyltan súþanwesternan wind *quas Boreae spiritus aufert, revehat mitis Zephyrus, frondeis*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 5–8. Þurh đone lāđran wind, Met. 4, 24. Theodosius hæfde đone wind mid him, dæt his fultum mehte mæstra fǽlene heora flāna on hiora feóndum āfæstnian, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 294, 26. Đǽr bleówun windas, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 25. Wedercandel swearc, windas weóxon, Andr. Kmbl. 745; An. 373. Swōgaþ windas, blāwaþ brecende bearhtma mæste, Exon. Th. 59, 10; Cri. 950. Hē fleáh ofer windas fideru, Ps. Th. 17, 10. Hē bebýt ge windum ge sǽ, Lk. Skt. 8, 25. II. *wind, flatulence*. v. windig, II:—Gif sió wamb bið windes full, đonne cymđ dæt of wlacre wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 224, 23. Wambe wind, 168, 20. III. *wind, breath*:—Ic (*a horn*) winde sceal swelgan of sumes bōsme, Exon. Th. 395, 28; Rä. 15, 14. [*Goth.* winds: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wind: *O. H. Ger.* wint: *Icel.* vindr: *Lat.* ventus.] v. éastan-, éastansūþan- (*under* éastan), éastnorþ-, heáfod-, norþ-, norþan-, norþaneástan-, norþanwestan-, súþ-, súþan-, súþaneástan-, súþanwestan-, west-, westan-, westansūþan-, westnorþ-, westsūþ-wind.

wind, es; *m.* *Winding, wrapping*:—Gif preóst ordāl misfadige, gebēte dæt. Gif preóst searwaþ be winde, gebēte dæt *if a priest do not conduct an ordeal rightly, let him make 'bót.' If a priest uses deceit in respect to the wrapping up of the hand or arm exposed to the ordeal* (cf. in the descriptions of the proceedings at the ordeal: Inseglige man đa hand, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 30. Beón þreó níht ær man đa hand undō, i. 23; Th. i. 212, 4), *let him make 'bót,'* L. N. P. L. 39, 40; Th. ii. 296, 9–10. [*Icel.* vindr *a winding*.]

wind ? :—Uuind *sclabrum*, Txts. 97, 1841. Windum *slabris*, 181, 72. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* winta *flabrum, ventilabrum*; or (?) *O. H. Ger.* winta: *Ger.* winde *a pulley, reel*.] Cf. windung.

wind-ēðre, an; *f.* *A windpipe*:—Gōma *palatum*, sweora *collum*, hracan *fauces*, windæddran *arteriae*, þrotu *guttur*, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 35–39. [*Icel.* vind-æð.]

win-dæg. v. winn-dæg.

windan; *p.* wand, *pl.* wundon; *pp.* wunden. I. *intrans.* (1) of motion that results from a blow, swing, or other impetus, *to fly, leap, start*:—Sió æcs wient of ðæm hielfe and eác ūs of ðære hauda . . . Sió æcs wient of ðæm hielfe *securis manu fugit* . . . *Ferrum de manubrio prosilit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 7–9. Sum ōðer hine wolde sleán mid īsene, ac dæt wǽpen wand āweg mid ðam slege of ðæs rēðan handum, Homl. Th. ii. 510, 22. Đā slōg hē ānes monnes hors mid his sweorde, dæt him wand dæt heáfod of *ad unum gladii ictum caput desecuisset*, Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 216, 24. Slōh ides đone hǽþenan hund, dæt him dæt heáfod wand forþ on đā flōre, Judth. Thw. 23, 8; Jud. 110. Bærst sum sagol intō ānes beáteres eágan swā dæt his eáge wand ūt mid ðæm slæge, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 144. Heó weard mid swurde gewundod, dæt hire waud se innoð ūt, 9, 127: Jud. 3, 22. (2) *to fly, wheel, spring*. Cf. wendan. (a) of the movement of living things:—Sume fōtum foldan peðþaþ, sume fleógende windaþ (-eð, MS.) under wolcnum *sunt quibus alarum levitas vaga* . . .

liquido longi spatia aetheris enatet volatu, Met. 31, 12. Hé wand him up þanon, hweart him þurh ða helldora, Cd. Th. 29, 7; Gen. 446. Ða wand se of his swuran *he sprang from his neck*, Homl. Th. i. 336, 17. Hornfisc plegode, and se græga mæw wælgífre wand (*flew circling round*), Andr. Kmbl. 743; An. 372. Hremmas wundon, Byrht. Th. 134, 59; By. 106. Hé mid feðerhoman fleógan meahte, windan on wolcne, Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. (b) of inanimate things:—Dægscealdes hleó (*the pillar of cloud*) wand ofer wolcnum, Cd. Th. 182, 23; Exod. 80. Mid ðam worde wand fýr of heofonum *at those words fire flew from heaven*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 249. Wand tó wolcnum wælfýra mæst, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Ða spearcan wundon wíd ðæs hrófes (*the sparks flew whirling towards the roof*, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 229. Hé forlét wælspere windan on ða wícingas, Byrht. Th. 141, 14; By. 322. (c) of abstract subjects:—Sió æcs wiut of ðam hielfe, and eác ús of ðære honda ðonne ðonne sió íar wint on rédnesse *securis manu fugit, cum sese increpatio in asperitatem pertrahit*, Past. 21; Swt. 167, 8. (3) of twisting, rolling movement, (a) of living things:—Hé wand swá swá wurm *he writhed like a serpent*, Homl. Th. i. 414, 17. Hwílum nacode men windaþ (winnaþ, MS.) ymbe wyrmas (cf. Canto xxv of the Inferno), Cd. Th. 273, 13; Sat. 136. Hé wearp hine ðá on wyrmes líc, and wand him ymbútan ðone deáðes beám *he twined round the tree of death*, Cd. Th. 31, 27; Gen. 491. (b) of inanimate things:—Þúfas wundon ofer gárfare *the banners fluttered above the battalions*, Cd. Th. 199, 22; Exod. 342. Streámas wundon *the waters rolled*, Beo. Th. 430; B. 212. Stapelas wiá wǽge, wætre windendum, Exon. Th. 61, 9; Cri. 982. (4) fig. *to waver*. Cf. wandian:—Gearo wæs Güðlác; hine God fremede on ondsware and on elne strong; ne wond hé for worde (*he did not waver on account of what was said to him*), Exon. Th. 120, 1; Gú. 265. **II.** *trans.* (1) *to twist, roll*:—Dæt hors on misenlíce dǽlas hit wond and þræste *cum equus diversas in partes se torqueret volutando*, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 36. (2) *to brandish, wave*:—Hé wand wácne æsc, Byrht. Th. 132, 68; By. 43. (3) *to twist, plait, weave*:—Wundun *intexunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110, 74. Hí wundon cynehelm of þornum *plectentes coronam de spinis*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 29; Jn. Skt. 19, 2. Windan *plumemus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 78. Windan manigne smicerne wǽn, Shrn. 163, 15. Windende *plectentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 32. Wundene mé ne beóð wefle, Exon. Th. 417, 15; Rä. 36, 5. Wundne loccas, 428, 7; Rä. 41, 104. Wundnum rápum fótas gefæstnian, Ps. Th. 139, 5. (4) *to twist, give a curved form to* (mostly as an epithet of gold made into ornaments; cf. *O. Sax.* wundan gold):—Bunden, wunden (*applied to a winecask*), Exon. Th. 410, 26; Rä. 29, 5. Him wæs wunden gold geeáwed . . . hringas, healsbeága mæst, Beo. Th. 2391; B. 1193: 6259; B. 3134: Exon. Th. 288, 17; Wand. 32: Cd. Th. 124, 30; Gen. 2070. Beágas, welan, wunden gold, 116, 4; Gen. 1931: 258, 9; Dan. 673. Wunden gold. . . . feoh and frætwa, 128, 18; Gen. 2128. Wunden gold (*the ornament of a sheath*), Exon. Th. 437, 6; Rä. 56, 3. Ic ðé leánige ealdgestreónum, wundum golde, Beo. Th. 2768; B. 1382. Wundnan golde, Exon. Th. 326, 16; Víd. 129. [Þat we mosten ouer sæ winden mid seile (away wende, 2nd MS.), Laym. 20818. Stanes heo letten winden, 27461. Hé smat an Arðures sceld, þat he wond (fleh, 2nd MS.) a þene feld, 23964. Þe sparke þet wint up, A. R. 296, 13. Gif dust windeð up, 314, 8. In to reste his sowle wond, Gen. and Ex. 4136. Þo wand himm i winddeclut, Orm. 3320. *Goth.* bi-windan *involvere*; us-windan *plectere*: *O. Sax.* windan *to fly*; *to roll*; *to plait*: *O. H. Ger.* wintan *torquere*; *rotari*: *Icel.* vinda *to twist, wind*; *to thrust*; *to hurl*; *to turn*.] v. â-, æt-, be- (bi-), ge-, on-, ðþ-, un-, ymb-windan; un-wunden.

wind-bland *tumult of winds*:—Windblond gelæg, Beo. Th. 6284; B. 3146.

wind-cyrice, an; *f. A round church* (? cf. seonu-wealt, I):—Ic Éadweard cinig begeat æt Deneulfe biscepe on Winteceastre ða windcirican, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 163, 12.

winde (?); *adj. Curly*:—Winde loccas (windeloccas?) *cincinni*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 43: 14, 27: 104, 6. [Cf. *Icel.* vindr *awry, twisted.*] v. windan.

-winde:—[Cf. *O. H. Ger.* winta: *Ger.* winde: *Icel.* vinda *a hank.*] v. ed-, gearn-, næder-, wudu-winde.

-windе; *adj.* v. ge-winde.

windel, es; *m. A basket*:—Windil *cartellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 102, 42. Windel, 13, 9: *cartellus, fiscella*, 128, 78: *cistella* vel *cartellum*, i. 24, 56: *cartallum*, 86, 4. Wylige oððe windel *corbis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 13. Ða hláfas on ðam windle (*canistro*), Ex. 29, 32. Ic geseah swefen, ðæt ys, ðæt ic hæfde þrí windlas (*canistra*) ofer mín heáfod, and on ðam ufemystan windle (*canistro*) wǽre manegra cynna gebæc, Gen. 40, 17. Ða nam heó ánne riscenne windel (*fiscellam scirpeam*) on scipwísan gesceapenne, Ex. 2, 3, 5, 6. Man sceal habban wilian, windlas, systras, sǽdleáp, Anglia ix. 264, 12.

windel-stán, es; *m. A tower with a winding staircase*:—Windelstán *coclea*, gewind *circuitus ascensus* (the word occurs in a list of names of buildings), Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 3. [*O. H. Ger.* wentil-stein *cochlea, turris in qua per circuitum scanditur.*]

windel-streáw, -streów, es; *n. Windle-straw, some kind of coarse grass or reed* (v. windle-straws, E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names):—Eár *spica*, egle *aresta*, windelstreów *calmum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 22: ii. 16, 74. Genim ðæt micle greáte windelstreáw twycege, ðæt on worþium wixð, Lchdm. ii. 44, 4. v. windel.

windel-treów, es; *n. A wild olive*:—Windeltreów *oleaster*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 74: ii. 64, 6. v. windel.

wind-fana, an; *m. A cloth for winnowing with, a fan*:—Windfona *scabellum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 71: i. 289, 22. His fone ł windfone (fonnae ł windgefonnae, Lind.) in honda his and clænsaþ bereflór his *cujus ventilabrum in manu ejus et purgauit aream suam*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 3, 17. [Cf. *Ventilabrum* . . . a sayle or a wynde clothe. A wyndowe clothe *ventilabrum*, Prompt. Parv. 529, note 5. See also Cath. Angl. 419, note 3.]

wind-filled; *adj. Wind-felled, blown down by the wind*:—Wuduwearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled treów, L. R. S. 19; Th. i. 440, 10.

wind-gerest, e; *f. A windy resting-place* (?), *a hall open to the winds* (?):—Hé gesyhð sorhcearig on his suna búre wínsele wéstne, windgereste (wind gereste, MS.: windge reste, Grein) *he sees the hall deserted, the resting-place of men open to the winds* (? For the hall as a sleeping-place, cf. Monig snellíc sǽrinc selereste gebeáh, 1385; B. 690), Beo. Th. 4904; B. 2456. Cf. wind-sele.

wind-hladen; *adj. Wind-laden, windy*, Lye.

wind-hreóse (?), es; *m. A storm of wind*:—Swá swá gód scipstýra ongit micelne windhreóse ær ær hit weorþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 250, 14. Cf. wind-ræs.

windig; *adj.* **I.** *windy*:—Ða com windi (wyndig, *v.l.*) ýst *descendit procella uenti*, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Windig sumer, Lchdm. iii. 162, 30. Windig lengten, 164, 5. Wæs on ðam ofne, ðær se engel becwom, windig (*breezy, airy*) and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Ðes windiga sele (*Hell*), Cd. Th. 273, 14; Sat. 136. Heora wyrtruma bið swá swá windige ysla (*ashes blown by the wind*, sic radix eorum quasi favilla erit, et germen eorum ut pulvis ascendet, Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Torras stódon, windige weallas, Andr. Kmbl. 1685; An. 845. Windige holmas, Exon. Th. 53, 26; Cri. 856. Ic sǽnæssas geseón mihte, windige weallas, Beo. Th. 1148; B. 572: 2721; B. 1358. Swá síde swá sæ bebúgeþ windge eardwealles (wind geard weallas, MS.), 2452; B. 1224. Ia. fig.:—Deáh ðeós weoruld wéde, and windige ðhtnysse ástyrige ongeán Cristes geladunge, Homl. Th. ii. 388, 9. **II.** *windy, flatulent*. v. wind, **II**:—Gif se útgang sié windig and wætrig, Lchdm. ii. 236, 6. Be windigre wambe, 162, 23. Wiþ windigre áþundenesse, 166, 25: 188, 22. Wiþ ða þing ðe windigne ǽþm on men wyrcen, 214, 3. [*Icel.* vindugr.]

Windles-óra, an; *m. Windsor*:—Æt Windlesóran, Chr. 1061; Erl. 194, 3. Wæs se cyng on Windlesóran, 1095; Erl. 231, 22. Ðis writ wæs gemaced æt Windlesóren, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 209, 27. Ic habbe gegefan Criste and Sancte Petre intó Westmynstre Windlesóran and Sxáne, 227, 6: 178, 19.

wind-ræs, es; *m. A storm of wind*:—Windræs *procella*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 37.

wín-drenc, es; *m. Wine*:—Windrenc (-dred, l. 10, -drend, l. 12, MS.) *vinum*, R. Ben. Interl. 72, 10, 12. Ða cempan him budon drincan gebitrodne windrenc, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 16. v. wín-dryne.

wín-druncen; *adj. Drunken with wine, drunken*:—Windruncen *vinolentus*, R. Ben. Interl. 20, 13. Windruncen gewit, Cd. Th. 262, 32; Dan. 753. Windruncynes *temulenti*, Kent. Gl. 985. Windruncene *vinolentae, ebriae*, Germ. 394, 250. [Gumen weoren windrunken (dronge of wine, 2nd MS.), Laym. 8126. *O. H. Ger.* win-trunchan *temulentus*: *Icel.* vín-drukkinn.]

wín-dryne, es; *m. Wine*:—Heortan manna must and windrine mylcum blissaþ *vinum laetificet cor hominis*, Ps. Th. 103, 14. Wé þeáh ræðaþ dæt munecum tó windrince (-dryncе, -drence, *v.ll.*) náht ne belimpe *licet legamus uinum monachorum non esse*, R. Ben. 64, 21. [*Icel.* vín-drykkr.] v. wín-drenc, -gedrinc.

wind-scofl, e; *f. A fan*:—Winds(c)obl *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 66. [Cf. *O. L. Ger.* wind-scúfla *ventilabrum*; *O. H. Ger.* wint-scúvala *ventilabrum*.] v. windwig-scofl.

wind-sele, e; *m. A windy hall*:—Wide geond windsele (*Hell*; cf. Ðes windiga sele, 273, 14; Sat. 136), Cd. Th. 284, 11; Sat. 320: 288, 23; Sat. 386.

wind-swingle, an; *m. A fan*:—Windswingla *pala* vel *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 36.

windu-mær. v. wudu-mær.

windung, e; *f. Something woven* or *plaited, a hurdle* (cf. *plecta* hyrdle, Hpt. Gl. 497, 70):—Windonge *plecta* (cf. gewind *plectas*, 68, 71: plecta *quilibet nexus ex virgulis, vel papyro, vel carecto*, Migne), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 77.

windung, winnung, e; *f. What is winnowed, chaff, straw*:—Ða winnunga *zizania*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 38. Wynnunga, 26. Wynnung, 25. Ða halm ł ða windungo (winnunge, Rush.) *paleas*, Lk. Skt. Lind.

3, 17. Bisin of winnuncum *parabolam de zizaniis*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 4. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wintôn *ventilare: Goth.* wiuþi-skaurô *ventilabrum.*] Cf. next word.

windwian; *p.* ode *To winnow*; ventilare, (1) literal :—Hê corn dærsc and windwode, Shrn. 61, 19. (2) figurative :—Fiónd ûre wê windwiaþ *inimicos nostros ventilavimus*, Ps. Surt. 43, 6. Ic windwade (*ventilabam*) in mê gâst minne, 76, 7. [God wule windwin þet er wes iþorschen, O. E. Homl. i. 85, 22. Ane wummon windwede hweate, A. R. 272, 20. Drihtin windweð his hweate, Jul. 79, 15. Winndell forr to winndwenn, Orm. 10483. Windewe, winewe, Wick. Jer. 49, 36. Wynwÿñ *ventilo*, Prompt. Parv. 530.] v. â-, ge-windwian; and cf. *preceding word.*

windwig-ceaf, es; *n. A husk winnowed from the grain* :—Windwig-ceafum *paleis* (the passage is : Non te hordeo alam, sed paleis et fame conficiam, Ald. 34). Hpt. Gl. 464, 3.

windwig-scofl, e; *f. A winnowing-fan* :—Windiuscofl (windui-? = windwig-) *ventilabrum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 3, 12. v. wind-scofl.

windwig-sife, es; *n. A winnowing-sieve* :—Windwigsyfe *ventilabrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 34, 44.

wine, es; *m. A friend.* (1) applied to an equal :—Wine mîn, Hûnferd, Beo. Th. 1065; B. 530. Hê ongan winas manian, frŷnd and gefêran, Byrht. Th. 138, 31; By. 228. (2) applied to one who can help or protect, *a friendly lord, a (powerful) friend* :—Wine frôd . . . Geared lâfde land and leódweard (cf. Geared gold brittade . . . , his freómâgum left, 72, 8; Gen. 1183), Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. Ne þurfon mê hælefl ætwitan, nû mîn wine (*Byrhtnoth*) gecranc, dæt ic hlâfordleas hâm sîðie, Byrht. Th. 139, 7; By. 250. Wine Scyldinga, leóf landfruma, Beo. Th. 60; B. 30; 298; B. 148. Wine Scyldinga, rîces hyrde, 4057; B. 2026. Meaht ðû, mîn wine (*my lord*), mêce gecnâwan, 4100; B. 2047. Wine Ebrêa (*Abraham*), Cd. Th. 170, 20; Gen. 2816. Æfter wines (cf. freán ûserne, leófne mannan (*Beowulf*), 6206; B. 3107) dædum, Beo. Th. 6184; B. 3096. Hê sôhte holdne wine (*Hrothgar*), 758; B. 376. Wine Deniga, freán Scyldinga, 706; B. 350. Ne sint mê winas (*friends who will protect*) cûðe eorlas elþeódige, Andr. Kmbl. 396; An. 198. Ðær him folcweras fremde wæron, wine uncûðe, Cd. Th. 110, 32; Gen. 1847. Ic fela folca gesôhte, wina uncûðra, 163, 14; Gen. 2698. Hê (*Pharaoh*) hêht him (*Abraham*) wine (*or sing.?*) ceósan, ellor æðelingas, ôðre dugeðe, 112, 8; Gen. 1867. Ne ceara incit duguða ellor sêcan, winas uncûðe, ac wuniaþ hêr, 165, 19; Gen. 2734. (3) used of a husband or lover :—Mîn freónd sitеþ, wine wêrigmôd . . . Dreógeþ se mîn wine micle môdceare, Exon. Th. 444, 15–22; Kl. 47–51. Ðû meaht hit mê (*Eve*) witan, wine mîn, Adam, Cd. Th. 51, 10; Gen. 824. Wine *amatore* (the passage is: Ab alio amatore (*Christ*) praeventa sum, qui me annulo fidei suae subarravit, Ald. 60), Hpt. Gl. 506, 55. (4) applied to an inferior or subordinate, one to whom favour or protection may be shewn : —Hrôdgâr maþelode : 'Wine mîn, Beówulf . . . ,' Beo. Th. 919; B. 457: 3413; B. 1704. Se eádga wer (*Guthlac*) âgeaf andsware : 'Hwæt, ðû (*the disciple*) mê, mîn wine, frignest,' Exon. Th. 175, 25; Gû. 1200. Ða gâstas ðus ðone lichoman grêtaþ : 'Wine leófesta,' Soul Kmbl. 266; Seel. 137: Andr. Kmbl. 614; An. 307: 2862; An. 1433. Dryhten wine sînne (*St. Andrew*) grêtte, 2926; An. 1466. Wine leófestan (*Guthlac's disciple*), Exon. Th. 166, 1; Gû. 1036. Winiga (wunga, MS.) hleó (*Guthlac*), 184, 4; Gû. 1339. Winia bealdor (*Beowulf*), Beo. Th. 5127; B. 2567. Winigea (or under I?) leásum, 3332; B. 1664. [Brutus þe wes mi deore wine, mi drihliche lauerd (mi louerd deore, 2nd MS.), Layam. 2289. Og eurlic wurðen stedefæst his wine, Misc. 12, 374. *O. Sax.* wini: *O. H. Ger.* wini *amicus, sodalis, dilectus: Icel.* vinr.] v. freá-, freó-, gold-, gûð-, iu-, mâg-, sundor-, un-wine.

win-eard, v. wîn-geard.

Winedas; *pl. m. The Wends* :—Wineda lond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 9. Se port Hâlþum stent betuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, Swt. 19, 23. Mid Winedum, Exon. Th. 322, 8; Vid. 60. Winedas and Burgendan, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* Winidâ *Vandali: Icel.* Vindir *the Wends.*] v. Weonod-land.

wine-dryhten, es; *m. A friendly, gracious lord.* v. wine (2) :—Ongan his magu frignan : 'Hû geweard ðe ðus, winedryhten (*Guthlac*) mîn, fæder, freónda hleó?' Exon. Th. 162, 32; Gû. 984. Se ðe sceal his winedryhtnes leófes lârcwidum forþolian, 288, 27; Wand. 37. Ongon hê tô his winedryhtne mæðlan : 'Ic ðec hâlsige, hælеða leófost, 174, 9; Gû. 1175. Winedrihtne, Beo. Th. 726; B. 360. Ðæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge, 6332; B. 3176 : 5437; B. 2722 : Judth. Thw. 25, 23; Jud. 274. Hê winedryhten (*the Deity*) frægn, Andr. Kmbl. 1838; An. 921. Hié winedrihten wiht ne lôgon, glædne Hrôdgâr, ac wæs dæt gôd cyning, Beo. Th. 1728; B. 862. Hié wiscton and ne wêndon, dæt hié heora winedrihten selfne gesâwon, 3213; B. 1604: Byrht. Th. 139, 3; By. 248.

wine-geómor; *adj. Sad for the loss of friends* :—Ealle hié deád fornam, and se ân leóda duguðe, se ðær lengest hwearf, wearð winegeómor, Beo. Th. 4470; B. 2239.

wine-leás; *adj. Friendless.* v. wine :—Lâð biþ æghwær fore his wonsceaftum winelеás hæle, Exon. Th. 329, 11; Vy. 32. Winelеás wonsælig mon genimeþ him wulfas tô gefêran, 342, 24; Gn. Ex. 147. Earm biþ se ðe sceal âna lifgan, winelеás wunian, 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. Winelеás guma, 289, 9; Wand. 45. Ic mê fêran gewât folgaþ sêcan, winelеás wræcca, 442, 9; Kl. 10. Ânhoga leódwynna leás, winelеás wræcca, 457, 27; Ely. 4, 90. Cain gewât gongan Gode of gesyhðe, winelеás wrecca, Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Wreccan winelеásum bana, Beo. Th. 5219; B. 2613. Se dec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) winelеásne on wræc sendeþ (*they shall drive thee from men*, Dan. 4, 25), Cd. Th. 251, 25; Dan. 1569. [*Icel.* vin-lauss *friendless.*]

wine-mâg, es; *m. A loving kinsman* :—Him his winemâgas georne hŷrdon, Beo. Th. 131; B. 65: Byrht. Th. 140, 50; By. 306: Elen. Kmbl. 2029; El. 1016. Hê winemâga lyt, freóndа hæfde, Cd. Th. 158, 31; Gen. 2625. Winemâga hryre, Exon. Th. 287, 1; Wand. 7: 184, 2; Gû. 1338. Winemâgum bidroren, 306, 31; Seef. 16. Flêma, winemâgum lâð, Cd. Th. 62, 29; Gen. 1021. [Wreke we ure winemæies, Laym. 5831.]

wine-scipe, es; *m. Friendship* :—Winescipe *collegio* (the passage is: Inseparabili angelicae sodalitatis collegio perfrui, Ald. 15). Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 10: 18, 5. Læst wære and winescype, word ða wit sprâcon, Exon. Th. 172, 17; Gû. 1145. [*Icel.* vin-skapr *friendship*: *Dan.* ven-skab. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wine-scaft, -scaf *amor, foedus.*]

winestra; *adj. Left*; the feminine form is used substantively = *left hand.* v. swîþ, II :—Ðæt sió winestre hand ne scyle witan hwæt sió suîðre dô, Past. 44; Swt. 323, 14. 'Dryhtnes winestre hand is under mînum heáfde.' Sió winestre hand Godes, hê cwæð, wære under his heáfde . . . Eft wæs gecueden ðætte on his winestran handa wære wela . . . Godes fiónd, ðeáh hî on ðære winstran handa bión gedigene, hî beóð mid ðære swiðran tôbrocene, 50; Swt. 389, 10–25. Him wæs gelîce gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre . . . Ða âbræd Aoth his swurd mid his wynstran handa, Jud. 3, 15, 21. Nyte ðîn wynstre (winstra, Lind.: se winstrae hond, Rush., *sinistra*) hwæt ðû dîn swŷðre, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 3. Wiþ ðære winestran sîdan sâre, Lchdm. ii. 64, 4. On ðam winestran earme, 254, 5. Gif ðû færst tô ðære winstran hælfe, ic healde ða swiðran healfe, Gen. 13, 9. On his wynsteran (wynstran, *v. l.* : on ða winstran healfe, Rush.: of winstrum, Lind., *a sinistris*) healfe, Mt. Kmbl. 25, 33. On ða winstran hond, Exon. Th. 75, 28; Cri. 1228. Wynstran, 83, 31; Cri. 1364: Gen. 48, 14. On ða wynstran healfe *ad sinistram*, Deut. 5, 32. Fealleþ ðê on ða wynstran þûsend, Ps. Th. 90, 7. On ðæt wynstre weorud, Exon. Th. 449. 22; Dôm. 75. [*O. Sax.* winistro: *O. Frs.* winstera: *O. H. Ger.* winstero, winistro, winstro: *Icel.* vinstri.] v. Grmm. Gesch. D. S. c. xl.

wine-þearfende; *adj. Friendless* :—Hê (*Guthlac's disciple*) ne mâd fæges (*Guthlac's*) fordsîð wineþearfende, Exon. Th. 183, 2; Gû. 1321. Andreas wineþearfende mælde : 'Næbbe ic gold . . . dæt ic ðê mæge lust âhwettan,' Andr. Kmbl. 599; An. 300.

wine-treów, e; *f. Faith between friends* (*between husband and wife*; cf. wine (3)) :—Ðæt hê (*the man*) ða wære and ða winetreówe be him lifgendum lâstan wolde, ðe git on êrdagum oft gesprâcon, Exon. Th. 475, 20; Bo. 50. [Leste thu (*Joseph*) inka winitrewa, hald inkan friundskepi, ne lât thu sie (*Mary*) thi thiu lêdaron, Hêl. 321.]

wine-wincla (-e; *f.?*), an; *m.* (?) *A periwinkle* :—Sæsnâil *vel* wine-winclan *chelio, testudo*, *vel marina gagalia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 32. Winewinclan *torniculi*, 6, 21. (v. Lchdm. ii. 240, note 1, for these two passages.) Cwice winewinclan gebærnde tô ahsan, Lchdm. ii. 28, 25. Þiegen hié ostran and winewinclan, 254, 23. Sæ-winewinclan gebærnde and gegnidene, 240, 4.

wîn-fæt, es; *n. A wine-vat* :—Wînfæt *enophorum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 25, 5: *apotheca*, ii. 100, 54: 6, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* wîn-faz *vas vinale: Icel.* vin-fat.]

wîn-gâl; *adj. Flown with wine, wanton with wine* :—Onwôc wulfheort, se ær wînгâl swæf, Cd. Th. 223, 8: Dan. 116. Wlonc and wînгal *'flown with insolence and wine,'* Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29: 478, 2; Reim. 35.

wîn-geard, -eard, es; *m.* I. *a vineyard, a place where vines grow, the vines growing in such a place*; vinea :—Hê ût code âhŷrian wyrhtan on his wîngeard (-eard, *v. l.*) . . . Hê âsende hig on hys wîngeard (-eard, *v. l.*) . . . Ða sæde se wîngeardes (ðære wîngearde, Lind.) hlaford, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 1, 2, 8: 21, 40. Sum man hæfde ân fictreów geplantod in his wîngearde (-georde, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 13, 6. Dô swâ ou dînum wînearde and on dînum elebeámon *ita facies in vinea et in oliveto tuo*, Ex. 23, 11. Hê gesette him wîneard *plantavit vineam*, Gen. 9, 20. Wîngeard, Cd. Th. 94, 8; Gen. 1558. Wîngeord, Mk. Skt. Rush. 12, 1. Dû sealdest ûs landæhta and wînеardas *dedisti nobis possessiones agrorum et vinearum*, Num. 16, 14. Ia. *a place where other plants than vines grow* :—Wînegeardes *palmeti* (cf. the gloss of same passage in Wrt. Voc. ii. 75, 77 : Palmbearwes *palmeti*), Hpt. Gl. 496, 62. II. *a vine*; vitis, vinea :—Elebeám *olivæ*, wîngeard *vinea*, wînberge *uva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 71. Gescræded wîngeard *sarpta vinea*, 54, 65. Hwît wilde wîngeard *brionia* vel *ampelos leuce*, wîngeard *labrusca*, blac wîngeard *brabasca* vel *ampelos male*, 30, 14–16. Hwît wîngeard *brionia*, 32, 17: *aminea vitis*, 39, 1. Ic eom sôð wîneard (*vitis*), Jn. Skt. 15,

1, 5. Deós wyrt hafaþ leáf swylce wīngeard, Lchdm. i. 316, 8. Wīngeardes twiga, ii. 190, 11. Of dises wīngeardes (-eardes, *v.l.*) cynne *de generatione vitis*, Lk. Skt. 22, 18. Swá on wīngeardе weaxen berigean *sicut vitis abundans*, Ps. Th. 127, 3. Of wīngeardе *de vite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 53. Se gesibsuma wer byð ðam wīnearde gelic ðe byrð gōde wæstmas, Basil admn. 6; Norm. 46, 24. Ðū ūt ālǣddest wīngeard (*vineam*) . . . and his wyrtruman settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8. Ic geseah wīneard (*vitem*), on ðam wǣron þreó clystru, Gen. 40, 9. On sumum stōwum wīngeardas (*vineae*) grōwaþ, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 14: Ps. Th. 104, 29. Wīngearda hōcas de hī mid bindaþ dæt him nēhst bið *capreoli* vel *cincinni* vel *uncinuli*, wīngearda hringa[s] *corimbi*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59–60. Wīngeardа gewind *capreoli*, 39, 10. Ðe má de gimmas weaxaþ on wīngeardum *nec vite gemmas carpitis*, Bt. 32, 3; Fox 118, 11: Met. 19, 9. [He plantede winiærd, Chr. 1137; Erl. 263, 19. Wingeardes *vineae*, A. R. 204, 29. Winyard, Misc. 33, 20. *Goth.* weina-gards: *O. Sax.* wīn-gardo: *O. H. Ger.* wīn-gart, -garto: *Icel.* vīn-garðr.] v. following words.

wīngeard-bōh(-g), es; *m. A vine-tendril*:—Wingeardbōgas *capreoli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 15. v. wīn-geard, II, *and next word.*

wīngeard-hocgas (*for* wīngeard-bōgas. v. preceding word; or wīn-geard-hōcas, cf. wīngeardа hōcas *capreoli*, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 59) *caprioli dicti quod capiant arbores*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 61.

wīngeard-hring, es; *m. A cluster of grapes*:—Wīngeardhringas (cf. Wīngeardа hringa[s] *corimbi*, i. 38, 60) *vel* bergan *vel* croppas *corimbi*, i. *viti racemi vel botriones vel circuli*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 74.

wīngeard-seax, es; *n. A pruning-knife*:—Wīngeardseax *falx*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 76.

wīn-gedrinc, es; *n. Wine-drinking, wine*:—Hié wlenco onwōd and wīngedrync, Cd. Th. 155, 28; Gen. 2579. Of ungemete ælces þinges, wiste and wǣda, wīngedrinces, Met. 25, 39. Wīngedrince *nectare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 61, 32. Hié tō ðam symle sittan eodon, wlance tō wīngedrince, Judth. Thw. 21, 12; Jud. 16. v. wīn-drync.

wīn-getred, es; *n. A place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wingetred *forus, ubi uva calcatur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 66.

wīn-hāte, an; *f. A feast*:—Geſrægn ic Olofernus wīnhātan wyrcean, and eallum wundrum þrymlic girwan up swǣsendo; tō ðām hēt se gumena baldor ealle da yldestan þegnas (the Latin is: Holofernes fecit cenam servis suis, Judith 12, 10), Judth. Thw. 21, 6; Jud. 3.

wīn-horn, es; *m. A wine-horn, drinking-cup*:—Gyf ðū wīnhorn habban wille, ðonne dō ðū mid dīnum swīðran scytefingre on dīne wynstran hand swilce ðū tæppan teón wille, and rǣr up dīnne scytefinger be dīnum heófede, Techm. ii. 120, 11. [In Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 6 *apotheca* winfæt, wīnærn ho is written above ærn. v. Wülck. Gl. 348, 2.]

wīn-hūs, es; *n. A wine-house*:—Wīnhūs *apotheca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 58, 18. Wīnhūsum *apothecis*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 40. Ne mōt mid rihte nān preóst drincan æt wīnhūsum ealles tō gelōme, L. Ælfc. P. 49; Th. ii. 386, 8. [*Icel.* vīn-hūs.] Cf. wīn-ærn.

wīnian; *p.* ode *To gather grapes*:—Hiá wīngaþ *windemiant*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 44.

wining, es; *m. A band for the leg*:—Wininge *fascia*, wyncgas (= winincgas?) *vallegias*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 7, 9. Ðonne dū wynyngas habban wille, ðonne dō ðū mid dīnum twām handum onbūtan dīne sceancan, Techm. ii. 127, 10. [Cf. (?) *O. L. Ger.* winding: *O. H. Ger.* winting *fascia, fasciola, fasciale*: *Icel.* vindingr *strip wound round the leg instead of hose.*]

wīn-leáf, es; *n. A vine-leaf*:—Wīnleáf *pampinus*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 73.

wīn-lic; *adj. Of wine*:—Hē wæter ǣwende tō wīnlīcum drence, Ælfc. T. Grn. 13, 37. Hē gemēt ðæt wæter tō wīnlīcum swæcce ǣwend (cf. l. 16), Homl. Th. ii. 58, 31: 64, 29.

wīn-mere. v. wīn-cōle.

winn, es; *n.* I. *labour*:—Nēddarf woerces þ dæs wynnes *necessitas laboris*, Lk. Skt. p. 2, 8. Dæt hī gemēne win (*v.l.* gewin, M. 98, 18) onfēnge godcunde lāre tō lǣranne on Angeldeóde *ut communem evangelizandi gentibus laborem susciperent*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 9. In wyn (gi-winne, Rush.) hiora *in laborem eorum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 4, 38. II. *strife, conflict*:—Hē ongan him winn up āhebban wið ðone hēhstan heofones wealdend, Cd. Th. 17, 14; Gen. 259. [Þa þe ledden here lif in werre and in winne, O. E. Homl. i. 175, 246. Devel weccheð among hem flite and win, Rel. Ant. i. 128, 32. Þar aros wale and win, Laym. 404. De watres win, Gen. and Ex. 598. Þeolpen for þere winne (of þan winne, 2nd MS.) *to boast of the gain*, Laym. 12072. Þin rihhte swinnukes winn (*gain*), Orm. 6118.] v. ge-, wiþer-winn.

winna, an; *n. An opponent*:—Ða þeódа de hyra winnan (wiþer-, ge-winnan, *v.ll.*) wǣron, Ors. 6, 35; Bos. 130, 44. v. ge-, wiþer-winna.

winnan; *p.* wann, *pl.* wunnon; *pp.* wunnen. A. *intrans.* I. *to labour, toil, work*:—Swá ic þrymful þeów winne, Exon. Th. 386, 26; Rä. 4, 67. In ðdehisse winnaþ ða timbriaþ ða *in vanum laborant qui aedificant eam*, Ps. Surt. 126, 1. Hē mid his handum wonn and worhte ða ðing de nýdþearflicu wǣron *operi manuum studium impendebat*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 30. Hē won and worhte, wīngeard sette, Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Ðurh alle næht wē wunnon *per totam noctem laborantes*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 5. Ðū sylest ūrum leomum rǣste, for ðon de hié on dīnum noman wunnon, Blickl. Homl. 141, 12. Deáh de hē wunne on his lāre *quamvis illo laborante in verbo*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 9. Ðū winnan scealt, and on eorðan ðē dīne andlīfne selfa geræcan, Cd. Th. 57, 23; Gen. 932. Winnende *vel* swǣtende *desudans*, i. *laborans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 36. Ic geseah winnende wiht, Exon. Th. 438, 3; Rä. 57, 2. I a. *to labour, endeavour, strive* after:—Ælc wind be his andgites mæþe, dæt hē hine wolde ongitan gif hē mihte, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 25. Á ðū wunne æfter eordlicum welum, Wulfst. 140, 24. Nō won hē æfter worulde, ac hē in wuldre āhōf mōdes wynne, Exon. Th. 126, 12; Gū. 370. Ða wann (*laboravit*) hē swýþe, dæt hē his gefēran geheólde, dæt hī ne āsprungan fram heora geleáfan, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 5. Hī wunnon æfter wyrþscipe, and tileden gōdes hīsan, Bt. 40, 4; Fox 240, 4. Dæt hē wunne æfter worulde, Exon. Th. 109, 34; Gū. 100. Winnan æfter soytro, Salm. Kmbl. 778; Sal. 388. I b. *to labour, struggle, be troubled*:—Moncyn winþ on ðām ýðum disse worulde *homines quatimur fortunae salo*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22. For hwam winneþ dis wæter . . . ne mōt on dæg restan? Salm. Kmbl. 785; Sal. 392. Gē winnaþ and ā embe dæt sorgiaþ, dæt wē ūrne lichoman gefyllan . . . Ūs is myccle māre nēdþearf, dæt wē winnon ymbe ūre sāule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 6–11. Ealle gē de winnaþ (*laboratis*), and gebyrde sindun, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 11, 28. On worulde ýþum wynnaþ and swincaþ earme eorðwaran (v. Fox 8, 22 supra), Met. 4, 56. Ic wērigmōd wann and cleopode *laboravi clamans*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. Ðū in wræc wunne, wuldres blunne, Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382. Sió his innaþ wan wætere gelīc, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Hē sceal winnan and sorgian, Blickl. Homl. 97, 25. Hē wolde ðām winnendum fultmian, and earme frēfran, 213, 17. Ðām winnendum brōþrum on sāe *laborantibus in mari fratribus*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 7. I c. *to labour* under, *suffer* from:—Heó dære ylcan hefignesse ādle unāblinnendlīce won *eadem molestia laborare non cessabat*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 595, 18. Horsum and ælcum fiþerfētum neáte de on wōle winnen (cf. wōles gewinn, 330, 4), Lchdm. i. 328, 13. Longsumum ermðum winnende *diuturnis calamitatibus laborantem*, Rtl. 41, 29. II. *to strive, contend, fight*:—Ic wan *pugnavi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 130, 29. Winnende *congrediens, certando*, 133, 43. Winn for sāwle ðīne . . . winn for rihtwīsnysse *agonizare pro anima tua . . . certa pro justitia*, Scint. 73, 14, 15. (1) of hostile action towards a person:—Gif Satanas wind ongēn hine sylfne *si Satanas consurrexit in semetipsum*, Mk. Skt. 3, 26. Se fæder wind wið his āgenne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 296. Hū ða synna him wið winnaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 163, 2. Gē wunnon ongeán Drihten *adversum Dominum contendisti*, Deut. 9, 7. Ne wynne gē ongēn ða de eów yfel dōð *non resistere malo*, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 39. Heó (*Hagar*) ongan wið Sarran winnan, Cd. Th. 135, 12; Gen. 2241. (2 a) of competition:—Eart ðū se Beówulf, se ðe wið Brecan wunne, ymb sund flite, Beo. Th. 1017; B. 506. (2) of opposition to things:—Dū winsċ wiþ ðam hlāfordscipe de ðū self gecure, Bt. 7, 2; Fox 18, 29. Is micel dearf, ðonne him mon hwæðer ondrǣtt suīðar ðonne ðeór, and wið dæt wiend (wind, Cott. MSS.), dæt hē suā suīðe wið dæt winne, suā hē on dæt ðēr ne þefealle, de hē him læs ondrēd *ne dum pugnat contra hoc, quod tolerat, ei a quo se liberum aestimat, vitio succumbat*, Past. 27; Swt. 189, 10: 46; Swt. 347, 12. Gif hē wind mid gebedum ongeán, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 16. Hī winnaþ him (*vices*) tōgeánes, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 63. Monige lāreówas winnaþ mid hira ðeáwum wið da gǣsdlecu bebodu, Past. 2; Swt. 29, 21. Hē wearð āhangen on rōde . . . , and hē ongeán nān dynge ne wan (*he made no resistance to being crucified*), L. Ælfc. P. 51; Th. ii. 386, 37. Wē wið ðam winde and wiþ ðam sāe campodan and wunnan *cum vento pelagoque certantes*, Bd. 5, 1; S. 613, 28. Winn ongēn *resist (temptation)*, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 137. Dæt gehwā winne wið his līchaman unrihtlustas *ut quisquis cum corporis sui pravis cupiditatibus certet*, L. Ecg. P. iv. 63; Th. ii. 224, 4: Bt. 36, 6; Fox 182, 5. Dæt hē for licuman tiédernesse wið da scīre ne winne *nec per imbecillitatem corpus repugnat*, Past. 10; Swt. 61, 11. Nis nān gesceaft de wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, būton dysig mon, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 22. Hē ðām unþeáwum nyle furþum wiþ winnan, 37, 1; Fox 186, 30: Met. 25, 67. (3) of the action of inanimate objects:—Fāmig winneþ wǣg wið wealle, Exon. Th. 383, 32; Rä. 4, 19. Ælc his gesceafta winþ wiþ ōþer . . . ge hié betwux him winnaþ, ge eác fæste sibbe betwux him healdaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 10–15: Met. 11, 45: 20, 74. Seó tunglena heofon tyrnd easten westweard, and hire winnaþ ongeán ða seofon dweligendan tunglan, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. Holm won wið windе, Beo. Th. 2208; B. 1132. Oft ic (*an anchor*) sceal wiþ wǣge winnan, and wiþ winde feohtan, Exon. Th. 308, 1; Rä. 7, 1. (4) *to make war* (lit. or fig.), *fight*:—Mec gesette Crist tō compe . . . Hwilum ic frēfre da ic ēr winne on, Exon. Th. 389, 14; Rä. 7, 7. Ælc dæra de on gecampe wind, Homl. Th. ii. 86, 22. Deód wind ongēn þeóde *consurget gens in gentem*, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 7. Wē winnaþ for hælo ūre deóde *pro salute gentis nostrae bella suscepimus*, Bd. 3, 2; S. 524, 24. Se lichama and seó sāwl winnaþ him betweónan, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 8. Wildu díór ða winnaþ betwuh, Met. 27, 20. Hine monige on wrāde winnaþ mid wǣpenþrǣce, Cd. Th. 138,

11; Gen. 2290. Ðū wealdest dises rīces ðe ðū æfter wunne, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 7. Ðū wið Criste wunne and gewin tuge, Exon. Th. 267, 26; Jul. 421. Hē wann mid ðam (*a sword*) on ælcum gefeohte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 296. Ðā wan hīm on Amalech, i. 13, 4. Hē wonn on Scilþie *regi Scytharum bellum intulit*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 8. Fæht hine on and won Penda *impugnatus a Penda*, Bd. 3, 14; S. 539, 18. Ðā wann hīm ongeāu Maxentius, Homl. Th. ii. 304, 5. Hē gelōmlīce upon ðone eorl wann, Chr. 1095; Erl. 231, 10. Ðā won wiþ hine Cadwalla *rebellavit adversus eum Caedualla*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 7. Hē fealht and won wiþ his ęþle, 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Chr. 597; Erl. 20, 4. Grendel wan wið Hrōðgār, Beo. Th. 305; B. 151. Hī wunnon him betwȳnan, Homl. Th. ii. 356, 24. Wunnon hȳ wið Dryhtnes mihtum, Salm. Kmbl. 655; Sal. 327. Ða Bryttas wunnon heom wið ða casteliemn, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 5. Win hīm on swȳðe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 8. Seó æ ðe ðū under hire tæcinge winnan wylt and campian *lex sub qua militare uis*, R. Ben. 96, 23. Æfter rīce winnan, Chr. 685; Erl. 40, 16. On winnan *ingruere*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 42: Bd. 1, 12; S. 480, 23. Ðonne hē on ōðer folc winnan sceal, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 9. Ðæt hī uppon hæðene þeódan winnan woldan, Chr. 1096; Erl. 233, 14. On gehwelc lond tō winnanne, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Hē him on winnende wæs, 1, 2; Swt. 30, 5. Worhte Ælfrēd cyning lytle werede geweorc æt Æþelinga eigge, and of ðam geweorce wæs winnende wiþ ðone here, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6. (4 a) of the action of inanimate objects:—Se winterlica wind wan mid dam forste *the winter wind warred along with the frost*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. (4 b) with cognate accusative:—For dæm gewinne ðe hē wiþ God wan, Blickl. Homl. 63, 4. Winn gōd gewinn *certa bonum certamen*, Scint. 214, 16. **III.** *to win* (v. Jamieson's Dictionary), *make one's way*:—Hwæt is dæt wundor, dæt geond ðās worold farеþ . . ., winneþ oft hider? Salm. Kmbl. 568; Sal. 283. **B.** *trans.* **I.** *to labour at, bestow labour upon*:—Ic wanu wununise mīn *laboravi habitationem meam*, Rtl. 68, 28. Ic sende iūh gehrioppa dætte gié ne wunnon *ego misi uos metere quod uos non laborastis*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 4, 38. **II.** *to labour under, suffer, undergo*:—Ic dæt geþolade . . . læg on heardum stāne . . . ic dæt earfeþe wonn, Exon. Th. 87, 21; Crī. 1428. Ā ic wīte wonn mīnra wræcsīþa, 441, 26; Kl. 5. Ic ā þolade geára gehwylce gōdes ealles, won ic mōdearfoþa (þonc mōd earfoþa, Th.) mā ðonne on ōþrum, fyrhto in folce, 457, 19; Hy. 4, 86. Mid ðȳ ðā se brōþor langre tīde dyllīc ungescrāpo wonu (woon, MS.) *cumque tempore non pauco frater tali incommodo laboraret*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 22. Ðū dæs cwealmes scealt wīte winnan and on wræc hweorfan, Cd. Th. 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Hī āwo sculon, wræc winnende, wærgdu dreógan, Exon. Th. 78, 10; Crī. 1272. **III.** *to win, get, attain*:—Ðū wunne reste ā ōþ ende mid hālgum fæmnum, Nar. 49, 1. Hī wēndon dæt hī sceoldon winnon eall dæt land, Chr. 1070; Erl. 207, 27. [Ierusalem and Babilonie fliteð eure and winneð bitwinen hem . . . þe king of Babilonie wan Ierusalem, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 11–25. Iob wan wið þe wurse, 187, 26. Heo wunnen agean, A. R. 238, 17. Ðanne sumer and winter winnen, Misc. 17, 521. He iwon (won, 2nd MS.) al þ.s lond, Laym. 2560. Winnenn heoffiness kinedom, Orm. 801. He wan to William, Will. 2498. *Goth.* winnan *παθεῖν*: *O. Sax.* winnan *to strive; to suffer; to gain*: *O. Frs.* winna *to gain*: *O. H. Ger.* winnan *laborare; jurgare, decertare, dimicare*: *Icel.* vinna *to work; to withstand; to suffer; to win.*] v. ā-, ge-, ofer-, wiþer-winnan; on-winnende.

winn-dæg, es; *m. A day of labour* or *of struggle*:—Fela sceal gebīdan leófes and lāþes se ðe longe hēr on dyssum windagum worulde brūceþ, Beo. Th. 2128; B. 1062. v. gewin-dæg.

-winnend, -winnendlīc. v. ofer-, wiþ-winnend, un-oferwinnendlīc.

winn-stōw, e; *f. A wrestling-place*:—Winstōwe *scammatis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 40. On winstōwe *in scammate*, 489, 59. Winstōwe *palaestrarum*, 478, 50. v. gewin-stōw.

winnung, winpel. v. windung, wiþ-winnung, wimpel.

wīn-ræced, es; *m. A house where there is feasting, a palace*:—Wīnreced, goldsele gumena (*Hrothgar's palace*), Beo. Th. 1433; B. 714. Dæt wīnreced, gestsele, 1991; B. 993. Hornsalu wunedon wēste wīnræced, Andr. Kmbl. 2319; An. 1161. Cf. wīn-ærn.

wīn-reáfetian *to take grapes*:—Pluccia þ wīnhreáfetiaþ *vindemiant*, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wīn-repan *to gather grapes*:—Wīnreopad dæt *vendemiant eam*, Ps. Surt. 79, 13. v. repan.

wīn-sæd; *adj. Wine-sated, having had one's fill of wine*:—Yrrum ealowōsan, were wīnsadum, Exon. Th. 330, 12; Vy. 50. Weras wīnsade (cf. hē oferdrencte his duguðe ealle, 21, 22; Jud. 31; and the Latin c. 13, 2: Erant omnes fatigati a vino), Judth. Thw. 22, 21; Jud. 71.

wīn-sæl, es; *n. A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Wōriaþ ða wīnsalo, Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. v. next word.

wīn-sele, es; *m. A wine-hall, a hall where there is feasting*:—Nis hēr (*in Hell*) wlonera wīnsele, ne worulde dreám, Cd. Th. 270, 21; Sat. 94. Se wīnsele (*Hrothgar's hall*), Beo. Th. 1547; B. 771. In dæm wīnsele, 1394; B. 695. Beóre druncne . . . hī in wīnsele sāwle forlētan, Exon. Th. 271, 25; Jul. 487: 283, 27; Jul. 686. Gesyhð on his suna būre wīnsele wēstne, Beo. Th. 4903; B. 2456. [*O. Sax.* wīnseli.]

wīn-sester, es; *m. A wine-can*:—Wīnsester *cantarus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24. 37.

wīn-stōw, winstre, winsum. v. winn-stōw, winestra, wynsum.

wīn-tæppere, es; *m. A wine-seller, tavern-keeper*:—Wīntæpperum *cauponibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 42.

Wintan-ceaster (Wintun-, Winta (-e, -i), Win-), e: Wænte, an; *f. Winchester*. [The name is got from the earlier Venta of Roman Britain. This form occurs in Latin works, e. g.: In Venta civitate, Bd. 4, 15: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 300, 16. Monasterium in Wenta positum, vi. 29, 16. Als> the adjective Wentanus (Uentanus, Bd. 5, 18), e. g.: Wentanus episcopus, v. 82, 14. Wentana ecclesia, ii. 210, 3: v. 45, 3. Wentana civitas, ii. 140, 9: 220, 28. Urbs Wentana, iii. 326, 10: iv. 45, 7. Wentana sedes, v. 169, 16. And Wentana is used as the name of the place, e. g.: Wentanae monasterium, iii. 8, 13. But Latinized forms of the English word are used; Wintonia is often found in the charters; the form Wincestria occurs v. 167, 7, and the adjective Wintancestrensis 90, 29.]:—In ciuitate opinatissima quae Winteceaster nuncupatur, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 35. Belumpon hī (*the South Saxons*) ær tō Wintanceastre biscopscīre *ad civitatis Ventanae parochiam pertinebant*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 639, 14. Daniel Wæntan biscop, Chr. 731; Erl. 47, 11. Intō Wintanceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 26: iii. 111, 20. Gange ān gemet swilce man on Lundenbyrig and on Wintancaestre (Winta-, *v. l.*) healde, L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 2. Seó gerǣdnys ðe Cnut cyninge gerǣdde on Wintancaestre (Win-, *v. l.*), L. C. E. proem.; Th. i. 358, 7. Cēnwalh hēt ǣtimbran ða circean on Wintuncaestre (Wintan-, *v. l.*), Chr. 643; Erl. 26, 9. Hēr Daniihel gesæt on Wintancaestre, 744; Erl. 48, 1. Hedde heóld done biscopdōm on Wintaceastre (Wintan-, *v. l.*), 703; Erl. 42, 22. Hī West-Seaxna bisceopum underþeódde wǣron, ða ðe on Wintaceastre wǣron, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 35. Tō Wintaceastre (Winte-, *v. l.*) .vi. myneteras, L. Ath. i. 14; Th. i. 206, 31: Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 326, 16. Winteceastre, ii. 176, 11: v. 163, 11. Tō ealdan mynstære tō Winticeastræ, ii. 127, 12. Syþþan dæt gemōt wæs on Winceastre, L. C. S. 30; Th. i. 392, 26. Ðes Swīðūn wæs biscop on Winceastre, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 14. Æðelwold biscop on Winceastre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 207. 6.

winter, es; *m.* (*in pl. a neuter form* wintru *occurs, as well as masculine* wintras, winter: *the dat. sing.* wintra *is a trace of earlier u-stem declension*). **I.** a season of the year, *winter*:—Feówer tīda syndon getealde on ānum geāre, dæt synd *ver, aestas, autumnus, hiems*. . . *Hiems* is winter, Lchdm. iii. 250, 12. On done .vii. dæg dæs mōndes (*November*) bid wintres fruma; se winter hafaþ tū and hundnigontig daga, Shrn. 146, 7. Winter bringeþ weder ungemetcealdˌ swīfte windas, Met. 11, 59. Winter bið cealdost, Menol. Fox 470; Gn. C. 5. Hengest wælfāgne winter wunode mid Finne . . . Holm storme weól, winter ȳþe beleác ísgebinde, ōþ dæt ōþer com geár in geardas . . . Ða wæs winter scacen, fæger foldan bearm, Beo. Th. 2259–2278; B. 1127–1137. Dæt hit wære wintres tīd, and se winter wǣre grim and ceald and fyrstig and mid īse gebunden, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 26. Is ðēr nū irfæs dæs dæges stranga wintær lǣfæd hæfd, Chart. Th. 163, 1. Nys hit swā steare winter dæt ic durre lutian æt hām, Coll. Monast. Th. 19, 17. Sam hit sȳ sumor sam winter, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 21, 17. Wintres *brumae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 43. On wintres tīman, dæt is fram ðan anginne dæs mōndes, ðe is November gehaten, oþ Eástran, R. Ben. 32, 10. Siddan (*after the first of November*) wintres dæg (*winter*; cf. *Icel.* á vetrardag *in the winter*) wīde gangeþ on syx nihtum, sigelbeorhtne geninnð hærfest mid herige hrīmes and snāwes, Menol. Fox 401; Men. 202. Hē (*petra oleum*) is gōd tō drincanne on wintres dæge, for ðon ðe hē hæfð swīðe micle hǣte; for ðȳ hine mon sceal drincan on wintra, Lchdm. ii. 288, 16. Beámas grēne stondaþ wintres and sumeres, Exon. Th. 200, 7; Ph. 37. Mid ðȳ storme dæs wintres *hiemis tempestate*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 20. Geofon weól wintres wylme, Beo. Th. 1036; B. 516. Wintres wōma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Biddaþ dæt cōwer fleám on wintra (wintre, Rush.) ne gewurðe, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 20. On wintra hit bið ceald, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 24. Se oftrǣda rēn leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra, 39, 13; Fox 234, 17. Wīciaþ Finnas on huntoðe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscaþe, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 17, 6. Hī (*the hawks*) fēdaþ hig sylfe and mē on wintra, Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 1. Beád Swegen full gild and metsunga tō his here done winter, Chr. 1013; Erl. 149, 3: Exon. Th. 306, 29; Seef. 15. Wintras *hiemes*, Germ. 388, 26. *See also* midd. **II.** **I a.** *wintry weather, cold*:—Hē (*the sparrow*) sōna of wintra in winter eft cymeþ, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 21. Hē him helle gescōp, wælcealde wīc, wintre beðeahte, Salm. Kmbl. 938; Sal. 468. Se wind (*zephirus*) tōwyrpð and ðāwaþ ælcne winter, Lchdm. iii. 274, 22. **II.** *a year*:—Becó‡ his winter wynnum ȝced *annos ejus in diem seculi adjicies*, Ps. Th. 60, 5. Ūre winter *anni nostri*, 89, 10. God āna wāt hwæt him weaxendum winter bringaþ, Exon. Th. 327, 26; Vy. 9. Hī wǣron on Egipta lande feówer hund wintra and þrītig wintra, Ex. 12, 40. Ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Hū seó ād ær fcówertigum oldre fiftigum wintra on men ne becume *how the disease does not attack a man before*

he is forty or fifty, Lchdm. ii. 284, 10, 20. Ne mæg weorþan wís wer ǽr hé ǽge wintra dǽl in woruldríce, Exon. Th. 290, 14; Wand. 65. Hé wintra hæfde fíf and hundteóntig, Cd. Th. 69, 4; Gen. 1130: 74, 32; Gen. 1231. Wintra fela . . . geára mengeo, 103, 26; Gen. 1724. Twelf wintra tíd, Beo. Th. 296; B. 147. Dæt swá fyrn geweard wintra gangum, Elen. Kmbl. 1262; El. 633. Wintra gerímes þreó and þrítig geára, Cd. Th. 296, 15; Sat. 502: Chr. 1065; Erl. 196, 26. Ic eom gomel wintrum, Ps. Th. 70, 16. Wintrum fród, Beo. Th. 3452; B. 1724. Wintrum yldre, Cd. Th. 158, 2; Gen. 2611. Wintrum geong, 174, 34; Gen. 2888: Byrht. Th. 137, 62; By. 210. Dæt wíf on blódryne twelf winter (wintra twelfe, Rush.: wintrum twoelfum, Lind., *annis duodecim*) wæs, Mk. Skt. 5, 25. Hí besǽtan dá burg .x. winter (*per decem annos*), Ors. 1, 14; Swt. 56, 19. Hé geheóld rice fíftig wintru, Beo. Th. 4424; B. 2209. Síddan hé strýnde seofon winter suna and dohtra, Cd. Th. 69, 21; Gen. 1139. **II** a. used in singular with a collective force:—Adam wæs on þrýtiges wintres ylde, Anglia xi. 2, 27. Wine fród wintres, Cd. Th. 72, 29; Gen. 1194. [*Goth.* wintrus; *m. winter*; *a year*: *O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wintar; *m.*: *O. Frs.* winter; *m.*: *Icel.* vetr; *m.*] v. mid-, midde-winter; -wintre.

winter-biter; *adj. Having the bitterness of winter*:—Forstas and snáwas, winterbiter weder *frosts and snows, weather with winter's bitterness*, Cd. Th. 239, 32; Dan. 379: Exon. Th. 192, 12; Az. 105.

winter-burna, an; *m. A stream that is full in winter* (?), *a stream that has the fullness of winter* (?), *a torrent*:—Ofer dæt burna ł uinterburna *trans torrentem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 1. ¶ the word occurs as a local name, and is found often in the Charters, e. g.: In Winterburnan . . . swá on óderne Winterburnan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 405, 22. See vi. 354, col. 2.

winter-ceald; *adj. Wintry-cold, cold with the cold of winter*:—Ic him gromheortum winterceald oncwehe, Exon. Th. 387, 18; Ra. 5, 7. Hé dreág wintercealde wræcce, 377, 15; Deór. 4. Wintercealdan níht, Andr. Kmbl. 2531; An. 1267. [*O. Sax.* wintar-kald snéu.]

winter-cearig; *adj. Sad from age* or *from the gloom of winter*:—Ic heán wód wintercearig (*sad with the load of years* (?), cf. Gemon hé hú hine on geógude his goldwine wenede tó wiste, 288, 22; Wand. 35: or *depressed by gloomy winter* (?), cf. Ic earmcearig íscealdne sǽ winter wunade wræccan lástum, 306, 27; Seef. 14) ofer waþema gebind, Exon. Th. 287, 34; Wand. 24.

winter-dæg, es; *m. A winter-day*:—Dú dám winterdagum selest scorte tída, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 4: Met. 4, 20.

winter-dún, e; *f. A down* or *hill on which there is pasturage for sheep during the winter* (?):—On manegum landum tildˉ bíd redre donne on ódrum, ge yrde tíma hrædra, ge mæda rædran, ge winterdún (*the sheep can be sent on to the hills earlier* (?), cf. Sunt pascua ouium in meósdúne pertinentia ad Tangmere, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 373, 23) eác swá, Anglia ix. 259, 11. [Cf. *Icel.* vetr-beit *winter-pasturage*; vetr-hagi *a winter-pasture*.]

winter-feorm, e; *f. A Christmas feast*:—On sumere deóde gebyreþ winterfeorm, Eástertfeorm (the Old Latin version translates: In quibusdam locis datur firma Natalis Domini, et firma Paschalis), L. R. S. 21; Th. i. 440, 25. Cf. Eallum ǽhtemannum gebyreþ midwintres feorm and Eástorfeorm, 9; Th. i. 436, 33.

Winter-fylleþ *the month of October*. Bede, speaking of the months, says: Antiqui Anglorum populi . . . annum totum in duo tempora, hiemis et aestatis dispertiebant, sex menses . . . aestati tribuendo, sex reliquos hiemi; unde et mensem, quo hiemalia tempora incipiebant, Wintirfyllith appellabant, composito nomine ab hieme et plenilunio, quia videlicet a plenilunio ejusdem mensis hiems sortiretur initium . . . Wintirfyllith potest dici compositio novo nomine hiemi plenium. Cf. winter, I:—Se teóda mónd, October, Winterfylleð, swá hine cíg[a]ð ígbuende, Engle and Seaxe, Menol. Fox 365; Men. 184. Done teóðan mónd mon nemneþ on Léden October, and on úre geðeóde Winterfylleð, Shrn. 136, 31: 143, 32.

winter-gegang, es; *m. What happens as the years pass*:—Winter-gegonge *fati* (cf. wyrde odde gegonges *fati*, 33, 65), Wrt. Voc. ii. 37, 9.

winter-gerím, es; *n.* **I**. *numbering by years*:—Ymb þrítig wintergerímes *after thirty units of a numbering which takes a year as the unit*, i. e. after thirty years (cf. ymb þrittig wintra, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25), Met. 28, 26. **II**. *a number of years*:—Gé ða wintergerím on gewritu setton, Elen. Kmbl. 1304; El. 654.

winter-getæl, es; *n. A number of years*:—Ða ágán wæs winter-geteles (-tæl-, *v. l.*) seofon and twéntig, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 22. [*O. Sax.* wintar-gital.]

winter-gewǽde, es; *n. A wintry weed, wintry garment*:—Forst and snáw eorþan þeccaþ wintergewǽdum *frost and snow cover earth with winter's weeds*, Exon. Th. 215, 8; Ph. 250.

winter-geweorp, es; *n. A winter-cast, storm of snow* or *hail, tempest*:—Nis dǽr ne wintergeweorp ne wedra gebregd *non ibi tempestas, nec vis furit horrida venti*, Exon. Th. 201, 16; Ph. 57. Snáw eorðan band wintergeweorpum, weder cóledon heardum hægelscúrum, Andr. Kmbl. 2513; An. 1258.

winter-lǽcan; *p. lǽhte To draw near to winter*:—Swá seó sunne súdor bíd swá hit swíþor winterlǽcð *the further south the sun is, the nearer are we to winter*, Lchdm. iii. 252, 2. Ða hit winterlǽhte, ða férde seó fyrd hám, Chr. 1006; Th. i. 256, 15.

winter-líc; *adj. Of winter, winter*:—Winterlíc dæg oððe níht *hiemalis dies vel nox*, Wrt. Voc. i. 53, 30: 76, 64. Se winterlíca wind *the winter wind*, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 144. Se winterlíca cyle, Lchdm. iii. 252, 3. Winterlíces cyles *hybernalis algoris*, Anglia xiii. 397, 461. Fram heánesse dære winterlícan sunnan uppgange *ab alto brumalis exortus*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 567, 42. Tó dam winterlícan sunnstede, Lchdm. iii. 250, 24. Hí ongynnaþ heora geár ǽfter hǽdenum gewunan on winterlícere tíde, 246, 16. Ða winterlícan *brumalia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 12, 41. [*O. H. Ger.* wintar-líh *hiemalis*: *Icel.* vetr-ligr.]

winter-rǽdingbóc; *f. A lectionary for the winter*:—i. winterrǽding-bóc, Chart. Th. 430, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* vetrar-bók *a missal for the winter*.] v. rǽding-bóc.

winter-rím, es; *n. A number of years*:—Heora winterrím *anni eorum*, Ps. Th. 89, 5.

winter-scúr, es; *m. A winter shower*:—Ne mæg dǽr wearm weder ne winterscúr wihte gewyrdan, Exon. Th. 198, 31; Ph. 18.

winter-selde, an; *f. A winter-house*:—Winterselde *zetas hyemales* (cf. *zeta* a chambyre, 235, col. 2), Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 48. v. selde, sumer-selde.

winter-set, es; *n. A place to stop in for the winter*; in pl. *winter-quarters*:—Se here . . . dǽr wintersetu (-sætu, *v. l.*) námon, Chr. 886; Th. i. 156, cols. 2, 3. [Cf. *Icel.* vetr-seta *winter-quarters*.]

winter-setl, es; *n. A place to stop in for the winter, winter-quarters*:—Se consul wénde dæt hé bútan sorge mehte on dæm wintersetle gewunian de hé dá on wæs, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 188, 5. Hié dǽr sceoldon wintersetl habban, 4, 10; Swt. 200, 11. Hié wintersetl (-setle, *v. l.*) námon on Éast-Englum, Chr. 866; Th. i. 130, cols. 1, 2, 3: 868; Th. i. 132, cols. 1, 2, 3: 886; Th. i. 156, col. 1. Wintersetle, 1009; Th. i. 263, col. 1.

winter-steall, es; *m. A yearling foal* (?):—Hors mon sceal gyldan mid .xxx. scillˉ, myran mid .xx. scillˉ, and wintersteal ealswá, L. O. D. 7; Th. i. 356, 3. [*For similar use of* winter *cf. Icel.* vetr-gemlingr *a sheep a year old*.]

winter-stund, e; *f. A year's space*:—Móste ic ǽne tíd úte weorðan, wesan ǽne winterstunde, Cd. Th. 23, 35; Gen. 370.

winter-sufel, es; *n. Provisions, other than bread, for the winter*:—Deówan wífmen .i. sceáp oððe .iii. þ. tó wintersufle (*the Old Latin version has* ad hiemale companagium), L. R. S. 9; Th. i. 436, 31. v. sufel.

winter-tíd, e; *f. Winter-time, winter*:—Hit is wintertíd nú, and ic wundrie þearle hwanon þes wyrtbrǽd þus wynsumlíce stéme, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 35. Swá gelíc swá dú æt swǽsendum sette mid dínum degunum on wintertíde (*brumali tempore*), and sý fýr onǽled, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 16. Dás wyrte dú scealt niman on wintertíde, Lchdm. i. 148, 2. [*O. H. Ger.* wintar-zít *hyemis tempus*. Cf. *Icel.* vetrar-tíð.]

win-þegu, e; *f. Wine-taking* (v. þicgan, **II**), *drinking, feasting*:—Sum bid gewittig æt winþege, beórhyrde gód, Exon. Th. 297, 27; Crá. 74. Hié wlenco anwód æt winþege, Cd. Th. 217, 4; Dan. 17.

win-tiber, -tífer, es; *n. An offering of wine, a libation*:—Wintifer *libatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 52.

-wintran. v. ofer-wintran.

-wintre. The form is combined with the cardinals to make adjectives denoting the age of the object to which the adjective is applied. v. e. g. án-, fíf-, sixtíne-, sixtig-, hundseofontig-, hundtwégentig-wintre. [*Icel.* -vetra.] v. winter, **II**.

-wintred. v. ge-wintred.

wín-tredd (-tredde, an; *f.*? cf. wín-wringe) *a wine-press, a place where the juice is trodden out of the grapes*:—Wintreddum *torcularibus*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 31. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wín-trota *torcular*.]

wín-treów, es; *n. A vine*:—Wintreów *vitis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 52: 80, 27: Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 14, 10: Ps. Surt. 127, 3. Wintreó, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 15, 1, 5. Hwylc treów is ealra treówa betst? Wín-treów, Salm. Kmbl. p. 188, 10. Wæstma dæs wíntreówes, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 34. Of dissum cynne wíntreós (-trées, Lind.) *de hoc genimine vitis*, 26, 29. [Ic stod at a wintre, Gen. and Ex. 2059: C. M. 4465. *Goth.* weina-triu; *Icel.* vín-tré.] v. next word.

wíntreówig; *adj. Of a vine*:—Wintreówige *vitea*, Germ. 300, 53.

wintrig; *adj. Wintry, winter*:—Swá déþ se ðe wintregum wederum wile blósman sécan *numquam purpureum nemus lecturus violas petas, cum saevis aquilonibus stridens campus inhorruit*, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 30. On dǽm wintregum tídum wyrþ se múþa fordrífen foran from dǽm norþernum windum *tempestivis auctus incrementis*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 12, 34. [*O. H. Ger.* in wintiriga zít *in winter*.]

wín-trog, es; *m. A wine-press*:—Wíntrog, dǽr monn tred da wín-begera *torculas*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 33.

wîn-tunne, an; *f. A wine-cask*:—Ne hé ne drince æt wîntunnum, swá swá woroldmenn dóð, L. Ælfc. C. 30; Th. ii. 354, 4. [*Icel.* vîntunna.]

wîn-twig, es; *n. A vine-twig, shoot of a vine*:—Wîntwiges *palmite*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 41. Wîntwiga plantung *propaginatio*, i. 39, 5.

wîn-wringe, an; *f. A wine-press*:—Frymþa wînwringan ðínre *primitias torcularis tui*, Scint. 109, 3. Tó wînwringan *ad praelum* (*ad torcular*), Hpt. Gl. 468, 29: Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 59. Hé sette wînwringan (*torcular*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 33. Ðíne wînwringan *torcularia tua*, Kent. Gl. 35.

wîn-wyrcend, es; *m. A vine-dresser*:—Wînwirccendum *vinitoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 19, 3.

wio-, wió-bora, wiodu, wiota. v. weo-, wíg-bora, wudu, wita.

wîþian; *p.* ode *To wipe*:—Ic wîþige *tergo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 11; 28, 4; Zup. 172, 8. Ic geseó Godes engel standende æfteran ðé mid handcláðe, and wîþaþ ðíne swátigan limu, Homl. Th. i. 426, 30. Sum synful wíf his fét áþwóh and mid hyre fexe wîpode, Homl. Ass. 41, 436. Wæterclaðas ðe hý heora handa and fét mid wîpedan, R. Ben. 59, 8. Lege on hunig ðreó níht, nim þonne and wîþa ðæt hunig of, Lchdm. iii. 4, 20.

wîr *myrtle*:—Uuír, uuýr *myrtus*, Txts. 79, 1356. Wír, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 51: ii. 55, 83. Ele on ðam ðe wære wír gesoden, Lchdm. ii. 70, 15. Genim wír, 86, 7. v. wír-treów.

wír, es; *m. Wire, metal thread;* often used apparently in ornamental work, so, *an ornament made of wire.* Cf. *Icel.* vîra-virki *filigree work*:—Beorht seomaþ (-að, MS.) wír ymb ðone wælgim, Exon. Th. 400, 20; Rä. 21, 4. Hæleð gierede mec (*a book*) mid golde, for ðon mé glíwedon wrætlíc weorc smiþa wíre biſongen, 408, 19; Rä. 27, 14. Wíre geweorþad, 484, 9; Rä. 70, 5. Eordsele wæs innan full wrætta and wíra (*ornaments made of gold or silver wire*), weard unhíore goldmáðmas heóld, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Næbbe ic fæted gold, . . . ne wíra gespanu, landes ne locenra beága, Andr. Kmbl. 604; An. 302: Elen. Kmbl. 2267; El. 1135. Wírum gewlenced, 2525; El. 1264: Exon. Th. 402, 19; Rä. 21, 32. Ic eom fægerre frætwum goldes, þeáh hit mon áwerge wírum útan, 424, 31; Rä. 41, 47. Wírum bewunden, Beo. Th. 2066; B. 1031. Hygeróf gebond wealhwalan wírum wundrum tógáðre, Exon. Th. 477, 7; Ruin. 21. [Gold wir, Laym. 7048. Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, Piers P. 2, 11. *Icel.* virr.]

wír-boga, an; *m. Bent wire* used in ornamenting an object:—Mec (*a horn*) þeceþ geong hagostealdmon golde and sylfore, wóum wírbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5; Rä. 15, 3.

wircan, wircness. v. wyrcan, wyrcness.

wird, e; *f. An offence*:—Gehéndon hine ða héhsacerdas on monigum ðingum ł weordum *accusabant eum summi sacerdotes in multis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 3. v. following words.

wirdan; *p.* de *To injure, hurt, annoy*:—Werdit *officit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 43. Wyrde *officit*, 63, 36. I. of physical hurt:—Ne wyrt ðæt ða seón, Lchdm. ii. 26, 14. Ne bét hé hit, ac wyrt, 212, 20. Ða gnættas mid swíþe lytlum sticelum him deriaþ, and eác ða smalan wyrmas ðone mon werdaþ (wyrdaþ, *v.l.*), and hwílum fulneáh deáðue gedóþ, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 12. Mec unsceafta innan slítaþ, wyrdaþ mec be wombe, Exon. Th. 497, 6; Rä. 85, 25. Ða menigo ðec gedringaþ and weordaþ (*affligunt*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 45. Sum mon wæs, ðam unwlitig swile his eágan brégh wyrde and wenide *cui tumor deformis palpebram oculi foedaverat*, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 18. Se weolocreáda tælhg, ðone ne mæg ne sunne blácan, ne ne rén wyrdan *tinctura coccinei coloris, cujus rubor nullo solis ardore, nulla valet pluviarum injuria pallescere*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 473, 20. Wæron eágan míne mid wæcceum werded swýþe, Ps. Th. 76, 4. II. *to injure, do wrong to, violate* a law, *hinder*:—Hwæt is ðis manna, ðe mínne folgað wyrdeþ, ýceþ ealdne níð? Elen. Kmbl. 1805; El. 904. Hine teóne (teonode, MS., *with a line below* od) wyrde (wyrgde?) Chus *Chus did him wrong with abusive words*, Ps. Th. 7, arg. Grendel leóde míne wanode and wyrde, Beo. Th. 2678; B. 1337. Hwilcan geþance mæg ænig man ðæt dón, ðæt hé hine on cirican gebidde, and ær oþþon æfter, ine oþþe úte, cirican berýpe, and wyrde oþþe wanige ðæt tó circan gebyrige, L. Eth. vii. 26; Th. i. 334, 31. Gif hwá Cristendóm wyrde, oþþe hæfdendóm weorðige, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 1. Se ðe ðás laga wyrde . . . gif hé hit eft wyrde . . . gif hé . . . hit þriddan síðe wyrde (ábrece, *v.l.*), L. C. S. 84; Th. i. 422, 8–424, 1. Gif hwá Godes lage oþþe folclage wirde, gebéte hit georne, L. N. P. L. 46; Th. ii. 296, 22. Forbeádende ł woerdende gæfelo tó seallanne *prohibentem tributa dari*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 23, 2. Woerdendra *vitiorum*, Rtl. 37, 9. [Þu ne mahht nohht lufenn God and hatenn menn and werdenn, Orm. 5185. Ne birrþ þe shendenn nani mann, ne weordenn, 6249. Gif anig mann þe shendeþ oþerr werdeþþ, 6255. *Goth.* fra-wardjan *to corrupt, disfigure*: *O. Sax.* â-wardian, -werdian *to spoil, destroy*: *O. H. Ger.* warten *exulcerare*; far-warten *laedere*.] v. â-, ge-wirdan (-wyrdan).

wirde (?), es; *m. An observer.* v. circol-wirde.

-wirdelsa. v. æf-werdelsa.

wirding, e; *f. Injury, hurt*:—Woerding *lesio*, Rtl. 102, 9. v. â-wirding.

wirdla, wirdlian. v. æ-, æf-werdla (-wyrdla); ge-wyrdlian.

wirdness, e; *f.* I. *injury, hurt, annoyance*:—Mid woerdnisse *affligendo*, Rtl. 16, 13. From woerdnissum *a noxiis*, 17, 15. II. *a vice*:—From sceéddenum woerdnisum *a noxiis vitiis*, Rtl. 16, 25.

-wired. v. ge-wired.

Wire-mûþa, an; *m. Wearmouth*:—On ðære stówe ðe mon háteþ æt Wiremúðan *juxta ostium fluminis Viuri*, Bd. 4, 18; S. 586, 27: 5, 21; S. 642, 35: Shrn. 50, 30: 61, 14. Æt Wiramúðan *ad Viuraemuda*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 20.

wirgan, wirigan, wirian; *p.* de, ede. I. *to curse*; maledicere:—Ic wyrge *devoto*, Wrt. Voc. i. 28, 79. Ic wyrge (wyrige, *v. l.*) *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Riht ðú dést, gif ðú calle ðíne cild wyrigst . . . wyrig hí ealle, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 10–14. Se ðe his hwǽte hýt, hiene wiergd ðæt fole (*maledicetur in populis*), Past. 49; Swt. 376, 13. Gif mé mín feónd wyrgeþ (wyrigde, Ps. Spl.) *si inimicus meus maledixisset mihi*, Ps. Th. 54, 11. Se ðe wyrigd (woerges, Lind.: wærge, Rush.) hys fæder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4: Homl. Th. ii. 36, 10. Hé ðé on ansýne wyrigd *he will curse thee to thy face*, 448, 33. Se man ðe wirigd Drihtnes naman *qui blasphemaverit nomen Domini*, Lev. 24, 16. Wergiaþ hig and ðú bletsast, Ps. Lamb. 108, 28. Ða ðe hine wyrgeaþ (da wirgendan, Ps. Lamb.) *maledicentes illum*, Ps. Th. 36, 21. Bletsiaþ ða ðe eów wyrgeaþ (wiriaþ, *v. l.*: dǽm woergendum, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 6, 28. Wyrigeaþ (wyriaþ, *v. l.*: wærgaþ, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 11. Ðæt fictreów ðe ðú wyrgdyst (wyrigdest, *v. l.*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Ðæt ðú mine fýnd wirigdest, Num. 23, 11. Wyrgde *devotaret*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 29: 96, 57. Wirigde *maledixisset*, Lev. 24, 11. Wirigde, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 15. Gé wergdon ðane ðe eów of wergde lýsan þóhte, Elen. Kmbl. 588; El. 294. Mid heora heortan hig wergdon (wyrgedan, Ps. Th.: wyrigdon, Ps. Spl.), Ps. Lamb. 61, 4. Unárímedlíca mengeo wyrgdon ðone cásere, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. Wyrgdan *devotabant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 26, 48: 80, 53. Done hláford ðæs folces ne wyrg (werig, *v. l.*: wirig. Ex. 22, 28) ðú, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Wyrig God and swelt, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 30. Done hláford ðæs folces ne werge ðú, L. Alf. 37; Th. i. 52, 30. Ðæt ðú hig wirige, Num. 23, 27. Se ðe werge (wyrge, wyrie, *v. l.*), L. Alf. 15; Th. i. 48, 8. Wirige, Gen. 27, 29. Ealle ðé mé wordum wyrigen, Ps. Th. 54, 12. Hé Israhéla folc wiergean (wirgeau, Hatt. MS.) wolde, Past. 36; Swt. 256, 17. Ongan hé his selfes beam wordum wyrgean, Cd. Th. 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Bletsian and wyrian, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 7: 326, 10. Wergendi *devotaturus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 105, 78. Wiergende, 89, 9. Wyrgende, 27, 4. He cóme má wítgiende ðonne wyrgende, Ps. Th. 34, arg. Bid wereged *maledicetur*, Kent. Gl. 382. Ða ðe be gewyrhtum wyrgede wǽron for heora árlǽsnesse *hi qui merito impietatis suae maledicebantur*, Bd. 4, 26; S. 602, 12. II. *to do evil*:—Nylle ðú onhyrgan ðæt ðú wyrge. For ðam ða ðe wyrgaþ beóþ geteorode *noli aemulari ut maligneris. Quoniam qui malignantur exterminabuntur*, Ps. Spl. 36, 8–9. In wítgum mínum nyllaþ wergan (wirigan, Ps. Spl.: wyrian ł yfel wilnian, Ps. Lamb) *in profetis meis nolite malignari*, Ps. Surt. 104, 15. [3if he his feder werieð, O. E. Homl. i. 109, 27. Þe wereged gastes. 239, 9. An wereged gost, þ is þe deuel, Rel. Ant. i. 131, 25. With þair her þai weried, Ps. 61, 5. Ge ne schulen ne warien ne swerien, A. R. 70, 20. Euch waried weoued, Kath. 201: Gen. and Ex. 544. Þai calle wery þe tyme þat þai war wroght, Pr. C. 7422. Corozaym God weried, 4202. Curse or warie, Wickl. Rom. 12, 14. This swodanesse, whom I thus blame and warye, Chauc. M. of L. T. 372. Waryyñ or cursyñ *imprecor, maledico, execror*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note 5. *Goth.* ga-wargjan *to condemn*: *O. H. Ger.* far-wergen *maledicere*. Cf. *O. Sax.* gi-waragean *to punish* a criminal.] v. â-, ge-wirgan; wirged, wirgend, wirgende.

wirged, es; *m. An accursed being, the devil*:—Cymeþ se wærgad *venit malus*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 19. v. preceding word.

wirgedness, e; *f. Cursing*:—Hé lufode wirgednesse *dilexit maledictionem*, Ps. Spl. 108, 16.

wirgen. v. grund-wyrgen.

wirgend, es; *m.* I. *a curser*. v. wirgan, I:—Wyrgendras, ðæra múð bid symle mid wyrigunge áfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 42. II. *an evil-doer, a malignant person*. v. wirgan, II:—Míne wergend gehýrde ðín ágen eáre *insurgentes in me malignantes audivit auris tua*, Ps. Th. 91, 10.

wirgende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Given to cursing*:—Ne ænig man ne gewunie, ðæt hé mid yfelum wordum tó wyriende (wyrgende, *v. l.*) weorðe, Wulfst. 70, 18.

wirgness, e; *f. Cursing, a curse*:—Wergnes *devotatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 1. Wirgnes, ii. 26, 2. Sig seó wirignys ofer mé *in me sit ista maledictio*, Gen. 27, 13. Of wirignysse múð full is *maledictione os plenum est*, Ps. Spl. 9 second, 8. Ic sette beforan eów bletsunga and wirignissa (*maledictionem*) . . . wirignissa gif gé ne gehíraþ Drihtnes bebodum, Deut. 11, 26, 28. Wirinysse, 30, 19. Swá nú áwa sceal wesan ðæt gé wærnysse (wærh-?), brynewylm hæbben, nales bletsunga, Exon. Th. 142, 13; Gú. 643. Hé sceal lǽtan his wyrignesse and luñan his gebedu, Wulfst. 239, 19. His múð byd symle full wyrignessa *cujus os maledictione plenum est*, Ps. Th. 9, 27: 13, 6. Hí ús mid heora wíþer-

wordum onbēnum and wyrinessum ēhtaþ *adversis nos inprecationibus persequuntur*, Bd. 2, 2 ; S. 504, 4. v. wirgan.

wír-grǽfe, an ; *f. A myrtle-grove* :—Wírgrǽfen (-an ?) *mirteta*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 18 : 57, 5. Cf. þorn-grǽfe.

wirgþu (**-o**) ; *indecl.* : wirgþ. e ; *f.* **I.** *condemnation, curse, punishment* :—Gē wergdon ðane de eów of wergde lȳsan þōhte . . . eów seó wergdu for ðan sceðteþ scyldfullum, Elen. Kmbl. 588–619 ; El. 294–310. Wergdu dreógan *to be damned*, 422 ; El. 211 : 1901 ; El. 952. Werhðo dreógan, Beo. Th. 1182 ; B. 589. Hȳ grim helle fȳr, gearo tó wíte, seód, on ðam hī āwo sculon wærgdu dreógan, Exon. Th. 78, 11 ; Cri. 1272. Wergdu wyrcean *to afflict, hurt*, Ps. Th. 108, 17. Ne sceolon gē on mīne wītegan wergde settan *in prophetis meis nolite malignari*, 104, 13. Ic hine wergdo on mīne sette *my curse shall be upon him*, Cd. Th. 105, 19 ; Gen. 1755. Is Euan scyld eal forpynded, wærgda āworpen, Exon. Th. 7, 8 ; Cri. 98. **II.** *evil, wickedness* :—Ðē tīrina gehwylc feor āþūgeþ, wærgdo and gewinnes, Exon. Th. 4, 23 ; Cri. 57. **III.** *cursing* ; maledictio :—Hē hine gegyrede mid wyrgðu *induit se maledictionem*, Ps. Th. 108, 18. [*Goth.* wargiþa *condemnation.*]

wirgung, e ; *f. Cursing, a curse* :—*Uae* getācnaþ hwīlon wyrigunge (wyriunge, *v. l.*) . . . On wyrigunge : *Uae tibi sit* wā ðē sī, Ælfc. Gr. 48 ; Zup. 278, 12–16. Wyrgendras, dæra mūð bið mid wyrigunge (wyriunge, *v. l.*) āfylled, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 43. Mē forðēð his sāwle mid dære mānfullan wyriunge . . . Ūre tunge is gesceapen tó Godes herungum, nā tó deófollīcum wyriungum, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 3–6. Wyrgunge *maledictionem*, Ps. Lamb. 108, 18. Heó wolde ðone sunu de hī getirigde mid wyriungum gebindan, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 6. Tǣlincga oððe wærginga hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 214, 16. [Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge ne mid wæringe, O. E. Homl. ii. 179, 23. Wæriunge, A. R. 200, 28. Warryynge *maledicio, imprecacio*, Prompt. Parv. 516, and see note.]

wirgung-galere, es ; *m. One whose incantations are curses, a sorcerer* : —Wyringcalere *Marsum* (the passage is : Marsum, qui virulentas matrices ad sacrae Virginis laesionem incantationum carminibus irritabat, Ald. 70), Hpt. Gl. 519, 46. v. wyrm-galere, -galdere.

wír-hangra, an ; *m. A meadow where myrtles grow* :—Æt wīrhangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 297, 18. Cf. sealh-haugra.

Wír-healh ; *gen.* -heales ; *pl.* -healas ; *m. Wirral, the peninsula between the Dee and the Mersey* :—Fōr se here of Wírheale (-healan, *v. l.*) in on Norð-Wealas, Chr. 895 ; Th. i. 170, 17. Hié fōron ðæt hié gedydon on āhre wēstre ceastre on Wírhealum ; seó is Légaceaster gehāten, 894 ; Th. i. 170, 171.

wirian, wiirigness. v. wirgan, wirgness.

wirman ; *p.* de *To warm, make warm* :—Ic wyrme mē *calefacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37 ; Zup. 218, 5. Ic mē wyrme, 222, 1. Dæt wyrmð and hearðaþ ðone magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 18. Heó mec wǽteþ in wætre, wyrmeþ hwilum tó fȳre, Exon. Th. 393, 35 ; Rä. 13, 10. Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fȳre and hine wyrmde *rex coepit consistens ad focum calefieri*, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 540, 34. Hē wyrmde (wærmde, Lind. : wermde, Rush.) hine *calefaciebat se*, Mk. Skt. 14, 54 : Jn. Skt. 18, 25. Ða þeówas wyrmdon (uearmdon, Lind.) hig, for ðam hit wæs ceald, 18, 18. Cnuca mid wīne, and wyrm hit, Lchdm. i. 108, 7. Wyrm tó fȳre, 374, 10. Wirman *fovere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 34. Fōr dȳ hē cwæð be ðam cōlan wætere, ðæt nān man ne ðorfte hine belādian, ðæt hē fæt næfde, on hwȳ hē hit wyrman mihte, Homl. Ass. 141, 84. Tó wyrmanne ðone cealdan magan, Lchdm. ii. 188, 22. Heó geseah Petrum wyrmende (wærmigende, Lind. : wermende, Rush., *calefacientem*), Mk. Skt. 14, 67. Mid wyrmendum þingum lācniaþ, swilc swā pipor is, and ōþra wermenda wyrta, Lchdm. ii. 62, 2–3. [*Goth.* warmjan : *O. Sax.* wermian : *O. H. Ger.* warmen : *Icel.* verma.] v. ge-wirman ; wearmian.

wirming, e ; *f. Warming* :—Se cyning gestōd æt ðam fȳre and hine wyrmde ; and dā betwih ða wærminge (werminge, M. 196, 27) (*inter calefaciendum*) gemunde hē dæt word, Bd. 3, 14 ; S. 540, 34.

wirn, e ; *f. A hindrance, obstacle, difficulty* :—Gif hē geðyldelīce forbyrd ǽgðer ge hosp ge edwīt, and on ðære wirne þeáh þurhwunaþ and ǽdmōdlīce bitt, ðæt him man infæres tīdige, sȳ hē underfangen *si veniens perseveraverit pulsans, et inlatas sibi injurias et difficultatem ingressus vistus fuerit patienter portare et persistere petitioni sue, annuatur ei ingressus*, R. Ben. 96, 7. Færd ðæt fȳr oðer eall . . . ne nān man nǽfd dæra mihta, ðæt ðǽr ǽnige wirne dō *the fire will go everywhere . . . and no one will be able to hinder it*, Wulfst. 138, 7. v. wearn, wirnan.

wirnan ; *p.* de. **I.** *to refuse, refrain from grauting* a prayer, claim, grant, etc., (a) with gen. of what is refused :—Se ðe ne wiernd (wirnd, Hatt. MS.) dæs wīnes his lāre ða mōd mid tō oferdrencanne ðe hiene gehīéran willaþ *vino eloquii auditorum mentem inebriare non desinit*, Past. 49 ; Swt. 380, 6. Cyning ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wīsan mǽneþ mīne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13 ; Rä. 21, 11. Hī swenga ne wyrnaþ, deórra dynta, Salm. Kmbl. 244 ; Sal. 121. Hē swenges ne wyrnde, Byrht. Th. 135, 15 ; By. 118. Ælsōc Goda dæs feós ǽgiftes, and dæs landes wyrnde (*he refused to give up the land*), Chart. Th. 201, 30. Myrce ne wyrndon heardes hondplegan, Chr. 937 ; Erl. 112, 24. Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3 ; Th. i. 200, 14. (b) with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given :—Syle ðam ðe ðē bidde, and ðam ðe æt ðē borgian wylle, ne wyrn ðū him (*volenti mutuari a te ne avertaris*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 42. Biddaþ ðæs ðe riht sié, for ðam hē eów nyle wyrnan, Bt. 42 ; Fox 258, 24. (c) with the constructions of (a) and (b) :—Gif ðū dam frumgāran brȳde wyrnest, Cd. Th. 161, 4 ; Gen. 2660. Eal hit him wyrþ tó teónan dæm ðe his Gode wyrneþ, Blickl. Homl. 51, 10. Ða wyrnde him mann ðera gisla, Chr. 1048 ; Erl. 180, 13. Gif hē him ryhtes wyrnde, L. Ath. i. 3 ; Th. i. 200, 19. Hī Móyse and hys folce dæs ūtfæreldes wyrndon, Ors. 1, 7 ; Swt. 38, 19. Ne beó ðū swā heardheort, ðæt ðū him dīnes gōdes wyrne *non obdurabis cor tuum, nec contrahes manum*, Deut. 15, 7. Sele him scearpne wyrtdrenc, wyrne him metes, Lchdm. ii. 46, 25. For hwan ðū woldest ðīne gesihðe mē wyrnan ? Ps. Th. 87, 14. **II.** *to prevent, prohibit, keep from*, (a) absolute :—Gif hæto oþþe meht ne wyrne, lǽt him blōd, Lchdm. ii. 254, 4. (b) with gen. of what is prohibited :—Ðū wāst ðæt ic ne wyrne mīnra welera (wirne mīne welora, Cott. MSS.) *labia mea non prohibebo*, Past. 49 ; Swt. 381, 10. (c) with gen. of what is prohibited, and dat. of that to which the prohibition is given :—Se līchoma getācnaþ done engel de him tōgénes stent, and him wiernd his unnyttan fæstelta, Past. 36 ; Swt. 257, 9. Āwierged bið se mann se ðe wirnd (wyrnd, Cott. MSS.) his sweorde blódes *maledictus, qui prohibet gladium suum a sanguine*, 49 ; Swt. 379, 1. Mē dæs hyhtplegan wyrneþ se mec on bende legde, Exon. Th. 402, 13 ; Rä. 21, 29. Hié wyrnan þōhton Móyses māgum leófes síðes, Cd. Th. 180, 27 ; Exod. 51. (d) with dat. of person prevented, and a clause giving that which is prevented :—Hē ūs ne wyrnþ (wernþ, *v. l.*), ðæt wē yfel dōn, Bt. 41, 4 ; Fox 252, 4. Georne is tó wyrnanne bearneácenum wífe, ðæt hió āht sealtes ete oððe swētes, Lchdm. ii. 330, 6. (e) with acc. See **II b.** [Gif he hit wul auon, ich hit wulle wernen, Laym. 30310. He ne mei uor reoude wernen hire, A. R. 330, 11. An hwet þ tu ne maht nawt wearnen (wernin, *v. l.*) mid rinte *quod negare jure non potes*, Kath. 769. Ne mai ich mine songes werne, O. and N. 1358. He him wernde his elmesse, Ayenb. 189, 6. He taketh mete, whan men hym werneth, Piers P. 20, 12. He that wol werne a man to light a candel at his lanterne, Chauc. W. of B. T. 330. *O. Sax.* wernian : *O. Frs.* werna.] v. for-wirnan ; warenian, **II. 3**, *and next word.*

wirnung, e ; *f. Refusal, denial* :—Be ryhtes wærnunge. Se hlāford ðe ryhtes wyrne, L. Ath. i. 3 ; Th. i. 200, 13.

wirp, wierp, es ; *m. A throw, a blow with a missile* :—Ða wearð hiere mid ānum wierpe (wyrpe, *v. l.*) ān ribb forod, ðæt hió siþþan mægen ne hæfde hié tó gescildanne, ac rade ðæs hió wearð ofslagen *hic serpens ad unius saxi ictum cessit, ac mox facile oppressus est*, Ors. 4, 6 ; Swt. 174, 11. v. wyrp.

wirp, e ; *f. A change for the better, recovery* from sickness, *improvement* in circumstances :—Hē tilaþ ðæs gewundedan werpe de hē bewitan sceal *vulnerati sui, cui medicamentum adhibet, vitam servat*, Past. 62 ; Swt. 457, 16. Lege on lǽcedōmas ða ðe ūt teón ða yfelan wǽtan, ðonne bið ðǽr wyrpe wēn (*hope of recovery*), Lchdm. ii. 46, 27. Gē frófre ne wēnaþ, ðæt gē wrǽcsīða wyrpe gebīden *ye look not for comfort, that ye may live to see redemption from exile*, Exon. Th. 132, 30 ; Gū. 480. Gē sceolon dreógan deáþ and þȳstro, nǽfre gē dæs wyrpe gebīdaþ (*never will that lot be bettered*), 140, 11 ; Gū. 608. Se mon ne þearf tó disse worulde wyrpe gehycgan *man need not look to this life to mend his lot*, 105, 5 ; Gū. 18. Is ðæt bearn cymen tó wyrpe weorcum Ebréa *the child is come to alleviate the afflictions of the Hebrews*, 5, 9 ; Cri. 67. Se Waldend him (*the blind man*) mæg wyrpe syllan, hǽlo on heáfodgimme (of heofodgimme, MS.), 336, 5 ; Gn. Ex. 43. Se snotera bād hwæþre him Alwalda ǽfire wille ǽtter weáspelle wyrpe gefremman (*make his lot better*), Beo. Th. 2635 ; B. 1315. v. next word.

wirpan ; *p.* de *To recover* :—Wyrpton hié wērige, wiste genǽgdon mōdige metepegnas, hyra mægen bēton, Cd. Th. 185, 29 ; Exod. 130. Sōna ic wæs wyrpende and mē sēl wæs *statim melius habere incipio*, Bd. 5, 3 ; S. 616, 34. Ða sōna gefélde ic mē bē[ō]tiende and wyrpende (batiende and werpende, Bd. M. 404, 1) *confestim me melius habere sentirem*, 5, 6 ; S. 620, 12. v. ā-, ge-wirpan, -wyrpan, ge-edwyrpan, *and preceding word.*

wirping. v. ed-wirping.

wirrest. v. wirs, wirsa.

wír-rind, e ; *f. Myrtle-bark* :—Tó hāligre sealfe sceal wyirrind, Lchdm. iii. 24, 3. Nim wírrinde, ii. 98, 8 : 332, 8 : iii. 14, 2.

wirs ; *cpve.* : wirrest, wirst ; *spve.* ; *adv. Worse, worst*, (1) in reference to moral ill :—Wyrs dēd se ðe lȳhð, Salm. Kmbl. 364 ; Sal. 181. Ðonne hié wēnen ðæt hié hæbben betst gedōn, ðæt wē him ðonne secgen ðæt hié hæbben wierst (wyrst, Cott. MSS.) gedōn *cum ea, quae bene egisse se credant, male acta monstramus*, Past. 32 ; Swt. 209, 17. (2) marking an inferior degree of what is desirable or proper :—Ðæt hié wiers ne dōn ðonne him man bebeóde *ne minus, quae jubentur, impleant*, Past. 28 ; Swt. 189, 18. Ðý læs hira lufu ǽslacige, and hē him ðe wirs licige, Past. 19 ; Swt. 143, 10. Se ǽfterra anweald git wyrs licode ðonne se ǽrra, Bt. 16, 2 ; Fox 50, 13. Ic mīn fulluht wyrs geheóld ðonne ic

behēte, L. Edg. C. 9; Th. ii. 264, 8: L. Ath. iv. proem.; Th. i. 220, 2. Hē dȳ wyrs meahte þolian ðā þrāge, Met. 1, 76. Se arcebiscop wēnde ðæt hit sum ōðer mann ābiddan wolde, ðe hē his wyrs trūwode and ūðe, Chr. 1043; Erl. 169, 28. Oft hit gesēlep ðæt his ǣhta weorþaþ on ðæs onwealde, ðe hē ǣr on his līfe wyrrest ūþe, Blickl. Homl. 195, 4. (3) marking unfavourable condition, a higher degree of what is unpleasant or improper:—Dȳ læs him dȳ wirs (wiers, Cott. MSS.) sié, gif hié ða trumnesse ðære Godes giefe him tō unnyte gehweorfaþ, Past. 36; Swt. 247, 7. Hī wyrs gefērdon (gefērdon māran hearm and yfel, *v. ll.*), ðonne hī ǣfre wēndan, Chr. 994; Th. i. 241, col. 2. Eów wyrs gelomp, Exon. Th. 142, 1; Gū. 637. Ne wæs hyra ǣnigum dȳ wyrs, ne sīde dȳ sārra, 394, 19; Rä. 14, 5. Hē bið on ðæt wynstre weorud wyrs gesceáden ðonne hē on ða swiþran hond swīcan mōte *he will be assigned to the host on the left hand by a sentence too stern to allow him to pass to the right hand*, 449, 23; Dōm. 75. Hit ðē wyrs ne mæg hreówan ðonne hit mē dēd *you cannot repent it more bitterly than I do*, Cd. Th. 51, 12; Gen. 825. Heora weoldan ða him wyrrest ǣr on feóndscipe gestōdon, Ps. Th. 105, 30. Wyrst, Met. 24, 60. [*Goth.* wairs: *O. Sax.* wirs: *O. H. Ger.* wirs: *Icel.* verr; *cpve.*; verst; *spve.*]

wirsa (wirra *occurs once in the Chronicle*); *cpve.*; wirrest, wirst; *spve. adj. Worse, worst*, (1) in a moral sense:—For hwam lifaþ se wyrsa leng? Salm. Kmbl. 716; Sal. 357. Ne wearð nān wærsa dæd gedōn ðonne ðeós wæs, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 4. Gif wē ðæt ne dōþ, ðonne wyrce wē ūs myccle synne; and ūs is get wyrse ðæt wē ūrne ceáp teóþian, gif wē willaþ syllan ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 7. Hī for nānum ermþum ne byðð nō dȳ betran, ac dȳ wyrsan, Bt. 39, 11; Fox 230, 17. Ða gād hē and hīm tō genymð seofun ōðre gāstas wyrsan (*nequiores*) ðonne hē . . . and wurdaþ ðæs mannes ýtemestan wyrsan (*pejora*) ðonne āerran, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45: Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 59. Ðes wyrresta cyning Neron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 3. Se wyresta sceaþa (*Judas*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 10. Dis is manna se wyrresta, 185, 2. Se ealdra wyrresta mon, Bt. 14, 3; Fox 46, 20. Ðē þūhte ðæt ealdra dinga wyrrest, 38, 4; Fox 204, 9. Ðæs wyrrestan eorðcyninga, Cd. Th. 235, 13; Dan. 305. On werrestre dǣde *in actione pessima*, Confess. Peccat. Swā byð disse wyrrestan (wyrsesta, Lind., *pessimae*) cneórysse, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 45. Wirestan, Deut. 1, 35. Ða wyrstan (*pessimam*) ingewitnesse mé ic geseó, Bd. 5, 13; Š. 632, 32. Ða wyrrestan, fā folcsceaðan, Andr. Kmbl. 3183; An. 1594. Ðām wyrrestum wītes þegnum, Exon. Th. 251, 28; Jul. 152. On werstum dingum *in rebus pessimis*, Kent. Gl. 23. (1a) of an unfitting condition of things:—And ðæt git wyrse is, ðæt wē witon manige foremāre weras forþgewitene ðe swiþe feáwa manna ā ongit, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 11: Met. 10, 57. (2) of the physical condition of persons or things:—Hē tōbrycð hys stede on ðam reáfe, and se slite byð ðe wyrsa, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 16. Sió wund bið ðæs ðe wierse, Past. 17; Swt. 123, 18. Heó wæs ðe wyrse *deterius habebat*, Mk. Skt. 5, 26. Seó frecednes dæghwamlīce wæs wyrse and wyrse, Bd. 4, 32; S. 611, 24. (2a) where injury is done to a person in respect to his well-being:—Se ðe ōderne mid wō forsecgan wille, dæt hē āðer oþþe feó oþþe freme ðā wyrse sý, L. C. S. 16; Th. i. 384, 24. Hī dydan mycelne hearm āþūtan Hāmtūne . . . swā ðæt seó scīr and ða ōðra scīra, ðæ ðǣr neáh sindon, wurdon fela wintra ðe wyrsan, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 11. (3) of the condition of affairs, of an (unfavourable) circumstance or event:—Mé ðǣr wyrse gelamp, ðonne ic tō hyhte āgan mōste, Cd. Th. 275, 22; Sat. 175. Hit him wyrse gelomp, 272, 26; Sat. 125. Wæs ǣfre heora ǣftra sýð wyrse ðonne se ǣrra, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 14. Swā weard hit fram ǣge tō dæge lætre and wyrre, 1066; Erl. 202, 17. Ne weard wyrse dǣd (*more disastrous act*) monnum gemearcod, Cd. Th. 37, 24; Gen. 594. Hē āwende hit him tō wyrsan þinge, 17, 13; Gen. 259. Hē tǣhte Absalone ōderne rǣd wyrsan tō his willan, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 206. Wēne ic tō ðē wyrsan þinga, gif ðū Grendles dearst bīdan, Beo. Th. 1055; B. 525. (4) of that which is harmful, painful, etc.:—Hī nǣfre wyrsan handplegan on Angelcynne ne gemitton *they never met with harder fighting in England*, Chr. 1004; Erl. 138, note 7. Dȳ læs God ūs sende on wyrsan tintrego, Blickl. Homl. 243, 20. Ðæra synfullena deáþ byð se wyrsta (wyrresta, Ps. Surt.: wyrst, Ps. Spl., *pessima*), Ps. Th. 33, 21. Wilddeóra ðæt wyrreste (grimmieste, Exon. Th. 371, 29) . . . wyrmcynna ðæt grimmeste (wyrreste, Exon. Th. 371, 32), Soul Kmbl. 164–167; Seel. 82–84. Se deófol slōh lōb mid ǣre wyrstan wunde (*with the most grievous disorder*), Homl. Th. ii. 452, 26. Mid dȳ werrestan āttre *with the most virulent poison*, Shrn. 84, 28. On ðone wyrrestan deáð *to the most cruel death*, Andr. Kmbl. 172; An. 86. We[r]stum gedrecennyssum *saevissimis afflictionibus*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 59. Getogen tō ðǣm wyrstan tintregum, Blickl. Homl. 245, 1. Ða werrestan tintrega, 229, 25. Wyrrestan, Exon. Th. 257, 20; Jul. 250: Elen. Kmbl. 1860; El. 932. (5) marking inferiority:—Hē bið swīðe gelīc summum ðāra gumena ðe him þringaþ ymbe ūtan; gif hē wyrsa ne bið, ne wēne ic his nā beteran, Met. 25, 20. Ælc man syl þ ǣrest gōd wīn, and ðonne hig druncene beóð ðæt ðe wyrse (wyrest, Rush.: wurresta, Lind., *deterius*) byð, Jn. Skt. 2, 10. Hē ðæt betere geceás, and ðam wyrsan widsōc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078; El. 1040. On ðone wyrsan dǣl scyrede, Exon. Th. 75, 24; Cri. 1226. On ða wyrsan hand, Salm. Kmbl. 998; Sal. 500. Onwendan heora wuldor on ðæne wyrsan hād styrces, Ps. Th. 105, 17. Wyrsan wīgfrecan, Beo. Th. 4985; B. 2496. Buccena flǣsc is wyrrest, Lchdm. ii. 196, 17. Gif wē willaþ syllan ūre ðæt wyrste Gode, Blickl. Homl. 41, 8. [*Goth.* wairsiza; *cpve.*: *O. Sax.* wirsa; *cpve.*; wirsista; *spve.*: *O. Frs.* wirra; *cpve.*: *O. H. Ger.* wirsiro; *cpve.*; wirsisto; *spve.*: *Icel.* verri; *cpve.*; verstr; *spve.*] v. weorr.

wirsian; *p.* ode *To get worse*:—Hit fareþ yfele ealles tō wīde. Swā swýðe hit wyrsaþ, ðæt ðæs hādes men, ðe hwýlum wǣron nyttoste, ða syndon nū unnyttaste, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 18. And aa hit wyrsode mid mannan swīðor and swīðor, Chr. 1085; Erl. 219, 23. Wyrsadon *deterioraverunt*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 37. Folclaga wyrsedan ealles tō swýðe, Wulfst. 158, 6. Hē scealde beón āscyred fram manna neáwiste, gif his hreófla wyrsigende wǣre, Homl. Th. i. 124, 26. [Þet his licome, de feble wes, ne sceolde noht wursien, O. E. Homl. i. 47, 26. Þe wunde þet euer wurseð, A. R. 326, 23. Þenne wursede (wersede, 2nd MS.) ich on craſte, Laym. 18931. Werihede þet makeþ þane man worsi, Ayenb. 33, 18.]

wirs-lic; *adj. Mean, vile*:—Dysse worulde wela is wyrslīc and yfellīc and forwordenlīc, Wulfst. 263, 13. Ic eom wyrslicre ðonne ðes wudu fūla, odde dis waroð, ðe hēr āworpen ligeþ on eorþan, Exon. Th. 424, 32; Rä. 41, 48.

wirþig; *adj. Worthy, fitting*:—Wyrþigre wrace hié forwurdon ðā, ðæt ðā heora synna sceoldon hreówsian and dǣdbōte dōn, swiþor ðonne heora plegan begān, Ors. 6, 2; Swt. 256, 11. [Wurþi to winnenn Cristess are, Orm. 2705. Wurði wurðed to ben, Gen. and Ex. 1012. Wurði to hauen same, Misc. 14, 447. *O. Sax.* wirðig: *O. H. Ger.* wirdig *dignus, meritus*: *Icel.* verðugr.]

wirþu; *indecl.*; wirþ, e; *f. Honour, decoration, dignity*:—Uyrðo *infula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 75. Cf. weorþ-mynd, III. [*O. H. Ger.* wirdî *dignitas, infula.*] v. or-wirþu.

wīr-treów, es; *n. A myrtle-tree*:—Wirtreów *myrtus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 83. Cnuca mid rosan wōse oððe wȳrtreówes, Lchdm. i. 232, 12.

wīr-treówen, -trīwen; *adj. Of a myrtle-tree, myrtle*:—Þweah mid wearmum wýrtrýwenum (-treówenum, *v. l.*) wōse, Lchdm. i. 236, 1.

wīs *a manner*, v wise.

wīs; *adj.* I. *wise, discreet, judicious*:—Wīs *sapiens*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 10: *fronimus*, 47, 34. (1) of persons:—Ne scyle nān wīs monn (*vir sapiens*) forhtigan, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8, 13, 15. Ne mæg weorþan wīs wer ǣr hē āge wintra dǣl in woruldrīce, Exon. Th. 290, 12; Wand. 64. Ðū eart gleáw and scearp, wīs on ðinum gewitte and on ðinum worde snottor, 463, 30; Hö. 78. Cyninges rǣswa, wīs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418. Ne hýrde ic snotorlīcor guman þingian. Ðū eart wīs wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3694; B. 1845. Azarias Dryhten herede, wīs in weorcum, Exon. Th. 185, 7; Az. 4. Se wīsa mon eall his līf lǽt on gefeán, ðonne hē forsihþ ðās corþlican gōd, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 24. Se wīsa spræc sunu Healfdenes, Beo. Th. 3401; B. 1698. Ðis is wæstm wīses and goodes, de his sōdfæst weorc symble lǽste *est fructus justo*, Ps. Th. 57, 10. Gelīc ðam wīsan were (*viro sapienti*), Mt. Kmbl. 7, 24. Se cyning him ecese sumne wīsne man and glǽwne (*virum sapientem et industrium*), Gen. 41, 33. Hié sǽdon ðæt hié wǽren wīése (wīse, Cott. MSS.), and ðā wurdon hié dysige, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 2: 30; Swt. 203, 10. Wīn nys drenc cilda ne dysigra, ac ealdra and wísra, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 21: Ps. Th. 106, 42. Mæg ic wísran findan, ðonne dū eart? Gen. 41, 39: Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Swelce hī sién micle wærran and wísran, Past. 35; Swt. 245, 1. Swelc eówer swelce him selfum dynce ðætte wísasd sié on ðǽm lotwrencum, weorde dæs ǣrest dysig, ðæt hé mæge ðonan weorðan wīs, 30; Swt. 203, 20. Mid his ealdormannum, ða ðe hé wiseste and snotereste wiste, hé gelōmlīce ðeahtade, Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 10. (2) of animals:—Sió wilde beó ðeáh wís sié, Met. 18, 5. Wīsran *sapientiora* (v. Prov. 30, 24), Kent. Gl. 1101. (3) of things:—Worde and gewitte, wíse þance, Cd. Th. 118, 1; Gen. 1958. Wísne wordcwide, 249, 28; Dan. 537. Ðām ðe hafaþ wīsne geþōht, Exon. Th. 57, 22; Cri. 922: 150, 2; Gū. 772. Wísne geleáfan, Ps. Th. 77, 36. On wísne weg worda dīnra, 118, 32. Þurh wís gewit, Exon. Th. 73, 21; Cri. 1193. Ealle mīne wegas wíse syndan on ðīnre gesihðe, Ps. Th. 118, 168. Ðonne hē ðīne wīsan word gehealde, 118, 9. Ia. in a bad sense, *cunning*:—Wille gē wesan þrættige? Wé nellaþ swā wesan wíse, Coll. Monast. Th. 33, 1. Hī ān gepeaht ealle ymbsǽtan, and gewitnesse wið ðé wíse gesettan (*adversum te testamentum disposuerunt*), Ps. Th. 82, 5. II. *wise, learned, skilled, expert*:—Wís *sophus* vel *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 40. Se wísa *gnarus*, ii. 40, 31. Hond bið gelǽred, wís and gewealden sele āsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 4; Cra. 46. Sum bið meares gleáw, wic(g)craefta wís, 297, 18; Cra. 70. Worderæftes wís *an able speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Wís sǽwle rǽdes, Frag. Kmbl. 79; Leás. 41. Se wís oncneów (*he, being a skilful man, knew*) ðæt hé Marmedonia mǽgde hæfde gesōhte, Andr. Kmbl. 1686; An. 845: Ps. Th. 106, 16. Ðū mé gewurde wís on hælu *factus es mihi in salutem*, 117, 20, 21, 27. Ðæs wísan goldsmiðes þán Wélondes, Bt. 19; Fox 70, 1. Micel is tō hycgenne wísum wōdboran, hwæt sió wiht sié, Exon. Th. 414, 22; Rä. 32, 24. Wise men *learned men*, Cd. Th. 201, 24; Exod. 377. Hé

feára sum gengde wísra monna wong sceáwian, Beo. Th. 2830; B. 1413. Geceós wíse men (*viros potentes*), Ex. 18, 21. Unrihtwíse habbaþ on hospe ða ðe him sindon rihtes wísran, Met. 4, 45. Eorðcyninga se wísesta (*Salomon*), Cd. Th. 202, 24; Exod. 393. Tómiddes ðara wietena ðe wísoste wǽron (*in medio doctorum*, Past. 49; Swt. 385, 22. Ða wisestan, ða ðe snyttro cræft þurh fyrngewrit gefrigen hæfdon, Elen. Kmbl. 306; El. 153: 337; El. 169: 645; El. 323. Sum from ǽs wísistum (*quidam ex legis peritis*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 11, 45, 46. Hé sende tó Egipta wísustan witun, Gen. 41, 8. **III.** (*known*:—Dó mé wegas ðíne wíse (*vias tuas notas fac mihi*, Btwk. 208, 6: Ps. Ben. 24, 3: Ps. Th. 102, 7. [*Goth.* weis: *O. Frs. O. Sax. O. H. Ger.* wís: *Icel.* vísa.] v. and-, brægd-, fore-, geseáh-, getæl-, med-, riht-, sám-, sundor-, un-, unriht-, weorold-, wrenc-wís. (*Some of these compounds may be connected with* wíse.)

wís *certain*. v. wiss.

wísa:—Án wísa (wihta? cf. ða wrǽtlícan wiht, 505; Sal. 253) is on woruldrice, ymb ða mé fyrwet bræc ʟ wintra, Salm. Kmbl. 491; Sal. 246.

wísa, an; *m. A leader, director, captain*:—Wæs Cainan æfter Enose aldordéma, weard and wísa, Cd. Th. 70, 22; Gen. 1157. Ðú eart eallum eordbúendum weard and wísa, 251, 19; Dan. 566. Enoch ealdordóm áhóf, folces wísa, 73, 2; Gen. 1198. Leóda aldor, herges wísa, freon folctoga, 178, 18: Exod. 13: 228, 16; Dan. 203. Mægenes wísa, 260, 2; Dan. 703. Elamitarna ordes wísa, 121, 3; Gen. 2004. Ríces hyrde, werodes wísa, 194, 9; Exod. 258: Beo. Th. 523; B. 259: Exon. Th. 296, 22; Cri. 55. Þeóda wísan, 196, 9: Az. 171. Weorces wísan, Cd. Th. 101, 28; Gen. 1689. [*O. Sax.* balu-wíso (*the devil*): *O. H. Ger.* wíso *dux*: *Icel.* vísi (*poet.*) *a guide, leader, captain.*] v. brim-, camp-, cræt-, ealdor-, fyrd-, heáfod-, here-, hilde, mægen-, scrid-wísa.

wísan; *p. de To shew*:—Deóden wísde herepað tó ðære heán byrig eorlum eldeódigum, Cd. Th. 218, 5; Dan. 35. [*O. Sax.* wísian; *p.* wísda *to shew* (he im te hebanrîkea thena weg wîsit, Hel. 1872): *O. H. Ger.* wîsen; *p.* wîsta: *Icel.* vísa; *p.* vísti.] v. giu-wísed; wísian.

wís-bóc, e; *f. A book in which the state of things is described, a record*:—Eágan ðíne gesáwon ðæt ic wæs unfrom on ferhþe; eall ðæt forþ heonan on dínum wísbócum áwriten standeþ *imperfectum meum viderunt oculi tui, et in libro tuo omnes scribentur*, Ps. Th. 138, 14.

wíse *a mar-h* (?):—Concedo terram in loco qui dicitur Fearnleág (*Farleigh, in Kent, by the Medway*) & an myclan wísce vi. æceres mǽde (*and in the big marsh vi. acres of meadow* (?)), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 128, 33. Cf. Wiscleágeat, v. 179, 34. [Cf. (?) *O. H. Ger.* Wisicha (*place-name*).]

wíscan. v. wýscan.

wíschere (?), es; *m. A wizard*:—Mannum is tó witenne ðæt manega dryʒmen maciaþ meniʒfealde dydrunga þurh deófles cræft, swá swá wischeras dóð, and bedyrigaþ menn, swylce hí sódlíce swylc þinʒ dón, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 466.

wís-dóm, es; *m.* **I.** *wisdom, discretion*:—Wísdóm (*sapientia*) ys gerihtwísud fram heora bearnum, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 19: Lk. Skt. 11, 49. Wæs his módsefa manegum gecýðed, wig and wísdóm, Beo. Th. 705; B. 350. Ðæt hé ða yldestan lǽrde ðæt heó wísdómes word oncneówan *ut senes prudentiam doceret*, Ps. Th. 104, 18. Iosue weard ʒefilled mid wísdómes ʒáste (*spiritu sapientiae*), Deut. 34, 9: Exon. Th. 273, 15; Jul. 516. Gleáwhýdig, wísdómes ful, Elen. Kmbl. 1875; El. 939. Hé wísdómes beþeaht, worda wǽrlícra, 1082; El. 543. Hié náhton forepances, wísdómes gewitt, 713; El. 357: Andr. Kmbl. 1289; An. 645. Wé willaþ wesan wíse. On hwilcon wísdóme (*sapientia*)? Wé willaþ beón þylewite, and wíse, ðæt wé búgon fram yfele and dón góda, Coll. Monast. Th. 32, 27. Hé wísdóme heóld ǽðel sínne, Beo. Th. 3923; B. 1959. Ic healde dínra worda waru mid wísdóme, Ps. Th. 118, 17. Hine God þurh his worda wísdóm áhóf, 104, 15. Hé sette on hí sóðne wísdóm worda and weorca, 104, 23. Ðæt se sáwle weard lífes wísdóm forloren hæbbe, se ðe nú ne ʒiémeþ hwæþer his ʒæst sié earm þe eádig, Exon. Th. 95, 4; Cri. 1552. Ýwaþ wísdóm weras, wlencu forlcósaþ, 132, 17; Gú. 474. **II.** *knowledge, cognizance*:—Ʒif ceorl bútun wífes wísdóme deóflum gelde, L. Wih. 12; Th. i. 40, 4. **III.** *wisdom, knowledge, learning, philosophy*:—Swilc is se wísdóm ðæt hine ne mæg nán mon ongitan swilcne swilce hé is . . . Ac se wísdóm mæg ús ongitan swilce swilce wé sind . . . for ðæm se wísdóm is God. Hé ʒesihþ eall ðíre wyrc, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 250, 24. Hé lǽrde hig, swá ðæt hig cwǽdon: 'Hwanon ys dysum des wísdóm?' Mt. Kmbl. 13, 54: Mk. Skt. 6, 2: Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569: Exon. Th. 169, 33; Gú. 1104. Rúmran ʒeþeaht wísdóm onwreah . . . mé láre onlág mægencyning, Elen. Kmbl. 2483; El. 1243. Wundorlic is geworden ðín wísdóm (*scientia tua*), Ps. Th. 138, 4. Ðú mé lǽr wísdómes word *scientiam doce me*, 118, 66. Sefa deóp ʒewód, wísdómes ʒewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 2379; El. 1191. Wísdómes ʒife, 1189; El. 596: Exon. Th. 178, 1; Gú. 1220. Wísdómes *philosophiae*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 28. Wæs se wer in wísdóme (*scientia*) ʒewrita wel ʒelǽred, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 33. Hé wísdóm háligra ʒewrita from him nom, 4, 27; S. 603, 40. *Philosophus* is se ðe luſaþ wísdóm: of ðam is *philosophor* ic smeáge embe wísdóm, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 215, 6–8. Ða scearpþanclan witan ðe done twydǽledan wísdóm tócnáwaþ, dæt is andweardra þinga and ʒástlicra wísdóm, Lchdm. iii. 440, 29. Tó ʒehýranne Salomones wísdóm, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 42: Andr. Kmbl. 1299; An. 650: Elen. Kmbl. 667; El. 334. Ʒif hé hafaþ ofer ealle men wísdóm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Cra. 103. Wísdóm swelgan, 147, 31; Gú. 735. Wísdóm cýþan, 500, 19; Rä. 89, 9. Wísdóm onwreón, Elen. Kmbl. 1344; El. 674. Se de men lǽreþ micelne wísdóm *qui docet hominem scientiam*, Ps. Th. 93, 10. Swá ús ǽleáwe wítʒan þurh wísdóm on ʒewritum cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. Ða míne þeówas sindon wísdómas and cræftas (*sciences and arts*), Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 33. ¶ throughout the Boethius, in which Philosophy personified is a speaker, the word used in the translation is wísdóm. [*O. Sax. O. Frs.* wís-dóm: *O. H. Ger.* wís-tuom: *Icel.* vís-dómr.] v. un-, weorold-wísdóm.

wíse, an: wís, e; *f.* **I.** *a wise, way, manner, mode, fashion*:—Hit is ǽlces módes wíse, ðæt sóna swá hit forlæt sóþcwidas, swá folgaþ hit leásspellunga *eam mentium constat esse naturam, ut quotes abjecerint veras falsis opinionibus induantur*, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 14, 15. Maniges mannes wíse bid, ðæt hé wile tó his néhstan sprecan ða word ðe hé wénþ ðæt him leófoste sýn tó ʒehýrenne . . .; deófles wíse bid, ðæt hé done unwaran man beswícan mæge, Blickl. Homl. 55, 19–23: Exon. Th. 362, 5; Wal. 32: 315, 12; Mód. 30: 489, 20; Rä. 78, 10: 419, 4: Rä. 37, 14. Seó wíse (*that manner of treatment*) hine hæleþ, Lchdm. i. 328, 21. Hié hine líchomlíce ʒesáwon, and him æfter eorþlícre wísan hýrdon, Blickl. Homl. 135, 20. Ðæt Léden and ðæt Englisc nabbaþ ná áne wísan ðe ðære spráece fadunge. Æfre se ðe áwent of Lédene on Englisc, æfre hé sceal ʒefadian hit swá ðæt ðæt Englisc hæbbe his ágene wísan, elles hit bið swiþe ʒedwolsum tó rǽdenne ðam ðe Lédenes wísan ne can, Ælfc. Gen. Thw. 4, 7–11. On ða ylcan wísan (*juxta quem ratum*) nymaþ ticcenu, Ex. 12, 5: Ps. Th. 30, arg. Ðú ʒesettest ǽlcere þeóde þeáw and wísan, Hy. 7, 22. Ic healde míne wísan, Exon. Th. 390, 19; Rä. 9, 4: 401, 14; Rä. 21, 11: 483, 12; Rä. 69, 1. Ðú hafast ofer witena ðóm wísan ʒefongen *thou hast taken a course opposed to the judgment of understanding men*, 248, 20; Jul. 98. Biscopum ʒebiraþ ealdlíce wísan, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 29. Ʒif hé ne cunne his dæda andettan, ǽcsa hine his wísena, L. de Cf. 3; Th. ii. 260, 21. Ic dínra ne mæg worda ne wísna (*words or ways*; or v. III) wuht oncnáwan, sídes ne sagona, Cd. Th. 34, 7; Gen. 534. Is ðes middangeard missenlícum wísum ʒewlitegad, Exon. Th. 413, 7; Rä. 32, 2. Min ʒebed him on wísum is wel lýcendlíce *est oratio mea in beneplacitis eorum*, Ps. Th. 140, 8. Wísum clǽne, Exon. Th. 312, 16; Seef. 110. Se his ʒodcundnesse mid sóþum wísum ʒerýmeþ, Blickl. Homl. 179, 24. Sendon hié Amilchor, ðæt hé Alexandres wísan beseáwode (*ad perscrutandos Alexandri actus*), Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 168, 13. Hé sorʒaþ ymb óderra monna wísan *actiones alienas curans*, Past. 53; Swt. 415, 20. Nán nyte óþres wísan oþþe cǽda, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 133. Ðæt wé forlætan ða wísan ðe wé langere tide mid ealle Angelðeódde heóldan, Bd. 1, 25; S. 487, 10. Hé forlét ða wǽpna and ða woruldlícan wísan, Shrn. 61, 16. Ealle úre wísan rǽdlíce fadian, Wulfst. 143, 22: L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 12. On feala wísan (*multis modis*) ic beswíce fugelas, Coll. Monast. Th. 25, 11. ¶ in adverbial phrases as in other-*wise*:—Mid suman gemete ł wísan *quodammodo*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 59. Ðás cýþnesse Dribten nam of dísse wísan, Blickl. Homl. 31, 16. Ne dyde hé ða wísan (*so*) beforan mé, 181, 4. On ǽlce wísan, 163, 2. On ǽnige wísan, Wulfst. 158, 1: L. C. S. 5; Th. i. 378, 22. On ǽnige ódre wísan *aliter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 56. On náne wísan, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 54, 5. On ðás word ic becom, ðe læs de ódre wísan ǽnig man leóge, Blickl. Homl. 137, 33. On ódre wísan hit ys *aliter est*, Gen. 42, 12: Bd. i, 27; S. 492, 3, 6. Hit feor on ódre wísan wæs *longe aliter erat*, 3, 14; B. 539, 45. On ódre wísan *secus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 74. Wé ongitaþ mon on ódre wísan, on ódre hine God ongit, Bt. 39, 10; Fox 226, 29. *Bifariam* on twá wísan, *omnifariam* on ǽlce wísan, *multifarie* on manega wísan, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 237, 14–17. *Meapte* on míne wísan, *tuapte* on ðíne wísan, *nostrapte* on úre wísan, 16; Zup. 107, 17. On hire wísan *suatim, suo more*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 21. On da betstan wísan ðú démest, Blickl. Homl. 189, 35. Ealde wísan *as of old*, Beo. Th. 3735; B. 1865. **Ia.** the word is found with strong forms:—Onwendan míne wíse (wísan, Th.), Exon. Th. 485, 29; Rä. 72, 5. **II.** *state, condition*:—Ðonne hié denceaþ hú hié selfe scylen fullfremodeste weorðan, and ne ʒiémaþ tó hwon óderra monna wíse weorðe *cum sua et non aliorum lucra cogitant*, Past. 5; Swt. 41, 24. Ðæt hié oncnáwen tó hwæm hiera ágen wíse wird *ut ad cognitionem sui revocentur*, 37; Swt. 265, 24. Ne scyle nán wís monn ʒnorñian tó hwæm his wíse weorþe, oððe hwæþer him cume þe réþu wyrd þe líþu *vir sapiens moleste ferre non debet, quoties in fortunae certamen adducitur*, Bt. 40, 3; Fox 238, 8. Heora wíse on nǽnne séel wel ne ʒeſór, náþer ne innan from him selfum, ne útane from óþrum folcum *nulla unquam tempora vel foris prospera vel domi quieta duxerunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 13: L. I. P. 7; Th. ii. 312, 28. Donne ðé ðín wíse lície *cum bene tibi fuerit*, Gen. 40, 14. Hæte hym man bæþ

swā hraþe swā hys wíse gōdige, Lchdm. iii. 122, 8. Gehýre hū his wíse gerād sí, L. de Cf. 2; Th. ii. 260, 17. **III.** *an arrangement, instruction, a disposition, directiou, condition* :—Worda mē ðínra wíse onleóhteþ *declaratio sermonum tuorum illuminat me*, Ps. Th. 118, 130. Ðæra manna naman de deosse wísan (*a will*) geweotan sindon, Chart. Th. 483, 36. Hebfaþ hiá ðás wísan ðús fundene, 465, 26: 473, 22. Ðæt is tō þafianne on ða wísan, ðæt man gíslas sylle, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 4. Ða wísan ábeád weoroda ealdor: 'Nū sié geworden gefeá,' Exon. Th. 14, 34; Cri. 229. Wisna fela, láre longsume, wítgena wódsong, 3, 28; Cri. 43. **IV.** *a thing*; res, negotium:—Seó wíse wæs mīne on twā healfa unēþe *quae res dupliciter me torsit*, Nar. 9, 23: 10, 32: Blickl. Homl. 33, 5. Ðēr seó wíse on tweón cyme *ubi res perveniret in dubium*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 21. Gelimp wísan *eventum rei*, Hpt. Gl. 457, 45. On ðysse wísan *hac in re*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 490. 9. Be ðære wísan ðe mīn mōd gedrēfed hæfþ, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 11. Ðā hē hæfde ða wísan onfangene *suscepto negotio*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 597, 36. Hwanon hē da wísan (*rem*) cūþe, 4, 25; S. 600, 39: Exon. Th. 20, 11; Cri. 316: Elen. Kmbl. 1365; El. 684. Ne sette ic mē fore eágum yfele wísan (*rem malam*), Ps. Th. 100, 3. Secgan ymb sume wísan, Salm. Kmbl. 852; Sal. 425. Ne syndon tō lufiánne ða wísan fore stōwum, ac for gōdum wísum stōwe syndon tō lufiánne *non pro locis res, sed pro bonis rebus loca amanda sunt*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 489, 41. Wísena Sceppend alra *rerum Creator omnium*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 202, 28. Swā on ðam ende ðara wísena ætýwed is *sicut rerum exitus probavit*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 42. Fealа ðū ætýwdest folce dīnum heardra wísan (wísna?) *ostendisti populo tuo dura*, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Hū hē his wísna trūwade on ðære dimman ádle *how he expected matters would be with him in his illness*, Exon. Th. 171, 30; Gū. 1134. Ðes biscop is swíde mihtig on frēcnum wísum gesceyldnesse tō biddanne, Shrn. 70, 9. Hē ne conu ōðre lāran ða godcundan wísan ne hē lāran scolde *interna, quae alios docere debuerat, ignorent*, Past. 18; Swt. 129, 3. Wē oft ymb ungedafenlíce wísan smeágeaþ, Swt. 139, 22. Hē hæfde his wísan bepōht tō Seleucuse *he had entrusted his affairs to Seleucus*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 150, 16. **IV a.** *a cause, reason*; res:—For ðære wísan (*pro qua re*) hē wæs heáfde becorfen, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 18. For ðære wísan *quare*, 4, 15; S. 583, 32: *quamobrem*, 4, 18; S. 587, 3. For disse wísan *pro hac re*, 1, 27; S. 491, 27. Be disse wísan *hinc*, S. 496, 12. Of hwylcere wísan hit gegange *ex qua re accidat*, S. 496, 35. For hwylcre wísan cōme ðū tō mē synfulre, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 249. [*O. Sax.* wísa (*wk.* and *str.*): *O. Frs.* wís: *O. H. Ger.* wísa (*wk.* and *str.*) *modus, mos, consuetudo, usus, ratio, modulatus: Icel.* vísa *a stanza*; ōðru-vís (-vísa (-u, -i)) *otherwise.*] v. cniht-, cyne-, fyrd-, hríng-, hyse-, leóþ-, mann-, munuc-, mynster-, riht-(?), sceáwend-, scip-, tungolcræft-, unriht-(?), weorold-, wilig-wíse.

wíse, an; *f. A sprout, stalk* :—Streáwbergean wíse, Lchdm. ii. 36, 12: 334, 11. Genim streáwberian wísan nioþowearde, 34, 24, 27. Nim hwítecléfran wísan, 326, 21. Hæfbergean wísan, 344, 10. Weóde wísan, iii. 16, 16. Eallhwíte wýsan *gesie*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 16. [Wyse of strawbery or pesyn *fragus* (cf. a streberytre *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 29), Prompt. Parv. 531. Take the wyse of tormentille, and bray it, Halliwell's Dict. Cf. *Icel.* vísir *a sprout.*] v. streáwberige-wíse.

wíse; *adv. Wisely, with wisdom* :—Ðū worhtest wíse hælu, Ps. Th. 73, 12 (cf. 117, 20). Ða de wyllaþ his gewitnesse wíse smeágan *qui scrutantur testimonia ejus*, 118, 2: 36, 79. Ic dē wegas mīne wíse secge *vias meas enuntiavi tibi*, 118, 26. Ic wegas ðīne wíse þence tō fērenne *cogitavi vias tuas*, 118, 59. Gemune ðīnes mōdes, ða miclan geniht ðínre wēdnesse wíse sæcgenum roccette, and rǽd sprece *memoriam abundantiae suavitatis tuae eructabunt*, 144, 7.

wísere, es; *m. A sign-post* (?):—Tō Afene; on wísere; on ða fúlan lace, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 301, 36.

wís-fæst; *adj.* **I.** *wise, discreet, judicious*, (1) of persons:—Hió grētte Geáta leód, Gode þancode, wísfæst wordum, Beo. Th. 1256; B. 626. Wísfæstne wer, wordes gleáwne, Andr. Kmbl. 3294; An. 1650. Is nū þearf micel, ðæt wē wísfæstra wordum hýran, 2335; An. 1169. (2) of things:—Ðæt heó his wísfæst word efnan *ut faciant mandata ejus*, Ps. Th. 102, 17. **II.** *wise, having knowledge or skill, learned* :—Esaias, wísfæst witga, Exon. Th. 19, 25; Cri. 306. Ðis ys se dæg, ðe hine Drihten ūs wísfæst geworhte, Ps. Th. 117, 22: Menol. Fox 122; Men. 61. Micel is tō hycganne wísfæstum menn, hwæt seó wiht sý, Exon. Th. 411, 15; Rā. 29, 13. Swā witgan wísfæste sægdon, 5, 3; Cri. 64. Sume bōceras weorþaþ wísfæste, 331, 22; Vy. 72. Ðæs de wísfæste weras on gewritum cýþan, 356, 19; Pa. 14: Elen. Kmbl. 627; El. 314. Ðæt is tō gepencanne wísfæstum werum, hwæt seó wiht sý, Exon. Th. 429, 5; Rā. 42, 9. **II a.** *intelligent, rational* (?):—Hē wile on dōmes dæg on ðysre middangeard cuman, and hē wile eallum wísfæstum gescealtum ēcn[e] dōm gesetton (*he will pass an eternal sentence on all intelligent creatures*), Blickl. Homl. 121, 20. v. next word.

wís-fæst (v. wíse, *and* cf. þeáw-fæst); *adj. Perfect* :—Gif ðū wilt wísfæst (*perfectus*) wosa, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. Rush. 19, 21. Wísfæst ēghwelc bið *perfectus omnis erit*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 6, 40. Folc wísfæst *plebem perfectum*, 1, 17. Wísfæsto (*perfecti*) wossaċ gié, Rtl. 13, 19. [Perhaps these passages might be put under I of preceding word.]

wísfæst-líc; *adj. Wise* :—Hē him wísfæstlīc word onsende, þurh ðæt hī hrædlīce hælde wǽron *misit verbum suum et sanavit eos*, Ps. Th. 106, 19.

wís-hycgende *thinking wisely, having wise thoughts* :—Hē wís-hycgende gesæt on sesse, seah on enta geweorc, Beo. Th. 5426; B. 2716.

wís-hygdig; *adj. Wise-minded* :—Him ða wíshýdig Abraham gewāt, Cd. Th. 109, 2; Gen. 1816. Ongan his brýd wíshýdig wer wordum lǽran, 109, 15; Gen. 1823: 123, 29; Gen. 2053: 136, 8; Gen. 2255.

wísian; *p. ode.* **I.** where movement takes place, *to shew the way, guide, direct*, (1) absolute:—Hē stōp on strǽte, stīg wísode, Andr. Kmbl. 1970; An. 987. Hē lét his francan wadan þurh ðæs hysses hals, hand wísode, Byrht. Th. 135, 61; By. 141. Snyredon ðǽr secg wísode, Beo. Th. 810; B. 402. Hē hēt him fýrenne beám beforan wísian, Ps. Th. 104, 34. (2) with dat.:—Ic eów wísige, Beo. Th. 590; B. 292: 6198; B. 3103. Ic fére swā mē wísaþ feónd, Exon. Th. 403, 4; Rā. 22, 2. Hē férde swā him God wísode, Gen. 35, 5: Num. 10, 28. Iserníhergum ān wísode, Cd. Th. 199, 34; Exod. 348: Ps. Th. 77, 16. Stīg wísode gumum ætgædere, Beo. Th. 646; B. 320. Se ðǽm heaðorincum hider wísade, 746; B. 370. Him seleþegn ford wísade, 3595; B. 1795. Ðæt heáfod sceal wísian ðǽm fótum, ðæt hié stæppen on ryhtne weg, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 24. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of way:—Hwā ðam sǽflotan sund wísode, Andr. Kmbl. 762; An. 381. Hū ðū sǽhengeste sund wísige, 976; An. 488. (4) with acc. of person:—Swā mec wísaþ, se mec wrǽde on legde, Exon. Th. 383, 19; Rā. 4, 13. (5) with acc. of that to which the way is shewn, *to shew the way to, shew, point out* :—Secg wísade, lagucræftig mon, landgemyrcu, Beo. Th. 422; B. 208. Hē sceolde wong wísian (*act as guide to the place*), 4809; B. 2409. **II.** figurative, (1) absolute, *to shew the course to be followed, guide, direct, indicate* :—Ic Werferð cýðe, swā mē Alchún sægde, and eác mīne gewrytu wísodon, Chart. Th. 166, 6. Eorðcyningas ðe folcum fore wísien, Ps. Th. 148, 11. (2) with dat.:—Swā ic ðē wísie, Cd. Th. 35, 32; Gen. 563. Se ðe him hálig gāst wísaþ, Exon. Th. 124, 1; Gū. 333. Se mē wísaþ tō rīce, 401, 2; Rā. 21, 5. Hē wīf gefette, swā hyne his hlāford hēt and him God wísode, Gen. 24, 15: Beo. Th. 3331; B. 1663. Him se eorl wísade (*compilit illos*, Gen. 19, 3), Cd. Th. 147, 24; Gen. 2444. Him se Dryhtnes dóm wísade tō ðam nýhstan nýdgedǽle, Exon. Th. 129, 3; Gū. 415. Úre Drihten heád Mōyse ðam heretogan, ðæt hē folce wísode (folc wissode, *v. l.*), Wulfst. 132, 11. Ðus him gewísede se mon ða gemǽru, swā him ða ealdan bēc ryhtan and wísedon, Chart. Th. 142, 15: 141, 18. Hwæt mæg ic cōn, būton mē God wísige? Gen. 41, 16. Swā him ryht wísie, L. Ali. pol. 1; Th. i. 60, 20: 3; Th. i. 62, 9. Se consul sceolde him eallum wísian and beón heora yldost tō ānes geáres fyrste, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 23. (3) with acc.:—Ðæt wē ǽgðer ge ūs sylfe, ge ða ðe wē wísian sceolan, swā gewísian mōtan, swā swā úre ealra þearf sý, L. I. P. 21; Th. ii. 332, 24. (4) with clause stating what is pointed out:—Hié lēton tán wísian hwylcne hira ǽrest ōðrum sceolde tō fóddurþege feores ongildan, Andr. Kmbl. 2200; An. 1101. (5) with dat. of person and acc. (or clause) of what is pointed out:—Hālgan heáfe hlýt wísode ðǽr hié Dryhtnes ǽ dēman sceoldon, Apstls. Kmbl. 18; Ap. 9. Mē ða treahteras tala wísedon on ðam micelan bēc, Salm. Kmbl. 10; Sal. 5. [Heþe Diana, wise mi, Laym. 1200. Hwi nultu wisi heom hu engles singeþ, O. and N. 915. Thut lond wel to wise, R. Glouc. 524, 8. *O. Sax.* wísian: *O. Frs.* wísa: *O. H. Ger.* wísen *monstrare, ducere, regere, docere: Icel.* vísa.] v. ge-, riht-wísian; wissian.

Wísle, an; *f. The Vistula* :—Weonodland wæs ūs ealne weg on steorbord ōð Wíslemūðan. Seó Wísle is swýðe mycel eá, and hió tōlíð Witland and Weonodland; and seó Wísle lið út of Weonodlande, and lið in Estmere . . . Ðonne cyme þ lifing cástan, and Wísle súdan, and benimð Wísle lifing hire namaþ . . .; for dý hit man hāt Wíslemūða, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 20, 6–13.

Wísle-land, es; *n. The land in which the Vistula rises, part of Poland* :—Be eástan Maroara londe is Wíseleond, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 16, 17.

Wísle-mūþa, an; *m. The mouth of the Vistula.* v. Wísle.

wís-líc; *adj. Wise, discreet, prudent, sagacious* :—Mē dyncеþ wíslīc, gif ðū geseó ða þing beteran, ðæt wē ðām onfōn, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 10. Is wíslīc ræd, ðæt manna gehwylc geornlīce smeáge, Wulfst. 4, 21. Wíslīc wærscipe, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 37. Ðīn mildheortnes wíslīc standeþ, deórust and gedéfust, Ps. Th. 102, 16. Mid wíslicum gedýlde, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 21. Hē him wíslīce andsware sende *ille ei prudens responsum misit*, L. Ecg. P. iii. 14; Th. ii. 200, 20. Ðū ǽghwylces canst worda wíslīc andgit, Andr. Kmbl. 1018; An. 509. Wera gehwylcum wíslicu word gerísaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gen. Ex. 166. Ongan se biscop lustfullīan dæs iungan snyttio and his wíslícra worda *delectabatur antistes prudentia verborum juvenis*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 47. Drihten wordum wíslícum herian, Ps. Th. 65, 1. Rǽd forð gǽð, hafaþ wíslícu

word on fræme, Cd. Th. 211, 14; Exod. 526. Wíslícu wundur oncnāwan, Ps. Th. 87, 11. Swá déme hé swá him wíslícost þince *judicet pro ut ipsi prudentissimum videbitur*, L. Eccg. C. 32; Th. ii. 156, 20. [*O. Sax.* wis-lik: *O. H. Ger.* wis-lih *sagax, urbanus.*] v. un-wíslíc.

wis-líc *certain.* v. wiss-líc.

wíslíce, *adv.* I. *wisely, sagaciously, with wisdom, prudently*:—*Sapienter* wíslíce . . . *sapienter loquor* wíslíce ic sprece, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 223, 15: Past. 15; Swt. 93, 24: Homl. Th. i. 236, 8: Ps. Th. 46, 7. Hé him wíslíce (*sapienter*) andwyrde, Mk. Skt. 12, 34. Wíslíce spyrian, Bt. 18; Fox 60, 27. Beþencan hreda dǽda wíslíce and wærlíce, L. I. P. 10; Th. ii. 318, 35: Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 34: Blickl. Homl. 97, 2. Wíslíce gē dyde, 201, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 5, 42: Exon. Th. 348, 2; Sch. 22: Ps. Th. 77, 12. Hé wíslíce rǽdde for Gode and for worulde his þeóde, Chr. 959; Erl. 119, 26. Hit ða tēd getrymeþ, gif his man wíslíce brúceþ, Lchdm. i. 334, 10. Bíd nū wíslícor dæt gehwá dis wite, Homl. Th. i. 6, 18. II. *wisely, skilfully, cunningly*:—Se wolcnreáda wǽfels wíslíce getācnode ures Drihtnes deáð mid dære deáge hīwe, Homl. Th. ii. 254, 5. Hé Adam funde, wíslíce geworht, and his wíf, Cd. Th. 29, 26; Gen. 456: Ps. Th. 138, 13. Ða wíslíce āwriten standaþ, 101, 16. Đū unstilla gesceafta wíslíce āstyrest, Met. 20, 15. Daniel sægde him wíslíce wereda gesceafte dætte sōna ongeat cyning, Cd. Th. 225, 26; Dan. 160. [*O. Sax.* wísliko; *O. H. Ger.* wíslicho *sapienter, mature, sophistice.*] v. un-wíslíce.

wísness, v. un-wísness.

wisnian, weosnian; *p.* ode *To wizen, dry up*:—Wisnaþ (-eþ, Lind.) *arut*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 15, 6. Ða wisnode hé on Cristes hāligra heortum, and is nū on ūrum heortum blōwende, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Weosniendre *arida*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 53. [*O. H. Ger.* wesanēn *arescere, marcescere: Icel.* visna *to wither.*] v. ā-, for-wisnian.

wiss; *adj. Certain*:—Đeáh ðe hé wis (gewiss, M. 412, 5) geworden wǽre durh ða ætýwnesse dære gesihðe *tametsi certus est factus de visione*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 623, 15. ¶ *in the phrase* tó wissum:—Tó wissum *profecto, omnino*, Hpt. Gl. 431, 15. Tó wissan *praesertim, maxime, saltim*, 416, 41. Wite gē tó wissan dæt se deófol ne mæg mannum derian būtan Drihtnes geþafunge, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 174. [He seȝde him to wisse whille ende he shollde sekenn, Orm. 8460. Þ wite þu to wisse, Kath. 1532. Hi wenden to wisse of here lif misse, Horn 121. He is here fader mid wisse, O. E. Homl. ii. 25, 23. *O. Sax. O. Frs.* wiss: *Icel.* viss. Cf. *Goth.* du unwisamma *in incertum.*] v. ge-wiss.

wisse (9); *adv. Certainly*:—Sculan wē wrecan wordum ford, wisse gesingan, dæt . . . , Menol. Fox 140; Men. 70. [As wis ase . . . ase wis . . . *as certainly . . . so certainly . . .*, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 36. Alse wis alse . . . , A. R. 38, 8. Þho wass wiss allre manne mast off lufe filledd, Orm. 2597. Patt wass wiss to sope þe maste þing, 2866. *O. H. Ger.* wisso *profecto.*] v. ge-wisse.

wís-sefa, an; *m. A wise-minded person*:—Him mæg wīssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, gif hē bið mōdes gleáw, Salm. Kmbl. 877; Sal. 438.

wissian; *p.* ode. I. *to shew* a way (*acc.*) to a person (*dat.*):—Dæt dū nyme dē lādmenn, dæt dē wegas wissigeon, Gen. 33, 15. II. fig. *to shew the way, guide, direct, rule*, (1) absolutely (see also (2), (3)):—Gif swá gesceád wissaþ *si ita ratio dictaverit*, Anglia xiii. 443, 1116. Ða de him betǽhta sindon tó wissanne, Wulfst. 108, 16. Wissiendum *gubernante*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 39. (2) with dat. (or uncertain):—*Rego* ic wissige, of dam cymd *rex* cyning, de rihtlice wissaþ his folce, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 6. Ða de heora synna bētaþ swá swá hym man wissaþ, Wulfst. 104, 14. Hē dē wissaþ, Gen. 24, 7. Hē witegode swá him wissode God, Num. 33, 8. *Rex* cyning is gecweden *a regendo* . . . , for dan de se cyning sceal mid micelum wīsdōme his leóde wissian, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 18; Zup. 293, 9. Cyning sceal wissigan mid wīsdōme his folce, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 28. On dæra (dære, MS.) gewitnysse, de dū wissian scealt on dissere gelaðunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 17, 39. (3) with acc.:—Ælces mannes weore cýdaþ hwilc gāst hine wissaþ. Godes gāst wissaþ tó hālignesse; deófles gāst wissaþ tó leahtrum, Homl. Th. i. 324, 27. Úre Drihten beád Mōyse dam heretogan, dæt hē folc wissode, Wulfst. 132, 11. Weard dæt mæden hohful, hū heó æfre wæras wissian sceolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 122. Hū mæg ūre gegaderunge būton geþeahtynde beón wissod (*regi*)? Coll. Monast. Th. 30, 9. III. *to declare, make known*:—Se cræft sceolde wissian gewisslīce be steorrum hwæt gehwilcum menn gelumpe on his līfes endebyrdnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 253. [Ure Drihten cwed to Moyses þet he scolde wissien his folc, O. E. Homl. i. 13, 15. Witen þat lond and wissien þa leoden, Laym. 5280. Antenor sam ladde, wissede and radde, 1365. To wissenn himm, Orm. 10823. Crist, that kan wisse and rede, Havel. 104. Crist þe wisse, Horn 1457. Coudestow wissen us þe weye? Piers P. 5, 540. Wyssyñ or ledyñ *dirigo*, Prompt. Parv. 530. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wissen.] v. ge-, mis-wissian; wísian, *and next word.*

wissigend, es; *m.* I. *a director, guider* of that which moves:—Cræt and his wissigend *currus et auriga ejus*, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 295. II. *a director, ruler*:—Wissiend *gubernator, rector (ecclesiae)*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 54. Gesceafta Sceppend and wissigend (*rector*) ūre, Hymn. Surt. 20, 25. *Rex* wē cwæþaþ cyning, dæt is gecweden wissigend, O. E. Homl. i. 302, 27. Þwyrlice fērd æt dam hūse dǽr seó wyln bið dære hlāfdian wissigend, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 11.

wiss-líc; *adj. Certain*:—Ne heora wītes bið wislīc trymnes *nec est firmamentum in plaga eorum*, Ps. Th. 72, 3. Dryhten eorle monegum āre gesceaðwaþ, wislícne blǽd, sumum weána dǽl, Exon. Th. 379, 16; Deór. 34. v. un-gewislíc, *and next word.*

wisslíce, *adv. Certainly*:—Hí wisslíce witon *scient*, Ps. Th. 58, 13. Wislíce, 99, 2. [Weundenn þe33 þatt he wisslike ware Crist, Orm. 10330. Hē fallehþ wisslīs for þatt gillt, 928. Alse wisliche alse hie þis dai was hoven into hevene, Rel. Ant. i. 130, 37: Kath. 185. Wislike for soth, Havel. 274. I wot wislike, Will. 2947. Also wisly God my soule blesse, Chauc. C. T. B. 2112.] v. ge-wislíce.

wissung, e; *f.* I. *shewing of the way, guidance, direction*:—Hwænne dū eádelícost miht tō dam folce becuman be mīnre wissunge, Homl. Ass. 110, 259. II. fig. *direction, instruction, teaching*:—Hleótan man mōt mid geleáfan, gif hí hwæt dǽlan willaþ; dis bið wissung, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 87. Hē mōt lǽtan hī lybban be heora bōca wissunge and heora gāstlīcan ealdres tǽcunge, Homl. Th. ii. 594, 2. Hí (*the apostles*) da lāre on bōcum āwriton be Godes āgenre wissunge, L. Ælfc. P. 20; Th. ii. 370, 29: Homl. Ass. 20, 156. Hí heóldon Godes æ æfter Mōyses wissunge, 101, 319. Hí durhwunedon swá þurh his wissunge, 30, 149. Þurh gōde wissunge, Wulfst. 32, 13: Homl. Th. ii. 482, 1: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 104. Hí wurdan swýde blīþe durh swilce wissunge, Chr. 995; Th. i. 244, 23. III. *rule, government, direction* of one in authority:—Wissung *regimen*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 69. Wissunge *regimine*, 453, 49. Wæs wuniende Israél on friðe feówertig wintra be Gedeones wissunge *quievit terra per quadraginta annos, quibus Gedeon praefuit*, Jud. 8, 28. Under abbodes wissunge, Homl. Ass. 39, 382. Hí leofodon be heora āgenum dihte, be nānes ealdres wissunge, 44, 502. Ne gedyrstlǽce nān lǽwede man dæt hē wissunge odde ealdordōm healde ofer Godes deówum, Homl. Th. ii. 592, 25. Dathan and Abiron forsāwon Mōyses wissunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224 note. [Hit wes iloked bi Godes wissunge, þet mon scule childre fulhten, O. E. Homl. i. 73, 29. Hiss wissing and his lare, Orm. 11830. Al þe world is iwald þurh his wissunge, Kath. 187.] v. ge-wissung.

wist, e; *f.* (and *m.*? *v.* big-, dæg-, hūs-, neáh-wist.) I. *being.* v. æt-, ed-, gador-, gegador-, hūs-, los-, mid-, neáh-, on-, sam-, stede-wist. II. *subsistence*:—Wist *vel* anleofa *stips*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 8. Wiste *stipis*, Anglia xiii. 36, 248. II a. *sustenance, food, provisions*:—Næs dær hlāfes wist, ne wæteres tō brūcanne; ah hié blōd and fel þegon, Andr. Kmbl. 422; An. 21. Hē næfþ ða neódþearfe āne, dæt is wist and wǽda, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 17. Of ungemete wiste and wǽda, Met. 25, 39: Cd. Th. 222, 11; Dan. 103. Welan and wiste, 59, 29; Gen. 971. Hé smeáde hwær hī bigleofan biddan sceoldon, dā dā hī da fare ferdon būton wiste, Homl. Th. ii. 138, 34: Cd. Th. 185, 30; Exod. 130. Gif feohbōt ārīseþ, dæt gebyreþ tō wæde and tō wiste dām de Gode þeówian, L. Eth. vi. 51; Th. i. 328, 7. Tōdǽlan werum tō wiste fæges flǽschoman, Andr. Kmbl. 305; An. 153: Menol. Fox 388; Men. 195: Soul Kmbl. 49; Seel. 25. Genōh wære dam wǽdlan his untrumnys, þeáh de hé wiste hæfde, Homl. Th. i. 330, 16. Mon tō andleofne eordan wæstmas hām gelǽdeþ, wiste wynsume, Exon. Th. 214, 26; Ph. 245: Cd. Th. 81, 4; Gen. 1340. Nafast dū hlāfes wiste, ne hlūtterne drync, Andr. Kmbl. 623; An. 312: Elen. Kmbl. 1231; El. 617. Forlǽt eal dæt dū āge būton wiste and wǽda, Prov. Kmbl. 80. Næbbe ic welan ne wiste, Andr. Kmbl. 603; An. 302: 635; An. 318. Hé āfédde of fixum twām and of fīf hlāfum fira cynnes līf þūsendo; wiste þegon menn, 1186; An. 593. Waldend dē wist gife, heofonlícne hlāf, 776; An. 388. Hunig, wynsume wist, Frag. Kmbl. 40; Leás. 22. Fódduruelan, wist, Exon. Th. 415, 14; Rä. 33, 11. Sylle him mon wist and wǽdo, 336, 12; Gn. Ex. 48. Wistum gehladen, 492, 16; Rä. 81, 16. Mid wistum þénian *to serve with food*, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 390. Ic welan and wista gife eów genōge, Wulfst. 132, 15. III. *dainty food, a feast.* v. wistfullian:—Đeós wist *epulum*, Ælfc. Gr. 13; Zup. 86, 6. Wist *epulae*, keninga wist *vel* ēstas *dapes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 12, 13. Wiste wlonc and wínes sæd, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Đonne dū dēst wist oddē feorme *cum facis prandium aut caenam*, Lk. Skt. 14, 12. Æt hām findaþ witode him wiste and blisse, Exon. Th. 430, 14; Rä. 44, 8. Wista *dapes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 26, 63. Hwǽr beóþ donne his welan and his wista? Blickl. Homl. 111, 33. Wista *epularum*, Hpt. Gl. 481, 15: Exon. Th. 130, 6; Gū. 434. Gebytlu mid wistum āfyllede, Homl. Th. i. 68, 3: 74, 27. In wistum mīnum *in deliciis meis*, Ps. Surt. 138, 11. Wystu *delicias, epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 480, 76. Wista *delicias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 69. Wiste *epulas*, Kent. Gl. 787. Hié hæfdon wiste and plegan, Blickl. Homl. 99, 21. IV. *eating, feasting*:—Nelle dū grǽdig beón on ealre wiste (*epulatione*), Scint. 169, 17. Hí on druncennysse and on wiste hiora wombe þeówiaþ, L. E. I. 45; Th. ii. 442, 1. Wunaþ hé on wiste, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Hine his goldwine wenede tō wiste, Exon. Th. 288, 24; Wand. 36. Hē ælce dæge symblede and mid micelre wiste wære geseomod, Past. 45; Swt. 337, 24. [*Goth.* wists; *f. natura: O. Sax.* wist; *m. food: O. H. Ger.*

wist; *f. substantia; alimentum, stipendium: Icel.* vist; *f. abode; food.*] v. and-, big-, æg-, ofer-wist (*for other compounds see* I).

wist-full; *adj. Abounding in food, productive:*—Ðis wæs swíðe gód geár and swíðe wistfull on wudan and on feldan, Chr. 1112; Erl. 243, 38.

wistfullian; *p.* ode *To feast:*—Ic wistfullige epulor, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 146, 1. Tíma is ðæt ðú mid ðínum gebróðrum wistfullige on mínum gebeórscipe, Homl. Th. i. 74, 15. Utan wistfullian *epulemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 62. Se apostol tæhte ðæt wé sceoldon wistfullian ná on ýfelnysse beorman, ac on þeorfnyssum sýfernysse (*epulemur, non in fermento malitiae, sed in azymis sinceritatis*, 1 Cor. 5, 8), Homl. Th. ii. 278, 24. v. ge-wistfullian.

wistfullice; *adv. Sumptuously:*—Wistfullíce *sumptuosius* (si tu te sumptuosius comas, Ald. 75), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 24.

wistfull[g]end, es; *m. One that feasts:*—Swég wistfulgend[es] *sonus epulantis*, Ps. Spl. 41, 5.

wistfullness, e; *f. Luxury in eating:*—His wistfullnys him wyrðeþ tó biternysse, Basil admn. 8; Norm. 50, 25.

wistfullung, e; *f. Feasting:*—Wistfullunga *epulas*, Hpt. Gl. 452, 4. v. ge-wistfullung.

wist-fyllu; *indecl.* -fyll, e; *f. Abundance of food:*—Him ælumpen wæs wistfylle wén, Beo. Th. 1472; B. 734.

wist-gifende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Yielding food, fertile:*—Ðære wistgifendan *opulenti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 47.

-wistian, -wistlæcan. v. ge-wistian, -wistlæcan.

wistle, an; *f. A hollow reed:*—Wistle *avena*, Wrt. Voc. i. 285, 5: ii. 8, 26: *fistula*, 90, 25: 37, 26. v. wóde-wistle.

-wistlic. v. ofer-wistlic.

wist-lice *for* wislíce, Anglia xi. 108, 14: 109, 46. Cf. Wulfst. 51, 15: 52, 28.

wist-mete, es; *m. Food for sustenance:*—Ic eom áféded of ðam genihtsumestan wistmettum mínre fylle, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 582.

wísung, e; *f. Direction, guidance:*—Scylon hý gán tó heora scriftan and hym hys synna ealle geandettan, and ealle be his wísunge gebétan Homl. Ass. 141, 71. Dathian and Abiron myceline teónan Móyse gedydon and forsáwon his wísunge, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 224. v. ge-, weorc-wísung.

wis-wyrdan; *p.* de *To be wise in speech:*—Wýswyrdan *philosophari*, Anglia xiii. 38, 301. v. next word.

wis-wyrde; *adj. Wise in speech:*—Se ðe wǽre stuntwyrde, weorðe se wíswyrde, Wulfst. 72, 18.

wit; *pers. pron. We two*, (1) *I and thou*, (a) alone:—Ðæt hí sýn án swá wyt sýn án, Jn. Skt. 17, 22. Abram cwæð tó Lothe: 'Wyt sind gebróðru,' Gen. 13, 8. Wit, Cd. Th. 114, 14; Gen. 1904. Geþenc hwæt wit spræcon, Beo. Th. 2957; B. 1476: Exon. Th. 172, 18; Gú. 1145. Wit baru standaþ, Cd. Th. 50, 20; Gen. 811. (b) with numeral forms:—Wit bútú sprecaþ, Cd. Th. 36, 20; Gen. 574: 52, 3; Gen. 838. Ne forlǽte ic ðé, þenden wit lífiaþ bú, 136, 11; Gen. 2256. (2) *I and he* (*she*), (a) alone:—Ðá becóme wit tó ðám inneran dǽle ðæs wéstenes ðǽr uncer hlǽfdige wæs, and wit wǽron belocene in carcerne, Shrn. 38, 20: Gen. 41, 12. Rincas míne, restaþ incit hér, wit (*Isaac and I*) eft cumaþ, Cd. Th. 174, 21; Gen. 2882: 152, 31; Gen. 2529: Beo. Th. 1074; B. 535. (b) with numeral forms:—Ic wæs gehloten mid ánum wífe in áñes ceorles þeówdóme. Wit twégen on ánum olfende, Shrn. 38, 14. Ic gean intó Élig, ðǽr mínes hláfordes líchoma rest, ðara þreó landa de wit bútá geheótan Gode, Chart. Th. 524, 20. Ðá bær unc mon liþ forþ, and wit bú druncan, Bd. 5, 3; S. 616, 31. (c) with the name of the person associated with the speaker:—Wit Scilling for uncrum sigedryhtne song áhófan, Exon. Th. 324, 31; Vid. 103. (d) with name and numeral:—Wit Adam twá eaples þigdon, Cd. Th. 290, 6; Sat. 411. [Gif þu me dest woh and wit beon anes lauerdes men, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. Þe bet wit (*he and I*; we, 2nd MS.) mawen libben, Laym. 9515. Wit (we, 2nd MS.) tweie, 23653. Witt ne mujhenn tæmenn, Orm. 202. Wit beoð ifestnet and þe cnotte is icnut bituhhen unc tweien, Kath. 1512. Ðo quat Laban: 'Frend sule wit ben and trewðe pligt nu unc bitwen, Gen. and Ex. 1775. *Goth. O. Sax.* wit: *Icel.* vit.] v. unc, wé.

wit(t), es; *n.* I. *right mind, wits:*—Wóde hé gehælde, and on witte gebróhte, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 7. II. *wit, intelligence, understanding:*—Ðæs ðú scealt werlíhó dreógan, þeáh ðín wit duge, Beo. Th. 1183; B. 589. III. *the mind:*—Ðeós gítsunc hafaþ gumena gehwelces mód ámerred, ðæt hé máran ne réccð, ac hit on witte weallende byrnð, Met. 8, 45. [*O. Frs.* wit: *O. H. Ger.* wizzi *ingenium, ratio*: *Icel.* vit *consciousness, sense, understanding*: *Goth.* un-witi *ignorance, foolishness.*] v. ge-wit; bil-, fyr-wit.

-wit (-wid). v. in-wit.

-wít. v. ed-wít.

wita, an; *m.* I. *one who knows, a person of understanding* or *learning, a wise man*:—Wita (-e, MS.) *sophista*, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 41. Fród wita, snottor ár, beorn bóca gleáw, Exon. Th. 313, 16; Mód. 1. Se ðe wita (*sapiens*) is, mid feáum wordum geswytelaþ, R. Ben. 30, 15. Wita sceal gepýldig, ne sceal nó tó hátheort, ne tó hrædwyrde, Exon. Th. 290, 15; Wand. 65. Ðissere worulde hǽl is ðæt heó witan hæbbe, and swá má witena beóð, swá hit bet fǽrð. Ne bið se ná wíta ðe unwíslíce leofaþ, ac bið open sott, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 131. Mé com swíðe oft on gemynd, hwelce wiotan (wutan, Cott. MSS.) iú wǽron giond Angelcynn, ǽgðer ge godcundra háda ge woruldcundra, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 3. Wín gedéð, ðæt furðon witan (*sapientes*) oft misfóð, R. Ben. 65, 4. Filistina witan, *the wise men of the Philistines*, Salm. Kmbl. 861; Sal. 430. Ða élǽruwan hí aldo uuto *Pharisaei*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 5, 17. Witena *peritorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 37. Ofer witena dóm, Exon. Th. 248, 19; Jul. 98. Hit witena nán þider ne séceþ, Met. 19, 7: 20, 3: Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 8; Rún. 4. Hé (*Nero*) wæs ælcum witum láþ and unwcorþ, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 28. Ðæt Godes hús wíslice fram witum (*sapientibus*) sig geſadod, R. Ben. 84, 24. I a. with special reference to taking part in deliberations:—Dis witena gemót *haec synodus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 30, 8. Bǽdon ðæt eft óþer seonap wǽre, and hí donne woldan mid má heora witena gesécean, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 37. Wurdon monega seonoðas háligra biscepa and eác óðerra geþungenra witena, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 5. II. *one able to give counsel, a counsellor*:—Se wæs wíta and geþeahtere ðæs Páþan *consiliarius erat Papae*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 638, 14. II a. *one able to give counsel in affairs of state, one who takes part in the councils of a nation, a leading man*:—Sum in mædle mæg módsnottera folcráðenne ford gehycgan, ðǽr witena bíþ worn ætsomne, Exon. Th. 295, 34; Crá. 43. (1) in reference to other than Teutonic people:—Se rícа Rómána wíta Brutus, Met. 10, 44. Hié sendon .x. hiera ieldstena wietena (*decem principes*), Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 182, 11. Heáhmund, 4, 10; Swt. 196, 29. Hí hæfdon ǽlce dæge heora witena gemót (-met, Thw.), and wǽron gesette synderlice tó ðam ða senatores, ðæt synd þeódwitan, Jud. Thw. p. 161, 31. Wiþ ðám Rómániscum witum, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 15. Hé ofslóg ealle ða witan (*in Thrace*). Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 20. Créca witan, Met. 1, 66. Ða rícostan Rómána witan, 9, 25. (2) in reference to England. See also *gemót*:—Dyssum wordum óðer ðæs cyninges wíta and ealdormann (*alius optimatum regis*) geþafunge sealde, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 12. Gif hwá on ealdormannes húse gefeohte, oþþe on ódres geþungenes witan, L. In. 6; Th. i. 106, 6. Ðis is seó geráðnes de Engla cyng and ǽgðer ge gehádode ge lǽwede witan gecuran (cf. ðe Engla rǽdgifan gecuran, vi. 1; Th. i. 314, 3), L. Eth. v. tit.; Th. i. 304, 4. Miercna cyning and his weotan, Chr. 868; Erl. 72, 23. Eádweard cyng and his witan, 911; Erl. 100, 18. Se cyng ond his biscopas ond his aldormenn ond alle ða wioton disse ðíóde ðǽr gesomnade wǽron, Chart. Th. 70, 15. Cynewulf benemh Sigebryht his ríces and West-Seaxna wiotan, Chr. 755; Erl. 48, 19. Bútan ðæs cyninges leáfe and his witena, 901; Erl. 96, 28. Eádmund cyning cýþ . . . ðæt ic smeáde mid mínra witena geþeahte ge hádedra ge lǽwedra, L. Edm. S. proem.; Th. i. 246, 19. Ic Ælfréd West-Seaxna cyning eallum mínum witum ðás geeówde, and hié ðá cwǽdon, ðæt him ðæt licode eallum tó healdenne, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 58, 28. Ic Íne . . . mid eallum mínum ealdormonnum and ðém ieldstan witum mínre þeóde, and eác micelre gesomnunge Godes þeówa wæs smeágende be dære hǽlo úrra sáwla and be ðam staðole úres ríces, L. In. proem.; Th. i. 102, 6. Ælðelréd wæs mid mycelum gefeán Angelcynnes witon gehálgod tó cyninge, Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 30. Weotum, Chart. Th. 480, 16. (3) in reference to other Teutonic people:—Witan Scyldinga, Beo. Th. 1561; B. 778. Hé ða wealáfe weotena dóme árum heólde, 2201; B. 1098. III. *an elder, a chief person, senior* (cf. fród *for double sense of* wise *and* old):—Beón gesette án oðþe twégen ealde witan (*unus aut duo seniores*), R. Ben. 74, 14. Ældo ł uuto ðæs folces *seniores populi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 23. On gemóte heora witena *in conventu seniorum*, Bd. 3, 5; S. 527, 23. Wutuna (uutuna ł ældra, Lind.) *patrum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 17. Cwæð se Hǽlend tó ðám witum (*ad seniores*), Lk. Skt. 22, 52. Hé ge fram ðám witum ge fram his efenealdum (*a senioribus et coaetaneis suis*) mid rihtre lufan lufad wæs, Bd. 5, 19; S. 637, 18. Hé geseah ealle witon on þeáwum and dǽdum scínende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 85. IV. *one who has knowledge, a witness*:—Eall mín mǽgð mé is tó witan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 42. Léase uuta *falsi testes*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. Mid sægene unrím geleáffulra witena (*testium*) ða ðe ða ðing wiston, Bd. pref.; S. 472, 25. Gif hé hit nǽbbe beforan gódum weotum (witum, *v.l.*) geceápod, L. In. 25; Th. i. 118, 14. V. *a wise man, one professing supernatural knowledge*:—Hé sende tó Egipta wísustan witan *misit ad omnes conjectores Egypti cunctosque sapientes*, Gen. 41, 8. [Witene imot, Laym. 11545. Beon weote and witnesse þerof, A. R. 204, 24. Þe wite (Helyas þe prophete, 8628), Orm. 8673. *O. Frs.* wita *a witness*: *O. H. Ger.* wizzo *gnarus, sapiens*; *divinus*. Cf. *Goth.* un-wita *foolish*; *ignorant.*] v. ǽ-, burh-, folc-, fyrn-, ge-, láh-, lár-, leód-, rǽd-, rún-, scír-, stíg-, un-, úþ-, þeód-, weorold-wita.

witan; *prs.* ic, hé wát, ðú wást, wæst, *pl.* wé witon; *p.* wiste; *pp.* witen. I. *to wit, know, have knowledge, be aware*, (1) absolute:—*Nosti* ic can oðde ic wát, *nosti* ic wiste, Ælfc. Gr. 33; Zup. 205, 8. Oft wé oferswiðdon swá swá ðú sylf wistest, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 27. Ne meahte hire ludas, ne ful gere wiste, sweotole gecýðan, Flen. Kmbl. 1717; El. 860. Ne ongeátan hí, ne geara witan *nescierunt, neque intellexerunt*, Ps. Th. 81, 5. Giefe monigfealdran ðonne ǽnig mon wite, Exon. Th. 177, 4; Gú. 1221. Hé wæccende ðóhte ðæt hé nó witende (*nesciens*)

ārǽfnode, Bd. 1, 27; S. 497, 8. Ic oft swór mǽne ádas ge weotende *ad infernum viventes sentientesque descendunt*, Past. 55; Swt. 429, 27. Hié æt nihstan witende mid deófolcræftum sóhton hú hí hit gestillan mehte, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 7. Đa de him ne ondrǽdaþ witende (*sciendo*) syngian, Bd. 1, 27; S. 491, 37. Ne weotendum (*nescientibus*) oþþe nó gýmendum dǽm hyrdum dære stówe, 4, 3; S. 579, 12. (2) with acc., *to know* something, *have knowledge of, be aware of*:—Hwanun wát (witto, Lind., wito, Rush. *sciam*) ic dis? Lk. Skt. 1, 18. Ne ic ǽniges wáht hælceða gehygdo, Andr. Kmbl. 398; An. 199. Đú wást đa menniscan týddernysse, Blickl. Homl. 243, 30: Ps. C. 31. Đú wǽst and const ánra gehwylces earfeđsíđas, Andr. Kmbl. 2566; An. 1284. Crist ealle wát góde ádede, Gen. Th. 449, 7; Dóm. 67: Blickl. Homl. 19, 33. Ælc here hæfđ đý lǽssan cræft đonne hé cymđ, gif hine mon ǽr wát (*if people know of it*), ǽr hé cume, Past. 56; Swt. 433, 28. Hé manna ingehygd wát and can, Blickl. Homl. 179, 26. Ne magon wé hit ná dyrnan, for đam đe hit Drihten wát, Hy. 7, 93: Exon. Th. 183, 11; Gú. 1325. Manna gepóhtas nǽnig mon ne wát, Blickl. Homl. 181, 11: Ps. Th. 73, 17: Hy. 3, 32. Wé gewislíce witon (*know of*) unrím đara monna de da écan gesǽlda sóhtan *multos scimus beatitudinis fructum quaesisse*, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 36, 2: Elen. Kmbl. 1285; El. 644. Rincum de bēc witan, Exon. Th. 429, 19; Rä. 43, 7. Ic wiste hira sár *sciens dolorem ejus*, Ex. 3, 8. Hé heora lotwrencas wiste, Mk. Skt. 12, 15. Hé wiste spræca fela, Cd. Th. 29, 5; Gen. 445. Deáh de hé hit ǽr wisđe, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 3. Hé ne wisse word ne angin, Cd. Th. 223, 25; Dan. 125. Ealle da de đone gylt mid him wiston *conscii servi*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 2. Đa swíđe lytle fiorme dara bóca wiston *very little profitable matter in those books did they know*, Past. pref.; Swt. 5, 11. Yldo bearn ǽr ne cúđon, þeáh hié fela wiston, Cd. Th. 179, 16; Exod. 29. Metod hié ne cúþon, ne wiston hié Drihten God, Beo. Th. 365; B. 181. Gé sweltaþ deáđe, nymþe ic dóm wite swefnes, Cd. Th. 224, 29; Dan. 143. Nis đæt eówer đæt gé witan đa þráge and da tíde *non est vestrum nosse tempora et momenta*, Blickl. Homl. 117, 24. Da mildestan dara de men witen, Exon. Th. 255, 1; Jul. 207. Gé ne magon witan dæra tída tácnu, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 3: Exon. Th. 339, 11; Gn. Ex. 92. Gerím witan heardra heteþonca, 261, 13; Jul. 261. Ús Hælend God onwráh, đæt wé hine witan mótan, 24, 14; Cri. 384: Beo. Th. 509; B. 252. Æġhwæþres sceal scearp scyldwig gescád witan worda and weorca, 582; B. 288. Wytan, Hy. 3, 17. Dó hit mon ús tó witanne, Past. 46; Swt. 357, 5. Béc da de niédbeđearfosta siéin eallum monnum tó wietonne, pref.; Swt. 7, 7. Tó wietenne, 15; Swt. 92, 26. Witende (*scientes*) ǽgđer ge gód ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5. Witendum (weotendum, Ps. Surt.) đé *scientibus te*, Ps. Spl. 35, 11. Nán þing nis behýdd đæt ne sý witen (*quod non sciatur*), Lk. Skt. 12, 2. (3) with acc. and infin.:—Đǽr ic seomian wát đónne sigebróđor bendum fæstne, Andr. Kmbl. 365; An. 183. Wé witun đé bilewitne wesan, Coll. Monast. Th. 18, 22. Dara cynna monige hé wiste on Germanie wesan, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 14: Exon. Th. 182, 20; Gú. 1313; 248, 16; Jul. 91. Wisse, 436, 15; Rä. 55, 1: 324, 28; Vid. 101. Đǽr đú wite elenan standan, Lchdm. ii. 346, 10. (4) with acc. and complementary word or phrase:—For đære byldo de ic tó him wát, Blickl. Homl. 179, 21. Ic đé on dyssum hýndum wát wyrmum tó wiste, Soul Kmbl. 303; Seel. 155. Ic mé đæt wát tó helpe, Ps. Th. 51, 7. Ic wát heáhburh hér áne neáh, Cd. Th. 152, 8; Gen. 2517. Ic hine goodne wát, Ps. Th. 53, 6: 106, 1: Beo. Th. 3731; B. 1863: Hy. 1, 3. Ne wát ic mé beworhtne wulle flýsum, Exon. Th. 417, 11; Rä. 36, 3. Đú wǽst đé bǽles cwealm hátne in helle, Andr. Kmbl. 2374; An. 1188. Hé wát his sincgiefan biheledne, Exon. Th. 183, 13; Gú. 1326: 311, 15; Seef. 92. For đam ǽrende đæt hé tó ús eallum wát, 451, 34; Dóm. 113. Hý him in wuldre witon Waldendes giefe, 76, 23; Cri. 1244: 107, 20; Gú. 61. Đú wýstest đæt đú wistest Crist on róde áhangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 34: Ps. Th. 118, 21. Da heó séleste wiste, Elen. Kmbl. 2404; El. 1203: Cd. Th. 3, 26; Gen. 41: Beo. Th. 1297; B. 646. Hé wende hine đǽr hé wiste handgeweorc heofencyninges, Cd. Th. 31, 32; Gen. 494: 169, 3; Gen. 2793: 259, 1; Dan. 685: Exon. Th. 162, 16; Gú. 976. Hé aldorþegn deádne wisse, Beo. Th. 2623; B. 1309: Cd. Th. 249, 25; Dan. 535. Đæt hé wiste hine scyldigne, Chart. Th. 166, 33. Hié đone here tóweardne wiston, Blickl. Homl. 79, 13: Shrn. 86, 3: Exon. Th. 459, 20; Hö. 2. Ne mé unrihtes on áwiht wistan, Ps. Th. 58, 3. Wiston him be súdan Sigelwara land, Cd. Th. 182, 1; Exod. 69. Wisson, Beo. Th. 498; B. 246. Gif hé hine sylfne wite dæs clǽnne, L. C. E. 5; Th. i. 362, 9. (5) with a clause, (a) without connecting word:—Le wát đú eart Godes hálga, Mk. Skt. 1, 24: Cd. Th. 24, 30; Gen. 385: 35, 8; Gen. 551. Ic wát þeáh, gif đé ǽfre gewyrd đæt . . . þonne gesihst đú . . ., Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 24. Wé witon hé úre wæs wealdend, Blickl. Homl. 243, 17. Wiste hé his bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wǽron, 131, 26. Wite đé be đissum, gif đú eádmódne eorl gemǽte, đam bid gæst gegæderad Godes ágen bearn, Exon. Th. 318, 4; Mód. 77. (b) with introductory *đæt*:—Ic wát (*novi*), đæt đú eart wilgá, Gen. 12, 11. Ic wát (*scio*), đæt đú swá dídest, 20, 6. Ic wát (*cognovi*), đæt Drihten ys mǽre, Ex. 18, 11. Ic wát (uát, Lind., wátt, Rush. *scio*), đæt seó cýđnes is sóđ, Jn. Skt. 5, 32: Cd. Th. 35, 22; Gen. 558. Ic wát and can, đæt đú mín God wǽre *agnovi quoniam Deus meus es tu*, Ps. Th. 55, 8. Ic wát geare, đæt . . ., Beo. Th. 5306; B. 2656. Đú wást, đæt ic eom untýmende, Gen. 16, 2: Jn. Skt. 21, 15: Ps. Th. 68, 6. Wé wcotan, đæt wé đæs dearfe nabbaþ, Bd. 2, 5; S. 507, 21. Se hellsceaða wiste, đæt hié Godes yrre habban sceoldon, Cd. Th. 43, 23; Gen. 695. Wisse, Beo. Th. 4668; B. 2339. Đa men wisson (wisston, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 196, 8), đæt . . ., Met. 26, 100. Westan, Judth. Thw. 24, 26; Jud. 207. Wé witon (uutton, Lind., wutun, Rush. *scimus*), đæt hé is synful, Jn. Skt. 9, 24, 29, 31. Wé witon (wutan, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wite gé (wutas gié, Lind., gé wutan, Rush. *scitis*), đæt . . ., 26, 2: Mk. Skt. 10, 41. Wit đú, đæt ic eom dry, Blickl. Homl. 183, 17. Witaþ gé, đæt hit swá nis *scitote, quia non est mea*, Bd. 4, 8; S. 576, 2. Witaþ (wutas gié, Lind.), đæt . . ., Mt. Kmbl. 24, 43: Lk. Skt. 10, 11: Ps. Th. 99, 2. Wite gé, đæt . . . *scitote, quoniam* . . ., Ps. Th. 4, 4: Blickl. Homl. 191, 36. Wite đú, đæt . . . *scito, quod* . . ., Gen. 15, 13: Jud. 6, 14: Blickl. Homl. 181, 11: 183, 18: Elen. Kmbl. 1889; El. 946. Wite hé, đæt hé bid wana, Blickl. Homl. 17, 36. Sua sua hié selfe wieten, đæt hié hit for Gode dón, Past. 28; Swt. 191, 2. Witen, Met. 19, 13. Se reccere sceal geornlíce wietan, đætte . . ., Past. 20; Swt. 149, 1. Dæm láreówe is tó wietanne, đæt . . ., 63; Swt. 459, 6. Tó witenne, Blickl. Homl. 63, 5: 129, 26: 209, 19. (bb) with *for đon đe*:—Crist đá wiste, for đon đe (*quia*) se hálga đá slép, Blickl. Homl. 235, 13. (c) with indirect interrogative forms:—Ic wát hwæt hé þenceþ, Blickl. Homl. 181, 10: Cd. Th. 34, 10; Gen. 535. Ic wát hwá mé ferede, Andr. Kmbl. 1808; An. 906. Ic ne wát hwǽr đú eart, Blickl. Homl. 241, 7: Exon. Th. 496, 21; Rä. 85, 18. Đú cans eal đis wésten, and wást hwǽr wé wícian magon, Past. 41; Swt. 304, 16. Đú wást and canst hú đú lifian scealt, Cd. Th. 56, 23; Gen. 916. Wást đú hú đeós ádle scyle ende gesettan? Exon. Th. 163, 16; Gú. 994. Eówer Fæder wát hwæs eów þearf biþ, Blickl. Homl. 21, 1. Wé witon hwelce wælhriównessa Neron weorhte, Bt. 16, 4; Fox 56, 36. Ne wuti gé of hwelc tíd hláfferd ísher tó cymmende sié, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 42. Gif ic wiste hú . . ., Beo. Th. 5032; B. 2519. Đæt đú wisse (wistest, *v. l.*) hwæs đú wundredest, Bt. 41, 4; Fox 252, 14. Ne wiste hé hwonne him fǽmnan tó brýde wǽron, Cd. Th. 157, 5; Gen. 2600. Đæt wé wissen (wiston, *v.l.*) hwæt hé wǽre, Bt. 42; Fox 256, 2. Đæt ic wite gearwe on hwylcne weg ic gange, Ps. Th. 142, 9. Wite đú hú wíd and síd helheođo, and mid hondum ámet, Cd. Th. 308, 27; Sat. 699. Wé witon magon hú swíþe ús is đes dæg tó mǽrsienne, Blickl. Homl. 161, 7: 47, 21. Gif đú witan wille hwæt gedón wǽre, 177, 1. (d) with *gif*:—Đú wást gif hit is swá wé secgan hýrdon, Beo. Th. 550; B. 272. (6) with the construction of (2) and of (5). (a) (2) and (5b):—Án þing ic wát, đæt ic wæs blíud, and đæt ic nú geseó, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. Wát ic đæt nú đá, đæt hé bid alles leás écan dreámes, Cd. Th. 275, 34; Sat. 181: Andr. Kmbl. 866; An. 433. Đú wást mine geheówunga, đæt ic eom dust, Blickl. Homl. 89, 15. Đæt đú wást, đæt ic wæs deád, 183, 13. Da de hit witon, đæt hié him þeówiaþ, Bt. 21; Fox 72, 32. Đæt ic gearwe wiste, đæt . . ., Exon. Th. 196, 7; Az. 170: Cd. Th. 24, 31; Gen. 386. Dis wutaþ gié, dætte geneólǽcaþ rîc Godes, Lk. Skt. Lind. 10, 11. Ǽr hé sóđ wite, đæt đa synfullan sáwla sticien helle tó middes, Salm. Kmbl. 342; Sal. 170. Hú mæg ic hit witan, đæt ic hit ágan sceal *unde scire possum, quod possessurus sim eam?* Gen. 15, 8. (b) with (2) and (5c):—Đú đæt ána wást, hú mé módor gebǽr, Ps. C. 61. Gif đú hit wást, hú đú mǽre eart, Hy. 3, 20. Đæt ne wát ǽnig, hú đa wísan sind wundorlíce, Cen. Th. 223, 10; Ph. 357. Đæt ne wiste hé, hwæt se manna wæs, Andr. Kmbl. 521; An. 261. Đæt hié đæt wiston, hwonne hé disse worlde ende gesettan wolde, Blickl. Homl. 119, 9. Nis nǽnig mon de đæt án wite, hú lange hé đás gedón wille, hwæþer dis þúsend sceole beón scyrtre đe lengre, 119, 5. Đæt đú sóđ wite, hú đæt geeode, Exon. Th. 28, 6; Cri. 442. Đæt ic sóđ wite, hwæđer . . ., Andr. Kmbl. 1206; An. 603. Ne mæge wé đæt sóđ witan, hú đú ǽdele eart, Hy. 3, 13. (c) with (2) and (5d):—Gif hé synful is, đæt ic nát, Jn. Skt. 9, 25. (7) with preposition *be*:—Wé witon bí monnum, se se đe bitt đone monn đæt him dingie wið óderne đe hé bid ierre, đæt irsigende mód hé gegremeđ, Past. 10; Swt. 63, 11. Hié witon ge be heora sige, ge eác be dara héþena manna fleáme *they knew both about their victory and about the heathens' flight*, Blickl. Homl. 203, 3. Se consul heora ungemet ofslóg and sige hæfde; be đæm mon mehte witan, đá hé and đa consulas hié átellan ne mehton *quot millia hominum interfecta, quot capta sint, ipse consul ostendit; qui, cum multitudinem capti populi referre vellet, numerum explicare non potuit*, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 140, 30. Be đam ǽfteran is tó witanne, đæt hé wæs tó biscope gehálgod *de secundo intimandum, quod in episcopatum fuerit ordinatus*, Bd. 4, 23; S. 594, 11. **II.** *to be wise, be in one's senses*:—Đá wéndon hí đæt hé tela ne wiste, ac đæt hé wǽdde *vulgus aestimabat eum insanire*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 517, 10. 'Geseoh đæt đú tęala wite.' Cwæþ hé: 'Ne wéde ic' *vide ut sanum sapias. Non, inquit, insanio*, 5, 13; S. 632, 32. **III.** *to be conscious of, to know* fear, pity, etc., *to feel, shew* respect, honour, etc.:—Wát ic sorga dý má, Cd. Th. 54, 33; Gen. 886. For hwon

wâst ðū weán? 54, 12; Gen. 876. Hit mâre ne wât bûton gnornunge, Met. 3, 9. Se wyrsa ne wât on his mægwinum mâran âre, Salm. Kmbl. 717; Sal. 358. Hió him tó lítelne ege tó witan *they feel too little awe of him*, Wulfst. 220, 27. Ðū ðæs þonc ne wisses *thou knewest* (*feltest*) *no gratitude for it*, Exon. Th. 85, 5; Cri. 1386: 90, 15; Cri. 1474. Ðone ðe in meoduhealle mine wisse (*should feel affection*), oþþe mec frêfran wolde, 288, 7; Wand. 27. Ic lǽrde ðæt ǽlc on ðþrum ârwyrþnesse wiste, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. Hé him forgeaf ðone nîd ðe hé tó him wiste, Ors. 5, 15; Swt. 250, 15. Hé sâr ne wiste, Cd. Th. 12, 3; Gen. 179. Hié sorge wiht, weorces ne wiston, 49, 2; Gen. 786. Ðæt is tó wundrianne, ðæt ða Egipti swâ lytle þoncunge wiston Iôsepe, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 32. Ðæt hí nǽnige incan tó him wiston *se mentem ad illum ab omni ira remotam habere*, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 41. Wite mâran þanc ðæs ðe dû hæbbe, ðonne ðæs ðe dû wéne, Prov. Kmbl. 22. Ælc ðe gescâd wite *every rational person*, L. C. S. 75; Th. i. 424, 19. Ðæt hé on ðam gride micle mæde wite *that he shew great respect to that* ‘ grið,’ L. Eth. vii. 31; Th. i. 336, 14. Gif man on Godes gride mæde witan wolde, Wulfst. 161, 3. Ne wolde hé ǽnige âre witan on ðære Cristenan æfestnysse *nec religioni Christianae aliquid intendebat honoris*, Bd. 2, 20; S. 521, 29. Ðû mé noldest þanc witan mînra gôda, Wulfst. 261, 10. Nâ heáge witende *non alta sapientes*, Scint. 19, 2. [He wald ha witen (witten, wist, *v. ll.*), C. M. 10793. *Goth.* witan; *prs.* wait, *pl.* witun; *p.* wissa: *O. Sax.* witan; *prs.* wêt, *pl.* witun; *p.* wissa: *O. Frs.* wita; *prs.* wêt, *pl.* witen, witath: *O. H. Ger.* wizzan; *prs.* weiz, *pl.* wizzun; *p.* wissa, wista, westa; *pp.* wizzan: *Icel.* vita; *prs.* veit, *pl.* vitu; *p.* vissa; *pp.* vitinn.] v. be-, gewitan, nytan, un-witende.

wîtan; *p.* wât, *pl.* witon; *pp.* witen. **I.** *to see to, take heed to, guard, keep*, (1) absolute:—God witeþ on ðam hêhstan heofna rîce ufan Alwalda, Cd. Th. 32, 31; Gen. 511. [He (*God*) witeð and wialdeð alle þing, Anglia i. 11, 40. Ihesu, wel þu witest hem, Jul. 51, 15. Wel is him þat waked and witeð wel him seoluen, 74, 6. Swuch wardein (*God*), þet wit and wereð us ever, A. R. 312, 8. Þe vif wittes, þet witeð þe heorte alse wakemen, 14, 6. Wite mine Bruttes a to þines lifes, Laym. 28604. Crist . . . wite his soule, Havel. 405. To witen ant to welden, Marh. 2, 23. To wyten us wyþ þan unwihte, Misc. 72, 4.] (2) with acc.:—Ðæt bið gôd swefen, wite dû ðæt georne on dînre heortan, Lchdm. iii. 154, 19. (3) with a clause:—Wite dû georne, ðæt dû dô ealle ða tâzan *wide, ut omnia ostenta facias*, Ex. 4, 21. Wite ðæt dîn geþanc ne losige, Lchdm. iii. 154, 20. Wýte ðæt dû swâ dô, Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 23. Wîte se ôðer, ðæt hé hit bête, L. C. S. 76; Th. i. 418, 13. Wé willaþ âwerian ûs; wîte gé hwæt gé dôn siððan, L. Ælfc. P. 1; Th. ii. 364, 13. Wé beóð unscildige, gif wé hit secgaþ eów; wîte gé hwæðer gé silfe eówrum sâwlum beorgan willan, 43; Th. ii. 382, 27. [Wite ȝe þet ȝe ȝemen þenne halie sunnedei, O. E. Homl. i. 11, 29. Cf. *Goth.* þu witeis σὰ ὄψῃ, Mt. 27, 4.] **II.** *to lay to* a person's *charge, lay the blame of* something on a person or thing, *impute*. (1) absolute:—Wîte *imputet*, Germ. 400, 560. (2) with dat. of person:—Ðæt hé him ne wîte, Bt. proem.; Fox viii. 12. (3) with dat. of person and acc. of charge:—Mînum âgnum scyldum ic hit wîte, Ps. Th. 21, 2. Ne wîte ic him ða womcwidas, Cd. Th. 39, 7; Gen. 621. Hwæt wîtst dû ûs *what do you lay to our charge?* Bt. 7, 5; Fox 22, 36: Homl. Th. ii. 164, 28. Mé Freá witeþ sume ðara synna, Exon. Th. 456, 32; Hy. 4, 75: Salm. Kmbl. 885; Sal. 442. Hwæt wîte dû mé? Soul Kmbl. 43; Seel. 22. Ic nyste hwæt hî mé witon, Ps. Th. 34, 15. Hié witan Claudiuse ðone hunger, and hé weard him grom (*imperator convitiis infestatus*), Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 22. Ne wît dû heom ðâs synna *ne statuas illis hoc peccatum*, H. R. 9, 29. Gif dû hwæt on druncen misdô, ne wît dû him ealodæ, Prov. Kmbl. 39: 18: 54. Gif hé hwylc hleahterlîc word onfinde, ðæt hé ðæt ûs ne wîte, Guthl. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 13: Ps. Th. 65, 16. Hwæþer Rômâne hit witen nû ǽnegum men tó secganne hwæt hiera folces forwurde? Ors. 5, 2; Swt. 220, 9. Hwæt sió syn wǽre, ðe him seó cwên wîte, Elen. Kmbl. 832; El. 416. Ic eom swîðe gefûnde ðætte gé woldon ǽnige wuht eów selfum witan (wiétan, Hatt. MS.), ǽr ic hit eów wîte. Hit is gôd ðæt gé hit nû wiétun (witon, Hatt. MS.), Past. 31; Swt. 206, 19. Æfter ðæm ðe him swâ oftrædlice mislamp, hié angunnan hit witan heora lâtteówum and heora cempum heora earfeþa, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 25: Cd. Th. 51, 9; Gen. 824: Hy. 6, 25; Beo. Th. 5475; B. 2741. (4) with prep. governing person, and charge expressed in a clause:—Gif dû mé on wîte, ðæt ic unrihtlice done biscopdôm onfénge, Anglia x. 141, 22. [Gif þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi suluen, A. R. 304, 10. Schal he hit wite me? O. and N. 1248. If that I myysspeke wyte it the ale of Southwerk, Chauc. Mill. Prol. 32. Wytyn *imputo*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Sax.* witan: *O. H. Ger.* wîzan *imputare, statuere.* Cf. *Goth.* fra-, in-weitan.] **III.** *to go, depart*:—Nylle ic ǽfre hionan ût witan, ac ic symle hêr sôfte wille standan, Met. 24, 52. [Witeð ge awariede gastes into þat eche fir *ite maledicti in ignem eternum*, O. E. Homl. ii. 5, 36. He heðen wit, 123, 4. Þe wolf to witeþ, Laym. 21311. Herode wass witennn ut off life, Orm. 8222. Ne wite þou noȝt fra me *ne discesseris a me*, Ps. 21, 12.] v. æt-, ed-, ge-, ôþ-witan.

wîte, es (*a weak gen. pl.* witena *occurs*); *n.* **I.** *punishment, pain that is inflicted as punishment, torment*:—Wite *poena* vel *supplicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 86, 35. Tintregung *vel* wite *tormentum*, Wülck. Gl. 178, 20. Heó (*Eve*) hæfde hire sylfre geworht ðæt mæste wîte and callum hire cynne, ge ðæt wîte wæs tó ðæs strang, ðæt ǽghwylc man sceolde mid sâre on ðâs world cuman, and hêr on sorhgum beón, and mid sâre of gewitan, Blickl. Homl. 5, 27: Cd. Th. 28, 6; Gen. 431. Hié (*Lot's wife*) strang begeat wîte, 155, 5: Gen. 2568. Rêde wîte (*the deluge*), 79, 30; Gen. 1319. Wæs ðæt wîte (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) swâ strang, swâ Godes geþeld ǽr mycel wæs, Blickl. Homl. 79, 27. Hwæþer dû ongite ðæt ǽlc yfelwillende mon sié wîtes wyrþe? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 9, 13: 39, 2; Fox 212, 25. Wýtes, 39, 9; Fox 226, 5. Sweartne lîg werum tó wîte, Cd. Th. 153, 21; Gen. 2542: Hy. 6, 27. Hié âhôfon hine of ðam heâan wîte (*crucifixion*), Rood Kmbl. 121; Kr. 61. Liegeþ lonnum fæst . . . , wylleþ hine on ðam wîte, Salm. Kmbl. 537; Sal. 268. Hé wîte wealdeþ *he is the disposer of punishment*, Cd. Th. 248, 33; Dan. 523. Wîte *poenam, vindictam*, Hpt. Gl. 496, 7: Blickl. Homl. 77, 28. Ðæt ðû inc meaht wîte bewarigan, Cd. Th. 35, 31; Gen. 563. Ðû ðæs cwealmes scealt wîte winnan, 62, 14; Gen. 1014. Ic wîte þolade, Exon. Th. 89, 5; Cri. 1452: 240, 25; Ph. 644: Elen. Kmbl. 1038; El. 520. Freá wolde on wærlogan wîte settan, Cd. Th. 76, 33; Gen. 1265. Geseah hé engles hand writan Sennara wîte, 261, 17; Dan. 727. Ðé sind witu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2730; An. 1367: Exon. Th. 258, 13; Jul. 264. Ne ondrâde ic mé dômas dîne, ne dînra wîta bealo, 255, 9; Jul. 211. Hé weorna fealа wîta geþolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2979; An. 1492. Manigra wîta (wiéta, Hatt. MS.) hié beóð wyrde, Past. 28; Swt. 190, 7. Wîtena *tormentorum, poenarum*, Hpt. Gl. 485, 10. Ne bist dû orhlýte ðara wîtena, Homl. Th. ii. 310, 27. Witun *cruciatibus, poenis*, Hpt. Gl. 487, 12. Ða heó wæs tó ðâm wîtum (*ad poenam*) gelǽdd, Gen. 38, 25. Tó manegum wîtum geworht *put to many tortures*, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 20. Wîtum belegan, Andr. Kmbl. 2424; An. 1213. Mid wîtum swingan, Exon. Th. 279, 22; Jul. 617. Forniman mid wîtum, Blickl. Homl. 189, 31. Wîta *tormenta, supplicia*, Hpt. Gl. 499, 34. Wîtu, Andr. Kmbl. 2829; An. 1417. ¶ referring to the punishment of hell:—Ðæt ungeendode wîte, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24: 51, 31: Andr. Kmbl. 1778; An. 891: Exon. Th. 446, 8; Dôm. 19. Is ðes wǽlíca hâm, wites ârylled, Cd. Th. 271, 4; Sat. 100. Wîtes fýr, Exon. Th. 39, 21; 625. Grim helle fýr tó wîte, 78, 7; Cri. 1270. Synna tó wîte, 77, 2; Cri. 1250. In wîte bîdan, Cd. Th. 268, 1; Sat. 48. Geléded de tó wîte þe tó wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 97, 22. Se gâst nimeþ æt Gode swâ wîte swâ wuldor, swâ him ǽr ðæt eordfæt geworhte, Soul Kmbl. 13; Seel. 7: Blickl. Homl. 23, 6. In ece wîte gefeallan, 57, 21. Se ðæt wîte ǽr tó wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 28; Sat. 494. Hé ðæs ôþres sâule of wîtum generede, and of tintregum ǽlêsde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 33. Hé bið mid witum þreád ǽfter his deáþe, 49, 25. On écum witum wunian, 83, 18. Ic seal weán and wîtu and wrace dreógan, Cd. Th. 276, 7; Sat. 185. **I a.** *a means* or *implement of punishment*:—Wundor on wîte (*the fiery furnace*) ágangen, Cd. Th. 233, 3; Dan. 270. Wîta cyn *catastarum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 58: 18, 64: 20, 34. **I b.** *a fine*. v. wîte-rǽden:—Sié ðæt wîte ,lx. scill., óð ðæt ángylde ârîse tó .xxx. scill. . . . sibþan sié ðæt wîte .cxx. scill., L. Alf. pol. 9; Th. i. 68, 3–5. Gilde se borh ðam hlâforde his were ðe his wîtes wyrðe sî, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 4. Se hlâford gesette .xxx. scill. tó wîte, L. In. 3; Th. i. 104, 4: 6; Th. i. 106, 7: 7; Th. i. 106, 16: 10; Th. i. 108, 10: 25; Th. i. 118, 16. Be wîte, Th. i. 118, 15: L. E. G. 3; Th. i. 168, 6. Hé âge healf ðæt wîte, L. Wih. 11; Th. i. 40, 3. Gylde swá wer swá wîte, L. E. G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2. Gif hwá ǽfter ðam wîte crafige, L. C. S. 70; Th. i. 412, 24. Beó se cyng ǽlces ðæra wîta wyrðe ðe ða men gewyrcen ðe bôcland hæbben, L. Eth. i. 1; Th. i. 282, 16. See Kemble's Saxons in England, ii. 53. **II.** in a general sense, *torment, plague, disease, evil, pain*:—Wîte *malum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 58, 63. Ðæt wîte geswâc *plaga cessavit*, Num. 16, 48, 46. Dis ylce wîte (*plaga*) Hibernia gelîce wæle slôh and cwylmde, Bd. 3, 27; S. 558, 19: 4, 7; S. 574, 35. Wæs ðæt wîte (*famine*) tó strang, Cd. Th. 109, 8; Gen. 1819. Drihten slôh ðæt folc mid swîðe micclum wîte (*plaga magna nimis*), Num. 11, 33. Of ðam wîte gehǽled *sanata a plaga*, Mk. Skt. 5, 29. Ne ondrǽd dû ðé deáð tó swîðe for nânum wîte, Prov. Kmbl. 49. Ne bið him hyra yrmðu ân tó wîte, ac ðara ôþerra ead tó sorgum, Exon. Th. 79, 20; Cri. 1293. Waldend him ðæt wîte (*blindness*) teóde, 336, 4; Gn. Ex. 43. God sealde gumena gehwelcum welan swá wîte, Cd. Th. 256, 23; Dan. 645. Wîte âwinnan *to be tormented*, Exon. Th. 130, 18; Gû. 440: 441, 26; Kl. 5. Wîte lecgan on *to torment, plague*, 144, 29; Gû. 685. Syndon hyra wîta scytelum cilda onlícost *sagittae parvulorum factae sunt plagae eorum*, Ps. Th. 63, 7. Wraðu wannhâlum wîta gehwylces, sæce and sorge, Elen. Kmbl. 2058; El. 1030. Hé monge gehǽlde hefigra wîta, Exon. Th. 155, 9; Gû. 857. Wanhâle witum gebundene, Andr. Kmbl. 1160; An. 580. Hé gehǽlde manega of wîtum (*plagis*), Lk. Skt. 7, 21. Sleá dé Drihten mid ðâm Egiptiscan witon *ulcere Aegypti*, Deut. 28, 27. Ic sende eall mîn wîto (*plagas*) ofer dé, Ex. 9, 14. Wé geâxiaþ ungecyndelîco wîtu, Blickl. Homl. 107, 26. Nis nó ðæt ân ðæt hé him ûre

wîtu (*the pains that we inflict*) ne ondræde, 85, 15: Cd. Th. 289, 3; Sat. 392. [His wite abided on þere oðre weorlde, O. E. Homl. i. 103, 32. Mid ærmlicne witen (in 3oute bendhuse, 2nd MS.), Laym. 1046. Uppe wite of feowerti punden, 5118. *O. Sax.* wîti *punishment, torment: O. Frs.* wite: *O. H. Ger.* wizi *poena, supplicium, tormentum, passio, damnatio, judicium, crux: Icel.* viti *a punishment, fine.*] v. blöd-, dol-, fiht- (fyht-), fyrd- (ferd-), helle-, leger-, weard-, weorold-, wræc-wîte.

wîte-ærn, es; *n. A house of punishment, a prison*:—Witern *carcer*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 62.

wîte-bend a *torturing bond, a prison-bond*:—Ðé wærlogan wîtebendum swencan môton, Andr. Kmbl. 216; An. 108. Wé ellþeódigne on carcerne clommum belegdon, wîtebendum, 3120; An. 1563.

wîte-bróga, an; *m. Penal horror, a horrid punishment or torment*:—Ne mé weorce sind wîtebrógan, ðe ðú tó mé beótast, Exon. Th. 250, 31; Jul. 135. Eal ðæt man ús foresegð embe helle wîtebrógan (cf. Wende him God fro heuene riche into helle witerbrogen (hellewites brogen?), Chart. Th. 581, 3), Wulfst. 151, 24. Hé ðec sendeþ in ða sweartestan and ða wyrrestan wîtebrógan, Elen. Kmbl. 1861; El. 932: Cd. Th. 3, 33; Gen. 45.

wited-líc. v. witod-líc.

wîte-dóm, es; *m.* I. *knowledge derived from a superhuman source, prophecy, foreknowledge*:—Witedóm *profetia*, Kent. Gl. 1064. Se Godes wer durh witedómes gást (*per prophetiae spiritum*) ðone storm tówardne foreseah, Bd. 3, 15; S. 542, 4. Ðæt heó durh witedómes gást ða ádle forecwéðe, 4, 19; S. 588, 15: 4, 28; S. 606, 20. Ðæt wundor, ðæt þurh witedómes cræft [hé] wiste and him cýðde, Guthl. 17; Gdwin. 70, 2. Witedóme *vaticinatione*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 17. Hí þurh witedóm eal ánemdon, Exon. Th. 104, 24; Gú. 12. II. *a statement of what is known through superhuman agency, a prophecy*:—Wæs gefylled se witedóm (*praesagium*) Agustinus, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 8: 3, 14; S. 541, 9: Blickl. Homl. 71, 3: Exon. Th. 14, 1; Cri. 212. Wæs se witedóm beforan sungen, Elen. Kmbl. 2304; El. 1153. Æfter ðam witedóme *secundum vaticinium* (*prophetiam*), Hpt. Gl. 493, 48. Æfter Esaias witedóme, Bd. 3, 23; S. 554, 22. Gehýraþ witedóm lóbes giedditiga, Exon. Th. 234, 31; Ph. 548. Witedómas *oracula*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 50. Witedóma ł godcundra spréca *oraculorum*, 442, 36. Mid witedómas *presago*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 66, 32. v. *next word, and* cf. wîteg-dóm.

wîtedóm-líc; *adj. Of superhuman knowledge, prophetical*:—Witedómlíc wundor *a miracle which displayed a knowledge communicated by God* (cf. him God ealle ða dîglan þinge cúð gedyde, I. 12), Guthl. 11: Gdwin. 54, 1. Güdlác witedómlíce gáste (*in prophetic spirit*) weóx, and hé ða tóweardan mannum cýðde swá cúdlíce swá ða andweardan, 13; Gdwin. 60, 19. Witedómlíce múde hé sang, 4; Gdwin. 28, 19.

wîte-fæst; *adj. In slavery as a punishment for crime.* v. wîtebeów:—Hé wyle ðæt man freóge ætter his dæge ælcne witefæstne man ðe on his tíman forgylt wǽre *si quis, secundum patriae Anglie morem, in aliquam incurrisset servitutem tempore sue potestatis, libertate sibi penitus contributa, relaxatus ejus jussu est*, Chart. Th. 551, 14. Ic gean ðæt man gefréoge ælcne witefæstne man ðe ic on spræce áhte, 557, 21.

wítega, an; *m.* I. *a wise man, one who has knowledge*:—Hé is wítgan (cf. *the epithets applied to Simon*, eald ǽwita, 907; El. 455, guma gehdum fród, 1059; El. 531, *and the whole passage in which these forms occur*) sunu, Elen. Kmbl. 1181; El. 592. Swá ús gefreogun gleáwe wítgan þurh wísdóm on gewritum cýþaþ, Exon. Th. 199, 23; Ph. 30. II. *one who has knowledge from a superhuman source*, (1) *a prophet*:—Witega *propheta* vel *vates*, Wrt. Voc. i. 41, 69: *propheta*, 71, 68. (1 a) in the biblical sense:—Swá se wítega sang, Menol. Fox 119; Men. 59. Wítga, Exon. Th. 41, 4; Cri. 650: 316, 18; Mód. 50. Se wítiga (*the Psalmist*; v. Ps. 28, 3) cwæð, Fragm. Kmbl. 13; Leás. 8. Óð ðæt wítga cwom, Daniel tó dóme, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wítga (*Isaiah*), Exon. Th. 19, 26; Cri. 306. Iónas tácn ðæs wítgan (*prophetae*), Mt. Kmbl. 12, 39. On ðæs wítegan bóc Isaíam, Mk. Skt. 1, 2. Sunu Daudes wítgan (*Nathan the prophet*) lárum getimbrede tempel, Cd. Th. 202, 19; Exod. 390. Ðæt fram Drihtne gecweden wæs þurh ðone wítegan (wítgo, Lind., witgu, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. 1, 22: 2, 15. Twelf wítegan syndon de twelf bóc ǽwriton . . . Wǽron eác óðre wítegan ðe ne writon náne bóc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 8, 28. 'Eówre wítgan (*prophetae*) eów witgodon dysig' . . . Þa gódan láreówas beóð oft geneminede on hálgum gewritum wiétgan (wítgan, Cott. MSS.), for ðæm hié gereccaþ dis andwearde líf fleónde and ðæt tówearde gesweotoligeaþ, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3–7. Wítigan, Cd. Th. 293, 26; Sat. 460: Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Ðæt in fyrndagum wítegan sǽdon, 293, 32; Sat. 464. Ða wítigan þrý (*Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*), Andr. Kmbl. 1602; An. 802. Hú on worulde ár wítgan sungon, gásthálige guman, be Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1119; El. 561: Exon. Th. 5, 3; Cri. 64. Æ and wítegena bebod (wítgas ł wítgo, Lind., witgu, Rush.) *lex et prophete*, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 12. Witgena word, Exon. Th. 29, 27; Cri. 469. Heáhfædera nán, ne wítgena, 273, 12; Jul. 515. Siteþ Waldend mid wítegum, Cd. Th. 301, 25; Sat. 587. Né wé swcotul tácen ús geseód énig, ne wé wítegan habbaþ, ðæt ús andgytes má secgen, Ps. Th. 73, 9. (2) *a wise man, diviner, soothsayer*:—Wítgan, Caldéa cyn, Cd. Th. 218, 19; Dan. 41. Andswarode cyning wítgum sínum (*the wise men of Babylon, the magicians, and the astrologers, and the sorcerers, and the Chaldeans*, Dan. 2, 2, 12), 224, 13; Dan. 135. Uuítgan *divinos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 57: 25, 42: *divinos, ariolos*, 141, 55. III. applied to things, *a presage*:—Ætýwdon twégen steorran . . . Hí wítegan (*praesagae*) wǽron grimmes wæles, Bd. 5, 23; S. 645, 26. Wítegum *praesaginibus*, Hpt. Gl. 448, 64. [Dauid þe halie witeze, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 16. Se witiże, 233, 12. Ðe lordéw þe tehte Salemon and alle wise witege here wisdom, ii. 83, 36. Dauid þe witeze, H. M. 5, 2. Teilesin heo heolten for witie, Laym. 9004. Merlin þe witeze, 17415. Tweolue of þine witiȝn, of þine wisuste monnen, 4368. He þeos word seide þurh an of his witeȝen *profeta clamabat dicens*, Kath. 483. *O. H. Ger.* wizago *propheta*: *pitho, divinus, ariolus.*] v. deófol-, tungol-witega.

wíteg-dóm, es; *m.* I. *prophecy*:—Ðæt sié gefylled wítigdóm (*prophetia*) Essaies, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 13, 14. Ðæt wítgadóm and allra canóne cuido ða ðe ymb Cristes dróung ácueden uæs ł wǽron, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 30 margin. II. *divination*:—Ne meahte seó manigeo þurh witigdóm wihte áþencean, ne áhicgan, Cd. Th. 224, 34; Dan. 146. [*O. H. Ger.* wîzag-tuom *prophetia, divinatio.*] Cf. wíte-dóm, witegung.

wítege, an; *f. A prophetess*:—Anna dió witga *Anna prophetissa*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 36. [*O. H. Ger.* wîzaga *prophetissa.*] v. wítegestre.

wíte-geard (?), es; *m. A place of punishment*:—Witehúses ł wyrtcardes (witegeardes?) *amphitheatri*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 47.

wítegend-líc; *adj. Prophetic*:—Ic (Elísháh) bidde ðé (*Elijah*), ðæt ic beó áfylled mid ðam wítegendlícum gáste ðe on ðé nú wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282. Ðæt cild on his módor innoðe . . . mid wítgendlícre fægnunge getácnode done tócyme úres Álýsendes, Homl. Th. i. 352, 28. Hí wiston ða tówerdan ding, and mid wítigendlícere gyddunge bododon, 540, 25.

wítegestre, an; *f. A prophetess*:—Anna wæs wítegystre (*prophetissa*), Lk. Skt. 2, 36. Týn mædena wǽron on hǽdenum folcum, de man hét Sibillas, ðæt synd wítegestran, and hí wítegodon ealle be Criste, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 31.

wítegian, wítgian; *p.* ode *To prophesy*, (1) absolute:—Ða hig wítegodon (*prophetarent*), ða arn án cnapa and cwæð: 'Eldad and Meldad wítegiaþ (*prophetant*),' Num. 11, 27. Wítigaþ, Cd. Th. 246, 16; Dan. 480. Wítgas, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 10. Zacharias wæs mid hálegum gáste áfylled and hé wítegode (*prophetauit*), Lk. Skt. 1, 67: Num. 23, 8. Hú ne wítegode wé on dínum naman? Mt. Kmbl. 7, 22. Ealle witegan wítegudun (wítgadun, Rush.) óð Iohannes, 11, 13. Mid wítegiende múde, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 36, 19. (2) with an object, (a) an accusative: —Ðæt hé him witgode wyrda geþingu, Cd. Th. 250, 13; Dan. 546. 'Eówre witgan eów witgodan dysig' . . . Hié scolden leásunga wítgian, Past. 15; Swt. 91, 3–8. Hié eal, ðæt tóweard wæs, beforan wítgodan, Blickl. Homl. 161, 15. Se swég wæs þurh witgan wítgod, 133, 31. (b) with a clause:—Hé witgode, ðæt se Hǽlend sceolde sweltan for ðære þeóde, Jn. Skt. 11, 51. Hé witgode suá suá hit geweorðan sceolde, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Witigan wítigodan, ðæt se wolde cuman, Blickl. Homl. 105, 9. Witga (*prophetiza*) ús, huá is se ðe dec ofslóg, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 68. (c) with constructions of (a) and (b):—Heora fæderas ðæt witgodan, ðæt him God wolde sendan his sunu, Blickl. Homl. 177, 10. (3) with a preposition:—Anna witegode be him . . . swá hálig wíf wæs ðæs wyrðe, ðæt heó móste wítigian enibe Crist, Homl. Th. i. 146, 27–29. Hé witgode be ðære ácennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg.: Blickl. Homl. 133, 28. Witgade, 83, 24. Witegan de witegodon ymbe Crist, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 18. [Þis witeȝede Dauid . . . þis he witeȝede bi Drihtene, O. E. Homl. i. 7, 13–15. Minna bern sculen witeȝan, 91, 5. *O. Frs.* witgia: *O. H. Ger.* wizagôn *prophetare, vaticinari, auguriari, divinare.*] v. fore-, ge-wítegian.

wítegung, e; *f.* I. *prophecy*:—Án ðæra gecýðde Cristes tócyme mid sealmsange, and óðer mid wítegunge. Sind sealmsang and wítegung, swylce hí syfinge wǽron . . . tó ðám fíf ǽlícum bócum, Homl. Th. i. 188, 19. Ða wæs gefylled Hieremias wítegung, de dus wítegode, 80, 18. Esaias wítegung (wítgiung *prophetia*, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 14. Wítgiung, p. 16, 15. In stefne wítgeonges *in uoce prophetiae*, Mk. Skt. p. 1, 8. Swá swá Isaias se wítega hit on bóc sette on his wítegunge, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 22. II. *divination*:—Þurh eorþan wítegung *geomantia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 23. Þurh deáþes wítgung *nicromantia*, 62, 30. [He ȝifð summe witegunge, O. E. Homl. i. 97, 19. All þatt witeȝhunnge þatt hailȝhe witess writenn, Orm. 15149. *O. H. Ger.* wîzagunga *divinatio, vaticinium, auspicium.*] v. fore-witegung.

wítegung-bóc; *f. A book containing prophecies, a prophetical book*: —Hit is áwriten be mé on wítegungbócum, Homl. Skt. ii. 24, 115. Ic geliornod hæbbe on eówer wítegungbócum, ðæt gé wǽron fram fryndе gecorene fram Criste selfum, H. R. 7, 11, 30.

wíte-hrægel, es; *n. A garment worn as a punishment, sackcloth*:—Ic mine gewǽda on witehrægl cyrde *posui vestimentum meum cilicium*, Ps. Th. 68, 11.

wíte-hús, es; *n. A house of punishment* or *torment*, (1) *a prison*:—Witehúsa *ergastulorum*, Hpt. Gl. 516, 8. (2) *an amphitheatre* in which the Christians were martyred:—Witehúses *amphitheatri*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 47. On witehúse *in amphitheatrum* (the passage is: In amphitheatrum

sanctos ferreis collariis connexos cruentus carnifex imperat duci, Ald. 49), 489, 69. (3) *hell* :—Hé hélt dæt witehûs wræcna (*the fallen angels*) bûdan, Cd. 3, 21; Gen. 39: 304, 11; Sat. 628. On wráþra wíc . . . on witehûs, Exon. Th. 94, 7; Cri. 1536.

wíte-lác, es; *n. Punishment, torment, pain* :—Wurdon tô axan eorðan wæstma, eðne swá wíde swá ða wítelác (*the burning and terror at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*) gerǽhton, Cd. Th. 154, 12; Gen. 2554. Weras bǽsnedon witeloccas (witeláces, Grn.) weán under weallum, 146, 5; Gen. 2417.

wíte-leás; *adj. Not having to pay a fine* :—Gelǽste ǽlc wuduwe ða heregeata binnan twelf móndum, bûton hire ǽr tô onhagige, wíteleás, L. C. S. 74; Th. i. 416, 18.

wítend-líc *prophetic.* v. wítiend-líc.

wítendlíce ; *adv. Surely, certainly* :—Witendlíce hé getrymde ymbhwyrft eorðan *etenim firmavit orbem terrae*, Ps. Spl. 92, 2: 40, 10: 88, 6. Cf. witodlíce.

wíter, witter; *adj. Knowing, wise* :—Hé wíslíce hine beþóhte, swá hé full witter wæs, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 35. [Heo wes witer, heo wes wis, Laym. 9600. Þeo weoren þa alre witereste þe wuneden on Bruttene, 15204. Full witerr takenn *a manifest token*, Orm. 4013. Wurð ðe child witter and war, Gen. and Ex. 1308. Wex he witter and wyse, Alex. Skt. 629. *Icel.* vitr *wise.*]

wíte-rǽden[n], e; *f.* I. *punishment* :—Ðes cyning bebeád ðæt feówertiglíce fæsten healden beún ǽr Eástrum be witerǽdenne *jejunium quadraginta dierum observari praecepit . . . in transgressores dignas et competentes punitiones proposuit*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 11. II. *fine.* v. wite, I b :—Ut sit tuta . . . regalibus tributis majoribus et minoribus, sive taxationibus quod nos dicimus witerêden, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 84, 7. Ego Tûnburht episcopus aliquam partem terrae donabo liberam ab omnibus terrenis difficultatibus omnium gravitudinum . . . a taxationibus quod dicimus witerêdenne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 121, 25. Bíde mon mid ðære witerǽdenne ôþ ðæt se wér gegolden sié, L. In. 71; Th. i. 148, 4. Náh hé ðǽr nâne witerǽdenne *he cannot exact any fines*, 50; Th. i. 134, 4.

wíte-scræf, es; *n. A den of torment, hell* :—Gewít ðû áwyrgda in ðæt witescræf, Cd. Th. 308, 12; Sat. 691.

wíte-steng, es; *m. A pole used for punishment* or *torture* :—Witestengces, rôde *eculei*, witestenges *eculei, gabuli*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 70–73: Anglia xiii. 34, 169. v. þrípel.

wíte-stôw, e; *f. A place of punishment* or *torment, hell* :—Upp cómon sume ðara dýstra gâsta of ðære neowolnesse and of ðære witestôwe (*de abyssolilla flammivoma*), Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 41. Nis hêr (*in hell*) nú nǽnig wóp, swá hit ǽr gewunelíc wæs on disse witestôwe, Blickl. Homl. 85, 29.

wíte-swinge, an; *f. A stroke given as a punishment, chastisement* :—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc witeswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 2; Gen. 1864.

wíte-þeów, es; *m. One who had been condemned to slavery for crime,* or *from inability to pay the fines incurred for violation of the law.* For cases which involved loss of freedom, v. þeów. (1) literal :—Gif hwelc man bíþ witeþeów (or *adj.*? v. next word) nîwan geþeówad, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 7. (2) figurative, *one in hell* :—Bring ús hælo líf wérigum witeþeówum, Exon. Th. 10, 12; Cri. 151.

wíte-þeów; *adj. In slavery as a consequence of crime* :—Be witeðeówes monnes slege. Gif witeþeów Englisc mon hine forstalie, hô hine mon, L. In. 24; Th. i. 118, 6. Gif ðǽr hwylc witeðeów man sý de hió geðeówede, hió gelýfð tô hyre bearnon ðæt hî hine willon lýhtan for hyre sâulle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 132, 8. Witeþeówne monnan Wyliscne mon sceal bedrîfan be twelf hîdum tô swingum, L. In. 54; Th. i. 138, 3. Ic wullan ðæt man gefreógen ǽlcne witeðeówne man on ǽlcum ðæra landæ ðæ ic mînon freóndon bæcwedden hæbbæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 128, 10. Ðæt man freóge on ǽlcum tûnæ ǽlcne witæþeównæ mann ðæ undær hiræ geðeówud wæs, 360, 6. Ðís is Ælfsiges biscopes cwide. Ðæt is ǽrest, ðæt ic wille ðæt man gefreóge ǽlcne witeþeówne mannan ðe on ðam biscopríce sié for hine and for his cynehlâford, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 329, 17: L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 9. Wêron ðǽr þreó witeþeówe men and þreó þeówberde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 152, 8. Be witeðeówum mannum, L. In. 48; Th. i. 132, 6. Cf. wíte-fæst, and see Kemble's Saxons in England, i. 200, Grmm. R. A. 328.

wítga-dôm, wítgian. v. wíteg-dôm, wítegian.

wíþ; *prep.* (*adv. conj.*). I. with gen. (1) determining the direction of motion or action, (a) marking an object towards which motion is directed, *towards, to, in the direction of* :—Wende hé hine west wið Exanceastres, Chr. 894; Erl. 91, 10. Rád ût wið Lygtûnes, 917; Erl. 102, 16. Hé âfaren wæs wiþ þara scípa, Ors. 6, 36; Swt. 292, 30. On ðone aldan weg wið huîtan stanes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 5. Fleógan wið ðæs holtes, Byrht. Th. 131, 14; By. 8. Wið ðæs fæstengeates fole onette, Judth. Thw. 23, 38; Jud. 162: 25, 7; Jud. 248. Hé irneþ wið his eardes, Met. 5, 15. Heó stígþ wiþ hire uprynæs, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 27. Hé him bebeád, swá hié feohtan angunnen, ðæt hié wið his flugen, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 28. Hé wið ðæs beornes stôp, Byrht. Th. 135, 41; By. 131. Líget fleáh wið ðæs hádenan folces, Homl. Th. i. 504, 29. Ðæt wolen leát wið his and hine genam fram heora gesihðum, 296, 2. Ðá se hálga wer ne com, ðá cómon hî eft wið his (*they made their way to him*), ii. 172, 22. Sum fǽmne ásende wið his, 506, 6. Hî ásendan twégen weras wið his (tô him, *v. l.*), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 61. Ne gemêt hé hine, ne rihtne weg wiþ his ne áredaþ, Bt. 33, 3; Fox 128, 2. (b) marking an object towards which an action is directed, *towards, to, at* :—Hé hnáh tô eordan, áleát wið ðæs engles (*he bowed to the angel*), Num. 22, 31; Homl. Th. i. 120, 2. Hî luton wið heora, 38, 21. Grîp wið ðæs grundes *clutch at the bottom*, Cd. Th. 308, 31; Sat. 701. Se lége líehte wið ðes láþan, 309, 25; Sat. 716. Beseah hé hine underbæc wiþ ðæs wífes, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 14: Cd. Th. 154, 29; Gen. 2563. (c) marking the object of an operation, purpose, aim, feeling, *with, towards, to, at, against* :—Gif gebyrige ðæt heora hwile wid úre bíge habban wille (*wants to come to us to buy*), oþþe wé wið heora, L. A. G. 5; Th. i. 156, 3. Hé beseah wid mîn *respexit me*, Ps. Th. 39, 1. Hé wrigaþ wiþ his gecyndes, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 24, 28: Met. 13, 67. Wiþ ðæs, ic wát, ðú wilt higian, Bt. 11, 2; Fox 34, 7. Mé wǽre líofre ðæt ic onette wiþ ðæs, ðæt ic dé móste gelæstan ðæt ic dé ǽr gehêt *festino debitum promissionis absolvere*, 40, 5; Fox 240, 16. Hwî murcnast dú wid mîn? 7, 3; Fox 20, 3. Deófles anda bið ástyred wid dîn, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 115. (2) marking position, *over against, opposite to* :—Sætt se Hælend wid (*contra*) ðæs dores, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 41. (3) marking an object against which there is protection, *against, from* :—Hé hié wid ðæs hêhstan brôgan gefriðode, Judth. Thw. 21, 3; Jud. 4. Wid hungres hleó, Elen. Kmbl. 1228; El. 616. Wid ýfela gefreó ûs fródna gehwylces, Hy. 6, 31. II. with dat. (1) marking local relations, (a) proximity, *by, near, against, beside* :—Æt Alre, and ðæt is wiþ Æþelingga eige, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 22. Hire líchama resteþ wid Rómeburig on ðam wege ðe man nemneþ Latina, Shrn. 31, 28. Sǽweall uplang gestód wid Israhélum, Cd. Th. 197, 8; Exod. 303. (b) extension, *unto* :—Wid wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (c) contact, *at, against* :—Heald wiþ wǽtan (or acc.?), Lchdm. ii. 150, 7. Him on hreþre langað beorn wid blôde (*burnt against the blood, heated his blood?*), Beo. Th. 3764; B. 1880. (d) collision or impact, *with, against, on* :—Scearp cymeþ sceó wiþ ðrum, ecg wid ecge, Exon. Th. 385, 8; Rä. 4, 41. Ic hnîtan sceal hearde wid heardum, 497, 23; Rä. 87, 5. Streámas wundon sund wid sande, Beo. Th. 431; B. 213. Hé wid áttorscadan oreðe gerǽsde (*rushed and met the breath*), 5670; B. 2839: Cd. Th. 126, 14; Gen. 2095. Hire wid halse heard gráþode, Beo. Th. 3136; B. 1566. Mid gráþe sôn wid feónde *to lay hands on the foe*, 882; B. 439. Ne sceal mon nô mid openlice edwíte him wid sleán *non aperta exprobratione sunt feriendi*, Past. 40; Swt. 295, 11. (e) confronting, *over against, opposite* :—Ongan ic steppan forð âna wid englum *I stepped forth and alone confronted the angels*, Cd. Th. 280, 1; Sat. 249. Be norðan is se sǽ, ðe ǽgþer is ge nearo ge hreóh wid Italia ðam lande (*opposite Italy*), Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 28, 12. (f) obstruction, *against, in the way of* :—Bordrand onswâf wid ðam gyregeniete, Bo. Th. 5113; B. 2560. (2) marking association, combination, *with.* v. III. 2 :—Gesweotula ðín sylfes weorc, and forlæt weall wid wealle (*let wall join with wall*), Exon. Th. 1, 20; Cri. 11. Hé teofanade ǽghwylc wiþ ôþrum, 349, 10; Sch. 44. Sand is geblonden, grund wid greóte, Andr. Kmbl. 849; An. 425. Mengan lyge wid sóðe, leóht wid þýstrum, Elen. Kmbl. 613; El. 307. Hî wid mánfullum mengdan þeóde *commisti sunt inter gentes*, Ps. Th. 105, 26. Swá gǽd þeóstru wid leóhte *sicut tenebrae ejus, ita et lumen ejus*, 138, 11. Ðá bæd heó hire wer ðæt hé wid hire wylne týman sceolde, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 23. (3) marking separation, *with* (as in part *with*), *from.* v. III. 3; and see wiþ-faran, -ferian, -lædan :—Tôsceádene mid Trêntan streáme wiþ Norþ-Myrcum *discreti fluvio Treanta ab Aquilonalibus Mercis*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 557, 37. Hé gesundrode leóht wid þeóstrum, sceade wid sciman, Cd. Th. 8, 21; Gen. 127: 10. 27; Gen. 163. Hwonne se dæg cume ðe hé sceole wid ðæm líchonum hine gedælon, Blickl. Homl. 97, 20. Gedælan líf wid líce, Beo. Th. 4837; B. 2423: Apstls. Kmbl. 73; Ap. 37. Nô hé hine wid monna miltse gedælde, Exon. Th. 122, 7; Gû. 302: 146, 18; Gû. 711. Swá nô man scyle his gâstes lufan wid Gode dælan, Cd. Th. 217, 12; Dan. 21. Ðam ðe his gást wile meltan wid mordre, mergan of sorge, ásceádan of scyldum, Salm. Kmbl. 111; Sal. 55. (4) marking exchange or return, (a) buying (lit. or fig.), marking the object for which a price is paid, *for, in return for, as payment for* :—Abraham sealde feówer hund scillinga seolfres wid ðæm æcere and wid ðam scræfe, Gen. 23, 16: Chart. Th. 232, 13. Twá and twéntig þúsend punda goldes and seolfres mon gesealde ðam here of Ængla-lande wid friðe, L. Eth. ii. 7; Th. i. 288, 12. Cantware him feoh gehêton wiþ ðam friþe, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 33. Sendan bebgas wid gebeorge, Byrht. Th. 132, 44; By. 31. Ðá bead hé ealle his ǽhta wiþ his feore. Bt. 29, 2; Fox 104. 21. Ðæt mihte beón geboden wid cláenum legere, Chart. Th. 208, 30. Hé sealde ǽlcon ǽnne penig wid hys dæges worce, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 2. Hé bæd ðæt hé him ðæs siþfætes látteów wǽre, and him mycel feoh wid ðon gebeád, Bd. 4, 5; S. 571, 35. (b) selling (lit. or fig.), marking the payment which is received, *for, in consideration of* :—Hwí ne sealde heó ðás sealfe wiþ þrim hundred penegon? *quare hoc ungentum non uenit trecentis denariis?* Jn. Skt. 12, 5. Hî him ðæt land sealdon wiþ ,iii. pundon, Chart. Erl. 235, 27. Hé

gesealde wiþ feó heofones Hláford, Blickl. Homl. 69, 13: Chr. 1036; Erl. 164, 34. Ðæt nán preóst ne dó his hálgan þénunge wiþ sceattum, L. Ælfc. C. 27; Th. ii. 352, 18: Cd. Th. 202, 14; Dan. 744. Wið ðam golde grið fæstnian, Byrht. Th. 132, 52; By. 35. Gé ne réccaþ þeáh hweþer gé ágen tó gode dón wiþ ánegum ófrum þingum búton wið ðam lytlan lofe ðæs folces and wiþ ðam scortan hílsan, Bt. 18, 4; Fox 66, 21. Ðý læs men wénan ðæt ðú náne treówe næbbe búton wið hlísan (*unless you can get reputation for it*), Prov. Kmbl. 76. (c) exchanging (lit. or fig.), *for, in exchange for*:—Þes landes boec ðet Edelbearht cyning sealde his degne wið ódrum suð míclum lande, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 66, 17. Se ðe ealle his áhta behwyrfde wið ánum gyldenum wecge, Homl. Th. i. 394, 12. (d) redemption, *for*:—Beád Darius healf his rice wiþ ðám wífmonnum, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 126, 7. (e) reward or requital, *for, in reward of, in return for*:—Ic sylle Wulfsige wið his holdum mægene and eádmódre hérnesse ánes hídes land, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 268, 8. Forþ gewát durh martyrdóm Laurentius; hæfþ nú líf wiþ ðan mid Wuldorfæder weorca tó leáne, Menol. Fox 290; Men. 146. Hí mé yfel settan á wið goode *posuerunt adversum me mala pro bonis*, Ps. Th. 108, 4. (f) reply, *in answer to*:—Suwade Crist wið ðæs wífes clypunge, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 7. (g) compensation, *for, as compensation for*. v. XII. 4:—Sylle líf wið (*pro*) lífe, tóð wið tóð, hand wið handa, fót wið fét . . . lǽl wið lǽle, Ex. 21, 23–25. Gif hwá forstele ódres sceáp . . . selle feówer sceáp wið ánum. Gif hé næbbe hwæt hé selle, sié hé self beboht wið ðam hió, L. Alf. 24; Th. i. 50. 15. (h) where the condition, in consideration of which something takes place, is given, *in consideration of, in return for, on condition of*:—Hit Scipia nolde him álíefan wið nánum óþrum þinge búton hié him ealle hiera wǽpeno ágeáfen *Scipio would not grant it them on any other condition than that of giving up all their weapons to him*, Ors. 4, 13; Swt. 210, 20. Ælces mannes þeówetlingas ða dríg dagas weorces beón gefreóde wið cyricsócne, and wið ðam de hý dæt fæsten de lustlícor gefæsten, Wulfst. 171, 20: 181, 19. ¶ wiþ ðam ðe *or* ðæt, *introducing a clause that contains the condition or consideration*:—Sende hé ǽrrendracan tó him and mycel feoh wið ðon ðe hé hine ofslóge *misit nuncios, qui Reduædo pecuniam multam pro nece ejus offerrent*, Bd. 2, 12; S. 513, 9. Se cásere him beád gold and seolfor wið ðon ðe hý forlétон Cristes geleáfan, Shrn. 134, 5. Hé cwæð ðæt hé heom hold hláford beón wolde, . . . wið ðam ðe hí ealle tó him gecyrdon, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 12: L. O. 1; Th. i. 178, 7. Nolde hé syllan ealle his áhta, wið ðan ðe hé libban móste? Homl. Skt. i. 12, 118. Hé forlǽt manigne woruldlust, wiþ ðam ðe hé ðone welan begíte, Bt. 33, 2; Fox 124, 2. Hwelc wíte sceal ús tó hefig dyncan, wið ðæm ðe wé mægen geearnian done hefenlícan édel? Past. 36; Swt. 255, 3. Hú mícle suiðor sculon wé beón gehiérsume, wið ðæm ðæt wé móten libban on écnesse, 255, 9. Hé wolde ungerím feós syllan, wið ðam, gif hé hit gebicgan mihte, ðæt hé hér lybban móste, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 102. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *against* (as in to set one thing *against* another), *as a set-off*. v. XII. 5:—Swelce hié setten ða synne wið ðære ælmessan, Past. 45; Swt. 341, 20. (6) marking comparison, *by the side of, compared with*. v. XII. 6:—Hwæt is ǽnig lác wið dísum willan? Homl. Th. i. 584, 10. Nǽre ðeós blis ðe gelícre ðære écean myrhðe, ðonne bið dam menn de sit on cwearterne, wið ðam menn de færd rig geond land. Homl. Skt. i. 12, 109. (7) marking contrast, *in contrast with*:—Wiþ ðon *e contrario*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 34: 5, 14; S. 634, 42. (8) marking address, *with, to*. v. XII. 7:—Drihten wið Abrahame spræc, Cd. Th. 139, 2; Gen. 2303. Reordode rices hyrde wið ðære fæmnan fæder, Exon. Th. 246, 25; Jul. 67. Hyre se wrǽcmæcga wið þingade, 258, 5; Jul. 260. Him Andreas wið mǽlde, Andr. Kmbl. 598; An. 299. Wé habbaþ word gearu wið ðam ǽgláecan, 2717; An. 1361. Ne heó wiþ monnum spræce hafaþ, Exon. Th. 421, 3; Rä. 40, 10. (9) marking dealing, *with*. v. XII. 8:—Hǽfþen here genámon friþ wiþ Cantwarum, Chr. 865; Erl. 70, 32: Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 106, 22. (10) marking hostility, *with, against, to*. v. XII. 14:—Hé feaht and won wiþ his éþle (*contra patriam*), Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 28: Exon. Th. 398, 1–2; Rä. 17, 1. Hí gefuhton wiþ hǽþnum herige, Chr. 853; Erl. 68, 17. Hié gefuhtun wiþ Walum (Walas, MS. E.). 495; Erl. 14, 11. Holm won wið winde, Beo. Th. 2268; B. 1132; Cd. Th. 5, 26; Gen. 77. Hilde gefremman wiþ ealdfeóndum, Exon. Th. 35, 32; Cri. 567. Wǽpen áhebban wið hetendum, Elen. Kmbl. 35; El. 18. Wið firenum in gefeoht gearo, Exon. Th. 298, 24; Crä. 90. Hé honda árǽrde wið ðam herge, Cd. Th. 4, 9; Gen. 51. Hé wið ðam wyrme gewegan sceolde, Beo. Th. 4791; B. 2400. Se wið mongum stód, Exon. Th. 121, 26; Gú. 294. Swincan wið synnum, 150, 21; Gú. 782. For ðære synne ðe hé wið Sarran gefremede, Cd. Th. 166, 4; Gen. 2742: Elen. Kmbl. 831; El. 416. Hié wið Godes bearne nið áhófon, 1671; El. 837. Wé wið Gode oft ábylgeaþ, Hy. 6, 21. Hié him ondrǽden wið (for, Cott. MSS.) hiera wordum and dǽdum hiera geférena tǽlinge, Past. 38; Swt. 273, 7. Hospcwide fremman wið Godes bearne, Elen. Kmbl. 1048; El. 525: Andr. Kmbl. 1120; An. 560. Wæs yrre fæder wið dehter, Exon. Th. 251, 7; Jul. 141. Gód sceal wyd yfele, Menol. Fox 561; Gn. C. 50. Hé him ðǽr wiþ gefeaht, Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 8. Ðæt hí him wiþ ne winnan, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 1. Ðæt migtigra wite wealdeþ, ðonne hé him wið mæge, Cd. Th. 249, 1; Dan. 523. (11) marking friendly relation, *with, for*. v. XII. 15:—Hé forget ðone freóndscipe wið Israhéle, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 17. Hié wið Rómánum (-e, *v. l.*) sibbe heóldon *civitatem amicam populi Romani*, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 3. Hwæt is mannes sunu ðæt hit gemet wǽre, ðæt ðú him áht wið hæfdest (*that thou shouldst have consideration for him*; quoniam reputas eum), Ps. Th. 143, 4. (12) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against, from, for*. v. XII. 16:—Ic dé wið weána gehwam wreó and scylde, Cd. Th. 131, 2; Gen. 2170: Exon. Th. 47, 27; Cri. 761. Ðú eart gesceldend wið sceaðan wǽpnum, Andr. Kmbl. 2584; An. 1293. Wið ǽlfylcum éþelstólas healdan, Beo. Th. 4731; B. 2371: 6000; B. 3004. Ealle ða wócre dé hé wið wǽtre beleác, Cd. Th. 85, 4; Gen. 1049. Gefæstnod wid flóde, 80, 3; Gen. 1323. Hǽle and trume wið deófla níþum, Blickl. Homl. 171, 30. Wið fǽrscyte wearde healdan, Exon. Th. 48, 4; Cri. 766. Him holtwudu helpan ne meahte wið lige, Beo. Th. 4671; B. 2341: 358; B. 178: Elen. Kmbl. 369; El. 185. Sang se mæssepreóst orationem ða de wiþ ðære ádle áwritene wǽron, and ða ðing dyde ðe hé wið sélust wiþ ðon cúþe *dicebat presbyter exorcismos, et quaeque poterat pro sedando miseri furore agebat*, Bd. 3, 11; S. 536, 23–24. Wið eágena sáre, Lchdm. i. 2, 7 (and often). Godes módor hí áhredde wið heora feóndum, Chr. 994; Erl. 133, 16. Mé wið blódhreówes weres bealuwe gehǽle *de viris sanguinum salva me*, Ps. Th. 58, 2. Wið níþum genergan, Exon. Th. 116, 24; Gú. 212: Cd. Th. 233, 22; Dan. 279. (13) marking contrary motion or action, *against, contrary to, in opposition to*. v. XII. 17:—Wiþ winde rówan, Exon. Th. 345, 12; Gn. Ex. 187. Se wið dínum willan wyrceþ, Met. 4, 28: Bt. 14, 2; Fox 44, 9: Blickl. Homl. 25, 15. Ic sceolde wiþ gesceape mínum on bonan willan búgan, Exon. Th. 486, 2; Rä. 72, 6. (14) marking the instrument, *with*. v. XII. 19:—Hiora in ánum weóll sefa wið sorgum, Beo. Th. 5193; B. 2600. (15) in reference to time, *at*:—Weard gesewen wið sunnan setlunge geond ealne ðone eard yrnende here up on ðám wolcnum, Homl. Th. ii. 302, 2. XIII. with accusative, (1) marking local relations, (a) where one object is near to or in contact with another, *against, beside, by, at*:—Wið ðone weg *iuxta uiam*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 15: *secus uiam*, 271, 2. Wið ðone weall *muro tenus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 63. (*a*) of the position occupied by one body in relation to another at rest:—Ða hé wæs wið ða stówe (*secus locum*), Lk. Skt. 10, 32. Hé stód wið ðone mere (*secus stagnum*), 5, 1, 2. Hé gestód wið steápne rond, Beo. Th. 5126; B. 2566. Æteówde án engel wið hine (*by him*) Homl. Skt. i. 5, 88. Se geatweard sceal cytan habban wið ðæt geat (*juxta portam*), R. Ben. 126, 19. Tó ðám hátum baðum wið ðæt botl Salustii, Homl. Th. i. 428, 10. Sittan lǽte ic hine wið mé sylfne, Cd. Th. 28, 19; Gen. 438. Hé mé wið his sylfes sunu setl getáhte, Beo. Th. 4930; B. 2013. Wið ðæt dómsetl ic sitte *pone tribunal sedeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 16. Wid (*secus*) done ford hé sit, 271, 2. Sittende wið (*juxta*) done pitt, Gen. 29, 2: Ex. 2, 15. Heó sæt wið (*secus*) ðæs Hælendes fét, Lk. Skt. 10, 39. Seó boc lid wiþ (*juxta*) dé, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 2. Eal ðæt his (*Norway*) man áber odde ettan odde erian mæg, ðæt lid wid ða sæ, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 26. Hé búde on dæm lande norþweardum wiþ ða westsæ, 17, 3. Hé is dǽr byrged wid Cnut cyng, Chr. 1046; Erl. 175, 4. Hí wacodon wid ða byrgene, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 120. Hig gewícodon wid done munt, Num. 20, 22. Heó wid wágas weaxan wylle, Lchdm. i. 116, 21. Deós wyrt bid cænned wid wegas, 224, 14. Hié wid eordan fæðm þúsend wintra cardodon *they had remained on the ground a thousand years*, Beo. Th. 6091; B. 3049. (*b*) of the position which is reached after movement:—Sume feóllon wid (*secus*) weg, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 4: Lk. Skt. 8, 5. Wid done weg *circa uiam*, Mk. Skt. 4, 4. Hí setton scyldas wid dæs recedes weal, Beo. Th. 658; B. 326. Hé heora fela gesette wid done sé *pluribus ad mare habitare praeecepit*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 26. Nim sticcan, sete on done nægl wid ða wearta . . . Heald wiþ wǽtan, Lchdm. ii. 150, 4–7. (γ) giving the direction of movement by reference to a body at rest:—Se Hælend eode wid (*juxta*) ða sæ, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 18. Fǽrde sum man wid hine *quidam iter transiens uenit secus eum*, Lk. Skt. 10, 33. Sum man fǽrde wid done feld (cf. sum mon rád be ðære stówe (*juxta locum*), Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 30, the incident being the same in both passages), Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 204. Heó wid ða eordan (*along the ground*) hyre telgran tóbrǽdeþ, Lchdm. i. 324, 3. (δ) giving the direction of movement by reference to a moving body:—Wid done segn foran manna þengel rád, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exod. 172. (b) marking position in connection with the parts of an object, *by, against, at*:—Gif monnes sconca bid of áslagen wid ðæt cneów, L. Alf. pol. 72; Th. i. 98, 19. Forborn bord wid rond *the shield burned against the rim*, Beo. Th. 5339; B. 2673. (c) marking extension, *unto*:—Wid heofenas *usque ad coelos*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. (2) marking association, combination, *with*. v. XII. 2:—Drihten lét rínan hagol wid fýr gemenged and hig férdon ætgædere *pluit Dominus grandinem, et grando et ignis mista pariter ferebantur*, Ex. 9, 24: Lchdm. ii. 30, 2: Met. 7, 8: Bt. 12; Fox 36, 9. Se yfela willa nǽfþ nǽnne geférscype wiþ ða gesǽlþa, 36, 7; Fox 184, 32. Ðis leóht wé habbaþ wid nýtenu gemǽne, Blickl. Homl. 21, 13. Hú done cumbolwigan wiþ ða hálgan mægþ hæfde geworden, Judth. Thw. 25, 14;

Jud. 260. Hē wolde dǽlan rīce wið God ælmihtigne, Wulfst. 306, 27 : Homl. Th. i. 172, 1. Dæt hié healfne geweald wið Eotena bearn āgan mōston, Beo. Th. 2180 ; B. 1088. Hē gemōt wið hī habban wolde, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 21 : Exon. Th. 334, 20 ; Gn. Ex. 19. Se hrefn wið wulf (*sic MS.*) wæl reáfode, Beo. Th. 6046 ; B. 3027. (3) marking separation, *from*. v. II. 3 :—Ne mæg mīn līchoma wið dǽs lǽnan gesceaft ded gedǽlan (*my body cannot separate death from this frail condition in which it is created*, i.e. death is a condition inseparable from the frailty of the body), ac hē gedreósan sceal, Exon. Th. 124, 24 ; Gū. 342. (4) marking compensation, *for*. v. II. 4 g :—Sylle eáge wið eáge, Ex. 21, 24. (5) marking balance, counterpoise, *with, against* (as in to weigh one thing *with* or *against* another). v. II. 5 :—Genim ācmistel, gegnīd tō meluwe, āweh ðonne wið ænne pening, Lchdm. ii. 88, 6. Man sett ða synne and ða sāwle on ða wǽge, and hỳ man weegh. swā man dēd gold wið penegas, Wulfst. 240, 2. Hiora birhtu ne bið āuht tō gesettanne wið ðære sunnan leóht, Met. 6, 7. (6) marking comparison, *in comparison with*. v. II. 6 :—Heora dỳre gold ne bið nāhte wurð wið ða foresǽdan mādmas, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 55. (7) marking address, conversation, *with, to*. v. II. 8 :—Hē spræc heardlīcor wið hig ðonne wið fremde men *quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur*, Gen. 42, 7 : 45, 15. Hū stīðe se landhlāford spræc wið hig *locutus est nobis dominus terrae dure*, 42, 30. Spræcan twégen weras wið hyne *duo viri loquebantur cum illo*, Lk. Skt. 9, 30. Ongan Waldend wið Abraham sprecan, sægde hīm unlytel spell, Cd. Th. 145, 13 ; Gen. 2405. Hē wordum wið his Waldend spræc, 155, 22 ; Gen. 2576. Heó ne mæg wordum wrixlan wið ðone wergan gāst, Exon. Th. 373, 30 ; Seel. 117. Wið ðone rǽdde Chromatius, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 323. (8) marking dealing, arrangement, where terms are come to *with* a person, *with*. v. II. 9 :—Wiþ ðone here se cyning friþ nam, Chr. 876 ; Erl. 78, 9. Swegen griðode wið done cyng, 1046 ; Erl. 172, 6. Ða foreword dē Ælfweard and se hīrēd worhtan wið Ædelmǽr, Chart. Erl. 235, 26. Hē sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga feó þingian, Beo. Th. 315 : B. 155. Tō þingienne þíodum sīnum wið ðane Sceppend, Ps. C. 8 : Exon. Th. 39, 4 ; Cri. 617 : 254, 15 ; Jul. 197. Þingeras wið done ælmihtigan þrym, Wulfst. 240, 10. Būton hē gebēte wið God, 271, 27 : Homl. Skt. i. 12, 160. Ða rǽdde se cyng wið his witan (*the king settled with the 'witan'*), ðæt man sceolde mid scipfyrde faran, Chr. 999 ; Erl. 135, 29. (9) marking action affecting a person, (to deal) *with*, (act) *towards* :—Hē wið monna bearn wyrceþ weldǽdum, Exon. Th. 191, 11 ; Az. 86. Hwī dēst ðū wið mē swā ? Gen. 12, 18. For dære ūtdrǽfe dē hē gedyde wið hī, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 85. Begaa hē ða ryhtwīsnesse dæs lārcēowes wið ða gyltendan, Past. 17 ; Swt. 123. 23. Ic lufan symle lǽste wið eówic, Exon. Th. 30, 10 ; Cri. 477. Beó ðū hālig wið ða hālgan, and hwyrf dē wið ða forhwyrfdan, Ps. Th. 17, 25. Men mihton tōcnāwan his mihte wið God, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 114. (10) marking action having reference to a person :—Hē wolde licettan wið Dauid *he would dissemble with David*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 250. Ālȳse ic mē sylfne wið God, 17, 75. Dæt rīce and done anwald hē nā ne angeat wið Cornelius (*in the case of Cornelius*), Past. 17 ; Swt. 115, 18. Þēh dē hē hit wið ða senatus hǽle *though he concealed it from the senate*, Ors. 4, 10 ; Swt. 196, 16. Hē bedīglode his fær wið done wītegan, Homl. Th. i. 400, 22. Nis mīn bān wið dē deópe behȳded *non est occultatum os meum abs te*, Ps. Th. 138, 13. (11) marking action directed to a person :—His gerēfa weard wið hine forwrēged *his steward was accused to him*, Lk. Skt. 16. 1. (12) marking position or attitude in regard to a person, *with, in respect to* :—Ne bið heó nā wið God unscyldig *non erit insons coram Deo*, Ł. Ecg. P. ii. 17 ; Th. ii. 188, 12. Scyldig wið God, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 171 : Cd. Th. 250, 20 ; Dan. 549. Beó hē ūtlah wið God and wið done cyninge scyldig ealles dæs, de hē āge, Wulfst. 271, 24 : 296, 10. Hió hit lǽbben unbesacen wið ǽlce hand, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 150, 23. Land unbecwedene and unforbodene wið ǽlcue man, Chart. Th. 209, 1. Dæm deówan is tō cȳðonne dæt hē wiete dæt hē nis freoh wið his hlāford, Past. 29 ; Swt. 200, 19. (13) *with* a person by whom something is held :—Byð dē meorð wið God, Andr. Kmbl. 550 ; An. 275. Hē wið ælda mæg eádes hleótan, Exon. Th. 305, 16 ; Fa. 89. Wið Dridten dỳrne *dear in God's eyes*, Cd. Th. 32, 22 ; Gen. 507. (14) marking hostility, *with, against, to*. v. II. 10 :—Hié wið done here gefuhton, Chr. 871 ; Erl. 74, 10 : Byrht. Th. 139, 61 ; By. 277. Wið his Waldend winnan, Cd. Th. 19, 28 ; Gen. 298. Simle hē feaht and won oþþe wiþ Angelcynn oþþe uuiþ Walas, Chr. 597 ; Erl. 20, 4. Hē wolde gecompian wiþ done āwerigdan gāst . . . hē wolde deófol gelǽpian tō campe wiþ hine, Blickl. Homl. 29, 17, 20. Þeáh wē fǽhþo wið dec gefremed hæbben, Exon. Th. 23, 14 ; Cri. 368 : Andr. Kmbl. 2773 ; An. 1389. Gylt, dē wið Metod men gefremeden, Cd. Th. 61, 18 ; Gen. 999. Nǽbbe ic synne wið hié gefremed, 160, 15 ; Gen. 2650. Dǽdbōte dōn dæs mycclan yfeles and mānes dē hié wið heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Swā hwæt swā des middangeard wiþ hine ǽbyligða geworhte, 9, 12 : Elen. Kmbl. 1024 ; El. 513. Hē spræc healíg word wið Dridten sīnne, Cd. Th. 19, 22 ; Gen. 295. Hē rēsade dæt hē hæfde ārendo sum wiþ Francena rīce (*contra regnum*), Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 565, 1. Ic eom sāh wið God, Cd. Th. 270, 28 ; Sat. 97 : Beo. Th. 1627 ; B. 811. For heora heardheortnesse wið done Hælend, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 529. Hē wæs strengeð wið scylda, Past. 17 ; Swt. 115, 17. (15) marking friendly relation, *with, to*. v. II. 11 :—Ic sibbe wið hine healdan wille, Exon. Th. 145, 2 ; Gū. 688. Treów dū wið rodora weard healdest, Cd. Th. 127, 31 ; Gen. 2119. Dæt dū wið Waldend wǽre heólde, 204, 18 ; Exod. 421 : Andr. Kmbl. 425 ; An. 213. Dæt frið wið hỹ gefreoþad wǽre, Exon. Th. 127, 6 ; Gū. 382. Uton beón rihtwīse on ūrum móde wiþ óþre men, Blickl. Homl. 95, 28. Beó wið Geátas glæd, Beo. Th. 2350 ; B. 1173. (16) marking protection, defence, salvation, *against, from, for*. v. II. 12 :—Dæt hē ūs gescylde wiþ ða cræftas deófles, Blickl. Homl. 19, 16 : Cd. Th. 245, 6 ; Dan. 458. Unc wið hronfixas werian, Beo. Th. 1085 ; B. 540. Wið wrād weród wearde healdan, 643 ; B. 319. Hit ǽr hit nolde behealdan wið unnyt word, Past. 38 ; Swt. 279. 4. Gehēald dīne heortan wið unþeáwas. Wulfst. 247, 3. Dæt man wið fūlne gālscipe warnie, 308, 2 : Cd. Th. 15, 20 ; Gen. 236. Dæt manna gehwylc wið swylc wær sỹ, Wulfst. 280, 11. Hē hine mihte wiþ ða mānfullan āhreddan, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 233. Wið swýdlīcne blōdryne of nosum, Lchdm. i. 2, 11, and often. Wið dæt mannes innoð tō fæst sỹ, 2, 16, and often. (17) marking contrary motion or action, *against, contrary to*. v. II. 13 :—Wiþ Godes gife *contra gratiam Dei*, Bd. 1, 10 ; S. 480, 2. Wið mīnes mōdes willan *contra animi voluntatem*, Nar. 30, 26. Ǽr gē sceonde wið gesceapu fremmen, Cd. Th. 149, 4 ; Gen. 2469. (18) marking objection, *against* :—Ða gewedduodan fæmnan hire yldran hī ne mōton syllan ōðrum menn, būton heó ellunga ðone (*the man to whom she is betrothed*) wið cwede, ðæt heó hine nelle (*unless she bring the objection against him, that she does not wish to have him*), L. Ecg. C. 20 ; Th. ii. 146, 22. (19) marking the instrument, *by, through*. v. II. 14. (a) personal :—Hē sende ān tyccen wið his hirde *misit hoedum per pastorem suum*, Gen. 38, 20. Hē dæt wið ýfele englas sende *immissiones per angelos malos*, Ps. Th. 77, 49. (b) in the phrases sittan wið earm, &c., *to rest on the arm* :—Āfās ānra gehwylc and wið earm gesæt, hleonade wið handa, Cd. Th. 291, 18 ; Sat. 432. Hē wið earm gesæt, Beo. Th. 1503 ; B. 749. (20) in reference to time, *till*. v. also VI :—Wið ða hwile *donec*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 18. IV. with dat. and acc. in the same passage :—Gesæt dā wið sylfne se de sæcce genæs, mæg wið mæge (v. III. 1 a a, II. 1 a, e), Beo. Th. 3958 ; B. 1977. Nǽfre Ismaēl wið Isace, wið mīn āgen bearn yrfe dǽleþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Cd. Th. 168, 24 ; Gen. 2787. Dæt hī wurdon de geheortran wið dam āwyrgedan strangan and done ealdan wiðerwinnan (v. II. 10, III. 14), Homl. Skt. i. 23, 241. Breóstnet wið ord and wið ecge ingang forstōd (v. III. 16, II. 12), Beo. Th. 3102 ; B. 1549. Dīn mildheortnes is mycel wið heofenas (*usque ad coelos*), is dīn sōdfæstnes wið wolcnum (*usque ad nubes*), Ps. Th. 56, 12. V. with the instrumental, cf. II. 2 :—Gemeng wiþ dỹ leáce, Lchdm. ii. 34, 5. VI. not unfrequently the form of the word governed by *wiþ* does not shew the case : as instances of this are given the following passages in which the word is used with force of *till, to* :—Wið ende *usque in finem*, Ps. Th. 67, 16 : *in finem*, 73, 10, 11. Wið oryldu *usque in senectam et senium*, 70, 16. Wið sefo sīða *usque septies*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 18, 21. Wið nū *usque nunc*, 11, 12 : *usque modo*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 16, 24. Uið tō dises (disse, Rush.) ł uið nū ł uið dāgeána *usque athuc*, 2, 10. Wið tō dæm dæge *usque ad eum diem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 38 : 11, 13. VII. used adverbially ; see also compounds with *wiþ* :—Meng hwītcwudu wiþ (v. II. 2, III. 2), Lchdm. ii. 54, 3. Dæt ænig wiþerweard ding beón gemenged wiþ ōðrum wiþerweardum, oððe ænige geférnēdenne wið habban (v. II. 2, III. 2), Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 54, 13. Nāuþer ne done anweald, ne eác dæt dæt hē wiþ sealde (v. II. 4 a), 33, 2 ; Fox 124, 15. Hē cwæð þā wið (v. II. 4 f), Chr. 1067 ; Erl. 204, 23. Gif hwá forstēne ōðres oxan . . . sette twégen wið (v. II. 4 g), L. Alf. 24 ; Th. i. 50, 15. Him cōmon ongeán .vi. cyningas, and wiþ wið trýwsodon, dæt hī woldon efenwyrhton beón (v. III. 8), Chr. 972 ; Erl. 125, 12. Heald dē elne wid (v. II. 10, III. 14), Exon. Th. 303, 9 ; Fā. 50. Wilna brūcep, and nō wið spricep (v. II. 13, III. 17), 411, 10 ; Rā. 29, 10. VIII. as conjunction. v. III. 20, *until* :—Wið gē ðona geonga *donec exeatis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 10, 11, 23 : 24, 39. IX. combined (1) with *weard* (q.v.) (a) with gen. :—Hundas rǽsdon wið Petres weard, Homl. Th. i. 376, 34. Āstrehte hē hine sylfne tō eordan wið his weard, ii. 168, 24. Dā dā hī wið his weard wǽron, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 102 : ii. 23 b, 136. Hī wið dæs heres weard wǽron, Chr. 1003 ; Erl. 139, 5. (b) with acc. :—Hē beheóld wið heofonas weard, Homl. Th. i. 46, 29 : 382. 9 : 464, 29. (2) with *weardes*. v. weardes. [*O. Sax.* wid : *O. Frs.* with : *Icel.* við.] v. þǽr-wiþ.

wiþ-æftan ; *prep. adv. Behind.* I. *prep.* (1) with dat. :—Heó hym tō geneálǽhte wydæftan hym, Homl. Ass. 182, 48. Hī cōmon tō Wiht, and nāmon dǽr dæt him ǽr widæftan was (*what had been left behind them*), Chr. 1052 ; Erl. 183, 25. (2) with acc. or doubtful :—Heó com widæftan da menigu *uenit in turba retro*, Mk Skt. 5, 27. Sette syrwa widæftan da burh *pone insidias urbi post eam*, Jos. 8, 2. Heó stōd widæftan his fēt *stans retro secus pedes eius*, Lk. Skt. 7, 38. Dū āwurpe mine word widæftan dē, R. Ben. 12, 3. II. *adv.* :—Ān wif geneálǽhte widæftan *mulier accessit retro*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 20. Fif scipu

belifan widæftan, Chr. 1047; Erl. 175, 12. Wiðeftan *posse* (=*post se* filios derelinquet, Prov. 20, 7). Kent. Gl. 735.

wiþ-blâwan; *p.* -bleów *To strain at*:—Dæt hí wiðbleówen dære fleógan and forswulgun done olfend *liquantes culicem, camelum autem glutientes*, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 24.

wiþ-bregdan, -brēdan; *p.* -brægd, -brǽd, *pl.* -brugdon, -brūdon *To withhold, restrain, check, hold back*:—Gif dæt mód dæm willan ne widbrítt *dum in cogitatione voluptas non reprimitur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 8. Godes feónd widbrítt dæm untruman móde dære sibbe (*dilectionem proximorum vulneratis cordibus subtrahens*) de hé self forlét, 47; Swt. 361, 2. Đá dá hé wolde árwierdra monna mód from disses middangeardes geférrædenne áteón, suíde suíde hé him widbrǽd, dá hé cuæd *Paulus religiosorum mentes a mundi consortio contestando, ac potius conveniendo suspendit, dicens*, 18; Swt. 131, 1. Hé hét heora ælcum fíftig syllinga tó sceatte syllan, dæt hí heora handa fram dam blódes gyte ne widbrúdon, Homl. Th. i. 88, 5. Hit is micel dearf, dæt mon hire suíde hrædlíce widbregde *festinare necesse est, ut repugnatione vincantur*, Past. 13; Swt. 79, 21. [Bute þu widbride þe, H. M. 9, 9.]

wiþ-cséosan; *p.* -ceás, *pl.* -curon; *pp.* -coren *To reject*:—Hé widceósep (-císt) *reprobat*, Blickl. Gl. Stán done widcurun timbrende *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Ps. Surt. 117, 22. Widcurun, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 21, 42. v. next word.

wiþ-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Reprobate*:—Dá ongeat hé dæt se wæs Gode widcoren, se de on dæt bæþ eode, Shrn. 62, 8. Dæt yfel wræc cóme ofer da wiþcorenan *ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. v. wiþer-coren.

wiþ-cwedenness, e; *f. Gainsaying, contradiction, opposition*:—Hí woldon hine besyrewian æt his lífe, and habban syþdan his ríce bútan ælcre widcwedenesse, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 36 note. Tó wetre widcwedenisse *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Surt. 105, 32. Of widcwedenisse, 17, 44. Widcwedennysse, Ps. Spl. C. 30, 26: 79, 7.

wiþ-cwepan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon; *pp.* -cweden. **I.** *to reply.* v. wiþ, **VII**:—Dá wiþcwæþ him se engel *contradicens angelus*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 549, 6. Com Swegen tó Eádwerde cinge, and gyrnde tó him landes. Ac Harold his bróðor widcwæd, and Beorn eorl, dæt hig noldon him ágyfan nán þinge dæs de se cing heom gegyfen hæfde, Chr. 1049; Erl. 172, 31. Cwæd sum wyln, dæt hé mid dam Hálende wære, and hé widcwæd, dæt hé hine ne cúde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 31. **II.** *to gainsay, contradict, maintain an opposite opinion*:—Đa hálgan apostolas heredon da clǽnnysse . . . Se de him widcwyd, hé ne bydd ná wita, ac gedwola, Homl. Ass. 22, 108. Hé sægd dæt hit sý álýfed, dæt mæsse-preóstas móton wífian, and mine gewritu widcwedaþ dysum, 13, 7. Da mágis setton dam cilde naman Zacharias, ac seó módor him widcwæd mid wordum, and se dumba fæder mid gewrite, Homl. Th. i. 354, 25. Drihtne drowende him cuoedende widcuoed *Domino passurum se dicenti contradicit*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 2. Hí eallum his wordum widcwǽdon, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. Ne mæg ic ná wiþcwepan ne andsacigan dæt de dú mé ær sǽdest, Bt. 10; Fox 26, 24. Ic ne mæg nó wiþcwepan, ne furþum ongeán dæt gepencan, 34, 1; Fox 134, 29. Ic sylle eów múd and wísdóm dam ne magon eówer widerwinnan widstandan and widcwedan (-cuoeda, Lind., -cweoda, Rush. *contradicere*), Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Hé begann tó widcwedenne dam geleáfan de se apostol tæhte, Homl. Th. ii. 412, 28. **III.** *to contradict, oppose, resist*:—Se man, de widcwíd dinum wordum *qui contradixerit ori tuo et non obedierit cunctis sermonibus tuis*, Jos. 1, 18. Éghwoelc se de hine cyning wyrcid widcuoedæs (widcwedes, Rush. *contradicit*) dæm cáser, Ju. Skt. Lind. 19, 12. 'Ne stala dú.' Dis bebod widcwed álcum reáflace, Homl. Th. ii. 208, 24. 27: 210, 1. Tó écum forwyrde dám de him (*Antichrist*) onbúgaþ, and tó écere myrhde dám de him widcwedaþ, i. 4, 35. Widcwæd *reluctaretur*, Hpt. Gl. 509, 16. Cristes naman, dam hí ær wiþcwǽdon *nomen Christi, cui contradixerant*, Bd. 3, 30; S. 562, 16. Hé wæs ofer eall gemett stearc dám mannum de widcwǽdon his willan, Chr. 1086; Erl. 221, 18. Nis nán wuht de mæge odde wille swá heágum góde wiþcwepan *non est aliquid, quod summo huic bono vel velit, vel possit obsistere*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 30. On tácen dam de widcweden byd *in signum cui contradicetur*, Lk. Skt. 2, 34. **IV.** *to refuse, reject, not to allow*:—Hé widcwyd gedóhtas folce and hé widcwyþ gepeaht caldrum *reprobat cogitationes populorum et reprobat consilia principum*, Ps. Spl. 32, 10. Đá com Sparhafoc tó dam arcebiscope, tó dæt dæt hé hine hádian sceolde. Đá widcwed se arcebiscop, and cwæd dæt se pápa hit him forboden hæfde, Chr. 1048; Erl. 177, 21. Widcwæd *renunciaverit*, Hpt. Gl. 512, 72. Seó burhwaru wolde done hálgan geniman, and Pictauienscisce þearle widcwǽdon *the citizens wanted to take the saint, and the Poitevins absolutely refused to allow it*, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 20. Đá begann se cynge gyrnan his sweostor him tó wífe, ac hé and his menn ealle lange widcwǽdon, and eác heó sylf widsóc, 1067; Erl. 204, 17. Da þrý cuhtas widcwǽdon his hǽþenscipe, Homl. Ass. 70, 131. Sume sind gecwedene *vitia*, dæt synd leahtras, on manegum wísum miswritene odde miscwedene; dám eallum wé sceolon widcwedan, gyf wé cunnon dæt gesceád, Ælfc. Gr. 50, 23; Zup. 294, 15. **IV a.** with dat. of person to whom a refusal is given:—Hé wolde dæt hé ána wære heora cyning, ac ealle da leódscipas ánmódlíce him widcwǽdon, Homl. Ass. 103, 34. **IV b.** with dat. of person and gen. of thing refused:—Him da burgleóde dæs widcwǽdon, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 116, 8. Gif inc hwá dæs wiþcwepe, Blickl. Homl. 71, 1. [Ealle munechades men hit widcwæden . . . Ealle þa biscopas him underfengen, him widcwæden muneces and eorles, Chr. 1123; Erl. 250, 17, 24. He widquað (*respondit*, Lk. 3, 16), and sede, O. E. Homl. ii. 137, 30.] v. wiþer-cwepan.

wiþ-drífan; *p.* -dráf *To repel*:—Náfre widdrífeþ Drihten úre his ágen folc *non repellet Dominus plebem suam*, Ps. Th. 93, 13: 94, 4.

wiþ-eástan; *prep. adv. To the east*, (1) prep.:—Wydeástan Constantinopolim Créca byrig is se sé Proponditis, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 22, 2. (2) *adv.*:—Seó ea wideástan út on da sé flówep, Swt. 8, 20.

wiþer; *prep. adv.* (1) prep. with acc. *Against*:—Mine ágen word wider (*adversum*) mé wǽran georne, Ps. Th. 55, 5. Uiddir da *adversus eos*, Rtl. 168, 5. (2) *adv. Against, in opposition*:—Wiþer *infensus*, Germ. 394, 366 cf. he wæh Widder king þe wider wes an compe, Laym. 9287. [*Goth.* wiþra: *O. Sax.* widar: *O. Frs.* withir: *O. H. Ger.* widar: *Icel.* viðr.] v. wiþere.

wiþer (?), es; *n. Opposition, resistance*:—Hé hæfde Higelâces hilde gefrúnen, wlonces wígcræft; widres ne trúwode, dæt hé sǽmannum onsacan mihte, Beo. Th. 5899; B. 2953. [Þa ich wer i wide sæ, wlonc com tosenes, þet weder wes swa wilde, Laym. 4678. Cf. His widerfulle hine, þo ben deules on helle, O. E. Homl. ii. 51, 21. Widerfulle cheorles, Laym. 21520.] v. wiþere, *and preceding word.*

wiþer-breca, an; *m. An adversary*:—On eallum dǽdum Godes wiþerbreca, Blickl. Homl. 175, 8. Nis dé widerbreca nymde Metod ána, Cd. Th. 251, 20; Dan. 566. Se (*Iskmael*) bid widerbreca wera cneórissum, 138, 7; Gen. 2288. Wæs dú geðafsum widerbracæ (*adversario*) dínum; dý læs gesellæ dec de widerbracæ tó dóme, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 25. Gif dæ widerbraca (*Satanas*) done widerbraco drífes, 12, 26. Widerbrecan *obpositum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 24. Hé his wiþerbreocum sorge gesægde, Exon. Th. 120, 2; Gú. 265. Dú forbriccest wiþerbrecan *conteruisti adversarios*, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7: Cd. Th. 4, 35; Gen. 64. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-brechinta *repugnantem.*] v. next word.

wiþer-broca, an; *m. An adversary*:—Widfyrbroca *adversarius*, Ps. Spl. C. 73, 11. Forhtiaþ widerbrocan (*adversarii*) his, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 186, 36: 187, 25. Widerbrocum *adversariis*, 194, 37. Đú slóge alle widerbrocan mé *tu percussisti omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Surt. 3, 8. v. preceding and following words.

wiþerbrocian; *p.* ode *To oppose, be adverse to, be against*:—Se feónd bismerad widerbrocaþ noman dinne *inimicus iuritat adversarius nomen tuum*, Ps. Surt. 73, 10. Đa de widerbrociaþ mé *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. C. 34, 22. v. preceding word.

wiþer-bróga, an; *m. Terror caused to an adversary* (?):—Nú sind duguþum bidæled deófia cempan; ne meahtan wiþerbrógan, wíge spówan (*they could not succeed in being terrible to their adversaries, could not succeed in war*), siþpan wuldres cyning hilde gefremede wiþ his ealdfeóndum, Exon. Th. 35, 26; Cri. 564.

wiþer-cirr, es; *n. A going against, resistance*:—Ic gehýned eom, fáh and freóndleás; ic findan ne can widercyrr wid dan of dám wearhtreafum *I am humiliated, proscribed and friendless; against this I can devise no resistance from hell*, Elen. Kmbl. 1849; El. 926. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-ker; *m. conversio*: widar-kera; *f. controversio.*] Cf. ed-, ofer-cirr.

wiþer-cora, an; *m.* **I.** *An adversary, opponent, rebel*:—Wiþercora *contrarius*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 140, 75. Ne sý hé sacerd geteald, ac Godes wiþercora (wiþersaca, *v. l. rebellio*), R. Ben. 113, 13. Freónd hé wæs durh geleáfan, and wiþercora þurh weore, Homl. Th. i. 530, 5. Gesamnodon gehwylce dwyrlíce widercoran, and wréhton done cyning tó his bréder, 468, 5. Wiþercoran *rebellibus*, Wülck. Gl. 256, 31. **II.** *a reprobate person*:—Widercora *reprobus*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 8. Mid micelre geornfulnysse gewilniaþ da widercoran (*the wicked in hell*) dæt hí móton of dære susle de hí on cwylmiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 332, 19.

wiþer-coren; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*). **I.** *reprobate, wicked*:—Elles widercoren hé is, líchamlícere wrace hé sig underþeód *sin autem improbus est, vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. Interl. 56, 2. For dissum lǽnan lífe dæt unlǽne, for dyssum ungecoronum (widercorenum, *v. l.*) dæt gecorene, Wulfst. 264, 19. Dæt yfel wræc cóme ofer da wiþercorenan (*improbos*), Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41 note. **II.** *rejected* from heaven, *reprobate* as opposed to elect:—Dæt da gecorenan dý geleáffullran wǽron; and da widercorenan náne beládunge nabbaþ, Homl. Th. i. 406, 35: i. 568, 33. Dǽr beód feówer werod æt dam dóme, twá gecorenra manna, and twá widercorenra, i. 396, 17: 332, 23, 29: 536, 32. Sam de gecorenra tó reste, sam de wiþercorenra tó deáþe *sive electorum ad requiem, sive reproborum ad mortem*, Scint. 226, 14. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-kiusan *reprobare.*] v. wiþ-coren.

wiþer-corenness, e; *f. Reprobateness*:—Swá fela manna gebúgaþ tó geleáfan on dissere andwerdan gelaðunge, dæt hí sume eft út berstaþ durh widercorennysse and leahtrum heora dwyran lífes, Homl. Th. ii. 290, 19.

wiþer-crist, es; *m. An antichrist*:—Wider ł leáso cristo *pseudochristi*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 13, 22.

wiþer-wedolness, e; *f. Contradiction*; contradictio:—Wiþer-

cwedolnesse *contradictionis*, Blickl. Gl. Wiðercwydelnysse, Ps. Spl. 80, 7: Ps. Lamb. 105, 32. Wiþercwedulnisse, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. 79, 7. Wiðercwidelnyssum, Ps. Lamb. 17, 44.

wiþer-cweðung, e; *f. Gainsaying*:—Word wyþercwedunga *verba praecipitationis*, Ps. Spl. 51, 4.

wiþer-cweþan; *p.* -cwæþ, *pl.* -cwǽdon *To resist*, cf. wiþ-cweþan, III. wiþer-cwide:—Gemägnesse widsacende wiðercweðan (-en, MS.) *importunitatem refutando frustrari* (*contradicere*), Hpt. Gl. 491, 32. Wiðercwiðendum *resistentibus*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* widarquedan *contradicere*.]

wiþer-cweþness, e; *f. Contradiction*:—Hine mon ne cnysð mid nänre rëdnesse ne nänre wiðercueðnisse (-cwed-, Cott. MSS.) *quem nulla asperitas contradictionis pulsat*, Past. 19; Swt. 143, 20.

wiþer-cwida, an; *m.* I. *a contradicter*:—Ungeleáful wiðercwyda *incredulus negator, infidelis contradictor*, Hpt. Gl. 451, 11. II. *a rebel*:—Wiðercwyda *rebellio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 18, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-queto a *contradicter*.]

wiþer-cwide, es; *m. Resistance, opposition, contest*:—Æt twelf hída land bütan ælcum wiðercwide seó ägefen tó Wigornacestre, Chart. Th. 131, 25: Chart. Erl. 162, 1. Gif hwá openne wiðercwyde ongeán lahriht gewyrce, L. Eth. v. 31; Th. i. 312, 8. Ðǽr hí wiðercwyde wæteres hæfdon *ad aquas contradictionis*, Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic on unriht lócade and wiðercwyda wearn gehýrde *vidi iniquitatem et contradictionem*, 54, 8. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-queta *contradictio*.]

wiþer-cwide *glosses* angusta *in*:—Hú naru ł wiðerdüne geate *quam angusta porta*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 14.

wiþere; *adv. prep. Against*:—Weallas him (*the waves*) wiþre healdaþ *the cliffs hold out against the waves*, Exon. Th. 336, 24; Gu. Ex. 54. Cf. ǽif þe king wolde wið heom wiðerheolden, Laym. 9175. [*O. H. Ger.* widari, widi§iri.] v. tó-wiþere, wiþer.

wiþer-feohtend, es; *m. An adversary*:—Gäd fromlice, ðæt gē wiðerfeohtend wiges gehnägan, Andr. Kmbl. 2367; An. 1185. Ðæt gē weorde healden, ðý læs eów wiþerfeohtend weges forwyrnen tó wuldres byrig, Exon. Th. 282, 17; Jul. 664. v. wiþ-feohtend.

wiþer-flita, an; *m. An adversary, opponent*:—Magan hiora spræce gemetgian ða ðæs cristendómes wiþerflitan sint, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 14. Wiðerflitan, 2, 5; Swt. 84, 26: 3, 3; Swt. 102, 15. Cf. wiþ-flitan.

Wiþer-gild, es; *m. A man's name*:—Weóldon wælstówe, sydðan Wiðergyld læg (cf. sydðan Heardréd læg, 4766; B. 2388), æfter hæleþa hryre, hwate Scyldingas, Beo. Th. 4109; B. 2051. Sóhte ic Wiþergield and Freoþeríc, Exon. Th. 326, 5; Vid. 124. [For a form similar to this, but used as a common noun, in other languages, v. Grmm. R. A. 652.]

wiþer-habban; *p.* -hæfde *To resist*:—Hwæt mæg mē wiðerhabban? *quid mihi restat*? Ps. Th. 72, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-habén *reniti, retundere, resultare*.] v. wiþ-habban.

wiþer-hlinian; *p.* ode *To lean against*:—Wiðerhlingende, uuidirhliniendae, uuidirlinienti *inimitentes*, Txts. 71, 1098. Wiþerhlyniende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 78.

wiþer-hycgende; *adj. Having hostile thoughts* or *purpose* against another, *of evil intent*:—*Emulus*, i. *contrarius* gewinna, wiþerwinna, æfstig, wiþerhycgende, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 48. Ongan meldigan helle hinca ðone hálgan wer, wiðerhycgende, Andr. Kmbl. 2345; An. 1174. Ðú (*the devil*) scealt, wiðerhycgende (*the adversary of God and man*), wergðu dreógan, Elen. Kmbl. 1900; El. 952. Ðé léan sceolan, wiþerhycgende (*opponent of the gods*), wítebrógan æfter weorþan, Exon. Th. 254, 12; Jul. 196. Wēndun gē (*the devils*) and woldun, wiþerhycgende (*rebellious*), ðæt gē Scyppende sceoldan gelíce wesan, 141, 31; Gū. 635. Wēndon and woldon, wiðerhycgende (*having evil designs upon the strangers*), ðæt híé on elþeódigum æt geworhton, Andr. Kmbl. 2146; An. 1074. v. wiþ-hogian, -hycgan.

wiþer-hygdig, -hýdig; *adj. Hostilely disposed, adverse*:—Hē āhōf wōde wiðerhýdig *he raised his voice with mind adverse*, Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675.

wiþerian, wiþrian; *p.* ode. I. *to be against, be hostile*:—Ic wiðerige *adversor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 18. Ða de widriaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 19. Ða widrigendan (widriende, Ps. Spl.) mē *adversantes mihi*, 3, 8. II. *to strive* with, against (*wiþ, ongeán*), *struggle, dispute*:—Ic wiðerige *controuersor*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 219, 9. Beó ðú gebeogul dínum wiðerwinnan, ðe læs ðe ðín wiðerwinna, gif ðú wiðerast wið hine, ðé betǽce ðam dēman, Homl. Ass. 4, 95. For ðī synd ða gesibsuman Godes bearn, for ðan ðe nān ðing on him ne wiðeraþ ongeán God, Homl. Th. i. 552, 22. Mislára, ða úrum ongeán wiþeriaþ andgytum *suggestiones, quae nostris obstrepunt sensibus*, Sciut. 33, 20. Ðās twā burh wiðriaþ betwux him. Homl. Th. ii. 66, 28. Hē ne wiðerode ongeán, ne ne feaht, 40, 17. Hī wiðerodon ongeán Cristes lāre, 224, 30. Gif preóst ongeán biscopes gerǽdnesse wiðerige, L. N. P. L. 45; Th. ii. 296, 18. Se ðe sōdlice God lufaþ, nele hē widerian ongeán his bebodum, Homl. Th. ii. 522, 18. III. *to resist, oppose*:—Widstōd ł wiðerode *refragabatur, resistebat*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 41. Hig wǽron gemæste and wiðerodun (*recalcitravit*), Deut. 32, 15. Eal folc hine tó ðære gedíncðe geceás, þeáh ðe hē mid eallum mægne wiðerigende wǽre, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 23. IV. *to make hostile, to provoke*:—Se ðe gecyrredne būton līdnysse lǽrð, wiðerian (*exasperare*) má dænne þreágean cann, Scint. 61, 12. V. *to become provoked*:—Gebíg fram unwitan, and ðú ná wiþerast (*exacerbaberis*) on stuntnysse his, Scint. 188, 11. [He sceþ þo þe wiðeriéð togenes him, O. E. Homl. ii. 123, 36. So hit unmedlucer is, heo wunnen (wiðereð, *v. l.*) agean þe uestluker, A. R. 238, 17. Wrestliu ant widerin wið ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Shep . . . þær mann cwelleþþ itt, ne wiþþreþþ itt nohht swiþe, Orm. 1181. Fleges . . . wideren in ðæt web, Misc. 15, 475. *O. H. Ger.* widarōn *abnuere, renuere, reniti, obviare, reluctari*.]

wiþer-lǽcan; *p.* -lǽhte *to deprive*:—Wyþerlēcaþ *privabit*, Ps. Spl. T. 83, 13.

wiþer-leán, es; *n. Recompense, retribution*:—Wearð wícingum wiþerleán āgifen; gehýrde ic ðæt Éadweard ánne slōge, Byrht. Th. 135, 11; By. 116. Deáþes hāliges wiþerleáne (*as recompense*) lif éadig geáhniaþ *mortis sacre compendia vitam beatam possident*, Hymn. Surt. 130, 9. Wunde wiðerleán *retribution for sin*, Soul Kmbl. 187; Sec. 94. [*O. L. Ger.* withir-lōn *retributio: O. H. Ger.* widar-lōn *recompensio, recompensatio*.]

wiþerling, es; *m. An adversary*:—Ðú forbricest wiþerlingas (*adversarios*), Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 7. [Iesu cristes wiþerling (wiþering, ed. Lumby), K. Horn 154 (ed. Ritson).]

wiþer-mǽl, es; *n. A case against* (*in reply to*, or (?) *by way of accusation*), *defence, prosecution* (?):—Man ūtlagode Swægn eorl, his ðéderne sunu. Ðā ne onhagode him tó cumenne tó wiðermǽle ongeán ðone cyng, and ágeán ðone here ðe him mid wæs his (*Godwin's*) *other son, Swegen, was outlawed. Then it did not suit him to come to meet the king and the army that was with him in order to defend himself* (or? *in order that the case against him might be brought*; cf. Geornde se eorl grīdes ðæt hē mōste hine betellan æt ælc ðæra þinga ðe him man on lēde, Erl. 180, 12), Chr. 1052; Erl. 181, 7.

wiþer-mēde; *adj.* I. *contrary-minded, contrary, adverse, hostile, opposed*:—Se wiðermēda (*the devil*), Andr. Kmbl. 2391; An. 1197. Gif huoele uidirmoedo (*contraria*) sindon in hūse esnes dīnes, Rtl. 123, 12. II. *opposed* to good, *perverse, depraved*:—Ic (*Eve*) wæs wiþermēde and unwīsum nētenum gelīc geworden, Blickl. Homl. 89, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-muoti *injuriosus*.] v. wiþer-mēdu, wiþer-mōd, *and next word*.

wiþer-mēdness, e; *f.* I. *adversity*:—From ælcum widermoednisse (*adversitate*) giscild dū, Rtl. 89, 24. Nǽngum widirmoednisum (*adversitatibus*) ādryht, 106, 15. From allum uidirmoednesum (*adversis*) āscildad, 75, 7. II. *perversity, depravity*:—Widirmoednisse *pravitate*, Rtl. 34, 9.

wiþer-mēdu(-o); *indecl.*: -mēd, e; *f.* I. *hostility, disfavour*:—His hyldo is unc betere tó gewinnanne ðonne his widermēdo, Cd. Th. 41, 22; Gen. 660. II. *adversity, injury*:—Allum widirmoedum (*adversitatibus*) in lichome. Rtl. 52, 22. III. *perversity, depravity*:—Hī on widermēde wendan and cyrdan *conversi sunt in arcum perversum*, Ps. Th. 77, 57. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-muoti; *f.*; -muoti; n. *injuria, sinistrum, detrimentum, malum*.]

wiþer-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -meten; *pp.* -meten *To compare*:—Hine wiðermet *equat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 90, 77; *equiparat*, i. *coequat*, i. *imitatur, assimilat*, 143, 70. Wiðermeten is *confertur*, 90, 46; *adsimilatum est*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 18, 23. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-mezan *comparare, rependere, compensare*.] Cf. wiþ-metan.

wiþer-mōd; *adj. Having the mind set against* something, *adverse, hostile, contrary*:—Ðæt wē hié widermōde ne gedōn ūs mid dære tǽlinge *that we may not set them against us with the blame*, Past. 32; Swt. 212, 1. [*O. Sax.* widar-mōd.] v. wiþer-mēde.

wiþer-mōdness, e; *f. Adversity, contrary fortune*:—Hine ne gedrēfe nān wuht widerweardes, ne hine ne gedrysce nān widermōdnes tó ormōdnesse *non hunc adversa perturbent, non aspera ad desperationem premant*, Past. 14; Swt. 83, 19. Cf. wiþer-mēdu.

wiþer-rǽde; *adj. Adverse, contrary*:—*Aduersus* is nama þwyt oððe wiðerrǽde, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 240, 1. Wiþerrǽde *contrarius*, 47; Zup. 275, 6. I. where there is ill-will, *at variance, hostile*:—Dæra Persisera cyning wæs ðam Cāsere wiþerrǽde, Jud. Thw. 162, 24. Ongeán ðam wīslican rǽde, ðe of Godes āgcunre gyfe cymð, se widerrǽda deófol (*the devilish adversary*) sāwð rēcelēasnesse, Wulfst. 53, 7. Wurdon wiðerrǽde se cyng and se eorl, Chr. 1104; Erl. 239, 24. Woldon ða wiþerrǽdan hǽfenan mid micelre fyrde faran on hergoþ on ðæs Cāseres anwealde, Jud. Thw. 162, 36. Þeówum Godes ealle dyses middaneardes wiþerrǽde synd *servis Dei cuncta hujus mundi contraria sunt*, Scint. 62, 4. II. where there is opposition to duty, *rebellious, contumacious*:—Gif hē gyt widerrǽde bið, hē lichamlīce wrace mid swingelle þolige *sin improbus est, vindicte corporali subdatur*, R. Ben. 48, 11. Ðæt Israhēla folc weard on ðam wēstene widerrǽde ongeán God, Homl. Th. ii. 238, 10. Ne beó gē wiþerrǽde wið eówerne Dribten *nolite esse rebelles contra Dominum*, Num. 14, 9. Se cāsere wolde gewyldan mid wīge ða leódа ðe wiþerrǽde wǽron, and his rīce forsāwon, Homl. Skt. ii. 28, 4. III. *out of harmony, repugnant, offensive, disagreeable*:—Widerrǽde ðū eart mē *scandalum es mihi*, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 23. Nis nān ǽ widerrǽde þus

geworhtum mannum, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 60. Ðeós wyrt bið ðam gôman stíð and wiðerræde for mete gebiged, Lchdm. i. 300, 10. Wulfes tæsl hafaþ leáf wiþerræde (*unpleasant, rough?*) and þyrnyhte, 282, 15. **IV.** *adverse, not fitted to further the good of anything, unfavourable, disadvantageous* :—Mín wíf is for manegum wíutrum untrum, dam wæs ælc læcecræft wiðerræde (*no medicine suited her*), Homl. Th. i. 22, 44. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on wiþerræddum stôwum (*in places not favourable to growth*) wid wegas and hegas, Lchdm. i. 228, 17. On feldum and on wiðerræddum stôwum, 304, 3. Rihtwîs þoligende wiþerræde *justus tolerando aduersa*, Scint. 12, 7. **V.** *contrary, of an opposite nature* :—Stân is gesett ongeán ðone hlâf, for ðam ðe heardmôdnys is wiðerræde sôdre lufe, Homl. Th. i. 252, 19. Twâ wiðerræde ding geðeódde Drihten on ðisum cwyde, ðæt sind ymhîdignyssa and lustas, ii. 92, 13. Hæfd se yfela gást seofonfealde ungifa, and ða syndan wiðerræde mid ealle ðyssum gódum Godes gyfum, Wulfst. 52, 10. v. wiþerrædness; wiþ-ræde.

wiþer-rædlíc; *adj. Adversative* :—Sume (*conjunctions*) sind *adversativae*, ðæt sind wiþerrædlíce, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 264, 1.

wiþer-rædness, e; *f. Contrariety, opposition* :—Wiðerrædnys *contrarietas, contrauersio*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 275, 7. **I.** *hostility, ill-will.* v. wiþer-ræde, **I** :—Wid hunda rêdnysse and wiðerrædnysse; se ðe hafaþ hundes heortan mid him, ne beód ongeán hine hundas cêne, Lchdm. i. 372, 3. **II.** *unfavourableness, disadvantage.* v. wiþerræde, **IV** :—Ðæs fýrhýses hlýwing[e] winterîces cyles and ungetemprunge wiþerrædnes sî gelýht *caumene refugio hybernalis algoris et intemperei aduersitas leuigetur*, Anglia xiii. 397, 462. **III.** *oppositeness of nature.* v. wiþer-ræde, **V** :—On wiþerrædnysse went *in contrarium uertit*, Scint. 55, 3.

wiþer-ræhtes; *adv. Opposite* :—Hî gesêgan wyrm on wonge wiðerræhtes licgean, Beo. Th. 6071; B. 3039.

wiþer-riht, es; *n. Recompense, compensation* :—Wiðerriht *vel* edleán *hostimentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 24.

wiþer-saca, an; *m.* **I.** *an adversary, opponent, enemy* :—Anticristus is on Læden *contrarius Cristi*, ðæt is on Englisc Godes wiðersaca, Wulfst. 78, 13; Homl. Th. i. 376, 16. Ælc ðæra ðe hyne tô cynge dêd ys ðæs cáseres wiðersaca (*contradicit Caesari*), Jn. Skt. 19, 12. Hêr sýn on earde Godes wiðersacan, apostatan ábrodene, Wulfst. 164, 10. Wiðersa[cena] *contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 471, 74. **I a.** *a rebel* :—Ne beó hê nâ sacerd geteald, ac Godes wiðersaca *non sacerdos sed rebellio judicetur*, R. Ben. 112, 13. **I b.** *an adversary at law, a prosecutor* (?) :—Ða andsweredon Pîlate ða twégen wælhreówan wyþersacan, Annas and Caiphas, and cwǽdon: 'Lâ, leóf dêma, eall ðeós mænio secgaþ ðæt hê wæs of forligre ácenned,' Nicod. 7; Thm. 3, 32. **II.** *one who renounces* or *denies, an apostate* :—Wiðersaca *apostata*, Hpt. Gl. 493, 26. Wiðersaca (*pervicax fide*) *refragator vel negator*, 502, 65; Homl. Skt. i. 3, 413. Gif munuc oþþe mæssepreóst wiðersaca wurde mid ealle, hê sî ámánsumod æfre, bûton hê ðe rædlicor gebûge tô his þearfe, L. Eth. ix. 41; Th. i. 348, 31. Lûdas se wiþersaca, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 14; Mk. Skt. 14, 10, 43. Under Juliane dam árleásan wiðersacan (*Julian the apostate*), Homl. Skt. ii. 31, 19. Wé beódaþ ðæt wiðersacan and útlagan Godes and manna of earde gewîtan, L. C. S. 4; Th. i. 378, 11. Hý synt genemnede sarabagite odde renuite, ðæt ys sylfedêman and wiðersacan, R. Ben. 136, 11. Wiðersacena *apostatorum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 54: *apocryphorum, falsorum scriptorum*, 452, 58. [Þat heðene cun is Godes wiðersake, Laym. 12620. *O. Sax.* widar-sako: *O. L. Ger.* wither-sacco *adversarius*: *O. H. Ger.* wider-sacho *adversarius*.]

wiþer-sacian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to blaspheme* :—Ðam ðe wiðersacaþ ongên hâligne gást, ne bið dam forgyfen *ei, qui in spiritum sanctum blasphemauerit, non remittetur*, Lk. Skt. 12, 10. Swâ hwylc man swâ wyþersacaþ (*blasphemes*, v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 4, v. 7) dam Crâsre, hê byþ deáþes scyldig, Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 23. Wiþersacendra *blasphemantium*, Scint. 209, 5. **II.** *to be apostate* :—Wiðersaca[n]dan *apostataverant*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 49. Wiðersacedan *apostataverent*, 513, 24. Wiðersacian *apostatare*, 493, 25: *apostare*, 477, 68. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* widar-sachan *recusare*.]

wiþer-sacung, e; *f.* **I.** *blasphemy* :—Wiþersacung *blasphemia*, Scint. 102, 16. 'Wylt ðû hys wydersacunge gehýran?' Ða cwæþ Pilatus: 'Gif seó spræc wyþersacung ys ðe hê spycþ, nymaþ hyne and lædaþ hyne tô eówre gesomnunge,' Nicod. 10; Thw. 5, 31. **II.** *apostasy* :—Wiðersacunge *apostasiae*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 69: 515, 69.

wiþer-sæc, es; *n.* **I.** *striving, opposition, contradiction* :—Æt ðæs wiðersæces wæterum *ad aquas contradictionis*, Deut. 32, 51: Ps. Spl. 105, 31. Fram wiðersace tungana *a contradictione linguarum*, 30, 16. Genera mê of wiðersacum (*contradictionibus*) folces, 17, 45. **II.** *denial* :—Hê (*Peter*) gemunde his micclan gebeótes, and mid biterum wôpe his wiðersæc beltreówsode, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 35. Heó worda gehwæs wiðersæc fremedon, ðæt heó frignan ongan; cwǽdon ðæt heó on aldre áwiht swylces ne ǽr ne síð æfre hýrdon, Elen. Kmbl. 1135; El. 569. **III.** *apostasy, recusancy* :—Ðæt heora (*the Northumbrians*) geleáfa wurde áwend eft tô Gode fram ðam wiþersæce ðe hî tô gewende wǽron, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 63. Weard geopenad his earman wîfe his mânfullan behât ðam deófle . . . . Heó cýdde Basilie hyre cnihtes wiþersæc, i. 3, 408. [*O. Sax.* widar-sak, -saka *contradiction*.]

wiþer-sæc; *adj. Adverse, unfavourable* :—Hîinunge and hligiunge wiþersæc, Lchdm. ii. 258, 20.

wiþer-sînes (-sýnes); *adv. Withershins* (v. *widder-sinnis* in Jamieson's Dictionary), *backwards* :—Steorran ymaþ wiþersýnes *the course of the stars shall be reversed*, Blickl. Homl. 93, 19.

wiþer-stæger; *adj. Hard to mount, steep, abrupt* :—Wiðerstægre *prerupti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 59: 69, 15. v. stæger.

wiþer-standan; *p.* -stód *To withstand, resist* :—Fram ðâm wyderstandendum swýþran dînre *a resistentibus dexterae tuae*, Ps. Spl. 16, 9. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-standan *resistere*.] Cf. wiþ-standan.

wiþer-steall, es; *m. Resistance, opposition* :—Wiðerstal *obvix*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 22: 63, 22. Færd ðæt fýr ofer eall, ne byd ðǽr nân widerstealll (cf. foresteall, Dôm. L. 146, *where the Latin is* : Ignis ubique suis ruptis regnabit habenis), ne nân man nǽfd ðæra mihta, ðæt dǽr ænige wyrne dô, Wulfst. 138, 6. Næs Petrus gewunod tô nânre wǽpnunge, ac ðǽr wǽron twâ sweord gebróhte tô ðam widerstealle, gif hit Crist swá wolde, Homl. Th. ii. 248, 4. Mê hwîlum bið forwyrned þurh wiþerstealll nâlan mînes, Exon. Th. 268, 32; Jul. 441. Cf. wiþ-steall.

wiþer-sýnes. v. wiþer-sînes.

wiþer-talu, e; *f. Reply, defence* :—Hê ðærrihte ádumbode, for ðan ðe æt Godes dôme ne bid nân beládung ne wiþertalu, Homl. Th. i. 530, 6.

wiþer-tihtle, an; *f. A counter-charge, cross-action* :—Gif ênig yfela manna wǽre de wolde ódres yrre tô borge settan for widertihtlan, ðæt hê gecýðe mid áde, ðæt hê hit for nânum fácue ne dyde, L. Ed. i; Th. i. 160, 5, and see note. Se de on gemôte mid widertihtlan hine sylfne oþþe his mann werige, hæbbe ðæt eall forspecen, and geandwyrde ðam ódrum swá hundrede riht þynce, L. C. S. 27; Th. i. 392, 5. Cf. Si quis in placito per justiciam posito sui vel suorum causam injustis contemminacionibus (*v. l.* concriminationibus) vel contrapositionibus difforciet, hanc perdat, et de cetero rectum faciat, sicut hundreto vel judicibus videbitur ydoneum, L. H. I. 34, 5; Th. i. 537, 6–10.

wiþer-týme (-týme); *adj. Troublesome, grievous* :—Apozeus ys dam forespreceenan hîwe genôh wyderlýme, Anglia viii. 331, 14. Ða ða mê widerlýme ł heñgtýme hî wǽrun *cum mihi molesti essent*, Ps. Lamb. 34, 13.

wiþer-trod, es; *n. Return, retreat* :—Cirdon cynerôfe wîggend on wiþertrod *they turned to march back*, Judth. Thw. 26, 6; Jud. 313. Widertrod seón lâdra monna *to see the retreat of the foe*, Cd. Th. 125, 25; Gen. 2084.

wiþer-weard (-word, -wurd), *and* -wierde; *adj.* **I.** of direction, *contrary* :—Him wæs widerweard (-word, Lind., Rush.) wind *erat ventus contrarius eis*, Mk. Skt. 6, 48; Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 14, 24. Wiþerward wind ástîgeþ . . . ástigon wiþerwarde windas, Bd. 3, 15; S. 541, 33, 39. **II.** of hostility or conflict, *adverse, hostile*; used substantively, *an adversary, enemy, opponent, a fiend* :—Ælc hûs de byd widerweard ongeán hyt sylf *omnis domus divisa contra se*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 25. Se widirwearda god diúl *Asmadeus demon*, Rtl. 146, 37. Gâ dû onbæcling, wiþerwearda (*Satanas*), Blickl. Homl. 27, 20. Se ilca wiþerwearda ðe him ǽr da synna lærde, 61, 17. Se widerwearda (-worda, Rush.) *Satanas*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 26. Ðe widerworda, 4, 15: Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 16. Bysmraþ se widerwearda (*adversarius*) naman ðinne, Ps. Spl. 73, 11. Ðæm wiþerweardan (*the devil*) beóþ ðæs mannes synna gecwêmran ðonne eal eorþlíc goldhord, Blickl. Homl. 43, 20, 24. From ðæm widerwearda (-e, Lind.) *a Satana*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 13. Mid widerweardum *cum emulo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 63: 17, 61. Beó dû gemôd ðinum ðæm wiþerwearde (*adversario tuo*), dý læs se widerwearde dec selle doeme, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 5, 25. Mid widerworde ðinum (widerwordne ðinne, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 58: 18, 3. Widerweardne wid hine *adversum se*, Past. 32; Swt. 211, 2. On ðam geáre wurdon ða Gallie Rômânum widerwearde *eodem anno Galli novi exstitere hostes*, Ors. 4, 7; Swt. 180, 24. Ealle ða de mê widerwearde wǽron *omnes adversantes mihi*, Ps. Th. 3, 6. Mê widerweardе wǽron ealle, da him sǽton on portum *adversum me exercebantur qui sedebant in porta*, Ps. Th. 68, 12: 123, 3: 139, 8: Blickl. Homl. 223, 18: Past. 21; Swt. 161, 23. Da men de hié ongeáton ðæt widerwearde wǽron Godes beboda, Blickl. Homl. 135, 12. Naman ðinne bysmiaþ ða wiþerweardan (*adversarius*), Ps. Th. 73, 10. Alle widiwordas (widerworda, Rush.) ł fióndas iúra *omnes adversarii uestri*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 15. Se wæs on dæle ðara wiþerweardra *in parte erat adversariorum*, Bd. 3, 24; S. 556, 27. Minra widerweardra, Ps. Th. 17, 4. Mid wiþerwordum (*adversis*) onbênum, Bd. 2, 2; S. 504, 3. Ii land de wǽron bereáfodon þurh Denisce men and widerweardе (*hostile*; or *evil*, v. **IV**) dêman ût of ðam mynstre, Chart. Th. 446, 7. Heó heora ða wiþerweardan (*adversarios*) feor ádrîfan, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 3. **II a.** *hostile to rightful authority, rebel* :—Nis nân gesceaft de wiþ hire Scippendes willan winne, bûton dysig mon, oþþe eft ða wiþerwierdan (-weardan, *v. l.*) englas, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 25. Wiþerwyrd *perduelles, malde rebelles*, Germ. 393, 53. **III.** of hindrance, *contrary, opposed, that presents an obstacle, obstinate* :—Nis áhwǽr gemêted on hâlgum bócum ðæt dysse frignysse wiþerword sî gesawen

nequaquam in sacris eloquiis inveniur quod hvic capitulo contradicere videatur, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 490, 32. Hē oft wolde dæt eorþlice rīce forlætan, gif him ne wiþstōde dæt wiþerwarde mōd (*obstinatus animus*) his wīfes, 4, 11 ; S. 579, 10. Widerwurdra *contrariarum* (omnes rerum contrariarum machinas exterminans. Ald. 57). Hpt. Gl. 502, 26. **IV.** *opposed to what is right, arrogant, perverse, depraved, reprobate, false ;* in special senses, *heretic, apocryphal* :—Widerweard heorte *cor pravum*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. Manega mid mannum synd getealde gecorene and mid Gode wiþerwyrde (*reprobi*), and fela mid mannum wiþerwyrde synd and mid Gode gecorene ; nān hine getelle gecorenne, dē læs dē hē mid Gode sȳ wiþerwyrd, Scint. 74, 13–16. Widerwurde *importunus, improbus*, Hpt. Gl. 425, 59. Dæt widerwurde *importuna, improba*, 444, 22. Mid widerwurde *protervo, contrario*, 434, 12. Betera gebyldig wiþerwyrdum *melior patiens arrogante*, Scint. 8, 18. Fela dūsenda folgeaþ Criste, þeāh dē hī sume (*the Jews*) wunian widerwerde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 526. Widerweardе crist *pseudo-cristi*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 24, 24. Widerworde criste and widerworde wītgu. Mk. Skt. Rush. 13, 22. Alle widerweardra gedwola *omnes apocryphorum naenias*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 9. Widerwordra lārwa[s] sēda *haereticorum semina*, 8, 19. Widerwurdra *perfidorum, impiorum*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 45. From widiwordum lārwum *ab ereticis*, Rtl. 198, 19. **V.** *opposed to the good or pleasure of anything, unfavourable, adverse, hurtful, pernicious, disagreeable* :—Nānwuht ne byd yfel, ær mon wēne dæt hit yfel seó ; and þeāh hit nū hefig seó and wiþerweard, þeāh hit biþ gesælþ gif hit mon gebyldlice āræfniþ *nihil est miserum, nisi cum putes ; contraque beata sors omnis est aequanimitate tolerantis*, Bt. 11, 1 ; Fox 32, 31. Seó wiþerweарde wyrd *adversa fortuna*, 20 ; Fox 70, 20. [Nān þing] swā widerweard þēn is [cristenum monnum] swā swā oferfylle *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. Interl. 71, 7. Hē ālȳsеþ mē fram worde widerweardum (*a verbo aspero*), Ps. Spl. 90, 3 : Blickl. Gl. Alle widirwærda hælles mennisces wyrltruman *omnes adversas salutis humani radices*, Rtl. 125, 33. Gif huoelc sindon widirworda in hūse esnes dīnes *si qua sunt adversa in domo famuli tui*, 123, 13. Ðonne dē for worulde wiþerweарda mæst þinga þreáge, Met. 5, 36. Þolemōd on heardum and on wiþerweardum (*contrariis*) þingum, R. Ben. 26, 18. Lufian wē hine næs nō on gesundum þingum ānum, ac eác swylce on widerweardum þingum, Blickl. Homl. 13, 8. Wið wiþerweard hēr ; gif dū nimest wulfes mearh and smyrest mid hrade dā stōwe dē dā hær beód of āpullud, ne geþafaþ seó smyrung dæt hȳ eft wexen, Lchdm. i. 362, 8. Wala middangeardes getēla, and nǣngo his widirweardo (*adversa*) onscynia, Rtl. 50, 6. Geþyld gōdu gehealt, āweg nȳt wiþerweарde, Scint. 13, 10 : 62, 5. Wiþerwyrde, 62, 2. **VI.** of diversity, *contrary, opposite* in nature, action, etc. :—Dæt gecynd nyle nǣfre nānwuht wiþerweardes lætan gemengan . . . Nū ðonne nū ælc gesceaft onscunaþ dæt, dæt hire wiþerweard biþ . . . hwelce twā synd wiþerweardran betwux him ðonne gōd and yfel ? Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 54, 35–56, 7. Ða wiþerweardan gesceafta ǣgþer ge betwux him winnaþ, ge eác fæste sibbe betwux him healdaþ, swā nū tȳr dēþ and wæter . . . Ac ā sceal dæt widerweарde dæt ōðer wiþerweарde gemetgian, 21 ; Fox 74, 13–20 : Met. 11, 49, 52. Dæt mē þinch wiþerweard þing *in contrarium relapsa res est*, Bt. 26, 2 ; Fox 92, 24. Hē nāwyht widerweardes (*contrarium*) dære sōdfæstnysse dæs geleáfan Crēca ðeáwe on Angelcynnes cyricean on gelǣdde, Bd. 4, 1 ; S. 564, 20. Hī monig ōþer ðing dære cyriclīcan ānnesse wiþerword hæfden, 2, 2 ; S. 502, 12. On monegum ðingum gē wiþerweарde wǣron ūrum gewunan *in multis nostrae consuetudini contraria geritis*, S. 503, 18. From widerwordum lārwum *a diversis auctoribus*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 7, 4. [Wid a[fole he wes widerword, Laym. 6875. Wiþerwarrd onnȝænes Godd, Orm. 9667. Ðis king him his wel widerward agen dis folc, Gen. and Ex. 2935. *Goth.* wiþra-wairþs *that is over against ; contrary : O. Sax.* widar-ward, -word *hostile ; displeasing : O. H. Ger.* widar-wart, -wert *contrarius, adversus, adversarius.*] v. un-wiþerweard.

wiþerweardian ; *p.* ode *To oppose, be adverse to* :—Ða dē wiþerweardiaþ mē *qui adversantur mihi*, Ps. Spl. 34, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* widar-wartōn. -wertōn *obviare, adversari, contraire, fraudare.*] v. ge-widerworded ; wiþerwirdan.

wiþerweard-līc ; *adj. Unfavourable, adverse, hurtful.* v. wiþer-weard, **V** :—Nis cristenum monnum nān ðing swā widerweardlīc and hefigtȳme swā swā oferfyl *nihil sic contrarium est omni christiano quomodo crapula*, R. Ben. 63, 20. Warna dē dæt dū nān þing widerweardlīces ne sprece ongēn Jacob *cave ne quidquam aspere loquaris contra Jacob*, Gen. 31, 24. [*O. H. Ger.* widarwart-līh *tyrannicus.*]

wiþerweardlīce ; *adv. Detrimentally, against the interests of any one* :—Þurh dæt dē dū ðysne wuldres cyning āhēnge, dū dydest wiþer-werdlīce ongeán dē and eác ongeán mē (*thou hast acted against thine own interests and against mine.* v. Gospel of Nicodemus c. 18, v. 11), Nicod. 29 ; Thw. 17, 10.

wiþerweard-ness, e ; *f.* **I.** *hostility, contention, opposition.* v. wiþer-weard, **I** :—Nis dǣr ege, ne geflit, ne yrre, ne nǣnig wiþerweardnes, Blickl. Homl. 25, 32. Hē weard grǣdig dæs gōdan deáþes būtan ælcre scylde and ælcre widerweardnesse wið hine *he (David) was greedy for the death of the good man (Uriah), who was without any crime against him and had shewn no hostility to him*, Past. 3 ; Swt. 37, 2. Mid widerwurdnessa *cum aemulo*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 32. Sume sace wyðerwyrd-nesse hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 198, 13. **II.** *perversity, frowardness, depravity, arrogance.* v. wiþer-weard, **IV** :—Widirweardnis ł wyrs *perversius*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 1. Wiþerwerdnysse *arrogantie*, Anglia xiii. 371, 83. Wyþerwyrdnysse, 369, 56. Widirwārnisum *pravis*, Rtl. 91, 24. **III.** *unfavourable condition, adverse circumstance, adversity.* v. wiþer-weard, **V** :—Seó wiþerweardnes *adversa fortuna, adversitas*, Bt. 20 ; Fox 72, 5. 9, 12. Nān yfel ne mæg dē geneálǣcan, ac ælc widerweardnys gewīteþ fram ðinre sāwle, Basil admn. 1 ; Norm. 34, 10. Ðū dē ne anhebbe on ofermētto on ðīnre gesundfulnesse, ne eft dē ne geortrȳwe nānes gōdes on nānre wiþerweardnesse, Bt. 6 ; Fox 16, 1. On wiþerweard-nesse *in aduersitate*, Wülck. Gl. 252, 4. Widirwordnise, Rtl. 14, 20. Hē disses middangeardes orsorgnesse ne gīmd, ne him nāne widerweard-nesse ne andrǣt disse worolde *qui prospera mundi postposuit, qui nulla adversa pertimescit*, Past. 10 ; Swt. 61, 8 : 33 ; Swt. 219, 2. Hē sǣde ge hwylce wiþerwardnesse (-wordnesse. Bd. M. 330, 10), ge eft hwylce frōfre on dām wiþerweardnessum (-wordnissum, Bd. M.) him becom, Bd. 4, 22 ; S. 592, 17. Gebyld on widerwerdnyssum, Scint. 12, 12. On wiþerwerdnyssum *in adversitatibus*, 62, 2. Ða getreówfullan for Godes ege ealle lifes widerweardnesse (*universa contraria*) forþyldigian scylun, R. Ben. 27, 7. **IV.** *contrariety, diversity.* v. wiþer-weard. **VI** :—Seó wiþerweardnes dē wē ǣr ymbe sprǣcon, Bt. 21 ; Fox 74, 32 : Met. 11, 78.

wiþer-wierde. v. wiþer-weard.

wiþer-winn, es ; *n. Contest, conflict* :—Wiþerwinnes *exercitationis* (qui laboriosi certaminis coronani difficillimis propriae exercitationis viribus nanciscuntur, Ald. 2), Hpt. Gl. 405, 20.

wiþer-winna, an ; *m. An adversary, opponent, enemy* :—*Emulus*, i. *contrarius*, gewinna, wiþerwinna, Wrt. Voc. ii. 143, 45. Beó dū onbūgende ðinum wiþerwinnan (*adversario tuo*) . . . dē læs de ðin widerwinna dē sylle ðam dēman, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 25 : Homl. Ass. 4, 95. Ðȳ læs hē sīé ongieten dæt hē sīé widerwinna on dære diégelnesse his gedōhtes dæs dē hē bið gesewen dеów on his dēnunge *ne inveniatur ei, cui servire per officium cernitur, occulta cogitationis tyrannide resultare*, Past. 19 ; Swt. 147, 16. Dǣr (*in heaven*) ne wunaþ nān wiþerwinna, Homl. Ass. 78, 145. Ūre widerwinna is se deófol. . . . Is ōðer widerwinna, dæt is Godes word, dæt word wind on ūs, 5, 120–128 : 52, 53. Dæt hālige Godes word is ðin freónd, and ðū wyrest dē sylfne dē tō widerwinnan, 6, 138. Ðonne dū gǣst on wege mid ðīnum widerwinnan (*cum adversario tuo*) tō hwylcum ealdre, Lk. Skt. 12, 58. Wrec mē wið mīnre widerwinnan, 18, 3. Wiþerwinnan *conluctatorem*, i. *oppugnatorem*, Scint. 151, 4. Ðam ne magon ealle eówer widerwinnan (*aduersarii uestri*) widstandan and widcweðan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15. Ða Godes widerwinnan, Homl. Ass. 178, 306. Ða þeóda ða hiora widerwinnan wǣron, Ors. 6, 35 ; Swt. 292, 7. Widerwinnena *aemulorum, contrariorum, inimicorum*, Hpt. Gl. 424, 22 : 471, 72 : 475, 70. Gescylde mē wiþ mīnum wiþerwinnum, gesewenlicum and ungesewenlicum, Bt. 42 ; Fox 260, 10. Nigon x hund þū-enda of Persa ānra anwealde būton hiera wiþerwinnum, ǣgþer ge of Scilþþium ge of Crēcum, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 84, 30. [Þe wiþerwynne (*the devil*), Misc. 74, 77. Forgive us ure sinne als we don ure widerwinnes, Rel. Ant. i. 235, 18. *O. H. Ger.* widar-winno.]

wiþer-winnan *to oppose, resist* :—Wiþerwinnende *rebelles*, Germ. 389, 88. [*O. H. Ger.* uuidar-uuinanten *conluctantem.*] v. wiþ-winnan.

wiþer-winning, e ; *f. Contest, controversy* :—Būtan wiþerwenningе (-winninge ?) *sine controversia*, Scint. 146, 15.

wiþerwirdan ; *p.* de *To oppose, be adverse to* :—Ealle ða dē wiþer-wyrdaþ *omnes qui tibi aduersantur*, Scint. 165, 4. v. wiþerweardian.

wiþer-word, -wurd ; wiþe-winde. v. wiþer-weard ; wiþo-winde.

wiþ-faran ; *p.* -fōr *To escape.* v. wiþ, **II.** 3 :—Siddan hié ðam [herge] widtōron, Cd. Th. 214, 23 ; Exod. 573. v. wiþ-ferian, wiþ-gangan, **II.**

wiþ-feohtan *to fight against, contend with* :—Hē gefeaht mid ða ǣ ðæs mōdes, dære wiþfeaht (widflät, *v. l.*) seó ǣ dе on his limum wæs *pugnabat legi mentis, cui lex. quae in membris est, repugnabat*, Bd. 1, 27 ; S. 497, 39. Widfeohtan *certare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 17. v. wiþ, **II.** 10.

wiþ-feohtend, es ; *m. An adversary, opponent, enemy, a rebel* :—Hió self fieht wið hié selfe tō fultome dæm widfeohtende (*adversario*), Past. 38 ; Swt. 279. 1. Ðone māngengan and ðone wiþfeohtend *rebellem et sacrilegum*, Bd. 1, 7 : S. 477, 18. Betweoh ða elreordan and ða wiþ-feohtend Cristes geleáfan *inter rebelles fidei barbaros*, 2, 5 ; S. 507, 33. v. wiþer-feohtend.

wiþ-feolan ; *p.* -fealh *To apply one's self to* :—Ða hē dā ongeat dæt hē dære godspellīcan lāre geornе wiþfealh, and ða deóde tō Cristes geleáfan gecyrred hæfde *qui ubi prosperatum ei opus evangelii comperit*, Bd. 3, 22 ; S. 552, 43.

wiþ-ferian ; *p.* ede *To carry off, to rescue.* v. wiþ, **II.** 3 :—Ðū widferedes (fæderas, MS.) Israhēla bearn of Ægyptum *redemisti filios Israel et Joseph*, Ps. Th. 76, 12. Hē of heofenum hider onsende, dē mē

ālȳsde, lāþum wiðfercde *misit de cælo, et liberavit me*, 56, 3. Mīne sāwle ālȳs, and wiðlere lāþum feóndum *animam meam libera: propter inimicos meos eripe me*, 68, 18. Ðæt ðū symle sāwle mīne ālȳse, lādum wiðlerige *liberabit in pace animam meam ab his qui adpropiant mihi*, 54, 18. Ðū āwurpe hī ðā hī wēndan, ðæt hī wǽron ālȳsde, lādum wiðlerede *dejecisti eos dum allevaretur*, 72, 14. v. wiþ-faran, wiþ-lǽdan, wiþ-teón, III.

wiþ-flitan; *p.* -flāt *To contend with*:—Oferstǽle þ odde wiðflīteþ *confutat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 31. v. wiþ-feohtan.

wiþ-fón; *p.* -féng *To lay hold on, seize on.* Cf. wiþ, II. 1 d:—Hē ulpang āstód, and him fæste wiðféng, Beo. Th. 1524; B. 760. Cf. wiþ-gripan.

wiþ-foran; *prep. with dat. acc. Before*:—Hē feaht him wiðforan, Jos. 8, 22. Hē ofrnþ ða sunnan hindan, and cymþ wiþforan ða sunnan up, Bt. 39, 13; Fox 234, 2. ¶ wiþ . . . foran:—Ðone mist ðe wið ða eágan foran usses módes (cf. beforan ūres módes eágum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 132, 32) hangode, Met. 20, 265. Hwȳ hī (*stars*) ne scīnen beforan ðære sunnan, swā hī dóð wið done mónan foran (beforan ðam mónan, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 30), 28, 47. Wið done segn foran, Cd. Th. 188, 23; Exon. 172.

wiþ-gān *to go against, act in opposition to, in contravention of.* Cf. wiþ, II. 13:—Nǽfre mine lāstwearas gedrīstlǽcen ðæt heó hit (*a grant*) onwenden odde don wiðgán, Chart. Th. 29, 14. v. next word.

wiþ-gangan. I. *to go against*:—Ic ne meahte mægnes crǽfte gūðe widgongan (*I could not go and meet the foe in fight*), ac ic seal sécan compan sǽmran, Exon. Th. 266, 4; Jul. 393. II. *to go off, withdraw, fail*:—Byd mē eágon widgangen *defecerunt oculi mei*, Ps. Th. 68, 3. v. wiþ-faran.

wiþ-gemetness, e; *f. Comparison*:—In ða wiþgemetnesse wæs lytel gesewen *in comparatione tenuissima videbatur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 36. v. wiþ-meteness.

wiþ-geondan; *prep. Beyond*:—Eal ðæt rīce wiðgeondan Iordanen *omnis regio circum Iordanen*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 5.

wiþ-gīnan; *p.* de *To reply* (? cf. *Icel.* gegna *to reply*); *to repel, reject* (? v. gynde, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 636):—Ðā cwæd hē eft tō him sylfum: 'Tō sōdan ne þincð mē nǽfre ðæt hit sōð sȳ ðæt ðys sȳ Efesa byrig . . .' Ða wiðgȳnde hē eft his gedance, and him þus andwyrde (*he replied to his thought, or he rejected the idea, and answered himself thus*): 'Ac ic nāt eftsóna, ne ic nǽfre git nyste ðæt ǽnig ōþer byrig ūs wǽre gehende būton Ephese ānre,' Homl. Skt. i. 23, 541.

wiþ-grīpan; *p.* -grāp *To seize on*:—Gif ic wiste hū wið ðam āglǽcan elles meahte gripe widgrīpan, swā ic wið Grendle dyde, Beo. Th. 5035; B. 2521. v. wiþ-fón.

wiþ-habban; *p.* -hæfde *To hold out against, to withstand, resist*:—Gif ðæs synfullan ingehȳd bið gehrepod mid fyrhte ðæs upplican dómes, ðonne widhæfd hē dām unlustum, Homl. Th. i. 494, 9. Ðæt wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wīnsele widhæfde heaðodeórum, Beo. Th. 1548; B. 772. Þuih ða gedurstignysse ðe folces men widhæfton (-hæfdon?) ðære gelōmlican mynegunge ðe ūre láreówas dydon, L. Eg. S. I; Th. i. 270, 24. Se ðe him ǽr geþúhte, ðæt him nān sǽ wiþhabban ne mehte, ðæt he hiene mid scipum and mid his fultume ǽfyllan ne mehte, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 84, 13. Næs nān ðæs strongīc . . . ðæt mihte dam miclan mægne widhabban, Cd. Th. 297, 18; Sat. 519. v. wiþer-habban.

wiþ-heardian *to make obdurate*:—Nylle gē widhcardian (*obdurare*) heortan eówre, Ps. Spl. 94, 7.

wiþ-hindan; *prep.* (*adv.*) *Behind*:—Hē feaht him widforan and his gefēran widhindan, Jos. 8, 22.

wiþ-hogian; *p.* ode *To be adverse in thought* or *purpose, to be disposed to resist*:—Abraham . . . nalles Nergendes hǽse widhogode (*had no thought of disobeying the command*), Cd. Th. 173, 20; Gen. 2864. v. next word.

wiþ-hycgan; *p.* -hogde *To be adverse in thought* or *purpose, to set one's self against*:—Heó ðæs beornes lufan fæste widhogde *her heart was fast closed against the man's love*, Exon. Th. 245, 9; Jul. 42. Gē widhogdun hālgum Dryhtne *your hearts were hostile to the holy Lord*, 139, 34; Gū. 603. Ðæt hē stān nime, hlāfes ne gȳme, ða wiste widsæce, beteran widhycgge (*the food refuse, set himself against the better*), Elen. Kmbl. 1232; El. 618. v. wiþer-hycgende, *and previous word.*

wiþig, wiþing (?), es; *m. A withy, willow*:—Ðes wiþig *salix*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 63; Zup. 70, 10: Lchdm. ii. 86, 6: Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 53. Widig, 80. 28. Wiþies rinde, Lchdm. ii. 150, 2. On ðone hāran widig . . .; of ðam wiþige, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 8, 10: 313, 27: 399, 21: 400, 2. On done ealdan widig; ðonne of ðam widige, vi. 35, 33. On ðone widig, iii. 10, 25. In ǽnne widig, 391, 27. v. wiþig-mere. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wida *salix*: *Icel.* viðir *a willow.*] See the following words.

wiþig-bed[ð], es; *n. A bed of willows, an osier-bed*:—On ðæt widigbed, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 21.

wiþig-brōc, es; *m. A brook by which willows grow*:—In widibrōc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 380, 2. On widigbrōch, 202, 3.

wiþig-ford, es; *m. A ford by which willows grow*:—On widigford, of widigford, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 135, 14: 252, 20, 36.

wiþig-grāf, es; *m. A willow-grove*:—Of weardsetle on widiggrāfas; of widiggrāfan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 328, 11: 48, 11.

wiþig-leáh; *gen.* -leás; *m. A meadow where willows grow* (a place-name):—Ðis synt ða landgemǽro tō Widileá . . . Ðis is ðæra feówer hȳda landbōc æt Widigleá, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 13–23.

wiþig-mǽd; *f. A meadow where willows grow*:—Ærest æt widigmǽde . . . ðæt eft on widigmǽde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 464, 18–30.

wiþig-mere, es; *m. A mere with willows on the banks*:—On widimære, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 29. In widiugmere, ii. 41, 4.

wiþig-mōr, es; *m. A moor where willows grow*:—On widigmōr, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 412, 21.

wiþig-pōl, es; *m. A pool with willows on the banks*:—On widepōl, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 188, 30.

wiþig-pyt[t], es; *m. A pit with willows by it*:—On widigpytt, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21.

wiþig-rǽw, e; *f. A row of willows*:—On ða widigrǽwe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 48, 5.

wiþig-rind, e; *f. Willow-bark*:—Nim wiþigrinde, Lchdm. ii. 98, 9.

wiþig-slǽd, es; *n. A slade* (v. slǽd) *where willows grow*:—Tō widigslǽde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 457, 16.

wiþig-þȳfel, es; *m. A willow-copse*:—On widigðȳfel, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 336, 21. Andlang díche foren ongēn widigþeúel, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 418, 2. Andlang bróke on ane widigþēfele, þiers ouer dane mersc, 426, 26. Tōemnes ðām widigðȳfelum bewestan flōdan, v. 194, 32.

wiþig-wíc, es; *n. A dwelling-place by which willows grow*:—Widigwíc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 195, 18.

wiþig-will, es; *m. A spring by which willows grow*:—On done fúlan wylle . . . on wýdigwylle, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 213, 16–21.

wiþing. v. wiþig.

wiþ-innan; *adv. prep. Within.* (1) as adverb:—Gehrepod mid heortan sārnisse widinnan (*intrinsecus*), Gen. 6, 6. Fācn wiþinnan (*intus*) tȳddriende swā swā bergyls wiþinnan (*intus*) full stence, Coil. Monast. Th. 32, 33, 35. Ðū clǽmst widinnan and widūtan (*intrinsecus et extrinsecus*) mid tyrwan, Gen. 6, 14. Hī oflōgon ǽgðer ge widinnan ge widūtan mā þanne .xx. manna, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 1. Symle wē beód fram Gode gesewene ǽgðer ge widūtan ge widinnan, Homl. Th. i. 604, 19. (2) as preposition:—Ealle ða de widinnan mē (*intra me*) synd, Ps. Spl. 102, 1: 108, 21. v. wiþ-ūtan.

wiþ-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead away, carry off, take away.* v. wiþ, II. 3:—Ðū de Iōseph swā sceáp gramum widlǽddest *qui deducis velut ovem Joseph*, Ps. Th. 79, 1. Ðū mīne sāwle of swyltdeáðes lāþum widlǽddest *eripuisti animam meam de morte*, 55, 11. Ða de widlæddun ūs *qui abduxerunt nos*, Ps. Surt. 136, 3. Cneóris mīn widlaeded is *generatio mea ablata est*, ii. p. 184, 30. Widlaedde eam *ablatus sum*, 108, 23: Ps. Spl. C. 108, 22. Cf. wiþ-ferian.

wiþ-licgan; *p.* -læg, pl. -lǽgon *To be obstructive, object, oppose.* Cf. wiþ-standan:—Behēt man him ðæt hē mōste wurde beón ǽlc ðæra þinga de hē ǽr āhte. Ða widlæg (widcwæd, MS. D.) Harold, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 2. Da eorlas gerndon tō dam cynge ðæt hī mōston beón wurde ǽlc ðæra þinga de heom of genumen wæs. Ða widlæg se cyng sume hwile, 1052; Erl. 187, 1.

wiþ-metan; *p.* -mæt, *pl.* -mǽton; *pp.* -meten *To compare*:—Widmeteþ *equiperat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 70: 31, 23. Hine widmete *equat*, 31, 49. Widmeten is *confertur*, 19, 27. Wiþmeten *comparatus, assimilatus*, 132, 77. Bión widmetene *comparari*, Kent. Gl. 42: 1023. (1) with dat.:—Hwylcum bigspelle widmete wē hit? *cui parabolae comparabimus illud?* Mk. Skt. 4, 30. Ðeáh de hē nō sī his foregengan tō wiþmetenne *tametsi praedecessori suo minime comparandus*, Bd. 5, 8; S. 621, 35: Homl. Th. i. 486, 25, 29. Beón widmeten dinre strengde *comparari fortitudini tuae*, Deut. 3, 24: Bd. 1, 34; S. 499, 21: Ps. Spl. 48, 12: Homl. Th. ii. 200, 33: 456, 13. (2) with prep.:—Ða crǽftas ne sint tō wiþmetanne (metanne, *v. l.*) wip ðære sāwle crǽfta ǽnne, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 116, 2. v. wiþer-metan.

wiþ-métedness, e; *f. An invention*; adinventio. v. métan:—Widmétednyssa heora *adinventionum ipsorum*, Ps. Spl. 27, 5. On widmétednysse heora, 80, 11. Widmétednyssa, 98, 9.

wiþ-metendlīc; *adj. Comparative*:—Widmetendlice naman *comparativa nomina*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 21; Zup. 45, 14. v. next word.

wiþ-metenlīc; *adj. Comparative*:—Hī synd *comparativa*, ðæt synd widmetenlice, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 15, 15. v. un-wiþmetenlīc.

wiþ-metenlice. v. un-wiþmetenlice.

wiþ-metenness, e; *f. Comparison*:—Wiþmetenes *comparatio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 132, 79. Ðyslīc mē is gesewen dis andwarde līf tō wiþmetenysse ðære tīde de ūs uncūþ is *talis mihi videtur vita praesens ad comparationem ejus quod nobis incertum est temporis*, Bd. 2, 13; S. 516, 14. Widmetennysse, Homl. Th. ii. 430, 18. On widmetennysse *in comparatione*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 22. On his widmetennysse *in comparison with it*, Homl. Th. i. 618, 20. Næs hē getealdtō ðyssere widmetennysse *he was not included in this comparison*, ii. 38, 3. Sume naman synd *diminutiva*, ða geswutelia þ wanunge, ná widmetennysse, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 16, 18.

wiþ-meting, e ; *f. Comparison* :—Wiðmetincg *comparatio*, Scint. 194, 13. Of wiðmetincge *ex comparatione*, 103, 9.

wiþ-neoþan ; *adv. Beneath* :—Wiðneoðan (-nioþan, -nyðan, *v.ll.*) *infra*, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 225, 5 : 240, 10. Duru ðú setst be ðære síðan wiðneoðan *ostium pones ex latere deorsum*, Gen. 6, 16. Beón hí beworpene mid wuda wiðneoðan, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 106.

wiþo-bān, es : -bāne (? cf. Icel. -beina), an ; *n. A collar-bone* :—Gif widobāne gebroced weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 52 ; Th. i. 16, 5. Ofer ealle ða síðan āstīhþ ōþ ðæt wiþobān and ōþ done swīþran sculdor ðæt sār, Lchdm. ii. 198, 18. Stingende sār ōþ ða wiþobān ōð ða eaxle, 204, 26. Hwīlum ofer ealle ða síðan bið ðæt sār, hwīlum becymð on ða weobobān, and eft ymb lytel ða gesculdru ðæt sār grēt, 258, 5. [*O. Frs.* widu-bēn ; *Icel.* við-beina ; *n. A collar-bone.*]

wiþo-bend *wood-bine* :—Nim weobobend, Lchdm. ii. 312, 12. [A bordun ibounde with a brod lyste, in a wethebondes wyse iwrithen aboute, Piers P. A. 6, 9.] Cf. wudu-bend, *and next word.*

wiþo-winde (wiþ-), an ; *f. Withy-wind, with-wind* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names), *convolvulus* :—Wiþewinde *involuco*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 49, 2. Widwinde *viticella*, i. 33, 13. Genim wiþowindan twigu, Lchdm. ii. 34, 17. Wiþowindan leát, 52, 6. Wiþewindan, 122, 18. [In a withe-wyndes (weythwynde, MS. C.) wise ȝwounden, Piers P. 5, 525.]

wiþ-ræden *to act against, be an antidote* :—Ðære wyrte wyrttruma on wætere gedyged widræd ieeom and nædðrum, Lchdm. i. 144, 15.

wiþ-ræde ; *adj. Contrary* :—Widræde *contraria*, R. Ben. Interl. 13, 7. v. wiþer-ræde.

wiþre. v. wiþere.

wiþ-reótan ; *pp.* -roten *To clamour against* (?) :— Gē ðam rihte widroten hæfdon, onsunnedon done scīran Scippend, Elen. Kmbl. 738 ; El. 369.

wiþ-sacan ; *p.* -sōc, *pl.* -sōcon ; *pp.* -sacen *To deny, refuse, reject* :—Ic wiþsace *recuso*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6 ; Zup. 178, 13. Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa*, ðæt synd widsacendlīce, mid ðām wē widsacaþ, 38 ; Zup. 226, 4. Wē widsacaþ *diffitemur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 21. Ic ne wiþsōc *non abnui*, 60, 32. Widsōc *refragatur*, 87, 37. Widsōcan *refragabantur*, 78, 8. **I.** *to say no* to a request, *to refuse permission* :—Ðā ongunnon ða iungan biddan done biscop, ðæt hē him ālȳfde, ðæt hī ærnan mōstan. Ðā wiþsōc (*negavit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 6 ; S. 619, 1. **II.** where an offer or command is expressed or implied or choice is possible, *to refuse, reject, decline*, (1) absolute :—Bæd se gesīþ hine, ðæt hē eode on his hūs ; wiþsōc (*renuit*) se biscop, Bd. 5, 4 ; S. 617, 11. Begann se cynge gyrnan his sweostor him tō wīfe . . . heó sylf wiðsōc, Chr. 1067 ; Erl. 204, 17. Widsōc *refragabatur* (*oblatam matrimonii sortem*, Ald. 49), Hpt. Gl. 490, 65 : *exhorruit*, 504, 10. Widsacende *refutans* (*carnalis luxus lenociniа*, Ald. 9), 420, 69 : *refutando* (*obstinatam importunitatem*, Ald. 49), 491, 29. (2) with dat. of what is refused :—Gif ic sié dīnum folce nēdþearfīic tō hæbbenne, þonne ne wīdsace ic ðæm gewinne, Blickl. Homl. 225, 27. Widsæcest ðú sylfre rāðes dīnum brȳdgumian, Exon. Th. 248, 21 ; Jul. 99. Ic widsōc sāwle mīnre frōfre *negavi consolari animam meam*, Ps. Th. 76, 3. Ætfæste hē mē mīne efenþeówene, ðá widsōc ic hire, Shrn. 39, 9. Ðā bæd hē ða cempan, ðæt hī onfēngon gereorde mid him ; geþafode ðæt ōþer, ōðer ðam wiþsōc, 129, 32. Ōðer hiene gebeád tō ðæm færelte ; ōðer him widsōc (*pergere recusavit*), Past. 7 ; Swt. 49, 5. Hē ðæt betere geceás, and ðam wyrsan widsōc, Elen. Kmbl. 2078 ; El. 1040. Mid ðon ðe hē Egypte oferwon . . . hē heora godgieldum eallum widsōc, and hié mid ealle tōwearp *cunctam Aegypti religionem abominatus, ceremonias ejus et templa deposuit*, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 78, 5. (3) with acc. :—Dæmet hē done stān nīme and ða wiste widsæce, Elen. Kmbl. 1231 ; El. 617. For hwan dū nīn gebed woldest widsacan ? *quid repellis orationem meam* ? Ps. Th. 87, 14. Foregeháet brengende him lytla ne widsaca *praecepit oblatos sibi parvulos non repelli*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 18, 10. (4) with a clause :—Hē wiþsōc ðæt hē done Godes andettere slōge (*ferire recusavit*), Bd. 1, 7 ; S. 478, 40. Se wiþsōc ðæt hē geleáfan onfenge and ðam gerȳne ðæs heofonlīcan cyninges *et fidem ac sacramenta regni coelestis suscipere renuit*, 3, 7 ; S. 529, 27. (5) with dat. and clause in apposition :—Ne widsace ic ðon, ðæt ic on ðæm campe leng sié, Blickl. Homl. 225, 32. **III.** where a claim is made or implied, *to deny, refuse to acknowledge* a person, (1) absolute :—Tō widsacenne *ad negandum* (*Deum*). Kent. Gl. 1080. (2) with gen. of what is denied :—Ou dissere nihte dū wiþsæcest mīn (*me negabis*) . . . Ne widsace ic dīn (*non te negabo*), Mt. Kmbl. 26, 34, 35 ; Mk. Skt. 14, 30. (3) with acc. (or uncertain) :—Se ðe mē widsæcd, ic widsace hyne, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 33. Ðū mē widsæcest, 26, 75 ; Jn. Skt. 13, 38. Se ðe mē widsæcd beforan mannum, se byd widsacen beforan Godes englum, Lk. Skt. 12, 9. **IV.** where a statement is made or implied, *to deny, reject, refuse assent.* (1) absolute :—Hē widsōc (*negavit*) and cwæd : ' Nāt ic hwæt ðū segst,' Mt. Kmbl. 26, 70 : Jn. Skt. 18, 27. Wē widsōcun ær mid leásingum, Elen. Kmbl. 2242 ; El. 1122. Widsacende *post tergum ponentes, abjicientes*, Hpt. Gl. 428, 65. (2) with gen. :—Hī widsacaþ Cristes tōcymes, Homl. Th. i. 144, 23. (3) with dat. :—Widsæcest ðú sōde and rihte ymb ðæt lífes treów, Elen. Kmbl. 1322 ; El. 663. Gē widsōcon sōde and rihte, ðæt in Bethleme bearn Wealdendes cenned wǣre, 779 ; El. 390. (4) with a clause :—Hī widsōcon, ðæt hē God wǣre . . . Sume widsōcon, ðæt hē deádlīc flǣsc underlēnge, Homl. Th. i. 116, 16–19. (4 a) where the clause is put negatively :—Ðā widsōc Crist, ðæt hē deofol on him næfde ; ac hē ne widsōc, ðæt hē nǣre Samaritanisc, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 1–2. **V.** where a claim has been acknowledged or a relation has been established, *to renounce, reject, give up*, (1) absolute :—Heó widsōce *respuerit* (*mundi opes gloriamque*, Ald. 65), Hpt. Gl. 512, 69. Widsacan *abdicare* (*apocriphorum deliramenta*, Ald. 26), 452, 62. (2) with gen. v. (5). (3) with dat. :—Ælc of eów ðe ne widsæcd (*renuntiat*) eallum þingum ðe hē āh, Lk. Skt. 14, 33. Ðū widsōce sōþum criste *tu repulisti christum tuum*, Ps. Th. 88, 32. Hē widsōc (*repulit*) snytru hūse, wæs his āgen hūs, 77, 60, 67. Hē dīnum widsōc aldordōme, Elen. Kmbl. 1531 ; El. 767. Ðǣm englum ðe Gode wiþsōcan, Blickl. Homl. 49, 8. Būton hī ðām deófolgylde geoffrodon and Drihtne widsōcon, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 114. Monige wiþsōcan ðære unsýfernysse deófolgylda *abrenunciata sorde idolatriae*, Bd. 3, 21 ; S. 551, 21. Wiþsacaþ nū ðām leásum welum, Blickl. Homl. 53, 23. Ðæt ðū heofoncyninge widsōce, Exon. Th. 264, 8 ; Jul. 361. Deófulgyldum wiþsacan *abrenunciatis idolis*, Bd. 2, 9 ; S. 511, 35. (4) with acc. :—Ðæt ðū widsæcest done cyning, dam ðū hȳdest ār, Elen. Kmbl. 1863 ; El. 933. Læsse ys widsacan (*abnegare*) ðæt hē hæfd, swȳþe micel ys widsacau ðæt hit ys (*abnegare quod est*), Scint. 60, 13. (5) with gen., dat., and acc. in the same sentence :—Se fæder widsōc his bearne, and ðæt bearn widsōc done fæder, and æt nēxtan ælc freónd widsōc ōdres, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 110. **V a.** of self-renunciation :—Gyf hwā wylle fyligean mē, widsace (*abneget*) heye sylfne, Mt. Kmbl. 16, 24. **VI.** *to refuse, withhold, not to give* :—Wæs Ejelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes widsacan wolde . . . and hit mildlīce āgeaf ðan biscope, Chart. Th. 140, 12. **VII.** *to declare hostility* (?) :—Hī hiene (*Mucius*) seegan hēton, hū fela dæra manna wǣre ðe wið dæm cyninge Tarcuime swīdost widsacen hæfde, Ors. 2, 3 ; Swt. 68, 24. [Widsaken cristindom (he þene beo, 2nd MS.), Laym. 10898. Þ iherde Uortiger, and fastliche hit widsoc, 13000. Hit is so wide ibrouht forth, ich hit ne mei nout widsaken, A. R. 88, 11.]

wiþ-sacendlīc ; *adj. Negative, expressing negation* :—Sume (*adverbs*) syndan *abnegativa*, ðæt synd widsacendlīce, Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 226, 3.

wiþ-sacung, e ; *f. Renunciation* :—Nāht ūs framaþ widsacing (*abrenuntiatio*) lichaman būtan widsacunge geþances, Scint. 60, 14.

wiþ-scorian ; *p.* ode *To refuse* :—Se ðe ðeónde bið on cræftum, and ðonne tō swide widscoraþ (-sceoraþ, Hatt. MS.) ðam ealdordōme (*si omnino renititur*), healde hine ðæt hē ne cnytte ðæt underfongne feoh on ðam swātlīne, ðæt Xrist ymbe spræc, Past. 9 ; Swt. 58, 12. [Yef þou louest to bi sobre, wyþscore and wyþdraȝ þine willes, Ayenb. 254, 26.]

wiþ-scūfan ; *p.* -sceáf, *pl.* -scufon ; *pp.* -scofen *To push back* or *away, to repel, drive away, refute* ; repellere, expellere, praecipitare ;—Widscyfs ðū *precipitas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 67. Ūs drīfaþ ða ælreordan tō sǣ, wiþscūfeþ (*repellit*) ūs seó sǣ tō ðām ælreordum, Bd. 1, 13 ; S. 481, 41. Hē oft stormas wiþsceáf (*repellere consueverat*), 2, 7 ; S. 509, 33. Gif hwylc monn his āgen wīf wiþscūfe (*expulerit*), 4, 5 ; S. 573, 17. Hwī willaþ gē wiþscūfan (*repellere*) ðone de gē ār onfēngon, 3, 19 ; S. 549, 4. Wiþscūfan (*refutare*) ða de gedyrstigedon, ðæt hī Ēastran heóldan būtan heora rihtre tīde, 5, 21 ; S. 642, 39. Fultum tō wiþscūfanne hergunge (*ad repellendas irruptiones*), 1, 14 ; S. 482, 37.

wiþ-secgan ; *p.* -sægde *To renounce* :—Eardlīco lusto widsægcende *terrena desideria respuentes*, Rtl. 34, 20. [Þ hit beo so open sunne, Þ he hit ne mei widsiggen (*deny*), A. R. 86, 7. Widsuggen (-segge, 2nd MS.), Laym. 13237. Manig mann þiss merrke shall wiþþstanndenn and wiþþseggenn (*contradicere*), Orm. 7646. No men ne mygt wel it wypsegge, R. Glouc. 106, 3. No þing to hele, no þing wyþzigge *to conceal nothing, to deny nothing*, Ayenb. 175, 4. Whoso wole my juggement withseie, Chauc. Prol. 805. Wytheseyne or geyneseyne *contradico*, Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wiþ-seón ; *p.* -seah, *pl.* -sāwon *To plot against* (?) :—Hié sume heora þeówas gefreódon. . . . Ða ofþūhte heora ceorlum dæt mon ða þeówas freóde, and hī nolde. Ða widsāwon hié ðæm hlāfordum, and da þeówas mid him, ōþ hié wyldran wǣron þonne hié *cum servos suos passim liberos facerent, libertini in partem potestates recepti plenitudinem per scelus usurpare meditati sunt. Itaque conspirantes in facinus libertini correptam urbem suo tantum generi vendicant*, Ors. 4, 3 ; Swt. 162, 14–18.

wiþ-setness, e ; *f. A placing opposite* or *something placed opposite* :—Uuitsetnis *objectus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 115, 26.

wiþ-settan ; *p.* te *To oppose, resist* :—Sende hē him fultum þorh sumne dēman, de widsette heora feóndum, and hī ālīsde of heora yrmde, Ælfc. T. Grn. 6, 25. Fram ansýne ārlǣsra da de mē gesweuctun ł widsettun (*afflixerunt*), Ps. Lamb. 16, 9. [Wythesettyn *obsto, obsisto*, Prompt. Parv. 530.]

wiþ-sleán ; *p.* -slōh *To counteract* :—Hī woldon ðæra hālgena līc besencan on flōde, ac se ælmihtiga Scyppend widslōh dam unrǣde, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 324.

wiþ-sprecan ; *p.* -spræc, *pl.* -sprǣcon ; *pp.* -sprecen *To speak against,*

to revile:—From stefne edwětendes and wid-preocen[des] *a voce exprobrantis et obloquentis*, Ps. Surt. 43, 17.

wiþ-spurnan; *p.* -spearn *To dash against*:—Ðý læs ðú widspurne wid stáne tốt ðinne *ne forte offendas ad lapidem pedem tuam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4. 6.

wiþ-standan; *p.* -stốd, *pl.* -stốdon; *p.* -standen. **I.** of opposition to force or compulsion, *to withstand, resist*, (1) absolute:—Wiðstốd *reluctaretur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 45. Ðæt landfolc hardlíce wiðstốdon *the people offered a stout resistance*, Chr. 1046; Erl. 171, 4. Wiðstốde *disputans*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 17, 1. (2) with dat.:—Gif hwylc eów wiþstondeþ (*resisterit*), ðonne gefultumiaþ wé eów, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 17. Him man swíðe fæstlíce wiðstốd and heardlice, Chr. 1001; Erl. 137, 8: Exon. Th. 156, 15; Gú. 875. Hé galdorcræftum wiðstốd stranglice, Andr. Kmbl. 333; An. 167. Wiðstốd *refragabatur* (*decalogi sanctionibus*, Ald. 12), Hpt. Gl. 426, 40. Hé wolde dæt gyld ábrecan. Ða wiðstốdan him ða hæþenan men, Blickl. Homl. 221, 21. Wǽpen wyrcean and heora feóndum wiþstondan (*resistere*), Bd. 1, 12; S. 481, 14. Ðæm slogeadne widstonda, Mt. Kmbl. p. 14, 18. From ðǽm widstondendum (*resistentibus*) ðere swíðra díne, Ps. Surt. 16, 8. **II.** *to stand against, succeed in opposing, be a match for, refute*:—Se nama tácnaþ done sige ðe Drihten wiþstód deófle, Blickl. Homl. 67, 15. Eſtforefundeno widstód *reprehensores redarguit*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 16, 13. Ðæt hí ðám yrndum ne widstanden *in miseriis non subsistent*, Ps. Th. 139. 10. Ne mæg eów nán þing widstandan (*resistere*), Jos. 1, 5: 10, 8: Nicod. 26; Thw. 14, 10: Ps. Th. 75, 5. Wyrde widstondan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15: 161, 32; Gú. 967: 278, 18; Jul. 599. Wisdóm, ðam ne magon ealle eówer widerwinnan widstandan and widcweðan, Lk. Skt. 21, 15: Blickl. Homl. 161, 17. **III.** *to stand in the way, be a hindrance, obstruct, prevent, be a preventive*, (1) absolute:—Wið blódryne of nosum; ádrýg gáte blód and gnid tố duste, dó on dæt næsþyrl; hyt widstandeþ (*it acts as a preventive*), Lchdm. i. 352, 4. (2) with dat.:—Him nǽniġ wiþstód *nullo prohibente*, Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 41. In swá micclum heáfe ðæra ðe ðér wǽron ût gongende, hira mǽnig ðám in gangendum ne widstód, Shrn. 41, 10. Ða þióstro díne heortan willaþ mínre láre widstondan, Met. 5, 22. (3) with dat. of that which is hindered and gen. of that in respect to which the hindrance occurs:—Micel stán done bróc tốdǽld and him his rihtrynes wiþstent; swá dód nú ða þeóstro díne gedréfednesse wiþstandan mínum lárum, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 30. Hé ðé oft widstód willan díines, Exon. Th. 268, 5; Jul. 427. **IV.** *to stand off* (cf. wiþ *in* wiþ-faran), *keep away, be absent*:—Fearr díoules fácon widstonde *procul diaboli fraus absistat*, Rtl. 98, 22. Be ðon ðe mon wíf bycgge and ðonne sió gift widstande. Gif mon wíf gebycgge and sió gyft loið ne cume, L. In. 31; Th. i. 122, 4 note. **V.** *to be hostile*:—Ic widstande ongén eów *ponam faciem contra vos*, Lev. 26, 17. Cf. wiþer-standan.

wiþ-steall, es; *m.* **I.** *a defence*:—Ic ingehygd eal geondwlíte, hú gefæstnad sý ferð innanweard, widsteall geworht *I scan the mind to see how the soul is fortified within, how its defences are built*, Exon. Th. 266, 20; Jul. 401. **II.** *an obstruction, obstacle*:—Widsteallas *obstacula* (nimborum obstacula rupit, ut fluerent ímbres, Ald. 143), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 71: 64, 39. Cf. wiþer-steall.

wiþ-steppan *glosses* praetergredi, Ps. Lamb. 79, 13.

wiþ-stunian; *p.* ode *To dash against*:—Eallum ðú widstóde and widstunedest . . . stunaþ heó wærce, widstunaþ heó áttre, Lchdm. iii. 32, 13–24.

wiþ-styllan; *p.* de *To leap back, retreat*:—Widstylde *descivit, pedem retraxit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 106, 25. v. stellan *to leap*.

wiþ-styltan; *p.* te *To hesitate, doubt*:—Gif gié hæbbe leáfo and gié ne widstylte *si habueritis fidem et non haesitaveris*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 21, 21.

wiþ-teón; *p.* -teáh, *pl.* -tugon; *pp.* -togen. **I.** with acc. *to withdraw, draw back*:—Swá micel swá seó sæ heó mǽst widteóhð *as far as ever the sea withdraws itself (recede)*, Chart. Th. 318, 9. **II.** with dat. *to draw back, restrain*:—Balaham wolde féran ðǽr hiene mon bæd, ac his éstfulnesse widteáh (wit-, Hatt. MS.) se esol de hé onuppan sæt *Balaam pervenire ad propositum tendit, sed ejus votum animal, cui praesidet, praepedit*, Past. 36; Swt. 254, 23. Oðerne hé dráf suíðe geornfullíce mid sticele, ðórum hé widteáh mid bríðle *illum stimulo impellere nititur, hunc freno moderatur*, 40; Swt. 293, 1. **III.** *to draw away*, cf. wiþ-ferian:—Wiþtugon *detrahebant*, Ps. Spl. T. 108, 3. **IV.** *to draw to*:—Widtúhþ *attrahit* (other Latin versions have *abstrahit*), Ps. Lamb. second 9. 9. [Widteod giu of þe flesliche lustes *abstinete vos a carnalibus desideriis*, Ó. E. Homl. ii. 137, 18. Þat he us wissie to widtien of alle flesliche lustes, 79, 4.]

wiþþe, an; *f. A with* (v. Jud. 16, 9 where Wicklif has *wiþþis*), *a thong, cord*:—Widde *loramentum* vel *tormentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 26: *lorumentum*, ii. 53, 39. Widde *circus* vel *circulus*, ráp *funiculus* vel *funis*, i. 15, 18–19: 75, 3–4. Hé lét hí (*Agatha*) on hengene ástreccan, and dráwan swá swá widdan, Homl. Skt. i. 8, 113. Hé bebeád ðám ewellerum, dæt hí híne mid widdum handum and fótum on dære róde gebundon, Homl. Th. i. 594, 31: 596, 21. [Nimeð me þene ilke mon, and doð widde (raketeje, 2nd MS.) an his sweore, Laym. 22833. Twælf swine iteied tosomne, mid widen swide grete ywriden al togadere, 25973. Crist himm wrohhte an swepe all alls itt wære off wiþþess, Orm. 15563. Þe þief . . . þet hefr nies þe wyþþe ine þe nykke, Ayenb. 135, 25. Witthe, wythth *boia*, Prompt. Parv. 531. *O. Frs.* withthe: *Icel.* viðja, *and* við; *gen.* viðjar.] v. cyne-wiþþe.

wiþ-þyddan; *p.* de *To thrust back*:—Widþyddende *retundens*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 52.

wiþ-tremman; *p.* de *To step back*:—Ðonne widtremð hé and onhupaþ *gressum post terga revocet*, Past. 58; Swt. 441, 27. v. trem *a step*.

wiþ-ufan; *adv. prep. Above*, (1) as adverb:—Sume (*adverbs*) synd *localia . . . super* widufan. Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 225, 5: *supra*, 240, 9. On ðære bytminge wæs se arc rúm, and widufan geinyrwed, Homl. Th. i. 536, 15. Hér widufan on dyssere rǽdinge, 608, 15: ii. 228, 7. Swá swá widufan gecweden hit is *sicut supra dictum est*, Ath. Crd. 27: Lchdm. iii. 438, 7. Hé bebeád wolcnum wiþufan *mandavit nubibus desuper*, Ps. Lamb. 77, 23: Hymn. Surt. 24, 31. (2) as prep.:—Tố grǽwan stáne, ðonon widufan ðæs wælles heáfod, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 29, 4.

wiþ-útan; *adv. prep. Without.* **I.** as adverb:—Gé clánsiaþ ðæt widútan ys calicеas and dixas. . . . Clánsa ǽryst ðæt inwendan ys calices and disces, ðæt hit sí clǽne ðæt widútan ys *mundatis quod deforis est calicis et parapsidis . . . Munda prius quod intus est calicis et parapsidis, ut fiat et id, quod deforis est, mundum*, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 25–26. His líchama barn widútan mid langsumere hǽtan, Homl. Th. i. 86, 4. Man scolde fandian gif man mihte betræppan ðane here áhwár wiþútan, Chr. 992; Erl. 130, 43. **II.** as preposition. (1) with dat. (a) *without* (the opposite of *within*), *outside of*:—Widútan ðæm díce is geworht heáh weall, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 19. Ða cwæd man mycel gemót widútan Lundene, Chr. 1052; Erl. 187, 16. Se eyng gefeaht tógeánes his sunu widútan Normandige, 1079; Erl. 216, 7. (b) *without* (the opposite of *with*):—Hé hæfde Yrlande gewunnon widútan ǽlcon wǽpnon. Chr. 1086; Erl. 222, 18. (2) with acc., *without, to the outside of*:—Léd út done hirwend widútan ða wícstówe *educ blasphemum extra castra*, Lev. 24, 14. Hig ǽwurpon hyne widútan done wíngeard (*extra vineam*), Mt. Kmbl. 21, 39. v. wiþ-innan.

wiþ-weorpan; *p.* -wearp, *pl.* -wurpon; *pp.* -worpen *To reject*:—Ðú eart se weallstán de ða wyrhtan widwurpan, Exon. Th. 1, 4; Cri. 3. Gé dære snyttro [stán (? cf. Lk. 20, 17)] unwíslíce widweorpon, Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294.

wiþ-winde. v. wiþo-winde.

wiþ-winnan; *p.* -wann, *pl.* -wunnon *To strive against, resist*:—Went hé mid ealle cræfte ongén ðæs ódres geðyld, ðe him ðonne giet widwinð (*eum obsistentem fortiter*), Past. 33; Swt. 227, 7. Eallum his wordum hí widwǽdon and wiþwunnan *cunctis quae dicebat contradicere laborabant*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 503, 17. 'Nis nán wuht de mæge swá heágum góde wiþcweþan.' Ða cwæþ ic: 'Né wéne ic dæt ǽnig wuht sié ðe wiþwinne' *non est igitur aliquid, quod summo huic bono possit obsistere. Non, inquam, arbitror*, Bt. 35, 4; Fox 160, 31. Hwæt wilt ðú cweþan, gif hwá nylle wiþwinnan, 36, 6; Fox 182, 6. Ðone anwald mæg wel reccan se ðe ǽgðer ge hine habban cann ge widwinnan *potentiam bene regit qui et tenere illam noverit et impugnare*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 21. Ðeáh de hé swýþe wiþwinnende wǽre *quamvis multum renitens*, Bd. 4, 28; S. 606, 17. Ða biscepas sǽdon dæt ealle godas him irre wǽren and widwinnende, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 4. v. wiþer-winnan, wiþ, **II.** 10.

wiþ-winnend, es; *m. An opponent*:—Widwinnend *refragator* (*-ur*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 84, 62.

witian, witiendlíc. v. be-witian, witod, fore-witiendlíc.

witiend-líc (witend-); *adj. Prophetic*:—Witiendlícere mihte *prophetica virtute*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 22. Witendlícum witeðóme *prophetica vaticinatione*, 520, 16. Witendlícere, 505, 3. Witiendlícere, 443, 58. Witiendlícum *propheticis*, 416, 55. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wîzôn *prophetizare, vaticinari, divinare.*] v. wíte-dóm; witegend-líc *and* wíteg-dóm.

witig, wittig; *adj.* **I.** *having knowledge, wisdom, sense; sagacious, wise*:—Stán witig werede and worde cwæd, Andr. Kmbl. 1485; An. 744. Swilce wittige ł gleáwe leorneras *velut sagaces* (*prudentes*) *gymnosophistas*, Hpt. Gl. 404, 76. ¶ as an epithet of the Deity (cf. witte of witty God, Piers P. 15, 126):—Witig God, Cd. Th. 182, 24; Exod. 80: Ps. Th. 77, 20: Exon. Th. 14, 29; Cri. 226: Beo. Th. 1375; B. 685: 2116; B. 1056. Witig Drihten, 3113; B. 1554: Hy. 4, 6: Exon. Th. 379, 12; Deór. 32: Cd. Th. 179, 8; Exod. 25: 241, 14; Dan. 404. Wittig (wigtig, MS.), Beo. Th. 3687; B. 1841. Witig Wuldorcyning. Cd. Th. 242, 30; Dan. 427. **II.** *in one's wits, in one's right mind*:—Wearð his suna wittig, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 428. [Wygar þe witeȝe (wittye, 2nd MS.) wurhte, Laym. 21134. Mine wise and mine witie (wittye, and MS.) men, 15829. Witti and wise, Kath. 315. Ich am witi and wot al þat to cumen is, O. and N. 1189. Þe wise men and witty of the lawe, Piers P. C. 10, 51. *O. Sax.* witig, wittig: *O. H. Ger.* wizîg, wizzîg *solers, sapiens: Icel.* vitugr.] v. for-, fore-, ge-, un-witig, -wittig.

wittiga, witig-dóm. v. wítega, witeg-dóm.

witigness, e; *f. Sagacity, prudence*:—Wyttinysse *industriam* (saga-

cissimam animi industriam, Ald 3: cf. gleáunes *industria*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 46, 2), Hpt. Gl. 407, 71.

wíting-stów, v. witung-stów.

wit-leás; *adj. Witless, senseless*:—On ðam fíftan mónþe hé (*the fœtus*) bið cwicu and weaxeþ and seó módur líċ witleás, Lchdm. iii. 146, 12. [Ne wurðe non so witleas, A. R. 256, 25. Giff þin macche iss wis and god and tu wittlæs and wicke, Orm. 6197. Nis neure mon redles ar his heorte beo witles, O. and N. 692. Ine foles, and yne wytlease, þet ne habbeþ nenne skele, Ayenb. 86, 13. *Icel.* vit-lauss *witless, foolish, mad.*] v. gewit-leás, *and next word.*

wit-leást, e; *f. Senselessness, folly*:—His (*Job's*) wífes witelást (gewitleást, Hom. Th. ii. 456, 4), Job. Thw. 167, 32. [Cf. *Icel.* vitleysi *madness.*] v. gewit-leást.

witnere, es; *m. A punisher, tormentor*:—Witnere *lictor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 59. Se déma betæcð ða unrihtwísan ðam unmildheortan witnere, and se witnere hí gebrincð on cwearterne, Homl. Ass. 8, 205. Ðonne beóð ða hire (*the soul's*) witneras, ða ðe hí tó ðám leahtrum forspeónon, Homl. Th. i. 410, 31. Se hláford sealde hyne ðám witnerum (*tortoribus*), Mt. Kmbl. 18, 34. Se heretoga cwæþ: 'Gé beóð gewitnode' . . . Ða swór se déma, ðæt hí þurh dýrcræfte ða stánas áwendon tó heora witnerum, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 110. [*O. L. Ger.* witneri *tortor: O. H. Ger.* wîzinâri *ultor, tortor, lictor.*]

witness, e; *f.* **I.** *knowledge*:—Fore wísdóm ł witnesse *propter scientiam*, Rtl. 194, 37. **II.** *witness, cognisance, knowledge*:—Menigo ðóro béceno worhte se Hælend on witnesa (*in conspectu*) ðara ðegna, Jn. Skt. 20, 30. **III.** *witness, testimony*:—Áscecaþ eówer fóta dust ofer hig on witnessé (gewytnysse, *v. l.*) (*in testimonium*), Lk. Skt. 9, 5. In cýðnisse ł witnesa *in testimonium*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 8, 4. Leása witnesa *falsa testimonia*, 15, 19. **IV.** *a person who gives testimony, a witness*:—Monigo leáse witnesa (*testes*), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 60. In múð tuoe witnesa (*testium*), 18, 16. Tó witnesum *testibus*, 26, 65. v. ge-witness.

wítnian; *p.* ode *To punish, torment, plague*:—Ic wítnie *multo*, Engl. Stud. xi. 66, 58. Uuítnath *multobitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 42. Witnað *plecti*, 90, 12. Witnode *multavit, punivit*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 15. Déme ðæt se bisceop and witnige be ðam (*juxta hoc puniatur*), L. Ecg. C. 16; Th. ii. 144, 7. Witnian *vapulare, multare, flagellare*, Hpt. Gl. 477, 27. Witniende *multans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 31. Witniendra þíowa *lictorum*, 52, 77. Déman widnigendne *judicem punientem*, Scint. 38, 3. (1) with acc. of person:—Hé witnaþ ða scyldigan *injusti punientur*, Ps. Th. 36, 28. Ðæt ða bióþ gesélegran de mon witnaþ ðonne ða bión de hí witniaþ *infeliciores eos esse, qui facinut, quam qui patiuntur injuriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 6. Hwæþerne woldest ðú déman wítes wyrþran, ðe ðone de ðone unscyldgan witnode, ðe ðone ðe ðæt wíte þolode? *cui supplicium inferendum putares, eius qui fecisset, an qui pertulisset injuriam?* Fox 208, 16. Ðone blacan Heáwald hí lange cwylmdon and ðurh lima witniadon *Nigellum Hewaldum longo suppliciorum cruciatu et horrenda membrorum omnium discerptione interemerunt*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 41. Ðæt man ðás menn witnige and cwelle, Blickl. Homl. 183, 2. Nele God ús witnian, Ps. Th. 76, 7. Ða unrihtwisan beóð witnade (*punientur*), Ps. Surt. 36, 28. Hí wáron witnade *virgis caesi*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 160, 14. (1 a) with the means of punishment expressed:—Ic witnige eów seofon wíton *corripiam vos septem plagis*, Lev. 26, 28. Se uultor ne slát ða lífre Tyties, ðe híne ær mid ðý witnode, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 4. Witna mid tintregum ðínne sunu, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 205. Ðæt se hí móte mid mycclum witum witnian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 18. Hé hí wolde witnian mid deáþe, Bt. 41, 3; Fox 248, 12. Hé biþ witnad manegum witum *vapulabit multis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 47, 48. (2) with acc. of fault:—Ðæt hí heora synna witnade and bétte, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 24. Sume wyllaþ witnian stíðlíce ða læssan gyltas on heora underþeóddum, and nellaþ witnian mid nánre wrace ða máran synna on him sylfum, Homl. Ass. 7, 182. Ðý læs hit him sié witnod *lest it be punished in him*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 17. [*O. Sax.* witnôn: *O. Frs.* witnia: *O. H. Ger.* wîzinôn *damnare, dijudicare, vexare, angere, plectere, torquere.*] v. ge-witnian; un-witnod.

witnigend-líc; *adj.* **I.** *that punishes or torments*:—Seó ðwyre sáwul gǽd tó ðam witnigendlícum fýre, Homl. Th. i. 408, 23. Witnigendlícum fýre, ii. 344, 12, 17; 590, 13. **II.** *that deserves to be punished*:—Ne gemétst ðú on mé áht witnendlíces, Homl. Th. ii. 518, 4. Cf. un-witnendlíce.

witnung, e; *f. Punishment, torment, pain*:—Mágmorðres witnung *parricidii actio*, . . . gebohtre scíre witnung *ambitus judicium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 10, 12. Geliga witnung *incerta* (*incesti?*) *judicium*, ii. 49, 29. Ðæs ic gelǽfe, ðætte ǽlc unriht witnung sié ðæs yfel ðe hit déð, næs ðæs ðe hit þafaþ *apparet, illatam cuilibet injuriam non accipientis, sed inferentis esse miseriam*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 20. Ðæt hé on witnunge stówe swungen wǽre, ðþ ðæt hé swylte, Blickl. Homl. 193, 3. Ðære synne tó witnunge mínre unhýrsumnesse *ad puniendam inobedientiae meae culpam*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 619, 22. Ðonne seó sáwul bið tó hire witnunge gelád . . . betǽht tó écere witnunge, Homl. Th. i. 410, 24, 30. Helpan ðám fordfarenum ðe on witnunge beóð, ii. 356, 12. Gefyl hié nú mid ðære witnunga ðe ðú him geteohhod hæfdest, Ps. Th. 16, 13. Búton witnunge *without exacting a penalty*, L. Edg. S. 1; Th. i. 270, 19. Swerie hé (*a criminal who has been punished*) ðæt hé ǽfre witnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17; Th. i. 332, 22. Áwend nú fram mé dínne witnunga (*plagas tuas*), Ps. Th. 38, 11. v. ge-, hengen-, un-witnung.

witnung-stów, e; *f. A place of punishment*:—Seó micele byrnende dene is witnungstów, in ðære beóð manna sáwla gewítnode and geclænsode, Homl. Th. ii. 352, 20. Oft men wurdon of disum lífe gelǽdde, and eft tó lífe árárde, and hí fela witnungstówa and eác hálgena wununga gesáwon, 354, 28. v. witung-stów.

witod; *adj. (ptcpl.)* **I.** *appointed, ordained, assured, certain*:—Him is unhyldo Waldendes witod, nú hié worðewyde his forléton, Cd. Th. 45, 21; Gen. 730. Ðé is gedál witod líces and sáwle, 57, 19; Gen. 930: 252, 9; Dan. 576: Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Ðonne bið ús seó méd æt Drihtene witod, L. E. G. 21; Th. ii. 418, 20. Mé bid gyrn witod . . . bearnum bið deáþ witod, Exon. Th. 396, 18, 28; Ra. 16, 6, 11: 494, 13; Rä. 82, 7: Fins. Th. 53; Fin. 26. Mé bid witod, ðæt ic þolian sceal beorngestreóna, Exon. Th. 402, 3; Rä. 21, 24. Ðé is súsl weotod, Cd. Th. 308. 14; Sat. 692: Andr. Kmbl. 1902; An. 953. Here bád witodes willan, Cd. Th. 213, 12; Exod. 551. Witodre fyrde, 207, 23; Exod. 471. Sceal ic witodes bidan *I must await my certain fate*, 137, 18; Gen. 2275. Dóm wutodne *judicium certum*, Rtl. 92, 18. Wé ús uytan witod lif ód ǽfen *we are not sure of life until the evening*, Wulfst. 241, 16: 240, 18: 151, 17. Nú hæbbe ic dine hyldo mé witode geworhte, Cd. Th. 45, 15; Gen. 727. Weotude, Andr. Kmbl. 2149; An. 1076. Fleág ðugla cyn, ðær hý feorhnere witode fundon (*where they were sure of finding food*), Exon. Th. 157, 11; Gú. 890. Witode, 430, 13; Rä. 44, 8. Béc bodiaþ weotedne willan, Salm. Kmbl. 475; Sal. 238. Ne cýþ ðú witod on wén *do not feel sure of your expectation*, Prov. Rmbl. 22. Se ealda man him mæg gewislíce witod witan, ðæt him se deáð geneálǽcð *the old man may surely know, that for him the approach of death is certain*, Wulfst. 147, 26. Hí eác wénan ne þurfon, ac witod witan, ðæt hig yfel leán habban scylan, 270, 26. Ic ðæt wénde and witod tealde, ðæt ic dé meahte áhwyrfan from hálor, Exon. Th. 264, 1; Jul. 357. Him tó wǽron witode geþingþo. Cd. Th. 30, 30; Gen. 475. Ðé sind wítu weotud be gewyrhtum, Andr. Kmbl. 2731; An. 1368. Feohgestealda witedra wénan, Exon. Th. 283, 26; Jul. 686. Hé him wælbende weotode tealde, Beo. Th. 3877; B. 1936. *Uutedo certa*, Rtl. 171, 41. **II.** with much the same force as *witodlíce*, (a) with definite sense, *it is certain, certainly, assuredly*:—Witod, se ðe his broces bóte sécd, búton tó Gode sylfum, hé dryhtd deófles wyllan, Wulfst. 12, 11: 85, 14. Án þing ic eów secge tó gewisse, ðæt witod sceal geweordan godspel gecýþed geond ealle woruldе ǽr woruldе ende, 89, 21. Se ðe forsyhd eów, witod hé forsyhd mé, 177, 15. (b) in a less definite sense, *indeed, surely*:—Allo wuted iornaþ *omnes quidem currunt*, Rtl. 5, 35. Ða heordas wutud gisprécun betwih him, Lk. Skt. Rush. 2, 15. Witud *quidem*, Anglia xiii. 302, 383: *nam*, 368, 40: *itaque*, 379, 194. [*O. Sax.* witod:—Nadra, thâr siu iro nîdskepies witodes wânit *where it thinks hostility intended*, Hêl. 1880. Cf. *Goth.* witôþ *law: O. H. Ger.* wizod, wizzod *lex, jus.*] v. ge-, un-witod, *and next word.*

witod-líc; *adj. Certain*:—Wutudlíce sindun witga ðætte wére *certi sunt prophetam esse*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 20, 6. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wizzod-lîh *legalis.*]

witodlíce; *adv.* **I.** *certainly*:—Witodlíce (*amen*) ic secge eów, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 21. Wéne ic ful swíde and witodlíce, Exon. Th. 461, 5; Hö. 30. **II.** with a somewhat indefinite sense, translating many Latin words, *indeed, surely, truly*:—Witodlíce (wotetlíce, Lind.) *autem*, Mt. Kmbl. 1, 21. Wiototlíce, Lind. 2, 3. Wutedlíce (wutudlíce, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 10. Witodlíce *enim*, Mk. Skt. 1, 38. Wiotudlíce *ergo*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 3. Witedlíce *etenim*, Ps. Spl. 15, 6. Witudlíce, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Witodlíce *igitur*, Gen. 4, 11: Mt. Kmbl. 12, 28: *inquam*, Kent. Gl. 945. Witudlíce *itaque*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 4. Witodlíce *nam*, Anglia xiii. 386, 302: *quippe* and *nempe*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 227, 2: *quidem*, Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Witedlíce, Ps. Spl. 34, 23. Uutetlíce, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 24. Witudlíce *quoque*, Anglia xiii. 397, 459: *utique*, 366, 19. Wutudlíce, Jn. Skt. Rush. 14, 28. Witodlíce *vero*, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Wiotudlíce, Mk. Skt. Rush. 1, 8. Witodlíce *videlicet*, Anglia xiii. 387, 318. Wietodlíce, Past. 35; Swt. 239, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* wizzodlîcho *quidem.*]

-witol, -wittol. v. fore-witol, Chr. 1067; Erl. 204, 28, un-wittol.

witon, wuton (-an, -un), uton (-an, -un); *interjectional form with an infinitive, the combination being the equivalent of a subjunctive, = let us . . .*:—Uton (wuton, Cott. MS.) ágifan ðam esne his wíf, Bt. 35, 6; Fox 170, 6. Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten, Hy. 8, 1. Uuton nú gehýran, Blickl. Homl. 83, 30. Wutan cuman ealle, and ðire mágas nid ús wutun þyder habban, Ps. Th. 73, 8. Wutun cuman ealle and hí tówyrpan *venite et disperdamus eos*, 82, 4: Beo. Th. 5290; B. 2648. Gá wé ł wutun (wutu, Rush.) geonga, Mk. Skt. Lind. i, 38: 14, 42. Uton gán (uutun geonga, Lind.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. 11, 16. Uton wircean *faciamus*, Gen. 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3: Ch. Th. 26, 8; Gen. 403: 278, 6; Sat. 217. Ða cwæþ hé: 'Uton geécan ðone anweald . . .' Ða

cwæþ ic: ‘Uton ðæs,’ Bt. 33, 1; Fox 120, 28. Utan biddan God, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 18: 3, 2; S. 524, 21: Exon. Th. 48, 14; Cri. 771. Utun faran *transeamus*, Lk. Skt. 2, 15. ¶ the word was originally a tense of the verb witan, and its verbal character is occasionally still marked by the use of the pronoun:—Wuton wē ðæt gemunan, Blickl. Homl. 125, 2. Uutun uē geonga (uton gan, W. S., wutun gonga, Rush.) *eamus*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 14, 31. [Uten don elmessen, O. E. Homl. i. 107, 6. Uten we heom to liðe, Laym. 20635. Ute we to him fare, O. and N. 1779. *O. Sax.* wita.]

witran *to make certain* (?), *to inform*:—Witro *veror*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 123, 23. [Wise mi and witere (witte me, 2nd MS.), whuder ic mæi liðan, Laym. 1200. Wite me and were and witere and wisse þurh þi wisdom to wite me wid sunne, Jul. 33, 13. Ho has witered hire of þis, and ho has hire kenned, Jos. 466. Ho wat3 wytered bi wyȝes what wat3 þe cause, Allit. Pms. 85, 1587. Cf. *Icel.* vitra *to manifest, reveal.*] v. witer.

wí-trod. v. wíg-trod.

wit-seóc; *adj. Lunatic, possessed*:—Hrýmde sum wōd mann ðurh deófles gást . . . Weard se mann geclænsod fram ðam fúlan gáste . . . Ðā geāxode se cyning be ðam witseócum menn, Homl. Th. i. 458, 2–8. Hí deófiu fram wittseócum mannum āfligdon, ii. 490, 23. *Exorcista* is se ðe rǽt ofer ða witseócan men, L. Ælic. P. 34; Th. ii. 378, 7: Homl. Skt. i. 7, 392. v. gewit-seóc.

witt, witter, wittiend-líc, wittig, witud. v. wit, witer, witiend-líc, witig, witod.

wituma, an; *m. A dowry*:—Wituma *vel* wetma, uuituma *dos*, Txts. 57, 704. Weotoma *dote* (the line is: Ne metuas juvenis sortiri dote puellam, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 28: 27, 18. Lócige hē ðæt hió hæbbe ðæt weorð sié hire mægdhādes, ðæt is se weotuma (wituma, *v. l.*) *pretium pudicitiæ non negabit* (Ex. 21, 10), L. Alf. 12; Th. i. 46, 18. Ágife hē ðæt fioh æfter ðæm weotuman (*juxta modum dotis, quam virgines accipere consueverunt*, Ex. 22, 17), 29; Th. i. 52, 8. In Anglia xiii. 30, 82, wytuma *paranymphus* seems a mistake for witumbora. v. next word. [*O. Frs.* wetma, witma, v. Richthofen: *O. H. Ger.* widemo *dos.*]

witum-bora, an; *m. A bridesman*; paranymphus, Hpt. Gl. 448, 25.

witung. v. fore-witung.

witung-stōw, e; *f. A place of torment* or *punishment*:—Ðæt is ealc cūþ, ðæt for ðæs dæges weorþunge, ðæt ða sāwula onlōþ reste, ða ða beóþ on witingcstōwan, Wulfst. 219, 34. v. witnung-stōw.

wit-word, es; *n. A statement which bears witness* to anything, *testament, covenant*:—Witword and gewitnes, ðæt dæst stande ðæt hit nān man ne āwende, L. Eth. iii. 3; Th. i. 294, 1. Wē willaþ ðæt . . . witword and getrýwe gewitnes . . . fæste stande, L. N. P. L. 67; Th. ii. 302, 5. Oðer ðǽm landum de Ealdréd ærcebiscop hæfdē sidþan begitan on witword oðde on caupland (*by testament or purchase*?), Chart. Th. 439, 4. [His witeword *testamentum ejus*, Ps. 24, 14. Alle þat felle to me . . . of my lordes witeword, witnes þerof haf I, R. Brus. 152, 9. Fulfille I salle in dede þe kynges witwode, 153, 2. Cf. *Swed.* wits-ord *witness, testimony. Icel.* vit-orð *knowledge.*]

Wixan; *pl. The name of some people in some district in England*:—Eást-Wixna is þrvð hund hýda. West-Wixna syx hund hýda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 19. Cf. on wixena bróc, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 78, 1.

wixen; *adj. Of wax*:—Hláf wexenne, Lchdm. iii. 210, 1. [*M. H. Ger.* wehsin.]

wlacian; *p.* ode. I. *to be* or *get lukewarm*:—Ic wlacige *tepeo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 2; Zup. 154, 4. Swā swā ðæt cealde ārest ongind wlacian, ǽr hit ful wearm weorde, swā eác ðæt wearme wlacaþ, ǽr hit eallunga ācealdige *sicut a frigore per teporem transitur ad calorem, ita a calore per teporem reditur ad frigus*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 4. II. *to make lukewarm*:—Ic wlacige *tepefacio*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 218, 6. v. ā-, ge-wlacian; wleccan.

wlacu *and* **wlæc**; *adj. Lukewarm, tepid*:—Mid wlæcre *tepida* (*lepida*, MS.). Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 43. (1) in a physical sense:—Gedō ðæt sió wyrt wlacu (blacu, MS.) sý, and þyge hý, Lchdm. i. 80, 13. Wlece hyt, ðæt hyt wlæc beó, and habbe on hys mūþe swā wlac, iii. 106, 2–4. Gif sió wamb bið windes full, cymð ðæt of wlacre wǽtan; sió cealde wǽte wyrcþ sār an, ii. 224, 23. Hié beóð mid wlacum wætre on hālo gebróhte *aegros ad salutem tepens aqua revocavit*, Past. 37; Swt. 269, 25; Homl. Skt. i. 11, 158. On wlacum ele, Homl. Th. i. 86, 23. Syle hyt him wlacu sūpan, Lchdm. i. 196, 19. Genim ðæt swā wlacu, ii. 40, 5. Sete him wlacu wæter drincan swīþe hāt, 62, 11. Wlaco, 40, 9: 192, 10. Gewyrm hyt and swā wlæc drýpe on ðæt eáre, i. 178, 25: 188, 7: 210, 9. On wlæc wín, ii. 24, 28. (2) in a figurative sense:—Hé is wlaco (*tepidus*), and nis nāuðer ne hāt, ne ceald . . . Se bid wearm, nalles wlaco . . . Swā eác se ðe wyrð wlacra treówa, and nyle ðæt wlæce oferwinnan (*nequaquam tepore superato*) . . . Se ðe tō lange wunaþ on ðǽm wlacum treówum . . . hē wlacu bid . . . Se ðe tō lange wlæc bid, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 1–14. Gif wēn sī ðæt hē on strengo þeódscipes tō wlæc (*tepidus*) sý, Bd. 1, 27; S. 492, 18. Oft ða mondwǽran weorðaþ suā besolcne and suā wlace and suā slāwe *saepe mansueti dissolutionis torpescunt taedio*, Past. 40; Swt. 289, 15. [Ðe wop ðe cumeð of þe wlache heorte *lacrima tepida*, O. E. Homl. ii. 151, 9. Torpor is þe uorme, þet is wlech heorte, A. R. 202, 4. Wlech weater, Jul. 31, 11.]

wlæcce (?), an; *f. Lukewarmness*:—Wlæccan *frigum*, Germ. 397, 448.

wlæclīce; *adv. Lukewarmly*:—Wlæclīce *tepide, enerviter*, Hpt. Gl. 420, 39. For hwon segdes dū Ægbrihte swā gemeleásllice and swā wlæclīce (*tam negligenter ac tepide*) ða ðing, ðe ic bebeád him tō secganne, Bd. 5, 9; M. 410, 33. [*In* Ps. Th. 148, 5 wlæclīce *seems a mistake for* wræclice.]

wlæcness, e; *f. Lukewarmness*:—Wlæcnesse *teporis* (wlætnesse *leporis*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 45. Þý læs hē for wlæcnesse sié ūt āspiwen *ne tepidus evomatur*, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 16, 18.

wlæffetere, es; *m. A stammerer, one who speaks imperfectly*:—Wlæffetera *ulium baulorum*, Germ. 403, 910. [Cf. Ich ne ssolde by bote a wlaffere, ne zigge þing to þe uolle, Ayenb. 262, 1. A checun mot l'un balbeye (*wlaffes*), Wrt. Voc. i. 173, 8. Som useþ strange wlaffyng, chyterynge, harrying & garryng, Trev. c. 59.]

wlǽta, wlǽtta, an; *m.* I. *nausea, loathing*:—Wið spiwdan and wlǽttan, Lchdm. i. 358, 24. Wiþ wlǽttan, ðam men de hine ne lyst his metes ne liþes, ii. 62, 15. Wiþ unluste and wlǽttan de of magan cymd, 184, 5. Wlǽtan, 158, 12. Gif hwā on scipe wlǽttan þolige, i. 206, 9. Done wlǽttan dæs magan, 204, 20. Ne yrne hē, de læs hē mid dæs rynes ēdgunge hwylcne wleáttan (wlǽttan, *v. l.*) and sogeðan on his heortan ne āstyrige, R. Ben. 68, 3. II. *what produces nausea, an object of loathing*:—Ōð hit gǽd þurh eówre næsþyrlu and si gewend tō wlǽttan (*vertatur in nauseam*), Num. 11, 20. Bútan hlāfe ǽlc mete tō wlǽttan byþ gehwyrfed, Coll. Monast. Th. 28, 35. Seó ofering dē wurþ oþþe tō sāre oðde tō wlǽttan, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 16. Wlǽttan *sentina* (ab omni spurcitiae sentina immunes, Ald. 10), Anglia xiii. 28, 28. Fúlne wlǽttan *foetidam nauseam* (*sentinam*) (the passage is: Cum falsae garrulitatis incestum vult foetidam melancholiae nauseam de recessibus falsi pectoris evomuisset, Ald. 40), Hpt. Gl. 475, 50. Wlǽtan *nausiam* (the gloss belongs to the passage given in the preceding), Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 9. III. *defilement, disfigurement.* v. an-wlæta, -wlāta; ā-, ge-wlǽtan:—Wlǽtta *deformatio* (venusti capitis deformatio, Ald. 62), Hpt. Gl. 510, 6. [Þu miht mid wlate þe este bugge, O. and N. 1506.]

wlǽtan. v. ā-, ge-wlǽtan.

wlǽtung, e; *f.* I. *sickness, nausea*:—Mid micelre wlǽtunge gewiteþ ðæt sār on weg, Lchdm. i. 80, 14 note. v. morgen-wlǽtunge, Lchdm. iii. 44, 19. II. *defilement, disfigurement.* v. wlæta, III:—Wlǽttunge *deformatio*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 6.

wlanc; *adj.* I. *proud, high-spirited, bold.* v. wlencu, I:—Wlanc Wedera leód, Beówulf, Beo. Th. 687; B. 341. Wlonc hæleþ, 668; B. 331. Wæterþisa wlonc, Exon. Th. 363, 7; Wal. 50. Ðǽr wlanc manig on stæde stōdon, Elen. Kmbl. 461; El. 231. Duguþ eal gecrong wlonc, Exon. Th. 291, 10; Wand. 80. Hē hæfde Higelāces hilde gefrunen, wlonces wīgcræft, Beo. Th. 5898; B. 2953. Wlance þegenas, unearge men, Byrht. Th. 137, 53; By. 205: Cd. Th. 188, 19; Exod. 170. Wlance wigsmidas, eorlas ārhwate, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 21. Men mōdum wlonce, Exon. Th. 325, 4; Vid. 106. Hē in healle wæs wended wloncra folmum, 441, 17; Rä. 60, 19. Plega wlancum, ðǽr wigan sittaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 342, 3; Rün. 14. I a. applied to animals:—On wlancan ðam wicge, Byrht. Th. 138, 54; By. 240: Exon. Th. 489, 13; Rä. 78, 7. Sum sceal wildne fugel wloncne ætemian, hafoc on honda, 332, 15; Vy. 85. II. in an unfavourable sense, *proud, bold, arrogant, haughty, insolent.* v. wlencu, II:—Hē (*a dog*) leánaþ grimme ðe hine wloncne weorþan lǽteþ, Exon. Th. 434, 13; Rä. 51, 10. Ða wlanca[n] scamlēstan *frontosam* (*elationis*) *impudentiam*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 5. Tō manege weorðaþ tō wlance and ealles tō rance and tō gylpgeorne *erunt homines elati, superbi* (2 Tim. 3, 1), Wulfst. 81, 15: L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 12. Ne wlance (*elati*) synd eágan mīne, Ps. Spl. 130, 1. Wlancra (wancla, MS.) manna *protervorum*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 70. Ōð ðæt wlance (*the Egyptians*) forsceáf mihtig engel, Cd. Th. 190, 25; Exod. 204. III. *proud, elate, exultant*:—Se ðe āh līfes wyn, wlonc and wīngāl, Exon. Th. 307, 25; Seef. 29: 478, 2; Ruin. 35. Hē mid gāre stang wlancne wīcing, de him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 56. IV. *splendid, great, high, august, magnificent, rich.* v. wlencu, III:—Welig ī wlonc *dives*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 21: 16, 22. Wlonc *dives* . . . ðe wlonca *divitem*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 19, 23, 24. Summ monn wlong *quidam homo dives*, 27, 57. Ðū, weliga, dínne Drihten ne lufadest . . . Hwæt, wēndest ðū, wlanca, gif ðū mē sealdest ōwiht dínes, ðæt ðē ðonne wǽre ðin woruldgestreón gelytlad? Wulfst. 260, 18. Wereda Wuldorgífa, wlanc and ēce *God great and eternal*, Hy. 10, 48. Se wlonca dæg *the great and terrible day of the Lord*, Exon. Th. 448, 7; Dóm. 50. Monnes wloncas (wlonches, Rush.) lond *hominis divitis ager*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 16. Of beád ðæs wlonces *de mensa divitis*, 16, 21. Se Hælend cwæð tō ðam wlancan: ‘For hwī wǽre ðū swā fæsthafol mīnra gōda, de ic dē sealde?’ Wulfst. 258, 12. Þam wlancan *to the great king* (Nebuchadnezzar), Cd. Th. 221, 30; Dan. 96. Ða de heora yldran on worolde ne wurdan welige ne wlance þurh woroldgrǽnge *those whose*

forefathers were not wealthy or great through worldly splendour, L. Eth. vii. 21; Th. i. 334, 3: Wald. 116; Vald. 2, 30. Ealle gelĩce on woruld cumaþ, wlance and heáne (*high and low*), Met. 17, 6. Wlance *the grandees of Egypt*, Cd. Th. 109, 20; Gen. 1825. Wloncra wĩnsele, 270, 21; Sat. 94. Hé feorgbona weorþeþ wloncum and heánum, Exon. Th. 362, 27; Wal. 43. Ic lǽrde wlance men and heáhgeþungene ðæt hié ne ástigan on ofermédu, ne welena tó wel ne trúwodon, Blickl. Homl. 185, 13. **IV** a. where the circumstance, in which the splendour, etc., consists, is given:—Fugel seþrum wlonc *the bird splendid of plumage*, Exon. Th. 204, 19; Ph. 100. Draca on hlǽwe frætwum wlanc, Menol. Fox 513; Gn. C. 27. Wǽre ðú wiste wlonc and wînes sæd *thou wast sumptuous in food, sated with wine*, Exon. Th. 369, 10; Seel. 39. Æse wlanc (*abundantly provided*), fylle gefrægnod, Beo. Th. 2668; B. 1332. Mádmǽhta wlonc *rich in treasures*, 5659; B. 2833. Weras dugudum wlance Drihtne guldon gód mid gnyrne, Cd. Th. 146, 8; Gen. 2419. [He wes prud and wlonc, O. E. Homl. i. 35, 16. Neuer upen eorþe to wlonk þu ny uurþe, Misc. 112, 184. Godelike on horse, wlanc on werge, and unwurþ on wike, 121, 315. Þat child (*Christ*) þat is so milde and wlong, 197, 11. Ȝe beoð toswollen wiđ wind of wlonke wordes, Kath. 842. My wodbynde so wlonk þat wered my heued, Allit. Pms. 106, 486. Al my weole wlonke, P. S. 156, 17. Sumeres tide is al to wlonc, O. and N. 489. Asked Crist, quethir thaï yed to se sain Ion in wlanke wede, Met. Homl. 42, 2. Þe wlonkest wedes, Gaw. 2025. [*O. Sax.* wlank.] v. fela-, gold-, hyge-, mod-, symbel-wlanc.

wlanc, es; *n. Pride*:—Wlanc *typhus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 97, 9. [For wlaunke (*rimes with* ranke); P. S. 341, 5.] v. wlencu.

wlancian; *p.* ode *To grow proud, great*:—Wlancaþ *insolescat* . . . wlancende *indruticans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 5–8. Wlancude *adolesceret*, wlancige *adolesco*, Hpt. Gl. 508, 12–14. Wlancode, Wrt. Voc. ii. 3, 42. v. ā-wlancian.

wlancl̃ice; *adv. Proudly, arrogantly*:—Uulancl̃icae *adrogantissime*, Txts. 42, 112. Wlancl̃ice, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 53.

-wlãt, -wlãta, wlãtend, wlãt-ful. v. on-wlãt, an-wlǽta, ymb-wlãtend, neb-wlãtful.

wlãtan; *p.* ode; *impers. To cause a person* (acc.) *loathing*:—Mé wlãtaþ *nauseo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 6; Zup. 158, 7. Ús wlãtaþ for disum mete *anima nostra nauseat super cibo isto*, Num. 21, 5. Đonne hié mete þicgeaþ and drincaþ, đonne wlãtaþ hié, Lchdm. ii. 220, 5. Gif man sỹ innan unhãl, oþþe hyne wlãtige, i. 76, 9. Búton ðú git tó full sỹ ðæs ðe hé lǽfed is, ðæt ðé for ðỹ wlãtige, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 30, 20. [Gif heo hit stunken, ham wolde wlatien þer agean, A. R. 86, 19. Overfulle makeþ wlatie, O. and N. 354. Menslaers Laverd wlate sal (*abhominabitur*), Ps. 5, 7. Me wlateȝ withinne, Allit. Pms. 47, 305. Him wlatis, H. S. 3541. Surfet us wlattis, Alex. (Skt.) 4277. It wold haue wlated any wee, 5634.] v. wlætan.

wlãtian; *p.* ode *To gaze, look*:—Hraðe wæs æt holme hýðweard, se ðe ǽr lange tíd feor wlãtode, Beo. Th. 3837; B. 1916. Đæt is gefylled, ðæt se fróda mid eágum on wlãtade, Exon. Th. 20, 34; Cri. 327. [*Goth.* wlaitôn *circumspicere*.] v. be-, ymb-wlãtian; wlĩtan.

wlãtung, e; *f. Nausea, loathing*:—Uulatung (-ing, -unc) *nausatio, vomitus*, Txts. 78, 667. Mid micelre wlãtunge gewíteþ dæt sár, Lchdm. i. 80, 14. Wiþ wlãtunge, ii. 62, 18. Wlãtunge *nausiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 67. [Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speoweð ut atter, A. R. 80, 25. Lest heo suppose þow make þat fare for wlatynge, Mirc. 894.]

wlãtung. v. ymb-wlãtung.

wleccan; *pp.* wleced, wlecced, wleht *To make lukewarm*:—Wlecce listum on wearmum glédum, Lchdm. ii. 26, 8: 30, 13. Wlece hyt eall tógadere, ðæt hyt wlæc beó, iii. 106, 2. Ælc wæter bið ðý unwerodre tó drincanne, ǽfter ðæm de hit wearm bið, gif hit ǽt ácólaþ, ðonne hit ǽr wǽre, ǽr hit mon ó ongunne wleccan, Past. 58; Swt. 447, 21. v. ge-wleccan; wlacian.

wlencan *to make* wlance (*q. v.*) [Ech man is strong ðe awelt is lichame, and wlencð his soule, O. E. Homl. ii. 189, 27. Leaf þi lease wit þ tu wlenchest te in *depone false sapientie supercilium*, Kath. 1010.] v. for-, ge-wlencan, ofer-wlenced.

wlencu (-o); *indecl.*: wlenc, e; *f.* **I.** *pride, high spirit.* v. wlanc, **I**:—Mihte ðæt gé for wlenco, nalles for wræcsíðum, ac for hige þrymmum Hróðgár sóhton, Beo. Th. 681; B. 338. Þrym sceal mid wlenco, þriste mid cénum, Exon. Th. 337, 7; Gn. Ex. 61. **II.** in an unfavourable sense, *pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence.* v. wlanc, **II**:—Him wlenco gesceód, oferhýd egle, Cd. Th. 258, 20; Dan. 678. Hié wlenco onwód, ðæt hié firendǽda tó frece wurdon, 155, 27; Gen. 2579: 217, 3; Dan. 17. Uulencu *fastu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 108, 32. Wlenceo, 35, 12. Git for wlence wada cunnedon, and for dolgilpe on deóp wæter aldrum nẽþdon, Beo. Th. 1020; B. 508: Exon. Th. 114, 27; Gú. 179. Ðý læs hé for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, of gemete hweorfe, and forhyege heánspédigran, 294, 32; Cri. 24: Cd. Th. 100, 32; Gen. 1673. For wlenco, Beo. Th. 2416; B. 1206. Wlence *insolentiam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 6. Þeódum ýwaþ wísdóm weras, wlencu forleósaþ, Exon. Th. 132, 18; Gú. 474. **IIa.** used of an animal:—Se fear dæs hyrdes drãle forhogode and him on dæt wésten gewunode. . . . Đã dæt se hlãford geãhsode dæt dæt hrýþer swã on wlencu geond dæt wésten férde, Blickl. Homl. 199, 10. **III.** *distinction* of various kinds, *splendour, pomp, dignity, magnificence, wealth, greatness.* v. wlanc, **IV**:—Ða tída ða ãne burg welge gedydan . . . þurh dære ánre burge wlenco (*wealth*) wurdon ealle óþra tó wǽdlan gedóne, Ors. 5, 1; Swt. 214, 10. Forseó dysse worulde wlenco, gif dú wille beón welig on dínum móde, Prov. Kmbl. 50. Ælgehwylce wlence and ídele rence forhogian *to despise all pomp and vanity*, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 9. Dæt mennisce mód bið oft upáhafen, ðeáh hit mid náne onwalde ne sié underléd; ac hú micle má wénst dú dæt hit wolde, gif ða wlenca (wlenca, Hatt. MS.) and se anwald ðǽr wǽre tó gemenged, Past. 17; Swt. 114, 1. Hié wǽron welige on dyssum middangearde, and heora wlenca wǽron swíþe monigfealde on landum and on wingeardum, and heora hordernu wǽron mid monigfealdum wlencum gefylde, Blickl. Homl. 99, 14–17: 101, 7. Hwǽr beóþ ðonne his welan and his wísta? hwǽr beóþ ðonne his wlencea and his anmédlan? 111, 34. Hé is wyrma wlence *it is the pride of serpents*, Salm. Kmbl. 165; Sal. 82. Ðæra wlenca ł walana *divitiarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 22. Hé breác longe ǽr wlencea under wolcnum (cf. his mód ǽr tó dám woruldsǽlþum gewunod wæs, Bt. 1; Fox 4, 1), Met. 1, 76. Ic cwæd on mínum wlencum and on mínre orsorhnesse *ego dixi in abundantia mea*, Ps. Th. 29, 6: Past. 65; Swt. 465, 15. Ne dyrfe hé bíon tó upáhafen for nánum wlencum ne for nánre orsorgnesse *non hunc prospera elevent*, 14; Swt. 83, 16. Ðone naman ic sceolde habban, ðæt ic wǽre wela and weorþscipe; ac hié hine habbaþ on mẽ genumen, and hine habbaþ geseáldne heora wlencum and getehhod tó heora leásum welum, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 30: Blickl. Homl. 53, 9. Þeáh hwá wexe mid micelre æþelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on eallum welum and on eallum wlencum *magna titulis fulgeat claris domus*, Bt. 19; Fox 68, 32: Met. 10, 28. Ðú forlætan scealt ídle ofersǽlþa . . . ne dú ðé ǽfre ne lǽt wlenca gewǽcan, Met. 5, 31. v. gold-, ofer-, weorold-wlencu.

wlisp, wlips; *adj. Speaking inarticulately, lisping, stuttering, stammering*:—*Balbus, qui vult loqui et non potest* wlips, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 11. Wlisp *balbus*, 101, 50: 10, 71: i. 288, 8: *balbutus*, ii. 101, 56: 10, 75. Wlips *blessus*, i. 75, 38. Stamerum and wlipsum *balbis et blaesis*, Hpt. Gl. 478, 15: *blessis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 42.

wlita, an; *m.* **I.** *face, countenance*:—Hleór *vel* wlita *frons*, wlitan *frontes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 4–5. **II.** *beauty*:—Wlitan (*or from* wlitu? v. wlite) *decore* (in pulcherrimo pubertatis decore, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. [Heo wes a wliten alre vairest, Laym. 2934.] v. and-wlita; wlite.

wlĩtan; *p.* wlãt, *pl.* wlĩton *To look, gaze*, (1) absolute:—Þeóda wlĩtaþ, Exon. Th. 221, 28; Ph. 341. (2) with prep. (adv.):—Þú on magan wlĩtest, Cd. Th. 144, 26; Gen. 2395. Wuhta gehwylc on weoruld wlĩteþ, Met. 31, 14. Hé wlit ofer ealle ða ðe ealre eorðan ymbhwyrft búaþ *respexit super omnes qui habitant orbem*, Ps. Th. 32, 12. Þissum ídesum de wé on wlĩtaþ, Cd. Th. 150, 32; Gen. 2500. On ða synwyrcend wlĩtaþ, Exon. Th. 68, 18; Cri. 1105. Wlãt witga geond þeódland, ðþ dæt hé gestarode, ðær gestaþelad wæs æþelíc ingong, 19, 25; Cri. 306. Hió wlãt ofer ealle, Elen. Kmbl. 770; El. 385. Hé tó heofenum wlãt, Byrht. Th. 136, 56; By. 172. Hé æfter recede wlãt, Beo. Th. 3149; B. 1572. Ða ðe on holm wliton, 3189; B. 1592. Wlĩtan on Wílãf, 5696; B. 2852: Cd. Th. 145, 8; Gen. 2402. Heó swã wide wlĩtan meahte ofer heofonríce, 38, 18; Gen. 608. Wlĩtan in wuldre *to see heaven*, 290, 2; Sat. 409. Fleóhnet, ðæt hé mihte wlĩtan ðurh on ǽghwylcne, and on hyne nǽnig monna cynnes, Judth. Thw. 22, 5; Jud. 49. (2 a) amplified by the addition of *eágum*:—Hé ofer ealle þeóde eágum wlĩteþ *oculi ejus super gentes respicunt*, Ps. Th. 65, 6. Hý geseóð hyra cyning, eágum on wlĩtaþ, Exon. Th. 352, 7; Sch. 94. On ðone eágum wlãt cining, Cd. Th. 7, 15; Gen. 106. Wlĩt (hãwa, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 20) on mouсyn mildum eágum, Met. 4, 54. Hý wénaþ ðæt hý on ealond sum eágum wliten, Exon. Th. 300, 28; Wal. 12. Eágum wlĩtan on, Cd. Th. 107, 25; Gen. 1794: 109, 19; Gen. 1825. [*Icel.* lita *to look*.] v. be-, geond-, þurh-wlĩtan; wlãtian.

wlite, es; *m.*: wlitu, e (*and* ? an; v. wlita, **II**); *f.* **I.** *aspect, countenance, looks, appearance, shape, form*:—Wlite his *vultus ejus*, Ps. Spl. 10, 8. Cristes onsýn, ǽþelcyninges wlite, Exon. Th. 56, 27; Cri. 907: Beo. Th. 506; B. 250. Se wlite dæs wundorlícan líchoman *species corporis gloriosi*, Bd. 4, 9; S. 576, 35. Ðeáh de him se wlite cwéme *though the looks (of the sword) please him*, Salm. Kmbl. 332; Sal. 165. Sceal on leóht cuman sínra weorca wlite, Exon. Th. 64, 15; Cri. 1038. Wæs gelícnes horses and monnes, hundes and fugles, and eác wífes wlite, 418, 28; Rä. 37, 12. Ðeós witu *haec species*, Ælfc. Gr. 12; Zup. 82, 11. Gilde be his (*a horse's*) wlites wyrde, L. Ath. v. 6, 1; Th. i. 232, 25. Be his (*a slave's*) wlites weorde, 2; Th. i. 234, 6. Be his wlite, L. In. 26; Th. i. 118, 20. Mid wlite and mid wæstmum fæger *fair in face and form*, Blickl. Homl. 113, 16. Ðeáh de ðú wǽre ealra monna fægrost on wlite, Bt. 32, 1; Fox 114, 27. Hí ealle tó dæs mannes wlite gesceapene synd *they are all made in his likeness*, Boutr. Scrd. 19, 22. Wlit ł onsión *personam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 16. Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 9; Ph. 332.

Nǽnig næg wlite and wísan wordum gecýþan, 491, 30; Rä. 81, 7. **II.** *good looks, beautiful appearance, beauty, glory, ornament* :—Hwæþer nú gimma wlite eówre eágan tó him getió, heora tó wundrianne? seó dugud ðæs wlites ðe on ðám gimmum bið, bið heora, næs eówre *an gemnarum fulgor oculos trahit? si quid est in hoc splendore praecipui, gemmarum est lux illa, non hominum*, Bt. 13; Fox 40, 1: Cd. Th. 239, 1; Dan. 364: Exon. Th. 82, 32; Cri. 1347. Fealwe blóstman wudubeáma wlite, 202, 25; Ph. 53. Ðínes wuldres wlite *gloria tua*, Ps. Th. 56, 13. Weordlíc wlite wuldres ðínes *magnificentia*, 95, 6. Se wlite his andwlitan *species decoris ejus*, 49. 2: Cd. Th. 278, 18; Sat. 223. Ælc wlite and ælc fægernes disse weorlde lifes. . . . Se wlite and seó fægernes ðære sáule, Blickl. Homl. 57, 28–31: 59, 6. Priscianus se ðe ys ealre Lédenspræce wlite gehátен, Ælfc. Gr. 1: Sup. 94, 3. Wlites wealdend, Ps. Th. 67, 12. Se fulla móna wyrd wlites bereáfad, Met. 28, 42. Wlittes *decoris*. Rtl. 92, 10. Wlite *decore*, 97, 16: *stemmate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 46. Ðe læs ðe hé for hire (*Sarah*'s. v. Gen. 12, 11) wlite wurde ofslagen, Boutr. Scrd. 22, 1. Sunnan beorhtra, æþeltungla wlite, Exon. Th. 181, 4; Gú. 1288. Him mid síðedon twégen scínende englas mid wundorlícre wlite swá hé sylf wæs geglenged, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 775. Heó nalles on goldes wlite and on seolfres ne scíneþ, Blickl. Homl. 197, 9: Elen. Kmbl. 2636; El. 1319: Exon. Th. 238, 24; Ph. 609. Of wlite wendaþ wæstma gecyndu, 104, 29; Gú. 15. Sió mícle Babilon ðe ic self ǽtimbrede mé selfum tó wlite and wuldre (*in gloria decoris mei*), Past. 4; Swt. 39, 18: Exon. Th. 70, 18; Cri. 1140. Wlitan *decore* (*see* wlita), Hpt. Gl. 520, 22. Drihten hine mid weordlíce wlite gegyrede *Dominus decorem induit*, Ps. Th. 92, 1: Cd. Th. 3, 15; Gen. 36. Myceine wlite (*decorem*) ðú ǽsetst ofer hine, Ps. Spl. 20, 5. Geheald ðínne wlite and ðíne fægernesse *speciem tuam et pulcritudinem tuam intende*, Ps. Th. 44, 5: Hpt. Gl. 523, 60. Ðes middangeard wæs tó don fæger, ðæt hé teáh men tó him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse, Blickl. Homl. 115, 11: Met. 7, 31: Exon. Th. 86, 10; Cri. 1406: Cd. Th. 132, 10; Gen. 2191: 13, 23; Gen. 207. Ðære rosan wlite, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 20: Met. 6. 13. Sprǽcon ymb ðæs wífes wlite monige, Cd. Th. 110, 34; Gen. 1848. Heora wlite gewemman *to mar their beauty*, 231. 1; Dan. 240. Gif hé hafaþ ofer ealle men wlite and wísdóm, Exon. Th. 299, 16; Crä. 103. Gǽstes wlite, 53, 11; Cri. 849: 96, 29; Cri. 1581. His weorces wlite, 97, 9; Cri. 1588. Bringaþ Drihtne wlite and áre, wuldor dridde *afferte Domino gloriam et honorem*, Ps. Th. 95, 7. Gegyrede níd eallum mistlícum hrægla wlitum *circumcincta varietate*, 44, 15. Hé hié gegierep nyd ðám winsumestan wlitum, and eft geungewlitegaþ, Shrn. 195 11. [Haueden men ispeken of hire mucla fæira wlita (of hire mochele fairsipe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 3139. Kerued of hire neose, and heore wlite ga tó lose, 22844. Gif itt seþ þe wlite off enngleskinde, Orm. 666. Þi wlite *speciem tuam*, Ps. 44, 5. Ne sal þu þi wif bi hire wlite chesen, Misc. 119, 249. Min hew falewiðþ, and min wlite is wan, 135, 580. O schene nebschaft . . . areow þi wlite, Kath. 1452. Þe lilie mid hire faire wlite. O. and N. 439. Al his wlite wurd teres wet, Gen. and Ex. 2288. *Goth.* wlits *face, form*: *O. Frs.* wlite: *O. Sax.* wliti *form, beauty*: *Icel.* litr *hue, countenance*.] v. and-, mǽg-, on-, wamm-wlite, neb-wlitu.

wlite-andett, es; *n.* (?) *A confession of splendour* :—Ðú ðé weordlíce wliteandette góde gegyredest *confessionem et decorem induisti*, Ps. Th. 103, 2.

wlite-beorht; *adj. Of splendid beauty, beautiful.* (1) of persons:—Wlitebeorht ides (*Sarah*), Cd. Th. 103, 34; Gen. 1728. Hié (*Adam and Eve*) wlitebeorht wǽron on worulde cenned, 12, 19; Gen. 188. (2) of things:—Dæg, wlitebeorhte gesceaft. 8, 28; Gen. 131. Of ánum wætre wlitebeorhtum, 14, 17; Gen. 220. Eorþan, wlitebeorhtne wang, Beo. Th. 186; B. 93. Hí him wíc curon, ðǽr him wlitebeorhte wongas geþúhton, Cd. Th. 108, 10; Gen. 1804. Eorþan cyningas monegum and mislícum wǽdum wlitebeorhtum scinaþ, golde gegerede and gimcynnum *reges purpura clavos nitente*, Met. 25, 4. Wlitebeorhte wæstmas, Cd. Th. 94, 11; Gen. 1560.

wlite-full; *adj. Beautiful, handsome, comely* :—Ofermódig gif hé wlitefull (*decorus*) sí geþúht on gesihþe, swá þeáh on weorcum wác ys, Scint. 21, 8.

wlite-leás; *adj. Without beauty, uncomely, hideous* :—Deófol ætýwde wann and wlitelcás, Andr. Kmbl. 2339: An. 1171.

wlitelíce; *adv. Beautifully, in comely fashion* :—Hí weófod wlitelíce geworhtan and gegyredon, Blickl. Homl. 205, 6.

wlite-sceáwung, e; *f. The word is used to translate Sion* :—Bið gesegen God in wlitesceáwunge (-scēwunge, Bd. S. 547, 39) *uidebitur Dominus in Sion*, Bd. 3, 19; M. 212, 11.

wlite-scíne; *adj. Of brilliant beauty, splendid, beauteous* :—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescýne wer, Cd. Th. 237, 15; Dan. 338: Elen. Kmbl. 143; El. 72. Weorud wlitescýne, Exon. Th. 31, 9; Cri. 493: 35, 6; Cri. 554. Seó wlitescýne wuldres condel (*Juliana*), 269, 22; Jul. 454. Wlitescíene wíf (*Eve*), Cd. Th. 33, 28; Gen. 527. On mǽrum dæge ł on wlitescénan dæge *insigni die*, Ps. Lamb. 80, 4. Weoruda wlitescýnast, Exon. Th. 101, 27; Cri. 1665. [*O. Sax.* wliti-skōni.]

wlite-seón, -sín, e; *f. A sight to gaze on, a spectacle* :—Wæs be feaxe on fiet boren Grendles heáfod, and dære ídese mid, wlíteseón wrætlíc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Cf. wæfer-sín, wundor-seón.

wlite-torht; *adj. Brilliant, splendid* :—Wlitetorht scínep sunna, Met. 28, 60. Wyrta wlitetorhtra, Exon. Th. 484, 5; Rä. 70, 3.

wlite-wamm, es; *m. A disfigurement of the face, personal disfigurement* :—Æt ðam læsestan wlitewamme .iii. scillinga, and æt ðam máran .vi. scill., L. Ethb. 56; Th. 1. 16, 15. Wlitewomma *nevorum* (nullis naevorum maculis deformatos, Ald. 10), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 27: 60, 56. [*O. Frs.* wlite-wam; cf. *also* wlite-wimelsa.]

wlitig; *adj. Beautiful, comely, fair* :—Wlitig *speciosus* vel *decorus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 72, 17: *formosa*, ii. 33, 57. *Elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher* wynsum, wlitig *praecipuus, magnus*, 142, 81. Wlitigre *formosior*, 34. 59. **I.** of beauty that appeals to the senses, (1) appearance in persons or things, (a) of earthly beauty :—Ðæt wíf wæs swíðe wlitig (*pulchra*), Gen. 12, 14. Sum bið wlitig on wæstmum, Exon. Th. 295, 18; Crä. 35. He (*the Phœnix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318. Onlícnes wlitig, Andr. Kmbl. 1463; An. 732. Ðæt treów wæs wlitig on eágum (*pulchrum oculis*), Gen. 3. 6: Cd. Th. 30, 16; Gen. 407: 247, 18; Dan. 499. Wlitig is se wong, Exon. Th. 198, 8; Ph. 7. Ðeós wlitige gesceaft, heofon and eorþe, Andr. Kmbl. 2873; An. 1439. Ðis leóhte beorht cymeþ cástan wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 350, 13; Sch. 63. Smicere on gearwum cymeþ wlitig scrídan Maíus, Menol. Fox 152; Men. 77. Hærfest, wlitig, wæstmum hladen, 281; Men. 142. Ðære wlitegan byrig weallas, Judth. Thw. 23, 24; Jud. 137. Ðæm wlitegan træfe, 25, 11; Jud. 255. Hús wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 211, 25; Ph. 203. Wlitig sweord, Beo. Th. 3329; B. 1662. Manna dohtra wǽron wlitige (*pulchræ*), Gen. 6, 2. Gelíce hwítum byrgenum, ða þinceaþ mannum útan wlitige (wlittig, Lind. *speciosa*), Mt. Kmbl. 23, 27. Ne seleþ ðé wæstmas eorþe wlitige, Cd. Th. 62, 18; Gen. 1016. Ðás wlitegan tungl, Met. 28, 6. Ðé weorð wæstm dý wlitegra, Cd. Th. 33, 14: Gen. 520. Þúhte ðeós woruld wlitige, 38, 9; Gen. 604. Wífa wlitegost, 39, 17; Gen. 627. Mid ðam wlitegostum nebbe, Homl. Th. i. 430, 14. Ðeáh hé hine gescyrpte mid eallum ðám wlitegestum wǽdum *quamvis se Tyrio ostro comeret*, Bt. 28; Fox 100, 26. (b) of celestial beauty, *beauteous, glorious* :—Hé (*Christ*) bið ðám gódum glædmód on gesihþe, wlitig, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912: 232, 33; Ph. 516. Seó wlitige þrýnes, 24, 1; Cri. 378. Wlitig weoroda heap and wuldres þreát, Andr. Kmbl. 1739; An. 872. Wlitig wuldres boda, Elen. Kmbl. 153; El. 77. Sió wlitige stów (*heaven*), Met. 20, 279. Wlitig, wuldorfæst, Exon. Th. 151, 2; Gú. 789: Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Him is engel mid, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan wlitigne wuldorhoman, Exon. Th. 196, 24; Az. 179. (2) of sound :—Hyre stefn oncwæd wlitig of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 283. Swég gellum songcræftum swétra and wlitigra, 206, 26; Ph. 132. Wóda wlitegaste, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. (3) of scent :—Ðæt wæs swéte stenc, wlitig and wynsum, Exon. Th. 359, 19; Pa. 65. **II.** of beauty that appeals to the mind :—Wynsum and wlitig herung *jocunda decoraque laudatio*, Ps. Spl. 146, 1. Ðeáh ðe ne beó wlitig lof on ðæs synfullan múðe, hwæðere ne geswíce hé ðære herunge, Homl. Th. i. 448, 5. Þúhte fæger and wlitig heora líf, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Is ðín nama mǽre, wlitig and wuldorfæst, Cd. Th. 234, 3; Dan. 286. Wlitigan wilsiþes, Exon. Th. 2, 18; Cri. 21. Gæst weorcum wlitigne, 180, 11; Gú. 1278. Dæt gé eówer ðæt wlitige lif magon generian, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 189. Donne hé ús seld micle getyngnesse and wlitige spræce ymb sódfæstnesse tó cýðanne *cum nobis luce veritatis plena eloquia subministrat*, Past. 48; Swt. 369, 14. Hine wlitegum wordum herigeaþ, Ps. Th. 146, 1. Wlitige and unclǽne, tile and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 8; Sat. 609. Wlitegran *formosiore* (venustate formosiore fretus virginitate, Ald. 71), Hpt. Gl. 520, 24. [He awundrede him of hire wliti westum, Kath. 310. *O. Sax.* wlitig.] v. sunn-, un-, un-ge-wlitig.

wlitige; *adv. Beautifully, fairly, splendidly* :—Hálge gǽstas stígaþ tó wuldre, wlitige gewyrtad mid hyra weldǽdum, Exon. Th. 234, 20; Ph. 543. His bládd scínep wlitige in wuldre, Andr. Kmbl. 3438; An. 1723.

wlitig-fæst; *adj. Beauteous, glorious* :—Swá se æþela fugel wlitigfæst wunaþ wyllestreámas, Exon. Th. 204, 29; Ph. 105.

wlitigian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to make beautiful* :—Ða hé geðwǽraþ and wlitegaþ, hwílum eft unwlitegaþ and on óþrum híwe gebrengþ, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 9. Simle ðæt unwlitige wlitigaþ ðæt wlitige *ever the beautiful beautifies the unbeautiful*, Shrn. 165, 35. Hit worulde wlitigaþ, Exon. Th. 493, 17; Rä. 81, 32. Fyl nú ða frumspræce, wlitega ðíne wordcwidas (*give glorious effect to thy words*), and ðín wuldor ús gecýð, 188, 9; Az. 43. Wlitiga ðínne wordcwyde and ðín wuldor on ús gecýð, Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ðæt ic móte áweccan ðás wæstmas ús tó woruldnytte, wlitigian ðás wancgturf, Lchdm. i. 400, 7. Wlitigende *decorans*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 14. **II.** *to grow beautiful* :—Byrig fægriaþ, wongas wlitigaþ (wlitigaþ, MS.), Exon. Th. 308, 33; Seef. 49. v. ge-, un-wlitigian.

wlitigness, e; *f. Beauty, comeliness, adornment* :—Seó wlitignes heora ræsta and setla, Blickl. Homl. 99, 32. Crist com tó wlitignesse and tó weorþunge his brýde, 11, 31. v. un-wlitigness.

wlitigung, wlitu. v. un-wlitigung, wlite.

wlō ; *adv.* (?) *Readily, easily* :—Hē āwrecen wælpflum wlō ne mealte orod up geteōn (cf. sōna ne mealte orod up geteōn, 163, 20 ; Gū. 907), ellenspræce hleōþor āhebban, Exon. Th. 171, 16 ; Gū. 1127. v. next word.

wlōh (; *gen.* wlēh ; *f.*?) *A hem, fringe* :—Næs him gewemmed wlite, ne wlōh of hrægle ālÿsed, ne loc of heāfde, Andr. Kmbl. 2941 ; An. 1473. Seó hālge stōd ungewemede wlite, næs hyre wlōh ne hrægl, ne feax ne fel, fÿre gemæled, Exon. Th. 277, 34 ; Jul. 590. Wlōh wēdes his *fimbriam vestimenti ejus*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 20 : 14, 36. Wglōana (wlogana?) mid dÿ gehrān *fimbriae tactu*, p. 17, 10. Hiā miclas wlōeh *magnificant fimbrias*, 23, 5. [Clothes wel neiȝ forwerd, & the wlon offe, Pl. Cr. 736.] v. an-, ge-wlō.

wlott (?) *a blemish* :—Wlotta, smyttena *naevorum, notarum*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 55. v. (?) wlæta, III.

wō ; *adv. Wrongly, perversely, unequally* :—Hwī sió wyrd swā wō wendan sceolde, Met. 4, 40. v. wōh.

Wocen- (**Wrocen-** ? v. Wreocen-sæte) **sæte, -sætan** ; *pl. The name of the occupants of some district in England* :—Wocensætna land is sylan þūsend hīda, Cod. Dip. B. i. 414, 16.

wocig (?), e ; *f. A snare, noose* :—Wocie *tenduculum, decipulam, laqueum*, Hpt. Gl. 429, 18. Wociga *catenarum*, 489, 72.

wōcor, e ; *f. Increase, fruit, offspring* :—Sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwilces on dæt wuduræsten, wōcor gelæded eordan tūdres, Cd. Th. 79, 17 ; Gen. 1312. Fēd feora wōcre, 81, 9 ; Gen. 1342. Dā gemunde God sunu Lameches, and ealle þa wōcre þe hē wið wætre beleāc, 85, 3 ; Gen. 1409. Hīwan lād dū, and ealle þa wōcre þe ic nerede, 90, 4 ; Gen. 1490. [*Goth.* wōkrs *tókos* ; *O. Frs.* wōker *interest* : *O. H. Ger.* wucher *augmentum, incrementum, fructus, fecunditas, germen* : *Icel.* ōkr *interest.*]

wocorlice. v. wacorlīce.

wōd ; *adj. Mad* :—Wōd *rabidus* vel *insanus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 70 : 75, 56. (1) in reference to persons :—Dū eart wōd *daemonium habes*, Jn. Skt. 8, 48, 49, 52 : Horn. Th. ii. 232, 17. Hwā is swā wōd, dæt hē dyrre cweðan, dæt God ne sē ǣce, Shrn. 176, 32. Ne synt nā dis wōdes mannes word, Jn. Skt. 10, 21. Wōdan gewittes, Cd. Th. 255, 22 ; Dan. 628. Tō biddenne hire wōdan dehter gesundfulnysse . . . seó dohtor on wōdum dreáme læg dweligende, Horn. Th. ii. 110, 15–19 : 50, 27. Fela wōde menn heora gewit underfēngon, Horn. Skt. ii. 27, 130. Hē wōdum mannum gewitt forgeaf, Horn. Th. i. 480, 14. Hē ða deófla āflīȝde of ðām wōdum wyrhtum, Horn. Skt. i. 6, 205. (1 a) *raving, blasphemous.* v. wodlīce, II, wōdness, II, *and* cf. woffian :—Mūd wōdne sōdfæstnysse audsware genyþerian *os blasphemum veritatis responsione dampnare*, Scint. 9, 11. (2) of animals :—Wið wōdes hundes slite, Lchdm. i. 4, 8. His hors feōl wealwigende geond ða eordan wōdum gelīcost, Horn. Skt. ii. 26, 206. (3) of things, *mad, raging, furious* :—Heom on becom swīðe hreóh weder, and seó wōde sæ and se stranga wind hī on dæt land āweatp, Chr. 1075 ; Erl. 212, 23. Wōd *effera (fluctuum ferocitas*, Ald. 42), Hpt. Gl. 478, 60. Sió wōde þrāg dære wrǣnnesse, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 18 : Met. 25, 41. [*Laym. Orm. A. R. Ayenb.* wod : *Chauc.* wood : *Prompt. Parv.* wood, ooth : *Goth.* wōds : *O. H. Ger.* wuot : *Icel.* ōðr.] v. ellen-, tung-wōd ; wēde.

wōd *madness* :—Wōd (wōdnesse?) *rabiem, insaniem*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 32. v. ellen-wōd.

wōda, an ; *m. A madman, an insane person, one possessed* :—Wōda *epilepticus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 30 : *demoniaticus, insanus, amens*, Wülck. Gl. 218, 41. Wōdan *limphaticum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 56. Hē eode ūt tō ðām earmum wōdum, Horn. Skt. i. 6, 203. Wōdan *inergumenos*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 110. 57 ; 45, 8. [*O. H. Ger.* wuoto.]

wōda, an ; *m. Danger* (?) :—Dā gyrnde hē dæt hē mōste macian ænne hwerf wið ðon (*Kemble reads* done, Cod. Dip. iv. 58, 1) wōdan tō weriannе, Chart. Th. 341, 8. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* vāði (vōði) *a danger, a dangerous object.*]

wōddor (= wōþ-dor ?), es ; *n. The gate of speech* (?), *the mouth* (?) :—T hine teswaþ, and hine on ða tungan sticaþ, wræsteþ him dæt wōddor, and him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191 ; Sal. 95.

Wōden, es ; *m. Woden, one of the Teutonic deities.* Among the Roman gods Mercury seems to have been thought most nearly to correspond, and *Wōden* is rendered by *Mercurius*, e. g. :—Wōden *Mercurium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 4. Cf. Saga mē hwā ærost bōcstafas sette. Ic dē secge, Mercurius se gygand, Salm. Kmbl. p. 192, 7 : 200, 24. The name is of rare occurrence in the literature :—Wōden worhte weós, wuldor alwalda rūme roderas, Exon. Th. 341, 28 ; Gn. Ex. 133. Wyrm com snīcan, tōslāt hē man ; ða genam Wōden viiii. wuldortānas, slōh ða ða næddran, dæt hēo on viiii tōflеáh, Lchdm. iii. 34, 23. ¶ Woden is found in most of the genealogies of the old English royal families :—Dæs (Wihta) fæder wæs Wōden nemned, of dæs strȳnde monigra mǣgþa cyningcynn fruman lǣdde, Bd. i, 15 ; S. 483, 30. Fram ðan Wōdne āwōc eall ūre cynecynn, and Sūðan-Hymbra ēac, Chr. 449 ; Erl. 13, 20 : 547 ; Erl. 16, 13 : 560 ; Erl. 16, 32 : 855 ; Erl. 70, 9. See Grimm's Teutonic Mythology, Stallybrass's translation, vol. i. p. 163, vol. iv. pp. 1709 sqq. ¶ the word is found in place-names, e. g. Wōdnes beorg, Wōdnes den, Wōdnes dīc, Cod. Dip. Knibl. vi. 355. See also Wōdnes-dæg. [We (*the Saxons*) habbeð godes gode . . . þe þridde hǣhte Woden . . . Woden hehde þa hæhste laȝe, Laym. 13897–13921. *O. L. Ger.* Wōdan : *O. H. Ger.* Wuotan : *Icel.* Ōðinn.] v. Ōðen.

wōden-dreám, es ; *m. Madness, fury* :—Rēþnes, wōdendreám (cf. wēden-heort ; *or* (?) wōden dreám ; cf. on wōdum dreáme, v. wód, (1)) *furor animi*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 69.

Wōdening, es ; *m. A son of Woden* :—Bældæg Wōdening, Chr. pref. ; Erl. 2, 7 : 547 ; Erl. 16, 13 : 552 ; Erl. 16, 21 : 560 ; Erl. 16, 31 : 855 ; Erl. 70, 9. Wōdning, 449 ; Erl. 13, 20.

wōde-wistle, an ; *f. Hemlock* :—Wōdewistle, uuōdaewistlae, uuōdewislae *cicuta*, Txts. 51, 463. Wōdewistle (*printed* -þistle) *elleborum* vel *veratrum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 56. Wōdewistle (*printed* -þisele, but see Wülck. Gl. 297, 8) *cicuta*, 67, 37.

wōd-frec ; *adj. Furiously greedy, raging, ravening* :—Dæt se wōdfreca werewulf (*the devil*) tō swȳðe ne slīte, ne tō fela ne ābīte of godcundre heorde, L. C. E. 26 ; Th. i. 374, 30. Wōdfræca, Wulf. Wrist. 191, 16. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wuot-grimm *tyrannus* : *Icel.* ōð-fūss, -gjarn *madly eager.*]

wōd-hen[n], e ; *f. A quail* :—Wōdhae[n] *coturno*, Txts. 53, 583. Wōdhen, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 30.

-wōdian. v. ellen-wōdian ; wēdan.

wōd-līc ; *adj. Mad, furious, frantic* :—Benedictus manode ðone rēðan ehtere dæt hē dære wōdlīcan rēðnysse geswice, Homl. Th. ii. 182, 1. Heó ne rōhte his worda for dæra wōdlīcan outeadnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 397. Se sceocca fordwām mid swīdlīcum reáme, swā dæt ða munecas wurdon āwrehte ðurh his wōdlīcan stemne, 6, 318. [*Icel.* ōðligr *vehement.*]

wōdlice ; *adv.* I. *madly, furiously, frantically* :—Ðām unþeáwfæstum de wōdlīce drincaþ, and heora gewitt āmyrraþ, Homl. Ass. 6, 145 : Homl. Skt. i. 13, 76 : L. Ælfc. C. 35 ; Th. ii. 356, 43. Wōdlīce āstyrode wið ðone hālgan, Homl. Ass. 79, 162. Wōdlice geyrsod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 616. Dū þus wōdlīce wilnast ceorles, i. 3, 396. Hē mōt wōdlīce derian, Wulfst. 85, 5. Ðam wulfe gelīc ðe wōdlice ābīteþ ða sceáp, Basil admn. 6 ; Norm. 46, 23. II. *blasphemously.* v. wōd (1 a) :—Dæt ōðer dæra hospworda hē widsōc, dæt hē deófol hæfde ; ac hī wǣron witodlīce mid deófle āfyllede, ða ða hī swā wōdlīce tō ðam Hælende sprǣcon, Homl. Th. ii. 230, 11. [He mochul þa wodeloker wilnede þeos mædienes, Laym. 3201. He schal scheten woodlich or fersliche, Halliw. Dict. *Icel.* ōðliga *rashly.*]

Wōdnes-dæg, es ; *m. Wednesday* :—Wōdnesdæges nama wæs of Mercurio, Anglia viii. 321, 16. On Wōdnesdæg, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 3, 1, 13 *and often* : Homl. Skt. i. 12, 1 : R. Ben. 65, 16 : Wulfst. 180, 25. On ðone ōderne Wōdnesdæg ofer Pentecosten, Mt. Kmbl. Rubric 5, 17. ,iiii. Wōdnesdagas on ,iiii. Ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43 ; Th. i. 92, 8. [Woden we ȝeíue wendesdei, Laym. 13925 (2nd MS.). *A. R.* Wodnesdei : *Kath.* Wednes-dai : *Piers P.* Wodnes-, Wednes-dai : *O. Frs.* Wernsdei : *M. Du.* Woens-dach : *Icel.* Ōðins-dagr.]

Wōdnes-niht, e ; *f. The night between Tuesday and Wednesday.* v. Sunnan-niht :—Gebyreþ dæt hig hyra clǣnnysse healdon ǣfre Sunnannihte and Wōdnesnihte, L. Ecg. P. ii. 21 ; Th. ii. 190, 19. Sunnannihtum ne mæssenihtum ne Wōdnesnihtum, Wulfst. 305, 23.

wōdness, e ; *f.* I. *madness, fury, frenzy, rage* :—Wōdnys *rabies*, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 71 : 75, 58. Ða geāxode se cyning be ðam witseócum menn, hū se apostol hine fram dære wōdnysse āhredde, Homl. Th. i. 458, 9. Wurdon āflīȝde deófla fram mannum, ða de on wōdnysse ǣr wǣron gedrehte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 199. Hē of his gewitte weard, and hine se feónd swȳþe swencte mid dære wōdnysse, Guthl. 12 ; Gdwin. 56, 15. Dæt wīf weard mid māran wōdnysse (*with greater fury*) āstyrod, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 15 : Homl. Ass. 72, 170. His sāwul is durh deófol gedreht ; him is neód dæt hē his āgene wōdnysse tōcnāwe, Homl. Th. ii. 110, 29. On wōdnessum ł gewytlȳstum leāsum *in insanias falsas*, Ps. Lamb. 30, 5. Wōdnyssa and rēdnyssa *furias atque ferocia*, Hymn. Surt. 132, 18. II. *blasphemy.* v. wōd (1 a) :—Dā sæt hē tǣlende ðone Hælend . . . His wōdnys weard gewrecen durh God, Homl. Ass. 60, 212. [Wodnesse *insania, furia, furor*, Prompt. Parv. 531 : *Chauc.* woodnesse : *O. H. Ger.* wuotnessa *dementia.*]

wōd-scipe, es ; *m. Madness, fury* :— Wōdscipe *furia, insania, amentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 151, 72. [*Ira furor brevis est* wrǣdde is a wodschipe, A. R. 120, 14.]

wōd-þrāg, e ; *f. A mad fit or time, madness, fury* :—Weaxeþ dære wrǣnesse wōdþrāg (wōd þrāg ? v. þrāg, II) miccl, Met. 25, 41. Oft ða wōdþrāga dæs ungewitfullan monnes se lāce gestild and gehǣld mid dæm dæt hē him ōlecd ǣfter his āgnum willan . . . Ðonne Saule se wiðerwearda gǣst on becom, ðonne gefēng Dauid his hearpan, and gestilde his wōdþrāga. . . . Dauid mid his sange gemetgode ða wōdþrāge Saules *furor insanorum saepe ad salutem medico blandiente reducitur . . . Cum Saulem spiritus adversus invadaret, apprehensa Dauid cithara ejus vesaniam sedabat . . . David canente ejus vesania temperatur*, Past. 26 ; Swt. 183, 21–185, 5.

woede, woel. v. wēde, wǣl.

woepe ? :—*Catasta, genus supplicii, vel* woepe (þrēpel? v. þrīpel), *eculeo simile*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 44.

woerd, woerdan, woestig. v. wird, wirdan, wēstig.

woffian; *p.* ode *To rave, blaspheme* :—Đǽr wæs sum dysig mann plegol ungemetlice, and tō dām mannum cwæð, swylce for plegan, dæt hē Swýðūn wǽre . . . Hē woffode ðā swā lange mid wordum dyslice, ōð dæt hē feóll geswōgen, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 298. Woffode *debacchatur*, Hpt. Gl. 506, 76. Woffie *insolescat, superbiat*, 461, 59. Woffigende *blasphemantem*, Scint. 9, 9. v. ā-woffian, *and* cf. wōd (1 a).

woffung, e ; *f. Raving, blasphemy* :—Woffung *insania*, Gr. eg. Dial. i. 9. Đās word wǽron gepūhte beforan him swā woffung (*deliramentum*), Lk. Skt. 24, 11. Hwæt is ðes ðe spryeþ woffunga (*blasphemia*), 5, 21.

wōg. v. wōh.

wōgere, es ; *m. A wooer, suitor* :—Wōgere *procus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 50, 36 : 73, 7 : Hpt. Gl. 501, 58. Wōgeres (*printed* fogeres) *proci*, 498, 42. Wōgere *proco*, 503, 70. Wōghere (*printed* foghere), 506, 45. Wōgere (*printed* fogere), 498, 72. Basilla hæfde ānne hǽdene wōgere . . . Heó ðone hǽdenan wōgere habban nolde, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 349, 353. Sume wīf wyrcaþ heora wōgerum drencas, 17, 157. [He, asc noble woware, com uor to preouen his lue, A. R. 390. 21. Þise woweres þat wedde none wydwes, Piers P. 11, 71. Woware *procus*, Prompt. Parv. 532.]

wōgian; *p.* ode *To woo, marry* :—Nāht framaþ hālsc habban mǽden gif on gehance ānig wōgaþ *nihil prodest carnem habere virgineam si mente quis nupserit*, Scint. 70. 7. Bearn woruldc dissere wōgiaþ (*nubunt*) . . . hī ne wōgiaþ (*nubunt*), ne hī ne lǽdaþ wīf, 68, 14, 17. [Hwi ne con ic þe woze wiþ swete luue, O. E. Homl. i. 187, 19. Ase a mon þet woweþ (wohes, *v. l.*), A. R. 388, 13. Crist wowude ure soule, 390, 20. Uorte wowen hire, 388, 17. *Chauc.* woweth : *Piers P.* wowede : *Destr. Tr.* woghit ; *pp.*] v. ā-wōgian.

wōgung, e ; *f. Wooing* :—Sum heretoga āwōgode ðæs cāseres dohtor ; weard se cāsere for dære wōgunge āstyrod, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 301. [Mid wouhinge, A. R. 204, 25. Wowunge efter Godes grome, 116, 12. Wowynge *procacio*, Pronipt. Parv. 533.]

wōh ; *adj.* **I.** *not straight, bent, crooked, twisted, oblique* :—Wiþ lyftādle, gif se mūð sié wōh, Lchdm. ii. 338, 5. Gif mūð oððe eáge wōh weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 44 ; Th. i. 14, 9. Hlāford mīn (*the plough's*) wōh færeþ, weard æt steorte, Exon. Th. 403, 7 ; Rä. 22, 4 : 483, 14 ; Rä. 69, 2. Sió micle nosu and sió woo (*tortus*), Past. 11 ; Swt. 67, 5. Mid wōgum bīgelse *obliqua curvatura*, Hpt. Gl. 458, 72. Mid ānum wōgan ſserne, Lchdm. i. 318, 18. Wiþ wōuum mūþe, genim ompran . . . sele on ðone wōn dǽl, ii. 54, 22. Wōh *obunca* (*arpaginæ*), Anglia xiii. 37, 296. Tō ðam wōh stocce, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 73, 22. Tō dære wōhgan apeldran, iii. 389, 32. Tō wōhan (wōgan, *v. l.*) æc, Cod. Dip. B. i. 417, 16. Đā oncierde dæt scip on wōnne sīþtæt þurh deóſles beswicennesse, Shrn. 60, 8. Gif hē hæfde wō (*tortum*) nosu, Past. 11 ; Swt. 65, 4. Woo, 67, 7. On dæt wō treōw (*printed* wottreów), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 130, 31. Mistlīce wōge wegas *divortia, diverticula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 44. Wōum wīrbogum, Exon. Th. 395, 5 ; Rä. 15, 3. Tō ðǽm wōn *ad tortas*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 68. Wōge hylcas *obliquos* (*curvos, flexos*) *anfractus*, Hpt. Gl. 486, 71 : *anfractus*, 448, 20. Hī hæfdon wōh nebb, and wōge sceancan, Guthl. 5 ; Gdwin. 34, 22–27. **II.** *not right, perverse, froward, wrong, unfair* :—Hit is riht dæt mon yfelige dā yfelan, and hit is wōh (wōg, *v. l.*) dæt hī mon lǽte unwīſnode, Bt. 38, 3 ; Fox 202, 6. Forlǽtan dā dīstro dæs wōn weorces (*actionis pravæ*), Past. 55 ; Swt. 429, 13. Mid wōre twifealdnesse *duplicitatis perversitate*, 35 ; Swt. 245, 15. On wōre heortan *pravo corde*, 47 ; Swt. 357, 21. Mid wōre lāre *perversa præedicatione*, 48 ; Swt. 367, 15. Be wōhre gewitnesse. Gif man āfunde dæt heora ǽnig on wōhre (wōre, *v. l.*) gewitnesse wǽre, L. Ath. i. 10 ; Th. i. 204, 22. Gescyndeð on heora wōn willan *abominabiles in voluntatibus suis*, Ps. Th. 13, 1. Mid wō mūðe *ore perverso*, Past. 47 ; Swt. 357, 20. Dæt hyne gehwā wið wō gewitnysse gehealde. L. E. G. 27 ; Th. ii. 422, 35. Wið ǽlc wōh gestreón (*but see* wōhgestreón) beorge man, ac stryne mid rihte, Wulfst. 70, 2 : L. I. P. 7 ; Th. ii. 312, 29. Hū micle unrōtnesse se hæfþ ðe ðone wōn willan hæfþ on ðisse worulde, Bt. 31, 1 ; Fox 110, 31. Đa wōn (woon, *v. l.*) wyrd on ðara unrihtwisra anwealda heánesse, 5, 1 ; Fox 10, 20. Đurh dæt woo (wó, Cott. MSS.) weorc hē forlīest ðone wlite ōðerra gōdra weorca, Past. 11 ; Swt. 71, 25. Ðæra gerēfena unriht and wō dōmas (v. wōhdōm) and prættas, Anglia viii. 336, 40. False gewihta and wōge gemeta, L. Eth. v. 24 ; Th. i. 310, 13 : Wulfst. 70, 3. Wōh wyrda gesceapu *the unequal decrees of fate*, Exon. Th. 421, 26 ; Rä. 40, 24. Hine gebindaþ ða wōn wilnunga, Bt. 16, 3 ; Fox 56, 18. Hē wiste him spræca fela wóra worda, Cd. Th. 29, 6 ; Gen. 446. Mid dæm gewunan ðara wōna weorca, Past. 11 ; Swt. 69, 7. Wōm wundorbebodum wergan gāstes, Beo. Th. 3498 ; B. 1747. Mid wōm wilnungum, Past. 11 ; Swt. 69, 9. From hiera woom (wōn, Cott. MSS.) wegum, 37 ; Swt. 267, 5. Wōn, 11 ; Swt. 73, 13 : 37 ; Swt. 267, 12, 16 : L. E. G. proem. ; Th. ii. 400, 20. Woeum *pravis*, Rtl. 52, 24. Mīne wōn wīsan, Exon. Th. 393, 10 ; Rä. 12, 8. Hī him wōh godu worhtan, Ps. Th. 77, 58. [He mid woze dome benimeð him his beliue, O. E. Homl. i. 179, 16. Þat is woh and na wiht riht, Laymn. 4333. Of woh inwit, A. R. 2, 12. Ure woȝhe dedess, Orm. 1375. Þe fox can paþes rihte and woȝe (wowe, *v. l.*), O. and N. 815. *Goth.* un-wāhs.]

wōh ; *gen.* wōges, wōs ; *dat.* wōge, wō ; *n. Wrong, perversity, injustice, error* :—Englas nānes wōges (wōs, *v. l.*) ne willniaþ, Bt. 40, 7 ; Fox 242, 23. Gif wē wilnigen dæt hié ðæs wōs geswīcen *hos cum conamur instruere, ne perversa sentiant*, Past. 48 ; Swt. 367, 23. Wōes ī wōhfulnise *nequitia*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. Ic him wolde fylstan tō ryhte and næfre tō nānan wō, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 134, 10. From ælcum wōe *ab omni pravitate*, Rtl. 34, 9 : 37, 23. Hié nyllaþ wietan mid hwelcum woo (wō, Cott. MSS.) hié hit gestriéndon, Past. 45 ; Swt. 343, 23. Mid wōge (wō, *v. l.*) forsecgan, L. Edg. ii. 4 ; Th. i. 266, 22. Mid wō fordēman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 114, 3. Sceal gehwā gerihtlǽcan dæt dæt hē ǽr tō wōge gebīgde, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 25. Tō wōge gebringan *to render incorrectly*, Ælfc. Gr. pref. ; Zup. 3, 23 : Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 32. Paulus hine āwende of wōge tō rihte, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 8. Hī wǽron on woo besmitene *propter injustitias suas humiliati sunt*, Ps. Th. 106, 16. Micel yfel dēð se unwritere, gyf hē nele his wōh gerihtan, Ælfc. Gr. pref. ; Zup. 3, 25. Đā sǽde him hiora ān, dæt hē wōh bude, Ors. 6, 10 ; Swt. 264, 28. Gif hwā ǽnigum preóste ǽnig wōh beóde, L. N. P. L. 1 ; Th. ii. 290, 2. Dæt hē durh hine nān wōh ne bodige *ut ab eis prava nullo modo proferantur*, Past. 15 ; Swt. 95, 16. Hī wōh meldiaþ *pronuntiabunt iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 93, 4. Se dēma ðe ōdrum wōh dēme, L. Edg. ii. 3 ; Th. i. 266, 15. Hē dæt mǽste wōh dyde wið ða Godes þeówas, Ors. 6, 3 ; Swt. 290, 18. Ne dō wē ǽc nān wōh, Past. 45 ; Swt. 337, 21. Se ðe wilnaþ wōh tō dōnne, 19 ; Swt. 145, 12 : Bt. 41, 3 ; Fox 246, 19 : Ps. Th. 61, 9. Wōh fremian, 54, 20. Wē dæt wōh ne worhton, dæt wē dīne ǽr forlēten *inique non egimus in testamento tuo*, 43, 19. Gif hwā wōh wyrce, L. Edg. ii. 6 ; Th. i. 268, 9. Ic nylle dæt gē mē hwæt mid wōh (cf. unrihte, l. 17) begytaþ, L. Ath. i. proem. ; Th. i. 196, 31. Mid wōh fordōn, iv. 1 ; Th. i. 220, 23. On wōh spanan, Salm. Kmbl. 1002 ; Sal. 502. Sōna swā sacerda hwylc hwone on wōh gesyhð, hē sceal tilian dæt hē hyne on rihtum gebrynge, L. E. I. 28 ; Th. ii. 424, 26. Weorþeþ (-aþ, MS.) swīþe oft on wōn (*in error*) se sido, Bt. 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 4. On wōn gebringan *destruere*, Past. 2 ; Swt. 31, 24 : 28 ; Swt. 191, 8. ¶ on wōh *wrongfully, wrongly* :—On wōh cierran *deviare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 40 : 139, 57. Đa ðe on wōh dēmaþ, and rihte dōmas onwendaþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 26. On wōh dōn *perverse agere*, Past. 2 ; Swt. 31, 12. Đeáh ūs þince dæt hit on wōh fare *tametsi confusa omnia perturbataque videantur*, Bt. 39, 8 ; Fox 224, 21. On wōh yrsian, Ps. Th. 4, 5. On wōh lǽran, 25, arg. On wōh libban, Blickl. Homl. 45, 11, 19. On wōh niman, 61, 22. Đa gōdan dæt gōd on riht sēcaþ, and đa yfelan on wōh, Bt. 36, 3 ; Fox 178, 6. [Gif þu me dest woh, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 1. Mid woze, Laym. 24811. Þu hauest wouh, A. R. 54, 1. Hatenn woh and sinne, Orm. 5555. Meanen him of wohe, Kath. 1236. Þay laften tyȝt and wroȝten woghe, Allit. Pms. 19, 621. Mid wowe ne myd ryhte, Misc. 49, 412. *O. Sax.* wāh *evil.*] v. ā-, folc-wōh.

wōh-bogen ; *adj. Bent, crooked* :—Wyrm wōhbogen *the crooked* (cf. Job 26, 13) *serpent*, Beo. Th. 5646 ; B. 2827.

wōh-ceápung, e ; *f. The fine to be paid for trading contrary to the regulations of a market* :—Ge wōhceápung, ge ǽlc dǽra wōnessa de tō ǽnigre bōte gebyrie, dæt hit ǽge healf dære cyrcean hlāford, swā swā hit mon tō ceápstōwe gesette, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 143, 22.

wōh-dǽd, e ; *f. A wicked deed, crime* :—Manna wōhdǽda sind swīþe gemonigfealdode, Blickl. Homl. 107, 24. Gif mon ne mihte hī tō rihte gecyrrean, dæt hī heora wōhdǽda geswīcan woldan, ðonne sceal ǽghwylc man bētan his wōhdǽda be his gyltes andefne, 45, 26–29. Ne byð dǽr nān stefen gehȳred, būton wōp and wānung for wōhdǽdum, Wulfst. 139, 4. v. wōh, II.

wōh-dōm, es ; *m. An unjust judgement* :—Đurh leóde unlaga and đurh wōhdōmas, Wulfst. 166, 24. v. wōh, II.

wōh-fōtede ; *adj. Crook-footed, splay-footed, club-footed* ; peduncus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 45.

wōh-fremmende ; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) : *or* wōh-fremmend, es ; *m. Wrongdoing ; or a wrong-doer* :—Nalles sorgode hwæþer mihtig Drihten ǽmetan wolde wrece be gewyrhtum wōhfremmendum, Met. 9, 36.

wōh-full ; *adj. Wicked, evil* :—Wōhgfull *nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 20, 15. Suno sindon ylfewyrccende ł wōhfulra (*nequam*), 13, 38. Mid unrehtuīsum ł wōhfullum *iniquis*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 15, 28. From gāstum wōhfullum ł yfium ł unrehtwīsum (*malignis*), Lk. Skt. Lind. 8, 2. Wōhfulro *nequiores*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 45.

wōhfulness, e ; *f. Wickedness, iniquity* :—Wōghfulnis *nequitia*, Rtl. 120, 33. Wōghfulnisse his *nequitias ejus*, 113, 40. Wōhfulnise, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 18. Wōghfulniso *nequitias*, Rtl. 122, 16.

wōh-georn ; *adj. Loving iniquity* :—Đa wōhgeornan woruldrīcan mid heora ungestreónum forweorðaþ, Wulfst. 183, 8.

wōh-gestreón, es ; *n. Wrongful gain, ill-gotten gain* :—Þurh rīcra reáflāc and þurh gītsunge wōhgestreóna, Wulfst. 166, 24. Dæt mancyn, ðe nū is on synnlustum and in ðām wōhgestreónum goldes and seolfres beswicen, 182, 13. v. wōh, II.

wōh-god. v. wōh, II.

wōh-hæmed, es; *n. Adultery, fornication* :—Se yfla willa wōhhæmetes (cf. unrihthæmedes. Bt. 31, 2; Fox 112, 24), Met. 18, 2. Sió hreófl getācnaþ ðæt wōhhæmed *per scabiem luxuria designatur*, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 5. Ða ðe wōhhæmed begangaþ mid ōþerra ceorla wīfum, Blickl. Homil. 61, 14.

wōh-hæmende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*); *or* wōh-hæmend, es; *m. Adulterous, fornicating*; or *an adulterer, a fornicator* :—Ða wōhhæmendan *fornicatores*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 27. Dū dydest ðé tō ðām wōhhæmendum *cum adulteris portionem tuam ponebas*, Ps. Th. 40, 19.

wōh-hæmere, es; *m. An adulterer, a fornicator* :—Ðæm wōhhæmerum dēmeþ Dryhten *fornicatores et adulteros judicabit Deus*, Past. 51; Swt. 401, 30.

wōh-handede; *adj. Crook-handed, having a maimed hand*; mancus, Wrt. Voc. i. 45, 44.

wōh-līc; *adj. Wrong, perverse, evil* :—Hit ys swīðe wōlīc, ðæt ða gewohtan gesceafta ðam ne beón gehīrsume, ðe hī gesceóp and geworhte, Ælfc. T. Grn. 2, 1. Mid wōlīcum *obliqua* (*invidia*), Hpt. Gl. 527, 1. On wōlīcum dǽdum, Blickl. Homil. 107, 28. Wōlīce *iniritos*, Germ. 402, 76.

wōhlice; *adv. Wrongly, unjustly, perversely, wickedly* :—Gif hié on ænigum dǽle wōlīce libban heora lif, Blickl. Homil. 109, 19. Ða ðe ǽwbryce ne wyrceaþ wōlīce (wōhlice, *v. l.*) and sceamlice, Homl. Ass. 19, 140: 29, 127. Mēdsceattas ǽwendaþ wōlīce ða rihtan dōmas, Ælfc. T. Grn. 20, 32: Basil admn. 9; Norm. 52, 20. Seó lagu lahlīce gewītnode ða ðe wōlīce-singodon, L. Ælfc. P. 8; Th. ii. 366, 23. Hé cwæð ðæt hé wurde wōlīce swá getūcod, Homl. Skt. i. 21, 276. Nū ðé wé swýðe wōlīce, gif wé ne wurðiaþ God, 13, 180: 17, 233: Wulfst. 105, 9: Homl. Ass. 29, 264: 102, 6.

wōhness, e; *f.* **I.** *crookedness* (lit. or fig.), *a crooked place* :—Ic gerihte sume wōhnysse *dirigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 9. Ealle wōhnyssa beóð gerihte *erunt prava in directa* (Is. 40, 4), Homl. Th. i. 360, 33. **II.** *wrongdoing, iniquity, perversity, depravity, wickedness* :—Heora wōhnys on ðam regole his rihtwīsnysse ætspearn, Homl. Th. ii. 158, 10. Ic wæs on wōnysse geeácnod *in iniquitatibus conceptus sum*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 24. Fram langre wōnesse and ungesǽlignysse ālýsde *a longa iniquitate atque infelicitate liberatam*, 2, 15; S. 519, 10. Wōnessa *iniquitates*, Bd. 5, 13; S. 633, 38: Blickl. Homil. 107, 24. Heora wōhnyssa forgyfennys, Homl. Ass. 136, 668. Ælc dæra wōnessa (*crimes*) ðe tō ænigre bōte gebyrie, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. *v.* 143, 23. On wōnyssum *in iniquitatibus*, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 25. Gif hié on ænigum dǽle wōlīce libban heora lif, sýn hié from heora wōnessum onwende, and fram heora unrihtwīsnum oncyrran, Blickl. Homil. 109, 20.

wōhsum; *adj. Wicked, evil* :—Wōgsum *nequam*, Rtl. 27, 17.

woide-berge. *v.* wéde-berge.

wōl, es; *m.* : e; *f. Pest, pestilence, plague, murrain* :—Ǽdle and wōle *luem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 53, 3. (1) in a physical sense in reference to men or animals :—Wōl (*pestis*) wæs æfter fýligende, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 6. Mycel wōl and grim *acerba pestis*, 1, 14; S. 482, 29. Ðætte nō mid him getió mē wōl (*mortalitas*) dyses geáres, Lchdm. i. lxviii, 3: 330, 1. Ǽr ðam ðe wōl geendod wǽre *cessatum a mortibus non est*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 12. Seó monigfealdeste wōl *pestilentia gravis, praecipue mulieres pecudesque corripiens*, 4, 1; Swt. 158, 17. On ða tíd ðæs miclan wōles and moncwylde ðe Breotona ealond mid mycle wōle forhergode *tempore mortalitatis quae Brittaniam lata strage vastavit*, Bd. 3, 13; S. 538, 15: 3, 23; S. 555, 9. His hýd is brýce ealum fiþerfétum nýtenum wið wōles gewinne on tō dōnne, Lchdm. i. 330, 4. Ælcum fiþerfétum neáte ðe on wōle winne, 328, 13. For ðæm wōle (*pestis*) de on ðæt lond becom, Ors. 1, 5; Swt. 34, 15. (2) figurative :—Hwelc is wyrsa wōl oððe ǽngum men māre daru ðonne hē hæbbe on his geférrǽdenne feónd on freóndes anlícnesse? *quae pestis efficacior ad nocendum, quam familiaris inimicus?* Bt. 29, 2; Fox 106, 13. Wōl *lues*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 23. Ðæs Pelagianiscan wōles (*pestis*), 1, 21; S. 485, 5. On wōles sette *in cathedra pestilentiae*, Past. 56; Swt. 435, 21. Wōle, Anglia xiii. 33, 146. Fram dysses gemetes wōle (*labe*; the heresy of Eutyches) clǽne. Bd. 4, 17; S. 585, 12. Wénst ðú ðe ic nyte ðone wōl ðínre gedrēfednesse (*perturbationum morbum*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 17. Ic ðone wōl (*witchcraft*) eów forbeóde, Homl. Skt. i. 17, 72. [*O. Sax.* wōl: *O. H. Ger.* wōl *clades, strages.*]

wōlbǽrness, e; *f. Pestiferousness, destructivity* :—Ic wolde ðæt ða ongeáten, ðe ða tída ūres cristendōmes leahtriaþ, hwelc mildsung siþþan wæs, siþþan se cristendōm wæs, and hū monigfeald wōlbǽrnes ðære worulde ǽr ðæm wæs (*with how many kinds of plagues the world was afflicted before Christianity*), Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 62, 34.

wōl-berende; *adj. Pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious*, (1) physical :—Æteówde wōlberende lyft, Nar. 15, 31. Se wōlberenda (*pestifer*) stenc ðære lyfte monige dūsendo monna and neáta fordilgade, Bd. 1, 13; S. 482, 8. Ne sceþþeþ ðé wōlberendes ǽwiht, Lchdm. i. 326, 19. Wæs ðæra wyrma orod swíðe deáðberende and ǽterne (*quorum halitus erat pestifer*) and for hiora ðæm wōlberendan oroðe monige men swulton, Nar. 14, 17: 16, 2. Hé onsent ofer hig wōlberende windas, Ps. Th. 10, 7. (2) figurative :—On heora wōlberendum settle *in cathedra pestilentiae*, Ps. Th. 1, 1: Past. 56; Swt. 435, 22. On ðæm wōlberendan setle, 435, 19. Forspendˇ hé hit mid ðære wōlberendan ōliccunge *mentem securitatis pestiferae blanditiis seducit*, 53; Swt. 415, 12.

wōlberend-līc; *adj. Pestilential* :—Geweard swíðe wōlberendlīc geár on dissum lande, Chr. 1086; Erl. 219, 29.

wōl-bryne, es; *m. Deadly violence* :—Weard micel wundor on heofonum gesewen, swelce eal se hefon birnende wæs. Ðæt tācen weard on Rōmānum swíþe gesweotolad mid ðæm miclan wōlbryne monncwealmes, ðe him rade ðæs æfter com *Romae gravis pestilentia per universam civitatem violenter incanduit, ut merito praecedente prodigio coelum ardere visum sit, quando caput gentium tanto morborum igne flagravit*, Ors. 2, 6; Swt. 86, 24.

wolcen, wolcn (wolc), es; *n.* : *also* wolcne, an; *f. A cloud* :—Wolcn *nubes*, Wrt. Voc. i. 76, 46. Ealle ða gewítaþ swá swá wolcn, Blickl. Homl. 59, 20. Nalas ðæt wolcn ðý forþ com ðe ūre Drihten ðæs wolcnes fultomes þearfe hæfde, oþþe ðæt wolcn hiene up āhōfe, ac hé ðæt wolcn him beforan nam, and hé on ðæm wolcne from heora gesihþe gewāt, 121, 11–17. Regn wolcen bringeþ, Ps. Th. 67, 10. Wolcen *the pillar of cloud*, 77, 16. Beorht wolcn (wolcen, Lind.: wolkne, Rush.) *nubes lucida*, Met. Kmbl. 17, 5. Blōdig wolcen, Blickl. Homil. 91, 32. Wan wolcen, Met. 5, 4. Windig wolcen, Exon. Th. 201, 24; Ph. 61. Se ðe him ǽlc wolcn ondrǽdt. . . . Hwæt getācnaþ ðæt wolc (wolcn, Cott. MSS.)? . . . Se wind drífeþ ðæt wolcn, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 18–21. 'Send mē ðinne engel on fýrenum wolcne.' . . . Fýren wolc āstáh of heofonum, Blickl. Homil. 243, 30. Ðonne ða wolcnan sceótaþ betweón ðære sunnan and ðé. . . . Þeáh nān wolcne sī betweón ðé and hyre, Shrn. 201, 27. Wǽt wolcnes tíer, Met. 20, 81. Sealdon wolcnes stefne *vocem dederunt nubes* (the translator has read *nubis?*), Ps. Th. 76, 14. Ic cume tō ðé on sweartum wolcne (*in caligine nubis*), Ex. 19, 9: Cd. Th. 27, 15; Gen. 418. Wolcan *nubem*, Ps. Surt. 103, 3. Ðonne sweartan wolcnu him beforan gāþ, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 22. Ðās ðe fleógaþ swá swá wolcnu, Homl. Th. i. 584, 28. Wolcnu scrīþaþ, Menol. Fox 486; Gn. C. 13. Nalles wolcnu ofer rūmne grund regnas bǽron, Cd. Th. 14, 2; Gen. 212. Bletsiaþ weolcnu Drihtne, Hymn. T. P. 73. Wolgceno, Rtl. 81, 24. Wolcna *nimborum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 59, 57. Wolcna strengu, Exon. Th. 390, 4; Rä. 8, 5. For ðæra wolcna ðicnysse, Lchdm. iii. 232, 16. Wolcna scūr, Cd. Th. 238, 5; Dan. 350. Ðonne ic ofertēo heofenan mid wolcnum (*nubibus*), ðonne ǽteówd mīn boga on ðām wolcnum, Gen. 9, 14. On heofones wolcnum, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 64: Cd. Th. 303, 5; Sat. 608. Wind wǽdeþ be wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2545; El. 1274. Wolcnum beþehte, Andr. Kmbl. 2094: An. 1048: Rood Kmbl. 105; Kr. 53. Mōna waþol under wolcnum, Fins. Th. 14; Fin. 8. Se ðe him ða wolc (wolcn, Cott. MSS.) ondrēde, Past. 39; Swt. 285, 24. Hé fram dysse eorðan ende lǽdeþ wolcen wræclicu *educens nubes ab extremo terrae*, Ps. Th. 134, 7: 77, 25: Cd. Th. 265, 11; Sat. 6. Seó lyft ābyrð ealle wolcnu (-a, *v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 274, 9, 24: Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 9. ¶ in pl. (1) *the clouds, the heavens, the sky* :—Ða ārās se wind and ða wolcnu swearton, and com ormǽte scūr of ðære lyfte (*coeli contenebrati sunt, et nubes, et ventus, et facta est pluvia grandis*, 1 Kings 18, 45), Homl. Skt. i. 18, 151. Hwā is unlǽredra ðe ne wundrige wolcna færeldes, rodres swifto (cf. ðæs roderes færeldes and his swiftnesse, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 15), Met. 28, 2: Cd. Th. 255, 15; Dan. 624. Oð wolcna hrōf *to the skies*, 196, 28; Exod. 298. Ofer wolcna hrōf *above the clouds*, Elen. Kmbl. 178; El. 89. Wið wolcnum *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 56, 12. Tó wolcnum, Beo. Th. 2242; B. 1119. Hyre stefn oncwæð of wolcnum, Exon. Th. 259, 16; Jul. 289. Hwæðer sincende sǽflōd wǽre under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 86, 29; Gen. 1438: Beo. Th. 3266; B. 1631: Met. 7, 26: Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. Scip wide rād wolcnum under, Cd. Th. 84, 4; Gen. 1392. Oþ wolcen (wolcenu, Ps. Surt.) *usque ad nubes*, Ps. Th. 107, 4. Oþ ða wolcnu (wolcen, Ps. Surt.), 35, 5. (2) *the clouds of night* :—Oþ ðe nīpende niht scrīðan cwōme, wan under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 1306; B. 651: 1432; B. 714: Salm. Kmbl. 207; Sal. 103: Andr. Kmbl. 1673; An. 839: Exon. Th. 178, 34; Gū. 1254: Rood Kmbl. 109; Kr. 55. (3) *in the phrases* under wolcnum, under wolcna hrōfe *under heaven, on earth* :—Ðenden hē on ðysse worulde wunode under wolcna hrōfe, Judth. Thw. 22, 19; Jud. 67. Á þenden standeþ woruld under wolcnum, Cd. Th. 56, 22; Gen. 916: 64, 30; Gen. 1058: 117, 7; Gen. 1950: Exon. Th. 14, 28; Cri. 226. Hé weóx under wolcnum, Beo. Th. 15; B. 8. Ic Hring-Dena weóld under wolcnum, 3544; B. 1770: Met. 1, 76. Landes fræstwe gewítaþ under wolcnum, Elen. Kmbl. 2541; El. 1272. Þa scipen foren wide mid wolcnen and mid wedere, Laym. 102. Com winden mid ðam weolcnen a drake, 25592. In the later English, however, the word seems used mostly in the sense of *sky, welkin* :—Fir weax up to þam wolcne, and se wolcne undide on fower healfe and faht þær togeanes, Chr. 1122; Erl. 249, 22. Þa wolcne gon to dunien, þa eorðe gon to biuien, Laym. 27452: 4575. Þere weolcne (wolkne, 2nd MS.) he wes swiðe neh, 2883. Bonen þurled þe weolcne *oratio penetrat nubes*, A. R. 246, 24: Marh. 7, 3. We sittеþ under weolcne (welkne, *v. l.*) bi nihte, O. and N. 1682. On the welkne shoon the sterres, Chauc. Cl. T. 1124. Al þe wyde worlde bothe

welkne (wolkne, þe welkene, welken, *v. ll.*) and þe wynde, water and erþe, Piers P. 17, 160. *O. Sax.* wolkan; *n. a cloud: O. Frs.* wolken: *O. H. Ger.* wolchan; *n. nubes.*] v. heofon-, weder-wolcen.

wolcen-faru, e; *f. The cloud-host, the moving clouds:*—Đec forstas and snáwas, winterbiter weder and wolcenfaru (cf. wolcna genipu, Exon. Th. 192, 13; Az. 105) lofige on lyfte, Cd. Th. 239, 33; Dan. 379. Ic (*a storm*) wolcnfare wrége, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rä. 4, 71.

wolcen-gehnást, es; *n. The collision of clouds;* Exon. Th. 386, 12; Rä. 4, 60.

wolcen-reád. v. weolcen-reád.

wolcen-wyrcende; *adj. Cloud-producing:*—Wolcenwyrcende *nubigenu* (-*a*?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 13. [*The glosser seems to have mistaken* (?) *the word, which would be more nearly rendered by* wolcen-geworht. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wolc-poran *nubigena.*]

wolc-reád. v. weoloc-reád.

wól-dæg, es; *m. A day of pestilence, a day of death:*—Cwómon wóldagas; swylt eall forruom segcróf wera, Exon. Th. 477, 18; Ruin. 26.

wól-gewinn, es; *n. A conflict where there is a great mortality:*—Gif hié gemunan willaþ hiora ieldrena unclænnessa, and heora wólgewinna, and hiora monigfealdan unsibbe *recolant majorum suorum tempora, bellis inquietissima, sceleribus exsecrabilia, dissensionibus foeda*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 64, 15.

wó-líc. v. wóh-líc.

wollen-teár; *adj. Having hot tears, with hot tears:*—Weorod eall árás, eodon unblíðe, wollenteáre, wundur sceáwian, Beo. Th. 6056; B. 3032. [Cf. (?) *Icel.* ollinn; *pp. of* wella.]

wólness, e; *f. Pest, pestilence, plague:*—Wólnes, fefor, ádl *pestis, febris, langor*, Lchdm. i. lxxiii, 1.

wom. v. wamm.

wóm, es; *m. Sound, noise:*—Wunian ðone werigan sele, ðær is wóm and wóp wíde gehéred, and gristbítunge, and gnornunge mecga, Cd. Th. 285, 5; Sat. 333. [*Icel.* ómr *sound.*] v. next word.

wóma, an; *m. Sound, noise* (cf. hilde-wóma *and* hilde-swég):—Se wóma (*the noise of battle*) cwom, Cd. Th. 190, 21; Exon. 202. Siddan tó reste gehweart ríce þéoden, com on sefan hwurfan swefnes wóma, 222, 26; Dan. 110: Elen. Kmbl. 142; El. 71. Hríd hreósende, wintres wóma, Exon. Th. 292, 22; Wand. 103. Hé secgan ongan swefnes wóman, Cd. Th. 249, 33; Dan. 539. Hebban herebýman hlúdan stefnum, wuldres wóman, 183, 31; Exod. 100. Ær ðú gúðe fremme, wíges wóman, Andr. Kmbl. 2709; An. 1357. Wíges wómum, Exon. Th. 277, 5; Jul. 576. [Cf. *Icel.* Ómi, *one of the names of Odin*; a personification of the wind; óma *to resound;* óman *sound, voice.* Grimm says: Scheint mir der grund weshalb *wóma* mit *hild, wíg, dæg, dægréd, swefen* verbunden wird, anzuzeigen, dass das alterthum sich hierunter lauter persönliche wesen dachte, die rauschend nahten, And. u. El. xxx.] v. dæg-, dægréd-, heofon-, hilde-wóma, *and preceding word.*

wome, Chart. Th. 483, 30, *read* wonie.

won-, wónness. v. wan-, wóhness.

wóp, es; *m.* I. *a whoop, cry.* v. here-wóp. II. mostly *a cry of grief, wailing, lamentation, weeping:*—Hlúde swégde ðæra muneca wóp on Martines deaðe, Kmbl. Th. ii. 518, 16. Wóp (*fletus*) and tóþa gristbítung, Mt. Kmbl. 8, 12: 13, 42. Wóm and wóp, Cd. Th. 285, 2; Sat. 333. Nis nánig wóp ne nánig heáf gehýred, Blickl. Homl. 85, 28: Exon. Th. 164, 32; Gú. 1020. Hreám and wóp, Blickl. Homl. 115, 15. Ðara cirm and wóp tó mé ástáh, 249, 7. Ne sorg ne wóp, 103, 36: Exon. Th. 201, 4; Ph. 51. Hlúd wóp, 62, 9; Cri. 999. Wæs wóp up áhafen, atol æfenleóð, Cd. Th. 190, 17; Exod. 200: Beo. Th. 257; B. 128. Wóp, hlúd heriges cyrm, Andr. Kmbl. 2311; An. 1157. Ða gesíðas, wóp and hlealtor, Salm. Kmbl. 695; Sal. 347. *Coragium*, i. *virginale funus vel* wóp, Wülck. Gl. 213, 33. Eall ðæt folc hyne weóp hundseofontig daga. Ða ðæs wópes dagas ágáne wæron (*expleto planctus tempore*), Gen. 50, 4. On wópe and on unróttnesse hé leofaþ, Blickl. Homl. 59, 36. Mid swíðlícre hréáfe and wópe *luctu*, Ors. 4, 5; Swt. 166, 12. Wópe cwíðan, Cd. Th. 61, 13; Gen. 996. Wópe besingan, Exon. Th. 139, 3; Gú. 517. Wópe bimánan, 459, 24; Hö. 4. Wópe bewunden, Beo. Th. 6283; B. 3146. Wópe gewáged, wreccea giómor *flebilis*, Met. 2, 3. Ðara ðe wóp gehýrdon galan Godes andsacan, sár wánigean, Beo. Th. 1575; B. 785. Wóp dreógan, Exon. Th. 140, 10; Gú. 608. Wóp þrowian, heáf under heofonum, Salm. Kmbl. 934; Sal. 466. Ðurh fæsten and ðurh wópas (*fletus*) and ðurh gebedo, Bd. 4, 25; S. 599, 25. II a. where shedding of tears is referred to:—Ús wópe forcymenum, bitrum bryneteárum, Exon. Th. 10, 13; Cri. 151. Mid myclum wópe (cf. wépende wéregum teárum, Andr. Kmbl. 117; An. 59), Blickl. Homl. 229, 19. Ne réce ðú ná weámódes wífes worda, for dam heó wile oft mid wópe geswigian (*be silent and burst into tears*), Prov. Kmbl. 48. Se wæs ðurh micelne wóp áblend, Homl. Th. i. 420, 31. *See* wópes hring *under* hring. [Haleð ðe iherde ðesne weop, Laym. 11991. Muchel wes þa wop (wepinge, 2nd MS.), 5970. Cullfren saug iss lic wiþþ wop, Orm. 7931. His moderes wop (ream. *v. l.*), and þe odres Maries, þ melten al of teares, A. R. 110, 15: Kath. 2332: R. Glouc. 34, 15. Per is wop and grindinge of teþ, Ayenb. 265, 5. *O. Sax.* wôp: *O. H. Ger.* wuof *fletus, luctus, ploratus, planctus, gemitus.*] v. feld-, here-wóp.

wóp-dropa, an; *m. A tear:*—Hwæt is ðæt wundor ðæt geond ðás worulde styrnenga gáð, áweccaþ wópdropan? Salm. Kmbl. 567; Sal. 283.

wópen. v. wépan.

wóperian; *p. ode To wail, lament:*—Ða cleopode seó ungesælige wóperiende him tó: 'Éálá, help mín, wildeór mé habbaþ forneán tóslyten,' Homl. Ass. 196, 32.

wópig; *adj. Mournful, doleful,* (1) of persons expressing grief:—Ðæt ic wópig sceal teárum mænan, Exon. Th. 285, 9; Jul. 711. (2) of things which are the expression of grief:—Hé hine on ða eorþan ástrehte, mid wópegum teárum hlúde clypigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 601.

wóp-leóþ, es; *n. A mournful lay, a tragedy:*—Wópleóð *tragoediam*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 57.

wóp-líc; *adj. Mournful, doleful, lamentable:*—Wóplíc *flebilis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 55, 4. (1) of persons expressing grief:—Wóplíc (*printed* -lie) *lacrimabundus*, Hpt. Gl. 472, 66. In faran ðæt tungla wóplícan heofones eáhþerl dú eart geworden *intrent ut astra flebiles, coeli fenestra facta es*, Hymn. Surt. 76, 5. (2) of that which is an expression of grief:—Hé spræc mid wóplícre stemne, Homl. Th. i. 402, 9: Homl. Ass. 196, 29: 198, 121. Mid wóplícre ceorunge, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 355. Mid wóplícum murcnungum *flebilibus questibus*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 25. Mid wóplícum siccitungum *lacrimosis singultibus*, 504, 62. (3) of that which occasions grief:—Se dæg is heora sóðe ácennednys; ná wóplíc, swá swá seó ærre, ac blissigendlíc tó ðam écum lífe, Homl. Th. i. 354, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wuof-lîh *lugubris.*]

wóplice; *adv. Mournfully, with lamentations:*—Wé healdaþ heora gemynd, náteshwón wóplíce, swá swá man bewépð deáðne, Homl. Ass. 77, 124.

word, es; *n.* I. *a word, a single part of speech;* in pl. *words* forming connected speech:—Bútan ðám stafum ne mæg nán word beón áwriten, Ælfc. Gr. 2; Zup. 5, 12. *Barbarismus*, ðæt is ánes wordes gemwemnednyss . . . *Solocismus*, ðæt is miscweden word on endebyrdnysse ðære rædinge . . . *Barbarismus* bið on ánum worde, and *solocismus* bið sum leás word on ðam ferse, 50; Zup. 294, 4–10. Ðæs wordes andgit is swá mon cweþe þingere oþþe fréfrend, Blickl. Homl. 135, 33. Seó ceaster ealde worde is nemned Wiltaburh, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 26. Hí ígbúend ódre worde Badan nemnaþ, Chr. 973; Erl. 124, 12. Ðær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, word wæron wynsume, 1228; B. 612. Wera gehwylcum wíslícu word gerísaþ, Exon. Th. 343, 34; Gn. Ex. 166. Ealle ða ídlan word ðe hé út forlét, Blickl. Homl. 59, 19. Ealle ða word sint sóþe ðe Paulus sægþ, 187, 2. Ðæt sindon ða word, swá ús gewritu secgaþ, Exon. Th. 241, 12; Ph. 655. Gif ðás word sind sóþ, 247, 24; Jul. 83: Beo. Th. 1282; B. 639. Nó ðæs fela Daniel gespræc sóðra worda, Cd. Th. 253, 13; Dan. 595. Engel wrát in wáge worda gerýnu, baswe bócstafas, 261, 9; Dan. 723. Gif hé his wordcwida wealdan meahte, ðæt hé him onwrige worda gongum, hlúd . . ., Exon. Th. 171, 29; Gú. 1134. Meaht ðú worda gewealdan, 163, 5; Gú. 989. Worda tó hræd, 330, 13; Vy. 50. Worda gleáw, 415, 20; Rä. 33, 14. Hé wile tó his néhstan sprecan ða word ðe hé wénþ ðæt him leofoste sýn tó gehýrenne, and ðonne þencþ hú hé hine beswícan mæge þurh ða swétnesse ðara worda, Blickl. Homl. 55, 22. Hí þeossa worda nán ongeotan ne mehton, 15, 13: Exon. 246, 6; Jul. 57. Swá hé bæd, þenden hé wordum weóld, Beo. Th. 59; B. 30. Wordum wísfæst, Exon. Th. 418, 4; Rä. 36, 14. Ne wile Sarran gelýfan wordum mínum, Cd. Th. 144, 13; Gen. 2389. Æfter dissum wordum, Blickl. Homl. 135, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 175; An. 88. ¶ *wordum* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying or writing. Cf. *worde* under II. 1:—God cwæð him wordum tó *Dominus ait*, Jud. 6, 14: Cd. Th. 148, 16; Gen. 2457. Ðæt wíf wordum sægde, 44, 11; Gen. 707. Wordum spræcon monige, 110, 33; Gen. 1847. Wordum herian, 1, 4; Gen. 2. Wordum wyrgean, 96, 13; Gen. 1594. Ðone wé wífel wordum nemnaþ, Exon. Th. 426, 14; Rä. 41, 73. Se ongan godspell wordum writan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Ic ne mæg word sprecan, Exon. Th. 309, 16; Rä. 19, 1. Hé lætheþ word út faran, 315, 35; Mód. 41: Beo. Th. 5096; B. 2551. Hé word æfter cwæþ; 'Mæl is mé tó feran,' 636; B. 315; 688; B. 341: Cd. Th. 204, 11; Exod. 417. Hé word álíðe, Andr. Kmbl. 832; An. 416: 2993; An. 1499: Elen. Kmbl. 1445; El. 724. Ic ðás word sprece, Exon. Th. 457, 12; Hy. 4, 82: Blickl. Homl. 191, 29: 205, 23. Ða word ðaes heofonlican getýhtes, 17, 7. Ðces lifes word (wordo, Lind.) *uerba uitae aeterne*, Jn. Skt. 6, 68. Wordu, Scint. 94, 8. Hié þrý cwæðon þurh gemáne word, Cd. Th. 238, 30; Dan. 362: 149, 14; Gen. 2474. I a. *a verb:*—*Verbum* is word, and word getácnaþ weore ódde þrowunge ódde geþafunge . . . *Adverbum* is worda geféra, Ælfc. Gr. 5; Zup. 9, 2–8. On ðisum eahta dælum synd da mæstan and ða mihtigostan *nomen et verbum*, ðæt is nama and word. Mid ðam naman wé nemnaþ ealle ding and mid ðam worde wé sprecaþ be eallum dingum, Zup. 11, 8–11. I b. *a written word:*—Moðde word fræt, Exon. Th. 432, 4; Rä. 48, 1. II. *a word, a group of words* forming a phrase, clause, sentence or sentences, (1) *a saying, sentence, anything said, words:*—Hé ðæs geanwyrde wes, þeáh him ðæt word ofscute his

unnþances (*the words escaped him involuntarily*), Chr. 1055; Erl. 189, 6. Dæt word belimpð synderlice tō Gode ānum, 'Ic eom,' Homl. Th. ii. 236, 11. Him andswarode God swā dæt ne wiste, se dæs wordes (*the answer*) bād, Andr. Kmbl. 522; An. 261. On ðam worde: 'Uton wyrcan,' . . . on ðam worde: 'Tō ūre anlicnysse,' Boutr. Scrd. 19, 13. For ðam worde hē wæs geunrēt *he was sad at that saying*, Mk. Skt. 10, 22. 'Ic hit eom.' Hī mid ðam worde wendon underbæc . . . Eft āxode se Hælend . . . Hī eft andwyrdon mid ðam ærran worde . . . Đā andwyrde hē mid ðam ylcan worde, Homl. Th. ii. 246, 15–20: Cd. Th. 31; Gen. 495: 165, 4; Gen. 2726. ¶ *worde* is often used pleonastically with verbs of saying, cf. *wordum* under **I**:—Đā hē worde cwæð, ðæt . . ., Cd. Th. 3, 6; Gen. 31. Hē worde cwæð: 'Tēmaþ and wexaþ,' 12, 34; Gen. 195: Andr. Kmbl. 1432; An. 716. Swā dū worde bewist, 386; An. 193: Exon. Th. 123, 32; Gū. 331. Đā worde frægn wuldres Aldor Cain hwǽr Abel wǽre, Cd. Th. 61, 24; Gen. 1002. Hē ðæt word gecwæð, ðæt hit aa hæfde ofer Godes ēst ðe hit hæfde būtan dære cyrcan hlāforde, Chart. Th. 141, 1. Hē ðæt word ācwæð, ðæt ðæt micle mord menn ne þorfton þolian, Cd. Th. 40, 14; Gen. 639. Hē ðæt word ācwæð: 'Ic ðē mæg secgan . . .,' Exon. Th. 20, 12; Cri. 316: Andr. Kmbl. 2722; An. 1363 (and often). Đis is sceortlīce gesæd; uton secgan word gyt, Homl. Th. ii. 330, 23. Wǽron đās word gewīdmærsode *these sayings were noised abroad*, Lk. Skt. 1, 65. Đā āhsode hē hine manegum wordum *interrogabat illum multis sermonibus*, 23, 9. On ðām twām formum wordum *in the two first sentences* (of the Lord's prayer), Homl. Th. i. 262, 22. Hē rihte æ getācnode on tȳn wordum [*or* (6)], Andr. Kmbl. 3023; An. 1514. (2) *a saying, maxim*:—Hī cweþaþ ðæt tō worde, ðæt se bið on gehance wærast and wīsast, se ðe ōðerne can rædost āsmeāgan; cweþaþ eác tō worde ða ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfdnes lytel behealde, ac ðæt worde ðā ðe syndan stunte, ðæt mycel forhæfdnes lytel behealde, ac ðæt worde mǽre mannum gescapen, tō ðam ānum, ðæt men his scoldan brūcan, Wulfst. 55, 20–25. (3) *a tale, story*:—Đā hafdon monige unwīse menn him tō worde and tō leāsungspelle, ðæt sio hǽte . . . wǽre for Fētontis forscapunge *quidam . . . suas inanes ratiunculas conquirentes, ridiculam Phaetontis fabulam texuerunt*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 40, 8. (4) *a report, tidings*:—Đam cynge com word (*word came to the king*), ðæt unnfriðscipa lǽgen and hergodon, Chr. 1046; Erl. 173, 5. Sōna swā ðæt word becom tō Nerōne, Blickl. Homl. 173, 35. Đā sprang ðæt word, ðæt hē on ðam holte ðwelode, ōð ðæt hine wulfas tōtǽron, Homl. Th. i. 384, 9. (5) *fame, name, (good) word, (good) report*:—Gōd word and gōd hlisa ǽlces monnes bið betera donne ānig wela, Bt. 13; Fox 38, 23. Đā āsprang his word wide geond land, hū se mǽra man manna fēt ādwōh, Homl. Skt. i. 7, 388. Ūre word sprang wīde geond ðās eordan, 13, 151: Shrn. 17, 9. Æðelinge (*Christ*) weōx word and wīsdōm (cf. Lk. 2, 52), Andr. Kmbl. 1137; An. 569: 3352; An. 1680. Hē þōhte ðæt hē him myceles wordes wircean sceolde (wolde geearnian him hereword, *v.l.*), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Uton ūs selfum betst word and longsumast æt ūrum ende gewyrcan *Spartanos admonet, de gloria plurimum, de vita nihil sperandum*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 82, 2. Wīdgongel wīf word gespringeþ (*gets a* (*bad*) *name*), hælcē hȳ hospe mǽnaþ, Exon. Th. 337, 15; Gn. Ex. 65. (6) *a command, an order, ordinance*:—Word hleodrode: 'Ne wēp ðone wrǽcsīd,' Andr. Kmbl. 2860; An. 1432: Cd. Th. 173, 14; Gen. 2861. Eoppa be Wilferþes worde bröhte Wihtwarum fulwiht, Chr. 661; Erl. 34, 17. Dū līfes word lǽstan noldes, ac mīn bibod brǽce þe dīnes bonan worde, Exon. Th. 85, 21; Cri. 1394. Đæt hié ðæt onwendon, ðæt hē mid his worde bebeād, Cd. Th. 26, 11; Gen. 405. Đā sende se cyng Leōfsig, and hē ðæs cynges worde grid gesætte, Chr. 1002; Erl. 137, 25: L. Ath. v. 10; Th. i. 238, 36: Exon. Th. 99, 19; Cri. 1627. Ic ne mæg āwendan Godes word . . . God cwæð: 'Dō ðæt ic ðē bebeóde,' Num. 22, 18–20. Hȳ brǽcon cyninges word, beorht bōca bibod, Exon. Th. 99, 26; Cri. 1630: Cd. Th. 38, 1; Gen. 600: 49, 27; Gen. 798. Word gehyrwan, Elen. Kmbl. 442; El. 221. Ofer Drihtnes word, Cd. Th. 37, 21; Gen. 593: Rood Kmbl. 70; Kr. 35. Đæt dū Dryhtnes word healde, and ðæs cininges bebod begange, Elen. Kmbl. 2334; El. 1168. Þurh his word *at his command*, Cd. Th. 10, 17; Gen. 158: 7, 24; Gen. 111: 82, 15; Gen. 1362. Ær āwǽged sié word ǽnig, Andr. Kmbl. 2877; An. 1441. Hē com be Honorius wordum ðes pāpan, Chr. 634; Erl. 25, 28. Hē wrāt ða tȳn word, ðe Drihten him bebeād, Ex. 34, 28: Deut. 10, 4. (7) *a message, an announcement*:—Hē word āsende: 'Eów hēt secgan sigedrihten mīn, ðæt hē eówer æþelu can, Beo. Th. 786; B. 390. (8) *word, solemn statement*:—Biscopes word and cyninges sīe unlǽgne būton āde, L. Wih. 16; Th. i. 40, 12. Đū ðæt gehēte þurh ðīn hālig word, Andr. Kmbl. 2836, An. 1420. (9) *promise, oath*. v. word-fæst, -loga:—Man freóndscipe gefæstnode mid worde and mid wǽdde, Chr. 1014; Erl. 150, 14. Gehence hē word and wedd ðe hē Gode betǽhte, L. Eth. v. 5; Th. i. 306, 5: vi. 3; Th. i. 314, 24. Hwǽr syndon ðīne word, on ðām ðū ūs gestrangodest, and ðū cwǽde: 'Gif gē mē gehȳraþ, ne ān loc of eówrum heáfde forwyrd,' Blickl. Homl. 243, 31. (10) *an (expressed) intention* or *opinion*:—Þara ǽlces ðe ðæs wordes wǽre ðæt from Rōmeburge þōhte *of every one that talked of leaving Rome*, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 190, 25. Hié wǽron ðæs wordes, ðæt him leófre wæs se cristendōm tō begānne donne his scīra tō habbanne *omnes officium quam fidem deserere maluerunt*, 6, 31; Swt. 286, 6. Đā wæs ǽlc ðæs wordes, ðæt him leófre wǽre ðæt hē land foreode, ðonne hē ðæne hād underfēnge, Chart. Th. 167, 32. Wæs Æþelwald ðæs wordes, ðæt hē nō ðes rihtes widsacan nolde *Ethelwald declared his intention of not opposing the right*, 140, 11. **III.** *speech, language, words*:—Word speatcum fleáh, Cd. Th. 274, 31; Sat. 162. Scōp him Heort naman se ðe his wordes gewealdi hæfde (*who had power to name things as he pleased*), Beo. Th. 158; B. 79. Wordes ord *the first word*, 5276; B. 2791. Rǽdsnotteran, wordes wīsran, Andr. Kmbl. 947; An. 474. Wordes gleáwne, 3295; An. 1650. Weras wordes cræftige, Elen. Kmbl. 628; El. 314: 837; El. 419. Of eallum ðæm worde ðe gāþ of Godes mūþe, Blickl. Homl. 27, 9. Mid ðon worde ðæs godcundan gewrites hē hine oferswīþde, 33, 20. On worde mid nǽnigre mihte gewelgode, Blickl. Homl. 179, 15. Wīs on dīnum gewitte and on dīnum worde snottor, Exon. Th. 463, 31; Hö. 78. Men ðā sealdest word and gewitt, Hy. 9, 56. **III a.** *language, style*:—Ærest Eroico metro, and æfter fæce gerǽde worde (*plano sermone*) ic āwrāt, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 27. **III b.** where speech is contrasted with act or thought:—Lufige man Godes riht wordes and dǽde, L. Eth. v. 26; Th. i. 310, 20: L.C.E. 19; Th. i. 372, 4. Wordes oððe weorces, L.E.G. 2; Th. i. 168, 2: L. Eth. vi. 30; Th. i. 322, 23. Mōde and dǽdum, worde and gewitte, Cd. Th. 117, 23; Gen. 1958. Hē men of deáðe worde āwehte, Andr. Kmbl. 1167: An. 584: Elen. Kmbl. 1888; El. 946. Mihtig mid worde eal tō dōnne, Blickl. Homl. 235, 36. Scyndan mid worde oþþe weorce, L. Eth. vii. 27; Th. i. 334, 36. Þurh geþōht and þurh word and þurh weorc, Blickl. Homl. 35, 14. **IV.** *word* (in *word* of God):—Se ðe sǽwð, word hē sǽwð . . . Hī ðæt word gehȳraþ, Mk. Skt. 4, 14–20. Wē wǽron gesamnode ðǽr wē gehērdan Godes word, Blickl. Homl. 141, 27. Gif heó ne bið mid Godes worde fēded, 57, 11. **IV a.** translating *verbum* in Jn. 1, 1. v. word-cennend. [*Goth.* waurd: *O. Sax. O. Frs.* word: *O. H. Ger.* wort: *Icel.* orð.] v. beót-, cyne-, galdor-, gilp-, gleó-, gnorn-, gram-, heoru-, here-, hosp-, husc-, lást-, leóþ-, lyge-, lygen-, mæðel-, mān-, ðleht-, orgel-, sceand-, sóþ-, sorh-, teón-, torn-, þanc-, þrýþ-, wær-, wealh-, wit-, wuldor-word.

-word; *adj. in* rōf-word (?), Exon. Th. 353, 21; Reim. 16. [*Icel.* -orðr.] Cf. -wyrde.

word-beót, es; *n. A promise*:—Đā com fēran Freá tō Sarran swā hē self gecwæð, hæfde wordbeót leófum gelǽsted, Cd. Th. 167, 6; Gen. 2761. Wāciaþ wordbeót, Exon. Th. 469, 22; Hy. 11, 6. v. wordgebeót, *and next word.*

word-beótung, e; *f. Promising, a promise*:—Dec biddan hēt se ðisne beám āgrōf, ðæt ðū gemunde on gewitlocan wordbeótunga, Exon. Th. 473, 14; Bo. 14. v. preceding word.

word-cennend, es; *m. The begetter of the Word* (Jn. 1, 1):—Ō milda Wordcennend *pie Verbigena*, Germ. 389, 2.

word-cræft, es; *m. The art of speaking or writing*:—Wordcræftes wīs *a good speaker*, Elen. Kmbl. 1180; El. 592. Ic wordcræft wæf *I composed poetry*, 2473; El. 1238.

word-cwide, es; *m.* **I.** *a saying, words*:—Fyl nū frumspræce, wlitiga ðinne wordcwyde (*what thou hast said*; ðine wordcwidas, Exon. Th. 188, 9; Az. 43), Cd. Th. 236, 26; Dan. 327. Ne lengde leóda aldor witegena wordcwyde, 256, 27; Dan. 647. Ðý ðine wordcwidas weorðan gefelde (*ut justificeris in sermonibus tuis*), ðæt ðū ne wilnast weora ǽniges deáð, ac ðū synfulle simle lǽrdes ðæt . . ., Ps. C. 53. Dē ða wordcwydas Drihten on sefan sende . . . Đū eart on mōde frōd, wīs wordcwida, Beo. Th. 3686–3694; B. 1841–1845. Gif hē his wordcwida wealdan meahte (*if he could talk*, Exon. Th. 171, 25; Gū. 1132. Wīs on wordcwidum, 294, 11; Crā. 31: Andr. Kmbl. 1104; An. 552. Wuldorcyninges word hleódrode. . . . Æfter wordcwidum wuldorcyninges (*after the words*, 2892; An. 1449: Beo. Th. 5499; B. 2753. Uncre wordcwidas *what we said to one another*, Exon. Th. 472, 16; Rā. 61, 17. Cleopaþ se alda, wrīceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8; Sat. 35. **II.** *speech, language*:—On ðam (*Daniel*) Drihtenweard wisse sīðne gehance and wīsne wordcwide, Cd. Th. 249, 28; Dan. 537. Sum mæg searolīce wordcwide wrītan (*one is a clear writer*, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. [*O. Sax.* word-quidi *a saying, a speech.*]

word-fæst; *adj. Adhering to what one says, keeping one's word*:—Se hlāford sceal beón egesfull ðām dysegum, ðæt hē heora dysig ālecge; and hē sceal beón wordfæst and witan hwæt hē clypige (he scal beon weordfeste and wise lare lusten, 111, 32), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 13. Cf. word-loga.

word-full; *adj. Wordy, verbose, talkative*:—Mann wordfull (*verbosus*) ǽsyndraþ ealdras, Scint. 134, 12. Wordful *verbosa* (*garrulorum loquacitas*), Hpt. Gl. 528, 49. Wordfulle *uerbosi*, Scint. 78, 1.

word-gebeót, es; *n. A promise*:—Hē his wordgebeót gemunde *memor fuit testamenti sui*, Ps. Th. 105, 34. v. word-beót.

word-gecwide, es; *n. An expressed agreement, a formal contract*:—Eal ic him gelǽste ðæt ic him scolde swā ford swā uncre wordgecwydu fyrmest wǽron, L. O. 11; Th. i. 182, 11. Gif hit heó gehaldeþ mid ðare clænnisse ðe uncer wordgecwædu seondan, Chart. Th. 481, 8.

word-gemearc, es; *n. A limit fixed in words, a term*:—Sceal sōð

ford gân wyrd æfter ðissum wordgemearcum (*according to these terms*), Cd. Th. 142, 2; Gen. 2355. [Cf. Writan wordgimerkiun hwat sie that barn hêtan skoldin, Hêl. 233.]

word-gerýne, es; *n. A mystery expressed in words, a deep saying*:—Him tâcna fela tîres brytta onwrâh wordgerýnum, Exon. Th. 29, 16; Cri. 463. Sum bið listhendig tô âwritanne wordgerýnu, 299, 3; Crä. 96. Ic ðæt ongiten hæbbe þurg witgena wordgerýno on Godes bôcum, Elen. Kmbl. 578; El. 289: 646; El. 323.

word-gid[d], es; *n. A lay*:—Cyning mænan, wordgyd wrecan and worn sprecan, Beo. Th. 6325; B. 3173.

word-gleáw; *adj. Prudent in speech*:—Cwæð se ðe wæs cyninges rûswa, wîs and wordgleáw, Cd. Th. 242, 12; Dan. 418.

word-hleóþor, es; *m. The sound of speaking, voice*:—Wordhleóðor âstâg hâliges lâre *the voice of the holy one's teaching rose up*, Andr. Kmbl. 1416; An. 708. Weard gehŷred heofoncyninges stefn, wordhleóðres swêg mâres þeódnes, 186; An. 93.

word-hord, es; *n. A word-hoard, store of words*:—Him Andreas þurh andsware wordhord onleác, Andr. Kmbl. 632; An. 316. Weges weard wordhord onleác, beald reordade, 1202; An. 601: Beo. Th. 524; B. 259: Met. 6, 1: Exon. Th. 318, 20; Vid. 1. Mê frôd wita sægde sundorwundra fela, wordhord onwreáh, 313, 20; Môd. 3.

wordian; *p.* ode *To speak*:—Wurdiaþ (*but changed to* wurdliaþ) *rhetoricamur, loquimur*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 58. Wordiende *concionandi, loquentes*, 461, 36. [Þe king wordede þus, Laym. 18052. Þei worden wyseli a gret while togideres, Piers P. 4, 46. *Icel.* orða. Cf. *Goth.* waurdjan.]

wordig; *adj. Wordy, verbose*:—Wordig gehlŷd *verbosa garrulitas*, Hpt. Gl. 439, 58. [*Icel.* orðigr.]

word-lâc, es; *n. A speech*; loquela:—Nâ*r*on wordâcu ne sprâcu ðara ðe ne wâron gehêrde stefna heora *non sunt loquelae neque sermones quorum non audiantur voces eorum*, Ps. Lamb. 18, 4.

word-laþu, e; *f. Speech, discourse*:—Sumum hê wordlaþe wîse sendeþ on his môdes gemynd, Exon. Th. 41, 31; Cri. 664. Mîn hyge blissaþ þurh ðîne wordlaðe, Andr. Kmbl. 1270; An. 635.

word-latu, e; *f. Delay in speaking*:—'Dû scealt hræðe cŷðan, gif dû his oudgitan ænige hæbbe.' Næs ðâ wordlatu (*there was no delay in the answer*), Andr. Kmbl. 3042; An. 1524. (Cf. bûton late *sine mora*, R. Ben. 55, 12, *omitted under* latu.)

word-leán, es; *n. A reward for words* (*a song*):—Oft ic wôdboran wordleána sum âgyfe æfter giedde, Exon. Th. 489, 18; Rä. 78, 9.

wordlian, wurdlian; *p.* ode *To talk, discourse*:—Wurdliaþ (*changed from* wurdiaþ) *rhetoricamur, loquimur, . . .* snytrian ł wurdlian *philosophari*. Hpt. Gl. 527, 58–63. Epactas de wîse preóstas oft ymbe gerâdlice wurdliaþ, Anglia viii. 300, 45. Hyt gerist ðæt wê ymbe ða epactas wurdlion, 305, 19: 308, 16. Se sceop in gebringþ ôðre hâdas, ðe wid hine wurdlion swylce hig him andswarion, 330, 43. Utonnû on Englisc ymbe dys be dæle wurdlian, 303, 14. [Gewurdlud *vel* gesprecen, 320, 16.] Wordlian *sermocinari*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 38. [*O. H. Ger.* wortalôn; wortalônti *servosus*; wortalâri *verbosus*.] v. wordlung; wordlian.

word-loc, es; *n. A conclusion expressed in words*:—Wordlocum *dialectica* (the passage is: Ut tomus dialectica dogmata rerum disceret, Ald. 170), Wrt. Voc. ii. 93, 23: 27, 16.

word-loca, an; *m. The storehouse of words*:—Ongan hê reordigan, wordlocan onspeónn. Andr. Kmbl. 940; An. 470.

word-lof, es; *n. Praise in words, praise*:—Cyning mec weorþaþ, ne wyrneþ wordlofes, wîsan mænеþ mîne for mengo, Exon. Th. 401, 13; Rä. 21, 11. [*Icel.* orð-lof *praise*.]

word-loga, an; *m. One who is false to his word*:—Dæt gê ne beón wedlogan ne wordlogan, Wulfst. 40, 10. v. word, II. 9.

wordlung, e; *f.* I. in a good sense, *discourse, conversation*:—His wordlunc *sermocinatio ejus* (*cum simplicibus*, Prov. 3, 32), Kent. Gl. 61. II. in a bad sense, *idle talk, babbling, chattering*:—Dæt sidefulle wîf wordlunge ne lufaþ (cf. idele weord ne luuaŧ, 111, 21), O. E. Homl. i. 301, 2. Âsolcennys âcend îdelnysse, gemâgnysse and wordlunge, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wortal *verbosus*.] v. wordlian.

word-mittung, e; *f. Collation*:—Wordmittung *vel* wordsomnung *collatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 51.

wordrian; *p.* ode *To speak, discourse*:—Wordriendra, bænnendra, mađeliendra *concionatorum, locutorum, rhetorum*, Hpt. Gl. 460, 70. Cf. wordlian, wordian.

word-riht, es; *n.* I. *a law expressed in the form of a command* (v. word, II. 6), *an ordinance*; or *a law expressed in spoken words, a spoken law*:—Môyses dômas, wræclico wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31; Exod. 3. II. *a statement of what is right*; or (?) *a duty which one has given his word to perform* (v. word, II. 9):—Wiglâf maðelode, wordrihta fela sægde gesîdum (*told them much of what they ought to do*; or (?) *told them much of what they had promised to do*. Cf. wê gehêton, 5261; B. 2634). Beo. Th. 5256; B. 2631.

word-samnere, es; *m. A collector of words*:—Wordsomnere *cocologus* (=καταλογεύς?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 42.

word-samnung. v. word-mittung.

word-sâwere, es; *m. A word-sower*:—Hêton menn wordsâwere ðone æðelan lâreów *praedicator egregius seminiverbius est vocatus*, Past. 15; Swt. 97, 4.

word-sige, es; *m. Success in speaking*:—Sigegyrd ic mê wege, wordsige and worcsige, Lchdm. i. 388, 15.

word-snotor; *adj. Expert in speech, eloquent, learned*:—Óslâc, gamolfeax hæleð, wîs and wordsnotor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 21. Lŷfing se wordsnotera biscop, 1047; Erl. 171, 28. Wordsnoteran (*Homerum*), Hpt. Gl. 463, 53. Wordsnotere *oratores, rhetores, grammatici*, 481, 72. Wordsnoterum *sapientium*, 503, 67. Ne weorþeþ on worulde ænig wordsnotera ne on wordum getingra, ðonne hê (*Antichrist*) wyrdeþ, Wulfst. 54, 21.

word-snotorung, e; *f. A sophism*:—Wordsnoterung *sophisma*, Hpt. Gl. 459, 61.

word-wîs; *adj. Wise in speech, learned*:—Dæs wordwîsan *sophiste*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 39. [*O. Sax.* word-wîs: *Icel.* orð-víss.]

word-wynsum; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable*; affabilis, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 37.

wôr-hana, an; *m. A pheasant*:—Wôrhona, uuôrhana, -hona *fasianus*, Txts. 61, 830. Wôrhana, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 71: *fusianus*, i. 280, 29: *fursianus* (*fursianus* is glossed by môrhana, Hpt. Zeit. 33, 240, 27), 62, 34.

wôr-hen[n], e; *f.* The word glosses *cracinus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 22, 75: 136, 59.

wôrian; *p.* ode *To wander about*:—Ic wôrige *vagor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 13. (1) literal, *to wander about, ramble, be a vagabond*:—Ic wôrige and beó âflŷmed geond calle eorðan *ero vagus et profugus in terra*, Gen. 4, 14. Hî lufiaþ îdele blisse, wôriaþ and wundriaþ, and ealne dæg fleardiaþ, L. I. P. 14; Th. ii. 322, 24. Is ðæs (*the whale's*) hîw gelîc hreófum stâne, swylce wôrie bi wædes ôfre, Exon. Th. 360, 21; Wal. 9. Seó rîpung ðæs geatweardes gestæþþignesse sŷ swylc ðæt hine ne wôrian ne scrîðan ne lyste (*eum non sinat vagari*). R. Ben. 126, 17. Ðû færsð wôrigende (*vagus*), Gen. 4, 12: Boutr. Scrd. 20, 43: 19, 2. Ne fêrde heó wôrigende geond land, ac wæs wunigende binnan Godes temple, Homl. Th. i. 148, 3: ii. 160, 21. Wôrigende geond wudas and feldas, 188, 14. Eówre bearn beóð wôrigende on ðisum wêstene *filii vestri erunt vagi in deserto*, Num. 14, 33: Homl. Th. ii. 30, 27. Æfire unstaþolfæste and wôriende, R. Ben. 9, 23. (1 a) of the movements of the planets:—Hî (*the planets*) synd wôrigende gecwedene, for ðan ðe ælc gêd on his âgenum ryne, Boutr. Scrd. 18, 29. (2) figurative in various senses:—Wôraþ *fluctuat, estuat*, i. *vacillat, dubitat, anxiat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 60. Wôriaþ ða wînsalo *the halls totter* (*are ruinous*), Exon. Th. 291, 6; Wand. 78. Gangas rihte dôþ, ðæt nâ healtigende wôrige (*erret*), Scint. 186, 4. Bûtan sôþre lufe, nâ gân (*ambulare*) magan menn ac wôrian (*errare*), 3, 8. Wer unsnoter and wôrigende (*errans*) þencþ stunte, 138, 18. Wôriende *vagi* (*sunt gressus ejus*, Prov. 5, 6) i. *vagabunda* (*rumorum praeconia*, Ald. 64), Hpt. Gl. 512, 51. His cágan ne fêrdon wôrigende geond mistlîce lustas, Homl. Th. i. 168, 13. Wôrigende sefan (*vagos sensus*) hê þreáge, Hymn. Surt. 114, 15.

wôriend, es; *m. A vagabond*; vagabundus, Hpt. Gl. 484, 64.

world. v. weorold.

worms, worsm, wurms, wursm, es; *n. Corrupt matter*:—Worms *pus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 68, 52. Uuorsm, Txts. 86, 777. Wurms *virus*, Hpt. Gl. 520, 41. Dæt worms (worsm, Cott. MSS.) ðara wunda, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 15. Dæt worsm *putredo*, 38; Swt. 273, 22. Bið seó micge lyswen swilce worms, Lchdm. ii. 198, 27. Se swile and dæt worms, 208, 11. Wið ða geryninge ðæs worsmes (worsmes, *v. l.*), i. 292, 8. On ða âdle ðe mon wormse spîweþ, ii. 200, 21: 208, 5. Hreófeligum wormse *elephantino tabo*, Hpt. Gl. 490, 38. Âflêwð dæt sâr of ðære wunde mid ðŷ wormse *mala livor vulneris abstergit*, Past. 36; Swt. 259, 2. Heó dæt worsm (worms, *v. l.*) ût âtyhþ, Lchdm. i. 100, 13. Dæt worms, ii. 72, 14. Dæt wursm, 202, 25. Eall dæt folc wæs on blâdran and ða wâron swîðe hreówlice berstende and ða worms ût siónde *vesicas effervescentes, ulceraque manantia*, Ors. 1, 7; Swt. 38, 7. [Mine wunden gedered neowe wrusum (wursum, *v. l.*), A. R. 274, 3. Wrusum *sanies*, 322, 11. Worsum, C. M. 11835. Wirrsenn, Orm. 4782.] v. wyrms.

worms-gemang (?), es; *n. A mixture in which there is corrupt matter*:—Wið ðæt man blôd and worsmgemang (worsm gemang?) hrâece, Lchdm. i. 250, 7. Cf. blôd-gemang.

worn, weorn, es; *m. A swarm, band, flock, crowd, multitude, many, a great number, a great quantity*, (1) of animate objects:—Seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, worn æfter ôþrum (*flock* (*of birds*) *following flock*) *turba prosequitur*, Exon. Th. 222, 4; Ph. 343. Folc onette, weras wîf somod, wornum and heápum, ðreátum and þrymmum, þrungon and urnon, Judth. Thw. 23, 39; Jud. 164. Mægen wêrge monna cynnes wornum hweorfaþ on wîdne lêg, Exon. Th. 59, 25; Cri. 958. (1 a) with gen. pl.:—Wæs ðêr worn (*grex*) swîna michil, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 5, 11, 13. Ðêr witena biþ worn ætsomne, 295, 35; Crä. 43: Salm. Kmbl. 802; Sal. 400. Weard Seme suna and dohtra worn âlêded, Cd. Th. 99, 5; Gen. 1641. Hê worn gestrŷnde suna and dohtra, 74, 11; Gen. 1220. Oft se snâw gecostaþ

wildeóra worn, Salm. Kmbl. 611; Sal. 305. Fugla and deóra wornas, Exon. Th. 356, 3; Pa. 6. (1 b) with gen. sing. of a collective noun:—Lâd æfter lâdum, leódmægnes worn, þüsendmælum, Cd. Th. 190, 7; Exod. 195. (2) of inanimate objects, abstract or concrete. (a) alone, *much, many things*:—Hê worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 4235; B. 2114. Hê worn eall gespræc, 6180; B. 3094. Se gomola sægde eaforan worn, Exon. Th. 304, 7; Fä. 66. Ongan worn sprecan, 319, 9; Vid. 9. (b) with adj.:—Đû worn fela spræce *you have said many, many things*, Beo. Th. 1064; B. 530. (c) with gen. pl.:—Ârleásta fela, misdæda worn, Met. 9, 7. (Wintra) worn, twâ hund oððe má, Elen. Kmbl. 1263; El. 633. Ymb wintra worn, Cd. Th. 79, 32; Gen. 1320: 236, 22; Dan. 325: Beo. Th. 533; B. 264. Missera worn, Cd. Th. 71, 10; Gen. 1168. Ymb worn daga, 86, 30; Gen. 1438: 142, 10; Gen. 2359: Menol. Fox 336; Men. 169. Ic spræc worda worn, Andr. Kmbl. 1807; An. 906. Se ðe ealdgesegena worn gemunde, Beo. Th. 1744; B. 873. Hê wundra worn cýðde, Andr. Kmbl. 1623; An. 813. Worn sârcwida, Exon. Th. 11, 11; Cri. 169: 291, 32; Wand. 91: 315, 19; Mód. 33. Weorn earfoðsîda, Andr. Kmbl. 1354; An. 677. Fæstena worn, Cd. Th. 181, 5; Exod. 56. Se ðe worna fela gûða gedîgde *he that from numbers and numbers of battles escaped*, Beo. Th. 5078; B. 2543. Hê weorna feala wîta gebolode, Andr. Kmbl. 2978; An. 1492. (d) with adj. and gen. pl.:—Unc sceal worn fela mâþma gemænra *we two shall have many, many treasures in common*, Beo. Th. 3571; B. 1783. (e) with gen. sing.:—Gewât dægrimes worn *a great number of days passed*, Cd. Th. 60, 1; Gen. 975. Hê wunode dægrîmes worn, 156, 31; Gen. 2597: 80, 20; Gen. 1331: Met. 26, 33. Hê ðæs wîtes worn gefêlde *he felt the multitudinous pain*, Cd. Th. 269, 23; Sat. 77. Hê worna fela sorge gefremede, ymbe, Beo. Th. 4011; B. 2003. v. wearn.

worn-gehât (? word-gehât; cf. word-beót, -gebeót), es; *n. A promise of a numerous progeny*:—Đê beóþ worngehât (cf. patrem multarum gentium constitui te, Gen. 17, 5) mîn gelæsted, Cd. Th. 144, 24; Gen. 2394.

-worpenness. v. â-, on-, tô-worpenness.

worpian; *p.* ode. I. *to throw* with something at an object. v. weorpan, I. 2 a:—Đonne hîé forwandigaþ dæt hié mid ðæm kyclum hiera worda ongeán hiera ierre worpigen (worpien, Cott. MSS.) *cum contra irascentem dissimulat verborum jacula reddere*, Past. 40; Swt. 297, 2. II. *to throw and strike* with something. v. weorpan, V:—Worpaþ hine deófol of blacere lîdran îrenum aplum, Salm. Kmbl. 50; Sal. 25. Stephanus wæs stânum worpod, Elen. Kmbl. 982; El. 492: 1646; El. 825. [*O. H. Ger.* worfôn *projicere.*]

worsm. v. worms.

worþ, weorþ, wurþ, wierþ, wyrþ, e; *f.*: es; *m.*: wyrþe, wirþe (v. wyrþe-land, *and first extract under* I), es; *m.* I. *a close* (?), *an enclosed place* (?):—Ût on rigewyrðe (*the rye-close?*) westeweardne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 437, 35. Uppan rigeweorðe on ða ealdan dîc; of ðære dîc ût on rigewurðe heal, v. 377, 21. On lindwyrðe, iii. 375, 6. II. *an enclosed homestead, a habitation with surrounding land*:—Be hagan on weorðe hege; forð be ðan hege on weordapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 381, 30. Tô ealdan wyrðe . . . wiđ westan ealdan wyrðe, 195, 3–5. Ondlang hîweges tô Ecguuines wyrðe, iii. 437, 32. Tô Cumbran weorðe; of Cumbran weorðe tô ðære mæran æc, 78, 35. ¶ perhaps in the last two passages *weorþ* may be regarded as the second part of a compound name: such expressions as 'in loco ubi soliculae illius regionis Ægleswurð nomen imposuerunt' are not uncommon in the Charters, and such names seem to have remained. In the index of places given in Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 251 sqq. about 70 combinations with *weorþ* occur, and for many of these modern representatives terminating in *-worth* are found. Already places whose names contain the form (cf. those with *tûn*), when they are mentioned in the Charters, may have extended beyond their original limits and have become properties, whose area was considerable (e. g. Hê gean ðæra hundtwýntiga hîda æt Wyrðæ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 127, 15. Brinkewurða terra est .v. hidarum, iv. 167, 1. Æt Æscmæres-weorðæ (-wyrðe, l. 14), .x. hida, v. 218, 22), whose boundaries consequently had to be defined (e. g. Đis syndon ða landgemæro tô wyrðe, vi. 8, 25. Tô Ceorles-wyrðe, iii. 458, 3. Tô Ægeles-uurðe, 428, 18. Tô Æscmêres-wierðe, v. 173, 36. Tô Peádanwyrðe, 383, 8), and upon which a number of persons resided (e. g. .xxx. mansas illic ubi Anglica appellatione dicitur æt Wurðe (Weorðe, 329, 32), v. 395, 13. Quarta terra .iii. manentium, et uocatur Gistheresuuyrth, i. 44, 11. Monasterium quod situm est in loco qui dicitur æt Baedricesworth, ii. 258, 25: iii. 272, 10: 305, 11. In Blacewyrðe .v. mansas). Various Latin words are used in speaking of such places; Wealawrđ is a *villula*, iii. 347, 11: v. 346, 33: Æbbewyrđ is a *uiculus*, iv. 164, 8–10: Æscmeresweord is a *villa*, v. 216, 10: Gistheresuuyrth is a *terra*, i. 44, 11, so also Brinkeuurða, iv. 167, 1, and Deceuurthe, ii. 367, 22–23: Ceolwurđ is spoken of as *aliquantulum terrae*, ii. 135, 16, 22: and Oswald grants *aliquam telluris partem* æt Bynnyncgwyrðe, iii. 177, 23. Corresponding to these last terms are the English forms with *land*: Ic gean ðara twêgra landa Cærlesweorþæ and Cochanfelde, iii. 274, 4. Ic gean ðara twêgra landa æt Cohhanfeldæa and æt Cærlesweorþe, 272, 8. Dæt land æt Ægeleswyrðe, 125, 10. Some passages are added which may further illustrate the different forms and the variation in gender:—In loco quae dicitur Meranwurđ, Txts. 437, 10. Ab occidente Hodowurđa, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 49, 18. Oslanwyrđ and eall dæt đærtô gebyreþ, v. 267, 36. Andlang Æðeleswyrðe, 195, 3. Tô Lulleswyrðe hyrnan, iii. 343, 31. Tô Uffawyrda gemære, 428, 22. Tô ðan nordran Denceswurðe . . . ða þreó hîda on ðan nordran Denceswurðe, v. 310, 34–36. Deneceswyrðe, 400, 12. On Cwicelmeswyrðe eástwearde, iii. 344, 7: v. 121, 6. Ôt Bulonweorðe; of Bulanweorðe, iii. 343, 37. On Hananwurðe, 403, 11. On tûnlesweorþ eastweardne, 425, 22, 28. On Wulfrêdeswyrđ; of Wulfrêdeswyrðe, iv. 103, 13. III. *a place enclosed by buildings, a court* or *hall* of a house, *a place* or *street* of a town:—Hê sæt ûta in worðe *sedebat foris in atrio*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 69: Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 66. Ôt tô on worðe *usque in atrium*, 14, 54: Ju. Skt. Lind. Rush. 18, 15. Bifora ðone (þ, Lind.) worð *ante atrium*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 14, 68. On worð (*atrium*) dæs dômernes, 15, 16. In hwommum worþana (huommum ðara plæcena ł wordum, Lind.) *in angulis platearum*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 6, 5. On worðum *in plateis eorum*, Ps. Th. 143, 18: Mt. Kmbl. Rush. Lind. 12, 19. Cf. In plægiword ł on plæcum *in plateis*, Rtl. 36, 7. [*O. Sax.* wurd:—Thâr that korn gikrund haðad ende imu thiu wurd bihagôd, Hél. 2478. *M. L. Ger.* word, wurd *an enclosed homestead*, v. Leo, A. S. Names of Places, p. 60: Jellinhaus, Die Westfälische Ortsnamen, p. 134.] v. worþig, wyrþe-land.

worþ-apulder, e; *f. An apple-tree growing by a homestead* (?):—Be hagan on weorðe hege; forð be ðan hege on weordapeldre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 381, 31.

worþ-cærse, an; *f. The name of some plant*:—Wordcærsa *grissa garina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 42, 31. v. worþig-cærse.

worþig, weorþig, wurþig, wyrþ g [*Ps. Surt. has forms as from* worðign; *one such form is found in Ps. Syl. C., and a dative* wordine *occurs in Bd. S.* 539, 42], es; *m.* I. this word, which remains in proper names in the form *-worthy*, has much the same meaning as *worþ* (q. v.), and seems sometimes to exchange with it (cf. In Beniguurthia, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 70, 27, with: In loco qui dicitur Beminguuyrth, ii. 152, 19). In its simplest application it seems to mean *an enclosed homestead*:—Be Ceorles weordige (weordige, *v. l.*). Ceorles weordig (weordi, wurdig, *v. ll.*) sceal beón wintres and sumeres betýned. Gif hê bið untýned, and recð his neáhgebûres ceápe in on his âgen geat, nâh hê æt ðam ceápe nânwuht, L. In. 40; Th. i. 126, 12–16. But it is found also in connection with land of considerable extent (e. g. Trium cassatorum in loco qui dicitur Wordi (cf. tô Wordie, 34), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 109, 7. Đis synd ða landgemæra tô Wordige, 110, 32. .v. cassatos in loco qui appellatur æt Wordige (Wordie, 120, 5), 118, 31), and where there are habitations of considerable importance (e. g. Ego Offa rex sedens in regali palatio in Tamouuorthige, i. 172, 19. Tamouuordie, 171, 6. In loco celeberrimo quae a vulgo vocatur Tomewordige, 238, 11). Various Latin words are used in reference to places in whose names the word occurs:—In uico celeberrimo qui vocatur Tomouuordig, i. 256, 24. In uilla omnibus notissima quae Wordig nuncupatur, v. 199, 10. Rura . . . Tantun . . . , Uuordig, . . . Stoke, iii. 155, 27. .viii. mansas agelluli, ibidem ubi uulgares prisco more uocitant æt Wordige, v. 240, 9. Wordig, vi. 244, 13, is agellus in the body of the Charter, iv. 150, 26. In Bd. 3, 14 a vico Cataractone is in English fram Cetrihtwordige (-wordine, *v. l.*), S. 539, 42. Other instances of the use of the word in reference to localities are the following:—Unam mansam loco qui celebri æt Monowyrdige appellatur. . . . Đis synd ðære âre hŷde landgemêru tô Monawurdige. Ærust on Monawurdiges forde, vi. 57, 9–15. Ofer ðæt hâfd wid Cyblesweordiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 392, 5. Sûd tô Ellewurdie, vi. 194, 11. Of ðam ealdan lace on Burhgeardeswordig, iii. 412, 12. Instances of the independent use of the word are the following:—Wurdig (worþig, weorþi, *v. ll.*) *fundus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 28, 12. Worþig *predium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 84, 59. Hió an ðæs worðiges, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 133, 35. Of ðære rôde on Heaðeburhe weorðyg; of ðæm worðige ondlong hryges, iii. 77, 10. Sancte Andreas cirican and ðone worðig ðe ðærtô gaunnan wes, v. 163, 20. At Sunemannes wyrðige; ond of ðam wyrdige . . . on Sunemannes weordig, vi. 62, 16–31. Wê wrîtaþ him ða circan and ðone circstall and ðone wordig tô ðære burnan and ðone croft be sûðan ðære burnan, iii. 53, 1. Dæt se gidsere his weordig (wordig, Hatt. MS.) and his land mid unryhte rŷme *cum multiplicare large habitationis spatia cupiunt*, Past. 44; Swt. 328, 21. Hygelâce wæs gecŷded dæt ðær on wordig (*into the precincts of the palace*) wîgendra hleó cwom tô hofe gongan, Beo. Th. 3948; B. 1972. Æt Hunigburnan twêgen weordias and .xi. æceras eardlandes, vi. 219, 1. Dæt greate windelstreâw dæt on worþium wixð (*that grows in yards about houses?*), Lchdm. ii. 44, 5. On worþigum, 92, 26: iii. 56, 1. Twelf æceras mâde ðe licgaþ on sûdhealf weges intô ðâm þreom worðigan (cf. agellorum, iv. 150, 26), 244, 13. Ða wordias æt Æscwîcan (v. preceding passage), iv. 171, 7. II. *a place surrounded by buildings, a place* or *street* of a town; platea:—Hê sæde ðam cyninge, dæt æghwanone cômon micel menigo dearfena, dæt se weorþig full sæte *indicavit regi quia multitudo pauperum undecumque adventiens maxima*

per plateas sederet, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 18. Nǽfre on his weorþige (*or under* I?) weá ásprínge *non defecit de plateis ejus usura*, Ps. Th. 54, 10. Fenn wordigna *lutum platearum*, Ps. Spl. C. 17, 44: Ps. Surt. 17, 43. Of wurdigum *de plateis*, Ps. Spl. C. 54. 11. Wordignum, Ps. Surt. 54, 12: 143, 14. Hweorfaþ ymb Sion . . . and dǽlaþ hire weordias *circumdate Sion . . . et distribuite gradus ejus*, Ps. Th. 47, 11.

worþig-cærse, an; *f. The name of some plant*:—Uorthigcearse *grissa garina*, Lchdm. iii. 303, col. 1. v. worþ-cærse.

worþig-netele, an; *f. A nettle that grows by a homestead* (?):—Sió micle worþignetle, Lchdm. ii. 116, 2.

woruld. v. weorold.

wórung, e; *f. Wandering about, rambling*:—Hé hét dæt hé wunode bútan wórunge on wynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Ásolcennys ácend ídelnysse . . . , wórunge and fyrwitnysse, Homl. Th. ii. 220, 26.

wós, es; *n. Moisture, juice*:—Ofetes wós *ydromellum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 27, 43. Genim dysse wyrte wós, Lchdm. i. 200, 15. Genim rosan wós, 214, 1. Genim leáf, wyl on wætere and wring dæt wós (*press the moisture out of the leaves*), 72, 8. Genim ðás wyrte, cnuca hý swá grêne, wring dæt wós, 126, 7: 208, 12: iii. 102, 14. Wring dæt wós on eced, i. 200, 15. Genim cetel, dó þriddan dǽl dara rinda and ða wyrta, wyl on wætre swíþe; dó donne of ða rinda and dó níwe on innan dæt ilce wós, ii. 86, 16. [He thrast hom as men dos crapbys, thrastyng owt the wos, Halliwell's Dict.] v. pere-wós; wésan, wósig.

-wósa. v. ealo-, here-wósa; wésa.

wósig; *adj. Juicy, succulent*:—Deós wyrt is wel wósig, Lchdm. i. 270, 21. Genim ðás wyrte swá wósige gecnucude, 278, 23. Ða beód fulle of gelwæddum leáfum wel wósigum, 258, 3.

wóþ, e; *f.* I. *a sound, cry, noise*:—Weard breahtm hæfen, wód up ástág, cearfulra cirm, cleopedon monige, Exon. Th. 118, 4; Gú. 234: 125, 31; Gú. 362. Hý mislice, mongum reordum, wóde hófun, hlúdnehercirm, 156, 8; Gú. 871. II. of articulate or melodious sound, *voice, song, speech*:—Wood, uuóþ *lepor*, Txts. 73. 1196. Wóþ *facundia*, i. *eloquentia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 3. Mid dære getyngan wód *lepida*, 50, 44. Ic hælcþum bodige wilcumena fela wóþe mínre, Exon. Th. 391, 5; Rä. 9, 11. Hé áhóf wóde: 'Hwæt! gé sind earme,' Andr. Kmbl. 1349; An. 675. Hí singaþ heofoncyninges lof, wóda wlitegaste, and ðás word cwedaþ, Elen. Kmbl. 1494; El. 749. Swégheleóþor cymeþ, wóþa wynsumast, þurh ðæs wildres múð, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pä. 43. [Cf. (?) *Goth.* weit-wóðei *witness*: *Icel.* óðr; *m. mind*; *song.*] v. heáfod-wóþ.

wóþ-bora, an; *m. A* (*good*) *speaker, orator, poet, prophet, philosopher*:—Sum bið wódbora, giedda giffest, Exon. Th. 295, 19; Cra. 35. Sægde sum wódbora, Esaias 19, 18; Cri. 302. Ic wódboran wordleána sum ágyfe æfter giedde, 489, 17; Rä. 78, 9. Micel is tó hycgenne wísum wódboran, hwæt sió wiht sié, 414, 22; Rä. 32, 24. Wilt ðú wísne wódboran wordum grétan, biddan ðé gesecge gesceafta cræftas, 346, 21; Sch. 2. Cræftgleáwe men, wíse wóþboran, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 27. Wódborum *rhetoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 53.

wóþ-cræft, es; *m. The art of poetry or song*:—Wódcræfte, beorhtan reorde, Exon. Th. 206, 15; Ph. 127. Ne wéne ænig dæt ic lygewordum leód somnige, wrítte wódcræfte, 234, 30; Ph. 548. Ic wille wódcræfte wordum cýþan bi ðam hwale, 360, 7; Wal. 2.

wóþ-dor (?). v. wód-dor.

wóþ-gifu, e; *f. The gift of song*:—Hyre (*a musical instrument*) is on lófe fæger hleóþor, wynlícu wódgiefu . . . seó wíht mæg wordum lácan þurh tót neoþan, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Rä. 32, 8.

wóþ-sang, es; *m. Song*:—Witgena wódsong, Exon. Th. 4, 1; Cri. 46.

woxo (=oxan) *bovem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 13, 15.

wracian; *p.* ode *To be in exile*:—Wracode *exulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 81, 13: 31, 14. Hé ge mid Scottum ge mid Pehtum wracode *apud Scottos sive Pictos exulabat*, Bd. 3, 1; S. 523, 17. Hé on Gallia wracode (wrecca wæs, *v. l.*), 3, 18; S. 545, 38. Wracade, 4, 23; S. 594. 44. His menn ða ðe mid wracedon *suos homines qui exules vagabantur*, 4, 13; S. 583, 9. Wraciende *exulans*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 31, 15.

wræcnian, wræcnian; *p.* ode *To be* or *travel in a foreign country, be a pilgrim* or *stranger*:—Ic wræcnige *peregrinor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19 note. Ic wræcnode mid Labane *apud Laban peregrinatus sum*, Gen. 32, 4. Ephron, ðǽr wræcnode Abraham *Hebron, in qua peregrinatus est Abraham*, 35, 27: 37, 1. Wræcnede *exulat, peregrinatus est*, Hpt. Gl. 476, 3. Chanaan land, ðe hig on wracnodon and útancymene wǽron *Chanaan, terram peregrinationis eorum, in qua fuerunt advenae*, Ex. 6, 4. Gif mæssepreóst manslaga wurde, ðonne þolige hé ǽgðres, ge hádes ge eardes, and wræcnige swá wíde swá pápa him scrífe, L. Eth. ix. 26; Th. i. 346, 6. Þolige hé ǽfeles, and wræcnige, L. C. S. 41; Th. i. 400, 15. Þolige se, ðe hit on gelang sý, ǽlcere eardwununge, and wræcnige of earde, oððon on earde swíde deóre gebéte, swá biscop him tǽce, Wulfst. 120, 13: 300, 25. v. for-wracned, R. Ben. 82, 2.

wracu, e; *f.* I. *pain, suffering, misery*:—Is fela yfela and mistlícra gelimpa wíde mid mannum; and eal hit is for synnum; and gyt weorþeþ mǽre, ðæs ðe béc secgaþ, wracu and gedreccednes, ðonne ǽfre ǽr wǽre on worulde, Wulfst. 91, 7. Nis mé wracu ne gewin, dæt ic God séce, Exon. Th. 167, 2; Gú. 1054. Nis ðǽr láð genídla, ne wóþ ne wracu, weáfácen nán, yldu ne yrmðu . . . ne sár wracu *non huc exangues morbi, non aegra senectus . . . luctus acerbus abest*, 201, 2–11; Ph. 50–54. Him com swá hrædlíc sár and wracu swá dam cennendan wífe cymð fǽrlíc sár *ibi dolores sicut parturientis*, Ps. Th. 47, 6. His þegnas for hiora eardes lufan and for ðære wrace (cf. for ðǽm yrmþum eardes lyste, Met. 26, 71) tihodon hine tó forlǽtanne, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 29. Him dæt tó longsumere wrace cóme, ðǽr hié ðe rador gesémed ne wurden *actum de Romano nomine intestina pernicie foret, nisi reconciliatio subrepsisset*, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 70, 5. Hé weard werþeódum tó wræce, Elen. Kmbl. 33; El. 17. Hé hæfde him tó gesíþþe sorge and longað, wintercealde wracce, weán oft onfoud, Exon. Th. 377, 15; Deór. 4. Wræce bisgodon fǽge þeóda *miseries troubled the doomed peoples*, Cd. Th. 76, 29; Gen. 1264. II. *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance, retribution*:—Seofonfeald wracu (*ultio*) bið gesealde for Cain, Gen. 4, 24: Cd. Th. 63, 35; Gen. 1042. Hwylc wracu him forhogiende æfter fyligde *quae illos spernentes ultio secuta sit*, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 4. Swá micele mâre byþ ehtnysse grama, swá micele rihtwíse gewyrþ and hefigre of ehtnysse wracu *quanto major fuerit persecutionis injuria, tanto justior fiet et grauior de persecutione vindicta*, Scint. 212, 5. Swingella wracu *verberum vindicta*, R. Ben. 52, 7. Dám eardum becom óder wracu siddan, Ælfc. T. Grn. 8, 14. Ǽfr dam ðe seó wracu (*the destruction of Jerusalem*) cóme, Homl. Th. i. 402, 24: 408, 12. Synna wracu, Exon. Th. 98, 14; Cri. 1607: Cd. Th. 309, 18; Sat. 711. Ðis synt wrace dagas *dies ultionis hi sunt*, Lk. Skt. 21, 22. On dæge wræce *in die ultionis*, Scint. 178, 11. On dæge wræce (*vindicte*), 179, 6. Áhebbau hine ofer ða scyldgan mid andan and mid wræce se *peccantibus zelo ultionis anteferre*, Past. 17; Swt. 115, 5. Hé gecýdde his níd and his onwald mid dære wræce *zelus ultionis jus aperuit potestatis*, 115, 22. Swá wé for monnum orsorglícor ungewítnode syngiaþ búton ǽlcre wrace *quanto apud homines inulte peccamus*, 117, 24. Bútan ǽlcre ðóferre wrace *inulte*, Past. 44; Swt. 327, 17. Ðære ceastre tóworpennysse, ðe gelamp for ðære wrace heora mándǽd, Homl. Th. i. 402, 8. Ða geseeahte ðe synd þwyrlíce gedúhte, hí sind tó wrace gesceapene yfeldǽdum, 102, 3. On gelícre wrace (*vindicta*) dǽdbête hé, R. Ben. 50, 14. Hé líchamlíce wracе mid swingelle þolige *vindicte corporali subdatur*, 48, 11. Ða yfelan bióþ micle gesáligran ðe on disse worulde habbaþ micelne weán and manigfeald wíte for hyra yfelum, ðonne ða sién ðe náne wrace nabbaþ, ne nán wíte on disse worulde for hiora yfle *feliciores esse improbos supplicia luentes, quam si eos nulla justitiae poena coerceat*, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 4. Ðǽr sceal ǽghwyle man onfón ðam rihtan dóme his ágenra gewyrhta, . . . swá wrace, swá ece wíte, swá ece líf, Wulfst. 136, 8. Hé ðolaþ þeóstra ðurh wracе. Homl. Th. ii. 556, 21. Wræce, Exon. Th. 37, 15; Cri. 593: 455, 30; Hy. 4, 57. Wrace, Andr. Kmbl. 1230; An. 616. II a. where the punishment or vengeance is attributed to the Deity:—Seó wracu (*ultio*) is mín and ic hit ágilde, Deut. 32, 35. Sóðcyninges seolonfeald wracu, Cd. Th. 67, 14; Gen. 1100. Waldendes wracu, hungor, Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 28. Open wracu ys on his yrsunga *ira in indignatione ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. Him becom seó godcundlíce wracu, Homl. Th. i. 86, 1. Him com on Godes wracu (*irato Deo*) an gefeohtum tóeácan ófþrum yflum, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 22. Wraco, 1, 3; Swt. 32, 9. Cymð se Dryhtnes dómes dæg and wracе (*vindictae*), Past. 35; Swt. 245, 18. Hé dæt eal for Godes wracе fordyde, Blickl. Homl. 79, 26. Hwæt him se Waldend tó wracе sette, Exon. Th. 98, 4; Cri. 1602. Tó wracе, Cd. Th. 156, 6; Gen. 2584. Hé bæd þrymcyning, dæt hé him ða weáddæd tó wracе ne sette, Elen. Kmbl. 988; El. 495. Dæt gé wíton míne wracе (*ultionem*), Num. 14, 34. Wracе (wræce, Ps. Surt.) *vindictam*, Ps. Spl. 57, 10: Ps. Th. 78, 13: Cd. Th. 235, 21; Dan. 309. Drihten sende on hié máran wracе ðonne ǽfre ǽr ænigu óþru gelumpe, Blickl. Homl. 79, 9. Hwæðer Drihten ámetan wolde wracе be gewyrhtum, Met. 9, 36. Wracena (wraca, Ps. Spl.: wreca, Ps. Surt.) God *Deus ultionum*, Ps. Th. 93, 1. II b. where the punishment takes the form of exile:—Hié ádræfdon ðone consul on elþeóde . . . Hit wæs swíþe ofþyncende ðám óþrum consulum . . . þéh ðe hié mid ðære wracе (*in the matter of his banishment*) ðæm ádræfdan on náðum stale beón ne mehton, Ors. 5, 9; Swt. 232, 22. Hé wítgode be ðære wracе . . . , dæt wæs dá hí tó Babilonia gelǽdde wǽron, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Heó on wracе seomodon swearte síde, Cd. Th. 5, 14; Gen. 71. Ic sceal wracе dreógan . . . sceal nú wreclástas settan, síðas wíde, 276, 8; Sat. 185. III. *persecution, hostility, active enmity*:—Of ðære wracе minra feónda álýs me, Ps. Th. 16, 12. Ic wracе fére geond foldan, folcsalo bærne, træced reáfige, Exon. Th. 381, 1; Rä. 2, 4. Gif hé monna dreám of ðam orlege eft ne wolde gesécan, . . . lætan wracе stille, 114, 10; Gú. 170. His sunu hátte Mars, se macode ǽfre gewinn, and saca and wracа hé styrede gelóme, Wulfst. 106, 26. IV. where hurt is inflicted in return for hurt suffered, *vengeance, revenge*:—Wracu sceal heardum men, Exon. Th. 343, 7; Gu. Ex. 153. Onginþ him leógan se tóhopa ðære wracе, Bt. 37, 1; Fox 186, 23: Met. 25, 51. Hé gesette ða men on ǽnne truman ðe mon hiora mǽgas ǽr slóg, and wiste ðæt hié woldon geornfulran beón ðære wracе (*or under* III *see the Latin* certaminis) þonne óþere men, and hié swá wǽron *illi quorum cognati occuberant, certaminis extitere*

principium, Ors. 2, 5 ; Swt. 80, 21. Gif hwá wrace dó, ǽr hé him ryhtes bidde, L. In. 9; Th. i. 108, 4. Se ðe þeóf wrecan wille . . . Gif hé man ofsleá on ðá wrace, L. Ath. v. 1, 5 ; Th. i. 230, 12. Ne mæg wé ðæs wrace gefremman, Cd. Th. 25, 14; Gen. 393. Ðæs hé wræce leornode *he learnt how to take revenge for the wrong*, Beo. Th. 4660; B. 2336. **IV** a. with gen. of person for whose sake vengeance is taken :—Gif hwylc man for his mǽges wræce (*in ultione propinqui*) man ofsleá . . . Se ðe man ofsleá on his módor wrace (*in ultione matris suæ*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 68, 18, 19; Th. ii. 230, 18–21. Hét se cyning ofsleán mycel wæl on ðære byrig on ðæs abbodes wrece, ðe hí ǽr ofslógon, Chr. 952 : Erl. 118, 29. Ne déð God his gecorenra wrace (wraco, Rush. : ðæt wrecce, Lind. *nindictam*) ? . . Ic eów secge ðæt hé raþe hyra wrace déð, Lk. Skt. 18, 7, 8. [Þa ilke wrake þe ic dude þe, þu scoldest dón me, O. E. Homl. i. 9, 18. Scal eou gewaxen muchele wrake and sake, 13, 26. His sword, þat is his wrake, ii. 61, 23. Wrake wes on londe, Laym. 4040. Min is te wrake *mihi vindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. We schule sechen efter wrake on alle þeo þat te biwiteð, Jul. 51, 10. Schal beo niþ and wrake, O. and N. 1194. Wele after wrake (wowe, *v.l.*), Misc. 111, 142. Wrake or wenlawnce *vindicta, ultio*, Prompt. Parv. 533. *Goth.* wraka *persecutio*, Sax. wraka, wreka.] v. gyrn-, ging-, gyrn-, níð-, niþ-, sár-, syn-, torn-, þeóf-, þeów-wracu ; wræc.

wracu, Bt. 20 ; Fox 72, 6 *for* wacru ? v. wacor :—Sió wiþerweardnes biþ simle untælu and-wracu (wæru, *v.l.*) áscirred (-scirped ?) mid ðære styringe hire ágenre fréceunesse. The Latin is : Adversam fortunam videas sobriam, succintamque, et ipsius adversitatis exercitatione prudentem.

wræc, es ; *n.* **I.** *wrack, misery, suffering* :—Ðæt cúþ is ðæt ðæt mid Drihtnes mihte gestihtad wæs, ðæt yfell wræc cóme oðer ða wiþcorenan *quod Domini nutu dispositum esse constat, ut veniret contra improbos malum*, Bd. 1, 14; S. 482, 41. Ðæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga, módes bredla, Beo. Th. 342 ; B. 170. Wéland wræces cunnade, earfoþa dreág, Exon. Th. 377, 10; Deór. 1. Oft sceal eorl monig wræc ádreógan, Beo. Th. 6148 ; B. 3078. **II.** *suffering that comes as punishment, retributive punishment, vengeance* :—Ælc wræc and ná wræc *omnis vindicta et non vindicta*, Scint. 223, 5. Ðæt unásecgenlice wræc and ðæt ungeendode wíte, ðæt ðon unlǽdon dǽd geteohhod biþ, Blickl. Homl. 25, 24. Mid dý wíte ðæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wǽron *praefatae ultionis sunt poena multati*, Bd. 4, 25 ; S. 601, 30. Ende nǽfre dónes wræces weorþeþ, Andr. Kmbl. 2765 ; An. 1385. Ne wæs ungelíc wræce (*ultioni*) ðam de Chaldéas bærndon Hierusalems weallas, Bd. 1, 15 ; S. 483, 41. God ðæt wíte tó wrece gesette, Cd. Th. 295, 29 ; Sat. 494. Hí wǽron þurh heora handa deáþes wræc drowiende *per horum manus ultionem essent mortis passuri*, Bd. 2, 2 ; S. 503, 31. Hí ðurh Drihtnes wræc heora scylde wíte drowedon *Domino vindice poenas sui reatus luerent*, 4, 26 ; S. 602, 13. Hé ðæt wíte and ðæt ece wræc ásette on done aldor deófla and mancyn freólsode, Blickl. Homl. 83, 23 : Andr. Kmbl. 2759; An. 1382 : Exon. Th. 78, 10; Cri. 1272 : 92, 28; Cri. 1515. Wræccum *plagis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 12, 48. **III.** where the punishment or misery is exile or banishment :—Hié (*Adam and Eve*) wǽron on helle fíf þúsend wintra and twá hund wintra ǽr ðon God wolde heó dæs wræces unbindan, Anglia xi. 2. 24. Se Hǽlend wolde Adam gefreósian of ðam langan wræce, Blickl. Homl. 29, 21. Wilfriþ ǽfter langum wræce (*post longum exilium*) wæs eft onfangen on biscepstóle, Bd. 5, 3 ; S. 615, 37. Daniel sang dysne sealm gebiddende tó Drihtne for his hímcyme of ðam wræce and of ðám earfoðan, ða hé ðá on wæs, Ps. Th. 30, arg. Done kyning ðe hine (*David*) on suá heardum wræce gebróhte, and of his earde ádrǽfde, Past. 3 ; Swt. 37, 4. Hé wæs ðǽr iii. geár on wrece (wræce, wreccesíd, *v.ll.*) ; hæfde him Penda ádrifenne, Chr. 658 ; Erl. 34, 4. Hé (*Abraham*) on wræce lífde *he lived a wanderer*, Cd. Th. 202, 5 ; Exod. 383. Ðú scealt óderne oðerè sécean, and on wræc hweorfan, 57, 15 ; Gen. 928 : 62, 15 ; Gen. 1014. Ðæt hé on wræc drífe his selfes suun (*Ishmael*), 168, 32 ; Gen. 2791. Metod ðec (*Nebuchadnezzar*) ácreorfeþ of cyningdóme, and dec wineléasne on wræc sendeþ, 251, 26 ; Dan. 569.

wræc *what is driven* :—Wraec *actuarius*, Txts. 37, 62.

wræc *pain*, Lchdm. i. 338, 9. v. wærc.

wrǽc, e ; *f. Vengeance.* This form seems to be implied by later English forms, e. g. þatt was mikell wræche, þatt all folle for till helle, Orm. 19 ; don wreche (*rimes with* speche, leache, teche), Misc. 143, 56 ; tak wreche (*rimes with* preche), Alis. 2858 ; but there appears to be no instance in Old English of a nominative *wrǽc* which is certainly feminine ; where the gender of a nominative *wræc* is marked it is neuter. Some of the oblique cases given under *wracu* and *wræc* might belong to the word and perhaps the following passage :—Hió cwǽdon : 'Sió his blód and his blódes wrǽc ofer ús and ofer úre bearn, H. R. 7, 23. [Gif þu heuedest wreche inumen, O. E. Homl. i. 197, 107. Unwreste þu best, gef þu wreche ne secst, ii. 29, 25 : Laym. 29581. Min is þe wreche (wrake, *v.l.*) *mihi vindictam*, A. R. 186, 1. Cam on werlde wreche and wrake, Gen. and Ex. 552. He heþ ynome tó lite wreche, Ayenb. 45, 28. *O. H. Ger.* râhha *vindicta, ultio*. Cf. *Goth.* wrêkei *persecution*.]

-wræc (-wrǽce ?). v. god-, mán-, sceþ-wræc.

wræcca, wræccan, wrǽcce-ness. v. wrecca, wreccan, wrec-ness.

wræc-fæc (P), es ; *n. A time of misery*, Exon. Th. 354, 51 ; Reim. 64. Cf. wræc-hwil.

wræc-ful ; *adj. Wretched, miserable* :—Ðæt án líf is wrǽcful, ðæt óðer is éadig ; án hwilwendlíc, óðer ece, Homl. Th. ii. 440, 4. Besceáwiaþ hú wrǽcfull dis andwyrde líf is, i. 488, 21. Fram disum wrǽcfullum lífe, 84, 1 : ii. 370, 19. Dis wrǽcfulle líf, ðe wé on sind, wé luſiaþ, 540, 12 : 490, 15.

wræc-hwil, e ; *f. A period of misery* or *exile, the present life* :—Ðǽr ða éadgan beód ǽfter wræchwile weorcum bifongen, Exon. Th. 233, 19 ; Ph. 527.

wræc-lást, es ; *m. An exile-track* :—Waraþ hine wrǽclást, Exon. Th. 288, 16 : Wand. 32. Hé wunode wrǽclástum *he lived in exile*, Chr. 1065 ; Erl. 196, 36. Hé wrǽclástas træd *he wandered an outlaw*, Beo. Th. 2709 ; B. 1352. Ic seal hweorfan ðý widor, wadan wrǽclástas, wuldre benémed, duguþum bedéled, Cd. Th. 272, 17 ; Sat. 121. Hé longe sceolde hréran mid hondum hrímcalde sǽ, wadan wrǽclástas (*to wander an exile*), Exon. Th. 286, 23 ; Wand. 5. Hwæt ða sume dreógaþ ðe ða wrǽclástas widost lecgaþ *what some of those suffer whose exiled steps go furthest*, 309, 14 ; Seef. 57. Ic seal wrǽclástas settan, síðas wíde, Cd. Th. 276, 14 ; Sat. 188. Wrǽclástas wunian *to live in exile*, 280, 21 ; Sat. 259.

wræc-lástlan ; *p. ode To be in exile* or *banishment* :—Wrǽclástaþ *exulat*, i. *captivatur, peregrinatur, alienatur, fugatur, expellitur*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 25. Wrǽclástode *exulat*, 96, 3.

wræc-lic ; *adj.* **I.** *strange, wonderful* :—Fæste is ðín templ ece and wrǽclic ǽwa tó feore *sanctum est templum tuum, mirabile in aequitate*, Ps. Th. 64, 5 : Exon. Th. 26, 12 ; Cri. 416. Geseah cyning wundor on wíte ágangen ; him ðæt wrǽclíc þúhte, hyssas hále hwurfon in ðam hátan ofne, Cd. Th. 233, 4 ; Dan. 270. Wundor ðín wrǽclíc *mirabilia tua*, Ps. Th. 88, 4 : 74, 2. Ðine weorc wǽron wrǽclíce swýþe *mira opera tua*, 138, 12. Wrǽclíce syndon wǽgea gangas *mirabiles elationes maris*, 92, 5. Weorca wrǽclícra *mirabilium*, 76, 9 : 105, 11. Ǽðele cyninga, weras wrǽclíce *reges mirabiles*, 135, 19. Wundur wrǽclícu *magnalia*, 70, 18 : *mirabilia*, 118, 18. Wolcen wrǽclícu, 134, 7. Móyses dómas, wrǽclíco wordriht, Cd. Th. 177, 31 ; Exod. 3. **II.** *wretched, miserable* :—Wé ou ðás wrǽclícan woruld ácende wurdon, Wulfst. i. 12. Hý wurdon of ðære myrhðe áworpene, ðe hý ǽr on wǽron, and on ðis wrǽclíce líf bescofene and on earfoðan and on geswince wunedon, 9, 13. Hé sceóp ðám wérlogan wrǽclícne hám, Cd. Th. 3, 17 ; Gen. 37.

wræclíce ; *adv.* **I.** *abroad, to foreign parts* :—Hé férde wræclíce (*peregre*) on feorlen ríce, Lk. Skt. 15, 13. **II.** *strangely, wonderfully* :—Wrǽclíce *mirabiliter*, Ps. Th. 75, 4. Gemunaþ hú hé mænig wundor worhte wrǽclíce, 104, 5 : 105, 7 : 148, 5.

wræc-mæcg, es ; *m. A wretch* :—Wrǽcmæcgas, ða ðe ne bimurnaþ monnes feore, Exon. Th. 109, 35 ; Gú. 100. Gé dyslíce dǽd gefremedon, werge wrǽcmæcgas, Elen. Kmbl. 773 ; El. 387. Hyne wrǽcmæcgas ofer sǽ sóhton, Beo. Th. 4748 ; B. 2379. ¶ used of evil spirits :—Wrǽcmæcgas, . . . Godes andsacan, Exon. Th. 116, 5 ; Gú. 202 : 118, 3 ; Gú. 234 : 135, 26 ; Gú. 530. Wrǽcmæcgas, wergan gǽstas, 23, 3 ; Cri. 363.

wræc-mæcga, an ; *m. A wretch* :—Se wrǽcmæcga *the devil*, Exon. Th. 258, 4 ; Jul. 260.

wræc-mann, es ; *m. A fugitive* :—Wrǽcmon gebád láðne lástweard *the fugitive* (*the Israelites*) *awaited the hated pursuer* (*the Egyptians*), Cd. Th. 186, 12 ; Exod. 137.

wræcnian. v. wracnian.

wræc-setl, es ; *n. An exile-abode* :—Wíd is ðes wésten, wrǽcsetla fela, eardas onhǽle earmra gǽsta, Exon. Th. 120, 6 ; Gú. 267.

wræc-síþ, es ; *m.* **I.** *travel in a foreign land, peregrination, pilgrimage* :—Hí noldon gefaðian ðæt swá getogen mann (*Gregory*) ða burh forlǽte, and swá fyrlen wrǽcsíð genáme, Homl. Th. ii. 122, 15. Gif hwá weófodþén áfylle, sý hé útlah, búton hé þurh wrǽcsíð (wrec-, *v.l.*) gebéte, L. C. S. 39 ; Th. i. 398, 26. Á ic wíte wonn mínra wrǽcsiþa, Exon. Th. 441, 27 ; Kl. 5. Ic wépan mæg míne wrǽcsíþas, earfoþa fela, 443, 31 ; Kl. 38. **Ia.** fig. of absence from heaven :—Gé (*evil spirits*) frófre ne wénaþ, ðæt gé wrǽcsíða wyrpe gebíden, Exon. Th. 132, 29 ; Gú. 480. **II.** *exile, banishment* :—Wrǽcsíð *exilium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 21 : 51, 36. Wrǽcsíþ. ii. 32, 18. Wrǽcsíde *limino*, (postliminium, Ald. 37), 80, 30. Wrǽcsíþe, 52, 33 : *exiliata*, 144, 80. Dauid sang be his gehwyrftnesse of his wrǽcsíde, Ps. Th. 22, arg. Hé is swíþe sárig for ðínum earfoþum and for ðínum wrǽcsíþe, Bt. 10 ; Fox 28, 19. Of wrǽcsíde lǽdan, Exon. Th. 143, 12 ; Gú. 662. Hé bebeád ðæt mon lóhannes gebróhte on Bothmose on wrǽcsíþe from ðǽm cristenum monnum *Ioannes in Patmum relegatur fuit*, Ors. 6, 9 ; Swt. 264, 11. Ðá ásende hé hine on wrǽcsíð tó ánum ígeoðe, Homl. Th. i. 58, 31 : 560, 20. Seó wæs geláded from Róme on wrǽcsíð on ða ceastre seó is nemned Piceno, Shrn. 102, 35. Wén ic ðæt gé for wlenco, nalles for wrǽcsíðum, Hróðgar sóhton, Beo. Th. 682 ; B. 338. Heora látteówum and heora cempum hié bebudan, ðæt hié on wrǽcsíþas

fóran, and on ellþiéde *ducem suum et milites exsulare jusserunt*, Ors. 4, 4; Swt. 164, 26. **II** a. fig. of living out of heaven:—Nis ðeós woruld ná úre édel, ac is úre wræcsíð, Homl. Th. i. 162, 17. Ðam bið wræcsíð witod, ðe sceal heán hwearfian, ðonne heonon gangaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 1777; An. 891. Gé in wræcsíðe longe lifdon, swegle benumene, Exon. Th. 139, 19; Gú. 595. Wræcsíð wéþan in ðam deáðsele (*hell*), 166, 23; Gú. 1047: 466, 24; Hó. 126. Wé synd on disse worlde ælþeódige . . .; for gylte wé wǽron on ðysne wræcsíþ sende, Blickl. Homl. 23, 5. **III.** *misery, wretchedness*:—Uton gangan ðæt wé bysmrigen bendum fæstne, ðǽtwiton him his wræcsíð, Andr. Kmbl. 2715; An. 1360. 'Ic nú þrý dagas þolian sceolde wælgrim wítu. . . .' 'Ne wép ðone wræcsíð,' 2861; An. 1433. Mæg unfǽge eáde gedígan weán and wræcsíð, Beo. Th. 4573; B. 2292. [*O. Sax.* wrak-síð *pilgrimage; exile.*]

wræc-síþian; *p.* ode *To be or travel in a foreign country, to be in exile*:—Ic wræcsíðige *peregrinor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 19. Ðæt hine manu ásende ofer sæ on wræcsíð tó sumum wéstene, on ðam ðe cristene menn for geleáfan fordémde wræcsíðedon, Homl. Th. i. 560, 22. Tó wræcsíðienne *peregrinandi, vagandi*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 59: *ad incolatum peregre*, 413, 12.

wræc-stów, e; *f.* **I.** *a place of exile*:—Seó stów ðe ðú nú on hæft eart, and ðú cwist ðæt ðín wræcstów sý, heó is ðám monnum éþel ðe ðǽron geborene wǽran *hic ipse locus, quem tu exsilium vocas, incolentibus patria est*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 27. **II.** *a place of misery* or *punishment*:—Siddan wræcstówe (*or* I P) wertige gástas under hearmlocan heáne geforan, Cd. Th. 6, 17; Gen. 90. Wræcstówa *ergastula*, Lchdm. i. lxii, 4.

wræc-weorold, e; *f. A world of misery* or *exile*:—Adam wæs gesceapen on neorxnawonge, and for his sylfes synnum danan ádrǽfed on ðás wræcworuld, and on eall ða earfeðu, ðe wé siddan drugon, Wulfst. 1, 2.

wræc-wíte, es; *n. Punishment*:—Seó áreste módor ðyses menniscan cynnes wræcwíte middangearde bróhte, ðá heó Godes bebodu ábræc, and on ðis wræcwíte áworpen wæs, Blickl. Homl. 5, 24–26.

wræd, wrǽd, es; *m.* **I.** *a bandage, band, fillet*:—Wrǽda *fasciarum*, wrǽd *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 21–22: 39, 69. Wrǽd sceal wunden, Exon. Th. 343, 6; Gn. Ex. 153. Sió wund wile tóberan, gif híó ne bið gewriden mid wrǽde (wrǽþe, Cott. MSS.), Past. 17; Swt. 123, 16; Lchdm. ii. 306, 18. Se mec wrǽde ou furþum legde, bende and clomme, Exon. Th. 383, 20; Rä. 4, 13. Genim nioþowearde wrætte, dó on reádne wrǽd, binde ðæt heáfod mid, Lchdm. ii. 304, 26. Wrǽdas *redimicula*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 7. Wrǽda *fasciarum, vinculorum*, 488, 48. Sume heora fnada and wrǽdas gemicliaþ, R. Ben. 135, 27. **II.** *what is bound together, a bundle*:—Wrǽdes *fascis*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 4. **III.** *a band, company, flock*. Cf. wrǽd, **III.**

-wrædness, wrǽnan. v. sam-wrædness, á-wrǽnan.

wrǽne; *adj. Lascivious, libidinous, salacious, wanton*:—Uuraeni urêni *petulans* vel *spurcus*, Txts. 90, 835. Wraene *petulans*, 87, 1569. Wrǽne *petulcus, luxuriosus*, Hpt. Gl. 484, 55: *libidinosus*, 514, 4. Hé (*Sardanapalus*) wæs swíþe furþumlíc mon, and hnesclíc, and swíþe wrǽne, swá ðæt hé swíðor lufade wíf sína gebǽro þonne wǽpnedmonna, Ors. 1, 12; Swt. 52, 1. Gif mon sié tó wrǽne, Lchdm. ii. 144, 19: Prov. Kmbl. 54. Wrǽnre *lascivae*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 37. Wrǽnre *petulantis*, 515, 9. Ða wrǽnan *lascivam*, 463, 71. Tarcuinius wæs ségðer ge græcnast, ge wrǽnast, ge ofermódgast, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 66, 28. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* reino *emissarius, admissarius*: reinisc *admissarius*: *Icel.* reini *a stallion*: *Dan.* vrinsk *rank*: *Swed.* wrensk *lascivious.*] v. un-wrǽne.

wrænna. v. wrenna.

wrǽn-ness, e; *f. Wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, lust*:—Wrǽnnes *lascivia, ferventia*, Hpt. Gl. 432, 32. Wrǽnnyss *petulantia*, Hymn. Surt. 126, 28. Wrǽnnes *luxuria*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 1. Wrǽnnes, seó bið ælcum men gecynde *gignendi opus, quod natura semper appetit*, Bt. 34, 11; Fox 152, 12. Ðú woldest brúcan ungemetlícre wrǽnnesse *voluptariam vitam degas*, 32, 1; Fox 114, 21. Sió wóde þrág ðære wrǽnnesse *libido*, 37, 1; Fox 186, 18: Met. 25, 41. Werlícere wrǽnnysse *maritalis lasciviae* (*luxuriae* ł *petulantiae*), Hpt. Gl. 434, 61. Se anga ðære wrǽnnesse *aculei libidinis*, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 16. Ðæt mód hæfð fulíremedne willan tó ðære wrǽnnesse *ejus animus voluptate luxuriae delectatur*, 11; Swt. 73, 7. Heó mid ungemetlícre wrǽnnesse (*libidine ardens*) mænigfeald geligre fremmende wæs, Ors. 1, 2; Swt. 30, 28: Ps. Th. 7, 13: L. E. I. 32; Th. ii. 428, 33. Nýtena willa tó nánum óþrum þingum nis áðenod bútan tó gífernesse and tó wrǽnnesse *pecudum omnis ad explendam corporalem lacunam festinat intentio*, Bt. 31; Fox 112, 8. v. sin-wrǽnness.

wrǽnsa, an; *m. Lasciviousness*:—Wrǽnsan *lasciviae, luxuriae*, Hpt. Gl. 461, 51. Cf. gǽlsa.

wrǽnscipe, es; *m. Wantonness*:—Wrǽnscipe *petulantia*, Hpt. Gl. 527, 74.

wrǽnsen. v. hilde-wrǽsen.

wrǽsnan; *p.* de *To twist, change the character of* something:—Ic (*a woodpecker*) eom wunderlíc wíht, wrǽsne míne stefne, hwílum beorce swá hund, hwílum blǽte swá gát, hwílum grǽde swá gós (cf. Ic (*a woodpigeon*) þurh mûþ sprece mongum reordum *based on the Latin*: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris, 390, 13; Rä. 9, 1), Exon. Th. 406, 15; Rä. 25, 1.

wrǽst, wrǽste, wrást; *adj.* **I.** *delicate, elegant, splendid*:—Wrást *delicatus*, Txts. 55, 630. Wrástum (urastum) *delicatis*, 55, 645. Hé hine wǽdum wrástum geteóde, Ps. Th. 108, 18. Óð wígbedes wráste hornas, 117, 25. Ne dé on ðínum selegescotum swíðe líca þeáh ðe weras wyrcean wrást on eorðan, 146, 11. Rose wynlíc weaxeþ; ic eom wrástre þonne heó, Exon. Th. 423, 23; Rä. 41, 26. **II.** *noble, excellent*:—Ðú út álǽddest wrástre wingeard. . . . Ðú him his wyrtruman wrástne settest, Ps. Th. 79, 8–9. Nolde ic díne gewitnesse wráste forlǽtan, 118, 157. Hé on his welan spéde wráste getrúwode, 51, 6. Hí ne wiston wrástran rád *they knew not a more excellent way*, Cd. Th. 227, 6; Dan. 182. v. un-wrást.

wrǽstan; *p.* te. **I.** *to wrest, twist*:—Þ hine on ða tungan sticaþ, wrǽsteþ him ðæt wóddor, and him ða wongan briceþ, Salm. Kmbl. 191; Sal. 95. **II.** *to move the strings of the harp in playing*, Cf. wreste of an harpe *plectrum*, Prompt. Parv. 533:—Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hláfordes fótum sittan, and ā snellíce snere wrǽstan, lǽtan scralletan, Exon. Th. 332, 9; Vy. 82. [Iulius þat sweord wraste (wreste, 2nd MS.), Laym. 7532. Wresten *to struggle, wrestle*, A. R. 374, 7. Wrestoñ *plecto*, wrestyñ and wrythyñ aȝen *replecto*, Prompt. Parv. 533: *Icel.* reista *to twist.*] v. á-, ge-wrǽstan.

wrǽstan (?); *p.* te *To be* or *make elegant*. v. wrást:—Wrǽstende *indruticans* (but the passage is: Ista (*mulier nupta*) stolidis ornamentorum pompis infruticans, Ald. 17), Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 44: 44, 8: 110, 58.

wrǽste; *adv. Delicately, elegantly*:—Ne hafu ic in heáfde hwíte loccas wrǽste gewundne, Exon. Th. 427, 30; Rä. 41, 99.

wrǽstlere, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wrǽstlere *luctator* (*-ur*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 37. [Jacob speléd wrastlare, A. R. 374, 4. Wrestelare *luctator*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlere.

wrǽstlian; *p.* ode *To wrestle*. [To wreastlene, Laym. 1858. Summe heo wræstleden, 24699. To wrastlen aȝein þes deofies swenges, A. R. 80, 7. Wrestlin and wiðerin wiþ ham seoluen, Marh. 14, 13. Hwerto wultu wreastlin (wrestlen, *v. l.*) wiþ þe worldes wealdent *quid contra Deum eluctaris?* Kath. 2035. Ðor wrestlede an engel wiþ, Gen. and Ex. 1803. *M. Du.* wrastelen.] v. *next word, and* cf. wraxlian.

wrǽst-líc; *adj. Pertaining to wrestling*:—Ðǽm wǽrstlícum *palestricis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 69, 3: 74, 54.

wrǽst-líce (wrást-); *adj. Delicate, elegant*:—Ðære wrǽstlícan *delicate*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 29: 26, 44. Wrǽstlícum *delicatis* (ornamentis vestium delicatis decorari, Ald. 73), 87, 17.

wrǽstlice. v. un-wrǽstlice.

wrǽstliend, es; *m. A wrestler*:—Wrǽstliendra *luctatorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 50, 36.

wrǽstlung, e; *f. Wrestling*:—Wrǽstlunge *palaestram*, Hpt. Gl. 515, 56. [Wes muchel folc at þere wrastlinge, Laym. 1871. Bitternesse in wrastlunge aȝean uondunges. . . . Þeos wrastlunge is ful bitter to monie, A. R. 374, 2–5. Ȝif tweie men goþ to wrastlinge, O. and N. 795. Wrestelynge *colluctacio*, Prompt. Parv. 533.] Cf. wraxlung.

wrǽt[t], e; *f. A work of art, a jewel, an ornament*:—Se (*the cave*) wæs innan full wrǽtta and wíra, weard unhióre goldmáðmas heóld, Beo. Th. 4817; B. 2413. Wundenmǽl wrættum gebunden, 3067; B. 1531. Is ðes middangeard wísum gewlitegad, wrættum gefrætwad, Exon. Th. 413, 8; Rä. 32, 2: 414, 27; Rä. 33, 2. Hé ðone grundwong ongitan mealhte, wrǽte (wræce, MS.) geondwlítan, Beo. Th. 5535; B. 2771. Ðam de inne gehýdde wrǽte (wræce, MS.) under wealle, 6112; B. 3060.

wrǽt[t], es; *m.*: e; *f. Crosswort*:—Wrǽttes cíd, Lchdm. iii. 12, 28: 24, 4. Mid wrǽte, ii. 306, 18. Genim nioþowearde wrǽtte, 304, 26. Cf. *Warantia* wret (12th cent.?), i. 376, note. *Vermiculum* warance, wrotte (13th cent.), Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 2.

wrǽþ a *band*, wrǽþ *anger*. v. wrǽd, wrǽþu.

wrǽþan; *p.* de *To be angry, get angry*:—Se ðe uraeðes bróðere his *qui iracetur fratri suo*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 22. Wraeðde hláford *iratus dominus*, 18, 34. Se cynig wrǽdde *rex iratus est*, Rtl. 107, 29. Uraeðde *fremuit*, 197, 31. [He wile wrede wið þe, O. E. Homl. i. 33, 8. He bigon to wreðen (cf. he wreðede him, 10, 4), Jul. 11, 6. Affrican wreadede and swor, 13, 7. Cf. *O. Sax.* wrêdian (*with reflex. acc.*): *Icel.* reiðask *to get angry.*] v. ge-wrǽþan; wráþian.

wrǽþ-studu, -stuþu, e; *f. A support, prop, buttress, stay*:—Seó

wræþstudu *destina*, Bd. 3, 17; S. 544, 17, 24. Wræþstuþum *fulcris*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 28. Wredstuþum, Exon. Th. 422, 6; Rä. 41, 2.

wræþþu (-o); *indecl.*: wrǽþþ, e; *f.* I. *wrath, anger*:—Wrǽdðo *ira*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 21, 23: Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 36: *indignatio*, Rtl. 12, 35. Urǽddo *iracundiae*, 8, 37. Mid wrǽddo *cum ira*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 5. Hæbbe hé Godes curs and wrǽdde ealra hálgena, Chart. Erl. 253, 14. II. *injury*:—Ðú in wrǽddo giscildnisse *tu in injuria defensio*, Rtl. 105, 9. v. next word.

wrǽþu (-o); *indecl.*: wrǽþ, e; *f. Wrath, anger*:—Wrǽdo ðin *ira tua*, Rtl. 11, 1. Hí wǽran intinga ðare wrǽðe ðe wæs betwyx him and ðan cinge, Chr. 1051; Erl. 182, 28. Hæfþ eal folc micele wrǽþe æt Gode þurh his ǽrnne gilt, þe hé nolde healdan ða þinceg, Wulfst. 174, 27. From tôweard wurâdo *a futura ira*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 3, 7. [*Icel.* reiði.]

wrǽt-líc; *adj.* I. *wondrous, curious*:—Grendles heáfod and ðære idese mid, whitescón wrǽtlíc, Beo. Th. 3304; B. 1650. Stefn cwom þurh heardne [stán] . . . , wrǽtlíc þúhte stánes ongin, Andr. Kmbl. 1480; An. 741. Ic eom wrǽtlíc wiht, on gewin sceapen, Exon. Th. 405, 14; Rä. 24, 2: 483, 11; Rä. 69, 1. Wiht wrǽtlícu, 415, 23; Rä. 34, 2. Mé ðæt þúhte wrǽtlícu wyrd, 432, 6; Rä. 48, 2. Wrǽtlíc mé þinceþ, hú seó wiht mæge wordum lácan þurh fót neoþan, 414, 11; Rä. 32, 18. Ðæt is wrǽtlíc þing tó geseganne, 421, 27; Rä. 40, 24. Wrǽtlícne wyrm, Beo. Th. 1786; B. 891. Wrǽtlíce gecynd wildra, Exon. Th. 356, 9; Pa. 9. Ða wrǽtlícan wiht, Salm. Kmbl. 505; Sal. 253. Se mé on flíteþ wordum wrǽtlícum, Andr. Kmbl. 2401; An. 1202. Ic seah wrǽtlíce wuhte feówer, Exon. Th. 434, 15; Rä. 52, 1: 429, 8; Rä. 43, 1. Hé hafaþ ôþre gecynd wrǽtlícran, 363, 8; Pa. 50. II. *of wondrous excellence, beautiful, noble, excellent, elegant*:—Ceastra . . . ordanc enta geweorc, . . . wrǽtlíc weallstána geweorc, Menol. Fox 465; Gn. C. 3: Exon. Th. 476, 1; Ruin. I. Wrǽtlíc is seó womb neoþan, wundrum fæger, scîr and scýne, 219, 14; Ph. 307: 356, 29; Pa. 19. Heofoncyninges stefn wrǽtlíc, Andr. Kmbl. 185; An. 93. Syndon ða forewealles fægre gestêpte, wrǽtlícu wǽgsaru, Cd. Th. 196, 27; Exod. 298. Ðæs wrǽtlícan hringes, Exon. Th. 441, 12; Rä. 60, 17. Healsbeáh, . . . wrǽtlícne wundormâþdum, Beo. Th. 4352; B. 2173. Wrǽtlíc wígsweord, 2982; B. 1489: 4668; B. 2339: Exon. Th. 437, 5; Rä. 56, 3. Wundrum wrǽtlíce wyllan, 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wrǽtlíc weorc smiþa, 408, 18; Rä. 27, 14. Wordum wrǽtlícum, . . . beorhtan reorde, 32, 7; Cri. 509: Andr. Kmbl. 1259; An. 630. Wrǽtlícra, ænlícra and fægerra, Exon. Th. 357, 12; Pa. 27. Heó wæs on sangum wrǽtlícre, ðonne heora ænig ðe wære, Homl. Ass. 127, 365.

wrǽtlíce; *adv.* I. *wondrously, curiously*:—Hé (*the phenix*) eft cymeþ, ǽwealt wrǽtlíce, wundrum tó lífe, Exon. Th. 223, 29; Ph. 367: 224, 19; Ph. 378. Seó wiht wæs wrǽtlíce, wundrum gegierwed, 418, 8; Rä. 37, 2: 422, 14; Rä. 41, 6: 427, 2; Rä. 41, 85: 428, 2; Rä. 41, 102. II. *wondrously, excellently, beautifully, elegantly, nobly*:—Ðær wrǽtlíce symle telgan gehladene grêne stondaþ, Exon. Th. 202, 26; Ph. 75. Is him ðæt heáfod hindan grêne, wrǽtlíce wrixled, wurman geblonden, 218, 13; Ph. 294. Swâ wrǽtlíce weoroda God monna cræftas sceóp and scyrede, 332, 30; Vy. 93. Mé on gesyldrum scînan môtan ful wrǽtlíce wundne loccas, 428, 6; Rä. 41, 104. Ða ðe wrǽtlícost wyrcan cûðon stângefógum, Elen. Kmbl. 2037; El. 1020.

wrǽtte. v. wrǽt[t].

wræxliende. v. wraxlian.

wrang, es; *n. Wrong*:—Unrihtdêman, ðe wendaþ wrang tó rihte and riht tó wrange, Wulfst. 203, 26: 298, 20. [Ealle sæidon þet se king heold his brôðer mid wrange on heftnunge, and his sunu mid unrihte aflemde, Chr. 1134; Erl. 252, 30. Cf. *Icel.* rangr; *adj. Wrong.*]

wrang, wranga *the hold of a ship*:—Wranga (*printed* pranga) *cavernamen* (in a list of nautical words), Wrt. Voc. i. 56, 50. Wrong, ii. 129, 65. [Wrangis *the ribs* or *floor-timbers of a ship*, Jamieson's Dict.: *Icel.* rong *a rib in a ship.*]

wrâsan. v. next word.

wrâsen, e; *f. A band, tie*:—Wrâsan (=? wrâsen; for suffix cf. (?), bodan *fundus*, 98, 10), ôst *nodus* (cf. *nodos* bende, 95, 27, *nodorum* râpa, 61, 68), Wrt. Voc. ii. 114, 79. v. fetor-, freá-, inwit-wrâsen; wríþan.

wrâst, wrǽst-líc. v. wrǽst, wrǽst-líc.

wrâþ, es; *n.* I. *cruelty*:—Wrâð *crudelitas*, Hpt. Gl. 518, 35. II. *what is grievous, the painful*:—Ðæt nân wiht ne sý, . . . ne ðæs heardes ne ðæs hneosces, ne ðæs wrâðes ne ðæs wynsumes, . . . ðæt hig þonne mihte fram ûres Drihtnes lufan âsceádan, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wrâþ; *adj.* I. *wroth, angry, incensed*:—Gram ⁊ wrâð *furibundus*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 37. Weard se cyng swíþe gram (wrâð, *v. l.*) wið ða burhware, Chr. 1048; Erl. 178, 6. Crist him wurðe wrâð, ðe hí geþýwe, Chart. Erl. 253, 17. Bið ûre Drihten synfullum swíðe wrâð æteówed, and ðâm sôdfæstum hé byð blíðe gesewen, Wulfst. 184, 2. Ðín yrre fram ûs oncyrre, ðæt ðú ûs ne weorðe wrâð on móde, Ps. Th. 84, 4: Cd. Th. 26, 12; Gen. 405: 46, 17; Gen. 745. Unblíðe, wrâð on móde, 136, 19; Gen. 2260. Weard yrre God, and ðam weorode wrâð, 3, 13; Gen. 35. Ðe cynig wurâð wæs *rex iratus est*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 22, 7. Wrâð, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 21. Wrâð wæs *indignatus est*, Lind. 15, 28. II. *fierce, cruel, grievous, hostile, bitter, fell, evil, malignant*, (1) of living creatures, often used substantively:—Eormanrîces, wrâþes wǽrlogan, Exon. Th. 319, 8; Víd. 9. Wið wrâd weroð weorde healdan *to keep watch and ward against foes*, Beo. Th. 643; B. 319. Wrâde wælherigas, Cd. Th. 119, 21; Gen. 1983. Ða ðe wydewum sýn wrâðe æt dôme, Ps. Th. 67, 5. Mé tó aldorbanan weorðeþ wrâðra sum *some fell one shall be my life-destroyer*, Cd. Th. 63, 18; Gen. 1034: 109, 29; Gen. 1830. Wrâðra gryre *the horror of fierce foes*, 178, 32; Exod. 20: Beo. Th. 3242; B. 1619: Andr. Kmbl. 2547; An. 1275: 2635; An. 1319. Burh wrâðum werían, Cd. Th. 119, 7; Gen. 1976. Torn gewrecan on wrâðum, 123, 1; Gen. 2038: Elen. Kmbl. 329; El. 165: Ps. Th. 104, 34. Wráþþum forstolen âhreddan, flýman feóndsceaþan, Exon. Th. 396, 2; Rä. 15, 17. Andsware findan wráþum tôwidere *to find an answer against bitter adversaries*, 12, 13; Cri. 185. Ðú mé weredest wráþum feóndum, Ps. Th. 137, 7. Wráþum wyrmum, Exon. Th. 94, 30; Cri. 1548. (1a) of evil spirits:—Se atola gást, wrâd wǽrloga, Andr. Kmbl. 2595; An. 1299: Cd. Th. 43, 6; Gen. 686. Þurh ðæs wráþan gepance, þurh ðas deófles searo, 39, 25; Gen. 631. Hié hýrdon wrâdum wǽrlogan, Andr. Kmbl. 1225; An. 613. Waca wið wráþum (*Grendel*), Beo. Th. 1324; B. 660: 1421; B. 708. Hé wráðne gegríþeþ feónd be ðâm fótum, Salm. Kmbl. 226; Sal. 112. Wreceþ heó wráðne, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Wrâðe wræcmæcgas, Exon. Th. 135, 26; Gû. 530. On wráþra wîc (*hell*), 94, 4; Cri. 1535. Wrâðra, Cd. Th. 7, 5; Gen. 101. Wráþra gǽsta, Exon. Th. 424, 19; Rä. 41, 41. Wite mid wráþum, 27, 18; Cri. 595. Hé gráp on wrâðe, Cd. Th. 4, 30; Gen. 61. (2) of things:—Hû sârlíc and hû sorhful and hû geswincful and hû teónful ðis líf is, hû tealt and hû wrâð (*grievous* or *evil*), Wulfst. 273, 7. Is him on welerum wrâð sweord and scearp, Ps. Th. 58, 7. Se ýfla unrihta wráþa (*evil*) willa wôhhâmedes, Met. 18, 2. Wrâðan (*fierce*) yrres, Ps. Th. 77, 50. On ðam wrâðan dæge *diem tentationis*, 94, 9. Wráþe hæcle, 77, 47. Wrâð yrre ðín, 78, 5. Þurh wrâð (*evil*) gewitt, Elen. Kmbl. 915; El. 459. Hearmstafas wrâðe (*bitter*) and woruldyrmðo, Cd. Th. 58, 2; Gen. 940. Wráþe wyrde, Exon. Th. 468, 14; Phar. 8. Ic eom wráþra láf, fýres and feóle, 484, 6; Rä. 70, 3. Gemyndig wráþra wælsleahta, 286, 27; Wand. 7. Wíta wrâðra, 253, 9; Jul. 177: 261, 7; Jul. 311. Fealu ic gebiden hæbbe wráðra wyrda, Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. Wrâðum teárum, Ps. Th. 55, 11. Folmum ðínum wrâdum, Cd. Th. 62, 8; Gen. 1011. Hí mid wrâðum wordum trymma þ *firmaverunt sibi verbum malum*, Ps. Th. 63, 4: Met. 26, 76. Wráþe hírene, Exon. Th. 80, 28; Cri. 1313: 272, 30; Jul. 507. Ic mînum fótum fæcne sîþas, ða wráþan wegas werede *ab omni via mala prohibui pedes meos*, Ps. Th. 118, 101. Ic eom wráþre (*bitterer*) þonne wermód sý, Exon. Th. 425, 22; Rä. 41, 60. [He andsware ǽaf, eorlene wrâdest (wrǽþliche swíþe, 2nd MS.), Laym. 18583. *Also in the sense* bad, evil:—To wradere (wrǽþere, 2nd MS.) hele, 29556: A. R. 102, 8: Marh. 10, 11: Misc. 148, 27. Þu were ibore o wrade time (*in an evil hour*), Jul. 57, 3. Wrade werkes wurchen æjein Godes wille, Kath. 171. *O. Sax.* wrêd: *Icel.* reiðr: *O. H. Ger.* reid *crispus*.] v. and-wráþ, *and next word.*

wráþe; *adv.* I. *angrily, with* or *in anger, with indignation*:—Eów se Waldend wráðe (*in his wrath*) bisencte, Exon. Th. 142, 3; Gû. 638. Ondsworade ðæs folches aldor wráðe (wrâdde, Lind.) *respondens archesynagogus indignans*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 13, 14. II. *fiercely, cruelly, grieviously, bitterly*:—Woroldlaga syndan innan ðysan earde wráðe forhwyrfde (*grievously perverted*), Wulfst. 268, 5. Him grimme on woruldsǽlþa wind, wráðe blâweþ . . . hine se ymbhoga ðyssa worulds ǽlþa wráde drecce, Met. 7, 51–54: 29, 89, 91. Hí wráðe tôweorþ *destrue eos*, Ps. Th. 58, 11: 61, 4: 72, 14, 15. Ða widerwearde mé wráðe hycgeaþ *cogitaverunt adversum me*, 139, 8: Cd. Th. 284, 4; Sat. 316. Hine monige on wráðe winnaþ, 138, 11; Gen. 2290. Wé synd wráðe geswǽncte, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 156: Exon. Th. 443, 19; Kl. 32. Wráþe gewohrhta wíta, 252, 32; Jul. 172. Ðú ðé sylfne swýþe wráðe bepǽcst *you deceive yourself most grievously*, Homl. Skt. i. 12, 99. Ðæs wráðe ongeald, hearde mid hîwum, hægsteáldra wyn, Cd. Th. 111, 26; Gen. 1861. III. *evilly, perversely, wickedly*:—Hé ða gehât swíðe yfele gelǽste, and swíðe wráðe geendode mid manegum mâne, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 10. Gé on heortan hogedon inwit, worhton wráðe *in corde iniquitates operamini*, Ps. Th. 57, 2. Ýs hyra mûðes scyld mânworda fealu, ða hí mid welerum wráðe âspræcan *delicta oris eorum sermo labiorum ipsorum*, 58, 12: Elen. Kmbl. 587; El. 294. IV. with an intensive force to qualify an unfavourable idea:—Syndon gewordene heora willan wráðe besmitene (*horribly defiled*), Ps. Th. 52, 1. Ðæt bið forwisnad wráðe sóna (*terribly soon*), 128, 4. [On two wise, wel and wroðe (*ill*), O. E. Homl. ii. 193, 28. In helle sniyche acoryen hit ful wraþe (*very grievously*), Misc. 75, 96. Þunne ischrud and ifed wroþe *thinly clad and badly fed*, O. and N. 1529. Ich habbe more þan þi sostren boþe yloued þe one, and þou ȝeldest now my loue wroþe,

R. Glouc. 31, 10. Þou hest euele and wroþe yloked hire festes, Ayenb. 20, 23.]

wráþian; *p.* ode *To be angry*:—Ða tēon ongunnun wráðiga (wráðia, Lind. *indignari*), Mk. Skt. Rush. 10, 41. [He wrathed in his wyt, Allit. Pms. 94, 74. Þe king bigon to wraððen (wreððen, *v. l.*) *stomachatur tirannus*, Kath. 745. Wraþen *iracsi*, Wick. Prov. 18, 14. *The verb is used also in the sense of* to anger, e. g. Þa sæ þe wind wraðede, Laym. 4577.] v. ge-wráþian ; wræþan.

wráþ-líc; *adj. Cruel, dire, bitter.* v. wráþ, II:—Hát wæs him ūtan wráðlīc andleán, Exon. Th. 52, 12 ; Cri. 832.

wráþlīce ; *adv. Cruelly, direly, bitterly*:—Sió fæhð geweard gewrecen wráðlice, Beo. Th. 6116 ; B. 3062.

wráþ-mōd ; *adj. Angry-hearted, incensed*:—Unc is God wráðmōd, Cd. Th. 50, 27 ; Gen. 815 ; 34, 33 ; Gen. 547. [*O. Sax.* wrēdmōd.]

wráþ-scræf, es ; *n. An evil cave, a den*:—Wom wráðscrafu wráþra gēsta *the foul dens of evil spirits*, Exon. Th. 424, 18 ; Rä. 41, 41.

wraþu, e ; *f. A prop, stay, support*:—Wraþe *fulcimentum*, i. *admiculum*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 27. (1) literal :—Se biscop hine onhylde tō ānre ðære studa ðe ūtan tō ðære cyrican geseted wæs ðære cyricean tō wraþe (*pro munimine*), Bd. 3, 17 ; S. 543, 40. Þam wāge tō wraþe *in munimentum parietis*, S. 544, 24. Tō wealles wraðe, Ps. Th. 117, 21. Wraðe *cimento*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 51. Wraðum *columpnis*, 21, 70. (2) figurative, *support, assistance* :—Wērigra wraþu (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 183, 34 ; Gū. 1337. Wisdōmes wraðu, and witena frófur, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 7 ; Rün. 4. Gyfu gumena byð . . . wraðu and weorðscype, 340, 25 ; Rün. 7. Ðǽr bið ā gearu wraðu wannhālum wíta gehwylces, Elen. Kmbl. 2057 ; El. 1030. Wēne ic mē wraðe tō ðē *ego in te sperabo*, Ps. Th. 55, 3. Wyrta ðū gewohtest tō wraðe manna *producens herbam servituti hominum*, 103, 13. Se mē wraþe healdeþ, Exon. Th. 117, 7 ; Gū. 220. Ðǽr hī wraðe mētaþ, 215, 3 ; Ph. 247. Ðæt hỹ wraþe sēcen, frófre tō feóndum, 362, 12 ; Wal. 35. Ðǽr ðū wraðe findest, Elen. Kmbl. 168 ; El. 84. Him Freá ælmihtig fultum tióðe, wíf āweahte, and ða wraðe sealde leófum rince, Cd. Th. 11, 13 ; Gen. 174. Mæg secgan se ðe wyle sōð sprecan, ðæt se mondryhten, . . . ðonne hē gesealde helm and byrnan healsittendum, . . . gūðgewǽdu, wraðe (*armour that ought to have proved of assistance to him ; or* wráðe ; *adv.?*) forwurpe, Beo. Th. 5736 ; B. 2872. v. líf-wraþu ; wræþ-studu, wreþian.

wraxlere, es ; *m. A wrestler*:—Wraxlerum *agonothetis*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 46. Cf. wræstlere.

wraxlian ; *p.* ode *To wrestle*:—Ic wraxlige *luctor*, Ælfc. Gr. 19 ; Zup. 122, 12. Ða wraxlode (*luctabatur*) ān engel wið hine, Gen. 32, 24. Ic wæs on unmǽtum costnungum winnende and wraxligende, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 578. Wraxliendum *luctando*, Germ. 389, 91. Pleglīcum ϸ wræxliendum *palaestricis*, Hpt. Gl. 405, 6. [To wraxli, Laym. 1858 (2nd MS.). Somme wraxlede, 24699. Thaugh Couetyce wolde with the poure wraxle, Piers P. C. 17, 88. *O. Frs.* wraxlia.] Cf. wræstlian.

wraxlung, e ; *f. Wrestling ;* luctatio, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 34. [Was mochel folk at þare wraxlinge, Laym. 1871 (2nd MS.).] Cf. wræstlung.

wrec[æ] ; *adj. Wretched, miserable*:—Ða wreccan munecas lāgon onbūten ðam weófode, Chr. 1083 ; Erl. 217, 21. Ða ða wreccæ men lēgen fordrifene full neáh tō deáðe, 1086 ; Erl. 219, 36. [Uppon his wreccea folc, Chr. 1104 ; Erl. 239, 37. Crist ræde for þa wrecce muneces of Burch and for þ wrecce stede, 1131 ; Erl. 260, 15. Ich æm a wrecche mon, Laym. 3474. A wrecche, sunful mon, A. R. 56, 18. Godd wurrþenn wass wrecche child off wrecche kinn, Orm. 3878. Þu wrecche wiht, O. and N. 556.] v. wrecca.

wreca. v. ǽrend-wreca.

wrecan ; *p.* wræc, *pl.* wrǽcon ; *pp.* wrecen *To drive, press*:—Wraec *aegit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 99, 43. Uuraec *torquet*, 122, 50. Wræc *egit*, i. *ducit, compulit*, Wülck. Gl. 227, 6. Wrecende, drīfende *agens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 1, 3. **I.** *to drive, force to move*:—Hwīlum mec mīn freá sendeþ under sælwonge, and on bīd wriceþ, Exon. Th. 382, 29 ; Rä. 4, 3. Ýða wrǽcon ārleásra feorh of flǽschrenn, Cd. Th. 83, 25 ; Gen. 1385. Hwā mec on sīd wrǽce, Exon. Th. 380, 39 ; Rä. 2, 2. Weard ecgum sweorda blondenfexa on bid wrecen, Beo. Th. 5917 ; B. 2962. Mē þurh hryeg wrecen hongaþ under ān orþoncpil, Exon. Th. 403, 21 ; Rä. 22, 11. Sume wurdon wrecen of lande, Chr. 1076 ; Erl. 214, 38. **Ia.** *to drive out, expel* :—Wreceþ heó wráðan, weorpeþ ūt āttor, Lchdm. iii. 32, 25. Ferh ellen wræc, Beo. Th. 5406 ; B. 2706. **Ib.** *to drive out* words, *to express* in words, *utter, recite* :—Ic ðis giedd wrece . . ., mínre sylfre sīð, Exon. Th. 441. 18 ; Kl. 1. Cleopaþ se alda, wriceþ wordcwedas, Cd. Th. 267, 8 ; Sat. 35. Hī sittaþ æt symble, sōdgied wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 17 ; Mōd. 15. Hē gyd ǽfter wræc, Beo. Th. 4315 ; B. 2154. Hwæt mid gieddungum guman oft wrēcan, Exon. Th. 347, 14 ; Sch. 12. Ðonne hē gyd wrece, sārigne sang, Beo. Th. 4884 ; B. 2446. Monna gehwone ðe ðis gied wrǽcce, Exon. Th. 285, 25 ; Jul. 719. Sculan wē martira gemynd ārecan, wrecan wordum forð, wisse gesingan, Menol. Fox 139 ; Men. 70 : Beo. Th. 1750 ; B. 873 : 6325 ; B. 3173 : Exon. Th. 306, 2 ; Seef. 1. Wæs gid oft wrecen, Beo. Th. 2135 ; B. 1065 : Andr. Kmbl. 3094 ; An. 1550. **Ic** *to drive in, impress, inlay* [:—Goldwreken spere, Chart. Th. 556, 24. *Icel.* gull-rekinn *inlaid with gold*]. **Id.** *to drive, practise, carry out* or *on* :—Sōð lif ys on ðam dæt man wrece his willan *vita in voluntate ejus*, Ps. Th. 29, 4. **Ie.** *to drive* (intrans.), *press on* :—Stōpon stīðhýdige, stundum wrǽcon, þrungon þrǽchearde, Elen. Kmbl. 242 ; El. 121. Ðū scealt wīdlāst wrecan, Cd. Th. 62, 28 ; Gen. 1021. Wrecan on wāde wide sended *sent driving* (?) *wide on the chase*, Exon. Th. 381, 14 ; Rä. 2, 11. **II.** *to wreak* anger, etc. :—Hī tredaþ dec, and hyra torn wrecaþ, Exon. Th. 119, 24 ; Gū. 259. Ne wrec ðū ðine yrre *ut non irascaris*, Ps. Th. 84, 5. Wrecaþ Godes yrre on ðām mannum, Ex. 32, 27. Ðæt wē magon wrecan Godes yrre on ðām mannum, 32, 26 : Cd. Th. 152, 34 ; Gen. 2530. Ðās folc sleán, and his torn wrecan, 151, 13 ; Gen. 2508. **III.** *to punish*, (a) absolute :—Ælc wyrd is nyt ðara ðe āuþer deþ, oððe lǽrþ, oþþe wriceþ *fortuna, quae aut exercet, aut corrigit, prodest*, Bt. 40, 2 ; Fox 236, 16. (b) *to punish* a person (*dat.*) :—Parcas, ða hī secgaþ, ðæt on nānum men nyton nāne ǽre, ac ǽlcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 26. Ðæt mon wrǽce and witnode hwone for his yfle, 41, 3 ; Fox 248, 7. Mid ðỹ hī wrecan þenceaþ wráðum cynnum *ad faciendam vindictam in nationibus*, Ps. Th. 149, 7. (c) *to punish* a fault :—Se ðe ungemetlice wriceð ða scylda *immaniter feriendo quod delinquitur*, Past. 20 ; Swt. 149, 23. Suā wē hēr hiera synna wrecaþ *quanto hic eorum culpas sine vindicta disciplina nostra non deserit*, 17 ; Swt. 119, 1. Ic wundrige . . . for hwỹ God yfel sōna ne wrece (*mala impunita praetereant*), Bt. 36, 1 ; Fox 172, 7. Gif him mon hỹran nelle, þonne mōt se mæssepreóst hit wrecan, swā hit hēr beboden is, Blickl. Homl. 49, 3. (d) *to punish* a person (*dat.*) for a fault (*acc. or clause*) :—Ongæt gumena aldor hwæt him Waldend wræc witeswingum, Cd. Th. 112, 1 ; Gen. 1864. Titus com mid herige and him wræc ðæt hié heora cyning on rōde āhēngon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 11. Ðæt sceal wrecan swefyl and sweart lig sāre and grimme hǽðnum folce, Cd. Th. 145, 32 ; Gen. 2414. **IV.** where hurt is inflicted on account of injury, *to avenge*, (a) absolute :—Se wrecenda brynæ *vindex ardor*, Dōm. L. 154. Be ðam wrecendan ǽr hē him rihtes bidde, L. In. 9 ; Th. i. 108, 3. Wrecendum ligum *flammis ultricibus*, Bd. 5, 14 ; S. 634, 27. (b) *to avenge* a person :—Ic wrece (wræco, Lind.) hig *vindicabo illam*, Lk. Skt. 18, 5. Nū hine man wriceð *en sanguis ejus exquiritur*, Gen. 42, 22. Hē wræc ðone aldormon, Chr. 755 ; Erl. 48, 24. Sēlre bið ǽghwæm ðæt hē his freónd wrece, ðonne hé fela murne, Beo. Th. 2774 ; B. 1385. Ða ðe þeóf wrecon, L. Ath. i. 6 ; Th. i. 202, 19. Ðæt beorna gehwyle Byrhtnōð wrǽce, Byrht. Th. 139, 21 ; By. 257. Se ðe þeóf wrecan wille, and nānne man ne gewundige, L. Ath. i. 6 ; Th. i. 202, 20 : 20 ; Th. i. 210, 10 : v. 1, 5 ; Th. i. 230, 10. Gif man ðone twelfhyndan man wrecan sceolde, hē bið fulwrecan on syx ceorlum, L. O. 13 ; Th. i. 182, 20. Hine nolden his eordlīcan mágas wrecan, Chr. 979 ; Erl. 129, 12. Heora weras wrecan *ultionem caesorum conjugum consequi*, Ors. 1, 10 ; Swt. 44, 32 : Beo. Th. 2683 ; B. 1339 : 3097 ; B. 1546. (b 1) *to avenge* a person on some one :—Hē his sincgyfan on ðām sǽmannum wrece, Byrht. Th. 139, 64 ; By. 279. Wrec (wræc, Lind.) mē wið mīnne widerwinnan *ultricia me de aduersario meo*, Lk. Skt. 18, 3. Ðæt mē bearn wrǽce on bonan feore, Exon. Th. 401, 27 ; Rä. 21, 18. Se ðe wrecan þenceþ freán on folce, Byrht. Th. 139, 23 ; By. 258. (c) *to avenge* a wrong :—Se wer hit wreceþ, gif his wíf hié forhealdeþ, Blickl. Homl. 185, 26. Ic wræc Wedera nīð, Beo. Th. 850 ; B. 423 : 3343 ; B. 1669. Heó ða fǽhðe wræc, ðe ðū Grendel cwealdest, 2671 ; B. 1333. Wrecaþ ealdne nīð, Exon. Th. 280, 3 ; Jul. 623. Swerie hē ðæt hē wītnunge ne wrece, L. Eth. vii. 17 ; Th. i. 332, 22. Ða dǽde wrece swíðe deópe se ðe cyning sỹ on þeóde, L. E. G. 12 ; Th. i. 174, 10 : L. Eth. ix. 34 ; Th. i. 348, 10. Hē sceal Cristes ābilgde wrecan swíþe georne, 2 ; Th. i. 340, 15 : L. C. S. 40 ; Th. i. 400, 10. Wīfe úrne teónan wrecan, and ðone þeóf lecgean, L. Ath. v. 8, 3 ; Th. i. 236, 18. Se ðe úre ealra teónan wrǽce, v. 7 ; Th. i. 234, 21. Nān man ðæt ne wrǽce, ne bōte ne bidde, L. Eth. ii. 6 ; Th. i. 288, 3. (c 1) *to avenge* a wrong on some one :—Ða wræc hē his ǽfþancas on his feóndum, Guthl. 2 ; Gdwin. 14, 4. Ðæt hig wrecon mihton heora teónrǽdenne mid tintergum on him *ut reddamus ei, quae in nos operatus est*, Jud. 15, 11. Ic sceal on dreare grimmestan godscyld wrecan, Exon. Th. 254, 29 ; Jul. 204. Nō ic wrecan meahte on wigan feore wonnsceaft mīne, 499, 14 ; Rä. 88, 15. (d) *to take vengeance* (*on*) :—Ic wreocu in him *vindicabor in eis*, Ps. Surt. 117, 12. Ic wræc on him *ultus sum in eos*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Wreocende ic eam hié *ultus sum eos*, Ps. Surt. 117, 10, 11. ¶ of the action of the Deity :—Dryhten cwæd : 'Ic wrice on eów (*visitabo super vos*) æfter eówrum gedeahte.' Ðỹ ne wriceð Dryhten nō gelīce ða gesiredan synne and ða fǽrlice durhtogenan, Past. 56 ; Swt. 435, 12. Ic wrece fædera unrihtwīsnysse on bearnum *ego sum Deus visitans iniquitatem in filios*, Ex. 20, 5 : Deut. 5, 9. Ic hit wrece on eów *ego ultor existam*, 18, 19. Ðū wrices *vin*[*di*]*cas*, Ps. Surt. 50, 6. Hē

wriċd his þeówas *sanguinem servorum suorum ulciscetur*, Deut. 32, 43. Drihten wreċeþ þearfendra *faciet Dominus vindictam pauperum*, Ps. Th. 139, 12. God hit suíðe hrædlice wræc *vox illius irae vindictam aperte pertulit*, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 20. Hygeteónan wræc Metod on monnum, Cd. Th. 83, 16; Gen. 1380. Wrec ágen blód esna dínra *vindica sanguinem servorum tuorum*, Ps. Th. 78, 11. Hú ne wræce hit God? *nonne Deus requiret ista?* 43, 22. Ðú miht wrecan ǽgþwylċne mann *Deus ultionum*, 93, 1. Wrecende (*ulciscens*) on eallum widmétednyssa heora, Ps. Spl. 98, 9. Tó wreoganne hine hí gecýgdon *ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt*, 77, 64. Wreocende *vindicans*, Ps. Surt. 98, 8. Dryhten wreocende wes *Dominus zelatus est*, ii. p. 193, 27. [(1) Ðe bónes ut of ðe erðe wroken, Gen. and Ex. 3191. Þou wat3 wroken fro uch a woþe, Allit. Pms. 12, 375. He his ssel wreke out of his uelaȝrede, Ayenb. 189, 33. Huerout he wrek þo þe ȝyalde and boȝte ine þe temple, 215, 7. Þe deuel fram hir for to wreke, Greg. 216. (2) Heo hine wreken wolden, wreken hine of his unwines, Laym. 1627. Heo wreken heore cun, 13749. Godd wolde himm wrekenn o þe preost, Orm. 914. For te wreken þe, A. R. 286, 13. On him for to ben wreken, Gen. and Ex. 2028. Leste þu wreoke mine sunnen on me, O. E. Homl. i. 209, 30. Þat micte hire bale wreken, Havel. 327. *Goth.* wrikan *to persecute: O. Sax.* wrecan *to punish, avenge: O. Frs.* wreka: *O. H. Ger.* rechan *ulcisci, vindicare, retribuere, punire: Icel.* reka *to drive; to take vengeance.*] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, ofer-, on-, tó-, þeód-, þurh-wrecan; un-wrecen, scyld-wreccende.

wrecca, wræcca, an; *m.* **I.** *one driven from his own country, a wanderer in foreign lands, an exile, a stranger, pilgrim:*—Wræcca *exul*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 33, 27: Bd. 2, 14; S. 517, 38. Wæs hē wræcca on Gallia lande *cum exularet in Gallia*, 2, 15; S. 519, 1. Ðā wæs mid him ān wræcca of Lǽcedamania *Demaratus Lacedaemonius apud Xerxem exsulabat*, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 78, 33. Com se forespreċena wræcca . . ., hine se kyning hider and þider wíde áflýmde, Guthl. 19; Gdwin. 76, 12. Wundorlíc wræcca (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Ic mē féran gewát folgad sēcan, wineléas wræcca, Exon. Th. 442, 9; Kl. 10: 457, 27; Hy, 4, 90. Aldbryht wræccea (wrecca, *v. l.*) gewát on Sūþ-Seaxe, Chr. 722; Erl. 44, 28. Ðā hē wrecca wæs *dum exularet*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 545, 39. Wrecca (wreccea, *v. l.*), Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 33. Fundode wrecca, gist of geardum, Beo. Th. 2279; B. 1138. Wineléas wrecca (*Cain*), Cd. Th. 64, 16; Gen. 1051. Ðū ðās werðeóde wræccan lǽste feorran geséhtest, 149, 22; Gen. 2478: 171, 3; Gen. 2822: Exon. Th. 306, 30; Seef. 15. Wreccan, 420, 24; Rä. 40, 8. Hē ða scīre gesealde ánum wræccean of Ahtēna *Atheniensem virum, qui apud Cyprum exsulabat*), Ors. 3, 1; Swt. 96, 24. Wræccan *extorrem*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 64. Wreccan *advenam*, Ps. Spl. 93, 6: Blickl. Gl. Wraeccan *extorres*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 107, 83: *expulsi*, 30, 9. Wreccean *extranei*, 146, 6. Giſu bęyð wræcna gehwām ār and ætwist, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 26; Rūn. 7. Wreccena mǽrost, Beo. Th. 1800; B. 898. Wreccena teormunge, L. Alf. pol. 4; Th. i. 62, 16. Hē bebeád dæt mon ealle ða wræccan an cýþþe forlēte *jussit omnes exsules patriae restitui*, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 144, 14. Drihten gehealdeþ wreccan (*advenas*), Ps. Spl. 145, 8: Wulfst. 295, 1. **I a.** applied to a hermit:—Mantat aucer, Godes wræcca, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 192, 3. **I b.** figurative:—Wræccan (*those in Hades, exiles from Heaven*), Exon. Th. 461, 28; Hö. 42. Hē hēht dæt wítehūs wræcna (*the angels driven from Heaven*) bídan, Cd. Th. 3, 22; Gen. 39. Dæt ðū helpe gefremme wērgum wreccan, . . . and dín hondgeweorc móte cuman tó dam upcundan ríce, 17, 2; Cri. 264. Donne gesihst ðū ða unrihtwísan cyningas bíon swíþe earme wreccan *cernes tyrannos exsules*, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 28. **II.** *a wretch, an evil person:*—Se feónd, wræcca wǽrleás, Exon. Th. 263, 17; Jul. 351. Mē ceigendæ dæt ic sié Godes wracco *me clamans esse sacrilegum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 9. **III.** *a wretched person, a miserable, feeble creature:*—God selfa tyhte Mōyses on ðone folgoð, swāðeáh hē him ondrēd; and nū fandiaþ swelce wræccan and teód tó, woldon underfón ðone weordscipe and eác ða byrdenne *Moyses suadente Domino trepidat, et infirmus quisque, ut honoris onus percipiat, anhelat*, Past. 7; Swt. 51, 22. **IV.** *a wretched, unhappy, miserable, poor person:*—Dohtor se Babilónisca wræcca *filia Babilonis misera*, Ps. Lamb. 136, 8. Ða lióð ðe ic wrecca geó lusthǽrlice song, ic sceal nū heofiende singan, Bt. 2; Fox 4, 6: Met. 2, 3. Ne mæg mon ǽnne wræccan his cræftes beniman, 10, 38. Heó áhredde ða hūþe, and tó hām bedrēf wreccan (*the hapless wight?*) ofer willan, Exon. Th. 412, 6; Rä. 30, 10. Wræccena reáflāc is on heora hāmum (*rapina pauperis in domo vestra*, Is. 3, 14), Wulfst. 45, 18. [Heo scullen wræcchen (*expelled?*) to heoren scipen lídeu, sǽlíen ouer sæ, Laym. 20887. Wrecche *thou wretch*, Kath. 2049. Ðat folc unseli, sinne wod. ðo sori wrecches of yuel blod, Gen. and Ex. 1074. Drihten alesde þene wrechan *liberauit pauperem*, O. E. Homl. i. 129, 14. Wiþþ usell wrecche dælenu, Orm. 10140. Þer wes moni wrehche iworden riche, Laym. 5932. Þes wrecche ayhte uabbeþ, Misc. 75, 103. Ich nam non aswunde wrecche. O. and N. 534. *O. Sax.* wrekkio (*used of the three kings from the East*): *O. H. Ger.* recco *exul, extorris, profugus, incola.*]

wreccan; *p.* wreahte, wrehte; *pp.* wreaht, wreht. **I.** *to raise, lift up:*—Wreceþ tó ræde Drihten ðara manna bearn ðe ǽr man gebræc *Dominus erigit elisos*, Ps. Th. 145, 7. **II.** *to take up, undertake:*—Ðæm hē hæfde beboden dæt hē scolde þearfena and earmra monna ǽrendo wreccan *cui suscipiendorum inopum erat cura delegata*, Bd. 3, 6; M. 166, 4. **III.** *to rouse:*—Ðū ðe ært fæder ðæs suna ðe ūs āwehte, and gyt wrehð of dam slēpe ūre synna, Shrn. 166, 9. Ðec regna scūr wreceþ and wreceþ, swā wildu deór, Cd. Th. 252, 11; Dan. 577. Wē feóllan on slēpe, ac hē læg þurhwacol, and wrǽhte ūs siddan, Homl. Skt. i. 11, 241. Hié wrehton cumbolwigan, Judth. Thw. 25, 5; Jud. 243: 24, 37; Jud. 228. Ne sceal hē nó dæt ān dón dæt hē āna wacie, ac hē sceal eác his friénd wreccan *non solum ut ipse vigilet, sed etiam ut amicum suscitet, admonetur*, Past. 28; Swt. 193, 21. Hēht hē mid ǽrdræge wīgend wreccan, Elen. Kmbl. 211; El. 106. [He of his eyre briddes wrahte (wraȝte, wrauhte, *v.ll.*), O. and N. 106.] v. ā-, ǽrend- (Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 20) wreccan; wrehtend.

wreccan (P.); *p.* wreahte; *pp.* wreaht, wrǽht, wreht *To twist,* (1) *to strain* [:—Gif hors bið gewræht, Lchdm. iii. 62, 12.] (2) fig. *to torment:*—Ic hálsigo dec ne mec ne wrecce (*for* wrece?; wurǽcce, Lind.) *adiuro te ne me torqueas*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 5, 7.

wrecel (P.). v. spor-wrecel.

wrecend, es; *m. An avenger:*—Hwæt hwā ðdrum tó wō gedó, God his bið wrecend, L. E. I. 35; Th. ii. 432, 27: Chr. 979; Erl. 129, 17. Ðæt gesýne weard, ðætte wrecend ðágyt lífde æfter láþum, Beo. Th. 2517; B. 1256. Hí habbaþ eác wrecend *(ultorem)*, Scint. 39, 13.

wrecness, e; *f. Vengeance:*—Dagas wrecnisse (wræcnisse, Lind.) *dies ultionis*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 21, 22.

-wrecness. v. god-wrecness.

wrec-scipe, es; *m. Exile, living in a foreign land:*—Mīn wreccsype *incolatus meus*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. T. 119, 5.

wrēgan (wrécan); *p.* wrégde, wrēhte; *pp.* wrēged, wrēht *To bewray, accuse, denounce,* (1) absolute:—Ne ðū ne wrēi *nec accuses*, Kent. Gl. 1083. Wite ł wrēce *imputet*, Germ. 400, 560. Wrégde *defert*, meldadun *vel* wroegdun (roactum, Erf.) *defferuntur*, Txis. 57, 663, 652. Wrégde, wrégdan, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 35, 26. Wrégian *insimulare*, 81, 7. Ðæs wrégendan *mussantes*, 58, 34. (2) *to accuse* a person:—Dysne man ic wrége *hunc hominem accuso*, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 22. Ic ðē wrége beforan Crystes þrymsetl, Shrn. 154, 9. Hié yfel gewitnes ne wrégde, Blickl. Homl. 163, 1. Man wrægde done biscop, Chr. 1069; Erl. 207, 6. Mid ðý ðe hyne wrégdon ðæra sacerda ealdras *cum accusaretur a principibus sacerdotum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 12: Jn. Skt. 8, 10. Dæt hī wrēhton hyne *ut accusarent eum*, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 10: Homl. Th. i. 570, 21. Ðē wrég *te accusa*, Scint. 165, 1. Gif ænig mann ðderne wrége and him hwilene gilt on secge *si steterit testis mendax contra hominem accusans eum praevaricationis*, Deut. 19, 16. Hit is betre dæt mon wrége done scyldigan, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 210, 5. Hī águnnon hyne wrégan (*accusare*), Lk. Skt. 23, 2. Heó begann hī tó wrægenne, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 184. Mid micelre wrōhte hine wrégende *bringing a heavy accusation against him*, Homl. Th. ii. 250, 10. (2 a) *to accuse* a person to (*tó, wiþ*) somebody:—Ne wēne gē dæt ic eów wrége tó fæder (*apud patrem*). Se is ðe eów wrégd Mōyses, Jn. Skt. 5, 45. Hié mon wrégde tó dæm cāsere, Blickl. Homl. 173, 10. Wrēhte, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 597. Wrégdon ða ðdre cræftigan hý tó dam cāsere, Shrn. 146, 20. Hī wrēhton done cyning tó his brēðer, Homl. Th. i. 468, 6. Ðe læs hē wrége ðē tó Drihtene *ne clamet contra te ad Dominum*, Deut. 15, 9. Ðeáh ðīn wīf ðē hwane tó wrége, ne gelýf ðū nā tó hraðe, Prov. Kmbl. 4. Ongan hē hī wrégean tó dam cyninge, Lchdm. iii. 424, 21. Ðīne æhta mid stylre stemne wyllaþ ðē wrégan tó ðínum Drihtne, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 21. Hē began dæt cynn tó wrégenne wið done cyning, Homl. Ass. 96, 148. (2 b) *to accuse* a person of something:—Of dām ðe gē hine wrégaþ *ex his in quibus eum accusatis*, Lk. Skt. 23, 14. Lōca hū mycelum hī ðē wrégeaþ *uide in quantis te accusant*, Mk. Skt. 15, 4. Ða wrégdon hine ða heáhsacerdas on manegum þingum, 15, 3. (3) *to denounce* something to a person:—Ða onfēng dære þeóde kyning fulwihte; dā fōron ða hæþnan bisceopas and dæt wrégdon tó dæs kyninges brēþer, Shrn. 120, 34. Dæt folc wrēhton his módignysse tó dam cāsere, Homl. Th. i. 478, 17. [Mon schal wreien him suluen ine schrifte, A. R. 304, 1. Gif þu wreiest þe seoluen to þine scriſte, O. E. Homl. i. 27, 36. He ne wollde unnshaþiȝ wimmann wreȝhenn, Orm. 2889. Þair syns sal wreghe þam, Pr. C. 5462. Nast him to defendi, ne nenne oþrenne wraye, Ayenb. 175, 5. Fund mann nan þing uppon hemm to wreȝenn, Orm. 416. *Goth.* wrōhjan *to accuse: O. Sax.* wrōgian: *O. Frs.* wrógia, wrēia: *O. H. Ger.* ruogen: *Icel.* rægja.] v. for-, gewrēgan.

wrēgan; *p.* de *To rouse, excite:*—Hwílum ic streámas styrge, hwilum wolcnfare wrége, Exon. Th. 386, 33; Rä. 4, 71. Hwílum ic (*a storm*) sceal ýþa wrégan, [streámas] styrgan, 383, 28; Rä. 4, 17. v. gewrēgan.

wrēgend, es; *m. An accuser, a denouncer:*—Wrēgend *accusator*, Scint. 39, 14: Wrt. Voc. ii. 8, 71: 72, 57. His wrēgend and gesacan *accusatores ejus*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 640, 13. Hyra wrégendras, Scint. 29, 4. Wrēgendum *delatoribus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 28, 13.

wrēgend-līc; *adj. Accusative*:—*Accussativus* ys wrēgendlīc, Ælfc. Gr. 7; Zup. 22, 20.

wrēgere, es; *m. An accuser*:—Wrēgere *accusator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 63: Homl. Th. ii. 236, 22: 340, 22. [Wreiere ne beo þu, O. E. Homl. i. 57, 49. Wreieres and wrobberes, Havel. 39.]

wrēgestre, an; *f. A female accuser*:—Seó leāse wrāgistre, Homl. Skt. i. 2, 208.

wrēging, e; *f. Accusation*:—Wrēgine *accusatio*, Wrt. Voc. i. 83, 65. [Wreiunge, A. St. Wreynge ant gret blame that byth, Rel. Ant. i. 267, 3. *O. Frs.* wrôginge.]

wrehtend, es; *m. One who excites*:—Wrehtend, tyhtend *incentor*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 44, 62. Cf. wreccan.

wrēhtend, es; *m. An accuser*:—Wrēhten his selfes *accusator sui*, Kent. Gl. 650. Cf. wrēgan.

wrenc, es; *m.* **I.** *a trick, artifice, wile, stratagem*:—On swā hwylcum wrence (*arte*) worda ǣnig swerige, Scint. 136, 18. Wrencum *modis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 57, 61. Dæt leāse lot, dē beoþ mid dām wrencum bewrigene *fraus, mendaci compta colore*, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 17: Met. 4, 47. Tó fela manna weard mid þyllícan wrencan þurh deófol forlǽred, Wulfst. 54, 12. Tógeánes dæs deófles wrencum, 198, 12. Dā sceolde Ælfríc lǽdan dā fyrde, ac hē teáh fordī dā his ealdan wrenceas, . . . gebrād hē hine seócne, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 7. **I a.** *a stratagem* in war:—Hē hié mid dæm ilcan wrence beswāc, ðe hē æt heora ærran mētingge dyde, Ors. 4, 9; Swt. 188, 32: 6, 36; Swt. 294, 21. Siþþan Rōmāne gesāwan dæt him mon swelcne wrenc tó dyde, dā flugon hié, 4, 1; Swt. 156, 8. **II.** *a modulation of the voice*:—Bið dæs hleoðres swēg callum songcræftum swētra, and wynsumra wrenca gehwylcum, Exon. Th. 206, 28; Ph. 133. Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum, wrencum singe (*vox mea diversis variatur pulera figuris*), . . . ic būgendre stefne styrme, 390, 15; Rā. 9, 2. [Þurh his micele wrences beiæt he þone ærcebiscoprice, Chr. 1127; Erl. 156, 1. Gif þær wære an unwreste wrenc þ he mihte get beswicen anes Crist, 1131; Erl. 200, 4. Þæt mid pret wrence biwon Elene, Laym. 81. Þis sacrament unwrihð his (*the devil's*) wrenches, A. R. 270, 10. Swikele men and ful of yuele wrenche, Misc. 66, 247. With wrenkes and wyles, Pr. C. 1360. He (*a wrestler*) can his wrenches wel forhele, O. and N. 798. Þis is þe sope wei, withouten eny wrenche, R. Glouc. 55, 2. His wyly wrenches thou ne mayst nat flee, Chauc. Ch. Y. T. 1081. Wrenche or sleythe of falsheed *dolositas, fraudulencia, cautela*, Prompt. Parv. 533, and see note. *Ger.* rank *a trick*.] v. lot-, nearu-, searu-, siru-, smeā-, un-, weorold-wrenc.

wrencan; *p.* te. **I.** *to turn, twist* (intrans.):—Is dæs horderes tācen, dæt mon wrænce mid his hande, swilce hē wille loc unlūcan, Techm. ii. 118, 12. **II.** *to practise wiles, use tricks*. v. wrenc:—Bið ōþer swice, . . . wrenceþ hē and blenceþ, worn geþencep hinderhōca, Exon. Th. 315, 18; Mōd. 33. [Þu ne mihtes nohwider wrenche fra þa duntes, O. E. Homl. i. 281, 30. Ich chulle wrenchen hire þideweard ase heo mest dredeð, A. R. 222, 16. Þu ne maht wenden me ne wrenchen ut of þe weie, Marh. 4, 27. Some gase wrynchand to and fra, Pr. C. 1538. *Germ.* renken.] v. be-wrencan.

wrenc-wīs; *adj. Unjust, unrighteous*:—Wer wrencwis *vir iniquus*, Rtl. 10, 30. Cf. riht-wīs.

wrenna, wrænna, werna, wærna, an; *m.*: wrenne, an; *f. A wren*:—Wrenna *vel* hicemāse *parrax*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 56. Wrenne (wrænna, *v.l.*), 77, 46. Wrenna *hitorius* vel *pintorus*, 29, 27: *hitorius, hitriscus*, ii. 126, 37. Wrænna *hiturius*, 12, 62: *hitorius*, i. 62, 41. Wærna *birbicariolus*, ii. 101, 76. Wærna *hitorius*, 11, 12: *litorius*, 51, 59: i. 281, 12. [Hwat dostu godes anong manne na mo þene deþ a wrecche wranne (wrenne, *v.l.*), O. and N. 504. Wrenne *regulus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 221, 7.]

Wreocen-sǽte, -sǽtan (Wrocen-); *pl. The occupants of the district about the Wrekin*:—Gesta est hujus libertatis donatum anno incarnationis DCCC.LV°, in loco qui uocatur Oswaldes dūn, quando fuerunt pagani in Uureocensētun, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 59, 35. In prouincia Wrocensētna, vi. 60, 2. Cf. Wocen-sǽte.

wreogan, Ps. Spl. 77, 64. v. wrecan, IV ¶.

wreón (*from* wrīhan); *p.* wrāh, wreāh, *pl.* wrigon, wrugon; *pp.* wrigen, wrogen *To cover*. **I.** *to put a covering on* something, (1) literal:—Se ðe wrīgd wæterum dā uferan his *qui tegit aquis superiora ejus*, Ps. Spl. 103, 3. Ōþer eáre hī him underbrēdaþ and mid ōðran hī wreód (*se cooperiunt*), Nar. 37, 12. Hé wreáh and þeahte mānlǽhðu bearn wonnan wǽge, Cd. Th. 83, 10; Gen. 1377. Reste hē hine sōfte, and wreó hine wearme: . . . lǽt drincan . . . , and wreóh hine wearme, Lchdm. ii. 292, 6–14. Swā ðū woruldcāde wrige mid foldan *as you would cover the dead with earth*, Ps. Th. 140, 4. Ongunnun summe gehýdce ł wrīga (*uelare*) onsióne his, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 65. (1 a) *to cover* with clothes, *to clothe*:—Ic wreó mē wǽda leāsne, leáfum þecce, Cd. Th. 53, 26; Gen. 867. Ic wæs nacod, and gē clǽdðon ł wrigon (wriogan, Rush.) meh *eram nudus, et operuistis me*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 25, 36. Hē ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryón, Cd. Th. 95, 2; Gen. 1572. (1 b) *to cover* a book, *to bind* a book:—Mec (*a book*) wrāh hæleð hleobordum, Exon. Th. 408, 13; Rā. 27, 11. (2) with the idea of concealment, *to conceal, hide*:—For hwon wāst ðū weán and wrihst sceome, Cd. Th. 54, 13; Gen. 876. Đa word ðe gē wrigon under womma sealum, Elen. Kmbl. 1162; El. 582. (3) with the idea of protection:—Le ðē wið weána gehwam wreó and scylde folmum mīnum, Cd. Th. 131, 3; Gen. 2170. **II.** *to serve as a covering to* something, *be spread over*, (1) literal:—Flód ealle wreáh heá beorgas, Cd. Th. 83, 28; Gen. 1386. Niht lagustreámas wreáh, 147, 34; Gen. 2449. Mec (*an oyster*) ýþa wrugon, Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rā. 76, 2. Sió fiimen biþ þeccende and wreónde ða wambe, Lchdm. ii. 240, 17. (1 a) of clothing:—Woede tó wriánne *vestem ad operiendam*, Rtl. 103, 42. Of hwon wē bidon wrigen (gewrigene, Rush.) *quo operiemur*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 31. (2) with the idea of concealment:—Ýþa mec (*a storm*) wrugon, Exon. Th. 382, 23; Rā. 3, 15. (3) with the idea of protection:—Ic hæbbe mē on hrycge dæt ǽr hādas wreáh foldbūendra, Exon. Th. 381, 17; Rā. 2, 11. Unc holt wrugon, wudubeáma helm, wonnum nihtum, scildon wið scūrum, 496, 1; Rā. 85, 73. [Þu mihtes wrihe þine banes, O. E. Homl. i. 279, 2. Wummon schal wrihen hire heauet. Wrihen, he seið, naut wimplin. Wrihen ha schal hire scheome . . . Gef ei þing wrihed þi neb, A. R. 420, note. To wrien and te helien, . . . he heled hit and wrihd, 84, 14–17. Þe uikelares wreod and helied, 88, 19. Þis scheld þet wreih his Godhed, 390, 26. Ane cheste wreon mid golde, Laym. 27859. Þa Irisce wrigen al þa feldes, 17349. Wreod wel þene king, 17762. Wrugen, *p. pl.*, P. L. S. viii. 81. Uor to wry his confusioun, Ayenb. 258, 18. Þe sseld him wrið, 167, 10. Hi wreþ þe uelþes of zenne, 61, 4. *O. H. Ger.* int-rîhan *revelare*.] v. ā-, be-, ge-, in-, ofer-, on-, un-wreón.

wreótaþ, wreoþen-hilt. v. reótan, wriþen-hilt.

wreþian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed *To prop, stay, support, sustain*:—Wreþeþ *fulcit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 28. Wreded (-ed?) *nisa*, 61, 59. Heora ǽlc wind wiþ oþer, and þeáh wræþeþ oþer, dæt hié ne móton tōslūpan, Bt. 21; Fox 74, 11. Hiora ǽgðwilc wið oþer wind, and þeáh winnende wreþiaþ fæste ǽgðwilc oþer, Met. 11, 34. Se ðe rodor āhōf and gefæstnode folmum sīnum, worhte and wrædede, Andr. Kmbl. 1045; An. 523. Cypressus tryde hié útan wreþedon *nitebant*[*ur*] *testudinibus cupressinis*, Nar. 5, 9. Wreþian *fulcire*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 68. Gif dǽr sié gierd mid tó dræigeanne, sié dǽr eác stæf mid tó wrædianne *si est districtio virgae, quae feriat, sit et consolatio baculi, quae sustentet*, Past. 17; Swt. 127, 2. His da untruman limo mid his cricce wrædiende *imbecilles artus baculo sustentans*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 28. Biþ seó módor wundrum wreþed, Exon. Th. 492, 15; Rā. 81, 16. [Euerichon wreoded him bi oder, A. R. 252, 13. Alle þeos writeres writes þ þe wreodied ow on, Kath. 857. *O. Sax.* wredian *to prop, stay, support*.] v. ā-, ge-, under-wreþian; wraþu.

wreþung. v. under-wreþung.

wrīd (cf. 'A *vride* of hazle or such like wood, is a whole plump of spriggs or frith growing out of the same root,' E. D. S. Pub. Old Farming Words, no. III. Here is an heelful thing, a wonder wride (*rimes with* abyde), Pall. 51, 207), es; *m. A shoot, stalk, plant, bush*:—Uurýd *culmus*, Txts. 52, 252. Genim æscþrote ǽnne wrīd, Lchdm. i. 216, 11. Genim dysse wyrte wrīd, 224, 1. Bedelf ǽnne wrīd cileþenigan moran, iii. 38, 9. v. hæsel-wrīd; ge-wrid, *and next word*.

wridan, wriþan; *p.* de *To put forth shoots, be productive*:—Weaxaþ and wridaþ, . . fyllaþ eówre fromcynne foldan sceátas, teámum and tūdre, Cd. Th. 92, 21; Gen. 1532. Wrīdende sceal mǽgðe dīnre mourīm wesan, 105, 33; Gen. 1762. Geunne ðē ēce Drihten æcera wexendra and wrīdendra, Lchdm. i. 402, 4. v. preceding and following words.

wrīdian, wriþian; *p.* de *To put forth shoots, be productive, grow, flourish*:—Þūfaþ and wrīdaþ *frutescit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 13. (1) literal, of vegetable growth:—Se æþela feld wrīdaþ, wynnum geblōwen, Exon. Th. 199, 17; Ph. 27. On dære eá ōfre stōd hreód and þūtreów and abies dæt treówcyn ungemetlīcre gryto and micelnysse ðý clifie weóx and wrīdode (wrīdode, Cockayne; but see Anglia i. 509) *cujus ripas pedum sexagenum harundo uestiebat pinorum abietumque robora uincens grossitudine*, Nar. 8, 22. (2) figurative, of growth in things abstract or concrete:—Hē wrīdaþ on wynnum, dæt hē bid wæstmum gelīc ealdum earne, and æfter don feþrum gefrætwad, swylc hē æt frymðe wæs, beorht geblōwen *reformatur qualis fuit ante figura, et Phoenix ruptis pullulat exuviis*, Exon. Th. 214, 10; Ph. 237. Mīn hyge blissaþ, wynnum wridaþ *my mind rejoices, blossoms with joyous thoughts*, Andr. Kmbl. 1269; An. 635. Him oninnan oferhygda dǽl weaxeþ and wridaþ, Beo. Th. 3486; B. 1741. Mān wrīdode geond beorna breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 1534; An. 768. Weóx ða and wrīdode mægburg Semes, Cd. Th. 102, 19; Gen. 1702. Ne sceal unc betweónan teónan weaxan, wróht wrīdian, 114, 12; Gen. 1963. v. ā-, ge-wridian, *and two preceding words*.

wrīga *to cover*. v. wreón.

wrigedness, wrigenness. v. un-wrigedness, un-wrigenness.

wrigels, es; *m. n.* **I.** *a covering*:—In wrigelse fidra dīnra *in velamento alarum tuarum*, Ps. Surt. 60, 5: 62, 8. Wæs him wrigils *fuit illis in velamento*, Rtl. 92, 26. God āfyrde hym done unrihtan wrigels of heora heortan, Wulfst. 252, 4. **II.** *a garment, veil*:—Hī mon mid

ðæm hālgan wrigelse bewrīhþ, Blickl. Homl. 61, 16. Hālgum wriilcse *sacro velamine*, Rtl. 106, 4. Be ðȳ wyrgelse ofer Cristes nesðyrlum, Anglia xi. 173, 9. Ðū hī onwendest swā man wrigels (*opertorium*) dēð, Ps. Th. Surt. 101, 23. Hē his wrigels geopenode, Homl. Ass. 196, 56. [Adam & Eue makeden wrieles of leaues, A. R. 322, 19. Wriheles, 420, nqte. Wriels *velamen*, Wick. Job 24, 8.] v. ofer-, unriht-wrigels.

wrigian; *p.* ode *To turn, wend, hie, go, move*:—Þeāh ðū teó hwelcne bōh of dūne tō dære eorþan, swelce ðū bēgan mæge, swā ðū hine ālætst, swā sprincþ hē up, and wrigaþ (cf. went on gecynde, Met. 13, 55) wiþ his gecyndes . . . Swā dēþ ælc gesceaft, wrigaþ wiþ his gecyndes, and gefægen biþ gif hit æfre tō cuman mæge *validis quondam viribus acta pronum flectit virga cacumen; hanc si curvans dextra remisit, recto spectat vertice coelum . . . Reptant proprios quaeque recursus, redituque suo singula gaudent*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 22–29: xiv, 14. Ælc gesceaft wrigaþ and higaþ wið his gecyndes, Met. 13, 65. Wuhta gehwilc wrigaþ tōheald wið ðæs gecyndes . . . þinga gehwilc þiderweard fundaþ, 13, 10. Weard æt steorte (*the ploughtail*) wrigaþ on wonge *the ploughman pushes his way over the field*, Exon. Th. 403, 9; Rä. 22, 5. [That feyre founden me mete ant cloht, hue wrieth awey as hue were wroht, Spec. 48, 22. With hir heed seche wriede fast awey, Chauc. Mill. T. 97. Hwenne so wil to wene wriedi, R. S. 3, 7. Þy face from hyre þou wry, Mirc. 888.]

wrinclod. v. ge-wrinclod.

wringan; *p.* wrang, *pl.* wrungon; *pp.* wrungen *To wring*, (1) *to twist*:—Teōh him ðā loccas, and wringe ða eāran, and ðone wangbeard twiccige, Lchdm. ii. 196, 13. (2) *to squeeze out* moisture from something:—Ic nam ða wīnberian and wrang on ðæt fæt *tuli uvas et expressi in calicem*, Gen. 40, 11. Genim ðære ylcan wyrte leāf, ðonne heó grēnost beó, wyl on wætere, and wring ðæt wōs, Lchdm. i. 72, 7. Wring ðæt seāw, ii. 110, 26: 240, 8. Ne miht ðū wīn wringan on midne winter, Bt. 5, 2; Fox 10, 31. Tō wringen[n]e *ad exprimendos*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 32. [*O. H. Ger.* ringan *rixari, luctari.*] v. ā-, ge-wringan.

wring-hwæg *the whey pressed out of cheese*:—Dæt heó of wringhwæge buteran macige tō hlāfordes beóde, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 31.

wrislan. v. wrixlan.

wrist, e; *f. A writ*:—Gif hit ānfeald tyhtle sȳ, ðūfe seó hand æfter ðam stāne ōð ða wriste; and gif hit þryfeald sȳ, ōð ðære elbogan, L. Ath. iv. 7; Th. i. 226, 17. [Wryst or wyrste of an hande *fragus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. The wryste or a knokyl *fragus*, Wülck. Gl. 584, 27. A wyrste, 678, 40. *O. Frs.* hand-wirst: *M. H. Ger.* rist, riste *wrist, instep*: *Icel.* rist *instep*: *Dan.* vrist.] v. cneów-wyrste, hand-wyrst (-wrist).

writ, es; *n.* I. *a writing*:—Dæs ðe ūs leorneras wordum secgaþ, and writu cȳþaþ, Exon. Th. 227, 19; Ph. 425. II. *writ* (as in holy *writ*), *scripture*:—Cwoeð ðiō writ *dicit scriptura*, Rtl. 79, 11. Ne writ ðiūs (*scripturam hanc*) leornada gié, Mk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10. Æfter ðon ðe hālige writu sprecaþ, Bd. 2, 20; S. 522, 28. Wrioto wītgana *scripturae prophetarum*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 56. Wriotto, 26, 54. Writto, Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 49. Writta *scripturarum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 1. Wriottana, Jn. Skt. p. 2, 4. Ða wrioto *scribturas*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 24, 45. [Þe king nom þat writ on hond, Laym. 484. Ase holi writ seid, A. R. 98, 7: Misc. 36, 3. Þatt broþerr þatt tiss Ennglissh writt wrat, Orm. dedic. 331. Þis writ shal henge bi him, Havel. 2486: Gen. and Ex. 1974. *Icel.* rit.] v. ge-, ofer-writ; hreód-writ.

writan; *p.* wrāt, *pl.* writon; *pp.* writen *To write*. I. *to cut* a figure on something:—Writ dysne circul mid dīnes cnīfes orde on ānum stāne, Lchdm. i. 395, 3. I a. where the figures are letters:—Genim hæslenne sticcan, writ dīnne naman on, . . . getylle mid ðȳ bldore ðone naman, Lchdm. ii. 104, 7. Rād scal mon secgan, rūne writan, Exon. Th. 342, 7; Gn. Ex. 139. Hrōðgār hylt sceāwode, on ðæm wæs ōr writen (*or* I p) fyrngewinnes, Beo. Th. 3381; B. 1688. ¶ of the writing on the tables of stone:—On ðē wrāt wuldres God gerȳno, Andr. Kmbl. 3018; An. 1512. II. *to draw* a figure. v. writere, I:—Nim sume tigelan, and writ on hiere ða burg Hierusalem *sume tibi laterem, et describes in eo civitatem Jerusalem*, Past. 21; Swt. 161, 3, 10. Writ ðam horse on ðam heáfde foran Cristes mæl, and on leoþa gehwylcum ðe ðū æfteolan mæge, Lchdm. ii. 290, 23. Writ him Cristes mæl on ælcum lime, 346, 6. Writ .iii. crucem mid oleum infirmorum, . . . nim ðæt gewrit, writ crucem mid ofer ðam drence, 350, 9–11. III. *to form letters, to write*:—Mycel yfel dēð se ðe leás writ, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 23. Hē wrāt mid his fingre on ðære eorþan, Jn. Skt. 8, 6, 8. Engel wrāt in wāge baswe bōcstafas, Cd. Th. 261, 8; Dan. 723. Geseah hē engles hand in sele writan Sennara wīte. Ðæt gyddedon hæleð, hwæt seó hand write, Cd. Th. 261, 15–21; Dan. 727–9. Weard gesewen swilce ānes mannes hand writende on ðære healle wāge, Homl. Th. ii. 434, 33. IV. *to write* a book, narrative, etc., *to compose, be the author of*:—Ne wēne ænig ðæt ic lygewordum leód somnige, wīte wōþcræfte, Exon. Th. 234, 30; Ph. 548. Writeþ *digerit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 27, 50. Wrītat *caraxabimus* (*mentionem*), 85, 33. Writaþ, 18, 61: Hpt. 507, 76. Ðæt cyriclice stǣr ūres ealondes and ðeóde ic wrāt on fīf bēc, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 31. Se ðe ðās bōc wrāt, Lchdm. ii. 114, 5. Se ongan godspell ærest wordum wrītan, Andr. Kmbl. 25; An. 13. Sum mæg searolīce wordcwide wrītan, Exon. Th. 42, 15; Cri. 673. IV a. with preps. *to write* about a subject:—Ða wrīteras and ða ðe hī ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Be ðām þingum wrītende ðe ic gehȳrde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 16. IV b. *to write* to a person, *write* with the intention of sending what is written:—Mē gepūhte wrītan ðē, ðū se sēlusta Theophilus, Lk. Skt. 1, 3. IV c. *to write, state* in a book:—Writeþ Eutropius ðæt Constantinus wǣre on Breotene ācenned, Bd. 1, 8; S. 479, 31. Ptolomeas wrāt ealles ðises middangeardes gemet on ānre bēc, Bt. 18, 1; Fox 62, 6. IV d. where many persons assent to a written statement, *to write, get a thing written*:—Hī on heora sinoþe ðus writon be him, Bd. 5, 19; S. 639, 39. Hēr sindan ða naman ðere monna ðe ðis (*the charter*) wreotan and festnedan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 47, 10. V. *to convey by charter*:—Wē him wrītaþ ða mǣdue æt Pirigforda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 32, 23. Wē him wrītaþ ðone hagan his dæg, and twām ōðrum æfter him . . . Eác wē wrītaþ him ða circan and ðone circstall and ðone wordig, 52, 5–37. Wē wrītaþ him ðone croft, 258, 27. [*O. Sax.* wrītan *to cut, wound*; *to write*: *O. H. Ger.* rīzan *scindere, scribere*: *Icel.* rita *to cut, scratch*; *to write*. Cf. *Goth.* writs *κεφαία*.] v. ā-, be-, for-, ge-, mis-, under-, ymb-wrītan; un-writen, writere, wrītian.

writ-bred, es; *n. A writing-tablet*:—Writbred (*printed* -brec; *but see* gyrdel-bred, i. 288, 75, *and* weax-bred) *pugillaren* (Lk. i, 63), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 36. Ða ālȳfde se ðām cnihtum dæt hī hyne ofslōgen mid heora writbredum and hine ofsticodon mid hira writȳrenum, Shrn. 117, 29.

-write, -writenness. v. wæter-write, tō-writenness.

writere, es; *m.* I. *a draughtsman, painter*. v. wrītan, II:—Lōca hū wlitigne monnan ic hæbbe ātæfred, swā unwlitig writere swā swā ic eom *pulchrum depinxi hominem pictor foedus*, Past. 65; Swt. 467, 19. II. *a writer, scribe, copyist*:—Wrītere *scriptor*, gewrit *scriptura*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 7: *antigrafus*, 61, 5. Wrȳtere *librarius, scriba*, 37, 12. Se wrītere (*scriptor*), gif hē ne dilegaþ dæt hē ær wrāt, ðeáh hē mǣfre mā nāuht ne wrīte, dæt bið ðeáh undilegod, dæt hē ær wrāt, Past. 54; Swt. 423, 32. Mīn tunge ys gelicost ðæs wrīteres fe̊þere ðe hraðost wrīt, Ps. Th. 44, 2. Oft gehwā gesihð fægre stafas āwritene, þonne heraþ hē ðone wrītere and ða stafas, and nāt hwæt hī mǣnaþ, Homl. Th. i. 186, 3. Wrītera strican *notariorum characteres*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 12. Wrīterum *antiquariis* (antiquariis describentibus, Ald. 79), Wrt. Voc. ii. 88, 16: 5, 40. Siððan mīn on Englisc Ælfrēd kyning āwende worda gehwelc, and mē his wrīterum sende sūð and nord; hēht him swelcra mā brengan bi ðære bisene, Past. pref.; Swt. 9, 14. Ðe læs ðe wē þurh gȳmeleāsum wrīterum geleahtrode beón, Homl. Th. ii. 2, 22. Þurh gȳmeleáse wrīteras, i. 8, 12: Ælfc. T. Grn. 24, 32. III. *a writer, author*:—Se gyt ōþ tō dæg, cwæþ se wrītere, lifigende is, Bd. 5, 18; S. 636, 11. Tō geāre, ðā Brihtferð wrītere dis āwrāt, Anglia viii. 327, 11. Ða wrīteras and ða ðe hī ymbe writon, Bt. 18, 3; Fox 66, 1. Gebyrede þurh ða heardsǣlþa ðara wrītera ðæt hī for heora slǣwþe forlēton unwriten ðara monna þeáwas and hiora dǣda, ðe foremǣroste wǣron, Fox 64, 33. IV. *a scribe* in the Biblical sense:—Esdras se wrītere āwrāt āne bōc, Ælfc. T. Grn. 10, 37. Rihtwīsnyss ðæra wrītera (*scribarum*), Mt. Kmbl. 5, 20. Folces wrīteras *scribas populi*, 2, 4. v. eald-, ge-, not-, stæf-, stǣr-, tīd-, un-, wyrd-wrītere.

wriþa, an; *m.* I. *a band, collar*:—Þeówan yfelwillendum wriþa and fótcopsas *servo malivolo tortura et compedes*, Scint. 190, 6. Mid wriþan treówenum gewriþen grundweall geīmbrunge nā byþ tōslopen *loramento ligneo conligatum fundamentum aedificii non dissolvitur*, 200, 8. Smeáþancollīce wriþan ł cnottan cræftelicum *sertaque mystica*, Germ. 389, 28. Hī becnyttōn ānne wriþan call onbūtan his swuran, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 608. II. *a ring*:—Ic gesleá ænne wriðan on his nosu *ponam circulum in naribus tuis* (2 Kings 19, 28), Homl. Th. i. 568, 33. Ic geseah in healle hring gyldenne (*a cup*) men sceáwian, . . . friþospēde bæd God gǣste sīnum se ðe wende wriþan, Exon. Th. 440, 19; Rä. 60, 5. v. beáh-, heals- (*where misprinted* -wiþa) wriþa; wriþen.

wriþan; *p.* wrāþ, *pl.* wriþon; *pp.* wriþen. I. *to twist, give a curved form to*:—Ic wrīðe *torqueo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 3; Zup. 155, 14. Wrīðene (cf. wriþa, II) wælhlencan, Elen. Kmbl. 47; El. 24. II. *to bind up, wrap round, bandage*:—Hē wrād (*alligavit*) his wunda, Lk. Skt. 10, 34. Ða de forbrocene wǣron, ða gē ne wriþon *quae fractae erant, eas non ligavistis*, L. Eccg. P. iii. 16; Th. ii. 202, 26. Ða wǣron monige ðe his mǣg wriðon, Beo. Th. 5957; B. 2982. Ða bebeád hē him ðæt hē ða tōlȳsdan gepēodnesse mīnre heáfudwunde gesette and wriþe *dissolutam mihi emieranti juncturam componere atque alligare jussit*, Bd. 5, 6; S. 620, 14. Hē weard wriþen ofer wunda, Exon. Th. 435, 27; Rä. 54, 7. III. *to bind* one thing to another:—Nim ða sylfan wyrt, lege on ðone naflan, and wrīð ðǣrtō swȳðe fæste, Lchdm. i. 82, 25. IV. *to bind, fetter*:—Oft wīf hine (*a dog*) wrīð, Exon. Th. 434, 3; Rä. 51, 5. Ic hine heardan clammum wriþan þōhte, Beo. Th. 1933; B. 964. [Of one wrase of þornes he wryþen hym one crune, Misc. 48, 383. Wrythyñ *idem quod* wrestyñ *torqueo*, wrythyñ or wrethyn *tortus, torsus*, Prompt. Parv. 534. Me dide cnotted streunges abuton here hæued and uurythen to ð it gæde to þe hærnes, Chr. 1137; Erl. 262, 6.

ȝe mote uaste heom wriðen mid strongen sælrapen, Laym. 17394. *O. H. Ger.* gi-rîdan *contorquere: Icel.* rîða *to twist, knit, wind.*] v. ā-, be-, ge-, oðer- (Lchdm. ii. 130, 10), tō-, un-wriþan.

wrîþan *to flourish.* v. wrîdan.

wrîþels *a bandage:*—Seaxclāð oððe wrǽd, wrîðels *fascia*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 39, 69.

wrîþen-hilt; *adj. Having a hilt bound round* ['In some specimens of swords the handles are wound round with gold wire,' Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 29]:—Ðæt sweord, īrena cyst, wreoþenhilt and wyrmfāh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1698.

wrîþian, wrîþung. v. wridian, un-wrîþung.

writ-hreód (?), es; *n. A reed for writing:*—Hreódwrit (writhreód ? cf. writ-īren) *calamus scribae*, Ps. Spl. C. 44, 2.

writian; *p.* ode. I. *to draw* a figure. v. wrītan, II:—Ðonne wercaþ hió of weaxe, wrītiaþ Fēnix, mētaþ Fēnix *they make waxen images of the Phenix, and drawings and paintings*, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 49. II. *to write, compose.* v. wrītan, IV a:—Wrītigaþ and singaþ onbūtan him ælc on his wīsan, Engl. Stud. viii. 478, 42. [*Icel.* rita ; *p.* rītaði.]

writing, e; *f. Writing:*—Wrītinge fyðer *calamus scribae*, Ps. Spl. 44, 2. v. on-writing.

writing-feþer, e; *f. A pen:*—Wrītingfeþere *calamus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 2.

writ-īren, es; *n. A style, an iron implement for writing:*—Hī hyne ofsticodon mid hira writyrenum, Shrn. 117, 30.

writ-seax, es; *n. A pen:*—Mið pinn ł writtseax *calamo*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 2, 17.

wrixend-līc; *adj. Mutual*, Greg. Dial. 2, 7.

wrixendlice; *adv. In turn, one after the other:*—Hī wrixendlice (*vicissim*) hine bǽdon, Bd. 4, 24; S. 598, 42. Ða wrixendlice (*vicissim*) on twā halfe gesewene wǽron, swā swā mid unmǽtnesse miceles stormes worpene beón, 5, 12; S. 627, 39. Wrixendlice *singillatim*, Ps. Surt. 32, 15.

wrixl, e; *f.* I. *change, alteration, vicissitude:*—Ðæt is wrǽclīc wrixl in wera life, þætte moncynnes Scyppend onfēng æt fǽmnan flǽsc, and sió weres friga wiht ne cūþe, Exon. Th. 26, 12; Cri. 416. God, ðū ðe gimetgaþ giscæfta wrixla (*rerum vices*), Rtl. 164, 12. II. where there is alternation, *alternation, exchange:*—Mid ðý hī dysse ungeslīgan wrixle (*hac infelici vicissitudine*, i. e. the passing from heat to cold and vice versa) þrǽste wǽron, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 2. III. where there is reciprocal action, *interchange:*—Ðǽr wæs heard plega, wælgāra wrixl, Cd. Th. 120, 5; Gen. 1990. IV. where one thing takes the place of another, *place, stead:*—Ðonne sculon hīe gadrian oðer ierfe on ðæs wrixle (wriexle, Hatt. MS.) ðe hē ǽr sealdon, Past. 45; Swt. 340, 18. Hæfdon hī mid him gehālgode tabulan on wīgbedes wrixle *habentes secum tabulam altaris vice dedicatam*, Bd. 5, 10; S. 624, 34. V. *a loan:*—Borge oððe wrixle *mutuo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 5. Wrixle *mutuum* (Lk. 6, 34), 74, 43. VI. *what is given in return, return, requital:*—Hē forgeald wyrsan wrixle wælhlem ðone; . . . hē him on heáfde helm gescær, Beo. Th. 5930; B. 2969. v. ge-wrixl.

wrixlan, wrixlian; *p.* ede. I. *to change, vary, alter:*—Is him ðæt heáfod hindan grēne, wrǽtlīce wrixleþ wurman geblonden (*the head shews shifting colours*), Exon. Th. 218, 13; Ph. 294. Ia. with dat. of that in which change is made:—Ic þurh mūþ sprece mongum reordum, wrencum singe, wrixle geneahhe heáfodwōþe (*I change my voice*; cf. the Latin riddle: Vox mea diversis variatur pulcra figuris), Exon. Th. 390, 16; Rä. 9, 2. Se fugel swinsaþ and singeþ swegle tógeánes . . . wrixleþ wōðcræfte beorhtan reorde *incipit illa saeri modulamina fundere cantus, et mira lucem voce ciere novam*, 206, 15; Ph. 127. Bleóm wrixleþ *changes colour*, Elen. Kmbl. 1515; El. 759. II. *to change, alternate:*—Ðās feówer tīman (*the seasons*) wrixliaþ wyð mancynne, Anglia viii. 312, 34. Wrixliende *alterna*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 56. Ða wrixliende on twā halfe gesewene wǽron worpene beón *vicissim hinc inde videbantur jactari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 39 note. III. of reciprocal, mutual action, *to exchange, deal:*—Hē cwæd, ðæt him tō micel æwisce wǽre ðæt hē swā emnlīce wrixleden (*that they should deal on equal terms;* the terms being that each side should return the captives, and then peace be maintained by each side), Ors. 4, 6; Swt. 178, 16. Wrixlindum *reciprocis*, uurixlende *reciprocatu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 119, 5, 13. IIIa. with dat. of what is exchanged, fig. of conversation, intercourse. v. IV a:—Wīgsmiþas sittaþ æt symble, wordum wrixlaþ, Exon. Th. 314, 18; Mōd. 16. Ðǽr hælefas wrixlaþ spræce, Runic pm. Kmbl. 343, 8; Rün. 19. Hý bēnan synt, ðæt hié wið ðé mōton wordum wrixlan *they beg that they may have interchange of words with thee*, Beo. Th. 737; B. 366: Exon. Th. 373, 29; Seel. 117. Wrixlian, Soul Kmbl. 226. Gleáwe men sceolon gieddum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 333, 14; Gn. Ex. 4. IV. *to lend:*—Wrixlan *mutuare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 10. Wrislan, 72, 18. IV a. with dat. of what is lent, fig. of words, *to speak:*—Secg eft ongan sīð Beówulfes snyttrum styrian, . . . wordum wrixlan, Beo. Th. 1752; B. 874. Lyt ic wēnde ðæt ic ǽfre secolde mūðléas sprecan, wordum wrixlan, Exon. Th. 472, 2: Rä. 61, 10. [Say me, . . . what wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget, Destr. Tr. 2061. Þai hade laisure þere likyng to say, and wrixle þere wit & þere wille shewe, 3120.] v. be- (Ps. Th. 43, 14), ge-wrixlan(-ian).

wrixlung, e; *f.* I. *change, alternation.* v. wrixlan, II. [Bi his clodes wrixlunge, nu red, nu hwit, him on hokerunge, O. E. Homl. i. 207, 3.] II. *a loan.* v. wrixlan, IV:—Wrixlung *mutuum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 3: 58, 60. v. ge-wrixlung.

wrocen, e; *f.* ?:—Of ðæm byrcelse on wrocene; andlang wrocene in Uppinghǽma genǽre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 124, 13. Be eástan wrocena stybbe; ðæt swā tō wrocena stybbe, v. 297, 26.

wróht, e; *f.:* es; *m.* I. *accusation:*—Wróht *accusatio* (*ex-*, MS.), Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 15. Wróhte *insimulatio*, 44, 74. *Hic susurro* ðes rūnere oððe wróht, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 217, 3. Leásere wróhte *strophosae accusationis*, Hpt. Gl. 505, 55. Wróhte *insimulatione, accusatione*, 517, 55. Uurōctae, uurōchtae, Txts. 70, 524. Mid micelre wróhte hine wrégende, Homl. Th. ii. 250. 10. Hwylce wróhte (*accusationem*) bringe gé ongeán ðysne man? Jn. Skt. 18, 29. Mid leásum wróhtum beswicene *falsis criminationibus seducti*, Scint. 136, 11. Ða werian gástas wróhta onsægdon *sequuntur accusationes malignorum spirituum*, Bd. 3, 19; S. 548, 35. II. *a false accusation, slander, calumny.* v. wróht-bora. II:—Heó (*the Egyptians*) his (*Joseph's*) mǽgwinum mordor fremedon, wróht berēnedon (cf. Ex. 1, 9–11), . . . mānum treówum woldon hié ðæt feorhleán fācne gyldan, Cd. Th. 187, 6; Exod. 147. Huscworde ongan þurh inwitþancum ealdorsacerd herme hyspan, wróht webbode; hē on gewitte oncneów, ðæt wē sōðfæstes swaðe folgodon, Andr. Kmbl. 1343; An. 672. Gē inwitþancum wróht webbedon, Elen. Kmbl. 617; El. 309. Ne beó nǽnig man bregda tō full, ne inwit tō leóf, ne wróhtas tō webgenne, ne searo tō rēnigenne, Blickl. Homl. 109, 29. III. *what is an occasion for accusation, fault, crime, offence:*—Wæg heora wróht bið him *via illorum scandalum ipsis*, Ps. Spl. T. 48, 13. Wróhtes wyrhtan (*the devil*), fyrnsynna fruman, Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Hē gewrégde his bróðru tō hira fæder ðære mǽstan wróhte *accusavit fratres suos apud patrem crimine*, Gen. 37, 2. Gangende on eallum his bebodum būtan wróhte (*sine quarela*), Lk. Skt. 1, 6. Ðone wróht *abominationem*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Kush. 13, 14. Ðū wróhte onstealdest, Cd. Th. 56, 12; Gen. 911: 57, 22; Gen. 932. Hwæt sceal ic mā rīman ýfel endeleás? Ic eall gebær wráþe wróhtas geond werþeóde, Ða ðe gewurdon from fruman worulde, Exon. Th. 272, 30; Jul. 507. IV. *a quarrel, strife:*—Wearð micel ungeþwǽrnes, . . . swā nān mon nyste hwonon sió wróht com, Ors. 6, 4; Swt. 260, 21. Wǽron ðā gesōme ða ðe hwegu būan, wróht wæs āsprungen, Cd. Th. 6, 4; Gen. 83: 114, 12; Gen. 1903. Wæs wróht gemǽne, herenīð hearda, Beo. Th. 4938; B. 2473: 5819; B. 2913: 4564; B. 2287: Exon. Th. 125, 30; Gū. 362. Tō ðæm sǽde ðære wróhte *ad seminanda jurgia*, Past. 47; Swt. 358, 3. Bið ðæt deófol on wróhte onlīcnisse; . . . bið se Pater Noster on sibbe onlīcnisse, Salm. Kmbl. p. 146, 20. Ðū worhtest wróhte betwuh ðé and ðīnre módor suna ōðrum *adversus filium matris tuae ponebas scandalum*, Ps. Th. 49, 21. Sume ic geteáh tō geflīte, . . . ic him byrlade wróht of wége, Exon. Th. 271, 24; Jul. 487. Hī wróht āhōfan, heardne heresīþ, 317, 2; Mōd. 59. Hé in wuldre wróhte onstalde, Cd. Th. 287, 19; Sat. 369. Mars macode ǽfre gewinn and wróhte, Wulfst. 106, 25. Ða ðe wróhte sāwaþ *seminantes jurgia*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 14, 22. V. *cause of complaint, injury, hurt:*—Næs hyra wlite gewemmed, ne nǽnig wróht on hrægle, Cd. Th. 243, 17; Dan. 437. Ne bið him on ðām wícum wiht tō sorge, wróht ne wēþel ne gewindagas, Exon. Th. 238, 30; Ph. 612. Rǽhton wide geond werþeóda wróhtes telgan, hrinon hearmtānas hearde dríhta bearnum, Cd. Th. 61, 3; Gen. 991. Ðū woldest lādlīce þurh ðæt wīf on mē wróhte ālecgean, ormǽte ýfel, 162, 21; Gen. 2684. [*O. Sax.* wróht *strife*. Cf. *Goth.* wrôhs *accusation: Icel.* rōg *slander*; poet. *strife.*]

wróht-berend, es; *m. An accuser:*—Wróhtberend *excussor, accusator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 14. Bearn wróhtberendra (wróhtberendra, Ps. Lamb.) *filii excussorum*, Ps. Spl. M. 126, 5.

wróht-bora, an; *m.* I. *an accuser, informer.* v. wróht, I:—Wróhtbora *delator*, Wrt. Voc. i. 49, 19. Ðonne wróhtbora (*the devil*) in folc Godes forð onsendeþ biterne strǽl, Exon. Th. 47, 31; Cri. 763. II. *one who brings false accusations, a malicious person.* v. wróht, II:—Wróhtbora *factiosa* (cf. ða fǽcnan *factiosam*, 77, 46), *falsa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 68. [Cf. *Icel.* rōg-beri *a slanderer.*]

wróht-dropa, an; *m. A drop which brings strife* (v. wróht, IV) or *crime* (v. wróht, III):—Wearð fǽhþo fyra cynne, siþþan swealg eorðe Abeles blōde, . . . of ðam wróhtdropan wíde gesprungon, micel mān (mon, MS.) ældum, monegum þeódum bealoblonden nīþ, Exon. Th. 345, 26; Gn. Ex. 196.

wróht-georn; *adj. Quarrelsome, contentious, eager for strife.* v. wróht, IV:—On ōðre wīsan sint tō monianne ða wróhtgeornan, on ōðre ða gesibsuman. . . . Hē be ðæm wróhtgeornan secgean wolde *quomodo admonendi qui jurgia serunt, et pacifici. . . . Quem seminantem jurgia dicere voluit*, Past. 47; Swt. 357, 12, 23. [Cf. *Icel.* rōg-girni *a disposition to slander.*]

wróht-getíme, es; *n. A series of crimes* (? Cf. teám, getýme):—

Hæfdon hié wróhtgetéme wið God gesomnod *they had heaped up crimes against God*, Cd. Th. 3, 34; Gen. 45.

wróht-hangra (?) :—On wróhthangran; of wróhthangran, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 120, 12.

wrohtian (?) :—Hé sié bedráf, ðǽr ðe heó wrohtaþ (frohtaþ = forhtaþ? *the Latin has:* Mare formidat, 210, 90) dæges and nihtes, Homl. Ass. 173, 105.

wróht-lác, es ; *n.* (?) *Calumny, slander* :—Unrihtlíce mǽst ǽlc óþerne ǽftan heáweþ mid scandlícan onscytan and mid wróhtlácan, Wulfst. 160, 5 note.

wróht-sáwere, es ; *m. A sower of strife* :—Gehíren ða wróhtsáweras (*jurgiorum seminatores*) hwæt áwriten is on ðæm godspelle : ‘Éadige beóð ða gesibsuman,’ Past. 47 ; Swt. 359, 9, 18.

wróht-scipe, es ; *m. Crime* :—Hí sóhton weras tó weorce (*the building of Babel*) and tó wróhtscípe, Cd. Th. 100, 31 ; Gen. 1672.

wróht-smiþ, es ; *m. A worker of crime, a criminal* : —Wróhtsmiðas (*evil spirits*), Exon. Th. 156, 19 ; Gú. 877. Ðæt dú mé ne gescyrige mid scyldhetum, werigum wróhtsmiðum (*the cannibal Mermedonians*), on ðone wyrrestan deáð ofer eorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 171 ; An. 86.

wróht-spitol ; *adj. Slanderous* :—Wróhtspitel *susurio*, Txts. 99, 1943.

wróht-stafas ; *pl. m. Accusations* :—Ic eom fáh and freóndleás, gén ic findan ne can þurh wróhtstafas widercyr wið ðam *I am proscribed and friendless ; still I can by accusations* (cf. vv. 1813–1830, where the devil complains of unfair treatment (nis ðæt fæger sið)) *devise no resistance to my fate ;* i. e. *complaints are useless*, Elen. Kmbl. 1848 ; El. 926.

wrong. v. wrang.

wrót *a snout, trunk* :—Wrót *bruncus* (in a list ‘de suibus’), Wrt. Voc. i. 286, 54 : ii. 11, 47 : 102, 23 : 127, 27. Ylpes bile *vel* wrót *promuscida*, i. 22, 45. [Mi drivil druith, and mi wrot wet, Rel. Ant. ii. 210, 29.]

wrótan ; *p.* wreót *To turn up with the snout, root up* :—Wrótu *subigo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 64. Ic wróte *subigo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 6 ; Zup. 176, 12. Hine útan of wuda eoferas wróton *exterminavit eam (vineam) aper de sylva*, Ps. Th. 79, 13. Swín on bócwuda wrótende, Exon. Th. 428, 12 ; Rä. 41, 107. [Swin þe uulieð and wroteð and sneuieð, O. E. Homl. ii. 37. 25. Þat wilde swin þat wroteð ȝeond þan grouen, Laym. 469. Schullen wormes wroten (*verrunt*) on the skin, Rel. Ant. ii. 216, 18. As a sowe wroteth in everich ordure, Chauc. Pers. T. A were . . . ȝowre walles with to wrote, Min. 19, 32. Wrotyñ as swyne *verror*, Prompt. Parv. 534. *O. H. Ger.* ruozan (*used of the action of the plough*) : *Icel.* róta *to root up*, as swine.]

wude-. v. wudu-.

wudere, wudi[g]ere, es ; *m. A bearer of wood* :—Wuderas *calones* (the passage is : Ejusdem militiae calones et clientes cum lixarum coetibus ad inferiorem gradum pertinentes, Ald. 13. In another gloss on the same passage is the note : Calones sunt qui ligna militibus portant, Hpt. Gl. 427, 4), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 72 : 17, 73. Wudu *silva*, wudieras *calones*, i. 33, 55. Wudigeras, 39, 54. v. wudian.

wuderian. v. wederian.

wudian ; *p.* ode *To cut wood* :—Gelamp on Móyses dagum ðæt Móyses fór þurh ánne wudu mid his werode. Ða gesáwan hié ænne ceorl, hwǽr hé stód and wudede him, Wulfst. 220, 11, 15. Hé him bebeád ðæt hí bǽron wæter tó ðæs folces neóde and wudedon him simble *decrevit eos esse in ministerio cuncti populi, caedentes ligna et aquas comportantes*, Jos. 9, 27. Me mæcg on sumera wudian, Anglia ix. 261, 11. v. wudere, wudung.

wudi[g]ere, wudi[g]ung. v. wudere, wudung.

wudig ; *adj. Woody, full of woods* or *trees* :—Waldend scóp wudige móras, Exon. Th. 193, 12 ; Az. 120.

wudiht ; *adj. Full of woods* or *trees* :—Wudihtes *silvosi*, Germ. 402, 72.

wudu (-o), widu, wiodu ; *gen.* wuda, wudes ; *dat.* wuda, wudu (-o), wyda ; *acc.* wudu, wuda ; *pl.* wuda, wudas ; *m.* I. *wood*, (1) *the substance of growing trees* :—Hú ne miht dú gesíon ðæt ǽlc wyrt and ǽlc wudu (-a, *v. l.*) (*eum herbas atque arbores intuearis*), wile weaxan on ðæm lande sélost, ðe him betst geríst. . . . Sumra wyrta oððe sumes wuda eard bíþ on dúnum. . . . Nim swá wudu (-a, *v. l.*) swá wyrt, of ðære stówe ðe his eard bíþ on tó weaxanne, and sette on uncynde stówe him, ðonne ne gegréwþ hit ðǽr náuht, for ðam ǽlces landes gecynd is, ðæt hit him gelíce wyrta and gelícne wudu týdrige, Bt. 34, 10 ; Fox 148, 19–29. Ðæt treów waes on wynne, wudu weaxende, Exon. Th. 435, 19 ; Rä. 54, 3. (1 a) *a tree* :—Wudu mót him weaxan, tánum lǽdan, Exon. Th. 458, 21 ; Hy. 4, 104. Þeáh ðú hwilene bóh býge wið eorðan, hé bíd upweardes, swá ðú ánforlætest widu on willan, Met. 13, 55. Hé ðás foldan ásíow sǽda monegum wuda and wyrta (cf. treówa and wyrta, Bt. 33, 4 ; Fox 132, 27), 20, 251. Smicere on gearwum, wudum and wyrtum cymeþ wlitig scríþan on tún Maius, Menol. Fox 151 ; Men. 77. (2) (*hewn*) *wood, the material obtained from trees* :—Dríge wudu *ligna*, Wrt. Voc. i. 80, 31. Ic eom wyrslícre ðonne ðes wudu fúla, Exon. Th. 424, 33 ; Rä. 41, 48. Hér ys wudu (*ligna*) and fýr, Gen. 22, 7. Be wuda onfenge bútan leáfe, L. In. 44 ; Th. i. 130, 1. Wuda and wætres nyttaþ, ðonne him biþ wíc álýfed, Exon. Th. 340, 12 ; Gen. Ex. 110. Ↄ. fódra uuido, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 11. Hé hí bewæg mid wuda útan and forberende mid fýre, Bt. 39, 4 ; Fox 216, 25. Ic on wuda stonde, Exon. Th. 496, 14 ; Rä. 85, 14. Hét ic, of ðæm wudo ðe ðær gefylled wæs, ðæt mon fýr onælde, Nar. 12, 28. Hé hét Isaac beran ðone wudu (*ligna*), Gen. 22, 6 : Cd. Th. 174, 31 ; Gen. 2886 : 231, 10 ; Dan. 245. Wé heáwaþ ðone wudu *ligna succidimus*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 167, 6. Se ðe ðone wuda (wudu, Cott. MSS.) hiéwð *qui ligna percutit*, 167, 15. (2 a) *wood* which forms something, *something made of wood* :—Wudu (*a ship*) wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601 ; B. 298 : Exon. Th. 384, 8 ; Rä. 4, 24. Secgan hú se wudu (*a sheathe*) hátte, 437, 32 ; Rä. 50, 16 : (*a loom*), 438, 10 ; Rä. 57, 5. Líþendum wuda (*a ship*), 392, 9 ; Rä. 11, 5. Wudu bundenne, Beo. Th. 438 ; B. 216 : 3842 ; B. 1919. Lætaþ hildebord hér onbídan, wudu (*spears*), wælsceaftas, 801 ; B. 398. Wido (*part of a loom*), Exon. Th. 438, 4 ; Rä. 57, 2. ¶ used of the cross. Cf. beám, treów :—Ongan sprecan wudu sélesta : ‘Ic wæs áheáwen holtes on ende,’ Rood Kmbl. 54 ; Kr. 27. II. *wood, forest* :—Wudu *silva*, Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 55. (1) in a generic or collective sense, *wood, the wood, woods* :—Hé mihte hearpian ðæt se wudu (-a, *v. l.*) wagode and ða stanas hí styredon, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 166, 32. Wudu (cf. se weald, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 20) eallum oncwyð, Met. 13, 50. Ne reccaþ hí ðæra metta, gif hí ðæs wuda benugon, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 19. Wildeór wuda *bestiae sylvae*, Ps. Spl. 103, 21. On feldum wudes *in campis sylvae*, 131, 6. Wæstmas wudes (cf. treówa, Bt. 15 ; Fox 48, 9) and wyrta, Met. 8, 20. Eofor of wuda *aper de sylva*, Ps. Spl. Th. 79, 14 : Ps. Th. 67, 27. Hí dearfendum life on wuda (*in silvis*) and on heán clífum wunedon, Bd. 1, 15 : S. 484, 8. Gif hí on ðam wuda weorþaþ, Bt. 25 ; Fox 88, 16. Hé teáh tó wuda, 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 7 : Met. 19, 5, 18 : Coll. Monast. Th. 26, 3. Stów mid wuda (*silvis*) ymbseald, Bd. 4, 13 ; S. 582, 22. Ða myneteras ðe inne wuda wyrcaþ, L. Eth. iii. 16 ; Th. i. 298, 13. On wudu *in sylva*, Ps. Th. 73, 5 : *saltu*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 35. Greát beám on wyda (wuda, *v. l.*), Bt. 38, 2 ; Fox 198, 9. Nóht elles bútan ða wéstan feldas and wudu and dúna, Nar. 20, 10. Fæsten Crēc., wudu Egipta, Salm. Kmbl. 387 ; Sal. 193 : Exon. Th. 381, 9 ; Rä. 2, 8 : Ps. Th. 82, 10. Fýr ðe bærnð wuda (*sylvani*), Ps. Spl. 82, 13. (2) *a wood* :—Hé hét lǽdan hí on ðone wudu ; se wæs genemned *silua nigra*, se swearta wudu, Shrn. 89, 10 : Exon. Th. 200, 8 ; Ph. 37 : Beo. Th. 2732 ; B. 1364. Be wuda bærnette. Gif mon ódres wudu bærneþ oþþe heáweþ, L. In. 12 ; Th. i. 70, 3. Of ðæs wuda midle, Exon. Th. 202, 6 ; Ph. 65. Anlanges wudes, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 172, 33. Ðis is ðæs wudes gemǽre . . . tó ðæs wudes efese, 389, 22, 27. Wudæs, vi. 33, 31. Bútan dem wioda, ii. 66, 23 : Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 9. Wiada, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 64, 29. Wuda, iii. 390, 4. Ðonne mon beám on wuda forbærne. . . . Gif mon ǽfelle on wuda wel monega treówa, L. In. 43 ; Th. i. 128, 17, 20. Hé rǽsde intó ðam wudu, Homl. Sk:. ii. 30, 31. Of dam wudu, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 390, 1. Wæs hé eall mid wudu (*silva*) beweaxen, Nar. 12, 8. Of ðæm wudo, 21, 19. Hét ic ceorfan ða bearwas and ðone wudu fyllan *jubeo cedi nemus*, 12, 19. On þicne wudu, Bt. 35, 5 ; Fox 164, 13. Gif feorcund man bútan wege geond wudu gonge, L. In. 20 ; Th. i. 116, 1 : Byrit. Th. 137, 29 ; By. 193 : Beo. Th. 2836 ; B. 1416. Durh ðane wioda, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 202, 10. On ðone wuda ; ofer ðone wuda, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 317, 29. Hé hearpode ðæt ða wudas bifodon, and ða eá stódon *silvas currere mobiles, amnes stare coëgerat*, Bt. 35, 6 ; Fox 168, 8. Ealra wuda wildeór *omnes ferae silvarum*, Ps. Th. Spl. Surt. 49, 11. Ealle treówa wuda *omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Spl. Surt. 95, 12. On wudum *in sylvis*, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. Betwyx ðám twám wudan, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 218, 25. Geond wudas and feldas, Homl. Th. ii. 188, 14. Wuda *silvas*, Ps. Surt. 82, 15. ¶ in several instances of compounds with *wudu* it may be rendered by *wild* ; e. g. wudu-bucca, -cerfille, -hunig, -rose. [*O. H. Ger.* witu *lignum* : *Icel.* viðr *wood* ; *a tree* ; *a wood.*] v. ác-, bǽl-, bóc-, bord-, brémber-, brím-, camp-, flóð-, furh-, gamen-, gár-, heal-, holm-, holt-, mægen-, sǽ-, sund-, þræc-wudu. The word occurs in many local names, v. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index.

wudu-ælfen[n], -elfen[n], e ; *f. A wood-elf, wood-nymph* :—Wudu-elfen *dryades*, Wrt. Voc. i. 60, 15. Wudueálfenne *oreades*, ii. 65, 44.

wudu-æppel, es ; *n. A wild apple, crab* :— Gesódene wudueæpla, Lchdm. ii. 190, 14.

wudu-bǽre ; *adj. Woody* ; silvestris :—Wudubǽre gerda *vimina silvestria*, Hpt. Gl. 449, 7.

wudu-bærnet[t], es ; *n. Burning trees in a wood* : — Be wudubærnette. Ðonne mon beám on wuda forbærne, L. In. 43 ; Th. i. 128, 16.

wudu-bát, es ; *m. A wooden ship* :—Hwá mé on wudubáte ferede ofer flóðas, Andr. Kmbl. 1810 ; An. 907.

wudu-beám, es ; *m. A forest tree* :—Wudubeám wlitig, wyrtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 18 ; Dan. 499. Wyrtruman ðæs wudubeámes, 248, 21 ; Dan. 516 : Exon. Th. 328, 27 ; Vy. 24. Ða wudubeámas wagedon and swégdon, Dóm. L. 7. Wudubeáma wlite, Exon. Th. 202, 25 ; Ph.

75. Wudubcáma helm, 496, 2; Rä. 85, 8. Wudubeámum, 277, 6; Jul. 576.

wudu-bearu (-o), wes; *m. A grove of trees, a wood:*—Wudubearwes weard (*the Phenix*), Exon. Th. 208, 7; Ph. 152. On wudubearwe (cf. on holtwuda, l. 16), 209, 11; Ph. 169. Æt treów, ðe wexeþ on ðam wudubearwe, Wulfst. 262, 6. Wærun wudubearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12: Exon. Th. 191, 5: Az. 83. On feldum, and on mædum, and on wudubearwum, and on sealtum merscum, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 350, 7. Ða wudubearwas *nemora*, Nar. 22, 15. Drihten sende ceferas, ða ádilegedan ealle wudebeorwas, Wulfst. 221, 17.

wudu-bend *wood-bine:*—Wudubend. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe man *capparis* and ðþrum naman wudubend hátaþ, Lchdm. i. 302, 11. Wuduhunig dæt wæxeþ on wudebendum, Mk. Skt. Kush. 1, 6. v. wudu-bind, *and* cf. wiþo-bend.

wudu-bil[l], es; *n. A wood-bill:*—Wudubil (uuidu-) *falcis*, Txts. 63, 834: *falcastrum*, 836: Wrt. Voc. ii. 35, 1, 5. Uudubil *falcastrum*, *ferramentum curvum a similitudine falcis vocatum*, 146, 82.

wudu-bind, es; *m.:* -bínde, an; *f.:* -bindele, an; *f. Woodbine:*—Uuidubindae *volvola*, *herba similis hederae*, *quae vitibus et frugibus circumdari solet*, Txts. 104, 1059: *viburna*, 106, 1082. Wudubind *hedera nigra*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 51. Wudebinde, i. 32, 22. Weodubinde *viticella*, 69, 10. Uudubinde, uudubindlae, uuidubindlae *involuco*, Txts. 71, 1116. Wudubindes leáf, Lchdm. ii. 34, 26: 306, 24: 326, 11. Wudubindan leáf, iii. 14, 2: 30, 8. Wuduhunig dæt wæxes on wudubinde, Mk. Skt. Lind. i. 6. [*Mater silva* chevefoil, wudebinde, Wrt. Voc. i. 140, 19. *Caprifolium* wodebinde, Wülck. Gl. 570, 31. Woodebynde *caprifolium*, *viticella*, Prompt. Parv. 531.] v. wudu-bend, *and* cf. wiþo-winde.

wudu-binde, an; *f. A bundle of wood:*—Uuidubinde *lignarium* (lignarium *bois à brûler*, Migne), Txts. 35, 18.

wudu-blǽd, e; *f. A forest fruit:*—Steám swéttra swæcca gehwylcum, wyrta blóstmum and wudublédum, Exon. Th. 358, 18; Pa. 47. Hé somnaþ wyrta wynsume and wudublæda *colligit succos et odores divite silva*, 211, 8; Ph. 194.

wudu-bora (?), an; *m. One who carries wood for fuel:*—Wudubior (-bora?) *calo militum*, Hpt. Gl. 427, 7. v. wudere.

wudu-bucca, an; *m. A wild goat:*—Firgiibucca, ðæt ys wudubucca, Lchdm. i. 348, 2. Wudubuccan gealla, 348, 6. v. wudu-gát.

wudu-cerfille, an; *f. Wild chervil:*—Wuducerfille *brassica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 4. Wuducerefille *brassica sylvatica*, 68, 74. Wuducerfille *pastinace*, 19. Wuducarfille *speragus*, 46. Wuduceruille. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe man *sparagi agrestis*, and ðórum naman wuducerfillu nemneþ. Lchdm. i. 188, 19–22. Nim cerfillan and wuducerfillan, ii. 152, 15: 268, 14. v. wudu-fille.

wudu-cocc, es; *m. A woodcock:*—Wudecocc *aceta*, Wrt. Voc. i. 29, 52. Wuducoc *acega*, 280, 3. Wudecocc, Hpt. 33, 240, 28. [In later English the word translates several Latin words: *castrimargus*, Wülck. Gl. 571, 17: 625, 2: 701, 38: 762, 2: *gallus sylvestris*, 625, 3: *fornix*, 639, 36: *ornu*, 639, 37: *castrimargus*, *gallus sylvestris*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-croft, es; *m. A croft with trees on it* (?):—On wudecrofte; of ðam crofte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 376, 7.

wudu-culfre, an; *f. A wood-pigeon:*—Wuduculfre *palumba*, Wrt. Voc. i. 77, 21: *palumbes*, 62, 27. Wuduculfre *palumbus*, 29, 26.

wudu-cunelle, an; *f. Wild thyme:*—Wuducunille, Lchdm. ii. 96, 22. Wuducunellan, 320, 14.

wudu-cyn[n], es; *n. A kind of wood:*—Wuducynn ł wyrtcynn *nardi pistici*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3.

wudu-docce, an; *f. Sorrel:*—Wududocce. Genim ðás wyrte ðe man *lapatium*, and ðórum naman wududocce nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 215.

wudu-fæsten[n], es; *n.* **I.** *a place rendered secure by woods, a wood as a place of security:*—Dær gewexen is wudufæstern micel *there has grown a great wood which affords shelter*, Cod. Dip. B. ii. 376, 4. Hé gewícode ðær ðær hé níehst rýmet hæfde for wudufæstenne *he pitched his camp in the nearest spot allowed by the woods*, Chr. 894; Erl. 90, 9. Ða flugon ða Bryt-Walas tó ðam wudufærstenum (cp. silvis sese obdidere, Bd. 1, 2), pref.; Erl. 5, 12. **II.** *a place of security built of wood:*—Sceal fæsl wesan cwiclifigendra cynna gehwylces on dæt wudufæsten (*Noah's ark*) geláded, Cd. Th. 79, 16; Gen. 1312.

wudu-feld, a, es; *m. A field of the wood:*—On wudufeldum *in campis silvae*, Ps. Th. 131, 6.

wudu-feoh; *gen.* -fcós; *n. A wood-tax, tax on forests:*—Wudefeoh *lucar* (vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur, Du Cange), Lchdm. i. lxiii, 2. Cf. land-feoh.

wudu-fille, an; *f. Wild chervil:*—Wudufille, Lchdm. iii. 24, 7. Nim wudufillan, ii. 312, 14: 340, 2. Wudafillan, 4, 27. Ða reádan wudufillan (*sparagia agrestis*), 50, 1. v. wudu-cerfille.

wudu-fín, e; *f. A heap of wood:*—Wudufín *strues*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 27; Zup. 53, 5. Wudefine, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 53. Wudufine *strue*, *congerie*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* witu-fina *strues*.]

wudu-fugel, es; *m. A bird of the woods:*—Wudufuglas, ðeáh hí beón wel átemede, gif hí on ðam wuda weorþaþ, hí forséoð heora láreówas, and wuniaþ on heora gecynde, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 15: Met. 13, 35.

wudu-gát, e; *f. A wild goat:*—Wudugáte geallan, Lchdm. i. 348, 13, 18. v. wudu-bucca.

wudu-gehæg, es; *n. An enclosed wood* (?):—Of ðam hwítan stoccæ þurh dæt wudugehæg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 1.

wudu-hana, an; *m. A woodcock:*—Uuduhona *pantigatum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 116, 56.

wudu-heáwere, es; *m. A hewer of wood, woodcutter:*—Búton wudu-heáwerum *exceptis lignorum caesoribus*, Deut. 29, 11.

wudu-herpaþ, es; *m. A public road through a wood:*—On ðone wuduherpaþ, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 213, 2.

wudu-holt, es; *m. A grove:*—Dær is se fægere wuduholt ðe is on bócum gehátен *Radians saltus*, Engl. Stud. viii. 477, 12. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlíc *solis nemus, et consitus arbore multa lucus*, Exon. Th. 200, 1; Ph. 34. Wuduholtum, 223, 20; Ph. 362.

wudu-hunig, es; *n. Wild honey:*—Wuduhunig *mel silvestre*, Mt. Kmbl. 3, 4. Wudehunig, Homl. Th. i. 352, 7. Be wyrtum and be wuduhunige, Blickl. Homl. 167, 36. Wuduhunig hé æt, Mk. Skt. 1, 6.

wudu-lád, e; *f. Carting wood:*—Æt wudulade wǽntreów, L. R. S. 20; Th. i. 440, 27.

wudu-léas, we; *f. Forest pasture:*—Seó útlæs and seó wudulæs mid ðórum mannum gemǽne, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 214, 22. Wæs tiolo micel sprǽc ymb wuduléswe tó Súdtúne; waldon ða swángerétan ða léswe forður gedrífan and ðone wudu gejiogan ðon hit aldgerylto wéron, i. 278, 32.

wudu-land, es; *n. Wood-land, forest-land, forest:*—Ægder ge etelond ge eyrdlond ge eác wudoland, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 95, 14. Dæt wudaeland, ðæ mín fæder geúþæ, iii. 273, 27. Him wǽre fornéh eall dæt wudulond on gereáfad . . . dæt Ædelbald cyning gesealde tó mæstlonde and tó wudulonde, v. 140, 17. Feldlondes and wudulandes, iii. 262, 19: vi. 219, 5. Hí hine geond ealle eorðan sóhton, ge on dúnlandum ge on wudalandum, Ap. Th. 7, 14. [Þa wilde bær i þon wodelonde, Laym. 1699.]

wudu-leáctric, es; *m. Wild lettuce:*—Wuduléctric. Ðeós wyrt ðe man *lactucam sylvaticam*, and ðórum naman wuduléctric nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 128, 6–8. Wudulehtric, iii. 2, 21.

wudu-líc; *adj.* **I.** *of a wood:*—Wudulíc *siluester*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 18; Zup. 44, 16. Wudelicra treówa *arborum silvestrium*, Hpt. Gl. 419, 42. **II.** *wild:*—Wudulíce oððe wilde *agrestes*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 4, 60.

wudu-mǽd. v. mǽd.

wudu-mær *echo:*—Wudumer (uuydu-) *echo*, Txts. 59, 715. Wudumær, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 1: 70, 7 (windu-, MS.). v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 452, 1412 (Stallybrass' Trans.).

wudu-merce, es; *m. Wood-marche:*—Wudumerce *apis sylvatica*, Wrt. Voc. i. 67, 29. Wudemerce *apiaster*, 31, 9. Genim wudumerce, Lchdm. ii. 22, 16: 66, 18: 326, 9. [Wudemerch *saniculum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 139, 6.]

wudung, e; *f.* **I.** *cutting wood:*—Ða hǽfdenan on heora ðeówte leofodon tó wudunge and tó wæteronge, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 29. **II.** as a technical term referring to the right of cutting timber in a wood:—Ðis is seó wudung ðe ðærtó gebyreþ, ælce geáre fiftig fóðra and án hund ðæs cinges ácholte, and húsbót, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. 243, 11. Seó wudung on gemǽnan gráfe tó Þorudúne, iii. 403, 9. Uuidigung, uuidiung, Cod. Dip. B. i. 344, 13, 17. v. wudian.

wudu-rǽden[n], e; *f. Woodcutting, right of cutting timber in a wood:*—Ánan esne gebyreþ tó metsunge .xii. pund gódes cornes, and wudurǽden be landside (*the amount of wood that he may cut is to be determined by local custom*), L. R. S. 8; Th. i. 436, 27. Twá hund swína mæsten and wudurǽden loca hwæs man beþurfe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 20, 5. An ic twéga wǽna gang tó wudurédenne, vi. 36, 16. Heó hæbbe ða wudurǽddenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brúcaþ, and éc ic hire léte tó dæt ceorla gráf, ii. 100, 14.

wudu-rêc, es; *m. The smoke from burning wood:*—Wudurêc ástáh sweart, Beo. Th. 6280; B. 3144.

wudu-rima, an; *m. The edge of a wood:*—West be wudurimam, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 34, 15. [To mine lauerde i þon woderime, þer he under rise lid, Laym. 739.]

wudu-rofe, -rife (cf. Jamieson's Dict. *wood-rip*), an; *f. Woodruff:*—Wuderofe *astula regia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 31. Wudurofe. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw de man *astula regia*, and ðórum naman wudurofe nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 132, 6–9. Wuduhrofe. Genim ðysse wyrte wyrttruman de Grécas *malochin agria*, and Rómáne *astula regia* nemnaþ, and eác Ængle wudurofe hátaþ, 156, 8–11. Wel wudurofan, ii. 54, 2: 108, 19: 324, 13. Wudurifan, 64, 5.

wudu-rose, an; *f. Wild rose:*—Genim wudurosan, Lchdm. ii. 90, 16.

wudu-snite, an; *f. The name of some bird:*—Uudusnite *cardiolus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 103, 46. Wudusnite, 14, 9. v. snite.

wudu-telga, an ; *m. A branch of a tree* :—Ne foldan stân, ne wudu-telga, Salm. Kmbl. 844 ; Sal. 421.

wudu-þistel, es ; *m. Wood-thistle* :—Wuduþistel. Þeós wyrt de man *carduum sylvaticum*, and ðôrum naman wuduðistel nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 224, 11 : iii. 28, 21. Wuduþistles ðone grênan meark de biþ on ðam heáfde, ii. 358, 1.

wudu-treów, es ; *n. A tree of the woods, a forest tree* :—Nân man ne môt his ælmessan behâtan tô wylle ne tô wydetreówe, Wulfst. 303, 18. Wrætlic wudutreów, Exon. Th. 437, 5 ; Rä. 56, 3. Dæt man weordige æniges cynnes wudutreówa, L. C. S. 5 ; Th. i. 378, 20. Wudutreówu, Wulfst. 40, 15.

wudu-wâsa, an ; *m. A satyr, a faun* :—*Satiri*, vel *fauni*, vel *celini*, vel *fauni ficarii* unfæle men, wudewâsan, unfæle wihtu, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 20. *Satyri* vel *fauni* unfæle men, *ficarii* vel *invii* wudewâsan, 60, 23–24. Wudewâsan *faunos*, Germ. 394, 242. [Sumwhyle wyth wodwos he werre, þat woned in þe knarre, Gaw. 721. A vestoure wrost full of wodwose, and oþer wild bestis, Alex. (Skt.) 1540. Wodewese, wodewose *silvanus*, *satirus*, Prompt. Parv. 531, and see note. A wodewose *silvanus*, Wilck. Gl. 612, 2. Wright, in a note to the second of the passages cited above from the Vocabularies, quotes from Withal's *Dictionarie* (ed. 1608) 'a woodwose *satyrus*.']

wudu-weald, es ; *m. High ground covered with wood, a wooded height* :—On wuduwealdum *in saltibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 71.

wudu-weard, es ; *m. A wood-keeper, forester* :—Be wuduwearde. Wuduwearde gebyreþ ælc windfylled treów, L. R. S. 19 ; Th. i. 440, 9. [The wodeward *le verder*, Wrt. Voc. i. 164. The wodeward waiteth us wo that loketh under rys, P. S. 149, 17. Wodewarde or walkare in a wode for kepynge *lucarius*, Prompt. Parv. 531.]

wudu-weaxe, an : -weax, es ; *n. Wood waxen, wood wex* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names) ; genista tinctoria :—Wuduuuinde, wi[d]windae *volvola*, Txts. 107, 2158. Uuduuuinde, uuiduuuindae *viburna*, 2129. Uuduwinde, uuiduuuindae *edera*, 59, 717. Wuduwinde, Wrt. Voc. ii. 29, 2 : *vivorna*, i. 286, 1. v. wudu-binde, wiþo-winde.

wudu-wyrt, e ; *f. A wild plant* :—Þa swêtan stencas ðara wuduwyrta, Blickl. Homl. 59, 3.

Wuffingas ; *pl.m. The patronymic of the royal house of East-Anglia* :—Wuffa fram ðam Eást-Engla cyningas Wuffingas wæron nemde, Bd. 2, 15 ; S. 518, 38.

wuhhung, wuhung, e ; *f. Fury* :—Him (*Nero*) ðære wuhhunge gestéoran *vertere insani rabiem Neronis*, Bt. 16, 4 ; Fox 58, 14. Wuhunga *furias*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 38, 74.

wuht, wul, wulder. v. wiht, wull, wuldor.

wuldor (-ur, -er), es ; *n. Glory.* (1) in reference to earthly subjects :—Woruldsceafta wuldor, Exon. Th. 190, 16 ; Az. 74. Hælo nîne and wuldor (*gloria*) mîn, Ps. Spl. 61, 7. Him wuldur (*gloria*) and wela wunaþ æt hûse, Ps. Th. 111, 3. Hebban hereþýman hlûdan stefnum wuldres wôman, Cd. Th. 183, 31 ; Exod. 100. Wuldres gim (*the sun*), Andr. Kmbl. 2538 ; An. 1270. Tô ðînes folces wuldre (wulder, Lind. : wuldur, Rush.), Lk. Skt. 2, 32. Hé férde ût on huntaþ mid eallum his werode and his wuldre, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 25. Ne beseoh tô ðînum êrran wuldre, 30, 121. Eodon of ðam fýre feorh unwemme, wuldre gewlitegad, Exon. Th. 197, 8 ; Az. 187. Hé (*the Phenix*) is wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 11 ; Ph. 318. Gewiteþ mid ðý wuldre mâre tungol (*the sun*), 350, 23 ; Sch. 68. Tempel wuldre gewlitegod, Andr. Kmbl. 1337 ; An. 669. Þâ sceáwede ic mîne gesâlinesse and mîn wuldor, Nar. 7, 22. (1 a) in a bad sense, *vainglory*. v. wuldor-full. **II** :—On wlence ic férde þurh dæt ídele wuldor, Anglia xi. 113, 50 : Exon. Th. 107, 12 ; Gû. 57. Wendes dû ðurh wuldor, dæt dû woruld âhtest, alra onwald, Cd. Th. 268, 22 ; Sat. 59. (1 b) applied to persons or things :—Wîfa wuldor (*the Virgin Mary*), Menol. Fox 295 ; Men. 149. Receda wuldor, Salamones templ, Cd. Th. 219, 23 ; Dan. 59. (2) of celestial or spiritual glory :—Godes wuldor *gloria Domini*, Lev. 9, 23. Gode sŷ wuldor, Lk. Skt. 2, 14 : Ps. Spl. 103, 32. Him wídeferh wuldor stondeþ, Exon. Th. 350, 2 ; Sch. 57. Stefn of heofonum, wuldres hleódor, Cd. Th. 204, 10 ; Exod. 417. Se wyrhta þurh his wuldres gást sette, 265, 28 ; Sat. 14. In wuldres wlite, 279, 5 ; Sat. 233 : 285, 26 ; Sat. 343. Wuldres tæst *the rest of heaven*, Exon. Th. 103, 19 ; Cri. 1690. Wuldres neótan *to enjoy heaven*, 365, 15 ; Wal. 89. Wuldres eard âgan, 74, 8 ; Cri. 1203. Wuldres wynlond, 317, 13 ; Mód. 65. Wuldres bearnum (*angels*), Cd. Th. 1, 22 ; Gen. 11. Wuldres þegn, engel Drihtnes, 137, 1 ; Gen. 2266 : 95, 6 ; Gen. 1574. Wuldres þegnas (*St. Matthew and St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2052 ; An. 1028. Seó fæmne, wuldres wynmæg (*Guthlac's sister*, seó Cristes þeówe, Guthl. 20 ; Gdwin. 92, 2), Exon. Th. 182, 32 ; Gû. 1319 : (*St. Juliana*), 278, 20 ; Jul. 600 : 269, 23 ; Jul. 474. Se eorðan dæl . . . se wuldres dæl *the body . . . the soul*, 184, 11 ; Gû. 1342. Wuldres treó *the cross*, Elen. Kmbl. 1717 ; El. 89 : Rood Kmbl. 28 ; Kr. 14. Wuldores stæf, Salm. Kmbl. 225 ; Sal. 112. Mannes sunu cumende mid mycelum wuldre, Mk. Skt. 13, 26. For Godes wuldre (uldre, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 11, 4. In wuldre *in heaven*, Andr. Kmbl. 712 ; An. 356 : Elen. Kmbl. 1491 ; El. 747. Tô wuldre, Exon. Th. 3, 3 ; Cri. 30 : Andr. Kmbl. 3360 ; An. 1684. Dæt ece wuldor geearnian, Homl. Th. ii. 284, 31. Wé gesâwon his wuldor (uuldor, Lind.), Jn. Skt. 1, 14. Godes wuldor (uulder, Lind.), 11, 40 : Ps. Spl. 18, 1. Ealles dæs Iudith sægde wuldor Dryhtne, Judth. Thw. 26, 24 ; Jud. 343. Wulder, R. Ben. 4, 4. Sâule sôdfæstra wuldrum hrêmge, Exon. Th. 4, 17 ; Cri. 54. ¶ in phrases denoting the Deity :—Wuldres aldor, Cd. Th. 40, 15 ; Gen. 639 : 91, 12 ; Gen. 1511. Wuldres weard, 58, 4 ; Gen. 941. God, wuldres hyrde, Beo. Th. 1867 ; B. 931. Wuldres âgend, Andr. Kmbl. 420 ; An. 210. Wuldres bearn (*Christ*), Cd. Th. 301, 26 ; Sat. 589. Wlitig wuldres gim, Exon. Th. 232, 33 ; Ph. 516. (2 a) applied to the Deity :—Drihten, wulder min, Ps. Spl. 3, 3. Metod, cyninga wuldor, Judth. Thw. 23, 34 ; Jud. 155 : Andr. Kmbl. 342 ; An. 171. Dæt de wealdend God âcenned weard, cyninga wuldor, Elen. Kmbl. 10 ; El. 5. Dryhten, hæleða wuldor, Andr. Kmbl. 2925 ; An. 1465. Þý þriddan dæge beorna wuldor of deaðe ârâs, Dryhten ealra hæleða cynnes, Elen. Kmbl. 372 ; El. 186. [Þin wombe was þin God and þin wulder . . . echeliche wunien in alre wuldre, Fragm. Philps. 7, 20, 58. Si Drihhtin loff and wullderr, Orm. 3379. Cf. *Goth.* wulþus *glory*.] v. heofon-, sigor-, swegel-wuldor.

wuldorbeágian ; *p.* ode *To crown* :—Tô wuldorbeágienne mid Criste, Homl. Th. i. 84, 32. v. ge-wuldorbeágian.

wuldor-beáh, *gen.* -ges ; *m. A crown* :—Wuldorbeáh *corona*, Ps. Spl. 64, 12. Wulderbeáh, Wrt. Voc. i. 43, 5 : Hpt. Gl. 438, 24. [For] wuldurbeága *pro corona*, 458, 22. [Tô] wuldurbége *ad coronam*, 460, 5. Wulderbeáge *tropheo*, 508, 64. Wuldorbeág *coronam*, Ps. Lamb. 20, 4. Hé (*Stephen*) hæfd done écan wuldorbeáh, Homl. Th. i. 50, 13. Ân læs feówertig wuldorbeága, Shrn. 62, 7. Hí wuldorbeágum beód gewelgode scínendum *laureis ditantur fulgidis*, Hymn. Surt. 133, 1.

wuldor-blæd, es ; *m. Glorious success* :—Eów ys wuldorblæd torhtlíc tôweard, and tír gifeþe, Judth. Thw. 23, 35 ; Jud. 156.

wuldor-cyning, es ; *m. The king of glory, the Deity* :—Wuldorcyning þeóda gehwylce hâteþ ârîsan, Exon. Th. 63, 22 ; Cri. 1023 : Cd. Th. 272, 6 ; Sat. 115. Se wuldorcyning, 10, 32 ; Gen. 165. Ælmihtig God, wuldorcyning, 242, 30 ; Dan. 427 : Salm. Kmbl. 640 ; Sal. 319. Wuldorcyning, fæder frymða gehwæs, Exon. Th. 211, 12 ; Ph. 196. Wuldorcyning (*Christ*), 227, 9 ; Ph. 420. Dæt wæs þonne dæt se wuldorcyning on middangeard ewom forþ of dæm innoþe dære â clænan fæmnan, Blickl. Homl. 9, 32. Se hâlga Dryhten, dû . . . mîn wuldorcyning, 452, 16 ; Hy. 4, 2. Dû, weroda wuldorcyning, Met. 20, 162. Hié yrfes brûcaþ wuldorcyninges, Elen. Kmbl. 2639 ; El. 1321 : Andr. Kmbl. 835 ; An. 418 : Exon. Th. 153, 5 ; Gû. 821. Heó Gode þancode, wuldorcyninge, Elen. Kmbl. 1922 ; El. 963. Wuldorcyninge, ecum Dryhtne, Beo. Th. 5582 ; B. 2795. Dæt wé rodera weard, wereda wuldorcining herigen, Cd. Th. i. 3 ; Gen. 2 : 213, 4 ; Exod. 547. Fâh wið wuldorcyning, Exon. Th. 364, 7 ; Wal. 67.

wuldor-dréam, es ; *m. Joy in the glory of heaven, celestial joy* :—Wé ðé þanciaþ, þíoda Waldend, ðines weordlícan wuldordreámes, Hy. 8, 10. In ðinne wuldordream, Exon. Th. 455, 2 ; Hy. 4, 43.

wuldor-fæder, r ; *m. The father of glory, the heavenly Father* :—Weorc wuldorfæder (wuldurfadur, Txts. 149, 3) *facta Patris gloriae*, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 597, 21. Lîf mid wuldorfæder, Menol. Fox 291 ; Men. 147. Mid ðinne wuldorfæder, Exon. Th. 14, 11 ; Cri. 217.

wuldor-fæst ; *adj. Glorious* :—Wuldurfest *gloriosus*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 1. Wuldorfæst, Cd. Th. 234, 3 ; Dan. 286. Wuldorfæst cyning (*Solomon*), 202, 18 ; Exod. 390. Þes wuldorfæsta kyning *rex gloriae*, Ps. Th. 23, 8, 10 : Nicod. 29 ; Thw. 16, 38. Dæt wuldorfæste lîf dætte englas on Drihtnes onsýne wuniaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 32. Da stôwe ðines wuldorfæstan temples *locum tabernaculi gloriae tuae*, Ps. Th. 25, 8. For dære swêtnesse dære wuldorfæstan gesihðe, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 179. Wulderfæstan, 236, 8. Heora (*the stars*') wuldorfæstne wlite, Cd. Th. 132, 10 ; Gen. 2191. His ðone wuldorfæstan gást, Blickl. Homl. 85, 4. His ða wuldorfæstan onsýne, 103, 29. Da wuldorfæstan Godes weorc, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 11. Wuldorfæstan wîc (*heaven*), Cd. Th. 2, 30 ; Gen. 27.

wuldorfæste ; *adv. Gloriously* :—Hió Gode þancode dæs geleáfan de hió swâ leóhte oncneów, wuldorfæste, in dæs weres breóstum, Elen. Kmbl. 1930 ; El. 967.

wuldorfæstlice ; *adv. Gloriously* :—Hêr Eleutherius on Rôme onfêng biscopdôm, and ðone wuldorfæstlíce .xii. winter geheóld, Chr. 167 ; Erl. 8, 14.

wuldorfæstlícness, e ; *f. Gloriousness, glory* :—Sŷ ðû gebletsod, Drihten God, de mé æteówdest ða wuldorfæstlícnysse de dû ondrædendum gyfest, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 603.

wuldor-full ; *adj.* I. *glorious* :—Gif dû eádmôdnysse healtst

wuldorful (*gloriosus*) ðū byst, Scint. 22, 4. Wuldorfull mid ēcum wurdmynte, Homl. Ass. 77, 125. Ðes Dauid wæs wuldorful cyning, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 32. Wuldefull ðrowung, Homl. Th. i. 360, 20. Se wuldorfulla (*gloriosus*) Eádgár, Anglia xiii. 365, 3. Se wuldorfulla cyning (*Christ*), Nicod. 28; Thw. 16, 6. For his wuldorfullan sige oretlofes *propter ejus gloriosissimi victoriam triumphi*, Anglia xiii. 400, 497. Seó wunung on ðam wuldorfullum dreámе, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Tō ðære wuldorfullan byrig Hierusalem, H. R. 7, 4. Wuldorfulle on mægðhāde, Homl. Ass. 44, 499. Wuldorfulle lofu *glorificum melos*, Hymn. Surt. 57, 24. Babilonia ðe hwilon wæs wuldorfullost burh ealra burha, Wulfst. 194, 10.

II. *vainglorious*. v. wuldor (I a) :—Betere ys þearfa and behōfigende hin þænne wer wulderfull (*gloriosus*) and genihtsumigende hlāfe, Scint. 178, 15. Wuldorfull, 180, 6.

wuldorfullian ; *p.* ode *To glorify* :—Hī wuldorfulliaþ (*glorificabunt*) naman ðīnne, Ps. Spl. 85, 8.

wuldorfullīce ; *adv. Gloriously* :—On eallum ðām ðe wuldorfullīce (*gloriose*) fram him gewurdon, Lk. Skt. 13, 17. Hī wurdon wuldorfullīce gemartyrode, Homl. Th. i. 80, 29. Heó tō dæg wuldorfullīce of ðam lichaman gewāt, 440, 12.

wuldor-gāst, es ; *m. A spirit of glory, glorious spirit, an angel* :—Of roderum wuldorgāst Godes wordum mælde (*angelus Domini de coelo clamavit*, Gen. 22, 11), Cd. Th. 176, 15; Gen. 2912.

wuldor-geflogena, an ; *m. A fugitive from glory, an evil spirit* :—Magon ðās .viiii. wyrta wið ungon wuldorgeflogenum, Lchdm. iii. 36, 15.

wuldor-gestealdˌ *pl. n.* I. *glorious possessions* :—Gold and godweb, lōsepes gestreón, wera wuldorgestealdˌ Cd. Th. 215, 24; Exod. 588. Ða gerēno and se reáda telg and ða wuldorgestealdˌ (*the binding of a book?*), Exon. Th. 408, 22; Rii. 27, 16.

II. *glorious mansions* :—Fæder and Sunu and frōfre Gāst on þrinnesse wealdeþ wuldorgestealda, Andr. Kmbl. 3369; An. 1688. God bescyrede his widerbrecan wuldorgestealdum, Cd. Th. 4, 36; Gen. 64.

wuldor-gifu, e ; *f. A glorious gift, a gift of heaven* :—Wuldorgife, Hy. 9, 44. Þȳ læs hē for wlence, wuldorgeofona ful, mon mōde swīd, of gemete hweorfe, Exon. Th. 294, 33; Crā. 24. Ðē beorht Fæder geweorðaþ wuldorgifum, cræfte and mihte, Andr. Kmbl. 1875; An. 940. Gāstes mihtum, wuldorgifum, Elen. Kmbl. 2141; An. 1072.

wuldor-gimm, es ; *m. A glorious gem, the sun* :—Wynsum wuldorgimm, Exon. Th. 492, 23; Rā. 81, 20.

wuldor-hama, an ; *m. A glorious garb* :—Engel ælbeorht, wlitescýne wer on his wuldorhaman, Cd. Th. 237, 16; Dan. 338: Exon. Th. 189, 2; Az. 53. Him is engel mid, hafaþ beorhtne blǣd, ne mæg him bryne sceþþan, wliitigne wuldorhaman, 196, 24; Az. 179.

wuldor-helm, es ; *m. A crown* :—Mōyses oufēng scīnendum wuldorhelme, Blickl. Homl. 49, 11.

wuldor-leán, es ; *n. A glorious reward, the reward of heaven* :—Bid hyra meaht and gefeá swīðe gesǣliglīc sāwlum tō gielde, wuldorleán weorca, Exon. Th. 66, 31; Cri. 1080. In ðam ēcan gefeán uiman weorca wuldorleán, 184, 20; Gū. 1347.

wuldor-līc ; *adj.* I. *glorious* :—Wuldurlīc *gloriosus*, Rtl. 181, 27. Wuldorlīc, Exon. Th. 62, 33; Cri. 1011. Hū wuldorlīc *(admirabile)* ðīn nama ys, Ps. Th. 8, 9: Ps. Spl. 8, 1. Hē wītgode be ðære wuldorlīcan ǣcennednesse Cristes, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Be his ðære wuldorlīcan ǣriste, Blickl. Homl. 117, 3. Þurh wuldorlīcne martyrdōm, Shrn. 30, 32. Hē wæs hæbbende wuldorlīcne beág on his heáfde, 106, 10. Wuldorlīcne white, Salm. Kmbl. 115; Sal. 57. Wǣron wuldurlīce wīd ðe ācwedene *gloriosa dicta sunt de te*, Ps. Th. 86, 2.

II. the word glosses *orthodoxus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 288, 54: ii. 64, 17.

wuldorlīce ; *adv. Gloriously* :—Hē ðæt setl ðære apostolīcan cyricean wuldorlīce (*gloriosissime*) heóld and rehte, Bd. 2, 1; S. 500, 10. Wuldorlīce, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Hié on manegum godcundum mægenum swīþe wuldorlīce ǣscinon, 161, 19.

wuldor-māga, an ; *m. A man who will attain the glory of heaven, an heir of heaven* :—Se wuldormāga (*St. Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 167, 28; Gū. 1067. v. next word.

wuldor-magu, a ; *m. A son of glory, an heir of heaven* :—Se wuldormago, ēadig, Exon. Th. 179, 25; Gū. 1267.

wuldor-micel ; *adj. Gloriously great, magnificent* :—Gewitnesse beód wuldormicele heofonwarru and eordwaru, helwaru þridde, Hy. 7, 94.

wuldor-nyttung, e ; *f. Glorious use* :—Wuldornyttingum (woruld-? cf. weorold-nytt), Exon. Th. 492, 22; Rā. 81, 19.

wuldor-spēd, e ; *f. Glorious abundance* :—Setl wuldorspēdum welig *(heaven)*, Cd. Th. 6, 11; Gen. 87.

wuldor-spēdig ; *adj. Glorious* :—Gingran sīne, wuldorspēdige weras, Andr. Kmbl. 855; An. 428.

wuldor-tān, es ; *m. A glory-twig, a plant with medicinal virtues* :—Ða genam Wōden .viiii. wuldortānas, slōh ða ða mæddran, dæt heó on .viiii. tōflēah, Lchdm. iii. 34, 24.

wuldor-þrymm, es ; *m. Glorious majesty* :—Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, ece God, Andr. Kmbl. 650; An. 325: 1404; An. 702. Godes wuldorþrymmas mannum cýþan, Blickl. Homl. 111, 17.

wuldor-torht ; *adj. Gloriously bright, splendid* :—Wuldortorht heofonweardes gāst, Cd. Th. 8, 5; Gen. 119. Hādor sægl wuldortorht gewāt, Andr. Kmbl. 2912; An. 1459: Cd. Th. 174, 7; Gen. 2874. Beácen wuldortorht, 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Wuldortorhtan weder, Beo. Th. 2276; B. 1136.

wuldor-weorod, es ; *n. The host of heaven* :—Ðæt ðū sié hlāfdige wuldorweorudes, and worl[d]cundra hāda under heofonum, and helwara, Exon. Th. 18, 17; Cri. 285.

wuldor-word, es ; *n. A glorious word* :—Ðū, ealra cyninga þrym, clypast ofer ealle ; bid ðīn wuldorword wīde gehȳred, Hy. 7, 46.

wuldrian (*and* wuldran ?) ; *p.* ode. I. *to glorify*, (1) *to ascribe glory to* :—Ic wuldrige (*gloríficabo*) naman ðīnne, Ps. Spl. 85, 11. Gif ic wuldrige (wuldria, Lind.: wuldrigo, Rush. *glorifico*) mē sylfne, Jn. Skt. 8, 54. Hī loflaþ leóflīcne, and wuldriaþ ordfruman ealra gesceafta, Exon. Th. 25, 16; Cri. 401. Hē God wuldrode *Deum magnificans*, Lk. Skt. 5, 25: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 662. Wē sculon wuldrian and herian ūne Dryhten, Homl. Th. i. 44, 2: Hy. 8, 1. Se is tō weorþienne and tō wuldrienne, Blickl. Homl. 197, 6. God wuldrienda (wuldrigendo, Lind.: wuldrende, Rush.) and heriende, Lk. Skt. 2, 20. (2) *to make glorious, bestow glory on* :—Wuldra (uuldra, Lind.) ðū mec *clarifica me*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 17, 5. Hē wolde done cyning mid ðyssum hwīlendlīcum ārum wuldrian *temporalibus honoribus regem glorificare satagens*, Bd. 1, 32; S. 498, 22. Wē sié wuldrað *gloriemur*, Rtl. 41, 41.

II. *to glory* in respect to something :—Ic wuldrige *glorior*, Ælfc. Gr. 25; Zup. 145, 11. Hwet wuldras (*gloriaris*) ðū in hete, Ps. Surt. 51, 3. Wuldraþ *gloriatur*, Hpt. Gl. 501, 55. Hȳ wuldriaþ (*gloriabuntur*) on ðē, Ps. Spl. 5, 14. Ða ðe ðære mycelnesse hiora spēda gylpaþ and wuldraþ (-iaþ ?), Ps. Th. 48, 6. Ða anlicnyssa ðe ðū on wuldrodest, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 382. Se brýdguma ðe Agnes on wuldrode, 7, 77. Ða Iudēiscan wuldrodon on heora ælfscum ofhrugum, Homl. Th. ii. 470, 24. Se ðe wuldrige, wuldrige on God ælmihtigne, and nó on hine sylfne, R. Ben. 4, 8. Gedafenaþ dæt hī wuldrion on gedrēfednessum, Homl. Th. i. 554, 24. Þeáh ðe ic wylle wuldrian (*gloriari*), ne beó ic nā unsnoter, Ælfc. Gr. 44; Zup. 262, 7. Heó ongan wuldrian on God, Blickl. Homl. 157, 18.

III. *to receive glory, be glorified* :—God wuldraþ (*glorificatur*) in gedæhte hāligra, Ps. Surt. 88, 8. Hē wuldraþ mid Gode on ðam heofenlīcum setle, Homl. Th. ii. 552, 25. Basilius ðe ðā wuldrode mid Gode, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 661. v. ge-wuldrian.

wuldrig ; *adj. Glorious* :—Foreðingunge wuldrigo *interecessio gloriosa*, Rtl. 49, 34. Beodum wuldrigum *precibus gloriosis*, 72, 18.

wuldrung, e ; *f.* I. *glorifying* :—Wuldrung *glorificatio*, Rtl. 57, 6.

II. *glorying* :—Wuldor and wuldrung *gloria et gloriatio*, Scint. 65, 4: 191, 14.

wulf, es ; *m.* I. *a wolf* :—Wulf *lupus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 32: i. 77, 77: *lícos*, 22, 61: *lupa*, ii. 51, 29. Hwonne of heortan hunger oððe wulf sāwle and sorge somed ābregde, Cd. Th. 137, 20; Gen. 2276. Wulf sceal on bearowe, Menol. Fox 496; Gn. C. 18. Sceal hine wulf etan, hār hǣdstapa, Exon. Th. 328, 5; Vy. 12. Se hāra wulf, 291, 15; Wand. 82. Wulfes gehlēþan, 499, 30; Rā. 88, 23. Reáfiende wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 15. Ic (*the shepherd*) stande ofer mīne sceáp mid hundum de læs wulfas forswelgen hig, Coll. Monast. Th. 20, 15. Wulfa gepot *ululatus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 287, 24. Sume wurdon tō wulfan; ða duton, ðonne hī sprǣcan sceoldon, Bt. 38, 1; Fox 194, 36: Met. 26, 79. Swá sceáp gemang wulfas, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 16. Wineleás, wonsǣlig mon genimeþ wulfas tō gefēran, Exon. Th. 342, 25; Gn. Ex. 147. ¶ in battle-scenes the wolf is a frequent figure :—Ne wæl wēpeþ wulf se grǣga, morþorcwealm mǣcga, ac hit ā māre wille, Exon. Th. 343, 3; Gn. Ex. 151. Ðæs se hlanca gefeah wulf in walde, Judth. Thw. 24, 25; Jud. 206. Ðæt grǣge deór, wulf on wealde, Chr. 937; Erl. 115, 14. Fyrdleóð āgōl wulf on walde, Elen. Kmbl. 55; El. 28. Wulf sang āhōf, holtes gehlēða, 224; El. 112. Wulfas sungon atol æfenleóð ætes on wēnan, Cd. Th. 188, 7; Exod. 164. Se mǣsta dǣl ðæs heriges læg, hilde gesēged, wulfum tō willan, Judth. Thw. 25, 36; Jud. 296. ¶ an early admiration for the wolf seems shewn by the frequency of *wulf* in proper names; see e. g. Txts. 554 sqq.; and its presence in early England is marked by the numerous place-names; see e. g. Cod. Dip. Kmbl. vi. Index.

I a. *in the phrase* wulfes heáfod (v. wulfheafod-treów), *used in reference to outlaws* :—Si postea repertus fuerit et teneri possit, vivus regi reddatur, vel caput ipsius, si se defenderit ; lupinum enim caput geret a die utlagacionis sue, quod ab Anglis *nuluesheued* nominatur. Et hec sententia communis est de omnibus utlagis, L. Ed. C. 6; Th. i. 445, 4. [Gamelyn wouesheed was cryed and maad, Gam. 700. Cf. wearg, *and see* Grmm. R. A. 734.]

II. applied to a cruel person :—Se biscop cwæþ tō ðæm hǣþnan kāsere : ‘ Ne gang ðū nā on Godes hūs; ðū hafast besmitene handa, and ðū eart deófles wulf,’ Shrn. 58, 9. Se wyrsta wulf (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 16, 21; Cri. 256. [*Goth.* wulfs : *O. Sax.* wulf : *O. H. Ger.* wolf : *Icel.* ulfr.] v. heoru-, here-, hilde-, wæl-wulf; wylf, wylfen[n].

wulfes-camb, es ; *m. Wild teazle* :—Wulfes-camb *cameleon*, Wrt. Voc. i. 31, 3: *camellia*, 67, 9: *camellea*, ii. 102, 50: 13, 12. Se brāda wulfes-camb *camemelon alba*, i. 67, 26. Wulfes-camb. Genim ðysse wyrte seáw ðe man *chameaelae*, and ðdrum naman wulfes-camb nemneþ,

Lchdm. i. 122, 12. Heó hafaþ leáf swá wulfes-camb, 278, 14. Wið eágena dymnesse nim wulfes-camb neoðeweardne, iii. 4, 19.

wulfes-tæsl. v. tæsl.

wulfheáfod-treów, es; *n. A cross* (?) :—Ealle naman habbaþ ánne, wulfheáfedtreó, Exon. Th. 437, 23; Rä. 56, 12. Cf. wulf, I a *and* weargtreów (*where add O. Sax.* warag-treó *a cross*).

wulf-heort; *adj. Wolf-hearted, cruel* :—Onwõc wulfheort, se ær wíngál swæf, Babilone weard, Cd. Th. 223, 7; Dan. 116. Wulfheort cyning, 244, 12; Dan. 135: 231, 14; Dan. 247.

wulf-hlíþ, es; *n. A hill where the wolf has its den* :—Hié dýgel loud warigeaþ, wulfhleoþu, Beo. Th. 2720; B. 1358.

wulf-hol, es; *n. A wolf's den* :—Uulfholu *lupinare*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 113, 34. Wulfholu, 51, 13.

wulf-seáþ, es; *m. A wolf-pit* :—Be éastan ðæm wulfseáðe, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 264, 5.

wull, e: wulle, an; *f. Wool* :—Uul *lana*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 112, 44. Wul, i. 66, 29: 82, 7. Wull, ii. 51, 61. Unáwaxen wul *lana sucida*, 54, 6. Unáwæscen wul, i. 61, 8. Rammes wul (wull, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 356, 11. Ða loccas hire heáfdes wæron swá hwíte swá wull, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 177. Gá seó wæge wulle tó .cxx. þ., L. Edg. ii. 8; Th. i. 270, 3. Wulle flýs *lanam*, Ps. Th. 147, 5. Ne wát ic mec beworhtne wulle flýsum (uullan fiúsum, Txts. 150, 3), Exón. Th. 417, 12; Rä. 36, 3. Hí beód gegyrede gódre wulle, Ps. Th. 64, 14. Mid línene cláðe oððe mid eówocigre wulle, Lchdm. ii. 182, 5. Mid hnesce wulle oferwríðe ealle ða scearpan, 130, 10. Nim wáte wulle, i. 312, 12: 362, 17: Ps. Surt. 147, 16. Wullan (? *the MS. has* wulla *with a stroke after the* a) *lanam*, Kent. Gl. 1135. Wulla *lanas*, Hpt. Gl. 524, 14. [*Goth.* wulla: *O. H. Ger.* wolla: *Icel.* ull.] v. wyll.

wull-camb, es; *m. A wool-comb* :—Hé sceal fela towtóla habban, . . . wulcamb, Anglia ix. 263, 13. [*O. H. Ger.* wolla-champ *tradula*: *Icel.* ull-kambr.]

wull-fléos, -flýs, es; *n. A fleece of wool* :—Wulflýs *cana vellus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 17.

wull-hnoppa, an; *m. Wool-nap, the wool on a fleece* :—Wullhnoppa (*printed* -knoppa; *but* cf. hnoppian *vellere*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 56: noppe *deuberare*, a noppe of clothe *tuberus*, Cath. Angl. 256) *lanugo*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 51, 66.

wullian; *p.* ode *To wipe with wool* :—Wið scurfum; rammes smeoru; and meng ðærtó sót and sealt and sand, and hyt wulla on weg, Lchdm. i. 356, 24.

wull-mod (-mód ?) *a distaff* :—Wulmod *colus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 281, 80: ii. 16, 32: *colum*, 25, 9: 134, 59. Uuilmod (wulf-) *colus*, Txts. 54, 306. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wolla-meit *colus*.] v. Anglia xix. 496.

wull-tewestre, an; *f. A female wool-carder* :—Mæden milde, wultewestre, Lchdm. iii. 188, 20. Mæden grædig, wulltewestre, 196, 2.

wulluc. v. weoloc.

wull-wǽga; *pl. f. Scales for weighing wool* :—*Momentana* lytle wǽga, *campana* wulwǽga, Wrt. Voc. i. 38, 43.

wund (*printed* pund, Wrt. Voc. i. 289, 61) *talpa*, Wülck. Gl. 279, 11, *read* wand.

wund, e; *f. A wound*; vulnus, Wrt. Voc. i. 85, 49. **I.** in a physical sense, (1) *a wound, an injury caused by a blow* :—Sió wund, ðe him se eorðdraca geworhte, Beo. Th. 5416; B. 2711. Blódig wund, Andr. Kmbl. 2945; An. 1475: Exon. Th. 143, 33; Gú. 670. Hér sindon dolhsealfa tó eallum wundum . . . Sceád on ða wunde . . . Wiþ caldre tóbrocenre wunde . . . lácna swilce wunda. Tó wunde clænsunge . . . smire ða wunde mid, ðonne fullaþ hió . . . Wiþ innanwunde, Lchdm. ii. 90, 23–92, 21. Wæs se cyning gehǽled fram ðære wunde ðe him ǽr gedón wæs (*a vulnere sibi pridem inflicto*), Bd. 2, 9; S. 512, 1. Sylfe wunde wið wunde *reddat vulnus pro vulnere*, Ex. 21, 25. Wícing de him ða wunde forgeaf, Byrht. Th. 135, 57; By. 139. Hé ofer benne spræc, wunde wælbleáte, Beo. Th. 5443; B. 2725. Wundum ábwyrded, Beo. Th. 2230; B. 1113. Wundum wérge, 5866; B. 2937. Se wíldfloga wundum stille hreás, 5653; B. 2830. Wundum sweltau, Byrht. Th. 140, 25; By. 293. Wǽpna wundum, Exon. Th. 119, 15; Gú. 255. Ða ealdan wunde and ða openan dolg on hyra Dryhtne, 68, 23; Cri. 1108. Swátge wunde, 89, 19; Cri. 1459. Hé wráð his wunda (wundo *vulnera*, Lind.), Lk. Skt. 10, 34. (2) *a sore caused by disease.* v. wundig, wundiht :—Gif wambe bið onginnan wund, Lchdm. ii. 220, 3. Hé (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund sáraþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Se deófol slóh lób mid ðære wyrstan wunde . . . lób sæt eal on ánre wunde, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 25–28. Óðer wæs wæterseóc, óðer eall on wundum, ac hí wurdon gehǽlede fram heora untrumnysse, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 145. Heó wæs swýðe unhál, and on eallum limum egeslíce wunda hæfde . . . 'Ðú scealt underfón ðínra wunda hǽle.' . . . On hire líce næs gesýne áht ðære sárra wunda, 7, 265–278. **II.** in a figurative sense :—Feónda fǽrsearo, ðæt bið frécne wund, Exon. Th. 48, 12; Cri. 770. Ðæt wom ǽrran wunde hǽlan, 81, 12; Cri. 1322. Wunde *cicatrice*, Hpt. Gl. 504, 35. Ic ofslóh wer on míne wunde (*in vulnus meum*), Gen. 4, 23. Gástes wunde *sins*, Ps. C. 51. Beód wunde (wunda, Soul Kmbl. 177) onwrigene, ða ðe firenfulle men geworhton, Exon. Th. 372, 9; Seel. 89. Mínra wunda sár *dolorem vulnerum meorum*, Ps. Th. 68, 27. Synna wundum, Exon. Th. 263, 25; Jul. 355. Geseón on ussum sáwlum synna wunde, 80, 30; Cri. 1314. [*O. Sax.* wunda: *O. Frs.* wunde: *O. H. Ger.* wunta *vulnus, ulcus, plaga*: *Icel.* und.] v. cancor-, feorh-, in-, innan-, innoþ-, líc-, sweord-wund, *and next word.*

wund; *adj. Wounded.* **I.** in a physical sense, (1) of a wound inflicted. v. wund, I. 1 :—Ða hwíle ðe hé wund wæs *dum convalescit a vulnere*, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 118, 9. Gif wælt wund weorðeþ, L. Ethb. 68; Th. i. 18, 19. Wund weard Wulfmǽr, wǽlreste geceás, Byrht. Th. 135, 4; By. 113. Se wyrm swefeþ sáre wund, Beo. Th. 5485; B. 2746: Apstls. Kmbl. 121; Ap. 61. Gewát him wund hǽled gangan, Fins. Th. 86; Fin. 43. Geddung ðæs wundes *parabolam vulnerati*, Lk. Skt. p. 6, 19. Wundum dryhtne, heaðosíucum, Beo. Th. 5500; B. 2753. (1 a) where the place of the wound is given :—Gif mon bið on eaxle wund (gewunded, *v. l.*), L. Alf. pol. 53; Th. i. 94, 22. On breóstum wund, Byrht. Th. 136, 1; By. 144. Wund on óþran earme *brachio saucius*, Ors. 4, 1; Swt. 158, 2. Wund þurh óþer cneów *transfixo femore*, 4, 6; Swt. 180. 6. (1 b) where the instrument with which the wound is inflicted is given :—Íserne wund, Exon. Th. 388, 2; Rä. 6, 1. Mín heáfod is searopíla wund, 497, 17; Rä. 87, 2. Mécum wunde, Beo. Th. 1135; B. 565: 2154; B. 1075. (2) of disease. v. wund, I. 2 :—Dolhsealf wið lungenádle . . . mid ðý sceal mon lácnian ðone man ðe bið lungenne wund, Lchdm. ii. 92, 21. Be wambe cobum, and gif hió innan wund bið hú ðæt mon ongitan mæge and gelácnian, 220, 1. **II.** figurative. v. wund, II :—Hwider hweorfaþ wé hláfordleáse, synnum wunde, gif wé swícaþ ðé? Andr. Kmbl. 873; An. 407. [*Goth.* wunds: *O. Sax.* wund: *O. H. Ger.* wunt (*in cpds.*): *Ger.* wund.] v. dolg-, hrif-, þurh-wund.

wundel, e: wundle, an; *f. A wound* (lit. or fig.), *sore* :—Gif hwylc lǽwede man ðǽrne wundle, gebéte wið hine ða wunde (wundlan, wundlác, *v. ll.*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 25. Wið níwe wundela (wunda, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 8, 14: 10, 9: 92, 21: 100, 1: 108, 19: 296, 6, 17. His sáule wundela (*vulnera*) gehǽlan, R. Ben. 72, 7. v. wyndle.

wunden-feax; *adj. With plaited mane* :—Wicg wundenfeax, Beo. Th. 2804; B. 1400.

wunden-heals; *adj. With twisted prow* :—Wudu wundenheals, Beo. Th. 601; B. 298.

wunden-locc; *adj. With braided locks* :—Wíf wundenlocc, Exon. Th. 407, 26; Rä. 26, 11. Slóh wundenlocc (*Judith*) ðone feóndsceaþan, Judth. Thw. 23, 3; Jud. 103. Seó cneóris, wlanc, wundenlocc, 26, 13; Jud. 326.

wunden-mǽl; *adj. Having curved markings*, applied to a sword :—Wearp wundenmǽl (wundel-, MS.), ðæt hit on cordan læg, stíð and stýlecg, Beo. Th. 3066; B. 1531. Cf. hring-mǽl.

wundenness. v. ofer-wundenness.

wunden-stefna, an; *m. A ship with curved prow* :—Wundenstefna gewaden hæfde, ðæt ða líðende land gesáwon, Beo. Th. 445; B. 220.

wunder. v. wundor.

wundian; *p.* ode *To wound* :—Se ðe mann wundaþ and wyle hine ofsleán *qui percusserit hominem volens occidere*, Ex. 21, 12. Hé (*the itch*) wundaþ and sió wund sáraþ, Past. 11; Swt. 71, 20. Beón hwílum wundiaþ, Fragm. Kmbl. 41; Leás. 22. Wǽpenstrǽlas mé wundedon, Ps. Th. 56, 5. Indisce mýs úre feþerfót níetenu wundedon and monige for hiora wundum swultan, Nar. 16, 8. Gif hwylc lǽwede man ðǽrne wundige, gebéte wið hine ða wunde, L. Ecg. P. iv. 22; Th. ii. 210, 24. Ða cwóman tó don ðæt hié woldon ús wundigan, Nar. 22, 17. Se cempa ongon Waldend wundian, Exon. Th. 260, 2; Jul. 291. Swelce hé nacodne hine selfne eówige tó wundigeanne his feóndum, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 17. Ungehéredre leoma tóslítnysse wundade (*lacerati*), Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 14. [*Goth.* ga-wundón: *O. H. Ger.* wuntón: *Icel.* undaðr *wounded.*] v. for-, ge-wundian; un-wundod.

wundig; *adj. Ulcerous, full of sores* :—Wundie *ulcerosos*, Germ. 396, 267.

wundiht; *adj. Ulcerous* :—Wundihtum *ulcerosis*, Germ. 396, 153.

wund-lác, es; *n. A wound; see first passage under* wundel.

wund-líc; *adj. That inflicts wounds* :—Wundlícne *sulnificum*, Germ. 402, 51.

wundor, es; *n.* **I.** *a wonder*, (1) *a circumstance or act that excites astonishment* :—Dæt is wundor tó cwepanne *mirum dictu*, Bd. 3, 6; S. 528, 10: Beo. Th. 3453; B. 1724. Wundor mé ðincð eówer ðingrǽden, Homl. Th. ii. 484, 14. Mé þincþ wundor, Blickl. Homl. 179, 13: 175, 13. Ða wæs wundor micel, ðæt se wínsele widhafde, Beo. Th. 1546; B. 771: Cd. Th. 37, 26; Gen. 595. Ðæt folc wundraþ ðæs ðe hit seldost gesihþ, ðeah hit læsse wundor sié, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 216, 3. Ne þincþ ús ðæt nán wundor, Blickl. Homl. 33, 7. Ne þincþ mé ðæt wundor wuhte ðe læsse, Met. 20, 117. Ac nis ná wunder *sed quid mirum?* Hpt. Gl. 473, 44. Nis ðæt nán wundor, Bt. 31, 2; Fox 110, 9: Met. 17, 7. Næs ðæt nánþing wundor, ðæt Drihten wæs ðam folce gram *nec miranda indignatio in populum*, Deut. 1, 37. Nis ǽnig wundor, hú . . ., Exon. Th. 63, 7; Cri. 1016. Wundor weard on wege; wæter weard tó bǽne, 483, 9; Rä. 68, 3. Ðæt is wundres dǽl, ðam de swylc ne conn, hú . . .,

472, 3; Rä. 61, 10. Ic ðæt wundor gefrægn, ðæt se wyrm forswealg wera gied sumes, 432, 7; Rä. 48, 2. Ne ic on mægene miclum gange, ne wundor ofer mē wuniaþ ænig *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, Ps. Th. 130, 2. Ðǽr bið wundra mā, donne hit ænig mæge ǽþencan, Exon. Th. 61, 24; Cri. 989. Ðæt wæs wundra sum, ðæt ðæt sweord gemealt ïse gelicost, Beo. Th. 3219; B. 1607. (2) *a circumstance that excites astonishment as being out of the usual course of nature, a prodigy, portent*:—Gewurdon on Rōme ða ýfelan wundor *obscoena et dira prodigia vel visa Romae vel nunciata sunt*, Ors. 4, 2; Swt. 160, 17. Wundra ł forebeácna *prodigia*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 34. (3) of the works of Divine power, *a wonder, miracle*:—For fyrwetgeornesse ðæs wundres (*the raising of Lazarus*), Blickl. Homl. 69, 22. Ā mæg God wyrcan wundor æfter wundre, Beo. Th. 1866; B. 931. Eal ðæt folc ðe ðis wundor (*the giving sight to the blind man*) geseah, Blickl. Homl. 15, 29. Ic bebeóde wundor geweorðan, Andr. Kmbl. 1459; An. 730: Cd. Th. 245, 31; Dan. 471: Elen. Kmbl. 2241: El. 1122. Gemunaþ hū hē mænig wundor geworhte *mementote mirabilia ejus, quae fecit*, Ps. Th. 104, 5. Mǽre synd his wundur ofer manna bearn *mirabilia ejus filiis hominum*, 106, 30. Swā fela wundra, swā wē gehýrdon gedōne on Cafarnaum, Lk. Skt. 4, 23. Ðis worhte fruma ðara wundra (wundra, Lind.) ðe Hælend *hoc fecit initium signorum Jesus*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 2, 11: Blickl. Homl. 105, 25: Andr. Kmbl. 1138: An. 569. Ðæt (*the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt*) is wundra sum, ðara ðe geworhte wuldres Aldor, Cd. Th. 155, 14; Gen. 2572. Ou ealdum mīnum wundrum *in cunctis mirabilibus meis*, Ex. 3, 20. For ðīnum wundrum *a signis tuis*, Ps. Th. 64, 8. Mænigu wundur hē geworhte, 77, 5. Wundor, Cd. Th. 246, 4; Dan. 474: Blickl. Homl. 17, 10. Wundru, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 13: Ps. Th. 87, 12: Ex. 12, 12. Wundro, Blickl. Homl. 81, 10. Uundra, Jn. Skt. Lind. 11, 47. (3 a) of supernatural power working through a human being, *a miracle*:—Eft gelamp ǽþer wundor ðissum onlīc, Blickl. Homl. 219, 6. His (*Oswald's*) wundor wǽron miclo, Shru. 114, 5: Elen. Kmbl. 1650: El. 827. Synd ðās wundru (*virtutes*) gefremede on him, Mt. Kmbl. 14, 2. Wæs ðis ðara wundra ǽrest ðe ðes eádiga wer geworhte, Blickl. Homl. 219, 2. Þurh ða wundor ðe heó geseah æt dam bisceope, Shru. 115, 6. Hēhbiscopes micla wundra *pontificis magnalia*, Rtl. 77, 19. (4) *a wonderful object, wondrous thing*:—Wēn is ðæt hwile wundor inerde on ðæt carcern and ða hyrdas ācwælde, Blickl. Homl. 230, 30. Heofonbeácen . . . ǽfer wundor syllīc . . . byrnende beám, Cd. Th. 184, 17; Exod. 108. Hwæt is ðæt wundor, ðæt geond ðās woruld farep? . . . Yldo, Salm. Kmbl. 563; Sal. 281. Férdon folctogan wunder sceáwian, lāþes lástas, Beo. Th. 1685; B. 840. Wundur, 6057; B. 3032: 6197; B. 3103. Hine wundra fela swencte on sunde, 3023; B. 1509. **II.** *wonderful, miraculous power*:—Ðæs engles mægen and his wundor weorðod bið, Blickl. Homl. 209, 20. Heofenas andettaþ hū wundor ðīn standeþ, Ps. Th. 88, 4. Mycel ys his wundur ofer manna bearn, 106, 20. Eal ðis wæs geworden tō ðon ðæt wē sceoldan ūres Drihtnes wundor oncnāwan, Blickl. Homl. 71, 23. **III.** *wonder, admiration*:—Þeóda wlītaþ, wundrum waſiaþ, hū seó wilgedryht wildne weorþiaþ, Exon. Th. 222, 1; Ph. 342. Dysne wīg ge dū ðē tō wundrum (*as the object of thy adoration?* cf. Dam gyldnan gylde ðe hē him tō gode geteóde, l. 19) teódest, Cd. Th. 228, 25; Den. 208. ¶ cases, with or without prepositions, used adverbially or adjectivally:—Ðæt of ðē ācenned bið, ðæt bið on wundra (*shall be a source of wonder*) eallum folcum, Homl. Ass. 121, 138. Gē mec tō wundre (*so as to excite wonder, wonderfully*), wǽgan mōtun, Exon. Th. 124, 21; Gū. 341: Homl. Skt. i. 23, 652. Wundrum monigo *very many*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 7, 8. Wundrum lytel *wonderfully little*, Bt. 11, 1; Fox 32, 21. Swȳþe wundrum well, Lchdm. i. 80, 21. Wundrum fæger, Exon. Th. 214, 1; Ph. 232: 202, 1; Ph. 63. Wundrum gegierwed, 483, 8; Rä. 68, 2. Eallum wundrum ðrymlic girwan up swǽsendo, Juith. Thw. 21, 7; Jud. 8. Hū woruld wǽre wundrum geteód, Cd. Th. 222, 28; Dan. 111. [*O. Sax.* wundar: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar *mirum, prodigium, portentum, mirabile, miraculum, magnale, stupor*: *Icel.* undr.] v. eall-, fǽr-, hand-, lyft-, mægen-, nīþ-, searo-, sundor-, swegel-, þeód-wundor.

wundor *substantive*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 43, 20: 70, 32, *for* (?) pundor.

wundor-āgrǽfen; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wondrously graven*:—Hē wundorāgrǽfene anlicnesse engla sīnra geseh, Andr. Kmbl. 1424: An. 712.

wundor-beácen, es; *n. A wondrous sign*:—Swā hī on wege wyrcean sceoldon wundorbeácen, Ps. Th. 73, 5.

wundor-bebod, es; *n. A monstrous command*:—Hē him beboergan ne con wōm wundorbebodum wergan gástes, Beo. Th. 3498; B. 1747.

wundor-bleó *a wondrous colour*:—Ðæs temples segl wundorbleóm geworht, Exon. Th. 70, 17; Cri. 1140.

wundor-clam[m], es; *m. A wondrous clasp*:—Wæs gebunden deóran since duru ormǽte, wundurclommum bewriþen, Exon. Th. 19, 33; Cri. 310.

wundor-cræft, es; *m.* **I.** *wondrous skill, great cunning*:—Hē lǽmen fæt biwyrcan hēt wundorcræfte, Exon. Th. 277, 4; Jul. 575. **II.** *miraculous power*:—Hē cyninges brōðor āwehte wundorcræfte þurh Dryhtnes miht, ðæt hē of deáðe ārās, Apstls. Kmbl. 110; Ap. 55. Godspell wrītan wundorcræfte, Andr. Kmbl. 26; An. 13: 1290; An. 645: Exon. Th. 427, 3; Rä. 41, 85. [Heo dude wundercraftes, þe scucke hire fuiste . . . to hire weoren iwoned þa wundercreftie men, Laym. 1147.]

wundor-dǽd, e; *f. A deed of magic*:—Ealle ða men ða ðe Símónes wundordǽda wafodan, Blickl. Homl. 173, 22. [þet folc com to se þys wonderdede (*the ordeal of Queen Emma*), R. Glouc. 337, 6. *M. H. Ger.* wunder-tāt: *Ger.* wunder-that.]

wundor-deáþ, es; *m. A wondrous death*:—Wedra þeóden (*Beowulf, killed by the fire-drake*) wundordeáðe swealt, Beo. Th. 6067; B. 3037.

wundor-fæt, es: *m. A wondrous vessel*:—Byrelas sealdon wīn of wunderfatum, Beo. Th. 2328; B. 1162.

wundor-full; *adj. Wonderful, glorious*:—Mid wundurfulre (wundum-, MS.) wǽrsēne *stupendo spectaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 470, 75. Wynsum is seó wunung on ðam wuldorfullum (wunderfullum, *v. l.*) dréame, Homl. Ass. 43, 481. Wundorfulla (*gloriosa*) gecweden synd be ðē, Ps. Spl. 86, 2. [Wonderfol to telle, Laym. 280, 2nd MS. Þis ilke best zuo wonderuol and dreduol, Ayenb. 15, 4.]

wundor-gehwyrft *a wonderful turn*:—Of wundorgehwerfte *vice mirifica*, Germ. 390, 161.

wundor-geweorc, es; *n. A wonderful work, a miracle*:—Þurh ðæt wundorgeweorc ðe hē Lazarum āwehte of deáþe, Blickl. Homl. 67, 6. Gelómlicu wundurgeweorc (*sanitatum miracula*) gewordene wǽron, Bd. 3, 9; S. 533, 3. Āwriteue gemang ðara apostola wundorgewurcum, H. R. 13, 12. Hē hiē tō heofona rice laþode þurh his wundorgeweorc, Blickl. Homl. 7, 10. v. wundor-weorc.

wundor-gifu, e; *f. A wondrous gift, wondrous capacity*:—Sumum wundorgiefe þurh goldsmiþe gearwad weorþeþ, ful oft hē gehyrsteþ wel brytencyninges beorn, Exon. Th. 331, 23; Vy. 72.

wundor-lic; *adj. Wonderful, exciting admiration or surprise*:—Is wundorlīc (*mirabilis*) Drihten, Ps. Th. 92, 5: Met. 20, 3. Wunderlīc, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 4. Mīn (*an angel's*) nama is mycel and wundorlīc, Blickl. Homl. 137, 29. Wundorlīc (*mirabilis*) is geworden ðīn wīsdōm, Ps. Th. 138, 4: 118, 129. Hit is wundorlīc, ðæt ic secgan wille, Bt. 20; Fox 70, 27. Ðys is fram Drihtne geworden, and hit ys wundorlīc (wundurlīc, Lind.: wunderlīc, Rush. *mirabile*) on ūrum eágum, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 42: Ps. Th. 117, 21. Ðæt is wundorlīc, ðæt gē nyton hwanon hē is, Jn. Skt. 9, 30: Met. 20, 86. Cymeþ wundorlīc Cristes onsýn, Exon. Th. 56, 25; Cri. 906. Wundorlīc wrǽcca (*Nebuchadnezzar*), Cd. Th. 256, 1; Dan. 634. Wundorlīc wǽgbora, Beo. Th. 2884; B. 1440. Ic eom wunderlicu wiht, Exon. Th. 399, 16; Rä. 19, 1: 400, 14; Rä. 21, 1. Ðæt wæs wunderlicu gemetgung *micro modo*, Past. 17; Swt. 113, 16. Wunderlīc gestreón *mirandum negotium*, Hpt. Gl. 469, 3. Oft hwæm gebyreþ ðæt hē hwæt mǽrlīces and wundorlīces gedēð, Past. 4; Swt. 39, 6. Hē (*Samson*) wearð swīðe ofþyrst for ðam wundorlīcan slege, Jud. 15, 18. Wundorlīcre hrædnysse hē bið ālȳsed, Lchdm. i. 288, 16. On wunderlīcre mycelnesse, Blickl. Homl. 181, 20. Gesāwon hiē wundorlīce wyrd, ðone man lifgendne done de hiē ǽr deáðne forlēton, 217, 36. Wundorlīc tācn, 205, 31. Ic dē sǽde swīðe lang spell and wundorlīc, Bt. 35, 5; Fox 166, 2. Hū ða wīsan sind wundorlīce, Exon. Th. 223, 14; Ph. 359. Hū his ða goodan weore syndon wundorlīce *quam terribilia sunt opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 65, 2. Gif dū wēnst ðætte wundorlīce gerela[n ?] hwelc weorþmynd sié, Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 18. Hwonon him ða wundorlīcan gereordo cōman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 8. Forðe brengð wæstma fela wundorlīcra, Met. 20, 101. Sió hæfde wæstum wundorlīcran, Exon. Th. 413, 14; Rä. 32, 5. Ða cwōman ðǽr nǽdran wunderlīcran ðonne ða ǒþre wǽron and egeslīcran . . . wǽron hiē wunderlīcre micelnisse, Nar. 14, 1–3. Seó burg ðe ǽr wæs ealra weorca fæstast and wunderlecast and mǽrast, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 24. Is ðæt eác ealles wundorlīcost, ðæt . . . , Blickl. Homl. 127, 14. [*Laym.* wunder-lic: *Orm.* wunnderr-like: *Wick.* wondir-li: *O. Sax.* wundar-līk: *O. H. Ger.* wuntar-līh: *Icel.* undr-ligr.]

wundorlice; *adv. Wonderfully*, (1) with adjectives:—Ðǽr wearð gegaderod wundorlice micel folc, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 616. Hē hine gesette in wundorlice micle cyrcean, Shru. 121, 3. (2) with verbs:—Wundurlice *mirabiliter*, Ps. Surt. 75, 5. Wundorlice *mire*, Hymn. Surt. 70, 5. Drihten hine swā wundorlice of eallum his earfoþum gefrīpode, Ps. Th. 32, arg.: Ex. 11, 7: Past. 54; Swt. 423, 4: Bt. 33, 4; Fox 130, 35: Met. 20, 162: 13, 5. Wunderlice, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 5. Hiē wundorlice deáþ geþrowodan for Godes naman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 31. Wundurlice heó hǽleþ, Lchdm. i. 194, 22. Wundorlice, 220, 20. Hī wurdon wundorlice āfirhte *timuerunt valde*, Gen. 20, 8. Ic ne fērde on mǽrdum ne wundorlice mid getote be mē ne bodude *neque ambulavi in magnis, neque in mirabilibus super me*, R. Ben. 22, 17. Hē hine gescerpte wlitegum wǽdum wundorlice, Met. 15, 3. In ðis tō wundranne ł wundorlice is *in hoc mirabile est*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 9, 30. And eác ðæt wunderlicor wæs, ðā ðā heora ān bodade mid ānre spræce, ǽlcum wæs gecūðt swilce hē spræce mid his gereorde, Homl. Th. i. 318, 26. Se fugel wrixleþ wōðcræfte wundorlicor ðonne ǽfre byre monnes hyrde, Exon. Th. 206, 16; Ph. 127. [*O. H. Ger.* wuntarlihho *mirabiliter*.]

wundor-mǽþum, es ; *m. A wondrous treasure :*—Done healsbeáh, wrǽtlícne wundormǽþdum, Beo. Th. 4352 ; B. 2173.

wundor-seón, e ; *f. A wondrous spectacle :*—Wundorsióna fela, Beo. Th. 1995 ; B. 995. [*O. H. Ger.* wuntar-siuni *spectaculum : Icel.* undrsjónir ; *pl. f. a spectacle.*]

wundor-smiþ, es ; *m. A smith who makes wonderful things* or *who works by wondrous art :*—Gylden hilt, . . . enta ǽrgeweorc, . . . wundorsmiþa geweorc, Beo. Th. 3366 ; B. 1681.

wundor-tácen, es ; *n. A wondrous sign :*—Wundortácna and forebeácna *signorum et prodigiorum,* Ps. Th. 104, 23. [*O. Sax.* wundartêkan : *O. H. Ger.* wuntar-zeichen *miraculum.*]

wundor-weorc, es ; *n. A wondrous work, a miracle :*—Hé (*Christ*) ǒðerra unrím cýðde wundorworca, Andr. Kmbl. 1409 ; An. 705. Manige witgan ǽr Sancte Ióhanne on swíþe manegum godcundum mægenum ealra wundorweorcum swíþe wuldorlíce ǽscinon, Blickl. Homl. 161, 19. Dæt cwyce secgeaþ his wundorweorc ofer ealle werþeóde *annuntiate inter gentes opera ejus,* Ps. Th. 104, 1. [War stod þat wonderworc (seolkuð were, 1st MS.), Laym. 17376 : *Ger.* wunder-werk.] v. wundorgeweorc.

wundor-weorold, e ; *f. The wondrous world :*—Geond ðás wundorworuld, Exon. Th. 421, 12 ; Rä. 40, 17.

wundor-wyrd, e ; *f. A wondrous case :*—Be ðám næglum frignan ongan cwén, Cyriacus bæd, dæt hire gástes mihtum ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139 ; El. 1071.

wundrian ; *p.* ode. I. *to wonder at, to regard with surprise* or *admiration :* (1) absolute :—Ealle gé wundriaþ (wundrigeaþ, *v. l.*) *omnes miraminí,* Ju. Skt. 7, 21. Se Hǽlend wundrode (wundriende wæs, Rush.) *Jesus miratus est,* Mt. Kmbl. 8, 10. Hig wundrodun (wundradan, Rush.), 19, 25 : 21, 20. Hí wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo,* Mk. Skt. 5, 42. Đá ongan ic wundrigan, Bt. 40, 1 ; Fox 236, 9. Is se godcunda anweald tó wyndrianne, 32, 2 ; Fox 116, 16. Tó wundranne (uundranne, Lind.) is *mirabile est,* Ju. Skt. Rush. 9, 30. Nis ðæt tó wundrigenne, þeáh ðe hé wǽre costod, Blickl. Homl. 33, 12. Đa leóda beheóldon swíðe wundrigende, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 186. (2) with gen. :—Dæt ungestæðdige folc wundraþ dæs ðe hit seldost gesíhþ, ðeáh hit læsse wundor sié, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 216, 2 : Met. 28, 49. Hwæt stondaþ gé hér and dyses wundriaþ ? Blickl. Homl. 123, 22. His wundriaþ ða ðe him underðiédde bióþ, Past. 4 ; Swt. 39, 7 : Met. 28, 66. Đá wundrade ic swíðe swíðe ðara gódena wiotona, Past. pref. ; Swt. 5, 19. Đá wundrode dæt folc his láre, Mt. Kmbl. 7, 28. Hé wundrade Godes wundra, Ps. Th. 8, arg. Hwá is on weorulde, ðe ne wundrige fulles mónan ? Met. 28, 40. Hwæþer gimma wlite eówre eágan tó him getió heora tó wundrianne ? Bt. 13 ; Fox 40, 2. Hé férde wundrigende ðæs ðár geworden wæs, Lk. Skt. 24, 12. (3) with acc. :—Wundriaþ weras wlite and wæstma, Exon. Th. 221, 7 ; Ph. 331. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse ðæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 26 : 28, 1. Đý læs dæt wundredan weras and idesa, Exon. Th. 176, 6 ; Gú. 1205. (4) with a clause :—Hwá ne wundraþ dætte sume tunglu habbaþ scyrtran hwyrft donne sume habban ? Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 17. Hí ne wundriaþ dætte . . . , Met. 28, 50. Hí ne wundriaþ, hú hit on wolcnum þunraþ, þrágmælum eft ánforlǽteþ, 28, 54. Đá wundrade se ðeng for hwon hé dæs bǽde, Bd. 4, 24 ; S. 598, 31. Gif hwá wundrie, hú hit gewurdan mihte, Jud. 15, 19. (5) with gen. and clause :—Hwá ne wundraþ dæs, dæt sume steorran gewitaþ under ða sé ? Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 26. Hwá ungelǽredra ne wundraþ dæs roderes færelde, hú hé ǽlce dæge útan ymbhwyrfð ealne ðisne middaneard ? 214, 15. Hwá wundraþ dæs, oððe ðóhtes eft, hwý dæt ís mæge weorðan of wætere, Met. 28, 58. Hwý ne wundriaþ hí dæs, dæt hit hwílum þunraþ, hwílum ná ne onginþ, Bt. 39, 3 ; Fox 214, 33. Hwá is ðe ne wundrige wolcna færeldes, roderes swiftо, hú hý ǽlce dæge útan ymbhwerfaþ ealne middangeard ? Met. 28, 2. Ælc wile ðæs wundrian for hwý hí swá dón, Bt. 39, 9 ; Fox 226, 14. (6) with prepositions :—Hé wundrode æfter dære gesihþe, Blickl. Homl. 153, 35. Wundradun ða mengu be láre his *ammirabantur turbae super doctrinam ejus,* Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 7, 28. Hí wundrodon on his láre *admirabantur in doctrina ejus,* Mk. Skt. 6, 2. Đá wǽron ða apostolas swíþe wundrigende fram him, and wǽron cweþende tó him hwonon him ða wundorlícan gereordo cóman, Blickl. Homl. 153, 7. (7) with preposition and clause :—Wundrade heó ymb ðæs weres snyttro, hú hé swá geleáfful on swá lytlum fæce áfire wurde, Elen. Kmbl. 1914 ; El. 959. Hwá is moncynnes, dæt ne wundrie ymb ðás tungl, hú hý sume habbaþ scyrtran ymbhwearft ? Met. 28, 6. II. *to make wonderful, magnify* (?) :—Hé wundrade (*mirificavit*) ealle willan míne, Ps. Spl. 15, 2. [*O. Sax.* wundrôn : *O. H. Ger.* wuntarôn : *Icel.* undra.] v. á-, ge-, of-wundrian.

wundrigend-líc ; *adj. Expressing admiration* or *astonishment :*—O is tóclypigendlíc *adverbium* . . . hé is eác wundrigendlíc : *O qualis facies,* Ælfc. Gr. 38 ; Zup. 241, 16.

wundrum. v. wundor.

wundrung, e ; *f.* I. *wondering, wonder, admiration, astonishment :*—Hwæt is ðeós wundrung ðe gé wafiaþ ? Exon. Th. 6, 24 ; Cri. 89. Eall hé wæs fúl wundrunge and wafunge ; and eác ða byrig hé geseah eall on ófre wísan gewend, on ófre heó ǽr wæs, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 509. Heó núd wundrunge weard befangen, 2, 251. Hé þearle sidðan Maurum wurðode, and on wundrunge hæfde (*held him in admiration*), 6, 185. Đǽr heó lið ðá ðis on mycelre árwurðysse mannum tó wundrunge (*to the admiration of men*), 20, 101. Hé on dære micclan his módes wundrunge ðǽr gestód dreórig *in the great bewilderment of his mind he stood there downcast,* 23, 627. Hí wundrodon mycelre wundrunge *obstupuerunt stupore maximo,* Mk. Skt. 5, 42. *Pape* geswutelaþ wundrunge, Ælfc. Gr. 5 ; Zup. 11, 3. *Interjectio* getácnaþ hwílon ðæs módes blisse, hwílon sárnysse, hwílon wundrunge, 48 ; Zup. 278, 6. II. *a wonderful sight, a spectacle :*—Wundrunge *spectaculi,* Hpt. Gl. 508, 27.

wund-swaþu, e ; *f. The trace of a wound, a scar :*—Wundsweðe míne *cicatrices meae,* Ps. Surt. 37, 6.

wund-wǽcu (?) *a wound-weakness, a wound, sore :*—Swá benne ne burnon ne burston, ne fundian ne feologan ne hoppetan, ne wundwâco sían (*sores may not run*), ne dolh diópian, Lchdm. ii. 352, 2. Cf. wâc ; *n.*

wune-líc (wun-, wunu-) ; *adj. Wonted, usual, accustomed :*—Wunlícre árfeastnisse *solita pietate,* Rtl. 35, 21. Wunulíco rúmmódnise *solita clementia,* 180, 10. v. ge-wunelic.

wune-ness (wunu-), e ; *f.* I. *a dwelling, habitation :*—Hé hím wunonesse stówe (*locum mansionis*) sealde, Bd. 5, 11 ; S. 626, 13. In wununise *in habitaculo,* Rtl. 58, 5 : *habitatione,* 68, 20. Đá geworhte hé him nearo wíc and wunenesse (*mansionem angustam*), Bd. 4, 28 ; S. 605, 23. Đá sealde se cyning him wununesse and stówe (*mansionem*) in Cantwarabyrig, 1, 25 ; S. 487, 18. Hé him sylfum wununesse and wíc geceás *ipse locum mansionis elegit,* 4, 26 ; S. 602, 38. Wit oferfǽrdon ðás wununesse (*has mansiones*) ðara eádigra gásta. . . . Wit becómon tó ðám blíþan wunenyssum (*ad mansiones laetas*), 5, 12 ; S. 629, 31, 43. II. *continuance, perseverance :*—Wununise (*perseverantiam*) ðces hehstaldnisse, Rtl. 105, 36. v. in-wuneness.

wung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 129, 26. v. pung.

wunian ; *p.* ode *To dwell, remain :*—Wunat *inmoratur,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 111, 76. Wunaþ *constat,* Kent. Gl. 1176. Wunian *consistere,* 190. I. of living creatures, *to dwell, abide, stay, remain, live,* (1) of dwelling in a place or with a persou, (a) with preps. or adverbs :—Đú geond holt wunast *thou shalt live in the woods,* Cd. Th. 252, 6 ; Dan. 574. Đú in heánnissum wunast mid Waldend Fæder, Exon. Th. 10, 36 ; Cri. 163. Se þeów ne wunaþ (*manet*) on húse on écnesse ; se sunu wunaþ on écnesse, Ju. Skt. 8, 35. Pellicane gelíc, se on wéstene wunaþ, Ps. Th. 101, 5. Monna gehwylc cwic þendan hér wunaþ, Exon. Th. 37, 8 ; Cri. 590. Đa hwíle ðe wé on dysse worlde wuniaþ, Blickl. Homl. 103, 24. Him (*the whale*) ða férend on fæste wuniaþ, wíc weardiaþ, Exon. Th. 361, 26 ; Wal. 25. Mislíce wildeór wuniaþ (*morantur*) on wudum, Coll. Monast. Th. 22, 23. On heán muntum heortas wuniaþ, Ps. Th. 103, 17. Ic on wéstene wounde lange *mansi in solitudine,* 54, 7. Wunude, 83, 1. Hé wunode ðǽr on mynstre, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 99. Hé on ðæm lande feala wintra wunode, Blickl. Homl. 113, 13. Hé wunode be Iordane, Cd. Th. 116, 5 ; Gen. 1931. Hé ðǽr wunode mid him, Blickl. Homl. 239, 18 : 249, 16 : Exon. Th. 162, 8 ; Gú. 972 : Beo. Th. 2261 ; B. 1128. Wé cómun tó ðám dæt wé wunedon on dínum lande, Gen. 47, 4. Đá hig wunedon on Galilea *conversantibus eis in Galilaea,* Mt. Kmbl. 17, 22. Hié ealle onyppan wunedon, bídende ðæs Hálgan Gástes, Blickl. Homl. 133, 26. Wúnedon on ðám wícum Abraham and Loth, Cd. Th. 113, 20 ; Gen. 1890. Wuna mid úsic and ðé wíc geceós, 164, 29 ; Gen. 2722. Medmicel fæc nú gyt wuna mid ús, Blickl. Homl. 247, 33. Wuna in dære wínbyrig, Andr. Kmbl. 3340 ; An. 1674. Wuniaþ (wunas, Lind. : wynigaþ, Rush. *manet*) ðǽr, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 11. Wunigaþ on ðam ylcan húse, Lk. Skt. 10, 7. Eal ðæt manegu ðe him mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 1890 ; An. 947. Hí on his neáweste wunian, Ps. Th. 148, 14. Beón, gif hí man acwellaþ, cwelle hig man rape, . . . dæt hig ofer níht ðæron ne wunigon (*restent*), L. Ecg. C. 39 ; Th. ii. 164, 3. Ic wylle tó-dæg on dínum húse wunian (tó wunianne, Lind. : tó wuniganne, Rush. *manere*), Lk. Skt. 19, 5. Wunian on édle, Cd. Th. 294, 27 ; Sat. 477. Mid wuldorcyninge wunian, 283, 30 ; Sat. 312. In worulde wunian, Exon. Th. 51, 21 ; Cri. 819. Wunian in wícum, 316, 9 ; Mód. 46. Wunigan in wuldre mid weoroda God, 22, 5 ; Cri. 347 : Blickl. Homl. 25, 35. Hé leng mid him líchomlíce wunedan nolde, 135, 22. Hé on his módor bósme wunigende wæs, 165, 18. Wǽron ealle ða apostolas wunigende on ánre stówe, 133, 15. (b) with dat. (inst.) :—Hé wícum wunode, Cd. Th. 108, 26 ; Gen. 1812. Abraham wunode édeleardum Cananéa, 116, 32 ; Gen. 1945. Wuna ðǽm ðé ágon *abide with those own thee,* 138, 18 ; Gen. 2293. Wícum wunian, Beo. Th. 6158 ; B. 3083. (c) with acc. *to inhabit* a place, *live in* or *on :*—Hé leánne beám wunaþ, Exon. Th. 209, 17 ; Ph. 172. Ic fiscealdne sáe winter wunade, 306, 29 ; Seef. 15. Đa ðe hléoleásan wíc hwíle wunedon, Andr. Kmbl. 262 ; An. 131. Wunian wíc unsýfre, 2621 ; An. 1310. Wederburg wunian, 3391 ; An. 1699. Seó ðe wunian sceolde cealde streámas, Beo. Th. 2525 ; B. 1260 : Cd. Th. 280, 22 ; Sat. 259 : 282, 36 ; Sat. 372. (*the soul*) ðé (*the body*) wunian sceolde, Soul Kmbl. 86 ; Seel. 43. ¶ in

figurative expressions:—Se fugel wunaþ wyllestreámas (*bathes*), Exon. Th. 204, 20; Ph. 105. Wunian wælreste *to lie dead*, 184, 10; Gū. 1342: Beo. Th. 5796; B. 2902: *to be buried*, Elen. Kmbl. 1444; El. 724. Reste wunian *to sleep*, Cd. Th. 223, 22; Dan. 123: Rood Kmbl. 6; Kr. 3. (2) *to live, be* in certain conditions or circumstances, (a) with prep. or adv.:—Þenden ic wunige on worulddreámum *quamdiu ero*, Ps. Th. 103, 31. Seó sāwel ðe wunaþ on heofena ríces gefeán, Blickl. Homl. 57, 31. Wunaþ hē on weste, ne hine wiht dréfeþ, Beo. Th. 3474; B. 1735. Ða menigo ðe wuniaþ on nearonēdum, Andr. Kmbl. 202; An. 101. Ón fýrbæðe ðū wunodest, Elen. Kmbl. 1897; El. 950. Hē in yrmdum wunade, Andr. Kmbl. 326; An. 163. Wē wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12; Sat. 237. Hī wunedon ætsomne, Met. 20, 243. Wunian on ēcean wuldre, Blickl. Homl. 105, 1. In wynnum wunian, Cd. Th. 299, 26; Sat. 556: Exon. Th. 140, 2; Gū. 604. Wunian in wylme, Salm. Kmbl. 933; Sal. 466. Adam wæs wunigende on ðisum līfe mid geswince, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. (b) with dat. (inst.):—Hē wunaþ unlustum, Salm. Kmbl. 538; Sal. 268. Heó helltregum wunodon, Cd. Th. 5, 19; Gn. 74. Ēádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, Exon. Th. 330, 34; Vy. 61. (c) with noun or adj.:—Borhhond [hē] wunade *fidejussu exstitit*, Kent. Gl. 743. Wunude *exstitit* (*praestantior*), Hpt. Gl. 511, 60. Ðæt ðū langlīf oðer eordan wunie, Homl. Th. ii. 36, 2. Āna līfgan, wineleás wunian, Exon. Th. 344, 15; Gn. Ex. 174. (3) *to abide, be present* with a person to comfort or help:—Ic ðé mid wunige, Andr. Kmbl. 198; An. 99: Exon. Th. 30, 12; Cri. 478. God wunaþ on him *est in ipsis Dominus*, Num. 16, 3. II. of things abstract or concrete, *to be, rest, reside, remain*, (1) in respect to locality, *occupy a position*:—Wunaþ *morabitur*, Kent. Gl. 481: *commorabitur*, 540. (a) with prep. or adv.:—Se hálga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Ðǽr se wísdōm wunaþ on gemyndum, Met. 7, 39. Lyft on middum wunaþ, 20, 79. Mid ðam wítegendlícum gāste ðe on ðé wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 282: Cd. Th. 56, 7: Gen. 908. Wæter ðe wuniaþ gyt under fæstenne folca hrōfes, 10, 6: Gen. 152. Eorðe and wæter wuniaþ on fýre, Met. 20, 148. Beorh wunode on wonge, Beo. Th. 4476; B. 2242. Se monlíca stille wunode, ðǽr hié begeat wite, Cd. Th. 155, 3; Gen. 2567. Egesa on breóstum wunode, 173, 24; Gen. 2866. Treów on ðé wunade, Exon. Th. 6, 12; Cri. 83: 126, 4; Gū. 366. Hwæþer him sýfel ðe gōd under wunige, 82, 4; Cri. 1333. Þēh mīu líchama on niðerdǽlum eorðan wunige, Ps. Th. 138, 13. Saga mē hwǽr seó ród wunige, Elen. Kmbl. 1244; El. 624. Tō manna heortan, ǽr Drihtnes weorc ðǽr wunian móte, Blickl. Homl. 19, 8: 111, 5. Ǽnigne dǽl secgas gesēgon on sele wunian, Beo. Th. 6248; B. 3128. Geweotan hī mearcland tredan, forlǽton moldern wunigean, open eordscræfu, Andr. Kmbl. 1605; An. 803. Lazarus, ðe Crist āwehte ðý feorþan dæge ðæs ðe hē on byrgenne wæs fūl wunigende, Blickl. Homl. 75, 5. (b) with acc.:—Ðæt treów sceolde wēsten wunian, Cd. Th. 251, 5; Dan. 559. Hine gærsbedd sceal wunian, Ps. Th. 102, 15. (2) of state or circumstance:—Inc sceal sealt wæter wunian on gewealde, Cd. Th. 13, 7; Gen. 199. Ða ðā ðis īgland wæs wunigende on sībbe, Homl. Skt. i. 13, 148. III. *to consist* of or in, *subsist, exist*. v. wunung, III:—On wordum Godes rīce ne wunaþ, ac on ānwylnysse ðæs hālgan geleáfan, Guth. prol.; Gdwin. 2, 15. Ðeós lyft ys ān ðæra feówer gesceafta, ðe ǽlc líchamlīc ðing on wunaþ. Feówer gesceafta synd, ðe ealle eordlīce líchaman on wuniaþ, Lchdm. iii. 272, 11–13. Ða hālgan þrynnysse on ānre godcundnysse ǽfre wunigende, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 216: 16, 1. Nis nā se Hālga Gāst wunigende on his gecynde swā swā hē gesewen wæs, for ðan ðe hē is ungesewenlīc, Homl. Th. i. 322, 17. Him (*man*) is gemǽne mid stānum ðæt hē beó wunigende; him is gemǽne mid treówum ðæt hē lybbe, 302, 20. Hī nǽron ǽfre wunigende, ac God hī gesceóp, 276, 15. God is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 18. IV. where there is permanence, continuity, *to remain, last, continue, endure*:—Ðū wunast *tu permanebis*, Ps. Th. 101, 23. Ðū on ēcnesse wunast *tu in aeternum permanes*, 101, 10: 92, 3. Ðǽr nōht elles ne wunaþ, Blickl. Homl. 101, 5. Ðínne naman ðe wunaþ on ealra worlda world, 143, 31: Ps. Th. 111, 8. Seó ðe ǽfre wæs and ǽac nū wunaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 15, 217. Þenden ðǽr wunaþ hūsa sélest, Beo. Th. 574; B. 284. Swā hwylc swā on ælne ōþ his ende wunaþ, se bið hāl, Blickl. Homl. 171, 26: Homl. Th. ii. 502, 21. Ðære wylne sunu wunaþ eal his līf on ðeówte, i. 110, 29. Wuniaþ ða wācran, Exon. Th. 311, 4; Seef. 87. Gif hē wunode ofer middæg *if he continued to live past noon*, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 595. Lucia on ðære ylcan stówe wunode ðe heó ofslagen wæs *Lucia remained lying in the same place that she was struck down*, 9, 146. Se snāw leng ne wunede ðonne ǽne tíde, Nar. 23, 21. Hī wunedun (wēren wungiende *manssisent*, Lind.) ōð dysne dæg, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 23. Ðæt hié ne wunian on worldlīfe *ita ut non sint*, Ps. Th. 103, 33. Herenes Drihtnes hēr sceal wunian on worulda woruld *laudatio ejus manet in seculum seculi*, 110, 8: 118, 44, 91. Hæfd hē ðæt gewrixle geset ðe nū wunian sceal, Met. 11, 56. On sāre his líchoma sceal hēr wunian, Blickl. Homl. 61, 1: Exon. Th. 7, 19; Cri. 103. Eallum rihtgelýfdum mannum wunigendum for his noman, Blickl. Homl. 171, 14. IV a. with a complementary word or phrase:—Heó wæs fæmne ǽr hire beorþre, and heó wunaþ fæmne ǽfter hire beorþre, Blickl. Homl. 155, 33. Ðū unstilla gesceafta ástyrest and ðē self wunast swíðe stille, Met. 20, 16. God āna unāwendendlīc wunaþ, Bt. 35, 5: Fox 166, 9. Gescylded ā wunaþ ungewyrded, þenden woruld stondeþ, Exon. Th. 210, 5; Ph. 181. Hió dumb wunaþ, 414, 7; Rā. 32, 16. Heó wæs mid twām werum and swā ðeáh wunode mǽden, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 3. Se hearda hyge hálig wunode, Exon. Th. 135, 1; Gū. 517. Hī dágyt hǽdene wunodon, Homl. Th. ii. 502, 23. Is sēd of ðære tíde ðe hī þanon gewiton oþ tōdæge ðæt ðæt land wēste wunige (*manere desertus perhibetur*), Bd. 1, 15; S. 483, 27. Ðis ungefremed wunie, L. Ath. i. proem.; Th. i. 198, 13. Hē hēt wunian wyrtruman eorðan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516. Sceal lufu uncer wǽrfæst wunian, Exon. Th. 173, 19; Gū. 1163. Abrames wíf wæs dágit wuniende būtan cildum *she remained still childless*, Gen. 16, 1. V. *to be wont*:—Ic gewunige *soleo*, wunigende *solens*, Ælfc. Gr. 41; Zup. 247, 5. [*O. E. Homl.* wunian: *A. R. Kath.* wunien: *Laym.* wunien, wonien: *Orm.* wunenn: *Gen. and Ex.* wunen: *Ayenb.* wonie: *Chauc. Piers P. Wick.* wone: *O. Sax.* wonōn, wunōn: *O. Frs.* wona, wuna: *O. H. Ger.* wonēn *habitare, morari, conversari, manere, solere.*] v. ā-, ge-, on-, þurh-wunian; ān-, dryht-, weorold-wuniende.

wunigend, es; *m. An inhabitant*:—Gyf wē gefyllaþ wunigendes þēnunge *si compleamus habitatoris officium*, R. Ben. Interl. 5, 11.

wunigend-līc, wunn, wununess. v. un-wunigendlīc, wyn[n], wuneness.

wunung, e; *f.* I. *dwelling, living*:—Gif hē hine sylfne tō mynstres wununge gefæstnian wyle *if he will settle to living in a monastery*; the Latin is: Si voluerit stabilitatem suam firmare, R. Ben. 108, 13. II. *a dwelling, habitation, place to live in*:—Feala muneca wunung *coenobium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 5. Wununge *mansio*, 86, 46. Sȳ wununge (*habitatio*) heora onwēst, Ps. Spl. 68, 30. Com Eustachius mid his here tō ðam tūne ðe heó ðā on wæs. Wæs seó wununge ðǽr swýþe wynsum on tō wícenne, and his geteld wǽron gehende hire wununge geslagene, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 315. Wē wendaþ ūs eástweard, þonne wē ūs gebiddaþ . . .; nā swylce on eástdǽle synderlīce sýþ his wunung . . . on rihtwísum mannum is Godes wunung . . . Swā ǽac se fordóna man bið deófles templ, and deófles wunung, Homl. Th. i. 262, 5–18. Ne bið ðǽr Cristes eardung ne his wunung on ðære heortan, Blickl. Homl. 13, 24. On ðære fíftan fēringe wæs ðæra manna wunung gelōgod, Boutr. Scrd. 21, 10: Homl. Th. i. 536, 16. Wununge *contubernio, habitaculo*, Hpt. Gl. 468, 63. Tō móderlícum wununge ī bósme *ad maternum gremium*, 504, 12. Ðæt hī sceoldon habban ða fægeran wununge ðe se feónd forleás, Ælfc. T. Grn. 3, 6. Hē him ðǽr wununge getīmbrode, Shru. 13, 16. Spyrian hwǽr ða mánfullan wununge habban, L. Eth. ix. 40; Th. i. 348, 26. Ða habbaþ hundfealde mēde and ða mǽrestan wununge, Homl. Ass. 21, 187. Wununga *sedes*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 33. Se Hǽlend sǽde, ðæt on his Fæder hūse syndon manega wununga, Homl. Ass. 42, 454. On muntum and on feldlícum wunungum, Jos. 10, 40. Ðū wirest wununge (*mansiunculas*) binnan ðam arce, Gen. 6, 14. Gē begeáton eówe ðeóstorfulle wununga, Homl. Th. i. 68, 5. Geleáffulle menn gearwiaþ clǽne wununga on heora heortum Criste sylfum, Blickl. Homl. 73, 12. III. *being, existence, living*. v. wunian, III:—Wununge *essentia*, i. *aeternitas, natura*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 144, 20. Þeáh se líchama geendige, ðe sceal eft þurh Godes mihte ārísan tō ēcere wununge, Homl. Th. i. 20, 6. Se is lybbende God ðe hæfð līf and wununge ðurh hine sylfne, 366, 33. Gesceafta nabbaþ nāne wununge þurh hī sylfe, ac ðurh God, se ðe āna is þurh hine sylfne wunigende, ii. 236, 17. Yfel nis nān þing þurh hit sylf, and nāne wununga nǽfð būton on sumum gesceafta, Boutr. Scrd. 20, 44. [Wreðde hafd wununge on þes dusian bosme *ira requiescit in sinu stulti*, O. E. Homl. i. 105, 24. Hore wununge naued no 3et *habitatio eorum non habet januam*, A. R. 74, 12. Þe wununge of euch wunne *quietis eterne mansio*, Kath. 2423. God woning (hæh bold, 1st MS.), Laym. 7094. His (*the Reeve's*) wonyng was ful fair upon an hethe, Chauc. Prol. C. T. 606. *O. L. Ger.* wonunga *habitatio*: *O. H. Ger.* wonunga *mansio*.]

wurdian, wurdlian, wurm. v. wordian, wordlian, wyrm.

wurma, wyrma, an; *m.*: wurme, an; *f. A shell-fish from which a purple dye was obtained, a purple dye*; also *woad, a plant from which a dye is got*:—Wurma *murex*, wurma, weoloc *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 56, 64, 62. Wurma, reád godwebb *ostrum*, 64, 10. Wyrma *ostrum*, i. 286, 34. Wurman *murice*, ii. 114, 46. Ungenæccre wurman *dispari murice*, 141, 19. Mid unlícere wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 42. Ungelícum wurman, Anglia xiii. 29, 58. Wolcreádum wurman *bistincto cocco* sive *vermiculo*, 29, 56. Twyhíwedum wurman, Hpt. Gl. 431, 31. Mid reádre wurman *croceo luto* (v. Ald. 75), 524, 40: Wrt. Voc. ii. 52, 48 (*printed* wurmaman). Wurman geblonden, Exon. Th. 218, 14; Ph. 294. Wyrman *murice*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 77, 23: 89, 29. Wyrman (*printed* wyrmaman, cf. 52, 48) *luto*, 87, 32. Wyrman (*purpureo*) *ostro*, Hpt. Gl. 522, 5. Genim myrran and hwít récels and safinam and saluiam and wurman, Lchdm. ii. 294, 24. Wurmum *muricibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 20: Hpt. Gl. 524, 27. Wurman, 431, 47. [*O. Frs.* worma: *O. H. Ger.* wurmo *vermiculus*.] v. cor-, corn-, feld-, stān-wurma; wurm-reád.

wurmille, an; *f. Marjoram*:—Wurmille *origanum*, Txts. 83, 1452. Wurmilla, Wrt. Voc. ii. 65, 27. Wurmille, 64, 11. Wyr-

melle (*printed* war-), i. 32, 11. Wyrmella, 286, 35. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wurmeli *vermiculus.*]

wurm-reád; *adj. Scarlet* :—Wurmreádne þræd *coccinum*, Gen. 38, 28. Wurmreádne basing *pallium coccineum*, Jos. 7, 21. Cf. wyrm-basu.

wurms. v. worms.

wurmsig; *adj. Purulent* :—Wurmsi *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 29. v. wyrmsig.

wurmsihtig; *adj. Purulent* :—Wurmsihtig *purulentus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 1.

wurpan. v. weorpan.

wurpol (-ul); *adj. That throws down* :—Wurpul *ster[n]ax*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 42.

wurpte, wursm, wurst, wurþ, wurt-mete. v. wirpan, worms, wirsa, weorþ, wyrt-mete.

wúsc-bearn, es ; *n. A beloved* or *an adopted child* :—Úscbearn (wuso, Rush.) *filioli*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 13, 33. [Cf. *Icel.* ósk-barn *a chosen, adopted child*; ósk-mögr *a beloved son: M. H. Ger.* wunsch-kint; see Grmm. D. M. p. 139 (Stallybrass' trans.), and s. v. wunsch. Cf. too the proper name Wúsc-hreá, Bd. 2, 14 ; S. 518, 1.] v. wýsc.

Wúse, wuso, wutan (-on). v. Úse, wúsc-bearn, witon.

wyde-treów. v. wudu-treów.

wyla (? hyla v. hylu) :—Wyla † hola *cabearum*, Hpt. Gl. 489, 71.

wylcþ, Germ. 389, 42. v. welwan.

wylf, e ; *f. A she-wolf* :—Wylf *lupa*, Txts. 75, 1260. Fæddæ hiæ wylif in Rómæcæstri, 127, 2. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wulpa *lupa* : *Icel.* ylgr *a she-wolf.*] v. brim-wylf, *and next word.*

wylfen[n], e ; *f. A she-wolf*, (1) literal :—Gif heó drincep wylfene meolc, Lchdm. i. 362, 13. Wylfene *belnae, bestiae maris*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 43. (2) figurative :—Wylfen *Bellona*, i. *furia, dea belli, mater Martis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 125, 41. Rẽþre wylfenne *dire parce*, 140, 53. [Wummone wrod is wuluene, and mon wrod is wulf, A. R. 120, 9. Leoun or uulf, uuluine or bere, Havel. 573. *M. H. Ger.* wulfinne : *Ger.* wölfinn.]

wylfen; *adj. Wolfish, fierce* :—Wẽ geáscedan Eormanríces wylfenne geþóht ; dæt wæs grim cyning, Exon. Th. 378, 24 ; Deór. 22.

wylinc, Hpt. Gl. 419, 77. v. willung.

wyll, e : *f. Wool* :—Ða wylle and da horna hỹ dód heom tó nytnysse *lanam et cornua in usum stuum convertunt*, L. Ecg. C. 40 ; Th. ii. 166, 31. v. wull.

wyllen ; *adj. Woollen, of wool* :—Wyllen *laneum*, línen wearp *vel* wyllen áb *linostema*, Wrt. Voc. i. 40, 7. 8. Hẽ nádor ne wyllenes hrægles ne línenes brúcan nolde, Guthl. 4 ; Gdwin. 26, 11. Bind mid wyllenan þræde, Lchdm. ii. 310, 22. Hí mid willenum reáfe heora líchoman gegearwiaþ, R. Ben. 139, 14. Ða wyllenan (*? the word is printed* wylnenan *and put as a gloss to* vetulae ; *the passage is* : Cygnaeam vetulae senectutis caniciem, Ald. 25) hárnysse (*in the margin is* ða grægan hárnysse) *cygneam canitiem*, Hpt. Gl. 450, 62. Wyllene wearp *lanea stamina*, 417, 27. Ne hẽ wyllenra hrægla breác, ac línenra ealra, Shrn. 93, 7 : 94, 28. Heó nẽfre línenum hrægum brúcan wolde. ac wyllenum, Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 588, 6. ¶ used substantivelv, *woollen stuff* :—Heó wyllen weorode, Homl. Skt. i. 20, 44 : L. Edg. C. 10 ; Th. ii. 280, 19. Nime man wyllen tó lice, Wulfst. 170, 10. [*O. H. Ger.* wullin *laneus.*]

wylnenan. v. preceding word.

wyn[n], e ; *f.* **I.** *delight, pleasure* :—Wyn *luxus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 71, 11. Wynn *luxoria*, wynne *luxus*, 49, 67, 65. Genihtsumere wynne *opulenti luxus*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 71. Wyn eal gedreás, Exon. Th. 288, 25 ; Wand. 36. On Gode standeþ wuldor mín and wyn mycel, Ps. Th. 61, 7. Mín wynn álæg. 119, 5. Nis hearpan wyn, Beo. Th. 4517 ; B. 2202. Hwæþere him dæs wonges wyn (*his delight in the country*) swedrade, Exon. Th. 123, 16 ; Gú. 323. Sỹ æt him sylfum gelong eal his worulde wyn, 444, 12 ; Kl. 46. Dær wæs wuldres wynn . . . næs dær ẽnigum gewinn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773 ; An. 889. Ágan nẽ dæs dreámes gewald, wuldres and wynne, Cd. Th. 275, 21 ; Sat. 175 : Exon. Th. 230, 31 ; Ph. 480. On wynne *in laetitia*, Ps. Th. 104, 38. Wend dẽ from wynne, Cd. Th. 56, 28 ; Gen. 919. In lifgendra londes wynne, Exon. Th. 27, 28 ; Cri. 437 : 151, 5 ; Gú. 790. Wenne, Ps. C. 157. Weorod wæs on wynne, Beo. Th. 4032 ; B. 2014 : Exon. Th. 462, 21 ; Hó. 55. Dæt treów wæs on wynne, wudu weaxende, 435, 18 ; Rú. 542. Beód on wenne ða bán ðe on hándum wæron *exultabunt ossa humiliata*, Ps. C. 80. Habban ða mid wynne weorðe blisse *exultent et laetentur*, Ps. Th. 69, 5. Wẽ sealmas him singan mid wynne *in psalmis jubilemus ei*, 94, 2. Ic mẽ on dẽ gehálgode hús tó wynne, Exon. Th. 90, 31 ; Cri. 1482 : 76, 26 ; Cri. 1245. Wẽ sceolan þrowian weán, nalles habban hélselda wyn, Cd. Th. 267, 25 ; Sat. 43 : Exon. Th. 142, 31 ; Gú. 652. Se de áh lifes wyn gebiden in burgum, 307, 22 ; Seef. 27. Wynna gewitaþ, Runic pm. Kmbl. 345, 18 ; Rún. 29. Lífdsa and wynna hám, Cd. Th. 58, 13 ; Gen. 945. Ealra dæra wynna de ic on woruldе gebád, Byrht. Th. 136, 58 ; By. 174. Hẽ his líchoman wynna forwyrnde and woruld-blissa, Exon. Th. 111, 31 ; Gú. 135 : 122, 20 ; Gú. 308. Idelra ségena wynna, 112, 2 ; Gú. 137. Wíc wynna leás, 443, 18 ; Kl. 32. Hine yldo benam mægenes wynnum, Beo. Th. 3778 ; B. 1887. Hæleþ beóþ on wynnum *the men are joyous*, Exon. Th. 361, 20 ; Wal. 22 : 464, 19 ; Hó. 89. Hẽ sunbeorht gesetu sécep on wynnum, 217, 11 ; Ph. 278. Wẽ dær wunodon on wynnum, Cd. Th. 279, 12 ; Sat. 237 : 296, 26 ; Sat. 508. Þurh leásline lices wynne, eargnes fæschoman idelne lust, Exon. Th. 79, 28 ; Cri. 1297 : 364, 12 ; Wal. 69. Idle lustas, læne lífes wynne, 352, 19 ; Sch. 100. Ðás eorþan wynne, ðás læenan dreámas, 102, 4 ; Cri. 1667. God selep him on ẽþle eorþan wynne tó healdanne hleóburh wera, Beo. Th. 3465 ; B. 1730 : 5447 ; B. 2727. Woroldе wynne, 2164 ; B. 1080. Hẽ dæt betere geceás. wuldres wynne, Elen. Kmbl. 2077 ; El. 1040. ¶ wynnum *delightfully, pleasantly* :—Is se wong wynnum geblissad mid ðám ægrestum stencum, Exon. Th. 198, 9 ; Ph. 7 : 199, 18 ; Ph. 27. Ðín genimynd on ealra woruldа woruld wynnum standeþ, Ps. Th. 134, 13. **I a.** with prep. *tó*, marking object in which delight is taken :—Ne bip him tó hearpan hyge, ne tó wífe wyn, Exon. Th. 308, 25 ; Seef. 45. Wæs mẽ wyn tó ðon, 380, 22 ; Rä. 1, 2. Næs him tó mádme wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 2228 ; An. 1115 : 2326 ; An. 1164. Ða forweorpaþ de hira wynne tó dẽ habban noldan *qui elongant se a te, peribunt*, Ps. Th. 72, 22. Hẽ genom him tó wildeórum wynne, Exon. Th. 146, 21 ; Gú. 713. **II.** *a delight, that which causes pleasure* :—Eh byd æðelinga wyn, Runic pm. 343, 4 ; Rún. 19 : 344, 31 ; Rún. 27. Fugles wyn (*a quill*), Exon. Th. 408, 5 ; Rä. 27, 7. Him leófedan londes wynne, bold on beorhge, 110, 20 ; Gú. 110. Gæst inne swæf ðỹ dæt hrefn blaca heofenes wynne bodode, Beo. Th. 3607 ; B. 1801. **II a.** as an epithet of persons, (1) of human beings :—Hægstealdra wyn (*Pharaoh*), Cd. Th. 111, 28 ; Gen. 1862. Winemæga wyn (*Guthlac*), Exon. Th. 184, 2 ; Gú. 1338. Eorla wyn, 174, 17 ; Gú. 1179. Wynn, 168, 22 ; Gú. 1081. Æðelinga wynn (*St. Andrew*), Andr. Kmbl. 2447 ; An. 1225. Wunn, 3423 ; An. 1715. (2) of the Deity :—Lífes wynn, . . . tírеadig cyning. Hy. 3, 1. Mægna God, . . . æðelinga wyn, Exon. Th. 286. 12 ; Jul. 730 : 466, 15 ; Hó. 121. Neoman ús tó wynne weoroda Drihten, Cd. Th. 277, 2 ; Sat. 198. Wigena wyn, . . . heofonengla God, Exon. Th. 281, 4 ; Jul. 641. **III.** *the best* of a class, *the pride* of its kind. Cf. cyst :—Ân engla þreát, heáþa wyn (*best of troops*), Exon. Th. 460, 16 ; Hó. 18. Hleóþra wyn *most excellent of melodies*, 198, 18 ; Ph. 12. Gimma gladost, æþeltungla wyn, 218, 5 ; Ph. 290. Lagufloda wynn, 202, 16 ; Ph. 70. Ealá wífa wynn, fæmne freóhicast *ah. pride of womankind, maiden most noble*, 5, 18 ; Cri. 71. Ðú eart se æðela, de on ærdagum ealra fæmnena wyn (*the Virgin Mary*) ákende, Hy. 3, 26. **IV.** the name of the w-rune :—ᵘᵘþ uyn, Archæologia, vol. 28, plate 15, fig. 7. In the following passages the symbol is put instead of the word *wyn* :—þ is geswidrad, gomen æfter geárum, Elen. Kmbl. 2526 ; El. 1264. Biþ se[ó] þ scæcen eorþan frætwa, Exon. Th. 50, 23 ; Cri. 805. þ sceal gedreósan, Anglia xiii. 9, 5. Wenne (Hickes prints þ þne) brúcep ðe can weána lyt, and him sylfa hæfd blæd and blisse, Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 29 ; Rún. 8. On wuldres þ (*Kemble writes* wealdend *in place of the rune in the MS. ; but* cf. wuldres wynn, Andr. Kmbl. 1773 ; An. 889), Elen. Kmbl. 2177 ; El. 1090. In Ps. Vos. 99, 1 *jubilate* is rendered by þsumiaþ. *See also* mod-wén (*i.* mód-wyn). v. Cynewulf's Christ, ed. Gollancz, pp. 173 sqq., Anglia xiii. 1 sqq., Zacher, Das Gothische Alphabet, p. 9. [*Laym.* wunne, winne, wonne : A. R. wunne : *Havel.* winne : *O. Sax.* wunnea : *O. H. Ger.* wunna, wunni *delectatio, voluptas, jubilatio, jocunditas.* Cf. *Goth.* un-wunands *moestus* : *Icel.* unaðr *dolitr* ; yndi *charm, delight.*] v. édel-, hord-, hyht-, leód-, lif-, lyft-, mód-, symbel-wynn.

wynan ? :—Éoh bid útan unsmeðe treów . . . wynan (wyn, wynn ?) on ẽdle, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 31 ; Rún. 13.

wyn-beám, es ; *m. A tree that causes delight*, an epithet of the cross :—Wuldres wynbeám, Elen. Kmbl. 1684 ; El. 844.

wyn-burh ; *f. A town where life is pleasant, a delightful town* :—þú eádig leofast, and dẽ wel weordeþ on wynburgum, Ps. Th. 127, 2.

wyn-candel(l), e ; *f. A lamp that gives delight*, an epithet of the sun :—Wyncondel wera west onhylde, Exon. Th. 174, 31 ; Gú. 1186.

wynegas. v. wining.

wyn-dæg, es ; *m. A day of gladness, a joyous time* :—Wærun wudu-bearwas on wyndagum *exultabunt omnia ligna sylvarum*, Ps. Th. 95, 12. Ne móstun gẽ á wunian in wyndagum, ac scofene wurdon in ece fyr, Exon. Th. 140, 3 ; Gú. 604. Eádig weorþan, wunian wyndagum, and welan þicgan, 330, 34 ; Vy. 61.

wynde-cræft, es ; *m. An art of weaving* :—Uuyndecreft *ars plumaria*, Txts. 43, 217. Uyrmas mec ni áuéfun uyndicraeftum (uyrdi-, MS.), 151, 9.

wyndle, an ; *f. A wound* :—Gif man preóst gewundige, gebéte man ða wyndlan, L. N. P. L. 23 ; Th. ii. 294, 4. v. wundel.

wyn-dreám, es ; *m. A joyful sound, jubilation* :—Wyndreámes *jubilationis*, Ps. Lamb. Spl. Blickl. Gl. 150, 5. On wyndreáme *in jubilo*, Ps. Spl. 46, 5 : *in jubilatione*, Blickl. Gl. Wyndreám *jubilationem*, Ps. Spl. Lamb. 88, 15.

wyndrian. v. wundrian.

wyn-ele, es; *m. Pleasant oil*:—Wynele se ðe bânes byrst bêteþ and hælep, Ps. Th. 108, 18.

wyn-fæst; *adj. Joyous*:— Þætte Sione dûn sigefest weorðe, and weallas Sion wynfeste getremed, Ps. C. 133.

wyn-gesîþ, es; *m. A pleasant companion, a companion in whom one delights*:—Næs mê wyngesîð widerweard heorte *non adhaesit mihi cor pravum*, Ps. Th. 100, 3.

wyn-grâf, es; *m. n. A pleasant grove*:—Mid wynngrâfe weaxaþ geswiru *exultatione colles accingentur*, Ps. Th. 64, 13.

wynian. v. wunian.

wyn-land, es; *n. A land of delight, a happy, pleasant land*:—Se hâlga stenc wunaþ geond wynlond, Exon. Th. 203, 10; Ph. 82. Wuldres wynlond (*heaven*), 317, 13; Mód. 65.

wyn-leâs; *adj. Joyless, dreary*:—Wynleásne wudu, Beo. Th. 2836; B. 1416. Wynleás wîc, 1641; B. 821. Oðerne êðel, wynleásran wîc, Cd. Th. 57, 14; Gen. 928.

wyn-lîc; *adj. Delightful, pleasing, agreeable, charming*:—Hæfde hê hine swâ hwîtne geworhtne, swâ wynlîc wæs his wæstm, Cd. Th. 17, 5; Gen. 255. Onstæl wynlîc, fæger and gefeálîc, Exon. Th. 151, 17; Gû. 796. Sunbearo, wuduholt wynlîc, 200, 1; Ph. 34: 423, 22; Râ. 41, 26. Oðer wæs swâ wynlîc, wlitig and scêne, ðæt wæs lîfes beám, Cd. Th. 30, 15; Gen. 467. Fæger bleódor, wynlîcu wôdgietu, Exon. Th. 414, 10; Râ. 32, 18. Ic ðê swâ scénne gesceapen hæfde, wynlîcne geworht, 85, 8; Cri. 1388. Wynlîce wætera þryðe, Ps. Th. 77, 18. Wæter wynlico, Exon. Th. 194, 9; Az. 136. Hê gemon tô oft wynlîcran wîc, 444, 24; Kl. 52. [Was imaked an wunlic fur, Laym. 8090. *O. H. Ger.* wunni-lîh *amoenus, jucundus*.]

wynlîce; *adv. Pleasantly, delightfully*:—Dæt ic wynlîce on psalterio ðê singan môte, Ps. Th. 107, 2: 149, 4: Exon. Th. 82, 30; Cri. 1346.

wyn-lust, es; *m. Sensual pleasure*:—Ic wilnode mid him tô farenne, dæt ic ðe mâ emnwyrhtena on dære þrowunge mînes wynlustes hæfde, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 359. Hêr synt disse weorolde wynlustas, ac êcer synt ða êcan tintregu, L. E. I. proem.; Th. ii. 394, 8. Gif hwam hwæt yfeles gedôn bið, dæt hê ne mæge hys wynlusta brûcan, Lchdm. i. 330, 13.

wyn-mæg, e; *f. A beloved kinswoman*:—Seó fæmne, wuldres wynmæg (*the kinswoman in whom he had delighted*), Exon. Th. 182, 32; Gû. 1319.

wynnung. v. windung.

wyn-psalterium *a joyous psaltery*:—Ârîs, wynpsalterium *exurge, psalterium*, Ps. Th. 56, 10.

wyn-rôd, e; *f. A joy-giving cross*:—Wynrôd (*the cross*), sôdfæstra segn, Salm. Kmbl. 470; Sal. 235.

wyn-sang, es; *m. A joyous song, jubilant song*:—Dær is wynsang, Wulfst. 265, 31.

wynstra. v. winestra.

wyn-sum; *adj.* I. *winsome, agreeable, pleasant*:—Wynsum *suavis*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 28; Zup. 54, 5. Wynsum, wlitig *elegans*, i. *speciosus, gratus, pulcher, praecipuus, magnus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 80. Ða wynsuman *amoena*, 1, 6. (1) *pleasant* to the senses or to the mind:—Treów tô brûcenne wynsum *lignum ad vescendum suave*, Gen. 2, 9. Wæs swîþe wynsum wæta ût flôwende. . . . Seó wæte wæs wynsumu on dære onbyrignesse, Blickl. Homl. 209, 2–9. Hê ys Drihtne wynsum onsægednys *oblatio est Domino odor suavissimus*, Ex. 29, 18. Wynsum stenc, Exon. Th. 363, 16; Wal. 54. Swête stenc, wlitig and wynsum, 359, 19; Pa. 65. Wlitig and wynsum, wuldre gemearcad *regali plena decore*, 220, 10; Ph. 318: 350, 13; Sch. 63; Cd. Th. 277, 33; Sat. 214. Ðes middangeard, fæger and wynsum, Blickl. Homl. 115, 13. Wæs on ðam ofne windig and wynsum, Cd. Th. 237, 33; Dan. 347. Wynsum gefeá, Exon. Th. 77, 8; Cri. 1253. Hû wynsum (*iocundum*) is ðæt mon eardige on ðara gebrôðra ânnesse, Blickl. Homl. 139, 29. Þincð him wynsum ðæt se weald oncwyð, Met. 13, 46. Mê swête and wynsum wæs ðæt ic oþþe leornode oþþe lærde *aut discere aut docere dulce habui*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 647, 27. Mîn geoc is wynsum *jugum meum suave est*, Mt. Kmbl. 11, 30. Wynsum gamen *sales*, Wrt. Voc. i. 21, 54. Wynsum gliw *faceiae*, 61, 19. Wensum *lepida* (*sermonum series*), Hpt. Gl. 512, 55. Wynsumere ł fægere *venustae*, 456, 41. Hwæt þincþ ðê on ðam welan and on ðam anwealde wynsumes *quid est, quod in se fulcritudinis habeant?* Bt. 27, 4; Fox 100, 20. Mid wynsume wîne, Ps. Th. 59, 3. Tô wynsumum stence *in suavem odorem*, Lev. i, 9. Hunig, wynsume wist, Fragm. Kmbl. 40; Leás. 22. Wynsume rêc, Elen. Kmbl. 1585; El. 794. Wynsumue wlite, Cd. Th. 111, 13; Gen. 1855. Scip, wudu wynsuman, Beo. Th. 3842; B. 1919. Wynsume *cantabiles*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 128, 9. Wæter wynsumu *dulces aquae*, Exon. Th. 202, 5; Ph. 65. Ðeós wyrt byþ cenned on wynsumon stôwum (*paradeísois*), Lchdm. i. 280, 13; 290, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 211, 7; Ph. 194. Hî his weorc wynsum wîde sæcgean *annuntient opera ejus in exultatione*, Ps. Th. 106, 21. Wensumre *suavior* (*panis absconditus*), Kent. Gl. 310. Wynsumra steám, Exon. Th. 358, 14; Pa. 45. Swêg swêtra and wlitigra and wynsumra, 206, 27; Ph. 133. Eal innanweard wæs ænlîcra and wynsumra, donne hit mæge stefn âreccan, se stenc and se swêg, 181, 18; Gû. 1295. 'Is ðis winsum spell ðæt ðû nû segst.' Ða cwæþ hê: 'Nis nân wuht wynsumre ðonne ðæt þing ðæt ðis spell ymbe is,' Bt. 34, 5; Fox 140, 11. Bið micle ðe winsumre sió sôþe gesæld tô habbenne æfter ðâm eormþum dises lîfes, 23; Fox 78, 30. Wynsumre, Met. 12, 20. Þincþ him wynsumre ðæt him se weald oncweþe, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 20. Wôþa wynsumast, Exon. Th. 358, 9; Pa. 43. His englas, ealra folca mæst, wereda wynsumast, Cd. Th. 42, 8; Gen. 671. (2) in reference to the conduct of living creatures:—Swâs *vel* wynsum *eucharis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 61, 17: ii. 32, 52. Wynsum (*suavis*) is Dryhten, Ps. Surt. 33, 9: Ps. Th. 85, 4. Ealâ ðû wynsuma man, Wulfst. 246, 2. Sum sceal wildne fugel ætemian, ôþþæt seó heoroswealwe wynsum weorþeþ, Exon. Th. 332, 18; Vy. 87. Leôn, wynsume wilht, wel ætemede, Met. 13, 19. Ealâ gê gôde cildra and wynsume (*venusti*) leorneras, Coll. Monast. Th. 35, 33. Hê wæs se swêtesta lâreów and se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, Bd. 5, 22; S. 644, 3. II. *joyous*. v. wynsumian:—Beód gefylde mid gefeán mûðas ûre, beód ûre tungan teala wynsume *repletum est gaudio os nostrum, et lingua nostra exultatione*, Ps. Th. 125, 2. [*O. Sax.* wun-sam: *O. H. Ger.* wunni-sam *jucundus, amoenus, amabilis*.] v. un-, word-wynsum; wynsumness, *and next word*.

wynsum, es; *n. The pleasant*:—Dæt nân wiht ne sŷ dæs wynsumes, Wulfst. 184, 20.

wynsumian; *p.* ode *To rejoice, exult, be joyful*:—Ic fægnie and wynsumige and blissige *exultabo et laetabor*, Ps. Th. 30, 7. Wynsumaþ woesten *exultet desertum*, Rtl. 1, 17: Blickl. Homl. 7, 3: Wulfst. 254, 5. Ða eáoigan ceasterwaran gefeôð and wynsumiaþ on lisse and on blisse and on êcum gefeán, 265, 12: Shrn. 118, 4. Heora heortan and lichoman wynsumedon (*exultaverunt*) on God, Bd. 4, 31; S. 582, 37. Nâ wynsuma ðû (*non iocunderis*) on bearnum ârleásum, Scint. 176, 6. Wynsumiaþ Gode *jubilate Deo*, Ps. Surt. 65, 1. Gefeáþ and wynnsumiaþ *gaudete et exultate*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 5, 12. Wynsumiaþ, Ps. Th. 31, 13: Blickl. Homl. 191, 35. Gedô dæt mîn gâst wynsumige on ðînre hælo, 159, 2. Wynsumian *jocundari*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 630, 16: Blickl. Homl. 91, 8. Wæs heó swîþe wynsumiende, 137, 33. Wynsumigende, 143, 25. Mid micclum wynsumigendum gefeán, Homl. Skt. ii. 23 b, 678. Wynsumiende *letantem*, Rtl. 97, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wunnisamôn *exultare*.] v. ge-wynsumian.

wynsum-lîc; *adj. Pleasant, agreeable*:—Hê bið ðâm gôdum glædmôd on gesiehþe, wlitig, wynsumlîc weorude ðam hâlgan, Exon. Th. 57, 1; Cri. 912. Wynsumlîc *votivum, acceptum, desiderativum*, Hpt. Gl. 446, 49. Þûhte fæger and wlitig heora lîf and wynsumlîc, Blickl. Homl. 107, 30. Eall ðæt him hêr on worlde wynsumlîc wæs, 111, 26: 115, 11. v. ge-wynsumlîc.

wynsumlîce; *adv.* I. *pleasantly, agreeably*. v. wynsum, I. 1:—Wynsumlîce stêman, Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36: ii. 27, 113. Sume tiliaþ wîfa, for ðam ðæt hî þurh ðæt mæge mâst bearna begitan, and eác wynsumlîce libban *uxor, ac liberi, qui jucunditatis gratia petuntur*, Bt. 24, 3; Fox 82, 27. Engla werod wynsumlîce sungon, Homl. Skt. ii. 29, 297. Ðe eáþelîcor and ðe wynsumlîcor ða myclan þyrfenne âberan, Blickl. Homl. 135, 7. II. *pleasantly, graciously*. v. wynsum, I. 2:—Wé gelŷfaþ ðæt Drihten sylf hire tôgeánes côme, and wynsumlîce mid gefeán tô him on his þrymsetle hî gesette, Homl. Th. i. 442, 15. III. *gladly, joyously*. v. wynsum, II:—Wynsumlîce (*voluntarie*) ic ofrige ðê, Ps. Spl. 53, 6. Âwend ðine nosu fram unâlŷfedum stencum, ðæt ðû mæge wynsumlîce cweðan: 'Sŷn wé ædele stencas beforan Godes gesihðe,' Wulfst. 246, 13.

wynsumness, e; *f.* I. *pleasantness, agreeableness, delight*. v. wynsum, I. 1:—Wynsumnisse orcerd *paradisum voluptatis*, Gen. 2, 8. Of stôwe dære winsumnisse *de loco voluptatis*, 2, 10. Dære wynsumnysse brâd *odorem suavitatis*, S. 21. Woruldlicere wensumnesse *mundanae suavitatis, secularis dulcedinis*, Hpt. Gl. 413, 67: Confess. Peccat. Êces wynsumnisse *aeterne jocunditatis*, Rtl. 103, 24. Hæfde hê mê gebunden mid dære wynsumnesse his sanges *me carminis dulcedo defixerat*, Bt. 22, 1: Fox 76, 6. Hê on wynsumnesse lifde, Blickl. Homl. 113, 7. Se middangeard wæs blôwende on swŷþe manigfealdre wynsumnesse . . . and teáh men tô him þurh his wlite and þurh his fægernesse and wynsumnesse, 115, 7–12. Ic ða wynsumnesse and fægernesse dæs londes wundrade, Nar. 26, 25. On dære stôwe wynsumnesse *in amoenitatem loci*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 629, 39. Geseón ealles dysses middangeardes wynsumnessa, ge on golde, ge on deórwyrþum hræglum, Blickl. Homl. 31, 3. Ia. *pleasantness* which affects the eye, *fairness, beauty*:—Wynsum[nysse] *venustate*, Hpt. Gl. 526, 22. II. *pleasantness* of behaviour. v. wynsum, I. 2:—God ûs lærð sibbe and wynsumnesse, and deófol ûs lærð unsibbe and wróhte, Homl. Ass. 168, 111. III. *joyousness, exultation*. v. wynsum, II:—Wynsumnis mîn *exultatio mea*, Ps. Surt. 31, 7. Weolure wynsumnisse *labia exultationis*, 62, 6. In wynsumnisse *in jubilatione*, 32, 3. Mid wynsumnisse *exultatione*, Blickl. Gl.: Rtl. 50, 19. IV. *devotion*. v. wilsumness:—Mid wynsumnysse heortan (wilsume heortan, Bd. M. 228, 6) *devoto corde*, Bd. 3, 22; S. 553, 22. On micelre wynsumnesse (wilsumnisse, Bd. M. 376, 11) gebeda *orationis devotione*, 4, 30; S. 699, 5. v. un-wynsumness.

wyn-weorod, es; *n. A joyous band*:—Wynwerede *choro*, Blickl. Gl.

wyn-wyrt, e; *f. A pleasant plant*:—Đǽr wynwyrta weóxon and bleówon, Dōm. L. 5.

wyrcan, weorcan; *p.* worhte; *pp.* worht. **I.** *to work, labour*, (1) absolute:—Mín fæder wyrcd (*operatur*) ōþ dis, and ic wyrce (wyrco, Lind., Rush. *operor*), Jn. Skt. 5, 17. Efne swā hē wyrceþ *secundum opera ejus*, Ps. Th. 61, 12. Hé won and worhte, wīngeard sette. Cd. Th. 94, 7; Gen. 1558. Gā and wyrce (wyrc, Rush.: wuirc, Lind. *operare*) on mīnum wingerde, Mt. Kmbl. 21, 28. Gād and wircaþ, Ex. 5, 18. Wyrceaþ eów syx dagas, L. Alf. 3; Th. i. 44, 10. Yiel wyrcean, Blickl. Homl. 181, 34. Wundor wyrcan, Beo. Th. 1805; B. 930: Ps. Th. 85, 9. Lof sceolde hē Drihtnes wyrcean, Cd. Th. 177, 8; Gen. 2266. Đa heápas frugnon, hwæt hiē wyrcean mihton dæt hiē Godes erre beflugon, Blickl. Homl. 169, 11. Godes willan wircan, 67, 24. Mē gebyraþ tō wyrceanne dæs weorc dē mē sende, Jn. Skt. 9, 4. (2 a) *to perform a* rite, *keep* a season:—Mīn tīma ys gehende dæt ic mid dē wyrce mīne Eástro, Mt. Kmbl. 26, 18. (3) with gen.:—Ic mē dæs wyrce, dæt ic gange on hūs Godes, Ps. Th. 83, 11. Ealle đe unrihtes wyrceaþ *omnes qui operantur iniquitatem*, Ps. Th. 52, 5: 58, 2: 73, 19. Hē him dæs worhte tō, Cd. Th. 143, 11; Gen. 2377. Đa đe unrihtes worhtan, Ps. Th. 91, 6, 8. **IV.** *to work, effect* a purpose, *attain* an object, (1) with acc. or gen.:—Heó wēnde dæt heó hyldo heofoncyninges worhte mid đām wordum *she thought to win the favour of heaven's king with those words*, Cd. Th. 44, 22; Gen. 713. Dæt hī lifgen on geleáfan, and ā lufan Dryhtnes wyrcan in đisse worulde, Exon. Th. 448, 6; Dōm. 50. Hié sculon lufe wyrcean . . . and habban his hyldo forđ, Cd. Th. 39, 12; Gen. 624. (2) with gen.:—Ā đīn dōm sỹ gōd and genge; đū dæs wyrcest (*thou wilt bring that to pass*), Exon. Th. 192, 22; Az. 110. Wé dæs lifgende worhton in worulde, 186, 9; Az. 17. Wyrce se đe mōte dōmes ær deáđe *let him that may do deeds deserving of glory ere he die*, Beo. Th. 2779; B. 1387. Til sceal on ēđle dōmes wyrcean, Menol. Fox 501; Gn. C. 21. Hē þōhte dæt hē him myceles worđes wircean sceolde (wolde geearnian him hereword, MS. F.), Chr. 1009; Erl. 142, 2. Se hæfde moncynnes leóhteste hond lofes tō wyrceanne (*to call forth praise*), Exon. Th. 323, 2; Vid. 72. (3) with a clause:—Is dæt wundorlīc, dæt đū mid gehealhte đinum wyrcest, dæt đū đæm gesceaftum mearce gesettest and hī gemengdest eác, Met. 20, 87. [*Goth.* waurkjan; *p.* waurhta: *O. H. Ger.* wurchen, wirchen; *p.* worhta: *Icel.* yrkja; *p.* orti: *O. Sax.* wirkian; *p.* warhta: *O. Frs.* werka; *p.* wrochte.] v. ā-, be- (bi-), for-, fore-, ful-, ge-, in- (Exon. Th. 337, 21; Gn. Ex. 68), ofer-, ōþ-, sām-, un-, ymb-wyrcan (-weorcan); firen-, scyld-, syn-, unriht-, wam-, wel-, wolcen-, yfel-wyrcende; wyrcend.

wyrce. v. ge-wyrce.

wyrcend, es; *m.* **I.** *a worker, labourer.* v. efen-, fore-, wīn-wyrcend, *and* wyrcan, **I.** **II.** *a maker.* v. wyrcan, **II**:—Ic gelýfe on ānne God, wyrcend heofenan and eorđan, Homl. Th. ii. 596, 25. Heó wǽron đām wyrcendum gelīce *similes illis fiant qui faciunt ea*, Ps. Th. 113, 17. **III.** *a doer.* v. wyrcan, **III**:—Þurh đa unrōtnesse đe is deádes wyrcend, Anglia xi. 113, 43. Ealle ic feóde fācnes wyrcend *facientes praevaricationes odivi*, Ps. Th. 100, 3. v. leás-wyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1.

wyrcness, e; *f.* **I.** *work, labour, operation.* v. wyrcan, **I**:—Dónde wircnisse (*operationes*) in wætrum miclum, Ps. Surt. 106, 23. **II.** *working, doing, operation.* v. wyrcan, **III**:—Đurh swā hwylces bēne swā hē gehǽled sī, dysses geleáfa and wyrcnes (*operatio*) sī gelýfed Gode andfenge, Bd. 2, 2; S. 502, 23. His geearninge oft đurh godcunde wyrcnesse (*operationem*) mid miclum mægenum scīnaþ, 3, 19; S. 550, 16. Đa đe lǽrdon ānne willan and āne wyrcnesse beón on Drihtne Hǽlende, 5, 19; S. 639, 34. **II** a. *working, performance* of something:—Wyrcnes heofonlīcra mægena *operatio virtutum*, Bd. 1, 7; S. 479, 9. Mid wundra wyrcnesse, 2, 3; S. 505, 1: 3, 13; S. 538, 39.

wyrcung, e; *f. Working, doing*; operatio, Rtl. 15, 42: 31, 1: 170, 3.

wyrd, e; *f. What happens, fate, fortune, chance.* **I.** the word is used to gloss the following Latin words:—*Casibus* wyrdum, Wrt. Voc. ii. 85, 1: 18, 29: 81, 45. *Eventus* wyrd, 75, 61: 30, 71. *Fati* wyrde ođđe gegonges, 33, 65. *Fata* wyrde, 94, 6. *Fatis* wyrdum, 37, 54. *Fors* wyrd, 109, 5: 83, 43: 37, 14. *Fortuna* wyrd, 108, 78: 33, 78. *Fortunae* wyrde, 33, 77: 79, 61. *Sortem* wyrd, 120, 76. *Fatu* (*statu*? v. Ald. 30) wyrde, 78, 77. **II.** *fate, the otherwise than humanly appointed order of things*:—Dæt dætte wē hātaþ Godes foreþonc and his foresceáwung, . . . siđđan hit fullfremed bid, đonne hātaþ wē hit wyrd. . . . Hī sint twā đing, foreþonc and wyrd. . . . Đæt dæt wē wyrd hātaþ, dæt bið Godes weore đe hē ǽlce dæg wyrcþ, ǽgđer ge dæs đe wē geseóþ, ge dæs đe ūs ungeseonlīc bið. . . . Sio wyrd dǽlþ eallum gesceaftum and-whitan and stōwa and tīda and gemetgunga. Ac sió wyrd cymþ of đam foreþonce Godes, Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 21–220, 1. Điós wandriende wyrd, đe wē wyrd hātaþ, lærþ ǽfter his foreþonce. . . . Siþþan wē hit hātaþ wyrd, syđđan hit geworht bið; ǽr hit wæs Godes foreþonc. Đa wyrd hē wyrcþ oþþe þurh đa gōdan englas, oþþe . . . , 29, 6; Fox 220, 5–23. Dæt wē hātaþ wyrd, đonne se gesceádwisa God hwæt wyrcþ ođđe

708. Ealle đe unriht worhtan *omnes fecatores*, Ps. Th. 100, 8. Wirc six dagas ealle đīne weorc *sex diebus facies omnia opera tua*, Ex. 20, 9. Lǽr mē hū ic đīnne willan wyrce and fremme, Ps. Th. 142, 10. Dæt đū furþur mē fracaþu ne wyrce, Exon. Th. 274, 31; Jul. 541. Gif esne þeów weorc wyrce, L. Wih. 9; Th. i. 38, 18. Đæt mon ōđrum riht wyrce, L. O. D. 2; Th. i. 352, 17. On đa gerād, wyrce dæt hē wyrce, dæt dæt land sī unforworht, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. ii. 383, 32. Weorce, 384, 21. Monig gōd weorc wyrcan, Past. 9; Swt. 55, 20.

geþafaþ dæs de wē ne wēnaþ *fit illud fatalis ordinis insigne miraculum, cum ab sciente geritur, quod stupeant ignorantes*, 39, 10; Fox 226, 24. Đē sceal on woruld bringan Sarra sunu, sōð ford gān wyrd ærþer ðiosum wordgemearcum, Cd. Th. 142, 1; Gen. 2355. Gād ā wyrd swā hió sceal, Beo. Th. 915; B. 455. Ne wæs wyrd, ðæt hē mā mōste manna cynnes ðiegean, 1473; B. 734. Wæron sume gedwolmen ðe cwǣdon, ðæt ælc man be-on ācennen be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. Sceal heó (*Lot's wife*) wyrde bīdan, Drihtnes dōmes, Cd. Th. 155, 10; Gen. 2570: Exon. Th. 329, 29; Vy. 41. Hī wyrd ne cūþon, Beo. Th. 2471; B. 1233. **III.** in a personal sense, *one of the Fates* (the *weird* sisters):—Wyrde *Parcae, Wrt. Voc.* ii. 116, 9: 67, 55. **III a.** as a personification, *fate, fortune*:—Wyrd bið swīþre, Meotud mihtigra, ðonne ænges monnes gehygd, Exon. Th. 312, 27; Seef. 115. Wyrd byð swīþost, Menol. Fox 469; Gn. C. 5: Salm. Kmbl. 855; Sal. 427: 886; Sal. 442. Wyrd bið ful āræd, Exon. Th. 286, 24; Wand. 5: Salm. Kmbl. 871; Sal. 435. Sume ūþwitan secgaþ dæt sió wyrd wealde ǣgðer ge gesēlþa ge ungesēlþa ælces monnes, Bt. 39, 8; Fox 224, 13. Weord (wyrd, *v. l.*), 5, 1; Fox 8, 30. Swā him wyrd ne gescrāf, Beo. Th. 5142; B. 2574: Elen. Kmbl. 2092; El. 1047: Met. 1, 29. Behindan beleāc wyrd mid wǣge, Cd. Th. 206, 25; Exod. 457. Eorlas fornōman wæpen wælgīfru, wyrd seó mǣre, Exon. Th. 292, 17; Wand. 100: Beo. Th. 2415; B. 1205. Hié wyrd forsweóp, 959; B. 477: 5621; B. 2814. Wyrd ðone gomelan grētan sceolde, 4832; B. 2420. Hwý dū ǣfre woldest ðæt seó wyrd swā hwyrfan sceolde? Heó þreáþ ða unscildigan, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 12: Met. 4, 34: Andr. Kmbl. 1226; An. 613: 3121; An. 1563. Wyrd oft nereþ unfægne eorl, Beo. Th. 1149; B. 572: Exon. Th. 165, 18; Gū. 1030. Tō ealdum ðām gesēldum ðe seó wyrd brengd, Bt. 16, 3; Fox 54, 25: 14, 1; Fox 40, 31. Ne wēn ðū nō ðæt ic tō ānwillfce minne wiþ ða wyrd (*fortunam*) . . . hit oft gebyraþ ðæt seó leáse wyrd nāuþer ne mæg ðam men dōn ne fultum, ne nǣnne dem, 20; Fox 70, 22. Wyrde wiðstondan, Exon. Th. 287, 17; Wand. 15. **IV.** *an event*, (1) with the special idea of that which happens by the determination of Providence or fate:—Ne wile Sarran gelȳfan wordum mīnum; sceal seó wyrd swā ðēah ford steallian, Cd. Th. 144, 14; Gen. 2389. Wyrd wæs geworden, swefen gesēðed, swā ǣr Daniel cwæð, 257, 5; Dan. 653. God ēce bið; ne wendaþ hine wyrda, ne hīne wiht dreccaþ ādl ne yldo, Exon. Th. 333, 24; Gn. Ex. 9: Salm. Kmbl. 666; Sal. 332. Wyrda Waldend, Cd. Th. 205, 7; Exod. 432: Andr. Kmbl. 2113; An. 1058: Elen. Kmbl. 159; El. 80: Exon. Th. 455, 1; Hy. 4, 43. Wyrda gerȳnu, Cd. Th. 225, 5; Dan. 149. Wyrda gebingu, 250, 14; Dan. 546. Wyrda gesceaft, 224, 6; Dan. 132. Onwrigen is wyrda bigang, Elen. Kmbl. 2245; El. 1124. Gif ic ðē ðone [. . . age, *the MS. is here imperfect*] gesecge dīnes feores, ýþelice ðū ða wyrde oncyrrest and his hond befēhst *si mortis tne tibi insidiatorem prodidero, sublato eo facile instantia fata mutabis, mihique tres irascentur sorores, Clotos, Lachesis, Atropos*, Nar. 31, 24. (2) in a general sense, *an event, occurrence, circumstance, incident, fact*:—Nǣnigne tweógean ne þearf, ðæt seó wyrd on ðās ondweardan tīd geweorþan sceal, ðæt se Scyppend gesittan wile on his dōmsetle, Blickl. Homl. 83, 10. Đā gelamp wundorlīc wyrd, ðæt se lēg ongan sleán ongeán ðone wind, 221, 11. Dæt is māro wyrd, Cd. Th. 84, 18; Gen. 1399: Menol. Fox 107; Men. 53. Egesīc wyrd, Rood Kmbl. 148; Kr. 74: Exon. Th. 432, 6: Rā. 48, 2. Seó wyrd gewearð (*it happened*) ðæt ðæt wīf geseah Ismāēl plegan, Cd. Th. 168, 3; Gen. 2777. Is seó wyrd mid eów open *the event is patent among you*, Andr. Kmbl. 1516; An. 759: Apstls. Kmbl. 84; Ap. 42. Ne wē ðære wyrde wēnan þurfon tōweard in tīde, Exon. Th. 6, 8; Cri. 81. Wēnan ðære wyrde, ðæt heó hire taman healde, Met. 13, 24: 26, 114: Ps. Th. 119, 5. Hē wyrde bīdeþ, hwonne God wille disse worlde ende gewyrican, Blickl. Homl. 109, 32. On ðæm dæge gewīteþ heofon and eorþe. . . . Swā eác for ðære ilcan wyrde gewīteþ sunne and mōna, 91, 22. Đā gesāwon hié wundorlīce wyrd—ðone man līfgendne, ðone ðe hié ǣr deáðne forlēton, 217, 36: Cd. Th. 61, 12; Gen. 996: 245, 30; Dan. 471. Hē ða wyrd ne mād, fǽges fordsīð, Exon. Th. 182, 33; Gū. 1319. Hē wyrd ne ful cūþe freóndrǽdenne hū heó from hogde *he did not fully know the circumstance, how her heart was turned from loving him*, 244, 26; Jul. 33. Gingu wyrd *an obscure circumstance*, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541: 1163; El. 583. Ymb ða mǣran wyrd, 2126; El. 1064. Geopenigean uncūðe wyrd, hwæt hē ðara nægla wēnan þorfte, 2202; El. 1102. Hē ðē mæg onwrecon wyrda gerȳno *he can disclose to thee the secrets of events* (can tell thee of events which are a secret to most men), 1174; El. 589: 1623; El. 813. Hē ne leág fela wyrda ne worda, Beo. Th. 6052; B. 3030. **V.** *what happens to a person, fate, fortune, lot, condition*:—Ic wille secgan ðæt ǣlc wyrd (*omnis fortuna*) bió gōd, sam hió monnum gōd þince, sam hió him yfel þince. . . . Ælc wyrd, sam hió sié wynsum, sam hió sié unwynsum, for ðý cymþ tō ðǣm gōdum ðæt hió . . . hine þreátige tō ðon ðæt hē bet dō, . . . odde him leánige ðæt hē teala dyde, Bt. 40, 1; Fox 224, 33–226, 5. Ða graman gydena, ðe folcisce men hātaþ Parcas, ða hi secgaþ ðæt wealdan ælces monnes wyrde, 35, 6; Fox 168, 27. For hwý ætwīte gē eówerre wyrde ðæt hió nān geweald nāh, 39, 1; Fox 210, 26. Him ne wæs nǣnig earfoþe ðæt lícholmlīce gedāl on ðære neówan wyrde (*in their new condition*), Blickl. Homl. 135, 31. Under wyrd *sub condicione*, Jn. Skt. p. 5, 10. Ne mealt ðū nō mid sōþe getǣlan ðīne wyrd and ðīne gesēlþa, swā swā ðū wēnst *quod tu falsae opinionis supplicium luis, id rebus jure imputare non possis*, Bt. 10; Fox 28, 1. Wyrd wānian, Exon. Th. 274, 24; Jul. 538. Unc sceal weordan swā unc wyrd geteóð Metod manna gehwæs *to us shall it befall, as the Lord of every man decrees to us our fate*, Beo. Th. 5046; B. 2526. Nýd bið wyrda heardost, Salm. Kmbl. 622; Sal. 310. Him mæg wīssefa wyrda gehwylce gemetigian, 877; Sal. 438. Gnornsorga mǣst, wyrda lāðost, Elen. Kmbl. 1953; El. 977: Rood Kmbl. 101; Kr. 51. **V a.** *fate, death*. See also **III a**:—Wille forgieldan gǣsta Dryhten willum ǣfter ðære wyrde, ðam ðe his synna nū sāre gepēnceþ, Exon. Th. 450, 3; Dom. 82. **VI.** *chance, accident*:—Ðæt wille ic gecȳþan, ðæt ðu rīcu of nānes monnes mihtum swā gecrǽftgade ne wurdon, ne for nānre wyrde, būton from Godes gestihtunge *ut omnia haec profundissimis Dei judiciis disposita, non autem humanis viribus, aut incertis casibus accidisse perdoceam*, Ors. 2, 1; Swt. 69, 23. Sprecan wiþ ða de secgaþ ðæt ða anwaldas sién of wyrda mægenum gewordene, Swt. 62, 10. [Worþe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe wyrde lykeþ hit hafe, Gaw. 2134. Þe same þat sett is be wirde, Alex. (Skt.) 443. Wyrdis (wyrde systres) Parce, Cath. Angl. 420, and see note. To dreje his wyrdes, Allit. Pms. 74, 1224. Heo biueped hire wurdes, H. M. 33, 24. Is þi werid (werd, *v. l.*) to þe wissid, Alex. (Skt.) 689. Out of wo into wele þoure wyrdes shul chaunge, Piers P. C. 13, 209. Þe sorouful werdes of me olde man, Chauc. Boet. 4, 10. *O. Sax.* wurd *fate, death*: *O. H. Ger.* wurt *fatum, fortuna, eventus*: *Icel.* urðr (*poet.*) *fate*; *one of the Norns.* v. Grmm. D. M. pp. 376 sqq.] v. deáþ-, eft-, fǽr-, for-, ge-, tō-, un-, wundor-wyrd.

-wyrd *speech*, wyrdan *to injure*. v. ge-wyrd, wirdan.

-wyrdan *to speak*. [*Goth.* -waurdjan: *O. Sax.* -wordian: *O. Frs.* -wardia: *O. H. Ger.* -wurten.] v. and-, torn-, wīs-wyrdan.

-wyrde; n. *Speech*. [*Goth.* -waurdi: *O. Sax.* -wurdi, -wordi: *O. H. Ger.* -wurti.] v. and-, bī-, ge-wyrde.

-wyrde; *adj.* [*Goth.* -waurds: *O. H. Ger.* -wurti.] v. bealdˌ, biterˌ, fægerˌ, felaˌ, hōcorˌ, hrædˌ, snotorˌ, stuntˌ, swǽsˌ, swētˌ, wærˌ, wīsˌ wyrde.

wyrd-gesceap, es; *n. A decree of fate* or *of fortune*:—Wyrdgesceapum *fortuiter*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 34, 5. [*O. Sax.* wurdi-giskapu; *pl.*]

wyrdig; *adj. Wordy*:—Werdi *verbosus*, Kent. Gl. 576. v. gearoˌ, twi-wyrdig.

-wyrding. v. and-wyrding.

wyrdness, e; *f. Condition, state*:—Se godcunda foreþonc heaþeraþ ealle gesceafta ðæt hī ne mōton tōslūpan of heora endebyrdnesse (wyrdnesse, *v. l.*), Bt. 39, 5; Fox 218, 32.

wyrd-stæf, es; *m. A decree of fate*:—Donne seó þrāg cymeþ wefen wyrdstafum *when comes that season fixed by fate's decrees*, Exon. Th. 183, 101; Gū. 1325.

wyrd-writere, es; *m. One who writes an account of events, a historian, historiographer*:—Wurdwrītere *historiographus*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 1: 468, 65. Andromachus se wyrdwrītere, Anglia viii. 307, 9. Se wyrdwrītere lōsēphus āwrāt on ðære cyrclīcan gereccednesse, ðæt Hērōdes lytle hwīle ǣfter lōhannes deáðe rīces weólde, Homl. Th. i. 488, 12. Wyrdwrīteras secgaþ, 80, 5: 454, 11: Homl. Skt. i. 3, 21: ii. 25, 676. Wyrdwrītera *historiographorum*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 54.

wyrgan; *p. de To worry* (as an animal does), *strangle, throttle*:—Wyrgeþ *vel* smoraþ *st[r]angulat*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 121, 32. [Wolwes þat wald worow men (the whilke wol a man strangly and destrye, *v. l.*), Pr. C. 1229. Ile wirwed lay, als it were dogges þat weren henged, Havel. 1921. Werewed, 1915. A wolf wolde lambes wery, R. R. 6267. Wolues that wyryeþ (wyrhyeþ, *v. l.*) men. Piers P. C. 10, 226. Wyrwyn, worowen *strangulo, suffoco*, Prompt. Parv. 530. *O. Frs.* wergia: *O. H. Ger.* wurgan *strangulare, suffocare*. Cf. *O. Sax.* wurgil *a halter*: *O. L. Ger.* wurgarīn *strangulatrix*.] v. ā-wyrgan.

wyrgan *to curse*, wyrgels, wyrgedness, wyrgen, wyrgness, wyrgþu. v. wirgan, wrigels, wirgedness, wirgen, wirgness, wirgþu.

wyrht, e; *f. Doing, work*:—Nā ðū be gewyrhtum ūrum, wommum wyrhtum, woldest ūs dōn *non secundum peccata nostra fecit nobis*, Ps. Th. 102, 10. [Betere þenne we habbeð wrihte, O. E. Homl. i. 69, 251. Bi mine wrihte, ii. 217, 19. Æffterr hise wrihhte, Orm. 8240. *O. H. Ger.* wuruht *meritum*.] v. for-, ge-, leúþ-, stān-wyrht.

wyrhta, an; *m.* **I.** *a wright, workman, artificer, labourer, one who works at some trade*:—Wyrhta *operarius*, Wrt. Voc. i. 73, 25: *opifex*, 47, 10. Yldest wyrhta *architectus*, 19, 14: 47, 11. Se wyrhta (*operarius*) ys wyrde hys metes, Mt. Kmbl. 10, 10. Wyrihte *faber*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 3. Wrihtes *fabri*, p. 3, 8. Micel gedāl is on ðam mægene ðæs dæghwamlīcan wyrhtan and ðæs īdlan, Lchdm. ii. 84, 18. Hē wæs ðæs wyrhtan sunu (*the carpenter's son*), Nicod. 2; Thw. 1, 21. Smiðes ł wyrchta (*fabri*) sunu, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 13, 55. Hond bið gelǽred, wīs and gewealden, swā bið wyrhtan ryht, sele āsettan, Exon. Th. 296, 5; Crā. 46. Gif ðū wēnst ðætte wundorlīce gerela hwelc weorþmynd sié, ðonne telle ic ða weorþmynd dæm wyrhtan ðe hié worhte, næs nā

ðē (*igenium mirabor artificis*), Bt. 14, 1; Fox 42, 19. Mon sceal simle tō beregafole ðgifan æt ānum wyrhtan (*the labourer who is the tenant of land*. Cf. Hēr synd gewriten ða gerihta ðæ ða ceorlas sculan dōn tō Hysseburnan. Æt ælcan hīwisce . . . þreó pund gauolbæres, Chart. Th. 145, 1.) six pund wæga, L. In. 59; Th. i. 140, 5. Ēalā gōde wyrhtan (*operarii*) . . . ðis þeþaht ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, dæt ānra gehwylc cræft his geornlīce begange; for ðam se ðe cræft his forlæt, hē byþ forlāten fram ðam cræfte, Coll. Monast. Th. 31, 21–35. Done stān, ðe hine wyrhtan āwurpan *lapidem quem reprobaverunt aedificantes*, Ps. Th. 117, 21: Exon. Th. i, 3; Cri. 2. Micel rīp ys, and feáwa wyrhtena (*operarii pauci*), Mt. Kmbl. 9, 37. Āhȳrian wyrhtan on his wīngeard, 20, 1. **II.** *a maker, producer, author, creator, fabricator*:—Wrōhtes wyrhtan, fyrnsynna fruman (*the devil*), Exon. Th. 263, 7; Jul. 346. Wyrhtan *fabricatores* (*falsitatum*), Hpt. Gl. 505, 64. On wyrhte gileáfes *in auctorem fidei*, Rtl. 27, 29. **II a.** used of the Deity, *the Creator, Maker*:—Se wyrhta, Cd. Th. 8, 17; Gen. 125: 265, 27; Sat. 14. Werhta *operator*, Kent. Gl. 808. Drihten, ælmihtiga God, wyrhta and wealdend ealra gesceafta, Bt. 42; Fox 260, 1: L. Eth. vi. 42; Th. i. 326, 13: L. I. P. 1; Th. ii. 304, 2: Cd. Th. 301, 21; Sat. 585. Wuldres wyrhta, Exon. Th. 206, 21; Ph. 130. Wealdend and wyrhta wuldorþrymmes, Andr. Kmbl. 649; An. 325: 1403; An. 702. Wyrhta and Sceppend weorulde þisse, Met. 29, 82. **III.** *a doer, worker*:—Cwealmes wyrhta *a murderer*, Cd. Th. 61, 29; Gen. 1004. Ealle ða ðe unrihtes wǽran wyrhtan *omnes discedentes a justificationibus tuis*, Ps. Th. 118, 118. Mānes wyrhtan *peccatores*, 100, 8. [*O. Sax.* wurhtio: *O. H. Ger.* wurhto.] v. ceaster-, efen-, esne-, firen-, for-, ge-, gegader-, heáfod-, hrōf-, ísen-, leþer-, lyge-, mān-, meter-, mid-, scip-, sealm-, smeá-, stān-, teld-, tigel-, treów-, unlyþ-, unriht-, wægn-, weall-, web-wyrhta.

wyrhte (?), an; *f. A female worker*, in cýs-wyrhte:—Be cýswyrhte. Cýswyrhtan gebyreþ hundred cýse, and ðæt heó buteran macige, L. R. S. 16; Th. i. 438, 30. [*O. H. Ger.* wurhta.]

wyrian (wyrigan), wyrig, wyrigness. v. wirgan, wearg, wirgness.

wyrm, wurm, weorm, es; *m.* **I.** *a reptile, serpent*:—Mē nædre beswāc, iāh wyrm þurh fægir word, Cd. Th. 55, 24; Gen. 899. Se wyrm (*the fire-drake*) onwōc, Beo. Th. 4563; B. 2287. Dæs wyrmes wīg, 4621; B. 2316. Hē wearp hine on wyrmes līc, Cd. Th. 31, 26; Gen. 491. Ne wirce gē eów nāne andlīcnissa wurmes ne fisces (*reptilium sive piscium*), Deut. 4, 18. Hē wyrm ācwealde, hordes hyrde . . . Dæt swurd þurhwōd wyrm . . . draca mordre swealt, Beo. Th. 1777–1789; B. 886–892. Wyrmas *reptilia*, Blickl. Gl. Froxan . . . swā fela dæt man ne mihte nānne mete gegyrwan, dæt ðara wyrma nǽre emfela dæm mete *ranae per omnia reptantes*, Ors. 1, 7: Swt. 36, 28. Wyrma þreát, dracan and næddran, Cd. Th. 285, 12; Sat. 336. Wyrma slite, Exon. Th. 77, 4; Cri. 1251. Wyrmum bewunden in helle bryne, Judth. Thw. 23, 10; Jud. 115. Ic sende wildera deóra tēð on hig mid wurmum and næddrum *dentes bestiarum immittam in eos atque serpentium*, Deut. 32, 24. Wurmum tō ǽte, Wulfst. 145, 10. Aspidas, ǽtrene wyrmas, Ps. Th. 139, 3. Nicras, wyrmas and wildeór, Beo. Th. 2864; B. 1430. **I a.** fig.:—Brandhāta nīð weóll on gewitte, weorm blǽdum fāg, Andr. Kmbl. 1538; An. 770. **II.** *a creeping insect, a worm*:—Wyrm *vermis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 24. Wyrm ðe boraþ treów *termes* vel *teredo*, 24, 8. Hundes wyrm *ricinus*, 24, 33. Se wyrm (*a book-worm*) forswealg wera gied sumes, Exon. Th. 432, 8; Rä. 48, 3. Þes lytla wyrm ðe on flōde gǽd fōtum dryge, 426, 20; Rä. 41, 76. Of ðam weaxeþ wyrm *hine animal sine membris fertur oriri, sed fertur vermi lacteus esse color*, 213, 29; Ph. 232. Hyra wyrm (*vermis*) ne swylt, Mk. Skt. 9, 44: Cd. Th. 212, 9; Exod. 536: Exon. Th. 373, 31; Seel. 118. Weorðan wyrme tō hrōþor, 267, 17; Jul. 416. Wiþ ðam smalan wyrme, Lchdm. ii. 122, 18. Dō on dæt eáre; þeáh dǽr beón wyrmas on ǽcennede, hī þurh dis sceolon beón ācwealde, i. 200, 22. Rib reáfiaþ rēþe wyrmas, Exon. Th. 373, 22; Seel. 113. Wyrmas, ða ðe geolo godwebb geatwum frætwaþ, 417, 23; Rä. 36, 9. Wyrma gifi *food for worms* (the body), 368, 16; Seel. 22. Weormum tō hrōðre, Apstls. Kmbl. 190; Ap. 95. Wiđ weormum, Lchdm. iii. 4, 5. Wiđ wyrmas on innoðe, i. 272, 10. **II a.** fig.:—Ic eam wyrm (*vermis*) and nales mon, Ps. Surt. 21, 7. Wyrm (weorm, *v.l.*), R. Ben. 29, 13. [*Goth.* waurms *a serpent*: *O. Sax.* wurm *a serpent*; *a worm*: *O. H. Ger.* wurm *serpens, coluber, anguis, hydra*; *vermis, vermiculus, batis*: *Icel.* ormr *a serpent*.] v. cāwel-, deáw-, fāg-, fíc-, flǽsc-, hand-, leáf-, mold-, must- (? Wrt. Voc. i. 23, 74), regn-, reng-, seoluc-, sīd-, slā-, smeá-, tōþ-, treów-, twīn-, þeór-wyrm.

wyrma. v. wurma.

wyrmǽte, an; *f. Wormeatenness*:—Ða treówa ðe beóð āheáwene on fullum mōnan beóð heardran wið wyrmǽtan ðonne ða ðe beóð on nīwum mōnan āheáwene, Lchdm. iii. 268, 10. v. next word.

wyrmǽte; *adj. Worm-eaten*:—Wiþ wyrmǽtum līce, Lchdm. ii. 12, 15: 126, 4. [Frut ne is nạ̄t guod huanne hit is uorroted and wermethe, Ayenb. 229, 25. Cf. *O. H. Ger.* wurmāzih *cariosus*.]

wyrmaman, wyrman. v. wurma, wirman.

wyrm-basu; *adj. Scarlet*:—Wyrmbaso *coccus*, Txts. 113. 67. v. wurma.

wyrm-eyn[n], es; *n.* **I.** *the genus reptile, reptiles, serpents*:—Hī gesāwon æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellīce sǽdracan, sund cunnian, Beo. Th. 2855; B. 1425. Betwux dracum and aspidum and eallum wyrmcynne, Homl. Th. i. 488, 1. Betwux eallum deórcynne and wurmcynne, 102, 6. On ðam fiftan dæge hē gesceóp eall wyrmcynn, and eall fisccynn, Lchdm. iii. 234, 11. **II.** *a species of reptile* or *serpent*:—Scorpio, ðæt is ān wyrmcyn, Lk. Skt. 11, 12. Wyrmcyn, Nar. 13, 10. Nis nān wyrmcynn ne wildeóra cynn on fyelnysse gelīc fyelum wīfe, Homl. Th. i. 488, 10. On wēstennum wildeóra and wyrmcynna missenlīcra, Ors. 3, 9; Swt. 136, 25: Exon. Th. 371, 31; Seel. 84. [*O. H. Ger.* wurm-chunni.]

wyrmelle. v. wurmelle.

wyrm-fāh; *adj. Having serpentine ornamentation*:—Dæt sweord wreoþenhilt and wyrmfāh, Beo. Th. 3400; B. 1697. v. Worsaae's Primeval Antiquities, p. 49.

wyrm-galdere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Hē hēt sumne wyrmgaldere micle næddran hire in tō gelǽdan, dæt seó hī ābītan sceolde. Þā stōd seó fǽmne forð on hire gebede, and seó nædre stōd be hire; ðonne seó fǽmne onleát, ðonne onleát seó næddre. Þā gelȳfde se wyrmgaldere tō Gode þurh dæt wundor, Shrn. 103, 5, 9. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-galdor, es; *n. A charm against worms* (?):—Dæt wyrmgealdor (cf. ðis ylce galdor mæg mon singan wið smeógan wyrme, 10, 17), Lchdm. iii. 24, 25.

wyrm-galere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmgalere *marsum* (the word occurs in reference to the incident given under *wyrm-galdere*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 11: 55, 11. Wyrmgalera *marsorum* (Chaldaeorum et hierophantorum phantasmata, simulque ariolorum et marsorum machinas, Ald. 45), 82, 9: 56, 74: Hpt. Gl. 483, 14. v. wirgung-galere, wyrm-hælsere.

wyrm-geard, es; *m. An enclosure full of snakes*:—Wyrmgeardas, atol deór monig. . . . blace nædran, Salm. Kmbl. 940; Sal. 469. [*Icel.* ormgarðr. Cf. in the story of Gunnar's fate in Atla kviða: Nú es sá ormgarðr yðr um folginn, v. 68: í garð þann es skriðinn vas innan ormom, 121. See, too, the stories of the deaths of Ragnar Lodbrog and Roderick, the last Gothic king of Spain.] v. wyrm-sele.

wyrm-geblǽd, es; *n. A blister raised by a snake-bite* (?), Lchdm. iii. 36, 21.

wyrm-hælsere, es; *m. A serpent-charmer, sorcerer*:—Wyrmhǽlseras *marsi* (printed *maris*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 55, 15. v. wyrm-galere.

wyrm-hīw, es; *n. The form of a reptile* or *serpent*:—Hē sceolde hī āwendan of ðam wyrmhīwe (cf. *serpentia terrae*, Acts 10, 12), Homl. Skt. i. 10, 104.

wyrm-hord, es; *n. A treasure held by a serpent*, Beo. Th. 4447; B. 2222.

wyrm-līc, es; *n. The body of a serpent* or *of a worm*, (1) of carving on a wall. Cf. wyrm-fāh:—Weal wundrum heáh, wyrmlīcum fāh, Exon. Th. 292, 13; Wand. 98. (2) fig. cf. wyrm, **II a**:—Ic eom oferfongen mid synnum tō wyrmlīce, Anglia xii. 501, 22.

wyrm-melu (-o), wes; *n. Dust of dried worms powdered* (cf. 'Dry fair large earthworms before the fire, or in an oven, which when thorough dry, beat into powder,' Salmon's English Physician, quoted by Cockayne. See also: Eft angeltwæccan, gegnid swīþe, Lchdm. iii. 44, 4):—Wyrc sealfe . . . of wyrmmeluwe, Lchdm. ii. 78, 15. Nim wyrmmelu, 150, 10. Wyrmmelo, 238, 30. [In *O. H. Ger.* wurmmelo = *caries*.]

wyrms, es; *n. m. Corrupt matter*:—Ðis wyrms *hoc uirus*, Ælfc. Gr. 8; Zup. 29, 1. Wyrms *lues*, 9, 27; Zup. 53, 7: *colera*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 134, 54. Wið eárena sāre . . . gif ðǽr wyrms inne bið, hyt dæt ūt āwyrpð, Lchdm. i. 354, 16. Wyrms (worms, *v.l.*), 358, 16. Sāh ūt wyrms (of ðam geswelle), Homl. Skt. i. 20, 64. Hē āscræp ðone wyrms of his līce, Homl. Th. ii. 452, 28. ¶ figurative:—His wuldor is wyrms and meox, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 261. v. worms; ge-wyrms; *adj.*

wyrmsan, wyrsman; *p. de To produce corrupt matter*:—Ðonne se lǽce on untīman lācnaþ wunde, hió wyrmseþ and rotaþ, Past. 21; Swt. 153, 3. Sió wund wolde hālian, æfter ðæm ðe heó wyrmsde (wyrsmde, Cott. MSS.), 36; Swt. 259, 1. Gif hit wille wyrsman, Lchdm. ii. 102, 4. v. ge-wyrmsed.

wyrm-sele, es; *m. A serpent-hall* [cf. the hall, thick swarming now, With . . . scorpion, and asp . . . Cerastes horned, hydrus, and elops drear, And dipsas, Par. Lost 10, 522 sqq.], *a place where there are serpents* (*hell*):—Ne þearf hē hopian ðæt hē þonan mōte, of ðam wyrmsele, Judth. Thw. 23, 13; Jud. 119. v. wyrm-geard.

wyrms-hrǽcung, e; *f. The expectoration of corrupt matter*:—Wyr[m]shrǽcing *vel* wyr[m]sūtspīung *phthisis*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 39.

wyrmsig; *adj. Purulent*:—Ðǽm wyrmsigum *purulentis*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 78, 56. v. wurmsig.

wyrm-slite, es; *m. A snake-bite*:—In weán and on wyrmslitum betweónan deáðum and deóflum, in bryne and on bitternesse, Wulfst. 188, 1.

wyrms-ūtspiung. v. wyrms-hrǽcung.

wyrm-wyrt, e; *f. Worm-grass* (v. E. D. S. Pub. Plant Names); sedum album, Lchdm. ii. 94, 18: 104, 3: 128, 3: 308, 16. [*O. H. Ger.* wurm-wurz *aganoe*.]

wyrn, wyman. v. wirn, wirnan.

wyrp, es; *m. A throw, cast, the distance which a thing may be thrown* :—Swā mycel swā is ānes stānes wyrp (weorp ꝺ wyrp, Lind.) *quantum jactus est lapidis,* Lk. Skt. 22, 41. [Þurh on eie wurp to one wummon, A. R. 56. 14. Iesus from heom iwende þe uurp of o ston, Misc. 41, 155. *O. H. Ger.* wurf *jactus, ictus.*] v. ǣ-wyrp.

wyrp *recovery,* wyrpan *to recover,* wyrpan *to throw,* -wyrpan, -wyrpe. v. wirp, wirpan, weorpan, (be-, ge-)sceat-wyrpan, ge-, lang-wyrpe.

wyrpel, es; *m. A vervel, a ring put on a falcon's leg.* Thorpe in his note on the following passage quotes from Roquefort the explanation of the French *vervelle* : Large anneau qu'on passoit au pied d'un faucon pour le retenir :—Sum sceal wildne fugel ǽtemian, heafoc on honda . . . dēþ hē wyrplas on, fēdeþ swā on feterum fiþrum dealne (cf. the description of a falcon's equipment given in a M. H. Ger. poem, Haupt Zsch. 7, 341, quoted by Leo : Lancvezzel, würfel und hoselin, daz waren diu kleit sīn), Exon. Th. 332, 19; Vy. 87.

-wyrplīc, -wyrpness, wyrra, wyrrest, wyrs, wyrs-hrǽcing, wyrsm. v. scort-wyrplīc, for-, tō-wyrpness, wirsa, wirs, wyrms-hrǽcung, wyrms.

wyrst. v. wrist.

wyrt, e; *f.* **I.** *a wort* (e. g. St. John's *wort*), *plant, herb* :—Gærs *vel* wyrt *herba,* Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 35 : 78, 71. Ðeós wyrt, ðe man betonicam nemneþ, Lchdm. i. 70, 1 : 90, 2. *and often.* Seó wyrt (*herba*) weóx, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 26. Gemolsnad wyrt, Ps. Th. 89, 6. Wyrta wynsume, Exon. Th. 233, 23; Ph. 529. Sunira wyrta eard biþ on dūnum, sumra on merscum, sumra on mōrum, Bt. 34, 10; Fox 148, 22. Mid missenlicum blōstmum wyrta āfægrod *variis herbarum floribus depictus,* Bd. 1, 7; S. 478, 22 : Exon. Th. 358, 17; Pa. 47. Gif mon sié wyrtum forboren, Lchdm. ii. 114, 8, 12. Hē getimbreþ tānum and wyrtum nest, 227, 29; Ph. 430. God geworhte eall gærs and wyrta (*omnem herbam*), Gen. 2, 5. Ðū ytst dære eorðan wyrta, 3, 18 : Ps. Th. 103, 13. Werta, Kent. Gl. 687. **I a.** *a garden herb, herb for food* :—Gē teōþiaþ mintan and ǽlce wyrte (alle wyrte, Nosn. *omne holus*), Lk. Skt. 11, 42. Wyrta *olera,* Wrt. Voc. i. 82, 31 : *fordalium* (cf. wyrtmete), ii. 150, 20. Hit is ealra wyrta mǽst *majus est omnibus holeribus,* Mt. Kmbl. 13, 32. Tō wertum *ad olera,* Kent. Gl. 524. Gif gē mē (*the cook*) ūt ādrīfaþ fram eówrum gefēorscype, gē etaþ wyrta (*olera*) eówre grēne, Coll. Monast. Th. 29, 11 : 34, 27. **II.** *a root* :—Wudubeám wæs wyrtum fæst, Cd. Th. 247, 19; Dan. 499 : Beo. Th. 2732; B. 1364 : Exon. Th. 209, 18; Ph. 172 : 417, 2; Rä. 35, 7. [*Goth.* waurts *a plant, a root : O. Sax.* wurt *a plant, root : O. H. Ger.* wurz *herba, olus : Icel.* urt *a herb.*] v. wudu-wyrt. The word occurs in the names of many plants, see the lists of plant-names given in Wrt. Voc. i. pp. 30–, 66–, 78–, 286–, and in Lchdm. iii. 311 sqq.

wyrt, e; *f. Wort* (in brewing) :—Wyrt *sandix* (the word occurs in a list of terms 'de mensa,' and among a number denoting various kinds of drink. Cf. sandix, genus frugi, Corp. Gl. Hessels, 105, 103), Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 64 : 289, 9 : ii. 87, 33. Bewylle on hwǽtene wyrte, Lchdm. ii. 268, 12. [Wurte *idromellum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 257, col. 2. *Ger.* würze : *Swed.* wört.] v. leáh-mealt-, mäsc-, mealt-wyrt.

wyrt-bed[ð], es; *n. A garden-bed* :—Ðeós wyrt bið cenned on begānum stōwum and on wyrtbeddum and on mǽdum, Lchdm. i. 96, 22 : 184, 6. [*O. H. Ger.* wurz-betti *areola.*]

wyrt-brǽþ, es; *m. A perfume from plants, an odour, aroma* :—Mid brǽðe āfyiled swylce ðǽr lǽgon lilie and rose. Ða cwæð Basilissa : 'Ic wundrie hwanon ðes wyrtbrǽð ðus wynsumlīce stēme,' Homl. Skt. i. 4, 36. Ne mihte nān wyrtbrǽð swā wynsumlīce stēman, ii. 27, 113. Ægeótende wyrtbræd (*aroma*) of rinde, Hymn. Surt. 79, 13. Orþiende wyrtbræda swētnyssa *spirans odorum balsama,* 98, 19. Seó cwēn com tō Salomone mid lācum on golde, and on deórwurðum gymstānum and wyrtbrǽðum . . . Seó geleáfulle geladung offræþ Criste wyrtbrǽðas þurh gebeda, Homl. Th. ii. 586, 6–11.

wyrt-cyn[n], es; *n. A species of plant or vegetable* :—Æghwylc wyrtcyn *omne genus holitorum,* i. *holerum,* Wrt. Voc. i. 55, 29. Wyrtcynn (wyrta cynn, Rush.) *nardus pisticus,* Jn. Skt. Lind. 12, 3 : *aloes,* 19, 39 : *unguentum,* Ps. Th. 132, 2.

wyrt-cynren, es; *n. The genus plant, plants, herbs* :—Wyrtcynren *herbam,* Ps. Lamb. 146, 8.

wyrt-drenc, es; *m. A herb-drink, potion made from herbs* :—Wyrtdrenc *antidotum,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 6, 70 : 100, 31. Wyrtdrenc wið ātre *sityriaca* (= theriaca), 77, 4. Biter wyrtdrenc *picra,* wyrtdrenc *catartica,* i. *purgatoria,* i. 20, 19, 21. Mid ondōnge wyrtdrences þurh horn oððe pīpan sió wamb bið tō clǽnsianne, Lchdm. ii. 260, 11. Dō ealle ða wyrta tō wyrtdrence, 22, 17. Æfter ðon sceal man wyrtdrenc sellan, 22, 2. Wyrtdrencas *antidota,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 2, 4. Lǽcedómas wiþ dære healfdeáðan ādle, and onlegena and wyrtdrencas, Lchdm. ii. 172, 8.

wyrt-eceddrenc, es; *m. An acid potion made with herbs* :—Be ðam sūþernan wyrteceddrence, Lchdm. ii. 172, 11.

wyrtel (?) *a plant.* v. biscop-wyrtil. [*O. H. Ger.* wurzala *radix.*]

wyrt-fæt, es; *n. A scent-bottle* :—Wyrtfata *olfactoriola* (cf. *olfactoriola* ðe hiera elesealla on wǽran, Wrt. Voc. ii. 64, 35), Hpt. Gl. 517, 27.

wyrt-forbor, es; *n. Restraint from an action by the operation of herbs* :—Wiþ wyrtforbore (cf. Gif mon sié wyrtum forboren, 114, 8) and yflum gealdorcræftum, Lchdm. ii. 306, 12. Cf. next word.

wyrt-gælstre, an; *f. A woman who uses herbs for charms* :—Mǽden yfeldǽda and wyrtgælstre (*malefica et herbaria*), Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Cf. previous word.

wyrt-geard, es; *m. A kitchen-garden* :—Wyrtgeardas *promptuaria,* Ps. Spl. C. 143, 16. [*Wick.* wort-gerd *hortus olerum.*]

wyrt-gemang, es; *n. A spice* :—Wyrtgemange *myrra,* Ps. Lamb. 44, 9. Maria nam an pund deórwyrðre sealfe mid dam wyrtgemange ðe hig nardus hātaþ *Maria accepit libram ungenti nardi pistici preciosi,* Jn. Skt. 12, 3. Wyrtgemang and aelwan *mixturam murrae et aloes,* 19, 39. Myrre and gutta and cassia . . . Ða wyrtgemang getācniaþ mistlicu mægen Cristes, Ps. Th. 44, 10. Wyrta oððe wyrtgemangu *herbae vel pigmenta,* Scint. 36, 11. Wyrtgemanga strengðe *pigmentorum uim,* 120, 13. Mid wyrtgemangum *cum aromatibus,* Jn. Skt. 19, 40 : Anglia xiii. 427, 885. Hig bǽron mid him ða wyrtgemang (*aromata*), Lk. Skt. 24, 1. Hig gearwodun wyrtgemang (wyrta gemong, Lind. *aromata*), 23, 56 : Mk. Skt. 16, 1. v. next word.

wyrt-gemengness, e; *f. A spice* :—Hig bebyrigdon Andreas lichaman myd wyrtgemengnyssum and myd swētum stencum, Shrn. 153, 17: Wulfst. 263, 5. v. preceding word.

wyrpe. v. weorþ.

wyrpe-land, es; *n. Land that has lain fallow, land ploughed for the first time, a cultivated field* :—Wyrðelandum *novalibus* (telius millenos animarum manipulos in fructiferis ecclesiæ novalibus protulit, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 26 : 77, 50 : 59, 56. v. worþ, *and next word* (?).

wyrþen *a field* (?) :—Wyrþenna *leti* (the passage in which the gloss occurs is : Graculus, qui segetum glumas, et laeti cespites occas depopulare studet, Ald. 142. Perhaps *wyrþenna* should be taken as a gloss to *occas,* v. wyrþing), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 57; 52, 20. v. preceding word (?).

wyrþian, wyrþig. v. weorþian, wirþig.

wyrþing *a cultivated field* (?) :—Wealh (fealh ?) oþþe wyrðing *occa* (the passage is : Anthonius coelestis aratri stivarius . . . a quo primitus per Aegyptum fertilis coenobiorum seges et foecunda conversationis occa granigeris germinavit spicis, Ald. 32), Wrt. Voc. ii. 79, 25. v. wyrþen.

wyrþo. v. wirþu.

wyrtian; *p.* ode *To season, spice* :—Ic wyrtige *condo,* Wrt. Voc. ii. 21, 39. v. ge-wyrtian.

wyrtig; *adj. Full of herbs* :—On ānum wyrtigan hamme, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 312.

wyrt-mete, es; *m. Vegetable food, food consisting of herbs* :—Wyrtmete *clerius cibus,* Wrt. Voc. i. 290, 40 : ii. 17, 23. Gesoden wyrtmete *fordalium,* 38, 56 : 150, 2. Wurtmete mid meluwe *polentum,* i. 27, 25.

wyrt-stenc, es; *m. A perfume from a plant* :—Hūs gefylled wæs wyrtstence (*odore*) dære smirnisse, Ju. Skt. Rush. 12, 3.

wyrt-truma (wyrtruma), an : -trum, es; *m.* : -trume, an; *f.* (v. Be ðare wyrttruman, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 93, 7). **I.** *the root* of a plant :—Wyrttruma *radix,* Wrt. Voc. i. 33, 11 : 80, 8 : 285, 79 : Cd. Th. 252, 20; Dan. 581. Is seó æx āsett tō dæs treówes wyrtruman, Lk. Skt. 3, 9. Be ðam wyrttruman, Lchdm. i. 172, 10. Wyrttruman *radicem,* Ps. Spl. 51, 5. Hig næfdon wyrtruman (wyrtum, *v. l.*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 6 : Mt. Skt. 4, 6 : Lk. Skt. 8, 13. Hyt nǽfð ðone wyrtruman (wyrtrum, *v. l.*), Mt. Kmbl. 13, 21. Wyrtruman dæs wudubeámes eordan fæstne, Cd. Th. 248, 20; Dan. 516 : Exon. Th. 328, 28; Vy. 24. Treów wyrtrumum underwreðyd, Runic pm. Kmbl. 341, 30; Rün. 13. Wyrttruman *radices,* Ps. Spl. 79, 10. Oþ ða wirttruman *usque ad radices,* Num. 22, 4. **I a.** *the root* of a tooth :—[Ða grundigtēþ ðe ālc mid feówer wyrtrume gefæstned byð, and ðanne hý hero wurtruma forleáta þ, ðanne sweartigeþ hý, and fealleþ, Lchdm. iii. 104, 15.] **I b.** figurative :—Ne nǽfð ænig bōh grēnnysse gōdes weorces, se ðe nā wunaþ on wyrtruman (*radice*) sōðre lufe, Scint. 3, 19. Ða ðe heora heortan wyrtrumian on disum andwerdum līfe plantiaþ, Homl. Th. i. 132, 7. **II.** *the root, source, origin* :—Hē cuæð ðæt ǽlces yfeles wyrttruma (wyrtruma, Cott. MSS.) wære ðæt mon wilnode hwelcre gītsunge, Past. 11; Swt. 73, 3. Seó grǽdignys is wyrtruma ǽlces yfeles, and seó sōðe lufu is wyrtruma ǽlces gōdes, Homl. Th. ii. 410, 3. Ðætte of wyrtruman besmitenes geþōhtes ācennen bið, Bd. 1, 27; M. 80, 13. **II a.** *a stock* :—Hwæt limpeþ ðæs tō ðē of hwylcum wyrtruman ic ācennen sī *quid ad te pertinet qua sim stirpe genitus?* 1, 7; S. 477, 28. **III.** this word and the word of like meaning, *wyrtwala* (q. v.), seem to be used in reference to local relations in the sense of *foot, lower side,* the opposite of *heáfod* or *heáfdu,* e. g. Of ðes pōles hēuede on gerigte tō ðane ellene; of ðane ellene on gerigte ā be wertuualen on de hereſtrāte, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 17, 10. Tō ðan heafdan . . . tō uurtwalan, vi. 2, 4–6. Andlang fyrh on ða heáfda; andlang heáfda on dæne grēnan pæd . . . andlang fyrh on ða wyrtwalan; swā be dære wyrtwale, iv. 19, 17–28. Cf. *too* : Be ðām heáfdon, iii. 378, 22. Ā be heáfdan, 438, 29. Tō ðam heáfde; big ðam heáfde tō ðere fureh, 384, 16, with similar uses of *wyrttruma* and *wyrtwala* :—Of ðam seáde swā wyrtruma sceát ōð Ramleáhweg, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 455, 22. On ðone feld; dæt andlang wyrttruman on Hildes hlǽw, 170, 27. On dinningc-

gráfes wyrttruman; of dynningegráfes wyrttruman eall swá se dīc sceóf, 208, 5: 34, 14. On widigleás wyrttruman; ðonne ealling be wyrttruman ðá ácleá, v. 230, 1. On widigleás wyrttruman; on eatan beares wyrtruman; óð leás éastende; norð be wyrttruman, 334, 25–27. On loxanwuda wyrtruman; of wyrtruman on þiccan stánas, 345, 5. Ód ða dúnæ ufewearde on ða áðenan byrigelsas; swá ádún be wyrtruman æft tó gemíðum, 346, 20. Innan leá; ðanne be wurtruman anlanges wudes, iii. 172, 33. Od ða lége; ðonne be wyrttruman, 406, 28, 33: v. 358, 18. Ford be wyrttruman, iii. 422, 1: vi. 33, 37. Bæ ðam wyrttruman, v. 191, 32. Wyrttrumman, iii. 135, 8. Tó wuda; swá be ðan eald wyrtruman, 279, 31. Be wyrttrume, v. 100, 20. Wirttume, iii. 440, 33. Ofer ðane sceagan; ðonne forð á be wyrtruman, 460, 2. Of ðan hamme á be wurtruman, vi. 137, 22. Á be ðare wyrtruman, iv. 93, 7. On wyrtruman, iii. 390, 26. On feld on wyrttruman oð gráfes suðende, v. 334, 34.

wyrttrumian; *p.* ode *To take root*:—Séd wyrtrumiaþ (wyrtrymaþ, Rush.) *semen germinet*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 4, 27. v. ge-wyrttrumian.

wyrt-tūn, es; *m. A garden*:—Wyrtún *botanicum* vel *viridarium*, *cucumerarium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 30, 17, 18. Wyrtún *viridiarium*, 84, 54: *hortus*, ii. 42, 51: Jn. Skt. 18, 1: 19, 41. On wyrttúne *in cucumerario*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 48, 24. On wyrtúne (wyrttúne, *v. l.*) *in horto*, R. Ben. 71, 18. Syle mé ðínne wínegeard mé tó wyrtúne, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 173. Wyrtún ne sáw ðú, Lchdm. iii. 184, 19: Lk. Skt. 13, 19. Wyrtúna *hortorum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 27. Hé nemde ða undíorestan wyrta ðe on wyrttúnum weaxe, and déah swíðe welstincenda, Past. 57; Swt. 439, 32: Lchdm. i. 94, 7.

wyrtung, e; *f. Seasoning with herbs*:—On scírum wíne . . . : ge on wíne ge on wyrtunge, Lchdm. i. 342, 26. v. wyrtian.

wyrt-wala, an; *m.*: -walu, e; *f.* **I.** *the root* of a plant:—Swá fela bóga treówes of ánum wyrtwalan (*radice*) spryttaþ, Scint. 3, 17. Genim wegbrædan wyrtwalan, Lchdm. i. 82, 19: 90, 6, 23: 94, 19, 23. Wyrtwalan *radices*, Ps. Surt. 79, 10. Andlang þæpes on ða wyrtwalan; of ðam wyrtwalan on heortsole, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iv. 19, 25. Andlang stræt widútan ða wyrtwalan, 20, 2. Andlang ríðe on ða wurtwalan, vi. 1, 26. **I** a. fig.:—God út álúceþ wirtwelæ ðínne of lande lyfigendra, Ps. Spl. T. 51, 5. **II.** *a root, source*:—Wyrd, ealra firena fruma, fæhðo módor, weána wyrtwala, wópes heáfod, Salm. Kmbl. 889; Sal. 444. **III.** *the foot* of a hill, *lower side* of a wood, field, etc. v. wyrt-truma, **III**:—Swá ðe wyrtwala scádet tó turlan homme (cf. *first passage under* wyrttruma, **III**), Cod. Dip. Kmbl. v. 267, 33. Ford andlang wyrtwale on ða ródе, 356, 4. Ford be gráfes wurtwale, iii. 405, 29. On ða eorðburg; dæt ford be wurtwalan tó mearcwege, vi. 43, 18. Uuirtwalan, wyrtwalan, 93, 33, 34: v. 86, 18. Of ðære leáge be wyrtwalan, iii. 464, 21: v. 148, 14: 298, 16. Be wirtwalan on ða efsan; and ðan on ðone wídig; and swá be wirtwalan on ðone méreporne, 226, 16, 17. Ðurh henna leáh, óð hit cyme þ tó ðære efese; ðonne á norþ be wyrtwalan, ii. 172, 23: iii. 380, 25: 437, 33: v. 330, 33: 336, 27. Wurtwalan, vi. 41, 20. Weortwalan, v. 389, 15, 16. Á be wyrtwale . . . on hel ufeweardne æfter wyrtwalan, iii. 48, 11–16. On heáfdbeorh; ðonne on wyrtwalan on ðæs hagan ende . . . ; andlang herpaðes tó ðære efese, ðonon eft on wyrtwalen, v. 300, 8–13.

wyrtwalian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to plant*:—Ongeléfde wyrtwælæs (*plantabis*) hié on ðíne yrfewæerdnesse ðíne, Cant. Moys. 21 (= Ex. 15, 17). Wirtwæledæst *plantasti*, Ps. Spl. T. 43, 3. Wyrtwalodes, 79, 10. **II.** *to root up, eradicate*:—Ic wyrtwalige (áwyrtwalige, *v. l.*) *vello*, *vellico*, Ælfc. Gr. 36; Zup. 214, 16. Wyrtwalod, Shrn. 184, 3. v. á-, under-wyrtwalian.

wyrt-weard, es; *m. A gardener*:—Heó wénde ðæt hit se wyrtweard (*hortulanus*) wære, Jn. Skt. 20, 15.

wȳse, es; *m. Choice*:—Ða him wíise [wūse?] seald wæs *optione data*, Bd. 5, 19: S. 638, 40. [Wusche *exoptatio*, Prompt. Parv. 535. *O. H. Ger.* wunsc; *m. optio: Icel.* ôsk; *f.*] v. wūse-bearn.

wȳscan; *p.* te *To wish*. (1) with gen. *to wish* for, *desire*:—Hé helle wíscep, ðæs engestan édelríces, Salm. Kmbl. 212; Sal. 105. Hý ðæs betran lífes wýscaþ and wénaþ, Exon. Th. 106, 26; Gú. 47. Wíscaþ, 115, 24; Gú. 194. Hié his tócymes wýscton, Blickl. Homl. 103, 12. (1 a) *to wish* something to or for a person:—Ða apostolas hálo eów wýscaþ, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 13. Ne cuæð hé ðæt for ðý ðe hé ænegum men ðæs wýscte oððe wilnode *non optantis animo*, Past. 1; Swt. 29, 11. Ne wyrige nán man óðerne, ne yfeles ne wísce, Homl. Th. ii. 34, 27. (2) with acc.:—Ic sceal his ródе sigor swíðor wíscan ðonne ondrædan, Homl. Th. i. 594, 20. (3) in a precatory or imprecatory sense, = uttanm, (a) with clause:—Ic wýsce ðæt heorte healde lufe *utinam cor teneat amorem*. Scint. 25, 1. Ðæt ic eác swylce wísce forþ sié on leornunge úra staſa *quod utinam exhinc etiam nostrarum lectione litterarum fiat*, Bd. 5, 14; S. 635, 7. Ic wísce ðæt Ýsmahél líbbe ætforan ðé *utinam Ismael vivat coram te*, Gen. 17, 18. Ic wísce ðæt hig wiston *utinam saperent*, Deut. 32, 29. Gif ic ðé ne gebence, ic wísce ðæt ic eft forlídennesse gefare, Ap. Th. 12, 10. Wé wísceaþ ðæt wé wǽron ǽr deád *utinam mortui essemus*, Num. 14, 3. Hié wýscaþ ðæt hié nǽfre nǽron ácennede, Blickl. Homl. 93, 27. Ic oft wíscte and wolde ðæt hyra læs wǽre swá gewinfulra *que utinam minus fuissent laboriosa*, Nar. 2, 28. Ðú wýsctest ðæt ðú wistest Crist on róde ahangenne, Blickl. Homl. 85, 33. Hé oft wýscte ðæt ealle Rómáne hæfden ánne sweoran *exclamasse fertur*: '*Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet*,' Ors. 6, 3; Swt. 256, 26: Exon. Th. 378, 33; Deór. 25. Wíscte, Ps. Th. 14, arg. Hí wíscton ðæt hí móston swá wunian óð ende, Homl. Skt. i. 5, 401. (b) where the words of the wish are given:—Alexander ðá wíscte: 'Éálá gif ðú wǽre hund,' Homl. Th. ii. 308, 13. (c) with gen. and appositional clause:—Ic ðæs wísce, ðæt wegas míne on ðínum willan weorþan gereahte *utinam dirigantur viae meae*, Ps. Th. 118, 5. [*O. H. Ger.* wunscen *optare: Icel.* œskja.] v. ge-wýscan.

-wȳscedness, -wýscendlíc, -wýscendlíce, -wýscing. v. ge-wýscedness, ge-wýscendlíc, ge-wýscendlíce, ge-wýscing.

Y

For the Runic Ƴ see ýr.

ȳce, an; *f.*: ȳce, es; *m. A* (*poisonous*) *frog*:—Ýce *botræ* vel *botraca*, Wrt. Voc. i. 24, 19: *botrax*, 45, 26: ii. 13, 2: 126, 57: *rana*, 71, 15. Ýcean *roboete* (the passage is:—Regulorum et aspidum venena, ad quae quadrupedis *robetae* et spalangii pestifera confectio humanae naturae nocitura habebatur, Ald. 25), 78, 44. Ðæt ilce bíþ nyttol íces slite oþþe hundes, Lchdm. ii. 86, 2 (see note). Ðære wyrte wyrttruma on wætere gedyged widræd íceom and nædðrum, i. 144, 15. Ýcan ł froggan *ranas*, Ps. Lamb. 104, 30. ¶ Yce *parruca*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 67, 69, *seems to be for* hyce; v. hicae *paruca*, 116, 50. [*M. H. Ger.* úchen *ranas*.] v. fen-ýce.

yfel, es; *n. Evil, ill*:—Gód *bonum*, yfel *malum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 49. **I.** in a moral sense:—Ða ðe him bíþ unwúnode eall híora yfel on disse worulde, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 200, 26. Hwæt yfeles dyde þes? Mt. Kmbl. 27, 23. Dǽdbóte dón ðæs mycelan yfeles and mánes, ðe hié wíð heora Drihten gedydon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 6. Ðone besmítan ðe ðú nánwiht yfeles on nystest, 85, 36. Yfeles ordfruma, Cd. Th. 288, 1; Sat. 274. Hé ðæs yfeles geswíce, Hy. 2, 8: Met. 9, 52. Fordðealde tó yfele *in malum prona*, Gen. 8, 21: Hy. 7, 113. For rihtwísnysse hé sceal habban andan tó hira yfele, Past. 12; S. 75, 14. Beó nú on yfele, noldæs ǽr tealа, Cd. Th. 310, 26; Sat. 733. Ic syngade and mycel yfel beforan ðé ic gedyde, Blickl. Homl. 87, 30. Leahtra gehwylcne, yfel uncláene. Exon. Th. 80, 21; Cri. 1310: Past. 21; Swt. 157, 23. Ealle ðæt yfel and ðæt unnet, ðæt hé ǽr on his móde hæfde, Bt. 35, 1; Fox 154, 26. Gýtsung, mán, . . . stuntscipe, ealle ðás yfelu of ðam innoðe cumaþ, and ðone man besmítaþ, Mk. Skt. 7, 23. Ðæt hé feala yfla sægde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 20. Yfla gehwylc, grimme gieltas, Exon. Th. 229, 25; Ph. 460. Tó eácan ðýrum unárímedum yfium hé ðone pápan hét ofsleán, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 11. Hié nǽnige bóte dón noldan, ah hié on heora yfelum þurhwunedon, Blickl. Homl. 79, 8: Ps. Th. 105, 25. Ic ðé þreáge and ðé cýðe eal ðás yfiu, 49, 23. **II.** what is hurtful, grievous:—Hú mycel yfel ðé gelamp for ðínre gítsunge, Blickl. Homl. 31, 13. Nú is ǽghwanon yfel and slege, 115, 16: 181, 32. Is nín yfel twyfeald *I am doubly injured*, 175, 13. Is sáwl mín sáres and yfeles gefylled *repleta est malis anima mea*, Ps. Th. 87, 3: 106, 38. Ægder hyra ódrum yfies hogode, Byrht. Th. 135, 45; By. 133: Exon. Th. 54, 28; Cri. 875. Bydelas ðæs écan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymd, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 23. Ða fuglas ús nánige láðe ne yfle ne wǽron *aves non nobis perniciem ferentes*, Nar. 16, 18. Hé wile hit him mid grimmesse and mid yfele forgyldan, Blickl. Homl. 55, 25. Hé nánigum yfel wíþ yfele geald, 223, 33: Elen. Kmbl. 983; El. 493. Hí ðær mycel yfel gedydon, Chr. 897; Erl. 95, 18: 993; Erl. 133, 3. Ælc yfel man him gehét, 1036; Erl. 165, 22. Ðám de mé syrwedan yfel *qui quaerunt mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 12. Ealle ðe mé yfel hogedon *qui cogitant mihi mala*, 69, 3. Heó þolian ne wolde yfel, Cd. Th. 136, 26; Gen. 2264: Past. 36; Swt. 261, 4: Exon. Th. 77, 9; Cri. 1254. Fela yfelu sceolon foreyrnon ǽr seó geendung dissere worulde cume, Homl. Th. ii. 538, 22. Ðú mé yfela feala oft oncnyssedest, Ps. Th. 70, 19. Ðé geheálde Drihten wyð yfela gehwam *Dominus custodit te ab omni malo*, 120, 6. Yfla gehwylc, Exon. Th. 356, 27; Pa. 18. Ic earfeþa dreág, yfel ormætu, 280, 10; Jul. 627. Ic gegaderie oðer hig yfiu (*mala*), Cant. M. ad fil. 23. **II** a. of disease:—Wíþ ðam wǽtan yfle ðæs miltes, Lchdm. ii. 246, 9. Hit mæg wíð ǽghwilcum uncúþum yfele, iii. 288, 17. Wíð lungenádle and wíð gehwylce yfelu ðe on ðam innoðe dereþ, i. 280, 18. **II** b. of abusive speech:—Hié wyrgdon ðone cásere and him yfel cwǽdon, Blickl. Homl. 191, 10. ¶ *the word often occurs in contrast with* gód:—Swá ðæs gódan gódnes bíþ his ágen gód, swá bíþ eác ðæs yfelan yfel his ágen yfel, Bt. 37, 3; Fox 190, 15. Hwæþer him yfel þe gód under wunige, Exon. Th. 82, 3; Cri. 1333. Ealles ðæs ðe wé geweorhtan gódes oðde yfles, 447, 21; Dóm. 43: Blickl. Homl. 51, 26. Treów ingehýdes gódes and yfeles, Gen. 2, 9. Gódes and yfeles, welan and wáwan, Cd. Th. 30, 10; Gen. 465. Gódes and yfles ic cunnade, Exon. Th. 321, 25; Vid.

51. Hig woldon gildan gōd mid yfele, Gen. 44, 4. Swā gōd swā yfel swā hē ār dyde, Blickl. Homl. 101, 30. Se Hālga Gāst hié ǣghwylc gōd lǣrde and him ǣghwylc yfel bewerede, 131, 30. Ðurh ða gesceádwīsnesse wē tōcnāwaþ good and yfel, and geceósaþ ðæt gōd and āweorpaþ ðæt yfel, Past. 11; Swt. 65, 22. Geþenc ðæt ðū gōd onfénge and gelīce Lazarus onfēng yfel, Lk. Skt. 16, 25. [*Goth.* ubil: *O. Sax.* uƀil: *O. Frs.* evel: *O. H. Ger.* ubil.]

yfel; *adj. Evil, ill, bad*:—Yfel *malus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 47. **I.** in a moral sense:—Yfel mann of yfelum goldhorde bringd yfel ford, Mt. Kmbl. 12, 35. Hié nǣnigo fīren ne gewundode, ne yfel gewītnes (*witness of wrong-doing*) ne wrégde, Blickl. Homl. 161, 33. Ðæt ǣr mæge yfelu uncyst on eardian, 37, 10. Se yfela dēma onfēhþ medmycclum fēore, and onwendeþ ðone rihtan dōm, 61, 30. Se yfela þeów, Mt. Kmbl. 24, 48. Se yfela willa, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 184, 31. Se yfela unrihtwīsa cyninc, Met. 15, 1. Fram yfelum menn *ab homine malo*, Ps. Th. 139, 1. Yfium, Exon. Th. 96, 20: Cri. 1577. From ðære inwitfullan yfian tungan *a lingua dolosa*, Ps. Th. 119, 3. Ne sette ic mē fore eágum yfele wīsan (*rem malam*), 100, 3. Synnigra cirm, yfele spræce, Cd. Th. 145, 20; Gen. 2408. Āfyr fram dē ða yfelan sǣlþa and ða unnettan, and ðone yfian ege disse worulde, Bt. 6; Fox 14, 33. Yfele men magon yfel dōn, 36, 7; Fox 184, 4: Blickl. Homl. 45, 23. Yfele geþancas, Mk. Skt. 7, 21. Hyra weore wǣron yfele, Jn. Skt. 3, 19. Se anweald ðara yflena cymþ of unþeáwum, Bt. 36, 7; Fox 182, 26. Ic tō yflum cwæd *dixi iniquis*, Ps. Th. 74, 4: Exon. Th. 57, 15; Cri. 919. Yfflum, Blickl. Homl. 33, 22. Yfelum wordum, 39, 3. Hē wile genceáwian wlitige and unclǣne, tille and yfle, Cd. Th. 303, 10; Sat. 610. Hē āraþ ða gōdan, and hē wītnaþ ða yfelan, Bt. 41, 2; Fox 246, 20. **II.** of things, *bad, not good of its kind*:—Sió yfele gillestre and ðæt yfele blōd, Lchdm. ii. 148, 6. Gif ēaran willen ādeáfan, oþþe yfel hlyst sié . . . Gif mon yfelne hlyst hæbbe (cf. wiþ yfelre hlyste, 2, 13), 40, 22–26. Nys gōd treów ðe yfelne wæstm dēð, ne nis yfel treów gōdne wæstm dōnde, Lk. Skt. 6, 43. Heó is on onsýne ūtan yfeles heówes, Blickl. Homl. 197, 11. Ða gecuron hig ða gōdan (fiscas) on hyra fatu, ða yflan hig āwurpon ūt, Mt. Kmbl. 13, 48. **III.** of what is grievous, hurtful, etc., (1) of animate objects:—Yfel wiht *phantasma*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 6, 49. Hē sealde yfelan wyrme hiora wyrta, Ps. Th. 77, 46. Hī ætan yfle tostan, 77, 45. Hē gehælde manega of yfelum (yflum, Lind.) gāstum, Lk. Skt. 7, 21. (2) of things:—Yfel gesihd *malus oculus*, Mk. Skt. 7, 22. Yfel wyrd *bad fortune*, Bt. 40, 2; Fox 236, 22. Him ðæs æfter becwom yfel endeleán, Cd. Th. 227, 15; Dan. 187. Ðorn bydˉþearle scearp, anfengys yfel (*bad to take hold of*), Runic pm. Kmbl. 340, 1; Rūn. 3. Ic hit mid yfelre bysene inc forgylde, Blickl. Homl. 189, 25. Yfele habban sorge, Exon. Th. 376, 32; Seel. 163. Earmne gehýnan yflum yrmþum, 280, 24; Jul. 634. Ic wite þolade, yfel earfeþu, 89, 6; Cri. 1453. [*Go'h.* ubils: *O. Sax.* ubil: *O. Frs.* evel: *O. H. Ger.* ubil.] v. wirsa.

yfel-ādl *glosses* cacexia, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 43.

yfel-cund; *adj. Of evil nature, malignant*:—Se yfelcunda *malignus*, Ps. Lamb. 14, 4. Yfelcundra *malignantium*, 21, 17.

yfel-cweþan (yfle-) *glosses* maledicere:—Se ðe yflecuoeðas ł woerges (*maledixerit*) ðæm feder, Mt. Kmbl. 15, 4. Fícbeám ðæm ðū yflecuoede (*maledixisti*), Mk. Skt. 11, 21. Yfelcweþende hine *maledicentes ei*, Ps. Spl. 36, 23.

yfel-dǣd, e; *f.* **I.** *an evil deed, misdeed, sin.* v. yfel, **I**:—Dōn sōðe bōte ūre yfeldǣda, Blickl. Homl. 99, 1: Exon. Th. 285, 12; Jul. 713. Ðū scealt andettan yfeldǣda mā, 269, 27; Jul. 456. Ða gesceafta ðe sind þwyrlīce geðūhte, hī sind tō wrace gesceapene yfeldǣdum, Homl. Th. i. 102, 4. Cweðaþ stunte men ðæt hī be gewyrde lybban sceolon, swylce God hī neádige tō yfeldǣdum, 110, 31. **II.** *an injurious deed, injury, mischief.* v. yfel, **III**:—Gesete sáwle mīne fram yfeldǣdum heora *restitue animam meam a malignitate eorum*, Ps. Spl. 34, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* ubil-tāt.] Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dǣde; *adj.*: yfel-dǣda, an; *m. Of evil deeds; a person of evil deeds*:—Gif hē nǣre yfeldǣde (*malefactor*), ne sealde wē hine dē, Jn. Skt. 18, 30. Ða fēng his sunu tō his rīce swýðe yfeldǣda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 228. ¶ with special reference to magical practices:—Gif hwylc yfeldǣde man þurh ænigne æfþancan ōþerne begaleþ, Lchdm. i. 190, 9. Unlybwyrhta *veneficus*, yfeldǣda *maleficus*, dry *magus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 74, 40. Swā swā yfeldǣda *ut magus* (*maleficus*), Hpt. Gl. 487, 61. Mæden wyrst swelt, for ðī yfeldǣda (*malefica*) and wyrtgælstre, Lchdm. iii. 186, 11. Ðæra manna naman de wǣron entas and yfeldǣde, Homl. Th. i. 22, 31. v. unriht-dǣde, -dǣda. Cf. yfel-weorc.

yfel-dōnd, -dōend, es; *m. An evil-doer, malefactor*:—Yfeldōend *malefactor*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 18, 30. Cf. wel-dōnd.

yfel-dōnde; *adj. (ptcpl.) Evil-doing*:—Drihtenes ondwlita bið ofer ða yfeldōndan men tō ðon dæt hē hig forspille, L. E. I. 28; Th. ii. 424, 22.

yfel-dysig *glosses* stultomalus, Wrt. Voc. i. 47, 44.

yfele; *adv. Evilly, badly, ill*:—Yfele *male*, Ælfc. Gr. 38; Zup. 235, 1. **I.** in a moral sense:—Yfele gē dydon *pessimam rem fecistis*, Gen. 44, 5. Hit is gecweden, ðæt him betere wǣre ðæt hē nǣfre wǣre, ðonne hē yfele wǣre, Homl. Th. ii. 244, 21. **II.** *badly, imperfectly, improperly*:—Seó bōc wæs yfele of Grēcisce on Lēden gehwyrfed (*badly translated*), Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 23. Hē ða gehāt swīðe yfele gelǣste, Bt. 1; Fox 2, 9. Gif ic yfele spræce *si male locutus sum*, Jn. Skt. 18, 23. Gif se esne his hlāforde hýreþ yfle, Exon. Th. 430, 18; Rā. 44, 10. **III.** where there is hurt or suffering:—Mīn dohtor ys yfle (yfele, *v.l.*) mid deófle gedreht (*grievously afflicted*), Mt. Kmbl. 15, 22. Ðū eart, Babilone, bitere ætfæsted, ænge and yfele, hire earm dohter *filia Babylonis misera*, Ps. Th. 136, 8. Fremde þeóde ðin hūs yfele gewemdan, Ps. Th. 78, 1. Wel tō ðonne hweþer ðe yfele; sāwla gehǣlan hweþer de forspillan? Mk. Skt. 3, 4. Se abbot dyde heom yfele, Chr. 1087; Erl. 217, 7. Wæs Godes yrre þurh ða dǣde yfele geniwod, Wulfst. 10, 1. Ic him yfle ne mōt, Exon. Th. 491, 5; Rā. 80, 9. **III a.** of bodily suffering:—Gif men sié fǣrlīce yfele *if it suddenly goes badly with a man*, Lchdm. ii. 294, 15. Ðes lǣcedōm sceal tō ðām menn de byð yfele on ðam breóstum, iii. 120, 1. **IV.** marking ill-success:—Yfele dēð him sylfum (*he does badly for himself*) ðe mid swīcdōme his tilaþ, and hē bið sceaðena gefēra ðe man sceandlīce wītnaþ, Homl. Skt. i. 19, 172: Cd. Th. 49, 13; Gen. 791. Ðý læs wēn sié ðæt wē yfele forweorþon *lest perhaps we perish miserably*, Blickl. Homl. 247, 2: Ps. Th. 79, 15; 106, 26. Hē ða yfele and earmlīce geendode, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 546. Ón ðære fare heom yfele gelamp, Chr. 1075; Erl. 212, 22. Sceolde unc Adame yfele gewurdan ymb ðæt heofonrīce, Cd. Th. 25, 2; Gen. 387. **V.** of injurious speaking:—Ic wyrige oððe yfele secge *maledico*, Ælfc. Gr. 37; Zup. 222, 4. Nis nān ðe on mīnum naman mægen wyrce, and mæge rade be mē yfele specan (*male loqui de me*), Mk. Skt. 9, 39. Oft mē fealа cwǣdon feóndas yfele *dixerunt inimici mei mala mihi*, Ps. Th. 70, 9. [*O. Sax.* ubilo: *O. H. Ger.* ubilo.]

yfel-full; *adj. Wicked, evil*:—Ón dǣdum yfelfullum *in factis malitiosis*, Anglia xi. 116, 13.

yfelgeornness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness*:—Yfelgiornisse *nequitiae*, Rtl. 98, 24. Ofer yfelgiornisse *super malitia*, 5, 12: 12, 25.

yfel-hæbbende; *adj. (ptcpl.) Sick, ill*:—Ealle yfelhæbbende missenlīcum ádlum, Mt. Kmbl. 4, 24.

yfelian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to do evil to, to maltreat, afflict, injure, wrong*:—Ða þingeras þingiaþ ðǣm de læssan þearfe āhton, þingiaþ ðǣm de man yfaþ, and ne þingiaþ ðǣm de ðæt yfel cōþ; ðæm wǣre māre þearf, de ða ōþre unscyldige yfelaþ (yfiaþ, *v.l.*), ðæt him mon þingode tō ðæm rīcum *pro his, qui grave quid, acerbumque perpessi sunt, miserationem judicum excitare conantur oratores, cum magis admittentibus justior miseratio debeatur*, Bt. 38, 7; Fox 208, 25–29. E hine yfiaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 193; Sal. 96. Ine gelīcre geswencednysse ða mǣgþe yfelade *Ini simili provinciam illam adflictione mancipavit*, Bd. 4, 15; S. 583, 31. Hē bebeád ðæt mon nǣnne mon ne slōge, and eác ðæt man nānuht ne wanode ne ne yfelade ðæs de on ðǣm cīricum wǣre *dato praecepto, ut si qui in sancta loca confugissent, hos inviolatos securoque esse sinerent*, Ors. 6, 38; Swt. 296, 32. Se ilca Dauid forbær ðæt hē done kyning ne yfelode, de hine of his earde ādrǣfde *David ferire deprehensum persecutorem noluit*, Past. 3; Swt. 37, 3. Ic wolde helpan ðæs de ðǣr unscyldig wǣre, and hénan done de hine yfelode (yflode, *v.l.*), Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 18. Hī yfeledon and slōgan Cristene men *affligi interficique Christianos praeceperunt*, Bd. 1, 6; S. 476, 21. Yfeladan, Ps. Th. 82, 3. Hit is riht ðæt mon yfelige ða yfelan, and hit is wōh, ðæt hī mon lǣte unwītnode, Bt. 38, 3; Fox 202, 5. Gif hwā cyrican gesēce, and hine man ðǣr yflige, L. Edm. S. 2; Th. i. 248, 17. Hī ðara nānne yflian noldan de tō ðæm Godes hūse ōfflugon, Ors. 2, 8; Swt. 94, 8: Nar. 25, 27. Ða de willaþ Godes cyricean yfelian and strūdan, Blickl. Homl. 75, 24. **II.** *to get bad*, (1) of persons:—Hié beóð swīðe ungesālige, ðonne hié yfeliaþ (yfiaþ, *v.l.*) for ðæm de ōðre menn gōdigaþ *quantae infelicitatis sint, qui melioratione proximi deteriores fiunt*, Past. 34; Swt. 231, 18. (2) of things or circumstances:—Aa æfter ðam hit yfelode swīðe *things got very bad*, Chr. 975; Erl. 127, 33. Ā syððan hit yflade swīðe, wurde gōd se ende, ðonne God wylle, 1066; Erl. 202, 41. Gif blōddolg yflige . . . oððe gif ðū ne mæge blōddolg āwrīþan, Lchdm. ii. 16, 4: 148, 8. Nýðe hit sceal on worulde for folces synnan yfelian swýðe, Wulfst. 81, 8: 156, 7. [Wæstmes ne synd swā gōde swā heó iu wǣron, ac yfeleð swýðe eall eorðe wæstme, Shrn. 17, 21. Ne scal us na mon uuelien, O. E. Homl. i. 15, 13.] v. ge-yflian.

yfel-lǣrende *inciting to evil*:—Yfelonbecweþende oþþe yfellǣrende *malesuada*, Germ. 390, 113.

yfel-līc; *adj. Bad, foul, rotten.* v. yfel, **II**:—Ðysse worulde wela is gebrosnadlīc and yfellīc and forwordenlīc, Wulfst. 263, 13. Twēgen león ádulfan his byrgenne on ðæs wēstenes sande; ðǣr resteþ Paules līchoma mid yfellīce duste bewrigen, ac on dōmes dæge hē ārīseþ on wuldor, Shrn. 50, 18. Seó byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stānum and yfellīcum, 66, 25.

yfelness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness, badness*:—Yfelnys *malignitas*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 25; Zup. 50, 10. **I.** in a moral sense:—Micel yfelnys (*malitia*) manna wæs ofer eorðan, Gen. 6, 5. Hē (*Antichrist*) neádaþ þurh yfelnysse ðæt men sceolon būgan fram heora Scyppendes geleáfan tō his leásungum, se de is ord ǣlcre leásunge and yfelnysse . . . on ðam tīman bið micel yfelnyss and þwyrnys betwux mancynne, Homl. Th. i. 4, 27–

33. Sume burgon heora feore and ámeldodon heora cristenan mágas . . . Þeós yfelnys bið eác on Antecristes tócyme, ii. 542, 24. Bydelas ðæs ēcan yfeles, ðe yfelum mannum becymð for heorá ánwillan yfelnysse, 538, 24. Yfelnysse (*malitiam*) nā hē hatude, Ps. Spl. 35. 4: 51, 3. Ðurh yfelnysse (*nequitiam*) unrihtes willan, Bd. 1, 27; S. 495, 13. Hē ámearp yfelnysse and ða unrihtan biggengas dæra leásra goda, Homl. Skt. i. 18, 461: Chr. 1086; Erl. 223, 2. God gesihð úre yfelnyssa and úre gyltas forðyldaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 84. 2. **II.** *malignity, cruelty.* v. yfel, **III**:—Hē slōh and tō sceame túcode ða Nordhymbran leóde, ðý ðæt Ōswold his yfelnysse ádwæscte, Homl. Skt. ii. 26, 13. **III.** *misfortune, ill fortune*:—Oxan grasiende gesihð sige ceápas getācnaþ; oxan slāpende gesihð yfelnysse ceápes getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 200, 10. [He forbere monna hufelnesse þurh his lidnesse, O. E. Homl. i. 95, 14.]

yfel-onbecweþende. v. yfel-lārende.

yfel-sacian; *p.* ode *To calumniate*:—Ðe læs hē mē yfelsacode wið God, Blickl. Homl. 189, 24.

yfel-sacung, e; *f. Calumny, vituperation*:—On yfylsacunge heora *in malitia eorum*, Ps. Spl. C. 93, 23. Mōdignys ācendd andan and yfelsacunge, ceorunge and gelōmlice tāla, Homl. Th. ii. 222, 7. Þurh yfelsacunge *per blasphemiam*, Confess. Peccat. Hē him rehte hwylce searwa and yfelsacunga se dry ārefnde, Blickl. Homl. 173, 8.

yfelsian; *p.* ode *To blaspheme*:—Yfelsaþ, tǣleþ *blasuemiat* (v. Mk. 2, 7), Wrt. Voc. ii. 73, 21. In the Northern Gospels the same Latin verb is translated by the following forms:—Ebalsas (hefalsaþ, Rush.) *blaphemat*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 9, 3. Ebolsas (heofolsaþ, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 2, 7. Ebolsas (eofolsas, Rush.), 3, 29. Ebolsaþ (eofolsigaþ, Rush.), Lk. Skt. Lind. 12, 10. Efolsade (efalsade, Rush.) *blasphemavit*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 65. Ebolsadon (eofulsadun, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Ebolsande (wēron) *blasphemabant*, 15, 29. Eofolsende, Jn. Skt. Rush. 10, 36. v. ge-ebolsian, *and next word: cf. also, two preceding words, and* eoful-sæc.

yfel-sprēce; *adj. Of evil speech, evil-speaking*:—Ða yfelsprēcan tungan *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Th. 11, 3.

yfel-sprecende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Evil-speaking*:—Tungan yfelsprecende *linguam maliloquam*, Ps. Surt. 11, 4.

yfelsung, eofulsung, e; *f. Blasphemy*:—Dionysius cwæð, ðæt ðæt yfelsang (-ung?) wǣre on God *Dionysius dixit blasphemiam id esse in Deum*, L. Ecg. C. 41; Th. ii. 166, 12. Ic ondette eofulsunge, Anglia xi. 98, 33. In the Northern Gospels and Durham Ritual *blasphemia* is glossed by the following forms:—Ebolsung *blasphemia*, Rtl. 12, 37. Ebolsung ł efalsongas (efulsung, Rush.), Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 12, 31. Ebolsung (hefalsunge, Rush.) *blasphemiae*, 15, 19. Ebolsungas, Mk. Skt. Lind. 3, 28. Efolsong (eofolsongas, Rush.) *blasphemia*, 7, 22. From ðæm ebolsong (eofolsonge, Rush.), Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 33. Efolsungas (efalsunge, Rush.) *blasphemiam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 26, 65. Ðæt ebolsung (ða eofulsunge, Rush.), Mk. Skt. Lind. 14, 64. Ebolsongas *blasphem(i)as*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 10, 36.

yfel-tyhtend, es; *m.*: -tyhtende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *One who incites to evil; inciting to evil*:—Deófol is yfeltihtend and leáswyrcend, Homl. Th. i. 102, 1. Ungeleáffulle and yfeltihtende sind mid dē, 528, 3.

yfel-weorc; es; *m. Work of magic*:—Yfeluoerc *malificium*, Rtl. 103, 1. Cf. yfel-dǣd, yfel-dǣde, ¶.

yfel-willende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Ill-disposed, wicked*:—Hwæþer ðū ongite ðæt ǣlc yfelwillende mon and ǣlc yfelwyrcende sié wītes wyrþe? . . . Hū ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe donc unscyldigan wītnaþ? *omnem improbum num supplicio dignum negas? . . . Infelices esse, qui sint improbi, liquet*, Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Mid dē ne wunaþ se yfelwillenda *non habitabit iuxta te malignus*, Ps. Th. 5, 4: 9, 18. Ðæt yfelwillende mōd *malitiosa mens*, Past. 35; Swt. 243, 7. Se ðe nele wunian on yfelwyllende sāwle, ne eác on ðam lichaman ðe lid under synnum, Homl. Th. ii. 326, 1. Yfelwillende men nænne weorþscipe næfdon, Bt. 15; Fox 48, 17. Se Drihten tōstencð ða geþeaht yfelwillendra kynna *Dominus dissipat consilia gentium*, Ps. Th. 32, 9. Fram gegaderunge yfelwillendra (*malignantium*), Ps. Lamb. 63, 3. On yfelwillendum *malignantibus*, 91, 12: Ps. Spl. 36, 1. Hit nāuht unriht wǣre ðæt mon ða yfelwillendan men (*vitiosos*) hēte nētenu, Bt. 38, 2; Fox 198, 17.

yfelwillendness, e; *f. Evil, wickedness*:—Hwæt wuldrast ðū on yfelwyllendnysse (*malitia*)? Ps. Spl. 51, 1.

yfel-wilnian; *p.* ode *glosses* malignari:—Hū fela yfelwilnode (*malignatus est*) fýnd on hālgum, Ps. Lamb. 73, 3. Nelle gē wyrian ł yfelwilnian *nolite malignari*, 104, 15.

yfel-wyrcende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) **I.** of persons, *evil-doing, wicked*:—Hwæþer ðū ongite ðæt ǣlc yfelwillende and ǣlc yfelwyrcende sié wītes wyrþe? . . . Hū ne is se ðonne yfelwillende and yfelwyrcende ðe ðone unscyldgan wītnaþ? Bt. 38, 6; Fox 208, 8–11. Gif se wǣre ðes yfelwyrcende (*malefactor*), ne dē wē gisaldun hine, Jn. Skt. Rush. 18, 30. Yfelwyrcende *nequam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 6, 23: 13, 38. Mid yfelwyrcendum and synfullum *cum publicanis et peccatoribus*, 9, 11. Hē hataþ ða yfelwyrcendan and ða unrihtwīsan, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 48. **II.** of things, *noxious, hurtful, mischievous*:—Ðerh wyrto yfelwyrcendo *per herbas malificas*, Rtl. 103, 1.

yfemest, yfmest; *adv. Upmost, highest, in the highest position* or *degree*:—Þiō cymþ swā up swā hire yfemest gecynde bið *it (the sun) mounts up to the highest point at which it is natural for it to be*, Bt. 25; Fox 88, 28. Ðǣr hire yfemest bið ead gecynde, Met. 13, 63. Ðæt fýr is yfemest ofer eallum dissum woruldgesceaftum, Bt. 33, 4; Fox 128, 38: Met. 20, 84. Yfmest, 24, 20. Saturnus yfemest wandraþ ofer eallum ōðrum steorrum, 24, 23. Uton habban úre mōd up swā swā wē yfemest mægen wiþ ðæs heán hrófes ðæs hēhstan andgites, Bt. 41, 5; Fox 254, 15. Ǣresð alra glengea and ymesð scolde scīnan gold on his hrægle *in sacerdotis habitu ante omnia aurum fulget*, Past. 14; Swt. 85, 2. v. ufor.

yfera; *cpve.*: yfemest; *spve. adj. Upper, higher*; of time, *later, after*: *upmost, highest*:—Yferan hýse *triclinio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 72, 66. Siodðan yferran dōgre, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. i. 310, 29. Cyng āh ðone uferan (yferan, *v.l.*), and bisceop ðone nyðeran, L. E. G. 4; Th. i. 168, 16. Þurh his upstige tō ðam yfemystan þrymsetle, Homl. Th. i. 308, 9. Of ðǣm yfemestum (ymestum, Hatt. MS.) tō ðǣm niedemestan, Past. 18; Swt. 134, 24. v. ufera.

yfes-drype, es; *m. Eaves-drip*:—Ðǣr ne gebyreþ an dæm lande an folcæs folcryht tō lēfannæ rūmæs būtan twīgen fýt tō yfæsdrype, Chart. Erl. 141, 16, where see note.

yl-ful (=ild-ful) *morosus*, Hpt. Gl. 529, 9.

ylp (elp), es; *m. An elephant*:—Ylp *elefans*, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 11: 22, 41. Ylp is ormǣte nýten, māre þonne sum hūs, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 566. Ylpes bile *promuscida*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 42. Ylpes bān *ebur*, Coll. Monast. Th. 27, 9: Lchdm. iii. 204, 2, 3. Hē sende þrittig ylpas tō wīge gewenode . . . and on ǣlcum ylpe wæs án wíghūs getimbrod, Homl. Skt. ii. 25, 561. Hē (*the unicorn*) fiht wið done myclan ylp, and hine oft gewundaþ on ðære wambe ōþ deáþ, Wrt. Voc. i. 78, 1. Gif hē ylp gesihð lāðne oððe gramne, sume wróhte hit getācnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 204, 1. Ða ylpas beóð swá mycele swylce ōðre muntas, Hexam. 9; Norm. 16, 9. Hē geworhte ða ormǣtan ylpas, Norm. 14, 34. [Elpes arn in Inde riche, Misc. 19, 604. White so alpes bon, L. N. F. 248, 282.] v. elpend.

ylpen-bān (**elpend-**), es; *n. Ivory*:—Ðis ylpenbān *hoc ebur*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 22; Zup. 49, 9. Mid ylpenbāne and mid bāres tuxe, Lchdm. i. 244, 8. Genim ylpenbān, 368, 19. v. elpend-bān (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpen-bīenen, -bānen (elpend-); *adj. Ivory*:—Mid ylpenbānenon (-bān-, *v.l.*) stæfe, Lchdm. i. 244, 24. Ylpenbānene *eburna*, Germ. 403, 19. v. elpen(d)-bānen (*where these passages should be put*).

ylpend, Wrt. Voc. ii. 142, 81. v. elpend.

yltst = **ildest**, Mt. Kmbl. 23, 11: Ex. 17, 5.

yltwist (?) *fowling*:—Yltwist *aucupium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 7, 50.

ymb, ymbe, umbe, embe, eman; *prep. About, by*:—Ymb *erga*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 62. **I.** with acc., (1) local, *about, round*:—Ymbe ða dūne *circum montem*, Ælfc. Gr. 47; Zup. 269, 8. (a) marking an object which forms a centre for others:—Ymb done ēcan æðele stondaþ hæleð ymb hēhseld, Cd. Th. 267, 32; Sat. 47: Beo. Th. 804; B. 399: Elen. Kmbl. 519; El. 260: Judth. Thw. 25, 19; Jud. 268. Ymb ðæt *circumquaque* (turmas circumquaque cum simulacro debacchantes, Ald. 52), Wrt. Voc. ii. 83, 33: 18, 47. Ymb hine wǣgon wigend unforhte, Cd. Th. 189, 5; Exod. 180. Hī ymb þeódenstōl þringaþ, Exon. Th. 25, 7; Cri. 397. Hié ymb ða gatu feohtende wǣron, Chr. 755; Erl. 50, 26. Hỹ fuhton stīdlíce ymbe ða hālgan sāwle, Wulfst. 236, 23. ¶ *in combination with* ūtan:—Fuglas þringaþ ūtan ymbe æþelne, Exon. Th. 209, 1; Ph. 164: Andr. Kmbl. 1741; An. 873. Ymb ðæt líc ūtan stondan, Blickl. Homl. 217, 21. (b) marking an object near to which are others:—Gesēgon hỹ englas twēgen ymb ðæt frumbearn blícan, Exon. Th. 32, 3; Cri. 507. Hine twēgen ymb weardas wacedon, 109, 5; Gū. 85. Ealle ða ðe ymbe mē standaþ, Blickl. Homl. 141, 1. Hine ymb monig sārinc selereste gebeáh, Beo. Th. 1383; B. 689. Mycel meunegeo ymbe Tirum (*circa* Tyrum), Mk. Skt. 3, 8. Cynewulf and Offa gefuhton ymb Benesingtūn and Offa nam done tuun, Chr. 777; Erl. 54, 1. Ymbe Brūnanburh, 937; Erl. 112, 5: Hy. 10, 23. (b 1) *about* a person, *in attendance upon*:—Hē sunderuytte beheóld ymb aldor Dena, Beo. Th. 1340; B. 668. (c) marking an object which is surrounded or enclosed:—Hié worhton fæsten ymb hié selfe, Chr. 885; Erl. 82, 21. Wall ymb ǣfæste, Cd. Th. 231, 16; Dan. 248. Ymbe ða herehūþe hlemmeþ tōgædre grimme gōman, Exon. Th. 363, 29; Wal. 61. Hī ymb his heáfod gebigdon beág þyrnenne, 69, 25; Cri. 1126: 400, 20; Rā. 21, 4. Wæs fleóhnet ymbe dæs folctogan bed āhongen, Judth. Thw. 22, 4; Jud. 47. ¶ *in combination with* ūtan:—Is ðær cyrice ymb da stōwe ūtan getimbred, Blickl. Homl. 125, 20: 127, 32. Ymb dinne beód ūtan *in circuitu mensae tuae*, Ps. Th. 127, 4. (d) marking an object along whose border others are placed:—Unc mōdige ymb mearce sittaþ, Cd. Th. 114, 21; Gen. 1907. Hié wīcedon ymb dæs wæteres wylm, Elen. Kmbl. 77; El. 39: 271; El. 136: Exon. Th. 188, 2; Az. 39. Ymb da gifhealle *round the walls of the hall*, Beo. Th. 1680; B. 838. Ðæt rīce sūd licgeþ ymbe Gealboe and ymb Geador, Salm. Kmbl. 383–4; Sal. 191. Is hyge ymb heortan gerūme,

Cd. Th. 47, 11; Gen. 759: 23, 5; Gen. 354: Exon. Th. 306, 21; Seef. 11. (e) marking an object throughout or along which there is position or movement:—Ic lǽrde sibbe ymb ða burh Hierusalem and manige þeóda, Blickl. Homl. 185, 11. Hé ymb ðæs wæteres stæd werod samnode, Elen. Kmbl. 119; El. 60: 453; El. 227. Æfter dúnscræfum, ymb stánhleoðo, Andr. Kmbl. 2467; Au. 1235: 3152; An. 1578. Ymb ða weallas scínaþ engla gástas, Cd. Th. 305. 25; Sat. 652. Ymbe hánne stán tigelfágan trafu stódan, Andr. Kmbl. 1682; An. 843. Ymbe Sanere feld, Salm. Kmbl. 417; Sal. 209. Ymb healfa gehwone, Exon. Th. 4, 31; Cri. 61. Sár eft gewód ymb ðæs beornes breóst, Andr. Kmbl. 2495; An. 1249. (f) marking an object round which anything moves:—Faraþ ymbe ða burh *circuite urbem*, Jos. 6, 3, 12: Beo. Th. 6319; B. 3170. Hý him ymb hond flugon, Exon. Th. 146, 14; Gú. 709. Hí ymb ða eaxe hwearfaþ, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 23: Met. 28, 22. ¶ *in combination with* útan:—Hé ymb ðás útan hweorfeþ, Exon. Th. 422, 13; Rä. 41, 5. (2) temporal, (a) *at*:—Ymbe émbe, *v. l.*) underntíde . . . ymbe ða sixtan and nigoðan tíde *circa horam tertium . . . circa sextam et nonam horam*, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 3, 5. Ymbe underntíd, ðá dá se bróðor wæs gewunod tó mæssigenne, Homl. Th. ii. 358, 20. Ofer Éastron ymbe gangdagas oððe ǽr, Chr. 891; Erl. 88, 16. On dýs ǽare ymb Martines mæssan, 913; Erl. 100. 33. Ymb ðone tíoman wǽren micel snáwgebland, Ors. 4, 8; Swt. 186, 33. Þeáh hine mon gefó ymb níht, L. In. 72; Th. i. 148, 8. (b) *after*:—Ic sende rén nú ymb seofon níht ofer eorðan *adhuc et post dies septem ego pluam super terram*, Gen. 7, 4. On disse tíde nú ymbe twelf mónð *tempore isto in anno altero*, 17, 21. Næs hit lengra fyrst ac ymb áne níht, Beo. Th. 270; B. 135. Ymb twá níht, Cd. Th. 181, 18; Exod. 63. Ymb fyrst wucan bútan ánre níht, Menol. Fox 172; Men. 87. Ymb fíftig níhta æfter ðære gecýþdan ǽriste, Blickl. Homl. 133, 13. Hé forþférde ymb .xx. wintra his ríces, bútan án ne wæs ðágyt gefylled *defunctus est anno regni sui vicesimo necdum impleto*, Bd. 5, 18; S. 635, 19. Ymb hwíle, Blickl. Homl. 217, 30. Ymb long, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7; Bt. 39, 2; Fox 214, 8. Ymb tela micel fæc, Chr. 942; Erl. 116, 21. Ymbe án lytel, Jn. Skt. 16, 16. Ymb lytel fæc, Elen. Kmbl. 543; El. 272. Ymbe geára riua, Chr. Pref.; Erl. 3, 17. Ymb wintra hwearfit, Exon. Th. 188, 5; Az. 41. (b 1) *where the point from which the time is measured is given by* ðæs, (a) *preceding*:—Ðæs ymb án geár, Ors. 3, 10; Swt. 138, 28: 3, 11; Swt. 152, 19: Chr. 871; Erl. 74, 6, 8, 14, 25: Exon. Th. 29, 21; Cri. 466. Ðæs ymb óðer swyle bútan ánre wanan, Menol. Fox 279; Men. 141: 359; Men. 181. Ðæs ymbe lytel, Chr. 1038; Erl. 167, 6. Ðæs ymb lítel fæc, Guthl. 18; Gdwin. 76, 6. (β) *following*:—Ymb feówer hunde wintra and ymb feówertig ðæs ðe Tróia ǽwésted wæs *anno post eversionem Trojae cccccxiv*, Ors. 2, 2; Swt. 64, 20. Ymb .xxxi. wintra ðæs ðe hé ríce hæfde, Chr. 755; Erl. 48. 25. Ymbe .xli. wintra bútan ánre níht ðæs ðe Ælfréd cyning forþférde, 941; Erl. 116, 2: 606; Erl. 20, 25: 855; Erl. 68, 32: Cd. Th. 167, 21; Gen. 2769. Ymb swýðe lang ðæs ðe híne God álýsde, Ps. Th. 17, arg. (b 2) of recurring periods:—Saturnus ne cymþ ðǽr ǽr ymb þrittig wintra ðǽr hé ǽr wæs, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 25. Ælce geáre ymbe twelf mónaþ, Ors. 1, 10; Swt. 46, 9. Ǽfre ymbe ðæt feórðe geár, Lchdm. iii. 246, 13. Simble ymb þritig níhtgerímes, Andr. Kmbl. 313; An. 157. Symble ymbe seofon níht, Soul Kmbl. 19; Seel. 10. Emb stemn *nicissim*, Germ. 388, 77: Scint. 140, 17. (c) of past time:—Ymb þreó níht com þegen Hælendes *the Saviour's servant came three days ago*, Cd. Th. 291, 5; Sat. 426. Ðæs ymb áne níht, 300, 26; Sat. 571. (3) in figurative senses, *about*, (a) marking approximation:—Ymb ðæt *plus minus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 117, 50: 68, 24. (b) marking the object of speaking, enquiry, telling, etc.:—Hé ymb Godes word and Cristes geleáfan (Godes word ymbe Cristes geleáfan, M. 422, 9) bodude and lǽrde, Bd. 5, 11; S. 626, 29. Ymb ðín líf sprecan, Cd. Th. 32, 25; Gen. 508: 110, 34; Gen. 1848: Beo. Th. 3194; B. 1595. Hé sægde ymb Godes ríce, Blickl. Homl. 117, 13. Wítgan sægdon ymb ðæt æþele bearn, ðæt . . . , Exon. Th. 73, 26; Cri. 1195. Hælde se cyng swíðe deópe spǽce wið his witan ymbe dís land, hú hit wǽre gesett, Chr. 1085; Erl. 218, 23. Wé cweþaþ lof ymb hí, Blickl. Homl. 149, 32. Wé beót álhófon ymbe heard gewinn, Byrht. Th. 138, 3; By. 214. Dislíc cýðan ymb dígle wyrd, Elen. Kmbl. 1077; El. 541. Ærendgewrit ymb Cristes þrowunga, Blickl. Homl. 177, 3. Fitte ymb fisca cynn, Exon. Th. 360, 6; Wal. I. Hé gieddade ymb his ǽriste, 236, 10; Ph. 572. Ðá dá hí umbe ðþer þing gesprecon hæfdon umbe ðæt hí sprecan woldon, Chr. 1070; Erl. 208, 12. Se esne ðe ic hér ymb sprice, Exon. Th. 430, 32; Rä. 44, 17: Met. 10, 45. Ðe ic dé recce ymb, 17, 20. Ymb ðæt áscian, Bt. 39, 4; Fox 216, 29. Gif ðú gehýre ymb ðæt hálige treó fródde frignan, Elen. Kmbl. 881; El. 442: 1065; El. 534: Beo. Th. 712; B. 353. (c) marking the object of thought, feeling, etc.:—Giorne ymb láre, Past. pref.; Swt. 3, 10. Gíémen ymb ða gehiersuman, 12; Swt. 74, 14: Exon. Th. 267, 13; Jul. 414. Hé ná ymb his líf cearaþ, Beo. Th. 3077; B. 1536. Ymb sáwle forht, Exon. Th. 456, 10; Hy. 4, 64. Ymb ðæs geongan feorh onbryrded, Andr. Kmbl. 2236; An. 1119. Ymb ða mé fyrwet bræc, Salm. Kmbl. 493; Sal. 247. Heó wundrade ymb ðæs weres snyttro, Elen. Kmbl. 1914; El. 959. Ðæt seó forlǽtene cyrice ne hycgge ymb ða ðe on híre neáwiste lifgeaþ, Blickl. Homl. 43, 1: Exon. Th. 473, 3; Bo. 9: Menol. Fox 571; Gn. C. 55. Ic þence ymbe mîne synna *cogitabo pro peccato meo*, Ps. Th. 37, 18: Cd. Th. 26, 18; Gen. 408. Ymb wundorwyrd willan gefylde, Elen. Kmbl. 2139; El. 1071. Ic nát ymbe hwæt dú tweóst, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. (d) marking the object with which an action is concerned:—Is máre nédþearf ðæt wé winnon ymbe ðíre sáule þearfe, Blickl. Homl. 99, 10. Ymb land sacan, Menol. Fox 568; Gn. C. 53: Beo. Th. 5012; B. 2509: 1019; B. 507. Ðæt hé hié ymb ðæt ríce gesénde, Ors. 3, 7; Swt. 114, 17: Salm. Kmbl. 505; Sal. 253. Hí sendon ǽrendracan ymbe frið, Ors. 3, 11; Swt. 142, 2. Hig dydon ymbe hyne (*in eo*) swá hwæt swá hig woldon, Mt. Kmbl. 17, 12. Ðú ymb dínne esne dydest wel weordlíce *bonitatem fecisti cum servo tuo*, Ps. Th. 118, 65. Hwæt ymb hine gedón wǽre *quid erga se actum esset*, Bd. 4, 31; S. 610, 39. Hú hine mon ymbe gedón wolde *quid erga eum agere rex promisset*, 2, 12; S. 513, 20. Ðæt hé móste dón embe ða æþelingas swá hé wolde, Lchdm. iii. 424, 27. Ymb his womdǽda Waldendes dóm, Ps. C. 19. Hé wæs ymbe Godes þeówdóm ábisgod, Blickl. Homl. 211, 31. Beón, wesan ymb *to be about* a business, *be occupied with* a matter or a person:—Gif gé ymb woruldcunde dómas beón scylen *secularia judicia si habueritis*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 6. Hwonne hé móste beón ymbe ðæs líchaman oferfýlle, Wulfst. 236, 11. Wit sculon git deóplícor ymbe ðæt beón, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 12. Gif hwylc dís dón nylle and læs ymbe beó ðonne wé gecweden habbaþ, L. Ath. i. 26; Th. i. 212, 28: iv. 1; Th. i. 222, 2. Hé byd á ymbe ðæt án, hú hé on manna sáulum mǽst gesceaðían mæge, L. C. E. 26; Th. i. 374, 25. Hé sǽde ðæt Aldberht and Alhhún wǽron ǽr ymb ðæt ylce, Chart. Th. 140, 14. Ðás feówero ymb woeson (= woeron?) ðás bóc *these four were engaged on this book*, Mk. Skt. p. i. 3. Hé cwæð ðæt hé ne míhte embe munuclíf smeágan, ac wolde beón embe his þinceg, Homl. Skt. i. 6, 120. Emban ða steórran beon, L. Ath. v. 11; Th. i. 240, 17. Settaþ ða tó démerum ðæt hié stríenen and stihtien ymb ða eordlícan ðing *ut ipsi dispensationibus terrenis inserviant*, Past. 18; Swt. 131, 8. Ðá gesomnodon wé ús ymb ðæt, L. Alf. 49; Th. i. 56, 19. Gif hwá wiccige ymbe ǽniges mannes lufe (*alicujus amoris gratia*), L. Ecg. P. iv. 18; Th. ii. 208, 31. Hié sieredon ymbe done cyning, Bt. 16, 2; Fox 52, 21: Cd. Th. 38, 15; Gen. 607. Mé seredon ymb secgas monige, 296, 6; Sat. 498: Ps. Th. 54, 18. (e) marking the object in relation to which circumstances are stated:—Ic dé cýðe hú hit wæs ymb ðæt lond æt Funtial, Chart. Th. 169, 16. Sceolde unc yfele gewurðan ymb ðæt heofonríce, Cd. Th. 25, 3; Gen. 388. Hú ymb ðæt sceolde, Exon. Th. 378, 7; Deór. 12. Sý ymb ríce swá hit mæge, 301, 29; Fa. 26. Hú ða wísan sind wundorlíce ymb ðæs fugles gebyrd, 223, 16; Ph. 360. Ðæt wundor ymb done beorhtan beám, Elen. Kmbl. 2507; El. 1255: 1324; El. 664. II. with dative, (1) local:—Ða weorod ðe him ymb férdon and stódon, Blickl. Homl. 99, 25: Beo. Th. 5188; B. 2597. Ða hire midore ymbe þrágaþ, Met. 28, 23. Geseó ic him hú engelas þreátas, 300, 21; Sat. 568. (2) temporal:—Embe geára ymbrynum, Homl. Th. i. 104, 21. Æfre ymbe geáres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. (3) figurative:—Hé férde embe sumere neóde, Homl. Th. ii. 508, 15. III. without a case:—Æghwider ymb swá swá Édwines ríce wǽre *quaquaversum imperium Aeduini perveneret*, Bd. 2, 16; S. 519, 38. Ðonon eode gehwyder ymb (*circumpuque*), 3, 17; S. 543, 26. Hié wǽron ymb eal útan mid eágum besett, Past. 38; Swt. 195, 19. Hring útan ymb bearh, ðæt heó done fyrdhom þurhfón ne míhte, Beo. Th. 3011; B. 1503. Hygeþ ymbe se ðe wile, Met. 19, 1. Þencð ymb se ðe wile, 20, 27. Ðéd ymbe moncynnes fruma, swá him gemet þinceþ, 29, 41. Ðá cýdde man, ðet hí man eáde befaran míhte, gif man ymbe beón wolde, Chr. 1009; Erl. 141, 34. Hé cýðde hú hé ymbe wolde, gif hé híne gemétte *he shewed what he would have been about, if he had found him*, Homl. Th. i. 82, 18. [*A. R. Kath. Marh.* umbe: *O. E. Homl. Laym.* umbe, embe: *Orm.* ummbe: *Piers P.* um: *O. Sax.* umbi: *O. Frs.* umbe: *O. H. Ger.* umpi: *Icel.* umb, um.]

ymb-ærnan, *p.* de *To go round*:—Ðá gelamp ðætte Peahte ðeód com of Scyþþia lande and ymbærndon eall Breotone gemǽro, ðæt hí cómon on Scotland upp *contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, circumagente flatu ventorum, extra fines omnes Brittaniae Hiberniam pervenisse*, Bd. 1, 1; S. 474, 10. v. ymb-irnan.

ymb-bítan; *p.* te *To put restraint upon, curb*:—Se mid his þrídle ymbebíteð hæfd ymbhwyrft ealne eorþan and heofenes *Dominus orbis habenas temperat*, Met. 24, 37.

ymb-begang. v. ymb-bígness.

ymb-beran; *p.* -bær, *pl.* -bǽron; *pp.* -boren *To surround*:—Se wæs ǽghwonan ymbboren brondum, Exon. Th. 277, 15; Jul. 581. Ymbbeara *glosses* circumferre, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 6, 55.

ymb-bígness, e; *f. A bending round, a bend* of a river:—Ðæt mynster is of dam mǽstan dǽle nid ymbbígnesse (ymbbegange [ymbegang?], *v. l.*: ymbebégnesse, M. 424, 10) Tweode streámes betýned *monasterium Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 627, 25.

ymb-bindan; *p.* -band, *pl.* -bundon; *pp.* -bunden *To bind about*:—

Sié ymbunden ŧ ymbsald coern tō suiro his *circumdaretur mola collo ejus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 9, 42.

ymb-cæfed; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Having embroidered garments*:—Ymbcæfed mid misseníenesse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15.

ymb-ceorfan; *p.* -cearf, *pl.* -curfon; *pp.* -corfen *To circumcise*:—Gē ymbceorfas (-cearfas, Lind.) ðone monno *circumciditis hominem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 22. Tō ymbceorfanne (-cearfanne, Lind.) ðone cnæht *circumcidere puerum*, Lk. Skt. Rush. 1, 59. Dætte ymbcorfen wēre ðe cnæht, 2, 21.

ymb-ceorfness, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbcer[f]nisse *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Rush. 7, 23.

ymb-cirr, es; *m. A turning about*, (1) *going from one place to another, removal*:—In ymbcerr Babilonis *in transmigratione Babylonis*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 1, 11, 12, 17. (2) *turning over, moving, stirring*. v. ymb-cirran (4):—Wætres ymbcerr (-cer, Rush.) ŧ styrenise *aquae motum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 5, 3. (3) the word also glosses *versutia*, Rtl. 120, 32.

ymb-cirran; *p.* de *To turn about*, (1) *to revolve round*:—Hī dære eaxe ūtan ymbhwerfaþ (-eþ, MS.) ðone nordende, neáh ymbcerraþ (-eþ, MS.), Met. 28, 14. Saturnus hæfð ymb þrītig wintergerīmes weoruld ymbcyrred, 28, 26. (2) *to turn one's self round*:—Ymbcerred wæs on bæggeling *conuersa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 20, 14. (3) *to turn away, avert*:—Onsiōn mīn ne ymbcerdig (*averti*) from gispittendum on mec, Rtl. 19, 15. (4) *to turn over, move, stir, overturn*:—Hē ða discas ymbcerde *mensas subvertit*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 15. Engel ymbcerde (*monebat*) dræt wæter, 5, 4. Mid fyuger hiora nallas ða ymbcerrae (styrgan, Rush.) *digito suo nolunt ea movere*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 4. (5) *to change*:—Ymbcerred *mutata*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 2.

ymb-clyppan; *p.* te *To embrace, clasp*, (1) of persons:—Ic ymbclyppe ðē *complector te*, Ælfc. Gr. 19; Zup. 122, 4: *amplector*, 36; Zup. 214, 5. Ic ymbclyp[p]e *obunco*, Wrt. Voc. i. 22, 31. Ymbclypte *obuncabat* (Timotheum ulnarum gremiis procax obuncabat, Ald. 40), ii. 81, 12: 64, 28. (2) of things:—Æghwilc ōþer ūtan ymbclyppeþ, Met. 11, 35. Swā swā lyft and lagu land ymbclyppaþ, 9, 40. Swā ymbclyppaþ cealda brymmas, Chr. 1065; Erl. 197, 31. Fingras þrȳ ūtan eáþe ealle mægon mec ymbclyppan, Exon. Th. 425, 9; Rä. 41, 53. Rāpas synfulra ymbclyppende syndon (*circumplexi sunt*) mē, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 118, 61. [Stringes of sinful umclipped me, Ps. 118, 61. þe cercle þat umbeclypped his croun, Gaw. 616.]

ymb-clypping, e; *f. An embrace*:—Emclippinga *amplexus*, Hpt. Gl. 511, 36.

ymb-cyme, es; *m. A convention, an assembly*:—Dǣr wæs gesamnad eádigra geþeahtendlíc ymcyme, L. Wih. pref.; Th. i. 36, 7. Cf. ymbþreodian.

ymb-cyrf, es; *m.* I. *circumcision*:—Mið ymbcyrf *circumcisione*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 11: 16, 13. II. *a cutting off*:—Of ymbcyrf liomana *de abscisione membrorum*, Mk. Skt. p. 4, 9.

ymb-dōn; *p.* -dyde *To put round, encompass*:—Ic embedō *circumdo*, Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13.

ymbe (imbe), es; *m.* (?) *A swarm of bees*:—Wið ymbe . . . forweorp ofer greót ðonne hī swirman, and cwed: 'Sitte gē sigewīf . . .,' Lchdm. i. 384, 18. ¶ Imbæs dæl *oceurs* Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 176, 20. [*O. H. Ger.* impi bīanō *examen apium*: *M. H. Ger.* imbe; *m.*: *Ger.* imme; *f.*] v. ymb-haga.

ymbe *about*, ymbe-. v. ymb, ymb-.

ymbeaht, es; *m. The word glosses* collatio:—Ymbeahtas *collationes* (the passage is: Haec x collationes patrum a Cassiano digestae propalabant, Ald. 13. In Hpt. Gl. 428, 7 *collationes* is glossed by *race* and explained by *narrationes*), Wrt. Voc. ii. 76, 80: 18, 3. Elsewhere the form is identical with ambiht:—Ambechtae, oembecht *collatio*, Txts. 46, 187. Ambect, ambaect *rationatio*, 92, 866. Ambiht *office* is neuter, ymbeaht is masculine: it seems (?) as if the form had been connected with eahtian *to consider*, and the word were regarded as a compound, ymb-eaht. See Engl. Stud. xi. 492.

ymb-eardiendra *glosses* circumhabitantium, Ps. Surt. 30, 14.

ymb-fær, es; *n. A going about, circuit*:—Tūna embefær *villarum circuitus*, Anglia xiii. 375, 131. Mid emfare *circilo* (=circulo?), Hpt. Gl. 422, 14.

ymb-færeld, es; *n. m. A going round, circuit*:—Fram þēnuncge embefæreldes his *ab officio circuitus sui*, Anglia xii. 434, 980. Hig férdon seofon sīðon embe ða buruh. And on ðam seofodan ymbfærelde (*circuitu*) . . . burston ða weallas, Jos. 6, 16.

ymb-fæstness *glosses* circumstantia, Rtl. 174, 17.

ymb-fæstnung, e; *f. A monument, tomb*:—Ymbfæstnung ŧ byrgenn *monumentum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 41.

ymb-fæþmian; *p.* ode *To embrace, clasp*:—Ne magon hȳ ða līfes linan on middan ymbfæðmian, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 32.

ymb-faran; *p.* -fōr *To surround*:—Hē hēt dæt fæste lond ūtan ymbfaran, dæt him mon sceolde an mā healfa on feohtan þonne on ān, Ors. 2, 5; Swt. 80, 26.

ymb-feng, es; *m. A cover, an envelope*:—Emfenge (*librorum*) *tegmine, operimento*, Hpt. Gl. 417, 47.

ymb-féran. v. emb-féran.

ymb-fōn; *p.* -féng. I. *to grasp, clasp*:—Hē fōtum ymbfēhð fȳres lāfe, Exon. Th. 217, 6; Ph. 276. Heó ymbfēng Drihtnes fēt, Blickl. Homl. 157, 17. Ymbfēng *obuncat* (moecham, quam manus tollentis obuncat, Ald. 164), Wrt. Voc. ii. 92, 39. Ymbefēng, Beo. Th. 5376; B. 2691. II. *to encompass, surround, comprehend*:—Ealle stōwa hē gefylleþ and ymbfēhþ, Blickl. Homl. 23, 20. Seó sēleste gesælþ ða ōþra gesælþa ealle on innan him gegaderaþ, hī ūtan ymbfēhð, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21. Ðū meaht ymbfōn eal folca gesetu, Exon. Th. 466, 2; Hó. 115. Ymbfōnde *gyrens*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 41, 66. Hit is on ælce healfe ymbfangen mid gārsecge, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 17. Dīnre gedrēfednesse ðe ðū mid ymbfangen eart, Bt. 5, 3; Fox 12, 18. Sunu Meotodes habbaþ ealle ymbfangen mid sange, Cd. Th. 273, 30; Sat. 144. Ðeáh hē wǣre mid īrne ymbfangen, Cd. Th. 297, 16; Sat. 518. II a. *to comprehend, conceive*:—Embfēhþ *concipit, i. intelligit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 136, 21. III. *to put something round about, surround, envelope*:—Genim foxes gecynd, ymbfōh (ym-, *v. l.*) dæt heáfod ūtan, Lchdm. i. 340, 19. Healfuacode on hiora lícaman būton dæt hig wǣron mid riftum ymbfangene (*but see* ymb-hōn), Shrn. 38, 7.

ymb-frætwian; *p.* ode *To surround with ornament*:—Ðēah de men him hāton gewyrcan heora byrgene of marmanstāne, and ūtan emfrætewian mid reádum golde, Wulfst. 148, 21. Ymbfrætewode *circumornatae*, Ps. Lamb. 143, 12.

ymb-gān; *p.* -eode; *pp.* -gān. I. *to go round* (1) a circular course:—Ær sunne twelf mōnða hringe ūtan ymbgān hæbbe, Guthl. 21; Gdwin. 96, 6. (2) an object:—Hī ūtan ymbgād ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. C. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*. v. ymb, I. 1 b:—Ic ymbgaa weofod dīnre *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Spl. C. 25, 6. Ic ymbgā and ic offrige onsægednesse *circumivi et immolavi hostiam*, Ps. Spl. 26, 11. III. *to go about, through*. v. ymb, I. 1 c:—Swā hundas ymbgād hwommas ceastre, Ps. Th. 58, 6, 14. Ymbeode ides Helminga duguðe and geógoþe, dǣl æghwylcne, Beo. Th. 1244; B. 620. Ymbeade Hælend alle Galilēa *circumibat Jesus totam Galilaeam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 4, 23. Ða ongan heó ymbgān ða hūs dæs mynstres *coepit circuire in monasterio casulas*, Bd. 3, 8; S. 531, 32. [I umyhode, Ps. 26, 6. Umga, 58, 7. þe laddes unbiyeden him, Havel. 1842. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gān.]

ymb-gang, es; *m.* I. *a going round*:—Seó burh (*Jericho*) næs mid nānum wīge gewunnen, ac mid ðam ymgange, Homl. Th. ii. 216, 2. Is dære sunnan ymgang (ymbe-, ymb-, *v. ll.*) hremming, dæt se dæg ne byð on ælcum earde gelīce lang, Lchdm. iii. 258, 11. Ælc mann, swā swā hē stōd on ðam ymbgange, Jos. 6, 20. Emgange *abitum* (=ambitu, Ald. 73), Hpt. Gl. 522, 78. II. *a going about*:—Embgong *deambulacrum, circuitus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 139, 82. III. of extent traversed or measured, *circuit, circumference*:—His ymbgong (*ambitus*) is hundseofontig mīla and seofeða dæl ānre mīle, . . . and bufan ðæm māran wealle ofer ealne ðone ymbgong hē is mid stānenum wīghūsum beworht, Ors. 2, 4; Swt. 74, 15–21. Six hund fōta and feówertig seó cyrce wæs ymbeganges, Homl. Th. ii. 496, 35. Ofer ymbgang *supra pinnam* (cf. pinnaculum, circuitus templi, 71, 69), Wrt. Voc. ii. 74, 41. Læssan ymbgang hæfð se mann ðe gēd ābūtan ān hūs, ðonne se de ealle ða burh begǣd, Lchdm. iii. 248, 11. IV. of position, on ymbgange *about, around*:—Ealle ðe on ymbegonge hys synd *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Spl. T. 88, 8. On ymbgeonge, Rtl. 178, 31. V. *a winding course, bend*:—Ymbgongum *anfractibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 53. V a. figurative:—Ymbgeong *decursum*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 12, 14. VI. *a going about a business*. v. ymb, I. 3 d:—Hiora in sprēc ðone ymbgeong cȳðaþ *eorum in foro ambitum notat*, Mk. Skt. p. 5, 5. [In umgang *in circuitu*, Ps. 11, 9: *circum*, 30, 14. þat was of umgang (abowte, *v. l.*) thre iorne, C. M. 9192. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gang *circuitus, ambitus, deambulacrum, circulus, conversio: Icel.* um-gangr *circuit; management.*] v. embe-gang.

ymb-gangan; *p.* -gēng. I. *to go round*:—Hī ymbgangaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. T. 58, 16. II. *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*:—Ic ymbgonge weofod *circumdabo altare*, Ps. Spl. T. 25, 6: Ælfc. Gr. 24; Zup. 139, 13. Hine ymbegangaþ gāstas twēgen, Salm. Kmbl. 973; Sal. 487. III. *to go about, over, through*:—Gē ymbgangaþ sæ and eorðu *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 23, 14. [Other have hem umbiȝonge (*circumdederunt*), Pall. 119, 437. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-gangan.] v. ymb-gān.

ymb-gearwian; *p.* ode *To clothe, dress*:—Ymbgearuad *coopertum*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 16, 5.

ymb-gedelf, es; *n. A digging round* or *about*:—Dæs treówes ymbgedelf is seó eádmōdnys dæs behreówsiendan mannes, Homl. Th. ii. 408, 31.

ymb-gefrætwude *glosses* circumornatae, Ps. Spl. C. 143, 15.

ymb-geóting, e; *f. A pouring round* or *about, purification*:—Þweál, ymgeóting (*printed* yn-) *lustramentum*, Hpt. Gl. 483, 20.

ymb-gerēnode *glosses* circumornatae, Ps. Spl. 143, 15: Blickl. Gl.

ymb-gesett; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Placed round about, neighbouring*:—Hē dæt ymbgesette folc (*vulgus circumpositum*) feor and wīde . . . gȳmde tō gehwyrfanne . . . on his fōtum gongende com tō dām ymbgesettum tūnum (*ad circumpositas villas*), Bd. 4, 27; S. 604, 2–13.

ymb-gyrdan; *p.* de. **I.** of clothing, *to gird about*, (1) *to put a girdle round*:—Ic embgyrde *cingo* and *accingo* and *succingo*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5; Zup. 173, 17. Hē ymbgyrde hine *praecinxit se*, Jn. Skt. Lind. Rush. 13, 4. Ymbgyrdaþ eówre lendena, Anglia viii. 322, 19. Ymbgyrde wē ūre lendena, 323, 27. Ymbgyrded *amictus*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 14, 51. Ymbgyrd *circumamicta*, Ps. Spl. T. 44, 15. His lendena wæron ymbgirde, L. Ælfc. P. 17; Th. ii. 370, 12. ' Beón eówre lendena ymbgyrde.' On dām ymbgyrdum lendenum is se mægdhād tō understandenne, Homl. Th. ii. 564, 25. (2) *to serve as a girdle*:—Ymbgyrde hine gyrdilse sōdfæstnises *circumcinxit eum zona justitiae*, Rtl. 79, 5. **II.** *to surround, encompass, enclose*:—Ymbgyrdeþ *ambit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 9, 61. Mid dyssum gemǣrum hī synd ūtan ymbgyrde, Cod. Dip. Kmbl. iii. 396, 3. v. embe-gyrdan.

ymb-habban; *p.* -hæfde. **I.** *to surround, encompass*:—Ymbhæfdan *cingebant*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 15, 73. Mid dȳ unmǣtan weorode ymbhæfd *optimo vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 31: 2, 9; S. 511, 25 note. Emhæfd *circumseptus* (densis aginibus, Ald. 3), Anglia xiii. 27, 5. Ispania land is eall mid flēotе ūtan ymbhæfd, ge eác binnan ymbhæfd ofer ða land ǣgþer ge of dam gārsecge ge of dam Wendelsǣ *Hispania circumfluente oceani Tyrrhenique pelagi pene insula efficitur*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 1–3. **II.** *to include, contain*:—Befēhd ī emhæfd *circumgirat, circuit, complectitur*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 70. Embhæfþ *continet*, i. *habet, tenet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 16. Seó sēleste gesælþ ðe ða ōþra gesælþa ealle oninnan him gegaderaþ and hī ūtan ymbhæfþ, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 21.

ymb-haga, an; *m. An enclosure where bees are kept*:—Wrīt dysne circul on ānum mealanstāne (mealm-?), and sleah ænne stacan onmiddan dam ymbhagan, and lege done stān onuppan dam stacan (the words on the stone are: Contra apes ut salui sint. There are other charms connected with bees on pp. 384, 397), Lchdm. i. 395, 5. v. ymbe *a swarm of bees*.

ymb-hagian. v. ymb-hegian.

ymb-hammen; *adj. Surrounded, covered*:—Ymbhamne (*printed* -humue) *ambitiuntur* (=ambiuntur; the passage is: Manicae sericis clavate calliculae rubricatis pellibus ambiuntur, Ald. 77), Wrt. Voc. ii. 87, 59. Ymbhwyrfte, ymbhammene, 2, 14. Cf. seolfor-hammen.

ymb-hangen. v. ymb-hōn.

ymb-healdan; *p.* -heóld *To encompass*, Cd. Th. 265, 14; Sat. 7.

ymb-heápian; *p.* ode *To crowd about, surround in crowds*:—Ymbheápiendum *glomerantibus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 40, 52. Ymbheápod *glomeratus* (the passage is:—Lucifer parasitorum sodalibus vallatus et apostatarum satellitibus glomeratus, Ald. 10), 76, 31. v. ymb-hīpan.

ymb-hēdig. v. ymb-hygdig.

ymb-hegian; *pp.* od *To hedge about, surround*:—Ic ymbhegige (embhagige, *v. l.*) *saepio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30, 2; Zup. 190, 15. Emhegod mid weorodum mǣdena *septus choreis virginum*, Hymn. Surt. 140, 12.

ymb-hīpan; *pp.* ed *To crowd about, surround in crowds, assail*:—Ymbhīpan (*printed* -hiwan) *constipari*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 23, 21. Dā wæs hē sōna ǣghwanon mid wǣpnum ymbhȳped *cum mox ubique gladiis impeteretur*, Bd. 2, 9; S. 511, 25. Mid wǣpnum and mid feóndum eall ūtan ymbhēped *cum armis et hostibus circumseptus*, 3, 12; S. 537, 28 note. Embhēped *faltum*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 75. v. ymb-heápian.

ymb-hlennan; *pp.* ed *To crowd about, surround*:—Emhlennende *constipantes*, Hpt. Gl. 409, 3. Emhlemmende (-hlennende?) *circumvallantes, stipantes*, 408, 62. Emhlenned *circumseptus*, 406, 47: *vallatus, circumseptus, circumdatus*, 422, 41. Emhledned *stipatus, circumdatus, vallatus*, 406, 44. Emhlæned *circumseptus*, Anglia xiii. 27, 5.

ymb-hogian, an; *m. Care, solicitude, anxiety*:—Se ymbhoga (cf. gēmen, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 28) dyssa woruldsǣlþa, Met. 7, 53. Se rēn ungemetlīces ymbhogan, Bt. 12; Fox 36, 19: Met. 7, 28. For dære ungemetgunge dæs ymbehogan dara ūterra dinga, Past. 18; Swt. 141, 8. On tō monigfaldum ymbelogan disse worulde *curis hujus mundi*, 43; Swt. 317, 11. Æghwylc dæg hæfd genōh on hys āgenum ymbhogan *sufficit diei malitia sua*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 34. Dæt hē forlæte ǣlcne ymbhogan, de him unnet sié, Met. 22, 10. Hē done ymbhogan ne forlēt dæs flæsclīcan beddgemānan *nec stratum carnalium sollicitudine deserit*, Past. 16; Swt. 99, 24. Donne hié āgiémeleásiaþ done ymbhogan woruldcundra dinga *cum curare corporalia negligunt*, 18; Swt. 137, 2. Gif dū hwilcne cræft cunne, begā done georne; swā swā sorge and ymbhogan geýcaþ (-eð, MS.) monnes mōd, swā geýcd se cræft his āre, Prov. Kmbl. 59. Wind woruldearfoþa, oððe ymbhogena ungemet rēn, Met. 7, 36. Ymbhogona, 16, 6. Byð ǣlc man gedrēfed on īdlum sorgum and on ymbhogum *universa vanitas omnis homo vivens*, Ps. Th. 38, 13. Ælc deáplīc swencþ hine selfue mid manigfealdum ymbhogum *omnis mortalium cura, quam multiplicium studiorum labor exercet*, Bt. 24, 1; Fox 80, 7: 24, 4; Fox 84, 32. Āðð hē of his mōde ungeriselīce ymbhogan, 30, 3; Fox 106, 20. Unnytte ymbhogan, 35, 1; Fox 154, 22.

ymb-hogian; *p.* ode *To be solicitous, exercise the mind*:—Ic ymbhogige on wundrum dīnum *exercebor in mirabilibus tuis*, Ps. Lamb. 118, 27. Ymbhochige, 48. Đeówa dīn ymbhogode on rihtwīsnessum dīnum *seruus tuus exercebatur in justificationibus tuis*, 23.

ymb-hōn; *pp.* -hangen *To hang round* with clothing, ornament, etc., *to drape, clothe, deck*:—Þeáh wē ūs gescirpen mid dȳ readestan godwebbe and gefrætewian mid dȳ beorhtestan golde and mid dām deórwyrþestan gimmum ūton ymbehōn, Wulfst. 262, 23. Ymbhangen mid fægernysse *circumamicta varietatibus*, Ps. Spl. 44, 15. Healfnacode on hiora līchaman, būton dæt hig wæron mid rīftum ymbhangene, Homl. Ass. 202, 220. Seó fone is mid .xii. godwebbum ūtan ymbhangen, Salm. Kmbl. p. 152, 17.

ymb-hringan; *p.* de. **I.** *to ring round, surround, encompass*:—Embhrincþ *cingit*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 135, 53. Mē ymbhringde manig yfel *circumdederunt me mala*, Ps. Th. 39, 13. Mē ymbhringdon sār and sorga and grānung, 17, 4, 5. Mē ymbhringdon swīðe mænige calfru, 21, 10, 14. Mīne fȳnd mē ymbhringdon ūtan on ǣlce healfe, 16, 9. Embhrinced *circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 406, 47. Embȳrungen *vel* (emb)hringed *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. Hē wæs ymbhringed mid his feóndum *vallatus exercitu*, Bd. 3, 18; S. 546, 30. Donne hē bid ūtane ymbhringed mid ungemetlīcre heringe *dum foris immenso favore circumdatur*, Past. 17; Swt. 111, 8. Đa đe tō Gode hopiaþ beód ymbhringde mid swȳþe manegre mildheortnesse *sperantes in Domino misericordia circumdabit*, Ps. Th. 31, 12. **II.** *to turn round in a ring, wind round*:—Ymbhringde *glomeravit* (the passage is: In spira morsum glomeravit inertem, Ald. 202), Wrt. Voc. ii. 96, 15: 41, 48.

ymb-hringend, es; *m. A surrounder, an attendant, one of a suite*:—Ymbhringdum (ymbdringendum (=þringendum), Erfurt. 61) *stipatoribus*, Txts. 96, 929.

ymb-humne. v. ymb-hammen.

ymb-hūung, e; *f. Circumcision*:—Ymbhūungun *circumcisionem*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 7, 22.

ymb-hweorfan; *p.* -hwearf. **I.** *to go round, revolve round*:—Se roder ǣlce dæg ūton ymbhwyrfd ealne disne middaneard, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 16. Ymbhwyrfeþ, Met. 20, 137. Ymbhwerfeþ, 28, 4. Hī dære eaxe ūtan ymbhwerfaþ (-eþ, MS.) done nordende, 28, 13. **II.** *to go about, in the neighbourhood of*. v. ymb, **I.** 1 b:—Ic ymbehwyrfe weófod dīn *circumdabo altare tuum*, Ps. Lamb. 25, 6. **III.** *to go about, over, through*. v. ymb, **I.** 1 e:—Ic ymbhweorfe dīn dæt hālige tempel, Ps. Th. 26, 7. Ymbhwurfaþ woegas *circuite vias*, Rtl. 36, 5. Gē ymbhurfon sæ and dryġi *circuitis mare et aridam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 23, 15. **IV.** fig. *to go about* a business, *be occupied with, attend to, cultivate*. v. ymb, **I.** 3 d; ymb-hwyrft, **VII**:—Hē underfēng đa hālgan gesomnunga tō plantianne and tō ymbhweorfanne, sua se ceorl dēd his ortgeard, Past. 40; Swt. 293, 3. **V.** causative, *to turn round*:—Đū đe on hrædum færelde done heofon ymbhweorfest *qui rapido coelum turbine versas*, Bt. 4; Fox 6, 31. Ymbhwearfest, Met. 4, 4. Ic eom ealne done heofon ymbhweorfende *rotam volubili orbe versamus*, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 35.

ymb-hweorfness, e; *f. Change, alteration*:—Tīdo ymbhuoerfnise *temporum vicissitudine*, Rtl. 37, 35.

ymb-hwirfan; *pp.* -hwirft (?). v. ymb-hammen.

ymb-hwyrft (-hwearft, -hweorft, -hwerft), es; *m.* **I.** *a ring, circle*:—Lytel ymbhweorft *rotella* vel *orbiculus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 44. Emhwerfte (-hferte, MS.) *gyro*, Kent. Gl. 271. **II.** *a circular course, an orbit*:—Se mōna hæfd his ryne hrador ūrnen on dam læssan ymbhwyrfte, donne seó sunne hæbbe on dam māran, Lchdm. iii. 248, 14. Hī (*certain stars*) habbaþ sceortne ymbhwyrft, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 19: Met. 28, 20. Ymbhwerft, 28, 12. Ymbehwearft, 28, 8. **III.** *circuit, surrounding space*, on (in) ymbhwyrfte *around*, *round about*:—On ymbhwyrfte *in giro*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 47, 63. Ealle de on ymbhwyrfte āhwǣr syndan *omnes qui in circuitu ejus sunt*, Ps. Th. 75, 8: 88, 6. Fȳr onældd on ymbhwyrfte (*in circuitu*) fȳnd his, Ps. Spl. 96, 3. On ymbhwyrfte stōdan hæf, Bd. 5, 2; S. 614, 45. Stefn in ymbhwyrfte (*in gyro*) ymbsealde dæt hūs, 4, 3; S. 567, 44. God him forgeaf sibbe on eallum ymbhwirfte *data est a Deo pax in omnes per circuitum nationes*, Jos. 21, 42. On eallum dam ymbhwyrfte, 10, 21. On his ymbhwyrfte bid swīdlīc storm, Homl. Th. i. 618, 11. Đā eode Israhēla folc on ymbhwyrfte dære byrig, ii. 212, 27. On ymbhwyrfte ondrædendum hine *in circuitu timentium eum*, Ps. Spl. 33, 7. Haldeþ heora ymbhwyrft Drihten *Dominus in circuitu populi sui*, Ps. Th. 124, 2. **IV.** *surrounded space, extent*:—Eall swā brād seó sunne is, swā eall eorđan ymbhwyrft, Lchdm. iii. 236, 7. Gif dū witan wilt ymbe ealre disse eorđan ymbhwyrft from eásteweardan disses middangeardes ōð westeweardne, and fram sūþeweardum ōð norþeweardne (*omnem terrae ambitum*), Bt. 18, 1; Fox 60, 31. Seó līne đe wile xxxiii sīđa ealne eorđan ymbehwyrft ūtan ymbliegan, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 6. **IV a.** *the earth, world, globe*; orbis terrarum:—Ymbhwerft *orbis* vel *firmamentum*, Wrt. Voc. i. 17, 43. Dæt eall ymbhwyrft (-hyrft, Lind.) wǣre tōmearcod *ut describeretur universus orbis*, Lk. Skt. 2, 1: Homl. Th. i. 30, 2. Eorde and eall hire gefyllednys, and eal ymbhwyrft and đa đe on dam wuniaþ,

ealle hit syndon Godes ǽhta *Domini est terra et plenitudo ejus, orbis terrarum et universi qui habitant in eo*, Homl. Th. i. 172, 9. Ymbhwyrft eorðena, Ps. Spl. Surt. 23, 1. Ymbhwyrft eorðan *orbis terrae*, Ps. Th. 89, 2. Eorðan ymbhwyrft and uprodor, Cd. Th. 205, 1; Exod. 429. Ic eom micle yldra donne ymbhwyrft ðes, oþþe des middangeard, Exon. Th. 424, 21; Rä. 41, 42. Dæt wealdleþer ealles ymbhweorftes heofenes and eorþan, Bt. 36, 2; Fox 174, 19. Yrnð seo sunne bufon dysum ymbhwyrfte, Lchdm. iii. 250, 14. Eallum ymbehwyrfte (ymbhuirfte, Lind.) *universo orbi*, Lk. Skt. 21, 26. Ure ieldran ealne disne ymbhwyrft dises middangeardes swa swa Oceanus ymbligeþ on þreo tódǽlon *majores nostri orbem totius terrae, oceani limbo circumseptum, triquadrum statuere*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 1. Hé gesette ofer hig ymbhwyrft (*orbem*, 1 Sam. 2, 8), Cant. An. 8: Ps. Lamb. 32, 8. Geond alnæ ymbhwyrft *in universo orbe*, Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 24, 14: Homl. Th. i. 76, 27. Se cásere, se de ealne ymbhwyrft on his anwealde hæfde, L. Ælfc. C. 2; Th. ii. 342, 22. Ástág dæt heofonlice goldhord on dysne ymbhwyrft, Blickl. Homl. 11, 29. Hé ymbhwyrft eorðan folca sóðe and rihte déme þ *judicabit orbem terrae in aequitate, et populos in veritate sua*, Ps. Th. 95, 13. Ymbhwyrft ealne eorðan and heofones, Met. 24, 38. Ealne ymbhwyrft and uprador, Elen. Kmbl. 1458; El. 731. Eorðan ymbehwyrft *orbem terrarum*, Ps. Th. 88, 10. **IV** b. *a district, region, world* (= part of the world occupied by a particular people):—Hí férdon geond eallum Rómániscum ymbhwyrfte *they went through all the Roman world*, Homl. Th. ii. 30, 28. Gang ód dæt dú done ymbhwyrft alne canne, Cd. Th. 308, 33; Sat. 702. ¶ On ymbhwyrfte *among*:—Se de is on ealra ymbhwyrfte tó weorþienne *he that is to be honoured among all people*, Blickl. Homl. 197, 5. **V**. *a bend, turn*:—Nim his lifre, tódæl, and bedealf æt dám ymbhwyrftum dínra landgemæra, Lchdm. i. 328, 22. **VI**. *turn, regular course*:—His suna férdon, and dénode ǽlc ódrum mid his gódum on ymbhwyrfte æt his húse, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 17. **VII**. *attention, cultivation*. v. ymb-hweorfan, **IV**:—Gif se wíngeard næfd done ymbhwyrft, and ne bid onriht gescreádod, ne bid hé wæstmbære, ac for hrade áwildaþ, Homl. Th. ii. 74, 14.

ymb-hygd; *f.n.*: -hygdu; *f.* (v. ofer-hygd) *Care, anxiety*:—Wiste ure se heofonlica Fæder his da leofan bearn on myclum ymbhygdum wæron æfter him; dá wolde hé se Hálend hié áfréfran, Blickl. Homl. 131, 28.

ymb-hygdig; *adj.* **I**. *feeling anxiety, careful, anxious, solicitous, attentive*:—Ymbhédig *sollicitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 51, 24. Emhídig † carful *zelotypus*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 1. Emhídi, 414, 77. Emhédig † hohful, 459, 71. Hé mid ymbhýdie (behygdige, Bd. M. 264, 31) móde smeáde *sollerti animo scrutaretur*, Bd. 4, 3; S. 568, 4. Ne beó gé ymbehýdige *e ceteris solliciti*, 12, 26. Ymbhýdige be reáfe, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 28. Da sýn emhýdige and cariende embe heora ealdorscipas on eallum þingum *sollicitudinem gerant super decanias suas in omnibus*, R. Ben. 46, 10. Ymbhédigra *sollicitorum*, Kent. Gl. 352. Hié forgytaþ dæt hié hwéne ér ymbhygdigum eárum and ingeþancum gehýrdon reccean, Blickl. Homl. 55, 27. **II**. *causing anxiety, anxious*:—Gif him þince dæt hé geseó man mid wæpnan gewundodne, ymbhídig sorg dæt byd, Lchdm. iii. 174, 12.

ymb-hygdiglíc; *adj. Careful, anxious, solicitous, sedulous*:—Mid emhédilicere geornfulnysse *sollicita* (*curiosa, sedula*) *intentione*, Hpt. Gl. 410, 9.

ymb-hygdiglíce; *adv. Carefully, sedulously* [:—Mid dan de hé his salmes and his gebeden and rædingan embhýdiglíce smeáde, Shrn. 14, 14.]

ymb-hygdigness, e; *f. Care, anxiety, solicitude*:—Þurhwacol emhídignys *pervigil sollicitudo*, Hpt. Gl. 426, 57. Geornfulnys † emhédinys *diligentia, cura*, 437, 58. Se abbod mid ealre emhýdignesse (*sollicitudine*) carige embe da gyltendan gebródru, R. Ben. 50, 18: 54, 19: 137, 21. Ælc dæra wæs hám tó his ágenum farende myd mycelre ymbhýdignysse and mid mycelum ege, Nicod. 33; Thw. 19, 26. Wé sceolon da ymhídignysse fram ús áwurpan, Homl. Th. ii. 462, 12. Twá widerrǽde ding gedódde Drihten on disum cwyde, ymhídignyssa and lustas. Ymhídignyssa ofdríccaþ dæt mód, and unlustas tólýsaþ, 92, 14. Gehyspendlice on ymbhigdinyssum sínum (*studiis suis*), Ps. Lamb. 13, 2.

ymb-irnan; *p.* -arn. **I**. *to go round*:—Hí ymbyrnaþ ceaster *circuibunt civitatem*, Ps. Spl. 58, 7, 16. **II**. *to go about*:—Seofona gástas ymbiornas (*discerrentes*), Mt. Kmbl. p. 10, 3. v. ymb-ærnan.

ymb-lǽdan; *p.* de *To lead about*:—Hé ymblǽdde hine *circumduxit eum* (Deut. 32, 10), Cant. M. ad fil. 10.

ymb-lǽr(i)gian (P) *to surround, encompass*:—Syn emblærg[ede] *ambiuntur* (cf. ymb-hammen, *which is a gloss to the same passage*), Anglia xv. 207, 289. v. lǽrig.

ymb-licgan; *p.* -læg. **I**. *to lie round, surround, encompass*:—Ealne disne ymbhwyrft dises middangeardes, swá swá Oceanus útan ymbligeþ *orbem totius terrae, Oceani limbo circumseptum*, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 8, 2. Seó line de wile xxxiii síða ealne eorðan ymbehwyrft útan ymbliegan, Salm. Kmbl. 152, 6. **II**. *to lie about, along*. v. ymb, I. 1 d:—Se cyng dæt land on da sæhealfe mid scipum ymbelæg, Chr. 1072; Erl. 211, 2. [To umbelyge Lothes hous, Allit. Pms. 63, 836.]

ymb-lípan *to circumnavigate*:—Ymblípendre Breotone útan *circumnavigata Brittania*, Bd. 5, 9; S. 622, 17.

ymb-lócian *to look round*:—Ymblócade *circumspiciens*, Mk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 3, 34. [Þat leris man him umbiloke, C. M. 8468. Nedefull it es . . . þat he warely umbyluke hym þat he pryde hym noghte þareof, Rol. H. i. 319, 18.]

ymb-lofian *to praise*:—Heriaþ Drihten ealle þeóda, ymblofiaþ (*laudate*) hine ealle folctruman, Ps. Lamb. 116, 1.

ymb-lyt þ:—Hé gesette sunnan and mónan, stánas and eorðan, streám út on sǽ, wæter and wolcen durh his wundra miht, deópne ymblyt (ymblyt, MS.) dene (clene, MS.) ymbhaldeþ Meotod on mihtum, Cd. Th. 265, 13; Sat. 7.

ymbren, es; *pl.* ymbrenu (*the reading* ymbren 7 fæstena, L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20, *should rather be* ymbrenfæstena, *as in* Wulfst. 272, 16); *n. Ember* (in *Ember-day*), *Embring* (e. g. Keep *embrings* well and fasting days. . . . For Friday, Saturn and Wednesday, Tusser); the name of the four periods of fasting and prayer appointed by the Church to be observed in the four seasons of the year respectively. Each was a period of three days, a Wednesday and the following Friday and Saturday (cf. ða twelf ymbrendagas, Wulfst. 244, 20. *For the dates see the passage given under* ymbren-dæg, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33):—Dis godspel sceal on Wódnesdæg tó dam ymbrene ær myddawyntran (cf. Dys gebyraþ on Frigedæg tó dam ylcan fæstene, v. 39), Lk. Skt. 1, 26 rubc. Dis sceal on Wódnesdæg on dære Pentecostenes wucan tó dam ymbrene, 9, 12 rubc. On Frigedæg on dære Pentecostenes wucan tó dam ymbrene, 8, 40 rubc. On Sæternesdæg on dære Pentecostenes wucan tó dam ymbrene, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 29 rubc. Dis sceal tó dam ymbrene innan hærefeste on Wódnesdæg, Mk. Skt. 9, 17 rubc. Tó dam ymbrene innan hærfaste on Frigedæg, Lk. Skt. 7, 36 rubc. Tó dam ymbrene innan hærefeste on Sæterndæg, 13, 6 rubc. Fæstaþ da feówer ymbrenu on twelf mónðum, de eów rihtlíce ásette synd, Wulfst. 136, 17. ¶ *the form occurs also with* riht *prefixed*:—Ádas and wífunga ǽfre sindan tócwedene heáhfreólsdagum and rihtymbrenum, L. Eth. vi. 25; Th. i. 320, 25: Wulfst. 117, 15 note. [Perhaps both the Latin (*jejunia*) *quatuor temporum* and the English *ymb-ryne* (*q. v.*) may have a share in the formation of *ymbren*; cf. Germ. *quatember* and Swed. *tamper-dagar*.] v. following words.

ymbren-dæg, es; *m. An Ember-day*:—Wé forbeódaþ ordál and ádas freólsdagum and ymbrendagum, L. C. E. 17; Th. i. 370, 3: Wulfst. 117, 15. Da de heora lencten wel gefæsten and da twelf ymbrendagas, 244, 20. ¶ *with* riht prefixed:—Dis synt da rihtymbrendagas (*legitimi quatuor temporum dies*), de man mid rihte healdan sceal; dæt is, on kt. Martii, on dære forman wucan; and kt. Iunii, on dære æfteran wucan; and on kt. Septemb. on dære þriddan wucan; and on kt. December, on da néhstan wucan ær Cristes mæssan, L. Ecg. P. addit. 21; Th. ii. 234, 33. Ádas sindon tócweden freólsdagum and rihtymbrendagum, L. Eth. v. 18; Th. i. 308, 25. Gyf hwylc wydewe hý forlicge, béte ·i. geár, and rihtymbrendagas tó eácan dæs geáres (*et insuper quatuor temporum legitimis anni diebus*), L. Ecg. C. 39; Th. ii. 164, 30. [Ide Umbridawes, Wodnesdawes and Fridawes, A. R. 70, 6. Embyrday, embyr *angarium* vel *quatuor temporum*, Prompt. Parv. 139. *Icel.* Imbru-dagar (*taken from English*).]

ymbren-fæsten, es; *n. The fast of the Ember-days*:—Dæt man ǽlc beboden fæsten healde, sí hit ymbrenfæsten, sí hit lengctenfæsten, L. C. E. 16; Th. i. 368, 22. Dæt ymbrenfæsten byd on dissum mónþe (*December*), Anglia viii. 311, 39. On dam lenctenfæstene and on ǽlcum ymbrenfæstene, Homl. Th. ii. 608, 17. Feówer ymbrenfæstenu beód on twelf mónðum, eallswá feówer timan beód, Anglia viii. 312, 14. Ymbrenfæstena healde man rihte, swá swá Scs. Gregorius Angelcynne sylf hit gedihte, Wulfst. 272, 16: L. Eth. vi. 23; Th. i. 320, 20.

ymbren-wícu, an; *f. A week in which Ember-days fall*:—·iiii. Wódnesdagas on ·iiii. ymbrenwican, L. Alf. pol. 43; Th. i. 92, 9. [Ide ymbri wikis Wodnesdawes and Fridawes, A. R. 70, 6 note. *Icel.* Imbru-vika.]

ymb-ryne, es; *m.* **I**. *course* of a moving body:—Wæron sume gedwolmen de cwædon, dæt ǽlc man beó ácenned be steorrena gesetnyssum, and þurh heora ymbryna him wyrd gelimpe, Homl. Th. i. 110, 8. **II**. *course* of time, *revolution, period*:—Des geárlica ymryne ús gebrincþ efne nú da clánan tíd Lenctenlices fæstenes, Homl. Th. ii. 98, 24. Gyf hé (*the 29th of February*) byd forlæten unteald, dǽrrihte áwent eall dæs geáres ymbryn[e] (-rene, *v. l.*) þwyres, Lchdm. iii. 264, 12. Emrynes *lustrationis, circuli, curriculo annorum*, Hpt. Gl. 455, 6. Árnenum (wucan) emrene *emenso hebdomadis curriculo*, 428, 72. Se dæg bid ófer Eástrum on ymbryne dæs geáres, Homl. Skt. ii. 27, 16. Iond dære wucan emrene *per septimane circulum*, R. Ben. Interl. 52, 4. Yrnende geond gáres ymbrene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. Surt. 39, 29. Dægena gáres ymbrene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. Surt. 39, 29. Dægena gáres ymbrene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. Surt. 39, 29. Dægena gáres ymbrene *currens per anni circulum*, Hymn. *lustris*, Hpt. Gl. 415, 67. Emrynum, 493, 62. Æfre ymbe geáres ymbrynum, Lchdm. iii. 238, 25. Be dæs geáres ymbrenum *de temporibus*, 232, 5.

ymb-sǽlan *to bind round, tie round*:—Sié unbunden (ymbunden, Lind.) † unsǽled (=ymbsǽled) *circumdaretur*, Mk. Skt. Rush. 9, 42.

ymb-sætnung, e ; *f.* **I.** *a siege* :—Emsǽtnungum *obsidione*, Hpt. Gl. 525, 40. **II.** *a sedition* :—Mid ðý gié gehēreþ gefehto and ymbsētnungo (-e, Rush.) ymb burgum (v. ymb, I. 1 e, *and* sǽtnung : *or under* I ?) *cum audieritis proelia et seditiones*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 21, 9.

ymb-sceáwian *to look round, to behold* :—Ymbsceáwade (-sceáwade, Rush.) tō geseánne hiá *circumspiciebat videre eam*, Mk. Skt. Lind. 5, 32. Ymbsceáwde (-sceáwadun, Rush.) hiá *circumspiciens eos*, 3, 5. Ymbsceáude (-sceáwade, Rush.) hine *intuitus eum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 1, 42.

ymb-sceáwiendlīce ; *adv. Circumspectly* :—Mid ðý hē swā gemetfæstlīce and swā ymbsceáwiendlīce hine sylfne on eallum ðingum beheóld *cum ita se modeste et circumspecte in omnibus gereret*, Bd. 5, 19; S. 937, 5.

ymb-sceáwung, e ; *f. Beholding* :—Embeþonc *vel* (embe)sceáwung *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 27. Wer se ðe giðenceþ ymbsceáwung (*circumspectionem*) Godes, Rtl. 46, 5 : 84, 27.

ymb-scīnan ; *p.* scān *To shine round, surround with brightness* :—Ðæs Hēhstan mægen ðē ymbscīneþ, Blickl. Homl. 7, 36. Seó sunne ymbscīnð ðone blindan, and se blinda ne gesihð ðære sunnan leóman, Homl. Th. ii. 446, 32. Berhtnise Godes ymbsceán hiá (him ymbesceán, W. S.) *claritas Dei circumfulsit eos*, Lk. Skt. Lind. Rush. 2, 9. Hié leóht ymbscān, Andr. Kmbl. 2034 ; An. 1019. [Þe schyre sunne hit umbeschon, Allit. Pms. 105, 455.]

ymb-scrīþan ; *p.* -scrāþ *To go round, revolve round* :—Rodor ymbscrīþeþ dōgora gehwilce ðisne middangeard, Met. 20, 208.

ymb-scrȳdan ; *p.* de *To clothe* :—Ymbscrȳdaþ eów mid Godes wǽpnunge *induite vos armaturam Dei* (Eph. 6, 11), Homl. Th. ii. 218, 2. Mid hwam gē sȳn ymbscrȳdde *quid induamini*, Mt. Kmbl. 6, 25.

ymb-sellan ; *p.* -sealde *To surround* ; circumdare :—Ic ymbsylle *circumdabo*, Ps. Spl. 25, 6. Ðū ymbseles *circumdas*, Rtl. 76, 1. Hē mid eallum ðyssum ða burh ymbsealde (*circumdedit*), Bd. 3, 16 ; S. 542, 24 : Ps. Th. 114, 3. Fýren wolcen ymbsealde ealle ða ceastre, Blickl. Homl. 245, 31. Se sang in ymbhwyrfte ymbsealde ðæt hūs, Bd. 4, 3 ; S. 567, 45. Mē ymbsealdon (*circumdederunt*) þeóde, Ps. Th. 117, 10, 12. Ymbsaldun (ym-, Lind.), Mt. Kmbl. Rush. 27, 28. Hī mē ūtan ymbscealdan, Ps. Th. 87, 17. Ūton ymbse *circumda*, Kent. Gl. 157. Ymbselle *circumdet*, Rtl. 34, 7. Ymbsyllendum mē *circumdantibus me*, Ps. Spl. 31, 9. Seó fǽmne wæs ymbsealdmid hire don campweorode. Blickl. Homl. 11, 24. Sondbeorgum ymbsealdmid, Exon. Th. 360, 23 ; Wal. 10. Ða ymbsealde sint mid sixum eác fiðrum gefrætwad, Elen. Kmbl. 1480 ; El. 742.

ymb-seón *to behold, look* :—Ic hine wolde biddan, ðæt hē sweotole ymbsāwe sūð, eást and west (cf. behealde hē on feówer healfe his, Bt. 19 ; Fox 68, 21), hū wīdgil sint heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 5. [For þi oure seile or þou seke umse þe betyme, Alex. (Skt.) 3728.]

ymb-seón *beholding*. v. ymb-sīn.

ymb-set, es ; *n. Siege, blockade* :—Ðæt gēr ymbsetes ðære Beadonescan dūne *annum obsessionis Badonici montis*, Bd. 1, 16 ; S. 484, 22. Hē ne mihte ne mid gefeohte ne mid ymbsete (*obsidione*) ða burh ābrecan ne gegān, 3, 16 ; S. 542, 19. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-sez *obsidio.*]

ymb-seten[n], e ; *f. A row* of vines :—Oemsetinne wiingeardes *amtes* (=antes?), Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 17. v. ymb-settan, II ; seten, II.

ymb-setenness, e ; *f. Besieging, siege* :—Ðæt hȳ sceoldon ðam Gode þancian ðe hȳ gefriðode fram ðære ymbsetennesse, and fram ðære herguuge ðara twēga kyninga, Ps. Th. 45, arg.

ymb-sētnung. v. ymb-sǽtnung.

ymb-settan ; *p.* te. **I.** *to set round, put round, surround* :—Hē ymbseteþ ūtan līc and feþre on healfe gehware hālgum stencum, Exon. Th. 212, 3 ; Ph. 204. Beád hē ūt scypfyrde and landfyrde, and ðæt land eall ūtan embsette, Chr. 1072 ; Erl. 210, 31. Giarn ān and gifylde copp mid æcede ymbsette and tō rōde ða drinca salde him *currens unus et implens spongiam aceto circumponensque calamo potum dabat ei*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 15, 36. Ymbsetton (ymsettun, Rush.) ł ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted. Blickl. Homl. 11, 16. Ymbseted mid ðǽm wāgum his misdǽda, L. E. I. 32 ; Th. ii. 430, 14. Ymbsett mid fāgnesse *circumdata varietate*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 10. Mid hwilcum feóndum heó ymbset biđ, Homl. Th. i. 410, 9. Emset *glomeratus, circumseptus*, Hpt. Gl. 422, 47. Ða heargas dara deófolgylda mid heora hegum ðe hī ymbsette wǽron *fana idolorum cum septis quibus erant circumdata*, Bd. 2, 13 ; S. 516, 39. **II.** *to plant* with something. v. ymb-seten :—Ic embsette *consero*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 56. Ēá mid treówum ymbset *amnis*, i. 54, 16. [How luus Iesu oft umsette (bisette, *v.l.*), C. M. 195. Alle umset with enmys, Pr. C. 1250. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-sezzen.]

ymb-sīn (-seón), e ; *f. Beholding, regard* :—Clǽnum gisceáwiga wē ymbsāne *puro cernamus intuitu*, Rtl. 35, 37.

ymb-sirwan ; *p.* -sirwde, -sirede. **I.** *to deliberate about* an evil deed :—Swā micel tōsceád is betwuh ðære beðōhtan synne, ðe mon longe ymbsireþ, and ðære ðe mon fǽrlīce durhtiéhd, swā ðætte se se ðe ða synne gesireþ, ǽgder ge gesyngaþ ge eác hwilum on ormōdnesse gewīt . . . For ðæm sint tō manīanne ða ðe lange ymbsieriaþ ðæt hī ongieten hū micel wīte hī sculun habban beforan ðǽm ōðrum *hoc ergo praecipitatione lapsis per consilium pereuntes differunt, quod, cum hi a statu justitiae peccando concidunt, plerumque simul et in laqueum desperationis cadunt . . . Admonendi ergo sunt, ut hinc colligant, qui in culpa etiam se per consilium ligant*, Past. 56 ; Swt. 435, 4–31. **II.** *to lie in wait for* :—Se ðe hine ne ymbsyrede (-syrwde, ymbesierede, *v.ll.*) *qui non est insidiatus* (Ex. 21, 13), L. Alf. 13 ; Th. i. 46, 24.

ymb-sittan ; *p.* -sæt, pl. -sǽton ; *pp.* -seten. **I.** *to sit* or *be round*, (1) *to sit at* table, meat, etc. :—Ðæt hié mē þēgon, symbel ymbsǽton, Beo. Th. 1132 ; B. 564. Hȳ twēgen sceolon tæfle ymbsittan, Exon. Th. 345, 2 ; Gn. Ex. 182. Ða ymbsittendan *circumsedentes*, Bd. 4, 9 ; S. 577, 31 : *convivae*, 5, 5 ; S. 618, 16 : Ap. Th. 15, 6 : 17, 4. (1 a) *to sit at* council, *be engaged about* :—Hī ān geþeaht ealle ymbsǽtan *cogitaverunt consensum in unum*, Ps. Th. 82, 5. (2) *to be around, be neighbouring*. v. ymb-sittend :—Ðām ðe ūs ymbsittaþ *his qui in circuitu nostro sunt*, Ps. Th. 43, 15. Hī þreátiaþ gehwider ymbsittenda ōþra þeóda, Met. 25, 14. **II.** *to beset* :—Ic ymbsitte *obsideo*, Ælfc. Gr. 26, 5 ; Zup. 157, 3. Fearras fǽtte ymbsǽton mē *tauri pingues obsederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 21, 13. Ða com micel weród werigra gāsta and dis hūs ūtan ymbsǽtan (*domum hanc et exterius obsedit*), Bd. 5, 13 ; S. 633, 2. **II a.** as a term of war, *to besiege, invest* :—Dīne fýnd ðē ymbsittaþ mid ymbtrymminge *circumdabunt te inimici tui uallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35. Hē ymbsæt ða burh (*circumdedit Eglon*), Jos. 10, 34. Eádmund ymbsæt Anlāf cyning and Wulfstān arcebiscop on Legraceastre, Chr. 943 ; Erl. 117, 16. Ælle and Cissa ymbsǽton Andredescester, 491 ; Erl. 14, 5 : 885 ; Erl. 82, 20. Hié ymbsǽton ān geweorc, 894 ; Erl. 91, 7. Ymbesǽtan, 1011 ; Erl. 145, 8. Ymbsittaþ ða burg suīðe gebyrdelīce *ordinabis adversus eam obsidionem*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 161, 19. Ða hié hæfdon Cirinen ða burh ymbseten, Ors. 2, 2 ; Swt. 66, 18. Hē besierede ðæt folc ðe hié ymbseten hæfden, 4, 5 ; Swt. 170, 2 : Ps. Th. 12 arg. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-sizzan *obsidere.*] v. emb-sittan.

ymb-sittend, es ; *m. One living on the borders of another's country, a neighbour* :—Gif ic ðæt gefricge, ðæt ðec ymbsittend (*those that sit on thy borders*) egesan þȳwaþ, Beo. Th. 3658 ; B. 1827. Him ǽghwyle ðara ymbsittendra hȳran sceolde, 18 ; B. 9 : Elen. Kmbl. 65 ; El. 33. Ymbesittendra, Beo. Th. 5461 ; B. 2734. Wē synd gewordene eallum edwitstæf ymbsittendum *facti sumus in opprobrium vicinis nostris*, Ps. Th. 78, 4 : 88, 34.

ymb-smeá(g)ung. v. embe-smeágung.

ymb-snidenness, e ; *f. Circumcision* :—Wēn is ðæt eówer sum nyte hwæt sȳ ymbsnidennys, Homl. Th. i. 92, 30. Se intinga ðære ǽftran ymbsnidennysse, Jos. 5, 6. Beód ēstfulle heortan mid dæghwonlīcere ymbsnidenysse āfeormode, Homl. Th. i. 98, 14. Mōyses eów sealde ymbsnydenisse, Ju. Skt. 7, 22. Ða ealdan ymbsnidenysse, Shrn. 47, 18.

ymb-snīþan ; *p.* -snāþ, *pl.* -snidon *To circumcise* :—On restedæge gē ymbsnīdaþ mann, Jn. Skt. 7, 22. Abraham ymbsnād his sunu, Gen. 17, 23. Ðæt stānene sex, ðe ðæt cild ymbsnād, Homl. Th. i. 98, 10. Hié ǽghwelcum cnihteilde ymbsnidon ðæt werlīce lim, Shrn. 47, 20. Hē hine lǽt ymbsnīdan mid scearpum flinte, Wulfst. 195, 9. Ymsnīþan (ymbsnīðan, *v.l.*), Lk. Skt. 1, 59. Ðæt ðæt cild emsnyden (ymb-, *v.l.*) wǽre, 2, 21. Ymbsniden, Homl. Th. i. 90, 14, 18, 30. Heora fæderas wǽron ymbsnidene, Jos. 5, 4. [Embsnijben mid ane ulintsexe, O. E. Homl. i. 81, 27.]

ymb-spannan *to span round* :—Swyle tō ðon swīþe āswollen ðæt hine mon nā mid twām handum ymbspannan (*circumplecti*) mihte, Bd. 5, 3 ; S. 616, 7.

ymb-spræc, e ; *f. Speech about a subject, talk* :—Be ðysum is oft mycel ymbspræc (ymbe-, emb-, *v.ll.*) *there is often much discussion about this*, Lchdm. iii. 266, 9. Ne beó gē āfyrhte ðurh geswince ðæs langsuman færeldes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymbespræce *nec labor vos itineris, nec maledicorum hominum linguae deterreant* (Bd. 1, 23), Homl. Th. ii. 128, 2.

ymb-spræce ; *adj. Talked about* :—Geond ðās eorþan ǽghwǽr sindon hiora gelīcan hwōn ymbspræce, Met. 10, 59.

ymb-sprecan *to speak about something* :—Alle yfle ymbsprēcon *omnes murmurabant*, Lk. Skt. 19, 7.

ymb-standan ; *p.* -stōd ; *pp.* -standen. **I.** *to stand about* or *around* :—Ðis folc ðæt hēr ymbstandeþ, Blickl. Homl. 143, 7 : Ju. Skt. Rush. 11, 42. Eall seó gesomnung brōþra and sweostra on twā halfe singende ymbstōdon (*circumstaret*), Bd. 4, 19 ; S. 589, 9. ¶ pres. part. used substantively :—Hē sceal grētan his ymbstandendan, and hig him sceolon andswarian, L. E. I. 7 ; Th. ii. 406, 23. **II.** *to surround* :—Mē ymbstōdan strange manige *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, Ps. Th. 117, 11. Hȳ bióþ ūtan ymbstandene (*printed* -standende, *but see* ūtan ymbestandne, Met. 25, 7) mid mielon geferscipe hiora *septos tristibus armis*, Bt. 37, 1 ; Fox 186, 4. [He saw how þe laddes wode Hauelok his louerd umbistode, Hav. 1875. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-standan *circumstare, circumdare.*] v. next word.

ymb-standend, es ; *m. A by-stander* :—Hī ānra gehwilcum ymbstandendra forsǽton heáfodsiéna, Cd. Th. 150, 8 ; Gen. 2488. Ða cwæð

se cāsere tō đām embstandendum, Homl. Skt. i. 23, 275. Sum mon of đām ymbstondendum *quidam de circumstantibus*, Mk. Skt. Rush. Lind. 14, 47.

ymb-standenness *glosses* circumstantia, Ps. Lamb. Surt. 140, 3 : Rtl. 179, 9 : 182, 16 : Ps. Surt. 30, 22.

ymb-strican ; *p.* -strāc *To rub round* so as to smooth :—Gif đæs dolges ōfras synd tō heá ymbstríc mid hāte īsene *if the edges of the wound are too high, pass a hot iron round*, Lchdm. ii. 96, 5.

ymb-styrian *to stir about, upset* :—Ymbstyreþ đæt hūs *evertit domum*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 15, 8.

ymb-swǽpe, an ; *f. A roundabout way, digression.* Cf. ymb-swāpan, **I** :—Ymbsuaepe *ambages*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 100, 13. [Cf. *O. H. Ger.* umbi-suaifan *amictum* : *Ger.* um-schweif.]

ymb-swāpan ; *p.* -sweóp ; *pp.* -swāpen. **I.** *to sweep about* (of the motion of waves) :—Đa ýþa weóllan and ymbsweópan and ǽghwonene dæt scyp fyldon *verrentibus undique et implere incipientibus navem fluctibus*, Bd. 3, 15 ; S. 541, 42. **II.** *to wrap round* :—Ymbswāpen *circumamicta*, Ps. Surt. Spl. C. 44, 10, 15. Emswāpen *circumamicta, circumdata*, Hpt. Gl. 430, 45. [*M. H. Ger.* umbe-swief ; *p.*]

ymb-þanc, es ; *m. n.* : -þanca, an ; *m. Thought about* a matter, *consideration, attention* :—Embeþonc *circumspectio*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 26. Mid micelum embeþance *magna animaduersione*, Anglia xiii. 373, 106. Hié eallneg rǽswaþ and ondrǽdaþ dæt hī mon tǽlan wille and beód eallneg mid đæm ymbeðoncan (-ðonce, Cott. MSS.) ābisgode and ondrǽdde *dum deprehendi metuunt, semper pavidis suspicionibus agitantur*, Past. 35 ; Swt. 239, 7. Dæt hī ongieten mid wærlīce ymbeþonce *ut cauta circumspectione considerent*, 58 ; Swt. 445, 5. Dætte hē đone ymbeþonc dæs wærscipes ne forlǽte *ut circumspectionem prudentiae non amittant*, 35 ; Swt. 237, 17. Hwæt sceolan ūs, oþþe hwæt dōþ ūs đara worda ymbþonc ? Tō morgenne wē beóþ gesēmde *of what use are considerations of the words, cr what will they do for us? To-morrow we shall be at one on the matter*, Blickl. Homl. 183, 12. [Clene wasshen of þe embeþonke of flesshliche lustes *a mollitie fluxae cogitationis purgata*, O. E. Homl. ii. 87, 2.]

ymb-þeahtian ; *p.* ode *To deliberate, consider* :—Đa đe longe ǽr ymbðeahtigeaþ, and hit đonne on lāsd durhtiód *qui consulto peccant*, Past. 56 ; Swt. 429, 31. Đa đe ǽr đenceaþ tō syngianne and ymbðeahtiaþ ǽr hī hit durhtión *qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, 433, 32. Hí beód đæs đe lator đe hī oftor ymbðeahtiaþ *tardius peccatum solvitur, quod et per consilium solidatur*, 435, 2. Dæt leóht him đa stōwe wæs ontýnende, đe (đǽr, Bd. S. 575, 12) heó ǽr ymbþeahtedon, Bd. 4, 7 ; M. 284, 20.

ymb-þencan ; *p.* -þōhte *To consider* :—On ōđre wīsan sint tō manienne đa đe mid fǽrlice luste bióđ oferswīđde, on ōđre đa đe lange ymbþenceaþ and ðeahtiaþ and swā weorđaþ beswicene *aliter admonendi sunt, qui repentina concupiscentia superantur, atque aliter qui in culpa ex consilio ligantur*, Past. 56 ; Swt. 429, 34. Ic ymbðōhte *decernam*, Mt. Kmbl. p. 1, 3. Ne beó gē ymbeþencende hū ođđe hwæt gē specon *nolite solliciti esse qualiter aut quid respondeatis*, Lk. Skt. 12, 11. [Þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin, Orm. 1240. He umthoght him what was best, Met. Homl. 79, 26.]

ymb-preodian *to deliberate* :—Embērydiendra *circumvenientium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 131, 30. v. þreodian *and next word, and cf.* ymb-cyme.

ymb-preodung, e ; *f. Deliberation* :—Ymbđriodung (-dritung, Erfurt Gl.) *deliberatio*, Txts. 55, 644. Ymbþriodung, Wrt. Voc. ii. 25, 20. Ymbþrydung, 138, 45.

ymb-pringan ; *p.* -þrang ; *pp.* -þrungen *To throng round, crowd round, surround* :—Hine F and M ūtan ymbđringaþ, Salm. Kmbl. 256 ; Sal. 227. Hī ymbđrungon mē *circumdederunt me*, Ps. Lamb. 16, 11. Ymbeþrungon, 21, 17. Ymþrungon, 16, 9. Ic mē nā ondrǽde þūsendu folces, þeáh hī mē ūtan ymbþringen *non timebo millia populi circumdantis me*, Ps. Th. 3, 5. Embþrungen *constipata, circumdata*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 133, 62. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-dringan *stipasse.*]

ymb-pringend. v. ymb-hringend.

ymb-trymian, -trymman ; *p.* -trymede, -trymde. **I.** *to surround* :—Engla werod embtrymmaþ đone mǽran kyning mihte and đrymme, Wulfst. 137, 15. Ymbsyllende ymbtrymedon mē *circumdantes circumdederunt me*, Ps. Spl. 117, 11. Ymbtrymdon, 17, 5, 6 : Ps. Lamb. 16, 9 : 21, 13. Mid micelum fǽmnena heápe ymbtrimed, Ap. Th. 23, 16. **II.** *to fortify, protect, support* :—Ic ymbtrymme *munio*, Ælfc. Gr. 30 ; Zup. 192, 1. Hig ymbtrymedon đa byrgene *munierunt sepulchrum*, Mt. Kmbl. 27, 66. Hwæt getāciaþ đa truman ceastra būtan hwurfulu mōd, getrymedu and ymbtrymedu mid lytelīcre lādunge? *quid per civitates munitas exprimitur, nisi suspectae mentes et fallaci semper defensione circumdatae?* Past. 35 ; Swt. 245, 8. Hiericho seó buruh wæs mid weallum ymbtrymmed and fæste belocen *Jericho clausa erat atque munita*, Jos. 6, 1. Ic eom embtrymed *fulcior, sustentor*, Wülck. Gl. 245, 26.

ymb-trymming, e ; *f. A fortification* :—Ymbtrymming ođđe fæstnys *munimen*, Ælfc. Gr. 9, 12 ; Zup. 41, 3. Đīne fýnd đē ymbsittaþ mid ymbtrymminge *circumdabunt te inimici tui vallo* (Lk. 19, 43), Homl. Th. i. 408, 35.

ymb-tȳnan ; *p.* de *To enclose, surround* :—Đeáh man done gārsecg mid īsene ūtan ymbtýnde, Wulfst. 146, 27.

ymb-tyrnan (**I**) *to turn round* :—Feówer and twēntig tīda beóđ āgāne, ǽr đan đe heó beó ǽne ymbtyrnd, Lchdm. iii. 254, 15. (2) *to surround* :—Mid wæter ymbtyrnd stede *circumlutus locus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 59, 15.

ymb-ūtan *about, around, without.* **I.** *prep.* (1) local, (a) with dat. :—Đam nis nān wuht bufan, ne nān wuht benyþan, ne ymbūtan, Bt. 36, 5 ; Fox 180, 19. Hū wīdgil sint wolcnum ymbūtan heofones hwealfe, Met. 10, 6. (b) with accus. :—Geseah se Hǽlend mycle menigeo ymbūtan hyne (*circum se*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 18. Hē wand him ymbūtan đone deáđes beam, Cd. Th. 31, 27 ; Gen. 492. Ymbūtan done weall is se mǽsta dīc, Ors. 2, 4 ; Swt. 74, 17. Suǽ suǽ se here sceolde bión getrymed onbūtan Hierusalem, suǽ sculon beón getrymed đa word đæs sacerdes ymbūtan dæt mōd his hiéremonna *quasi obsidio circa civitatem Jerusalem voce praedicatoris ordinatur*, Past. 21 ; Swt. 163, 1. Hwī sēce gē ymbūtan eów đa gesǽlþa đe gē oninnan eów habbaþ geset? *quid extra petitis intra vos positam felicitatem?* Bt. 11, 2 ; Fox 34, 4. Onginne hē sēcan oninnan him selfum dæt hē ǽr ymbūton hine sōhte, 35, 1 ; Fox 154, 22 : Met. 22, 7. Munt is hine ymbūtan, gylden weal, Salm. Kmbl. 510 ; Sal. 255 : Ps. Th. 124, 2. Licgaþ mē ymbūtan grindlas, Cd. Th. 24, 24 ; Gen. 382. Hine ymbūtan hālge herefēđan blīcaþ, Exon. Th. 62, 35 ; Cri. 1012. Standan ymbeūtan đa eardungstōwe *stare circa tabernaculum*, Num. 11, 24 : Ex. 29, 20 : Lev. 3, 2. (2) *about, concerning* :—Hī ne gesāwon sundbūende, ne ymbūtan hī ne hērdon, Met. 8, 14. **II.** *adv.* (1) alone :—Fȳr bið ymbūtan on ǽghwylcum, Cd. Th. 280, 34 ; Sat. 264. Him on healfa gehwone heofonengla þreát ymbūtan faraþ, Exon. Th. 58, 1 ; Cri. 929. Hit bið sinbyrnende and ymbūtan hit ōđra stōwa forbærnd, Met. 8, 53. Glīdeþ ǽg ymbūtan, 20, 171. (2) with other adverbs :—Se sciphere sīgelede west ymbūtan, Chr. 877 ; Erl. 78, 17. Sum hund scipa fōron sūđ ymbūtan, and sum feówertig scipa norþ ymbūtan, 894 ; Erl. 91, 6. Tō farenne ǽst ymbūtan, Ors. 6, 36 ; Swt. 292, 29. Đā ongon hē spreca swīþe feorran ymbūton *velut ab alio orsa principio disserui*t, Bt. 39, 5 ; Fox 218, 11. For đam folce đe hēr ymbūtan stent, Jn. Skt. 11, 42. Ealla đa neáhstōwa đǽr ymbūtan, Bt. 15 ; Fox 48, 22 : Cd. Th. 154, 3 ; Gen. 2550. Hū sunnu đǽr scīneþ ymbūtan, 286, 15 ; Sat. 352. Ymbeūtan, Mk. Skt. 14, 47. v. ymb.

ymb-wǽfan ; *p.* de *To wrap round, to clothe* :—Ymbwǽfd mid fǽgnyssum *circumamicta uarietatibus*, Ps. Lamb. 44, 15. [Þe brawden bryne unbeweuid þat wy3, Gaw. 581.]

ymb-wærlan ; *p.* de *To turn round* :—Ymbwærlde tō đæm wīfe *conversus ad mulierem*, Lk. Skt. Lind. 7, 44, 9. Ymbwærlde (-wælde, Lind.), Rush. 9, 55.

ymb-weaxan *to surround* :—Seó burh wæs ungemettan fæste mid cludum ymbweaxen *saxum mirae asperitatis et altitudinis*, Ors. 3, 9 ; Swt. 132, 10. [*Ger.* um-wachsen.]

ymb-wendan *to turn round, convert, avert, move, change* :—Ymbuoendest *conversas* (but the Latin is p. part. ac. pl. f.), Rtl. 114, 34. Ymbuoende on bægcgling *conuersa est retrorsum*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 20, 14. Ymbwoend *averte*, Rtl. 8, 37 : 15, 25. Ymbwoendendum *vellentibus*, 19, 15. Sié ymbuoended *inmutatur*, 96, 13. Sié umbuoendedo *moveantur*, 167, 1.

ymb-wendedlīc. v. un-ymbwendedlīc.

ymb-wending *glosses* vegetatio, Rtl. 17, 1 : conversatio, 63, 8.

ymb-weorpan ; *p.* -wearp *To throw round, surround* :—Þurh lyftgelāc lēges blǽstas weallas ymbwurpon, Andr. Kmbl. 3104 ; An. 1555. [Cf. *Ger.* um-werfen.]

ymb-wīcian *to encamp about* a place :—Hēht ymbwīcigean Æthanes byrig mearclandum on (*castrametati sunt in Ethan in extremis finibus solitudinis*, Ex. 13, 20), Cd. Th. 181, 22 ; Exod. 65.

ymb-windan ; *p.* -wand. **I.** *to wind* (intrans.) *round, encompass* :—Rāpas synfulra ymbwundon mē *funes peccatorum complexi sunt me*, Ps. Spl. T. 118, 61. **II.** *to wind* (trans.) *about, wind round* :—Ymbuundun *circumponentes*, Jn. Skt. Lind. 19, 29. [*O. H. Ger.* umbi-wintan *amicire.*]

ymb-wlātend, es ; *m. A spectator, observer* :—Beó đū emwlātent dīn *esto catascopus tui*, Lchdm. i. lx, 11. Emwlātend(o)um *spectatoribus*, Hpt. Gl. 488, 64. v. tīd-ymbwlātend.

ymb-wlātian *to contemplate, observe* :—Ic ymbwlātige *contemplor*, Ælfc. Gr. 25 ; Zup. 145, 12.

ymb-wlātung, e ; *f. Contemplation, look, regard* :—Ymbwlātung *aspectus*, Ælfc. Gr. 28, 5 ; Zup. 175, 5. Emwlātunge *contemplationis*, Hpt. Gl. 412, 20. *Spiritus* gāst belimpð tō đære sāwle ymbwlātunge, Homl. Skt. i. 1, 182. Emwlātunge *spectaculum*, Hpt. Gl. 435, 49. Widgille emwlātunge *passivos oculorum obtutus*, 405, 64. v. embwlātung.

ymb-wrītan *to cut round, circumscribe* :—Hine eác ymbwrīt mid sweorde on .iiii. healfa, Lchdm. ii. 346, 26.

ymb-wyrcan ; *p.* -worhte. **I.** *to surround* with works :—Hē mid eallum dyssum đa burh on mycelre heánnesse ymbworhte (*v. l.*

ymbsealde. v. ymb-sellan), Bd. 3, 16; S. 542, 24 note. Byrig dære ðe mid nâne wealle ne bid ymbworht *urbs absque murorum ambitu*, Past. 38; Swt. 277, 21. **II.** *to weave*:—Ymbworhton bêge *plectentes coronam*, Mt. Kmbl. Lind. 27, 29.

ymel (emel, *g. v.*), e; *f. A canker-worm*:—Ymel *gurgulio* (=curculio), Ælfc. Gr. 9, 3; Zup. 35, 7.

ymele, an; *f. A scroll, leaf* of paper:—Ymele *sceda* vel *scedula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 75, 15. Ymle *scedula*, 46, 69. Ðæt ðû ðâs âne synne, ðe ou dyssere ymlan stent, þurh ðine gebedu âdilige, Homl. Skt. i. 3, 642.

ymen, hymen, es; *m. A hymn*:—Ymen (*hymnus*) eallum hâligum his, Ps. Spl. 148, 14: Ps. Surt. 64, 2. Æfter ðysum is ymien tô singenne, R. Ben. 33, 12. Mid ferse and mid ymene (imene, *v. l.*), 41, 5. Ymen *hymnum*, Ps. Surt. 39, 4: 64, 14: 118, 171. Hê wæs ymen singende, Blickl. Homl. 147, 3: 151, 9. Ymmon, Rtl. 184, 25. Hymen, Ps. Surt. 136, 3: ii. p. 203, 35. Ymenas and capitula rædinga sŷn ânum gemete gehealdene, R. Ben. 43, 2. On ymnum *in hymnis*, Ps. Spl. 99, 4. Ymenum, Ps. Surt. 99, 4. Mîne weleras ðê wordum belcettaþ ymnas *eructabunt labia mea hymnum*, Ps. Th. 118, 171. [From Latin.] v. hymen.

ymen-bôc; *f. A book of hymns*:—Ymenbêc missenlîce metre *librum hymnorum diverso metro*, Bd. 5, 24; S. 648, 36.

ymener (ymnere?), es; *m. A book of hymns*; hymnare, hymnarium:—Thâr synd twâ Cristes bêc, and i mæssebôc, and i. ymener, and i. salter, Cod. Dip. B. iii. 660, 32. Hymneres tâcen is ðæt mon wægge brâdlinga his hand and rære up his litlan finger, Techm. ii. 121, 9. ii. salteras, and se saltere swâ man singð on Rôme, and ii. ymneras, Chart. Th. 430, 13.

ymen-sang, es; *m. A hymn*, Greg. Dial. 2, 3, 4.

ymesene (-sêne?); *adj. Sightless, blind*:—Sum ymesene man mid wôpe his fêt gesôhte, biddende his hæle. Laurentius mearcode rôdetâcen on ðæs blindan eágan, and hê ðærrihte þeorhtlîce geseah, Homl. Th. i. 418, 22.

ymest. v. yfera, yfemest; *adv.*

yna, Techm. ii. 126, 14 (see under tûn, I), where it is printed with a space before *y*, as if a letter were wanting in the MS. Cockayne, Lchdm. iii. 334, col. 2, takes the word as the gen. pl. of *yne* = onion.

ynce, es; *m. An inch*:—Wund ynces (inces, *v. l.*) lang, L. Alf. pol. 45; Th. i. 92, 18, 19. Gif ofer ynce scilling; æt twâm yncum, twêgen; oðer þrŷ, .iii. scill., L. Ethelb. 67; Th. i. 18, 17. Hê (*Adam*) wæs vi and cx ynca lang, Salm. Kmbl. p. 180, 20. [Wunde feouwer unchene long, Laym. 23970. *From Latin* uncia.]

yndan in ða belocenan yndan wega *conpeta clausa*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 94, 11. *For* betŷndan? cf. betŷndan wega gelætan *competa clausa*, 132, 52.

yndse. v. yutse.

ynne-leác (yne-), es; *n. Onion*:—Ynnelaec, hyunilaec, ynnilec *ascalonium*, Txts. 43, 229. Ynnilaec *cepa*, 49, 448. Ynneleác *scalonia*, Wrt. Voc. i. 66, 57: *unio*, 68, 62. Ynneleác *ungio*, 286, 9. [*Latin* unio.] v. enne-leác.

yntse, yndse, an; *and* ynts (?), e; *f. An ounce*:—Genim huniges ânre yndsan gewæge, Lchdm. i. 76, 11. Ânre yndsan (ynsan, *v. l.*) gewihte, 248, 8. Dô alwan âne yntsan tô, ii. 60, 5: 190, 9. Âne ynsan, iii. 74, 19. Ælc wîfmon hæfde âne yndsan goldes *uxores singulas auri uncias*, Ors. 4, 10; Swt. 196, 21. Fîftig yntsena seolfres *quinquaginta siclos argenti*, Deut. 22, 29. Þreóra yntsena gewihte . . . six yntsena . . . þreóra yntsena (yntsa, *v. l.*), Lchdm. i. 150, 16–18. [*Latin* uncia.]

yplen. v. ypplen.

yppan; *p.* te. **I.** *to bring up* or *forth*:—Ypte *depromsit* (decies senas de cespite ruris fruges depromsit, Ald. 139), Wrt. Voc. ii. 89, 18: 27, 5. **II.** *to disclose, reveal, declare, manifest*:—Hê ŷweþ him and yppeþ earmra manna misgemynda, Salm. Kmbl. 985; Sal. 494. Hê ða unrôtnesse his heortan mid his andwlitan tâcnunge ypte and cŷdde *tristitiam cordis vultu indice prodebat*, Bd. 4, 25; S. 600, 30. Ðæt hê þeódscipes gehyld mid his sylfes dæde ŷwde (ypte, *v. l.*) and cŷdde (*propria actione praemonstraret*), 4, 27; S. 604, 40. Ypte and cîdde *ederet*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 32, 5. Ðæt wê hit for ðŷ yppen ðæt mon God herige *ea ostendenda sunt, ut laudem coelestis Patris augeamus*, Past. 59; Swt. 451, 4. Ic ne dear yppan (*pandere*) ðê dîgla ûre, Coll. Monast. Th. 34, 13. Ypped *oriundus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 62, 65. On his âgenum dagum ypped weorðeþ sôdfæstnes *orietur in diebus ejus justitia*, Ps. Th. 71, 7. Ypped eard in mægne dînum *exortus es in virtute tua*, Ps. Surt. ii. p. 188, 9. Ðæt ypped wæs *prolatum*, Hpt. Gl. 510, 75. **III.** *to come forth*, (1) *to proceed*:—Of andwlitan ðînum dôm mîn yppe *de vultu tuo judicium meum prodeat*, Ps. Spl. 16, 3. (2) *to be disclosed*:—Sôna ðæt ypeþ, swâ hwæt swâ ðê geswefnaþ, Lchdm. iii. 154, 23. v. forþ-, ge-yppan, uppan, *and next word*.

yppe; *adj. Brought to light, disclosed, manifest*:—Gif hê hit ðonne diernеþ and weorðeþ ymb long yppe, L. In. 21; Th. i. 116, 7: 35; Th. i. 124, 8. Ðonne mon beâm on wuda forbærne and weorðe yppe on ðone ðe hit dyde, 43; Th. i. 128, 18. Nânges þinges mâre þearf nære ðonne his unriht yppe wurde, Blickl. Homl. 175, 10. Ðonne him þince ðæt hê spîwe, ðæt byð swâ hwæt swâ hê âna wiste, ðæt hit weorðæþ yppe (geypped, *v. l.*), Lchdm. iii. 170, 27. Mid Sigelwarum sôð yppe wearð, dryhtlîc dôm Godes, Apstls. Kmbl. 128; Ap. 64. Gif ðis yppe bið, Elen. Kmbl. 870; El. 435.

yppe, an; *f. A raised place*, (1) *a look-out place*:—Yppe *vel* weardsteal *spectacula*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 35. (2) *a stage, platform*:—Gligmanna yppe *orcestra* vel *pulpitus*, Wrt. Voc. i. 39, 36. (3) *a dais, the raised floor in a hall*. Cf. *Icel.* palkr *for this sense*:—Eodan æpeling (*Beowulf*) tô yppan, ðær se ôþer wæs, Hrôðgâr grêtte, Beo. Th. 3634; B. 1815. (4) *the upper part of a house, an upper chamber*:—Yppe (Ep. Gl. uppae) *in aestivo caenaculo, ubi per aestatem frigus captant*, Txts. 70, 553. Hié ealle on yppan wunedon (cf. in coenaculum ascenderunt ubi manebant, Acts 1, 13), Blickl. Homl. 133, 26.

ypping, e; *f.* **I.** *manifestation*:—Ypping *manifestatio* (*epiphania*), Rtl. 195, 24. **II.** *what mounts up* (?), applied to the water of the Red Sea which had risen up on either side of the track followed by the Israelites. Cf. Holmweall âstâh, merestreâm môdig, Cd. Th. 207, 16; Exod. 467; *and* multon meretorras, 208, 16; Exod. 484:—Synfullra sweót sâwlum lunnon, siððan hié onbugon (on bogum, MS.) brûn[e] yppinge (cf. *for the epithet* brûne ŷða, Andr. Kmbl. 1038; An. 519), môdewâga mâst *the host of sinners lost their lives, after the brown waters that had towered aloft broke over them*, Cd. Th. 209, 13; Exod. 498. Cf. yppen.

ypping-iren, es; *n. The name of some tool, a crowbar* (?):—Hê sceal fela andlômena habban . . . mattuc, ippingîren, scear, culter and eác gâdîren, Anglia ix. 263, 3.

ypplen, yplen, es; *n. A top, summit*:—Ypplene *fastigio*, Hpt. Gl. 473, 47. Ða âgeolewedan yplenu *crocata cacumina*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 137, 13.

ŷr *the name of the rune for y, a bow* (?):—Ŷr byð æcdeliga wyn and fyrdgeatewa sum, Runic pm. Kmbl. 344, 29; Rûn. 27. The letter occurs Exon. Th. 50, 14; Cri. 800: 284, 28; Jul. 704: Elen. Kmbl. 2518; El. 1260. [*Icelandic has* ŷr; *gen.* ŷs *a yew*, also *a bow, as the name of the Runic* y.]

yr-. For words beginning with *yr-* see ïr-.

yrf-cwealm, es; *m. Murrain*:—Hêr com ærest se myccla yrfcwalm on Angelcynn, Chr. 986; Erl. 131, 6. v. orf-cwealm.

yrfe (cf. orf; *or* (?) irfe, *q. v.*), es; *n. Cattle*:—For ân eówre yrfe sceal beón hê *oves tantum vestrae et armenta remaneant*, Ex. 10, 24. Gnættas wæron gewordene on mannum and on yrfe (*in jumentis*), 8, 17. Eft hwyrfende wæs tô ðæm yrfe and tô ðæm ceápe and tô heora gesettum, Blickl. Homl. 199, 6. Ægðer ge on mannum ge on gehwelces cynnes yrfe, Chr. 910; Erl. 100, 14. Menn and yrfe (orf, *v. l.*) hî slôgon, 1010; Erl. 143, 28. Ða ðæt land ærest mîn lâfordmæ tô læt, ða wæs hit ierfelæas (*omni peccunia caruit*). . . . And ic sælf ðæt ierfæ (*peccuniam*) tô gestrîndæ. . . . Ðonnæ is ðær nû irfæs (*pecuniae*) ðæs ðæs stranga wintær lâfæd hæfd nigon eald hrîðru, and feówer and hundændlæftig ealdra swîna, Chart. Th. 162, 26–163, 4. v. irfe.

yrfe-leás; *adj. Without cattle, unstocked*:—Wæs ðæt land ierfelæas *omni peccunia caruit*, Chart. Th. 162, 28.

yrrest. v. wirrest.

yrse-binn [=? yrsen- =îsern-; cf. Wülck. Gl. 142, 2 irsenhelm *cassis, where* Wrt. Voc. i. 35, 4 has iren], e; *f. An iron box*:—Yrsebinne (cf. hunigbinna, 264, 15), Anglia ix. 265, 1.

ysel, e; yse, an; *f. A spark, cinder, an ash, ember*:—Ysle *favilla*, Wrt. Voc. i. 37, 19: 66, 44: 284, 17: ii. 36, 53. On yslan *in favillam*, Hpt. Gl. 495, 31. Hê geseah hû ða ysla up flugon mid ðam smîce *vidit ascendentem favillam*, Gen. 19, 28. Gê syndon dust and acsan and ysela, Guthl. 5; Gdwin. 38, 23. Heora wyrttruma bið swâ swâ windige ysla *radix eorum quasi favilla erit* (Is. 5, 24), Homl. Th. ii. 322, 20. Ða yslan *cineres*, Exon. Th. 213, 13; Ph. 224. In onlicnesse upp-âstîgendra yselena (ysla, *v. l.*) *instar favillarum ascendentium*, Bd. 5, 12; S. 628, 23. Geong of ðâm yselum (*de favilla*) eft ârîsep, Nar. 39, 7. Ic eom yslum and axum geanlîcod *assimilatus sum favillae et cineri* (Job 30, 19), Homl. Th. ii. 456, 13. Bearwas wurdon tô axan and tô yslan, Cd. Th. 154, 9; Gen. 2553. Gebringeþ bân and yslan, âdes lâfe, eft ætsomne, Exon. Th. 216, 21; Ph. 271: 236, 18; Ph. 576. [On asshen and on iselen *in favilla et cinere*, O. E. Homl. ii. 65, 18. I am bot erþe ful euel and usle so blake, Allit. Pms. 60, 747. Isyl of fyre *favilla*, Prompt. Parv. 266 and see note. *M. H. Ger.* usele; *and see* Grff. i. 487: *Icel.* usli *a conflagration; a field of burning embers*.]

yslende *sending forth sparks*:—Yslendra *favillantium*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 20.

ysope, hysope, an; *f.*: ysopo, *indeclinable, or* ysopon *in oblique cases. Hyssop*:—Ðâs wyrte sculon tô lungenseafe, bânwyrt, . . . isopo, saluie, Lchdm. iii. 16, 8. Ysopan sceaft *fasciculum hyssopi*, Ex. 12, 22. Fram ðam heágan cederbeáme tô ðære lytlan ysopan, Homl. Th. ii. 578, 5. Hysopan gelîcne, Lchdm. i. 160, 12. Bespreng mê mid ðînum hâligdôme swâ swâ mid ysopon, Ps. Th. 50, 8. Mid ysopo, Jn. Skt. 19, 29. Of butran and of weaxe and of ysopo, Lchdm. ii. 244, 20. Genim ysopan, i. 254, 20. Wyll ysopon in buteran, iii. 22, 23: Ps. C. 73. Genim ysopo, Lchdm. i. 374, 18: 378, 21. [From Latin.]

ýst, e; *f.*: ýste, es; *m.* (?) **I.** *a storm, tempest, whirlwind*:—

Mycel ýst windes *procella magna uenti*, Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Windi ýst, Lk. Skt. 8, 23. Métte hié micel ýst on sæ, Chr. 877; Erl. 78, 18. Án mycel ýst *atrocissimus turbo*, Ors. 3, 5; Swt. 104, 22. Hé sǽde dæt dǽr tó cóme dæs strongestan windes ýste, and dæt se swá stronglíce hrure on ða circan dæt ealle ða men de dǽr wǽron lágon ápænede on dære eordan, ǒþ dæt seó ondrysnlice ýst ford geleóreþ, Shrn. 81, 19–27. Dæs norþanwindes ýst, Bt. 9; Fox 26, 21. Norðerne ýst, Met. 6, 14. Swá swá hradu ýst windes scip tóbrycð, Ps. Th. 47, 6. Gást ýstes *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 25. Mid ðý storme and mid dære ýste onwend *tempestate convulsa*, Past. 26; Swt. 181, 11. On ýste mǽstre *tempestate maxima*, Scint. 15, 18. Stormes ýste *tempestatis turbine*, Hpt. Gl. 421, 22. Mid swiftre ýste *precipiti turbine*, Germ. 392, 73. Ýst *procellam*, Ps. Spl. C. 106, 29. Hé ýste mæg oncyrran, dæt hí (=heó?) windes hweorðu weorðeþ smylte *statuit procellam in auram*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Ís and ýste ealra gástas de his word willaþ wyrcean *glacies, spiritus procellarum, quae faciunt verbum ejus*, Ps. Th. 148, 8. Ðonne sǽ gemengaþ micla ýsta, Met. 5, 9. Æfter dám ýþum úra geswinca ýsta gehwilcre, 21, 15. Ýsta *procellarum*, Blickl. Gl.: Ps. Spl. C. T. 10, 7. Swá dæt twig, dæt bid ácorfen of dam treówe and áworpen on micclum ýstum, Homl. Skt. ii. 30, 192, 207. Ðara geþóhta ýstum *cogitationum procellis*, Past. 9; Swt. 59, 5. Æfter eallum dám ýstum and dám ýþum úrra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28. **II.** *rough water, surge*:—Ýst *aestus, recessus et accessus maris*, Wrt. Voc. i. 57, 10. [*O. Sax.* ûst *a storm of wind: O. H. Ger.* unst *procella, nimbus, tempestas, turbo.*]

ýstan; *p.* te *To be stormy*:—Ýstendre *ferventis* (*oceani*), Hpt. Gl. 464, 57.

ýstig; *adj.* **I.** *stormy, tempestuous*:—Windig sumer and ýstig, Lchdm. iii. 162, 31. **II.** *of storm*:—Ýstige gástas *spiritus procellae*, Ps. Th. 106, 24.

ýtan; *p.* te *To put out*, (1) *to put out* a person from a place, *expel, banish*:—Hér man ýtte út Ælfgár eorl, ac hé com sóna inn ongeán þurh Gryffines fultum, Chr. 1058; Erl. 192, 35. (2) *to put out* a thing from one's possession, *alienate, give away*:—Hé ná mynstres ǽhta ne ýte, ne ná myrre *neque prodigus sit, aut stirpator substantiæ monasterii*, R. Ben. 55, 4. v. á-ýtan; útian, *and next word.*

ýtend, es; *m. A waster, destroyer*:—Wéstend, ýtend *exterminator, vastator*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 147, 64. v. ýtan.

ýtera; *cpve.*: ýtemest; *spve. adj. Outer: outmost, extreme.* **I.** local:—Of helle ýteran *ex inferno inferiori*, Ps. Spl. T. 85, 12. On ðan ýttren *in citeriorem*, Hpt. Gl. 492, 69. On ða ýtran *in posteriora*, Ps. Spl. 77, 72. Ýtemeste *extremus*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 146, 39. Dæt ýtemeste land, dæt man hǽt Thila, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 24, 20. Dæt hé gewǽte his ýtemystan finger, Past. 43; Swt. 309, 6. On ða ýtemesta[n] sǽ *in extremis maris*, Ps. Spl. 138, 8. Ða ýtemestan endas dære seglgyrde *cornua*, Wrt. Voc. i. 63, 46. Ða ýtmestan eordbúende, Met. 10, 25. From feówerum foldan sceátum dám ýtmestum, Exon. Th. 55, 7; Cri. 880. Æt dám ýtmestan eorþan gemǽrum *usque ad ultimum terrae*, Blickl. Homl. 119, 25: 133, 35. Bind his ýtmestan limo mid byndellum, Lchdm. ii. 196, 12. **II.** marking order or degree, *later, lower; last, lowest*:—Gif munuc hine sylfne ýttran (*inferiorem*) and unweorðran talaþ þonne énigne óþerne, R. Ben. 29, 11. Stande hé ealra ýtemest (*ultimus*), 68, 10; Scint. 21, 19. Ealra ýtemest *nouissima omnium*, Lk. Skt. 20, 32. Ágynn fram dam ýtemestan (*nouissimo*) ód done fyrmestan, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 8, 14. On dam ýtemestan dæge, Jn. Skt. 6, 54. On dam ýtemestan dæge his lífes, Bd. 3, 17; S. 543, 18: 4, 8; S. 575, 30: Exon. Th. 172, 7; Gú. 1140. Æt dæm ýtmestan ende, 128, 34; Gú. 414. On ýtemestum síde *in extremis*, Mk. Skt. 5, 23. Tó dam ýtemestan geláðed, Guthl. 20; Gdwin. 80, 5. Dæm étemestan hlǽte *suprema sorte*, Hpt. Gl. 453, 34. Ær ðú ágylde done ýtemestan (*nouissimum*) feorðlingc, Mt. Kmbl. 5, 26: Lk. Skt. 12, 59. Ýtemystan *infimam, minimam*, Germ. 403, 31. Swá beóð ða fyrmestan ýtemeste (*nouissimi*), and ða ýtemestan fyrmeste, Mt. Kmbl. 20, 16. Wurðaþ dæs mannes ýtemestan wyrsan donne ða ǽrran, 12, 45. On ýtemestum *in extremis*, Scint. 46, 15. Hé ða ýtemestan word (*ultima verba*) on his herenesse betýnde, Bd. 4, 24; S. 599, 12. **III.** *external*:—On dám twám pundum is getácnod ágder ge dæt ýttre andgit ge dæt inre. . . . Sume lǽwede tácaþ right dæs de hí magon tócnáwan be dam ýttrum andgitum, þeáh de hí ne cunnon ða incundan deópnysse Godes láre ásmeágan, Homl. Th. ii. 550, 14–22. Ðan incundum *internis*, ða ýttran *exteriora*, Wülck. Gl. 248, 7; Scint. 226, 16. Ðú miht blissigan dæt dære deóde sáwla þurh ða ýttran wundra beód getogene tó dære incundan gife *gaudeas quia Anglorum animae per exteriora miracula ad interiorem gratiam pertrahuntur* (Bd. 1, 31), Homl. Th. ii. 132, 2. v. útera.

yteren; *adj. Made of otter's skin*:—Berenne kyrtel odde yterenne, Ors. 1, 1; Swt. 18, 21.

ýþ, e; *f.* **I.** *a wave* of the sea (lit. or fig.):—Flód oððe ýð *fluctus*, Ælfc. Gr. 11; Zup. 79, 2. Éd *unde*, Wrt. Voc. i. 54, 23. Brim eft oncwæd, ýð óderre, Andr. Kmbl. 885; An. 443. Stunede sió brúne ýð wid oðre, Met. 26, 30. Wédende ýða *frementes fluctus*, Hpt. Gl. 464, 74. Ýða *flustra*, 478, 57. Swá swá ýþa for winde ða sæ hréraþ, Bt. 39, 1; Fox 210, 25: Met. 27, 3: Cd. Th. 83, 25; Gen. 1385: Ps. Th. 77, 53: Exon. Th. 488, 5; Rä. 76, 2. Ða sylfan ýþa wǽron áhafene ofer dæt scip, Blickl. Homl. 235, 6. Ða ýða swygiaþ *siluerunt fluctus*, Ps. Th. 106, 28. Ða ýða ðara costunga, Past. 16; Swt. 103, 21. Ýþe, Exon. Th. 188, 3; Az. 40: Cd. Th. 196, 8; Exod. 288. Da wonhǽwan oðde swearthǽwenan oðde ýða *cerula*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 20, 66. Wonne ýþa, Cd. Th. 86, 13; Gen. 1430. Sealte ýþa, Ps. Th. 76, 13. Ýþa hlúde, 64, 7. Ýþa ofermǽta, Exon. Th. 53, 23; Cri. 855. Ýþa geþwǽre, 382, 22; Rä. 3, 15. Hreó wǽron ýþa, Beo. Th. 1101; B. 548. Seó sæ mót brúcan smyltra ýþa, Bt. 7, 3; Fox 20, 23. Éastreám ýða, Cd. Th. 240, 11; Dan. 385. Ýða ful *the sea*, Beo. Th. 2421; B. 1208. Ýða yrfeweard, Salm. Kmbl. 163; Sal. 81. Ýða swengas, Elen. Kmbl. 478; El. 239. Ýða drym, Beo. Th. 3841; B. 1918. Sáes swéges and ýða (ýdana *fluctuum*, Lind. Rush.), Lk. Skt. 21, 25. Dæt scyp weard ofergoten mid ýðum (*fluctibus*), Mt. Kmbl. 8, 24. Of dám ýðum tótorfod, 14, 24. Hé gesette ýðum heora onrihtne ryne, Cd. Th. 10, 34; Gen. 166. Flota wæs on ýðum, Beo. Th. 426; B. 210. Ofer ýðum, 3819; B. 1907. Hé ýðum stilde, Andr. Kmbl. 902; An. 451. Sealtum ýðum, Cd. Th. 207, 26; Exod. 472. On dám ýðum disse worulde, Bt. 4; Fox 8, 22: Met. 4, 56. Æfter eallum dám ýstum and ýþum úrra geswinca, Bt. 34, 8; Fox 144, 28: Met. 21, 54. Ealle ýða díne *omnes fluctus tuos*, Ps. Spl. 87, 7: Mk. Skt. 4, 37. Ýþa wrégan, Exon. Th. 383, 28; Rä. 4, 17. Gán ofer sáes ýþa, Blickl. Homl. 177, 18. Féran ofer sáes ýþe, Shrn. 104, 34: Exon. Th. 72, 5; Cri. 1168: Beo. Th. 91; B. 46. Winter ýþe beleác, 2269; B. 1132. ¶ gen. pl. with words denoting the movement of the waves forming phrases = *the billowy sea*:—Ýða gelaac, Ps. Th. 118, 136: Exon. Th. 442, 3; Kl. 7. Ýða geswing, Beo. Th. 1700; B. 848: Andr. Kmbl. 703; An. 353. Ýða geþræc, 1645; An. 824: Exon. Th. 381, 26; Rä. 3, 2: 404, 13; Rä. 23, 7. Ýða geþring, Andr. Kmbl. 736; An. 368. Ýða gewealc, 517; An. 259: Cd. Th. 206, 21; Exod. 455: Beo. Th. 932; B. 464: Chr. 975; Erl. 126, 19. Ýða gewin, Beo. Th. 2942; B. 1469. Ýða ongin, Andr. Kmbl. 931; An. 466. Ýða wylm, 1726; An. 865. **I a.** in a collective sense, *the wave, water, sea*:—Ýð, ædwella *flustra*, i. *unda*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 67. Ýð up færeþ, Cd. Th. 195, 25; Exod. 282. Ýð (cf. gewinn ýþa and landes, Bt. 39, 3; Fox 214, 35) wið lande ealneg winneþ, Met. 28, 57. Mec ýð sió brúne beleólc, Exon. Th. 471, 25; Rä. 61, 6. **I b.** applied to a quantity of any liquid, *flood* as in *floods* of tears:—Flód ýðum weóll, Andr. Kmbl. 3091; An. 1548. Blód ýðum weóll, 2482; An. 1242. Swát ýðum weóll, 2552; An. 1277: Beo. Th. 5380; B. 2693. Teagor ýðum weóll, Exon. Th. 182, 23; Gú. 1314. **II.** *any liquid, water*:—Suæ huæd in húsum gíleáfulra dás ýð eft ástrægde *quicquid in domibus fidelium haec unda resperserit*, Rtl. 121, 36. [Innan þan sea weren .vii. bittere uþe, O. E. Homl. i. 43, 3. Þe wind þa sæ wradede, uðen þer urnen, Laym. 4578. Þet uðen (*undes, v. l.*) ne stormes þet scip ne ouerworpen, A. R. 142, 11. Hit reled upon þe roze yþes, Allit. Pms. 96, 147. *O. Sax.* ûdia: *O. H. Ger.* unda: *Icel.* unnr, uðr.] v. ár-, flód-, geofon-, líg-, sæ-, sealt-, wæter-ýþ; ýþe.

ýþ- v. íþ-.

ýþan to *fluctuate*. v. ýþian.

ýþ-bord, es; *n. A ship's side*:—Donne sárófe sneile mægne árum bregdaþ ýðborde neáh (*sitting near the side of the ship*), Exon. Th. 296, 27; Cra. 57. Swá eów scipweardas ofer ýðbord (*speaking across the ship's side*; cf. over-board) unnan willaþ, Andr. Kmbl. 595; An. 298. Cf. Bord oft onféng ýða swengas, Elen. Kmbl. 476; El. 238.

ýþe, an; *f. A wave*:—Wé æthrynon mid úrum árum ða ýðan dæs deópan wælis . . . ða ýðan getácniaþ disne deópne cræft, Anglia viii. 299, 38–41. v. ýþ.

ýþ-faru, e; *f. The wave-course, the waves, sea*:—Swá ealne middangeard mereflód þeahte, dá se aþela wong onsund wið ýðfare gehealden stód hreóra wǽga eádig unwemme *cum diluvium mersisset fluctibus orbem, Deucalioneas exsuperavit aquas*, Exon. Th. 200, 22; Ph. 44. Sume on ýðfare wurdon wætrum bisencte, on mereflóde, 271, 7; Jul. 478: Andr. Kmbl. 1799; An. 902.

ýþ-gebland, es; *n. The tossing waves*:—Ýðgeblond up ástígeþ won tó wolcnum, donne wind styreþ lád gewidru, Beo. Th. 2750; B. 1373: 3190; B. 1593. Wǽron ýðgebland eal gefælsod, eácne eardas, 3244; B. 1620.

ýþ-gewinn, es; *n. The wave-strife, the billows*:—Sumne hé feores getwǽfde ýðgewinnes, Beo. Th. 2872; B. 1434. Holmwylme neáh, ýðgewinne, 4815; B. 2412.

ýþgian, ýþgung. v. ýþian, ýþung.

ýþ-hengest, es; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Hé férde dǽr hé wiste his ýðhengestas, Chr. 1003; Erl. 139, 16. [Cf. *Icel.* unnar hestr *a ship* (poet.).]

ýþ-hof, es; *n. A wave-house, a vessel*:—Ceólas léton æt sǽfearoðe, ald ýðhofu, oncrum fæste, Elen. Kmbl. 503; El. 252. Ongan ófostlíce æt hof (ýðhof *is suggested by Grein, which would restore the missing alliteration*) wyrcan, Cd. Th. 79, 25; Gen. 1316.

ýþian, ýþgian; *p.* ode. **I.** *to overflow* (intrans.) (1) literal:—

Đā ýðode dæt flōd ofer eorþan *aquae diluvii inundaverunt super terram*, Gen. 7, 10. Đæs flōdes wæteru ýðedon ofer eorþan, 7, 6, 18. Burnon ýþgodon (ýðgadun, Surt.) *torrentes inundaverunt*, Ps. Spl. 77, 23. Éðiende *redundans* (*torrens*), Kent. Gl. 632. Đæt ýðigende flōd, ðe ða synfullan ādylegode, Homl. Th. ii. 60, 4. Swilc storm ýðigende feōll *such a storm fell in torrents*, 184, 5. (2) figurative, *to be filled*:—Đæs cyninges rīce ge foreweard ge forþgang swā monigum and swā myclum styrenessum wiþerweardra ðinga ýþiaþ *cujus regni et principia et processus tot ac tantis redundavere rerum adversantium motibus*, Bd. 5, 23; S. 646, 4. Ic ýðgode mid synnum, swā sǣ mid ýðum, Shrn. 140, 18. II. *to move in waves, to toss, roll*, (1) of the sea. v. ýþung:—Đæs ýþiendan sǣs *fluctivagi ponti*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 61. Hē ða ýðigendan sǣ mid āre hæse gestilde, Homl. Th. ii. 378, 20. (2) of movement like that of the sea, *to wave*:—Sume sind gehātene *tropi* . . . swā swā is gecweden *fluctuare segetes*, dæt æceras ýðiaþ, for ðan ðe æccras faraþ on sumera, swā swā sǣ ýðigende, Ælfc. Gr. 50; Zup. 295, 10. (3) figurative, *to fluctuate*. v. ýþig:—His mōd bið swīðe ýðegende (ieðegende, Hatt. MS.) and swīðe ābisgod mid eorðlīcra monna wordum *valde inter humana verba cor defluit*, Past. 22; Swt. 168, 11. Swā bið ðis eorðlice līf oft ýðgiende swā swā sǣ, 52; Swt. 409, 35. Seó sǣ getācnode ðās andwerdan woruld, ðe is swīþe ýðigende for mislīcum styrungum and costnungum, Homl. Th. ii. 384, 23. Of ýðigendre sǣ ðyssere worulde, 290, 33. Ne syleþ hē sōðfæstum dæt him ýþende mōd innan hrēðre *non dabit fluctuationem justo*, Ps. Th. 54, 22. [*O. H. Ger.* undeōn *fluctuare, aestuare.*] v. on-ýþian.

ýþig; *adj. Fluctuating, stormy*:—Þyssere ýðegan worulde, Homl. Skt. i. 16, 72.

ýþ-lād, e; *f. A way across the waves*:—Gode þancedon ðæs ðe him ýþlāde eáðe wurdon, Beo. Th. 461; B. 228.

ýþ-lāf, e; *f. The shore left bare by the waves*:—Hié (*the sea-beasts*) mēcum wunde be ýðlāfe uppe lǣgon, Beo. Th. 1136; B. 566. Ofer ýðlāfe on sǣ lǣdan, Andr. Kmbl. 998; An. 499. Dælan on ýðlāfe ealde mādmas, Cd. Th. 215, 18; Exod. 585.

ýþ-lid, es; *n. A ship*:—Of ýðlide, Andr. Kmbl. 555; An. 278. Ofer ýðlid (-lið, MS.), 889; An. 445.

ýþ-lida, an; *m. A wave-traverser, a ship*:—Hē hēt him ýðlidan gōdne gegyrwan, Beo. Th. 399; B. 198.

ýþ-mearh; *gen.*-meares; *m. A wave-steed, a ship*:—Sundhengestas, ealde ýðmearas, Exon. Th. 54, 5; Cri. 864. Se micla hwæl bisenceþ sælīþende, eorlas and ýðmearas, 363, 5; Wal. 49.

ýþ-mere, es; *m. The billowy main*:—Hwonne up cyme æþelast tungla ofer ýðmere ēstan līxan, Exon. Th. 204, 7; Ph. 94.

ýþung, ýþgung, e; *f. Movement as of waves* (v. ýþian, II. 1), *fluctuation* (v. ýþian, II. 3):—Seó burh Naim is gereht ýðung oððe styrung, Homl. Th. i. 492, 1. Ýðgunge, ýðgunga *fluctuationem*, Ps. Spl. C. T. 54, 25: Ps. Surt. 54, 23: Blickl. Gl.

ýþ-wōrigende; *adj.* (*ptcpl.*) *Wave-wandering*:—Ða ýþwōrigendan hūþa *fluctivagam praedam*, Wrt. Voc. ii. 149, 71.

ýting, e; *f. A being out, away from home, a journey*:—Đa ðe on ýtinge faraþ āhwyder *hi qui in via diriguntur* . . . Đa ðe on ýtinge faraþ *exeuntes in viam*, R. Ben. 90, 8–12. Crist wolde on ýtinge beón ācenned, Homl. Th. i. 34, 13.

ýtmest, ýwan. ýtera, īwan.

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